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**DEVICE SPECIFICATION** 

# TFT-LCD Module MODEL LQ150X1LGN2C

☐ CUSTOMER'S APPROVAL
DATE
ВУ

**PRESENTED** 

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## RECORDS OF REVISION

LQ150X1LGN2C

SPEC No.	DATE	REVISED		SUMMARY	NOTE
		No.	PAGE		
LD-16908	Sep. 14. 2004				1st Issue
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#### 1. Application

This specification applies to the color 15.0 XGA TFT-LCD module LQ150X1LGN2C.

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#### 2. Overview

This module is a color active matrix LCD module incorporating amorphous silicon TFT (<u>Thin Film Transistor</u>). It is composed of a color TFT-LCD panel, driver ICs, control circuit, power supply circuit and a back light unit. Graphics and texts can be displayed on a  $1024 \times RGB \times 768$  dots panel with about 16 million colors by using LVDS (<u>Low Voltage Differential Signaling</u>) and supplying +3.3V DC supply voltages for TFT-LCD panel driving and supply voltage for backlight.

### 3. Mechanical Specifications

Parameter	Specifications	Unit
Display size	38 (Diagonal)	cm
	15.0 (Diagonal)	Inch
Active area	304.1 (H) × 228.1 (V)	mm
Pixel format	1024 (H) × 768 (V)	Pixel
	(1  pixel = R+G+B  dots)	
Pixel pitch	0.297 (H) × 0.297 (V)	mm
Pixel configuration	R, G, B vertical stripe	
Display mode	Normally white	
Unit outline dimensions *1	$326.0(W) \times 252.0(H) \times 11.5(D)$	mm
Mass	1100 (MAX)	б
Surface treatment	Anti-glare and hard-coating 2H	
	(Haze value = 28)	

<sup>\*1.</sup>Note: excluding back light cables, cover and pet sheet.

The thickness of module (D) doesn't contain the projection.

Outline dimensions are shown in Fig.1.

#### 4. Input Terminals

#### 4-1. TFT-LCD panel driving

CN1 (Interface signals and +3.3V DC power supply)

Using connectors : DF14H-20P-1.25H (Hirose Electric Co., Ltd.)

Corresponding connectors : DF14-20S-1.25C(Connector)

DF14-2628SCFA(Terminal)

Corresponding LVDS Transmitter : THC63LVDM83R(Thine) or compatible

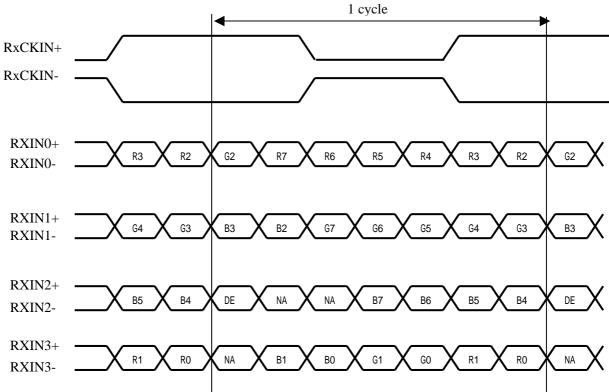
Pin No.	Symbol	Function	Remark
1	Vcc	+3.3V Power supply	
2	Vcc	+3.3V Power supply	
3	GND		
4	GND		
5	RXIN0-	Receiver signal (-)	LVDS
6	RXIN0+	Receiver signal (+)	LVDS
7	GND		
8	RXIN1-	Receiver signal (-)	LVDS
9	RXIN1+	Receiver signal (+)	LVDS
10	GND		
11	RXIN2-	Receiver signal (-)	LVDS
12	RXIN2+	Receiver signal (+)	LVDS
13	GND		
14	RXCKIN-	Clock signal (-)	LVDS
15	RXCKIN+	Clock signal (+)	LVDS
16	GND		
17	RXIN3-	Receiver signal (-)	LVDS
18	RXIN3+	Receiver signal (+)	LVDS
19	GND		
20	LVDS_SET	LVDS_SET	[note1]

## 4-2 Data Mapping 1) 8 bit input

【note1】 pin assignment with LVDS\_SET pin (Thine:THC63LVDM83R)

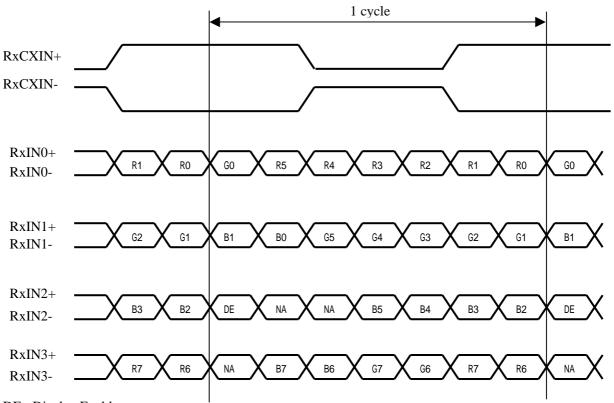
Transmitter		20pin LVDS_SET			
Pin No	Data	=L (GND) or Open	=H (3.3V)		
51	TA0	R2	R0 (LSB)		
52	TA1	R3	R1		
54	TA2	R4	R2		
55	TA3	R5	R3		
56	TA4	R6	R4		
3	TA5	R7 (MSB)	R5		
4	TA6	G2	G0 (LSB)		
6	TB0	G3	G1		
7	TB1	G4	G2		
11	TB2	G5	G3		
12	TB3	G6	G4		
14	TB4	G7 (MSB)	G5		
15	TB5	B2	B0 (LSB)		
19	TB6	В3	B1		
20	TC0	B4	B2		
22	TC1	B5	В3		
23	TC2	B6	B4		
24	TC3	B7 (MSB)	B5		
27	TC4	(NA)	(NA)		
28	TC5	(NA)	(NA)		
30	TC6	DE	DE		
50	TD0	R0 (LSB)	R6		
2	TD1	R1	R7 (MSB)		
8	TD2	G0 (LSB)	G6		
10	TD3	G1	G7 (MSB)		
16	TD4	B0 (LSB)	B6		
18	TD5	B1	B7 (MSB)		
25	TD6	(NA)	(NA)		

#### <LVDS\_SET=L or Open>



DE : Display Enable NA : Not Available

#### <LVDS\_SET =H>



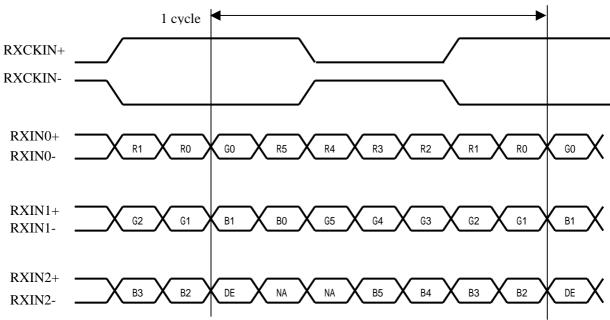
DE : Display Enable NA : Not Available

#### 4-2 Data Mapping

#### 2) 6 bit input

Inote1 pin assignment with LVDS\_SET pin (Thine:THC63LVDM83R)

Transmitter		20pin LVDS_SET		
Pin No	Data	=L (GND) or Open	=H (3.3V)	
51	TA0	R0 (LSB)	-	
52	TA1	R1	-	
54	TA2	R2	-	
55	TA3	R3	-	
56	TA4	R4	-	
3	TA5	R5 (MSB)	-	
4	TA6	G0 (LSB)	•	
6	TB0	G1	-	
7	TB1	G2	-	
11	TB2	G3	-	
12	TB3	G4	•	
14	TB4	G5 (MSB)	1	
15	TB5	B0 (LSB)	-	
19	TB6	B1	-	
20	TC0	B2	-	
22	TC1	В3	-	
23	TC2	B4	-	
24	TC3	B5 (MSB)	•	
27	TC4	(NA)	•	
28	TC5	(NA)	-	
30	TC6	DE	-	
50	TD0	GND	-	
2	TD1	GND	-	
8	TD2	GND	-	
10	TD3	GND	-	
16	TD4	GND	-	
18	TD5	GND	-	
25	TD6	(NA)	-	

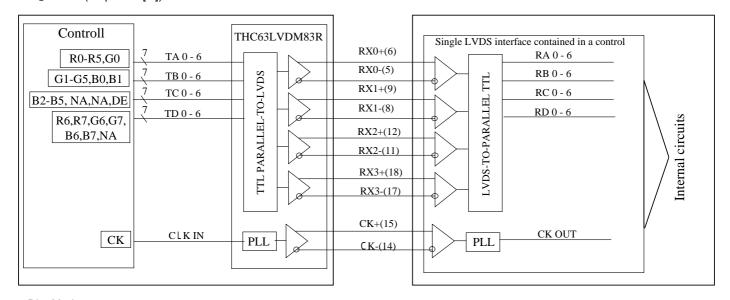


DE : Display Enable NA : Not Available

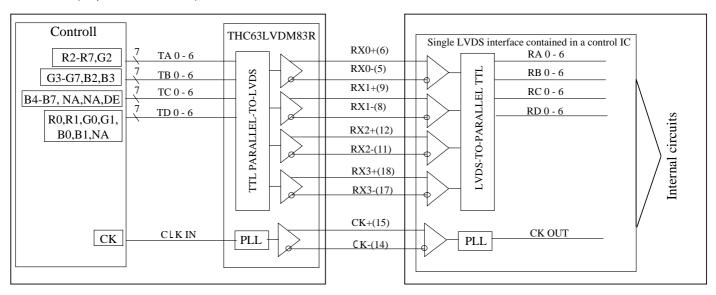
In case of supplying 6 bit signal, it is recommended to connect pin No.17(Rx3-) with VCC(3.3V), and No.18(Rx3+) with GND(0V).

(Computer Side)

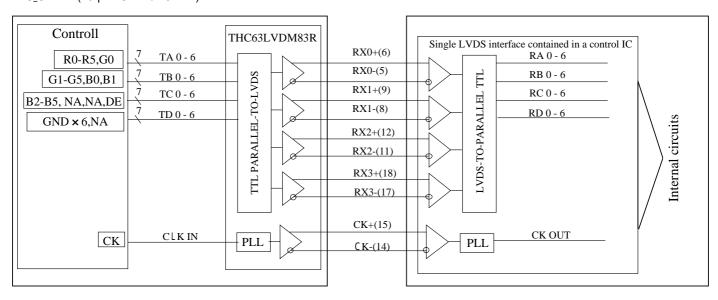
8Bit Mode LVDS\_SET=H (20 pin=3.3[V]) (TFT-LCD side)



8Bit Mode LVDS\_SET=L (20 pin=GND or OPEN)



6Bit Mode LVDS\_SET=L (20 pin=GND or OPEN)



#### 4-4 Backlight

#### CN 2, 3

The module-side connector : BHSR-02VS-1 (JST)
The user-side connector : SM02B-BHSS-1-TB (JST)

Pin no.	symbol	I/O	Function				
1	$V_{HIGH}$	I	Power supply for lamp	(High voltage side)			
2	$V_{LOW}$	I	Power supply for lamp	(Low voltage side)			

TFT LCD back view

| Red cable is V\_{sigst} 1 | CN2 |
| Gray cable is V\_{LON} 2 | CN3 |
| Gray cable is V\_{LON} 2 | CN3 | CN3

#### 5. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Ratings	Unit	Remark
Supply voltage	Vcc	Ta=25	0 ~ +4.0	V	
Lamp Input voltage	VHIGH	-	0 ~ + 2700	Vrms	
Storage temperature	$T_{STG}$	-	- 25 ~ +60		[Note1]
Operating temperature (Ambient)	T <sub>OPA</sub>	-	0 ~ +50		

[Note1] Humidity: 95%RH Max. (Ta 40)

Maximum wet-bulb temperature at 39 or less. (Ta>40)

No condensation.

#### 6. Electrical Characteristics

#### 6-1. TFT-LCD panel driving

Ta = 25

	Parameter		Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Remark
Vcc	Supply voltage		Vcc	+3.0	+3.3	+3.6	V	[Note2]
	Current dissipation		Icc	-	425	700	mA	[Note3]
Permi	ssive input ripple v	oltage	$V_{RF}$	-	1	100	mVp-p	Vcc=+3.3V
Differ	Differential input High		$V_{TH}$	-	-	+100	mV	$V_{CM} = +1.2V$
thresh	old voltage	Low	$V_{TL}$	-100	ı	-	mV	【Note1】
Input	Input current (High)		$I_{OH}$	-	-	± 10	μΑ	V <sub>I</sub> =2.4V, Vcc=3.6V
Input current (Low)		$I_{OL}$	-	-	± 10	μA	V <sub>I</sub> =0V, Vcc=3.6V	
Ter	minal resistor		$R_{\mathrm{T}}$	-	100	-		Differential input

[Note1]  $V_{CM}$ : Common mode voltage of LVDS driver.

#### [Note2]

1 ) On-off sequences of Vcc and data

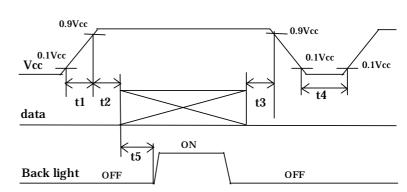
0 < t1 10ms

0 < t2 10ms

0 < t3 1s

1s t4

200ms t5



Power sequence for Backlight is not especially specified, however it is recommended to consider some timing difference between LVDS input and Backlight input as shown above.

If the Backlight lights on before LCD starting, or if the Backlight is kept on after LCD stopping, the screen may look white for a moment or abnormal image may be displayed.

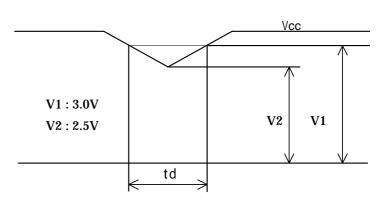
This is caused by variation in output signal from timing generator at LVDS input on or off. It does not cause the damage to the LCD module.

#### 2) Dip conditions for supply voltage

1) V2 Vcc < V1 td 10ms

2) Vcc < V2

Vcc-dip conditions should also follow the on-off conditions.



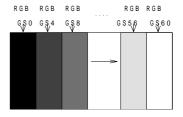
#### [Note3] Typical current situation : 16-gray-bar pattern

Vcc=+3.3V, CK=65MHz

Horizontal period =20.7 us

Gray scale: GS(4n)

 $n=0 \sim 15$ 



The explanation of each gray scale, GS(4n), is described below section 8-2.

#### 6-2. Backlight

The back light system is an edge-lighting type with 2 CCFTs (Cold Cathode Fluorescent Tube).

The characteristics of the lamp are shown in the following table.

The value mentioned below is at the case of one CCFT.

CCFT Model Name: KTBE24MSTF-530.5KB270-Z-L (STANLEY ELECTRIC CO.,LTD)

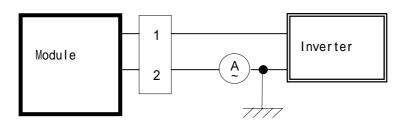
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Remark		
Lamp current range	$I_L$	3.0	4.5	5.0	mArms	[Note1]		
Lamp voltage	$V_{\rm L}$	-	1000	1150	Vrms	IL=4.5 mArms Ta=25 60kHz		
Lamp power consumption	$P_L$	-	4.5	5.2	W	[Note2]		
						I <sub>L</sub> =4.5 mArms Ta=25 60kHz		
Lamp frequency	FL	40	60	70	kHz	[Note3]		
Kick-off voltage	Vs	-	-	2200	Vrms	Ta=0 60kHz [Note4]		
Lamp life time	TL	50,000	-	-	hour	[Note5]		

[Note1] A lamp can be light in the range of lamp current shown above.

Maximum rating for current is measured by high frequency current measurement equipment connected to  $V_{LOW}$  at circuit showed below.

(Note: To keep enough kick-off voltage and necessary steady voltage for CCFT.)

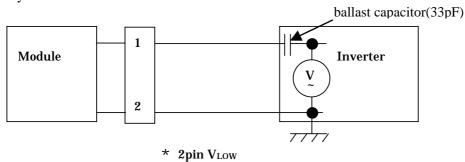
Lamp frequency :  $40 \sim 70 \text{kHz}$ Ambient temperature :  $0 \sim 50$ 



- [Note2] Referential data per one CCFT by calculation (  $IL \times VL$  ). The data don't include loss at inverter.
- [Note3] Lamp frequency of inverter may produce interference with horizontal synchronous frequency, and this may cause horizontal beat on the display. Therefore, adjust lamp frequency, and keep inverter as far as from module or use electronic shielding between inverter and module to avoid interference.
- [Note4] This is transformer output voltage at 33pF for the ballast capacitor of a DC-AC inverter.

The kick-off voltage may rise up in the user set, please decide the open output voltage by checking not to occur lighting failure under operating state.

The open output voltage should be applied to the lamp for more than 1 second to startup. Otherwise the lamp may not be turned on.



[Note5] Lamp life time is defined as the time when either or occurs in the continuous operation under the condition of Ta=25 and I<sub>L</sub>=4.5 mA rms.

Brightness becomes 50% of the original value under standard condition.

Kick-off voltage at Ta=0 exceeds 2200 V<sub>rms</sub> value.

#### 《Note》

The performance of the backlight, for example lifetime or brightness, is much influenced by the characteristics of the DC-AC inverter for the lamp. When you design or order the inverter, please make sure that a poor lighting caused by the mismatch of the backlight and the inverter (miss-lighting, flicker, etc.) never occurs. When you confirm it, the module should be operated in the same condition as it is installed in your instrument.

Use the lamp inverter power source incorporating such safeguard as overvoltage / overcurrent protective circuit or lamp voltage waveform detection circuit, which should have individual control of each lamp.

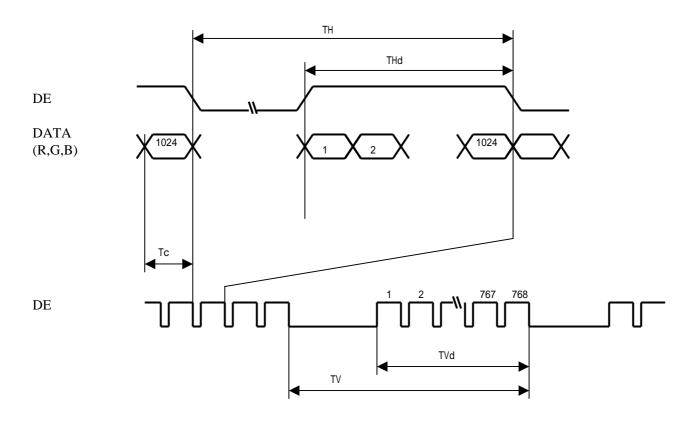
In case one circuit without such individual control is connected to more than two lamps, excessive current may flow into one lamp when the other one is not in operation.

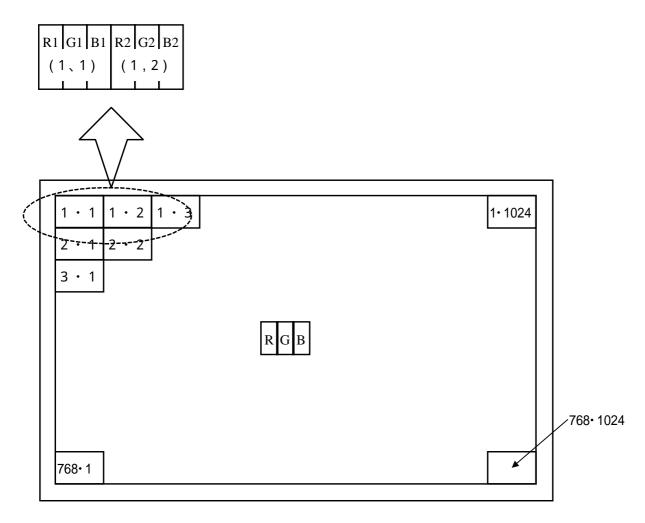
#### 7. Timing characteristics of input signals

#### 7-1. Timing characteristics

	Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Clock signal	Frequency	1/Tc	50.0	65.0	80.0	MHz
ENAB signal	Horizontal period	TH	1056	1344	1720	clock
			16.0	20.7	23.4	μs
	Horizontal period (High)	THd	1024	1024	1024	clock
	Vertical period	TV	773	806	990	line
	Vertical period (High)	TVd	768	768	768	line

[Note] In case of using the long vertical period, the deterioration of display quality, flicker etc. may occur.





Display Position of Data (V,H)

### 8. Input Signals, Basic Display Colors and Gray Scale of Each Color

8-1 8bit input

ا	-1 8bi	t inpu	<i>1</i> L																							
			Data signal																							
	Colors & Gray scale	Gray Scale	RO	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	G0	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	G6	G7	В0	B1	B2	В3	B4	B5	В6	В7
Basic Color	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
	Blue	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Χ	Χ	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Green	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Χ	Χ	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cyan	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Χ	Χ	1	1	1	1	1	1	Χ	Χ	1	1	1	1	1	1
Colo	Red	-	Χ	Χ	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ř	Magenta	-	Χ	Χ	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Χ	Χ	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Yellow	-	Χ	Χ	1	1	1	1	1	1	Χ	Χ	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White	-	Χ	Χ	1	1	1	1	1	1	Χ	Χ	1	1	1	1	1	1	Χ	Χ	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Black	GS0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Û	GS1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gray Scale of Red	Darker	GS2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sca	Û	$\downarrow$	<b>V</b>								<b>V</b>						<b>V</b>									
le of	Û	$\downarrow$	↓							↓						<b>V</b>										
Rec	Brighter	GS250	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Û	GS251	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red	GS252	Χ	Χ	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Black	GS0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G	Û	GS1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ray S	Darker	GS2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scale	Û	$\downarrow$	<b>V</b>							↓						<b>V</b>										
e of o	Û	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$							↓						<b>V</b>										
Gray Scale of Green	Brighter	GS250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
n	Û	GS251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green	GS252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Χ	Χ	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Black	GS0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G	仓	GS1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gray Scale of Blue	Darker	GS2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	仓	$\rightarrow$	<b>V</b>							<b>V</b>									_	V						
e of	Û	$\rightarrow$				`	ν							1	<u> </u>							`	V			
Blu	Brighter	GS250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
(0	Û	GS251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
	Blue	GS252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Χ	Χ	1	1	1	1	1	1

<sup>0:</sup> Low level voltage,

Each basic color can be displayed in 253 gray scales from 8 bit data signals. According to the combination of total 24 bit data signals, the 16-million-color display can be achieved on the screen.

<sup>1 :</sup> High level voltage.

X:Don't care.

8-2 6bit input

8-	2 0011	Data signal																		
												<del></del>								
	Colors & Gray scale	Gray Scale	R0	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	G0	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	В0	B1	B2	В3	B4	В5
	-																			
	Black	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Basic Color	Green	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cyan	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Red	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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
Gray	Black	GS0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	仓	GS1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Darker	GS2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sca	仓	$\downarrow$	Ψ						↓						<b>V</b>					
Gray Scale of Red	Û	<b>\rightarrow</b>	ullet						<b>V</b>						<b>V</b>					
	Brighter	GS61	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	Û	GS62	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red	GS63	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Black	GS0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G	仓	GS1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ray	Darker	GS2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scal	仓	<b>\</b>	<b>V</b>						<b>\</b>						<b>V</b>					
Gray Scale of Green	Û	$\downarrow$	ullet					$\downarrow$						↓						
Gre	Brighter	GS61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
en	Û	GS62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green	GS63	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Black	GS0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Û	GS1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gray Scale of Blue	Darker	GS2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	仓	<b>V</b>	<b>V</b>						<b>V</b>					<b>V</b>						
	Û	<b>V</b>	$\psi$					$\downarrow$							,	V				
	Brighter	GS61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
ЭЕ	Û	GS62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
	Blue	GS63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1

0 : Low level voltage,

1 : High level voltage.

Each basic color can be displayed in 64 gray scales from 6 bit data signals. According to the combination of total 18 bit data signals, the 262,144-color display can be achieved on the screen.

#### 9. Optical Characteristics

Ta=25 , Vcc = +3.3V

								$=23$ , VCC $=\pm 3.3$ V
Parameter		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Remark
Viewing	Vertical	11	CR 5	40	55	-	Deg.	[Note1,4]
angle		12		70	80	-	Deg.	
range	Horizontal	21, 22		70	80	-	Deg.	
	Vertical	11	CR 10	30	45	-	Deg.	
		12		45	55	-	Deg.	
	Horizontal	21, 22		50	60	-	Deg.	
Cont	rast ratio	C R	=0 °	250	350	-		[ Note2,4 ]
Respor	nse Time	d+ r		-	16	25	ms	[ Note3,4 ]
Chron	naticity of	X		0.283	0.313	0.343		【Note4】
V	Vhite	у		0.299	0.329	0.359		
Chromaticity of		X		0.551	0.581	0.611		
Red		у		0.292	0.322	0.352		
Chron	naticity of	X		0.277	0.307	0.337		
Green		у	=0 °	0.516	0.546	0.576		
Chromaticity of		X		0.121	0.151	0.181		
Blue		у		0.097	0.127	0.157		
Luminance of white		YL		200	260	-	cd/m <sup>2</sup>	IL=4.5mA rms
								fL=60kHz
								【Note4】
White Uniformity		W		-	-	1.25	-	【Note5】

The measurement shall be executed 30 minutes after lighting at rating.

The optical characteristics shall be measured in a dark room or equivalent state with the method shown

Photodetector(EZ-CONTRAST)

Center of screen( =0 °)

TFT-LCD-Module

Fig2-1 Viewing angle measurement method

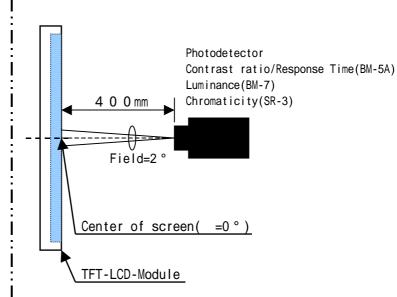
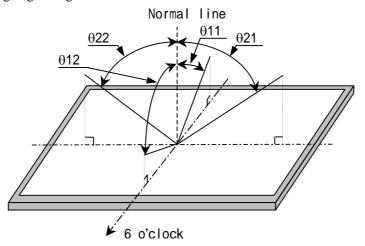


Fig2-2 Luminance/Contrast ratio/Response time/Chromaticity measurement method

#### [Note1] Definitions of viewing angle range:

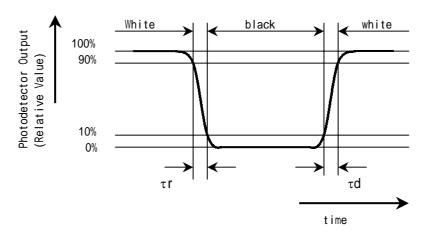


#### [Note2] Definition of contrast ratio:

The contrast ratio is defined as the following.

#### [Note3] Definition of response time:

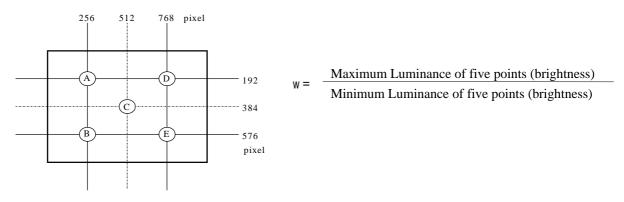
The response time is defined as the following figure and shall be measured by switching the input signal for "black" and "white".



[Note4] This shall be measured at center of the screen.

#### [Note5] Definition of white uniformity:

White uniformity is defined as the following with five measurements  $(A \sim E)$ .



#### 10. Handling Precautions

- a) Be sure to turn off the power supply when inserting or disconnecting the cable.
- b) Be sure to design the cabinet so that the module can be installed without any extra stress such as warp or twist.
- c) Since the front polarize is easily damaged, pay attention not to scratch it.
- d) Since long contact with water may cause discoloration or spots, wipe off water drop immediately.
- e) When the panel surface is soiled, wipe it with absorbent cotton or other soft cloth.
- f) Since the panel is made of glass, it may break or crack if dropped or bumped on hard surface. Handle with care.
- g) Since CMOS LSI is used in this module, take care of static electricity and take the human earth into consideration when handling.
- h) Make sure the four mounting holes of the module are grounded sufficiently. Take electro-magnetic interference (EMI) into consideration.
- i) The module has some printed circuit boards (PCBs) on the back side. Take care to keep them form any stress or pressure when handling or installing the module; otherwise some of electronic parts on the PCBs may be damaged.
- j) Observe all other precautionary requirements in handling components.
- k) When some pressure is added onto the module from rear side constantly, it causes display non-uniformity issue, functional defect, etc. So, please avoid such design.
- When handling LCD modules and assembling them into cabinets, please be noted that long-term storage in the environment of oxidization or deoxidization gas and the use of such materials as reagent, solvent, adhesive, resin, etc. which generate these gasses, may cause corrosion and discoloration of the LCD modules.

#### 11. Packing form

- a) Production country: JAPAN, TAIWAN, CHINA
- b) Piling number of cartons: maximum 6 cartons
- c) Packing quantity in one carton: 10 modules
- d) Carton size :  $408mm(W) \times 340mm(H) \times 398mm(D)$
- e) total mass of one carton filled with full modules: 12.0kg(typ.)
- f) Packing form is shown in Fig.3

#### 12 . Reliability test items

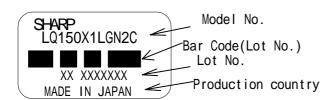
No	Test item	Conditions
1	High temperature storage test	Ta = 60 240h
2	Low temperature storage test	Ta = -25 240h
3	High temperature	Ta = 40 ; 95% RH 240h
	& high humidity operation test	(No condensation)
4	High temperature operation test	Ta = 50 240h
		(The panel temp. must be less than 60 )
5	Low temperature operation test	Ta = 0 240H
6	Vibration test	Waveform : Sine wave
	(non- operating)	Frequency: 10 ~ 57Hz/Vibration width (one side): 0.075mm
		: $58 \sim 500$ Hz/Gravity : $9.8$ m/s <sup>2</sup>
		Sweep time: 11minutes
		Test period: 3 hours
		(1 hour for each direction of X,Y,Z)
7	Shock test	Max. gravity: 490m/s <sup>2</sup>
	(non- operating)	Pulse width: 11ms, sine wave
		Direction: $\pm X$ , $\pm Y$ , $\pm Z$ ,
		once for each direction.
8	Thermal shock test	Ta= $-25 \sim 60$ ; 5 cycles
	(Storage)	Test period: 10 hours (1 hour for each temperature)
9	Altitude	Ta=50 ,70kPa,3,048m(10,000ft), t=24h (Operating)
		Ta=70 ,12kPa,15,240m(50,000ft), t=24h (Storage)

#### [ Result Evaluation Criteria ]

Under the display quality test conditions with normal operation state, these shall be no change which may affect practical display function.

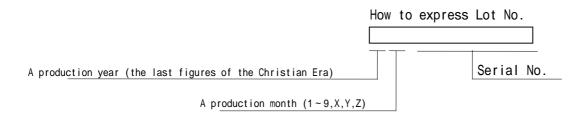
#### 13. Others

1) Lot No. and indication Bar Code Label:

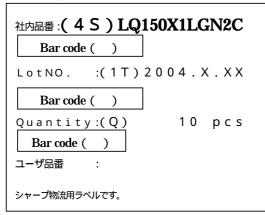


#### Production country

Japan	MADE IN JAPAN
Taiwan	MADE IN TAIWAN
China	MADE IN CHINA



2) Packing Label



TYPE	L Q 1 5 0 X 1 L G N 2 C							
QUANTITY	1 0							
LOT(DATA)	04.09.13							

Made in TAIWAN

Model No. (LQ150X1LGN2C)

Lot No. (Date)

Quantity

Made in JAPAN / CHINA

- 3) Adjusting volume have been set optimally before shipment, so do not change any adjusted value. If adjusted value is changed, the specification may not be satisfied.
- 4) Disassembling the module can cause permanent damage and should be strictly avoided.
- 5) Please be careful since image retention may occur when a fixed pattern is displayed for a long time.
- 6) The chemical compound which causes the destruction of ozone layer is not being used.
- 7) Warning of mercury and material information of LPG (Light Pipe Guide) are printed on the back of the module.

MATERIAL INFORMATION >PLASTIC LIGHT GUIDE:PMMA<

8)Cold cathode fluorescent lamp in LCD PANEL contains a small amount of mercury, Please follow local ordinances or regulations for disposal.

COLD CATHODE FLUORESCENT LAMP IN LCD PANEL CONTAINS A SMALL AMOUNT OF MERCURY, PLEASE FOLLOW LOCAL ORDINANCES OR REGULATION FOR DISPOSAL 当該液晶ディスプレイパネルは蛍光管が組み込まれていますので、地方自冶体の条例、または、規則に従って廃棄ください。

9) When any question or issue occurs, it shall be solved by mutual discussion.

#### 14. Carton storage condition

Temperature 0 to 40

Humidity 95% RH or less

Reference condition: 20 to 35, 85%RH or less (summer)

: 5 to 15, 85% RH or less (winter)

• the total storage time (40 ,95%RH): 240H or less

Sunlight Be sure to shelter a product from the direct sunlight.

Atmosphere Harmful gas, such as acid and alkali which bites electronic components and/or

wires must not be detected.

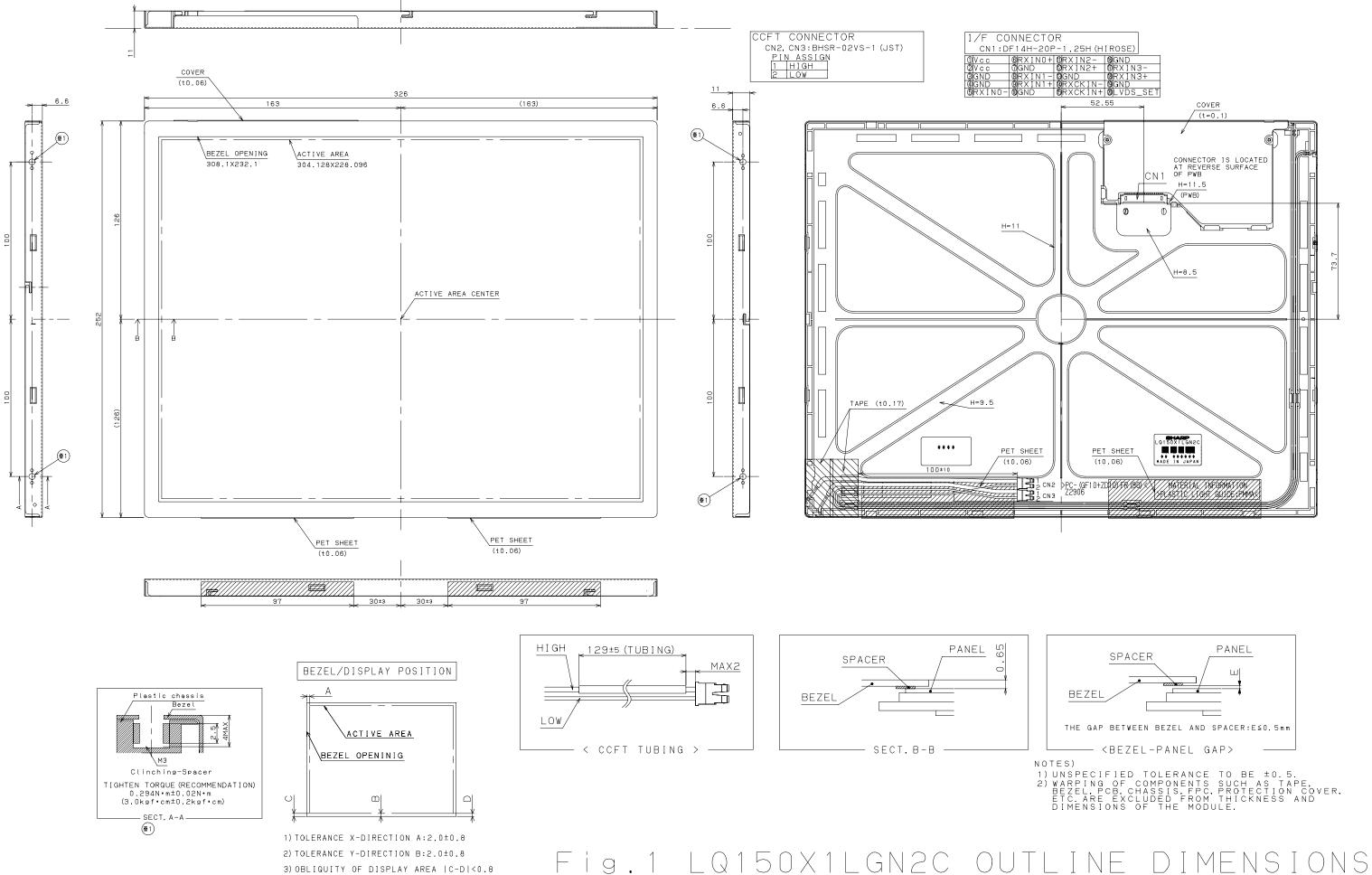
Notes Be sure to put cartons on palette or base, don't put it on floor, and store them with

removing from wall

Please take care of ventilation in storehouse and around cartons, and control

changing temperature is within limits of natural environment

Storage period 1 year



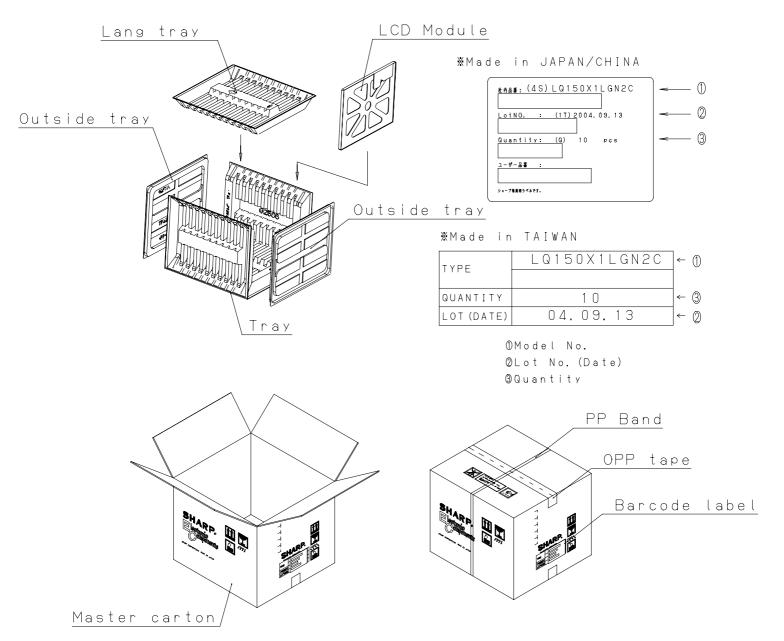


Fig. 3 Packing Form (LQ150X1LGN2C)