

# SPECIFICATION FOR APPROVAL

<b>(•)</b>	<b>Preliminary Specification</b>
	Final Specification

Title	27.0" QHD TFT LCD
-	

BUYER	APPLE
MODEL	X37

SUPPLIER	LG Display Co., Ltd.		
*MODEL	LM270WQ1		
SUFFIX	SDF1		

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

APPROVED BY	SIGNATURE DATE
/	
,	
Please return 1 copy for your o	confirmation with
your signature and co	mments.

APPROVED BY	SIGNATURE DATE
S Y Park / G.Manager	
REVIEWED BY	
S J So / Manager	
PREPARED BY	
S R Yoo / Engineer	
MNT Products Enginee LG Display Co.,	

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## **RECORD OF REVISIONS**

Revision No	Revision Date	Page	Description
0.0	Nov. 20. 2012	-	First Draft (Preliminary)
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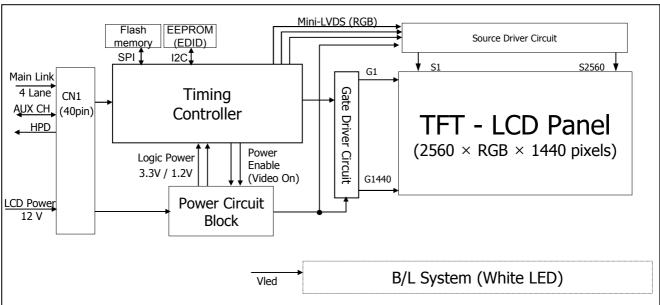


#### 1. General Description

LM270WQ1 is a Color Active Matrix Liquid Crystal Display with Light Emitting Diode (White LED) backlight system without LED driver. 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 27inch diagonally measured active display area with QHD resolution (2560 vertical by 1440 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 brightness of the sub-pixel color is determined with a 10-bit gray scale signal for each dot, thus, presenting a palette of more than 1.07B colors with FRC (Frame Rate Control).

It has been designed to apply the 10-bit 4Lane Display port interface.

It is intended to support displays where high brightness, super wide viewing angle, high color saturation, and high color are important.



#### **General Features**

Active Screen Size	27.0 inches(68.47cm) diagonal
Outline Dimension	649.84(H) x 387.21(V) x 14.347(D) mm(Typ.)
Pixel Pitch	0.2331 mm x 0.2331 mm
Pixel Format	2560 horiz. By 1440 vert. Pixels RGB stripes arrangement
Color Depth	8-bit, 16,777,216 colors
Luminance, White	440 cd/m² ( Center 1 point, Typ.)
Viewing Angle (CR>10)	View Angle Free (R/L 178(Typ.), U/D 178(Typ.))
Power Consumption	Total 73.77 Watt (Max.) (22.62 Watt @VLCD, Max 51.15 Watt_Duty 100% of DC 250mA_w/o driver)
Weight	3,445 g (typ.)
Display Operating Mode	Transmissive mode, normally black
Surface Treatment	Glare (Low Reflection treatment of the front polarizer)
HDCP	HDCP key implemented in Tcon (DP628)

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### 2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

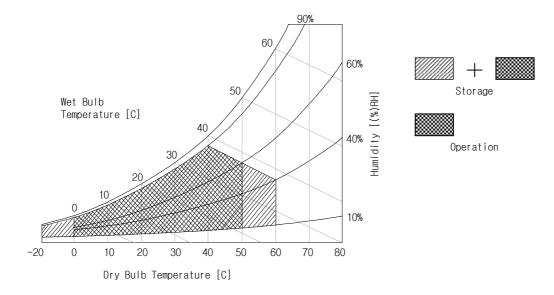
The following are maximum values which, if exceeded, may cause faulty operation or damage to the unit.

**Table 1. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS** 

Parameter	Symbol	Valu	ıes	Units	Notes	
raiametei	Symbol	Min	Max	Offics		
Power Input Voltage	VLCD	-0.3	14	Vdc	at 25 ± 2°C	
Operating Temperature	Тор	0	50	°C		
Storage Temperature	Тѕт	-20	60	°C	1 2	
Operating Ambient Humidity	Нор	10	90	%RH	1, 2	
Storage Humidity	Нѕт	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. Storage condition is guaranteed under packing condition (with Al-Bag).



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### 3. Electrical Specifications

#### 3-1. Electrical Characteristics

It requires two power inputs. One is employed to power the LCD electronics and to drive the TFT array and liquid crystal. The second input power for the DP Rx.

Table 2-1-1. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Normal Mode)

Doubleston	Cumbal		Values	Unit	Notes	
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Тур Мах		
MODULE :						
Power Supply Input voltage	VLCD	11.6	12.0	12.4	Vdc	
Permissive Power Input Ripple	VdRF	-		400	mVp-p	
Dower Cupply Input Current	ILCD	-	900	1170	mA	1
Power Supply Input Current	ILCD	-	1450	1885	mA	2
Dower Consumption	DI CD	-	10.80	14.04	Watt	1
Power Consumption	PLCD		17.40	22.62	Watt	2
Rush Current	IRUSH_VLCD	-	-	3.0	Α	3

#### Note:

- 1. The specified current and power consumption are under the  $V_{LCD}$ =12.0V, 25  $\pm$  2°C, $f_V$ =60Hz condition whereas mosaic pattern(8 x 6) is displayed and  $f_V$  is the frame frequency.
- 2. The current is specified at the maximum current pattern.

White: 255Gray

Black: 0Gray

3. The duration of rush current is about 2ms and rising time of power Input is 1ms(min.).

Mosaic Pattern(8 x 6)

Maximum current pattern



White Pattern



#### Table 2-2. LED Bar ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Items	Cumbal	Spec			Unit	Remark	Notes
Items	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Remark	Notes
LED:							
LED String Current	$I_{S}$	-	250	265	mA		1,2,3, 4,7
LED String Voltage	V <sub>S</sub>	-	16.50	17.05	Vrms	Ta=25 $^{\circ}$ C, at Duty 100% of DC 350mA	1,2,3, 7
BL Power	P <sub>BL</sub>	-	49.5	51.15	W	Ta=25 $^{\circ}$ C, at Duty 100% of DC 350mA	1,4,6, 7
LED Life Time	LED_LT	30K		-	Hrs	Tj≤95℃, at Duty 100% of DC 250mA	5,7

#### LED driver design guide

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

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 and output current should be Constant current control.

Please control feedback current of each string individually to compensate the current variation among the strings of LEDs.

When you design or order the LED driver, please make sure unwanted lighting caused by the mismatch of the LED and the LED driver (no lighting, flicker, etc) never occurs.

When you confirm it, the LCD module should be operated in the same condition as installed in your instrument.

- 1. Specified values are for a single LED bar.
- 2. The specified current is input LED chip 100% duty current.
- 3. The specified voltage is input LED string and Bar voltage at typical 250 mA 100% duty current.
- 4. The specified power consumption is input LED bar power consumption at typical 250 mA 100% duty current.
- 5. The life is determined as the time at which luminance 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.
- 6. The LED power consumption shown above does not include loss of external driver. The used LED BL current is the LED typical current.
  - BL Power Consumption is calculated with PBL = VS  $\times$  250mA  $\times$  3(string no.)
- 7. LED operating DC Forward Current and Junction Temperature must not exceed LED Max Ratings.



#### 3-2. Interface Connections

#### 3-2-1. LCD Module

- LCD Connector(CN1): 20525-140E-01 (manufactured by I-PEX)
The pin configuration for the 40 pin connector is shown in the table below.

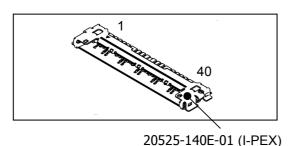
Table 3-1. MODULE CONNECTOR(CN1) PIN CONFIGURATION

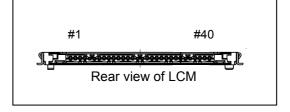
No.	Symbol	Description	No.	Symbol	Description
1	VIN	12V for LCM main power	21	HPD	Hot Plug Detect Signal
2	VIN	12V for LCM main power	22	GND	High Speed Ground for Auxiliary Channel
3	VIN	12V for LCM main power	23	AUX_CHN	Component Signal for Auxiliary
4	VIN	12V for LCM main power	24	AUX_CHP	True Signal for Auxiliary Channel
5	VIN	12V for LCM main power	25	GND	High Speed Ground for Main Link 0
6	VIN	12V for LCM main power	26	Lane0P	True Signal for Main Link 0
7	GND	Ground	27	Lane0N	Components Signal for Main Link 0
8	GND	Ground	28	GND	High Speed Ground for Main Link 1
9	GND	Ground	29	Lane1P	True Signal for Main Link 1
10	GND	Ground	30	Lane1N	Components Signal for Main Link 1
11	GND	Ground	31	GND	High Speed Ground for Main Link 2
12	GND	Ground	32	Lane2P	True Signal for Main Link 2
13	GND	Ground	33	Lane2N	Components Signal for Main Link 2
14	DDC_SDA	DDC Data	34	GND	High Speed Ground for Main Link 3
15	DDC_SCL	DDC Clock	35	Lane3P	True Signal for Main Link 3
16	GND	Ground	36	Lane3N	Components Signal for Main Link 3
17	I2C_SDA	I2C Data	37	GND	High Speed Ground
18	I2C_SCL	I2C Clock	38	VIDEO_ON	Video status from DP Rx
19	GND	Ground	39	VSYNC	Vertical sync output from DP Rx
20	SPDIF	Audio output from DP Rx	40	GND	Ground

Notes: 1. Connector

2.1 Connector (Receptacle): 20525-140E-01(I-PEX)

2.2 Mating Connector (Plug): TBD(I-PEX)





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#### 3-2. Interface Connections

## 3-2-2. Sync Connector

This connector is used for synchronized LED Driver. The connector is 53780-8602. (Manufactured by MOLEX)

Table 4. LED SYNCHRONIZED CONNECTOR(CN2) PIN CONFIGURATION

Pin	Symbol	Description	NOTES
1	DXP	Positive connection to remote temp. sensor	
2	DXN	Negative connection to remote temp. sensor	



[ Figure 3-1 ] Thermal Sensor Connector diagram

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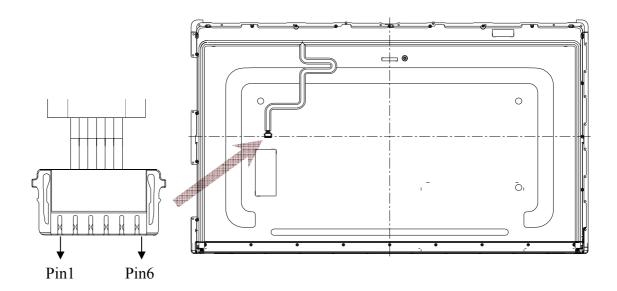
# 3-2-3. Backlight Interface

- Backlight Connector: **504051-0601** (Manufactured by Molex)

- Mating Connector : **504050-0691** (Manufactured by Molex)

**Table 5. BL CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGULATION** 

Pin No.	Symbol	Description	Note
1	LED 1+	LED channel 1 Anode	
2	LED 2-	LED channel 2 Cathode	
3	LED 3+	LED channel 3 Anode	1 Dou
4	LED 1-	LED channel 1 Cathode	1 Bar
5	LED 2+	LED channel 2 Anode	
6	LED 3-	LED channel 3 Cathode	



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#### 3-3. Signal Timing Specifications

All of the interface signal timing should be satisfied with the following specifications for it's proper operation.

Table 6\_1. TIMING TABLE (VESA COORDINATED VIDEO TIMING)

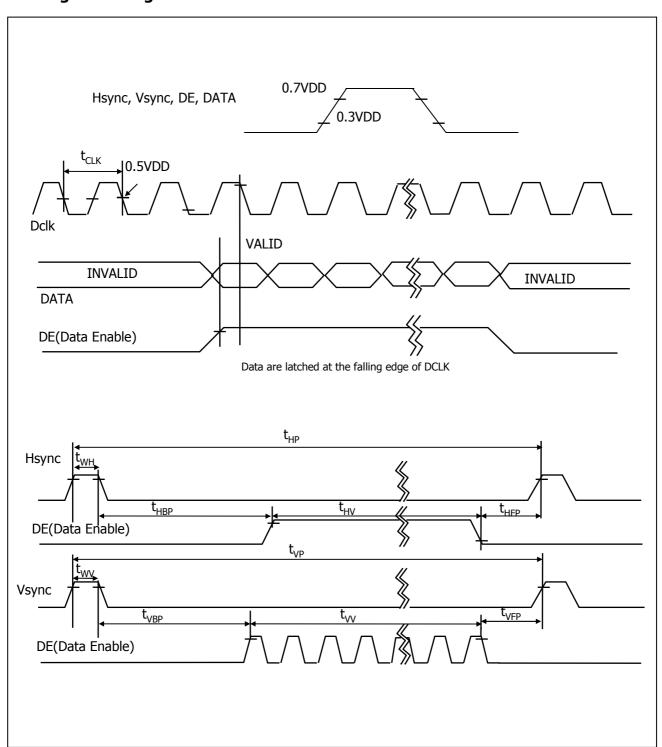
	ITEM	SYMBOL	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Note
	Period	tCLK	4.14	4.14	4.14	ns	
DCLK	Frequency	fclk	241.5	241.5	241.5	MHz	-
	Period	tHP	2720	2720	2720	1.50.00	
Hsync	Width-Active	tWH	32	32	32	tCLK	
	Period	tVP	1481	1481	1481	tHP	
Vsync	Frequency	fV	59.95	59.95	59.95	Hz	
	Width-Active	twv	5	5	5	tHP	
	Horizontal Valid	tHV	2560	2560	2560		
	Horizontal Back Porch	tHBP	80	80	80	tCLK	
	Horizontal Front Porch	tHFP	48	48	48		
Data	Horizontal Blank	-	160	160	160		twn+ thbp+ thfp
Enable	Vertical Valid	tvv	1440	1440	1440		
	Vertical Back Porch	tvbp	33	33	33		
	Vertical Front Porch	tvfp	3	3	3	tHP	
	Vertical Front Porch  Vertical Blank		41	41	41		twv+ tvbp+ tvfp

Note: Hsync period and Hsync width-active should be even number times of tclk. If the value is odd number times of tclk, display control signal can be asynchronous. In order to operate this LCM a Hsync, Vsync, and DE(data enable) signals should be used.

- 1. The performance of the electro-optical characteristics may be influenced by variance of the vertical refresh rates.
- 2. Vsync and Hsync should be keep the above specification.
- 3. Hsync Period, Hsync Width, and Horizontal Back Porch should be any times of character number(8).
- 4. The polarity of Hsync, Vsync is not restricted.



# 3-4. Signal Timing Waveforms





#### 3-5. Color Data Reference

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

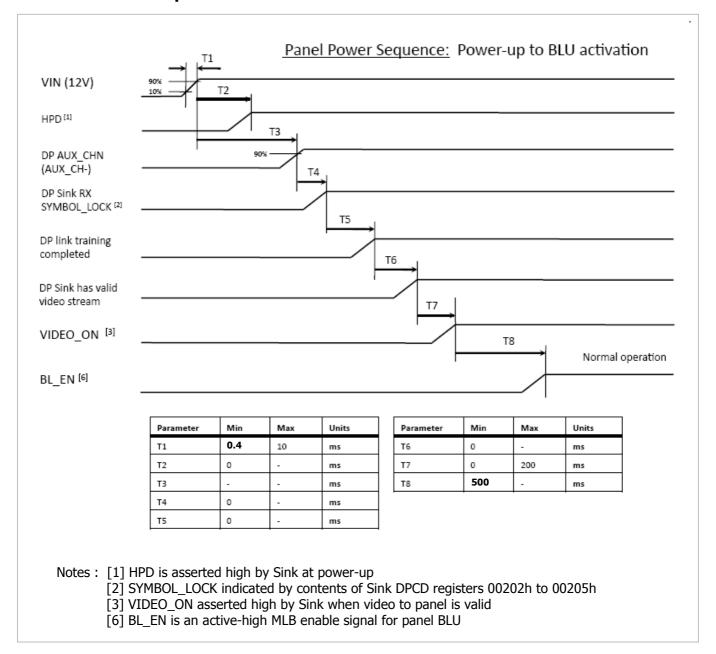
**Table 7. COLOR DATA REFERENCE** 

													Inpu	ıt Co	olor	Data	a									
	Color					RE	D							GRE	EN							BL	UE			
	00.01		MS	В					L.S	SB	MS	В					L	SB	MS	В					_ L	SB
	1		R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	В7	В6	В5	В4	В3	В2	В1	В0
	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)	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																										
	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)	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																										
	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)	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																										
	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. Power Sequence



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

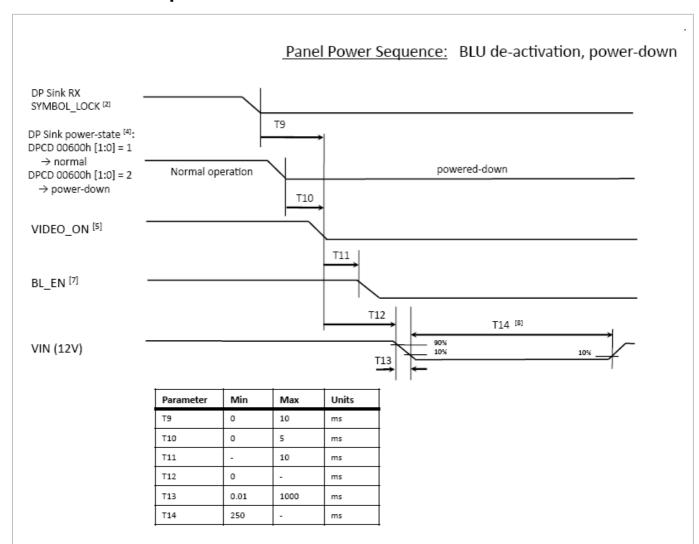
- 2. When the interface signal is invalid, be sure to pull down the power supply for LCD  $V_{LCD}$  to 0V.
- 3. LED power must be turn on after power supply for LCD and interface signal are valid.

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#### 3-6. Power Sequence

#### 3-6-1. Power Sequence



Notes: [2] SYMBOL\_LOCK indicated by contents of Sink DPCD registers 00202h to 00205h

- [4] Power-state set by Source in Sink DPCD register 00600h
- [5] VIDEO\_ON asserted low by Sink because of:
  - 1) loss of SYMBOL\_LOCK or
  - 2) DP Sink is powered down
- [7] BL\_EN must be asserted low by system as rapidly as possible when video is invalid to avoid visible artifacts
- [8] T14 defines minimum off-time for 12V power
- [9] min. times of 0 indicate precedence ordering of events, e.g. where actual timing is TBD



### 4. Optical Specifications

Optical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' for approximately 30 minutes in a dark environment at  $25\pm2$ °C. The values specified are at an approximate distance 50cm from the LCD surface at a viewing angle of  $\Phi$  and  $\theta$  equal to 0 ° and aperture 1 degree.

FIG. 1 presents additional information concerning the measurement equipment and method.

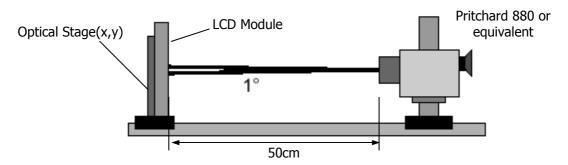


FIG. 1 Optical Characteristic Measurement Equipment and Method

**Table 9. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS** 

(Ta=25 °C,  $V_{LCD}$ =12.0V,  $f_V$ =60Hz Dclk=242.28MHz)

	Parame	ter	Symbol		Values		Units	Notes
	raiaiiie	tei	Syllibol	Min	Тур	Max	Offics	NOLES
Contrast Ra	tio		CR	700	1000	-		1
Surface Lun	ninance, v	vhite	$L_WH$	360	440	-	cd/m <sup>2</sup>	2
Luminance \	/ariation		$\delta$ white	75			%	3
Danier T	Rise Time		Tr <sub>R</sub>	-	6.5	14	ms	4.1
Response T	me	Decay Time	Tr <sub>D</sub>	-	7.5	14	ms	4.1
	REI		Rx		0.655			
			Ry	Ì	0.332			
		GREEN	Gx	1	0.295			
Color Coord	inates		Gy	Тур	0.625	Тур		
[CIE1931]		BLUE	Bx	-0.03	0.148	+0.03		
			Ву	Ì	0.047			
		WHITE	Wx	1	0.313			
			Wy	İ	0.329			
Color Chift		Horizontal	$\theta_{CST\_H}$	-	178	-	Dogues	5
Color Shift		Vertical	$\theta_{CST\_V}$	-	178	-	Degree	5
Viewing Ang	jle (CR>1	0)						
Conorol	Horizoi	ntal	$\theta_{H}$	170	178	-	Dogues	6
General	Seneral Vertical	I	$\theta_{\sf V}$	170	178	-	Degree	0
Effective	Vertical Horizontal	$\theta_{GMA\_H}$		178	-	Degree	7	
Effective Vertical		$\theta_{GMA\_V}$		178	-	Degree	,	
Gray Scale					2.2			8

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

Contrast Ratio = 
$$\frac{\text{Surface Luminance with all white pixels}}{\text{Surface Luminance with all black pixels}}$$

It is measured at center point(Location P1)

- 2. Surface luminance(Lwh)is luminance value at No.1 point across the LCD surface 50cm from the surface with all pixels displaying white. For more information see FIG 2.
- 3. The variation in surface luminance ,  $\delta$  WHITE is defined as :

$$\delta_{\textit{WHITE}} = \frac{\text{Minimum}(L_{\text{P1}}, L_{\text{P2}}, \dots, L_{\text{P9}})}{\text{Maximum}(L_{\text{P1}}, L_{\text{P2}}, \dots, L_{\text{P9}})} \times 100$$

Where L1 to L9 are the luminance with all pixels displaying white at 9 locations. For more information see FIG 2.

- 4. Response time is the time required for the display to transition from black to white (Rise Time,  $Tr_R$ ) and from white to black (Decay Time,  $Tr_R$ ). For additional information see FIG 3
- 5. Color shift is the angle at which the color difference is lower than 0.04. For more information see FIG 4.
  - Color difference (∆u'v')

$$u' = \frac{4x}{-2x+12y+3}$$
  $v' = \frac{9y}{-2x+12y+3}$ 

$$\Delta u'v' = \sqrt{(u'_1 - u'_2)^2 + (v'_1 - v'_2)^2} \qquad \qquad \text{u'1, v'1 : u'v' value at viewing angle direction u'2, v'2 : u'v' value at front ($\Theta$=0)}$$

- Pattern size: 25% Box size
- Viewing angle direction of color shift: Horizontal, Vertical
- 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 surface. For more information see FIG 5.
- 7. Effective viewing angle is the angle at which the gamma shift of gray scale is lower than 0.3. For more information see FIG 6 and FIG 7.
- 8. Gray scale specification
  Gamma Value is approximately 2.2. For more information see Table 10.

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

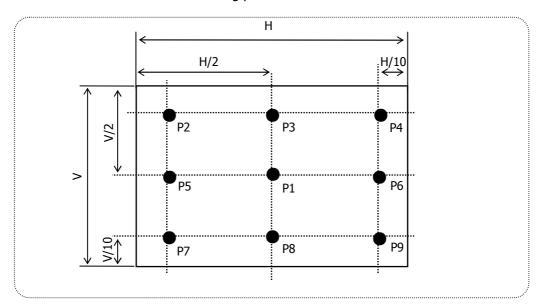


FIG. 2 Measure Point for Luminance

The response time is defined as the following figure and shall be measured by switching the input signal for "black" and "white".

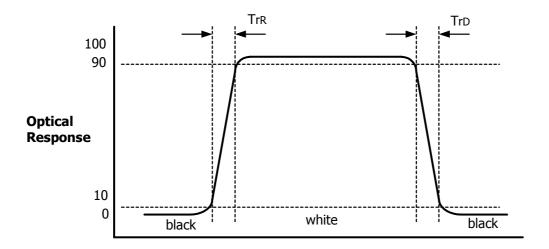


FIG. 3. Response Time

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Color shift is defined as the following test pattern and color.

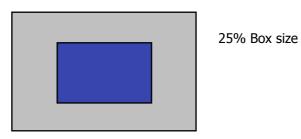


FIG. 5 Test Pattern

Average RGB values in Bruce RGB for Macbeth Chart

	Dark skin	Light skin	Blue sky	Foliage	Blue flower	Bluish green
R	98	206	85	77	129	114
G	56	142	112	102	118	199
В	45	123	161	46	185	178
	Orange	Purplish blue	Moderate red	Purple	Yellow green	Orange yellow
R	219	56	211	76	160	230
G	104	69	67	39	193	162
В	24	174	87	86	58	29
	Blue	Green	Red	Yellow	Magenta	cyan
R	26	72	197	241	207	35
G	32	148	27	212	62	126
В	145	65	37	36	151	172
	White	Neutral 8	Neutral 6.5	Neutral 5	Neutral 3.5	black
R	240	206	155	110	63	22
G	240	206	155	110	63	22
В	240	206	155	110	63	22

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Dimension of viewing angle range.

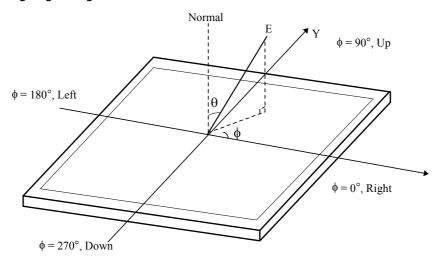
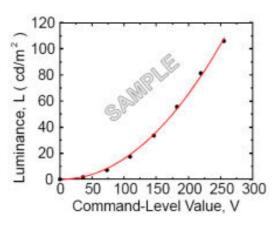


FIG. 6 Viewing angle



2.5 Linear Regression: y = γx + b b = log(a) = -3.185 ± 0.043 γ = 2.173 ± 0.021 (r = 0.99978)

1.5 1.5 0

1.4 1.6 1.8 2.0 2.2 2.4 2.6 Log Command-Level Value, x = log(V)

FIG. 7 Sample Luminance vs. gray scale (using a 256 bit gray scale)

FIG. 8 Sample Log-log plot of luminance vs. gray scale

$$L = aV^r + L_h$$

$$\log(L - L_b) = r\log(V) + \log(a)$$

Here the Parameter  $\alpha$  and  $\gamma$  relate the signal level V to the luminance L. The GAMMA we calculate from the log-log representation (FIG. 8)

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**Table 10. Gray Scale Specification** 

Gray Level	Relative Luminance [%] (Typ.)
0	0.10
31	1.08
63	4.71
95	11.5
127	21.7
159	35.5
191	53.1
223	74.5
255	100

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## 5. Mechanical Characteristics

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

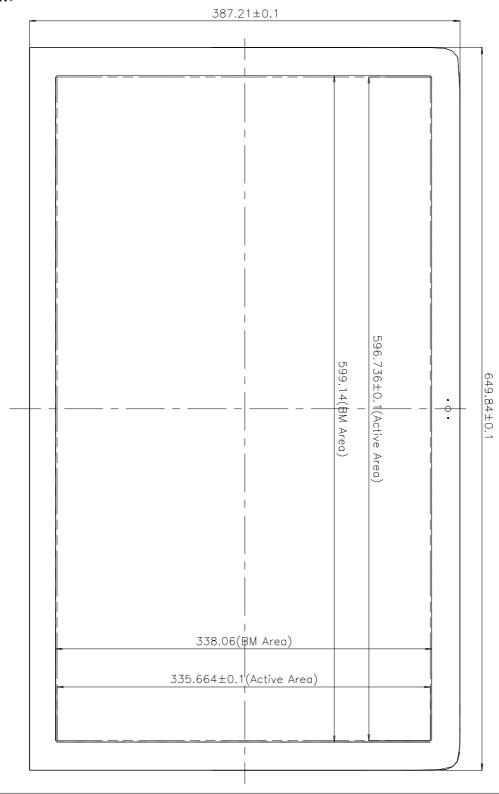
	Horizontal	649.84 mm			
Outline Dimension	Vertical	387.21 mm			
	Depth	14.347 mm			
Bezel Area	Horizontal	N/A mm			
Dezei Alea	Vertical	N/A mm			
Active Dicplay Area	Horizontal	596.74mm			
Active Display Area	Vertical	335.66mm			
Weight	3,445 g (Typ.)				
Surface Treatment	Hard coating(2H) Glare, Low Reflection treatment of the front polarizer				

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

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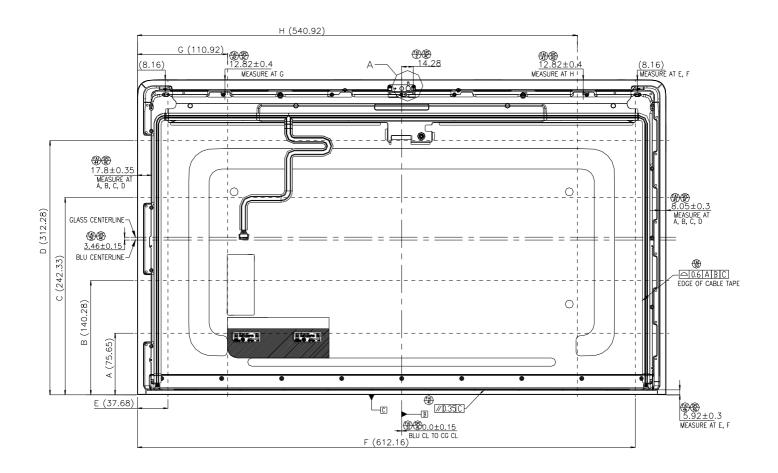


<FRONT VIEW>



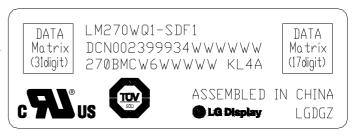


#### <REAR VIEW>



#### Notes

- 1. Unspecified tolerances are to be  $\pm 0.5$ mm.
- 2. Unspecified contents have to be discussed with designer
- 3. LCM Weight: 3.4Kg (Typ.), 3.6Kg (Max.)
- 4. The ass'y should have no defect in appearance.
- 5. LCM Flatness spec: Max 0.5mm





# 6. Reliability

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: 1.0G RMS Bandwidth: 10-300Hz Duration: X,Y,Z, 10 min One time each direction
6	Shock test (non-operating)	Shock level : 100Grms Waveform : half sine wave, 2ms Direction : $\pm X$ , $\pm Y$ , $\pm Z$ One time each direction
7	Altitude Operating Storage / Shipment	0 - 10,000 feet(3,048m) 0 - 40,000 feet(12,192m)



#### 7. International Standards

### 7-1. Safety

- a) UL 60950-1, Underwriters Laboratories Inc.
  Information Technology Equipment Safety Part 1 : General Requirements.
- b) CAN/CSA C22.2 No.60950-1-07, Canadian Standards Association.
  Information Technology Equipment Safety Part 1: General Requirements.
- c) EN 60950-1, European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC). Information Technology Equipment Safety Part 1 : General Requirements.
- d) IEC 60950-1, The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). Information Technology Equipment - Safety - Part 1 : General Requirements.

#### 7-2. EMC

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

#### 7-3. Environment

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

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### 8. Packing

## 8-1. Designation of Lot Mark

a) Lot Mark

А	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	I	J	К	L	М
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

A,B,C : SIZE(INCH) D : YEAR

E: MONTH  $F \sim M$ : 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	К

#### 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.

### 8-2. Packing Form

a) Package quantity in one box: 11pcs

b) Box Size: 840 mm X 365 mm X 525 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 holes arranged in four corners or four sides.
- (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 benzene. Normal-hexane is recommended for cleaning the adhesives used to attach front / rear polarizers. Do not use acetone, toluene and alcohol because they cause chemical damage to the polarizer.
- (8) Wipe off saliva or water drops as soon as possible. Their long time contact with polarizer causes deformations and color fading.
- (9) Do not open the case because inside circuits do not have sufficient strength.

#### 9-2. OPERATING PRECAUTIONS

- (1) The spike noise causes the miss-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 higher 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 causes metallic foreign material and deal LCM a fatal blow)
- (9) Please do not set LCD on its edge.
- (10) 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

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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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