

SPECIFICATION FOR APPROVAL

- (◆) Preliminary Specification
 () Final Specification

Title	15.6" HD TFT LCD
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Customer	
MODEL	

SUPPLIER	LG Display Co., Ltd.
*MODEL	LP156WHB
Suffix	TLA1

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

APPROVED BY	SIGNATURE
/	_____
/	_____
/	_____

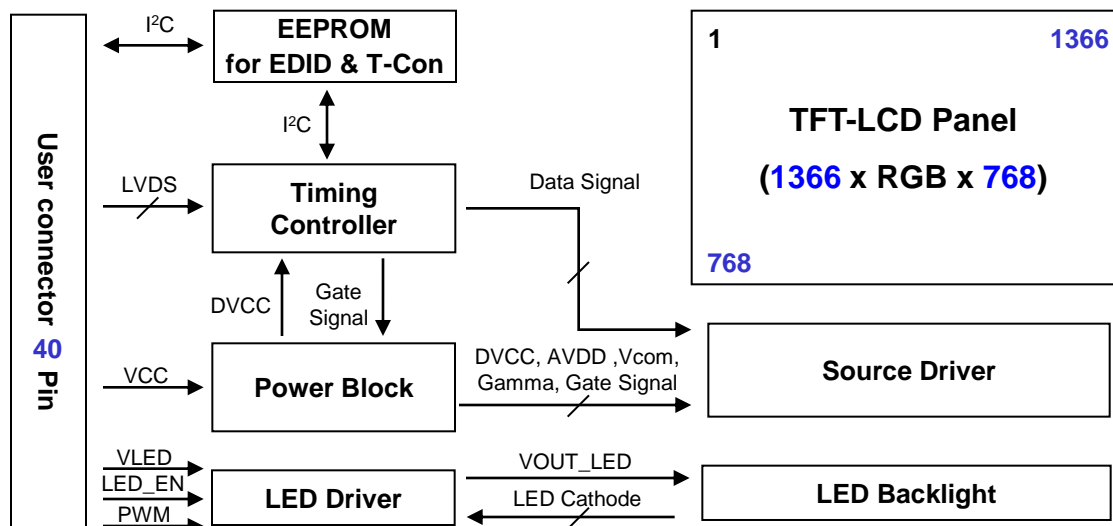
Please return 1 copy for your confirmation with your signature and comments.

APPROVED BY	SIGNATURE
J. S. Park / Manager	_____
REVIEWED BY	
S. W. Kim / Manager	_____
PREPARED BY	
K. T. Baek / Engineer	_____
Y. C. Jung / Engineer	_____

**Products Engineering Dept.
 LG Display Co., Ltd**

1. General Description

The LP156WHB 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 15.6 inches diagonally measured active display area with HD 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 LP156WHB has been designed to apply the interface method that enables low power, high speed, low EMI. The LP156WHB 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 LP156WHB characteristics provide an excellent flat display for office automation products such as Notebook PC.



General Features

Active Screen Size	15.6 inches diagonal
Outline Dimension	359.5(H, Typ.) × 217.2(V, Typ.) × 3.80(D, Max.) [mm] (with PCBA)
Pixel Pitch	0.252 mm X 0.252 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.)
Power Consumption	Total 2.8W (Typ.) Logic : 0.7W (Typ. @ Mosaic), B/L : 2.1W (Typ.)
Weight	400g (Max.)
Display Operating Mode	Normally white
Surface Treatment	Glare treatment (3H) of the front Polarizer
RoHS Compliance	Yes
BFR / PVC / As Free	Yes for all

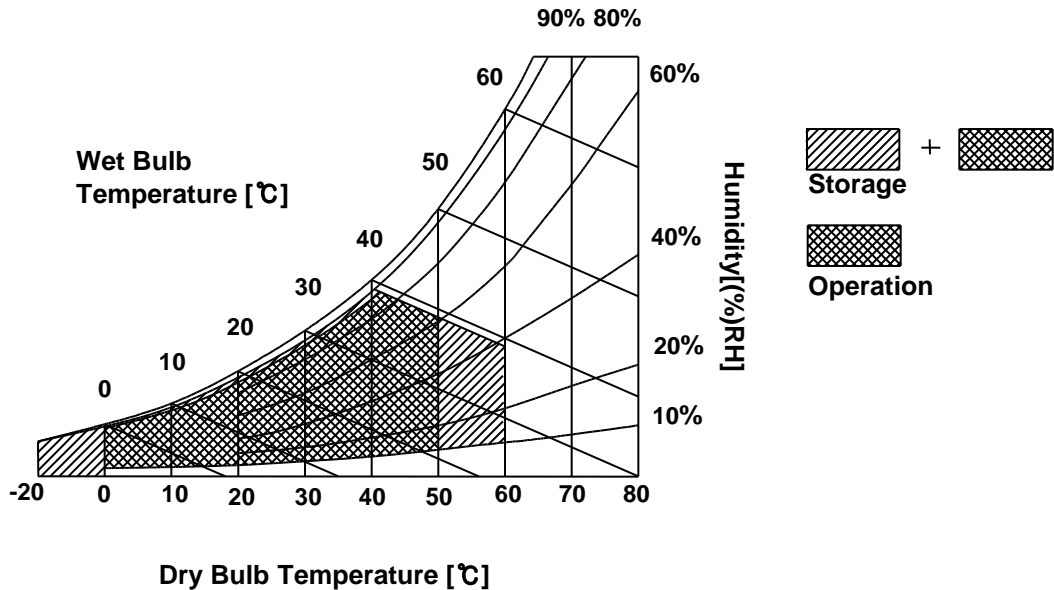
2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

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	V _{DC}	at 25 ± 2°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.
Note : 2. Storage Condition is guaranteed under packing condition.



3. Electrical Specifications

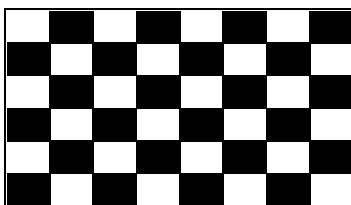
3-1. LCD Electrical Characteristics

Table 2. LCD ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

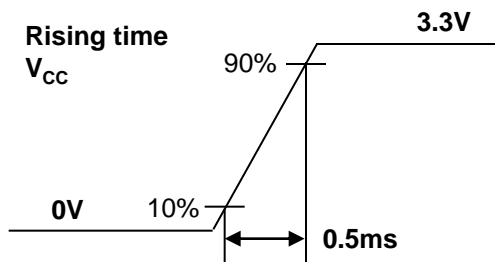
Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Notes
		Min	Typ	Max		
Power Supply Input Voltage	V_{CC}	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	1
Permissive Power Supply Input Ripple	V_{CCrp}	-	-	100	mV _{p-p}	
Power Supply Input Current	Mosaic I_{CC}	-	220	255	mA	2
Power Consumption	P_{CC}	-	0.7	0.8	W	
Power Supply Inrush Current	I_{CC_P}	-	-	1.5	A	3
Differential Impedance	Z_{LVDS}	90	100	110	Ω	

Note)

1. The measuring position is the connector of LCM and the test conditions are under 25 °C, $f_v = 60\text{Hz}$
2. The specified I_{CC} current and power consumption are under the $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{V}$, 25 °C, $f_v = 60\text{Hz}$ condition and **Mosaic** pattern.



3. The V_{CC} rising time is same as the minimum of T1 at Power on sequence.



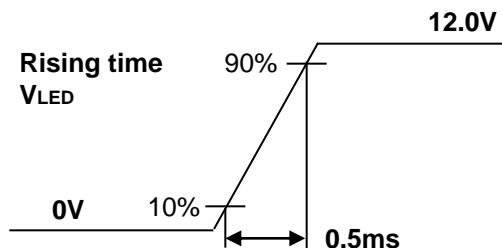
3-2. LED Backlight Electrical Characteristics

Table 3. LED B/L ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter		Symbol	Values			Unit	Notes
			Min	Typ	Max		
LED Power Input Voltage		V_{LED}	7.0	12.0	21.0	V	1
LED Power Input Current		I_{LED}	-	175	193	mA	2
LED Power Consumption		P_{LED}	-	2.1	2.3	W	
LED Power Inrush Current		I_{LED_P}	-	-	1.5	A	3
PWM Duty Ratio			5	-	100	%	4
PWM Jitter			0	-	0.2	%	5
PWM Frequency		F_{PWM}	200	-	1000	Hz	6
PWM	High Level Voltage	V_{PWM_H}	2.5	-	3.6	V	
	Low Level Voltage	V_{PWM_L}	0	-	0.3	V	
LED_EN	High Voltage	$V_{LED_EN_H}$	2.5	-	3.6	V	
	Low Voltage	$V_{LED_EN_L}$	0	-	0.3	V	
Life Time			12,000	-	-	Hrs	7

Note)

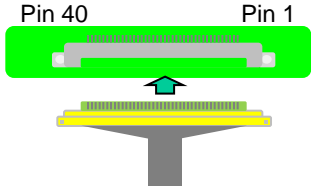
- The measuring position is the connector of LCM and the test conditions are under 25°C.
- The current and power consumption with LED Driver are under the $V_{LED} = 12.0V$, 25°C, PWM Duty 100% and White pattern with the normal frame frequency operated(60Hz).
- The V_{LED} rising time is same as the minimum of T13 at Power on sequence.



- The operation of LED Driver below minimum dimming ratio may cause flickering or reliability issue.
- If Jitter of PWM is bigger than maximum, it may induce flickering.
- This Spec. is not effective at 100% dimming ratio as an exception because it has DC level equivalent to 0Hz. In spite of acceptable range as defined, the PWM Frequency should be fixed and stable for more consistent brightness control at any specific level desired.
- The life time is determined as the time at which brightness of LCD is 50% compare to that of minimum value specified in table 7. under general user condition.

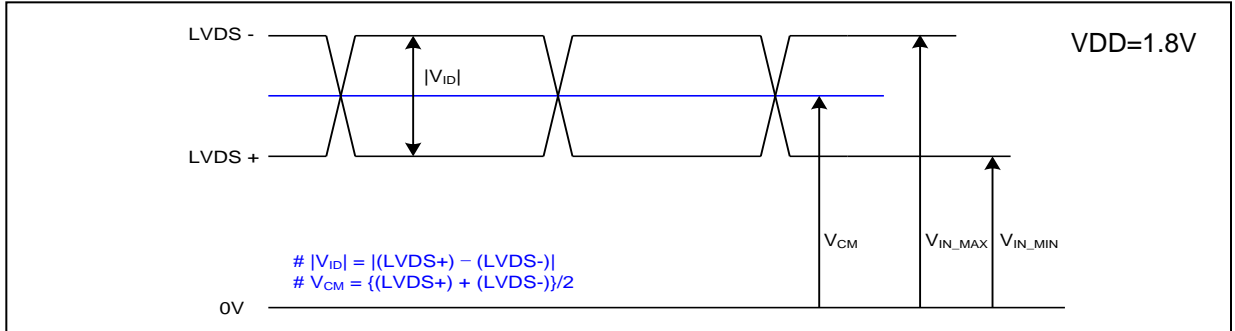
Product Specification

3-3. Interface Connections
Table 4. MODULE CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION (CN1)

Pin	Symbol	Description	Notes
1	NC	No Connection	[Connector] LSM, GT05Q-40S-H10 or equivalent [Connector pin arrangement] 
2	VCC	LCD Logic and driver power (3.3V Typical)	
3	VCC	LCD Logic and driver power (3.3V Typical)	
4	V EDID	DDC power (3.3V)	
5	NC	No Connection	
6	CLK EDID	DDC clock	
7	DATA EDID	DDC data	
8	X0-	Negative LVDS differential data input for pixel	
9	X0+	Positive LVDS differential data input for pixel	
10	GND	High speed ground	
11	X1-	Negative LVDS differential data input for pixel	
12	X1+	Positive LVDS differential data input for pixel	
13	GND	High speed ground	
14	X2-	Negative LVDS differential data input for pixel	
15	X2+	Positive LVDS differential data input for pixel	
16	GND	High speed ground	
17	XC-	Negative LVDS differential clock input for pixel	
18	XC+	Positive LVDS differential clock input for pixel	
19	GND	High speed ground	
20	NC	No Connection	
21	NC	No Connection	
22	GND	High Speed Ground	
23	NC	No Connection	
24	NC	No Connection	
25	GND	High Speed Ground	
26	NC	No Connection	
27	NC	No Connection	
28	GND	High Speed Ground	
29	NC	No Connection	
30	NC	No Connection	
31	BL_GND	LED Backlight ground	[EDID & LGD P-Vcom Share pin] 1. Pin for EDID & P-Vcom : #6, #7 2. P-Vcom Address : 0101000x
32	BL_GND	LED Backlight ground	
33	BL_GND	LED Backlight ground	
34	NC	No Connection	
35	BL PWM	System PWM signal input for dimming	
36	BL ENABLE	LED Backlight on/off control	
37	NC	No Connection	
38	VLED	LED Backlight power (12V Typical)	
39	VLED	LED Backlight power (12V Typical)	
40	VLED	LED Backlight power (12V Typical)	

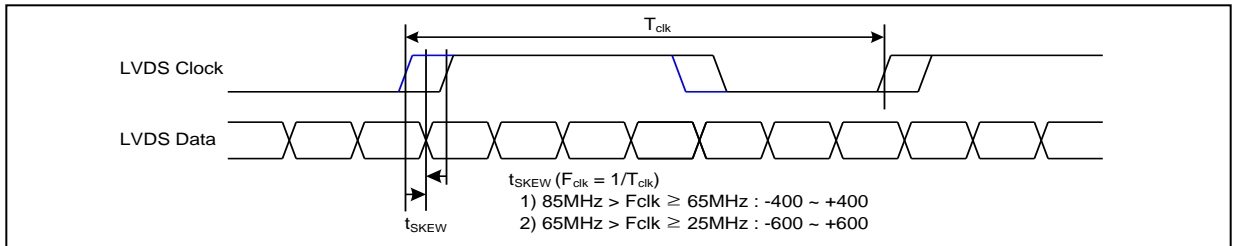
3-3. LVDS Signal Timing Specifications

3-3-1. DC Specification



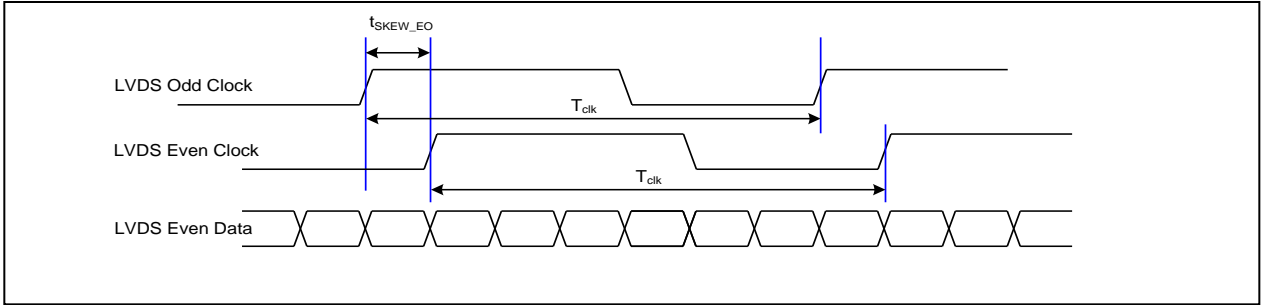
Description	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Notes
LVDS Differential Voltage	$ V_{ID} $	100	-	600	mV	-
LVDS Common mode Voltage	V_{CM}	$ V_{ID} / 2$	1.2	$VDD - V_{ID} /2$	V	-
LVDS Input Voltage Range	V_{IN}	0.3	-	VDD	V	-

3-3-2. AC Specification

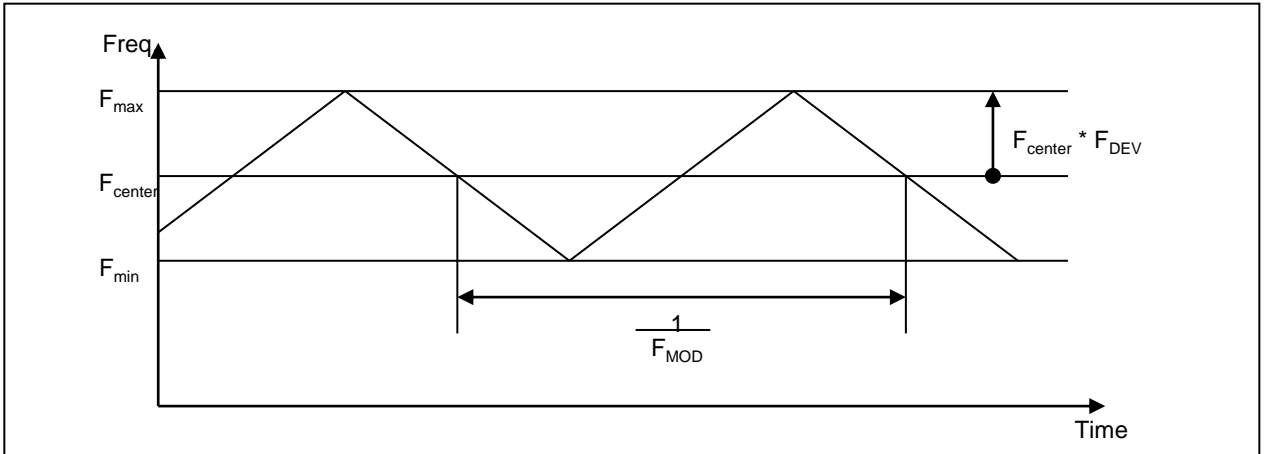


Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
LVDS Clock to Data Skew Margin	t_{SKEW}	- 400	+ 400	ps	$85MHz > F_{clk} \geq 65MHz$
	t_{SKEW}	- 600	+ 600	ps	$65MHz > F_{clk} \geq 25MHz$
LVDS Clock to Clock Skew Margin (Even to Odd)	t_{SKEW_EO}	- 1/7	+ 1/7	T_{clk}	-
Maximum deviation of input clock frequency during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

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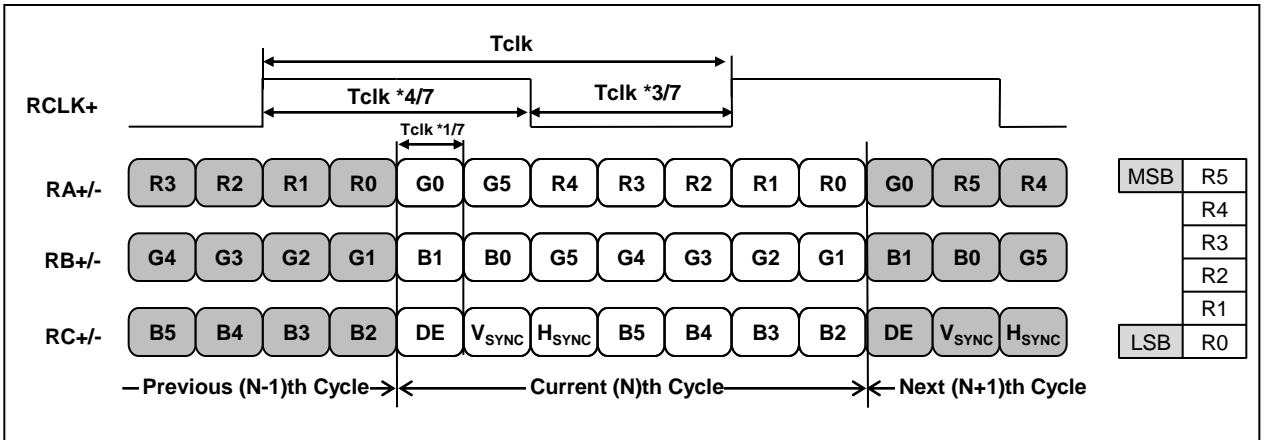
< Clock skew margin between channel >



< Spread Spectrum >

3-3-3. Data Format

1) LVDS 1 Port



< LVDS Data Format >

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3-4. Signal Timing Specifications

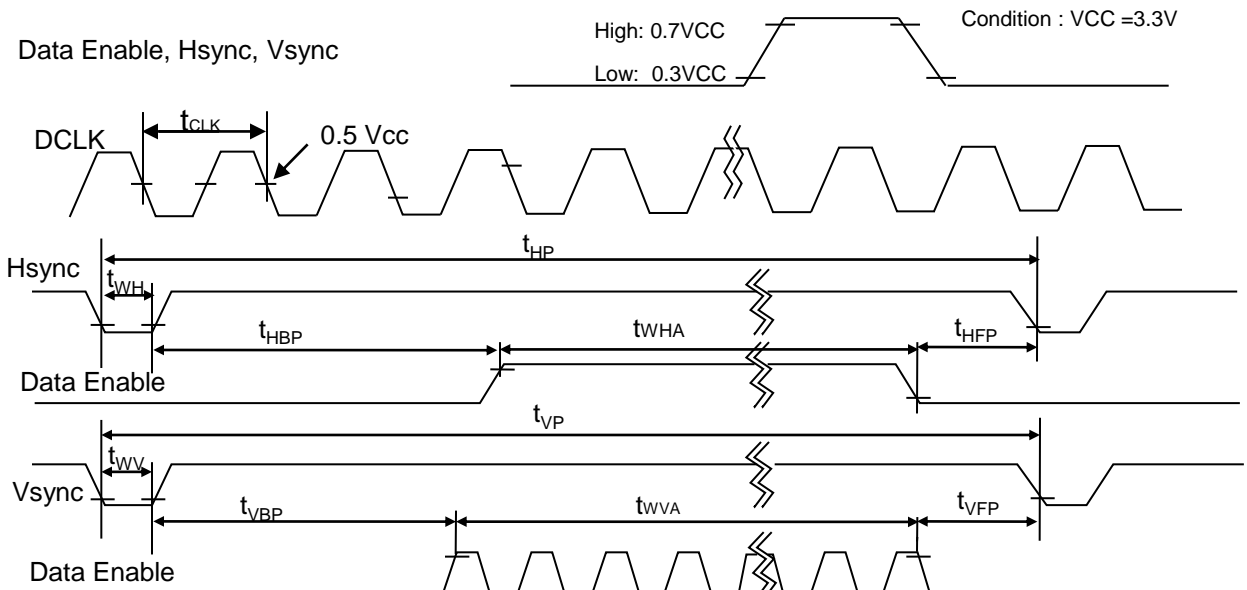
This is the signal timing required at the input of the User connector. All of the interface signal timing should be satisfied with the following specifications and specifications of LVDS Tx/Rx for its proper operation.

Table 4. TIMING TABLE

ITEM	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Note
DCLK	Frequency	f_{CLK}	-	76.32	-	MHz
Hsync	Period	t_{HP}	1594	1610	1626	t_{CLK}
	Width	t_{WH}	24	32	40	
	Width-Active	t_{WHA}	1366			
Vsync	Period	t_{VP}	787	790	793	t_{HP}
	Width	t_{WV}	4	5	6	
	Width-Active	t_{WVA}	768			
Data Enable	Horizontal back porch	t_{HBP}	160	164	168	t_{CLK}
	Horizontal front porch	t_{HFP}	44	48	52	
	Vertical back porch	t_{VBP}	13	14	15	t_{HP}
	Vertical front porch	t_{VFP}	2	3	4	

Notice. all reliabilities are specified for timing specification based on refresh rate of 60Hz. However, LP156WHB has a good actual performance even at lower refresh rate (e.g. 40Hz or 50Hz) for power saving Mode, whereas LP156WHB is secured only for function under lower refresh rate. 60Hz at Normal mode, 50Hz, 40Hz at Power save mode. Don't care Flicker level (Power save mode).

3-5. Signal Timing Waveforms



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3-6. 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 5. COLOR DATA REFERENCE

Color		Input Color Data																			
		RED						GREEN						BLUE							
		MSB						LSB		MSB						LSB		MSB			
		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		

3-7. Power Sequence

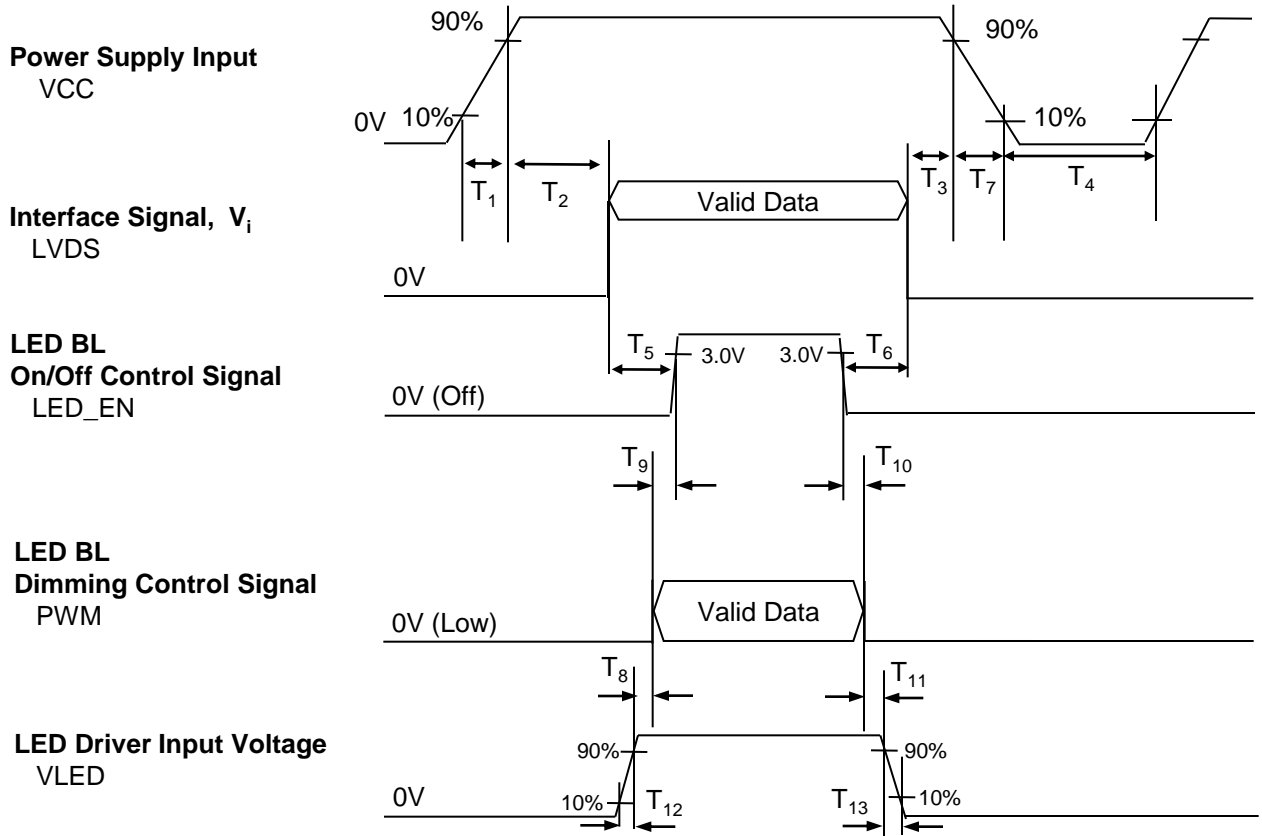


Table 6. POWER SEQUENCE TABLE

Symbol	Value			Units	Symbol	Value			Units
	Min	Typ	Max			Min	Typ	Max	
T ₁	0.5	-	10	ms	T ₈	10	-	-	ms
T ₂	0	-	50	ms	T ₉	0	-	-	ms
T ₃	0	-	50	ms	T ₁₀	0	-	-	ms
T ₄	500	-	-	ms	T ₁₁	10	-	-	ms
T ₅	200	-	-	ms	T ₁₂	0.5	-	10	ms
T ₆	200	-	-	ms	T ₁₃	0.5	-	10	ms
T ₇	0.5	-	10	ms					

Note)

1. Do not insert the mating cable when system turn on.
2. Valid Data have to meet "3-3. LVDS Signal Timing Specifications"
3. LVDS, LED_EN and PWM need to be on pull-down condition on invalid status.
4. LGD recommend the rising sequence of VLED after the Vcc and valid status of LVDS turn on.

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

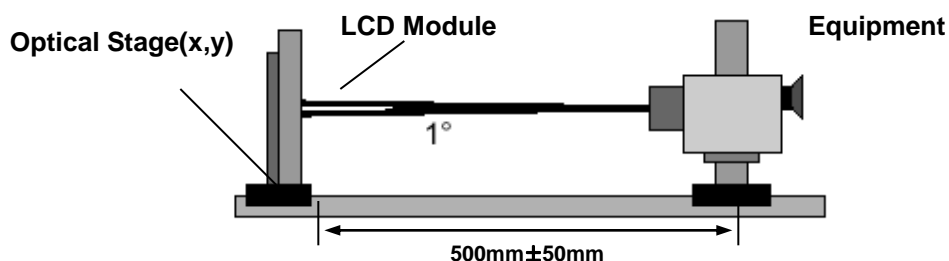


Table 7. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Ta=25°C, VCC=3.3V, fv=60Hz

Parameter		Symbol	Values			Units	Notes
			Min	Typ	Max		
Contrast Ratio		CR	400	500	-		1
Surface Luminance, white		L _{WH}	170	200	-	cd/m ²	2
Luminance Variation		$\delta_{\text{WHITE}(5P)}$	-	1.2	1.4	-	3
		$\delta_{\text{WHITE}(13P)}$	-	1.4	1.6		
Response Time		Tr + Tf	-	16	25	ms	4
Color Coordinates	RED	R _x	Typical - 0.03	0.578	Typical + 0.03		
		R _y		0.344			
	GREEN	G _x		0.337			
		G _y		0.571			
	BLUE	B _x		0.159			
		B _y		0.12			
	WHITE	W _x		0.313			
W _y		0.329					
Viewing Angle	x axis, right($\Phi=0^\circ$)	Θ_r	40	-	-	Degree	5
	x axis, left ($\Phi=180^\circ$)	Θ_l	40	-	-		
	y axis, up ($\Phi=90^\circ$)	Θ_u	10	-	-		
	y axis, down ($\Phi=270^\circ$)	Θ_d	30	-	-		
Gray Scale							6

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- Note)
1. It should be measured in the center of screen(1 Point). Contrast Ratio(CR) is defined mathematically as

$$\text{Contrast Ratio(1 Point)} = \frac{\text{Surface Luminance with all white pixels}}{\text{Surface Luminance with all black pixels}}$$

2. Surface luminance is the average of 5 point across the LCD surface 50cm from the surface with all pixels displaying white. For more information see FIG 2.

$$L_{WH} = \text{Average}(1,2, \dots 5 \text{ Point})$$

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

$$\delta \text{ WHITE (5P)} = \frac{\text{Maximum (1,2, \dots 5 Point)}}{\text{Minimum (1,2, \dots 5 Point)}} \quad \delta \text{ WHITE (13P)} = \frac{\text{Maximum (1,2, \dots 13 Point)}}{\text{Minimum (1,2, \dots 13 Point)}}$$

4. Response time is the time required for the display to transition from white to black (rise time, Tr) and from black to white (falling time, Tf). 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

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

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FIG. 2 Luminance

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

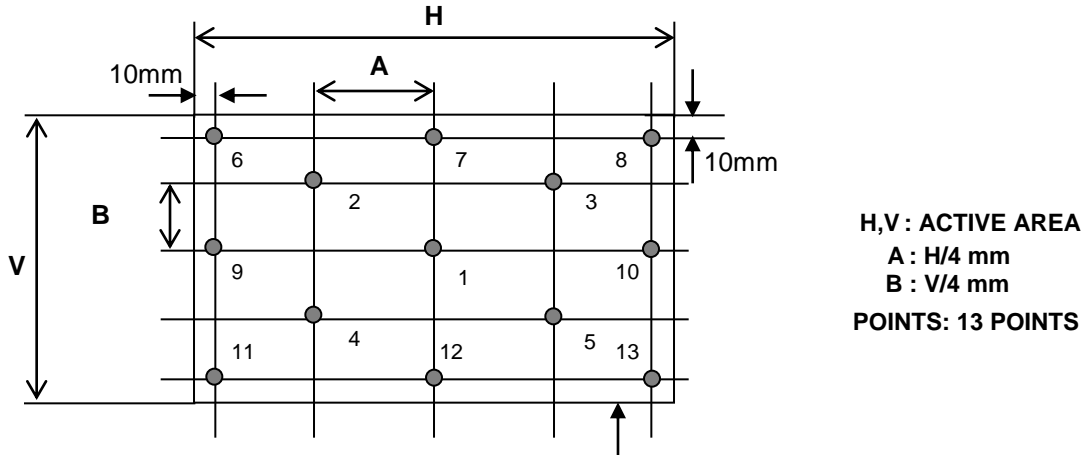


FIG. 3 Response Time

Active Area

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

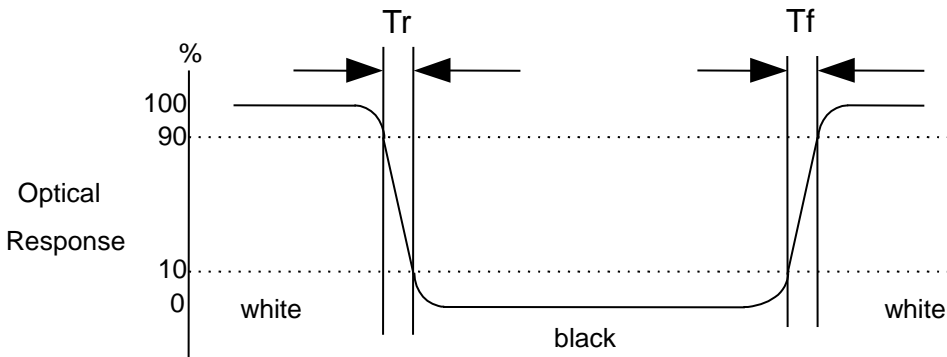
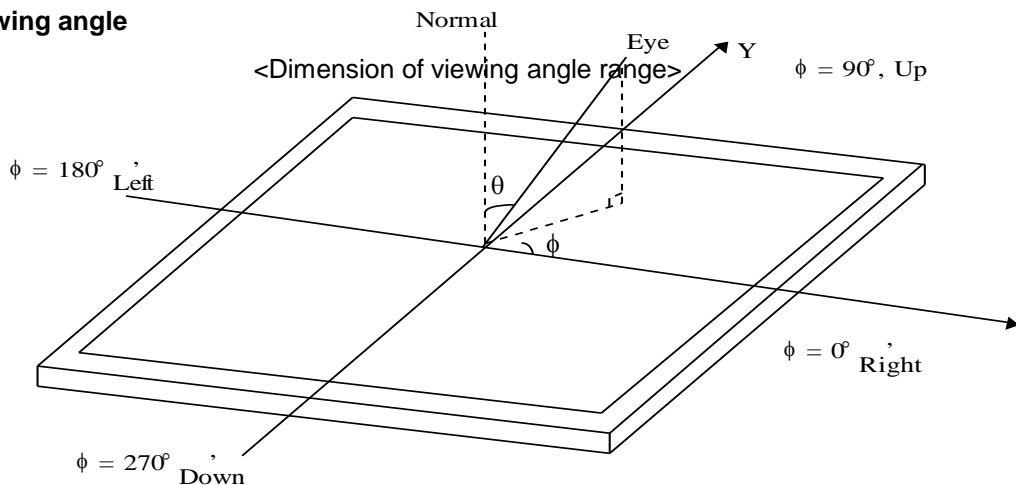


FIG. 4 Viewing angle



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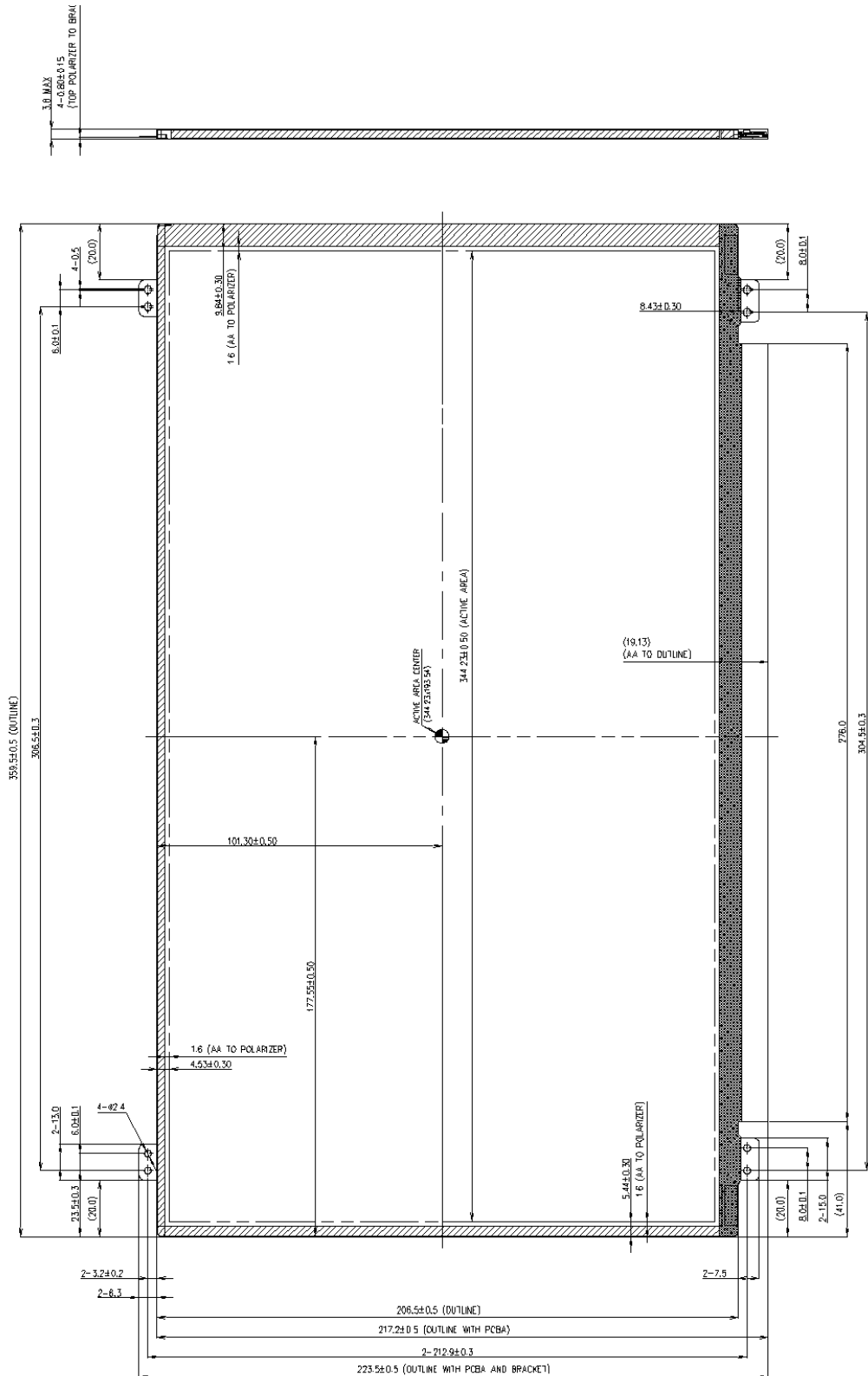
5. Mechanical Characteristics

The contents provide general mechanical characteristics for the model LP156WHB. In addition the figures in the next page are detailed mechanical drawing of the LCD.

Outline Dimension	Horizontal	359.5 ± 0.5 mm
	Vertical	217.2 ± 0.5 mm (with PCBA)
	Thickness	3.8 mm (max)
Bezel Area	Horizontal	347.5 ± 0.5 mm
	Vertical	196.8 ± 0.5 mm
Active Display Area	Horizontal	344.23 mm
	Vertical	193.54 mm
Weight	400g (Max.)	
Surface Treatment	Hard Coating(3H), Glare treatment of the front polarizer	

Product Specification

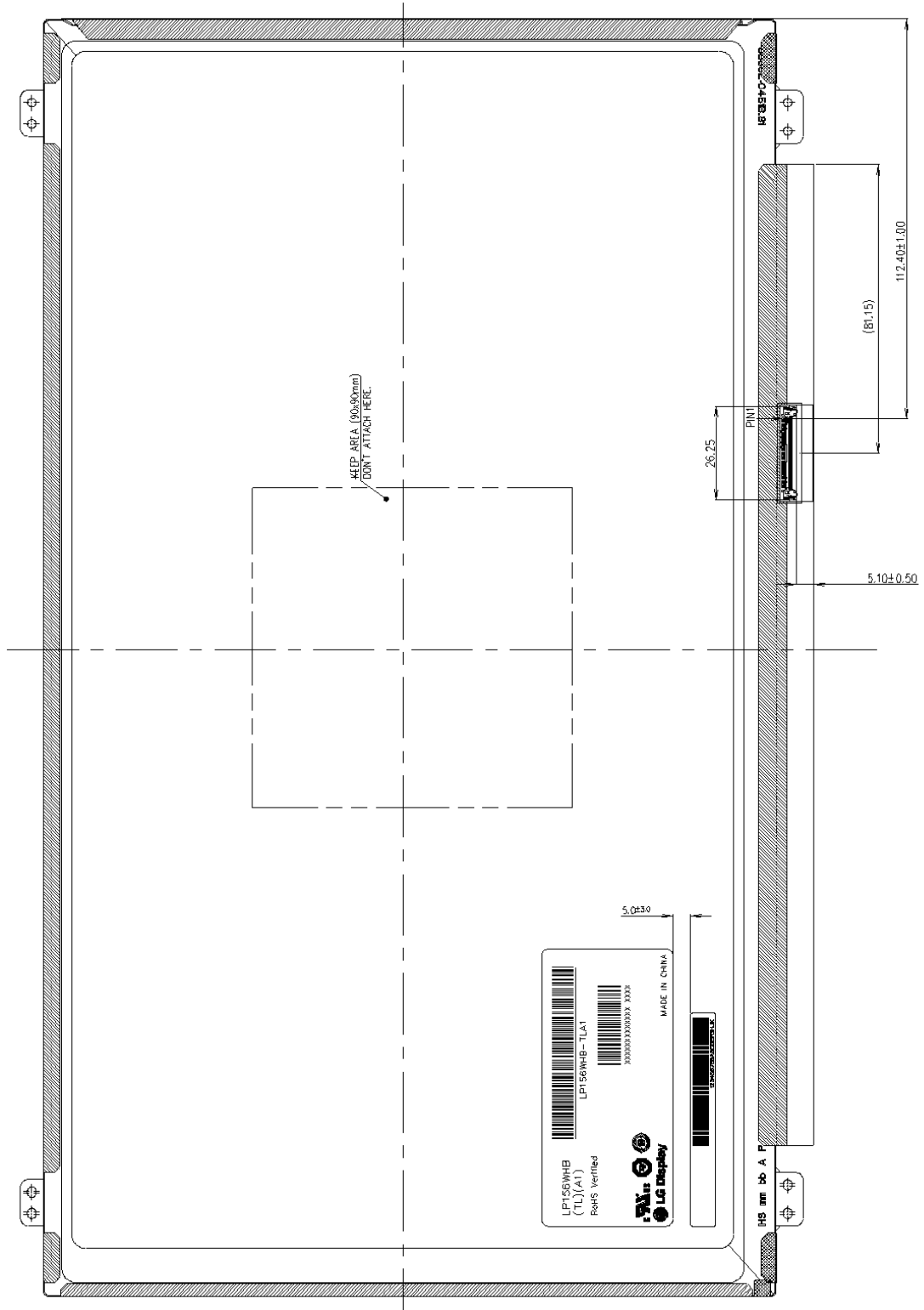
<FRONT VIEW>



Product Specification

<REAR VIEW>

Note) Unit:[mm], General tolerance: $\pm 0.5\text{mm}$



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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)	Random, 1.0Grms, 10 ~ 300Hz(PSD 0.0035) 3 axis, 30min/axis
6	Shock test (non-operating)	- No functional or cosmetic defects following a shock to all 6 sides delivering at least 180 G in a half sine pulse no longer than 2 ms to the display module - No functional defects following a shock delivering at least 200 g in a half sine pulse no longer than 2 ms to each of 6 sides. Each of the 6 sides will be shock tested with one each display, for a total of 6 displays
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, Underwriters Laboratories Inc.
Information Technology Equipment - Safety - Part 1 : General Requirements.
- b) CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 60950-1-07, Canadian Standards Association.
Information Technology Equipment - Safety - Part 1 : General Requirements.
- c) EN 60950-1, European Committee for Electro technical Standardization (CENELEC).
Information Technology Equipment - Safety - Part 1 : General Requirements.
- d) IEC 60950-1, The International Electro technical Commission (IEC).
Information Technology Equipment - Safety - Part 1 : General Requirements

7-2. Environment

- a) RoHS, Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the council of 8 June 2011

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)

E : MONTH

D : YEAR

F ~ M : SERIAL NO.

Note

1. YEAR

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Mark	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K

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 : 20 pcs

b) Box Size : 478 x 365 x 328

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 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.
- (10) When handling the LCD module, it needs to handle with care not to give mechanical stress to the PCB and Mounting Hole area.”

9-2. OPERATING PRECAUTIONS

- (1) The spike noise causes the mis-operation of circuits. It should be lower than following voltage :
 $V = \pm 200\text{mV}$ (Over and under shoot voltage)
- (2) Response time depends on the temperature.(In lower temperature, it becomes longer.)
- (3) Brightness depends on the temperature. (In lower temperature, it becomes lower.)
And in lower temperature, response time(required time that brightness is stable after turned on) becomes longer.
- (4) Be careful for condensation at sudden temperature change. Condensation makes damage to polarizer or electrical contacted parts. And after fading condensation, smear or spot will occur.
- (5) When fixed patterns are displayed for a long time, remnant image is likely to occur.
- (6) Module has high frequency circuits. Sufficient suppression to the electromagnetic interference shall be done by system manufacturers. Grounding and shielding methods may be important to minimized the interference.

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

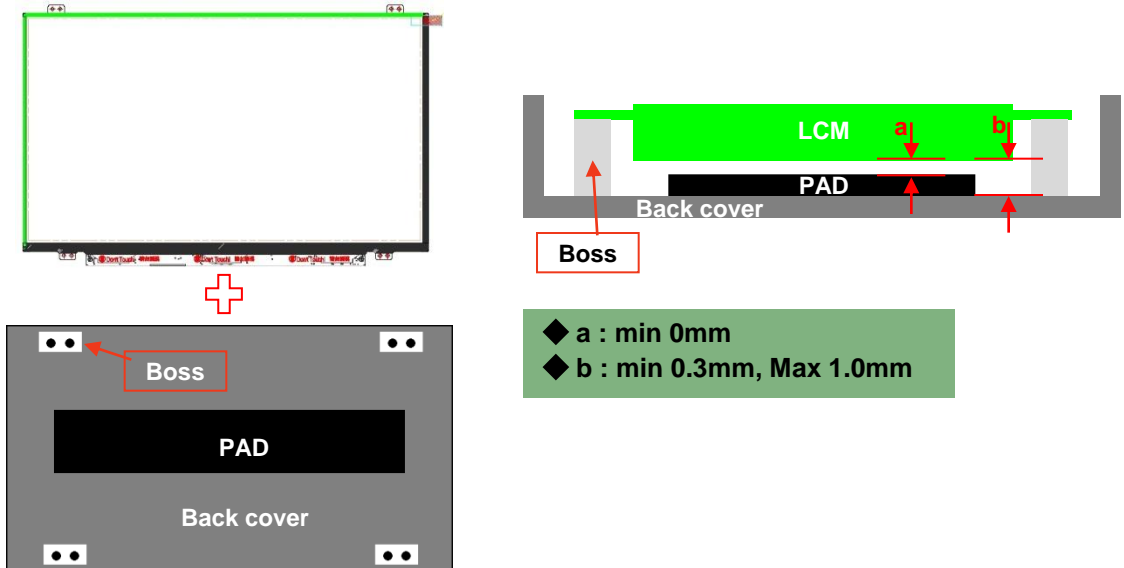
- (1) When the protection film is peeled off, static electricity is generated between the film and polarizer.
This should be peeled off slowly and carefully by people who are electrically grounded and with well ion-blown equipment or in such a condition, etc.
- (2) The protection film is attached to 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.

9-7. THE LGD QA RESPONSIBILITY WILL BE AVOIDED IN CASE OF BELOW

- (1) When the customer attaches TSM(Touch Sensor Module) on LCM without Supplier's approval.
- (2) When the customer attaches cover glass on LCM without Supplier's approval.
- (3) When the LCMs were repaired by 3rd party without Supplier's approval.
- (4) When the LCMs were treated like Disassemble and Rework by the Customer and/or Customer's representatives without supplier's approval.

APPENDIX A. LGD Proposal for system cover design

1	Gap check for securing the enough gap between LCM and System back cover.
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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. (e.g.. Ripple, White spot..)

2	Check if antenna cable is sufficiently apart from T-CON of LCD Module.
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Define	If system antenna is overlapped with T-CON, It might be cause the noise
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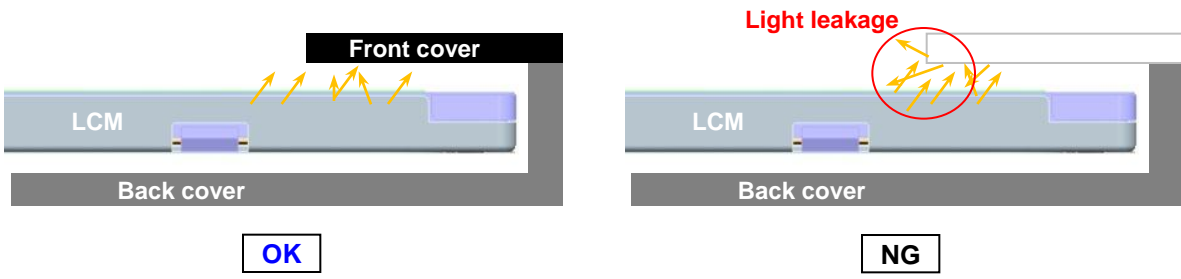
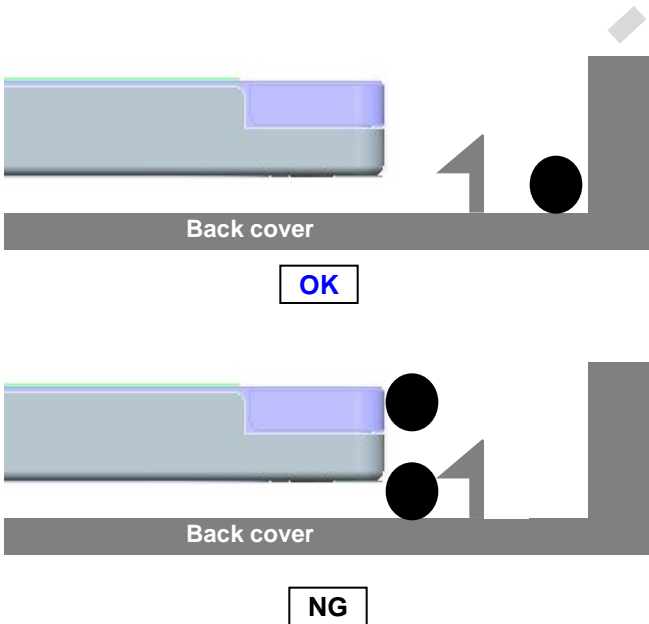
APPENDIX A. LGD Proposal for system cover design

3	Checking the path of the System wire
Define	<p>1. If Wire path overlapped with LCM, it is happened white spot. COF problem, etc.</p> <p>2. OK → Wire path design to system side. NG → Wire path overlapped with LCM.</p>
4	Add pad to Prevent panel crack against external load (push)
Define	<p>1. At flat type LCM, panel is easily cracked at flange area during push, assemble.</p> <p>2. Add pad, it prevent panel crack</p>

APPENDIX A. LGD Proposal for system cover design

5	Check the rib or Bracket on back cover
<p>The diagrams illustrate four scenarios for the back cover design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OK (Rib): The rib height is greater than the LCM height, preventing direct compression. OK (Bracket): The bracket height is greater than the LCM height, preventing direct compression. NG (Rib): The rib height is less than the LCM height, leading to direct compression. CO (Bracket): The bracket height is less than the LCM height, leading to direct compression. 	
Define	<p>1. It is necessary that the height of back cover rib or bracket is higher than LCM height. It can prevent direct compression of panel at LCM edge.</p> <p>2. "┌" shape bracket is stronger than "I" shape one.</p>
6	Check the gap between front cover and LCM (glass)
<p>The diagram shows a cross-section of the LCM on the back cover with the front cover on top. The gap between the front cover and the LCM is labeled 'a'.</p> <p>[OK] $a \geq 0.3\text{mm}$ [CO] $0.3\text{mm} \geq a \geq 0.1\text{mm}$ [NG] $a \leq 0.1\text{mm}$</p>	
Define	Ripple can be happened by little gap between glass and front cover.

APPENDIX A. LGD Proposal for system cover design

7	Check the rib or Bracket on back cover
	
Define	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.If it is possible, shrink to apply front cover of white color. 2. White color can caused light leakage
8	Check the wire position(path)
	
Define	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is necessary that wire is posited out of hook, not posited near hook,. 2. If wire is posited near hook, it can be happened assemble error and panel crack during assemble front cover

Product Specification

APPENDIX A. LGD Proposal for system cover design

9	Check mouse pad (touch pad) depth and shape of edge
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Mouse pad

[OK] $a \leq 0.3\text{mm}$
 [CO] $0.5\text{mm} \geq a \geq 0.3\text{mm}$
 [NG] $a \geq 0.5\text{mm}$

OK

NG

Define	1. Mouse pad step is deep, it is caused panel crack by external load.
	2. The edge shape must be smooth.

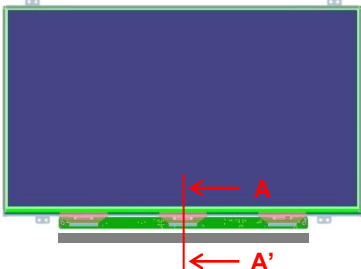
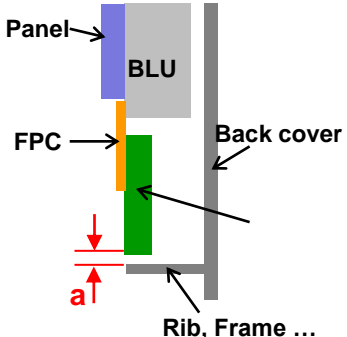

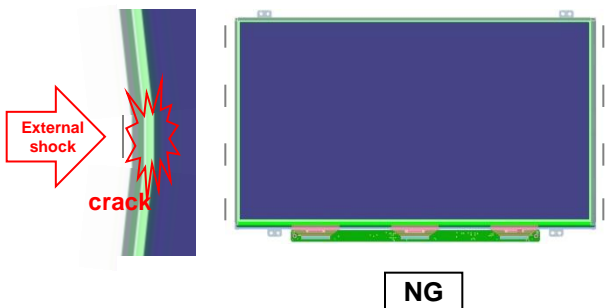
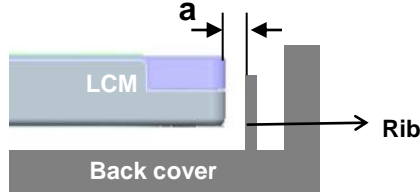
10	Check the step of keyboard area
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OK

NG

Define	The step of keyboard at the side edge of main body, it is caused panel crack
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APPENDIX A. LGD Proposal for system cover design

11	Check the gap [PCB ~ system]
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <div style="background-color: #c8e6c9; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>a ≥ 0.5mm [at max dimension of design] a ≥ 1.0mm [at typical dimension of design]</p> </div>	
Define	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gap is too small, FPC is easily cracked by interference and repetitive bending. (circuit is opened) . 2. Gap is must be kept more than 0.5mm(max dim.) and 1.0mm(typ dim.) .
12	System rib (on A cover)
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;">  <div style="background-color: #c8e6c9; padding: 5px;"> <p>a ≥ 0.5mm [at max dimension of design] a ≥ 1.0mm [at typical dimension of design]</p> </div> </div>	
Define	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gap is too small and rib is too short, panel is easily cracked by external stress. 2. Gap is must be kept more than 0.5mm(max dim.) and 1.0mm(typ dim.) . 3. The figure of rib is continuous or fully long.

APPENDIX B. Enhanced Extended Display Identification Data (EEDID™) 1/3

APPENDIX B. Enhanced Extended Display Identification Data (EEDID™) 2/3

APPENDIX B. Enhanced Extended Display Identification Data (EEDID™) 3/3