

# SPECIFICATION FOR APPROVAL

- ( ) Preliminary Specification  
 (◆) Final Specification

Title	14.0" HD TFT LCD
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Customer	
MODEL	

SUPPLIER	LG Display Co., Ltd.
*MODEL	LP140WH2
Suffix	TLQ1

\*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
N. J. Seong / Manager	_____
<b>REVIEWED BY</b>	
S. S. Han / Engineer	_____
<b>PREPARED BY</b>	
H. S. Kim / Engineer	
H. S. Jung / Engineer	_____

Products Engineering Dept.  
LG Display Co., Ltd

## Product Specification

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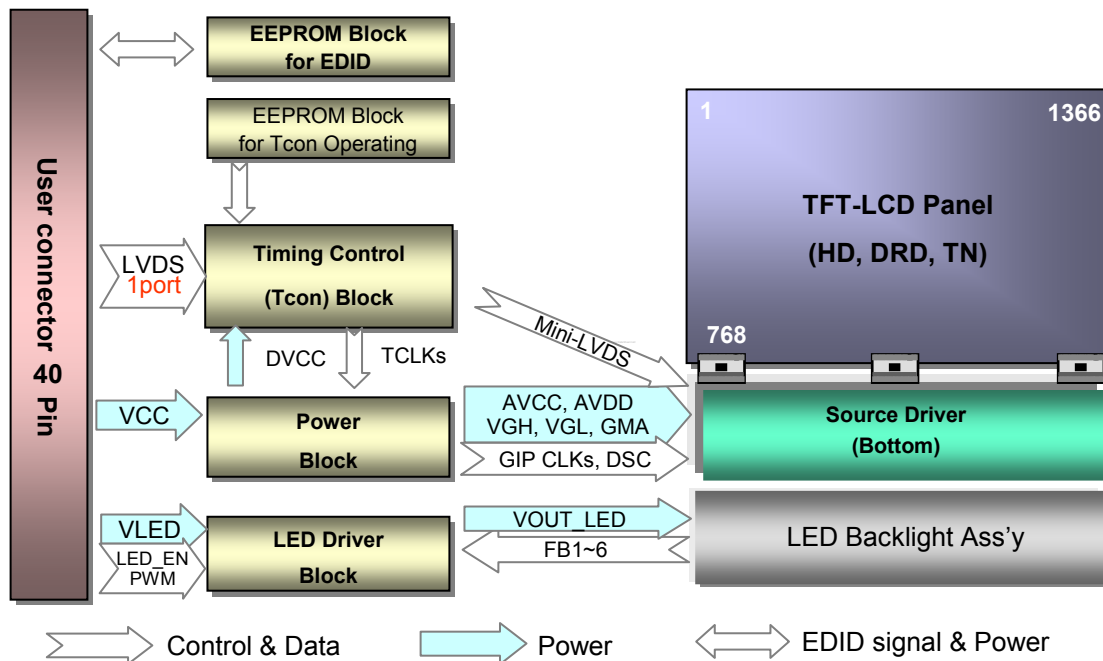
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**1. General Description**

The LP140WH2 is a Color Active Matrix Liquid Crystal Display with an integral Light Emitting Diode (LED) 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 14.0 inches diagonally measured active display area with HD resolution(768 vertical by 1366 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 LP140WH2 has been designed to apply the interface method that enables low power, high speed, low EMI.

The LP140WH2 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 LP140WH2 characteristics provide an excellent flat display for office automation products such as Notebook PC.



**General Features**

Active Screen Size	14.0 inches diagonal
Pixel Pitch	0.252mm x 0.252 mm
Pixel Format	1366 horiz. By 768 vert. Pixels RGB strip arrangement
Color Depth	6-bit, 262,144 colors
Luminance, White	200 cd/m <sup>2</sup>
Power Consumption	Total 4.3 W(Typ.) Logic : 1.3 W (Typ.@ Mosaic), B/L : 3.0 W (Typ.@ VLED 12V )
Weight	310g (Typ.), 320g (Max.)
Display Operating Mode	Transmissive mode, normally white
Surface Treatment	Glare treatment (3H) of the front Polarizer (Reflectivity 4.5%)
RoHS Comply	Yes
BFR / PVC / As Free	Yes all.

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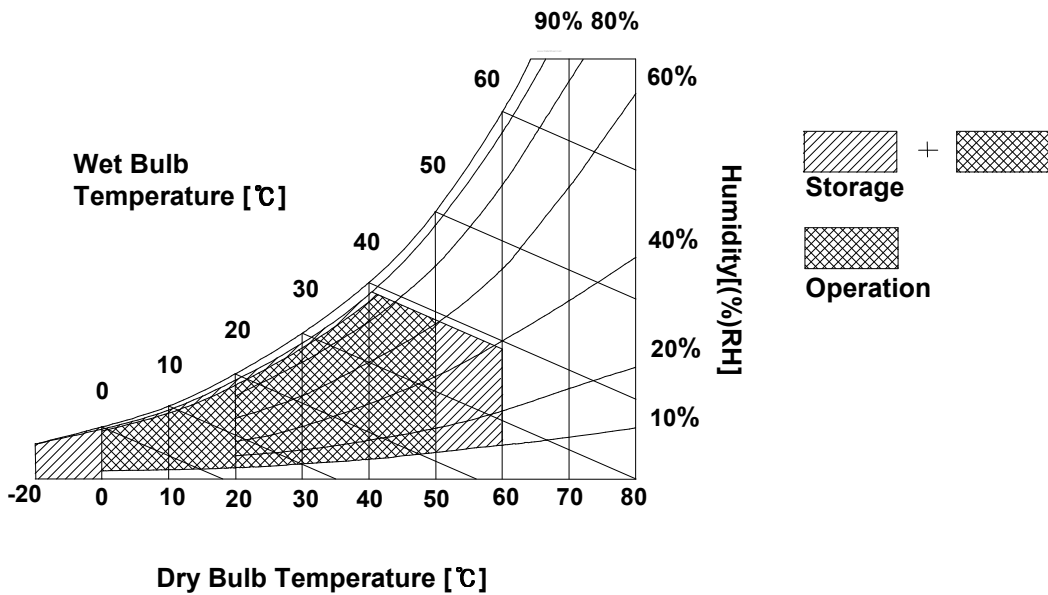
## 2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

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 LP140WH2 requires two power inputs. The first logic is employed to power the LCD electronics and to drive the TFT array and liquid crystal. The second backlight is the input about LED BL with LED Driver.

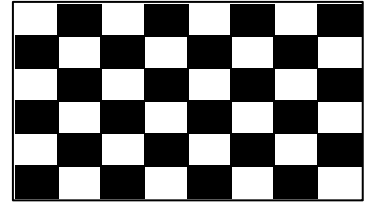
**Table 2. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Notes	
		Min	Typ	Max			
LOGIC :							
Power Supply Input Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	1	
Power Supply Input Current	Mosaic I <sub>CC</sub>	330	390	450	mA	2	
	Black I <sub>CC_max</sub>	395	465	535	mA	3	
Power Consumption	P <sub>CC</sub>	1.1	1.3	1.5	W	2	
Power Supply Inrush Current	I <sub>CC_P</sub>	-	-	1500	mA	4	
LVDS Impedance	Z <sub>LVDS</sub>	90	100	110	Ω	5	
EDID Input Voltage	V <sub>EDID</sub>	3.0	3.3	3.6	V		
EDID Input Current	I <sub>EDID</sub>	-	-	10	mA	6	
BACKLIGHT : ( with LED Driver)							
LED Power Input Voltage	V <sub>LED</sub>	7.0	12.0	20.0	V	7	
LED Power Input Current	PWM Duty (I <sub>LED</sub> )	100%	210	250	290	mA	8
		50%	110	130	150		
		6%	10	20	25		
LED Power Consumption	P <sub>LED</sub>	-	3.0	3.5	W	8	
LED Power Inrush Current	I <sub>LED_P</sub>	-	-	1000	mA	9	
PWM Duty Ratio		6	-	100	%	10	
PWM Jitter	-	0	-	0.3	%	11	
PWM Impedance	Z <sub>PWM</sub>	20	40	60	kΩ		
PWM Frequency	F <sub>PWM</sub>	200	-	1000	Hz	12	
PWM High Level Voltage	V <sub>PWM_H</sub>	3.0	-	5.3	V		
PWM Low Level Voltage	V <sub>PWM_L</sub>	0	-	0.5	V		
LED_EN Impedance	Z <sub>PWM</sub>	20	40	60	kΩ		
LED_EN High Voltage	V <sub>LED_EN_H</sub>	3.0	-	5.3	V		
LED_EN Low Voltage	V <sub>LED_EN_L</sub>	0	-	0.5	V		
Life Time		12,000	-	-	Hrs	13	

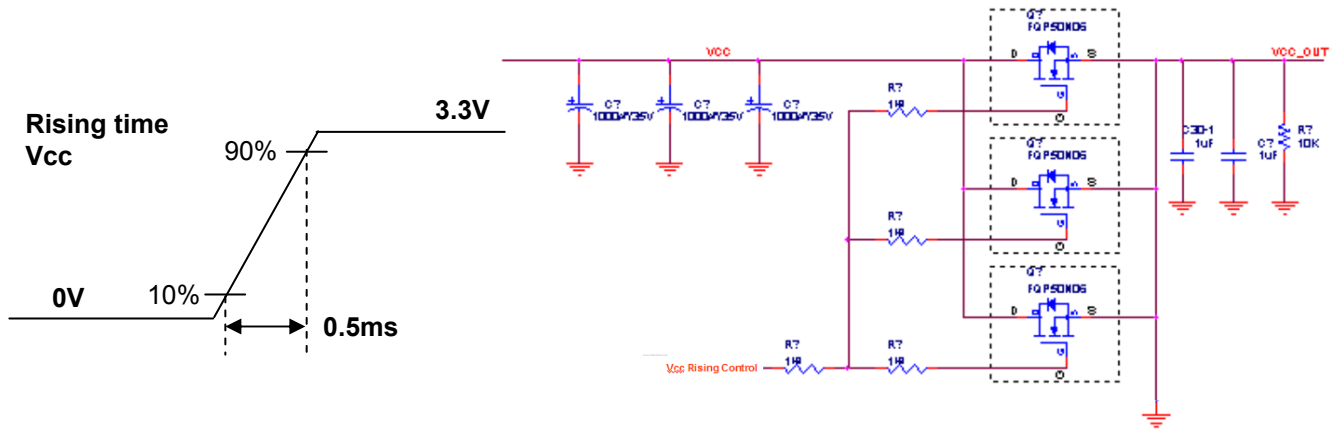
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Note)

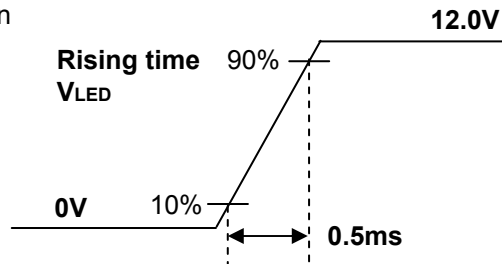
1. The measuring position is the connector of LCM and the test conditions are under 25 °C ,  $f_v = 60\text{Hz}$ , Black pattern.
2. The specified  $I_{CC}$  current and power consumption are under the  $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{V}$  , 25 °C ,  $f_v = 60\text{Hz}$  condition whereas Mosaic pattern is displayed and  $f_v$  is the frame frequency. (Max current pattern is Black.)



3. This Spec. is the max load condition for the cable impedance designing.
4. The below figures are the measuring  $V_{CC}$  condition and the  $V_{CC}$  control block LGD used. The  $V_{CC}$  condition is same the minimum of T1 at Power on sequence.



5. This impedance value is needed to proper display and measured form LVDS Tx to the mating connector.
6. The specified  $I_{EDID}$  current are under the  $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{V}$  @ frequency = 330Khz condition.
7. The measuring position is the connector of LCM and the test conditions are under 25 °C .
8. The current and power consumption with LED Driver are under the  $V_{LED} = 12.0\text{V}$  , 25 °C , Dimming of 100%, 50%, 6% luminance whereas White pattern is displayed and  $f_v$  is the frame frequency.
9. The below figures are the measuring  $V_{LED}$  condition and the  $V_{LED}$  control block LGD used.  $V_{LED}$  control block is same with  $V_{CC}$  control block.



10. The operation of LED Driver below minimum dimming ratio may cause flickering or reliability issue.
11. If Jitter of PWM is bigger than maximum. It may cause flickering.
12. This Spec. is not effective at 100% dimming ratio as an exception because it has DC level equivalent to 0Hz. In spite of acceptable range as defined, the PWM Frequency should be fixed and stable for more consistent brightness control at any specific level desired.
13. The life time is determined as the time at which brightness of LCD is 50% compare to that of minimum value at Table 7. These LED backlight has 6 strings on it and the typical current of LED's string is base on typical current at Table 7.

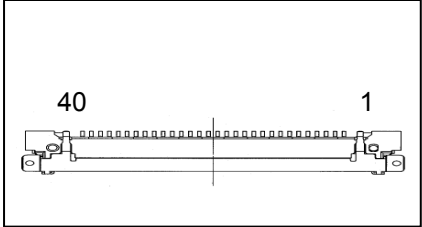
## Product Specification

### 3-2. Interface Connections

This LCD employs two interface connections, a 40 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 IS050-L40B-C10 manufactured by UJU.

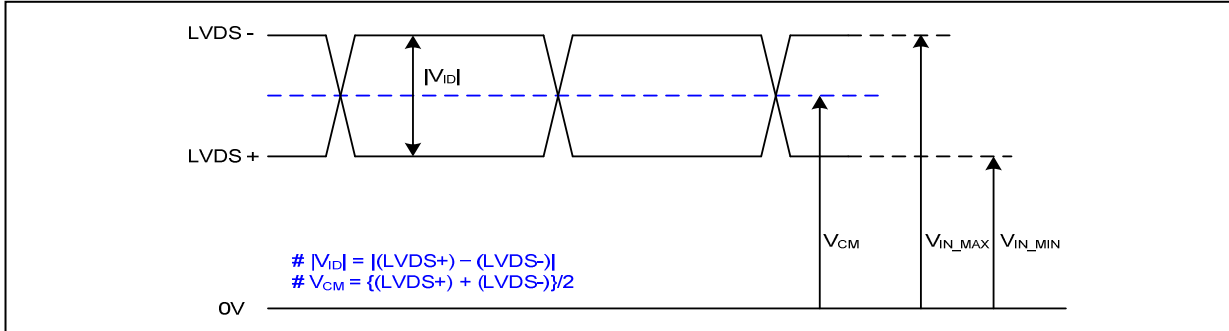
**Table 3. MODULE CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION (CN1)**

Pin	Symbol	Description	Notes
1	NC	No connection	1, Interface chips 1.1 LCD : SW, SW0624 (LCD Controller) including LVDS Receiver 1.2 System : THC63LVDF823A or equivalent * Pin to Pin compatible with LVDS  2. Connector 2.1 LCD : IS050-L40B-C10, UJU or equivalent 2.2 Mating : 20453-040T-0x, I-PEX or equivalent 2.3 Connector pin arrangement    [Note 1] If PWM Duty is changed. Brightness can be changed. -PWM Duty spec. : 200Hz ~ 1KHz -PWM High Level : 3 ~ 5.3V -PWM Low Level : 0 ~ 0.5V  [Note 2] LED EN : 3 ~ 5.3V LED OFF : 0 ~ 0.5V  [Note 3] CE_EN : 3V ~ 3.6V CE OFF : 0 ~ 0.8V
2	VCC	Power Supply, 3.3V Typ.	
3	VCC	Power Supply, 3.3V Typ.	
4	V EEDID	DDC 3.3V power	
5	NC	No Connection	
6	Clk EEDID	DDC Clock	
7	DATA EEDID	DDC Data	
8	Odd_R <sub>IN</sub> 0-	Negative LVDS differential data input	
9	Odd_R <sub>IN</sub> 0+	Positive LVDS differential data input	
10	GND	Ground	
11	Odd_R <sub>IN</sub> 1-	Negative LVDS differential data input	
12	Odd_R <sub>IN</sub> 1+	Positive LVDS differential data input	
13	GND	Ground	
14	Odd_R <sub>IN</sub> 2-	Negative LVDS differential data input	
15	Odd_R <sub>IN</sub> 2+	Positive LVDS differential data input	
16	GND	Ground	
17	Odd_CLKIN-	Negative LVDS differential clock input	
18	Odd_CLKIN+	Positive LVDS differential clock input	
19	CE_EN	Color Engine enable (Note3)	
20	NC	No Connection	
21	NC	No Connection	
22	GND	Ground	
23	NC	No Connection	
24	NC	No Connection	
25	GND	Ground	
26	NC	No Connection	
27	NC	No Connection	
28	GND	Ground	
29	NC	No Connection	
30	NC	No Connection	
31	GND	LED Ground	
32	GND	LED Ground	
33	GND	LED Ground	
34	NC	No Connection	
35	PWM	PWM for Luminance control (Note1)	
36	LED_EN	Backlight On/Off Control (Note2)	
37	NC	No Connection	
38	VLED	LED Power Supply (7V-20V)	
39	VLED	LED Power Supply (7V-20V)	
40	VLED	LED Power Supply (7V-20V)	

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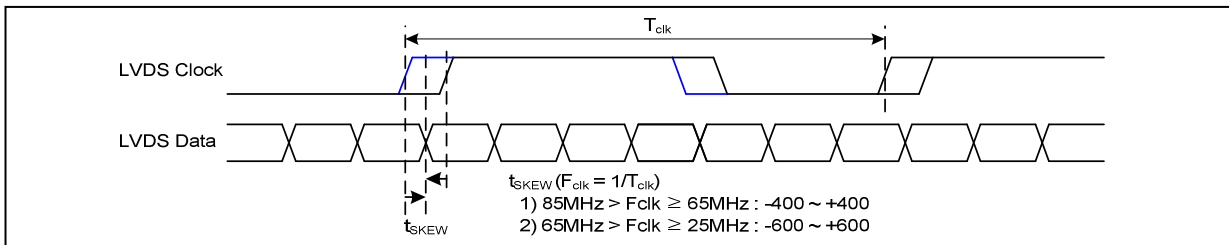
### 3-3. LVDS Signal Timing Specifications

#### 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	-

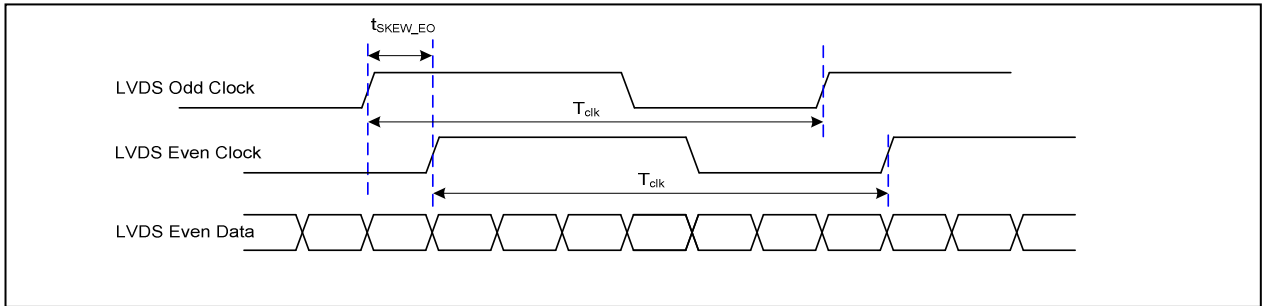
#### 3-3-2. AC Specification



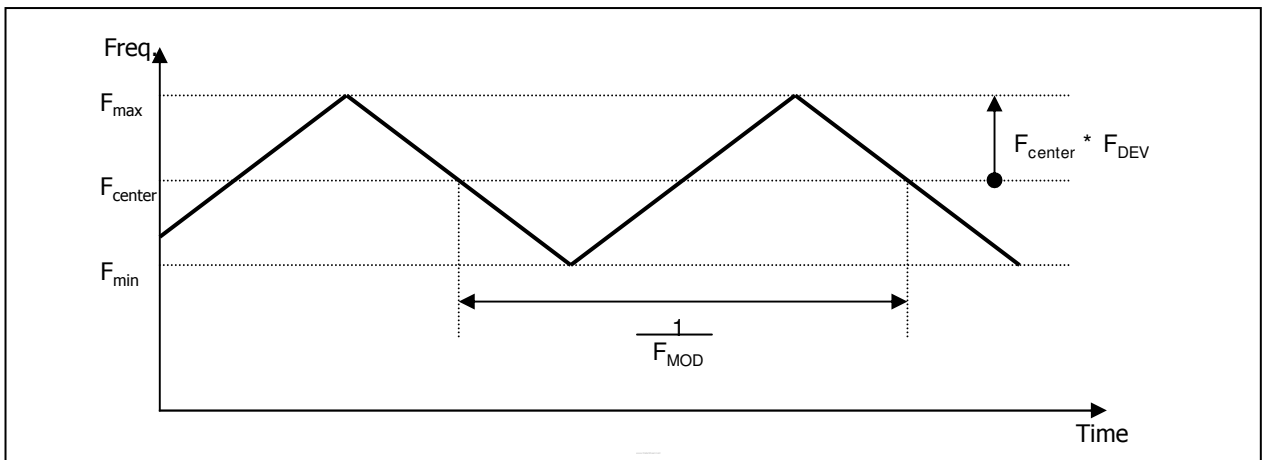
Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
LVDS Clock to Data Skew Margin	$t_{SKEW}$	- 400	+ 400	ps	$85MHz > F_{clk} \geq 65MHz$
	$t_{SKEW}$	- 600	+ 600	ps	$65MHz > F_{clk} \geq 25MHz$
LVDS Clock to Clock Skew Margin (Even to Odd)	$t_{SKEW\_EO}$	- 1/7	+ 1/7	$T_{clk}$	-
Maximum deviation of input clock frequency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



**Product Specification**



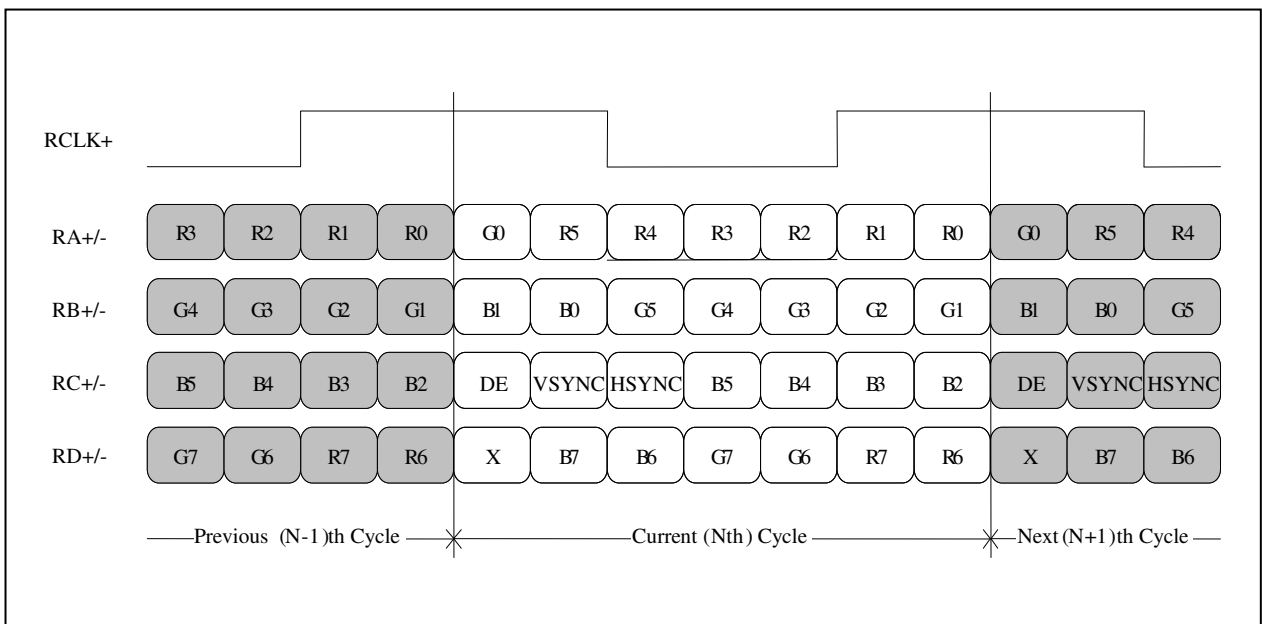
< Clock skew margin between channel >



< Spread Spectrum >

**3-3-3. Data Format**

1) LVDS 1 Port



< LVDS Data Format >

### 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.

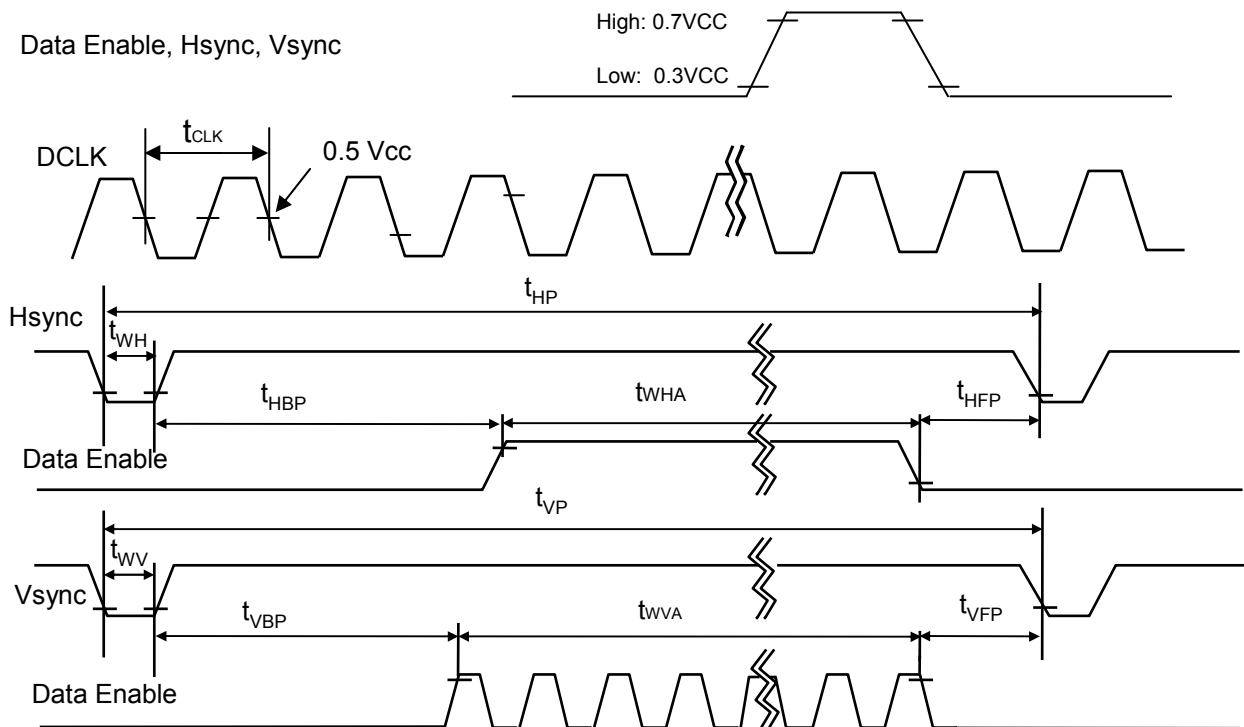
**Table 4. TIMING TABLE**

ITEM	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Note
DCLK	Frequency	$f_{CLK}$	-	71.0	-	MHz
Hsync	Period	$t_{HP}$	1470	1502	1586	tCLK
	Width	$t_{WH}$	24	32	40	
	Width-Active	$t_{WHA}$	1366	1366	1366	
Vsync	Period	$t_{VP}$	779	788	801	tHP
	Width	$t_{WV}$	2	5	8	
	Width-Active	$t_{WVA}$	768	768	768	
Data Enable	Horizontal back porch	$t_{HBP}$	72	56	124	tCLK
	Horizontal front porch	$t_{HFP}$	8	48	48	
	Vertical back porch	$t_{VBP}$	8	12	20	tHP
	Vertical front porch	$t_{VFP}$	1	3	5	

### 3-5. Signal Timing Waveforms

Condition : VCC = 3.3V

Data Enable, Hsync, Vsync



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**3-6. Color Input Data Reference**

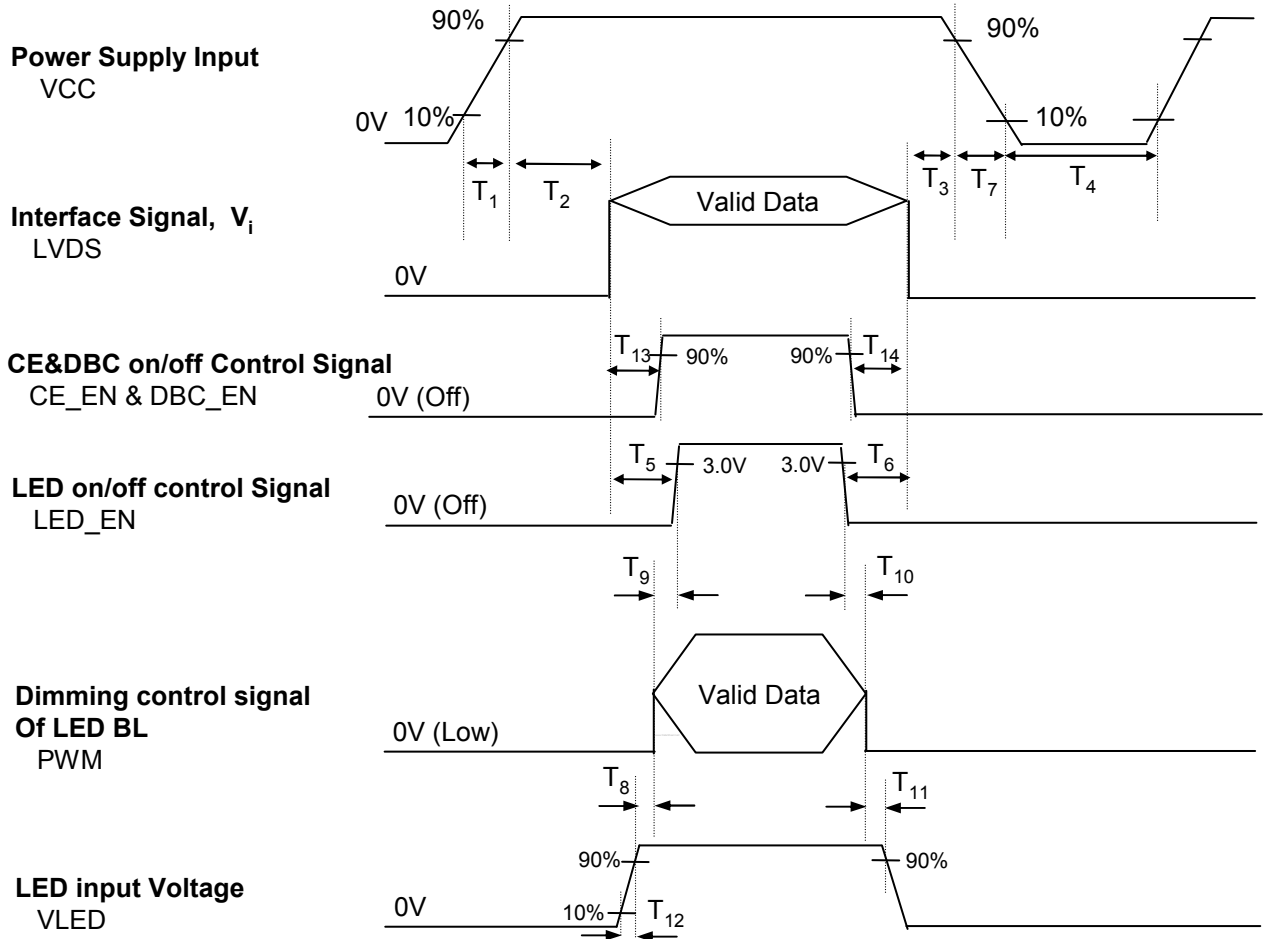
The brightness of each primary color (red, green and blue) is based on the 6-bit gray scale data input for the color ; the higher the binary input, the brighter the color. The table below provides a reference for color versus data input.

**Table 5. COLOR DATA REFERENCE**

Color		Input Color Data																	
		RED						GREEN						BLUE					
		MSB		R3		LSB		MSB		G3		LSB		MSB		LSB			
		R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
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 6. POWER SEQUENCE TABLE**

Logic Parameter	Value			Units	LED Parameter	Value			Units
	Min.	Typ.	Max.			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
T <sub>1</sub>	0.5	-	10	ms	T <sub>8</sub>	10	-	-	ms
T <sub>2</sub>	0	-	50	ms	T <sub>9</sub>	0	-	-	ms
T <sub>3</sub>	0	-	50	ms	T <sub>10</sub>	0	-	-	ms
T <sub>4</sub>	400	-	-	ms	T <sub>11</sub>	10	-	-	ms
T <sub>5</sub>	500	-	-	ms	T <sub>12</sub>	0.5	-	-	ms
T <sub>6</sub>	200	-	-	ms	T <sub>13</sub>	10	-	100	ms
T <sub>7</sub>	3	-	10	ms	T <sub>14</sub>	10	-	100	ms

Note)

1. Do not insert the mating cable when system turn on.
2. Valid Data have to meet "3-3. LVDS Signal Timing Specifications"
3. LVDS, LED\_EN and PWM need to pull-down condition on invalid status.
4. LGD recommend the rising sequence of VLED after the Vcc and valid status of LVDS turn on.

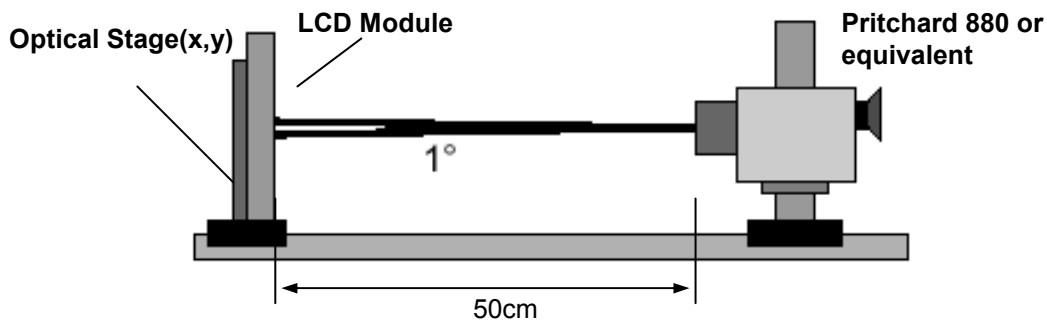
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**4. Optical Specification**

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  $\Phi$  and  $\Theta$  equal to 0°.

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

**FIG. 1 Optical Characteristic Measurement Equipment and Method**



**Table 7. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Ta=25°C, VCC=3.3V, fv=60Hz, f<sub>CLK</sub>= 71.0MHz

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Units	Notes
		Min	Typ	Max		
Contrast Ratio	CR	400	500	-		1
Surface Luminance, white	L <sub>WH</sub>	170	200	-	cd/m <sup>2</sup>	2
Luminance Variation	$\delta_{\text{WHITE}}$	-	1.4	1.6		3
Response Time	T <sub>R</sub> + T <sub>D</sub>	-	16	25	ms	4
Color Coordinates						
RED	RX	0.546	0.576	0.606		
	RY	0.314	0.344	0.374		
GREEN	GX	0.309	0.339	0.369		
	GY	0.534	0.564	0.594		
BLUE	BX	0.130	0.160	0.190		
	BY	0.98	0.128	0.158		
WHITE	WX	0.283	0.313	0.343		
	WY	0.299	0.329	0.359		
Viewing Angle						
x axis, right( $\Phi=0^\circ$ )	$\Theta_r$	40	45	-	degree	5
x axis, left ( $\Phi=180^\circ$ )	$\Theta_l$	40	45	-	degree	
y axis, up ( $\Phi=90^\circ$ )	$\Theta_u$	10	15	-	degree	
y axis, down ( $\Phi=270^\circ$ )	$\Theta_d$	30	35	-	degree	
Color Gamut	%	-	45	-		
Gray Scale						6

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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 ( $\delta_{WHITE}$ ) 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.

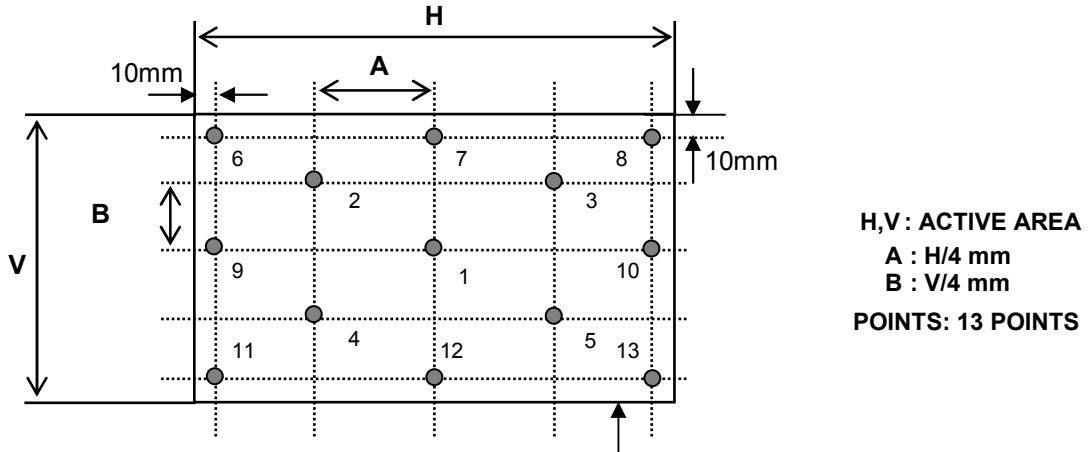
6. Gray scale specification

\*  $f_v = 60\text{Hz}$

Gray Level	Luminance [%] (Typ)
L0	0.0
L7	0.8
L15	4.25
L23	10.9
L31	21.0
L39	34.8
L47	52.5
L55	74.2
L63	100

**FIG. 2 Luminance**

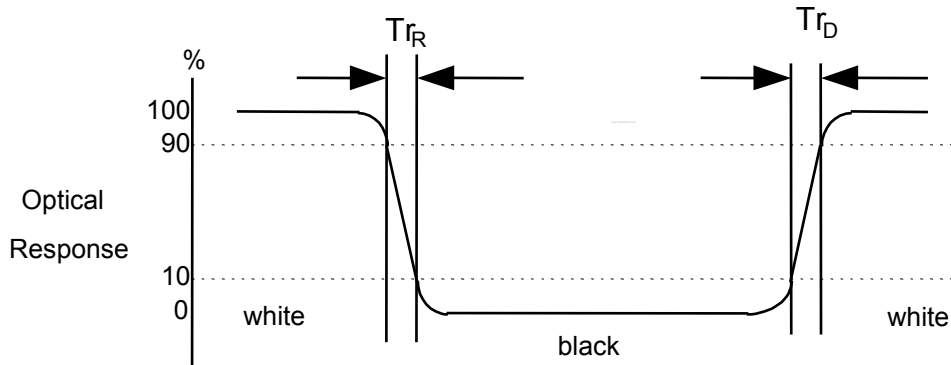
<Measuring point for Average Luminance & measuring point for Luminance variation>



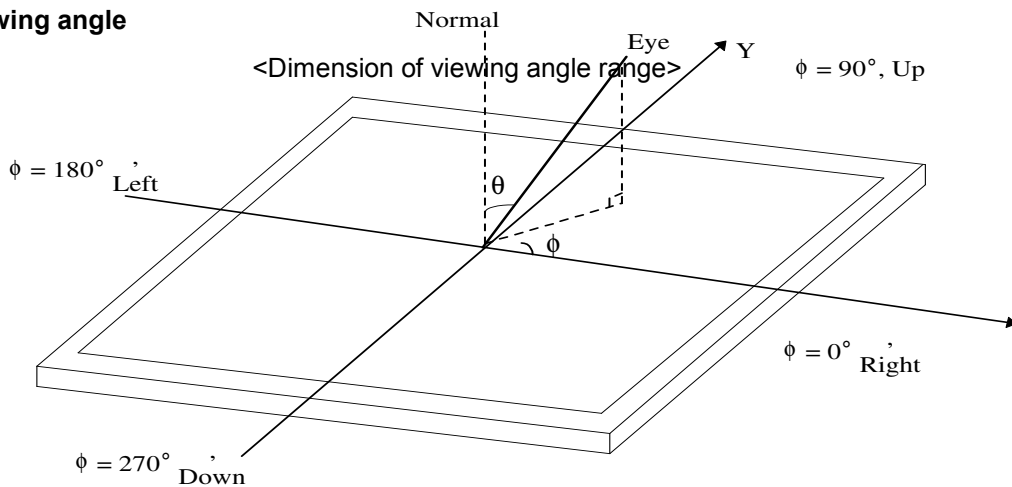
**FIG. 3 Response Time**

Active Area

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



**FIG. 4 Viewing angle**



## Product Specification

### 5. Mechanical Characteristics

The contents provide general mechanical characteristics for the model LP140WH2. In addition the figures in the next page are detailed mechanical drawing of the LCD.

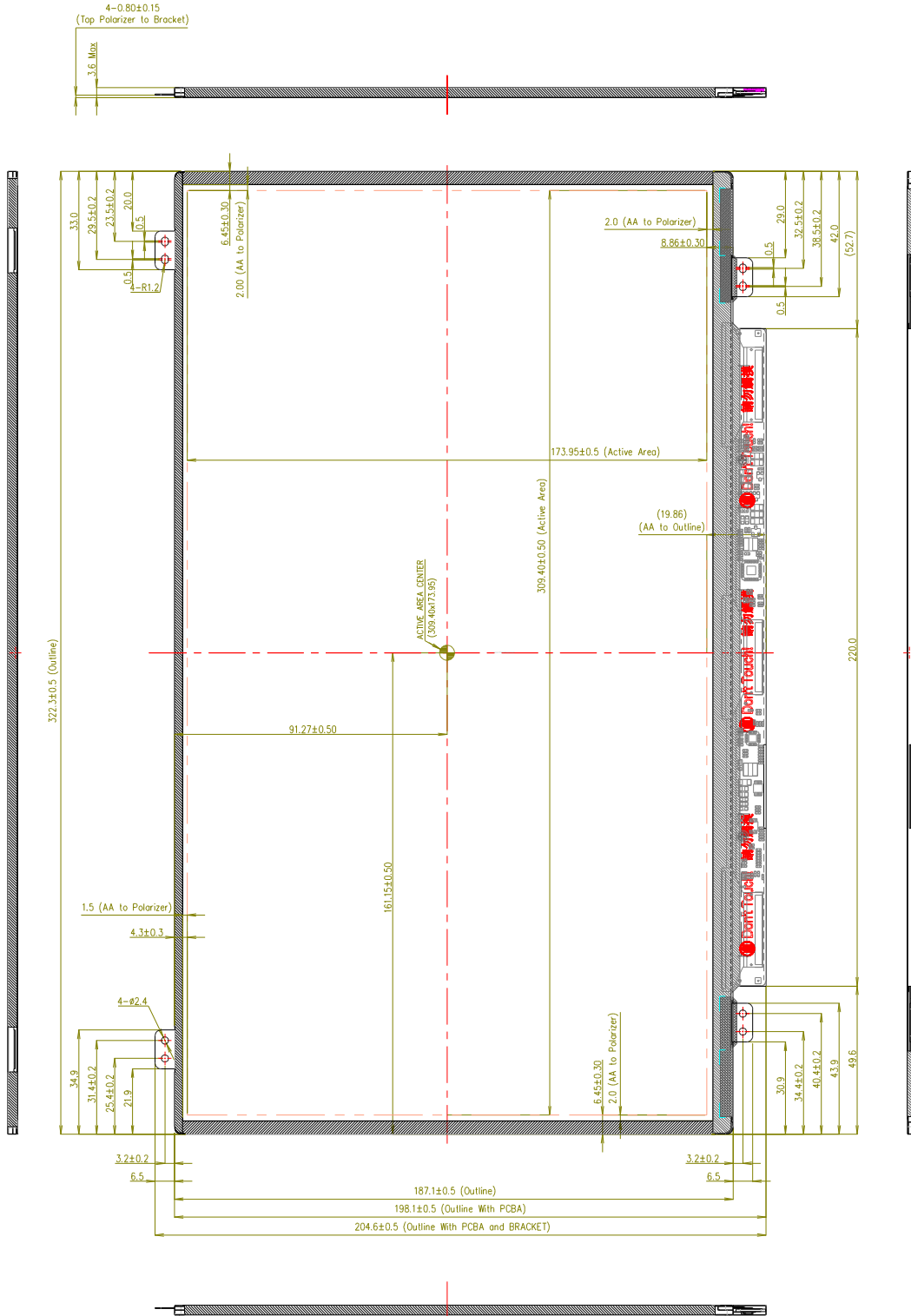
Outline Dimension	Horizontal	322.3 ± 0.5mm
	Vertical	198.1 ± 0.5mm
	Thickness	3.6mm (max)
Bezel Area	Horizontal	312.40 ± 0.5mm
	Vertical	176.95 ± 0.5mm
Active Display Area	Horizontal	309.40 mm
	Vertical	173.95 mm
Weight	320g (Max.)	
Surface Treatment	Hard Coating(3H), Glare treatment of the front polarizer	



**Product Specification**

<FRONT VIEW>

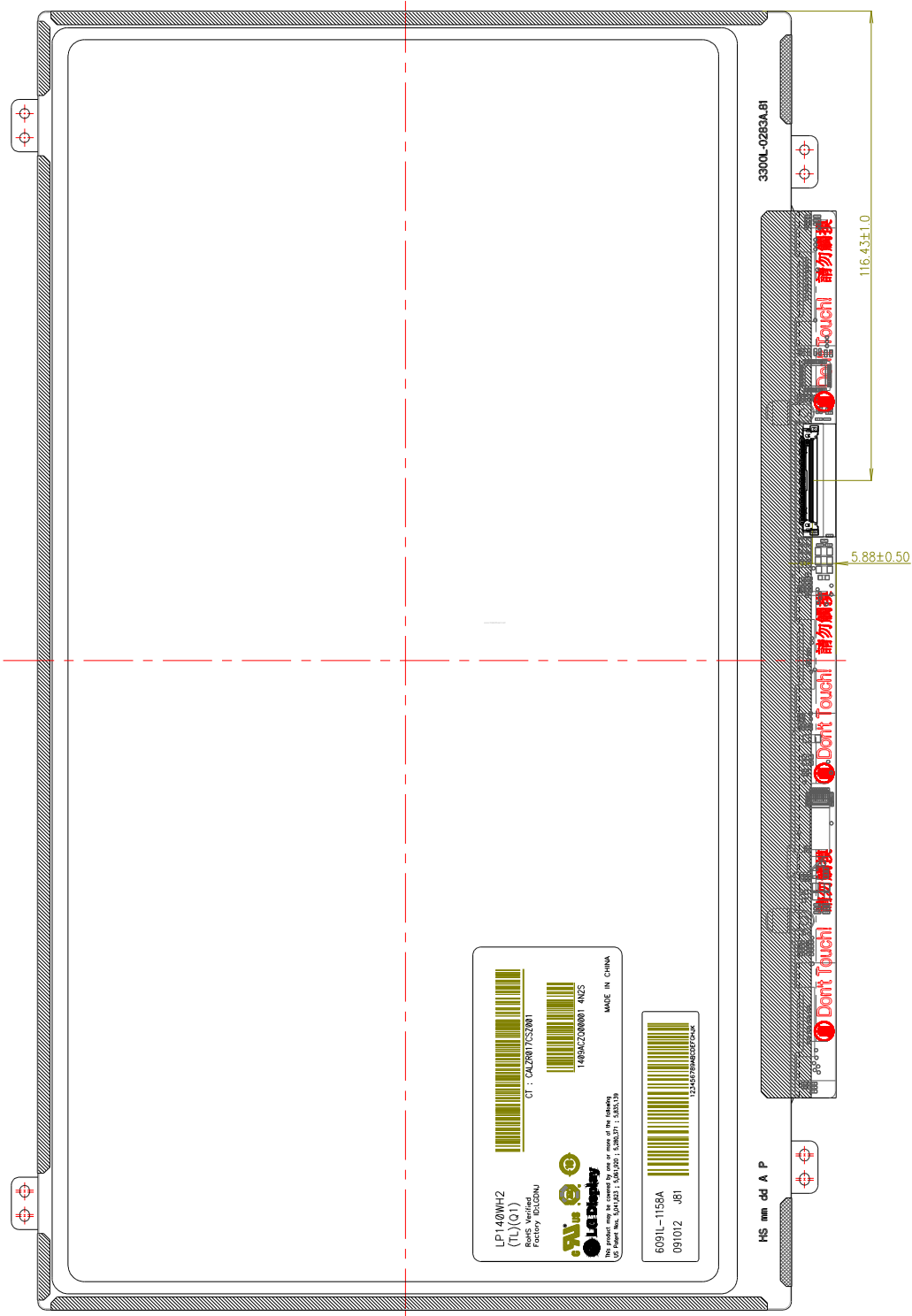
Note) Unit:[mm], General tolerance: ± 0.5mm



Product Specification

<REAR VIEW>

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



## 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, 5 ~ 150Hz, 1.5G, 0.37oct/min 3 axis, 30min/axis
6	Shock test (non-operating)	- No functional or cosmetic defects following a shock to all 6 sides delivering at least 180 G in a half sine pulse no longer than 2 ms to the display module - No functional defects following a shock delivering at least 200 g in a half sine pulse no longer than 2 ms to each of 6 sides. Each of the 6 sides will be shock tested with one each display, for a total of 6 displays
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, Second Edition, Underwriters Laboratories Inc.  
Information Technology Equipment - Safety - Part 1 : General Requirements.
- b) CAN/CSA C22.2 No.60950-1-07, Second Edition, Canadian Standards Association.  
Information Technology Equipment - Safety - Part 1 : General Requirements.
- c) EN 60950-1:2006 + A11:2009, European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC).  
Information Technology Equipment - Safety - Part 1 : General Requirements.
- d) IEC 60950-1:2005, Second Edition, The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC).  
Information Technology Equipment - Safety - Part 1 : General Requirements.

### 7-2. EMC

- a) ANSI C63.4 "American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electronic Equipment in the Range of 9 kHz to 40 GHz." American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 2003.
- b) CISPR 22 "Information technology equipment – Radio disturbance characteristics – Limit and methods of measurement." International Special Committee on Radio Interference (CISPR), 2005.
- c) CISPR 13 "Sound and television broadcast receivers and associated equipment – Radio disturbance characteristics – Limits and method of measurement." International Special Committee on Radio Interference (CISPR), 2006.

### 7-3. Environment

- a) RoHS, Directive 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the council of 27 January 2003

**Product Specification**

**8. Packing**

**8-1. Designation of Lot Mark**

a) Lot Mark



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 : 30pcs

b) Box Size :473mm X 364mm X 328mm

## 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.
- (10) When handling the LCD module, it needs to handle with care not to give mechanical stress to the PCB and Mounting Hole area."

### 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.

### **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.