

# SPECIFICATION FOR APPROVAL

( •	) Preliminary Specification
(	) Final Specification

Title	23.0" WUXGA TFT LCD			
<u> </u>				

BUYER	
MODEL	

SUPPLIER	LG.Philips LCD Co., Ltd.		
*MODEL	LM230WU3		
SUFFIX	STC2		

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

APPROVED BY	SIGNATURE DATE
/	
/	
,	
/	
Please return 1 copy for your	confirmation with

your signature and comments.

APPROVED BY	SIGNATURE DATE
S.G Hong / G.Manager	
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PREPARED BY	
J.H Kim / Engineer	
MNT Products Enginee LG. Philips LCD Co	



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# **RECORD OF REVISIONS**

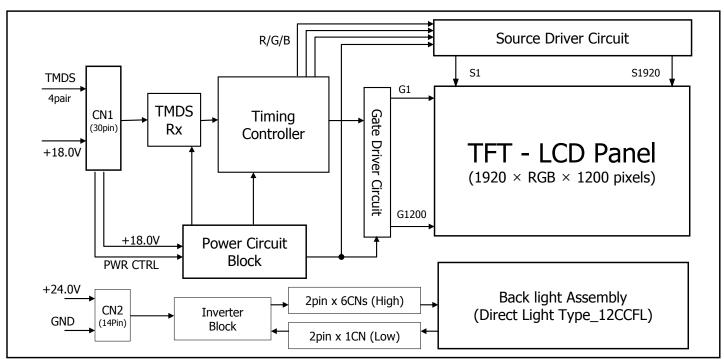
Revision No	Revision Date	Page	Description
0.0	Nov. 28. 2005	_	First Draft(Preliminary)



### 1. General Description

The LM230WU3 LCD is a Color Active Matrix Liquid Crystal Display with an integral Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamp(CCFL) back light system. The matrix employs a-Si Thin Film Transistor as the active element. It is a transmissive type display operating in the normally black mode. This TFT-LCD has a 23.0 inch diagonally measured active display area with WUXGA resolution(1200 vertical by 1920 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, thus, presenting a palette of more than 16,777,216 colors.

The LM230W02 has been designed to apply the TMDS<sup>TM</sup>(Transition Minimized Differential Signaling) interface.



### **General Features**

Active Screen Size	23.0 inches(58.4cm) diagonal
Outline Dimension	523.4(H) x 335.6(V) x 36.9(D) mm(Typ.)
Pixel Pitch	0.258 mm x 0.258 mm
Pixel Format	1920 horiz. By 1200 vert. Pixels RGB stripes arrangement
Color Depth	8-bit, 16,777,216 colors
Luminance, White	400 cd/m <sup>2</sup> (5 points Avg.)
Viewing Angle(CR>10)	View Angle Free (R/L 178(Typ.), U/D 178(Typ.))
Power Consumption	Total 61.1 Watt (Typ.) (8.1 Watt @VLCD, 53 Watt @400cd)
Weight	2,790g(typ.)
Display Operating Mode	Transmissive mode, normally black
Surface Treatment	Hard coating(3H), Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer



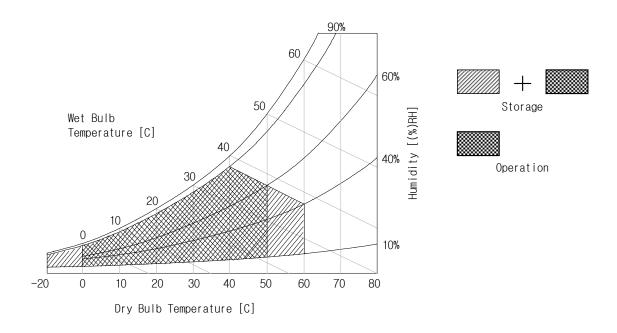
# 2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

**Table 1. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS** 

Parameter	Symbol	Valu	ies	Units	Notes	
raiametei	Symbol	Min	Max	Offics		
Power Input Voltage	VLCD	-0.3	21	Vdc	at 25 ± 2°C	
Operating Temperature	Тор	0	50	°C		
Storage Temperature	Тѕт	-20	60	°C	1	
Operating Ambient Humidity	Нор	10	90	%RH		
Storage Humidity	Hst	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 the LCD electronics and to drive the TFT array and liquid crystal. The second input power for the CCFL, is typically generated by an inverter. The inverter is an external unit to the LCDs.

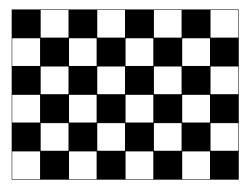
Table 2-1. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Cumbal	Values			Unit	Notes	
raiametei	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Offic	Notes	
MODULE:	MODULE :						
Power Supply Input Voltage	VLCD	17.0	18.0	19.0	Vdc		
Permissive Power Input Ripple	VdRF			400	mV <sub>p-p</sub>		
Dawer Comply Input Comput	ILCD	-	450	520	mA	1	
Power Supply Input Current		-	585	675	mA	2	
Power Consumption	PLCD	-	8.1	9.4	Watt	1	
Rush current	Irush	-	-	3.0	А	3	

#### Note:

- 1. The specified current and power consumption are under the  $V_{LCD}$ =18.0V, 25  $\pm$  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)

Maximum current pattern



White Pattern



#### Table 2-2. INVERTER ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Cymbol	Condition		Unit	Notes		
Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Ullit	ivotes
Inverter :	Inverter :						
Input Voltage	$V_{DDB}$		21.6	24.0	26.4	٧	1
Input Current	$I_{DDB}$	$V_{BR} = 3.3V$	1.85	2.2	2.55	Α	2
Input Power	Рв	$V_{BR} = 3.3V$	48	53	58	Watt	2
B/L on/off control	Von/off	Lamp ON = High	2.0	-	5.0	٧	
		Lamp OFF =Low	0.0	-	0.8	٧	
Brightness Adj	<b>V</b> BR		0	-	3.3	٧	
LAMP:							
Life time			50,000			Hrs	3

#### Notes:

- 1. The input voltage ripple is limited below 400mVp-p.
- 2. The specified current and power consumption are under the typical supply Input voltage, 24V.
- 3.The life is determined as the time at which luminance 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°C.
- 4. Electrical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' and stable for approximately 30min in a dark environment at 25 °C $\pm$  2°C.



#### 3-2. Interface Connections

This LCD employs Two interface connections, a 30 pin connector is used for the module electronics and a 14Pin Connector is used for the integral backlight system.

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

- LCD Connector(CN1): IS100-L30B-C23 (UJU), FI-XB30SSL-HF15 (JAE) or Equivalent

- Mating Connector: FI-X30C2L (Manufactured by JAE) or Equivalent

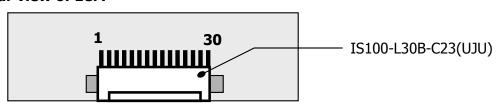
### Table 3 MODULE CONNECTOR(CN1) PIN CONFIGURATION

No	Symbol	Description	No	Symbol	Symbol
1	GND	Ground	16	OPEN	NC
2	SHLD2	Shield for TMDS channel 2	17	OPEN	NC
3	RX2+	TMDS Differential Output(+) (CH 2)	18	OPEN	NC
4	RX2-	TMDS Differential Output(-) (CH 2)	19	GND	Ground
5	SHLD1	Shield for TMDS channel 1	20	GND	Ground
6	RX1+	TMDS Differential Output(+) (CH 1)	21	GND	Ground
7	RX1-	TMDS Differential Output(-) (CH 1)	22	$V_{LCD}$	Supply voltage for LCD
8	SHLD0	Shield for TMDS channel 0	23	$V_{LCD}$	Supply voltage for LCD
9	RX0+	TMDS Differential Output(+) (CH 0)	24	$V_{LCD}$	Supply voltage for LCD
10	RX0-	TMDS Differential Output(-) (CH 0)	25	PWR_ON	Power ON control signal input 3.3V(H:90%,L:10%)
11	SHLDC	Shield for TMDS channel C	26	HS_OUT	Hsync Output
12	RXC+	TMDS Differential Output(+) (CH C)	27	VS_OUT	Vsync Output
13	RXC-	TMDS Differential Output(-) (CH C)	28	GND	Ground
14	GND	Ground	29	OPEN	DDC -Clk(HDCP) for future use
15	OPEN	HDCP VCC (3.3V) for future use	30	OPEN	DDC -Data(HDCP) for future use

Notes: 1. All GND(ground) pins should be connected together and should also be connected to the LCD's metal frame.

- 2. All V<sub>ICD</sub>(power input) pins should be connected together.
- 3. Input Level of TMDS signal is based on the Digital Visual Interface (DVI 1.0) Standard.

#### Rear view of LCM





## 3-2-2. Backlight Interface

- Inverter Connector: S14B-PHA-SM3 Side entry type (Manufactured by JST) or Equivalent

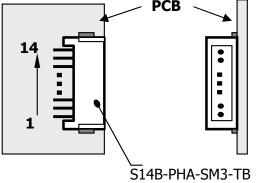
- Mating Connector: PHR-14(Manufactured by JST) or Equivalent

**Table 4. INVERTER CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGULATION** 

Pin No	Symbol	Description	Remarks
1	V <sub>BL</sub>	Power Supply +24.0V	
2	<b>V</b> BL	Power Supply +24.0V	
3	<b>V</b> BL	Power Supply +24.0V	
4	<b>V</b> BL	Power Supply +24.0V	
5	<b>V</b> BL	Power Supply +24.0V	
6	GND	Power Ground	
7	GND	Power Ground	
8	GND	Power Ground	Note 1
9	GND	Power Ground	
10	GND	Power Ground	
11	OPEN	NC	
12	Von	Backlight On/off Signal	(On :2.0V~5V/Off :0.0~0.8V)
13	<b>V</b> BR	Brightness Adjustable Voltage	(Max :3.3V / Min :0.0V)
14	Status	Lamp Operating Status	Normal=0~0.8V Abnormal=3.0~5.0V

Notes: 1. GND is connected to the LCD's metal frame.

#### **Rear view of LCM**



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



### 3-3. Signal Timing Specifications

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

Table 5. TIMING TABLE (VESA COORDINATED VIDEO TIMING)

	ITEM	SYMBOL	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Note
D CL L	Period	tclk	6.49	6.49	6.49	ns	
DCLK	Frequency	fclk	154	154	154	MHz	
	Period	tHP	2080	2080	2080	1	
Hsync	Width-Active	twн	32	32	32	tclk	
	Period	tvp	1235	1235	1235	thp	
Vsync	Frequency	fv	59.95	59.95	59.95	Hz	
	Width-Active	twv	6	6	6	thp	
	Horizontal Valid	thv	1920	1920	1920		
	Horizontal Back Porch	thbp	80	80	80	tclk	
	Horizontal Front Porch	thfp	48	48	48		
Data	Horizontal Blank	-	160	160	160		twn+ thbp+ thfp
Enable	Vertical Valid	tvv	1200	1200	1200		
	Vertical Back Porch	tvbp	26	26	26		
	Vertical Front Porch	tvfp	3	3	3	thp	
	Vertical Blank	-	35	35	35		twv+ tvbp+ tvfp

Note: Hsync period and Hsync width-active 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 this LCM a Hsync, Vsyn, 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 rates.
- 2. Vsync and Hsync should be keep the above specification.
- 3. Hsync Period, Hsync Width, and Horizontal Back Porch should be any times of of character number(8).
- 4. The polarity of Hsync, Vsync is not restricted.



Table 5-1. TIMING TABLE 2

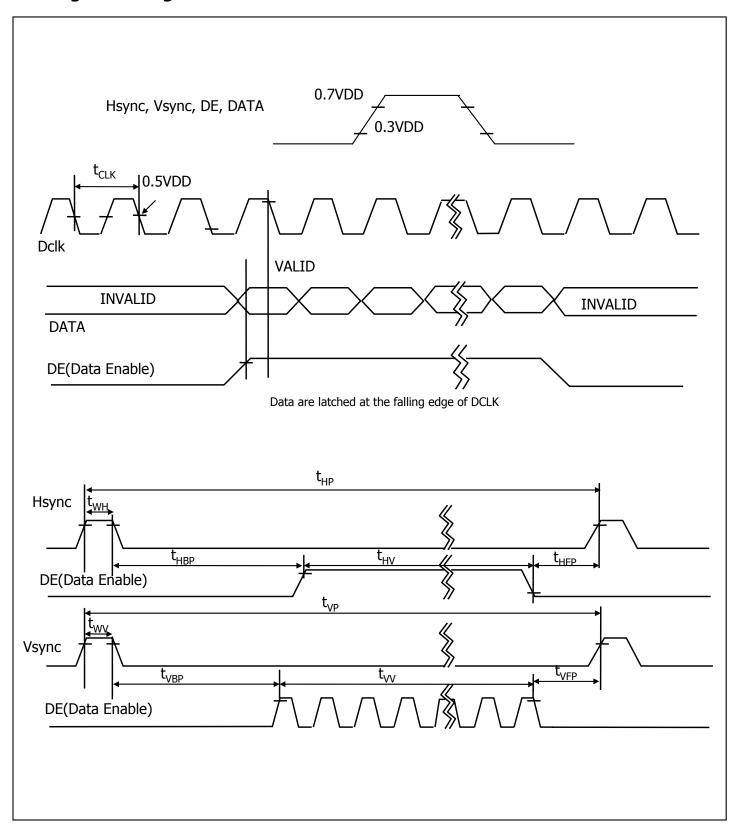
	ITEM	SYMBOL	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Note
D CLIK	Period	tclk	8.16	8.16	8.16	ns	
DCLK	Frequency	fclk	122.5	122.5	122.5	MHz	
	Period	tHP	2080	2080	2080		
Hsync	Width-Active	twн	32	32	32	tclk	
	Period	tvp	1228	1228	1228	thp	
Vsync	Frequency	fv	47.96	47.96	47.96	Hz	
	Width-Active	twv	6	6	6	thp	
	Horizontal Valid	thv	1920	1920	1920		
	Horizontal Back Porch	thbp	80	80	80	tclk	
	Horizontal Front Porch	thfp	48	48	48		
Data	Horizontal Blank	-	160	160	160		twn+ thbp+ thfp
Enable	Vertical Valid	tvv	1200	1200	1200		
	Vertical Back Porch	tvbp	19	19	19		
	Vertical Front Porch	tvfp	3	3	3	thp	
	Vertical Blank	-	28	28	28		twv+ tvbp+ tvfp

Note: Hsync period and Hsync width-active 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 this LCM a Hsync, Vsyn, and DE(data enable) signals should be used.

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# 3-4. Signal Timing Waveforms





### 3-5. Color Data Reference

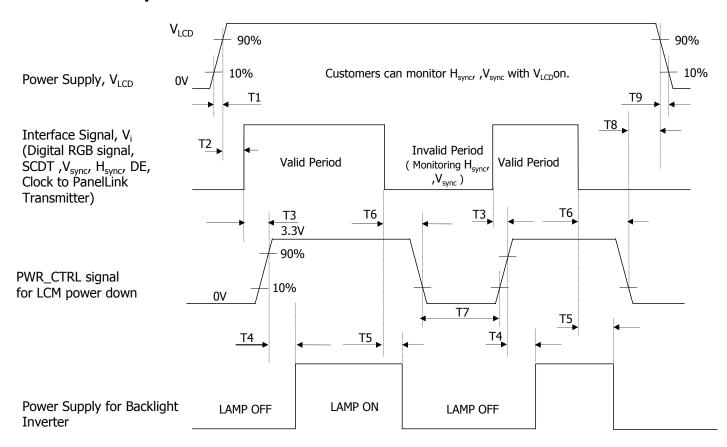
The Brightness of each primary color(red,green,blue) is based on the 8-bit gray scale data input for the color; the higher the binary input, the brighter the color. The table below provides a reference for color versus data input.

**Table 6. COLOR DATA REFERENCE** 

													Inpu	ut Co	olor	Data	a									
	Color					RE	Đ							GRI	ΞEN							BL	UE			
	20101		MS	В					L	SB	MS	В					L	.SB	MS	В					L	SB
	Т		R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	В7	В6	В5	В4	В3	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)	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



### 3-6. Power Sequence



**Table 7. POWER SEQUENCE** 

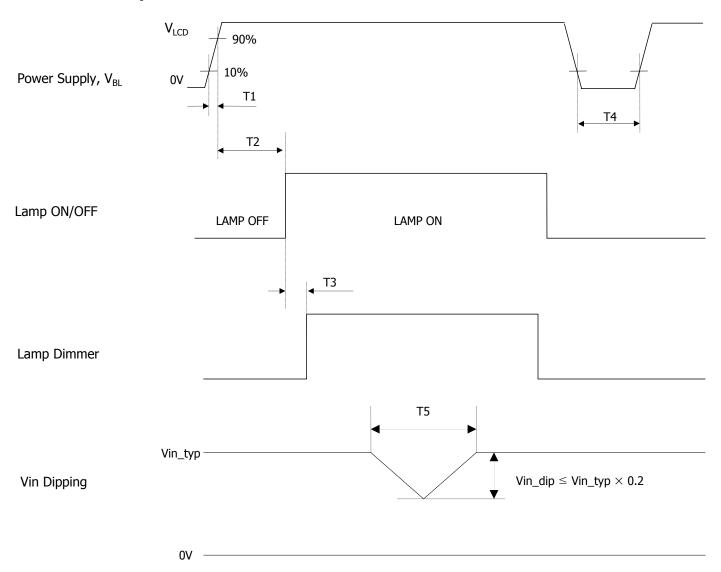
Darameter		Values		Units	
Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	UTILS	
T1	1	-	30	ms	
T2	-	-	-	ms	
T3	-	-	300	ms	
T4	100	-	-	ms	
T5	-	-	80	ms	
T6	-	-	80	ms	
T7	400		-		
T8	50		-	ms	
Т9	-	-	200		

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

- 2. When the interface signal is invalid, be sure to pull down the power supply for LCD  $V_{LCD}$  to 0V.
- 3. Lamp power must be turn on after power supply for LCD and interface signal are valid.



# 3-7. Power Sequence for Inverter



**Table 8. POWER SEQUENCE** 

Darameter		Units		
Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Units
T1	1	-	30	ms
T2	200	-	-	ms
Т3	-	-	50	ms
T4	500	-	-	ms
T5	-	-	10	ms



### 4. Optical Specifications

Optical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' for approximately 30 minutes in a dark environment at 25 $\pm$ 2°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 ° and aperture 1 degree.

FIG. 1 presents additional information concerning the measurement equipment and method.

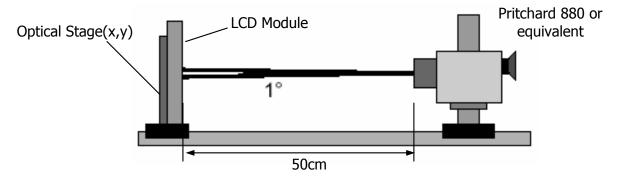


FIG. 1 Optical Characteristic Measurement Equipment and Method

**Table 9. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (Ta=25 °C,  $V_{LCD}$ =18.0V,  $f_{V}$ =60Hz Dclk=154MHz,  $V_{BR}$ =3.3V)

	Da на на о	<b>+</b>	Cymahal		Values	, v	Linita	Notes
	Parame	rter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Units	Notes
Contrast Ra	tio		CR	450	700			1
Surface Lun	ninance, v	white	$L_WH$	300	400		cd/m <sup>2</sup>	2
Luminance '	Luminance Variation		$\delta$ WHITE			35	%	3
		Rise Time	$Tr_R$	-	5.5	12	ms	4
Response T	imo	Decay Time	$Tr_{D}$	-	6.5	12	ms	4
Response i	iiie	Gray to Gray	$T_{GTG\_AVR}$	-	10		ms	5
		Glay to Glay	$T_{GTG\_MAX}$	-	20		ms	5
		RED	Rx		0.640			
			Ry		0.343	Typ +0.03		
		GREEN	Gx		0.292			
Color Coord	inates		Gy	Тур	0.618			
[CIE1931]		BLUE	Bx	-0.03	0.146			
			Ву		0.074			
		WHITE	Wx		0.313			
			Wy		0.329			
Color Shift		Horizontal	$\theta_{CST\_H}$	-	178	-	Degree	6
COIOI SIIIIC		Vertical	$\theta_{CST\_V}$	-	178	-	Degree	"
Viewing Ang	jle (CR>1	.0)						
Conoral	Horizo	ntal	$\theta_{H}$	170	178	-	Dograc	7
General	Vertica	ı	$\theta_{\sf V}$	170	178	-	Degree	
Effective	Horizon	tal	$\theta_{GMA\_H}$		178	-	Dograc	8
Lifective	Vertical		$\theta_{GMA\_V}$		178	-	Degree	·
Gray Scale					2.2			9

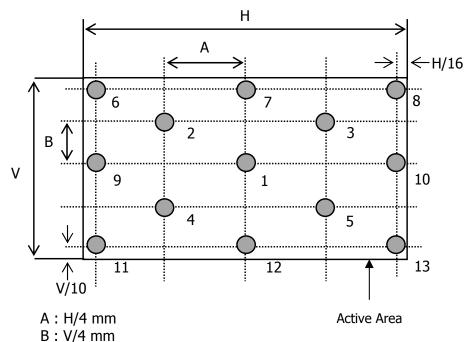


Notes 1. Contrast Ratio(CR) is defined mathematically as:

- 2. Surface luminance is luminance value at 5 points average across the LCD surface 50cm from the surface with all pixels displaying white. For more information see FIG 2.  $L_{WH} = \text{Average}[\ L_{on}1, L_{on}2, L_{on}3, L_{on}4, L_{on}5]$
- 3. The variation in surface luminance ,  $\delta$  WHITE is defined as :

$$\delta_{\textit{WHITE}} = \frac{Maximum(L_{on1}, L_{on2}, ..... L_{on13}) - Minimum(L_{on1}, L_{on2}, ..... L_{on13})}{Average(L_{on1}, L_{on2}, .... L_{on5})} \times 100(\%)$$

Measuring point for surface luminance & measuring point for luminance variation



@ H,V: Active Area

W 11, V . Active Area

FIG. 2 Measure Point for Luminance



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

Response time is the time required for the display to transition from black to white (Rise Time, TrR) and from white to black (Decay Time, TrD).

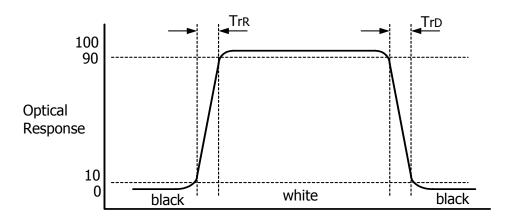


FIG. 3 Response Time

- 5. The Gray to Gray response time is defined as the following figure and shall be measured by switching the input signal for "Gray To Gray".
  - Gray step: 5 Step
  - $T_{\text{GTG AVR}}$  is the total average time at rising time and falling time for "Gray To Gray ".
  - $T_{\text{GTG\_MAX}}^{-}$  is the max time at rising time or falling time for "Gray To Gray ".

Cray to Cr	Gray to Gray			Rising Time								
Gray to Gr	G255	G191	G127	G63	G0							
Falling Time	G255											
	G191											
	G127											
	G63											
	G0											



- 6. Color shift is the angle at which the color difference is lower than 0.04.
  - Color difference( △ u'v')

$$u' = \frac{4x}{-2x + 12y + 3}$$
  $v' = \frac{9y}{-2x + 12y + 3}$ 

$$\Delta u'v' = \sqrt{-(u'_1 - u'_2)^2 + (v'_1 - v'_2)^2} \qquad \begin{array}{l} u'1, \ v'1 : u'v' \ \text{value at viewing angle direction} \\ u'2, \ v'2 : u'v' \ \text{value at front} (\theta = 0) \end{array}$$

- Pattern size: 25% Box size

- Viewing angle direction of color shift: Horizontal, Vertical

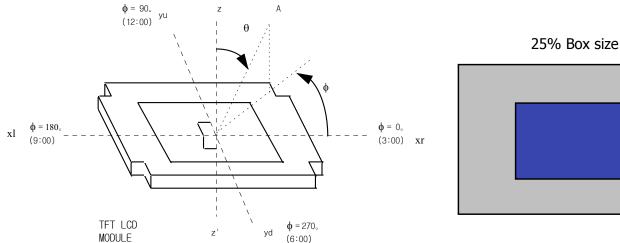


FIG. 4 Viewing angle direction

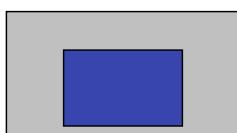


FIG. 5 Color shift test pattern

#### Average RGB values in Bruce RGB for Macbeth Chart

	Dark skin	Light skin	Blue sky	Foliage	Blue flower	Bluish green
R	98	206	85	77	129	114
G	56	142	112	102	118	199
В	45	123	161	46	185	178
	Orange	Purplish blue	Moderate red	Purple	Yellow green	Orange yellow
R	219	56	211	76	160	230
G	104	69	67	39	193	162
В	24	174	87	86	58	29
	Blue	Green	Red	Yellow	Magenta	cyan
R	26	72	197	241	207	35
G	32	148	27	212	62	126
В	145	65	37	36	151	172
	White	Neutral 8	Neutral 6.5	Neutral 5	Neutral 3.5	black
R	240	206	155	110	63	22
G	240	206	155	110	63	22
В	240	206	155	110	63	22



- 7. Viewing angle(general) is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 10.
- 8. Effective viewing angle is the angle at which the gamma shift of gray scale is lower than 0.3.

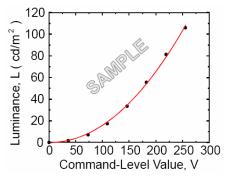


FIG. 6 Sample Luminance vs. gray scale (using a 256 bit gray scale)

$$L = aV^r + L_b$$

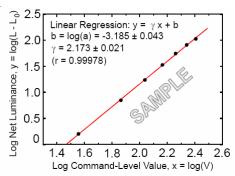


FIG. 7 Sample Log-log plot of luminance vs. gray scale

$$\log(L - L_b) = r \log(V) + \log(a)$$

Here the Parameter  $\alpha$  and  $\gamma$  relate the signal level V to the luminance L.

The GAMMA we calculate from the log-log representation (FIG. 7)

9. Gray scale specification

Gamma Value is approximately 2.2. For more information see Table 10.

**Table 10. Gray Scale Specification** 

Gray Level	Relative Luminance [%] (Typ.)
0	0.3
31	1.2
63	4.7
95	11.7
127	21.2
159	35.2
191	53.0
223	75.4
255	100

10. TCO '03 item regarding display characteristic is satisfied.



### 5. Mechanical Characteristics

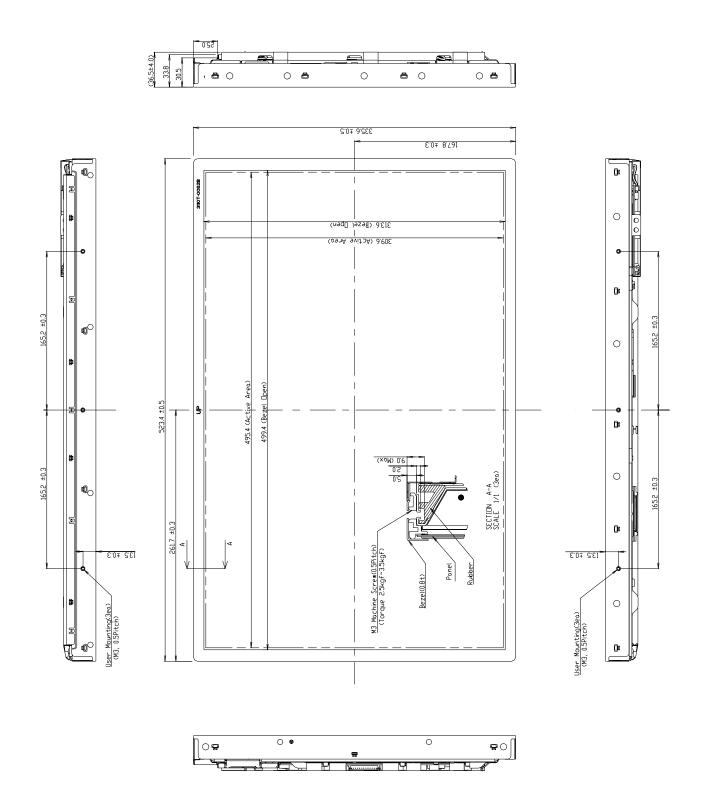
The contents provide general mechanical characteristics. In addition the figures in the next page are detailed mechanical drawing of the LCD.

	Horizontal	523.4mm			
Outline Dimension	Vertical	335.6mm			
	Depth	36.9mm			
Bezel Area	Horizontal	499.4mm			
Dezel Alea	Vertical	313.6mm			
Active Dieplay Area	Horizontal	495.36mm			
Active Display Area	Vertical	309.6mm			
Weight	2,790g (Typ.) / 2,930g (Max.)				
Surface Treatment	Hard coating(3H) Anti-glare(13%) treatment of the front polarizer				

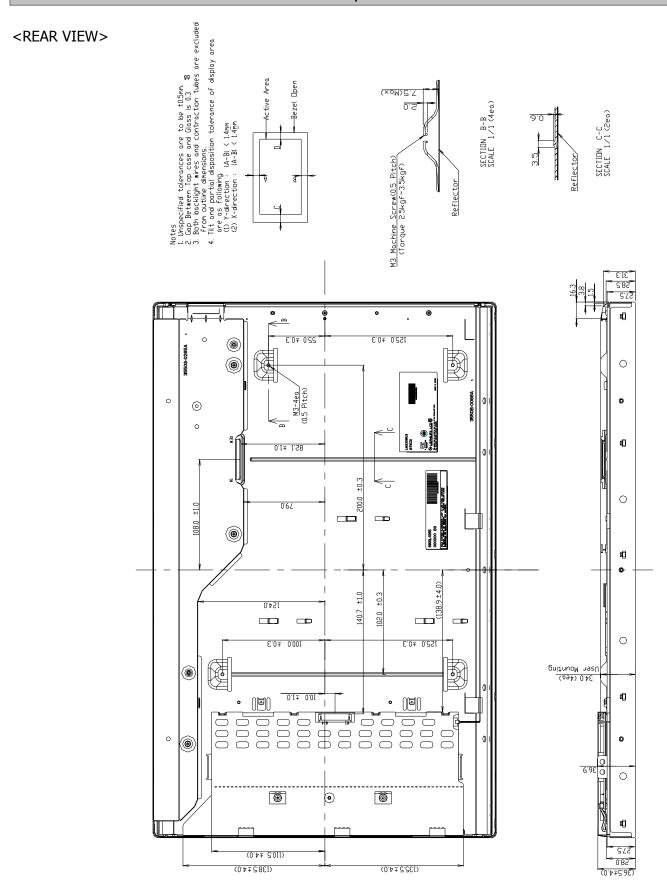
Notes: Please refer to a mechanic drawing in terms of tolerance at the next page.



### <FRONT VIEW>









# 6. Reliability

# Environment test condition

No	Test Item	Condition				
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)	Wave form: random Vibration level: 1.0G RMS Bandwidth: 10-500Hz Duration: X,Y,Z, 10 min One time each direction				
6	Shock test (non-operating)	Shock level : $100G$ Waveform : half sine wave, $2ms$ Direction : $\pm X$ , $\pm Y$ , $\pm Z$ One time each direction				
7	Altitude operating storage / shipment	0 - 10,000 feet(3048m) 0 - 40,000 feet(12,192m)				



### 7. International Standards

### **7-1. Safety**

- a) UL 60950-1:2003, First Edition, Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment.
- b) CAN/CSA C22.2, No. 60950-1-03 1<sup>st</sup> Ed. April 1, 2003, Canadian Standards Association, Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment.
- c) EN 60950-1:2001, First Edition, European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization(CENELEC) European Standard for Safety of Information Technology 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

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

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

E: MONTH F: FACTORY CODE G: ASSEMBLY CODE  $H \sim M$ : 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

#### 3. FACTORY CODE

Factory Code	LPL Gumi	LPL Nanjing	HEESUNG
Mark	K	С	D

#### 4. SERIAL NO.

Mark	100001~199999, 200001~299999, 300001~399999,, A00001~A99999,, Z00001~Z99999
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#### 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: 4PCS

b) Box Size: 494 X 334 X 665



#### 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 :  $V=\pm 200$ 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.
- (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 normal-hexane.