SPECIFICATION
FOR
APPROVAL

(●) **Preliminary Specification**
( ) **Final Specification**

Title	12.1” WXGA TFT LCD

Customer	Panasonic
MODEL	

SUPPLIER	LG Display Co., Ltd.
*MODEL	LP121WX4
Suffix	TLA1

*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
H. S. Kim / G.Manager	
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C. I. Kim / Manager	
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S. C. Jung / Engineer	

Products Engineering Dept.
LG Display Co., Ltd

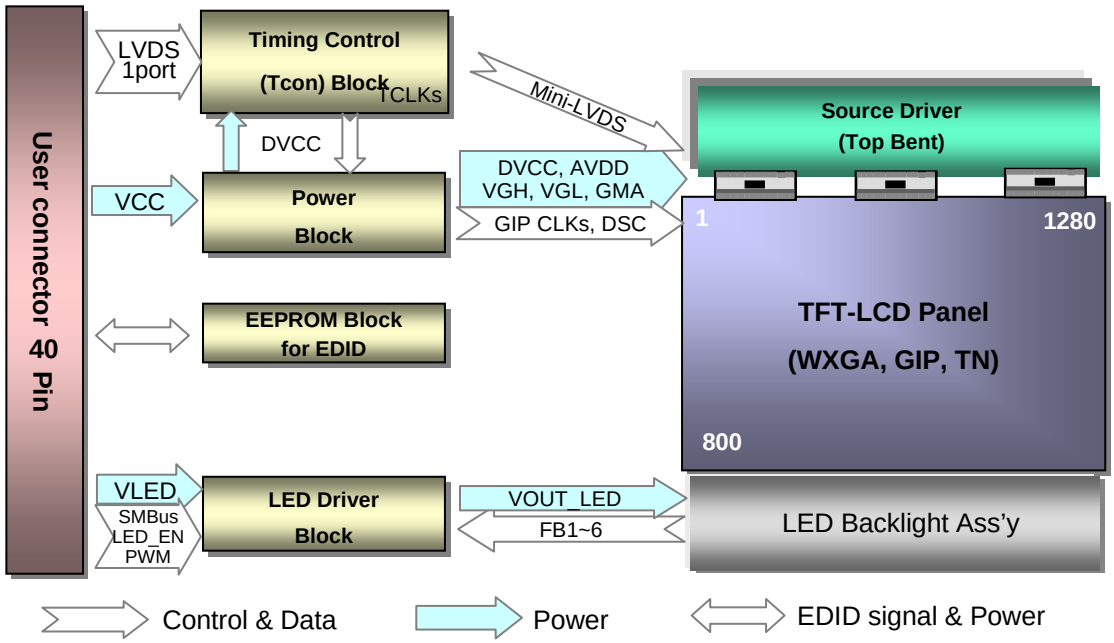
Contents

RECORD OF REVISIONS

Revision No	Revision Date	Page	Description	EDID ver
0.0	Mar. 23. 2010	-	First Draft (Preliminary Specification)	X

1. General Description

The LP121WX4 is a Color Active Matrix Liquid Crystal Display with an integral 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 12.1 inches diagonally measured active display area with WXGA resolution (1280 horizontal by 800 vertical 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 LP121WX4 has been designed to apply the interface method that enables low power, high speed, low EMI. The LP121WX4 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 LP121WX4 characteristics provide an excellent flat display for office automation products such as Notebook PC.



General Features

Active Screen Size	12.1 inches diagonal
Outline Dimension	270.6(H,Typ.) × 187.5(V,Typ.) × 2.95(D,Max.) [mm]
Pixel Pitch	0.2028mm × 0.2028 mm
Pixel Format	1280 horiz. By 800 vert. Pixels RGB strip arrangement
Color Depth	6-bit, 262,144 colors
Luminance, White	250 cd/m^2(Typ.5 point)
Power Consumption	Total 3.8 Watt(Typ.) @ LCM circuit 0.9 Watt (Typ._Mosaic), B/L 2.9Watt(Typ.)
Weight	145g(Typ.)
Display Operating Mode	Transmissive mode, normally white
Surface Treatment	Anti-Glare treatment of the front polarizer
RoHS / Low Halogen Comply	Yes
BFR / PVC /As Free	Yes of all

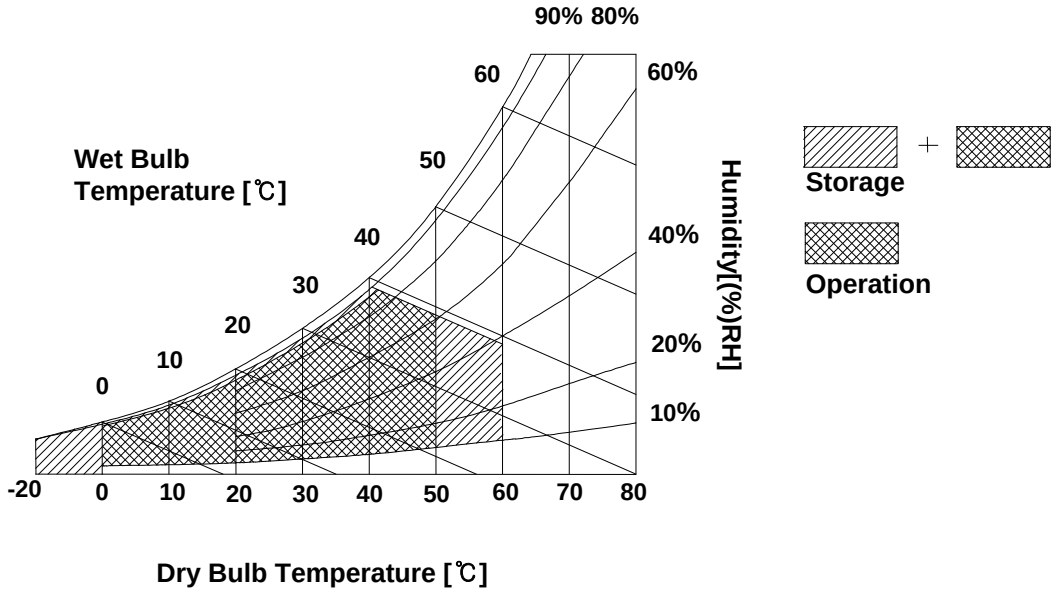
2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

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.



3. Electrical Specifications

3-1. Electrical Characteristics

The LP121WX4 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.

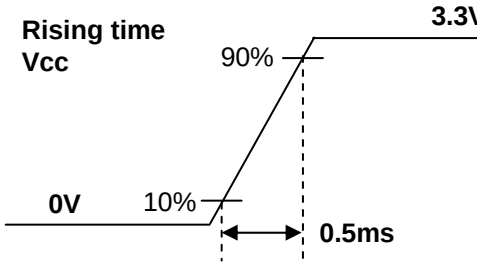
Table 2. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

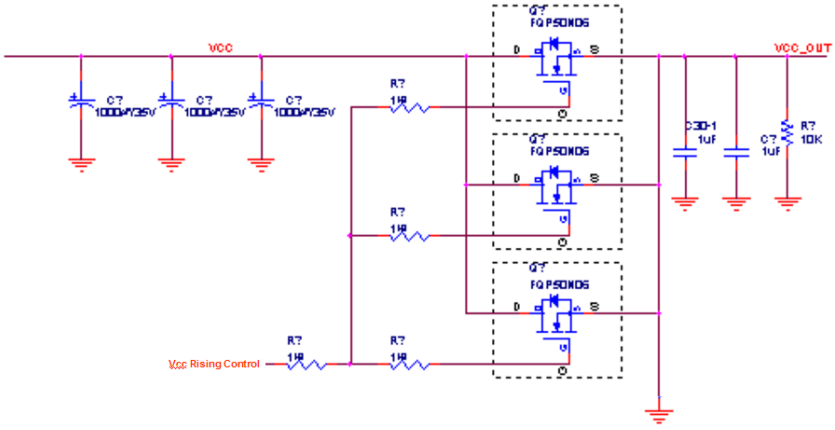
Parameter		Symbol	Values			Unit	Notes
			Min	Typ	Max		
LOGIC :							
Power Supply Input Voltage		V_{CC}	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	1
Power Supply Input Current	White	I_{CC}	170	200	250	mA	2
Power Consumption		P_{CC}	-	0.66	0.83	W	3
Power Supply Inrush Current		I_{CC_P}	-	-	1.5	A	4
LVDS Impedance		Z_{LVDS}	90	100	110	Ω	5
BACKLIGHT : (with LED Driver)							
LED Power Input Voltage		V_{LED}	7.0	12.0	21.0	V	6
LED Power Input Current		I_{LED}	-	16.0	16.5	mA	6
LED Power Consumption		P_{LED}	-	2.9	3.1	W	7
LED Power Inrush Current		I_{LED_P}	-	-	2	A	8
PWM Duty Ratio			3	-	100	%	9
PWM Jitter		-	0	-	0.2	%	10
PWM Impedance		Z_{PWM}	20	40	60	kΩ	
PWM Frequency		F_{PWM}	200	-	1000	Hz	11
PWM High Level Voltage		V_{PWM_H}	3.0	-	5.3	V	
PWM Low Level Voltage		V_{PWM_L}	0	-	0.3	V	
LED_EN Impedance		Z_{PWM}	20	40	60	kΩ	
LED_EN High Voltage		$V_{LED\_EN\_H}$	3.0	-	5.3	V	
LED_EN Low Voltage		$V_{LED\_EN\_L}$	0	-	0.3	V	
Life Time			15,000	-	-	Hrs	12

Note)

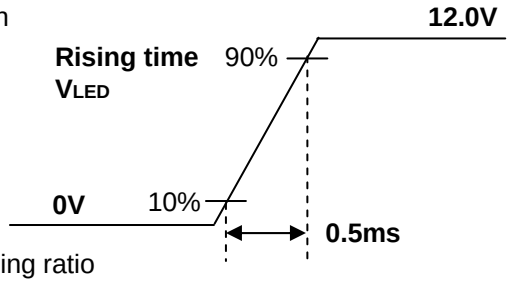
1. The measuring position is the connector of LCM and the test conditions are under 25℃, fv = 60Hz, Black pattern.
2. The specified Icc current and power consumption are under the Vcc = 3.3V , 25℃, fv = 60Hz condition and White pattern.

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





5. This impedance value is needed for proper display and measured form LVDS Tx to the mating connector.
6. The measuring position is the connector of LCM and the test conditions are under 25℃.
7. The current and power consumption with LED Driver are under the Vled = 12.0V , 25℃, Dimming of Max luminance and White pattern with the normal frame frequency operated(60Hz).
8. The below figures are the measuring Vled condition and the Vled control block LGD used. VLED control block is same with Vcc control block.



9. The operation of LED Driver below minimum dimming ratio may cause flickering or reliability issue. LGD LED Driver guarantee 6.0% at PWM minimum dimming ratio. Minimum dimming ratio 1.5% is based on Lenovo's.
10. If Jitter of PWM is bigger than maximum, it may induce flickering.
11. 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.
12. The life time is determined as the time at which brightness of LCD is 50% compare to that of minimum value specified in table 7. under general user condition.

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.

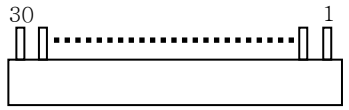
The electronics interface connector is a model CABLINE-VS RECE ASS'Y manufactured by I-PEX.

Table 3. MODULE CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION (CN1)

Pin	Symbol	Description	Notes
1	VSS	Ground	
2	VSS	Ground	
3	Odd Rx IN0-	-LVDS Differential Data INPUT(R0-R5,G0)	
4	Odd Rx IN0+	+LVDS Differential Data INPUT(R0-R5,G0)	
5	Odd Rx IN1-	-LVDS Differential Data INPUT(G1-G5,B0-B1)	
6	Odd Rx IN1+	+LVDS Differential Data INPUT(G1-G5,B0-B1)	
7	Odd Rx IN2-	-LVDS Differential Data INPUT(B2-B5,HS,VS,DE)	
8	Odd Rx IN2+	+LVDS Differential Data INPUT(B2-B5,HS,VS,DE)	
9	Odd Rx CKIN-	-LVDS Differential Clock INPUT	
10	Odd Rx CKIN+	+LVDS Differential Clock INPUT	
11	VSS	Ground	
12	PWM	PWM for luminance control	
13	CLKEDID	EDID Clock Input	
14	VDD	Power Supply (3.3V typ.)	
15	VDD	Power Supply (3.3V typ.)	
16	VDD	Power Supply (3.3V typ.)	
17	VDD	Power Supply (3.3V typ.)	
18	DATAEDID	EDID Data Input	
19	GND	Ground	
20	GND	Ground	
21	GND	Ground	
22	GND	Ground	
23	GND	Ground	
24	GND	Ground	
25	GND	Ground	
26	NC	No Connection	
27	VLED	7V-21V LED power	
28	VLED	7V-21V LED power	
29	VLED	7V-21V LED power	
30	VLED	7V-21V LED power	

1, Interface chips
1.1 LCD : SW, SW0633 (LCD Controller) including LVDS Receiver
1.2 System : THC63LVDF823A or equivalent
* Pin to Pin compatible with LVDS

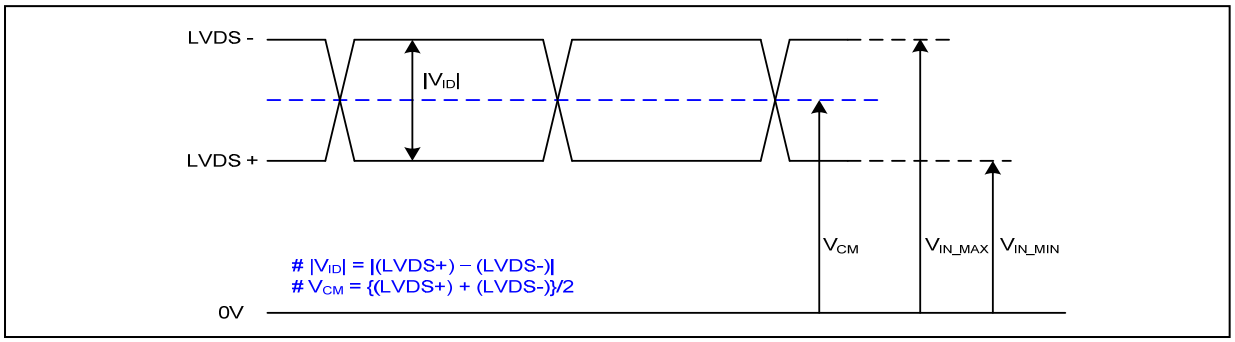
2. Connector
2.1 LCD : 20347-030E-02, I-PEX or its compatibles
2.2 Mating : 20345-030T-02PLUG CABLE ASS'Y or equivalent.
2.3 Connector pin arrangement



[LCD Module Rear View]

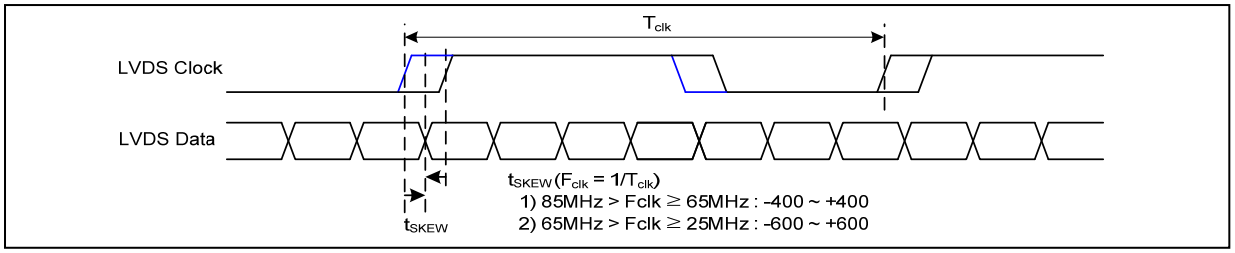
3-3. LVDS Signal Timing Specifications

3-3-1. DC Specification

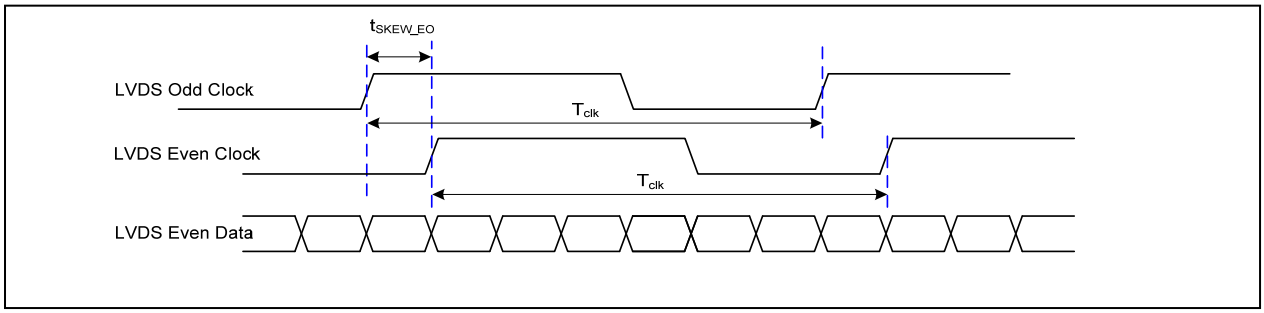


Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
LVDS Differential Voltage	$\|V_{ID}\|$	100	600	mV	-
LVDS Common mode Voltage	V_{CM}	0.6	1.8	V	-
LVDS Input Voltage Range	V_{IN}	0.3	2.1	V	-

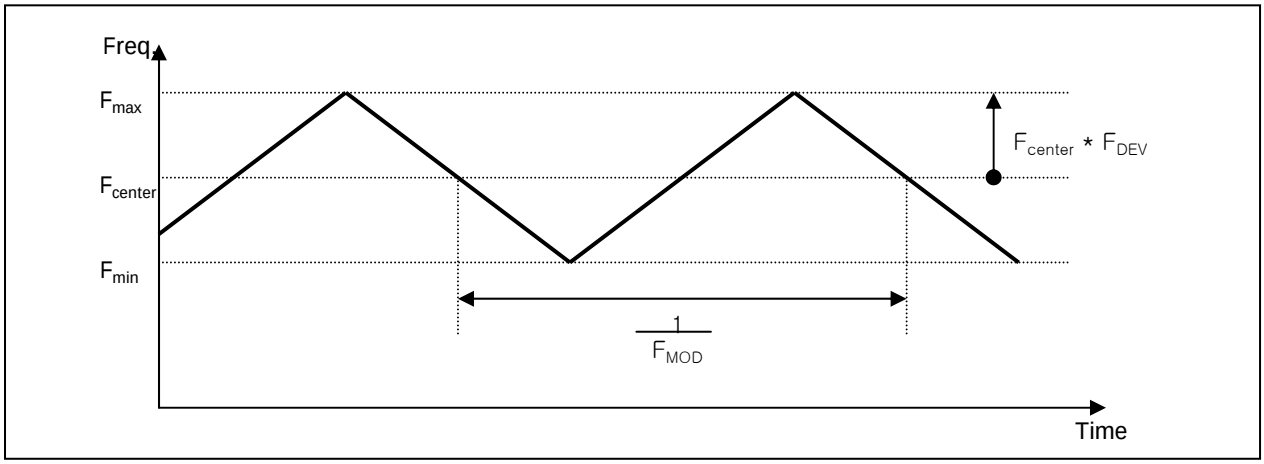
3-3-2. AC Specification



Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
LVDS Clock to Data Skew Margin	t_{SKEW}	- 400	+ 400	ps	85MHz > Fclk ≥ 65MHz
	t_{SKEW}	- 600	+ 600	ps	65MHz > Fclk ≥ 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	-



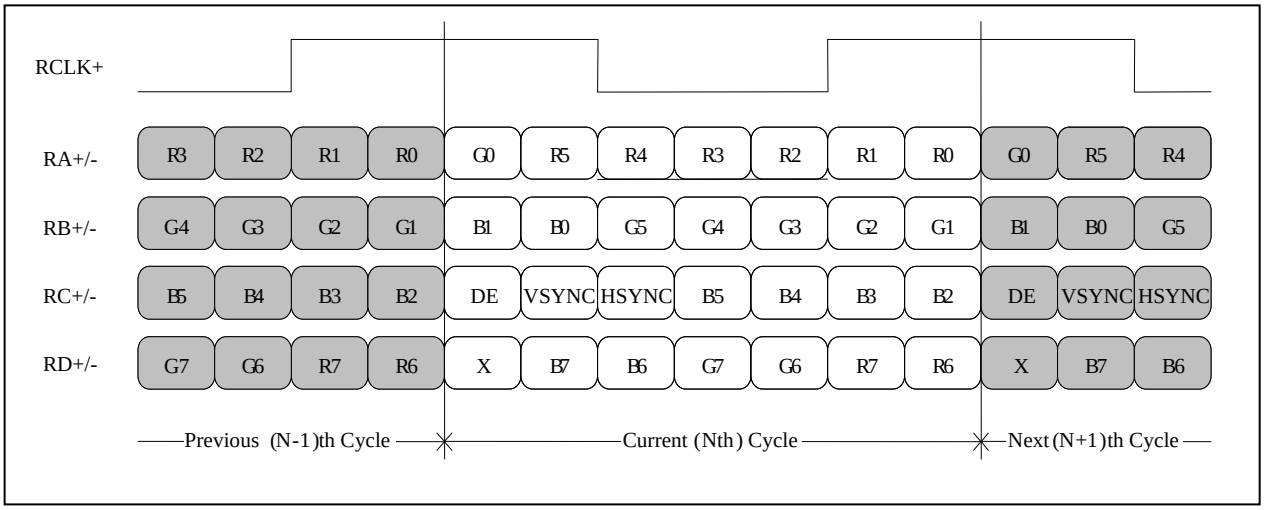
< Clock skew margin between channel >



< 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.

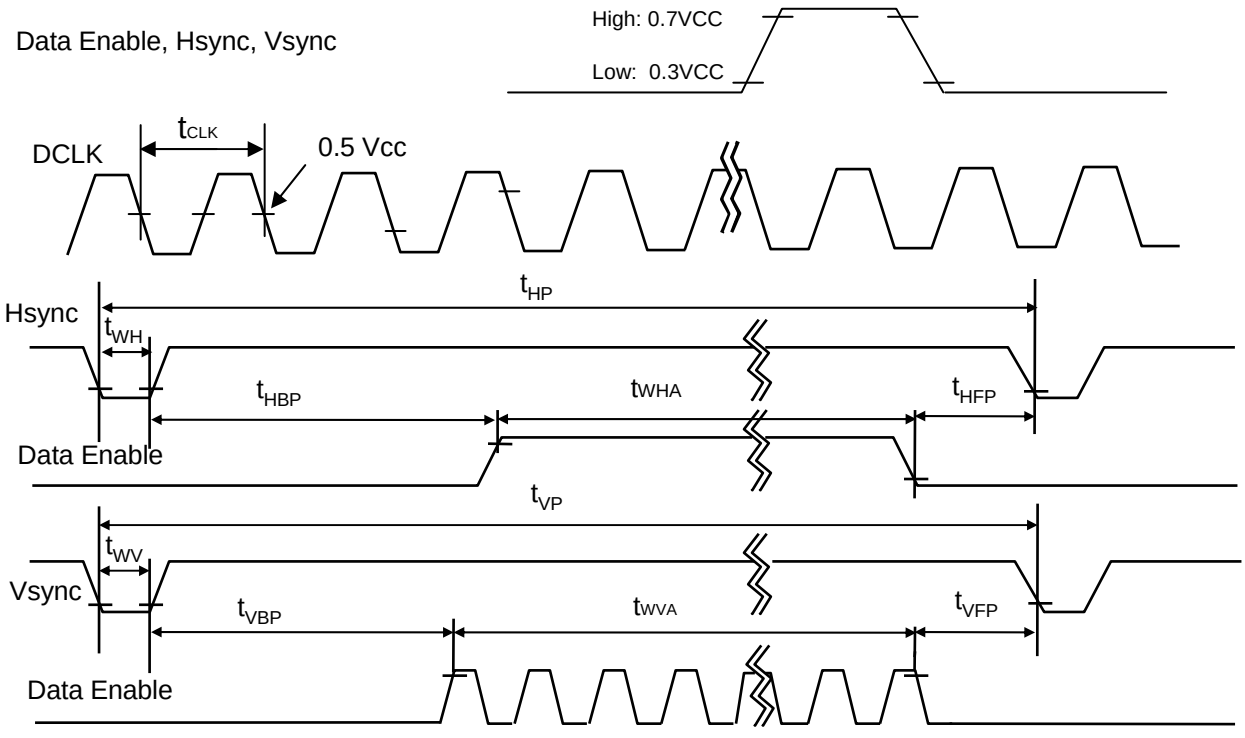
Table 4. TIMING TABLE

ITEM	Symbol		Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Note
DCLK	Frequency	f_{CLK}	-	69.3	-	MHz	
Hsync	Period	Thp	1376	1408	1480	tCLK	
	Width	t_{WH}	24	32	40		
	Width-Active	t_{WHA}	1280	1280	1280		
Vsync	Period	t_{VP}	810	820	832	tHP	
	Width	t_{WV}	2	4	6		
	Width-Active	t_{WVA}	800	800	800		
Data Enable	Horizontal back porch	t_{HBP}	56	72	96	tCLK	
	Horizontal front porch	t_{HFP}	16	24	64		
	Vertical back porch	t_{VBP}	6	12	18	tHP	
	Vertical front porch	t_{VFP}	2	4	8		

Appendix) all reliabilities are specified for timing specification based on refresh rate of 60Hz. However, LP121WX4 has a good actual performance even at lower refresh rate (e.g. 40Hz or 50Hz) for power saving mode, whereas LP121WX4 is secured only for function under lower refresh rate. 60Hz at Normal mode, 50Hz, 40Hz at Power save mode. Don't care Flicker level (power save mode).

3-5. Signal Timing Waveforms

Condition : VCC =3.3V



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					LSB	MSB					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

3-7. Power Sequence

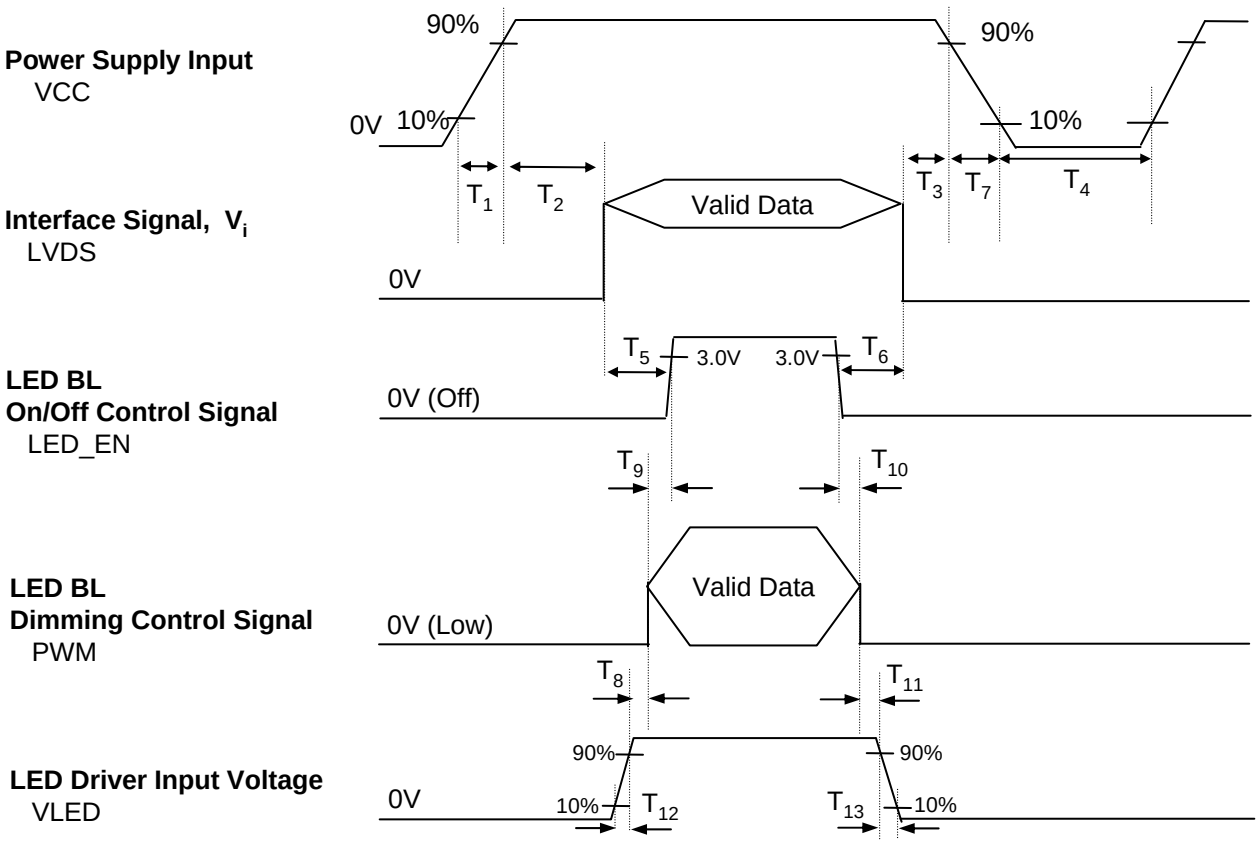


Table 6. POWER SEQUENCE TABLE

Logic Parameter	Value			Units	LED Parameter	Value			Units
	Min.	Typ.	Max.			Min.	Typ.	Max.	
T_1	0.5	-	10	ms	T_8	10	-	-	ms
T_2	0	-	50	ms	T_9	0	-	-	ms
T_3	0	-	50	ms	T_{10}	0	-	-	ms
T_4	400	-	-	ms	T_{11}	10	-	-	ms
T_5	200	-	-	ms	T_{12}	0.5	-	-	ms
T_6	200	-	-	ms	T_{13}	0	-	5000	ms
T_7	3	-	10	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 be on pull-down condition on invalid status.
4. LGD recommend the rising sequence of VLED after the Vcc and valid status of LVDS turn on.

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

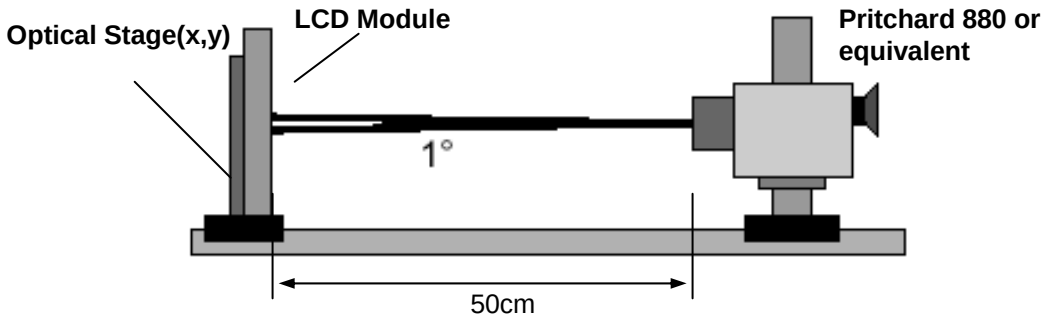


Table 7. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Ta=25°C, VCC=3.3V, fv=60Hz, f_{CLK}= 69.3MHz

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Units	Notes
		Min	Typ	Max		
Contrast Ratio	CR	250	-	-		1
Surface Luminance, white	L_{WH}	215	250	-	cd/m^2	2
Luminance Variation (5point)	δ_{WHITE}	70	-	-	%	3
Luminance Variation (13point)	δ_{WHITE}	60	-	-	%	
Response Time	$Tr_R + Tr_D$		25		ms	4
Color Coordinates						
RED	RX	TBD	TBD	TBD		
	RY	TBD	TBD	TBD		
GREEN	GX	TBD	TBD	TBD		
	GY	TBD	TBD	TBD		
BLUE	BX	TBD	TBD	TBD		
	BY	TBD	TBD	TBD		
WHITE	WX	0.283	0.313	0.343		
	WY	0.299	0.329	0.359		
Viewing Angle						5
x axis, right(Φ=0°)	Θr	-	45	-	degree	
x axis, left (Φ=180°)	Θl	-	45	-	degree	
y axis, up (Φ=90°)	Θu	-	15	-	degree	
y axis, down (Φ=270°)	Θd	-	35	-	degree	
Gray Scale						6

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.

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

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.

$$\delta_{WHITE}(\%) = \frac{\text{Minimum}(L_1, L_2, \ldots L_n)}{\text{Maximum}(L_1, L_2, \ldots L_n)} \times 100(\%)$$

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.

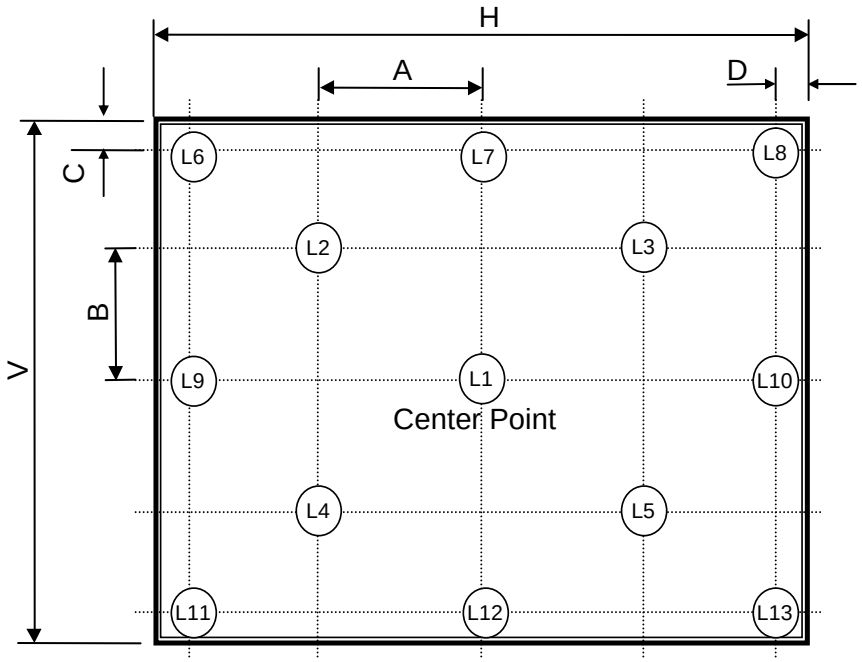
6. Gray scale specification

* f_V = 60Hz

Gray Level	Luminance [%] (Typ)
L0	0.19
L7	1.36
L15	4.20
L23	8.30
L31	14.0
L39	25.0
L47	43.0
L55	69.0
L63	100

FIG. 2 Luminance

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



H,V : ACTIVE AREA
A : H/4 mm
B : V/4 mm
C : 10 mm
D : 10 mm
POINTS : 13 POINTS

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”.

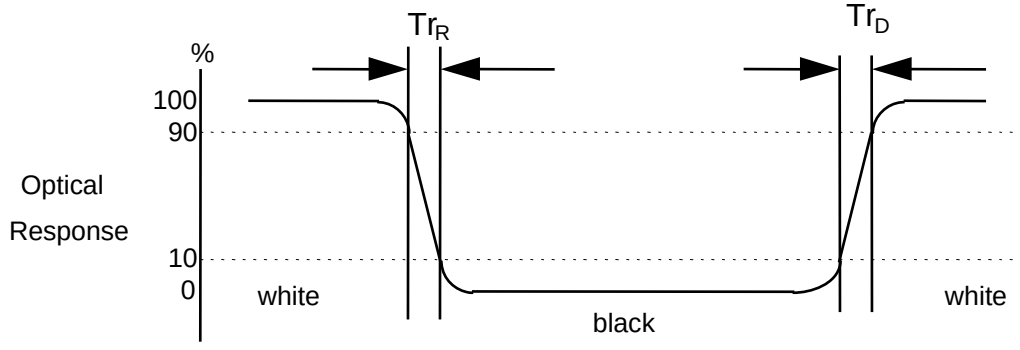
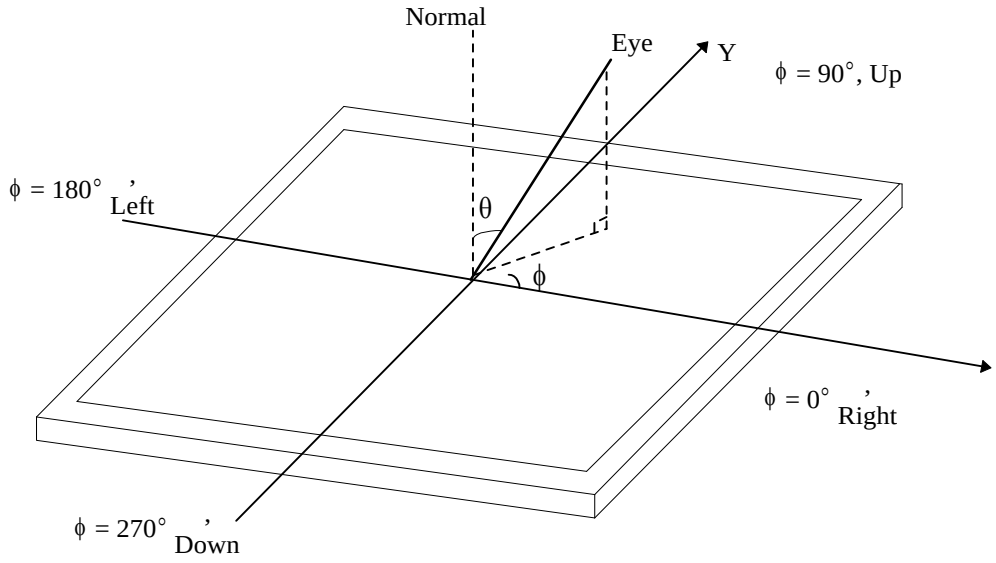


FIG. 4 Viewing angle

<Dimension of viewing angle range>



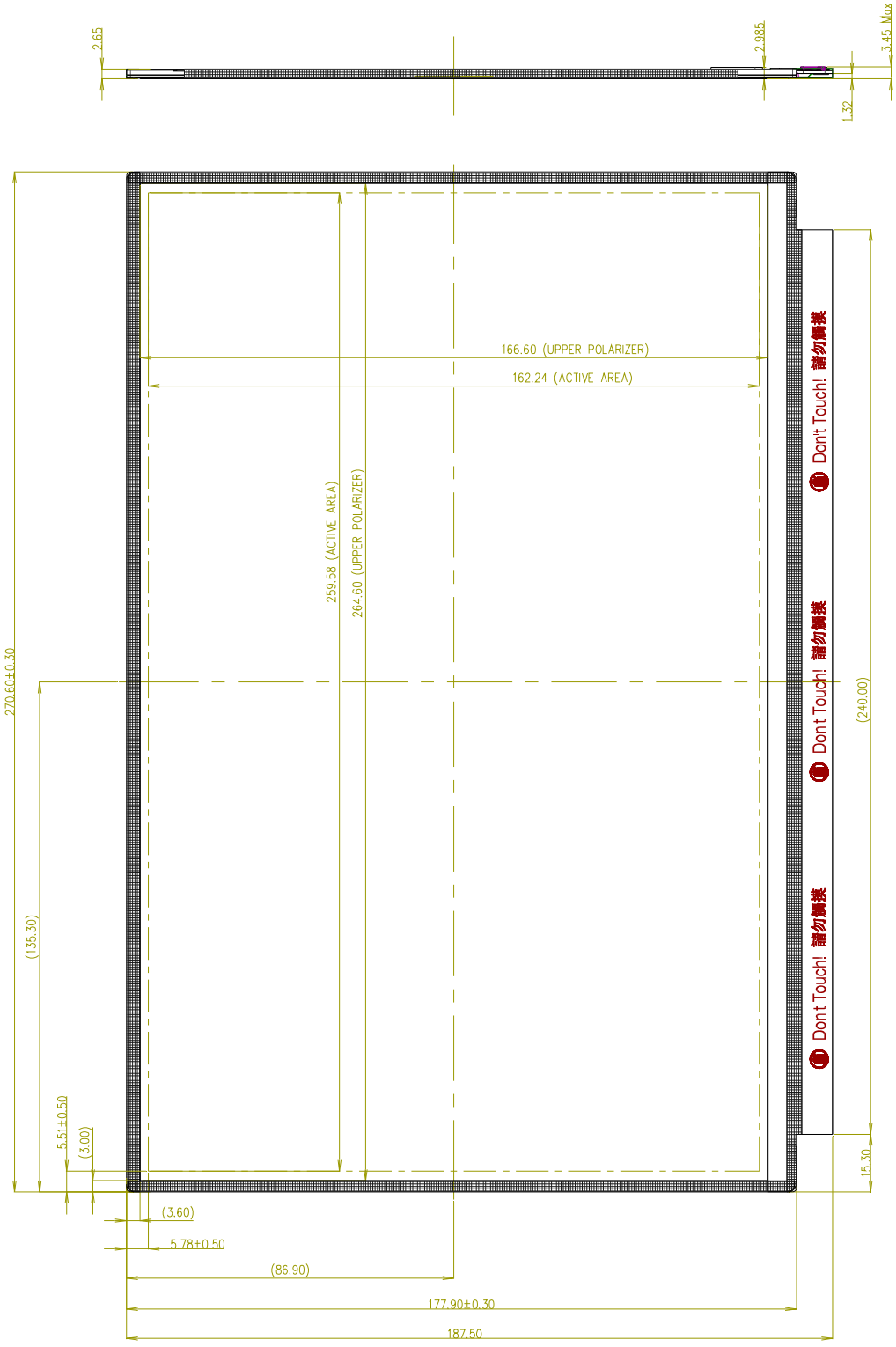
5. Mechanical Characteristics

The contents provide general mechanical characteristics for the model LP121WX4. In addition the figures in the next page are detailed mechanical drawing of the LCD.

Outline Dimension	Horizontal	270.6 ± 0.5mm
	Vertical	187.5 ± 0.5mm
	Thickness	2.95mm (max) – Upper Part 3.45mm (max) – PCB Side
Bezel Area	Horizontal	264.6 ± 0.5mm
	Vertical	166.6 ± 0.5mm
Active Display Area	Horizontal	259.594 mm
	Vertical	162.240 mm
Weight	155g(Max)	
Surface Treatment	Anti-Glare treatment of the front polarizer	

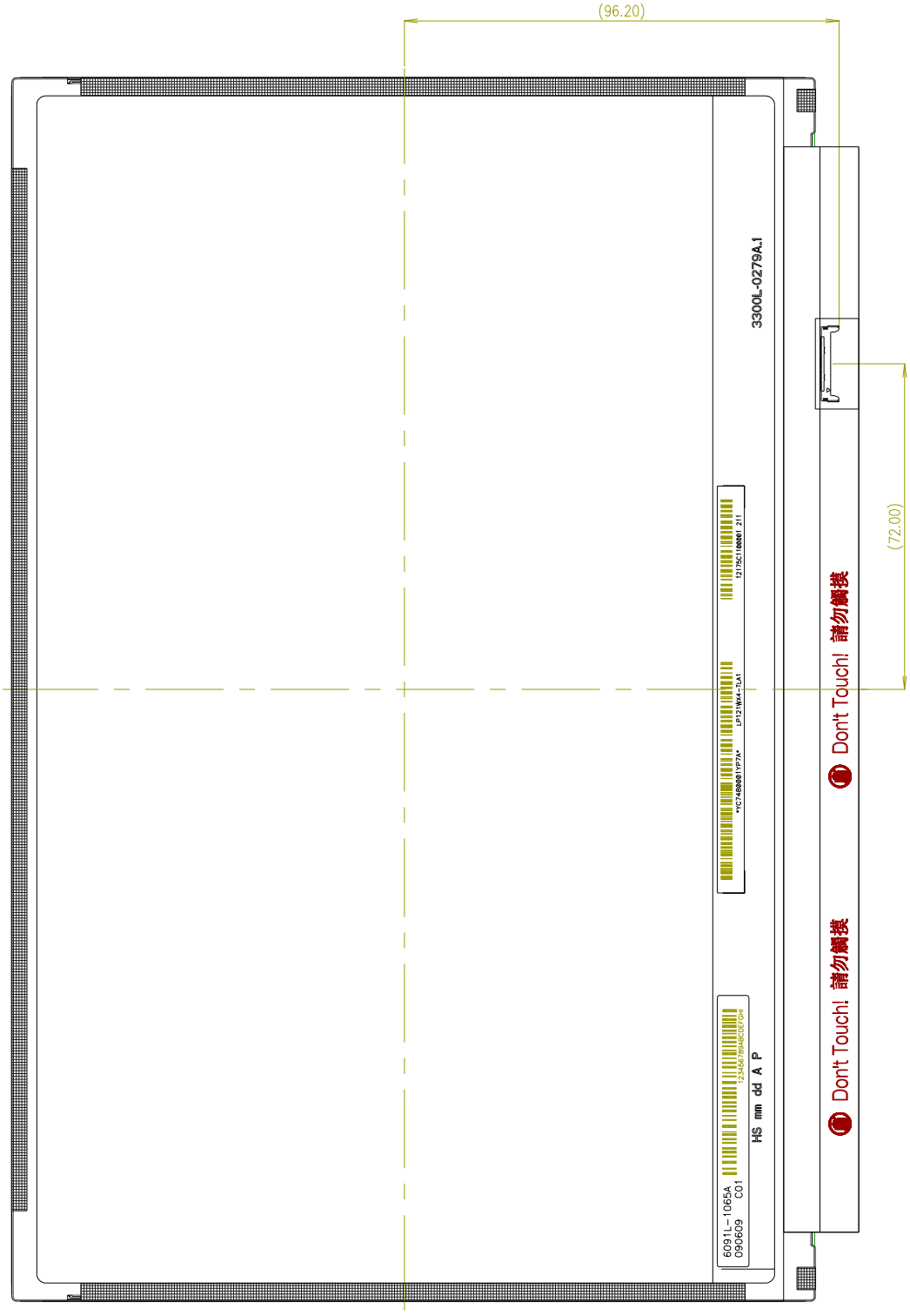
<FRONT VIEW>

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



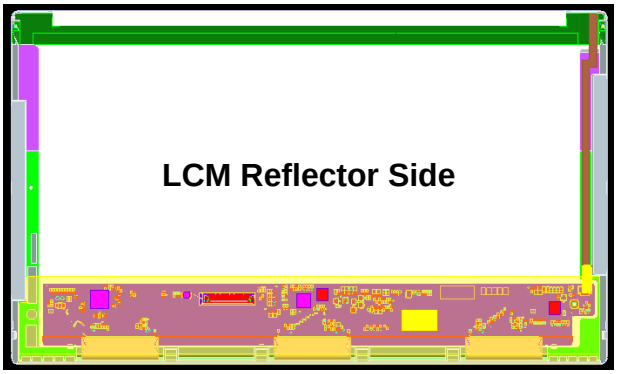
<REAR VIEW>

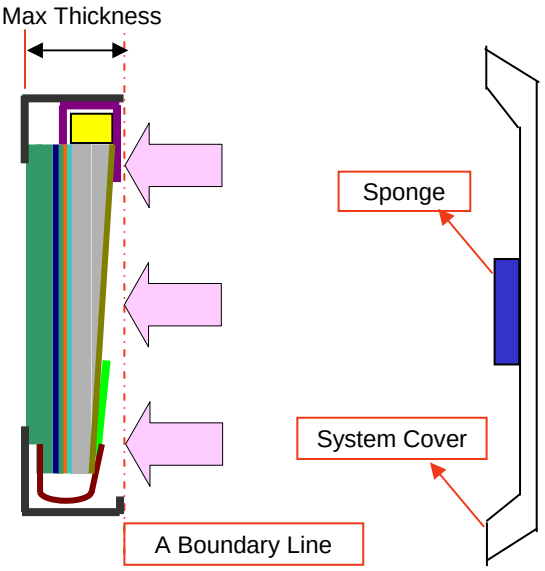
Note) Unit:[mm], General tolerance: ± 0.5mm



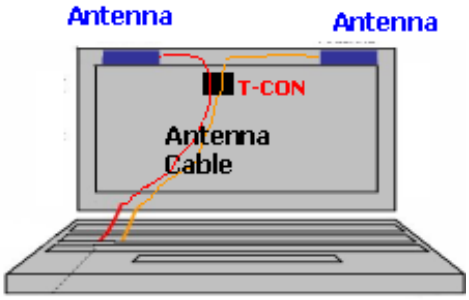
LGD Proposal for system cover design.(Appendix)

1	Gap check for securing the enough gap between LCM and System cover.	

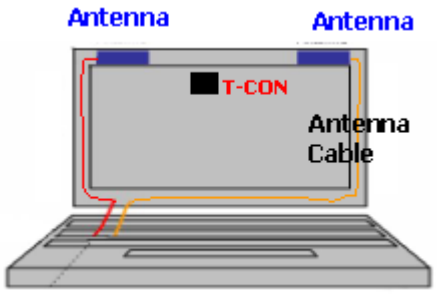




Notes	1.Rear side of LCM is sensitive against external stress,and previous check about interference is highly needed. 2.In case there is something from system cover comes into the boundary above,mechanical interference may cause the FOS defects. (Eg:Ripple,White spot..)
2	Check if antenna cable is sufficiently apart from T-CON of LCD Module.



NO GOOD

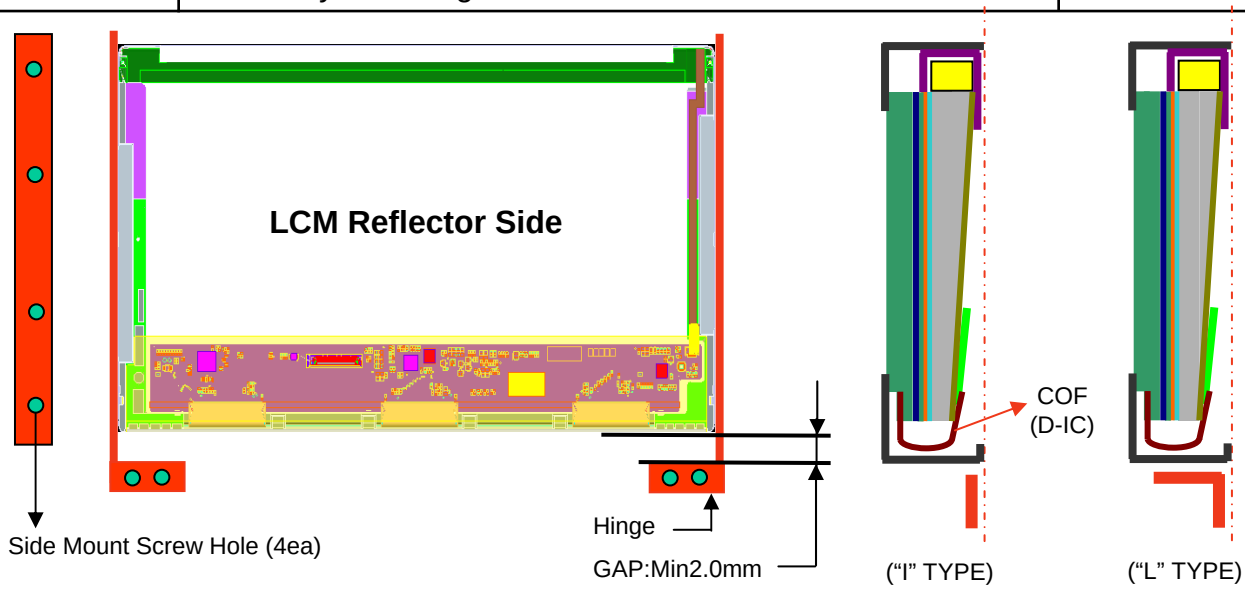


GOOD

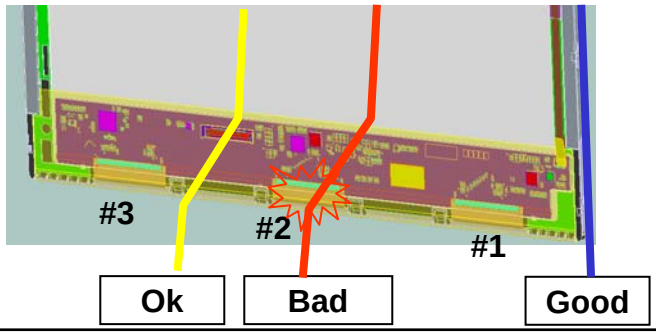
Notes	1.If system antenna is overlapped with T-CON,it might be cause the noise.

LGD Proposal for system cover design.

3	Gap check for securing enough gap between LCM and System hinge.	



Notes	1. At least 2.0mm gap is required to secure from any damage during shock test. 2. "L" type hinge is more recommended than "I" type to get better performance for shock test.
4	Checking the path of the System wire.

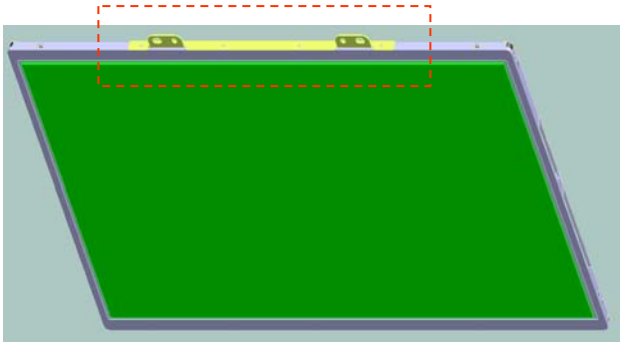


Notes	1. It is required to handle COF area carefully . 2. Good : Wire path does not overlap with LCM OK : Wire path is located between COFs. BAD : Wire path overlapped with COF area. Flat type cable is highly recommended if cable should be located on bad case

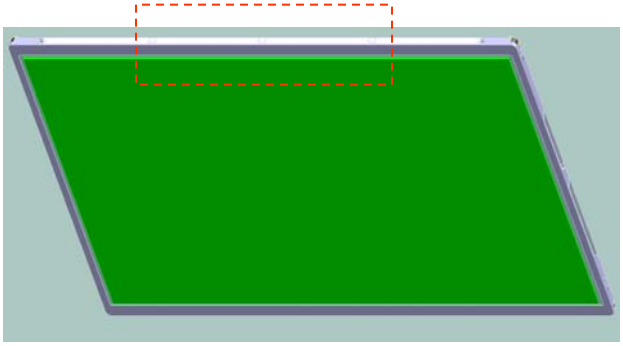
LGD Proposal for system cover design.

5	Using a bracket on the top of LCM is not recommended.	

bracket

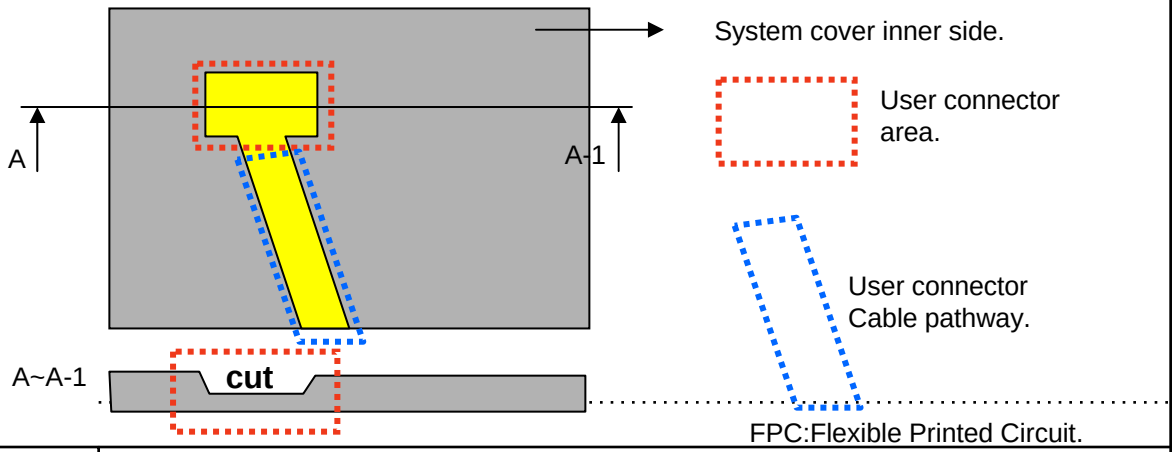


With bracket



Without bracket

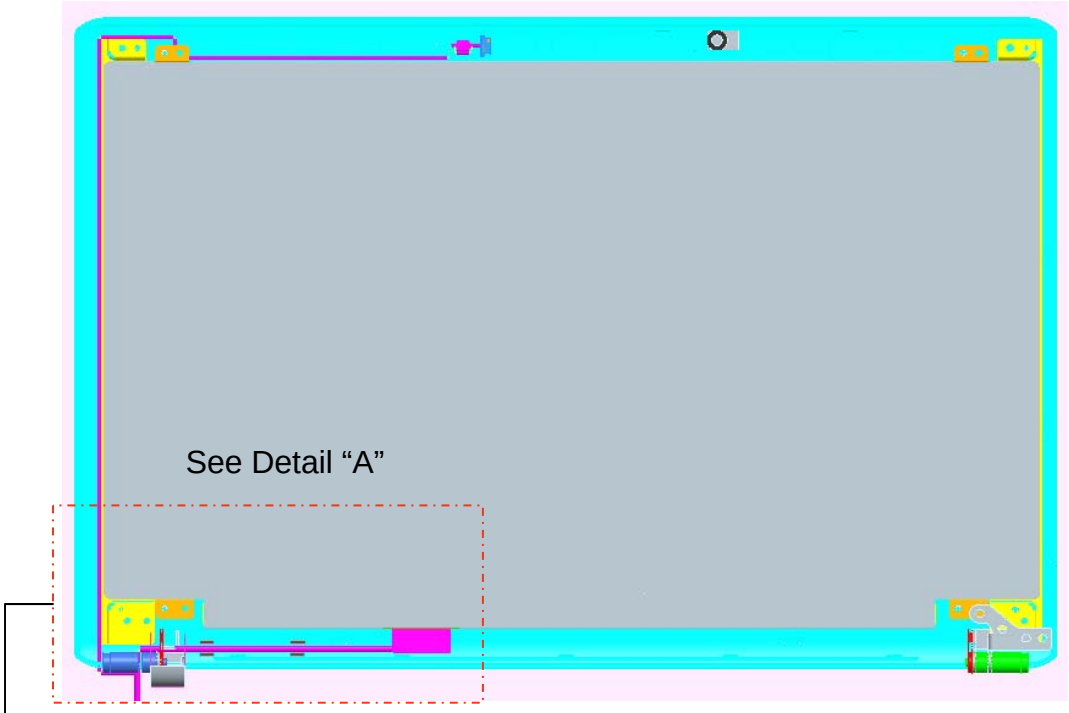
Notes	1.Condition without bracket is good for mechanical noise,and can minimize the light leakage from deformation of bracket. 2.The results shows that there is no difference between the condition with or without bracket.
6	Securing additional gap on CNT area..



Notes	1.CNT area is specially sensitive against external stress,and additional gap by cutting on system cover will be helpful on removing the Ripple. 2.Using a thinner CNT will be better. (eg: FPC type)

LGD Proposal for system cover design.

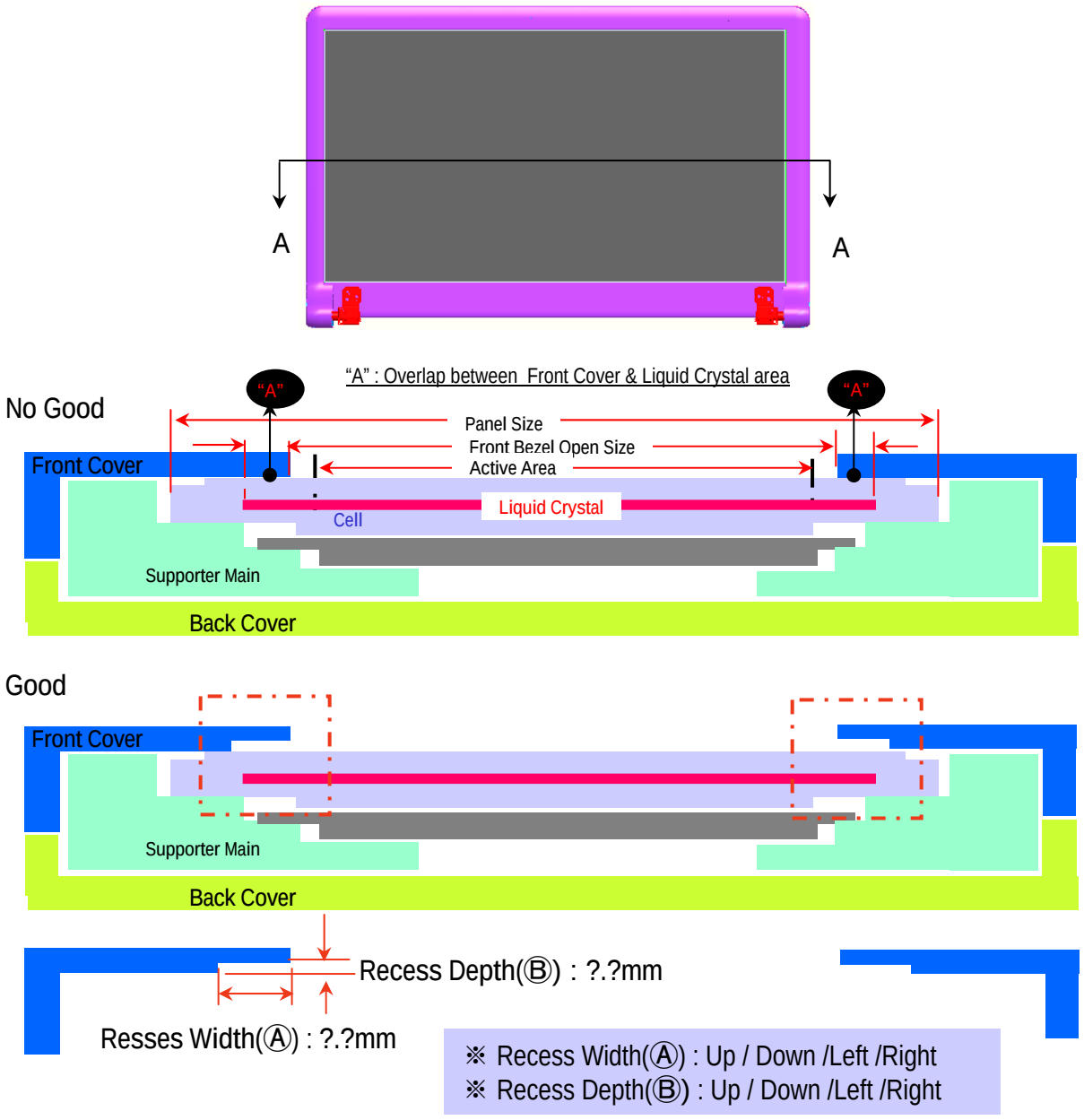
7	Checking the path of System LVDS Cable.



Notes	1. At least 1.0mm gap (Ⓐ) is required to secure from any damage by overlapping system cable and LCM (This overlap may cause a Abnormal Display after hinge test)
	2.”Flat” type of LVDS cable is more recommended than “Cylinderical” type . 3. Making LVDS Cable Guide will give better performance . (Refer to detail “A”)

LGD Proposal for system cover design.

8	Securing additional gap between front cover & LCD at edge of front cover.



Notes	1.Active area which is filled with Liquid Crystal is sensitive against external stress, so additional gap to make recess area on the edge of front cover will be helpful to prevent mechanical Ripple. (Dimension of Recess depends on each model design)

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, 2ms 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, 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

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 : 30 pcs

b) Box Size : 480X370X244

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 the 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=± 200mV(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 minimized 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.