SN-SA-A0034-01-E

1/35

# Shanghai SVA - NEC Liquid Crystal Display Co., Ltd.

# TFT COLOR LCD MODULE

(COMMON)

SVA150XG08TB

38cm (15.0 Type)

LVDS Interface (1port)

**DATA SHEET** 

(Version 1.0)

Published by

Technology Department

SVA - NEC Liquid Crystal Display Co., Ltd.

Approved by

Date

K.Kinoshita -06 10/26
Checked by Date

Just. 10.26

Signature of customer

Confirmed by

Date

## INTRODUCTION

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If SVA-NEC is planning discontinuation for this product, SVA-NEC shall inform it to customers in six (6)-months advance from the issued date of official agreements. In addition, after product discontinuation, SVA-NEC may replace substitutes instead of maintenance parts with whole product.

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#### HANDLING OF DOUBTFUL POINTS

Any question arising out of, or in connection with, this SPECIFICATION or any matter not stipulated herein will be settled each time upon consultation between both parties.

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#### 1. OUTLINE

#### 1.1 STRUCTURE AND PRINCIPLE

SVA150XG08TB module is composed of the amorphous silicon thin film transistor liquid crystal display (a-Si TFT LCD) panel structure with driver LSIs for driving the TFT (Thin Film Transistor) array and a backlight.

The a-Si TFT LCD panel structure is injected liquid crystal material into a narrow gap between the TFT array glass substrate and a color-filter glass substrate.

Color (Red, Green, Blue) data signals from a host system (e.g. PC, signal generator, etc.) are modulated into best form for active matrix system by a signal processing board, and sent to the driver LSIs which drive the individual TFT arrays.

The TFT array as an electro-optical switch regulates the amount of transmitted light from the backlight assembly, when it is controlled by data signals. Color images are created by regulating the amount of transmitted light through the TFT array of red, green and blue dots.

#### 1.2 APPLICATIONS

Monitor for PC

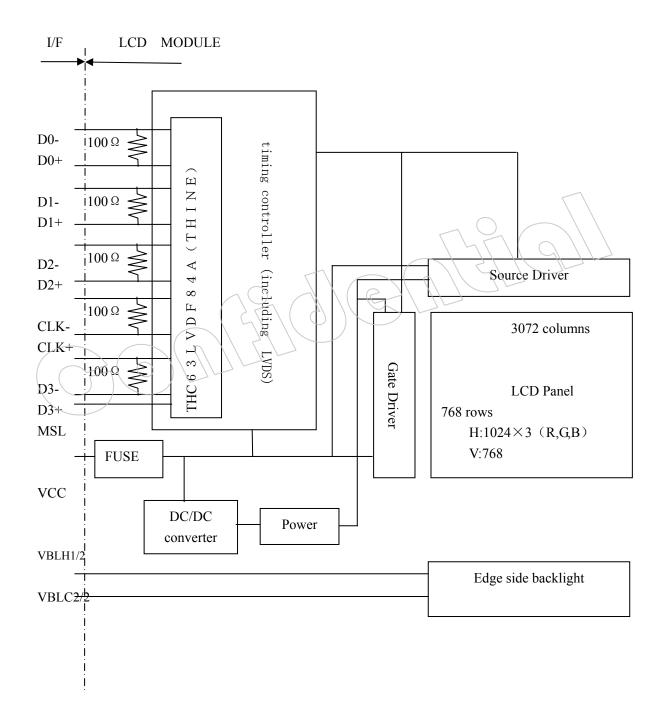
#### 1.3 FEATURES

- a-Si TFT active matrix
- LVDS interface (8 bit)
- Selectable LVDS input map
- Wide viewing angle
- high response time : (8)ms (typ.)
- PSWG standard
- High contrast: (600:1) (typ.)
- Edge light type backlight (Inverter less)
- Replaceable lamp for backlight

# 2. GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Display area	304.128 (W) x 228.096 (H) mm (typ.)			
Diagonal size of display	38.0 cm (15.0 inches)			
Drive system	a-Si TFT active matrix			
Display color	16,777,216 colors (6bit+FRC)			
Pixel	1,024 (H) x 768 (V) pixels			
Pixel arrangement	RGB (Red dot, Green dot, Blue dot) vertical stripe			
Dot pitch	0.099 (W) x 0.297 (H) mm			
Pixel pitch	0.297 (W) x 0.297 (H) mm			
Module size	$326.50\pm0.5$ (W) x $253.5\pm0.5$ (H) x $11.2\pm0.5$ (D) mm (typ.)			
Weight	970 g (typ.)			
Contrast ratio	(600:1) (typ.)			
Viewing angle	• Horizontal: 150° (typ.)			
(At the contrast ratio 10: 1)	• Vertical: 130° (typ.)			
Designed viewing direction	• Viewing angle with optimum grayscale ( Y =2.2): normal axis			
Colombia	At LCD panel center			
Color gamut	60 % (typ.) [against NTSC color space]			
Response time	<i>Ton (white 90%</i> → <i>black 10%)</i> + <i>Toff (black 10%</i> → <i>white 90%)</i>			
Response time	(8 )ms (typ.)			
Luminance	At IBL = 7.5 mArms / lamp			
	250cd/m <sup>2</sup> (typ.)			
Signal system	LVDS 1port			
	[ RGB :8-bit, Dot clock (CLK), Data enable (DE)]			
Power supply voltage	LCD panel signal processing board: 3.3V			
	Edge light type: 2 cold cathode fluorescent lamps			
Backlight	Replaceable part			
	• Lamp holder set: Type No. 150LHS21			
Power consumption	At IBL=7.5mArms / lamp and checkered flag pattern			
<u> </u>	(10.1)W (typ.)			

# 3. BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note1: Connections between GND, FG (Frame ground) and VBLC (Lamp low voltage terminal) in the product

GND - FG	Connected
GND - VBLC	Not connected
FG - VBLC	Not connected

Note2: These grounds should be connected together in customer equipment.

# 4. DETAILED SPECIFICATION

#### 4.1 MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Parameter	Specification	Unit	
Module size	$326.5\pm0.5$ (W) x $253.5\pm0.5$ (H) x $11.2\pm0.5$ (D)	Note1	mm
Display area	304.128 (W) x 228.096 (H)	Note1	mm
Weight	970 (typ.)		g

Note1: See "10. OUTLINE DRAWINGS".

#### **4.2 ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

	Parameter			Rating	Unit	Remarks
Power supply voltage	LCD par	nel signal board	vcc	-0.3 to +3.6	V	Ta = 25°C
Input voltage for signals	Display signals Note1 Function signals Note2		Vi	-0.3 to +3.6 and Vi <vcc +0.3<="" td=""><td>V</td><td>Ta = 25°C</td></vcc>	V	Ta = 25°C
Sto	Storage temperature		Tst	-20 to +60	$^{\circ}\!\mathbb{C}$	-
On anotin a tan	em amatuma	Front surface	TopF	0 to +50	$^{\circ}\!\mathbb{C}$	Note3
Operating ten	Operating temperature  Rear surface		TopR	0 to +55	$^{\circ}\!\mathbb{C}$	Note4
Relative humidity			RH	≤ 95	%	$Ta \le 40^{\circ}\text{C}$
Note5			КΠ	≤ 85	%	40 <ta td="" °c<="" ≤50=""></ta>
Absolute humidity Note6			АН	≤ 70 Note6	g/m <sup>3</sup>	Ta > 50°C

Note1: Display signals are D0+/-, D1+/-, D2+/-, D3+/- and CK+/-.

Note2: Function signal is MSL.

Note3: Measured at center of LCD panel surface (including self-heat)

Note4: Measured at center of LCD module's rear shield surface (including self-heat)

Note5: No condensation

Note6: Ta =  $50^{\circ}$ C, RH = 85%

#### 4.3 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

## 4.3.1 Driving for LCD panel signal processing board

Parameter		Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	Remarks
Power supply voltage		VCC	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	-
Power supply current		ICC	-	(500)※1	(700)※2	mA	at $VCC = 3.3V$
Permissible ripple voltage		VRP	1	-	100	mV	For VCC
Differential input threshold	Low	VTL	-100	-		mV	at $VCM = 1.2V$
voltage for LVDS receiver	High	VTH	-	-	100	mV	Note3
Input voltage width for LVDS	receiver	Vi	0	-	2.4	V	-
Terminating resistor		RT	ı	100		Ω	\ \ -
Input voltage for MSL signal	Low	VFL	0	-	0.8	(V	
input voitage for WISL signar	High	VFH	2.0	-	VCC	V	

★1: Checkered flag pattern (EIAJ ED-2522);

\*2: 2H1V dot inverse pattern

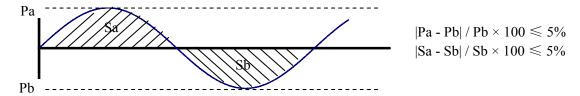
※3: Common mode voltage for LVDS receiver

# 4.3.2 Driving for backlight lamp

Parameter	Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	Remarks
Lamp current	I1	3.5	7.5	8.0	mArms	at $L = 250 \text{cd/m}^2 \text{ (typ.)}$
Lamp voltage	Vl	-	560	-	Vrms	For each lamp
Lamp starting voltage	VS	1500	-	-	Vrms	$Ta = 0^{\circ}C$ Note2
Note1	V S	1300	-	-	Vrms	$Ta = 25^{\circ}C$ Note2
Oscillation frequency	FO	50	55	60	kHz	Note3

Note1: The value is the characteristic of lamp. The starting voltage of inverter should be lower than the value. But the possibility of not lighting exists by the lower voltage, so the suitable voltage should considered by the test.

Note2: The asymmetric ratio of working waveform for lamps (Lamp voltage peak ratio, Lamp current peak ratio and waveform space ratio) should be less than 5% (See the following figure). If the waveform is asymmetric, DC (Direct current) element applies into the lamp. In this case, a lamp lifetime may be shortened, because a distribution of a lamp enclosure substance inclines toward one side between low voltage terminal (Cold terminal) and high voltage terminal (Hot terminal).



Pa: Supply voltage/current peak for positive, Pb: Supply voltage/current peak for negative

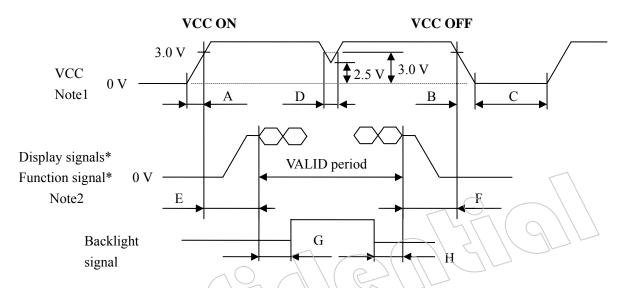
Sa: Waveform space for positive part, Sb: Waveform space for negative part

Note3: Recommended value of "FO" is as following.

 $FO = 1/4 \times 1/th \times (2n-1)$  n: Natural number (1, 2, 3 .....)

# 4.4 POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE SEQUENCE

# 4.4.1 The sequence of backlight and power supply



\* These signals should be measured at the terminal of  $100\Omega$  resistor.

Parameter		Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	Remarks
	ON	A	-	-	10	ms	-
Input voltage sequence	OFF	В	0.01	-	10	ms	-
input voltage sequence	Moment	С	500	-	-	ms	-
	DIP	D	-	-	20	ms	<b>※</b> 1
Power supply and	ON	Е	0.01	-	50	ms	ı
signal sequence	OFF	F	0.01	-	50	ms	-
B/L igniting	ON	G	200	-	-	ms	PSWG
B/L extinguishing	OFF	Н	200	-	-	ms	-

\* 1: VCC should be 2.5 V or more while VCC ON period.

[NOTE ITEM]

Note1: In terms of voltage variation (voltage drop) while VCC rising edge is below 3.0 V, a protection circuit may work, and then this product may not work.

Note2: Display signals (D0+/-, D1+/-, D2+/-, D3+/- and CK+/-) and function signal (MSL) must be "0" voltage, exclude the VALID period (See above sequence diagram). If these signals are higher than 0.3 V, the internal circuit is damaged.

If some of display and function signals of this product are cut while this product is working, even if the signal input to it once again, it might not work normally. If customer stops the display and function signals, they should be cut VCC.

Note3: The backlight power supply voltage should be inputted within the valid period of display and function signals, in order to avoid unstable data display.

Note4: In order to prevent unstable data displaying, suggest that, during display and function signal's valid period, backlight power voltage should be input under the custom' condition as possible.

## 4.4.2 Power supply voltage ripple

This product works, even if the ripple voltage levels are beyond the permissible values as the following table,

but there might be noise on the display image.

Parameter	Power supply voltage	Ripple voltage Note1 (Measured at input terminal of power supply)	Unit
VCC 3.3 V		≤ 100	mVp-p

Note1: The permissible ripple voltage includes spike noise.

## 4.4.3 Fuse

Parameter	Fuse		Rating	Fusing current	Remarks
1 arameter	Type	Supplier	Rating	rusing current	Kemarks
VCC	TF16SN2.50	KOA Corporation	2.5 A	5.0 A	Note1
VCC	11105112.30	KOA Corporation	32 V	3.0 A	Note1

Note1: The power supply capacity should be more than the fusing current. If the power supply capacity is less than the fusing current, the fuse may not blow for a short time, and then nasty smell, smoking and so on may occur.

# 4.5 CONNECTIONS AND FUNCTIONS FOR INTERFACE PINS

# 4.5.1 LCD panel signal processing board

CN1 socket(Module side): DF-14H-20P-1.25H (Hirose Electric Co., Ltd.)

Adaptable plug:

DF14-20S-1.25C (Hirose Electric Co., Ltd.)

rauptasic pr	489	DI 14 200 1.23C (THIOSC EN			
Pin No.	Symbol	Signal	Remarks		
1	VCC	Power supply	_		
2	VCC	1 ower suppry	-		
3	GND	Ground			
4	GND	Ground	-		
5	D0-	Pixel data	Note2		
6	D0+	Fixel data	Note2		
7	GND	Ground	-		
8	D1-	Pixel data	Note2		
9	D1+	Fixel data	Note2		
10	GND	Ground	-		
11	D2-	Pixel data	Note2		
12	D2+	Fixel data	Note2		
13	GND	Ground	-		
14	CLK-	D' 1 1 1	N . 2		
15	CLK+	Pixel clock	Note2		
16	GND	Ground	-		
17	D3-	Pixel data	Note?		
18	D3+	rixei uata	Note2		
19	GND	Ground	-		
20	MSL	Selection of LVDS input Map Note1	High: Input map A mode Low or Open: Input map B mode		

- $Note1: \ See \ensuremath{\text{``4.5.4}}\ Connection\ between\ receiver\ and\ transmitter\ For\ LVDS"\ .$
- Note2: Twist pair wires with  $100\Omega$ (Characteristic impedance) should be connected between LCD panel signal processing board and LVDS transmitter.

#### 4.5.2 Backlight lamp

Attention: VBLH and VBLC must be connected correctly. IF customer connects wrongly, customer will be hurt and the product will be broken.

CN201 plug (LCD module side): BHR-03VS-1 (J.S.T Mfg. Co., Ltd.)

Adaptable socket:

SM02 (8.0) B-BHS-1-TB (J.S.T Mfg. Co., Ltd.)

Pin No.	Symbol	signal	remarks
1	VBLH	High voltage terminal(Hot)	Cable color: (Sky)Blue
2	N.C	-	
3	VBLC	Low voltage terminal(Cold)	Cable color: White

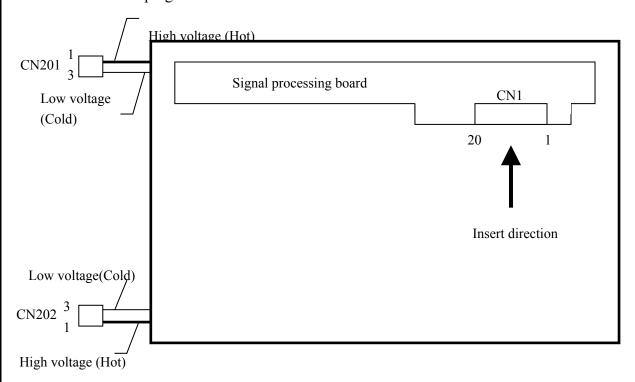
CN202 plug (LCD module side); BHR-03VS-1 (J.S.T Mfg. Co., Ltd.)

Adaptable socket:

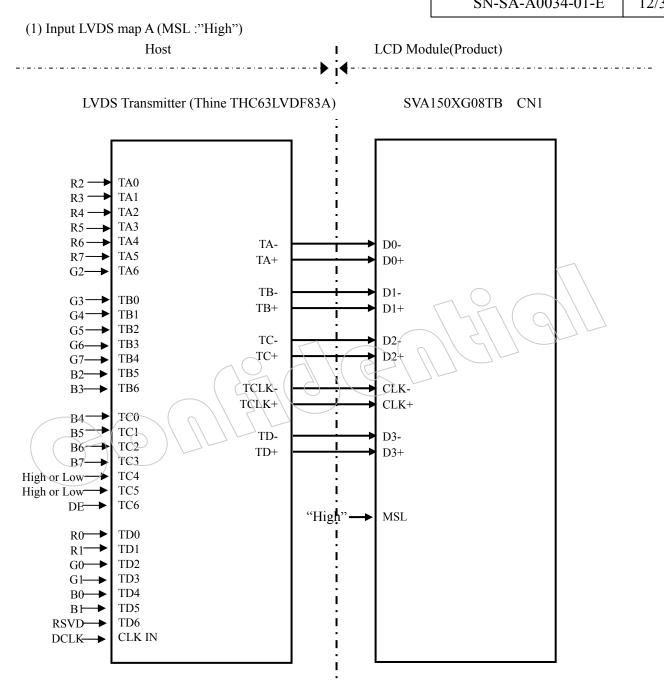
SM02 (8.0) B-BHS-1-TB (J.S.T Mfg. Co., Ltd.)

_	Pir	n No	Symbol	signal	remarks
		1	VBLH	High voltage terminal(Hot)	Cable color: (Sky)Blue
		2	N.C	-	-
		3	VBLC	Low voltage terminal(Cold)	Cable color: White

# 4.5.3 Position of plugs and a socket



4.5.4 Connection between receiver and transmitter for LVDS



Note1: Recommended transmitter

See the data sheet for THC63LVDF83A and THC63LVDM83R (Thine Electronics Inc.) .

Note2: LSB (Least Significant Bit) -R0,G0,B0 MSB (Most Significant Bit) -R7,G7,B7

See the data sheet for DS90C383 (National Semiconductor).

Note2: LSB (Least Significant Bit) -R0,G0,B0 MSB (Most Significant Bit) -R7,G7,B7

# 4.6 DISPLAY COLORS AND INPUT DATA SIGNALS

This product can display in equivalent to 16,777,216 colors in 256 scale. Also the relation between display colors and input data signals is as the following table.

Dien	lay colors		Data signal (0:Low level, 1:High Level)																						
Disp	iay colois	R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	В7	В6	В5	B4	ВЗ	B2	В1	В0
	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
	Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
or	Red	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basic Color	Magenta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
asic	Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
В	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	$\sqrt{1}$		1	1	1	1	\1	\1	1
	Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\g\	Ò	0
	White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1\	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	-\ <u>\</u>	1	1	1
	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	/0(	0	0	0	$\setminus 0$	$\sqrt{0}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	9	0	(1	0	0	0	0	>0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ale	Dark	0	0	0	0	0	6	$\setminus 1$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red grayscale	$\geq$ ( $\subset$					7/								:								:			
ig ig			/ `	\	:									:								:			
Re	Bright	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Keu	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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
l o		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
scal	Dark <b>♠</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green grayscale					:									:								:			
sen 8	Dright				:									:											
Gre	Bright	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
cale	Dark <b>♠</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
rays	!				:									:								:			
Blue grayscale	Daialet				:									:								:			
Blı	Bright	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
	Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	Diuc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

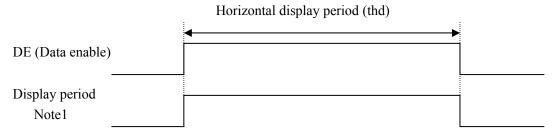
#### **4.7 DISPLAY POSITIONS**

The following table is the coordinates per pixel

	C (1)	, 1)					
	R	G B					
	$\sqrt{}$	1					
(C(1,	1)	C (2, 1)	•••	C(X, 1)	•••	C (1023, 1)	C (1024, 1)
C (1,	2)	C (2, 2)	•••	C (X, Y)	•••	C (1023, 2)	C (1024, 2)
•		•	•	•	•	•	•
•		•	•••	•	•••	•	•
•		•	•	•	•	•	<u></u>
C (1,	Y)	C (2, Y)	•••	C (X, Y)	•	C (1023, Y)	C (1024, Y)
•		•	•	•	•	170/(	
•		•	•••		•••	// <-/ //	
•		•	••	.\•\	e )·\ \\		•
C (1, '	767)	C (2, 767)		C(X, 767)		C(1023, 767)	C(1024, 767)
C(1,	768)	C (2, 768)	\\•••\	C(X, 768)	•••	C(1023, 767)	C(1024, 768)

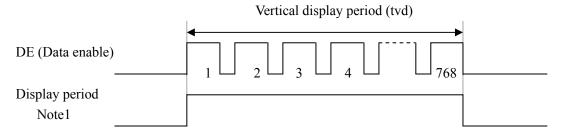
## 4.8 INPUT SIGNAL TIMINGS FOR LCD PANEL SIGNAL PROCESSING BOARD

- 4.8.1 Outline of input signal timings
- Horizontal signal



Note1: This diagram indicates virtual signal for set up to timing.

• Vertical signal



Note1: This diagram indicates virtual signal for set up to timing.

# 4.8.2 Timing characteristics

(Note1)

	Parameter		Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	Remarks	
	Freque	1/tc	60.0	65.0	70.0	MHz	15.384ns (typ.)		
CLK	Dut			_		I	Nota?		
	Rise time,					ns	Note2		
	CLK-DATA	Setup time					ns		
DATA	CLK-DAIA	Hold time		_			ns	Note2	
	Rise time,					ns			
				12.3	20.676	30.00	μs	48.363KHz(typ.)	
	Horizontal	Cycle	th	1050	1344	1800	CLK	Note3 Note4	
		Display period	thd		1024	727			
DE	Vertical	Vertical Cycle		770	16.666 806	20.0	ms H	60.0Hz (tup.)	
	(One frame)	Display period	tvd	768			Н	60.0Hz (typ.)	
	CLK-DE	Setup time	_				ns		
	CLK-9E	Hold time	_	_			ns	Note2	
	Rise time,	Fall time	_				ns		

Note1: Definition of parameters is follows.

tc=1CLK,Th=1H

Note 2: See the data sheet of LVDS transmitter.

Note 3: Both of "time" and "CLK number" of the "th" must keep the Minimum value of specifications.

Note 4: "th" must keep the fluctuation within ±1 CLK, because of avoidance of image sticking.

#### 4.9 OPTICS

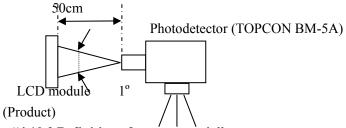
## 4.9.1 Optical characteristics

Parameter N	ote1	Condition	Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	Unit
Luminanc	e	White at center R=0, L=0, U=0,D=0	L	200	250	-	cd/ m <sup>2</sup>
Contrast ra	tio	White/Black at center R=0, L=0, U=0,D=0	CR	TBD	(600)	-	1
Luminance unif	formity	-	LU	ı	1.2	1.3	-
	White	X coordinate	Wx	(0.283)	(0.313)	(0.343)	-
	Wille	Y coordinate	Wy	(0.299)	(0.329)	(0.359)	1
	Red	X coordinate	Rx	1	(0.63)	-	-
Chromoticity		Y coordinate	Ry		(0.34)		
Chromaticity	Green	X coordinate	Gx	-( )	(0.30)	0-//	/-
		Y coordinate	Gy	//	(0.57)		-
	Blue	X coordinate	Bx	(- /	(0.14)	-	-
		Y coordinate	By		(0.10)	-	-
Color gam	ut	R=0, L=0, U=0,D=0	C	50	60	-	%
Response ti	ma	White to black	Ton	1	2	TBD	ms
Kespolise H	) \	Black to white	Toff	-	6	TBD	ms
	Right	θU=0°, θD=0°,CR=10	θR	TBD	(75)	-	o
Viewing angle	Left	θU=0°, θD=0°,CR=10	θL	TBD	(75)	-	o
viewing angle	Up	θR=0°, θL=0°,CR=10	θU	TBD	(70)	-	o
	Down	θR=0°, θL=0°,CR=10	θD	TBD	(60)	-	0

Note1: Measurement conditions are follows.

Ta=25C, VCC=3.3V, IBL=7.5mArms/lamp, Display mode: XGA, Horizontal cycle=48.363 KHz, Vertical cycle=60.000Hz

Optical characteristics are measured at luminance saturation after 20minutes from working the product, in the dark room. Also measurement method for luminance is as follows.



- Note 2: See"4.10.2 Definition of contrast ratio".
- Note 3: See"4.10.3 Definition of luminance uniformity".
- Note 4: Product surface temperature: TopF=28.0℃
- Note 5: See "4.10.4 Definition of response times".
- Note 6: See "4.10.5 Definition of viewing angles".

#### 4.9.2 Definition of contrast ratio

The contrast ratio is calculated by using the following formula.

Contrast ratio  $(CR) = \underline{\text{Luminance of white screen}}$ 

Luminance of black screen

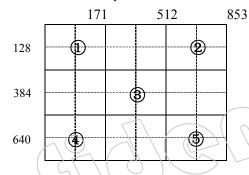
#### 4.9.3 Definition of luminance uniformity

The luminance uniformity is calculated by using the following formula.

Luminance uniformity (LU) = Maximum luminance from ① to ⑤

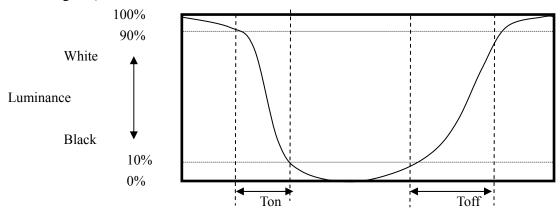
Minimum luminance from ① to ⑤

The luminance is measured at near the 5 points shown below.

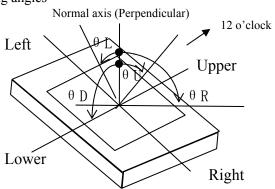


#### 4.9.4 Definition of response times

Response time is measured, the luminance changes from "white" to "black", or "black" to "white" on the same screen point, by photo-detector. Ton is the time it takes the luminance change from 90% down to 10%. Also Toff is the time it takes the luminance change from 10% up to 90%. (See the following diagram.)



#### 4.9.5 Definition of viewing angles



#### 4.10 DEFECT CRITERIA

#### 4.10.1 Display specification

(Note1, Note 2)

Defect pattern		Conditi	on	Criteria		
Line defect	Display	Display of black, white, red, green, blue				
		R+G+B				
Bright dots	Close defect dots	e defect dots 15mm≤ <b>D</b>				
Note 2	Note 6		Note 5			
Note 3	Linked defect dots	<b>D</b> =0mm	2 defect dots	≤1 set		
	Note 7	Note 5	3 defect dots or more	0 set		
		R+G+	В	≪3 dots		
Dark dots	Close defect dots		15mm <b>≤D</b>	Allowed		
Note 2	Note 6		Note 5	Anowed		
Note 4	Linked defect dots	<b>D</b> =0mm	2 defect dots	≤ 1 set		
	Note 7	Note 5	3 defect dots or more	0 set		
Total		Bright dots+1	Dark dots	≤5dots		

Note 1: Inspection conditions are as follows.

Temperature	25±5℃					
Inspection viewing distance	20cm(The distance between the inspector's eye and screen)					
Inspection direction	0°≤θR≤20°, 0°≤θL≤20°					
Inspection direction	0°≤θU≤20°					
Inspection illumination	60lx(at a display surface)					

#### Note 2: Defect area > 1/2 of one dot

Dot defects are include intermittent bright and dark dot.

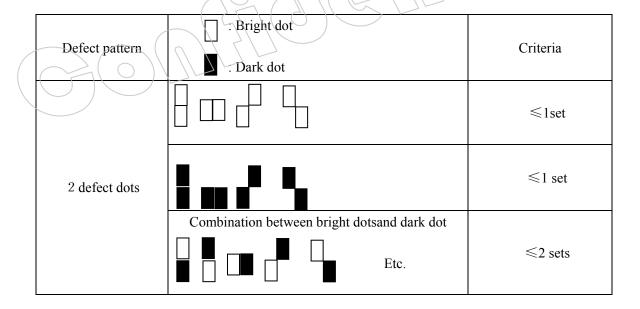
Dots darker than half brightness of full bright dots are not defined as bright dot defect, and dots brighter than half brightness of full bright dots are not defined as dark dot defect.

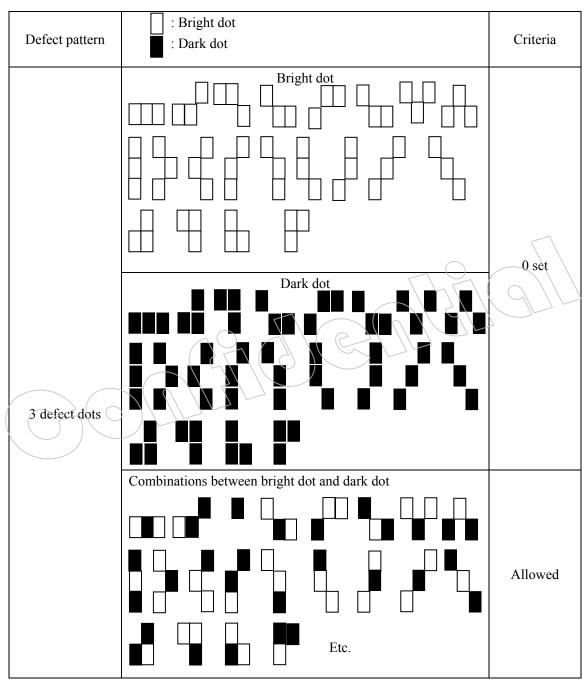
- Note 3: Bright dots are counted while the display is black.
- Note 4: Dark dots are counted while the display is illuminated with Red, Green or Blue.
- Note 5: **D** is the distance between defect dots.
- Note 6: See"4.10.2 Close defect dots".
- Note 7: See"4.10.3 Linked defect dots".

## 4.10.2 Close defect dots

Defect pattern	: Bright dot : Dark dot	Criteria
Bright dots	15mm≤ <b>D</b>	Allowed
Dark dots	15mm≤ <b>D</b>	Allowed
Combinations between bright dot and dark dot	15mm≤ <b>D</b>	Allowed

## 4.10.3 Linked defect dots





# 4.10.4 Appearance specifications

Defec	et pattern	Condi	ition Note l	Criteria		
		d<0.2	2mm	Allowed		
		0.2mm≤	d<0.3mm	≤10 points		
	Dot shape	0.3mm≤d	≤3 points			
Impure		d>0.5	5mm	0 point		
ingredient		Adjacent of	ther objects	о рош		
Stains		W<0.0	)5mm	Allowed		
Dust			L<0.7mm	Milowed		
2 450	Line shape	$0.05$ mm $\leq$ W $\leq$	0.7mm≤L≤	≤4 points		
	Line shape	0.1mm	1.0mm	V4 points		
			L>1.0mm	0 point		
		W>0.				
		d≤0.	Allowed			
Bubbles, V	Vrinkles, Dent	0.2mm <d< td=""><td>≤2 points</td></d<>	≤2 points			
		\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		0 point		
	/(0)/	S≤0.2	2mm <sup>2</sup>	Allowed		
Polariz	er scratch	S>0.2	0 point			
F	lick	Refer to limited samples				
N	1ura	Test	%			
Cro	osstalk	Refer to limited samples				

Note1: Definition of symbols is as follows.

d: Average diameter

(This diameter is the average length of a long axis and a short axis in each defect pattern.)

W: Width, L: Length, S: Area

Note2: Inspection conditions are as follows.

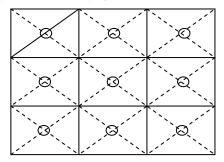
Temperature	25±5℃			
Inspection viewing distance	20cm (The distance between the inspector's eye and screen.)			
Ingraption direction	0°≤θR≤45°, 0°≤θL≤45°			
Inspection direction	0°≤θU≤45°, 0°≤θD≤45°			
Illumination	700lx (at an inspection desk surface)			

# **5. RELIABILITY TESTS**

Test	item	Condition	Judgement Note1		
High temp	erature and	① 50±2°C,RH=85%,240hours			
humidity(	Operation)	② Display data is black			
		① 0±3℃1hour			
Heat	cycle	55±3℃1hour			
(Oper	ration)	② 50cycles,4hours/cycle			
		③ Display data is black			
		① -20±3°C30minutes			
771	.1 .11	60±3°C30minutes			
	al shock	2 100cycles,1hour/cycle	No display		
(Non op	peration)	③ Temperature transition time is	malfunctions		
		within 5 minutes.			
		① 150Pf,150Ω,±10kV	T/( a // )		
ES	SD	② 9 places on a panel surface			
(oper	ation)	310 times each places at 1 sec			
		interval			
D	ust	① Sample dust: No.15(byJIS-Z8901)			
		2 15 seconds stir			
(oper	ation)	3 8 times repeat at 1 hour interval			
		① 5-100Hz, sine wave, $11.76$ m/S <sup>2</sup>			
Vibr	ation	② 1 minutes/cycle			
(Non op	peration)	③ X,Y,Z direction	No display		
		4 50 times each directions	malfunctions		
Maahani	cal shock	① $294 \text{m/S}^2$ , $11 \text{ms}$	No physical damages		
		② $\pm X$ , $\pm Y$ , $\pm Z$ direction			
(Non op	peration)	③ 3 times each directions			
		①53.3kPa (Equivalent to altitude			
	am amatiam	4,850m)			
	operation	② 0°C±3°C24hours			
T		③ 50°C±3°C24hours	No display		
Low pressure		① 15kPa (Equivalent to altitude	malfunctions		
		13,600m)			
	non-operation	② -20°C±3°C24hours			
		③ 60°C±3°C 24hours			

Note1: Display and appearance are checked under environmental conditions equivalent to the inspection conditions of defect criteria.

Note2: See the following figure for discharge points.



# 6. ESTIMATED LUMINANCE LIFETIME

The luminance lifetime is the time from initial luminance to half-luminance.

This lifetime is the estimated value, and is not guarantee value.

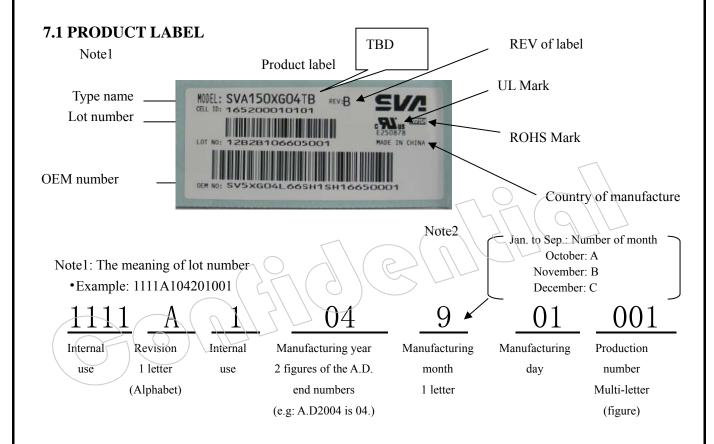
	Condition	Luminance lifetime(MTTF) Note1,Note2	Unit
Module	25°C (Ambient temperature of the product)  Continuous operation and IBL=7.5mArms/lamp  50°C (Surface temperature at screen center)  Continuous operation and IBL=7.5mArms/lamp	40,000	h
Cold cathode Fluorescent lamp	25°C (Ambient temperature of the product)  Continuous operation and IBL=7.5mArms/lamp	50,000	h

Note1: MTTF is mean time to half-luminance.

Note2: In case the product works under low temperature environment, the lifetime becomes short.

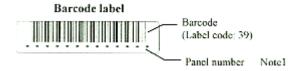
## 7. MARKINGS

The various markings are attached to this product. See "7.4 INDECATION LOCATIONS" for attachment positions.



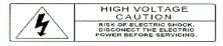
Note2: **Do not attach anything such as label and so on, on the product label!** In case repair the product, SVA-NEC needs the contents of product label such as the lot number, inspection date and so on, to identify the warranty period with individual product. If SVA-NEC cannot decipher the contents of product label, such repair shall be entitled to charge. Also SVA-NEC may give a new lot number to reconditioned products.

#### 7.2 BARCODE LABEL



#### 7.3 OTHER MARKINGS

High voltage caution marking



Disposal method marking for lamp



# 8. PACKING, TRANSPORTATION AND DELIVERY

SVA-NEC will pack products to deliver to customer in accordance with SVA-NEC packing specifications, and will deliver products to customer in such a state that products will not suffer from a damage during transportation .The delivery conditions are as follows.

## 8.1 PACKING

## (1) Packing box

10 products are packed up with the maximum in a packing box(See "8.5 OUTLINE FIGURE FOR PACKING").

Products are put into a plastic bag for prevention of moisture with cushion, and then the bag is sealed up with heat sealing.

The type name and quality are shown on outside of the packing box, either labeling or printing.

#### (2) Pallet Packing (See" 8.5 OUTLINE FIGURE FOR PACKING ")

- 1 Packing boxes are tired on a cardboard pallet (9 boxes×4 tiers maximum)
- ②Cardboard sleeve and top cap are attached to the packing boxes, then they are fixed by a band.

#### 8.2 INSPECTION RECORD SHEET

Inspection record sheets are included in the packing box with delivery products to customer. It is summarized to a number of products for pass/fail assessment.

#### 8.3 TRANSPORTATION

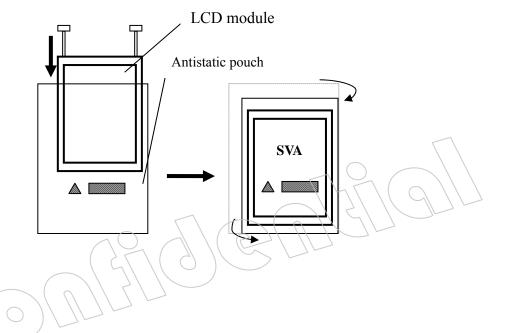
The product is transported by vehicle, aircraft or shipment in the state of pallet packing.

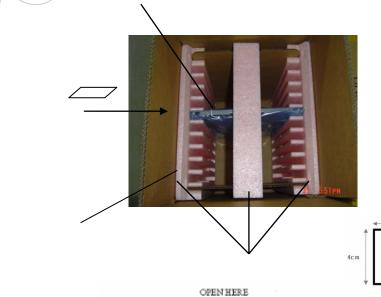
#### 8.4 SIZE AND WEIGHT FOR PACKING BOX

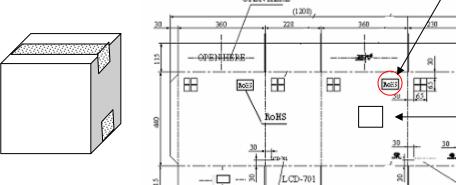
Parameter	Packing box	Unit
Size	319 (L) x374 (W) x407 (H) (typ.)	mm
Weight	1.6 (typ.)	kg
Total weight	11.3 (typ.) (with 10 products)	kg

# 8.5 OUTLINE FIGURE FOR PACKING

(1) Packing box







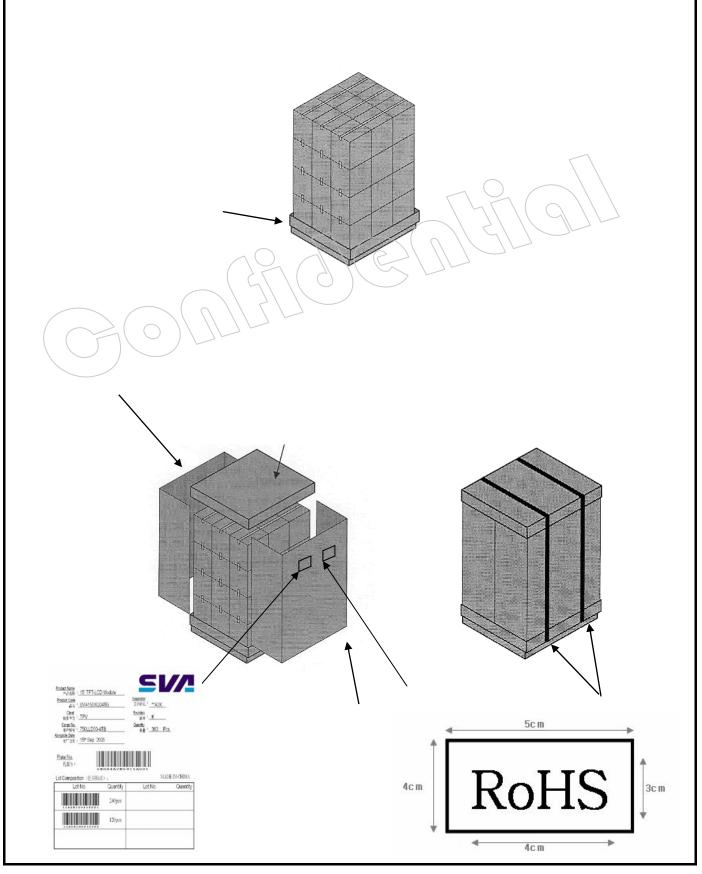
MADE IN CHINA

**RoHS** 

TFT-LCD MODULE

# (2) Pallet packing

Note: The ways for Packing and Shipping vary from different shipment volume, dependent on specific situations.



#### 9. PRECAUTIONS

#### 9.1 MEANING OF CUTION SIGNS

The following caution signs have very important meaning .Be sure to read "9.2 CAUTIONS" and "9.3 ATTENTIONS", after understanding these contents!



This sign have the meaning that customer will be injured by himself or the product will sustain a damage, if customer has wrong operations.



This sign has the meaning that customer will get an electrical shock, if customer has wrong operations.



This sign has the meaning that customer will be injured by himself, if customer has wrong operations.

#### 9.2 CAUTIONS



ttouch lamp cables while turn on .Customers will be in danger of an electric shock



- \* Do not touch the working backlight and IC. Customers will be in danger of burn injury.
- \* Do not shock and press the LCD panel and the backlight! There is a danger of breaking, because they are made of glass.(shock :To be not greater 294m/s² and to be not greater 11ms, Pressure: To be not greater 19.6N)

# 9.3 ATTENTIONS



#### 9.3.1 Handling of the product

- ① Take hold of both ends without touch the circuit board when customer pulls out products (LCD modules) from inner packing box. If customer touches it, products may be broken down or out of adjustment, because of stress to mounting parts.
- ② Do not hook cables nor pull connection cables such as flexible cable and so on , for fear of damage.
- ③ If customer puts down the product temporarily, the product puts on flat subsoil as a display side turns down.
- ④ Take the measures of electrostatic discharge such as earth band, ionic shower and so on, when customer deal with the product, because products may be damaged by electrostatic.
- ⑤The torque for mounting screws must never exceed 0.34N-m. Higher torque values might result in distortion of the bezel.
- ©The product must be installed using mounting holes without undue stress such as bends or twist (See outline drawings). And do not add undue stress to any portion (such as bezel flat area) except mounting hole portion.

  Bends or twist described above and undue stress to any portion except mounting hole portion may cause display

un-uniformity.

- ⑦Do not press or rub on the sensitive display surface .If customer clean on the panel surface, SVA-NEC recommends using the cloth with ethanolic liquid such as screen cleaner for LCD.
- ® Do not push-pull the interface connectors while the product is working, because wrong power sequence may break down the product.
- <sup>(9)</sup> Do not bend or unbend the lamp cable at the near part of the lamp holding rubber, to avoid the damage for high voltage side of the lamp. This damage may cause a lamp breaking and abnormal operation of high voltage circuit.

#### 9 3 2 Environment

- ① Do not operate or store in high temperature, high humidity, dewdrop atmosphere or corrosive gases. Keep the product in antistatic pouch in room temperature, because of avoidance for dusts and sunlight, if customer stores the product.
- ② In order to prevent dew condensation occurring by temperature difference, the product packing box must be opened after leave under the environment of an unpacking room temperature enough. Because a situation of dew condensation occurring is changed by the environment temperature and humidity, evaluate the leaving time sufficiently. (Recommendation leaving time: 6 hour or more with packing state)
- 3 Do not operate in a high magnetic field. Circuit boards may be broken down by it.
- 4 This product is not designed as radiation hardened.
- (5) Use an original protection sheet on the product surface (polarizer). Adhesive type protection sheet should be avoided, because it may change color or properties of the polarizer.

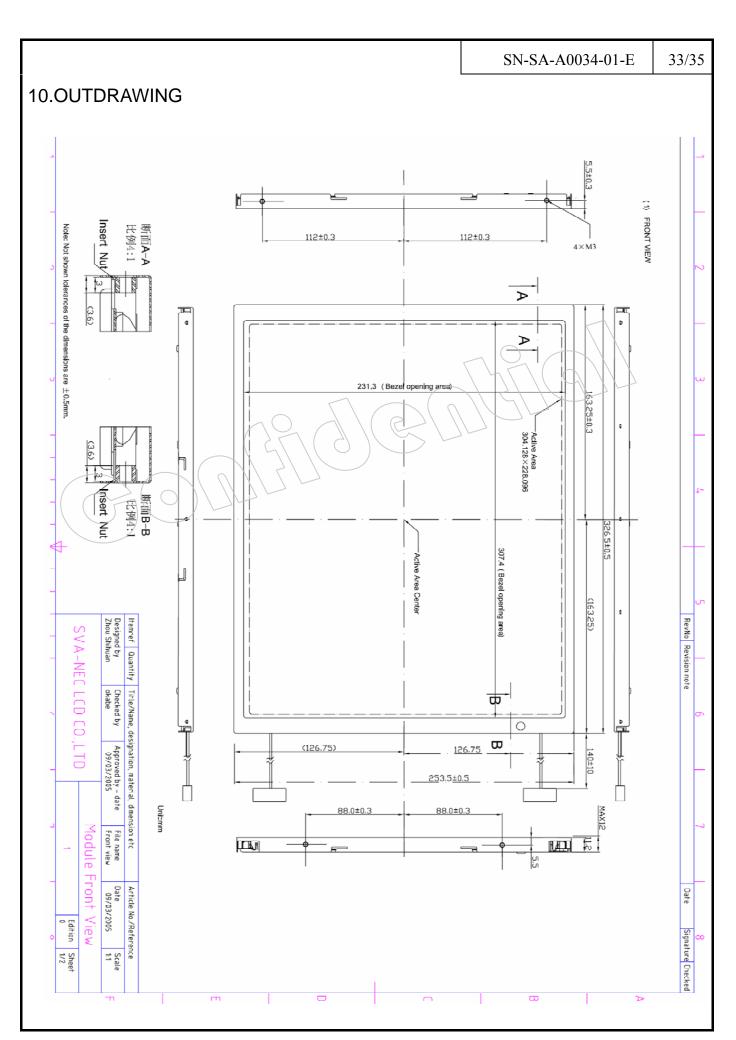
#### 9.3.3 Characteristics

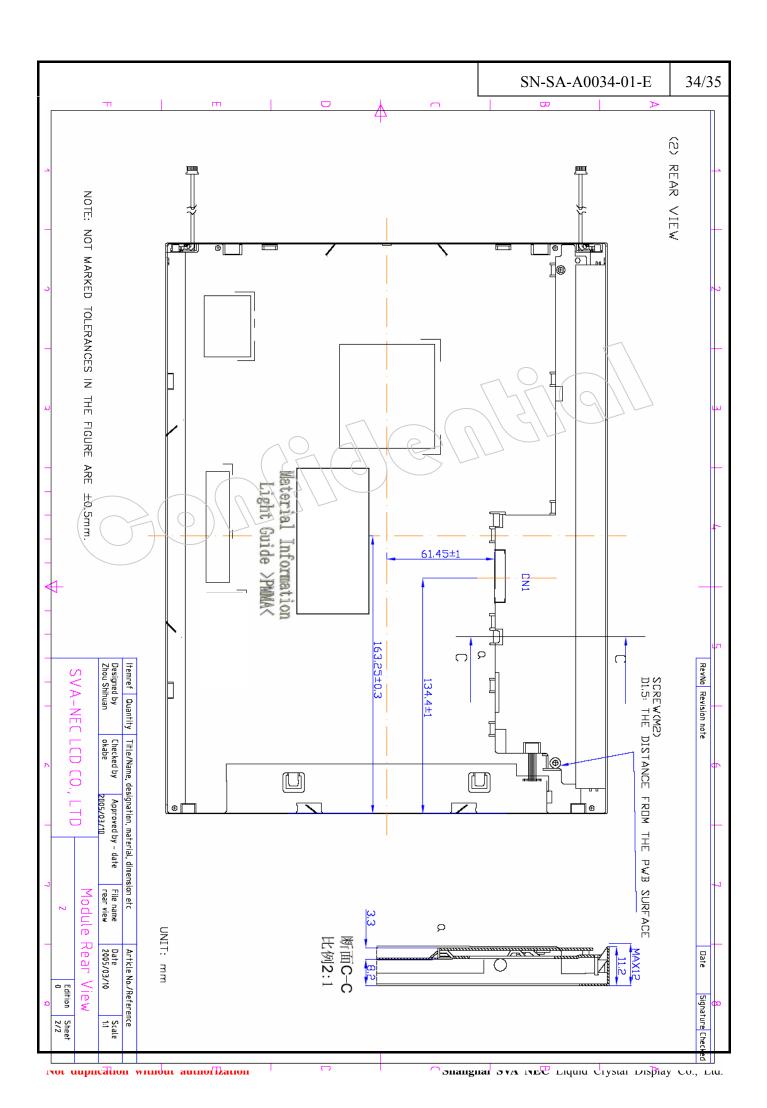
#### The following items are neither defects nor failures.

- ① Response time, luminance and color may be changed by ambient temperature.
- ②The LCD may be seemed luminance non-uniformity, flicker, vertical seam or small spot by display patterns.
- ③Optical characteristics (e.g. luminance, display uniformity, etc.) gradually is going to change depending on operating time ,and especially low temperature, because the LCD has cold cathode fluorescent lamps.
- ④Do not display the fixed pattern for a long time because it may cause image sticking .Use a screen saver, if the fixed pattern is displayed on the screen.
- (5) The display color may be changed by viewing angle because of the use of condenser sheet in the backlight.
- ⑥Optical characteristics may be changed by input signal timings.
- The interference noise of input signal frequency for this product and luminance control frequency of customer's backlight inverter may appear on a display. Set up luminance control frequency of backlight inverter so that the interference noise doses not appear.

#### 9.3.4 Other

- ①All GND and VCC terminals should be used without a non-connected line.
- ②Do not disassemble a product or adjust volume without permission of SVA-NEC.
- ③Pay attention not to insert waste materials inside of products, if customer uses screw nails.
- Pack the product with original shipping package, because of avoidance of some damages during transportation, when customer returns it to SVA-NEC for repair and so on.
- ⑤Not only the module but also the equipment should be packed and transported as the module. becomes vertical .Otherwise, there is the fear that a display dignity decreases by an impact or vibrations.





SN-SA-A0034-01-E

35/35

Rev Revised date	Main Revision item and sign	Approved by	Checked by	Prepared by	Published date
1.0 2006. ro. 26	New publication    Graph   Fraction   Fract	Katnushi 56		Shu Bingxian 2006-10-26	2006 10.3