

TFT LCD Approval Specification

MODEL NO.: G150X1 –L02

Customer :	
Approved by :	
Note :	

記錄	工作	審核	角色	投票
2006-12-19 15:56:54 CST	Approve by Dept. Mgr.(QA RA)	ys_lai(賴育賢 /54881/52755/43154)	Department Manager(QA RA)	Accept
2006-12-18 08:50:32 CST	Approve by Director	teren_lin(林添仁 /56910/36064)	Director	Accept



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REVISION HISTORY

Version	Date	Page (New)	Section	Description
Ver 2.0	Dec.15, '06	All	All	Approval Specification was first issued.



1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

G150X1-L02 is a 15.0" TFT Liquid Crystal Display module with 2 CCFL Backlight units and 20 pins LVDS interface. This module supports 1024 x 768 XGA mode and can display 16.2M colors.

The PSWG is to establish a set of displays with standard mechanical dimensions and select electrical interface requirements for an industry standard 15.0" XGA LCD panel and the inverter module for Backlight is not built in.

1.2 FEATURES

- XGA (1024 x 768 pixels) resolution
- DE (Data Enable) only mode
- LVDS Interface with 1pixel/clock
- PSWG (Panel Standardization Working Group)
- Wide operating temperature.
- RoHS compliance

1.3 APPLICATION

- -TFT LCD Monitor
- -TFT LCD TV
- Factory Application
- Amusement
- Vehicle

1.4 GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Item	Specification	Unit	Note
Active Area	304.128 (H) x 228.096(V) (15.0" diagonal)	mm	(1)
Bezel Opening Area	307.4(H) x 231.3(V)	mm	(1)
Driver Element	a-Si TFT active matrix	-	-
Pixel Number	1024 x R.G.B x 768	pixel	-
Pixel Pitch	0.297(H) x 0.297(W)	mm	-
Pixel Arrangement	RGB vertical Stripe	-	-
Display Colors	16,194,277	color	-
Display Mode	Normally White	-	-
Surface Treatment	Hard Coating (3H), Anti-Glare (Haze 25)	-	-

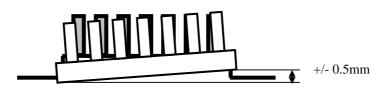


1.5 MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

lt	em	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note
	Horizontal(H)	326.0	326.5	327.0	mm	(1)
Module Size	Vertical(V)	253.0	253.5	254.0	mm	(1)
	Depth(D)	-	-	14.35	mm	(1)(2)
We	Weight		-	1100	g	-

Note (1) Please refer to the attached drawings for more information of front and back outline dimensions.

Note (2) The depth is without connector.





2. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

2.1 ABSOLUTE RATINGS OF ENVIRONMENT

Item	Symbol	Va	lue	Unit	Note	
lien	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Onit	NOLE	
Storage Temperature	T _{ST}	-40	80	٥C	(0), (1)	
Operating Ambient Temperature	T _{OP}	-30	70	°C	(0), (1), (2)	

Test Item	Test Condition	Note	
High Temperature Storage Test	80ºC, 240 hours		
Low Temperature Storage Test	-40°C, 240 hours]	
Thermal Shock Storage Test	-40°C, 0.5hour 80 , 0.5hour; 100cycles, 1hour/cycle		
High Temperature Operation Test	70°C, 240 hours	(1) (2)	
Low Temperature Operation Test	-30°C, 240 hours	(1), (2)	
High Temperature & High Humidity Operation Test			
Heat Cycle Operation Test	-30°C, 1hour 70°C, 1hour; 50cycles, 4hour/cycle		
	150pF, 330 , 1sec/cycle		
ESD Test (Operation)	Condition 1 : panel contact, ±8KV	(2)	
	Condition 2 : panel non-contact ±15KV		
Shock (Non-Operating)	50G, 11ms, half sine wave, 1 time for $\pm X$, $\pm Y$, $\pm Z$ direction	(2), (3)	
Vibration (Non-Operating)	1.5G 10 ~ 500 Hz sine wave 1.5mm Max 30min/cv/cle 1		

Note (0) All test conditions are as above table.

Note (1) Temperature and relative humidity range is shown in the figure below.

(a) 90 %RH Max. (Ta \leq 40 °C).

- (b) Wet-bulb temperature should be 39 °C Max. (Ta > 40 °C).
- (c) No condensation of water.
- Note (2) No display malfunctions.
- Note (3) At testing Vibration and Shock, the fixture in holding the module has to be hard and rigid enough so that the module would not be twisted or bent by the fixture.
- Note (4) Temperature of panel display surface area should be 80 °C Max.



2.2 ELECTRICAL ABSOLUTE RATINGS

2.2.1 TFT LCD MODULE

Item	Symbol	Va	lue	Llnit	Note
ltem	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	NOLE
Power Supply Voltage	V _{DD}	-0.3	4.0	V	

2.2.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT

ltom	Symbol	Va	lue	Unit	Note
Item	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Note
Lamp Voltage	VL	-	2.5K	V _{RMS}	(1), (2), I _L = 8 mA
Lamp Current	١L	-	8.5	mA _{RMS}	(1) (2)
Lamp Frequency	FL	40	80	KHz	(1), (2)

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

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

Note (2) Specified values are for lamp (Refer to Section 3.2 for further information).



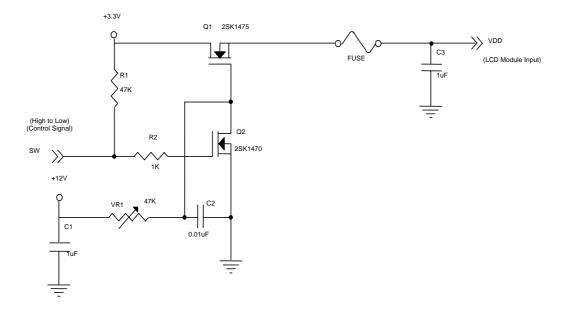
3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

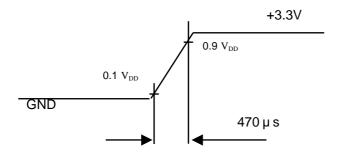
3.1 TFT LCD MODULE(1)

Parameter	Parameter			Value	Unit	Note	
Falameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Offic	NOLE	
Power Supply Voltage	Power Supply Voltage			3.3	3.6	V	-
Ripple Voltage	Ripple Voltage			-	100	mVp-p	
Rush Current		I _{RUSH}	-	-	2.0	Α	(2)
Power Supply Current	White	lcc	-	500		mA	(3)a
	Black		-	750		mA	(3)b
Differential Input Voltage for "H" Level		V _{IH}	-	-	100	mV	-
LVDS Receiver Threshold "L" Level		VIL	-100	-	-	mV	-
Terminating Resistor		R _T		100	-	Ohm	-

Note (1) The module should be always operated within above ranges.

Note (2) Measurement Conditions:







Note (3) The specified power supply current is under the conditions at V_{DD} =3.3V, Ta = 25 ± 2 °C, DC Current and f_v = 60 Hz, whereas a power dissipation check pattern below is displayed.

a. White Pattern

b. Black Pattern



Active Area



Active Area

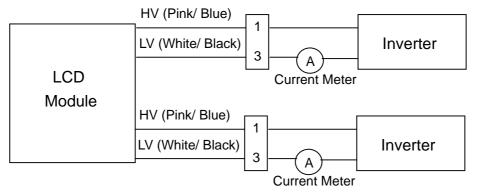


3.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT

Ta = 25 ± 2 °C

Parameter	Symbol		Value	Unit	Note	
raiametei	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Offic	NOLE
Lamp Input Voltage	VL	522	580	638	V _{RMS}	$I_{L} = 8.0 \text{ mA}$
Lamp Current	١L	2	8	8.5	mA_{RMS}	(1)
Lamp Turn On Voltage	Vs			1400(0)	V _{RMS}	(2)
				1210 (25)	V _{RMS}	(2)
Operating Frequency	FL	40		80	KHz	(3)
Lamp Life Time	L _{BL}	50000			Hrs	(5)
Power Consumption	PL	4.18	4.64	5.1	W	(4), I _L = 8.0 mA

Note (1) Lamp current is measured by utilizing a high frequency current meter as shown below:



- Note (2) The voltage that must be larger than Vs should be applied to the lamp for more than 1 second after startup. Otherwise, the lamp may not be turned on normally.
- Note (3) The lamp frequency may generate interference with horizontal synchronous frequency from the display, and this may cause line flow on the display. In order to avoid interference, the lamp frequency should be detached from the horizontal synchronous frequency and its harmonics as far as possible.

Note (4) $P_L = I_L X V_L$

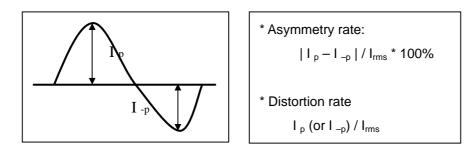
- Note (5) The lifetime of lamp is defined as the time when it continues to operate under the conditions at Ta = 25 ± 2 °C and I_L =8.0mA_{RMS} until one of the following events occurs:
 - (a) When the brightness becomes \leq 50% of its original value.
 - (b) When the effective ignition length becomes ≤ 80% of its original value. (Effective ignition length is defined as an area that the brightness is less than 70% compared to the center point.)
- Note (6) The waveform of the voltage output of inverter must be area-symmetric and the design of the inverter must have specifications for the modularized lamp. The performance of the Backlight, such as lifetime or brightness, is greatly influenced by the characteristics of the DC-AC inverter for the lamp. All the parameters of an inverter should be carefully designed to avoid generating too much current leakage from high voltage output of the inverter. When designing or ordering 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. If the above situation is confirmed, the module should be operated in the same manners when it is installed in your instrument.



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 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.

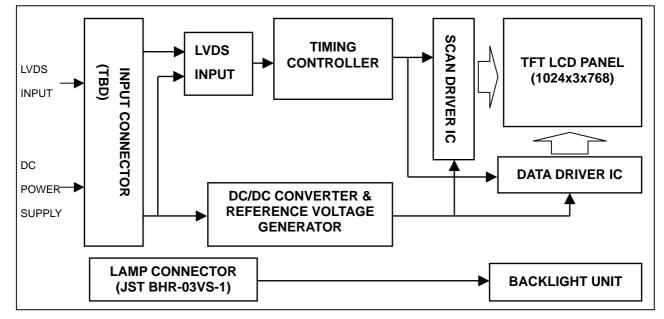
Requirements for a system inverter design, which is intended to have a better display performance, a better power efficiency and a more reliable lamp. It shall help increase the lamp lifetime and reduce its leakage current.

- a. The asymmetry rate of the inverter waveform should be 10% below;
- b. The distortion rate of the waveform should be within $2 \pm 10\%$;
- c. The ideal sine wave form shall be symmetric in positive and negative polarities



4. BLOCK DIAGRAM

4.1 TFT LCD MODULE





4.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT

A HV (Pink) A LV (White) A A LV (White) A A LV (White) A L

5. INPUT TERMINAL PIN ASSIGNMENT

5.1 TFT LCD MODULE

Pin No.	Symbol	Function	Polarity	Note
1	VDD	Power Supply +3.3V(typical)		
2	VDD	Power Supply +3.3V(typical)		
3	GND	Ground		
4	GND	Ground		
5	RX0-	LVDS Differential Data Input	Negative	
6	RX0+	LVDS Differential Data Input	Positive	
7	GND	Ground		
8	RX1-	LVDS Differential Data Input	Negative	
9	RX1+	LVDS Differential Data Input	Positive	
10	GND	Ground		
11	RX2-	LVDS Differential Data Input	Negative	
12	RX2+	LVDS Differential Data Input	Positive	
13	GND	Ground		
14	RXCLK-	LVDS Differential Data Input	Negative	
15	RXCLK+	LVDS Differential Data Input	Positive	
16	GND	Ground		
17	RX3-	LVDS Differential Data Input	Negative	
18	RX3+	LVDS Differential Data Input	Positive	
19	GND	Ground		
20	NC	tied to ground		



(1)Connector Part No.: [Hirose] DF14H-20P-1.25H

(2)Matching socket Part No.: [Hirose] DF14-20S-1.25C

5.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT

Pin	Symbol	Description	Color
1	HV	High Voltage	Pink/ Blue
3	LV	Ground	White/ Black

Note (1) Connector Part No.: BHR-03VS-1 (JST) or equivalent

Note (2) Matching Connector Part No.: TBD or equivalent



5.3 COLOR DATA INPUT ASSIGNMENT

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

												D		Sig	nal										
Color		Red				Green					Blue														
		R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	R7	R6	G5	G4	G3	G2		G0	R7	R6	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red	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	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Colors		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(0) / 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(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grav	Red(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scale	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Of	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Red	Red(252)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
iteu	Red(252)	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(252)	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(0)/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(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grav	Green(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scale	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Of	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Green	Green(252)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green	Green(252)	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(252)	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(0) / 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(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gray	Blue(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Scale	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Of	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Blue	Blue(252)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Dide	Blue(252)	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(252)	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 (1) 0: Low Level Voltage, 1: High Level Voltage



6. INTERFACE TIMING

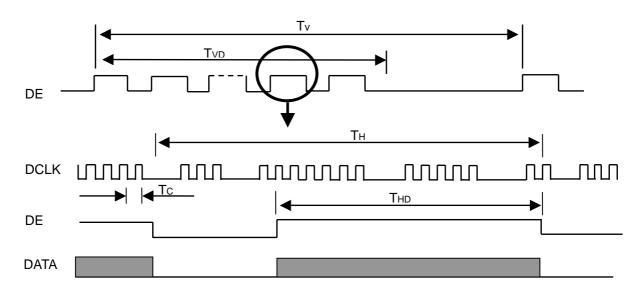
6.1 INPUT SIGNAL TIMING SPECIFICATIONS

The input signal timing specifications are shown as the following table and timing diagram.

Signal	Item	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note
DCLK	Pixel Clock	1/T _C	-	65	80	MHz	-
	Vertical Total Time	Τv	780	806	1200	Т _Н	-
DE	Vertical Address Time	T _{VD}	768	768	768	Т _Н	-
	Horizontal Total Time	Т _Н	1140	1344	1600	T _C	-
	Horizontal Address Time	T _{HD}	1024	1024	1024	T _C	-

Note (1) Because this module is operated by DE only mode, Hsync and Vsync input signals should be set to low logic level or ground. Otherwise, this module would operate abnormally.

INPUT SIGNAL TIMING DIAGRAM

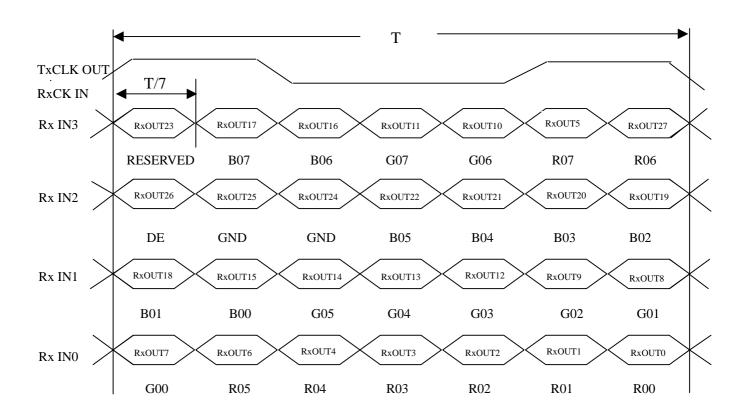




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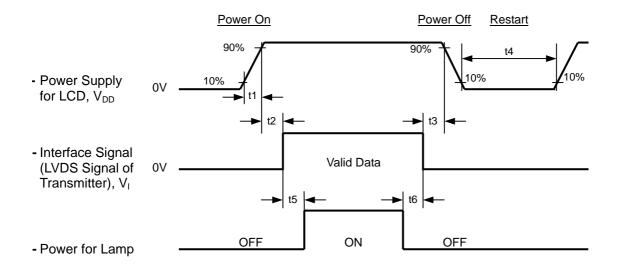
pproval

TIMING DIAGRAM of LVDS





6.2 POWER ON/OFF SEQUENCE



Timing Specifications:

0.5 < t1	10 msec
0 < t2	50 msec
0 < t3	50 msec
t4	500 msec
t5	200 msec

t6 200 msec

Note (1) Please avoid floating state of interface signal at invalid period.

- Note (2) When the interface signal is invalid, be sure to pull down the power supply of LCD V_{DD} to 0 V.
- Note (3) The Backlight inverter power must be turned on after the power supply for the logic and the interface signal is valid. The Backlight inverter power must be turned off before the power supply for the logic and the interface signal is invalid.



7. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

7.1 TEST CONDITIONS

Item	Symbol	Value	Unit					
Ambient Temperature	Та	25±2	°C					
Ambient Humidity	Ha	50±10	%RH					
Supply Voltage	V _{DD}	3.3	V					
Input Signal	According to typical value in "3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS"							
Inverter Current	١L	8.0	mA					
Inverter Operating Frequency	FL	51	KHz					
Inverter	SUMIDA H05 5052							

The measurement methods of optical characteristics are shown in Section 7.2. The following items should be measured under the test conditions described in Section 7.1 and stable environment shown in Note (4).

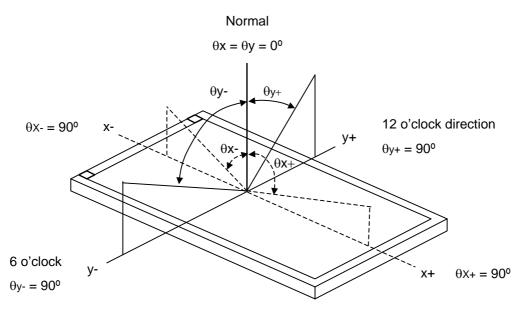
7.2 OPTICAL SPECIFICATIONS

The relative measurement methods of optical characteristics are shown in 7.2. The following items should be measured under the test conditions described in 7.1 and stable environment shown in Note (6).

Item		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note
	Red	Rx			0.613			
	Reu	Ry			0.344			
Color Chromaticity	Green	Gx			0.302			
	Gleen	Gy		Тур -	0.567	Тур+		(1), (6)
	Blue	Bx	θ _x =0°, θ _Y =0°	0.03	0.144	0.03		(1), (0)
	Diue	Ву	CS-1000T		0.102			
	White	Wx			0.313			
		Wy			0.329			
Center Luminan	Center Luminance of White			400	450		cd/m ²	(4), (6)
Contrast Ratio		CR		480	700		-	(2), (6)
Response Time		T _R	0_0°_0_0°	-	8	13	13 mc	
Response nine		T _F	$\theta_x=0^\circ, \ \theta_Y=0^\circ$	-	17	22	ms	
White Variation		δW	$\theta_x=0^\circ, \ \theta_Y=0^\circ$	-	1.25	1.4	-	(6), (7)
Cross Talk		СТ	BM-5A			5.0	%	(5), (6)
	Horizontal	θ_x +		70	80			
Viewing Angle	TIONZONIAI	θ _x -	CR 10	70	80		Deg.	(1),(6),
Viewing Angle	Vertical	θ γ +	BM-5A	70	80		Dey.	(8)
	vertical	θ _Y -		70	80			



Note (1) Definition of Viewing Angle ($\theta x, \theta y$):



Note (2) Definition of Contrast Ratio (CR):

The contrast ratio can be calculated by the following expression.

Contrast Ratio (CR) = L255 / L0

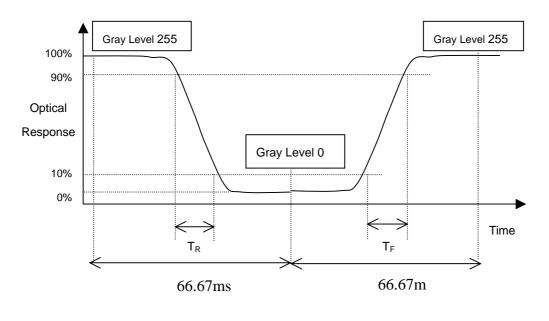
L255: Luminance of gray level 255

L 0: Luminance of gray level 0

CR = CR(1)

CR (X) is corresponding to the Contrast Ratio of the point X at Figure in Note (5).

Note (3) Definition of Response Time (T_R, T_F) :





Note (4) Definition of Luminance of White (L_C):

Measure the luminance of gray level 255 at center point

 $L_{\rm C} = L(5)$

L (x) is corresponding to the luminance of the point X at Figure in Note (7).

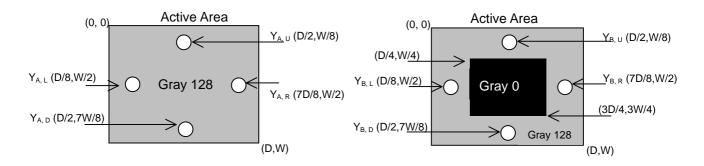
Note (5) Definition of Cross Talk (CT):

 $CT = |Y_B - Y_A| / Y_A \times 100$ (%)

Where:

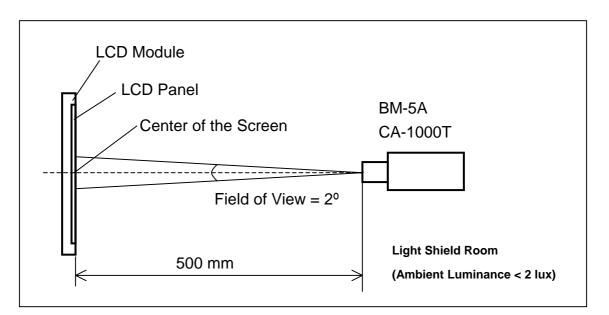
 Y_A = Luminance of measured location without gray level 0 pattern (cd/m²)

 Y_B = Luminance of measured location with gray level 0 pattern (cd/m²)



Note (6) Measurement Setup:

The LCD module should be stabilized at given temperature for 20 minutes to avoid abrupt temperature change during measuring. In order to stabilize the luminance, the measurement should be executed after lighting Backlight for 20 minutes in a windless room.





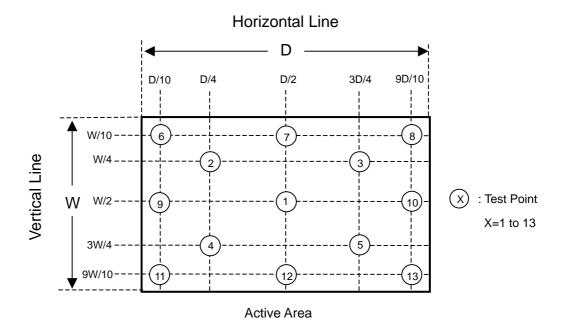
Note (7) Definition of luminance measured points:

Measure the luminance of gray level 255 at point L(1)

Definition of White Variation (δW):

Measure the luminance of gray level 255 at 9 points

$$\delta W = \frac{Maximum [L (1), L (6), L (7), L (8), L (9), L (10), L (11), L (12), L (13)]}{Minimum [L (1), L (6), L (7), L (8), L (9), L (10), L (11), L (12), L (13)]}$$



Note (8) TN type has Gray scale inversion occurs at $\theta_{y+} = 40^{\circ}$



8. PRECAUTIONS

8.1 HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

- (1) The module should be assembled into the system firmly by using every mounting hole. Be careful not to twist or bend the module.
- (2) While assembling or installing modules, it can only be in the clean area. The dust and oil may cause electrical short or damage the polarizer.
- (3) Use fingerstalls or soft gloves in order to keep display clean during the incoming inspection and assembly process.
- (4) Do not press or scratch the surface harder than a HB pencil lead on the panel because the polarizer is very soft and easily scratched.
- (5) If the surface of the polarizer is dirty, please clean it by some absorbent cotton or soft cloth. Do not use Ketone type materials (ex. Acetone), Ethyl alcohol, Toluene, Ethyl acid or Methyl chloride. It might permanently damage the polarizer due to chemical reaction.
- (6) Wipe off water droplets or oil immediately. Staining and discoloration may occur if they left on panel for a long time.
- (7) If the liquid crystal material leaks from the panel, it should be kept away from the eyes or mouth. In case of contacting with hands, legs or clothes, it must be washed away thoroughly with soap.
- (8) Protect the module from static electricity, it may cause damage to the C-MOS Gate Array IC.
- (9) Do not disassemble the module.
- (10) Do not pull or fold the lamp wire.
- (11) Pins of I/F connector should not be touched directly with bare hands.

8.2 STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

- (1) High temperature or humidity may reduce the performance of module. Please store LCD module within the specified storage conditions.
- (2) It is dangerous that moisture come into or contacted the LCD module, because the moisture may damage LCD module when it is operating.
- (3) It may reduce the display quality if the ambient temperature is lower than 10 °C. For example, the response time will become slowly, and the starting voltage of lamp will be higher than the room temperature.

8.3 OPERATION PRECAUTIONS

- (1) Do not pull the I/F connector in or out while the module is operating.
- (2) Always follow the correct power on/off sequence when LCD module is connecting and operating. This can prevent the CMOS LSI chips from damage during latch-up.

The startup voltage of Backlight is approximately 1000 Volts. It may cause electrical shock while assembling with inverter. Do not disassemble the module or insert anything into the Backlight unit.

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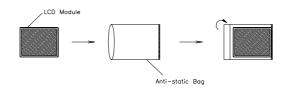


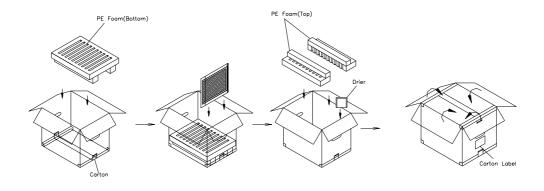
Doc No.: Issued Date:Dec.15,2006 Model No.: G150X1-L02



9. PACKAGING

- 9.1 PACKING SPECIFICATIONS
 - (1) 10 LCD modules / 1 Box
 - (2) Box dimensions : 511(L) X 420(W) X 360(H) mm
 - (3) Weight : approximately 12.7Kg (10 modules per box)





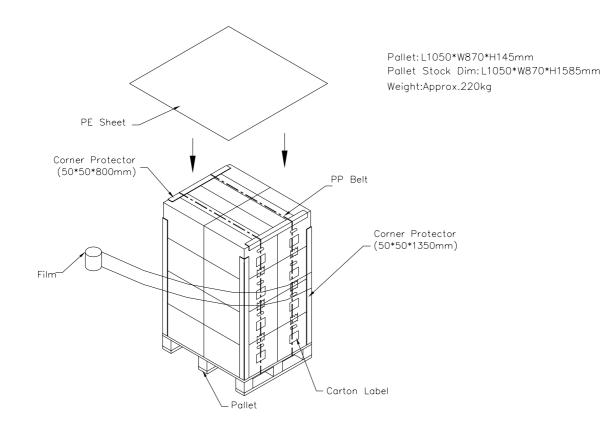
- (1) 10 modules/1 box
- (2) Carton dimensions : 511(L)x420(W)x360(H)mm
- (3) Weight : approximately 12.7kg(10 modules per box).

Figures 9-1



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9.2 PACKING Method



Figures 9-2



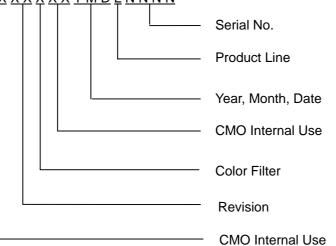
10. DEFINITION OF LABELS

10.1 CMO MODULE LABEL

The barcode nameplate is pasted on each module as illustration, and its definitions are as following explanation.



- (a) Model Name: G150X1 –L02
- (b) Revision: Rev. XX, for example: C1, C2 ... etc.
- (c) Serial ID: X X X X X X X Y M D L N N N N



Serial ID includes the information as below:

(a) Manufactured Date: Year: 1~9, for 2000~2009

Month: 1~9, A~C, for Jan. ~ Dec.

Day: 1~9, A~Y, for 1st to 31st, exclude I and O

- (b) Revision Code: cover all the change
- (c) Color Filter: 0 ->CMO, 2 -> Toppan
- (d) Serial No.: Manufacturing sequence of product
- (e) Product Line: 1 -> Line1, 2 -> Line 2, ...etc.

