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SPECIFICATION FOR APPROVAL

()	Preliminary Specification
(•)	Final Specification

Title

BUYER	LGE DID	SUPPLIER	LG.Philips LCD CO., Ltd.
MODEL	•	*MODEL	LM190E03
		SUFFIX	ΔΔ

19.0" SXGA TFT LCD

TURE	DATE
	ΓURE

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

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^{*}When you obtain standard approval, please use the above model name without suffix



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Contents

	No	ITEM	Page
		COVER	1
		CONTENTS	2
		RECORD OF REVISIONS	3
1		GENERAL DESCRIPTION	4
2		ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS	5
3		ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS	6
	1)	ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS	6
	2)	INTERFACE CONNECTIONS	9
	3)	SIGNAL TIMING SPECIFICATIONS	13
	4)	SIGNAL TIMING WAVEFORMS	14
	5)	COLOR INPUT DATA REFERNECE	15
	6)	POWER SEQUENCE	16
	7)	POWER DIP CONDITION	17
4		OPTICAL SFECIFICATIONS	18
5		MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS	22
6		RELIABILITY	25
7		INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS	26
	1)	SAFETY	26
	2)	EMC	26
8		PACKING	27
	1)	DESIGNATION OF LOT MARK	27
	2)	PACKING FORM	28
9		PRECAUTIONS	29
	1)	MOUNTING PRECAUTIONS	29
	2)	OPERATING PRECAUTIONS	29
	3)	ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE CONTROL	30
	4)	PRECAUTIONS FOR STRONG LIGHT EXPOSURE	30
	5)	STROAGE	30
	6)	HANDLING PRECAUTIONS FOR PROTECTION FILM	30



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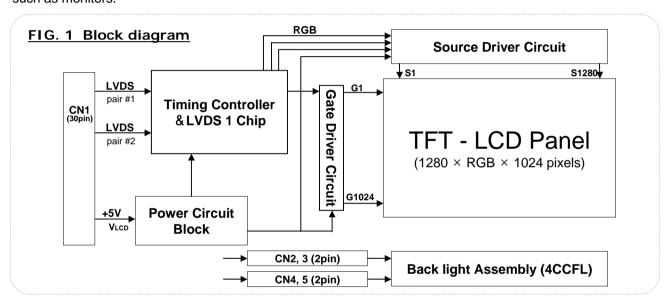
RECORD OF REVISIONS

Revision No	Date	Page	Description
Ver 2.0	JUNE.24, 2004		Final Specification



1. General Description

LM190E03-A4 is a Color Active Matrix Liquid Crystal Display with an integral Cold Cathode Fluorescent U.com Lamp(CCFL) backlight system. The matrix employs a-Si Thin Film Transistor as the active element. It is a transmissive type display operating in the normally white mode. It has a 19.0 inch diagonally measured active display area with SXGA resolution (1024 vertical by 1280 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 8-bit gray scale signal for each dot, thus, a palette of more than 16,2M colors with FRC(Frame Rate Control). It has been designed to apply the interface method that enables low power, high speed, low EMI. FPD Link or compatible must be used as a LVDS(Low Voltage Differential Signaling) chip. It is intended to support applications where thin thickness, wide viewing angle, low power are critical factors and graphic displays are important. In combination with the vertical arrangement of the sub-pixels, the LM190E03-A4 characteristics provide an excellent flat panel display for office automation products such as monitors.



General Features

Active screen size	19.0 inches (481.9mm) diagonal
Outline Dimension	404.2(H) x 330.0(V) x 20.0(D) mm(Typ.)
Pixel Pitch	0.098*RGB(H)mm x 0.294(V)mm
Pixel Format	1280 horizontal By 1024 vertical Pixels. RGB stripe arrangement
Interface	LVDS 2Port
Color depth	16.2M colors
Luminance, white	400 cd/m ² (Center 1Point, typ)
Viewing Angle (CR>10)	Viewing Angle Free [R/L 140(Typ.), U/D 140(Typ.)]
Power Consumption	Total 22.93Watt(Typ.), (2.45Watt @V _{LCD} , 20.48 @[Lamp=8.0mA])
Weight	2500g (Typ.)
Display operating mode	Transmissive mode, normally White
Surface treatments	Hard coating (3H), Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer.com



2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

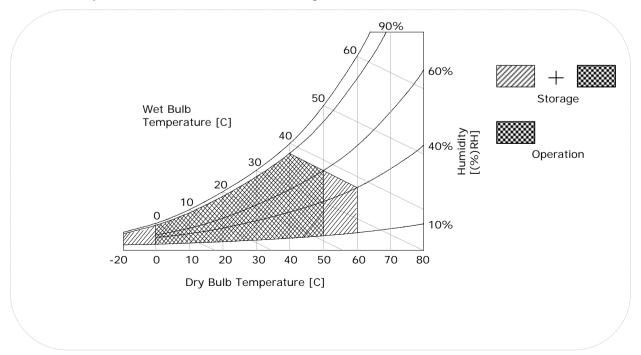
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Table 1. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Val	ues	Units	Notes	
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	UTILS	Notes	
Power Supply Input Voltage	V _{LCD}	-0.3	+5.5	Vdc	At 25℃	
Operating Temperature	T _{OP}	0	50	°C		
Storage Temperature	T _{ST}	-20	60	°C	1	
Operating Ambient Humidity	H _{OP}	10	90	%RH	I	
Storage Humidity	H _{ST}	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.

FIG. 2 Temperature and relative humidity



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Ver. 2.0 JUNE. 24, 2004 5 / 30



3. Electrical Specifications

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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 CCFL/Backlight, is typically generated by an inverter. The inverter is an external unit to the LCDs.

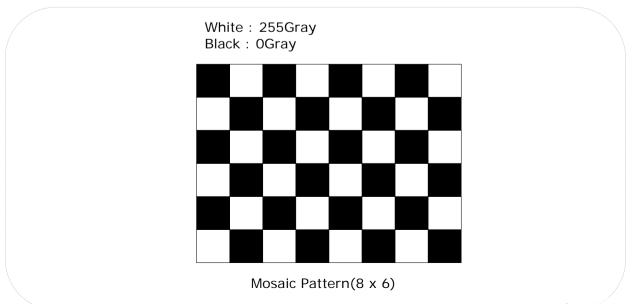
Table 2. Electrical Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol		Values	Unit	Notes			
i ai airietei	Зуппоот	Min	Тур	Max	Offit	Notes		
MODULE :	MODULE :							
Power Supply Input Voltage	V_{LCD}	4.5	5.0	5.5	Vdc			
Dower Cumply Imput Cumpent		-	490	570	mA	1		
Power Supply Input Current	LCD	-	600	690	mA	2		
Power Consumption	P_{LCD}	-	2.45	2.85	Watt	1		
Inrush current	I _{RUSH}	-	-	3.0	Α	3		

Note:

- 1. The specified current and power consumption are under the VLCD=5.0V, $25 \pm 2^{\circ}C$, $f_V = 60Hz$ condition whereas mosaic pattern(8 x 6) is displayed and f_V is the frame frequency.
- 2. The current is specified at the maximum current pattern.
- 3. The duration of rush current is about 2ms and rising time of power Input is 500us \pm 20%.

FIG.3 Mosaic pattern for power consumption measurement





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Table 3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Sym		Values	Unit	Notes	
raiametei	bol	Min	Тур	Max	Offic	Notes
LAMP:						
Operating Voltage	V _{BL}	625(8.5mA)	640(8.0mA)	790(3.0mA)	V_{RMS}	1, 2
Operating Current	I _{BL}	3.0	8.0	8.5	mA_RMS	1
Established Starting Voltage	Vs					1, 3
at 25 °C				1100	V_{RMS}	
at 0 °C				1400	V_{RMS}	
Operating Frequency	f _{BL}	40	-	70	kHz	4
Discharge Stabilization Time	T _S	-	-	3	Min	1, 5
Power Consumption	P _{BL}		20.48	22.53	Watt	6
Life Time		40,000	-		Hrs	1, 7

Note:

The design of the inverter must have specifications for the lamp in LCD Assembly.

The performance of the Lamp in LCM, for example life time or brightness, is extremely influenced by the characteristics of the DC-AC inverter. So all the parameters of an inverter should be carefully designed so as not to produce too much leakage current from high-voltage output of the inverter. When you design or order the inverter, please make sure unwanted lighting caused by the mismatch of the lamp and the inverter (no lighting, flicker, etc) never occurs. When you confirm it, the LCD-Assembly should be operated in the same condition as installed in you instrument.

- Do not attach a conducting tape to lamp connecting wire. If the lamp wire attach to a conducting tape, TFT-LCD Module has a low luminance and the inverter has abnormal action. Because leakage current is occurred between lamp wire and conducting tape.
 - 1. Specified values are for a single lamp.
 - 2. Operating voltage is measured at $25 \pm 2^{\circ}$ C. The variance of the voltage is $\pm 10^{\circ}$.
 - 3. The voltage above V_s should be applied to the lamps for more than 1 second for start-up. (Inverter open voltage must be more than lamp starting voltage.)

Otherwise, the lamps may not be turned on. The used lamp current is the lamp typical current.

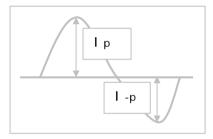
- 4. Lamp frequency may produce interface with horizontal synchronous frequency and as a result this may cause beat on the display. Therefore lamp frequency shall be as away possible from the horizontal synchronous frequency and from its harmonics in order to prevent interference.
- 5. Let's define the brightness of the lamp after being lighted for 5 minutes as 100%.

 T_s is the time required for the brightness of the center of the lamp to be not less than 95%.
- 6. The lamp power consumption shown above does not include loss of external inverter. The used lamp current is the lamp typical current. ($P_{BL} = V_{BL} \times I_{BL} \times N_{Lamp}$)
- 7. The life is determined as the time at which brightness of the lamp is 50% compared to that of initial value at the typical lamp current on condition of continuous operating at $25 \pm 2^{\circ}$ C.



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- 8. The output of the inverter must have symmetrical (negative and positive) voltage waveform and symmetrical current waveform (Unsymmetrical ratio is less than 10%). Please do not use the inverter which has unsymmetrical voltage and unsymmetrical current and spike wave. Requirements for a system inverter design, which is intended to have a better display performance, a better power efficiency and a more reliable lamp, are following. It shall help increase the lamp lifetime and reduce leakage current.
 - a. The asymmetry rate of the inverter waveform should be less than 10%.
 - b. The distortion rate of the waveform should be within $\sqrt{2 \pm 10\%}$.
 - * Inverter output waveform had better be more similar to ideal sine wave.



- * Asymmetry rate:
 | I_p I_{-p} | / I_{rms} x 100%
 * Distortion rate
 I_p (or I_{-p}) / I_{rms}
- 9. The inverter which is combined with this LCM, is highly recommended to connect coupling(ballast) condenser at the high voltage output side. When you use the inverter which has not coupling(ballast) condenser, it may cause abnormal lamp lighting because of biased mercury as time goes.
- 10.In case of edgy type back light with over 4 parallel lamps, input current and voltage wave form should be synchronized



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3-2. Interface Connections

- LCD Connector(CN1): GT101-30S-H16 (Manufactured by LGC) or Equivalent
- Mating Connector: FI-X30H (Manufactured by JAE) or Equivalent

Table 4. MODULE CONNECTOR(CN1) PIN CONFIGURATION

Pin No	Symbol	Description
1	FROM	Minus signal of 1'st channel 0 (LVDS)
2	FROP	Plus signal of 1'st channel 0 (LVDS)
3	FR1M	Minus signal of 1'st channel 1 (LVDS)
4	FR1P	Plus signal of 1'st channel 1 (LVDS)
5	FR2M	Minus signal of 1'st channel 2 (LVDS)
6	FR2P	Plus signal of 1'st channel 2 (LVDS)
7	GND	Ground
8	FCLKINM	Minus signal of 1'st clock channel (LVDS)
9	FCLKINP	Plus signal of 1'st clock channel (LVDS)
10	FR3M	Minus signal of 1'st channel 3 (LVDS)
11	FR3P	Plus signal of 1'st channel 3 (LVDS)
12	SROM	Minus signal of 2'nd channel 0 (LVDS)
13	SR0P	Plus signal of 2'nd channel 0 (LVDS)
14	GND	Ground
15	SR1M	Minus signal of 2'nd channel 1 (LVDS)
16	SR1P	Plus signal of 2'nd channel 1 (LVDS)
17	GND	Ground
18	SR2M	Minus signal of 2'nd channel 2 (LVDS)
19	SR2P	Plus signal of 2'nd channel 2 (LVDS)
20	SCLKINM	Minus signal of 2'nd clock channel (LVDS)
21	SCLKINP	Plus signal of 2'nd clock channel (LVDS)
22	SR3M	Minus signal of 2'nd channel 3 (LVDS)
23	SR3P	Plus signal of 2'nd channel 3 (LVDS)
24	GND	Ground
25	NC	No Connection
26	NC	No Connection
27	NC	No Connection
28	VLCD	Power Supply +5.0V
29	VLCD	Power Supply +5.0V
30	V LCD	Power Supply +5.0V

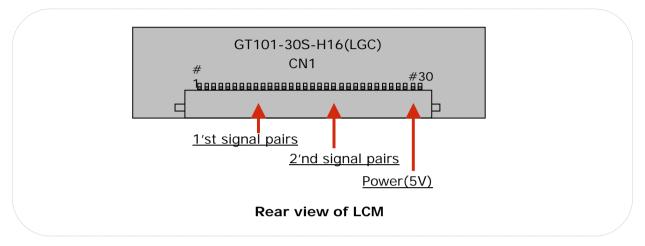
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Ver. 2.0 JUNE. 24, 2004 9 / 30



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FIG. 4 Connector diagram



Note:

- 1. NC: No Connection.
- 2. All GND(ground) pins should be connected together and to Vss which should also be connected to the LCD's metal frame.
- 3. All V_{LCD} (power input) pins should be connected together.
- 4. Input Level of LVDS signal is based on the IEA 664 Standard.



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Table 5. REQUIRED SIGNAL ASSIGNMENT FOR Flat Link(TI:SN75LVDS83) Transmitter

Table 3. REGOTRED STONAL ASSTONWENT FOR Flat Ellik (11.5N/3EVD303) Transmitter							
Pin #	Pin Name	Require Signal	Pin #	Pin Name	Require Signal		
1	VCC	Power Supply for TTL Input	29	GND	Ground pin for TTL		
2	D5	TTL Input (R7)	30	D26	TTL Input (DE)		
3	D6	TTL Input (R5)	31	T _X CLKIN	TTL Level clock Input		
4	D7	TTL Input (G0)	32	PWR DWN	Power Down Input		
5	GND	Ground pin for TTL	33	PLL GND	Ground pin for PLL		
6	D8	TTL Input (G1)	34	PLL VCC	Power Supply for PLL		
7	D9	TTL Input (G2)	35	PLL GND	Ground pin for PLL		
8	D10	TTL Input (G6)	36	LVDS GND	Ground pin for LVDS		
9	VCC	Power Supply for TTL Input	37	TxOUT3+	Positive LVDS differential data output 3		
10	D11	TTL Input (G7)	38	TxOUT3 -	Negative LVDS differential data output 3		
11	D12	TTL Input (G3)	39	T _X CLKOUT+	Positive LVDS differential clock output		
12	D13	TTL Input (G4)	40	T _X CLKOUT –	Negative LVDS differential clock output		
13	GND	Ground pin for TTL	41	T _X OUT2+	Positive LVDS differential data output 2		
14	D14	TTL Input (G5)	42	T _X OUT2 –	Negative LVDS differential data output 2		
15	D15	TTL Input (B0)	43	LVDS GND	Ground pin for LVDS		
16	D16	TTL Input (B6)	44	LVDS VCC	Power Supply for LVDS		
17	VCC	Power Supply for TTL Input	45	T _x OUT1+	Positive LVDS differential data output 1		
18	D17	TTL Input (B7)	46	T _x OUT1 –	Negative LVDS differential data output 1		
19	D18	TTL Input (B1)	47	T _x OUT0+	Positive LVDS differential data output 0		
20	D19	TTL Input (B2)	48	T _x OUTO –	Negative LVDS differential data output 0		
21	GND	Ground pin for TTL Input	49	LVDS GND	Ground pin for LVDS		
22	D20	TTL Input (B3)	50	D27	TTL Input (R6)		
23	D21	TTL Input (B4)	51	D0	TTL Input (R0)		
24	D22	TTL Input (B5)	52	D1	TTL Input (R1)		
25	D23	TTL Input (RSVD)	53	GND	Ground pin for TTL		
26	VCC	Power Supply for TTL Input	54	D2	TTL Input (R2)		
27	D24	TTL Input (HSYNC)	55	D3	TTL Input (R3)		
28	D25	TTL Input (VSYNC)	56	D4	TTL Input (R4)		

Notes: Refer to LVDS Transmitter Data Sheet for detail descriptions.



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The backlight interface connector is a model 1674817-1 manufactured by AMP (or BHSR-2VS-1(JST) is compatible).

The mating connector part number are SM02B-BHSS-1-TB(2pin) or equivalent. The pin configuration for the connector is shown in the table below.

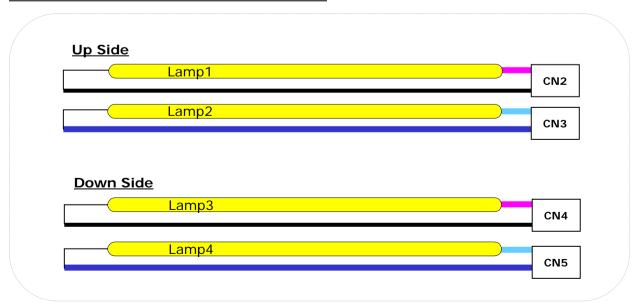
Table 6. BACKLIGHT CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION(CN2,CN3,CN4,CN5)

Pin	Symbol	Description	NOTES
1	HV	High Voltage for Lamp	1
2	LV	Low Voltage for Lamp	2

Note: 1. The high voltage side terminal is colored Pink & Sky blue.

2. The low voltage side terminal is colored Black & Blue.

FIG. 5 BACKLIGHT CONNECTOR DIAGRAM



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Ver. 2.0 JUNE. 24, 2004 12 / 30



3-3. Signal Timing Specifications

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This is the signal timing required at the input of the User connector. All of the interface signal timing should be satisfied with the following specifications for it's proper operation.

Table 7. Timing Table

	Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Notes
DClk	Period	T _{clk}	14.7	18.5	22.2	ns	
	Frequency	F _{CLK}	45.0	54.0	68.4	MHz	
Hsync	Period	t _{HP}	672	844	1022		Horizontal period
	Width	t _{wH}	8	56	-	tCLK	should be even
Vsync	Period	t _{VP}	1032	1066	1536	tHP	
	Width	t _{vw}	2	3	24	וחר	
	Frequency	t _V	50	60	75	Hz	
DE	Horizontal Valid	t _{HV}	640	640	-		
(Data Enable)	Horizontal Back Porch	t _{HBP}	16	124	-	tCLK	
Litable)	Horizontal Front Porch	t _{HFP}	8	24	-	ICLK	
			-	-	-		
	Vertical Valid	t _{VV}	1024	1024	1024		
	Vertical Back Porch	t _{VBP}	5	38	124	tHP	
	Vertical Front Porch	t _{VFP}	1	1		IMP	
		-	-	-	-		
	DE Setup Time	t _{SI}	4	-	-	no	For Dclk
	DE Hold Time	t _{HI}	4	-	-	ns	
Data	Data Setup Time	t _{SD}	4	-	-	ns	For Dclk
	Data Hold Time	t _{HD}	4	-	-	110	

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.

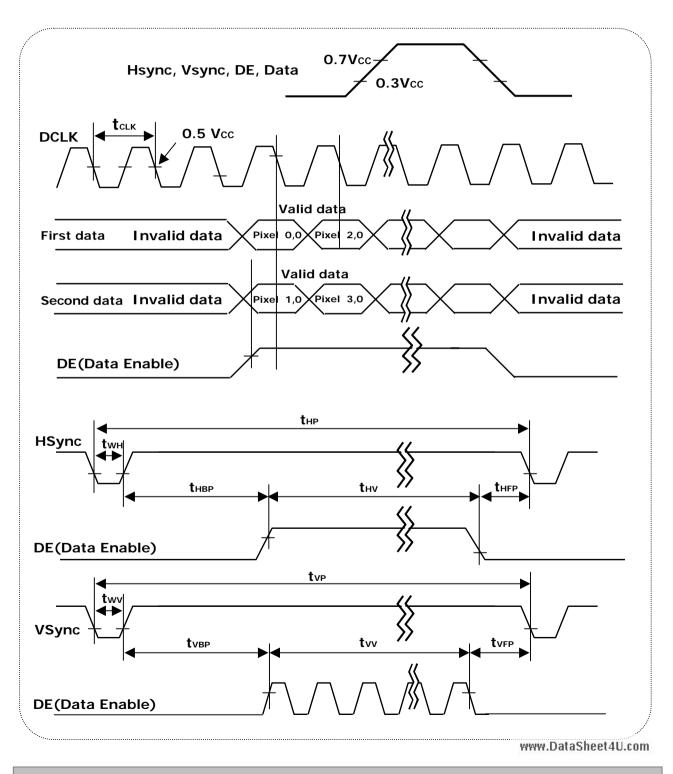
- 1. The performance of the electro-optical characteristics may be influenced by variance of the vertical refresh rates.
- 2. Vsync, Hsync should be keep the above specification.
- Hsync Period, Hsync Width and Horizontal Back Porch should be any times of a character number (8).
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Ver. 2.0 JUNE. 24, 2004 13 / 30



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3-4. Signal Timing Waveforms





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3-5. Color Input Data Reference

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 a reference for color versus data input.

Table 8. COLOR DATA REFERENCE

						_					Inr	ut	Co	olor	. D	ata									
					Re	-d					, , , _C		_	eer		ate					Bli	ue			
	Color	MS	SB			, ,		L	SB	MS	SB		O . (•	L:	SB	MS	SB					L:	SB
		R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	RO	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	В7	В6	В5	В4	ВЗ	В2	B1	В0
Basic Color	Black Red (255) Green (255) Blue (255) Cyan Magenta	010001	010001	010001	010001	010001	0 1 0 0 1	0 1 0 0 1	0 1 0 0 1	0 0 1 0 1 0	0 0 1 0 1 0	0 0 1 0 1 0	0 0 1 0 1 0	0 0 1 0 1 0	0 0 1 0 1 0	0 0 1 0 1 0	0 0 1 0 1 0	0 0 0 1 1	0 0 0 1 1 1	0 0 0 1 1	0 0 0 1 1 1	0 0 0 1 1 1	0 0 0 1 1 1	0 0 0 1 1 1	0 0 0 1 1
	Yellow 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	1 1	1 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red	Red(000) Dark Red(001) Red(002) Red(253) Red(254) Red(255) Bright	0 - - 1 1	0 0 0 - 1 1 1	0 0 0 - 1 1 1	0 0 0 1 1 1	0 0 0 1 1 1	0 0 - - 1 1	0 0 1 - 0 1 1	0 1 0 - 1 0 1	000 000	000 000	0 0 0 0 0 0	000 000	000 000	000 000	000 000	000 000	000 000	000 000	000 000	000 000	000 000	000 000	000 000	0 0 0 - 0 0 0
Green	Green(000) Dark Green(001) Green(002) Green(253) Green(254) Green(255)Brigh	00 00	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	0 0 - 1 1	0 0 0 - 1 1 1	0 0 - - 1 1	0 0 - 1 1	0 0 - 1 1	0 0 - 1 1	0 0 1 - 0 1 1	0 1 0 - 1 0 1	000000	0 0 0 0 0 0	000 000	000000	000000	000000	000000	0 0 - - 0 0
Blue	Blue(000) Dark Blue(001) Blue(002) Blue(253) Blue(254) Blue(255) Bright	00 00	000 000	000 000	000 000	000 000	0 0 0 - 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	000000	000 000	000 000	0 0 - - 0 0	000 000	000000	0 0 0 - 0 0 0	000 000	000 000	0 0 - - 1 1	0 0 - - 1 1	0 0 - - 1 1	0 0 - 1 1	0 0 - - 1 1	0 0 - - 1 1	0 1 - 0 1 IÚ.c	0 1 0 - 1 0 om

Ver. 2.0 JUNE. 24, 2004 15 / 30



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3-6. Power Sequence

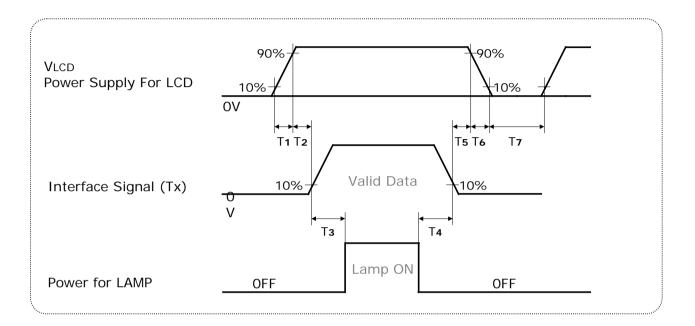


Table 9. POWER SEQUENCE

Daramotor		Values								
Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Units						
T1	-	-	10	ms						
T2	0.01	-	50	ms						
Т3	200	-	-	ms						
T4	200	-	-	ms						
T5	0.01	-	50	ms						
T6	0.01	-	10	ms						
T7	1	-	-	S						

Notes:

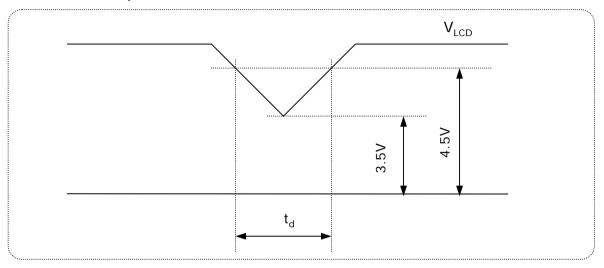
- 1. Please avoid floating state of interface signal at invalid period.
- 2. When the interface signal is invalid, be sure to pull down the power supply for LCD $V_{\rm LCD}$ to OV.
- 3. Lamp power must be turn on after power supply for LCD an interface signal are valid.



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3-7. V_{LCD} Power Dip Condition

FIG. 6 Power dip condition



1) Dip condition

$$3.5V \le V_{LCD} < 4.5V$$
, $t_d \le 20ms$

2) $V_{LCD} < 3.5V$

 $V_{\text{LCD}}\text{-dip}$ conditions should also follow the Power On/Off conditions for supply voltage.



4. Optical Specification

Optical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' for 30 minutes in a dark environment at 25°C. The values specified are at an approximate distance 50cm from the LCD surface at a viewing angle of Φ and θ equal to 0°.

FIG. 7 presents additional information concerning the measurement equipment and method.

FIG. 7 Optical Characteristic Measurement Equipment and Method

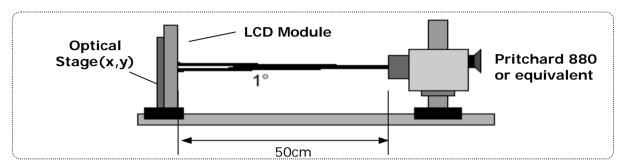


Table 10. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Ta= 25°C, V_{LCD} =5.0V, f_V =60Hz DcIk=54MHz, IBL=8.0mA

Parame	tor	Symbol		Values		Units	Notes
Farante	tei	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Units	Notes
Contrast Ratio		CR	300	500	-		1
Surface Luminano	ce, white	L _{WH}	320	400	-	cd/m ²	2
Luminance Variat	ion	δ _{WHITE} 5P			1.3		3
Danier There	Rise Time	Tr _R	-	2	5	ms	4
Response Time	Decay Time	Tr _D	-	10	20	ms	4
	DED	Rx		0.639			
	RED	Ry		0.342			
	ODEEN	Gx		0.297			
Color Coordinates	GREEN	Gy	Тур	0.615	Тур		
[CIE1931]	DILLE	Bx	-0.03	0.146	+0.03		
	BLUE	Ву		0.068			
	\A/I II T F	Wx		0.313			
	WHITE	Wy		0.329			
Viewing Angle (CF	R>5)						
x axis, ri	ght(φ=0°)	θr	70	80		degree	5
x axis, le	eft (φ=180°)	θΙ	70	80			
y axis, u	p (φ=90°)	θu	75	85			
y axis, d	own (φ=270°)	θd	65	75			
Viewing Angle (CF	R>10)						
x axis, ri	ght(φ=0°)	θr	60	70		degree	5
x axis, le	eft (φ=180°)	θΙ	60	70			
y axis, u	y axis, up (φ=90°)		65	75			
y axis, d	y axis, down (φ=270°)			65			
Gray Scale				-	w	ww.DataShee	4U.com



Notes:

1. Contrast ratio(CR) is defined mathematically as:

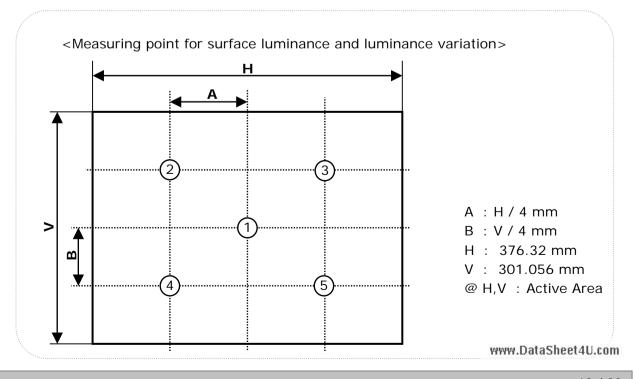
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It is measured at center point(1)

- 2. Surface luminance is the luminance value at center 1 point(1) across the LCD surface 50cm from the surface with all pixels displaying white. For more information see FIG 8.
- 3. The variation in surface luminance , δ $_{\text{WHITE}}$ is defined as

For more information see Figure 8.

FIG. 8 Luminance measuring point



Ver. 2.0 JUNE. 24, 2004 19 / 30

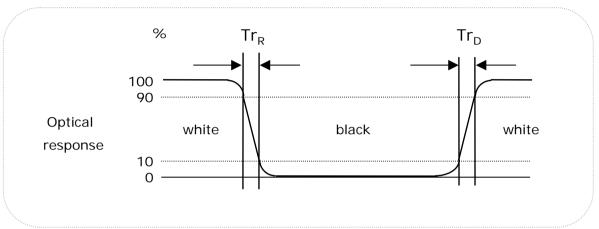


4. Response time is the time required for the display to transition from black to white cet4U.com (Decay Time, Tr_D) and from white to black (Rise Time, Tr_R).

The sampling rate is 2,500 sample/sec. For additional information see FIG. 9.

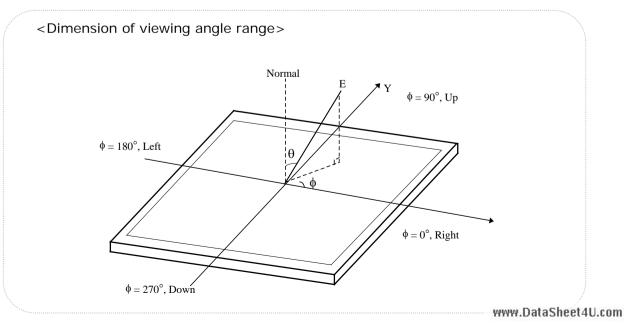
The response time is defined as the following figure and shall be measured by switching the input signal for each gray to gray.

FIG. 9 Response time



5. Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 10 or 5. 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. 10.

FIG. 10 Viewing angle



Ver. 2.0 JUNE. 24, 2004 20 / 30



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6. Gray scale specification

Table 11. Gray scale

Gray Level	Luminance [%] (Typ)
LO	0.20
L31	0.53
L63	3.47
L95	10.2
L127	21.2
L159	35.5
L191	55.6
L223	79.5
L255	100



5. Mechanical Characteristics

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

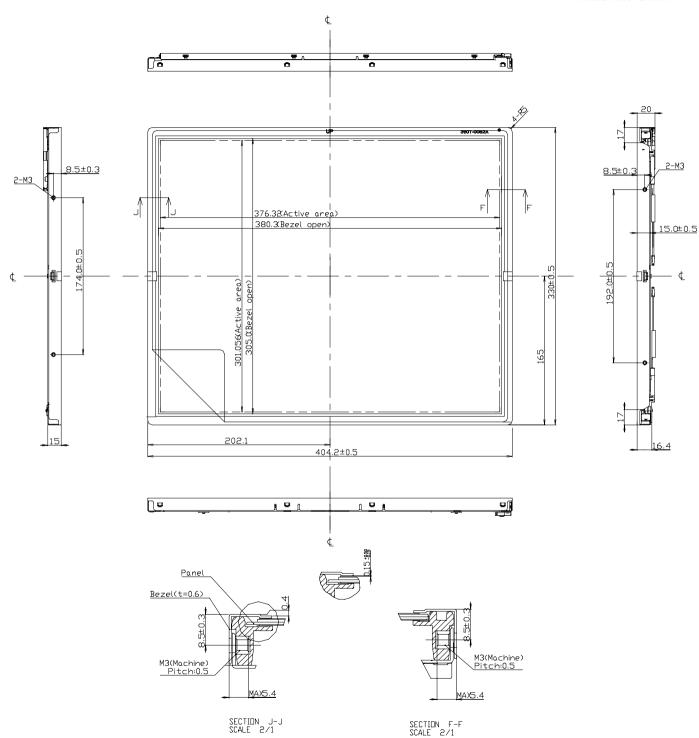
	Horizontal	404.2 mm			
Outline Dimension	Vertical	330.0 mm			
	Depth	20.0 mm			
Dozel Area	Horizontal	380.3 mm			
Bezel Area	Vertical	305.0 mm			
Active Dienley Area	Horizontal	376.320 mm			
Active Display Area	Vertical	301.056 mm			
Weight	2500g (Typ.) 2630g (Max)				
Surface Treatment	Hard coating (3H), Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer				

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

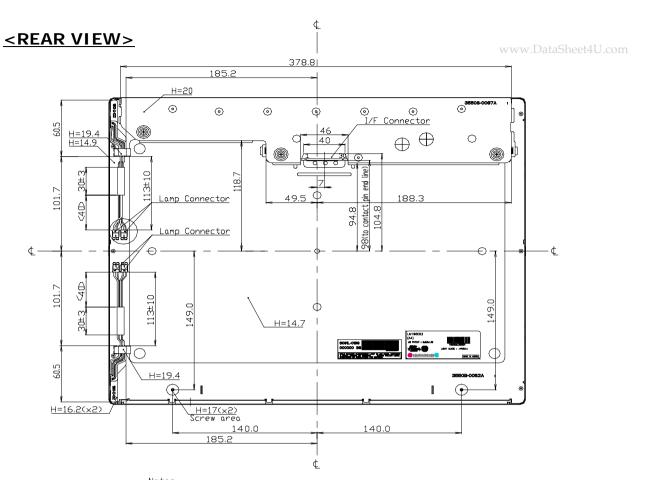


<FRONT VIEW>

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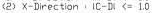


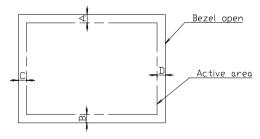




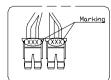
Notes

- Notes
 1.Backlight: 4 Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamps
 2. I/F Connector Specification: GT101-30S-H16(LGC)/IN-30-BA 10(UJU)
 3. Lamp Connector Specification
 1674817-1(AMP) or BHSR-02VS-1(JST)
 4. Torque of user hole: 3.0~4.0kgf-cm
 5. Tilt and partial disposition tolerance of display area as following
 (1) Y-Direction: lA-Bl <= 1.0
 (2) X-Direction: lC-Dl <= 1.0





8. Lamp(CCFL) No. is marked at backlight connector



9. Do not wind conductive tape around the backlight wires 10. Unspecified tolerances to be $\pm 0.5 \text{mm}$



6. Reliability

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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: 10-500Hz Duration: X,Y,Z, 20 min One time each direction					
6	Shock test (non-operating)	Shock level: 100G Waveform: half sine wave, 2ms Direction: ±X, ±Y, ±Z One time each direction					
7	Altitude operating storage / shipment	0 - 10,000 feet(3048m) 0 - 40,000 feet(12,192m)					

[{] Result Evaluation Criteria }

There should be no change which might affect the practical display function when the display quality test is conducted under normal operating condition.



7. International Standards

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7-1. Safety

- a) UL 60950, Third Edition, Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., Dated Dec. 11, 2000. Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment, Including Electrical Business Equipment.
- b) CAN/CSA C22.2, No. 60950, Third Edition, Canadian Standards Association, Dec. 1, 2000. Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment, Including Electrical Business Equipment.
- C) EN 60950: 2000, Third Edition
 IEC 60950: 1999, Third Edition
 European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization(CENELEC)
 EUROPEAN STANDARD for Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including Electrical Business Equipment.

7-2. EMC

- a) ANSI C63.4 "Methods of Measurement of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electrical Equipment in the Range of 9kHZ to 40GHz. "American National Standards Institute(ANSI), 1992
- b) C.I.S.P.R "Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interface Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment." International Special Committee on Radio Interference.
- c) EN 55022 "Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interface Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment." European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization. (CENELEC), 1998 (Including A1: 2000)



8. Packing

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8-1. Designation of Lot Mark

a) Lot Mark

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

A,B,C: Inch
D: Year
E: Month
F: Panel Code
G: Factory Code
H: Assembly Code
I,J,K,L,M: Serial No

Note:

1. Year

Year	97	98	99	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Mark	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

2. Month

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mark	1	2	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	Α	В	С

3. Panel Code

Panel Code	P1 Factory	P2 Factory	P3 Factory	P4 Factory	P5 Factory	Hydis Panel
Mark	1	2	3	4	5	Н

4. Factory Code

Factory Code	LPL Gumi	LPL Nanjing
Mark	K	С

5. Serial No

Serial No.	1 ~ 99,999	100,000 ~
Mark	00001 ~ 99999	A0001 ~ A9999, , Z9999



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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: 5 pcs

b) Box Size : $533mm \times 310mm \times 459mm$



9. PRECAUTIONS

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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 mis-operation of circuits. It should be lower than following voltage: $V=\pm 200 \text{mV}$ (Over and under shoot voltage)
- (2) Response time depends on the temperature. (In lower temperature, it becomes longer.)
- (3) Brightness depends on the temperature. (In lower temperature, it becomes lower.) And in lower temperature, response time(required time that brightness is stable after turned on) becomes longer.
- (4) Be careful for condensation at sudden temperature change. Condensation makes damage to polarizer or electrical contacted parts. And after fading condensation, smear or spot will occur.
- (5) When fixed patterns are displayed for a long time, remnant image is likely to occur.
- (6) Module has high frequency circuits. Sufficient suppression to the electromagnetic interference shall be done by system manufacturers. Grounding and shielding methods may be important to minimized the interference.
- (7) Please do not give any mechanical and/or acoustical impact to LCM. Otherwise, LCM can not be operated its full characteristics perfectly.
- (8) A screw which is fastened up the steels should be a machine screw (if not, it causes metal foreign material and deal LCM a fatal blow)
- (9) Please do not set LCD on its edge.

www.DataSheet4U.com

Ver. 2.0 JUNE. 24, 2004 29 / 30



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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.

www.DataSheet4U.com

Ver. 2.0 JUNE. 24, 2004 30 / 30