

## Product Specification

# SPECIFICATION FOR APPROVAL

- ( ) Preliminary Specification  
 ( ● ) Final Specification

Title	42.0" WXGA TFT LCD
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BUYER	LGE
MODEL	

SUPPLIER	LG.Philips LCD Co., Ltd.
*MODEL	LC420WXN
SUFFIX	SAA1 (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
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**TV Products Development Dept.**  
**LG. Philips LCD Co., Ltd**

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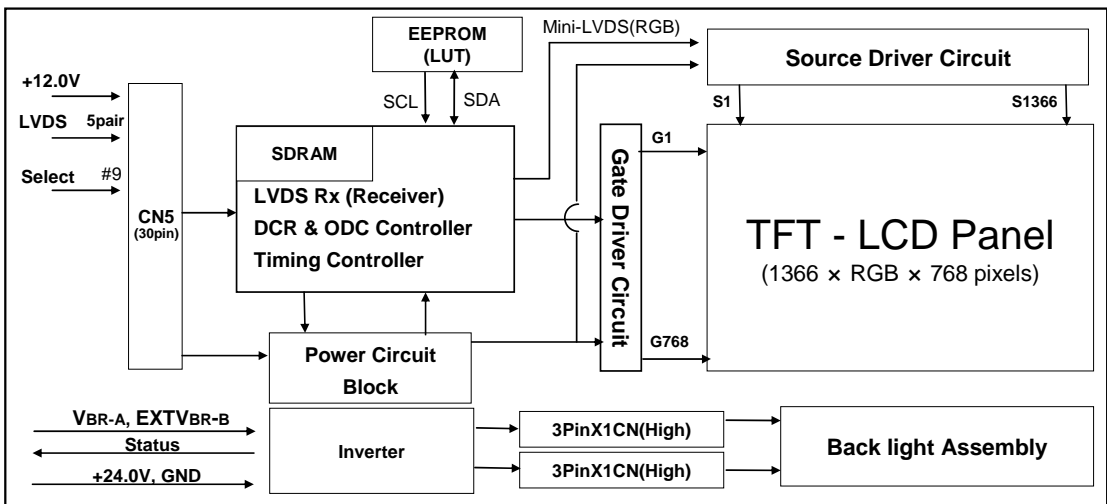
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## 1. General Description

The LC420WXN 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 type display operating in the normally black mode. It has a 42.0 inch diagonally measured active display area with WXGA resolution (768 vertical by 1366 horizontal pixel array). Each pixel is divided into Red, Green and Blue sub-pixels or dots which are arranged in vertical stripes. Gray scale or the luminance of the sub-pixel color is determined with a 8-bit gray scale signal for each dot, thus presenting a palette of more than 16.7M(true) colors.

It has been designed to apply the 8-bit 1-port LVDS interface.

It is intended to support LCD TV, PCTV where high brightness, super wide viewing angle, high color gamut, high color depth and fast response time are important.



## General Features

Active Screen Size	42.02 inches(1067.308mm) diagonal
Outline Dimension	983 mm(H) x 576 mm(V) x 51 mm(D) (Typ.)
Pixel Pitch	0.227mm x 0.681mm 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 <sup>2</sup> (Center 1-point) (Typ.)
Viewing Angle (CR>10)	Viewing Angle Free ( R/L 178 (Typ.), U/D 178 (Typ))
Power Consumption	Total 165.4 W (Typ.) (Logic=5.40 W, Inverter=160W [VBR-A = 1.65V] )
Weight	10.5 Kg (Typ.)
Display Operating Mode	Transmissive mode, Normally black
Surface Treatment	Hard coating(3H), Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer (Haze 13%)

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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.

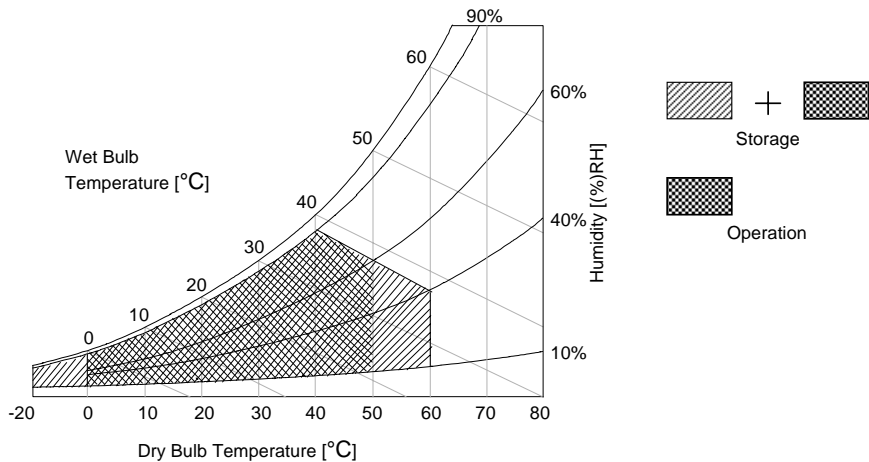
**Table 1. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Parameter		Symbol	Value		Unit	Remark
			Min	Max		
Power Input Voltage	LCD circuit	VLCD	+8.0	+14.0	V [DC]	at 25 ± 2 °C
	Inverter	VBL	-0.3	27.0	V [DC]	
Inverter Control Voltage	ON/OFF	VOFF / VON	-0.3	+5.5	V [DC]	
	Brightness	VBR	0.0	+5.0	V [DC]	
Operating Temperature		TOP	0	+50	°C	Note 1
Storage Temperature		TST	-20	+60	°C	
Operating Ambient Humidity		HOP	10	90	%RH	
Storage Humidity		HST	10	90	%RH	

Note 1. Temperature and relative humidity range are shown in the figure below.

Wet bulb temperature should be 39 °C Max, and no condensation of water.

2. Gravity mura can be guaranteed under 40 °C condition.



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### 3. Electrical Specifications

#### 3-1. Electrical Characteristics

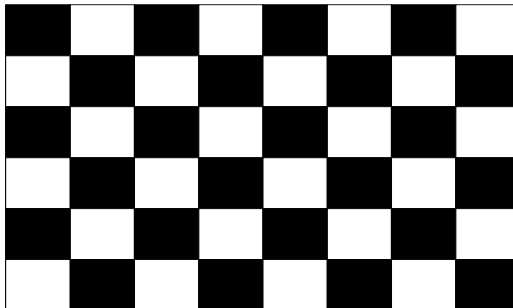
It requires two power inputs. One is employed to power for the LCD circuit. The other input power for the EEFL/Backlight is to power inverter.

**Table 2. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
		Min	Typ	Max		
Circuit :						
Power Input Voltage	V <sub>LCD</sub>	11.4	12.0	12.6	V [DC]	
Power Input Current	I <sub>LCD</sub>	-	450	585	mA	1
		-	500	650	mA	2
Power Consumption	P <sub>LCD</sub>		5.4	7.0	Watt	1
Rush current	I <sub>RUSH</sub>	-	-	3.0	A	3

- Note :
1. The specified current and power consumption are under the  $V_{LCD}=12.0V$ ,  $25 \pm 2^{\circ}C$ ,  $f_V=60Hz$  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 1ms (min.).

White : 255Gray  
Black : 0Gray



Mosaic Pattern(8 x 6)

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**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 Voltage Ripple			-	-	0.5	Vp-p	1	
Power Supply Input Current	After Aging	IBL_A	-	6.7	7.2	A	V <sub>BR-A</sub> = 1.65V ... 1	
			-	7.2	7.7	A	V <sub>BR-A</sub> = 3.3V ... 1	
	Before Aging	IBL_B	-	7.2	7.7	A	V <sub>BR-A</sub> = 1.65V ... 2	
			-	7.7	8.2	A	V <sub>BR-A</sub> = 3.3V ... 2	
Power Supply Input Current (In-Rush)		Irush	-	-	9.3	A	V <sub>BL</sub> = 22.8V Ext V <sub>BR-B</sub> = 100% V <sub>BR-A</sub> = 1.65V	
Power Consumption		PBL	-	160	172	W	V <sub>BR-A</sub> = 1.65V ... 1	
Input Voltage for Control System Signals	Brightness Adjust		V <sub>BR-A</sub>	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 <sub>BR-B</sub>	30	-	100	%	On Duty
	PWM Frequency for NTSC & PAL		PAL/NTSC		100/120		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 :

- 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 24V and V<sub>BR</sub> (V<sub>BR-A</sub> : 1.65V & ExtV<sub>BR-B</sub> : 100%), it is total power consumption.  
The ripple voltage of the power supply input voltage is under 0.5 Vp-p. LPL recommend Input Voltage is 24.0V ± 5%.
- Electrical characteristics are determined within 30 minutes at 25±2°C.  
The specified currents are under the typical supply Input voltage 24V.
- 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.
- 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<sub>BR-A</sub> : 1.65V & ExtV<sub>BR-B</sub> :100%), on condition of continuous operating at 25± 2°C
- LPL recommend that the PWM freq. is synchronized with two times harmonic of Vsync signal of system.
- The duration of rush current is about 20ms.

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### 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 Equivalent
- Mating Connector : FI-X30C2L (Manufactured by JAE) or Equivalent

**Table 4. MODULE CONNECTOR(CN5) PIN CONFIGURATION**

Pin No.	Symbol	Description	Note
1	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V	
2	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V	
3	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V	
4	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V	
5	GND	Ground	
6	GND	Ground	
7	GND	Ground	
8	GND	Ground	
9	Select	Select LVDS Data format	1
10	GND	Ground	
11	GND	Ground	
12	RA-	LVDS Receiver Signal(-)	
13	RA+	LVDS Receiver Signal(+)	
14	GND	Ground	
15	RB-	LVDS Receiver Signal(-)	
16	RB+	LVDS Receiver Signal(+)	
17	GND	Ground	
18	RC-	LVDS Receiver Signal(-)	
19	RC+	LVDS Receiver Signal(+)	
20	GND	Ground	
21	RCLK-	LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(-)	
22	RCLK+	LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(+)	
23	GND	Ground	
24	RD-	LVDS Receiver Signal(-)	
25	RD+	LVDS Receiver Signal(+)	
26	GND	Ground	
27	NC	No Connection	
28	NC	No Connection	
29	GND	Ground	
30	GND	Ground	2

Note:

1. The pin no 9 is an option pin for DISM or LG format.( VESA Format = "GND"or"OPEN"/ JEIDA Format ="VCC")  
Please refer to page 9 ,10 and 30 for further details.
2. The pin no 30 is LCD Test option.  
"AGP" (Auto Generation LCM operates Pattern) or "NSB" (No Signal Black) is case that LVDS signals are out of frequency or abnormal condition in spite of 12 volt power supply.  
**LPL recommends "NSB".** ( AGP : "VCC" or "OPEN" / NSB : "GND" )
3. All GND pins should be connected together, which should be also connected to the LCD module's metal frame.
4. All VLCD (power input) pins should be connected together.
5. Input Levels of LVDS signals are based on the EIA 664 Standard.



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**3-2-2. Backlight Inverter**

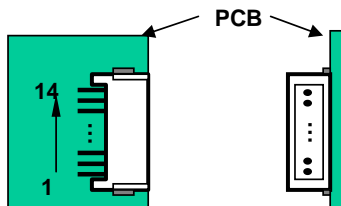
- Inverter Connector : S14B-PH-SMC (manufactured by JST) or Equivalent
- Mating Connector : PHR-14 or Equivalent

**Table 5. INVERTER CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION**

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	1
7	GND	Backlight Ground	
8	GND	Backlight Ground	
9	GND	Backlight Ground	
10	GND	Backlight Ground	
11	VBR-A	Analog dimming voltage DC 0.0V ~ 3.3V (Typ : 1.65V)	2, 3
12	VON/OFF	0.0V ~ 5.0V	3, Open/High for B/L on as default
13	ExtVBR-B	Burst Dimming Control PWM signal input	4
14	GND	Backlight Ground	5

- Notes :
1. GND should be connected to the LCD module's metal frame.
  2. Minimum Brightness :  $V_{BR-A} = 0.0V$  Maximum Brightness :  $V_{BR-A} = 3.3V$  "OPEN" :  $V_{BR-A} = 1.65V$
  3. Rising Edge : Lamp "ON" / Falling Edge : Lamp "OFF"
  4. Pin#13 can be opened. ( if Pin #13 is open , Ext  $V_{BR-B}$  is 100% )
  5. Pin#14 can be opened. (GND or NC)
  6. Each impedance of pin #11,12 and 13 is 240[K ],75[K ],130[K ]

**Pin Number of Inverter Connector**



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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 for NTSC &PAL**

[ DE (Data Enable) Only ]

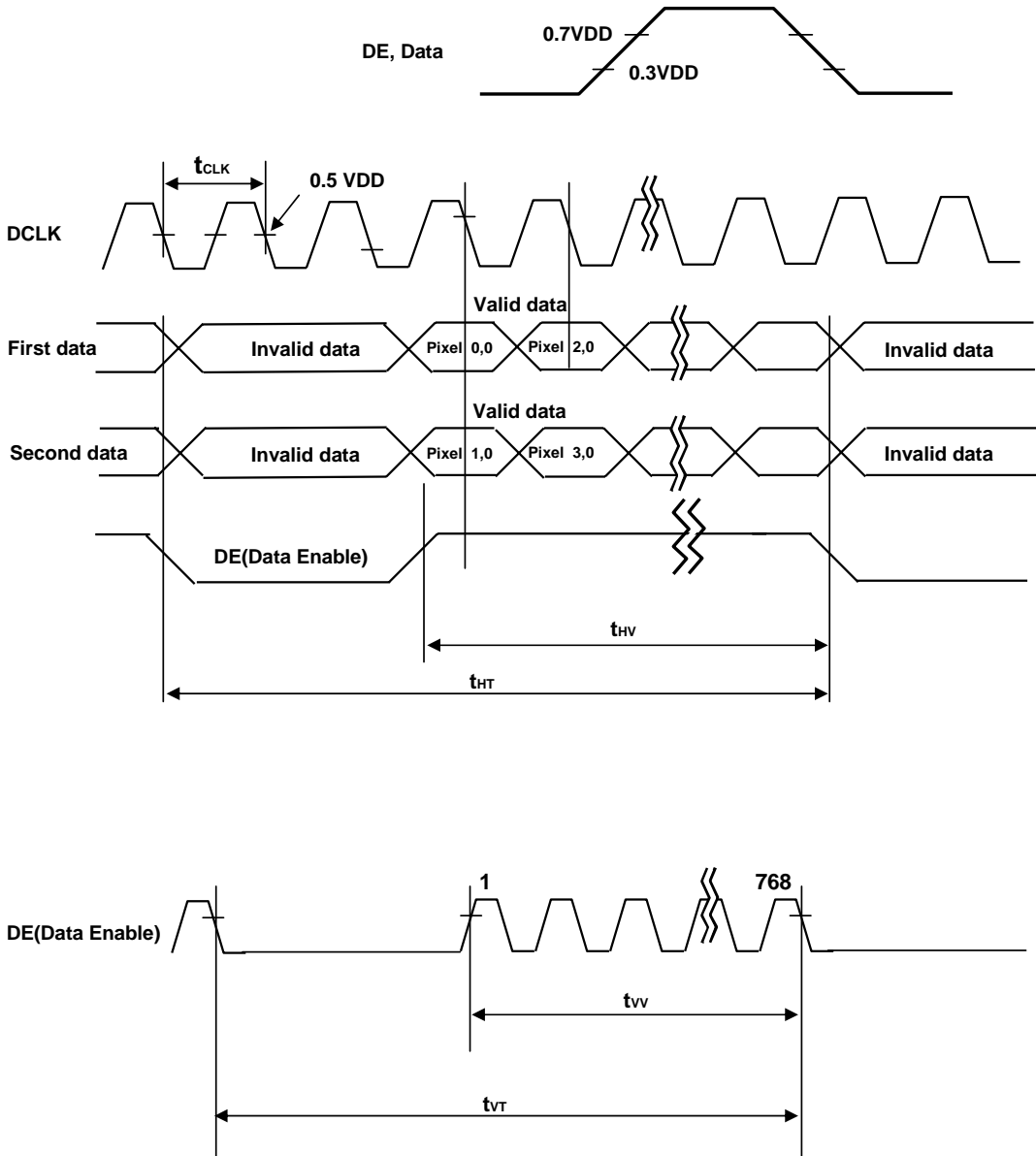
ITEM	Symbol		Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Note
DCLK	Period	tCLK	12.5	13.8	15.8	ns	
	Frequency	-	63	72.4	80	MHz	
Hsync	Period	tHT	1456	1528	1920	tCLK	
	Horizontal Valid	tHV	1366	1366	1366	tCLK	
	Horizontal Blank	-	tHP- tHV	162	tHP- tHV		
	Frequency	fH	45	47.4	50	KHz	
	Width	tWH	-	32	-	tCLK	
	Horizontal Back Porch	tHBP	24	48	-		
Vsync	Horizontal Front Porch	tHFP	40	80	-		
	Period	tVT	776 (894)	790 (948)	1063 (1008)	tHP	Note 1) NTSC : 57~63Hz (PAL : 47~53Hz)
	Vertical Valid	tVV	768	768	768	tHP	
	Vertical Blank	-	tVP- tVV	22	tVP- tVV	tHP	
	Frequency	fV	57 (47)	60 (50)	63 (53)	Hz	
	Width	tWV	-	5 (12)	-	tHP	
	Vertical Back Porch	tVBP	5	15 (128)	-	Hz	
Vertical Front Porch	tVFP	1	2 (40)	-	tHP		

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.

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3-4. Signal Timing Waveforms



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### 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
<b>Basic Color</b>	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
<b>RED</b>	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
<b>GREEN</b>	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
<b>BLUE</b>	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

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3-6. Power Sequence

3-6-1. LCD Driving circuit

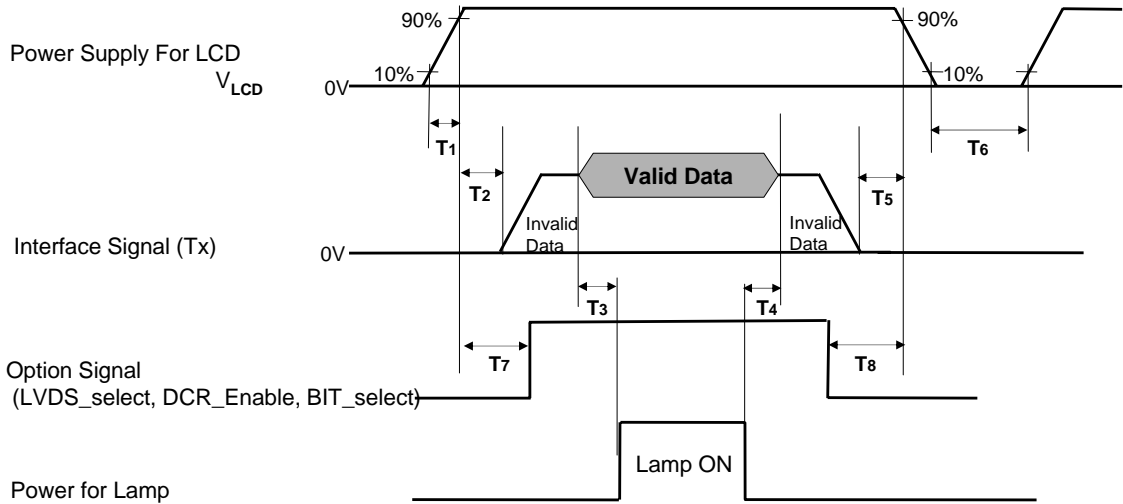


Table 9. POWER SEQUENCE

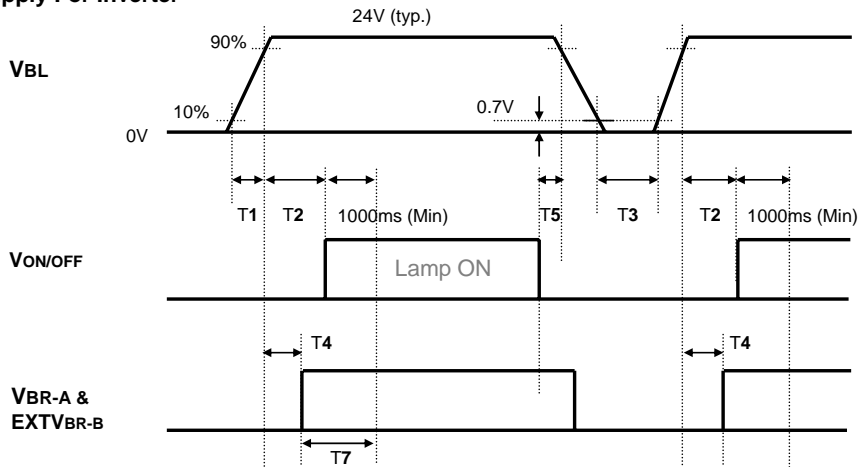
Parameter	Value			Unit	Notes
	Min	Typ	Max		
T1	0.5	-	20	ms	
T2	0	-	-	ms	4
T3	200	-	-	ms	3
T4	200	-	-	ms	3
T5	0	-	-	ms	
T6	2.0	-	-	s	5
T7	0	-	T2	ms	4
T8	0	-	-	ms	4

- 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 ( $V_{LCD}$ ), check the LCD logic Power ( $V_{cc}$ ) is under 0.8V, otherwise 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. Deep condition for Inverter

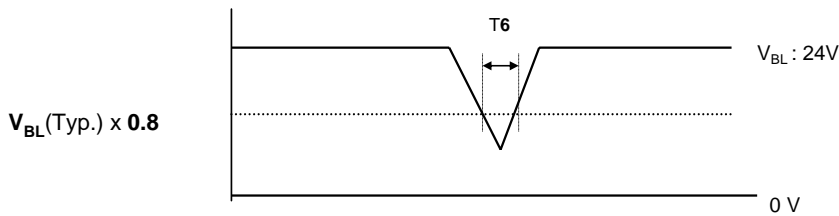


Table 9. POWER SEQUENCE

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	$V_{BL}(Typ) \times 0.80$
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% Duty.

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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 an approximate distance 50cm from the LCD surface at a viewing angle of  $\phi$  and  $\theta$  equal to  $0^\circ$ .

It is presented additional information concerning the measurement equipment and method in FIG. 1.

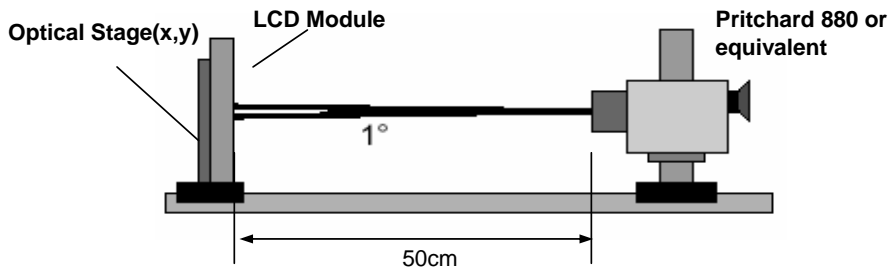


FIG. 1 Optical Characteristic Measurement Equipment and Method

$T_a = 25 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{LCD} = 12.0\text{V}$ ,  $f_v = 60\text{Hz}$ ,  $D_{clk} = 72.4\text{MHz}$ ,  
 $V_{BR-A} = 1.65\text{V}$ ,  $EXTV_{BR-B} = 100\%$  (Except DCR Function)

Table 10. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note	
		Min	Typ	Max			
Contrast Ratio	CR	800	1100			1	
Surface Luminance, white	$L_{WH}$	400	500		$\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$	2	
Luminance Variation	$\delta_{WHITE}$ 5P			1.3		3	
Response Time	Gray-to-Gray	G to G	-	5	8	ms	4
Color Coordinates [CIE1931]	RED	Rx	Typ -0.03	0.637	Typ +0.03		
		Ry		0.335			
	GREEN	Gx		0.290			
		Gy		0.611			
	BLUE	Bx		0.145			
		By		0.062			
	WHITE	Wx		0.279			
Wy		0.292					
Viewing Angle (CR>10)							
	x axis, right( $\phi=0^\circ$ )	$\theta_r$	89	-	-	degree	5
	x axis, left ( $\phi=180^\circ$ )	$\theta_l$	89	-	-		
	y axis, up ( $\phi=90^\circ$ )	$\theta_u$	89	-	-		
	y axis, down ( $\phi=270^\circ$ )	$\theta_d$	89	-	-		
Gray Scale			-	-	-		6

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

CR (Contrast Ratio) = Maximum CR<sub>n</sub> (n=1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

DCR (Dynamic CR) = Maximum CR<sub>n</sub> (n=1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

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

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

2. Surface luminance are determined after the unit has been 'ON' and 30min 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,  $\delta$  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 transition 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. ( $N < M$ )

5. 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.

6. 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	0.11
L15	0.25
L31	1.08
L47	2.07
L63	4.51
L79	7.75
L95	12.05
L111	17.06
L127	22.36
L143	28.21
L159	35.56
L175	43.96
L191	53.00
L207	63.37
L223	74.66
L239	88.17
L255	100



Product Specification

Measuring point for surface luminance & measuring point for luminance variation

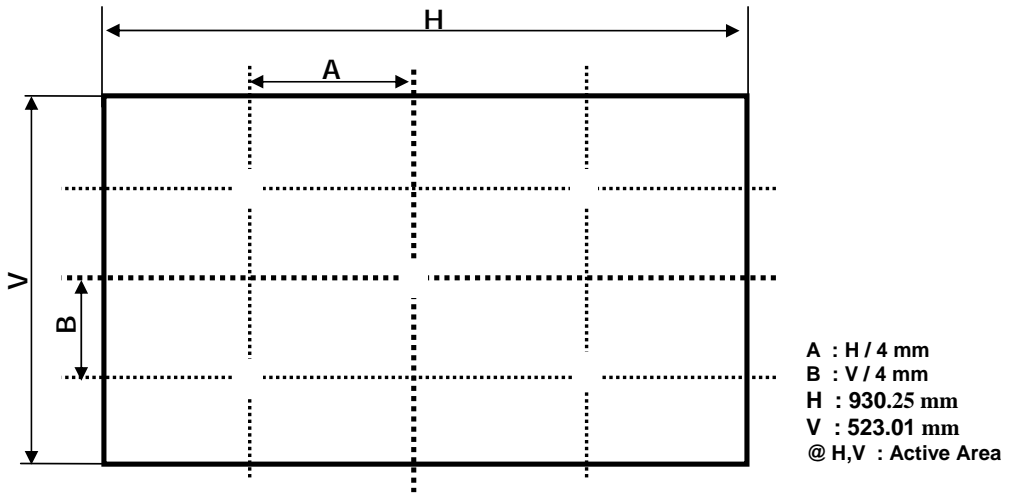


FIG.2 Measure Point for Luminance

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

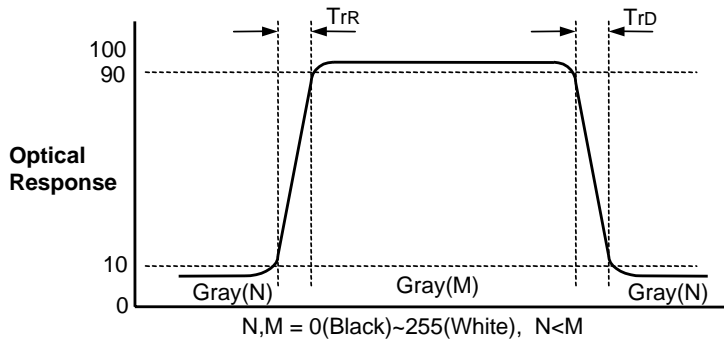


FIG.3 Response Time

Product Specification

Dimension of viewing angle range

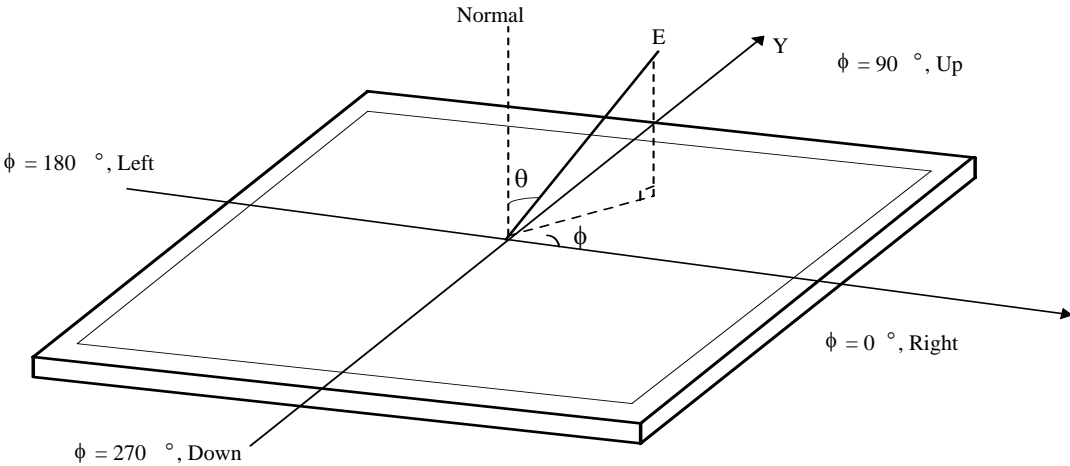


FIG.4 Viewing Angle

Product Specification

## 5. Mechanical Characteristics

The contents provide general mechanical characteristics. In addition the figures in the next page are detailed mechanical drawing of the LCD module.

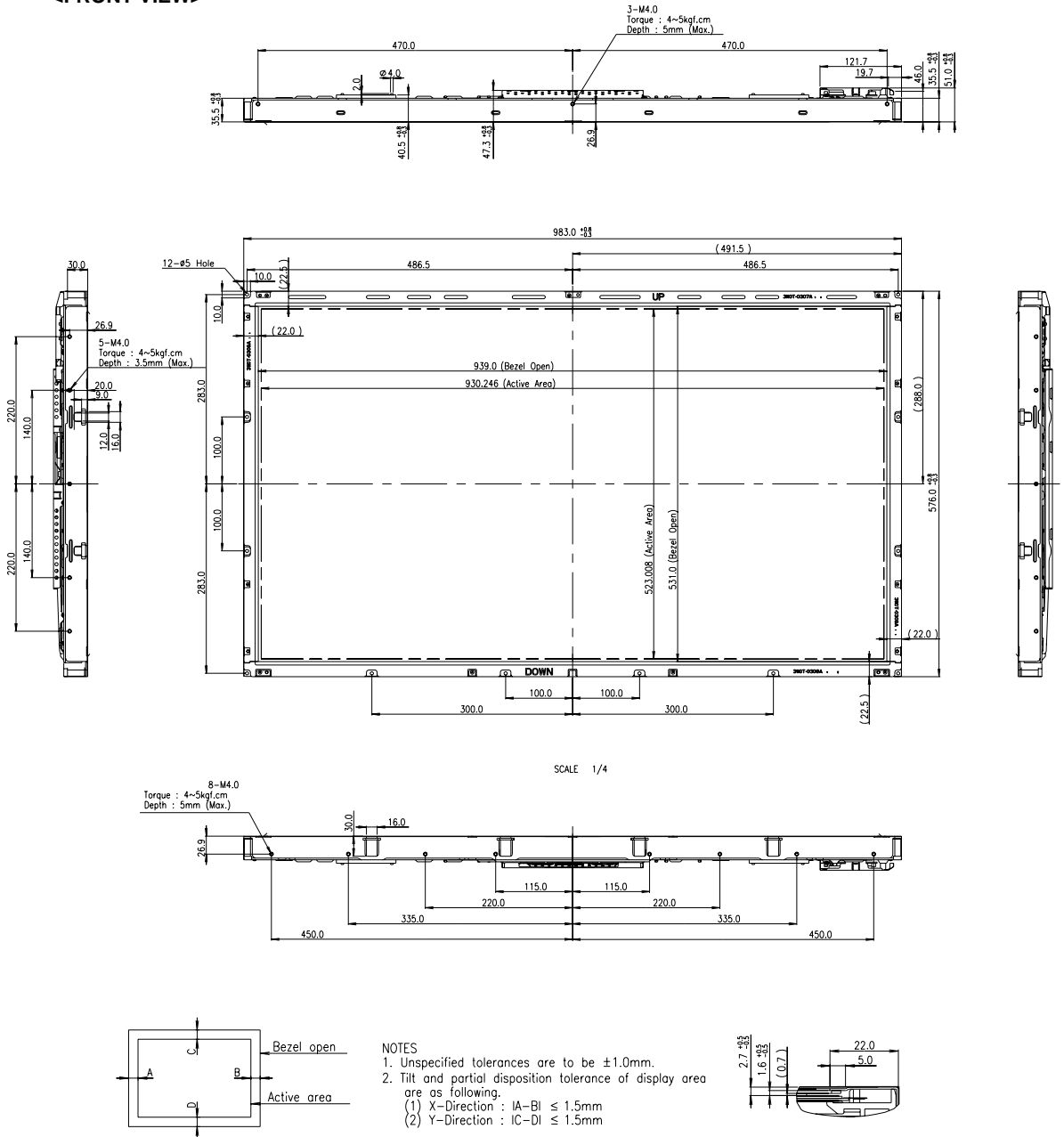
**Table 12. MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Item	Value	
Outline Dimension	Horizontal	983.0 mm
	Vertical	576.0 mm
	Depth	51.0 mm
Bezel Area	Horizontal	939.0 mm
	Vertical	531.0 mm
Active Display Area	Horizontal	930.25 mm
	Vertical	523.01 mm
Weight	10.5 Kg (Typ.) , 11.0 Kg (Max.)	

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

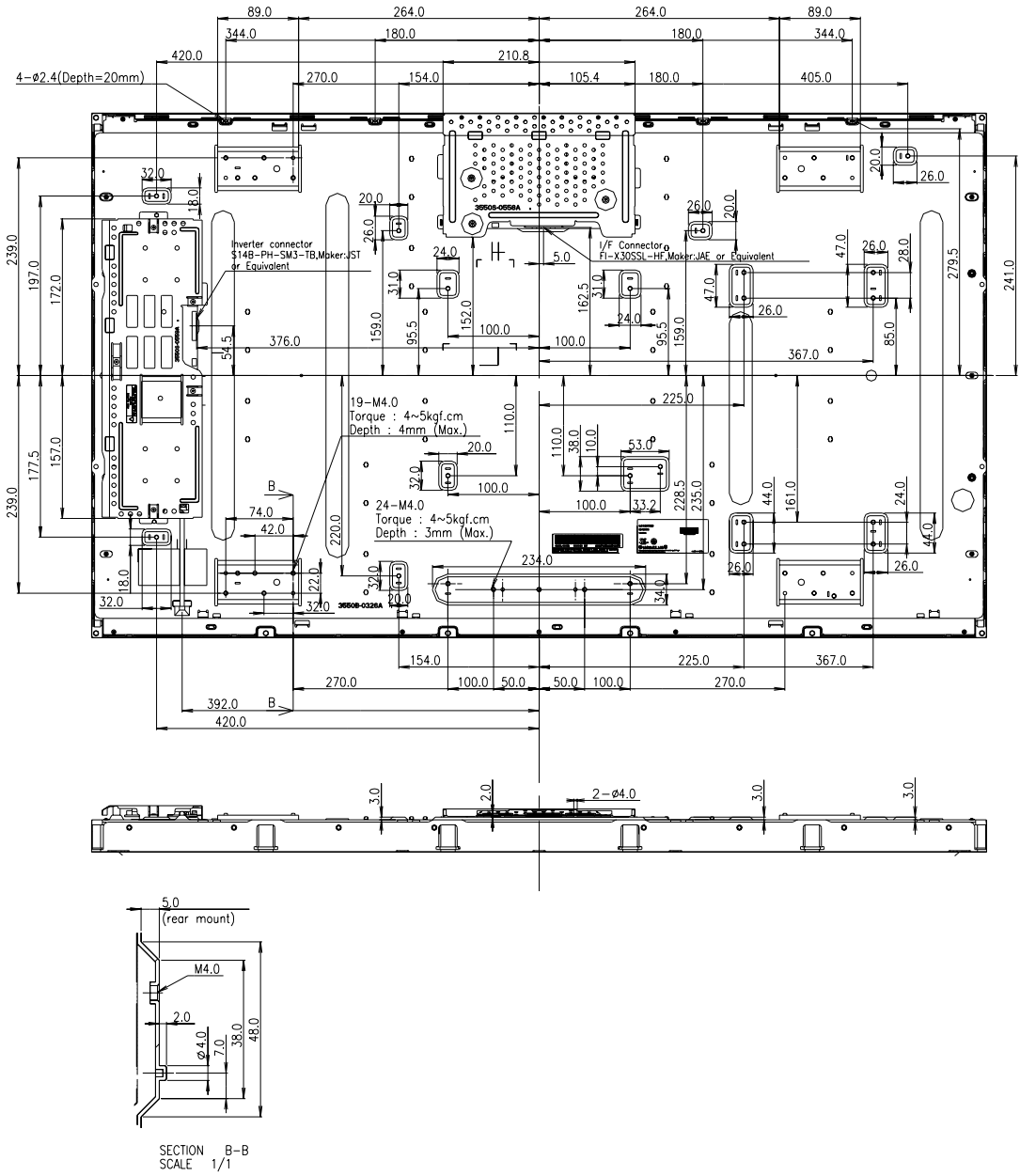
Product Specification

<FRONT VIEW>



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 (operating)	Wave form : random Vibration level : 1.0Grms Bandwidth : 10-300Hz Duration : X,Y,Z, 30 min One time each direction
6	Shock test (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 - 14,000 feet(4267.2m) 0 - 40,000 feet(12192m)

## 7. International standards

### 7-1. Safety

- a) UL 60950-1:2003, First Edition, Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment.
- b) UL 60065, 7<sup>th</sup> Edition, dated June 30, 2003, Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., Standard for Audio, Video and Similar Electronic Apparatus.
- c) CAN/CSA C22.2, No. 60065:03, Canadian Standards Association, Standard for Audio, Video and Similar Electronic Apparatus.
- d) EN 60950-1:2001, First Edition, European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization(CENELEC) European Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment.
- e) IEC60065:2001, 7<sup>th</sup> Edition and IEC60950-1:2001, First Edition

### 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)

Product Specification

**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)  
E : MONTH

D : YEAR  
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 : 12 pcs

b) Box Size :1140 mm(L) X 990 mm(W) X 820 mm(H)



Product Specification

## 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 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. \* There is no problem of Panel crack under 5kgf / 10mm
- (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) 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 °C). 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.

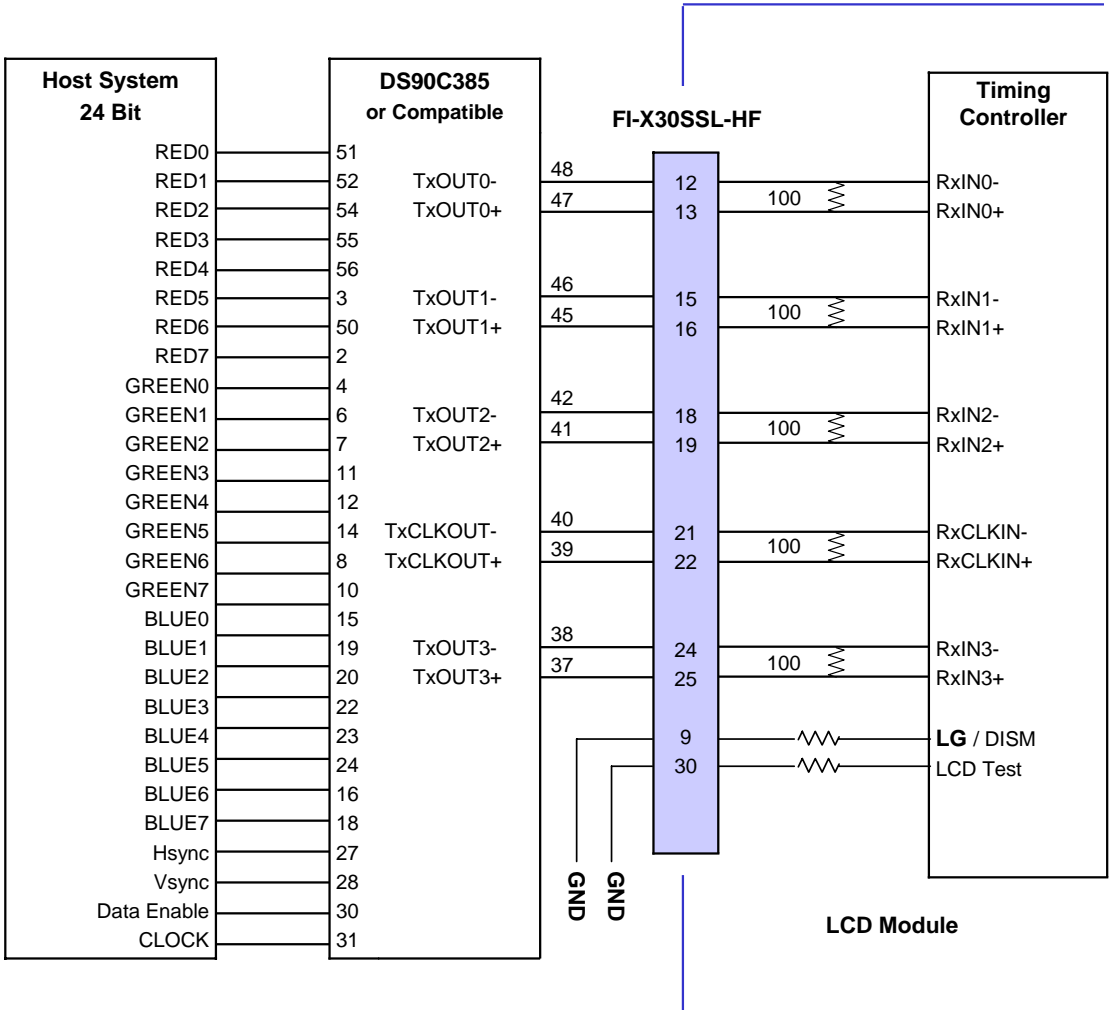
### 9-6. Handling Precautions for Protection Film

- (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.

Product Specification

# APPENDIX-I-1

REQUIRED SIGNAL ASSIGNMENT FOR LVDS TRANSMITTER ( Pin9="L" )

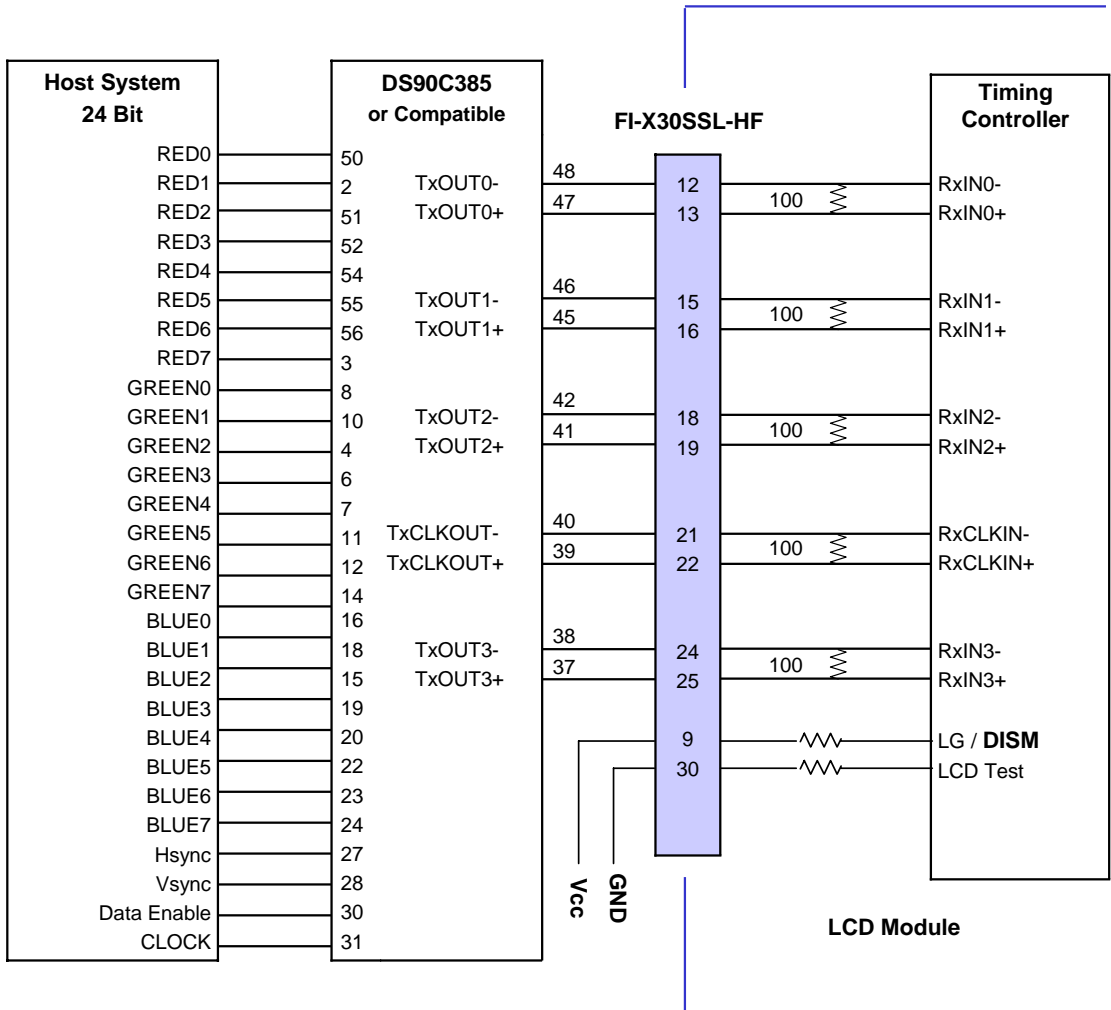


- Note: 1. The LCD Module uses a 100 Ohm [ ] resistor between positive and negative lines of each receiver input.  
 2. Refer to LVDS Transmitter Data Sheet for detail descriptions. (DS90C385 or Compatible)  
 3. '7' means MSB and '0' means LSB at R,G,B pixel data.

Product Specification

# APPENDIX-I-2

REQUIRED SIGNAL ASSIGNMENT FOR LVDS TRANSMITTER ( Pin9= "H" )

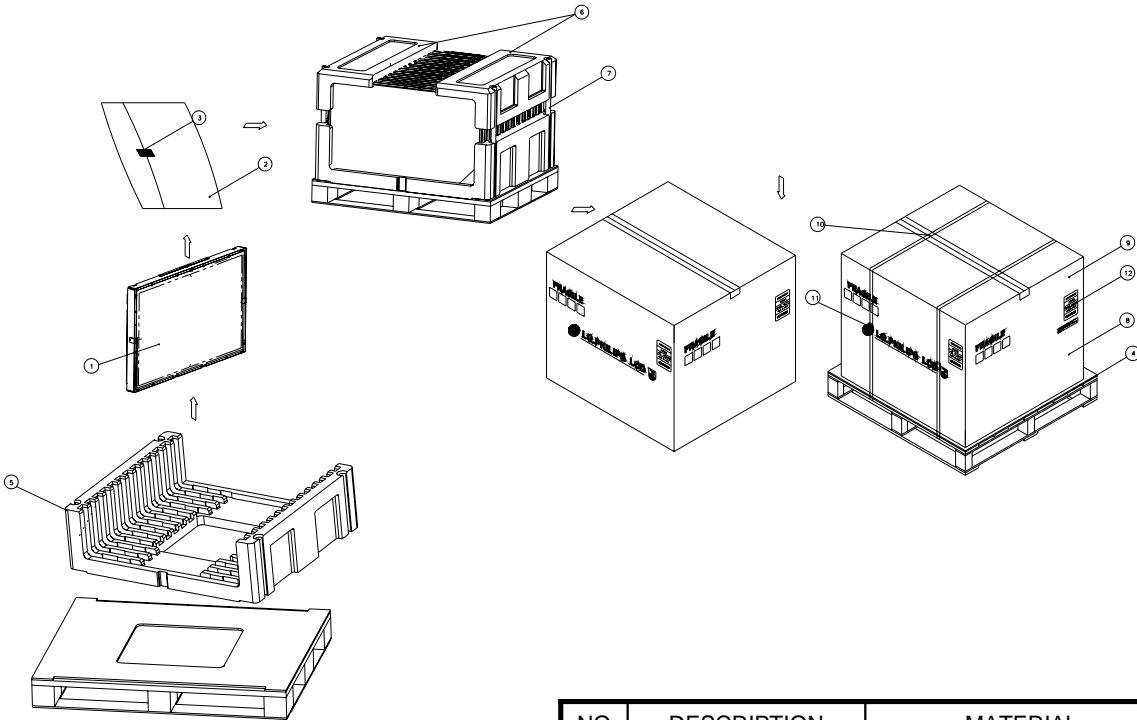


- Note: 1. The LCD module uses a 100 Ohm [ ] resistor between positive and negative lines of each receiver input.  
 2. Refer to LVDS Transmitter Data Sheet for detail descriptions. (DS90C385 or Compatible)  
 3. '7' means MSB and '0' means LSB at R,G,B pixel data.

Product Specification

# APPENDIX-II

LC420WXN-SAA1 – Pallet Ass’y



NO.	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL
1	LCD Module	
2	BAG	42INCH
3	TAPE	MASKING 20MMX50M
4	PALLET	PAPER 1140X990X130MM
5	PACKING,BOTTOM	EPS
6	PACKING, TOP	EPS
7	ANGLE,POST	PAPER
8	ANGLE,PACKING	PAPER
9	BAND,CLIP	STEEL
10	BAND	PP
11	LABEL	YUPO 80G 100X100

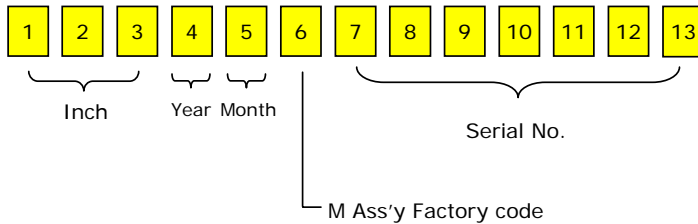
Product Specification

# APPENDIX- III

LCM Label



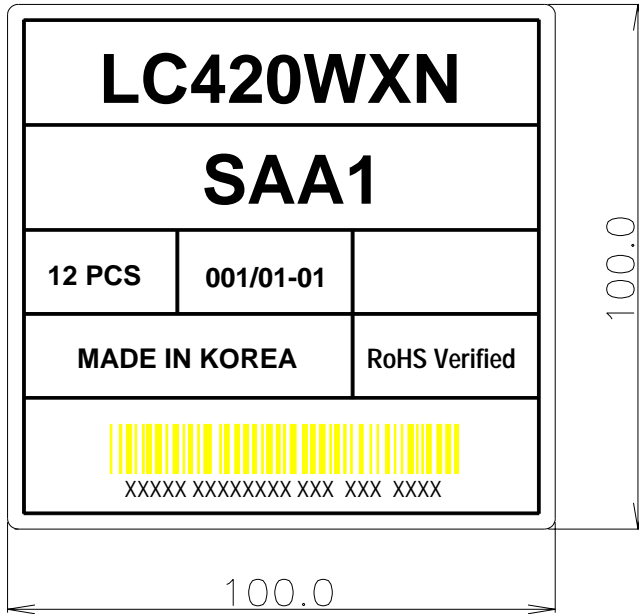
Serial No. (See CAS 24 page for more information)



Product Specification

# APPENDIX- IV

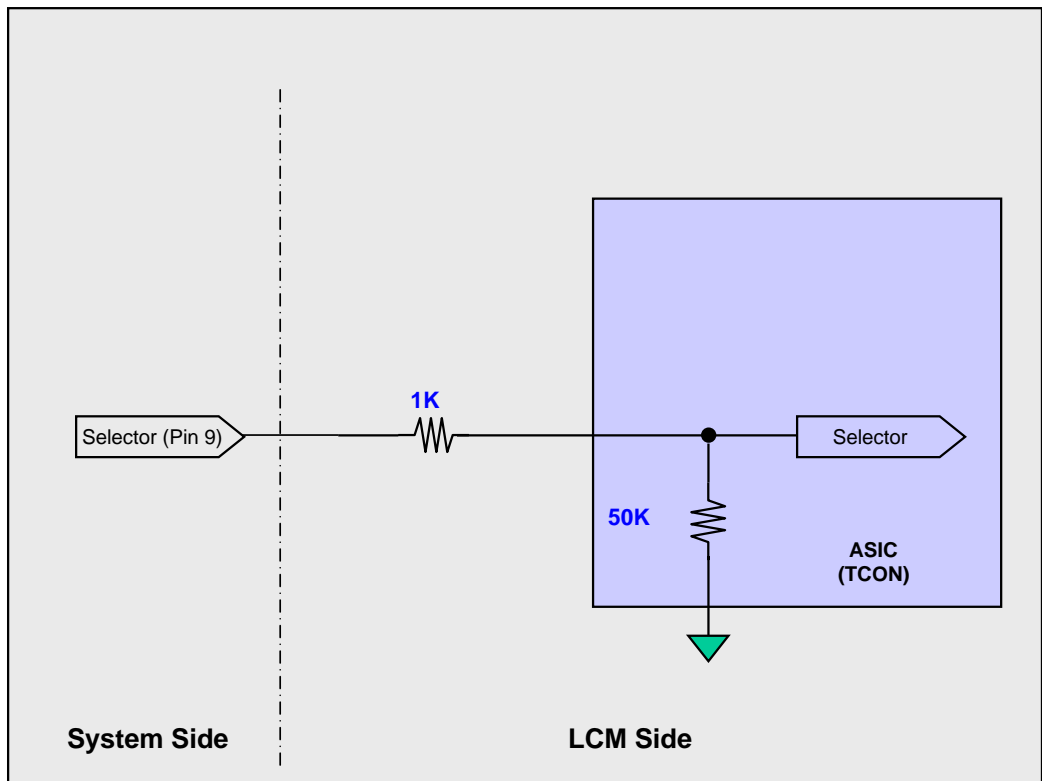
Pallet Label



# APPENDIX- V

Option Pin Circuit Block Diagram

The figure of the option pin Circuit Block Diagram



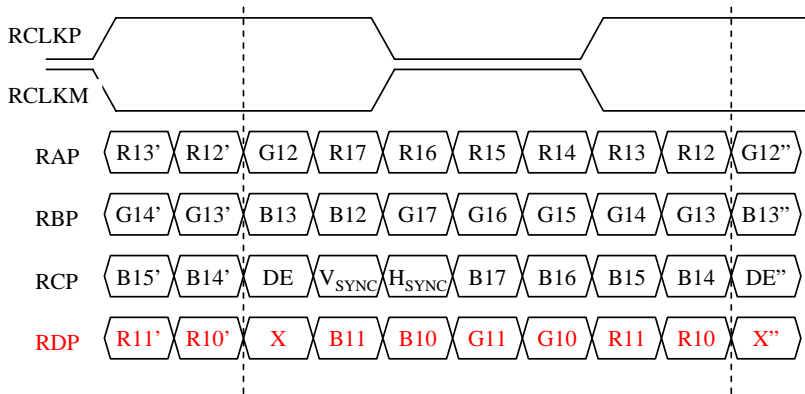
[ The Selector Pin Circuit Block Diagram ]



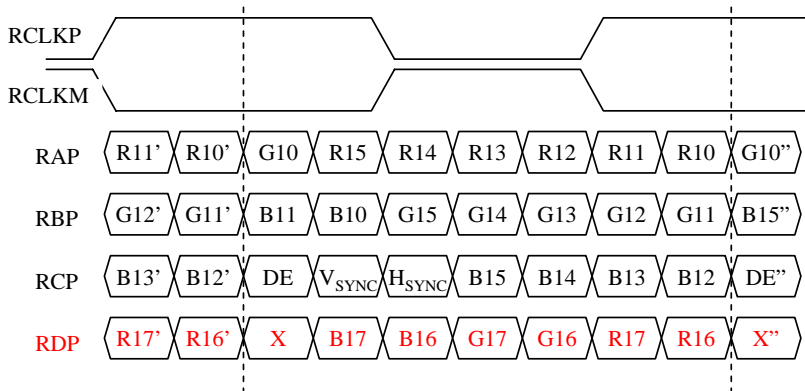
# APPENDIX- VI

**LVDS Data-Mapping info. (8bit)**

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



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

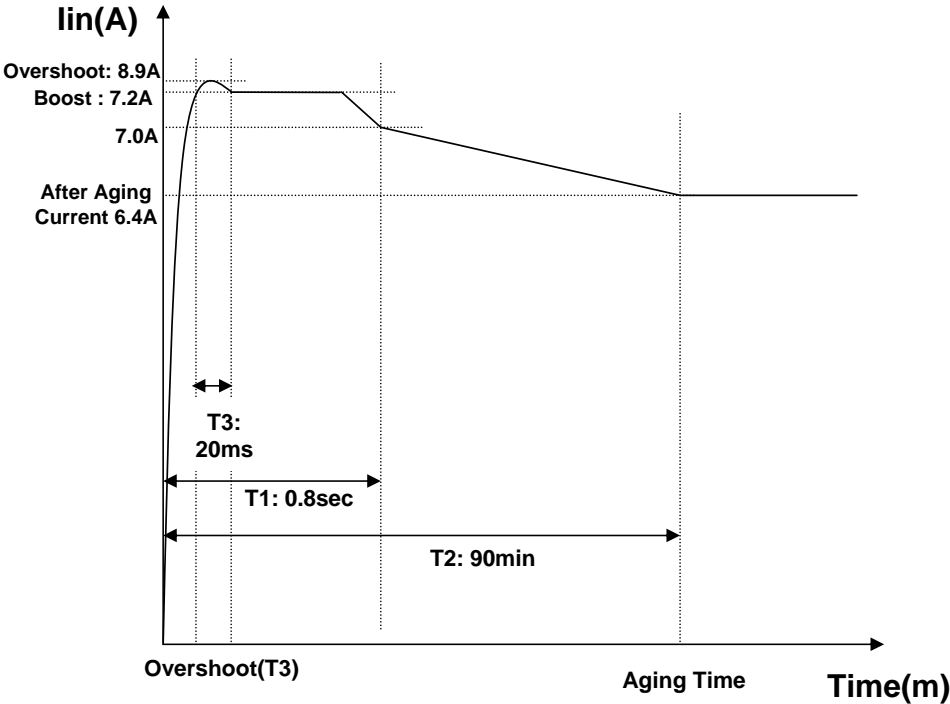


# APPENDIX- VII

Inverter input current ( Design for power supply)

This is only the reference data of Inverter input current for LC420WXN-SAA1 model.

- 1. Model : LC420WXN-SAA1
- 2. Test condition :  $V_{in} = 24V$  ,  $EXTV_{BR-B} : 100\%$  ,  $V_{BR-A} : 1.65V$  , @ 25
- 3. Equipment : Oscilloscope (Tektronix : TDS5054) ,  
AC/DC Current Probe(TCP312)

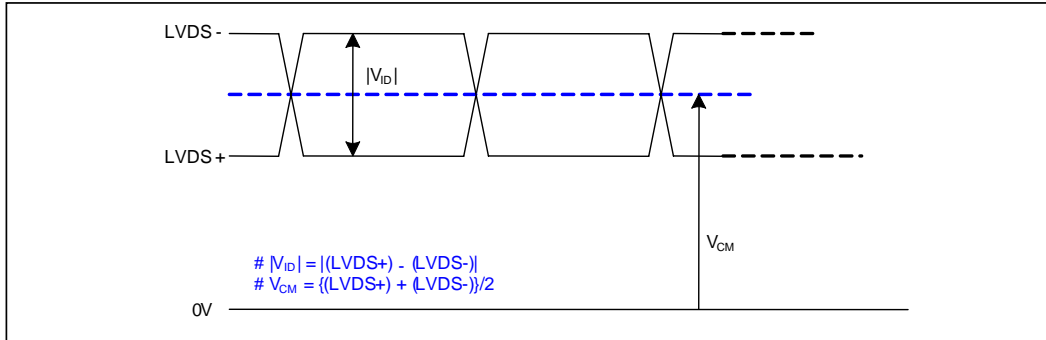


Initial Current Boost Function is used at LC420WXN-SAA1

## # APPENDIX- VIII

### LVDS Input characteristics

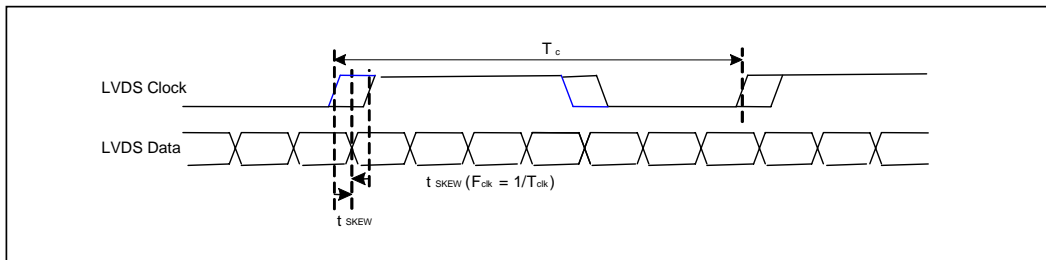
#### 1. DC Specification



Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
LVDS Differential Voltage	$ V_{ID} $	200	500	mV	-
LVDS Common mode Voltage	$V_{CM}$	1.1	1.3	V	-

#### 2. AC Specification

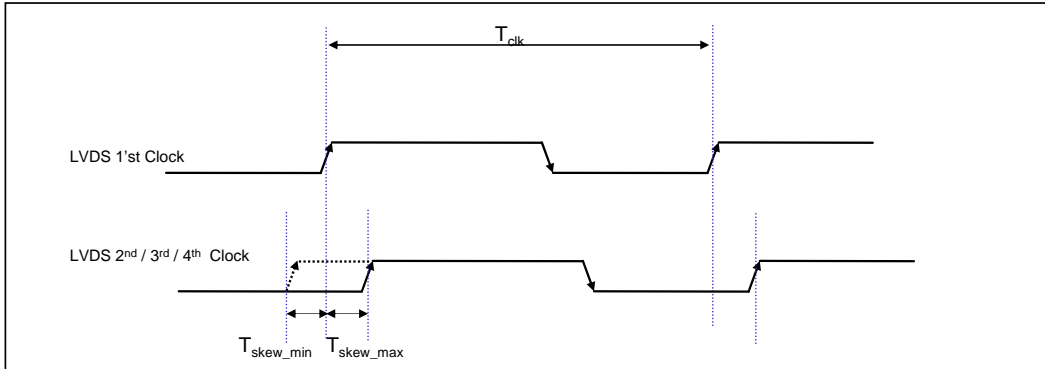
##### 1) LVDS Clock to data timing



Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
LVDS Clock to Data Skew Margin	$t_{SKEW}$	$-(T_c / 7) * 0.2$	$+(T_c / 7) * 0.2$	ps	Note 1

Note> 1. If  $T_c=13.46ns$ ,  $t_{SKEW}$  Min= - 480ps Max= + 480ps

2) LVDS Clock timing

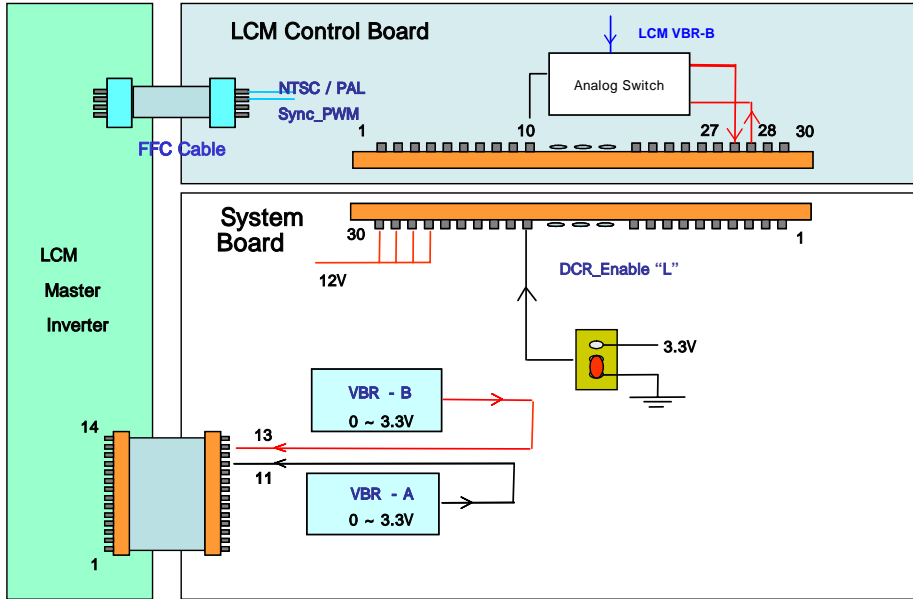


< LVDS inter-port Clock timing >

Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
LVDS inter-port Clock Skew	$T_{skew}$	-2.5	2.5	ns	-

# APPENDIX- IX

System DCR (Dynamic Contrast Ratio ) – 12,000:1



EXTV <sub>BR-B</sub>	25% ~ 100%	100%
V <sub>BR-A</sub>	0V ~ 1.65V	1.65V
DCR Level	(Bare CR) X 10	1100 : 1

VBR Voltage	Function
EXTV <sub>BR-B</sub> : 100% V <sub>BR-A</sub> : 1.65V	Maximum Brightness (100%) (DCR Condition)
EXTV <sub>BR-B</sub> : 25% V <sub>BR-A</sub> : 0V	Minimum Brightness (10%) (DCR Condition)

Note : 1. To make DCR Max **12,000:1**, V<sub>BR-A</sub> and EXTV<sub>BR-B</sub> must be given by system.

2. DCR Max **12,000:1** is defined mathematically as :

$$DCR = \text{Maximum DCR}_n \quad (n=1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$$

$$DCR_n = \frac{\text{Surface Luminance at position } n \text{ with all white pixels (EXTV}_{BR-B}= 100\%, V_{BR-A}=1.65V)}{\text{Surface Luminance at position } n \text{ with all black pixels (EXTV}_{BR-B}=25\%, V_{BR-A}=0V)}$$

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

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

Turn On LCM

Measure Black Luminance (EXTV<sub>BR-B</sub>=25%, V<sub>BR-A</sub>=0V)

Measure White Luminance (EXTV<sub>BR-B</sub>=100%, V<sub>BR-A</sub>=1.65V)

4. In case the lowest minimum brightness is continued,  
it can affect the lamp reliability and appear the partial darkness.

5. EXTV<sub>BR-B</sub> means external PWM signal.

# APPENDIX- X

## Gray to Gray Response Time Uniformity

This is only the reference data of G to G and uniformity for LC420WXN-SAA1 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 ,  $\delta_{G \text{ to } G}$  is defined as :

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

\*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 **Oct. 23, 2007 ( LPL RV Event Sample)**

	G to G Response Time [ms]		Uniformity
	Min.	Max.	
# 1	3.2	7.8	0.56
# 2	3.5	7.9	0.58

