

- Tentative Specification
- Preliminary Specification
- Approval Specification

MODEL NO.: V420H2
SUFFIX: LS1

Customer:	
APPROVED BY	SIGNATURE
Name / Title _____	_____
Note	
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CONTENTS

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION.....	5
1.1 OVERVIEW.....	5
1.2 FEATURES.....	5
1.3 APPLICATION	5
1.4 GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS	5
1.5 MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS	6
2. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS.....	7
2.1 ABSOLUTE RATINGS OF ENVIRONMENT	7
2.2 PACKAGE STORAGE.....	8
2.3 ELECTRICAL ABSOLUTE RATINGS	8
3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS.....	9
3.1 TFT LCD MODULE	9
3.2 BACKLIGHT CONVERTER UNIT	12
4. BLOCK –DIAGRAM OF INTERFACE	176
4.1 TFT LCD MODULE	16
5. INTERFACE PIN CONNECTION	17
5.1 TFT LCD MODULE	17
5.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT	23
5.3 CONVERTER UNIT	23
5.4 BLOCK DIAGRAM OF INTERFACE.....	25
5.5 LVDS INTERFACE	27
5.6 COLOR DATA INPUT ASSIGNMENT	27
6. INTERFACE TIMING.....	30
6.1 INPUT SIGNAL TIMING SPECIFICATIONS	30
6.2 POWER ON/OFF SQUENCE	30
7. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS.....	36
7.1 TEST CONDITIONS	30
7.2 OPTICAL SPECIFICATIONS	30
8. DEFINITION OF LABELS.....	44
8.1 CMI MODULE LABEL.....	44
9. PACKAGING	45
9.1 PACKING SPECIFICATIONS.....	45
9.2 PACKING METHOD	45
10. International Standard.....	47
10.1 Safety	45
10.2 EMC.....	45
11. PRECAUTIONS.....	48

11.1 ASSEMBLY AND HANDLING PRECAUTIONS 48

11.2 SAFETY PRECAUTIONS 48

12. MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS 49

REVISION HISTORY

Version	Date	Page(New)	Section	Description
Ver. 2.0	Dec. 24,2010	All	All	The Approval specification was first issued.

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

V420H2- LS1 is a 42" TFT Liquid Crystal Display module with LED Backlight and 4ch-LVDS interface. This module supports 1920 x 1080 Full HDTV format and can display 1.07G colors (8-bit+ FRC). The converter module for backlight is built-in.

1.2 FEATURES

- High brightness (400 nits)
- Ultra-high contrast ratio (5000:1)
- Faster response time (gray to gray average 6 ms)
- High color saturation NTSC 72% (72%)
- Ultra wide viewing angle : 176(H)/176(V) (CR \geq 20) with Super MVA technology
- DE (Data Enable) only mode
- LVDS (Low Voltage Differential Signaling) interface
- Low color shift function
- RoHs compliance

1.3 APPLICATION

- TFT LCD TVs
- Multi-Media Display

1.4 GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Item	Specification	Unit	Note
Active Area	930.24 (H) x 523.26 (V) (42" diagonal)	mm	(1)
Bezel Opening Area	937.24 (H) x 530.26 (V)	mm	
Driver Element	a-si TFT active matrix	-	
Pixel Number	1920 x R.G.B. x 1080	pixel	
Pixel Pitch (Sub Pixel)	0.1615 (H) x 0.4845 (V)	mm	
Pixel Arrangement	RGB vertical stripe	-	
Power Consumption	104.44 W (LVDS input Power 7.44 W + LED Backlight Power 97 W)	Watt	(2)
Display Colors	1.07G	color	
Display Operation Mode	Transmissive mode / Normally Black	-	
Surface Treatment	Anti-Glare Coating (Haze 11%) Hard Coating (3H)	-	(3)

Note (1) Please refer to the attached drawings in chapter 9 for more information about the front and back outlines.

Note (2) Please refer sec 3.1 and 3.2 for more information of Power consumption

Note (3) The spec. of the surface treatment is temporarily for this phase. CMI reserves the rights to change this feature.

1.5 MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Item		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Module Size	Horizontal(H)	-	973.24	-	mm	(1)
	Vertical(V)	-	566.26	-	mm	(1)
	Depth(D)	-	10.8	-	mm	
	Depth(D)	24.6	25.6	26.6	mm	To converter cover
Weight			8150			

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

2. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

2.1 ABSOLUTE RATINGS OF ENVIRONMENT

Item	Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
Storage Temperature	T _{ST}	-20	+60	°C	(1)
Operating Ambient Temperature	T _{OP}	0	+50	°C	(1), (2)
Shock (Non-Operating)	S _{NOF}	-	35	G	(3), (5)
Vibration (Non-Operating)	V _{NOF}	-	1.0	G	(4), (5)

Note (1) Temperature and relative humidity range is shown in the figure below.

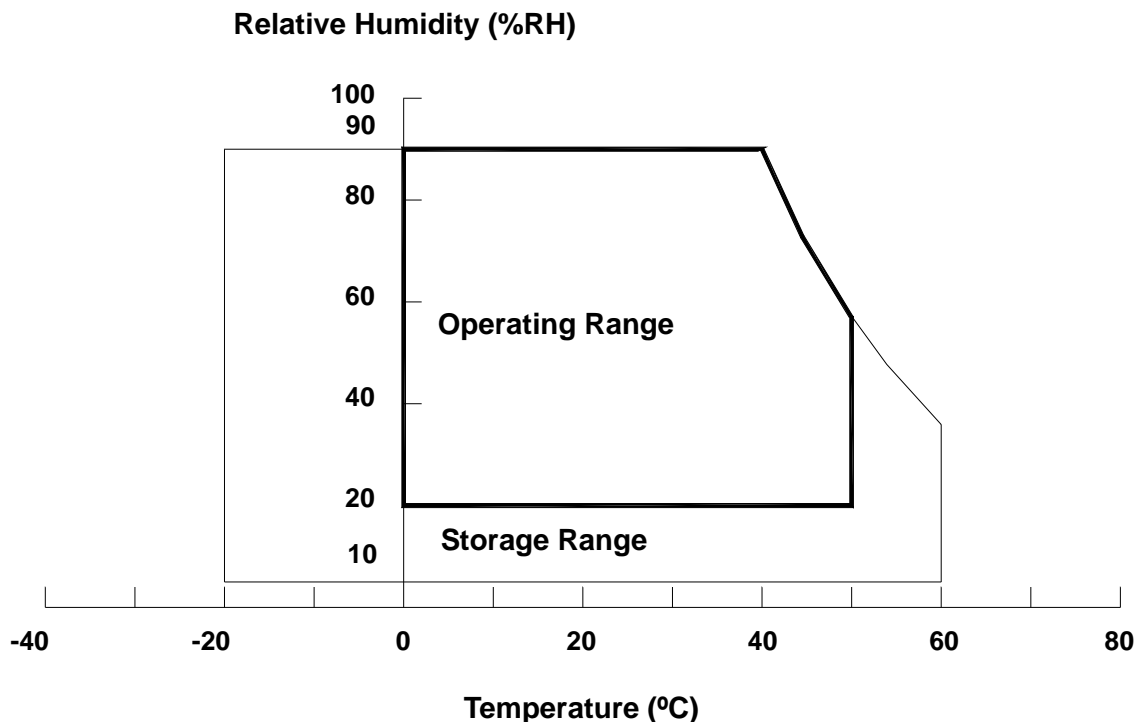
- (a) 90 %RH Max. (Ta ≤ 40 °C).
- (b) Wet-bulb temperature should be 39 °C Max. (Ta > 40 °C).
- (c) No condensation.

Note (2) The maximum operating temperature is based on the test condition that the surface temperature of display area is less than or equal to 65 °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 65 °C. The range of operating temperature may degrade in case of improper thermal management in final product design.

Note (3) 11 ms, half sine wave, 1 time for ± X, ± Y, ± Z.

Note (4) 10 ~ 200 Hz, 10 min, 1 time each X, Y, Z.

Note (5) 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.



2.2 PACKAGE STORAGE

When storing modules as spares for a long time, the following precaution is necessary.

- (a) 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 to 35°C at normal humidity without condensation.
- (b) The module shall be stored in dark place. Do not store the TFT-LCD module in direct sunlight or fluorescent light.

2.3 ELECTRICAL ABSOLUTE RATINGS

2.3.1 TFT LCD MODULE

Item	Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
Power Supply Voltage	V _{CC}	-0.3	13.5	V	
Input Signal Voltage	V _N	-0.3	3.6	V	

2.3.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT

Item	Symbol	Test Condition	Min.	Type	Max.	Unit	Note
Light Bar Voltage	V _W	Ta = 25 °C	-	-	60	V _{RMS}	3D Mode
Converter Input Voltage	V _{BL}	-	0	-	30	V	
Control Signal Level	-	-	-0.3	-	7	V	

Note (1) Permanent damage to the device may occur if maximum values are exceeded. Functional operation should be restricted to the conditions described under normal operating conditions.

Note (2) No moisture condensation or freezing.

Note (3) The control signals include On/Off Control and Internal PWM Control.

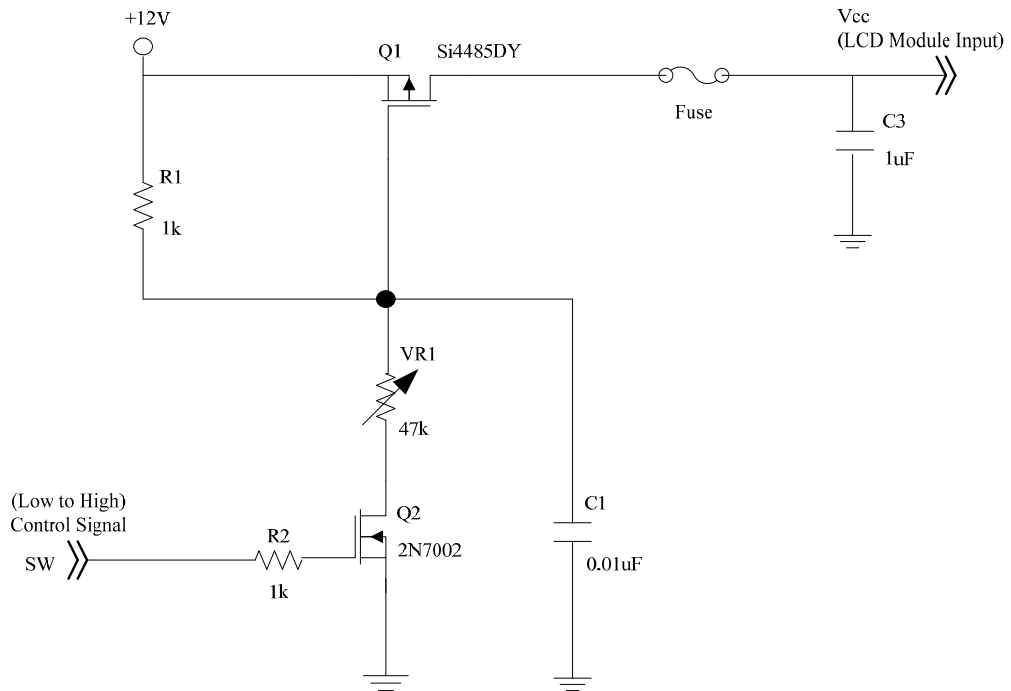
3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 TFT LCD MODULE $T_a = 25 \pm 2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

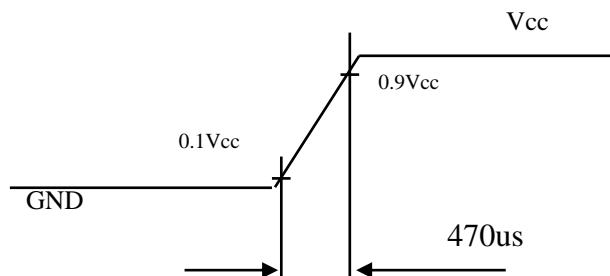
Parameter		Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Supply Voltage		V_{CC}	10.8	12	13.2	V	(1)
Rush Current		I_{RUSH}	-	-	4.7	A	(2)
Power Consumption	White Pattern	-		20.4	24.0	W	(3)
	Horizontal Stripe	-		12	16.8	W	
	Black Pattern	-		7.44	8.76	W	
Power Supply Current	White Pattern	-	-	1.7	2.0	A	
	Horizontal Stripe	-	-	1.0	1.4	A	
	Black Pattern	-	-	0.62	0.73	A	
LVDS interface	Differential Input High Threshold Voltage	V_{LVTH}	+100	-	-	mV	(4)
	Differential Input Low Threshold Voltage	V_{LVTL}	-	-	-100	mV	
	Common Input Voltage	V_{CM}	1.0	1.2	1.4	V	
	Differential input voltage	$ V_{ID} $	200	-	600	mV	
	Terminating Resistor	R_T	-	100	-	ohm	
CMOS interface	Input High Threshold Voltage	V_{IH}	2.7	-	3.3	V	
	Input Low Threshold Voltage	V_{IL}	0	-	0.7	V	

Note (1) The module should be always operated within above ranges.

Note (2) Measurement Conditions:

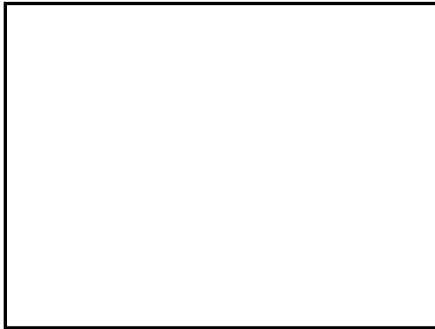


Vcc rising time is 470us



Note (3) The specified power consumption and power supply current is under the conditions at $V_{cc} = 12\text{ V}$, $T_a = 25 \pm 2\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, $f_v = 120\text{ Hz}$, whereas a power dissipation check pattern below is displayed.

a. White Pattern



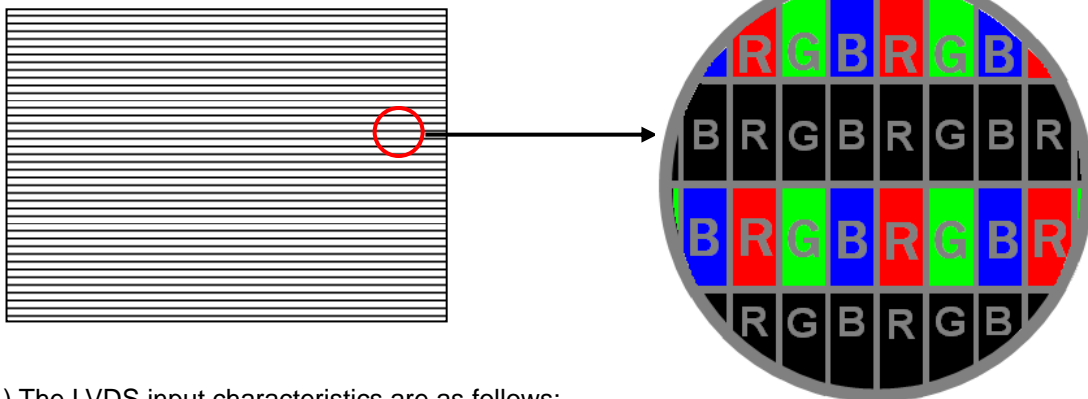
Active Area

b. Black Pattern

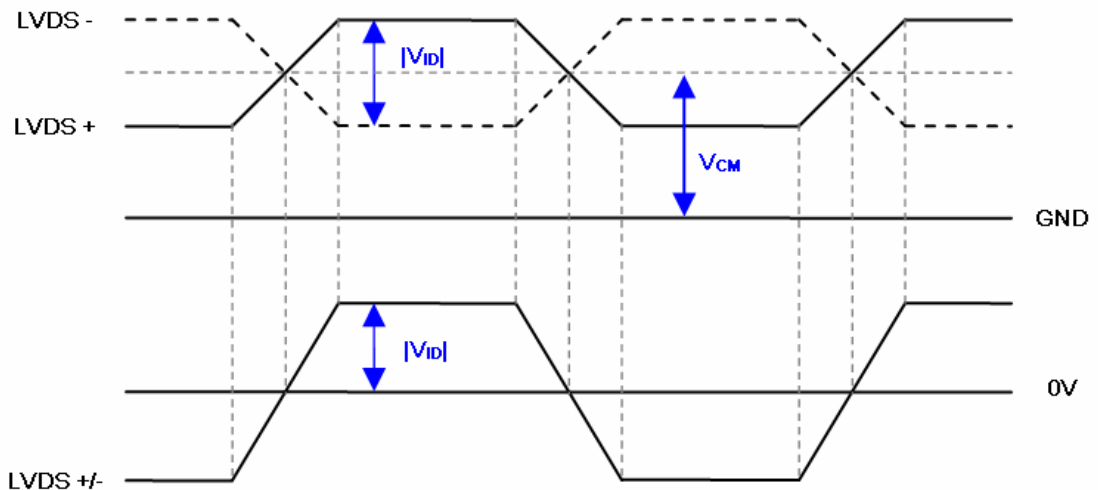


Active Area

c. Horizontal Stripe Pattern



Note (4) The LVDS input characteristics are as follows:



3.2 BACKLIGHT CONVERTER UNIT

3.2.1 LED LIGHT BAR CHARACTERISTICS (Ta = 25 ± 2 °C)

The backlight unit contains 4pcs light bar.

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Total Current (4 String)	If	-	480	508.8	mA	
One String Current	I _{L(2D)}	-	120	127.2	mA	
	I _{L(3D)}	-	360	381.6	mApeak	3D ENA=ON
LED Forward Voltage	V _f	3.0	3.25	3.5	V _{DC}	I _L =120mA
One String Voltage	V _w	42	-	49	V _{DC}	I _L =120mA
One String Voltage Variation	ΔV _w	-	-	2	V	
Life time	-	30,000	-	-	Hrs	(1)

Note (1) The lifetime is defined as the time which luminance of the LED decays to 50% compared to the initial value, Operating condition: Continuous operating at Ta = 25±2°C, I_L =120mA

3.2.2 CONVERTER CHARACTERISTICS (Ta = 25 ± 2 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Consumption	P _{BL(2D)}	-	97	111.6	W	(1), (2) I _L = 120 mA
	P _{BL(3D)}	-	70.4	80.4	W	(1), (2) I _L =3*typ.
Converter Input Voltage	V _{BL}	22.8	24.0	25.2	V _{DC}	
Converter Input Current	I _{BL(2D)}	-	4.04	4.65	A	Non Dimming
	I _{BL(3D)}	-	2.93	3.35	A	
Input Inrush Current	I _{R(2D)}	-	-	6.28	Apeak	V _{BL} =22.8V,(I _L =typ.) (3), (6)
	I _{R(3D)}	-	-	9.50	Apeak	V _{BL} =22.8V,(I _L =3*typ.) (3), (6)
Dimming Frequency	FB	150	160	170	Hz	(5)
Minimum Duty Ratio	D _{MIN}	5	10	-	%	(4), (5)

Note (1) The power supply capacity should be higher than the total converter power consumption P_{BL}. Since the pulse width modulation (PWM) mode was applied for backlight dimming, the driving current changed as PWM duty on and off. The transient response of power supply should be considered for the changing loading when converter dimming.

Note (2) The measurement condition of Max. value is based on 42" backlight unit under input voltage 24V, average LED current 127.2 mA at 2D Mode (LED current 381.6 mA_{peak} at 3D Mode) and lighting 1 hour later.

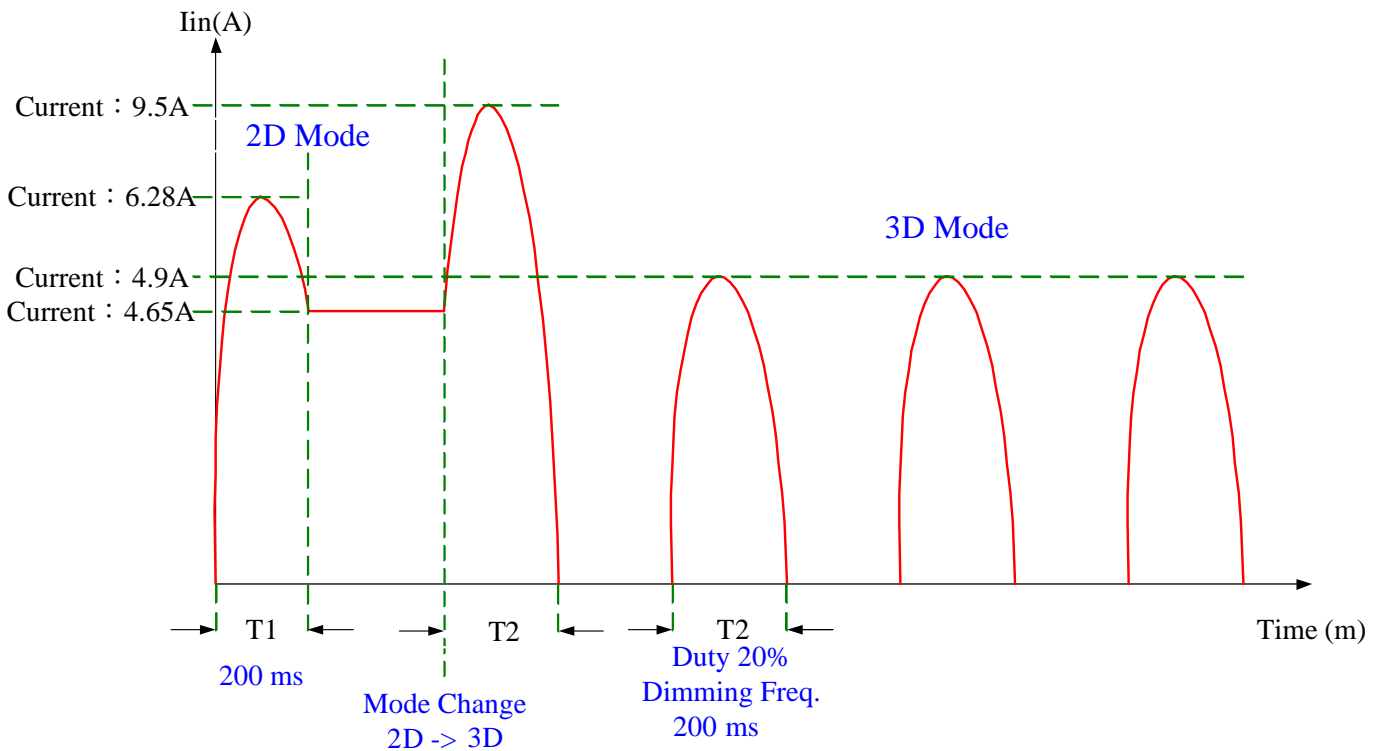
Note (3) For input inrush current measure, the VBL rising time from 10% to 90% is about 30ms.

Note (4) 5% minimum duty ratio is only valid for electrical operation.

Note (5) FB and DMIN are available only at 2D Mode.

Note (6) Below diagram is only for power supply design reference.

Test Condition: $V_{BL}=22.8V$, $I_L=120mA$ at 2D Mode/ $I_L=(360)mA_{peak}$ at 3D Mode



3.2.3 CONVERTER INTERFACE CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Value			Unit	Note		
			Min.	Typ.	Max.				
On/Off Control Voltage	ON	VBLON		2.0		5.0	V		
	OFF			0		0.8	V		
External PWM Control Voltage	HI	VEPWM		2.0		5.25	V	Duty on	(5), (6)
	LO			0		0.8	V	Duty off	
Error Signal	ERR						Abnormal: Open collector Normal: GND (4)		
VBL Rising Time	Tr1			30			ms	10%-90%V _{BL}	
Control Signal Rising Time	Tr					100	ms		
Control Signal Falling Time	Tf					100	ms		
PWM Signal Rising Time	TPWMR					50	us	(6)	
PWM Signal Falling Time	TPWMF					50	us		
Input Impedance	Rin			1			MΩ	EPWM, BLON	
PWM Delay Time	TPWM			100			ms	(6)	
BLON Delay Time	T _{on}			300			ms		
	T _{on1}			300			ms		
BLON Off Time	Toff			300			ms		

Note (1) The Dimming signal should be valid before backlight turns on by BLON signal. It is inhibited to change the external PWM signal during backlight turn on period.

Note (2) The power sequence and control signal timing are shown in the **Fig.1**. For a certain reason, the converter has a possibility to be damaged with wrong power sequence and control signal timing.

Note (3) While system is turned ON or OFF, the power sequences must follow as below descriptions:

Turn ON sequence: VBL → PWM signal → BLON

Turn OFF sequence: BLOFF → PWM signal → VBL

Note (4) When converter protective function is triggered, ERR will output open collector status.

Note (5) The EPWM interface that inserts a pull up resistor to 5V in Max Duty (100%), please refers to Fig.2.

Note (6) EPWM is available only at 2D Mode.

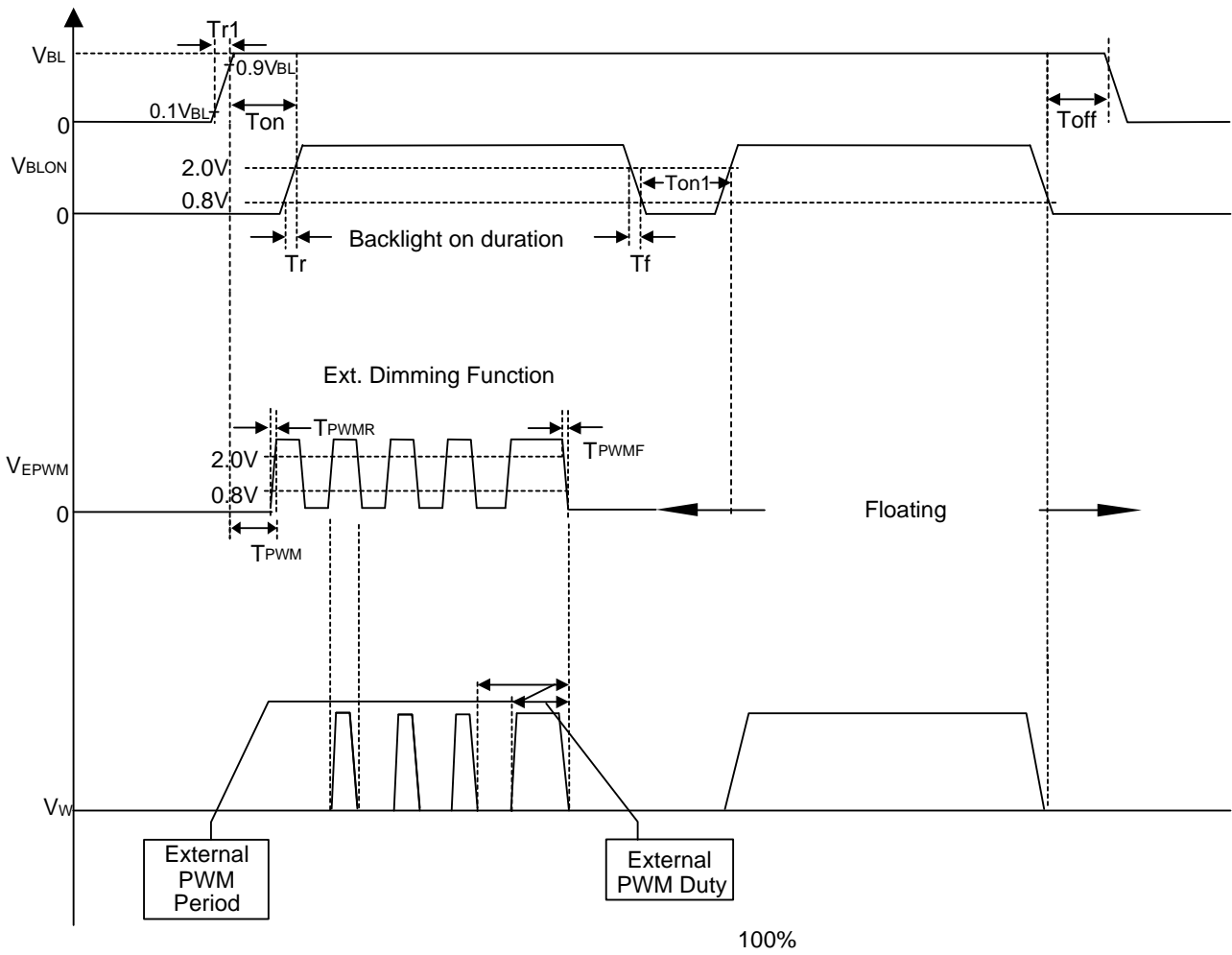


Fig. 1

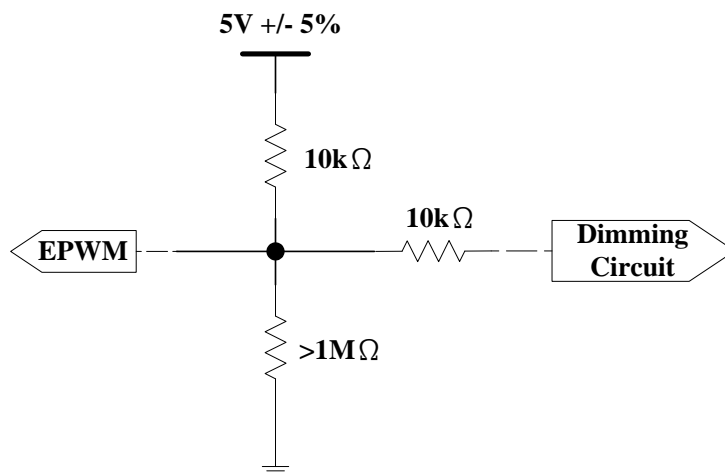
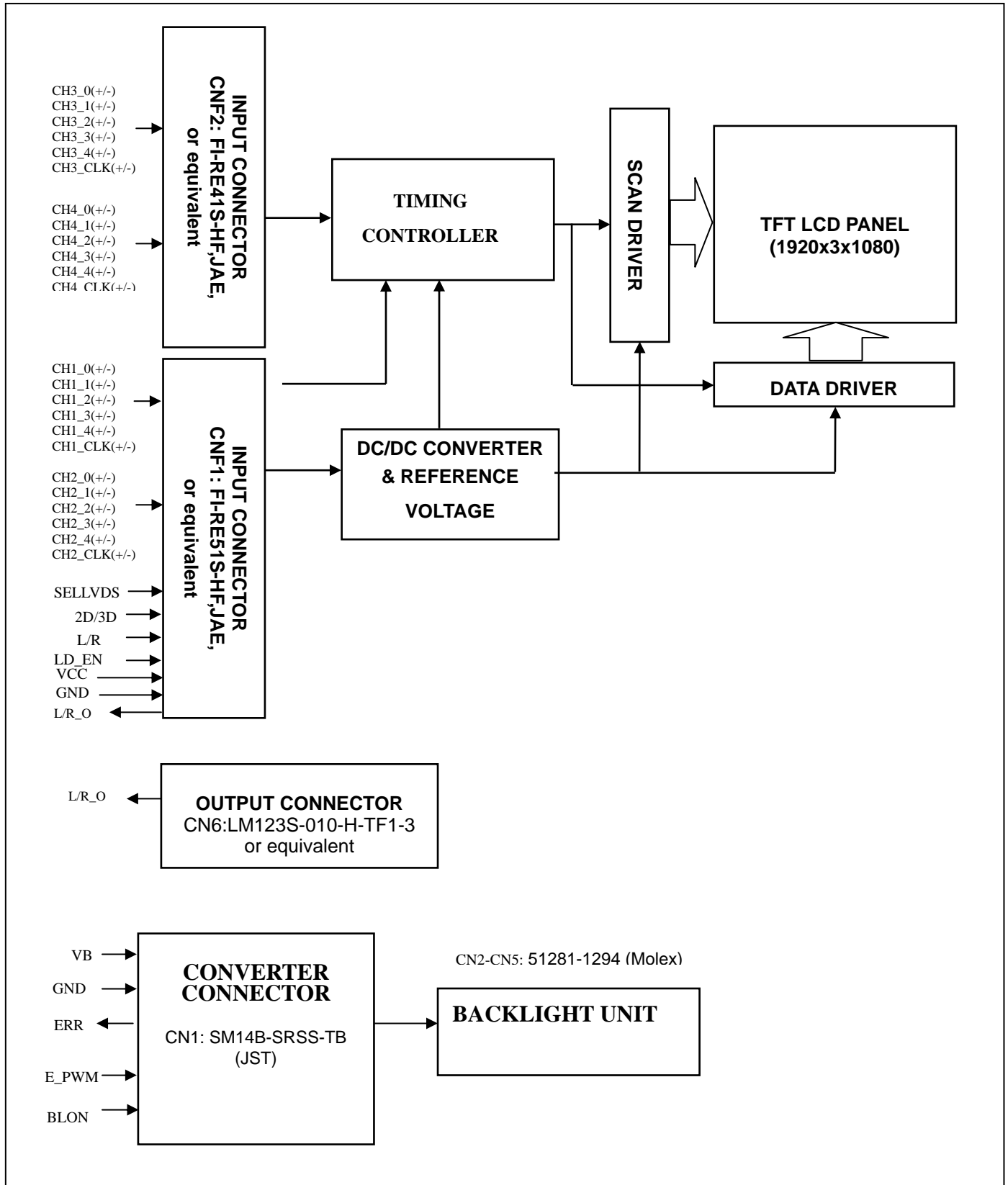


Fig. 2

4. BLOCK DIAGRAM OF INTERFACE

4.1 TFT LCD MODULE



5. INTERFACE PIN CONNECTION

5.1 TFT LCD MODULE

CNF1 Connector Pin Assignment: (FI-RE51S-HF(JAE) or equivalent)

Pin	Name	Description	Note
1	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
2	N.C.	No Connection	
3	N.C.	No Connection	
4	N.C.	No Connection	
5	L/R_O	Output signal for Left Right Glasses control	(9)
6	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
7	SELLVDS	LVDS Data Format Selection	(2)(6)
8	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
9	N.C.	No Connection	
10	N.C.	No Connection	
11	GND	Ground	
12	CH1[0]-	First pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 0	
13	CH1[0]+	First pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 0	
14	CH1[1]-	First pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 1	
15	CH1[1]+	First pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 1	
16	CH1[2]-	First pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 1 2	
17	CH1[2]+	First pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 2	
18	GND	Ground	
19	CH1CLK-	First pixel Negative LVDS differential clock input.	
20	CH1CLK+	First pixel Positive LVDS differential clock input.	
21	GND	Ground	
22	CH1[3]-	First pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 3	
23	CH1[3]+	First pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 3	
24	CH1[4]-	First pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 4	
25	CH1[4]+	First pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 4	
26	2D/3D	Input signal for 2D/3D Mode Selection	(3)(7)
27	L/R	Input signal for Left Right eye frame synchronous	(4)(7)

28	CH2[0]-	Second pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 0	
29	CH2[0]+	Second pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 0	
30	CH2[1]-	Second pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 1	
31	CH2[1]+	Second pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 1	
32	CH2[2]-	Second pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 2	
33	CH2[2]+	Second pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 2	
34	GND	Ground	
35	CH2CLK-	Second pixel Negative LVDS differential clock input.	
36	CH2CLK+	Second pixel Positive LVDS differential clock input.	
37	GND	Ground	
38	CH2[3]-	Second pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 3	
39	CH2[3]+	Second pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 3	
40	CH2[4]-	Second pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 4	
41	CH2[4]+	Second pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 4	
42	LD_EN	Input signal for Local Dimming Enable	(5)(7)
43	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
44	GND	Ground	
45	GND	Ground	
46	GND	Ground	
47	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
48	VCC	+12V power supply	
49	VCC	+12V power supply	
50	VCC	+12V power supply	
51	VCC	+12V power supply	

CNF2 Connector Pin Assignment (FI-RE41S-HF (JAE) or equivalent)

Pin	Name	Description	Note
1	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
2	N.C.	No Connection	
3	N.C.	No Connection	
4	N.C.	No Connection	
5	N.C.	No Connection	
6	N.C.	No Connection	
7	N.C.	No Connection	
8	N.C.	No Connection	
9	GND	Ground	
10	CH3[0]-	Third pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 0	
11	CH3[0]+	Third pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 0	
12	CH3[1]-	Third pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 1	
13	CH3[1]+	Third pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 1	
14	CH3[2]-	Third pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 2	
15	CH3[2]+	Third pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 2	
16	GND	Ground	
17	CH3CLK-	Third pixel Negative LVDS differential clock input.	
18	CH3CLK+	Third pixel Positive LVDS differential clock input.	
19	GND	Ground	
20	CH3[3]-	Third pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 3	
21	CH3[3]+	Third pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 3	
22	CH3[4]-	Third pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 4	
23	CH3[4]+	Third pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 4	
24	GND	Ground	
25	GND	Ground	
26	CH4[0]-	Fourth pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 0	
27	CH4[0]+	Fourth pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 0	
28	CH4[1]-	Fourth pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 1	

29	CH4[1]+	Fourth pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 1	
30	CH4[2]-	Fourth pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 2	
31	CH4[2]+	Fourth pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 2	
32	GND	Ground	
33	CH4CLK-	Fourth pixel Negative LVDS differential clock input.	
34	CH4CLK+	Fourth pixel Positive LVDS differential clock input.	
35	GND	Ground	
36	CH4[3]-	Fourth pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 3	
37	CH4[3]+	Fourth pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 3	
38	CH4[4]-	Fourth pixel Negative LVDS differential data input. Pair 4	
39	CH4[4]+	Fourth pixel Positive LVDS differential data input. Pair 4	
40	GND	Ground	
41	GND	Ground	

CN6 Connector Pin Assignment (LM123S-010-H-TF1-3 (UNE) or equivalent)

1	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
2	N.C.	No Connection	
3	N.C.	No Connection	
4	GND	Ground	
5	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
6	L/R_O	Output signal for Left Right Glasses control	(9)
7	N.C.	No Connection	(1)
8	N.C.	No Connection	
9	N.C.	No Connection	
10	N.C.	No Connection	

Note (1) Reserved for internal use. Please leave it open.

Note (2) LVDS format selection.

L= Connect to GND, H=Connect to +3.3V or Open

SELLVDS	Note
L	JEDIA Format
H or Open	VESA Format

Note (3) 2D/3D mode selection.

L= Connect to GND or Open, H=Connect to +3.3V

2D/3D	Note
L or Open	2D Mode
H	3D Mode

Note (4) Input signal for Left Right eye frame synchronous

$V_{IL}=0\sim 0.8\text{ V}$, $V_{IH}=2.0\sim 3.3\text{ V}$

L/R	Note
L	Right synchronous signal
H	Left synchronous signal

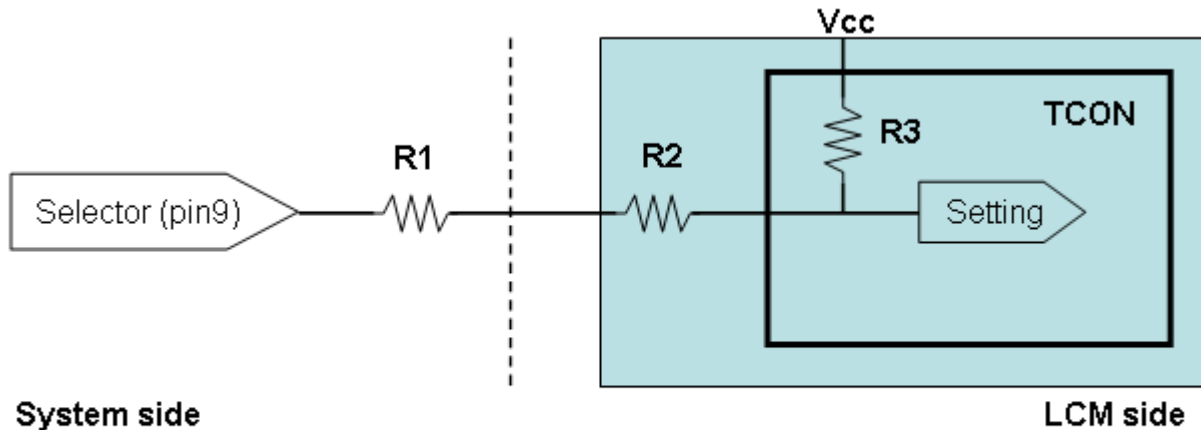
Note (5) Local dimming enable selection.

L= Connect to GND or Open, H=Connect to +3.3V

LD_EN	Note
L or Open	Local Dimming Disable
H	Local Dimming Enable

Note (6) SELLVDS signal pin connected to the LCM side has the following diagram.

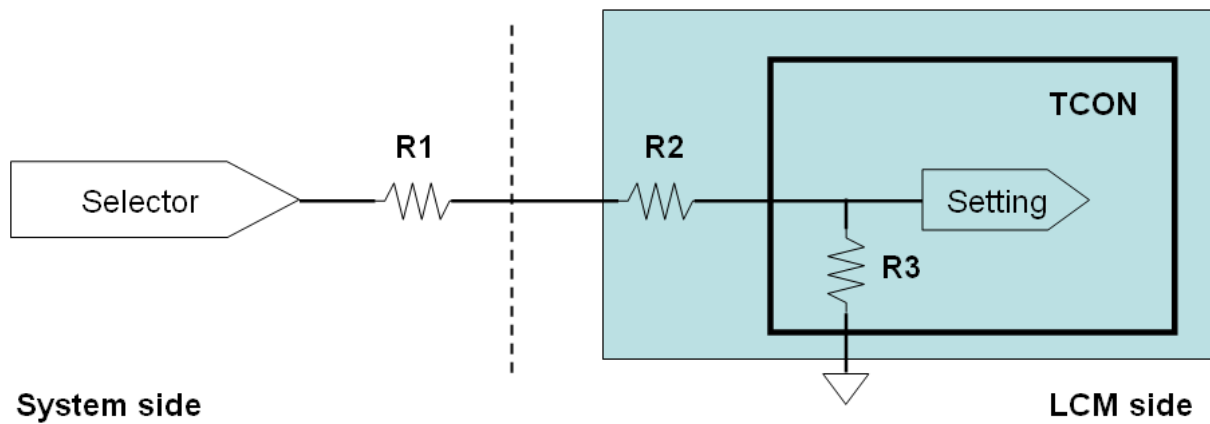
R1 in the system side should be less than 1K Ohm. ($R1 < 1\text{K Ohm}$)



System side
 $R1 < 1\text{K}$

Note (7) 2D/3D, L/R and LD_EN signal pin connected to the LCM side has the following diagram.

R1 in the system side should be less than 1K Ohm. ($R1 < 1\text{K Ohm}$)



System side: $R1 < 1K$

Note (8) LVDS 4-port Data Mapping

Port	Channel of LVDS	Data Stream
1st Port	First Pixel	1, 5, 9,1913, 1917
2nd Port	Second Pixel	2, 6, 10,1914, 1918
3rd Port	Third Pixel	3, 7, 11,1915, 1919
4th Port	Fourth Pixel	4, 8, 12,1916, 1920

Note (9) The definition of L/R_O signal as follows

L= 0V , H= +3.3V

L/R_O	Note
L	Right glass turn on
H	Left glass turn on

5.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT

The pin configuration for the housing and leader wire is shown in the table below.

CN1-CN4 (Housing): 51281-1094 (Molex) or equivalent

Pin №	Symbol	Feature
1	VLED+1	Positive of LED String
2	VLED+2	
3	NC	NC
4	NC	
5	NC	
6	NC	
7	VLED-	Negative of LED String
8	VLED-	
9	VLED-	
10	VLED-	

5.3 CONVERTER UNIT

CN1(Header): SM14B-SRSS-TB(JST)

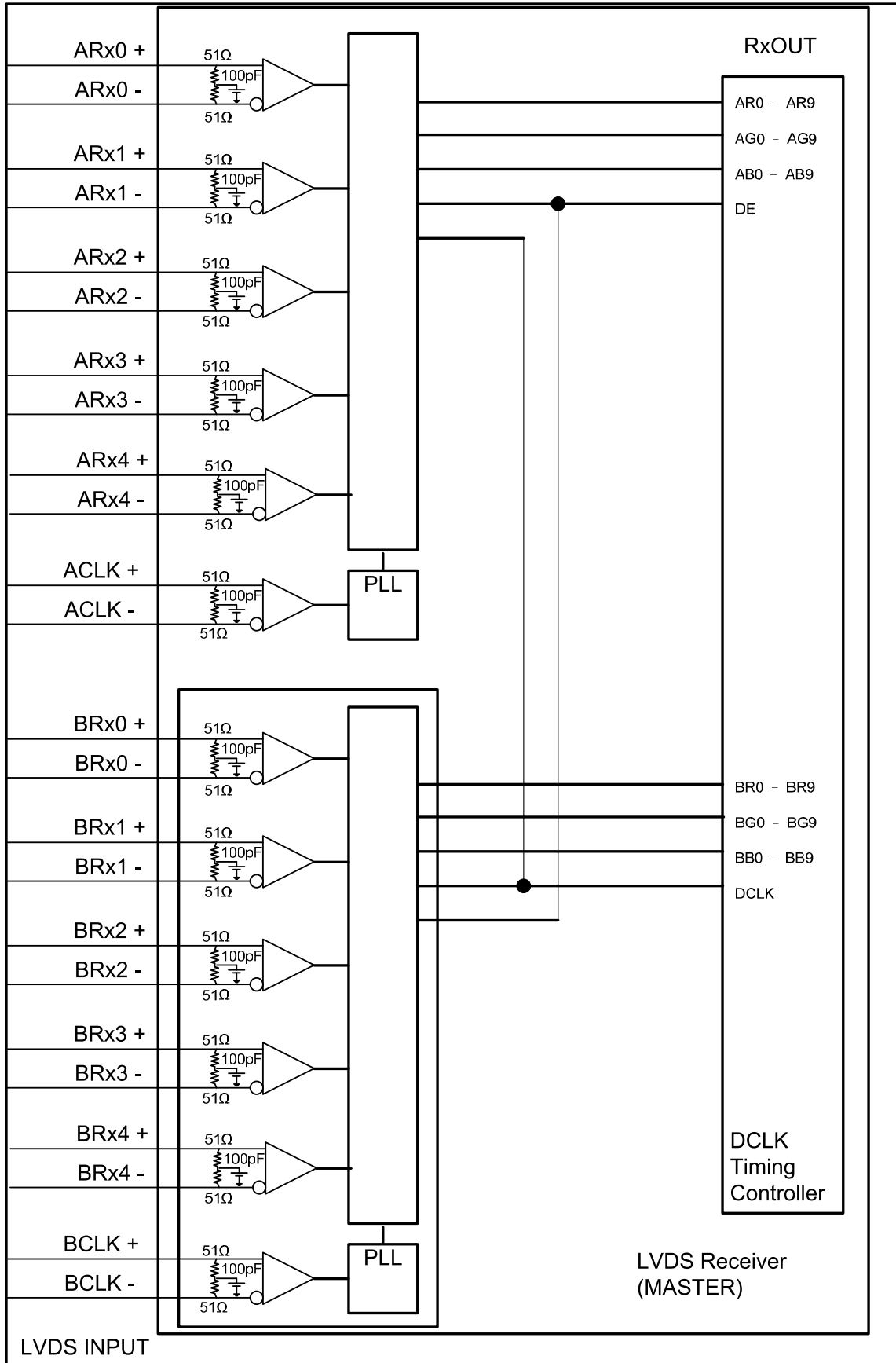
Pin №	Symbol	Feature
1	VBL	+24V
2		
3		
4		
5		
6	GND	GND
7		
8		
9		
10		
11	ERR	Normal (GND) Abnormal (Open collector)
12	BLON	BL ON/OFF
13	NC	NC
14	E_PWM	External PWM Control

Notice 1. If Pin14 is open, E_PWM is 100% duty.

CN2 ~ CN5 : 51281-1094 (Molex) or E&T 7083K-F10N-00L

Pin №	Symbol	Feature
1	VLED-	Negative of LED String
2	VLED-	
3	VLED-	
4	VLED-	
5	NC	No Connection
6	NC	
7	NC	
8	NC	
9	VLED+	Positive of LED String
10	VLED+	

5.4 BLOCK DIAGRAM OF INTERFACE



AR0~AR9: First pixel R data

AG0~AG9: First pixel G data

AB0~AB9: First pixel B data

BR0~BR9: Second pixel R data

BG0~BG9: Second pixel G data

BB0~BB9: Second pixel B data

DE: Data enable signal

DCLK: Data clock signal

The third and fourth pixel are followed the same rules.

CR0~CR9: Third pixel R data

CG0~CG9: Third pixel G data

CB0~CB9: Third pixel B data

DR0~DR9: Fourth pixel R data

DG0~DG9: Fourth pixel G data

DB0~DB9: Fourth pixel B data

Note (1) A ~ D channel are first, second, third and fourth pixel respectively.

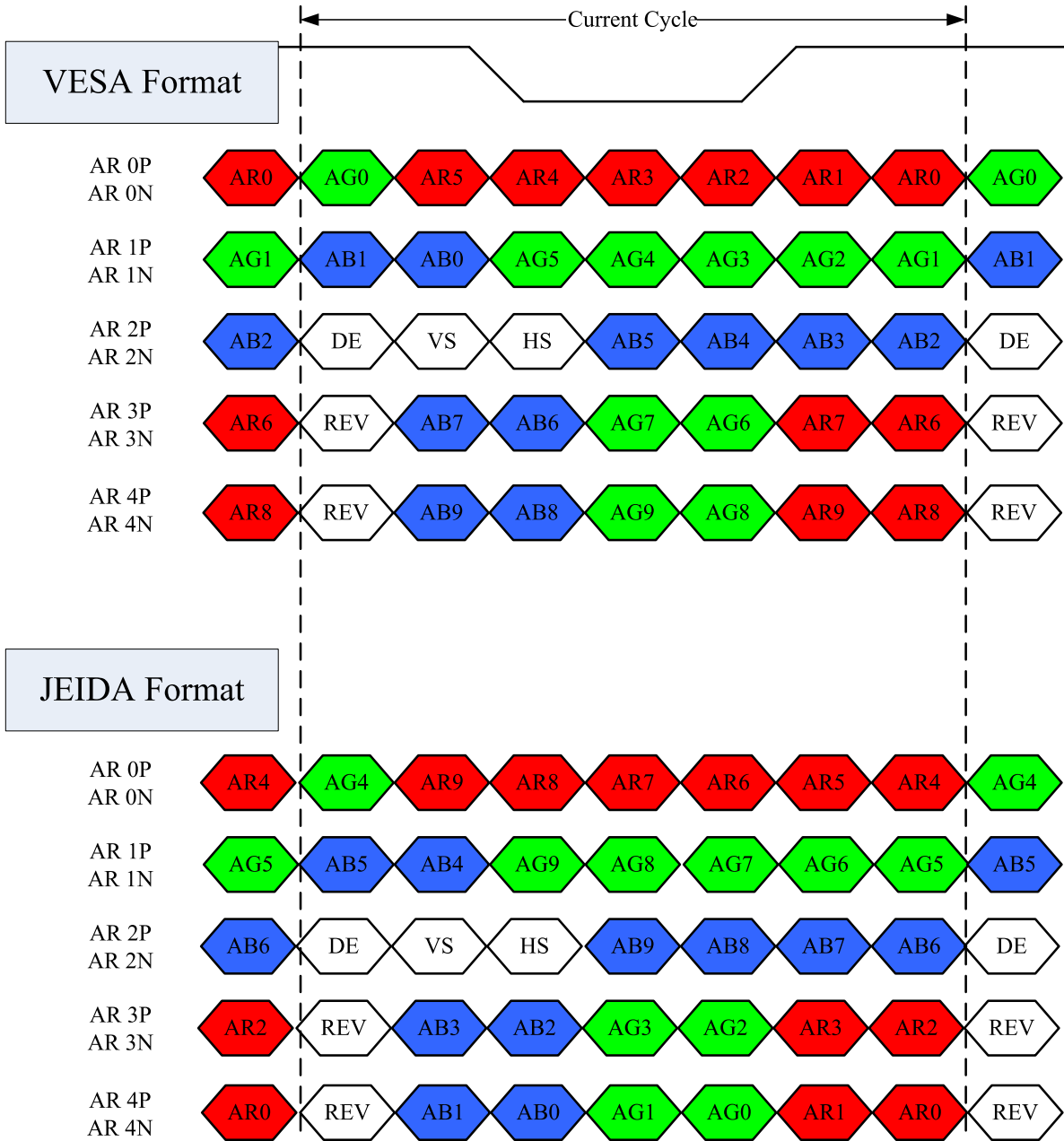
Note (2) The system must have the transmitter to drive the module.

Note (3) LVDS cable impedance shall be 50 ohms per signal line or about 100 ohms per twist-pair line when it is used differentially.

5.5 LVDS INTERFACE

JEIDA Format : SELLVDS = L

VESA Format : SELLVDS = H or Open



AR0~AR9: First Pixel R Data (9; MSB, 0; LSB)

AG0~AG9: First Pixel G Data (9; MSB, 0; LSB)

AB0~AB9: First Pixel B Data (9; MSB, 0; LSB)

DE : Data enable signal

DCLK : Data clock signal

RSV: Reserved

5.6 COLOR DATA INPUT ASSIGNMENT

The brightness of each primary color (red, green and blue) is based on the 10-bit gray scale data input for the color. The higher the binary input, the brighter the color. The table below provides the assignment of the color versus data input.

Color		Data Signal																											
		Red										Green										Blue							
		R9	R8	R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G9	G8	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B9	B8	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2
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	0	0	0	0
	Red	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Magenta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	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	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	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	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	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	0	0	0	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	Red (1021)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Red (1022)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Red (1023)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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	0	0	0	
	Green (1)	0	0	0	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 (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	Green (1021)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Green (1022)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Green (1023)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	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	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	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	0	0	1	0	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	Blue (1021)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1

Blue (1022)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Blue (1023)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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

6. INTERFACE TIMING

6.1 INPUT SIGNAL TIMING SPECIFICATIONS (Ta = 25 ± 2 °C)

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

Signal	Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
LVDS Receiver Clock	Frequency	$F_{clk_{in}}$ (=1/TC)	60	74.25	80	MHz	
	Input cycle to cycle jitter	T_{rcj}	-	-	200	ps	(3)
	Spread spectrum modulation range	$F_{clk_{in_mod}}$	$F_{clk_{in}}-2\%$	-	$F_{clk_{in}}+2\%$	MHz	(4)
	Spread spectrum modulation frequency	F_{SSM}	-	-	200	KHz	
LVDS Receiver Data	Setup Time	T_{lvsu}	600	-	-	ps	(5)
	Hold Time	T_{lvhd}	600	-	-	ps	

6.1.1 Timing spec for Frame Rate = 100Hz

Signal	Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note	
Frame rate	2D mode	F_{r5}	94	100	106	Hz		
	3D mode	F_{r5}	100	100	100	Hz	(7)	
Vertical Active Display Term	2D Mode	Total	T_v	1090	1350	1395	Th	$T_v=T_{vd}+T_{vb}$
		Display	T_{vd}	1080	1080	1080	Th	-
		Blank	T_{vb}	10	270	315	Th	-
	3D Mdoe	Total	T_v	1350			Th	(6)(8)
		Display	T_{vd}	1080			Th	(6)
		Blank	T_{vb}	270			Th	(6)(8)
Horizontal Active Display Term	2D Mode	Total	T_h	520	550	670	Tc	$T_h=T_{hd}+T_{hb}$
		Display	T_{hd}	480	480	480	Tc	-
		Blank	T_{hb}	40	70	190	Tc	-
	3D Mdoe	Total	T_h	520	550	670	Tc	$T_h=T_{hd}+T_{hb}$
		Display	T_{hd}	480	480	480	Tc	
		Blank	T_{hb}	40	70	190	Tc	

6.1.2 Timing spec for Frame Rate = 120Hz

Signal	Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note	
Frame rate	2D mode	F_{r6}	114	120	126	Hz		
	3D mode	F_{r6}	120	120	120	Hz	(7)	
Vertical Active Display Term	2D Mode	Total	T_v	1090	1125	1395	T_h	$T_v=T_{vd}+T_{vb}$
		Display	T_{vd}	1080	1080	1080	T_h	
		Blank	T_{vb}	10	45	315	T_h	
	3D Mdoe	Total	T_v	1125			T_h	(6)(8)
		Display	T_{vd}	1080			T_h	(6)
		Blank	T_{vb}	45			T_h	(6)(8)
Horizontal Active Display Term	2D Mode	Total	T_h	520	550	670	T_c	$T_h=T_{hd}+T_{hb}$
		Display	T_{hd}	480	480	480	T_c	
		Blank	T_{hb}	40	70	190	T_c	
	3D Mdoe	Total	T_h	520	550	670	T_c	$T_h=T_{hd}+T_{hb}$
		Display	T_{hd}	480	480	480	T_c	
		Blank	T_{hb}	40	70	190	T_c	

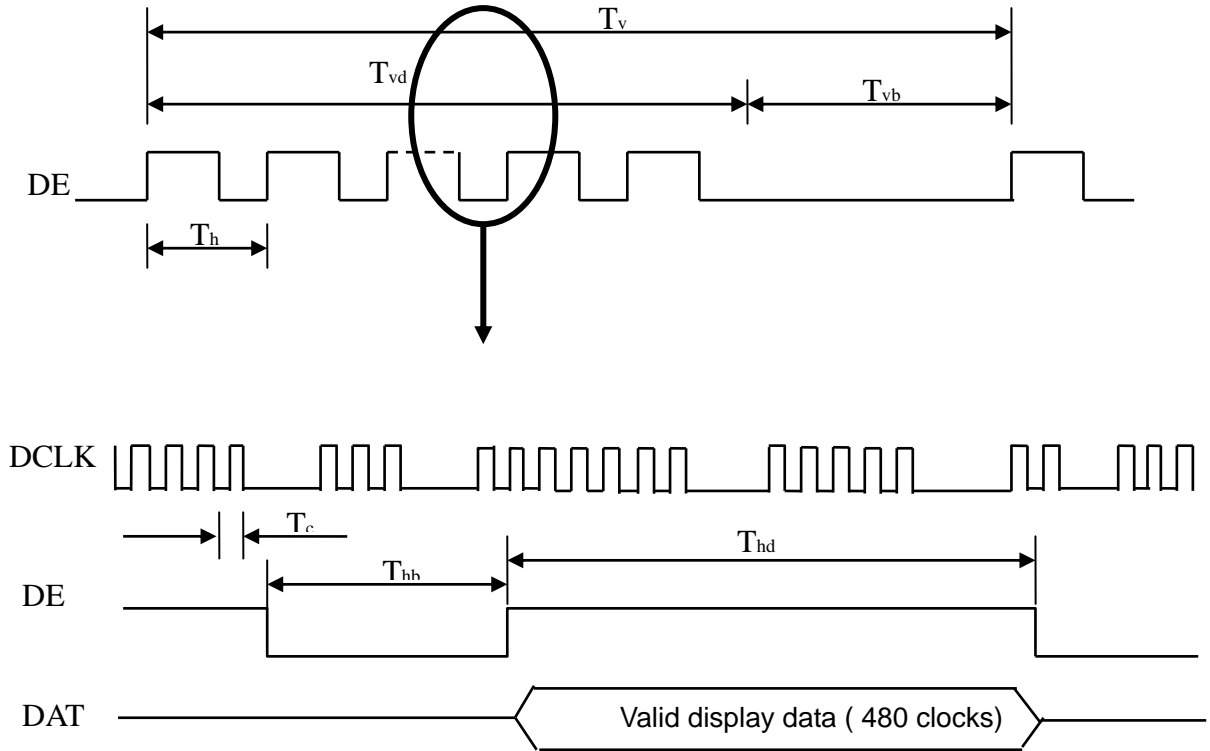
Note (1) Since the module is operated in DE only mode, Hsync and Vsync input signals should be set to low logic level. Otherwise, this module would operate abnormally.

Note (2) Please make sure the range of pixel clock has follow the below equation:

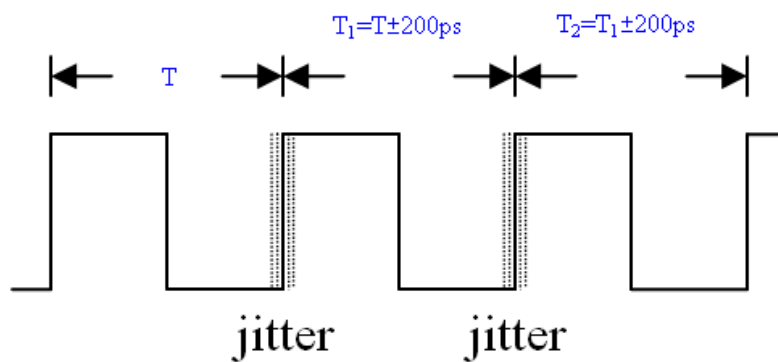
$$F_{clk(max)} \geq F_{r6} \times T_v \times T_h$$

$$F_{r5} \times T_v \times T_h \geq F_{c kin(min)}$$

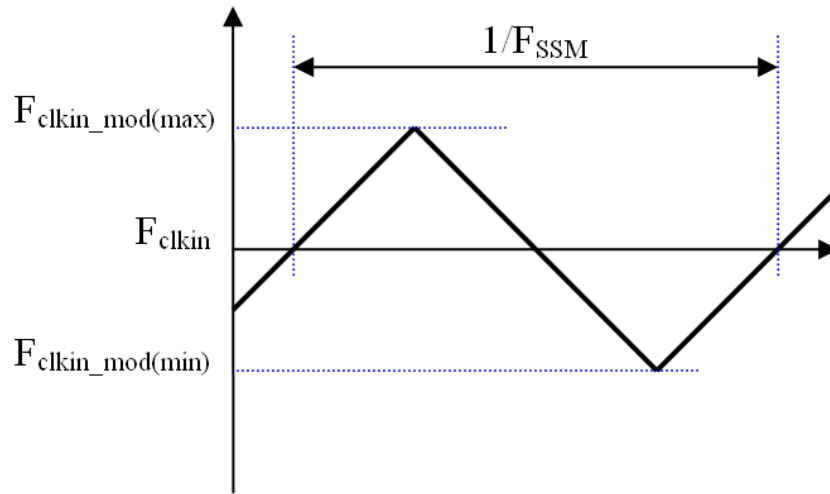
INPUT SIGNAL TIMING DIAGRAM



Note (3) The input clock cycle-to-cycle jitter is defined as below figures. $Trcl = |T_1 - T_1|$

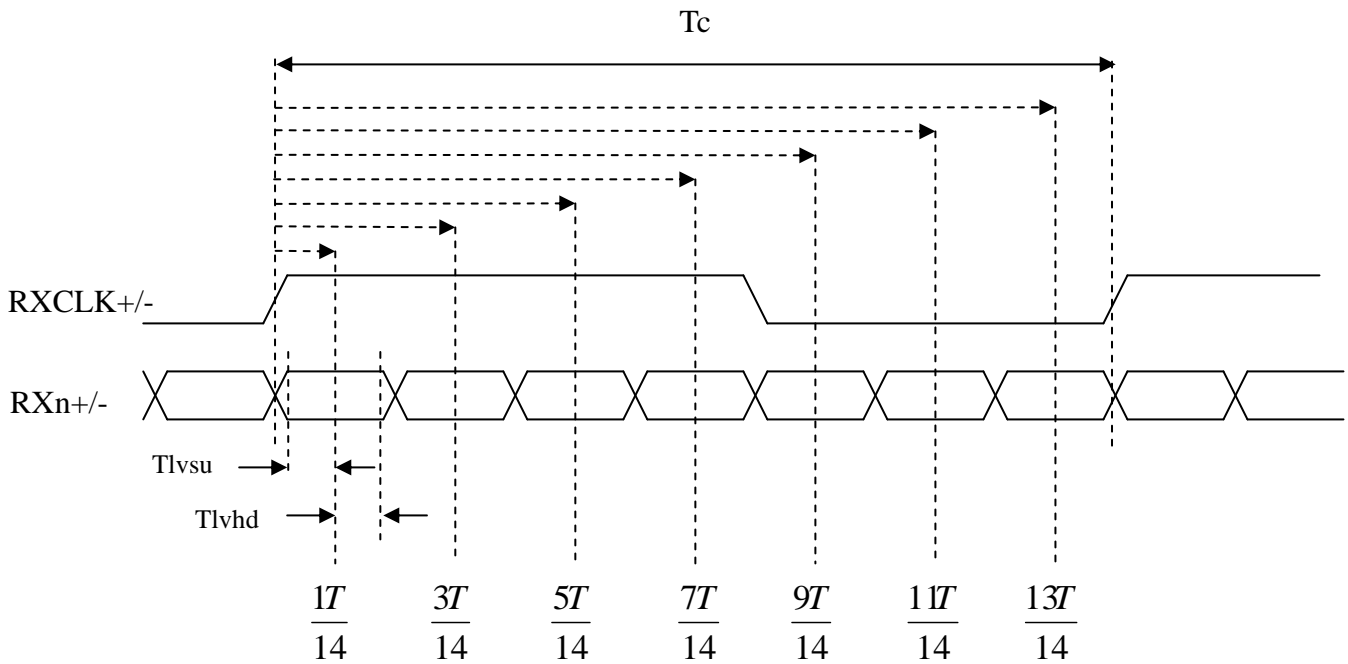


Note (4) The SSCG (Spread spectrum clock generator) is defined as below figures.



Note (5) The LVDS timing diagram and setup/hold time is defined and showing as the following figures.

LVDS RECEIVER INTERFACE TIMING DIAGRAM



Note (6) Please fix the Vertical timing (Vertical Total =1350 / Display =1080 / Blank = 270) in 100Hz 3D mode and Vertical timing (Vertical Total =1125 / Display =1080 / Blank = 45) in 120Hz 3D mode

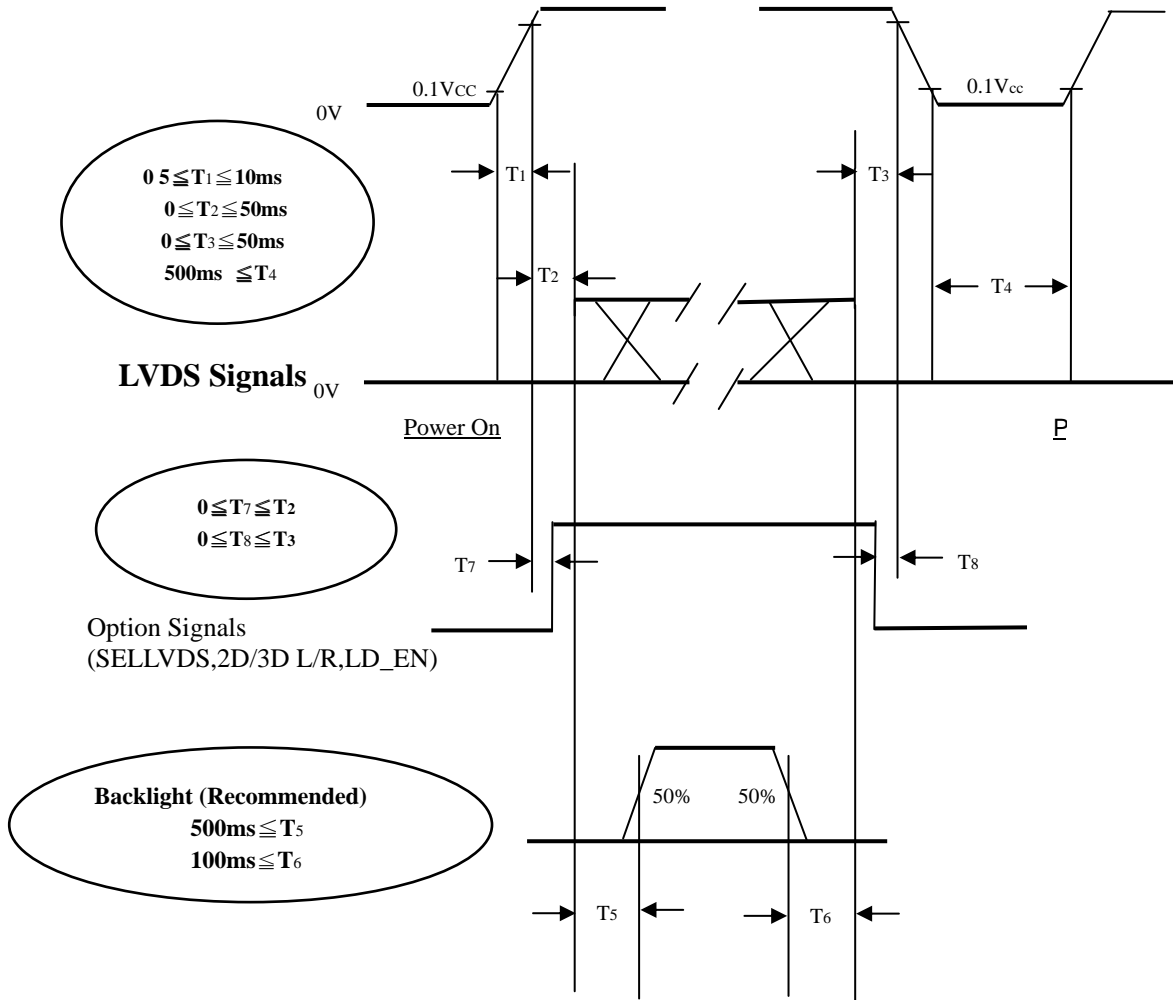
Note (7) In 3D mode, the set up Fr5 and Fr6 in Typ. ± 3 Hz .In order to ensure that the electric function performance to avoid no display symptom.(Except picture quality symptom.)

Note (8) In 3D mode, the set up Tv and Tvb in Typ. ± 30 .In order to ensure that the electric function performance to avoid no display symptom.(Except picture quality symptom.)

6.2 POWER ON/OFF SEQUENCE

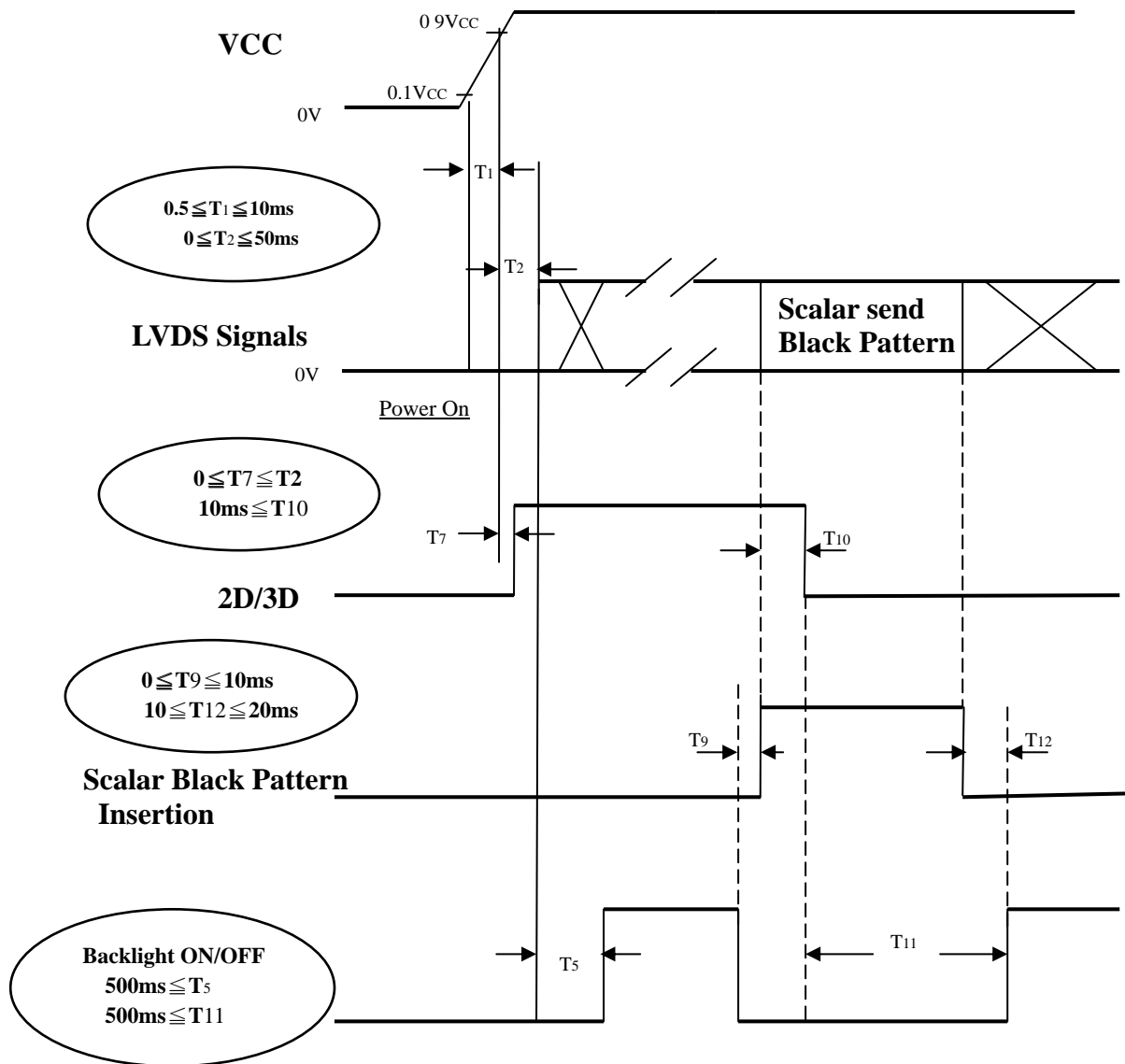
6.2.1 POWER ON/OFF SEQUENCE (Ta = 25 ± 2 °C)

To prevent a latch-up or DC operation of LCD module, the power on/off sequence should be as the diagram below.



Power ON/OFF Sequence

6.2.2 2D to 3D SIGNAL SEQUENCE WITHOUT VCC TURN OFF AND TURN ON



Note (1) The supply voltage of the external system for the module input should follow the definition of V_{CC}.

Note (2) Apply the LED voltage within the LCD operation range. When the backlight turns on before the LCD operation or the LCD turns off before the backlight turns off, the display may momentarily become abnormal screen.

Note (3) In case of V_{CC} is in off level, please keep the level of input signals on the low or high impedance. If T₂ < 0, that maybe cause electrical overstress failure.

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

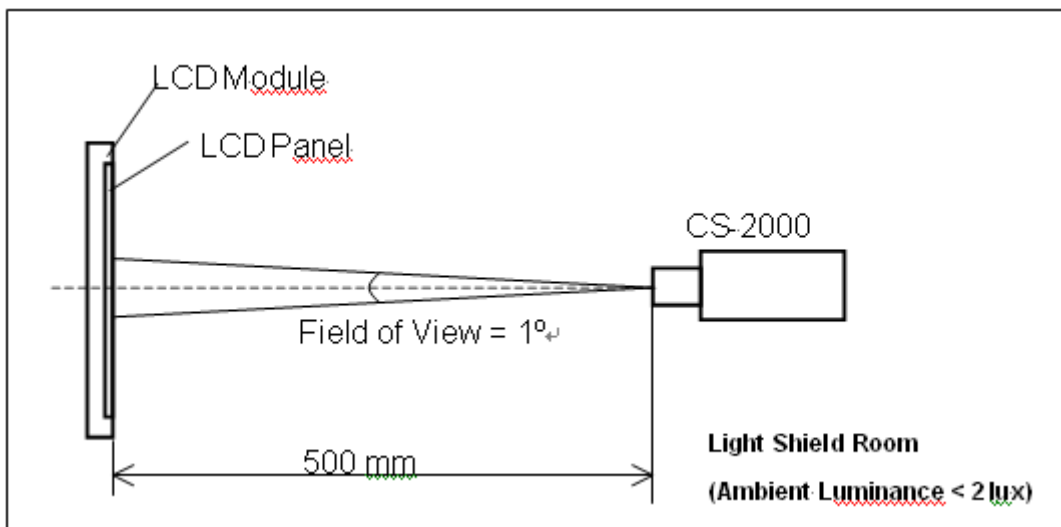
Note (5) Interface signal shall not be kept at high impedance when the power is on.

7. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

7.1 TEST CONDITIONS

Item	Symbol	Value	Unit
Ambient Temperature	Ta	25±2	oC
Ambient Humidity	Ha	50±10	%RH
Supply Voltage	VCC	12	V
Input Signal	According to typical value in "3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS"		
LED Current	IL	120	mA
Vertical Frame Rate	Fr	120	Hz

The LCD module should be stabilized at given temperature for 1 hour to avoid abrupt temperature change during measuring. In order to stabilize the luminance, the measurement should be executed after lighting backlight for 1 hour in a windless room.



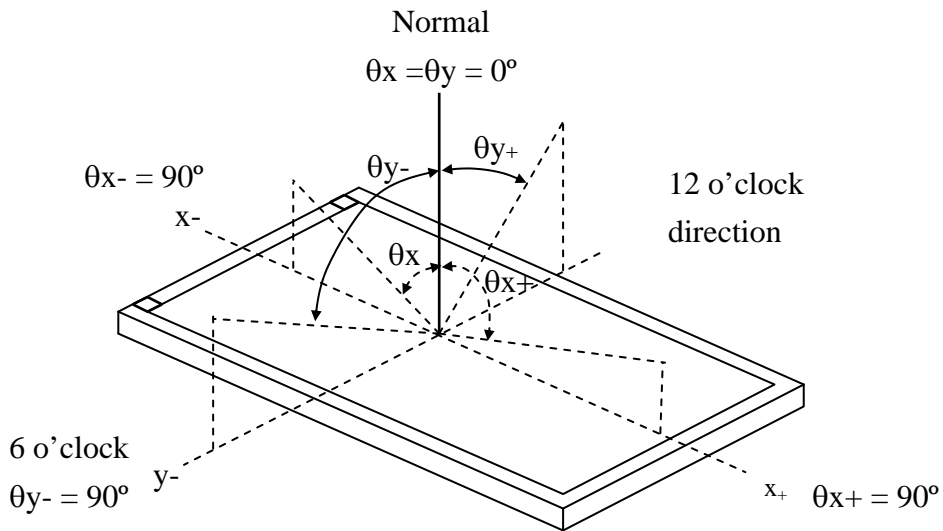
7.2 OPTICAL SPECIFICATIONS

The relative measurement methods of optical characteristics are shown in 7.2. The following items should be measured under the test conditions described in 7.1 and stable environment shown in 7.1.

Item		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note					
Contrast Ratio		CR	$\theta_x=0^\circ, \theta_y=0^\circ$ Viewing angle at normal direction	3500	5000	-	-	(2)					
Response Time (VA)		Gray to gray		-	6	12	ms	(3)					
Center Luminance of White	L _C	2D		350	400	-	cd/m ²	(4)					
		3D		-	50	-	cd/m ²	(8)					
White Variation		δW		-	-	1.3	-	(6)					
Cross Talk	CT	2D		-	-	4	%	(5)					
		3D-W		-	4	-	%	(8)					
		3D-D		-	11	-	%	(8)					
Color Chromaticity	Red	R _x		$\theta_x=0^\circ, \theta_y=0^\circ$ Viewing angle at normal direction	Typ. -0.03	Typ. +0.03	-	-	-				
		R _y											
	Green	G _x	0.636							-			
		G _y	0.321							-			
	Blue	B _x	0.297							-			
		B _y	0.630							-			
	White	W _x	0.149							-			
		W _y	0.061							-			
	Correlated color temperature		-							10000	-	K	-
	Color Gamut	C.G.	-							72	-	%	NTSC
Viewing Angle	Horizontal	θ_{x+}	CR \geq 20	80	88	-	Deg.	(1)					
		θ_{x-}		80	88	-							
	Vertical	θ_{y+}		80	88	-							
		θ_{y-}		80	88	-							
Transmission direction of the up polarizer		Φ_{up}	-	-	90	-	Deg.	(7)					

Note (1) Definition of Viewing Angle (θ_x, θ_y) :

Viewing angles are measured by Autronic Conoscope Cono-80



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

The contrast ratio can be calculated by the following expression.

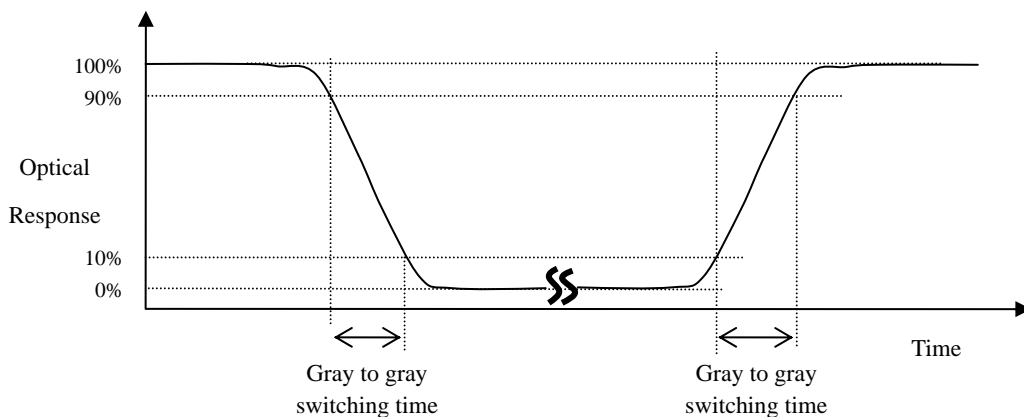
$$\text{Contrast Ratio (CR)} = \frac{\text{Surface Luminance of L255}}{\text{Surface Luminance of L0}}$$

L255: Luminance of gray level 255

L 0: Luminance of gray level 0

CR = CR (5), where CR (X) is corresponding to the Contrast Ratio of the point X at the figure in Note (6).

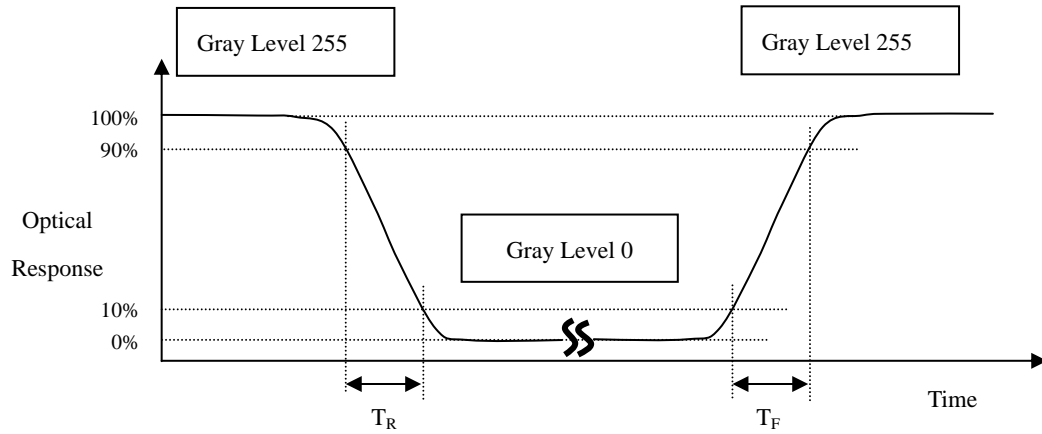
Note (3) Definition of Gray-to-Gray Switching Time:



The driving signal means the signal of gray level 0, 124, 252, 380, 508, 636, 764, 892 and 1023.

Gray to gray average time means the average switching time of gray level 0, 124, 252, 380, 508, 636, 764, 892 and 1023 to each other.

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 and 5 points

$L_C = L(5)$, where $L(X)$ is corresponding to the luminance of the point X at the figure in Note (6).

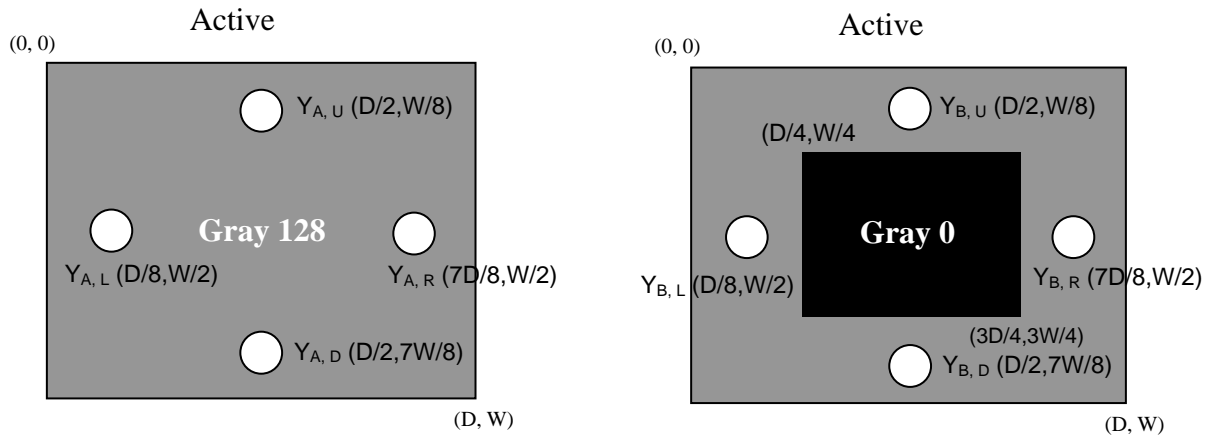
Note (5) Definition of Cross Talk (CT):

$$CT = | Y_B - Y_A | / Y_A \times 100 (\%)$$

Where:

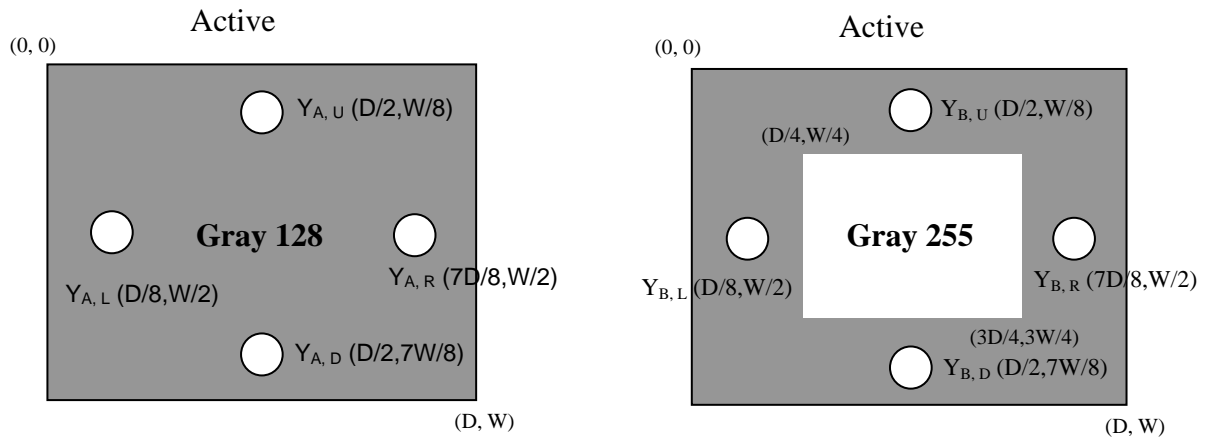
Y_A = Luminance of measured location without gray level 0 pattern (cd/m²)

Y_B = Luminance of measured location with gray level 0 pattern (cd/m²)



Y_A = Luminance of measured location without gray level 255 pattern (cd/m²)

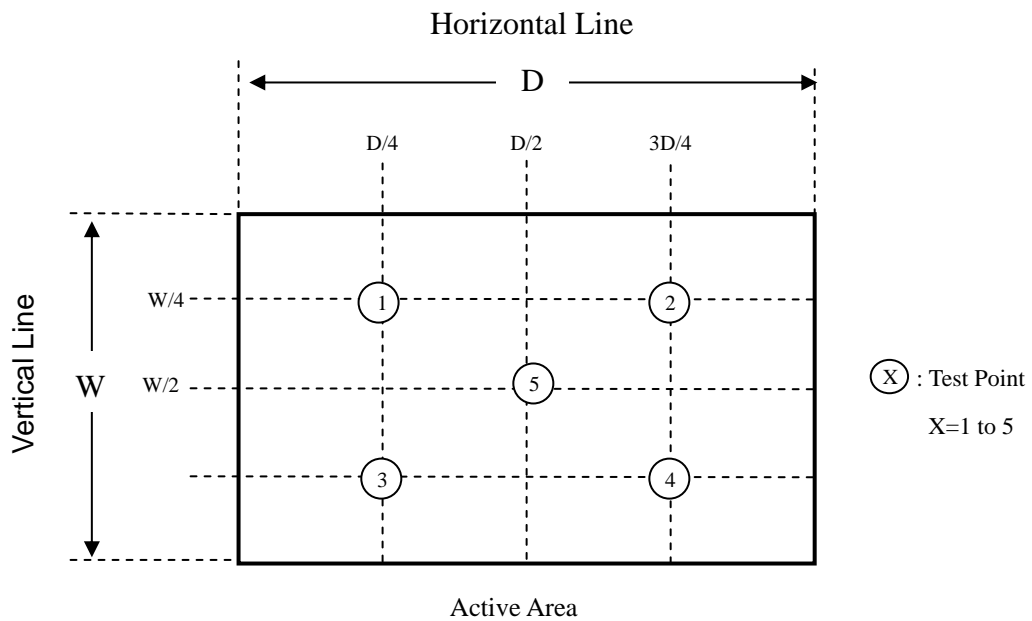
Y_B = Luminance of measured location with gray level 255 pattern (cd/m²)



Note (6) Definition of White Variation (δW):

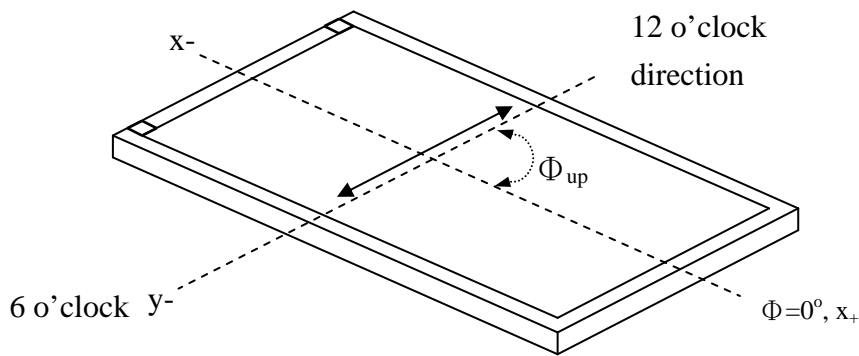
Measure the luminance of gray level 255 at 5 points

$$\delta W = \text{Maximum [L (1), L (2), L (3), L (4), L (5)]} / \text{Minimum [L (1), L (2), L (3), L (4), L (5)]}$$

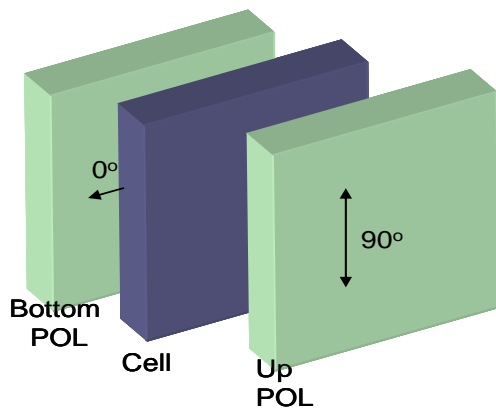


Note (7) This is a reference for designing the shutter glasses of 3D application. (VA)

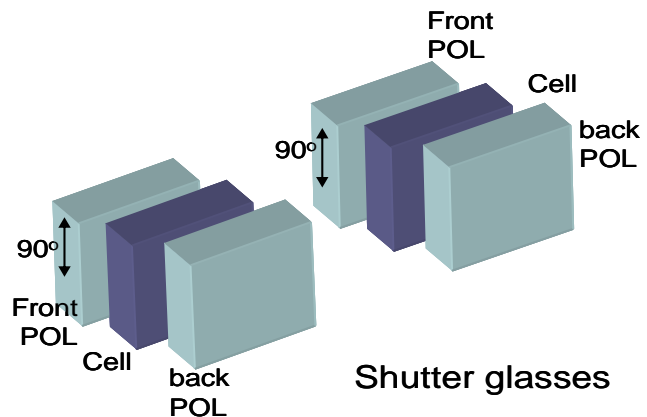
Definition of the transmission direction of the up polarizer:



The transmission axis of the front polarizer of the shutter glasses should be parallel to this panel transmission direction to get a maximum 3D mode luminance.



LCD module

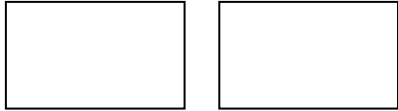
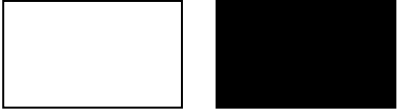
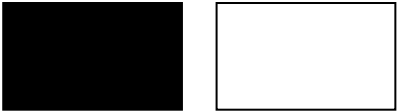



Shutter glasses

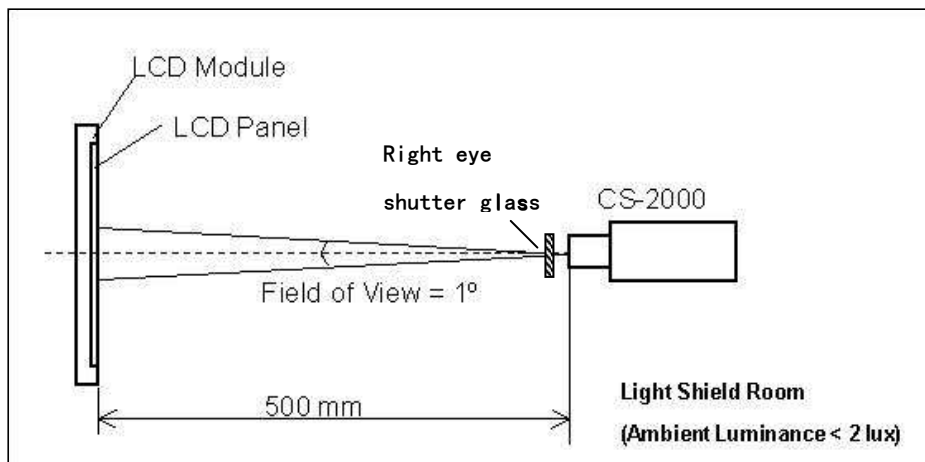
Note(8) Definition of the 3D mode performance (measured under 3D mode):

a. Test pattern

Left eye image and right eye image are displayed alternated

	WW Left eye image: W255; Right eye image: W255
	WB Left eye image: W255; Right eye image: W0
	BW Left eye image: W0; Right eye image: W255
	BB Left eye image: W0; Right eye image: W0

b. Measurement setup



Shutter glasses are well controlled under suitable timing, and measure the luminance of the center point of the panel through the right eye glass. The transmittance of the glass should be larger than 40.0% under 3D mode operation.

The luminance of the test pattern "WW", denoted $L(WW)$; the luminance of the test pattern "WB", denoted $L(WB)$; the luminance of the test pattern "BW", denoted $L(BW)$; the luminance of the test pattern "BB", denoted $L(BB)$

c. Definition of the Center Luminance of White, $L_c(3D)$: $L(WW)$

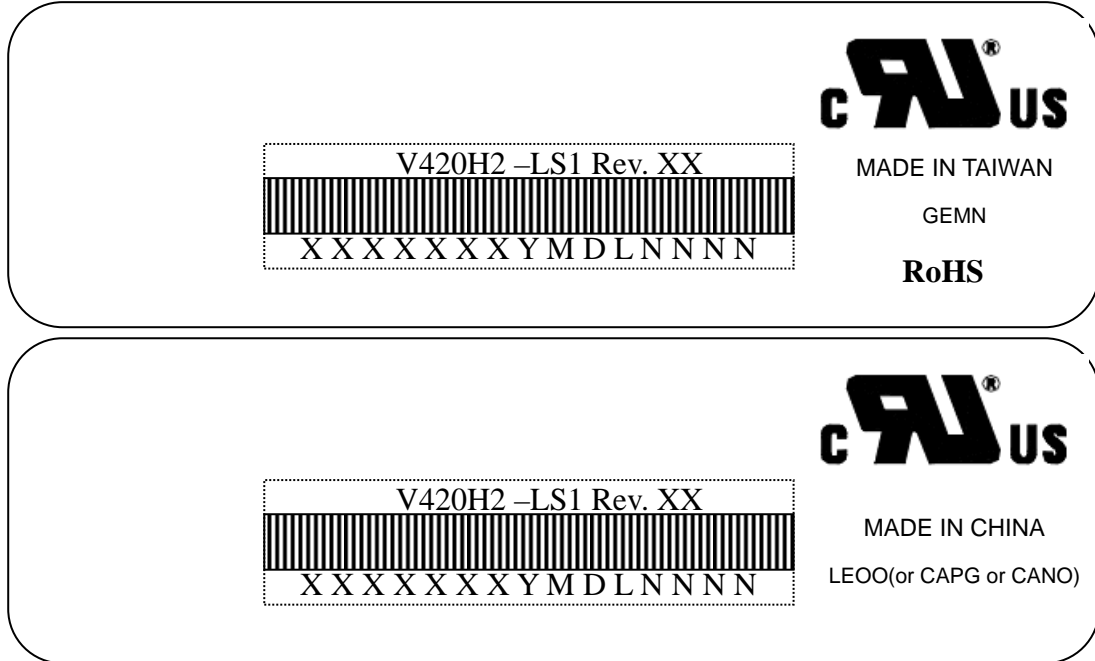
d. Definition of the 3D mode white crosstalk, $CT(3D-W)$: $CT(3D-W) \equiv \frac{L(WB) + L(BB)}{L(WW) + L(BB)}$

e. Definition of the 3D mode dark crosstalk, $CT(3D-D)$: $CT(3D-D) \equiv \frac{L(WW) + L(BW)}{L(WW) + L(BB)}$

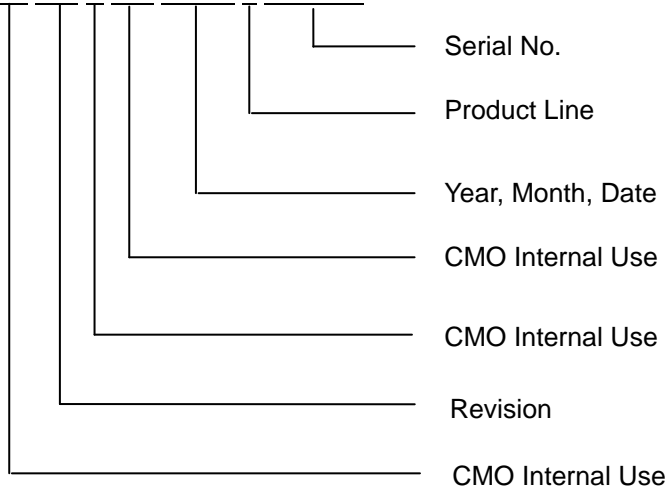
8. DEFINITION OF LABELS

8.1 CMI MODULE LABEL

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



- (a) Model Name: V420H2-LS1
- (b) Revision: Rev. XX, for example: A0, A1... B1, B2... or C1, C2...etc.
- (c) Serial ID: XXXXXXYMDLNNNN



Serial ID includes the information as below:

- (a) Manufactured Date: Year: 2001=1, 2002=2, 2003=3, 2004=4....2010=0, 2011=1, 2012=2....
Month: 1~9, A~C, for Jan. ~ Dec.
Day: 1~9, A~Y, for 1st to 31st, exclude I ,O, and U.
- (b) Revision Code: Cover all the change
- (c) Serial No.: Manufacturing sequence of product
- (d) Product Line: 1 -> Line1, 2 -> Line 2, ...etc.

9. PACKAGING

9.1 PACKING SPECIFICATIONS

- (1) 5 LCD TV modules / 1 Box
- (2) Box dimensions : 1085(L)x296(W)x653(H)mm
- (3) Weight : Approx. 44 Kg(5 modules per carton)

9.2 PACKING METHOD

Figures 9-1 and 9-2 are the packing method

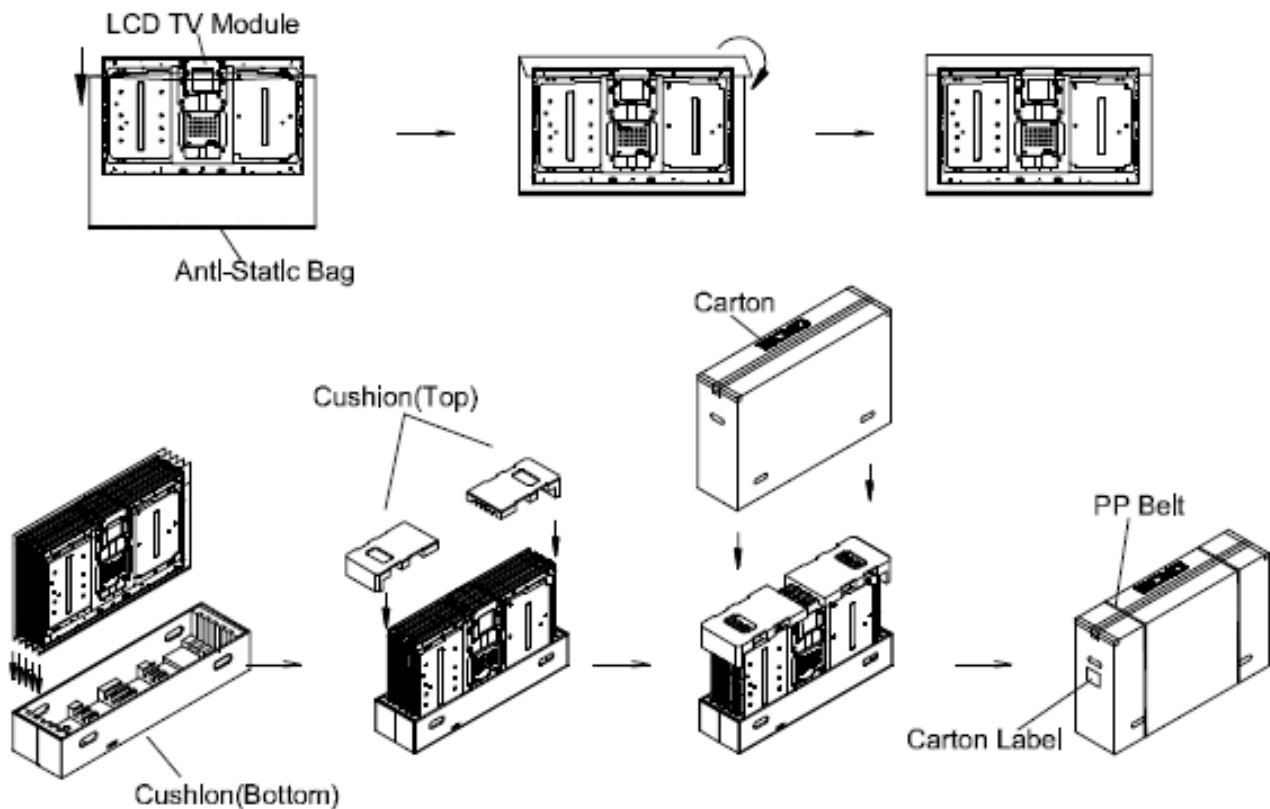


Figure.9-1 packing method

Sea / Land Transportation
(40ft Container)

Air Transportation

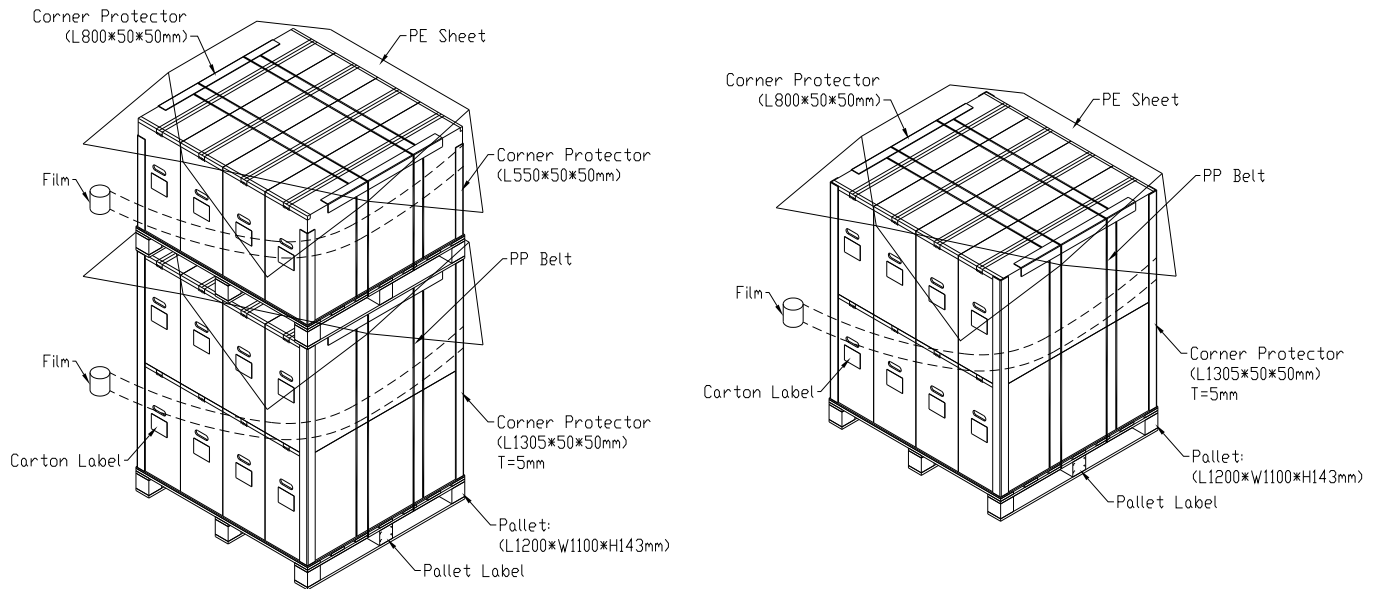


Figure.9-2 packing method

10. International Standard

10.1 Safety

- (1) UL 60950-1, UL 60065: Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including electrical Business Equipment.
- (2) IEC 60950-1:2005, IEC 60065:2001+ A1:2005 ; Standard for Safety of International Electrotechnical Commission.
- (3) EN 60950-1:2006+ A11:2009, EN60065:2002 + A1:2006 + A11:2008; European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC), EUROPEAN STANDARD for Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including Electrical Business Equipment.

10.2 EMC

- (1) ANSI C63.4 Measurement of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electrical Equipment in the Range of 9kHz to 40GHz. “ American National standards Institute(ANSI)
- (2) C.I.S.P.R “Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interface Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment. “ International Special committee on Radio Interference.
- (3) EN 55022 “Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interface Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment. “European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization.(CENELEC)

11. PRECAUTIONS

11.1 ASSEMBLY AND HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

- (1) Do not apply rough force such as bending or twisting to the module during assembly.
- (2) It is recommended to assemble or to install a module into the user's system in clean working areas. The dust and oil may cause electrical short or worsen the polarizer.
- (3) Do not apply pressure or impulse to the module to prevent the damage of LCD panel and backlight.
- (4) Always follow the correct power-on sequence when the LCD module is turned on. This can prevent the damage and latch-up of the CMOS LSI chips.
- (5) Do not plug in or pull out the I/F connector while the module is in operation.
- (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) Moisture can easily penetrate into LCD module and may cause the damage during operation.
- (9) High temperature or humidity may deteriorate the performance of LCD module. Please store LCD modules in the specified storage conditions.
- (10) When ambient temperature is lower than 10°C, the display quality might be reduced. For example, the response time will become slow, and the starting voltage of LED light bar will be higher than that of room temperature.

11.2 SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- (1) The startup voltage of a backlight is over 1000 Volts. It may cause an electrical shock while assembling with the converter. Do not disassemble the module or insert anything into the backlight unit.
- (2) 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.
- (3) After the module's end of life, it is not harmful in case of normal operation and storage.

12. MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

