

# SPECIFICATION FOR APPROVAL

(	)	Preliminary Specification
(	)	Final Specification

Title		32.0" WXGA TFT LCD				
BUYER			SUPPLIER	LG.Philips LCD C		

BUYER	
MODEL	-

SUPPLIER LG.Philips LCD Co., Ltd.

\*MODEL LC320W01

MODEL A4

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

APPROVED BY	SIGNATURE DATE
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## **RECORD OF REVISIONS**

Revision No	Revision Date	Page	Description
0.1	Jan. 28, 2004	-	Preliminary Specification(First Draft)
0.2	Mar. 12, 2004	-	Update

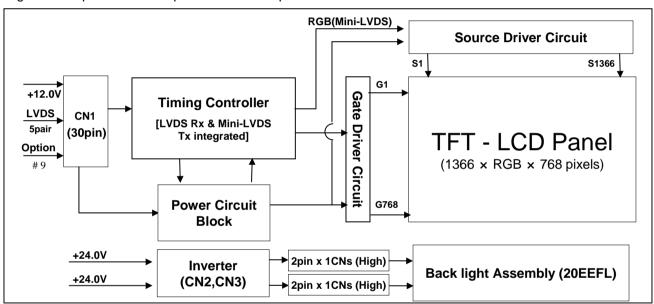


### 1. General Description

The LC320W01 is a Color Active Matrix Liquid Crystal Display with an integral External Electrode Fluorescent Lamp(EEFL) backlight system. The matrix employs a-Si Thin Film Transistor as the active element. It is a transmissive display type which is operated in the normally black mode. It has a 31.51 inch diagonally measured active display area with WXGA resolution (768 vertical by 1366 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 luminance of the sub-pixel color is determined with a 8-bit gray scale signal for each dot, Therefore it can present a palette of more than 16.7M(true) colors.

It has been designed to apply the 8Bit 1 port LVDS interface.

It is intended to support LCD TV, PCTV where high brightness, super wide viewing angle, high color gamut, high color depth and fast response time are important.



### **General Features**

Active Screen Size	31.51 inches(800.4mm) diagonal
Outline Dimension	760.0 mm(H) x 450.0 mm(V) x 48.0 mm(D) (Typ.)
Pixel Pitch	170.25µm x 510.75µm x RGB
Pixel Format	1366 horiz. by 768 vert. pixels RGB stripe arrangement
Color Depth	8bit, 16,7 M colors
Luminance, White	500 cd/m² (Center 1 point) (Typ.)
Viewing Angle (CR>10)	Viewing angle free ( R/L 176(Typ.), U/D 176(Typ.))
Power Consumption	Total 88.7Watt (Typ.) (Logic=4.7W, Lamp=84.0W [I <sub>BL</sub> =93mA] )
Weight	7,200 g (Typ.)
Display Operating Mode	Transmissive mode, normally black
Surface Treatment	Hard coating(3H), anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer



## 2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

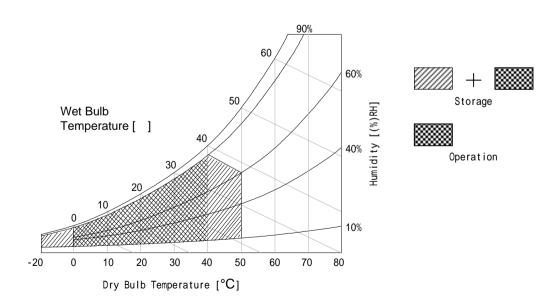
The following items are maximum values which, if exceeded, may cause faulty operation or damage to the LCD module.

Table 1. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Dr	aramotor	Symbol	Val	ue	Unit	Remark	
F 6	Parameter		Min	Max	Offit	INGITIALK	
Power Input	LCM	VLCD	-0.3	+14.0	VDC	at 25 ± 2 °C	
Voltage	Backlight inverter	VBL	21.6	+27.0	VDC		
ON/OFF Co	ON/OFF Control Voltage		-0.3	+5.25	VDC		
Brightness C	Brightness Control Voltage		0	+3.3	VDC		
Operating To	emperature	Тор	0	+40	°C		
Storage Temperature		Тѕт	-20	+50	°C	Note 4	
Operating A	mbient Humidity	Нор	10	90	%RH	Note 1	
Storage Hur	nidity	Нѕт	10	90	%RH		

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

Wet bulb temperature should be 39 °C Max, and no condensation of water.





## 3. Electrical Specifications

### 3-1. Electrical Characteristics

It requires two power inputs. One is employed to power for the LCD circuit. The other input power for the EEFL/Backlight is to power inverter.

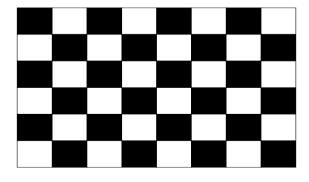
**Table 2-1. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** 

Parameter	Symbol Value				Unit	Note		
T drameter	Cymbol	Min	Тур	Max	Onit	Note		
Circuit:	Circuit :							
Power Supply Input Voltage	VLCD	11.4	12.0	12.6	VDC			
Dower Supply Input Current	ILCD	-	390	450	mA	1		
Power Supply Input Current		-	515	595	mA	2		
Power Consumption	PLCD		4.7	6.1	Watt	1		
Rush current	Irush	-	-	3.0	А	3		

Notes : 1. The specified current and power consumption are under the  $V_{LCD}$ =12.0V, 25 ± 2°C,  $f_V$ =60Hz condition whereas mosaic pattern(8 x 6) is displayed and  $f_V$  is the frame frequency.

- 2. The current is specified at the maximum current pattern.
- 3. The duration of rush current is about 2ms and rising time of power input is 1ms (min.).

White: 255Gray Black: 0Gray



Mosaic Pattern(8 x 6)



Table 2-2. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter			Cumbal	Values			Unit	Note
Par	ameter		Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Offic	Note
Inverter :								
Power Supply Inp	out Voltage		VBL	22.8	24.0	25.2	VDC	1
Power Supply Input Current			IBL	3.15	3.5	3.85	А	1
Power Consumpt	Power Consumption			-	84.0	92.4	W	1
Input Voltage for	Brightness Adjust		VBR	0		3.3	VDC	2
Control System		On	V on	2.5	5.0	5.25	VDC	
Signals		Off	V off	-0.3	0	0.5	VDC	
Lamp :	Lamp:							
Life Time				50,000			Hrs	3

Note: 1. The specified current and power consumption are under the typical supply Input voltage, 24.0V.

Ripple voltage of the Power Input Voltage is under 0.5 Vp-p.

Inrush current of the Power Input Current is under +10% of the typical current.

2. Brightness Control.

This VBR Voltage control brightness.

VBR Voltage	Function					
3.3V	Maximum Brightness (100%)					
0V	Minimum Brightness.(30%)					

3. Specified values are for a single lamp which is aligned horizontally.

The Life Time is determined as the time at which brightness of the 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 module employs two kinds of interface connection, a 30-pin connector is used for the module electronics and two 12-pin connectors are used for the integral backlight system.

#### 3-2-1. LCD Module

- LCD Connector(CN1): FI-X30SSL-HF (Manufactured by JAE) or Equivalent

- Mating Connector : FI-30C2L (Manufactured by JAE) or Equivalent

Table 3. MODULE CONNECTOR(CN1) PIN CONFIGURATION

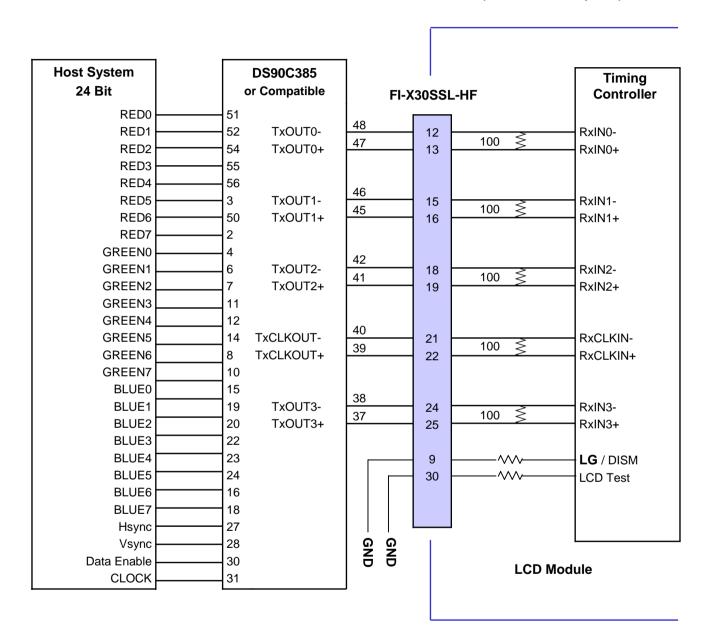
Pin No	Symbol	Description	Output Pin # (LVDS Tx)
1	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V	
2	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V	
3	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V	
4	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V	
5	GND	Ground	
6	GND	Ground	
7	GND	Ground	
8	GND	Ground	
9	Select	Select LVDS Data format	Note 1
10	NC	NC	
11	GND	Ground	
12	RA-	LVDS Receiver Signal(-)	
13	RA+	LVDS Receiver Signal(+)	
14	GND	Ground	
15	RB-	LVDS Receiver Signal(-)	
16	RB+	LVDS Receiver Signal(+)	
17	GND	Ground	
18	RC-	LVDS Receiver Signal(-)	
19	RC+	LVDS Receiver Signal(+)	
20	GND	Ground	
21	RCLK-	LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(-)	
22	RCLK+	LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(+)	
23	GND	Ground	
24	RD-	LVDS Receiver Signal(-)	
25	RD+	LVDS Receiver Signal(+)	
26	GND	Ground	
27	NC	NC	
28	NC	NC	
29	GND	Ground	
30	GND	Ground	

Note: 1. If Pin9 is Ground, Interface format is "LG", and if Pin9 is Vcc(3.3V), Interface format is "DISM" See page 9 and 10.

- 2. The pin 30 should be ground, this pin 30 is necessary for LCD module test.
- 3. All GND(ground) pins should be connected together to the LCD module's metal frame.
- 4. All VLCD (power input) pins should be connected together.
- 5. Input Level of LVDS signal is based on the IEA 664 Standard.



Table 4. REQUIRED SIGNAL ASSIGNMENT FOR LVDS TRANSMITTER (Pin9="L" or "Open")

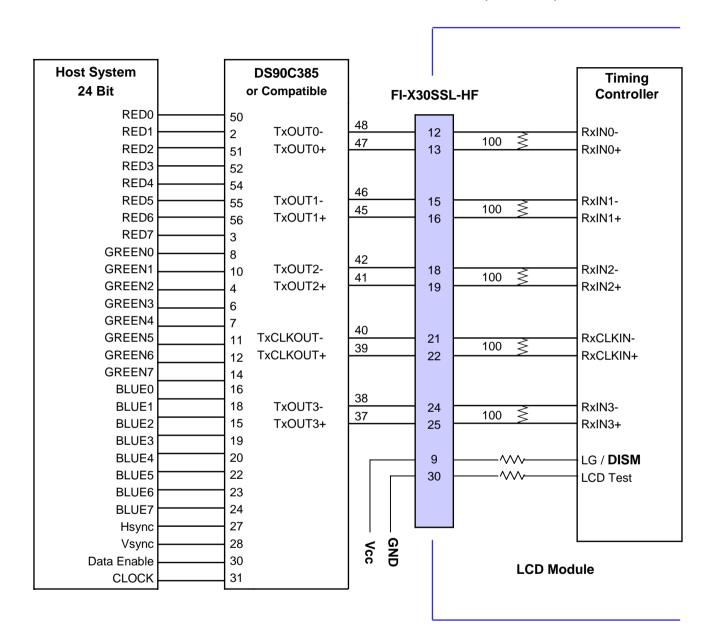


Note: 1. The LCD Module uses a 100 Ohm [ ] resistor between positive and negative lines of each receiver input.

- 2. Refer to LVDS Transmitter Data Sheet for detail descriptions. (DS90C385 or Compatible)
- 3. '7' means MSB and '0' means LSB at R,G,B pixel data.



Table 5. REQUIRED SIGNAL ASSIGNMENT FOR LVDS TRANSMITTER (Pin9="H")



Note: 1. The LCD Module uses a 100 Ohm [ ] resistor between positive and negative lines of each receiver input.

- 2. Refer to LVDS Transmitter Data Sheet for detail descriptions. (DS90C385 or Compatible)
- 3. '7' means MSB and '0' means LSB at R,G,B pixel data.



### 3-2-2. Backlight Inverter

- Inverter Connector : S12B-PH-SM3(manufactured by JST) or Equivalent

- Mating Connector: PHR-12 or Equivalent

#### **Table 6. INVERTER CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGULATION**

Pin No	Symbol	Description	Master	Slave	Note
1	VBL	Power Supply +24.0V	VBL	VBL	
2	VBL	Power Supply +24.0V	VBL	VBL	
3	VBL	Power Supply +24.0V	VBL	VBL	
4	VBL	Power Supply +24.0V	VBL	VBL	
5	VBL	Power Supply +24.0V	VBL	VBL	
6	GND	POWER GND	GND	GND	
7	GND	POWER GND	GND	GND	
8	GND	POWER GND	GND	GND	3
9	GND	POWER GND	GND	GND	
10	GND	POWER GND	GND	GND	
11	VBR	0V ~ 3.3V	VBR	Don't care	2
12	On/Off	0V ~ 5.0V	On/Off	Don't care	1

Note: 1. Von: 2.5~5.0V Voff: -0.3~0.5V

> 2. Minimum Brightness: VBR = 0.0V Maximum Brightness: VBR = 3.3V

3. GND should be connected to the LCD module's metal frame.



S12B-PH-SM3-TB

(JST: Japan Solderless Terminal Co., Ltd.)



## 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 specification for it's proper operation.

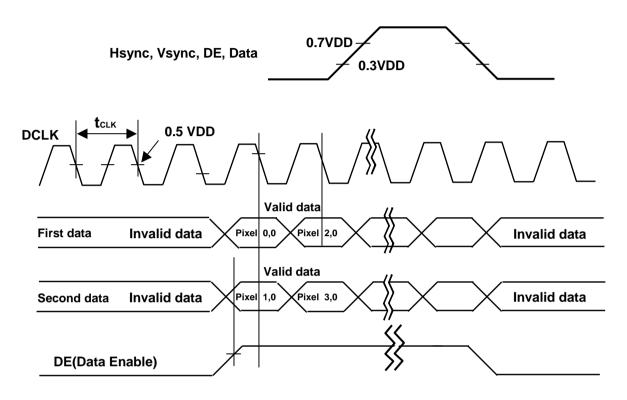
**Table 7. TIMMING TABLE** 

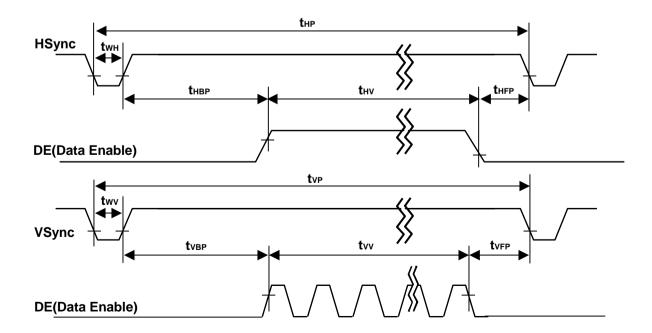
							Т
ITEM	Symbol		Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Remark
DCLK	Period	tCLK	12.5	13.8	14.7	ns	
DCLK	Frequency	-	68	72.3	80	MHz	
	Period	tHP	1416	1528	1776	tclk	
Hsync	Frequency	fн	45	47.4	50	KHz	
	Width	twn	8	32	-	tclk	
	Period	tvp	775	790	1063	tHP	
Vsync	Frequency	f∨	47	60	63	Hz	Note 1) PAL : 47~53Hz
	Width	tw∨	2	5	-	tHP	NTSC : 57~63Hz
	Horizontal Valid	t⊢∨	1366	1366	1366		
	Horizontal Back Porch	tHBP	24	80	-		
	Horizontal Front Porch	tHFP	24	48	-	tclk	
DE	Horizontal Blank	-	48	160	tHP- tHV		
(Data Enable)	Vertical Valid	tvv	768	768	768		
	Vertical Back Porch	t∨BP	4	15	-		
	Vertical Front Porch	tVFP	1	2	-	tHP	
	Vertical Blank	-	7	22	tvp- tvv		

Note: Hsync Period and Hsync Width should be even number times of tCLK. If the value is odd number times of tCLK, display control signal can be asynchronous. In order to operate the LCD, Hsync, Vsync and DE(Data Enable) signals should be used.

- 1. The performance of the electro-optical characteristics may be influenced by variance of the vertical refresh rate.
- 2. Vsync and Hsync should be keep the above specification.
- 3. Hsync Period, Hsync Width and Horizontal Back Porch should be any times of character number(8).

## 3-4. Signal Timing Waveforms







#### 3-5. Color Data Reference

The brightness of each primary color(red,green,blue) is based on the 8-bit gray scale data input for the color the higher the binary input, the brighter the color. The below table provides a reference for color versus data input.

Table 8. COLOR DATA REFERENCE

													Inpu	ıt Co	olor	Data	a									
	Color					RE	D							GRE	EN							BL	UE			
	Coloi		MS	BB.					LS	SB	MS	В					L	SB	MS	В					L	SB
			R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	В7	В6	В5	В4	ВЗ	В2	В1	В0
	Black		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red (255)		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green (255)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basic	Blue (255)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Color	Cyan		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Magenta		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Yellow		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	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	1	1	1	1	1	1
	RED (000)	Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RED (001)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RED																										
	RED (254)		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RED (255)		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN (000)	Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN (001)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN																										
	GREEN (254)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN (255)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BLUE (000) I	Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BLUE (001)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
BLUE																										
	BLUE (254)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	BLUE (255)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Note: Users should be input true 8 Bit data streams via LVDS transmitter.



## 3-6. Power Sequence

### 3-6-1. LCD Driving circuit

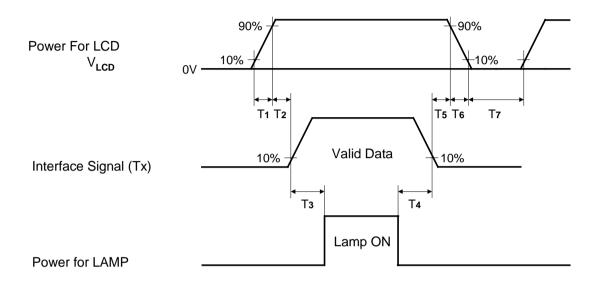


Table 9. POWER SEQUENCE FOR LCD DRIVING CIRCUIT

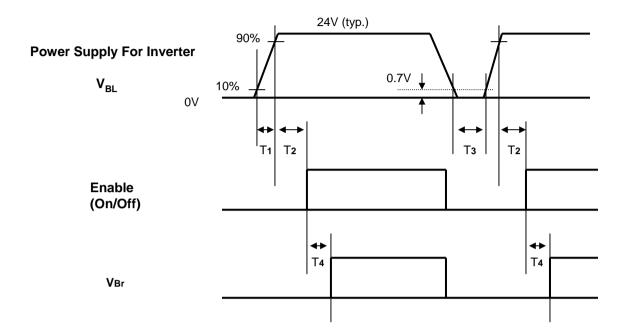
Doromotor		Value								
Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Unit						
T1	0.5	-	10	ms						
T2	0.5	-	50	ms						
Т3	200	-	-	ms						
T4	200	-	-	ms						
T5	0.5	-	50	ms						
T6	-	-	100	ms						
T7	2.0	-	-	S						

Notes: 1. Please avoid the floating state of interface signal at invalid period.

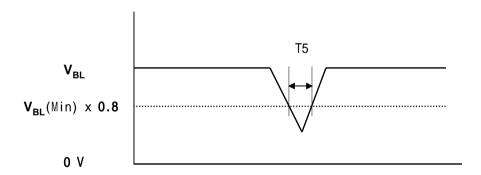
2. When the interface signal is invalid, be sure to pull down the power supply  $V_{LCD}$  to 0V.



### 3-6-2. On/Off for Inverter



## 3-6-3. Deep condition for Inverter



**Table 10. POWER SEQUENCE FOR INVERTER** 

Dorometer		Value		Lloit	Domark
Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Remark
T1	20	-	-	ms	After Inverter's connected
T2	500	-	-	ms	
Т3	200	-	-	ms	
T4	0	-	-	ms	
T5	-	-	10	ms	<b>V<sub>BL</sub></b> (Min) x <b>0.8</b>



## 4. Optical Specification

Optical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' and stable for approximately 30Min in a dark environment at  $25\pm2^{\circ}$ C. The values are specified at an approximate distance 50cm from the LCD surface at a viewing angle of  $\Phi$  and  $\theta$  equal to 0 °.

It is presented additional information concerning the measurement equipment and method in FIG. 1.

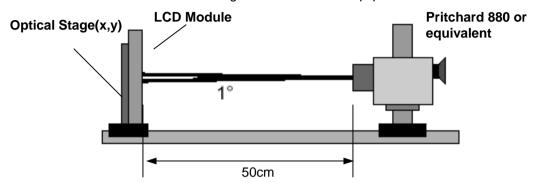


FIG. 1 Optical Characteristic Measurement Equipment and Method

**Table 11. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS** 

 $Ta = 25 \pm 2^{\circ}C$ ,  $V_{LCD} = 12.0V$ ,  $f_{V} = 60Hz$ , Dclk = 72.3MHz, VBR = 3.3V

F	Parameter		Comple el		Value		l lmit	Nata
F	Paramete	er	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Note
Contrast Rat	tio		CR	350	500			1
Surface Lum	ninance,	white	L <sub>WH</sub>	400	500		cd/m <sup>2</sup>	2
Luminance \	/ariation	1	δ <sub>WHITE</sub> 5P			1.3		3
Doggongo Tir	ma	Rise Time	Tr <sub>R</sub>	-	8	12	ms	4
Response Ti	IIIE	Decay Time	$Tr_D$	-	10	14	1115	4
		RED	Rx		0.642			
		KED	Ry		0.342			
	GREEN		Gx		0.288			
Color Coordii	nates	GREEN	Gy	Тур	0.602	Тур		
[CIE1931]		BLUE	Bx	-0.03	0.145	+0.03		
		BLUE	Ву		0.073			
		WHITE	Wx		0.285			
		VVIII E	Wy		0.293			
Viewing Ang	le (CR>	10)						
	x axis,	right(φ=0°)	θr	85	88	-		
	x axis,	left (φ=180°)	θΙ	85	88	-	dograa	_
	y axis,	up (φ=90°)	θu	85	88	-	degree	5
	y axis, down (φ=270°		θd	85	88	-		
Gray Scale								6



#### Note:

1. Contrast Ratio(CR) is defined mathematically as:

Contrast Ratio = Surface Luminance with all white pixels
Surface Luminance with all black pixels
It is measured at center 1-point.

- 2. Surface Luminance(L<sub>WH</sub>) is the luminance value at center 1-point across the LCD surface 50cm from the surface with all pixels displaying white. For more information see the FIG. 2.
- 3. The variation of surface luminance ,  $\delta$  WHITE is defined as :

$$\delta$$
 WHITE(5P) = Maximum( $L_{on1}, L_{on2}, L_{on3}, L_{on4}, L_{on5}$ ) / Minimum( $L_{on1}, L_{on2}, L_{on3}, L_{on4}, L_{on5}$ )

Where  $L_{on1}$  to  $L_{on5}$  are the luminance with all pixels displaying white at 5 locations . For more information, see the FIG. 2.

- 4. Response time is the time required for the display to transition from G(N) to G(M) (Rise Time,  $Tr_R$ ) and from G(M) to G(N) (Decay Time,  $Tr_D$ ). For additional information see the FIG. 3. (N<M)
- 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 module surface. For more information, see the FIG. 4.
- 6. Gray scale specification
  Gamma Value is approximately 2.2. For more information, see the Table 12.

#### Table 12. GRAY SCALE SPECIFICATION

Gray Level	Luminance [%] (Typ)
LO	0.15
L15	0.27
L31	1.04
L47	2.83
L63	5.99
L79	9.74
L95	14.29
L111	19.37
L127	24.60
L143	30.90
L159	38.65
L175	46.75
L191	55.85
L207	65.67
L223	76.30
L239	90.63
L255	100.00



Measuring point for surface luminance & measuring point for luminance variation

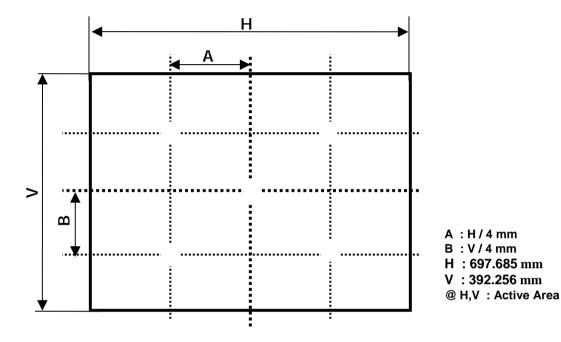


FIG. 2 The Position of Points for Luminance Measure

Response time is defined as the following figure and shall be measured by switching the input signal for "Gray(N)" and "Gray(M)".

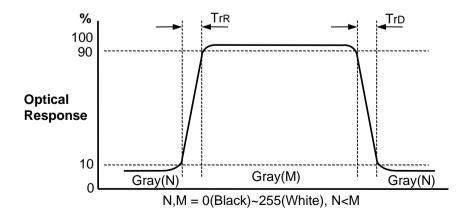


FIG. 3 Response Time



## Dimension of viewing angle range

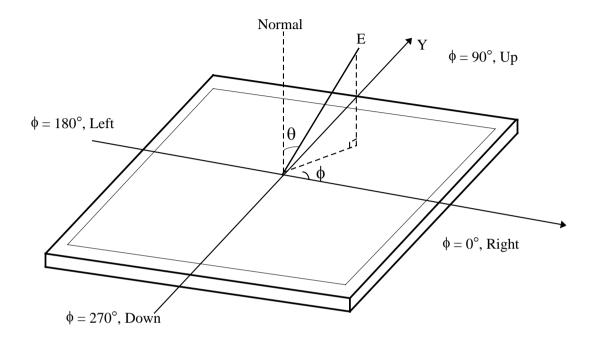


FIG. 4 Viewing Angle



## 5. Mechanical Characteristics

The following items provide general mechanical characteristics. In addition, the figures in the next page show the detail information of mechanical drawing for LCD module.

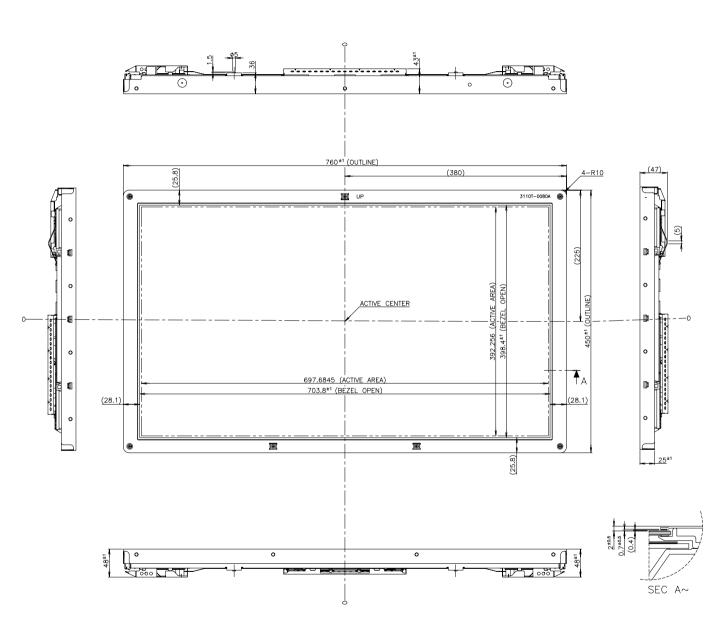
**Table 13. MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS** 

	Horizontal	760.0mm
Outline Dimension	Vertical	450.0 mm
	Depth	48.0 mm
Bezel Area	Horizontal	703.8mm
Dezel Alea	Vertical	398.4mm
Active Display Area	Horizontal	697.685mm
Active Display Area	Vertical	392.256mm
Weight	7,200 g(Typ.), 7,600 g(Max)	
Surface Treatment	Hard coating(3H) Anti-glare treatment of the front polarize	er

Notes: Please refer to a mechanic drawing in terms of tolerance at the next page.

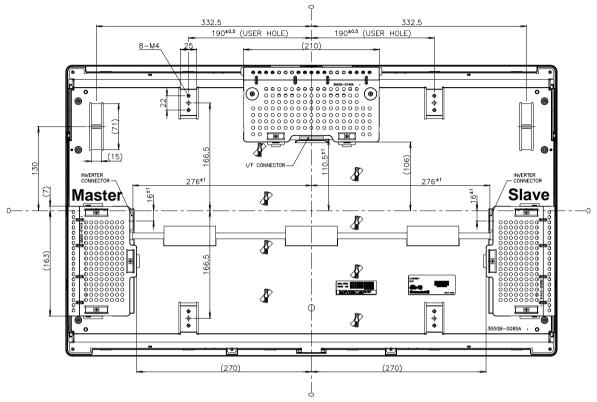


### <FRONT VIEW>



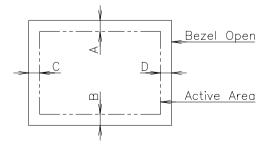


#### <REAR VIEW>



### NOTES

- 1. I/F Connector Specification.
  - FI-X30SSL-HF(JAE) or Equivalent.
- 2. INVERTER Connector Specification.
  - S12B-PH-SM3(JST) or Equivalent.
- 3. Depth of user hole screw insertion: Max 4mm.
- 4. Torque of user hole: Max 5.0kgf-cm.
- 5. Gap between Bezel and Panel: Max 1.2mm.
- 6. Tilt and partial disposition tolerance of display area as following.
  - (1) Y-Direction :  $|A-B| \le 1.5$
  - (2)  $X-Direction : |C-D| \le 1.5$



7. Unspecified tolerances to be  $\pm 0.5$ mm.



## 6. Reliability

## **Table 14. ENVIRONMENT TEST CONDITION**

No.	Test Item	Condition
1	High temperature storage test	Ta= 50°C 240h
2	Low temperature storage test	Ta= -20°C 240h
3	High temperature operation test	Ta= 40°C 50%RH 240h
4	Low temperature operation test	Ta= 0°C 240h
5	Vibration test (non-operating)	Wave form : random Vibration level : 1.0Grms Bandwidth : 10-500Hz Duration : X,Y,Z, 10 min One time each direction
6	Shock test (non-operating)	Shock level : 100Grms  Waveform : half sine wave, 2ms  Direction : ± X, ± Y, ± Z  One time each direction
7	Humidity condition Operation	Ta= 40 °C, 90%RH
8	Altitude operating storage / shipment	0 - 14,000 feet(4267.2m) 0 - 40,000 feet(12192m)



#### 7. International standards

### 7-1. Safety

- a) UL 60950, Third Edition, Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., Dated Dec. 11, 2000.
   Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment, Including Electrical Business Equipment.
- b) CAN/CSA C22.2, No. 60950, Third Edition, Canadian Standards Association, Dec. 1, 2000. Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment, Including Electrical Business Equipment.
- c) EN 60950 : 2000, Third Edition IEC 60950 : 1999, Third Edition European Committee for Electro

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 (Including A1: 2000)



## 8. Packing

## 8-1. Designation of Lot Mark

a) Lot Mark

Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	I	J	К	L	М	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--

A,B,C: SIZE(INCH)

D: YEAR E: MONTH

 $\label{eq:first-panel} \begin{array}{ll} F: \mathsf{PANEL}\;\mathsf{CODE} & \mathsf{G}: \mathsf{FACTORY}\;\mathsf{CODE} \\ \mathsf{H}: \mathsf{ASSEMBLY}\;\mathsf{CODE} & \mathsf{I,J,K,L,M}: \mathsf{SERIAL}\;\mathsf{NO}. \end{array}$ 

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	C

#### 3. PANEL CODE

Panel Code	P1 Factory	P2 Factory	P3 Factory	P4 Factory	P5 Factory	Hydis Panel
Mark	1	2	3	4	5	Н

#### 4. FACTORY CODE

Factory Code	LPL Gumi	LPL Nanjing	Hee Sung
Mark	K	С	D

#### 5. SERIAL NO.

Year	1 ~ 99999	100000 ~
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: 4 pcs

b) Box Size: 880mm X 500mm X 570mm



## 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 benzine. Normal-hexane is recommended for cleaning the adhesives used to attach front / rear polarizers. Do not use acetone, toluene and alcohol because they cause chemical damage to the polarizer.
- (8) Wipe off saliva or water drops as soon as possible. Their long time contact with polarizer causes deformations and color fading.
- (9) Do not open the case because inside circuits do not have sufficient strength.

## 9-2. Operating Precautions

- (1) The spike noise causes the mis-operation of circuits. It should be lower than following voltage: V=±200mV(Over and under shoot voltage)
- (2) Response time depends on the temperature.(In lower temperature, it becomes longer.)
- (3) Brightness depends on the temperature. (In lower temperature, it becomes lower.)

  And in lower temperature, response time(required time that brightness is stable after turned on) becomes longer.
- (4) Be careful for condensation at sudden temperature change. Condensation makes damage to polarizer or electrical contacted parts. And after fading condensation, smear or spot will occur.
- (5) When fixed patterns are displayed for a long time, remnant image is likely to occur.
- (6) Module has high frequency circuits. Sufficient suppression to the electromagnetic interference shall be done by system manufacturers. Grounding and shielding methods may be important to minimized the interference.
- (7) Please do not give any mechanical and/or acoustical impact to LCM. Otherwise, LCM can't be operated its full characteristics perfectly.
- (8) A screw which is fastened up the steels should be a machine screw. (if not, it causes metallic foreign material and deal LCM a fatal blow)
- (9) Please do not set LCD on its edge.



### 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 normalhexane.