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LM240WU4 Liquid Crystal Display

SLB3

**Product Specification** 

# SPECIFICATION FOR APPROVAL

( ● ) Preliminary Specification( ) Final Specification

Title		24	24.0" WUXGA TFT LCD				
BUYER	General		SUPPLIER	LG Display Co., Ltd.			
MODEL			*MODEL	LM240WU4			

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

**SUFFIX** 

APPROVED BY	SIGNATURE DATE
	- <u>-</u>
1	
Please return 1 copy for your your signature and co	

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Ver. 0.0 Aug. 5. 2010 1 / 33



# **Contents**

No	ITEM	Page
	COVER	1
	CONTENTS	2
	RECORD OF REVISIONS	3
1	GENERAL DESCRIPTION	4
2	ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS	5
3	ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS	6
3-1	ELECTRICAL CHARACTREISTICS	6
3-2	INTERFACE CONNECTIONS	8
3-3	SIGNAL TIMING SPECIFICATIONS	13
3-4	SIGNAL TIMING WAVEFORMS	14
3-5	COLOR INPUT DATA REFERNECE	15
3-6	POWER SEQUENCE	16
3-7	POWER SEQUENCE FOR INVERTER	17
4	OPTICAL SFECIFICATIONS	18
5	MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS	24
6	RELIABLITY	27
7	INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS	28
7-1	SAFETY	28
7-2	EMC	28
7-3	ENVIRONMENT	28
8	PACKING	29
8-1	DESIGNATION OF LOT MARK	29
8-2	PACKING FORM	30
8-3	PALLET FORM	31
9	PRECAUTIONS	32



# **RECORD OF REVISIONS**

		Description
Aug. 5. 2010	-	First Draft(Preliminary)
-		

Ver. 0.0 Aug. 5. 2010 3 / 33

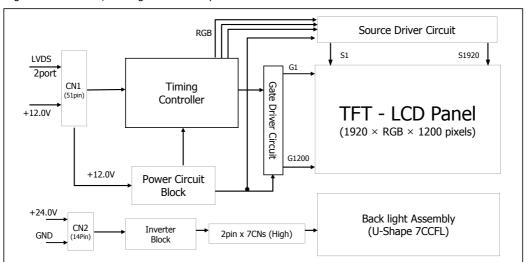


#### 1. General Description

LM240WU4 is a Color Active Matrix Liquid Crystal Display with an integral Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamp(CCFL) backlight system. The matrix employs a-Si Thin Film Transistor as the active element. It is a transmissive type display operating in the normally black mode. It has a 24inch diagonally measured active display area with WUXGA resolution (1200 vertical by 1920 horizontal 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 10-bit gray scale signal for each dot, thus, presenting a palette of more than 1.07B colors.

It has been designed to apply the 10Bit 2 port LVDS interface.

It is intended to support displays where high brightness, super wide viewing angle, high color saturation, and high color are important.



## **General Features**

Active Screen Size	24.1 inches(61.13cm) diagonal
Outline Dimension	546.4(H) x 352.0(V) x 40.3(D) mm (Typ.)
Pixel Pitch	0.270 mm x 0.270 mm
Pixel Format	1920 horiz. By 1200 vert. Pixels RGB stripes arrangement
Color Depth	8-bit + A-FRC, 1,073,741,824 colors
Luminance, White	400 cd/m² ( Center 1 points)
Viewing Angle(CR>10)	View Angle Free (R/L 178(Typ.), U/D 178(Typ.))
Power Consumption	Total TBD Watt (Typ.) ( TBD Watt @VLCD, 72.0 Watt@V <sub>DDB</sub> )
Weight	2740 g (typ.)
Display Operating Mode	Transmissive mode, normally black
Surface Treatment	Hard coating(3H), Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer

**Ver. 0.0 Aug. 5. 2010** 4 / 33



## 2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

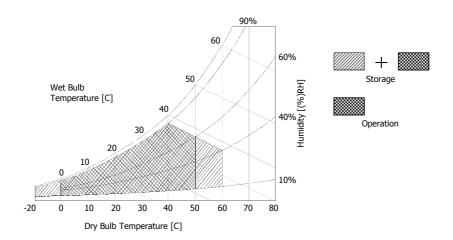
The following are maximum values which, if exceeded, may cause faulty operation or damage to the unit.

**Table 1. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS** 

Parameter	Symbol	Valu	ies	Units	Notes	
raiametei	Зуппоот	Min	Max	Offics		
Power Input Voltage	VLCD	8	14	Vdc	at 25 ± 2°C	
Operating Temperature	Тор	0	50	°C		
Storage Temperature	Tst	-20	60	°C	1 2	
Operating Ambient Humidity	Нор	10	90	%RH	1, 2	
Storage Humidity	Hst	10	90	%RH		

Note : 1. Temperature and relative humidity range are shown in the figure below. Wet bulb temperature should be 39  $^{\circ}$ C Max, and no condensation of water.

Note: 2. Maximum Storage Humidity is up to 40°C, 70% RH only for 4 corner light leakage Mura.





### 3. Electrical Specifications

#### 3-1. Electrical Characteristics

It requires two power inputs. One is employed to power the LCD electronics and to drive the TFT array and liquid crystal. The second input power for the CCFL, is typically generated by an inverter. The inverter is an external unit to the LCDs.

**Table 2-1. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** 

Parameter	Cumbal		Values	Unit	Notes	
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Ullit	Notes
MODULE:						
Power Supply Input Voltage	VLCD	11.4	12.0	12.6	Vdc	
Permissive Power Input Ripple	VRF			400	mV <sub>p-p</sub>	1
Power Cupply Input Current	ILCD	-	TBD	TBD	mA	2
Power Supply Input Current		-	TBD	TBD	mA	3
Daway Canaumantian	PLCD TYP	-	TBD	TBD	Watt	2
Power Consumption	PLCD MAX	-	TBD	TBD	Watt	2
Rush current	Irush	-	-	3.0	Α	4

#### Note

- 1. Permissive power ripple should be measured under  $V_{LCD}=12.0V$ ,  $25 \pm 2^{\circ}C$ ,  $f_{V}=60$ Hz condition and At that time, we recommend the bandwidth configuration of oscilloscope is to be under 20MHz
- time, we recommend the bandwidth configuration of oscilloscope is to be under 20Mhz.

  2. The specified current and power consumption are under the V<sub>LCD</sub>=12.0V, 25 ± 2°C,f<sub>V</sub>=60Hz condition whereas mosaic pattern(8 x 6) is displayed and f<sub>V</sub> is the frame frequency.
- 3. The current is specified at the maximum current pattern.
- 4. The duration of rush current is about 2ms and rising time of power Input is 1ms(min.).







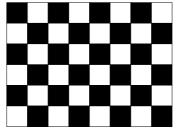
Black Pattern

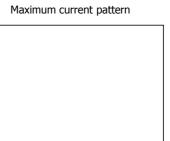
< Permissive Power Input Ripple ( $V_{LCD}$ =12.0V, 25  $\pm$  2°C, $f_V$ =60Hz) >

Ver. 0.0 Aug. 5. 2010 6 / 33



Typical current pattern (White: 255Gray, Black: 0Gray)





Mosaic Pattern(8 x 6)

White Pattern

< Power consumption (V $_{LCD} = 12.0 \text{V}, \, 25 \pm 2 ^{\circ} \text{C,f}_{V} = 60 \text{Hz})$  >

#### **Table 2-2. INVERTER ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Davisasatav	Constant	Can divian		Values	Llmik	Notes	
Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Notes
Inverter :							
Input Voltage	$V_{DDB}$		21.6	24.0	26.4	٧	1
Input Current	$I_{DDB}$	$V_{BR} = 3.3V$	-	3.0	3.5	Α	2
Input Power	$P_B$	$V_{BR} = 3.3V$	-	72.0	84.0	Watt	2
B/L on/off control	V <sub>ON/OFF</sub>	Lamp ON = High	2.5	-	5.0	٧	
B/L on/off control		Lamp OFF =Low	-0.3	-	0.8	٧	
Brightness Adj	$V_{BR}$	Ext. PWM	30		100	%	On Duty
PWM Frequency	F <sub>b</sub>			180		Hz	3
Pulse Duty Level	V	High Level	2.0	-	5.0	٧	
(PWM)	$V_{BR}$	Low Level	0	-	0.8	٧	
LAMP:							
Life time			40,000			Hrs	4

#### Notes:

- 1. The input voltage ripple is limited below 400mVp-p.
- 2. The specified current and power consumption are under the typical supply Input voltage, 24V.
- 3. LGD recommend that PWM Freq. Is synchronized with three times harmonic of Vsync signal of system.
- 4. The life is determined as the time at which luminance of the lamp is 50% compared to that of initial value at the typical lamp current on condition of continuous operating at  $25 \pm 2^{\circ}$ C.
- 5. Electrical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' and stable for approximately 30min in a dark environment at 25 °C $\pm$  2°C.
- 6. In case of the difference in measured values due to the difference of measuring device was found, correlated value will be used after discussions between both parties.

Ver. 0.0 Aug. 5. 2010 7 / 33



#### 3-2. Interface Connections

## 3-2-1. LCD Module

- LCD Connector(CN1). : FI-RE51S-HF (Manufactured by JAE) or equivalent Mating Connector: FI-RE51HL (Manufactured by JAE) or equivalent

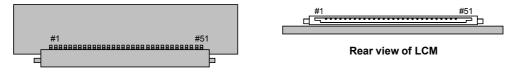
Table 3 MODULE CONNECTOR(CN1) PIN CONFIGURATION

No	Symbol	Description		No	Symbol	Description
1	GND	Ground	П	27	GND	Ground
2	NC	Reserved	П	28	RE0N	SECOND CHANNEL 0-
3	ODC ON	ODC ON/OFF Control (H:ODC ON, L:ODC OFF, Not Fixed)		29	RE0P	SECOND CHANNEL 0+
4	NC	(I2C DATA Interface)	П	30	RE1N	SECOND CHANNEL 1-
5	NC	(I2C CLK Interface)	П	31	RE1P	SECOND CHANNEL 1+
6	NC	Reserved	П	32	RE2N	SECOND CHANNEL 2-
7	NC	Reserved	П	33	RE2P	SECOND CHANNEL 2+
8	GND	Ground	П	34	GND	Ground
9	NC	NC	П	35	RECLKN	SECOND CLOCK CHANNEL C-
10	GND	Ground	ΠÌ	36	RECLKP	SECOND CLOCK CHANNEL C+
11	GND	Ground	Π	37	GND	Ground
12	RO0N	FIRST CHANNEL 0-	П	38	RE3N	SECOND CHANNEL 3-
13	RO0P	FIRST CHANNEL 0+	П	39	RE3P	SECOND CHANNEL 3+
14	RO1N	FIRST CHANNEL 1-	П	40	RE4N	SECOND CHANNEL 4-
15	RO1P	FIRST CHANNEL 1+	П	41	RE4P	SECOND CHANNEL 4+
16	RO2N	FIRST CHANNEL 2-	П	42	GND	Ground
17	RO2P	FIRST CHANNEL 2+	П	43	GND	Ground
18	GND	Ground	Π	44	GND	Ground
19	ROCLKN	FIRST CLOCK CHANNEL C-	П	45	GND	Ground
20	ROCLKP	FIRST CLOCK CHANNEL C+	П	46	NC	NC
21	GND	Ground	П	47	NC	NC
22	RO3N	FIRST CHANNEL 3-	П	48	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V
23	RO3P	FIRST CHANNEL 3+	П	49	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V
24	RO4N	FIRST CHANNEL 4-	П	50	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V
25	RO4P	FIRST CHANNEL 4+	П	51	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V
26	GND	Ground	Ш	-	-	-

Note: 1. All GND(ground) pins should be connected together and should also be connected to the LCD's

- 2. All VLCD (power input) pins should be connected together.
- 3. Input Level of LVDS signal is based on the EIA 664 Standard.

## **User Connector Diagram**



8 / 33 Ver. 0.0 Aug. 5. 2010



Table 4. REQUIRED SIGNAL ASSIGNMENT FOR LVDS TRANSMITTER

Host System	THC63LVD103				
30 Bit	or Compatible				Timing
RED0	33		RE51S	ue	Controller
RED1	34	L1-	KEDID	-пг 1	
RED2	35				
RED3	36 37 TA-	31	12		ROON
RED4	· ·	30		100Ω ≷	
RED5	38 TA+ 59		13		RO0P
RED6 RED7	61	20			
RED7 RED8	TB-	29	14	>	RO1N
RED9	5 TB+	28	15	100Ω ≷	RO1P
GREENO	40				
GREENU GREEN1	40 41 TC-	25	16		RO2N
GREEN1 GREEN2		24	_	100Ω ≷	
GREEN3	42 TC+ 44		17	10031	RO2P
GREEN4	45	22			
GREEN5	46 TCLK-	23	19	<del></del>	ROCLKN
GREEN6	62 TCLK+	22	20	100Ω €	ROCLKP
GREEN7	63				
GREEN8	6 TD-	21	22		RO3N
GREEN9		20		100Ω ≷	
BLUE0	8 TD+		23		RO3P
BLUE1	49	19			
BLUE2	50 TE-		24	>	RO4N
BLUE3	52 TE+	18	25	100Ω ≷	RO4P
BLUE4	53				
BLUE5	54				
BLUE6	64				
BLUE7	1				
BLUE8	9				
BLUE9	11				
Hsync	55			LCM Module	
Vsync	57			LCM Module	
Data Enable	58				
CLOCK	12				

Note : 1. The LCD module uses a 100 Ohm[ $\Omega$ ] resistor between positive and negative lines of each receiver

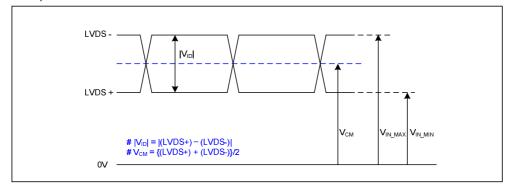
Aug. 5. 2010 9 / 33 Ver. 0.0

<sup>2.</sup> Refer to LVDS Transmitter Data Sheet for detail descriptions. (THC63LVD103 or Compatible) 3. '9' means MSB and '0' means LSB at R,G,B pixel data.



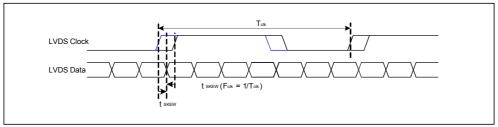
## **LVDS Input characteristics**

## 1. DC Specification



Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
LVDS Differential Voltage	V <sub>ID</sub>	100	600	mV	-
LVDS Common mode Voltage	$V_{CM}$	1.0	1.5	V	-
LVDS Input Voltage Range	V <sub>IN</sub>	0.7	1.8	V	-

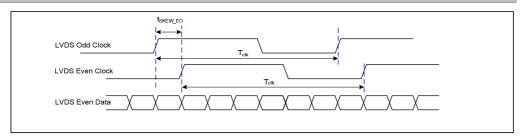
## 2. AC Specification



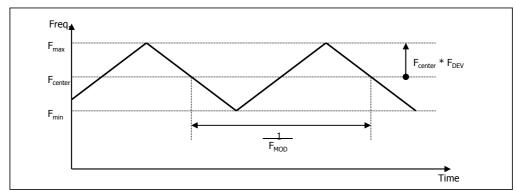
Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
LVDS Clock to Data Skew Margin	t <sub>skew</sub>	- 1/7T <sub>clk</sub> X 0.25	+ 1/7T <sub>clk</sub> X 0.25	ps	-
LVDS Clock to Clock Skew Margin (Even to Odd)	t <sub>SKEW_EO</sub>	- 1/7	+ 1/7	T <sub>clk</sub>	-
Maximum deviation of input clock frequency during SSC	F <sub>DEV</sub>	-	± 3	%	-
Maximum modulation frequency of input clock during SSC	F <sub>MOD</sub>	-	200	KHz	-

**Ver. 0.0 Aug. 5. 2010** 10 / 33



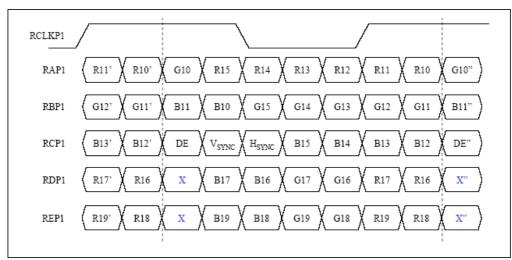


< Clock skew margin between channel >



< Spread Spectrum >

#### 3. Data Format



< LVDS Data Format >



## 3-2-2. Backlight Interface

-Inverter Connector: 20022WS-H14L Top entry type (Manufactured by Yeonho) or Equivalent

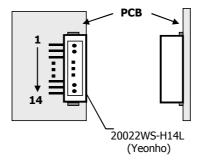
- Mating Connector : PHR-14(Manufactured by JST) or Equivalent

**Table 4. INVERTER CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGULATION** 

Pin No	Symbol	Description	Remarks
1	V <sub>BL</sub>	Power Supply +24.0V	
2	VBL	Power Supply +24.0V	
3	VBL	Power Supply +24.0V	
4	VBL	Power Supply +24.0V	
5	VBL	Power Supply +24.0V	
6	GND	Power Ground	
7	GND	Power Ground	
8	GND	Power Ground	Note 1
9	GND	Power Ground	
10	GND	Power Ground	
11	OPEN	NC	
12	Von	Backlight On/off Signal	(On :2.0V~5V/Off :0.0~0.8V)
13	<b>V</b> BR	Brightness Adjustable Voltage	(Max: 3.3V / Min: 30%)
14	OPEN	NC	

Notes: 1. GND is connected to the LCD's metal frame.

## Rear view of LCM





## 3-3. Signal Timing Specifications

This is signal timing required at the input of the TMDS transmitter. All of the interface signal timing should be satisfied with the following specifications for it's proper operation.

Table 5. TIMING TABLE (VESA COORDINATED VIDEO TIMING)

	ITEM		Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Note
DCLK	Period	tclk	12.82	12.98	13.16	ns	Pixel frequency
DCLK	Frequency	fclk	76	77	78	MHz	: Typ. 154MHz
l law on a	Period	tHP	1036	1040	1044	to	
Hsync	Width-Active	twн	16	16	16	tclk	
	Period	tvp	1233	1235	1237	tHP	
Vsync	Frequency	fv	58.85	59.95	61	Hz	
	Width-Active	twv	6	6	6	thp	
	Horizontal Valid	thv	960	960	960		
	Horizontal Back Porch	thbp	36	40	44	tclk	
	Horizontal Front Porch	thpp	20	24	28		
Data	Horizontal Blank	-	76	80	84		tw++ thBP+ thFP
Enable	Vertical Valid	tvv	1200	1200	1200		
	Vertical Back Porch	tvbp	25	26	27	bo ca	
	Vertical Front Porch	tvfp	2	3	4	tHP	
	Vertical Blank	-	33	35	37		twv+ tvbp+ tvfp

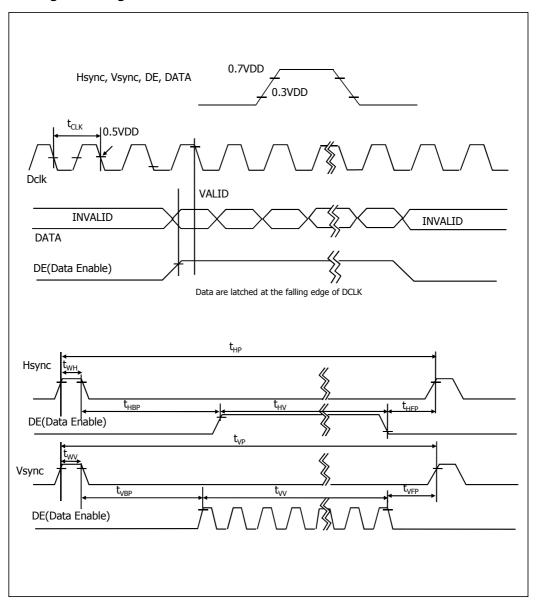
Note: Hsync period and Hsync width-active should be even number times of tCLK. If the value is odd number times of tCLK, display control signal can be asynchronous. In order to operate this LCM a Hsync, Vsyn, and DE(data enable) signals should be used.

- 1. The performance of the electro-optical characteristics may be influenced by variance of the vertical refresh rates.
- 2. Vsync and Hsync should be keep the above specification.
- 3. Hsync Period, Hsync Width, and Horizontal Back Porch should be any times of of character number(8).
- 4. The polarity of Hsync, Vsync is not restricted.

Ver. 0.0 Aug. 5. 2010 13 / 33



# 3-4. Signal Timing Waveforms





## 3-5. Color Input Data Reference

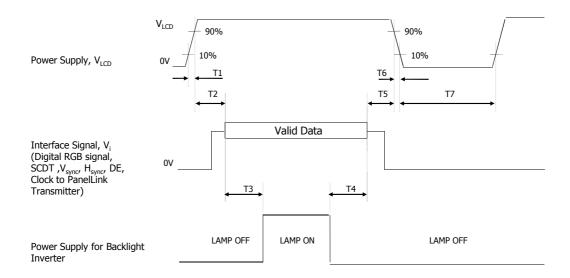
The Brightness of each primary color(red,green,blue) is based on the 10-bit gray scale data input for the color; the higher the binary input, the brighter the color. The table below provides a reference for color versus data input.

**Table 6. COLOR DATA REFERENCE** 

			Input Color Data	
	Color	RED	GREEN	BLUE
	COIOI	MSB LSB	MSB LSB	MSB LSB
		R9 R8 R7 R6 R5 R4 R3 R2 R1 R0	G9 G8 G7 G6 G5 G4 G3 G2 G1 G0	B9 B8 B7 B6 B5 B4 B3 B2 B1 B0
	Black	0000000000	0000000000	0000000000
	Red (1023)	1111111111	0000000000	0000000000
	Green (1023)	0000000000	111111111	0000000000
Basic	Blue (1023)	0000000000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1111111111
Color	Cyan	0000000000	111111111	1111111111
	Magenta	1111111111	0000000000	1111111111
	Yellow	1111111111	111111111	0000000000
	White	1111111111	1111111111	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	RED (000)	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	RED (001)	0000000001	0000000000	0000000000
RED				
	RED (1022)	1111111110	0000000000	0000000000
	RED (1023)	1111111111	0000000000	0000000000
	GREEN (000)	0000000000	0000000000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	GREEN (001)	0000000000	0000000001	0000000000
GREEN				
	GREEN (1022)	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	111111110	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	GREEN (1023)	0000000000	1111111111	0000000000
	BLUE (000)	0000000000	0000000000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	BLUE (001)	0000000000	0000000000	0000000001
BLUE				
	BLUE (1022)	0000000000	0000000000	111111110
	BLUE (1023)	0000000000	0000000000	111111111



## 3-6. Power Sequence



**Table 7. POWER SEQUENCE** 

Davamatav		11-24-		
Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Units
T1	1.0	-	10	ms
T2	0.01	-	50	ms
Т3	500	-	-	ms
T4	200	-	-	ms
T5	0.01	-	50	ms
Т7	1000		-	ms

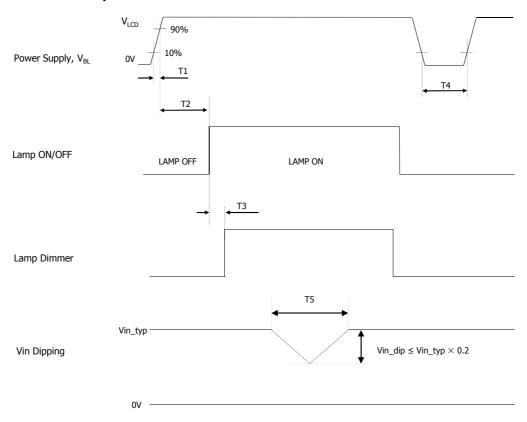
Notes: 1. Please avoid floating state of interface signal at invalid period.

- 2. When the interface signal is invalid, be sure to pull down the power supply for LCD  $V_{LCD}$  to 0V. 3. Lamp power must be turn on after power supply for LCD and interface signal are valid.

16 / 33 Ver. 0.0 Aug. 5. 2010



## 3-7. Power Sequence for Inverter



**Table 8. POWER SEQUENCE** 

Davamakar		Heite		
Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Units
T1	20	-		ms
T2	500	-	-	ms
T3	-	-	50	ms
T4	500	-	-	ms
T5	-	-	10	ms

Ver. 0.0 Aug. 5. 2010 17 / 33



## 4. Optical Specifications

Optical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' for approximately 30 minutes in a dark environment at 25±2°C. The values specified are at an approximate distance 50cm from the LCD surface at a viewing angle of  $\Phi$  and  $\theta$  equal to 0 ° and aperture 1 degree.

FIG. 1 presents additional information concerning the measurement equipment and method.

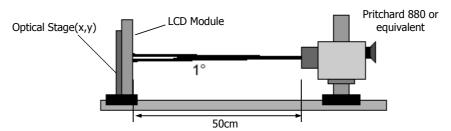


FIG. 1 Optical Characteristic Measurement Equipment and Method

**Table 9. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (Ta=25 °C,  $V_{LCD}$ =12.0V,  $f_V$ =60Hz Dclk=154MHz,  $V_{BR}$ =3.3V)

Parameter		Cumbal		Values		Linita	Notes	
		Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Units		
Contrast Rat	io		CR	700	1000			1
Surface Lum	inance, v	vhite	L <sub>WH</sub>	320	400		cd/m <sup>2</sup>	2
Luminance \	/ariation		δ <sub>WHITE</sub>	75			%	3
		Rise Time	$Tr_R$	-	6.0	12	ms	4
Response Ti	mo	Decay Time	$Tr_D$	-	7.0	12	ms	4
Response 11	IIIE	Gray to Gray	$T_{GTG\_AVR}$	-	6	12	ms	5
		Gray to Gray	$T_{GTG\_MAX}$	-	13	-	ms	5
		RED	Rx		TBD			
			Ry	]	TBD	Тур +0.03		
		GREEN	Gx	Тур -0.03	TBD			
Color Coordi	nates		Gy		TBD			
[CIE1931]		BLUE	Bx		TBD			
			Ву		TBD			
		WHITE	Wx	ĺ	0.313			
			Wy	]	0.329			
Color Shift		Horizontal	$\theta_{\text{CST\_H}}$	-	178	-	Degree	6
COIOI SIIII		Vertical	$\theta_{\text{CST\_V}}$	-	178	-	Degree	U
Viewing Ang	le (CR>1	0)						
General Horizon Vertica		ntal	$\theta_{H}$	170	178	-	Dagues	7
		I	$\theta_{\sf V}$	170	178	-	Degree	7
Effective	Horizon	tal	$\theta_{GMA\_H}$		178	-	Degree	8
Lifective	Vertical		$\theta_{GMA\_V}$		178	-	Degree	0
Gray Scale					2.2			9

Ver. 0.0 Aug. 5. 2010 18 / 33



Notes 1. Contrast Ratio(CR) is defined mathematically as:

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

It is measured at center point(Location P1)

- 2. Surface luminance(LwH)is luminance value at 5 points average across the LCD surface 50cm from the surface with all pixels displaying white. For more information see FIG 2.  $L_{WH} = \text{Average}[\ L_{on}1,L_{on}2,L_{on}3,L_{on}4,L_{on}5]$
- 3. The variation in surface luminance ,  $\delta$  WHITE is defined as :

$$\delta_{\textit{WHITE}} = \frac{\text{Minimum}(L_{\text{P1}}, L_{\text{P2}}, \dots, L_{\text{P9}})}{\text{Maximum}\left(L_{\text{P1}}, L_{\text{P2}}, \dots, L_{\text{P9}}\right)} \times 100$$

Where L1 to L9 are the luminance with all pixels displaying white at 9 locations. For more information see FIG 2.

- Response time is the time required for the display to transition from black to white (Rise Time, Tr<sub>R</sub>) and from white to black (Decay Time, Tr<sub>D</sub>). For additional information see FIG 3.
- 5. Gray to gray response time is the time required for the display to transition from gray to gray. For additional information see Table 10.
- 6. Color shift is the angle at which the color difference is lower than 0.04. For more information see FIG 4.
  - Color difference (Δu'v')

$$u' = \frac{4x}{-2x+12y+3}$$
  $v' = \frac{9y}{-2x+12y+3}$ 

$$\Delta u'v' = \sqrt{(u'_1 - u'_2)^2 + (v'_1 - v'_2)^2} \qquad \qquad \text{u'1, v'1 : u'v' value at viewing angle direction} \\ u'2, v'2 : u'v' value at front (\theta=0)$$

- Pattern size: 25% Box size
- Viewing angle direction of color shift: Horizontal, Vertical
- 7. 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 5.
- 8. Effective viewing angle is the angle at which the gamma shift of gray scale is lower than 0.3. For more information see FIG 6 and FIG 7.
- Gray scale specificationGamma Value is approximately 2.2. For more information see Table 11.

Ver. 0.0 Aug. 5. 2010 19 / 33



Measuring point for surface luminance  $\,\&\,$  measuring point for luminance variation.

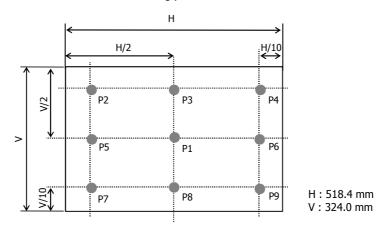


FIG. 2 Measure Point for Luminance

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

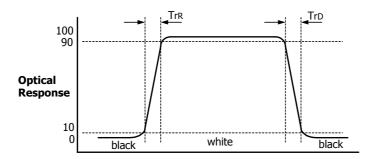


FIG. 3 Response Time

Ver. 0.0 Aug. 5. 2010 20 / 33



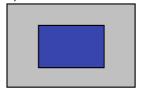
The gray to gray response time is defined as the following figure and shall be measured by switching the input signal for "Gray To Gray".

- Gray step: 5 step
- TGTG\_AVR is the total average time at rising time and falling time for "Gray To Gray".
- TGTG\_MAX is the max time at rising time or falling time for "Gray To Gray".
- In case of the difference in measured values due to the difference of measuring device or program was found, correlated value will be used after discussions between both parties.

Table 10. Gray to gray response time table

Cuavita Cua	0 1 0		Rising Time					
Gray to Gray	<b>/</b>	G1023	G767	G511	G255	G0		
	G1023							
	G767							
Falling Time	G511							
	G255							
	G0							

Color shift is defined as the following test pattern and color.



25% Box size

FIG. 4 Color Shift Test Pattern

Average RGB values in Bruce RGB for Macbeth Chart

	Dark skin	Light skin	Blue sky	Foliage	Blue flower	Bluish green
R	395	827	343	311	519	459
G	227	571	451	411	475	799
В	183	495	647	187	743	715
	Orange	Purplish blue	Moderate red	Purple	Yellow green	Orange yellow
R	879	227	847	307	643	923
G	419	279	271	159	775	651
В	99	699	351	347	235	119
		Green	Red	Yellow	Magenta	cyan
R	107	291	791	967	831	143
G	131	595	111	851	251	507
В	583	263	151	147	607	691
	White	Neutral 8	Neutral 6.5	Neutral 5	Neutral 3.5	
R	963	827	623	443	255	91
G	963	827	623	443	255	91
В	963	827	623	443	255	91

**Ver. 0.0 Aug. 5. 2010** 21 / 33



Dimension of viewing angle range.

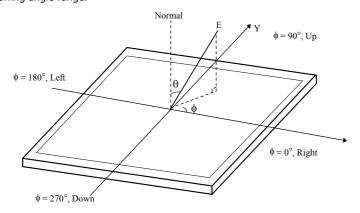
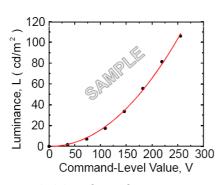


FIG. 5 Viewing angle



2.5 Linear Regression: y = γx + b b = log(a) = -3.185 ± 0.043 γ = 2.173 ± 0.021 (r = 0.99978)

1.5 0

1.4 1.6 1.8 2.0 2.2 2.4 2.6 Log Command-Level Value, x = log(V)

FIG. 6 Sample Luminance vs. gray scale (using a 256 bit gray scale)

$$L = aV^r + L_b$$

 $\log(L - L_b) = r \log(V) + \log(a)$ 

vs. gray scale

FIG. 7 Sample Log-log plot of luminance

Here the Parameter  $\alpha$  and  $\gamma$  relate the signal level V to the luminance L. The GAMMA we calculate from the log-log representation (FIG. 7)

Ver. 0.0 Aug. 5. 2010 22 / 33



**Table 11. Gray Scale Specification** 

Gray Level	Relative Luminance [%] (Typ.)
0	0.10
63	0.30
127	1.08
191	2.50
255	4.71
319	7.70
383	11.52
447	16.18
511	21.72
575	28.15
639	35.51
703	43.81
767	53.07
831	63.30
895	74.52
959	86.75
1023	100



#### 5. Mechanical Characteristics

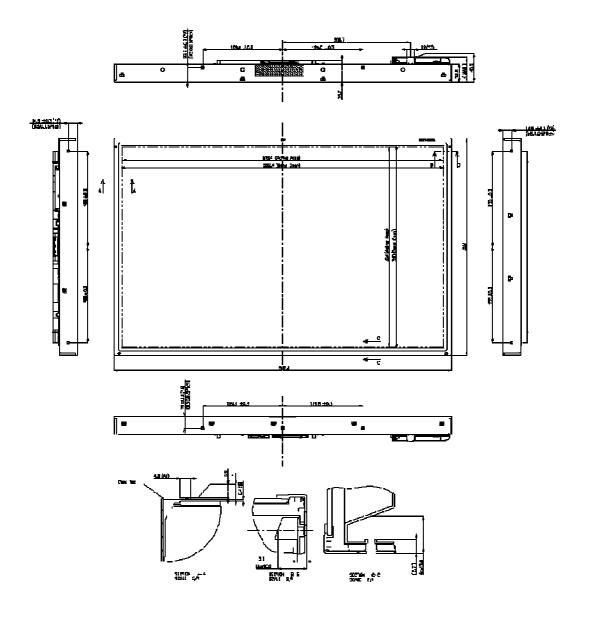
The contents provide general mechanical characteristics. In addition the figures in the next page are detailed mechanical drawing of the LCD.

	Horizontal	546.4mm	
Outline Dimension	Vertical	352.0mm	
	Depth	40.3mm	
Bezel Area	Horizontal	522.4mm	
Dezel Aled	Vertical	328.0mm	
Antiva Diambu Avan	Horizontal	518.4mm	
Active Display Area	Vertical	324.0mm	
Weight	2740 g(Typ) / 2880 g(Max)		
Surface Treatment	Hard coating(3H) Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer		

Notes: Please refer to a mechanic drawing in terms of tolerance at the next page.

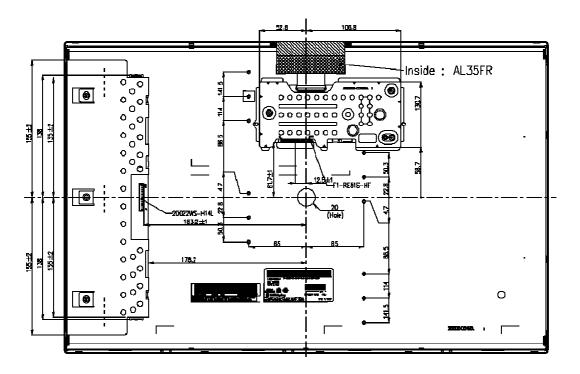


<FRONT VIEW>





<REAR VIEW>



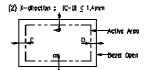
- Notes

  1 Unspecified tylerances are to be ±0.5mm

  2. It's and partial disposition tolerance of display area are as following.

  (1) Y-discribin: IA-BI ≤ 1.4mm

  IN IN I 1.4mm





# 6. Reliability

Environment test condition

No	Test Item	Condition
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)	Wave form: random Vibration level: 1.0G RMS Bandwidth: 10-300Hz Duration: X,Y,Z, 10 min One time each direction
6	Shock test (non-operating)	Shock level : 100G Waveform : half sine wave, 2ms Direction : $\pm X$ , $\pm Y$ , $\pm Z$ One time each direction
7	Humidity condition Operation	Ta= 40 °C ,90%RH
8	Altitude storage / shipment	0 - 40,000 feet(12192m)
9	Maximum Storage Humidity for 4 corner light leakage Mura.	Max 70%RH , Ta=40℃



#### 7. International Standards

#### 7-1. Safety

- a) UL 60950-1:2003, First Edition, Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment.
- b) CAN/CSA C22.2, No. 60950-1-03 1st Ed. April 1, 2003, Canadian Standards Association, Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment.
- c) EN 60950-1:2001, First Edition, European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization(CENELEC) European Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment.

#### 7-2. EMC

- a) ANSI C63.4 "Methods of Measurement of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electrical Equipment in the Range of 9kHZ to 40GHz. "American National Standards Institute(ANSI), 1992
- b) C.I.S.P.R "Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interface Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment." International Special Committee on Radio Interference.
- c) EN 55022 "Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interface Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment." European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization. (CENELEC), 1998 (Including A1: 2000)

#### 7-3. Environment

a) RoHS. Directive 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the reduction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment. January 2003



## 8. Packing

# 8-1. Designation of Lot Mark

a) Lot Mark

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

A,B,C: SIZE(INCH) D: YEAR

E:MONTH  $F\sim M:SERIAL NO.$ 

Note

1. YEAR

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mark	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

#### 2. MONTH

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mark	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Α	В	С

## 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.

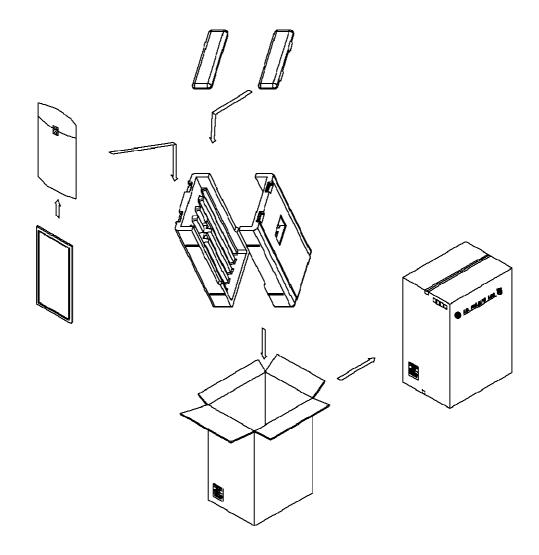
Ver. 0.0 Aug. 5. 2010 29 / 33



# 8-2. Packing Form

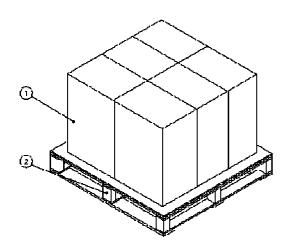
a) Package quantity in one box: 5EA

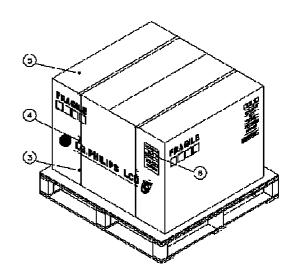
b) Box Size: 436 X 346 X 628





## 8-3. Pallet Form





NO.	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL				
1	PACKING ASS'Y					
2	PALLET	Paper_1030X870X130				
3	ANGLE, PACKING	SWR4				
4	LABEL	YUPO PAPER				
5	TAPE	OPP				
6	BAND	PP				
7	BAND, CLIP	CLIP 18MM				

Ver. 0.0 Aug. 5. 2010 31 / 33



#### 9. PRECAUTIONS

Please pay attention to the followings when you use this TFT LCD module.

#### 9-1. MOUNTING PRECAUTIONS

- (1) You must mount a module using holes arranged in four corners or four sides.
- (2) You should consider the mounting structure so that uneven force (ex. Twisted stress) is not applied to the module. And the case on which a module is mounted should have sufficient strength so that external force is not transmitted directly to the module.
- (3) Please attach the surface transparent protective plate to the surface in order to protect the polarizer. Transparent protective plate should have sufficient strength in order to the resist external force.
- (4) You should adopt radiation structure to satisfy the temperature specification.
- (5) Acetic acid type and chlorine type materials for the cover case are not desirable because the former generates corrosive gas of attacking the polarizer at high temperature and the latter causes circuit break by electro-chemical reaction.
- (6) Do not touch, push or rub the exposed polarizers with glass, tweezers or anything harder than HB pencil lead. And please do not rub with dust clothes with chemical treatment. Do not touch the surface of polarizer for bare hand or greasy cloth. (Some cosmetics are detrimental to the polarizer.)
- (7) When the surface becomes dusty, please wipe gently with absorbent cotton or other soft materials like chamois soaks with petroleum benzene. Normal-hexane is recommended for cleaning the adhesives used to attach front / rear polarizers. Do not use acetone, toluene and alcohol because they cause chemical damage to the polarizer.
- (8) Wipe off saliva or water drops as soon as possible. Their long time contact with polarizer causes deformations and color fading.
- (9) Do not open the case because inside circuits do not have sufficient strength.

## 9-2. OPERATING PRECAUTIONS

- (1) The spike noise causes the mis-operation of circuits. It should be lower than following voltage :  $V=\pm200$ 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
- (7) Please do not give any mechanical and/or acoustical impact to LCM. Otherwise, LCM can't be operated its full characteristics perfectly.
- (8) A screw which is fastened up the steels should be a machine screw. (if not, it causes metallic foreign material and deal LCM a fatal blow)
- (9) Please do not set LCD on its edge.
- (10) Yogore, image sticking can not be guarantee.

Ver. 0.0 Aug. 5. 2010 32 / 33



#### 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) The protection film is attached to the bezel with a small masking tape. 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) 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 bezel after the protection film is peeled off.
- (3) You can remove the glue easily. When the glue remains on the bezel surface or its vestige is recognized, please wipe them off with absorbent cotton waste or other soft material like chamois soaked with normalhexane.