

SPECIFICATION FOR APPROVAL

- () Preliminary Specification
- (●) Final Specification

BUYER	General
MODEL	

SUPPLIER	LG Display Co., Ltd.
*MODEL	LC420WUD
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				
J.H. Lee /Team Leader					
REVIEWED BY					
J.T. Kim / Project Leader					
PREPARED BY					
D.K. Yang / Engineer					
TV Product Development Dept. LG Display Co., Ltd.					

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RECORD OF REVISIONS

	Revision Date	Page	Description
1.0	Dec. 25, 2008	-	Final Specification

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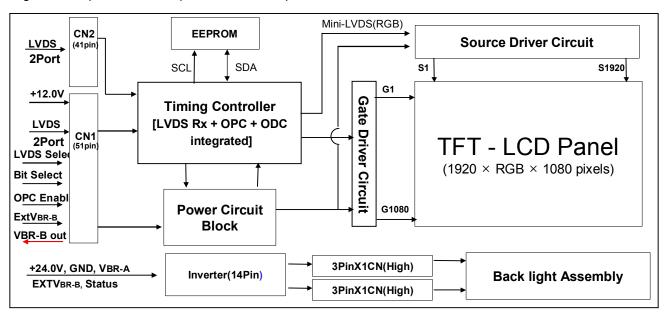
1. General Description

The LC420WUD 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 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(D) gray scale signal for each dot. Therefore, it can present a palette of more than 1.06B 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	983.0(H) x 576.0 (V) x 51.0 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	10-bit(D), 1.06 B colors
Luminance, White	500 cd/m² (Center 1point ,Typ.)
Viewing Angle (CR>10)	Viewing angle free (R/L 178 (Min.), U/D 178 (Min.))
Power Consumption	Total 162.6 W (Typ.) (Logic=6.6 W, Inverter=156W [VBR-A=1.65V])
Weight	11.5 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 damage to the LCD module.

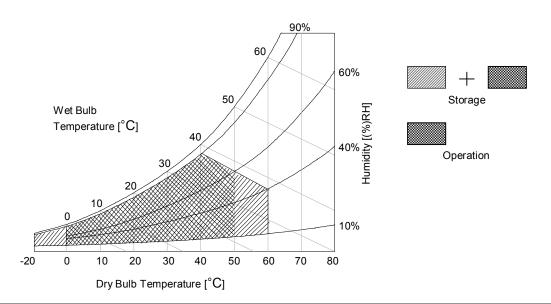
Table 1. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter		Symbol Value			Unit	Remark	
F6	Parameter		Min	Max	Offic	Nemark	
Power Input	LCM	VLCD	-0.3	+14.0	VDC	at 25 ± 2 °C	
Voltage	Backlight inverter	VBL	-0.3	+27.0	VDC		
ON/OFF Con	ON/OFF Control Voltage		-0.3	+5.5	VDC		
Brightness C	Brightness Control Voltage		0	+5.0	VDC		
Operating Te	Operating Temperature		0	+50	°C		
Storage Tem	Storage Temperature		-20	+60	°C	Note 1.2.2	
Operating Ambient Humidity		Нор	10	90	%RH	Note 1,2,3	
Storage Humidity		Нѕт	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.



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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.

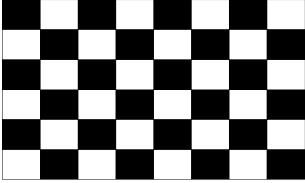
Table 2. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symbol		Value	Unit	Note			
i arameter	Gyiriboi	Min	Min Typ		Offic	Note		
Circuit :	Circuit:							
Power Input Voltage	VLCD	10.8	12.0	13.2	VDC			
Dougr Input Current	li on	-	550	720	mA	1		
Power Input Current	ILCD	-	800	1050	mA	2		
Power Consumption	PLCD	-	6.6	8.7	Watt	1		
Rush current	Irush	-	-	5.0	Α	3		

Notes : 1. The specified current and power consumption are under the V_{LCD} =12.0V, 25 ± 2°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 **0.5**ms (min.).

White: 1023Gray Black: 0Gray



Mosaic Pattern(8 x 6)

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Table 3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Continue)

Parameter		Symbol		Values			Notes	
		Syllibol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Notes	
Inverter:								
Power Supply Inpu	t Voltage		VBL	22.8	24.0	25.2	Vdc	1
	After Aging		IBL A	-	6.5	7.2	Α	V _{BR-A} = 1.65V 1
Power Supply	Arter Aging		IDL_A	-	7.2	7.7	Α	VBR-A = 3.3V 1
Input Current	Defere Agin	.~	IDI D	-	7.5	8.0	Α	VBR-A = 1.65V 2
	Before Agin	ıy	IBL_B	-	8.0	8.5	Α	VBR-A = 3.3V 2
Power Supply Inpu	Power Supply Input Current (In-Rush)		Irush	-	-	11	А	V _{BL} = 22.8V Ext V _{BR-B} = 100% V _{BR-A} = 1.65V
Power Consumption	n		PBL	-	156	172	W	V _{BR-A} = 1.65V 1
	Brightness	Adjust	VBR-A	0.0	1.65	3.3	Vdc	
	On/Off	On	V on	2.5	-	5.0	Vdc	
	Onvoir	Off	V off	-0.3	0.0	0.8	Vdc	
Input Voltage for Control System	Brightness	Adjust	ExtVBR-B	30	-	100	%	On Duty
Signals	PWM Frequ	ency for	PAL		100		Hz	5
	NTSC & PA	NTSC & PAL			120		Hz	5
	Pulse Duty Level(PWM)	High Level	2.5	-	5.0	Vdc	HIGH: Lamp on
	(Burst mode)		Low Level	0.0	-	0.8	Vdc	LOW:Lamp off
Lamp:								
Discharge Stabiliz	zation 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 VBR (VBR-A : 1.65V & ExtVBR-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 (VBR-A: 1.65V & ExtVBR-B:100%), on condition of continuous operating at 25± 2°C
- 5. LGD recommend that the PWM freq. is synchronized with One times harmonic of Vsync signal of system.
- 6. The duration of rush current is about 10ms.

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3-2. Interface Connections

This LCD module employs two kinds of interface connection, 51-pin and 41-pin connector is used for the module electronics and a 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	GND	Ground		Bit Select	'H' or NC= 10bit(D) , 'L' = 8bit
2	NC	No Connection		R2AN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (A-)
3	NC	No Connection	29	R2AP	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (A+)
4	NC	No Connection	30	R2BN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (B-)
5	NC	No Connection	31	R2BP	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (B+)
6	NC	No Connection	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	34	GND	Ground
9	NC	No Connection	35	R2CLKN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(-)
10	NC	No Connection	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	Reserved	No connection or GND
17	R1CP	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (C+)	43	Reserved	No connection or GND
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	Reserved	No connection or GND	-	-	-

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. #2~#6) are used for internal data process of the LCD module. If not used, these pins are no connection.
- 5. 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.
- 6. 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).

- LCD Connector(CN2): FI-RE41S-HF, Refer to below table

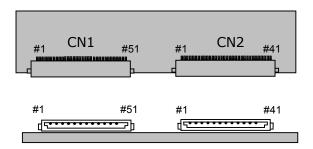
- Mating Connector : FI-RE41HL

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

No	Symbol	Description	No	Symbol	Description
1	NC	No connection(Reserved)	22	R3EN	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (E-)
2	NC	No connection	23	R3EP	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (E+)
3	NC	No connection	24	GND	Ground
4	NC	No connection	25	GND	Ground
5	NC	No connection	26	R4AN	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (A-)
6	NC	No connection	27	R4AP	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (A+)
7	NC	No connection	28	R4BN	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (B-)
8	NC	No connection	29	R4BP	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (B+)
9	GND	Ground	30	R4CN	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (C-)
10	R3AN	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (A-)	31	R4CP	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (C+)
11	R3AP	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (A+)	32	GND	Ground
12	R3BN	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (B-)	33	R4CLKN	FORTH LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(-)
13	R3BP	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (B+)	34	R4CLKP	FORTH LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(+)
14	R3CN	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (C-)	35	GND	Ground
15	R3CP	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (C+)	36	R4DN	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (D-)
16	GND	Ground	37	R4DP	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (D+)
17	R3CLKN	THIRD LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(-)	38	R4EN	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (E-)
18	R3CLKP	THIRD LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(+)	39	R4EP	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (E+)
19	GND	Ground	40	GND	Ground
20	R3DN	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (D-)	41	GND	Ground
21	R3DP	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (D+)	-		

Notes: 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

[CN1]

- Part/No. : FI-RE51S-HF(JAE)
- Mating connector : FI-RE51HL (Manufactured by JAE)

[CN2]

- Part/No. : FI-RE41S-HF(JAE)
- Mating connector : FI-RE41HL (Manufactured by JAE)

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3-2-2. Backlight Inverter

Inverter Connector: 20022WR-14B1(Yeonho)

or Equivalent

- Mating Connector: 20022HS-14 or Equivalent

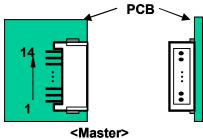
Table 5. INVERTER CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGULATION

Pin No	Symbol	Description	Note
1	VBL	Power Supply +24.0V	
2	VBL	Power Supply +24.0V	
3	VBL	Power Supply +24.0V	
4	VBL	Power Supply +24.0V	
5	VBL	Power Supply +24.0V	
6	GND	Backlight Ground	
7	GND	Backlight Ground	
8	GND	Backlight Ground	1
9	GND	Backlight Ground	
10	GND	Backlight Ground	
11	VBR-A	Analog Dimming	2
12	VON/OFF	Backlight ON/OFF control	3
13	EXTVBR-B	External PWM	4
14	Status	Lamp 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: $2.5 \sim 5.0 \text{V} / \text{OFF}$: $0.0 \sim 0.8 \text{V}$.
- 4. High: Lamp ON/ Low: Lamp OFF, Pin#13 can be opened. (if Pin #13 is open, EXTVBR-B is 100%) Please see Appendix V for more information.
- 5. Normal: Low (under 0.7V) / Abnormal: High (upper 3.0V)
- 6. Each impedance of pin #11, 12, 13 and 14 is 193 [K Ω], 77 [K Ω], 90[K Ω], 50[K Ω].

♦ 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 timing should be satisfied with the following specification for normal operation.

Table 6. TIMING TABLE for NTSC/ATSC (DE Only Mode)

ITE	M	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Note
	Display Period	tн∨	480	480	480	t clk	1920/4
Horizontal	Blank	t нв	40	70	200	t clk	1
	Total	t HP	520	550	680	t clk	
	Display Period	tvv	1080	1080	1080	Lines	
Vertical	Blank	t ∨B	10	45	86	Lines	1
	Total	t vp	1090	1125	1166	Lines	

ITE	M	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Note
	DCLK	f clk	66.97	74.25	75.00	MHz	
Frequency	Horizontal	fн	121.8	135	136.4	KHz	2
	Vertical	f∨	108.2	120	121.2	Hz	2

Notes: 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.

Table 7 shows the signal timing required at the input of the LVDS transmitter. All of the interface signal timing should be satisfied with the following specification for normal operation.

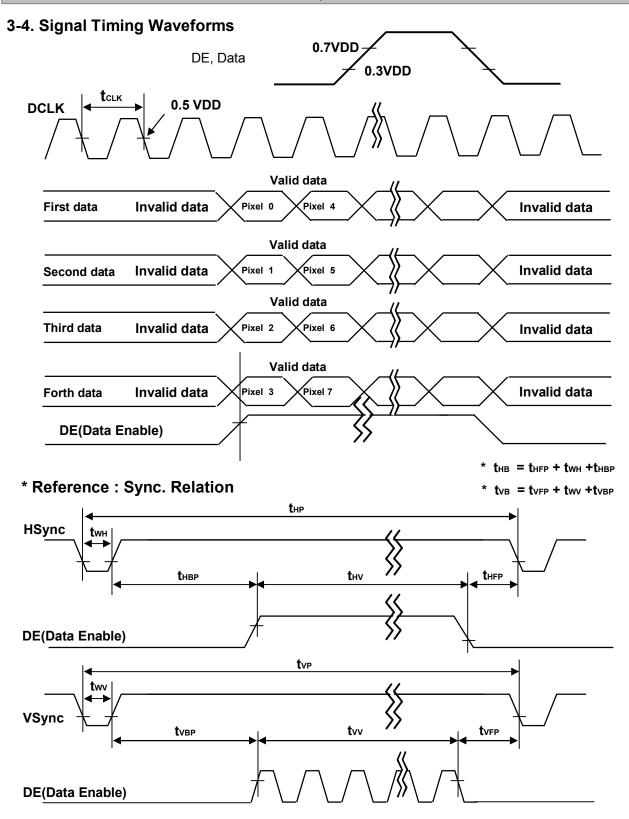
Table7. TIMING TABLE for DVB/PAL (DE Only Mode)

ITE	M	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Note
	Display Period	tн∨	480	480	480	t clk	1920/4
Horizontal	Blank	t нв	40	70	200	t clk	1
	Total	t HP	520	550	680	t clk	
	Display Period	tvv	1080	1080	1080	Lines	
Vertical	Blank	t ∨B	228	270	300	Lines	1
	Total	t vp	1308	1350	1380	Lines	_

ITE	EM .	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Note
	DCLK	fclk	66.97	74.25	75.00	MHz	
Frequency	Horizontal	fн	121.8	135	136.4	KHz	2
	Vertical	fv	95	100	103.7	Hz	2

Notes: 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.



3-5. Color Data Reference

The brightness of each primary color(red,green,blue) is based on the 10-bit gray scale data input for the color. The higher binary input, the brighter the color. Table 8 provides a reference for color versus data input.

Table 8. COLOR DATA REFERENCE

													I	np	ut	Со	lor	D	ata	ı											
Со	Color		R8	R7		RED		3 R	LS 82 F	SB R1 R0	M S			G7	G6	GRI G5			3 G2		LSB G0			B7	В6	BL B5	.UE B4	В3	B2	LS B1	
	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
	Red (1023)	1	 1	1	 1	 1	1	1	 1	1 1			0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0							
	Green (1023)	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
Basic	Blue (1023)	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
Color	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	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
	RED (000)	0	0	0	0	0 () () () (0 0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RED (001)	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												•	• • •					• • •							• • •					• • •	
	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 1	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN (000)	0	0	0	0	0 () () (0	0 0	()	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN (001)	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					• • •								• • •		• • •			•	• • •						•••	•••		• • •		•••	
	GREEN (1022)	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	0
	GREEN (1023)	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 (000)	0	0	0	0	0 () () (0	0 0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	1
BLUE				• • • •	• • •		• • • •	• • • •					• • •		• • •	•••		• • •	• • •						• • •			• • •	• • •	• • •	
	BLUE (1022)	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	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

3-6. Power Sequence

3-6-1. LCD Driving circuit

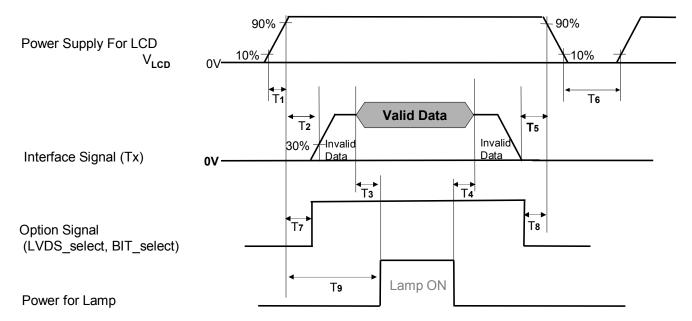


Table 9. POWER SEQUENCE

Doromotor		l lait	Notes		
Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Notes
T1	0.5	-	20	ms	
T2	0.5	-	-	ms	4
Т3	200	-	-	ms	3
T4	200	-	-	ms	3
T5	0	-	-	ms	
Т6	2.0	-	-	s	5
T7	0.5	-	T2	ms	4
Т8	0	-	-	ms	4
Т9	T2 + T3	-	5	S	

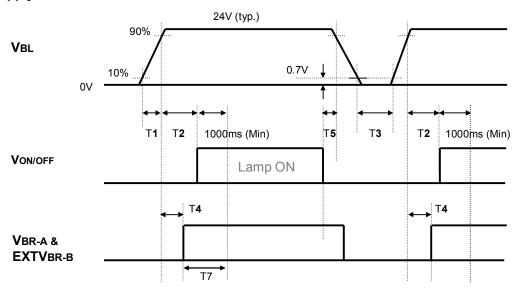
1. Please avoid floating state of interface signal at invalid period. Note:

- 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.

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3-6-2. Sequence for Inverter

Power Supply For Inverter



3-6-3. Dip condition for Inverter

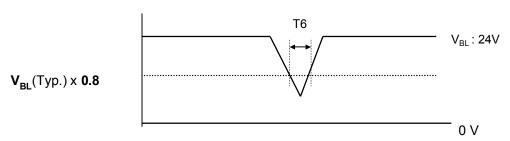


Table 10. Power Sequence for Inverter

Dorameter		Values		Units	Domarka
Parameter	Min Typ		Max	Units	Remarks
T1	20	-	-	ms	1
T2	500	-	-	ms	
Т3	200	-	-	ms	
T4	0		-	ms	2
T5	10	-	-	ms	
Т6	-	-	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, EXTV_{BR-B} is recommended 100%.

4. Optical Specification

Optical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' and stable in a dark environment at $25\pm2^{\circ}$ 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.

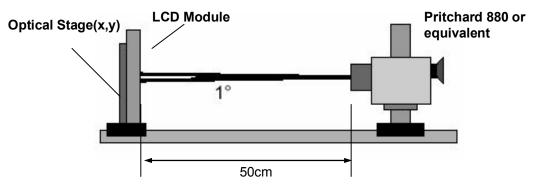


FIG. 1 Optical Characteristic Measurement Equipment and Method

Table 11. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Ta= 25 \pm 2°C, V_{LCD}=12.0V, fv=120Hz, Dclk=74.25MHz VBR_A=1.65V, EXTVBR_B=100%

Darama	40.0	Symbol		Value		l lmi4	Note
Parame	Parameter Patie		Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Note
Contrast Ratio		CR	1000	1400	-		1
Surface Luminance,	white	L _{WH}	400	500	-	cd/m ²	2
Luminance Variation	ninance Variation		-	-	1.3		3
	Gray-to-Gray	δ _{WHITE} 5P G to G	ı	5	8	ms	4
Doonongo Timo	MPRT	MPRT	-	8	12	ms	5
Response Time	Uniformity	$\delta_{ ext{MPRT}}$	•	-	1		6
	Uniformity	$\delta_{ { m G TO G}}$	-	-	1		6
	RED	Rx		0.638			
	KED	Ry		0.334			
	CDEEN	Gx		0.290			
Color Coordinates	GREEN	Gy	Тур	0.606	Тур		
[CIE1931]	DLUE	Bx	-0.03	0.144	+0.03		
	BLUE	Ву		0.064			
	\A/I IITE	Wx		0.279			
	WHITE	Wy		0.292			
Viewing Angle (CR>	10)						
x axis,	right(φ=0°)	θr	89	-	-		
x axis,	x axis, left (φ=180°)		89	-	-	4	_
y axis,	y axis, up (φ=90°)		89	-	-	degree	7
y axis, down (φ=270°)		θd	89	-	-		
Gray Scale			-	-	-		8

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

CR = Surface Luminance at all white pixels

Surface Luminance at all black pixels

It is measured at center 1-point.

- 2. Surface luminance is determined after the unit has been 'ON' and 1Hour after lighting the backlight in a dark environment at 25±2°C. Surface luminance is the luminance value at center 1-point across the LCD surface 50cm from the surface with all pixels displaying white. For more information see the FIG. 2.
- 3. The variation in surface luminance , δ WHITE is defined as : $\delta \, \text{WHITE(5P)} = \text{Maximum}(L_{\text{on1}}, L_{\text{on2}}, \, L_{\text{on3}}, \, L_{\text{on4}}, \, L_{\text{on5}}) \, / \, \text{Minimum}(L_{\text{on1}}, L_{\text{on2}}, \, L_{\text{on3}}, \, L_{\text{on4}}, \, L_{\text{on5}}) \, / \, \text{Where } L_{\text{on1}} \, \text{to} \, L_{\text{on5}} \, \text{are the luminance with all pixels displaying white at 5 locations} \, .$ 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 Bij(pixels) and scroll speed U(pixels/frame)at the moving picture. For more information, see FIG 4
- 6. Gray to Gray and MPRT Response time uniformity is Reference data. Please see Appendix XI.
- 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 12.

Table 12. GRAY SCALE SPECIFICATION

Gray Level	Luminance [%] (Typ.)
LO	0.07
L63	0.27
L127	1.04
L191	2.49
L255	4.68
L319	7.66
L383	11.5
L447	16.1
L511	21.6
L575	28.1
L639	35.4
L703	43.7
L767	53.0
L831	63.2
L895	74.5
L959	86.7
L1023	100

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

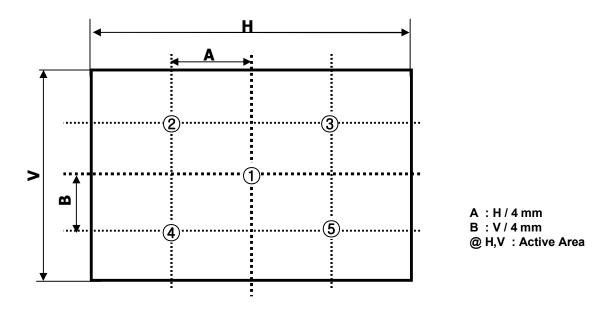


FIG. 2 5 Points for Luminance Measure

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

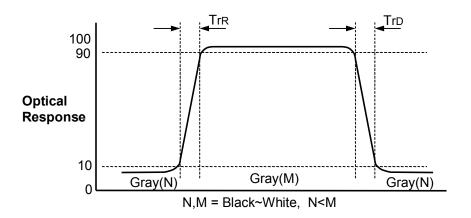


FIG. 3 Response Time

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

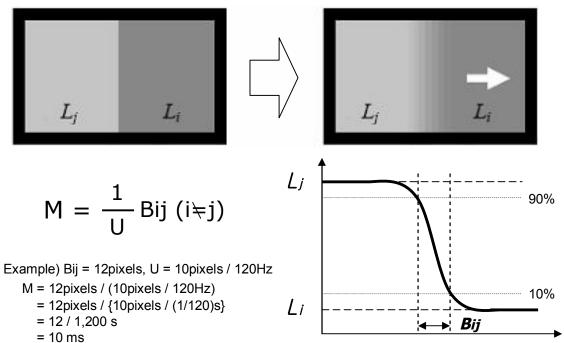


FIG. 4 MPRT

Dimension of viewing angle range

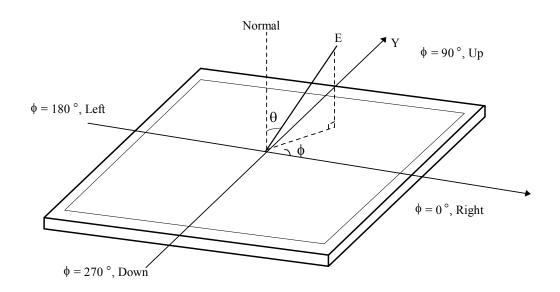


FIG. 5 Viewing Angle

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5. Mechanical Characteristics

Table 13 provides general mechanical characteristics.

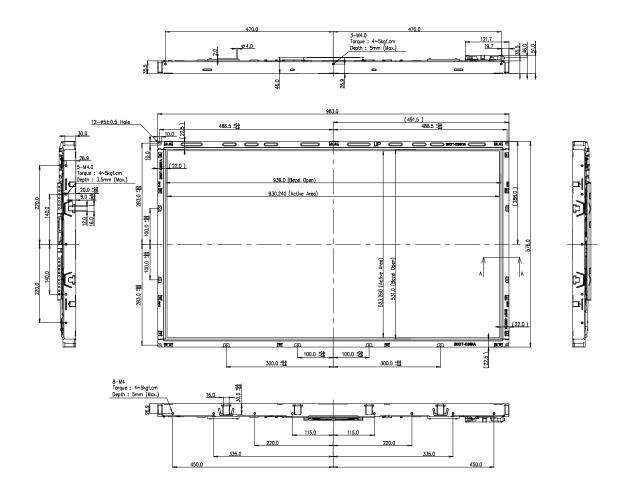
Table 13. MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Item	Value	:		
	Horizontal	983.0 mm		
Outline Dimension	Vertical	576.0 mm		
	Depth	51.0 mm		
Bezel Area	Horizontal	939.0 mm		
Dezel Alea	Vertical	531.0 mm		
Active Diepley Area	Horizontal	930.24 mm		
Active Display Area	Vertical	523.26 mm		
Weight	11.5 Kg (Typ.) , 12.5 Kg (Max.)			

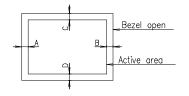
Note: Please refer to a mechanical drawing in terms of tolerance at the next page.

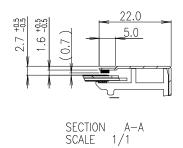
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<FRONT VIEW>



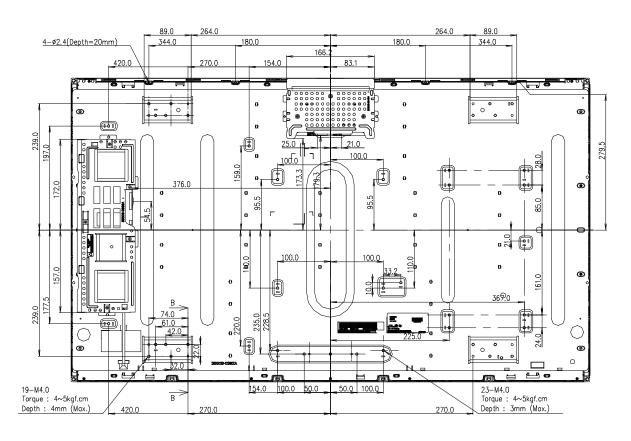
- NOTES
 1. Unspecified tolerances are to be ±1.0mm.
 2. Tilt and partial disposition tolerance of display are are as following.
 (1) X-Direction: IA-BI ≤ 1.5mm
 (2) Y-Direction: IC-DI ≤ 1.5mm



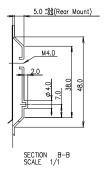


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<REAR VIEW>







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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 Each direction per 10 min.			
6	Shock test (non-operating)	Shock level : 50Grms Waveform : half sine wave, 11ms Direction : \pm X, \pm Y, \pm 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.

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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)

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8. Packing

8-1. Information of LCM Label

a) Lot Mark



D:YEAR

A,B,C: SIZE(INCH)

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	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	Α	В	С

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: 12 pcs

b) Pallet Size: 1140 mm X 990 mm X 810 mm.

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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 : $V=\pm 200 mV$ (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 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 $3\sim5$ minutes when LCM is operated initially in condition that luminance is under 40% at low temperature (under 5° C). This phenomenon which disappears naturally after $3\sim5$ minutes is not a problem about reliability but LCD characteristic

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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.

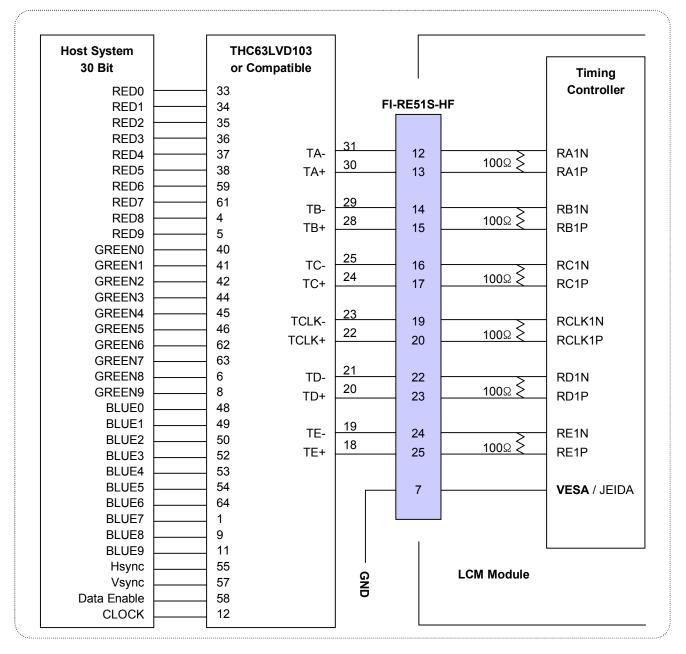
9-6. Handling Precautions for Protection Film

- (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.

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APPENDIX- I-1

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



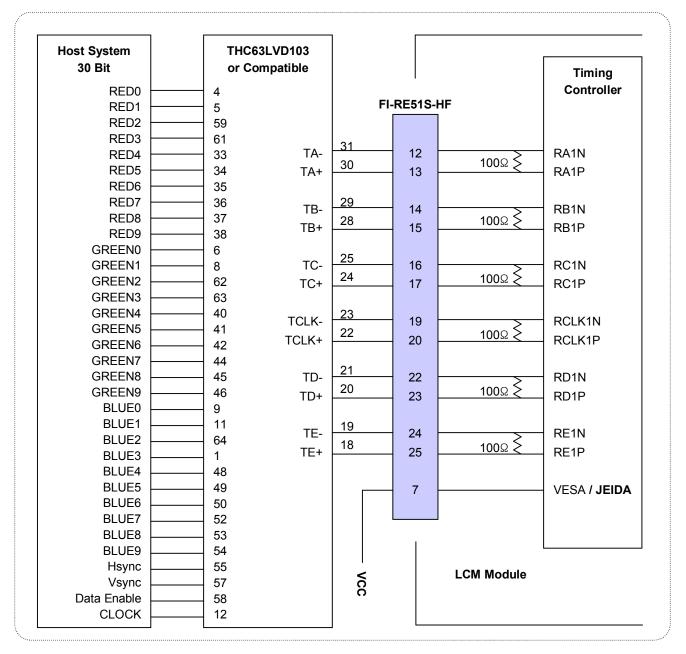
Notes:

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

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APPENDIX- 1-2

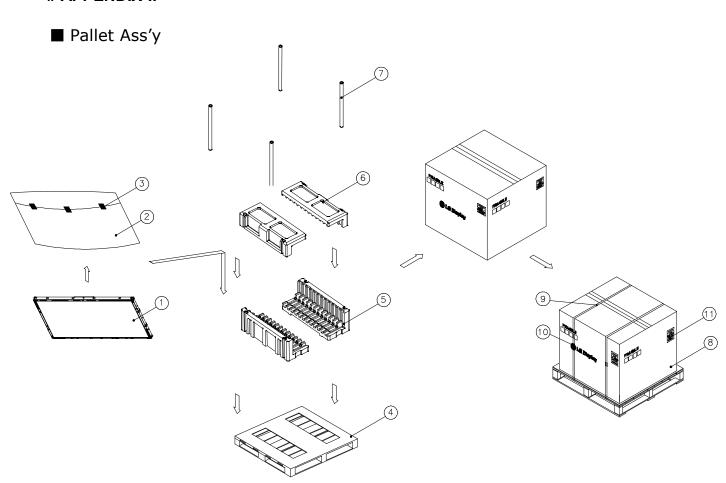
■ Required signal assignment for Flat Link (Thine: THC63LVD103) Transmitter (Pin7="H")



Notes:

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

APPENDIX-II

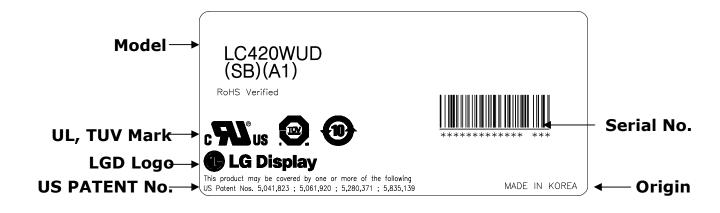


NO.	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL
1	LCD Module	
2	BAG	42INCH
3	TAPE	MASKING 20MM X 50M
4	PALLET	Plywood (1140X990X125.5)
5	PACKING	EPS
6	PACKING	EPS
7	ANGLE PACKING	PAPER
8	ANGLE COVER	PAPER
9	BAND,CLIP	STEEL
10	BAND	PP
11	LABEL	YUPO PAPER 80G 100X100

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APPENDIX- III

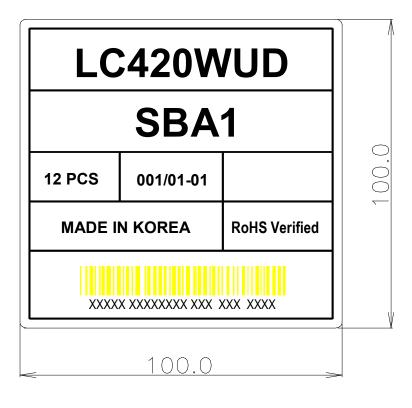
■ LCM Label



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APPENDIX- IV

■ Pallet Label



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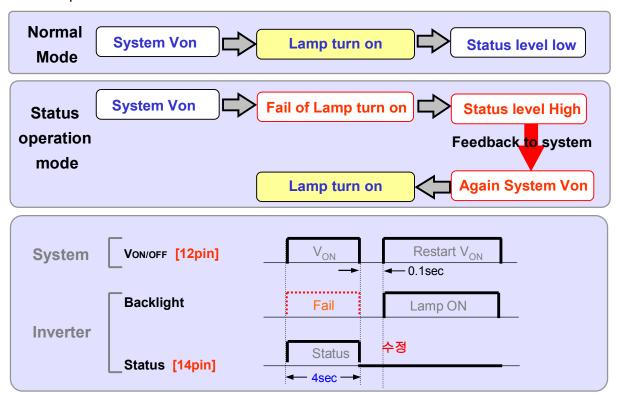
APPENDIX- VI

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 pin continue over 4sec high

 (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

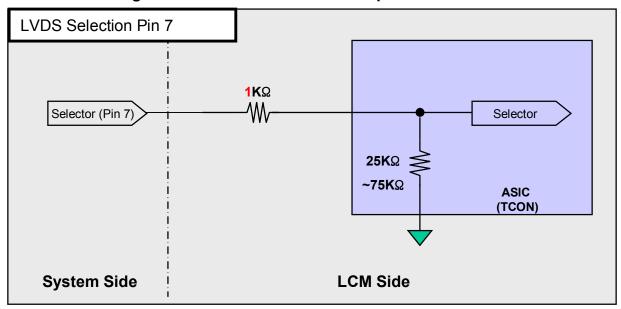
[Pin No	Symbol	Description	lnv.
	11	VBR-A	Analog dimming voltage DC 0.0V ~ 3.3V (Typ: 1.65V)	VBR-A
I	12	VON/OFF	0.0V ~ 5.0V	On/Off
I	13	ExtVBR-B	Burst Dimming Control PWM signal input	External PWM
	14	Status	Normal : Under 0.7V Abnormal : Upper 3.0V	status

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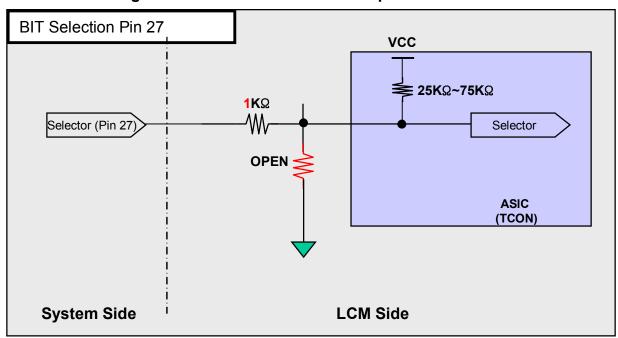
APPENDIX- VI

Option Pin Circuit Block Diagram

Circuit Block Diagram of LVDS Format Selection pin



Circuit Block Diagram of Interlace Free Selection pin

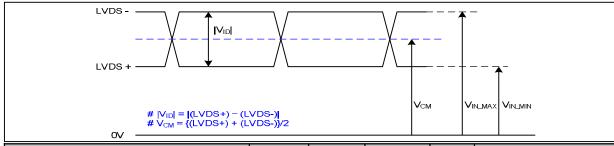


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APPENDIX- VIII-1

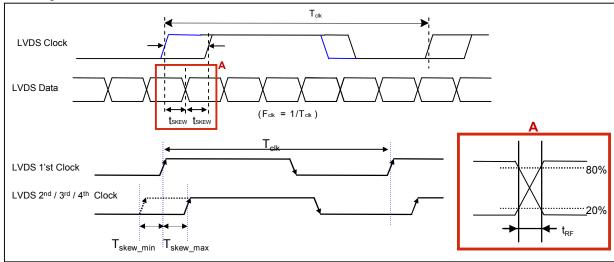
LVDS Input characteristics

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	-
LVDS Clock to Clock Skew Margin (Even to Odd)	t _{SKEW_EO}		1/7* T _{clk}	T _{clk}	-

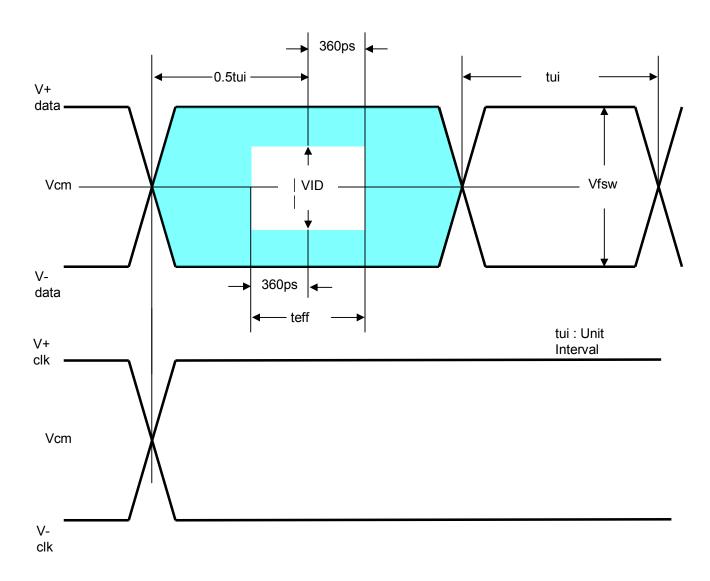
Notes: 1. All Input levels of LVDS signals are based on the EIA 644 Standard.

2. If t_{RF} isn't enough, t_{eff} should be meet the range.

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APPENDIX- VIII-2

LVDS Input characteristics

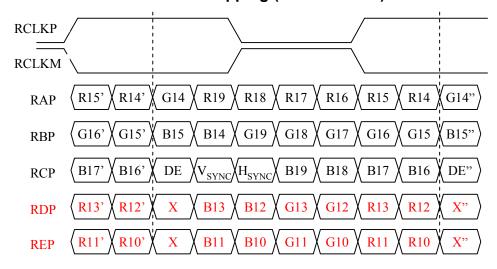


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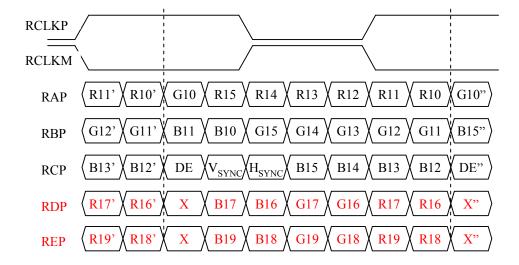
APPENDIX- IX-1

LVDS Data-Mapping info. (10bit)

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



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



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APPENDIX- X-1

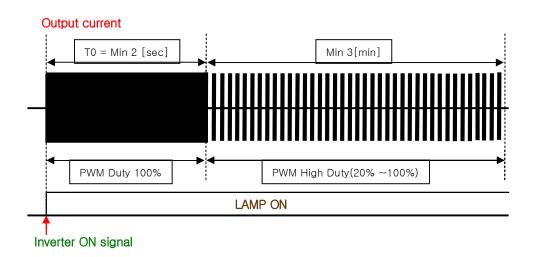
Mega DCR using condition(1)

- 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 (PWM Low Duty 0%~20%).

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

1) For stable lamp on, its duty condition should follow below the condition.

After Inverter ON signal, T0 duration should be sustained.

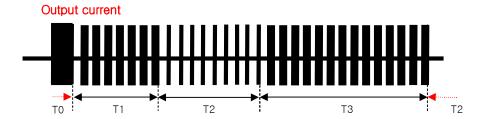


- 2) Low duty(0%~20%) of the inverter output current, B/L may not satisfy some of LCM specification.
- Duration : the low duty operation (0 \sim 20%) must be limited within 10 minutes for one time operation.
- Ratio: the period of the low duty operation must be less than 1/5 compare to that of the high duty operation(20~100%) in a certain period to prevent unwanted operation.
- FOS: partial darkness or darkness of center area during the low duty might be happened due to insufficient lamp current.
- Warm up : the low duty must be used 3 min after the lamps "ON". In case of low temperature, more warm up time may be needed.

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APPENDIX- X-2

Mega DCR using condition(2)



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

- 3) The output current duty may not be same as input PWM duty due to rise/fall time of output.
- 4) Following the recommended conditions as aforementioned, there is no difference of lamp lifetime between conventional method and new one.

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 = Surface Luminance at position n with all white pixels (PWM duty =0~20%, VBR-A=1.65V) Surface Luminance at position n with all black pixels (PWM duty =0~20%, 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=0~20%, VBR-A=1.65V)
 - 3 Measure White Luminance (VBR-B=100%, VBR-A=1.65V)

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APPENDIX- X

Gray to Gray Response Time Uniformity

This is only the reference data of G to G and uniformity for LC420WUD-SBA1 model.

1. G to G Response Time:

Response time is defined as Figure 3 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 , δ G to G is defined as :

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

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

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

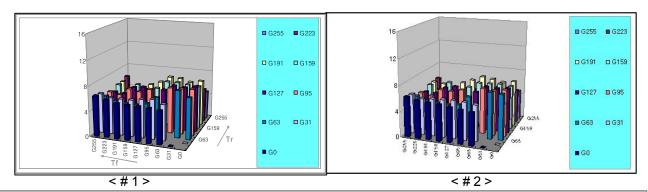
3. Sampling Size: 2 pcs

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

5. Current Status

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

	G to G Respo	Uniformity		
	Min.	Max.	Uniformity	
# 1	3.4	7.7	0.76	
# 2	3.1	8.0	0.66	



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