LG Display

SPECIFICATION
FOR
APPROVAL

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

Title	26.0” WXGA TFT LCD

BUYER	
MODEL	

SUPPLIER	LG Display Co., Ltd.
*MODEL	LC260WXE
SUFFIX	SBB1(RoHS Verified)

*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 comments.

APPROVED BY	SIGNATURE DATE
H.S.SONG / Team Leader	
REVIEWED BY	
S.S.KIM / Project Leader	
PREPARED BY	
Y.G.SON / Engineer	

TV Product Development Dept.
LG Display Co., Ltd

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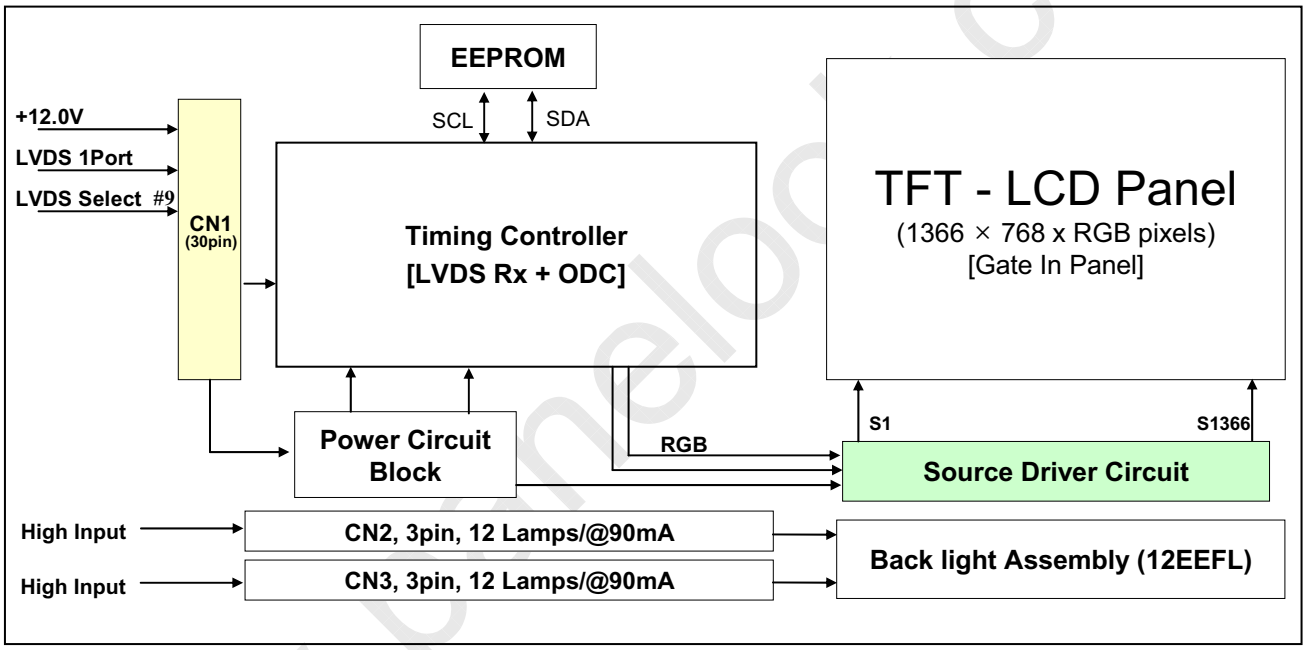
RECORD OF REVISIONS

Revision No.	Revision Date	Page	Description
0.1	Sep, 16, 2008	-	Preliminary Specification (First Draft)
0.2	Nov. 04, 2008	4, 20	Changed the LCM Weight (Typ. : 4100 → 3900g)
		6	Updated the Input Current. (Refer to Table 2)
		7	Updated the Electrical Characteristics for IPB & Lamp
0.3	Nov. 12, 2008	7	Changed the Lamp Current (Typ. : 7.75 → 7.5mA)
0.4	Dec. 15, 2008	6	Updated the Power Consumption of Logic.
		7,8	Updated the Electrical Characteristics for IPB & Lamp
		16	Updated the color Coordinates.
		21,22	Updated the Mechanical Drawings.
1.0	Dec. 27, 2008	16	Added the Black Uniformity Specification.
		45	Added the White Uniformity for PWM Duty 50%
			Final Specification
1.1	Feb. 19. 2009	21,22	Mechanical design updated
1.2	June.26	12	Updated Vsync period

1. General Description

The LC260WXE is a Color Active Matrix Liquid Crystal Display with an integral External Electrode Fluorescent Lamp (EEFL) 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 26.01 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 arranged in Horizontal stripes. Gray scale or the luminance 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(true) 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	26.01 inches(660.6mm) diagonal
Outline Dimension	626 mm (H) x 373 mm (V) x 30.5 mm (D) (Typ.)
Pixel Pitch	0.4215 mm x 0.1405 mm x RGB
Pixel Format	1366 horiz. by 768 vert. pixels RGB horizontal stripe arrangement
Color Depth	8bit, 16,7 M colors
Luminance, White	450 cd/m^2 (Center 1 point) (Typ.)
Viewing Angle (CR>10)	Viewing angle free (R/L 178(Min.), U/D 178(Min.))
Power Consumption	Total 78.36 Watt (Logic=3.36W, Back Light= 75W @ With Inverter)
Weight	3,900g (Typ.)
Display Operating Mode	Transmissive mode, Normally black
Surface Treatment	Hard coating(3H), Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer (Haze 10%)

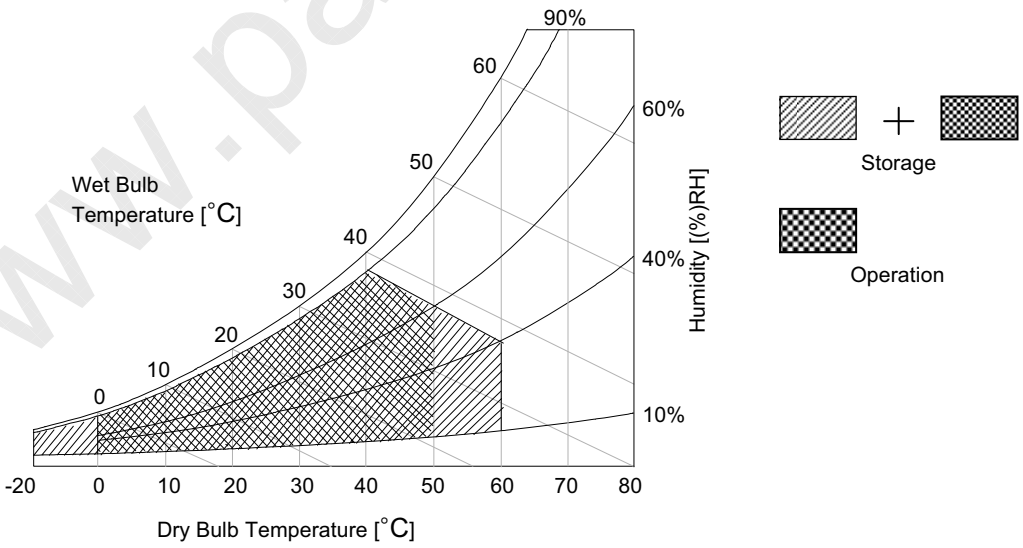
2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

Table 1. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter		Symbol	Value		Unit	Remark
			Min	Max		
Power Input Voltage	LCD circuit	V_{LCD}	-0.3	+14.0	V [DC]	at 25 ± 2 °C
B/L Input voltage	Operating Voltage (one side)	V_{OP}	700	1100	V[RMS]	at 25 ± 2 °C
Operating Temperature		T_{OP}	0	+50	°C	Note 1,2
Storage Temperature		T_{ST}	-20	+60	°C	
Operating Ambient Humidity		H_{OP}	10	90	%RH	
Storage Humidity		H_{ST}	10	90	%RH	

Notes : 1. Temperature and relative humidity range are shown in the figure below.
Wet bulb temperature should be Max. 39 °C and no condensation of water.
2. Gravity mura can be guaranteed below 40℃ condition.



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 EEFL backlight circuit.

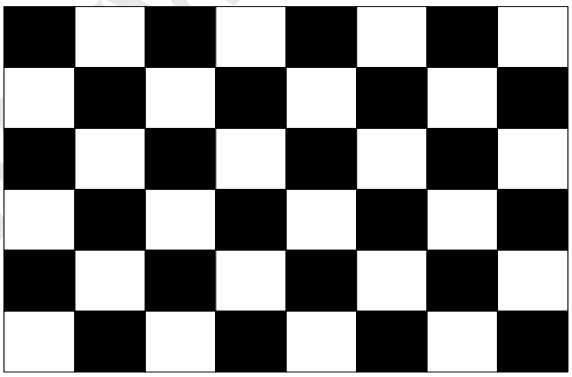
Table 2. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
		Min	Typ	Max		
Circuit :						
Power Input Voltage	V_{LCD}	10.8	12.0	13.2	V_{DC}	
Permissive Power Input Ripple	V_{LCD}			0.3	V	3
Power Input Current	I_{LCD}	-	280	364	mA	1
		-	360	468	mA	2
Power Consumption	P_{LCD}	-	3.36	4.37	Watt	1
Rush current	I_{RUSH}	-	-	3.0	A	3

Notes : 1. The specified current and power consumption are under the V_{LCD}=12.0V, 25 ± 2°C, f_V=60Hz condition whereas mosaic pattern(8 x 6) is displayed and f_V is the frame frequency.

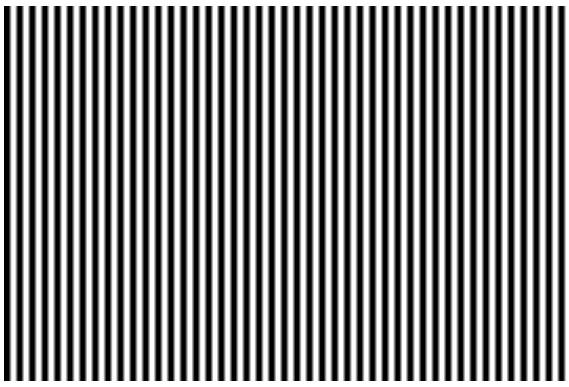
2. The current is specified at maximum current pattern (Vertical 2 Line).
3. Permissive power ripple should be measured under V_{LCD} = 12.0V, 25℃, f_V = 60Hz condition. LGD recommend the bandwidth configuration of oscilloscope is to be under 20MHz. And the Power input ripple is specified at full white pattern
4. The duration of rush current is about 2ms and rising time of power input is 0.5ms (min.).

White : 255 Gray
Black : 0 Gray



Mosaic Pattern(8 x 6)

Foreground : 255 Gray
Background : 0 Gray



Vertical 2 Line

Table 3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS for IPB& Lamp (Continue)

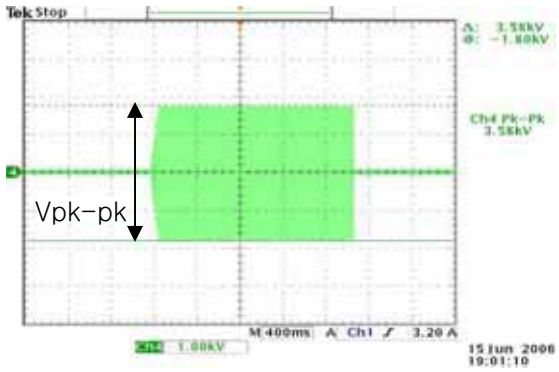
Parameter		Symbol	Values			Unit	Notes
			Min	Typ	Max		
Backlight Assembly :							
Operating Voltage (one side,fBL=63KHz, IBL=90mArms)		VBL	870	950	1030	V_{RMS}	1, 2
Operating Current (one side)		IBL	84	90	96	mA_{RMS}	1
Established Starting Voltage (one side)	0℃	VS	-	-	900	V_{RMS}	1, 3
	25℃		-	-	810		
Operating Frequency		fBL	61	63	65	kHz	4
Striking Time		S TIME	-	-	2	sec	3
Power Consumption		PBL		75		Watt	6
Burst Dimming Duty		{a/T}*100	20		100	%	9
Burst Dimming Frequency		1/T	95	-	182	Hz	9

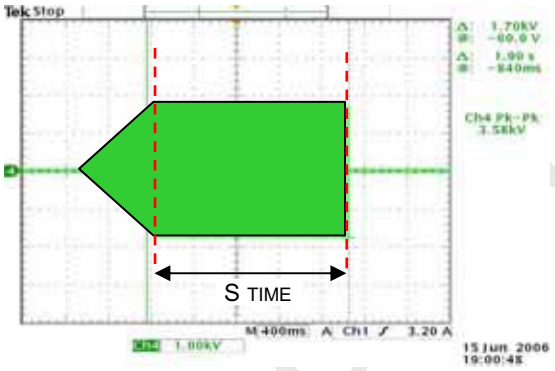
Parameter		Symbol	Values			Unit	Notes
			Min	Typ	Max		
Lamp : APPENDIX-V							
Lamp Voltage (one side)		VLAMP	665	1040	1140	V_{RMS}	2
Lamp Current (one side)		ILAMP	3.0	7.5	8.5	mA_{RMS}	1
Discharge Stabilization Time		TS	-	-	3	Min	5
Lamp Frequency		f LAMP	40	63	80	KHz	
Lamp Temperature		TLAMP			130	°C	
Established Starting Voltage (one side)	0℃	VS			900	V_{RMS}	3
	25℃	VS			810		
Life Time			50,000			Hrs	7

Notes : The design of the inverter must have specifications for the lamp in LCD Assembly.
The electrical characteristics of inverter are based on High-High Driving type.
The performance of the lamps in LCM, for example life time or brightness, is extremely influenced by the characteristics of the DC-AC inverter. So, all the parameters of an inverter should be carefully designed so as not to produce too much leakage current from high-voltage output of the inverter.
When you design or order the inverter, please make sure unwanted lighting caused by the mismatch of the lamp and the inverter (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.

※ Do not attach a conductive tape to lamp connecting wire.
If you attach conductive tape to the lamp wire, not only luminance level can be lower than typical one but also inverter operate abnormally on account of leakage current which is generated between lamp wire and conductive tape.

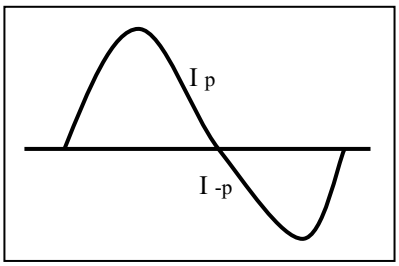
1. Specified values are defined for a Backlight Assembly.(IBL : 12 lamp, 7.5mA/Lamp)
2. Operating voltage is measured at 25 ± 2°C(after 2hr.aging). The variance range for operating voltage is ± 10%.
3. The established starting voltage [VS] should be applied to the lamps for more than Striking time (S TIME) for start-up. Inverter open voltage must be more than established starting voltage. Otherwise, the lamps may not be turned on. The used lamp current is typical value.





Vs = (Vpk-pk) / [2*root(2)]

4. Lamp frequency may produce interference with horizontal synchronous frequency. As a result, the may cause beat on the display. Therefore, lamp frequency shall be away as much as possible from the horizontal synchronous frequency and its harmonics range in order to prevent interference.
5. The brightness of the lamp after lighted for 5minutes is defined as 100%.
   T_S is the time required for the brightness of the center of the lamp to be not less than 95% at typical current.
   The screen of LCD module may be partially dark by the time the brightness of lamp is stable after turn on.
6. Maximum level of power consumption is measured at initial turn on.
   Typical level of power consumption is measured after 2hrs aging at 25 ± 2°C.
7. The life time is determined as the time at which brightness of the lamp is 50% compared to that of initial value at the typical lamp current on condition of continuous operating at 25 ± 2°C, based on duty 100%.
8. The output of the inverter must have symmetrical (negative and positive) voltage and current waveform (Unsymmetrical ratio is less than 10%). Please do not use the inverter which has not only unsymmetrical voltage and current but also spike wave.
   Requirements for a system inverter design, which is intended to achieve better display performance, power efficiency and more reliable lamp characteristics.
   It can help increase the lamp lifetime and reduce leakage current.
   a. The asymmetry rate of the inverter waveform should be less than 10%.
   b. The distortion rate of the waveform should be within $\sqrt{2}$ ±10%.
   * Inverter output waveform had better be more similar to ideal sine wave.



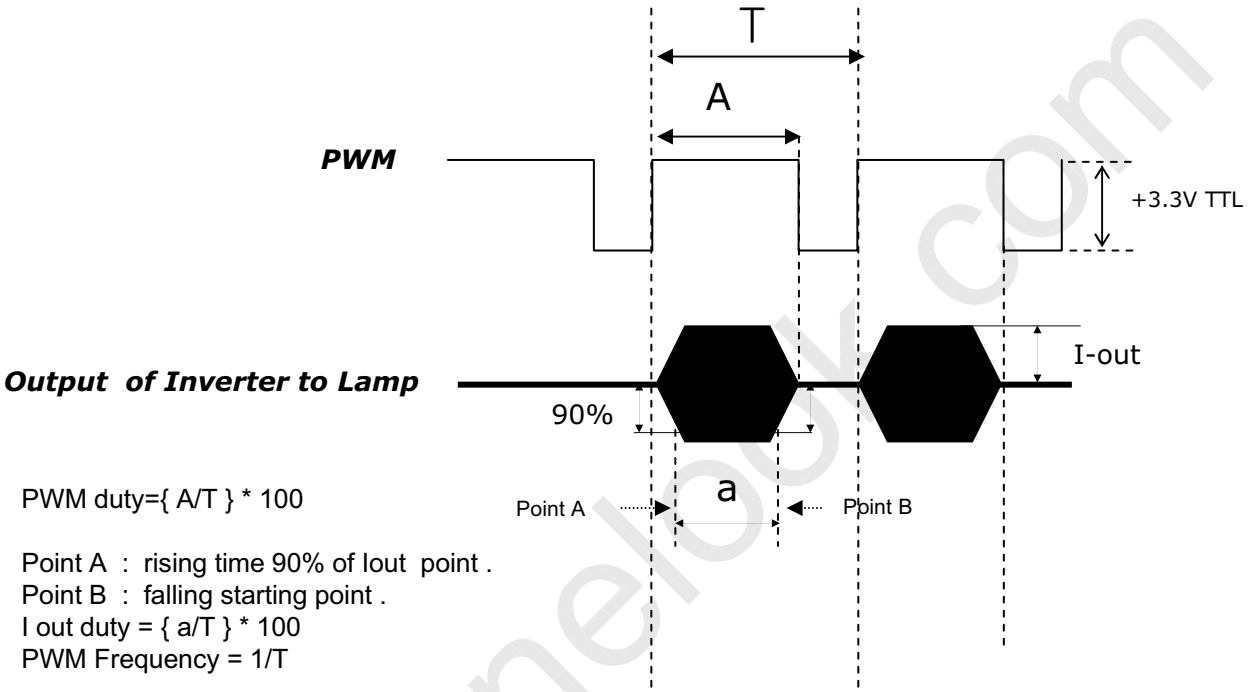
* Asymmetry rate:

$| I_p - I_{-p} | / I_{op} \times 100\%$

* Distortion rate

I_p (or I_{-p}) / I_{op}

9. The reference method of burst dimming duty ratio.
   It is recommended to use synchronous V-sync frequency to prevent waterfall
   (Vsync x 2 =Burst Frequency)



PWM duty={ A/T } * 100

Point A : rising time 90% of Iout point .
Point B : falling starting point .
I out duty = { a/T } * 100
PWM Frequency = 1/T

※ We recommend not to be much different between PWM duty and Iout duty .
※ Dimming current output rising and falling time may produce humming and inverter trans' sound noise.
※ Burst dimming duty should be 100% for more than 1second after turn on
※ Equipment
   Oscilloscope :TDS3054B(Tektronix)
   Current Probe : P6022 AC (Tektronix)
   High Voltage Probe: P5100(Tektronix)

10. The Cable between the backlight connector and its inverter power supply should be connected directly with a minimized length. The longer cable between the backlight and the inverter may cause the lower luminance of lamp and may require more higher starting voltage (Vs).

11. The operating current must be measured as near as backlight assembly input.

12. The operating current unbalance between left and right must be under 10% of Typical current
    | Left(Master) current – Right(Slave) Current | 〈 10% of typical current

13. The measurement method of V_{BL} & I_{BL} refer to appendix VIII.

3-2. Interface Connections

This LCD module employs two kinds of interface connection, a 30-pin connector is used for the module electronics and 3-pin Balance PCB connectors is used for the integral backlight system.

3-2-1. LCD Module

- LCD Connector(CN1) : KDF71G-30S-1H(Hirose) or FI-X30SSL-HF(JAE)
- Mating Connector : : FI-X30C2L (Manufactured by JAE) or Equivalent

Table 4. 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	
7	GND	Ground	
9	LVDS Select	'H' =JEIDA , 'L' or NC = VESA	**Appendix VII**
10	NC	No Connection	
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	
28	NC	No Connection	
29	GND	Ground	
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. (Please see the Appendix X)
4. Specific pin No. #30 is used for "No signal detection" of system signal interface.
   It should be GND for NSB (No Signal Black) during the system interface signal is not.
   If this pin is "H", LCD Module displays AGP (Auto Generation Pattern).

3-2-2. Backlight Module

[Master]

1) Balance Connector

: 65002WS-03 (Manufactured by YEONHO) or equivalent

2) Mating Connector

: 65002HS-03 (Manufactured by YEONHO) or equivalent.

[Slave]

1) Balance Connector

: 65002WS-03 (manufactured by YEONHO) or equivalent

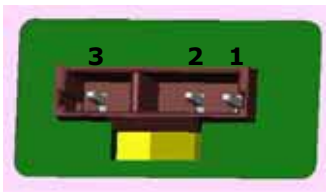
2) Mating Connector

: 65002HS-03 (manufactured by YEONHO) or equivalent.

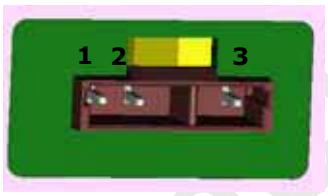
Table 5. BACKLIGHT CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION(CN2,CN3)

No	Symbol	Master	Slave	Note
1	**H_Input**	High_Input	High_Input	
2	**H_Input**	High_Input	High_Input	
3	**FB**	NC	NC	

◆ Rear view of LCM



Master



Slave

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

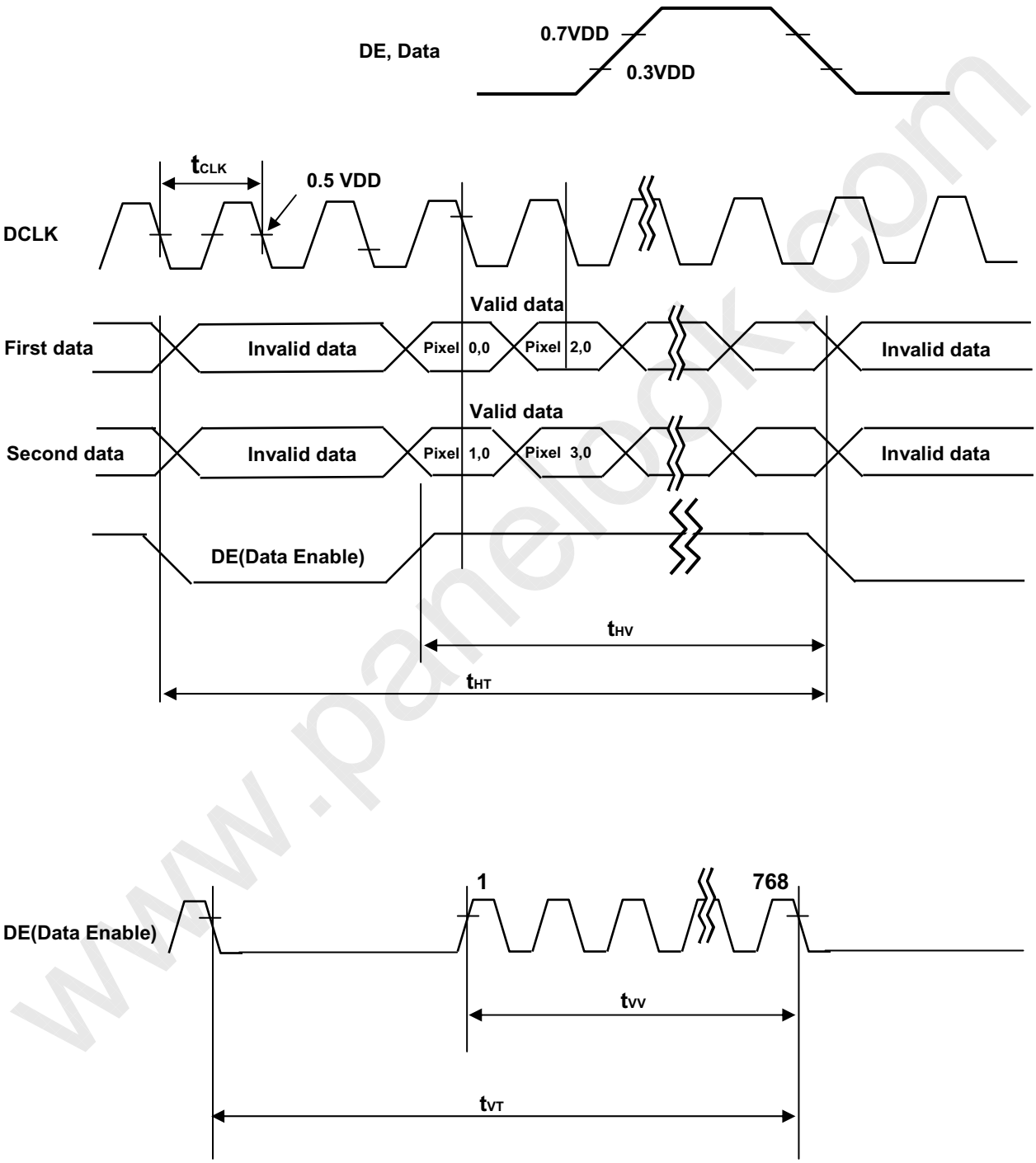
[DE (Data Enable) Only]

ITEM	Symbol		Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Note
DCLK	Period	t_{CLK}	12.5	13.8	15.8	ns	
	Frequency	-	63	72.4	80	MHz	
Hsync	Period	t_{HT}	1456	1528	1920	t_{CLK}	
	Horizontal Valid	t_{HV}	1366	1366	1366	t_{CLK}	
	Horizontal Blank	-	t_{HP}- t_{HV}	162	t_{HP}- t_{HV}		
	Frequency	f_H	45	47.4	50	KHz	
	Width	t_{WH}	-	32	-	t_{CLK}	
	Horizontal Back Porch	t_{HBP}	24	48	-		
	Horizontal Front Porch	t_{HFP}	40	80	-		
Vsync	Period	t_{VT}	776	790	1063	t_{HP}	Note 1) NTSC : 57~63Hz (PAL : 47~53Hz)
	Vertical Valid	t_{VV}	768	768	768	t_{HP}	
	Vertical Blank	-	t_{VP}- t_{VV}	22	t_{VP}- t_{VV}	t_{HP}	
	Frequency	f_V	57 (47)	60 (50)	63 (53)	Hz	
	Width	t_{WV}	-	5 (12)	-	t_{HP}	
	Vertical Back Porch	t_{VBP}	5	15 (128)	-	Hz	
	Vertical Front Porch	t_{VFP}	1	2 (40)	-	t_{HP}	

Note :

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. Timing should be set based on clock frequency.

3-4. Signal Timing Waveforms



3-5. Color Data Reference

The brightness of each primary color (Red, Green, Blue) is based on the 8-bit 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							LSB	MSB							LSB	MSB							LSB
		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) Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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) Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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) Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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

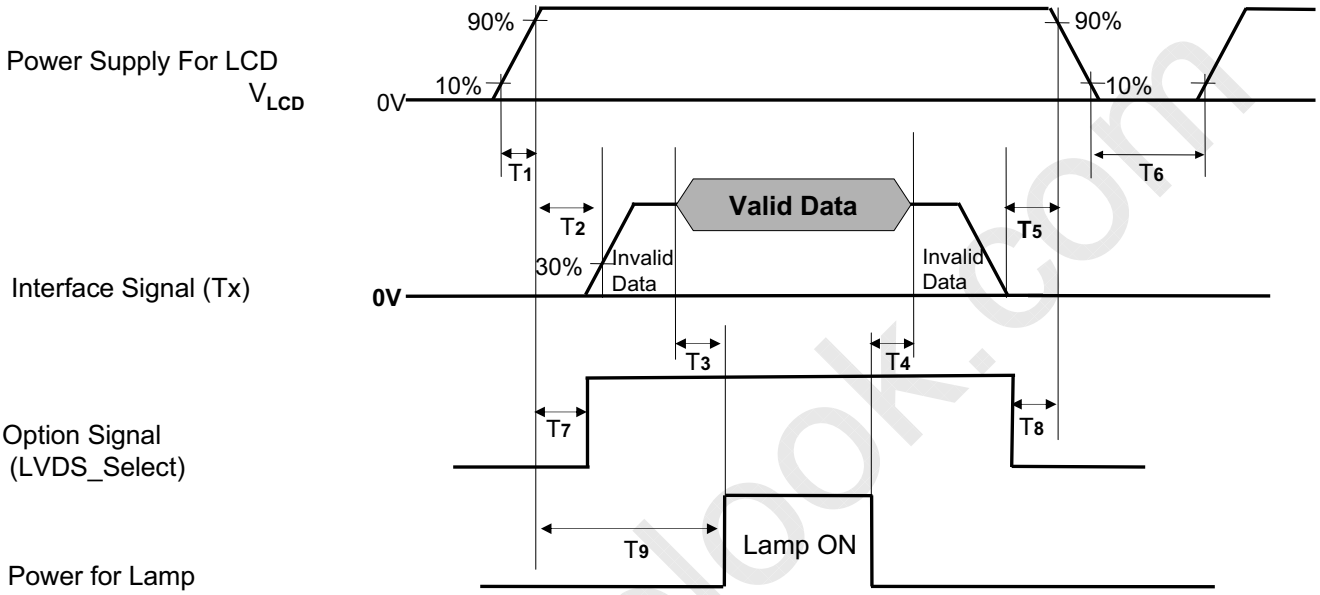


Table 9. POWER SEQUENCE

Parameter	Value			Unit	Notes
	Min	Typ	Max		
T1	0.5	-	20	ms	
T2	0.5	-	-	ms	4
T3	200	-	-	ms	3
T4	200	-	-	ms	3
T5	0	-	-	ms	
T6	2.0	-	-	s	5
T7	0.5	-	T2	ms	4
T8	0	-	-	ms	4
T9	T2 + T3	-	5	s	

Note : 1. Please avoid floating state of interface signal at invalid period.
2. When the interface signal is invalid, be sure to pull down the power supply V_{LCD} to 0V.
3. The T3/T4 is recommended value, the case when failed to meet a minimum specification, abnormal display would be shown. There is no reliability problem.
4. If the on time of signals (Interface signal and Option signals) precedes the on time of Power (V_{LCD}), it will be happened abnormal display.
5. T6 should be measured after the Module has been fully discharged between power off and on period.

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 an approximate distance 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.

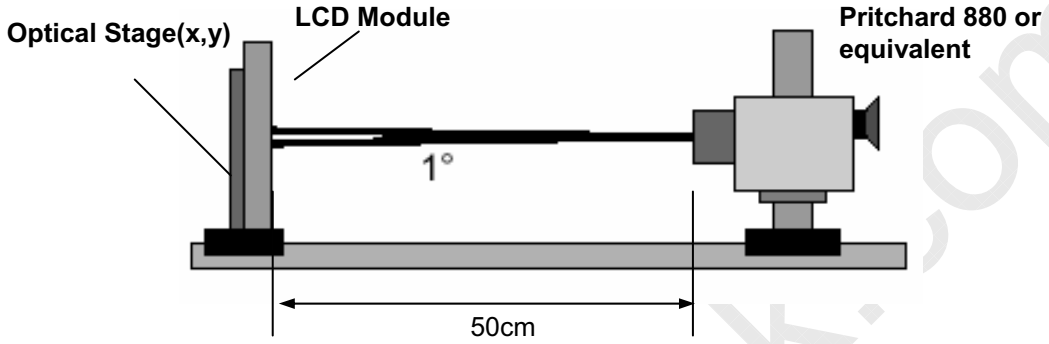


FIG. 1 Optical Characteristic Measurement Equipment and Method

Table 10. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS Ta= 25±2°C, V_{LCD}=12.0V, fv=60Hz, Dclk=72.4MHz, IBL=90mArms

Parameter		Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
			Min	Typ	Max		
Contrast Ratio		CR	700	1000	-		1
Surface Luminance, white		L_{WH}	360	450		cd/m²	2
Luminance Variation		δ_{WHITE} 5P	-	-	1.3		3
		δ_{BLACK} 5P			1.7		
Response Time	Gray-to-Gray	G to G	-	8	12	ms	4
	Uniformity	$\delta_{G\ TO\ G}$	-	-	1		5
Color Coordinates [CIE1931]	RED	Rx	Typ -0.03	0.637	Typ +0.03		
		Ry		0.333			
	GREEN	Gx		0.290			
		Gy		0.607			
	BLUE	Bx		0.145			
		By		0.061			
	WHITE	Wx		0.279			
		Wy		0.292			
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
Cross Talk					1.8	%	8

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

$$CR = \frac{\text{Surface Luminance at all white pixels}}{\text{Surface Luminance at all black pixels}}$$

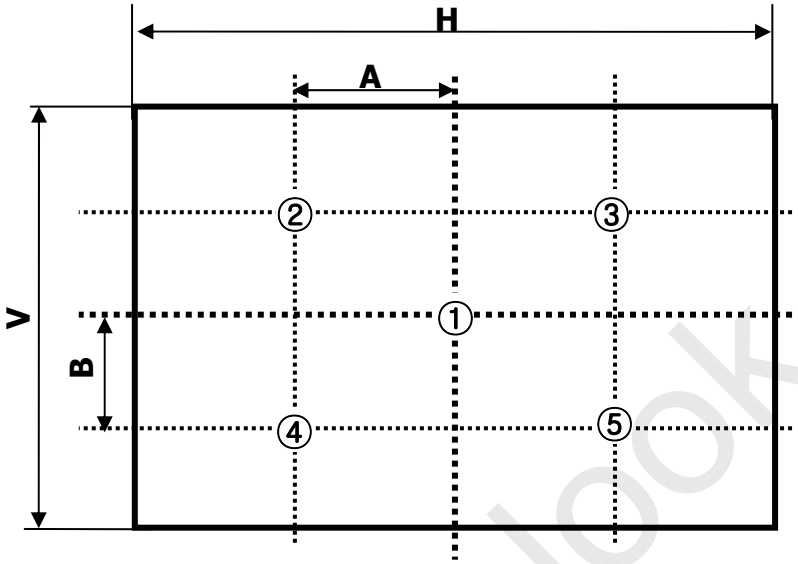
It is measured at center 1-point.

2. Surface luminance is determined after the unit has been 'ON' and 1Hour after lighting the backlight in a dark environment at 25±2°C. Surface luminance is the luminance value at center 1-point across the LCD surface 50cm from the surface with all pixels displaying white. For more information see the FIG. 2.
3. The variation in surface luminance , δ WHITE and δ BLACK are defined as :
   δ WHITE(5P) = Maximum(L_{on1},L_{on2}, L_{on3}, L_{on4}, L_{on5}) / Minimum(L_{on1},L_{on2}, L_{on3}, L_{on4}, L_{on5})
   δ BLACK(5P) = Maximum(L_{on1},L_{on2}, L_{on3}, L_{on4}, L_{on5}) / Minimum(L_{on1},L_{on2}, L_{on3}, L_{on4}, L_{on5})
   Where Lon1 to Lon5 are the luminance with all pixels displaying white at 5 locations .
   For more information, see the FIG. 2.
4. Response time is the time required for the display to transit from G(N) to G(M) (Rise Time, Tr_R) and from G(M) to G(N) (Decay Time, Tr_D). For additional information see the FIG. 3. (N<M)
   ※ G to G Spec stands for average value of all measured points.
   Photo Detector : RD-80S / Field : 2 °
5. Gray to Gray Response time uniformity is Reference data. Please see Appendix XI.
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.
8. Crosstalk is defined as : $(|L_{A[or\ C]2}-L_{A[or\ C]1}|/L_{A[or\ C]1}) \times 100(\%)$ [vertical],
   $(|L_{B[or\ D]2}-L_{B[or\ D]1}|/L_{B[or\ D]1}) \times 100(\%)$ [horizontal]
   For more information, see FIG. 5.

Table 11. GRAY SCALE SPECIFICATION

Gray Level	Luminance [%] (Typ.)
L0	0.10
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 / 4 mm
B : V / 4 mm
@ H,V : Active Area

FIG. 2 5 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 "Gray(M)".

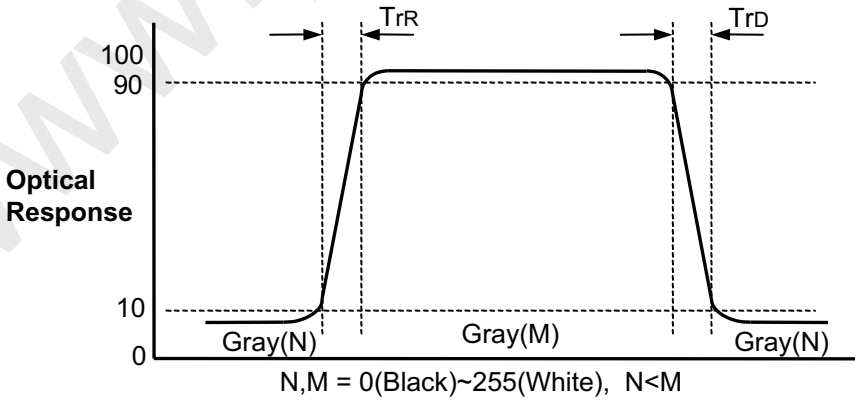


FIG. 3 Response Time

Dimension of viewing angle range

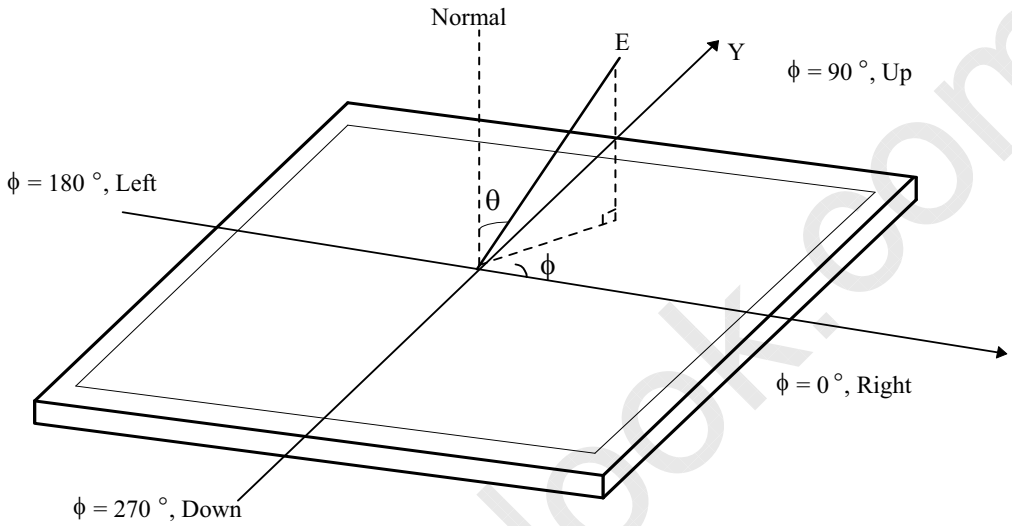


FIG. 4 Viewing Angle

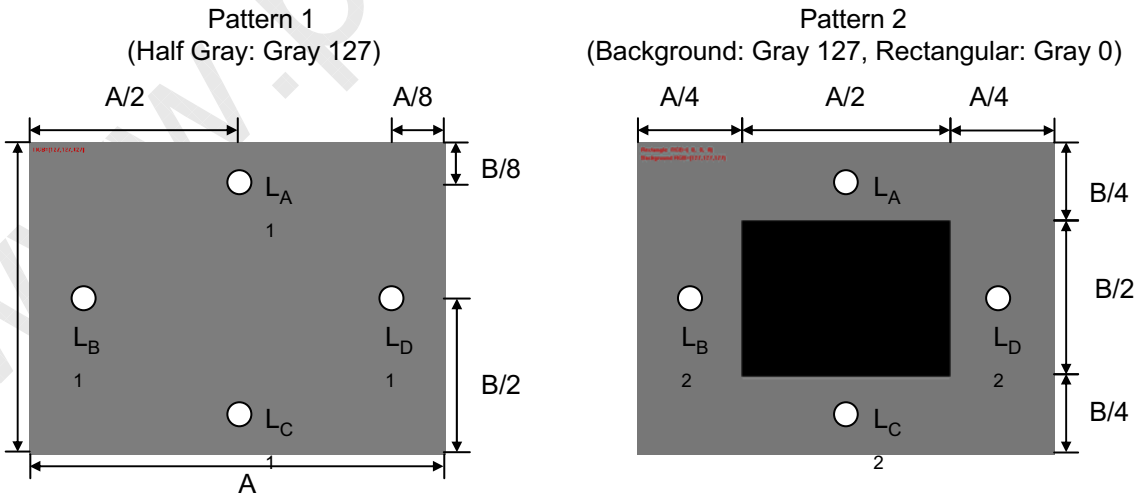


FIG. 5 Cross Talk

5. Mechanical Characteristics

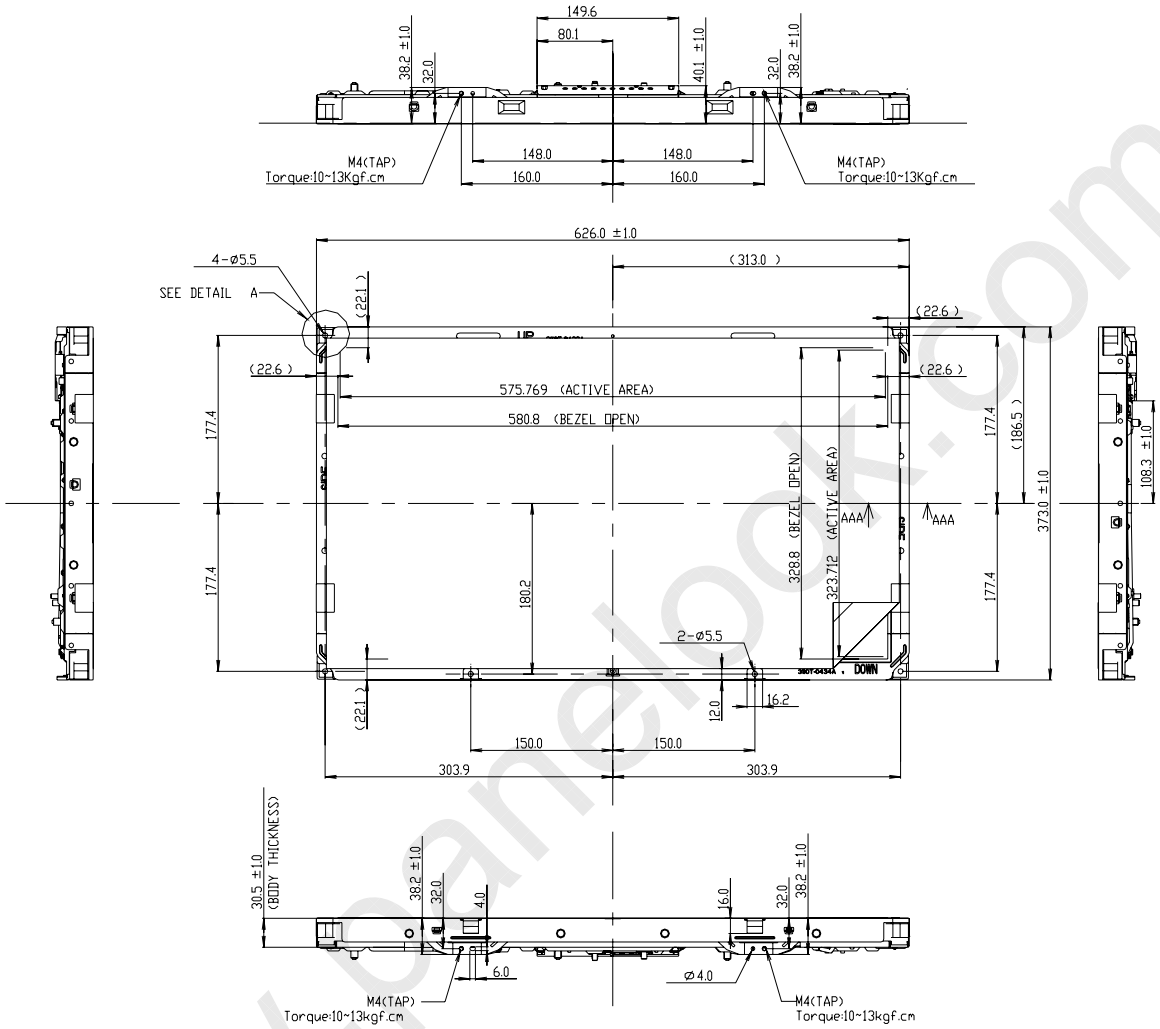
Table 12 provides general mechanical characteristics.

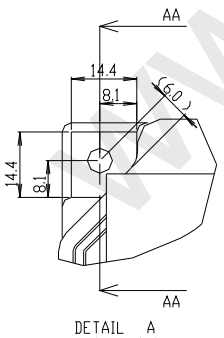
Table 12. MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

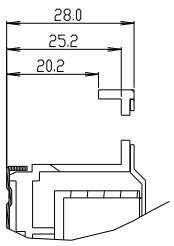
Item	Value	
Outline Dimension	Horizontal	626.0mm
	Vertical	373.0 mm
	Depth	30.5 mm (Body)
Bezel Area	Horizontal	580.8mm
	Vertical	328.8mm
Active Display Area	Horizontal	575.769mm
	Vertical	323.712mm
Weight	3,900 g (Typ.), 4,100g (Max.)	

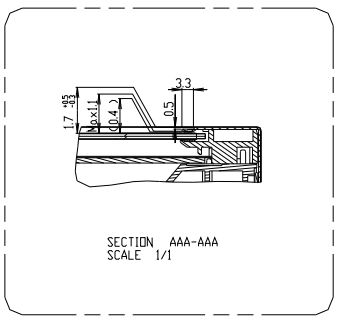
Note : 1.Please refer to a mechanical drawing in terms of tolerance at the next page.

<FRONT VIEW>

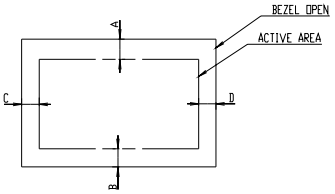




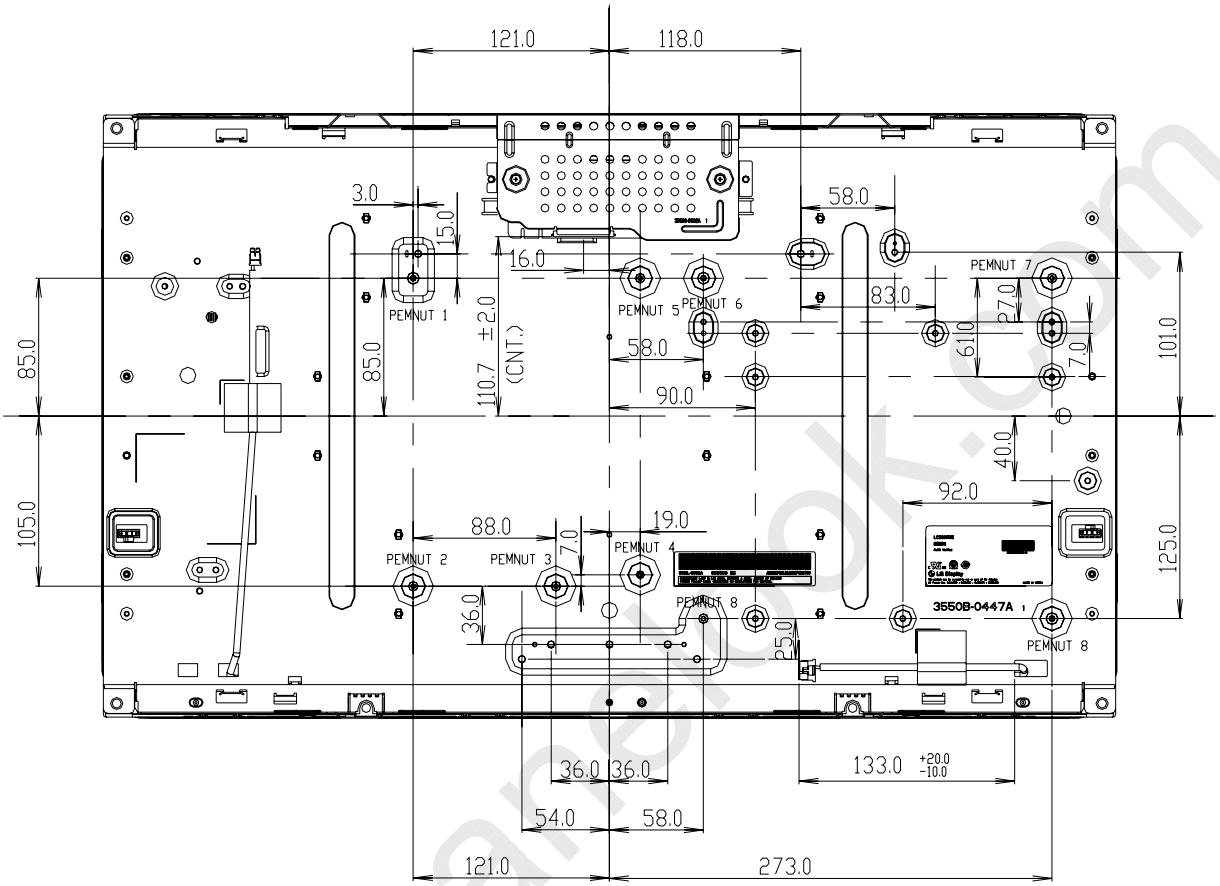


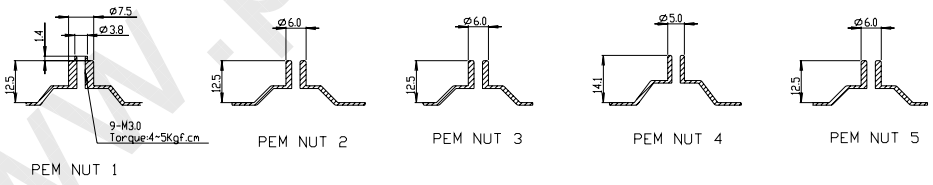


NOTES
1.UNSPECIFIED TOLERANCES TO BE ±0.5MM
2.TILT AND PARTIAL DISPOSITION TOLERANCE OF DISPLAY AREA ARE AS FOLLOWING.
(1) Y-DIRECTION: | A-B | < 1.5
(2) X-DIRECTION: | C-D | < 1.5



<REAR VIEW>





PEM NUT 1 PEM NUT 2 PEM NUT 3 PEM NUT 4 PEM NUT 5

PEM NUT 6 PEM NUT 7 PEM NUT 8 PEM NUT 9

6. Reliability

Table 13. ENVIRONMENT TEST CONDITION

No.	Test Item	Condition
1	High temperature storage test	Ta= 60°C 75%RH 240h
2	Low temperature storage test	Ta= -20°C 240h
3	High temperature operation test	Ta= 50°C 60%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, axis Each direction per 10min
6	Shock test (non-operating)	Shock level : 100G Waveform : half sine wave, 2ms Direction : ±X, ±Y, ±Z One time each direction
7	ESD test	Condition : 150pF, 330 ohm Case , air Evaluation : ± 15kV
8	Humidity condition Operation	Ta= 40 °C ,90%RH
9	Altitude operating storage / shipment	0 - 15,000 ft 0 - 40,000 ft

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

7. International Standards

7-1. Safety

a) UL 60065, 7th Edition, dated June 30, 2003, Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., Standard for Audio, Video and Similar Electronic Apparatus.
b) CAN/CSA C22.2, No. 60065:03, Canadian Standards Association, Standard for Audio, Video and Similar Electronic Apparatus.
c) IEC60065:2001, 7th Edition CB-scheme and EN 60065:2002, Safety requirements for Audio, Video and Similar Electronic Apparatus..

7-2. EMC

a) ANSI C63.4 “Methods of Measurement of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electrical Equipment in the Range of 9kHZ to 40GHz. “American National Standards Institute(ANSI), 1992
b) CISPR13 "Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio interference characteristics of Sound and Television broadcast receivers and associated equipment"
CISPR22 "Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio interference characteristics of Information Technology Equipment" International Special Committee on Radio Interference.
c) EN55013 "Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio interference characteristics of Sound and Television broadcast receivers and associated equipment"
EN55022 "Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio interference characteristics of Information Technology Equipment" European Committee for Electro Technical Standardization.(CENELEC), 1988(Including A1:2000)

8. Packing

8-1. 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.

Note

1. YEAR

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mark	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

2. MONTH

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mark	1	2	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.

8-2. Packing Form

a) Package quantity in one box : 6 pcs

b) Box size : 750mm(W) X 504mm(D) X 458mm(H)

9. Precautions

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

9-1. Mounting Precautions

(1)You must mount a module using specified mounting holes (Details refer to the drawings).
(2) You should consider the mounting structure so that uneven force (ex. Twisted stress) is not applied to the module. And the case on which a module is mounted should have sufficient strength so that external force is not transmitted directly to the module.
(3) Please attach the surface transparent protective plate to the surface in order to protect the polarizer. Transparent protective plate should have sufficient strength in order to the resist external force.
(4) You should adopt radiation structure to satisfy the temperature specification.
(5) Acetic acid type and chlorine type materials for the cover case are not desirable because the former generates corrosive gas of attacking the polarizer at high temperature and the latter causes circuit break by electro-chemical reaction.
(6) Do not touch, push or rub the exposed polarizers with glass, tweezers or anything harder than HB pencil lead. And please do not rub with dust clothes with chemical treatment.
Do not touch the surface of polarizer for bare hand or greasy cloth.(Some cosmetics are detrimental to the polarizer.)
(7) When the surface becomes dusty, please wipe gently with absorbent cotton or other soft materials like chamois soaks with petroleum benzine. Normal-hexane is recommended for cleaning the adhesives used to attach front / rear polarizers. Do not use acetone, toluene and alcohol because they cause chemical damage to the polarizer.
(8) Wipe off saliva or water drops as soon as possible. Their long time contact with polarizer causes deformations and color fading.
(9) Do not open the case because inside circuits do not have sufficient strength.

9-2. Operating Precautions

(1) The spike noise causes the mis-operation of circuits. It should be lower than following voltage :
V=±200mV(Over and under shoot voltage)
(2) Response time depends on the temperature.(In lower temperature, it becomes longer.)
(3) Brightness depends on the temperature. (In lower temperature, it becomes lower.)
And in lower temperature, response time(required time that brightness is stable after turned on) becomes longer.
(4) Be careful for condensation at sudden temperature change. Condensation makes damage to polarizer or electrical contacted parts. And after fading condensation, smear or spot will occur.
(5) When fixed patterns are displayed for a long time, remnant image is likely to occur.
(6) Module has high frequency circuits. Sufficient suppression to the electromagnetic interference shall be done by system manufacturers. Grounding and shielding methods may be important to minimized the interference.
(7) Please do not give any mechanical and/or acoustical impact to LCM. Otherwise, LCM can't be operated its full characteristics perfectly.
(8) A screw which is fastened up the steels should be a machine screw.
(if not, it causes metallic foreign material and deal LCM a fatal blow)
(9) Please do not set LCD on its edge.
(10) Partial darkness may happen during 3~5 minutes when LCM is operated initially in condition that luminance is under 40% at low temperature (under 5℃). This phenomenon which disappears naturally after 3~5 minutes is not a problem about reliability but LCD characteristic.

9-3. Electrostatic Discharge Control

Since a module is composed of electronic circuits, it is not strong to electrostatic discharge. Make certain that treatment persons are connected to ground through wrist band etc. And don't touch interface pin directly.

9-4. Precautions for Strong Light Exposure

Strong light exposure causes degradation of polarizer and color filter.

9-5. Storage

When storing modules as spares for a long time, the following precautions are necessary.

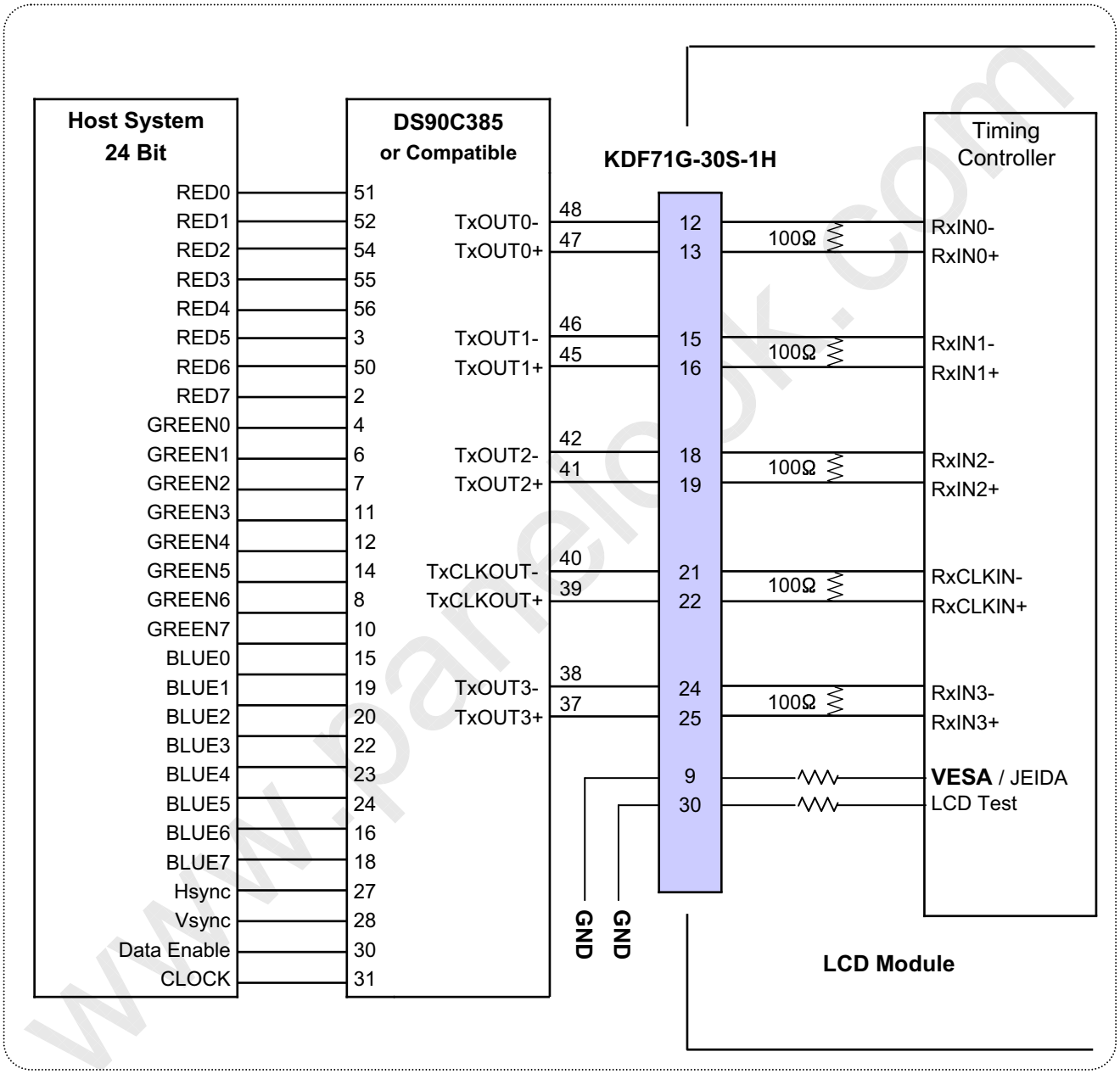
(1) Store them in a dark place. Do not expose the module to sunlight or fluorescent light. Keep the temperature between 5°C and 35°C at normal humidity.
(2) The polarizer surface should not come in contact with any other object.
It is recommended that they be stored in the container in which they were shipped.

9-6. Handling Precautions for Protection Film

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

APPENDIX-I-1

■ **Required signal assignment for Flat Link Transmitter(Pin9="L" or NC)**

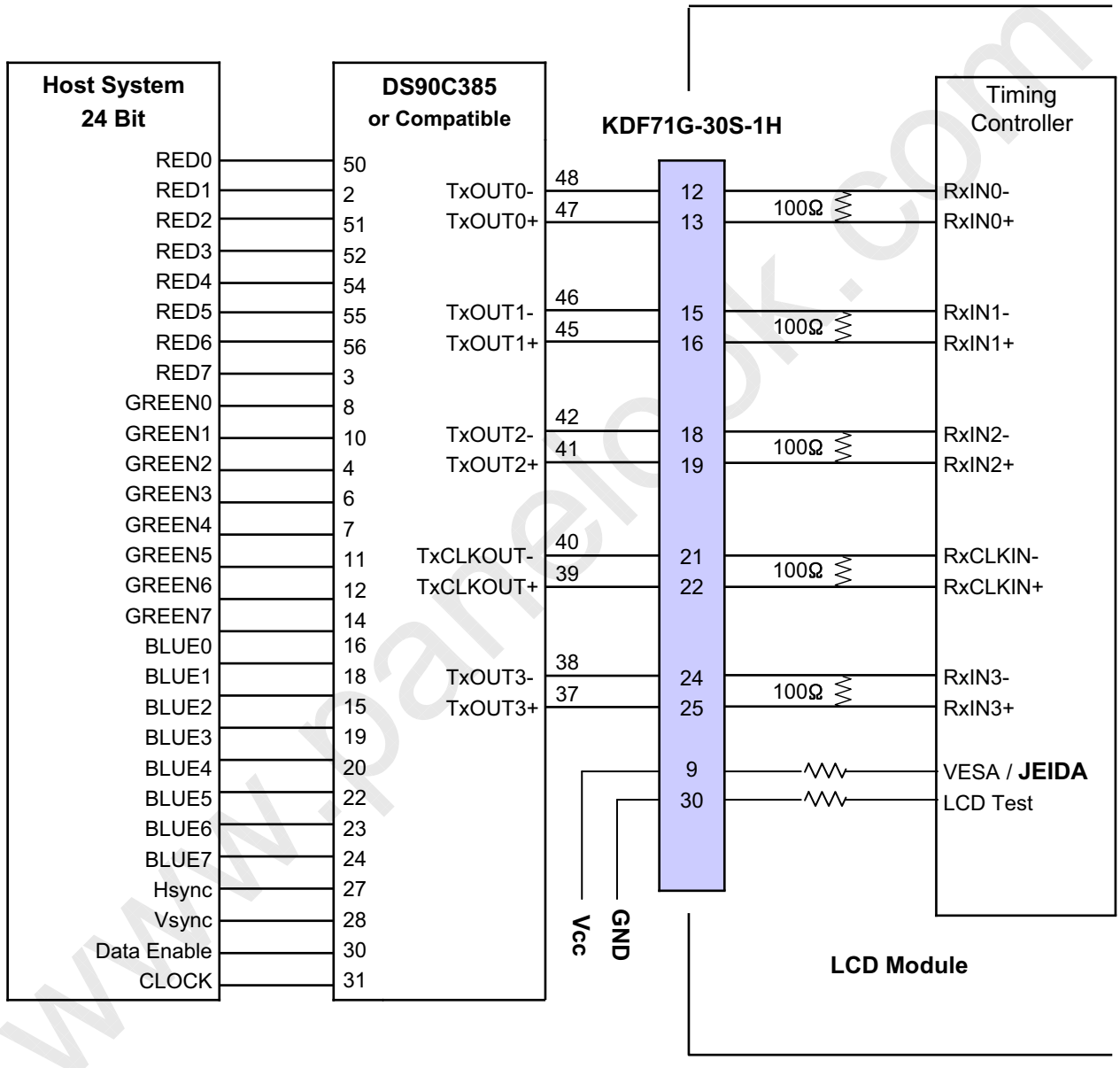


Notes:

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. (DS90C385 or Compatible)
3. '7' means MSB and '0' means LSB at R,G,B pixel data.

APPENDIX-I-2

■ **Required signal assignment for Flat Link Transmitter(Pin9="H")**

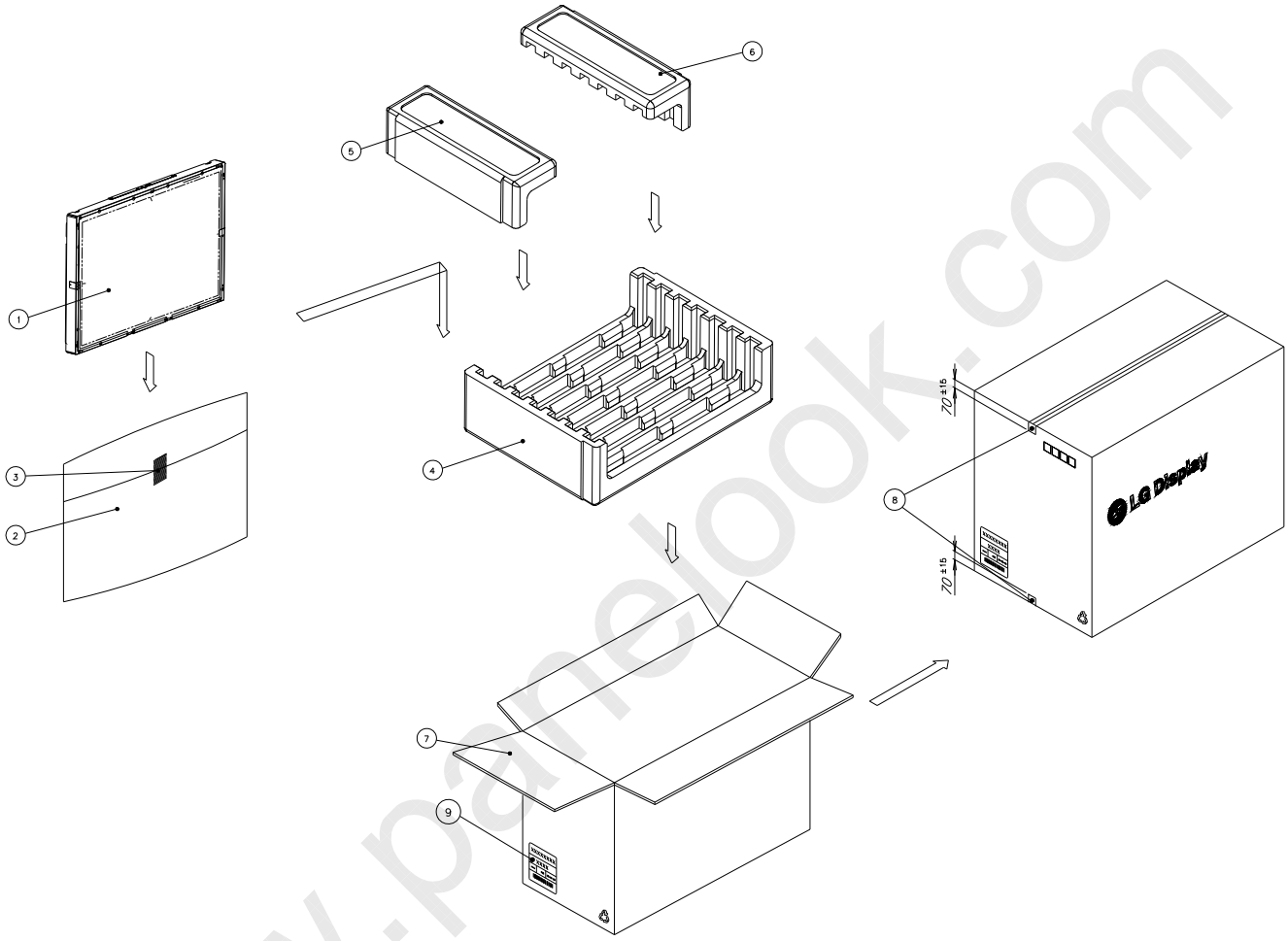


Notes:

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. (DS90C385 or Compatible)
3. '7' means MSB and '0' means LSB at R,G,B pixel data.

APPENDIX- II-1

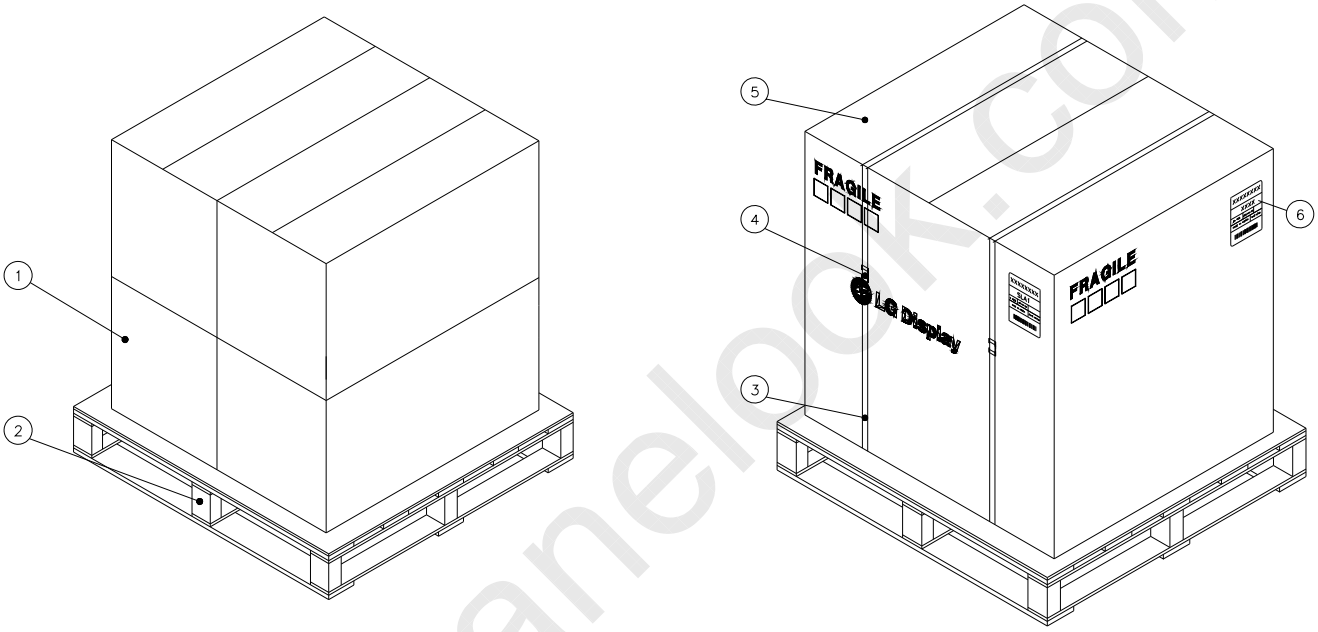
■ Packing Ass'y



NO.	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL
1	LCD Module	
2	BAG	AL
3	TAPE	MASKING
4	Packing(B)	EPS
5/6	Packing(L/R)	EPS
7	BOX	SWR4
8	TAPE	OPP

 # APPENDIX- II-2

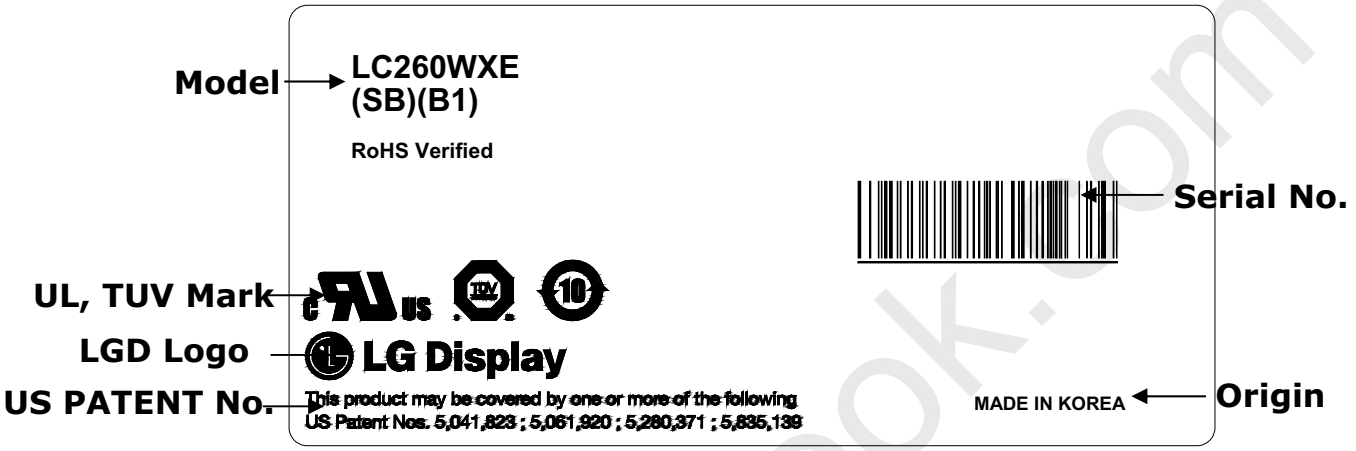
■ Pallet Ass'y



NO.	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL
1	PACKING ASS'Y	
2	PALLET	Plywood
3	BAND	PP
4	CLIP, BAND	STEEL
5	ANGLE, PACKING	PAPER (SWR4)
6	LABEL	PAPER

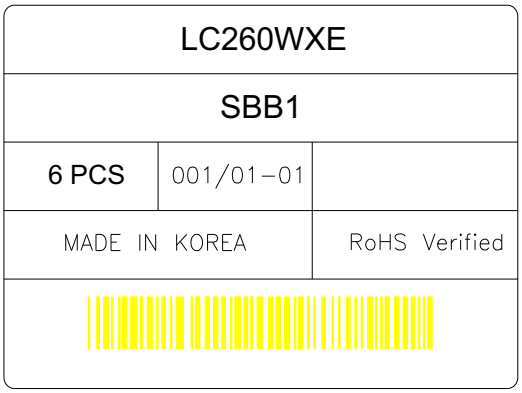
APPENDIX- III

■ LCM Label

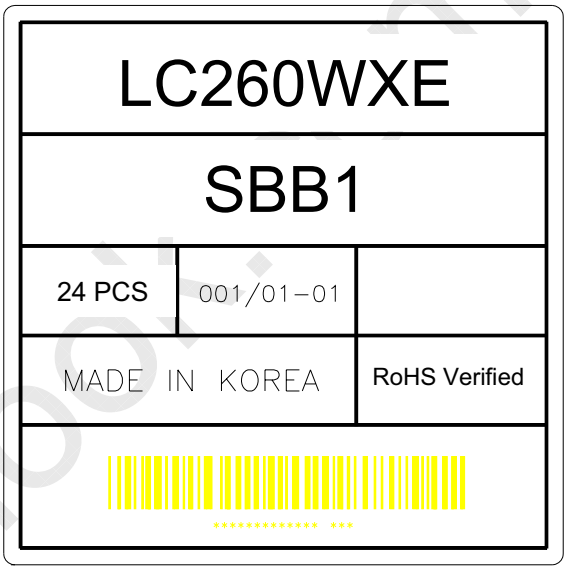


 # APPENDIX- IV

■ Box Label



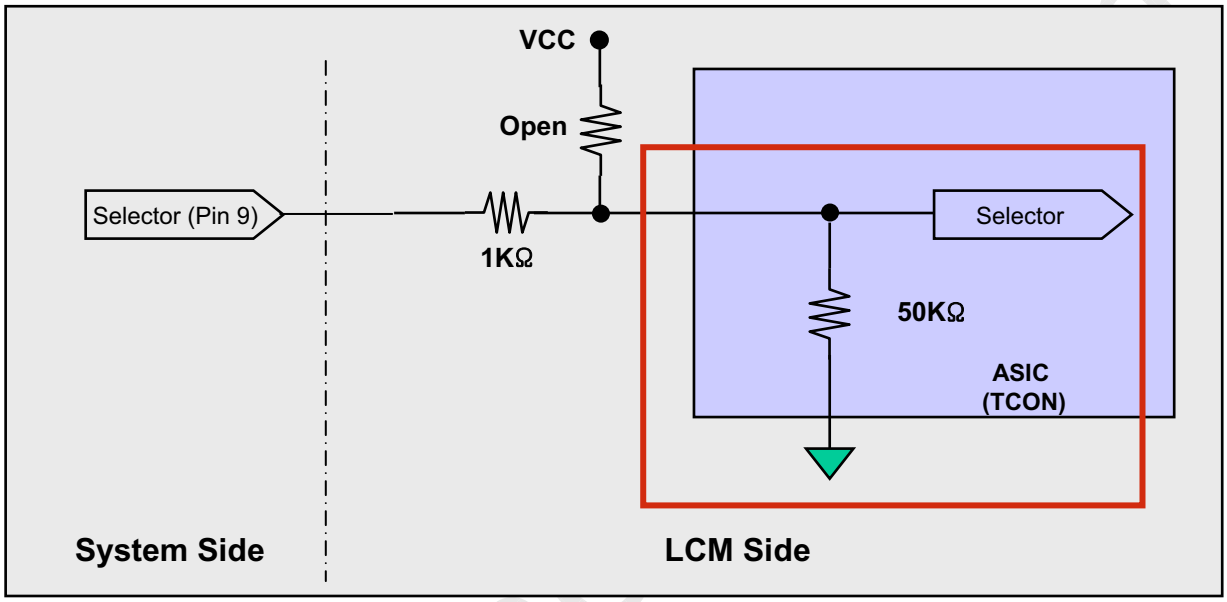
■ Pallet Label



 # APPENDIX- V

Option Pin Circuit Block Diagram

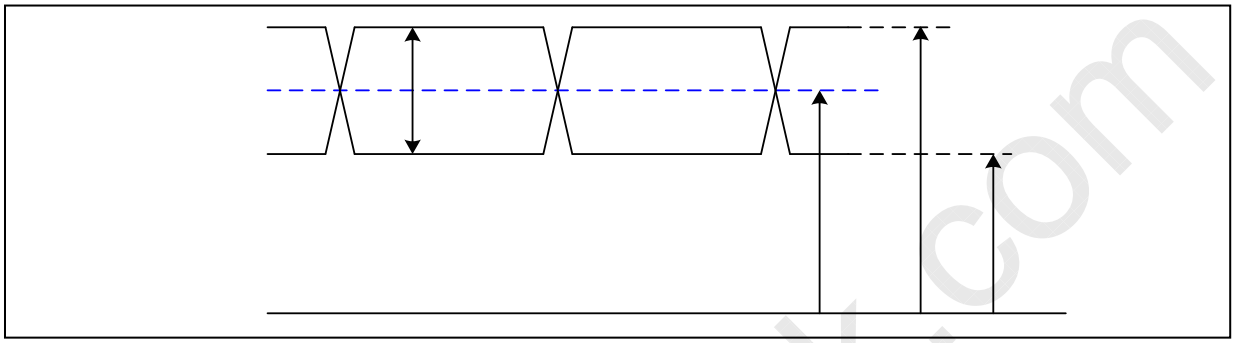
Circuit Block Diagram of LVDS Format Selection pin



 # APPENDIX- VI-1

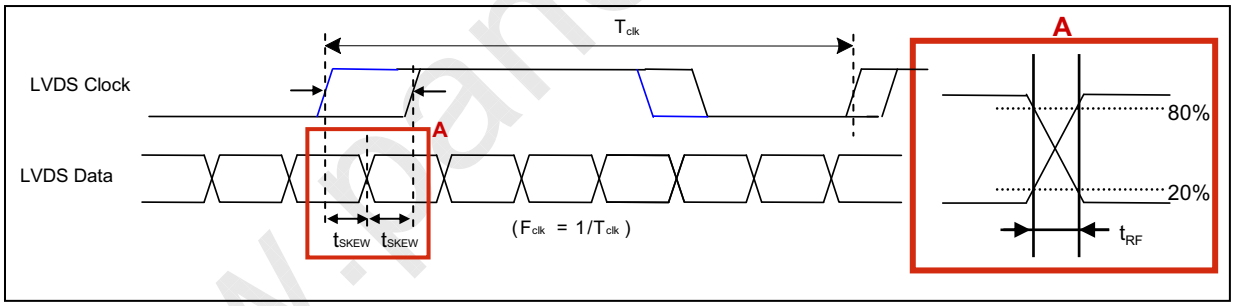
LVDS Input characteristics

1. DC Specification



Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
LVDS Single end Voltage	$\|V_{ID}\|$	200	600	mV	-
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	ΔV_{CM}		250	mV	-

2. AC Specification



Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
LVDS Clock to Data Skew Margin	t_{SKEW}		$\|(0.25*T_{clk})/7\|$	ps	-
LVDS Clock/DATA Rising/Falling time	t_{RF}	260	$(0.3*T_{clk})/7$	ps	2
Effective time of LVDS	t_{eff}	±360		ps	

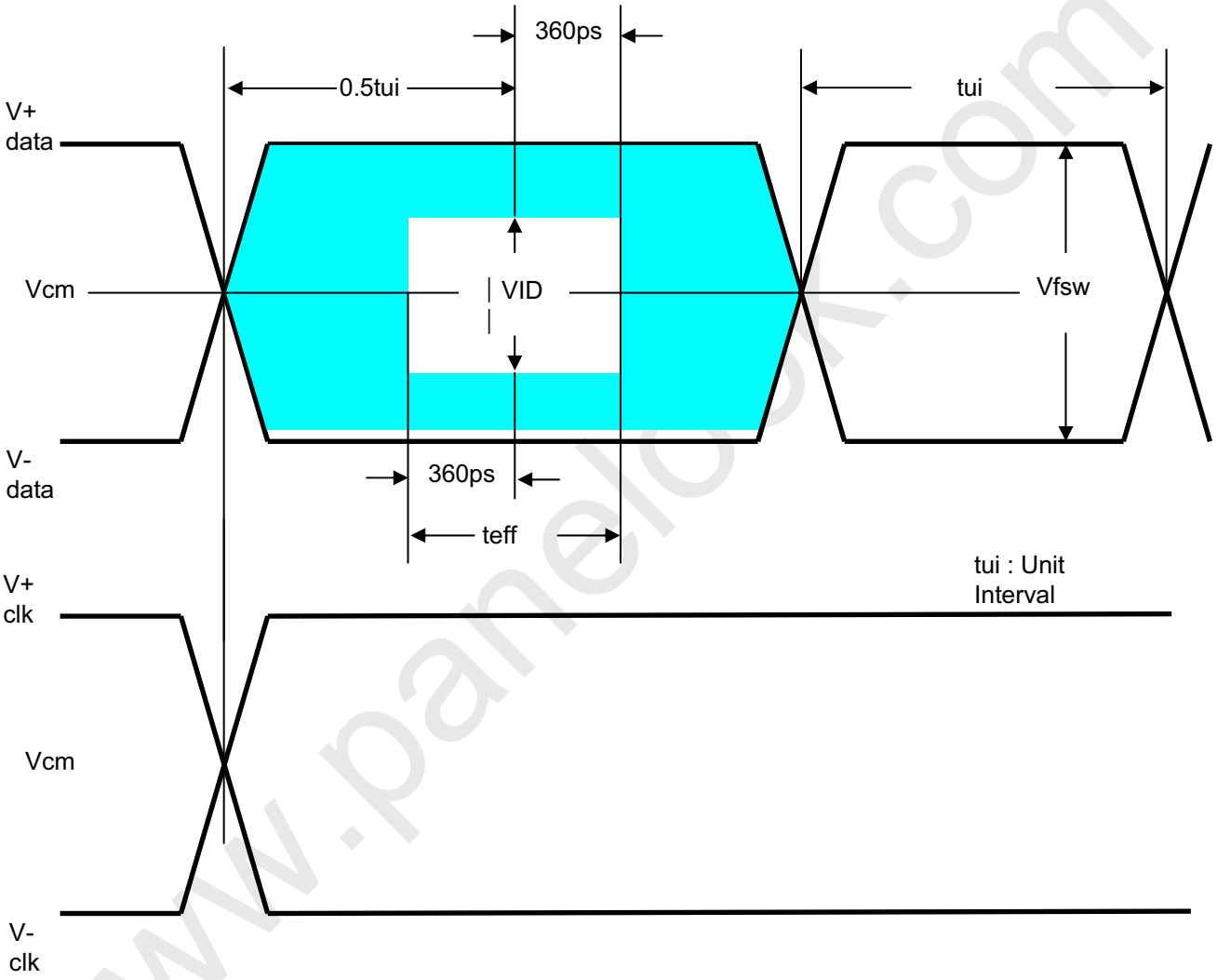
LVDS - -

Notes : 1. All Input levels of LVDS signals are based on the EIA 644 Standard.
2. If t_{RF} isn't enough, t_{eff} should be meet the range.

LVDS +

 # APPENDIX- VI-2

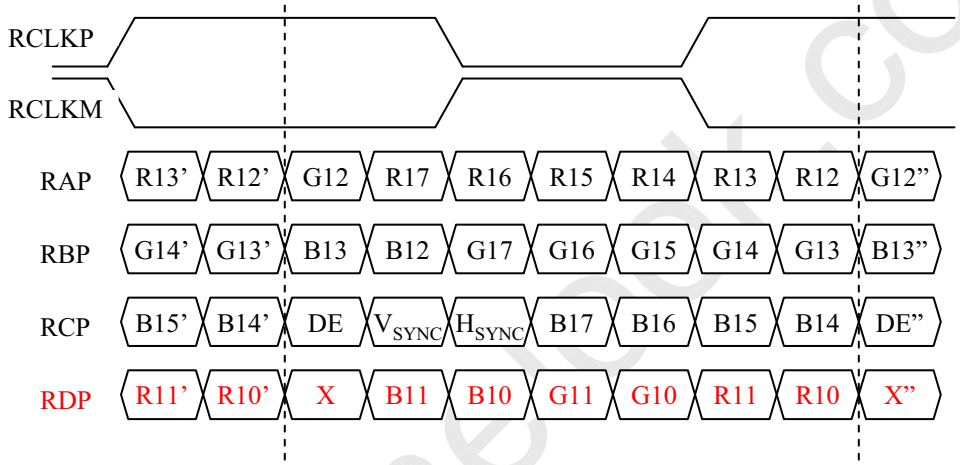
LVDS Input characteristics



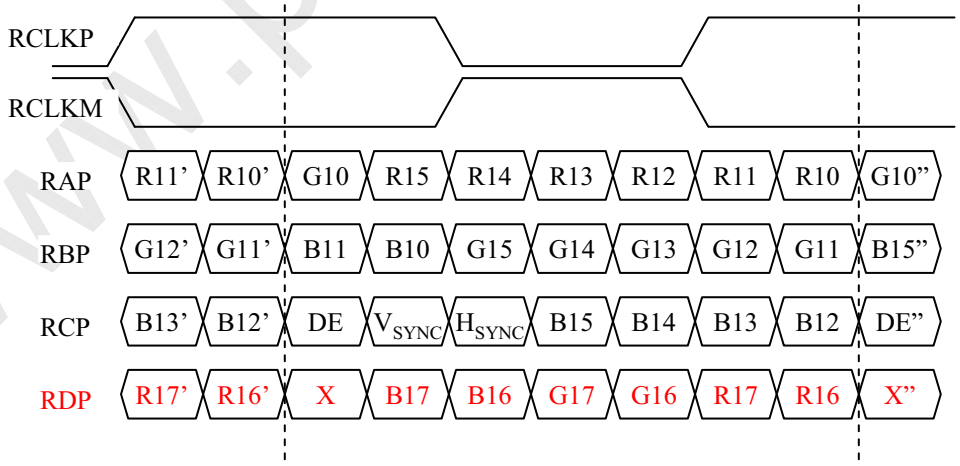
 # APPENDIX- VII

LVDS Data-Mapping info. (8bit)

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

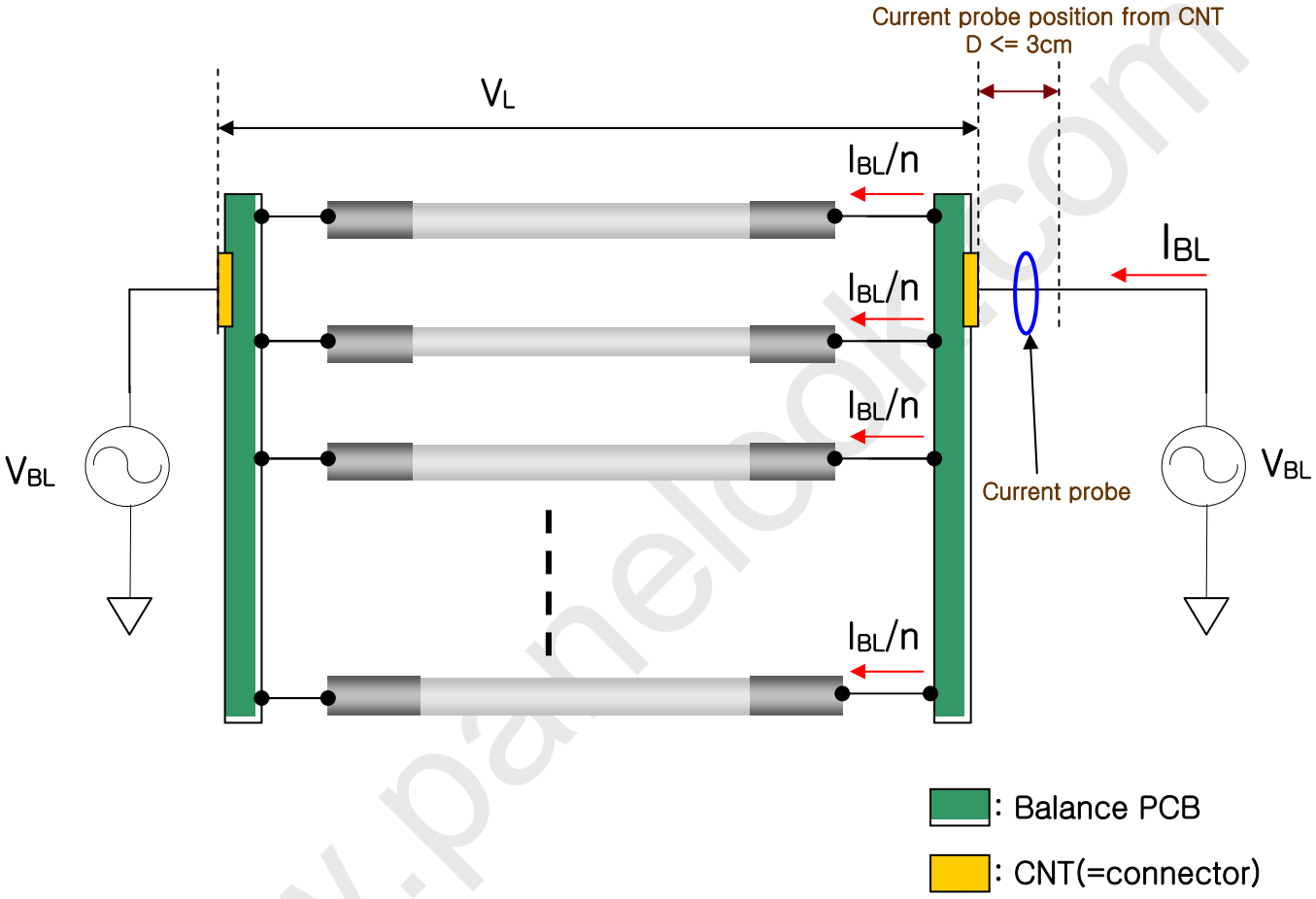


■ LVDS Select : "L" Data-Mapping (VESA format)



 # APPENDIX- VIII

Voltage and Current Measure



1. V_{BL} is the voltage measured on connector to ground
2. I_{BL} is current input to connector

 # APPENDIX- IX

Black Level & Black Uniformity

This is only the reference data of black level and black uniformity for LC260WXE-SBB1 model.

1. Black Level :
   Surface Luminance of Black (L_{BLACK}) is the luminance value at center 1-point.

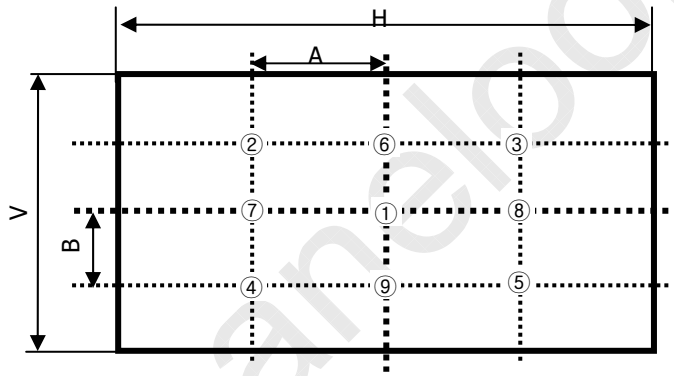
2. Black Uniformity
   The variation of surface luminance of black , δ BLACK is defined as :

$$\delta \text{ BLACK} = \frac{\text{Maximum}(L_{on1}, L_{on2}, L_{on3}, L_{on4}, L_{on5}, L_{on6}, L_{on7}, L_{on8}, L_{on9})}{\text{Minimum}(L_{on1}, L_{on2}, L_{on3}, L_{on4}, L_{on5}, L_{on6}, L_{on7}, L_{on8}, L_{on9})}$$

3. Sampling Size : 5 pcs

4. Measurement Method : Follow the same rule as optical characteristics measurement.

5. Measurement location: refer to below.



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

6. Current Status

Below table is actual data of production on **11. 27, 2008 (LGD RV Event Sample)**

No.	Black Level	Black Uniformity
1	0.46	1.25
2	0.44	1.07
3	0.44	1.21
4	0.43	1.07
5	0.47	1.09

7. Black Level and Black Uniformity Control Method

-. LGD will continue to monitor the quality level of mass production regularly in terms of black level and black uniformity.

 # APPENDIX- X

Gray to Gray Response Time Uniformity

This is only the reference data of G to G and uniformity for LC260WXE-SBB1 model.

1. G to G Response Time :
   Response time is defined as Figure3 and shall be measured by switching the input signal for "Gray (N) " and "Gray(M)".(32Gray Step at 8bit)

2. G to G Uniformity
   The variation of G to G Uniformity , $\delta_{G\ to\ G}$ is defined as :

$$\text{G to G Uniformity} = \frac{Maximum(GtoG) - Typical(GtoG)}{Typical(GtoG)} \leq 1$$

*Maximum (GtoG) means maximum value of measured time (N, M = 0 (Black) ~ 255(White), 32 gray step).

	0Gray	32Gray	64Gray	…	223Gray	255Gray
0Gray		TrR:0G→32G	TrR:0G→64G	…	TrR:0G→223G	TrR:0G→255G
32Gray	TrD:32G→0G		TrR:32G→64G	…	TrR:32G→223G	TrR:32G→255G
64Gray	TrD:64G→0G	TrD:64G→32G		…	TrR:64G→223G	TrR:64G→255G
…	…	…	…		…	…
223Gray	TrD:223G→0G	TrD:223G→32G	TrD:223G→64G	…		TrR:223G→255G
255Gray	TrD:255G→0G	TrD:255G→32G	TrD:255G→64G	…	TrD:255G→223G	

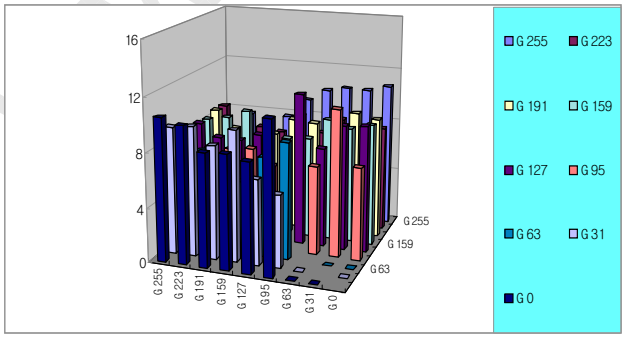
3. Sampling Size : 2 pcs

4. Measurement Method : Follow the same rule as optical characteristics measurement.

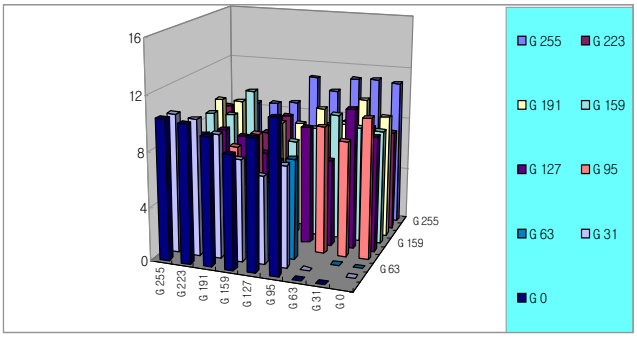
5. Current Status

   Below table is actual data of production on **11. 27, 2008 (LGD RV Event Sample)**

	G to G Response Time [ms]		Uniformity
	Min.	Max.	
# 1	5.16	11.19	0.35
# 2	5.44	11.25	0.32



< # 1 >



< # 2 >

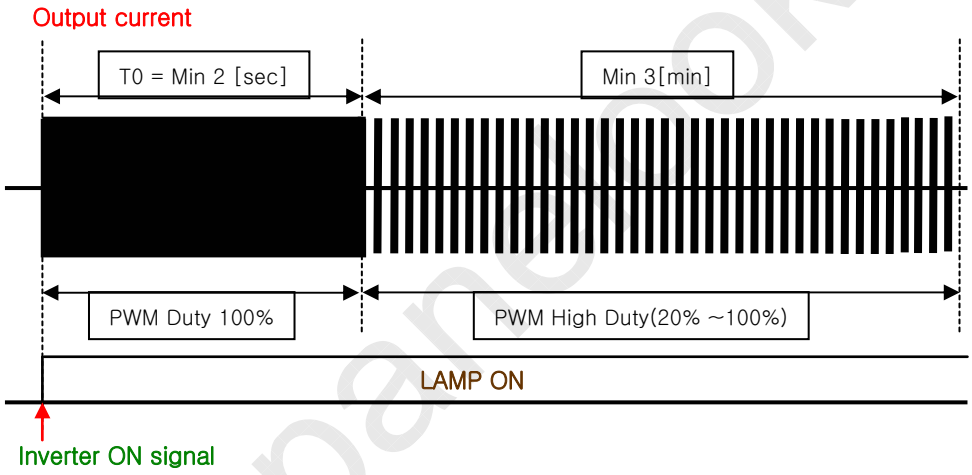
 # APPENDIX- XII-1

Mega DCR using condition(1)

- **After Inverter ON signal, PWM Duty 100% should be sustained during 2sec.**
- **It is recommended not to sustain more than 10 min for Deep Dimming (PWM Low Duty 0%~20%).**

The deep dimming must be used very carefully due to limitation of lamp characteristics and specification.

1) For stable lamp on, its duty condition should follow below the condition.
After Inverter ON signal, T0 duration should be sustained.



2) Low duty(0%~20%) of **the inverter output current**, B/L may not satisfy some of LCM specification.

- Duration : the low duty operation(0 ~ 20%) must be limited within 10 minutes for one time operation.

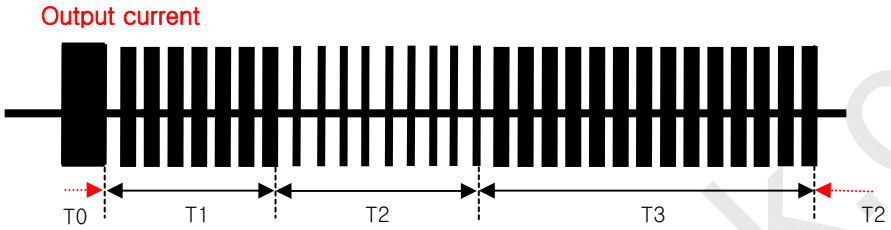
- Ratio : the period of the low duty operation must be less than 1/5 compare to that of the high duty operation(20~100%) in a certain period to prevent unwanted operation.

- FOS : partial darkness or darkness of center area during the low duty might be happened due to insufficient lamp current.

- Warm up : the low duty must be used 3 min after the lamps “ON”. In case of low temperature, more warm up time may be needed.

 # APPENDIX- XII-2

Mega DCR using condition(2)



Parameter	Value			Unit	Note
	Min	Typ	Max		
T1	3	-	-	min	PWM High Duty[20~100%]
T2	-	-	10	min	PWM Low Duty[0~20%]
T3	T2 x 5	-	-	min	PWM High Duty[20~100%]

3) The output current duty may not be same as input PWM duty due to rise/fall time of output.

4) Following the recommended conditions as aforementioned, there is no difference of lamp lifetime between conventional method and new one.

 # APPENDIX- XIII

■ Starting (Striking) Voltage measurement method.

Measure the high voltage point of Balance Ass'y after removing all lamp.

EEFL Structure

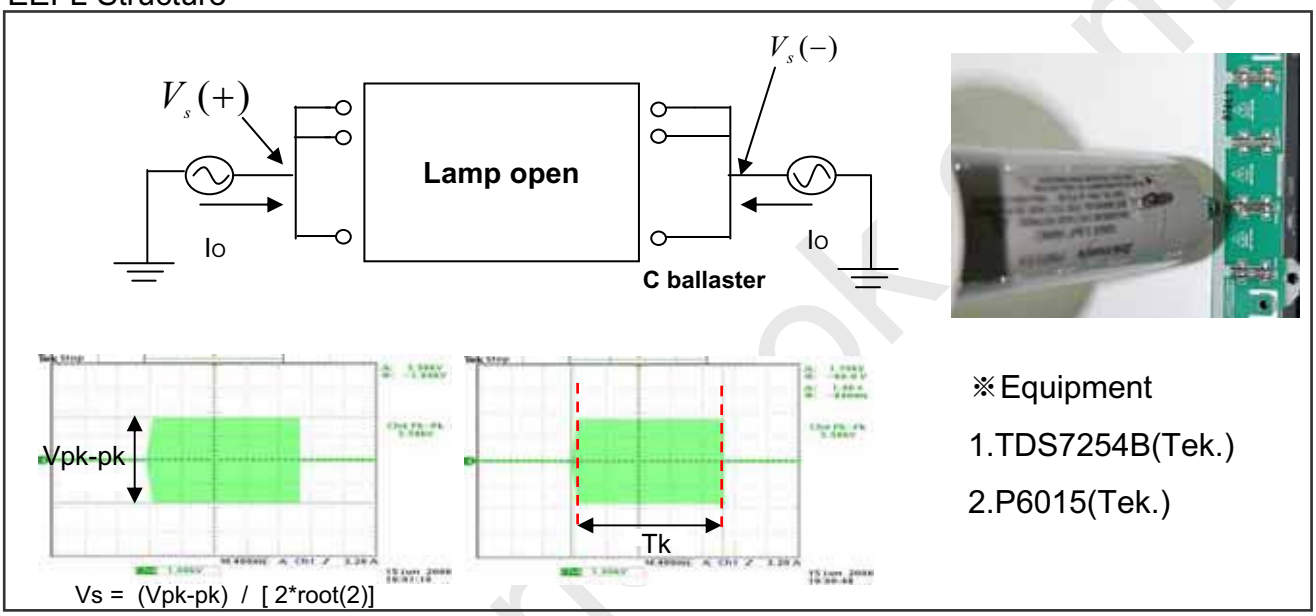


Figure 2 . EEFL Vopen

 # APPENDIX- XV

Lamp Specification.

№	Item	Unit	Standards		Notes
			Frequency	INV(High-High)	
1	Lamp Voltage V_L	Vrms	63kHz	1,330±7% (I_L = 3.0mA) 1,980±7% (I_L =7.0mA) 2,080±7% (I_L =7.5mA) 2,130±7% (I_L =7.75mA) 2,180±7% (I_L =8.0mA) 2,280±7% (I_L =8.5mA)	Note1,3,11
2	Starting Voltage V_S	Vrms		Typ 1,500(0℃) Max 1,800(0℃) Typ 1,350(25℃) Max 1,620(25℃)	Note 11
3	Lamp Current I_L	mA	63kHz	Min 3.0 mA Typ 7.5 mA Max 8.5 mA	Note 1,3
4	Lamp Power I_L x V_L	W	63kHz	2.65 (I_L =3.0mA) 4.75 (I_L =7.0mA) 5.15 (I_L =7.5mA) 5.35 (I_L =7.75mA) 5.55 (I_L =8.0mA) 6.00 (I_L =8.5mA)	Note 1,3
5	Average Luminance At Lamp Center L	Cd/m^2	63kHz	12,700±10% (I_L = 3.0mA) 24,800±10% (I_L = 7.0mA) 25,900±10% (I_L = 7.5mA) 26,400±10% (I_L = 7.75mA) 27,000±10% (I_L = 8.0mA) 28,000±10% (I_L = 8.5mA)	Note 1,3,4
6	Effective Light Emitting Area LE	mm		Min 540	Note 1,3,10
8	Color Coordinates	x		0.255 ± 0.01	Note1,3,4
		y		0.230 ± 0.01	
9	Peak spectrum (reference)	nm		Red 611 Green 543 Blue 450	
10	Discharge Stabilization Time	min		3	Note 3,6
11	Operating Frequency	kHz		40 ~ 63(Typ) ~80	Note 8
12	Life Time	Hours		Min 50,000 (at 8.5mA) Avg 60,000 (at 8.5mA)	7. Life
13	Lamp Surface Temperature	°C		Max 130(at Electrode) Min 70(at Center)	Note 1,3,8