

Doc. Number :

- Tentative Specification  
 Preliminary Specification  
 Approval Specification

**MODEL NO.: M185B5**  
**SUFFIX: LA1**

**Customer:****APPROVED BY****SIGNATURE****Name / Title**

Note

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

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**REVISION HISTORY**

Version	Date	Page	Description
0.0	Jul.08, 2010	All	Spec Ver.0.0 was first issued.



# PRODUCT SPECIFICATION

## 1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

### 1.1 OVERVIEW

M185B5-LA1 model is a 18.5" wide TFT Liquid Crystal Display module with a WLED Backlight unit and 30pin 2ch-LVDS interface. This module supports 1366 x 768 WXGA mode and can display up to 16.7M colors. The converter module for Backlight is not built in.

### 1.2 GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Item	Specification	Unit	Note
Screen Size	18.51" real diagonal	--	--
Driver Element	a-si TFT active matrix	--	--
Pixel Number	1366 x R.G.B. x 768	pixel	--
Pixel Pitch	0.3 (H) x 0.3 (V)	mm	--
Pixel Arrangement	RGB vertical stripe	--	--
Display Colors	16.7M	color	--
Transmissive Mode	Normally white	--	--
Surface Treatment	AG type, 3H hard coating, Haze 25	--	--
Luminance, White	250	Cd/m <sup>2</sup>	--
Power Consumption	Total (TBD) W (Max.) @ cell (TBD) W (Max.), BL (TBD) W (Max.)	(1)	

Note (1) The specified power consumption : Total= cell (reference 4.3.1)+BL (reference 4.3.3)

## 2. MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Item	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Module Size	Horizontal (H)	429.87	430.37	430.87	mm
	Vertical (V)	254.1	254.6	255.1	mm
	Thickness (T)	--	(12.9)	(13.4)	mm
Bezel Area	Horizontal	(TBD)	413.4	(TBD)	mm
	Vertical	(TBD)	234	(TBD)	mm
Active Area	Horizontal	--	409.8	--	mm
	Vertical	--	230.4	--	mm
Weight	--	(1650)	(1700)	g	--

Note (1) Please refer to the attached drawings for more information of front and back outline dimensions.

## 3. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

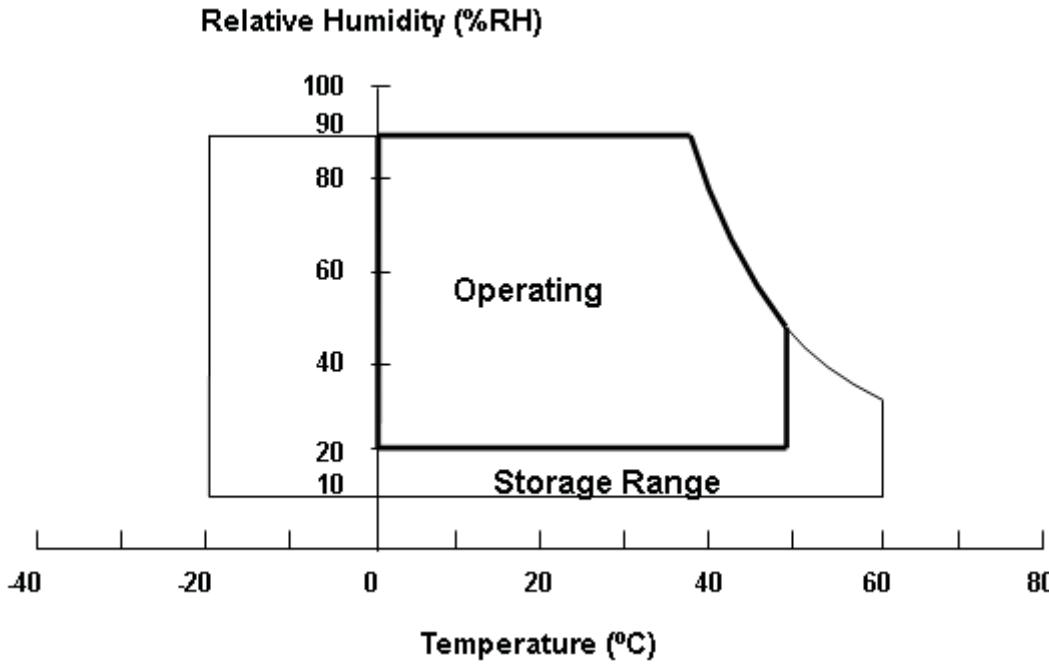
### 3.1 ABSOLUTE RATINGS OF ENVIRONMENT

Item	Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
Storage Temperature	TST	-20	60	°C	(1)
Operating Ambient Temperature	TOP	0	50	°C	(1), (2)

Note (1)

- (a) 90 %RH Max. (Ta <= 40 °C).
- (b) Wet-bulb temperature should be 39 °C Max. (Ta > 40 °C).
- (c) No condensation.

Note (2) The temperature of panel surface should be 0 °C min. and 60 °C max.



### 3.2 ELECTRICAL ABSOLUTE RATINGS

#### 3.2.1 TFT LCD MODULE

Item	Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
Power Supply Voltage	V <sub>CCS</sub>	-0.3	6.0	V	(1)
Logic Input Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	-0.3	3.6	V	

#### 3.2.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT

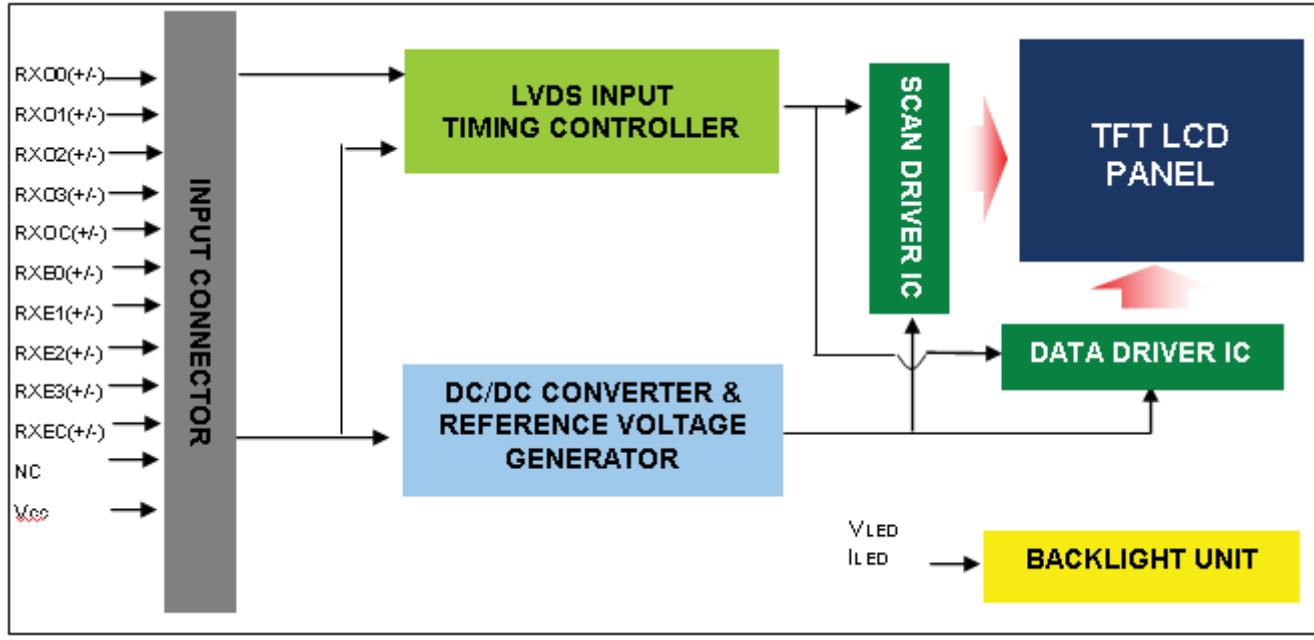
Item	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
		Min.	Typ	Max.		
LED Forward Current Per Input Pin	I <sub>F</sub>	0	20	30	mA	(1), (2) Duty=100%
LED Reverse Voltage Per Input Pin	V <sub>R</sub>	--	--	65	V	
LED Pulse Forward Current Per Input Pin	I <sub>P</sub>	--	--	80	mA	(1), (2) Pulse Width $\leq$ 10msec. and Duty $\leq$ 10%

Note (1) Permanent damage to the device may occur if maximum values are exceeded. Function operation should be restricted to the conditions described under Normal Operating Conditions.

Note (2) Specified values are for input pin of LED light bar at Ta=25±2 °C (Refer to 4.3.3 and 4.3.4 for further information).

## 4. ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

### 4.1 FUNCTION BLOCK DIAGRAM



### 4.2. INTERFACE CONNECTIONS

#### PIN ASSIGNMENT

Pin	Name	Description
1	RXO0-	Negative LVDS differential data input. Channel O0 (odd)
2	RXO0+	Positive LVDS differential data input. Channel O0 (odd)
3	RXO1-	Negative LVDS differential data input. Channel O1 (odd)
4	RXO1+	Positive LVDS differential data input. Channel O1 (odd)
5	RXO2-	Negative LVDS differential data input. Channel O2 (odd)
6	RXO2+	Positive LVDS differential data input. Channel O2 (odd)
7	GND	Ground
8	RXOC-	Negative LVDS differential clock input. (odd)
9	RXOC+	Positive LVDS differential clock input. (odd)
10	RXO3-	Negative LVDS differential data input. Channel O3(odd)
11	RXO3+	Positive LVDS differential data input. Channel O3 (odd)
12	RXE0-	Negative LVDS differential data input. Channel E0 (even)
13	RXE0+	Positive LVDS differential data input. Channel E0 (even)
14	GND	Ground
15	RXE1-	Negative LVDS differential data input. Channel E1 (even)
16	RXE1+	Positive LVDS differential data input. Channel E1 (even)
17	GND	Ground
18	RXE2-	Negative LVDS differential data input. Channel E2 (even)
19	RXE2+	Positive LVDS differential data input. Channel E2 (even)
20	RXEC-	Negative LVDS differential clock input. (even)
21	RXEC+	Positive LVDS differential clock input. (even)
22	RXE3-	Negative LVDS differential data input. Channel E3 (even)
23	RXE3+	Positive LVDS differential data input. Channel E3 (even)
24	GND	Ground
25	NC	For LCD internal use only, Do not connect

26	NC	For LCD internal use only, Do not connect
27	NC	For LCD internal use only, Do not connect
28	Vcc	+5.0V power supply
29	Vcc	+5.0V power supply
30	Vcc	+5.0V power supply

Note (1) Connector Part No.:

093G30-B0001A(STARCONN) or MSAKT2407P30HA(STM) or equivalent

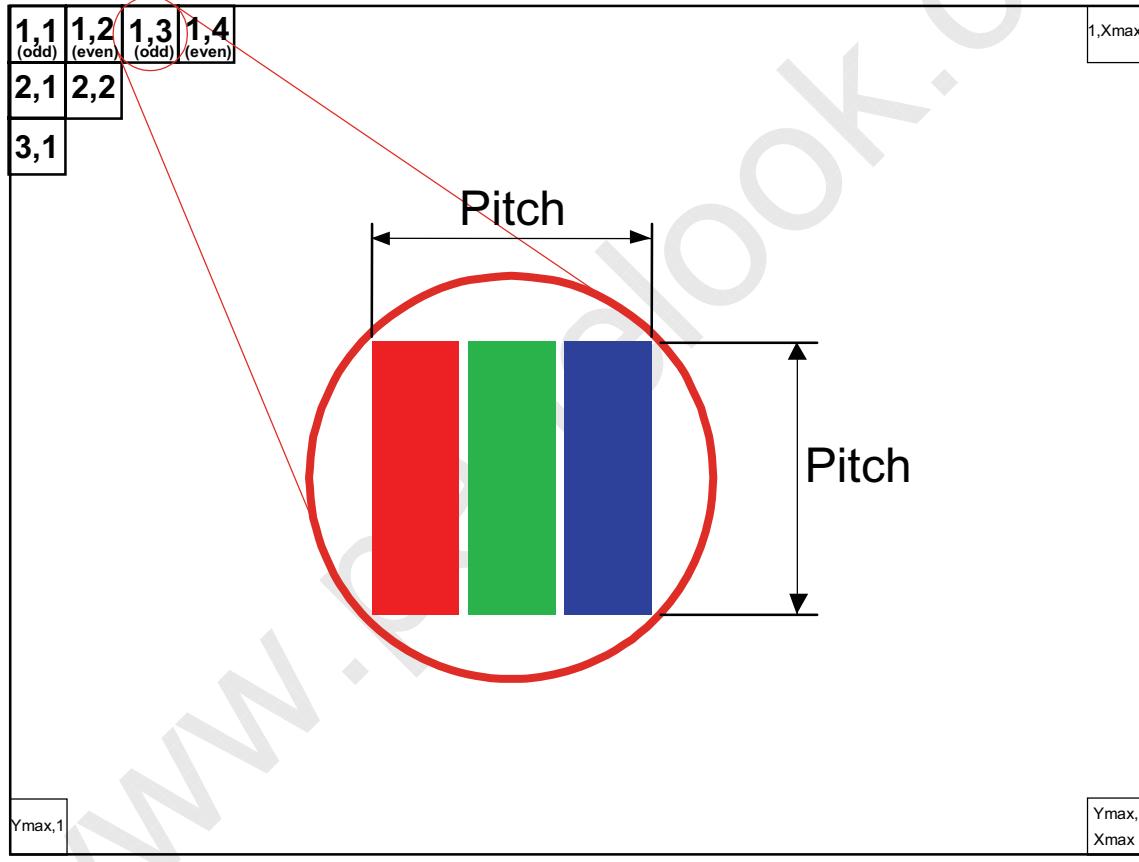
Note (2) User's connector Part No:

Mating Wire Cable Connector Part No.: FI-X30H(JAE) or FI-X30HL(JAE)

Mating FFC Cable Connector Part No.: 217007-013001 (P-TWO) or JF05X030-1 (JAE).

Note (3) The first pixel is odd.

Note (4) Input signal of even and odd clock should be the same timing.



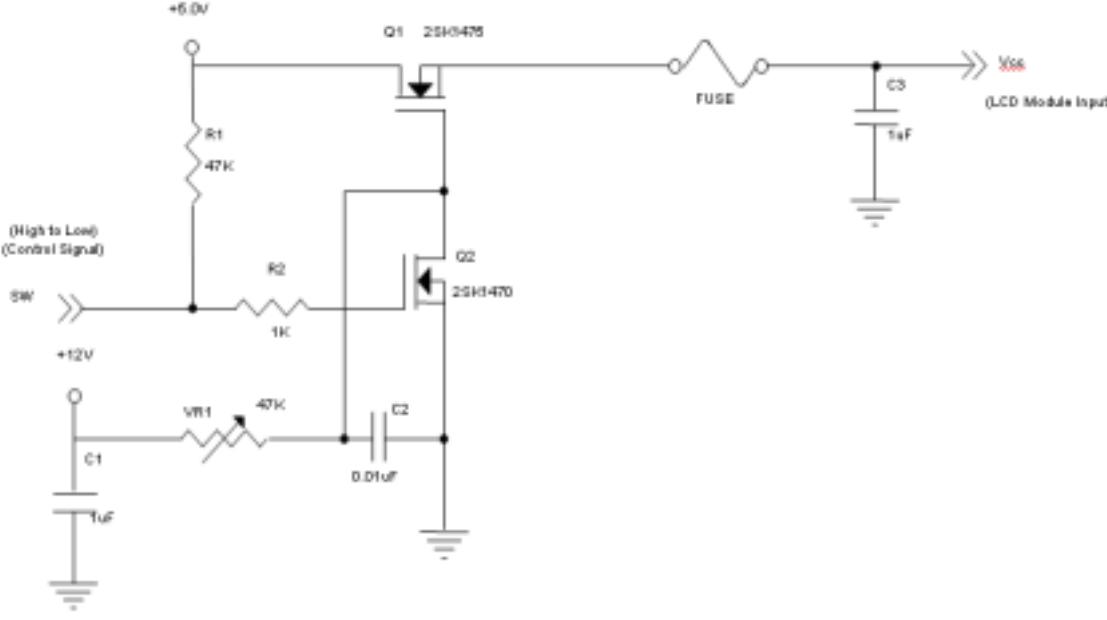
## 4.3 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### 4.3.1 LCD ELECTRONICS SPECIFICATION

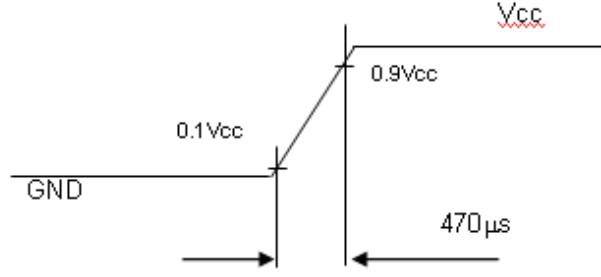
Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Supply Voltage	Vcc	(4.5)	(5.0)	(5.5)	V	--
Ripple Voltage	V <sub>RP</sub>	--	--	(300)	mV	--
Rush Current	I <sub>RUSH</sub>	--	--	(3)	A	(2)
Power Supply Current	White	-	(0.7)	(1)	A	(3)a
	Black	-	(0.91)	(1.29)	A	(3)b
	Vertical Stripe	-	(0.86)	(1.23)	A	(3)c
Power Consumption	PLCD	--	(6.45)	(6.6)	Watt	(4)
LVDS differential input voltage	V <sub>id</sub>	(200)	--	(600)	mV	(5)
LVDS common input voltage	V <sub>ic</sub>	--	(1.2)	--	V	--
Logic High Input Voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>	(2.64)	--	--	V	--
Logic Low Input Voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>	--	--	(0.66)	V	--

Note (1) The ambient temperature is  $T_a = 25 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ .

Note (2) Measurement Conditions:



V<sub>cc</sub> rising time is 470μs



Note (3) The specified power supply current is under the conditions at  $V_{cc} = 5.0\text{ V}$ ,  $T_a = 25 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $F_r = 60\text{Hz}$ , whereas a power dissipation check pattern below is displayed.

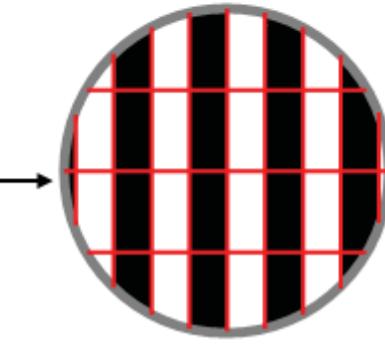
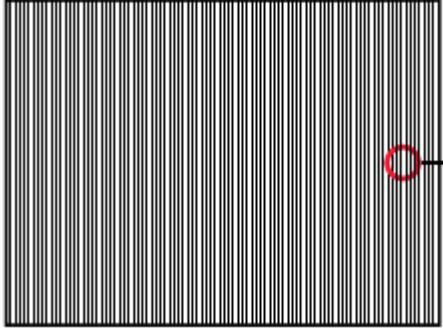
a. White Pattern



b. Black Pattern



c. Vertical Stripe Pattern

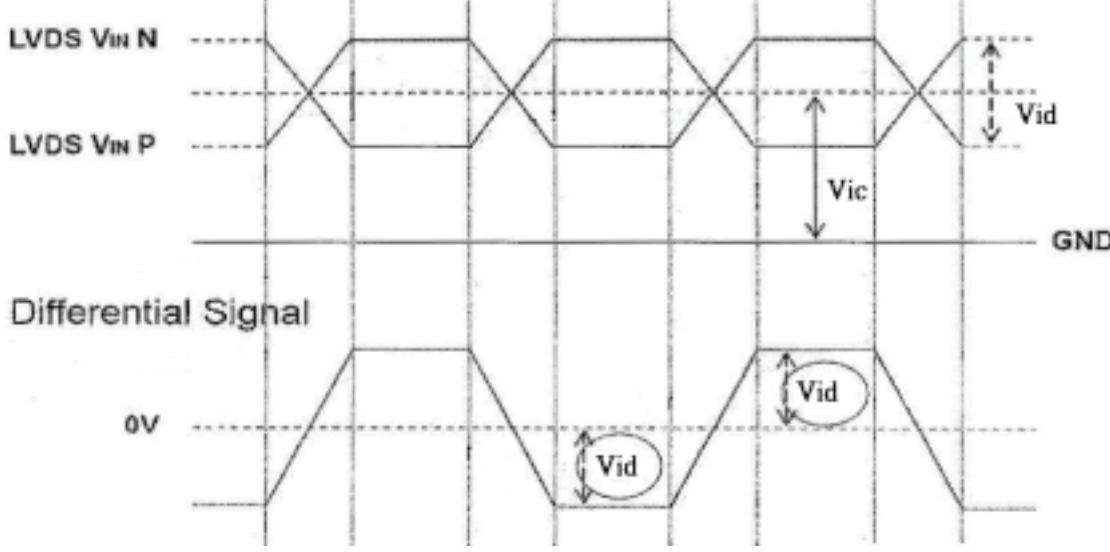


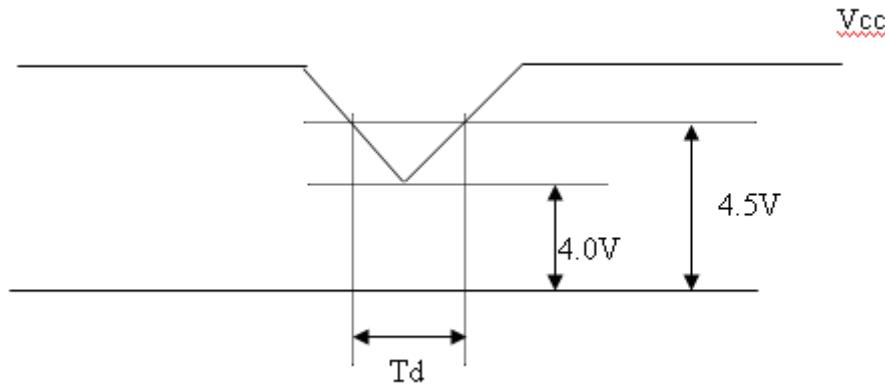
Active Area

Note (4) The power consumption is specified at the pattern with the maximum current.

Note (5) VID waveform condition

#### Single-End



**4.3.2 Vcc Power Dip Condition**

Dip condition: 4.0V :  $V_{cc}$  : 4.5V,  $T_d$  : 20ms

**4.3.3 BACKLIGHT UNIT (LED matrix is 13S8P)**

## A. LC\_COT=Low level (Positive dimming)

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
LED Light Bar Input Voltage Per Input Pin	V <sub>PIN</sub>	36.4	40.3	44.2	V	(1), Duty=100%, IPIN=40mA
LED Light Bar Current Per Input Pin	I <sub>PIN</sub>	0	20	30	mA	(1), (2) Duty=100%
LED Life Time	L <sub>LED</sub>	30000	--	--	Hrs	(3)
Power Consumption	P <sub>BL</sub>	--	6.448	7.072	W	(1) Duty=100%, IPIN=40mA

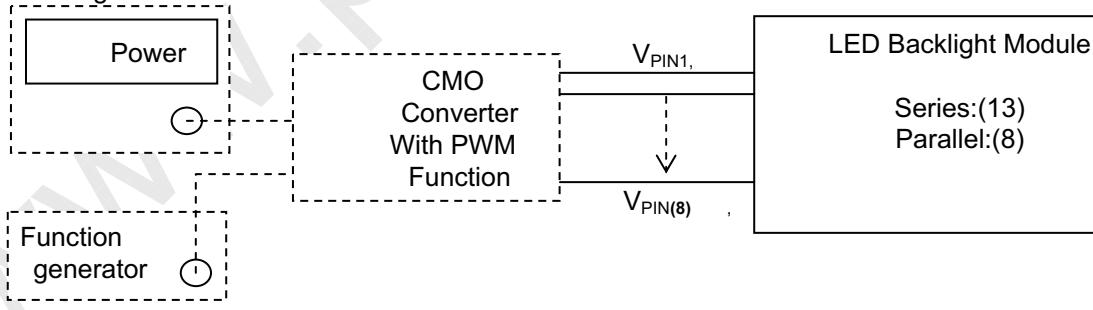
## B. LC\_COT=High level (Positive dimming)

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
LED Forward Current Per Input Pin	I <sub>F</sub>	---	40	50	mA	
LED Reverse Voltage Per Input Pin	V <sub>R</sub>	---	---	TBD	V	
Power Dissipation Per Input Pin	P <sub>D</sub>	---	TBD	TBD	W	
LED Pulse Forward Current Per Input Pin	I <sub>P</sub>	---	---	TBD	mA	(1), (2) Pulse Width $\leq$ 10msec. and Duty $\leq$ 10%

Note (1) LED light bar input voltage and current are measured by utilizing a true RMS multimeter as shown below:

Note (2) PBL = IPIN × VPIN × (8) input pins , LED light bar circuit is (13)Series, (8)Parallel.

Note (3) The lifetime of LED is defined as the time when LED packages continue to operate under the conditions at  $T_a = 25 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $I = (20)\text{mA}$  (per chip) until the brightness becomes  $\leq 50\%$  of its original value.

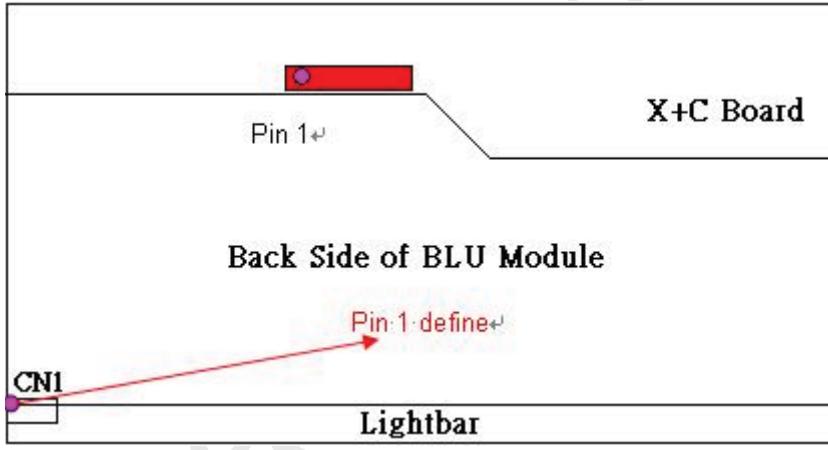


#### 4.3.4 LIGHTBAR Connector Pin Assignment

Connector: 7083K-F12N-00L , (Entry) or Compatible

CN1

Pin number	Description
Pin1	Channel 1 (13 LEDs Series)
Pin2	Channel 2 (13 LEDs Series)
Pin3	Channel 3 (13 LEDs Series)
Pin4	Channel 4 (13 LEDs Series)
Pin5	NC
Pin6	VLED
Pin7	VLED
Pin8	NC
Pin9	Channel 5 (13 LEDs Series)
Pin10	Channel 6 (13 LEDs Series)
Pin11	Channel 7 (13 LEDs Series)
Pin12	Channel 8 (13 LEDs Series)



#### 4.4 LVDS INPUT SIGNAL SPECIFICATIONS

##### 4.4.1 LVDS DATA MAPPING TABLE

LVDS Channel O0	LVDS output	D7	D6	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
	Data order	OG0	OR5	OR4	OR3	OR2	OR1	OR0
LVDS Channel O1	LVDS output	D18	D15	D14	D13	D12	D9	D8
	Data order	OB1	OB0	OG5	OG4	OG3	OG2	OG1
LVDS Channel O2	LVDS output	D26	D25	D24	D22	D21	D20	D19
	Data order	DE	NA	NA	OB5	OB4	OB3	OB2
LVDS Channel O3	LVDS output	D23	D17	D16	D11	D10	D5	D27
	Data order	NA	OB7	OB6	OG7	OG6	OR7	OR6
LVDS Channel E0	LVDS output	D7	D6	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
	Data order	EG0	ER5	ER4	ER3	ER2	ER1	ER0
LVDS Channel E1	LVDS output	D18	D15	D14	D13	D12	D9	D8
	Data order	EB1	EB0	EG5	EG4	EG3	EG2	EG1
LVDS Channel E2	LVDS output	D26	D25	D24	D22	D21	D20	D19
	Data order	DE	NA	NA	EB5	EB4	EB3	EB2
LVDS Channel E3	LVDS output	D23	D17	D16	D11	D10	D5	D27
	Data order	NA	EB7	EB6	EG7	EG6	ER7	ER6

#### 4.4.2 COLOR DATA INPUT ASSIGNMENT

The brightness of each primary color (red, green and 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 the assignment of color versus data input.

Color		Data Signal																							
		Red								Green						Blue									
		R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
Basic Colors	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	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	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	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
Gray Scale Of Red	Red(0) / 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(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(2)	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(253)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:0
	Red(254)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gray Scale Of Green	Green(0) / 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(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	Green(253)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(254)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gray Scale Of Blue	Blue(0) / 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(1)	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(2)	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(253)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	Blue(254)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1

Note (1) 0: Low Level Voltage, 1: High Level Voltage

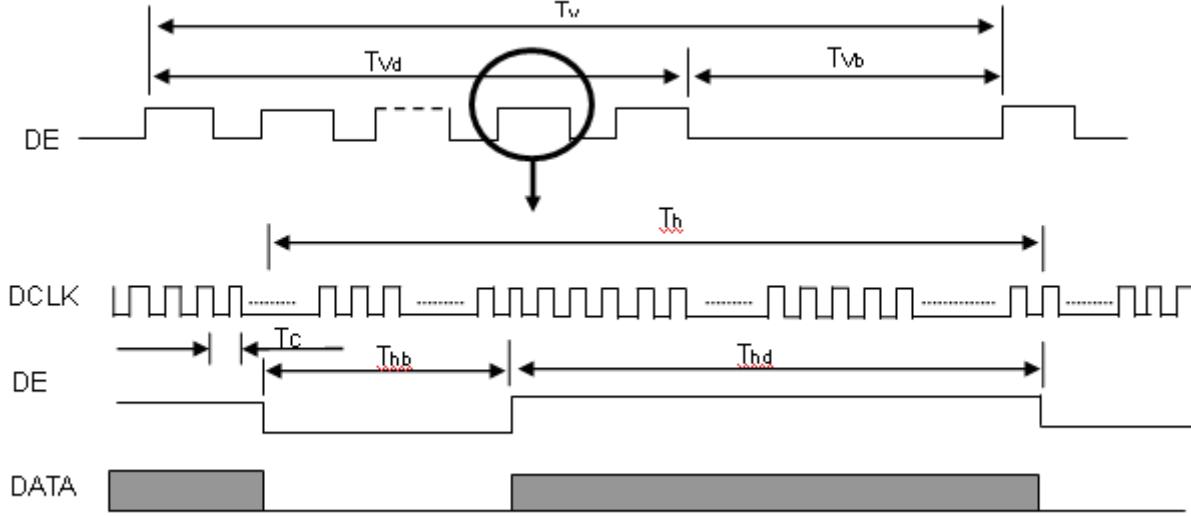
## 4.5 DISPLAY TIMING SPECIFICATIONS

The input signal timing specifications are shown as the following table and timing diagram.

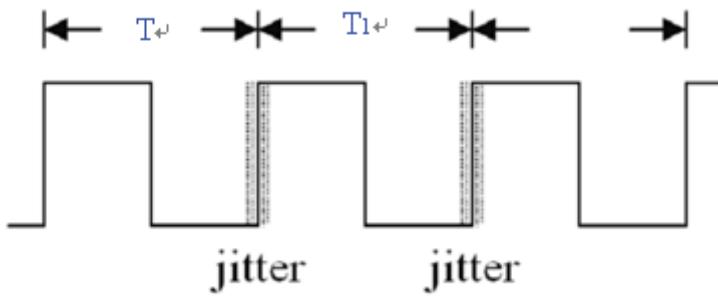
Signal	Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
LVDS Clock	Frequency	F <sub>c</sub>	30	37.7	48	MHz	--
	Period	T <sub>c</sub>	--	26.5		ns	--
	Input cycle to cycle jitter	T <sub>rcl</sub>	--	--	200	ns	(1)
	Input Clock to data skew	TLVCCS	--	--	--	--	(2)
	Spread spectrum modulation range	F <sub>clkin_mod</sub>	F <sub>c</sub> *98%	--	F <sub>c</sub> *102%	MHz	(3)
	Spread spectrum modulation frequency	F <sub>SSM</sub>	--	--	200	KHz	
Vertical Display Term	Frame Rate	F <sub>r</sub>	50	60	75	Hz	(4) T <sub>v</sub> =T <sub>vd</sub> +T <sub>vb</sub>
	Total	T <sub>v</sub>	800	806	815	Th	
	Active Display	T <sub>vd</sub>	768	768	768	Th	--
	Blank	T <sub>vb</sub>	T <sub>v</sub> -T <sub>vd</sub>	38	T <sub>v</sub> -T <sub>vd</sub>	Th	--
Horizontal Display Term	Total	T <sub>h</sub>	1500	1560	1570	T <sub>c</sub>	T <sub>h</sub> =T <sub>hd</sub> +T <sub>hb</sub>
	Active Display	T <sub>hd</sub>	1366	1366	1366	T <sub>c</sub>	--
	Blank	T <sub>hb</sub>	T <sub>h</sub> -T <sub>hd</sub>	194	T <sub>h</sub> -T <sub>hd</sub>	T <sub>c</sub>	--

Note: this module is operated by DE only mode, Hsync and Vsync input signals are ignored, and the table value is used for 2D mode.

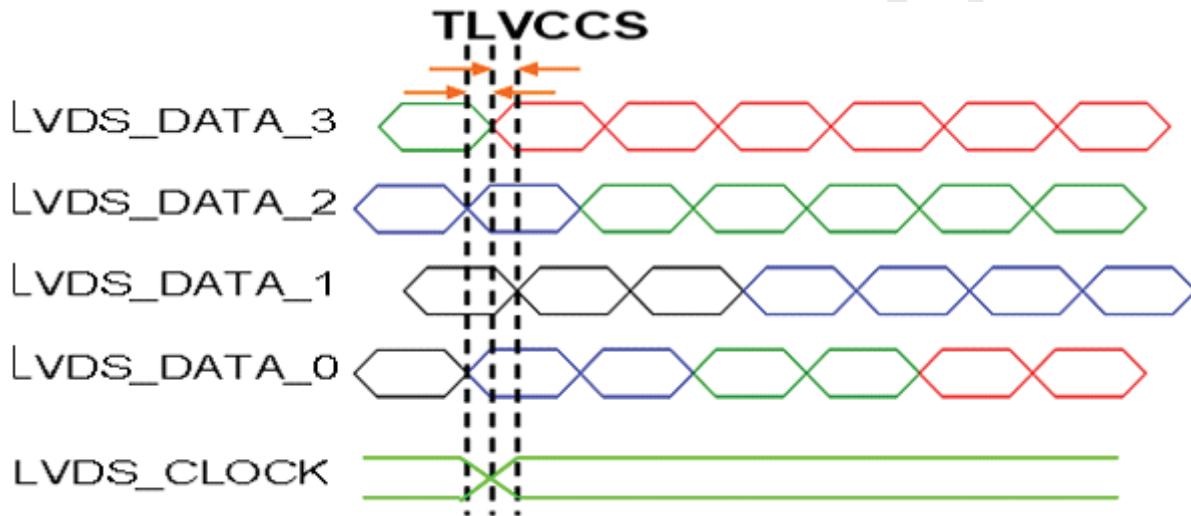
## INPUT SIGNAL TIMING DIAGRAM



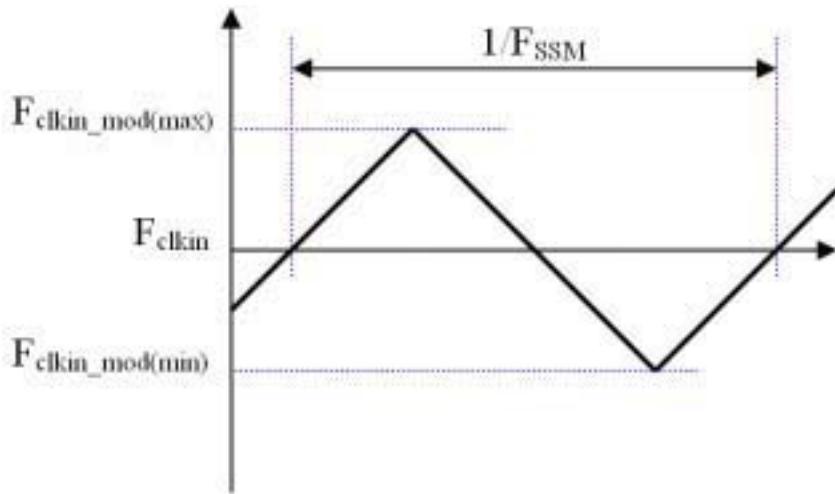
Note (1) The input clock cycle-to-cycle jitter is defined as below figures.  $T_{ccl} = |T_1 - T_1'|$



Note (2) Input Clock to data skew is defined as below figures.



Note (3) The SSCG (Spread spectrum clock generator) is defined as below figures.



## Note (4) Definition of 2D and 3D mode frame Rate

- 3D mode (input signal with pixel ID)

When 50Hz frame rate input , the panel display is 100Hz frame rate.

When 60Hz frame rate input , the panel display is 120Hz frame rate.

- 2D mode (input signal without pixel ID)

When 50Hz frame rate input , the panel display is 50Hz frame rate.

When 60Hz frame rate input , the panel display is 60Hz frame rate.

When 100Hz frame rate input , the panel display is 100Hz frame rate.

When 120Hz frame rate input , the panel display is 120Hz frame rate.

**Pixel ID describe**

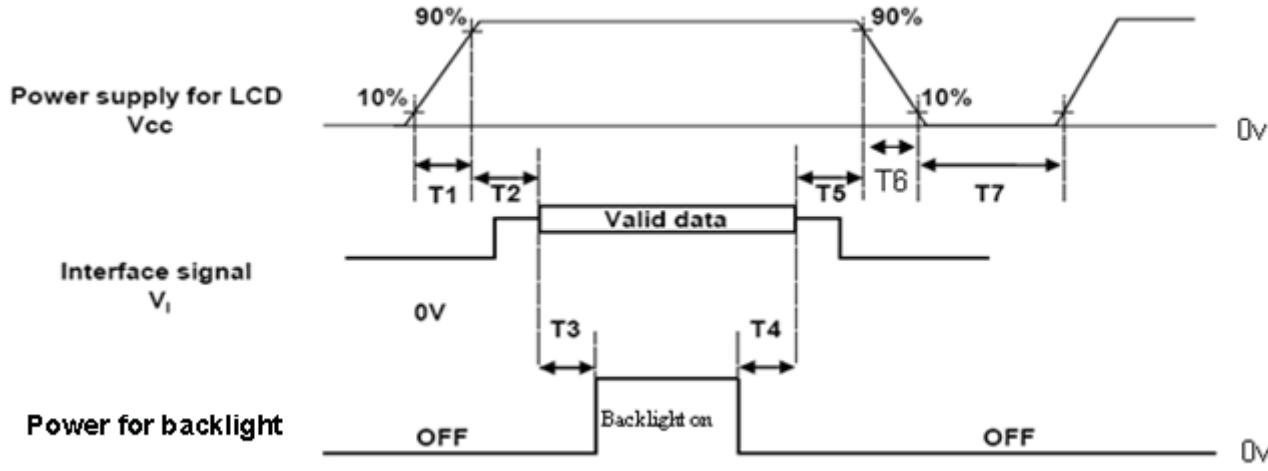
 First pixel and Second pixel in the first line.  
First pixel = (255,255,255) and Second pixel is (0,0,0)  
means image for left eye.

 First pixel and Second pixel in the first line.  
First pixel = (0,0,0) and Second pixel is (255,255,255)  
means image for right eye.

**Panel**

#### 4.6 POWER ON/OFF SEQUENCE

The power sequence specifications are shown as the following table and diagram.



#### Timing Specifications:

Parameters	Values			Units
	Min	Typ.	Max	
T1	--	TBD	--	ms
T2	--	TBD	--	ms
T3	--	TBD	--	ms
T4	--	TBD	--	ms
T5	--	TBD	--	ms
T6	--	TBD	--	ms
T7	--	TBD	--	ms

Note (1) The supply voltage of the external system for the module input should be the same as the definition of V<sub>cc</sub>.

Note (2) When the backlight turns on before the LCD operation of the LCD turns off, the display may momentarily become abnormal screen.

Note (3) In case of VCC = off level, please keep the level of input signals on the low or keep a high impedance.

Note (4) T4 should be measured after the module has been fully discharged between power off and on period.

Note (5) Interface signal shall not be kept at high impedance when the power is on.

Note (6) CMI won't take any responsibility for the products which are damaged by the customers not following the Power Sequence.

Note (7) There might be slight electronic noise when LCD is turned off (even backlight unit is also off). To avoid this symptom, we suggest "Vcc falling timing" to follow "t6 spec".

**5. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS****5.1 TEST CONDITIONS**

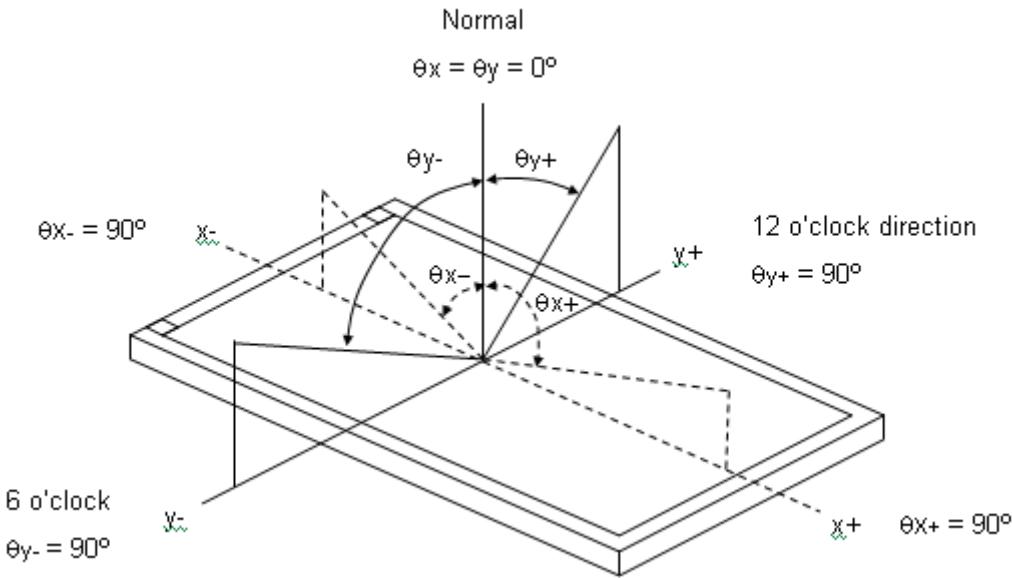
Item	Symbol	Value	Unit
Ambient Temperature	T <sub>a</sub>	25±2	°C
Ambient Humidity	H <sub>a</sub>	50±10	%RH
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	5	V
Input Signal	According to typical value in "3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS"		
LED Light Bar Input Current Per Input Pin	I <sub>PIN</sub>	20 ± 0.6	mA <sub>DC</sub>
PWM Duty Ratio	D	100	%
LED Light Bar Test Converter	CMO 27-D041745+ 35-D045785		

**5.2 OPTICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

The relative measurement methods of optical characteristics are shown in 5.2. The following items should be measured under the test conditions described in 5.1 and stable environment shown in Note (5).

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note		
Color Chromaticity (CIE 1931)	Red	$\theta_x=0^\circ, \theta_Y=0^\circ$	Typ - 0.03	0.640	Typ + 0.03	--	(1), (5)		
				0.341					
	Green			0.315					
				0.614					
	Blue			0.155					
				0.065					
	White			0.313					
				0.329					
Center Luminance of White (Center of Screen)	L <sub>c</sub>		200	250	--	cd/m <sup>2</sup>	(4), (5)		
Contrast Ratio	CR		700	1000	--	--	(2), (5)		
Response Time	T <sub>R</sub>	$\theta_x=0^\circ, \theta_Y=0^\circ$	--	1.3	2.2	ms	(3)		
	T <sub>F</sub>		--	3.7	5.8				
White Variation	δW	$\theta_x=0^\circ, \theta_Y=0^\circ$ USB2000	--	--	1.42	--	(5), (6)		
Viewing Angle	Horizontal	$\theta_x^+ + \theta_x^-$ USB2000	CR ≥ 10	150	170	Deg.	(1), (5)		
	Vertical		USB2000	140	160				
Viewing Angle	Horizontal	$\theta_x^+ + \theta_x^-$ USB2000	CR ≥ 5	160	178	Deg.	(1), (5)		
	Vertical		USB2000	150	170				

Note (1) Definition of Viewing Angle ( $\theta_x, \theta_y$ ):



Note (2) Definition of Contrast Ratio (CR):

The contrast ratio can be calculated by the following expression.

$$\text{Contrast Ratio (CR)} = L_{255} / L_0$$

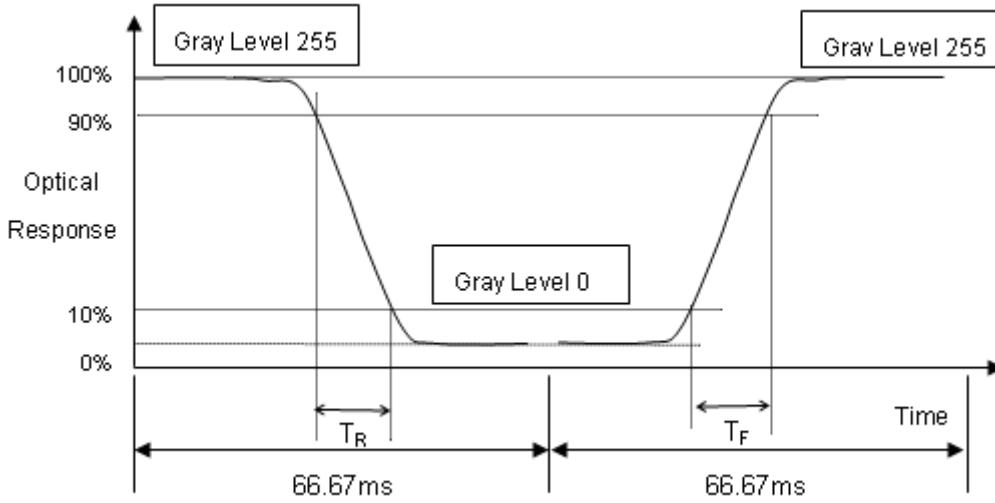
$L_{255}$ : Luminance of gray level 255

$L_0$ : Luminance of gray level 0

$$CR = CR(5)$$

CR (X) is corresponding to the Contrast Ratio of the point X at Figure in Note (6).

Note (3) Definition of Response Time ( $T_R, T_F$ ):



Note (4) Definition of Luminance of White ( $L_C$ ):

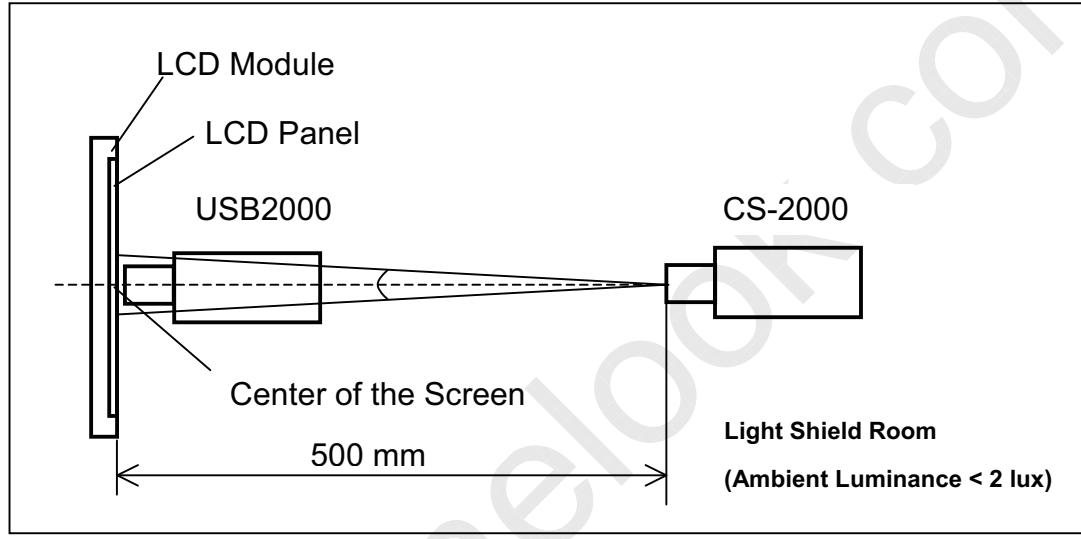
Measure the luminance of gray level 255 at center point

$$L_C = L(5)$$

$L(x)$  is corresponding to the luminance of the point X at Figure in Note (6).

Note (5) Measurement Setup:

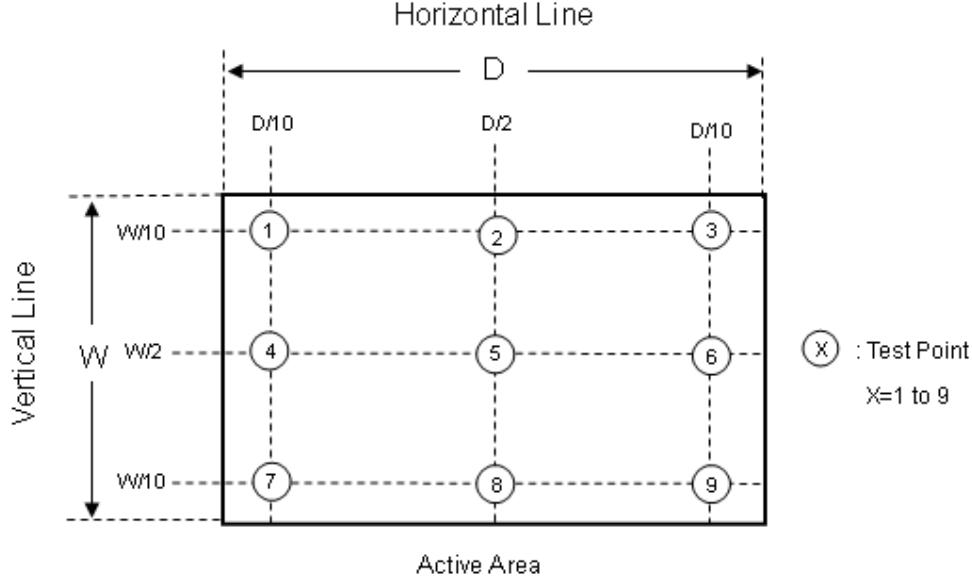
The LCD module should be stabilized at given temperature for 40 minutes to avoid abrupt temperature change during measuring. In order to stabilize the luminance, the measurement should be executed after lighting Backlight for 40 minutes in a windless room.



Note (6) Definition of White Variation ( $\delta W$ ):

Measure the luminance of gray level 255 at 9 points

$$\delta W = \text{Maximum } [L(1) \sim L(9)] / \text{Minimum } [L(1) \sim L(9)]$$



**6. RELIABILITY TEST ITEM**

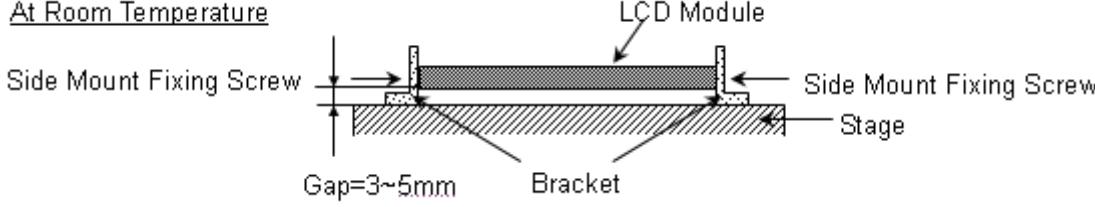
Items	Required Condition	Note
Temperature Humidity Bias (THB)	Ta= 50°C , 80%RH, 240hours	
High Temperature Operation (HTO)	Ta= 50°C , 50%RH , 240hours	
Low Temperature Operation (LTO)	Ta= 0°C , 240hours	
High Temperature Storage (HTS)	Ta= 60°C , 240hours	
Low Temperature Storage (LTS)	Ta= -20°C , 240hours	
Vibration Test (Non-operation)	Acceleration: 1.5 Grms Wave: Half-sine Frequency: 10 - 300 Hz Sweep: 30 Minutes each Axis (X, Y, Z)	
Shock Test (Non-operation)	Acceleration: 50 G Wave: Half-sine Active Time: 11 ms Direction : ± X, ± Y, ± Z.(one time for each Axis)	
Thermal Shock Test (TST)	-20°C/30min , 60°C / 30min , 100 cycles	
On/Off Test	25°C , On/10sec , Off /10sec , 30,000 cycles	
ESD (Electro Static Discharge)	Contact Discharge: ± 8KV, 150pF(330Ω)	
	Air Discharge: ± 15KV, 150pF(330Ω)	
Altitude Test	Operation:10,000 ft / 24hours Non-Operation:30,000 ft / 24hours	

Note (1) criteria : Normal display image with no obvious non-uniformity and no line defect.

Note (2) Evaluation should be tested after storage at room temperature for more than two hour

Note (3) At testing Vibration and Shock, the fixture in holding the module has to be hard and rigid enough so that the module would not be twisted or bent by the fixture.

The fixing condition is shown as below:



## 7. PACKING

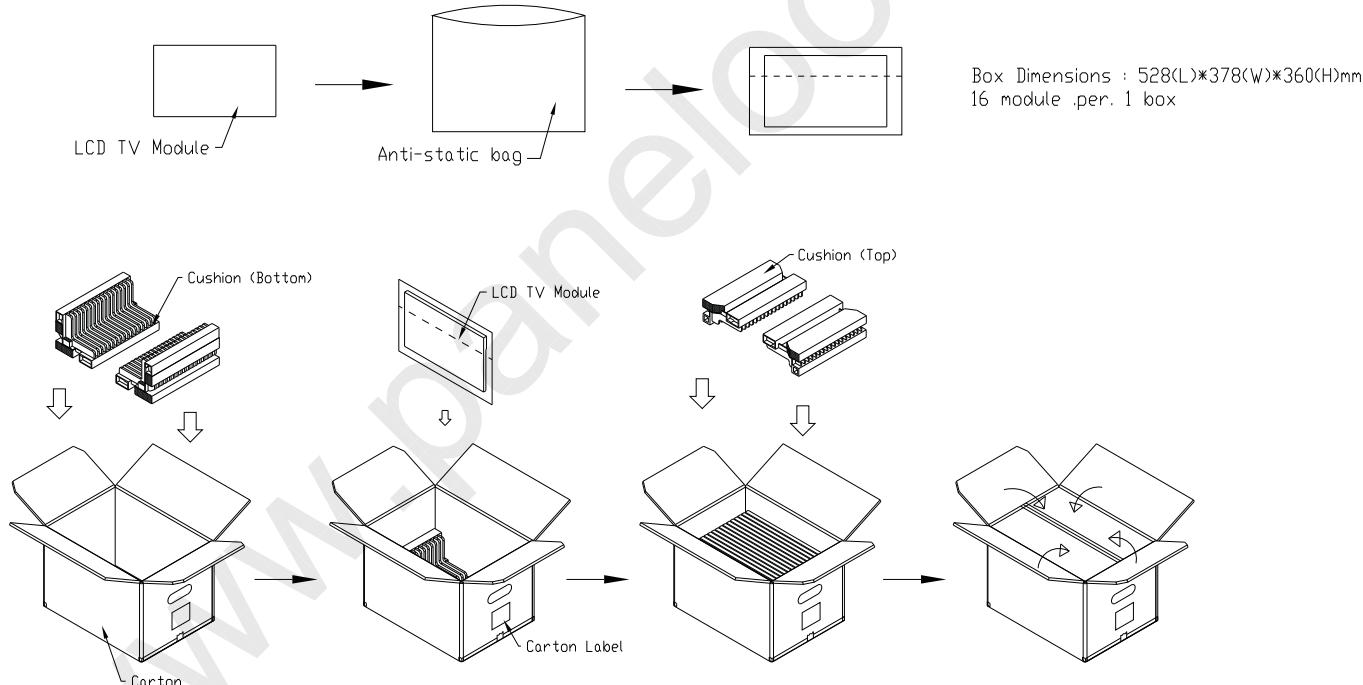
### 7.1 PACKING SPECIFICATIONS

- (1) 16 LCD modules / 1 Box
- (2) Box dimensions: 528(L) X 378(W) X 360(H) mm
- (3) Weight: approximately: 27.653 kg (16 modules per box)

### 7.2 PACKING METHOD

- (1) Carton Packing should have no failure in the following reliability test items.

Test Item	Test Conditions	Note
Vibration	ISTA STANDARD Random, Frequency Range: 1 – 200 Hz Top & Bottom: 30 minutes (+Z), 10 min (-Z), Right & Left: 10 minutes (X) Back & Forth 10 minutes (Y)	Pass
Dropping Test	1 Corner , 3 Edge, 6 Face, 45.7cm	Pass

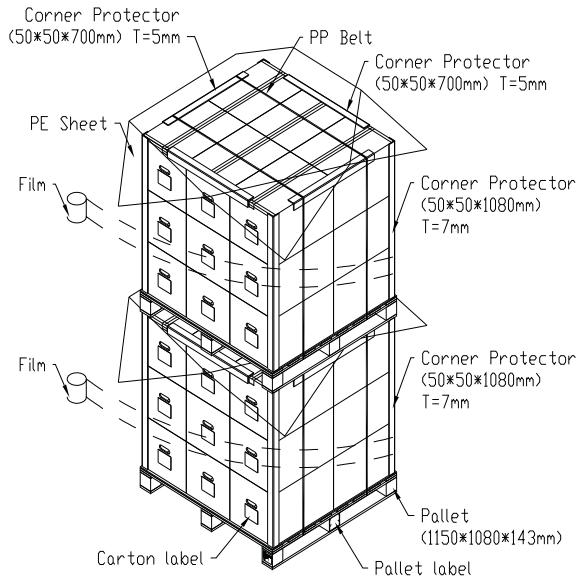


**Figure. 7-1 Packing method**

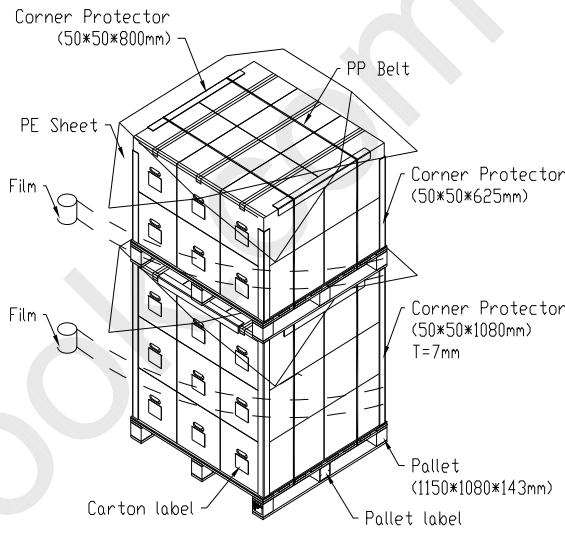
## 7.3 PALLET

For ocean shipping

Sea / Land Transportation  
(40ft HQ Container)

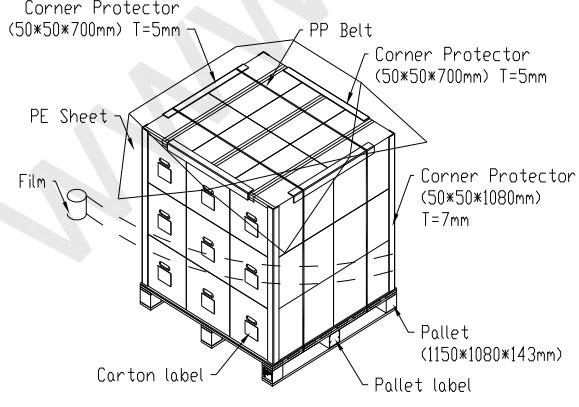


Sea / Land Transportation  
(40ft Container)



For air transport

Air Transportation



**Figure. 7-2 Packing method**

## 8. CMI MODULE LABEL

The barcode nameplate is pasted on each module as illustration, and its definitions are as following explanation.



- (a) Model Name: M185B5-LA1
- (b) Revision: Rev. XX, for example: A0, A1... B1, B2... or C1, C2...etc.
- (c) CMI barcode definition:

Serial ID: XX-XX-X-XX-YMD-L-NNNN

Code	Meaning	Description
XX	CMI internal use	--
XX	Revision	Cover all the change
X	CMI internal use	--
XX	CMI internal use	--
YMD	Year, month, day	Year: 0~9, 2001=1, 2002=2, 2003=3...2010=0, 2011=1, 2012=2... Month: 1~12=1, 2, 3, ~, 9, A, B, C Day: 1~31=1, 2, 3, ~, 9, A, B, C, ~, W, X, Y, exclude I, O, and U.
L	Product line #	Line 1=1, Line 2=2, Line 3=3, ...
NNNN	Serial number	Manufacturing sequence of product

- (d) Customer's barcode definition:

Serial ID: CM-N63A2-X-X-XX-L-XX-L-YMD-NNNN

Code	Meaning	Description
CM	Supplier code	CMI=CM
I55A1	Model number	M185B5-LA1= I55A1
X	Revision code	Non ZBD: 1,2,~,8,9 / ZBD: A~Z
X	Source driver IC code	Century=1, CLL=2, Demos=3, Epson=4, Fujitsu=5, Himax=6, Hitachi=7, Hynix=8, LDI=9, Matsushita=A, NEC=B, Novatec=C, OKI=D, Philips=E, Renasas=F, Samsung=G, Sanyo=H, Sharp=I, TI=J, Topro=K, Toshiba=L, Windbond=M
X	Gate driver IC code	
XX	Cell location	Tainan Taiwan=TN, Ningbo China=CN
L	Cell line #	1,2,~,9,A,B,~,Y,Z
XX	Module location	Tainan, Taiwan=TN ; Ningbo China=NP
L	Module line #	1,2,~,9,A,B,~,Y,Z
YMD	Year, month, day	Year: 0~9, 2001=1, 2002=2, 2003=3...2010=0, 2011=1, 2012=2... Month: 1~12=1, 2, 3, ~, 9, A, B, C Day: 1~31=1, 2, 3, ~, 9, A, B, C, ~, T, U, V
NNNN	Serial number	By LCD supplier

(e) FAB ID(UL Factory ID):

Region	Factory ID
TWCMO(LCM2)	(Blank)
TWCMO(LCM4)	GEMN
NBCMO	LEOO
NBCME	CANO
NHCMO	CAPG

## 9. PRECAUTIONS

### 9.1 ASSEMBLY AND HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

- (1) Do not apply rough force such as bending or twisting to the module during assembly.
- (2) To assemble or install module into user's system can be only in clean working areas. The dust and oil may cause electrical short or worsen the polarizer.
- (3) It's not permitted to have pressure or impulse on the module because the LCD panel and Backlight will be damaged.
- (4) Always follow the correct power sequence when LCD module is connecting and operating. This can prevent damage to the CMOS LSI chips during latch-up.
- (5) Do not pull the I/F connector in or out while the module is operating.
- (6) Do not disassemble the module.
- (7) Use a soft dry cloth without chemicals for cleaning, because the surface of polarizer is very soft and easily scratched.
- (8) It is dangerous that moisture come into or contacted the LCD module, because moisture may damage LCD module when it is operating.
- (9) High temperature or humidity may reduce the performance of module. Please store LCD module within the specified storage conditions.
- (10) When ambient temperature is lower than 10°C may reduce the display quality. For example, the response time will become slowly.

### 9.2 STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

- (1) Do not leave the module in high temperature, and high humidity for a long time. It is highly recommended to store the module with temperature from 0°C to 35°C and relative humidity of less than 70%
- (2) Do not store the TFT – LCD module in direct sunlight
- (3) The module should be stored in dark place. It is prohibited to apply sunlight or fluorescent light in storing

### 9.3 OPERATION PRECAUTIONS

- (1) The LCD product should be operated under normal condition.

Normal condition is defined as below :

Temperature : 20±15°C

Humidity: 65±20%

Display pattern : continually changing pattern(Not stationary)

(2) If the product will be used in extreme conditions such as high temperature, high humidity, high altitude ,display pattern or operation time etc...It is strongly recommended to contact CMO for application engineering advice . Otherwise , Its reliability and function may not be guaranteed.

#### **9.4 SAFETY PRECAUTIONS**

- (1) If the liquid crystal material leaks from the panel, it should be kept away from the eyes or mouth. In case of contact with hands, skin or clothes, it has to be washed away thoroughly with soap.
- (2) After the module's end of life, it is not harmful in case of normal operation and storage.

#### **9.5 SAFETY STANDARDS**

The LCD module should be certified with safety regulations as follows:

- (1) UL60950-1 or updated standard.
- (2) IEC60950-1 or updated standard.

#### **9.6 OTHER**

When fixed patterns are displayed for a long time, remnant image is likely to occur.

#### **Appendix. OUTLINE DRAWING**

