



#### **ELECTRONICS**

TO :

DATE : Jan 16, 2002

SAMSUNG TFT-LCD

MODEL NO.: LTN150P1-L04

NOTE:

Any Modification of Spec is not allowed without SEC's permission.

PREPARED BY:

Technical Customer Service Team Application Engineering 1Group

SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.



Doc.No.	LTN150P1-L04	Rev.No	04 - 004 - G - 001227	Page	1 /28
	,			,	1

## CONTENTS

Revision History	(3)
General Description	(4)
Absolute Maximum Ratings     1.1 Absolute Ratings Of Environmen     . 1.2 Electrical Absolute Ratings	t
2. Optical Characteristics	·(7)
<ol> <li>Electrical Characteristics</li> <li>3.1 TFT LCD Module</li> <li>3.2 Back-light Unit</li> </ol>	(10)
<ul><li>4. Block Diagram</li><li>4.1 TFT LCD Module</li><li>4.2 Back-light Unit</li></ul>	(13)
<ol> <li>Input Terminal Pin Assignment</li> <li>Input Signal &amp; Power</li> <li>LVDS Interface</li> <li>Back-light Unit</li> <li>Timing Diagrams of LVDS For Trans</li> <li>Input Signals, Basic Display Colors</li> <li>Pixel format</li> </ol>	
<ul><li>6. Interface Timing</li><li>6.1 Timing Parameters</li><li>6.2 Timing Diagrams of interface Signal</li><li>6.3 Power ON/OFF Sequence</li></ul>	(20)
7. Outline Dimension	
8. Packing	(24)
9. Markings & others	
10. General Precautions	

		!		l	
Doc.No.	LTN150P1-L04	Rev.No	04 - 004 - G - 001227	Page	2 /28

## Revision History

Approval

Date	Rev.No.	Page	Summary ,				
Apr.01.1999	000		LTN150P1-L04 SXGA -Plus(1400X1050 pixel) Model was First Issued.				
Apr.20,1999	001	7 12 · 20 23	White Color Chromaticity:(0.313),(0.329) → (0.310), (0.340) Lamp frequency: (50)kHz → (40)kHz Interface Timing chart is updated Outline dimension is updated				
Dec.04,1999	002 ·	. 10 . 20 . 23 . 26	Update power consumption Update timing parameters Update Mechanical Drawing Add marking & others and packing				
Jun.13,2000	003	22 27	Update power sequence Update Marking & Others				
Dec.27,2000		7 10 11 12	Correct the CR min Data: 150 → 180  Correct the 13 point white variation Data: 2.0 → 1.75  Correct the Power Consumption: Max 675mA  Correct the max power consumption pattern: "2 dot Inversion Pattern"  Correct the Back-light unit Data sheet  Change the Lamp Wire Color  - GND Wire: White → Yellow				

Doo	c.No.	LTN150P1-L04	Rev.No	04 - 004 - G - 001227	Page	3 /28
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### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

#### **DESCRIPTION**

LTN150P1-L04 is a color active matrix TFT (Thin Film Transistor) liquid crystal display (LCD) that uses amorphous silicon TFT as a switching devices. This model is composed of a TFT LCD panel, a driver circuit and a back-light system. The resolution of a 15.0 " contains 1400 x 1050 pixels and can display up to 262,144colors. 6 o'clock direction is the optimum viewing angle.

#### **FEATURES**

- · Thin and light weight
- High contrast ratio
- SXGA-Plus (1400x1050 pixels) resolution
- Low power consumption
- DE (Data enable) only mode.
- LVDS Interface with 2 pixel / clock (2 channel)

#### **APPLICATIONS**

- Notebook PC and desktop monitors
- · Display terminals for AV application products
- · Monitors for Industrial machine
- If the usage of this product is not for PC application, but for others, please contact SEC.

#### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

ITEM	SPECIFICATION	UNIT	NOTE
Display area	304.5(H) x 228.375(V) (15.0" diagonal)	mm	-
Driver element	a-Si TFT active matrix		
Display colors	262,144		
Number of pixel	1400 x 1050 (SXGA-Plus)	pixel	
Pixel arrangement	RGB vertical stripe		
Pixel pitch	0.2175(H) x 0.2175(V) (TYP.)	mm	
Display Mode	Normally white		
Surface treatment	HAZE 25, HARD-COATING 3H		

			1		
Doc.No	LTN150P1-L04	Rev.No	04 - 004 - G - 001227	Page	4 /28

#### MECHANICAL INFORMATION

	ITEM	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	NOTE	-
	Horizontal (H)	315.3	315.8	316.3	·	A Company of the last of the l
Module size	Vertical (V)	240.1	240.6	241.1		
3126	Depth (D)	6.5	7.0	7.5		
Weight		-	685	700		

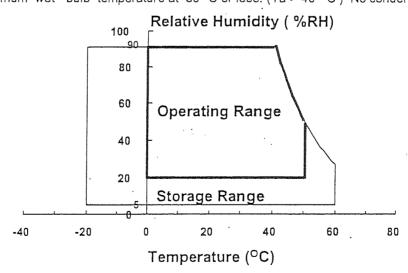
经验证

### 1. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

#### 1.1 ABSOLUTE RATINGS OF ENVIRONMENT

ITEM	SYMBOL	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT .	NOTE
Storage temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-20	. 60	°C	(1)
Operating temperature (Temperature of glass surface)	· T <sub>OPR</sub>	0	50	°C	(1)
Shock ( non-operating )	Snop	-	220	G	(2),(4)
Vibration (non-operating)	Vnop	-	1.5	G	(3),(4)

Note (1) Temperature and relative humidity range are shown in the figure below.
90 % RH Max. (40 °C ≥ Ta)
Maximum wet - bulb temperature at 39 °C or less. (Ta > 40 °C) No condensation.



- (2) 2ms, half sine wave, one time for  $\pm X$ ,  $\pm Y$ ,  $\pm Z$ .
- (3) 10 300 Hz, Sweep rate 10 min, 30min for X,Y,Z.
- (4) At testing Vibration and Shock, the fixture in holding the Module to be tested have to be hard and rigid enough so that the Module would not be twisted or bent by the fixture.

Doc.No.	LTN150P1-L04	Rev.No	04 - 004 - G - 001227	Page	5 /28	
				5	- ,	

### 1.2 ELECTRICAL ABSOLUTE RATINGS

### (1) TFT LCD MODULE

(Vss = GND = 0 V)

ITEM .	SYMBOL	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT	NOTE
Power Supply Voltage	. VDD		4.0	V	(1)
Logic Input Voltage	Vin	Vss -0.3	VDD+0.3	٧	(1)

MOTE (1) Within Ta =  $25 \pm 2$  °C

### (2) BACK-LIGHT UNIT

Ta = 25 ± 2 °C

ITEM	SYMBOL	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT.	NOTE
Lamp current	ÎĻ	3.0	7.0	mArms	(1)
Lamp frequency	FĻ	50	80	KHz	(1)

NOTE (1) Permanent damage to the device may occur if maximum values are exceeded.

Functional operation should be restricted to the conditions described under Normal Operating Conditions.

### 2. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

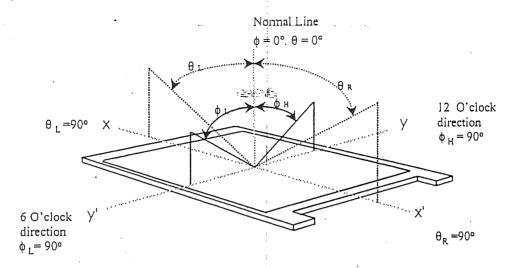
The following items are measured under stable conditions. The optical characteristics should be measured in a dark room or equivalent state with the methods shown in Note(5). Measuring equipment: TOPCON BM-5A

\* Ta =  $25 \pm 2$ °C , VDD=3.3V, fv= 60Hz, fock=54MHz, IL = (6.0) mA

ITEN	Λ	SYMBOL	CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	NOTE
Contrast (5 Poin		CR		180	200	-		(1), (2), (5)
Response	Rising	TR	! În	-	10	20		
Time at Ta	Time at Ta Falling	Tr		-	. 30	50	msec	(1), (3)
Average Lu of White (5	Average Luminance of White (5 Points)			110	140		cd/m²	(1), (4)
TO THE PARTY OF TH	Red	Rx	$ \phi = 0, \\ \theta = 0 $	0.542	0.572	0.602		
and the second s	Red	Ry	Normal	0.308	0.338	0.368		
SECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	Green	Gx	Viewing Angle	0.288	0.318	0.348		
Color	Green	Gy	7 trigic	0.499	0.529	0.559		Measured by PR 650
Chromaticity ( CIE )	Blue	Bx		0.125	0.155	0.185		(1), (3)
	Dide	Вү		0.124	0.154	0.184		(1), (5)
	White	Wx		0.280	0.310	0.340		(1), (4)  Measured by PR 650
	AATIIGA	Wy		0.310	0.340	0.370		·
	Hor.	θL		40	-	-		
		θR	CR( at	40	<b>-</b>	-	Degrees	and the state of t
Viewing Angle	Ver.	фн	center point) ≥ 10	15	-	-	209,000	TO A STATE OF THE
		фι		30	-	_		Communication
13 Points White Vari	ation	δω			-	1.75		(6)

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Doc.No.	LTN150P1-L04	Rev.No	04 - 004 - G - 001227	Page	7 /28	
			l l			1

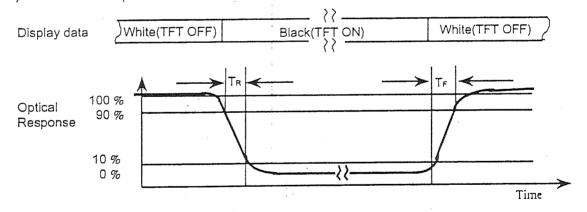
Note 1) Definition of Viewing Angle : Viewing angle range(10 ≤ C/R)



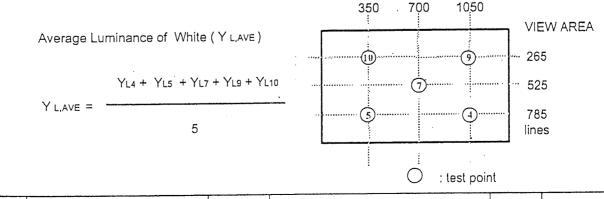
Note 2) Definition of Contrast Ratio (CR): Ratio of gray max (Gmax) ,gray min (Gmin) at 5 points(4, 5, 7, 9, 10)

$$CR = \frac{CR(4) + CR(5) + CR(7) + CR(9) + CR(10)}{5}$$
DINTS: (4), (5), (7), (9), (10) at FIGURE OF NOTE 6)

Note 3) Definition of Response time:



Note 4) Definition of Average Luminance of White: measure the luminance of white at 5 points.



Doc.No.	LTN150P1-L04	Rev.No	04 - 004 - G - 001227	Page	8 /28

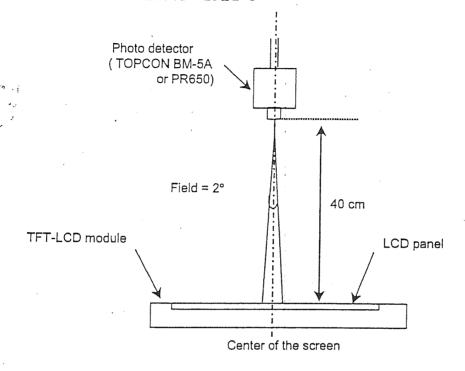
Note 5) After stabilizing and leaving the panel alone at a given temperature for 30 minutes, the measurement should be executed. Measurement should be executed in a stable, windless, and dark room.

30 minutes after lighting the back-light. This should be measured in the center of screen.

Lamp current: (6.0) mA

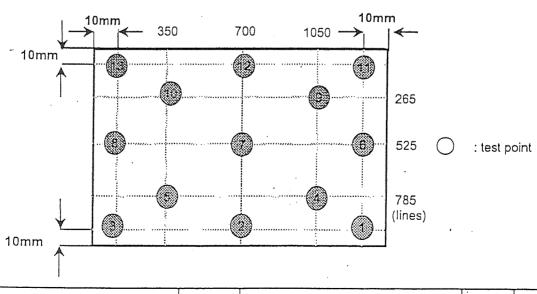
Environment condition: Ta = 25 ± 2 °C

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Optical characteristics measurement setup

Note 6) Definition of 13 points white variation (  $\delta$  w ), [ 1 ~ 13 ]



 Doc.No.
 LTN150P1-L04
 Rev.No
 04 - 004 - G - 001227
 Page
 9 /28

### 3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Approval

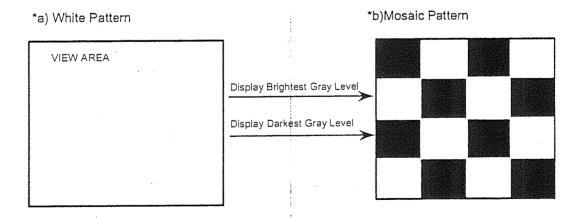
### 3.1 TFT LCD MODULE

Ta = 25 ± 2 ⋅ °C

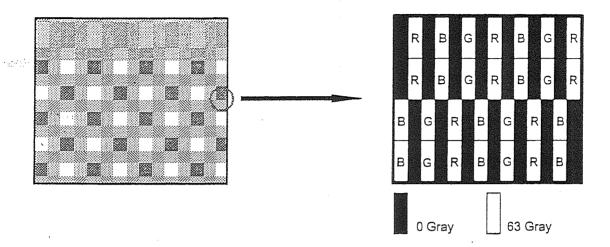
ITEM		SYMBOL	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	NOTE
Voltage of Power	Supply .	Vpa	3.0	. 2.3.3 <sub>3.</sub>	3.6	V	
Differential Input	High '	Viн	-	-	+100	m∨	(1)
Voltage for LVDS Receiver Threshold	Low	Vil	-100	-	•	m∨	(1)
Vsync Frequency		fv	-	60	-	Hz	
Hsync Freque	Hsync Frequency		-	63.98	-	KHz	
Main Freque	Main Frequency		- :	54	-	MHz	
Rush Curre	nt	İrush	-	-	1.5	Α	(4)
	White		-	365	-	mA	(2),(3)
Current of Power Supply	Mosaic	ססו	-	410	-	mA	(2),(3)
	2 dot lnv.			575	675	mA	(2),(3)

Note (1) Condition: VcM=+1.2V(Common mode Voltage)

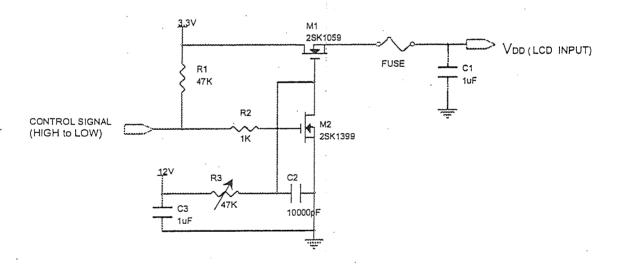
- (2) fv=60Hz, fock =54MHZ, Vdd = 3.3V, DC Current.
- (3) 1 pixel /clock
- (4) Power dissipation check pattern



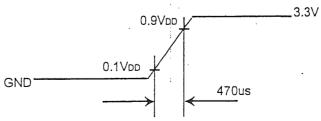
### \*c) Max Pattern (2 dot Inversion)



#### 5) Rush current measurement condition







Doc.No. LTN150P1-L04 Rev.No 04 - 004 - G - 001227 Page 11/28

#### 3.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT

The back-light system is an edge - lighting type with a single CCFT (Cold Cathode Fluorescent Tube). The characteristics of a single lamp are shown in the following tables.

INVERTER: SEM SIC-130T

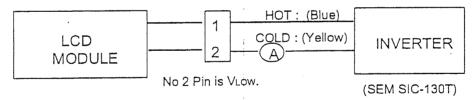
 $Ta = 25 \pm 2$ °C

ITEM	SYMBOL	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	NOTE
Lamp Current	.14	3.0	6.0	6.5	mAms	(1)
Lamp Voltage	VL		660		.Vrms	1L=6.0mA
Frequency	f∟	50	60	80	kHz	(2)
Power Consumption	PL	-	4.0	-	W	(3)
Lamp Operating Life Time	Hr	10,000		<u>-</u>	Hour	(4)
	\/-			·1350 (25°C )	Vrms	(5)
Startup Voltage	Vs	-	-	1500 (0 °C)		(5)

Note) The waveform of the inverter output voltage must be area symmetric and the design of the inverter must have specifications for the modularized lamp.

The performance of the back-light, for example life time or brightness, is much influenced by the characteristics of the DC-AC inverter for the lamp. So all the parameters of an inverter should be carefully designed so as not to produce too much leakage current from high-voltage output of the inverter. When you design or order the inverter, please make sure that a poor lighting caused by the mismatch of the back-light and the inverter(miss lighting, flicker, etc.) never occur. When you confirm it, the module should be operated in the same condition as it is installed in your instrument.

Note (1) Lamp current is measured with a high frequency current meter as shown below.

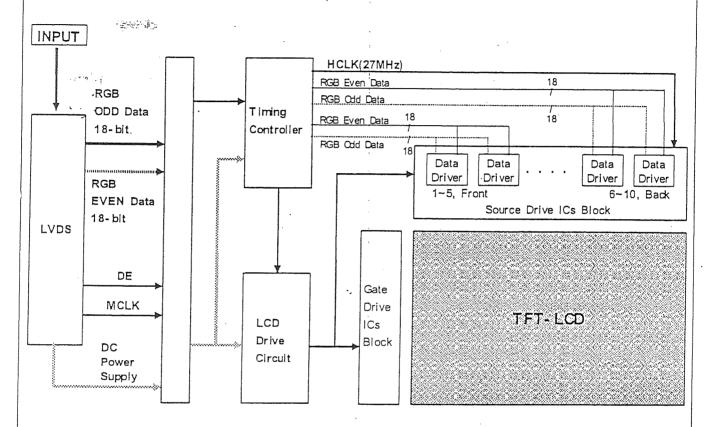


- (2) Lamp frequency may produce interference with horizontal synchronous frequency and this may cause line flow on the display. Therefore lamp frequency should be detached from the horizontal synchronous frequency and its harmonics as far as possible in order to avoid interference.
- (3) refer to IL X VL to calculate.
- (4) Life time (Hr) of a lamp can be defined as the time in which it continues to operate under the condition  $Ta = 25 \pm 2^{\circ}C$  and  $I_L = 6.0$  mArms until one of the following event occurs.
  - 1. When the brightness becomes 50% or lower than it's original.
- (5) The voltage above this value should be applied to the lamp for more than 1 second to startup Otherwise the lamp may not be turned on.

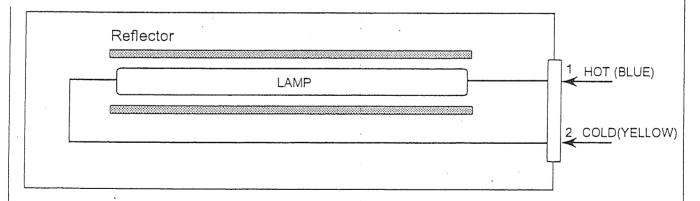
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Doc.No.	LTN150P1-L04	Rev.No	04 - 004 - G - 001227	Page	12/28



Connector: FI-SEB20P-HF13 or Compatible



### 4.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT



Note) The output of the inverter may change according to the material of the reflector.

Doc.No.	LTN150P1-L04	Rev.No	04 - 004 - G - 001227	Page	13/28



### 5. INPUT TERMINAL PIN ASSIGNMENT

**5.1. Input Signal & Power** (LVDS, Connector : UJ-FI-SEB-20P-HF13 Mating Connector : JAE FI-SE20M-HF)

PIN NO	SYMBOL	FUNCTION:	POLARITY	REMARK
1	VDD	POWER SUPPLY +3.3V		
2	VDD	POWER SUPPLY +3.3V		
\3,7	GND .	GROUND		
4	GND	GROUND		
5	O_RxIN0-	LVDS Differential Data INPUT (Odd channel 0)	Negative	
6	O_RxIN0+	LVDS Differential Data INPUT (Odd channel 0)	Positive	
7	O_RxIN1-	LVDS Differential Data INPUT (Odd channel 1)	Negative	
8	O_RxIN1+	LVDS Differential Data INPUT (Odd channel 1)	Positive	
O)	O_RxIN2-	LVDS Differential Data INPUT (Odd channel 2)	Negative	
10	O_RxIN2+	LVDS Differential Data INPUT (Odd channel 2)	Positive	
11	O_RxCLK-	LVDS Differential Data INPUT (Odd Clock)	Negative	
12	O_RxCLK+	LVDS Differential Data INPUT (Odd Clock)	Positive	
13	E_RxIN0-	LVDS Differential Data INPUT (Even channel 0)	Negative	
14	E_RxIN0+	LVDS Differential Data INPUT (Even channel 0)	Positive	
15	E_RxIN1-	LVDS Differential Data INPUT (Even channel 1)	Negative	
16	E_RxIN1+	LVDS Differential Data INPUT (Even channel 1)	Positive	,
17	E_RxIN2-	LVDS Differential Data INPUT (Even channel 2)	Negative	
18	E_RxIN2+	LVDS Differential Data INPUT (Even channel 2)	Positive	
19	E_RxCLK-	LVDS Differential Data INPUT (Even Clock)	Negative	•
20	E_RxCLK+	LVDS Differential Data INPUT (Even Clock)	Positive	

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Doc.No.	LTN150P1-L04	Rev.No	04 - 004 - G - 001227	Page	14/28
1					

## 5.2 LVDS Interface : Transmitter DS90CF363 or Compatible

### LVDS for Odd pixel

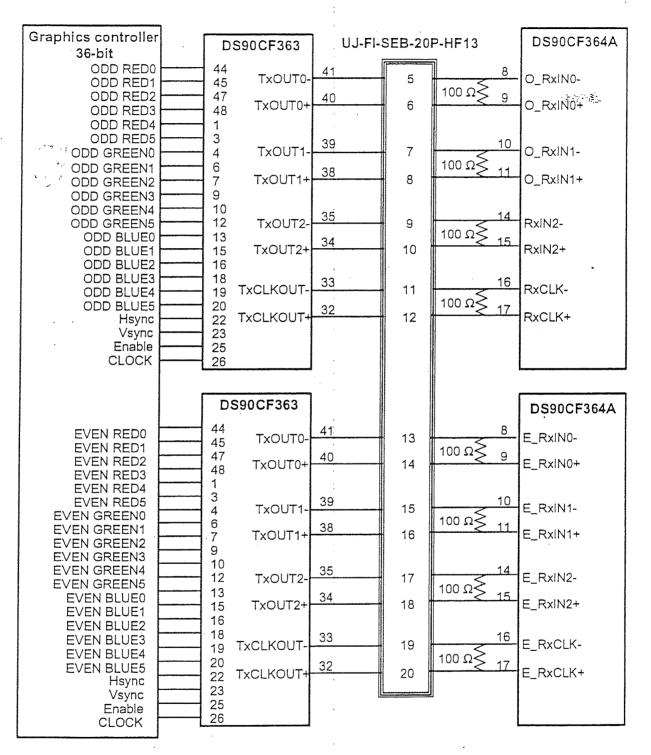
Pin No.	Name	RGB Signal	Pin No.	Name	RGB Signal
44	TxIN0	R00	12	TxIN11	G05
45	TxIN1	RO1	13	TxIN12	B00
. 47	· TxIN2	RO2	15	TxIN13	BO1
48	TxIN3	RO3	16	TxIN14	BO2
1	TxIN4	RO4	18	TxIN15	BO3
3	TxIN5	RO5	19	TxlN16	BO4
4	TxIN6	G00	20	TxIN17	BO5
6	TxIN7	GO1	22	TxIN18	Hsync
7	TxIN8	GO2	23	TxIN19	Vsync
9	TxIN9	GO3	25	TxIN20	DE
10	TxIN10	GO4	26	TxCLK IN	Clock

### LVDS for Even pixel

Pin No.	Name	RGB Signal	Pin No.	Name	RGB Signal
44	TxIN0	, RE0	12	TxIN11	GE5
45	TxIN1	RE1	13	TxIN12	BE0
47	TxIN2	RE2	15	TxIN13	BE1
48	TxIN3	RE3	16	TxIN14	BE2
1 .	TxIN4	RE4	18	TxIN15	BE3
3	TxIN5	RE5	19	TxIN16	BE4
4	TxIN6	GE0	. 20	TxIN17	BE5
6	TxIN7	GE1	22	TxIN18	Hsync
7	TxIN8	GE2	23	TxIN19	Vsync
9	TxIN9	GE3	25	TxIN20	DE
10 .	TxIN10	GE4	. 26	TxCLK IN	Clock

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	Doc.No.	LTN150P1-L04	Rev.No	04 - 004 - G - 001227	Page	15/28
-		,		• '	_	

#### Flat Link Interface



Note: The LCD Module uses a 100ohm resistor between positive and negative lines of each receiver input.

Doc.No.	LTN150P1-L04	Rev.No	04 - 004 - G <i>-</i> 001227	Page	16/28

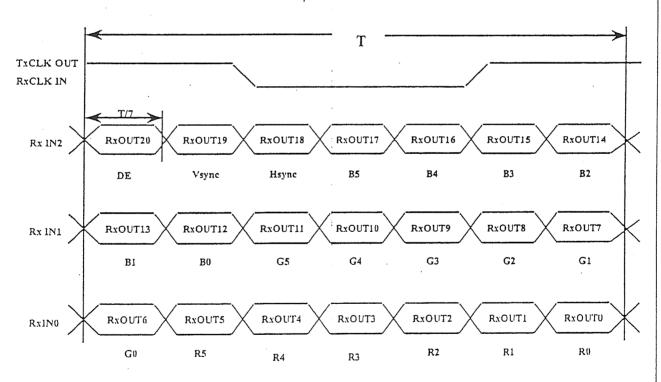
### 5.3 BACK LIGHT UNIT

Connector: JST BHSR - 02VS -1
Mating Connector: JST SM02B-BHSS-1

Contract Contract		Symbol		Function
Three transfer and a supplemental and a supplementa	1	НОТ	BLUE	High Voltage
	2	COLD	YELLOW	Low Voltage

### 5.4 Timing Diagrams of LVDS For Transmission

LVDS Receiver: DS90CF364A or Compatible



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	Doc.No.	LTN150P1-L04	Rev.No	04 - 004 - G <i>-</i> 001227	Page	17/28	

## 5.5 Input Signal, Basic Display Colors and Gray Scale of Each Colors

				············			·		D	ATA	SIGN	lAL.								GRAY
COLOR	DISPLAY .			R	ED					GF	EEN					ВІ	UE			SCALE
		R0	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	G0	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	во	В1	В2	вз	B4	B5	LEVEL
	BLACK	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	, 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2. 主持市市
	BLUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
	GREEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
BASIC	CYAN -	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	. 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	•
COLOR	RED	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	٥	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•
	MAGENTA	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	٥	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	-
	BLACK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	۵	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R0
	DARK	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R1
GRAY	<b>A</b>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R2
SCALE		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	R3 – R60
OF	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	113 - 1100
RED		1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R61
	LIGHT	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	۵	0	٥	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R62
	RED	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	٥	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R63
	BLACK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	۵	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	G0
	DARK	0	0	0	0	٥	0	1	٥	0	0	0	0	0	0	0_	0	0	0	G1
GRAY	<b>A</b>	0.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	G2
SCALE			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	G3 – G60
OF		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
GREEN	<b>*</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	G61
	LIGHT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	G62
	GREEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	.0	0	0	0	0	0	G63
	BLACK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	В0
	DARK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	B1
GRAY	<b>A</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	۵	0	0	0.	1	0	0	0	0	B2
SCALE		:	:	:	:	:			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	<u>:</u>	B3 – B60
OF	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
BLUE	<b>\</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	B61
	LIGHT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	B62
	BLUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	B63

### Note

(1) Definition of Gray: Rn: Red Gray, Gn: Green Gray, Bn: Blue Gray (n = Gray level)

(2) Input Signal: 0 = Low level voltage, 1 = High level voltage

Doc.No.	LTN150P1-L04	Rev.No	04 - 004 - G - 001227	Page	18/28

5.6 PIXEL FORMAT				Appro	oval
Pixel 1		n ta		Pix	el 1400
Line 1 RGBRGB					RGB
	<del>i parti</del>				
· 2778					
		·			
	LT	N150P1-L04 Pand	el		
		: *			
		:		 	 
Line 1050 RGB RGB				RGB	RGB
		:			
				•	
	·.		• .		
, · ·					

### 6. INTERFACE TIMING

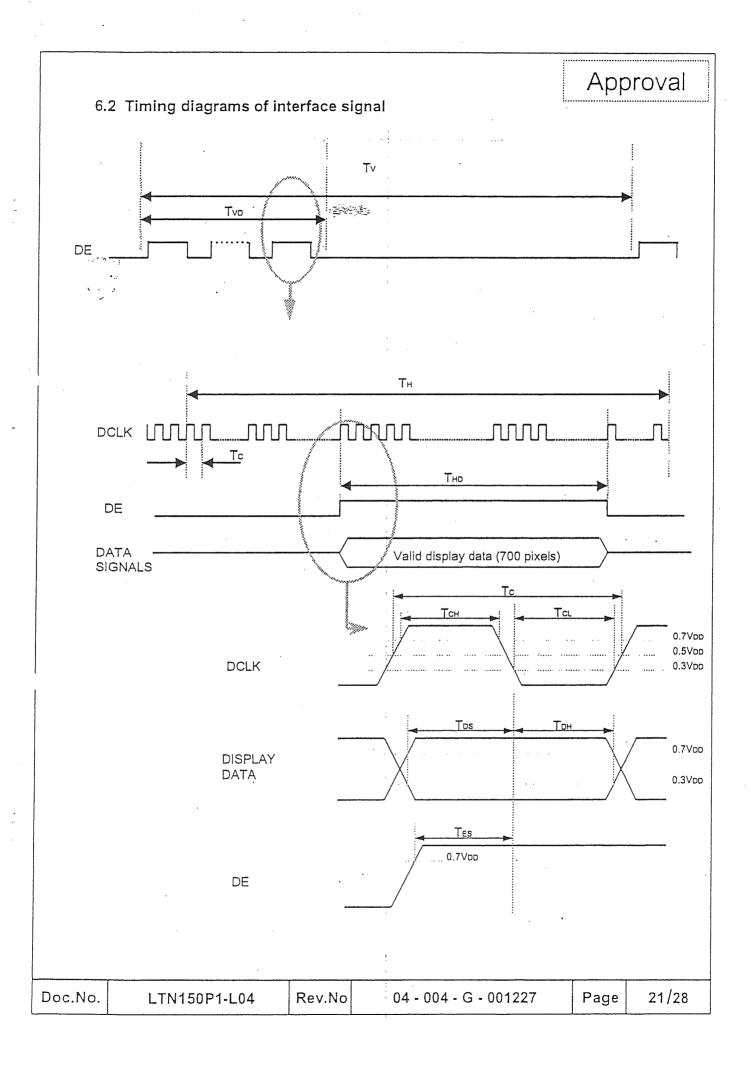
### 6.1 Timing Parameters

Signal	. Item	Symbol	MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit	Note	THE STATE
4.	Frequency	1/Tc	-	54	<u>-</u>	MHz		
Clock	High Time	Тсн	3	-	<b>-</b>	nsec		AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER
etransport monarchista	Low Time	Тсц	3	-	-	nsec		- Daveseder Operation
Data	Setup Time	Tos	3	-	<u>-</u>	nsec		ANNO CHARLES AND C
	· Hold Time	Тон	3	-	-	nsec		w.Commissering.w.cidenoididaki
Data Enable	Setup Time	Tes	3	-		nsec	(1')	AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER
Frame Frequency	Cycle	Tv	_	1066	-	lines		and the second s
Vertical Active Display Term	Display Period	Tva	ı	1050	-	lines		files de kreier de la constant de la
One Line Scanning Time	Cycle	Тн	-	844	-	clocks	(2)	s footballer voor de prijkolministe voorde voorde
Horizontal Active Display Term	Display Period	Тно	-	700	-	clocks		Control of the Contro

Note (1) When the VGA controller sets DE only mode, Hsync and Vsync should be set low logic level or ground.

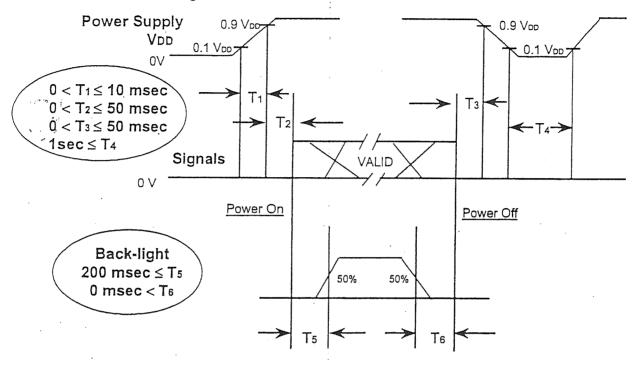
(2) The duration of DE [DTMG] signal must be longer than 1 clock period at every horizontal sync. period

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	Doc.No.	LTN150P1-L04	Rev.No	04 - 004 - G - 001227	Page	20/28



### 6.3 Power ON/OFF Sequence

: To prevent a latch-up or DC operation of the LCD module, the power on/off sequence should be as the diagram below.



### Power ON/OFF Sequence

T1: Vdd rising time from 10% to 90%

T2: The time from Vdd to valid data at power ON.

T3: The time from valid data off to Vdd off at power Off.

T4: Vdd off time for Windows restart

T5: The time from valid data to B/L enable at power ON.

T6: The time from valid data off to B/L disable at power Off.

#### NOTE.

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- (1) The supply voltage of the external system for the module input should be the same as the definition of VDD.
- (2) Apply the lamp voltage within the LCD operation range. When the back-light turns on before the LCD operation or the LCD turns off before the back-light turns off, the display may momentarily become white.
- (3) In case of VDD = off level, please keep the level of input signals on the low or keep a high impedance.
- (4) T4 should be measured after the module has been fully discharged between power off and on period.
- (5) Interface signal shall not be kept at high impedance when the power is on.

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	Doc.No.	LTN150P1-L04	Rev.No	04 - 004 - G - 001227	Page	22/28

### 7. Outline Dimension

Refer to the next page

Approval

Doc.No. LTN150P1-L04 Rev.No 04 - 004 - G - 001227 Page 23/28

### 8. Packing

### 8.1 Packing

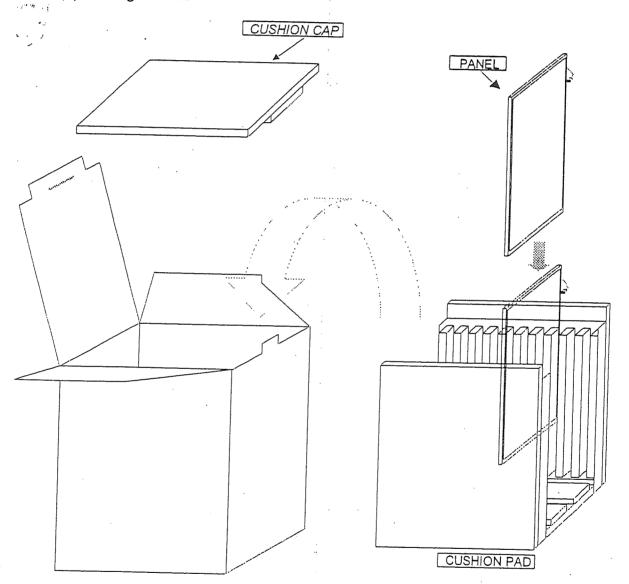
CARTON(Internal Package)

(1)Packing Form



Corrugated fiberoard box and corrugated cardboard as shock absorber

(2)Packing Method



Note (1)Acceptance number of piling: 10 sets

(2)Carton size : 380(W) X 324(D) X 410(H)

### (3)Packing Material

	NO.	Parts name	Quantity
	1.	Static eletric protective sack	10
, <del></del>	2.	Cushion pad( inner box ) included shock absorber	1 set
	3.	Pictorial marking	2 pics
	4.	Carton	1 set

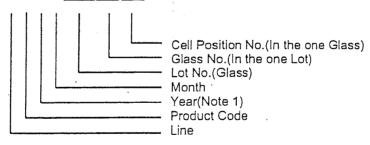
### 9. MARKINGS & OTHERS

A nameplate bearing followed by is affixed to a shipped product at the specified location on each product.

(1)Parts number: LTN150P1-L04

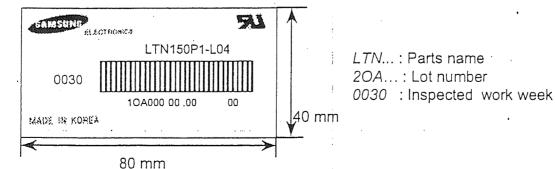
(2)Revision : One letter (3)Control code : One letter

(4)Lot number : 2 O 0 A XXX XX XX



NOTE 1). This code indicating year is omitted in the products of KIHENG site.

### (5) Nameplate Indication



	Doc.No.	LTN150P1-L04	Rev.No	04 - 004 - G - 001227	Page	25/28
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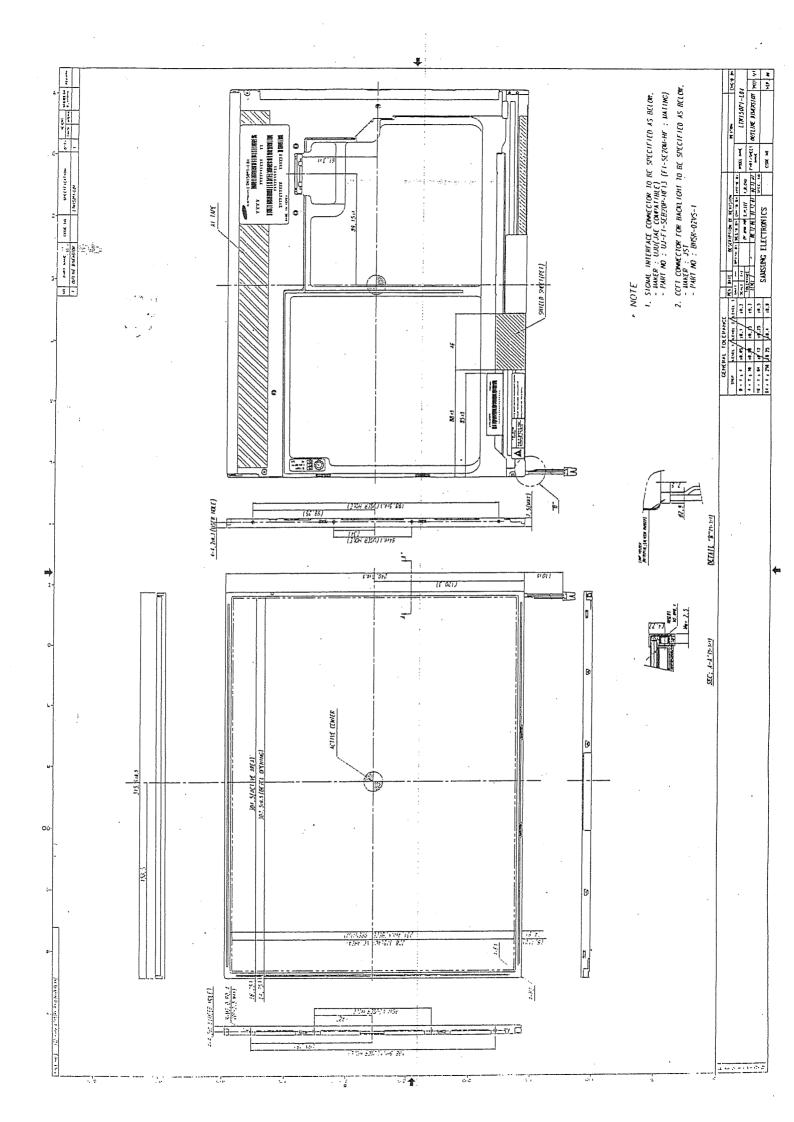
### 10. GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

Approval

### 1. Handling

- (a) When the module is assembled, it should be attached to the system firmly using every mounting holes. Be careful not to twist and bend the modules.
- (b) Refrain from strong mechanical shock and / or any force to the module. In addition to damage, this may cause improper operation or damage to the module and CCFT back-light.
- (c) Note that polarizers are very fragile and could be easily damaged. Do not press or scratch the surface harder than a HB pencil lead.
- (d) Wipe off water droplets or oil immediately. If you leave the droplets for a long time, Staining and discoloration may occur.
- (e) If the surface of the polarizer is dirty, clean it using some absorbent cotton or soft cloth.
- (f) The desirable cleaners are water, IPA(Isoprophyl Alcohol) or Hexane.

  Do not use Ketone type materials(ex. Acetone), Ethyl alcohol, Toluene, Ethyl acid or Methyl chloride. It might permanent damage to the polarizer due to chemical reaction.
- (g) If the liquid crystal material leaks from the panel, it should be kept away from the eyes or mouth. In case of contact with hands, legs or clothes, it must be washed away thoroughly with soap.
- (h) Protect the module from static, it may cause damage to the C-MOS Gate Array IC.
- (i) Use fingerstalls with soft gloves in order to keep display clean during the incoming inspection and assembly process.
- (j) Do not disassemble the module.
- (k) Do not pull or fold the lamp wire.
- (I) Do not adjust the variable resistor which is located on the back side.
- (m) Protection film for polarizer on the module shall be slowly peeled off just before use so that the electrostatic charge can be minimized.
- (n) Pins of I/F connector shall not be touched directly with bare hands.



#### 2. STORAGE

- (a) Do not leave the module in high temperature, and high humidity for a long time. It is highly recommended to store the module with temperature from 0 to 35 °C and relative humidity of less than 70%.
- (b) Do not store the TFT-LCD module in direct sunlight.
  - (c) The module shall be stored in a dark place. It is prohibited to apply sunlight or fluorescent light during the store.

#### 3. OPERATION

- (a) Do not connect, disconnect the module in the "Power On" condition.
- (b) Power supply should always be turned on/off by following item 6.3 "Power on/off sequence ".
- (c) Module has high frequency circuits. Sufficient suppression to the electromagnetic interference shall be done by system manufacturers. Grounding and shielding methods may be important to minimize the interference.
- (d) The cable between the back-light connector and its inverter power supply shall be a minimized length and be connected directly. The longer cable between the back-light and the inverter may cause lower luminance of lamp(CCFT) and may require higher startup voltage(Vs).

#### 4. OTHERS

- (a) Ultra-violet ray filter is necessary for outdoor operation.
- (b) Avoid condensation of water. It may result in improper operation or disconnection of electrode.
- (c) Do not exceed the absolute maximum rating value. (the supply voltage variation, input voltage variation, variation in part contents and environmental temperature, so on)

  Otherwise the module may be damaged.
- (d) If the module displays the same pattern continuously for a long period of time, it can be the situation when the image "sticks" to the screen.
- (e) This module has its circuitry PCB's on the rear side and should be handled carefully in order not to be stressed.

Doc.No.	LTN150P1-L04	Rev.No	04 - 004 - G - 001227	Page	28/28
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