SPECIFICATION FOR APPROVAL

() Preliminary Spec	ification
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() Final Specification

Title 72.0" WUXGA TFT LCD

BUYER	General
MODEL	

SUPPLIER	LG.Display Co., Ltd.
*MODEL	LD720DUQ
SUFFIX	SCA1

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

APF	PROVED BY	SIGNATURE DATE
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Please reti	urn 1 copy for y with	our confirmation
your	signature and	comments.

APPROVED BY	SIGNATURE DATE
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REVIEWED BY	
/ Chief Senior Engineer	
PREPARED BY	
/ Junior Engineer	
PD Product Design LG Display Co.,	

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RECORD OF REVISIONS

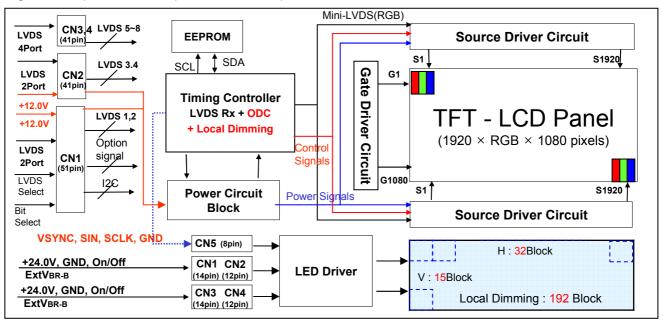
Revision No.	Revision Date	Page	Description
0.0	Sep, 16, 2010	-	Preliminary Specification(First Draft)

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1. General Description

The LD720DUQ is a Color Active Matrix Liquid Crystal Display with an integral Light Emitting Diode (LED) 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 72.07 inch diagonally measured active display area with WUXGA resolution (1080 vertical by 1920 horizontal pixel array). Each pixel is divided into Red, Green and Blue sub-pixels or dots which are arranged in vertical stripes. Gray scale or the luminance of the sub-pixel color is determined with a 10-bit gray scale signal for each dot. Therefore, it can present a palette of more than 1.06Bilion colors.

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



General Features

Active Screen Size	72.07 inches(1830.616mm) diagonal				
Outline Dimension	1666.0(H) x 968.0 (V) x 60.0 mm(D) (Typ.)				
Pixel Pitch	0.831 mm x 0.831 mm				
Pixel Format	1920 horiz. by 1080 vert. Pixels, RGB stripe arrangement				
Color Depth	10bit(D), 1.06Billon colors				
Luminance, White	700 cd/m² (Center 1point ,Typ.)				
Viewing Angle (CR>10)	Viewing angle free (R/L 178 (Min.), U/D 178 (Min.))				
Power Consumption	Total 375W(TBD) (Typ.) (Logic=13.2W(TBD) with T-CON, LED Driver =363W(TBD) @EXTVBR-B = 100%)				
Weight	37Kg (Typ.)				
Display Mode	Transmissive mode, Normally black				
Surface Treatment	Hard coating(3H), Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer (Haze 10%)				

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2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

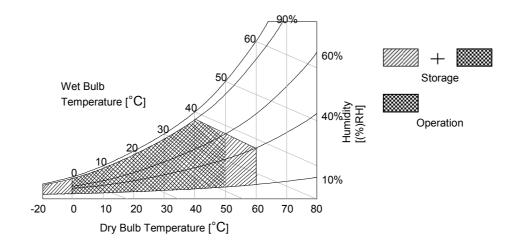
The following items are maximum values which, if exceeded, may cause faulty operation or damage to the LCD module.

Table 1. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parar	Symbol	Va	lue	Unit	Note	
Falai	Syllibol	Min	Min Max		Note	
Davier Innit Valtage	LCD Circuit	VLCD	-0.3	+14.0	VDC	
Power Input Voltage	Driver	VBL	-0.3	+ 27.0	VDC	
Driver Control Valtage	ON/OFF	Voff / Von	-0.3	+5.5	VDC	
Driver Control Voltage	Brightness	EXTVBR-B	0.0	+5.5	VDC	
T-Con Option Selection Voltage		VLOGIC	-0.3	+4.0	VDC	1
Operating Temperature		Тор	0	+50	°C	0
Storage Temperature		Тѕт	-20	+60	°C	2
Operating Ambient Hun	Нор	10	90	%RH	0	
Storage Humidity		Hst	10	90	%RH	2

Note: 1. Ambient temperature condition (Ta = 25 ± 2 °C)

2. Temperature and relative humidity range are shown in the figure below. Wet bulb temperature should be Max 39 °C and no condensation of water.



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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 Is used for the LED backlight and LED Driver circuit.

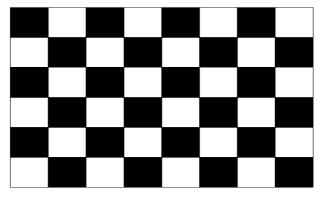
Table 2. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Sumbol		Value		Unit	Note	
raiametei	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Offic	Note	
Circuit:							
Power Input Voltage	VLCD	10.8	12.0	13.2	VDC		
Power Input Current	ILCD	TBD	1035(TBD)	TBD	mA	1	
Fower input Current	ILCD	TBD	2550(TBD)	TBD	mA	2	
Power Consumption	PLCD	TBD	13.2(TBD)	TBD	Watt	1	
r ower Consumption	FLOD	TBD	32.4(TBD)	TBD	Watt	2	
Rush current	IRUSH	-	_	10.0	А	3	

Note 1. The specified current and power consumption are under the V_{LCD} =12.0V, Ta=25 ± 2°C, f_V =240Hz 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 0.5ms (min.).

White: 1023 Gray Black: 0 Gray



Mosaic Pattern(8 x 6)

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Table 3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Continue)

TBD

Parameter			Symbol		Values		Unit	Notes	
Fai	r dramotor				Тур	Max	Offit	140103	
LED Driver:									
Power Supply Inp	ut Voltage		VBL	22.8	24.0	25.2	Vdc	1	
Power Supply Inpu	it Current		IBL_A	_	21	23.1 (TBD)	А	Ext VBR-B = 100%	
Power Supply Inp	Power Supply Input Current (In-Rush)			_	-	(TBD)	А	VBL = 22.8V Ext VBR-B = 100%	
Power Consumpti	Power Consumption			_	504	554.4 (TBD)	W	Ext VBR-B = 100%	
	On/Off	On	V on	2.5	_	5.0	Vdc		
		Off	V off	-0.3	0.0	0.5	Vdc		
	Brightness	Adjust	ExtVBR-B	10	_	100	%	On Duty	
loon what had been a fine	PWM Frequency for		PAL		200		Hz	3	
Input Voltage for Control System	NTSC & PAL	NTSC		240		Hz	3		
Signals	Pulse Duty Level (PWM) VSYNC, SIN, SCLK, Reverse (Local Dimming)		High Level	2.5	_	5.0	Vdc	HIGH: on duty	
			Low Level	0.0	_	0.5	Vdc	LOW: off duty	
			High Level	2.7	3.3	3.6	Vdc		
			Low Level	-0.3	0.0	0.4	Vdc		
LED:									
Life Time				30,000			Hrs	2	

Notes:

- 1. Electrical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' and stable for approximately 60 minutes at 25±2°C. The specified current and power consumption are under the typical supply Input voltage 24Vand VBR (ExtVBR-B: 100%), it is total power consumption.
- 2. The life time(MTTF) is determined as the time which luminance of the LED is 50% compared to that of initial value at the typical LED current (ExtVBR-B :100%) on condition of continuous operating in LCM state at $25\pm2^{\circ}$ C.
- 3. LGD recommend that the PWM freq. is synchronized with One time harmonic of Vsync signal of system. Though PWM frequency is over 252Hz(Max), function of LED Driver is not affected.
- 4. The duration of rush current is about 10ms.
- 5. Even though inrush current is over the specified value, there is no problem if I²T spec of fuse is satisfied.

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3-2. Interface Connections

This LCD module employs three kinds of interface connection, 51-pin, 41-pin and 4-pin connector are used for the module electronics and 14-pin connector is used for the integral backlight system.

3-2-1. LCD Module

- LCD Connector : FI-R51S-HF(manufactured by JAE) or compatible

(CN1) Refer to below and next Page table - Mating Connector : FI-R51HL(JAE) or compatible

Table 4-1. MODULE CONNECTOR(CN1) PIN CONFIGURATION

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

Note

- 1. All GND(ground) pins should be connected together to the LCD module's metal frame.
- 2. All VLCD (power input) pins should be connected together.
- 3. All Input levels of LVDS signals are based on the EIA 644 Standard.
- 4. Specific pins(pin No. **#2,#3,#6,#9**) are used for internal data process of the LCD module. These pins should be no connection.
- 5. Specific pins (pin No. # 8,#10) are used for Local Dimming of the LCD module. If not used, these pins are no connection.
- 6. LVDS pin (**pin No**. **#24,25,40,41**) are used for 10Bit(D) of the LCD module. If used for 8Bit(R), these pins are no connection.
- 7. Specific pin No. **#44** is used for "No signal detection" of system signal interface. It should be GND for NSB(No Signal Black) during the system interface signal is not. If this pin is "H", LCD Module displays AGP(Auto Generation Pattern).

3-2-2. Backlight Module

Board A(CN1101), Board B(CN2101)

Board A(CN1106), Board B(CN2106)

- LED Driver Connector : 20022WR-14B1(Yeonho) - LED Driver Connector : 20022WR-12B1(Yeonho)

or Equivalent or Equivalent

- Mating Connector : 20022HS-14 or Equivalent - Mating Connector : 20022HS-12 or Equivalent

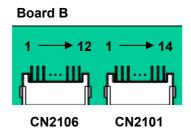
Table 5. LED DRIVER CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION

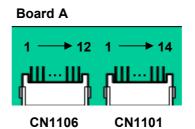
Pin No	Symbol	Description	Board A (CN1101) Board B (CN2101)	Board A (CN1106) Board B (CN2106)	Note
1	VBL	Power Supply +24.0V	VBL	VBL	
2	VBL	Power Supply +24.0V	VBL	VBL	
3	VBL	Power Supply +24.0V	VBL	VBL	
4	VBL	Power Supply +24.0V	VBL	VBL	
5	VBL	Power Supply +24.0V	VBL	VBL	
6	GND	Backlight Ground	GND	GND	
7	GND	Backlight Ground	GND	GND	
8	GND	Backlight Ground	GND	GND	1
9	GND	Backlight Ground	GND	GND	
10	GND	Backlight Ground	GND	GND	
11	NC	No connection	OPEN or GND	Don't Care	
12	VON/OFF	Backlight ON/OFF control	Von/off	Don't Care	
13	EXTVBR-B	External PWM	EXTVBR-B		2
14	GND	Backlight Ground	GND		3

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

- 2. High: on duty / Low: off duty, Pin#13 can be opened. (if Pin #13 is open, EXTVBR-B is 100%)
- 3. #14 of Input CNT Must be Connected to Backlight Ground.
- 4. Each impedance of pin #12 and 13 is over TBD [K Ω] and over TBD [K Ω].

◆ Rear view of LCM





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3-3. Signal Timing Specifications

Table 6 shows 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 6-1. TIMING TABLE for NTSC (DE Only Mode)

	ITEM	Symbol	NTSC/ATSC	DVB/PAL	Unit	Note
	Display Period	thv	240	240	tclk	
Horizontal	Blank	tнв	35	35	tclk	
	Total	tHP	275	275	tclk	2200/8
	Display Period	tvv	1080	1080	Lines	
Vertical	Blank	tvB	45	270	Lines	
	Total	tvp	1125	1350	Lines	

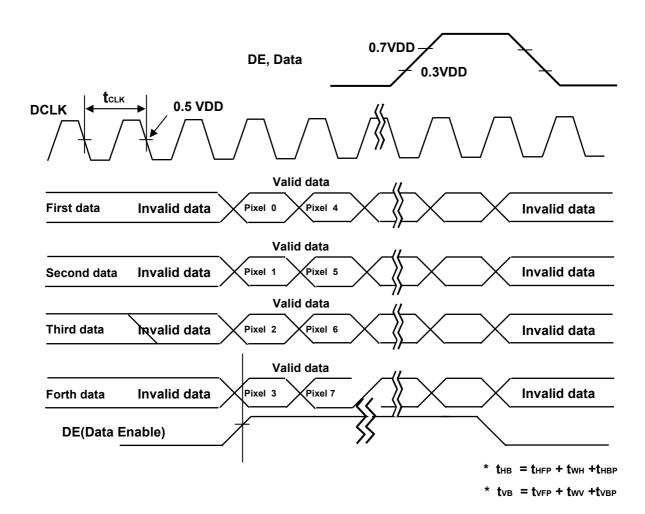
17	ГЕМ	Symbol	NTSC/ATSC	DVB/PAL	Unit	Note
	DCLK	fcLK	74.25	74.25	MHz	297/4
Frequency	Horizontal	fH	270	270	KHz	
	Vertical	fv	240	200	Hz	

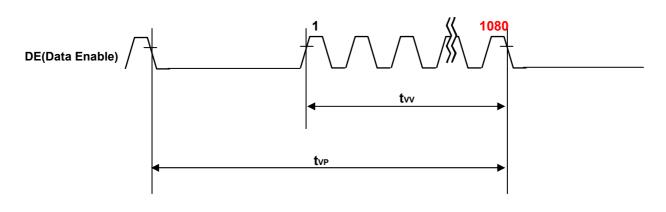
Note 1. The Input of HSYNC & VSYNC signal does not have an effect on normal operation(DE Only Mode). If you use spread spectrum for EMI, add some additional clock to minimum value for clock margin.

2. The performance of the electro-optical characteristics may be influenced by variance of the vertical refresh rate and the horizontal frequency.

3-4. LVDS Signal Specification

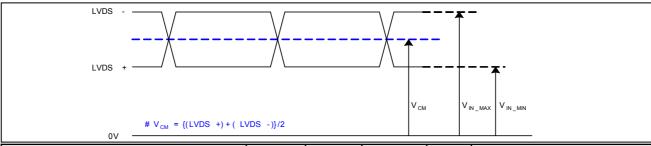
3-4-1. LVDS Input Signal Timing Diagram





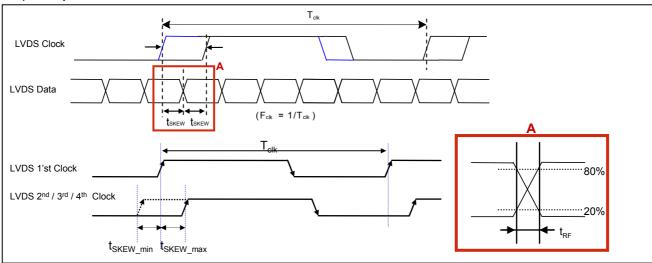
3-4-2. LVDS Input Signal Characteristics

1) DC Specification



Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Note
LVDS Common mode Voltage	V _{CM}	1.0	1.5	V	-
LVDS Input Voltage Range	V _{IN}	0.7	1.8	V	-
Change in common mode Voltage	△VCM		250	mV	-

2) AC Specification

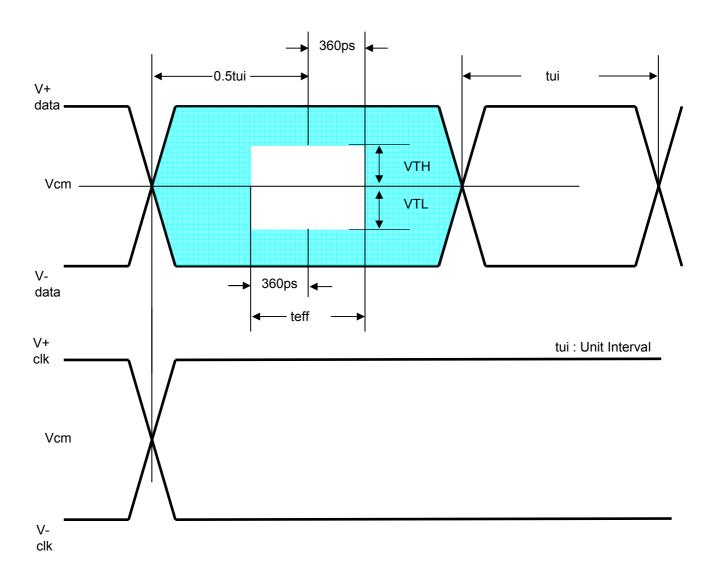


Description	1	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Note
LVDC Differential Voltage	/DS Differential Valtege High Threshold			300	mV	2
LVDS Differential Voltage	Low Threshold	V_{TL}	-300	-100	mV	J
LVDS Clock to Data Skew Ma	t _{SKEW}		(<mark>0.25</mark> *T _{clk})/7	ps	-	
LVDS Clock/DATA Rising/Fall	t _{RF}	260	(0.3*T _{clk})/7	ps	2	
Effective time of LVDS	t _{eff}	±360		ps	-	
LVDS Clock to Clock Skew Ma	argin (Even to Odd)	t _{SKEW_EO}		1/7* T _{clk}	T _{clk}	-

Note 1. All Input levels of LVDS signals are based on the EIA 644 Standard.

- 2. If t_{RF} isn't enough, t_{eff} should be meet the range. 3. LVDS Differential Voltage is defined within t_{eff}

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3-5. Color Data Reference

The brightness of each primary color(red,green,blue) is based on the 10bit gray scale data input for the color. The higher binary input, the brighter the color. Table 7 provides a reference for color versus data input.

Table 7. COLOR DATA REFERENCE

														Inp	out	Со	lor	Da	ata												
	Color	MC				RE	ΞD				00	MAG	· D		(GRI	EEI	٧			O D	A A (20			BL	UE				O.D.
		MS			.	.	<u> </u>	- P.O.	D 0		.SB					0.5	0.1				SB					D =		.			SB
	Т	R9	R8	R7	R6	R5	K4	R3	K2	K1	R0	G9	G8	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	GO	В9	B8	В7	B6	B5	В4	B3	B2	B1	В0
	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red (1023)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green (1023)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basic	Blue (1023)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Color	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Magenta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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
	RED (0000)	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 (0001)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RED																															
	RED (1022)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RED (1023)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN (0000)	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 (0001)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN																															
	GREEN (1022)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN (1023)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BLUE (0000)	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 (0001)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
BLUE																															
	BLUE (1022)	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	1	_1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

3-6. Power Sequence

3-6-1. LCD Driving circuit

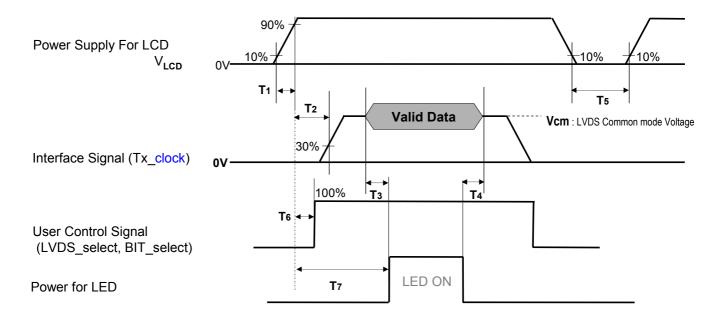


Table 8. POWER SEQUENCE

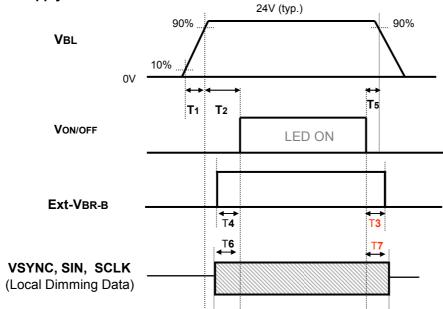
Donomonton		11-14	Natas		
Parameter	Min	Max	Unit	Notes	
T1	0.5	-	20	ms	
T2	0	-	_	ms	4
ТЗ	200	_	_	ms	3
T4	200	_	_	ms	3
T5	1.0	-	_	S	5
T6	_	-	T2	ms	4
T 7	0.5		_	S	

Note: 1. Please avoid floating state of interface signal at invalid period.

- 2. When the power supply for LCD (VLCD) is off, be sure to pull down the valid and invalid data to 0V.
- 3. 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.
- 4. If the on time of signals(Interface signal and user control signals) precedes the on time of Power(V_{LCD}), it will be happened abnormal display. When **T6** is NC status, **T6** doesn't need to be measured.
- 5. **T5** should be measured after the Module has been fully discharged between power off and on period.

3-6-2. Sequence for LED Driver

Power Supply For LED Driver



3-6-3. Dip condition for LED Driver

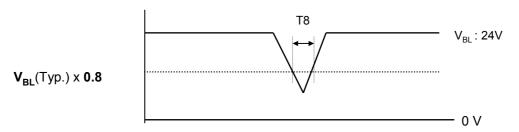


Table 9. Power Sequence for LED Driver

Danasatan		Values		Llaita	Damadia
Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Units	Remarks
T1	20	_	_	ms	1
T2	500	_	_	ms	
Т3	10		-	ms	
T4	0	_	_	ms	
T5	0	_	_	ms	
T6	0	_	_	ms	
Т7	0	_	_	ms	
Т8	_	-	10	ms	V _{BL} (Typ) x 0.8

Notes: 1. T1 describes rising time of 0V to 24V and this parameter does not applied at restarting time. Even though T1 is over the specified value, there is no problem if I2T spec of fuse is satisfied.

4. Optical Specification

Optical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' and stable in a dark environment at $25\pm2^{\circ}$ 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.

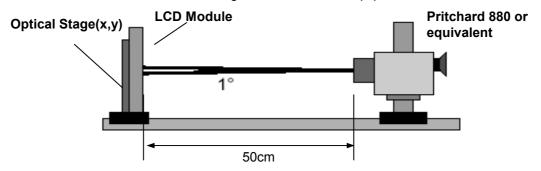


FIG. 1 Optical Characteristic Measurement Equipment and Method

Ta= $25\pm2^{\circ}$ C, V_{LCD}=12.0V, fv=240Hz, Dclk=74.25MHz, EXTV_{BR-B} =100%

Table 10. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

D	0	- 1		Value		1.114	NI-A-					
Paramet	er	Symb	OI	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Note				
Contrast Ratio		CR		900	1100	-		1				
Surface Luminance	, white	L _{WH}		560	700	_	cd/m ²	2				
Luminance Variation		δ WHITE	5P	_	_	1.3		3				
Response Time	Gray-to- Gray	G to	G	_	9	15	ms	4,5				
	050	Rx			0.646 (TBD)							
	RED	Ry			0.330 (TBD)							
	ODEEN	Gx		i i	0.303 (TBD)							
Color Coordinates	GREEN	Gy		Тур	0.600 (TBD)	Тур						
[CIE1931]	חווה	Bx		-0.03	0.152 (TBD)	+0.03						
	BLUE	Ву			0.059 (TBD)							
	NAU IITE	Wx			0.279							
	WHITE	Wy			0.292							
Color Temperature					10,000		К					
Color Gamut					72		%					
Viewing Angle (CR>	·10)											
x axis,	right(φ=0°)	θr		89	_	_						
x axis,	x axis, left (φ=180°)		θΙ		θΙ		θΙ		_	_	1	
y axis, up (φ=90°)		θи		89	_	-	degree	5				
y axis, (φ=270°	down °)	θd		89	-	_						
Gray Scale				_	_	-		6				

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

Surface Luminance at all white pixels

Surface Luminance at all black pixels

It is measured at center 1-point.

- 2. Surface luminance is determined after the unit has been 'ON' and 1Hour 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. 10.
- 3. The variation in surface luminance , δ WHITE is defined as : $\delta \, \text{WHITE(5P)} = \text{Maximum}(\mathsf{L}_{\text{on1}}, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on2}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on3}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on4}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on5}}) \, / \, \text{Minimum}(\mathsf{L}_{\text{on1}}, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on2}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on3}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on4}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on5}}) \, / \, \mathsf{Minimum}(\mathsf{L}_{\text{on1}}, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on2}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on3}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on4}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on5}}) \, / \, \mathsf{Minimum}(\mathsf{L}_{\text{on1}}, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on2}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on3}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on4}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on5}}) \, / \, \mathsf{Minimum}(\mathsf{L}_{\text{on1}}, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on2}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on3}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on4}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on5}}) \, / \, \mathsf{Minimum}(\mathsf{L}_{\text{on1}}, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on2}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on3}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on4}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on5}}) \, / \, \mathsf{Minimum}(\mathsf{L}_{\text{on1}}, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on2}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on3}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on4}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on5}}) \, / \, \mathsf{Minimum}(\mathsf{L}_{\text{on1}}, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on2}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on3}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on4}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on5}}) \, / \, \mathsf{Minimum}(\mathsf{L}_{\text{on1}}, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on2}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on3}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on4}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on5}}) \, / \, \mathsf{Minimum}(\mathsf{L}_{\text{on1}}, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on2}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on4}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on5}}) \, / \, \mathsf{Minimum}(\mathsf{L}_{\text{on1}}, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on2}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on3}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on4}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on5}}) \, / \, \mathsf{Minimum}(\mathsf{L}_{\text{on1}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on2}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on3}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on4}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on5}}) \, / \, \mathsf{Minimum}(\mathsf{L}_{\text{on1}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on2}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on3}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on4}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on5}}) \, / \, \mathsf{Minimum}(\mathsf{L}_{\text{on1}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on2}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on3}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on4}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on5}}) \, / \, \mathsf{Minimum}(\mathsf{L}_{\text{on1}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on2}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on3}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on4}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on5}}) \, / \, \mathsf{Minimum}(\mathsf{L}_{\text{on1}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on2}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on3}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on4}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on5}}) \, / \, \mathsf{Minimum}(\mathsf{L}_{\text{on1}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on2}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on3}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on4}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on5}}) \, / \, \mathsf{Minimum}(\mathsf{L}_{\text{on2}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on3}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on4}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on5}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on5}}) \, / \, \mathsf{Minimum}(\mathsf{L}_{\text{on4}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on5}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on5}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on5}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on5}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on5}}) \, / \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on5}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on5}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on5}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on5}}, \, \mathsf{L}_{\text{on5}}$
- 4. Response time is the time required for the display to transit from G(255) to G(0) (Rise Time, Tr_R) and from G(0) to G(255) (Decay Time, Tr_D).
- 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. 12.
- 6. Gray scale specification
 Gamma Value is approximately 2.2. For more information, see the Table 10.

Table 10. GRAY SCALE SPECIFICATION

Gray Level	Luminance [%] (Typ)
LO	0.08 (TBD)
L15	0.28(TBD)
L31	1.05(TBD)
L47	2.50(TBD)
L63	4.69(TBD)
L79	7.67(TBD)
L95	11.47(TBD)
L111	16.11(TBD)
L127	21.64(TBD)
L143	28.07(TBD)
L159	35.43(TBD)
L175	43.73(TBD)
L191	52.99(TBD)
L207	63.23(TBD)
L223	74.47(TBD)
L239	86.72(TBD)
L255	100

Measuring point for surface luminance & luminance variation

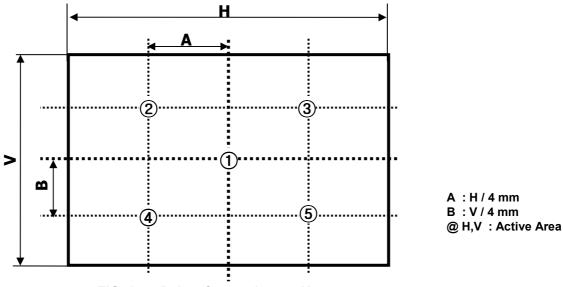


FIG. 10 5 Points for Luminance Measure

Response time is defined as the following figure and shall be measured by switching the input signal for Black and White

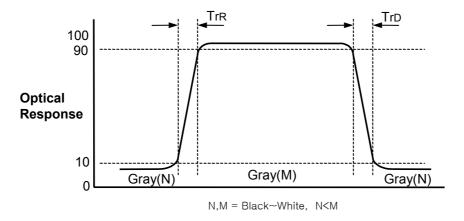


FIG. 11 Response Time

Dimension of viewing angle range

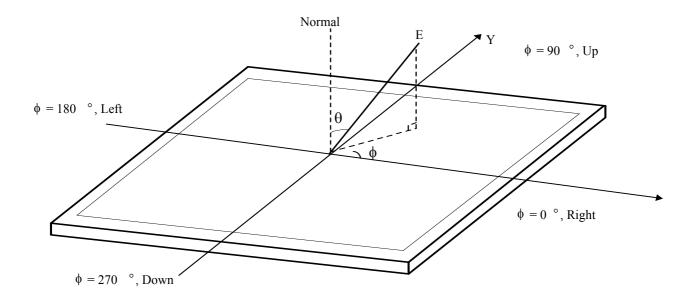


FIG.12 Viewing Angle

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5. Mechanical Characteristics

Table 11 provides general mechanical characteristics.

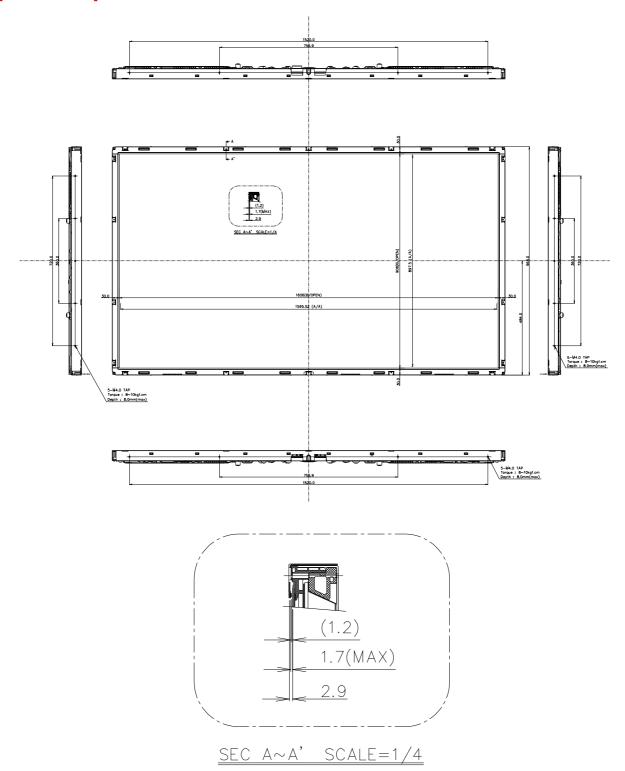
Table 11. MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Item	Val	lue
	Horizontal	1666.0 mm
Outline Dimension	Vertical	968.0 mm
	Depth	60.0 mm
December 2	Horizontal	1606.0mm
Bezel Area	Vertical	908.0mm
A 11 D' 1 A	Horizontal	1595.52 mm
Active Display Area	Vertical	897.48 mm
Weight	37kg	

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

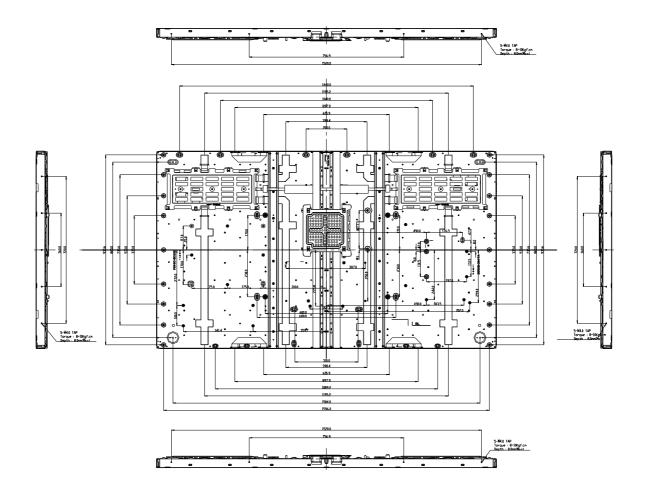
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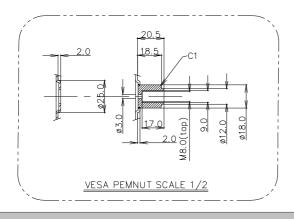
[FRONT VIEW]

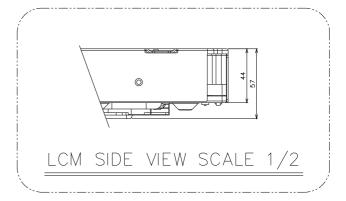


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[REAR VIEW]







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6. Reliability

Table 12. ENVIRONMENT TEST CONDITION

No.	Test Item	Condition				
1	High temperature storage test	Ta= 60°C 240h				
2	Low temperature storage test	Ta= -20°C 240h				
3	High temperature operation test	Ta= 50°C 50%RH 240h				
4	Low temperature operation test	Ta= 0°C 240h				
5	Vibration test (non-operating)	Wave form: random Vibration level: 1.0Grms Bandwidth: 10-300Hz Duration: X,Y,Z, 30 min Each direction per 10 min				
6	Humidity condition Operation	Ta= 40 °C ,90%RH				
7	Altitude operating storage / shipment	0 - 15,000 ft 0 - 40,000 ft				

Note: Before and after Reliability test, LCM should be operated with normal function.

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7. International Standards

7-1. Safety

- a) UL 60065, Seventh Edition, Underwriters Laboratories Inc.
 Audio, Video and Similar Electronic Apparatus Safety Requirements.
- b) CAN/CSA C22.2 No.60065:03, Canadian Standards Association. Audio, Video and Similar Electronic Apparatus Safety Requirements.
- c) EN 60065:2002 + A11:2008, European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC). Audio, Video and Similar Electronic Apparatus Safety Requirements.
- d) IEC 60065:2005 + A1:2005, The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). Audio, Video and Similar Electronic Apparatus Safety 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)

2. Caution

: LED inside.

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

7-2. EMC

- a) ANSI C63.4 "American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electronic Equipment in the Range of 9 kHz to 40 GHz." American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 2003.
- b) CISPR 22 "Information technology equipment Radio disturbance characteristics Limit and methods of measurement." International Special Committee on Radio Interference (CISPR), 2005.
- c) CISPR 13 "Sound and television broadcast receivers and associated equipment Radio disturbance characteristics Limits and method of measurement." International Special Committee on Radio Interference (CISPR), 2006.

7-3. Environment

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

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8. Packing

8-1. Information of LCM Label

a) Lot Mark

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

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

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

Note

1. YEAR

Year	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	4	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 Pallet: 6ea

b) Pallet Size: 190mm0 X 1140mm X 1248mm

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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 : $V=\pm 200 \text{mV}$ (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) The conductive material and signal cables are kept away from LED driver inductor to prevent abnormal display, sound noise and temperature rising.

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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°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.

9-7. Appropriate Condition for Public Display

- Generally large-sized LCD modules are designed for consumer applications (TV).

 Accordingly, a long-term display like in Public Display (PD) application, can cause uneven display including image sticking. To optimize module's lifetime and function, several operating usages are required.
- 1. Normal operating condition
 - Temperature: 0 ~ 40 °C
 - Operating Ambient Humidity: 10 ~ 90 %
 - Display pattern: dynamic pattern (Real display)

Note) Long-term static display can cause image sticking.

- 2. Operating usages under abnormal condition1
- a. Ambient condition
 - Well-ventilated place is recommended to set up PD system.
- b. Power and screen save
- Periodical power-off or screen save is needed after long-term display.

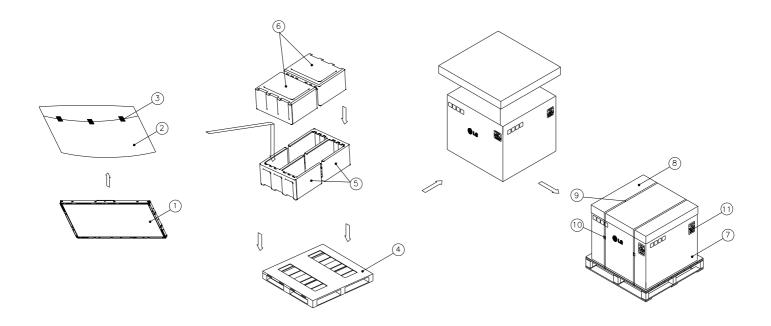
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- 3. Operating usages to protect against image sticking due to long-term static display
- a. Suitable operating time: under 18 hours a day.
- b. Static information display recommended to use with moving image.
- Cycling display between 5 minutes' information(static) display and 10 seconds' moving image.
- c. Background and character (image) color change
- Use different colors for background and character, respectively.
- Change colors themselves periodically.
- d. Avoid combination of background and character with large different luminance.
- 1) Abnormal condition just means conditions except normal condition.
- 2) Black image or moving image is strongly recommended as a screen save.
- 4. Lifetime in this spec. is guaranteed only when PD is used according to operating usages.

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APPENDIX-I

■ LD720DUQ-SCA1 – Pallet Ass'y

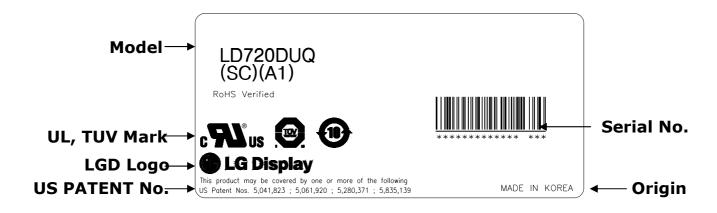


NO.	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL
1	LCD Module	
2	BAG	72INCH
3	TAPE	MASKING 20MM X 50M
4	PALLET	Plywood (1900X1140X126.5)
5	PACKING	EPS
6	PACKING	EPS
7	ANGLE PACKING	PAPER
8	ANGLE COVER	PAPER
9	BAND,CLIP	STEEL
10	BAND	PP
11	LABEL	YUPO PAPER 80G 100X70

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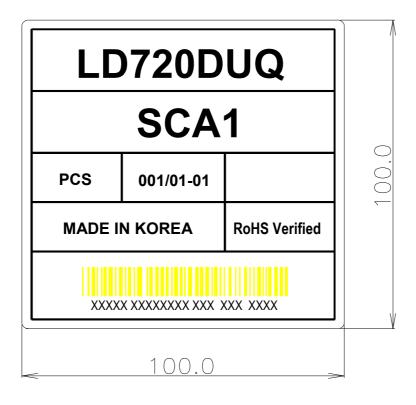
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■ LD720DUQ-SCA1-LCM Label



APPENDIX- II-2

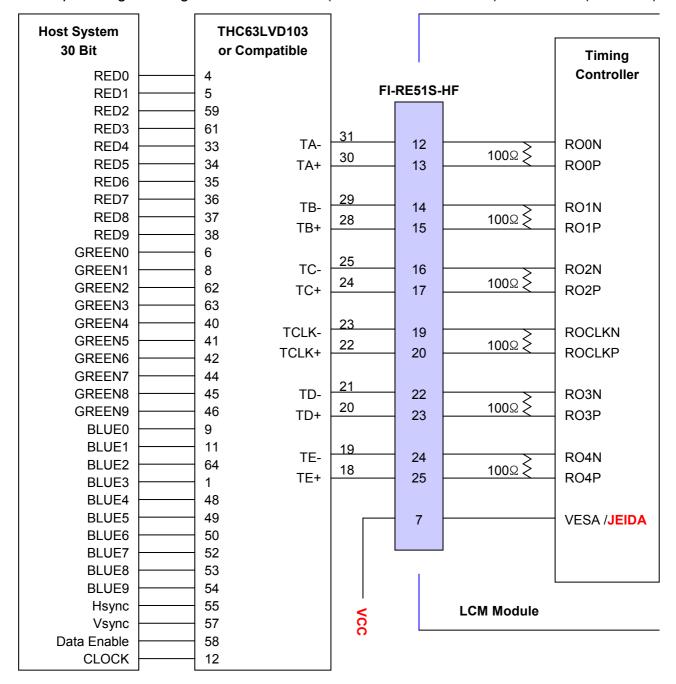
■ LC720DUQ-SCA1-Pallet Label



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APPENDIX- III-1

■ Required signal assignment for Flat Link (Thine: THC63LVD103) Transmitter(Pin7="H")



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

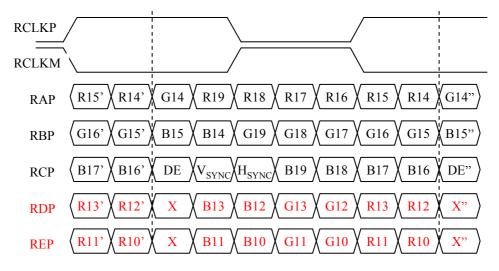
- 2. Refer to LVDS Transmitter Data Sheet for detail descriptions. (THC63LVD103 or Compatible)
- 3. '9' means MSB and '0' means LSB at R,G,B pixel data.

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APPENDIX- III-2

■ LVDS Data-Mapping Information (10 Bit)

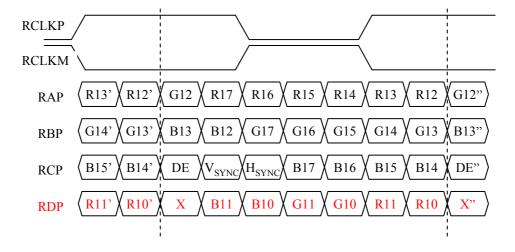
1) LVDS Select : "H" Data-Mapping (JEIDA format)



APPENDIX- III-2

■ LVDS Data-Mapping Information (8 Bit)

1) LVDS Select : "H" Data-Mapping (**JEIDA format**)

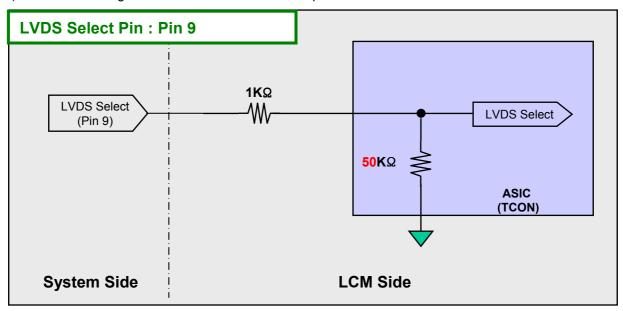


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APPENDIX- III-3

■ Option Pin Circuit Block Diagram

1) Circuit Block Diagram of LVDS Format Selection pin



2) Circuit Block Diagram of L-Dim Enable Selection pin

