

SPECIFICATION FOR APPROVAL

()	Preliminary Specification
(•)	Final Specification

Title		24.0	" WUXGA T	FT LCD
BUYER	General		SUPPLIER	LG Display
MODEL			*MODEL	LM240WU

SUPPLIER	LG Display Co., Ltd.
*MODEL	LM240WU8
SUFFIX	SLD1

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

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

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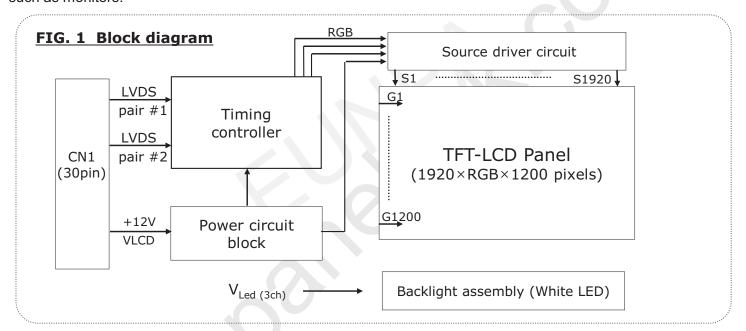
Record of revisions

Revision No.	Revision Date	Page	Description
0.0	Mar. 08. 2012	_	Preliminary Specifications
0.1	Apr. 26. 2012	26,27	Update drawings
0.2	Jun. 26 .2012	4, 6	Update the Logic Power consumption
		14	Update note
		28	Update Altitude operating spec
		31	Update Mounting Precautions
0.3	Aug. 14. 2012	7	Update LED bar electrical characteristics
		19	Update Optical characteristics
		25	Update Weight
		28	Update Environment test conditions
		30	Update Packing form
0.4	Oct. 11. 2012	5	Add LCM Surface Temperature SPEC
		26	Update Front View Drawing
1.0	Oct. 16. 2012	24	Gray scale specification (9 step → 17 step)
		29	Update safety
		-	Final Specification



1. General description

LM240WU8 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 24 inch diagonally measured active display area with WUXGA resolution (1200 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 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(Low Voltage Differential Signaling) 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 LM240WU8's characteristics provide an excellent flat panel display for office automation products such as monitors.



General features

Active screen size	24.1 inches(61.13cm) diagonal (Aspect ratio 16:10)
Outline Dimension	546.4(H) x 352.0(V) x 11.7(D) mm (Typ.)
Pixel Pitch	0.270 mm x 0.270 mm
Pixel Format	1920 hor. By 1200 Vertical Pixels RGB stripes arrangement
Interface	LVDS 2Port
Color depth	16.7M colors (6bit+A-FRC)
Luminance, white	300 cd/m ² (Center 1Point, typ)
Viewing Angle (CR>10)	R/L 178(Typ.), U/D 178(Typ.)
Power Consumption	Total 16.06 Watt (Typ.) (3.96 Watt @VLCD, 12.1 Watt @Vled)
Weight	2620g(Typ)
Display operating mode	Transmissive mode, normally Black
Surface treatments	Hard coating(3H), Anti-Glare treatment of the front polarizer



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

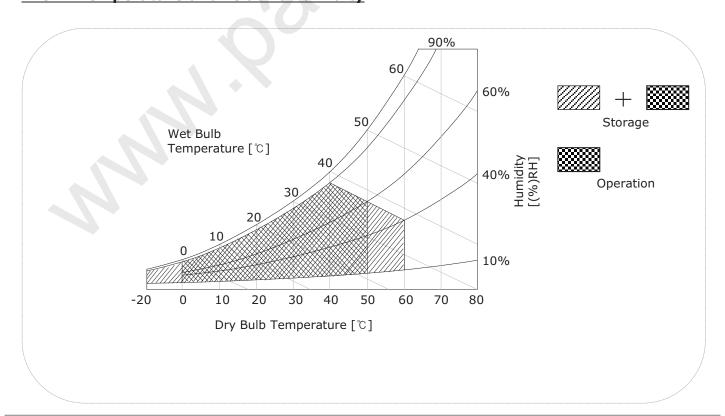
Parameter	Cymbol	Values		Units	Notes	
raiailletei	Symbol	Min	Max	UTILIS	Notes	
Power Supply Input Voltage	V _{LCD}	-0.3	+14.0	Vdc	at 25 ± 2°C	
Operating Temperature	T _{OP}	0	50	°C		
Storage Temperature	T _{ST}	-20	60	°C	1 2 2	
Operating Ambient Humidity	H _{OP}	10	90	%RH	1, 2,3	
Storage Humidity	H _{ST}	10	90	%RH		
LCM Surface Temperature (Operation)	T _{Surface}	0	65	°C	1,4	

Note: 1. Temperature and relative humidity range are shown in the figure below.

Wet bulb temperature should be 39 °C Max, and no condensation of water.

- 2. Maximum Storage Humidity is up to 40°C, 70% RH only for 4 corner light leakage Mura.
- 3. Storage condition is guaranteed under packing condition.
- 4. LCM Surface Temperature should be Min. 0°C and Max. 65°C under the VLCD=12V, fV=60Hz, 25°C ambient Temperature no humidity control and LED string current is typical value.

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 LED Backlight, is typically generated by an LED Driver. The LED Driver is an external unit to the LCDs.

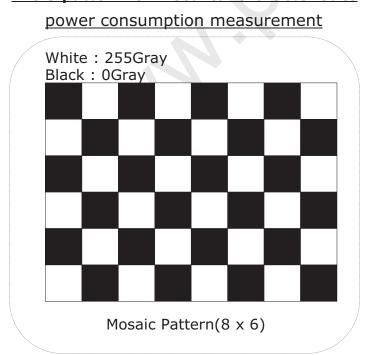
Table 2-1. Electrical characteristics

Parameter	Symbol ————		Values	Unit	Notes	
i di diffecei		Тур	Max			
MODULE:						
Power Supply Input Voltage	V_{LCD}	11.4	12.0	12.6	Vdc	
Permissive Power Input Ripple	V _{LCD}	_	-	0.4	V	3
Power Supply Input Current	I _{LCD-MOSAIC}	280	330	378	mA	1
Power Supply Input Current	I _{LCD-WHITE}	370	436	502	mA	2
Power Consumption	P _{LCD}	_	3.96	4.56	Watt	1
Inrush current	I _{RUSH}	_	-	3.0	А	4

Note:

- 1. The specified current and power consumption are under the $V_{LCD}=12.0V$, $25\pm2^{\circ}C$, $f_{V}=60Hz$ 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=12.0V, 25° C, f_{V} (frame frequency)=Max 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 2ms and rising time of power Input is 500us \pm 20%.

FIG.3 pattern for Electrical characteristics



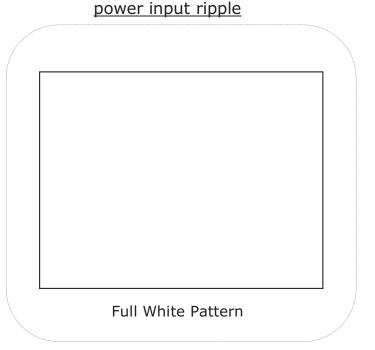




Table 2-2. LED Bar ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Darameter	Parameter Symbol Condition Win. Typ.			Values	Unit	Notes	
Parameter			Max.	Offic	Notes		
LED String Current	Is		-	100	105	mA	1,2,5
LED String Voltage	Vs		37.7	40.3	42.9	V	1,5
Power Consumption	PBar		-	12.1	12.9	Watt	1,2,4
LED Life Time	LED_LT		30,000	-		Hrs	3

Notes) The LED Bar consists of 39 LED packages, 3 strings (parallel) x 13 packages (serial)

LED driver design guide

- 1) 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.
- 2) LGD recommend that Dimming Control Signal (PWM Signal) is synchronized with Frame Frequency for Wavy Noise Free.

Notes:

- 1. The specified values are for a single LED bar.
- 2. The specified current is defined as the input current for a single LED string with 100% duty cycle.
- 3. The LED life time is defined as the time when brightness of LED packages become 50% or less than the initial value under the conditions at $Ta = 25 \pm 2^{\circ}C$ and LED string current is typical value.
- 4. The power consumption shown above does not include loss of external driver. The typical power consumption is calculated as $P_{Bar} = V_s(Typ.) \times I_s(Typ.) \times No.$ of strings. The maximum power consumption is calculated as $P_{Bar} = V_s(Max.) \times I_s(Typ.) \times No.$ of strings.
- 5. LED operating conditions must not exceed Max. ratings.



3-2. Interface connections

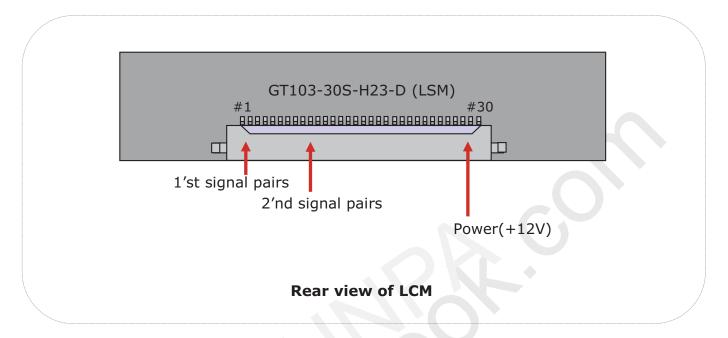
- LCD Connector(CN1): GT103-30S-H23-D (LSM), KDF71G-30S-1H(Hirose) or Equivalent
- Mating Connector : FI-X30C2L (Manufactured by JAE) or Equivalent

Table 3. Module connector(CN1) pin configuration

Pin No	Symbol	Description	
1	RXO0-	Minus signal of 1st channel 0 (LVDS)	
2	RXO0+	Plus signal of 1st channel 0 (LVDS)	
3	RXO1-	Minus signal of 1st channel 1 (LVDS)	
4	RXO1+	Plus signal of 1st channel 1 (LVDS)	
5	RXO2-	Minus signal of 1st channel 2 (LVDS)	
6	RXO2+	Plus signal of 1st channel 2 (LVDS) First Pixel data	
7	GND	Ground	
8	RXOC-	Minus signal of 1st clock channel (LVDS)	
9	RXOC+	Plus signal of 1st clock channel (LVDS)	
10	RXO3-	Minus signal of 1st channel 3 (LVDS)	
11	RXO3+	Plus signal of 1st channel 3 (LVDS)	
12	RXE0-	Minus signal of 2nd channel 0 (LVDS)	
13	RXE0+	Plus signal of 2nd channel 0 (LVDS)	
14	GND	Ground	
15	RXE1-	Minus signal of 2nd channel 1 (LVDS)	
16	RXE1+	Plus signal of 2nd channel 1 (LVDS)	
17	GND	Ground Second Pixel d	ata
18	RXE2-	Minus signal of 2nd channel 2 (LVDS)	aca
19	RXE2+	Plus signal of 2nd channel 2 (LVDS)	
20	RXEC-	Minus signal of 2nd clock channel (LVDS)	
21	RXEC+	Plus signal of 2nd clock channel (LVDS)	
22	RXE3-	Minus signal of 2nd channel 3 (LVDS)	
23	RXE3+	Plus signal of 2nd channel 3 (LVDS)	
24	GND	Ground	
25	NC	No Connection (For LCD internal use only.)	
26	NC	No Connection (For LCD internal use only.)	
27	PWM	PWM_OUT for Wavy Noise	
28	VLCD	Power Supply (12.0V)	
29	VLCD	Power Supply (12.0V)	
30	VLCD	Power Supply (12.0V)	



FIG. 4 Connector diagram



Note:

- 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.

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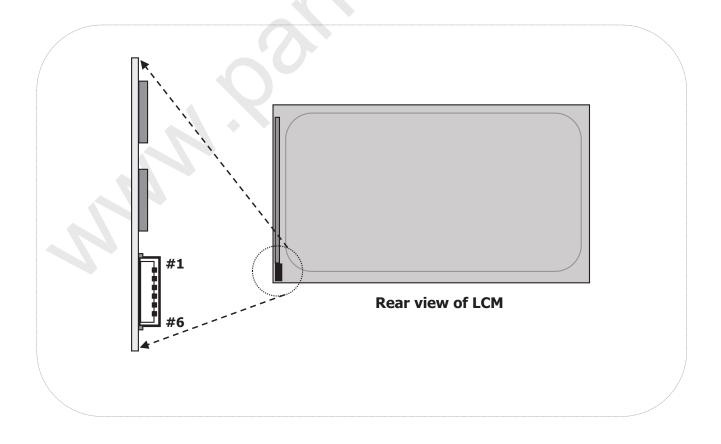


Table 4. BACKLIGHT CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION(CN2)

The LED interface connector is a model SM06B-SHJH(HF) manufactured by JST. The mating connector is a SHJP-06V-S(HF) or SHJP-06-A-K (HF) and Equivalent. The pin configuration for the connector is shown in the table below.

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

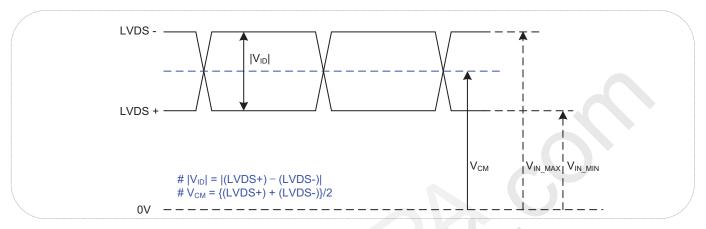
FIG. 5 Backlight connector diagram





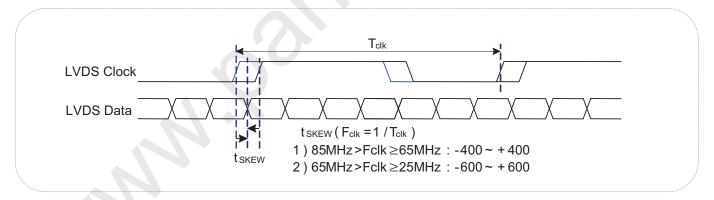
3-3. LVDS characteristics

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	1.5	V	-
LVDS Input Voltage Range	V _{IN}	0.3	1.8	V	-

3-3-2. AC Specification

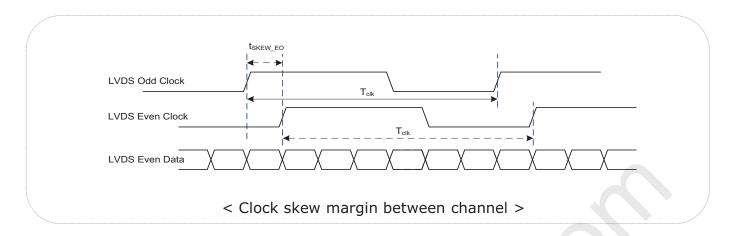


Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
LVDS Clock to Data Skow Margin	t _{SKEW}	- 400	+ 400	ps	85MHz > Fclk ≥ 65MHz
LVDS Clock to Data Skew Margin	t _{SKEW}	- 600	+ 600	ps	65MHz > Fclk ≥ 25MHz
LVDS Clock to Clock Skew Margin (Even to Odd)	t _{SKEW_EO}	- 1/7	+ 1/7	T _{clk}	-

Note 1:

This SSC specifications are just T-CON operation specification. In case of various system condition, the optimum setting value of SSC can be different. LGD recommend the SI should be adjust the SSC deviation and modulation frequency in order not to happen any kinds of defect phenomenon.





3-3-3. LVDS Data format

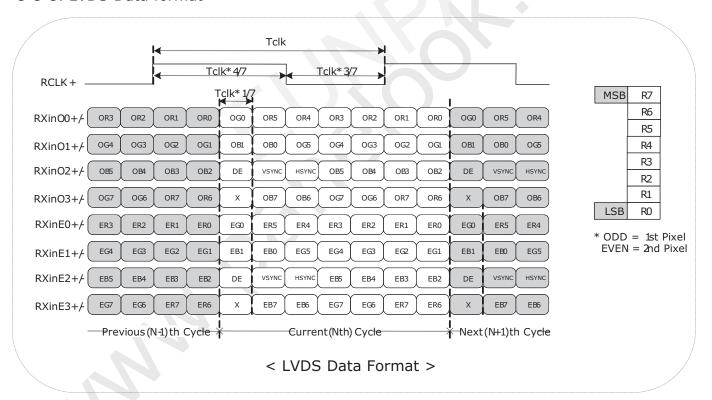




Table 5. Required signal assignment for Flat Link(NS:DS90CF383) transmitter

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

2. 7 means MSB and 0 means LSB at R,G,B pixel data

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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 6. TIMING TABLE (VESA COORDINATED VIDEO TIMING)

	ITEM	SYMBOL	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Note
	Period	tclk	12.49	12.98	16.06	ns	Pixel frequency
DCLK	Frequency	fclk	62.24	77	80	MHz	: Typ. 154MHz ** Meet DCLK Max 80Mhz.
Harma	Period	tHP	1013	1040 1048		*	
Hsync	Width-Active	twн	16	16	16	tclk	
	Period	tvp	1229	1235	1390	tHP	
Vsync	Frequency	fv	49.5	59.95	61	Hz	
	Width-Active	twv	6	6	6	tHP	
	Horizontal Valid	tHV	960	960	960		
	Horizontal Back Porch	tнвр	21	40	44	tclk	
	Horizontal Front Porch	tHFP	16	24	28		
Data	Horizontal Blank	? -	53	80	88		tw++ tHBP+ tHFP
Enable	Vertical Valid	tvv	1200	1200	1200		
	Vertical Back Porch	tvbp	21	26	180		
	Vertical Front Porch	tvfp	2	3	tHP		
	Vertical Blank	-	29	35	190		twv+ tvbp+ tvfp

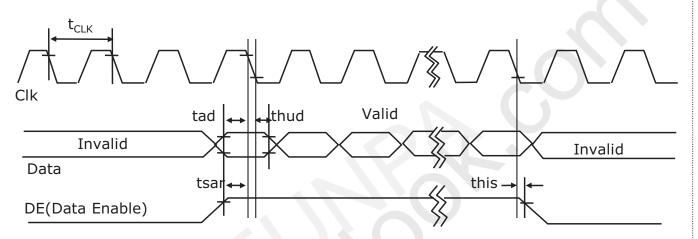
Note:

- 1. 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.

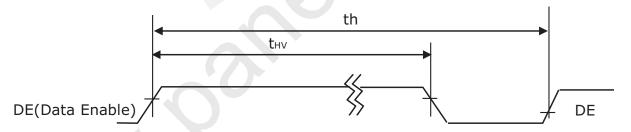


3-5. Signal timing waveforms

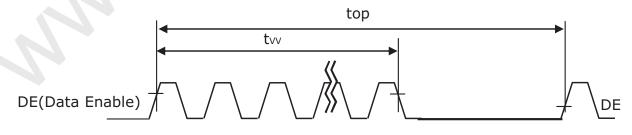
1. Dclk , DE, DATA waveforms



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 7. Color data reference

											In	out	Cc	olor	Da	ata									
	Color				Re	ed							Gre	een							Bl	ue			
	30.01		SB					LS			SB					LS		_	SB					LS	
			_					_	R0				G4		_					B5	_				
Basic Color	Black Red (255) Green (255) Blue (255) Cyan Magenta Yellow White	0 1 0 0 1 1	0 1 0 0 1 1 1	0 1 0 0 1 1	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 1 0 0 1 1 1	0 1 0 0 0 1 1	0 1 0 0 0 1 1	0 1 0 0 1 1 1	0 0 1 0 1 0 1	0 0 1 0 1 0 1	0 0 1 0 1 0 1	0 0 1 0 1 0 1	0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1	0 0 1 0 1 0 1	0 0 1 0 1 0 1	0 0 1 0 1 0 1	0 0 1 1 0 1	0 0 1 1 1 0	0 0 1 1 0 1	0 0 1 1 0 1	0 0 1 1 0 1	0 0 1 1 1 0 1	0 0 1 1 0 1	0 0 1 1 1 0 1
Red	Red(000) Dark Red(001) Red(002) Red(253) Red(254) Red(255) Bright	0 0 - - 1 1	0 0 0 - 1 1 1	0 0 0 - 1 1 1 1	000 - 111	0 0 0 - 1 1 1	0 0 0 - 1 1 1	0 0 1 - 0 1 1	0 1 0 - 1 0 1	00011000	000 000	000 000	0 0 0 - 0 0 0	0 0 0 - 0 0 0	000 000	000 000	000 000	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 - 0 0	000000	000 000	000 000	0 0 0 - 0 0 0	000 000	0 0 - - 0 0
Green	Green(000) Dark Green(001) Green(002) Green(253) Green(254) Green(255)Bright	000 000	000 000	00011000	000 000	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 1	0 0 - - 1 1	0 0 - - 1 1	0 0 0 - - 1 1 1	0 0 - - 1 1	0 0 - - 1 1	0 0 1 - 0 1 1	0 1 0 - 1 0 1	0 0 0 - 0 0 0	0 0 0 - 0 0	0 0 0 - 0 0 0	000 000	000000	0 0 0 - 0 0	000 000	0 0 0 - 0 0
Blue	Blue(000) Dark Blue(001) Blue(002) Blue(253) Blue(254) Blue(255) Bright	0 0 0 0 0 0	000 000	000 000	000 000	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 - 0 0	0 0 0 - 0 0	000 000	000 000	0 0 0 - 0 0 0	0 0 0 - 0 0 0	0 0 0 - 0 0 0	0 0 0 - 0 0 0	000 000	000 000	000 000	0 0 - - 1 1	0 0 0 - - 1 1 1	0 0 - - 1 1	0 0 - - 1 1	0 0 - - 1 1 1	0 0 0 - - 1 1 1	0 0 1 - 0 1 1	0 1 0 - 1 0 1



3-7. Power sequence

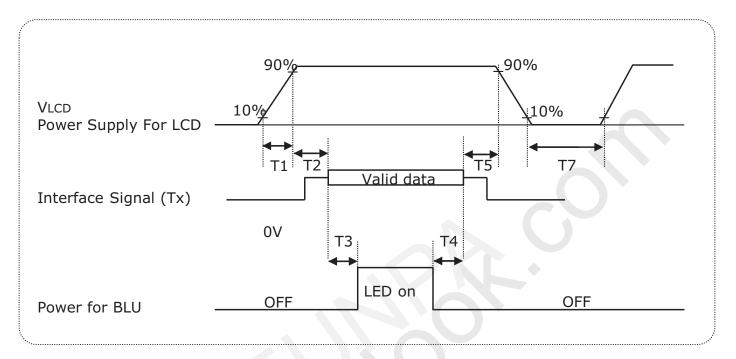


Table 8. Power sequence

Parameter		Units		
Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Offics
T1	0.5	-	10	ms
T2	0.01	-	50	ms
Т3	200	-	-	ms
T4	200	-	-	ms
T5	0.01	-	50	ms
T7	1	-	-	S

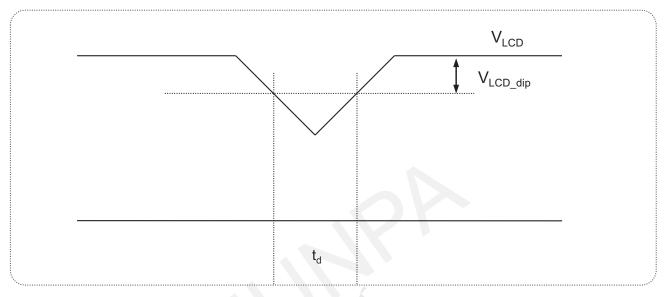
Notes:

- 1. Please V_{LCD} power on only after connecting interface cable to LCD.
- 2. Please avoid floating state of interface signal at invalid period.
- 3. When the interface signal is invalid, be sure to pull down the power supply for LCD V_{LCD} to 0V.
- 4. LED 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



Dip condition

 $V_{LCD_dip} \leq V_{LCD_typ} X 0.2, \quad t_d \leq 20ms$



4. Optical specification

Optical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' for 30 minutes in a dark environment at 25°C. The values specified are at an approximate distance 50cm from the LCD surface at a viewing angle of Φ and θ equal to 0°.

FIG. 7 presents additional information concerning the measurement equipment and method.

FIG. 7 Optical characteristic measurement equipment and method

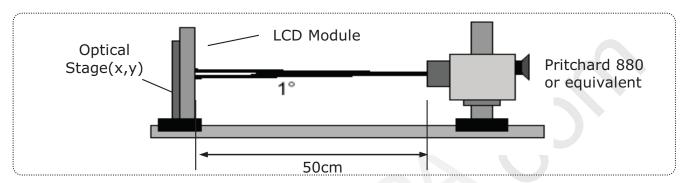


Table 9. Optical characteristics

Ta= 25°C, V_{LCD} =12.0V, f_{V} =60Hz, D_{CLK} =154MHz, I_{S} =100mA

				LCD	`		
Danama	-4	Company of		Values		Llaita	Natas
Parame	eter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Units	Notes
Contrast Ratio		CR	700	1000			1
Surface Luminance,	white	L _{WH}	250	300		cd/m ²	2
Luminance Variation		δ white	75			%	3
Response Time	Gray to Gray	T_{GTG_AVR}	-	14	28	ms	4
	RED	Rx		0.653			
		Ry]	0.332			
	GREEN	Gx]	0.304			
Color Coordinates [CIE1931] (By PR650)		Gy	Typ -0.03	0.633	Тур		
	BLUE	Bx		0.150	+0.03		
(2) 1 1 (33)		Ву]	0.064			
	WHITE	Wx]	0.313			
		Wy		0.329			
Color Shift	Horizontal	$\theta_{\text{CST_H}}$	-	100	-	D	5
(Avg. $\Delta u'v' < 0.02$)	Vertical	$\theta_{CST_{V}}$	-	140	-	Degree	5
Viewing Angle (CR>	10)						
0	Horizontal	θ_{H}	170	178	-	D	
General	Vertical	$\theta_{\sf V}$	170	178	-	Degree	6
GSR @ 60dgree	Horizontal	$\delta_{\text{Gamma_H}}$	-	-	20	0/	_
(Gamma shift rate)	Vertical	$\delta_{\text{Gamma_V}}$	-	-	20	%	7
Gray Scale				2.2		İ	8



Notes 1. Contrast Ratio(CR) is defined mathematically as: (By PR880)

$$Contrast \, Ratio = \frac{Surface \, Luminance \, with \, all \, \, white \, pixels}{Surface \, Luminance \, with \, all \, \, black \, pixels}$$

It is measured at center point(Location P1)

- 2. Surface luminance(LWH)is luminance value at Center 1 point(P1) across the LCD surface 50cm from the surface with all pixels displaying white. For more information see FIG 7. (By PR880)
- 3. The variation in surface luminance , δ WHITE is defined as : (By PR880)

$$\delta_{\textit{WHITE}} = \frac{\textit{Minimum}(L_{P1}, L_{P2}, \dots, L_{P9})}{\textit{Maximum}(L_{P1}, L_{P2}, \dots, L_{P9})} \times 100$$

Where L1 to L9 are the luminance with all pixels displaying white at 9 locations. For more information see FIG 8.

- 4. Gray to gray response time is the time required for the display to transition from gray to gray. For additional information see Table 10. (By RD80S)
- 5. Color shift is the angle at which the average color difference for all Macbeth is lower than 0.02. For more information see FIG 9. (By EZ Contrast)
 - Color difference (Δu'v')

$$u' = \frac{4x}{-2x + 12y + 3} \qquad v' = \frac{9y}{-2x + 12y + 3} \qquad \Delta u'v' = \sqrt{(u'_1 - u'_2)^2 + (v'_1 - v'_2)^2}$$

$$u' = \frac{4x}{-2x + 12y + 3} \qquad v' = \frac{9y}{-2x + 12y + 3} \qquad \Delta u'v' = \sqrt{(u'_1 - u'_2)^2 + (v'_1 - v'_2)^2}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{24} (\Delta u'v')i \qquad u'1, v'1 : u'v' \text{ value at viewing angle direction } u'2, v'2 : u'v' \text{ value at front } (\theta = 0)$$

$$i : \text{Macbeth chart number (Define 22 page)}$$

- Pattern size: 25% Box size
- Viewing angle direction of color shift: Horizontal, Vertical
- 6. 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 surface. For more information see FIG 10. (By PR880)
- 7. GSR is the rate of gamma shift at up, down, left and right 60 degree viewing angle compare with center gamma. For more information see FIG 11 and FIG 12 (By EZ Contrast) - GSR (δ _{Gamma}) is defined as :

$$GSR = \left(1 - \frac{\text{View angle Gamma Value (Up, Down, Reft, Light 60 Degree})}{\text{Center Gamma Value (0 Degree)}}\right) \times 100$$

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Notes 8. Gray scale specification

Gamma Value is approximately 2.2. For more information see Table 11.

Measuring point for surface luminance & measuring point for luminance variation.

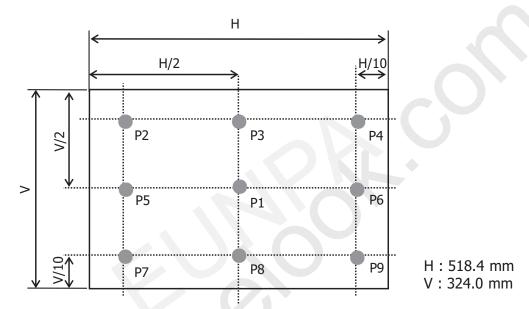


FIG. 8 Measure Point for Luminance

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

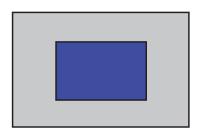
- Gray step: 5 step
- TGTG_AVR is the total average time at rising time and falling time for "Gray To Gray".
- In case of the difference in measured values due to the difference of measuring device or program was found, correlated value will be used after discussions between both parties.

Table 10. Gray to gray response time table

Cray to Cray	Gray to Gray			Rising Time								
Gray to Gra	G255	G191	G127	G63	G0							
	G255											
	G191											
Falling Time	G127											
	G63											
	G0											



Color shift is defined as the following test pattern and color.



25% Box size

FIG. 9 Color Shift Test Pattern

Average RGB values in Bruce RGB for Macbeth Chart

	Dark skin	Light skin	Blue sky	Foliage	Blue flower	Bluish green
R	395	827	343	311	519	459
G	227	571	451	411	475	799
В	183	495	647	187	743	715
	Orange	Purplish blue	Moderate red		Yellow green	Orange yellow
R	879	227	847	307	643	923
G	419	279	271	159	775	651
В	99	699	351	347	235	119
		Green	Red	Yellow	Magenta	cyan
R	107	291	791	967	831	143
G	131	595	111	851	251	507
В	583	263	151	147	607	691
	White	Neutral 8	Neutral 6.5	Neutral 5	Neutral 3.5	black
R	963	827	623	443	255	91
G	963	827	623	443	255	91
В	963	827	623	443	255	91



Dimension of viewing angle range.

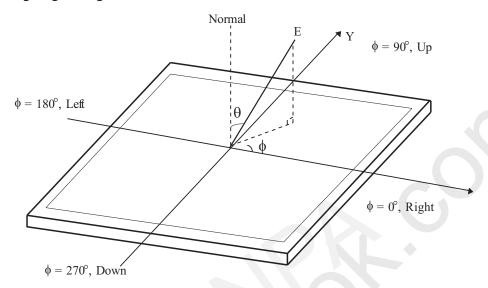
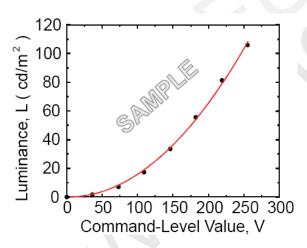


FIG. 10 Viewing angle



2.5 | Linear Regression: y = \(\gamma \times + b \) | b = \log(a) = -3.185 \(\pm \) 0.043 | \(\gamma \times 2.173 \(\pm \) 0.021 | \((r = 0.99978) \) | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.6 | \text{Log Command-Level Value, } \(x = \log(V) \)

FIG. 11 Sample Luminance vs. gray scale (using a 256 bit gray scale)

$$L = aV^r + L_b$$

FIG. 12 Sample Log-log plot of luminance vs. gray scale

$$\log(L - L_b) = r \log(V) + \log(a)$$

Here the Parameter α and γ relate the signal level V to the luminance L.

The GAMMA we calculate from the log-log representation (FIG. 11)

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Table 11. Gray Scale Specification

Gray Level	Relative Luminance [%] (Typ.)
LO	0.10
L15	0.30
L31	1.08
L47	2.50
L63	4.72
L79	7.70
L95	11.49
L111	16.20
L127	21.66
L143	28.20
L159	35.45
L175	43.8
L191	53.0
L207	63.3
L223	74.48
L239	86.8
L255	100



5. Mechanical characteristics

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

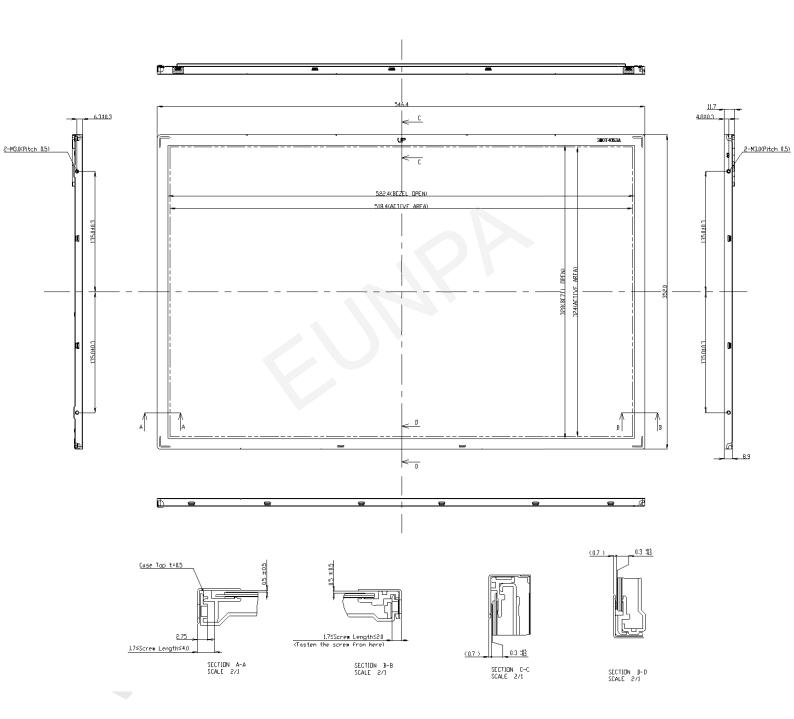
Table 12. Mechanical characteristics

	Horizontal	546.4mm				
Outline dimension	Vertical	352.0mm				
	Depth	11.7 mm				
Bezel area	Horizontal	522.4mm				
Dezei alea	Vertical	328.0mm				
Antivo dioplay area	Horizontal	518.4mm				
Active display area	Vertical	324.0mm				
Weight	2620g (Typ.), 2750g(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.

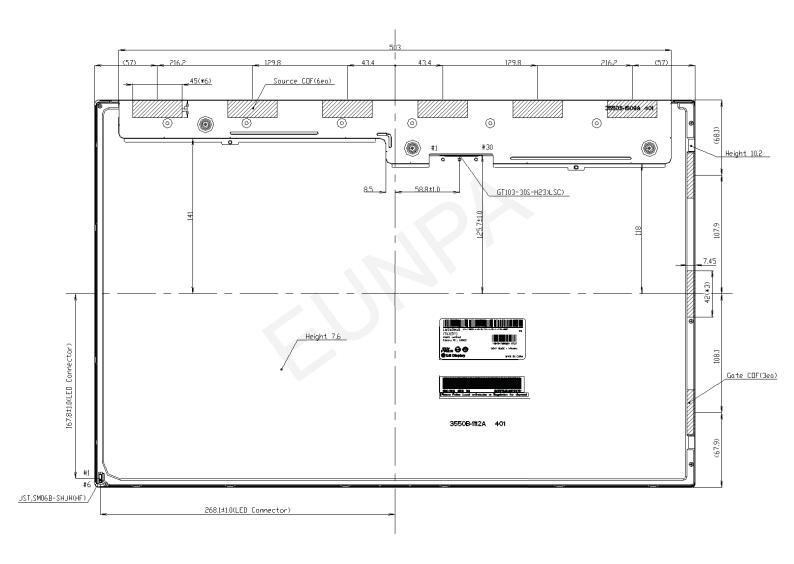


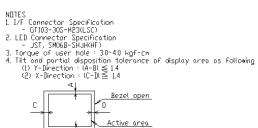
< FRONT VIEW >





< REAR VIEW >





5. Unspecified talerances to be ± 0.5 6. The CDF area is weak $\,$ & sensitive, so, Please don't press the CDF area



6. Reliability

Table 13. Environment test conditions

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 : 1.0G RMS Bandwidth : 10-300Hz Duration : X,Y,Z, 10 min One time each direction							
6	Shock test (non-operating)	Shock level : 100G Waveform : half sine wave, 2ms Direction : ±X, ±Y, ±Z One time each direction							
7	Altitude operating storage / shipment	0 - 16,500 feet(5,000m) 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.

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7. International standards

7-1. Safety

- a) UL 60950-1, Underwriters Laboratories Inc.
 Information Technology Equipment Safety Part 1 : General Requirements.
- b) CAN/CSA C22.2 No.60950-1-07, Canadian Standards Association.
 Information Technology Equipment Safety Part 1: General Requirements.
- c) EN 60950-1, European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC) Information Technology Equipment Safety Part 1 : General Requirements.
- d) IEC 60950-1, The International Electrotechnical 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 1M LED Product IEC60825-1 : 2001 Embedded LED Power (Class1M)

- 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



8. Packing

8-1. Designation of lot mark

a) Lot mark

А	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	I	ј	K	L	М
	」] [

A,B,C: Size (Inch)

E: Month

D : Year

F ~ M : Serial No.

Note:

1. Year

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Mark	А	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	J	K

2. Month

ſ													
١	Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Mark	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Α	В	С

b) Location of lot mark

Serial No. is printed on the label. The label is attached to the backside of the LCD module. This is subject to change without prior notice.

8-2. Packing form

a) Package quantity in one box: 10 pcs

b) Box size: 408 mm X 355 mm X 600mm



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.
- (10) As The IPS panel is sensitive & slim, please recommend the metal frame of the system supports the panel by the double side-mount.

9-2. Operating precautions

- (1) The spike noise causes the miss-operation of circuits. It should be lower than following voltage : $V=\pm 200 mV$ (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 higher 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.
- (10) When LCMs are used for public display defects such as Yogure, image sticking can not be guarantee.
- (11) LCMs cannot support "Interlaced Scan Method"



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.

 container in which they were shipped.

9-6. Handling precautions for protection film

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

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