# SPECIFICATION FOR APPROVAL

( V ) Final Specification

Title	14.1" XGA TFT LCD
-------	-------------------

BUYER	DELL
MODEL	

SUPPLIER	LG.Philips LCD Co., Ltd.		
*MODEL	LP141XB		
Suffix	C1C4		

<sup>\*</sup>When you obtain standard approval, please use the above model name without suffix

SIGNATURE	DATE
1	
/	
/	

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

SIGNATURE	DATE		
S.H. Kang / G.Manager			
J.H. Park / Manager			
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PREPARED BY			
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/ Engineer			
Products Engineering Dept. LG. Philips LCD Co., Ltd			



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# **RECORD OF REVISIONS**

1.0 APR10. 2002 - Final	
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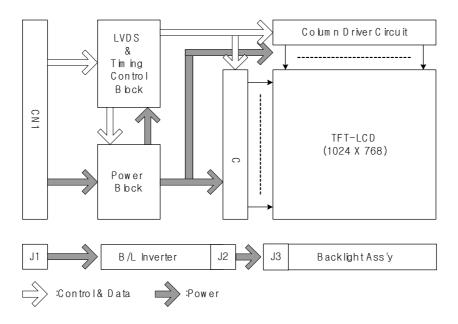


### 1. General Description

The LP141XB(C1C4) is a Color Active Matrix Liquid Crystal Display with an integral Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamp (CCFL) backlight system. The matrix employs a-Si Thin Film Transistor as the active element. It is a transmissive type display operating in the normally white mode. This TFT-LCD has 14.1 inches diagonally measured active display area with XGA resolution(768 vertical by 1024 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 LP141XB(C1C4) has been designed to apply the interface method that enables low power, high speed, low EMI.

The LP141XB(C1C4) 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 LP141XB(C1C4) characteristics provide an excellent flat display for office automation products such as Notebook PC.



#### **General Features**

Active Screen Size	14.1 inches(35.814cm) diagonal			
Outline Dimension	298.5(H) × 226.5(V) × 5.7(D) mm (Typ.)			
Pixel Pitch	0.279 mm × 0.279 mm			
Pixel Format	1024 horiz. By 768 vert. Pixels RGB strip arrangement			
Color Depth	6-bit, 262,144 colors			
Luminance, White	170 cd/m <sup>2</sup> (Typ.)			
Power Consumption	Total 5.96 Watt(Typ.) @ LCM circuit 1.06Watt(Typ.), B/L input 4.9Watt(Typ.)			
Weight	490g (Typ.), 505g(Max.) w/ inverter and bracket			
Display Operating Mode	Transmissive mode, normally white			
Surface Treatment	Hard coating(3H) Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer			

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# 2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

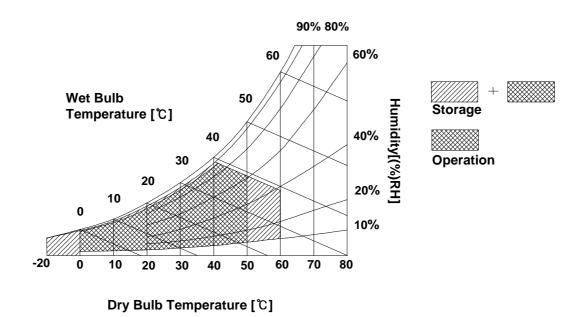
The following are maximum values which, if exceeded, may cause faulty operation or damage to the unit.

Table 1. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Val	ues	Units	Notes	
i arameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Offics		
Power Input Voltage	VCC	-0.3	4.0	Vdc	at 25 ± 5°C	
Operating Temperature	Тор	0	50	°C	1	
Storage Temperature	Нѕт	-20	60	°C	1	
Operating Ambient Humidity	Нор	10	90	%RH	1	
Storage Humidity	Нѕт	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 LP141XB(C1C4) requires two power inputs. One is employed to power the LCD electronics and to drive the TFT array and liquid crystal. The second input which powers the CCFL, is typically generated by an inverter. The inverter is an external unit to the LCD.

Table 2. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Davarrates	Coursels at	Values			Lloit	Nistas
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Notes
MODULE :						
Power Supply Input Voltage	VCC	3.0	3.3	3.6	$V_{DC}$	[
Power Supply Input Current	I <sub>cc</sub>	-	320	360	mA	1
Power Consumption	Pc	-	1.06	1.19	Watt	1
Differential Impedance	Zm	90	100	110	Ohm	2
LAMP:						
Operating Voltage	V <sub>BL</sub>	680(6mA)	725(5mA)	910(2.7mA)	$V_{RMS}$	
Operating Current	I <sub>BL</sub>	2.7	5.0	6.0	mA <sub>RMS</sub>	3
Operating Frequency	f <sub>BL</sub>	45	58	80	kHz	
Discharge Stabilization Time	Ts	-	-	3	Min	4
Life Time		10,000	-	-	Hrs	5
INVERTER:						
Input Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	9.0	14.4	21.0	$V_{DC}$	
Input Current	I <sub>IN</sub>	290	340	390	mA	6
Input Power Consumption	P <sub>IN</sub>	4.17	4.90	5.62	W	6
Backlight On/Off Control	FPVEE_High	2.0	-	5.25	$V_{DC}$	
	FPVEE_Low	-0.3		0.8	$V_{DC}$	
Backlight Adjust (I <sub>BL</sub> Control)		FF_H	-	00_H		
Output Voltage	V <sub>OUT</sub>	580	680	780	$V_{RMS}$	6
Output Current (Aging 30minutes)	I <sub>OUT</sub> FF	<u>-</u>	2.0	2.3	mA <sub>RMS</sub>	7
	I <sub>OUT</sub> _00	5.3	5.8	6.0	mA <sub>RMS</sub>	7
Operating Frequency	Freq.	45	60	75	KHz	7
Output Power Consumption	P <sub>out</sub>	3.36	3.94	4.52	W	6
Open Lamp Voltage	V <sub>OPEN</sub>	1450	-	<u> </u>	$V_{RMS}$	8
Efficiency	η	75	-	<u> </u>	%	9
Striking Time	T <sub>S</sub>	0.5	-	1.4	sec	10

#### Note)

- 1. The specified current and power consumption are under the Vcc = 3.3V,  $25^{\circ}C$ , fv = 60Hz condition whereas full black pattern is displayed and fv is the frame frequency.
- 2. This impedance value is needed to proper display and measured form LVDS Tx to the mating connector.
- 3. The typical operating current is for the typical surface luminance ( $L_{WH}$ ) in optical characteristics.



#### Note)

- 4. Define the brightness of the lamp after being lighted for 5 minutes as 100%, Ts is the time required for the brightness of the center of the lamp to be not less than 95%.
- 5. The life time is determined as the time at which brightness of lamp is 50% compare to that of initial value at the typical lamp current.
- 6.  $V_{IN} = 14.4V$ ,  $I_{OUT} = 5.8mA$ .
- 7.  $V_{IN} = 9 \sim 21V$ .
- 8. No Load,  $V_{IN} = 9V$ .
- 9. V<sub>IN</sub> =9V, 00\_H. 10. No Load, V<sub>IN</sub> = 9 ~ 21V, 00\_H

#### 3-2. Interface Connections

This LCD employs two interface connections, a 20 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 GT122-20P-H15-R manufactured by LG Cable.

Table 3. MODULE CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION (CN1)

Pin	Symbol	Description	Notes
1	VCC	Power Supply, 3.3V Typ.	
2	VCC	Power Supply, 3.3V Typ.	[LVDS Transmitter]
3	GND	Ground	TI, SN75LVDS84 or equivalent
4	GND	Ground	[LVDS Receiver]
5	R <sub>IN</sub> 0-	Negative LVDS differential data input (R0~R5,G0)	TI, SN75LVDS88B
6	R <sub>IN</sub> 0+	Positive LVDS differential data input (R0~R5,G0)	[Connector]
7	GND	Ground	LCD: GT122-20P-H15-R, LG Cable Mating: FI-SE20M, JAE or compatibles
8	R <sub>IN</sub> 1-	Negative LVDS differential data input (G1~G5,B0~B1)	
9	R <sub>IN</sub> 1+	Positive LVDS differential data input (G1~G5,B0~B1)	[Connector pin arrangement]
10	GND	Ground	LCD module rear view
11	R <sub>IN</sub> 2-	Negative LVDS differential data input (B2~B5,HS,VS,DE)	
12	R <sub>IN</sub> 2+	Positive LVDS differential data input (B2~B5,HS,VS,DE)	
13	GND	Ground	
14	CLK-	Clock -	
15	CLK+	Clock +	
16	GND	Ground	
17	NC	Reserved	
18	NC	Reserved	
19	GND	Ground	
20	GND	Ground	



The inverter interface connector(J1) is a WR-L16S-VF-HD2-1 model manufactured by JAE. The pin configuration for the connector is shown in the table below.

Table 4. BACKLIGHT INVERTER CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION (J1)

Pin	Symbol	Description	Notes
1	$V_{IN}$	Power for the inverter	
2	$V_{IN}$	Power for the inverter	
3	$V_{IN}$	Power for the inverter	
4	GND	Ground	[Connector] WR-L16S-VF-HD2-1 , JAE
5	GND	Ground	WIN 2100 VI 1102 1 , 07.12
6	GND	Ground	[Connector pin arrangement]
7	5V_SUS	Power for the control circuit	
8	5V_ALW	Power for storing a brightness values	LCD module rear view
9	SMB_DAT	Brightness data	
10	SMB_CLK	Clock for brightness data	16 1
11	FPVEE	Enable for lamp turn on and off	] [ [ ] [ ]
12	NC	No connection	
13	PANEL_ID3	1(GND)	
14	PANEL_ID2	0(GND)	
15	PANEL_ID1	1(OPEN)	
20	PANEL_ID0	0(OPEN)	

The backlight interface connector is a model BHSR-02VS-1, manufactured by JST. The mating connector part number is SM02B-BHSS-1 or equivalent.

Table 5. BACKLIGHT CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION (J3)

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

Notes: 1. The high voltage side terminal is colored pink and the low voltage side terminal is yellow

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# 3-3. 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 it's proper operation.

**ITEM** Min Unit **Symbol** Тур Max Note **DCLK** Frequency fclk 65 65 65 MHz 15.4ns Hsync Period tHP 1206 1344 1364 tclk Width 240 8 136 twH 780 Vsync Period tVP 806 830 tHP Width 6 24 twv 1 \_ Data Horizontal back porch **t**HBP 10 160 tclk Enable Horizontal front porch 10 24 **t**HFP 2 29 Vertical back porch **t**VBP tHP

1

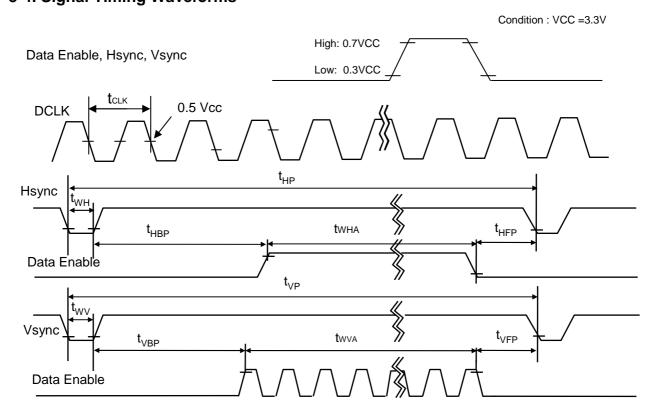
3

tVFP

**Table 6. TIMING TABLE** 

# 3-4. Signal Timing Waveforms

Vertical front porch



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# 3-5. Color Input Data Reference

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

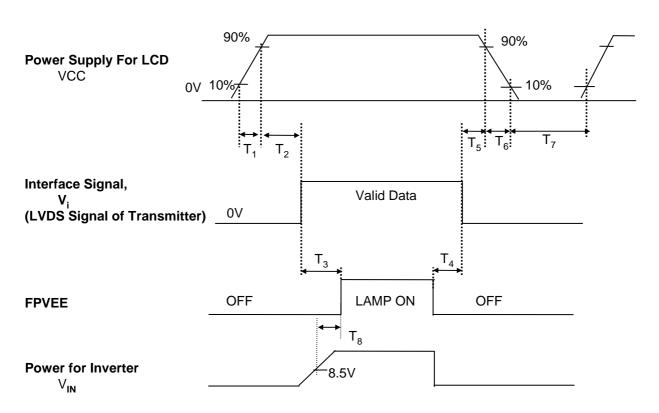
Table 7. COLOR DATA REFERENCE

									Inp	out Co	olor D	ata							
	Color			RE	ΕD					GRE	EN					BL	UE		
Color		MSE						MSE					LSB	MSE					LSB
	1	R 5		R 3	R 2		R 0	-		G 3	G 2	G 1		B 5	B 4	B 3	B 2	B 1	B 0
	Black	0	0	0			0	0	0		0	0		0			0	0	0
	Red	1	1		1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0
	Green	0	0	0			0	1 			1		1	0	0			0	0
Basic	Blue	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.1	. 1 		
Color	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	. 1		1		1	1	.1	1		
	Magenta	1	1	1	. 1	. 1		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.1	1		
	Yellow	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 (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																			
	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 (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																			
	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 (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																	· · · · · ·		
	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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# 3-6. Power Sequence



**Table 8. POWER SEQUENCE TABLE** 

Parameter		Value		Units
	Min.	Тур.	Max.	
T <sub>1</sub>	-	-	10	(ms)
T <sub>2</sub>	0	-	50	(ms)
T <sub>3</sub>	200	-	-	(ms)
T <sub>4</sub>	0	-	-	(ms)
T <sub>5</sub>	0	-	50	(ms)
T <sub>6</sub>	0	-	100	(ms)
T <sub>7</sub>	400	-	-	(ms)
T <sub>8</sub>	10	-	-	(ms)

#### Note)

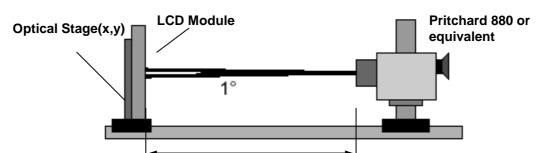
- 1. Please avoid floating state of interface signal at invalid period.
- 2. When the interface signal is invalid, be sure to pull down the power supply for LCD VCC to 0V.
- 3. Lamp power must be turn on after power supply for LCD and interface signal are valid.



# 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  $0^{\circ}$ .

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



50cm

FIG. 1 Optical Characteristic Measurement Equipment and Method

**Table 9. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS** 

Ta=25°C, VCC=3.3V,  $f_{V}$ =60Hz,  $f_{CLK}$ = 65MHz, lout = 5.8mA(SMB-DAT=00H)

Dozomator	Curre head		Values	Lleite	Natas	
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	MAx	Units	Notes
Contrast Ratio	CR	150	250	-		1
Surface Luminance, white	L <sub>WH</sub>	140	170	-	cd/m <sup>2</sup>	2
Luminance Variation	$\delta_{\text{WHITE}}$	-	-	1.45	]	3
Response Time					]	4
Rise Time	$Tr_R$	-	20	40	ms	
Decay Time	$Tr_D$	-	30	50	ms	
Color Coordinates					]	
RED	RX	0.555	0.585	0.615		
	RY	0.303	0.333	0.363		
GREEN	GX	0.284	0.314	0.344		
	GY	0.512	0.542	0.572		
BLUE	ВХ	0.121	0.151	0.181		
	BY	0.102	0.132	0.162		
WHITE	WX	0.287	0.317	0.347		
	WY	0.300	0.330	0.360		
Viewing Angle					1	5
x axis, right(Φ=0°)	Θr	40	45	-	degree	
x axis, left (Φ=180°)	ΘΙ	40	45		degree	
y axis, up (Φ=90°)	Θu	10	15	-	degree	
y axis, down (Φ=270°)	Θd	30	35		degree	
Gray Scale						6

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#### Note)

1. Contrast Ratio(CR) is defined mathematically as

Surface Luminance with all white pixels

Contrast Ratio =

Surface Luminance with all black pixels

- 2. Surface luminance is the center point across the LCD surface 50cm from the surface with all pixels displaying white. For more information see FIG 1.
- 3. The variation in surface luminance , The panel total variation ( $\delta_{WHITE}$ ) is determined by measuring  $L_N$  at each test position 1 through 9, and then dividing the maximum  $L_N$  of 9 points luminance by minimum  $L_N$  of 9 points luminance. For more information see FIG 2.

$$\delta_{\text{WHITE}} = \text{Maximum}(L_1, L_2, \dots L_9) / \text{Minimum}(L_1, L_2, \dots L_9)$$

- 4. Response time is the time required for the display to transition from white to black (rise time, Tr<sub>R</sub>) and from black to white(Decay Time, Tr<sub>D</sub>). 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<sub>\/</sub>=60Hz

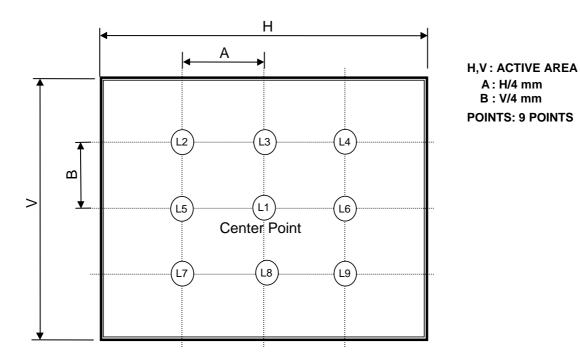
Gray Level	Luminance [%] (Typ)				
LO	0.4				
L7	1.3				
L15	5.0				
L23	11.0				
L31					
L39	35.5				
L47	54.5				
L55	75.0				
L63	100				

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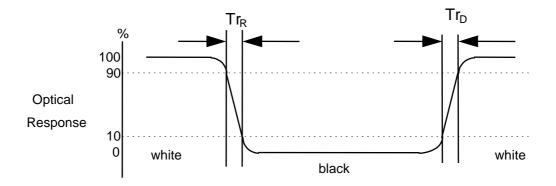
#### FIG. 2 Luminance

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



#### FIG. 3 Response Time

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

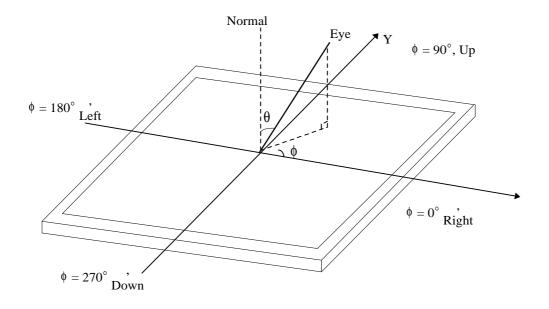


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# FIG. 4 Viewing angle

# <Dimension of viewing angle range>





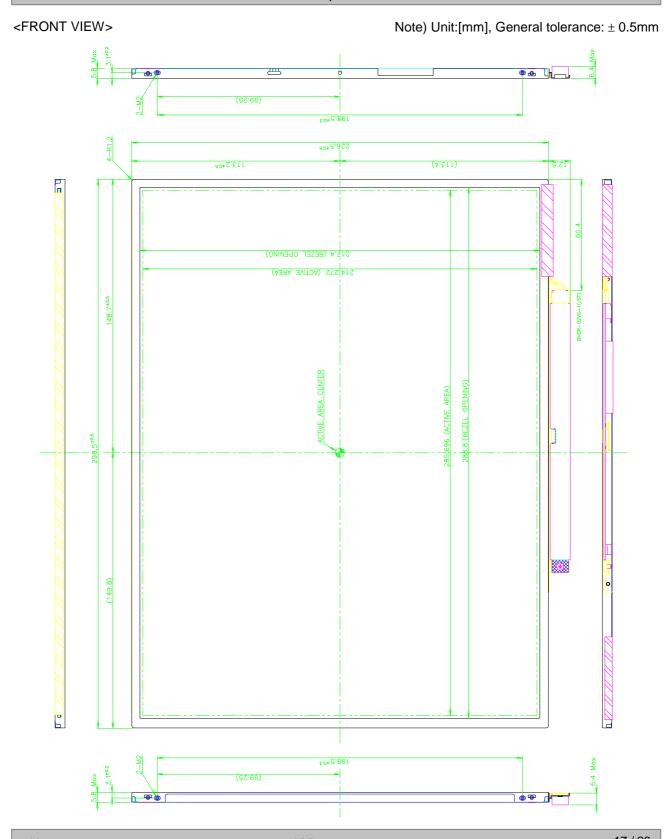
### 5. Mechanical Characteristics

The contents provide general mechanical characteristics for the model LP141XB(C1C4). In addition the figures in the next page are detailed mechanical drawing of the LCD.

	Horizontal	298.5 ± 0.5mm			
Outline Dimension	Vertical	226.5 ± 0.5mm			
	Depth	$5.7\pm0.5$ mm User CNT area : Max. $6.1$ mm			
Bezel Area	Horizontal	$288.8 \pm 0.5 \text{mm}$			
bezei Alea	Vertical	217.4 ± 0.5mm			
Active Display Area	Horizontal	285.696 mm			
Active Display Area	Vertical	214.272 mm			
Weight	490g (Typ.) 505g (Max.) w/ inverter and bracket				
Surface Treatment	Hard coating(3H) Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer				

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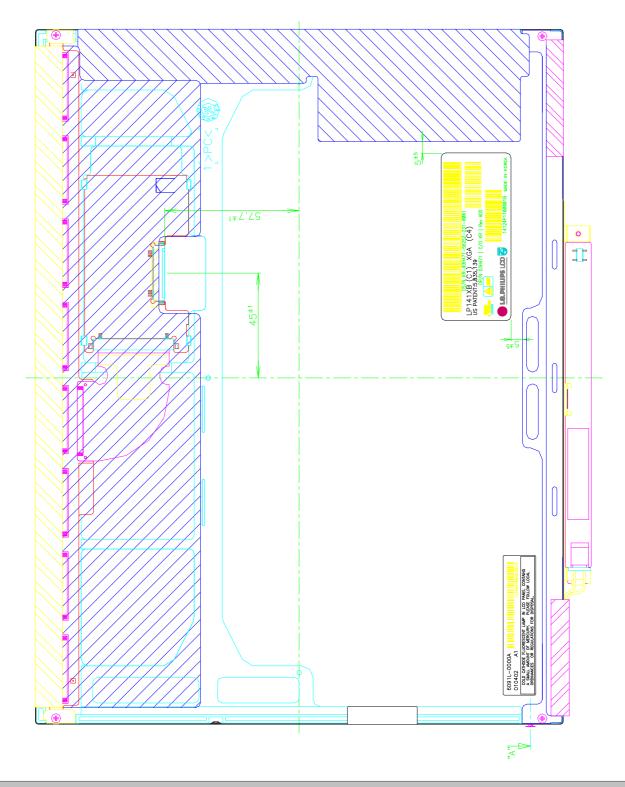






<REAR VIEW>

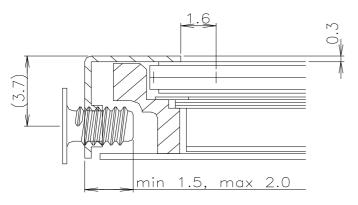
Note) Unit:[mm], General tolerance:  $\pm$  0.5mm

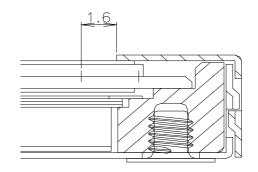




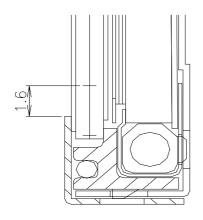
# [ DETAIL DESCRIPTION OF SIDE MOUNTING SCREW ]

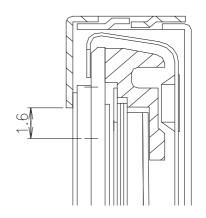
\* Screw Torque : Max 2.0 kgf cm





\*SCREW TORQUE: max 2.0kgf.cm





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



# 6. Reliability

#### **Environment test condition**

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

<sup>{</sup> 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.

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#### 7. International Standards

### 7-1. Safety

a) UL 1950 Third Edition, Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. Jan. 28, 1995.

Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including Electrical Business Equipment.

b) CAN/CSA C22.2 No. 950-95 Third Edition, Canadian Standards Association, Jan. 28, 1995.

Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including Electrical Business Equipment.

c) EN 60950 : 1992+A1: 1993+A2: 1993+A3: 1995+A4: 1997+A11: 1997

IEC 950: 1991+A1: 1992+A2: 1993+A3: 1995+A4: 1996

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization(CENELEC)

EUROPEAN STANDARD for Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including Electrical Business Equipment.

#### 7-2. EMC

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



# 8. Packing

## 8-1. Designation of Lot Mark

#### a) Lot Mark

A B C D E F G H I	JK	L M
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A,B,C : SIZE D : YEAR E : MONTH

F,G: PANEL CODE H: ASSEMBLY CODE I,J,K,L,M: SERIAL NO.

#### Note

#### 1. YEAR

Year	97	98	99	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Mark	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

#### 2. MONTH

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mark	1	2	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	Α	В	С

#### 3. Serial No

Serial No.	1 ~ 99,999	100,000 ~
Mark	00001 ~ 99999	A0001 ~ A9999, , Z9999

#### 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: 10 pcs

b) Box Size : 386mm  $\times$  323mm  $\times$  302mm



#### 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 :  $V=\pm\ 200mV(Over\ and\ under\ shoot\ voltage)$
- (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.

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#### 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) The protection film is attached to the bezel with a small masking tape. 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) 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 bezel after the protection film is peeled off.
- (3) You can remove the glue easily. When the glue remains on the bezel surface or its vestige is recognized, please wipe them off with absorbent cotton waste or other soft material like chamois soaked with normal-hexane.



### APPENDIX A. Inspection Criteria 1/2

#### 1. Dot

### <Case I : Dell NFC, EMF, MDS, CCC>

#### 1.1. Bright Dot

Dots(sub-pixels) which appeared brightly in the screen when the LCM displayed with dark pattern.

-	R or B 1 dot	2 Max
-	G 1 dot	1 Max
-	Adjacent 2 dots(R, B)	1 Max
-	Adjacent 2 dots(G, vertical)	0 Max
-	Total amount of Bright dots	2 Max
-	Minimum Distance between bright dots	15 mm
-	Total bright dot in screen center	0 Max
	Size of Window: 160mm x 120mm	

#### 1.2. Dark Dot

Dots(sub-pixels) which appeared darkly in the screen when the LCM displayed with bright pattern.

	1 dot	
-	Adjacent 2 dots	2 Max
-	Total amount of Dark dot	7 Max
-	Minimum Distance between dark dots	5 mm

1.3. Total amount of Dot Defects ----- 7 Max(Combination)

### <Case II: Dell APCC>

#### 1.1. Bright Dot

Dots(sub-pixels) which appeared brightly in the screen when the LCM displayed with dark pattern.

_	R or B 1 dot	0 Max
_	G 1 dot	0 Max
-	Adjacent 2 dots(R, B)	0 Max
-	Adjacent 2 dots(G, vertical)	0 Max
-	Adjacent 2 dots (G, vértical) Total amount of Bright dots	0 Max
-	Total bright dot in screen center	0 Max

#### 1.2. Dark Dot

Dots(sub-pixels) which appeared darkly in the screen when the LCM displayed with bright pattern.

_	1 dot	7 Max
-	Adjacent 2 dots	2 Max
-	Total amount of Dark dot	7 Max
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- Minimum Distance between dark dots ----- 5 mm

- 1.3. Total amount of Dot Defects ----- 7 Max(Combination)
- Note) a. Every dot herein means Sub-Pixel(Each Red, Green, or Blue Color)
  - b. Bright & Dark dots are larger than half sub-pixel.(Dots smaller than half sub-pixel are not counted as a defect dots.)



# **APPENDIX B. Inspection Criteria 2/2**

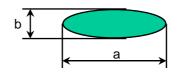
#### 2. Polarizer

Item	s	Accept Criteria
Scratches	Linear	$W \le 0.1, L \le 5.0, N \le 3$
Dent	Circular	D ≤ 0.5, N ≤ 4

Note)

a. Áverage Diameter

$$D = \frac{a+b}{2}$$



W :Width

L : Length

D: Average diameter

- b. Linear: a > 2b, Circular:  $a \le 2b$
- c. Extraneous substances which can be wiped out, like Finger Print, Particles, are not considered as a defect.
- d. Defects which is on the Black Matrix(outside of Active Area) are not considered as a defect.

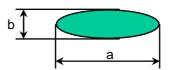
# 3. Foreign Material

Item	ns	Accept Criteria
Fausium Matarial	Linear	$W \le 0.07, L \le 1.0, N \le 4$
Foreign Material	Circular	D ≤ 0.5, N ≤ 4

Note)

a. Áverage Diameter

$$D = \frac{a+b}{2}$$



W:Width

L : Length

D : Average diameter

b. Linear: a > 2b, Circular:  $a \le 2b$ 

### 4. Line(s)

All kinds of line defects such as vertical, horizontal or cross are not allowed.

#### 5. Bezel Appearance

Scratches, minor bents, stains, particles on the Bezel frame are not considered as a defect.

#### 6. Others

Issues which is not defined in this criteria shall be discussed with both parties, Customer and Supplier, for better solution.