

# TFT-DISPLAY DATASHEET

## LG Display Model: LB270WR1-SPA1

BRIEF	SPEC.:

Main Feature

Landscape High color Saturation Wide aspect ratio

Active Screen Area	596.7 x 335.6
Diagonal   Format	27"  16:9
Resolution	3840 X 2160
Colors	1,07B Colors, 10 Bit(8Bit +A-FRC)
Backlight	LED
Brightness	800 cd/m²
LED Life Time	30K(h)
Interface	eDP
Viewing Angle	89/89 L/R 89/89
Touchscreen	no
Power Supply	10 V
Module Outline	649.84 x 387.13 x 17.3 (mm)
Operation Temperature	- 0 +50 °C
Storage Temperature	-20 +60 °C
Surface Treatment	Anti-Fingerprint Hard coating

HY-LINE Computer Components Vertriebs GmbH Inselkammerstr. 10, 82008 Unterhaching bei München Tel.: +49 89 614 503 40 | Fax: +49 89 614 503 50 computer@hy-line.de | www.hy-line.de/computer



LB270WR1 Liquid Crystal Display

**Product Specification** 

## SPECIFICATION FOR APPROVAL

( ) Preliminary Specification
 ( ) Final Specification

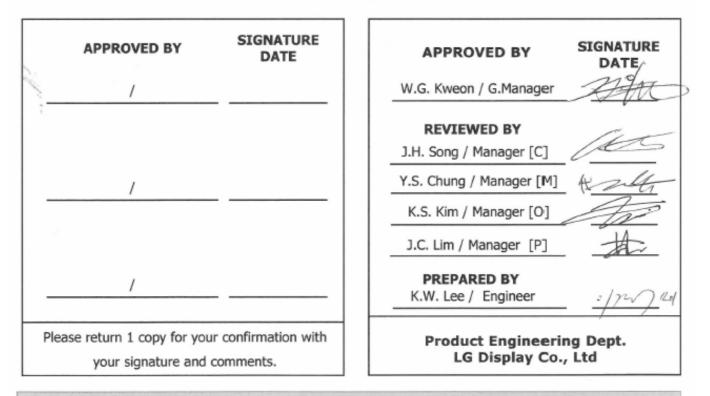
Title

BUYER	General
MODEL	

## 27.0" UHD TFT LCD

SUPPLIER	LG Display Co., Ltd.				
*MODEL	LB270WR1				
SUFFIX	SPA1				

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





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#### LB270WR1 Liquid Crystal Display

## Product Specification

## **RECORD OF REVISIONS**

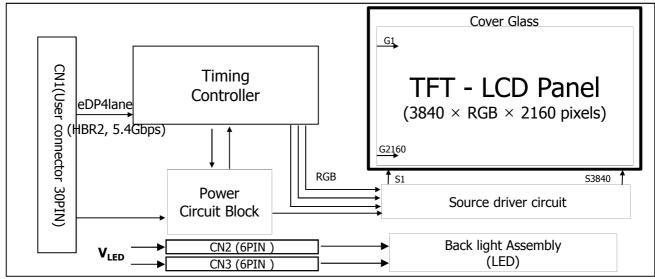
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0.6	Oct. 31.'16	4,25	Cover Surface Glass	Anti-Refle	9Watt @ Is=135mA) i-Reflection Coating front cover glass			Power Total 65.7 (6.6Watt ( 59.1Watt (			@VLCI	D,	)	Oct. 31.'16	
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			[CIE1931] (By PR650)		Gy		BD		[CIE193 (By PR6	-	Gy 0.64		0.645		
				BLUE	Bx By	_	BD BD				BLUE	B> By		0.150 0.060	
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1.0	Dec., 01.`16	-	First Draft, <b>Fi</b>		ecifica	ation	IS		<u> </u>						-
			General Featu Color Gamut	sRGE	3 Typ. 10	0%			General Color		sRGB Typ.				
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		26,27	Front, Rear D (Update 16/0						Front, Re (Update		-		Į.		Dec., 01.'16
		28		perating 7(	Condition Condition 00 ~ 1060h 00 ~ 1060h	N pa	lotes		6 Pressure 6 Altitude 7 open	st Item opera stora	ating 700 ge 500	Condi ~ 1060hp ~ 1060hp .6,400 fee	tion Ia	Notes	Dec., 01.'16
Ver. 1.0				Dec	c., 01	, 20	)16	•							3 / 32

#### **1.** General Description

LB270WR1 is a Color Active Matrix Liquid Crystal Display with a Light Emitting Diode (LED) backlight system without LED driver. The matrix employs a-Si Thin Film Transistor as the active element. It is a transmissive type display operating in the normally black mode. It has a 27 inch diagonally measured active display area with UHD resolution (3840 horizontal by 2160 vertical pixel array) Each pixel is divided into Red, Green and Blue sub-pixels or dots which are arranged in vertical stripes. Gray scale or the brightness of the sub-pixel color is determined with a 10-bit gray scale signal for each dot, thus, presenting a palette of more than 1.07Billion colors with A-FRC (Advanced Frame Rate Control). It has been decigned to apply opP(HBP2 5.4Gbpc) interface

It has been designed to apply eDP(HBR2, 5.4Gbps) interface.

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



#### **General Features**

#### [FIG.1] Block diagram

Dec., 01, 2016 4	/ 32				
Dragon Trail glass 1.3mm (Cover Glass Reflectance ≤0.8%)					
Hard Coating treatment of the front polarizer					
Anti-Reflection Coating on front cover glass Anti-Finger printed Coating on front cover glass					
Transmissive mode, normally black					
3,850g (Typ.), 4,045g(Max.)					
Total 65.7 W (Typ.) (6.6Watt @VLCD, 59.1Watt @ Is=135mA)					
sRGB Typ.100% Supporting (Cover ratio), sRGB Typ. 115% (Area)					
800 cd/m <sup>2</sup> (Center 1Point, with Cover Glass)					
1.07 Billion colors, 10 Bit (8Bit + A-FRC)					
649.84(H) x 387.13(V) x 17.3(D)mm(Typ.)-with Cover Glass					
.74(H) x 338.66(V) mm					
.74(H) x 335.66(V) mm					
554(H) x 0.1554(V) mm					
3840(H) x 2160(V) Pixels. Pixels RGB stripes arrangement					
27.0 inches (68.47cm) (Aspect ratio 16:9)					
27.0 inches (68.47cm) (Aspect ratio 16:9)					



#### 2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

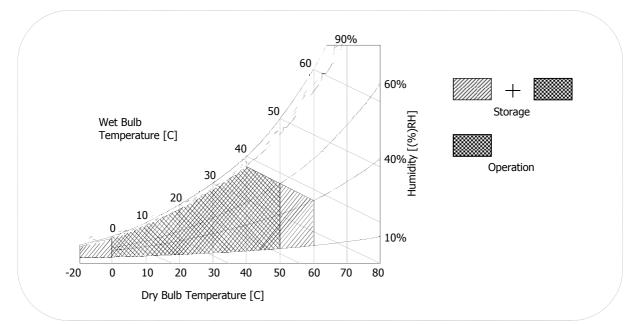
#### Table 1. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Valu	ies	Units	Notes	
Falameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Units		
Power Input Voltage	VLCD	-0.3	12	Vdc	at 25 $\pm$ 2°C	
Operating Temperature	Тор	0	50	°C		
Storage Temperature	Тѕт	-20	60	°C	1 2 2	
Operating Ambient Humidity	Нор	10	90	%RH	1, 2, 3	
Storage Humidity	Нѕт	10	90	%RH		
LCM Surface Temperature (Operation)	T <sub>Surface</sub>	0	65	°C	1,4	

Note : 1. Temperature and relative humidity range are shown in the figure below.

- Wet bulb temperature should be 39 °C Max, and no condensation of water.
- 2. Maximum Storage Humidity is up to 40°C, 70% RH only for 4 corner light leakage Mura.
- 3. Storage condition is guaranteed under packing condition
- 4. LCM Surface Temperature should be Min. 0°C and Max. 65°C under the VLCD=10.0V, fV=60Hz, 25°C ambient Temp. no humidity control and LED string current is typical value.

#### FIG.2 Temperature and relative humidity





## **3. Electrical Specifications**

## **3-1. Electrical Characteristics**

It requires two power inputs. One is employed to power the LCD electronics and to drive the TFT array and liquid crystal. The second input power for the LED/Backlight, is typically generated by a LED Driver. The LED Driver is an external unit to the LCDs.

Table 2-1.	ELECTRICAL	CHARACTERISTICS
------------	------------	-----------------

Parameter	Symbol		Values	Unit	Notes		
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	notes	
MODULE :							
Power Supply Input Voltage	VLCD	9.5	10.0	10.5	Vdc	5	
Permissive Power Input Ripple	VdRF			400	mV <sub>p-p</sub>	1	
Devuer Gunnly Innut Gurrent	ILCD	-	660	825	mA	2	
Power Supply Input Current		-	920	1150	mA	3	
Dower Concumption	Рс түр	-	6.6	8.25	Watt	2	
Power Consumption	Рс мах	-	9.2	11.5	Watt	3	
Rush current	Irush	-		3	А	4	

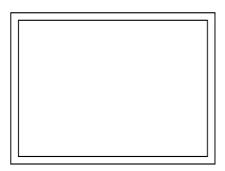
Note :

1. Permissive power ripple should be measured under V<sub>LCD</sub>=10.0V,  $25 \pm 2^{\circ}$ C, f<sub>V</sub>=60Hz condition and at that time, we recommend the bandwidth configuration of oscilloscope is to be under 20Mhz.

- 2. The specified current and power consumption are under the V<sub>LCD</sub>=10.0V, 25  $\pm$  2°C, f<sub>V</sub>=60Hz condition whereas mosaic pattern(8 x 6) is displayed and f<sub>V</sub> is the frame frequency.
- 3. The current is specified at the maximum current pattern.
- 4. The duration of rush current is about 2ms and rising time of power Input is 1ms(min.).
- 5. VLCD level must be measured at two points on LCM PCB between VLCD(test point) and LCM Ground. The measured results need to meet the Power supply input voltage spec. (Test condition : maximum power pattern ,  $25\pm 2^{\circ}$ C, fV=60Hz)



• Permissive Power input ripple (V<sub>LCD</sub> =10.0V, 25°C, fv (frame frequency)=Max. condition)

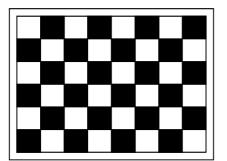




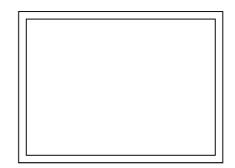
White pattern

**Black pattern** 

• Power consumption ( $V_{LCD}$  =10V, 25°C, fV (frame frequency=60Hz condition)



**Typical power Pattern** 



**Maximum power Pattern** 

FIG.3 Mosaic pattern & White Pattern for power consumption measurement



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

Parameter	Symbol		Unit	Netos			
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Notes	
LED String Current	Is	-	135	140	mA	1, 2, 5	
LED String Voltage	Vs	51.1	54.7	58.3	V	1, 5	
Power Consumption	PBar	-	59.1	63.0	Watt	2, 4	
LED Life Time	LED_LT	30,000	-	-	Hrs	3	

Notes) The LED Bar consists of 144ea LED packages, 8 strings (parallel) x 18 packages (serial)

LED driver design guide

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

The performance of the LED in LCM, for example life time or brightness, is extremely influenced by the characteristics of the LED driver.

So all the parameters of an LED driver should be carefully designed and output current should be Constant current control.

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

When you design or order the LED driver, please make sure unwanted lighting caused by the mismatch of the LED and the LED driver (no lighting, flicker, etc) never occurs. When you confirm it, the LCD module should be operated in the same condition as installed in your instrument.

- LGD strongly recommend Analog Dimming method for Backlight Brightness control for Wavy Noise Free. Otherwise, recommend that Dimming Control Signal (PWM Signal) should be synchronized with Frame Frequency.
- 1. The specified values are for a single LED bar .
- 2. The specified current is defined as the input current for a single LED string with 100% duty cycle.
- 3. The LED life time is defined as the time when brightness of LED packages become 50% or less than the initial value under the conditions at Ta =  $25 \pm 2^{\circ}$ C and LED string current is typical value.
- 4. The power consumption shown above does not include loss of external driver. The typical power consumption is calculated as  $P_{Bar} = Vs(Typ.) \times Is(Typ.) \times No.$  of strings. The maximum power consumption is calculated as  $P_{Bar} = Vs(Max.) \times Is(Typ.) \times No.$  of strings.
- 5. LED operating conditions are must not exceed Max. ratings.



## **3-2. Interface Connections**

## 3-2-1. LCD Module

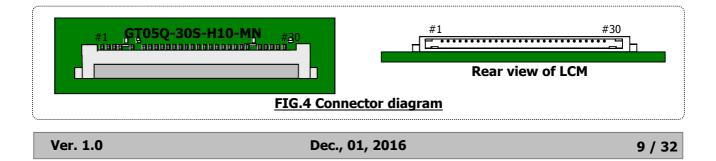
- LCD Connector(CN1) : GT05Q-30S-H10-MN (LSMtron), HD2S030HA1 (JAE), KN38B-30S-0.5H(HIROSE) or Equivalent
- Mating Connector : 20453-030T-## (Manufactured by I-PEX) or Equivalent

No	Symbol	Description	No	Symbol	Description
1	VLCD	Power Supply +10.0V	16	Lane0P	True Signal for Main Link 0
2	VLCD	Power Supply +10.0V	17	Lane0N	Component Signal for Main Link 0
3	VLCD	Power Supply +10.0V	18	GND	Ground
4	VLCD	Power Supply +10.0V	19	Lane1P	True Signal for Main Link 1
5	VLCD	Power Supply +10.0V	20	Lane1N	Component Signal for Main Link 1
6	NC	No connection	21	GND	Ground
7	GND	Ground	22	Lane2P	True Signal for Main Link 2
8	NC	No Connection	23	Lane2N	Component Signal for Main Link 2
9	NC	No Connection	24	GND	Ground
10	GND	Ground	25	Lane3P	True Signal for Main Link 3
11	HPD	Hot Plug Detect Signal	26	Lane3N	Component Signal for Main Link 3
12	GND	Ground	27	GND	Ground
13	AUX_CHN	Component Signal for Auxiliary Channel	28	GND	Ground
14	AUX_CHP	True Signal for Auxiliary Channel	29	NC	No Connection
15	GND	Ground	30	GND	Ground

#### Table 3. MODULE CONNECTOR(CN1) PIN CONFIGURATION

Note: 1. All GND(ground) pins should be connected together and to Vss which should also be connected to the LCD's metal frame.

2. All VLCD (power input) pins should be connected together.



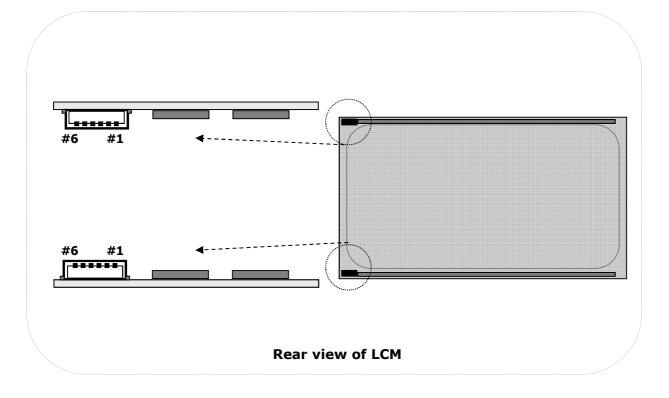


## 3-2-2. BACKLIGHT CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION(CN2, CN3)

The LED interface connector is a model SM06B-SHJH(HF)\_Manufactured by JST or equivalent. The mating connector is a SHJP-06V-S(HF), SHJP-06V-A-K(HF) or equivalent. The pin configuration for the connector is shown in the table below.

#### Table 3-1. LED CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION

Pin	Symbol	Description
1	FB1	Channel1 Current Feedback
2	FB2	Channel2 Current Feedback
3	VLED	LED Power Supply
4	VLED	LED Power Supply
5	FB3	Channel3 Current Feedback
6	FB4	Channel4 Current Feedback

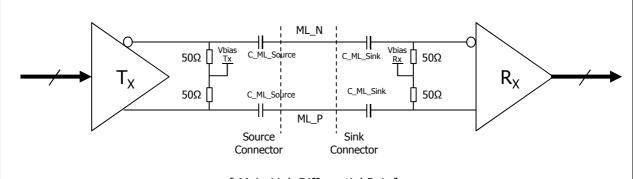






## 3-3. eDP Signal Specifications

## 3-3-1. eDP Main Link Signal



[ Main Link Differential Pair ]

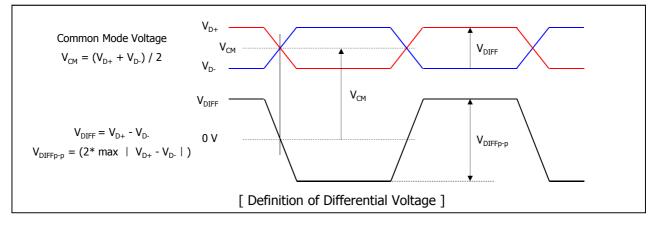
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Notes
Unit Interval for high bit rate (5.4Gbps / lane)	UI_HBR2	-	185	-	ps	
Link Clack Down Spreading	Amplitude	0	-	0.5	%	
Link Clock Down Spreading	Frequency	30		33	kHz	
Differential peak-to-peak voltage at Sink side connector	V <sub>RX-DIFFp-p</sub>	-	-	1.38	V	Note 6,7)
EYE width at Sink side connector	T <sub>RX-EYE-CONN</sub>	0.38	-	-	UI	Note 6,7)
Lane-to-Lane skew	L <sub>Rx-SKEW-</sub> INTER_PAIR	-	-	4UI+ 500ps		
Lane intra-pair skew	L <sub>Rx-SKEW-</sub> INTRA_PAIR	-	-	50	ps	
AC Coupling Capacitor	C <sub>SOURCE-ML</sub>	75		200	nF	Source side

Note)

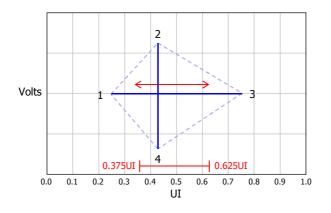
- 1. Termination resistor is typically integrated into the transmitter and receiver implementations.
- 2. In cabled embedded system, it is recommended the system designer ensure that EYE width and voltage are met at the sink side connector pins.
- 3. Mismatched common mode voltage will occur abnormal display.
- 4. All eDP electrical spec is measured at sink connector side.
- 5. eDP cable Impedance should be 100ohm  $\pm$  5%.



#### Note6) Definition of Differential Voltage



#### Note7) Main Link EYE Diagram

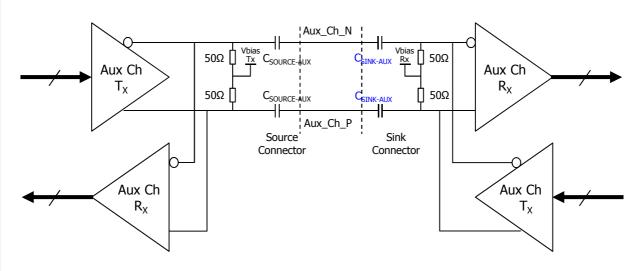


Point	High Bit Rate 2 @ TP3 EQ							
Point	Time(UI)	Voltage(V)						
1	Any UI location (x) where the eye width is open from x to $x+0.38UI$	0.000						
2	Any passing UI location between 0.375UI-0.625UI	0.045						
3	Point 1 + 0.38UI	0.000						
4	Same as Point 2	-0.045						

[ EYE Mask Vertices at embedded DP Sink Connector Pins ]



## 3-3-2. eDP AUX Channel Signal



[Recommended eDP AUX Channel Differential Pair]

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Notes
AUX Unit Interval	UI	0.4	-	0.6	us	
AUX Jitter at Tx IC Package Pins	Ŧ	-	-	0.04	UI	Equal to 24ns
AUX Jitter at Rx IC Package Pins	Υ T <sub>jitter</sub>	-	-	0.05	UI	Equal to 30ns
AUX Peak-to-peak voltage at Connector Pins of Receiving		0.32	-	1.36	V	
AUX Peak-to-peak voltage at Connector Pins of Transmitting	V <sub>AUX-DIFFp-p</sub>	0.39	-	1.38	V	
AUX EYE width at Connector Pins of Tx and Rx	-	0.98	-	-	UI	
ALIV DC common mode voltage	V <sub>AUX-CM_Rx</sub>	-	0	2.0	V	
AUX DC common mode voltage	V <sub>AUX-CM_Tx</sub>	-	0.15	2.0	V	
AUX AC Coupling Capacitor	C <sub>SOURCE-AUX</sub>	75		200	nF	Source side

Note)

1. Termination resistor is typically integrated into the transmitter and receiver implementations.

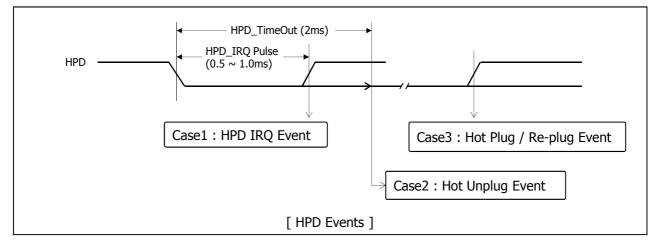
2.  $V_{AUX-DIFFp-p} = 2^* | V_{AUXP} - V_{AUXN} |$ 

3. Termination resistor should be  $\pm$ 50ohm at source side to AUX level.

- 4. At sink side AUX cap. are for protection ESD/EOS damage.
- 5. Mismatched common mode voltage will occur abnormal display.



## 3-3-5. eDP HPD Signal



Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Notes
HPD Voltage		2.25	-	3.6	V	Sink side Driving
Hot Plug Detection Threshold	HPD	2.0	-	-	V	Source side Detecting
Hot Unplug Detection Threshold		-	-	0.8	V	Source side Detecting
HPD_IRQ Pulse Width	HPD_IRQ	0.5	-	1.0	ms	
HPD_TimeOut		2.0	-	-	ms	HPD Unplug Event

Note)

1. HPD IRQ : Sink device wants to notify the Source device that Sink's status has changed so it toggles HPD line, forcing the Source device to read its Link / Sink Receiver DPCD field via the AUX-CH

2. HPD Unplug : The Sink device is no longer attached to the Source device and the Source device may then disable its Main Link as a power saving mode

3. Plug / Re-plug : The Sink device is now attached to the Source device, forcing the Source device to read its Receiver capabilities and Link / Sink status Receiver DPCD fields via the AUX-CH



## 3-4. Signal Timing Specifications

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

#### Table 4. TIMING TABLE

	ITEM	SYMBOL	Min	Тур	Мах	Unit	Note
DCLK	Period	tCLK	1.82	1.875	1.93	ns	
DCLK	Frequency	fCLK	518.25	533.25	548.25	MHz	-
	Period	tHP	3968	4000	4040		
Hsync	Width-Active	twн	28	32	36	tCLK	
	Period	tVP	2220	2222	2268	tHP	
Vsync	Frequency	fV	58.2	59.997	61.68	Hz	
	Width-Active	twv	5	5	5	tHP	
	Horizontal Valid	tHV	3840	3840	3840		
	Horizontal Back Porch	thbp	52	80	116	tCLK	
	Horizontal Front Porch	tHFP	48	48	48		
Data	Horizontal Blank	-	128	160	200		twn+ thbp+ thfp
Enable	Vertical Valid	tvv	2160	2160	2160		
	Vertical Back Porch	tVBP	52	54	100	_	
	Vertical Front Porch	tVFP	3	3	3	tHP	
	Vertical Blank	-	60	62	108		twv+ tvbp+ tvfp

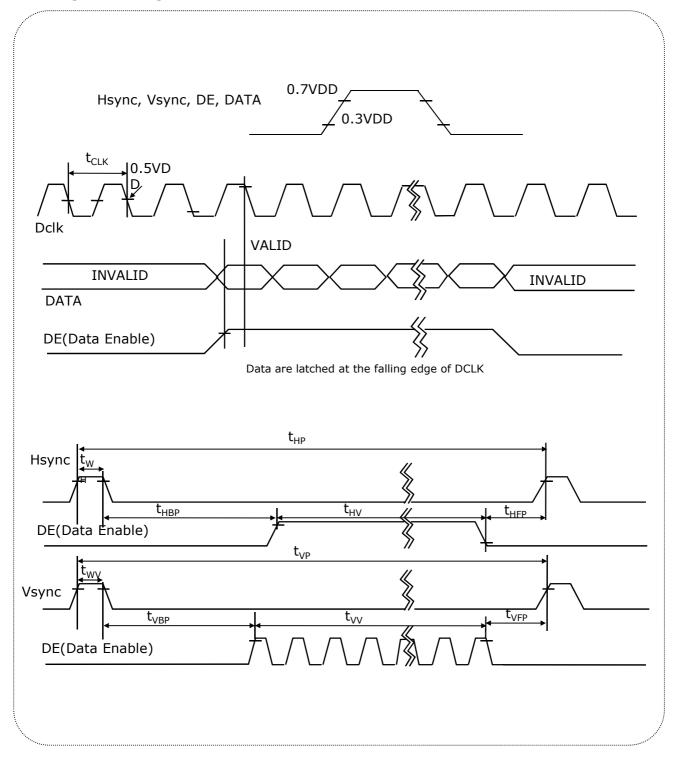
Note:

- 1. DE Only mode operation. The input of Hsync & Vsync signal does not have an effect on LCD normal operation.
- 2. The performance of the electro-optical characteristics may be influenced by variance of the vertical refresh rates.
- 3. Horizontal period should be even.

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Ver. 1.0
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## 3-5. Signal Timing Waveforms





#### **3-6. Color Input Data Reference**

The Brightness of each primary color(red,green,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 a reference for color versus data input.

#### Table 5. COLOR DATA REFERENCE

				Inpu	t Color Data		
Color			RED		GREEN		BLUE
		MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB
		R9 R8 R7	R6 R5 R4 R3 R2 R1 R0	G9 G8 G7	G6 G5 G4 G3 G2 G1 G0	B9 B8 B7 E	6 B5 B4 B3 B2 B1 B0
	Black	000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0000	0 0 0 0 0 0
	Red (1023)	1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0000	0 0 0 0 0 0
Basic	Green (1023)	000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0000	0 0 0 0 0 0
	Blue (1023)	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Color	Cyan	000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	111111
	Magenta	1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 1 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	0000	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	111111
	RED (000)	000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0000	0 0 0 0 0 0
	RED (001)	000	0000001	000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0000	0 0 0 0 0 0
RED							
	RED (1022)	1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 0	000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0000	0 0 0 0 0 0
	RED (1023)	1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0000	0 0 0 0 0 0
	GREEN (000)	000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0000	0 0 0 0 0 0
	GREEN (001)	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000	0000001	0000	0 0 0 0 0 0
GREEN					•••		
	GREEN (1022)	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 0	0000	0 0 0 0 0 0
	GREEN (1023)	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 1	1111111	0000	0 0 0 0 0 0
	BLUE (000)	000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0000	000000
	BLUE (001)	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0000	000001
BLUE	····		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	····		
	BLUE (1022)	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1111	111110
	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	111111
	5101 (1023)						

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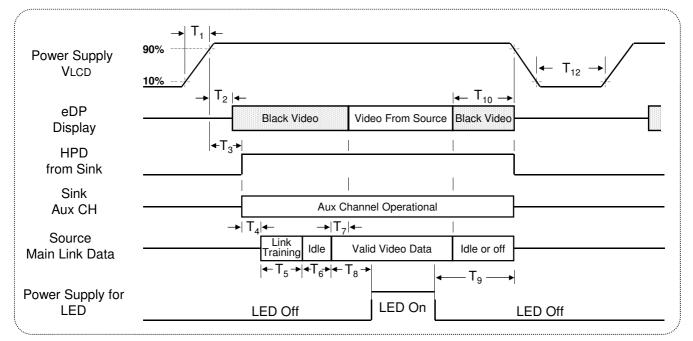


#### LB270WR1 Liquid Crystal Display

#### **Product Specification**

### 3-7. Power Sequence

#### **3-7-1.** Power Sequence



#### Table 6. POWER SEQUENCE TABLE

Timing	Required	Lin	Limits		Notes
Timing	Ву	Min	Max	Units	Notes
T <sub>1</sub>	Source	0.5	10	ms	-
T <sub>2</sub>	Sink	10	200	ms	-
T <sub>3</sub>	Sink	15	200	ms	-
T <sub>4</sub>	Source	-	-	ms	6
$T_5$	Source	-	-	ms	6
T <sub>6</sub>	Source	-	100	ms	-
Т <sub>7</sub>	Sink	0	50	ms	-
T <sub>8</sub>	Source	200	-	ms	
T <sub>9</sub>	Source	200	-	ms	7

Timing	Required	Lim	its	Uni	Notoo	
rinning	Ву	Min	Min Max		Notes	
T <sub>10</sub>	Source	0	500	ms	-	
T <sub>12</sub>	Source	1000	-	ms		

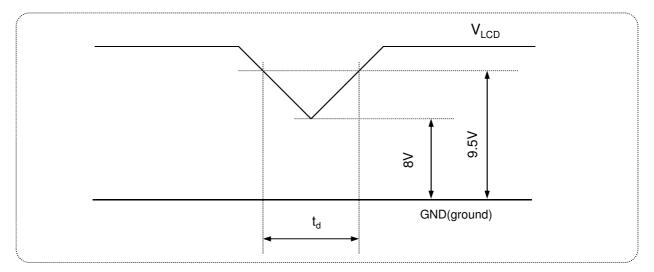
Note) 1. Do not insert the mating cable when system turn on.

- 2. Valid Data have to meet "3-3. Signal Timing Specifications"
- 3. When the Video signal is invalid, be sure to pull down the power supply for LCD VLCD to 0V.
- 4. The above power sequence should be satisfied the basic power on/off and resolution, timing transition.
- 5. LED power must be turn on after power supply for LCD and valid status of Video Signal.
- 6. Link training duration is dependent on the customer's system.
- 7. LED power must be turned off while Video data signal is valid

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#### 3-7-2. VLCD Power Dip Condition



#### FIG.6 Power dip condition

1) Dip condition

 $8V \leq V_{LCD} \leq 9.5V$ ,  $t_d \leq 20ms$ 

## 2) $V_{LCD}$ < 8V

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

## 🕒 LG Display

## **Product Specification**

## 4. Optical Specifications

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

FIG. 6 presents additional information concerning the measurement equipment and method.

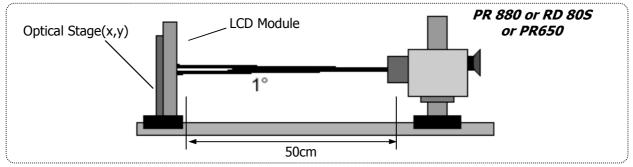


FIG.7 Optical Characteristic Measurement Equipment and Method



(Ta=25 °C,  $V_{LCD}$ =10V,  $f_{V}$ =60Hz Dclk=533.25 MHz, Is=135mA)

Damam	•	Gumbal		Values		Unite	Natas			
Parame	eter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Units	Notes			
Contrast	Ratio	CR	700	1000	-		1			
Surface Lumina	ance, white	L <sub>WH</sub>	650	800	-	cd/m <sup>2</sup>	2			
Luminance \	/ariation	$\delta_{\text{WHITE}}$	75	-	-	%	3			
Response Time	Gray To Gray	T <sub>GTG_AVR</sub>	-	14	25	ms	4			
	RED	Rx		0.657						
		Ry		0.329						
	GREEN	Gx		0.292	1	]				
Color Coordinates [CIE1931]		Gy	Тур	0.645	Тур	%				
(By PR650)	BLUE	Bx	-0.03	0.150	+0.03					
		Ву	ĺ	0.060						
	WHITE	Wx	ĺ	0.313						
		Wy	ĺ	0.329						
	Horizontal	$\theta_{CST_H}$	-	178	-		_			
Color Shift	Vertical	$\theta_{CST_V}$	-	178	-	Degree	5			
Viewing Angle	e (CR>10)									
Conorrol	Horizontal	θ <sub>H</sub>	170	178	-	Desmas	<u> </u>			
General	Vertical	θγ	170	178	-	Degree	6			
Gray Sc	ale	-		2.2			7			
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Notes 1. Contrast Ratio(CR) is defined mathematically as : (By PR880)

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

Surface Luminance with all black pixels

It is measured at center point(Location P1)

- 2. Surface luminance(LWH) is luminance value at Center 1 point(P1) across the LCD surface 50cm from the surface with all pixels displaying white. For more information see FIG.8 (By PR880)
- 3. The variation in surface luminance ,  $\delta$  WHITE is defined as : (**By PR880**)

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

Where L1 to L9 are the luminance with all pixels displaying white at 9 locations. For more information see FIG.8

- 4. Gray to gray response time is the time required for the display to transition from gray to gray. For additional information see Table 8. (By PR880)
- 5. Color shift is the angle at which the average color difference for all Macbeth is lower than 0.02. For more information see FIG.10 (By EZ Contrast)
  - Color difference ( $\Delta u'v'$ )

$$u' = \frac{4x}{-2x+12y+3} \qquad v' = \frac{9y}{-2x+12y+3} \qquad \Delta u'v' = \sqrt{(u'_1 - u'_2)^2 + (v'_1 - v'_2)^2}$$

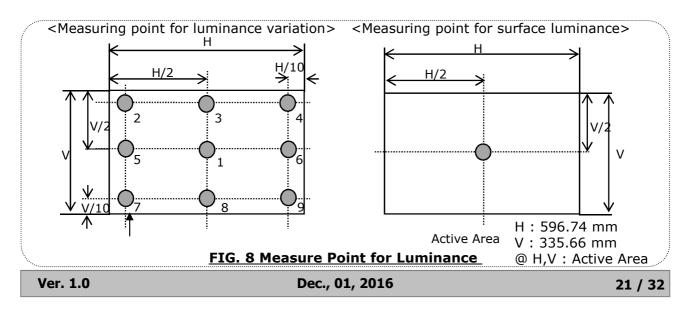
$$Avg(\Delta u'v') = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{24} (\Delta u'v')i}{24} \qquad u'1, v'1 : u'v' \text{ value at viewing angle direction}$$

$$u'2, v'2 : u'v' \text{ value at front } (\theta=0)$$

$$i : \text{Macbeth chart number (Define 23 page)}$$

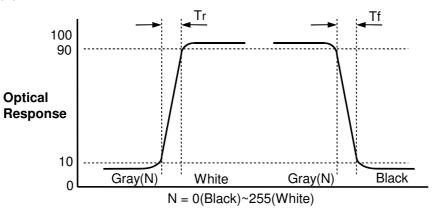
- Pattern size : 25% Box size

- Viewing angle direction of color shift : Horizontal, Vertical
- 6. Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 10. The angles are determined for the horizontal or x axis and the vertical or y axis with respect to the z axis which is normal to the LCD surface. For more information see FIG.11 (By PR880)
- 7. Gamma Value is approximately 2.2. For more information see Table 9.



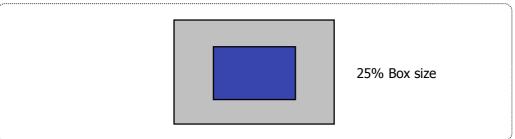


G to G(BW) Response time is defined as the following figure and shall be measured by switching the input signal for "Gray(N)" and "Black or White".



#### FIG.9 Response time

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



#### FIG.10 Color Shift Test Pattern

Average RGB values in Bruce RGB for Macbeth Chart

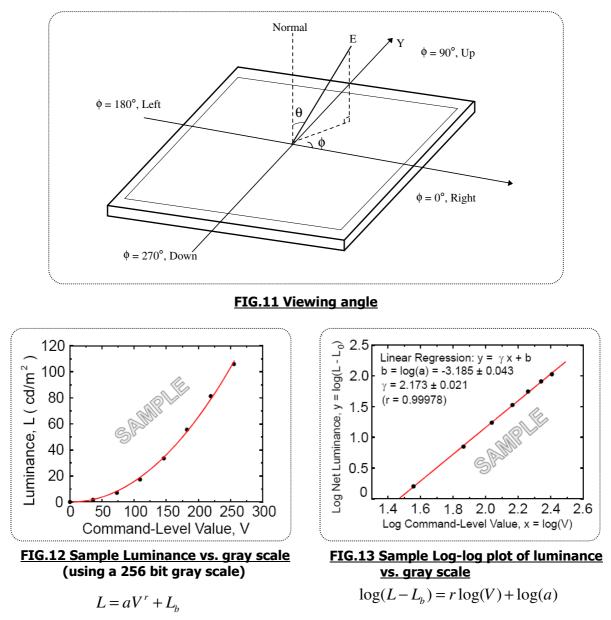
	Dark skin	Light skin	Blue sky	Foliage	Blue flower	Bluish green
R	395	827	343	311	519	459
G	227	571	451	411	475	799
В	183	495	647	187	743	715
	Orange	Purplish blue	Moderate red	Purple	Yellow green	Orange yellow
R	879	227	847	307	643	923
G	419	279	271	159	775	651
В	99	699	351	347	235	119
	Blue	Green	Red	Yellow	Magenta	cyan
R	107	291	791	967	831	143
G	131	595	111	851	251	507
В	583	263	151	147	607	691
	White	Neutral 8	Neutral 6.5	Neutral 5	Neutral 3.5	black
R	963	827	623	443	255	91
G	963	827	623	443	255	91
В	963	827	623	443	255	91

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Dimension of viewing angle range.



Here the Parameter a and  $\gamma$  relate the signal level V to the luminance L. The GAMMA we calculate from the log-log representation (FIG.12)



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

- Gray step : 5 Step
  TGTG\_AVR is the total average time at rising time and falling time for "Gray To Gray ".
- if system use ODC ( Over Driving Circuit) function, Gray to Gary response time may be 5ms~8ms GtG \* it depends on Overshoot rate.

#### Table 8. Gray to gray response time table

Grow to G	Gray to Gray		Rising Time							
Giay to G	lay	G1023	023 G767 G511 G255 G0							
	G1023	/								
	G767		/							
Falling Time	G511			/	G255					
-	G255									
	G0					/				

#### Table 9. Gray Scale Specification

Gray Level	Relative Luminance [%] (Typ.)						
0	0.10						
63	0.30						
127	1.08						
191	2.50						
255	4.71						
319	7.70						
383	11.52						
447	16.18						
511	21.72						
575	28.15						
639	35.51						
703	43.81						
767	53.07						
831	63.30						
895	74.52						
959	86.75						
1023	100						



## **5. Mechanical Characteristics**

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

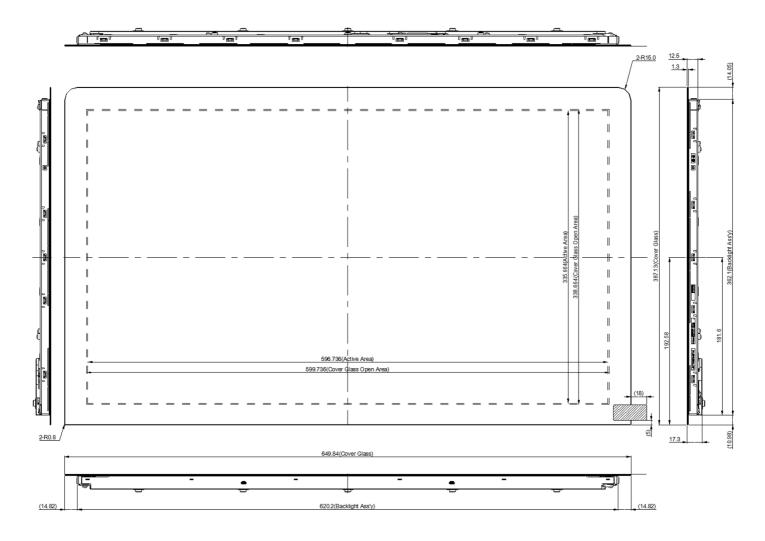
Outline Dimension (with Cover Glass)		Horizontal	649.84mm			
		Vertical	387.13mm			
		Depth	17.3mm			
Bezel Area (Cover Glass Open Area)		Horizontal	599.736mm			
		Vertical	338.664mm			
Active Display Area		Horizontal	596.74mm			
		Vertical	335.66mm			
Weight		3,850g (Typ.) / 4,045g (Max.)				
Surface Treatment	Cover Glass	Anti-Reflection Coating on front cover glass Cover Glass Anti-Finger printed Coating on front cover glass				
	LCM	Hard Coating treatment of the front polarizer LCM				

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



#### <FRONT VIEW>

## Update : 16/11/22



LGD Highly recommendation :

System chassis or frame should be designed to keep the IPS Panel flat as it is vulnerable to panel light-leakage caused by deformation.

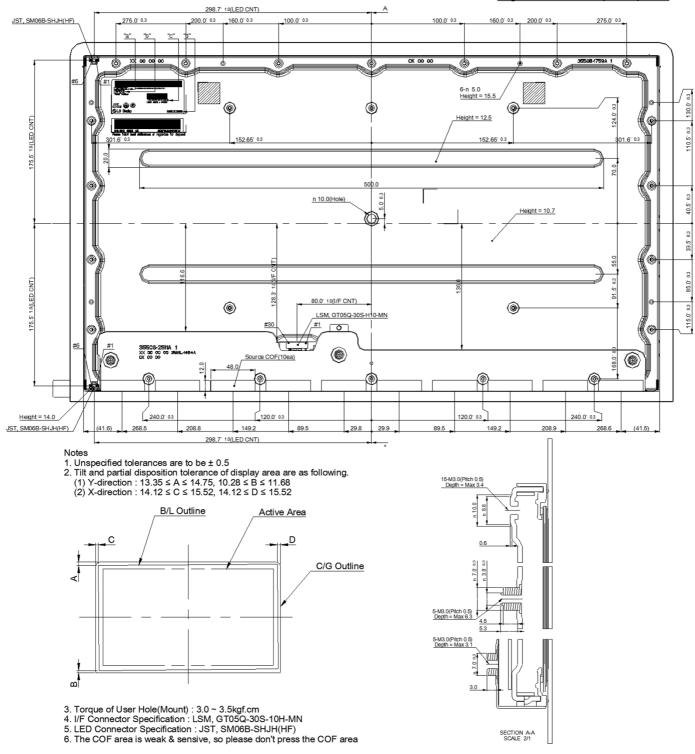
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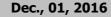
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#### <REAR VIEW>

## Update : 16/11/22





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## 6. Reliability

Environment test condition

No	Test Item	Condition	Notes
1	High temperature storage test	Ta= 60°C 240h	1
2	Low temperature storage test	Ta= -20°C 240h	1
3	High temperature operation test	Ta= 50°C 50%RH 240h	1
4	Low temperature operation test	Ta= 0°C 240h	1
5	Humidity condition Operation	Ta= 40 °C ,90%RH	
6	Pressure operating storage	700 ~ 1060hpa 500 ~ 1060hpa	
7	Altitude operating storage / shipment	0 - 16,400 feet(5,000m) 0 - 40,000 feet(12,192m)	
8	Maximum Storage Humidity for 4 corner light leakage Mura.	Max 70%RH , Ta=40°C	

#### Note 1. Result Evaluation Criteria:

TFT-LCD panels test should take place after cooling enough at room temperature.

In the standard condition, there should be no particular problems that may affect the display function.

%. T<sub>a</sub>= Ambient Temperature



## 7. International Standards

## 7-1. Safety

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

#### 7-2. Environment

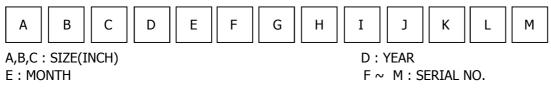
a) RoHS, Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the council of 8 June 2011



## 8. Packing

## 8-1. Designation of Lot Mark

a) Lot Mark



Note

#### 1. YEAR

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

#### 2. MONTH

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mark	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	А	В	С

b) Location of Lot Mark

Serial No. is printed on the label. The label is attached to the backside of the LCD module. This is subject to change without prior notice.

## 8-2. Packing Form

- 1) Package quantity in one box : 14ea (1Pallet : 4 Packing)
- 2) Packing Size : 784mm X 542mm X 455mm
- 3) Pallet Size : 1140mm X 850mm X 1,047mm



## 9. PRECAUTIONS

Please pay attention to the followings when you use this TFT LCD module.

## 9-1. MOUNTING PRECAUTIONS

- (1) You must mount a module using holes arranged in four corners or four sides.
- (2) You should consider the mounting structure so that uneven force (ex. Twisted stress) is not applied to the module. And the case on which a module is mounted should have sufficient strength so that external force is not transmitted directly to the module.
- (3) Please attach the surface transparent protective plate to the surface in order to protect the polarizer. Transparent protective plate should have sufficient strength in order to the resist external force.
- (4) You should adopt radiation structure to satisfy the temperature specification.
- (5) Acetic acid type and chlorine type materials for the cover case are not desirable because the former generates corrosive gas of attacking the polarizer at high temperature and the latter causes circuit break by electro-chemical reaction.
- (6) Do not touch, push or rub the exposed polarizers with glass, tweezers or anything harder than HB pencil lead. And please do not rub with dust clothes with chemical treatment. Do not touch the surface of polarizer for bare hand or greasy cloth.(Some cosmetics are detrimental to the polarizer.)
- (7) When the surface becomes dusty, please wipe gently with absorbent cotton or other soft materials like chamois soaks with petroleum benzene. Normal-hexane is recommended for cleaning the adhesives used to attach front / rear polarizers. Do not use acetone, toluene and alcohol because they cause chemical damage to the polarizer.
- (8) Wipe off saliva or water drops as soon as possible. Their long time contact with polarizer causes deformations and color fading.
- (9) Do not open the case because inside circuits do not have sufficient strength.
- (10) As The IPS panel is sensitive & slim, please recommend the metal frame of the system supports the panel by the double side-mount.

## 9-2. OPERATING PRECAUTIONS

- (1) The spike noise causes the mis-operation of circuits. It should be lower than following voltage :  $V=\pm 200mV(Over and under shoot voltage)$
- (2) Response time depends on the temperature.(In lower temperature, it becomes longer.)
- (3) Brightness depends on the temperature. (In Higher temperature, it becomes lower.) And in lower temperature, response time(required time that brightness is stable after turned on) becomes longer.
- (4) Be careful for condensation at sudden temperature change. Condensation makes damage to polarizer or electrical contacted parts. And after fading condensation, smear or spot will occur.
- (5) When fixed patterns are displayed for a long time, remnant image is likely to occur.
- (6) Module has high frequency circuits. Sufficient suppression to the electromagnetic interference shall be done by system manufacturers. Grounding and shielding methods may be important to minimized the interference.
- (7) Please do not give any mechanical and/or acoustical impact to LCM. Otherwise, LCM can't be operated its full characteristics perfectly.
- (8) A screw which is fastened up the steels should be a machine screw.
- (if not, it causes metallic foreign material and deal LCM a fatal blow)
- (9) Please do not set LCD on its edge.
- (10) When LCMs are used for public display defects such as Yogore, image sticking can not be guarantee.
- (11) LCMs cannot support "Interlaced Scan Method"
- (12) Please conduct image sticking test after 2-hour aging with Rolling PTN and normal temperature(25~40°C)
- (13) When this reverse model is used as a forward-type model (PCB on top side), LGD can not guarantee any defects of LCM.

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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  $5^{\circ}$ C and  $35^{\circ}$ 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 ionblown 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.