

# **TFT LCD Tentative Specification**

# MODEL NO.: V370B1-L01

Customer:
Approved by:
Note:

	TV Head Division
Approved By	LY Chen

Reviewed By	QA Dept.	Product Development Div.
	Kc_Ko	WT Lin

Drepared Dy	LCD TV Marketing and Product Management Div.
Prepared By	Karen Liao



# CONTENTS -

REVISION HISTORY		3
1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION 1.1 OVERVIEW 1.2 FEATURES 1.3 APPLICATION 1.4 GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS 1.5 MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS		4
2. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS 2.1 ABSOLUTE RATINGS OF ENVIRONMENT 2.2PACKAGE STORAGE 2.3ELECTRICAL ABSOLUTE RATINGS 2.3.1 TFT LCD MODULE 2.3.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT		5
3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS 3.1 TFT LCD MODULE 3.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT 3.2.1 CCFL(Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamp) CHARACT 3.2.2 INVERTER CHARACTERISTICS 3.2.3 INVERTER INTERTFACE CHARACTERISTICS	ERISTICS	7
4. BLOCK DIAGRAM 4.1 TFT LCD MODULE		13
<ul> <li>5. INTERFACE PIN CONNECTION</li> <li>5.1 TFT LCD MODULE</li> <li>5.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT</li> <li>5.3 INVERTER UNIT</li> <li>5.4 BLOCK DIAGRAM OF INTERFACE</li> <li>5.5 LVDS INTERFACE</li> <li>5.6 COLOR DATA INPUT ASSIGNMENT</li> </ul>		14
6. INTERFACE TIMING 6.1 INPUT SIGNAL TIMING SPECIFICATIONS 6.2 POWER ON/OFF SEQUENCE		20
7. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS 7.1 TEST CONDITIONS 7.2 OPTICAL SPECIFICATIONS		23
8. DEFINITION OF LABELS 8.1 CMO MODULE LABEL		27
9. PACKAGING 9.1 PACKING SPECIFICATIONS 9.2 PACKING METHOD		28
10. PRECAUTIONS 10.1 ASSEMBLY AND HANDLING PRECAUTIONS 10.2 SAFETY PRECAUTIONS		30
11. MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS		31



# **REVISION HISTORY**

Version	Date	Page (New)	Section	Description
Ver 1.0	Jan. 08, 09'	All	All	Tentative Specification was first issued.



# **1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

# 1.1 OVERVIEW

V370B1-L01 s a 37" TFT Liquid Crystal Display module with 10S-type CCFL Backlight unit and 1ch-LVDS interface. This module supports 1366 x 768 WXGA format and can display 16.2M colors. The inverter module for backlight isn't built-in.

# **1.2 FEATURES**

- -High brightness (450 nits)
- Ultra-high contrast ratio (3000:1)
- Fast response time(gray to gray average 6.5ms)
- High color saturation NTSC 72%
- Ultra wide viewing angle : 176(H)/176(V) (CR $\ge$ 20)
- DE (Data Enable) only mode
- LVDS (Low Voltage Differential Signaling) interface
- Color reproduction (nature color)

#### **1.3 APPLICATION**

- TFT LCD TVs
- Multi-Media Display

#### **1.4 GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Item	Unit	Note	
Active Area	Active Area 819.6 (H) x 460.8 (V) (37.02" diagonal)		(1)
Bezel Opening Area	828.6 (H) x 469.8 (V)	mm	(1)
Driver Element	a-si TFT active matrix	-	
Pixel Number	1366 x R.G.B. x 768	pixel	
Pixel Pitch (Sub Pixel)	0.2(H) x 0.6 (V)	mm	
Pixel Arrangement	RGB vertical stripe	-	
Display Colors	16.2M	color	
Display Operation Mode	Transmissive mode / Normally black	-	
Surface Treatment	Anti-Glare coating (Haze 17%), Hard coating (2H)	-	

#### **1.5 MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Item		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note
	Horizontal(H)	876	877	878	mm	(1)
	Vertical(V)	516	516.8	517.6	mm	(1)
Module Size	Depth(D)	35.4	36.4	37.4	mm	To Rear
	Depth(D)	45.9	46.9	47.9	mm	To P-Cover
Weight		-	7865	-	g	

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



# 2. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

#### 2.1 ABSOLUTE RATINGS OF ENVIRONMENT

Item	Symbol	Va	Unit	Note	
Item	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Offit	NOLE
Storage Temperature	T <sub>ST</sub>	-20	+60	°C	(1)
Operating Ambient Temperature	T <sub>OP</sub>	0	+50	°C	(1), (2)
Shock (Non-Operating)	S <sub>NOP</sub>	-	50	G	(3), (5)
Vibration (Non-Operating)	V <sub>NOP</sub>	-	1.0	G	(4), (5)

Note (1) Temperature and relative humidity range is shown in the figure below.

(a) 90 %RH Max. (Ta  $\leq$  40  $^{\circ}$ C).

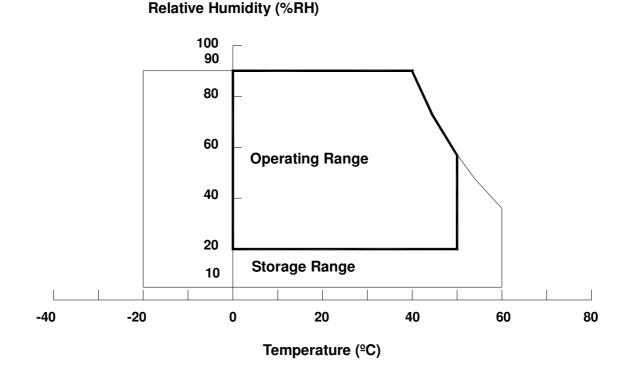
(b) Wet-bulb temperature should be 39  $^{\circ}$ C Max. (Ta > 40  $^{\circ}$ C).

- (c) No condensation.
- Note (2) The maximum operating temperature is based on the test condition that the surface temperature of display area is less than or equal to 65 °C with LCD module alone in a temperature controlled chamber. Thermal management should be considered in final product design to prevent the surface temperature of display area from being over 65 °C. The range of operating temperature may degrade in case of improper thermal management in final product design.

Note (3) 11 ms, half sine wave, 1 time for  $\pm X$ ,  $\pm Y$ ,  $\pm Z$ .

Note (4) 10 ~ 200 Hz, 10 min, 1 time each X, Y, Z.

Note (5) At testing Vibration and Shock, the fixture in holding the module has to be hard and rigid enough so that the module would not be twisted or bent by the fixture.



# Version 1.0



#### 2.2 Package storage

When storing modules as spares for a long time, the following precaution is necessary.

(a) Do not leave the module in high temperature, and high humidity for a long time. It is highly recommended to store the module with temperature from 0 to  $35^{\circ}$ C at normal humidity without condensation.

(b)The module shall be stored in dark place. Do not store the TFT-LCD module in direct sunlight or fluorescent light.

### 2.3 ELECTRICAL ABSOLUTE RATINGS

#### 2.3.1 TFT LCD MODULE

Item	Symbol	Va	lue	Unit	Note
item	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Note
Power Supply Voltage	Vcc	-0.3	13.0	V	(1)
Input Signal Voltage	VIN	-0.3	3.6	V	(1)

#### 2.3.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT

Item	Symbol	Test Condition	Min.	Туре	Max.	Unit	Note
Lamp Voltage	Vw	Ta = 25  ℃		_	3000	$V_{RMS}$	
Power Supply Voltage	V <sub>BL</sub>	—	0		30	V	(1)
Control Signal Level	_	—	-0.3		7	V	(1), (3)

Note (1) Permanent damage to the device may occur if maximum values are exceeded. Functional operation should be restricted to the conditions described under normal operating conditions.

Note (2) No moisture condensation or freezing.

Note (3) The control signals include On/Off Control, Internal PWM Control, External PWM Control.



# **3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

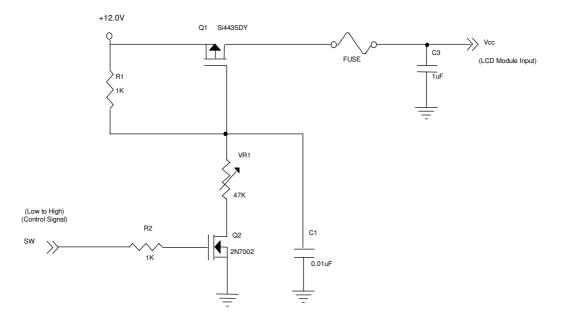
#### 3.1 TFT LCD MODULE

#### °C

#### Value Parameter Symbol Unit Note Min. Max. Тур. Power Supply Voltage V<sub>CC</sub> V 11.4 12.0 12.6 (1) Power Supply Ripple Voltage $V_{RP}$ 100 m٧ --(2) Rush Current **I**RUSH --3.78 А White 0.52 0.65 A -Power Supply Current Black 0.38 A (3) I<sub>CC</sub> -Vertical Stripe 0.53 A --**Differential Input High** $V_{LVTH}$ +100mV Threshold Voltage LVDS Differential Input Low -100 Interface $V_{LVTL}$ mV Threshold Voltage 1.375 ٧ Common Input Voltage 1.125 1.25 $V_{LVC}$ Terminating Resistor $R_{T}$ 100 ohm \_ -CMOS Input High Threshold Voltage VIH 2.7 3.3 V interface Input Low Threshold Voltage V VIL 0 -0.7

Note (1) The module should be always operated within above ranges.

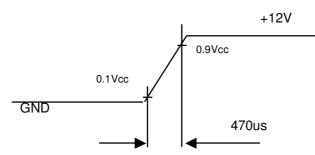
Note (2) Measurement Conditions:



Ta = 25 ± 2



# Vcc rising time is 470us



Note (3) The specified power supply current is under the conditions at Vcc =12V, Ta =  $25 \pm 2 \ ^{\circ}C$ , f<sub>v</sub> = 60 Hz, whereas a power dissipation check pattern below is displayed.

a. White Pattern

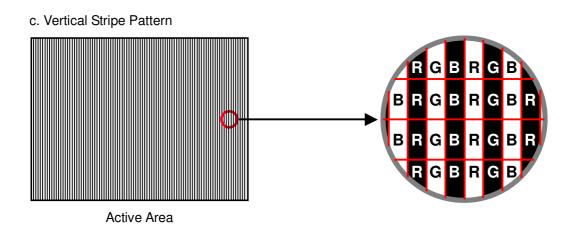


Active Area

b. Black Pattern



Active Area



Version 1.0



#### **3.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT**

#### 3.2.1 CCFL (Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamp) CHARACTERISTICS (Ta = 25 ± 2 °C)

Parameter	Symbol		Value	Unit	Note	
Farameter	Symbol	Min. Typ. Max.		Max.		
Lamp Voltage	Vw	-	990	-	V <sub>RMS</sub>	Ih =8.6mA
Lamp Current	١L	8.1	8.6	9.1	mA <sub>RMS</sub>	١L
Loren Charting Valtage	V	-	-	1730	V <sub>RMS</sub>	(2), Ta = 0 <sup>⁰</sup> C
Lamp Starting Voltage	Vs	-	-	1340	V <sub>RMS</sub>	(2), Ta = 25 <sup>⁰</sup> C
Operating Frequency	Fo	30	-	80	KHz	Fo
Lamp Life Time	L <sub>BL</sub>	50,000		-	Hrs	(4) , at 9.1mA

# 3.2.2 INVERTER CHARACTERISTICS (Ta = $25 \pm 2 \ ^{\circ}C$ )

Parameter	Symbol		Value		Unit	Note	
Falameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	note	
Power Consumption	$P_{BL}$	_	TBD		W	(5) (6) I <sub>L</sub> = 8.6mA	
Power Supply Voltage	$V_{BL}$	22.8	24	25.2	$V_{\text{DC}}$		
Power Supply Current	I <sub>BL</sub>	_	TBD		A	Non Dimming	
Input Ripple Noise		_	_	912	mV <sub>P-P</sub>	V <sub>BL</sub> =22.8V	
Oscillating Frequency	Fw	37.0	40.0	43.0	kHz	(3)	
Dimming Frequency	F <sub>Β</sub>	150	160	170	Hz		
Minimum Duty Ratio	D <sub>MIN</sub>		20	_	%		

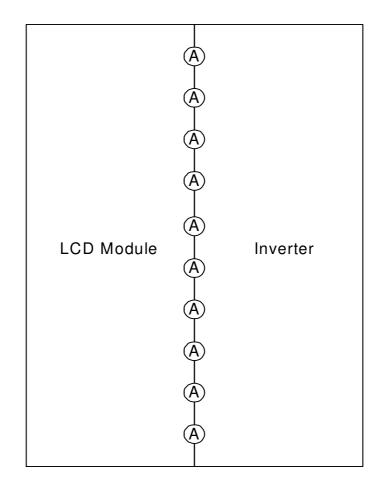
Note (1) Lamp current is measured by utilizing high frequency current meters as shown below:

Note (2) The lamp starting voltage V<sub>S</sub> should be applied to the lamp for more than 1 second after startup. Otherwise the lamp may not be turned on.

- Note (3) The lamp frequency may produce interference with horizontal synchronous frequency of the display input signals, and it may result in line flow on the display. In order to avoid interference, the lamp frequency should be detached from the horizontal synchronous frequency and its harmonics as far as possible.
- Note (4) The life time of a lamp is defined as when the brightness is larger than 50% of its original value and the effective discharge length is longer than 80% of its original length (Effective discharge length is defined as an area that has equal to or more than 70% brightness compared to the brightness at the center point of lamp.) as the time in which it continues to operate under the condition at Ta = 25  $\pm 2^{\circ}$ C and I<sub>L</sub> = 8.1~9.1 mArms.
- Note (5) The power supply capacity should be higher than the total inverter power consumption P<sub>BL</sub>. Since the pulse width modulation (PWM) mode was applied for backlight dimming, the driving current changed as PWM duty on and off. The transient response of power supply should be considered for the changing loading when inverter dimming.
- Note (6) The measurement of Max. value is based on 37" backlight unit under 24V input voltage and 8.9mA lamp in average after lighting for 30 minutes.



Tentative





#### 3.2.3 INVERTER INTERTFACE CHARACTERISTICS

Damasalan		O make al	Test		Value		11.2	N I - I -
Parameter		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note
On/Off Control Voltage	ON	V <sub>BLON</sub>		2.0	_	5.0	V	
On/On Control Voltage	OFF	♥ BLON		0		0.8	V	
Internal PWM Control	MAX	V <sub>IPWM</sub>		3.15	3.3	3.45	V	Maximum duty ratio
Voltage	MIN	▼ IPWM		—	0	_	V	Minimum duty ratio
External PWM Control	HI	V <sub>EPWM</sub>		2.0	—	5.0	V	Duty on
Voltage	LO	▼ EPW M		0	—	0.8	V	Duty off
Status Signal	HI	Status		3.0	3.3	3.6	V	Normal
LO		Sialus		0	—	0.8	V	Abnormal
VBL Rising Time		Tr1	_	30	_	_	ms	10%-90%V <sub>BI</sub>
VBL Falling Time		Tf1		30	_		ms	10 /o-90 /o v <sub>BL</sub>
Control Signal Rising Tin	ne	Tr	_	_	_	100	ms	
Control Signal Falling Tir	ne	Tf		_	_	100	ms	
PWM Signal Rising Time	;	T <sub>PWMR</sub>		_	_	50	us	
PWM Signal Falling Time	e	T <sub>PWMF</sub>	_		_	50	us	
Input impedance		R <sub>IN</sub>		1	_		MΩ	
PWM Delay Time		T <sub>PWM</sub>	_	100		_	ms	
BLON Dolay Time		Ton	_	300	_		ms	
BLON Delay Time		T <sub>on1</sub>	_	300	—		ms	
BLON Off Time		Toff	_	300	—	_	ms	

Note (1) The Dimming signal should be valid before backlight turns on by BLON signal. It is inhibited to change the internal/external PWM signal during backlight turn on period.

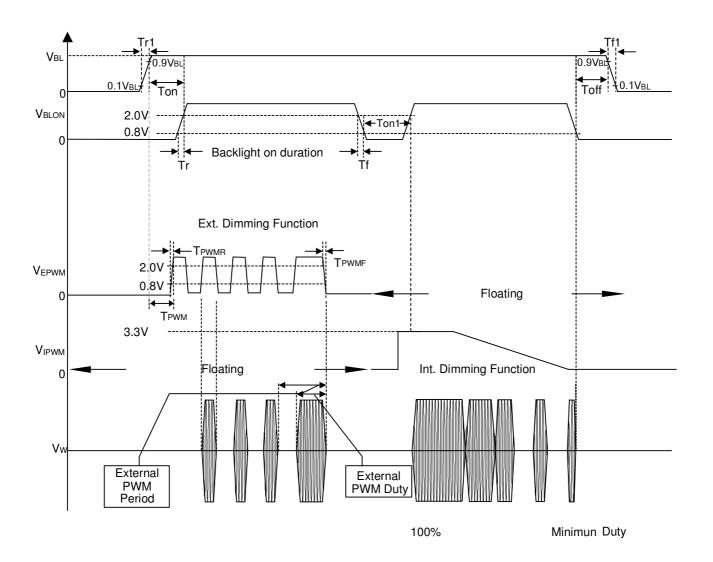
Note (2) The power sequence and control signal timing are shown in the following figure. For a certain reason, the inverter has a possibility to be damaged with wrong power sequence and control signal timing.

Note (3) While system is turned ON or OFF, the power sequences must follow as below descriptions:

Turn ON sequence: VBL  $\rightarrow$  PWM signal  $\rightarrow$  BLON

Turn OFF sequence: BLOFF  $\rightarrow$  PWM signal  $\rightarrow$  VBL

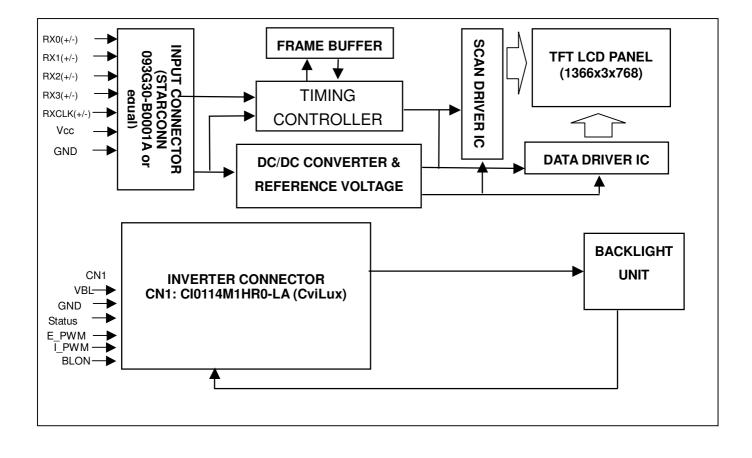






# 4. BLOCK DIAGRAM

# 4.1 TFT LCD MODULE





# **5. INTERFACE PIN CONNECTION**

#### 5.1 TFT LCD MODULE

#### **CNF1** Connector Pin Assignment

Pin No.	Symbol	Description	Note
1	VCC	Power supply: +12V	
2	VCC	Power supply: +12V	
3	VCC	Power supply: +12V	
4	VCC	Power supply: +12V	
5	GND	Ground	
6	GND	Ground	
7	GND	Ground	
8	GND	Ground	
9	SELLVDS	Select LVDS data format	(2)
10	ODSEL	Overdrive Lookup Table Selection	(3)
11	GND	Ground	
12	RX0-	Negative transmission data of pixel 0	
13	RX0+	Positive transmission data of pixel 0	
14	GND	Ground	
15	RX1-	Negative transmission data of pixel 1	
16	RX1+	Positive transmission data of pixel 1	
17	GND	Ground	
18	RX2-	Negative transmission data of pixel 2	
19	RX2+	Positive transmission data of pixel 2	
20	GND	Ground	
21	RXCLK-	Negative of clock	
22	RXCLK+	Positive of clock	
23	GND	Ground	
24	RX3-	Negative transmission data of pixel 3	
25	RX3+	Positive transmission data of pixel 3	
26	GND	Ground	
27	NC	No connection	(4)
28	NC	No connection	(4)
29	GND	Ground	
30	GND	Ground	

Note (1) Connector type: STARCONN 093G30-B0001A or Faxconn GS23302-1311S-7F or compatible

Note (2) Ground or OPEN: VESA, High: JEIDA LVDS format

Please refer to 5.5 LVDS INTERFACE

Note (3) Overdrive lookup table selection. The Overdrive lookup table should be selected in accordance to the

frame rate to optimize image quality.

ODSEL	Note
L or Open	Lookup table was optimized for 60 Hz frame rate.
Н	Lookup table was optimized for 50 Hz frame rate.

Note (4) Reserved for internal use. Left it open.

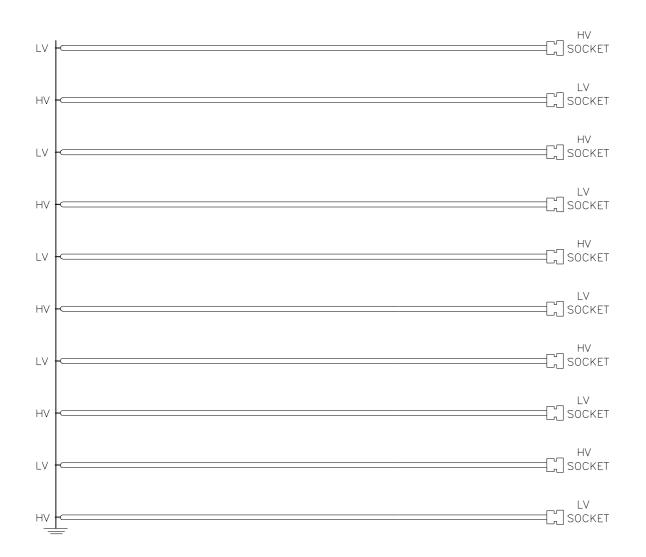


#### **5.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT**

The pin configuration for the housing and leader wire is shown in the table below.

Pin No.	Symbol	Description	Remark
NA	NA	NA	NA

Note (1) The backlight interface housing for high voltage side is a model CPLEA4C1000, manufactured by CVILUX or equivalent.





#### **5.3 INVERTER UNIT**

CN1 (Header): CI0114M1HR0-LA (CviLux)

Pin No.	Symbol	Description					
1							
2							
3	VBL	+24V Power input					
4							
5							
6							
7							
8	GND	Ground					
9							
10							
11	Status	Normal (3.3V)					
11		Abnormal (0V)					
12	E_PWM	External PWM Control					
13	I_PWM	Internal PWM Control					
14	BLON	BL ON/OFF					

Notice:

PIN 13:Intermal PWM Control (Use Pin 13): Pin 12 must open.

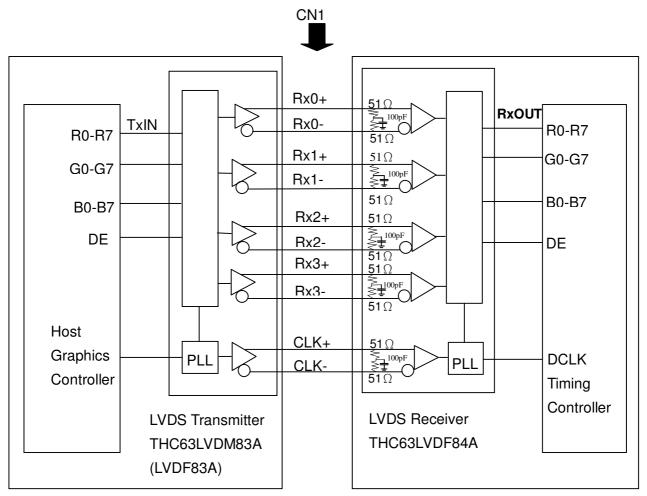
PIN 12:External PWM Control (Use Pin 12): Pin 13 must open.

Pin 13(I\_PWM) and Pin 12(E\_PWM) can't open in same period.



Tentative

### 5.4 BLOCK DIAGRAM OF INTERFACE



R0~R7 : Pixel R Data

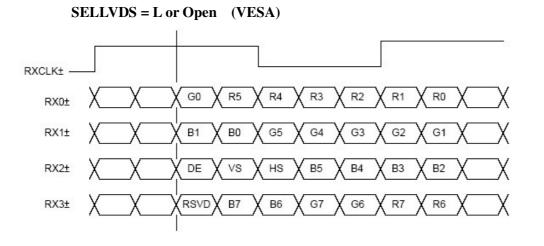
- G0~G7 : Pixel G Data
- B0~B7 : Pixel B Data
- DE : Data enable signal

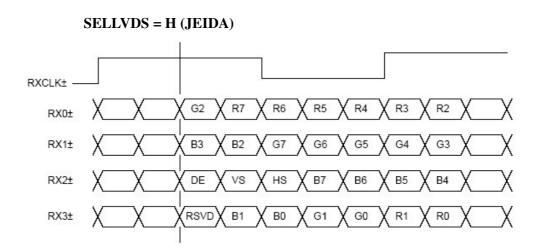
Note (1) The system must have the transmitter to drive the module.

Note (2) LVDS cable impedance shall be 50 ohms per signal line or about 100 ohms per twist-pair line when it is used differentially.



#### **5.5 LVDS INTERFACE**





- R0~R7: Pixel R Data (7; MSB, 0; LSB)
- G0~G7: Pixel G Data (7; MSB, 0; LSB)
- B0~B7: Pixel B Data (7; MSB, 0; LSB)
- DE: Data enable signal
- Notes(1) RSVD(reserved)pins on the transmitter shall be "H" or( "L" or OPEN)



#### **5.6 COLOR DATA INPUT ASSIGNMENT**

The brightness of each primary color (red, green and blue) is based on the 8-bit gray scale data input for the color. The higher the binary input, the brighter the color. The table below provides the assignment of color versus data input.

	•																								
												Da	ata	Sigr	nal										
	Color		1		Re	ed							G	reer	1					1	Blı	Je			
		R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	В0
	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
	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
	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
Basic	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
Colors	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
	Magenta	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
	Red(0) / Dark	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(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gray	Red(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scale	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Of	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Red	Red(253)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
neu	Red(254)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(255)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(0) / Dark	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(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gray	Green(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scale	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Of	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Green	Green(253)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groon	Green(254)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue(0) / Dark	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(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gray	Blue(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Scale	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Of	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Blue	Blue(253)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
	Blue(254)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	Blue(255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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



# 6. INTERFACE TIMING

### 6.1 INPUT SIGNAL TIMING SPECIFICATIONS

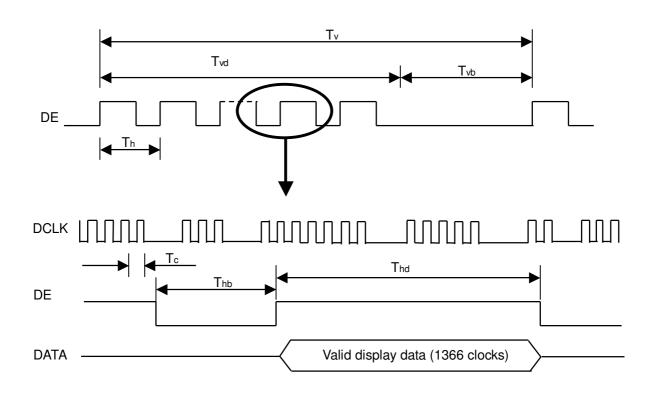
The input signal timing specifications are shown as the following table and timing diagram.

Signal	Item	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note
	Frequency	1/Tc	60	76	82	MHz	
LVDS Receiver Clock	Input cycle to cycle jitter	Trcl	-	-	200	ps	
LVDS Receiver Data	Setup Time	Tlvsu	600	-	-	ps	
LVDS Receiver Dala	Hold Time	Tlvhd	600	-	-	ps	
	Frame Rate	Fr5	47	50	53	Hz	(2)
	i fame nate	Fr6	57	60	63	Hz	(=)
Vertical Active Display Term	Total	Τv	778	806	888	Th	Tv=Tvd+Tvb
	Display	Tvd	768	768	768	Th	-
	Blank	Tvb	10	38	120	Th	-
	Total	Th	1442	1560	1936	Tc	Th=Thd+Thb
Horizontal Active Display Term	Display	Thd	1366	1366	1366	Tc	-
	Blank	Thb	76	194	570	Тс	-

Note (1) Since this module is operated in DE only mode, Hsync and Vsync input signals should be set to low logic level. Otherwise, this module would operate abnormally.

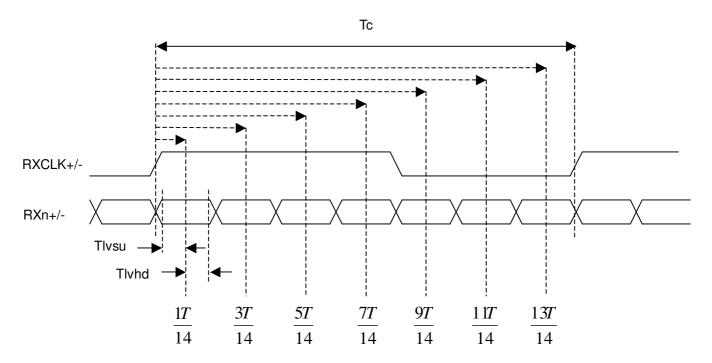
(2) Please refer to 5.1 for detail information.

#### **INPUT SIGNAL TIMING DIAGRAM**





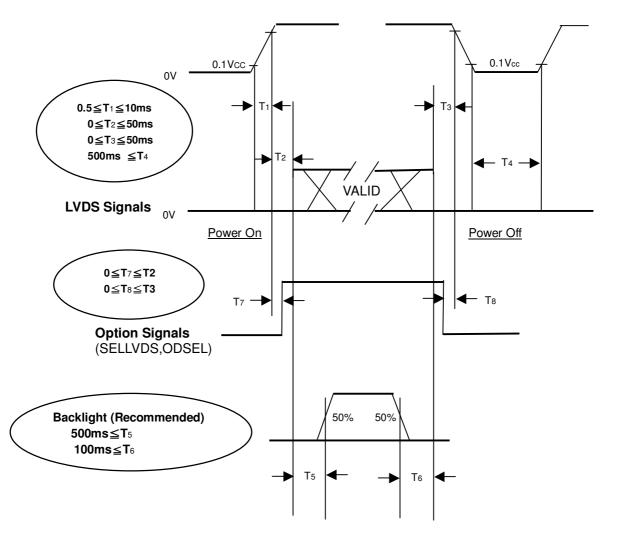
### LVDS RECEIVER INTERFACE TIMING DIAGRAM





# 6.2 POWER ON/OFF SEQUENCE

To prevent a latch-up or DC operation of LCD module, the power on/off sequence should be as the diagram below.



#### **Power ON/OFF Sequence**

- Note (1) The supply voltage of the external system for the module input should follow the definition of Vcc.
- Note (2) Apply the lamp voltage within the LCD operation range. When the backlight turns on before the LCD operation or the LCD turns off before the backlight turns off, the display may momentarily become abnormal screen.
- Note (3) In case of Vcc is in off level, please keep the level of input signals on the low or high impedance. If T2<0, that maybe cause electrical overstress failures.
- Note (4) T4 should be measured after the module has been fully discharged between power off and on period.
- Note (5) Interface signal shall not be kept at high impedance when the power is on.



# 7. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

# 7.1 TEST CONDITIONS

ltem	Symbol	Value	Unit
Ambient Temperature	Та	25±2	O°
Ambient Humidity	Ha	50±10	%RH
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	12.0	V
Input Signal	According to typical v	alue in "3. ELECTRICAL (	CHARACTERISTICS"
Lamp Current	I <sub>L</sub>	11±0.5	mA
Oscillating Frequency (Inverter)	Fw	63±3	KHz
Frame rate	Fr	60	Hz

#### 7.2 OPTICAL SPECIFICATIONS

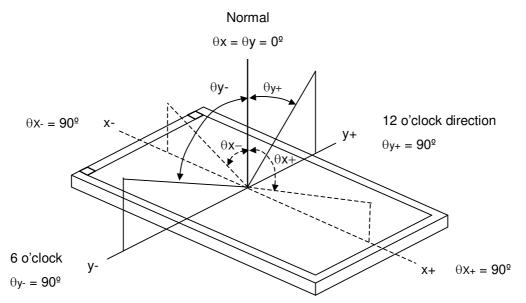
The relative measurement methods of optical characteristics are shown in 7.2. The following items should be measured under the test conditions described in 7.1 and stable environment shown in Note (6).

lte	em	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note	
Contrast Ratio				-	3000	-	-	(2)	
Response Time		Gray to gray average		-	(6.5)	(12)	ms	(3)	
Center Lumina	nce of White	L <sub>C</sub>		-	450	-	cd/m <sup>2</sup>	(4)	
White Variation	ı	δW		-	-	1.3	-	(7)	
Cross Talk		СТ	0 00 00	-	-	4.0	%	(5)	
	Pod	Rx	θ <sub>x</sub> =0°, θ <sub>Y</sub> =0°		(0.645)		-		
	Red	Ry	Viewing Angle at	Тур -0.03	(0.335)		-	(6)	
	Green	Gx	Normal Direction		(0.277)		-		
Color		Gy	Normal Direction		(0.595)	Тур	-		
Color	Dhua	Bx			(0.144)	+0.03	-		
Chromaticity	Blue	Ву			(0.067)		-		
	White	Wx			0.285		-		
	VVIIILE	Wy			0.293		-		
	Color Gamut	CG			72		%	NTSC	
	Horizontal	$\theta_{x}$ +		80 88		-			
Viewing	HUHZUHIAI	θ <sub>x</sub> -	CR≥20	80	88	-	Deg.	(1)	
Angle	Vertical	θγ+	U⊓220	80	88	-	Deg.	(1)	
	vertical	θγ-		80	88	-			



Note (1) Definition of Viewing Angle  $(\theta x, \theta y)$ :

Viewing angles are measured by EZ-Contrast 160R (Eldim)



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

The contrast ratio can be calculated by the following expression.

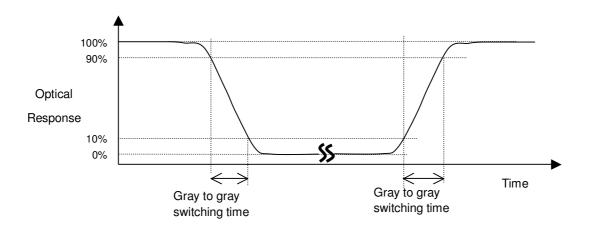
Contrast Ratio (CR) = L255 / L0

L255: Luminance of gray level 255

L 0: Luminance of gray level 0

CR = CR (5), where CR (X) is corresponding to the Contrast Ratio of the point X at the figure in Note (7).

Note (3) Definition of Gray to Gray Switching Time :



The driving signal means the signal of gray level 0, 124, 168, 204, 232, 255. Gray to gray average time means the average switching time of gray level 0, 124, 168, 204, 232, 255 to each other .



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

Measure the luminance of gray level 255 at center point and 5 points

 $L_{C} = L (5)$ 

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

where L(x) is corresponding to the luminance of the point X at the figure in Note (7).

Note (5) Definition of Cross Talk (CT):

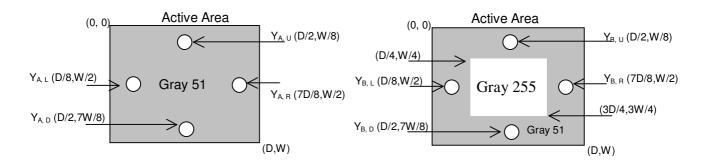
 $CT = \mid Y_B - Y_A \mid / \; Y_A \times 100 \; (\%) \label{eq:ct_alpha}$  Where:

. . .

(a)

 $Y_A$  = Luminance of measured location without gray level 255 pattern (cd/m<sup>2</sup>)

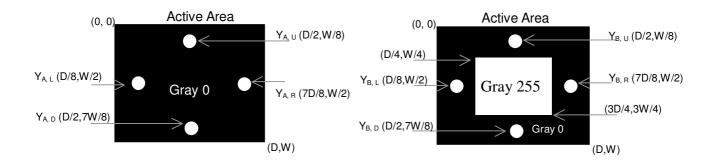
 $Y_B$  = Luminance of measured location with gray level 255 pattern (cd/m<sup>2</sup>)



(b)

 $Y_A$  = Luminance of measured location without gray level 255 pattern (cd/m<sup>2</sup>)

 $Y_B$  = Luminance of measured location with gray level 255 pattern (cd/m<sup>2</sup>)

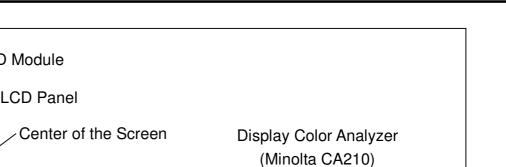


Note (6) Measurement Setup:

The LCD module should be stabilized at given temperature for 1 hour to avoid abrupt temperature change during measuring. In order to stabilize the luminance, the measurement should be executed after lighting Backlight for 1 hour in a windless room.



LCD Module

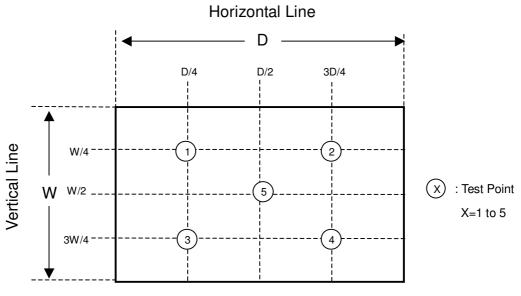


**Light Shield Room** (Ambient Luminance < 2 lux)

Note (7) Definition of White Variation ( $\delta W$ ):

Measure the luminance of gray level 255 at 5 points

δW = Maximum [L (1), L (2), L (3), L (4), L (5)] / Minimum [L (1), L (2), L (3), L (4), L (5)]



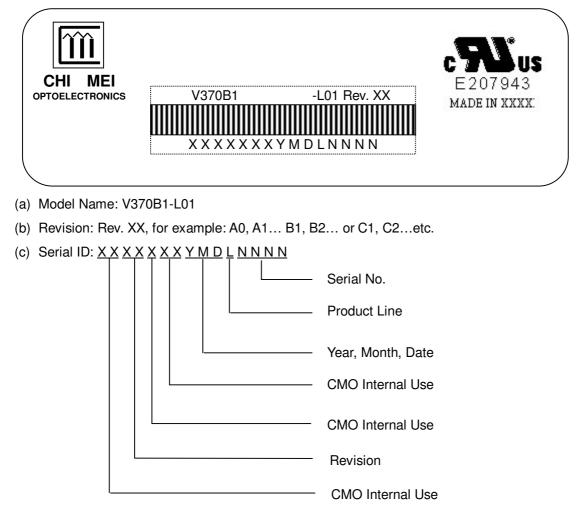
Active Area



# 8. DEFINITION OF LABELS

# 8.1 CMO MODULE LABEL

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



(d) Production Location:XXXX, for example:TAIWAN or CHINA .

Serial ID includes the information as below:

(a) Manufactured Date: Year: 0~9, for 2000~2009

Month: 1~9, A~C, for Jan. ~ Dec.

Day: 1~9, A~Y, for 1<sup>st</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup>, exclude I,O, and U.

- (b) Revision Code: Cover all the change
- (c) Serial No.: Manufacturing sequence of product
- (d) Product Line: 1 -> Line1, 2 -> Line 2, ...etc.



# 9. PACKAGING

# 9.1 PACKING SPECIFICATIONS

- (1) 5 LCD TV modules / 1 Box
- (2) Box dimensions : 954(L)x378(W)x602(H)mm
- (3) Weight : approximately 43.65 Kg ( 5 modules per box)

# 9.2 PACKING METHOD

Figures 9-1 and 9-2 are the packing method

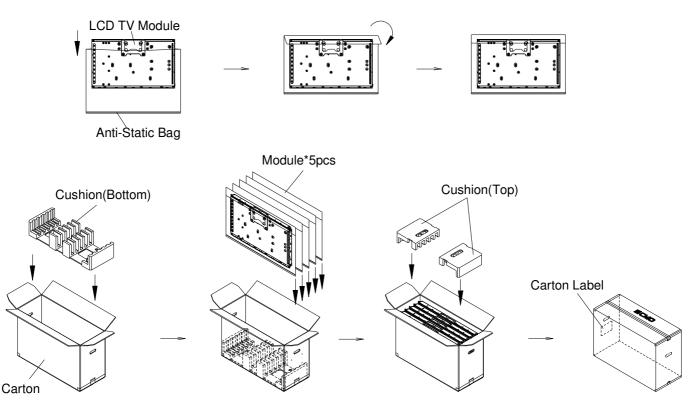
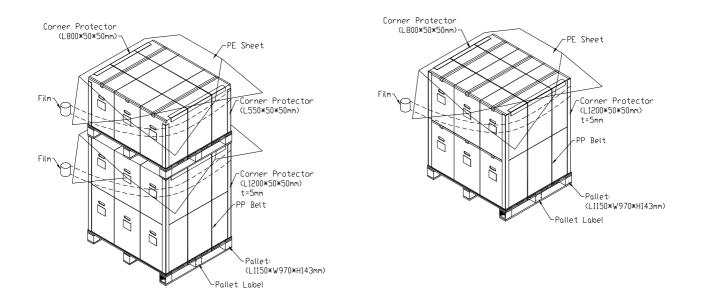


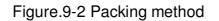
Figure.9-1 packing method



Sea / Land Transportation (40ft Container)

Air Transportation







# **10. PRECAUTIONS**

#### **10.1 ASSEMBLY AND HANDLING PRECAUTIONS**

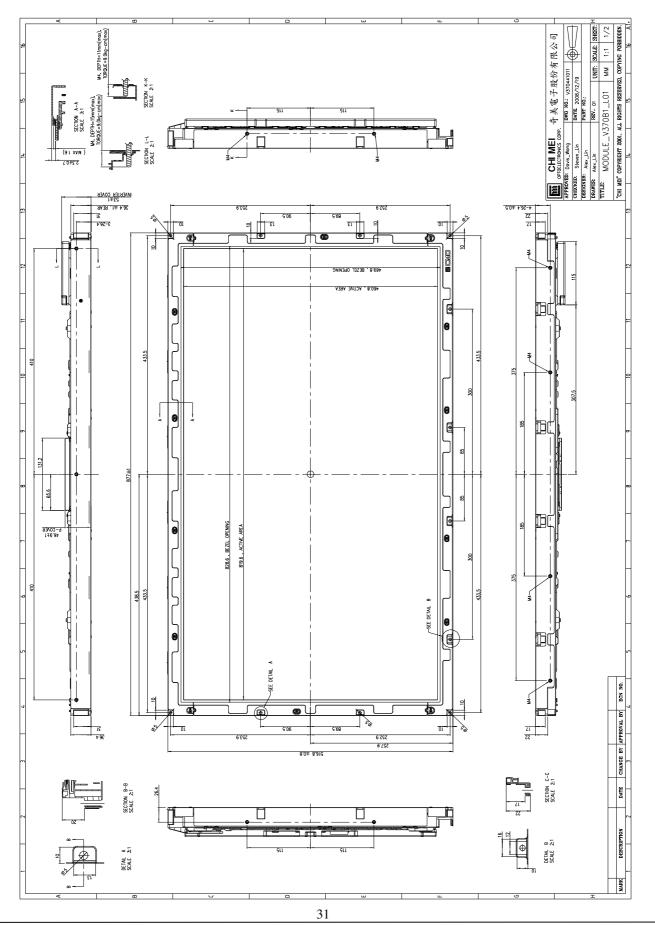
- (1) Do not apply rough force such as bending or twisting to the module during assembly.
- (2) It is recommended to assemble or to install a module into the user's system in clean working areas. The dust and oil may cause electrical short or worsen the polarizer.
- (3) Do not apply pressure or impulse to the module to prevent the damage of LCD panel and backlight.
- (4) Always follow the correct power-on sequence when the LCD module is turned on. This can prevent the damage and latch-up of the CMOS LSI chips.
- (5) Do not plug in or pull out the I/F connector while the module is in operation.
- (6) Do not disassemble the module.
- (7) Use a soft dry cloth without chemicals for cleaning, because the surface of polarizer is very soft and easily scratched.
- (8) Moisture can easily penetrate into LCD module and may cause the damage during operation.
- (9) High temperature or humidity may deteriorate the performance of LCD module. Please store LCD modules in the specified storage conditions.
- (10) When ambient temperature is lower than 10°C, the display quality might be reduced. For example, the response time will become slow, and the starting voltage of CCFL will be higher than that of room temperature.

#### **10.2 SAFETY PRECAUTIONS**

- (1) The startup voltage of a backlight is over 1000 Volts. It may cause an electrical shock while assembling with the inverter. Do not disassemble the module or insert anything into the backlight unit.
- (2) If the liquid crystal material leaks from the panel, it should be kept away from the eyes or mouth. In case of contact with hands, skin or clothes, it has to be washed away thoroughly with soap.
- (3) After the module's end of life, it is not harmful in case of normal operation and storage.



# **11. MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS**





Tentative

