

SPECIFICATION FOR APPROVAL

- (●) Preliminary Specification
- () Final Specification

Title	42.0" WUXGA TFT LCD
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BUYER	PCL
MODEL	

SUPPLIER	LG Display Co., Ltd.
*MODEL	LC420EUF
SUFFIX	SDA1 (RoHS Verified)

*When you obtain standard approval, please use the above model name without suffix

APPROVED BY	SIGNATURE DATE
/	
/	
/	

APPROVED BY	SIGNATURE DATE
P.Y. Kim / Team Leader	
REVIEWED BY	
Y.J. Heo / Project Leader	
PREPARED BY	
Y.M.Cho / Engineer	

Please return 1 copy for your confirmation with your signature and comments.

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

Product Specification

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RECORD OF REVISIONS

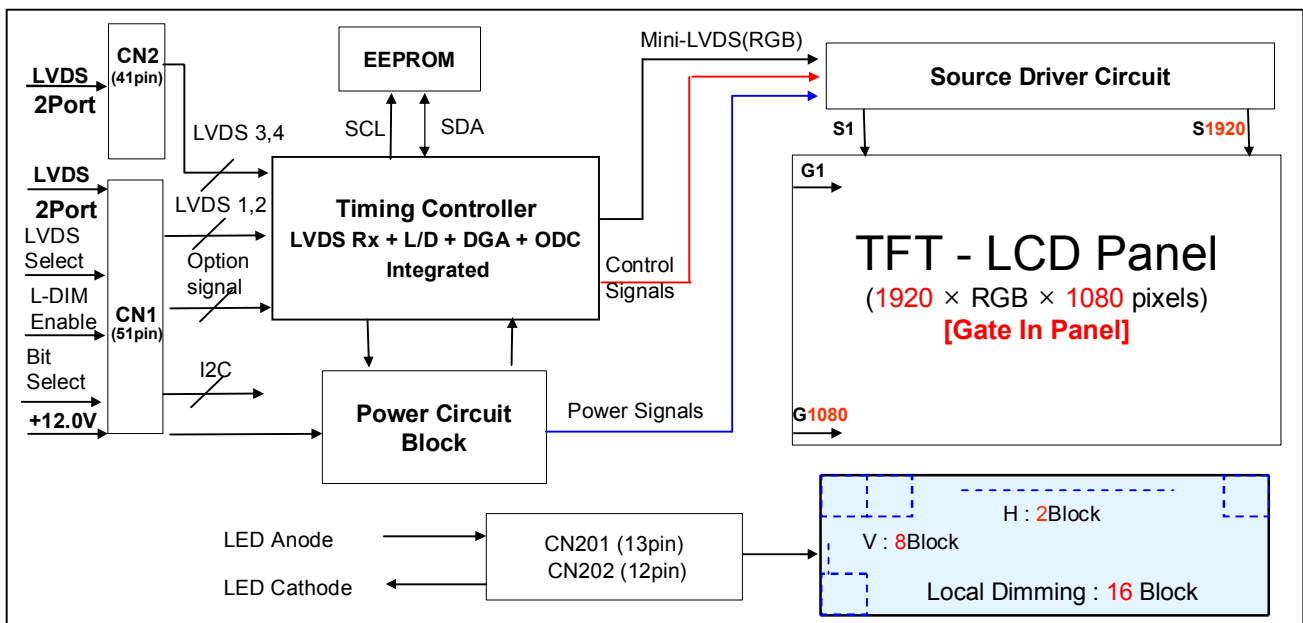
Revision No.	Revision Date	Page	Description
0.1	Aug. 26.2010	-	Preliminary Specification(First Draft)
		-	Final Specification

1. General Description

The **LC420EUF** is a Color Active Matrix Liquid Crystal Display with an integral **Light Emitting Diode (LED)** backlight system. The matrix employs a-Si Thin Film Transistor as the active element. It is a transmissive display type which is operating in the normally black mode. It has a **42.02 inch** diagonally measured active display area with **WUXGA** resolution (**1080** vertical by **1920** 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 **10-bit** gray scale signal for each dot. Therefore, it can present a palette of more than **1.06Billion** colors.

It has been designed to apply the **10-bit 4-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	42.02 inches(1067.31mm) diagonal
Outline Dimension	968.4(H) × 564(V) X 10.8(B)/18.3 mm(D) (Typ.)
Pixel Pitch	0.4845 mm x 0.4845 mm
Pixel Format	1920 horiz. by 1080 vert. Pixels, RGB stripe arrangement
Color Depth	10bit(D), 1.06Billion colors
Luminance, White	450 cd/m ² (Center 1point ,Typ.)
Viewing Angle (CR>10)	Viewing angle free (R/L 178 (Min.), U/D 178 (Min.))
Power Consumption	Total 83.8W (TBD.) [Logic= 8.6W , LED Driver = 75.2W (ExtVbr_B=100%)]
Weight	8.8 Kg (Typ.)
Display Mode	Transmissive mode, Normally black
Surface Treatment	Hard coating(3H), Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer (Haze 10%)

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2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

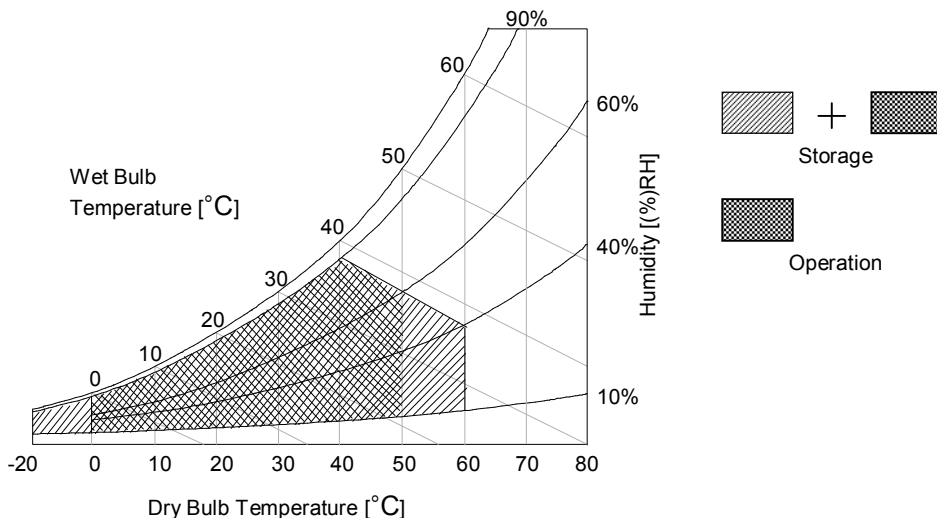
The following items are maximum values which, if exceeded, may cause faulty operation or permanent damage to the LCD module.

Table 1. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter		Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
			Min	Max		
Power Input Voltage	LCD Circuit	V _{LCD}	-0.3	+14.0	V _{DC}	1
LED Input Voltage	Forward Voltage	V _F	-	+100.0	V _{DC}	
T-Con Option Selection Voltage		V _{LOGIC}	-0.3	+4.0	V _{DC}	
Operating Temperature		T _{OP}	0	+50	°C	2,3
Storage Temperature		T _{ST}	-20	+60	°C	
Panel Front Temperature		T _{SUR}	-	+68	°C	4
Operating Ambient Humidity		H _{OP}	10	90	%RH	2,3
Storage Humidity		H _{ST}	10	90	%RH	

Note1. Ambient temperature condition (T_a = 25 ± 2 °C)

- Temperature and relative humidity range are shown in the figure below.
Wet bulb temperature should be Max 39°C, and no condensation of water.
- Gravity mura can be guaranteed below 40°C condition.
- The maximum operating temperatures is based on the test condition that the surface temperature of display area is less than or equal to 68°C with LCD module alone in a temperature controlled chamber. Thermal management should be considered in final product design to prevent the surface temperature of display area from being over 68°C. The range of operating temperature may be degraded in case of improper thermal management in final product design.



3. Electrical Specifications

3-1. Electrical Characteristics

It requires two power inputs. One is employed to power for the LCD circuit. The other is used for the LED backlight and LED Driver 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}	-	715	929	mA	1
		-	1030	1339	mA	2
Power Consumption	P _{LCD}		8.6	11.54	Watt	1
Rush current	I _{RUSH}	-	-	5.0	A	3

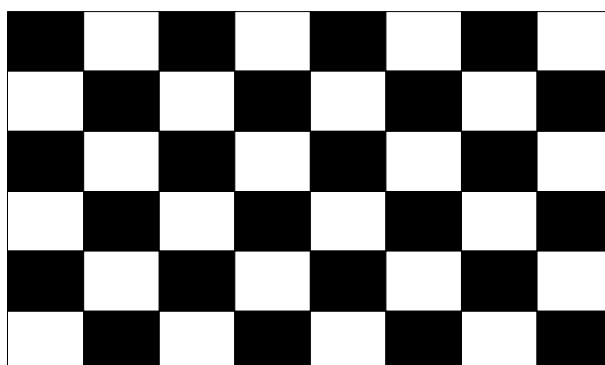
Note 1. The specified current and power consumption are under the $V_{LCD}=12.0V$, $T_a=25 \pm 2^\circ C$, $f_V=120Hz$ condition whereas mosaic pattern(8 x 6) is displayed and f_V is the frame frequency.

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.).

White : 1023 Gray

Black : 0 Gray



Mosaic Pattern(8 x 6)

Product Specification

Table 3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Continue)

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note	
		Min	Typ	Max			
Backlight Assembly :							
Forward Current (one array)	Anode	$I_{F (anode)}$		420		mAdc	$\pm 5\%$
	Cathode	$I_{F (cathode)}$	99.75	105	110.25	mAdc	2, 3
Forward Voltage		V_F	40.6	44.8	49	Vdc	4
Forward Voltage Variation		ΔV_F			1.7	Vdc	5
Power Consumption		P_{BL}	68.2	75.2	82.3	W	6
Burst Dimming Duty		On duty	1		100	%	
Burst Dimming Frequency		1/T	95		182	Hz	8
LED Array : (APPENDIX-V)							
Life Time			30,000			Hrs	7

Notes :The design of the LED driver must have specifications for the LED array in LCD Assembly.

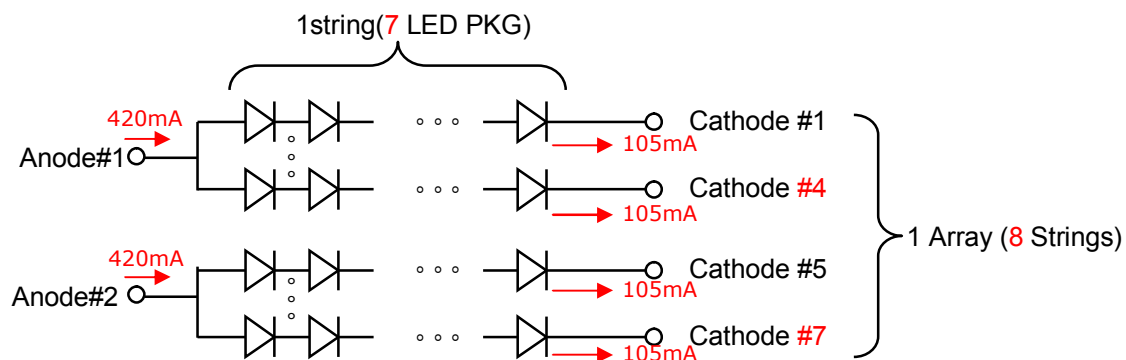
The electrical characteristics of LED driver are based on Constant Current driving type.

The performance of the LED in LCM, for example life time or brightness, is extremely influenced by the characteristics of the LED Driver. So, all the parameters of an LED driver should be carefully designed.

When you design or order the LED driver, please make sure unwanted lighting caused by the mismatch of the LED and the driver (no lighting, flicker, etc) has never been occurred. When you confirm it, the LCD-Assembly should be operated in the same condition as installed in your instrument.

1. Electrical characteristics are based on LED Array specification.
2. Specified values are defined for a Backlight Assembly. (2 LED arrays/LCM)
3. Each LED array has 2 anode terminals and 8 cathode terminals.

The forward current(I_F) of the anode terminals are 420mA and it supplies 105mA into 4 Strings, respectively



4. The forward voltage(V_F) of LED array depends on ambient temperature (Appendix-V)
5. ΔV_F means Max V_F -Min V_F in one Backlight. So V_F variation in a Backlight isn't over Max. 1.7V
6. Maximum level of power consumption is measured at initial turn on.
Typical level of power consumption is measured after 1hrs aging at $25 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$.
7. The life time(MTTF) is determined as the time at which brightness of the LED is 50% compared to that of initial value at the typical LED current on condition of continuous operating at $25 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$, based on duty 100%.
8. The reference method of burst dimming duty ratio.
It is recommended to use synchronous V-sync frequency to prevent waterfall
(Vsync x 1 =Burst Frequency)
Though PWM frequency is over 182Hz (max252Hz), function of backlight is not affected.

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3-2. Interface Connections

This LCD module employs two kinds of interface connection, 51-pin connector and 41-pin connector are used for the module electronics and 14-pin connector is used for the integral backlight system.

3-2-1. LCD Module

- LCD Connector(CN1): **FI-R51S-HF(manufactured by JAE) or compatible**
Refer to below and next Page table
- Mating Connector : FI-R51HL(JAE) or compatible

Table 4-1. MODULE CONNECTOR(CN1) PIN CONFIGURATION

No	Symbol	Description	No	Symbol	Description
1	NC	No Connection	27	Bit Select	'H' or NC= 10bit(D) , 'L' = 8bit
2	NC	No Connection	28	R2AN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (A-)
3	NC	No Connection	29	R2AP	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (A+)
4	NC	No Connection (Note 4)	30	R2BN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (B-)
5	NC	No Connection (Note 4)	31	R2BP	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (B+)
6	NC	No Connection (Note 4)	32	R2CN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (C-)
7	LVDS Select	'H' =JEIDA , 'L' or NC = VESA	33	R2CP	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (C+)
8	NC	No Connection (Note 4)	34	GND	Ground
9	NC	No Connection (Note 4)	35	R2CLKN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(-)
10	L-DIM Enable	'H' = Enable , 'L' or NC = Disable	36	R2CLKP	SECOND LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(+)
11	GND	Ground	37	GND	Ground
12	R1AN	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (A-)	38	R2DN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (D-)
13	R1AP	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (A+)	39	R2DP	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (D+)
14	R1BN	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (B-)	40	R2EN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (E-)
15	R1BP	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (B+)	41	R2EP	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (E+)
16	R1CN	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (C-)	42	NC	No Connection
17	R1CP	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (C+)	43	NC	No Connection
18	GND	Ground	44	GND	Ground
19	R1CLKN	FIRST LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(-)	45	GND	Ground
20	R1CLKP	FIRST LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(+)	46	GND	Ground
21	GND	Ground	47	NC	No connection
22	R1DN	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (D-)	48	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V
23	R1DP	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (D+)	49	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V
24	R1EN	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (E-)	50	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V
25	R1EP	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (E+)	51	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V
26	NC	No Connection	-	-	-

- Note
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. #1~#6 & #8~#9 NC (No Connection): These pins are used only for LGD (Do not connect)
 5. Specific pins(pin No. #10) are used for **Local Dimming** function of the LCD module.
If not used, these pins are no connection. (Please see the **Appendix III-3** for more information.)
 6. LVDS pin (pin No. #24,25,40,41) are used for 10Bit(D) of the LCD module.
If used for 8Bit(R), these pins are no connection.
 7. Specific pin No. #44 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).

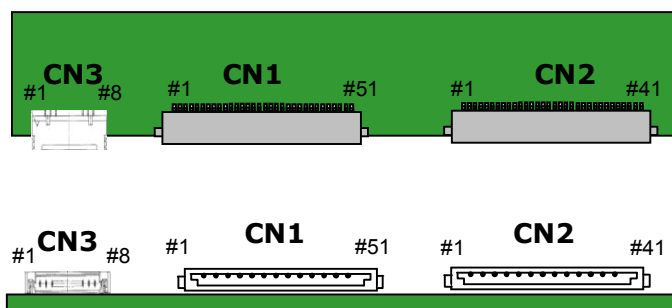
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- LCD Connector (CN2) : **FI-RE41S-HF** (manufactured by JAE) or compatible
- Mating Connector : FI-RE41HL

Table 4-2. MODULE CONNECTOR(CN2) PIN CONFIGURATION

No	Symbol	Description	No	Symbol	Description
1	NC	No connection	22	RE3N	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (E-)
2	NC	No connection	23	RE3P	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (E+)
3	NC	No connection	24	GND	Ground
4	NC	No connection	25	GND	Ground
5	NC	No connection	26	RA4N	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (A-)
6	NC	No connection	27	RA4P	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (A+)
7	NC	No connection	28	RB4N	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (B-)
8	NC	No connection	29	RB4P	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (B+)
9	GND	Ground	30	RC4N	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (C-)
10	RA3N	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (A-)	31	RC4P	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (C+)
11	RA3P	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (A+)	32	GND	Ground
12	RB3N	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (B-)	33	RCLK4N	FORTH LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(-)
13	RB3P	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (B+)	34	RCLK4P	FORTH LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(+)
14	RC3N	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (C-)	35	GND	Ground
15	RC3P	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (C+)	36	RD4N	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (D-)
16	GND	Ground	37	RD4P	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (D+)
17	RCLK3N	THIRD LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(-)	38	RE4N	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (E-)
18	RCLK3P	THIRD LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(+)	39	RE4P	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (E+)
19	GND	Ground	40	GND	Ground
20	RD3N	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (D-)	41	GND	Ground
21	RD3P	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (D+)	-		

- Note :
1. All GND(ground) pins should be connected together to the LCD module's metal frame.
 2. LVDS pin (**pin No. #22,23,38,39**) are used for 10Bit(D) of the LCD module.
If used for 8Bit(R), these pins are no connection.



Rear view of LCM

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3-2-2. Backlight Module

[CN201]

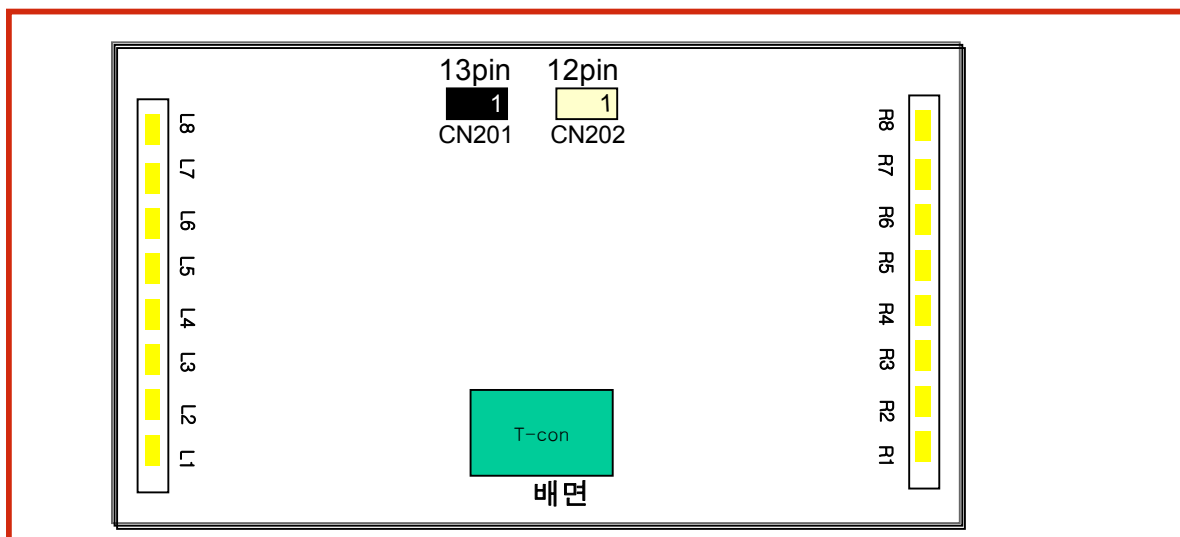
- 1) LED Array assy Connector (Plug)
: 20022HS-13B2(BK) (manufactured by Yeonho) or equivalent
- 2) Mating Connector (Receptacle)
: 20022WR-13BD (manufactured by Yeonho) or equivalent

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

No	Symbol	Description	Note
1	Anode_L1 (1~4Cathode)	LED Input Current	
2	N.C	Open	
3	L1 Cathode	LED Output Current	
4	L2 Cathode	LED Output Current	
5	L3 Cathode	LED Output Current	
6	L4 Cathode	LED Output Current	
7	N.C	Open	
8	L5 Cathode	LED Output Current	
9	L6 Cathode	LED Output Current	
10	L7 Cathode	LED Output Current	
11	L8 Cathode	LED Output Current	
12	N.C	Open	
13	Anode_L2 (5~8Cathode)	LED Input Current	

No	Symbol	Description	Note
1	Anode_R2 (5~8Cathode)	LED Input Current	
2	N.C	Open	
3	R8Cathode	LED Output Current	
4	R7 Cathode	LED Output Current	
5	R6 Cathode	LED Output Current	
6	R5 Cathode	LED Output Current	
7	R4 Cathode	LED Output Current	
8	R3 Cathode	LED Output Current	
9	R2 Cathode	LED Output Current	
10	R1 Cathode	LED Output Current	
11	N.C	Open	
12	Anode_R1 (1~4Cathode)	LED Input Current	

◆ Rear view of LCM



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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 (DE Only Mode)

ITEM		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Note
Horizontal	Display Period	tHV	480	480	480	tCLK	1920 / 4
	Blank	tHB	40	70	200	tCLK	1
	Total	tHP	520	550	680	tCLK	
Vertical	Display Period	tVv	1080	1080	1080	Lines	
	Blank	tVB	20 (228)	45 (270)	86 (300)	Lines	1
	Total	tVP	1096 (1308)	1125 (1350)	1166 (1380)	Lines	

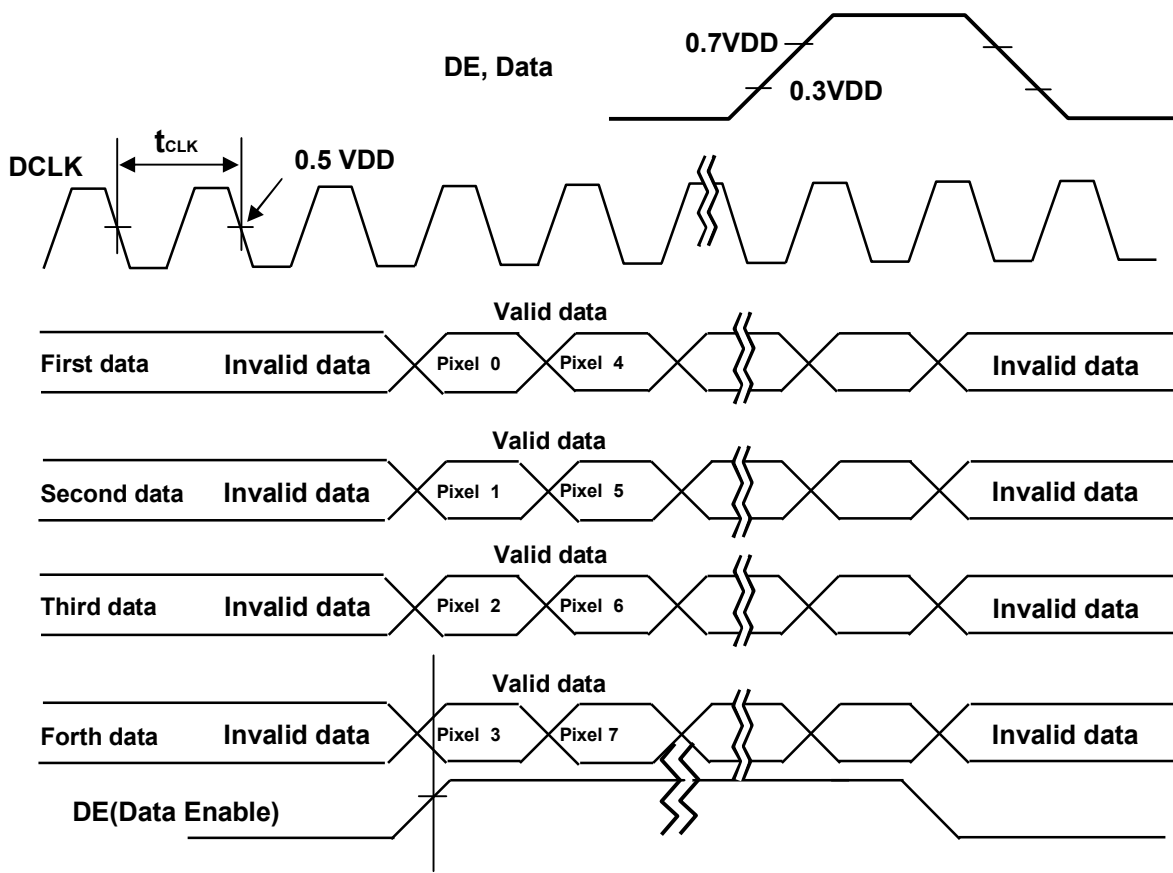
ITEM		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Note
Frequency	DCLK	fCLK	66.97	74.25	78.00	MHz	
	Horizontal	fH	121.8	135	140	KHz	2
	Vertical	fV	108 (95)	120 (100)	122 (104)	Hz	2 NTSC : 108~122Hz (PAL : 95~104Hz)

- Note
1. The Input of HSYNC & VSYNC signal does not have an effect on normal operation(DE Only Mode). If you use spread spectrum for 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.

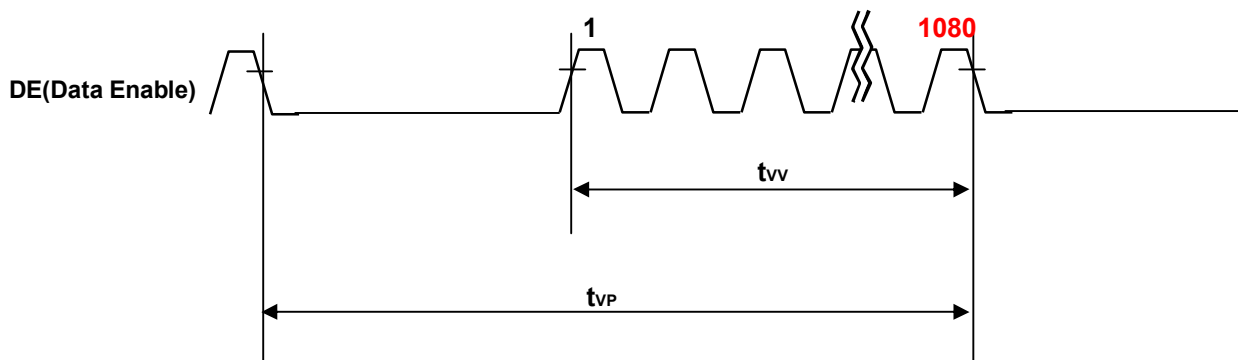
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3-4. LVDS Signal Specification

3-4-1. LVDS Input Signal Timing Diagram



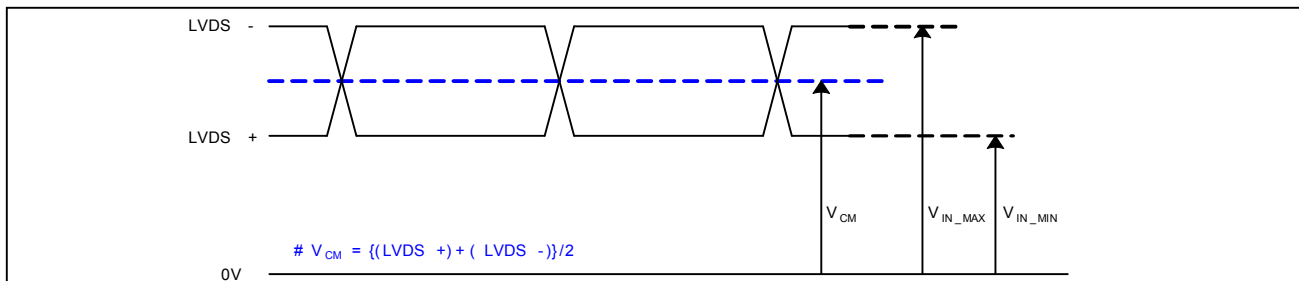
* $t_{HB} = t_{HFP} + t_{WH} + t_{HBP}$
 * $t_{VB} = t_{VFP} + t_{WV} + t_{VBP}$



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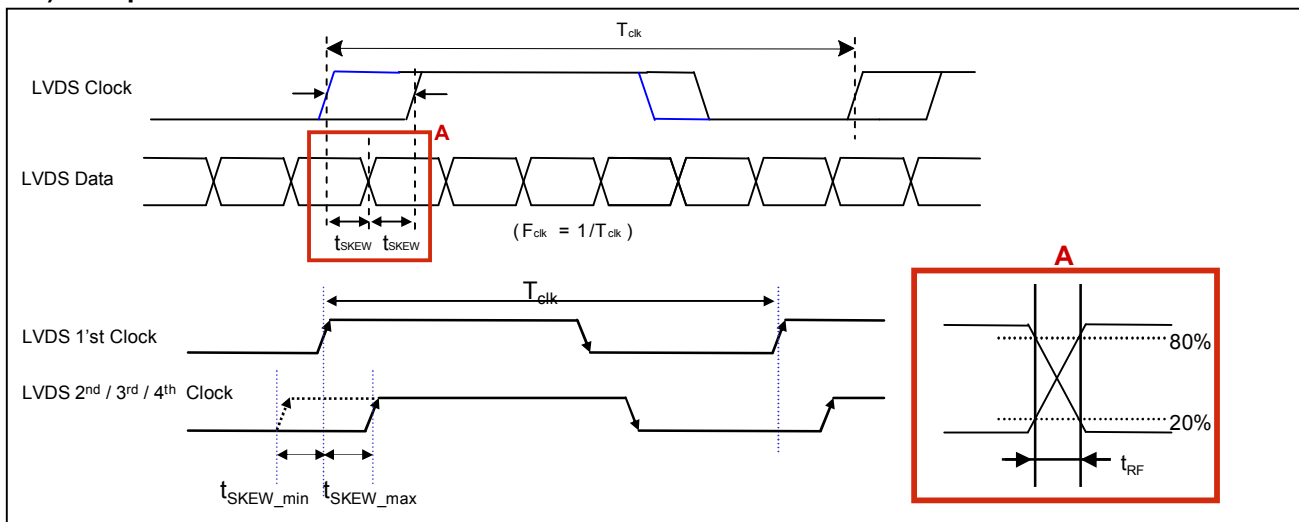
3-4-2. LVDS Input Signal Characteristics

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	ΔV_{CM}		250	mV	-

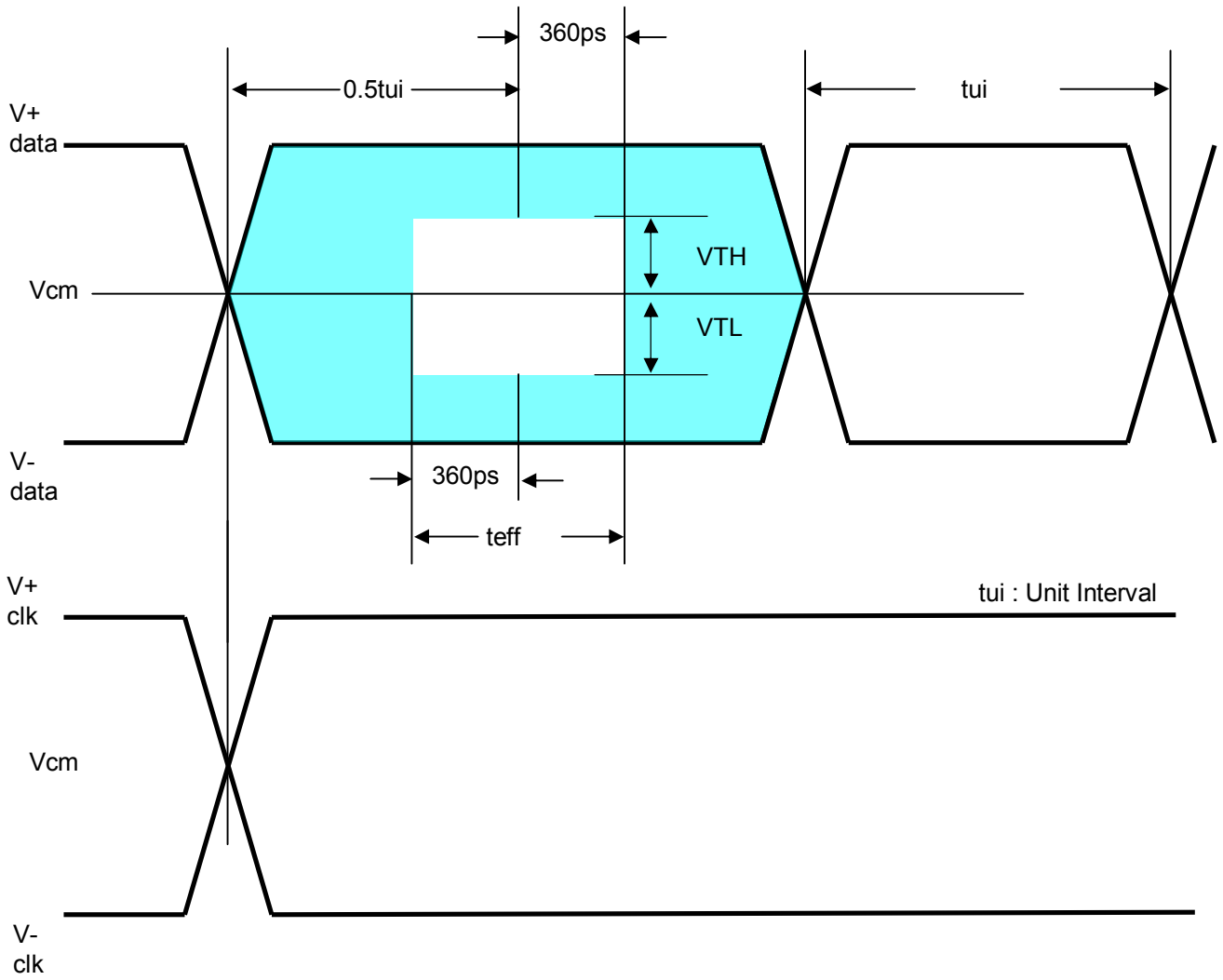
2) AC Specification



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 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 Clock to Clock Skew Margin (Even to Odd)	$t_{SKEW_{EO}}$		$1/7 * T_{clk}$	T_{clk}	-	

- 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 meet the range.
 3. LVDS Differential Voltage is defined within t_{eff}

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3-5. Color Data Reference

The brightness of each primary color(red,green,blue) is based on the 10bit 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
		R9	R8	R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G9	G8	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B9	B8	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red (1023)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green (1023)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue (1023)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	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	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	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	1	1	1	1	0	0	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	1	1	1	1	1	1
RED	RED (0000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	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 (0001)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
									
	RED (1022)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RED (1023)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN	GREEN (0000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	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 (0001)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
									
	GREEN (1022)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN (1023)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BLUE	BLUE (0000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	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 (0001)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
									
	BLUE (1022)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	BLUE (1023)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Product Specification

3-6. Power Sequence

3-6-1. LCD Driving circuit

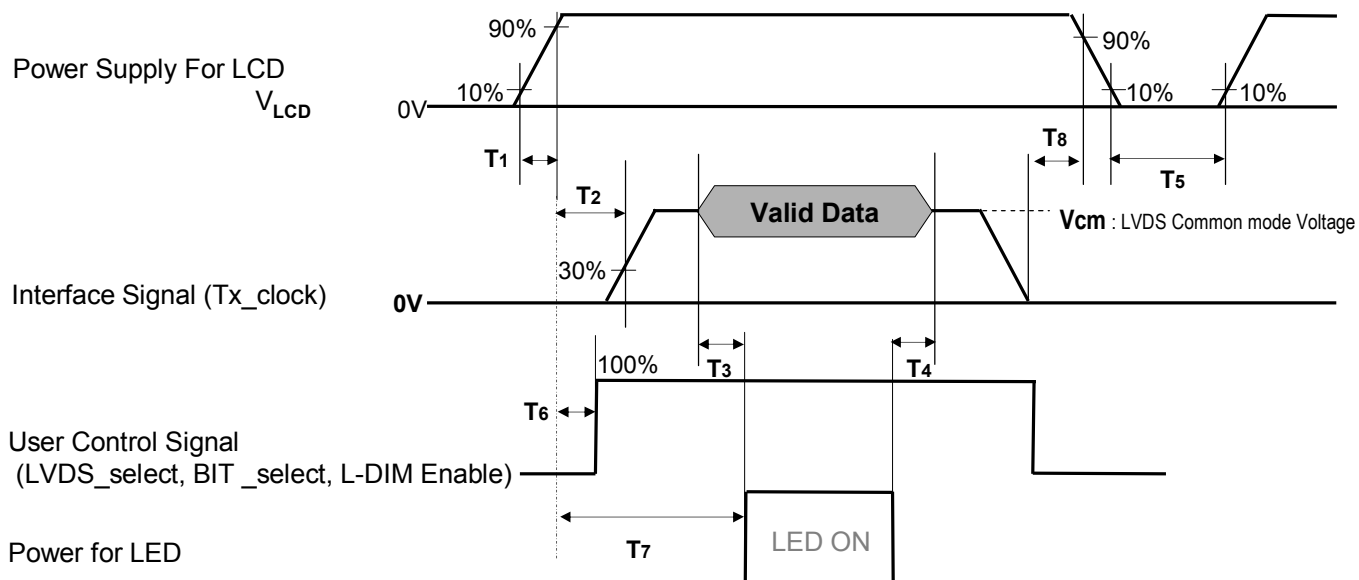


Table 8. POWER SEQUENCE

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

Note :1. Please avoid floating state of interface signal at invalid period.

2. When the power supply for LCD (V_{LCD}) is off, be sure to pull down the valid and invalid data to 0V.

3. The T_3 / T_4 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 user control signals) precedes the on time of Power (V_{LCD}), it will be happened abnormal display. When T_6 is NC status, T_6 doesn't need to be measured.

5. T_5 should be measured after the Module has been fully discharged between power off and on period.

6. It is recommendation specification that T_8 has to be 100ms as a minimum value.

Product Specification

4. Optical Specification

Optical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' and stable in a dark environment at $25\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$. 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.

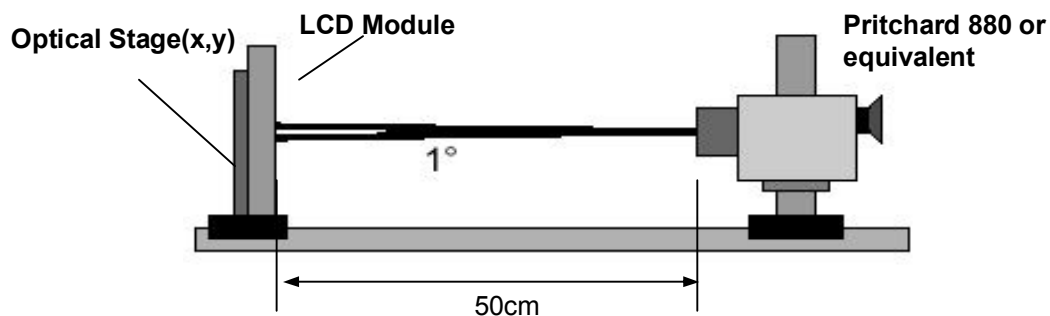


FIG. 1 Optical Characteristic Measurement Equipment and Method

$T_a = 25\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{\text{LCD}} = 12.0\text{V}$, $f_v = 120\text{Hz}$, $D_{\text{clk}} = 74.25\text{MHz}$,

$\text{EXTV}_{\text{BR-B}} = 100\%$

Table 10. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note	
		Min	Typ	Max			
Contrast Ratio	CR	1100	1600	-		1	
Surface Luminance, white	L_{WH}	360	450	-	cd/m ²	2	
Luminance Variation	δ_{WHITE} 5P	-	-	1.3		3	
Response Time	Gray-to-Gray	G to G	5	8	ms	4,5	
	MPRT	MPRT	8	12	ms		
	Uniformity	δ_{MPRT}	-	-	1		
	Uniformity	$\delta_{\text{G TO G}}$	-	-	1		
Color Coordinates [CIE1931]	RED	Rx	Typ -0.03	TBD	Typ +0.03		
		Ry		TBD			
	GREEN	Gx		TBD			
		Gy		TBD			
	BLUE	Bx		TBD			
		By		TBD			
	WHITE	Wx		0.279			
		Wy		0.292			
Color Temperature			10,000		K		
Color Gamut			72		%		
Viewing Angle (CR>10)							
	x axis, right ($\phi=0^{\circ}$)	θ_r	89	-	-	degree	6
	x axis, left ($\phi=180^{\circ}$)	θ_l	89	-	-		
	y axis, up ($\phi=90^{\circ}$)	θ_u	89	-	-		
	y axis, down ($\phi=270^{\circ}$)	θ_d	89	-	-		
Gray Scale			-	-	-		7

Product Specification

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

$$CR(\text{Contrast Ratio}) = \text{Maximum CR}_n (n=1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$$

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

$$n = \text{the Position number}(1, 2, 3, 4, 5). \text{ For more information, see FIG 2.}$$

2. Surface luminance are determined after the unit has been 'ON' and 1 Hour after lighting the backlight in a dark environment at $25 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$. 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 :

$$\delta \text{ WHITE}(5P) = \text{Maximum}(L_{on1}, L_{on2}, L_{on3}, L_{on4}, L_{on5}) / \text{Minimum}(L_{on1}, L_{on2}, L_{on3}, L_{on4}, L_{on5})$$

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 : 2°

5. MPRT is defined as the 10% to 90% blur-edge width B_{ij} (pixels) and scroll speed U (pixels/frame)at the moving picture. For more information, see FIG 4
6. Gray to Gray / MPRT Response time uniformity is Reference data. **Appendix IV-1 / IV-2.**
7. 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. 5.
8. 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	0.06
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

Product Specification

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

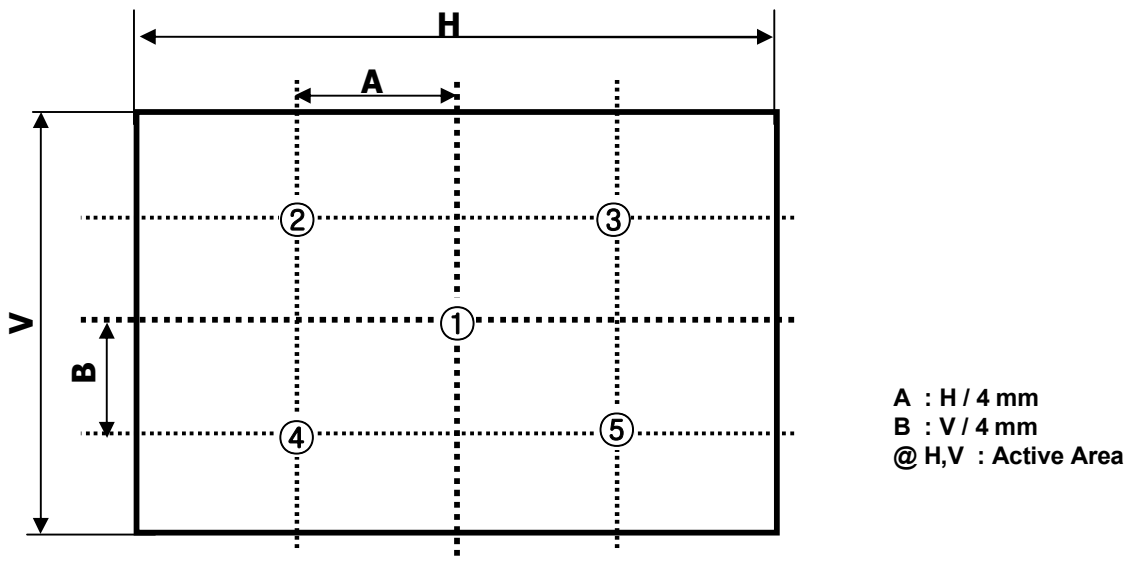


FIG. 2 5 Points for Luminance Measure

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

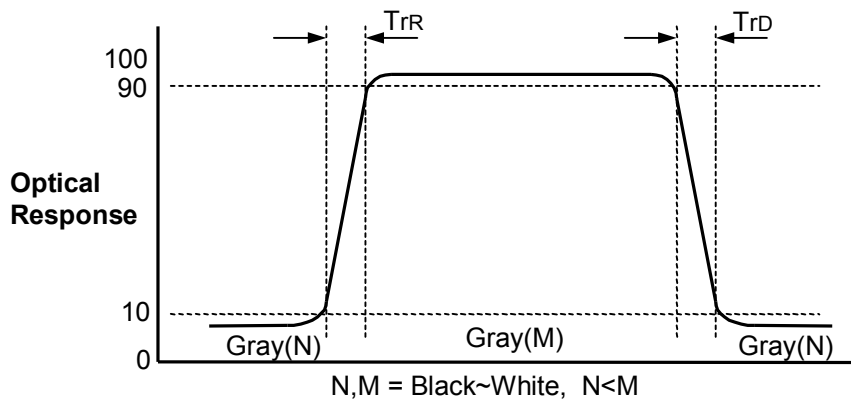
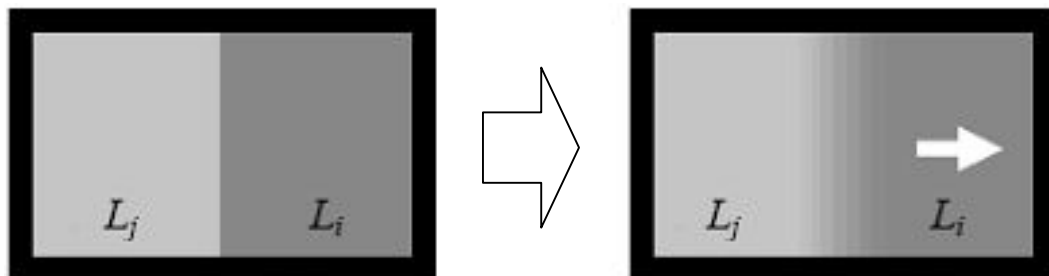


FIG. 3 Response Time

Product Specification

MPRT is defined as the 10% to 90% blur-edge with B_{ij} (pixels) and scroll speed U (pixels/frame)at the moving picture.



$$M = \frac{1}{U} B_{ij} \quad (i \neq j)$$

Example) $B_{ij} = 12\text{pixels}$, $U = 10\text{pixels} / 120\text{Hz}$
 $M = 12\text{pixels} / (10\text{pixels} / 120\text{Hz})$
 $= 12\text{pixels} / \{10\text{pixels} / (1/120)\text{s}\}$
 $= 12 / 1,200 \text{ s}$
 $= 10 \text{ ms}$

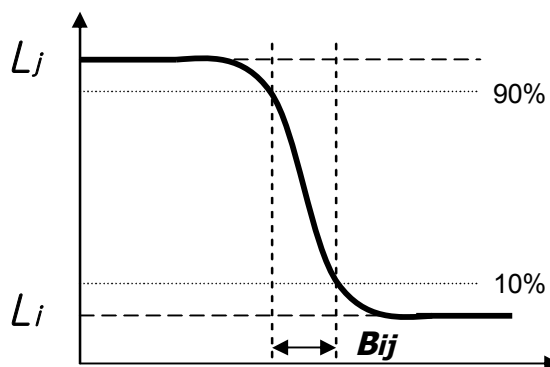


FIG. 4 MPRT

Dimension of viewing angle range

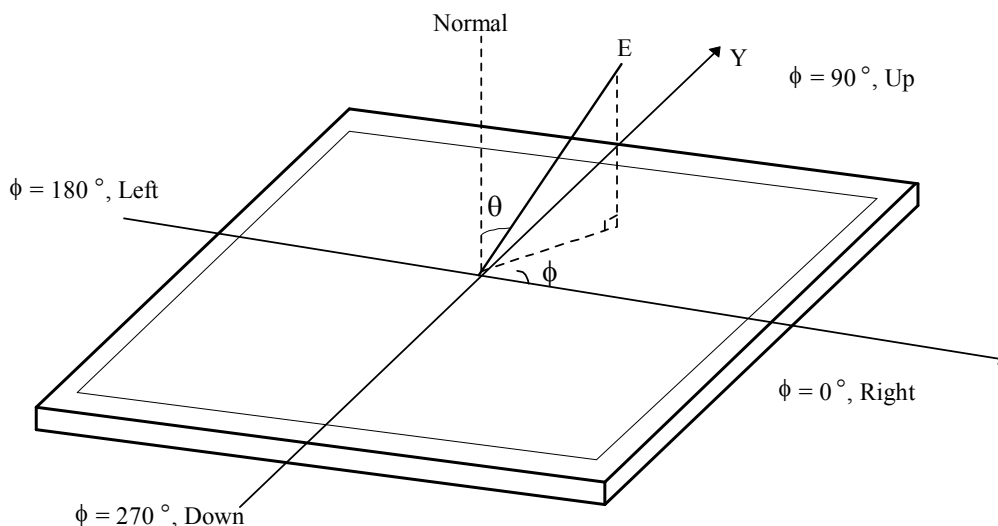


FIG. 5 Viewing Angle

5. Mechanical Characteristics

Table 12 provides general mechanical characteristics.

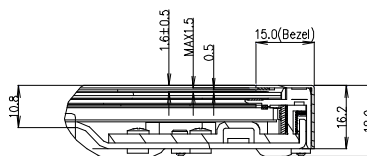
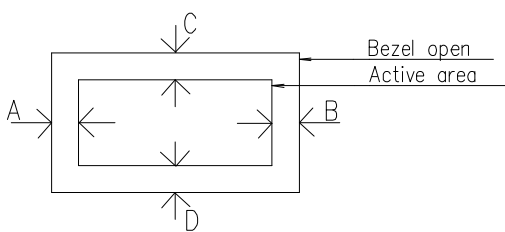
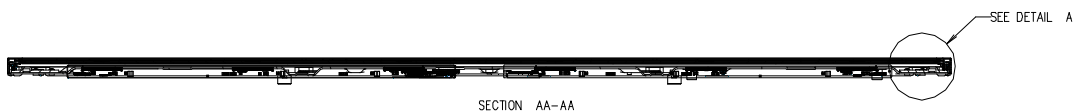
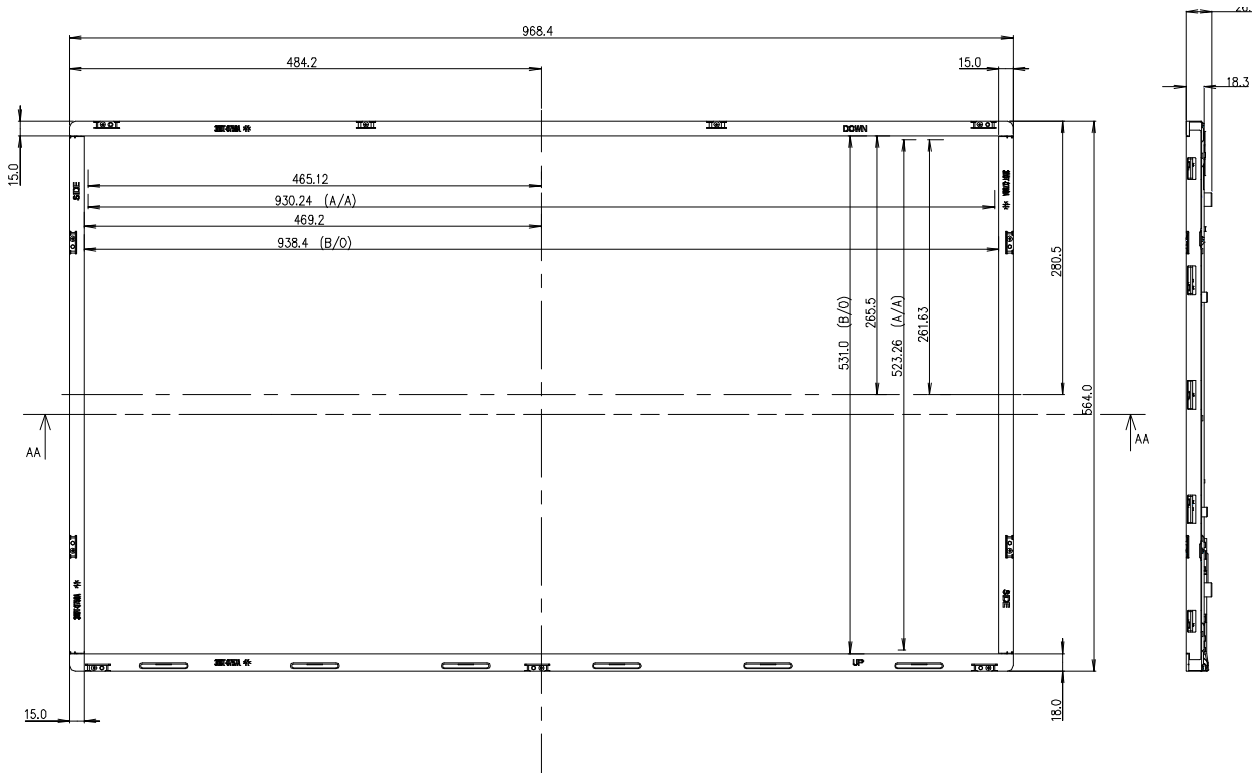
Table 12. MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Item	Value	
Outline Dimension	Horizontal	968.4 mm
	Vertical	564.0 mm
	Depth	18.3 mm
Bezel Area	Horizontal	938.4 mm
	Vertical	531.0 mm
Active Display Area	Horizontal	930.24 mm
	Vertical	523.26 mm
Weight	8.8 Kg (Typ.), 9.24 kg (Max.)	

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

Product Specification

[FRONT VIEW]



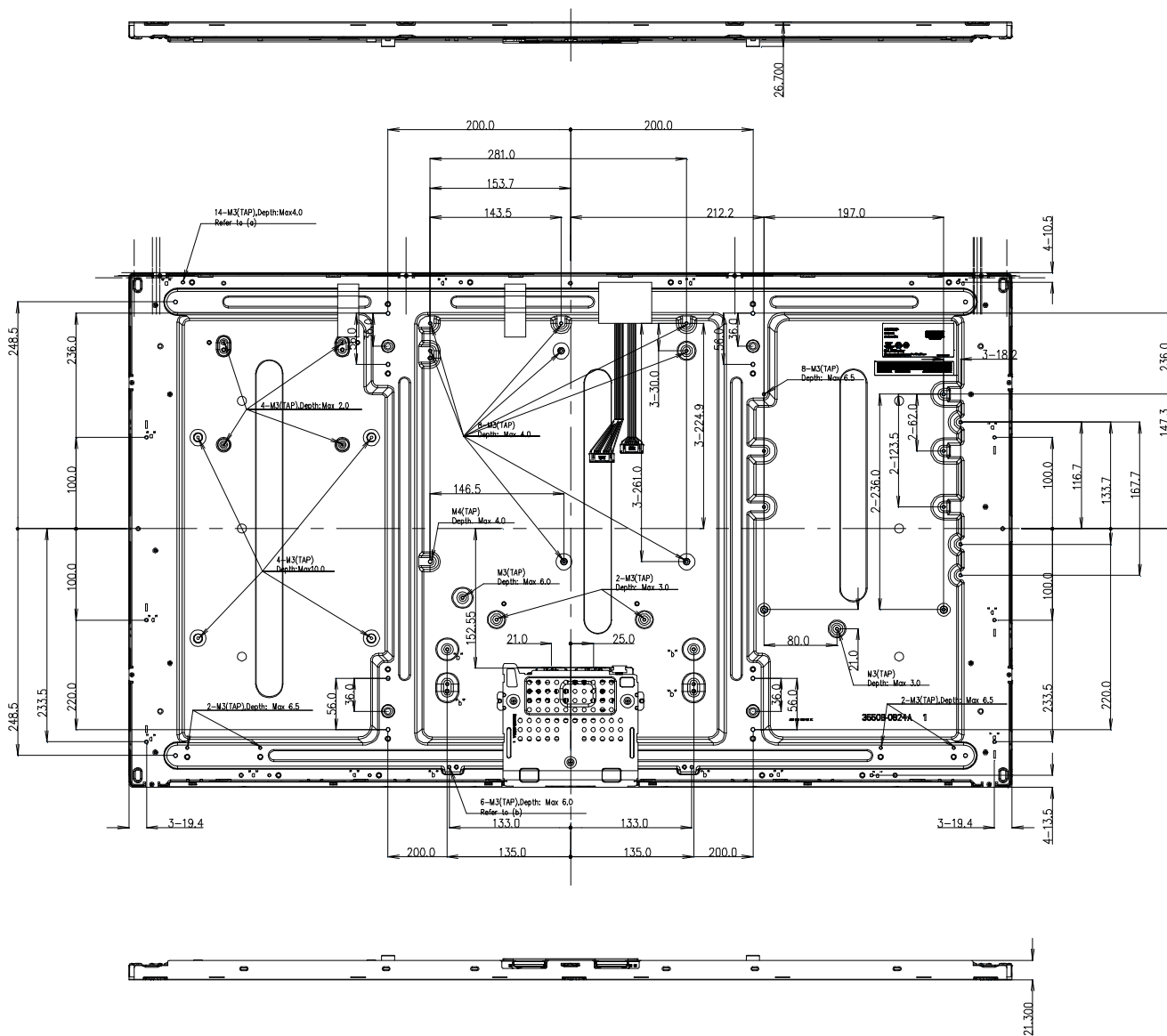
DETAIL A
SCALE 1/1

NOTES

- 1. UNSPECIFIED TOLERANCE IS ±1.0MM
- 2. TILT AND PARTIAL DISPOSITION TOLERANCE OF DISPLAY AREA AS FOLLOWING.
 - (1) Y-DIRECTION: | A-B | ≤ 1.5
 - (2) X-DIRECTION: | C-D | ≤ 1.5
- 3. M3.0, M4.0 TAP: Max Torque 6kgf.cm

Product Specification

[REAR VIEW]



Product Specification

6. Reliability**Table 13. 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, Each direction per 10 min
6	Shock test (non-operating)	Shock level : 50Grms Waveform : half sine wave, 11ms Direction : ±X, ±Y, ±Z One time each direction
7	Humidity condition Operation	Ta= 40 °C ,90%RH
8	Altitude operating storage / shipment	0 - 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, Seventh Edition, Underwriters Laboratories Inc.
Audio, Video and Similar Electronic Apparatus - Safety Requirements.
- b) CAN/CSA C22.2 No.60065:03, Canadian Standards Association.
Audio, Video and Similar Electronic Apparatus - Safety Requirements.
- c) EN 60065:2002 + A11:2008, European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC).
Audio, Video and Similar Electronic Apparatus - Safety Requirements.
- d) IEC 60065:2005 + A1:2005, The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC).
Audio, Video and Similar Electronic Apparatus - Safety Requirements.
(Including report of IEC60825-1:2001 clause 8 and clause 9)

Notes

1. Laser (LED Backlight) Information

<p style="text-align: center;">Class 1M LED Product IEC60825-1 : 2001 Embedded LED Power (Class 1M)</p>

2. Caution

- : LED inside.
- Class **1M** laser (LEDs) radiation when open.
- Do not open while operating.

7-2. EMC

- a) ANSI C63.4 "American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electronic Equipment in the Range of 9 kHz to 40 GHz." American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 2003.
- b) CISPR 22 "Information technology equipment – Radio disturbance characteristics – Limit and methods of measurement." International Special Committee on Radio Interference (CISPR), 2005.
- c) CISPR 13 "Sound and television broadcast receivers and associated equipment – Radio disturbance characteristics – Limits and method of measurement." International Special Committee on Radio Interference (CISPR), 2006.

7-3. Environment

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

Product Specification

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)
E : MONTH

D : YEAR
F ~ M : SERIAL NO.

Note

1. YEAR

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Mark	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

2. MONTH

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mark	1	2	4	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 Pallet : 16 pcs

b) Pallet Size : 1140 mm(W) X 990 mm(D) X 120 mm(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 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 benzene. 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 :
 $V = \pm 200\text{mV}$ (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 minimize 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 cause conductive particles and deal LCM a fatal blow)
- (9) Please do not set LCD on its edge.
- (10) The conductive material and signal cables are kept away from LED driver inductor to prevent abnormal display, sound noise and temperature rising.

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.
- (3) Storage condition is guaranteed under packing conditions.
- (4) The phase transition of Liquid Crystal could be recovered if the LCM is released at the normal condition after the low or over the storage temperature.

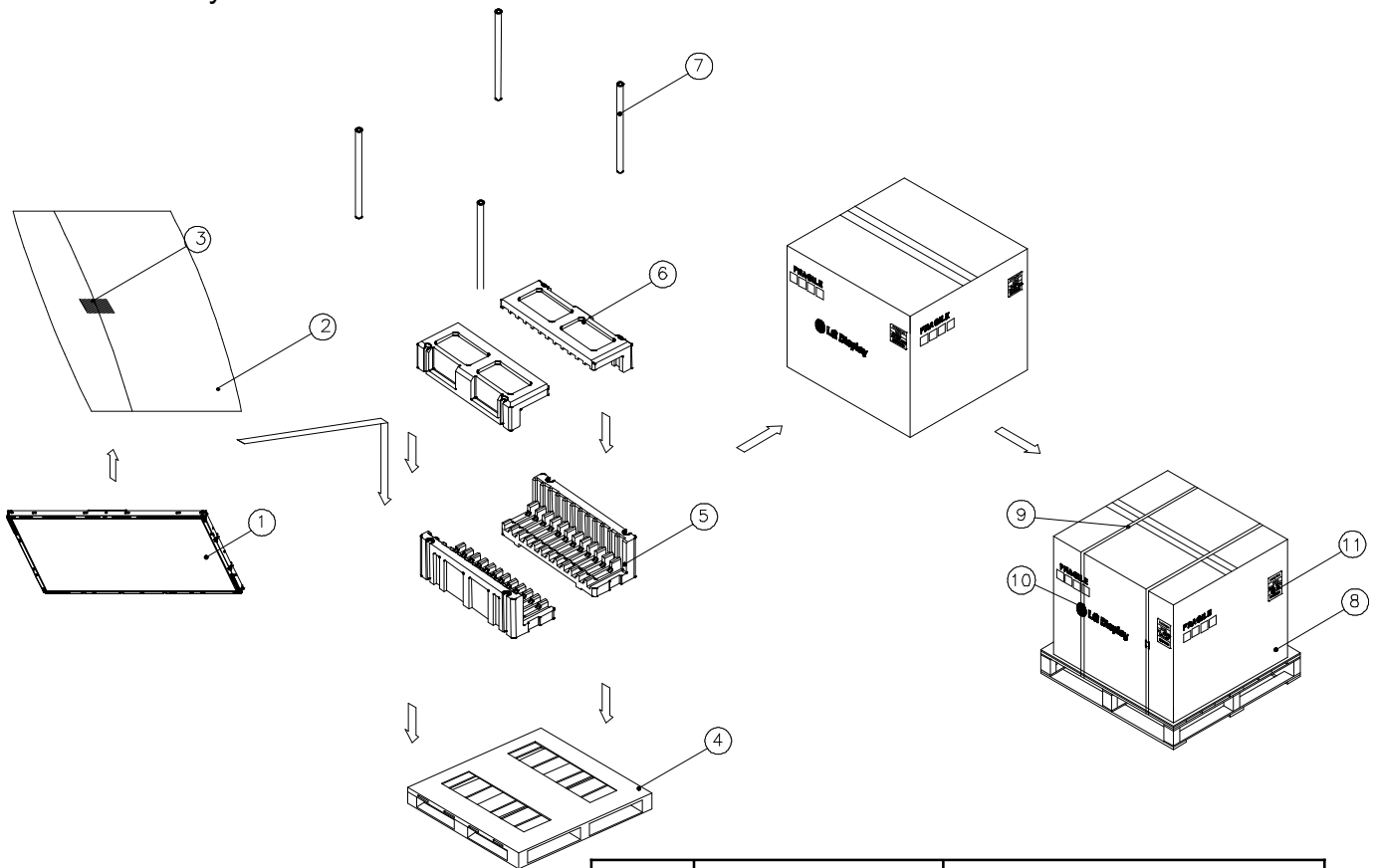
9-6. Handling Precautions for Protection Film

- (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.

Product Specification

APPENDIX-I

■ Pallet Ass'y

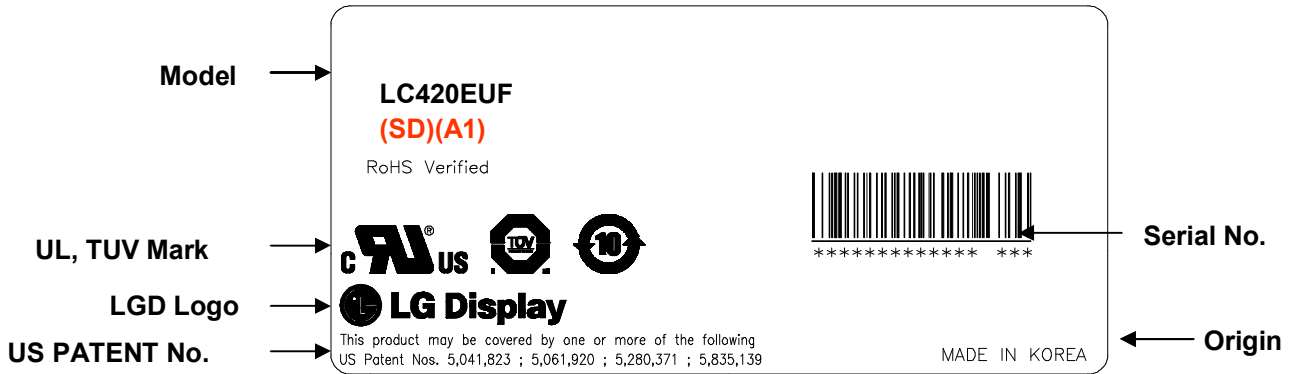


NO.	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL
1	LCD Module	
2	BAG	42INCH
3	TAPE	MASKING 20MM X 50M
4	PALLET	PLASTIC (1140X990X120)
5	PACKING	EPS
6	PACKING	EPS
7	ANGLE PACKING	PAPER
8	ANGLE COVER	PAPER
9	BAND,CLIP	STEEL
10	BAND	PP
11	LABEL	YUPO PAPER 80G 100X70

Product Specification

APPENDIX- II-1

■ LCM Label





Product Specification

APPENDIX- II-2

■ Box Label

■ Pallet Label

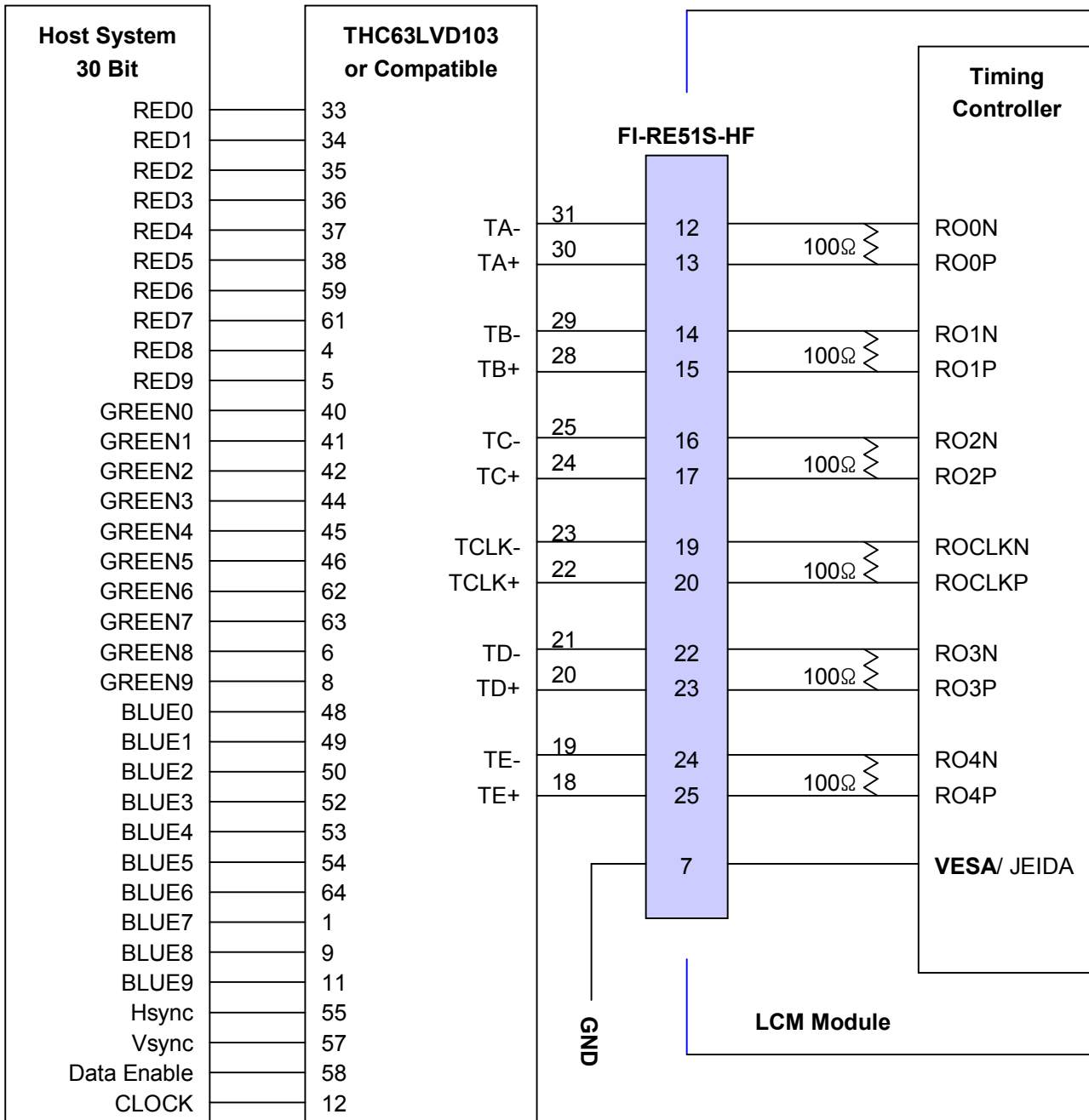
LC420EUF		
SDA1		
X pcs	001/01-01	
MADE IN KOREA		RoHS Verified
		

LC420EUF		
SDA1		
XX PCS	001/01-01	
MADE IN KOREA		RoHS Verified
 ***** **		

Product Specification

APPENDIX- III-1

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

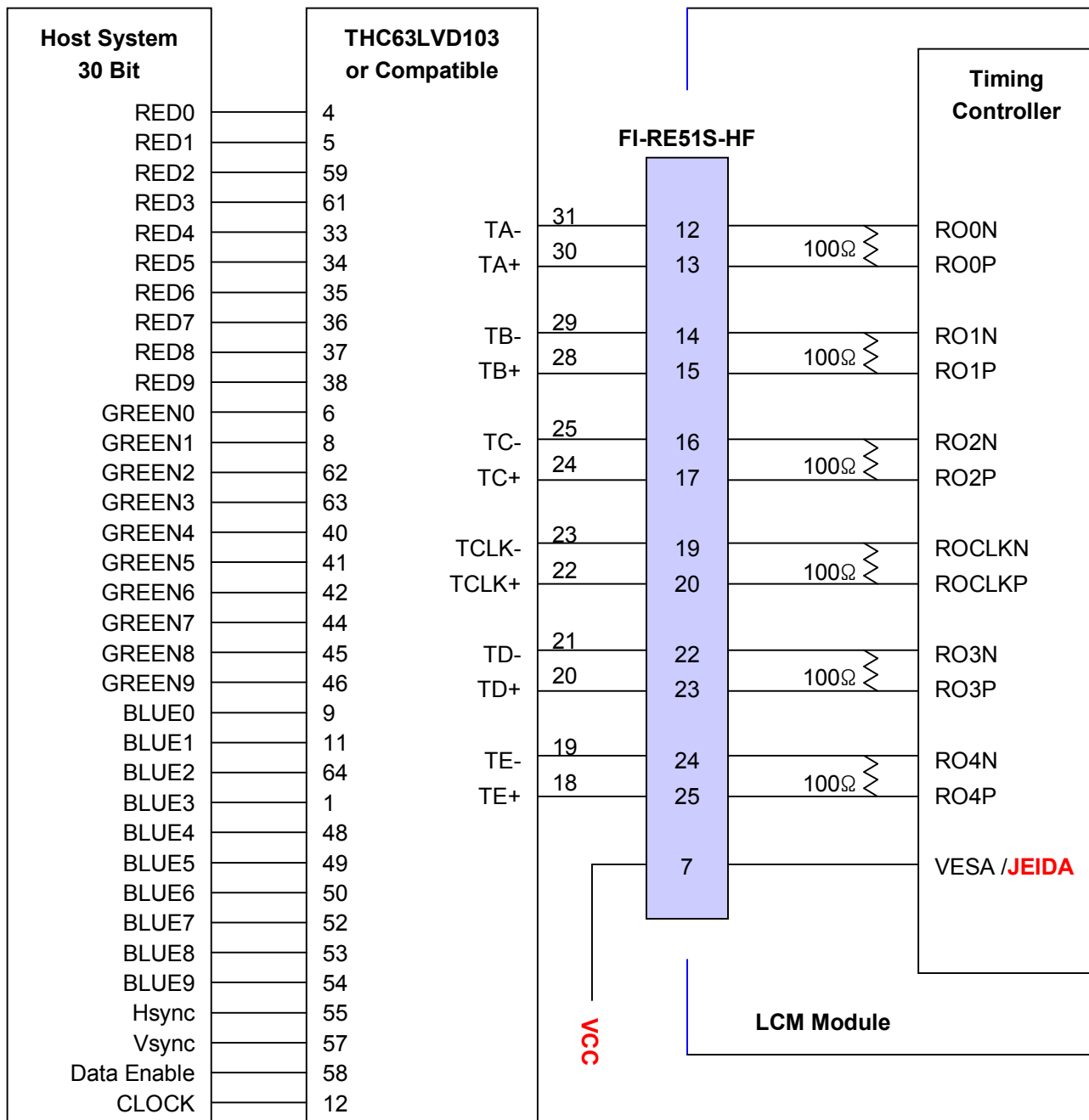


- Note: 1. The LCD module uses a 100 Ohm[Ω] resistor between positive and negative lines of each receiver input.
 2. Refer to LVDS Transmitter Data Sheet for detail descriptions. (THC63LVD103 or Compatible)
 3. '9' means MSB and '0' means LSB at R,G,B pixel data.

Product Specification

APPENDIX- III-2

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



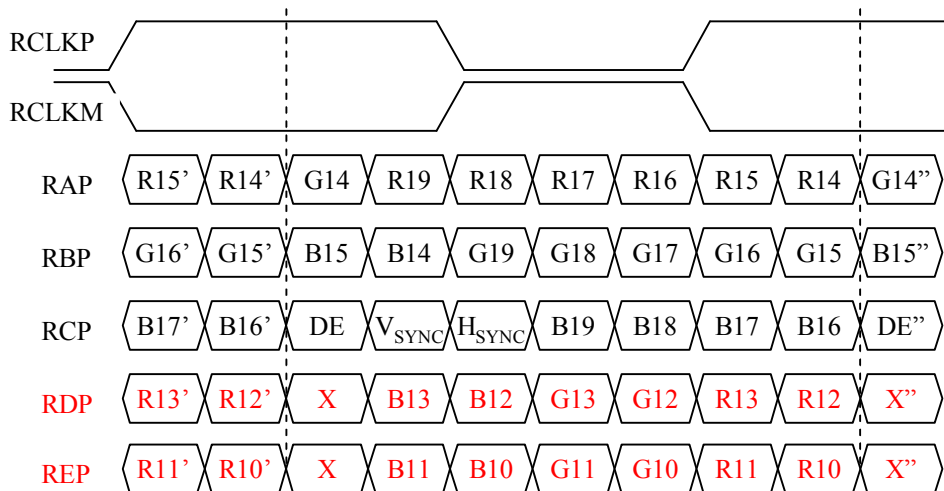
- Note :1. The LCD module uses a 100 Ohm[Ω] resistor between positive and negative lines of each receiver input.
 2. Refer to LVDS Transmitter Data Sheet for detail descriptions. (THC63LVD103 or Compatible)
 3. '9' means MSB and '0' means LSB at R,G,B pixel data.

Product Specification

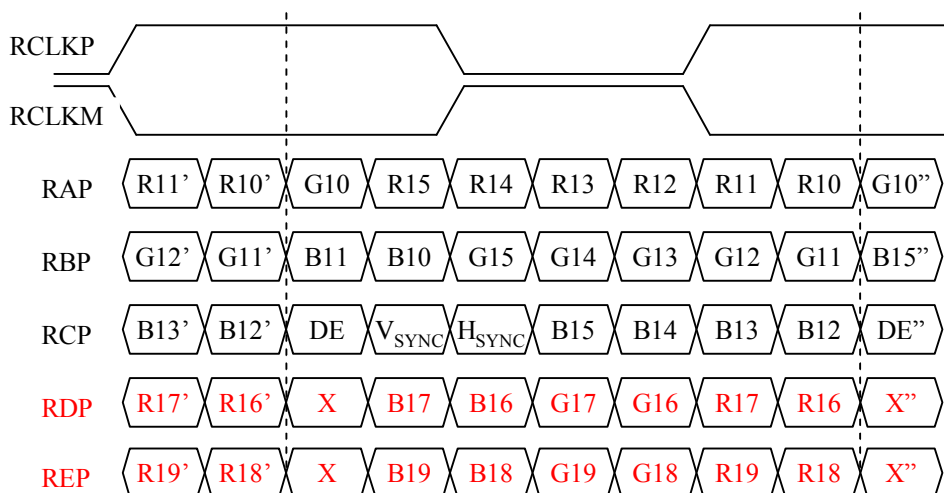
APPENDIX- IV-1

■ LVDS Data-Mapping Information (10 Bit)

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



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

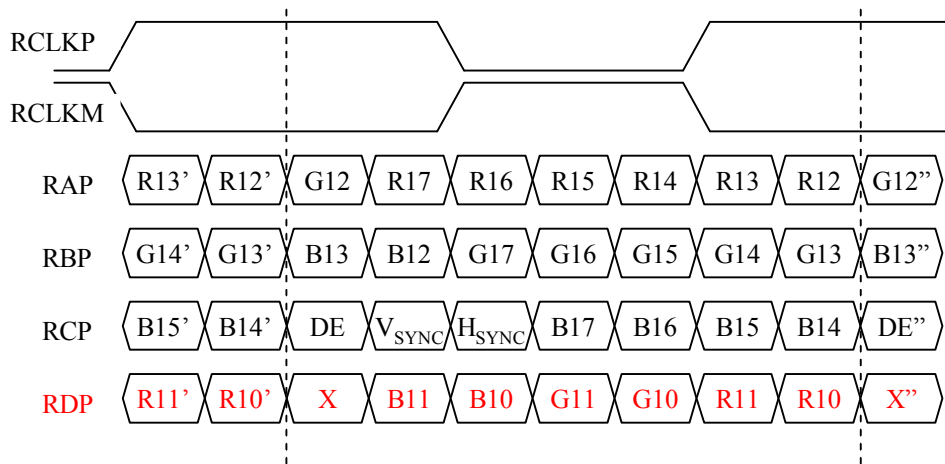


Product Specification

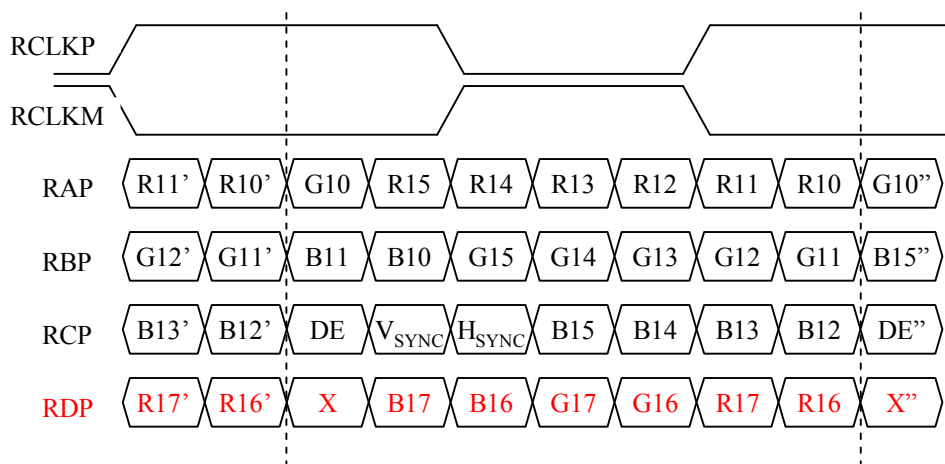
APPENDIX- IV-2

■ LVDS Data-Mapping Information (8 Bit)

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



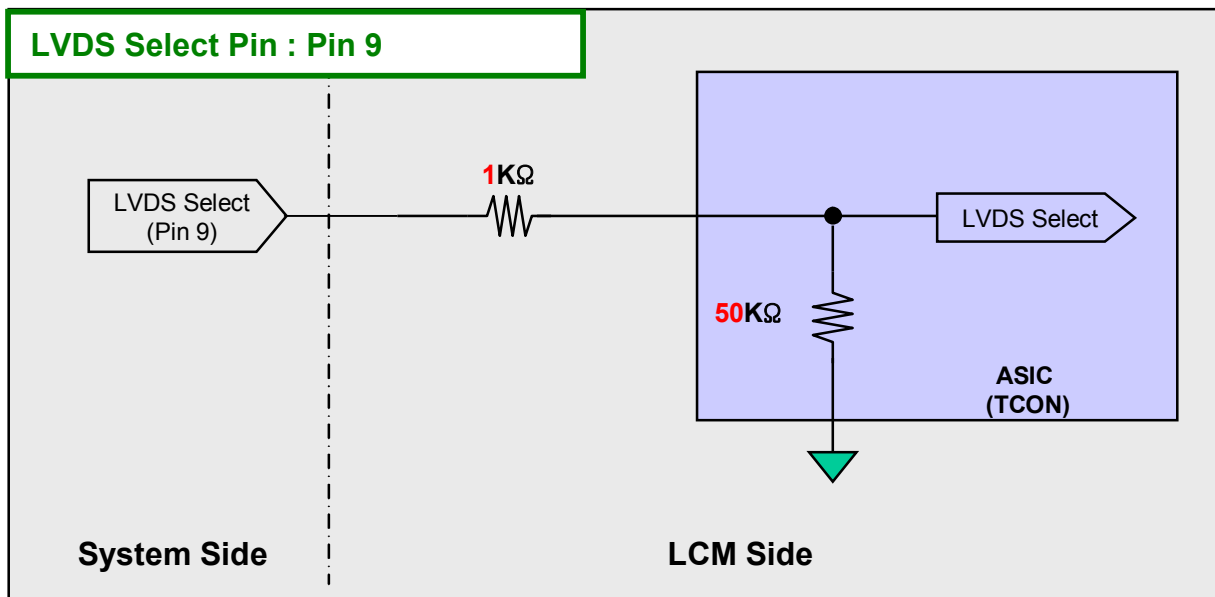
2) LVDS Select : "L" Data-Mapping (VESA format)



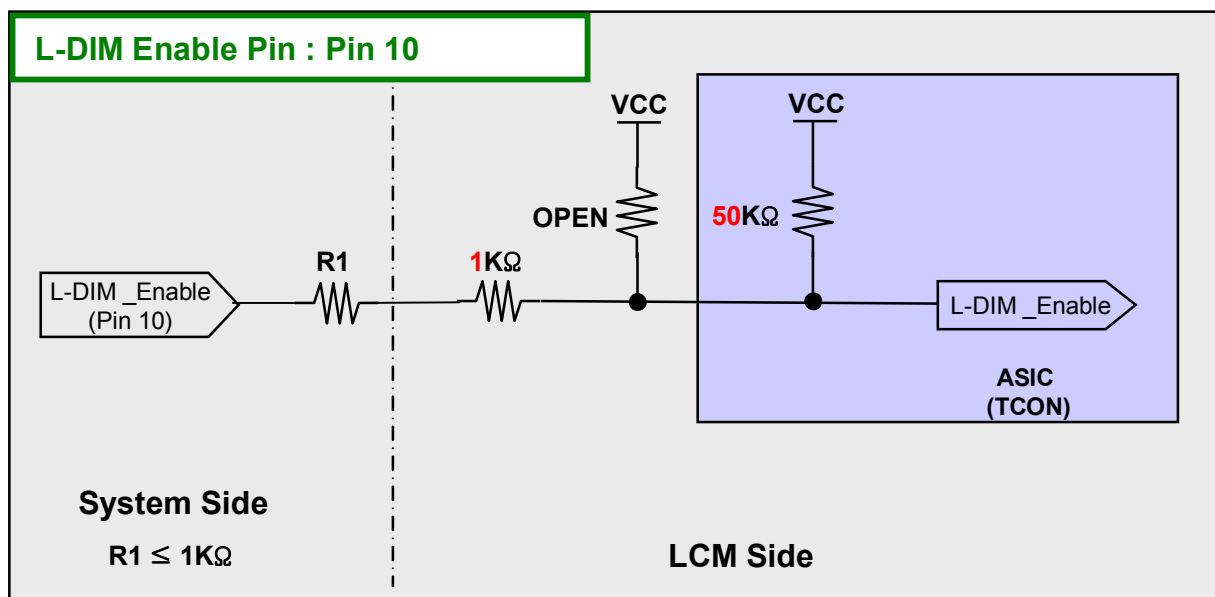
APPENDIX- V-1

■ Option Pin Circuit Block Diagram

1) Circuit Block Diagram of LVDS Format Selection pin



2) Circuit Block Diagram of L-DIM Enable Selection pin



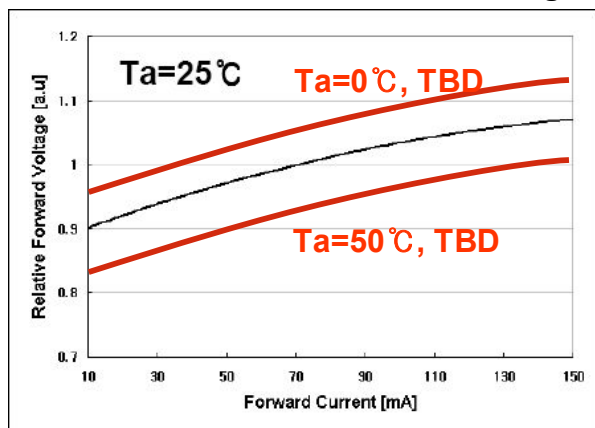
Product Specification

APPENDIX- VI

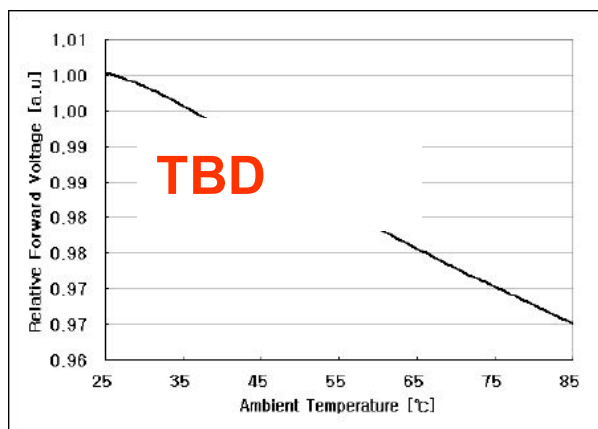
LED Array Electrical Spec

Items	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Module Current	I_F		-	150	240	mA
Array Operating Voltage	V_F	$I_{FM}=150mA$	126	127	142.8	V
	$\Delta V_{op}^{*2)}$	$I_{FM}=150mA$	-	-	1.3	V
Luminous of White	I_v	I_F		9500	-	nit
Color Chromaticity	CX	I_F		0.258	0.261	
	CY	$I_{FM}=150mA$	0.220	0.228	0.236	
Bright Uniformity ^{*3)}	Bu	$I_{FM}=150mA$	90			%
Color Uniformity ^{*4)}	Δu^*	$I_{FM}=150mA$	-		0.007	

Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



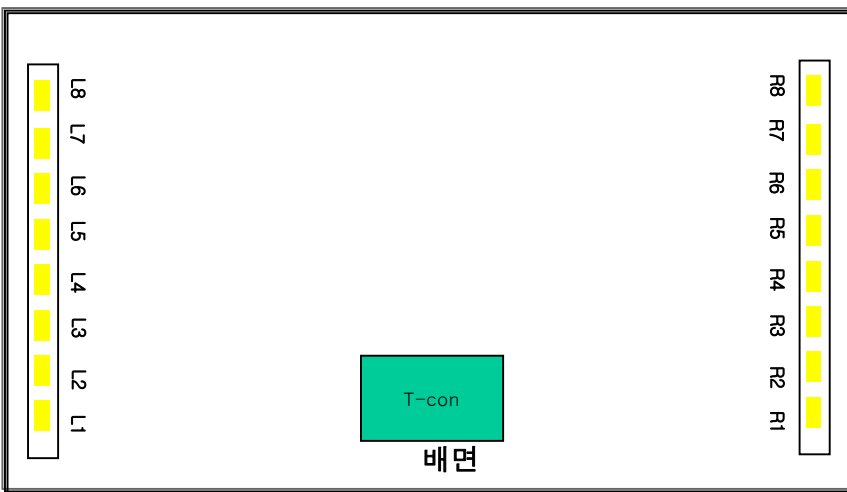
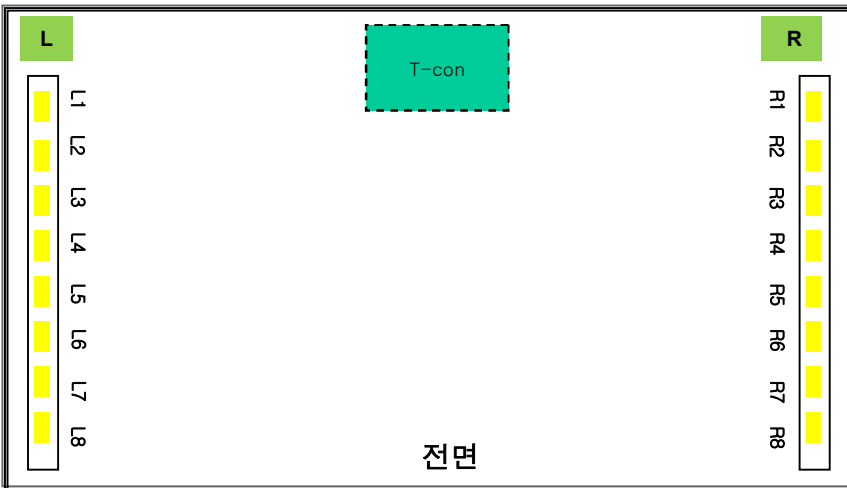
Ambient Temperature vs. Forward Voltage



Product Specification

APPENDIX- VII

Local Dimming Block Pin Matching

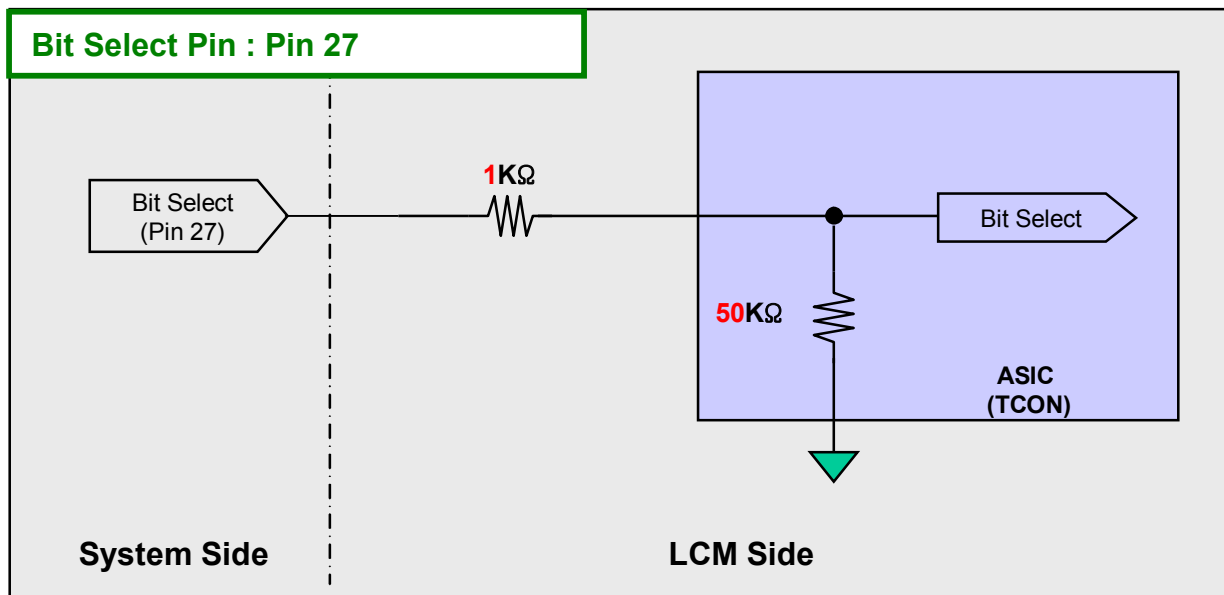


LED Driver CNT		
Pin No	CN_201	CN_202
1	Anode_L1 (1~4Cathode)	Anode_R2 (5~8Cathode)
2	N.C	N.C
3	L1 Cathode	R8Cathode
4	L2 Cathode	R7 Cathode
5	L3 Cathode	R6 Cathode
6	L4 Cathode	R5 Cathode
7	N.C	R4 Cathode
8	L5 Cathode	R3 Cathode
9	L6 Cathode	R2 Cathode
10	L7 Cathode	R1 Cathode
11	L8 Cathode	N.C
12	N.C	Anode_R1 (1~4Cathode)
13	Anode_L2 (5~8Cathode)	-

APPENDIX- V-2

■ Option Pin Circuit Block Diagram

3) Circuit Block Diagram of Bit Selection pin



APPENDIX- VIII-1

Gray to Gray Response Time Uniformity

This is only the reference data of G to G and uniformity for **LC420EUF-SDA1** 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 :

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

*Maximum (GtoG) means maximum value of measured time (N, M = 0 (Black) ~ 1023(White), 128 gray step).

	0Gray	127ray	255Gray	...	895Gray	1023Gray
0Gray		TrR:0G→127G	TrR:0G→255G	...	TrR:0G→895G	TrR:0G→1023G
127Gray	TrD:127G→0G		TrR:127G→255G	...	TrR:127G→895G	TrR:127G→1023G
255Gray	TrD:255G→0G	TrD:255G→127G		...	TrR:255G→895G	TrR:255G→1023G
...
895Gray	TrD:895G→0G	TrD:895G→127G	TrD:895G→255G	...		TrR:895G→1023G
1023Gray	TrD:1023G→0G	TrD:1023G→127G	TrD:1023G→255G	...	TrD:1023G→895G	

3. Sampling Size : 2 pcs

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

5. Current Status

(TBD)

APPENDIX- VIII-2

■ MPRT Response Time Uniformity (δ_{MPRT})

This is only the reference data of MPRT and uniformity for LC420EUF-SDA1 model.

1. MPRT Response Time :

Response time is defined as Figure3

2. MPRT Uniformity

The variation of MPRT Uniformity , δ_{MPRT} is defined as :

$$\text{MPRT Uniformity} = \frac{\text{Maximum (MPRT)} - \text{Typical (MPRT)}}{\text{Typical (MPRT)}} \leq 1$$

3. Sampling Size : 2 pcs

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

5. Current Status

(TBD)