

SHARP

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TECHNICAL LITERATURE
FOR
TFT - LCD module

MODEL No. **LK600D3LA3x**

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**DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT 3
MODULE DEVELOPMENT CENTER
AVC LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY GROUP
SHARP CORPORATION**

1. Application

This technical literature applies to the color 60.0" TFT-LCD module LK600D3LA3x

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2. Overview

This module is a color active matrix LCD module incorporating amorphous silicon TFT (Thin Film Transistor). It is composed of a color TFT-LCD panel, driver ICs, control circuit, power supply circuit, inverter circuit and back light system etc. Graphics and texts can be displayed on a 1920×RGB×1080 dots panel with one billion colors by using 8bit+FRC LVDS (Low Voltage Differential Signaling) to interface, +12V of DC supply voltages.

This module also includes the DC/AC inverter to drive the CCFT. (+24V of DC supply voltage)

And in order to improve the response time of LCD, this module applies the Over Shoot driving (O/S driving) technology for the control circuit. In the O/S driving technology, signals are being applied to the Liquid Crystal according to a pre-fixed process as an image signal of the present frame when a difference is found between image signal of the previous frame and that of the current frame after comparing them.

With this technology, image signals can be set so that liquid crystal response completes within one frame. As a result, motion blur reduces and clearer display performance can be realized.

This LCD module also adopts Double Frame Rate driving method.

With combination of these technologies, motion blur can be reduced and clearer display performance can be realized.

3. Mechanical Specifications

Parameter	Specifications	Unit
Display size	152.496 (Diagonal)	cm
	60.0 (Diagonal)	inch
Active area	1329.12(H) x 747.63 (V)	mm
Pixel Format	1920(H) x 1080(V) (1pixel = R + G + B dot)	pixel
Pixel pitch	0.69225(H) x 0.69225 (V)	mm
Pixel configuration	R, G, B vertical stripe	
Display mode	Normally black	
Unit Outline Dimensions (*1)	1401.1(H) x 820.4(V) x 43.0(D)	mm
Mass	TBD	kg
Surface treatment	Anti glare, low reflection coating Hard coating: 2H and more	

(*1) Outline dimensions are shown in Fig.1 (excluding protruding portion)

4. Input Terminals

4.1. TFT panel driving

CN1 (Interface signals and +12V DC power supply) (Shown in Fig.1)

Using connector : FI-RE51S-HF (Japan Aviation Electronics Ind., Ltd.)

Mating connector : FI-RE51HL, FI-RE51CL (Japan Aviation Electronics Ind., Ltd.)

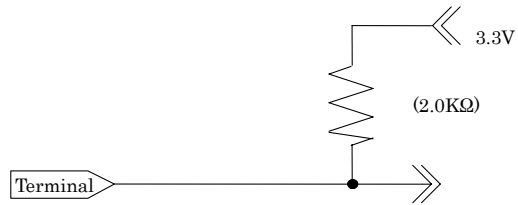
Mating LVDS transmitter : THC63LVD1023 or equivalent device

Pin No.	Symbol	Function	Remark
1	GND		
2	Reserved	It is required to set non-connection(OPEN)	Pull up 3.3V
3	Reserved	It is required to set non-connection(OPEN)	Pull up 3.3V
4	Reserved	It is required to set non-connection(OPEN)	Pull up 3.3V
5	FRAME	Frame frequency setting 1:60Hz 0:50Hz [Note 1]	Pull up 3.3V
6	O/S set	O/S operation setting H:O/S ON, L:O/S OFF [Note 1]	Pull up 3.3V
7	SELLVDS	Select LVDS data order [Note 2]	Pull up 3.3V
8	Reserved	It is required to set non-connection(OPEN)	Pull down : (GND)
9	Reserved	It is required to set non-connection(OPEN)	Pull down : (GND)
10	Reserved	It is required to set non-connection(OPEN)	Pull down : (GND)
11	GND		
12	AIN0-	Aport (-)LVDS CH0 differential data input	
13	AIN0+	Aport (+)LVDS CH0 differential data input	
14	AIN1-	Aport (-)LVDS CH1 differential data input	
15	AIN1+	Aport (+)LVDS CH1 differential data input	
16	AIN2-	Aport (-)LVDS CH2 differential data input	
17	AIN2+	Aport (+)LVDS CH2 differential data input	
18	GND		
19	ACK-	Aport LVDS Clock signal(-)	
20	ACK+	Aport LVDS Clock signal(+)	
21	GND		
22	AIN3-	Aport (-)LVDS CH3 differential data input	
23	AIN3+	Aport (+)LVDS CH3 differential data input	
24	AIN4-	Aport (-)LVDS CH4 differential data input	
25	AIN4+	Aport (+)LVDS CH4 differential data input	
26	GND		
27	GND		
28	BIN0-	Bport (-)LVDS CH0 differential data input	
29	BIN0+	Bport (+)LVDS CH0 differential data input	
30	BIN1-	Bport (-)LVDS CH1 differential data input	
31	BIN1+	Bport (+)LVDS CH1 differential data input	
32	BIN2-	Bport (-)LVDS CH2 differential data input	
33	BIN2+	Bport (+)LVDS CH2 differential data input	
34	GND		
35	BCK-	Bport LVDS Clock signal(-)	
36	BCK+	Bport LVDS Clock signal(+)	
37	GND		
38	BIN3-	Bport (-)LVDS CH3 differential data input	
39	BIN3+	Bport (+)LVDS CH3 differential data input	
40	BIN4-	Bport (-)LVDS CH4 differential data input	
41	BIN4+	Bport (+)LVDS CH4 differential data input	
42	GND		
43	GND		
44	GND		
45	GND		
46	GND		

47	VCC	+12V Power Supply	
48	VCC	+12V Power Supply	
49	VCC	+12V Power Supply	
50	VCC	+12V Power Supply	
51	VCC	+12V Power Supply	

[Note] GND of a liquid crystal panel drive part has connected with a module chassis.

[Note 1]The equivalent circuit figure of the terminal



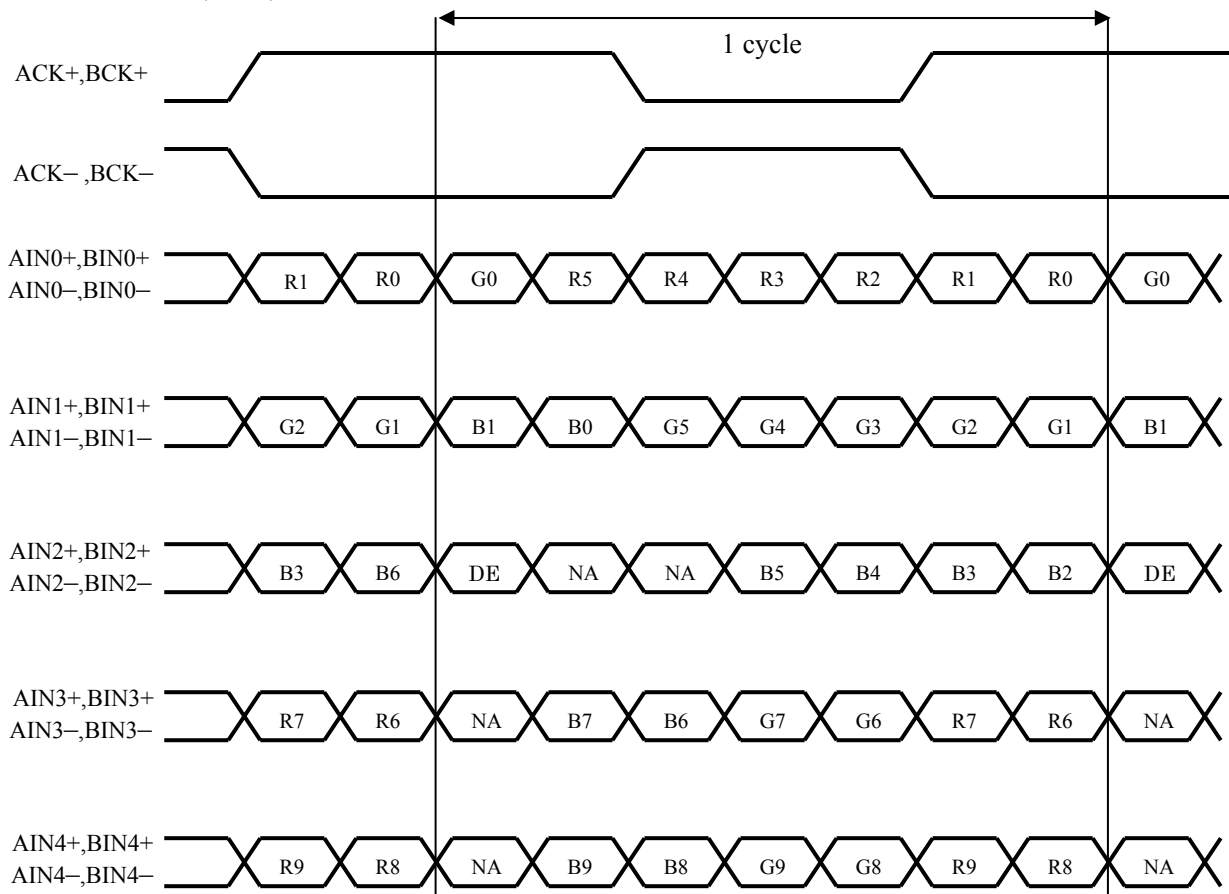
[Note 2] LVDS Data order

SELLVDS		
Data	L(GND) [VESA]	H(3.3V) or Open [JEIDA]
TA0	R0(LSB)	R4
TA1	R1	R5
TA2	R2	R6
TA3	R3	R7
TA4	R4	R8
TA5	R5	R9(MSB)
TA6	G0(LSB)	G4
TB0	G1	G5
TB1	G2	G6
TB2	G3	G7
TB3	G4	G8
TB4	G5	G9(MSB)
TB5	B0(LSB)	B4
TB6	B1	B5
TC0	B2	B6
TC1	B3	B7
TC2	B4	B8
TC3	B5	B9(MSB)
TC4	NA	NA
TC5	NA	NA
TC6	DE(*)	DE(*)
TD0	R6	R2
TD1	R7	R3
TD2	G6	G2
TD3	G7	G3
TD4	B6	B2
TD5	B7	B3
TD6	N/A	N/A
TE0	R8	R0(LSB)
TE1	R9(MSB)	R1
TE2	G8	G0(LSB)
TE3	G9(MSB)	G1
TE4	B8	B0(LSB)
TE5	B9(MSB)	B1
TE6	N/A	N/A

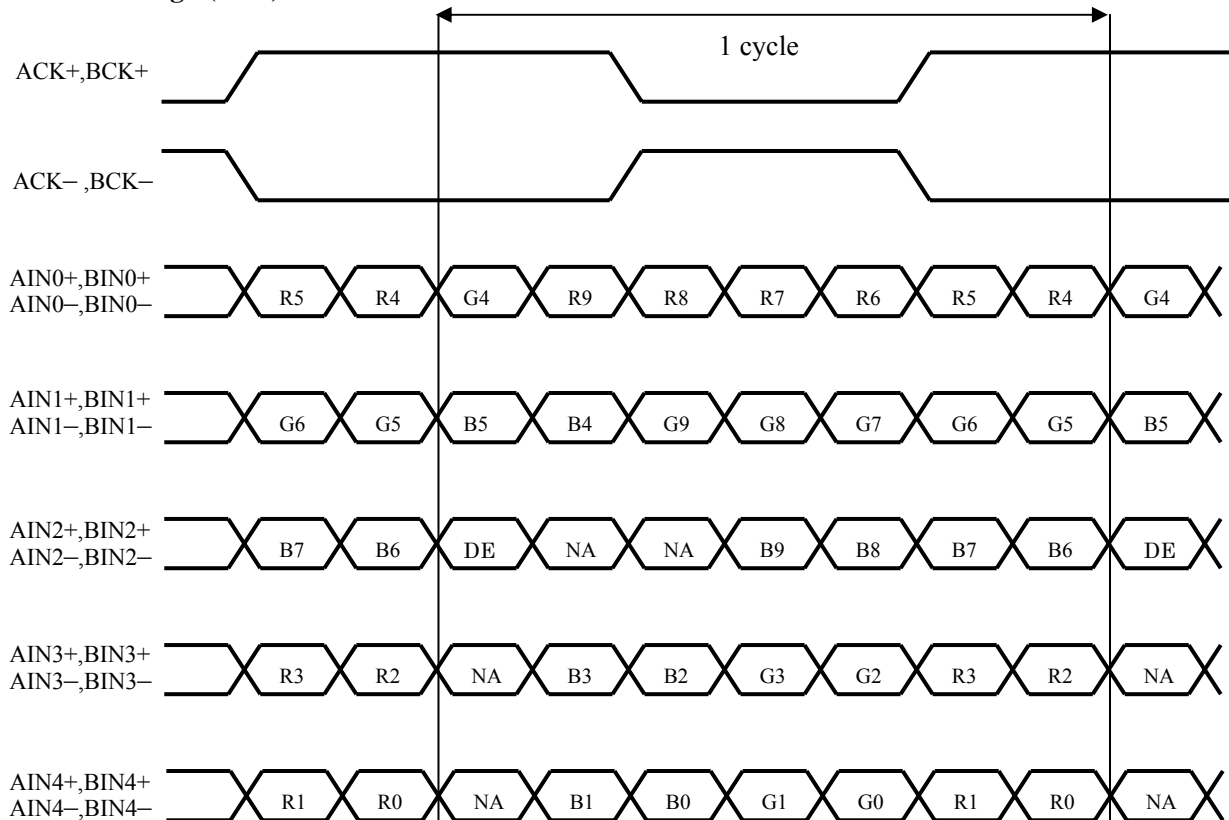
NA: Not Available

(*)Since the display position is prescribed by the rise of DE(Display Enable)signal, please do not fix DE signal during operation at "High".

SELLVDS= Low (GND)

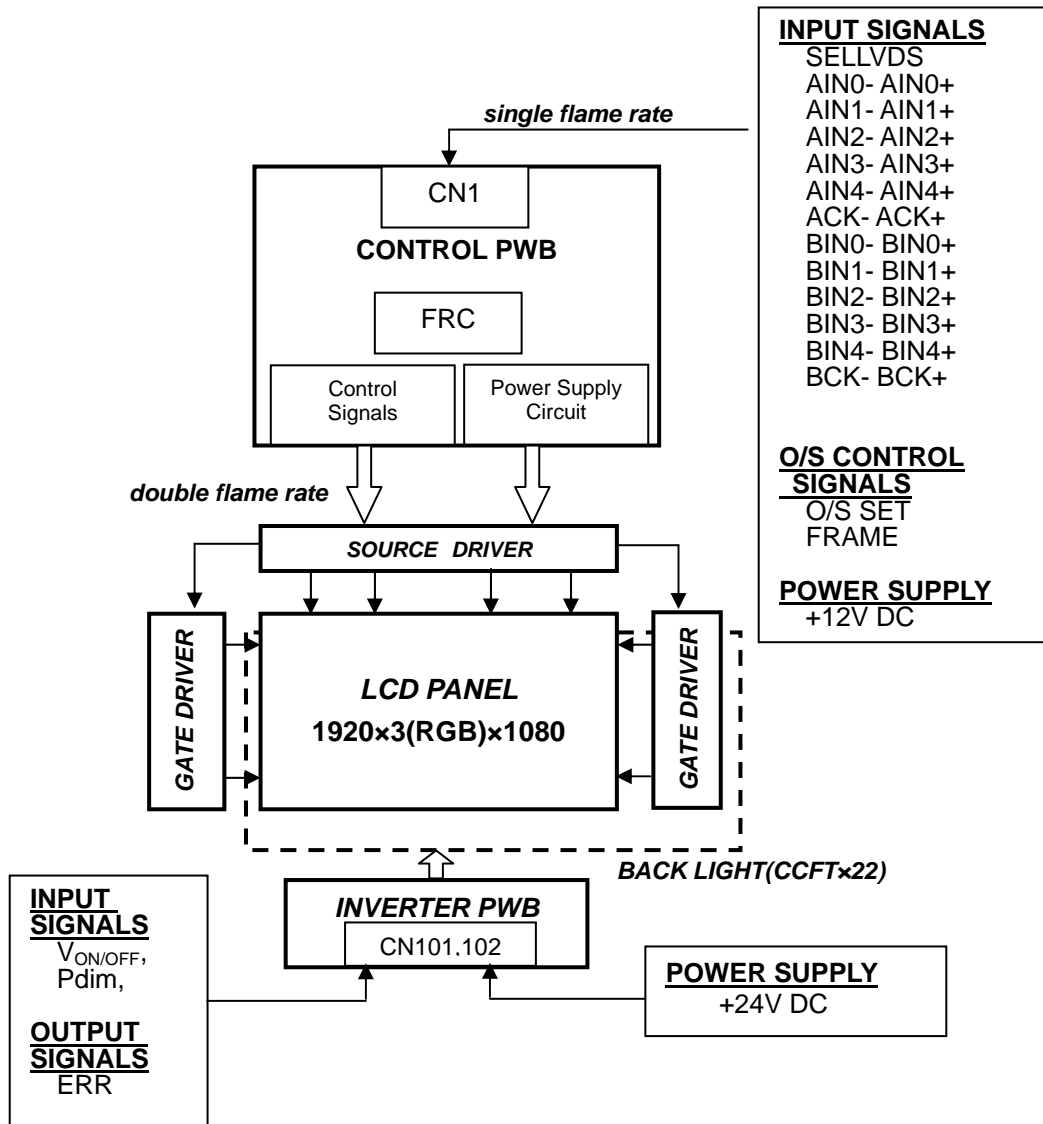


SELLVDS= High (3.3V) or OPEN



DE: Display Enable, NA: Not Available (Fixed Low)

4.2. Interface block diagram



4.3. Backlight driving

CN101 (+24V DC power supply and inverter control)

Using connector: 20022WR-14AML(YEONHO)

Mating connector: 20022HS-14L (YEONHO) or Equivalent

Pin No.	Symbol	Function	Default(OPEN)	Input Impedance (min)	Remark
1	V _{INV}	+24V	-		
2	V _{INV}	+24V	-		
3	V _{INV}	+24V	-		
4	V _{INV}	+24V	-		
5	V _{INV}	+24V	-		
6	GND		-		
7	GND		-		
8	GND		-		
9	GND		-		
10	GND		-		
11	ERR	Error Detection		(Open Collector)	[Note 1]
12	Von/off	Inverter ON/OFF	Inverter OFF	(TBD)	[Note 2]
13	Reserved	For LCD module internal usage, should be open			
14	Pdim	Brightness Control	3.3V : pull up Brightness 100%	(TBD)	[Note 3]

CN102(+24V DC power supply)

Using connector: 20022WR-14AML(YEONHO)

Mating connector: 20022HS-14L (YEONHO) or Equivalent

Pin No.	Symbol	Function	Default(OPEN)	Input Impedance	Remark
1	V _{INV}	+24V	-		
2	V _{INV}	+24V	-		
3	V _{INV}	+24V	-		
4	V _{INV}	+24V	-		
5	V _{INV}	+24V	-		
6	GND		-		
7	GND		-		
8	GND		-		
9	GND		-		
10	GND		-		
11	Reserved	For LCD module internal usage, should be open			
12	Reserved	For LCD module internal usage, should be open			
13	Reserved	For LCD module internal usage, should be open			
14	Reserved	For LCD module internal usage, should be open			

[Note 1] Error Detection

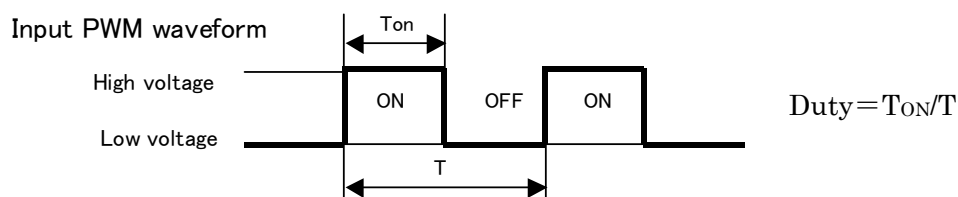
	MIN	TYP	MAX
Normal	-	-	1.0V
Abnormal	(Open Collector)		

[Note 2] Inverter ON/OFF

Input voltage	Function
0V	Inverter : OFF
3.3V	Inverter : ON

[Note 3] Brightness Control (Pulse Dimming)

Pin No.14 is used for the control of the PWM duty with input pulse from (100Hz to 350Hz).



		MIN	TYP	MAX	Remark
Pulse signal	[Hz]	(100)	-	(350)	
DUTY(T_{ON}/T)	[%]	(20)	<->	100	$T_a=25^{\circ}\text{C}$
Dimming level (luminance ratio)	[%]	(10)	<->	100	$T_a=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ Pulse signal=(TBD Hz)
Low voltage	V	-	0	0.6	
High voltage	V	3.0	3.3	3.6	

[Note] There is a case that lamp mura may happen, depending on ambient temperature, in dimming. Minimum dimming level should be set according to your evaluation of actual display performance. (Minimum duty (TBD)% at below 15°C)

[Note] In case of using Pulse Dimming, be careful so that the Pdim signal (Pin 13) doesn't have glitch.

4.4. The back light system characteristics

The back light system is direct type with 22 CCFTs (Cold Cathode Fluorescent Tube).

The characteristics of the lamp are shown in the following table. The value mentioned below is at the case of one CCFT.

Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Remarks
Life time	T _L	-	60000	-	Hour	[Note]

[Note]

- Lamp life time is defined as the time when brightness becomes 50% of the original value in the continuous operation under the condition of Ta=25°C and brightness control(V_{BRT}=100%).
- Above value is applicable when the long side of LCD module is placed horizontally (Landscape position). (Lamp lifetime may vary if LCD module is in portrait position due to the change of mercury density inside the lamp.)

5. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Ratings	Unit	Remark
Input voltage (for Control)	V _I	Ta=25 °C	-0.3 ~ 3.6	V	[Note 1]
12V supply voltage (for Control)	VCC	Ta=25 °C	0 ~ +14	V	
Input voltage (for Inverter)	V _{ON} V _{BRT} V _{BRT_sel}	Ta=25 °C	0 ~ +6	V	
24V supply voltage (for Inverter)	V _{INV}	Ta=25 °C	0 ~ +29	V	
Storage temperature	Tstg	-	-25 ~ +60	°C	[Note 2]
Operation temperature (Ambient)	Topa	-	0 ~ +50	°C	

[Note 1] SELLVDS, FRAME, O/S_set,

[Note 2] Humidity 95%RH Max.(Ta≤40°C)

Maximum wet-bulb temperature at 39 °C or less.(Ta>40°C)

No condensation.

6. Electrical Characteristics

6.1. Control circuit driving

Ta=25 °C

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Remark	
+12V supply voltage	Supply voltage	V _{CC}	(11.4)	12	(12.6)	V	[Note 1]
	Current dissipation	I _{CC}	-	(2.0)	TBD	A	[Note 2]
	Inrush current	I _{RUSH1}	-	TBD	-	A	t ₁ =500us [Note 7]
		I _{RUSH2}	-	TBD	-	A	t ₁ >5ms [Note 7]
Permissible input ripple voltage	V _{RP}	-	-	(100)	mV _{P-P}	V _{CC} = +12.0V	
Input Low voltage	V _{IL}	0	-	(1.0)	V	[Note 3]	
Input High voltage	V _{IH}	(2.3)	-	3.3	V		
Input leak current (Low)	I _{IL1}	-	-	(400)	μA	V _I = 0V [Note 4]	
	I _{IL2}	-	-	(100)	μA	V _I = 0V [Note 5]	
Input leak current (High)	I _{IH1}	-	-	(100)	μA	V _I = 3.3V [Note 4]	
	I _{IH2}	-	-	(400)	μA	V _I = 3.3V [Note 5]	
Terminal resistor	R _T	-	100	-	Ω	Differential input	
Input Differential voltage	V _{ID}	200	400	600	mV	[Note 6]	
Differential input common mode voltage	V _{CM}	V _{ID} /2	1.2	2.4- V _{ID} /2	V	[Note 6]	

[Note]V_{CM}: Common mode voltage of LVDS driver.

[Note 1]

Input voltage sequences

$$0 < t_1 \leq (20)\text{ms}$$

$$10 < t_2 \leq (50)\text{ms}$$

$$10 < t_3 \leq (50)\text{ms}$$

$$0 < t_4 \leq 1\text{s}$$

$$t_5 \leq (950)\text{ms}$$

$$t_6 \leq 0$$

$$t_7 \leq (300)\text{ms}$$

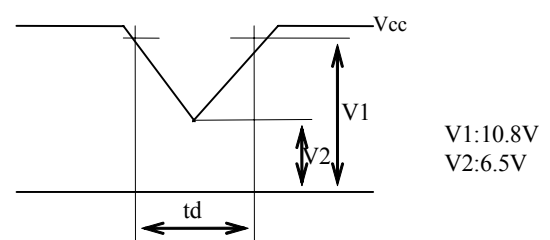
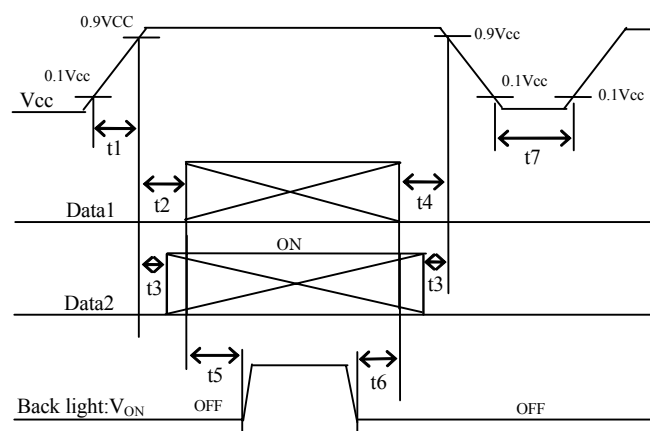
Dip conditions for supply voltage

$$\text{a) } (6.5)\text{V} \leq V_{CC} < (10.8)\text{V}$$

$$t_d \leq 10\text{ms}$$

$$\text{b) } V_{CC} < (6.5)\text{V}$$

Dip conditions for supply voltage is based on input voltage sequence.



※ Data1: ACK±, AIN0±, AIN1±, AIN2±, AIN3±, AIN4±, BCK±, BIN0±, BIN1±, BIN2±, BIN3±, BIN4±

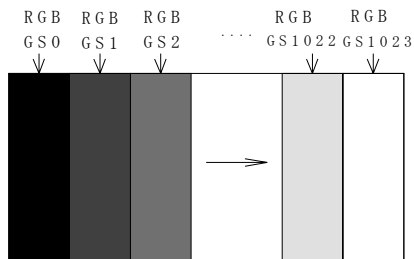
*V_{CM} voltage pursues the sequence mentioned above

※ Data2: SELLVDS, FRAME, O/S_SET

[Note] About the relation between data input and back light lighting, please base on the above-mentioned input sequence. When back light is switched on before panel operation or after a panel operation stop, it may not display normally. But this phenomenon is not based on change of an incoming signal, and does not give damage to a liquid crystal display.

[Note 2] Typical current situation: 1024 gray-bar patterns. (Vcc = +12.0V)

The explanation of RGB gray scale is seen in section 8.



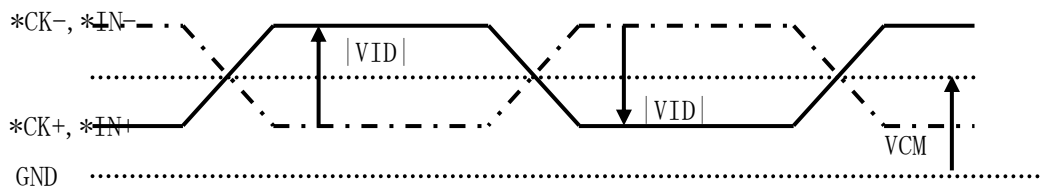
Vcc = +12.0V
 CK = 74.25MHz
 Th = 14.8μs

[Note 3] SELLVDS, FRAME, O/S_SET

[Note 4]

[Note 5] SELLVDS, FRAME, O/S_SET

[Note 6] ACK±, AIN0±, AIN1±, AIN2±, AIN3±, AIN4±, BCK±, BIN0±, BIN1±, BIN2±, BIN3±, BIN4±



[Note 7] Vcc12V inrush current waveform

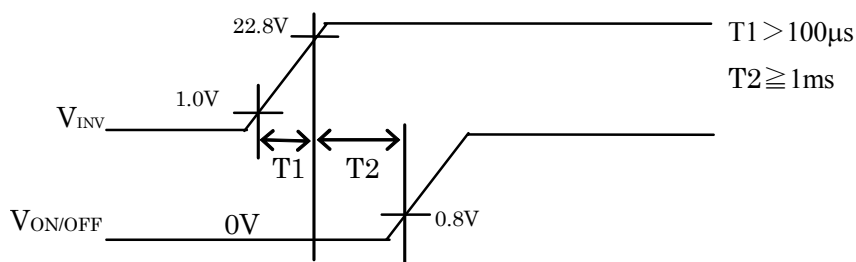
TBD

6.2. Inverter driving for back light

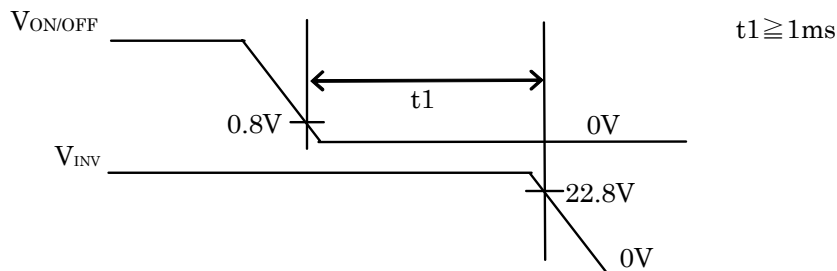
The back light system is direct type with 22 CCFTs (Cold Cathode Fluorescent Tube).

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Remark	
+24V	Current dissipation 1	I _{INV 1}	-	(14.0)	(15.5)	A	V _{INV} = 24V, Ta=25°C DUTY =100% [Note 1,2]
	Current dissipation 2	I _{INV 2}	-	(12.5)	(13.8)	A	
	Inrush current	I _{RUSH}	-	-	(TBD)	A	
	Supply voltage	V _{INV}	22.8	24.0	25.2	V	
Permissible input ripple voltage	V _{RF}	-	-	(0.6)	V _{p-p}	V _{INV} = +24.0V	
Input voltage (Low)	V _{ONL}	0	-	0.8	V	V _{ON/OFF} , Pdim_sel	
Input voltage (High)	V _{ONH}	2.3	-	3.6	V		

[Note 1] 1) V_{INV}-turn-on condition



2) V_{INV}-turn-off condition



[Note 2] Current dissipation 1 : Definition within 60 minutes after turn on. (Rush current is excluded.)

Current dissipation 2 : Definition more than 60minutes after turn on.

7. Timing characteristics of input signals

7.1. Timing characteristics

Timing diagrams of input signal are shown in Fig.2.

Parameter		Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Remark
Clock	Frequency	1/Tc	TBD	74.25	TBD	MHz	
		Horizontal period	TH	TBD	1100	TBD	clock
Data enable signal	Horizontal period (High)	THd	TBD	14.8	TBD	μ s	
		Vertical period	TV	TBD	1125	TBD	line
	Vertical period (High)	TVd	TBD	60	TBD	Hz	
		TVd	1080	1080	1080	line	

[Note]-When vertical period is very long, flicker and etc. may occur.

- Please turn off the module after it shows the black screen.
- Please make sure that length of vertical period should become of an integral multiple of horizontal length of period. Otherwise, the screen may not display properly.
- As for your final setting of driving timing, we will conduct operation check test at our side, please inform your final setting.

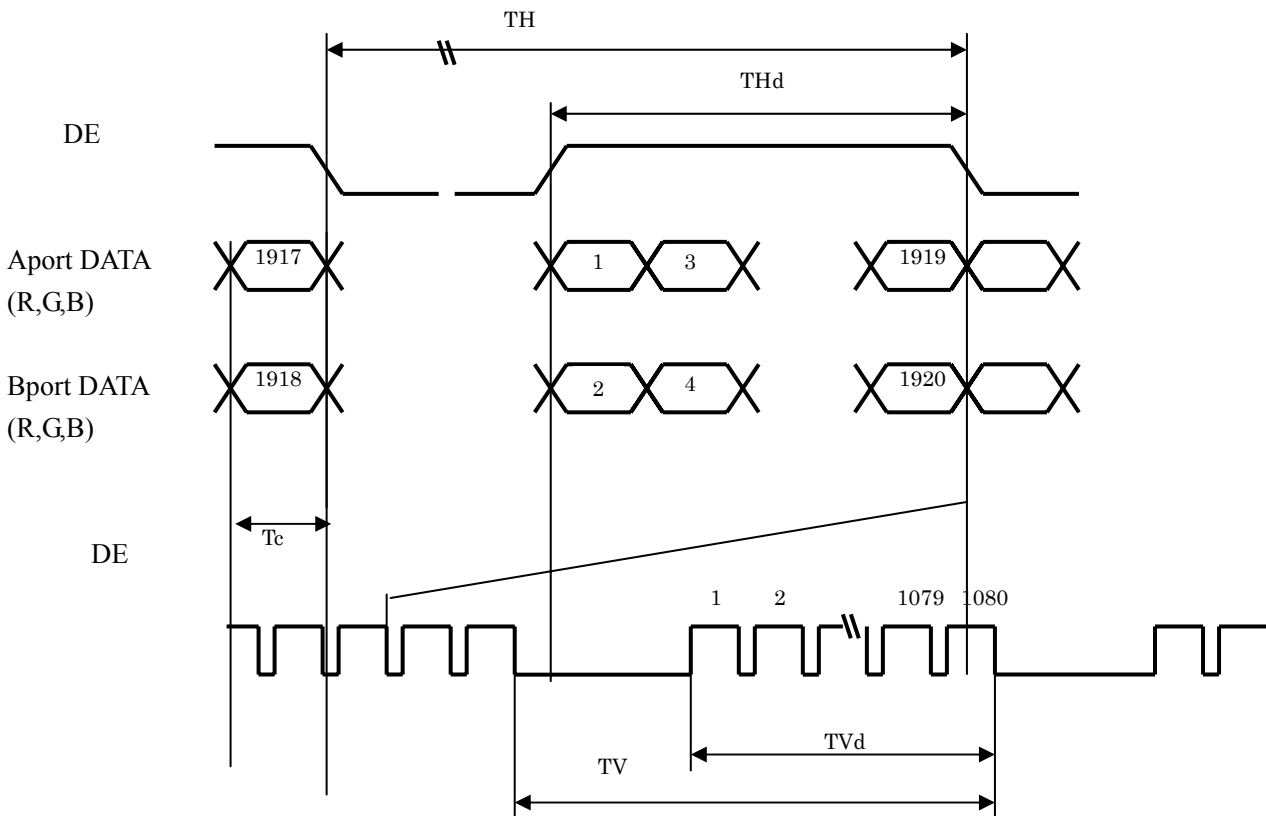
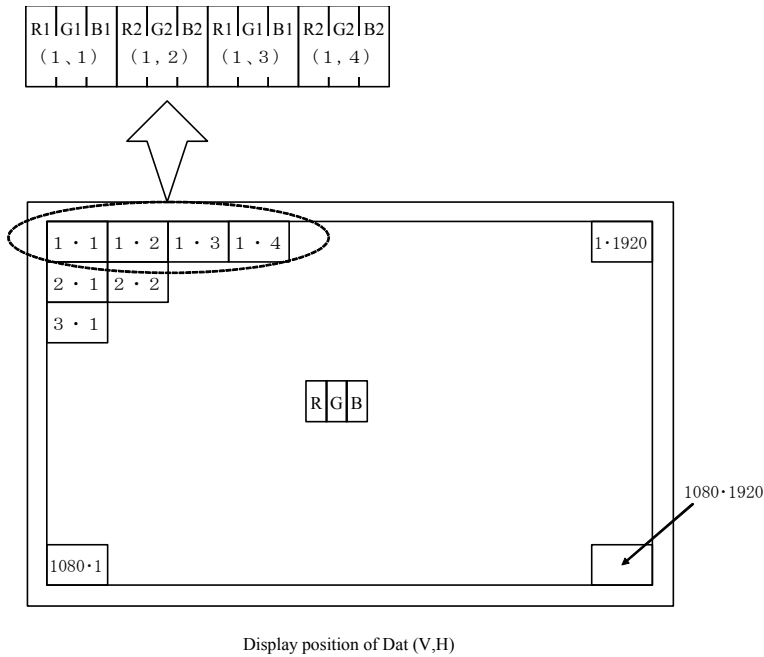
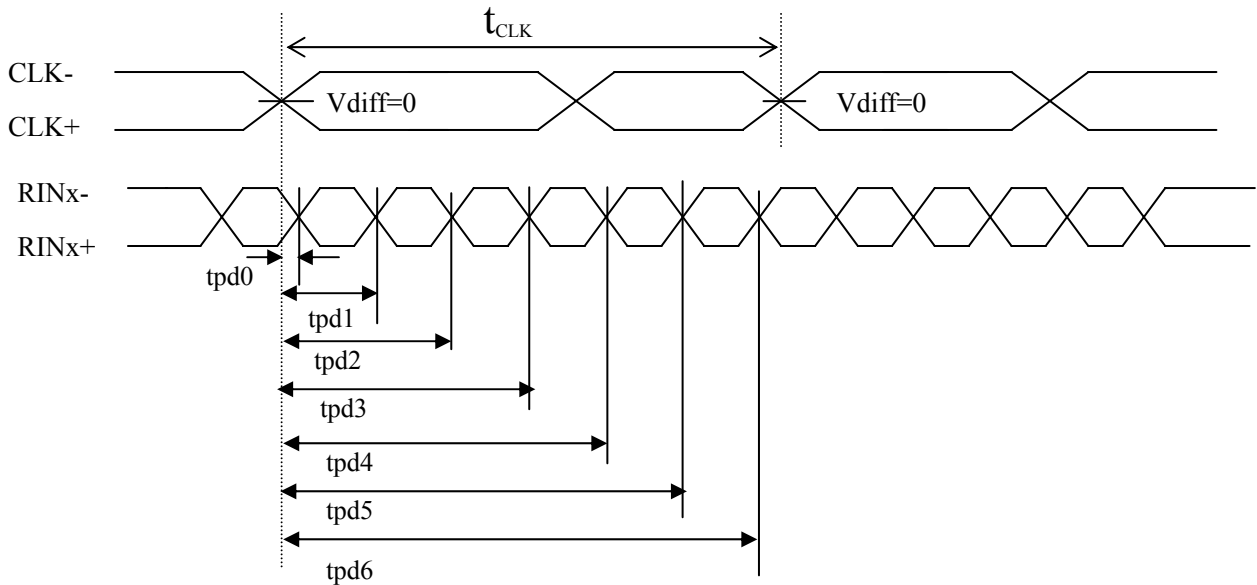


Fig.2 Timing characteristics of input signal

7.2. Input data signal and display position on the screen



7-3. LVDS signal characteristics



The item		Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	unit
Data position	Delay time, CLK rising edge to serial bit position 0	tpd0	-0.25	0	0.25	ns
	Delay time, CLK rising edge to serial bit position 1	tpd1	$1 * t_{CLK} / 7 - 0.25$	$1 * t_{CLK} / 7$	$1 * t_{CLK} / 7 + 0.25$	
	Delay time, CLK rising edge to serial bit position 2	tpd2	$2 * t_{CLK} / 7 - 0.25$	$2 * t_{CLK} / 7$	$2 * t_{CLK} / 7 + 0.25$	
	Delay time, CLK rising edge to serial bit position 3	tpd3	$3 * t_{CLK} / 7 - 0.25$	$3 * t_{CLK} / 7$	$3 * t_{CLK} / 7 + 0.25$	
	Delay time, CLK rising edge to serial bit position 4	tpd4	$4 * t_{CLK} / 7 - 0.25$	$4 * t_{CLK} / 7$	$4 * t_{CLK} / 7 + 0.25$	
	Delay time, CLK rising edge to serial bit position 5	tpd5	$5 * t_{CLK} / 7 - 0.25$	$5 * t_{CLK} / 7$	$5 * t_{CLK} / 7 + 0.25$	
	Delay time, CLK rising edge to serial bit position 6	tpd6	$6 * t_{CLK} / 7 - 0.25$	$6 * t_{CLK} / 7$	$6 * t_{CLK} / 7 + 0.25$	

8. Input Signal, Basic Display Colors and Gray Scale of Each Color

Colors & Gray scale	Data signal																																			
	Gray Scale	R0	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	G0	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	G6	G7	G8	G9	B0	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9					
Basic Color	Black	–	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Blue	–	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Green	–	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Cyan	–	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Red	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Magenta	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	White	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Gray Scale of Red	Black	GS0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	↑	GS1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Darker	GS2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	↑	↓																																		
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	Brighter	GS1021	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	↓	GS1022	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red	GS1023	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gray Scale of Green	Black	GS0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	↑	GS1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Darker	GS2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	↑	↓																																		
	↓	↓																																		
	Brighter	GS1021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	↓	GS1022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green	GS1023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gray Scale of Blue	Black	GS0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	↑	GS1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Darker	GS2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	↑	↓																																		
	↓	↓																																		
	Brighter	GS1021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	↓	GS1022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Blue	GS1023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

0: Low level voltage, 1: High level voltage.

Each basic color can be displayed in 1021 gray scales from 10 bits data signals. According to the combination of total 30 bits data signals, one billion-color display can be achieved on the screen.

9. Optical characteristics

Ta=25°C, Vcc=12.0V, VINV =24.0V, VBRT=100%, Timing:60Hz(typ. value)

Parameter		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Remark
Viewing angle range	Horizontal	θ_{21} θ_{22}	CR \geq 10	(70)	(88)	-	Deg.	[Note1,4]
	Vertical	θ_{11} θ_{12}		(70)	(88)	-	Deg.	
Contrast ratio		CRn	$\theta=0$ deg.	(2000)	(3000)	-	-	[Note2,4]
Response time		τ_{DRV}			TBD		ms	[Note3,4,5]
Luminance	White	x		(0.254)	(0.284)	(0.314)	-	[Note4]
		y		(0.266)	(0.296)	(0.326)	-	
	Red	x		(0.616)	(0.646)	(0.676)	-	
		y		(0.307)	(0.337)	(0.367)	-	
	Green	x		(0.251)	(0.281)	(0.311)	-	
		y		(0.577)	(0.607)	(0.637)	-	
	Blue	x		(0.113)	(0.143)	(0.173)	-	
		y		(0.041)	(0.071)	(0.101)	-	
Luminance	White	Y_L	(400)	(500)	-	cd/m ²		
Luminance uniformity	White	δw			TBD		[Note 6]	

Measurement condition: Set the value of V_{BRT} to maximum luminance of white.

*The measurement shall be executed 60 minutes after lighting at rating.

[Note]The optical characteristics are measured using the following equipment.

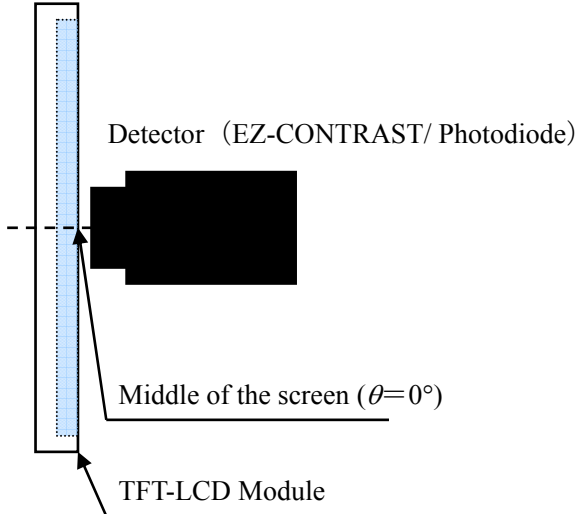


Fig.4-1 Measurement of viewing angle range and Response time.

Viewing angle range: EZ-CONTRAST

Response time: Photodiode

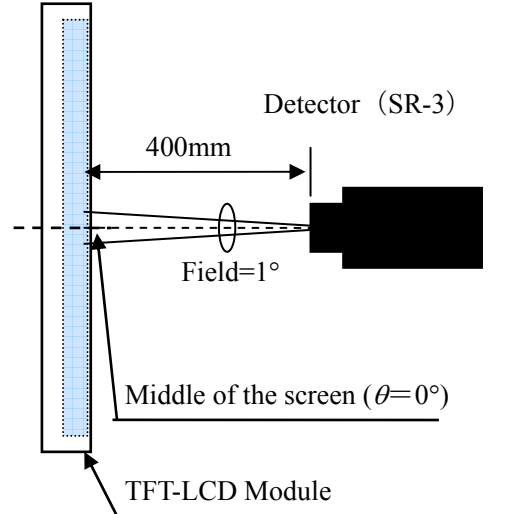
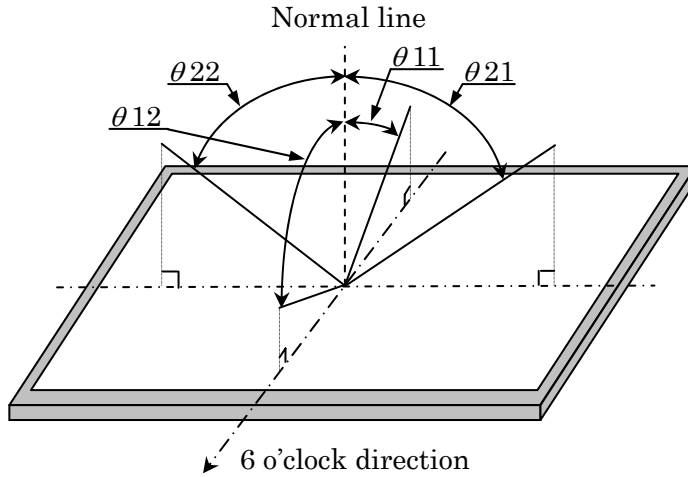


Fig.4-2 Measurement of Contrast, Luminance, Chromaticity.

[Note 1]Definitions of viewing angle range :



[Note 2]Definition of contrast ratio :

The contrast ratio is defined as the following.

$$\text{Contrast Ratio} = \frac{\text{Luminance (brightness) with all pixels white}}{\text{Luminance (brightness) with all pixels black}}$$

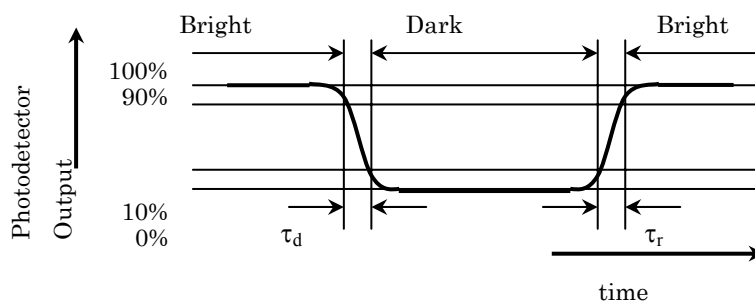
[Note 3]Definition of response time

The response time (τ_d and τ_r) is defined as the following figure and shall be measured by switching the input signal for “any level of gray (0%, 25%, 50%, 75% and 100%)” and “any level of gray (0%, 25%, 50%, 75% and 100%)”.

	0%	25%	50%	75%	100%
0%		tr:0%-25%	tr:0%-50%	tr:0%-75%	tr:0%-100%
25%	td: 25%-0%		tr: 25%-50%	tr:25%-75%	tr: 25%-100%
50%	td: 50%-0%	td: 50%-25%		tr: 50%-75%	tr: 50%-100%
75%	td: 75%-0%	td: 75%-25%	td: 75%-50%		tr: 75%-100%
100%	td: 100%-0%	td: 100%-25%	td: 100%-50%	td:100%-75%	

t*:x-y...response time from level of gray(x) to level of gray(y)

$$\tau_r = \Sigma(\text{tr}:x-y)/10, \tau_d = \Sigma(\text{td}:x-y)/10$$



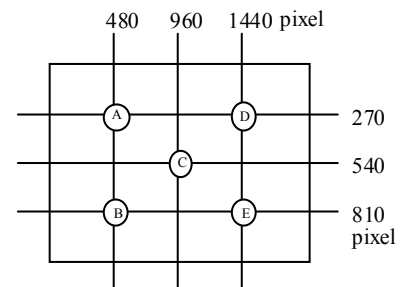
[Note 4]This shall be measured at center of the screen.

[Note 5] This value is valid when O/S driving is used at typical input time value.

[Note 6] Definition of white uniformity ;

White uniformity is defined as the following with five measurements. (A~E)

$$\delta_w = \frac{\text{Maximum luminance of five points (brightness)}}{\text{Minimum luminance of five points (brightness)}}$$



10. Handling Precautions of the module

- Be sure to turn off the power supply when inserting or disconnecting the cable.
- This product is using the parts (inverter, CCFT etc), which generate the high voltage.

Therefore, during operating, please don't touch these parts.

- Brightness control voltage is switched for "ON" and "OFF", as shown in Fig.4. Voltage difference generated by this switching, ΔV_{INV} , may affect a sound output, etc. when the power supply is shared between the inverter and its surrounding circuit. So, separate the power supply of the inverter circuit with the one of its surrounding circuit.

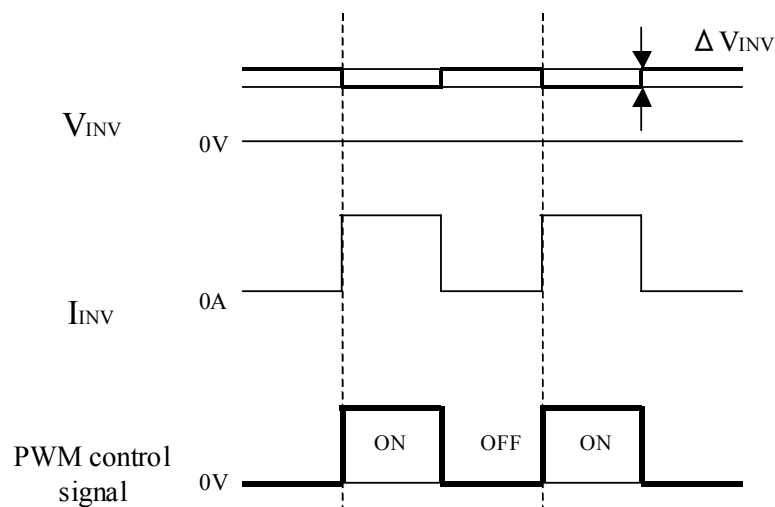


Fig.4 Brightness control voltage.

- Be sure to design the cabinet so that the module can be installed without any extra stress such as warp or twist.
- Since the front polarizer is easily damaged, pay attention not to scratch it.
- Since long contact with water may cause discoloration or spots, wipe off water drop immediately.
- When the panel surface is soiled, wipe it with absorbent cotton or other soft cloth.
- Since the panel is made of glass, it may break or crack if dropped or bumped on hard surface. Handle with care.

- i) Since CMOS LSI is used in this module, take care of static electricity and take the human earth into consideration when handling.
- j) The module has some printed circuit boards (PCBs) on the back side, take care to keep them from any stress or pressure when handling or installing the module; otherwise some of electronic parts on the PCBs may be damaged.
- k) Observe all other precautionary requirements in handling components.
- l) When some pressure is added onto the module from rear side constantly, it causes display non-uniformity issue, functional defect, etc. So, please avoid such design.
- m) When giving a touch to the panel at power on supply, it may cause some kinds of degradation. In that case, once turn off the power supply, and turn on after several seconds again, and that is disappear.
- n) When handling LCD modules and assembling them into cabinets, please be noted that long-term storage in the environment of oxidization or deoxidization gas and the use of such materials as reagent, solvent, adhesive, resin, etc. which generate these gasses, may cause corrosion and discoloration of the LCD modules.
- o) This LCD module is designed to prevent dust from entering into it. However, there would be a possibility to have a bad effect on display performance in case of having dust inside of LCD module. Therefore, please ensure to design your TV set to keep dust away around LCD module.

11. Packing form

- a) Piling number of cartons : TBD
- b) Packing quantity in one carton : TBD
- c) Carton size : TBD
- d) Total mass of one carton filled with full modules : TBD

12. Reliability test item

No.	Test item	Condition
1	High temperature storage test	Ta=60°C 240h
2	Low temperature storage test	Ta=-25°C 240h
3	High temperature and high humidity operation test	Ta=40°C ; 95%RH 240h (No condensation)
4	High temperature operation test	Ta=50°C 240h
5	Low temperature operation test	Ta=0°C 240h
6	Vibration test (non-operation)	Frequency: 10~57Hz/Vibration width (one side): 0.075mm : 58~500Hz/Acceleration: 9.8 m/s ² Sweep time: 11 minutes Test period: 3 hours (1h for each direction of X, Y, Z)
7	Shock test (non-operation)	Maximum acceleration: 294m/s ² Pulse width: 11ms, sinusoidal half wave Direction: +/-X, +/-Y, +/-Z, once for each direction.
8	ESD	* At the following conditions, it is a thing without incorrect operation and destruction. (1)Non-operation: Contact electric discharge ±10kV Non-contact electric discharge ±20kV (2)Operation Contact electric discharge ±8kV Non-contact electric discharge ±15kV Conditions: 150pF, 330ohm

[Result evaluation criteria]

Under the display quality test condition with normal operation state, there shall be no change, which may affect practical display function.

13. Others

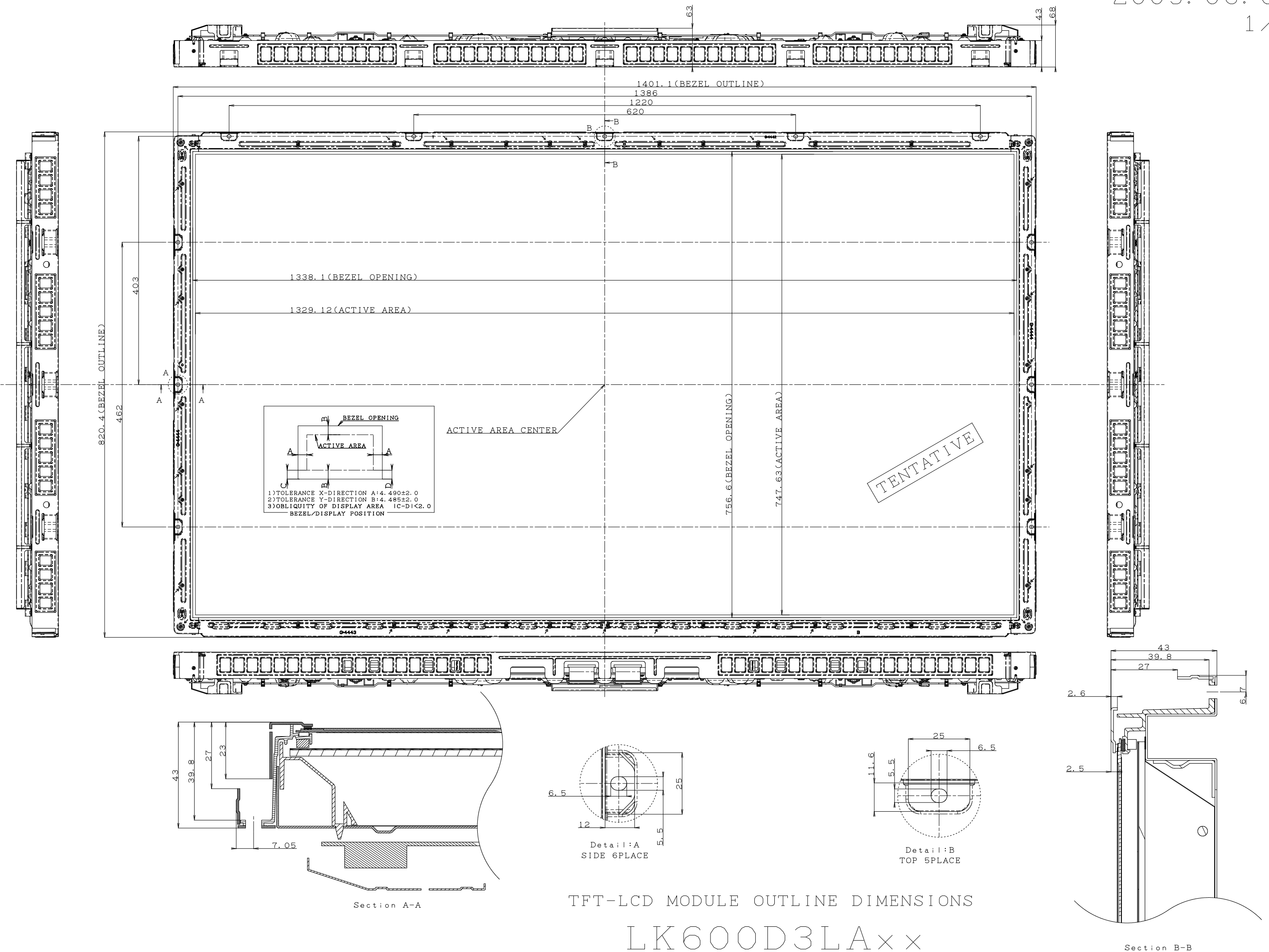
- 1) Lot No. Label ;
TBD
- 2) Packing Label
TBD
- 3) Adjusting volume has been set optimally before shipment, so do not change any adjusted value.
If adjusted value is changed, the specification may not be satisfied.
- 4) Disassembling the module can cause permanent damage and should be strictly avoided.
- 5) Please be careful since image retention may occur when a fixed pattern is displayed for a long time.
- 6) The chemical compound, which causes the destruction of ozone layer, is not being used.
- 7) Cold cathode fluorescent lamp in LCD PANEL contains a small amount of mercury. Please follow local ordinances or regulations for disposal. This sentence is displayed on the backside of the module.

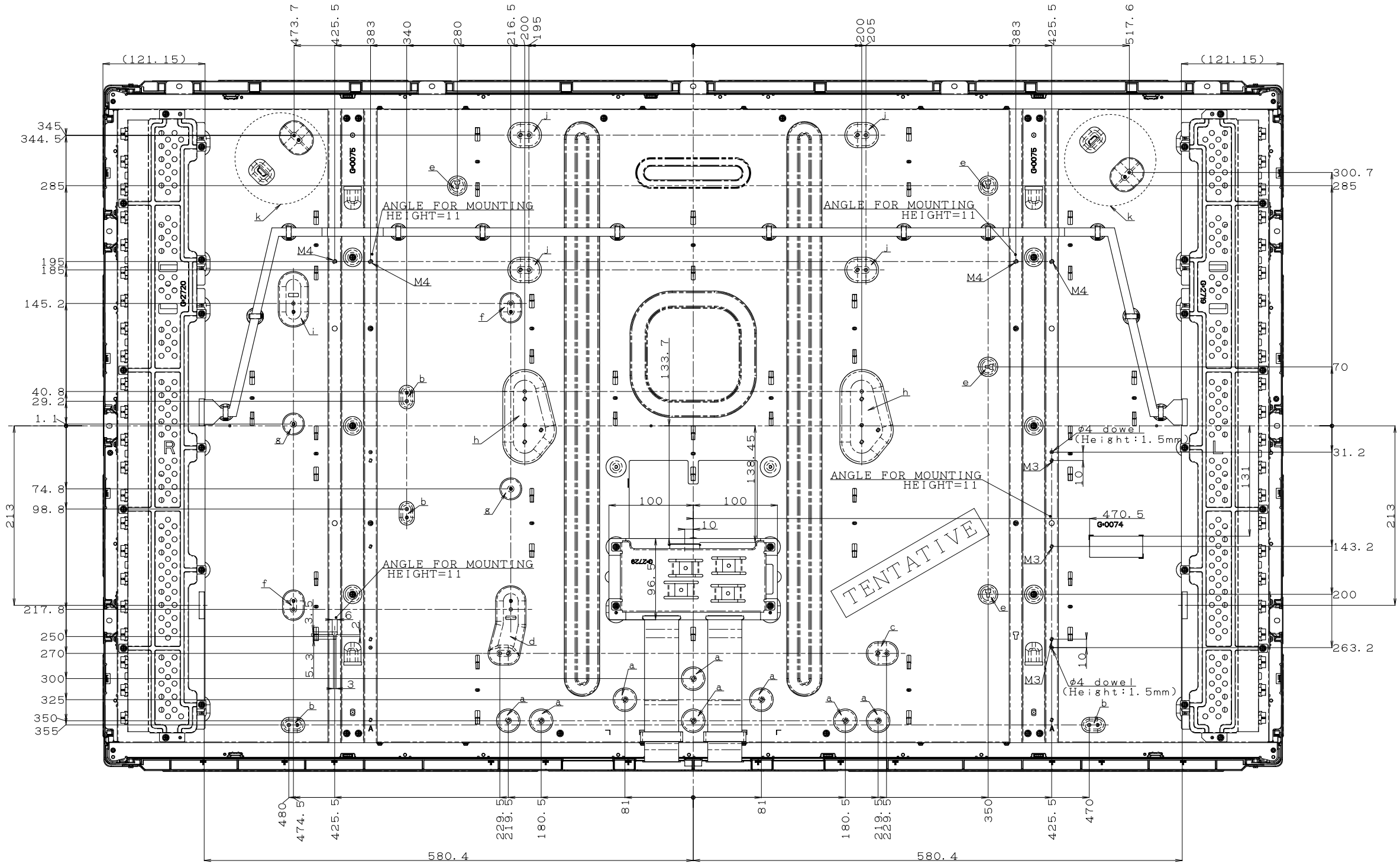
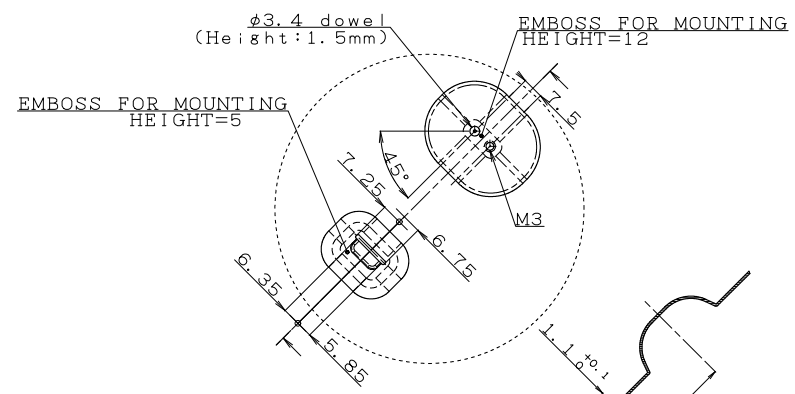
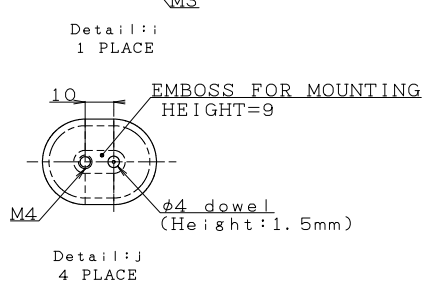
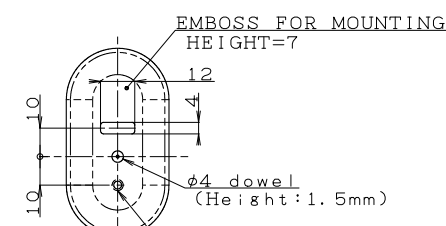
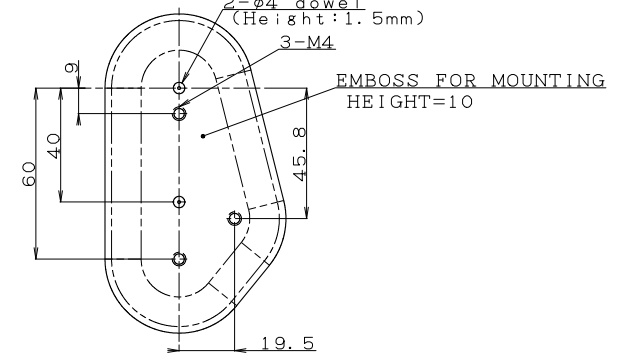
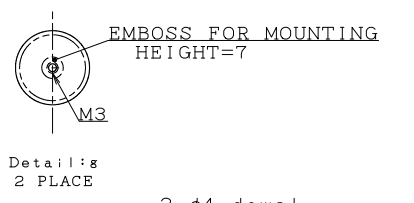
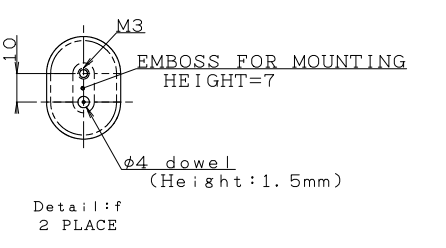
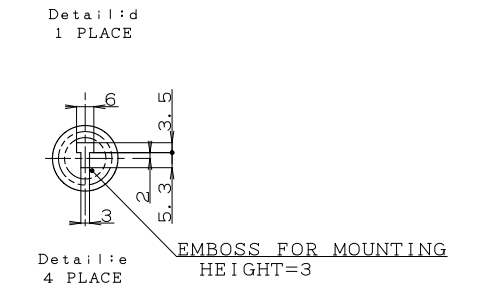
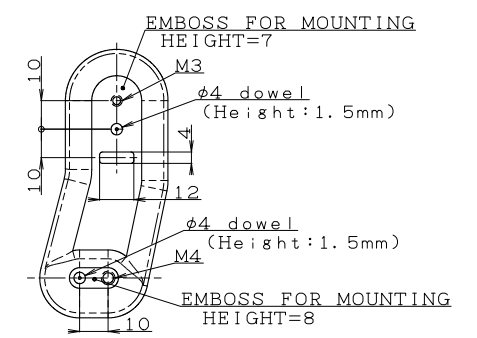
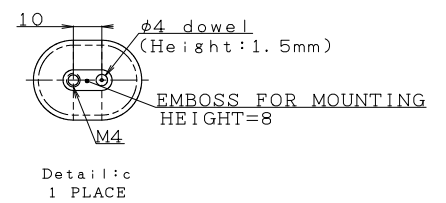
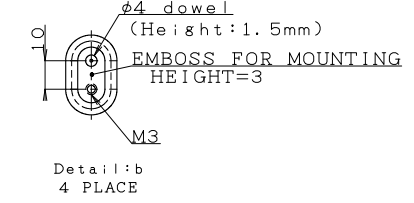
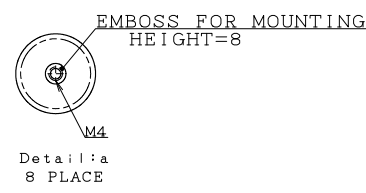
COLD CATHODE FLUORESCENT LAMP IN LCD PANEL
CONTAINS A SMALL AMOUNT OF MERCURY.
PLEASE FOLLOW LOCAL ORDINANCES OR
REGULATION FOR DISPOSAL.
当液晶ディスプレイパネルには蛍光灯が組込まれています。
地方自治体の条例又は規則に従って廃棄してください。

- 8) When any question or issue occurs, it shall be solved by mutual discussion.
- 9) This module is corresponded to RoHS.

14. Carton storage condition

Temperature	0°C to 40°C
Humidity	95%RH or less
Reference condition	: 20°C to 35°C, 85%RH or less (summer) : 5°C to 15°C, 85%RH or less (winter) • the total storage time (40°C,95%RH) : 240H or less
Sunlight	Be sure to shelter a product from the direct sunlight.
Atmosphere	Harmful gas, such as acid and alkali which bites electronic components and/or wires must not be detected.
Notes	Be sure to put cartons on palette or base, don't put it on floor, and store them with removing from wall Please take care of ventilation in storehouse and around cartons, and control changing temperature is within limits of natural environment
Storage life	1 year





TFT-LCD MODULE OUTLINE DIMENSIONS
LK600D3LA××