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DEVICE SPECIFICATION FOR
TFT-LCD module moel №. LQO43Y1DXO7
$\square$ CUSTOMER'S APPROVAL DATA


DEPARTMENT MANAGER
ENGINEERING DEPT. II
LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DIVISION II
LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY GROUP
SHARP CORPORATION

## RECORDS OF REVISION

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## [For handling and system design]

(1) Do not scratch the surface of the polarizer film as it is easily damaged.
(2) If the cleaning of the surface of the LCD panel is necessary, wipe it swiftly with cotton or other soft cloth. Do not use organic solvent as it damages polarizer.
(3) Water droplets on polarizer must be wiped off immediately as they may cause color changes, or other defects if remained for a long time.
(4) Since this LCD panel is made of glass, dropping the module or banging it against hard objects may cause cracks or fragmentation.
(5) Epoxy resin (amine series curing agent), silicone adhesive material (dealcoholization series and oxime series), tray forming agent (azo compound) etc, in the cabinet or the packing materials may induce abnormal display with polarizer film deterioration regardless of contact or noncontact to polarizer film.

Check carefully that gas from materials used in system housing or packaging do not hart polarizer. Be sure to confirm the component of them.
(6) Liquid crystal material will freeze below specified storage temperature range and it will not get back to normal quality even after temperature comes back within specified temperature range. Liquid crystal material will become isotropic above specified temperature range and may not get back to normal quality. Keep the LCD module always within specified temperature range.
(7) Do not expose LCD module to the direct sunlight or to strong ultraviolet light for long time.
(8) If the LCD driver IC (COG) is exposed to light, normal operation may be impeded. It is necessary to design so that the light is shut off when the LCD module is mounted.
(9) Do not disassemble the LCD module as it may cause permanent damage.
(10) As this LCD module contains components sensitive to electrostatic discharge, be sure to follow the instructions in below.
(1) Operators

Operators must wear anti-static wears to prevent electrostatic charge up to and discharge from human body.
(2) Equipment and containers

Process equipment such as conveyer, soldering iron, working bench and containers may possibly generate electrostatic charge up and discharge. Equipment must be grounded through 100Mohms resistance. Use ion blower.
(3) Floor

Floor is an important part to leak static electricity which is generated from human body or equipment.
There is a possibility that the static electricity is charged to them without leakage in case of insulating floor, so the
countermeasure(electrostatic earth: $1 \times 10^{8} \Omega$ ) should be made.
(4) Humidity

Proper humidity of working room may reduce the risk of electrostatic charge up and discharge. Humidity should be kept over $50 \%$ all the time.
(5) Transportation/storage

Storage materials must be anti-static to prevent causing electrostatic discharge.
(6)Others

Protective film is attached on the surface of LCD panel to prevent scratches or other damages. When removing this protective film, remove it slowly under proper anti-ESD control such as ion blower.
(11) Hold LCD very carefully when placing LCD module into the system housing. Do not apply excessive stress or pressure to LCD module. Do not to use chloroprene rubber as it may affect on the reliability of the electrical interconnection.
(12) Do not hold or touch LCD panel to flex interconnection area as it may be damaged.
(13) As the binding material between LCD panel and flex connector mentioned in 12) contains an organic material, any type of organic solvents are not allowed to be used. Direct contact by fingers is also prohibited.
(14) When carrying the LCD module, place it on the tray to protect from mechanical damage. It is recommended to use the conductive trays to protect the CMOS components from electrostatic discharge. When holding the module, hold the Plastic Frame of LCD module so that the panel, COG and other electric parts are not damaged.


(15) Do not touch the COG's patterning area. Otherwise the circuit may be damaged.
(16) Do not touch LSI chips as it may cause a trouble in the inner lead connection.
(17) Place a protective cover on the LCD module to protect the glass panel from mechanical damages.
(18) LCD panel is susceptible to mechanical stress and even the slightest stress will cause a color change in background and pooling. So make sure the LCD panel is placed on flat plane without any continuous twisting, bending or pushing stress.
(19) Protective film is placed onto the surface of LCD panel when it is shipped from factory. Make sure to peel it off before assembling the LCD module into the system. Be very careful not to damage LCD module by electrostatic discharge when peeling off this protective film. Ion blower and ground strap are recommended.
(20) Make sure the mechanical design of the system in which the LCD module will be assembled matches specified viewing angle of this LCD module.
(21) This LCD module does not contain nor use any ODS (1,1,1-Trichloroethane, CCL4), CFCS, Carbon tetrachloride, Halon in all materials used, in all production processes.

## [For operating LCD module]

(1) Do not operate or store the LCD module under outside of specified environmental conditions.
(2) At the shipment, adjust the contrast of each LCD module with electric volume. LCD contrast may vary from panel to panel depending on variation of LCD power voltage from system.
(3) As opt-electrical characteristics of LCD will be changed, dependent on the temperature, the confirmation of display quality and characteristics has to be done after temperature is set at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and it becomes stable.

## [Precautions for Storage]

(1) Do not expose the LCD module to direct sunlight or strong ultraviolet light for long periods. Store in a dark place.
(2) The liquid crystal material will solidify if stored below the rated storage temperature and will become an isotropic liquid if stored above the rated storage temperature, and may not retain its original properties. Only store the module at normal temperature and humidity ( $25 \pm 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 60 \pm 10 \% \mathrm{RH}$ ) in order to avoid exposing the front polarizer to chronic humidity.
(3) Keeping Method
a. Don't keeping under the direct sunlight.
b. Keeping in the tray under the dark place.

DON’T


DO

(1) Do not operate or store the LCD module under outside of specified environmental conditions.
(2) Be sure to prevent light striking the chip surface.

## [Other Notice]

(1) Do not operate or store the LCD module under outside of specified environmental conditions.
(2) As electrical impedance of power supply lines (VCI/VDDIO-GND) are low when LCD module is working, place the de-coupling capacitor near by LCD module as close as possible.
(3) Reset signal must be sent after power on to initialize LSI. LSI does not function properly until initialize it by reset signal.
(4) Generally, at power on, in order not to apply DC charge directly to LCD panel, supply logic voltage first and initialize LSI logic function including polarity alternation. Then supply voltage for LCD bias. At power off, in order not to apply DC charge directly to LCD panel, execute Power OFF sequence and Discharge command.
(5) Don't touch to FPC surface, exposed IC chip, electric parts and other parts, to any electric, metallic materials.
(6) No bromide specific fire-retardant material is used in this module.
(7) Do not display still picture on the display over 2 hours as this will damage the liquid crystal.
(8)This product doesn't support active backlight function. Use active back light function with this product at your discretion and responsibility.

## [Precautions for Discarding Liquid Crystal Modules]

COG: After removing the LSI from the liquid crystal panel, dispose of it in a similar way to circuit boards from electronic devices.

LCD panel: Dispose of as glass waste. This LCD module contains no harmful substances. The liquid crystal panel contains no dangerous or harmful substances. The liquid crystal panel only contains an extremely small amount of liquid crystal (approx. 100 mg ) and therefore it will not leak even if the panel should break.
-Its median lethal dose (LD50) is greater than $2,000 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ and a mutagenetic (Aims test: negative) material is employed.

FPC: Dispose of as similar way to circuit board from electric device.

## 1. Application

This data sheet is to introduce the specification of LQ043Y1DX07 active matrix 16.7Mcolors LCD module. LCD module is controlled by Driver IC (HX8363A/RAMless).
If any problem occurs concerning the items not stated in this specification, it must be solved sincerely by both parties after deliberation.

As to basic specification of driver IC refer to the IC specification and handbook.

## 2. Construction and Outline

This module is a color transmissive, high contrast, wide viewing angle and active matrix LCD module incorporating amorphous silicon TFT (Thin Film Transistor), named ASV LCD (Advanced Super View LCD).

Construction: LCD panel, Driver (COG), FPC with electric components, 8 white LEDs prism sheet, diffuser, light guide and reflector, plastic frame and metal frame to fix them mechanically.

Outline: See page ** (Fig. 1 Outline Dimensions)
Connection: Connector (Panasonic AXE660124)
There shall be no scratches, stains, chips, distortions and other external drawbacks that may affect the display function.
Rejection criteria shall be noted in Inspection Standard.
3. Mechanical (Physical) Specifications

Table1

| Item | Specifications | Unit | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Screen size | $10.9(4.30$ " type $)$ Diagonal | cm |  |
| Active area | $56.16(\mathrm{H}) \times 93.60(\mathrm{~V})$ | mm |  |
| Pixel format | $480(\mathrm{H}) \times 800(\mathrm{~V})$ | pixel |  |
|  | 1 Pixel $=\mathrm{R}+\mathrm{G}+\mathrm{B}$ dots | - |  |
| Pixel pitch | $0.117(\mathrm{H}) \times 0.117(\mathrm{~V})$ | mm |  |
| Pixel configuration | $\mathrm{R}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{B}$ vertical stripes | - |  |
| Display mode | Normally black | - |  |
| Unit outline dimensions | $62.46(\mathrm{~W}) \times 105.9(\mathrm{H}) \times 2.1(\mathrm{D})$ | mm | [Note3-1] |
| Mass | 30 | g |  |
| Surface hardness | $3 \mathrm{H}($ Initial $)$ | - | Pencil hardness |

【Note3-1】 The above-mentioned table indicates module sizes without some projections and FPC. For detailed measurements and tolerances, please refer to Fig. 1 Outline Dimensions.
4. Pixel Configuration

5. Input Terminal Names and Functions

## Table2

| Pin No. | Symbol | I/O | Description | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | GND | - | Ground |  |
| 2 | GND | - | Ground |  |
| 3 | NC | - | No Connection |  |
| 4 | SDO | O | SPI I/F data out from LCM |  |
| 5 | SDI | I | SPI I/F data In to LCM |  |
| 6 | GND | - | Ground |  |
| 7 | SCL | I | SPI I/F clock |  |
| 8 | CSX | I | SPI I/F chip select |  |
| 9 | RESX | I | Device reset signal |  |
| 10 | GND | - | Ground |  |
| 11 | DR7 | I | Red data signal (MSB) |  |
| 12 | DR6 | I | Red data signal |  |
| 13 | DR5 | I | Red data signal |  |
| 14 | DR4 | 1 | Red data signal |  |
| 15 | GND | - | Ground |  |
| 16 | DR3 | I | Red data signal |  |
| 17 | DR2 | I | Red data signal |  |
| 18 | DR1 | 1 | Red data signal |  |
| 19 | DR0 | I/O | Red data signal (LSB) (10k $2 \pm 5 \%$ Pull-Down GND) |  |
| 20 | GND | - | Ground |  |
| 21 | DG7 | I | Green data signal (MSB) |  |
| 22 | DG6 | 1 | Green data signal |  |
| 23 | DG5 | 1 | Green data signal |  |
| 24 | DG4 | I | Green data signal |  |
| 25 | GND | - | Ground |  |
| 26 | DG3 | I | Green data signal |  |
| 27 | DG2 | I | Green data signal |  |
| 28 | DG1 | I | Green data signal |  |
| 29 | DG0 | 1 | Green data signal (LSB) |  |
| 30 | GND | - | Ground |  |
| 31 | DB7 | I | Blue data signal (MSB) |  |
| 32 | DB6 | 1 | Blue data signal |  |
| 33 | DB5 | I | Blue data signal |  |
| 34 | DB4 | - | Blue data signal |  |

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| Pin No. | Symbol | I/O | Description | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 35 | GND | - | Ground |  |
| 36 | DB3 | I | Blue data signal |  |
| 37 | DB2 | 1 | Blue data signal |  |
| 38 | DB1 | I | Blue data signal |  |
| 39 | DB0 | I | Blue data signal (LSB) |  |
| 40 | DE | I | Data enable |  |
| 41 | GND | - | Ground |  |
| 42 | PCLK | 1 | Pixel clock signal |  |
| 43 | GND | - | Ground |  |
| 44 | HS | I | Horizontal synchronous signal |  |
| 45 | VS | I | Vertical synchronous signal |  |
| 46 | VDDIO | - | Power supply for I/O |  |
| 47 | VCl | - | Power supply for analog |  |
| 48 | NC | - | No Connection |  |
| 49 | LEDK | - | Power Supply for LED(Cathode) | Connected to pin-50 |
| 50 | LEDK | - | Power Supply for LED(Cathode) | Connected to pin-49 |
| 51 | LEDA | - | Power Supply for LED(Anode) |  |
| 52 | GND | - | Ground |  |
| 53 | NC | - | No Connection |  |
| 54 | GND-TP | - | By pass to TP connector |  |
| 55 | S1 | - | By pass to TP connector |  |
| 56 | S2 | - | By pass to TP connector |  |
| 57 | S3 | - | By pass to TP connector |  |
| 58 | VDD-TP | - | By pass to TP connector |  |
| 59 | S4 | - | By pass to TP connector |  |
| 60 | GND-TP | - | By pass to TP connector |  |

## 6．Absolute Maximum Ratings

Table 3
GND $=0 \mathrm{~V}$

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Rated value | Unit | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Driver IC（Analog） <br> Power Supply Voltage | VCI | $\mathrm{Ta}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-0.3 \sim+4.6$ | V | 【Note6－1】 |
| Driver IC（Digital） <br> Power Supply Voltage | VDDIO | $\mathrm{Ta}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-0.3 \sim+4.6$ | V | 【Note6－1】 |
| Temperature for storage | T stg | - | $-40 \sim+80$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 【Note6－2】 |
| Temperature for operation | Topr | - | $-20 \sim+60$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 【Note6－2】 |
| LED Input electric current | ILED | $\mathrm{Ta}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 35 | mA | 【Note6－3】 |

【Note6－1】 Voltage applied to GND pins．GND pin conditions are based on all the same voltage（ OV ）．
Always connect all GND externally and use at the same voltage．
【Note6－2】 Humidity ： $95 \%$ RHMax．（at $\mathrm{Ta} \leq 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ）．Maximum wet－bulb temperature is less than $39^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$（at $\mathrm{Ta}>40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ）．Condensation of dew must be avoided．
【Note6－3】Ambient temperature and the maximum input are fulfilling the following operating conditions． ※Please refer to specification of＂Himax HX8363A＂for detail．
－Ambient Temperature vs．
Allowable Forward Current


7．Electrical Characteristics

## 7－1．TFT－LCD Panel Driving Section

Table 4
GND＝0V

| Parameter | Symbol | Min． | Typ． | Max． | Unit | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Driver IC（Analog）Power Supply Voltage | VCI | 2.75 | 3.0 | 3.3 | V | 【Note7－1】 |
| Driver IC（Digital）Power Supply Voltage | VDDIO | 1.65 | 2.6 | 3.3 | V | 【Note7－1】 |
| Input voltage（Low） | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}$ | 0 | - | 0.3 VDDIO | V | 【Note7－2】 |
| Input voltage（High） | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | 0.7 VDDIO | - | VDDIO | V | 【Note7－2】 |
| Input current（Low） | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{IL}}$ | -1 | - | - | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |  |
| Input current（High） | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | - | - | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{~A}$ |  |
| Output voltage（Low） | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{oL}}$ | 0 | - | 0.2 VDDIO | V | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{oL}}=+0.1 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Output voltage（High） | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{oH}}$ | 0.8 VDDIO | - | VDDIO | V | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{oH}}=-0.1 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Power consumption | Pnorm | - | 88 | 140 | mW | 【Note7－3】 |
|  |  | - | 76 | - | mW | 【Note7－4】 |
|  |  | - | 37 | - | mW | 【Note7－5】 |
|  |  | - | 57 | - | mW | 【Note7－6】 |

【Note7－1】 Include Ripple Noise
【Note7－2】 Applied overshoot
【Note7－3】 Measurement Conditions ：Checker pattern（Worst case），PCLK＝25MHz
【Note7－4】 Measurement Conditions ：White pattern，PCLK＝25MHz
【Note7－5】 Measurement Conditions ：Black pattern，PCLK＝25MHz
【Note7－6】 Measurement Conditions ：Color ber pattern（following pattern），PCLK＝25MHz

※Please refer to specification of＂Himax HX8363A＂for detail．

7－2．Back Light Driving Section
Table 5
$\mathrm{Ta}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{GND}=0 \mathrm{~V}$

| Parameter | Symbol | Min． | Typ． | Max． | Unit | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LED Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {Led }}$ | － | ＋25．6 | － | V | 【Note7－8】 |
| LED Current | ILED | － | 20 | － | mA |  |
| Power Consumption | $\mathrm{W}_{\text {LED }}$ | － | 512 | － | mW | 【Note7－9】 |
| LED Quantity |  | 8 |  |  | pcs |  |
| LED Rank |  | Brig | ss：W70 | N825 | － | NSSW206A |
|  |  | Chr | ticity：S | Sbk2 | － |  |

【Note7－8】 at $\mathrm{I}_{\text {LED }}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$
【Note7－9】 $\mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{LED}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{L}} \times \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}}$
【Note7－10】 LED－FPC schematic


Capacitor：0．47uF／B／30V maximum

## 7－3．Resistance of Rear metal bezel

Initial resistance of Rear metal bezel is $1 \Omega$ or less．
Please refer to Note 7－10 below for measuring method．
【Note7－10】Measuring method


Ammeter：Digital multimeter Agilent 34411 A
Voltmeter：Digital multimeter Agilent 34411 A
Constart current generator：Regulated DCP Power Supply KENWOOD PW18－1．3ATS

8．Timing characteristics of input signals
Please refer to specification of＂Himax HX8363A＂for detail．

8－1．Reset Timing Characteristics


Table 6
$\mathrm{Ta}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{GND}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{VCI}=2.75 \mathrm{~V}$ to $3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{VDDIO}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.3 V

| Parameter | Symbol | MIN． | TYP． | MAX． | Unit | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reset＂Low＂pulse width | tRESW | 10 | - | - | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |  |
| Reset complete time | tREST | - | - | 5 | ms | 【Note8－1】 |
|  |  | - | - | 120 | ms | 【Note8－2】 |

【Note8－1】 When reset is applied during sleep in mode
【Note8－2】 When reset is applied during sleep out mode

8－2．Serial Interface Timing Characteristics


Table 7
$\mathrm{Ta}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{GND}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{VCI}=2.75 \mathrm{~V}$ to $3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{VDDIO}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.3 V

| Parameter | Symbol | MIN． | TYP． | MAX． | Unit | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Serial clock cycle（Write） | tSCYCW | 80 | - | - | ns |  |
| SCL＂H＂pulse width（Write） | tSHW | 30 | - | - | ns |  |
| SCL＂L＂pulse width（Write） | tSLW | 30 | - | - | ns |  |
| Data setup time（Write） | tSDS | 10 | - | - | ns |  |
| Data hold time（Write） | tSDH | 10 | - | - | ns |  |
| Serial clock cycle（Read） | tSCYCR | 150 | - | - | ns |  |
| SCL＂H＂pulse width（Read） | tSHR | 60 | - | - | ns |  |
| SCL＂L＂pulse width（Read） | tSLR | 60 | - | - | ns |  |
| Access time | tACC | 10 | - | 60 | ns | 【Note8－3】 |
| Output disable time | tOH | 15 | - | 100 | ns | 【Note8－3】 |
| SCL to Chip select | tSCC | 30 | - | - | ns |  |
| CSX＂H＂pulse width | tCHW | 60 | - | - | ns |  |
| CSX－SCL time（Write） | tCSS | 30 | - | - | ns |  |
|  | tCSH | 30 | - | - | ns |  |
| CSX－SCL time（Read） | tCSS | 60 | - | - | ns |  |
|  | tCSH | 65 | - | - | ns |  |

【Note8－3】 SDO for maximum． $\mathrm{CL}=30 \mathrm{pF}$ ．For maximum $\mathrm{CL}=8 \mathrm{pF}$ ．

8－3．Vertical Timing Characteristics


Table 8
$\mathrm{Ta}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{GND}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{VCI}=2.75 \mathrm{~V}$ to $3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{VDDIO}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.3 V

| Parameter | Symbol | MIN． | TYP． | MAX． | Unit | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vertical cycle | VP | 806 | 809 | 810 | Line |  |
| Vertical low pulse width | VS | 2 | 3 | 4 | Line |  |
| Vertical front porch | VFP | 2 | 3 | 4 | Line |  |
| Vertical back porch | VBP | 2 | 3 | 4 | Line |  |
| Vertical data start point | - | 4 | 6 | 8 | Line | 【Note8－4】 |
| Vertical blanking period | VBL | 6 | 9 | 10 | Line | 【Note8－5】 |
| Vertical active area | - | - | 800 | - | Line | 【Note8－6】 |
| Vertical refresh rate | VRR | 55 | 60 | 65 | Hz |  |

［Note8－4】 VS＋VBP
［Note8－5】 VS＋VBP＋VFP
［Note8－6】 VDISP

8－4．Horizontal Timing Characteristics


Table 9
$\mathrm{Ta}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{GND}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{VCI}=2.75 \mathrm{~V}$ to $3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{VDDIO}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.3 V

| Parameter | Symbol | MIN． | TYP． | MAX． | Unit | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HS cycle | HP | 504 | 507 | 568 | DCK |  |
| HS low pulse width | HS | 5 | 6 | 256 | DCK |  |
| Horizontal back porch | HBP | 5 | 15 | 256 | DCK |  |
| Horizontal front porch | HFP | 5 | 6 | 256 | DCK |  |
| Horizontal data start point | - | 19 | 21 | 83 | DCK | 【Note8－7】 |
| Horizontal blanking period | HBLK | 24 | 27 | 88 | DCK | 【Note8－8】 |
| Horizontal active area | HDISP | - | 480 | - | DCK |  |
| Pixel clock frequency <br> When RGB I／F is running | DCK | 20.3 | 24.58 | 32.2 | MHz | 【Note8－9】 |
|  |  | 31 | 40.68 | 49.2 | ns |  |

【Note8－7】 HS＋HBP
【Note8－8】 HS $+\mathrm{HBP}+\mathrm{HFP}$
【Note8－9】 VRR＝Min． 55 Hz ．－Max． 65 Hz

8－5．General Timing Characteristics


Table 10
$\mathrm{Ta}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{GND}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{VCI}=2.75 \mathrm{~V}$ to $3.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{VDDIO}=1.65 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.3 V

| Parameter | Symbol | MIN． | TYP． | MAX． | Unit | Remarks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vertical sync setup time | VSST | 5 | - | - | ns |  |
| Vertical sync hold time | VSHT | 5 | - | - | ns |  |
| Horizontal sync setup time | HSST | 5 | - | - | ns |  |
| Horizontal sync hold time | HSHT | 5 | - | - | ns |  |
| Pixel clock cycle <br> When RGB I／F is running | DCKCYC | 31 <br> I Note8－10】 | - | 49.2 <br> I Note8－11］ | ns | 【Note8－12】 |
| Pixel clock low time | DCKLT | 5 | - | - | ns |  |
| Pixel clock high time | DCKHT | 5 | - | - | ns |  |
| Data setup time | DST | 5 | - | - | ns |  |
| Data hold time | DHT | 5 | - | - | ns |  |

［Note8－10】 32.2 MHz
［Note8－11］20．3MHz
［Note8－12】 VRR＝Min． 55 Hz. －Max． 65 Hz

## 9. Power Sequence




9-1 Power On Sequence
Table 11

| ITEM | Register Address | Register Data list | REMARK |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VDDIO(2.6V), VCI (3.0V) ON (anytime VDDIO§ VCI ), RESX=H |  |  |  |
| WAIT until power stable |  |  |  |
| RESX=L |  |  |  |
| Wait min.10us(Effective reset pulse) |  |  |  |
| RESX $=\mathrm{H}$ (Reset release) |  |  |  |
| WAIT min. 6 ms , RGB signals should be send for 2 frames before SLPOUT command. |  |  |  |
| SLEEP OUT | 11 | ** | SLPOUT |
| WAIT min. 100 ms |  |  |  |
| RGB Interface Format Setting | B9 | FF | User Define Command$\text { RGB }=888 \text { Setting }$ |
|  |  | 83 |  |
|  |  | 63 |  |
|  | 3A | 70 |  |
| Read ID2 | DB | 81 |  |
| Display On | 29 | ** | DISPON |
| WAIT 2frames(33ms) + maxlframe |  |  |  |
| Normal display |  |  |  |

## 9-2 Power Off Sequence

Table 12

| ITEM | Register <br> Address | Register <br> Data list | REMARK |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Normal display |  |  |  |
| Display Off | 28 | ** | DISPOFF |
| Sleep In | 10 | ** | SLEEPIN |
| WAIT min. 60 ms <br> (RGB signals should be send for 2 frames after SLPIN command.) |  |  |  |
| VDDIO $(2.6 \mathrm{~V}), \mathrm{VCI}(3.0 \mathrm{~V})$ OFF (anytime VDDIO $\leqq \mathrm{VCI})$ |  |  |  |

10．Input Signals，Basic Display Colors and Gray Scale of Each Color
Table 13

|  | Colors \＆ <br> Gray <br> Scale | Data signals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Gray <br> Scale | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \mathrm{RO} \\ \hline \mathrm{LSB} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | R1 | R 2 | R3 | R4 | R5 | R6 R7 |  |  | G1 | G2 |  | G4 | G5 | G6 | G7 | B0 | B1 | B2 |  |  |  | B6 B7 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MSB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MSB | LSB |  |  |  |  |  |  | MSB |
| $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \hline 0 \end{aligned}$ | 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 |
|  | 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 |
|  | 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 |
|  | 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 |
|  | 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 |
|  | Magent | － | 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 |
| 000000000000 | Black | GS0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 今 | GS1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Darker | GS2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 今 | $\downarrow$ |  |  |  |  | $\downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\sqrt{3}$ | $\downarrow$ |  |  |  |  | $\downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Brighter | GS253 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | ， 3 | GS254 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Red | GS255 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0  <br> 0  <br> 0  <br> 0  <br> 0  <br> 0  <br> 0  <br> 0  <br> 0  <br> 0  <br> 0  <br> 0  <br> 0  | Black | GS0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | へ | GS1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Darker | GS2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 仑 | $\downarrow$ |  |  |  |  | $\downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ， | $\downarrow$ |  |  |  |  | $\downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Brighter | GS253 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | $\sqrt{\Omega}$ | GS254 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Green | GS255 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Black | GS0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 今 | GS1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Darker | GS2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 仓 | $\downarrow$ | $\begin{aligned} & \downarrow \\ & \downarrow \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\downarrow$ <br> $\downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ， | $\downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Brighter | GS253 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
|  |  | GS254 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
|  | Blue | GS255 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Low level voltage，1：High level voltage
Each basic color can be displayed in 256 gray scales from 8 bit data signals．According to the combination of total 24 bit data signals，the $16,777,216$－color display can be achieved on the screen．

## 11. Optical Characteristics

11-1 Driving the Back Light Condition
Table 14
$\mathrm{Ta}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Parameter | Symbol | Condition | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit | Remark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Viewing Angle Range | 日21, 022 | $C R>10$ | 70 | 80 | - | degree | [Note11-1, <br> 11-2】 |
|  | Ө11, 012 |  | 70 | 80 | - | degree |  |
| Contrast Ratio | CR | $\theta=0^{\circ}$ | 720 | 870 | - | - | [Note11-2] |
| Response Time | Tr + Td | $\theta=0^{\circ}$ | - | - | 35 | ms | [Note11-3] |
| White Chromaticity | x | $\theta=0^{\circ}$ | 0.280 | 0.310 | 0.340 | - |  |
|  | y |  | 0.290 | 0.320 | 0.350 | - |  |
| Red Chromaticity | x |  | 0.616 | 0.651 | 0.686 | - |  |
|  | y |  | 0.310 | 0.345 | 0.380 | - |  |
| Green Chromaticity | x |  | 0.227 | 0.262 | 0.297 | - |  |
|  | $y$ |  | 0.631 | 0.666 | 0.701 | - |  |
| Blue Chromaticity | X |  | 0.107 | 0.142 | 0.177 | - |  |
|  | y |  | 0.003 | 0.036 | 0.071 | - |  |
| Brightness | XL1 | $\theta=0^{\circ}$ | 250 | 315 | - | $\mathrm{cd} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {LED }}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Uniformity | U | $\theta=0^{\circ}$ | 75 | 85 | - | \% | [Note11-6] |
| NTSC Ratio | S |  | 80 | 90 | - | \% |  |
| Gamma | $\gamma$ | $\theta=0^{\circ}$ | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.6 | - |  |
| Flicker | F | $\theta=0^{\circ}$ | - | - | -20 | dB | [Note11-7] |

*The measuring method of the optical characteristics is shown by the following figure.
*A measurement device is TOPCON luminance meter SR-3.(Viewing cone1.)


【Note 11－1】 Viewing angle range is defined as follows．


【Note 11－2】 Definition of contrast ratio：
The contrast ratio is defined as the follows：
Contrast ratio（CR）$=\frac{\text { Luminance（brightness）with all pixels white }}{\text { Luminance（brightness）with all pixels black }}$

【Note 11－3】 Definition of response time：
The response time is defined as the following figure and shall be measured by switching the input signal for＂black＂and＂white＂


【Note 11－6】Definition of Uniformity．
Uniformity $=\frac{\text { Minimum Brightness }}{\text { Maximum Brightness }} \times 100(\%)$
The brightness should be measured on the 9－points as shown in the following figure．


【Note 11－7】 A measurement point is panel center．
Conversion of Flicker ratio ：Flicker［dB］＝20log（ACrms／DC）
Frame rate range ： $53 \mathrm{~Hz} \sim 63 \mathrm{~Hz}$
12. Reliability Test Items

Table 15

| No. | Test item | Conditions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | High temperature storage test | $\mathrm{Ta}=+80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 240 \mathrm{~h}$ |
| 2 | Low temperature storage test | $\mathrm{Ta}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 240 \mathrm{~h}$ |
| 3 | High temperature and high humidity storage test | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Ta}=+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 90 \% \mathrm{RH}, 240 \mathrm{~h} \\ \text { (No condensation) } \end{gathered}$ |
| 4 | High temperature operation test | $\mathrm{Ta}=+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 240 \mathrm{~h}$ |
| 5 | Low temperature operation test | $\mathrm{Ta}=-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 240 \mathrm{~h}$ |
| 6 | High temperature and high humidity operation test | $\mathrm{Ta}=+40^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 95 \% \mathrm{RH}, 240 \mathrm{~h}$ <br> (No condensation) |
| 7 | Heat shock test | $\mathrm{Ta}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}(30 \mathrm{~min}) \sim 80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}(30 \mathrm{~min}), 50 \mathrm{cycle}$ |
| 8 | Image remaining test | Black/White block interleave pattern. (Room Temperature, 48 Hours) |
|  |  | Black/White block interleave pattern. ( $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 12$ Hours) |
| 9 | Shock test | Half Sin, $400 \mathrm{G}, 2 \mathrm{~ms}, 6$ faces( $\pm$ X, $\pm$ Y \& $\pm$ Z), Non-Op |
| 10 | Vibration test(storage test) | Sine: 10-500-10Hz, 6 G, 30 min ( 1 cycle: $10 \sim 500 \sim 10 \mathrm{~Hz}, 15$ $\mathrm{min} / \mathrm{cycle}, 2$ cycles), $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{Z}$ |
|  |  | Random: 10-500Hz (6 Grms ( $0.074 \mathrm{G} 2 / \mathrm{Hz})$ ), $500-2000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ (-3db/octave), 60min, X, Y, Z |
| 11 | Vibration test(operation test) | Sine: 10-500-10Hz, 6 G, 30 min ( 1 cycle: $10 \sim 500 \sim 10 \mathrm{~Hz}, 15$ $\mathrm{min} /$ cycle, 2 cycles), $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{Z}$ |
|  |  | Random: 10-500Hz (6 Grms (0.074 G2/Hz)), 500-2000Hz (-3db/octave), 60min, X, Y, Z |
| 12 | Anti-Dust test | The box fills with enough talcum powder to cover up UUT and the box only contain 1 unit. Test shall be continued for a period of 1 minute. |
|  |  | IEC60529 IP5X <br> Temperature Range: $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Rrelative Humidity:25\% TO 75\% Air Pressure: 86 kPa to 106 kPa Particle size:50 micrometer Duration time: 8 hours |
| 13 | FPC Bending Test | Bending 30 times by bending radius R 2.0 mm and angle $=360^{\circ}$ (LCD FPC) |
| 14 | FPC Insert/Remove test | Insert/Remove LCD FPC for 15 cycles. |
| 15 | Low Pressure storage test | $40,000 \mathrm{ft}, 188 \mathrm{hpa}$, Room Temperature, 48 Hours. |
| 16 | Low Pressure operation test | $15,000 \mathrm{ft}, 572 \mathrm{hpa}$, Room Temperature, 48 Hours. |
| 17 | LED Life test | Luminance should be larger than half of initial luminance after 5,000 hours operating. (ILED=20 $\mathrm{mA}, \mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) |
| 18 | Electro static discharge test | $\pm 200 \mathrm{~V}, 200 \mathrm{pF}(0 \Omega)$ to Terminals(Contact) (1 time for each terminals) $\pm 8 \mathrm{kV}, 150 \mathrm{pF}(330 \Omega)$ to Housing bezel(Contact) $\pm 15 \mathrm{kV}, 150 \mathrm{pF}(330 \Omega)$ to Housing bezel(Air) IEC 61000-4-2 |

*Ta = Ambient temperature
*Check items
In the standard condition, there shall be no practical problems that may affect the display function.

## 14. Forwarding form

(a) Piling number of cartons : 8 deep
(b) Package quality in one cartons : 200 pcs
(c) Carton size : $530 \mathrm{~mm} \times 365 \mathrm{~mm} \times 235 \mathrm{~mm}$
(d) Total mass of 1 carton filled with full modules : approximately 8.1 kg

Condition for storage
Environment
(1) Temperature : $0 \sim 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
(2) Humidity : $60 \%$ RH or less(at $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
(3) Atmosphere : Harmful gas, such as acid or alkali which erodes electronic components and/or wires, must not be detected.
(4) Period : about 3 months
(5) Opening of the package : In order to prevent the LCD module from breakdown by electrostatic charges, please control the room humidity over $50 \% \mathrm{RH}$ and open the package taking sufficient countermeasures against electrostatic charges, such as earth, etc.









Fig． 3 Packing form

