

Doc. Number:

- ☐ Tentative Specification  
☐ Preliminary Specification  
☒ Approval Specification

**MODEL NO.: N156HGE**  
**SUFFIX: LG1**

**Customer:**

**APPROVED BY**

**SIGNATURE**

Name / Title

Note

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

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## REVISION HISTORY

Version	Date	Page	Description
2.0	Jun.6, 2013	All	Spec Ver.2.0 was first issued.

## 1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

### 1.1 OVERVIEW

N156HGE-LG1 is a 15.6" TFT Liquid Crystal Display module with LED Backlight unit and 40 pins LVDS interface. This module supports 1920 x 1080 FHD mode and can display 262,144 colors. The optimum viewing angle is at 6 o'clock direction.

### 1.2 GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Item	Specification	Unit	Note
Screen Size	15.6" diagonal		
Driver Element	a-si TFT active matrix	-	-
Pixel Number	1920 x R.G.B. x 1080	pixel	-
Pixel Pitch	0.17925 (H) x 0.17925 (V)	mm	-
Pixel Arrangement	RGB vertical stripe	-	-
Display Colors	262,144	color	-
Transmissive Mode	Normally white	-	-
Surface Treatment	Hard coating (3H), Anti-Glare	-	-
Luminance, White	300	Cd/m2	
Power Consumption	Total (6.45W) (Max.) @ cell (1.35W) (Max.), BL (5.1W) (Max.)		(1)

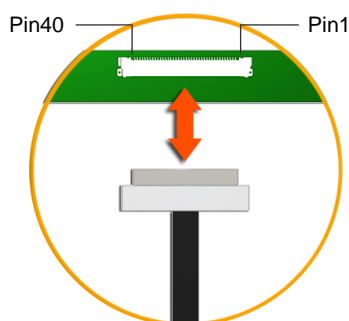
Note (1) The specified power consumption (with converter efficiency) is under the conditions at VCCS = 3.3 V,  $f_v = 60$  Hz, LED\_VCCS = Typ, fPWM = 200 Hz, Duty=100% and  $T_a = 25 \pm 2$  °C, whereas mosaic pattern is displayed.

## 2. MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Item		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Module Size	Horizontal (H)	359	359.5	360	mm	(1)
	Vertical (V)	206	206.5	207	mm	
	Vertical (V) with PCB & Bracket	-	-	224.3	mm	
	Thickness (T)	-	3.2	3.4	mm	
Polarizer Area	Horizontal	347.06	347.36	347.66	mm	
	Vertical	196.39	196.59	196.79	mm	
Active Area	Horizontal	344.06	344.16	344.26	mm	
	Vertical	193.49	193.59	193.69	mm	
Weight		-	355	370	g	

Note (1) Please refer to the attached drawings for more information of front and back outline dimensions.

### 2.1 CONNECTOR TYPE



Please refer Appendix Outline Drawing for detail design.

Connector Part No.: I-PEX 20455-040E-12

User's connector Part No: IPEX-20453-040T-01.

## 3. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

### 3.1 ABSOLUTE RATINGS OF ENVIRONMENT

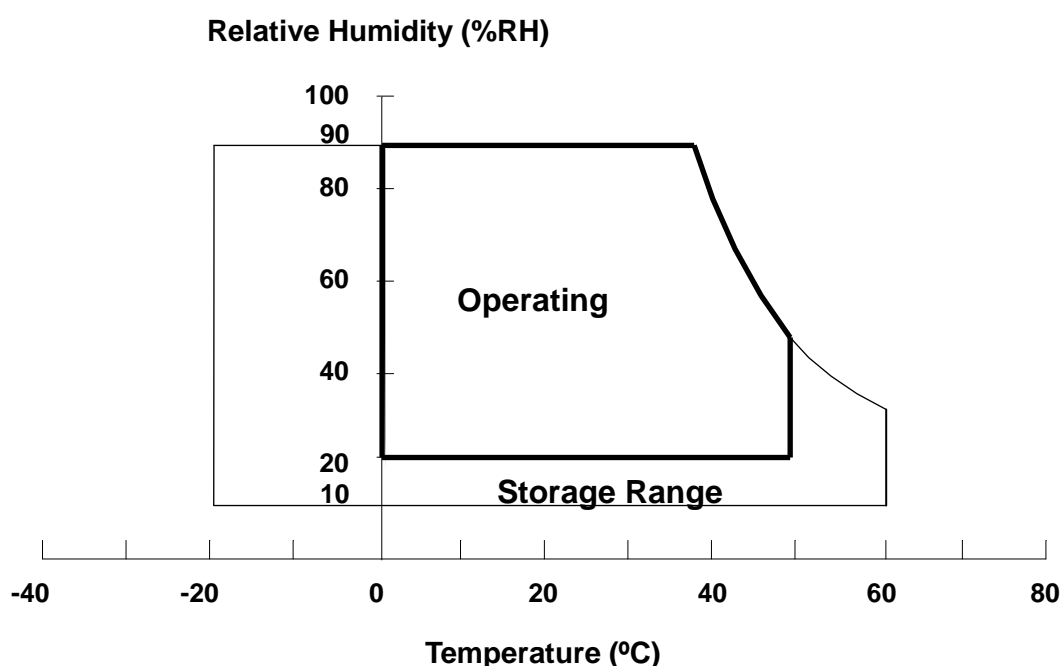
Item	Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
Storage Temperature	T <sub>ST</sub>	-20	+60	°C	(1)
Operating Ambient Temperature	T <sub>OP</sub>	0	+50	°C	(1), (2)

Note (1) (a) 90 %RH Max. (Ta ≤ 40 °C).

(b) Wet-bulb temperature should be 39 °C Max. (Ta > 40 °C).

(c) No condensation.

Note (2) The temperature of panel surface should be 0 °C min. and 60 °C max.



## 3.2 ELECTRICAL ABSOLUTE RATINGS

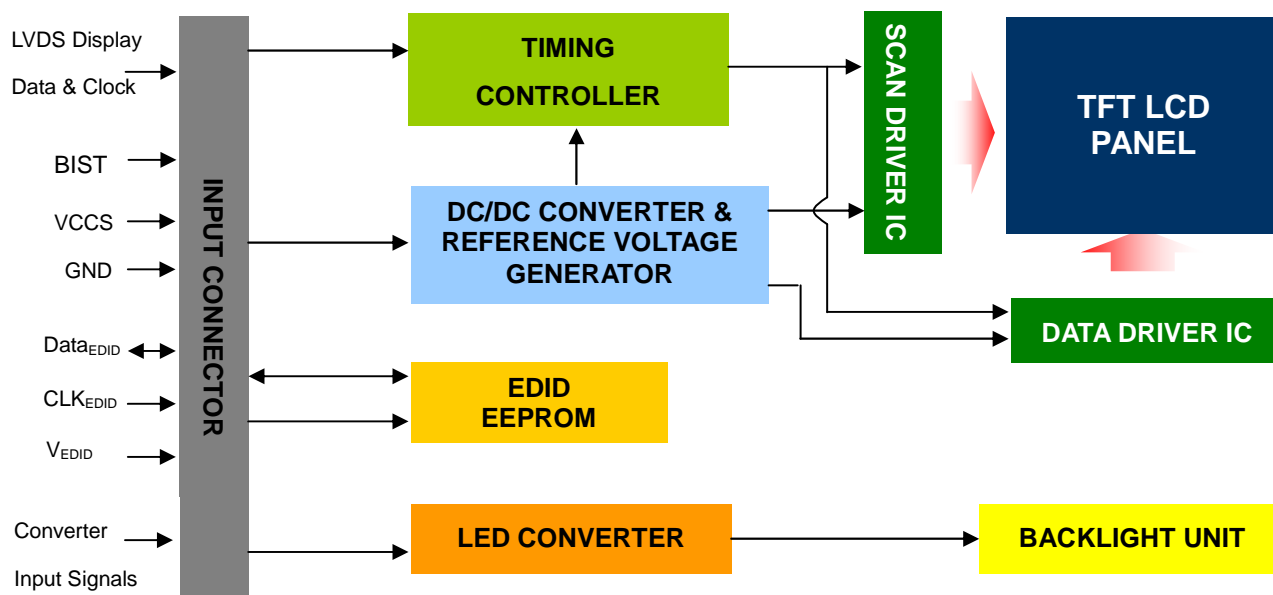
### 3.2.1 TFT LCD MODULE

Item	Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
Power Supply Voltage	VCCS	-0.3	+4.0	V	(1)
Logic Input Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	-0.3	VCCS+0.3	V	
Converter Input Voltage	LED_VCCS	-0.3	26	V	(1)
Converter Control Signal Voltage	LED_PWM,	-0.3	3.6	V	(1)
Converter Control Signal Voltage	LED_EN	-0.3	5	V	(1)

Note (1) Stresses beyond those listed in above “ELECTRICAL ABSOLUTE RATINGS” may cause permanent damage to the device. Normal operation should be restricted to the conditions described in “ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS”.

## 4. ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

### 4.1 FUNCTION BLOCK DIAGRAM

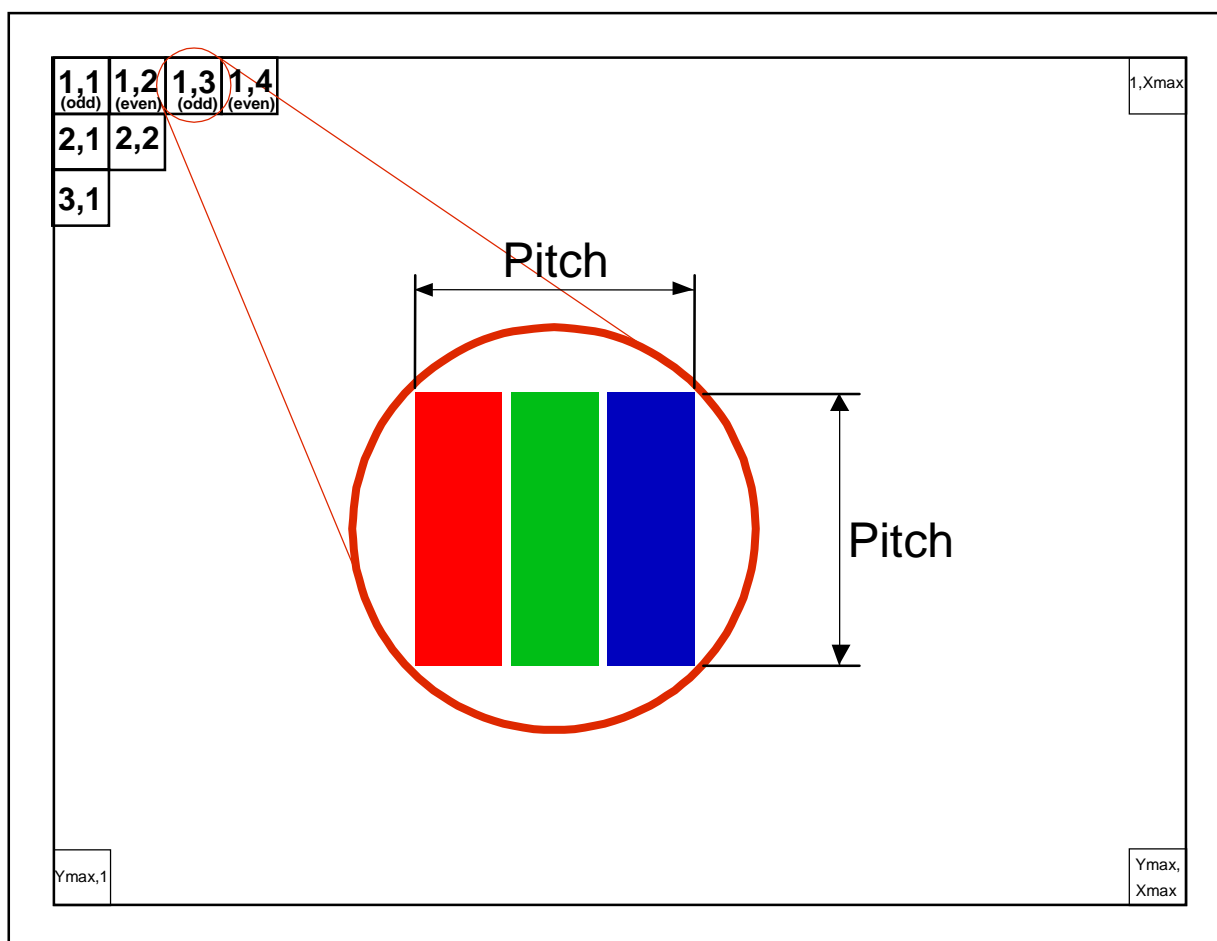


## 4.2. INTERFACE CONNECTIONS

### PIN ASSIGNMENT

Pin	Symbol	Description	Remark
1	NC	No Connection (Reserve)	
2	VCCS	Power Supply (3.3V typ.)	
3	VCCS	Power Supply (3.3V typ.)	
4	VEDID	DDC 3.3V power	
5	BIST	Panel Self Test	
6	CLKEDID	DDC clock	
7	DATAEDID	DDC data	
8	RXO0-	LVDS Differential Data Input (Odd)	R0-R5, G0
9	RXO0+	LVDS Differential Data Input (Odd)	
10	VSS	Ground	
11	RXO1-	LVDS Differential Data Input (Odd)	G1~G5, B0, B1
12	RXO1+	LVDS Differential Data Input (Odd)	
13	VSS	Ground	
14	RXO2-	LVDS Differential Data Input (Odd)	B2-B5,HS,VS, DE
15	RXO2+	LVDS Differential Data Input (Odd)	
16	VSS	Ground	
17	RXOC-	LVDS Clock Data Input (Odd)	LVDS CLK
18	RXOC+	LVDS Clock Data Input (Odd)	
19	NC	No Connection (Reserve)	
20	RXE0-	LVDS Differential Data Input (Even)	R0-R5, G0
21	RXE0+	LVDS Differential Data Input (Even)	
22	VSS	Ground	
23	RXE1-	LVDS Differential Data Input (Even)	G1~G5, B0, B1
24	RXE1+	LVDS Differential Data Input (Even)	
25	VSS	Ground	
26	RXE2-	LVDS Differential Data Input (Even)	B2-B5,HS,VS, DE
27	RXE2+	LVDS Differential Data Input (Even)	
28	VSS	Ground	
29	RXEC-	LVDS Clock Data Input (Even)	LVDS CLK
30	RXEC+	LVDS Clock Data Input (Even)	
31	LED_GND	LED Ground	
32	LED_GND	LED Ground	
33	LED_GND	LED Ground	
34	NC	No Connection (Reserve)	
35	LED_PWM	PWM Control Signal of LED Converter	
36	LED_EN	Enable Control Signal of LED Converter	
37	NC	No Connection (Reserve)	
38	LED_VCCS	LED Power Supply	
39	LED_VCCS	LED Power Supply	
40	LED_VCCS	LED Power Supply	

Note (1) The first pixel is odd as shown in the following figure.





## 4.3 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### 4.3.1 LCD ELETRONICS SPECIFICATION

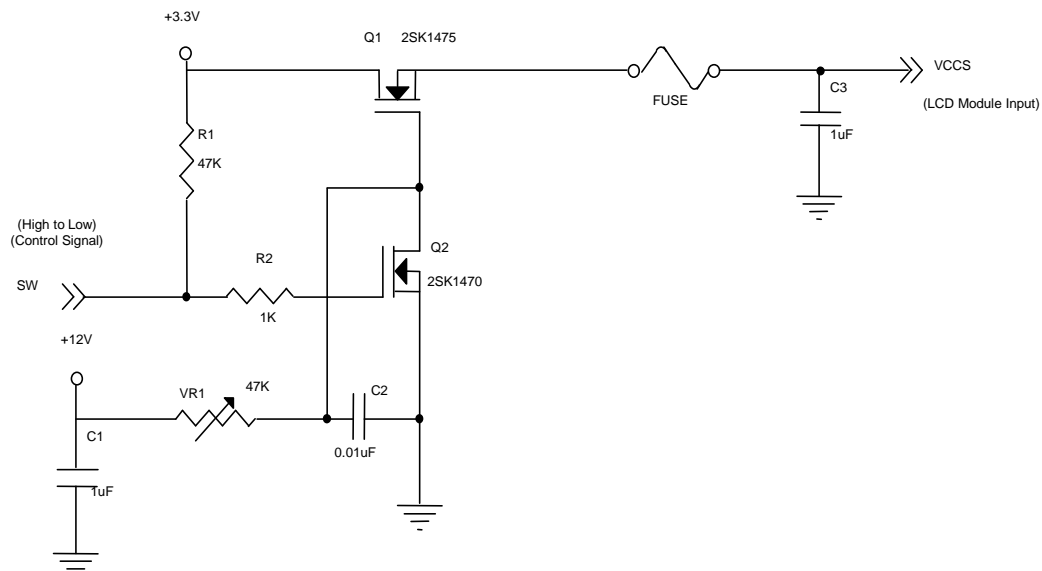
Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Supply Voltage	VCCS	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	(1)
Ripple Voltage	V <sub>RP</sub>	-	50	-	mV	(1)
Inrush Current	I <sub>RUSH</sub>	-	-	1.5	A	(1),(2)
Power Supply Current	Mosaic	-	382	409	mA	(3)a
	Black	-	491	535	mA	(3)

Note (1) The ambient temperature is  $T_a = 25 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ .

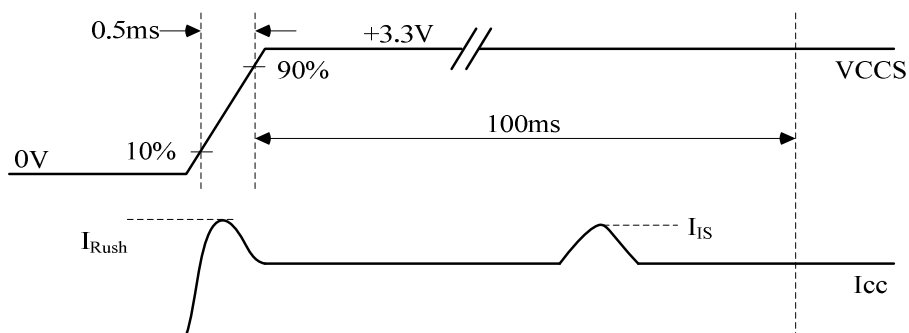
Note (2) I<sub>RUSH</sub>: the maximum current when VCCS is rising

I<sub>IS</sub>: the maximum current of the first 100ms after power-on

Measurement Conditions: Shown as the following figure. Test pattern: black..

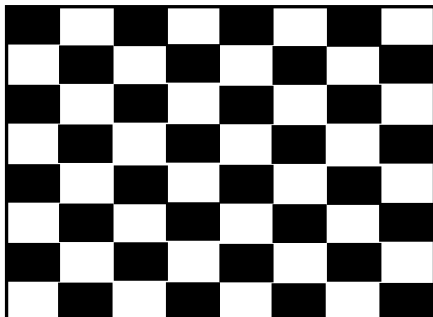


#### VCCS rising time is 0.5ms



Note (3) The specified power supply current is under the conditions at  $V_{CCS} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $T_a = 25 \pm 2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , DC Current and  $f_v = 60\text{ Hz}$ , whereas a power dissipation check pattern below is displayed.

a. Mosaic Pattern



Active Area

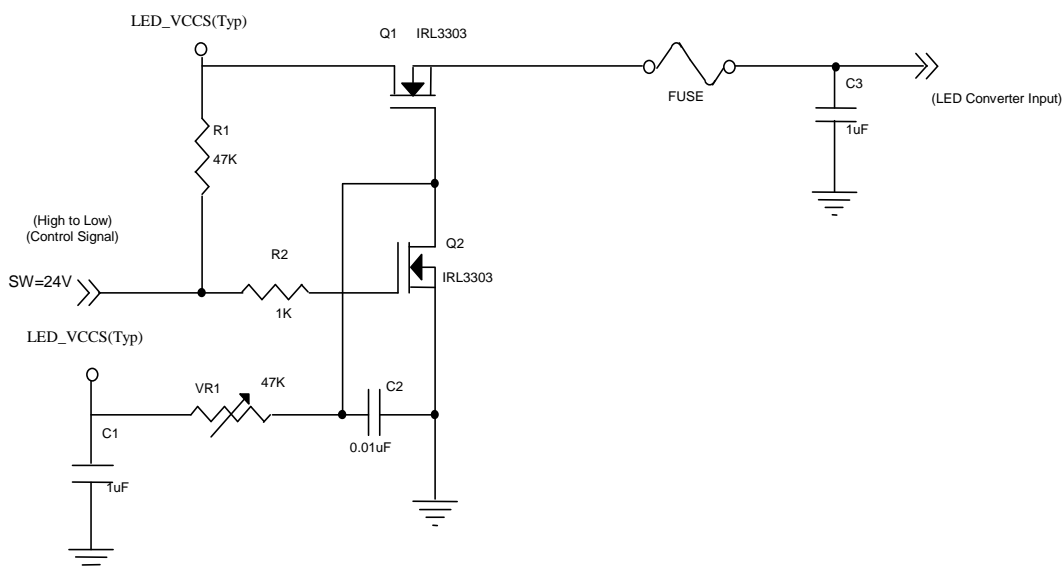
## 4.3.2 LED CONVERTER SPECIFICATION

Parameter		Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Converter Input power supply voltage		LED_VCCS	6	12.0	21.0	V	
Converter Inrush Current		I <sub>LED_RUSH</sub>	-	-	1.5	A	(1)
EN Control Level	Backlight On		2.2	-	5.0	V	
	Backlight Off		0	-	0.6	V	
PWM Control Level	PWM High Level		2.2	-	3.6	V	
	PWM Low Level		0	-	0.6	V	
PWM Control Duty Ratio			5	-	100	%	
PWM Control Permissive Ripple Voltage		V <sub>PWM_pp</sub>	-	-	100	mV	
PWM Control Frequency		f <sub>PWM</sub>	190	-	2K	Hz	(3)
LED Power Current	LED_VCCS = Typ.	I <sub>LED</sub>	-	392	425	mA	(4)

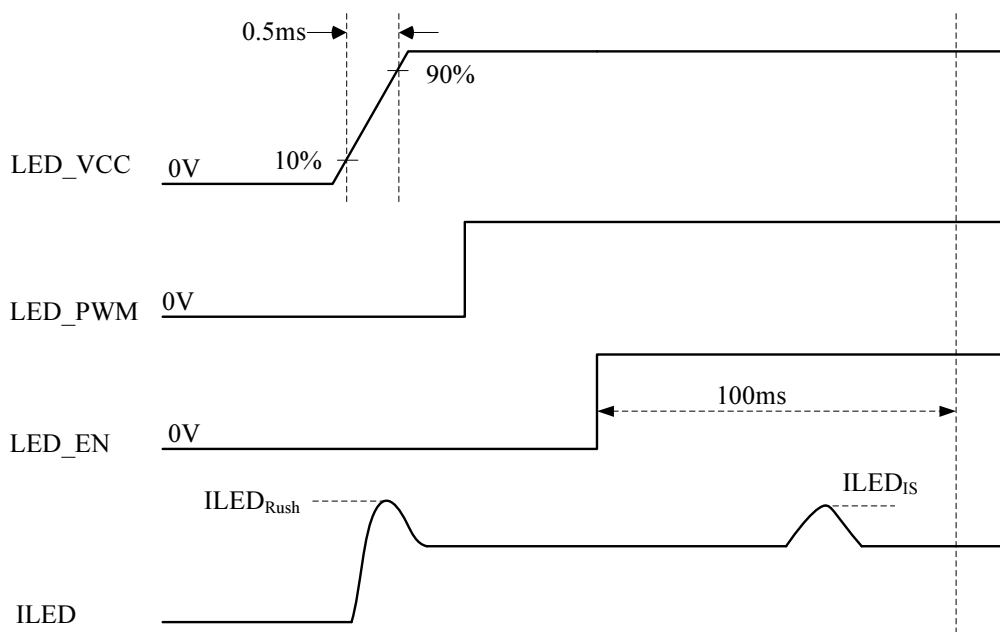
Note (1) I<sub>LED\_RUSH</sub>: the maximum current when LED\_VCCS is rising,

I<sub>LED\_IS</sub>: the maximum current of the first 100ms after power-on,

Measurement Conditions: Shown as the following figure. LED\_VCCS = Typ, Ta = 25 ± 2 °C, f<sub>PWM</sub> = 200 Hz, Duty=100%.



**VLED rising time is 0.5ms**



Note (2) If the PWM control duty ratio is less than 10%, there is some possibility that acoustic noise or backlight flash can be found. And it is also difficult to control the brightness linearity.

Note (3) If PWM control frequency is applied in the range less than 1KHz, the “waterfall” phenomenon on the screen may be found. To avoid the issue, it’s a suggestion that PWM control frequency should follow the criterion as below.

PWM control frequency  $f_{PWM}$  should be in the range

$$(N + 0.33) * f \leq f_{PWM} \leq (N + 0.66) * f$$

$N$  : Integer ( $N \geq 3$ )

$f$  : Frame rate

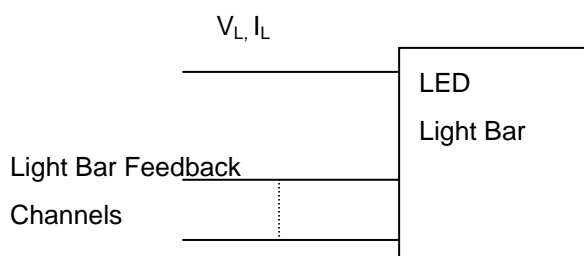
Note (4) The specified LED power supply current is under the conditions at “LED\_VCCS = Typ.”,  $T_a = 25 \pm 2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $f_{PWM} = 200 \text{ Hz}$ , Duty=100%.

## 4.3.3 BACKLIGHT UNIT

Ta = 25 ± 2 °C

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
LED Light Bar Power Supply Voltage	V <sub>L</sub>	26	29	30	V	(1)(2)(Duty100%)
LED Light Bar Power Supply Current	I <sub>L</sub>	-	135	-	mA	
Power Consumption	P <sub>L</sub>	-	3.915	4.050	W	(3)
LED Life Time	L <sub>BL</sub>	12000	-	-	Hrs	(4)

Note (1) LED current is measured by utilizing a high frequency current meter as shown below :



Note (2) For better LED light bar driving quality, it is recommended to utilize the adaptive boost converter with current balancing function to drive LED light-bar.

Note (3)  $P_L = I_L \times V_L$  (Without LED converter transfer efficiency)

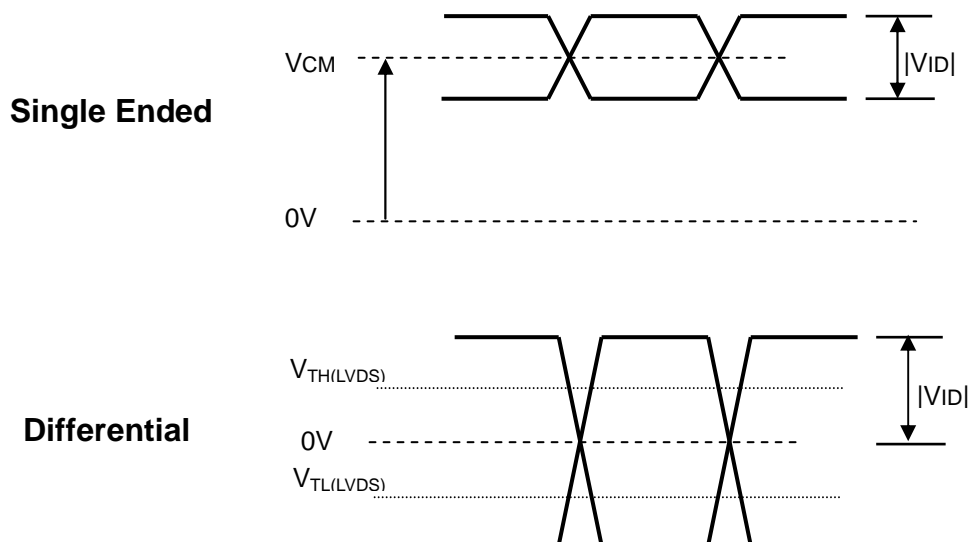
Note (4) The lifetime of LED is defined as the time when it continues to operate under the conditions at Ta = 25 ± 2 °C and I<sub>L</sub> = 22.5 mA (Per EA) until the brightness becomes ≤ 50% of its original value.

## 4.4 LVDS INPUT SIGNAL TIMING SPECIFICATIONS

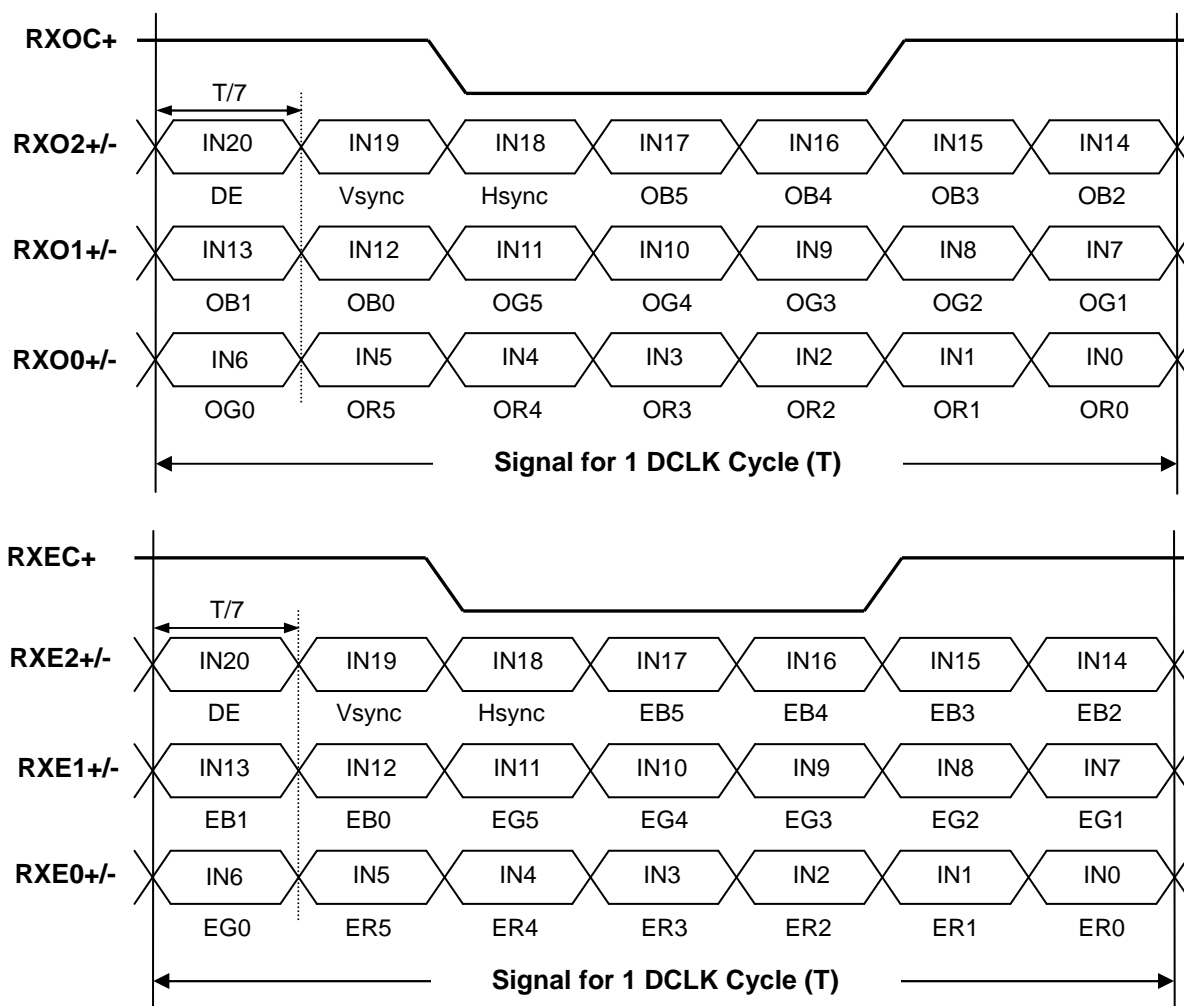
### 4.4.1 LVDS DC SPECIFICATIONS

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
LVDS Differential Input High Threshold	$V_{TH(LVDS)}$	-	-	+100	mV	(1), $V_{CM}=1.2V$
LVDS Differential Input Low Threshold	$V_{TL(LVDS)}$	-100	-	-	mV	(1), $V_{CM}=1.2V$
LVDS Common Mode Voltage	$V_{CM}$	1.125	-	1.375	V	(1)
LVDS Differential Input Voltage	$ V_{ID} $	100	-	600	mV	(1)
LVDS Terminating Resistor	$R_T$	-	100	-	Ohm	-

Note (1) The parameters of LVDS signals are defined as the following figures.



#### 4.4.2 LVDS DATA FORMAT



## 4.4.3 COLOR DATA INPUT ASSIGNMENT

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 the assignment of color versus data input.

Color		Data Signal																	
		Red						Green						Blue					
		R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
Basic Colors	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
Gray Scale Of Red	Red(0)/Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(1)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(2)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Red(61)	1	1	1	1	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
Gray Scale Of Green	Green(0)/Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Green(61)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	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
Gray Scale Of Blue	Blue(0)/Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Blue(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Blue(61)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	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

Note (1) 0: Low Level Voltage, 1: High Level Voltage



#### 4.5 DISPLAY TIMING SPECIFICATIONS

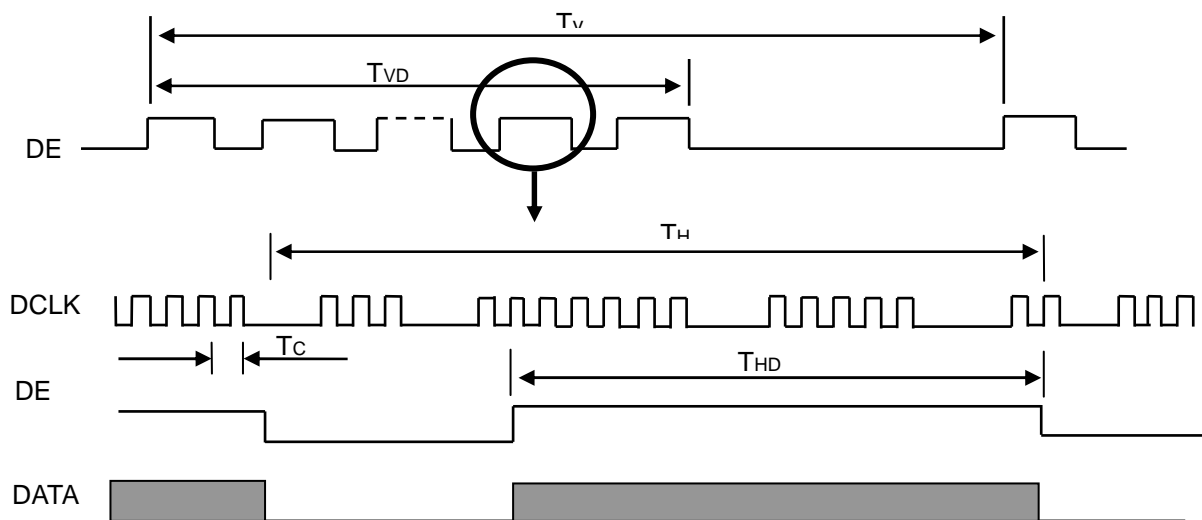
The input signal timing specifications are shown as the following table and timing diagram.

Signal	Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
DCLK	Frequency	1/Tc	72.46	76.27	80.08	MHz	(2)
DE	Vertical Total Time	TV	1087	1142	1427	TH	-
	Vertical Active Display Period	TVD	1080	1080	1080	TH	-
	Vertical Active Blanking Period	TVB	TV-TVD	62	TV-TVD	TH	-
	Horizontal Total Time	TH	2020	2226	2782	Tc	(2)
	Horizontal Active Display Period	THD	1920	1920	1920	Tc	(2)
	Horizontal Active Blanking Period	THB	TH-THD	306	TH-THD	Tc	(2)

Note (1) Because this module is operated by DE only mode, Hsync and Vsync are ignored.

Note (2) 2 channels LVDS input.

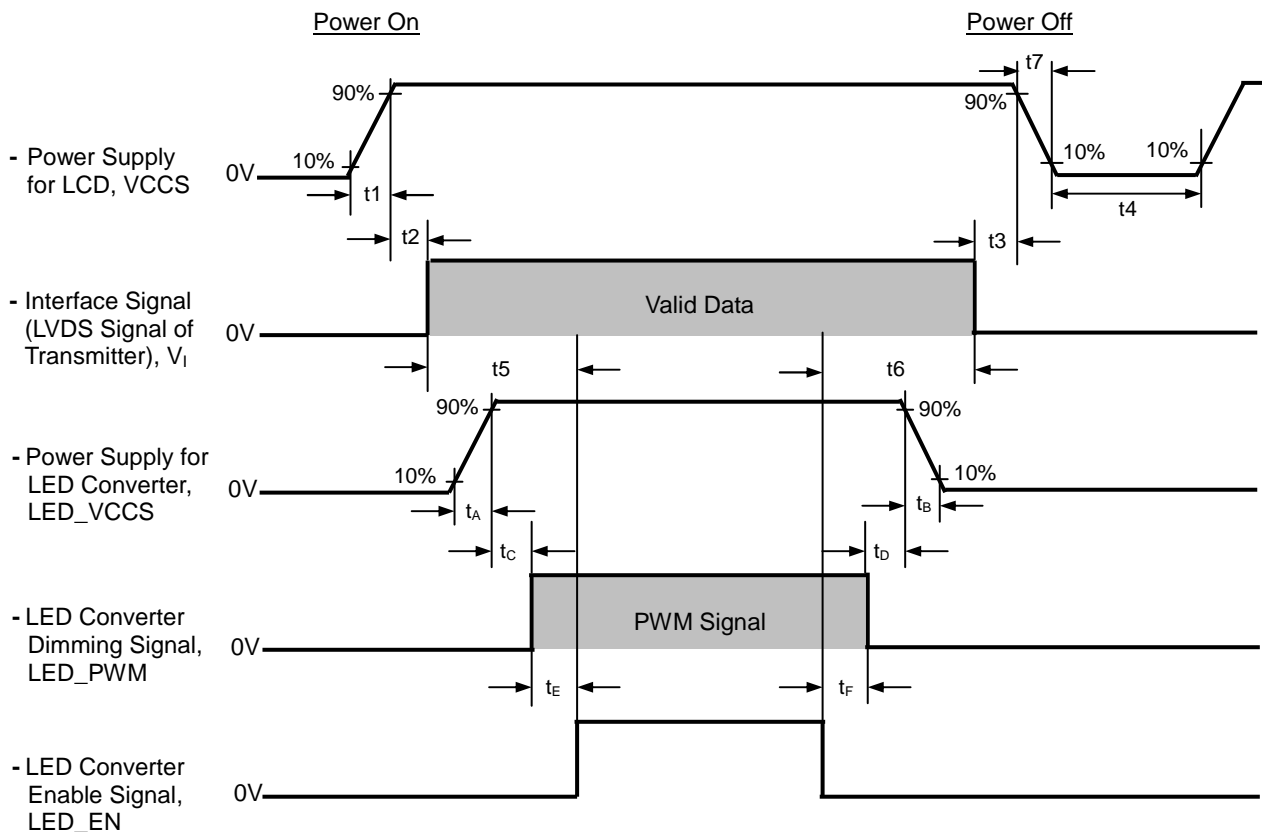
**INPUT SIGNAL TIMING DIAGRAM**



## 4.6 POWER ON/OFF SEQUENCE

The power sequence specifications are shown as the following table and diagram.

Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
	Min.	Typ.	Max.		
t1	0.5	-	10	ms	
t2	0	-	50	ms	
t3	0	-	50	ms	
t4	500	-	-	ms	
t5	200	-	-	ms	
t6	200	-	-	ms	
t7	0.5	-	10	ms	
t <sub>A</sub>	0.5	-	10	ms	
t <sub>B</sub>	0	-	10	ms	
t <sub>C</sub>	1	-	-	ms	
t <sub>D</sub>	1	-	-	ms	
t <sub>E</sub>	1	-	-	ms	
t <sub>F</sub>	1	-	-	ms	



Note (1) Please don't plug or unplug the interface cable when system is turned on.

Note (2) Please avoid floating state of the interface signal during signal invalid period.

Note (3) It is recommended that the backlight power must be turned on after the power supply for LCD and the interface signal is valid.

## 5. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### 5.1 TEST CONDITIONS

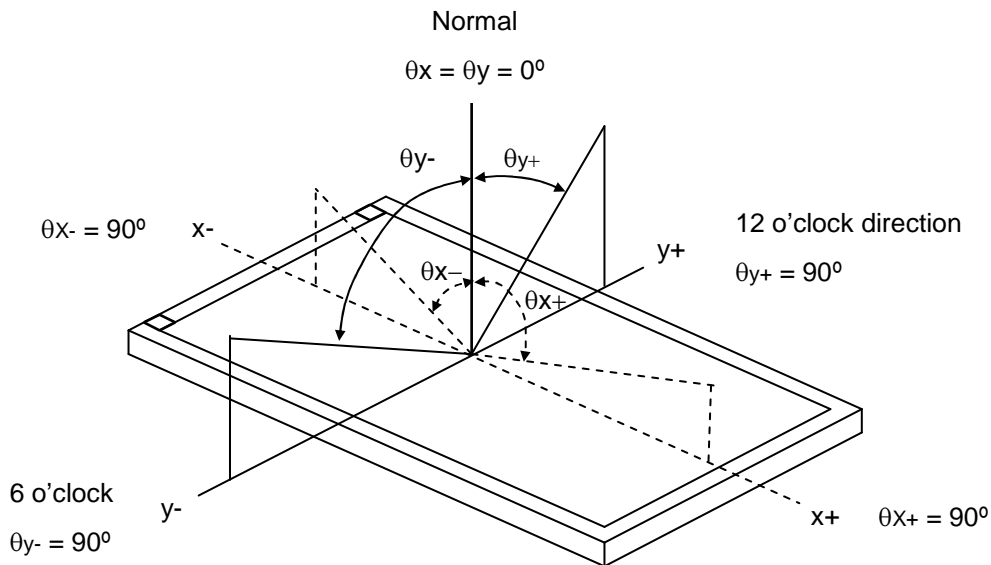
Item	Symbol	Value	Unit
Ambient Temperature	T <sub>a</sub>	25±2	°C
Ambient Humidity	H <sub>a</sub>	50±10	%RH
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	3.3	V
Input Signal	According to typical value in "3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS"		
LED Light Bar Input Current	I <sub>L</sub>	135	mA

The measurement methods of optical characteristics are shown in Section 5.2. The following items should be measured under the test conditions described in Section 5.1 and stable environment shown in Note (5).

### 5.2 OPTICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Item		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Contrast Ratio		CR	$\theta_x=0^\circ, \theta_Y=0^\circ$ Viewing Normal Angle	500	600	-	-	(2), (5) ,(7)
Response Time		T <sub>R</sub>		-	3	8	ms	(3) ,(7)
		T <sub>F</sub>		-	8	13	ms	
Average Luminance of White		L <sub>Ave</sub>		250	300	-	cd/m <sup>2</sup>	(4), (6) ,(7)
Color Chromaticity	Red	R <sub>x</sub>		Typ – 0.03	0.618 0.340 0.341 0.580 0.152 0.081 0.313 0.329	Typ + 0.03	-	(1) ,(7)
		R <sub>y</sub>					-	
	Green	G <sub>x</sub>					-	
		G <sub>y</sub>					-	
	Blue	B <sub>x</sub>					-	
		B <sub>y</sub>					-	
	White	W <sub>x</sub>					-	
		W <sub>y</sub>					-	
Viewing Angle	Horizontal	θ <sub>x</sub> +	CR≥10	60	70	-	Deg.	(1),(5) , (7)
		θ <sub>x</sub> -		60	70	-		
	Vertical	θ <sub>y</sub> +		50	60	-		
		θ <sub>y</sub> -		50	60	-		
White Variation of 5 Points		δW <sub>5p</sub>	$\theta_x=0^\circ, \theta_Y=0^\circ$	80	-	-	%	(5),(6) , (7)

Note (1) Definition of Viewing Angle ( $\theta_x$ ,  $\theta_y$ ):



Note (2) Definition of Contrast Ratio (CR):

The contrast ratio can be calculated by the following expression.

$$\text{Contrast Ratio (CR)} = L_{63} / L_0$$

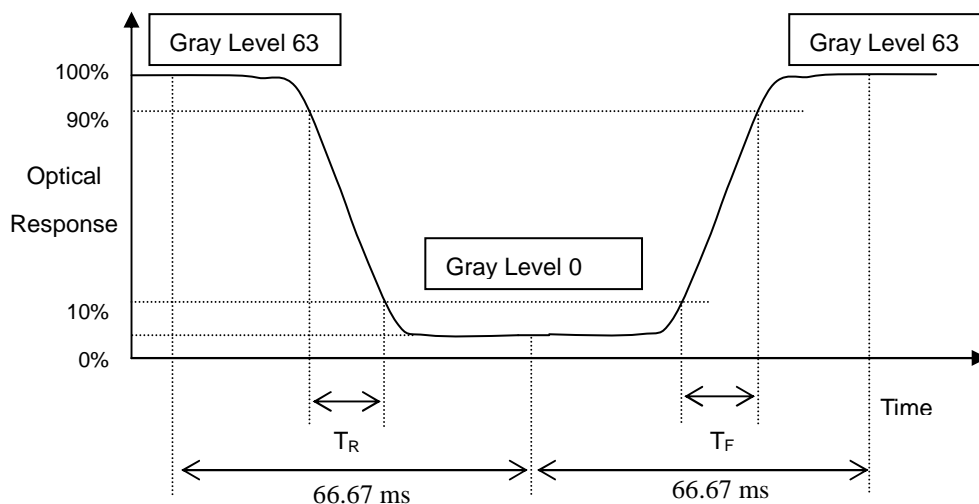
$L_{63}$ : Luminance of gray level 63

$L_0$ : Luminance of gray level 0

$$CR = CR(1)$$

$CR(X)$  is corresponding to the Contrast Ratio of the point X at Figure in Note (6).

Note (3) Definition of Response Time ( $T_R$ ,  $T_F$ ):



Note (4) Definition of Average Luminance of White ( $L_{AVE}$ ):

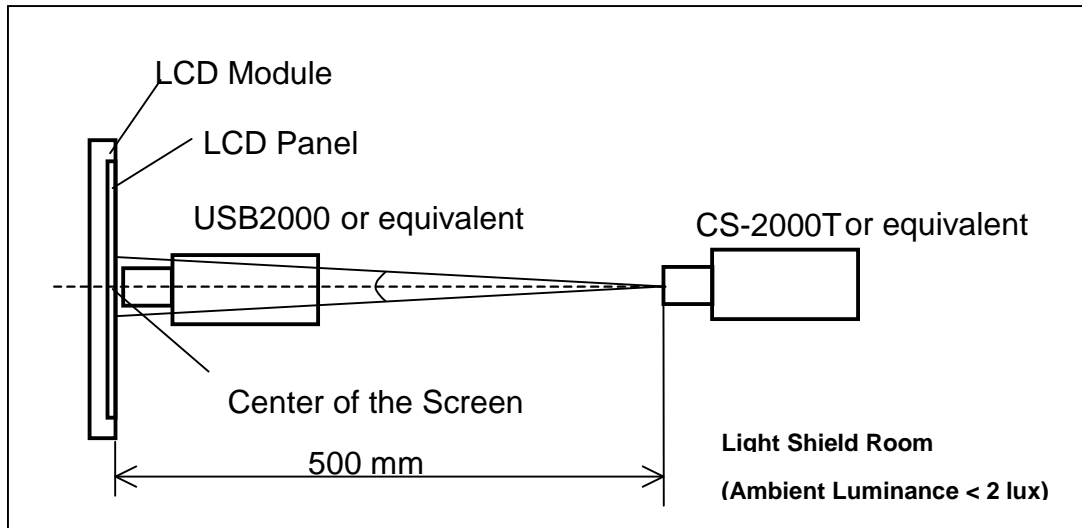
Measure the luminance of gray level 63 at 5 points

$$L_{AVE} = [L(1) + L(2) + L(3) + L(4) + L(5)] / 5$$

$L(x)$  is corresponding to the luminance of the point X at Figure in Note (6)

**Note (5) Measurement Setup:**

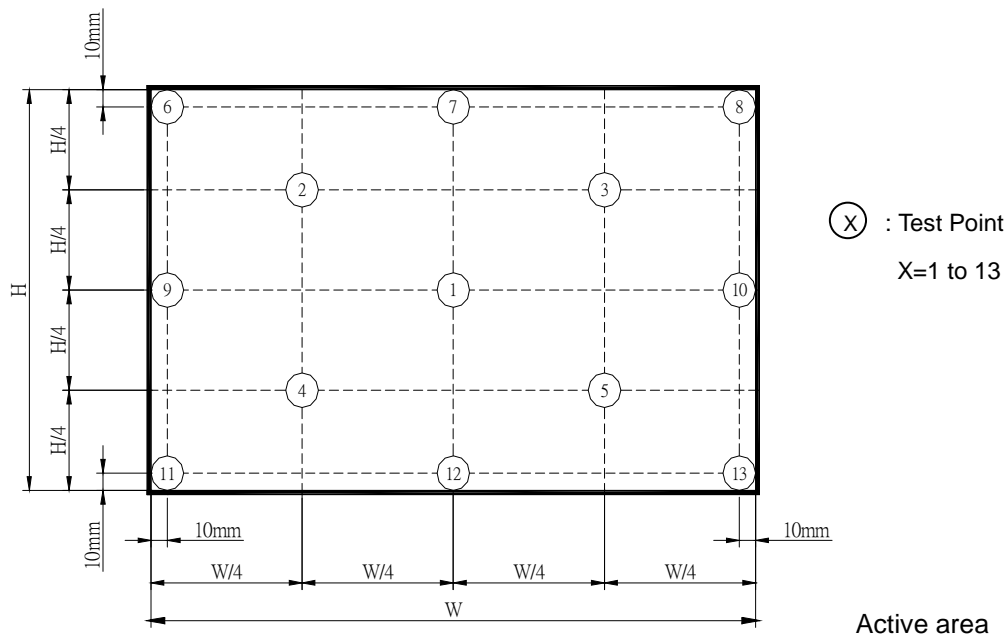
The LCD module should be stabilized at given temperature for 20 minutes to avoid abrupt temperature change during measuring. In order to stabilize the luminance, the measurement should be executed after lighting Backlight for 20 minutes in a windless room.



**Note (6) Definition of White Variation ( $\delta W$ ):**

Measure the luminance of gray level 63 at 5 points

$$\delta W_{5p} = \{ \text{Minimum } [L(1) \sim L(5)] / \text{Maximum } [L(1) \sim L(5)] \} * 100\%$$



**Note (7)** The listed optical specifications refer to the initial value of manufacture, but the condition of the specifications after long-term operation will not be warranted.

## 6. RELIABILITY TEST ITEM

Test Item	Test Condition	Note
High Temperature Storage Test	60°C, 240 hours	(1) (2)
Low Temperature Storage Test	-20°C, 240 hours	
Thermal Shock Storage Test	-20°C, 0.5hour $\longleftrightarrow$ 60°C, 0.5hour; 100cycles, 1hour/cycle	
High Temperature Operation Test	50°C, 240 hours	
Low Temperature Operation Test	0°C, 240 hours	
High Temperature & High Humidity Operation Test	50°C, RH 80%, 240hours	
ESD Test (Operation)	150pF, 330 $\Omega$ , 1sec/cycle Condition 1 : Contact Discharge, $\pm$ 8KV Condition 2 : Air Discharge, $\pm$ 15KV	(1)
Shock (Non-Operating)	220G, 2ms, half sine wave, 1 time for each direction of $\pm$ X, $\pm$ Y, $\pm$ Z	(1)(3)
Vibration (Non-Operating)	1.5G / 10-500 Hz, Sine wave, 30 min/cycle, 1cycle for each X, Y, Z	(1)(3)

Note (1) criteria: Normal display image with no obvious non-uniformity and no line defect.

Note (2) Evaluation should be tested after storage at room temperature for more than two hour

Note (3) At testing Vibration and Shock, the fixture in holding the module has to be hard and rigid enough so that the module would not be twisted or bent by the fixture.

## 7. PACKING

### 7.1 MODULE LABEL

The barcode nameplate is pasted on each module as illustration, and its definitions are as following explanation.



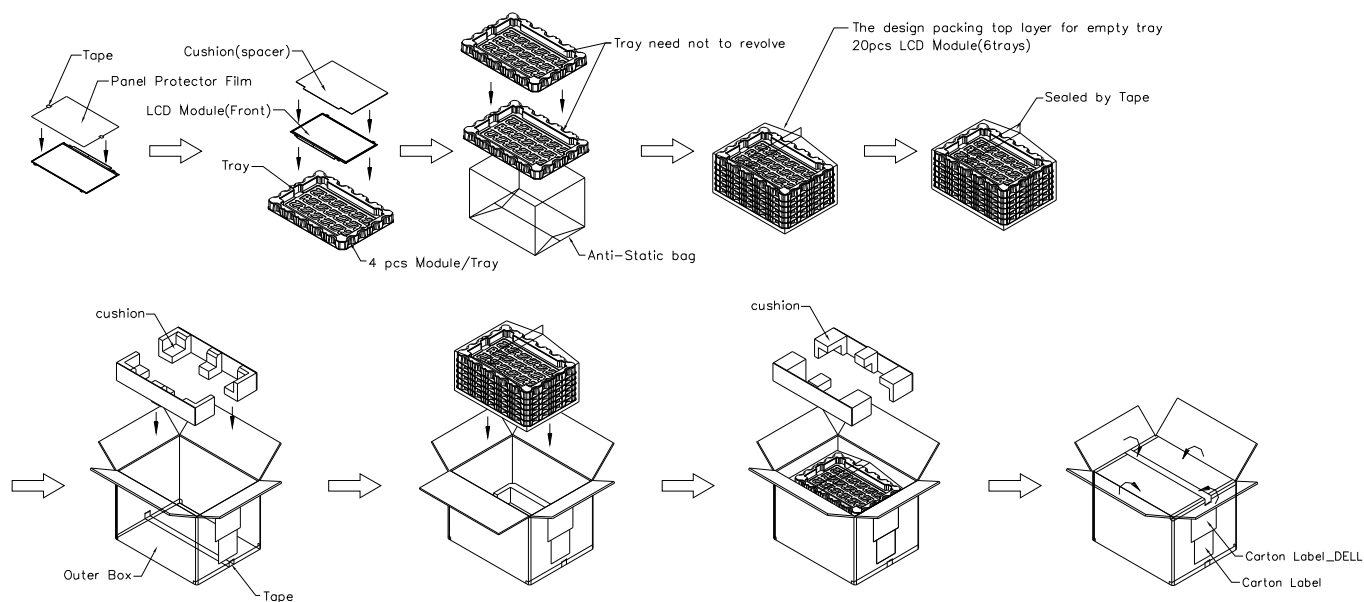
- (a) Model Name: N156HGE-LG1
- (b) Revision: Rev. XX, for example: C1, C2 ...etc.
- (c) Serial ID: XXXXXXXXYMDLNNNN
  - Serial No.
  - INX Internal Use
  - Year, Month, Date
  - INX Internal Use
  - Revision
  - INX Internal Use
- (d) Production Location: MADE IN XXXX.
- (e) UL logo: "XXXX" especially stands for panel manufactured by INX satisfying UL requirement.

Serial ID includes the information as below:

- (a) Manufactured Date: Year: 1~9, for 2011~2019  
 Month: 1~9, A~C, for Jan. ~ Dec.  
 Day: 1~9, A~Y, for 1<sup>st</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup>, exclude I, O and U
- (b) Revision Code: cover all the change
- (c) Serial No.: Manufacturing sequence of product
- (d) Product Line: 1 -> Line1, 2 -> Line 2 ...etc.

## 7.2 CARTON

Box Dimensions : 500(L)\*370(W)\*270(H)  
Weight : Approx. 10.58Kg (20 module .per. 1box)



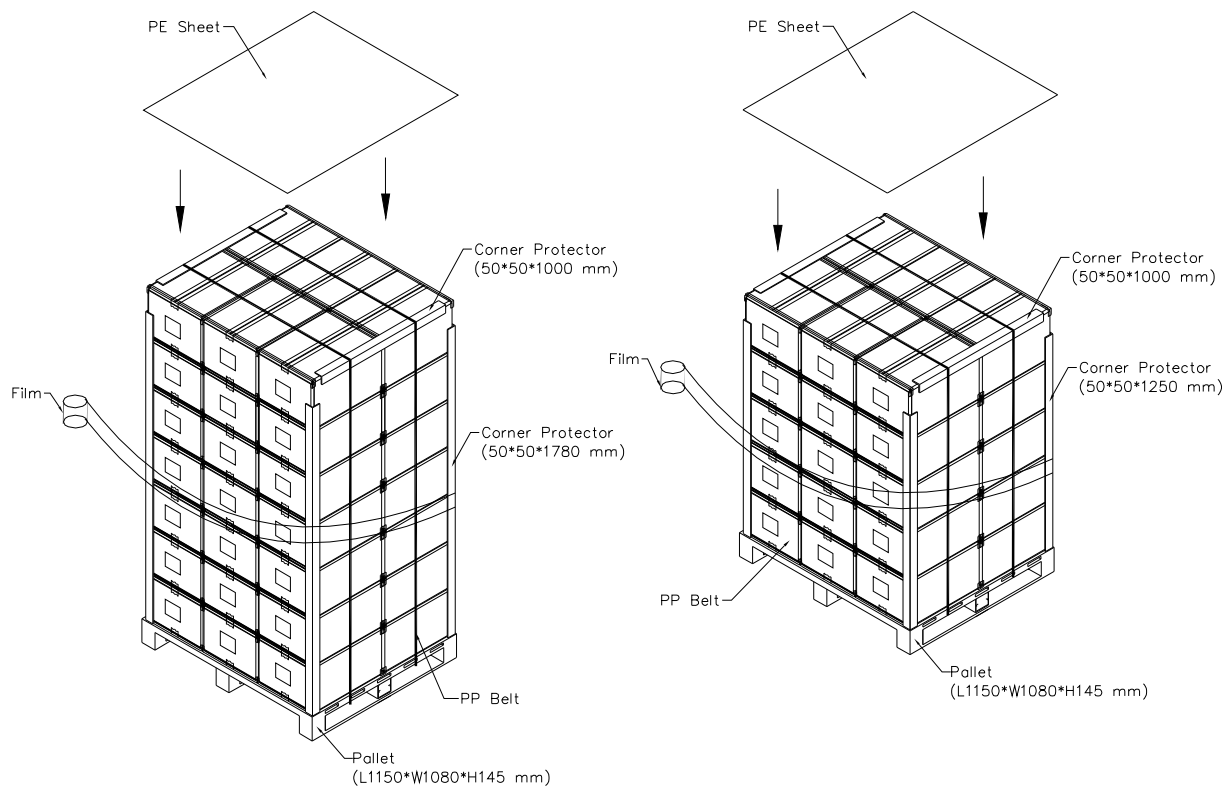
**Figure. 7-2 Packing Method**



### 7.3 PALLET

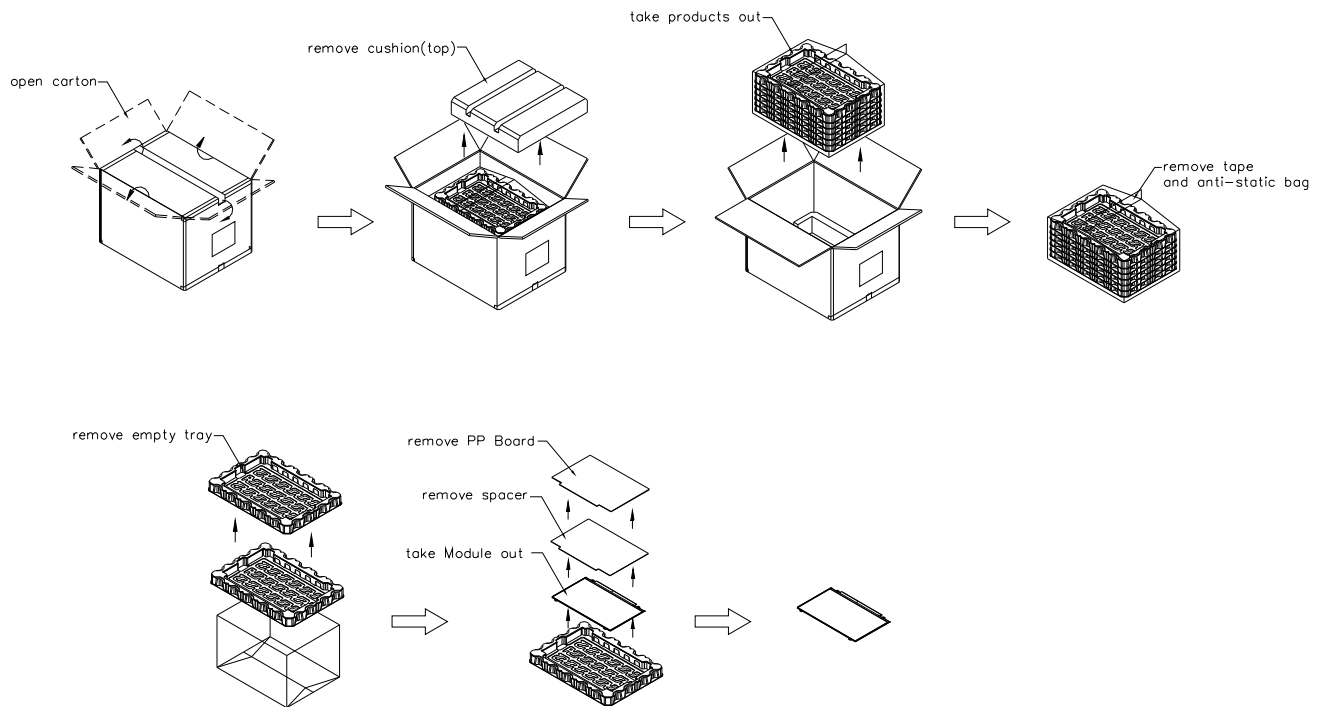
## Sea & Land Transportation

## Air Transportation



### Figure. 7-3 Packing Method

## 7.4 UN-PACKAGING METHOD



**Figure. 7-4 Un-Packing Method**

## 8. PRECAUTIONS

### 8.1 HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

- (1) The module should be assembled into the system firmly by using every mounting hole. Be careful not to twist or bend the module.
- (2) While assembling or installing modules, it can only be in the clean area. The dust and oil may cause electrical short or damage the polarizer.
- (3) Use fingerstalls or soft gloves in order to keep display clean during the incoming inspection and assembly process.
- (4) Do not press or scratch the surface harder than a HB pencil lead on the panel because the polarizer is very soft and easily scratched.
- (5) If the surface of the polarizer is dirty, please clean it by some absorbent cotton or soft cloth. Do not use Ketone type materials (ex. Acetone), Ethyl alcohol, Toluene, Ethyl acid or Methyl chloride. It might permanently damage the polarizer due to chemical reaction.
- (6) Wipe off water droplets or oil immediately. Staining and discoloration may occur if they left on panel for a long time.
- (7) If the liquid crystal material leaks from the panel, it should be kept away from the eyes or mouth. In case of contacting with hands, legs or clothes, it must be washed away thoroughly with soap.
- (8) Protect the module from static electricity, it may cause damage to the C-MOS Gate Array IC.
- (9) Do not disassemble the module.
- (10) Do not pull or fold the LED wire.
- (11) Pins of I/F connector should not be touched directly with bare hands.

### 8.2 STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

- (1) High temperature or humidity may reduce the performance of module. Please store LCD module within the specified storage conditions.
- (2) It is dangerous that moisture come into or contacted the LCD module, because the moisture may damage LCD module when it is operating.
- (3) It may reduce the display quality if the ambient temperature is lower than 10 °C. For example, the response time will become slowly, and the starting voltage of LED will be higher than the room temperature.

### 8.3 OPERATION PRECAUTIONS

- (1) Do not pull the I/F connector in or out while the module is operating.
- (2) Always follow the correct power on/off sequence when LCD module is connecting and operating. This can prevent the CMOS LSI chips from damage during latch-up.
- (3) The startup voltage of Backlight is approximately 1000 Volts. It may cause electrical shock while assembling with converter. Do not disassemble the module or insert anything into the Backlight unit.

## Appendix. EDID DATA STRUCTURE

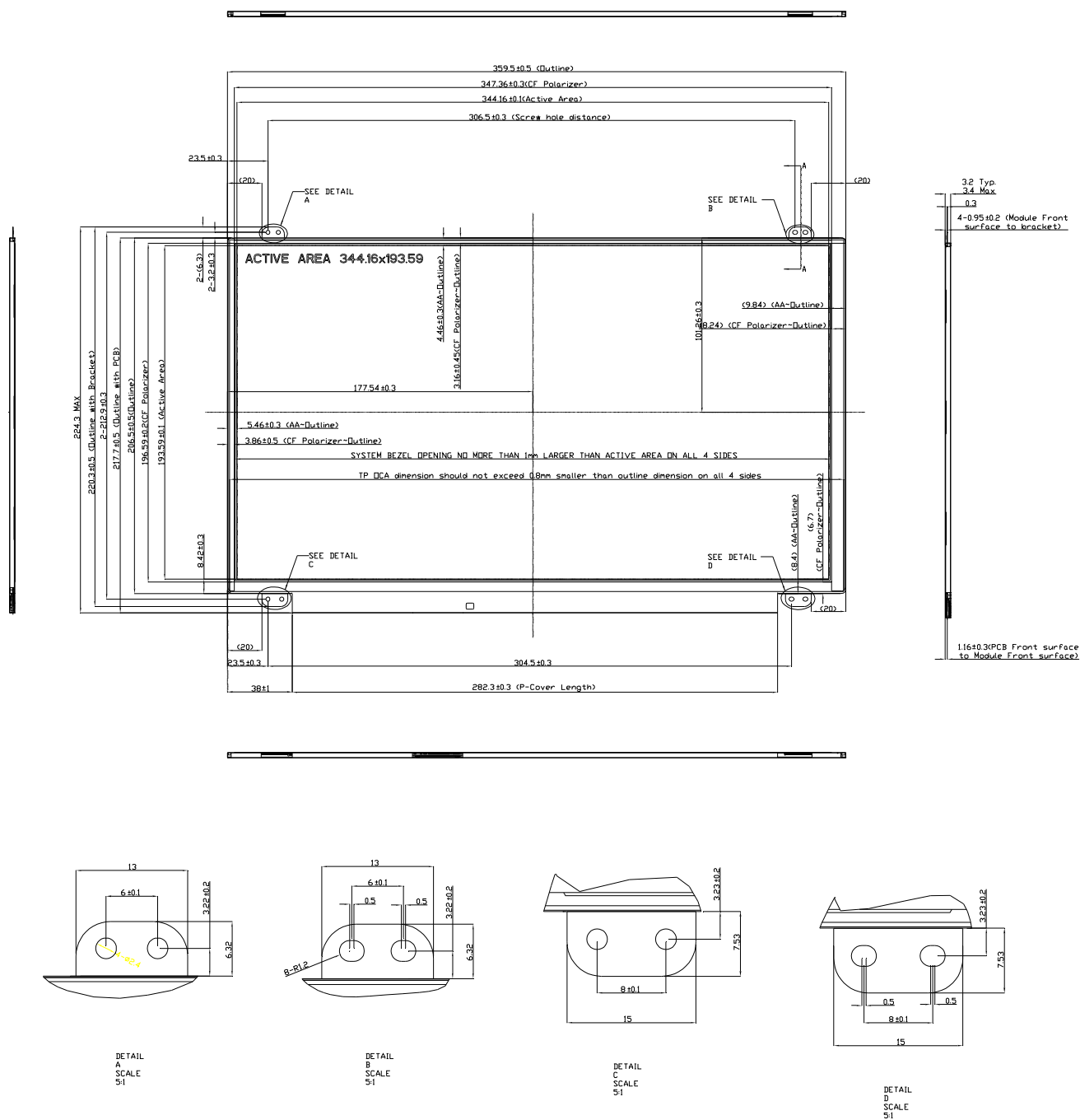
The EDID (Extended Display Identification Data) data formats are to support displays as defined in the VESA Plug & Display and FPD standards.

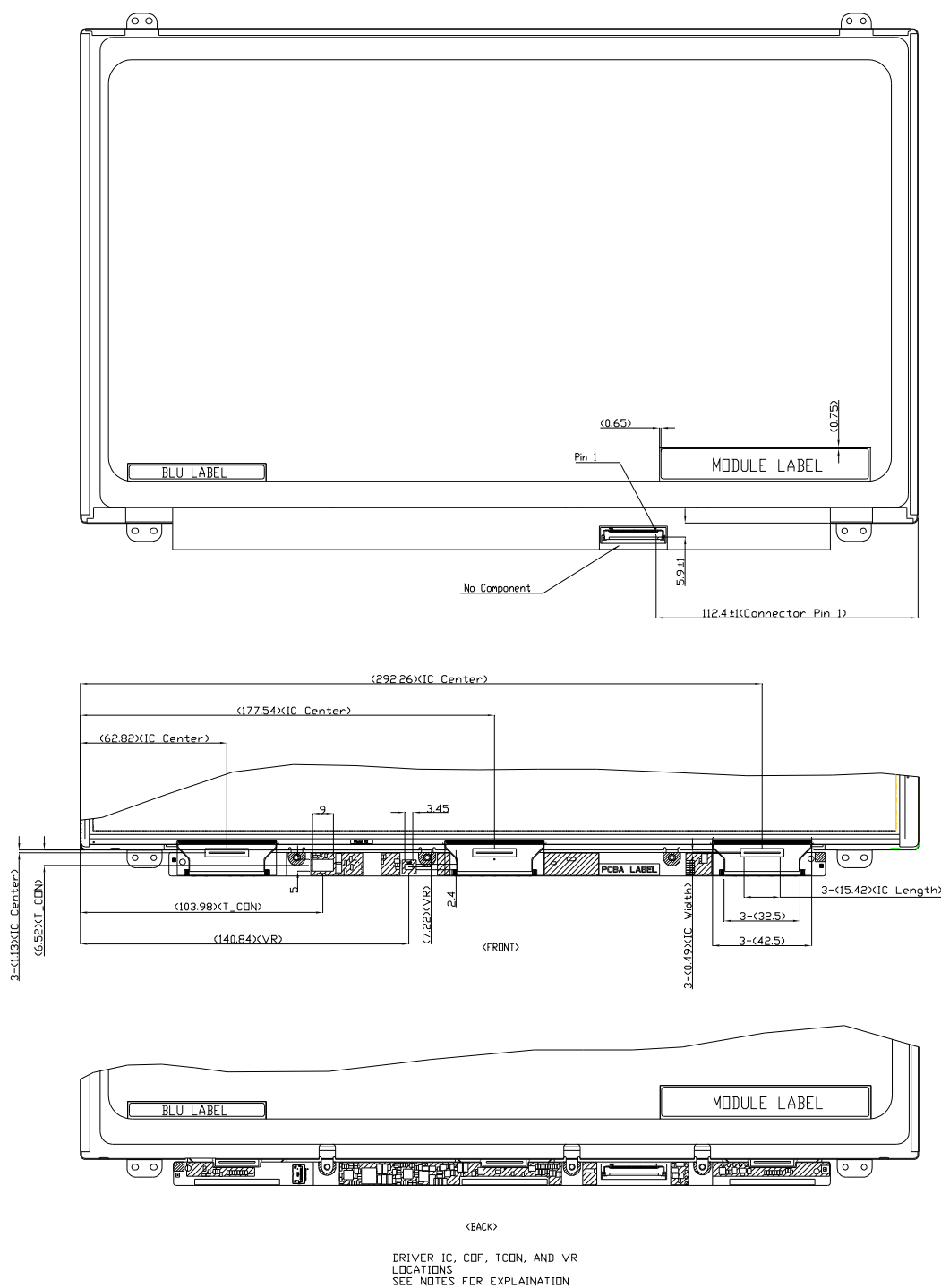
Byte # (decimal)	Byte # (hex)	Field Name and Comments	Value (hex)	Value (binary)
0	0	Header	00	00000000
1	1	Header	FF	11111111
2	2	Header	FF	11111111
3	3	Header	FF	11111111
4	4	Header	FF	11111111
5	5	Header	FF	11111111
6	6	Header	FF	11111111
7	7	Header	00	00000000
8	8	EISA ID manufacturer name ("CMN")	0D	00001101
9	9	EISA ID manufacturer name (Compressed ASCII)	AE	10101110
10	0A	ID product code (N156HGE-LG1)	BA	10111010
11	0B	ID product code (hex LSB first; N156HGE-LG1)	15	00010101
12	0C	ID S/N (fixed "0")	00	00000000
13	0D	ID S/N (fixed "0")	00	00000000
14	0E	ID S/N (fixed "0")	00	00000000
15	0F	ID S/N (fixed "0")	00	00000000
16	10	Week of manufacture ("29")	1D	00011101
17	11	Year of manufacture ("2012")	16	00010110
18	12	EDID structure version # ("1")	01	00000001
19	13	EDID revision # ("3")	03	00000011
20	14	Video I/P definition("digital")	80	10000000
21	15	Max H image size ("34cm")	22	00100010
22	16	Max V image size ("19"cm")	13	00010011
23	17	Display Gamma (Gamma = "2.2")	78	01111000
24	18	Feature support (Active off, RGB Color)	0A	00001010
25	19	Rx1, Rx0, Ry1, Ry0, Gx1, Gx0, Gy1, Gy0	46	01000110
26	1A	Bx1, Bx0, By1, By0, Wx1, Wx0, Wy1, Wy0	35	00110101
27	1B	Rx=0.618	9E	10011110
28	1C	Ry=0.34	57	01010111
29	1D	Gx=0.341	57	01010111
30	1E	Gy=0.58	94	10010100
31	1F	Bx=0.152	27	00100111
32	20	By=0.081	14	00010100
33	21	Wx=0.313	50	01010000
34	22	Wy=0.329	54	01010100
35	23	Established timings 1	00	00000000
36	24	Established timings 2	00	00000000
37	25	Manufacturer's reserved timings	00	00000000
38	26	Standard timing ID # 1	01	00000001
39	27	Standard timing ID # 1	01	00000001
40	28	Standard timing ID # 2	01	00000001
41	29	Standard timing ID # 2	01	00000001

42	2A	Standard timing ID # 3	01	00000001
43	2B	Standard timing ID # 3	01	00000001
44	2C	Standard timing ID # 4	01	00000001
45	2D	Standard timing ID # 4	01	00000001
46	2E	Standard timing ID # 5	01	00000001
47	2F	Standard timing ID # 5	01	00000001
48	30	Standard timing ID # 6	01	00000001
49	31	Standard timing ID # 6	01	00000001
50	32	Standard timing ID # 7	01	00000001
51	33	Standard timing ID # 7	01	00000001
52	34	Standard timing ID # 8	01	00000001
53	35	Standard timing ID # 8	01	00000001
54	36	Detailed timing description # 1 Pixel clock ( "152.54"MHz, According to VESA CVT Rev1.3 )	96	10010110
55	37	# 1 Pixel clock (hex LSB first)	3B	00111011
56	38	# 1 H active ("1920")	80	10000000
57	39	# 1 H blank ("306")	32	00110010
58	3A	# 1 H active : H blank ("1920 : 306")	71	01110001
59	3B	# 1 V active ("1080")	38	00111000
60	3C	# 1 V blank ("62")	3E	00111110
61	3D	# 1 V active : V blank ("1080 : 62")	40	01000000
62	3E	# 1 H sync offset ("90")	5A	01011010
63	3F	# 1 H sync pulse width ("60")	3C	00111100
64	40	# 1 V sync offset : V sync pulse width ("6 : 9")	69	01101001
65	41	# 1 H sync offset : H sync pulse width : V sync offset : V sync width ("90 : 60 : 6 : 9")	00	00000000
66	42	# 1 H image size ("344 mm")	58	01011000
67	43	# 1 V image size ("194 mm")	C2	11000010
68	44	# 1 H image size : V image size ("344 : 194")	10	00010000
69	45	# 1 H boarder ("0")	00	00000000
70	46	# 1 V boarder ("0")	00	00000000
71	47	# 1 Non-interlaced, Normal, no stereo, Separate sync, H/V pol Negatives	18	00011000
72	48	Detailed timing description # 2	00	00000000
73	49	# 2 Flag	00	00000000
74	4A	# 2 Reserved	00	00000000
75	4B	# 2 FE (hex) defines ASCII string (Model Name "N156HGE-LG1", ASCII)	FE	11111110
76	4C	# 2 Flag	00	00000000
77	4D	# 2 1st character of name ("N")	4E	01001110
78	4E	# 2 2nd character of name ("1")	31	00110001
79	4F	# 2 3rd character of name ("5")	35	00110101
80	50	# 2 4th character of name ("6")	36	00110110
81	51	# 2 5th character of name ("H")	48	01001000
82	52	# 2 6th character of name ("G")	47	01000111
83	53	# 2 7th character of name ("E")	45	01000101
84	54	# 2 8th character of name ("-")	2D	00101101
85	55	# 2 9th character of name ("L")	4C	01001100

86	56	# 2 10th character of name ("G")	47	01000111
87	57	# 2 11th character of name ("1")	31	00110001
88	58	# 2 New line character indicates end of ASCII string	0A	00001010
89	59	# 2 Padding with "Blank" character	20	00100000
90	5A	Detailed timing description # 3	00	00000000
91	5B	# 3 Flag	00	00000000
92	5C	# 3 Reserved	00	00000000
93	5D	# 3 FE (hex) defines ASCII string (Vendor "CMN", ASCII)	FE	11111110
94	5E	# 3 Flag	00	00000000
95	5F	# 3 1st character of string ("C")	43	01000011
96	60	# 3 2nd character of string ("M")	4D	01001101
97	61	# 3 3rd character of string ("N")	4E	01001110
98	62	# 3 New line character indicates end of ASCII string	0A	00001010
99	63	# 3 Padding with "Blank" character	20	00100000
100	64	# 3 Padding with "Blank" character	20	00100000
101	65	# 3 Padding with "Blank" character	20	00100000
102	66	# 3 Padding with "Blank" character	20	00100000
103	67	# 3 Padding with "Blank" character	20	00100000
104	68	# 3 Padding with "Blank" character	20	00100000
105	69	# 3 Padding with "Blank" character	20	00100000
106	6A	# 3 Padding with "Blank" character	20	00100000
107	6B	# 3 Padding with "Blank" character	20	00100000
108	6C	Detailed timing description # 4	00	00000000
109	6D	# 4 Flag	00	00000000
110	6E	# 4 Reserved	00	00000000
111	6F	# 4 FE (hex) defines ASCII string (Model Name "N156HGE-LG1", ASCII)	FE	11111110
112	70	# 4 Flag	00	00000000
113	71	# 4 1st character of name ("N")	4E	01001110
114	72	# 4 2nd character of name ("1")	31	00110001
115	73	# 4 3rd character of name ("5")	35	00110101
116	74	# 4 4th character of name ("6")	36	00110110
117	75	# 4 5th character of name ("H")	48	01001000
118	76	# 4 6th character of name ("G")	47	01000111
119	77	# 4 7th character of name ("E")	45	01000101
120	78	# 4 8th character of name ("-")	2D	00101101
121	79	# 4 9th character of name ("L")	4C	01001100
122	7A	# 4 10th character of name ("G")	47	01000111
123	7B	# 4 11th character of name ("1")	31	00110001
124	7C	# 4 New line character indicates end of ASCII string	0A	00001010
125	7D	# 4 Padding with "Blank" character	20	00100000
126	7E	Extension flag	00	00000000
127	7F	Checksum	25	00100101

## Appendix. OUTLINE DRAWING



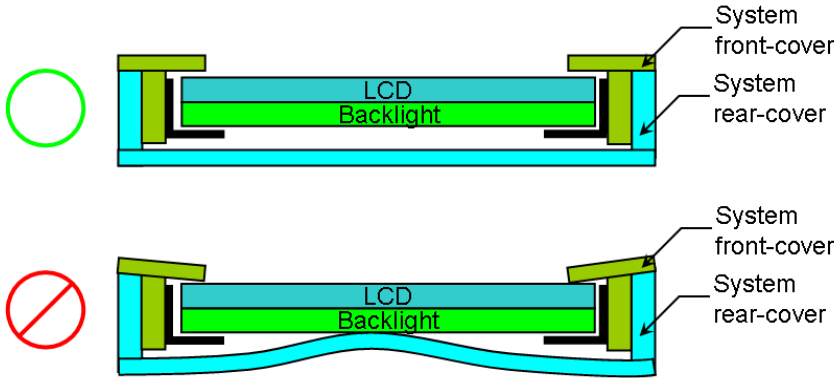
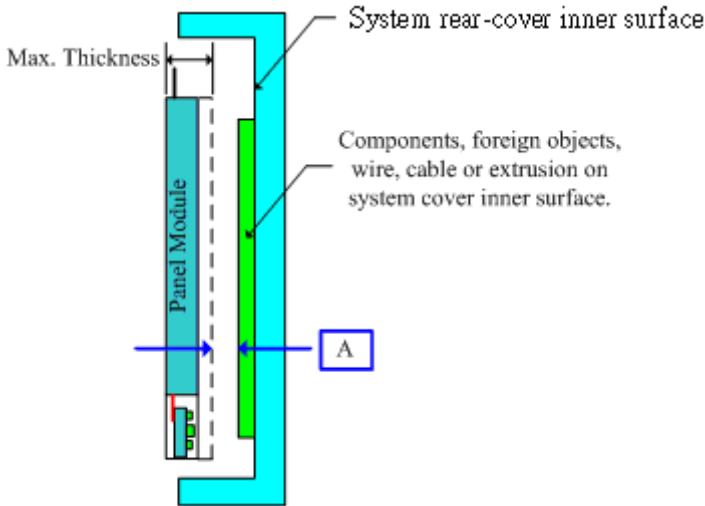


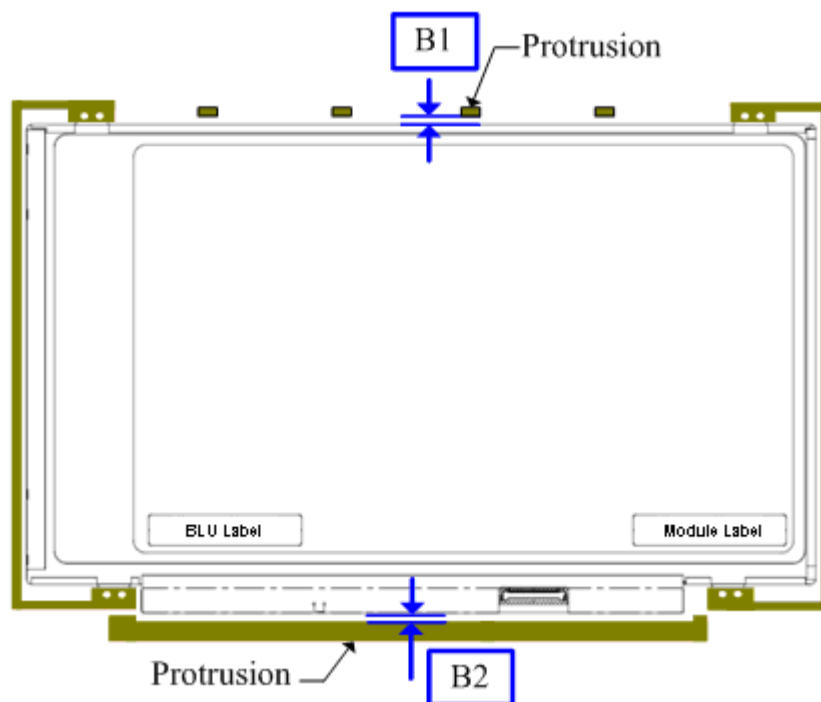
NOTES :

1. LCD MODULE INPUT CONNECTOR : I-PEX 20455-040E-12.
2. IN ORDER TO AVOID ABNORMAL DISPLAY, POOLING AND WHITE SPOT,  
NO OVERLAPPING IS SUGGESTED AT CABLES, ANTENNAS, CAMERA, WLAN,  
WAN OR  
FOREIGN OBJECTS OVER COF, T-CON AND VR LOCATIONS.
3. LVDS CONNECTOR IS MEASURED AT PIN1 AND ITS MATING LINE.
4. MODULE FLATNESS SPEC 0.5mm MAX.
5. "( )" MARKS THE REFERENCE DIMENSIONS.



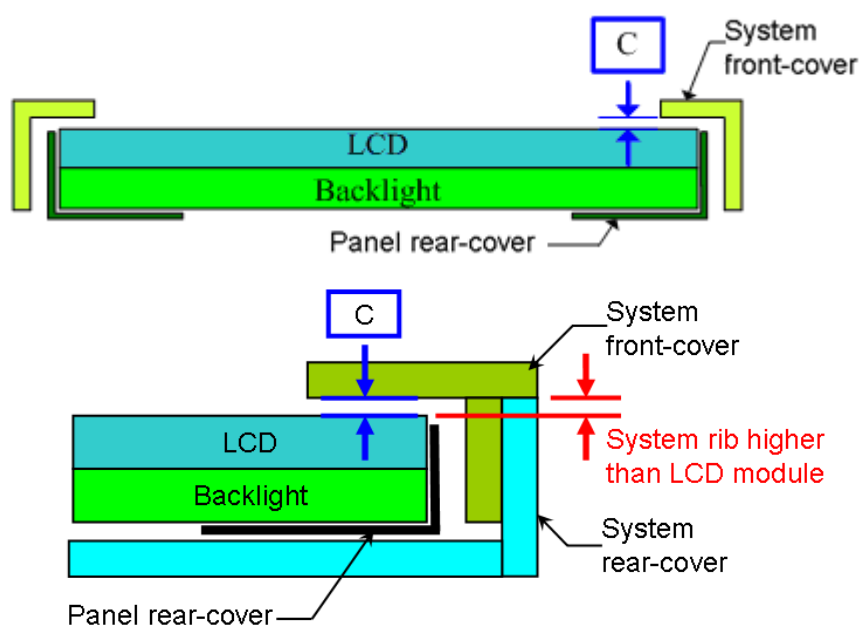
**Appendix. SYSTEM COVER DESIGN NOTICE**

0	<b>Permanent deformation of system cover after reliability test</b>
	 <p>The diagram illustrates two cross-sectional views of a system cover assembly. The top view shows a flat assembly with a green circle next to it, indicating a correct state. The bottom view shows a deformed assembly with a red circle and a diagonal line next to it, indicating an incorrect state. Labels include 'System front-cover', 'LCD', 'Backlight', and 'System rear-cover'.</p>
Definition	System cover including front and rear cover may deform during reliability test. Permanent deformation of system front and rear cover after reliability test should not interfere with panel. Because it may cause issues such as pooling, abnormal display, and also white spot.
1	<b>Design gap A between panel &amp; any components on system rear-cover</b>
	 <p>The diagram shows a cross-section of a panel module and a system rear-cover. A gap 'A' is indicated between the panel module and the rear-cover inner surface. Labels include 'Max. Thickness', 'Panel Module', 'System rear-cover inner surface', and 'Components, foreign objects, wire, cable or extrusion on system cover inner surface'.</p>
Definition	<p>a). Sufficient gap between panel &amp; system is recommended for preventing from backpack or pogo test fail.</p> <p>b). Zero gap from panel's maximum thickness boundary to any components, foreign objects, wire, cable or extrusion on system cover inner surface is forbidden.</p> <p>c). Interference between panel and system rear-cover is forbidden after reliability test.</p> <p>Note: Recommend at least 0.6mm gap. If the gap is less than recommendation, please check with INX.</p>
2	<b>Design gap B1 &amp; B2 between panel &amp; protrusions</b>



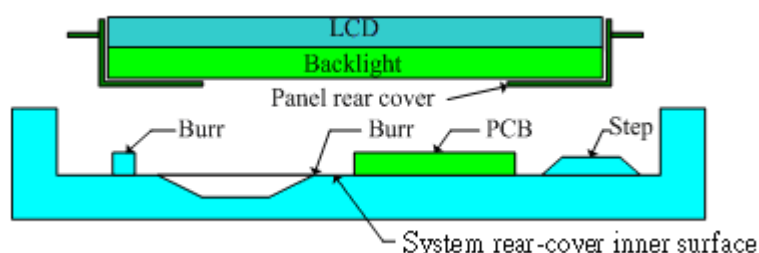
Definition	<p>a). Sufficient gap is recommended between panel &amp; protrusions for preventing from shock related failures.</p> <p>b). Interference between panel and system rear-cover is forbidden after reliability test.</p> <p>Note: Recommend at least 2.0mm gap. If the gap is less than recommendation, please check with INX.</p>
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**3 Design gap C between system front-cover & panel surface.**



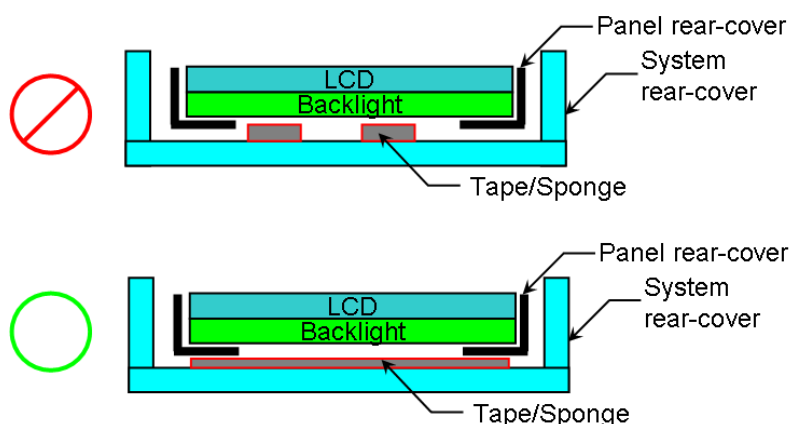
Definition	<p>a). Sufficient gap between system front-cover &amp; panel surface is a must for preventing from pooling or glass broken.</p> <p>b). Interference between panel and system (front &amp; rear) cover is forbidden after reliability</p>
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	<p>test.</p> <p>c). Interference is also forbidden in the act of system front-cover deformation during swing test, hinge test, knock test, or during pooling inspection procedure.</p> <p>d). To remain sufficient gap, design with system rib higher than maximum panel thickness is recommended.</p> <p>Note: Recommend at least 0.1mm gap. If the gap is less than recommendation, please check with INX.</p>
<b>4</b>	<p><b>Design gap D1 &amp; D2 between system front-cover &amp; PCB Assembly.</b></p> <div data-bbox="403 577 1217 822" data-label="Image"> </div>
Definition	<p>a). Sufficient gap between system front-cover &amp; PCB assembly is a must for preventing from abnormal display after backpack test, hinge test, twist test or pogo test.</p> <p>b). Interference between panel and system front-cover is forbidden after reliability test.</p> <p>c). Interference is also forbidden in the act of system front-cover deformation during swing test, hinge test, knock test, or during pooling inspection procedure.</p> <p>d). To remain sufficient gap, design with system rib higher than maximum panel thickness is recommended.</p> <p>Note: Recommend for D1 at least 0.1mm gap, D2 at least 2.0mm gap. If the gap is less than recommendation, please check with INX.</p>
<b>5</b>	<p><b>Interference examination of antenna cable and WebCam wire</b></p> <div data-bbox="438 1258 1142 1744" data-label="Image"> </div>
Definition	<p>a). Antenna cable or WebCam wire overlap with panel outline is forbidden for preventing from abnormal display &amp; white spot after backpack test, hinge test, twist test or pogo test.</p> <p>b). Antenna cable or WebCam wire bypass panel outline is recommended.</p> <p>c). Interference between panel and system rear-cover is forbidden after reliability test.</p>
<b>6</b>	<p><b>System rear-cover inner surface examination</b></p>



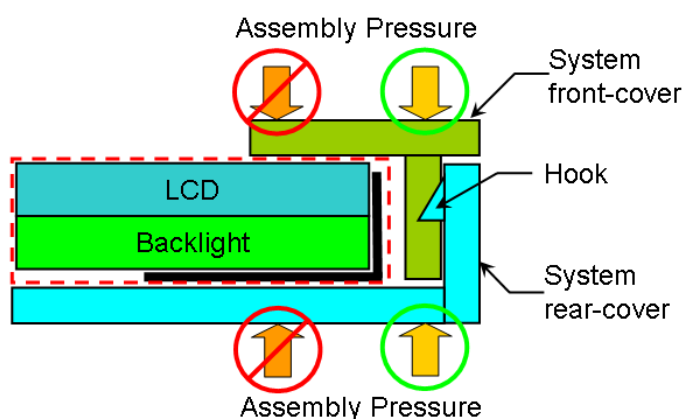
Definition	<p>a). Burr at logo edge, step, protrusion or PCB board will easily cause white spot or glass broken.</p> <p>b). Keeping flat surface underneath backlight is recommended.</p> <p>c). Interference between panel and system cover is forbidden after reliability test.</p>
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## 7 Tape/sponge design on system inner surface

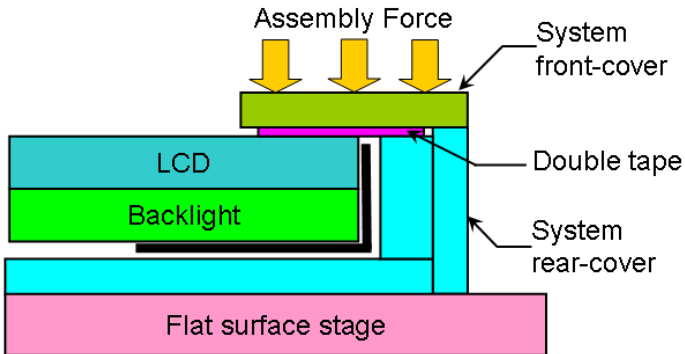
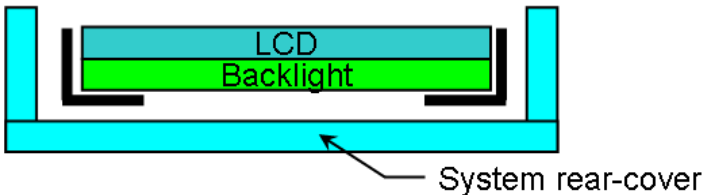
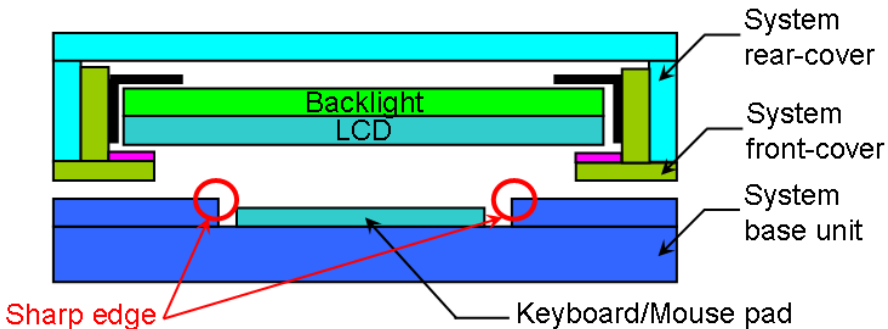


Definition	<p>a) To prevent abnormal display &amp; white spot after scuffing test, hinge test, pogo test, backpack test, it is not recommended to add tape/sponge in separate location. Since each tape/sponge may act as pressure concentration location.</p> <p>b) We suggest to design with a tape/sponge that well covered under panel rear-cover.</p> <p>c). Interference between panel and system rear-cover is forbidden after reliability test.</p>
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## 8 Assembly SOP examination



Definition	To prevent panel crack during system front-cover assembly process with hook design, it is
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	prohibited to press panel or any location that related directly to the panel.
9	<b>Assembly SOP examination</b>
	
Definition	To prevent panel crack during system front-cover assembly process without hook design, it is only allowed to give slight pressure with large contact area. This can help to distribute the stress and prevent stress concentration. Also it is suggest to put the system on a flat surface stage during the assembly.
10	<b>Material used for system rear-cover</b>
	
Definition	<p>a) To prevent abnormal display &amp; white spot after scuffing test, hinge test, pogo test, backpack test, as the poor rigidity result from deformation of system rear-cover during the test.</p> <p>b) We suggest using aluminum-magnesium alloy as the system rear-cover material with thickness min 1.5mm, instead of using PC/ABS.</p>
11	<b>System base unit design near keyboard and mouse pad</b>
	
Definition	To prevent abnormal display & white spot after scuffing test, hinge test, pogo test, backpack test, no sharp edge design is allowed in any area that may damage the panel during the test. We suggest to remove all sharp edges, or to reduce the thickness difference of keyboard/mouse pad from the nearby surface.

12	Screw boss height design
	<p>The diagram illustrates the correct screw boss height design for a panel assembly. It shows two cross-sectional views of the assembly, which includes an LCD, Backlight, Panel rear-cover, and System rear-cover. A Screw is used to secure the assembly. The top view, marked with a red 'X', shows a prohibited design where a gap exists between the panel rear-cover bracket and the screw boss surface. The bottom view, marked with a green circle, shows the correct design where a sufficient gap is maintained between the panel and the system rear-cover by designing the screw boss height relative to the bracket bottom surface and panel flatness.</p>
Definition	<p>a). Gap left between panel rear-cover bracket and screw boss surface is prohibited.</p> <p>b). To remain sufficient gap between panel and system rear-cover, screw boss height must be designed with respect to the height of bracket bottom surface to panel bottom surface + flatness change of panel itself.</p>