

# TFT-Display Datenblatt

Modell LM300WQ6-SLA1

# Kurzdaten

Hersteller LG Display Diagonale 30" / 76,2 cm

Format 8:5

Auflösung 2560 x 1600

Backlight LED / 350 cd/m<sup>2</sup>

Interface LVDS
Touchscreen nein

Temperatur 0... +50°C (Betrieb)

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LM300WQ6 Liquid Crystal Display

### **Product Specification**

# SPECIFICATION FOR APPROVAL

(	)	Pre	limin	ary	Spec	ificatio	n

Title	30" WQXGA TFT LCD				
BUYER		SUPPLIER	LG Display CO., Ltd.		
MODEL		*MODEL	LM300WQ6		
	_	SUFFIX	SLA1		

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

SIGNATURE	DATE						
	· <u></u>						
1							
Please return 1 copy for your confirmation with your signature and comments.							

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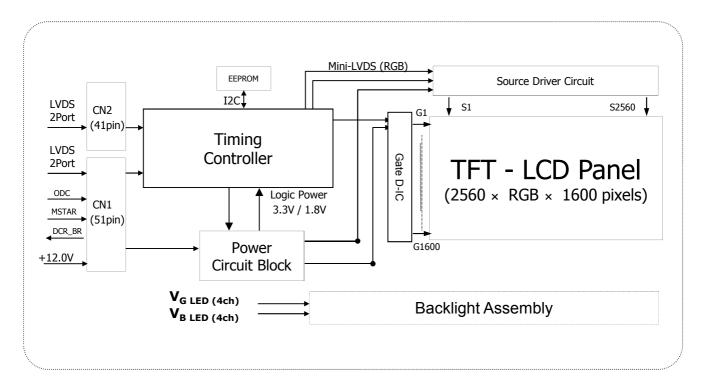
### **RECORD OF REVISIONS**

Revision No	Data	Page	Description
Ver. 0.0	MAR. 14. 2012	-	Preliminary specification
		4	Updated Block diagram
		8	Updated LED Bar ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS
		11,17	Updated LED connector & LED Power sequence notes
Ver.0.1	May 09 2012	14	Updated Timing Table ( change min, max timing)
Vel.U. I	May. 08. 2012	19	Updated Optical characteristic table (add CIE 1976's color coordinates)
		20~23	Updated Optical spec's notes
		29	Updated the International standards
		31	Update 9-2 (3) Brightness trend depends on the temperature
		4	Update General Feature (Weight & Power consumption, Thickness)
		6	Update Power supply input current, Power consumption
Ver.0.2	July. 09. 2012	25	Update Mechanical characteristics ( Weight, Thickness)
		27	Updated Mechanic drawing
		28	Change the Altitude spec ( 5,000m)
		4	General Feature (1Point AVG →Center 1point)
		8	Update LED Bar ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (TBD Items)
		19	Update Color Coordinates (R,G,B) & Response time (Tr, Tf: Avg)
Ver. 0.3	Aug, 27. 2012	21	Correct Active area.
		24	Correct Gray Scale spec (Relative Luminance [%])
		26,27	Updated Mechanic drawing
		30	Updated Packing form
		4,6	Updated Power consumption
Ver0.4	Nov.30.2012	31	Add 11) article on operating precautions.
		26,27	Updated Mechanic drawing
		-	Final Specification
		17	Correct Power sequence time
Ver1.0	Jan.18.2013	19	Updated Luminance Uniformity- angular dependant
		26,27	Updated Mechanic drawing
Ver1.1	Jan.30.2013	27	Updated Mechanic drawing

### 1. General Description

The LM300WQ6 LCD is a Color Active Matrix Liquid Crystal Display with Light Emitting Diode (GB LED). The matrix employs a-Si Thin Film Transistor as the active element. It is a transmissive type display operating in the normally black mode. This TFT-LCD has a 30.0 inch diagonally measured active display area with WQXGA resolution(2560 vertical by 1600 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 luminance of the sub-pixel color is determined with a 10-bit gray scale signal for each dot, thus, presenting a palette of more than 1,073,741,824 colors.

The LM300WQ6 has been designed to apply the 10bit 4port LVDS interface.



#### **General Features**

Active screen size	30.0 inches (756.228mm) diagonal
Outline Dimension	677.30(H) x 436.80(V) x 18.0(D) mm(Typ.)
Pixel Pitch	0.2505 mm x 0.2505 mm
Pixel Format	2560 horizontal By 1600 vertical Pixels. RGB stripe arrangement
Color Depth	10-bit, 1,073,741,824 color
Luminance, White	350 cd/m² ( Center 1 point )
Viewing Angle(CR>10)	Viewing Angle Free(R/L 178(Typ.), U/D 178(Typ.))
Power Consumption	Total 58.3 Watt (Typ.), (11.9 Watt @V <sub>LCD</sub> , 46.4W @350cd)
Weight	4,150 g (typ.)
Display Operating Mode	Transmissive mode, Normally Black
Surface Treatments	Hard coating (3H), Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer

### 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	ıes	Units	Notes	
Faranielei	Symbol	Min	Max	Offics	Notes	
Power Input Voltage	VLCD	8	14	Vdc	at 25 ± 2℃	
Operating Temperature	Тор	0	50	℃		
Storage Temperature	Тѕт	-20	60	℃	4.0.0	
Operating Ambient Humidity	Нор	10	90	%RH	1, 2, 3	
Storage Humidity	Нѕт	10	90	%RH		
LCM Surface Temperature	TSurface	0	65	°C	1, 4	

Note: 1. Temperature and relative humidity range are shown in the figure below.

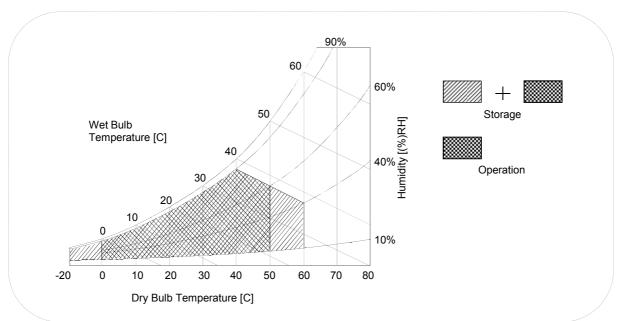
Wet bulb temperature should be 39 °C Max, and no condensation of water.

Note : 2. Maximum Storage Humidity is up to 40  $^{\circ}$ C, 70% RH only for 4 corner light leakage Mura.

Note: 3. Storage condition is guaranteed under packing condition.

Note: 4. LCM surface temperature should be Min 0 ℃ and Max 65 ℃ under the VLCD=12.0V. fV=60Hz, 25 ℃ ambient temperature no humidity control and LED string current is typical value.

FIG. 1 Temperature and relative humidity



### 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	Offic	Notes
MODULE :						
Power Supply Input Voltage	VLCD	11.4	12.0	12.6	Vdc	
Permissive Power Input Ripple	VRF			700	mV <sub>p-p</sub>	1
Dower Supply Input Current	ILCD	-	990	1190	mA	2
Power Supply Input Current		-	1490	1800	mA	3
Power Consumption	PLCD TYP	-	11.9	14.3	Watt	2
Power Consumption	PLCD MAX	-	17.90	21.6	Watt	2
Rush current	Irush	-	-	4.0	Α	4

#### Note:

- 1. Permissive power ripple should be measured under  $V_{LCD}$ =12.0V, 25 ± 2 °C,  $f_V$ =60Hz condition and At that time, we recommend the bandwidth configuration of oscilloscope is to be under 20Mhz.
- 2. The specified current and power consumption are under the  $V_{LCD}$ =12.0V, 25  $\pm$  2°C, $f_V$ =60Hz condition whereas mosaic pattern(8 x 6) is displayed and  $f_V$  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.).







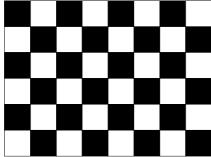
Black Pattern

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

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Typical current pattern

(White: 255Gray, Black: 0Gray)



Mosaic Pattern(8 x 6)

Maximum current pattern



White Pattern

< Power consumption ( $V_{LCD}$ =12.0V, 25 ± 2 $^{\circ}$ C, $f_V$ =60Hz) >

Table 3. LED Bar ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symbol		Values	Unit	Notes		
raiailietei	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.		Notes	
LED String Current	I_Green		105	110	mA	1, 2, 7	
LED String Current	I_Blue		65	68	mA	1, 2, /	
Blue current Ratio	IB / IG	60.0	61.9	63.8	%	1,2,7,8	
LED String Voltage	Vs_Green	63.8	68.2	72.6	V	1, 3, 7	
LED String Voltage	Vs_Blue	63.8	68.2	72.6	V	1, 3, /	
Power Consumption	PBar		46.4	49.4	Watt	1, 4, 6, 7	
LED Life Time	LED_LT	30,000			Hrs	5, 7	

#### LED driver design guide

- 1) The design of the LED driver must have specifications for the LED in LCD Assembly. The performance of the LED in LCM, for example life time or brightness, is extremely influenced by the characteristics of the LED driver.
  - So all the parameters of an LED driver should be carefully designed and output current should be Constant current control. Please control feedback current of each string individually to compensate the current variation among the strings of LEDs.
  - When you design or order the LED driver, please make sure unwanted lighting caused by the mismatch of the LED and the LED driver (no lighting, flicker, etc) never occurs. When you confirm it, the LCD module should be operated in the same condition as installed in your instrument.
- 2) LGD recommend that Dimming Control Signal ( PWM Signal) is synchronized with Frame Frequency for Wavy Noise Free.
- 1. Specified values are for a single LED bar.
- 2. The specified current is defined as the input current for a single LED string with 100% duty cycle
- 3. The specified voltage is input LED string and Bar voltage at typical Current 100% duty current.
- 4. The specified power consumption is input LED bar power consumption at typical Current 100% duty current.
- 5. The life is determined as the time at which luminance of the LED is 50% compared to that of initial value at the typical LED current on condition of continuous operating at  $25 \pm 2^{\circ}$ C.
- 6. The power consumption shown above does not include loss of external driver.
  - The used LED bar current is the LED typical current.
  - The typical power consumption is calculated as
  - $P_{Bar} = Vs(Typ.) \times (I\_green(Typ.) + I\_blue(Typ)) \times No. of strings.$
  - The maximum power consumption is calculated as
  - $P_{Bar} = Vs(Max.) \times (I\_green(Typ.) + I\_blue(Typ)) \times No. of strings$
- 7. LED operating DC Forward Current must not exceed LED Max Ratings at  $25\pm2\,^\circ$  C
- 8. Blue current Ratio is calculated with IB(typ.)/IG(typ.) after 30min. aging time at 25  $\pm$  2  $^{\circ}$  C. It means the Blue current portion comparing with Green current at 100% duty typical current.

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#### 3-2. Interface Connections

This LCD module employs two kinds of interface connection, 51-pin and 41-pin connectors are used for the module electronics and 14-pin connectors are used for the integral backlight system.

#### 3-2-1. Signal Interface

LCD Connector(CN1): IS050-C51B-C39-A(manufactured by UJU) or FI-RE51S-HF(manufactured by JAE) or compatible. Refer to below and next Page table.

- Mating Connector : FI-RE51HL(JAE) or compatible

Table 3-1. MODULE CONNECTOR(CN1) PIN CONFIGURATION

No	Symbol	Description	No	Symbol	Description
1	GND	Ground	27	NC	No Connection
2	NC	No Connection	28	R2AN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (A-)
3	NC	No Connection	29	R2AP	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (A+)
4	NC	No Connection	30	R2BN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (B-)
5	NC	No Connection	31	R2BP	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (B+)
6	ODC Select	'H' or NC = Enable , 'L' = Disable	32	R2CN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (C-)
7	MSTAR Select	'H'= MSTAR Concept , 'L'=normal	33	R2CP	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (C+)
8	DCR_BR	Brightness voltage output for DCR function	34	GND	Ground
9	NC	No Connection	35	R2CLKN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(-)
10	NC	No Connection	36	R2CLKP	SECOND LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(+)
11	GND	Ground	37	GND	Ground
12	R1AN	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (A-)	38	R2DN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (D-)
13	R1AP	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (A+)	39	R2DP	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (D+)
14	R1BN	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (B-)	40	R2EN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (E-)
15	R1BP	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (B+)	41	R2EP	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (E+)
16	R1CN	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (C-)	42	Reserved	No connection or GND
17	R1CP	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (C+)	43	Reserved	No connection or GND
18	GND	Ground	44	GND	Ground
19	R1CLKN	FIRST LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(-)	45	GND	Ground
20	R1CLKP	FIRST LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(+)	46	GND	Ground
21	GND	Ground	47	NC	No connection
22	R1DN	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (D-)	48	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V
23	R1DP	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (D+)	49	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V
24	R1EN	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (E-)	50	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V
25	R1EP	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (E+)	51	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V
26	Reserved	No connection or GND	-	-	-

Notes: 1. All GND(ground) pins should be connected together to the LCD module's metal frame.

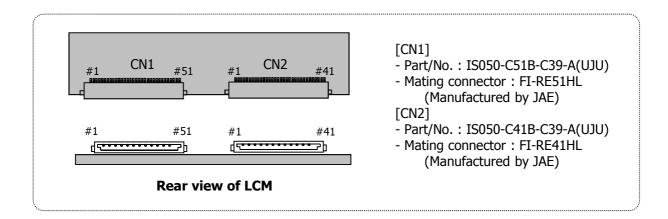
- 2. All VLCD (power input) pins should be connected together.
- 3. All Input levels of LVDS signals are based on the EIA 644 Standard.
- 4. Specific pins(pin No.  $\#2\sim\#6$ ) are used for internal data process of the LCD module. If not used, these pins are no connection.
- 5. Specific pin No. #44 is used for "No signal detection" of system signal interface. It should be GND for NSB(No Signal Black) during the system interface signal is not. If this pin is "H", LCD Module displays AGP(Auto Generation Pattern).

- LCD Connector(CN2): IS050-C41B-C39-A(manufactured by UJU) or FI-RE41S-HF(manufactured by JAE) or compatible. Refer to below table.
- Mating Connector : FI-RE41HL or compatible.

Table 3-2. MODULE CONNECTOR(CN2) PIN CONFIGURATION

No	Symbol	Description		No	Symbol	Description
1	NC	No connection(Reserved)		22	R3EN	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (E-)
2	NC	No connection		23	R3EP	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (E+)
3	NC	No connection		24	GND	Ground
4	NC	No connection		25	GND	Ground
5	NC	No connection		26	R4AN	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (A-)
6	NC	No connection		27	R4AP	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (A+)
7	NC	No connection		28	R4BN	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (B-)
8	NC	No connection		29	R4BP	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (B+)
9	GND	Ground		30	R4CN	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (C-)
10	R3AN	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (A-)		31	R4CP	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (C+)
11	R3AP	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (A+)	Ϊĺ	32	GND	Ground
12	R3BN	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (B-)		33	R4CLKN	FORTH LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(-)
13	R3BP	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (B+)	ĺ	34	R4CLKP	FORTH LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(+)
14	R3CN	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (C-)	ĺ	35	GND	Ground
15	R3CP	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (C+)	Ϊĺ	36	R4DN	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (D-)
16	GND	Ground	Π	37	R4DP	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (D+)
17	R3CLKN	THIRD LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(-)	Ϊĺ	38	R4EN	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (E-)
18	R3CLKP	THIRD LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(+)	ĺ	39	R4EP	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (E+)
19	GND	Ground		40	GND	Ground
20	R3DN	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (D-)	Πİ	41	GND	Ground
21	R3DP	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (D+)		-		

Notes: 1. All GND(ground) pins should be connected together to the LCD module's metal frame.



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# 3-2-2. Backlight Interface

- LED Connector: H401K-D12N-12B (Manufactured by E&T)

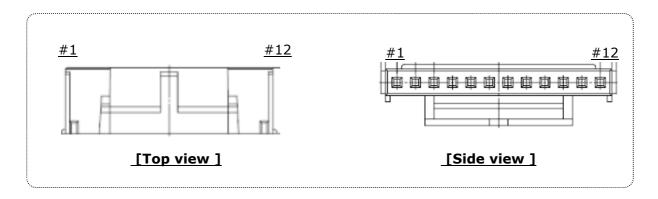
- Mating Connector: 4530K-F12N-01R (Manufactured by E&T) or Equivalent.

**Table 5. LED CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGULATION** 

Pin No.	Symbol	Description	Note
1	G_1-	Green LED channel 1 Cathode	
2	G_2-	Green LED channel 2 Cathode	
3	G_+	Green Common Anode	
4	B_+	Blue Common Anode	
5	B_1-	Blue LED channel 1 Cathode	
6	B_2-	Blue LED channel 2 Cathode	
7	B_3-	Blue LED channel 3 Cathode	
8	B_4-	Blue LED channel 4 Cathode	
9	B_+	Blue Common Anode	
10	G_+	Green Common Anode	
11	G_3-	Green LED channel 3 Cathode	
12	G_4-	Green LED channel 4 Cathode	

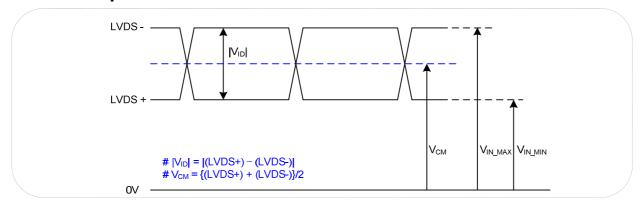
Notes: 1. Green Common Anode Pin. No. 3 & 10 must be connected electrically for stable operation.

2. Blue Common Anode Pin. No. 4 & 9 must be connected electrically for stable operation.



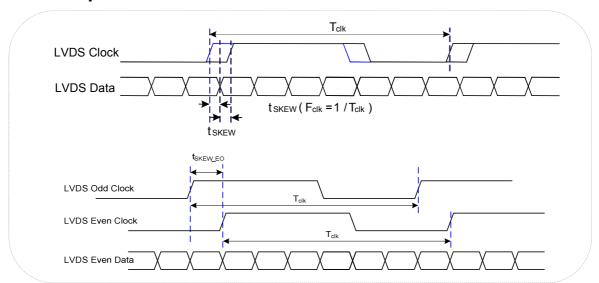
#### 3-3. LVDS characteristics

# 3-3-1. DC Specification



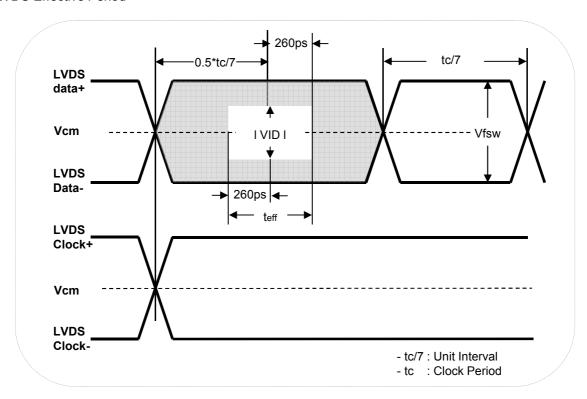
Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
LVDS Differential Voltage	V <sub>ID</sub>	200	600	mV	-
LVDS Common mode Voltage	V <sub>CM</sub>	1.0	1.5	V	-
LVDS Input Voltage Range	V <sub>IN</sub>	0.7	1.8	V	-
Change in common mode Voltage	ΔVсм	-	250	mV	-

### 3-3-2. AC Specification

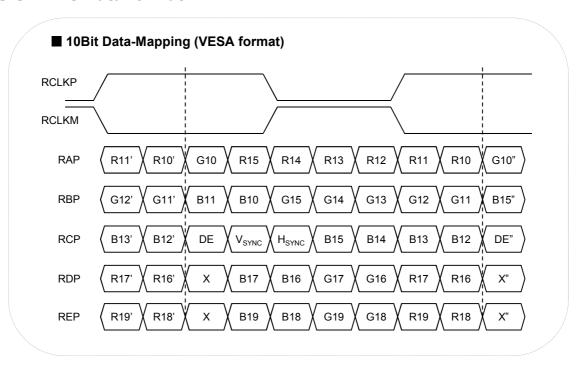


Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
LVDS Clock to Data Skew Margin	t <sub>SKEW</sub>	- (0.25*tclк)/7	+ (0.25*tclk)/7	ps	
LVDS Clock to Clock Skew Margin	t <sub>SKEW_EO</sub>	- 1/7	+ 1/7	T <sub>clk</sub>	-
Effective time of LVDS	t <sub>eff</sub>	520		ps	-

#### - LVDS Effective Period



#### 3-3-3. LVDS Data format



### 3-4. Signal Timing Specifications

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

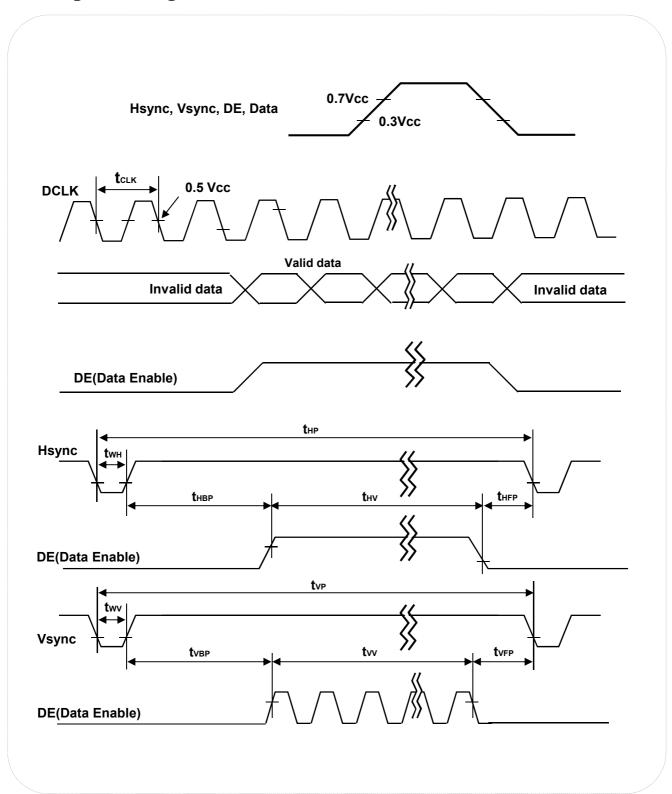
Table 6. TIMING TABLE (Resolution: 2560x1600)

	Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Notes
DCII	Period	tCLK	14.81	14.89	14.98	ns	Pixel frequency
DCLK	Frequency	fCLK	66.75	67.125	67.5	MHz	: Typ.268.5MHz
	Period	tHP	678	680	682	LCI I	
Hsync	Width-Active	twH	8	8	8	tCLK	
	Period	tVP	1645	1646	1647	tHP	
Vsync	Frequency	fV	59.18	59.97	60.97	Hz	
	Width-Active	twv	6	6	6	tHP	
	Horizontal Valid	tHV	640	640	640		
	Horizontal Back Porch	tHBP	20	20	20	tCLK	
	Horizontal Front Porch	tHFP	12	12	12		
Data	Horizontal Blank	-	38	40	42		twn+ thbp+ thfp
Enable	Vertical Valid	tvv	1600	1600	1600		
	Vertical Back Porch	tVBP	38	38	38		
	Vertical Front Porch	tVFP	2	2	2	tHP	
	Vertical Blank	-	45	46	47		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 character number(8).
- 4. The polarity of Hsync, Vsync is not restricted.

# 3-5. Signal Timing Waveforms



### 3-6. Color Input Data Reference

The brightness of each primary color (red,green and 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 7. COLOR DATA REFERENCE** 

				npu t	Color Data		
C	Color	R	ED		GREEN	BLUE	
			LSB	MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB
T		R9 R8 R7 R6 R5	R4 R3 R2 R1 R0	G9 G8 G7 G6	3 G5 G4 G3 G2 G1 G0	B9 B8 B7 B6 B5 B4 B3	B2 B1 B0
	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 0 0 0	0 0 0
	Red (1023)	1 1 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	0 0 0
	Green (1023)	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0
Basic	Blue (1023)	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1
Color	Cyan	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1
	Magen ta	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 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 1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0
	Whi te	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 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 0 0
	RED (001)	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0
RED							
	RED (1022)	1 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 0	0 0 0
	RED (1023)	1 1 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	0 0 0
	GREEN (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 0 0
	GREEN (001)	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0
GREEN			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
	GREEN (1022)	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0
	GREEN (1023)	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 1 1 1	111111	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0
	BLUE (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 0 0
	BLUE (001)	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 0 1
BLUE							
DLUL	BLUE (1022)	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	1111111	1 1 0
	BLUE (1023)	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	1111111	1 1 1

### 3-7. Power Sequence for Panel

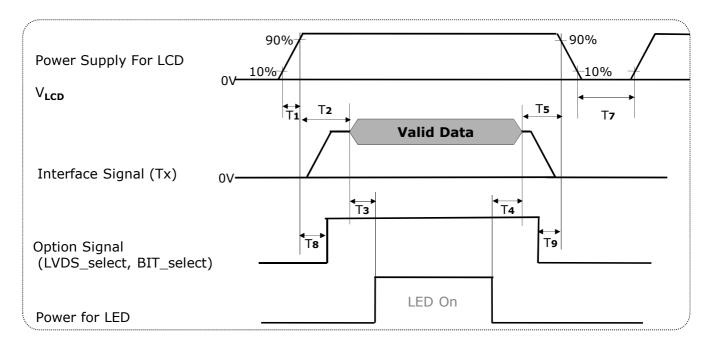


Table 6. Power sequence

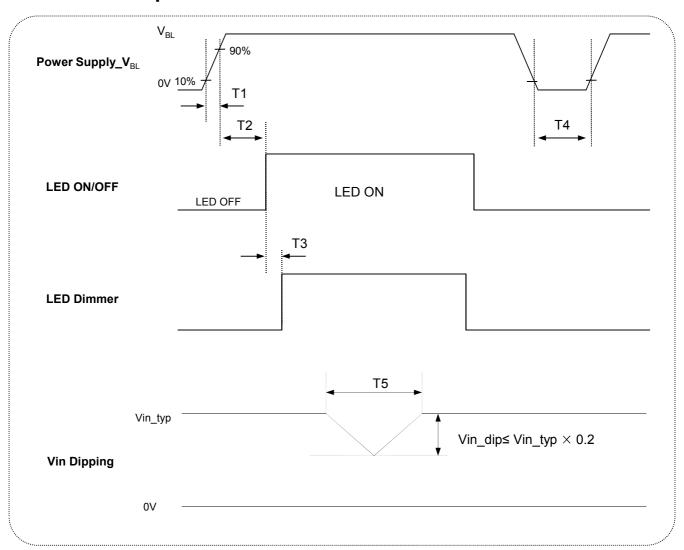
Davameter		Values					
Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Units			
T1	0.5	-	10	ms			
T2	0.5	-	50	ms			
T3	500	-	-	ms			
T4	200	-	-	ms			
T5	0.01	-	50	ms			
Т7	1		-	S			
Т8		0 < T8 < T2					
Т9		0 < T9 < T5		ms			

#### Notes:

- 1. Please  $V_{\text{LCD}}$  power on only after connecting interface cable to LCD.
- 2. Please avoid floating state of interface signal at invalid period.
- 3. When the interface signal is invalid, be sure to pull down the power supply for LCD  $V_{\text{LCD}}$  to 0V.
- 4. LED power must be turn on after power supply for LCD an interface signal are valid.
- 5. If the on time of signals (Interface signal and Option signals) precedes the on time of Power(VLCD), it will be happened abnormal display.

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# 3-8. Power Sequence for Inverter



**Table 9. Power Sequence** 

Parameter		Values	Units	Notos	
Farameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	UTILS	Notes
T1	10	-	-	ms	Recommend
T2	200	-	-	ms	Recommend
T3	-	-	50	ms	Recommend
T4	500	-	-	ms	Recommend
T5	-	-	10	ms	

### 4. Optical Specification

Optical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' for approximately 30 minutes in a dark environment at  $25\pm2$ °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. 2 presents additional information concerning the measurement equipment and method.

**Table 10. Optical characteristics** 

 $(Ta=25\pm\ 2\ ^{\circ}\!\!C,\ V_{LCD}=12V,\ f_{V}=60Hz,\ CLK=134.25MHz,\ I_{OUT}=105(G),\ 65(B)mA)$ 

Deverse	Parameter		7 LOB	Values	112,1001=100(0	Notes	
Parame	eter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Units	Notes
Contrast Ratio		CR	(700)	1000			1
Surface Luminanc	e, white	$L_WH$	280	350		cd/m <sup>2</sup>	2
Luminance Variati	on	$\delta_{\text{WHITE}}$	75	-	-	%	3
Luminance Uniforn	nity	LR	_	_	1.73	TCO '6.0	
(Angular depender	ice)	LIX	-	-	1.73	100 0.0	
	Rise Time	Tr <sub>R</sub>	-	7	12	ms	4
Response Time	Decay Time	Tr <sub>D</sub>	-	7	12	ms	4
Tresponse Time	Gray To	$T_{GTG\_AVR}$	-	6	-	ms	5
	Gray	$T_{GTG\_MAX}$	-	17	-	ms	5
	RED	Rx		0.680	ļ		
		Ry		0.310			
	GREEN	Gx		0.210			
Color Coordinates		Gy	Тур	0.700	Тур		
[CIE1931]	BLUE	Bx	-0.03	0.147	+0.03		
		Ву		0.054			
	WHITE	Wx		0.313			
		Wy		0.329			
	RED	Ru'		0.507			
		Rv′		0.521			
	GREEN	Gu′		0.077			
Color Coordinates		Gv′		0.574			
[CIE1976]	BLUE	Bu'	-	0.175	] -		
		Bv′		0.145			
	WHITE	Wu'		0.198			
		Wv′		0.468			
Color obif	Horizontal	θ <sub>CST_H</sub>	-	176	-	degree	6
Color shift	Vertical	$\theta_{CST\_V}$	-	176	-		
Viewing Angle (CR>10)		_					
	Horizontal	$\theta_{H}$	170	178	-		_
general	Vertical	$\theta_{\sf V}$	170	178	-	degree	7
E	Horizontal	$ heta_{GMA\_H}$	-	176	-		8
Effective	Vertical	$\theta_{GMA\_V}$	-	176	-	degree	
Gray Scale		<u>.</u> .	2.0	2.2	2.4		9

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Notes 1. Contrast Ratio(CR) is defined mathematically as: (By PR880)

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

It is measured at center point(Location P1)

- 2. Surface luminance(LwH)is luminance value at center 1 point(1) across the LCD surface 50cm from the surface with all pixels displaying white. For more information see FIG 3.

3. The variation in surface luminance , 
$$\delta$$
 WHITE is defined as : ( By PR880 ) 
$$\delta_{\textit{WHITE}} = \frac{\text{Minimum}(L_{p_1}, L_{p_2}, ..... L_{p_9})}{\text{Maximum}\left(L_{p_1}, L_{p_2}, ..... L_{p_9}\right)} \times 100$$

Where L1 to L9 are the luminance with all pixels displaying white at 9 locations. For more information see FIG 3.

- 4. 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 4. (By RD-80S)
- 5. Gray to gray response time is the time required for the display to transition from gray to gray. For additional information see Table 8. ( By PR880 )
- 6. Color shift is the angle at which the color difference is lower than 0.04. For more information see FIG 5. ( By EZ Contrast )
  - Color difference (Δu'v')

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

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

- 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 6. ( By PR880 )
- 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 7 and FIG 8.
- 9. Gray scale specification Gamma Value is approximately 2.2. For more information see Table 9.

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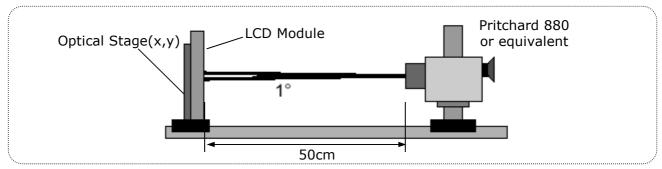


FIG. 2 Optical Characteristic Measurement Equipment and Method

Measuring point for surface luminance & measuring point for luminance variation.

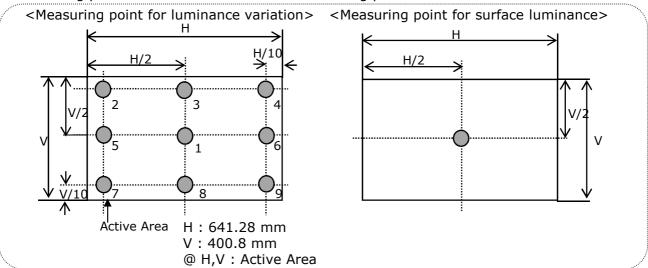


FIG. 3 Measure Point for Luminance

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

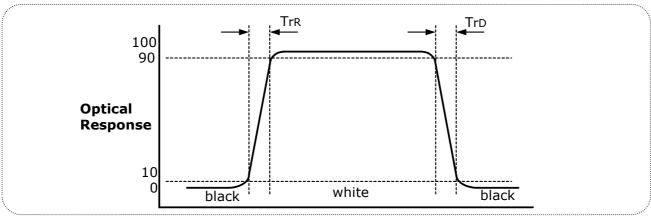


FIG. 4 Response Time

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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".

Table 8. Gray to gray response time table

Curay to Curay			Rising Time						
Gray to Gr	ау	G255	G191	G127	G63	G0			
	G255								
	G191								
Falling Time	G127								
	G63								
	G0								

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

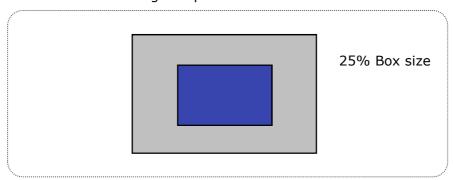


FIG. 5 Test Pattern

Average RGB values in Bruce RGB for Macbeth Chart

	Dark skin	Light skin	Blue sky	Foliage	Blue flower	Bluish green
R	98	206	85	77	129	114
G	56	142	112	102	118	199
В	45	123	161	46	185	178
	Orange	Purplish blue	Moderate red	Purple	Yellow green	Orange yellow
R	219	56	211	76	160	230
G	104	69	67	39	193	162
В	24	174	87	86	58	29
	Blue	Green	Red	Yellow	Magenta	cyan
R	26	72	197	241	207	35
G	32	148	27	212	62	126
В	145	65	37	36	151	172
	White	Neutral 8	Neutral 6.5	Neutral 5	Neutral 3.5	black
R	240	206	155	110	63	22
G	240	206	155	110	63	22
В	240	206	155	110	63	22

Dimension of viewing angle range.

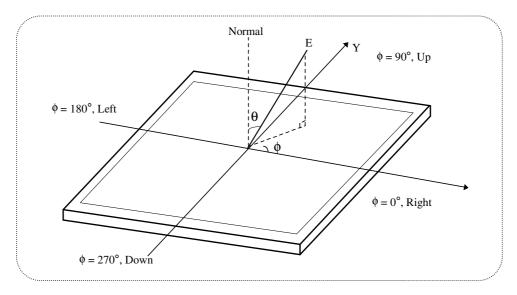


FIG. 6 Viewing angle

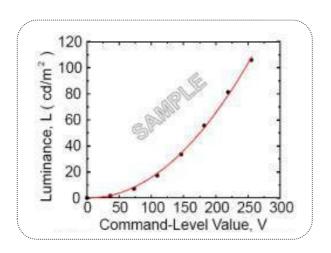


FIG. 7 Sample Luminance vs. gray scale (using a 256 bit gray scale)



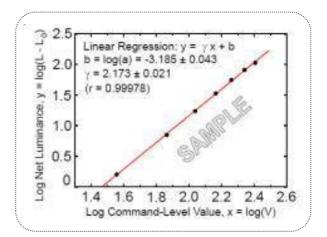


FIG. 8 Sample Log-log plot of luminance vs. gray scale

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

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. 8)

**Table 11. Gray Scale Specification** 

Gray Level	Relative Luminance [%] (Typ.)
0	0.10
127	1.08
255	4.71
202	11.52
511	21.72
639	35.51
767	53.07
895	74.52
1023	100

### 5. Mechanical Characteristics

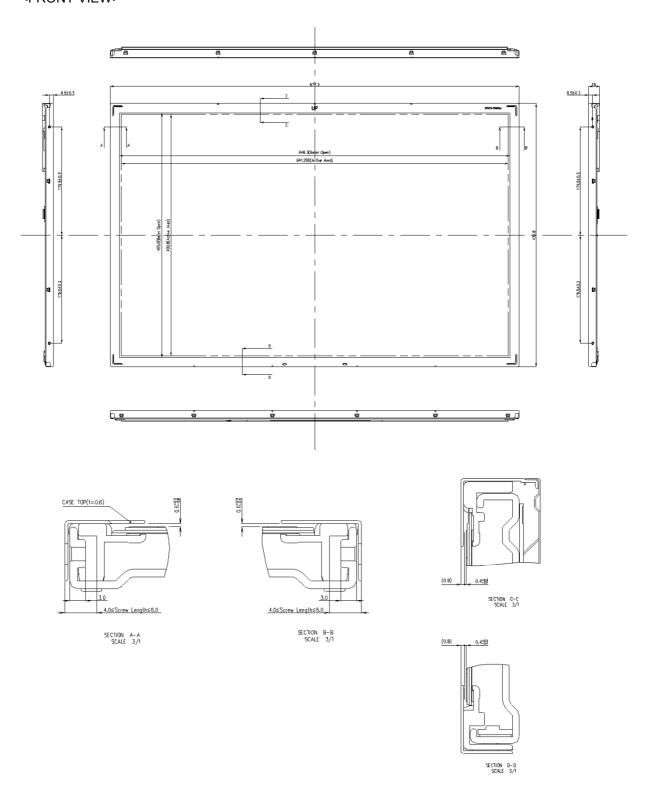
The contents provide general mechanical characteristics. In addition the figures in the next page are detailed mechanical drawing of the LCD.

**Table 12. Mechanical characteristics** 

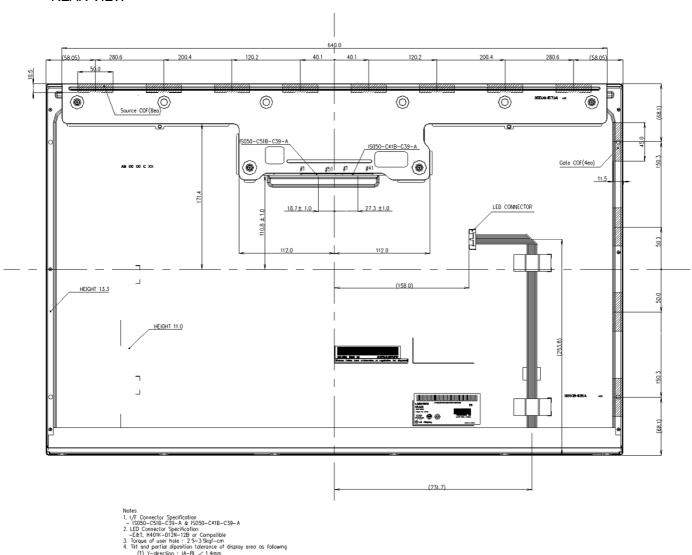
	Horizontal	677.30 mm			
Outline Dimension	Vertical	436.80 mm			
	Depth	18.00 mm			
Bezel Area	Horizontal	646.30 mm			
Dezei Alea	Vertical	405.80 mm			
Active Diapley Area	Horizontal	641.28 mm			
Active Display Area	Vertical	400.8 mm			
Weight	4,150g (Typ.), 4,360g (Max.)				
Surface Treatment	Hard coating(3H) Anti-glare(13%) treatment of the front polarizer				

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

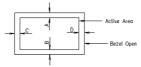
#### <FRONT VIEW>



#### <REAR VIEW>



Y-direction: IA-BI ≤ 1 4mm
 X-direction: IA-BI ≤ 1 4mm



5. Unspecified talerances to be  $\pm$  0.5mm 6. The COF area is weak & sensive, so please don't press the COF area

# 6. Reliability

#### Environment test condition

No	Test Item	Condition			
1	High temperature storage test	Ta= 60 ℃ 240h			
2	Low temperature storage test	Ta= -20℃ 240h			
3	High temperature operation test	Ta= 50℃ 50%RH 240h			
4	Low temperature operation test	Ta= 0℃ 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	Altitude operating storage / shipment	0 - 16,500 feet(5,000m) 0 - 40,000 feet(12,192m)			

#### 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 Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC). Information Technology Equipment Safety Part 1 : General Requirements.
- d) IEC 60950-1, The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC).
  Information Technology Equipment Safety Part 1 : General Requirements.
  (Including report of IEC60825-1:2001 clause 8 and clause 9)

#### **Notes**

1. Laser (LED Backlight) Information

Class 1M LED Product IEC60825-1: 2001 Embedded LED Power (Class1M)

- 2. Caution
  - : LED inside.

Class 1M laser (LEDs) radiation when open. Do not open while operating.

#### 7-2. EMC

- a) ANSI C63.4–2003 "American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electronic Equipment in the Range of 9kHz to 40GHz."
  - American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 2003.
- b) C.I.S.P.R. Pub. 22. Limits and methods of measurement of radio interference characteristics of information technology equipment." International Special Committee on Radio Interference (C.I.S.P.R.), 2005.
- c) EN 55022 "Limits and methods of measurement of radio interference characteristics of information technology equipment." European Committee for Electro technical Standardization (CENELEC), 2006.

#### 7-3. Environment

a) RoHS, Directive 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the council of 27 January 2003

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# 8. Packing

# 8-1. Designation of Lot Mark

a) Lot Mark

Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	I	J	К	L	М	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--

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

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

#### Note

#### 1. YEAR

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Mark	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	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	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.

### 8-2. Packing Form

a) Package quantity in one box: 8 pcs

b) Box size: 830.0mm X 348.0mm X 500.0mm

#### 9. Precautions

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

### 9-1. Mounting Precautions

- (1) You must mount a module using holes (refer 23~24 page)
- (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 a 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 describe 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 determined 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=± 200mV(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 Higher 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 not be operated its full characteristics perfectly.
- (8) A screw which is fastened up the steels should be a machine screw (if not, it causes metal foreign material and deal LCM a fatal blow)
- (9) Please do not set LCD on its edge.
- (10) When LCMs are used for public display defects such as Yogure, image sticking can not be guarantee.
- (11) Please conduct image sticking test after 2-hour aging with Rolling PTN and normal temperature (25~40 ℃)

### 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 ℃ and 35 ℃ 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 or its vestige is recognized, please wipe them off with absorbent cotton waste or other soft material like chamois soaked with normal-hexane.