

**Doc. Number:**

- Tentative Specification
- Preliminary Specification
- Approval Specification

# MODEL NO.: N156BGA

## SUFFIX: EB2

**Customer:****APPROVED BY****SIGNATURE**Name / Title

Note

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

Approved By	Checked By	Prepared By

## 1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

### 1.1 OVERVIEW

N156BGA-EB2 is a 15.6" (15.547" diagonal) TFT Liquid Crystal Display NB module with LED Backlight unit and 30 pins eDP interface. This module supports 1366 x 768 HD mode and can display 262,144 colors. The optimum viewing angle is at 6 o'clock direction.

### 1.2 GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Item	Specification	Unit	Note
Screen Size	15.547" diagonal		
Driver Element	a-si TFT active matrix	-	-
Pixel Number	1366 x R.G.B. x 768	pixel	-
Pixel Pitch	0.252 (H) x 0.252 (V)	mm	-
Pixel Arrangement	RGB vertical stripe	-	-
Display Colors	262,144	color	-
Transmissive Mode	Normally white	-	-
Surface Treatment	Hard coating (3H),Glare	-	-
Luminance, White	220	Cd/m2	
Power Consumption	Total 3.40 W (Max.)@cell 0.85 W (Max.),BL 2.55 W (Max.)		(1)

Note (1) The specified power consumption (with converter efficiency) is under the conditions at VCCS = 3.3 V, fv = 60 Hz, LED\_VCCS = Typ, fPWM = 200 Hz, Duty=100% and Ta = 25 ± 2 °C, whereas mosaic pattern is displayed.

## 2. MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Item	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Module Size	Horizontal (H)	359	359.5	360	mm
	Vertical (V)	206	206.5	207	mm
	Thickness (T)	-	3.00	3.20	mm
Active Area	Horizontal	344.132	344.232	344.332	mm
	Vertical	193.436	193.536	193.636	mm
Weight	-	345	360	g	

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

Note (2) Dimensions are measured by caliper



### 2.1 CONNECTOR TYPE

Please refer Appendix Outline Drawing for detail design.

Connector Part No.: IPEX-20455-030E-12

User's connector Part No: IPEX-20453-030T-03

### 3. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

#### 3.1 ABSOLUTE RATINGS OF ENVIRONMENT

Item	Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
Storage Temperature	$T_{ST}$	-20	+60	°C	(1)
Operating Ambient Temperature	$T_{OP}$	0	+50	°C	(1), (2)

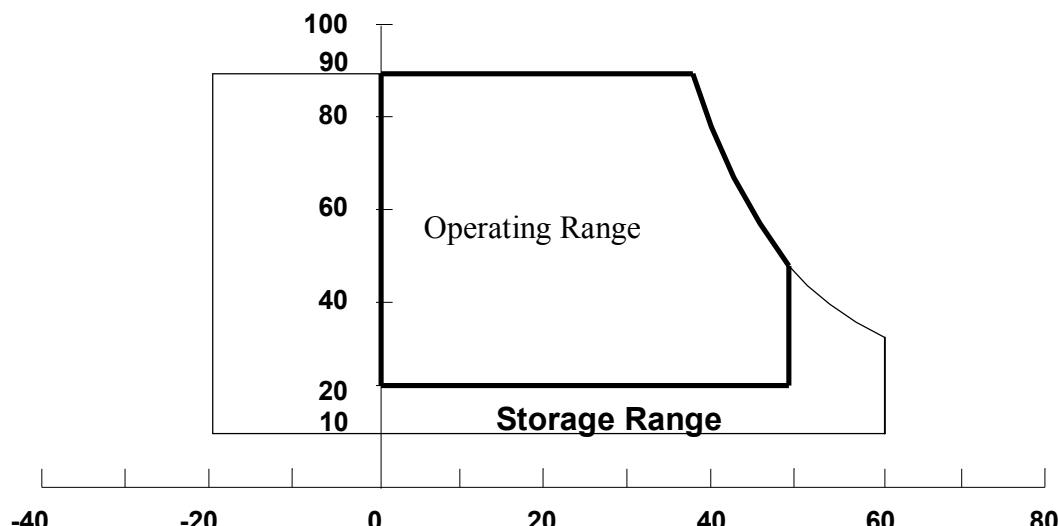
Note (1) (a) 90 %RH Max. ( $T_a < 40$  °C).

(b) Wet-bulb temperature should be 39 °C Max..

(c) No condensation.

Note (2) The temperature of panel surface should be 0 °C min. and 60 °C max.

#### Relative Humidity (%RH)



#### 3.2 ELECTRICAL ABSOLUTE RATINGS

Temperature (°C)

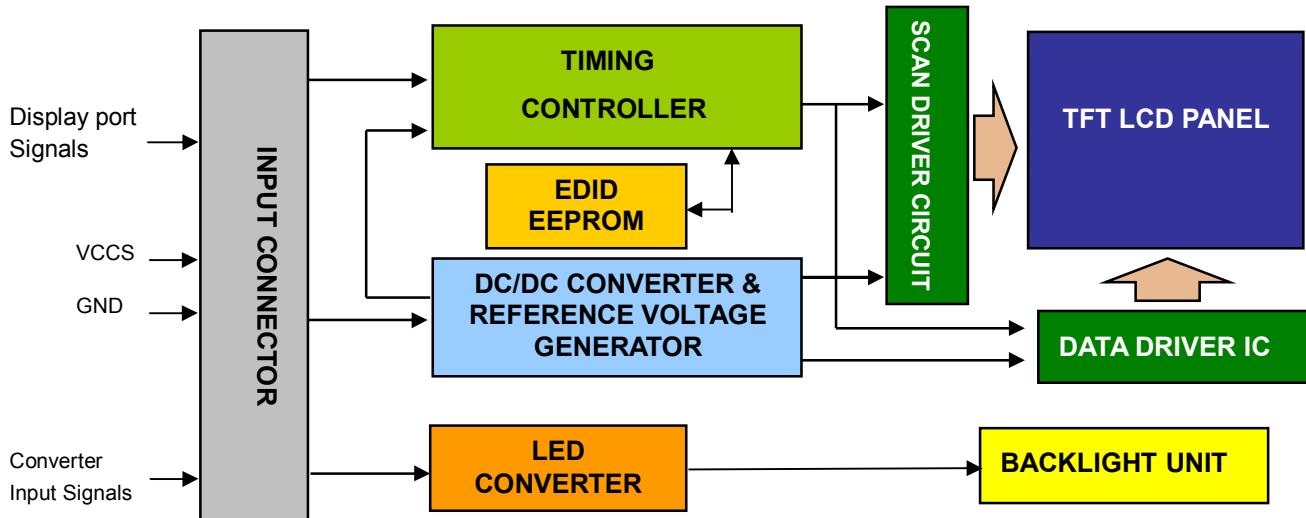
##### 3.2.1 TFT LCD MODULE

Item	Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
Power Supply Voltage	$V_{CCS}$	-0.3	+4.0	V	(1)
Logic Input Voltage	$V_{IN}$	-0.3	+4.0	V	
Converter Input Voltage	$LED_{VCCS}$	-0.3	26	V	(1)
Converter Control Signal Voltage	$LED_{PWM}$ ,	-0.3	5	V	(1)
Converter Control Signal Voltage	$LED_{EN}$	-0.3	5	V	(1)

Note (1) Stresses beyond those listed in above "ELECTRICAL ABSOLUTE RATINGS" may cause permanent damage to the device. Normal operation should be restricted to the conditions described in "ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS".

## 4. ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

### 4.1 FUNCTION BLOCK DIAGRAM



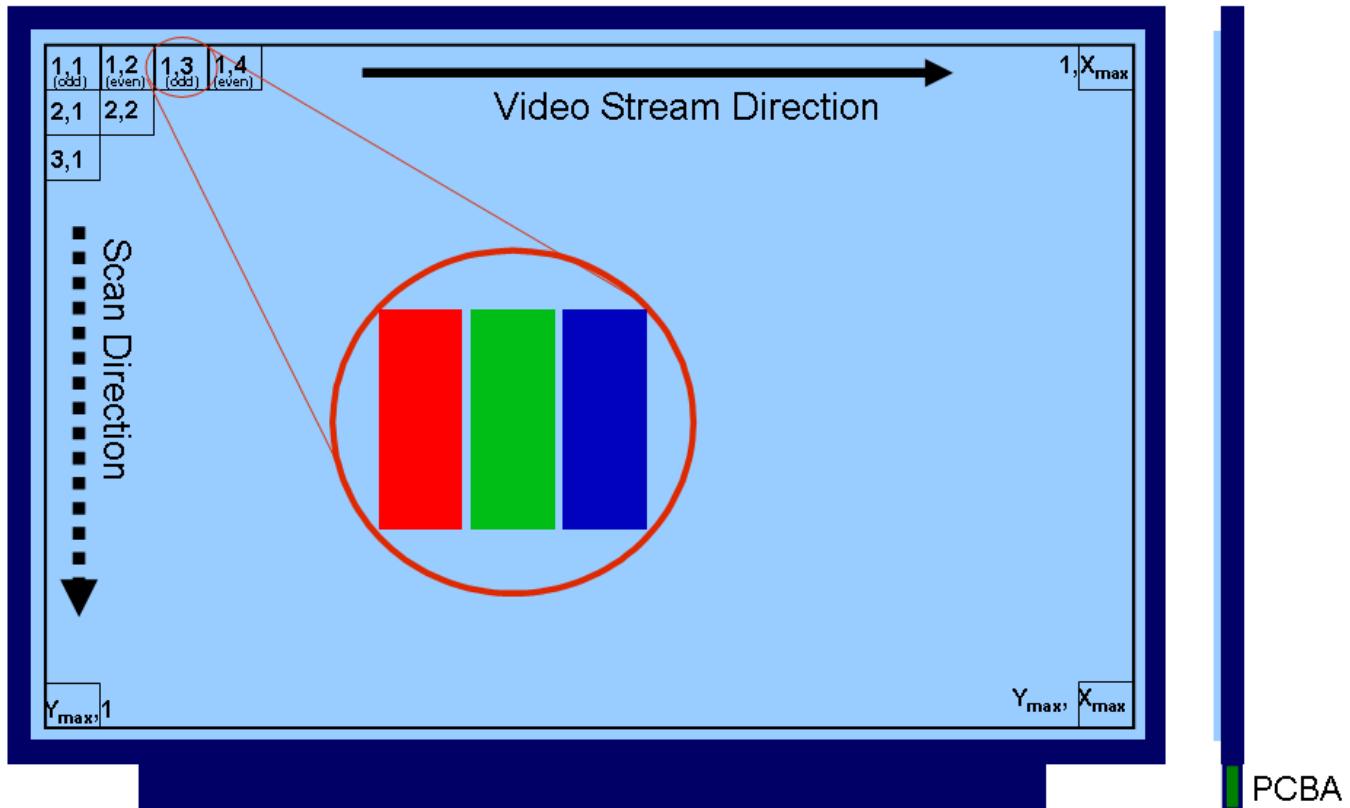
### 4.2. INTERFACE CONNECTIONS

#### PIN ASSIGNMENT

Pin	Symbol	Description	Remark
1	NC	No Connection (Reserved for LCD test)	
2	H_GND	High Speed Ground	
3	NC	No Connection (Reserved for ML1-)	
4	NC	No Connection (Reserved for ML1+)	
5	H_GND	High Speed Ground	
6	ML0-	Complement Signal-Lane 0	
7	ML0+	True Signal-Main Lane 0	
8	H_GND	High Speed Ground	
9	AUX+	True Signal-Auxiliary Channel	
10	AUX-	Complement Signal-Auxiliary Channel	
11	H_GND	High Speed Ground	
12	VCCS	Power Supply +3.3 V (typical)	
13	VCCS	Power Supply +3.3 V (typical)	
14	NC	No Connection (Reserved for LCD test)	
15	GND	Ground	
16	GND	Ground	
17	HPD	Hot Plug Detect	
18	BL_GND	BL Ground	
19	BL_GND	BL Ground	
20	BL_GND	BL Ground	
21	BL_GND	BL Ground	
22	LED_EN	BL_Enable Signal of LED Converter	
23	LED_PWM	PWM Dimming Control Signal of LED Converter	
24	NC	No Connection (Reserved for LCD test)	
25	NC	No Connection (Reserved for LCD test)	
26	LED_VCCS	BL Power	

27	LED_VCCS	BL Power	
28	LED_VCCS	BL Power	
29	LED_VCCS	BL Power	
30	NC	No Connection (Reserved for LCD test)	

Note (1) The first pixel is odd as shown in the following figure.



## 4.3 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### 4.3.1 LCD ELECTRONICS SPECIFICATION

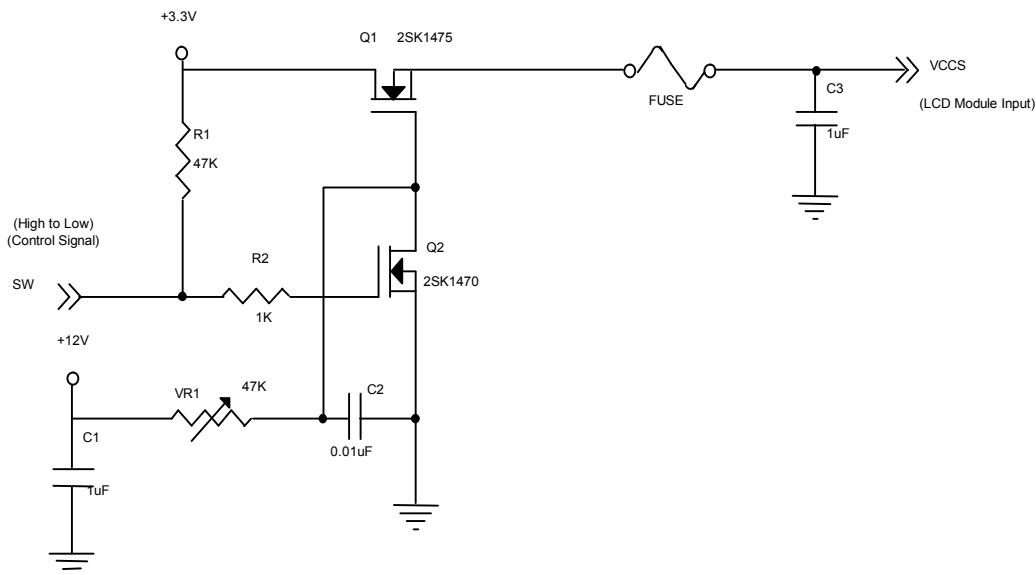
Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Supply Voltage	V <sub>CCS</sub>	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	(1)
Ripple Voltage	V <sub>RP</sub>	-	50	-	mV	(1)
Inrush Current	I <sub>RUSH</sub>	-	-	1.5	A	(1),(2)
Power Supply Current	Mosaic		180	257	mA	(3)a
	Black		180	257	mA	(3)
HPD Impedance	R <sub>HPD</sub>	30K			ohm	(4)
HPD	High Level		2.25	-	V	(5)
	Low Level		0	-	0.4	V

**Note (1) The ambient temperature is Ta = 25 ± 2 °C.**

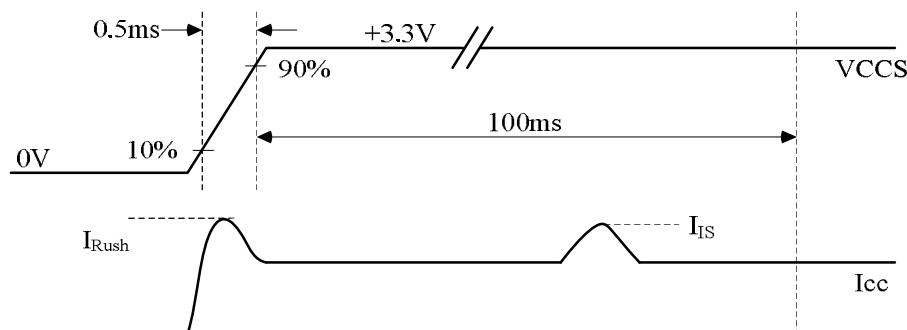
Note (2) I<sub>RUSH</sub>: the maximum current when V<sub>CCS</sub> is rising

I<sub>S</sub>: the maximum current of the first 100ms after power-on

Measurement Conditions: Shown as the following figure. Test pattern: black.

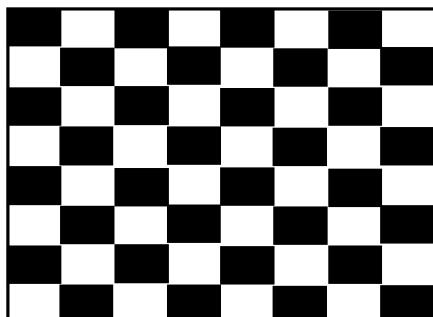


**VCCS rising time is 0.5ms**



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

a. Mosaic Pattern



Active Area

Note (4) The specified signals have equivalent impedances pull down to ground in the LCD module respectively. Customers should keep the input signal level requirement with the load of LCD module. Please refer to Note (4) of 4.3.2 LED CONVERTER SPECIFICATION to obtain more information.

Note (5) When a source detects a low-going HPD pulse, it must be regarded as a HPD event. Thus, the source must read the link / sink status field or receiver capability field of the DPCD and take corrective action.

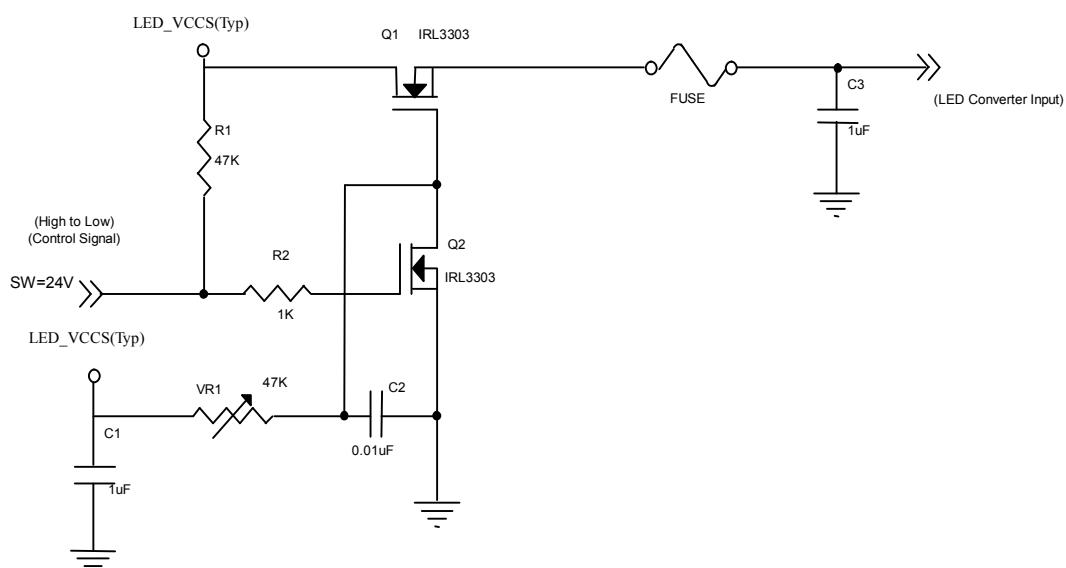
#### 4.3.2 LED CONVERTER SPECIFICATION

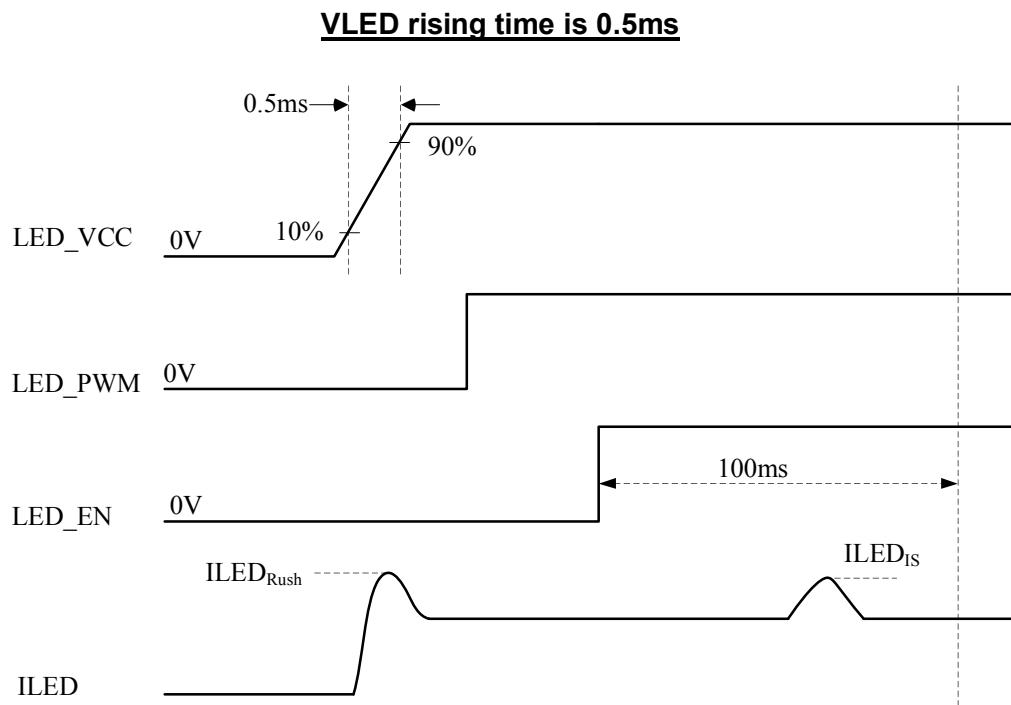
Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note	
		Min.	Typ.	Max.			
Converter Input Power Supply Voltage	LED_Vccs	5.0	12.0	21.0	V		
Converter Inrush Current	ILED <sub>RUSH</sub>	-	-	1.5	A	(1)	
LED_EN Control Level	Backlight On	2.2	-	5.0	V	(4)	
	Backlight Off	0	-	0.6	V	(4)	
LED_EN Impedance	R <sub>LED_EN</sub>	30K	-	-	ohm	(4)	
PWM Control Level	PWM High Level	2.2	-	5	V	(4)	
	PWM Low Level	0	-	0.6	V	(4)	
PWM Impedance	R <sub>PWM</sub>	30K	-	-	ohm	(4)	
PWM Control Duty Ratio		5	-	100	%		
PWM Control Permissive Ripple Voltage	V <sub>PWM_pp</sub>	-	-	100	mV		
PWM Control Frequency	f <sub>PWM</sub>	190	-	2K	Hz	(2)	
LED Power Current	LED_VCCS = Typ.	ILED	159	200	213	mA	(3)

Note (1) ILED<sub>RUSH</sub>: the maximum current when LED\_VCCS is rising,

ILED<sub>IS</sub>: the maximum current of the first 100ms after power-on,

Measurement Conditions: Shown as the following figure. LED\_VCCS = Typ, Ta = 25 ± 2 °C, f<sub>PWM</sub> = 200 Hz, Duty=100%.





Note (2) If PWM control frequency is applied in the range less than 1KHz, the “waterfall” phenomenon on the screen may be found. To avoid the issue, it's a suggestion that PWM control frequency should follow the criterion as below.

PWM control frequency  $f_{PWM}$  should be in the range

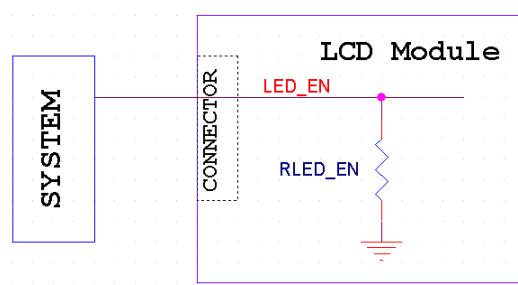
$$(N + 0.33) * f \leq f_{PWM} \leq (N + 0.66) * f$$

$N$  : Integer ( $N \geq 3$ )

$f$  : Frame rate

Note (3) The specified LED power supply current is under the conditions at “LED\_VCCS = Typ.”,  $T_a = 25 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $f_{PWM} = 200$  Hz, Duty=100%.

Note (4) The specified signals have equivalent impedances pull down to ground in the LCD module respectively. Customers should keep the input signal level requirement with the load of LCD module. For example, the figure below describes the equivalent pull down impedance of LED\_EN (If it exists). The rest pull down impedances of other signals (eg. HPD, PWM ...) are in the same concept.



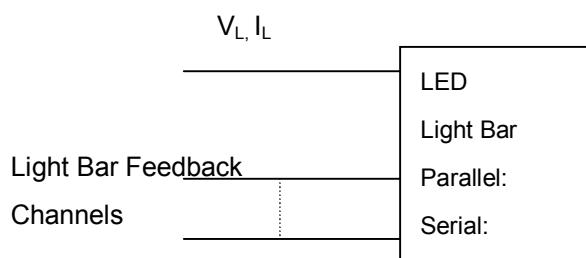
Note (5) If the cycle-to-cycle difference of PWM duty exceeds 0.1%, especially when the PWM duty is low, slight brightness change might be observed.

## 4.3.3 BACKLIGHT UNIT

 $T_a = 25 \pm 2 {}^\circ C$ 

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
LED Light Bar Power Supply Voltage	$V_L$	28.6	31.9	33	V	(1)(2)(Duty100%)
LED Light Bar Power Supply Current	$I_L$		61.8		mA	
Power Consumption	$P_L$		1.971	2.039	W	(3)
LED Life Time	$L_{BL}$	15000	-	-	Hrs	(4)

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



Note (2) For better LED light bar driving quality, it is recommended to utilize the adaptive boost converter with current balancing function to drive LED light-bar.

Note (3)  $P_L = I_L \times V_L$  (Without LED converter transfer efficiency)

Note (4) The lifetime of LED is defined as the time when it continues to operate under the conditions at  $T_a = 25 \pm 2 {}^\circ C$  and  $I_L = 20.6$  mA (Per EA) until the brightness becomes  $\leq 50\%$  of its original value.

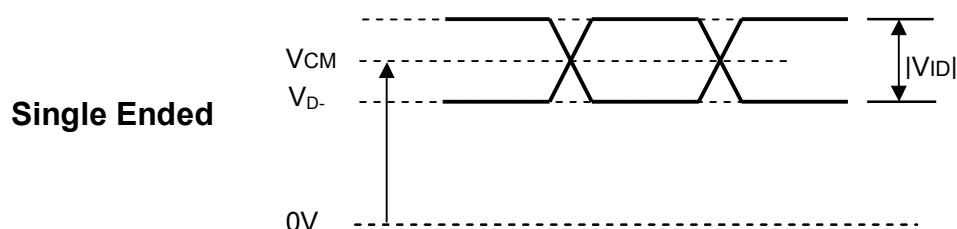
## 4.4 DISPLAY PORT SIGNAL TIMING SPECIFICATION

### 4.4.1 DISPLAY PORT INTERFACE

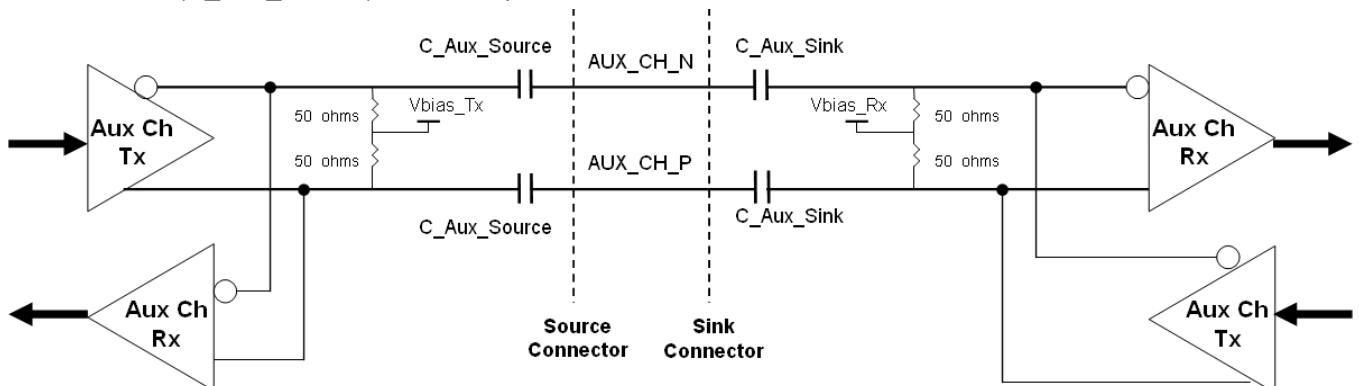
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
Differential Signal Common Mode Voltage(MainLink and AUX)	VCM	0		2	V	(1)(4)
AUX AC Coupling Capacitor	C_Aux_Source	75		200	nF	(2)
Main Link AC Coupling Capacitor	C_ML_Source	75		200	nF	(3)

Note (1) Display port interface related AC coupled signals are following VESA DisplayPort Standard

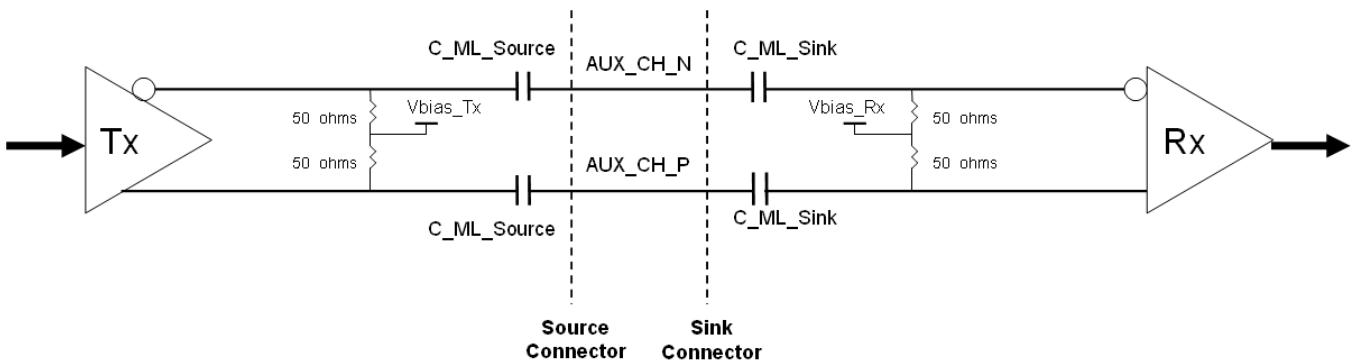
Version1. Revision 1a and VESA Embedded DisplayPort™ Standard Version 1.2. There are many optional items described in eDP1.2. If some optional item is requested, please contact us.



(2) Recommended eDP AUX Channel topology is as below and the AUX AC Coupling Capacitor (C\_Aux\_Source) should be placed on the source device.



(3) Recommended Main Link Channel topology is as below and the Main Link AC Coupling Capacitor (C\_ML\_Source) should be placed on the source device.



(4) The source device should pass the test criteria described in DisplayPortCompliance Test Specification (CTS) 1.1

#### 4.4.2 COLOR DATA INPUT ASSIGNMENT

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 the assignment of color versus data input.

Color		Data Signal																	
		Red						Green						Blue					
		R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	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
	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
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
	Red(1)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(2)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Red(61)	1	1	1	1	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
	Red(64)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	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
	Green(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Green(61)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(62)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	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
	Green(64)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	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
	Blue(1)	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	1
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Blue(61)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	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
	Blue(64)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1

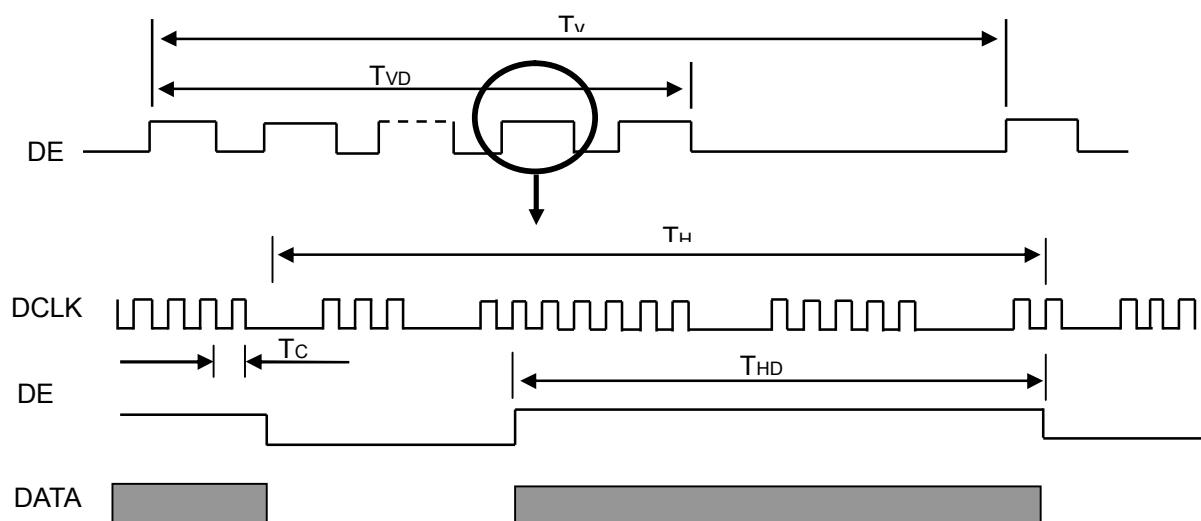
Note (1) 0: Low Level Voltage, 1: High Level Voltage

#### 4.5 DISPLAY TIMING SPECIFICATIONS

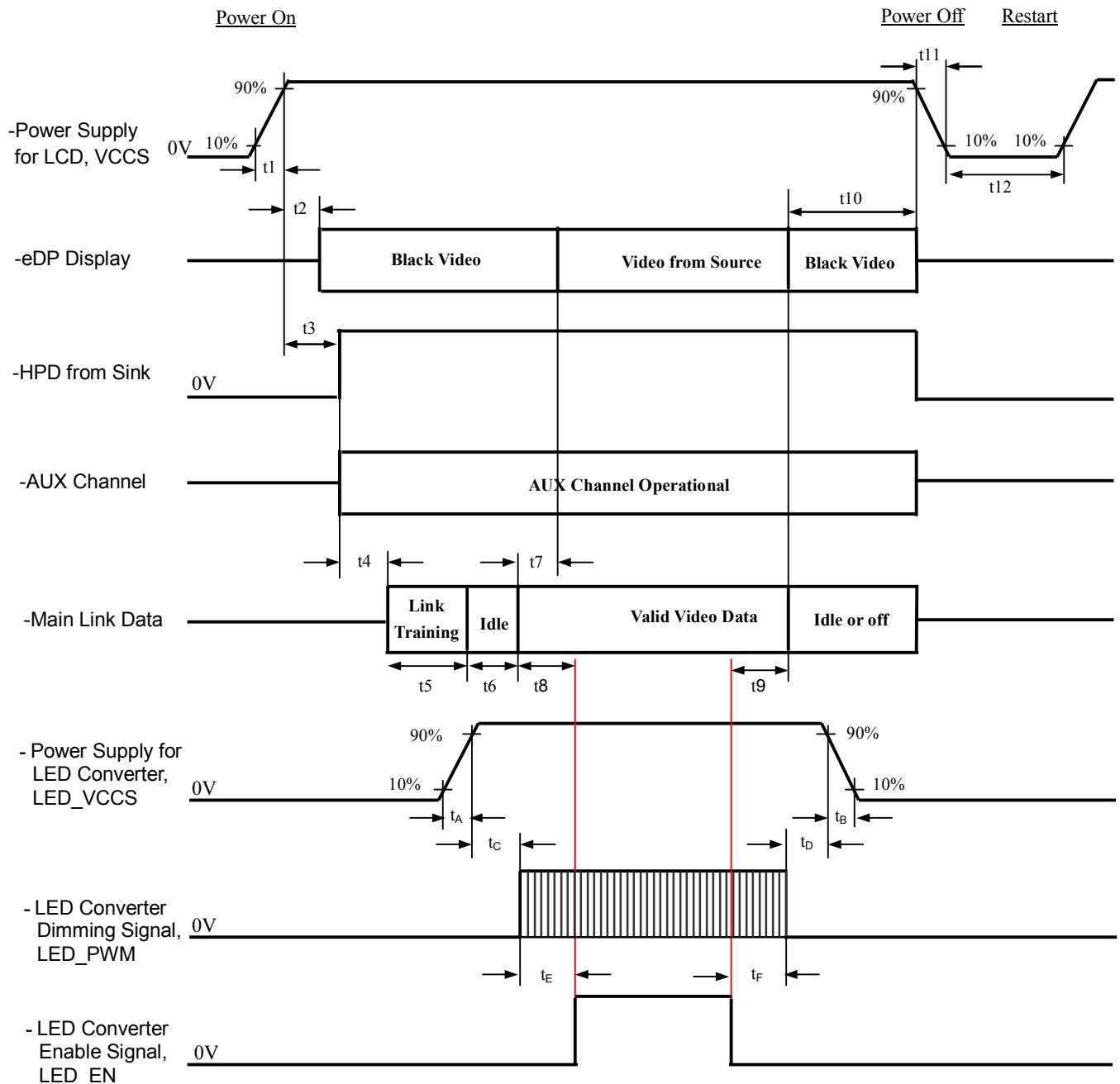
The input signal timing specifications are shown as the following table and timing diagram.

Signal	Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
DE	Frequency	1/Tc	76.03	76.42	76.80	MHz	-
	Vertical Total Time	TV	796	800	804	TH	-
	Vertical Active Display Period	TVD	768	768	768	TH	-
	Vertical Active Blanking Period	TVB	TV-TVD	32	TV-TVD	TH	-
	Horizontal Total Time	TH	1572	1592	1612	Tc	-
	Horizontal Active Display Period	THD	1366	1366	1366	Tc	-
	Horizontal Active Blanking Period	THB	TH-THB	226	TH-THB	Tc	-

INPUT SIGNAL TIMING DIAGRAM



#### 4.6 POWER ON/OFF SEQUENCE



## Timing Specifications:

Parameter	Description	Reqd. By	Value		Unit	Notes
			Min	Max		
t1	Power rail rise time, 10% to 90%	Source	0.5	10	ms	-
t2	Delay from LCD,VCCS to black video generation	Sink	0	200	ms	Automatic Black Video generation prevents display noise until valid video data is received from the Source (see Notes:2 and 3 below)
t3	Delay from LCD,VCCS to HPD high	Sink	0	200	ms	Sink AUX Channel must be operational upon HPD high (see Note:4 below )
t4	Delay from HPD high to link training initialization	Source	0	-	ms	Allows for Source to read Link capability and initialize
t5	Link training duration	Source	0	-	ms	Dependant on Source link training protocol
t6	Link idle	Source	0	-	ms	Min Accounts for required BS-Idle pattern. Max allows for Source frame synchronization
t7	Delay from valid video data from Source to video on display	Sink	0	50	ms	Max value allows for Sink to validate video data and timing. At the end of T7, Sink will indicate the detection of valid video data by setting the SINK_STATUS bit to logic 1 (DPCD 00205h, bit 0), and Sink will no longer generate automatic Black Video
t8	Delay from valid video data from Source to backlight on	Source	80	-	ms	Source must assure display video is stable
t9	Delay from backlight off to end of valid video data	Source	50	-	ms	Source must assure backlight is no longer illuminated. At the end of T9, Sink will indicate the detection of no valid video data by setting the SINK_STATUS bit to logic 0 (DPCD 00205h, bit 0), and Sink will automatically display Black Video. (See Notes: 2 and 3 below)
t10	Delay from end of valid video data from Source to power off	Source	0	500	ms	Black video will be displayed after receiving idle or off signals from Source
t11	VCCS power rail fall time, 90% to 10%	Source	0.5	10	ms	-
t12	VCCS Power off time	Source	500	-	ms	-
t <sub>A</sub>	LED power rail rise time, 10% to 90%	Source	0.5	10	ms	-
t <sub>B</sub>	LED power rail fall time, 90% to 10%	Source	0	10	ms	-

$t_C$	Delay from LED power rising to LED dimming signal	Source	1	-	ms	-
$t_D$	Delay from LED dimming signal to LED power falling	Source	1	-	ms	-
$t_E$	Delay from LED dimming signal to LED enable signal	Source	0	-	ms	-
$t_F$	Delay from LED enable signal to LED dimming signal	Source	0	-	ms	-

Note (1) Please don't plug or unplug the interface cable when system is turned on.

Note (2) The Sink must include the ability to automatically generate Black Video autonomously. The Sink must automatically enable Black Video under the following conditions:

- Upon LCDVCC power-on (within T2 max)
- When the "NoVideoStream\_Flag" (VB-ID Bit 3) is received from the Source (at the end of T9)

Note (3) The Sink may implement the ability to disable the automatic Black Video function, as described in Note (2), above, for system development and debugging purposes.

Note (4) The Sink must support AUX Channel polling by the Source immediately following LCDVCC power-on without causing damage to the Sink device (the Source can re-try if the Sink is not ready). The Sink must be able to response to an AUX Channel transaction with the time specified within T3 max.

## 5. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### 5.1 TEST CONDITIONS

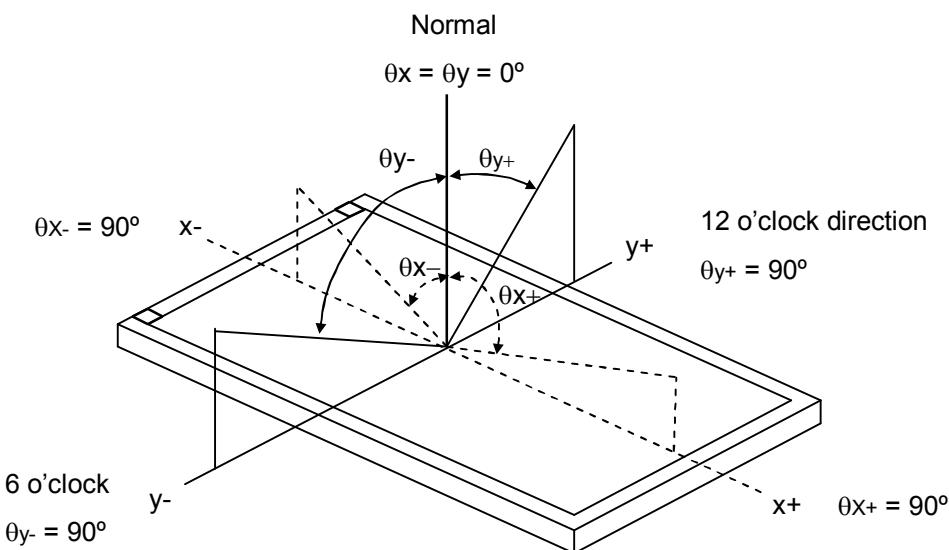
Item	Symbol	Value	Unit
Ambient Temperature	T <sub>a</sub>	25±2	°C
Ambient Humidity	H <sub>a</sub>	50±10	%RH
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	3.2	V
Input Signal	According to typical value in "3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS"		
LED Light Bar Input Current	I <sub>L</sub>	61.8	mA

The measurement methods of optical characteristics are shown in Section 5.2. The following items should be measured under the test conditions described in Section 5.1 and stable environment shown in Note (5).

### 5.2 OPTICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Contrast Ratio	CR	$\theta_x=0^\circ, \theta_Y=0^\circ$ Viewing Normal Angle	400	600	-	-	(2), (5),(7)
Response Time	T <sub>R</sub>		-	3	8	ms	(3),(7)
	T <sub>F</sub>		-	7	12	ms	
Average Luminance of White	L <sub>AVE</sub>		187	220	-	cd/m <sup>2</sup>	(4), (6),(7)
Color Chromaticity	Red	$\theta_x=0^\circ, \theta_Y=0^\circ$ Viewing Normal Angle	Typ - 0.03	0.569	Typ + 0.03	-	(1),(7)
	Ry			0.332		-	
	Green			0.328		-	
	Gy			0.581		-	
	Blue			0.163		-	
	Bx			0.147		-	
	By			0.313		-	
	White			0.329		-	
Viewing Angle	Horizontal	CR≥10	40	45	Deg.	(1),(5), (7)	
	$\theta_x+$		40	45			
	$\theta_x-$		15	20			
	Vertical		40	45			
White Variation of 5 Points	$\delta W_{5p}$	$\theta_x=0^\circ, \theta_Y=0^\circ$	80	-	-	%	(5),(6), (7)

Note (1) Definition of Viewing Angle ( $\theta_x, \theta_y$ ):



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

The contrast ratio can be calculated by the following expression.

$$\text{Contrast Ratio (CR)} = L_{63} / L_0$$

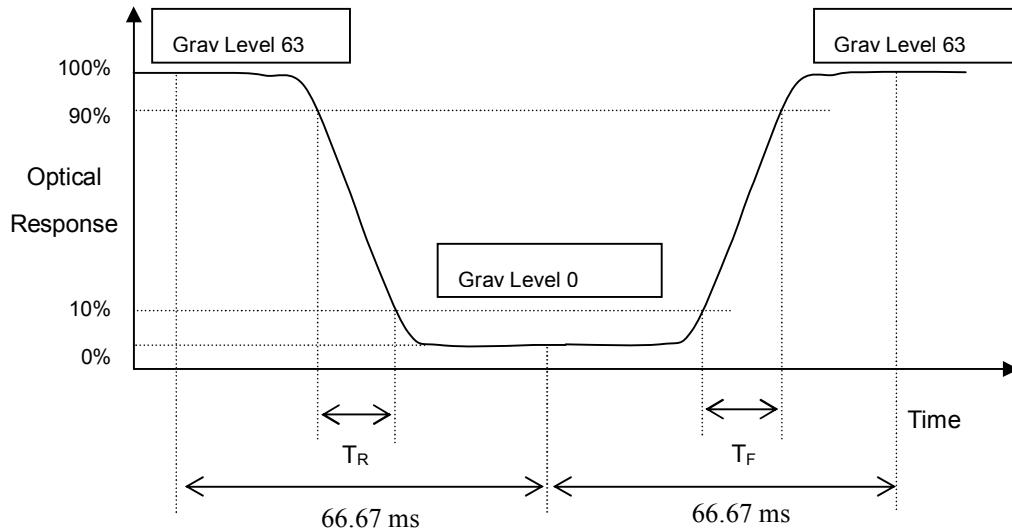
$L_{63}$ : Luminance of gray level 63

$L_0$ : Luminance of gray level 0

$$CR = CR (1)$$

CR (X) is corresponding to the Contrast Ratio of the point X at Figure in Note (6).

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



Note (4) Definition of Average Luminance of White ( $L_{AVE}$ ):

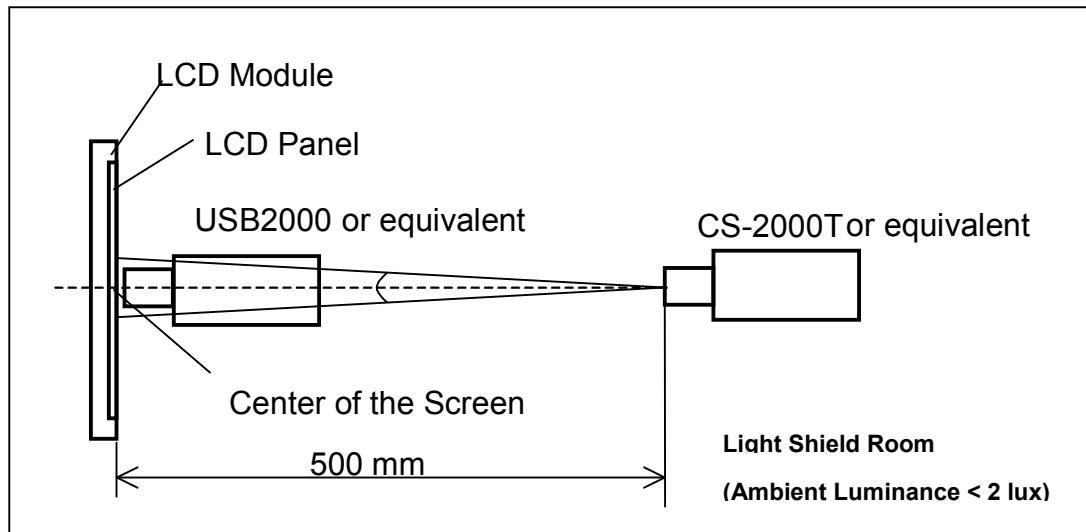
Measure the luminance of White at 5 points

$$L_{AVE} = [L (1) + L (2) + L (3) + L (4) + L (5)] / 5$$

$L (x)$  is corresponding to the luminance of the point X at Figure in Note (6)

Note (5) Measurement Setup:

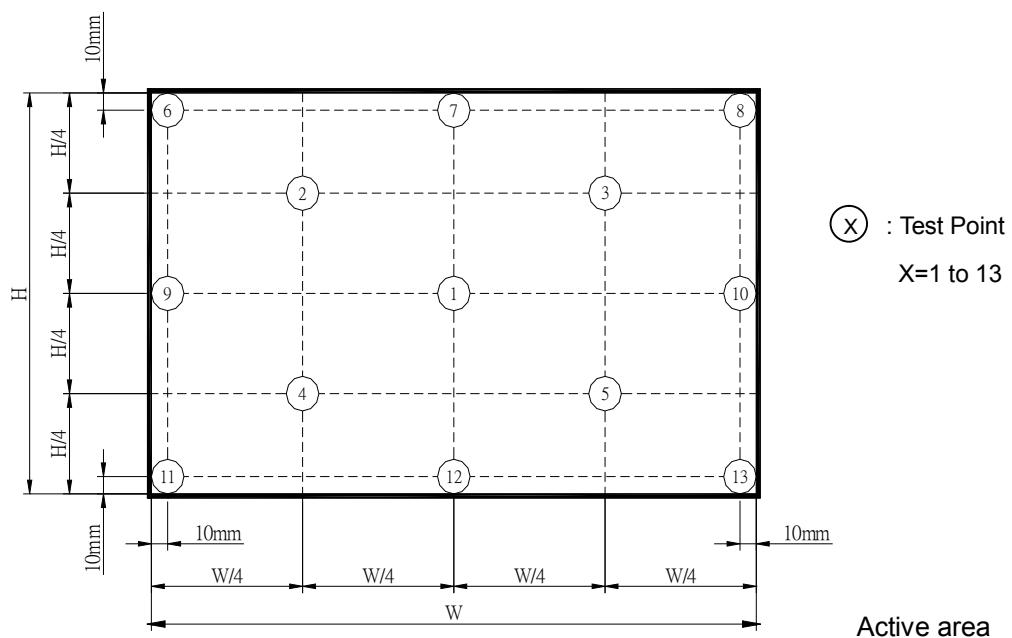
The LCD module should be stabilized at given temperature for 20 minutes to avoid abrupt temperature change during measuring. In order to stabilize the luminance, the measurement should be executed after lighting Backlight for 20 minutes in a windless room.



Note (6) Definition of White Variation ( $\delta W$ ):

Measure the luminance of White at 5 points

$$\delta W_{5p} = \{ \text{Minimum } [L(1) \sim L(5)] / \text{Maximum } [L(1) \sim L(5)] \} * 100\%$$



Note (7) The listed optical specifications refer to the initial value of manufacture, but the condition of the specifications after long-term operation will not be warranted.

## 6. RELIABILITY TEST ITEM

Test Item	Test Condition	Note
High Temperature Storage Test	60°C, 240 hours	(1) (2)
Low Temperature Storage Test	-20°C, 240 hours	
Thermal Shock Storage Test	-20°C, 0.5hour $\leftrightarrow$ 60°C, 0.5hour; 100cycles, 1hour/cycle	
High Temperature Operation Test	50°C, 240 hours	
Low Temperature Operation Test	0°C, 240 hours	
High Temperature & High Humidity Operation Test	50°C, 80% RH, 240 hours	
ESD Test (Operation)	150pF, 330Ω, 1sec/cycle Condition 1 : Contact Discharge, ±8KV Condition 2 : Air Discharge, ±15KV	(1)
Shock (Non-Operating)	220G, 2ms, half sine wave, 1 time for each direction of ±X,±Y,±Z	(1)(3)
Vibration (Non-Operating)	1.5G / 10-500 Hz, Sine wave, 30 min/cycle, 1cycle for each X, Y, Z	(1)(3)

Note (1) criteria : Normal display image with no obvious non-uniformity and no line defect.

Note (2) Evaluation should be tested after storage at room temperature for more than two hour

Note (3) At testing Vibration and Shock, the fixture in holding the module has to be hard and rigid enough so that the module would not be twisted or bent by the fixture.

## 7. PACKING

### 7.1 MODULE LABEL

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



- (a) Model Name: N156BGA – EB2
- (b) Revision: Rev. XX, for example: C1, C2 ...etc.
- (c) Serial ID: XX XX XX XX XX Y M D L N N N N
  - Serial No.
  - Product Line
  - Year, Month, Date
  - INNOLUX Internal Use
  - Revision
  - INNOLUX Internal Use
- (d) Production Location: MADE IN XXXX. XXXX stands for production location.
- (e) UL logo: “XXXX” is UL factory ID.

Serial ID includes the information as below:

- (a) Manufactured Date: Year: 0~9, for 2010~2019  
Month: 1~9, A~C, for Jan. ~ Dec.  
Day: 1~9, A~Y, for 1<sup>st</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup>, exclude I , O and U
- (b) Revision Code: cover all the change
- (c) Serial No.: Manufacturing sequence of product
- (d) Product Line: 1 -> Line1, 2 -> Line 2, ...etc.

## 7.2 CARTON

(1) Box Dimensions : 500(L)\*370(W)\*270(H)  
 (2) 20 modules/Carton

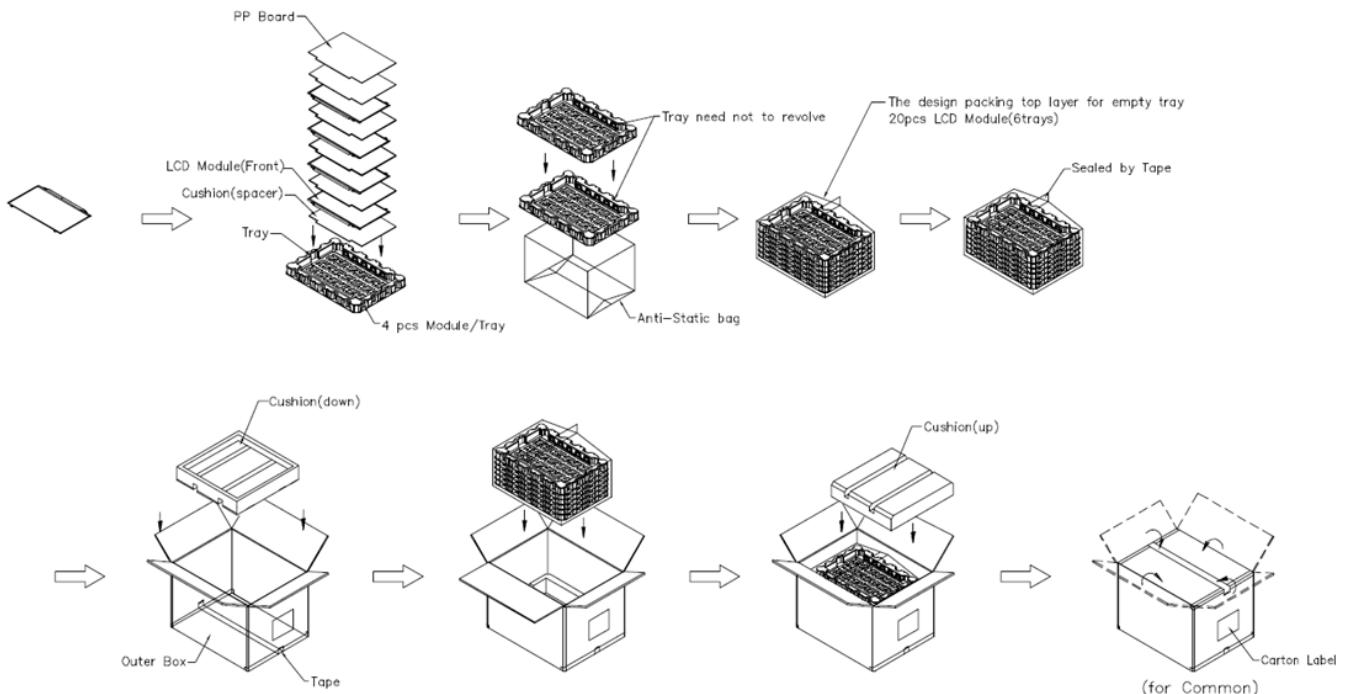
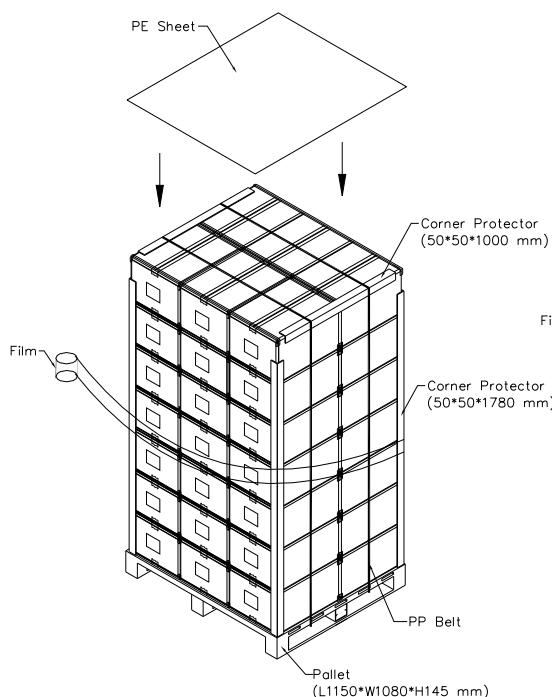


Figure. 7.2 Packing method

### 7.3 PALLET

Sea & Land Transportation



Air Transportation

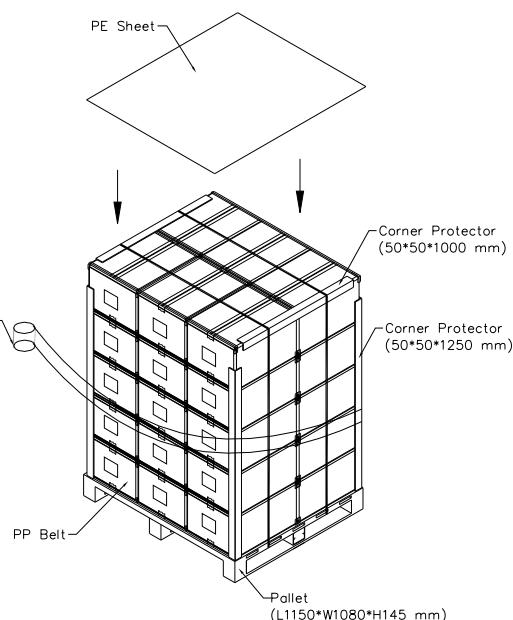


Figure. 7.3 Packing method

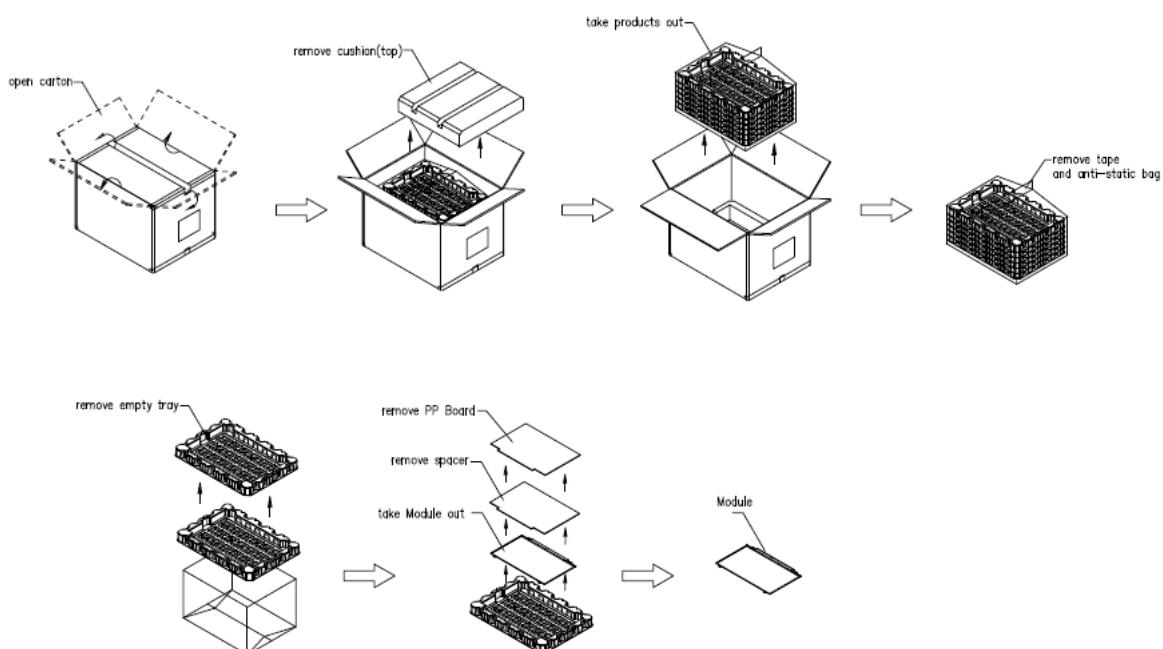


Figure. 7.3 Un-Packing method

## 8. PRECAUTIONS

### 8.1 HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

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

### 8.2 STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

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

### 8.3 OPERATION PRECAUTIONS

- (1) Do not pull the I/F connector in or out while the module is operating.
- (2) Always follow the correct power on/off sequence when LCD module is connecting and operating. This can prevent the CMOS LSI chips from damage during latch-up.
- (3) The startup voltage of Backlight is approximately 1000 Volts. It may cause electrical shock while assembling with converter. Do not disassemble the module or insert anything into the Backlight unit.

## Appendix. EDID DATA STRUCTURE

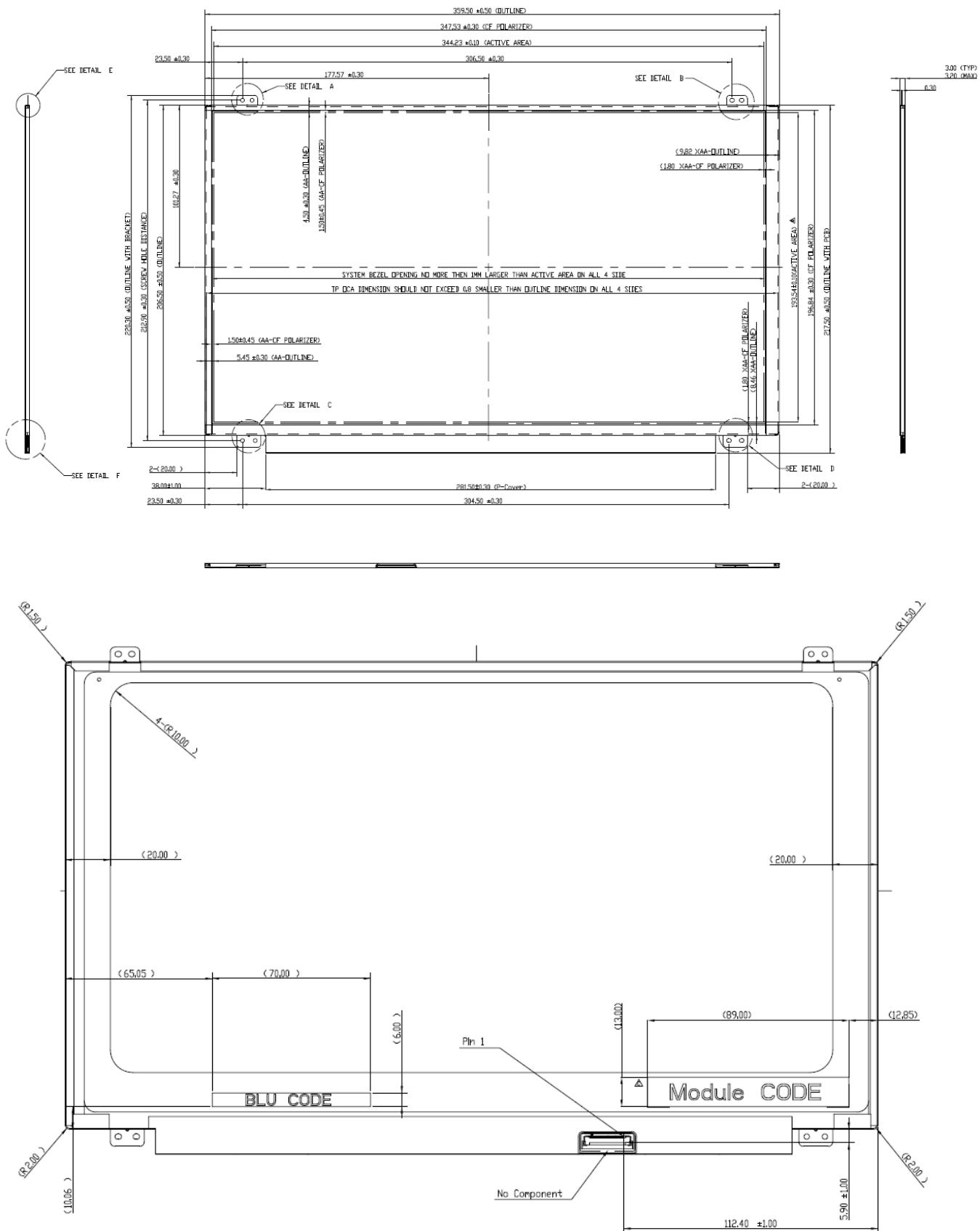
The EDID (Extended Display Identification Data) data formats are to support displays as defined in the VESA Plug & Display and FPDI standards.

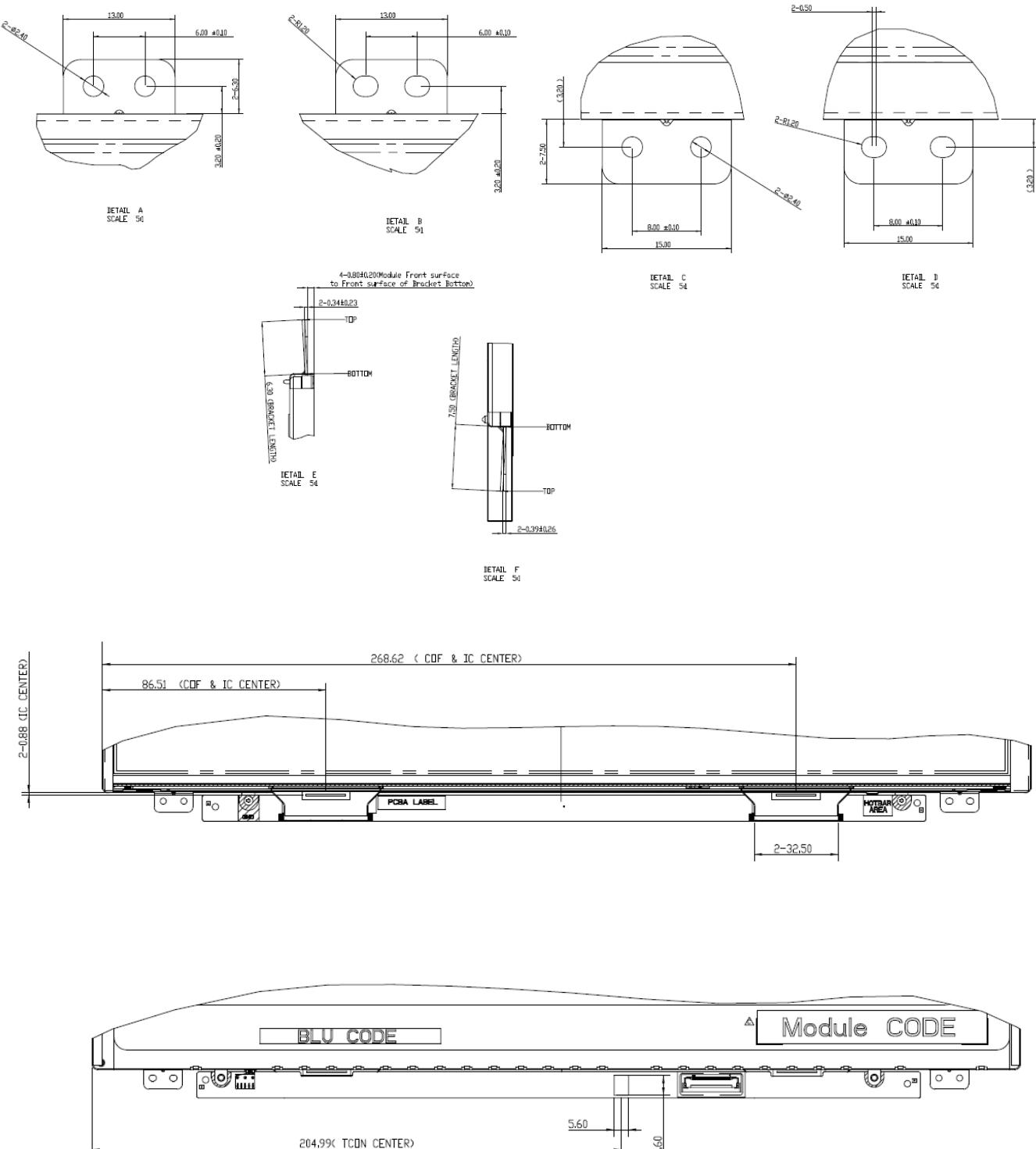
Byte # (decimal)	Byte # (hex)	Field Name and Comments	Value (hex)	Value (binary)
0	0	Header	00	00000000
1	1	Header	FF	11111111
2	2	Header	FF	11111111
3	3	Header	FF	11111111
4	4	Header	FF	11111111
5	5	Header	FF	11111111
6	6	Header	FF	11111111
7	7	Header	00	00000000
8	8	EISA ID manufacturer name ("CMN")	0D	00001101
9	9	EISA ID manufacturer name	AE	10101110
10	0A	ID product code (LSB)	DC	11011100
11	0B	ID product code (MSB)	15	00010101
12	0C	ID S/N (fixed "0")	00	00000000
13	0D	ID S/N (fixed "0")	00	00000000
14	0E	ID S/N (fixed "0")	00	00000000
15	0F	ID S/N (fixed "0")	00	00000000
16	10	Week of manufacture (fixed week code)	2D	00101101
17	11	Year of manufacture (fixed year code)	19	00011001
18	12	EDID structure version ("1")	01	00000001
19	13	EDID revision ("4")	04	00000100
20	14	Video I/P definition ("Digital")	95	10010101
21	15	Active area horizontal ("34.4232cm")	22	00100010
22	16	Active area vertical ("19.3536cm")	13	00010011
23	17	Display Gamma (Gamma = "2.2")	78	01111000
24	18	Feature support ("RGB, Non-continous")	02	00000010
25	19	Rx1, Rx0, Ry1, Ry0, Gx1, Gx0, Gy1, Gy0	C3	11000011
26	1A	Bx1, Bx0, By1, By0, Wx1, Wx0, Wy1, Wy0	F5	11110101
27	1B	Rx=0.569	91	10010001
28	1C	Ry=0.332	55	01010101
29	1D	Gx=0.328	54	01010100
30	1E	Gy=0.581	94	10010100
31	1F	Bx=0.163	29	00101001
32	20	By=0.147	25	00100101
33	21	Wx=0.313	50	01010000
34	22	Wy=0.329	54	01010100
35	23	Established timings 1	00	00000000
36	24	Established timings 2	00	00000000
37	25	Manufacturer's reserved timings	00	00000000
38	26	Standard timing ID # 1	01	00000001
39	27	Standard timing ID # 1	01	00000001
40	28	Standard timing ID # 2	01	00000001

41	29	Standard timing ID # 2	01	00000001
42	2A	Standard timing ID # 3	01	00000001
43	2B	Standard timing ID # 3	01	00000001
44	2C	Standard timing ID # 4	01	00000001
45	2D	Standard timing ID # 4	01	00000001
46	2E	Standard timing ID # 5	01	00000001
47	2F	Standard timing ID # 5	01	00000001
48	30	Standard timing ID # 6	01	00000001
49	31	Standard timing ID # 6	01	00000001
50	32	Standard timing ID # 7	01	00000001
51	33	Standard timing ID # 7	01	00000001
52	34	Standard timing ID # 8	01	00000001
53	35	Standard timing ID # 8	01	00000001
54	36	Detailed timing description # 1 Pixel clock ("76.42MHz")	DA	11011010
55	37	# 1 Pixel clock (hex LSB first)	1D	00011101
56	38	# 1 H active ("1366")	56	01010110
57	39	# 1 H blank ("226")	E2	11100010
58	3A	# 1 H active : H blank	50	01010000
59	3B	# 1 V active ("768")	00	00000000
60	3C	# 1 V blank ("32")	20	00100000
61	3D	# 1 V active : V blank	30	00110000
62	3E	# 1 H sync offset ("68")	44	01000100
63	3F	# 1 H sync pulse width ("45")	2D	00101101
64	40	# 1 V sync offset : V sync pulse width ("4 : 7")	47	01000111
65	41	# 1 H sync offset : H sync pulse width : V sync offset : V sync width	00	00000000
66	42	# 1 H image size ("344 mm")	58	01011000
67	43	# 1 V image size ("193 mm")	C1	11000001
68	44	# 1 H image size : V image size	10	00010000
69	45	# 1 H boarder ("0")	00	00000000
70	46	# 1 V boarder ("0")	00	00000000
71	47	# 1 Non-interlaced, Normal, no stereo, Separate sync, H/V pol Negatives	18	00011000
72	48	Detailed timing description # 2	00	00000000
73	49	# 2 Flag	00	00000000
74	4A	# 2 Reserved	00	00000000
75	4B	# 2 ASCII string Model name	FE	11111110
76	4C	# 2 Flag	00	00000000
77	4D	# 2 Character of Model name ("N")	4E	01001110
78	4E	# 2 Character of Model name ("1")	31	00110001
79	4F	# 2 Character of Model name ("5")	35	00110101
80	50	# 2 Character of Model name ("6")	36	00110110
81	51	# 2 Character of Model name ("B")	42	01000010
82	52	# 2 Character of Model name ("G")	47	01000111
83	53	# 2 Character of Model name ("A")	41	01000001
84	54	# 2 Character of Model name ("")	2D	00101101
85	55	# 2 Character of Model name ("E")	45	01000101
86	56	# 2 Character of Model name ("B")	42	01000010

87	57	# 2 Character of Model name ("2")	32	00110010
88	58	# 2 New line character indicates end of ASCII string	0A	00001010
89	59	# 2 Padding with "Blank" character	20	00100000
90	5A	Detailed timing description # 3	00	00000000
91	5B	# 3 Flag	00	00000000
92	5C	# 3 Reserved	00	00000000
93	5D	# 3 ASCII string Vendor	FE	11111110
94	5E	# 3 Flag	00	00000000
95	5F	# 3 Character of string ("C")	43	01000011
96	60	# 3 Character of string ("M")	4D	01001101
97	61	# 3 Character of string ("N")	4E	01001110
98	62	# 3 New line character indicates end of ASCII string	0A	00001010
99	63	# 3 Padding with "Blank" character	20	00100000
100	64	# 3 Padding with "Blank" character	20	00100000
101	65	# 3 Padding with "Blank" character	20	00100000
102	66	# 3 Padding with "Blank" character	20	00100000
103	67	# 3 Padding with "Blank" character	20	00100000
104	68	# 3 Padding with "Blank" character	20	00100000
105	69	# 3 Padding with "Blank" character	20	00100000
106	6A	# 3 Padding with "Blank" character	20	00100000
107	6B	# 3 Padding with "Blank" character	20	00100000
108	6C	Detailed timing description # 4	00	00000000
109	6D	# 4 Flag	00	00000000
110	6E	# 4 Reserved	00	00000000
111	6F	# 4 ASCII string Model Name	FE	11111110
112	70	# 4 Flag	00	00000000
113	71	# 4 Character of Model name ("N")	4E	01001110
114	72	# 4 Character of Model name ("1")	31	00110001
115	73	# 4 Character of Model name ("5")	35	00110101
116	74	# 4 Character of Model name ("6")	36	00110110
117	75	# 4 Character of Model name ("B")	42	01000010
118	76	# 4 Character of Model name ("G")	47	01000111
119	77	# 4 Character of Model name ("A")	41	01000001
120	78	# 4 Character of Model name ("")	2D	00101101
121	79	# 4 Character of Model name ("E")	45	01000101
122	7A	# 4 Character of Model name ("B")	42	01000010
123	7B	# 4 Character of Model name ("2")	32	00110010
124	7C	# 4 New line character indicates end of ASCII string	0A	00001010
125	7D	# 4 Padding with "Blank" character	20	00100000
126	7E	Extension flag	00	00000000
127	7F	Checksum	F1	11110001

## Appendix. OUTLINE DRAWING

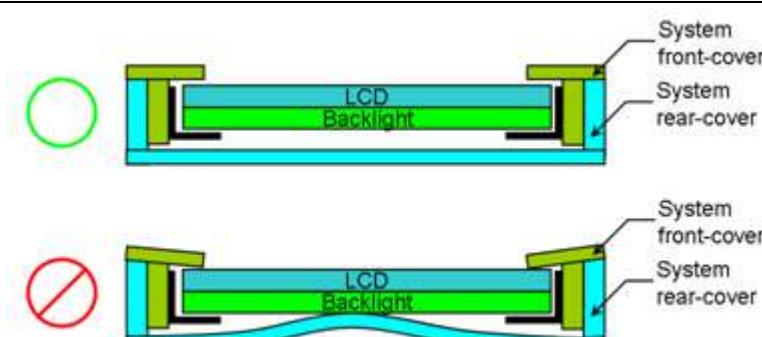
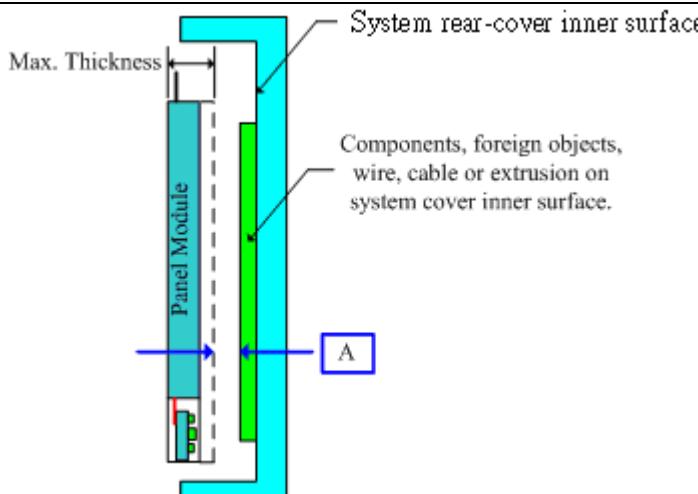


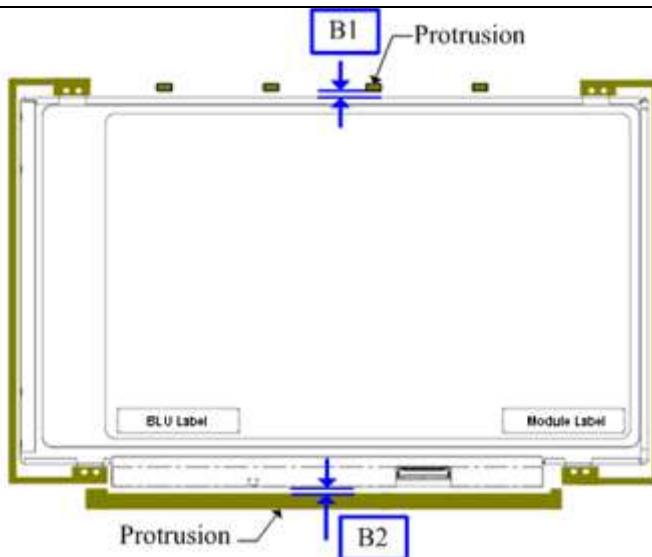


NOTES :

1. IN ORDER TO AVOID ABNORMAL DISPLAY, POOLING AND WHITE SPOT, NO OVERLAPPING IS SUGGESTED AT CABLES, ANTENNAS, CAMERA, WLAN, WAN OR FOREIGN OBJECTS OVER FPC/CDF, T-CON AND VR LOCATIONS
2. LVDS/EIDP CONNECTOR IS MEASURED AT PIN1 AND ITS MATING LINE.
3. MODULE FLATNESS SPEC (0.5 mm) MAX. (SPEC. WILL BE MODIFIED AFTER DVT CHECK).
4. 'C' MARKS THE REFERENCE DIMENSION.

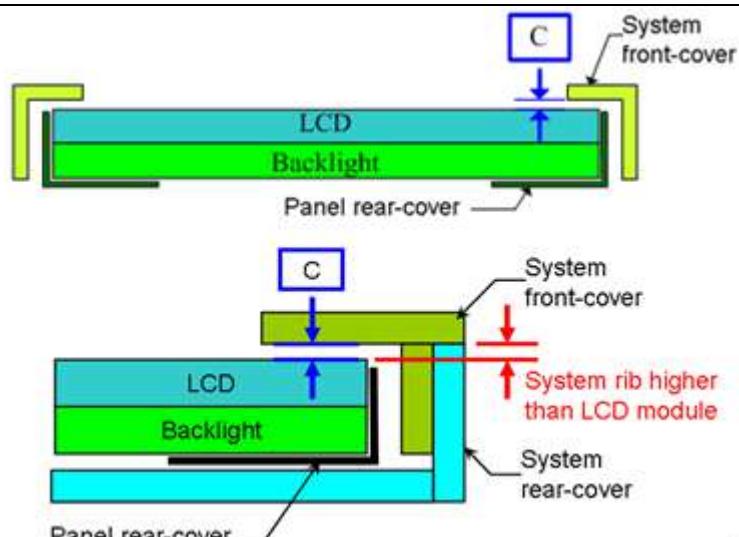
## Appendix. SYSTEM COVER DESIGN GUIDANCE

0.	<b>Permanent deformation of system cover after reliability test</b>
	
Definition	<p>System cover including front and rear cover may deform during reliability test. Permanent deformation of system front and rear cover after reliability test should not interfere with panel. Because it may cause issues such as pooling, abnormal display, white spot, and also cell crack.</p> <p>Note: If the interference can not be avoided, please feel free to contact INX FAE Engineer for collaboration design. We can help to verify and pass risk assessment for customer reference.</p>
1.	<b>Design gap A between panel &amp; any components on system rear-cover</b>
	
Definition	<p>Gap between panel's maximum thickness boundary &amp; system's inner surface components such as wire, cable, extrusion is needed for preventing from backpack or pogo test fail. Because zero gap or interference may cause stress concentration. Issues such as pooling, abnormal display, white spot, and cell crack may occur.</p> <p>Maximum flatness of panel and system rear-cover should be taken into account for gap design.</p> <p>Note: If the interference can not be avoided, please feel free to contact INX FAE Engineer for collaboration design. We can help to verify and pass risk assessment for customer reference.</p>
2	<b>Design gap B1 &amp; B2 between panel &amp; protrusions</b>



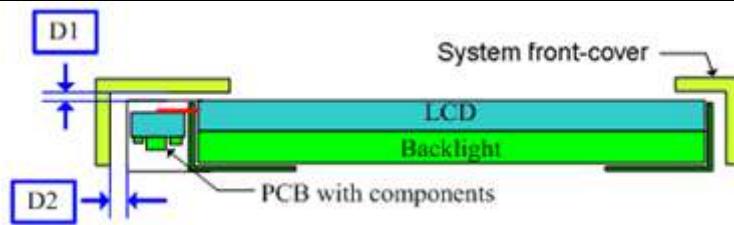
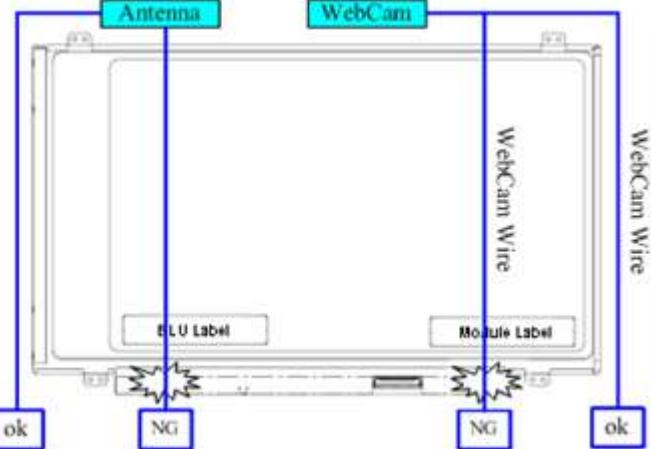
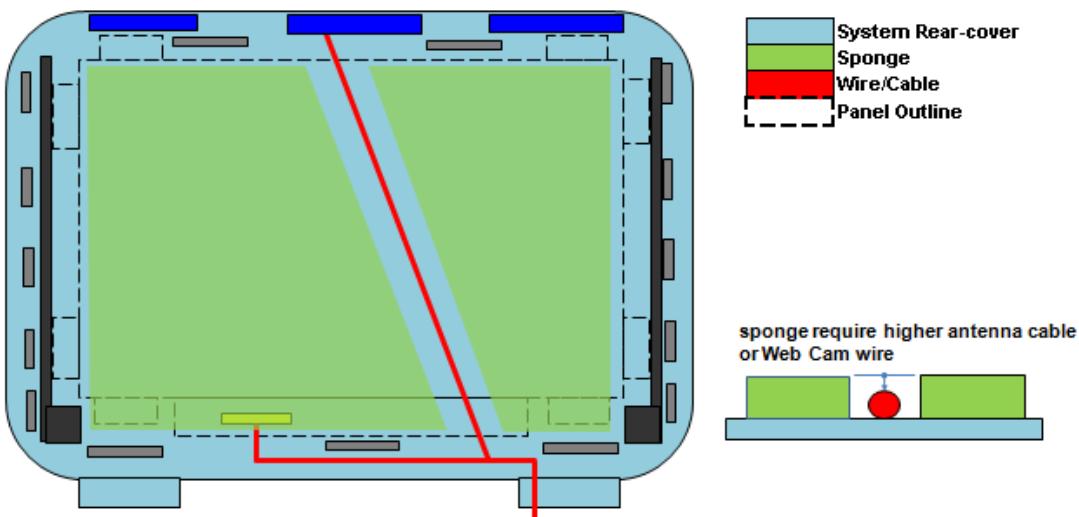
Definition	<p>Gap between panel &amp; protrusions is needed to prevent shock test failure. Because protrusions with small gap may hit panel during the test. Issue such as cell crack, abnormal display may occur.</p> <p>The gap should be large enough to absorb the maximum displacement during the test.</p> <p>Note: If the interference can not be avoided, please feel free to contact INX FAE Engineer for collaboration design. We can help to verify and pass risk assessment for customer reference.</p>
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### 3 Design gap C between system front-cover & panel surface.

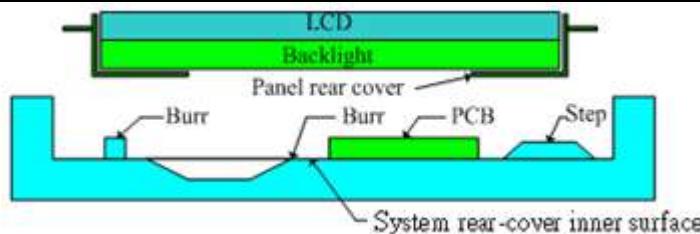


Definition	<p>Gap between system front-cover &amp; panel surface is needed to prevent pooling or glass broken. Zero gap or interference such as burr and warpage from mold frame may cause pooling issue near system font-cover opening edge. This phenomenon is obvious during swing test, hinge test, knock test, or during pooling inspection procedure.</p> <p>To remain sufficient gap, design with system rib higher than maximum panel thickness is recommended.</p> <p>Note: If the interference can not be avoided, please feel free to contact INX FAE Engineer for collaboration design. We can help to verify and pass risk assessment for customer reference.</p>
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### 4 Design gap D1 & D2 between system front-cover & PCB Assembly.

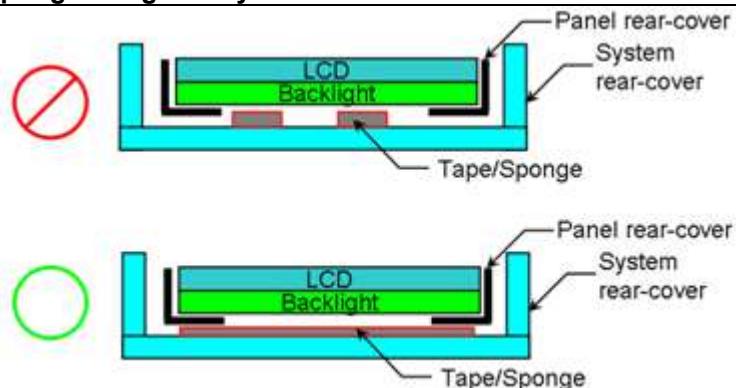
	
Definition	Same as point 2 and 3, but focus on PCBA side.
5	Interference examination of antenna cable and WebCam wire
	
Definition	<p>Antenna cable or WebCam wire should not overlap with panel outline. Because issue such as abnormal display &amp; white spot after backpack test, hinge test, twist test or pogo test may occur.</p> <p>Note: If the interference can not be avoided, please feel free to contact INX FAE Engineer for collaboration design. We can help to verify and pass risk assessment for customer reference.</p>
6	Interference examination of antenna cable and Web Cam wire
	
	<p>If the antenna cable or Web Cam wire must overlap with the panel outline, both sides of the antenna cable or Web Cam wire must have a sponge(Sponge material can not contain NH3) and sponge require higher antenna cable or Web Cam wire.( Antenna cable or Web Cam wire should not overlap with TCON,COF/FPC,Driver IC)</p> <p>Note: If the interference can not be avoided, please feel free to contact INX FAE Engineer for collaboration design. We can help to verify and pass risk assessment for customer reference.</p>

## 7 System rear-cover inner surface examination



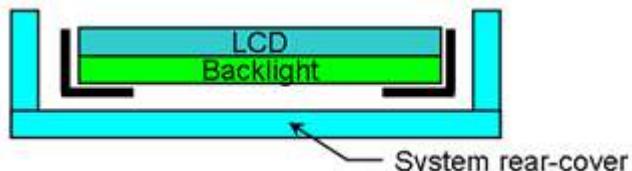
Definition Burr at logo edge, steps, protrusions or PCB board may cause stress concentration. White spot or glass broken issue may occur during reliability test.

## 8 Tape/sponge design on system inner surface



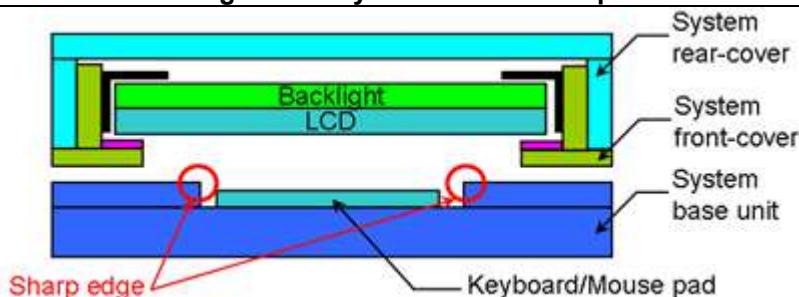
Definition To prevent abnormal display & white spot after scuffing test, hinge test, pogo test, backpack test, tape/sponge should be well covered under panel rear-cover. Because tape/sponge in separate location may act as pressure concentration location.

## 9 Material used for system rear-cover

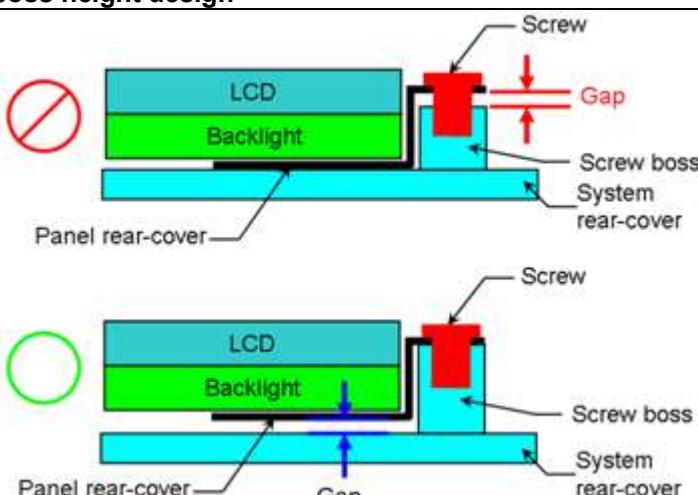
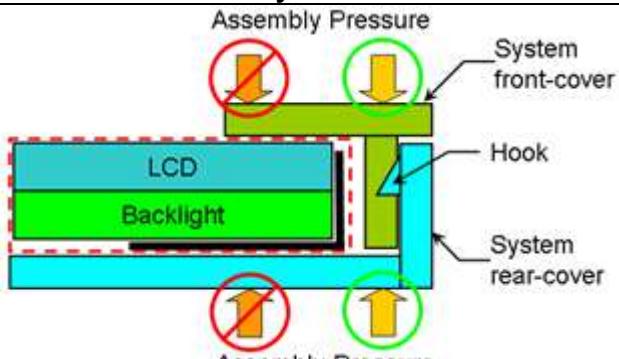
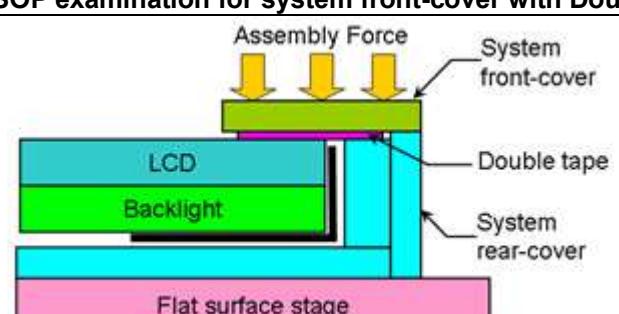


Definition System rear-cover material with high rigidity is needed to resist deformation during scuffing test, hinge test, pogo test, or backpack test. Abnormal display, white spot, pooling issue may occur if low rigidity material is used. Pooling issue may occur because screw's boss positioning for module's bracket are deformed during open-close test. Solid structure design of system rear-cover may also influence the rigidity of system rear-cover. The deformation of system rear-cover should not caused interference.

## 10 System base unit design near keyboard and mouse pad

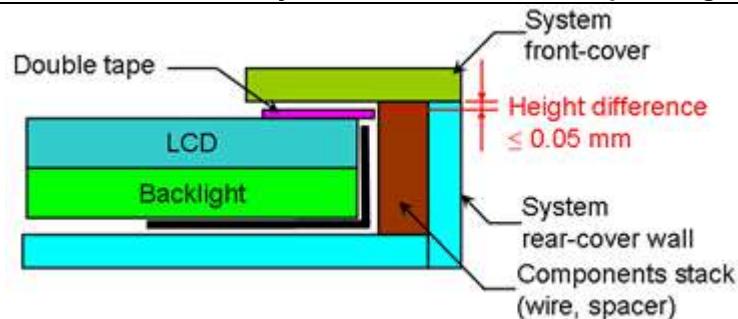


Definition To prevent abnormal display & white spot after scuffing test, hinge test, pogo test, backpack test, sharp edge design in keyboard surface may damage panel during the test. We suggest to use slope edge design, or to reduce the thickness difference of keyboard/mouse pad from

	the nearby surface.
11	<b>Screw boss height design</b>
	
Definition	Screw boss height should be designed with respect to the height of bracket bottom surface to panel bottom surface + flatness change of panel itself. Because gap will exist between screw boss and bracket, if the screw boss height is smaller. As result while fastening screw, bracket will deformed and pooling issue may occur.
12	<b>Assembly SOP examination for system front-cover with Hook design</b>
	
Definition	To prevent panel crack during system front-cover assembly process with hook design, it is not recommended to press panel or any location that related directly to the panel.
13	<b>Assembly SOP examination for system front-cover with Double tape design</b>
	
Definition	To prevent panel crack during system front-cover assembly process with double tape design, it is only allowed to give slight pressure (MAX 3 Kgf/50mm <sup>2</sup> ) with large contact area. This can help to distribute the stress and prevent stress concentration. We also suggest putting the system on a flat surface stage to prevent unequal stress distribution during the assembly.

14

## System front-cover assembly reference with Double tape design

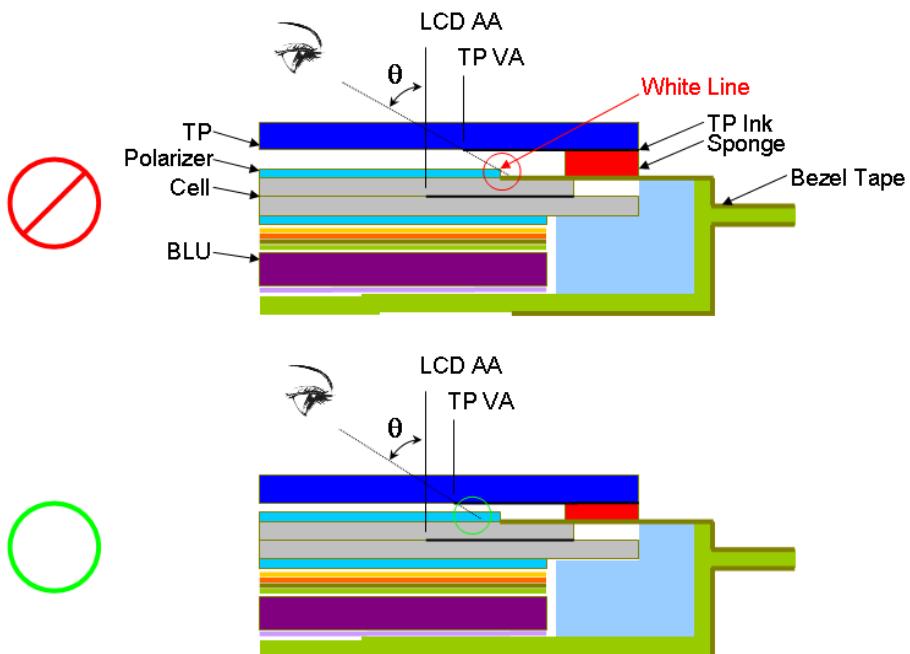


Definition

To prevent system front-cover peeling at double tape contact area, Height difference between system front-cover assembly reference such as wall or components stack (wire, spacer) and double tape top surface must be less than 0.05mm.

15

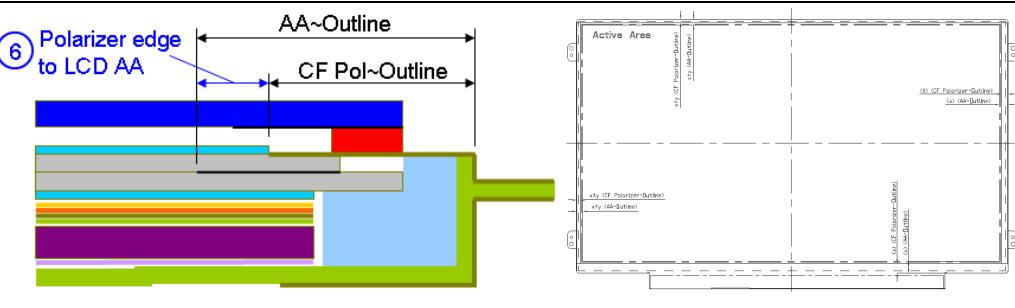
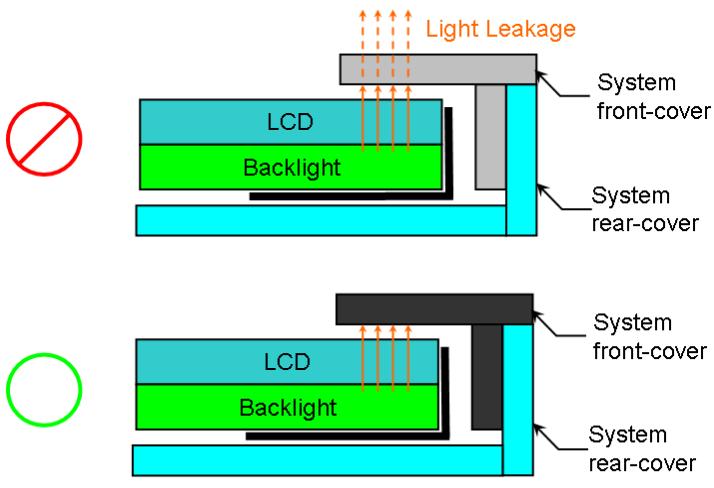
## Touch Application : TP and LCD Module Combination for White Line Prevention



## Parameter consideration for White Line Issue :

1	TP VA to LCD AA distance
2	TP Assembly tolerance
3	TP Ink Printing tolerance
4	Sponge thickness and tolerance
5	Inspection/Viewing Angle specification
6	Polarizer edge to LCD AA distance and tolerance

Polarizer edge to LCD AA distance can be derived by "AA~Outline" – "CF Pol~Outline" with respect to INX 2D Outline Drawing on each side.

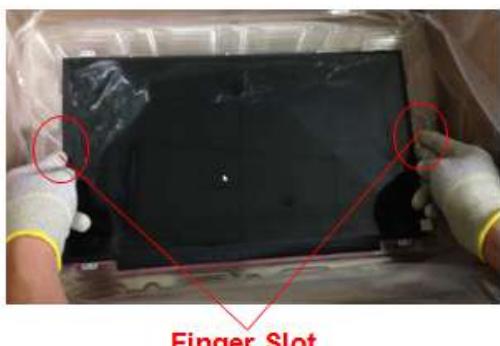
	
Definition	<p>For using in Touch Application: to prevent White Line appears between TP and LCD module combination, the maximum inspection angle location must not fall onto LCD polarizer edge, otherwise light line near edge of polarizer will be appear.</p> <p>Parameters such as TP VA to LCD AA distance, TP assembly tolerance, TP Ink printing tolerance, Sponge thickness and tolerance, and Maximum Inspection/Viewing Angle, must be considered with respect to LCD module's Polarizer edge location and tolerance. This consideration must be taken at all four edges separately.</p> <p>The goal is to find parameters combination that allow maximum inspection angle falls inside polarizer black margin area.</p> <p>Note: Information for Polarizer edge location and its tolerance can be derived from INX 2D Outline Drawing ("AA ~Outline" - "CF Pol~Outline").</p> <p>Note: Please feel free to contact INX FAE Engineer. By providing value of parameters above on each side, we can help to verify and pass the white line risk assessment for customer reference.</p>
16	<b>Color of system front-cover material</b>
	
Definition	<p>To prevent light leakage is seen at system front-cover due to material transparency, we suggest using dark color material (black) for system front-cover design.</p>
17	<b>Inspection spec of gap E between system front-cover to LCD module surface</b>

The diagram illustrates the correct and incorrect configurations for assembling an LCD module. The top part shows an incorrect configuration with a red circle and a crossed-out symbol, where the LCD module is directly bonded to the metal frame. The bottom part shows the correct configuration with a green circle, where the LCD module is bonded to a PCB, which is then mounted to the metal frame. Labels include: LCD Module, LCD Backlight, Metal frame, Spacer, Screw Boss, System front-cover, System rear-cover, White reflector, PCBA, and Spacer mating location. Section X-X shows the cross-section of the correct assembly, and Section Y-Y shows the cross-section of the incorrect assembly.

Definition	<p>To maintain gap E (gap of system front-cover to LCD module) in its inspection spec, especially at location with maximum LCD deformation (center of LCD length), we recommend adding spacer with design gap A smaller or equal to gap E.</p> <p>The allowable spacer mating location is on module metal frame outside LCD Active-Area.</p> <p>Note: If the interference can not be avoided, please feel free to contact INX FAE Engineer for collaboration design. We can help to verify and pass risk assessment for customer reference.</p>
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**Appendix. LCD MODULE HANDLING MANUAL**

<b>Purpose</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This SOP is prepared to prevent panel dysfunction possibility through incorrect handling procedure.</li> <li>• This manual provides guide in unpacking and handling steps.</li> <li>• Any person which may contact / related with panel, should follow guide stated in this manual to prevent panel loss.</li> </ul>		
	<b>1. Unpacking</b>		
	<b>Open carton</b>	<b>Remove EPE Cushion</b>	
			
			↓
			
	<b>Open plastic bag</b>	<b>Cut Adhesive Tape</b>	<b>Remove EPE Cushion</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Panel Lifting</b>		



Use slots at both sides for finger insertion.  
Handle panel upward with care.

3. Do and Don't

Do :

- Handle with both hands.
- Handle panel at left and right edge.



Don't :

- Lifting with one hand.

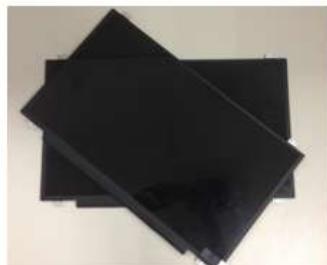


- Handle at PCBA side.



Don't :

- Stack panels.



- Press panel.



Don't :

- Put foreign stuff onto panel



- Put foreign stuff under panel



Don't :

- Paste any material unto white reflector sheet



Don't :

- Pull / Push white reflector sheet



Don't :

- Hold at panel corner.



Don't :

- Twist panel.



Do :

- Hold panel at top edge while inserting connector.



Don't :

- Press white reflector sheet while inserting connector.



## Do :

- Remove panel protector film starts from pull tape



## Don't :

- Remove panel protector film From film another side.



## Don't :

- Touch or Press PCBA Area.

