SPECIFICATION
FOR
APPROVAL

(◆) Preliminary Specification
( ) Final Specification

Title	18.5” HD TFT LCD

BUYER	General
MODEL	

SUPPLIER	LG Display Co., Ltd.
*MODEL	LM185WH2
SUFFIX	TLA1

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

SIGNATURE	DATE
/	
/	
/	

Please return 1 copy for your confirmation
With your signature and comments.

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Product Specification

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1. General description

LM185WH2-TLA1 is a Color Active Matrix Liquid Crystal Display with a Light Emitting Diode (White LED) backlight system without LED Driver. The matrix employs a-Si Thin Film Transistor as the active element. It is a transmissive type display operating in the normally white mode. It has a 18.5 inch diagonally measured active display area with HD 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 brightness 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 colors with Advanced-FRC(Frame Rate Control). It has been designed to apply the interface method that enables low power, high speed, low EMI. FPD Link or compatible must be used as a LVDS chip. It is intended to support applications where thin thickness, wide viewing angle, low power are critical factors and graphic displays are important. In combination with the vertical arrangement of the sub-pixels, the LM185WH2-TLA1 characteristics provide an excellent flat panel display for office automation products such as monitors.

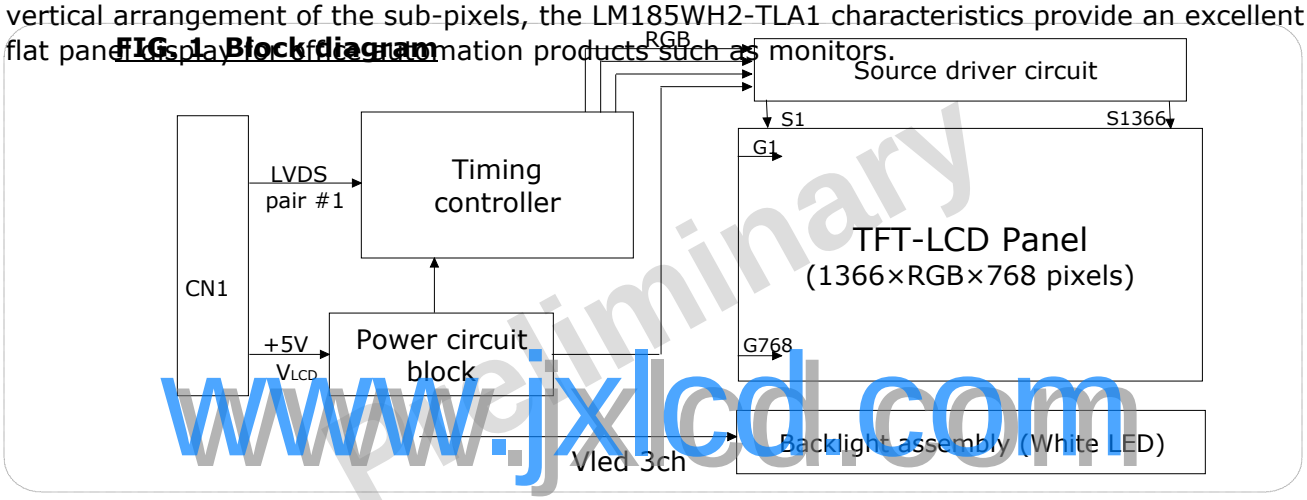


FIG. 1 Block diagram

General features

Active screen size	18.51 inches (470.1mm) diagonal
Outline Dimension	430.4(H) x 254.6(V) x 9.7(D) mm(Typ.)
Pixel Pitch	0.10*RGB(H)mm x 0.30(V)mm
Pixel Format	1366 horizontal By 768 vertical Pixels. RGB stripe arrangement
Interface	LVDS 1Port
Color depth	16.7M colors
Luminance, white	250 cd/m^2 (Center 1Point, typ)
Viewing Angle (CR>10)	R/L 170(Typ.), U/D 160(Typ.)
Power Consumption	Total 12.82W(Typ.), (3.60 W@V_{LCD} , 9.22W@I_{BL} = 60 mA)
Weight	1,000g (Typ.)
Display operating mode	Transmissive mode, Normally White
Surface treatments	Hard coating(3H), Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer
Color Gamut	68% CIE1931

2. Absolute maximum ratings

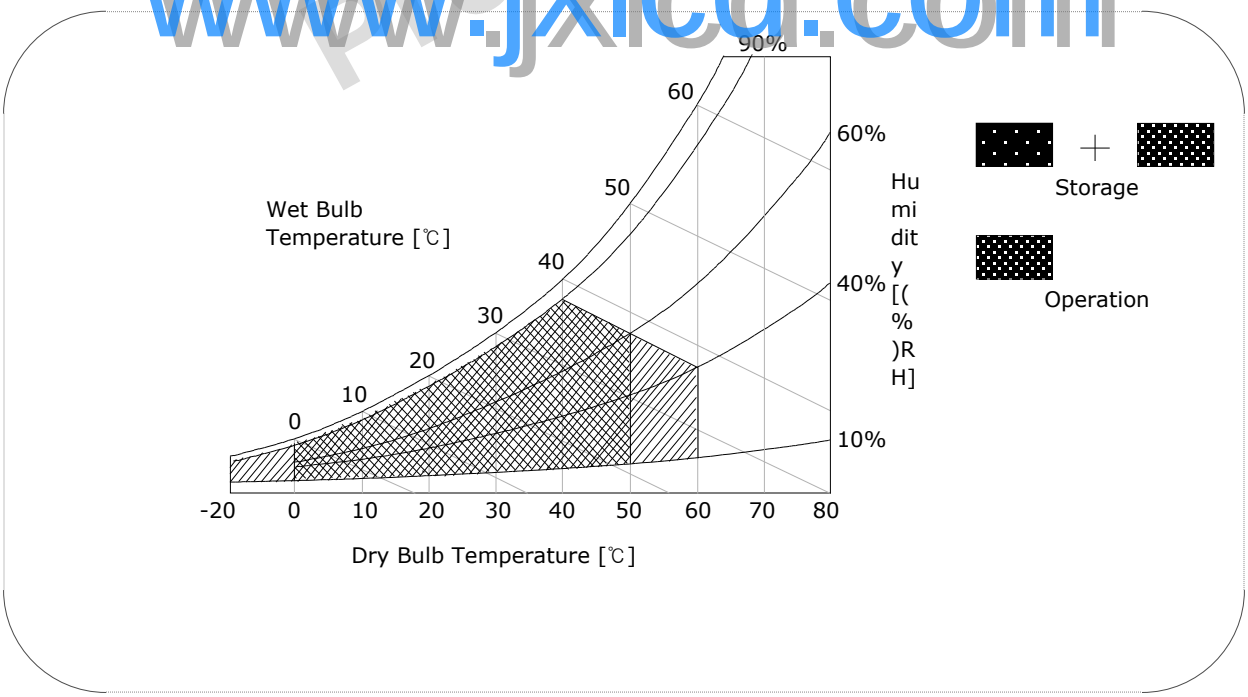
The following are maximum values which, if exceeded, may cause faulty operation or damage to the unit.

Table 1. Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Values		Units	Notes
		Min	Max		
Power Supply Input Voltage	V_{LCD}	-0.3	+6.0	Vdc	At 25℃
Operating Temperature	T_{OP}	0	50	°C	1, 2
Storage Temperature	T_{ST}	-20	60	°C	
Operating Ambient Humidity	H_{OP}	10	90	%RH	
Storage Humidity	H_{ST}	10	90	%RH	

Notes : 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. Storage condition is guaranteed under packing condition.

FIG. 2 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/Backlight, is typically generated by an inverter. The inverter is an external unit to the LCDs.

Table 2. Electrical characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Notes
		Min	Typ	Max		
MODULE :						
Power Supply Input Voltage	V_{LCD}	4.5	5.0	5.5	Vdc	
Permissive Power Input Ripple	V_{LCD}	-	-	0.2	V	3
Power Supply Input Current	$I_{LCD-MOSAIC}$	-	720	940	mA	1
	$I_{LCD-BLACK}$	-	900	1170	mA	2
Power Consumption	P_{LCD}	-	3.60	4.70	Watt	1
Inrush current	I_{RUSH}	-	-	3.0	A	4

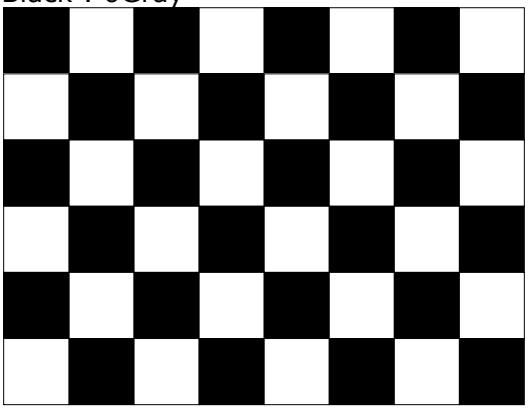
Notes :

1. The specified current and power consumption are under the V_{LCD}=5.0V, 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. Permissive power ripple should be measured under VCC=5.0V, 25°C, f_V(frame frequency)=75Hz condition and At that time, we recommend the bandwidth configuration of oscilloscope is to be under 20MHz.
4. The duration of rush current is about 5ms and rising time of power Input is 500us 20%.

FIG.3 pattern for Electrical characteristics

power consumption measurement

White : 255Gray
Black : 0Gray



Mosaic Pattern(8 x 6)

power input ripple

Full Black Pattern

Table 3. LED Bar ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Values			Unit	Notes
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
LED :							1
LED String Current	Is		-	60	65	mA	2
LED String Voltage	Vs		-	51.2	56	V	3
Power Consumption	PBar		-	9.22	10.08	Watt	4,6
LED Life Time	LED_LT		30,000	-	-	Hrs	5

LED driver design guide

: 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.

1. Specified values are for a single LED bar.
2. The specified current is input LED chip 100% duty current.
3. The specified voltage is input LED string and Bar voltage at typical 60mA 100% duty current.
4. The specified power consumption is input LED bar power consumption at typical 60 mA 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 2°C.
6. The LED bar power consumption shown above does not include loss of external driver.
   The used LED bar current is the LED typical current.
   Min Power Consumption is calculated with PBar = Vs(Min.) x Is(Typ.) x Nstring
   Max Power Consumption is calculated with PBar = Vbar(Max.) x Is(Typ) x Nstring

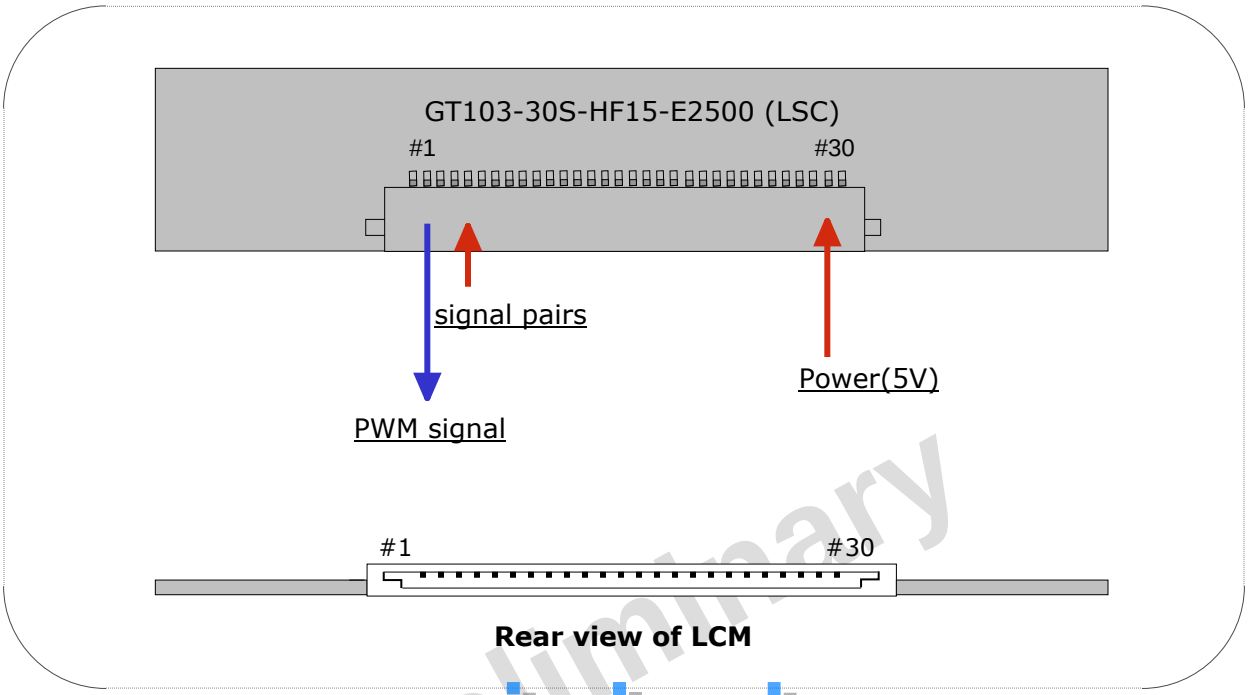
3-2. Interface connections

LCD Connector(CN1): GT103-30S-HF15-E2500 or IS100-L30O-C23 (UJU)
Mating connector : FI-X30H and FI-X30HL (JAE) or Equivalent

Table 4. Module connector(CN1) pin configuration

Pin No	Symbol	Description
1	NC	No Connection (For LCD internal use only.)
2	PWM_OUT	Reference signal for inverter control
3	NC	No Connection (For LCD internal use only.)
4	GND	Ground
5	RX0-	Minus signal of channel 0 (LVDS)
6	RX0+	Plus signal of channel 0 (LVDS)
7	GND	Ground
8	RX1-	Minus signal of channel 1 (LVDS)
9	RX1+	Plus signal of channel 1 (LVDS)
10	GND	Ground
11	RX2-	Minus signal of channel 2 (LVDS)
12	RX2+	Plus signal of channel 2 (LVDS)
13	GND	Ground
14	RXCLK-	Minus signal of clock channel (LVDS)
15	RXCLK+	Plus signal of clock channel (LVDS)
16	GND	Ground
17	RX3-	Minus signal of channel 3 (LVDS)
18	RX3+	Plus signal of channel 3 (LVDS)
19	GND	Ground
20	NC	No Connection (For LCD internal use only.)
21	NC	No Connection (For LCD internal use only.)
22	NC	No Connection (For LCD internal use only.)
23	GND	Ground
24	GND	Ground
25	GND	Ground
26	V_{LCD}	Power Supply (5.0V)
27	V_{LCD}	Power Supply (5.0V)
28	V_{LCD}	Power Supply (5.0V)
29	V_{LCD}	Power Supply (5.0V)
30	V_{LCD}	Power Supply (5.0V)

FIG. 4 Connector diagram



Rear view of LCM

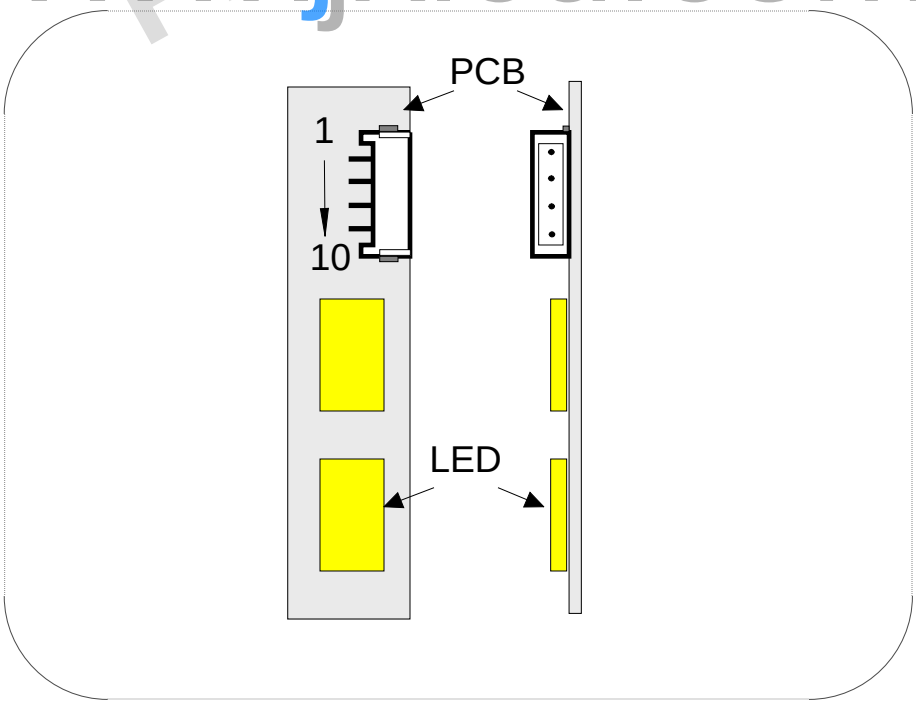
Notes:

1. NC: No Connection.
2. All GND(ground) pins should be connected together and to Vss which should also be connected to the LCD's metal frame.
3. All V_{LCD} (power input) pins should be connected together.
4. Input Level of LVDS signal is based on the IEA 664 Standard.
5. PWM_OUT is a reference signal for inverter control.
   This PWM signal is synchronized with vertical frequency.
   Its frequency is 3 times of vertical frequency, and its duty ratio is 50%.
   If the system don't use this pin, do not connect.

Table 5. BACKLIGHT CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION

The LED interface connector is a model (10)FH-SM1-GAN (LF)-(SN) manufactured by JST.
The mating connector part number are TBD or equivalent.
The pin configuration for the connector is shown in the table below.

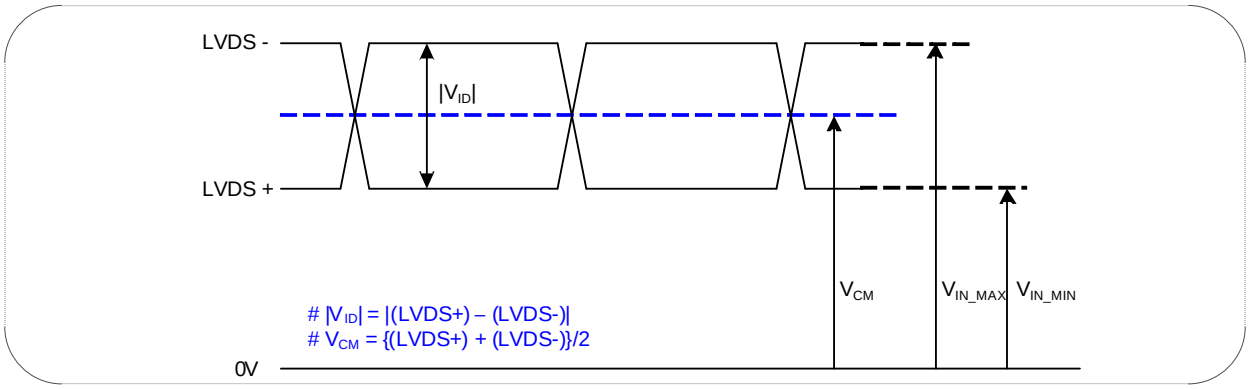
Pin	Symbol	Description	Notes
1	NC	No Connection	
2	NC	No Connection	
3	FB3	Channel3 Current Feedback	FB3
4	NC	No Connection	
5	VLED	LED Power Supply	
6	VLED	LED Power Supply	
7	FB1	Channel1 Current Feedback	FB1
8	FB2	Channel2 Current Feedback	FB2
9	NC	No Connection	
10	NC	No Connection	



[Figure 5] Backlight connector diagram

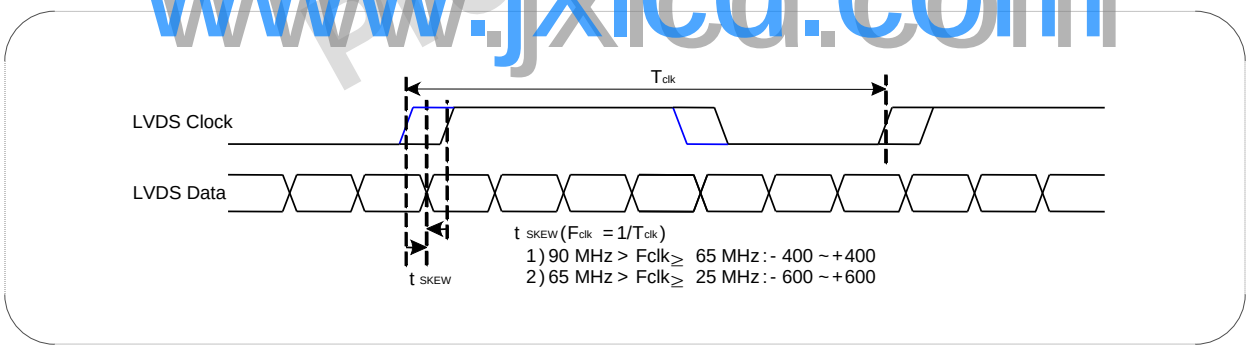
3-3. LVDS characteristics

3-3-1. DC Specification

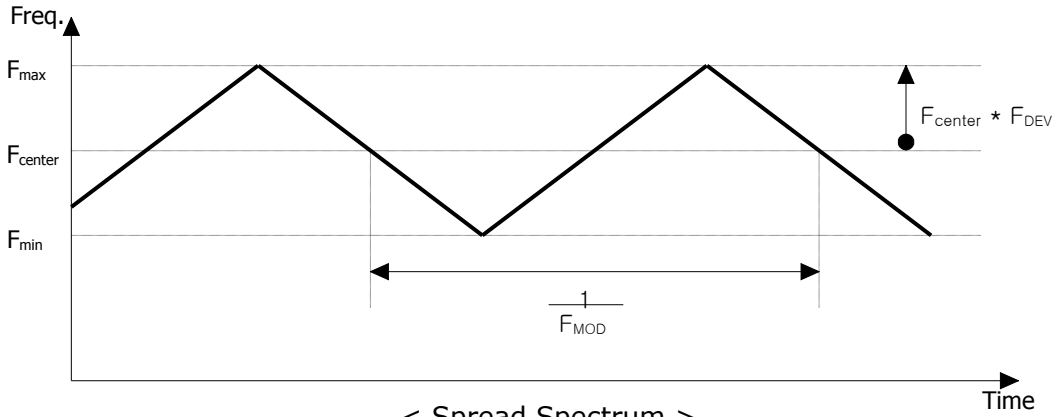


Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
LVDS Differential Voltage	$\|V_{ID}\|$	200	600	mV	-
LVDS Common mode Voltage	V_{CM}	0.6	1.8	V	-
LVDS Input Voltage Range	V_{IN}	0.3	2.1	V	-

3-3-2. AC Specification

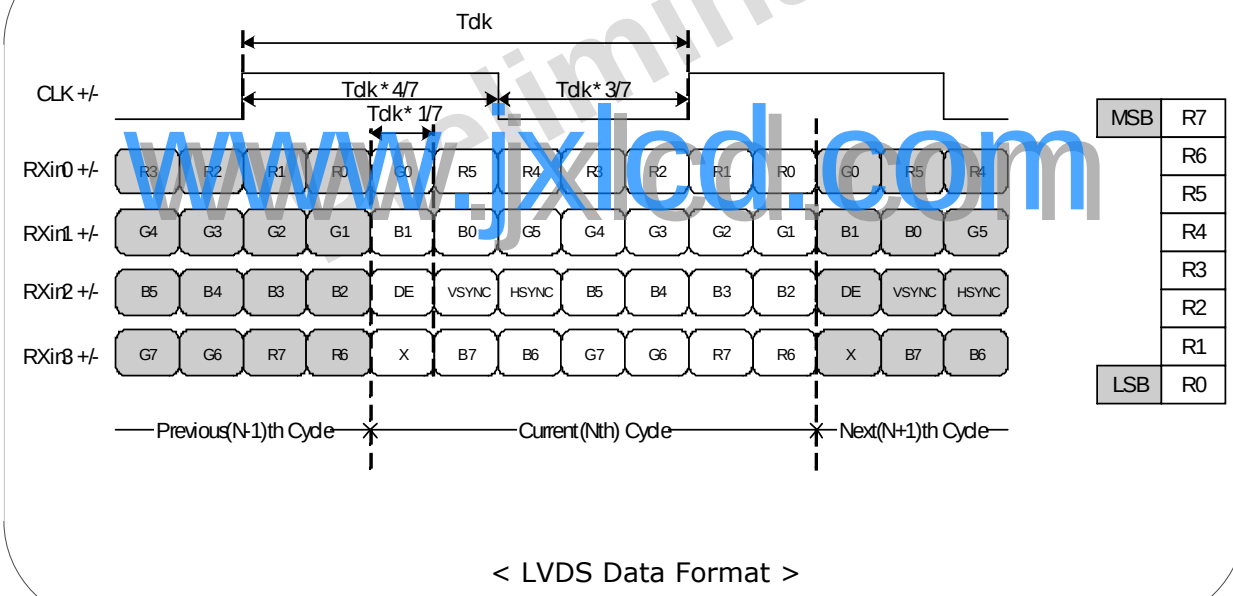


Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
LVDS Clock to Data Skew Margin	t_{SKEW}	- 400	+ 400	ps	90MHz > Fclk ≥ 65MHz
	t_{SKEW}	- 600	+ 600	ps	65MHz > Fclk ≥ 25MHz
Maximum deviation of input clock frequency during SSC	F_{DEV}	-	± 3	%	-
Maximum modulation frequency of input clock during SSC	F_{MOD}	-	200	KHz	-



< Spread Spectrum >

3-3-3. LVDS Data format



< LVDS Data Format >

Table 6. Required signal assignment for Flat Link(NS:DS90CF383) transmitter

Pin #	Pin Name	Require Signal	Pin #	Pin Name	Require Signal
1	VCC	Power Supply for TTL Input	29	GND	Ground pin for TTL
2	D5	TTL Input (R7)	30	D26	TTL Input (DE)
3	D6	TTL Input (R5)	31	T_X CLKIN	TTL Level clock Input
4	D7	TTL Input (G0)	32	PWR DWN	Power Down Input
5	GND	Ground pin for TTL	33	PLL GND	Ground pin for PLL
6	D8	TTL Input (G1)	34	PLL VCC	Power Supply for PLL
7	D9	TTL Input (G2)	35	PLL GND	Ground pin for PLL
8	D10	TTL Input (G6)	36	LVDS GND	Ground pin for LVDS
9	VCC	Power Supply for TTL Input	37	TxOUT3+	Positive LVDS differential data output 3
10	D11	TTL Input (G7)	38	TxOUT3−	Negative LVDS differential data output 3
11	D12	TTL Input (G3)	39	T_X CLKOUT+	Positive LVDS differential clock output
12	D13	TTL Input (G4)	40	T_X CLKOUT−	Negative LVDS differential clock output
13	GND	Ground pin for TTL	41	T_X OUT2+	Positive LVDS differential data output 2
14	D14	TTL Input (G5)	42	T_X OUT2−	Negative LVDS differential data output 2
15	D15	TTL Input (B0)	43	LVDS GND	Ground pin for LVDS
16	D16	TTL Input (B6)	44	LVDS VCC	Power Supply for LVDS
17	VCC	Power Supply for TTL Input	45	T_X OUT1+	Positive LVDS differential data output 1
18	D17	TTL Input (B7)	46	T_X OUT1−	Negative LVDS differential data output 1
19	D18	TTL Input (B1)	47	T_X OUT0+	Positive LVDS differential data output 0
20	D19	TTL Input (B2)	48	T_X OUT0−	Negative LVDS differential data output 0
21	GND	Ground pin for TTL Input	49	LVDS GND	Ground pin for LVDS
22	D20	TTL Input (B3)	50	D27	TTL Input (R6)
23	D21	TTL Input (B4)	51	D0	TTL Input (R0)
24	D22	TTL Input (B5)	52	D1	TTL Input (R1)
25	D23	TTL Input (RSVD)	53	GND	Ground pin for TTL
26	VCC	Power Supply for TTL Input	54	D2	TTL Input (R2)
27	D24	TTL Input (HSYNC)	55	D3	TTL Input (R3)
28	D25	TTL Input (VSYNC)	56	D4	TTL Input (R4)

Notes : Refer to LVDS Transmitter Data Sheet for detail descriptions.

3-4. Signal timing specifications

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

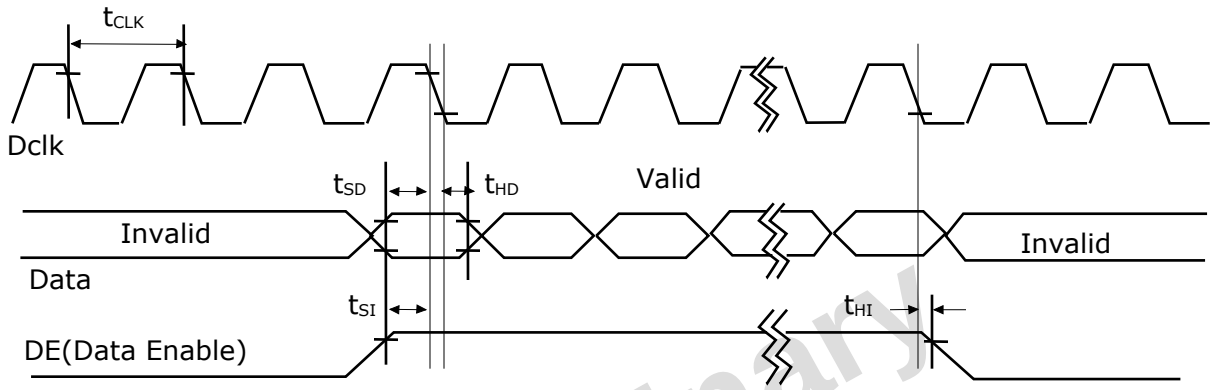
Table 7. Timing table

Parameter		Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
D_{CLK}	Period	t_{CLK}	11.1	13.0	16.2	ns	
	Frequency	f_{CLK}	61.6	77.0	90.0	MHz	
Horizontal	Horizontal Valid	t_{HV}	1366	1366	1366	t_{CLK}	
	H Period Total	t_{HP}	1462	1608	2044		
	Hsync Frequency	f_H	38.3	47.9	60.6	kHz	
Vertical	Vertical Valid	t_{VV}	768	768	768	t_{HP}	
	V Period Total	t_{VP}	776	798	1108		
	Vsync Frequency	f_V	48	60	76	Hz	
DE (Data Enable)	DE Setup Time	t_{SI}	4	-	-	ns	For D_{CLK}
	DE Hold Time	t_{HI}	4	-	-		
Data	Data Setup Time	t_{SD}	4	-	-	ns	For D_{CLK}
	Data Hold Time	t_{HD}	4	-	-		

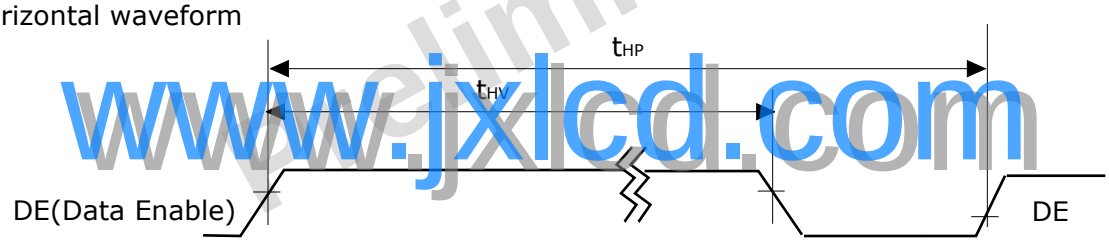
Notes:
1. LM185WH2-TLA1 is DE Only mode operation. The input of Hsync & Vsync signal does not have an effect on LCD normal operation.
2. The performance of the electro-optical characteristics may be influenced by variance of the vertical refresh rates.
3. Horizontal period should be even.

3-5. Signal timing waveforms

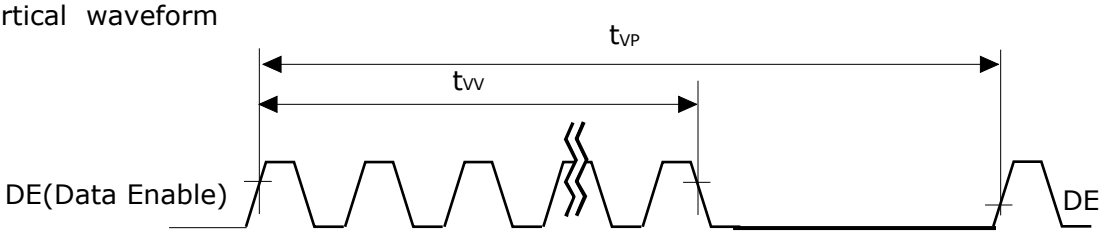
1. DCLK , DE, DATA waveforms



2. Horizontal waveform



3. Vertical waveform



3-6. Color input data reference

The brightness of each primary color (red,green and blue) is based on the 8bit 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 8. Color data reference

Color		Input Color Data																							
		Red								Green								Blue							
		MSB							LSB	MSB							LSB	MSB							LSB
		R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
Basic Color	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
	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
	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	Red(000) 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(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(002)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	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
	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) Bright	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	Green(000) 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(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(002)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	- - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	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
	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)Bright	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	Blue(000) 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(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(002)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	- - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	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) Bright	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

3-7. Power sequence

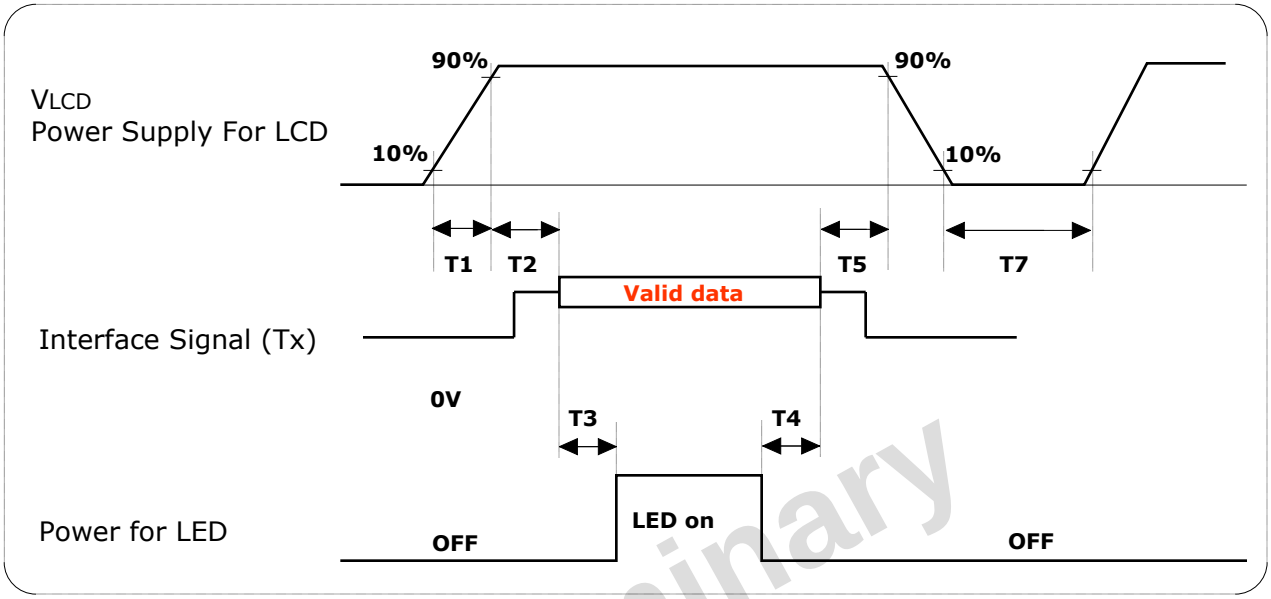


Table 9. Power sequence

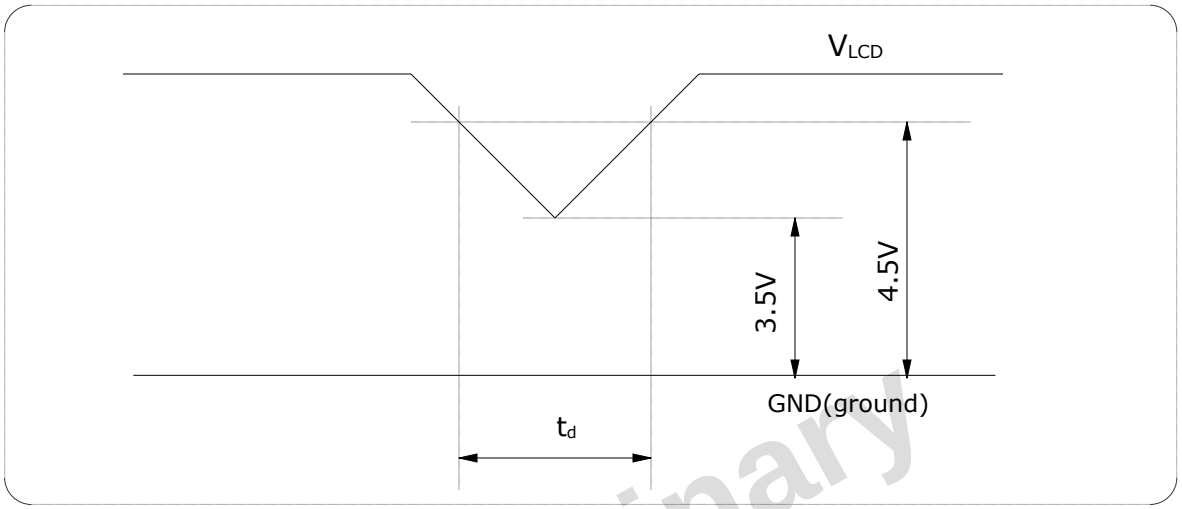
Parameter	Values			Units
	Min	Typ	Max	
T1	0.5	-	10	ms
T2	0.01	-	50	ms
T3	500	-	-	ms
T4	200	-	-	ms
T5	0.01	-	50	ms
T7	1	-	-	s

Notes :

1. Please avoid floating state of interface signal at invalid period.
2. When the interface signal is invalid, be sure to pull down the power supply for LCD V_{LCD} to 0V.
3. Lamp power must be turn on after power supply for LCD an interface signal are valid.

3-8. V_{LCD} Power dip condition

FIG. 6 Power dip condition



1) Dip condition

$3.5V \leq V_{LCD} < 4.5V$, $t_d \leq 20ms$

2) $V_{LCD} < 3.5V$

V_{LCD}-dip conditions should also follow the Power On/Off conditions for supply voltage.

4. Optical specification

Optical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' for 30 minutes in a dark environment at 25°C.

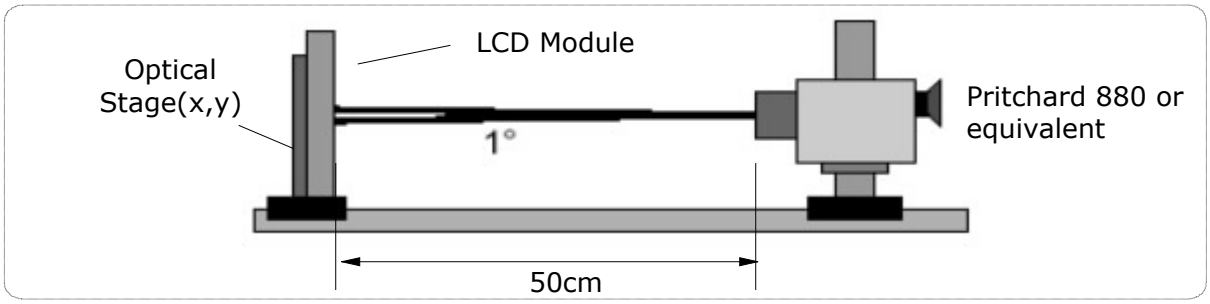
Table 10. Optical characteristics

Ta= 25°C, V_{LCD}=5.0V, fV=60Hz f_{CLK}= 77.0MHz

Parameter		Symbol	Values			Units	Notes
			Min	Typ	Max		
Contrast Ratio		CR	600	1000	-		1 (PR-880)
Surface Luminance, white		L_{WH}	200	250	-	cd/m^2	2 (PR-880)
Luminance Variation		$_{WHITE}$ 9P	75			%	3 (PR-880)
Response Time	Rise Time	Tr_R	-	1.1	2.6	ms	4 (PR-880)
	Decay Time	Tr_D	-	3.9	7.4	ms	
Color Coordinates [CIE1931]	RED	Rx	Typ -0.03	0.629	Typ +0.03		(PR-650)
		Ry		0.345			
	GREEN	Gx		0.341			
		Gy		0.623			
	BLUE	Bx		0.156			
		By		0.046			
	WHITE	Wx		0.313			
		Wy		0.329			
Viewing Angle (CR>5)							5 (PR-880)
	x axis, right(=0°)	r	75	88		Degree	
	x axis, left (=180°)	l	75	88			
	y axis, up (=90°)	u	70	85			
	y axis, down (=270°)	d	70	85			
Viewing Angle (CR>10)							
	x axis, right(=0°)	r	70	85		Degree	
	x axis, left (=180°)	l	70	85			
	y axis, up (=90°)	u	60	75			
	y axis, down (=270°)	d	70	85			
Crosstalk					1.5	%	(PR880)
Luminance uniformity - Angular dependence (TCO 5.0)		LR	-	-	1.73		6 (PR880)
Color grayscale linearity		Δu'v'		0.018			8 (PR-650)

The values specified are at an approximate distance 50cm from the LCD surface at a viewing angle of and equal to 0 °.
FIG. 7 presents additional information concerning the measurement equipment and method.

FIG. 7 Optical characteristic measurement equipment and method



Notes :

1. Contrast ratio(CR) is defined mathematically as :It is measured at center point(1)

$$\text{Contrast ratio} = \frac{\text{Surface luminance with all white pixels}}{\text{Surface luminance with all black pixels}}$$

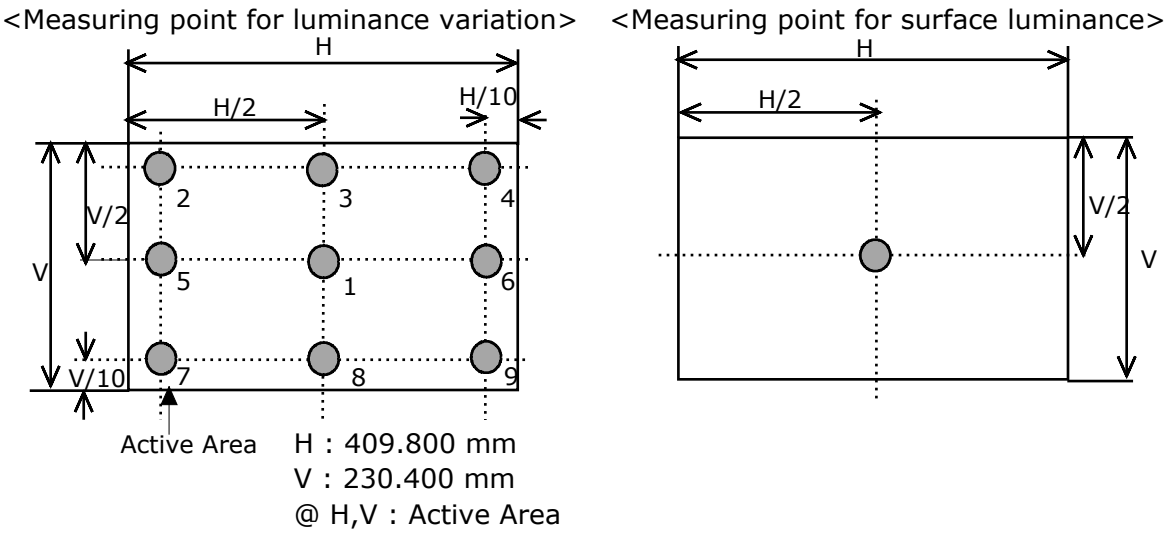
2. Surface luminance is the luminance value at center 1 point(1) across the LCD surface 50cm from the surface with all pixels displaying white. For more information see FIG 8.

3. The variation in surface luminance , $_{WHITE}$ is defined as

$$_{WHITE} = \frac{\text{Minimum (P1,P2 .....P9)}}{\text{Maximum (P1,P2 .....P9)}} * 100$$

For more information see Figure 8.

FIG. 8 Luminance measuring point

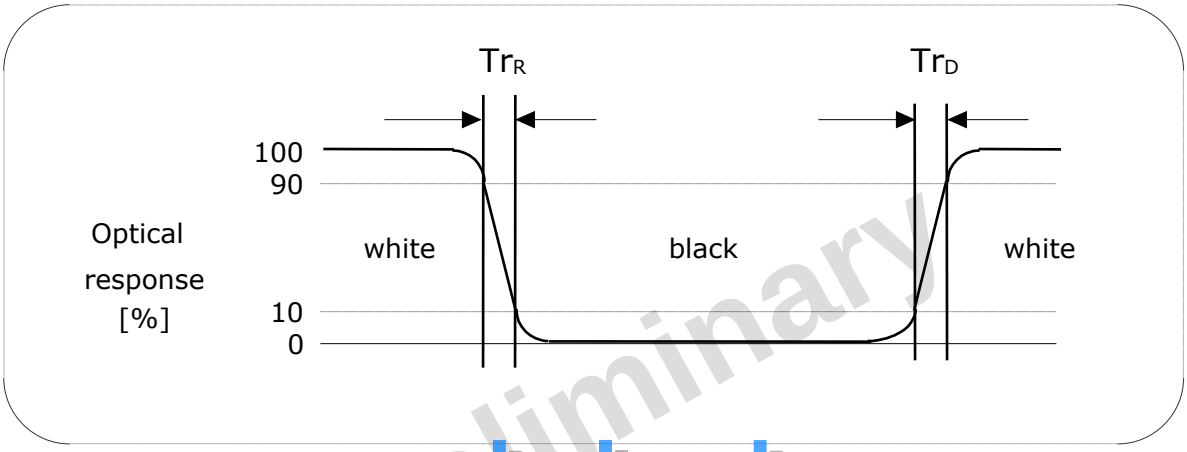


Notes :

4. Response time is the time required for the display to transition from black to white (Decay Time, Tr_D) and from white to black (Rise Time, Tr_R)
The sampling rate is 2,500 sample/sec. For additional information see FIG. 9.

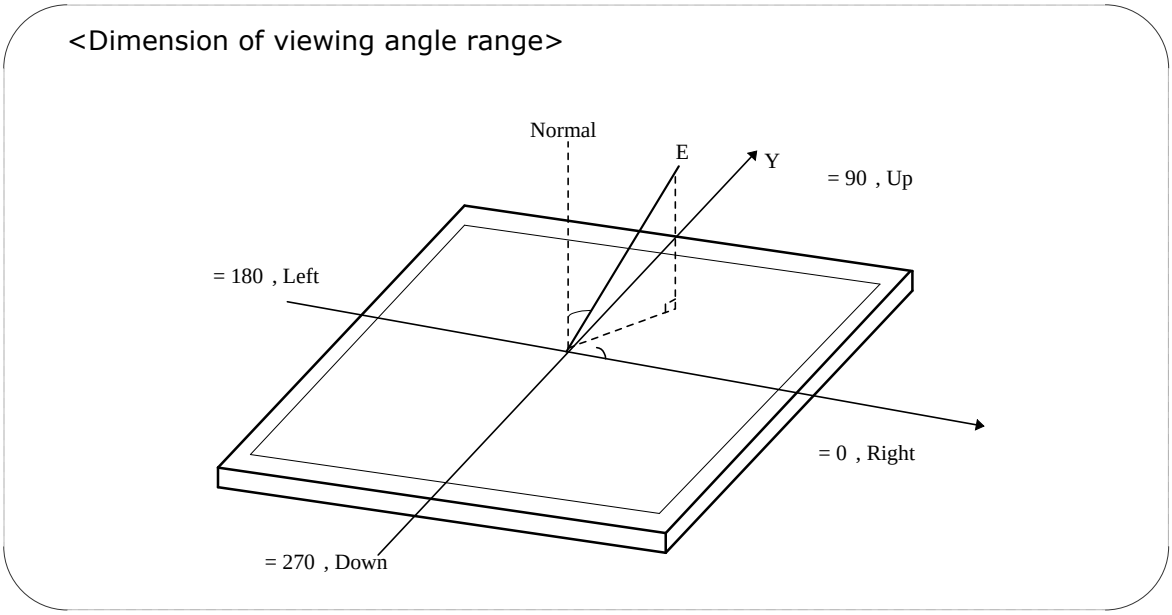
The response time is defined as the following figure and shall be measured by switching the input signal for each gray to gray.

FIG. 9 Response time



5. Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 10 or 5. 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. 10 .

FIG. 10 Viewing angle



Notes :

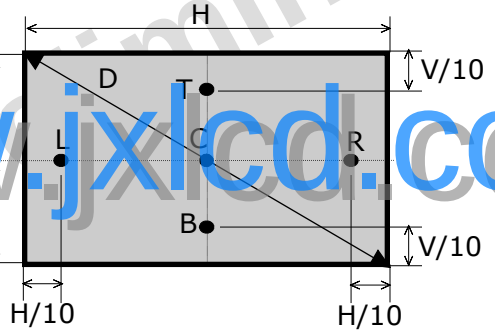
6. Luminance Uniformity - angular – dependence (LR& TB)

TCO 5.0 Luminance uniformity – angular dependence, is the capacity of the FPD to maintain a certain luminance level independently of the viewing direction, The angular-dependent luminance uniformity is defined as the ratio of maximum luminance to minimum luminance in the specified measurement areas.

- Test pattern : Full white 4˚× 4˚square size, back ground shall be set to 80% image loading, RGB 204, 204, 204
- Test luminance : ≥150cd/㎡
- Test point : 5-point
- Test distance : D * 1.5 = 87.63㎝
- Test method : $L_R = ((L_{max.+30deg.} / L_{min.+30deg.}) + (L_{max.-30deg.} / L_{min.-30deg.})) / 2$
  $T_B = ((L_{max.+15deg.} / L_{min.+15deg.})$

FIG. 11 Luminance Uniformity angular dependence

< Luminance uniformity - angular dependence measuring point >



7. Gray scale specification

Table 11. Gray scale

Gray level	Luminance [%] (Typ)
L0	0.10
L31	0.97
L63	4.43
L95	11.06
L127	21.13
L159	38.44
L191	52.50
L223	74.15
L255	100

Notes :

8. Color grayscale linearity , Δu'v' is defined as

$$\sqrt{(u'_A - u'_B)^2 + (v'_A - v'_B)^2}$$

Where indices A and B are the two gray levels found to have the largest color differences between them.

i.e. get the largest Δu' and Δv' of each 6pairs of u' and v' and calculate Δu'v' .

-Test pattern :

100% full white pattern with a test pattern as shown FIG.12
Squares of 40mm by 40mm in size, filled with 255, 225, 195, 165, 135 and 105 grayscale steps should be arranged in the center of the screen.

-Test method :

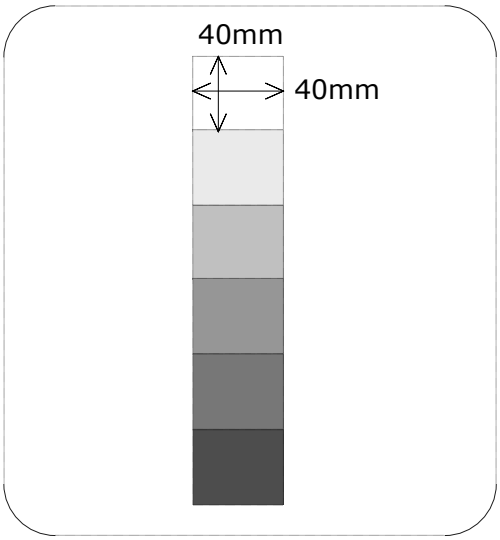
First gray step :

Move a square of 255 gray level should be moved into the center of the screen and measure luminance and u' and v' coordinates.

Next gray step :

Move a 255 gray square into the center and measure both luminance and u' and v' coordinates.
The same procedure shall then be repeated for gray steps 195, 165, 135 and 105.

FIG. 12 Color grayscale linearity



5. Mechanical characteristics

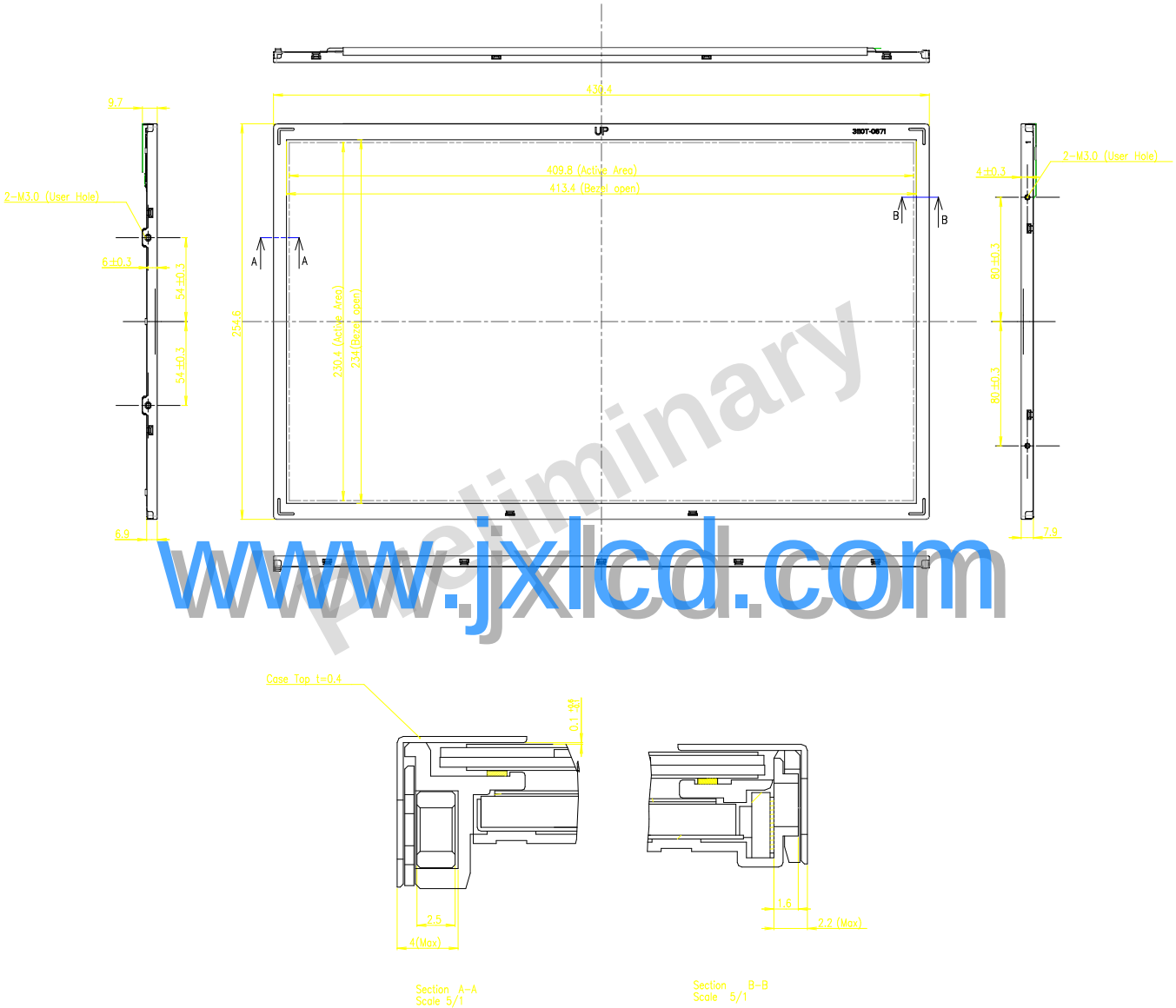
The contents provide general mechanical characteristics. In addition the figures in the next page are detailed mechanical drawing of the LCD.

Table 12. Mechanical characteristics

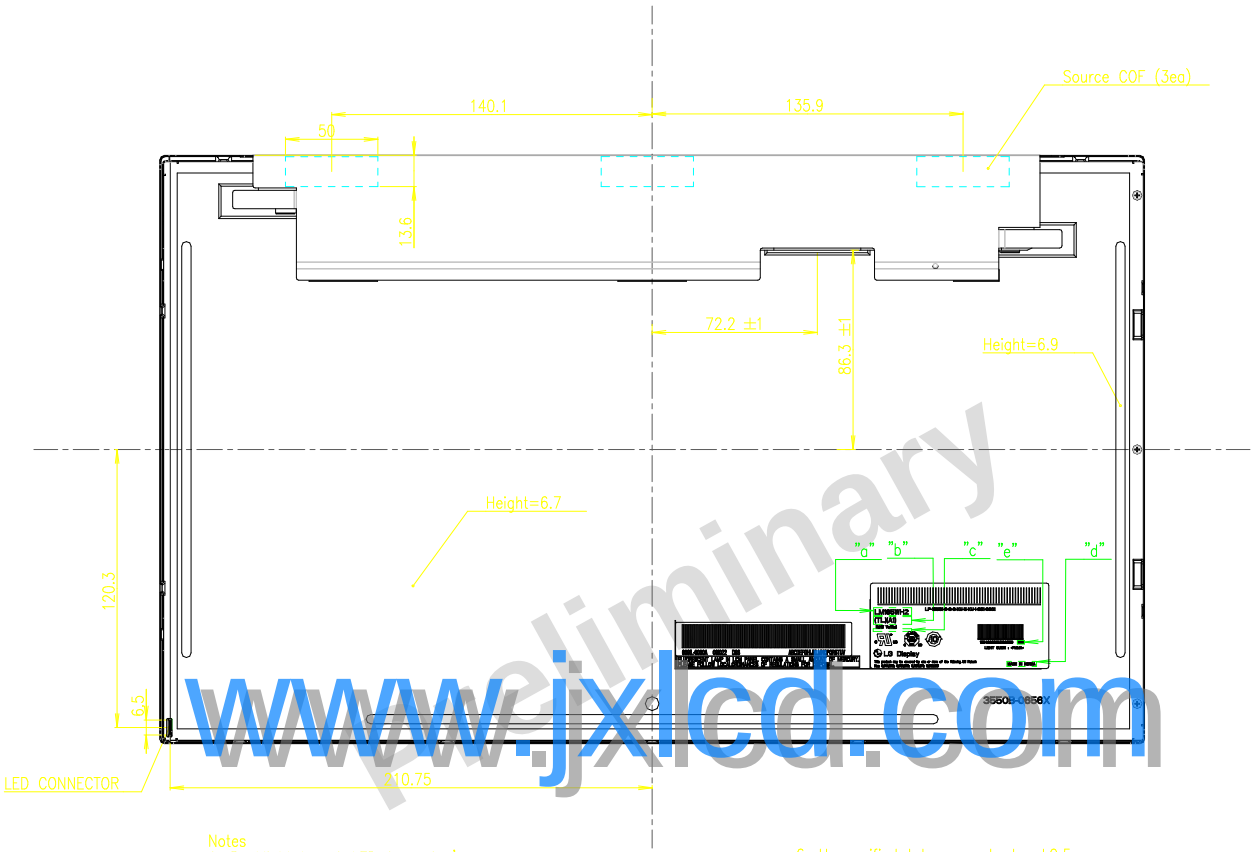
Outline dimension	Horizontal	430.4 mm
	Vertical	254.6 mm
	Depth	9.70 mm
Bezel area	Horizontal	413.4 mm
	Vertical	234.0 mm
Active display area	Horizontal	409.800 mm
	Vertical	230.400 mm
Weight	1,000g (Typ.) 1,050g (Max)	
Surface treatment	Hard coating(3H) Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer	

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

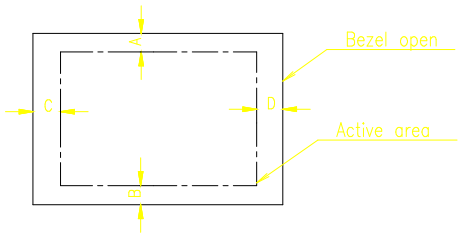
<FRONT VIEW>



<REAR VIEW>



Notes
1. Backlight has 1 LED Array Ass'y
2. I/F Connector Specification : GT103-30S-H23-D (LGM) or Equivalent.
3. LED Connector Specification : FH-SM1-GAN_10PIN (JST)
4. Torque of user hole : 3.0~4.0kgf-cm
5. Tilt and partial disposition tolerance of display area as following
   (1) Y-Direction : IA-BI 1.0≤
   (2) X-Direction : IC-DI 1.0≤
6. Unspecified tolerances to be ±0.5mm
7. The COF area is weak & sensitive, So, please don't press the COF area.



6. Reliability

Table 13. Environment test conditions

No	Test Item	Condition
1	High temperature storage test	Ta= 60°C 240hrs
2	Low temperature storage test	Ta= -20°C 240hrs
3	High temperature operation test	Ta= 50°C 50%RH 240hrs
4	Low temperature operation test	Ta= 0°C 240hrs
5	Vibration test (non-operating)	Wave form : random Vibration level : 1.0GRMS Bandwidth : 10-300Hz Duration : X,Y,Z, 30 min One time each direction
6	Shock test (non-operating)	Shock level : 120G Waveform : half sine wave, 2msec Direction : ±X, ±Y, ±Z One time each direction
7	Altitude operating storage / shipment	 0 - 10,000 feet(3,048m) 0 - 40,000 feet(12,192m)

{ Result evaluation criteria }
There should be no change which might affect the practical display function when the display quality test is conducted under normal operating condition.

7. International standards

7-1. Safety

a) UL 60950-1:2003, First Edition, Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.,
Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment.
b) CAN/CSA C22.2, No. 60950-1-03 1st Ed. April 1, 2003, Canadian Standards Association,
Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment.
c) EN 60950-1:2001, First Edition,
European Committee for Electro-technical Standardization(CENELEC)
European Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment.
d) IEC 60950-1:2005, Second Edition, The International Electro-technical 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 1 LED Product IEC60825-1 : 2001 Embedded LED Power (Class 1)

7-2. EMC

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

7-3. Environment

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

8. Packing

8-1. Designation of lot mark

a) Lot mark

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

A,B,C : Size (Inch)
E : Month
D : Year
F ~ M : Serial No.

Note:

1. Year

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

2. Month

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mark	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C

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 : 16 pcs
b) Box size : TBD

9. Precautions

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

9-1. Mounting Precautions

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

9-2. Operating precautions

(1) The spike noise causes the mis-operation of circuits. It should be lower than following voltage : V=±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 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.

9-3. Electrostatic discharge control

Since a module is composed of electronic circuits, it is not strong to electrostatic discharge. Make certain that treatment persons are connected to ground through wrist band etc. And don't touch interface pin directly.

9-4. Precautions for strong light exposure

Strong light exposure causes degradation of polarizer and color filter.

9-5. Storage

When storing modules as spares for a long time, the following precautions are necessary.

(1) Store them in a dark place. Do not expose the module to sunlight or fluorescent light. Keep the temperature between 5°C and 35°C at normal humidity.
(2) The polarizer surface should not come in contact with any other object.
It is recommended that they be stored in the container in which they were shipped.

9-6. Handling precautions for protection film

(1) The protection film is attached to the bezel with a small masking tape.
When the protection film is peeled off, static electricity is generated between the film and polarizer. This should be peeled off slowly and carefully by people who are electrically grounded and with well ion-blown equipment or in such a condition, etc.
(2) When the module with protection film attached is stored for a long time, sometimes there remains a very small amount of glue still on the bezel after the protection film is peeled off.
(3) You can remove the glue easily. When the glue remains on the bezel surface or its vestige is recognized, please wipe them off with absorbent cotton waste or other soft material like chamois soaked with normal-hexane.