

SPECIFICATION FOR APPROVAL

- () Preliminary Specification
- () Final Specification

Title

BUYER	General		SUPPLIER	LG Display Co., Ltd.
MODEL		1	*MODEL	LC430DUE

43.0" WUXGA TFT LCD

SUFFIX

APPROVED BY	SIGNATURE DATE
,	
Please return 1 copy for your	confirmation with

your signature and comments.

APPROVED BY	SIGNATURE DATE				
YoonSan Park / Team Leader	7/24				
REVIEWED BY	6				
BongPil Choi / Project Leader	15.11,23				
PREPARED BY	LAAA				
YoungII Choi / Engineer	15.11,2				
TV Product Development Dept.					

LG Display Co., Ltd.

FJM1 (RoHS Verified)

CONTENTS

Number	ITEM	Page
	COVER	0
	CONTENTS	1
	RECORD OF REVISIONS	2
1	GENERAL DESCRIPTION	3
2	ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS	4
3	ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS	5
3-1	ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS	5
3-2	INTERFACE CONNECTIONS	7
3-3	SIGNAL TIMING SPECIFICATIONS	9
3-4	LVDS SIGNAL SPECIFICATION	11
3-5	COLOR DATA REFERENCE	14
3-6	POWER SEQUENCE	15
4	OPTICAL SPECIFICATIONS	16
5	MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS	20
6	RELIABILITY	23
7	INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS	24
7-1	SAFETY	24
7-2	ENVIRONMENT	24
8	PACKING	25
8-1	DESIGNATION OF LOT MARK	25
8-2	PACKING FORM	25
9	PRECAUTIONS	26
9-1	MOUNTING PRECAUTIONS	26
9-2	OPERATING PRECAUTIONS	26
9-3	ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE CONTROL	27
9-4	PRECAUTIONS FOR STRONG LIGHT EXPOSURE	27
9-5	STORAGE	27
9-6	HANDLING PRECAUTIONS FOR PROTECTION FILM	27

RECORD OF REVISIONS

Revision No.	Revision Date	Page	Description
0.1	24 TH . June. 2015	-	Preliminary Specification (First Draft)
0.2	15 TH . Sep. 2015	3	General Description
		8	Backlight Module
		16	Optical Specification
		20,21,22	Mechanical Characteristics
0.3	13 TH . Oct. 2015	3	General Description
		4	Absolute Maximum Ratings
		6	Electrical Specifications
		8	Backlight Module
		16	Optical Specification
		20,21,22	Mechanical Characteristics
1.0	23 th , Nov, 2015	-	CAS Version 1.0 Release
		-	Final Specification
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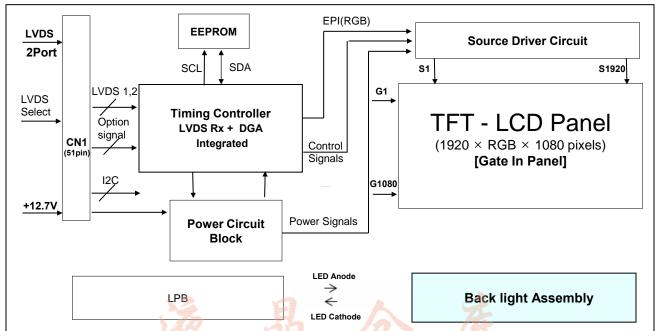
1. General Description

The LC430DUE 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 43.0 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 8-bit gray scale signal for each dot. Therefore, it can present a palette of more than 16.7Million colors.

It has been designed to apply the 8-bit 2-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	42.51inches (1079.87 mm) diagonal
Outline Dimension	974.237(H) x 565.981(V) x 43.406(D) mm (Typ.)
Pixel Pitch	0.4902 mm x 0.4902 mm
Pixel Format	1920 horiz. by 1080 vert. Pixels, RGB stripe arrangement
Color Depth	8bit, 16.7 Million colors
Luminance, White	300 cd/m² (Center 1point ,Typ.)
Viewing Angle (CR>10)	Viewing angle free (R/L 178 (Min.), U/D 178 (Min.))
Power Consumption	Total 38.4W (Typ.) [Logic= 4.4W(Typ.),BLU=34.0W(Typ.))
Weight	6.1 kg (Typ.) 6.4 kg (Max)
Display Mode	Transmissive mode, Normally black
Surface Treatment	Hard coating(2H), Anti-glare low reflection treatment of the front polarizer (Haze 3%(Typ.))

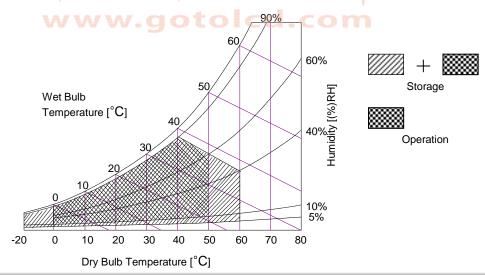
2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

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 (Only Panel and Circuit Part of LCD Module)

Para	Parameter			lue	Unit	Note
raianietei		Symbol	Min	Max	o iii	Note
Power Input Voltage	LCD Circuit	VLCD	-0.3	+14.0	VDC	
LED Input Voltage	Forward Voltage	VF	-	+34.2/ +58.4	VDC	1
T-Con Option Selection Voltage		VLOGIC	-0.3	+4.0	VDC	
Operating Temperature		Тор	0	+50	°C	2.2
Storage Temperature		Тѕт	-20	+60	°C	2,3
Panel Front Temperature		Tsur	-	+68	°C	4
Operating Ambient Hum	Нор	10	90	%RH	0.0	
Storage Humidity		Нѕт	5	90	%RH	2,3

- 1. Ambient temperature condition (Ta = 25 ± 2 °C)
- 2. Temperature and relative humidity range are shown in the figure below. Wet bulb temperature should be Max 39°C, and no condensation of water.
- 3. Gravity mura can be guaranteed below 40°C condition.
- 4. 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

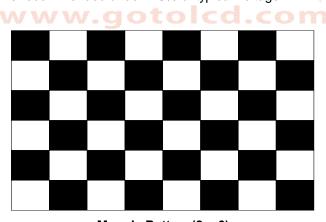
It requires two power inputs. One is employed to power for the LCD circuit. The other Is used for the LED backlight and LED Driver circuit.

Table 2. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter		Symbol		Value	Unit	Note	
		Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Offic	Note
Circuit :		-		-		-	
Power Input Voltage	Power Input Voltage		10.8	12.7	14.0	VDC	
Power Input Current	Power Input Current		-	350	455	mA	1
i ower input ourront		ILCD	-	550	715	mA	2
T-CON Option	Input High Voltage	V _{IH}	1.62	-	1.98	VDC	
Selection Voltage	Input Low Voltage	V _{IL}	0	-	0.54	VDC	
Power Consumption		PLCD	-	4.4	5.8	Watt	1
Rush current		IRUSH	-	-	5.0	А	3

notes

- 1. The specified current and power consumption are under the V_{LCD} =12.7V, Ta=25 ± 2°C, f_V =60Hz condition, and mosaic pattern(8 x 6) is displayed and f_V is the frame frequency.
- 2. The current is specified at the maximum current pattern.
- 3. The duration of rush current is about 2ms and rising time of power input is 0.5ms (min.).
- 4. Ripple voltage level is recommended under $\pm 5\%$ of typical voltage.



Mosaic Pattern(8 x 6)

White: 255 Gray Black: 0 Gray

Table 3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Continue)

Parameter		Symbol		Values	Unit	Note		
		- Cyllibol	Min	Тур	Max	Oille	Note	
Backlight Assemb								
Forward Current	Anode	I _{F (anode)}		500		mAdc	2, 3	
(one array)	Cathode	I _{F (cathode)}		500		mAdc	2, 3	
Forward Voltage		V_{F}	-	22.7/45.4	24.2/48.4	Vdc	4	
Power Consumption	n	P_BL	-	34.0	-	W	6	
Burst Dimming Dut	у	On duty	1		100	%		
Burst Dimming Frequency		1/T	95		182	Hz	8	
LED Array : (APPENDIX-V)								
Life Time			30,000			Hrs	7	

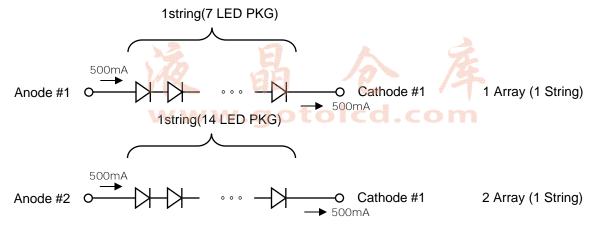
Notes The design of the LED driver must have specifications for the LED array in LCD Assembly.

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. (IBL :3 LED array/LCM)
- 3. LED array has one anode terminal and one cathode terminal.

 The forward current(I_E) of the anode terminal is 500mA and it supplies 500mA into two strings, respectively



- 4. The forward voltage(V_F) of LED array depends on ambient temperature (Appendix-III)
- 5. 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°C.
- The reference method of burst dimming duty ratio.
 It is recommended to use synchronous V-sync frequency to prevent waterfall (Vsync * 2 =Burst Frequency)
 - Though PWM frequency is over 182Hz (max252Hz), function of backlight is not affected.
- 7. The life time 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 $25 \pm 2^{\circ}$ C, based on duty 100%.

3-2. Interface Connections

This LCD module employs three kinds of interface connection, 51-pin connector is used for the module electronics.

3-2-1. LCD Module

- LCD Connector(CN1): FI-RXE51S-HF(manufactured by JAE) or GT05S-51S-H38(manufactured by LSM) or IS050-C51B-C39-C(manufactured by UJU)

Table 4. MODULE CONNECTOR(CN1) PIN CONFIGURATION

No	Symbol	Description	No	Symbol	Description
1	NC or GND	No Connection or Ground (Note 4)	27	NC	No connection
2	NC	No Connection (Note 4)	28	R2AN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (A-)
3	NC	No Connection (Note 4)	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	NC	No Connection (Note 4)	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	NC	No connection
15	R1BP	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (B+)	41	NC	No connection
16	R1CN	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (C-)	42	NC or GND	No Connection or Ground
17	R1CP	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (C+)	43	NC or GND	No Connection or Ground
18	GND	Ground	44	GND	Ground (Note 5)
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 +12.7V
23	R1DP	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (D+)	49	VLCD	Power Supply +12.7V
24	NC	No connection	50	VLCD	Power Supply +12.7V
25	NC	No connection	51	VLCD	Power Supply +12.7V
26	NC or GND	No Connection or Ground	-	-	-

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~#10 NC (No Connection): These pins are used only for LGD (Do not connect)
- 5. 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).

3-2-2. Backlight Module

[CN201]

1) LED Array assy Connector (Plug)

: YW500-H02E

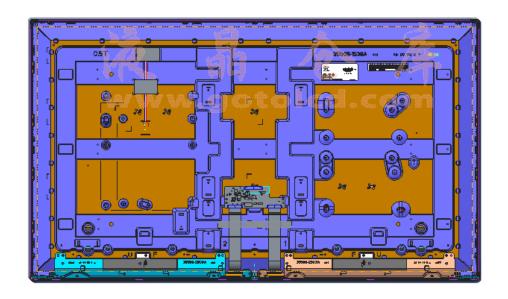
2) Mating Connector (Receptacle)

: SMH200-H07M

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

No	Symbol(CN201)	Description	Note
1	Cathode1	LED output Current	
2	N.C	N.C	
3	Anode1	LED input Current	
4	N.C	N.C	
5	Cathode2	LED output Current	
6	N.C	N.C	
7	Anode2	LED input Current	

Rear view of LCM



3-3. Signal Timing Specifications

Table 6 shows the signal timing required at the input of the LVDS transmitter. All of the interface signal timings should be satisfied with the following specification for normal operation.

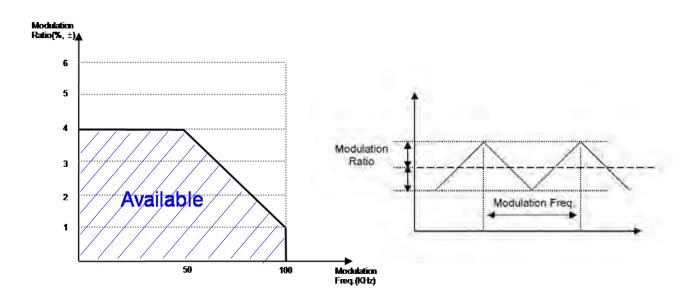
Table 6. TIMING TABLE for NTSC & PAL(DE Only Mode)

ITEM		Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	notes
Horizontal	Display Period	tHV	960	960	960	tCLK	1920 / 2
	Blank	tнв	100	140	240	tCLK	1
	Total	tHP	1060	1100	1200	tCLK	
	Display Period	tvv	1080	1080	1080	Lines	
Vertical	Blank	tvB	20	45	300	Lines	1
	Total	tvp	1100	1125	1380	Lines	

ITE	М	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	notes
	DCLK	fclk	60.00	74.25	78.00	MHz	
Frequency	Horizontal	fн	57.3	67.5	70	KHz	2
	Vertical	fv	47	60	63	Hz	2



- 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
 - Spread Spectrum Rate (SSR) for 50KHz ~ 100kHz Modulation Frequency(FMOD) is calculated by (7 – 0.06*Fmod), where Modulation Frequency (FMOD) unit is KHz. LVDS Receiver Spread spectrum Clock is defined as below figure
 - * Timing should be set based on clock frequency.

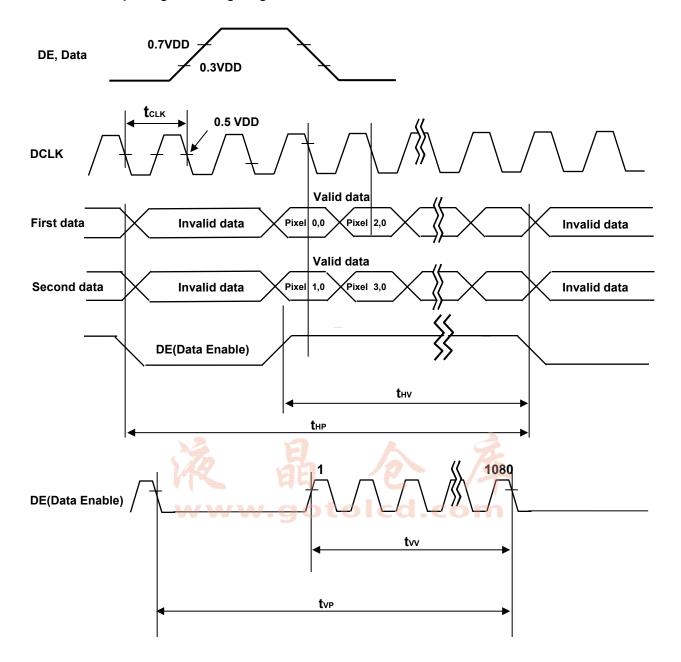


- * Please pay attention to the followings when you set Spread Spectrum Rate(SSR) and Modulation Frequency(FMOD)
- 1. Please set proper Spread Spectrum Rate(SSR) and Modulation Frequency (FMOD) of TV system LVDS output.
- 2. Please check FOS after you set Spread Spectrum Rate(SSR) and Modulation Frequency(FMOD) to avoid abnormal display. Especially, harmonic noise can appear when you use Spread Spectrum under FMOD 30 KHz.



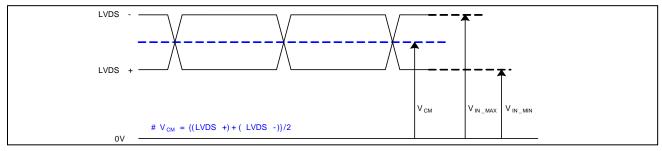
3-4. LVDS Signal Specification

3-4-1. LVDS Input Signal Timing Diagram



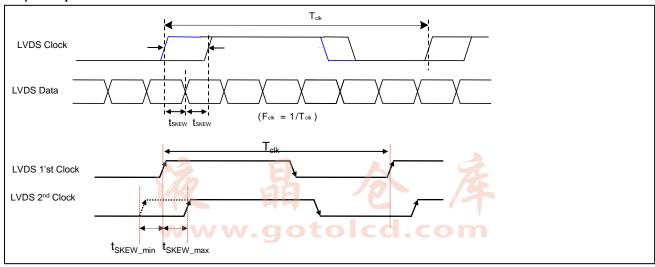
3-4-2. LVDS Input Signal Characteristics

1) DC Specification



Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	notes
LVDS Common mode Voltage	V _{CM}	1.0	1.5	٧	-
LVDS Input Voltage Range	V _{IN}	0.7	1.8	V	-
Change in common mode Voltage	ΔVCM	-	250	mV	-

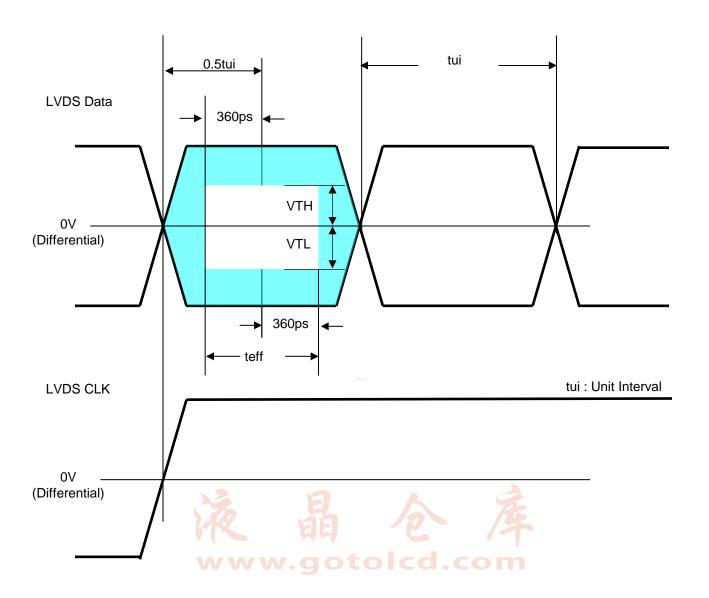
2) AC Specification



Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	notes
LVDC Differential Valtege	V_{TH}	100	600	mV	Tested with Differential Probe
LVDS Differential Voltage	V_{TL}	-600	-100	mV	2
LVDS Clock to Data Skew	t _{SKEW}	-	(0.2*T _{clk})/7	ps	-
Effective time of LVDS	t _{eff}	±360	-	ps	-
LVDS Clock to Clock Skew (Each other)	t _{SKEW_CLK}	-	1/7* T _{clk}	ps	-

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

2. LVDS Differential Voltage is defined within \mathbf{t}_{eff}



^{*} This accumulated waveform is tested with differential probe

3-5. Color Data Reference

The brightness of each primary color(red,green,blue) is based on the 8bit 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

											I	npu	: Co	lor E	Data										
Color		MS	SB		RE	D		LS	SB	MS	SB		GRI	EN		L	SB	MS	SB		BL	UE		L	SB
		R	7 R6	R5	R4	R3	R2 F	R1 R	0	G	7 G6	G5	G4	G3	G2 (G1 (30	В	7 B	6 B5	B4	В3	B2 I	31 E	30
	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
Basic	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
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
	Magenta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	RED (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
	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																									
	RED (254)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RED (255)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN (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
	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														•											
	GREEN (254)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN (255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BLUE (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
	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																						•			
	BLUE (254)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	BLUE (255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

3-6. Power Sequence

3-6-1. LCD Driving circuit

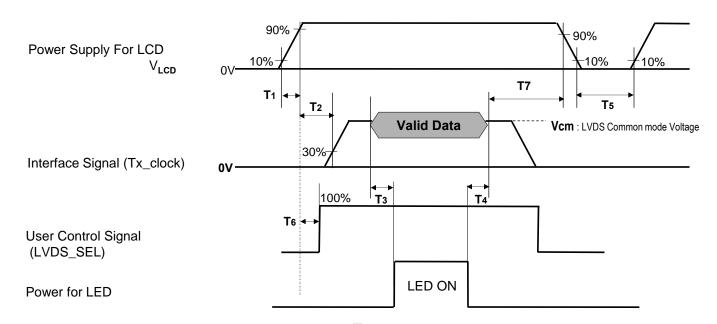


Table 8. POWER SEQUENCE

Dovemeter		l lmi4	Notes		
Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Notes
T1	0.5	-	20	ms	1
T2	0	8 -	人 - 完	ms	2
Т3	400	日日 - 人	0 - /字	ms	3
T4	100		_	ms	3
T5	1.0	gotore	.a.com	s	4
Т6	0	-	T2	ms	5
Т7	0	-	-	ms	6

Note:

- 1. Even though T1 is over the specified value, there is no problem if I2T spec of fuse is satisfied.
- 2. If T2 is satisfied with specification after removing LVDS Cable, there is no problem.
- 3. The T3 / T4 is recommended value, the case when failed to meet a minimum specification, abnormal display would be shown. There is no reliability problem.
- 4. T5 should be measured after the Module has been fully discharged between power off and on period.
- 5. If the on time of signals (Interface signal and user control signals) precedes the on time of Power (V_{LCD}), it will be happened abnormal display. When T6 is NC status, T6 doesn't need to be measured.
- 6. It is recommendation specification that T7 has to be 0ms as a minimum value.
- * Please avoid floating state of interface signal at invalid period.
- When the power supply for LCD (VLCD) is off, be sure to pull down the valid and invalid data to 0V.

4. Optical Specification

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

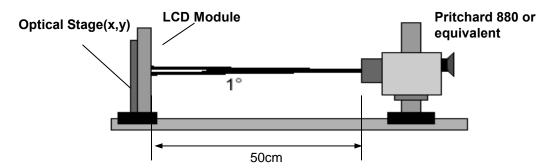


FIG. 1 Optical Characteristic Measurement Equipment and Method

Table 10. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Ta= 25 \pm 2°C, V_{LCD}=12.7V, fv=60Hz, DcIk=74.25MHz, Duty =100%

Do.		0		Value		11!4	
Par	ameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	notes
Contrast Ratio		CR	850	1200	-		1
Surface Luminand	ce, white	L _{WH}	240	300	-	cd/m ²	2
Luminance Variat	ion	δ _{WHITE} 9P	65	-	-		3
Response Time	Variation	G to G $_{\sigma}$		6	9		5
Response fille	Gray to Gray (BW)	G to G BW		9	12	ms	4
	RED 3	Rx	_	0.640	3		
	RED	Ry		0.335	7		
Color Coordinates	GREEN TO	Gx	Тур	0.307	Тур		6
	*	Gy	-0.03	0.607	+0.03		0
[CIE1931]	BLUE	W Bx O	TOIC	0.154	m		
,	BLUE	Ву		0.056			
	WHITE	Wx	Тур	0.281	Тур		7
	VVHITE	Wy	-0.03	0.288	+0.03		,
Color Temperature	· •			10,000		К	
Color Gamut				68		%	
Viewing Angle (Cl	₹>10)						
x axis, right(φ=0°)		θr	89	-	-		
x axis, left (φ=180°)		θΙ	89	-	-	dograe	8
y axis, up (φ=90°)		θu	89	-	-	degree	٥
y axis, down (φ=270°)		θd	89	-	-		
Gray Scale			-	-	-		9

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

Contrast Ratio = Surface Luminance with all white pixels
Surface Luminance with all black pixels

It is measured at center 1-point.

- 2. Surface luminance are determined after the unit has been 'ON' and 1 Hour after lighting the backlight in a dark environment at 25±2°C. Surface luminance is the luminance value at center 1-point across the LCD surface 50cm from the surface with all pixels displaying white. For more information see the FIG. 2.
- 3. The variation in surface luminance , δ WHITE is defined as : δ WHITE(9P) = Minimum (Lon1,Lon2~ Lon8, Lon9) / Maximum (Lon1,Lon2~ Lon8, Lon9)*100 Where Lon1 to Lon9 are the luminance with all pixels displaying white at 9 locations . For more information, see the FIG. 2.
- 4. Response time is the time required for the display to transit from any gray to white (Rise Time, Tr_R) and from any gray to black (Decay time, Tr_D). For additional information see the FIG. 3.
 - \divideontimes G to G_{BW} Spec stands for average value of all measured points. Photo Detector : RD-80S / Field : 2 $^\circ$
- 5. G to G_g is Variation of Gray to Gray response time composing a picture

- 6. Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 10. The angles are determined for the horizontal or x axis and the vertical or y axis with respect to the z axis which is normal to the LCD module surface. For more information, see the FIG. 4.
- 7. Gray scale specification
 Gamma Value is approximately 2.2. For more information, see the Table 11.

Table 11. Gray scale specification

Gray Level	Lum <mark>inan</mark> ce [%] (Typ)
LO	0.09
L15	0.27
L31	1.04
L47 WW.got	DICO.COM2.49
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

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

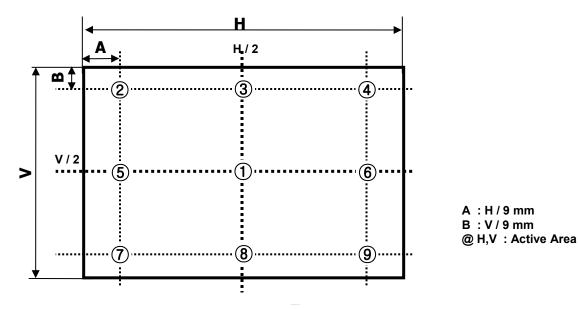


FIG. 2 9 Points for Luminance Measure

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

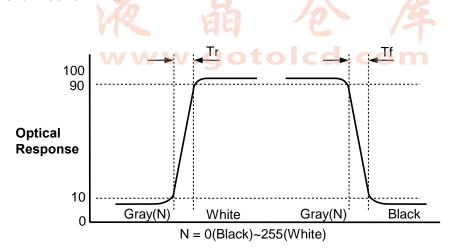


FIG. 3 Response Time

Dimension of viewing angle range

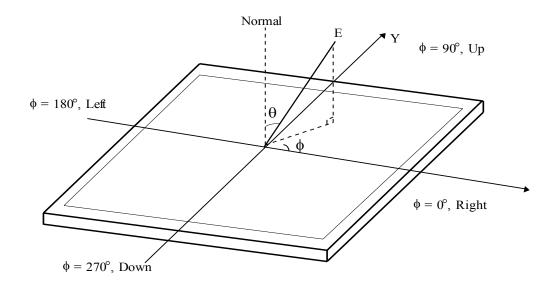


FIG. 4 Viewing Angle



5. Mechanical Characteristics

Table 12 provides general mechanical characteristics.

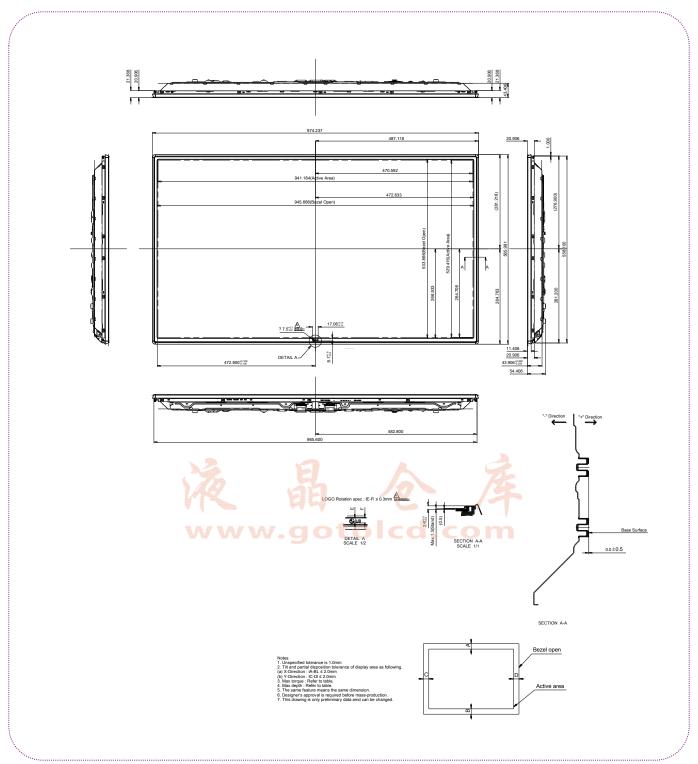
Table 12. MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Item	Value)		
	Horizontal	974.237 mm		
Outline Dimension	Vertical	565.981 mm		
	Depth	43.406 mm		
A etina Diamlan Area	Horizontal	941.184mm		
Active Display Area	Vertical	529.416mm		
	Material	SUS Like, PCM		
Case Top	Color	Space Black		
	Manufactory	부미사 (GZ)		
Weight	6.1 kg (Typ.) 6.4 kg (Max)			

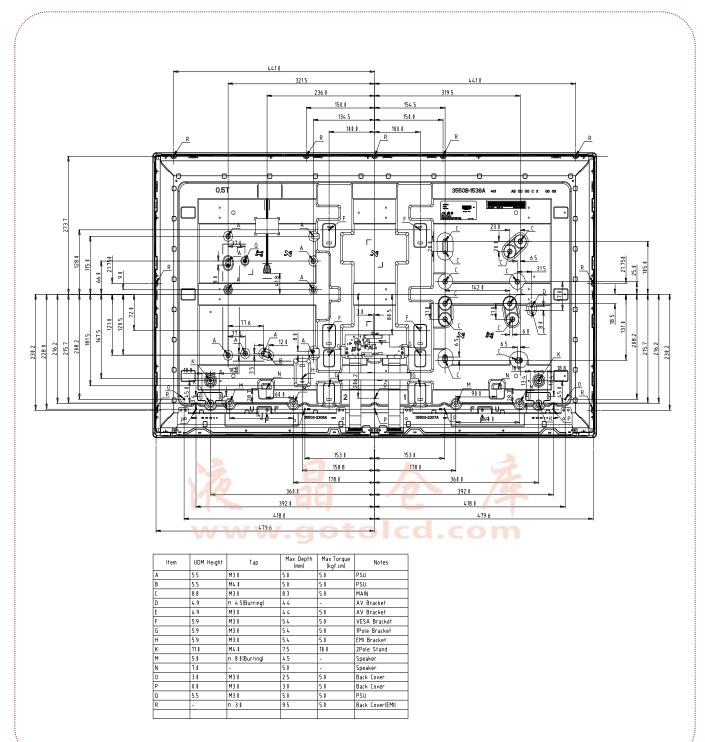
notes: Please refer to a mechanical drawing in terms of tolerance at the next page.



[FRONT VIEW]



[REAR VIEW]



6. Reliability

Table 13. ENVIRONMENT TEST CONDITION

No.	Test Item	Condition					
1	High temperature storage test	Ta= 60°C 90% 240h					
2	Low temperature storage test	Ta= -20°C 240h					
3	High temperature operation test	Ta= 50°C 50%RH 500h					
4	Low temperature operation test	Ta= 0°C 500h					
5	Humidity condition Operation	Ta= 40 °C, 90%RH					
6	Altitude operating storage / shipment	0 – 16,400 ft 0 - 40,000 ft					
7	Vibration test (non-operating)	Wave form: random Vibration level: 0.5Grms Bandwidth: 10-300Hz Duration: X,Y,Z, Each direction per 10 min					
8	Shock test (non-operating)	Shock level : $30G$ Waveform : half sine wave, $11ms$ Direction : $\pm X$, $\pm Y$, $\pm Z$ One time each direction					
9	Panel Push Test (Module Condition)	Max 6kgf					

Note: 1. Before and after Reliability test, LCM should be operated with normal function.

7. International Standards

7-1. Safety

- a) UL 60065, 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, European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC). Audio, Video and Similar Electronic Apparatus Safety Requirements.
- d) IEC 60065, The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). Audio, Video and Similar Electronic Apparatus Safety Requirements.

7-2. Environment

a) RoHS, Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the council of 8 June 2011

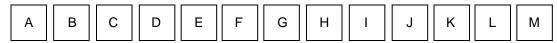
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8. Packing

8-1. Information of LCM Label

a) Lot Mark



A,B,C: SIZE(INCH)

E: MONTH

D:YEAR

F~ M: SERIAL NO.

Note

1. YEAR

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Mark	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	J	K

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	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.

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8-2. Packing Form

a) Package quantity in one Pallet: 16 pcs

b) Pallet Size: 1300 mm(W) X 1140 mm(D) X 757 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, Concentrated 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.
- (10) Touching the LED Driver might cause an electric shock and damage to LED Driver. Please always use antistatic tools when handling the LED Driver

9-2. Operating Precautions

- (1) Response time depends on the temperature.(In lower temperature, it becomes longer.)
- (2) 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
- (3) 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.
- (4) When fixed patterns are displayed for a long time, remnant image is likely to occur.
- (5) 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.
- (6) Please do not give any mechanical and/or acoustical impact to LCM. Otherwise, LCM can't be operated its full characteristics perfectly.
- (7) 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)
- (8) Please do not set LCD on its edge.
- (9) 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 in the condition of the low or high storage temperature will be recovered when the LCD module returns to the normal condition.

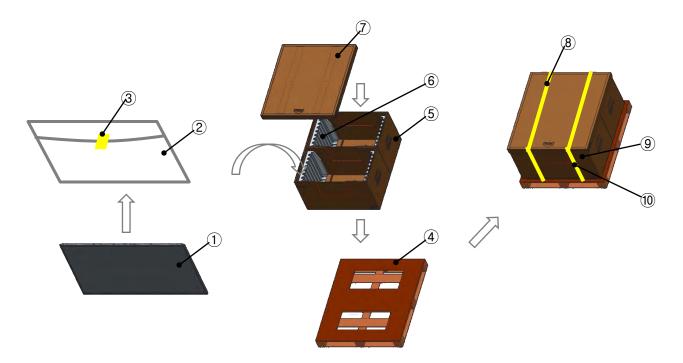
9-6. Handling Precautions for Protection Film

- (1) The protection film is attached to the bezel with a small masking tape. When the protection film is peeled off, static electricity is generated between the film and polarizer. This should be peeled off slowly and carefully by people who are electrically grounded and with well ion-blown equipment or in such a condition, etc.
- (2) When the module with protection film attached is stored for a long time, sometimes there remains a very small amount of glue still on the bezel after the protection film is peeled off.
- (3) You can remove the glue easily. When the glue remains on the bezel surface or its vestige is recognized, please wipe them off with absorbent cotton waste or other soft material like chamois soaked with normal-hexane.



APPENDIX-I

■ Pallet Ass'y

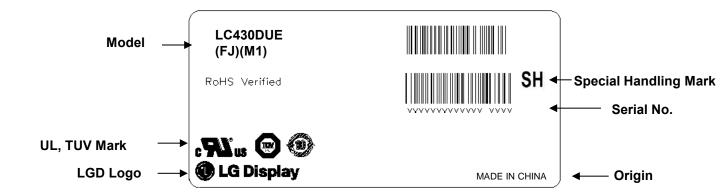




NO.	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL
1	LCD Module	43" LCD
2/	BAG to cd.c	ALM
3	TAPE	MASKING 20MMX50M
4	PALLET	Ply Wood 1300X1140X134.5mm
5	PACKING,BOTTOM	PAPER
6	PACKING,BOTTOM PAD	EPS
7	PACKING,TOP	PAPER
8	BAND	PP
9	LABEL	YUPO 80G 100X70
10	BAND CLIP	STEEL OR PP

APPENDIX- II-1

LCM Label



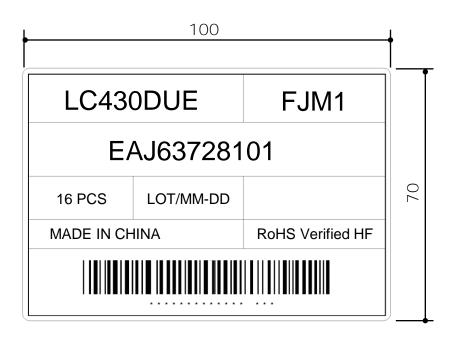
- Production site
 - LG Display (Guangzhou) Co., LTD

notes 1. The origin of LCM Label will be changed according to the production site.



APPENDIX- II-2

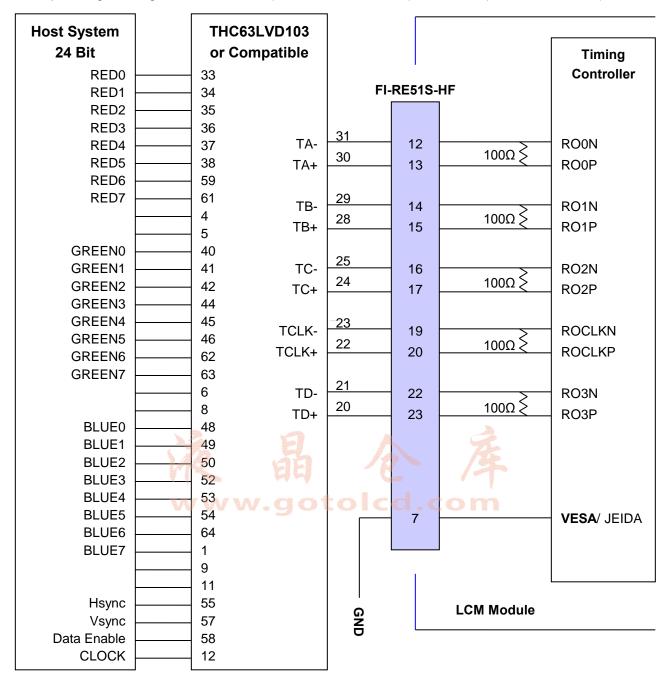
■ Pallet Label





APPENDIX- III-1

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

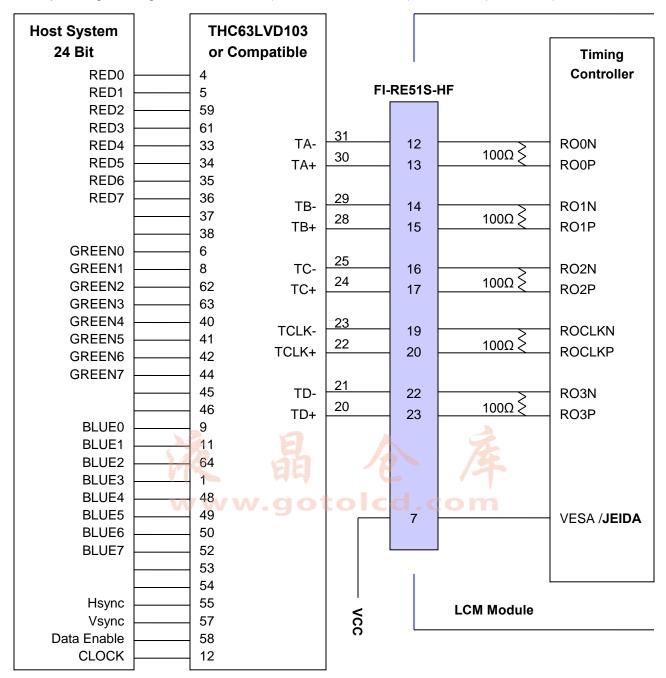


Note: 1. The LCD module uses a 100 $Ohm[\Omega]$ resistor between positive and negative lines of each receiver input.

- 2. Refer to LVDS Transmitter Data Sheet for detail descriptions. (THC63LVD103 or Compatible)
- 3. '7' means MSB and '0' means LSB at R,G,B pixel data.

APPENDIX- III-2

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



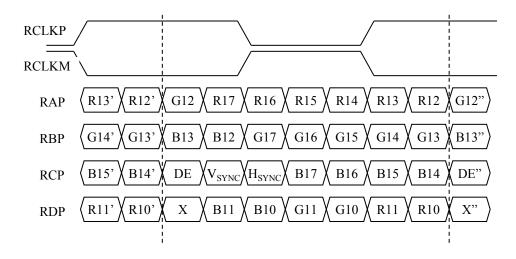
Note :1. The LCD module uses a 100 $Ohm[\Omega]$ resistor between positive and negative lines of each receiver input.

- 2. Refer to LVDS Transmitter Data Sheet for detail descriptions. (THC63LVD103 or Compatible)
- 3. '7' means MSB and '0' means LSB at R,G,B pixel data.

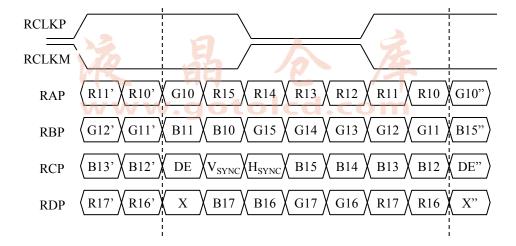
APPENDIX- IV

■ LVDS Data-Mapping Information (8 Bit)

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



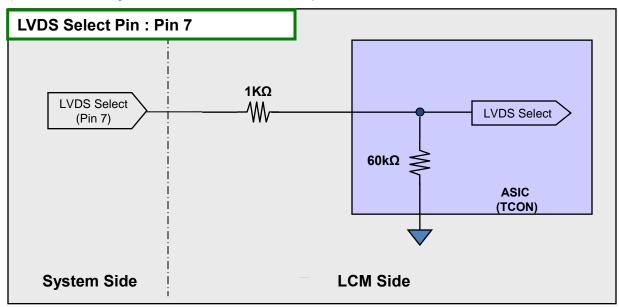
2) LVDS Select: "L" Data-Mapping (VESA format)



APPENDIX- V

■ Option Pin Circuit Block Diagram

1) Circuit Block Diagram of LVDS Format Selection pin



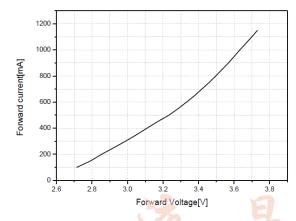


APPENDIX- VI

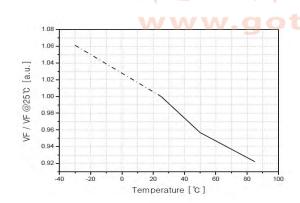
■ LED Array Electrical Spec

Item	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Uint	Remark
Forward voltage(Vf)	Ifm=500mA	1	22.7/45.4	24.2/48.4	V	Ta=25℃

■ Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



■ Ambient Temperature vs. Forward Voltage



*Dotted Line is simulated

APPENDIX- X-5

■ Vibration Test & Shock Test (Non-operating)

No.	Test Item	Condition
1	Vibration test (non-operating)	Wave form: Random Vibration Level 1.0Grms Bandwidth: 10 ~ 300Hz Duration: X, Y, Z Each direction Per 10min
2	Shock test (non-operating)	Shock Level : 30Grms Waveform : Half Sine Wave, 11ms Duration : X, Y, Z One time each direction

Notes

1. Vibration Condition and Shock Condition are the result which verified with LCM condition, and they don't match with the Set Vibration and Drop result.



APPENDIX- X-3

■ The reference method of BL dimming

It is recommended to use synchronous V-sync frequency to prevent waterfall (Vsync * 2 =P-Dim Frequency)

