LG Display

SPECIFICATION
FOR
APPROVAL

( ) Preliminary Specification
(●) Final Specification

Title	32.0" WXGA TFT LCD

BUYER	SKYWORTH
MODEL	

SUPPLIER	LG Display Co., Ltd.
*MODEL	LC320EXJ
SUFFIX	SEK1 (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
J.T. Kim / Team Leader	
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PREPARED BY	
Q-H. Jo / Engineer	

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

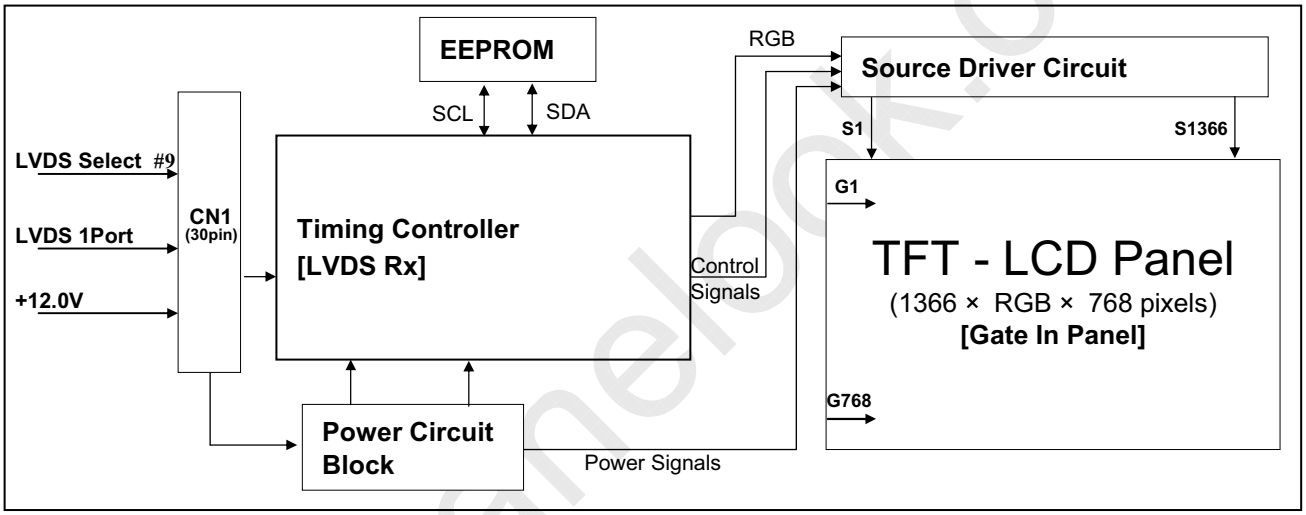
CONTENTS

RECORD OF REVISIONS

Revision No.	Revision Date	Page	Description
0.0	Apr. 30, 2012	-	Preliminary Specification (First Draft)
1.0	May 21, 2012	-	CAS Version 1.0 Release
		-	Final Specification

1. General Description

The LC320EXJ is a Color Active Matrix Liquid Crystal Display with an integral the Source PCB and Gate implanted on Panel (GIP). The matrix employs a-Si Thin Film Transistor as the active element. It is a transmissive type display operating in the normally black mode. It has a 31.5 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 arranged 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 16.7M(6bit + A-FRC) colors.
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	31.5 inches(800.4mm) diagonal
Outline Dimension	715.0mm(H) x 411.0mm(V) x 1.5mm(D) (Typ.)
Pixel Pitch	0.51075㎜ X 0.51075㎜
Pixel Format	1366 horiz. by 768 vert. pixels RGB stripe arrangement
Color Depth	8bit(D), 16,7 M colors
Drive IC Data Interface	Source D-IC : 6-bit mini-LVDS, gamma reference voltage, and control signals Gate D-IC : Gate In Panel
Transmittance (With POL)	5.53 %(Typ.)
Viewing Angle (CR>10)	Viewing angle free (R/L 178 (Min.), U/D 178 (Min.))
Weight	1.10Kg (Typ.)
Display Mode	Transmissive mode, Normally black
Surface Treatment (Top)	Hard coating(3H), Anti-glare treatment (Haze 1%)

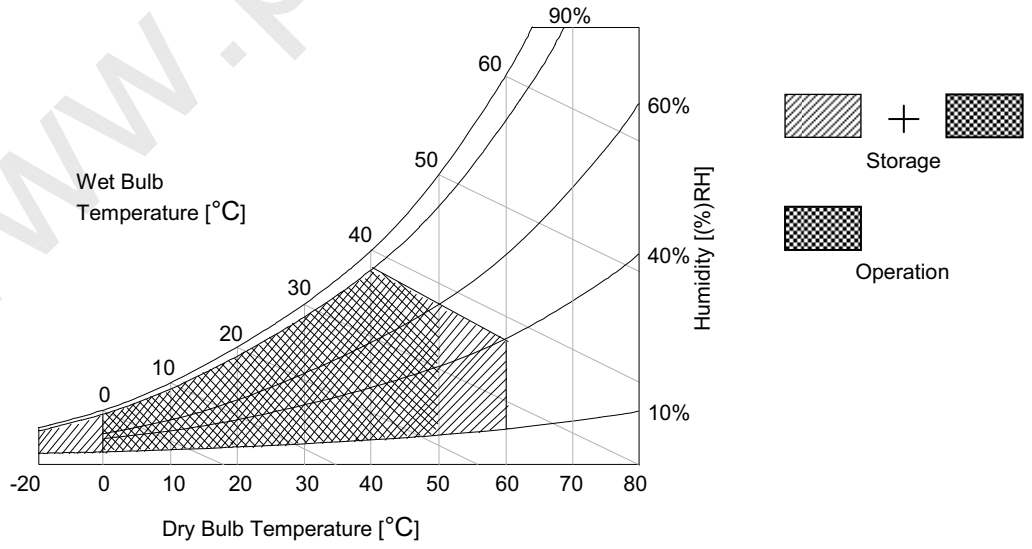
2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

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	VLCD	-0.3	+14.0	V [DC]	1
Panel Front Temperature	TSUR	-	+68	°C	4
Operating Temperature	TOP	0	+50	°C	2,3
Storage Temperature	TST	-20	+60	°C	
Operating Ambient Humidity	HOP	10	90	%RH	
Storage Humidity	HST	10	90	%RH	

Note:
1. Ambient temperature condition (Ta = 25 ± 2 °C)
2. Temperature and relative humidity range are shown in the figure below. Wet bulb temperature should be Max 39 °C and no condensation of water.
3. Gravity mura can be guaranteed below 40℃ condition.
4. The maximum operating temperature is based on the test condition that the surface temperature of display area is less than or equal to 68 ℃ 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 degrade in case of improper thermal management in final product design.



3. Electrical Specifications

3-1. Electrical Characteristics

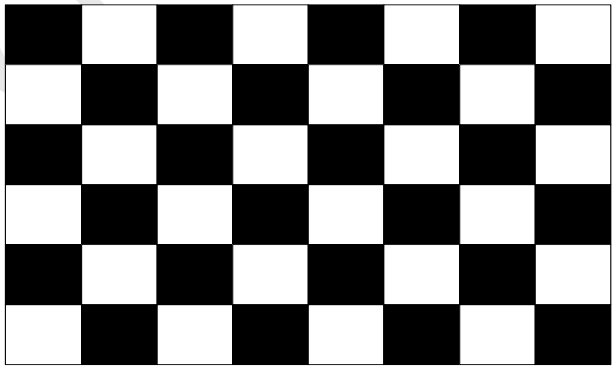
It requires two power inputs. One is employed to power for the LCD circuit.

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}	-	340	445	mA	1
		-	430	560	mA	2
Power Consumption	P_{LCD}	-	4.08	5.30	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 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 : 255Gray
Black : 0Gray



Mosaic Pattern(8 x 6)

3-2. Interface Connections

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 Equivalente

Table 3. MODULE CONNECTOR(CN5) 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	4
28	NC	No Connection	4
29	NC	No Connection	**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).

3-3. Signal Timing Specifications

Table 4 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 4. TIMING TABLE (DE Only Mode)

ITEM		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Note
Horizontal	Display Period	tHV	-	1366	-	tclk	
	Blank	tHB	90	162	410	tclk	
	Total	tHP	1456	1528	1776	tclk	
Vertical	Display Period	tVV	-	768	-	tHP	
	Blank	tVB	20 (126)	22 (180)	240 (295)	tHP	1
	Total	tVP	788 (894)	790 (948)	1008 (1063)	tHP	

ITEM		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Note
Frequency	DCLK	fCLK	63.0	72.4	80.0	MHz	
	Horizontal	fH	45	47.4	55	KHz	2
	Vertical	fV	57 (47)	60 (50)	63 (53)	Hz	2 NTSC : 57~63Hz (PAL : 47~53Hz)

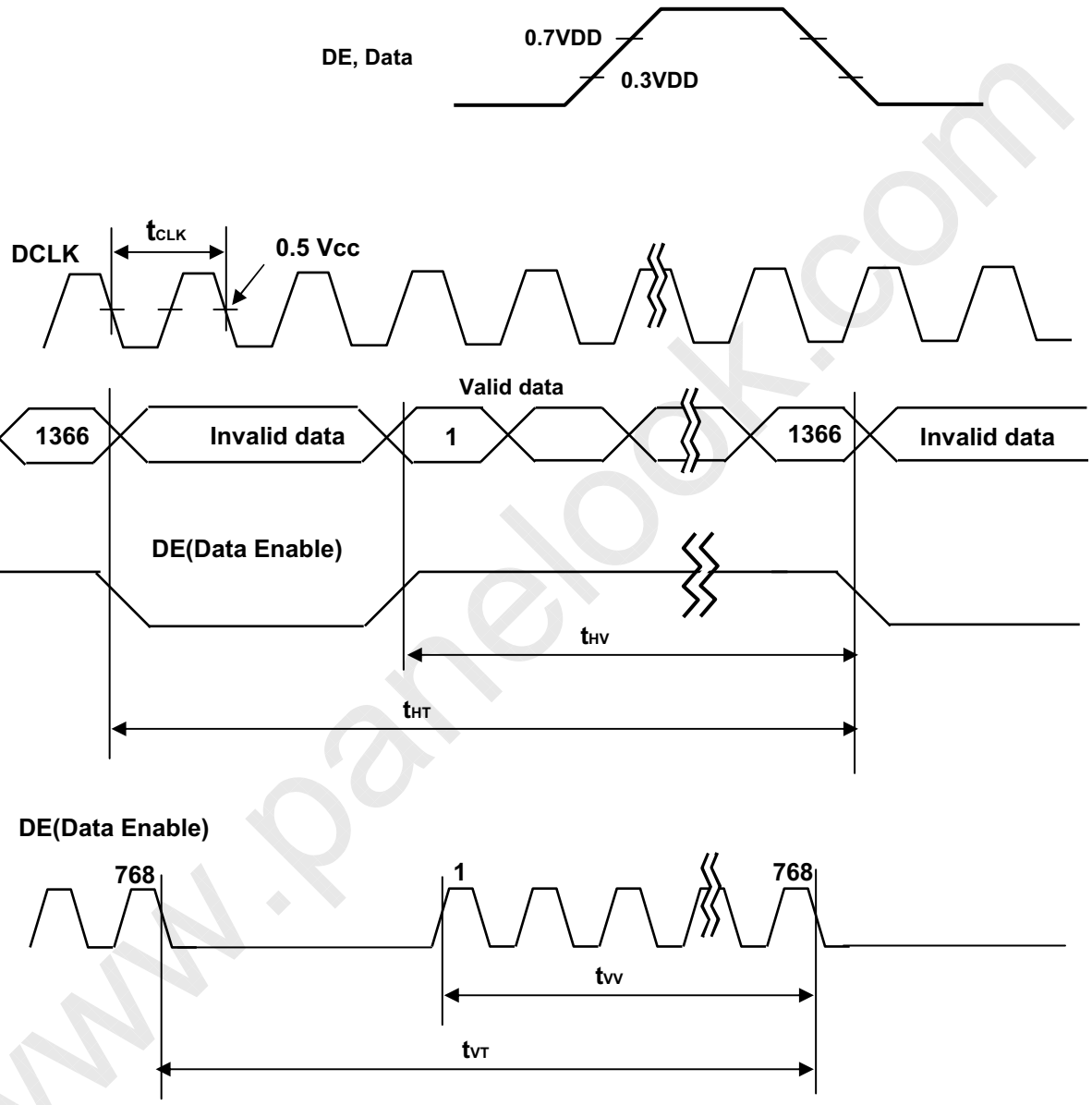
Note: 1. The input of HSYNC & VSYNC signal does not have an effect on normal operation (DE Only Mode). If you use spread spectrum of EMI, add some additional clock to minimum value for clock margin.

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

※ Timing should be set based on clock frequency.

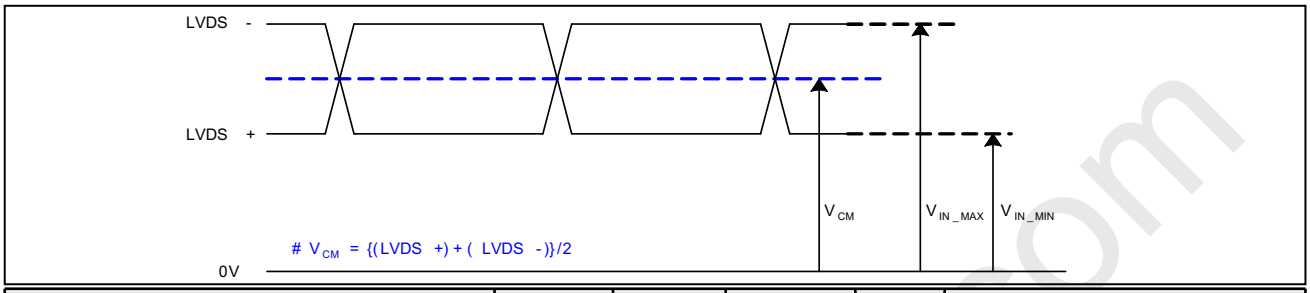
3-4. Signal Timing Waveforms

3-4-1. LVDS Input Signal Timing Diagram



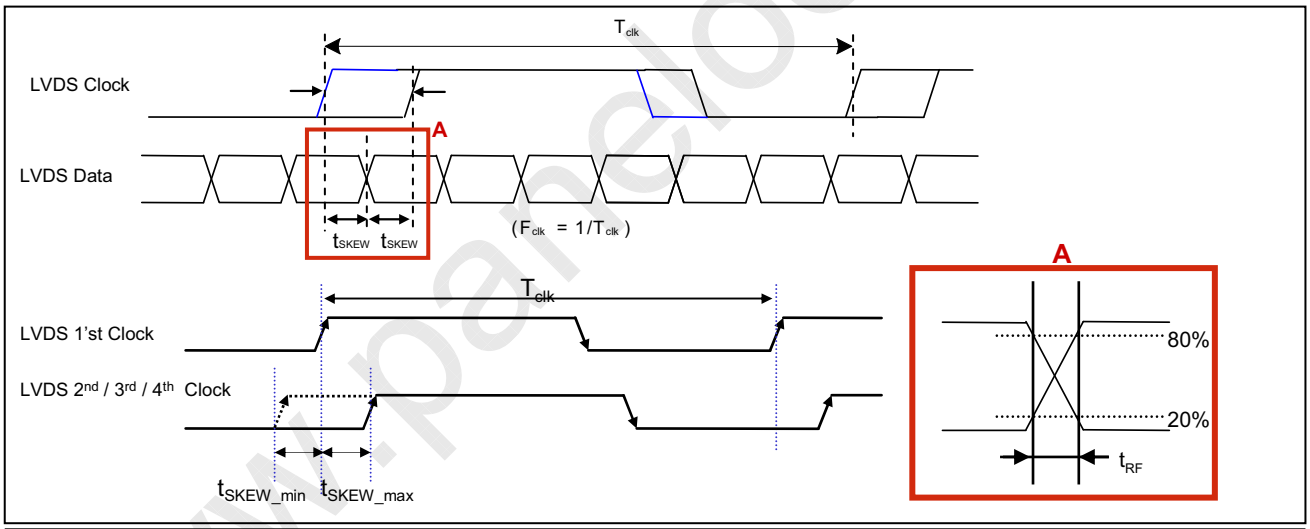
3-4-2. LVDS Input Signal Characteristics

1) DC Specification



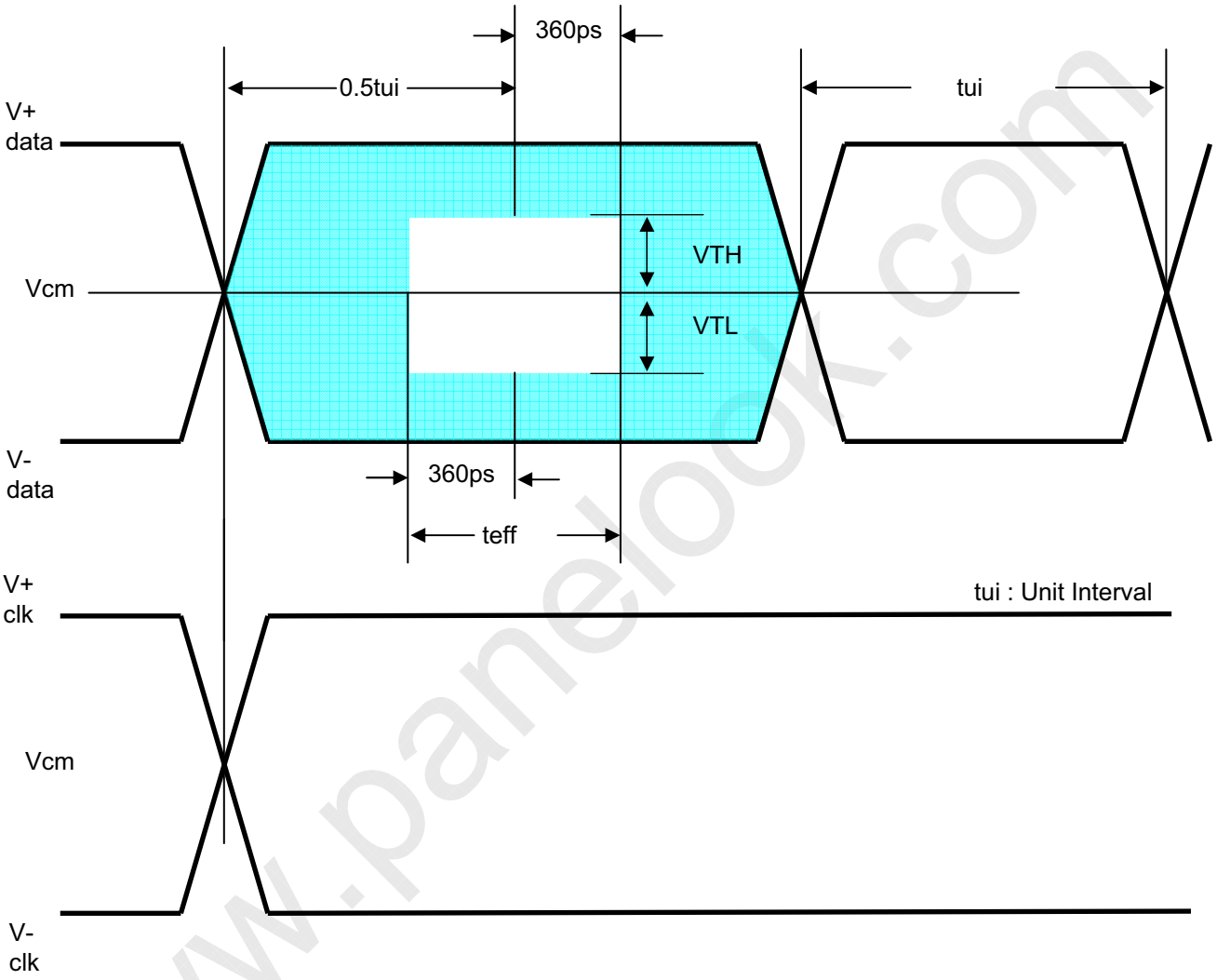
Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Note
LVDS Common mode Voltage	V_{CM}	1.0	1.5	V	-
LVDS Input Voltage Range	V_{IN}	0.7	1.8	V	-
Change in common mode Voltage	ΔVCM	-	250	mV	-

2) AC Specification



Description		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Note
LVDS Differential Voltage	High Threshold	V_{TH}	100	300	mV	3
	Low Threshold	V_{TL}	-300	-100	mV	
LVDS Clock to Data Skew		t_{SKEW}	-	|(0.20*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 Clock to Clock Skew (Even to Odd)		t_{SKEW_EO}	-	|1/7* T_{clk}|	ps	-

Note 1. All Input levels of LVDS signals are based on the EIA 644 Standard.
2. If t_{RF} isn't enough, t_{eff} should be meet the range.
3. LVDS Differential Voltage is defined within t_{eff}



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 5 provides a reference for color versus data input.

Table 5. 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

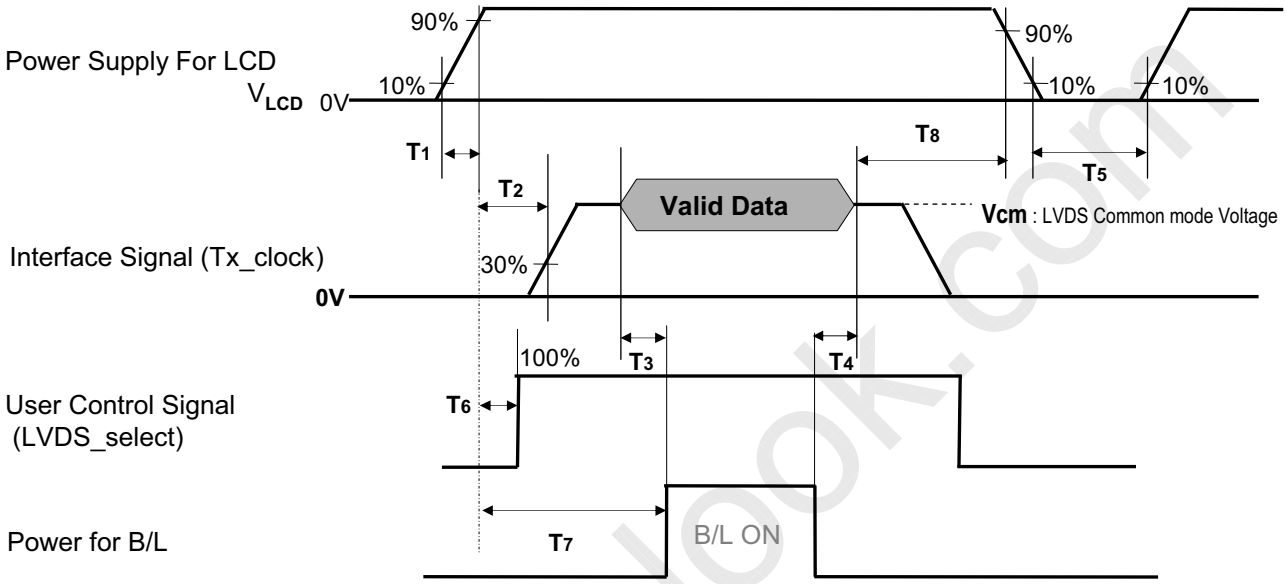


Table 6. POWER SEQUENCE

Parameter	Value			Unit	Notes
	Min	Typ	Max		
T1	0.5	-	20	ms	1
T2	0	-	-	ms	2
T3	200	-	-	ms	3
T4	200	-	-	ms	3
T5	1.0	-	-	s	4
T6	-	-	T2	ms	5
T7	0.5	-	-	s	6
T8	100	-	-	ms	7

Note : 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. If there is no abnormal display, no problem.
7. It is recommendation specification that T8 has to be 100ms 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 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.

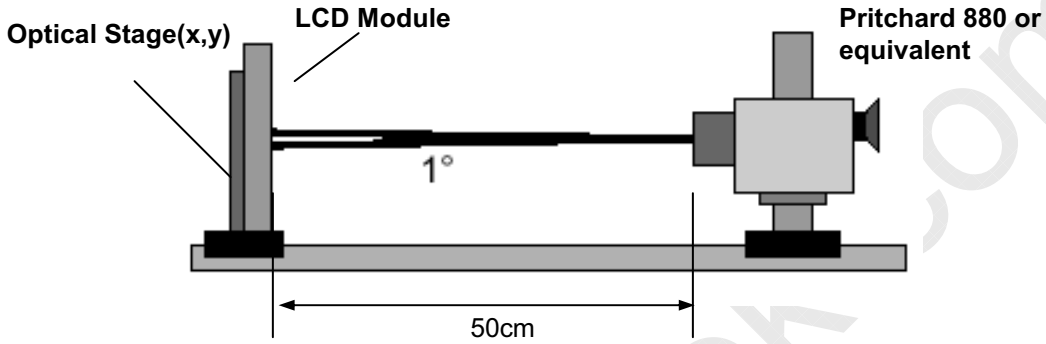


FIG. 1 Optical Characteristic Measurement Equipment and Method

Table 7. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Ta= 25± 2°C, V_{LCD}=12.0V, fv=60Hz, Dclk=72.4MHz
Backlight : LGD B/L

Parameter			Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
				Min	Typ	Max		
Contrast Ratio			CR	850	1200	-		1
Response Time		Variation	G to G σ		6	9		3
		Gray to Gray (BW)	G to G BW		9	13	ms	2
Color Coordinates [CIE1931]		RED	Rx	Typ -0.03	0.637	Typ +0.03		
			Ry		0.341			
		GREEN	Gx		0.318			
			Gy		0.599			
		BLUE	Bx		0.153			
			By		0.057			
Viewing Angle	2D (CR>10)	right(ϕ=0°)	θr (x axis)	89	-	-	degree	4
		left (ϕ=180°)	θl (x axis)	89	-	-		
		up (ϕ=90°)	θu (y axis)	89	-	-		
		down (ϕ=270°)	θd (y axis)	89	-	-		
	3D (CT≤10%)	Up+Down	θu (y axis) +θd (y axis)	11	-	-	degree	6
3D Crosstalk			3D C/T		1	3	%	
Gray Scale			-	-	-			5

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

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

It is measured at center 1-point.

※. 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. 1.

2. 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. 2.
※ G to G_{BW} Spec stands for average value of all measured points.
Photo Detector : RD-80S / Field : 2 °

3. 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

4. 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. 3.

5. Gray scale specification
Gamma Value is approximately 2.2. For more information, see the Table 8.

6. 3D performance specification is expressed by 3D luminance, 3D Crosstalk and 3D viewing angle. 3D luminance and 3D crosstalk is measured at center 1-point.
For more information, see the FIG 4~7.

Table 8. GRAY SCALE SPECIFICATION

Gray Level	Luminance [%] (Typ.)
L0	0.08
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

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

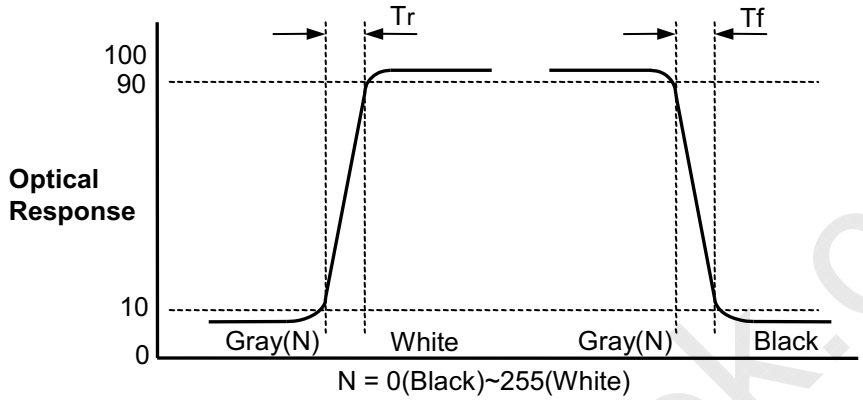


FIG. 2 Response Time

Dimension of viewing angle range

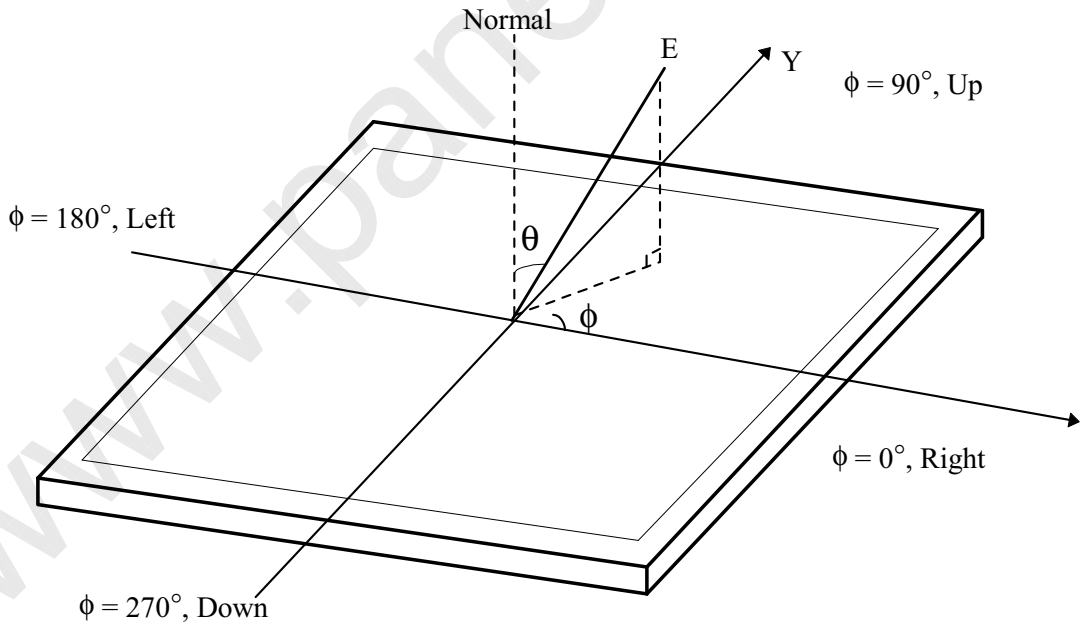
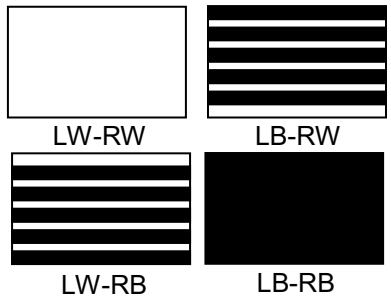
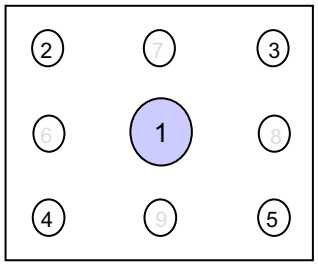


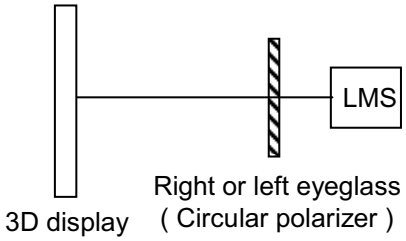
FIG. 3 Viewing Angle



(a) Test pattern image

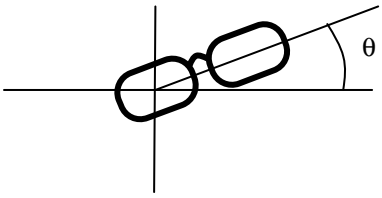


(b) Measurement position

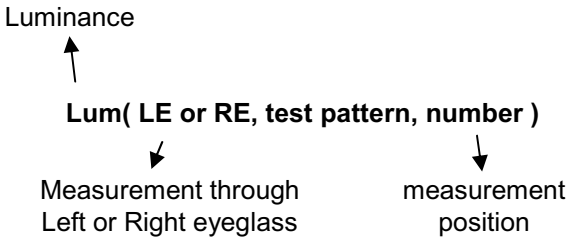


(c) Setup

< FIG. 4. Measurement configuration>



< FIG. 5. Positioning eyeglass >



< FIG. 6. notation of luminance measurement >

In order to measure 3D luminance, 3D crosstalk and 3D viewing angle, it need to be prepared as below;

1) Measurement configuration

4-Test pattern images. Refer to FIG 4.

-. LW-RW : White for left and right eye

-. LW-RB : White for left eye and Black for right eye

-. LB-RW : Black for left eye and white for right eye

-. LB-RB : Black for left eye and right eye

Image files where black and white lines are displayed on even or odd lines.

Luminance measurement system (LMS) with narrow FOV (field of view) is used.

2) Positioning Eyeglass (refer to appendix-VII for standard specification of eyeglass)

Find angle of minimum transmittance.

This value would be provided beforehand or measured by the following steps;

(i) Test image (LB-RW) is displayed.

(ii) Left eyeglass are placed in front of LMS and luminance is measured, rotating right eyeglass such as FIG 5. The notation for luminance measurement is “Lum(LE, LB-RW,1)”.

(iii) Find the angle where luminance is minimum.

* Following measurements should be performed at the angle of minimum transmittance of eyeglass.

3) Measurement of 3D luminance
(i) Test image (LW-RW) is displayed.
(ii) Left or right eyeglass are placed in front of LMS successively and luminance is measured at center 1 point where the notation for luminance measurement is "Lum(LE, LW-RW,1)" or "Lum(RE, LW-RW,1).

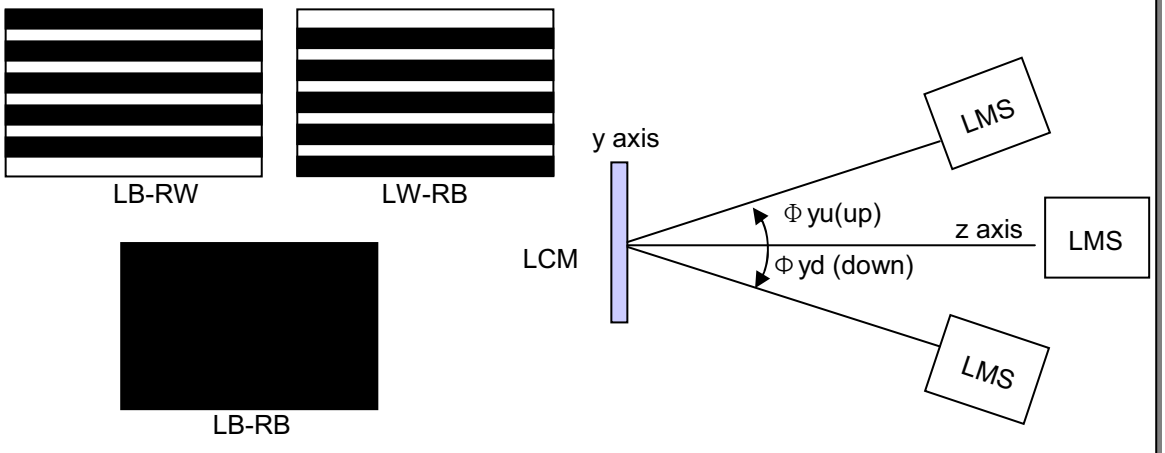
4) Measurement of 3D crosstalk
(i) Test image (LB-RW, LW-RB and LB-RB) is displayed.
(ii) Right or left eyeglass are placed in front of LMS successively and luminance is measured for position 1.
with rotating LMS or sample vertically.

$$\frac{\text{Lum(LE, LB-RW,1) - Lum(LE, LB-RB,1)}}{\text{Lum(LE, LW-RB,1) - Lum(LE, LB-RB,1)}}$$

or

$$\frac{\text{Lum(RE, LW-RB,1) - Lum(RE, LB-RB,1)}}{\text{Lum(RE, LB-RW,1) - Lum(RE, LB-RB,1)}}$$

5) Measurement of 3D Viewing Angle
3D viewing angle is the angle at which the 3D crosstalk is under 10%. The angles are determined for the vertical or y axis with respect to the z axis which is normal to the LCD module surface and measured for position 1. For more information , see the Fig 7



(a) Test pattern image (b) Measurement of 3D viewing angle (up/down)

< FIG. 7. Measurement of 3D crosstalk and 3D viewing angle >

5. Mechanical Characteristics

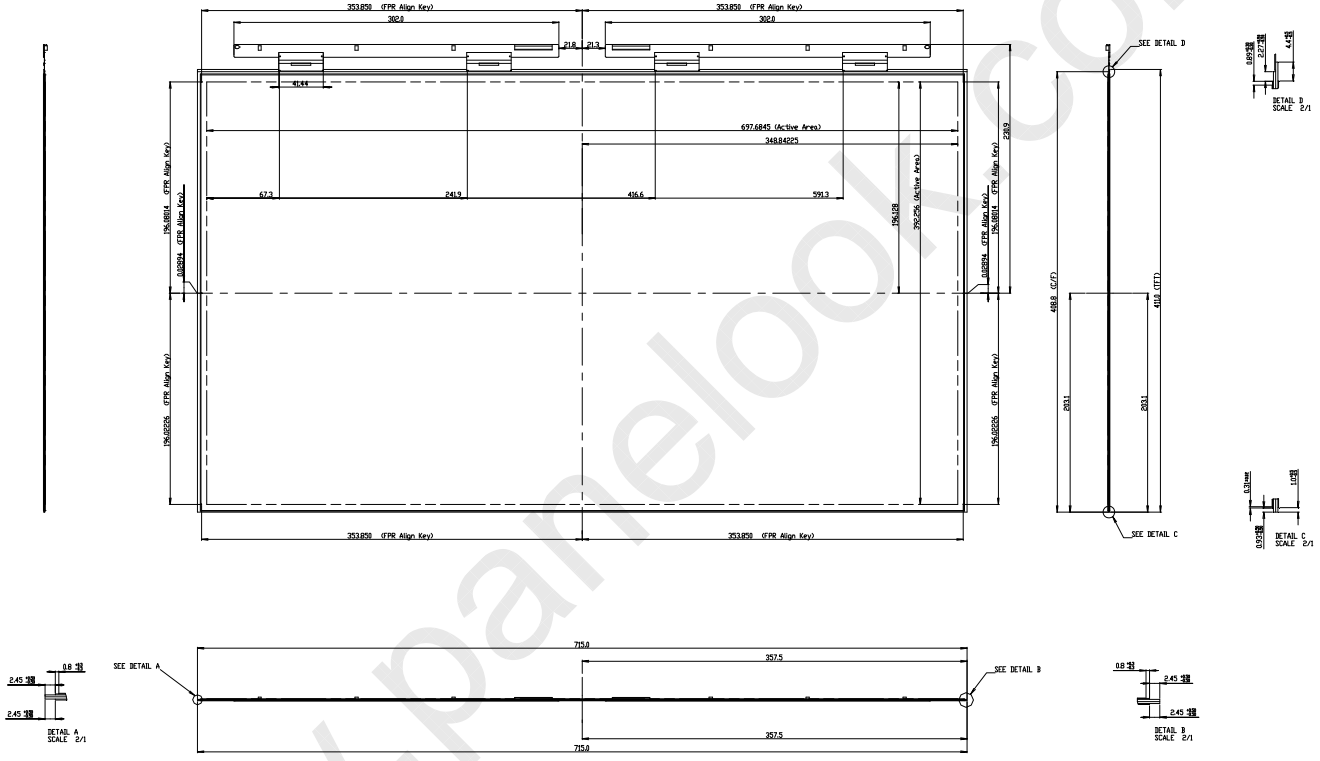
Table 9 Provides general mechanical characteristics.

Table 9. MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

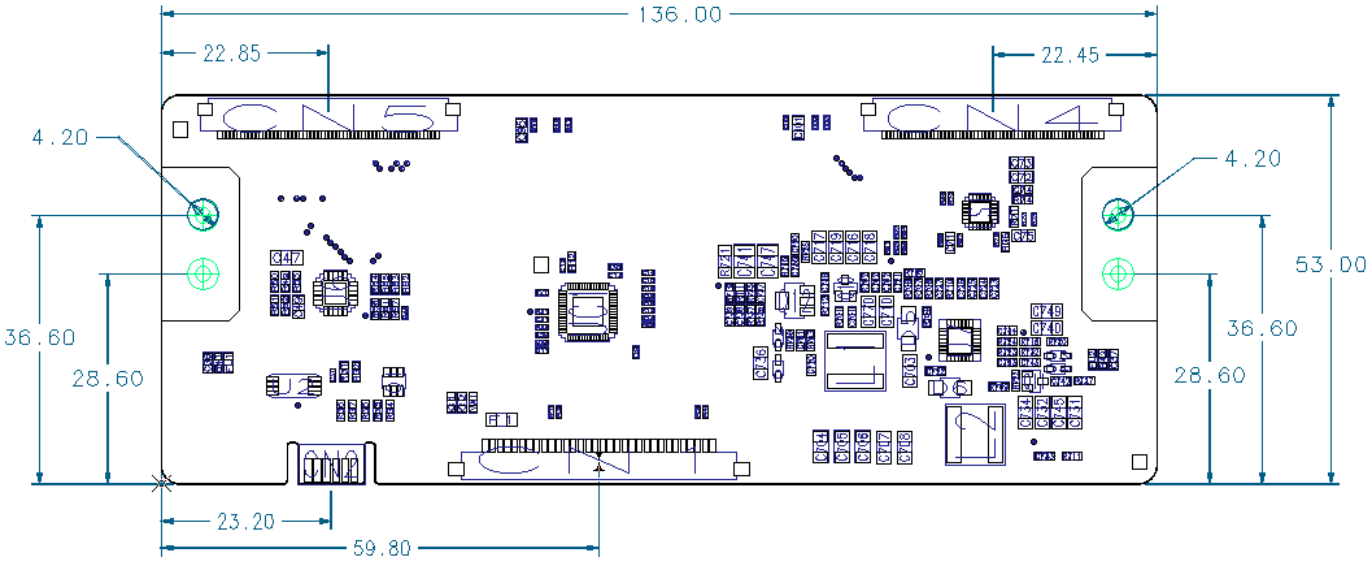
Item	Value	
Outline Dimension (Only Glass)	Horizontal	715.0mm
	Vertical	411.0mm
	Thickness	1.5mm
Active Display Area	Horizontal	697.6845mm
	Vertical	392.256mm
Weight	1,140g(Typ.), 1,200g(Max)	
Surface Treatment	Hard coating(3H) Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer (Haze < 1%)	

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

6-1. Board Assembly Dimension



6-2. Control Board Assembly Dimension



7. Reliability

Table 10. ENVIRONMENT TEST CONDITION

No.	Test Item	Condition
1	High temperature storage test	Ta= 60°C 240h
2	Low temperature storage test	Ta= -20°C 240h
3	High temperature operation test	Ta= 50°C 50%RH 240h
4	Low temperature operation test	Ta= 0°C 240h
5	Humidity condition Operation	Ta= 40 °C ,90%RH
6	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.

8. International Standards

8-1. Environment

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

9. Packing

9-1. Packing Form

a) Package quantity in one Pallet : 160 pcs

b) Pallet Size :1140 mm(L) X 910 mm(W) X 1085 mm(H)

10. Precautions

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

10-1. Assembly Precautions

(1) 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.
(2) You should adopt radiation structure to satisfy the temperature specification.
(3) 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.
(4) 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.)
(5) 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
(6) Wipe off saliva or water drops as soon as possible. Their long time contact with polarizer causes deformations and color fading.
(7) Board ass'y should be put on the mold frame properly.
(8) FFC Cable should be connected between System board and Source PCB correctly.
(9) Mechanical structure for backlight system should be designed for sustaining board ass'y safely.

10-2. 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 electrical impact to board assy. Otherwise, it can't be operated its full characteristics perfectly.

9. Packing

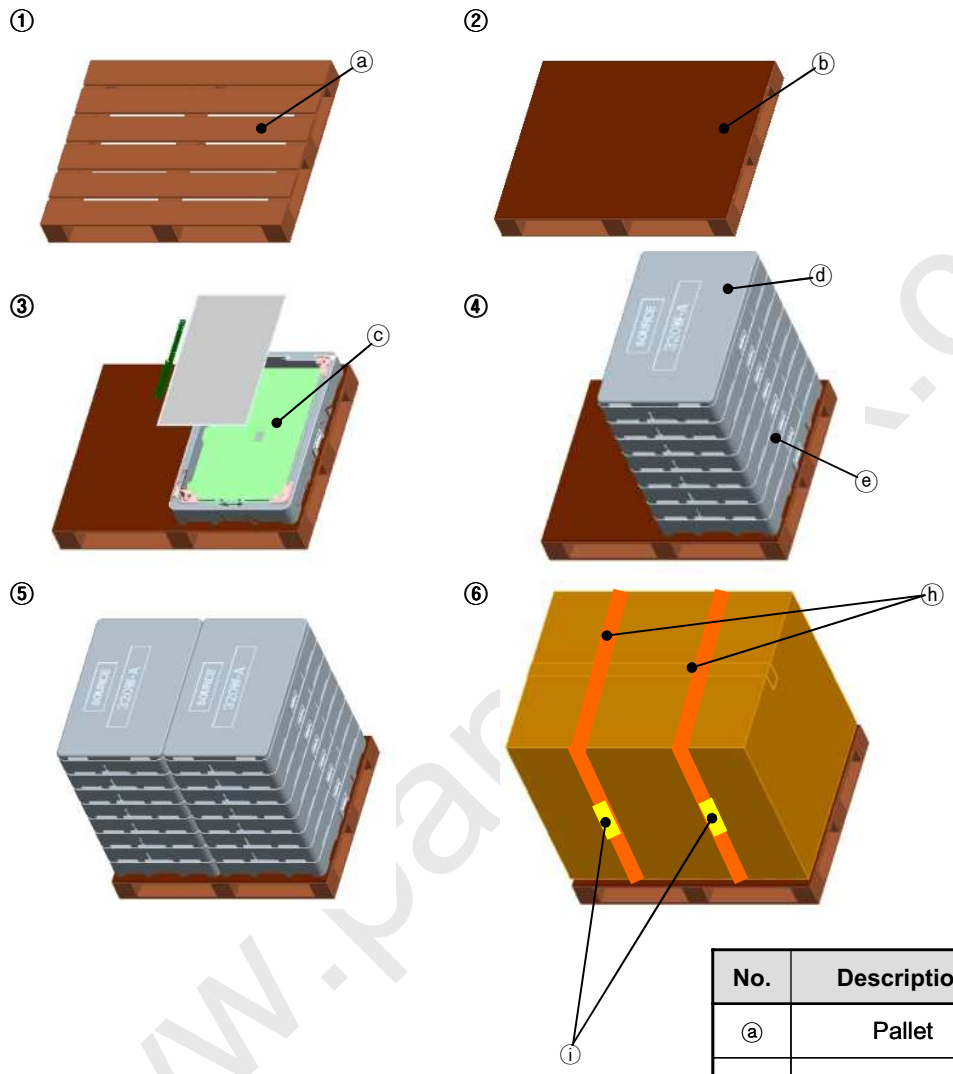
9-1. Packing Form

a) Package quantity in one Pallet : 160 pcs

b) Pallet Size :1140 mm(L) X 910 mm(W) X 1085 mm(H)

APPENDIX- Ⅰ -1

■ LC320EXJ-SEK1 Pallet Ass'y



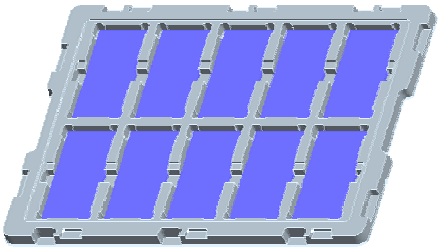
No.	Description	Material
ⓐ	Pallet	Plywood
ⓑ	Carton Plate	Single Wall
ⓒ	PE Sheet	Carbon
ⓓ	Top Packing	EPS
ⓔ	Bottom Packing	EPS
ⓕ	Angle Packing	Single Wall
ⓖ	Tape	OPP
ⓗ	Band	PP
ⓘ	Clip	PP

APPENDIX- Ⅰ -2

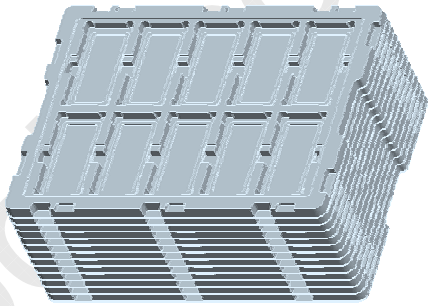
■ LC320EXJ-SEK1 Control PCB Packing Ass'y

a) Control PCB Qty / Box : 120 pcs
b) Tray Qty / Box : 13Tray(Upperst Tray Is empty)
c) Tray Size : 466 X 353 X 16
d) Box size : 468 X 355 X 143

[10pcs/Tray]

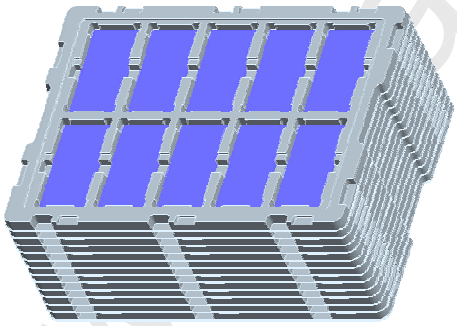


[12Tray+Empty Tray]

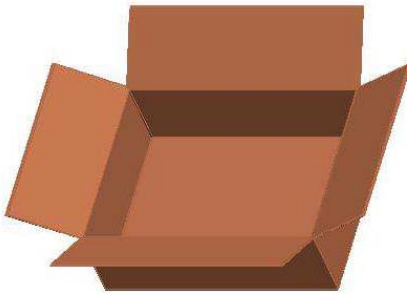


※ FFC는 상부Tray에 삽입

[12Tray]



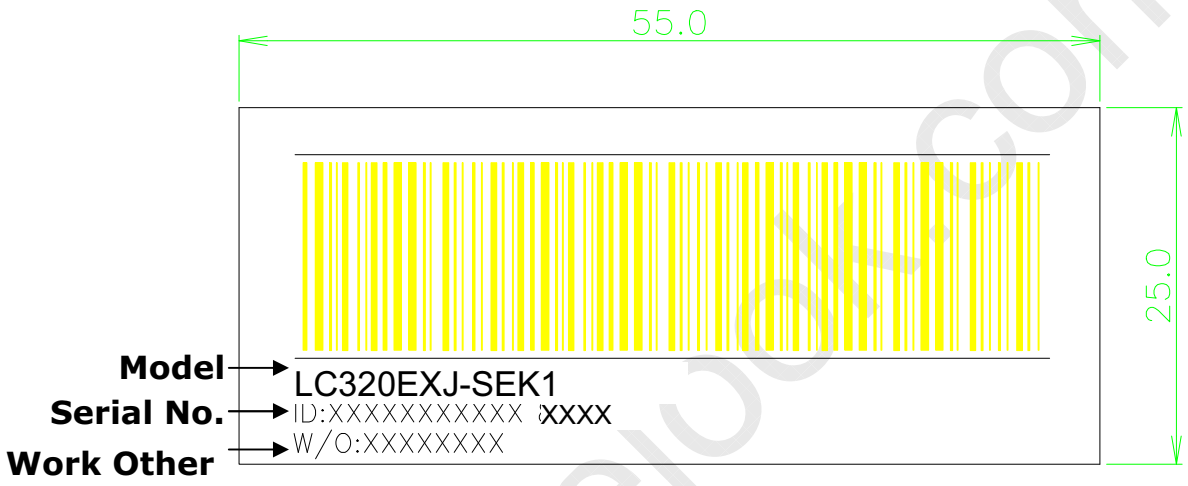
[Inserting into Box



NO.	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL
1	PCB Packing A,ssy	-
2	Tray	PET
3	Box	SWR4

 # APPENDIX- II -1

■ Board Ass'y ID Label



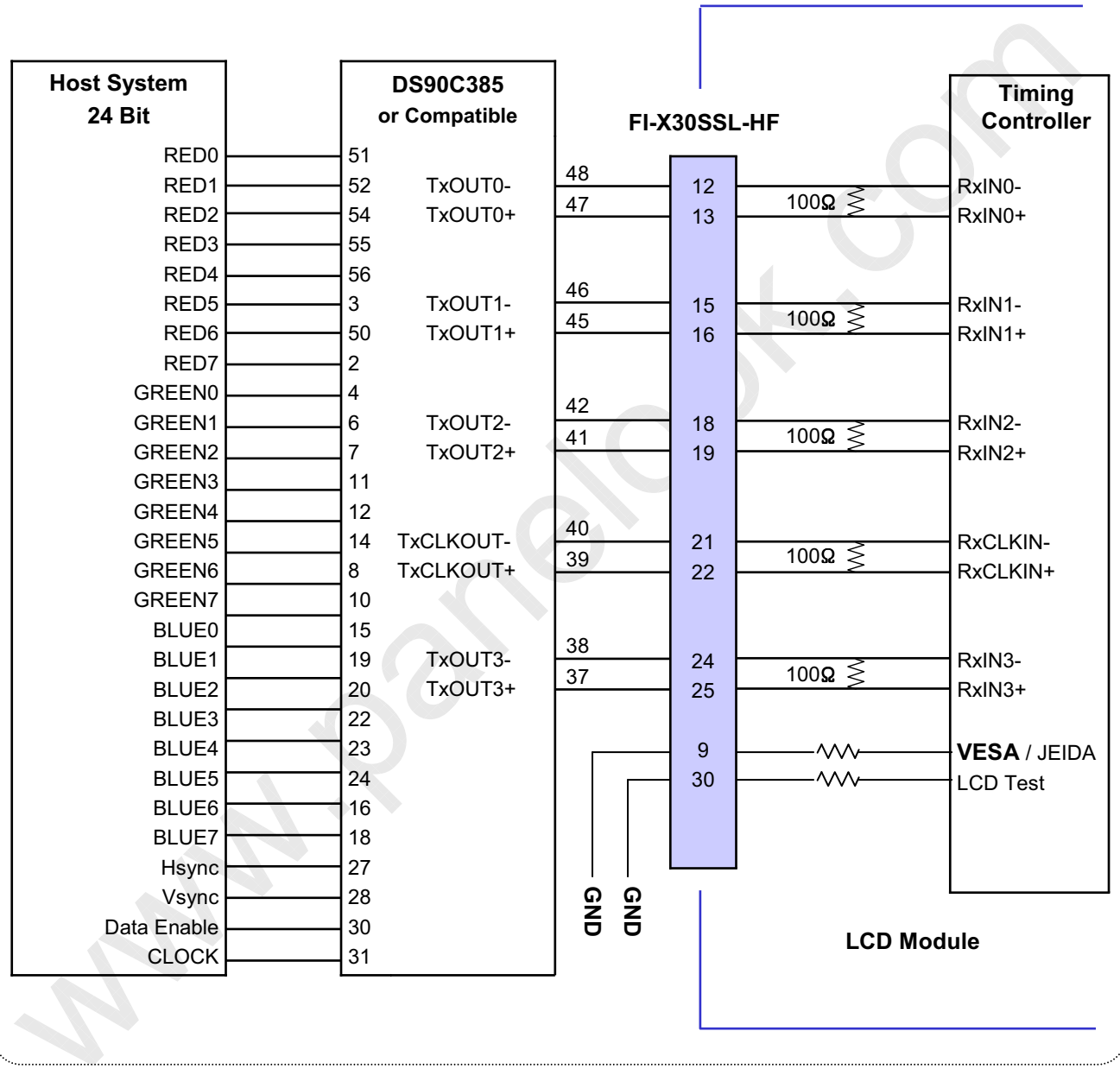
 # APPENDIX-Ⅱ-2

■ LC320EXJ-SEK1-BOX Label

■ LC320EXJ-SEK1-Pallet Label

APPENDIX-Ⅲ-1

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

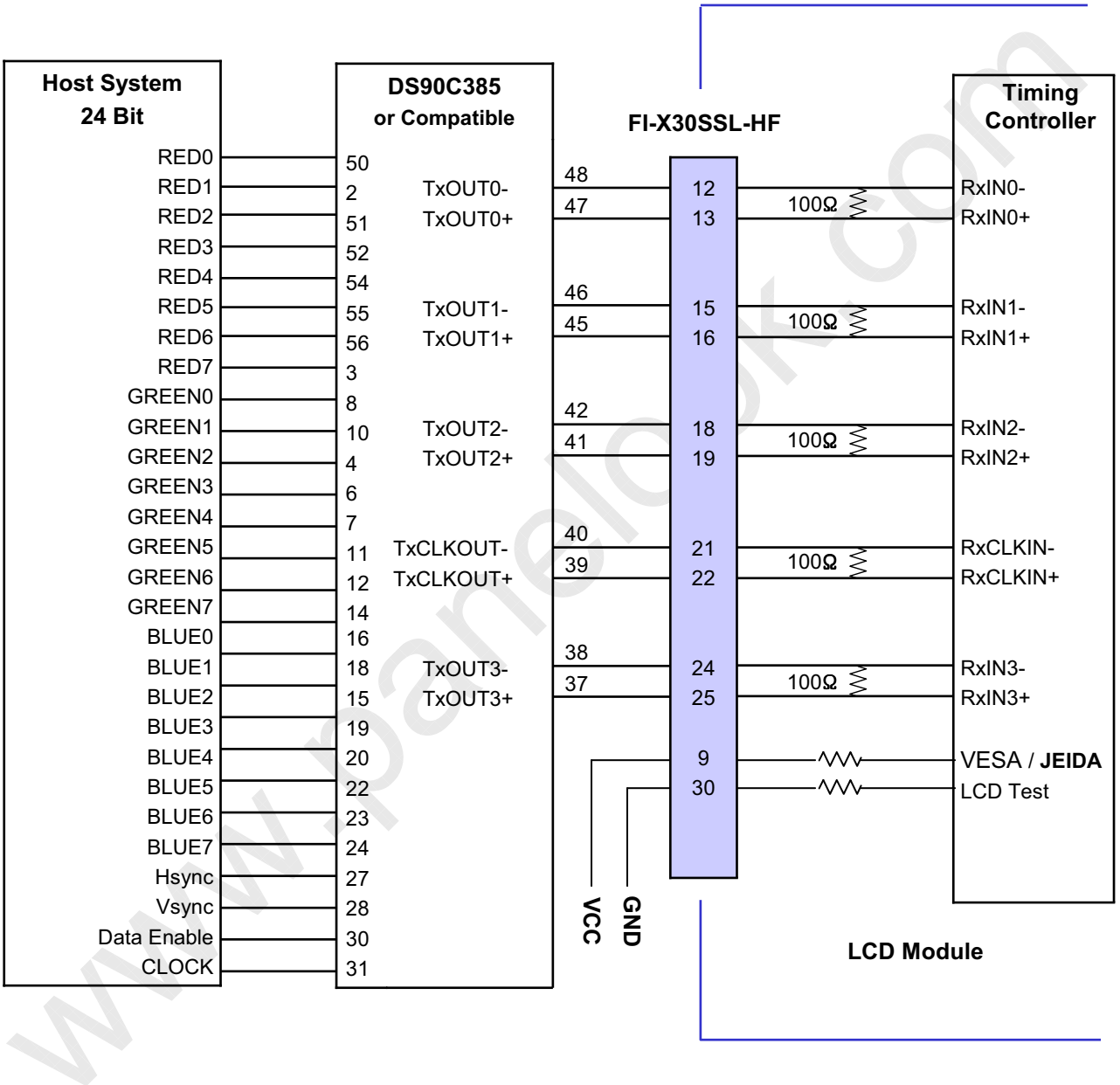


Notes:

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-Ⅲ-2

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



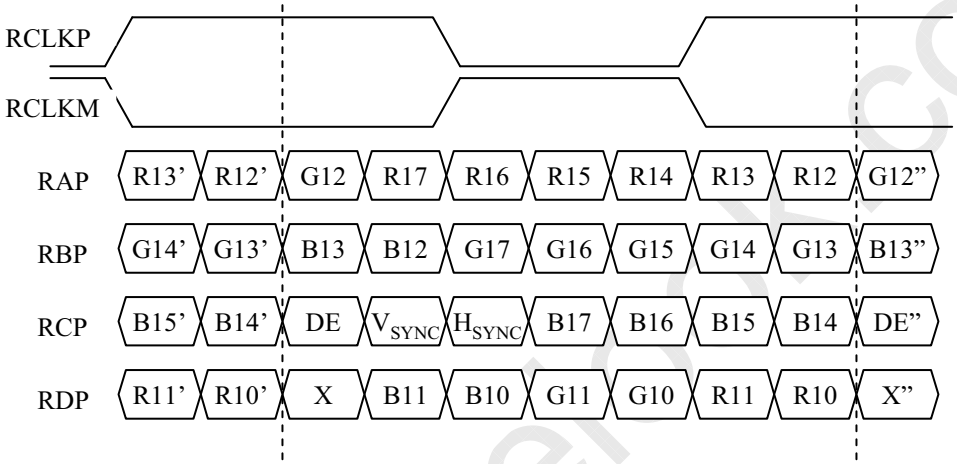
Notes:

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.

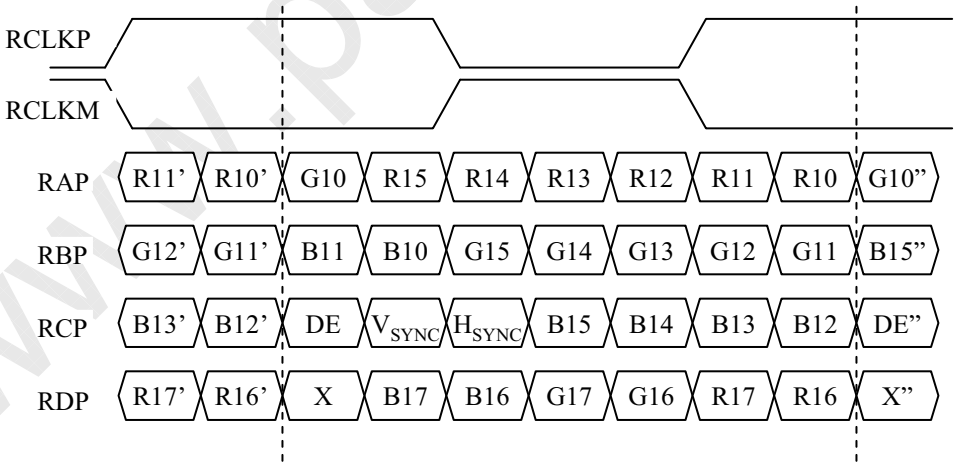
 # APPENDIX-Ⅳ

LVDS Data-Mapping info. (8bit)

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



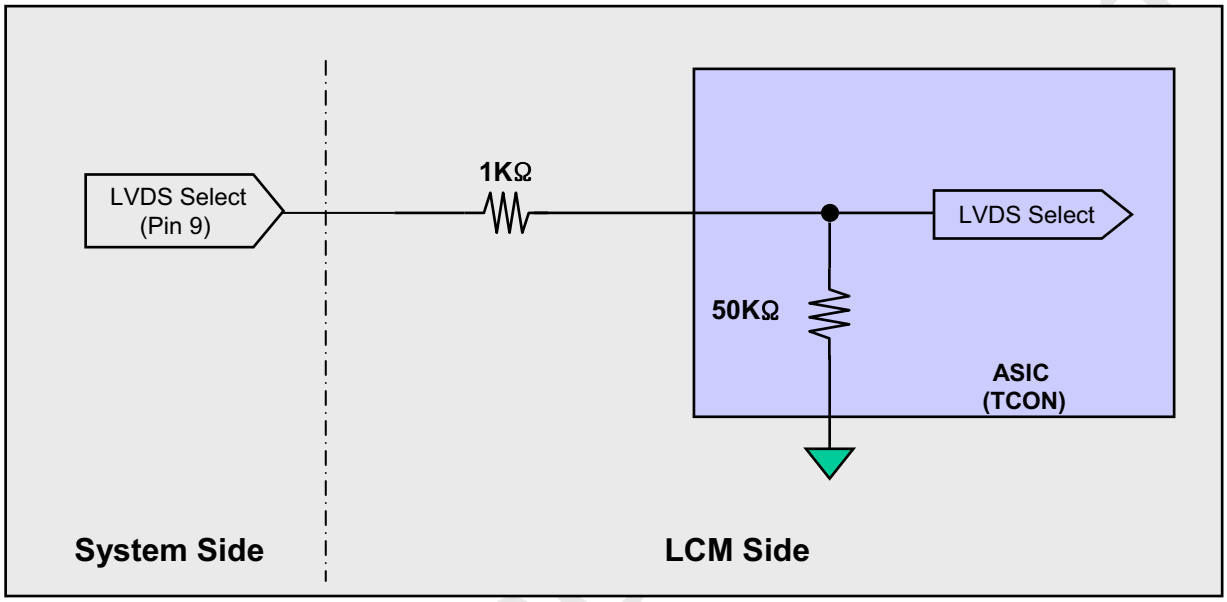
■ LVDS Select : "L" Data-Mapping (VESA format)



 # APPENDIX-Ⅴ

Option Pin Circuit Block Diagram

Circuit Block Diagram of LVDS Format Selection pin



APPENDIX-VI

■ Standard specification of Eyeglasses

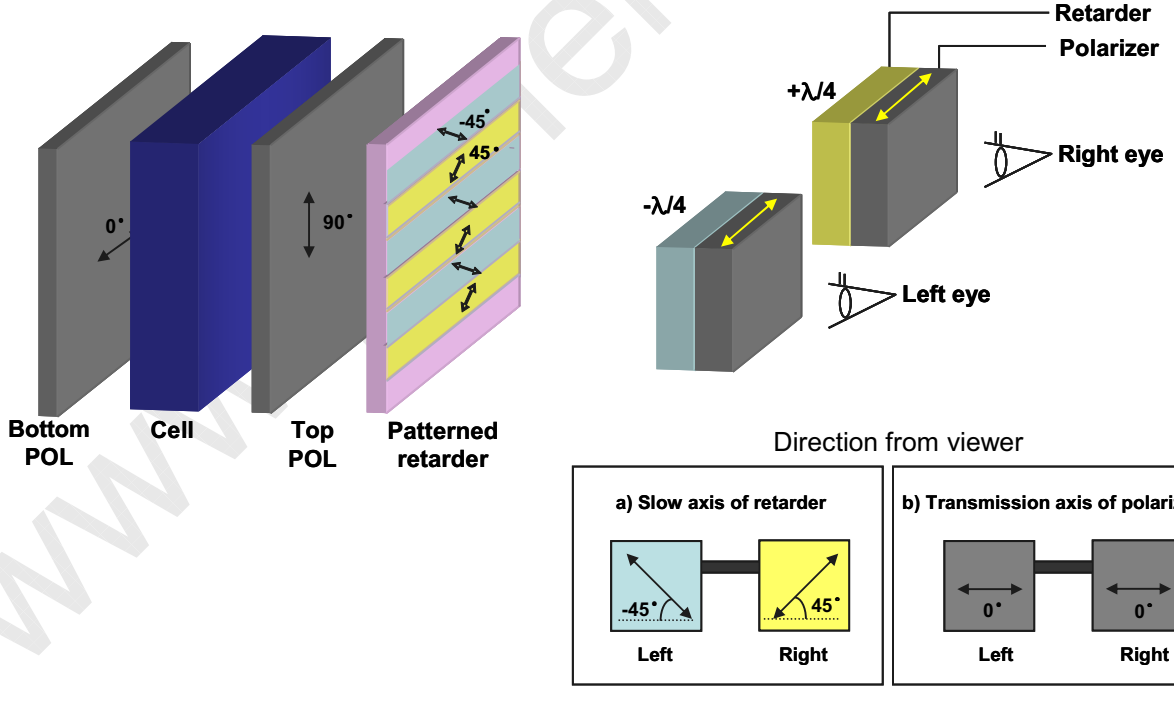
This is recommended data of Eyeglasses for LC320EXJ-SEK1model. (details refer to table)

For each item, depending on the eyeglass manufacturer tolerances may occur, this tolerance can affect 3D performance. (3D Crosstalk, 3D luminance, 3D viewing angle)

<Table. Standard specification of Eyeglasses>

Design item of Eyeglasses		Left	Right	Remark
Optical axis	a) Slow axis of retarder	-45˚	45˚	Refer to drawing
	b) Transmission axis of polarizer	0˚	0˚	
Retardation value	Retarder	125nm		@550nm

※Recommended polarizer
Polarization efficiency: more than 99.90%



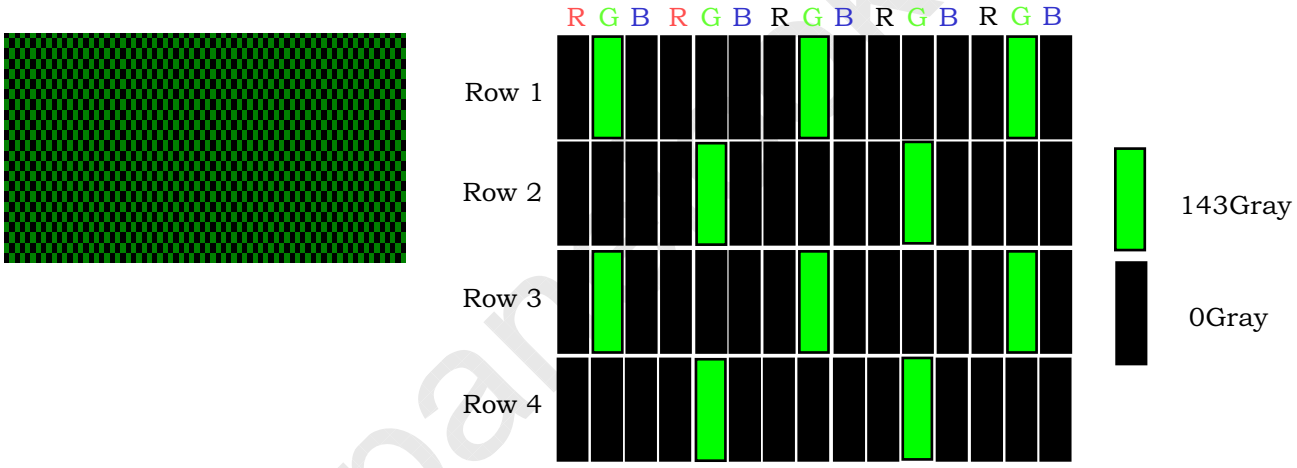
(b) Configuration of Eyeglasses

<Drawing. Information of optical axis>

APPENDIX-Ⅶ-1

. Flicker Adjustment

Parameter	Unit	Min	Typ	Max	Note
Inversion Method	-	1-Dot Inversion			
Adjust Pattern / Gray Level	-	G1Dot Full Flicker / 143Gray			60Hz
Position	-	Center			
Voltage range	V	5.83	6.83	7.83	



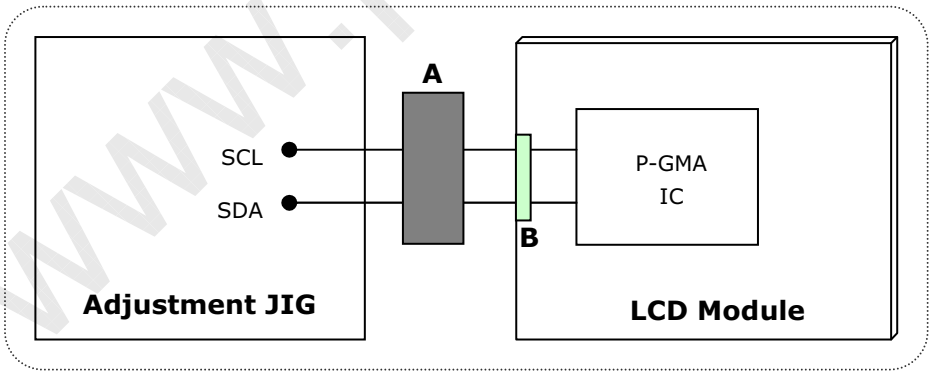


FIG. 8 VCOM Adjustment Pattern & Block Diagram

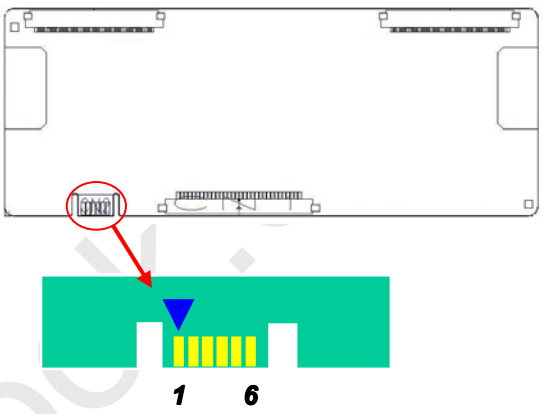
 # APPENDIX-Ⅶ-2

Vcom Adjustment

MODULE CNT(CN2) PIN CONFIGURATION

Pin No	Description	Note
1	NC	Internal 12V
2	SCL	
3	SDA	
4	NC	
5	NC	
6	GND	

Connector Info:



6 Pin Connector-less Style

LC320EXJ-SEK1 Control PCB Assembly uses Maxim P-GMA IC(MAX9668).
P-GMA IC (Slave) Address is E8h (11101000), Vcom Register address is 0x12.

If you need detailed information, Please refer to Maxim P-GMA IC(MAX9668) Data Sheet or contact with Maxim company.