SPECIFICATION
FOR
APPROVAL

( ) **Preliminary Specification**

(●) **Final Specification**

Title	37.0” WXGA TFT LCD

BUYER	General
MODEL	

SUPPLIER	LG Display Co., Ltd.
*MODEL	LC370WXN
SUFFIX	SBA1 (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	
J.Y. Lee / Project Leader	1/14
PREPARED BY	
J.T. Kim / Engineer	1/14

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

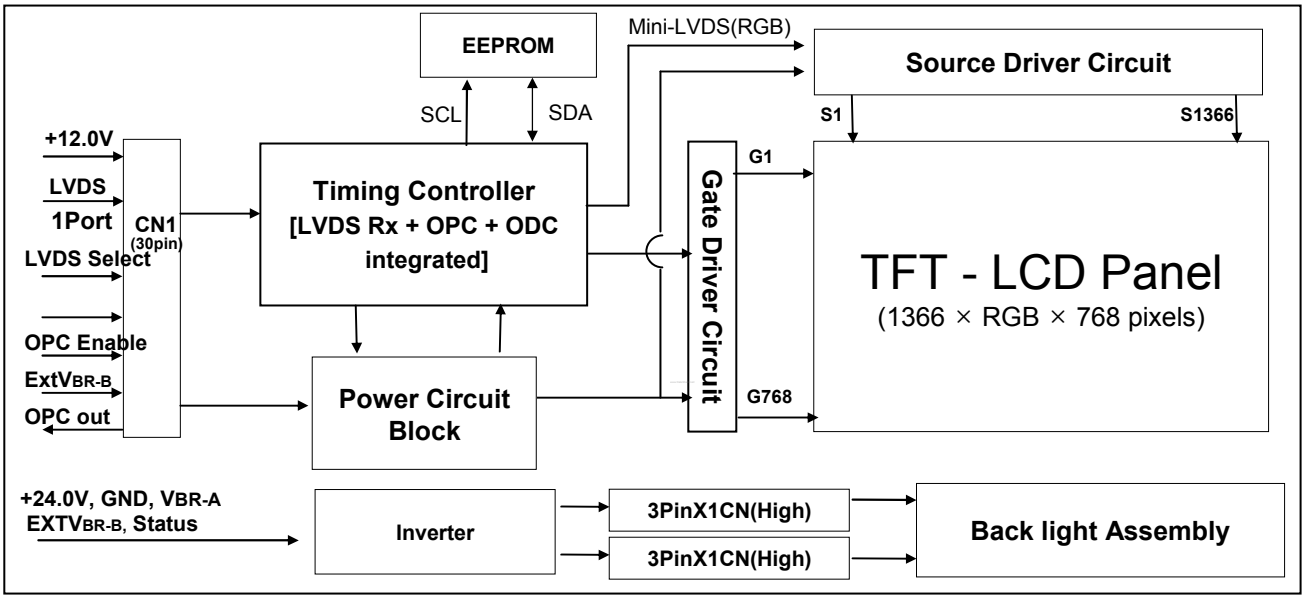
CONTENTS

RECORD OF REVISIONS

Revision No.	Revision Date	Page	Description
0.1	Aug, 20, 2008	-	Preliminary Specification(First Draft)
0.2	Nov, 03, 2008	13	Update Table 8. (Delete T9)
		20,21	Update Mechanical Drawing.
1.0	Jan, 14, 2009	-	**Final Specification**

1. General Description

The LC370WXN 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 37.02 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 16.7M(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	37.02 inches(940.3mm) diagonal
Outline Dimension	877.0mm(H) x 516.8mm(V) x 55.5mm(D) (Typ.)
Pixel Pitch	0.200mm x 0.600mm x RGB
Pixel Format	1366 horiz. by 768 vert. pixels RGB stripe arrangement
Color Depth	8-bit, 16.7 M colors
Luminance, White	500 cd/m^2 (Center 1 point Typ.)
Viewing Angle (CR>10)	Viewing angle free (R/L 178(Typ.), U/D 178(Typ.))
Power Consumption	Total 123.8 Watt (Typ.) (Logic= 3.8 W, B/L= 120 W [VBR-A=1.65V])
Weight	7,600 g (Typ.)
Display Mode	Transmissive mode, Normally black
Surface Treatment	Hard coating(3H), Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer (Haze 10%)

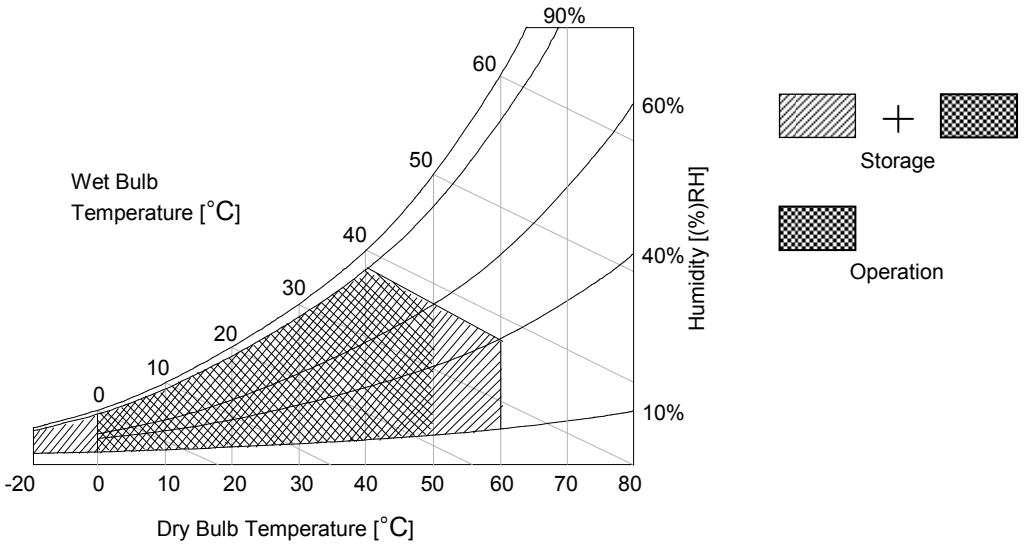
2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

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	LCM	V_{LCD}	-0.3	+14.0	V_{DC}	at 25 ± 2 °C
	Backlight inverter	V_{BL}	-0.3	+27.0	V_{DC}	
ON/OFF Control Voltage		VON/OFF	-0.3	+5.5	V_{DC}	
Brightness Control Voltage		V_{BR}	0	+5.0	V_{DC}	
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

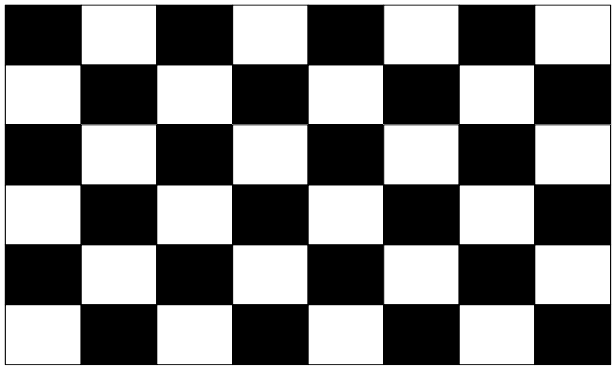
It requires two power inputs. One is employed to power for the LCD circuit. The other Is used for the EEFL backlight and inverter circuit.

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}	-	326	424	mA	1
		-	420	546	mA	2
Power Consumption	P_{LCD}	-	3.9	5.1	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 **0.5**ms (min)

White : 255Gray
Black : 0Gray



Mosaic Pattern(8 x 6)

Table 3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Continue)

Parameter			Symbol	Values			Unit	Notes
				Min	Typ	Max		
Inverter :								
Power Supply Input Voltage			VBL	22.8	24.0	25.2	Vdc	1
Power Supply Input Current	After Aging		IBL_A	-	5	5.5	A	V_{BR-A} = 1.65V … 1
				-	5.5	6.0	A	V_{BR-A} = 3.3V … 1
	Before Aging		IBL_B	-	5.5	6.0	A	V_{BR-A} = 1.65V … 2
				-	6	6.5	A	V_{BR-A} = 3.3V … 2
Power Supply Input Current (In-Rush)			Irush	-	-	6.5	A	V_{BL} = 22.8V Ext V_{BR-B} = 100% V_{BR-A} = 1.65V
Power Consumption			PBL	-	120	132	W	V_{BR-A} = 1.65V … 1
Input Voltage for Control System Signals	Brightness Adjust		V_{BR-A}	0.0	1.65	3.3	Vdc	
	On/Off	On	V on	2.5	-	5.0	Vdc	
		Off	V off	-0.3	0.0	0.8	Vdc	
	Brightness Adjust		ExtV_{BR-B}	25	-	100	%	On Duty
	PWM Frequency for NTSC & PAL		PAL		100		Hz	5
			NTSC		120		Hz	5
	Pulse Duty Level(PWM) (Burst mode)		High Level	2.5	-	5.0	Vdc	HIGH: Lamp on LOW:Lamp off
			Low Level	0.0	-	0.8	Vdc	
Lamp:								
Discharge Stabilization Time			Ts			3	min	3
Life Time				50,000			Hrs	4

Notes :

1. Electrical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' and stable for approximately 120 minutes at 25±2°C. The specified current and power consumption are under the typical supply Input voltage 24Vand V_{BR} (V_{BR-A} : 1.65V & ExtV_{BR-B} : 100%), it is total power consumption.
2. Electrical characteristics are determined within 30 minutes at 25±2°C.
   The specified currents are under the typical supply Input voltage 24V.
3. The brightness of the lamp after lighted for 5minutes is defined as 100%.
   TS 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.
4. Specified Values are for a single lamp which is aligned horizontally.
   The life time is determined as the time which luminance of the lamp is 50% compared to that of initial value at the typical lamp current (V_{BR-A} : 1.65V & ExtV_{BR-B} :100%), on condition of continuous operating at 25± 2°C
5. LGD recommend that the PWM freq. is synchronized with Two times harmonic of Vsync signal of system.
6. The duration of rush current is about 10ms.

3-2. Interface Connections

This LCD module employs two kinds of interface connection, a 30-pin connector is used for the module electronics and 14-pin connector is used for the integral backlight system.

3-2-1. LCD Module

- LCD Connector(CN5) : FI-X30SSL-HF (Manufactured by JAE) or IS100-L30B-C23(Manufactured by UJU)
- Mating Connector : FI-X30C2L (Manufactured by JAE) or Equivalent

Table 4. MODULE CONNECTOR(CN5) PIN CONFIGURATION

Pin No.	Symbol	Description	Note
1	V_{LCD}	Power Supply +12.0V	
2	V_{LCD}	Power Supply +12.0V	
3	V_{LCD}	Power Supply +12.0V	
4	V_{LCD}	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 IX**
10	OPC_Enable	'H' = Enable , 'L' or NC = Disable	**Appendix V, VII**
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	OPC OUT	OPC output (From LCM)	**Appendix V**
28	Ext V_{BR-B}	External VBR (From System)	**Appendix V**
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 VIII)
4. Specific pins(pin No. #10, #27~#28) are used for OPC function of the LCD module.
   If not used, these pins are no connection. (Please see the Appendix V for more information.)
5. 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 Inverter

Master

-Inverter Connector : 2002WR-14B1 (manufactured by Yeonho)
or Equivalent

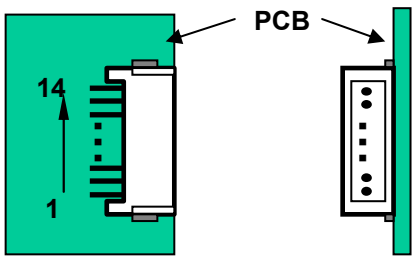
- Mating Connector : 20022HS-14 or Equivalent

Table 5. INVERTER CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGULATION

Pin No	Symbol	Description	Master	Note
1	V_{BL}	Power Supply +24.0V	V_{BL}	
2	V_{BL}	Power Supply +24.0V	V_{BL}	
3	V_{BL}	Power Supply +24.0V	V_{BL}	
4	V_{BL}	Power Supply +24.0V	V_{BL}	
5	V_{BL}	Power Supply +24.0V	V_{BL}	
6	GND	Backlight Ground	GND	1
7	GND	Backlight Ground	GND	
8	GND	Backlight Ground	GND	
9	GND	Backlight Ground	GND	
10	GND	Backlight Ground	GND	
11	VBR-A	Analog Dimming	VBR-A	2
12	$V_{ON/OFF}$	Backlight ON/OFF control	$V_{ON/OFF}$	3
13	EXTVBR-B	External PWM	EXTVBR-B	4
14	Status	Lamp Status	Status	5

Notes : 1. GND should be connected to the LCD module's metal frame.
2. Minimum Brightness : 0.0V / Maximum Brightness : 3.3V / "OPEN" : 1.65V
3. ON : 2.5 ~ 5.0V / OFF : 0.0 ~ 0.8V . Open or 'H' for B/L On is default status.
4. High : Lamp ON/ Low : Lamp OFF, Pin#13 can be opened. (if Pin #13 is open , EXTVBR-B is 100%)
Please see Appendix X for more information.
5. Normal : Low (under 0.7V) / Abnormal : High (upper 3.0V)
Please see Appendix VI for more information.
6. Each impedance of pin #11, 12 and 13 is 190 [KΩ] , 40 [KΩ] and 60 [KΩ].

◆ **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

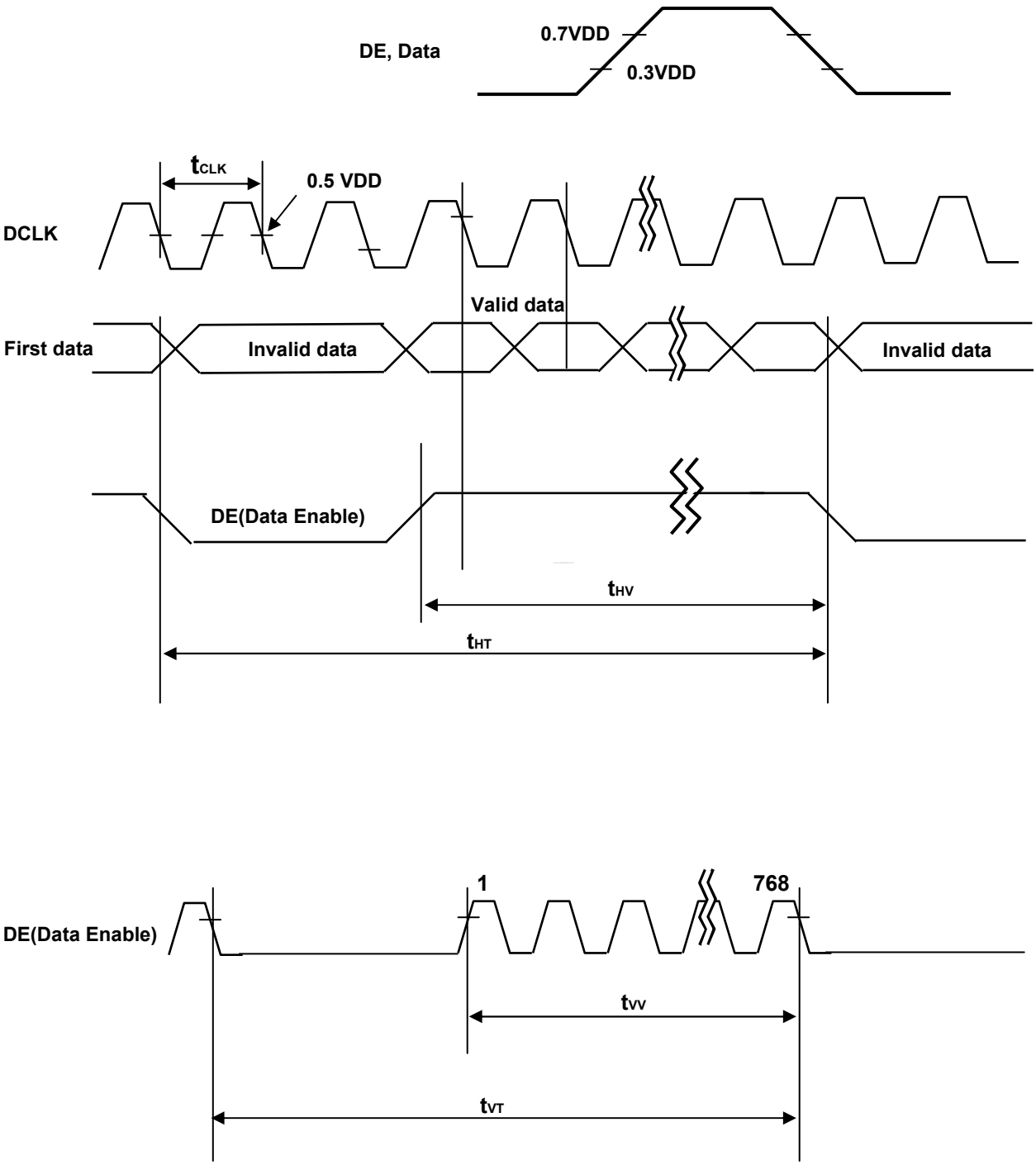
[DE (Data Enable) Only]

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 (894)	790 (948)	1063 (1008)	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

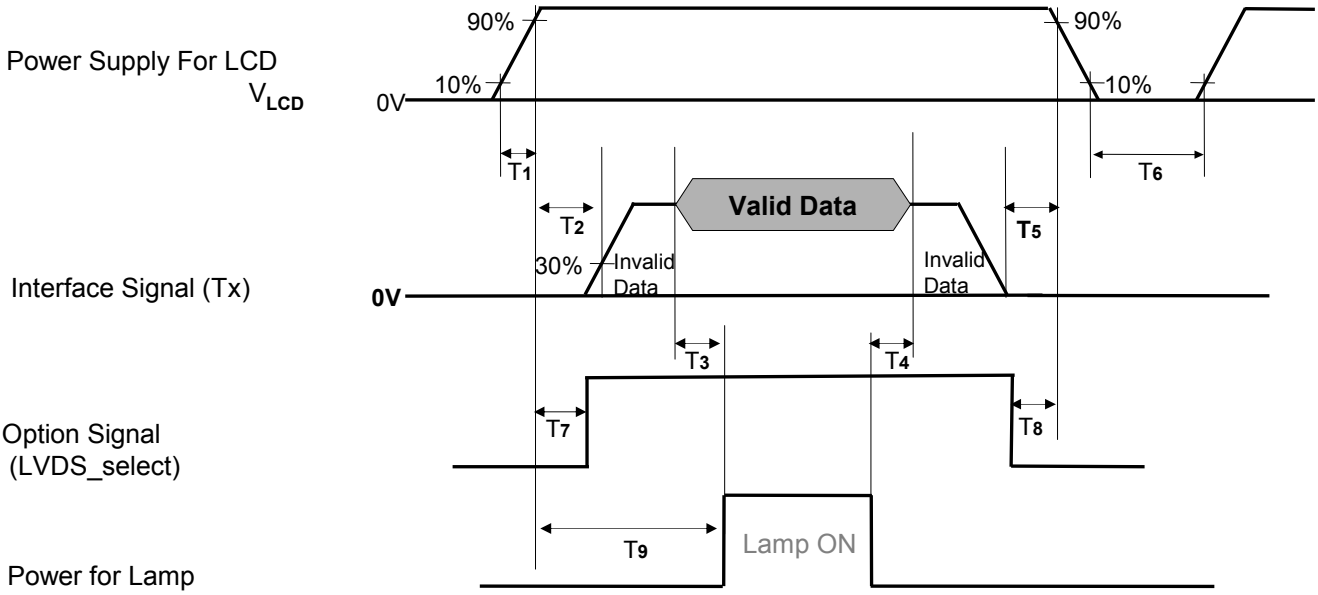


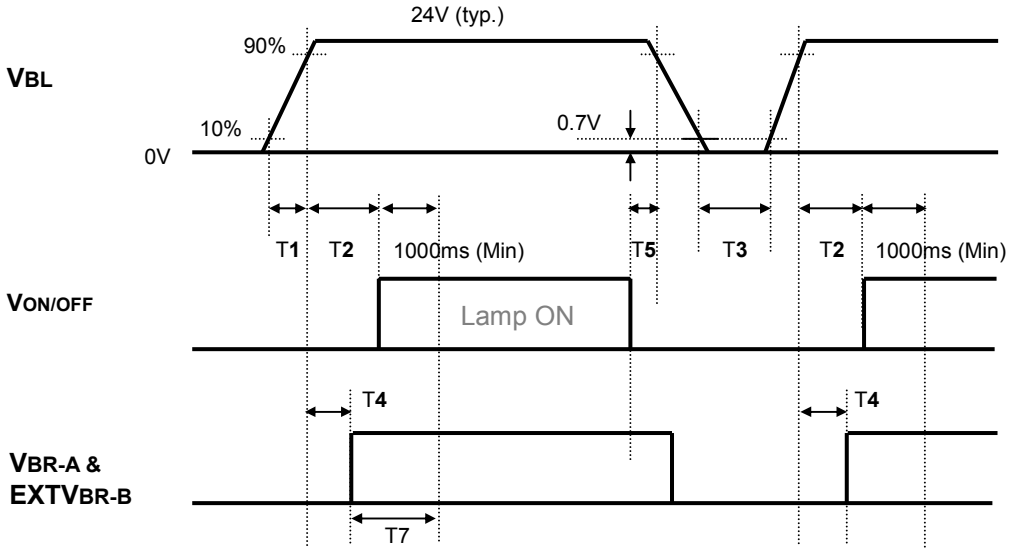
Table 8. POWER SEQUENCE

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.

3-6-2. Sequence for Inverter

Power Supply For Inverter



3-6-3. Deep condition for Inverter

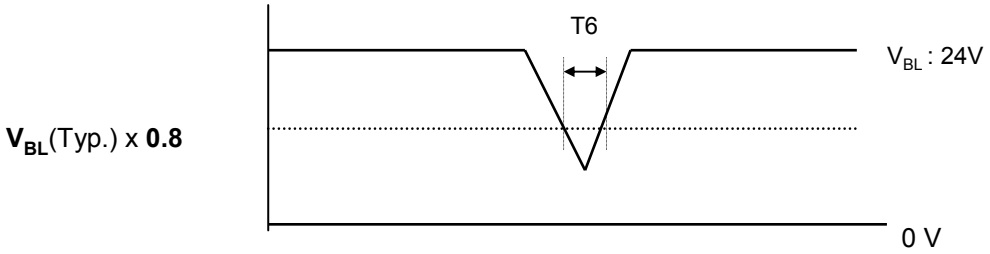


Table 9. Power Sequence for Inverter

Parameter	Values			Units	Remarks
	Min	Typ	Max		
T1	20	-	-	ms	1
T2	500	-	-	ms	
T3	200	-	-	ms	
T4	0		-	ms	2
T5	10	-	-	ms	
T6	-	-	10	ms	V_{BL}(Typ) x **0.8**
T7	1000	-	-	ms	3

Notes : 1. T1 describes rising time of 0V to 24V and this parameter does not applied at restarting time.
2. T4(max) is less than T2.
3. In T7 section, EXTVBR-B is recommended 100%.

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 specified are 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.

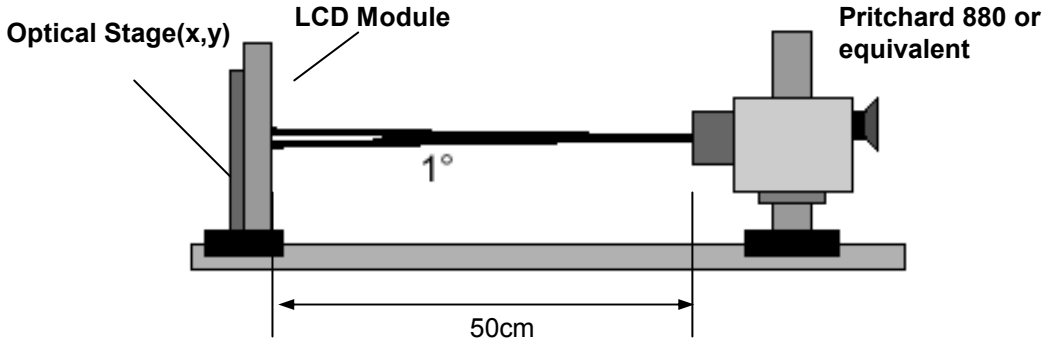


FIG. 1 Optical Characteristic Measurement Equipment and Method

Ta= 25±2°C, V_{LCD}=12.0V, fv=60Hz, Dclk=72.4MHz V_{BR_A}=1.65V, EXTV_{BR_B}=100%

Table 10. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter		Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
			Min	Typ	Max		
Contrast Ratio		CR	800	1200	-		1
Surface Luminance, white		L_{WH}	400	500	-	cd/m^2	2
Luminance Variation		δ_{WHITE} 5P	-	-	1.3		3
Response Time	Gray-to-Gray	G to G	-	5	8	ms	4
	Uniformity	$\delta_{G\ TO\ G}$	-	-	1		5
Color Coordinates [CIE1931]	RED	Rx	Typ -0.03	0.636	Typ +0.03		
		Ry		0.335			
	GREEN	Gx		0.290			
		Gy		0.610			
	BLUE	Bx		0.144			
		By		0.063			
	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

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

CR(Contrast Ratio) = Maximum CRn (n=1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

$$CRn = \frac{\text{Surface Luminance at position n with all white pixels}}{\text{Surface Luminance at position n with all black pixels}}$$

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

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 is 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})

Where L_{on1} to L_{on5} 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 : 2º

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.

Table 11. GRAY SCALE SPECIFICATION

Gray Level	Luminance [%] (Typ.)
L0	0.08
L15	0.32
L31	1.10
L47	2.60
L63	4.90
L79	8.10
L95	12.1
L111	16.7
L127	21.6
L143	28.0
L159	35.4
L175	43.9
L191	53.3
L207	64.1
L223	75.8
L239	88.0
L255	100

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

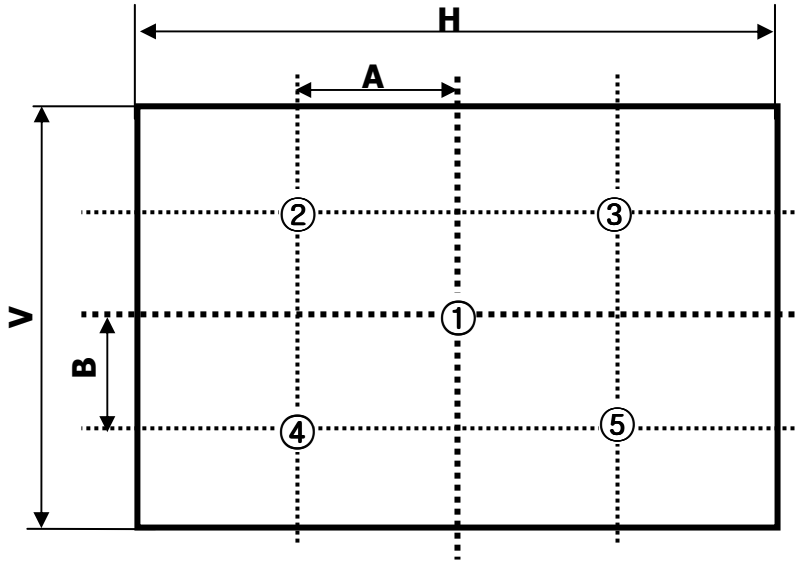


FIG. 2 5 Points for Luminance Measure

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

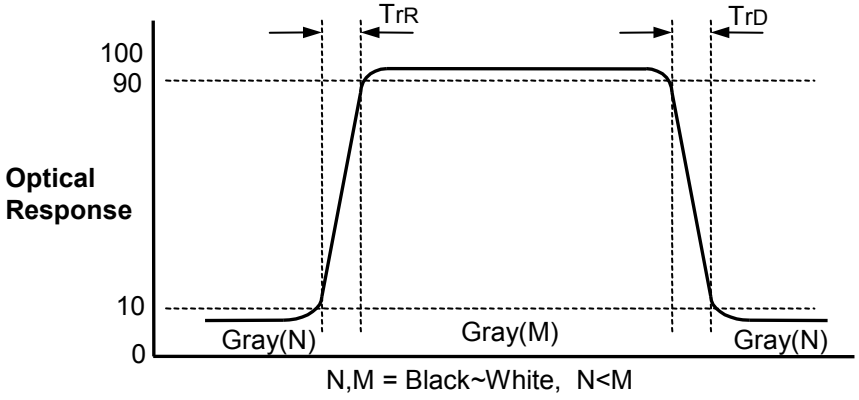


FIG. 3 Response Time

Dimension of viewing angle range

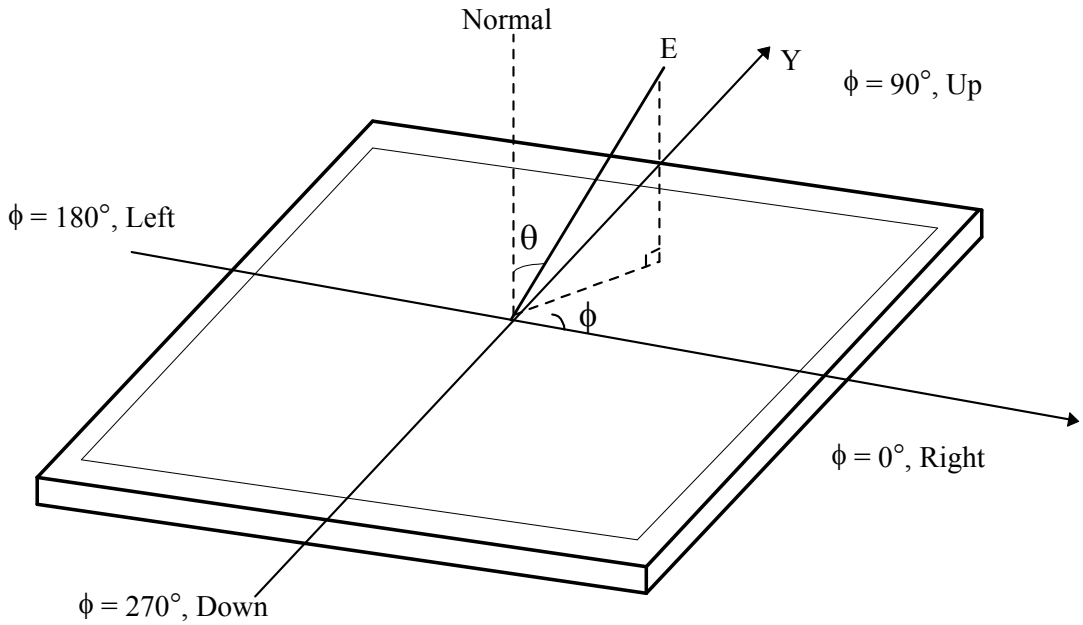


FIG. 4 Viewing Angle

5. Mechanical Characteristics

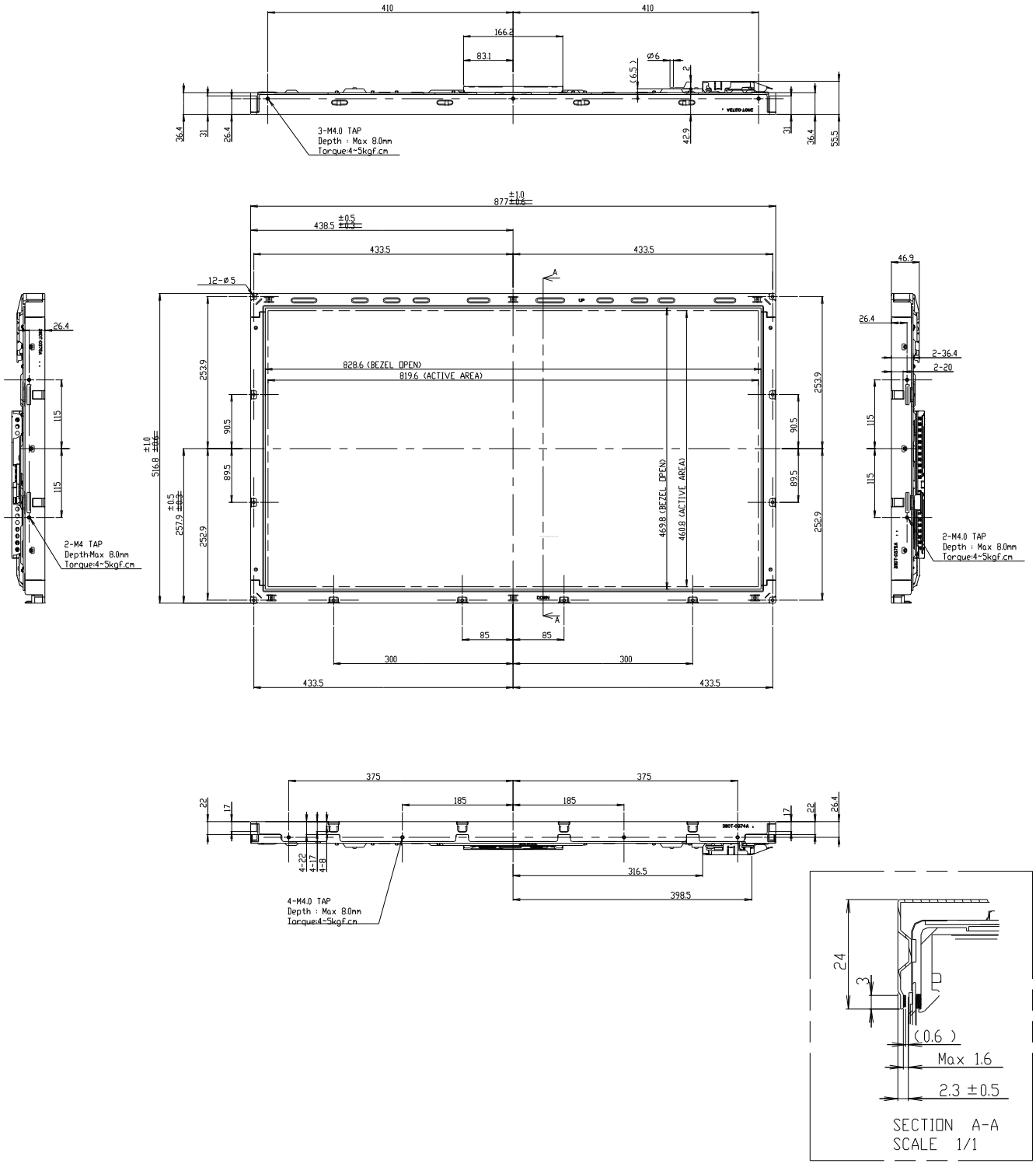
Table 12 provides general mechanical characteristics.

Table 12. MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

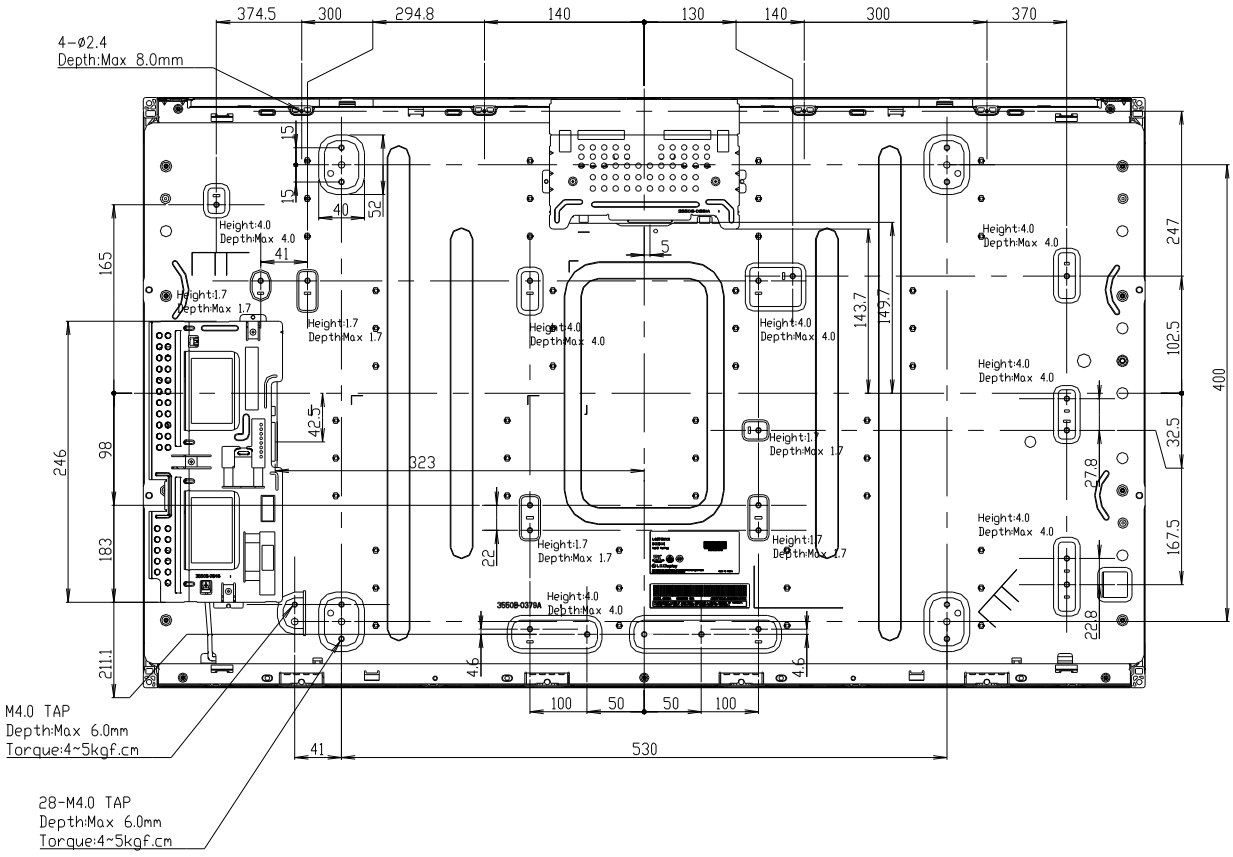
Item	Value	
Outline Dimension	Horizontal	877.0 mm
	Vertical	516.8 mm
	Depth	55.5 mm
Bezel Area	Horizontal	828.6mm
	Vertical	469.8mm
Active Display Area	Horizontal	819.6mm
	Vertical	460.8mm
Weight	7,600 g (Typ.) , 8,000 g (Max.)	

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

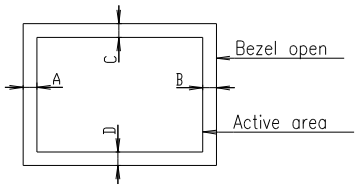
<FRONT VIEW>


410
410
166.2
83.1
Ø6
(6.5)
2
3-M4.0 TAP
Depth : Max 8.0mm
Torque:4~5kgf.cm
36.4
31
26.4
42.9
31
36.4
55.5
877 ±1.0
438.5 ±0.5
433.5
433.5
12-Ø5.5
828.6 (BEZEL OPEN)
819.6 (ACTIVE AREA)
516.8 ±1.0
257.9 ±0.5
253.9
252.9
90.5
89.5
469.8 (BEZEL OPEN)
460.8 (ACTIVE AREA)
85
85
300
300
433.5
433.5
26.4
115
115
2-M4 TAP
Depth:Max 8.0mm
Torque:4~5kgf.cm
46.9
26.4
2-36.4
2-20
115
115
2-M4.0 TAP
Depth : Max 8.0mm
Torque:4~5kgf.cm
375
375
185
185
22
17
4-22
4-17
4-8
316.5
398.5
4-M4.0 TAP
Depth : Max 8.0mm
Torque:4~5kgf.cm
2.4
3
(0.6)
Max 1.6
2.3 ±0.5
SECTION A-A
SCALE 1/1

<REAR VIEW>



NOTES
1. Unspecified tolerances are to be ±1.0mm.
2. This drawing is only preliminary data and can be changed without notice.
3. Tilt and partial disposition tolerance of display area is as following.
   (1) X-Direction : IA-BI ≤ 1.5mm
   (2) Y-Direction : IC-DI ≤ 1.5mm



6. Reliability

Table 14. 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	Vibration test (non-operating)	Wave form : random Vibration level : 1.0Grms Bandwidth : 10-300Hz Duration : X,Y,Z, 10 min Each direction per 10 min
6	Shock test (non-operating)	Shock level : 100Grms Waveform : half sine wave, 2ms Direction : ±X, ±Y, ±Z One time each direction
7	Humidity condition Operation	Ta= 40 °C ,90%RH
8	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. Designation of Lot Mark

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 : 4 pcs

b) Box Size : 968 mm X 366 mm X 595 mm.

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 can causes conductive particles and deal LCM a fatal blow)
(9) Please do not set LCD on its edge.
(10) It is recommended to avoid the signal cable and conductive material over the inverter transformer for it can cause the abnormal display and temperature rising.
(11) 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.

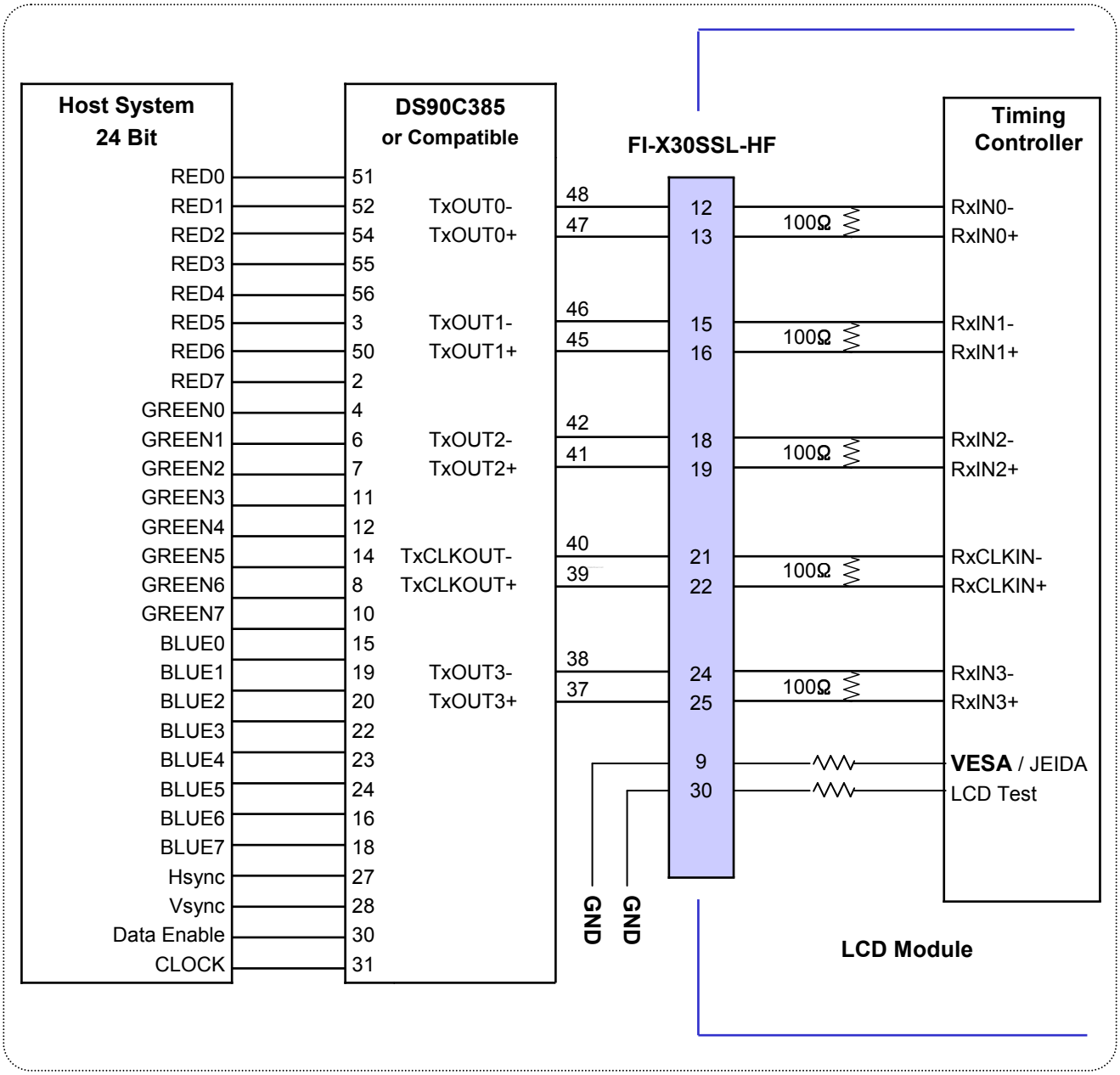
(1) Store them in a dark place. Do not expose the module to sunlight or fluorescent light. Keep the temperature between 5°C and 35°C at normal humidity.
(2) The polarizer surface should not come in contact with any other object.
It is recommended that they be stored in the container in which they were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

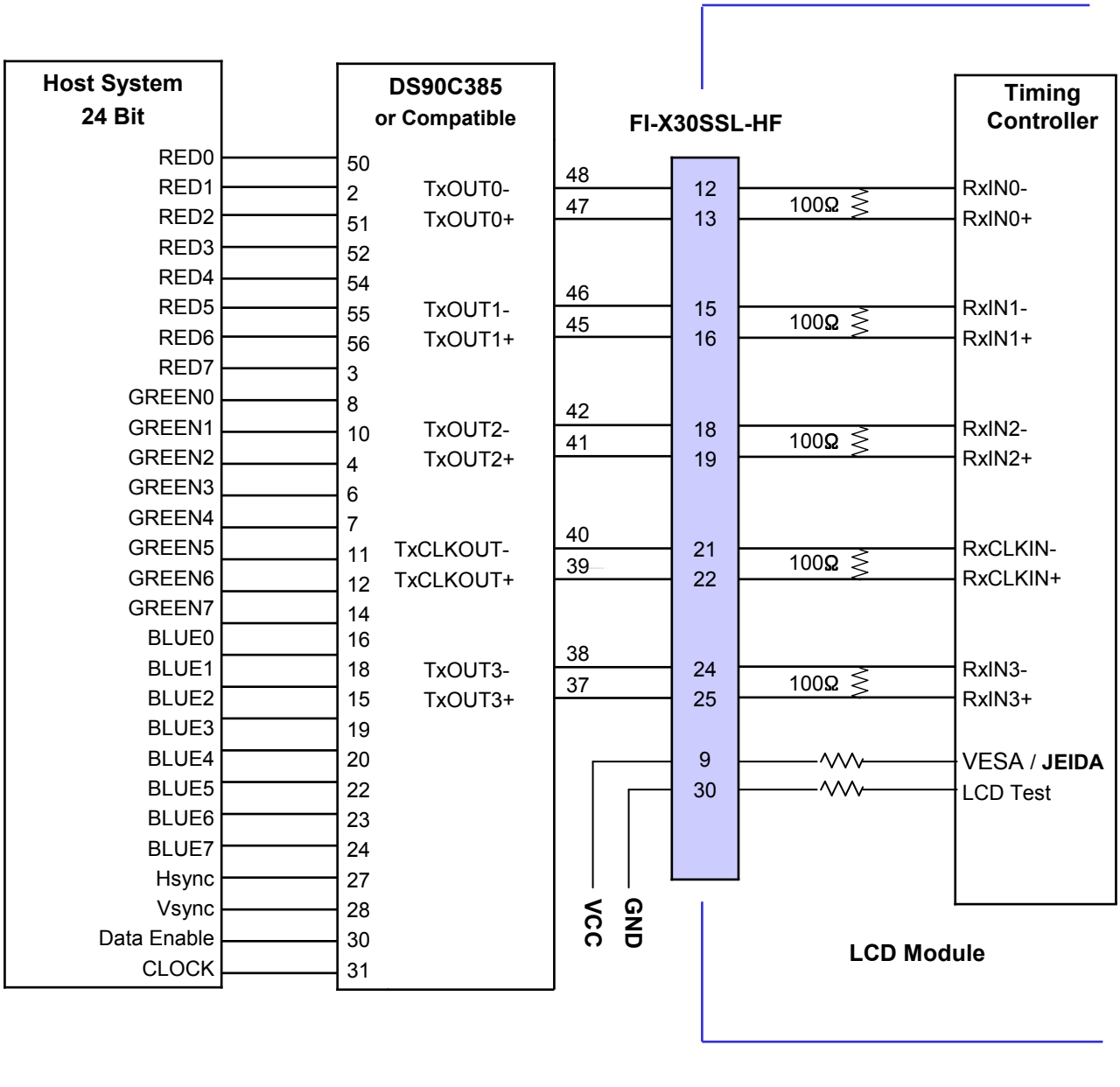


Notes:

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")**

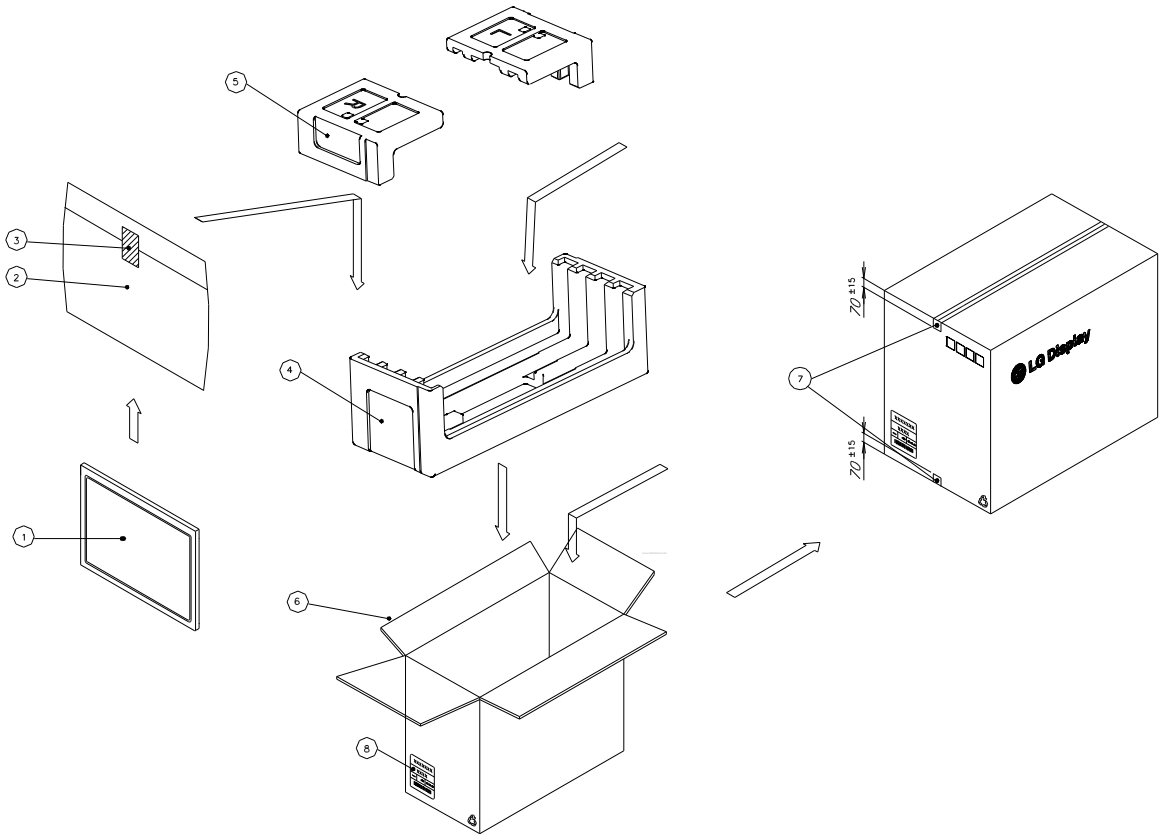


Notes:

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

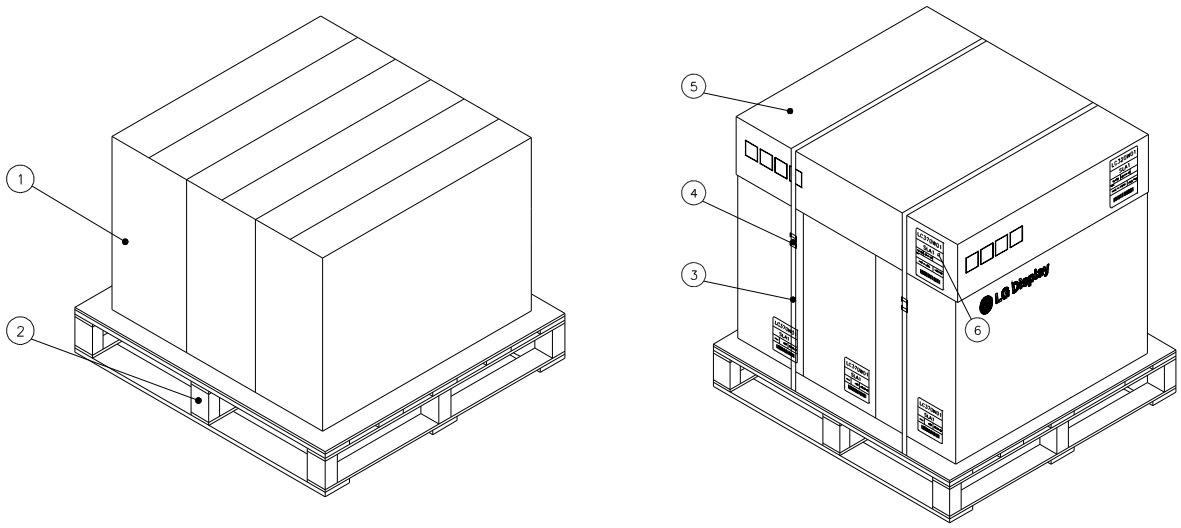
■ Pallet Ass'y



NO.	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL
1	LCD MODULE	
2	BAG	AL
3	TAPE	MASKING 20MM X 50M
4	PACKING, BOTTOM	EPS
5	PACKING, TOP R_L	EPS
6	BOX	PAPER_DW3
7	TAPE	OPP 70MMX300M
8	LABEL	YUPO PAPER 100X100

 # APPENDIX- II-2

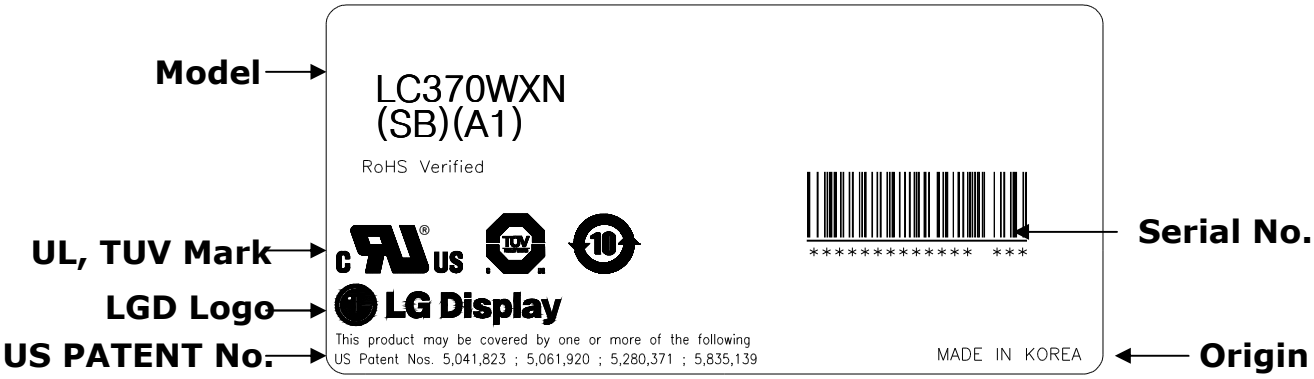
■ Pallet Ass'y



NO.	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL
1	PACKING ASS'Y	
2	PALLET	Paper_1140X990X117.5
3	ANGLE, PACKING	SWR4
4	LABEL	YUPO PAPER
5	TAPE	OPP
6	BAND	PP
7	BAND, CLIP	CLIP 18MM

 # APPENDIX- III

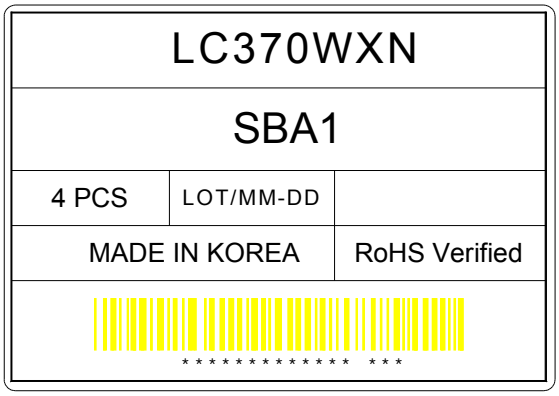
■ LCM Label



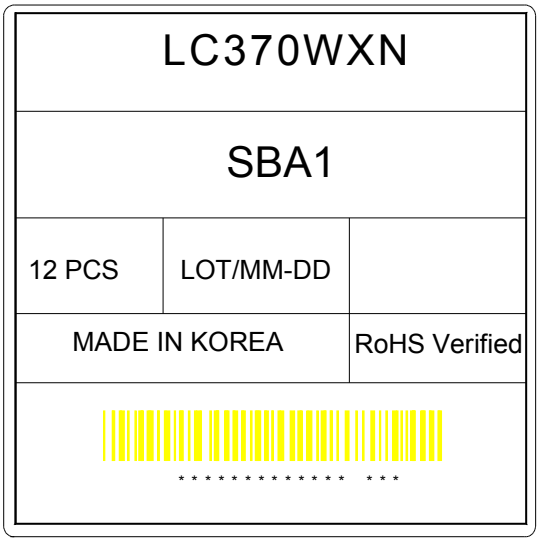
 # APPENDIX- IV

■ Box Label and Pallet Label

■ Box Label



■ Pallet Label



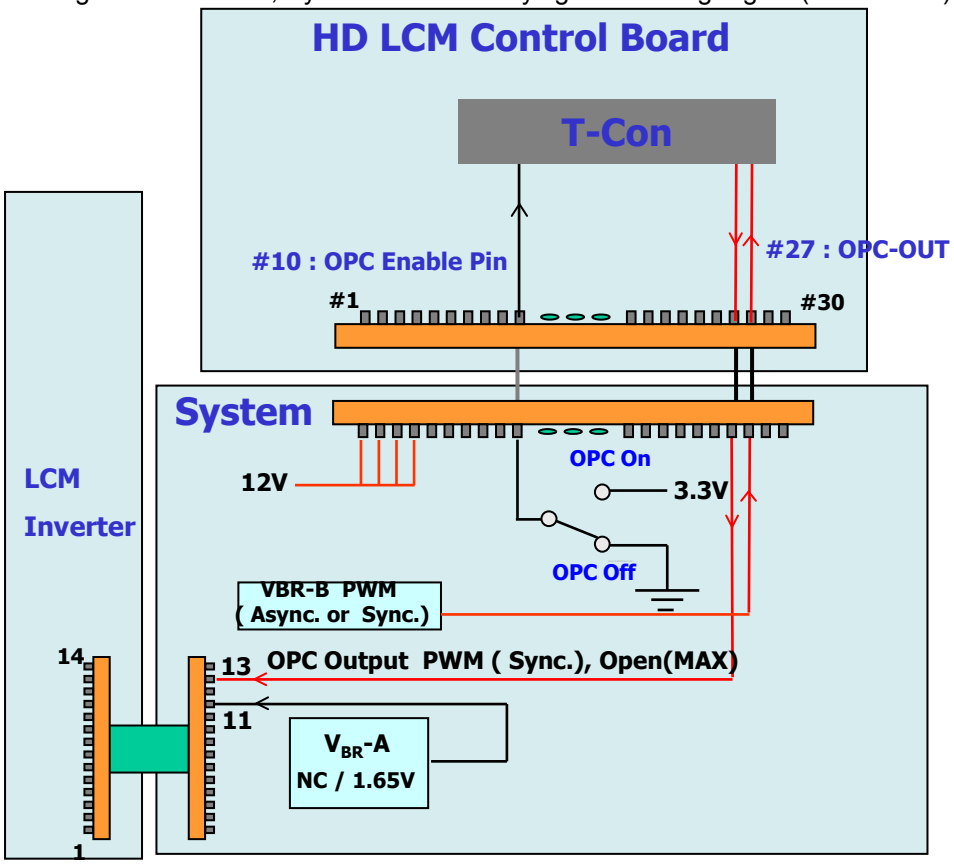
 # APPENDIX- V

Inverter 13th Pin (EXTVBR-B) Design Guide

◇ When OPC Enable is “L", OPC Output = System Dimming.

OPC Output(PWM Signal) is synchronized with V-Sync Freq. of System in T-Con Board.

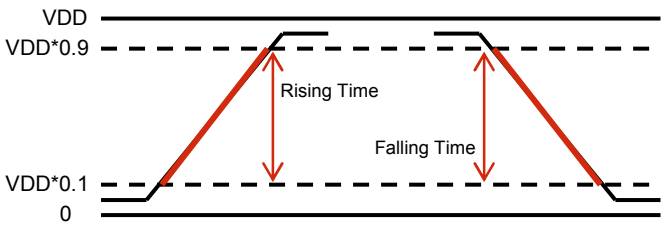
◇ Regardless of OPC, System should always give dimming Signal (EXTVBR-B) to T-con.



◇ PWM Specification (VDD = 3.3V) @ OPC

1. PWM High Voltage Range : 2.5V~3.6V
2. PWM Low Voltage Range : 0.0V~0.8V

Input Frequency	MAX 1Khz (Recommendation:50~200Hz)
Rising Time	MAX 10.0 μs
Falling Time	MAX 10.0 μs



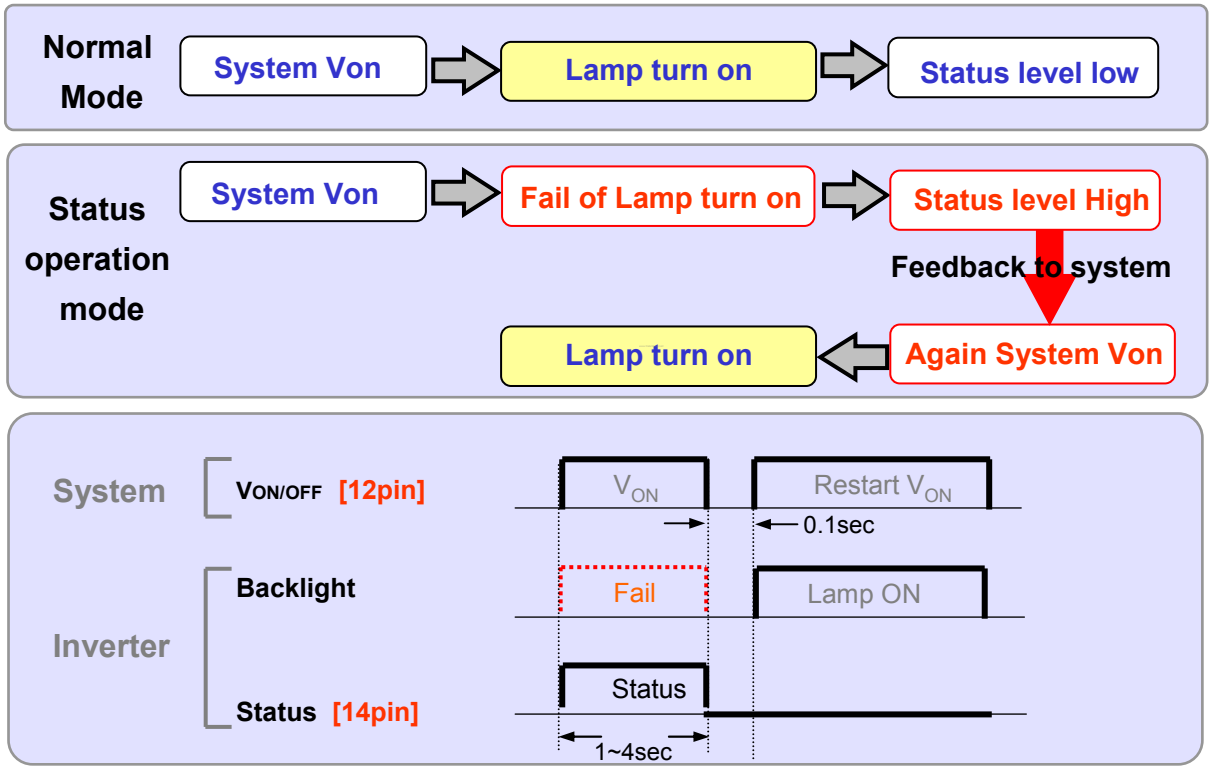
 # APPENDIX- VI

Inverter 14th Pin (Status) Design Guide

❑ Function of Status pin

- Purpose : Preventing of backlight off by restarting the inverter technically
- How to : When inverter is abnormal operation, TV system inputs the Von signal in the inverter once more to turn on the lamp safely
- Attention : Restart system's Von signal when status signal is high for some time(min:1sec , max:4sec). (The turn on time of lamp can be late such as the low temperature or the storage time)

❑ Status operation modes in TV set



❑ Inverter pin map

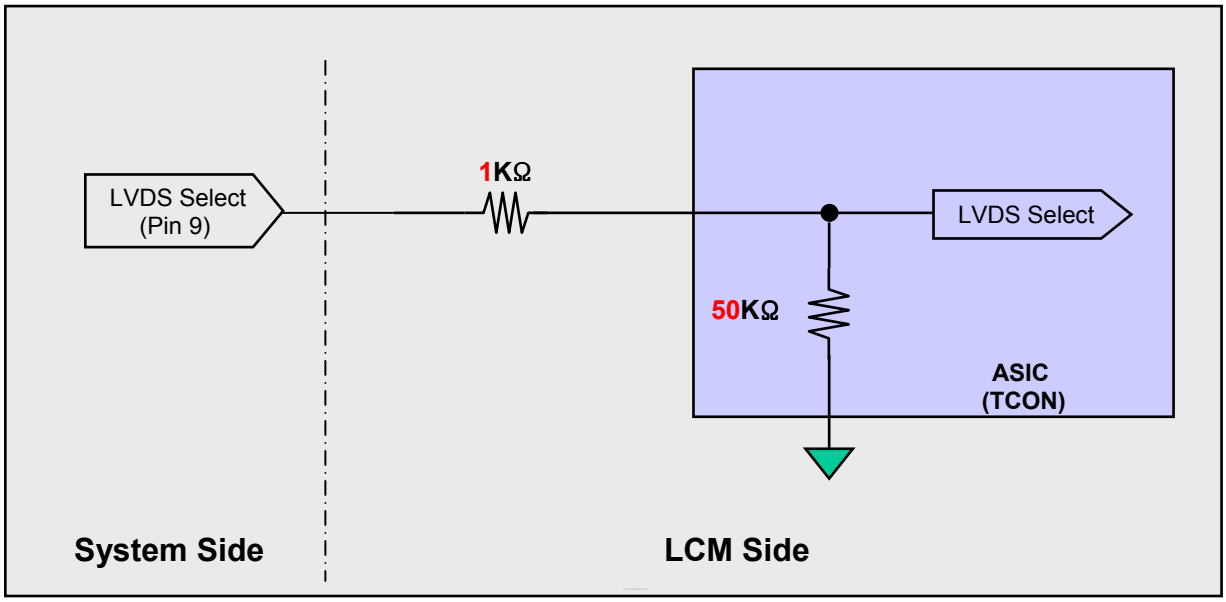
Pin No	Symbol	Description	Inv.
11	VBR-A	Analog dimming voltage DC 0.0V ~ 3.3V (Typ : 1.65V)	VBR-A
12	VON/OFF	0.0V ~ 5.0V	On/Off
13	ExtVBR-B	Burst Dimming Control PWM signal input	External PWM
14	**Status**	**Normal : Under 0.7V** **Abnormal : Upper 3.0V**	**status**

1/2

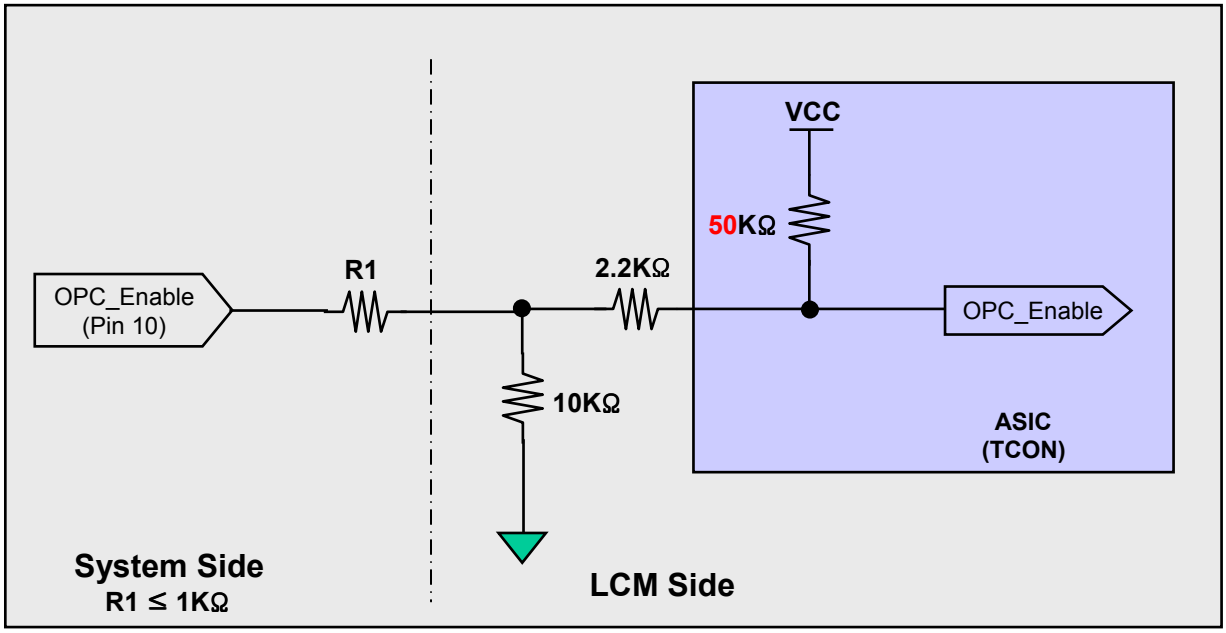
 # APPENDIX- VII

Option Pin Circuit Block Diagram

Circuit Block Diagram of LVDS Format Selection pin



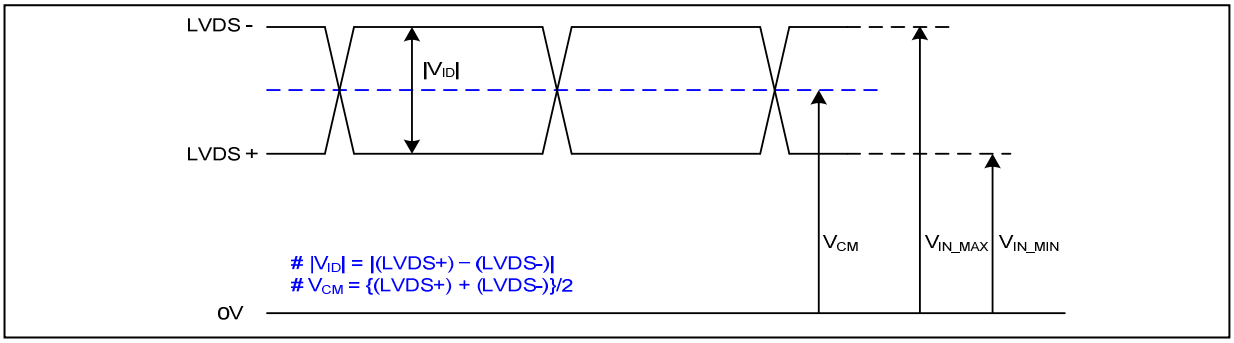
Circuit Block Diagram of OPC Enable Selection pin



 # APPENDIX- VIII-1

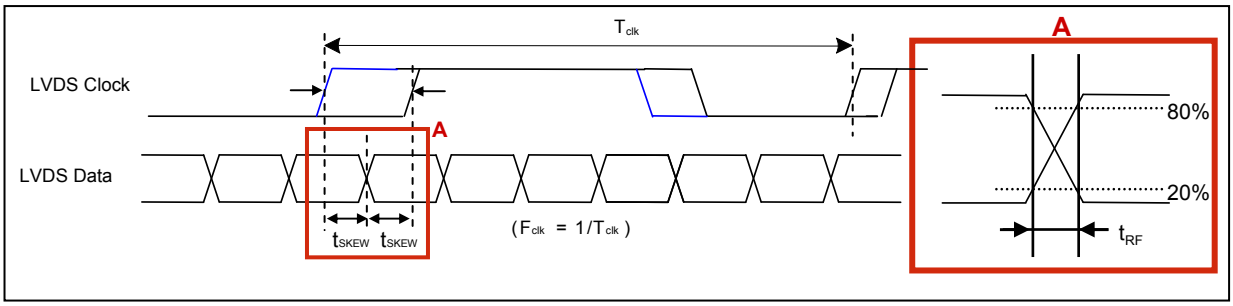
LVDS Input characteristics

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

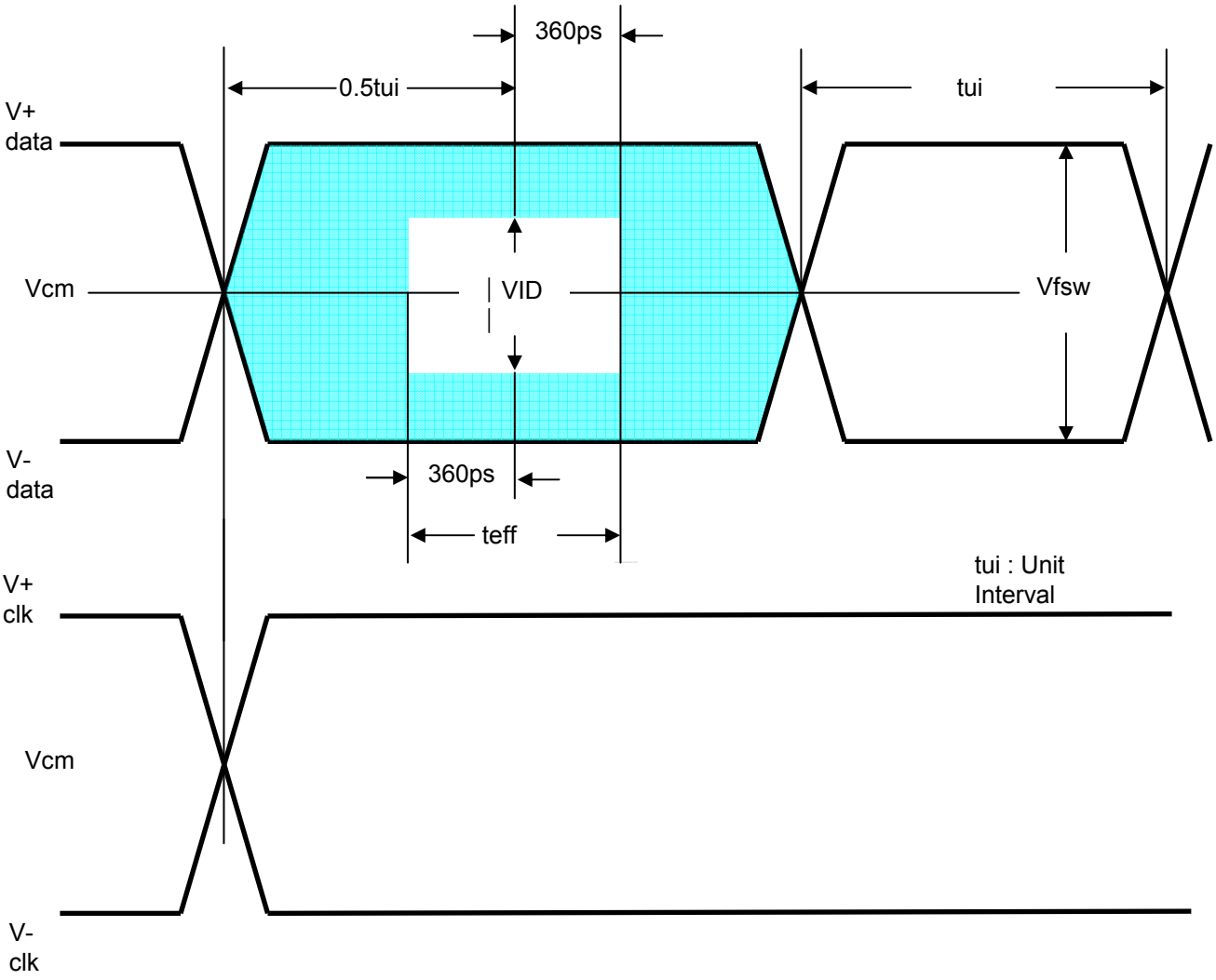


Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
LVDS Clock to Data Skew Margin	t_{SKEW}		$\|(0.25*T_{clk})/7\|$	ps	-
LVDS Clock/DATA Rising/Falling time	t_{RF}	260	$(0.3*T_{clk})/7$	ps	2
Effective time of LVDS	t_{eff}	±360		ps	-

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.

 # APPENDIX- VIII-2

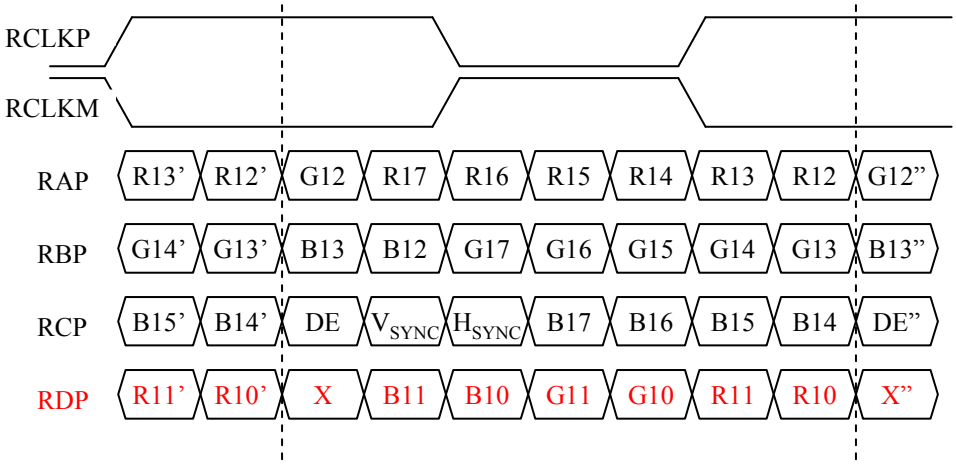
LVDS Input characteristics



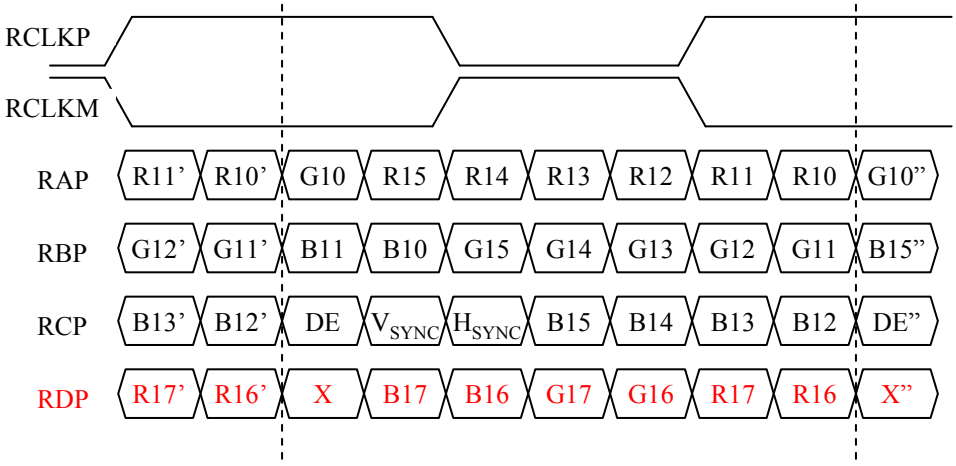
 # APPENDIX- IX

LVDS Data-Mapping info. (8bit)

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



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



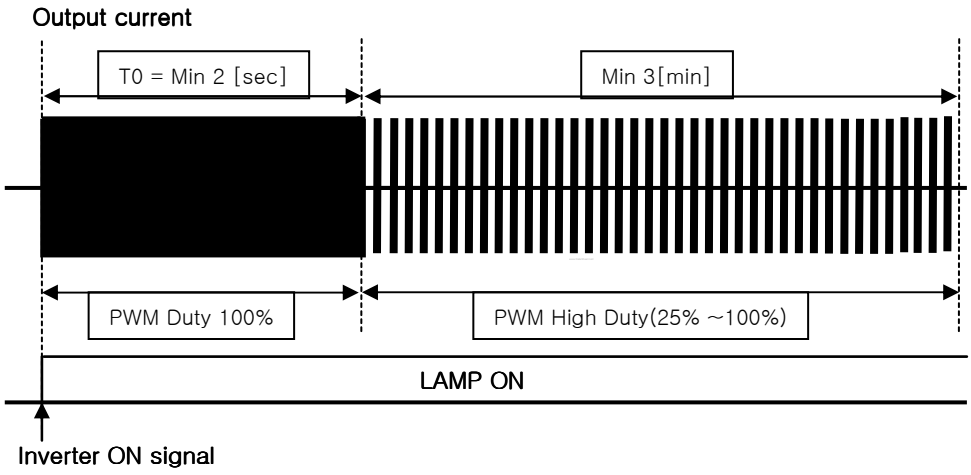
 # APPENDIX- X-1

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 (Low duty of the inverter output current 0%~25%). (About the input PWM duty see the table 3 (min duty)).**

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%~25%) of **the inverter output current**, B/L may not satisfy some of LCM specification.

- Duration : the low duty operation(0 ~ 25%) must be limited within 10 minutes for one time operation.

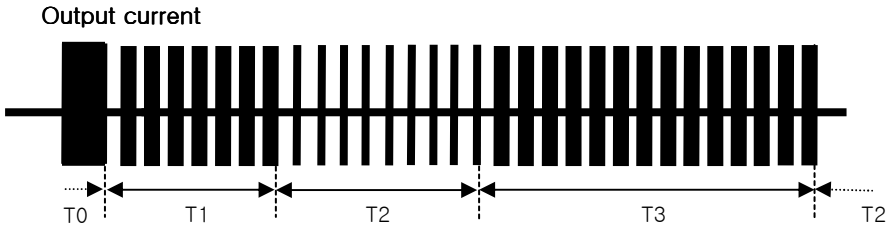
- Ratio : the period of the low duty operation must be less than 1/5 compare to that of the high duty operation(25~100%) in a certain period to prevent unwanted operation.

- 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- X-2

Mega DCR using condition(2)



Parameter	Value			Unit	Note
	Min	Typ	Max		
T1	3	-	-	min	PWM High Duty[25~100%]
T2	-	-	10	min	PWM Low Duty[0~25%]
T3	T2 x 5	-	-	min	PWM High Duty[25~100%]

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.

Note : 1. To make Mega DCR > 50000:1, V_{BR}-A and PWM duty must be given by system.

2. DCR >50000:1 is defined mathematically as :

DCR = Maximum DCRn (n=1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

$$DCRn = \frac{\text{Surface Luminance at position n with all white pixels (PWM duty =0~25\%, VBR-A=1.65V)}}{\text{Surface Luminance at position n with all black pixels (PWM duty =0~25\%, VBR-A=1.65V)}}$$

n = the Position number(1, 2, 3, 4, 5).

3. Measurement Sequence (aging time 10 min each pattern) :

① Turn On LCM

② Measure Black Luminance (VBR-B=0~25%, VBR-A=1.65V)

③ Measure White Luminance (VBR-B=100%, VBR-A=1.65V)

Remark : It's possible to reach over 50,000 : 1 on DCR value with TV System side support.

 # APPENDIX- XI

Gray to Gray Response Time Uniformity

This is only the reference data of G to G and uniformity for **LC370WXN-SBA1** 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→225G
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	

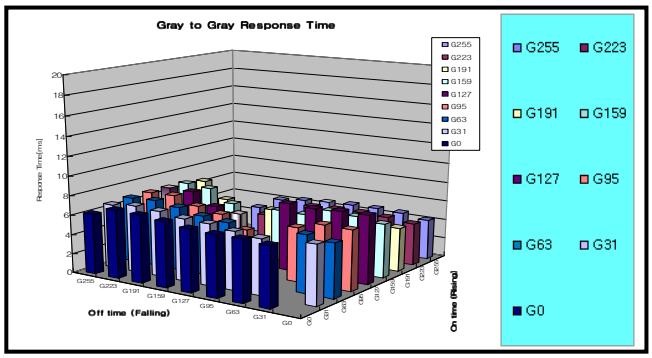
3. Sampling Size : 2 pcs

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

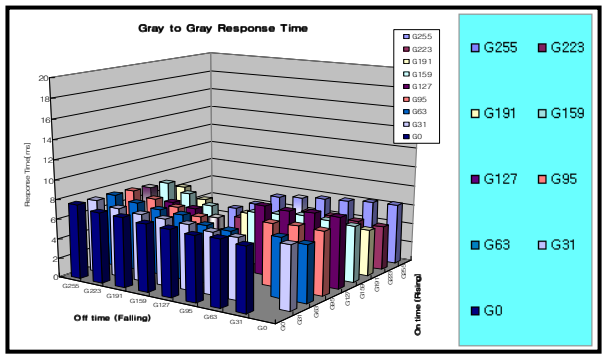
5. Current Status

   Below table is actual data of production on **08.20. 2008 (LGD RV Event Sample)**

	G to G Response Time [ms]		Uniformity
	Min.	Max.	
# 1	2.8	7.0	0.40
# 2	3.0	7.6	0.52



< # 1 >



< # 2 >