

# SPECIFICATION FOR APPROVAL

<b>( • )</b>	Preliminary	<b>Specification</b>	(SIT EVENT)
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( ) Final Specification

Title	14.1" XGA TFT LCD
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BUYER	IBM
MODEL	Toronto 2

SUPPLIER	LG.Philips LCD Co., Ltd.
*MODEL	LP141X7
SUFFIX	B1IB

<sup>\*</sup> When you obtain standard approval,

please use the above model name without suffix.

SIGNATURE	DATE			
,				
	<del>-</del>			
Please return 1 copy for your confirmation				
with your signature and comments.				

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# **RECORDS OF REVISIONS**

Version No	Date	Page	DESCRIPTION
0.0	MAY 27, 2000	-	First Draft
0.1	JUN 13, 2000	4	Change Power Consumption 5.0W to 4.67W
		6	Filling the lamp typical specification
		7	Change the interface chip SN75LVDS88B to
			Thine KZ4E038C12CFP and User connector.
		9	Change the signal timing for Thine chip
		13	Change the Contrast Ratio 170(typ) to 250(typ).
		15	Cahnge the maxium depth of user connector area
			5.6mm to 5.8mm.
0.2	JUN 27, 2000	13	Change Color Coordinates
0.3	AUG 25, 2000	4,14	Change the LCD weight from 425g(Typ) to 427.5g(Typ)
		15 ~ 17	Change the lamp wire length, back cover and
			screw position.
		12	Change Power sequence specification

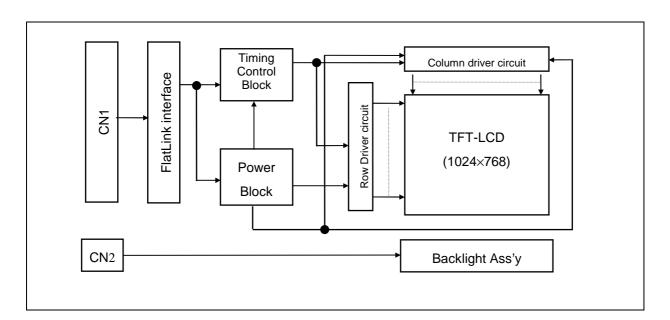


## 1. General Description

The LP141X7-B1IB 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 a 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 LP141X7-B1IB has been designed to apply the interface method that enables low power, high speed, low EMI. Flat Link must be used as a LVDS(Low Voltage Differential Signaling) chip.

The LP141X7-B1IB 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 LP141X7-B1IB characteristics provide an excellent flat panel display for office automation products such as Notebook PC.



#### **General Features**

Active screen size 14.1 inches(35.814cm) diagonal

Outline dimensions 298.5(H)  $\times$  227(V)  $\times$  5.3(D) mm (Typ.)

Pixel pitch  $0.279 \text{ mm} \times 0.279 \text{ mm}$ Pixel format 1024 horiz. by 768 vert. pixels

RGB stripe arrangement

Color depth 6-bit, 262,144 colors Luminance,White 150 cd/m² (Typ.) Power Consumption Total 4.67Watt(Typ.)

Weight 427.5g (Typ.)

Display operating mode Transmissive mode, normally white

Surface treatments Hard coating (3H),

Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer



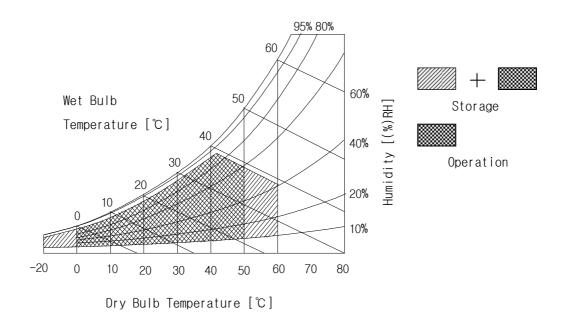
# 2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

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	Syllibol	Min.	Max.	Office	110163	
Power Input Voltage Operating Temperature Storage Temperature Operating Ambient Humidity Storage Humidity	V <sub>CC</sub> T <sub>OP</sub> T <sub>ST</sub> H <sub>OP</sub> H <sub>ST</sub>	-0.3 0 -20 10 10	4.0 50 60 90 90	Vdc C C %RH %RH	at 25 ±5℃ 1 1 1 1	

Note: 1. Temperature and relative humidity range are shown in the figure below.





## 3. Electrical Specifications

#### 3-1. Electrical Characteristics

The LP141X7-B1IB 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:

Parameter Symbol			Values	Units	Notes	
	-	Min.	Тур.	Max.		
MODULE: Power Supply Input Voltage Power Supply Input Current Differential Impedance Power Consumption Rush Current	V <sub>CC</sub> I <sub>CC</sub> Z <sub>m</sub> P <sub>c</sub>	3.0 - 90 -	3.3 0.315 100 1.04	3.6 0.370 110 1.22 1.5	Vdc A Ohm W A	1 2 1
Duration of rush current	I <sub>RUSH</sub> T <sub>RUSH</sub>	-	1.0 -	30	ms	
Operating Voltage Operating Current	$egin{array}{c} egin{array}{c} \egin{array}{c} \egin{array}{c} \egin{array}{c} \egin{array}{c} \egin{array}{c} \egin{array}$	680(6mA) 3.0	725(5mA) 5.0	875(3mA) 6.0	Vrms mArms	3
Established Starting Voltage at 25 ℃ at 0 ℃	I <sub>L</sub> V <sub>s</sub>	-	-	1170 1450	Vrms Vrms	4
Operating Frequency Discharge Stabilization Time	F <sub>L</sub> T <sub>s</sub> P <sub>L</sub>	45	58	80 3	kHz Minutes	5 6
Power Consumption Life Time	P <sub>L</sub>	10,000	3.63	4.08 -	W Hours	7 8 6mA

#### Note) The design of the inverter must have specifications for the lamp in LCD Assembly.

The performance of the Lamp in LCM, for example life time or brightness, is extremely influenced by the characteristics of the DC-AC Inverter. 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 unwanted lighting caused by the mismatch of the lamp and the inverter (no lighting, flicker, etc) never occurs. When you confirm it, the LCD Assembly should be operated in the same condition as installed in your instrument.

- Notes: 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 from LVDS Tx to the mating connector.
  - 3. The variance of the voltage is  $\pm 10\%$ .
  - 4. The voltage above  $V_s$  should be applied to the lamps for more than 1second for start-up. Otherwise, the lamps may not be turned on.
  - 5. The output of the inverter must have symmetrical(negative and positive) voltage waveform and symmetrical current waveform.(Unsymmetrical ratio is less than 10%) Please do not use the inverter which has unsymmetrical voltage and unsymmetrical current and spike wave.
    Lamp frequency may produce interference with horizontal synchronous frequency and as a result
    - this may cause beat on the display. Therefore lamp frequency shall be as away as possible from the horizontal synchronous frequency and from its harmonics in order to prevent interference.
  - 6.Let's define the brightness of the lamp after being lighted for 5 minutes as 100%.
    - T<sub>s</sub> is the time required for the brightness of the center of the lamp to be not less than 95%.
  - 7. The lamp power consumption shown above does not include loss of external inverter.
  - 8. The life time is determined as the time at which brightness of lamp is 50% compared to that of initial value at the typical lamp current on condition of continuous operating at 25  $\pm 2^{\circ}$ C.



#### 3-2. Interface Connections

This LCD employs two interface connections, a 20 pin connector is used for the module electronics and the other connector is used for the integral backlight system.

The electronics interface connector is a model GT122-20P-H13R manufactured by LG Cable. The pin configuration for the connector is shown in the table below.

Table 3 MODULE CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION (LVDS) [CN1]

Table 3 MODULE CONNECTOR FIN CONTIGURATION (LVD3) [CN1]							
Pin	Symbol	Description	Notes				
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	VCC VCC GND GND A0M A0P GND A1M A1P GND A2M A2P GND CLKM CLKP GND NC NC GND GND	Power (3.3V) Power (3.3V) Ground Ground Differential Signal Differential Signal Ground Differential Signal Differential Signal Ground No Connection No Connection Ground Ground	1. Interface chips 1.1 LCD: KZ4E038C12CFP (Thine)				
			Viewing on Display side				

The backlight interface connector is a model BHSR-02VS-1, manufactured by JST. The mating connector part number is SM02B-BHSS-1 or equivalent. The pin configuration for the connector is shown in the table below.

Table 4 BACKLIGHT CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION

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

Notes: 1. The high voltage side terminal is colored pink. The low voltage side terminal is white.

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Table 5 REQUIRED SIGNAL ASSIGNMENT FOR FlatLink Transmitter

Pin#	Pin Name	Require Signals	Pin #	Pin Name	Require Signals
1	D4	R4	48	D3	R3
2	Vcc	Vcc	47	D2	R2
3	D5	R5	46	GND	GND
4	D6	G0	45	D1	R1
5	GND	GND	44	D0	R0
6	D7	G1	43	NC	NC
7	D8	G2	42	LVDS GND	LVDS GND
8	Vcc	Vcc	41	Y0M	АОМ
9	D9	G3	40	Y0P	A0P
10	D10	G4	39	Y1M	A1M
11	GND	GND	38	Y1P	A1P
12	D11	G5	37	LVDS Vcc	LVDS Vcc
13	D12	В0	36	LVDS GND	LVDS GND
14	NC	NC	35	Y2M	A2M
15	D13	B1	34	Y2P	A2P
16	D14	B2	33	CLKOUTM	CLKM
17	GND	GND	32	CLKOUTP	CLKP
18	D15	В3	31	LVDS GND	LVDS GND
19	D16	В4	30	PLLGND	PLL GND
20	D17	B5	29	PLLVcc	PLL Vcc
21	Vcc	Vcc	28	PLLGND	PLL GND
22	D18	HSYNC	27	SHDN	SHDN
23	D19	VSYNC	26	CLKIN	Dclk
24	GND	GND	25	D20	DE(Data Enable)

Notes: Refer to LVDS Transmitter Data Sheet for detail descriptions.



# 3-3. Signal Timing Specifications

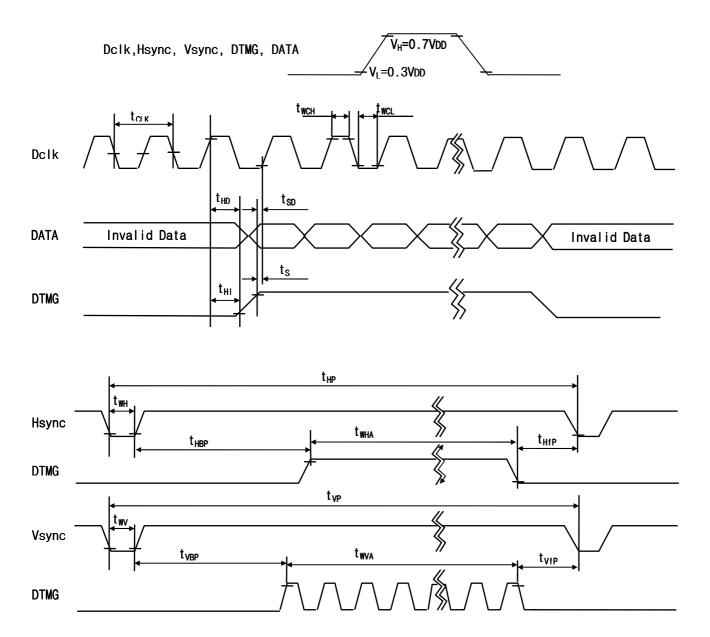
This is the signal timing required at the input of the LVDS Transmitter. All of the interface signal timing should be satisfied with the following specifications for it's proper operation.

**Table 6 Timing Table** 

ITEM	SYMBOL		MIN.	Тур.	MAX.	UNIT	NOTE
	Frequency	fcLK	62	65	68	MHz	
Dclk	Width-Low	twcL	3	_	_		
	Width -High	t <sub>WCH</sub>	3	_	_		
	Period	t <sub>HP</sub>	1206	1344	1364		
Hsync	Width	t <sub>wH</sub>	8	136	240		
	Active Period	t <sub>WHA</sub>	1024	1024	1024		
	Period	t <sub>VP</sub>	780	806	830		
Vsync	Width	tw∨	1	_	24		
	Active Period	twvA	768	768	768		
	Set up Time	tsı	3	_	_	ns	for Dclk
	Hold Time	t <sub>HI</sub>	3	_	_		
	Horizontal	t HBP	10	_	-		
	Back Porch					t <sub>clk</sub>	
DTMG	Horizontal	tHFP	10	_	_		
(DE)	Front Porch						
	Vertical	t VBP	2	_	_		
	Back Porch					t <sub>HP</sub>	
	Vertical tvfp		1	_	_		
	Front Porch						
	Set up Time	t <sub>SD</sub>	3	-	-	ns	for Dclk
DATA	Hold Time	t <sub>HD</sub>	3	_	_		

<sup>\*</sup> The Maximum Dclk jitter is 2.0nsec.

# 3-4. Signal Timing Waveforms





## 3-5. Color Input Data Reference

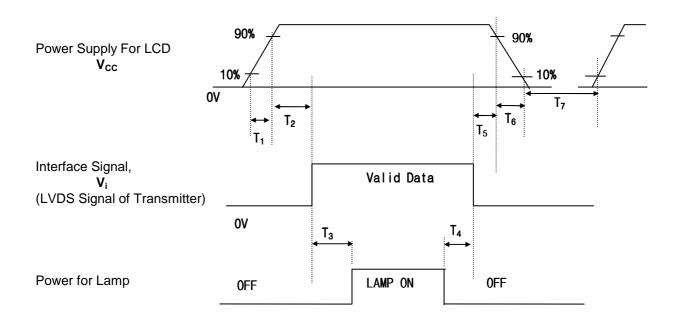
The brightness of each primary color(red, green and blue) is based on the 6-bit gray scale data input for the color; the higher the binary input, the brighter the color. The table below provides a reference for color versus data input.

**Table 7 COLOR DATA REFERENCE** 

						<u>, o.</u>	<u> </u>	Input Color Data											
	Color			Re	ed			Green					Blue						
		MSI	В			L	SB	MS	В			I	_SB	MS	В			l	_SB
	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0	
	Black	0	0	0	0	0	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(63)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basic	Blue(63)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Colors	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Magenta	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Red(00) Dark	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
DI	Red(02)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red	Dod(61)	1	;	;	:		1	:	:	:	:		:	:	:		:	:	:
	Red(61) Red(62)	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(62) Red(63) Bright				1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(00)Dark	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(02)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green	Green(02)											:							
Croon	Green(61)	0	Ö	0	0	Ö	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	Ö	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(62)	0	Ô	ő	0	ő	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	ő	0	Ö	ő	0	0
	Green(63)Bright	Ö	ő	Ö	0	ő	Ö	1	1	1	1	1	1	ő	Ö	Ö	Ö	Ö	0
	Blue(00) Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue(01)	0	Ö	Ö	0	Ō	0	Ö	0	0	Ō	0	Ō	Ö	Ō	0	0	Ō	1
	Blue(02)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Blue		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	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) Bright	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1

## 3-6. Power Sequence





Parameter		Values		Units
	Min.	Тур.	Max.	
$T_1$ $T_2$ $T_3$ $T_4$ $T_5$ $T_6$	- 0 130 0 0	- - - - -	10 50 - - 50 10	ms ms ms ms ms
I 7	150	-	-	ms

Notes: 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  $V_{CC}$  to 0V.
- 3. Lamp power must be turn on after power supply for LCD and interface signal are valid.

# 4. Optical Specifications

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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  $0^{\circ}$ .

Appendix A -1 presents additional information concerning the measurement equipment and method.

Table 8 OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Ta=25°C, Vcc=3.3V, f<sub>V</sub> =60Hz, Dclk=65MHz, I<sub>BI</sub>=6mA)

Parameter	Symbol		Values		Units	Notes
	, and the second	Min.	Тур.	Max.		
Contrast Ratio	CR	150	250	-		1
Surface Luminance, white	L <sub>WH</sub>	130	150	-	cd/m <sup>2</sup>	2
Luminance Variation	δ white	-	-	1.45		3
Response Time Rise Time Decay Time	Tr Tr <sub>R</sub> Tr <sub>D</sub>	- -	20 30	40 50	ms	4
CIE Color Coordinates Red Green Blue White	XR YR XG YG XB YB XW YW	0.559 0.301 0.285 0.518 0.121 0.110 0.301 0.312	0.589 0.331 0.315 0.548 0.151 0.140 0.329 0.332	0.619 0.361 0.345 0.578 0.181 0.170 0.357 0.352		IBM Spec. (0.577) (0.338) (0.310) (0.563) (0.158) (0.157) (0.313) (0.329)
Viewing Angle x axis, right ( $\Phi$ =0°) x axis, left( $\Phi$ =180°) y axis, up( $\Phi$ =90°) y axis, down ( $\Phi$ =270°)	Θ r Θ l Θ u Θ d	40 40 10 30	- - - -	- - - -	degree	5
Gray Scale		-	-	-		6

Notes 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 Appendix A - 2. When  $I_{BL}=6\text{mA}$ ,  $L_{WH}=130\text{cd/m}^2$  (Min.)  $150\text{cd/m}^2$  (Typ.)
- 3. The variation in surface luminance, δ WHITE is determined by measuring L<sub>ON</sub> at each test position 1 through 9, and then dividing the maximum L<sub>ON</sub> of 9 points luminance by minimum L<sub>ON</sub> of 9 points luminance. For more information see Appendix A - 2.

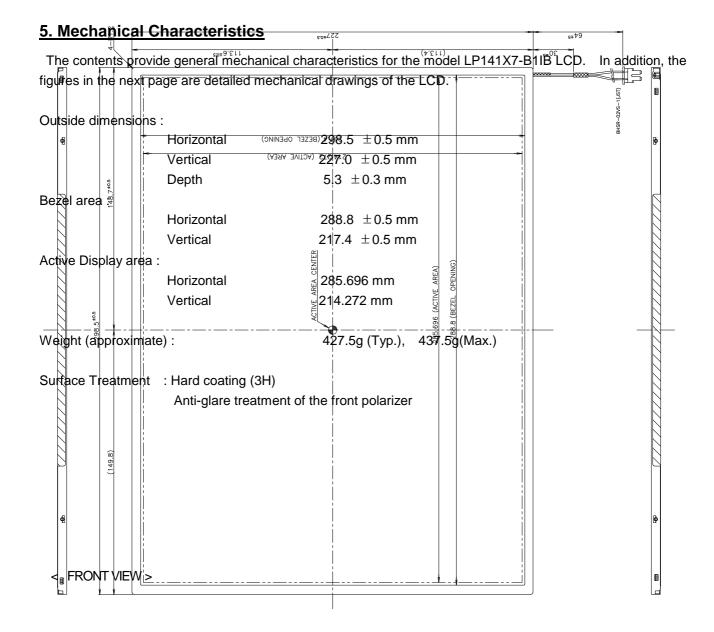
 $\delta$  WHITE = Maximum ( $L_{ON1}$ ,  $L_{ON2}$ , .... $L_{ON9}$ )  $\div$  Minimum ( $L_{ON1}$ ,  $L_{ON2}$ , .... $L_{ON9}$ )

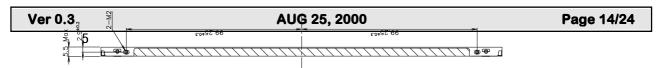
- 4. Response time is the time required for the display to transition from white to black (Rise Time, Tr<sub>R</sub>) and from black to white (Decay Time, Tr<sub>D</sub>). For additional information see Appendix A - 3.
- 5. Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 10. The 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 Appendix A - 4

6.Gray scale specification.



	P	Product Specification	
		Luminance(%)	
	Gray Level	(Typ.)	
	LO	0.35	
	L7	1.0	
	L15	4.0	
	L23	10	
	L31	21	
	L39	35	
	L47	54	
	L55	75	
5.5 Max 2.9±0.2	L63	100	
5.5	£04.25.99	20425.99	### T

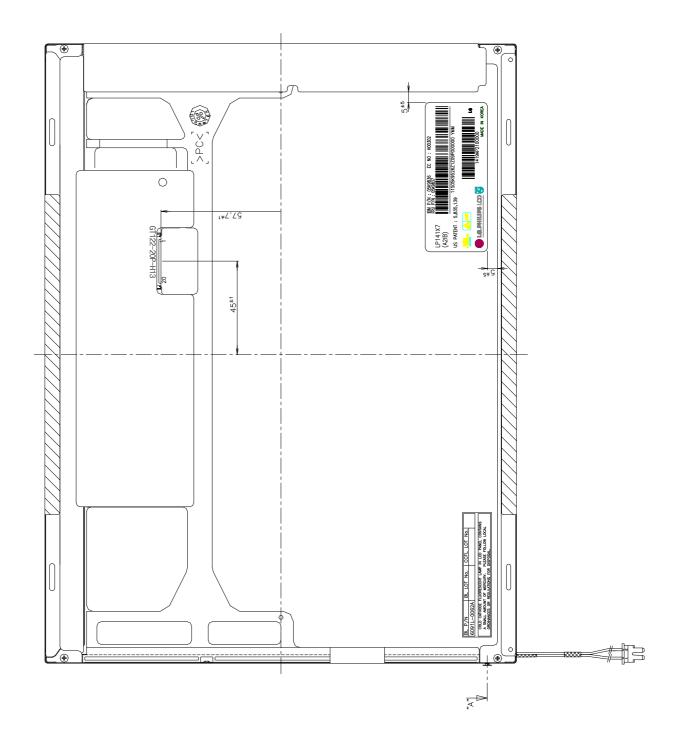






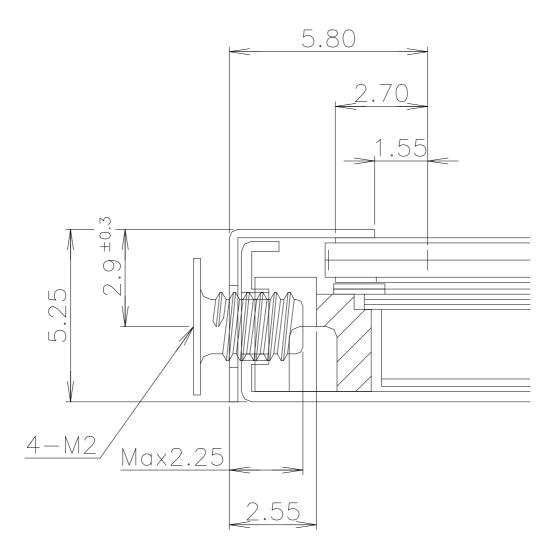
Note) 1.General Tolerance is  $\pm$  0.5mm. 2.The LCD depth of user connector area is Max 5.8mm.

<REAR VIEW >



## <Detail description of side mounting screw>

$$\frac{\text{SEC. A(S:5/1)}}{\text{(4POINT)}}$$



\*SCREW TORQUE : Max 2Kgf/Cm

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## 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 ℃ 50%RH 240h
4	Low temperature operation test	Ta = 0 ℃ 240h
5	Vibration test	Sine wave, 10~500~10Hz, 1.5G, 0.37oct/min,
	(non-operating)	3 axis, 1 hour/axis
6	Shock test	Half sine wave, 100G, 6ms,
	(non-operating)	one shock of each six faces (i.e. run 100G 6ms for
		all six faces.)
7	Altitude	
	operating	5000m 24Hr

{Result Evaluation Criteria}

There should be no change which might affect the practical display function when the display quality test is conducted under normal operating condition.

- ON/OFF Cycle
  - : The display module will be capable of being operated over 24,000 ON/OFF cycles (Lamp power & Vcc ON/OFF)
- Mean Time Between Failure
  - : The LCD Panel and interface board assembly (excluding the CCFL) have a mean time between failures of 30,000 hours with a confidence level 90%.



## 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 Electronic 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 Interference Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment." International Special Committee on Radio Interference
- c) EN 55022 "Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interference Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment." European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC),1988



## 8. Packing

## 8-1. Designation of Lot Mark

a) Lot Mark

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	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	В	С

## 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

## 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 a transparent protective plate to the surface in order to protect the polarizer.

  Transparent protective plate should have sufficient strength in order to resist external force.
- (4) You should adopt radiation structure to satisfy the temperature specification.
- (5) Acetic acid type and chlorine type materials for the cover case are not desirable because the former generates corrosive gas of attacking the polalizer 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 soaked 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 :  $V = \pm 200 \text{mV}$  (Over and under shoot voltage).
- (2) Response time depends on the temperature. (In lower temperature, it becomes longer.)
- (3) Brightness depends on the temperature. (In lower temperature, it becomes lower.) And in lower temperature, response time (required time that brightness is stable after turned on ) becomes longer.
- (4) Be careful for condensation at sudden temperature change. Condensation makes damage to polarizer or electrical contacted parts. And after fading condensation, smear or spot will occur.
- (5) When fixed patterns are displayed for a long time, remnant image is likely to occur.
- (6) Module has high frequency circuits. Sufficient suppression to the electromagnetic interference shall be done by system manufacturers. Grounding and shielding methods may be important to minimize the interference.

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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  $5^{\circ}$ C and  $35^{\circ}$ C at normal humidity.
- (2) The polarizer surface should not come in contact with any other object.
  It is recommended that they be stored in the container in which they were shipped.

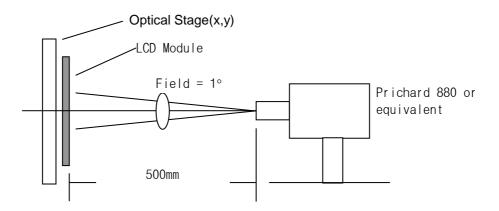
#### 9.6 HANDLING PRECAUTIONS FOR PROTECTION FILM

- (1) When the protection film is peeled off, static electricity is generated between the film and polarizer. This should be peeled off slowly and carefully by people who are electrically grounded and with well ion- blown equipment or in such a condition, etc.
- (2) The protection film is attached to the polarizer with a small amount of glue. If some stress is applied to rub the protection film against the polarizer during the time you peel off the film, the glue is apt to remain on the polarizer.
  - Please carefully peel off the protection film without rubbing it against the polarizer.
- (3) When the module with protection film attached is stored for a long time, sometimes there remains a very small amount of glue still on the polarizer after the protection film is peeled off.
- (4) You can remove the glue easily. When the glue remains on the polarizer surface or its vestige is recognized, please wipe them off with absorbent cotton waste or other soft material like chamois soaked with normal-hexane.

## A-1 Optical Characteristic Measurement Equipment and Method

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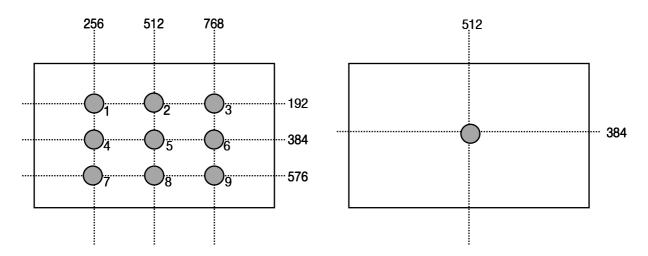




## **A-2 Luminance**

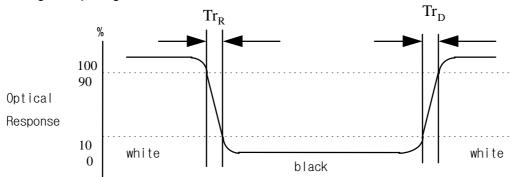
<measuring point for luminance variation>

<measuring point for surface luminance >



## **A-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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# A-4 Viewing angle

<Definition of viewing angle range>

