SPECIFICATION
FOR
APPROVAL

( ) **Preliminary Specification**
(●) **Final Specification**

Title	21.5” WXGA TFT LCD

BUYER	
MODEL	

SUPPLIER	LG Display Co., Ltd.
*MODEL	LC215EXE
SUFFIX	SGA1 (RoHS Verified)

APPROVED BY	SIGNATURE / DATE
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/	

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APPROVED BY	SIGNATURE / DATE
O.H. LEE / Team Leader	
REVIEWED BY	
S.J. Lee / Project Leader	
PREPARED BY	
K.H. Lee / Engineer	

TV Product Development Dept.
LG Display Co., Ltd.

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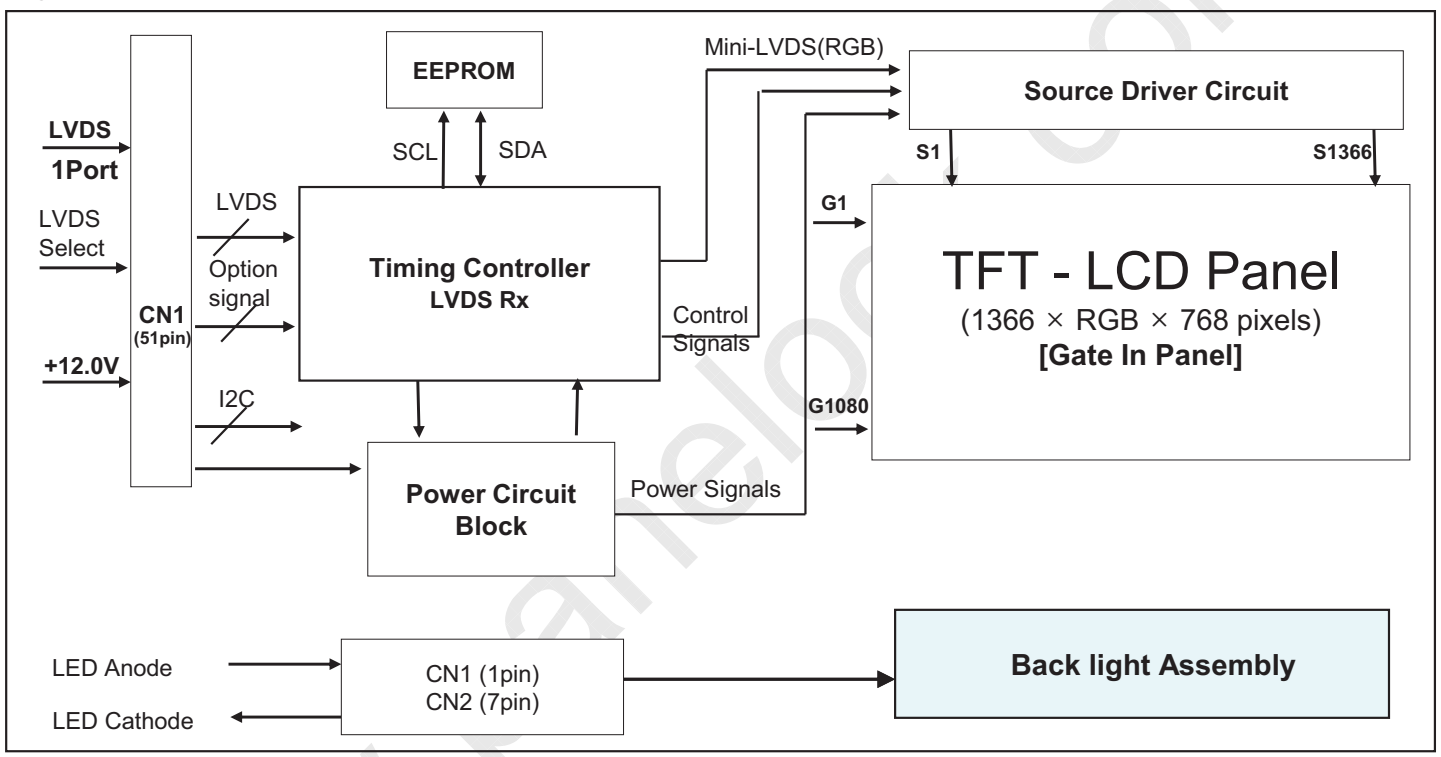
RECORD OF REVISIONS

Revision No.	Revision Date	Page	Description
0.1	Jan, 10, 2014	-	Preliminary Specification(First Draft)
0.2	Feb. 16. 2014		Set-Up the Color Cordinate
0.3	Apr. 01. 2014		Change the input current
1.0	Apr.28.2014		Final Specification

1. General Description

The LC215EXE 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 display type which is operating in the normally black mode. It has a 21.5 inch diagonally measured active display area with WXGA resolution (768 vertical by 1366 horizontal pixel array). Each pixel is divided into Red, Green and Blue sub-pixels or dots which are arrayed in vertical stripes. Gray scale or the luminance of the sub-pixel color is determined with a 8-bit gray scale signal for each dot. Therefore, it can present a palette of more than 16.7Milion colors.
It has been designed to apply the 8-bit 1-port LVDS interface.
It is intended to support LCD TV, PCTV where high brightness, super wide viewing angle, high color gamut, high color depth and fast response time are important.



General Features

Active Screen Size	21.5inches diagonal
Outline Dimension	497.6(H) × 292.1(V) X 7.8(9.1) mm(D) (Typ.)
Pixel Pitch	0.1162 mm x 0.3486 mm
Pixel Format	1366 horiz. by 768 vert. Pixels, RGB stripe arrangement
Color Depth	8bit, 16.7 Million colors
Transmittance (With POL)	4.9 %(Typ.)
Luminance, White	250 cd/m^2 (Center 1point ,Typ.)
Viewing Angle (CR>10)	Viewing angle free (R/L 178 (Min.), U/D 178 (Min.))
Power Consumption	Total 13.4W (Typ.) [Logic= 2.6W, LED Driver=10.63W]
Weight	1.94 Kg (Typ.)
Display Mode	Transmissive mode, Normally black
Surface Treatment	Hard coating(3H), Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer, Haze 1%(Typ.)

2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

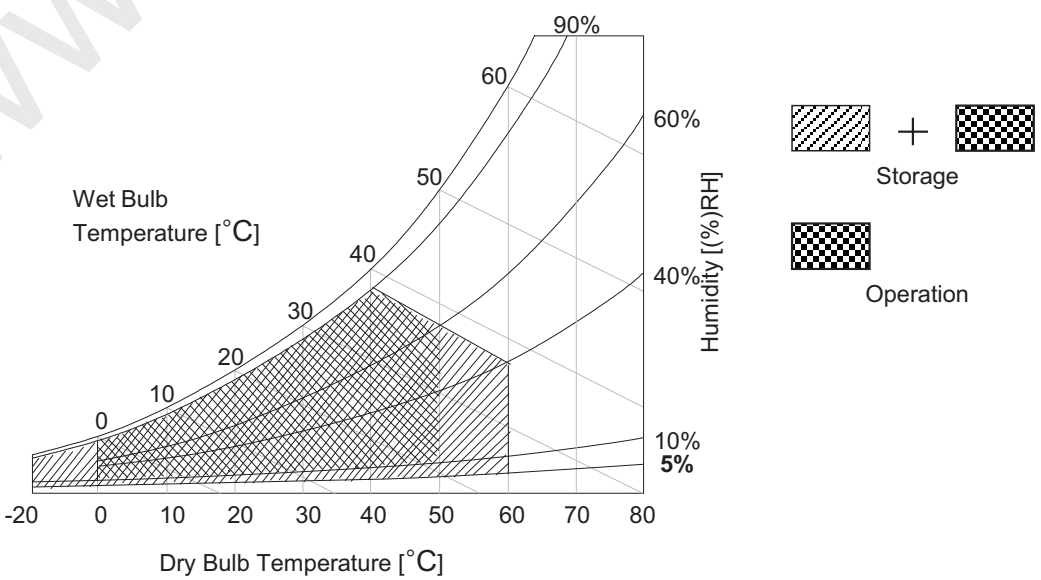
The following items are maximum values which, if exceeded, may cause faulty operation or permanent damage to the LCD module.

Table 1. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter		Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
			Min	Max		
Power Input Voltage	LCD Circuit	V_{LCD}	-0.3	+14.0	V_{DC}	1
LED Input Voltage	Forward Voltage	V_F	37.7	44.2	V_{DC}	
T-Con Option Selection Voltage		V_{LOGIC}	-0.3	+4.0	V_{DC}	
Operating Temperature		T_{OP}	0	+50	°C	2,3
Storage Temperature		T_{ST}	-20	+60	°C	
Panel Front Temperature		T_{SUR}	-	+68	°C	4
Operating Ambient Humidity		H_{OP}	10	90	%RH	2,3
Storage Humidity		H_{ST}	5	90	%RH	

Note1. 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.
3. Gravity mura can be guaranteed below 40°C condition.
4. The maximum operating temperatures is based on the test condition that the surface temperature of display area is less than or equal to 68°C with LCD module alone in a temperature controlled chamber. Thermal management should be considered in final product design to prevent the surface temperature of display area from being over 68℃. The range of operating temperature may be degraded in case of improper thermal management in final product design.



3. Electrical Specifications

3-1. Electrical Characteristics

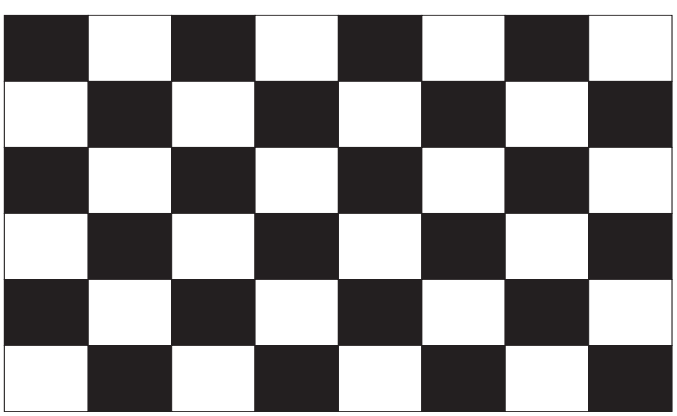
It requires two power inputs. One is employed to power for the LCD circuit. The other Is used for the LED backlight.

Table 2. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter		Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
			Min	Typ	Max		
Circuit :							
Power Input Voltage		V_{LCD}	10.8	12.0	13.2	V_{DC}	
Power Input Current		I_{LCD}	-	224	269	mA	1
			-	264	317	mA	2
T-CON Option Selection Voltage	Input High Voltage	V_{IH}	2.7	-	3.6	V_{DC}	
	Input Low Voltage	V_{IL}	0	-	0.7	V_{DC}	
Power Consumption		P_{LCD}	-	2.6	3.1	Watt	1
Rush current		I_{RUSH}	-	-	4.0	A	3

Note
1. The specified current and power consumption are under the V_{LCD}=12.0V, Ta=25 ± 2°C, f_V=60Hz condition, and 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.).
4. Ripple voltage level is recommended under ±5% of typical voltage

White : 255 Gray
Black : 0 Gray



Mosaic Pattern(8 x 6)

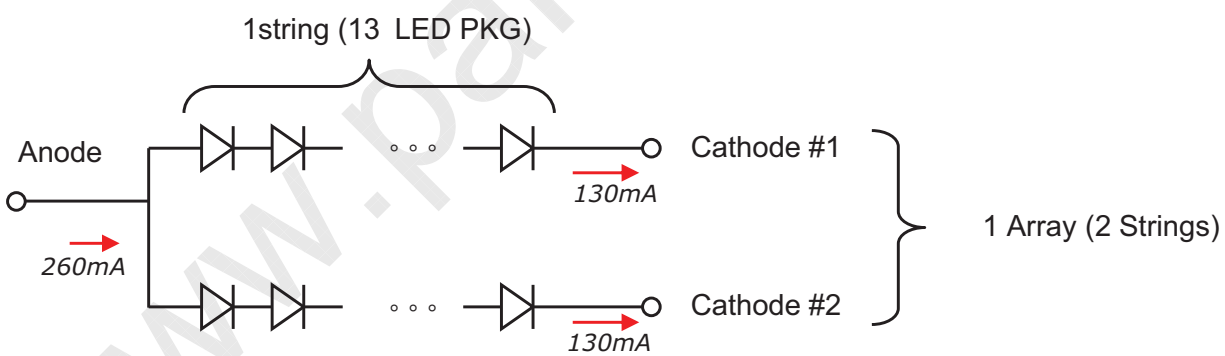
Table 3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Continue) : Reference Data

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note
		Min	Typ	Max		
Backlight Assembly : No guarantee, for reference only						
Forward Current (one array)	I_F		130		mAdc	±5% 1,2
Forward Voltage	V_F	37.7		44.2	Vdc	3
Power Consumption	P_{BL}	-	10.63	-	W	4
Burst Dimming Duty	On duty	1		100	%	5
LED Array : No guarantee, for reference only (APPENDIX-V)						
Life Time		30,000			Hrs	6

Notes :

The design of the LED driver must have specifications for the LED array in LCD Assembly.
The electrical characteristics of LED driver are based on Constant Current driving type.
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.
When you design or order the LED driver, please make sure unwanted lighting caused by the mismatch of the LED and the driver (no lighting, flicker, etc) has never been occurred. When you confirm it, the LCD–Assembly should be operated in the same condition as installed in your instrument.

1. Specified values are defined for a Backlight Assembly. (IBL :**1 LED Array/LCM**)
2. Each LED array has one anode terminal and 2 cathode terminals.
   The forward current(I_F) of the anode terminal is 260mA and it supplies 130mA into 2 strings, respectively



3. The forward voltage(V_F) of LED array depends on ambient temperature (Appendix-V)
4. Maximum level of power consumption is measured at initial turn on.
   Typical level of power consumption is measured after 1hrs aging at 25 ± 2°C.
5. The life time(MTTF) is determined as the time at which brightness of the LED is 50% compared to that of initial value at the typical LED current on condition of continuous operating at 25 ± 2°C, based on duty 100%.
6. The reference method of burst dimming duty ratio.
   It is recommended to use synchronous V-sync frequency to prevent waterfall
   (Vsync * 2 =Burst Frequency)
   Though PWM frequency is over 182Hz (max252Hz), function of backlight is not affected.

3-2. Interface Connections

3-2-1. LCD Module

- LCD Connector(CN1) : FI-X30SSL-HF (Manufactured by JAE) or Compatible.
- Mating Connector : FI-X30C2L (Manufactured by JAE) or Equivalent

Table 3. MODULE CONNECTOR(CN1) PIN CONFIGURATION

Pin No.	Symbol	Description	Note
1	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V	
2	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V	
3	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V	
4	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V	
5	GND	Ground	
6	GND	Ground	
7	GND	Ground	
8	GND	Ground	
9	LVDS Select	'H' =JEIDA , 'L' or NC = VESA	Appendix IV
10	NC	No Connection	4
11	GND	Ground	
12	RA-	LVDS Receiver Signal(-)	
13	RA+	LVDS Receiver Signal(+)	
14	GND	Ground	
15	RB-	LVDS Receiver Signal(-)	
16	RB+	LVDS Receiver Signal(+)	
17	GND	Ground	
18	RC-	LVDS Receiver Signal(-)	
19	RC+	LVDS Receiver Signal(+)	
20	GND	Ground	
21	RCLK-	LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(-)	
22	RCLK+	LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(+)	
23	GND	Ground	
24	RD-	LVDS Receiver Signal(-)	
25	RD+	LVDS Receiver Signal(+)	
26	GND	Ground	
27	NC	No Connection (Note 4)	4
28	NC	No Connection (Note 4)	4
29	NC	No Connection (Note 4)	4
30	GND	Ground	

Notes :

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. These pins are used only for LGD (Do not connect)
5. Specific pin No. #30 is used for "No signal detection" of system signal interface.
   It should be GND for NSB (No Signal Black) while the system interface signal is not.
   If this pin is "H", LCD Module displays AGP (Auto Generation Pattern).

3-2-2. Backlight Module

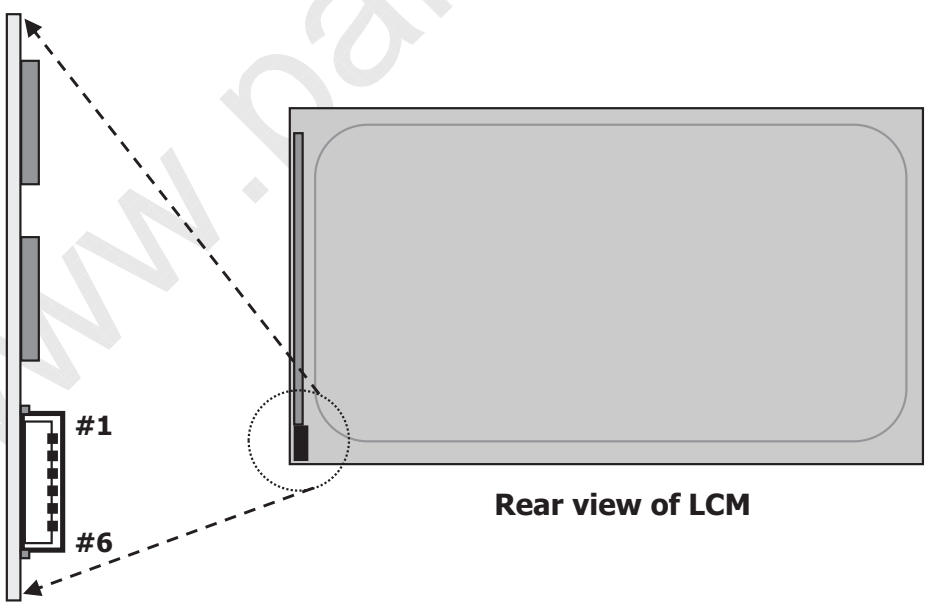
[CN201]

1) LED Array assy Connector (Plug)
: 1504-12102 (white color, manufactured by CNPLUS)

2) Mating Connector (Receptacle)
: 1504-66202 (white color, manufactured by CNPLUS)

Table 5. BACKLIGHT CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION(CN201,CN202)

No	Symbol	Description	Note
1	PIN1(cathode)	LED Output Current	
2	N.C	N.C	
3	PIN3(anode)	LED Input Current	
4	PIN4(anode)	LED Input Current	
5	N.C	N.C	
6	PIN6(cathode)	LED Output Current	



Rear view of LCM

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. TIMING TABLE for NTSC & PAL(DE Only Mode)

ITEM		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Note
Horizontal	Display Period	t_{HV}	-	1366	-	tclk	
	Blank	t_{HB}	90	162	410	tclk	
	Total	t_{HP}	1456	1528	1776	tclk	
Vertical	Display Period	t_{VV}	-	768	-	t_{HP}	
	Blank	t_{VB}	20	22	295	t_{HP}	1
	Total	t_{VP}	**788**	790	1063	t_{HP}	

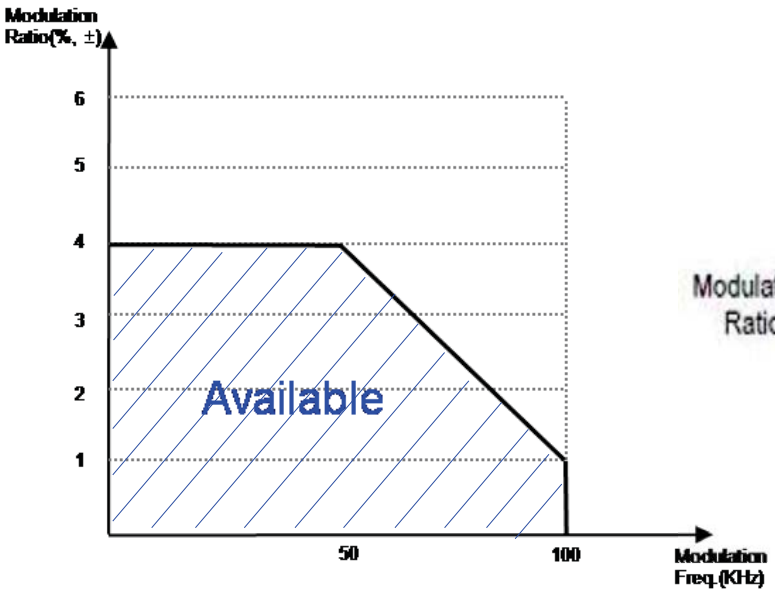
ITEM		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Note
Frequency	DCLK	f_{CLK}	63.0	72.4	80.0	MHz	
	Horizontal	f_H	45	47.4	55	KHz	2
	Vertical	f_V	47	60	63	Hz	2 NTSC : 57~63Hz (PAL : 47~53Hz)

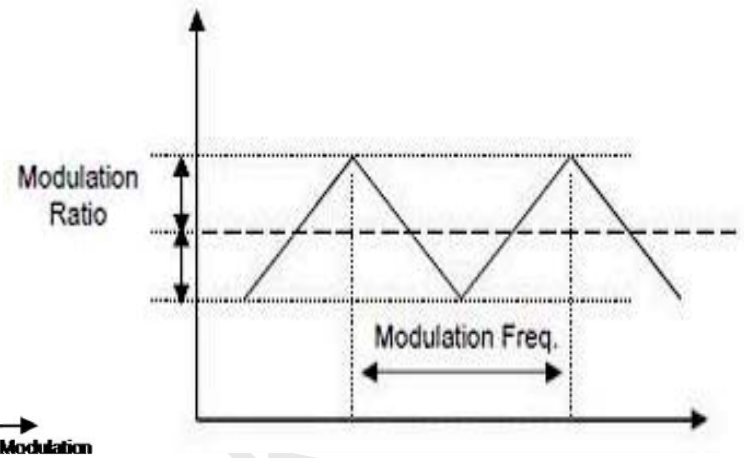
notes: 1. The input of HSYNC & VSYNC signal does not have an effect on normal operation (DE Only Mode). If you use spread spectrum of EMI, add some additional clock to minimum value for clock margin.

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

3. Spread Spectrum Rate (SSR) for 50KHz ~ 100kHz Modulation Frequency(FMOD) is calculated by (7 – 0.06*Fmod), where Modulation Frequency (FMOD) unit is KHz.
LVDS Receiver Spread spectrum Clock is defined as below figure

※ Timing should be set based on clock frequency.





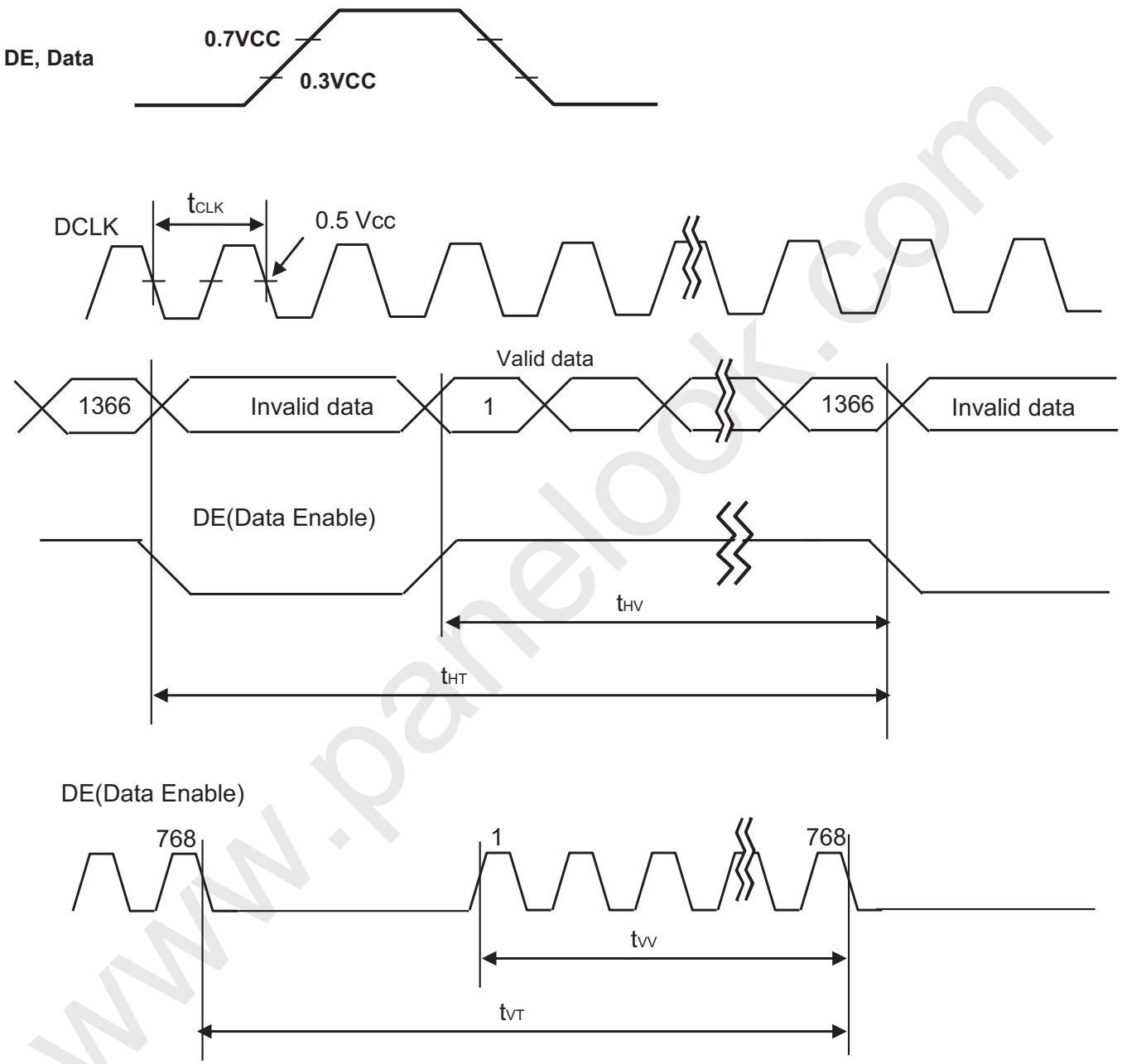
※ Please pay attention to the followings when you set Spread Spectrum Rate(SSR) and Modulation Frequency(FMOD)

1. Please set proper Spread Spectrum Rate(SSR) and Modulation Frequency (FMOD) of TV system LVDS output.

2. Please check FOS after you set Spread Spectrum Rate(SSR) and Modulation Frequency(FMOD) to avoid abnormal display. Especially, harmonic noise can appear when you use Spread Spectrum under FMOD 30 KHz.

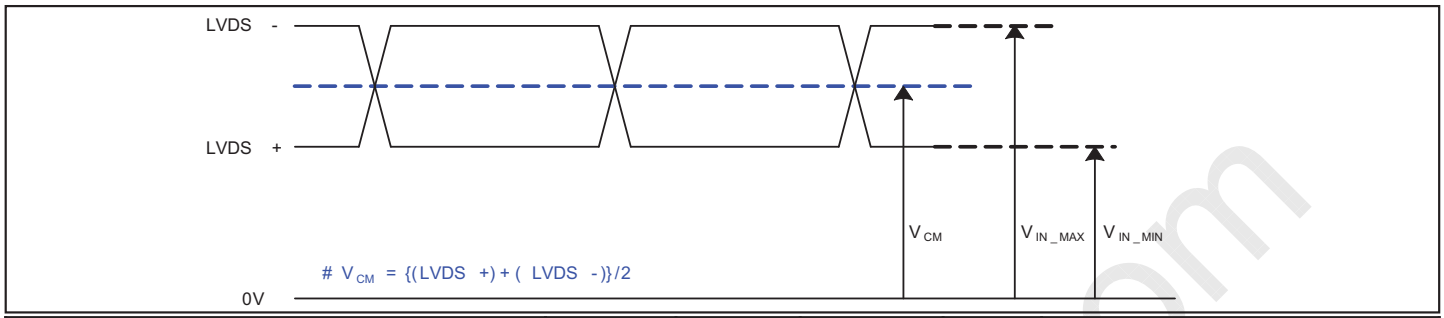
3-4. LVDS Signal Specification

3-4-1. LVDS Input Signal Timing Diagram



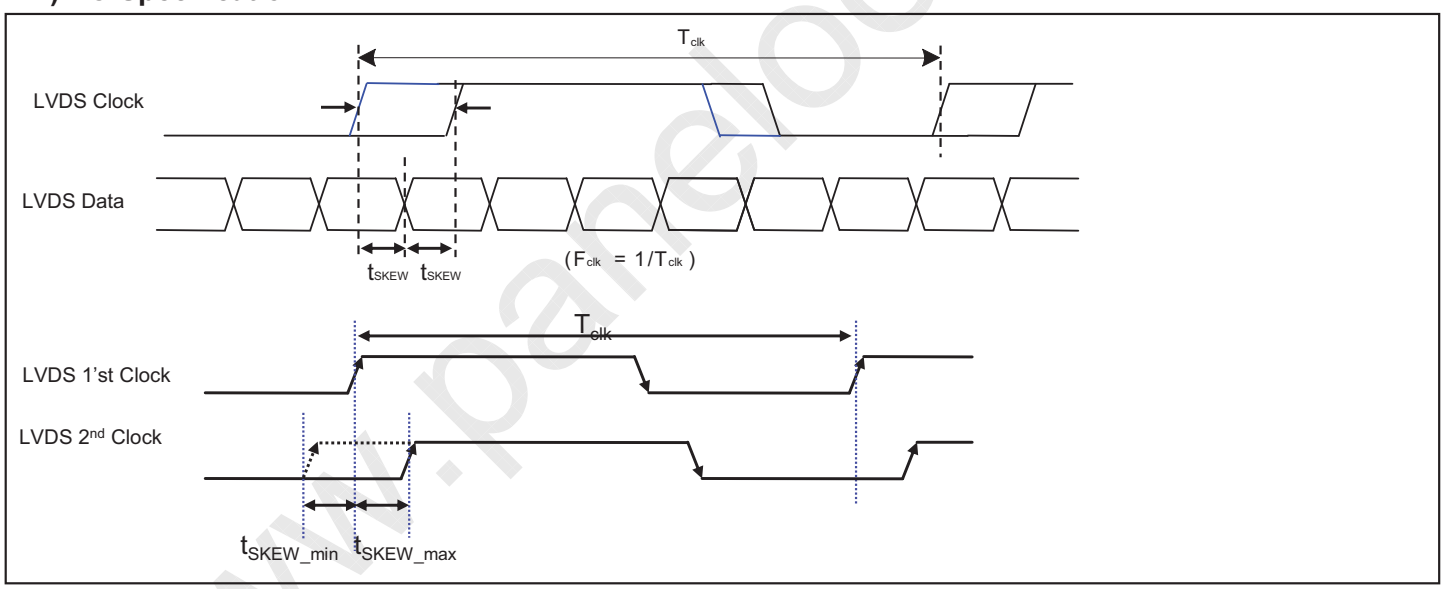
3-4-2. LVDS Input Signal Characteristics

1) DC Specification



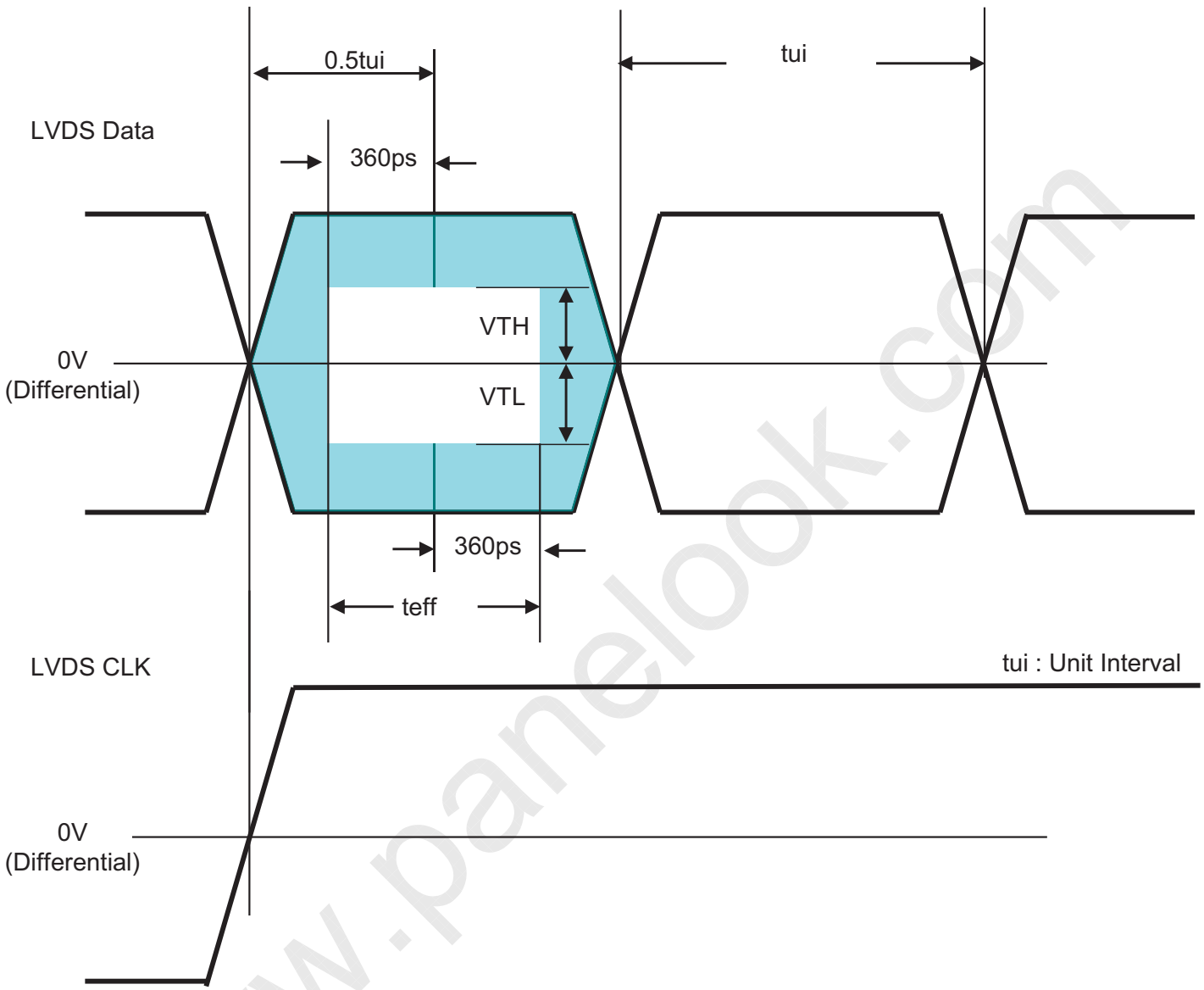
Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	notes
LVDS Common mode Voltage	V_{CM}	1.0	1.5	V	-
LVDS Input Voltage Range	V_{IN}	0.7	1.8	V	-
Change in common mode Voltage	ΔVCM	-	250	mV	-

2) AC Specification



Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	notes
LVDS Differential Voltage	V_{TH}	100	600	mV	Tested with Differential Probe 2
	V_{TL}	-600	-100	mV	
LVDS Clock to Data Skew	t_{SKEW}	-	$\|(0.25*T_{clk})/7\|$	ps	-
Effective time of LVDS	t_{eff}	$\|\pm 360\|$	-	ps	-
LVDS Clock to Clock Skew (Even to Odd)	t_{SKEW_EO}	-	$\|1/7* T_{clk}\|$	ps	-

notes 1. All Input levels of LVDS signals are based on the EIA 644 Standard.
2. LVDS Differential Voltage is defined within t_{eff}



* This accumulated waveform is tested with differential probe

3-5. Color Data Reference

The brightness of each primary color(red,green,blue) is based on the 8bit 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

Color		Input Color Data																									
		RED								**GREEN**								**BLUE**							
		MSB							**L**SB	**M**SB							**L**SB	**M**SB							**L**SB
		R7	**R6**	**R5**	**R4**	**R3**	**R2**	**R1**	**R0**	**G7**	**G6**	**G5**	**G4**	**G3**	**G2**	**G1**	**G0**	**B7**	**B6**	**B5**	**B4**	**B3**	**B2**	**B1**	**B0**
Basic Color	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red (255)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green (255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue (255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Magenta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
RED	RED (000)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RED (001)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	...				**...**								...								...				
	RED (254)	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RED (255)	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN	GREEN (000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN (001)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	...				...								**...**								...				
	GREEN (254)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN (255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BLUE	BLUE (000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	BLUE (001)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**
	...				...								...								**...**				
	BLUE (254)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**
	BLUE (255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**

3-6. Power Sequence

3-6-1. LCD Driving circuit

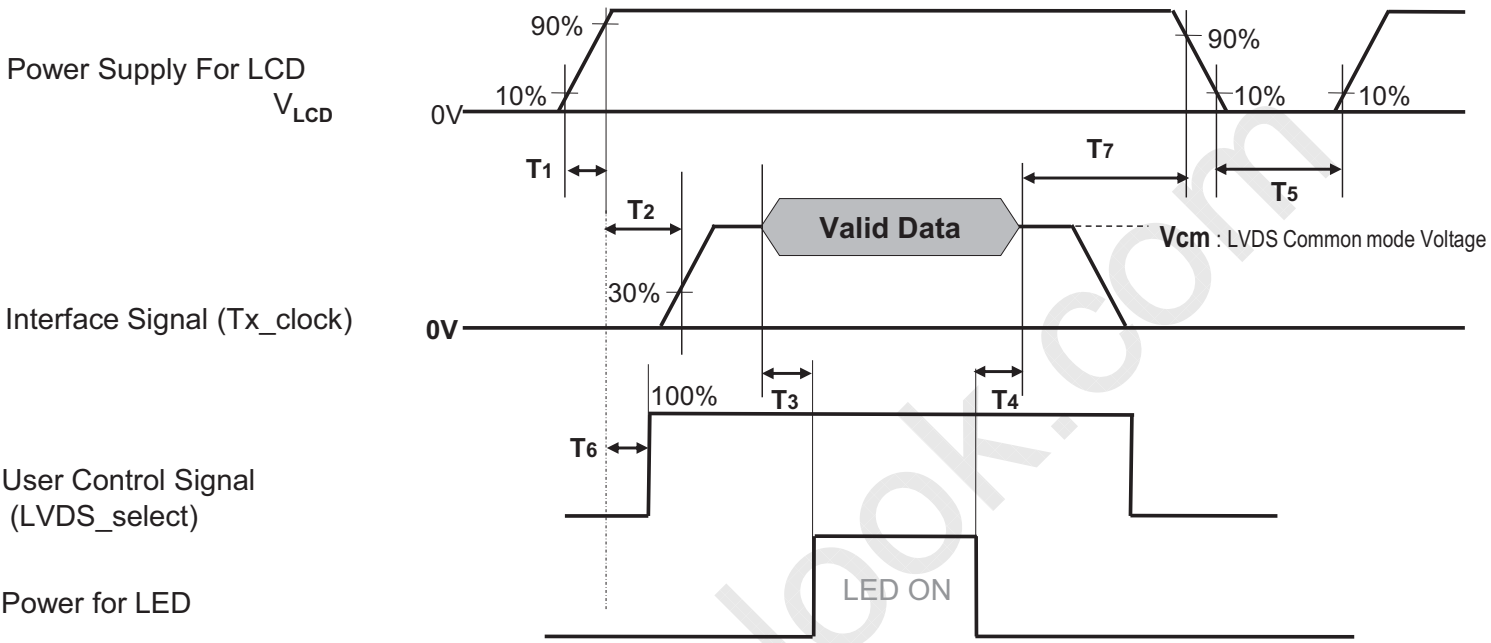


Table 8. POWER SEQUENCE

Parameter	Value			Unit	notes
	Min	Typ	Max		
T1	0.5	-	20	ms	1
T2	0	-	-	ms	2
T3	400	-	-	ms	3
T4	100	-	-	ms	3
T5	1.0	-	-	s	4
T6	0	-	T2	ms	5
T7	0	-	-	ms	6

notes :

1. Even though T1 is over the specified value, there is no problem if I2T spec of fuse is satisfied.
2. If T2 is satisfied with specification after removing LVDS Cable, there is no problem.
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. T5 should be measured after the Module has been fully discharged between power off and on period.
5. 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.
6. It is recommendation specification that T7 has to be 0ms as a minimum value.

※ Please avoid floating state of interface signal at invalid period.
※ When the power supply for LCD (VLCD) is off, be sure to pull down the valid and invalid data to 0V.

4. Optical Specification

Optical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' and stable in a dark environment at 25±2°C. The values are specified at 50cm from the LCD surface at a viewing angle of Φ and θ equal to 0 °.
FIG. 1 shows additional information concerning the measurement equipment and method.

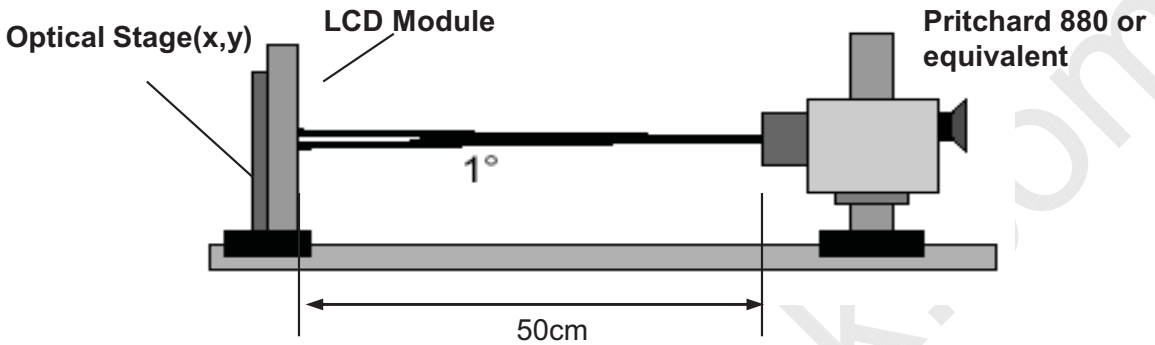


FIG. 1 Optical Characteristic Measurement Equipment and Method

Ta= 25±2°C, V_{LCD}=12.0V, fv=60Hz, Dclk=74.25MHz,

Table 10. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS **EXTV**BR-B =100%

Parameter		Symbol	Value			Unit	notes
			Min	Typ	Max		
Contrast Ratio		CR	700	1000	-		1
Surface Luminance, white		L_{WH}	200	250	-	cd/m^2	2
Luminance Variation		δ_{WHITE} | 9P	60	70		%	3
Response Time	Variation	G to G $_{\sigma}$		7	10		5
	Gray to Gray (BW)	G to G BW		9	13	ms	4
Color Coordinates [CIE1931]	RED	Rx	Typ -0.03	0.648	Typ +0.03		
		Ry		0.334			
	GREEN	Gx		0.313			
		Gy		0.601			
	BLUE	Bx		0.154			
		By		0.057			
	WHITE	Wx		0.279			
		Wy		0.294			
Color Temperature				10,000		K	
Color Gamut				68		%	
Viewing Angle (CR>10)							
	x axis, right(ϕ=0°)	θr	89	-	-	degree	6
	x axis, left (ϕ=180°)	θl	89	-	-		
	y axis, up (ϕ=90°)	θu	89	-	-		
	y axis, down (ϕ=270°)	θd	89	-	-		
Gray Scale			-	-	-		7

notes : 1. Contrast Ratio(CR) is defined mathematically as :
CR(Contrast Ratio) = Maximum CRn (n=1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

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

n= the Position number(1, 2, 3, 4, 5). For more information, see FIG. 5.

2. Surface luminance are determined after the unit has been 'ON' and 1 Hour 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. 2.

3. The variation in surface luminance , δ WHITE is defined as :
δ WHITE(9P) =Minimum(L_{on1},L_{on2}, L_{on3}, … L_{on9}) / Maximum(L_{on1},L_{on2}, L_{on3}, … L_{on9})*100
Where L_{on1} to L_{on9} are the luminance with all pixels displaying white at 9 locations .
For more information, see the FIG. 2.

4. Response time is the time required for the display to transit from any gray to white (Rise Time, Tr_R) and from any gray to black (Decay time, Tr_D). For additional information see the FIG. 3.
※ G to G_{BW} Spec stands for average value of all measured points.
Photo Detector : RD-80S / Field : 2 °

5. G to G $_\sigma$ is Variation of Gray to Gray response time composing a picture

$$\text{G to G } (\sigma) = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma(Xi - u)^2}{N}}$$

Xi = Individual Data
u = Data average
N : The number of Data

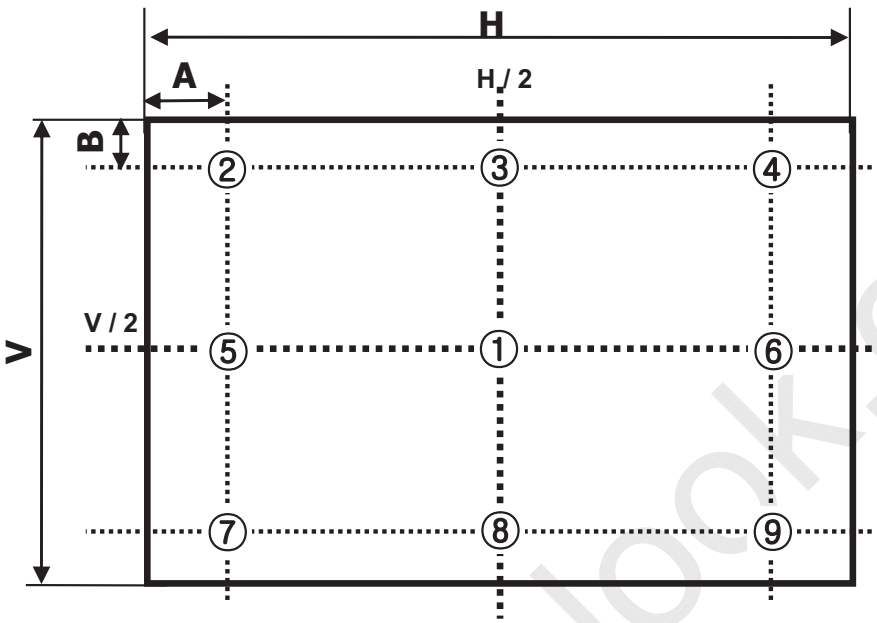
6. Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 10. The angles are determined for the horizontal or x axis and the vertical or y axis with respect to the z axis which is normal to the LCD module surface. For more information, see the FIG. 4.

7. Gray scale specification
Gamma Value is approximately 2.2. For more information, see the Table 11.

Table 11. GRAY SCALE SPECIFICATION

Gray Level	Luminance [%] (Typ)
L0	TBD
L15	0.27
L31	1.04
L47	2.49
L63	4.68
L79	7.66
L95	11.5
L111	16.1
L127	21.6
L143	28.1
L159	35.4
L175	43.7
L191	53.0
L207	63.2
L223	74.5
L239	86.7
L255	100

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



A : H / 9 mm
B : V / 9 mm
@ H,V : Active Area

FIG. 2 9 Points for Luminance Measure

Response time is defined as the following figure and shall be measured by switching the input signal for "Gray(N)" and "Black or White".

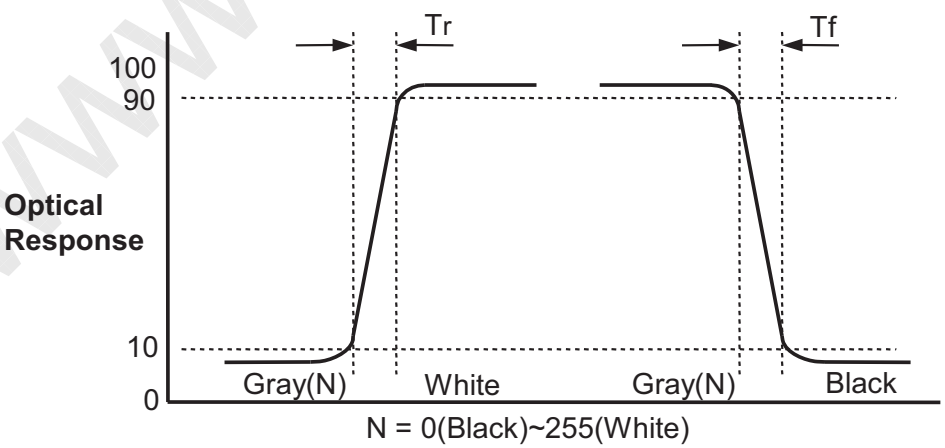


FIG. 3 Response Time

Dimension of viewing angle range

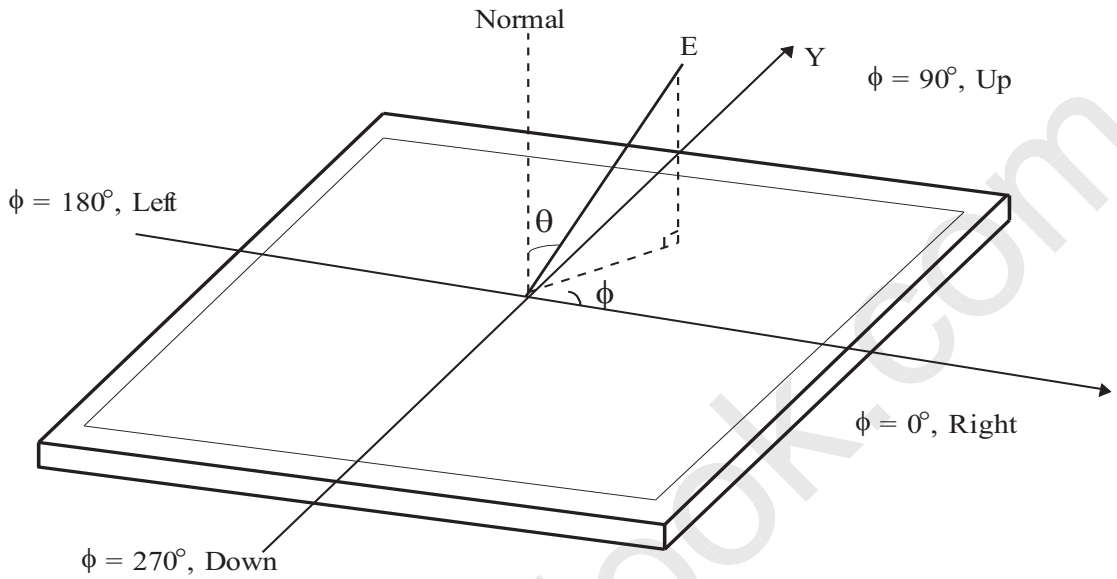
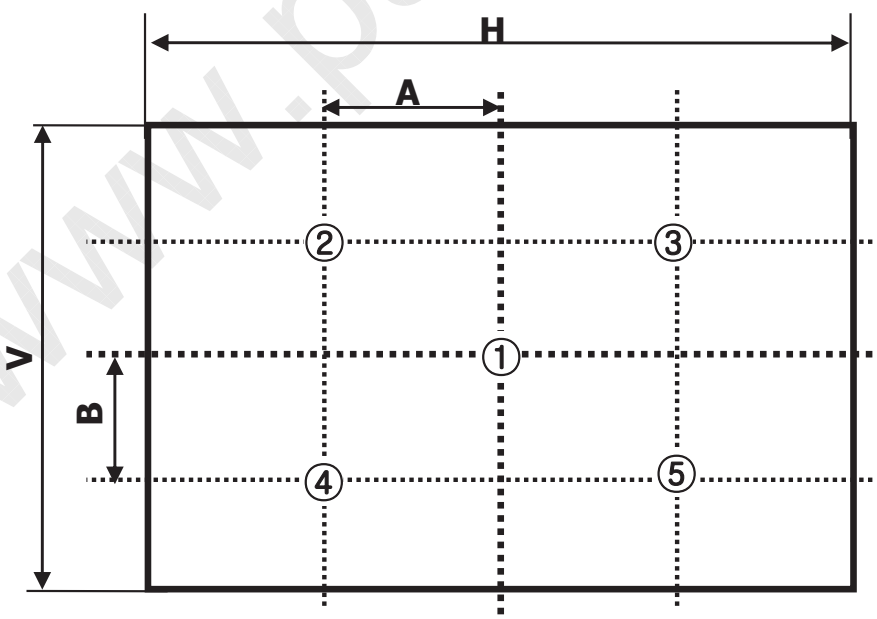


FIG. 4 Viewing Angle

Measuring point for Contrast Ratio



A : H / 4 mm
B : V / 4 mm
@ H,V : Active Area

FIG. 5 5 Points for Contrast Ratio Measure

5. Mechanical Characteristics

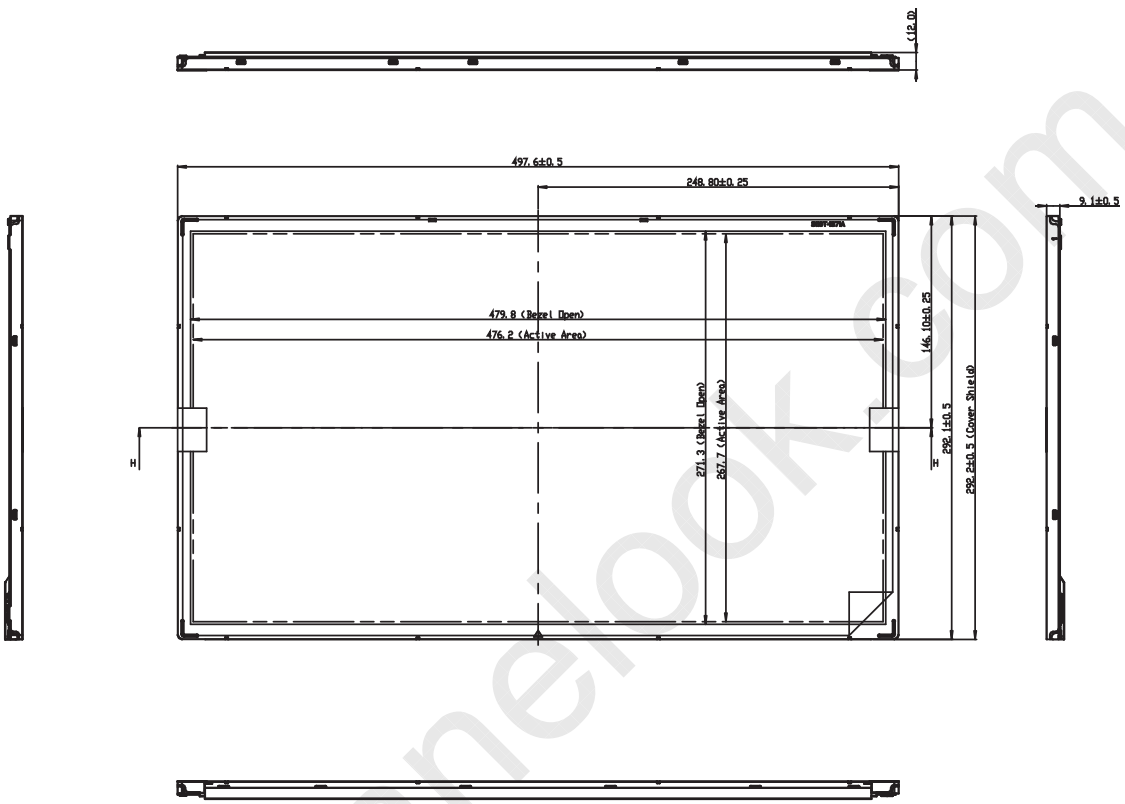
Table 12 provides general mechanical characteristics.

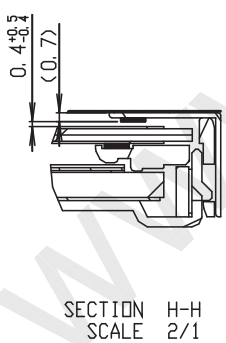
Table 12. MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Item	Value	
Outline Dimension	Horizontal	497.6 mm
	Vertical	292.1 mm
	Depth	7.8(9.1) mm
Active Display Area	Horizontal	476.188 mm
	Vertical	267.725 mm
Weight	1.94kg	

Note : Please refer to a mechanical drawing in terms of tolerance at the next page.
Outline dimension values are included side sealing thickness.

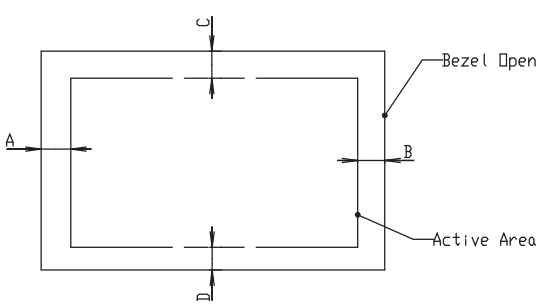
[FRONT VIEW]



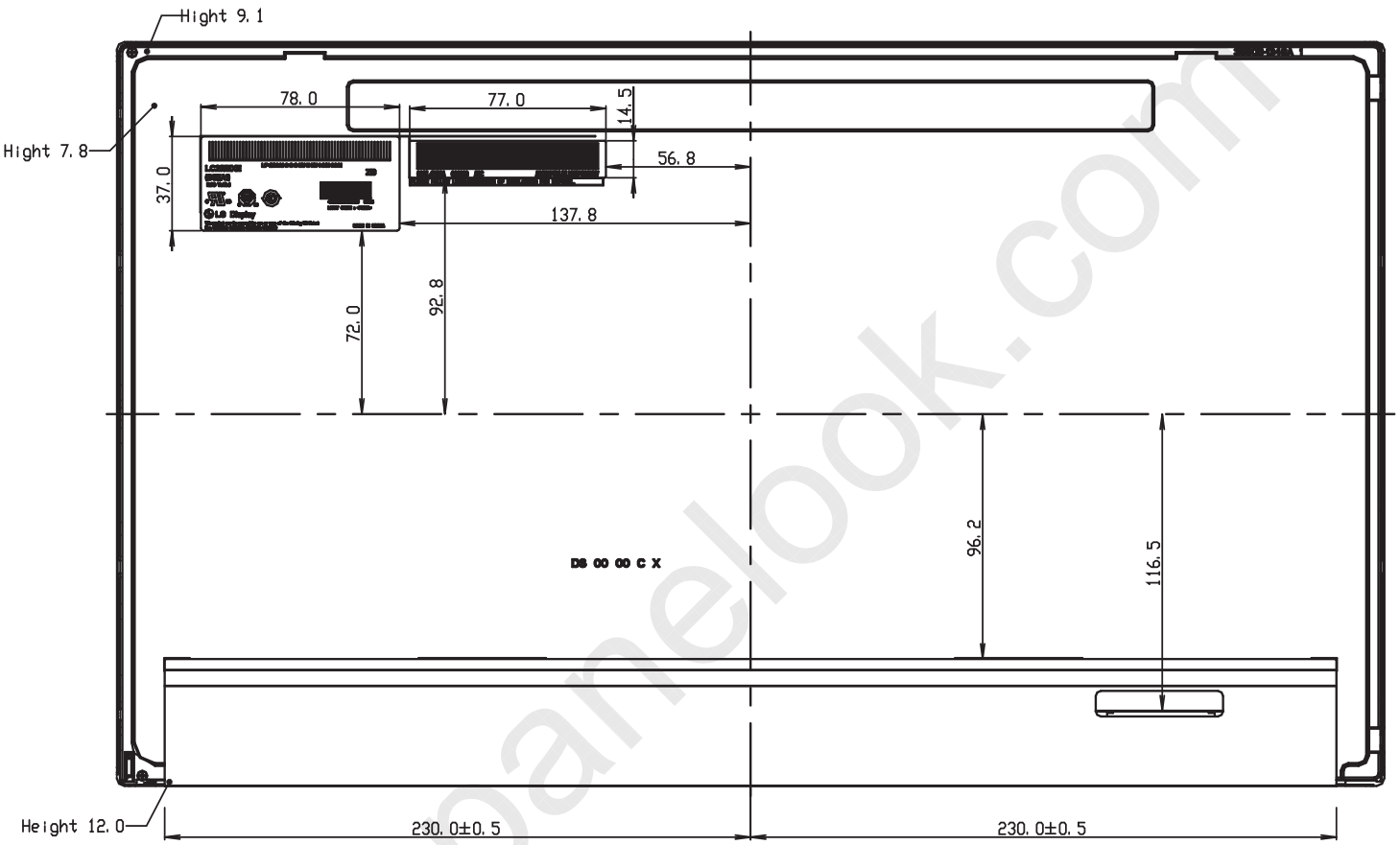


SECTION H-H
SCALE 2/1

NOTS
1. Unspecified tolerance is ±0.5.
2. Tilt and partial disposition tolerance of display area as following.
   (1) Y-Direction : | A-B | < 1.0
   (2) X-Direction : | C-D | < 1.0

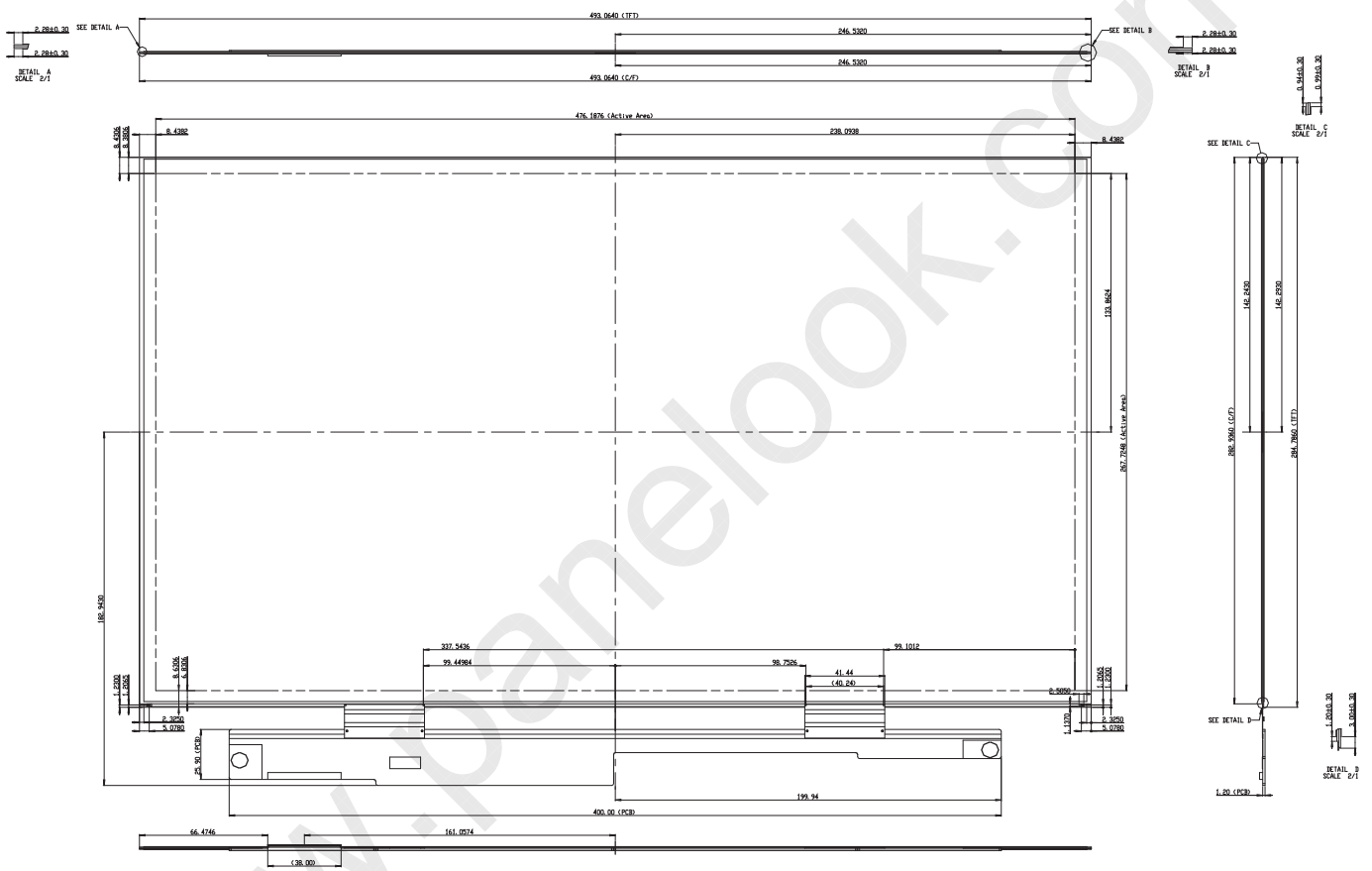


[REAR VIEW]



6. Mechanical Dimension

6-1. Board Assembly Dimension

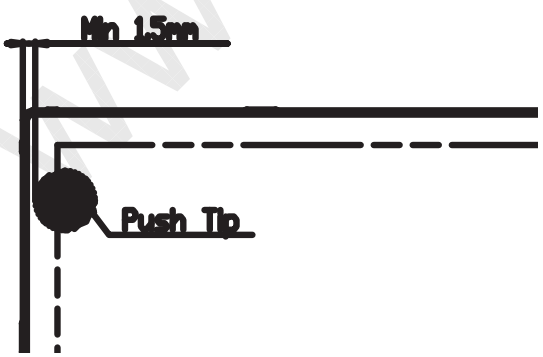


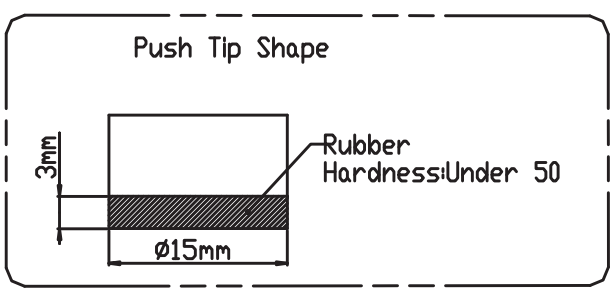
7. Reliability

Table 13. ENVIRONMENT TEST CONDITION

No.	Test Item	Condition
1	High temperature storage test	Ta= 60°C 90% 240h
2	Low temperature storage test	Ta= -20°C 240h
3	High temperature operation test	Ta= 50°C 50%RH 500h
4	Low temperature operation test	Ta= 0°C 500h
5	Vibration test (non-operating)	Wave form : random Vibration level : 1.0Grms Bandwidth : 10-300Hz Duration : X,Y,Z, Each direction per 10 min
6	Shock test (non-operating)	Shock level : 50G Waveform : half sine wave, 11ms Direction : ±X, ±Y, ±Z One time each direction
7	Humidity condition Operation	Ta= 40 °C, 90%RH
8	Altitude operating storage / shipment	0 – 16,400 ft 0 - 40,000 ft
9	Panel Push Test (Module Condition)	Max 6kgf (Test Method : Note 2)

Note : 1. Before and after Reliability test, LCM should be operated with normal function.
2. Panel Push Test Method





8. International Standards

8-1. Safety

a) UL 60065, 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, European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC).
Audio, Video and Similar Electronic Apparatus - Safety Requirements.

d) IEC 60065, The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC).
Audio, Video and Similar Electronic Apparatus - Safety Requirements.

8-2. Environment

a) RoHS, Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the council of 8 June 2011

9. Packing

9-1. Information of LCM Label

a) Lot Mark

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

A,B,C : SIZE(INCH)
D : YEAR
E : MONTH
F ~ M : SERIAL NO.

notes

1. YEAR

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Mark	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K

2. MONTH

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

b) Location of Lot Mark

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

9-2. Packing Form

a) Package quantity in one Box : 12EA

b) Box Size : 553mm X315 mm X360mm.

10. Precautions

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

10-1. 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, Concentrated 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.

10-2. Operating Precautions

(1) Response time depends on the temperature.(In lower temperature, it becomes longer.)
(2) 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
(3) 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.
(4) When fixed patterns are displayed for a long time, remnant image is likely to occur.
(5) 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.
(6) Please do not give any mechanical and/or acoustical impact to LCM. Otherwise, LCM can't be operated its full characteristics perfectly.
(7) 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)
(8) Please do not set LCD on its edge.
(9) The conductive material and signal cables are kept away from LED driver inductor to prevent abnormal display, sound noise and temperature rising.

10-3. 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.

10-4. Precautions for Strong Light Exposure

Strong light exposure causes degradation of polarizer and color filter.

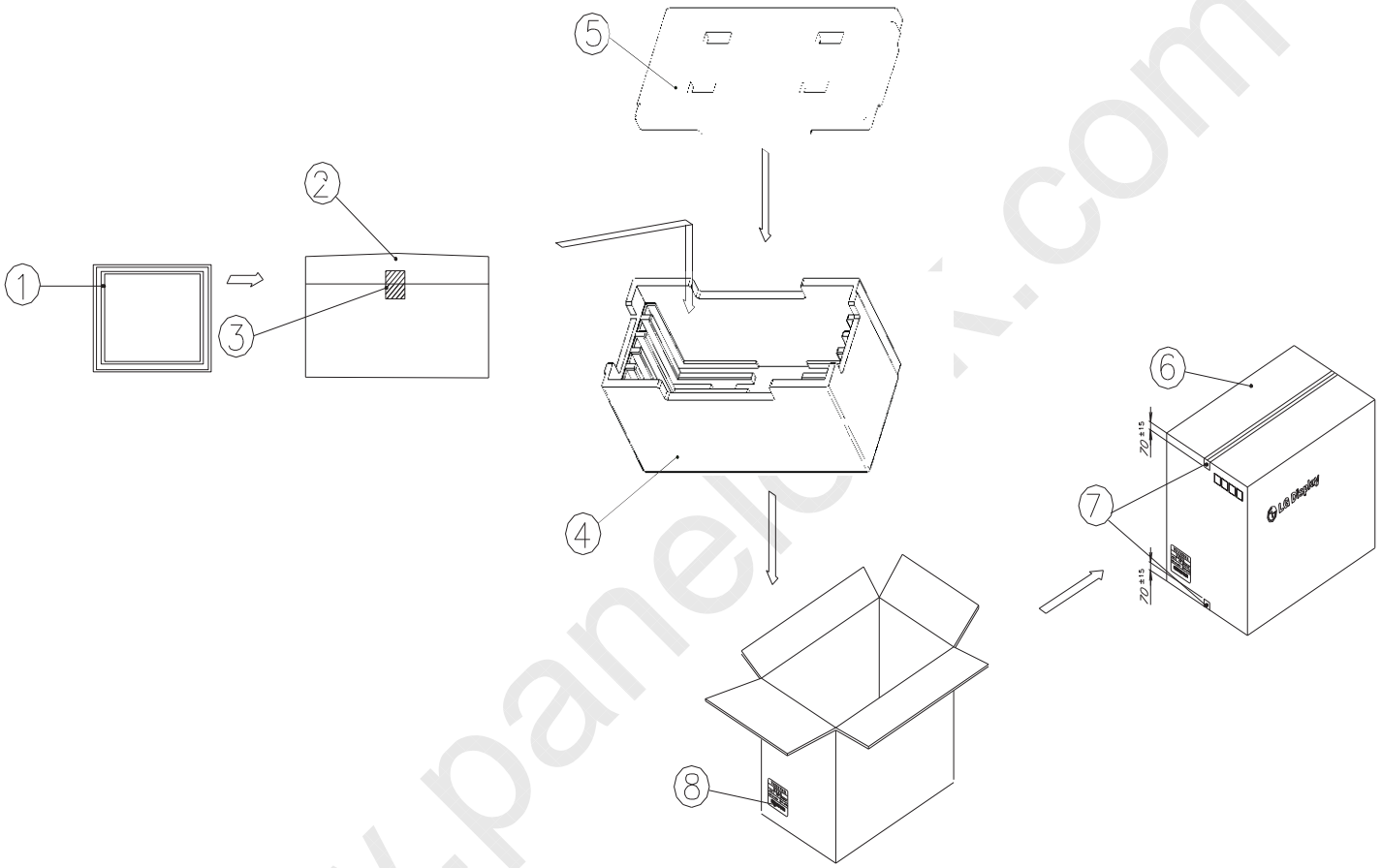
10-5. Storage

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.
(3) Storage condition is guaranteed under packing conditions.
(4) The phase transition of Liquid Crystal in the condition of the low or high storage temperature will be recovered when the LCD module returns to the normal condition.

APPENDIX-I-1

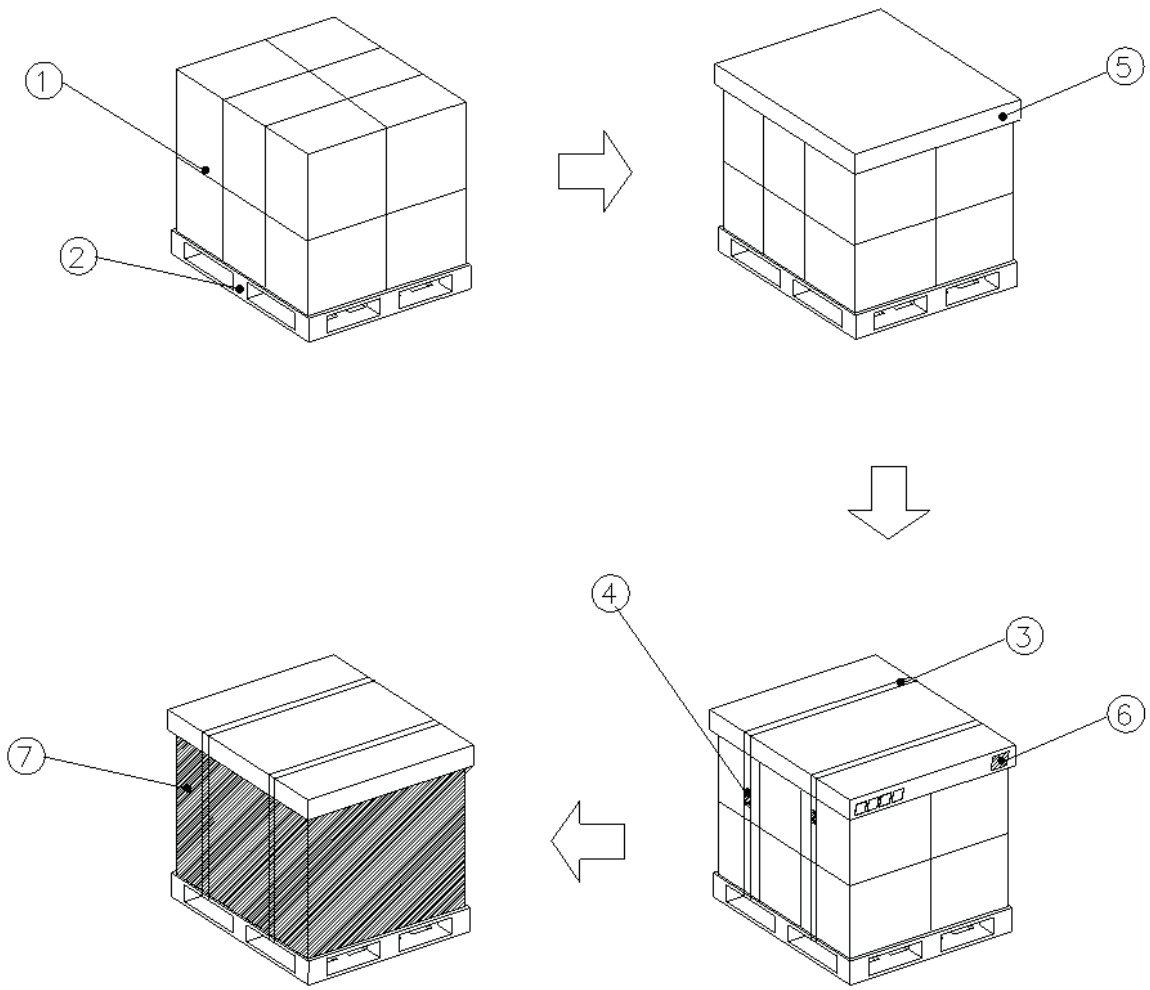
■ Packing Ass'y



NO.	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL
1	LCM	
2	BAG	AL
3	TAPE	OPP
4	PACKING, BOTTOM	EPS
5	PACKING, TOP	EPS
6	BOX	PAPER, SW
7	TAPE	OPP
8	LABEL	PP

APPENDIX-I-2

■ Pallet Ass'y



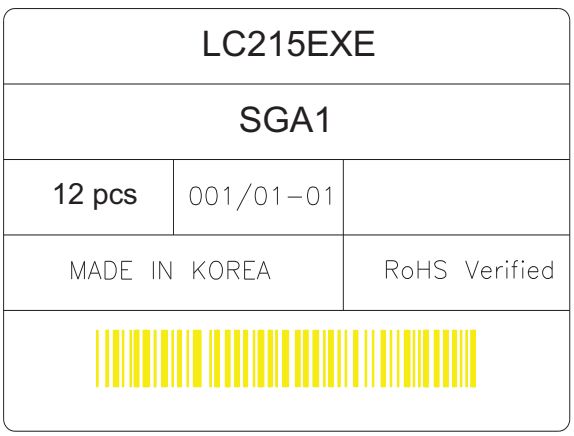
NO.	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL
1	PACKING ASS'Y	-
2	PALLET	PLYWOOD_1140X990X117.5
3	BAND	PP
4	BAND, CLIP	CLIP 18MM
5	Angle Cover	PAPER
6	LABEL	PP
7	Wrap	LLDPE

APPENDIX- II-1

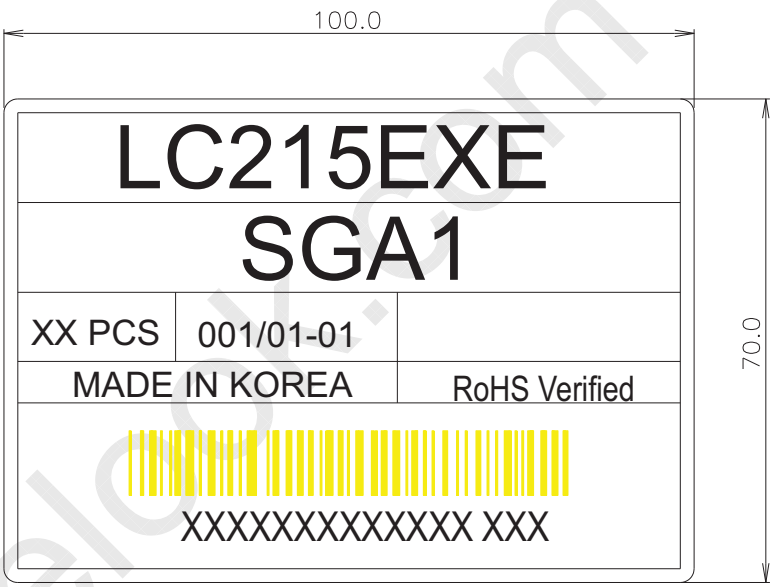
■ LCM Label

APPENDIX- II-2

■ Box Label

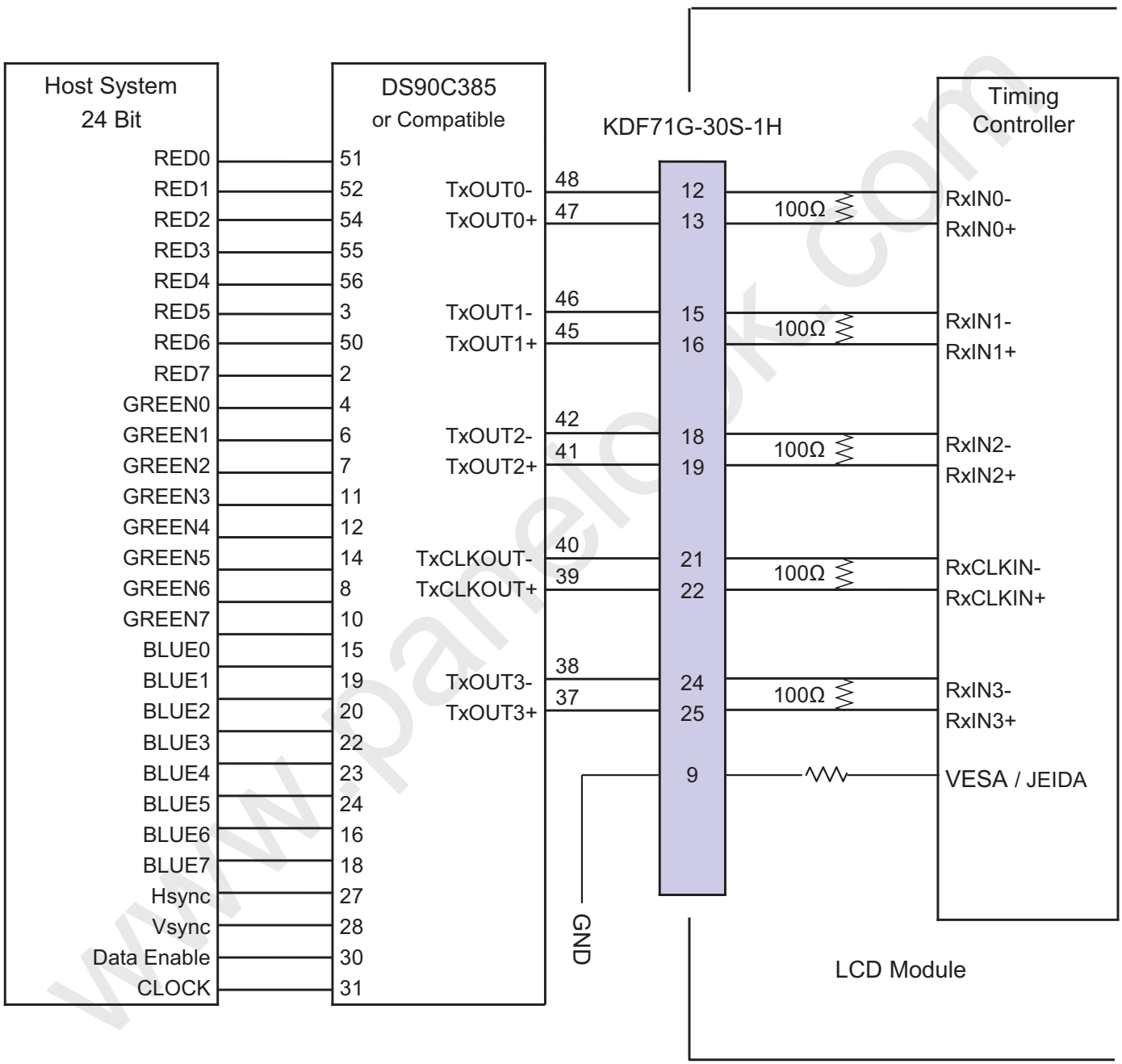


■ Pallet Label



APPENDIX- III-1

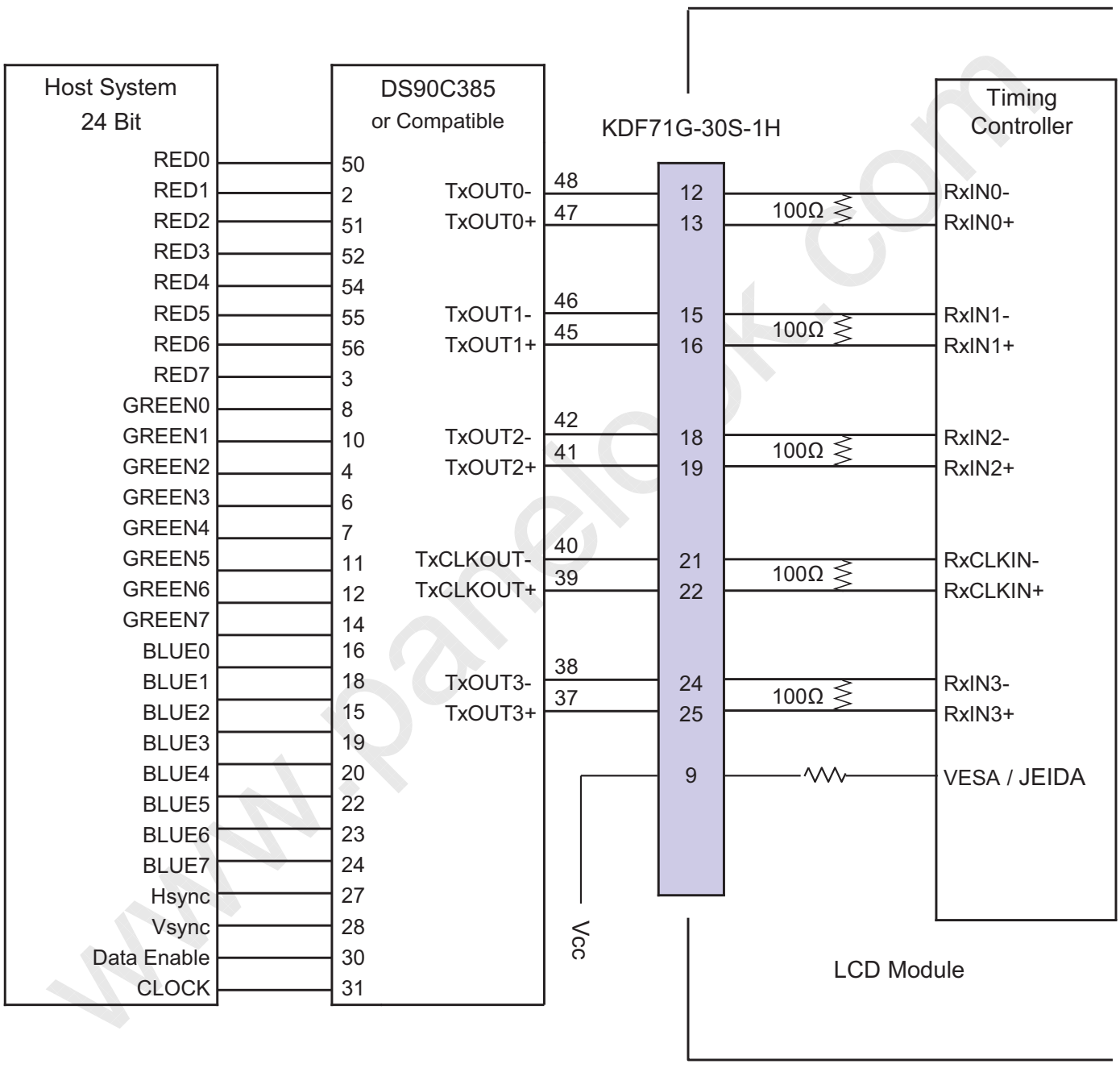
■ Required signal assignment for Flat Link (Thine : THC63LVD103) Transmitter(Pin7= **"L" or "NC"**)



notes: 1. The LCD module uses a 100 Ohm[Ω] resistor between positive and negative lines of each receiver input.
2. Refer to LVDS Transmitter Data Sheet for detail descriptions. (THC63LVD103 or Compatible)
3. '7' means MSB and '0' means LSB at R,G,B pixel data.

APPENDIX- III-2

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



notes :1. The LCD module uses a 100 Ohm[Ω] resistor between positive and negative lines of each receiver input.

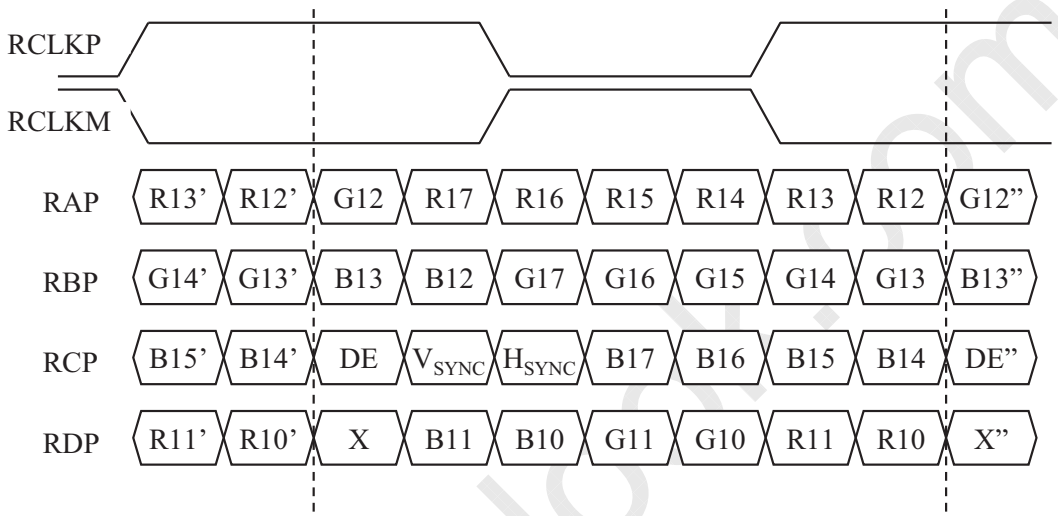
2. Refer to LVDS Transmitter Data Sheet for detail descriptions. (THC63LVD103 or Compatible)

3. '7' means MSB and '0' means LSB at R,G,B pixel data.

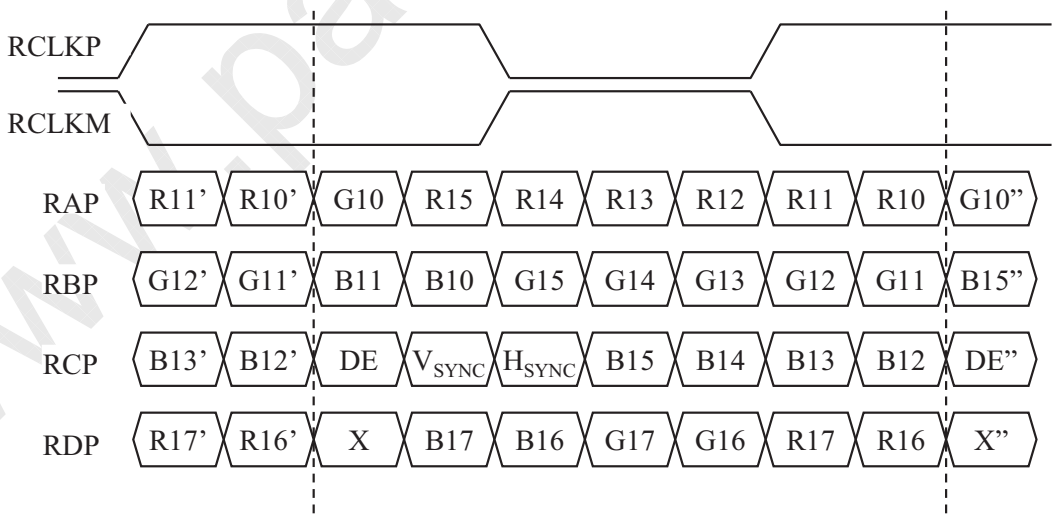
APPENDIX- IV

■ LVDS Data-Mapping Information (**8 Bit**)

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



2) LVDS Select : "**L**" Data-Mapping (**VESA format**)



APPENDIX- V

■ **Option Pin** Circuit Block Diagram

1) Circuit Block Diagram of **LVDS Format** Selection pin