

Product Specification

SPECIFICATION FOR APPROVAL

(◆) Preliminary Specification

() Final Specification

Title	15.4" WUXGA TFT LCD
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Customer	HP
MODEL	LP154WU1-TLC1

SUPPLIER	LG.Philips LCD Co., Ltd.
*MODEL	LP154WU1
Suffix	TLC1

*When you obtain standard approval,
please use the above model name without suffix

APPROVED BY	SIGNATURE
_____ / _____	_____
_____ / _____	_____
_____ / _____	_____

Please return 1 copy for your confirmation with your signature and comments.

APPROVED BY	SIGNATURE
S.C. Yoon / G.Manager	_____
REVIEWED BY	
Y.S.Ha / Manager	_____
_____ / Manager	_____
PREPARED BY	
P.A.Choi / Engineer	_____
_____ / Engineer	_____

Products Engineering Dept.
LG. Philips LCD Co., Ltd

Product Specification

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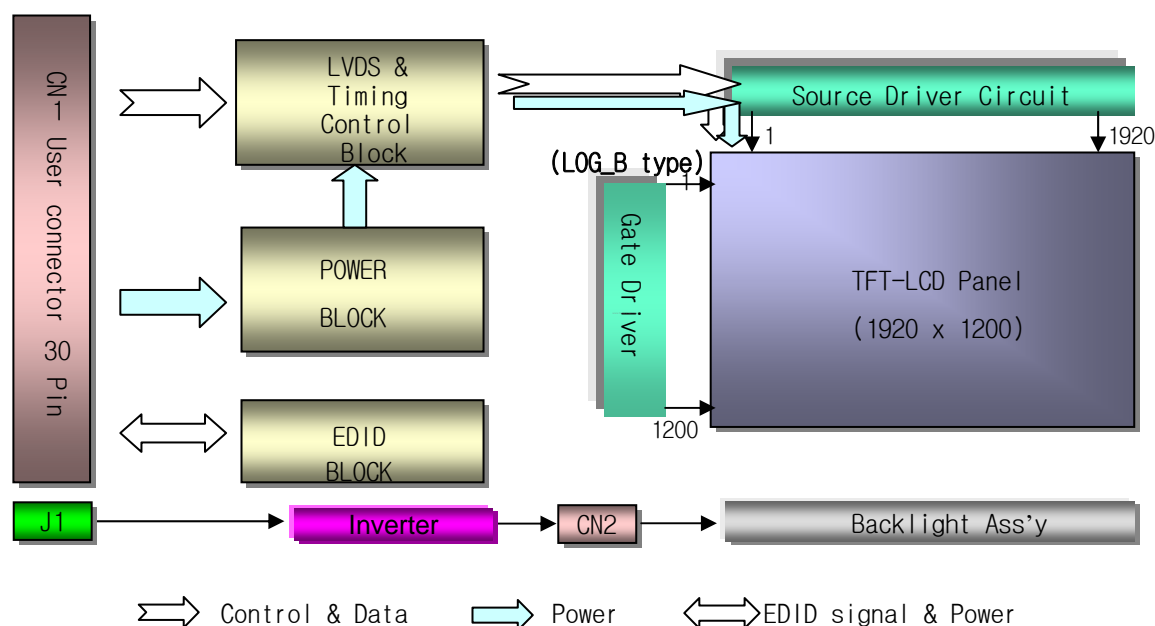
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1. General Description

The LP154WU1 is a Color Active Matrix Liquid Crystal Display with an integral Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamp (CCFL) backlight system. The matrix employs a-Si Thin Film Transistor as the active element. It is a transmissive type display operating in the normally white mode. This TFT-LCD has 15.4 inches diagonally measured active display area with WXGA resolution(800 vertical by 1280 horizontal pixel array). Each pixel is divided into Red, Green and Blue sub-pixels or dots which are arranged in vertical stripes. Gray scale or the brightness of the sub-pixel color is determined with a 6-bit gray scale signal for each dot, thus, presenting a palette of more than 262,144 colors.

The LP154WU1 has been designed to apply the interface method that enables low power, high speed, low EMI.

The LP154WU1 is intended to support applications where thin thickness, low power are critical factors and graphic displays are important. In combination with the vertical arrangement of the sub-pixels, the LP154WU1 characteristics provide an excellent flat display for office automation products such as Notebook PC.



General Features

Active Screen Size	15.4 inches diagonal
Outline Dimension	344.0 (H) × 222.0 (V) × 6.5(D, max) mm
Pixel Pitch	0.1725 mm × 0.1725 mm
Pixel Format	1920 horiz. by 1200 vert. Pixels RGB strip arrangement
Color Depth	6-bit, 262,144 colors
Luminance, White	210 cd/m ² (Typ.) , 5 point
Power Consumption	Total 6.27 Watt(Typ.) @ LCM circuit 1.85 Watt(Typ.), B/L input 4.42 Watt(Typ.)
Weight	575 g (Max.) without inverter & bracket
Display Operating Mode	Transmissive mode, normally white
Surface Treatment	Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer
RoHS Comply	Yes

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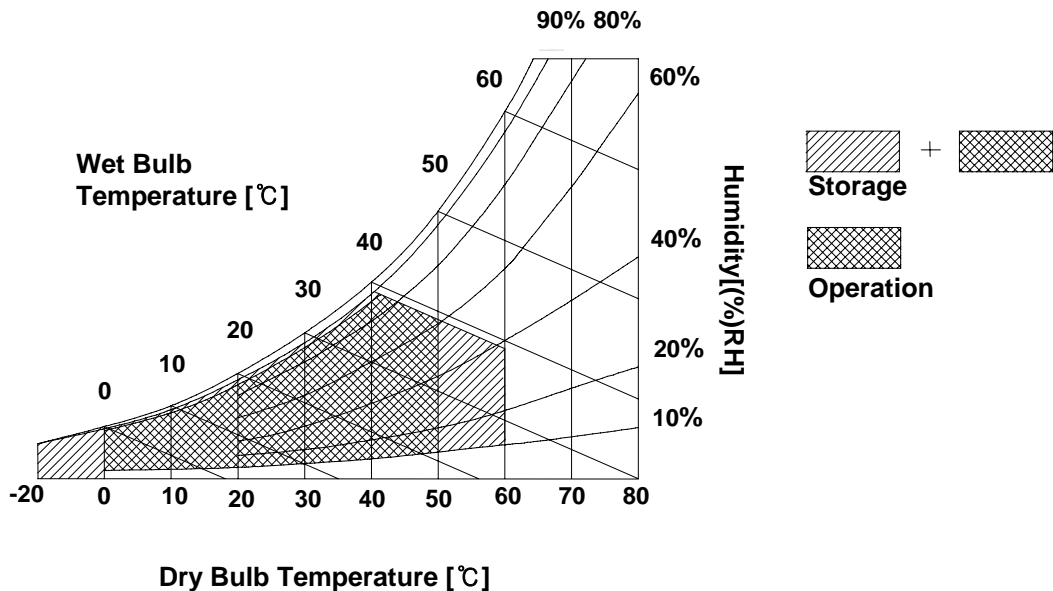
2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

The following are maximum values which, if exceeded, may cause faulty operation or damage to the unit.

Table 1. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Values		Units	Notes
		Min	Max		
Power Input Voltage	VCC	-0.3	4.0	Vdc	at 25 ± 5°C
Operating Temperature	TOP	0	50	°C	1
Storage Temperature	HST	-20	60	°C	1
Operating Ambient Humidity	HOP	10	90	%RH	1
Storage Humidity	HST	10	90	%RH	1

Note : 1. Temperature and relative humidity range are shown in the figure below.
Wet bulb temperature should be 39°C Max, and no condensation of water.



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3. Electrical Specifications

3-1. Electrical Characteristics

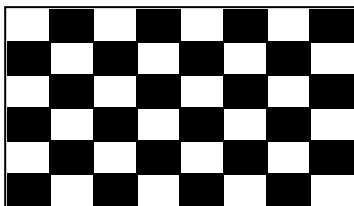
The LP154WX4 requires two power inputs. One is employed to power the LCD electronics and to drive the TFT array and liquid crystal. The second input which powers the CCFL, is typically generated by an inverter. The inverter is an external unit to the LCD.

Table 2. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Notes	
		Min	Typ	Max			
MODULE :							
Power Supply Input Voltage	VCC	3.0	3.3	3.6	V _{DC}		
Power Supply Input Current	I _{CC}	Mosaic	480	560	640	mA	1
Power Consumption	Pc	1.58	1.85	2.12	Watt	1	
Differential Impedance	Zm	90	100	110	Ohm	2	
LAMP :							
Operating Voltage	V _{BL}	665(7.0mA)	680(6.5mA)	835(3.0mA)	V _{RMS}		
Operating Current	I _{BL}	3.0	6.5	7.0	mA _{RMS}	3	
Power Consumption	P _{BL}	-	4.2	4.6			
Operating Frequency	f _{BL}	45	60	80	kHz		
Discharge Stabilization Time	Ts	-	-	3	Min	4	
Life Time		12,000	-	-	Hrs	5	
Established Starting Voltage at 25 °C at 0 °C	Vs			1200	V _{RMS}		
				1500	V _{RMS}		

Note)

1. The specified current and power consumption are under the V_{cc} = 3.3V , 25°C , f_v = 60Hz condition whereas Mosaic pattern is displayed and f_v is the frame frequency.



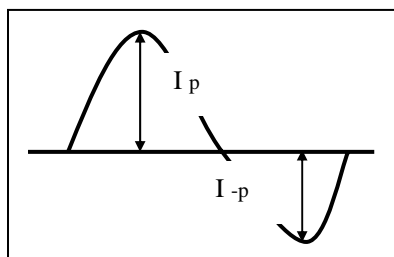
2. This impedance value is needed to proper display and measured from LVDS Tx to the mating connector.
3. The typical operating current is for the typical surface luminance (L_{WH}) in optical characteristics.
4. Define the brightness of the lamp after being lighted for 5 minutes as 100%, T_s is the time required for the brightness of the center of the lamp to be not less than 95%.
5. The life time is determined as the time at which brightness of lamp is 50% compare to that of initial value at the typical lamp current.

Product Specification

Note)

6. The output of the inverter must have symmetrical(negative and positive) voltage waveform and symmetrical current waveform.(Asymmetrical ratio is less than 10%) Please do not use the inverter which has asymmetrical voltage and asymmetrical current and spike wave.
Lamp frequency may produce interface with horizontal synchronous frequency and as a result this may cause beat on the display. Therefore lamp frequency shall be as away possible from the horizontal synchronous frequency and from its harmonics in order to prevent interference.
7. It is defined the brightness of the lamp after being lighted for 5 minutes as 100%.
 T_S is the time required for the brightness of the center of the lamp to be not less than 95%.
8. The lamp power consumption shown above does not include loss of external inverter.
The applied lamp current is a typical one.
9. Requirements for a system inverter design, which is intended to have a better display performance, a better power efficiency and a more reliable lamp, are following.
It shall help increase the lamp lifetime and reduce leakage current.
 - a. The asymmetry rate of the inverter waveform should be less than 10%.
 - b. The distortion rate of the waveform should be within $\sqrt{2} \pm 10\%$.

* Inverter output waveform had better be more similar to ideal sine wave.



* Asymmetry rate:

$$|I_p - I_{-p}| / I_{rms} * 100\%$$

* Distortion rate

$$I_p \text{ (or } I_{-p}) / I_{rms}$$

10. Inverter open voltage must be more than lamp voltage for more than 1 second for start-up.
Otherwise, the lamps may not be turned on.
※ Do not attach a conducting tape to lamp connecting wire.
If the lamp wire attach to a conducting tape, TFT-LCD Module has a low luminance and the inverter has abnormal action. Because leakage current is occurred between lamp wire and conducting tape.

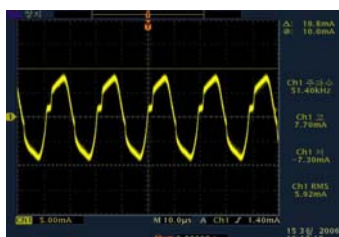
Ex of current wave)



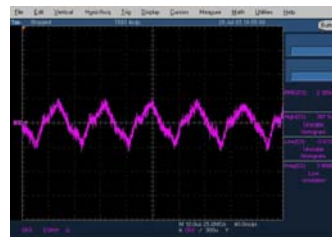
Normal current wave - Standard



Abnormal current wave - Bad



Abnormal current wave - Bad



Abnormal current wave - Bad

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3-2. Interface Connections

This LCD employs two interface connections, a 30 pin connector is used for the module electronics interface and the other connector is used for the integral backlight system.

The electronics interface connector is a model GT101-30S-HR11 manufactured by LSC.

Table 3. MODULE CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION (CN1)

Pin	Symbol	Description	Notes
1	GND	Ground	1, Interface chips 1.1 LCD : SW0610_M(LCD Controller) including LVDS Receiver 1.2 System : THC63LVD823A or equivalent * Pin to Pin compatible with THINE LVDS
2	VCC	Power Supply, 3.3V Typ.	
3	VCC	Power Supply, 3.3V Typ.	
4	V EEDID	DDC 3.3V power	2, Connector 2.1 LCD : MDF76LBRW-30S-1H (HIROSE) or its compatibles 2.2 Mating : FI-X30M or equivalent. 2.3 Connector pin arrangement
5	NC	Reserved for supplier test point	
6	Clk EEDID	DDC Clock	
7	DATA EEDID	DDC Data	[LCD Module Rear View]
8	R _{IN} 0-	Odd channel differential data input	
9	R _{IN} 0+	Odd channel differential data input	
10	GND	Ground	
11	R _{IN} 1-	Odd channel differential data input	
12	R _{IN} 1+	Odd channel differential data input	
13	GND	Ground	
14	R _{IN} 2-	Odd channel differential data input	
15	R _{IN} 2+	Odd channel differential data input	
16	GND	Ground	
17	CLKIN-	Odd channel differential clock input	
18	CLKIN+	Odd channel differential clock input	
19	GND	Ground	
20	RA2-	Even channel differential data input	
21	RA2+	Even channel differential data input	
22	GND	Ground	
23	RB2-	Even channel differential data input	
24	RB2+	Even channel differential data input	
25	GND	Ground	
26	RC2-	Even channel differential data input	
27	RC2+	Even channel differential data input	
28	GND	Ground	
29	RCLK2-	Even channel differential clock input	
30	RCLK2+	Even channel differential clock input	

The backlight interface connector is a model BHSR-02VS-1, manufactured by JST or Compatible.

The mating connector part number is SM02B-BHSS-1 or equivalent.

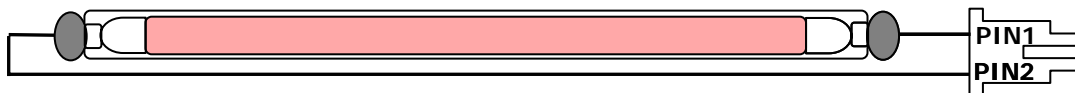


Table 4. BACKLIGHT CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION (J3)

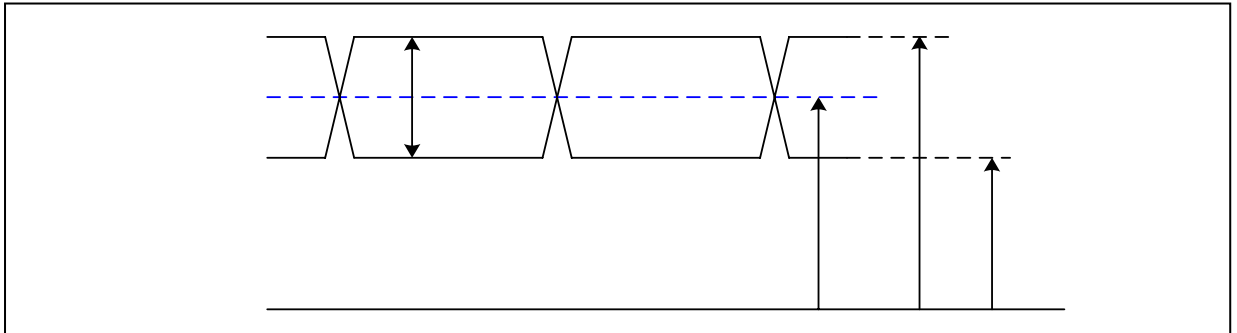
Pin	Symbol	Description	Notes
1	HV	Power supply for lamp (High voltage side)	1
2	LV	Power supply for lamp (Low voltage side)	1

Notes : 1. The high voltage side terminal is colored Dark Gray and the low voltage side terminal is white.

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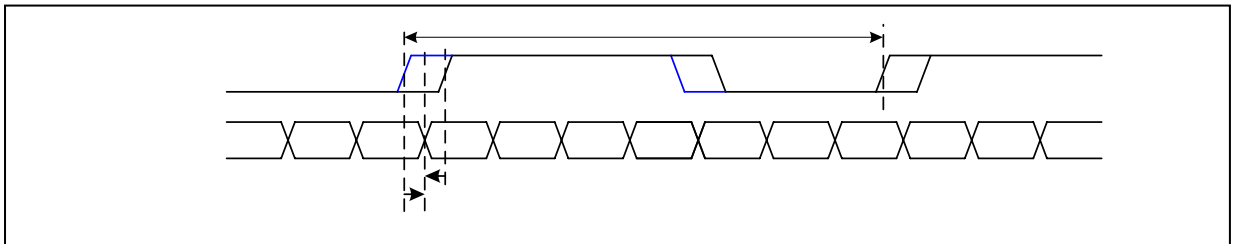
3-3. LVDS Signal Timing Specifications

3-3-1. DC Specification



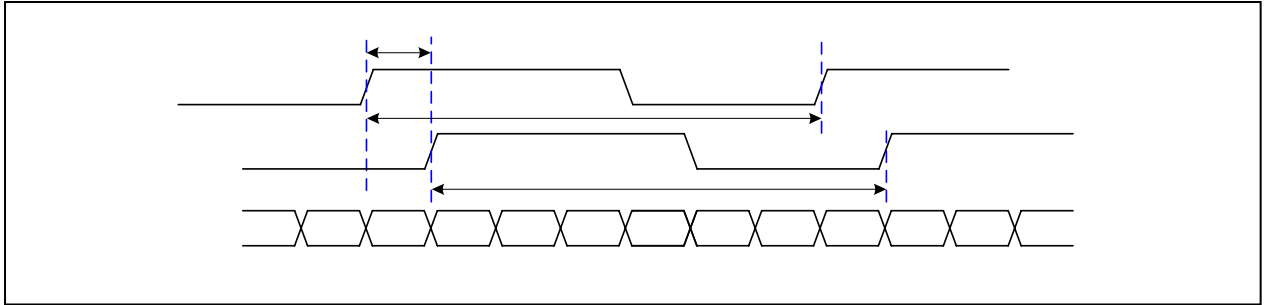
Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
LVDS Differential Voltage	$ V_{ID} $	100	600	mV	-
LVDS Common mode Voltage	V_{CM}	0.6	1.8	V	-
LVDS Input Voltage Range	V_{IN}	0.3	2.1	V	-

3-3-2. AC Specification

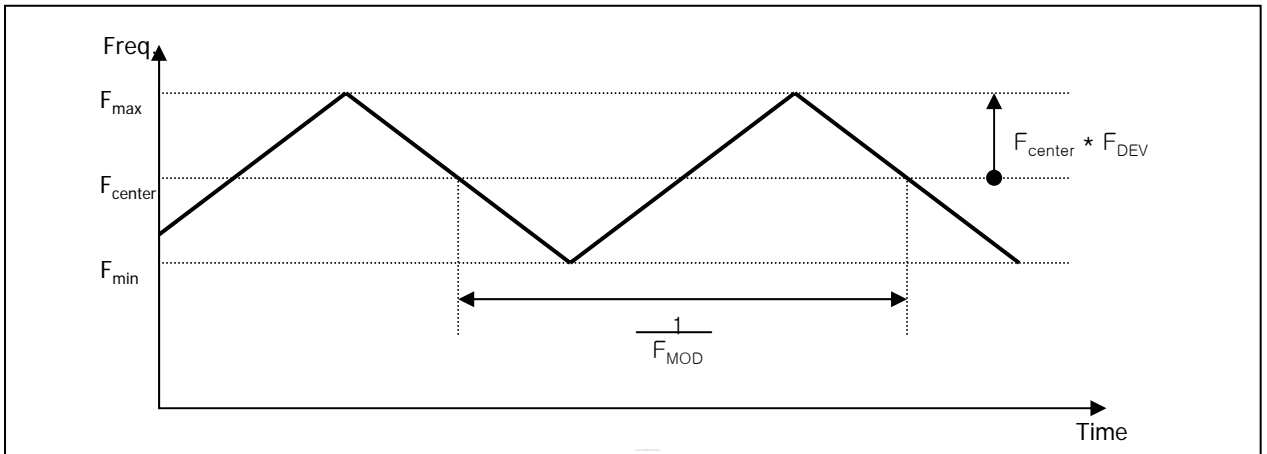


Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
LVDS Clock to Data Skew Margin	t_{SKEW}	- 400	+ 400	ps	$85MHz > F_{clk} \geq 65MHz$
	t_{SKEW}	- 600	+ 600	ps	$65MHz > F_{clk} \geq 25MHz$
LVDS Clock to Clock Skew Margin (Even to Odd)	t_{SKEW_EO}	- 1/7	+ 1/7	T_{clk}	-
Maximum deviation of input clock frequency during SSC	F_{DEV}	-	± 3	%	-
Maximum modulation frequency of input clock during SSC	F_{MOD}	-	200	KHz	-

Product Specification



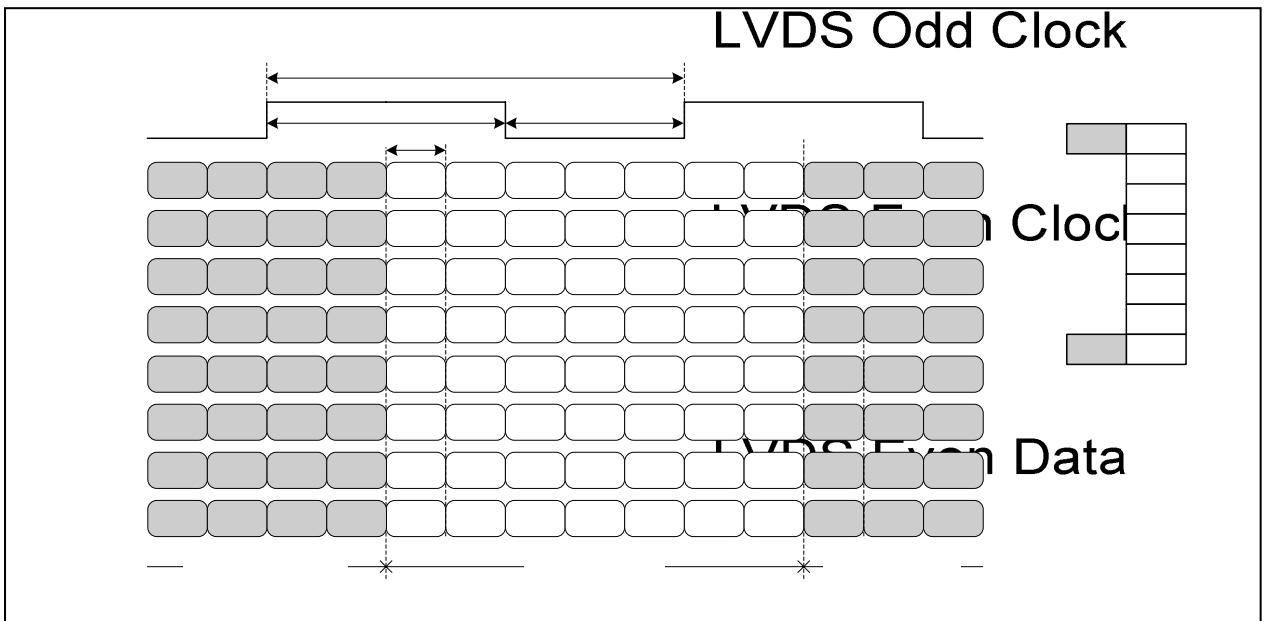
< Clock skew margin between channel >



< Spread Spectrum >

3-3-3. Data Format

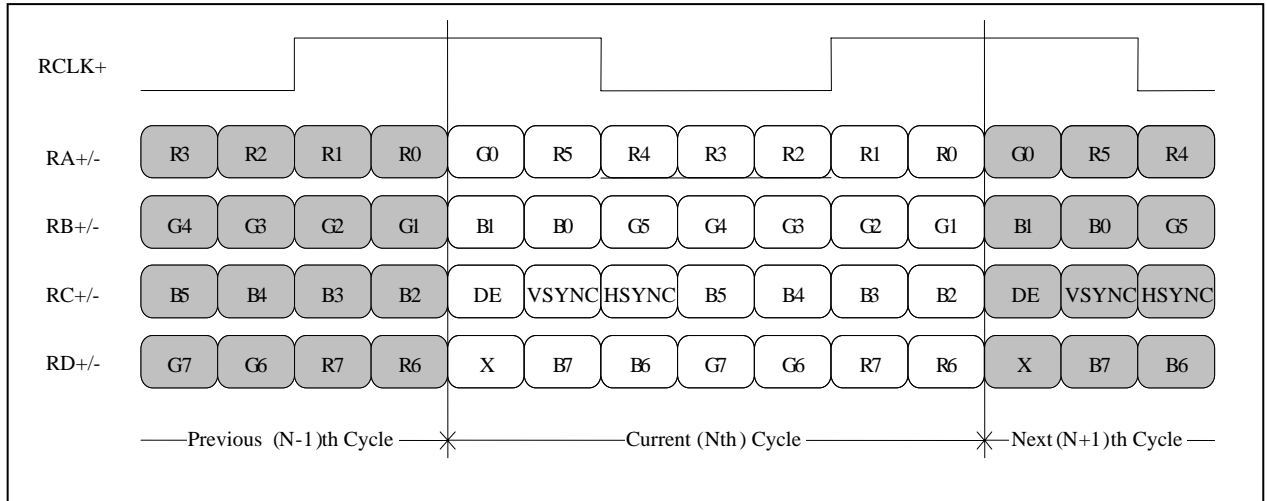
1) LVDS 2 Port



< LVDS Data Format >

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2) LVDS 1 Port



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3-4. Signal Timing Specifications

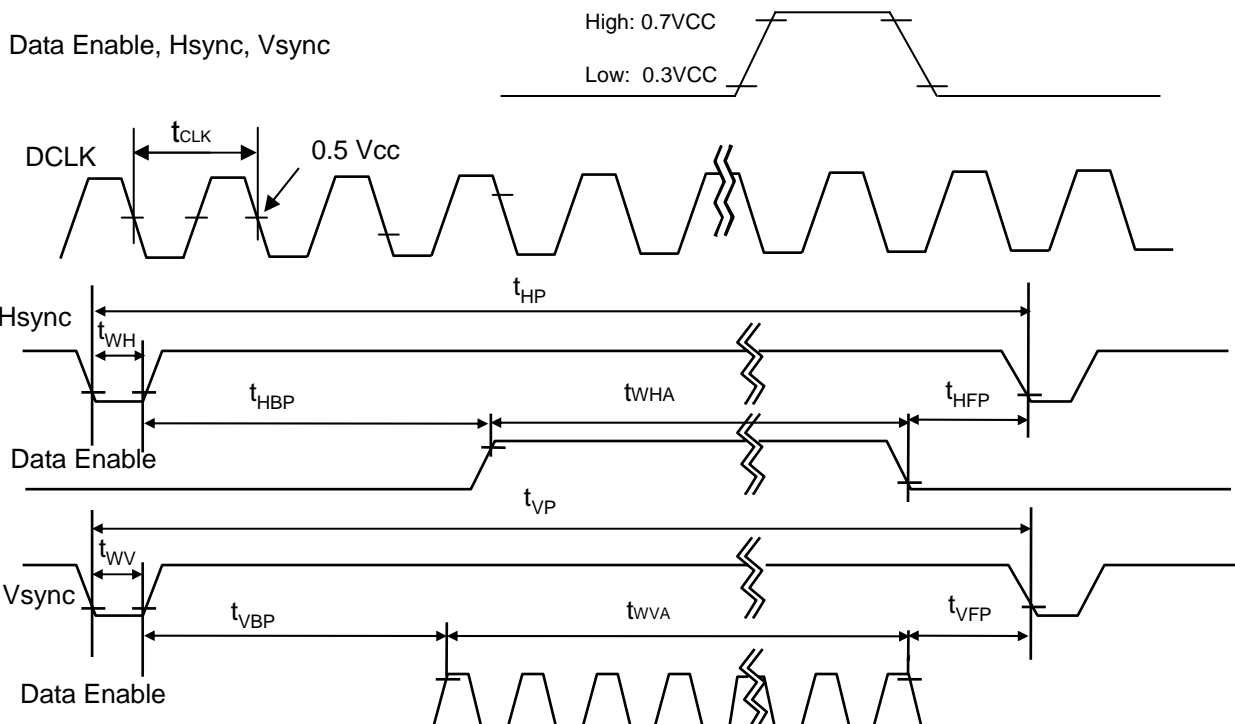
This is the signal timing required at the input of the User connector. All of the interface signal timing should be satisfied with the following specifications and specifications of LVDS Tx/Rx for its proper operation.

Table 6. TIMING TABLE

ITEM	Symbol		Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Note
DCLK	Frequency	f_{CLK}	-	75.39	-	MHz	
Hsync	Period	t_{HP}	1030	1080	1170	t_{CLK}	
	Width	t_{WH}	8	44	104		
	Width-Active	t_{WHA}	960	960	960		
Vsync	Period	t_{VP}	1207	1250	1400	t_{HP}	
	Width	t_{WV}	1	3	6		
	Width-Active	t_{WVA}	1200	1200	1200		
Data Enable	Horizontal back porch	t_{HBP}	8	-	-	t_{CLK}	
	Horizontal front porch	t_{HFP}	8	-	-		
	Vertical back porch	t_{VBP}	5	-	-	t_{HP}	
	Vertical front porch	t_{VFP}	1	-	-		

3-5. Signal Timing Waveforms

Condition : VCC = 3.3V



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3-6. Color Input Data Reference

The brightness of each primary color (red, green and blue) is based on the 6-bit gray scale data input for the color ; the higher the binary input, the brighter the color. The table below provides a reference for color versus data input.

Table 7. COLOR DATA REFERENCE

Color		Input Color Data																	
		RED						GREEN						BLUE					
		MSB			LSB			MSB			LSB			MSB			LSB		
		R 5	R 4	R 3	R 2	R 1	R 0	G 5	G 4	G 3	G 2	G 1	G 0	B 5	B 4	B 3	B 2	B 1	B 0
Basic Color	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Magenta	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
RED	RED (00)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RED (01)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	...																		
	RED (62)	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RED (63)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN	GREEN (00)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN (01)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	...																		
	GREEN (62)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN (63)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
BLUE	BLUE (00)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BLUE (01)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	...																		
	BLUE (62)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
	BLUE (63)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1

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3-7. Power Sequence

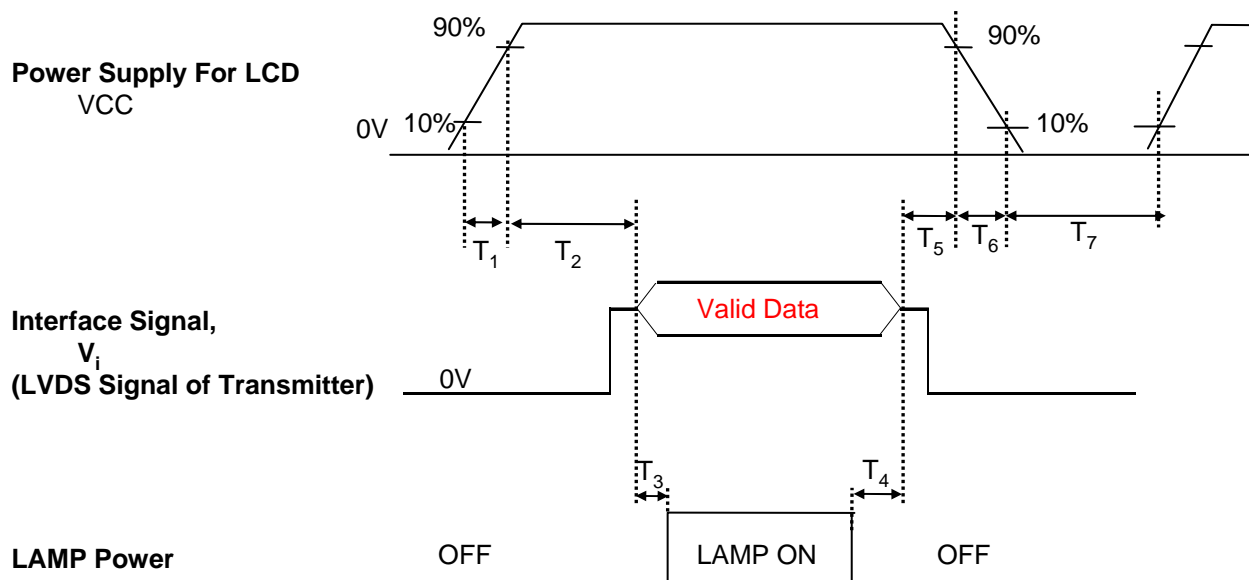


Table 8. POWER SEQUENCE TABLE

Parameter	Value			Units
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	
T ₁	0	-	10	(ms)
T ₂	0	-	50	(ms)
T ₃	200	-	-	(ms)
T ₄	200	-	-	(ms)
T ₅	0	-	50	(ms)
T ₆	0	-	10	(ms)
T ₇	400	-	-	(ms)

Note)

1. Valid Data is Data to meet "3-3. LVDS Signal Timing Specifications"
2. Please avoid floating state of interface signal at invalid period.
3. When the interface signal is invalid, be sure to pull down the power supply for LCD VCC to 0V.
4. Lamp power must be turn on after power supply for LCD and interface signal are valid.

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4. Optical Specification

Optical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' and stable for approximately 30 minutes in a dark environment at 25°C. The values specified are at an approximate distance 50cm from the LCD surface at a viewing angle of Φ and Θ equal to 0°.

FIG. 1 presents additional information concerning the measurement equipment and method.

FIG. 1 Optical Characteristic Measurement Equipment and Method

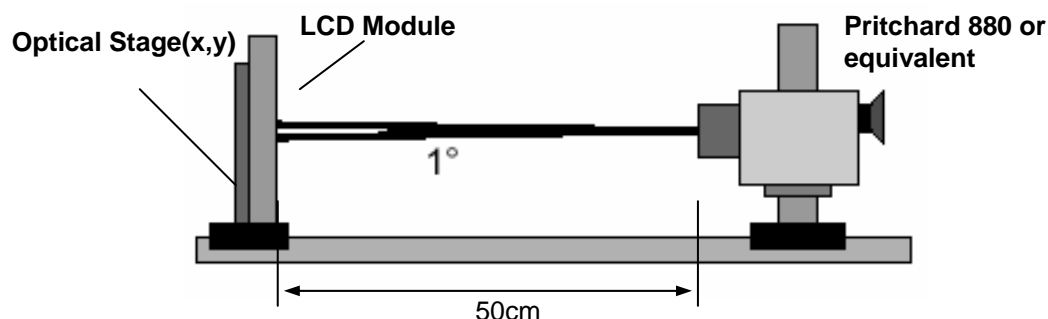


Table 9. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Ta=25°C, VCC=3.3V, fv=60Hz, fCLK= 150.75MHz, FBL= 60KHz, IBL= 6.5mA

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Units	Notes
		Min	Typ	Max		
Contrast Ratio	CR	500	-	-		1
Surface Luminance, white	L _{WH}	180	210	-	cd/m ²	2
Luminance Variation	δ_{WHITE}	-	-	2.0		2
Response Time						3
Color Coordinates	T _R +T _D	-	16	30	ms	
RED	RX	0.566	0.596	0.626		±0.03
GREEN	RY	0.321	0.351	0.381		
	GX	0.293	0.323	0.353		
BLUE	GY	0.519	0.549	0.579		
	BX	0.128	0.158	0.188		
WHITE	BY	0.118	0.148	0.178		
	WX	0.283	0.313	0.343		
Viewing Angle	WY	0.299	0.329	0.359		
x axis, right($\Phi=0^\circ$)						5
x axis, left ($\Phi=180^\circ$)	Θ_r	60	-	-	degree	
y axis, up ($\Phi=90^\circ$)	Θ_l	60	-	-	degree	
y axis, down ($\Phi=270^\circ$)	Θ_u	40	-	-	degree	
Gray Scale	Θ_d	50	-	-	degree	

Product Specification

Note)

1. Contrast Ratio(CR) is defined mathematically as

$$\text{Contrast Ratio} = \frac{\text{Surface Luminance with all white pixels}}{\text{Surface Luminance with all black pixels}}$$

2. Surface luminance is the average of 5 point across the LCD surface 50cm from the surface with all pixels displaying white. For more information see FIG 1.

$$L_{WH} = \text{Average}(L_1, L_2, \dots, L_5)$$

3. The variation in surface luminance, The panel total variation (δ_{WHITE}) is determined by measuring L_N at each test position 1 through 13 and then defined as followed numerical formula.
For more information see FIG 2.

$$\delta_{WHITE} = \frac{\text{Maximum}(L_1, L_2, \dots, L_{13})}{\text{Minimum}(L_1, L_2, \dots, L_{13})}$$

4. Response time is the time required for the display to transition from white to black (rise time, Tr_R) and from black to white(Decay Time, Tr_D). For additional information see FIG 3.
5. Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 10. The angles are determined for the horizontal or x axis and the vertical or y axis with respect to the z axis which is normal to the LCD surface. For more information see FIG 4.

6. Gray scale specification

* $f_V = 60\text{Hz}$

Gray Level	Luminance [%] (Typ)
L0	0.14
L7	0.85
L15	5.52
L23	14.53
L31	27.1
L39	43.4
L47	63.0
L55	84.5
L63	100

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FIG. 2 Luminance

<measuring point for surface luminance & measuring point for luminance variation>

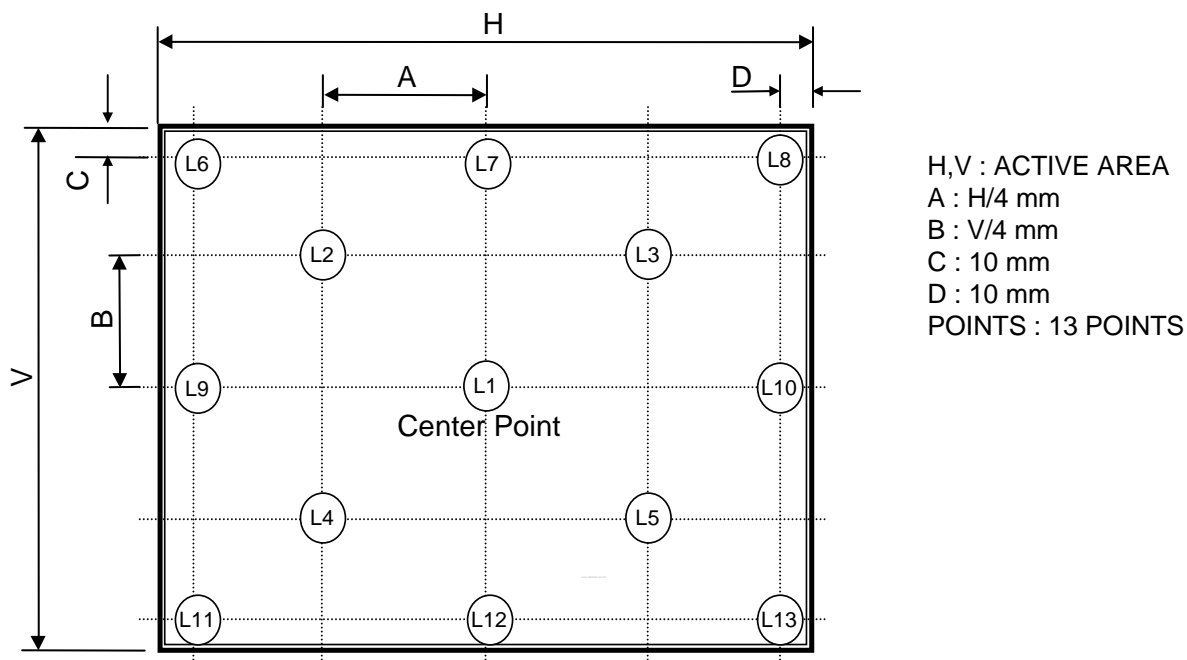
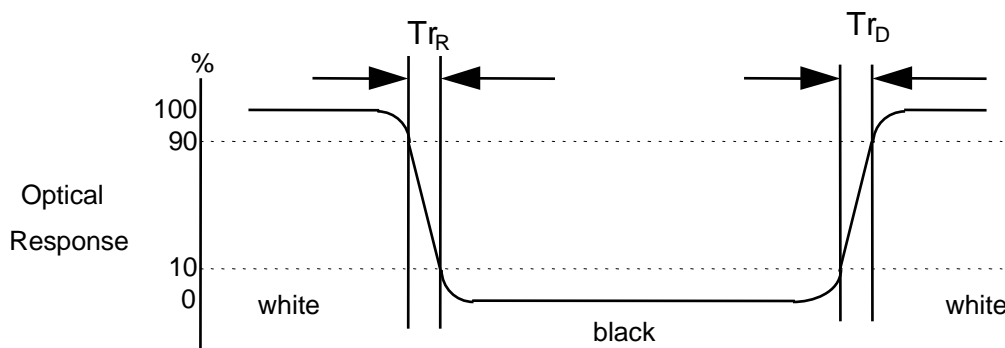


FIG. 3 Response Time

The response time is defined as the following figure and shall be measured by switching the input signal for "black" and "white".



Product Specification

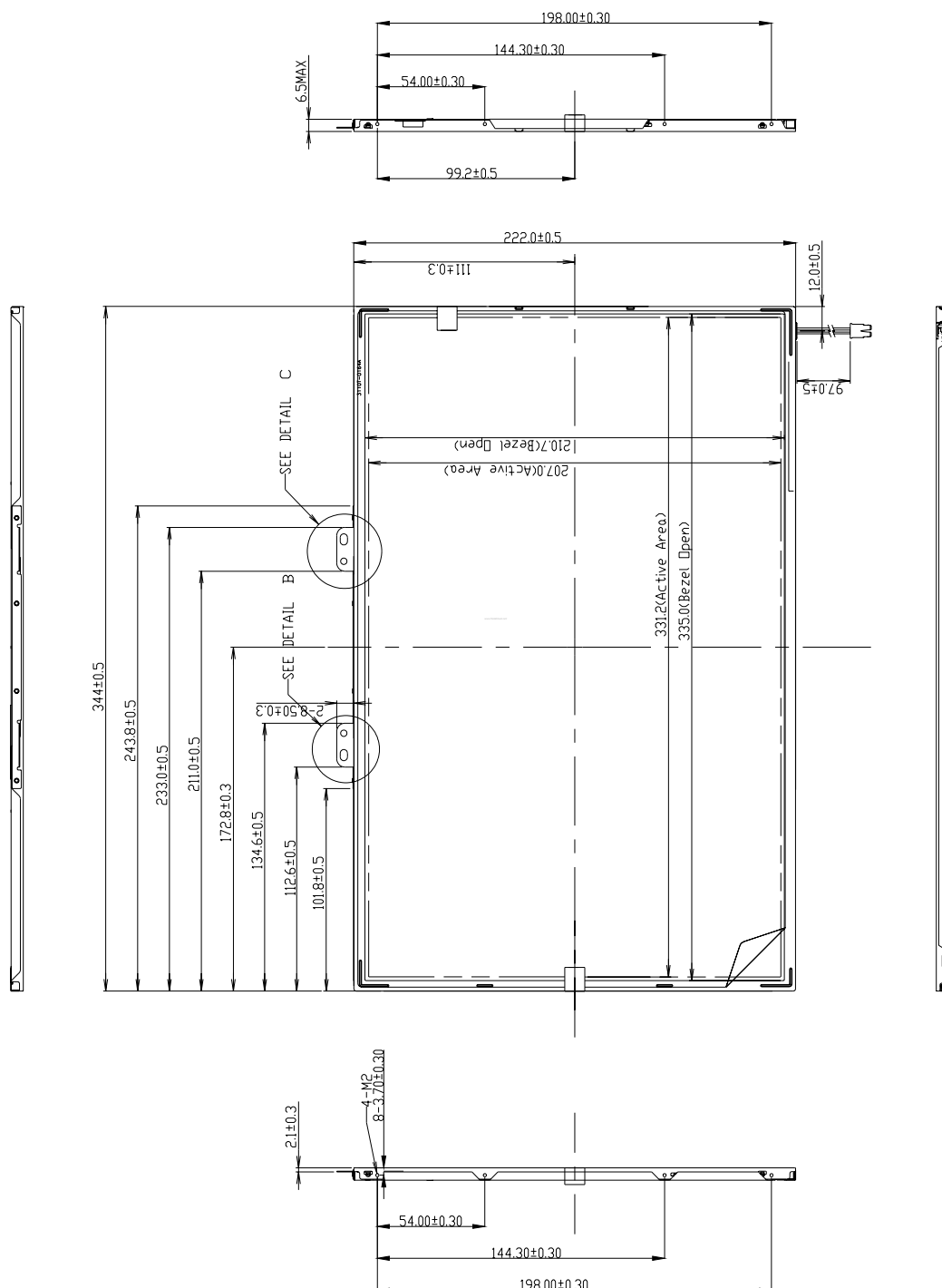
5. Mechanical Characteristics

The contents provide general mechanical characteristics for the model LP154WU1. In addition the figures in the next page are detailed mechanical drawing of the LCD.

Outline Dimension	Horizontal	$344.0 \pm 0.5\text{mm}$
	Vertical	$222.0 \pm 0.5\text{mm}$
	Depth	$6.2(\text{typ}) \pm 0.3\text{mm}$
Bezel Area	Horizontal	$335.0 \pm 0.5\text{mm}$
	Vertical	$210.7 \pm 0.5\text{mm}$
Active Display Area	Horizontal	331.2 mm
	Vertical	207.0 mm
Weight	575 g (Max.) without inverter & bracket	
Surface Treatment	Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer	

<FRONT VIEW>

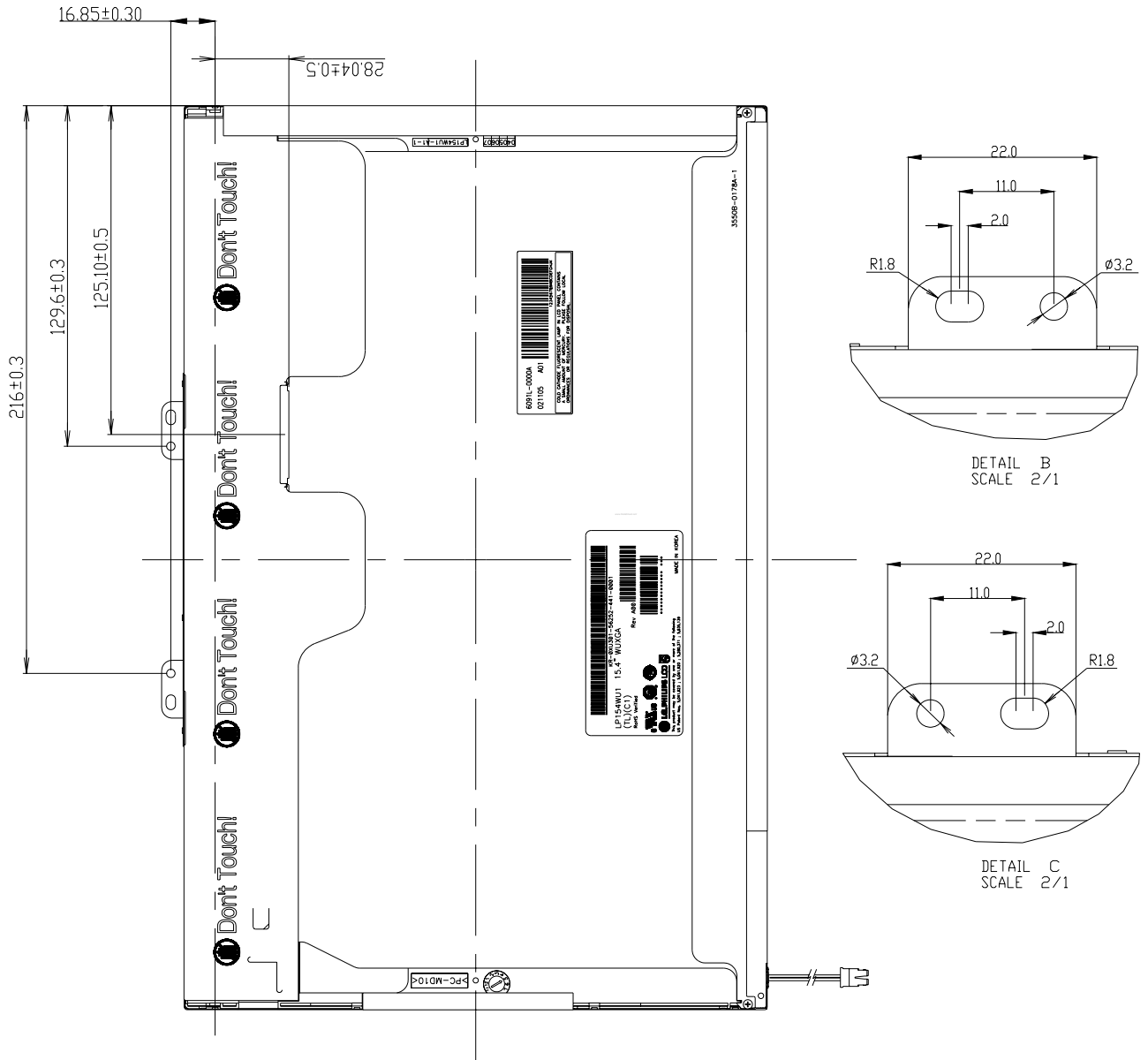
Note) Unit:[mm], General tolerance: $\pm 0.5\text{mm}$



Product Specification

<REAR VIEW>

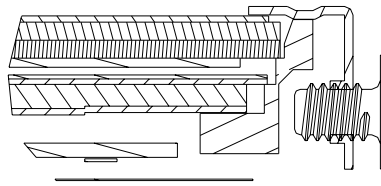
Note) Unit:[mm], General tolerance: $\pm 0.5\text{mm}$



Product Specification

[DETAIL DESCRIPTION OF SIDE MOUNTING SCREW]

***Screw Torque (8 point):**



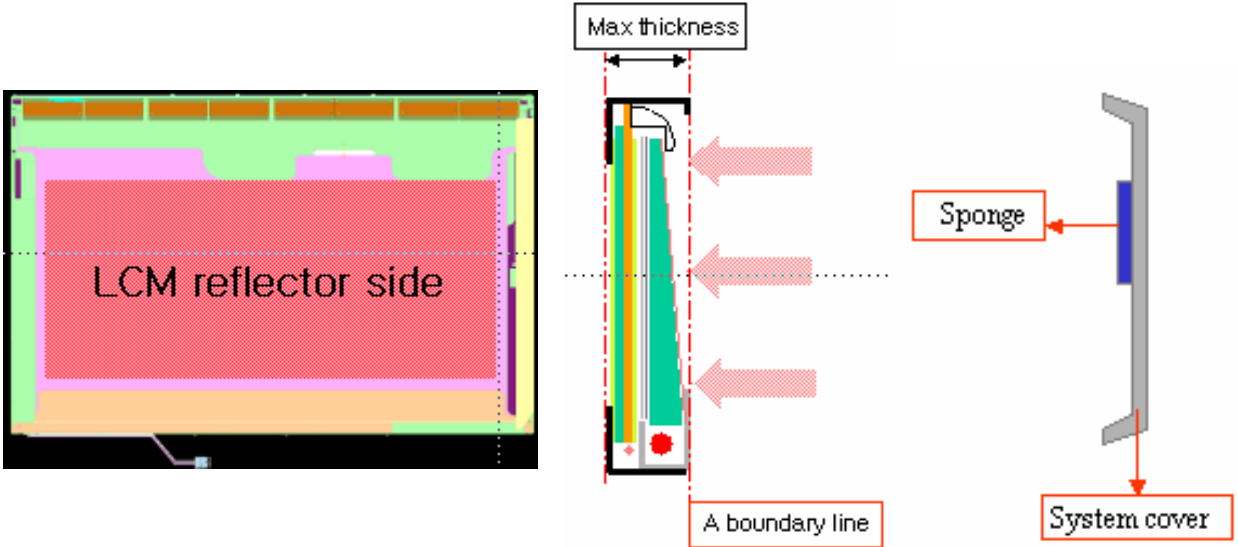
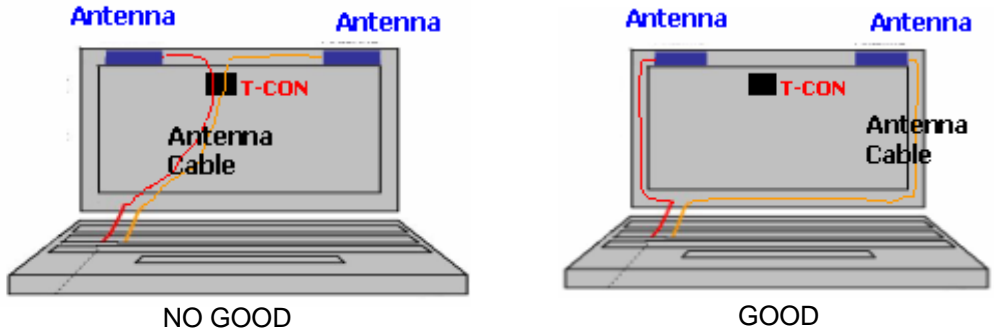
SECTION E-E
SCALE 5/1

*SCREW(8ea) TORQUE : 2kgf.cm max

*Mounting SCREW Depth : 2.5mm max

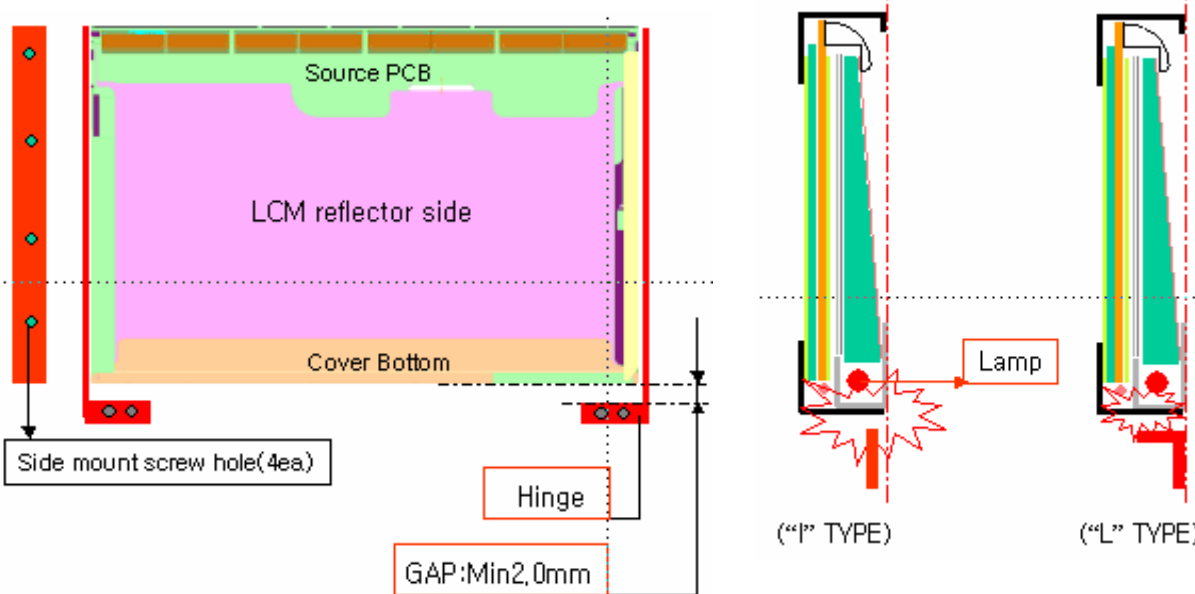
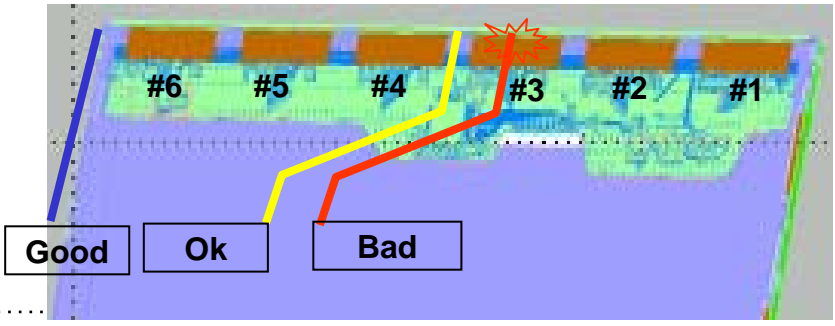
Product Specification

LPL Proposal for system cover design.(Appendix)

1	Gap check for securing the enough gap between LCM and System cover.	
 <p>The diagram illustrates the gap check for securing the LCM and System cover. It shows a cross-section of the LCM reflector side (red area) and the system cover (grey area). A 'Max thickness' label indicates the maximum gap between the LCM and the cover. A 'Sponge' label points to a blue area between the LCM and the cover. A 'System cover' label points to the grey area. A 'A boundary line' label points to a dashed line. The LCM reflector side is labeled 'LCM reflector side'.</p>		
Define	<p>1.Rear side of LCM is sensitive against external stress,and previous check about interference is highly needed.</p> <p>2.In case there is something from system cover comes into the boundary above,mechanical interference may cause the FOS defects. (Eg:Ripple,White spot..)</p>	
2	Check if antenna cable is sufficiently apart from T-CON of LCD Module.	
Define	 <p>The diagram shows two scenarios for antenna cable placement relative to the T-CON. In the 'NO GOOD' scenario, the antenna cable (red line) is too close to the T-CON (black square). In the 'GOOD' scenario, the antenna cable is sufficiently apart from the T-CON. Labels include 'Antenna' (blue), 'T-CON' (black), and 'Antenna Cable' (red).</p>	
	1.If system antenna is overlapped with T-CON,it might be cause the noise.	


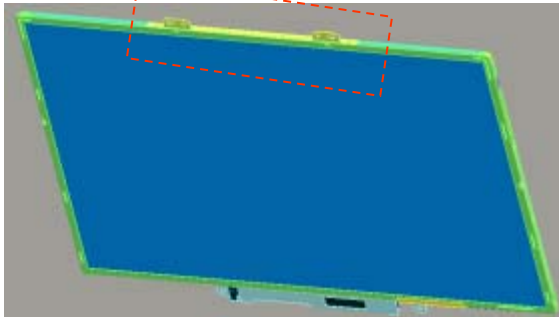
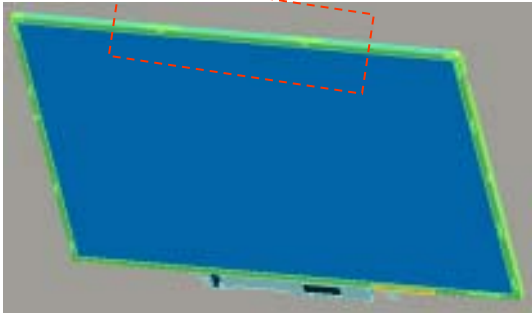
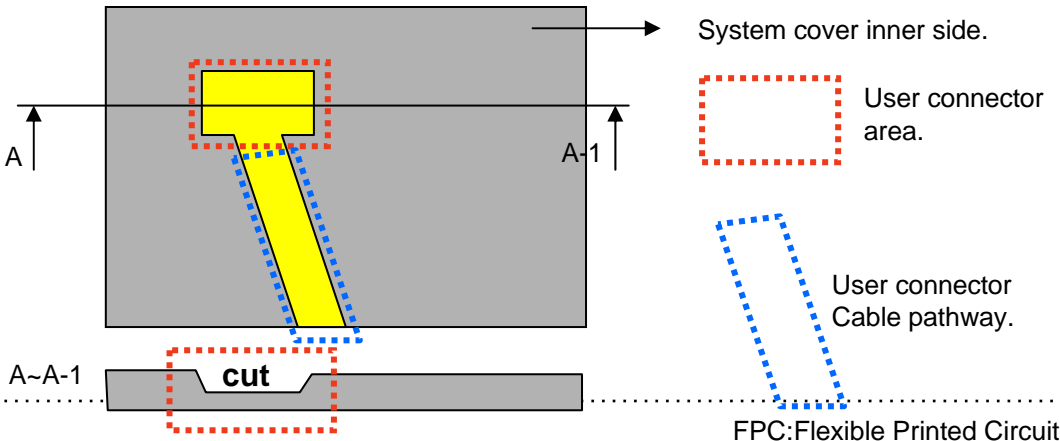
Product Specification

LPL Proposal for system cover design.

3	Gap check for securing the enough gap between LCM and System hinge.	
		
Define	<p>1. At least 2.0mm of gap needs to be secured to prevent the shock related defects.</p> <p>2. "L" type of hinge is recommended than "I" type under shock test.</p>	
4	Checking the path of the System wire.	
		
Define	<p>1. COF area needs to be handled with care.</p> <p>2. GOOD → Wire path design to system side.</p> <p>OK → Wire path is located between COFs.</p> <p>BAD → Wire path overlapped with COF area.</p>	

Product Specification

LPL Proposal for system cover design.

5	Using a bracket on the top of LCM is not recommended.	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>bracket</p>  <p>With bracket</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Without bracket</p> </div> </div>		
Define	<p>1.Condition without bracket is good for mechanical noise,and can minimize the light leakage from deformation of bracket.</p> <p>2.The results shows that there is no difference between the condition with or without bracket.</p>	
6	Securing additional gap on CNT area..	
		
Define	<p>1.CNT area is specially sensitive against external stress,and additional gap by cutting on system cover will be helpful on removing the Ripple.</p> <p>2.Using a thinner CNT will be better. (eg: FPC type)</p>	

Product Specification

6. Reliability

Environment test condition

No.	Test Item	Conditions
1	High temperature storage test	Ta= 60°C, 240h
2	Low temperature storage test	Ta= -20°C, 240h
3	High temperature operation test	Ta= 50°C, 50%RH, 240h
4	Low temperature operation test	Ta= 0°C, 240h
5	Vibration test (non-operating)	Sine wave, 10 ~ 500 ~ 10Hz, 1.5G, 0.37oct/min 3 axis, 1hour/axis
6	Shock test (non-operating)	Half sine wave, 180G, 2ms one shock of each six faces(I.e. run 180G 6ms for all six faces)
7	Altitude operating storage / shipment	0 ~ 10,000 feet (3,048m) 24Hr 0 ~ 40,000 feet (12,192m) 24Hr

{ Result Evaluation Criteria }

There should be no change which might affect the practical display function when the display quality test is conducted under normal operating condition.

7. International Standards

7-1. Safety

- a) UL 60950-1:2003, First Edition, Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.,
Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment.
- b) CAN/CSA C22.2, No. 60950-1-03 1st Ed. April 1, 2003, Canadian Standards Association,
Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment.
- c) EN 60950-1:2001, First Edition,
European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization(CENELEC)
European Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment.

7-2. EMC

- a) ANSI C63.4 "Methods of Measurement of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electrical Equipment in the Range of 9kHz to 40GHz. "American National Standards Institute(ANSI), 1992
- b) C.I.S.P.R "Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interface Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment." International Special Committee on Radio Interference.
- c) EN 55022 "Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interface Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment." European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization.(CENELEC), 1998
(Including A1: 2000)

Product Specification

8. Packing

8-1. Designation of Lot Mark

a) Lot Mark

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

A,B,C : SIZE(INCH)

E : MONTH

D : YEAR

F ~ M : SERIAL NO.

Note

1. YEAR

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mark	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

2. MONTH

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mark	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C

b) Location of Lot Mark

Serial No. is printed on the label. The label is attached to the backside of the LCD module.
This is subject to change without prior notice.

8-2. Packing Form

a) Package quantity in one box : 20 pcs

b) Box Size : 395mm × 390mm × 309mm

Product Specification

9. PRECAUTIONS

Please pay attention to the followings when you use this TFT LCD module.

9-1. MOUNTING PRECAUTIONS

- (1) You must mount a module using holes arranged in four corners or four sides.
- (2) You should consider the mounting structure so that uneven force (ex. Twisted stress) is not applied to the module. And the case on which a module is mounted should have sufficient strength so that external force is not transmitted directly to the module.
- (3) Please attach the surface transparent protective plate to the surface in order to protect the polarizer. Transparent protective plate should have sufficient strength in order to resist external force.
- (4) You should adopt radiation structure to satisfy the temperature specification.
- (5) Acetic acid type and chlorine type materials for the cover case are not desirable because the former generates corrosive gas of attacking the polarizer at high temperature and the latter causes circuit break by electro-chemical reaction.
- (6) Do not touch, push or rub the exposed polarizers with glass, tweezers or anything harder than HB pencil lead. And please do not rub with dust clothes with chemical treatment. Do not touch the surface of polarizer for bare hand or greasy cloth. (Some cosmetics are detrimental to the polarizer.)
- (7) When the surface becomes dusty, please wipe gently with absorbent cotton or other soft materials like chamois soaks with petroleum benzene. Normal-hexane is recommended for cleaning the adhesives used to attach front / rear polarizers. Do not use acetone, toluene and alcohol because they cause chemical damage to the polarizer.
- (8) Wipe off saliva or water drops as soon as possible. Their long time contact with polarizer causes deformations and color fading.
- (9) Do not open the case because inside circuits do not have sufficient strength.

9-2. OPERATING PRECAUTIONS

- (1) The spike noise causes the mis-operation of circuits. It should be lower than following voltage :
 $V = \pm 200\text{mV}$ (Over and under shoot voltage)
- (2) Response time depends on the temperature. (In lower temperature, it becomes longer.)
- (3) Brightness depends on the temperature. (In lower temperature, it becomes lower.)
And in lower temperature, response time (required time that brightness is stable after turned on) becomes longer.
- (4) Be careful for condensation at sudden temperature change. Condensation makes damage to polarizer or electrical contacted parts. And after fading condensation, smear or spot will occur.
- (5) When fixed patterns are displayed for a long time, remnant image is likely to occur.
- (6) Module has high frequency circuits. Sufficient suppression to the electromagnetic interference shall be done by system manufacturers. Grounding and shielding methods may be important to minimize the interference.

Product Specification

9-3. ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE CONTROL

Since a module is composed of electronic circuits, it is not strong to electrostatic discharge. Make certain that treatment persons are connected to ground through wrist band etc. And don't touch interface pin directly.

9-4. PRECAUTIONS FOR STRONG LIGHT EXPOSURE

Strong light exposure causes degradation of polarizer and color filter.

9-5. STORAGE

When storing modules as spares for a long time, the following precautions are necessary.

- (1) Store them in a dark place. Do not expose the module to sunlight or fluorescent light. Keep the temperature between 5°C and 35°C at normal humidity.
- (2) The polarizer surface should not come in contact with any other object.
It is recommended that they be stored in the container in which they were shipped.

9-6. HANDLING PRECAUTIONS FOR PROTECTION FILM

- (1) When the protection film is peeled off, static electricity is generated between the film and polarizer.
This should be peeled off slowly and carefully by people who are electrically grounded and with well ion-blown equipment or in such a condition, etc.
- (2) The protection film is attached to the polarizer with a small amount of glue. If some stress is applied to rub the protection film against the polarizer during the time you peel off the film, the glue is apt to remain on the polarizer.
Please carefully peel off the protection film without rubbing it against the polarizer.
- (3) When the module with protection film attached is stored for a long time, sometimes there remains a very small amount of glue still on the polarizer after the protection film is peeled off.
- (4) You can remove the glue easily. When the glue remains on the polarizer surface or its vestige is recognized, please wipe them off with absorbent cotton waste or other soft material like chamois soaked with normal-hexane.

APPENDIX A. Enhanced Extended Display Identification Data (EEDID™) 1/3

TBD

APPENDIX A. Enhanced Extended Display Identification Data (EEDID™) 2/3

TBD

APPENDIX A. Enhanced Extended Display Identification Data (EEDID™) 3/3

TBD