# SPECIFICATION FOR APPROVAL

(	<b>♦</b>	)	Prelimi	nary	Spec	cifica	tion
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( ) Final Specification

Title 15.4" WXGA TFT LCD
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Customer	ACER
MODEL	

SUPPLIER	LG.Philips LCD Co., Ltd.		
*MODEL	LP154WX4		
Suffix	TLA2		

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

APPROVED BY	SIGNATURE
/	
/	
/	
Please return 1 copy for your signature and comme	

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]	· ,

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# **RECORD OF REVISIONS**

Revision No	Revision Date	Page	Description	EDID ver
0.0	Oct. 25. 2006	-	First Draft (Preliminary Specification)	0.0
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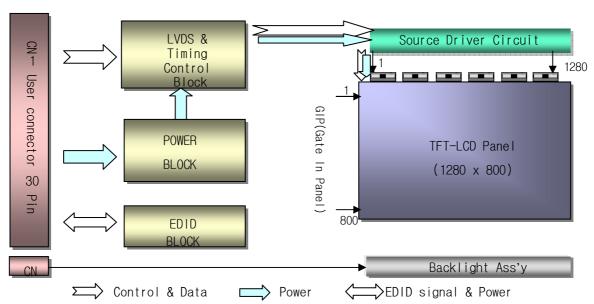


### 1. General Description

The LP154WX4 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 15.4 inches diagonally measured active display area with WXGA resolution(800 vertical by 1280 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 LP154WX4 has been designed to apply the interface method that enables low power, high speed, low EMI.

The LP154WX4 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 LP154WX4 characteristics provide an excellent flat display for office automation products such as Notebook PC.



### **General Features**

Active Screen Size	15.4 inches diagonal		
Outline Dimension	$344.0(H, typ) \times 222.0(V, typ) \times 6.2(D, typ)$ [mm]		
Pixel Pitch	0.25875mm × 0.25875 mm		
Pixel Format	1280 horiz. By 800 vert. Pixels RGB strip arrangement		
Color Depth	6-bit, 262,144 colors		
Luminance, White	200 cd/m <sup>2</sup> (Typ.5 point)		
Power Consumption	Total 5.6 Watt(Typ.) @ LCM circuit 1.4Watt(Typ.), B/L input 4.2Watt(Typ.)		
Weight	575 g (Max.), 560g(Typ.)		
Display Operating Mode	Transmissive mode, normally white		
Surface Treatment	Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer		
RoHS Comply	Yes		

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### 2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

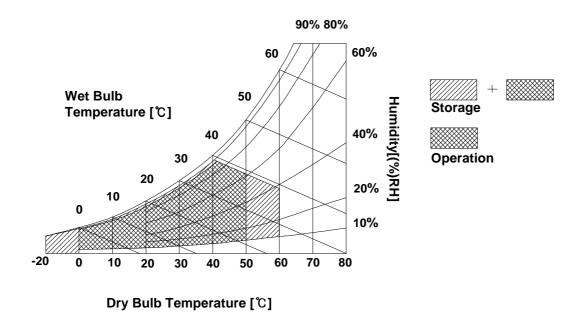
The following are maximum values which, if exceeded, may cause faulty operation or damage to the unit.

Table 1. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Val	ues	Units	Notes	
Farameter	Syllibol	Min	Max	Offics	Notes	
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 LP154WX1 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.

Values Parameter Symbol Unit Notes Min Тур Max MODULE: VCC Power Supply Input Voltage 3.0 3.3 3.6  $V_{DC}$ Power Supply Input Current 340 400 460 Ma I<sub>cc.</sub> Power Consumption Рс 1.4 1.6 Watt Differential Impedance Ohm Zm 90 100 110 LAMP: Operating Voltage 670(6.8mA) 695(6.0mA) 835(3.0mA)  $V_{BL}$  $V_{RMS}$  $mA_{RMS}$ **Operating Current** 3.0 6.0 6.8  $I_{BL}$ **Power Consumption** 4.2 4.5  $P_{BL}$ Operating Frequency 60 80 45 kHz  $f_{BL}$ Discharge Stabilization Time Min Ts 3 Life Time 15,000 Hrs 5 Established Starting Voltage at 25℃ Vs 1170  $V_{RMS}$ at 0 ℃ 1400  $V_{\mathsf{RMS}}$ 

Table 2. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### 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.
- 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. The output of the inverter must have symmetrical(negative and positive) voltage waveform and symmetrical current waveform.(Asymmetrical ratio is less than 10%) Please do not use the inverter which has asymmetrical voltage and asymmetrical current and spike wave.
  Lamp frequency may produce interface with horizontal synchronous frequency and as a result this may cause beat on the display. Therefore lamp frequency shall be as away possible from the horizontal synchronous frequency and from its harmonics in order to prevent interference.
- 7. It is defined the brightness of the lamp after being lighted for 5 minutes as 100%.

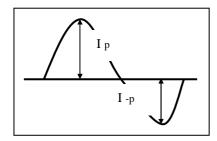
  T<sub>S</sub> is the time required for the brightness of the center of the lamp to be not less than 95%.
- 8. The lamp power consumption shown above does not include loss of external inverter. The applied lamp current is a typical one.

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#### Note)

- Requirements for a system inverter design, which is intended to have a better display performance, a better power efficiency and a more reliable lamp, are following.
   It shall help increase the lamp lifetime and reduce leakage current.
  - a. The asymmetry rate of the inverter waveform should be less than 10%.
  - b. The distortion rate of the waveform should be within  $\sqrt{2 \pm 10\%}$ .
    - \* Inverter output waveform had better be more similar to ideal sine wave.



Do not attach a conducting tape to lamp connecting wire.
If the lamp wire attach to a conducting tape, TFT-LCD Module has a low luminance and the inverter has abnormal action. Because leakage current is occurred between lamp wire and conducting tape.

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### 3-2. Interface Connections

This LCD employs two interface connections, a 30 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 IS100-C30R-C15 manufactured by UJU.

Table 3. MODULE CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION (CN1)

Pin	Symbol	Description	Notes
1	GND	Ground	
2	VCC	Power Supply, 3.3V Typ.	
3	VCC	Power Supply, 3.3V Typ.	1, Interface chips
4	V EEDID	DDC 3.3V power	1.1 LCD: SW, SW0604 (LCD Controller)
5	NC	Reserved for supplier test point	including LVDS Receiver
6	CIk EEDID	DDC Clock	1.2 System : ? or equivalent  * Pin to Pin compatible with LVDS
7	DATA EEDID	DDC Data	·
8	R <sub>IN</sub> 0-	Negative LVDS differential data input	2. Connector
9	R <sub>IN</sub> 0+	Positive LVDS differential data input	2.1 LCD :IS100-C30R-C15 ,UJU Elec. GT101-30S-HR11,LS Cable
10	GND	Ground	its compatibles
11	R <sub>IN</sub> 1-	Negative LVDS differential data input	2.2 Mating : FI-X30M or equivalent.
12	R <sub>IN</sub> 1+	Positive LVDS differential data input	2.3 Connector pin arrangement
13	GND	Ground	
14	R <sub>IN</sub> 2-	Negative LVDS differential data input	30 1
15	R <sub>IN</sub> 2+	Positive LVDS differential data input	
16	GND	Ground	
17	CLKIN-	Negative LVDS differential clock input	[LCD Module Rear View]
18	CLKIN+	Positive LVDS differential clock input	[LCD Module Real View]
19	GND	Ground	
20	NC	No Connect	
21	NC	No Connect	
22	GND	Ground	
23	NC	No Connect	
24	NC	No Connect	
25	GND	Ground	
26	NC	No Connect	
27	NC	No Connect	
28	GND	Ground	
29	NC	No Connect	
30	NC	No Connect	

The backlight interface connector is a model BHSR-02VS-1, manufactured by JST or Compatible. The mating connector part number is AMP1674817-2 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.

Condition: VCC =3.3V

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### **Product Specification**

### 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 its proper operation.

**Table 6. TIMING TABLE** 

ITEM	Symbol		Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Note
DCLK	Frequency	f <sub>CLK</sub>	66.0	71.0	76.0	MHz	
Hsync	Period	Thp	1360	1440	1480		
	Width	t <sub>wH</sub>	16	32	48	tCLK	
	Width-Active	t <sub>WHA</sub>	1280	1280	1280		
Vsync	Period	t <sub>VP</sub>	809	823	860		
	Width	t <sub>wv</sub>	2	6	10	tHP	
	Width-Active	t <sub>wva</sub>	800	800	800		
Data	Horizontal back porch	t <sub>HBP</sub>	40	80	96	+CI V	
Enable	Horizontal front porch	t <sub>HFP</sub>	24	48	56	tCLK	
	Vertical back porch		6	15	32	tHP	
	Vertical front porch	t <sub>VFP</sub>	1	2	18	LITP	

# 3-4. Signal Timing Waveforms

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High: 0.7VCC Data Enable, Hsync, Vsync Low: 0.3VCC 0.5 Vcc DCLK  $t_{HP}$ Hsync **t**WHA  $t_{HFP}$  $t_{HBP}$ Data Enable Vsync  $t_{VFP}$ twva  $t_{VBP}$ Data Enable

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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	ΞD					GRE	EEN					BL	UE		
		MSE						MSE					LSB	MSE					LSB
	1	R 5		R 3	R 2		R 0	-	G 4	G 3	G 2	G 1		B 5	B 4	В3	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	1	0	0		0	0		0	0			0	0
	Green	0	0	0		0	0	1 			1		1	0	0			0	0
Basic	Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	. 1 	1	1	1	
Color	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	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)	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

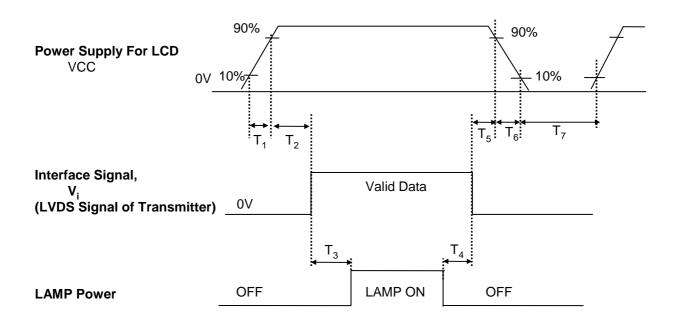


Table 8. POWER SEQUENCE TABLE

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

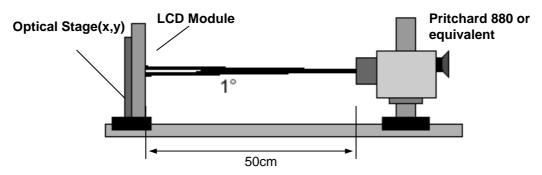


## 4. Optical Specification

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.

FIG. 1 Optical Characteristic Measurement Equipment and Method



**Table 9. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS** 

Ta=25°C, VCC=3.3V,  $f_{V}$ =60Hz,  $f_{CLK}$ = 71.0MHz,  $I_{BL}$ = 6.0mA

Danier and an	0		Values		) OLIK	NI-4
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	MAx	Units	Notes
Contrast Ratio	CR	300	400	-	l	1
Surface Luminance, white	L <sub>WH</sub>	170	200		cd/m <sup>2</sup>	2
Luminance Variation	$\delta_{\text{WHITE}}$	-	1.4	1.6	]	3
Response Time	$\mathrm{Tr}_{\mathrm{R}}$ + $\mathrm{Tr}_{\mathrm{D}}$		16		ms	4
Color Coordinates					1	
RED	RX		TBD		1	
	RY		TBD			
GREEN	GX		TBD			
	GY		TBD		[	
BLUE	BX		TBD			
	BY		TBD			
WHITE	WX	0.283	0.313	0.343		
	WY	0.299	0.329	0.359	<u>.</u>	
Viewing Angle					<u> </u>	5
x axis, right(Φ=0°)	Θr	40	45		degree	
x axis, left ( $\Phi$ =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 average of 5 point across the LCD surface 50cm from the surface with all pixels displaying white. For more information see FIG 1.

$$L_{WH} = Average(L_1, L_2, \dots L_5)$$

3. The variation in surface luminance , The panel total variation ( $\delta_{WHITE}$ ) is determined by measuring L<sub>N</sub> at each test position 1 through 13 and then defined as followed numerical formula. For more information see FIG 2.

$$\delta_{\text{WHITE}} = \frac{\text{Maximum}(\mathsf{L}_{1}, \mathsf{L}_{2}, \ \dots \ \mathsf{L}_{13})}{\text{Minimum}(\mathsf{L}_{1}, \mathsf{L}_{2}, \ \dots \ \mathsf{L}_{13})}$$

- 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

\* 
$$f_V = 60Hz$$

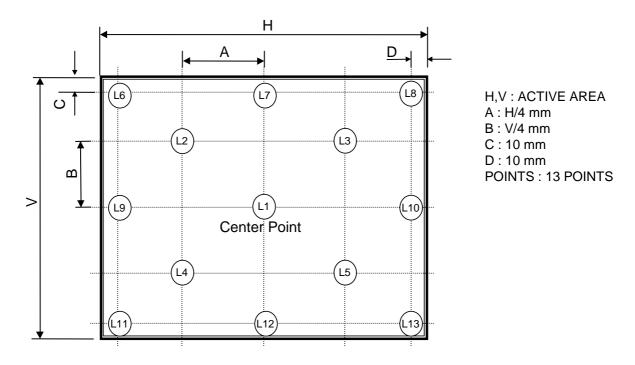
Gray Level	Luminance [%] (Typ)
LO	0.21
L7	1.85
L15	5.88
L23	11.8
L31	19.5
L39	33.7
L47	53.7
L55	77.3
L63	100

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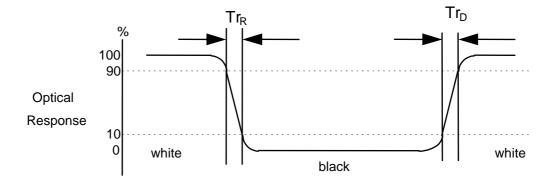
### FIG. 2 Luminance

<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".

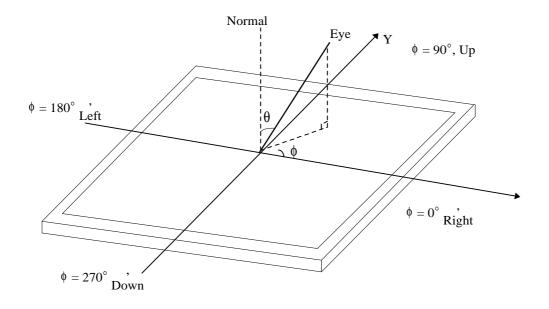


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# FIG. 4 Viewing angle

### <Dimension of viewing angle range>



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### 5. Mechanical Characteristics

The contents provide general mechanical characteristics for the model LP154WX4. In addition the figures in the next page are detailed mechanical drawing of the LCD.

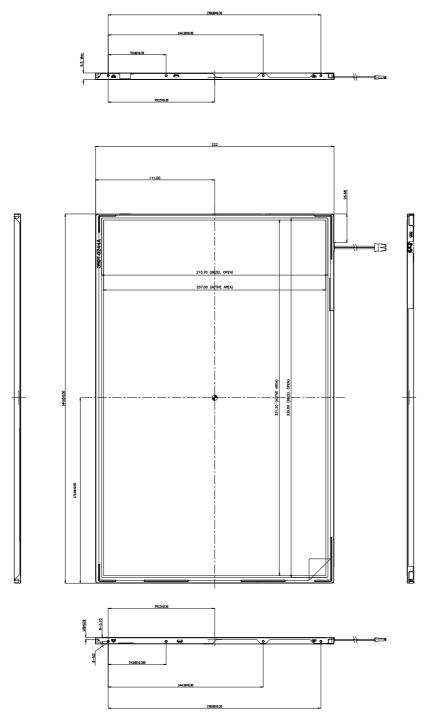
	Horizontal	344.0 ± 0.5mm				
Outline Dimension	Vertical	222.0 ± 0.5mm				
	Depth	6.5mm (max)				
Bezel Area	Horizontal	$335.0 \pm 0.5$ mm				
bezer Area	Vertical	210.7 ± 0.5mm				
Active Display Area	Horizontal	331.2 mm				
Active Display Area	Vertical	207.0 mm				
Weight	575g (Max.), 560g(Typ.)					
Surface Treatment	Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer					

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<FRONT VIEW>

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

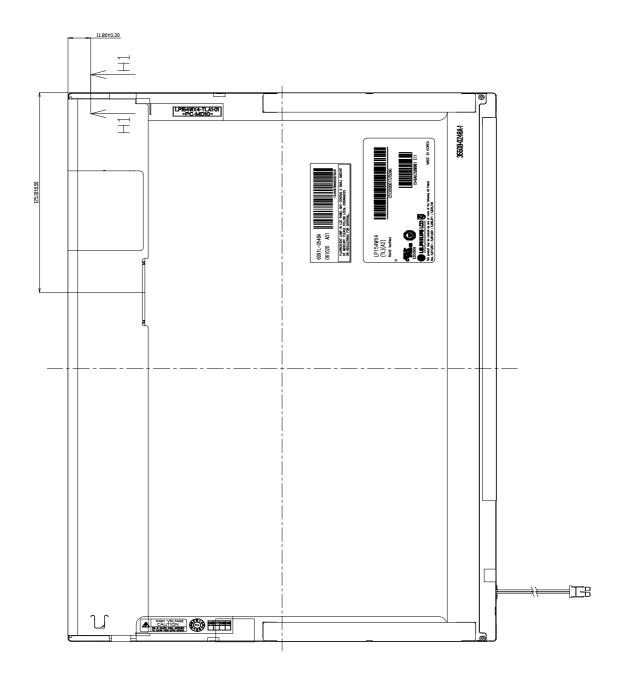


Lamp Wire Length : 61mm  $\pm$  5mm



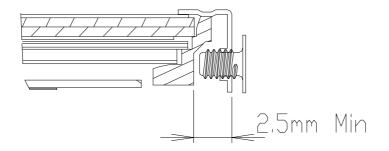
<REAR VIEW>

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





### [ DETAIL DESCRIPTION OF SIDE MOUNTING SCREW ]



# SECTION H1-H1

\*SCREW(8EA) TORQUE : 2.5kgf.cm max \*Screw Hole Depth : 2.5mm min \*Screw Length : max 2.5, min2.0

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

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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°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						

## { 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 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 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)

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## 8. Packing

# 8-1. Designation of Lot Mark

a) Lot Mark

A   B   C   D   E   F   G   H   I   J   K   L	М	L	K	J	ı	Н		F	Е	D	С	В	А	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	--

A,B,C : SIZE(INCH) D : YEAR

E: MONTH  $F \sim M$ : SERIAL NO.

### Note

### 1. YEAR

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mark	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

### 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	Α	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: 20 pcs

b) Box Size: 441mm ×373mm × 348mm

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### 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 :  $V=\pm 200 \text{mV}$ (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 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) 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.

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