













Datasheet

LG Display

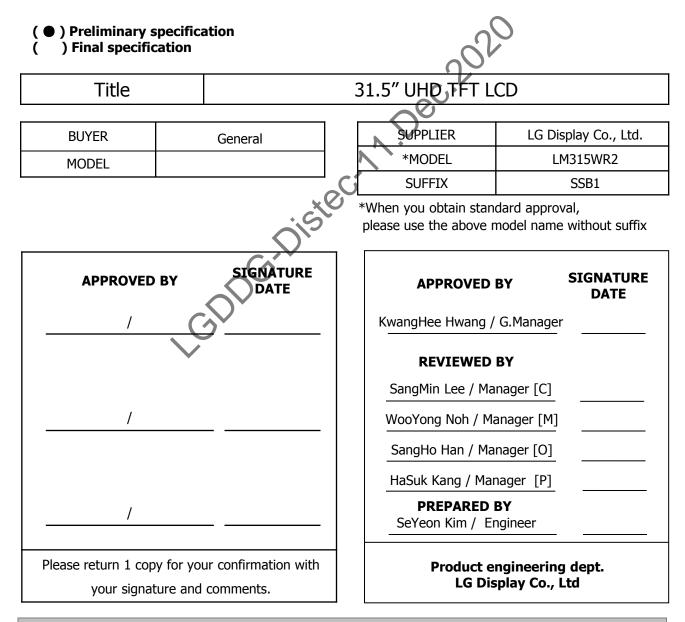
LM315WR2-SSB1

HD-10-159

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SPECIFICATION FOR APPROVAL



Feb. 28. 2019



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
3-1	Electrical characteristics	9
3-2	Interface connections	10
3-3	Signal timing specifications	15
3-4	Signal timing waveforms	16
3-5	Color input data reference	17
3-6	Power sequence	18
3-7	Signal timing waveforms Color input data reference Power sequence V _{LCD} Power dip condition Optical specifications Mechanical characteristics	19
4	Optical specifications	20
5	Mechanical characteristics	24
6	Reliability	27
7	International standards	28
7-1	Safety	28
7-2	Environment	28
8	Packing	29
8-1	Designation of lot mark	29
8-2	Packing form	30
9	Precautions	33



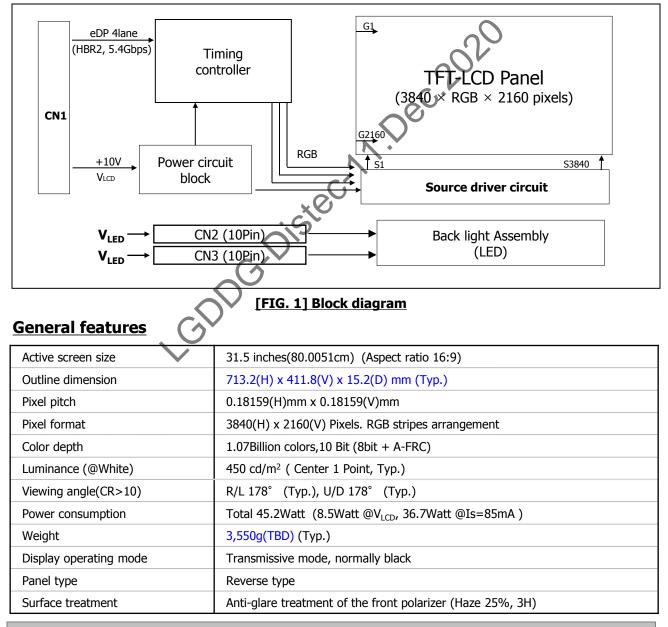
Record of revisions

Revision No.	Revision Date	Page	Before	After	Application Date
0.1	Feb.28.2019	-	First Draft, Preliminary Specifications	-	-
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				004	
				Dec.2020	
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1. General description

LM315WR2-SSA1 is a color active matrix liquid crystal display with a light emitting diode (WLED) backlight assembly 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 31.5 inch diagonally measured active display area with UHD resolution.(3840 horizontal by 2160 vertical pixels 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. 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._



2. Absolute maximum ratings

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

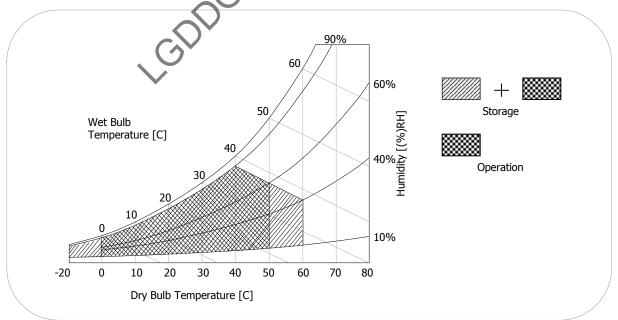
Table 1. Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Val	lues	Units	Notes
Faiametei	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Units	Notes
Power supply input voltage	V _{LCD}	-0.3	12	V_{DC}	At 25 ℃
Operating temperature	T _{OP}	0	50	°C	
Storage temperature	T _{ST}	-20	60	°C	1 7 2
Operating ambient humidity	H _{OP}	10	90	%RH	1,2,3
Storage humidity	H _{ST}	10	90	%RH	
Glass surface temperature (Operation)	T _{Surface}	0	48	°C	1, 4
		(**		

Notes :

- 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 $^{\circ}$ C, 70% RH only for 4 corner light leakage mura.
- 3. Storage condition is guaranteed under packing condition
- 4. Glass surface temperature should be measured under the condition of V_{LCD} =10.0V, fv=60Hz, T_a =25°C, no humidity and typical LED string current.
 - %. T_a= Ambient temperature

[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 other 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	Units	Notes	
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Units	Notes
MODULE :				0		
Power supply input voltage	V _{LCD}	9.5	10.0	10.5	V	4
Permissive power input ripple	V _{ripple}		(400	mVp-p	1
Dower cupply input current	I _{LCD} Typ.	-	0.85	• 1.06	А	
Power supply input current	I_{LCD} Max.	-	1.12	1.40	А	2
Dower concumption	Рс Тур.	-	8.5	10.6	Watt	2
Power consumption	Pc Max.	- N	11.2	14.0	Watt	
Rush current	IRUSH	-Cí		3	А	3

Notes :

- 1. Permissive power ripple should be measured under the condition of V_{LCD} =10.0V, 25°C,*fv=max. Refer to page 7 for the pattern and more information.
- 2. The specified current and power consumption can be measured under the V_{LCD} =10.0V, 25°C, f_V =60Hz and the pattern should be changed according to the typical or maximum power condition. The max. current can be measured only with the maximum power pattern. See the page 7 for details.
- 3. Maximum condition of inrush current : The duration of rush current is about 5ms and rising time of power input is 500us \pm 20%. (min.).
- 4. V_{LCD} level must be measured between two points on PCB of LCM [V_{LCD} (test point) ~ LCM Ground) (Test condition : maximum power pattern, 25°C, f_v =60Hz)

* fv=frame frequency



• Permissive power input ripple ($V_{LCD} = 10.0V$, 25°C, fv (frame frequency)=Max. condition)

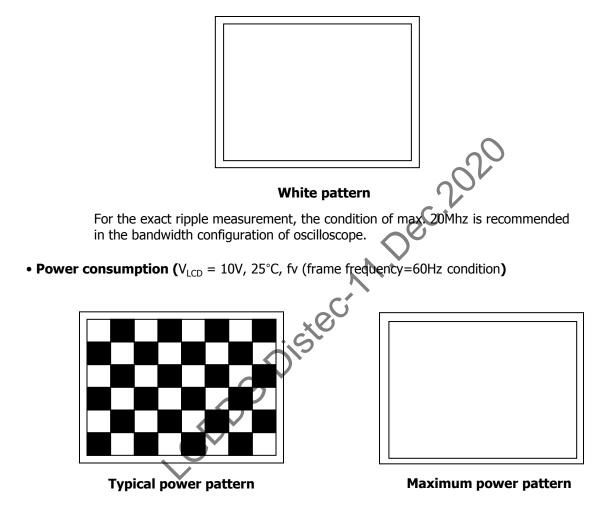




Table 3-2. Electrical characteristics of LED bar in normal operating condition

Davamatar	Gumhal		Unite	Notos		
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Notes
LED string current	Is	-	85	90	mA	1, 2
LED string voltage	Vs	27.8	28.8	29.8	V	1, 3
Power consumption	PBar	-	36.7	38.0	Watt	2, 5
LED life time	LED_LT	30,000	-	-	Hour	4

Notes : The LED bar consists of 75 LED packages, 15 strings (parallel) x 5 packages (serial)

- 1. The specified values are for single LED bar.
- 2. The specified current is defined as the input current for single LED string with 100% duty cycle.
- 3. The specified voltage is the input LED string voltage at typical current 100% duty cycle.
- 4. The LED life time is defined as the time when brightness of LED itself reach to the 50% of initial value under the conditions at Ta = $25 \pm 2^{\circ}$ C and typical LED string current.
- 5. The power consumption shown above does not include the loss of external LED driver. The typical power consumption is calculated as $P_{Bar} = Vs(Vp) \times Is(Typ.) \times No.$ of strings.
 - The maximum power consumption is calculated as $P_{Bar} = V_{S}(Max.) \times I_{S}(Typ.) \times No.$ of strings.

Table 3-2-1. Absolute Maximum Value of <u>Bar and Peak Luminance</u>

Parameter	Symbol	Values	Unit	Notes
Peak LED string current	Is	155	mA	1.2
Peak luminance	Lp	750	nit	1, 2

Notes :

- 1. Peak LED string voltage at peak current with 100% duty cycle is $(30.1)\pm(1.0)V$ at Ta = $25\pm 2^{\circ}C$.
- 2. Peak Luminance 750nit is achieved at 155mA, while the specifications for guarantee remains under the normal operating condition specified in Table 2-2. Specifications and condition for evaluation test and mass production shall be applied with conditions specified in Table 2-2.

3-2. Interface Connections

3-2-1. LCD Module

- LCD Connector(Receptacle): GT05Q-30S-H10-MN(LSMtron), HD2S030HA2(JAE),

KN38B-30S-0.5H(HIROSE)

- Mating Connector(Plug): 20453-030T(Manufactured by I-PEX)

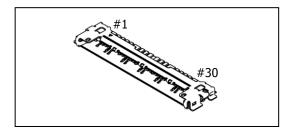
Table 3-3. Module Connector(CN1) Pin Configuration

No	Symbol	Description	No	Symbol	Description
1	V _{LCD}	Power Supply +10.0V	16	L0_P	True Signal for Main Link 0
2	V_{LCD}	Power Supply +10.0V	17	L0_N	Component Signal for Main Link 0
3	V _{LCD}	Power Supply +10.0V	18	GND	Ground
4	V _{LCD}	Power Supply +10.0V	19	L1_P	True Signal for Main Link 1
5	V _{LCD}	Power Supply +10.0V	20	L1_N	Component Signal for Main Link 1
6	NC	No Connection	21	GND	Ground
7	GND	Ground	22	L2_P	True Signal for Main Link 2
8	NC	No Connection(I2C serial interface for LCM)	-23	L2_N	Component Signal for Main Link 2
9	NC	No Connection(I2C serial interface for LCM)	24	GND	Ground
10	GND	Ground	25	L3_P	True Signal for Main Link 3
11	HPD	Hot Plug Detect Signal	26	L3_N	Component Signal for Main Link 3
12	GND	Ground	27	GND	Ground
13	AUX_N	Component Signal for Auxiliary Channel	28	GND	Ground
14	AUX_P	True Signal for Auxiliary Channel	29	NC	No Connection
15	GND	Ground	30	GND	Ground

Notes:

1) All GND(ground) pins should be connected together to the LCD module's metal frame.

2) All V_{LCD} (power input) pins should be connected together.



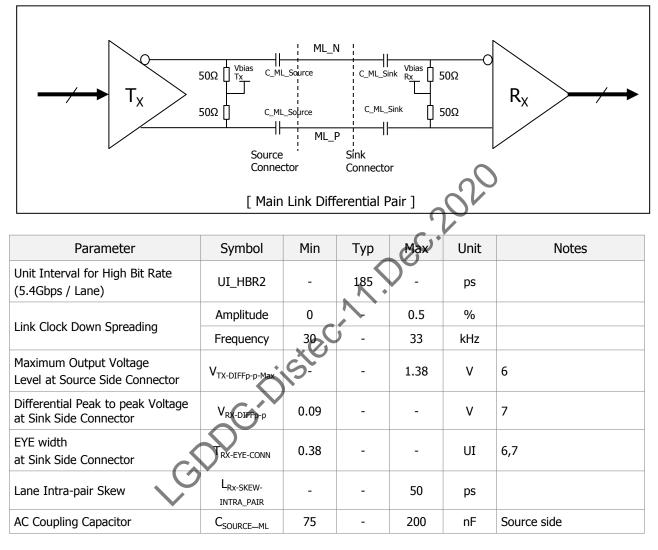
#1	#30
1 2 marine	ana an St

GT05Q-30S-H10-MN

Rear view of LCM

3-2-2. eDP Signal specifications

1. eDP Main link signal

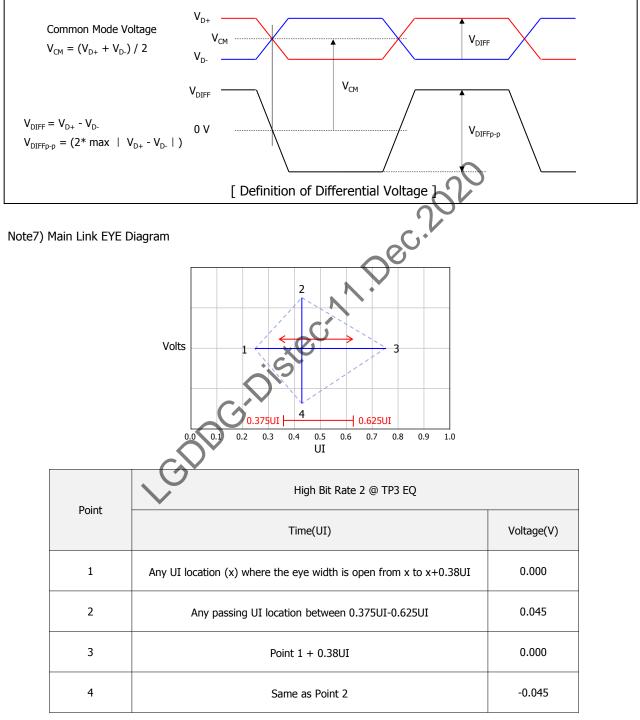


Note)

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

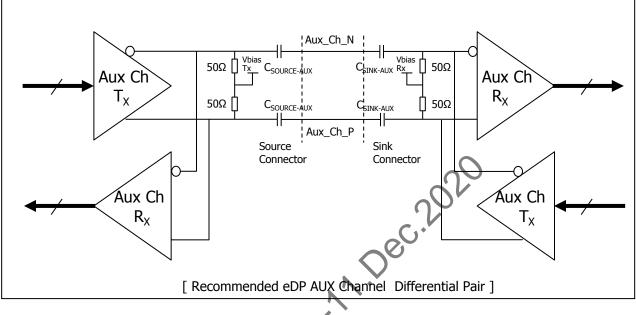


Note6) Definition of Differential Voltage



[EYE Mask Vertices at embedded DP Sink Connector Pins]

2. eDP AUX Channel signal



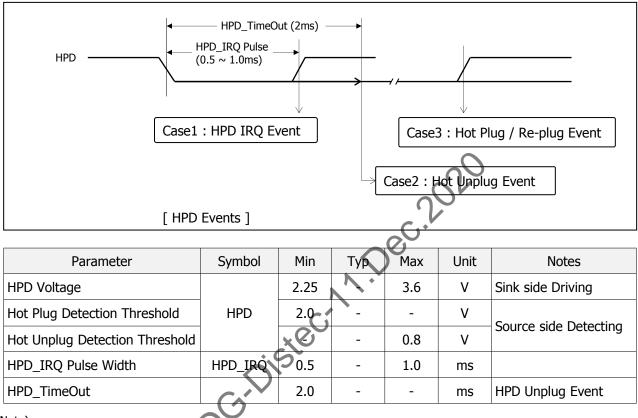
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Notes
AUX Unit Interval	UI . C	0.4	-	0.6	us	
AUX Jitter at Rx IC Package Pins	Tjitter	-	-	0.05	UI	Equal to 30ns
AUX Peak-to-peak Voltage at Connector Pins of Receiving	S	0.32	-	1.36	V	
AUX Peak-to-peak Voltage at Connector Pins of Transmitting	V _{AUX-DIFFp-p}	0.39	-	1.38	V	
AUX EYE width at Connector Pins of Tx and Rx		0.98	-	-	UI	
AUX AC Coupling Capacitor	C _{SOURCE-AUX}	75	-	200	nF	Source side

Notes:

- 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 500hm ± 5% at source side to AUX level. 4) Mismatched common mode voltage will occur abnormal display.



3. eDP HDP Signal



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

3-2-3. Backlight connector pin configuration

Table 4. Backlight connector pin configuration(CN2, CN3)

The LED wire cable connector is a model 12507HS-H10G1 Manufactured by Yeonho. The mating connector is a 12507WR-H10G.

The pin configuration for the connector is shown in the table below.

Pin	Symbol	Pin-description (CN2)	Remark	Pin	Symbol	Pin-des	scription (CN	3)	Remark		
#1	FB8	Channe8 Current Feedback		#1	FB7	Channel7	Current Feed	lback			
#2	FB7	Channel7 Current Feedback		#2	FB6	Channel6	Current Feed	lback			
#3	FB6	Channel6 Current Feedback		#3	FB5	Channel5	Current Feed	lback			
#4	FB5	Channel5 Current Feedback		#4	NC	S.	NC				
#5	V LED	LED power supply (FB5~FB8)	Left side	#5	V LED	LED power	supply (FB5	~FB7)	Right side		
#6	V LED	LED power supply (FB1~FB4)	in front view	#6	V LED	LÊD power	supply (FB1	~FB4)	in front view		
#7	FB4	Channel4 Current Feedback		#7	FB4	Channel4	Current Feed	lback			
#8	FB3	Channel3 Current Feedback		#8	 ₩В3	Channel3	Current Feed	lback			
#9	FB2	Channel2 Current Feedback		#9	FB2	Channel2	Current Feed	lback			
#10	FB1	Channel1 Current Feedback		#10	FB1	Channel1	Current Feed	lback			
	# CNT Pin Number(FB Number(FB Number(FB Number(FB Number(FB Number(FB Number(FB Number(FB Number(FB Number(FB))) # 10 # 9 # 8 # 7 # 3 # 2 (FB1) (FB2) (FB3) (FB4) (FB5) (FB6) (FB7) (FB8) (FB1) (FB2) (FB3) (FB4) (FB5) (FB6) CN2_Left side (8Block) CN3_Right cN3_Right cHCM] [Rear view of LCM] [Front view of LCM] [Front view of LCM] [Rear view of LCM] [Figure and										

- LED wire cable connector(Yeonho) : 12507HS-H10G1

- Mating connector(Yeonho) : 12507WR-H10G

[FIG. 5] Backlight connector view

3-3. Signal timing specifications

This is signal timing requirement from the signal transmitter. All of the interface signal timing should satisfy the following specifications for its proper operation.

ITEM	Symbol		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note
DCLK	Period	tCLK	1.82	1.875	1.93	ns	
DCLK	Frequency	-	527.92	533.25	538.58	MHz	
	Period	tHP	4000	4000	4012	tCLK	
	Horizontal Valid	tHV	3840	3840	3840	tCLK	
	Horizontal Blank	tHB	160	160	172		
Hsync	Frequency	fH	131.98	133.31	134.65	KHz	1,3,4
	Width	tWH	32	32	32	tCLK	
	Horizontal Back Porch	tHBP	80	80	88		
	Horizontal Front Porch	tHFP	48	48	52		
	Period	tVP	2220	2222	2268	tHP	
	Vertical Valid	tVV	2160	2160	2160	tHP	
	Vertical Blank	tVB	60	62	108	tHP	
Vsync	Frequency	fV	59.397	59.997	60.597	Hz	2,4
	Width	tWV	5	5	5	tHP	
	Vertical Back Porch	tVBP	52	54	100		
	Vertical Front Porch	tVFP	3	3	3		

Table 5. Timing table

Notes :

1. The value of Hsync period, Hsync width and Hsync valid should be even number times of tCLK.

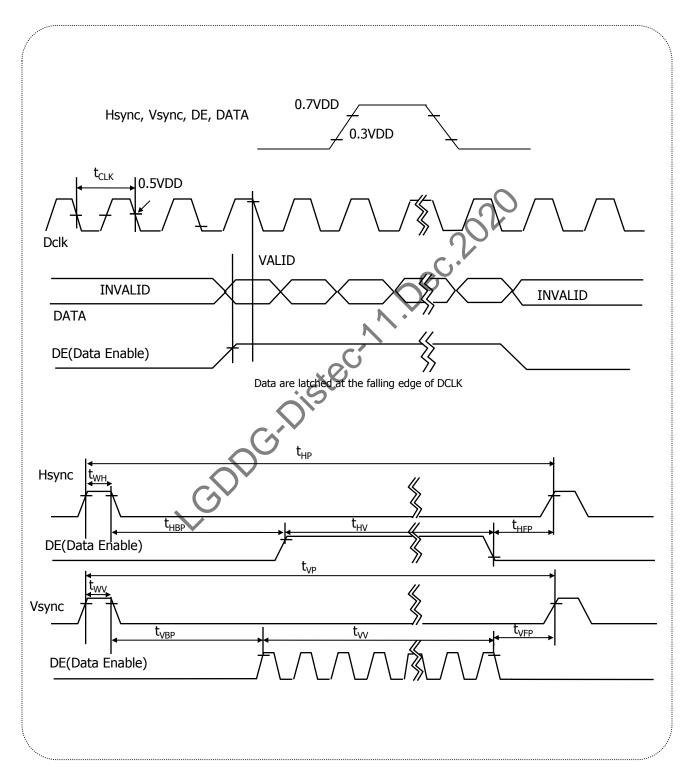
If the value is odd number times of tCLK, it can make asynchronous signal timing and cause abnormal display.

2. The performance of the electro-optical characteristics may be influenced by variance of the vertical refresh rates. 3. The value of Hsync Period, Hsync Width, and Horizontal Back Porch should be divided by 4 without a remainder.

4. The polarity of Hsync, Vsync is not restricted.



3-4. Signal timing waveforms



3-5. 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 6. Color data reference

											-	I	npu	ıt Co	olor	Dat	ta									
	Color					RE	D				GREEN									BL	UE					
			MS D7		DE	D 4	D 2	<u> </u>	L9 R1		M			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	L9 G1 (MS P7		DE	D 4	P 2	P 2		SB
	Black		0	0	кэ 0	K4	к 5 0	KZ	0	0	0	0	0	G4 0	0	G2 0	0	90 0		0	вэ 0	Р4 0	0	Б 2	БТ 0	ВО 0
	Red (1023)		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	O	\checkmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green (1023)		0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basic	Blue (1023)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	ر	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Color	Cyan		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Magenta		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	10	0	•	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Yellow		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Ŧ.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	'n	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	RED (000)	Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RED (001)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RED						\mathbf{t}	2																			
	RED (1022)		1	1	1	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RED (1023)		1	2	Y	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN (000)	Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN (001)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN																										
	GREEN (1022))	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN (1023))	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BLUE (000)	Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BLUE (001)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
BLUE							•																			
	BLUE (1022)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	BLUE (1023)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

3-6. Power Sequence

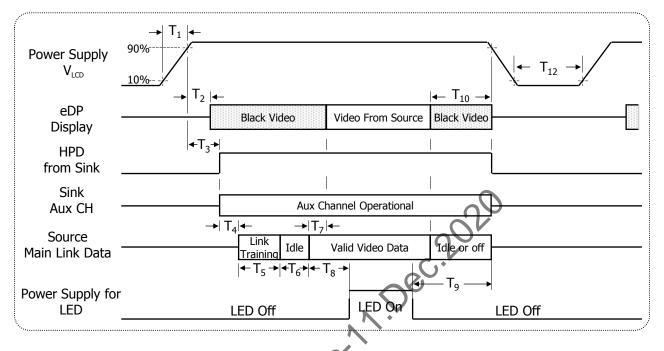


Table 3-7. Power Sequence

Timing	Required	Lin	nits	Units	Notice
Tining	Ву	Min	Max	Units	Notes
T ₁	Source	0.5	10	ms	
T ₂	Sink	10	200	ms	
T ₃	Sink	15	200	ms	
T ₄	Source	-	0	ms	5
T ₅	Source	-		ms	5
T ₆	Source	-	100	ms	6
T ₈	Source	350	-	ms	
T ₉	Source	200	-	ms	4

Timing	Required	Lin	nits	Unito	Notos
	Ву	Min	Max	Units	Notes
T ₁₀	Source	0	500	ms	
T ₁₂	Source	1000	-	ms	

Notes:

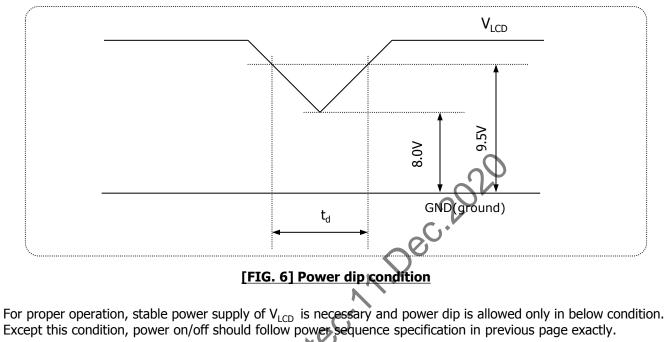
1) Power sequence should be kept all the time including below cases for normal operation.

- AC/DC Power On/Off
- Mode change (resolution, frequency, timing, sleep mode, color depth change, etc.)
- The violation of power sequence can cause a significant trouble in display and reliability.
- 2) Please avoid floating state of interface signal during signal invalid period. 3) When the interface signal is invalid, be sure to pull down the V_{LCD} .(0V)
- 4) Please turn off the power supply for LED when the level of V_{LCD} changes to prevent noise issue.
- 5) Link training duration is dependent on the customer's system.
- 6) It includes Source Frame Synchronization time.

Source Frame Synchronization: Time to prepare before Tx(Source) sends valid data(Invalid period).



3-7. V_{LCD} Power dip condition



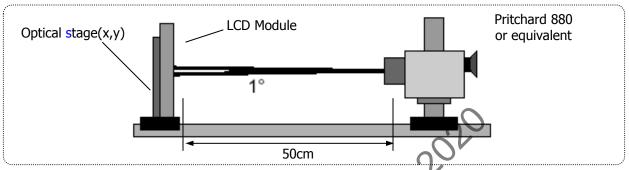
1) Dip condition 8.0V $\leq V_{LCD} < 9.5V$, $t_d \leq 20ms$



4. Optical specifications

Optical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' for approximately 30 minutes in a dark environment at 25±2°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 ° and aperture 1 degree.

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



[FIG. 7] Optical characteristic measurement equipment and method

Table 8. Optical characteristics

 $(Ta=25^{\circ}C, V_{LCD}=10.0V, f_{V}=60Hz Dclk=533.25MHz, I_{s}=85mA)$

Parameter		Cumhol		Values		Unite	Notes	
Param	eter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Notes	
Contrast Ratio		CR	910	1300	-		1	
Surface luminance,	white	L _{WH}	360	450	-	cd/m ²	2	
Luminance variation		δ _{WHITE}	75	-	-	%	3	
Response time	Gray To Gray	T _{GTG_AVR}	-	14	25	ms	4	
Color gamut (CIE19	Color gamut (CIE1976)		90 99	98 -	-	%		
		Rx	Тур. -0.03	0.680	Тур . +0.03			
	Red	Ry		0.313				
	Green	Gx		0.268				
Color coordinates [CIE1931]		Gy		0.685				
(By PR650)	Blue	Bx		0.151				
	DIUE	Ву		0.055				
	White	Wx		0.313				
	white	Wy		0.329				
Color temperature		-	-	6500	-	К		
Viewing angle	Horizontal	θ _H	-	178	-	Dograc	5	
(CR>10, General)	Vertical	θγ	-	178	-	Degree	5	
Gray Scale		-		2.2			6	

Ver. 0.1



Notes :

1. Contrast Ratio(CR) is defined mathematically as : (By PR880)

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

It is measured at center point(Location P1)

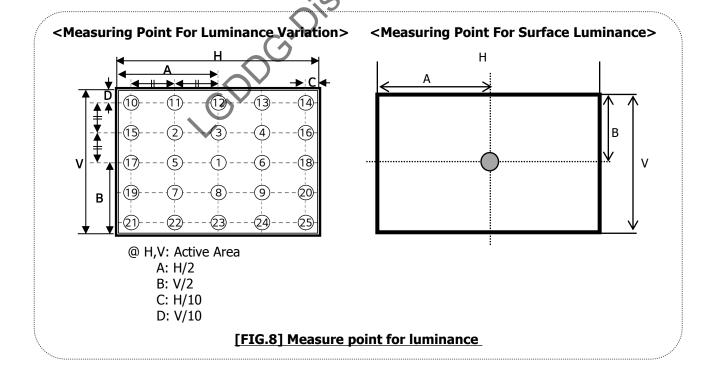
2. Surface luminance(LwH)is luminance value at Center 1 point(P1) across the LCD surface 50cm from the surface with all pixels displaying white. For more information see FIG.7 (*By PR880*)

-- x 100(%

3. The variation in surface luminance , δ WHITE is defined as : **(By PR880)**

δ WHITE = Minimum(LP1,LP2,, LP25) ------Maximum(LP1,LP2,, LP25)

Where L1 to L25 are the luminance with all pixels displaying white at 25 locations. For more information see FIG.8



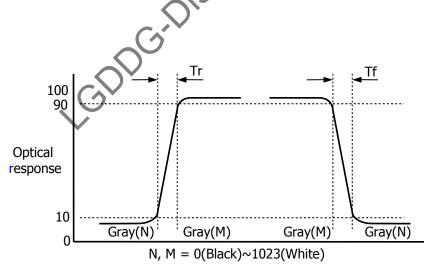
- 4. The Gray To Gray response time is defined as the following figure and shall be measured by switching the input signal for "Gray To Gray ".
 - Gray step : 5 Step
 - TGTG_AVR is the total average time at rising time and falling time for "Gray To Gray".
 - By RD80S

 Table 9. GTG Gray table

Gray To G		Rising time							
Gray To G	ay	G1023	G767	G511	G255	G0			
Falling time	G1023					2			
	G767				00	•			
	G511				C.				
	G255			3	5				
	G0								
			N						

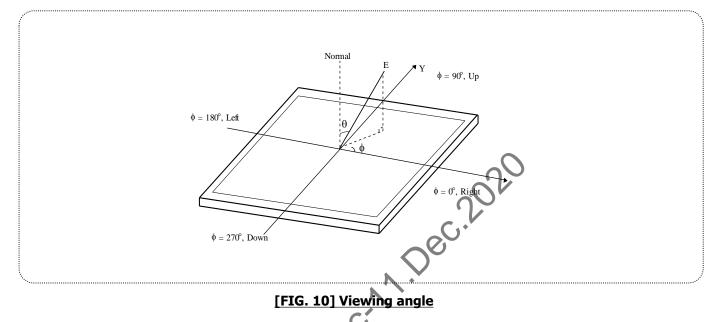
Response time is defined as the following figure and shall be measured by switching the input signal for "Gray(N)" and "Gray(M)".

Ci



[FIG. 9] Response Time

5. 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.10 (*By PR880*)



6. Gamma Value is approximately 2.2. For more information see Table 11.

Table 10.	Gray Scale	Specification	S
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Gray Level	Relative Luminance [%] (Typ.)
0	0.11
127	1.08
255	4.72
383	11.49
511	21.66
639	35.45
767	53.00
895	74.48
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.

	Horizontal	713.2 mm					
Outline dimension	Vertical	411.8 mm					
	Depth	15.2 mm					
Bezel area	Horizontal	-					
Dezel died	Vertical	<u> </u>					
Active dieplay area	Horizontal	697.31 mm					
Active display area	Vertical	392.23 mm					
Weight	Typ. 3,550g(TBD) (Max. 3,730a)						
Surface treatment	Hard coating(3H) Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer						

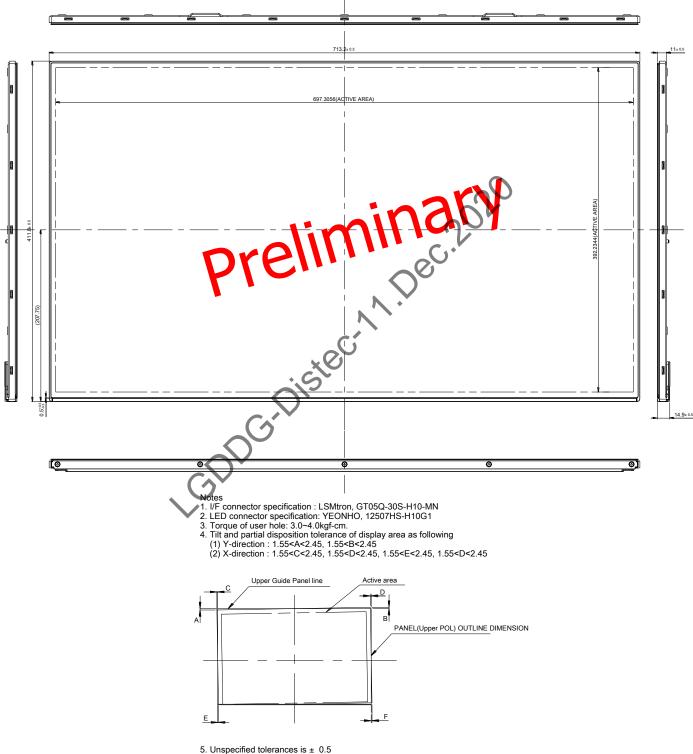
Notes : Please refer to a mechanic drawing in terms of tolerance at the next page.

Outline dimensions (horizontal, vertical and outside depth) are measured by using vernier calipers. The inside depth dimensions are measured by using height gauge, when LCM is put face down onto a flat surface.

-CDDC-

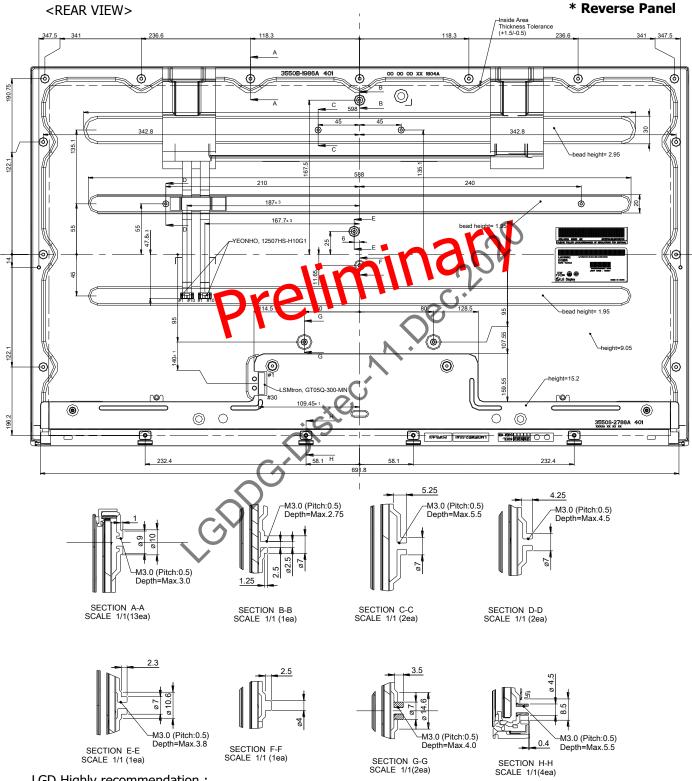


<FRONT VIEW>



- 6. The LCM warp(warpage) is less than 1.0 on the surface plate
- 7. The COF area is weak & sensive, so please don't press the COF area





LGD Highly recommendation :

As The IPS panel is sensitive & slim, please recommend the metal frame of the system supports the panel by the double side-mount.

6. Reliability

Environment test condition

No	Test Item	Condition	Notes
1	High temperature storage test	T _a = 60℃, 240h	1
2	Low temperature storage test	T _a = -20℃, 240h	1
3	High temperature operation test	T _a = 50℃, 50%RH, 240h	1
4	Low temperature operation test	T _a = 0°C, 240h	1
5	Humidity condition operation	$T_a = 40$ °C, 90%RH	1
6	Altitude Operating Storage / Shipment	0 - 10,000 feet (3,048m) 0 - 40,000 feet (12,192m)	
7	Maximum storage humidity for 4 corner light leakage Mura	Max 70%RH, T₂ = 40℃	

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. rticu.

* T_a= 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

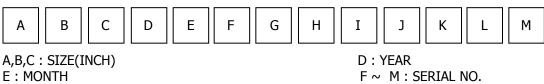
concentisteen



8. Packing

8-1. Designation of lot mark

a) Lot mark



Note

I. TEAR									<u> </u>	
Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Mark	A	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	J	К

2. MONTH

							<u> </u>					
2. MONTH						$\boldsymbol{\varsigma}$	Sec.					
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
) Location of lot	: mark			X	ec.							

b) Location of lot mark

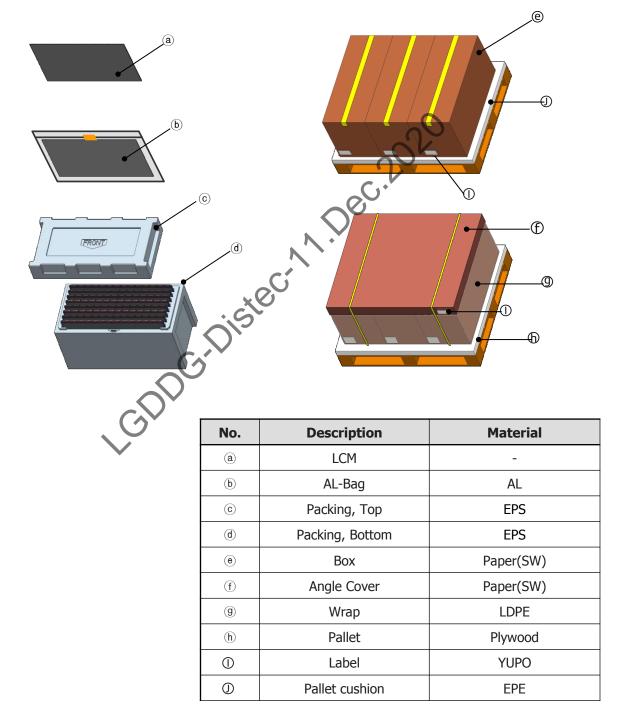
Serial No. is printed on the label. The label is attached to the backside of the LCD module. This is subject to change without prior notice.

CODC



8-2. Packing form

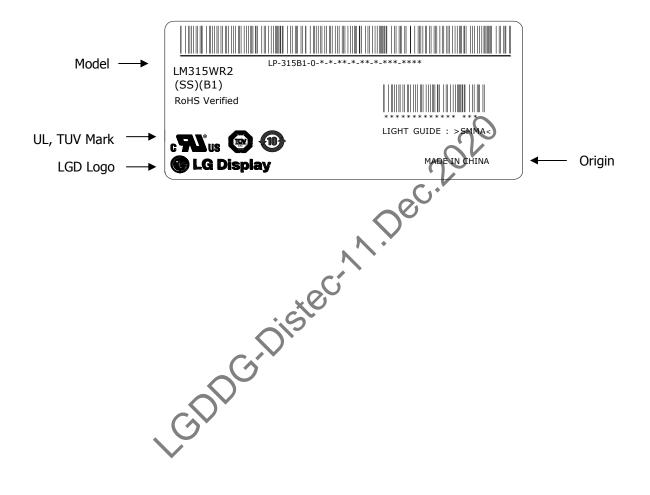
- a) Package quantity in one packing : 8ea/Box Package quantity in one Pallet : 24ea(3Box/Pallet)
- b) Packing Size : 814mm X 358mm X 509mm
- C) Pallet Ass'y Size: 1140mmX870mmX702mn





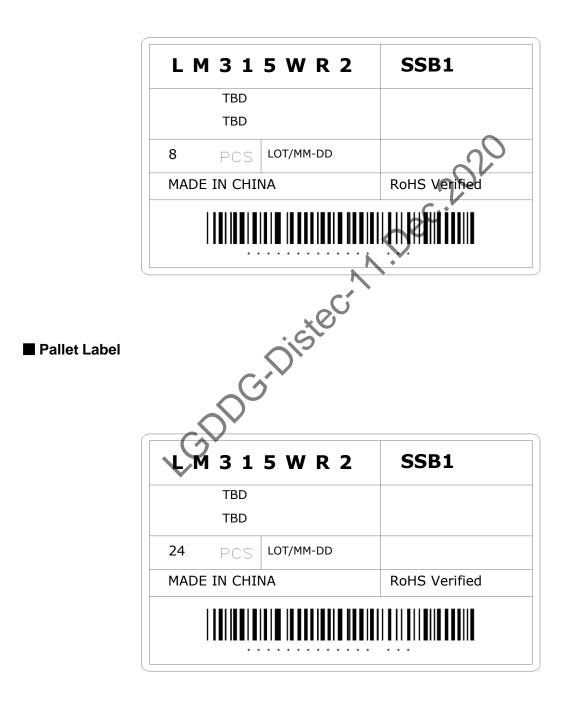
APPENDIX- II-1

LCM Label





APPENDIX- II-2





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 rear side.
- (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) Response time depends on the temperature.(In lower temperature, it becomes longer.)
- (2) 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.
- (3) 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.
- (4) When fixed patterns are displayed for a long time, remnant image is likely to occur.
- (5) 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.
- (6) Please do not give any mechanical and/or acoustical impact to LCM. Otherwise, LCM can't be operated its full characteristics perfectly.
- (7) 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)
- (8) Please do not set LCD on its edge.
- (9) When LCMs are used for public display, defects such as Yogore & image sticking can not be guaranteed.
- (10) LCM cannot support "Interlaced scan method"
- (11) When this reverse model is used as a forward-type model (PCB on top side), LGD can not guarantee any defects of LCM.
- (12) Please conduct image sticking test after 2-hour aging with Rolling pattern and normal temperature. ($25 \sim 40^{\circ}$ C)

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 and hazardous materials exposure

Strong light exposure causes degradation of polarizer and color filter. The LCM should be avoided direct contact with Hazardous materials such as sulfur, acetic acid, chlorine, etc. These materials may cause chemical reaction such as sulfurization, corrosion, discoloration, etc.

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 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.



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