SPECIFICATION
FOR
APPROVAL

(●) **Preliminary Specification**
( ) **Final Specification**

Title	13.3” WHD TFT LCD

BUYER	Forte
MODEL	

SUPPLIER	LG Display Co., Ltd.
*MODEL	LP133WH1
Suffix	TLA1

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

APPROVED BY	SIGNATURE
/	
/	
/	

Please return 1 copy for your confirmation with your signature and comments.

APPROVED BY	SIGNATURE
K. J. Kwon / S.Manager	
REVIEWED BY	
G. J. Han / Manager	
PREPARED BY	
K. Y. Kwon / Engineer	

Product Engineering Dept.
LG Display Co., Ltd

Contents

RECORD OF REVISIONS

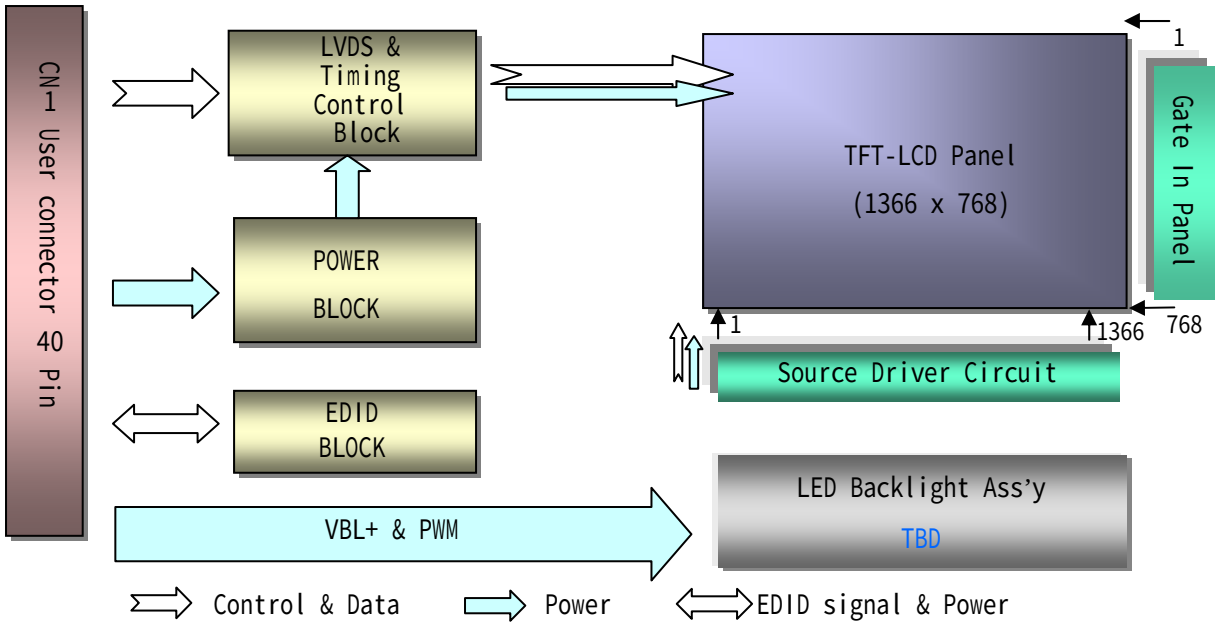
Revision No	Revision Date	Page	Description	EDID ver
0.0	18. Sep. 2008	-	First Draft (Preliminary Specification)	-

1. General Description

The LP133WH1 is a Color Active Matrix Liquid Crystal Display with an integral LED 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 13.3 inches diagonally measured active display area with WHD resolution(1366 horizontal by 768 vertical 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 LP133WH1 has been designed to apply the interface method that enables low power, high speed, low EMI.

The LP133WH1 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 LP133WH1 characteristics provide an excellent flat display for office automation products such as Notebook PC.



General Features

Active Screen Size	13.3 inches diagonal
Outline Dimension	308.1 (H) × 183.6 (V) × 5.5(D, max.) mm
Pixel Pitch	0.2148 mm × 0.2148 mm
Pixel Format	1366 horiz. by 768 vert. Pixels RGB strip arrangement
Color Depth	6-bit, 262,144 colors
Luminance, White	200 cd/m^2(Typ., @I_{LED}=TBD mA) , 5 points Average
Power Consumption	Total TBD Watt @ LCM circuit TBD W(Typ.), B/L TBD W (Typ.), LED Driver TBD W(Typ.)
Weight	350g(Max.)
Display Operating Mode	Transmissive mode, normally white
Surface Treatment	Hard Coating(3H), Glare treatment of the front polarizer
RoHS Comply	Yes

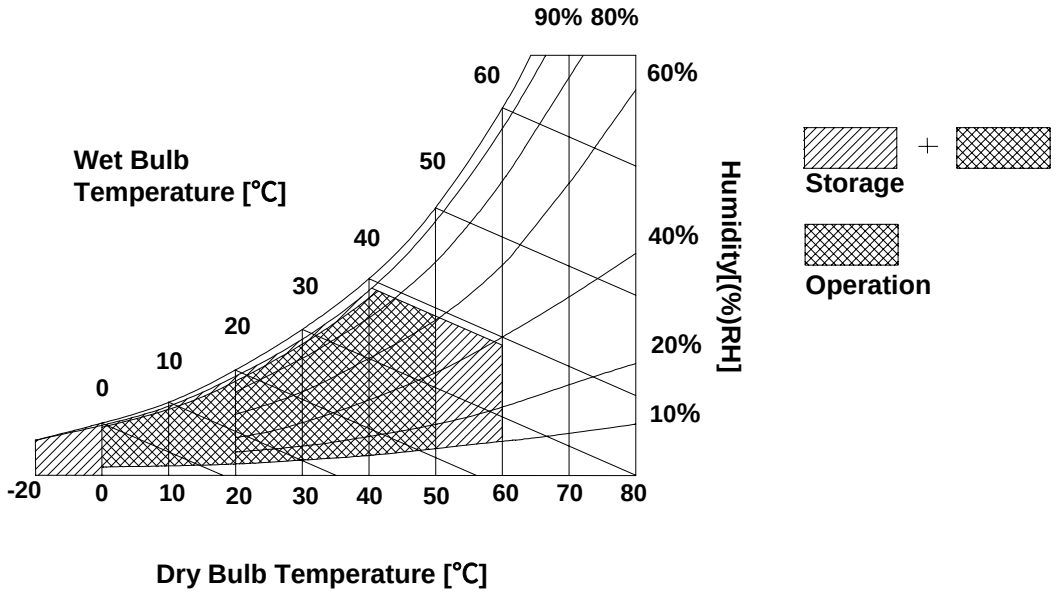
2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

Table 1. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Values		Units	Notes
		Min	Max		
Power Input Voltage	VCC	-0.3	4.0	Vdc	at 25 ± 5°C
Operating Temperature	TOP	0	50	°C	1
Storage Temperature	HST	-20	60	°C	1
Operating Ambient Humidity	HOP	10	90	%RH	1
Storage Humidity	HST	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.



3. Electrical Specifications

3-1. Electrical Characteristics

The LP133WH1 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 LED BLU.

Table 2. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Notes
		Min	Typ	Max		
MODULE :						
Power Supply Input Voltage	VCC	3.0	3.3	3.6	V_{DC}	
Power Supply Input Current (Window desktop pattern)	I_{CC}		TBD		mA	1
Power Consumption (Window desktop pattern)	Pc	-	TBD		Watt	1
Differential Impedance	Zm	90	100	110	Ohm	2
LED Backlight :						
Operating Voltage	V_{LED}	-	TBD		V	3
Operating Current per string	I_{LED}	-	TBD		mA	4
Power Consumption (dimming 100%)	P_{BL}	-	TBD		Watt	-
LED Driver power consumption	P_{Driver}	-	TBD		Watt	-
Life Time		10,000	-	-	Hrs	5

Note)

1. The specified current and power consumption are under the Vcc = 3.3V , 25℃, fv = 60Hz condition whereas Window desktop 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 variance of the voltage is ± 10%.
4. The typical operating current is for the typical surface luminance (L_{WH}) in optical characteristics. I_{LED} is the current of each LEDs' string, LED backlight has TBD strings on it.
5. The life time is determined as the time at which brightness of LED is 50% compare to that of initial value at the typical LED current.

3-2. Interface Connections

This LCD employs one interface connections, a 40 pin connector is used for the module electronics interface and LED Driver.

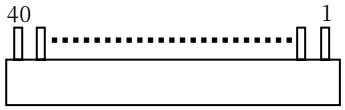
The electronics interface connector is a model 20455-040E-0x manufactured by I-PEX.

Table 3. MODULE CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION (CN1)

Pin	Symbol	Description	Notes
1	NC	No connection	
2	VCC	Power Supply, 3.3V Typ.	
3	VCC	Power Supply, 3.3V Typ.	
4	V EEDID	DDC 3.3V power	
5	NC	No Connection	
6	Clk EEDID	DDC Clock	
7	DATA EEDID	DDC Data	
8	Odd_R_{IN} 0-	Negative LVDS differential data input	
9	Odd_R_{IN} 0+	Positive LVDS differential data input	
10	GND	Ground	
11	Odd_R_{IN} 1-	Negative LVDS differential data input	
12	Odd_R_{IN} 1+	Positive LVDS differential data input	
13	GND	Ground	
14	Odd_R_{IN} 2-	Negative LVDS differential data input	
15	Odd_R_{IN} 2+	Positive LVDS differential data input	
16	GND	Ground	
17	Odd_CLKIN-	Negative LVDS differential clock input	
18	Odd_CLKIN+	Positive LVDS differential clock input	
19	GND	Ground	
20	NC	No Connection	
21	NC	No Connection	
22	NC	No Connection	
23	NC	No Connection	
24	NC	No Connection	
25	NC	No Connection	
26	NC	No Connection	
27	NC	No Connection	
28	NC	No Connection	
29	NC	No Connection	
30	NC	No Connection	
31	VLED_GND	LED Ground	
32	VLED_GND	LED Ground	
33	VLED_GND	LED Ground	
34	NC	No Connection	
35	BLIM	PWM for Luminance control	
36	BL_On	Backlight On/Off Control	
37	NC	No Connection	
38	VLED	LED Power Supply (7V-20V)	
39	VLED	LED Power Supply (7V-20V)	
40	VLED	LED Power Supply (7V-20V)	

1, Interface chips
1.1 LCD : SW, SW0624 (LCD Controller) including LVDS Receiver
1.2 System : THC63LVDF823A or equivalent
* Pin to Pin compatible with LVDS

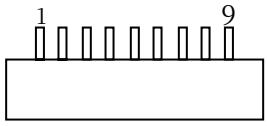
2. Connector
2.1 LCD :20455-040E-0x, I-PEX or its compatibles
2.2 Mating : 20453-040T-0x, I-PEX or equivalent.
2.3 Connector pin arrangement



[LCD Module Rear View]

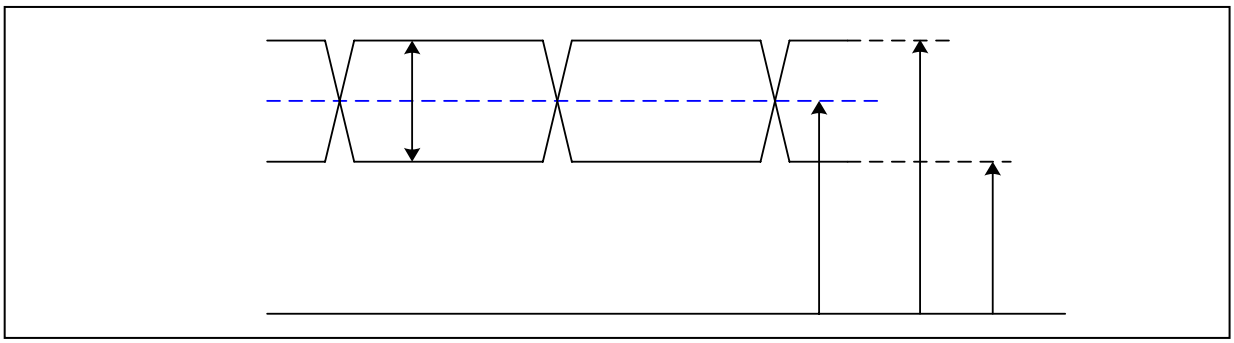
The LED backlight connector is a model TF12-9S-0.5H, manufactured by Hirose.

Table 4. BACKLIGHT CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION (CN2)

Pin	Symbol	Description	Notes
1	Vdc(1,2,3,4,5,6)	LED Anode(Positive)	
2	Vdc(1,2,3,4,5,6)	LED Anode(Positive)	
3	NC	No Connection	
4	Vdc1	LED Cathode (Negative)	
5	Vdc2	LED Cathode (Negative)	
6	Vdc3	LED Cathode (Negative)	
7	Vdc4	LED Cathode (Negative)	
8	Vdc5	LED Cathode (Negative)	
9	Vdc6	LED Cathode (Negative)	

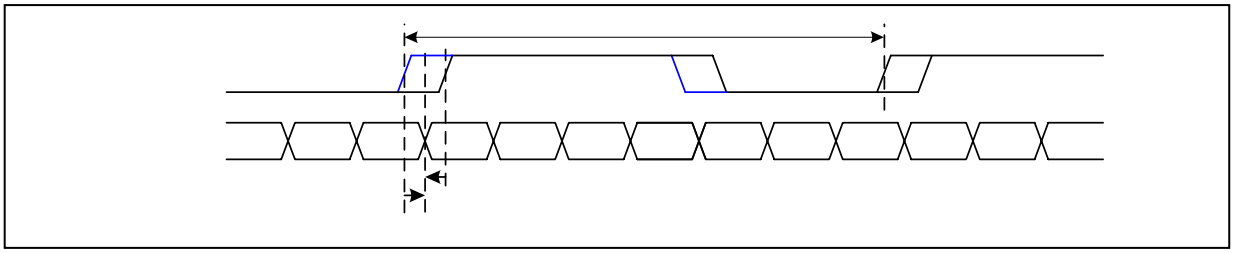
3-3. LVDS Signal Timing Specifications

3-3-1. DC Specification



Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
LVDS Differential Voltage	$\|V_{ID}\|$	100	600	mV	-
LVDS Common mode Voltage	V_{CM}	0.6	1.8	V	-
LVDS Input Voltage Range	V_{IN}	0.3	2.1	V	-

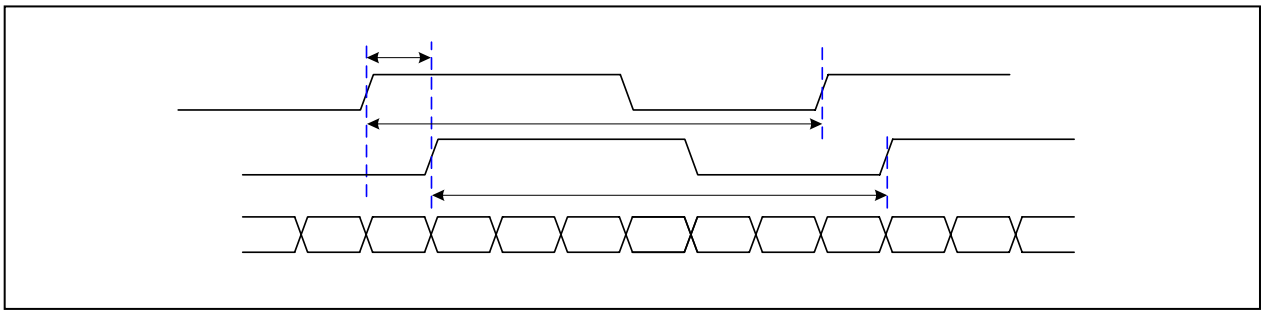
3-3-2. AC Specification



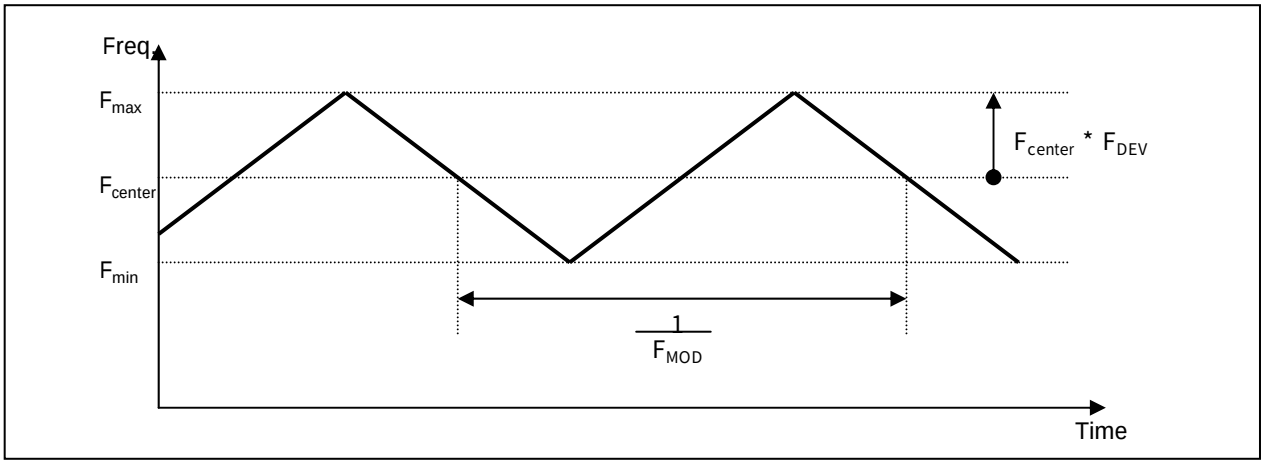
Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
LVDS Clock to Data Skew Margin	t_{SKEW}	- 400	+ 400	ps	85MHz > Fclk ≥ 65MHz
	t_{SKEW}	- 600	+ 600	ps	65MHz > Fclk ≥ 25MHz
LVDS Clock to Clock Skew Margin (Even to Odd)	t_{SKEW_EO}	- 1/7	+ 1/7	T_{clk}	-
Maximum deviation of input clock frequency during SSC	F_{DEV}	-	± 3	%	-
Maximum modulation frequency of input clock during SSC	F_{MOD}	-	200	KHz	-

LVDS -

LVDS +



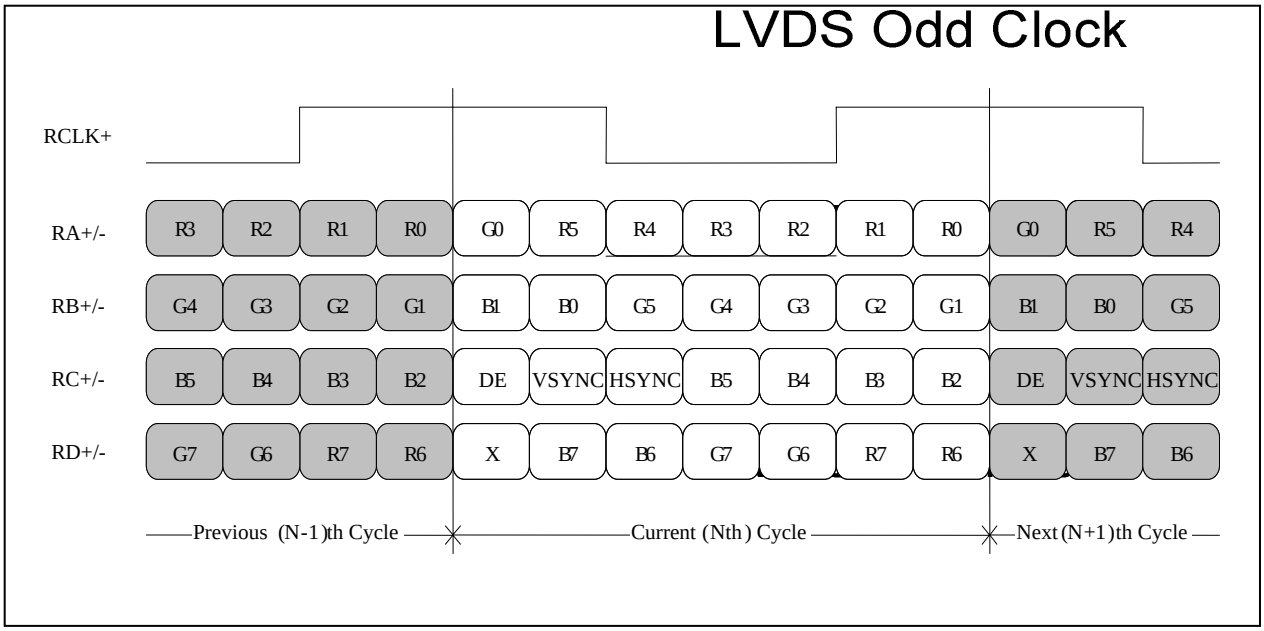
< Clock skew margin between channel >



< Spread Spectrum >

3-3-3. Data Format

1) LVDS 1 Port



< LVDS Data Format >

3-3-4. 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.

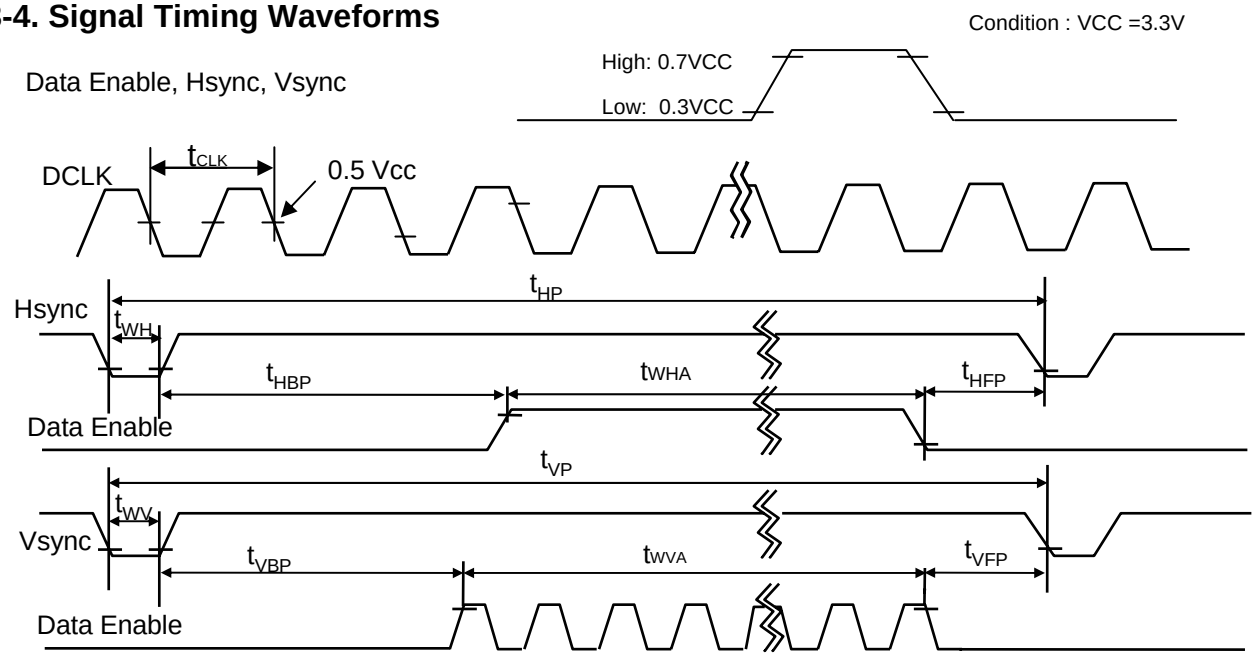
Table 5. TIMING TABLE

ITEM	Symbol		Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Note
DCLK	Frequency	f_{CLK}	-	TBD	-	MHz	
Hsync	Period	Thp		TBD		tCLK	
	Width	t_{WH}		TBD			
	Width-Active	t_{WHA}	1366	1366	1366		
Vsync	Period	t_{VP}		TBD		tHP	
	Width	t_{WV}		TBD			
	Width-Active	t_{WVA}	768	768	768		
Data Enable	Horizontal back porch	t_{HBP}		TBD		tCLK	
	Horizontal front porch	t_{HFP}		TBD			
	Vertical back porch	t_{VBP}		TBD		tHP	
	Vertical front porch	t_{VFP}		TBD			

Note)

1. In this documentation, all reliabilities are specified for timing specification based on refresh rate of 60Hz. However, LP133WH1 has a good actual performance even at lower refresh rate(eg. 40Hz or 50Hz) for power saving mode, whereas LP133WH1 is secured only for function under lower refresh rate. 60Hz at Normal mode, 50Hz ,40 Hz at Power save mode. Don't care Flicker level (power save mode).

3-4. Signal Timing Waveforms



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 6. COLOR DATA REFERENCE

Color		Input Color Data																	
		RED						GREEN						BLUE					
		MSB					LSB	MSB					LSB	MSB					LSB
		R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
Basic Color	Black	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	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
	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	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	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 (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	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 (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	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 (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

3-6. Power Sequence

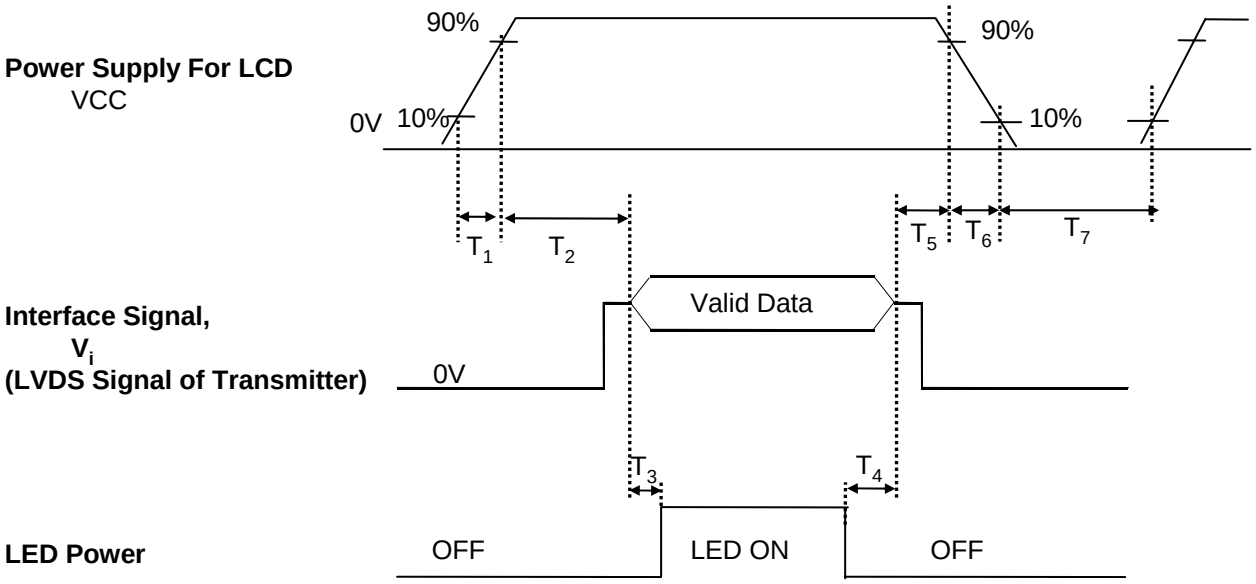


Table 7. POWER SEQUENCE TABLE

Parameter	Value			Units
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	
T_1	0	-	10	(ms)
T_2	0	-	50	(ms)
T_3	200	-	-	(ms)
T_4	200	-	-	(ms)
T_5	0	-	50	(ms)
T_6	0	-	10	(ms)
T_7	400	-	-	(ms)

Note)
1. Valid Data is Data to meet “3-3. LVDS Signal Timing Specifications”
2. Please avoid floating state of interface signal at invalid period.
3. When the interface signal is invalid, be sure to pull down the power supply for LCD VCC to 0V.
4. 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 20 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 Φ and Θ equal to 0°.
FIG. 1 presents additional information concerning the measurement equipment and method.

FIG. 1 Optical Characteristic Measurement Equipment and Method

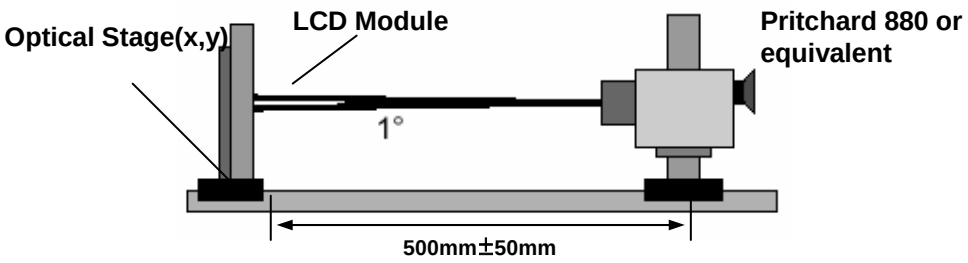


Table 8. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Ta=25°C, VCC=3.3V, fv=60Hz, f_{CLK}= TBD MHz, I_{LED} = TBD mA

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Units	Notes
		Min	Typ	Max		
Contrast Ratio	CR	300	-	-		1
Surface Luminance, white	L_{WH}	170	200	-	cd/m^2	2
Luminance Variation(13points)	δ_{WHITE}		1.4	1.6		3
Response Time	Tr_R+ Tr_D		16	25	ms	4
Color Coordinates						
RED	RX		TBD			
	RY		TBD			
GREEN	GX		TBD			
	GY		TBD			
BLUE	BX		TBD			
	BY		TBD			
WHITE	WX	0.283	0.313	0.343		+/- 0.030
	WY	0.299	0.329	0.359		+/- 0.030
Viewing Angle						5
x axis, right(Φ=0°)	Θr	40	-	-	degree	
x axis, left (Φ=180°)	Θl	40	-	-	degree	
y axis, up (Φ=90°)	Θu	10	-	-	degree	
y axis, down (Φ=270°)	Θd	30	-	-	degree	
Gray Scale						6

Notes)

1. Contrast Ratio(CR) is defined mathematically as

$$\text{Contrast Ratio} = \frac{\text{Surface Luminance with all white pixels}}{\text{Surface Luminance with all black pixels}}$$

2. Surface luminance is the 5point (1~5)average across the LCD surface 50cm from the surface with all pixels displaying white. For more information see FIG 2.
When I_{LED}= TBD mA, L_{WH}=200cd/m^2(Typ.)

3. The variation in surface luminance , The panel total variation (δ_{WHITE}) is determined by measuring L_N at each test position 1 through 13 and then defined as followed numerical formula.
For more information see FIG 2.

$$\delta_{WHITE} = \frac{\text{Maximum}(L_1, L_2, \ldots L_{13})}{\text{Minimum}(L_1, L_2, \ldots L_{13})}$$

4. Response time is the time required for the display to transition from white to black (rise time, Tr_R) and from black to white(Decay Time, Tr_D). For additional information see FIG 3.

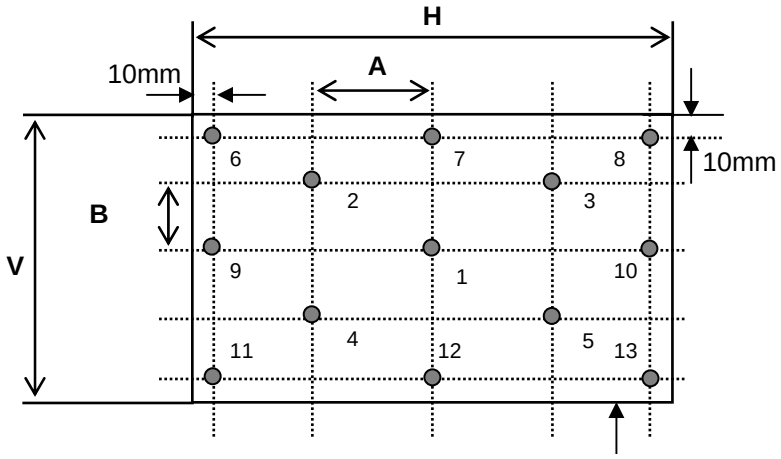
5. Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 10. The angles are determined for the horizontal or x axis and the vertical or y axis with respect to the z axis which is normal to the LCD surface. For more information see FIG 4.

6. Gray scale specification * f_V=60Hz

Gray Level	Luminance [%] (Typ)
L0	TBD
L7	TBD
L15	TBD
L23	TBD
L31	TBD
L39	TBD
L47	TBD
L55	TBD
L63	100

FIG. 2 Luminance

<Measuring point for Average Luminance & measuring point for Luminance variation>



H,V : ACTIVE AREA
A : H/4 mm
B : V/4 mm
POINTS: 13 POINTS

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”.

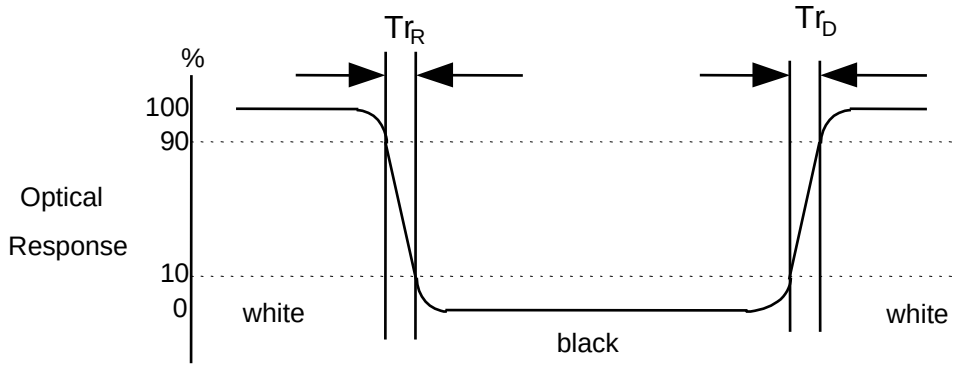
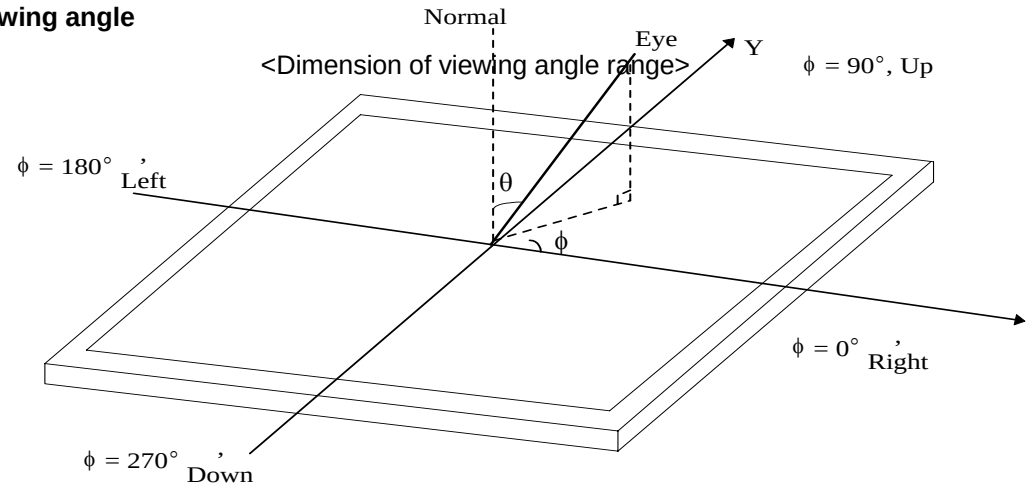


FIG. 4 Viewing angle



5. Mechanical Characteristics

The contents provide general mechanical characteristics for the model LP133WH1.
In addition the figures in the next page are detailed mechanical drawing of the LCD.

Outline Dimension	Horizontal	307.6 ± 0.50mm
	Vertical	183.1 ± 0.50mm
	Depth	5.5mm(Max.)
Bezel Area	Horizontal	TBD mm
	Vertical	TBD mm
Active Display Area	Horizontal	293.42mm
	Vertical	164.97mm
Weight	350g (Max.)	
Surface Treatment	Hard Coating(3H), Glare treatment of the front polarizer	

<FRONT VIEW>

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

TBD

<REAR VIEW>

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

TBD

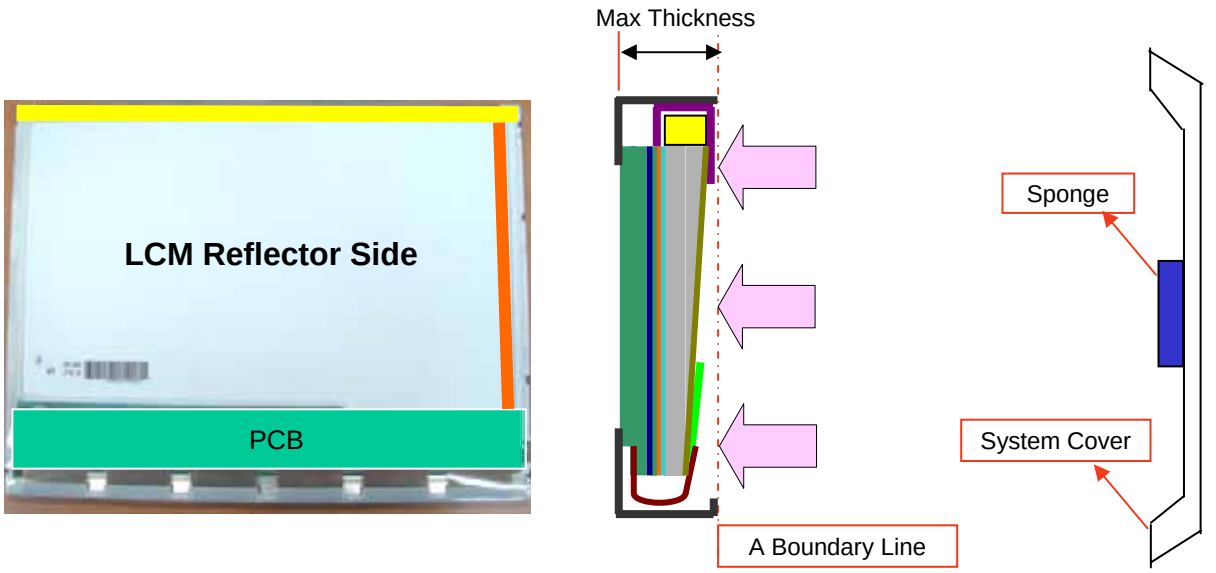
[DETAIL DESCRIPTION OF SIDE MOUNTING SCREW]

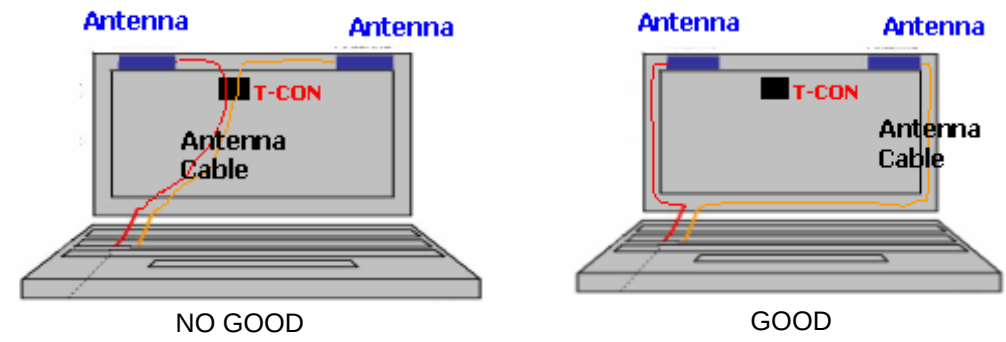
TBD

Notes : 1. Screw plated through the method of non-electrolytic nickel plating is preferred to reduce possibility that results in vertical and/or horizontal line defect due to the conductive particles from screw surface.

LGD Proposal for system cover design.(Appendix)

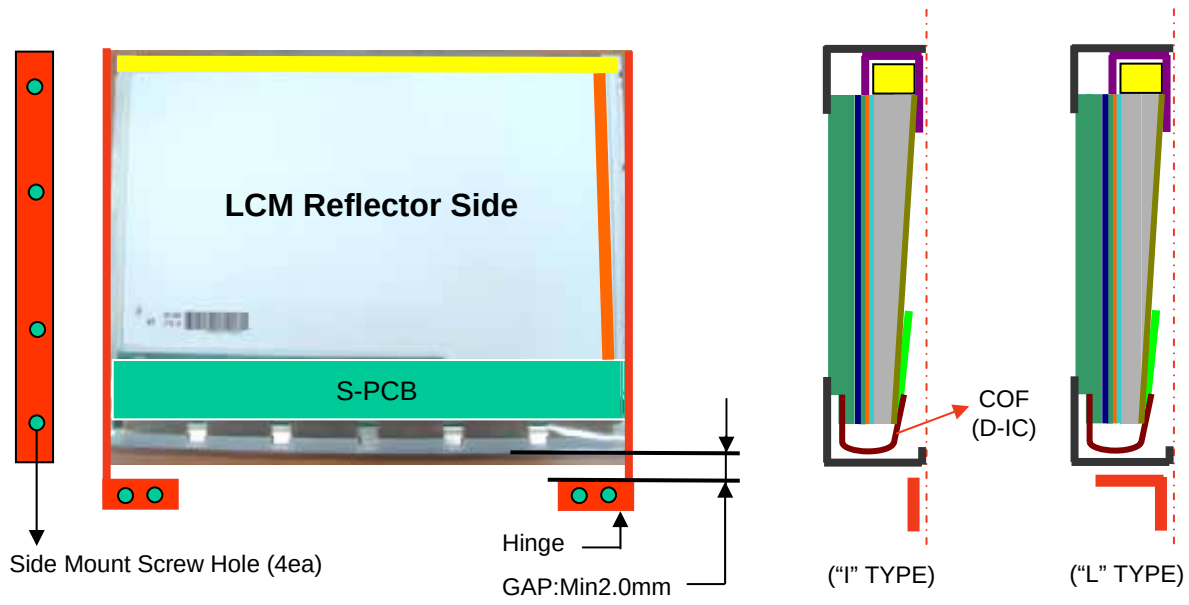
1	Gap check for securing the enough gap between LCM and System cover.	

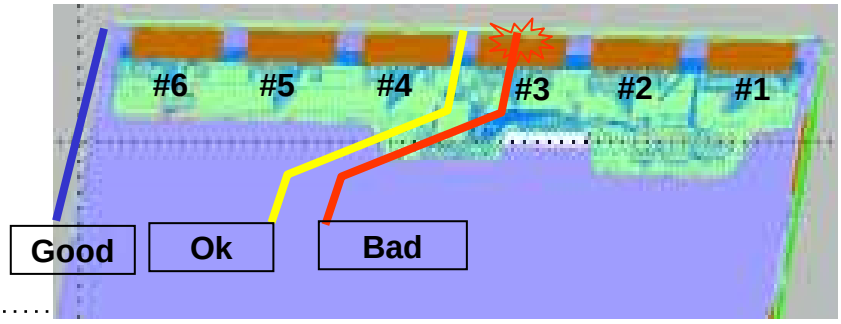


Define	1.Rear side of LCM is sensitive against external stress,and previous check about interference is highly needed. 2.In case there is something from system cover comes into the boundary above,mechanical interference may cause the FOS defects. (Eg: Ripple, White spot..)
2	Check if antenna cable is sufficiently apart from T-CON of LCD Module.
Define	
	1.If system antenna is overlapped with T-CON,it might be cause the noise.

LGD Proposal for system cover design.

3	Gap check for securing the enough gap between LCM and System hinge.	

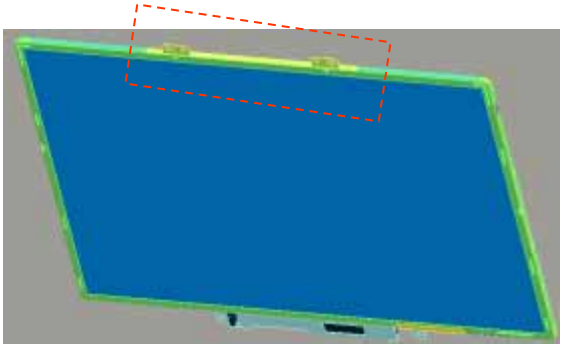


Define	1.At least 2.0mm of gap needs to be secured to prevent the shock related defects. 2."L" type of hinge is recommended than "I" type under shock test.
4	Checking the path of the System wire.
	
Define	1.COF area needs to be handled with care. 2.GOOD ➔Wire path design to system side. OK➔ Wire path is located between COFs. BAD➔Wire path overlapped with COF area.

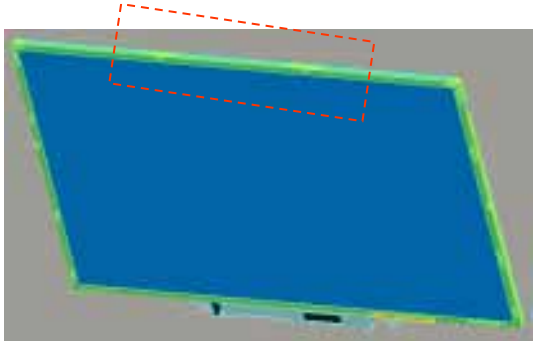
LPL Proposal for system cover design.

5	Using a bracket on the top of LCM is not recommended.	

bracket

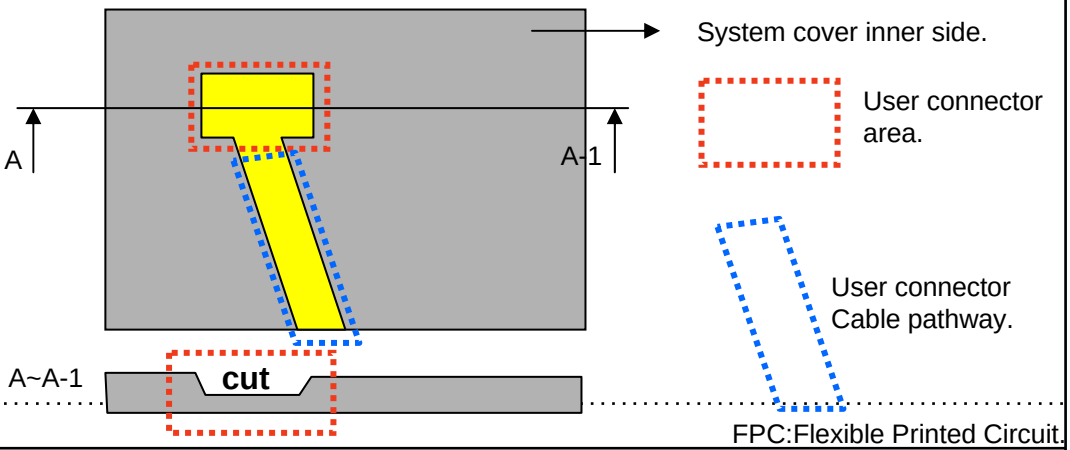


With bracket



Without bracket

Define	1.Condition without bracket is good for mechanical noise,and can minimize the light leakage from deformation of bracket. 2.The results shows that there is no difference between the condition with or without bracket.
6	Securing additional gap on CNT area..



Define	1.CNT area is specially sensitive against external stress,and additional gap by cutting on system cover will be helpful on removing the Ripple. 2.Using a thinner CNT will be better. (eg: FPC type)

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 2ms 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.

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 1st 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

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M

A,B,C : SIZE(INCH)
D : YEAR
E : MONTH
F ~ 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	A	B	C

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 : TBD pcs

b) Box Size : TBD

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=± 200mV(Over and under shoot voltage)

(2) Response time depends on the temperature.(In lower temperature, it becomes longer.)
(3) Brightness depends on the temperature. (In lower temperature, it becomes lower.)
And in lower temperature, response time(required time that brightness is stable after turned on) becomes longer.
(4) Be careful for condensation at sudden temperature change. Condensation makes damage to polarizer or electrical contacted parts. And after fading condensation, smear or spot will occur.
(5) When fixed patterns are displayed for a long time, remnant image is likely to occur.
(6) Module has high frequency circuits. Sufficient suppression to the electromagnetic interference shall be done by system manufacturers. Grounding and shielding methods may be important to minimized the interference.

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.

Appendix_1. E-EDID Table

TBD

Appendix_2. E-EDID Table

TBD

Appendix_3. E-EDID Table

TBD