ISSUED DATE : 2009-11-02

SAMSUNG TFT-LCD PRODUCT INFORMATION

MODEL : LTB213UP01

Note : This is Product Information is subject to change after 3 months of issuing date.

Application Engineering Part 1, LCD Business

Samsung Electronics Co . , LTD.

Contents

General Description

Description

LTB213UP01 is a color active matrix liquid crystal display (LCD) that uses amorphous silicon TFT (Thin Film Transistor) as switching components. This model is composed of a TFT LCD panel, a driver circuit and a back light unit. The resolution of a 21.3” is 1600 x 1200 and this model can display up to 16.7 millions colors.

Features

- High contrast ratio, high aperture structure
- S-PVA (Super Patterned Vertical Alignment) mode
- Wide Viewing Angle
- High speed response
- UXGA (1600 x 1200 pixels) resolution
- Low power consumption
- Replaceable 2 triple CCFTs (Cold Cathod fluorescent Tube)
- DE (Data Enable) only mode
- LVDS (Low Voltage Differential Signaling) interface (2pixel/clock)
- RoHS compliance
- TCO 03’ compliance

Applications

- Workstation & desktop monitors
- Display terminals for AV application products
- Monitors for industrial machine

* If the module is used to other applications besides the above, please contact SEC in advance.

General Information

Items	Specification	Unit	Note
Pixel Pitch	0.270(H) x 0.270(W)	um	
Active Display Area	432.0(H) x 324.0(V)	mm	
Surface Treatment	Haze 44% , Hard coating (3H)		
Display Colors	16.7M (6bit Hi-FRC)	colors	
Number of Pixels	1,600 x 1,200	pixel	
Pixel Arrangement	RGB vertical stripe		
Display Mode	Normally White		
Luminance of White	300(Typ.)	cd/㎡	

Mechanical Information

Item		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Module size	Horizontal (H)	455.5	456.0	456.5	mm	w/o inverter ass'y
	Vertical (V)	349.0	349.5	350.0	mm	
	Depth (D)	-	-	23.0	mm	
Weight		-	-	3,550	g	LCD module only

Note (1) Mechanical tolerance is ± 0.5mm unless there is a special comment.

1. Absolute Maximum Ratings

If the condition exceeds maximum ratings, it can cause malfunction or unrecoverable damage to the device.

Item	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Note
Power Supply Voltage	V_{DD}	GND-0.5	6.5	V	(1)
Data Signal	V_{sig}	-	5	V	
Storage temperature	T_{STG}	-25	60	℃	(2)
Center of Glass surface temperature (Operation)	T_{OPR}	0	50	℃	(2)
Shock (non - operating)	S_{nop}	-	50	G	(3)(5)
Vibration (non - operating)	V_{nop}	-	1.5	G	(4)(5)

Note (1) Ta= 25 ± 2 °C

(2) Temperature and relative humidity range are shown in the figure below.
   a. 90 % RH Max. (Ta ≤ 39 °C)
   b. Maximum wet-bulb temperature at 39 °C or less. (Ta ≤ 39 °C)
   c. No condensation
(3) 11ms, sine wave, one time for ±X, ±Y, ±Z axis
(4) 10-300 Hz, Sweep rate 10min, 30min for X,Y,Z axis
(5) At vibration and shock test, the fixture which holds the module to be tested has to be hard and rigid enough so that the module would not be twisted or bent by the fixture.

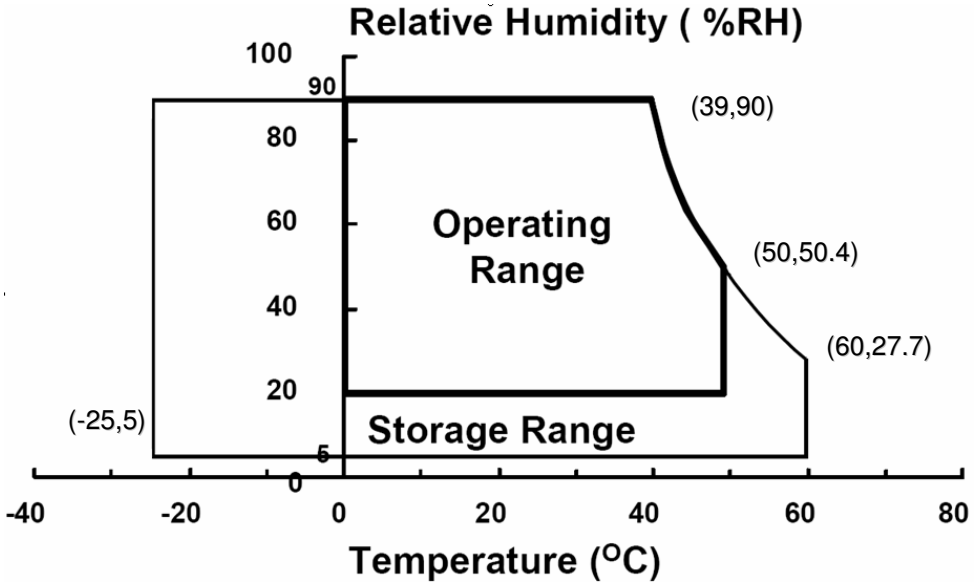


Fig. Temperature and Relative humidity range

2. Optical Characteristics

The optical characteristics should be measured in a dark room or equivalent.

Measuring equipment : SR-3, RD-80S (TOPCON), EZ-Contrast (Eldim)

(Ta = 25 ± 2°C, VDD=5V, fv= 60Hz, fDCLK= 67.3 MHz, IL = 7.5mArms)

Item		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Contrast Ratio (Center of screen)		C/R		600	1000	-		(3) SR-3
Response Time(On/Off)	On/Off	Tr + Tf	Normal $\Theta_{L,R}=0$ $\Theta_{U,D}=0$ Viewing Angle	-	5	10	msec	(5) RD-80S
	G-To-G	$T_{G-G,AVG}$		-	8	-		
Luminance of White (Center of screen)		Y_L		200	250	-	cd/m^2	(6) SR-3
Color Chromaticity (CIE 1931)	Red	Rx		-0.030	0.640	+0.030		(7),(8) SR-3
		Ry			0.330			
	Green	Gx			0.300			
		Gy			0.600			
	Blue	Bx			0.150			
		By			0.060			
	White	Wx			0.313			
		Wy			0.329			
Color Chromaticity (CIE 1976)	Red	Ru'		-	0.451	-		
		Rv'		-	0.523	-		
	Green	Gu'		-	0.125	-		
		Gv'		-	0.563	-		
	Blue	Bu'		-	0.175	-		
		Bv'		-	0.158	-		
	White	Wu'		-	0.198	-		
		Wv'		-	0.468	-		
C.G.L (ACC ONLY)	White	△u'v'		-	-	0.005		(9)

* C.G.L : Color Grayscale Linearity

Item		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Color Temperature		-		-	6500	-		
Color Gamut		-		-	72	-	%	
Viewing Angle	Hor.	Θ_L	CR≥10	80	89	-	Degrees	(8) SR-3
		Θ_R		80	89	-		
	Ver.	Θ_U		80	80	-		
		Θ_D		80	80	-		
Viewing Angle	Hor.	Θ_L	CR ≥100	-	60	-	Degrees	(8) SR-3
		Θ_R		-	60	-		
	Ver.	Θ_U		-	60	-		
		Θ_D		-	60	-		
Brightness Uniformity (9 Points)		B_{uni}		-	-	25	%	(4) SR-3

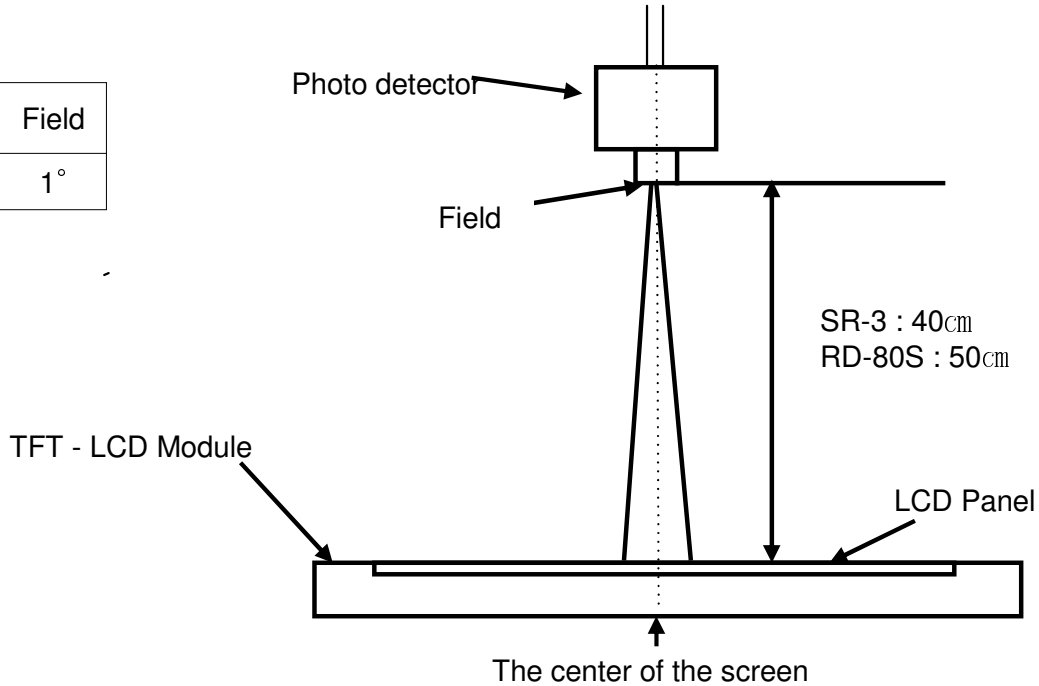
Note (1) Test Equipment Setup

The measurement should be executed in a stable, windless and dark room between 30min after lighting the back light at the given temperature for stabilization of the back light. This should be measured in the center of screen.

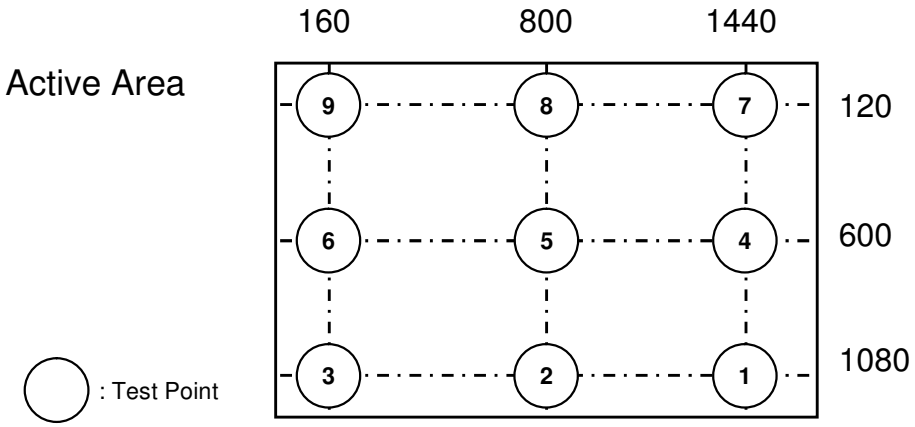
Single lamp current : 7.5mA

Environment condition : Ta = 25 ± 2 °C

Photo detector	Field
SR-3	1°



Note (2) Definition of test point



Note (3) Definition of Contrast Ratio (C/R)

: Ratio of gray max (Gmax) & gray min (Gmin) at the center point⑤ of the panel

$$CR = \frac{G\max}{G\min}$$

Gmax : Luminance with all pixels white

Gmin : Luminance with all pixels black

Note (4) Definition of 9 points brightness uniformity

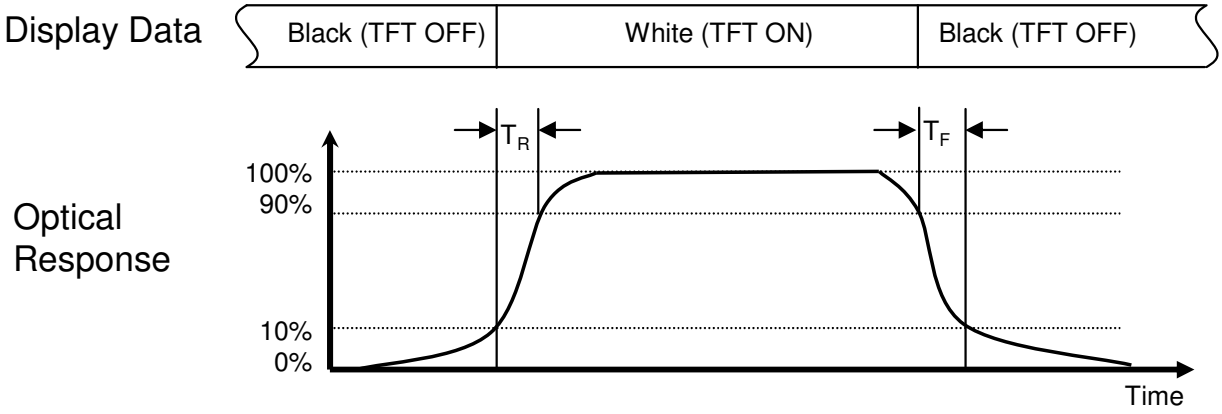
$$Buni = 100 \times \frac{(B\max - B\min)}{B\max}$$

Bmax : Maximum brightness

Bmin : Minimum brightness

Note (5) Definition of Response time

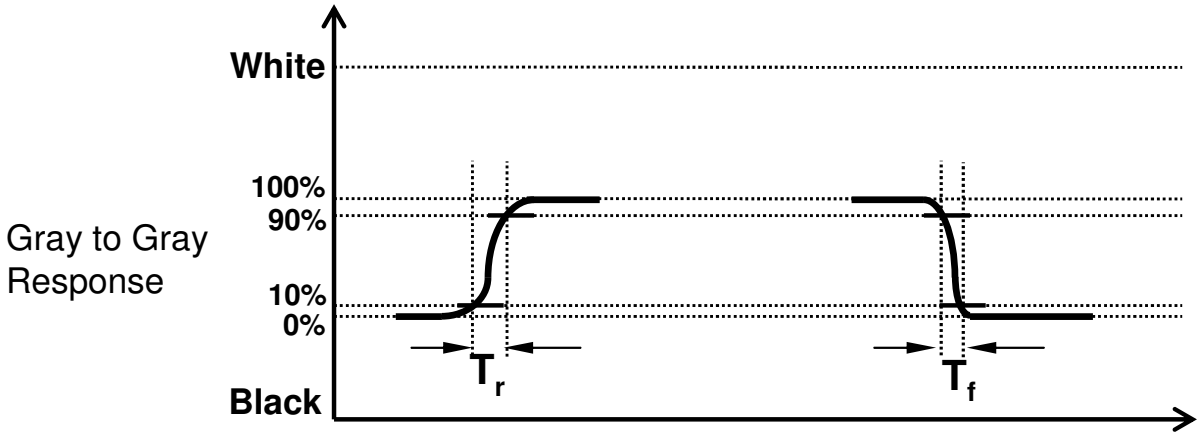
a. On/Off response time : Sum of Tr, Tf



b. Gray to Gray Response Time

- Measuring gray : 31 → 63, 63 →95,95 → 127, 127 → 159, 159 → 191, 191 →223, 223 → 255 grays and vice versa
- $T_{G\text{-}G,\ avg}$: Average response time of ones between above grays

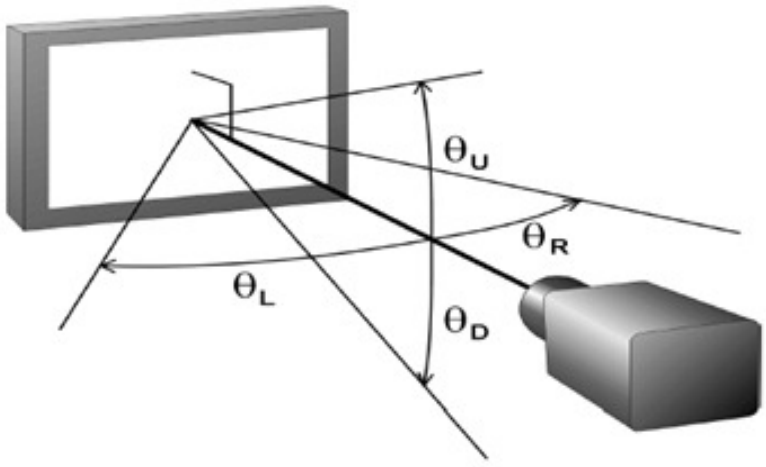
(Example)



Note (6) Definition of Luminance of White : Luminance of white at center point⑤

Note (7) Definition of Color Chromaticity (CIE 1931, CIE1976)
Color coordinate of Red, Green, Blue & White at center point⑤

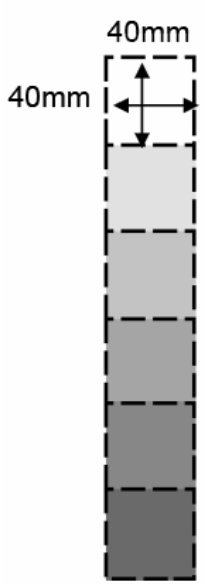
Note (8) Definition of Viewing Angle
: Viewing angle range (CR ≥ 10)



Note (9) Color Grayscale Linearity

a. Test image : 100% full white pattern with a test pattern as below

b. Test pattern : Squares, 40mm by 40mm in size, filled with 255, 225, 195, 165, 135 and 105 grays steps should be arranged at the center⑤ of the screen.



c. Test method

-1st gray step : move a square of 255 gray level should be moved into the center of the screen and measure luminance and u' and v' coordinates.

- Next gray step : Move a 225 gray square into the center and measure both luminance and coordinates, too.

d. Test evaluation

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

Where A, B : 2 gray levels found to have the largest color differences between them i.e. get the largest Δu' and Δv' of each 6 pair of u' and v' and calculate the Δu'v'.

3. Electrical Characteristics

3.1 TFT LCD Module

The connector for display data & timing signal should be connected.

Ta = 25°C

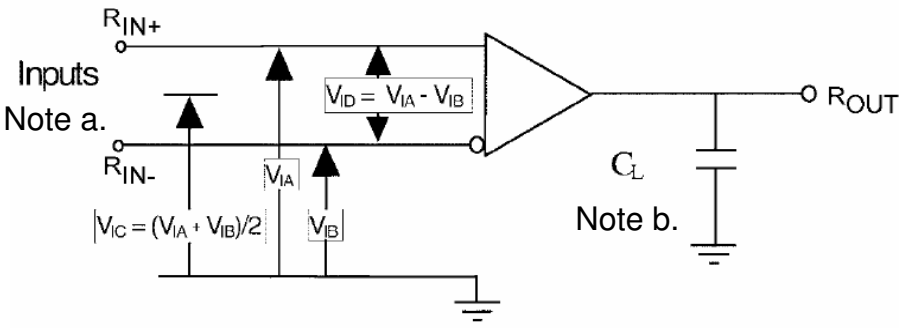
Item		Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Voltage of Power Supply		V_{DD}	4.5	5.0	5.5	V	(1)
LVDS Input Characteristics	Differential Input Voltage for LVDS Receiver Threshold	High	-	-	+100	mV	(2)
		Low	-100	-	-	mV	
	LVDS skew	t_{SKEW}	-300		300	ps	(3)
	Differential input voltage	$\|V_{ID}\|$	200		600	mV	(4)
	Input voltage range (single-ended)	V_{IN}	0		2.4	V	(4)
	Common mode voltage	V_{CM}	0+ $\|V_{ID}\|/2$	1.2	2.4- $\|V_{ID}\|/2$	V	(4)
Current of Power Supply	(a) Black	I_{DD}	-	1,000	-	mA	(5),(6)
	(b) White		-	1,400	-	mA	
	(c) Dot		-	1,600	1.800	mA	
Vsync Frequency		f_V	58	60	63	Hz	
Hsync Frequency		f_H	71.5	74	78	kHz	
Main Frequency		f_{DCLK}	62	65.1	67.5	MHz	
Rush Current		I_{RUSH}	-	-	4.0	A	(7)

Note (1) The ripple voltage should be controlled under 10% of V_{DD}.

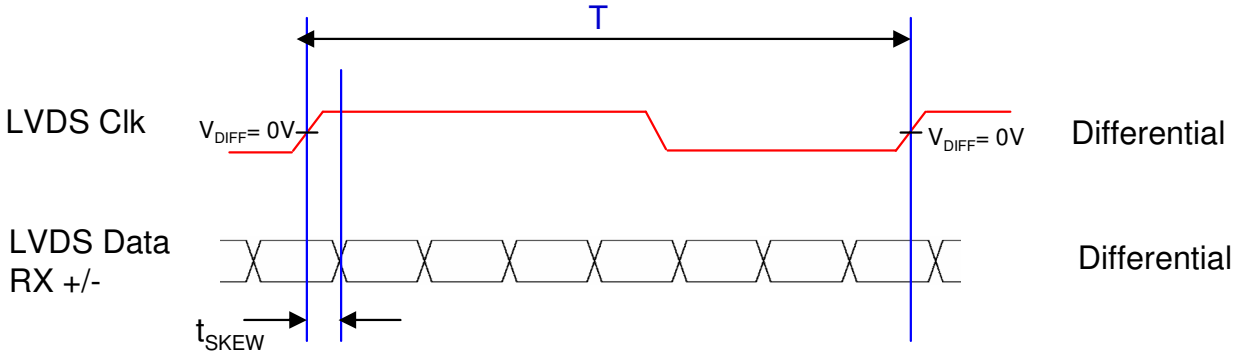
(2) Differential receiver voltage definitions and propagation delay and transition time test circuit

a. All input pulses have frequency = 10MHz, t_R or t_F=1ns

b. C_L includes all probe and fixture capacitance



(3) LVDS Receiver DC parameters are measured under static and steady conditions which may not be reflective of its performance in the end application.

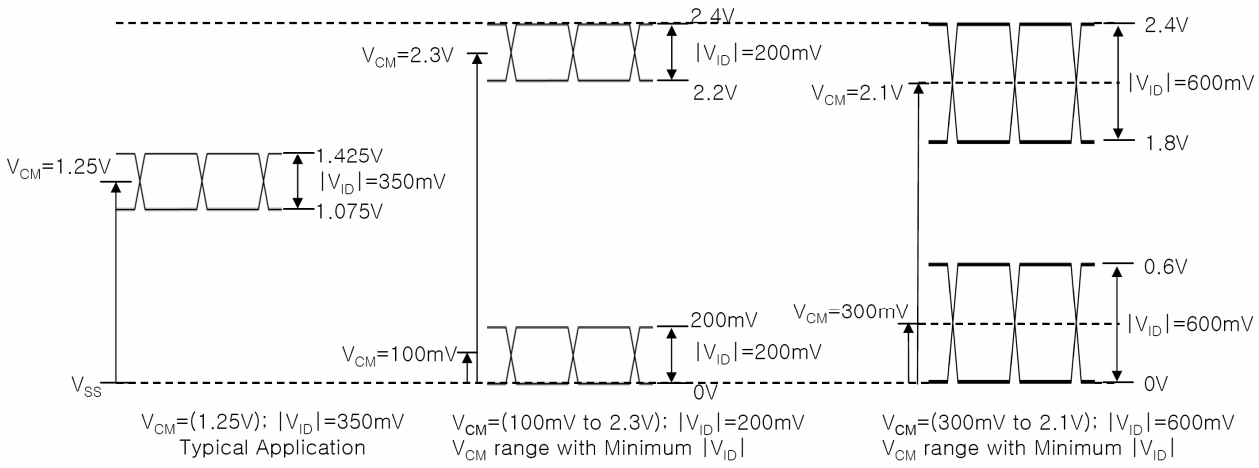


where tskew : skew between LVDS clock & LVDS data,

T : 1 period time of LVDS clock

cf) (-/+) of 300psec means LVDS data goes before or after LVDS clock.

(4) Definition of V_{ID} and V_{CM} using single-end signals



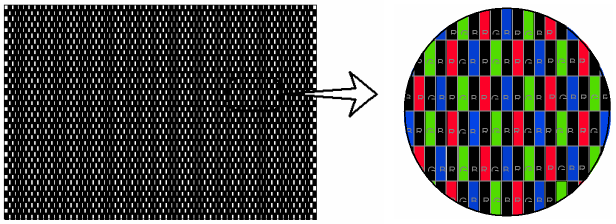
(5) fV=60Hz, fDCLK = 65.1 MHz, VDD = 5.0V, DC Current.

(6) Power dissipation check pattern (LCD Module only)

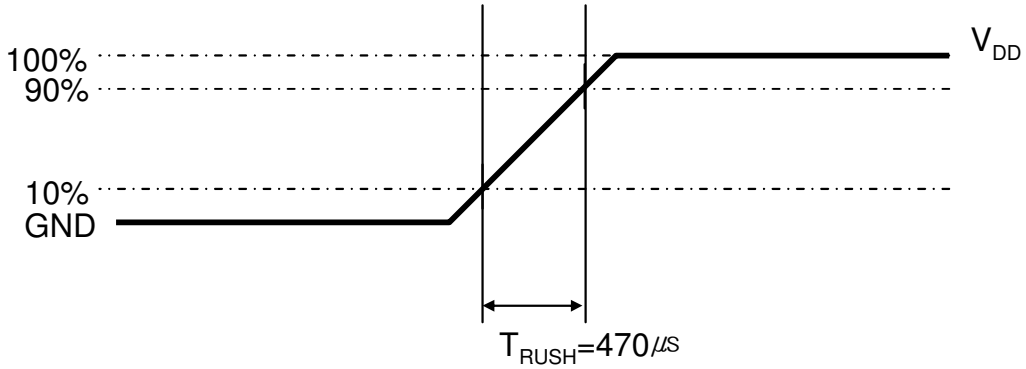
a) Black Pattern

b) White Pattern

c) Dot Pattern



(7) Measurement Condition



Rush Current I_{RUSH} can be measured when T_{RUSH}. is 470μs.

3.2 Back Light Unit

The back light unit is an edge - lighting type with 2 CCFLs (Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamp). The characteristics of two lamps are shown in the following tables.

Ta=25 ± 2°C

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Lamp Current	I_L	3.0	7.5	8.0	mArms	(1)
Lamp Current Uniformity	I_{UNI}	-	-	25	%	(2)
Lamp Voltage	V_L	-	740	-	Vrms	
Lamp Frequency	f_L	40	-	60	kHz	(3)
Operating Life Time	Hr	50,000	-	-	Hour	(4)
Startup Voltage	Vs	-	-	0℃ : 1,800 25℃: 1,450	Vrms	(5)

Note (1) Specified values are for a single lamp.
Lamp current is measured with current meter for high frequency as shown below.
Refer to the following block diagram of the back light unit for more information.

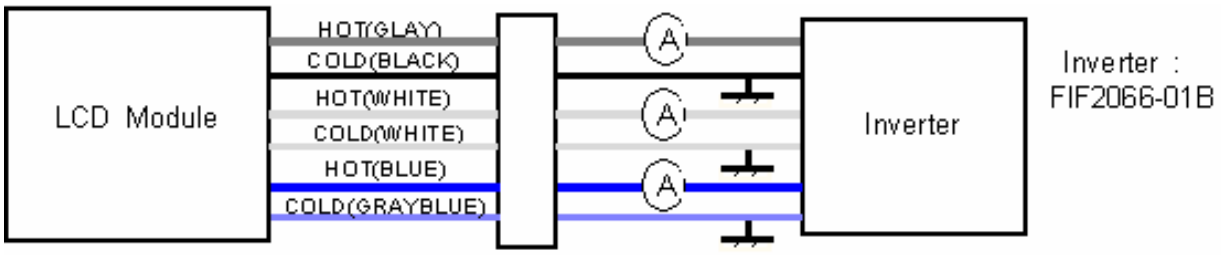


Fig. Measurement point of Lamp Current

(2) Define of Lamp current uniformity : I_{UNI}

$$I_{UNI} = \frac{|I_{Max} - I_{Min}|}{I_{Max}} \times 100$$

I_{max} : Maximum lamp current
I_{min} : Minimum lamp current

Lamp current uniformity I_{UNI} should be less than 25%

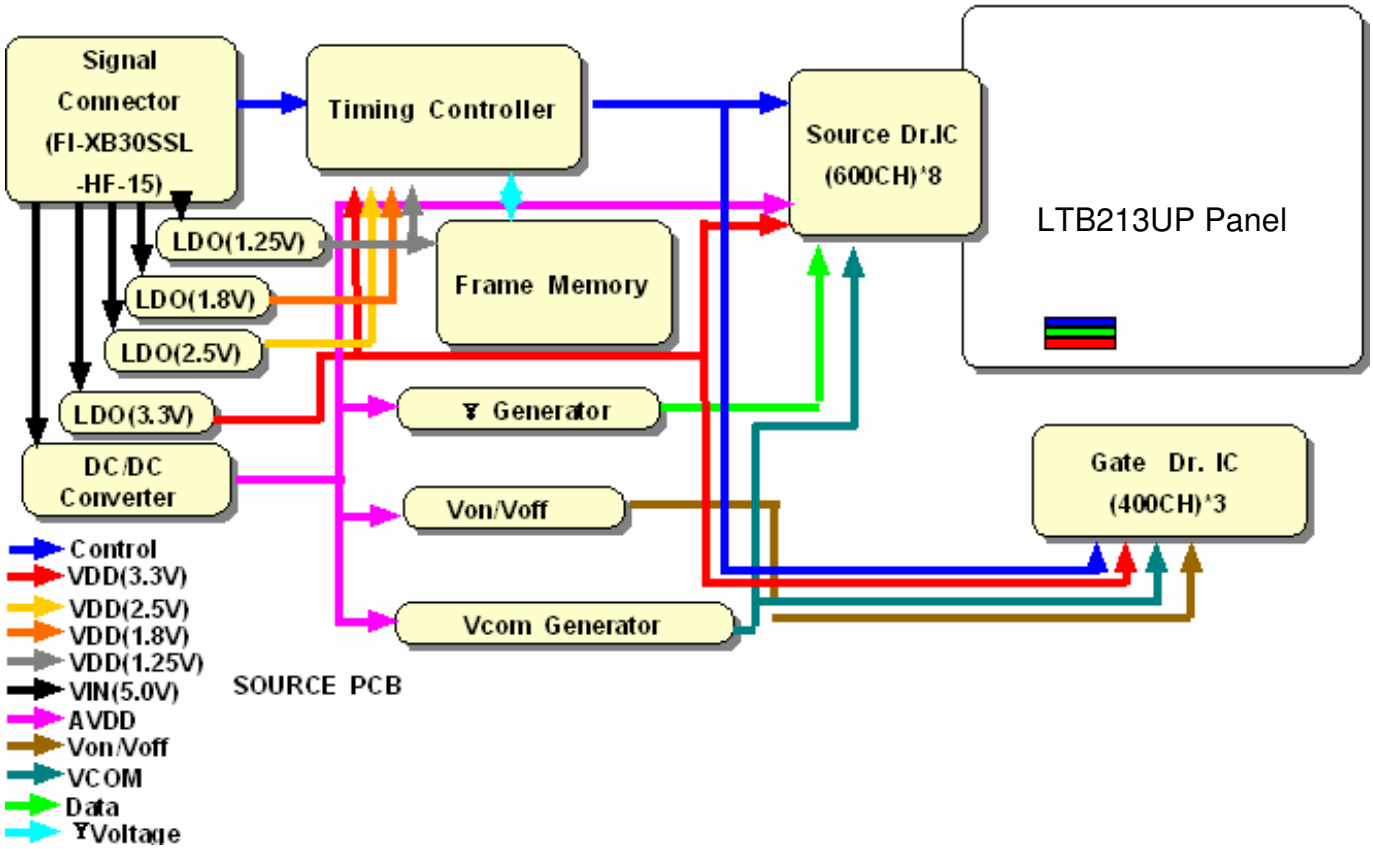
(3) Lamp frequency which may produce interference with horizontal synchronous frequency may cause line flow on the display. Therefore lamp frequency should be detached from the horizontal synchronous frequency and its harmonics as far as possible in order to avoid interference.

(4) Life time (Hr) is defined as the time when brightness of a lamp unit itself becomes 50% or less than its original value at the condition of Ta = 25±2°C and I_L = 7.5mArms

(5) If an inverter has shutdown function, it should keep its output for over 1 second even if the lamp connector is open. Otherwise the lamps may not be turned on.

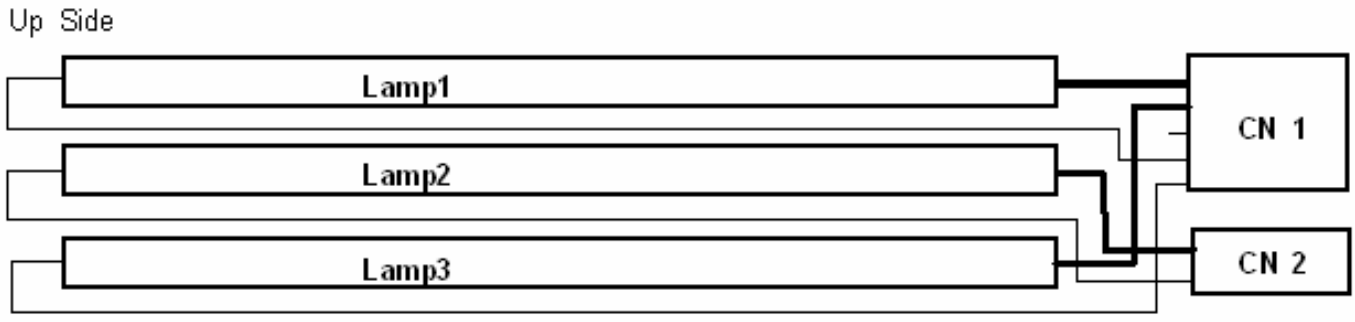
4. BLOCK DIAGRAM

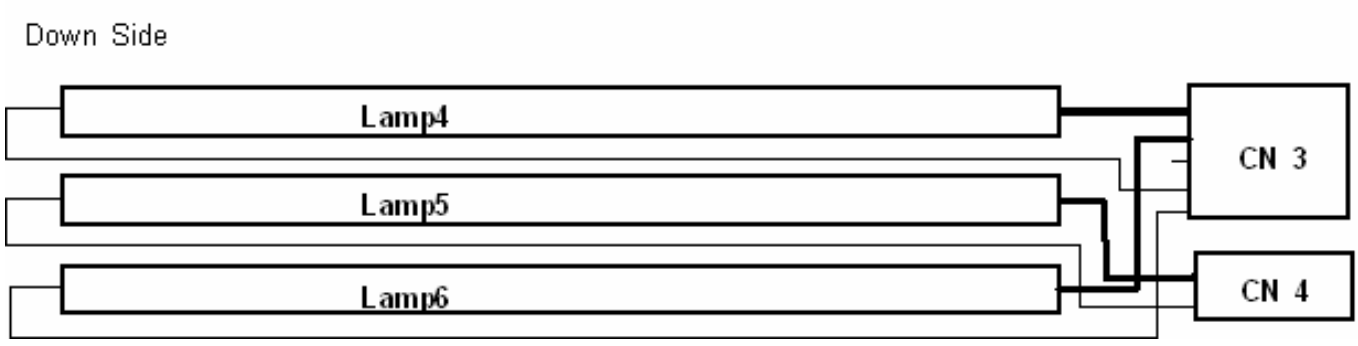
4.1 TFT LCD Module



4.2 Back Light Unit

Connector : YEONHO 2pin) 35001HS-02L
YEONHO 5pin) 20015HS-05LB





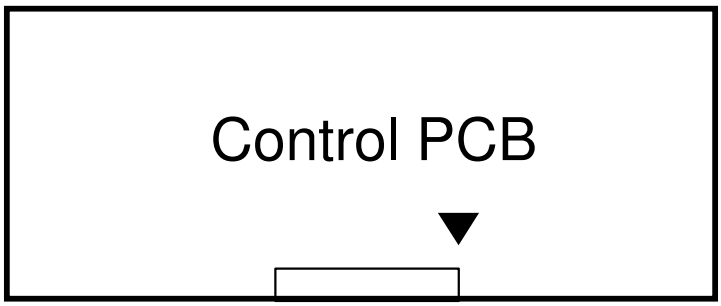
5. Input Terminal Pin Assignment

5.1. Input Signal & Power (Connector : JAE, FI-XB30SRL-HF11)

Pin No	Symbol	Function
1	GND	Ground
2	VCC	Module Input +5V
3	VCC	Module Input +5V
4	VCC	Module Input +5V
5	VCC	Module Input +5V
6	*CE	For LCD internal use only. Do not connect
7	GND	Ground
8	RXE3+	Positive LVDS differential data output
9	RXE3-	Negative LVDS differential data output
10	RXEC+	Positive LVDS differential clock output
11	RXEC-	Negative LVDS differential clock output
12	RXE2+	Positive LVDS differential data output
13	RXE2-	Negative LVDS differential data output
14	RXE1+	Positive LVDS differential data output
15	RXE1-	Negative LVDS differential data output
16	RXE0+	Positive LVDS differential data output
17	RXE0-	Negative LVDS differential data output
18	GND	Ground
19	GND	Ground
20	RXO3+	Positive LVDS differential data output
21	RXO3-	Negative LVDS differential data output
22	RXOC+	Positive LVDS differential clock output
23	RXOC-	Negative LVDS differential clock output
24	RXO2+	Positive LVDS differential data output
25	RXO2-	Negative LVDS differential data output
26	RXO1+	Positive LVDS differential data output
27	RXO1-	Negative LVDS differential data output
28	RXO0+	Positive LVDS differential data output
29	RXO0-	Negative LVDS differential data output
30	GND	Ground
31	*CTL	For LCD internal use only. Do not connect
32	GND	Ground

* If the system already uses the 25, 26pins, it should keep under GND level.
The voltage applied to those pins should not exceed -200mV.

Note) Pin number starts from Right side



Pin No. 30 Pin No. 1

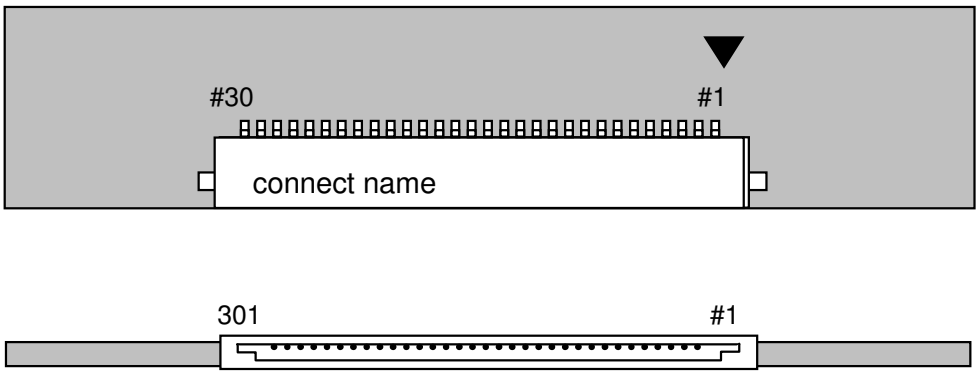


Fig. Connector diagram

a. All GND pins should be connected together and also be connected to the LCD's metal chassis.
b. All power input pins should be connected together.
c. All NC pins should be separated from other signal or power.

5.2 LVDS Interface (1)

5.2.1 Odd Pixel Data (1st pixel data)

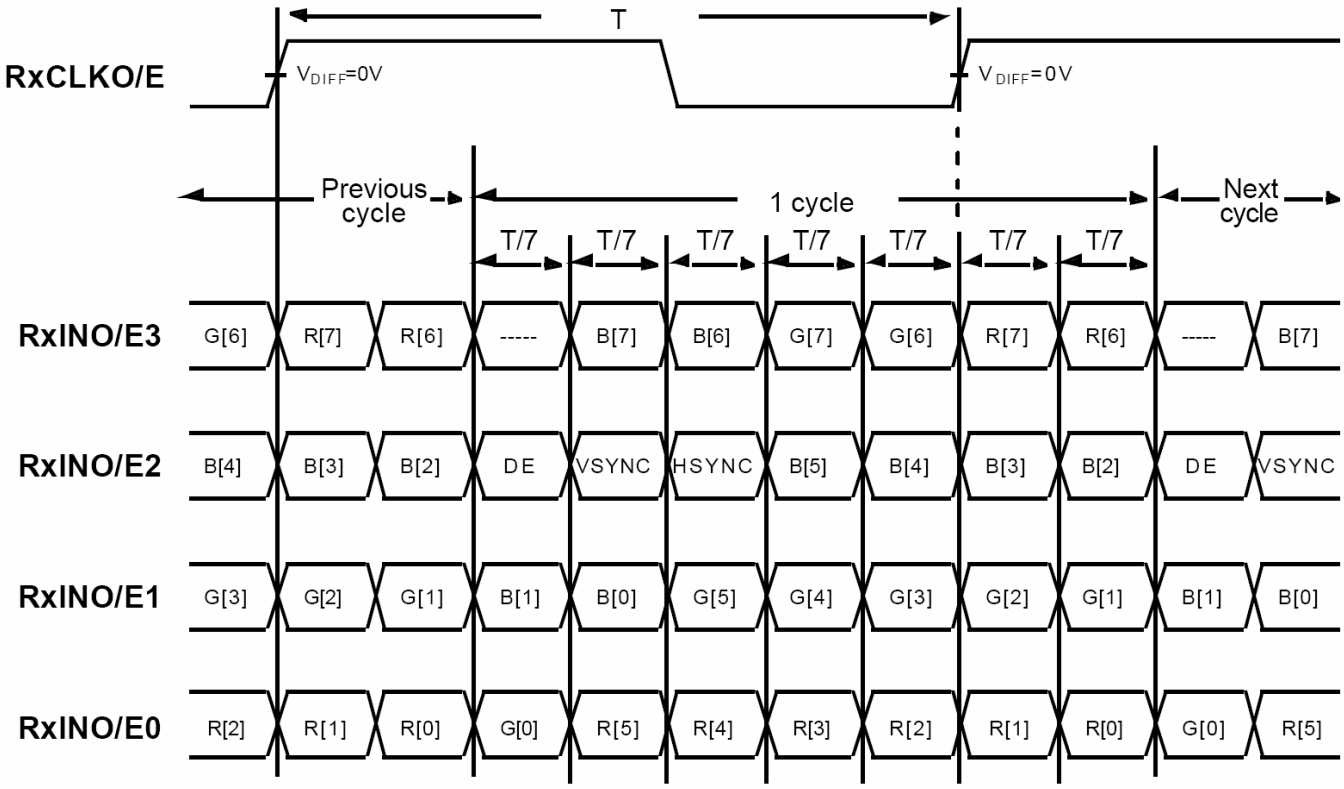
1st LVDS Transmitter (***DS90C385***) Signal Interface						
Device Input Pin		Device Input Signal		Output Signal	To LTB213UP Interface (CN101)	
No	Symbol	Symbol	Function		Terminal	Symbol
51	TXIN0	RO0	Red Odd Pixel Data (LSB)	TXOUT0- TXOUT0+	No. 29 No. 28	RXO0- RXO0+
52	TXIN1	RO1	Red Odd Pixel Data			
54	TXIN2	RO2	Red Odd Pixel Data			
55	TXIN3	RO3	Red Odd Pixel Data			
56	TXIN4	RO4	Red Odd Pixel Data			
2	TXIN5	RO7	Red Odd Pixel Data (MSB)	TXOUT3- TXOUT3+	No. 21 No. 20	RXO3- RXO3+
3	TXIN6	RO5	Red Odd Pixel Data	TXOUT0- TXOUT0+	No. 29 No. 28	RXO0- RXO0+
4	TXIN7	GO0	Green Odd Pixel Data (LSB)			
6	TXIN8	GO1	Green Odd Pixel Data	TXOUT1- TXOUT1+	No. 27 No. 26	RXO1- RXO1+
7	TXIN9	GO2	Green Odd Pixel Data			
8	TXIN10	GO6	Green Odd Pixel Data	TXOUT3- TXOUT3+	No. 21 No. 20	RXO3- RXO3+
10	TXIN11	GO7	Green Odd Pixel Data (MSB)			
11	TXIN12	GO3	Green Odd Pixel Data	TXOUT1- TXOUT1+	No. 27 No. 26	RXO1- RXO1+
12	TXIN13	GO4	Green Odd Pixel Data			
14	TXIN14	GO5	Green Odd Pixel Data			
15	TXIN15	BO0	Blue Odd Pixel Data (LSB)			
16	TXIN16	BO6	Blue Odd Pixel Data	TXOUT3- TXOUT3+	No. 21 No. 20	RXO3- RXO3+
18	TXIN17	BO7	Blue Odd Pixel Data (MSB)			
19	TXIN18	BO1	Blue Odd Pixel Data	TXOUT1- TXOUT1+	No. 27 No. 26	RXO1- RXO1+
20	TXIN19	BO2	Blue Odd Pixel Data	TXOUT2- TXOUT2+	No. 25 No. 24	RXO2- RXO2+
22	TXIN20	BO3	Blue Odd Pixel Data			
23	TXIN21	BO4	Blue Odd Pixel Data			
24	TXIN22	BO5	Blue Odd Pixel Data			
50	TXIN27	RO6	Red Odd Pixel Data	TXOUT3- TXOUT3+	No. 21 No. 20	RXO3- RXO3+

5.2.2 Even Pixel Data (2nd pixel data)

2nd LVDS Transmitter (***DS90C385***) Signal Interface						
Device Input Pin		Device Input Signal		Output Signal	To LTB213UP Interface (CN101)	
No	Symbol	Symbol	Function		Terminal	Symbol
51	TXIN0	RE0	Red Even Pixel Data (LSB)	TXOUT0- TXOUT0+	No. 17 No. 16	RXE0- RXE0+
52	TXIN1	RE1	Red Even Pixel Data			
54	TXIN2	RE2	Red Even Pixel Data			
55	TXIN3	RE3	Red Even Pixel Data			
56	TXIN4	RE4	Red Even Pixel Data			
2	TXIN5	RE7	Red Even Pixel Data (MSB)	TXOUT3- TXOUT3+	No. 9 No. 8	RXE3- RXE3+
3	TXIN6	RE5	Red Even Pixel Data	TXOUT0- TXOUT0+	No. 17 No. 16	RXE0- RXE0+
4	TXIN7	GE0	Green Even Pixel Data (LSB)			
6	TXIN8	GE1	Green Even Pixel Data	TXOUT1- TXOUT1+	No. 15 No. 14	RXE1- RXE1+
7	TXIN9	GE2	Green Even Pixel Data			
8	TXIN10	GE6	Green Even Pixel Data	TXOUT3- TXOUT3+	No. 9 No. 8	RXE3- RXE3+
10	TXIN11	GE7	Green Even Pixel Data (MSB)			
11	TXIN12	GE3	Green Even Pixel Data	TXOUT1- TXOUT1+	No. 15 No. 14	RXE1- RXE1+
12	TXIN13	GE4	Green Even Pixel Data			
14	TXIN14	GE5	Green Even Pixel Data			
15	TXIN15	BE0	Blue Even Pixel Data (LSB)			
16	TXIN16	BE6	Blue Even Pixel Data	TXOUT3- TXOUT3+	No. 9 No. 8	RXE3- RXE3+
18	TXIN17	BE7	Blue Even Pixel Data (MSB)			
19	TXIN18	BE1	Blue Even Pixel Data	TXOUT1- TXOUT1+	No. 15 No. 14	RXE1- RXE1+
20	TXIN19	BE2	Blue Even Pixel Data	TXOUT2- TXOUT2+	No. 13 No. 12	RXE2- RXE2+
22	TXIN20	BE3	Blue Even Pixel Data			
23	TXIN21	BE4	Blue Even Pixel Data			
24	TXIN22	BE5	Blue Even Pixel Data			
50	TXIN27	RE6	Red Even Pixel Data	TXOUT3- TXOUT3+	No. 9 No. 8	RXE3- RXE3+

5.2.5 Timing Diagrams of LVDS For Transmitting

LVDS Receiver : Integrated T-CON



Note (1) R/G/B[7]s are MSBs and R/G/B[0]s are LSBs.

5.3 Back Light Unit

No	Pin	Symbol	Description	Color	Note
CN1	1	HV	Power Supply for lamp 1(High voltage)	Gray	1
	2	HV	Power Supply for lamp 3(High voltage)	Blue	1
	3	NC	NC		
	4	LV	Power Supply for lamp 1(Low voltage)	Black	2
	5	LV	Power Supply for lamp 3(Low voltage)	Gray Blue	2
CN2	1	HV	Power Supply for lamp 2(High voltage)	White	1
	2	LV	Power Supply for lamp 2(Low voltage)	White	2
CN3	1	HV	Power Supply for lamp 4(High voltage)	Gray	1
	2	HV	Power Supply for lamp 6(High voltage)	Blue	1
	3	NC	NC		
	4	LV	Power Supply for lamp 4(Low voltage)	Black	2
	5	LV	Power Supply for lamp 6(Low voltage)	Gray Blue	2
CN4	1	HV	Power Supply for lamp 5(High voltage)	White	1
	2	LV	Power Supply for lamp 5(Low voltage)	White	2
Connector Part No			Connector : YeonHo 2pin) 35001HS-02L YeonHo 5pin) 20015HS-05LB		

5.4 Input Signals, Basic Display Colors and Gray Scale of Each Color

COLOR	DISPLAY (8bit)	DATA SIGNAL																								GRAY SCALE LEVEL
		RED								GREEN								BLUE								
		R0	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	G0	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	G6	G7	B0	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	
BASIC COLOR	BLACK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	BLUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
	GREEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	CYAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
	RED	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	MAGENTA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
	YELLOW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	WHITE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
GRAY SCALE OF RED	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	R0
	DARK	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R1
	↑	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R2
		:	:	:	:	:	:			:	:	:	:	:	:			:	:	:	:	:	:			R3~
		:	:	:	:	:	:			:	:	:	:	:	:			:	:	:	:	:	:			R252
	↓	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R253
	LIGHT	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R254
	RED	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R255
GRAY SCALE OF GREEN	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	G0
	DARK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	G1
	↑	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	G2
		:	:	:	:	:	:			:	:	:	:	:	:			:	:	:	:	:	:			G3~
		:	:	:	:	:	:			:	:	:	:	:	:			:	:	:	:	:	:			G252
	↓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	G253
	LIGHT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	G254
	GREEN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	G255
GRAY SCALE OF BLUE	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	B0
	DARK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	B1
	↑	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	B2
		:	:	:	:	:	:			:	:	:	:	:	:			:	:	:	:	:	:			B3~
		:	:	:	:	:	:			:	:	:	:	:	:			:	:	:	:	:	:			B252
	↓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	B253
	LIGHT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	B254
	BLUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	B255

Note (1) Definition of Gray :
Rn : Red Gray, Gn : Green Gray, Bn : Blue Gray (n = Gray level)
Input Signal : 0 = Low level voltage, 1 = High level voltage

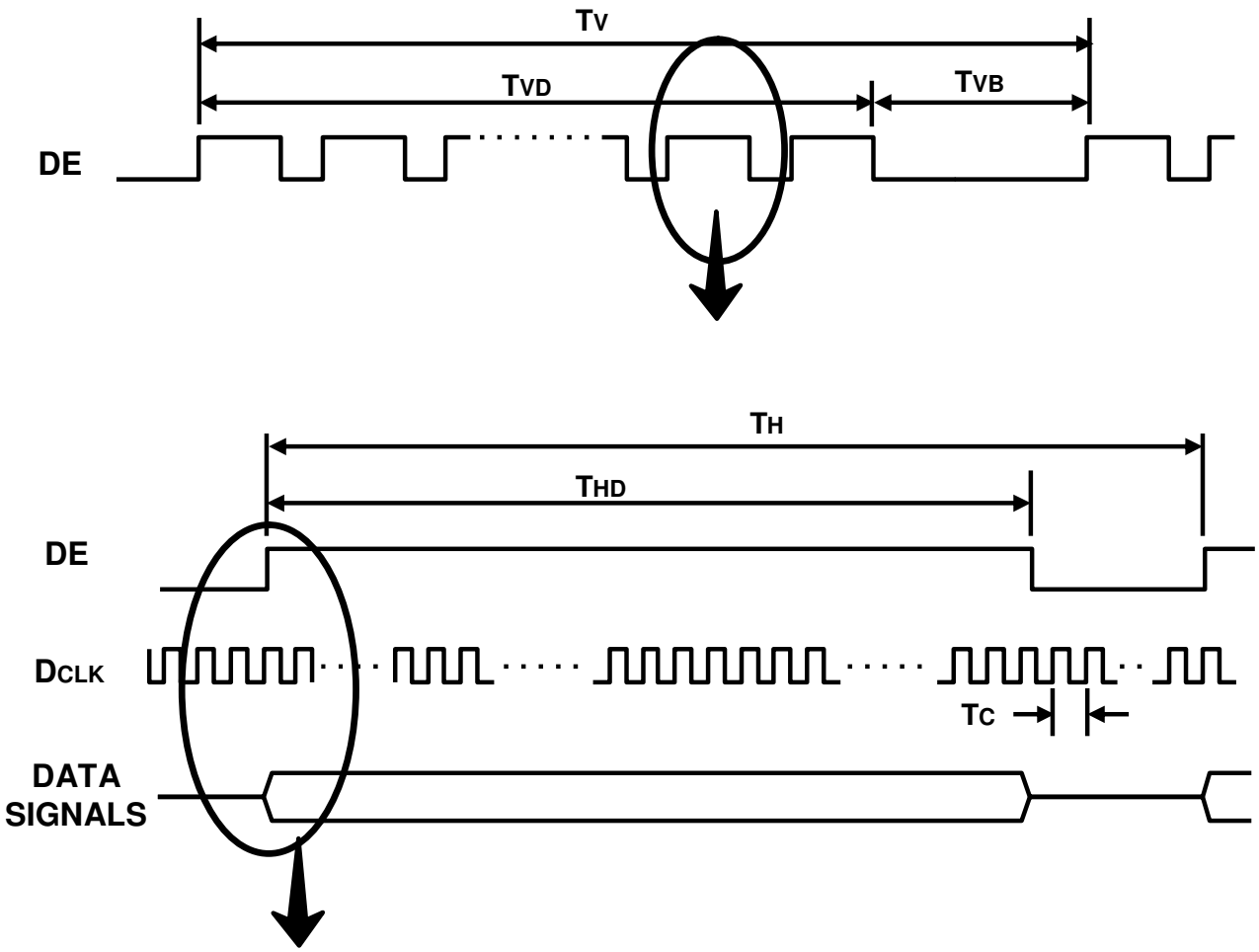
6. Interface Timing

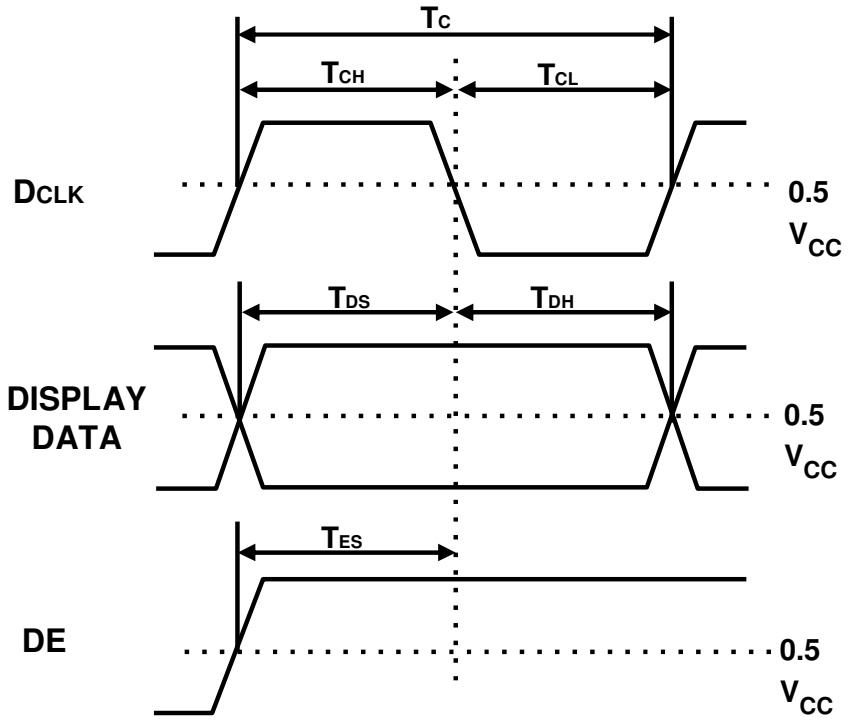
6.1 Timing Parameters (DE only mode)

SIGNAL	ITEM	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	NOTE
Clock	Frequency	$1/T_C$	62	65.125	67.5	MHz	-
Hsync		F_H	71.5	74	78	KHz	-
Vsync		F_V	58	60	63	Hz	-
Vertical Display Term	Active Display Period	T_{VD}	1200	1200	1200	lines	-
	Blank Period	T_{VB}	29	-	-	lines	-
Horizontal Display Term	Active Display Period	T_{HD}	800	800	800	clocks	-
	Horizontal Total	T_H	850	880	-	clocks	-

Note (1) This product is DE only mode. The input of Hsync & Vsync signal does not have an effect on normal operation.
(2) Test Point : TTL control signal and CLK at LVDS Tx input terminal in system
(3) Internal Vcc = 3.3V

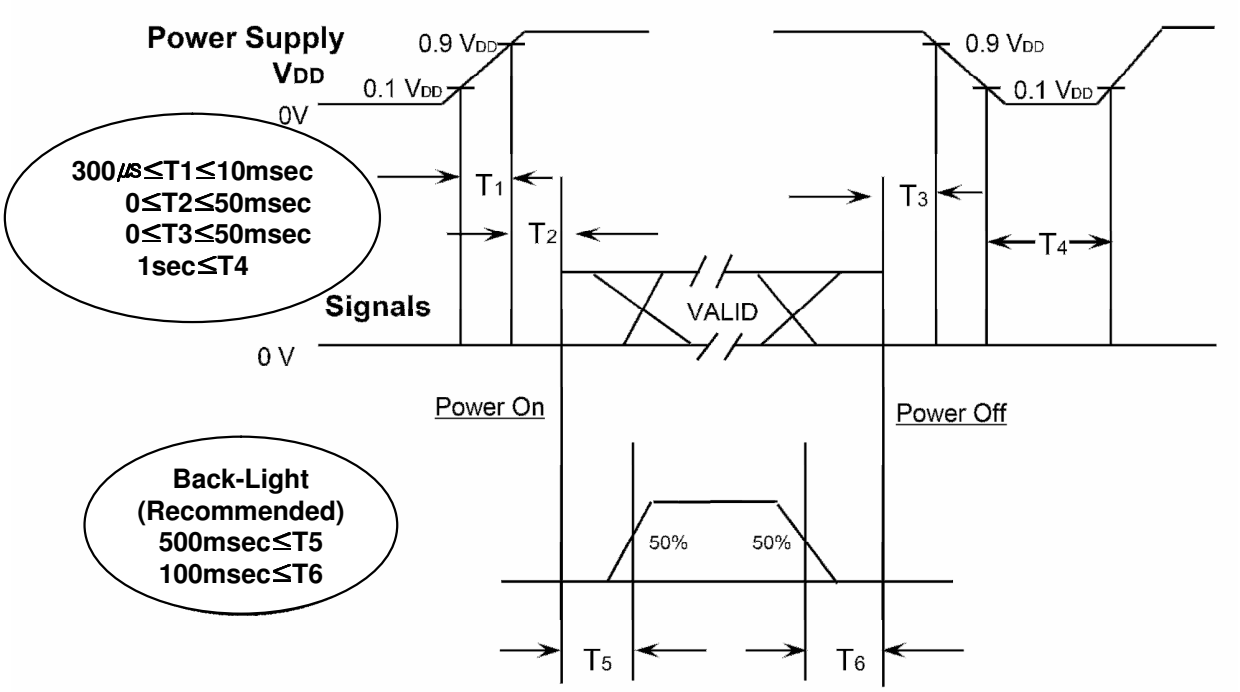
6.2 Timing diagrams of interface signal (DE only mode)





6.3 Power ON/OFF Sequence

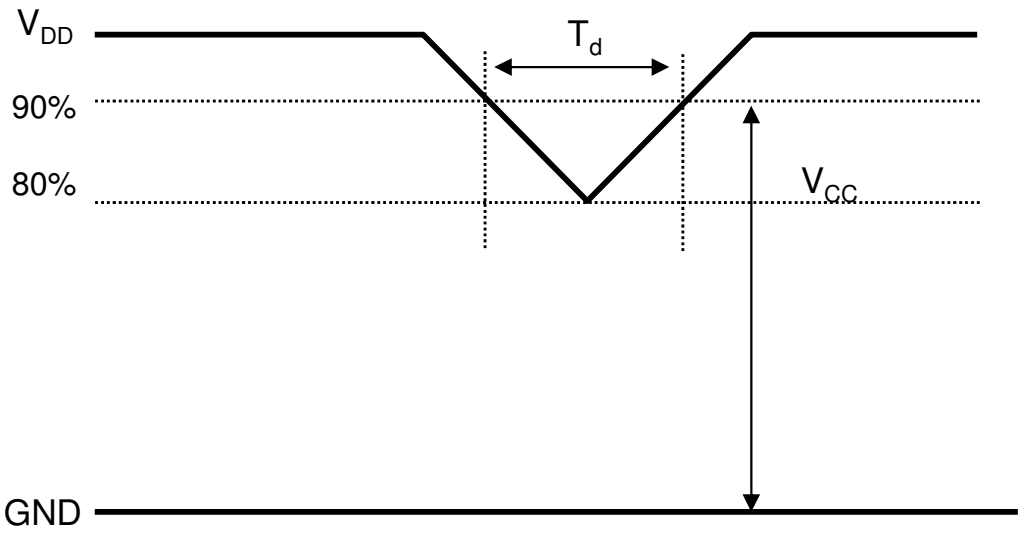
To prevent a latch-up or DC operation of the LCD Module, the power on/off sequence should be as the diagram below.



T1 : V_{DD} rising time from 10% to 90%
T2 : The time from V_{DD} to valid data at power ON.
T3 : The time from valid data off to V_{DD} off at power Off.
T4 : V_{DD} off time for Windows restart
T5 : The time from valid data to B/L enable at power ON.
T6 : The time from valid data off to B/L disable at power Off.

- The supply voltage of the external system for the Module input should be the same as the definition of V_{DD}.
- Apply the lamp voltage within the LCD operation range. When the back light turns on before the LCD operation or the LCD turns off before the back light turns off, the display may momentarily show abnormal screen.
- In case of V_{DD} = off level, please keep the level of input signals low or keep a high impedance.
- T4 should be measured after the Module has been fully discharged between power off and on period.
- Interface signal should not be kept at high impedance when the power is on.

6.4 VDD Power Dip Condition



$4.5V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5V$
If V_{DD}(typ.) x 80% $\leq V_{CC} \leq V_{DD}$(typ) x 90%
Then, 0<Td ≤20msec

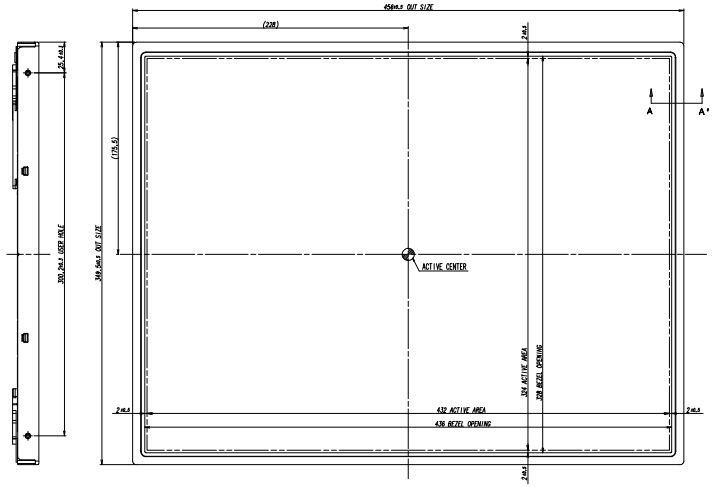
Note (1) The above conditions are for the glitch of the input voltage.

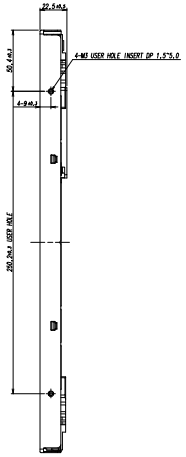
(2) For stable operation of an LCD Module power, please follow them.

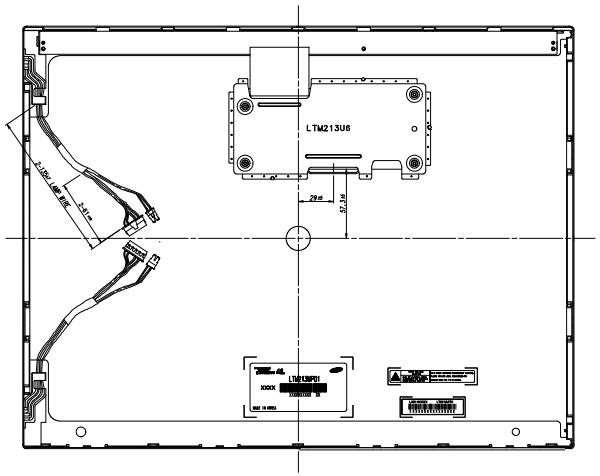
i.e., if typ VDD x 80% $\leq$ Vcc $\leq$ typ VDD x 90%, then T_d should be less than 20ms.

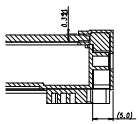
7. Outline Dimension

[Refer to the next page]









SECTION A-A'

NOTE

1. BACKLIGHT : 6 COLD CATHODE FLUORESCENT LAMPS
2. I/F CONNECTOR SPEC.
   - MAKER : JAE
   - PART NO : FI-XB30SRL-HF11 or equivalent
3. LAMP CONNECTOR SPEC.
   - MAKER: YEONHO
   - PART NO.: 20015HS-05LB(5 PIN) or equivalent
     35001HS-02L(2 PIN) or equivalent
4. USER MOUNTING TORQUE SPEC : 3~4 Kgf-cm

NO	PART NAME	CODE NO	SPECIFICATION	Q'TY	WEIGHT (with)	WEIGHT (without)	SPECIFIED SUPPLIER OF MATERIAL	REMARK

GENERAL TOLERANCE			
STEP	LEVEL 1/	LEVEL 2/	LEVEL 3
0 < X ≤ 4	±0.05/	±0.1/	±0.2
4 < X ≤ 16	±0.08/	±0.15/	±0.3
16 < X ≤ 64	±0.12/	±0.25/	±0.5
64 < X ≤ 256	±0.25/	±0.4/	±0.8

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION				REASON	CHG'D BY
		DRA'N BY	DES'D BY	CHK'D BY	APP'D BY		

UNIT: mm
SCALE: N/A
TOLERANCE
SPEC. NO
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS

MODEL NAME: LTM213UP01
PART/SHEET NAME: OUTLINE-DIM.
SHEET 1/1
CODE NO.
VER. 007

8. General Precautions

8.1 Handling

(a) When the module is assembled, it should be attached to the system firmly using all mounting holes. Be careful not to twist and bend the module.

(b) Because the inverter uses high voltages, it should be disconnected from power source before it is assembled or disassembled.

(c) Refrain from strong mechanical shock and / or any force to the module. In addition to damage, it may cause improper operation or damage to the module and CCFT back light.

(d) Note that polarizer films are very fragile and could be damaged easily. Do not press or scratch the surface harder than a HB pencil lead.

(e) Wipe off water droplets or oil immediately. If you leave the droplets for a long time, staining or discoloration may occur.

(f) If the surface of the polarizer is dirty, clean it using absorbent cotton or soft cloth.

(g) Desirable cleaners are water, IPA (Isopropyl Alcohol) or Hexane. Do not use Ketone type materials (ex. Acetone), Ethyl alcohol, Toluene, Ethyl acid or Methyl chloride. It might cause permanent damage to the polarizer due to chemical reaction.

(h) 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, legs or clothes, it must be washed away with soap thoroughly.

(i) Protect the Module from static, or the CMOS Gate Array IC would be damaged.

(j) Use finger-stalls with soft gloves in order to keep display clean during the incoming inspection and assembly process.

(k) Do not disassemble the Module.

(l) Do not pull or fold the lamp wire.

(m) Do not adjust the variable resistor located on the Module.

(n) Protection film for polarizer on the Module should be slowly peeled off just before use so that the electrostatic charge can be minimized.

(o) Pins of I/F connector should not be touched directly with bare hands.

8.2 Storage

(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℃ and relative humidity of less than 70%.

(b) Do not store the TFT-LCD Module in direct sunlight.

(c) The Module should be stored in a dark place. It is prohibited to apply sunlight or fluorescent light in storing.

8.3 Operation

(a) Do not connect or disconnect the Module in the "Power On" condition.

(b) Power supply should always be turned on/off by the item 6.3 "Power on/off sequence"

(c) Module has high frequency circuits. Sufficient suppression to the electromagnetic interference should be done by system manufacturers. Grounding and shielding methods may be important to minimize the interference.

(d) The cable between the back light connector and its inverter power supply should be connected directly with a minimized length. A longer cable between the back light and the inverter may cause lower luminance of lamp(CCFT) and may require higher startup voltage (Vs).

8.4 Operation Condition Guide

(a) The LCD product should be operated under normal conditions.
Normal condition is defined as below;
- Temperature : 20±15℃
- Humidity : 65±20%
- Display pattern : continually changing pattern (Not stationary)

(b) If the product will be used in extreme conditions such as high temperature, humidity, display patterns or operation time etc.., It is strongly recommended to contact SEC for Application engineering advice. Otherwise, its reliability and function may not be guaranteed. Extreme conditions are commonly found at Airports, Transit Stations, Banks, Stock market, and Controlling systems.

8.5 Others

(a) Ultra-violet ray filter is necessary for outdoor operation.

(b) Avoid condensation of water. It may result in improper operation or disconnection of electrode.

(c) Do not exceed the absolute maximum rating value. (supply voltage variation, input voltage variation, variation in part contents and environmental temperature, and so on)
Otherwise the Module may be damaged.

(d) If the Module keeps displaying the same pattern for a long period of time, the image may be "stuck" to the screen.
To avoid image sticking, it is recommended to use a screen saver.

(e) This Module has its circuitry PCB's on the rear side and should be handled carefully in order not to be stressed.

(f) Please contact SEC in advance when you display the same pattern for a long time.