



- ☐ Tentative Specification
☐ Preliminary Specification
☒ Approval Specification

MODEL NO.: V420H2
SUFFIX: LE6

Customer:

APPROVED BY

SIGNATURE

Name / Title

Note

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

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**REVISION HISTORY**

Version	Date	Page(New)	Section	Description
Ver. 1.0	Sept. 7, 2010	All	All	The specification was first issued.
Ver. 2.0	Feb. 21, 2011			The specification was first issued.



1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

V420H2- LE6 is a 42" TFT Liquid Crystal Display module with LED Backlight and 4ch-LVDS interface. This module supports 1920 x 1080 Full HDTV format and can display 1.07G colors (8-bit+ FRC). The converter module for backlight is built-in.

1.2 FEATURES

- High brightness (450 nits)
- Ultra-high contrast ratio (4000:1)
- Faster response time (gray to gray average 6.5 ms)
- High color saturation NTSC 72% (72%)
- Ultra wide viewing angle : 176(H)/176(V) (CR≥20) with Super MVA technology
- DE (Data Enable) only mode
- LVDS (Low Voltage Differential Signaling) interface
- Color reproduction (nature color)
- Low color shift function

1.3 APPLICATION

- TFT LCD TVs
- Multi-Media Display

1.4 GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Item	Specification	Unit	Note
Active Area	930.24 (H) x 523.26 (V) (42" diagonal)	mm	(1)
Bezel Opening Area	938. 4 (H) x 531 (V)	mm	
Driver Element	a-si TFT active matrix	-	
Pixel Number	1920 x R.G.B. x 1080	pixel	
Pixel Pitch (Sub Pixel)	0.1615 (H) x 0.4845 (V)	mm	
Pixel Arrangement	RGB vertical stripe	-	
Display Colors	1.07G	color	
Display Operation Mode	Transmissive mode / Normally Black	-	
Surface Treatment	Anti-Glare Coating (Haze 11%) Hard Coating (3H)	-	

1.5 MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Item		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Module Size	Horizontal(H)	-	968.4	-	mm	(1)
	Vertical(V)	-	564	-	mm	(1)
	Depth(D)	-	10.8	-	mm	
	Depth(D)	20.9	21.9	22.9	mm	To converter cover
Weight			8070			

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	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
Storage Temperature	T _{ST}	-20	+60	°C	(1)
Operating Ambient Temperature	T _{OP}	0	50	°C	(1), (2)
Shock (Non-Operating)	S _{NOP}	-	50	G	(3), (5)
Vibration (Non-Operating)	V _{NOP}	-	1.0	G	(4), (5)

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

(a) 90 %RH Max. ($T_a \leq 40$ °C).

(b) Wet-bulb temperature should be 39 °C Max. ($T_a > 40$ °C).

(c) No condensation.

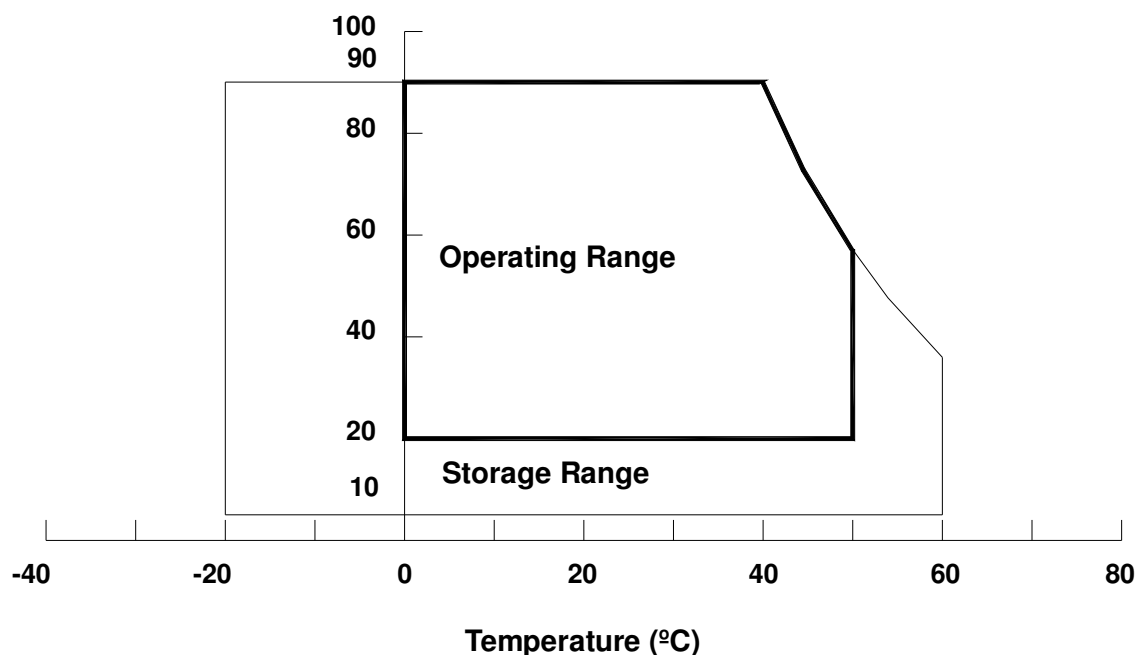
Note (2) The maximum operating temperature is based on the test condition that the surface temperature of display area is less than or equal to 65 °C with LCD module alone in a temperature controlled chamber. Thermal management should be considered in final product design to prevent the surface temperature 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.

Relative Humidity (%RH)





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°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	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
Power Supply Voltage	V _{CC}	-0.3	13.5	V	
Logic Input Voltage	V _{IN}	-0.3	3.6	V	

2.3.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT

Item	Symbol	Test Condition	Min.	Type	Max.	Unit	Note
Light Bar Voltage	V _W	Ta = 25 °C	-	-	60	V _{DC}	
Converter Input Voltage	V _{BL}	-	0	-	30	V	
Control Signal Level	-	-	-0.3	-	7	V	

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.



3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

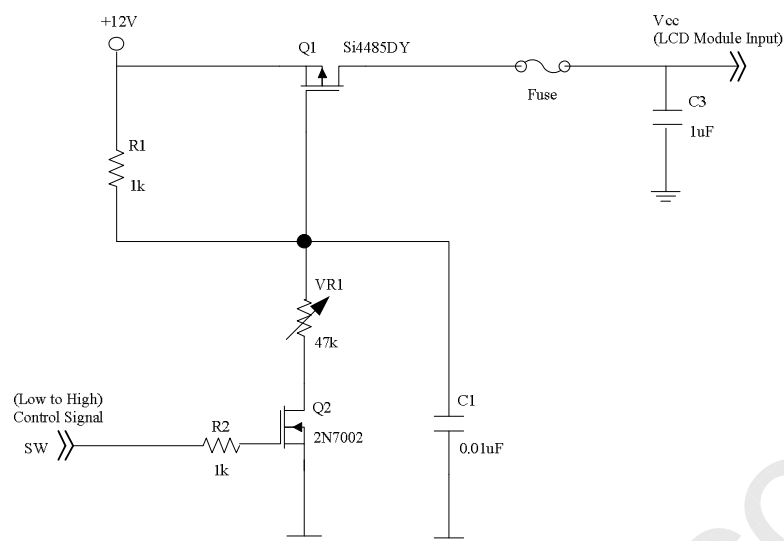
3.1 TFT LCD MODULE

(Ta = 25 ± 2 °C)

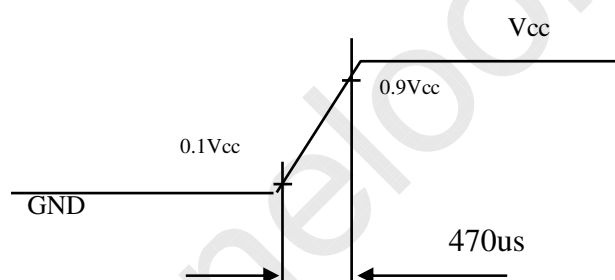
Parameter		Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Supply Voltage		V _{CC}	10.8	12	13.2	V	(1)
Rush Current		I _{RUSH}	—	—	5.096	A	(2)
Power consumption	White Pattern	P _T	—	14.544	17.628	W	(3)
	Horizontal Stripe	P _T		13.968	16.848	W	
	Black Pattern	P _T		8.496	10.14	W	
Power Supply Current	White Pattern	—	—	1.212	1.469	A	(4)
	Horizontal Stripe	—	—	1.164	1.404	A	
	Black Pattern	—	—	0.708	0.845	A	
LVDS interface	Differential Input High Threshold Voltage	V _{LVTH}	+100	—	—	mV	(5)
	Differential Input Low Threshold Voltage	V _{LVTL}	—	—	-100	mV	
	Common Input Voltage	V _{CM}	1.0	1.2	1.4	V	
	Differential input voltage (single-end)	V _{ID}	200	—	600	mV	
	Terminating Resistor	R _T	—	100	—	ohm	
CMIS interface	Input High Threshold Voltage	V _{IH}	2.7	—	3.3	V	
	Input Low Threshold Voltage	V _{IL}	0	—	0.7	V	

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

Note (2) Measurement condition:



Vcc rising time is 470us

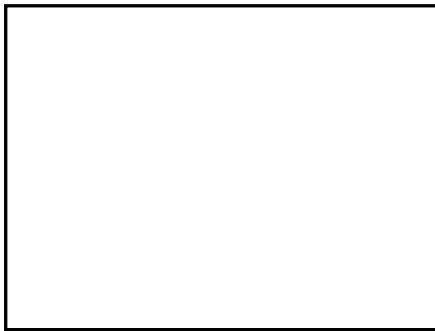


Note (3) The Specified Power consumption is under XXX pattern.

Note (4) The specified power supply current is under the conditions at $V_{cc} = 12\text{ V}$, $T_a = 25 \pm 2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $f_v = 120\text{ Hz}$, whereas a power dissipation check pattern below is displayed.

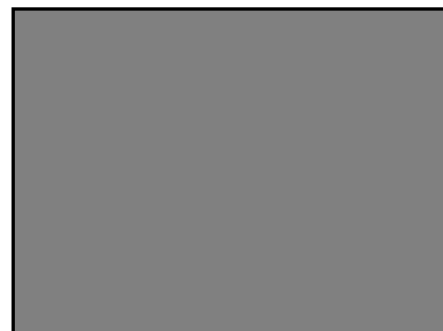
Note (5) Even though Inrush current is over the specified value, there is no problem if I2T of fuse spec is satisfied.

a. White Pattern



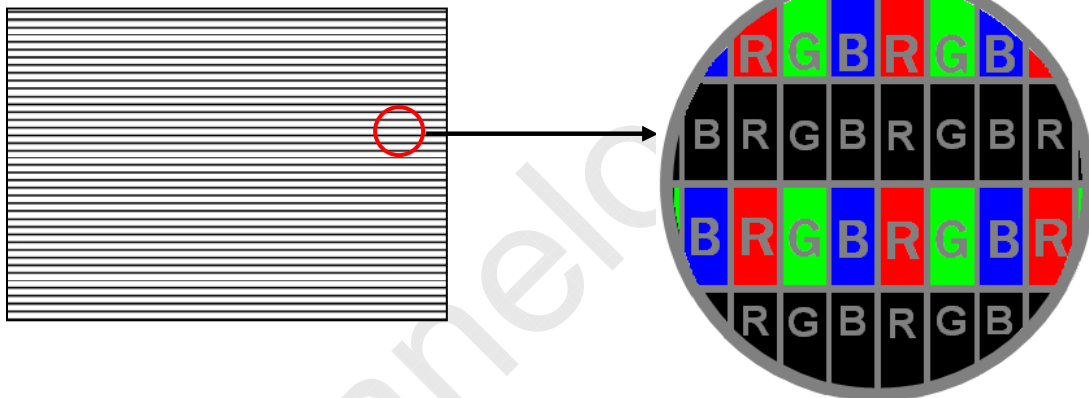
Active Area

b. Black Pattern

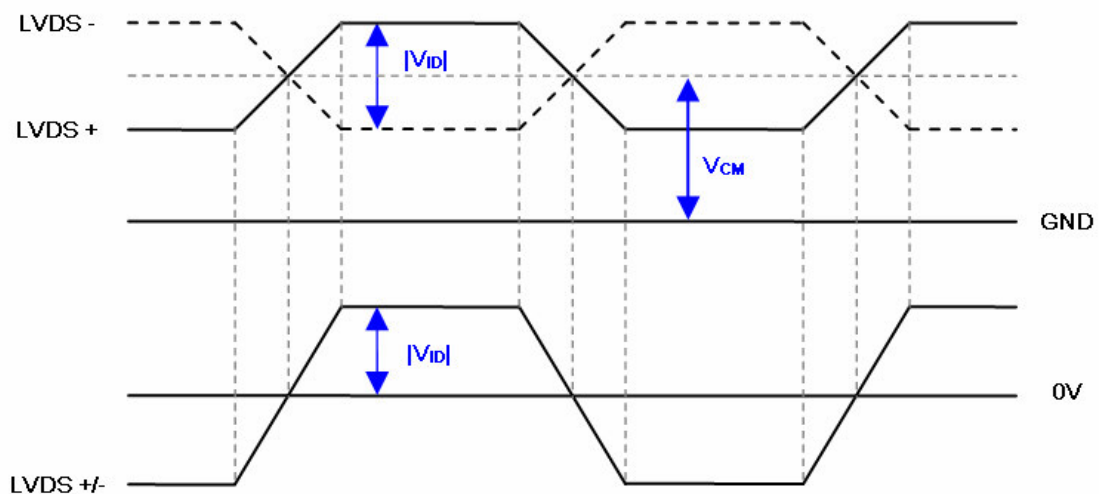


Active Area

c. Horizontal Pattern



Note (5) The LVDS input characteristics are as follows:



3.2 BACKLIGHT CONVERTER UNIT

3.2.1 LED LIGHT BAR CHARACTERISTICS (Ta = 25 ± 2 °C)

The backlight unit contains 4pcs light bar.

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Total Current (4 String)	If	-	320	339.2	mA	
One String Current	IL	-	72	76.32	mA	
LED Forward Voltage	Vf	2.8	3.1	3.4	V _{DC}	IL=72mA
One String Voltage	VW	44.8	-	54.4	V _{DC}	IL=72mA
One String Voltage Variation	△VW	-	-	2	V	
Life time	-	30,000	-	-	Hrs	(1)

Note (1) The lifetime is defined as the time which luminance of the LED decays to 50% compared to the initial value, Operating condition: Continuous operating at Ta = 25±2°C, IL = 72mA.

3.2.2 CONVERTER CHARACTERISTICS (Ta = 25 ± 2 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Consumption	P _{BL}	-	63.3	73	W	(1),(2) IL = 72 mA
Converter Input Voltage	V _{BL}	22.8	24	25.2	V _{DC}	
Converter Input Current	I _{BL}	-	2.65	3.04	A	Non Dimming
Input Inrush Current	-	-	-	4.12	Apeak	V _{BL} =24V, (IL=typ.) (3)
Dimming Frequency	F _B	150	160	170	Hz	
Minimum Duty Ratio	D _{MIN}	5	10	-	%	(4)

Note (1) The power supply capacity should be higher than the total converter power consumption P_{BL}. 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 converter dimming.

Note (2) The measurement condition of Max. value is based on 42" backlight unit under input voltage 24V, average LED current 76.32 mA and lighting 1 hour later.

Note (3) The duration of rush current is about 30ms.

Note (4) 5% minimum duty ratio is only valid for electrical operation.

Note (5) Even though Inrush current is over the specified value, there is no problem if I2T of fuse spec is Satisfied.

3.2.3 CONVERTER INTERFACE CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter		Symbol	Test Condition	Value			Unit	Note	
				Min.	Typ.	Max.			
On/Off Control Voltage	ON	VBLON	—	2.0	—	5.0	V		
	OFF		—	0	—	0.8	V		
External PWM Control Voltage	HI	VEPWM	—	2.0	—	5.25	V	Duty on	(5)
	LO		—	0	—	0.8	V	Duty off	
Error Signal		ERR	—	—	—	—	—	Abnormal: Open collector Normal: GND (4)	
VBL Rising Time		Tr1	—	30	—	—	ms	10%-90%V _{BL}	
Control Signal Rising Time		Tr	—	—	—	100	ms		
Control Signal Falling Time		Tf	—	—	—	100	ms		
PWM Signal Rising Time		TPWMR	—	—	—	50	us		
PWM Signal Falling Time		TPWMF	—	—	—	50	us		
Input Impedance		Rin	—	1	—	—	MΩ		
PWM Delay Time		TPWM	—	100	—	—	ms		
BLON Delay Time	T _{on}		—	300	—	—	ms		
	T _{on1}		—	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 external PWM signal during backlight turn on period.

Note (2) The power sequence and control signal timing are shown in the Fig.1. For a certain reason, the converter 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 → PWM signal → BLON

Turn OFF sequence: BLOFF → PWM signal → VBL

Note (4) When converter protective function is triggered, ERR will output open collector status.

Note (5) The EPWM interface that inserts a pull up resistor to 5V in Max Duty (100%), please refers to Fig.2.

Fig. 1

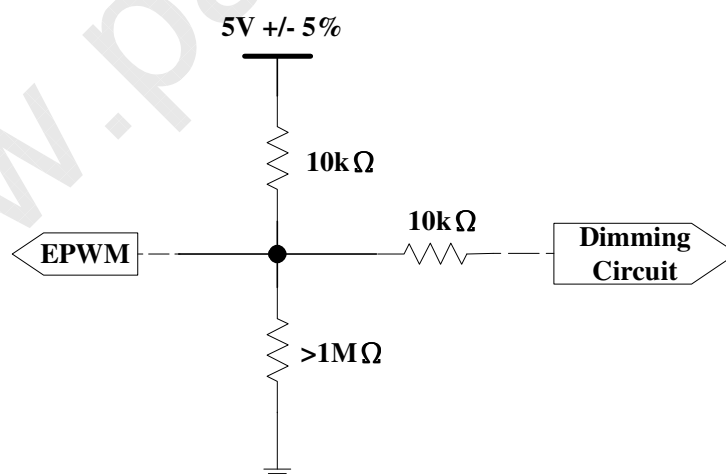
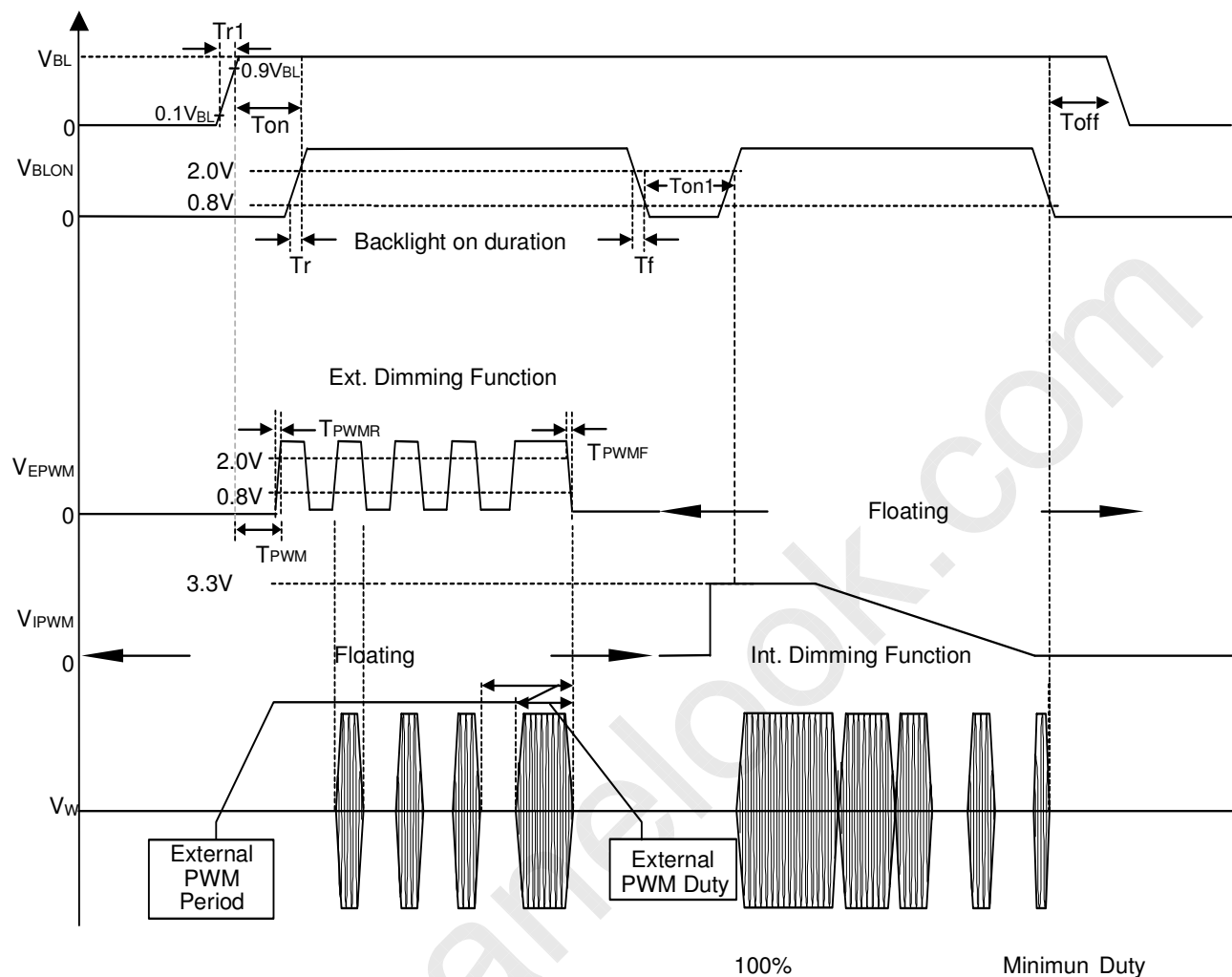
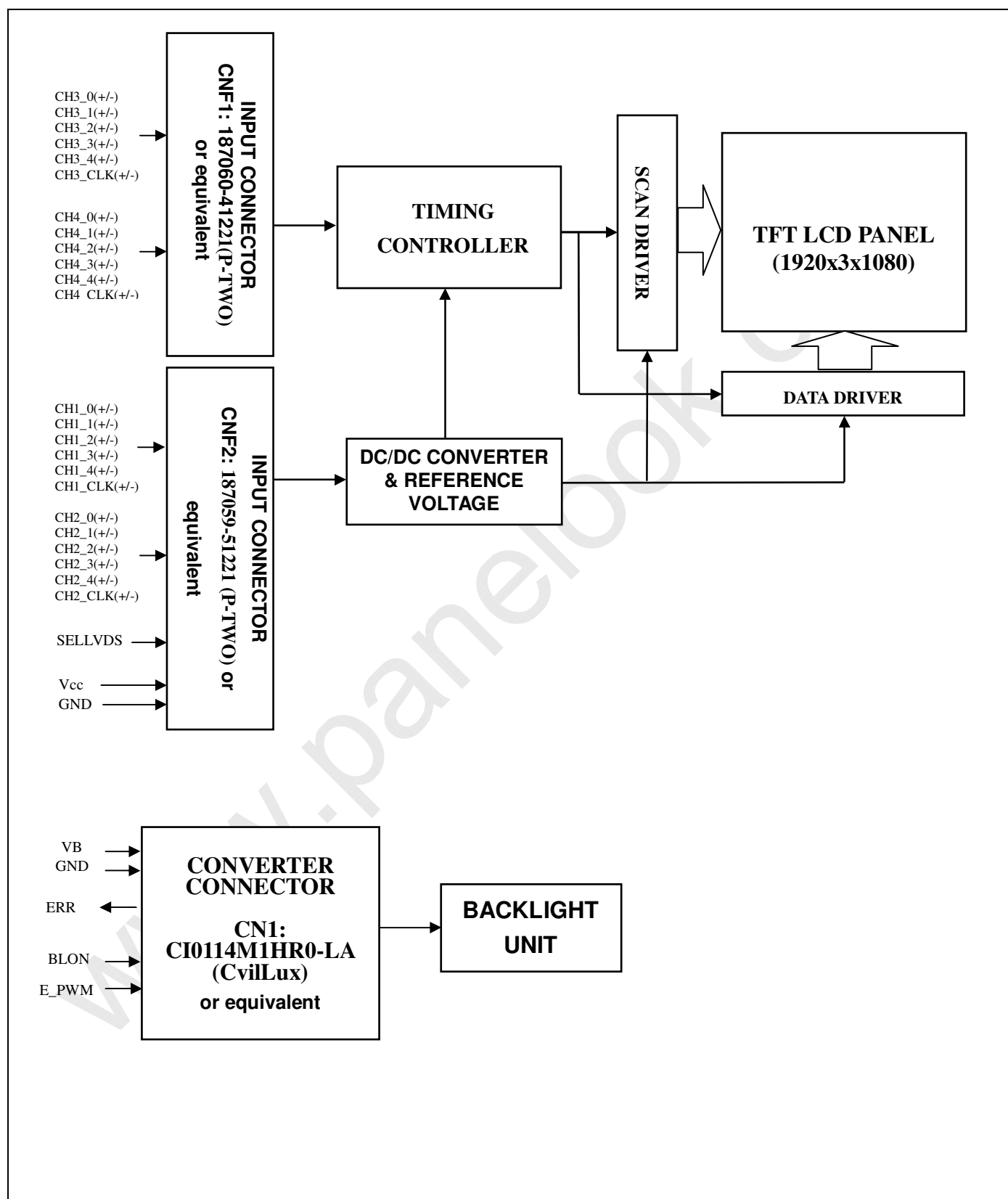


Fig. 2

4. BLOCK DIAGRAM OF INTERFACE

4.1 TFT LCD MODULE



**5. INTERFACE PIN CONNECTION****5.1 TFT LCD MODULE**

CNF1: Connector Pin Assignment: 187059-51221 (P-TWO) or equivalent

Pin	Name	Description	Note
1	GND	Ground	
2	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
3	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
4	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
5	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
6	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
7	SELLVDS	LVDS Data Format Selection	(2)
8	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
9	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
10	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
11	GND	Ground	
12	CH1[0]-	First pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 0	
13	CH1[0]+	First pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 0	
14	CH1[1]-	First pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 1	
15	CH1[1]+	First pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 1	
16	CH1[2]-	First pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 1 2	
17	CH1[2]+	First pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 2	
18	GND	Ground	
19	CH1CLK-	First pixel Negative LVDS differential clock input.	
20	CH1CLK+	First pixel Positive LVDS differential clock input.	
21	GND	Ground	
22	CH1[3]-	First pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 3	
23	CH1[3]+	First pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 3	
24	CH1[4]-	First pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 4	
25	CH1[4]+	First pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 4	
26	N.C.	NC/GND	(1)
27	N.C.	NC/GND	(1)
28	CH2[0]-	Second pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 0	

29	CH2[0]+	Second pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 0	
30	CH2[1]-	Second pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 1	
31	CH2[1]+	Second pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 1	
32	CH2[2]-	Second pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 2	
33	CH2[2]+	Second pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 2	
34	GND	Ground	
35	CH2CLK-	Second pixel Negative LVDS differential clock input.	
36	CH2CLK+	Second pixel Positive LVDS differential clock input.	
37	GND	Ground	
38	CH2[3]-	Second pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 3	
39	CH2[3]+	Second pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 3	
40	CH2[4]-	Second pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 4	
41	CH2[4]+	Second pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 4	
42	N.C.	NC/GND	(1)
43	N.C.	NC/GND	(1)
44	GND	Ground	
45	GND	Ground	
46	GND	Ground	
47	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
48	VCC	+12V power supply	
49	VCC	+12V power supply	
50	VCC	+12V power supply	
51	VCC	+12V power supply	

Note (1) LVDS connector pin order defined as follows

CNF2 Connector Pin Assignment : 187060-41221(P-TWO) or equivalent

Pin	Name	Description	Note
1	GND	NC/GND	
2	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
3	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
4	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
5	N.C.	No Connection	(1)



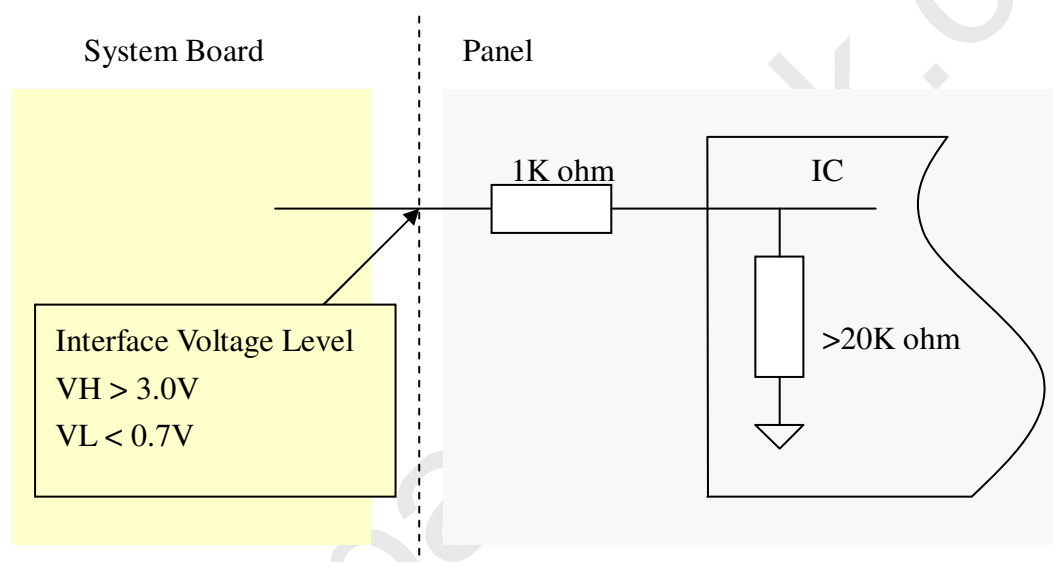
6	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
7	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
8	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
9	GND	Ground	
10	CH3[0]-	Third pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 0	
11	CH3[0]+	Third pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 0	
12	CH3[1]-	Third pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 1	
13	CH3[1]+	Third pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 1	
14	CH3[2]-	Third pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 2	
15	CH3[2]+	Third pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 2	
16	GND	Ground	
17	CH3CLK-	Third pixel Negative LVDS differential clock input.	
18	CH3CLK+	Third pixel Positive LVDS differential clock input.	
19	GND	Ground	
20	CH3[3]-	Third pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 3	
21	CH3[3]+	Third pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 3	
22	CH3[4]-	Third pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 4	
23	CH3[4]+	Third pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 4	
24	N.C.	NC/GND	(1)
25	N.C.	NC/GND	(1)
26	CH4[0]-	Fourth pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 0	
27	CH4[0]+	Fourth pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 0	
28	CH4[1]-	Fourth pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 1	
29	CH4[1]+	Fourth pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 1	
30	CH4[2]-	Fourth pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 2	
31	CH4[2]+	Fourth pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 2	
32	GND	Ground	
33	CH4CLK-	Fourth pixel Negative LVDS differential clock input.	
34	CH4CLK+	Fourth pixel Positive LVDS differential clock input.	
35	GND	Ground	
36	CH4[3]-	Fourth pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 3	

37	CH4[3]+	Fourth pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 3	
38	CH4[4]-	Fourth pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 4	
39	CH4[4]+	Fourth pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 4	
40	N.C.	NC/GND	(1)
41	N.C.	NC/GND	(1)

Note (1) Reserved for internal use. Please leave it open.

Note (2) High=connect to +3.3V : JEIDA Format ; Low= connect to GND or Open : VESA Format.

Note (3) Interface optional pin has internal scheme as following diagram. Customer should keep the interface voltage level requirement as below.



Note (4) LVDS 4-port Data Mapping

Port	Channel of LVDS	Data Stream
1st Port	First Pixel	1, 5, 9,1913, 1917
2nd Port	Second Pixel	2, 6, 10,1914, 1918
3rd Port	Third Pixel	3, 7, 11,1915, 1919
4th Port	Fourth Pixel	4, 8, 12,1916, 1920



5.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT

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

N2-CN7 (Housing): 51281-0994 (Molex) or equivalent

Pin No.	Symbol	Description
1	VLED	Positive of LED String
2	VLED	
3	NC	No Connection
4	NC	
5	NC	
6	NC	
7	VLED1-	Negative of LED String
8	VLED2-	
9	VLED3-	
10	VLED4-	

Note (1) The backlight interface housing for high voltage side is a model 51281-0994, manufactured by Molex or equivalent. The mating header on converter part number is 51281-09

5.3 CONVERTER UNIT

CN1(Header): CI0114M1HR0-LF (CvilLux) or equivalent

Pin No	Symbol	Feature
1	VBL	+24V
2		
3		
4		
5		
6	GND	GND
7		
8		
9		
10		
11	ERR	Normal (GND) Abnormal (Open collector)
12	BLON	BL ON/OFF
13	NC	NC
14	E_PWM	External PWM Control

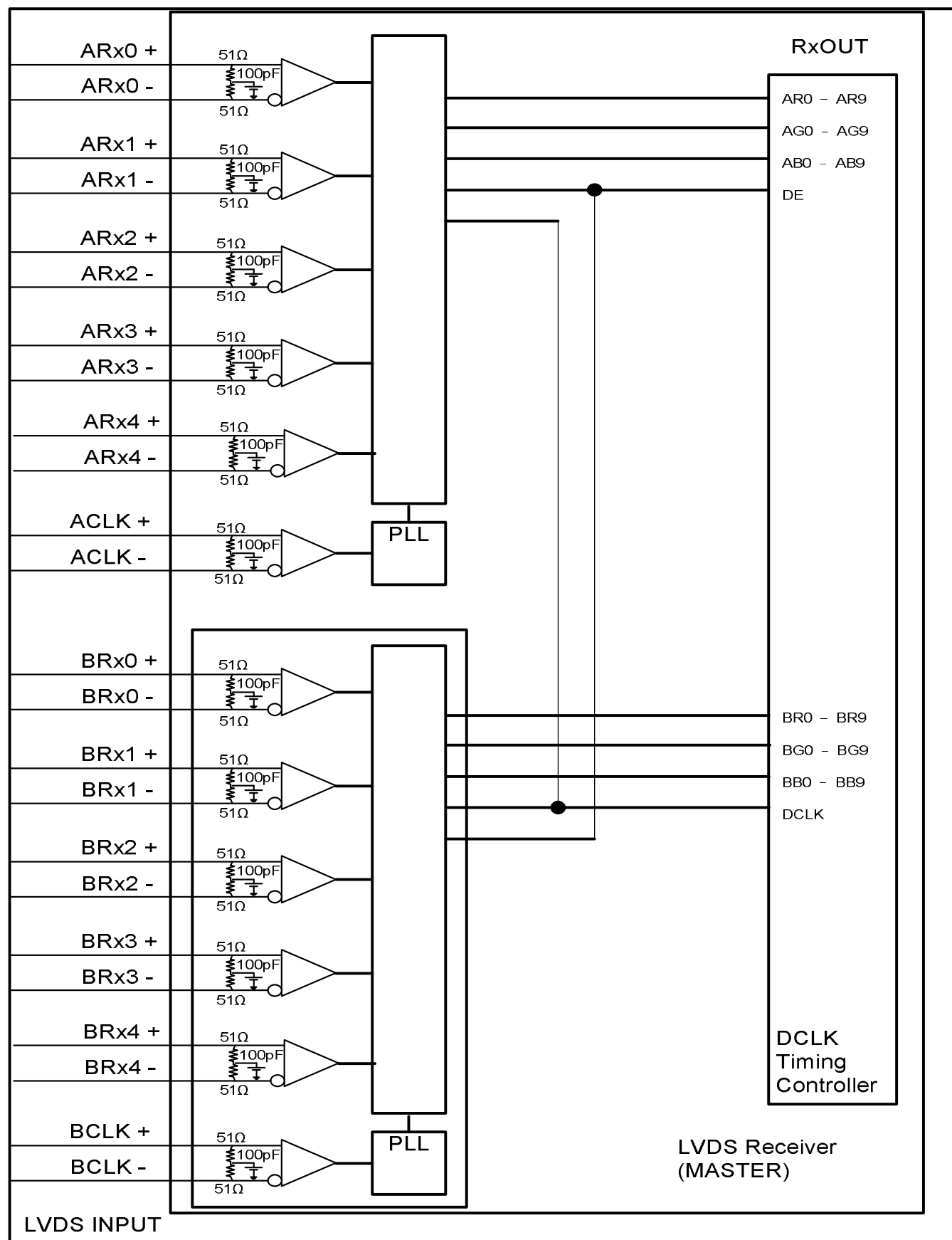
Notice#1. If Pin14 is open, E_PWM is 100% duty.



CN2 ~ CN5 : 51281-1094 (Molex) or E&T 7083K-F10N-00L or equivalent

Pin №	Symbol	Feature
1	VLED+	Positive of LED String
2	VLED+	
3	NC	No Connection
4	NC	
5	NC	
6	NC	
7	VLED1-	Negative of LED String
8	VLED2-	
9	VLED3-	
10	VLED4-	

5.4 BLOCK DIAGRAM OF INTERFACE





AR0~AR9: First pixel R data

AG0~AG9: First pixel G data

AB0~AB9: First pixel B data

BR0~BR9: Second pixel R data

BG0~BG9: Second pixel G data

BB0~BB9: Second pixel B data

DE: Data enable signal

DCLK: Data clock signal

The third and fourth pixel are followed the same rules.

CR0~CR9: Third pixel R data

CG0~CG9: Third pixel G data

CB0~CB9: Third pixel B data

DR0~DR9: Fourth pixel R data

DG0~DG9: Fourth pixel G data

DB0~DB9: Fourth pixel B data

Note (1) A ~ D channel are first, second, third and fourth pixel respectively.

Note (2) The system must have the transmitter to drive the module.

Note (3) LVDS cable impedance shall be 50 ohms per signal line or about 100 ohms per twist-pair line when it is used differentially.

5.6 COLOR DATA INPUT ASSIGNMENT

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

Color		Data Signal																																
		Red										Green										Blue												
R9	R8	R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G9	G8	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B9	B8	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0					
Basic Colors	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Magenta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gray Scale Of Red	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	:			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Red (1021)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red (1022)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red (1023)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gray Scale Of Green	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	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	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Green (1021)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green (1022)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green (1023)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gray Scale Of Blue	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	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Blue (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Blue (1021)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0



PRODUCT SPECIFICATION

Blue (1022)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Blue (1023)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
LVDS Receiver Clock	Frequency	F_{clkin} (=1/TC)	60	74.25	80	MHz	
	Input cycle to cycle jitter	T_{rcl}	-	-	200	ps	(3)
	Spread spectrum modulation range	F_{clkin_mod}	$F_{clkin}-2\%$	-	$F_{clkin}+2\%$	MHz	(4)
	Spread spectrum modulation frequency	F_{SSM}	-	-	200	KHz	
LVDS Receiver Data	Setup Time	T_{lvsu}	600	-	-	ps	(5)
	Hold Time	T_{lvhd}	600	-	-	ps	
Vertical Active Display Term	Frame Rate	F_{r5}	-	100	-	Hz	(6)
		F_{r6}	-	120	-	Hz	
	Total	T_v	1090	1125	1395	Th	$T_v=T_{vd}+T_{vb}$
	Display	T_{vd}	1080	1080	1080	Th	—
	Blank	T_{vb}	10	45	315	Th	—
Horizontal Active Display Term	Total	T_h	520	550	670	T_c	$T_h=T_{hd}+T_{hb}$
	Display	T_{hd}	480	480	480	T_c	—
	Blank	T_{hb}	40	70	190	T_c	—

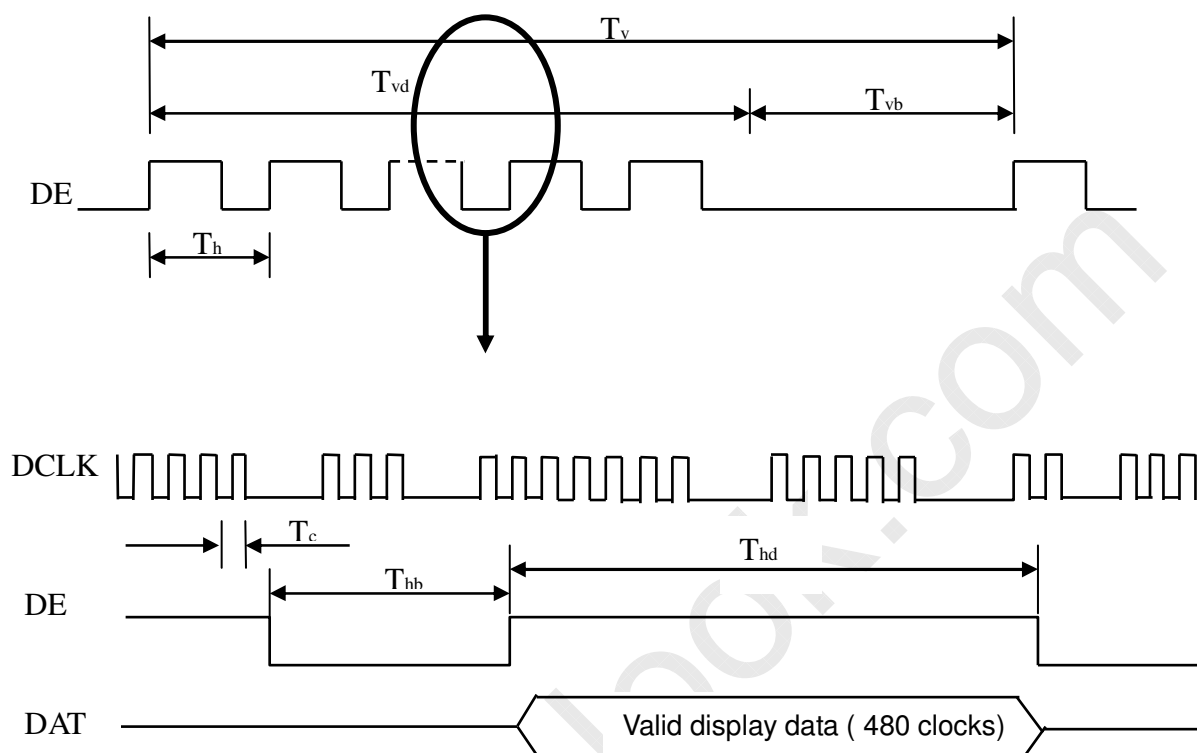
Note (1) Since the module is operated in DE only mode, Hsync and Vsync input signals should be set to low logic level. Otherwise, this module would operate abnormally.

Note (2) Please make sure the range of pixel clock has follow the below equation:

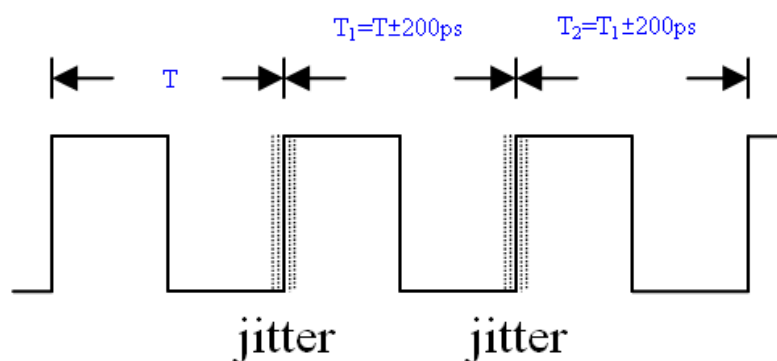
$$F_{clkin(max)} \geq F_{r6} \times T_v \times T_h$$

$$F_{r5} \times T_v \times T_h \geq F_{clkin(min)}$$

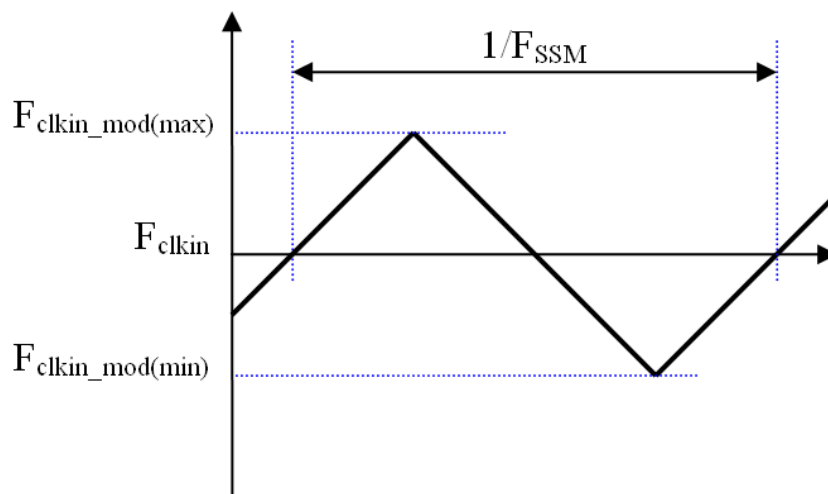
INPUT SIGNAL TIMING DIAGRAM



Note (3) The input clock cycle-to-cycle jitter is defined as below figures. $Trcl = |T_1 - T_1|$

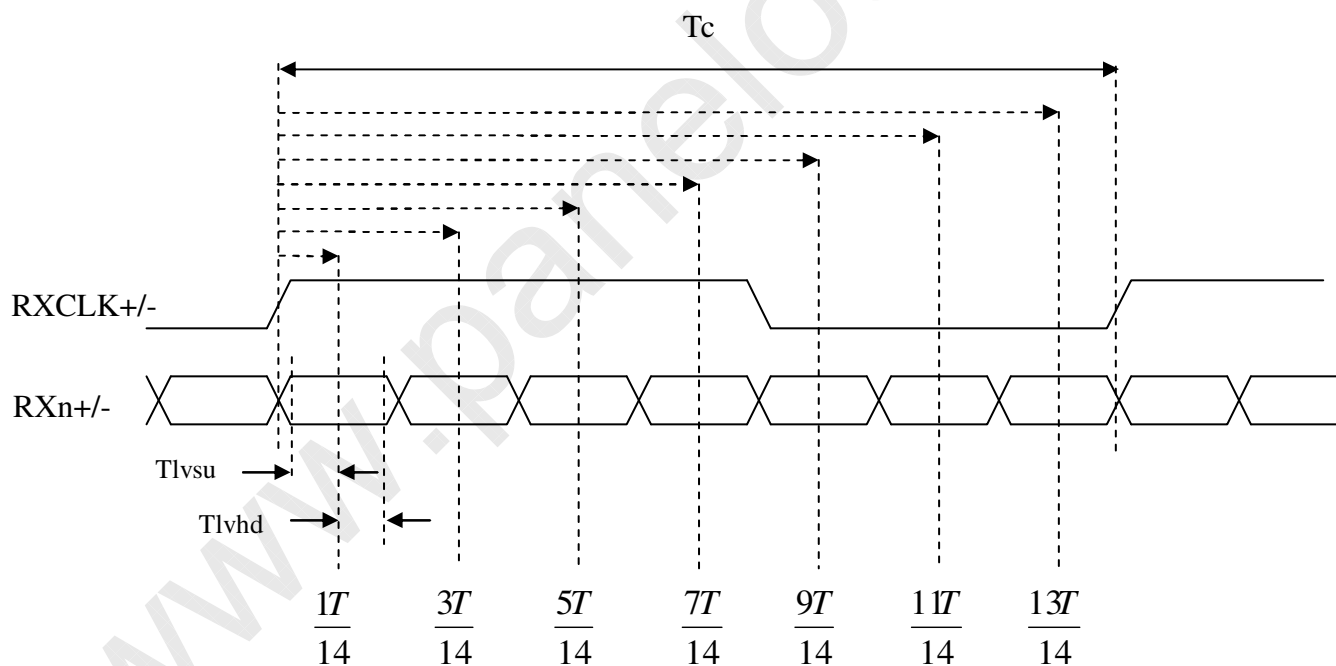


Note (4) The SSCG (Spread spectrum clock generator) is defined as below figures.



Note (5) The LVDS timing diagram and setup/hold time is defined and showing as the following figures.

LVDS RECEIVER INTERFACE TIMING DIAGRAM



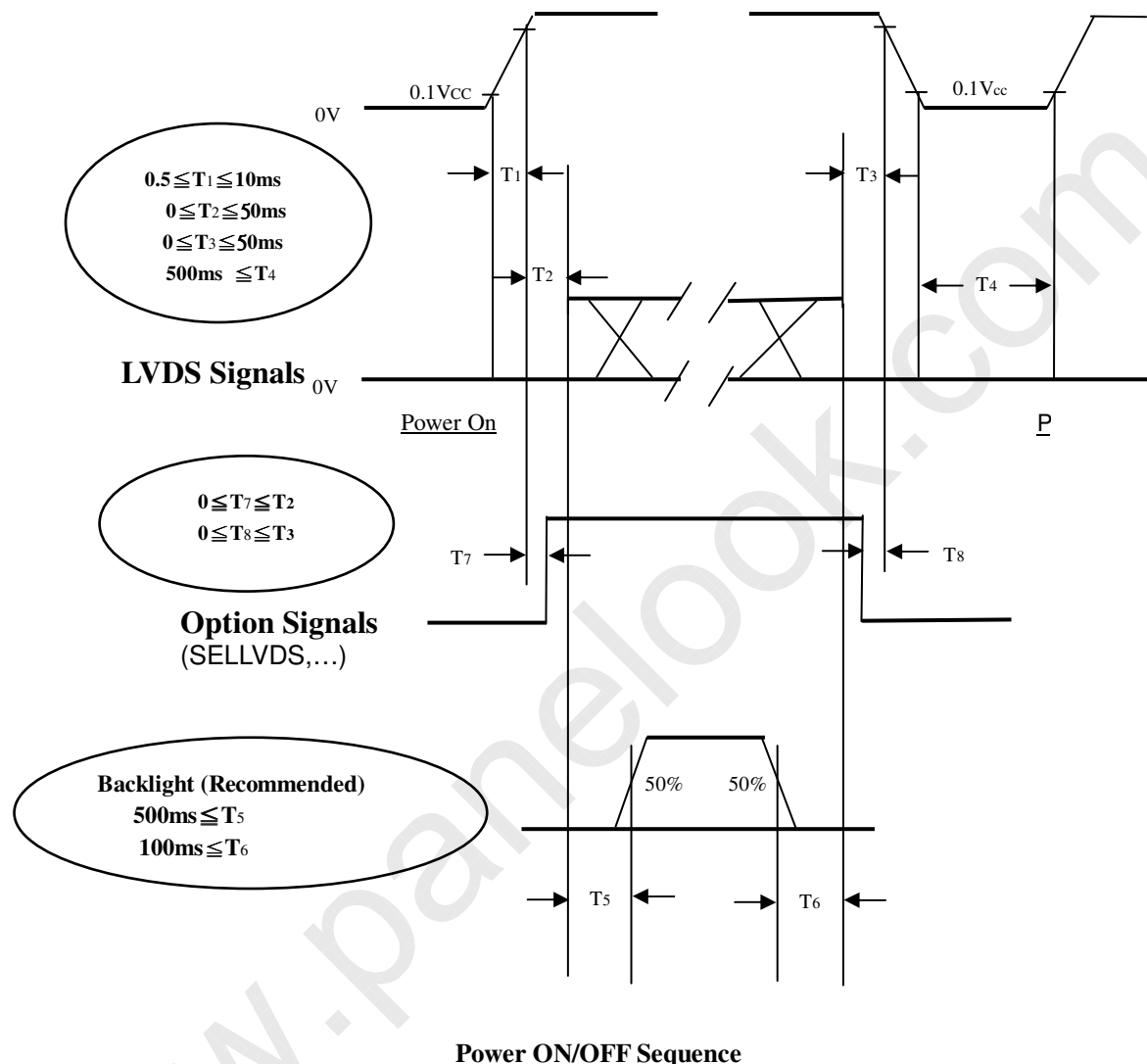
Note (6) (ODSEL) = H/L or open for 100/120Hz frame rate. Please refer to 5.1 for detail information.



6.2 POWER ON/OFF SEQUENCE

(Ta = 25 ± 2 °C)

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



Note (1) The supply voltage of the external system for the module input should follow the definition of Vcc.

Note (2) Apply the LED 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 $T_2 < 0$, that maybe cause electrical overstress failure.

Note (4) T4 should be measured after the module has been fully discharged between power off and on period.

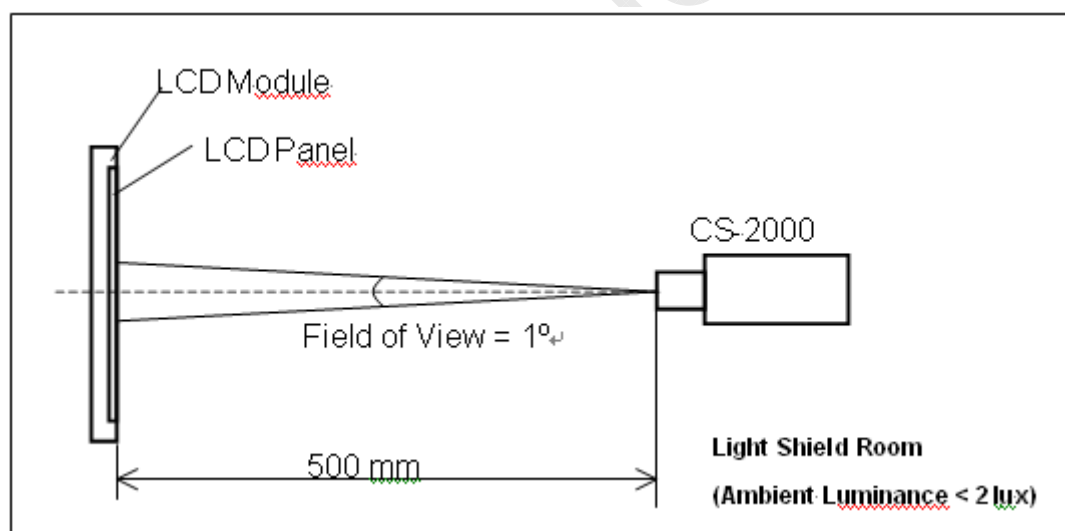
Note (5) Interface signal shall not be kept at high impedance when the power is on.

7. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

7.1 TEST CONDITIONS

Item	Symbol	Value	Unit
Ambient Temperature	Ta	25±2	oC
Ambient Humidity	Ha	50±10	%RH
Supply Voltage	VCC	12	V
Input Signal	According to typical value in "3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS"		
LED Current	IL	80±4.8	mA
Vertical Frame Rate	Fr	120	Hz

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.





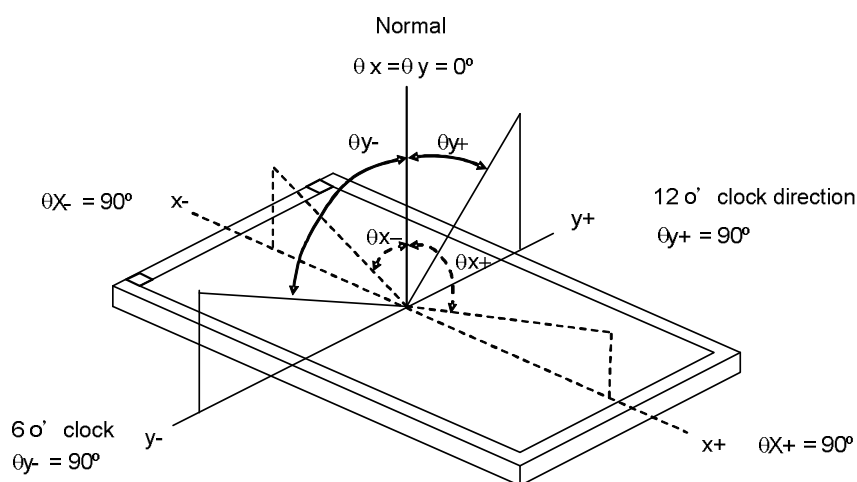
7.2 OPTICAL SPECIFICATIONS

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 7.1.

Item		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Contrast Ratio		CR	$\theta x=0^{\circ}, \theta y=0^{\circ}$ Viewing angle at normal direction	2500	4000	-	-	Note (2)
Response Time		Gray to gray		-	6.5	12	ms	Note (3)
Center Luminance of White		LC		350	450	-	cd/m ²	Note (4)
White Variation		δW		-	-	1.3	-	Note (6)
Cross Talk		CT		-	-	4	%	Note (5)
Color Chromaticity	Red	Rx		Typ. – 0.03	0.646	Typ+ 0.03	-	-
		Ry			0.330		-	
	Green	Gx			0.290		-	
		Gy			0.613		-	
	Blue	Bx			0.147		-	
		By			0.057		-	
		White			Wx		0.280	
	Wy				0.290		-	
	Color Gamut			C.G		72	-	%
Viewing Angle	Horizontal	$\theta x+$	CR $\geq$ 20	80	88	-	Deg.	Note (1)
		$\theta x-$		80	88	-		
	Vertical	$\theta Y+$		80	88	-		
		$\theta Y-$		80	88	-		

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

Viewing angles are measured by Autronic Conoscope Cono-80.



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

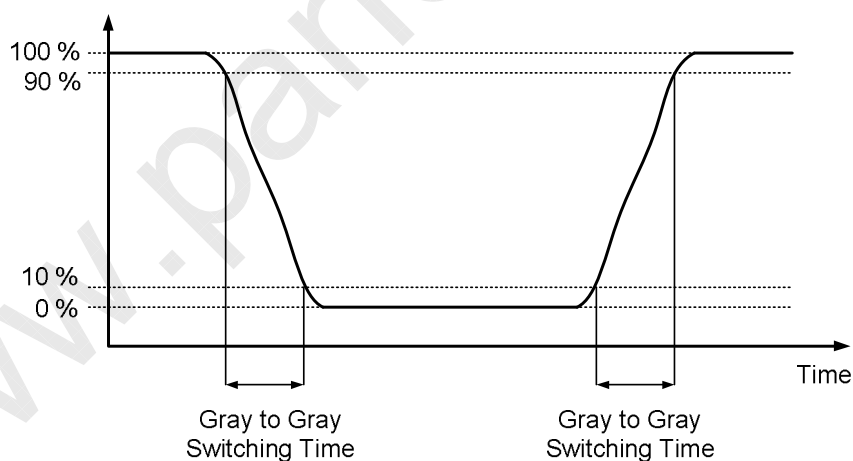
The contrast ratio can be calculated by the following expression.

$$\text{Contrast Ratio (CR)} = \frac{\text{Surface Luminance with all white pixels}}{\text{Surface Luminance with all black pixels}}$$

CR = CR (5), where CR (X) is corresponding to the Contrast Ratio of the point X at the figure in Note (6).

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

Optical Response



The driving signal means the signal of gray level 0, 124, 252, 380, 508, 636, 764, 892 and 1023

Gray to gray average time means the average switching time of gray level 0, 124, 252, 380, 508, 636, 764, 892 and 1023 to each other .

Note (4) Definition of Luminance of White (L_C):

Measure the luminance of gray level 1023. at center point and 5 points

$L_C = L (5)$, where $L (X)$ is corresponding to the luminance of the point X at the figure in Note (6).

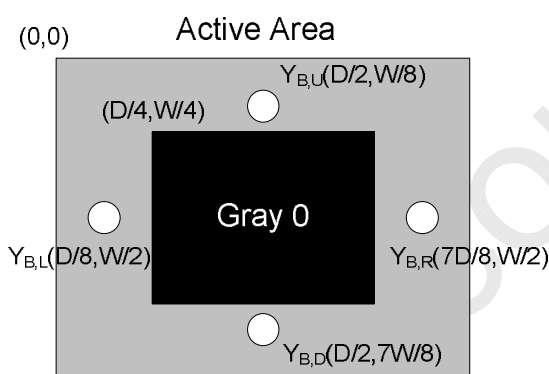
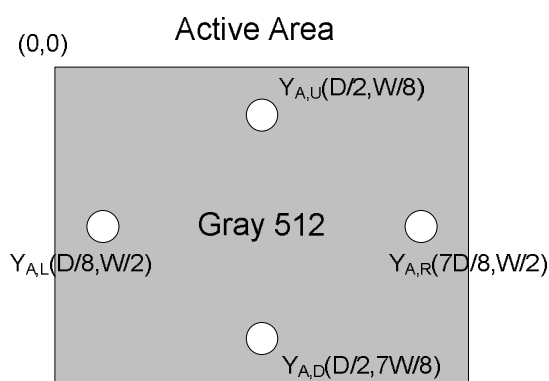
Note (5) Definition of Cross Talk (CT):

$$CT = |YB - YA| / YA \times 100 (\%)$$

Where:

YA = Luminance of measured location without gray level 0 pattern (cd/m²)

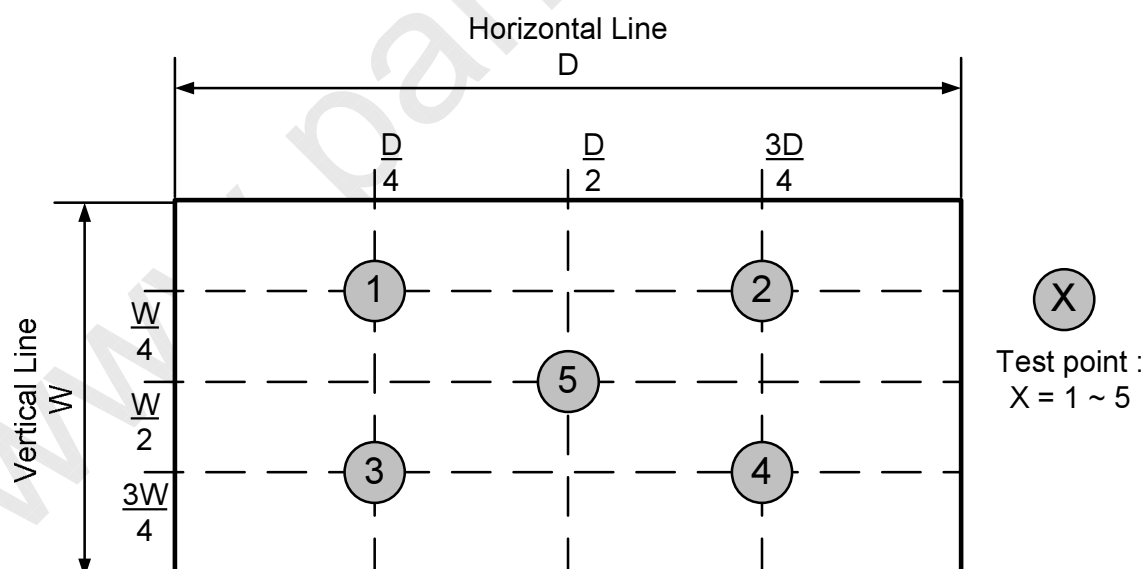
YB = Luminance of measured location with gray level 0 pattern (cd/m²)



Note (6) Definition of White Variation (δW):

Measure the luminance of gray level 1023 at 5 points

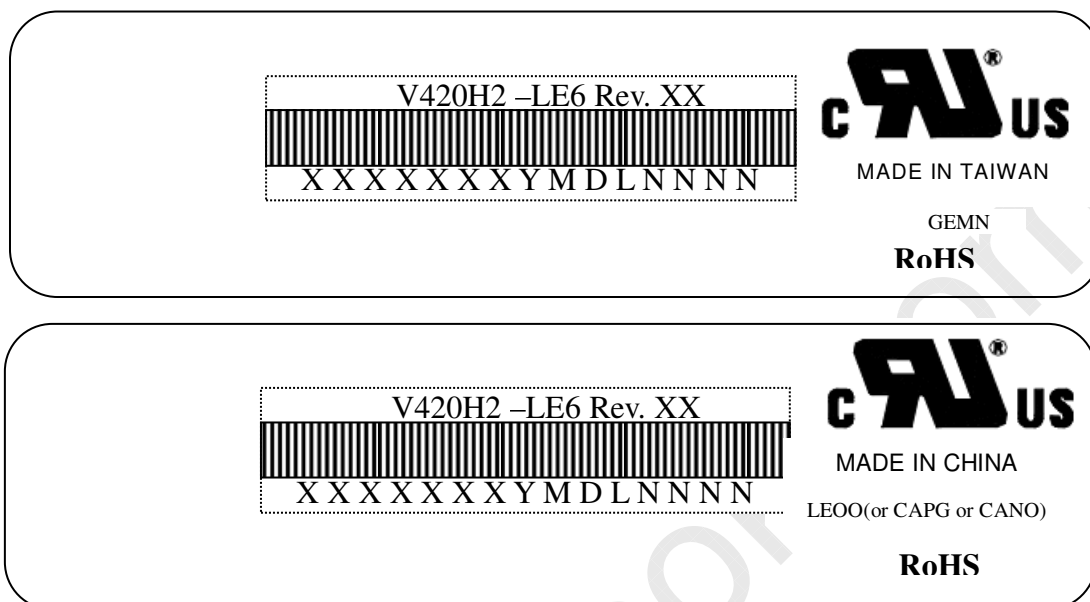
$$\delta W = \text{Maximum} [L(1), L(2), L(3), L(4), L(5)] / \text{Minimum} [L(1), L(2), L(3), L(4), L(5)]$$



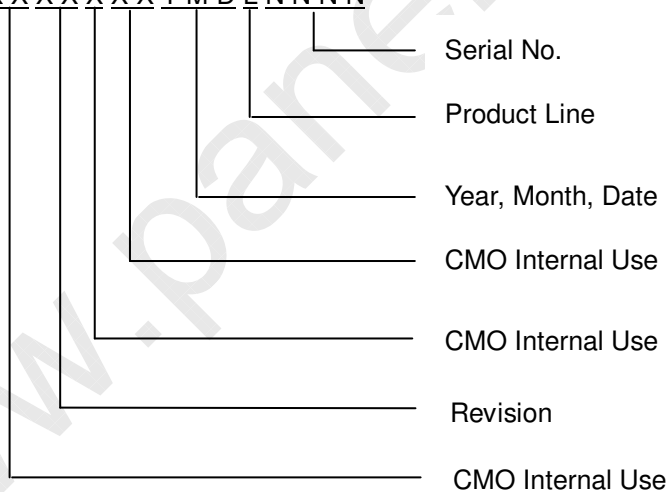
8. DEFINITION OF LABELS

8.1 CMI MODULE LABEL

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



- (a) Model Name: V420H2-LE6
 (b) Revision: Rev. XX, for example: A0, A1... B1, B2... or C1, C2...etc.
 (c) Serial ID: XXXXXXYMDLNNN



Serial ID includes the information as below:

- (a) Manufactured Date: Year: 2001=1, 2002=2, 2003=3, 2004=4....2010=0, 2011=1, 2012=2....
 Month: 1~9, A~C, for Jan. ~ Dec.
 Day: 1~9, A~Y, for 1st to 31st, 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 : 1085(L)x296(W)x653(H)mm
- (3) Weight : Approx. 44 Kg(5 modules per carton)

9.2 PACKING METHOD

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

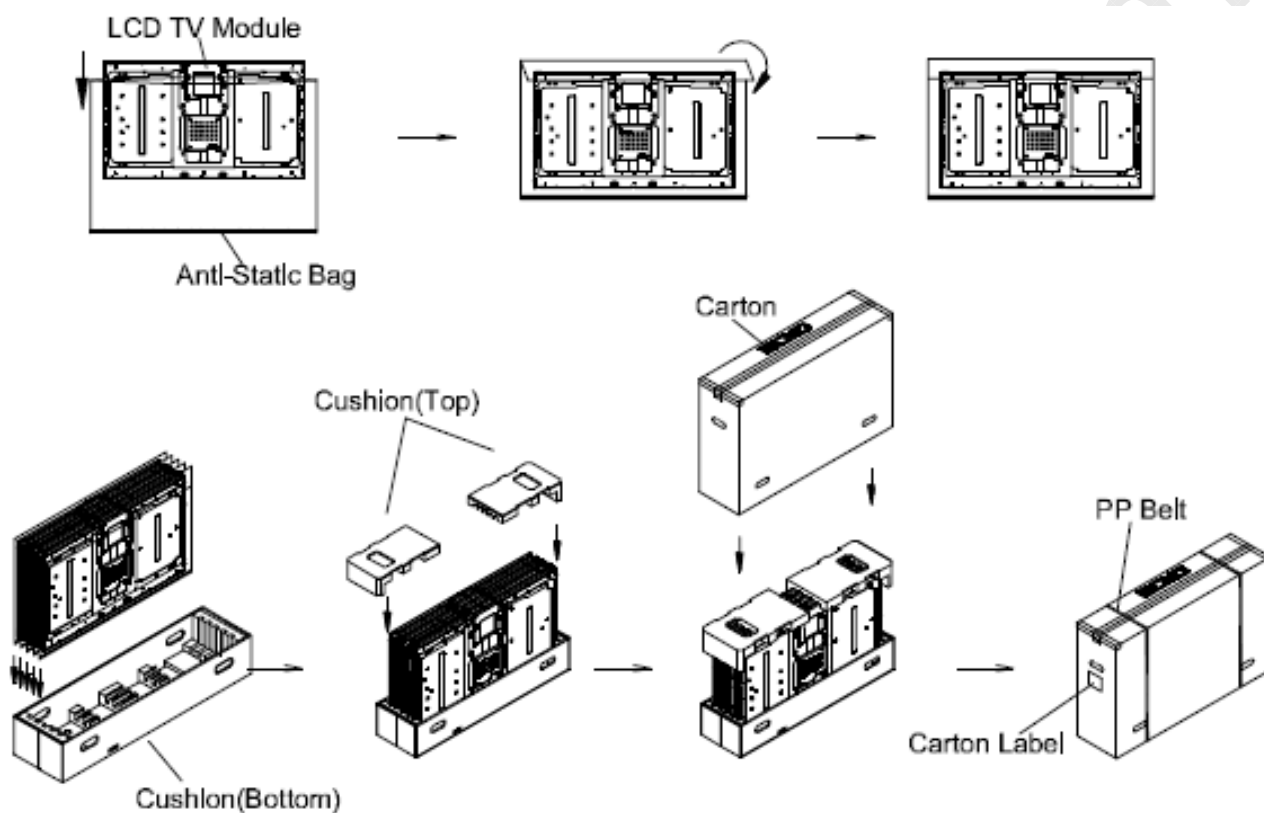
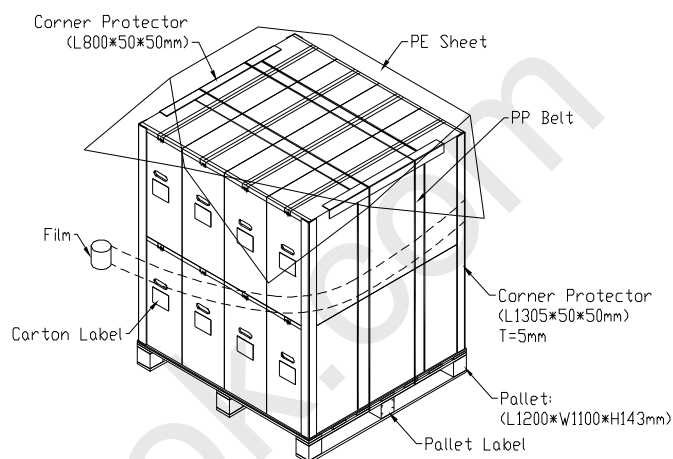
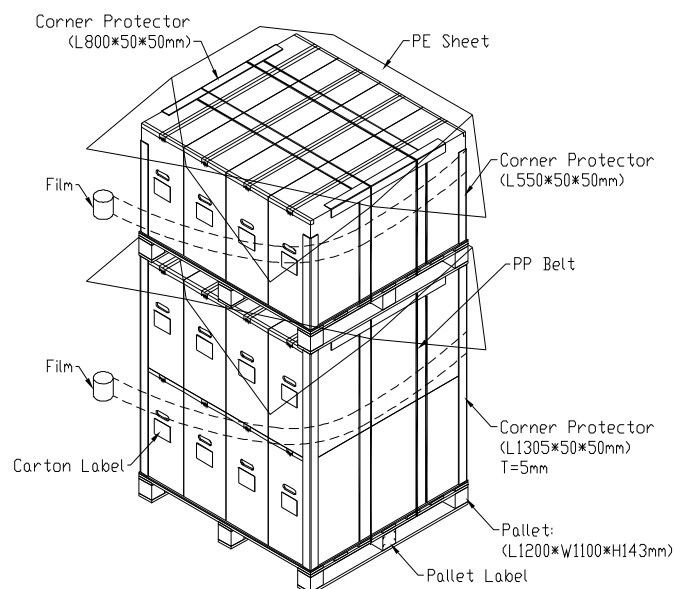


Figure.9-1 packing method

**Sea / Land Transportation
(40ft Container)****Air Transportation****Figure.9-2 packing method**



10. International Standard

10.1 Safety

- (1) UL 60950-1, UL 60065: Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including electrical Business Equipment.
- (2) IEC 60950-1:2005, IEC 60065:2001+ A1:2005 ; Standard for Safety of International Electrotechnical Commission.
- (3) EN 60950:2006+ A11:2009, EN60065:2002 + A1:2006 + A11:2008; European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC), EUROPEAN STANDARD for Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including Electrical Business Equipment.

10.2 EMC

- (1) ANSI C63.4 Measurement of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electrical Equipment in the Range of 9kHz to 40GHz. “ American National standards Institute(ANSI)
- (2) C.I.S.P.R “Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interface Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment. “ International Special committee on Radio Interference.
- (3) EN 55022 “Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interface Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment. “European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization.(CENELEC)



11. PRECAUTIONS

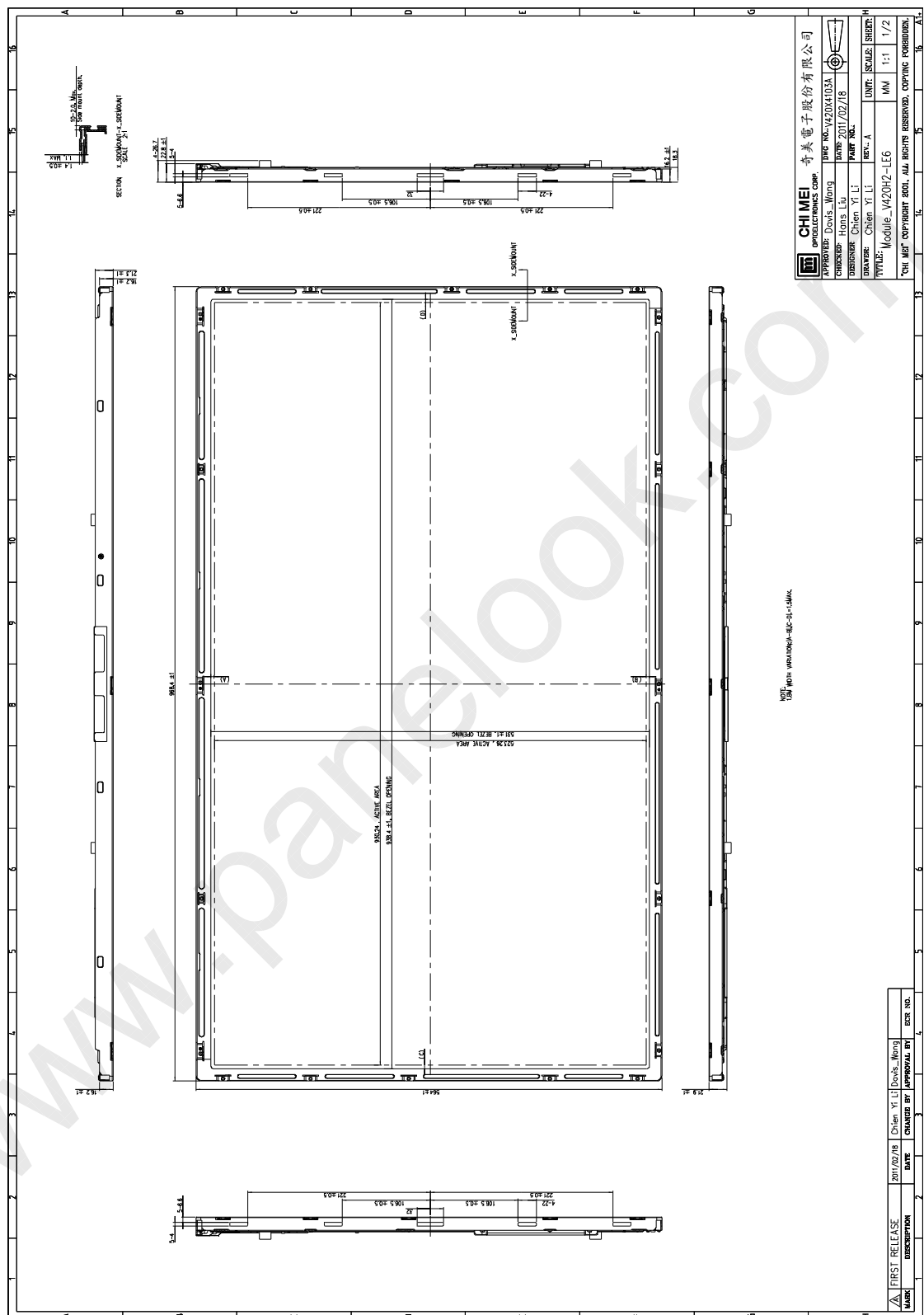
11.1 ASSEMBLY AND HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

- (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 LED light bar will be higher than that of room temperature.

11.2 SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- (1) The startup voltage of a backlight is over 1000 Volts. It may cause an electrical shock while assembling with the converter. 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.

12. MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS



PRODUCT SPECIFICATION

