

SPECIFICATION FOR APPROVAL

- () Preliminary Specification
- () Final Specification

Title 42.0" WXGA TFT LCD	
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BUYER	General
MODEL	

SUPPLIER	LG.Philips LCD Co., Ltd.
*MODEL	LC420WXN
SUFFIX	SAB1 (RoHS Verified)

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

APPROVED BY	SIGNATURE DATE
,	
Please return 1 copy for your	confirmation with
your signature and co	mments.

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RECORD OF REVISIONS

Revision No.	Revision Date	Page	Description			
0.0	Sep, 10, 2007	-	CAS Version 0.0 Release			
0.1	Oct, 17, 2007	-	Color Coordinates is updated			
0.2	Nov, 05, 2007	-	Optical Characteristics is updated			
0.3	Nov, 12, 2007	25	Add Operating Precaution List for Low Temperature Condition.			

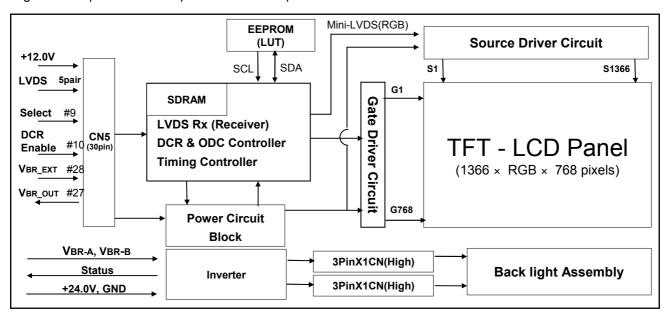
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1. General Description

The LC420WXN is a Color Active Matrix Liquid Crystal Display with an integral External Electrode Fluorescent Lamp(EEFL) 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 42.0 inch diagonally measured active display area with WXGA resolution (768 vertical by 1366 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 8-bit gray scale signal for each dot, thus presenting a palette of more than 16.7M(true) colors.

It has been designed to apply the 8-bit 1-port LVDS interface.

It is intended to support LCD TV, PCTV where high brightness, super wide viewing angle, high color gamut, high color depth and fast response time are important.



General Features

Active Screen Size	42.02 inches(1067.308mm) diagonal
Outline Dimension	983 mm(H) x 576 mm(V) x 51 mm(D) (Typ.)
Pixel Pitch	0.227mm x 0.681mm x RGB
Pixel Format	1366 horiz. by 768 vert. Pixels RGB stripe arrangement
Color Depth	8-bit, 16.7 M colors
Luminance, White	500 cd/m² (Center 1-point) (Typ.)
Viewing Angle (CR>10)	Viewing Angle Free (R/L 178 (Typ.), U/D 178 (Typ))
Power Consumption	Total 165.4 W (Typ.) (Logic=5.40 W, Inverter=160W [VBR-A = 1.65V])
Weight	10.5 Kg (Typ.)
Display Operating Mode	Transmissive mode, Normally black
Surface Treatment	Hard coating(3H), Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer (Haze 13%)

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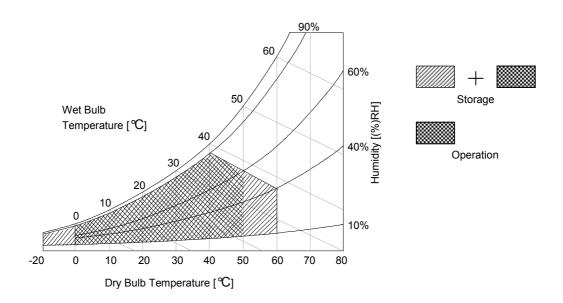
2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

Table 1. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter		Symbol	Symbol Value Max		Unit	Remark	
		Symbol			Offic		
Power Input	LCD circuit	VLCD	+8.0	+14.0	V [DC]	at 25 ± 2 ℃	
Voltage	Inverter	VBL	-0.3	27.0	V [DC]		
Inverter Control	ON/OFF	Voff / Von	-0.3	+5.5	V [DC]		
Voltage	Brightness	VBR	0.0	+5.0	V [DC]		
Operating Temperat	Operating Temperature		0	+50	℃		
Storage Temperature		Тѕт	-20	+60	℃	Note 1	
Operating Ambient Humidity		Нор	10	90	%RH	Note 1	
Storage Humidity		Нѕт	10	90	%RH		

- 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.
 - 2. Gravity mura can be guaranteed under 40 ℃ condition.



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3. Electrical Specifications

3-1. Electrical Characteristics

It requires two power inputs. One is employed to power for the LCD circuit. The other input power for the EEFL/Backlight is to power inverter.

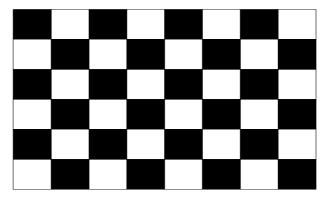
Table 2. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symbol		Value	Unit	Note	
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Oill	Note
Circuit :						
Power Input Voltage	VLCD	11.4	12.0	12.6	V [DC]	
Dower Input Current	ILCD	-	450	585	mA	1
Power Input Current		-	500	650	mA	2
Power Consumption	PLCD		5.4	7.0	Watt	1
Rush current	IRUSH	-	-	3.0	А	3

Note: 1. The specified current and power consumption are under the V_{LCD} =12.0V, 25 ± 2 °C, f_V =60Hz condition whereas mosaic pattern(8 x 6) is displayed and f_V is the frame frequency.

- 2. The current is specified at the maximum current pattern.
- 3. The duration of rush current is about 2ms and rising time of power input is 1ms (min.).

White: 255Gray Black: 0Gray



Mosaic Pattern(8 x 6)

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Table 3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Continue)

Parameter		Cumbal		Values		l lm:4	Notes		
Faranteter			Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Notes	
Inverter :	Inverter :								
Power Supply Inpu	t Voltage	Voltage		22.8	24.0	25.2	Vdc	1	
Power Supply Inpu	t Voltage Rip	ple		-	-	0.5	Vp-p	1	
	After Aging		IBL A	-	6.7	7.2	Α	VBR-A = 1.65V 1	
Power Supply	After Aging		IBL_A	-	7.2	7.7	Α	VBR-A = 3.30V 1	
Input Current	Refore Agir	na	IBL B	-	7.2	7.7	Α	VBR-A = 1.65V 2	
	Before Aging		IBL_B	-	7.7	8.2	Α	VBR-A = 3.30V 2	
Power Supply Inpu	Power Supply Input Current (In-Rush)		Irush	-	-	9.3	A	VBL = 22.8V VBR-B = 3.3V VBR-A = 1.65V	
Power Consumptio	n		PBL	-	160	172	W	VBR-A = 1.65V 1	
	Drightness	A divist	VBR-A	0.0	1.65	3.3	Vdc		
Input Voltage for Control System	Brightness	Aujust	VBR-B	0.0	-	3.3	Vdc		
Signals	On/Off	On	V on	2.5	-	5.0	Vdc		
On/Oil		Off	V off	-0.3	0.0	0.8	Vdc		
Lamp:									
Discharge Stabiliza	ition Time		Ts			3	min	3	
Life Time			50,000			Hrs	4		

Notes:

- 1. Electrical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' and stable for approximately 120 minutes at 25± 2 ℃. The specified current and power consumption are under the typical supply Input voltage 24Vand VBR (VBR-A: 1.65V & VBR-B: 3.3V), it is total power consumption.
 - The ripple voltage of the power supply input voltage is under 0.5 Vp-p. LPL recommend Input Voltage is $24.0V \pm 5\%$.
- 2. Electrical characteristics are determined within 30 minutes at $25\pm2\,^{\circ}$ C. The specified currents are under the typical supply Input voltage 24V.
- . 3. The brightness of the lamp after lighted for 5minutes is defined as 100%.
 - T_S is the time required for the brightness of the center of the lamp to be not less than 95% at typical current. The screen of LCD module may be partially dark by the time the brightness of lamp is stable after turn on.
- 4. Specified Values are for a single lamp which is aligned horizontally.
 - The life time is determined as the time which luminance of the lamp is 50% compared to that of initial value at the typical lamp current (VBR-A: 1.65V & VBR-B:3.3V), on condition of continuous operating at 25 \pm 2°C
- 5. The duration of rush current is about 20 ms.

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3-2. Interface Connections

This LCD module employs two kinds of interface connection, a 30-pin connector is used for the module electronics and 14-pin connector is used for the integral backlight system.

3-2-1. LCD Module

- LCD Connector(CN5): FI-X30SSL-HF (Manufactured by JAE) or Equivalent
- Mating Connector: FI-30C2L (Manufactured by JAE) or Equivalent

Table 4. MODULE CONNECTOR(CN5) PIN CONFIGURATION

Pin No.	Symbol	Description	Note
1	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V	
2	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V	Ì
3	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V	
4	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V	
5	GND	Ground	
6	GND	Ground	
7	GND	Ground	Ì
8	GND	Ground	
9	Select	Select LVDS Data format	1
10	DCR Enable	Dynamic CR Enable ('L ' = Disable , 'H' = Enable)	2
11	GND	Ground	
12	RA-	LVDS Receiver Signal(-)	Ì
13	RA+	LVDS Receiver Signal(+)	
14	GND	Ground	
15	RB-	LVDS Receiver Signal(-)	
16	RB+	LVDS Receiver Signal(+)	
17	GND	Ground	
18	RC-	LVDS Receiver Signal(-)	
19	RC+	LVDS Receiver Signal(+)	
20	GND	Ground	
21	RCLK-	LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(-)	
22	RCLK+	LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(+)	
23	GND	Ground	
24	RD-	LVDS Receiver Signal(-)	
25	RD+	LVDS Receiver Signal(+)	
26	GND	Ground	
27	VBR_OUT	VBR output form LCD module	
28	VBR_EXT	External VBR input from System to LCD module	
29	GND	Ground	
30	GND	Ground	3

Note:

- 1. The pin no 9 is an option pin for DISM or LG format.(LG Format = "GND" or "OPEN" / JEIDA Format = "VCC") Please refer to page 9 ,10 and 30 for further details.
- 2. The pin no 10 is an option pin for DCR Function (Enable = "VCC" / Disable = "GND")
- 3. The pin no 30 is LCD Test option.
 - "AGP" (Auto Generation LCM operates Pattern) or "NSB" (No Signal Black) is case that LVDS signals are out of frequency or abnormal condition in spite of 12 volt power supply.
 - LPL recommends "NSB". (AGP : "VCC" or "OPEN" / NSB : "GND")
- 4. All GND pins should be connected together, which should be also connected to the LCD module's metal frame.
- 5. All VLCD (power input) pins should be connected together.
- 6. Input Levels of LVDS signals are based on the EIA 664 Standard.

3-2-2. Backlight Inverter

- Inverter Connector: S14B-PH-SMC (JST) or Equivalent

- Mating Connector: PHR-14 or Equivalent

Table 5. INVERTER CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGULATION

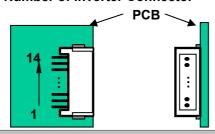
Pin No	Symbol	Description	Note
1	VBL	Power Supply +24.0V	
2	VBL	Power Supply +24.0V	
3	VBL	Power Supply +24.0V	
4	VBL	Power Supply +24.0V	
5	VBL	Power Supply +24.0V	
6	GND	Backlight Ground	
7	GND	Backlight Ground	
8	GND	Backlight Ground	1
9	GND	Backlight Ground	
10	GND	Backlight Ground	
11	VBR-A	Analog dimming voltage DC 0.0V ~ 3.3V (Typ: 1.65V)	2, 3
12	On/Off	0.0V ~ 5.0V	
13	VBR-B	Burst dimming voltage DC 0.0V ~ 3.3V	3
14	Status	Normal : Upper 3.0V Abnormal : Under 0.7V	4

Notes: 1. GND should be connected to the LCD module's metal frame.

- 2. If Pin #11 is open, VBR-A = 1.65V. When apply over 1.65V(~ 3.3V) continuously, its luminance is increasing however lamp's life time is decreasing.

 It could be usable for boost up luminance when using DCR (=Dynamic contrast ratio) function only.
- 3. Minimum Brightness: VBR-B = 0V Maximum Brightness: VBR-B = 3.3V
- 4. Even though Pin #14 is open, there is no effect on inverter operating. The output terminal of inverter.
- 5. Each impedance of pin #11,12 and 13 is $300[(TBD)[k\Omega], 80(TBD)[k\Omega], 80(TBD)[k\Omega]$

♦ Pin Number of Inverter Connector



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3-3. Signal Timing Specifications

Table 6 and Table 7 show the signal timing required at the input of the LVDS transmitter. All of the interface signal timings should be satisfied with the following specification for normal operation.

Table 6. TIMING TABLE for NTSC

	Item		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Notes
DCLK	DCLK Period		12.5	13.8	15.8	nsec	
DCLK	DCLK Frequency		63.0	72.4	80.0	MHz	
	Frequency	f _V	57	60	63	Hz	
Vertical	Valid	t _{vv}	-	768	-	Line	
Vertical	Blank	t _{VT} - t _{VV}	8	22	295	Line	
	Total	t _{VT}	776	790	1063	Line	
	Frequency	f _H	45	47.4	50	KHz	
Horizontal	Valid	t _{HV}	ı	1366	ı	t _{CLK}	
Horizontal	Blank	t _{HT} - t _{HV}	90	162	410	t _{CLK}	
	Total	t _{HT}	1456	1528	1776	t _{CLK}	

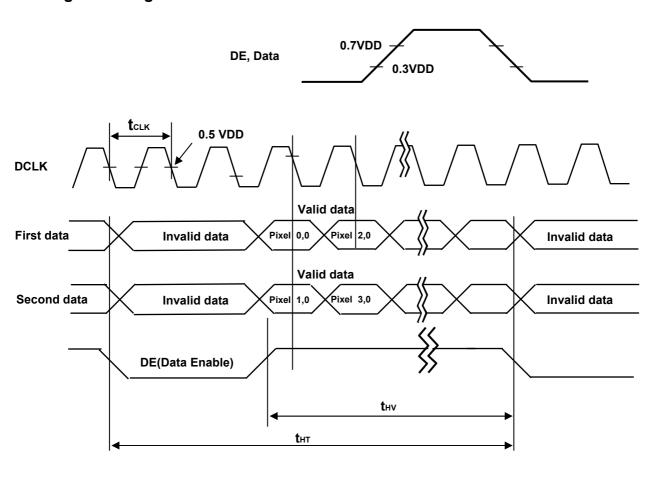
Table 7. TIMING TABLE for PAL

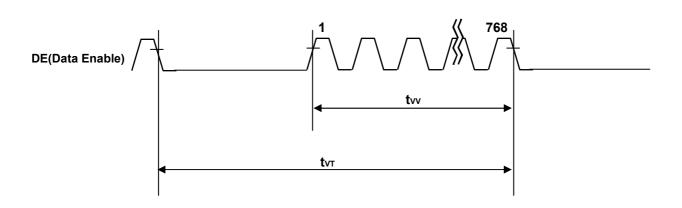
Item		Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Notes
DCLK	Period	t _{CLK}	12.5	13.8	15.8	nsec	
DCLK	DCLK Frequency		63.0	72.4	80.0	MHz	
	Frequency	f _V	47	50	53	Hz	
Ventical	Valid	t _{VV}	-	768	-	Line	
Vertical	Blank	t _{VT} - t _{VV}	8	180	295	Line	
	Total	t _{VT}	776	948	1063	Line	
	Frequency	f _H	45	47.4	50	KHz	
l lovimontol	Valid	t _{HV}	-	1366	-	t _{CLK}	
Horizontal	Blank	t _{HT} - t _{HV}	90	162	410	t _{CLK}	
	Total	t _{HT}	1456	1528	1776	t _{CLK}	

Note:

- 1. The performance of the electro-optical characteristics may be influenced by variance of the vertical refresh rate.
- 2. Above Timing Tables are only valid for DE Mode.

3-4. Signal Timing Waveforms





3-5. Color Data Reference

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

Table 8. COLOR DATA REFERENCE

												Inpu	ıt Co	olor	Data	а									
	Color	М	SB		RE	D		LS	SB	MS	В		GRE	EN	l	L	SB	MS	В		BL	UE		L	SB
		R	7 R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1 I	R0	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	В7	В6	В5	В4	В3	В2	В1	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 (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 (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
Basic	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
Color	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 (000) Da	k 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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RED																									
	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 (000) Da	k 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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN																									
	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 (000) Dai	k 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	1
BLUE																									
	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

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3-6. Power Sequence

3-6-1. LCD Driving circuit

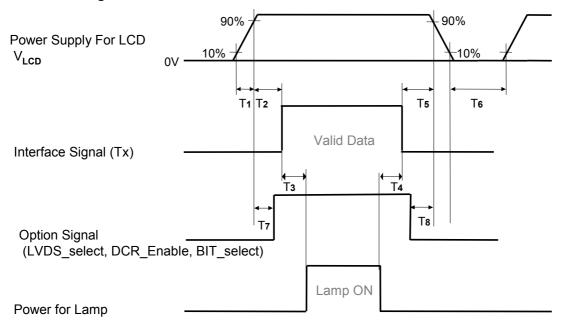


Table 9. POWER SEQUENCE

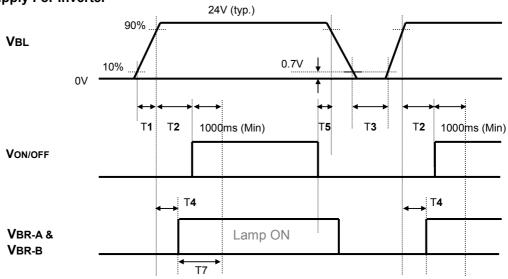
Devemeter		l lait	Notes		
Parameter	Min	Max	Unit	Notes	
T1	0.5	-	20	ms	
T2	0.5	-	3 x (1/f _V)	ms	3,5
Т3	200	-	-	ms	4
T4	200	-	-	ms	4
T5	0	-	-	ms	3,5
Т6	2.0	-	-	s	2,6
T7	0	- -	T2	ms	5
Т8	0	-	-	ms	5

Note: 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 V_{LCD} to 0V.
- 3. The case when the T2/T5 exceed 3x(1/fv), it operates protection pattern (Black pattern) till valid signal inputted. There is no reliability problem. (ex. 60Hz : 3x(1/60Hz) = 50ms)
- 4. The T3/T4 is recommended value, the case when failed to meet a minimum specification, abnormal display would be shown. There is no reliability problem.
- 5. If the on time of signals(Interface signal and Option signals) precedes the on time of Power(V_{LCD}), check the LCD logic Power(Vcc) is under 0.8V, otherwise it will be happened abnormal display.
- 6. T6 should be measured after the Module has been fully discharged between power off and on period.

3-6-2. Sequence for Inverter

Power Supply For Inverter



3-6-3. Deep condition for Inverter

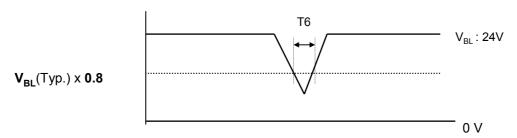


Table 12. Power Sequence for Inverter

Parameter		Values		Units	Remarks
Farameter	Min	Тур	Max	Ullits	Remarks
T1	20	-	-	ms	1
T2	500	-	-	ms	
T3	200	-	-	ms	
T4	0		-	ms	2
T5	10	-	-	ms	
T6	-	-	10	ms	V _{BL} (Typ) x 0.8
T7	1000	-	-	ms	3

Notes: 1. T1 describes rising time of 0V to 24V and this parameter does not applied at restarting time.

- 2. T4(max) is less than T2.
- 3. In T7 section, VBR-B is recommended 3.3V.

4. Optical Specification

Optical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' and stable in a dark environment at 25± 2 °C. The values are specified at an approximate distance 50cm from the LCD surface at a viewing angle of Φ and θ equal to 0 °.

It is presented additional information concerning the measurement equipment and method in FIG. 1.

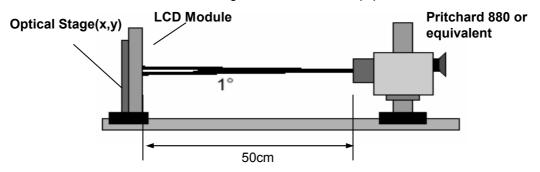


FIG. 1 Optical Characteristic Measurement Equipment and Method

Table 11. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Ta= 25 ± 2 °C, V_{LCD} =12.0V, fv=60Hz, Dclk=72.4MHz, VBR-A=1.65V, VBR-B=3.3V (Except DCR Function)

Paramet	O.F.	Cumb	al		Value		Unit	Note
Paramet	еі	Symb	OI	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Note
Contrast R	atio	CR		800	1100			1
Contrast R	allo	DCR	2	-	-			Appendix V
Surface Lumina	nce, white	L _W	1	400	500		cd/m ²	2
Luminance V	ariation	δ_{WHITE}	5P			1.3		3
Response Time	Gray-to-Gray	G to (G	-	5	8	ms	4
	DED	Rx			0.637			
	RED	Ry			0.335			
	GREEN	Gx			0.290			
Color Coordinates	GREEN	Gy		Тур	0.611	Тур		
[CIE1931]	BLUE	Bx		-0.03	0.145	+0.03		
		Ву			0.062			
	WHITE	Wx	(0.279			
	VVIIIE	Wy	′		0.292			
Viewing Angle	(CR>10)							
x axis	s, right(φ=0°)	θr		89	-	-		
x axis	, left (φ=180°)	θΙ		89	-	-	dograd	5
y axis	s, up (φ=90°)	θυ		89	-	-	degree	5
y axis,	down (φ=270°)	θd		89	-	-		
Gray Sca	ıle			-	-	-		6

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

CR (Contrast Ratio) = Maximum CRn (n=1, 2, 3, 4, 5) DCR (Dynamic CR) = Maximum CRn (n=1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

Surface Luminance at position n with all white pixels

CRn =

Surface Luminance at position n with all black pixels n =the Position number(1, 2, 3, 4, 5), For more information, see FIG 2.

2. Surface luminance are determined after the unit has been 'ON' and 30min after lighting the backlight in a dark environment at 25± 2°C. Surface luminance is the luminance value at center 1-point across the LCD surface 50cm from the surface with all pixels displaying white.

For more information see the FIG. 2.

3. The variation in surface luminance , δ WHITE is defined as :

$$\delta$$
 WHITE(5P) = Maximum($L_{on1}, L_{on2}, L_{on3}, L_{on4}, L_{on5}$) / Minimum($L_{on1}, L_{on2}, L_{on3}, L_{on4}, L_{on5}$)

Where L_{on1} to L_{on5} are the luminance with all pixels displaying white at 5 locations . For more information, see the FIG. 2.

- 4. Response time is the time required for the display to transition from G(N) to G(M) (Rise Time, Tr_R) and from G(M) to G(N) (Decay Time, Tr_D). For additional information see the FIG. 3. (N<M)
- 5. Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 10. The angles are determined for the horizontal or x axis and the vertical or y axis with respect to the z axis which is normal to the LCD module surface. For more information, see the FIG. 4.
- Gray scale specification
 Gamma Value is approximately 2.2. For more information, see the Table 12.

Table 12. GRAY SCALE SPECIFICATION

Gray Level	Luminance [%] (Typ)
LO	0.11
L15	0.25
L31	1.08
L47	2.07
L63	4.51
L79	7.75
L95	12.05
L111	17.06
L127	22.36
L143	28.21
L159	35.56
L175	43.96
L191	53.00
L207	63.37
L223	74.66
L239	88.17
L255	100

Measuring point for surface luminance & measuring point for luminance variation

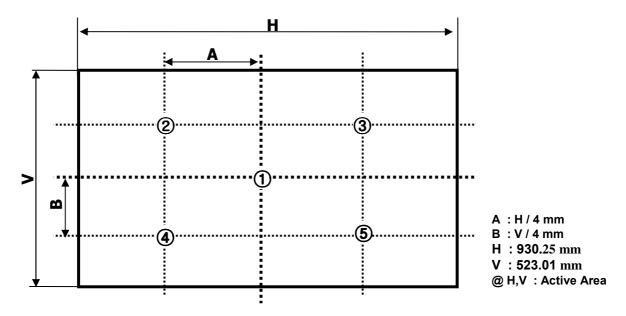


FIG.2 Measure Point for Luminance

Response time is defined as the following figure and shall be measured by switching the input signal for "Gray(N)" and "Gray(M)".

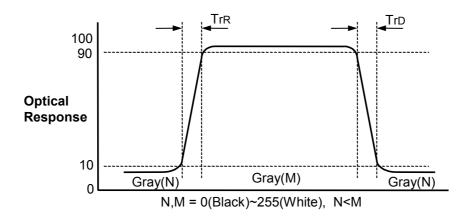


FIG.3 Response Time

Dimension of viewing angle range

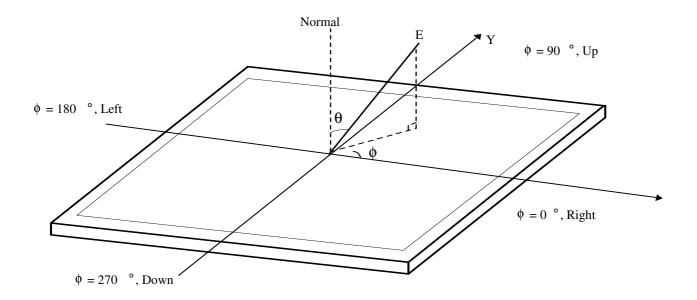


FIG.4 Viewing Angle

5. Mechanical Characteristics

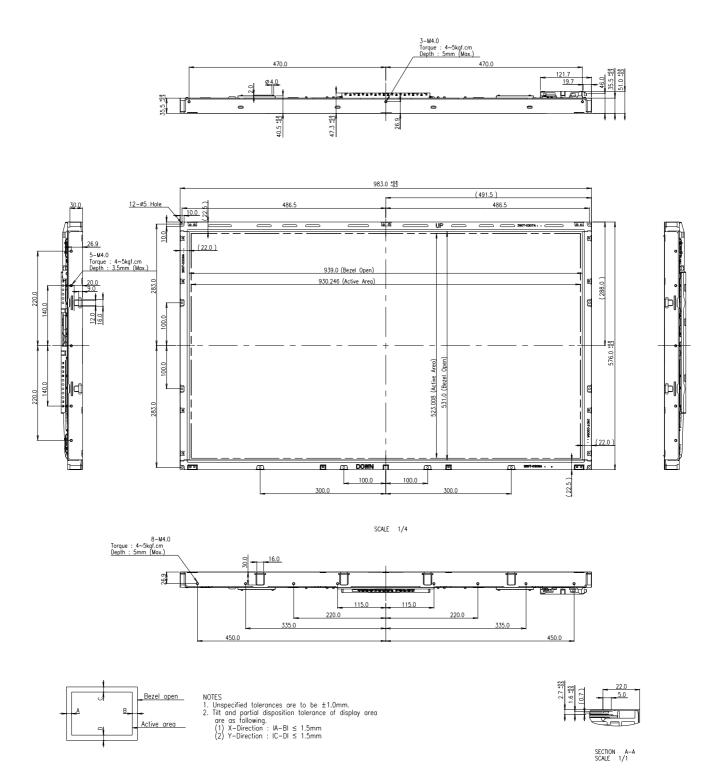
The contents provide general mechanical characteristics. In addition the figures in the next page are detailed mechanical drawing of the LCD module.

Table 13. MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

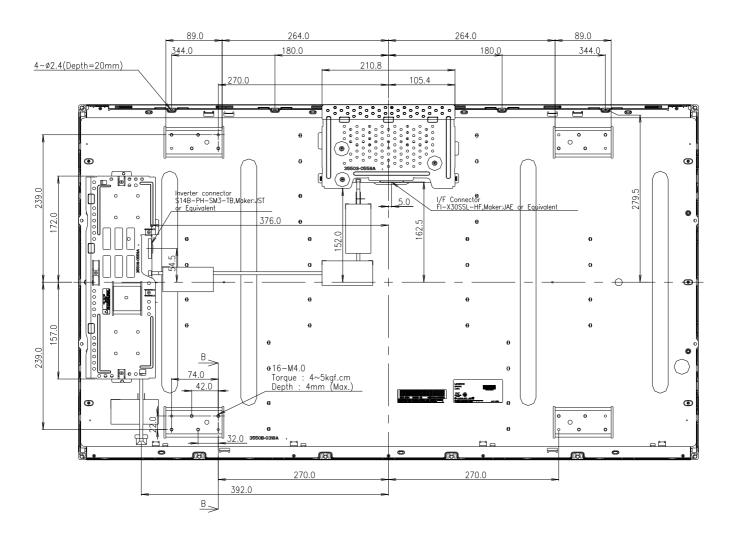
Item	Val	ue			
	Horizontal	983.0 mm			
Outline Dimension	Vertical	576.0 mm			
	Depth	51.0 mm			
Bezel Area	Horizontal	939.0 mm			
Bezer Area	Vertical	531.0 mm			
Active Diapley Area	Horizontal	930.25 mm			
Active Display Area	Vertical	523.01 mm			
Weight	10.5 Kg (Typ.) , 11.0 Kg (Max.)				

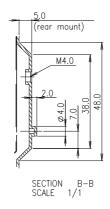
Note: 1.Please refer to a mechanic drawing in terms of tolerance at the next page.

<FRONT VIEW>



<REAR VIEW>





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6. Reliability

Table 14. 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 (operating)	Wave form : random Vibration level : 1.0Grms Bandwidth : 10-300Hz Duration : X,Y,Z, 30 min One time each direction							
6	Shock test (operating)	Shock level : 50Grms Waveform : half sine wave, 11ms Direction : \pm X, \pm Y, \pm Z One time each direction							
7	Humidity condition Operation	Ta= 40 ℃ ,90%RH							
8	Altitude operating storage / shipment	0 - 14,000 feet(4267.2m) 0 - 40,000 feet(12192m)							

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7. International standards

7-1. Safety

- a) UL 60065, 7th Edition, dated June 30, 2003, Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., Standard for Audio, Video and Similar Electronic Apparatus.
- b) CAN/CSA C22.2, No. 60065:03, Canadian Standards Association, Standard for Audio, Video and Similar Electronic Apparatus.
- c) IEC60065:2001, 7th Edition CB-scheme and EN 60065:2002, Safety requirements for Audio, Video and Similar Electronic Apparatus..

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) CISPR13 "Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio interference characteristics of Sound and Television broadcast receivers and associated equipment"
 CISPR22 "Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio interference characteristics of Information Technology Equipment" International Special Committee on Radio Interference.
- c) EN55013 "Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio interference characteristics of Sound and Television broadcast receivers and associated equipment"
 EN55022 "Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio interference characteristics of Information Technology Equipment" European Committee for Electro Technical Standardization.(CENELEC), 1988(Including A1:2000)

8. Packing

8-1. Designation of Lot Mark

a) Lot Mark

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
ſ	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: 12 pcs

b) Box Size:1140 mm(L) X 990 mm(W) X 820 mm(H)

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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 specified mounting holes (Details refer to the drawings).
- (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 benzine. 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 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 can causes conductive particles and deal LCM a fatal blow)
- (9) Please do not set LCD on its edge.
- (10) It is recommended to avoid the signal cable and conductive material over the inverter transformer for it can cause the abnormal display and temperature rising.
- (11) Partial darkness may happen during 3~5 minutes when LCM is operated initially in condition that luminance is under 40% at low temperature (under 5 °C). This phenomenon which disappears naturally after 3~5 minutes is not a problem about reliability but LCD characteristic.

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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.

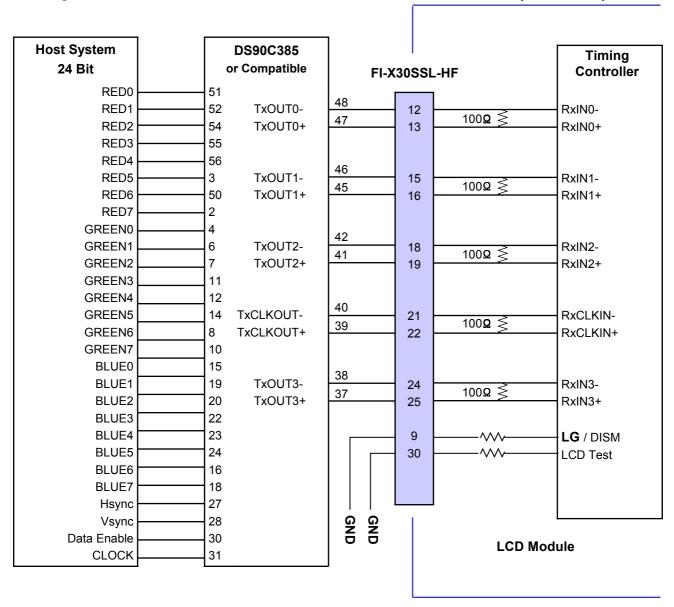
9-6. Handling Precautions for Protection Film

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

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APPENDIX-I-1

■ REQUIRED SIGNAL ASSIGNMENT FOR LVDS TRANSMITTER (Pin9="L")



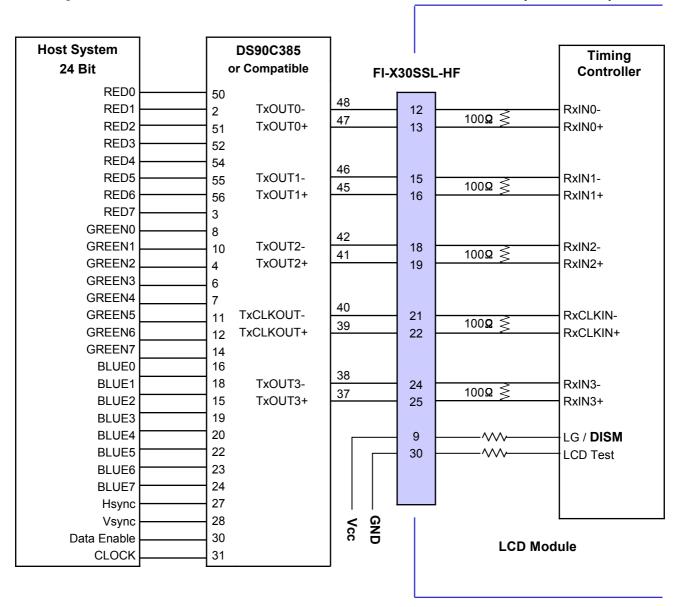
Note: 1. The LCD Module uses a 100 Ohm[Ω] resistor between positive and negative lines of each receiver input.

- 2. Refer to LVDS Transmitter Data Sheet for detail descriptions. (DS90C385 or Compatible)
- 3. '7' means MSB and '0' means LSB at R,G,B pixel data.

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APPENDIX-I-2

■ REQUIRED SIGNAL ASSIGNMENT FOR LVDS TRANSMITTER (Pin9="H")



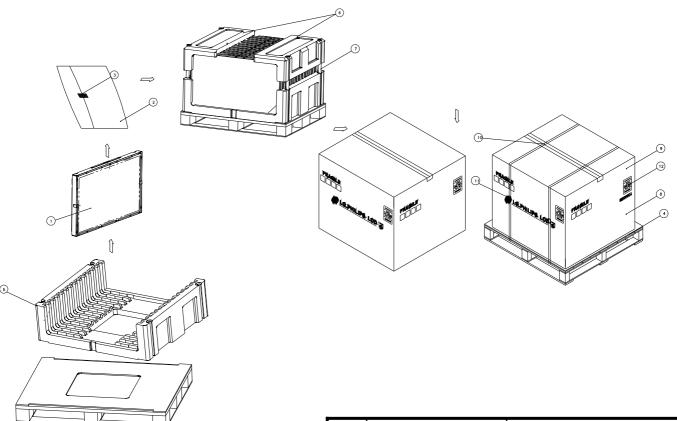
Note: 1. The LCD module uses a 100 $Ohm[\Omega]$ resistor between positive and negative lines of each receiver input.

- 2. Refer to LVDS Transmitter Data Sheet for detail descriptions. (DS90C385 or Compatible)
- 3. '7' means MSB and '0' means LSB at R,G,B pixel data.

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APPENDIX-II

■ LC420WXN-SAB1 – Pallet Ass'y



NO.	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL		
1	LCD Module			
2	BAG	42INCH		
3	TAPE	MASKING 20MMX50M		
4	PALLET	PAPER 1140X990X130MM		
5	PACKING,BOTTOM	EPS		
6	PACKING,TOP	EPS		
7	ANGLE,POST	PAPER		
8	ANGLE,PACKING	PAPER		
9	BAND,CLIP	STEEL		
10	BAND	PP		
11	LABEL	YUPO 80G 100X100		

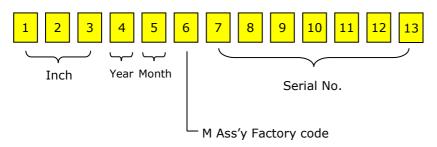
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APPENDIX-III

■ LCM Label

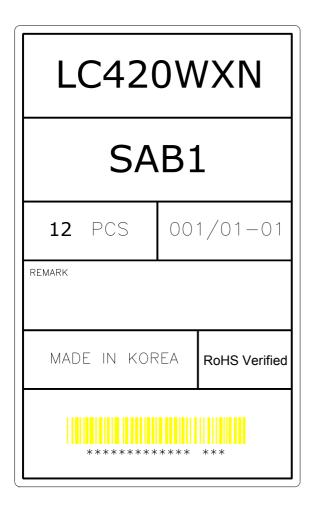


■ Serial No. (See CAS 24 page for more information)



APPENDIX- IV

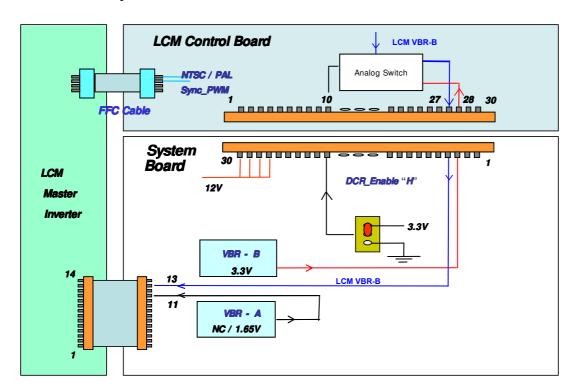
■ Pallet Label



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APPENDIX- V-1

■ LCM DCR Only

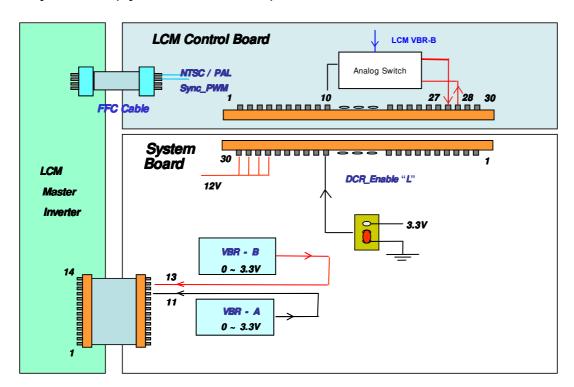


DCR_Enable	On(3.3V)	Off (0V)		
V _{BR} -B	0V ~ 3.3V	3.3V		
V _{BR} -A	1.65V or NC	1.65V or NC		
DCR Level	2000:1	1100:1		

Gray Level	Luminance [%] DCR On VBR-A = 1.65V		
L0	0.05		
L15	0.20		
L31	0.63		
L47	1.68		
L63	3.54		
L79	6.41		
L95	10.82		
L111	16.74		
L127	22.00		
L143	27.44		
L159	34.62		
L175	42.94		
L191	51.94		
L207	62.25		
L223	73.66		
L239	87.05		
L255	100		

APPENDIX- V-2

■ System DCR (Dynamic Contrast Ratio)- Max TBD



V _{BR} -B	0V ~ 3.3V	3.3V		
V _{BR} -A	0V ~ 1.65V	1.65V		
DCR Level	TBD	1100:1		

Note : 1. To make DCR Max TBD, V_{BR} -A and V_{BR} -B must be given by system.

2. DCR Max 10000:1 is defined mathematically as : DCR = Maximum DCRn (n=1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

 $DCRn = \frac{Surface \ Luminance \ at \ position \ n \ with \ all \ white \ pixels \ (VBR-B=3.3V, \ VBR-A=1.65V)}{Surface \ Luminance \ at \ position \ n \ with \ all \ black \ pixels \ (VBR-B=0V, \ VBR-A=0V)}$

n = the Position number(1, 2, 3, 4, 5). For more information, see FIG 2.