CHI MEI OPTOELECTRONICS CORP

Issued Date: Feb. 27, 2002
Model No.: M190E1 -L01
Tentative

TFT LCD Tentative Specification

MODEL NO.: M190E1 -L01

Customer: _____

Approved by: _____

Note:

Product Development Division I	
Approved by	Issued by
Deputy Director	Project Manager
91. 2. 27	91. 2. 27

REVISION HISTORY

Version	Date	Page (New)	Section	Description
Ver 1.0	Feb.27,'02	All	All	Tentative Specification was first issued.

- TABLE OF CONTENTS -

1. APPLICATIONS 4
2. PRODUCT NAME AND MODEL NUMBER 4
2-1 Product Name 4
2-2 Model Number 4
3. OVERVIEW 4
4. CONFIGURATION 4
5. MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS 5
6. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS 5
7. RECOMMENDED OPERATION RATING 5
8. ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS 6
9. OPTICAL SPECIFICATIONS 7
10. INTERFACE SPECIFICATIONS 11
10-1 Signal Decriptions 11
10-2 LVDS Data Assignment 12
10-3 Color Data Assignment 13
10-4 Input Signal Timing 14
10-5 Correspondence between Data and Display Position 16
10-6 Power Supply Sequence 16
11. BACK-LIGHT SPECIFICATIONS 17
11-1 Pin Configuration for Back-light 17
11-2 CCFL 17
11-3 Life 17
12. APPEARANCE SPECIFICATIONS 18
12-1 Appearance 18
12-2 Dot Defect 19
13. ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS 20
14. INDICATIONS 21
15. PACKAGING 22
15-1 Packing Specifications 22
15-2 Packing Method 22
16. WARRANTY 26
17.PRECAUTIONS 26
18. PRECAUTIONS FOR USE 31
19. MISCELLANEOUS 31
20. MECHANICAL DRAWINGS 32

1. APPLICATION

This specification is applied to the 19-inch SXGA supported TFT-LCD module.

2. PRODUCT NAME AND MODEL NUMBER

2.1 Product Name: LCD Module

2.2 Model Name: M190E1 -L01

3. OVERVIEW

This LCD module has a TFT active matrix type liquid crystal panel 1280x1024 pixels, and diagonal size of 48cm(19-inch). This LCD has a LVDS dual interface and can display 16,777,216 colors.

4. CONFIGURATION

This LCD module consists of a color TFT-LCD panel that is mounted with TFT driver ICs, a cold-cathode fluorescent tube back-light. The inverter for the back-light is not included.

Figure 4-1 shows a block disgram of this LCD module.

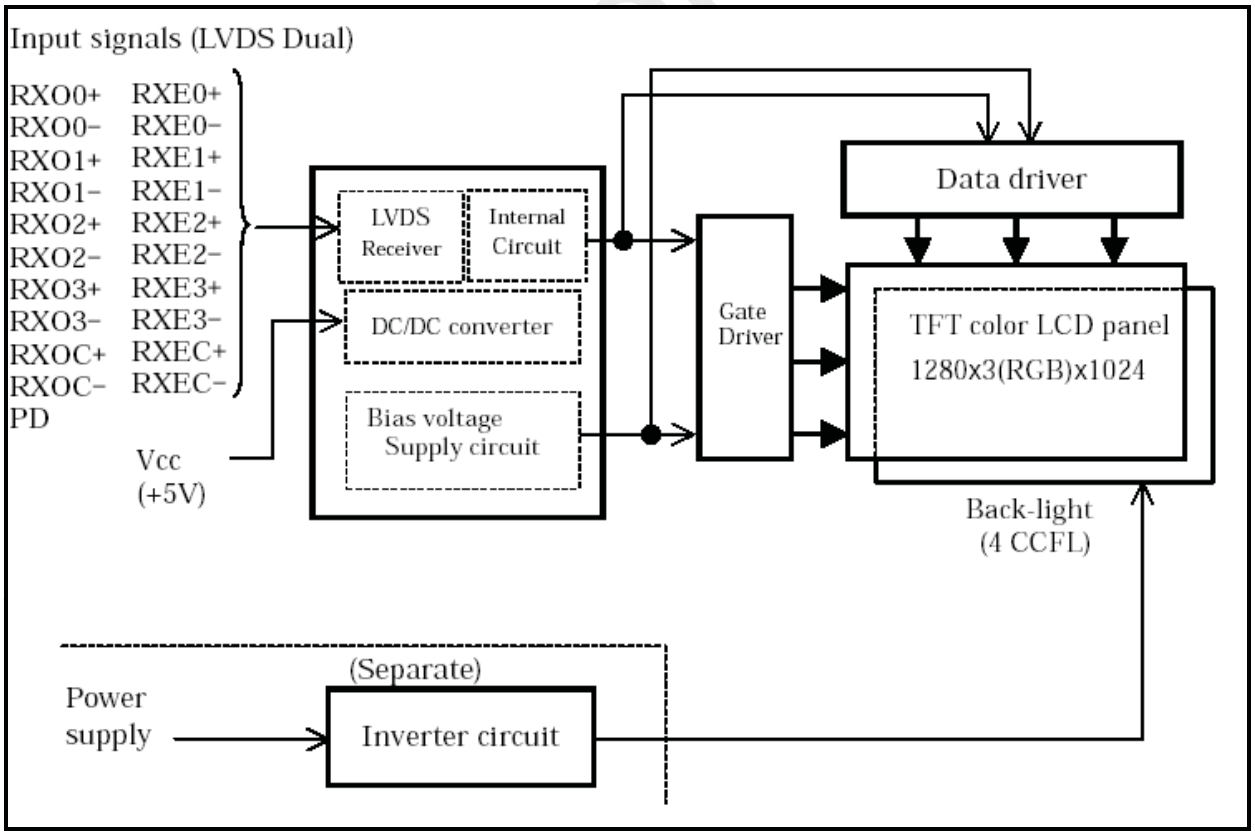


Figure 4-1 Block Diagram.

5. MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Table 5-1 shows the mechanical specifications of this LCD module.

Table 5-1 Mechanical Specifications.

Item	Specification	Unit	Remark
Dimensions	414x335x23(TYP.)	mm	Edge type back-light is used. (ϕ 2.6 CCFLx4) Without inverter. For details on dimensions, See dimensional outline drawing. (at page 32, 33, 34: Figure 19-1, 2, 3)
Display Resolution	(1280x3)x1024	--	
Display Dot Area	376.32x301.056	mm	
Dot Pitch	(0.098x3)x0.294	mm	
Aspect Ratio	5:4	--	
Weight	3,000 MAX	g	Excluding inverter.
FG-SG	Short Circuit	--	

6. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING

Table 6-1 shows the absolute maximum rating of this LCD module.

Table 6-1 Absolute Maximum Rating.

Item	Symbol	Condition	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Supplier Voltage	VCC	Ta=25℃	-0.3	--	6.0	V
Input Signal Voltage (LVDS signal, PD)	VIN	Ta=25℃	-0.3	--	3.6	V

7. RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Table 7-1 shows the recommended operating conditions of this LCD module.

Table 7-1 shows the Recommended Operating Conditions.

Item		Symbol	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Supplier Voltage (Logic)		VCC	4.75	--	5.25	V
Ripple Voltage	VCC	VRP	--	--	0.1	V

8. ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Table 8-1 shows the electrical specifications of this LCD module. Figure 8-1 shows the measurement circuit. Figure 8-2(A) shows the equivalent circuit of the logic signal input area. Figure 8-2(B) shows the equivalent circuit of the supply voltage input area.

Table 8-1 Electrical Specifications.

Item		Symbol	Condition	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	Remark
Differential-input Voltage (High)		V_{IH}	V_{CM}=+1.2V	--	--	100	mV	
Differential-input Voltage (Low)		V_{IL}		-100	--	--	mV	
Supply Current		I_{CC}	V_{CC}=+5.0±0.25V V_{SS}=0V D_{CLK}=54MHz Ta=25℃	--	800	1,500	mA	*1
Supply Rush Current		I_{SCC}		--	--	3.5	A	*2
Supply Rush Current Duration(1.5A excess)		T_{SCC}		--	--	1	ms	
BACK LIGHT (*3)	CCFL Turn on Voltage	V_S	f_L=50kHz, Ta=25℃	--	1,400	1,600	Vrms	
			f_L=50kHz, Ta=0℃	--	--	1,600		
	Lighting Voltage	V_L	f_L=50kHz, Ta=0℃ I_L=7mA	--	750	--	Vrms	
	Lighting Frequency	f_L	V_L=750Vrms	40	50	60	KHz	
	Tube Current	I_L	f_L=50kHz V_L=750Vrms	4	7	8	mArms	*4

(*1) Typical current situation: Color bar pattern. V_{CC}=5.0V
Maximum current situation: White pattern. V_{CC}=4.75V
Without rush current.

(*2) These items prescribe the rush current of starting internal DC/DC.
Changing current to capacitors of V_{CC} is not prescribed.

(*3) Back-light specifications are valid when using a suitable inverter such as the FLCV-13.

(*4) Tube current (I_L) shows the value if the current that is consumed at one lamp.
This LCD module has 4 lamps. Each 2 lamps are placed at upper side and lower side of the display. 2 lamps are connected in parallel. Each low voltage terminals are connected with separate cables to Back-light connectors.

9. OPTICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Table 9-1 shows the optical specifications of this LCD module.

Table 9-1 Optical Specifications. Ta=25℃

Item		Symbol	Condition		Specifications MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	Remark	Note
Visual Angle	Horizontal	$\theta_{L, R}$	CR≥10	$\theta_{L, R}$=0°	85	--	--	deg		(1)(2)(3)(5)(6)
	Vertical	$\theta_{U, D}$		$\theta_{U, D}$=0°	85	--	--	deg		
	All Direction	θ			80	--	--	deg		
Contrast Ratio		CR	$\theta_{L, R, U, D}$ =0°		350	500	--	--	White/ Black	(1)(2)(3)(5)
Response Time (ON) (B→W)		ton	$\theta_{L, R, U, D}$ =0°	Ta=25℃	--	15	30	ms		(1)(4)(5)
				Ta=0℃	--	50	100	ms		
Response Time (OFF) (W→B)		Toff	$\theta_{L, R, U, D}$ =0°	Ta=25℃		10	25	ms		
				Ta=0℃		50	100	ms		
Brightness		I	$\theta_{L, R, U, D}$ =0° Vcc=5V IL=7mA		200	250	--	cd/m^2	White *1	(1)(5)
Brightness Uniformity		ΔI			70	--	--	%		(1)(5)(7)
Chromaticity	W	x			0.283	0.313	0.343	--		(1)(5)
		y			0.299	0.329	0.359	--		
	R	(x, y)		Red	(0.648, 0.346) Typ.					
	G			Green	(0.292, 0.602) Typ.					
	B			Blue	(0.150, 0.130) Typ.					
LCD Panel Type					TFT Color					
Display Mode					Normal Black					
Wide Viewing Angle Technology					MVA					
Optimum Viewing Angle					-- (symmetry)					(6)
Display Color					16,777,216 (8-bit color)					
Color of non-display area					Black					
Surface Treatment					Anti-glare (Haze value: 25%, 2H)					

(*1) Value at 15~20 minutes after lighting on.

(Note) •CS-1000 (MINOLTA Co., Ltd), BM-5A(Topcon) and the like should be used as a luminance colorimeter.
Field=1°, L=500mm.

•Back-light current = 7mA, Dark room condition (1 lux or less).

Note 1) Definition of Viewing Angle (1)

Based on Figure 9-1.

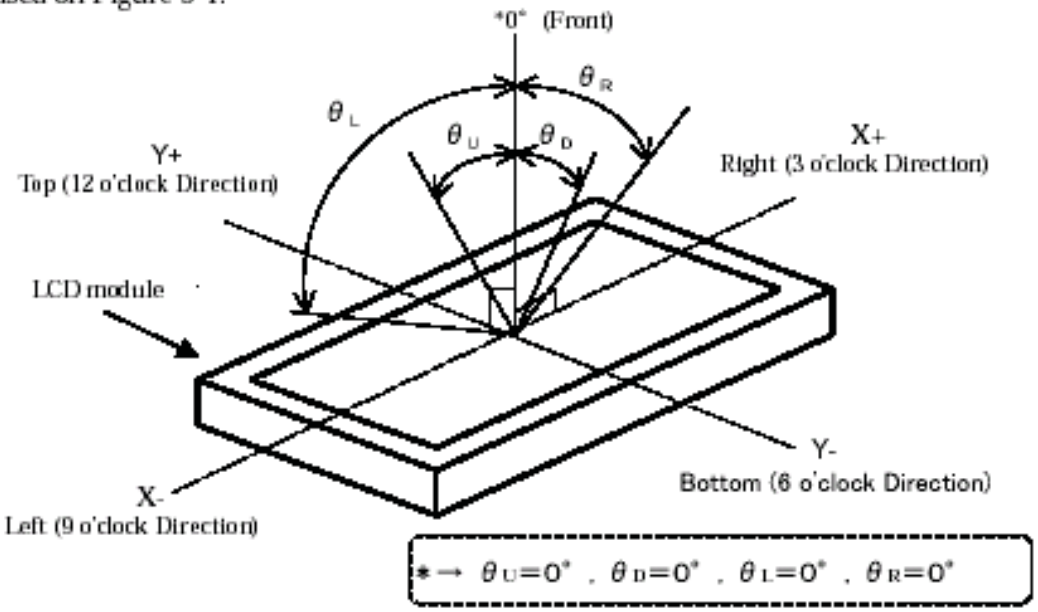


Figure 9-1 Definition of Viewing Angle (1)

Note 2) Definition of Viewing Angle (2)

Based on Figure 9-2.

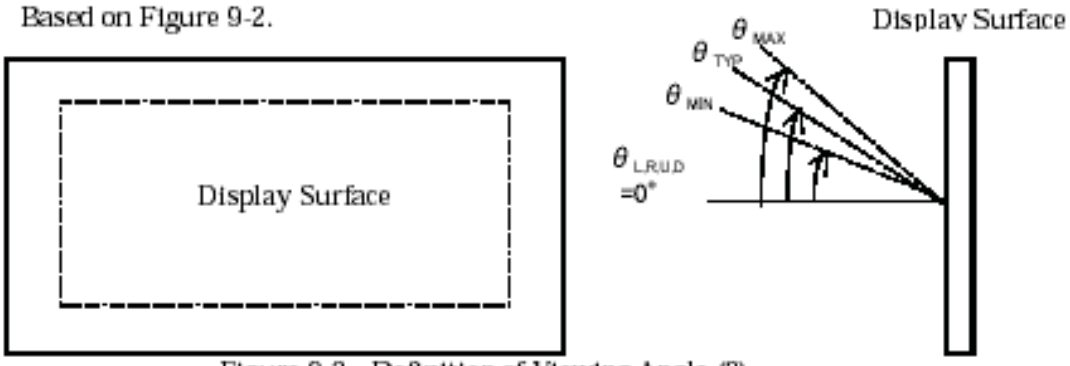


Figure 9-2 Definition of Viewing Angle (2)

Note 3) Definition of Contrast Ratio (CR)

Determined by Formula (1) based on Figure 9-3 Voltage-Brightness characteristics.

$$= \frac{L_W \text{ (Brightness at white)}}{L_B \text{ (Brightness at black)}} \quad \cdots\cdots(1)$$

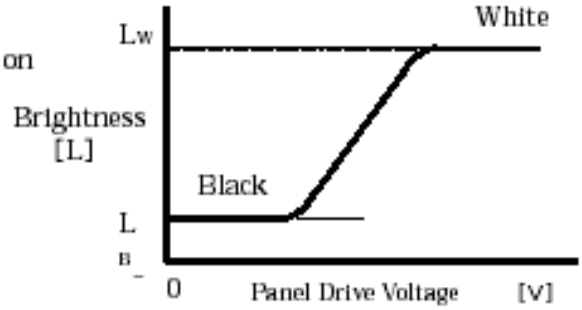


Figure 9-3 Voltage-Brightness Characteristics

Note 4) Definition of Response Time

Based on Figure 9-4.

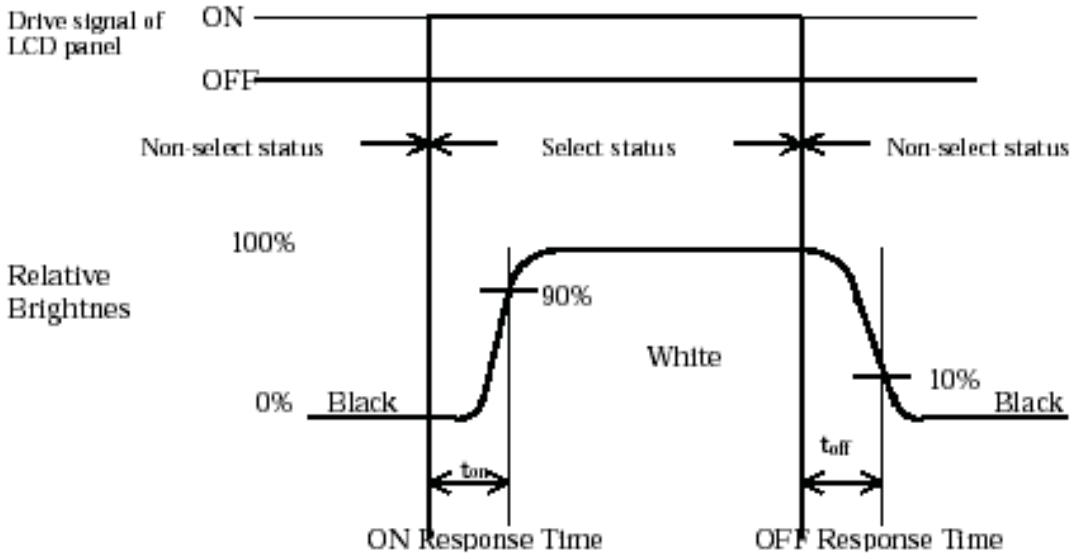


Figure 9-4 Definition of Response Time

Note 5) Contrast Ratio and Response Measurement System

Based on Figure 9-5.

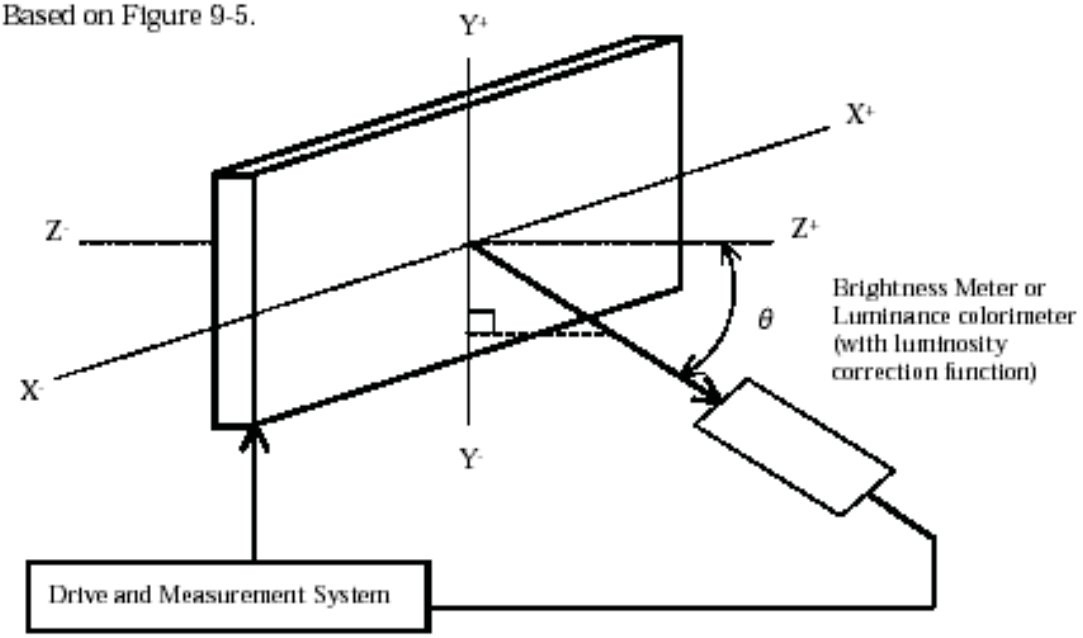


Figure 9-5 Contrast Ratio and Response Time Measurement System

Note 6) Definition of Optimum Viewing Angle

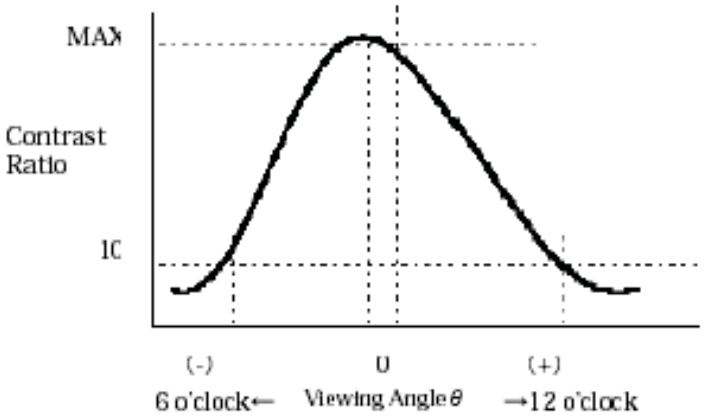
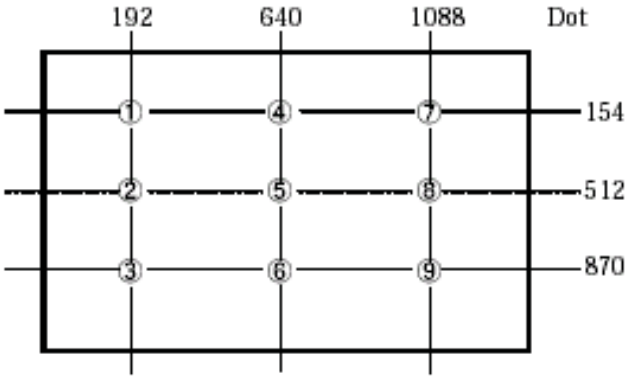


Figure 9-6 Definition of Viewing Angle

Note 7) Definition of Brightness Uniformity

Brightness uniformity is defined by the following formula.
Brightness (I1~I9) art measured at the following 9 points (①~⑨) on the display area that is shown in Figure 9-7.

$$\text{Brightness Uniformity } (\Delta L) = \frac{|\text{ Min. In }|}{|\text{ Max. In }|} \times 100\ (\%)\ ,\ n = 1 \text{ to } 9$$



Note) Each measurement point (①~⑨) defines the center spot of view of Brightness Meter.
The tolerance of measurement position is±3mm.

Figure 9-7 Measurement Points

10. INTERFACE SPECIFICATIONS

10-1 Signal descriptions.

Table 10-1 shows the description and configuration of interface signal (CN1).

Table 10-1 Interface signals (CN1)

Pin	Name	I/O	Description
1	RXO0-	I	Negative differential input
2	RXO0+	I	Positive differential input
3	RXO1-	I	Negative differential input
4	RXO1+	I	Positive differential input
5	RXO2-	I	Negative differential input
6	RXO2+	I	Positive differential input
7	GND	-	Ground
8	RXOC-	I	Negative differential input
9	RXOC+	I	Positive differential input
10	RXO3-	I	Negative differential input
11	RXO3+	I	Positive differential input
12	RXE0-	I	Negative differential input
13	RXE0+	I	Positive differential input
14	GND	-	Ground
15	RXE1-	I	Negative differential input
16	RXE1+	I	Positive differential input
17	GND	-	Ground
18	RXE2-	I	Negative differential input
19	RXE2+	I	Positive differential input
20	RXEC-	I	Negative differential input
21	RXEC+	I	Positive differential input
22	RXE3-	I	Negative differential input
23	RXE3+	I	Positive differential input
24	GND	-	Ground
25	TST	-	Test pin *1
26	PD	I	LVDS Core Power Down
27	TST	-	Test pin *1
28	VCC	-	+5V power supply
29	VCC	-	+5V power supply
30	VCC	-	+5V power supply

Connector :FI-X30S-HF (Japan Aviation Electronics)

User's connector :FI-X30M (FPC type) (Japan Aviation Electronics)

FI-X30H (Wire type)

FI-X30C (Coaxial cable type)

*1: Keep open. (Internal test only.)

10-2 LVDS Data Assignment

Table 10-2 shows the LVDS Data Assignment.

Table 10-2 LVDS Data Assignment.

Input signal *1		Transmitter DS90CF383,C385		Interface connector			Receiver DS90CF386		LCD Control input
		pin	INPUT	System side	LCD module pin		pin	OUTPUT	
LVDS Odd	RO2	51	TxIN0	Tx OUT0+	2	RxO0+	27	RxOUT0	RO2
	RO3	52	TxIN1				29	RxOUT1	RO3
	RO4	54	TxIN2				30	RxOUT2	RO4
	RO5	55	TxIN3	Tx OUT0-	1	RxO0-	32	RxOUT3	RO5
	RO6	56	TxIN4				33	RxOUT4	RO6
	RO7	3	TxIN6				35	RxOUT6	RO7
	GO2	4	TxIN7	Tx OUT1+	4	RxO1+	37	RxOUT7	GO2
	GO3	6	TxIN8				38	RxOUT8	GO3
	GO4	7	TxIN9				39	RxOUT9	GO4
	GO5	11	TxIN12	Tx OUT1-	3	RxO1-	43	RxOUT12	GO5
	GO6	12	TxIN13				45	RxOUT13	GO6
	GO7	14	TxIN14				46	RxOUT14	GO7
	BO2	15	TxIN15				47	RxOUT15	BO2
	BO3	19	TxIN18	Tx OUT2+	6	RxO2+	51	RxOUT18	BO3
	BO4	20	TxIN19				53	RxOUT19	BO4
	BO5	22	TxIN20				54	RxOUT20	BO5
	BO6	23	TxIN21	Tx OUT2-	5	RxO2-	55	RxOUT21	BO6
	BO7	24	TxIN22				1	RxOUT22	BO7
	RSVD	27	TxIN24				3	RxOUT24	Not use
	RSVD	28	TxIN25				5	RxOUT25	Not use
	ENAB	30	TxIN26				6	RxOUT26	ENAB
	RO0	50	TxIN27	Tx OUT3+	11	RxO3+	7	RxOUT27	RO0
	RO1	2	TxIN5				34	RxOUT5	RO1
	GO0	8	TxIN10				41	RxOUT1	GO0
	GO1	10	TxIN11	Tx OUT3-	10	RxO3-	42	RxOUT11	GO1
	BO0	16	TxIN16				49	RxOUT16	BO0
	BO1	18	TxIN17				50	RxOUT17	BO1
	RSVD	25	TxIN23				2	RxOUT23	Not use
	DCLK	31	TxCLK IN	TxCLK OUT+	9	RxCLK IN+	26	RxCLK OUT	DCLK
				TxCLK OUT-	8	RxCLK IN-			
LVDS Even	RE2	51	TxIN0	Tx OUT0+	13	RxE0+	27	RxOUT0	RE2
	RE3	52	TxIN1				29	RxOUT1	RE3
	RE4	54	TxIN2				30	RxOUT2	RE4
	RE5	55	TxIN3	Tx OUT0-	12	RxE0-	32	RxOUT3	RE5
	RE6	56	TxIN4				33	RxOUT4	RE6
	RE7	3	TxIN6				35	RxOUT6	RE7
	GE2	4	TxIN7	Tx OUT1+	16	RxE1+	37	RxOUT7	GE2
	GE3	6	TxIN8				38	RxOUT8	GE3
	GE4	7	TxIN9				39	RxOUT9	GE4
	GE5	11	TxIN12	Tx OUT1-	15	RxE1-	43	RxOUT12	GE5
	GE6	12	TxIN13				45	RxOUT13	GE6
	GE7	14	TxIN14				46	RxOUT14	GE7
	BE2	15	TxIN15				47	RxOUT15	BE2
	BE3	19	TxIN18	Tx OUT2+	19	RxE2+	51	RxOUT18	BE3
	BE4	20	TxIN19				53	RxOUT19	BE4
	BE5	22	TxIN20				54	RxOUT20	BE5
	BE6	23	TxIN21	Tx OUT2-	18	RxE2-	55	RxOUT21	BE6
	BE7	24	TxIN22				1	RxOUT22	BE7
	RSVD	27	TxIN24				3	RxOUT24	Not use
	RSVD	28	TxIN25				5	RxOUT25	Not use
	RSVD	30	TxIN26				6	RxOUT26	Not use
	RE0	50	TxIN27	Tx OUT3+	23	RxE3+	7	RxOUT27	RE0
	RE1	2	TxIN5				34	RxOUT5	RE1
	GE0	8	TxIN10				41	RxOUT10	GE0
	GE1	10	TxIN11	Tx OUT3-	22	RxE3-	42	RxOUT11	GE1
	BE0	16	TxIN16				49	RxOUT16	BE0
	BE1	18	TxIN17				50	RxOUT17	BE1
	RSVD	25	TxIN23				2	RxOUT23	Not use
	DCLK	31	TxCLK IN	TxCLK OUT+	21	RxCLK IN+	26	RxCLK OUT	Not use
				TxCLK OUT-	20	RxCLK IN-			

*1 •RSDS (reserved) pin on a transmitter should be connected with Ground.

•Input odd or even data depending on the display position of the LCD module.

10-3 Color Data Assignment

Table 10-3 shows the Color Data Assignment.

Table 10-3 Color Data Assignment.

Color		Data Signal																							
		Red								Green								Blue							
		R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	R7	R6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	R7	R6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
Basic Colors	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
	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
	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
Gray Scale Of Red	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
	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
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Red(253)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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
Gray Scale Of Green	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
	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
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Green(253)	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(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
Gray Scale Of Blue	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
	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
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Blue(253)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
	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

Note.1) Definition of gray scale: Color (n)…"n" indicates gray scale level.

Larger number means brighter level.

Note.2) Data; 1:High, 0:Low

Note.3) Color data consists of 8 bit red, green, and blue data of odd and even number pixel data.

Total data number is 48 signals. This module is able to display 16,777,216 colors because each red, green, and blue data is controlled independently.

10-4 Input Signal Timing

Table 10-4 and Figure 10-1 shows the Input Signal Timing at LVDS transmitter.

Table 10-4 Timing Characteristics (Ta=0~50˚C, Vcc=5±0.25V)

Item		Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Remark
DCLK signal (Clock)	Period	Tc	16.7	18.5	25.0	ns	
	Frequency	1/Tc	40	54	60	MHz	
	Duty	Tch/Tc	45	50	55	%	
	High time	TclkH	5.0	—	—	ns	
	Low time	TclkL	5.0	—	—	ns	
DCLK-Data Timing	Setup time	Tset	3	—	—	ns	
	Hold time	Thold	5	—	—	ns	
ENAB signal	Horizontal Period	Th	5500/Tc+450	844	887 *1	DCLK	*1
	Hor. Period (1)	Th	14.0	15.6	—	μs	*4
	Hor. Period (2)	Th	10.6	15.6	—	μs	*4
	Hor. Display period	Thd	640	640	640	DCLK	*2
	Vertical Period	Tv	1028 *1	1066	1088 *1	Th	16.67ms
	Ver. Frequency	1/Tv	50	60	69	Hz	
	Ver. Display period	Tvd	1024	1024	1024	Th	*2
	Data-ENAB timing	Tdn	—	0	—	DCLK	*3

*1)•horizontal display position is specified by the rise of ENAB.
The data latched at falling edge of DCLK after rise of ENAB is displayed at the left edge of the display area.
•Vertical display position is specified by the rise of ENAB after low level continuation over 2048 DCLK.
The data latched at the rise of ENAB is displayed at the top line of the display area.

*2)•If the “High” level period of ENAB is less than 640 DCLK or the number of ENAB in a frame period (Tv) is less than 1024, black color is displayed at the rest of the display area.

*3)•If ENAB does not synchronize with the effective display data, the display position does not fit to the display area.

*4)•Hor. Period (2) shows the operating range where internal circuit can work correctly.
・When ENAB signal is out of Hor. Period (1), the display quality may deteriorate.

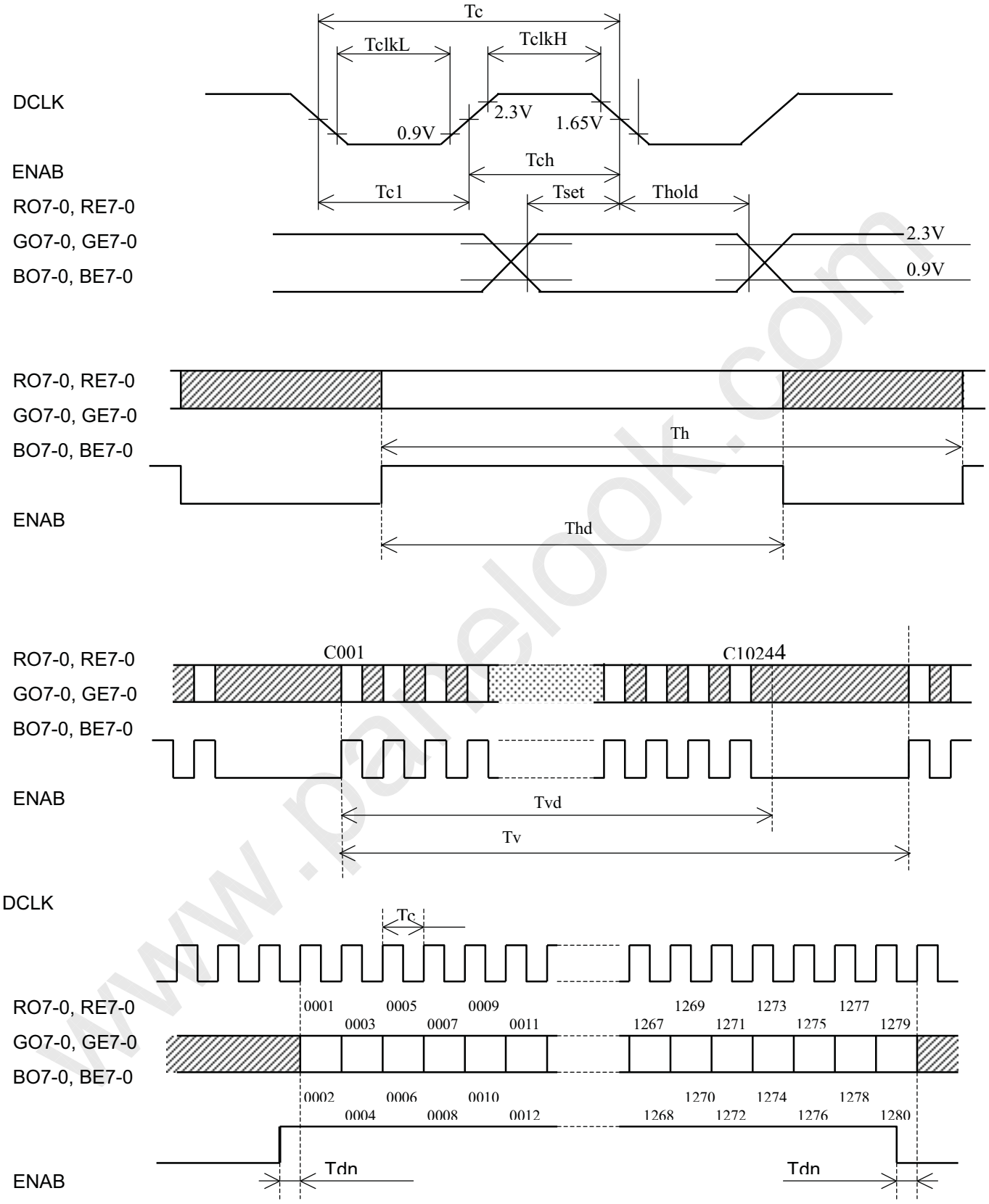


Figure 10-1 Input Signal Timing Chart

10-5 Correspondence between Data and Display Position

Figure 10-2 shows the Correspondence between Data and Display Position.

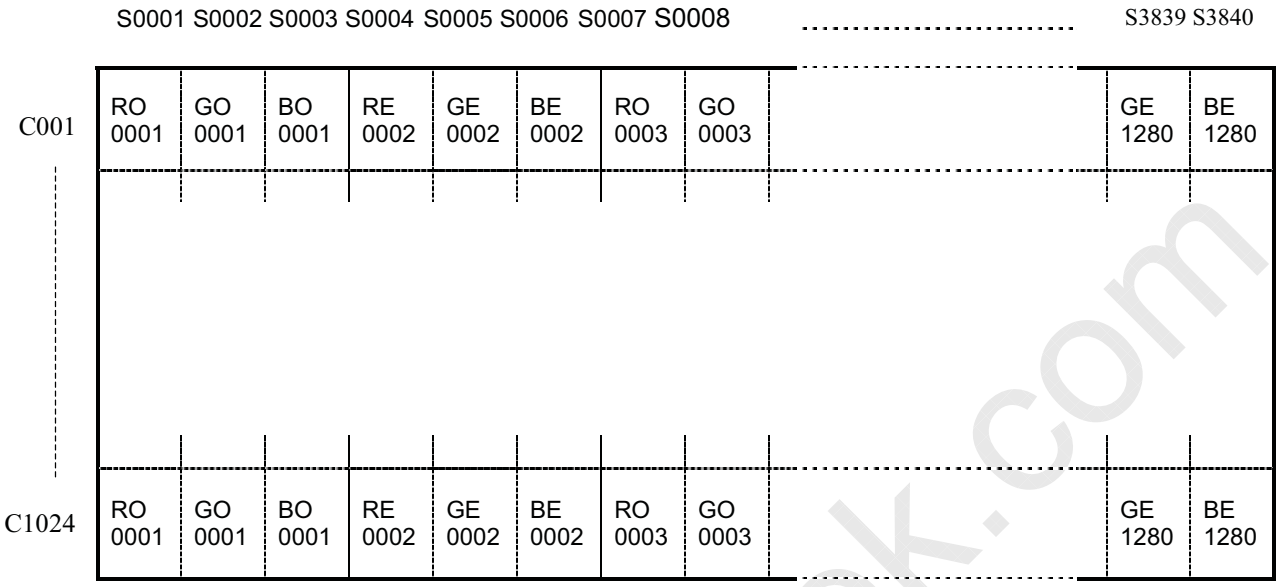


Figure 10-2 Correspondence Data and Display Position

10-6 Power Supply Sequence

The sequence of input signals and On/Off of the power supply of this LCD module should be in the specification shown in Figure 10-3 to prevent latch-up of the driver ICs and DC driving of the LCD panel.

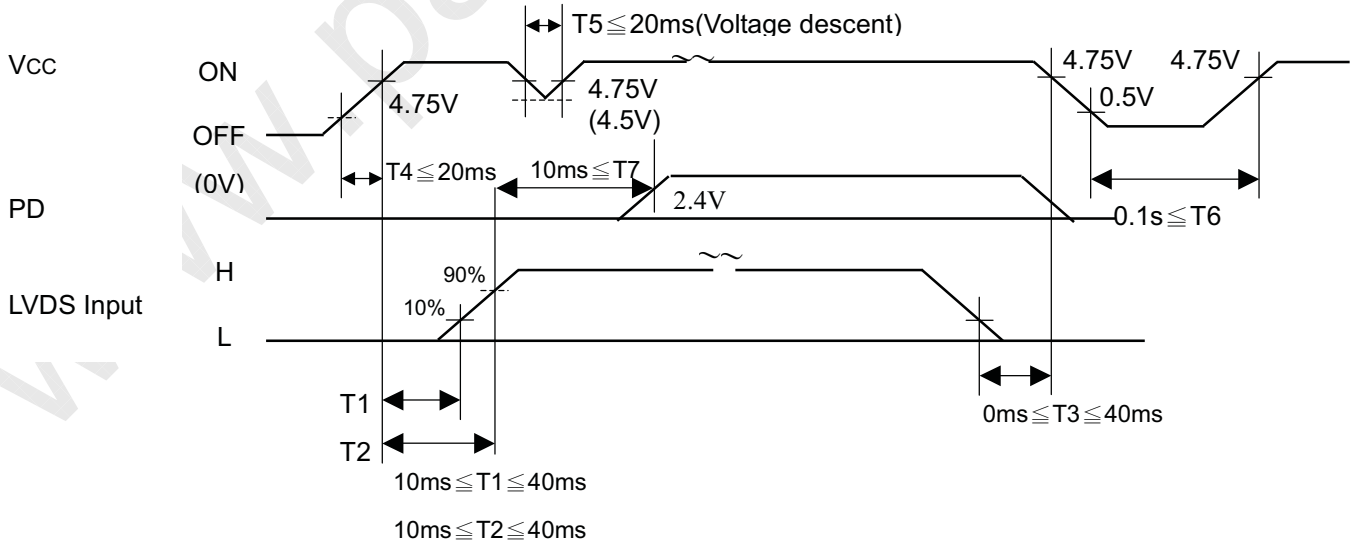


Figure 10-3 Power Supply Sequence

11. BACK-LIGHT SPECIFICATIONS

11-1 Pin configuration for Back-light

Table 11-1 shows the description and Pin assignment of the connectors.

(CN-A to D) for the Back-light of this LCD module.

Table 11-1 Pin Assignment of CN-A to CN-D

Pin No.	Signal				Function	Cable Color
	CN-A	CN-B	CN-C	CN-D		
1	V_L1	V_L2	V_L3	V_L4	Power supply	Pink
2	--	--	--	--	--	--
3	GND	GND	GND	GND	Ground	White or Blue

Connector : Housing: BHR-03VS-1
Content: SBH-001T-P0.5

User's Connector : Post with base: SM02(8.0)B-BHS-1-TB

Supplier : Japan Solderless Terminal Trading Company LTD. (J.S.T.)

11-2 CCFL

Supplier: KOWA ELECTRIC CO. LTD, Part No. SS26E3935N8365C3273111

11-3 Life

The life of the back-light is a minimum of 50,000 hours at the following conditions.

(1) Working conditions

a. Ambient temperature : 25±℃

b. Tube current (I_L) : (7mA or less)

(2) Definition of life

a. Brightness becomes 50% or less than the minimum brightness value shown in Table 9-1.

b. The lamp cannot be lit by the minimum value of the breakdown voltage (1760Vrms) shown in Table 8-1.

c. Flashing.

11-4 Lamp assembly set (for replacement)

Lamp assembly set (with charge) is prepared for replacing old lamp to new one.

This set consists of an upper assembly and a lower lamp assembly.

Type number : FLCL-20

12. APPEARANCE SPECIFICATIONS

12-1 Appearance

No.	Item		Judgement method and standard		
1	Bright spot (high and low)		TBD		(Note 1)
2	Bright spot connection (high and low)		TBD		(Note 1)
3	Total of bright spot		TBD		
4	Dark spot		TBD		(Note 2)
5	Dark spot connection		TBD		(Note 2)
6	Total of dark spot		TBD		(Note 2)
7	Total of dot defect (bright and dark)		TBD		
8	Distance of bright spot	High-high	TBD		
		Others	TBD		
9	Distance of dark spot		TBD		
10	Scratch on polarizer, line shape		W ≤ 0.03	--	TBD
			0.03 < W ≤ 0.05	L ≤ 6	TBD
				6 < L ≤ 12	TBD
				12 < L	TBD
			0.05 < W ≤ 0.10	L ≤ 0.6	TBD
				0.6 < L	TBD
			0.01 < W	--	TBD
11	Dent on polarizer, dot shape		D ≤ 0.3		TBD
			0.3 < D ≤ 0.4		TBD
			0.4 < D		TBD
12	Bubble in polarizer		D ≤ 0.3		TBD
			0.3 < D ≤ 0.5		TBD
			0.5 < D		TBD
13	Black white spot (Foreign circuit matter)		D ≤ 0.5		TBD
			0.5 < D		TBD
14	Light leakage by foreign articles		D ≤ 0.3		TBD
			0.3 < D ≤ 0.6		TBD
			0.6 < D		TBD
15	Lints, black/white line		W ≤ 0.03	--	TBD
			0.03 < W ≤ 0.05	L ≤ 6	TBD
				6 < L ≤ 12	TBD
				12 < L	TBD
			0.05 < W ≤ 0.10	L ≤ 0.6	TBD
				0.6 < L ≤ 5	TBD
				5 < L	TBD
			0.10 < W	(W+L) / 2 = D	Confirm to No.13

D: Average dismeter [mm], W: Width [mm], L: Length [mm], S=(bright spot size)/(dot size)

12-2 Dot defects (Bright spots, Dark spots)

12-2-1 Zone

- Inside display dot area (376.32x301.056mm)
- Display dot area means active area.
- One pixel consists of 3 dots (red, green, blue).
- Foreign particle and scratch unharmful to display image, such as the foreign particle under polarizer film but outside of the display area and scratch on metal bezel, backlight module or polarizer film out of the display area, etc., are not counted.

12-2-2 Bright spots

(1) Bright spots by the defect TFT.
- Visible under bias of 2% ND filter……High bright spot R•G
- Visible under 5% but invisible under 2% ND filter……Low bright spot R•G•B
- Invisible under bias of 5% ND filter……Not counted

(2) Bright spots by the light passing through tears, breaks, etc in color filter.
- Exceed size of a half dot……High bright spot
- A half dot or less……Not counted

(3) Bright spots by the light passing through tears, breaks, etc in chromium mask.
- Exceed 50μm……High bright spot
- 50μm or less……Not counted

12-2-3 Test condition

- Inspector must observe the LCD screen from the normal direction under the illumination by a single 20W fluorescent lamp. The distance between the LCD screen and the inspector should be a height of 50cm above the worktable.
  The vertical illuminance is 300 to 600lux (reference value).
- Bright spot should be counted under entire black screen.
- Dark spot should be counted under entire white screen.
- Input signal timing should be typical value.

(Note 1) Please do not mistake a single bright spot for a bright spot connection due to Cs(supplemental capacitance) line at the center of each dot.

(Note 2) If a pixel is dark partially, it connects into the number of dark spots in accordance with following rule.

(a)	A<1/3 :	Not count. Only one of 4 dark connection is allowed.
(b)	1/3 ≤ A <1/3 :	Not count. Only one of 4 dark connection is allowed.
(c)	2/3 ≤ A :	Considered as 1 dot.

(A=Dark spot size/dot size)

13. ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS

Table 13-1 show the environmental specifications.

Table 13-1 Absolute Ratings of Environment.

Item	Condition		Remark
Temperature	Operation	0~50℃	Temperature on surface of LCD panel (display area)
	Storage	-20~60℃	
Humidity	Operation	20~85%RH	Maximum wet-bulb temperature should not exceed 29℃. No condensation.
	Storage	5~85%RH	
Vibration	Non-Operation	10~500Hz, 1 octave/20 min, 19.6m/s^2(2G), 1.5mm max. 1hour each X, Y, Z direction.	For single module without package.
Shock *1	Non-Operation	294m/s^2 (30G), 6ms, 1time each ±X, ±Y, ±Z directions.	

*1) When LCD module is mounted with side mount holes, the shock condition is 196m/s^2(20G).

Note: Table 13-2 and Figure 13-1 showed the shock resistance standard when module is packaged.

Table 13-2 Shock resistance standard when module is packaged.

Dropping location	Dropping Height	Count
A~J	60cm	1 time

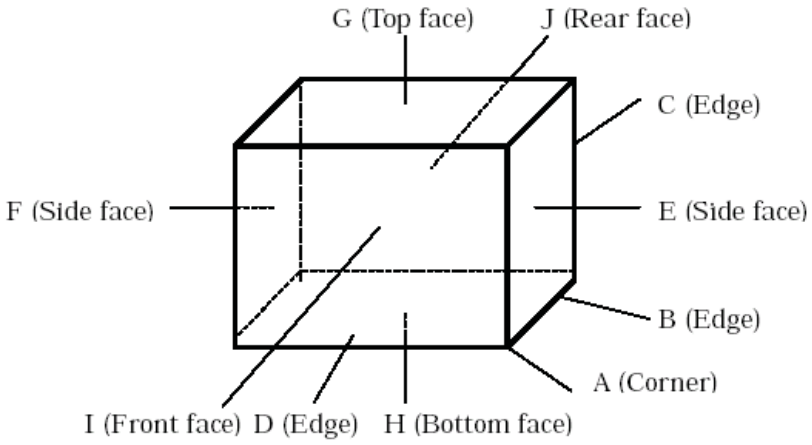


Figure 13-1 Direction to apply shock to package.

14. INDICATIONS

This module has the following indications.

(1) Product name : LCD unit

(2) Model Number : M190E1 -L01

(3) Product Drawing Number : To be checked.

(4) Manufacturing Number : 1 9 0 0 0 0 1

- Series number (To be reset every month)
- Manufacturing month (Oct.=X, Nov.=Y, Dec.=Z)
- Last digit of manufacturing year.

(5) Version number : 01A (Example)
-1st 2 digits "01" means operational version.
-3rd alphabet means functional version.

(6) Manufacturing County Name : MADE IN JAPAN

(7) Company Name : Chi Mei Optoelectronics Corp.

(8) Disposal method of cold-cathode tubes. (See Figure 14-1)

(9) Caution when changing cold-cathode tubes. (See Figure 14-2)

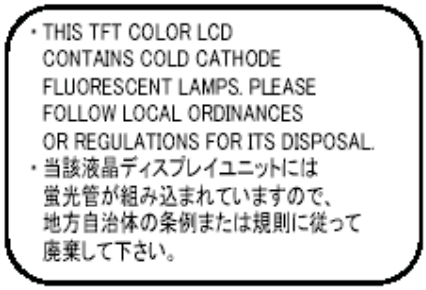


Figure 14-1

Figure 14-2

15. PACKAGING

15-1 Packing specifications

(1) 5 LCD modules/1 package.

(2) Weight: approximately 16Kg/1 package.

(3) Outline dimensions: 534mm(W)x329mm(D)x480mm(H)

15-2 Packing method

Figure 15-2(a), (b), (c), (d) show the packing method.

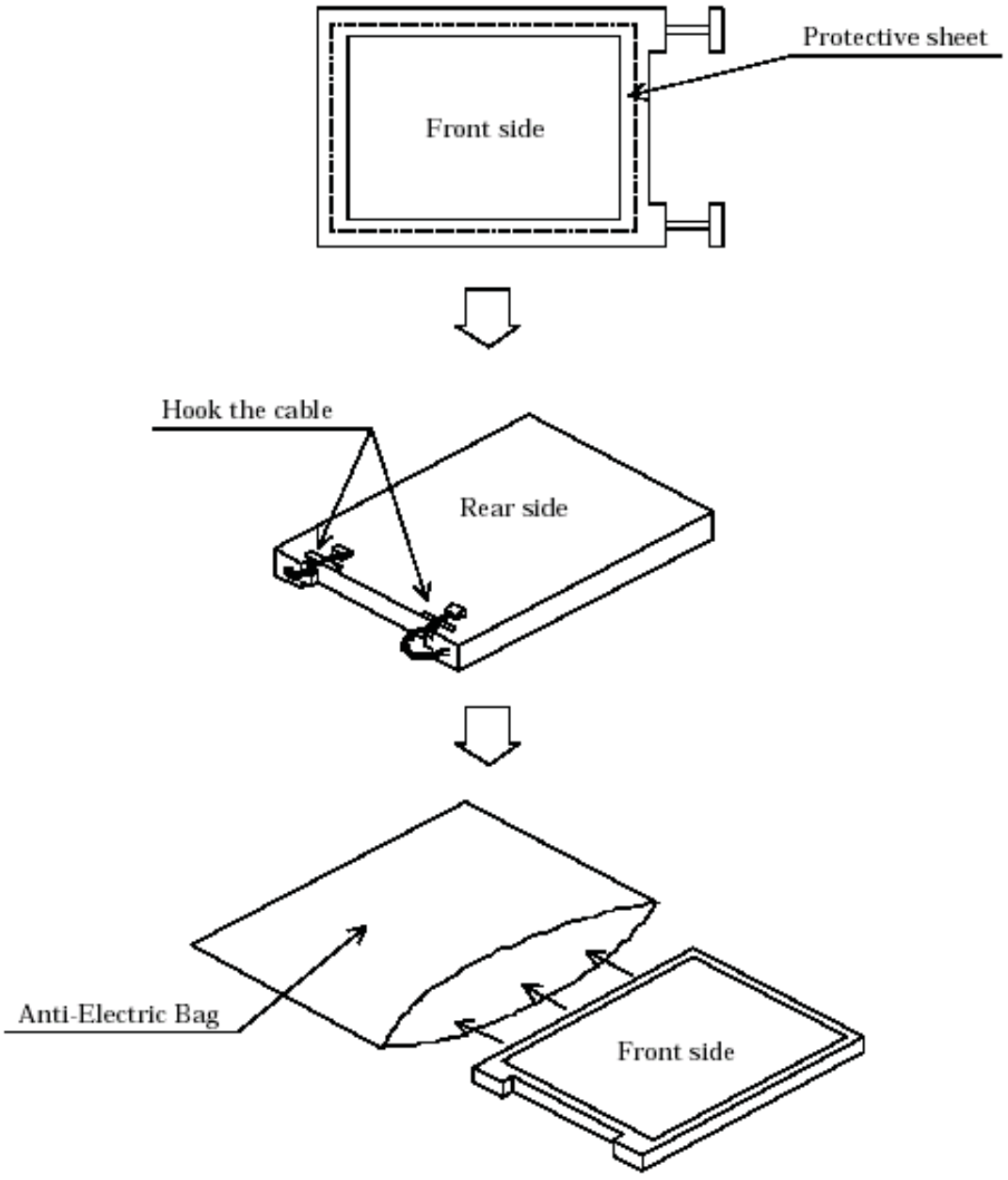
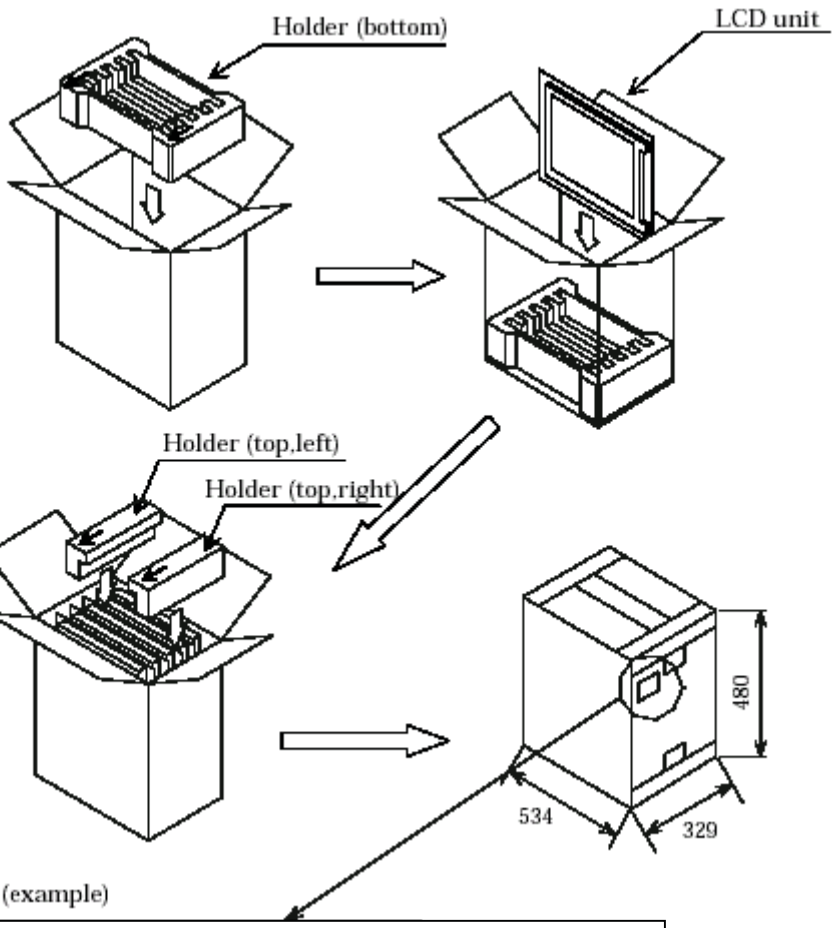


Figure 15-2(a) Packaging Method.

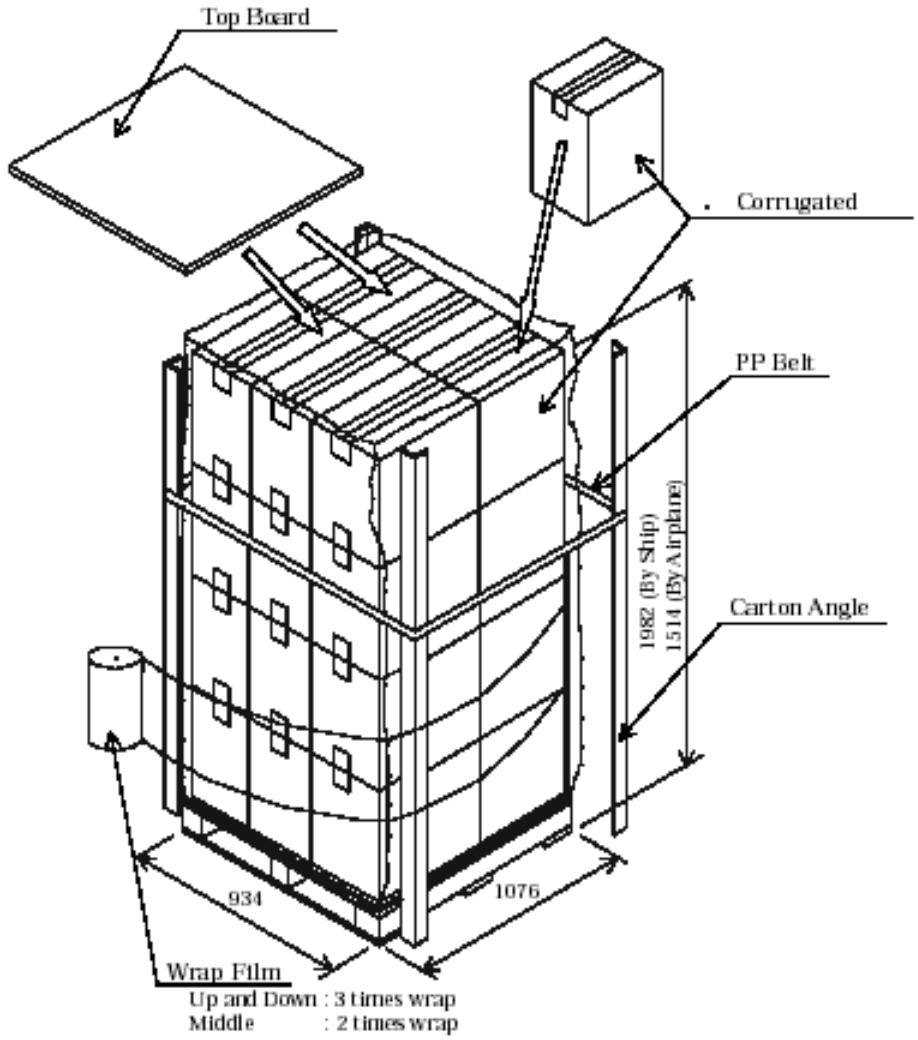


Label (example)

型 格 (Type)	M190E1 -L01	數 量 (QTY.)	5
図 番 (DRWG. NO.)	To be checked	版 數 (REV. NO.)	C1
Bar Code	1900001	Bar Code.	
	1900002		
	1900003		
	1900004		
	1900005		
Bar Code			
	MADE IN JAPAN		

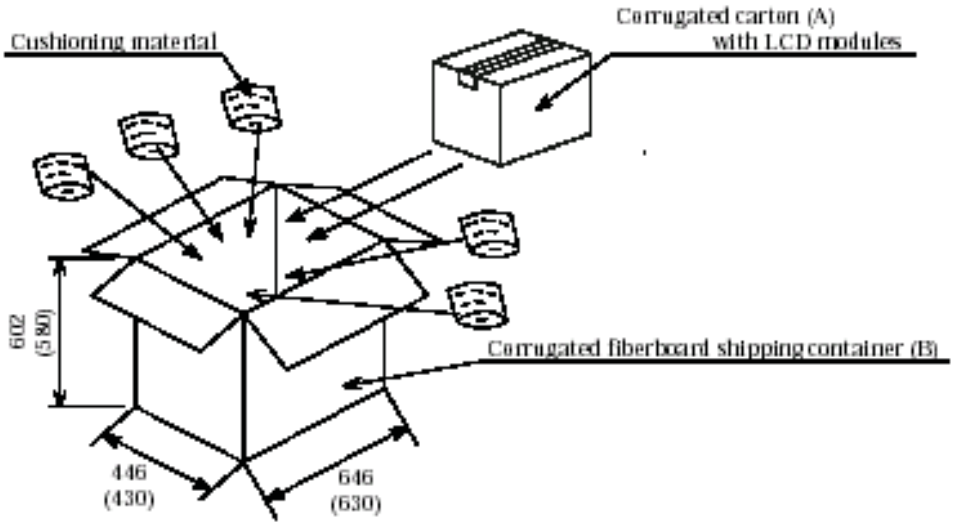
- Taping
  - Top : H or I method
  - Bottom : H method
- Top and bottom holders should be anti-electrostatic type.

Figure 15-2(b) Packaging Method.



Note:1) 4 boxes × 4 layers (maximum 16 boxes) : by ship
4 boxes × 2 layers (maximum 8 boxes) : by airplane
Note:2) This drawing shows marine transportation specification.

Figure 15-2(c) Packaging Method.



Note 1) The carton (A) should be placed in the middle of the container (B) with enough cushioning materials.

Note 2) The figures in ( ) show inside measurements of the container (B).

Figure 15-2(d) Packaging Method.

16. WARRANTY

To be defined.

17. PRECAUTIONS

Adhere to the following precautions to use this LCD module properly.

(1)Fail safe design

LCD module has an inherent chance of failure. Customers must protect against injury, damage or loss from such failures by incorporating safety design measures into your facility and equipment such as redundancy, fire protection, and prevention of over-current levels and other abnormal operating conditions.

(2)Handling of LCD panel

a. Do not apply any strong mechanical shock to the LCD panel.

Since the LCD panel is made of glass, excessive shock may damage the panel or cause a malfunction.

b. Do not press hard on the LCD panel surface.

In the LCD panel, the gap between two glass plates is kept perfectly even to maintain display properties and reliability. The hard pressure on the LCD panel may cause the following problems.

① Uniformity of color.

② Disorder of orientation of liquid crystal.

Problem ① Returns to normal condition after a while. Problem ② Returns to normal condition by turning the power off and turning on again. However these operations should be avoided to insure reliability.

c. Do not scratch the polarizer film on the LCD panel surface.

• Do not press or rub the display surface with a hard tool, tweezers, etc.

•For handling, use cotton or conductive gloves so that the display surface is not soiled.

•If dust or dirt soils the display surface, clean it as follows with a soft cloth (deerskin, etc.)

[Dust] Wipe off with a soft cloth. (do not rub.)

[Dirt] Apply clear water to a soft cloth and squeeze hard out water drops, then lightly wipe off the specified parts. Only of the dirt is hardly wiped off, use isopropyl alcohol or ethanol.

Be careful not to splash the water or the solvents on the edge of polarizer and in the LCD unit.

The polarizer possibly exfoliates due to the solvent and water penetrated between the polarizer and the LCD panel.

Do not use unspecified solvent such as ketone (acetone, etc.) and aromatics (xylene, toluene, etc.)

(Caution) Be careful not to allow the water or solvent to enter module.

• If saliva or water drops are left for a long period of time, the part may become deformed or discolored.

Wipe off immediately in the same way as for dirt.

•Do not allow oil to adhere to the module since excessive oil is hard to clean.

d. Do not place or contact objects on the display surface for a long period of time.

This may make some parts of the LCD module distorted and the quality of display may deteriorate.

(3)Handling of LCD module

a. Do not pull the cold-cathode tube cable strongly.

If the cable is pulled with the strength of 2Kg or more, the cable may be damaged or may lose reliability.

b. Assemble the module into user's system in a dust free environment.

Conductive foreign matte adheres to the module may cause failures.

c. Take anti-electrostatic measures for assembling the module.

Since the LCD module contains CMOS-ICs, the following points should be observed.

•For assembling the module, operators should be grounded and wear cotton or conductive gloves.

•Floor of work area and worktable to assemble the LCD module should be covered with electrostatic shielding in order to discharge static electricity via an earth wire.

•If necessary, ground operation tools (soldering iron, radio pliers, tweezers, etc.)

•Do not take the module out of the conductive bag until the module is assembled.

•Do not assemble the module under low humidity (50%RD or less).

d. Do not pull the connecting cable on the rear face of the LCD module strongly.

e. Do not disassemble or remodel the LCD module.

Disassembly or remodeling of the LCD module may result in malfunctions or deterioration of the display quality and reliability.

(4) Precautions in regards of operating the LCD module.

a. Adhere to the specified power supply sequence.

If not followed, CMOS-IC may cause a latch-up, or DC voltage may be applied to the liquid crystal, which cause a failure or serious deterioration in display quality.

b. Do not operate the LCD module when condensation occurs.

If the LCD module is operated when condensation is on the terminals of the LCD panel, the terminals cause electrochemical reaction, and may reach disconnection. Condensation easily occurs especially when the module is moved from cold environment to warm environment.

c. The following troubles occur when the LCD module is not used under recommended temperature.

•Operation under high temperature (>50℃): Display colors shift to blue.

•Storage under high temperature (>60℃): The polarizer film deteriorates and contrast decreases.

•Operation under low temperature (<0℃): The response speed decreases considerably.

•Storage under low temperature (<-20℃): The liquid crystal may solidify and become damaged.

d. Be sure to input the control signals at the correct timing.

If control signals (DCLK, ENAB) are not input, or if the timing is out of specified timing, DC voltage may be applied to the liquid crystal and, as a result, cause image sticking or deterioration of contrast.

(5) Precautions in regards of designing module mounting.

a. Excessive force should not be applied to the screen or the rear side of the LCD module.

Excessive pressure on the screen caused by the installation of the LCD module may deteriorate display quality and reliability.

Brightness uniformity and the reliability of CCFL may decrease if the pressure is applied to the backlight module.

b. Avoid twisting and bending the LCD module.

Excessive twist and bend may damage display quality and reliability.

c. Avoid extending the power cable between the LCD module and inverter.

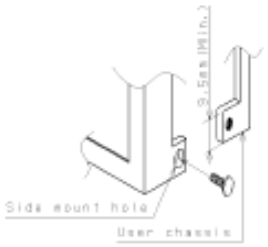
This may cause the backlight to flicker or not to light.

d. Keep the backlight cable apart from the metal enclosure of the LCD module.

When frequency current for backlight driving leak to the metal enclosure, the desired brightness may not be assured.

e. When mounting LCD module with M3 screws (x4), tighten the screws with torque below 30N(3kgf)

f. When mounting LCD module with screws for side mount, the width of the contacting metal should be 9.5mm or more.



(6) Storage method

a. Do not store the LCD module in an atmosphere of organic solvent or corrosive gas.

In an organic solvent atmosphere, the polarizer film discolors and display quality deteriorates.

In a corrosive gas environment, various parts of the module may corrode or deteriorate.

b. Store the LCD module in a ChiMei package.

At storing, ChiMei packages can be stacked up to 3 boxes.

The LCD module is in an anti-static bag. Keep the module is that status.

c. The LCD module is recommended to be stored in humidity controlled, cool and dark locations.

Recommended storage environment

•Place :Dark (avoid direct sunlight)

•Temperature :10~35℃

•Humidity :50~60%RH

Note) If the module is left in an environment of 60℃ and above for a long period of time, optical characteristics may deteriorate.

(7) Disposal method

a. LCD module

The components of this LCD module can be grouped into metal, resin, glass and so on. As the backlight contains CCFL, which includes mercury, it must be disposed according to the local ordinance of regulations.

b. Package

All the packages are made of recyclable papers except the anti-ESD bag.

(8) Others

a. If the LCD panel is damaged, do not inhale and so not swallow the liquid crystal.

If the liquid crystal adhere to the body or cloths, wash it off with soap immediately.

Follow regular precautions for electronic components.

b. Flux residue on the printed circuit board is harmless to the quality and reliability of LCD module.

ChiMei has adopted non-wash technology on module assembly process.

18. PRECAUTIONS FOR USE

This Product is designed, developed and manufactured as contemplated for general use, including without limitation, general office use, personal use, household use, and ordinary industrial use, but is not designed, developed and manufactured as contemplated for use accompanying fatal risks or dangers that, unless extremely high safety is secured, could lead directly to death, personal injury, severe physical damage or other loss (hereinafter “High Safety Required Use”), including without limitation, unclear reaction control in unclear facility, aircraft flight control, air traffic control, mass transport control, medical life support system, missile launch control in weapon system. If customer’s product possibly falls under the category of High Safety Required Use, please consult with ChiMei sales representatives in charge before such use. In addition, ChiMei shall not be liable against the Customer and/or any third party for any claims or damages arising in connection with the High Safety Required Use of the Product without permission.

19. MISCELLANEOUS

Specifications of the TFT-LCD panel and other components used in the LCD module are subject to change. Both parties shall discuss together before change.

If any doubt is raised in the content of the specifications, both parties shall discuss and make best effort for the agreement.

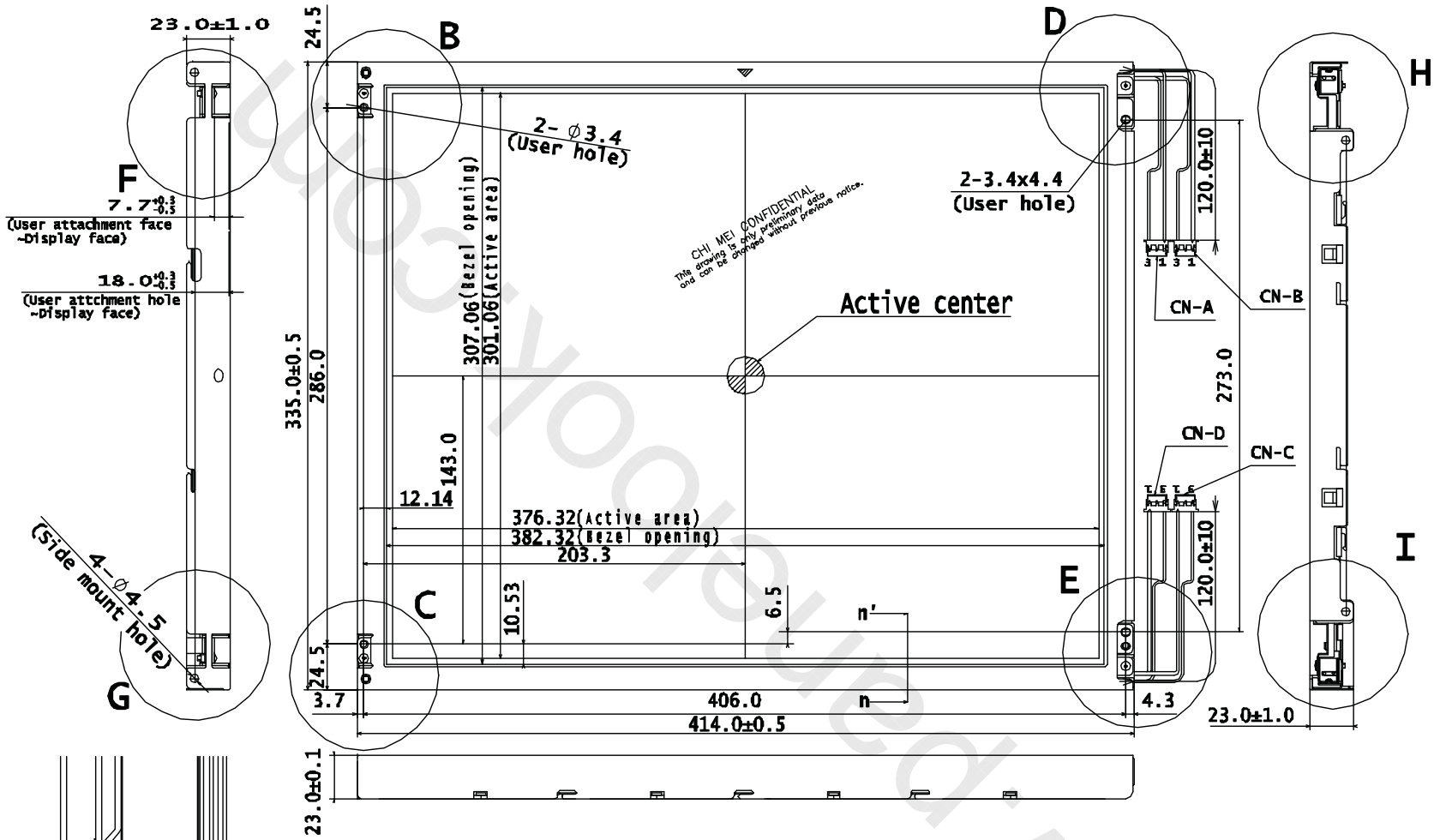
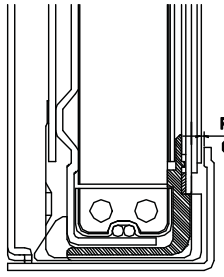


Figure 19-1 Unit outward form (front)



n-n' Cross section

NOTE
1)Unspecified tolerance to be ±0.5mm

MARK	DESCRIPTION	DATE	CHANGE BY	APPROVAL BY	ECN NO.

CHI MEI
OPTOELECTRONICS CORP.

APPROVED:		DWG NO.: M190141011			
CHECKED:		DATE: 2/22/2002			
DESIGNER: Cliff Tsai		PART NO.:			
DRAWER: Cliff Tsai		REV.: 1	UNIT:	SCALE:	SHEET:
TITLE: Outline M190E1_L01			MM		1/3

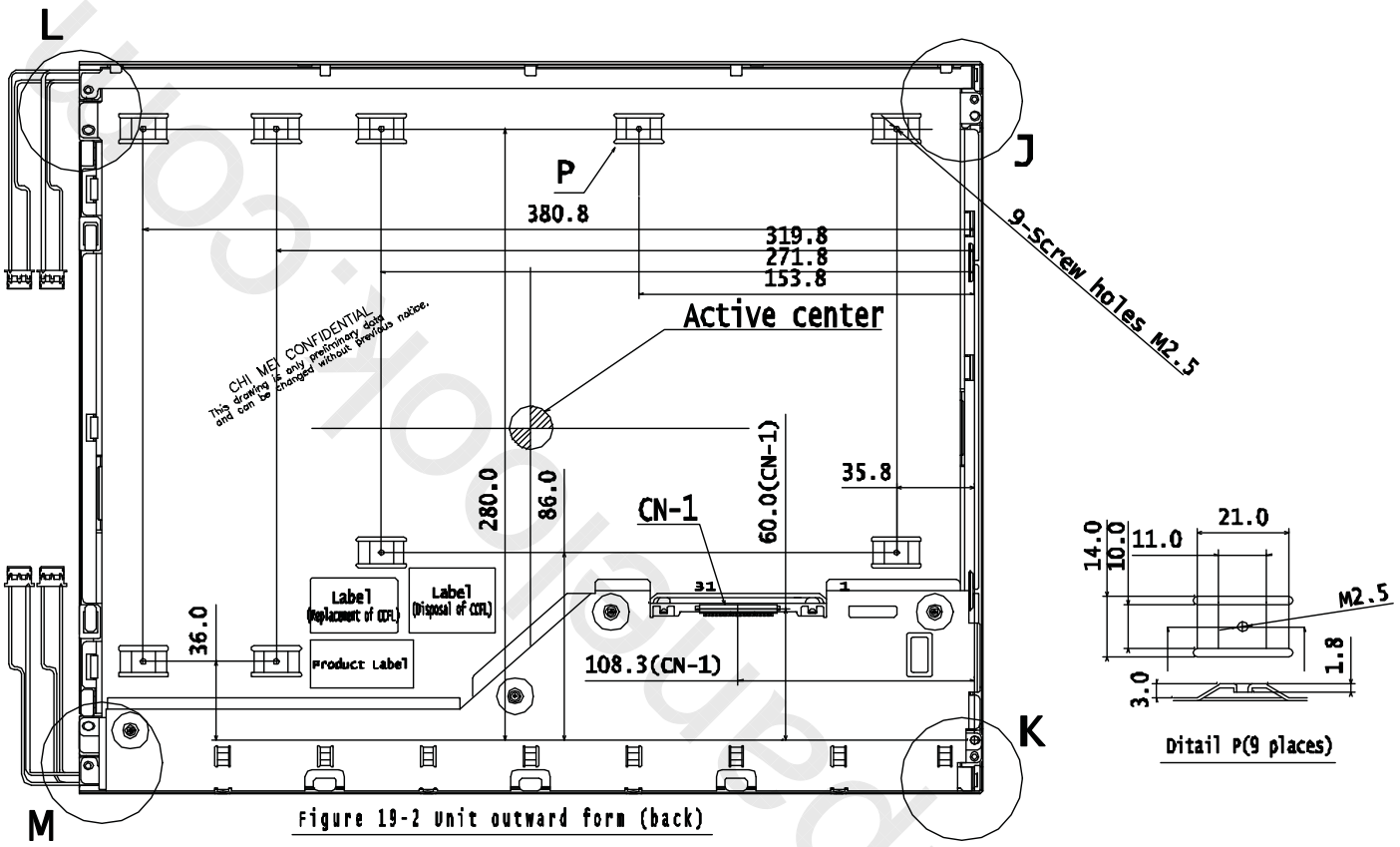


Figure 19-2 Unit outward form (back)

NOTE
2) The height of interface connector does not include that of a counterpart connector.

MARK	DESCRIPTION	DATE	CHANGE BY	APPROVAL BY	ECN NO.

CHI MEI
OPTOELECTRONICS CORP.

APPROVED:		DWG NO.: M190141011			
CHECKED:		DATE: 2/22/2002			
DESIGNER: Cliff Tsai		PART NO.:			
DRAWER: Cliff Tsai		REV.: 1	UNIT:	SCALE:	SHEET:
TITLE: Outline M190E1_L01			MM		2/3

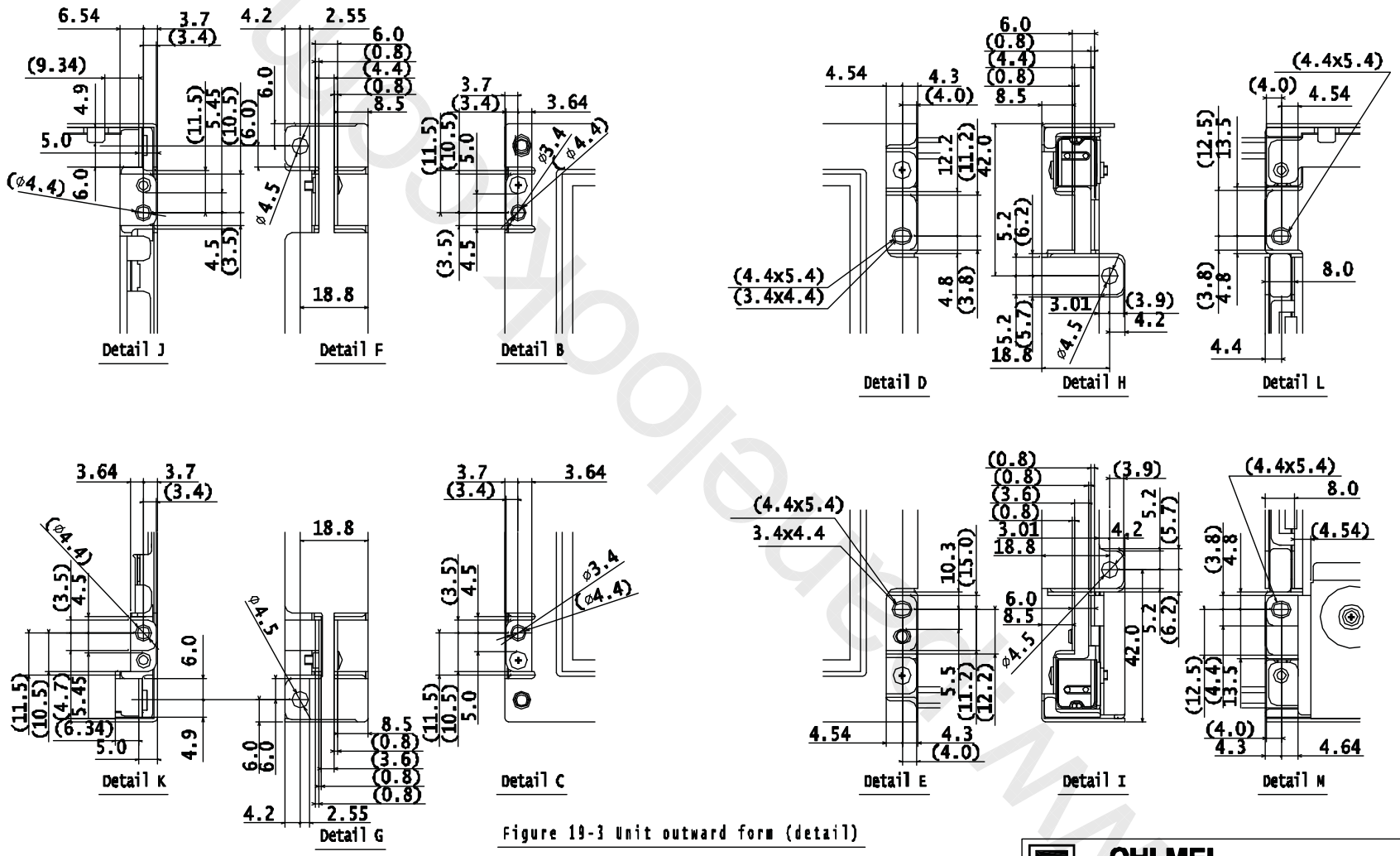


Figure 19-3 Unit outward form (detail)

NOTE
3) This page is referende.
(Not guarantee)

MARK	DESCRIPTION	DATE	CHANGE BY	APPROVAL BY	ECN NO.

CHI MEI CORPORATION / OPTOELECTRONICS CORP.

APPROVED:		DWG NO.: M190141011			
CHECKED:		DATE: 2/22/2002			
DESIGNER: Cliff Tsai		PART NO.:			
DRAWER: Cliff Tsai		REV.: 1	UNIT:	SCALE:	SHEET:
TITLE: Outline M190E1_L01			MM		3/3