

产品规格书

Product Specification

Model Name (产品名称)		TFT-LCD Module					
Part Number (产品型号)		JT376FHI51R7L01					
Item (项目)	Prepared (拟制)	Checked (审核)	Approved (批准)				
Signature (签名)	赖依	林勇					
Date (日期)	2024-1-5	2024-1-5					
Note (备注)							
Customer: (客户)		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Signature (签名)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date (日期)</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Signature (签名)		Date (日期)	
Signature (签名)							
Date (日期)							

Revision Record

Version	Issued Date	Page	Old Description	New Description
01	2023-12-28	\	Initial release	\
02	2024-1-5	4/20	Update weight	

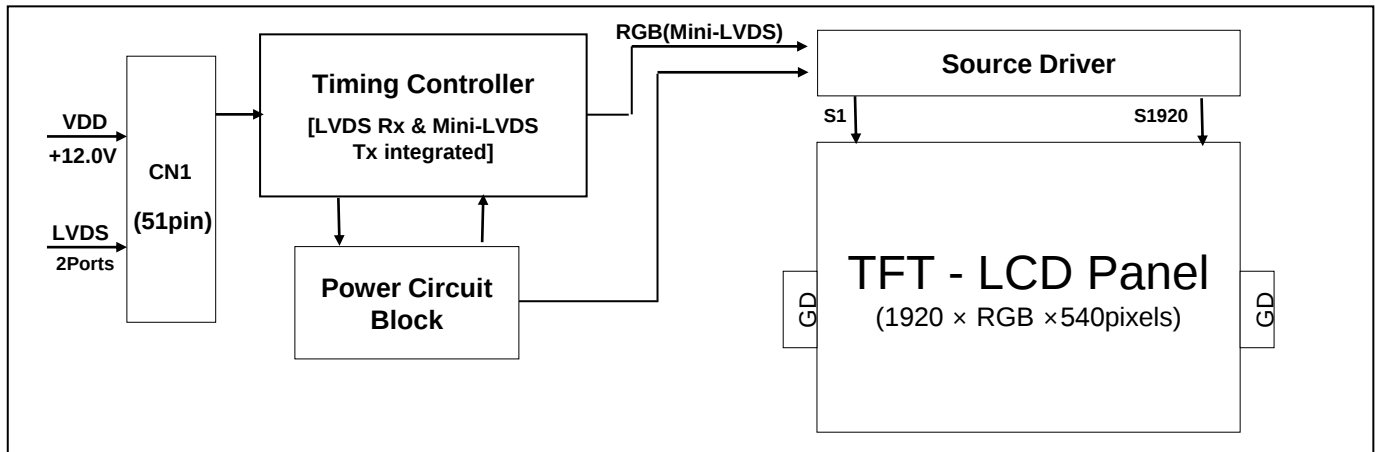
Contents

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1.0 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1.1 Introduction

This is a color active matrix TFT LCD open cell using amorphous silicon TFT's (Thin Film Transistors) as an active switching devices. This open cell has a 37.6 inch diagonally measured active area with FHD resolutions (1920 horizontal by 540 vertical pixel array). Each pixel is divided into RED, GREEN, BLUE dots which are arranged in vertical stripe and this module can display 16.7M colors. The TFT-LCD panel is adapted for a low reflection and higher color type.



1.2 Features

- LVDS interface with 2 pixel / clock
- High-speed response
- Low color shift image quality
- 8-bit color depth, display 16.7M colors
- Wide viewing angle
- DE (Data Enable) only mode
- ADS technology is applied for high display quality
- RoHS compliant

1.3 General Specification

< Table 1. General Specifications >

Items	Specification	Unit	Note
Active Screen Size	37.6	inch	
Number of Pixels	1920 X 540	Pixel	
Display Area	919.3 (H) x 258.55(V)	mm	
Bezel Opening	925.4(H) x 264.6(V)	mm	
Outline Dimension	951.4(H) x 290.6(V) x 20(D)	mm	
Luminance, White	700 (Center 1 point, Typ.)	cd/m ²	
Power Supply Input Voltage	12 (Typ)	V	Backlight
Power Supply Voltage	12(Typ)	V	OC
Power Consumption	Total = 27.3(Typ.)	W	LCD Open Cell = 2.4 W(Typ.) Backlight = 24.9W(Typ.)
Contrast Ratio	1000 : 1	--	
Response time	14 (Typ.) (Tr /Td)	ms	
Color temperature	7316	K	
Weight	4.75(Typ)	Kg	
Operating Temperature	-20 ~ 70		
Storage Temperature	-30 ~ 80		

2.0 ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

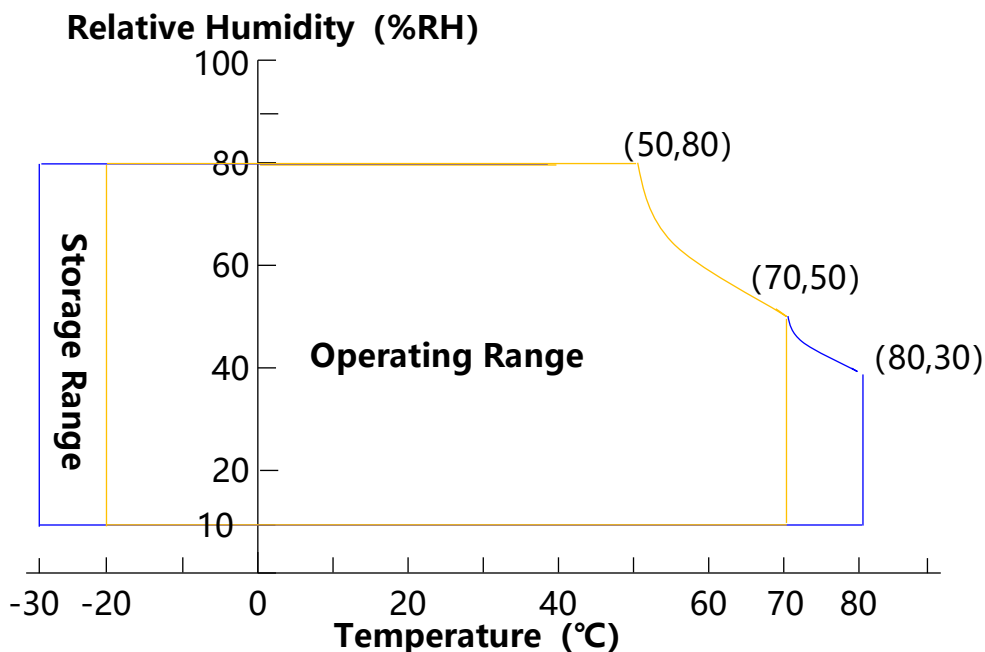
The followings are maximum values which, if exceed, may cause faulty operation or damage to the unit. The operational and non-operational maximum voltage and current values are listed in Table 2.

< Table 2. Open Cell Electrical Specifications >

[VSS=GND=0V]

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Remark
Power Supply Voltage	VDD	VSS-0.3	13.2	V	Ta = 25 °C
Operating Temperature	T _{OP}	-20	+70	°C	Note 1
	T _{SUR}	-20	+70	°C	
Storage Temperature	T _{ST}	-30	+80	°C	
Operating Ambient Humidity	Hop	10	80	%RH	
Storage Humidity	Hst	10	80	%RH	

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



3.0 ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

3.1 TFT LCD Open Cell

< Table 3. Open Cell Electrical Specifications >

[Ta =25 ± 2 °C]

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Remark
		Min	Typ	Max		
Power Supply Input Voltage	VDD	10.8	12	13.2	V	Note 1
Power Supply Current	IDD	-	200	500	mA	
Power Supply Ripple Voltage	VRP	-	-	300	mV	
Rush Current	IRUSH	-	-	3	A	Note 2
Differential Input High Threshold Voltage	VLVTH	-	-	+100	mV	VLVC=1.2V
	VLVTL	-100	-	-	mV	
	VID	100	400	600	mV	
	VLVC	0.6	1.2	2.4 - VID /2	V	
Input High Threshold Voltage	VIH	2.7	-	3.3	V	
	VIL	0	-	0.6	V	
Power Consumption	PDD	-	2.4	6	W	Note 3

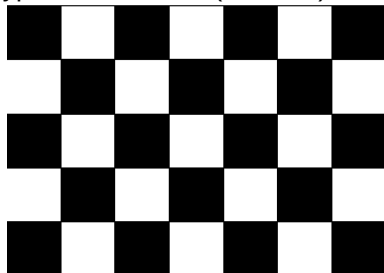
Note 1 : The supply voltage is measured and specified at the interface connector of LCM.

The current draw and power consumption specified is for VDD=12.0V,

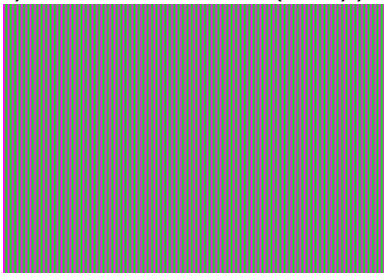
Frame rate $f_v=60\text{Hz}$ and Clock frequency = 74.25MHz.

Test Pattern of power supply current

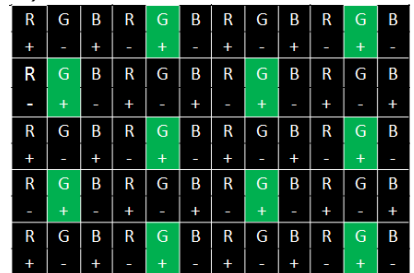
a) Typ : Mosaic 7X5 (L0/L255)



b) Max : Vline Subline (L255)



c) Flicker Pattern



Note 2 : The duration of rush current is about 2ms and rising time of Power Input is 1ms(min)

4.0 INTERFACE CONNECTION

4.1 Open Cell Input Signal & Power

LVDS Connector : GT05S-51S-H38-E1500 or Compatible.

< Table 4. Open Cell Input Connector Pin Configuration >

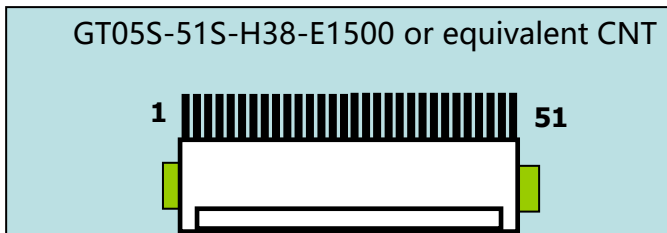
Pin No	Symbol	Description	Pin No	Symbol	Description
1	GND	Ground	16	ERX2-	Even pixel Negative LVDS differential data input.
2	SCL	I2C Clock	17	ERX2+	Even pixel Negative LVDS differential data input.
3	SDA	I2C Data	18	GND	Ground
4	NC	No Connection	19	ECLK-	Even pixel Negative LVDS differential clock input.
5	NC	No Connection	20	ECLK+	Even pixel Negative LVDS differential clock input.
6	NC	No Connection	21	GND	Ground
7	NC	No Connection	22	ERX3-	Even pixel Negative LVDS differential data input.
8	NC	No Connection	23	ERX3+	Even pixel Negative LVDS differential data input.
9	NC	No Connection	24	NC	No Connection
10	NC	No Connection	25	NC	No Connection
11	GND	Ground	26	GND	Ground
12	ERX0-	Even pixel Negative LVDS differential data input.	27	GND	Ground
13	ERX0+	Even pixel Negative LVDS differential data input.	28	ORX0-	Odd pixel Negative LVDS differential data input.
14	ERX1-	Even pixel Negative LVDS differential data input.	29	ORX0+	Odd pixel Negative LVDS differential data input.
15	ERX1+	Even pixel Negative LVDS differential data input.	30	ORX1-	Odd pixel Negative LVDS differential data input.

Pin No	Symbol	Description	Pin No	Symbol	Description
31	ORX1+	Odd pixel Negative LVDS differential data input.	42	GND	Ground
32	ORX2-	Odd pixel Negative LVDS differential data input.	43	GND	Ground
33	ORX2+	Odd pixel Negative LVDS differential data input.	44	GND	Ground
34	GND	Ground	45	GND	Ground
35	OCLK-	Odd pixel Negative LVDS differential clock input.	46	GND	Ground
36	OCLK+	Odd pixel Negative LVDS differential clock input.	47	NC	No Connection
37	GND	Ground	48	VCC	+12V
38	ORX3-	Odd pixel Negative LVDS differential data input.	49	VCC	+12V
39	ORX3+	Odd pixel Negative LVDS differential data input.	50	VCC	+12V
40	NC	No Connection	51	VCC	+12V
41	NC	No Connection			

Notes : 1. NC(Not Connected) : This pins are only used for BOE internal operations.

2. Input Level of LVDS signal is based on the EIA-644 Standard.

Rear view of LCM



BIST Pattern



4.2 LVDS Interface

- LVDS Receiver : Timing Controller (LVDS Rx merged) / LVDS Data : Pixel Data

< Table 5. Open Cell Input Connector Pin Configuration >

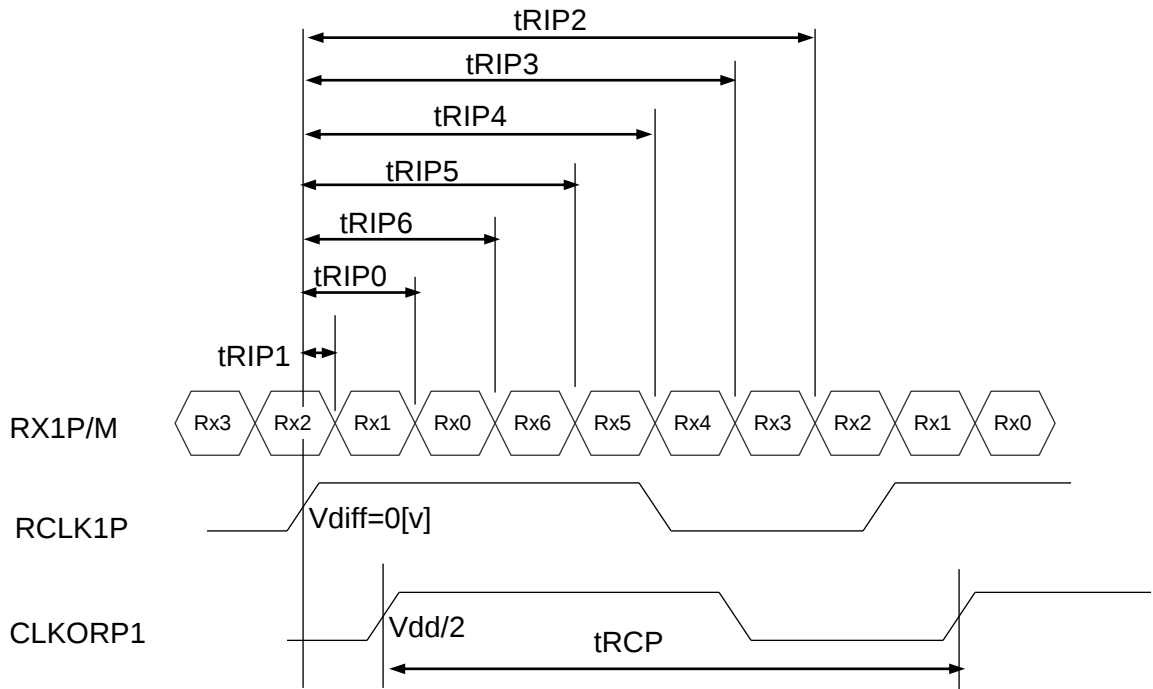
Channel No.	Data No.	8-bit LVDS Type
		NS
0	Bit-0	R0
	Bit-1	R1
	Bit-2	R2
	Bit-3	R3
	Bit-4	R4
	Bit-5	R5
	Bit-6	G0
1	Bit-0	G1
	Bit-1	G2
	Bit-2	G3
	Bit-3	G4
	Bit-4	G5
	Bit-5	B0
	Bit-6	B1
2	Bit-0	B2
	Bit-1	B3
	Bit-2	B4
	Bit-3	B5
	Bit-4	HS
	Bit-5	VS
	Bit-6	DE
3	Bit-0	R6
	Bit-1	R7
	Bit-2	G6
	Bit-3	G7
	Bit-4	B6
	Bit-5	B7
	Bit-6	-

4.3 LVDS Rx Interface Timing Parameter

The specification of the LVDS Rx interface timing parameter is shown in Table 6.

<Table 6. LVDS Rx Interface Timing Specification>

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Remark
CLKIN Period	tRCP	9.09	T	40	nsec	
Receiver Data Input Margin	tRMG	-0.35	-	0.35	nsec	fCLKIN=110MHz
		-0.40	-	0.40	nsec	fCLKIN=95MHz
		-0.45	-	0.45	nsec	fCLKIN=85MHz
		-0.60	-	0.60	nsec	fCLKIN=65MHz
Input Data 0	tRIP1	- tRMG	0.0	tRMG	Clock	
Input Data 1	tRIP0	T/7- tRMG	T/7	T/7+ tRMG	Clock	
Input Data 2	tRIP6	2 T/7- tRMG	2T/7	2T/7+ tRMG	Clock	
Input Data 3	tRIP5	3T/7- tRMG	3T/7	3T/7+ tRMG	Clock	
Input Data 4	tRIP4	4T/7- tRMG	4T/7	4T/7+ tRMG	Clock	
Input Data 5	tRIP3	5T/7- tRMG	5T/7	5T/7+ tRMG	Clock	
Input Data 6	tRIP2	6T/7- tRMG	6T/7	6T/7+ tRMG	Clock	

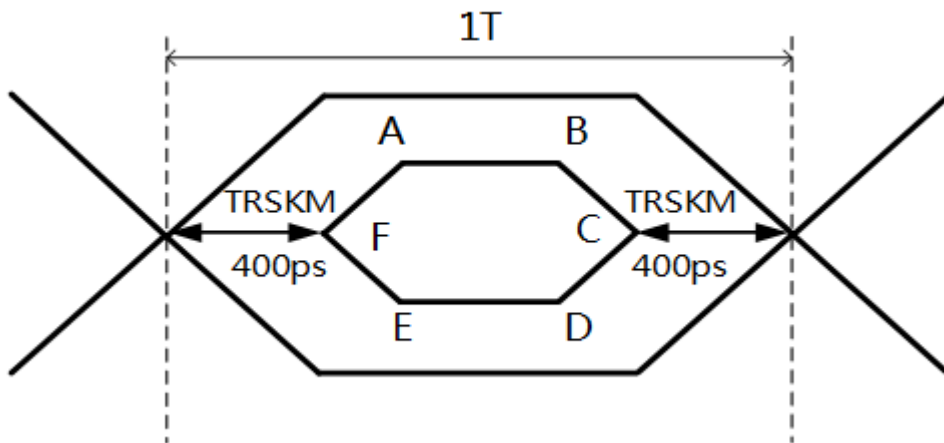


$$* V_{diff} = (RXz+) - (RXz-), \dots, (RXCLK+) - (RXCLK-)$$

4.4 LVDS Rx Interface Eye Diagram

< Table 7. LVDS Rx Interface Eye Diagram >

Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Note
A	-	100	-	mV	
B	-	100	-	mV	
C	-	0	-	mV	
D	-	-100	-	mV	
E	-	-100	-	mV	
F	-	0	-	mV	



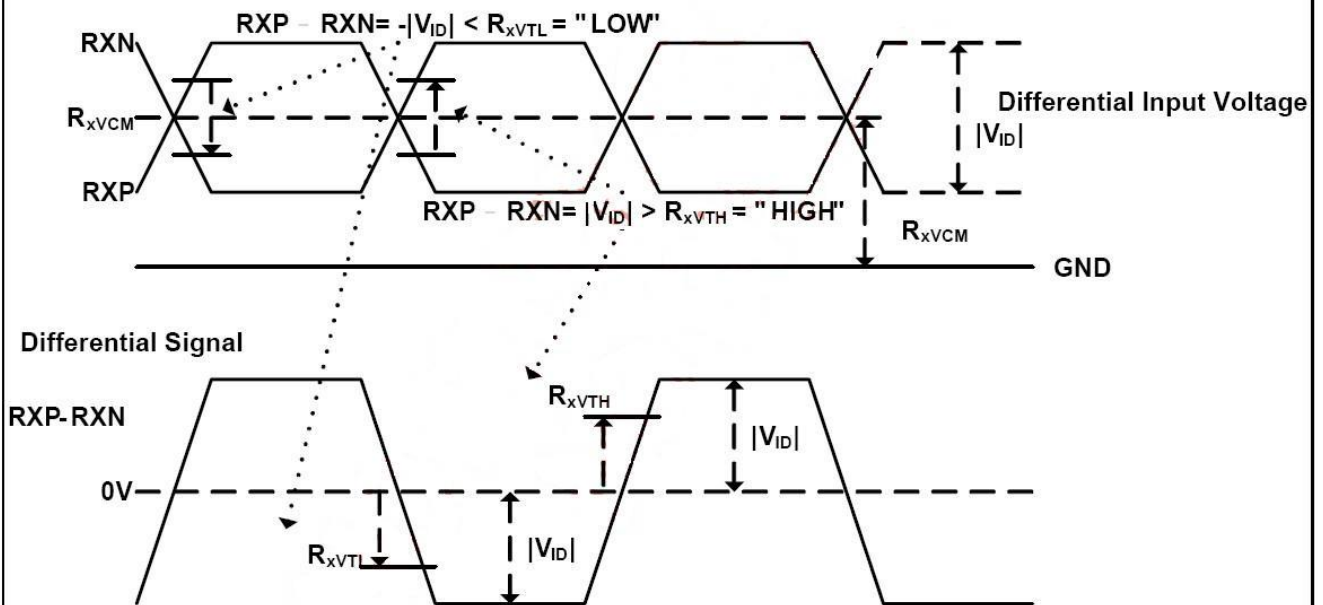
- Notes: 1. Time F to A,B to C,C to D,E to F is 150p second.
 2. LVDS clock=85Mhz.
 3. The time A to B= $1T-2*TRSKM-2*150ps$.

4.5 LVDS Receiver Differential Input

< Table 7-1. LVDS Receiver Differential Input >

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Condition
R_{xVTH}	Differential input high threshold voltage			+0.1V	V	$R_{xVCM} = 1.2V$
R_{xVTL}	Differential input low threshold voltage	-0.1V			V	
R_{xVIN}	Input voltage range (singled-end)	0		2.4	V	
R_{xVCM}	Differential input common mode voltage	$ V_{ID} /2$		$2.4 - V_{ID} /2$	V	
$ V_{ID} $	Differential input voltage	0.1		0.6	V	

Single- end Signals



5.0 SIGNAL TIMING SPECIFICATION

5.1 Timing Parameters (DE only mode)

< Table 8. Timing Table >

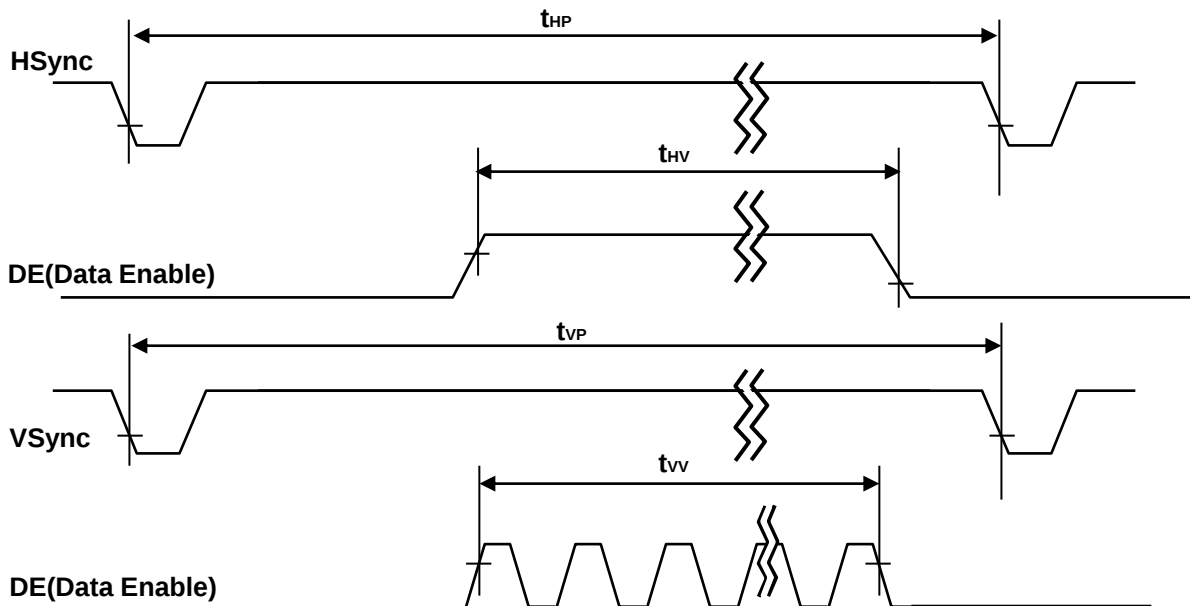
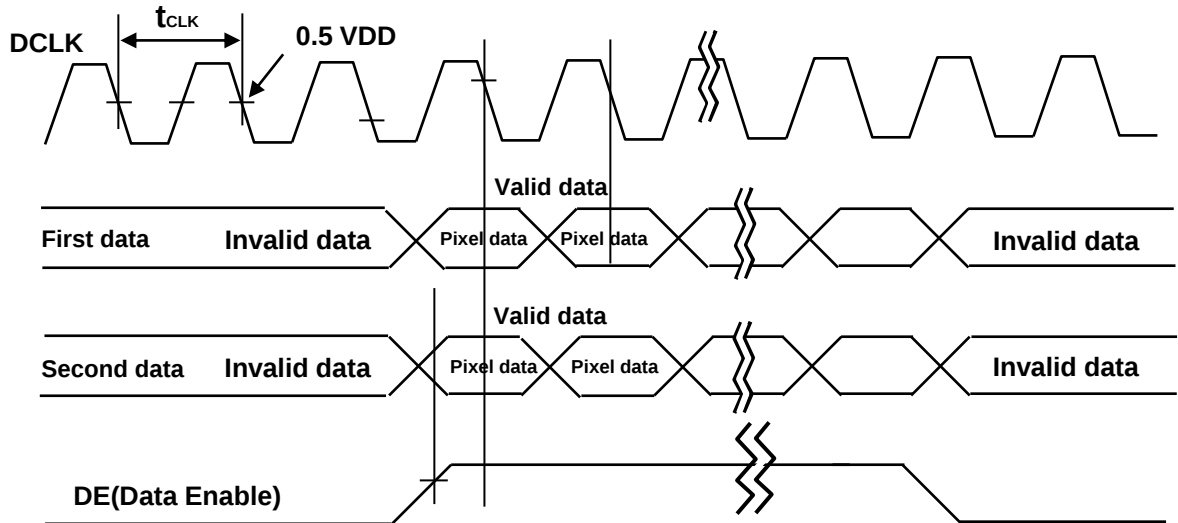
Item		Symbols		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Clock	Frequency	1/Tc		60	74.25	78	MHz
	High Time	Tch		-	4/7Tc	-	
	Low Time	Tcl		-	3/7Tc	-	
Frame Period		Tv		1100	1125	1149	lines
				48.5	60	63	Hz
Horizontal Active Display Term		Valid	t _{HV}	-	960	-	t _{CLK}
		Total	t _{HP}	1060	1100	1200	t _{CLK}
Vertical Active Display Term		Valid	t _{VV}	-	1080	-	t _{HP}
		Total	t _{VP}	1100	1125	1149	t _{HP}

Notes: This product is DE only mode. The input of Hsync & Vsync signal does not have an effect on normal operation.

< Table 9. LVDS Input SSCG>

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
F	LVDS Input frequency	-	60	74.25	78	MHz
T _{LVSK}	LVDS channel to channel skew	F=100MHz V _{IC} =1.2V V _{ID} =±400mV	-380	-	+380	ps
F _{LVMOD}	Modulating frequency of input clock during SSC		60	-	85	KHz
F _{LVDEV}	Maximum deviation of input clock frequency during SSC		-3	-	+3	%
T _{CY-CY}	Cycle to Cycle jitter		-	-	100	ps

5.2 Signal Timing Waveform



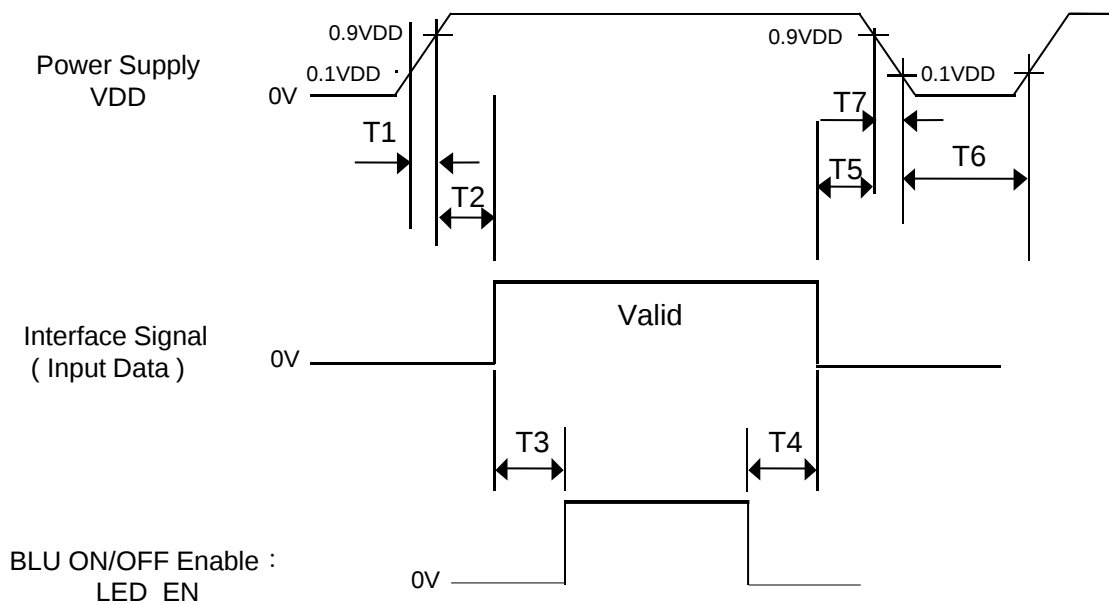
5.3 Input Signals, Basic Display Colors and Gray Scale of Colors

< Table 10. Input Signal and Display Color Table >

Color & Gray Scale		Input Data Signal																							
		Red Data								Green Data								Blue Data							
		R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
Basic Colors	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
	Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	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
Gray Scale of Red	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Darker	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	△	↑								↑								↑							
	▽	↓								↓								↓							
	Brighter	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	▽	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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
Gray Scale of Green	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Darker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	△	↑								↑								↑							
	▽	↓								↓								↓							
	Brighter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	▽	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gray Scale of Blue	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
	Darker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	△	↑								↑								↑							
	▽	↓								↓								↓							
	Brighter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
	▽	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gray Scale of White	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Darker	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	△	↑								↑								↑							
	▽	↓								↓								↓							
	Brighter	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
	▽	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	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

5.4 Power Sequence

To prevent a latch-up or DC operation of the Open Cell, the power on/off sequence shall be as shown in below



< Table 11. Sequence Table >

Parameter	Values			Units
	Min	Typ	Max	
T1	0.5	-	20	ms
T2	10	-	100	ms
T3	200	-	-	ms
T4	200	-	-	ms
T5	0	-	-	ms
T6	1	-	-	s

- Notes:
1. Back Light must be turn on after power for logic and interface signal are valid.
 2. Even though T1 is out of SPEC, it is still ok if the inrush current of VDD is below the limit.
 3. When $VDD < 0.9VDD(Typ.)$, Power off.
 4. T7 decreases smoothly, if there were rebounding voltage, it must smaller than 0.5 volts.

5.5 Backlight Specification

Electrical specification

Parameter		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Remarks
LED Light Bar Input Voltage Per Input Pin	V _{PIN}	-	45.7	48V		Duty 100%
LED Light Bar Input Current Per Input Pin	I _{PIN}	-	545	579	mA	Note1,2,
LED Power Consumption	P _{BL}	-	24.9	27.8	W	Note 3
LED Life-Time	-	30,000	-		Hrs	Note 4

LED bar consists of 48 LED packages,(6 parallel*8strings)*1parallel

Note1: There are one light bar ,and the specified current is input LED chip 100% duty current

Note2: The sense current of each input pin is 545mA

Note3: $P_{BL}=4 \text{ Input pins} \times V_{PIN} \times I_{PIN}$

Note4: The lifetime is determined as the time at which luminance of LED become 50% of the initial brightness or not normal lighting at I_{PIN}=545mA on condition of continuous operating at 25 ± 2 °C

6.0 OPTICAL SPECIFICATIONS

The test of optical specifications shall be measured in a dark room (ambient luminance ≤ 1 lux and temperature $= 25 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$) with the equipment of Luminance meter system (Goniometer system and PR730) and test unit shall be located at an approximate distance 180cm from the LCD surface at a viewing angle of θ and Φ equal to 0° . We refer to $\theta_{\Phi=0}$ ($=\theta_3$) as the 3 o'clock direction (the "right"), $\theta_{\Phi=90}$ ($=\theta_{12}$) as the 12 o'clock direction ("upward"), $\theta_{\Phi=180}$ ($=\theta_9$) as the 9 o'clock direction ("left") and $\theta_{\Phi=270}$ ($=\theta_6$) as the 6 o'clock direction ("bottom"). While scanning θ and/or Φ , the center of the measuring spot on the Display surface shall stay fixed. The measurement shall be executed after 30 minutes warm-up period. VDD shall be 12.0V at 25°C . Optimum viewing angle direction is 6 'clock.

< Table 12. Optical Table >

[VDD = 12.0V, Frame rate = 60Hz, Ta = $25 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$]

Parameter		Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Remark
Viewing Angle	Horizontal	Θ ₃	CR > 10	-	89	-	Deg.	Note 1
		Θ ₉		-	89	-	Deg.	
	Vertical	Θ ₁₂		-	89	-	Deg.	
		Θ ₆		-	89	-	Deg.	
Uniformity	9 Points	ΔY ₉	Θ = 0°	75%				Note 2
Contrast ratio		CR	Θ = 0°	700:1	1000:1	-		Note 3
Reproduction of color	White	W _x	Θ = 0° (Center) Normal Viewing Angle	TYP. - 0.03	0.3002	TYP. + 0.03		Note 4
		W _y			0.3219			
	Red	R _x			0.6536			
		R _y			0.3323			
	Green	G _x			0.3271			
		G _y			0.6171			
	Blue	B _x			0.1440			
		B _y			0.0606			
	Color Gamut						72	
Response Time	G to G	T _g		-	14	-	ms	Without OD
Gamma Scale				2.0	2.2	2.4		
Brightness				560	700	-	cd/m ²	

Note :

1. Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 10. The viewing are determined for the horizontal or 3, 9 o'clock direction and the vertical or 6, 12 o'clock direction with respect to the optical axis which is normal to the LCD surface.
2. Contrast measurements shall be made at viewing angle of $\theta = 0^\circ$ and at the center of the LCD surface. Luminance shall be measured with all pixels in the view field set first to white, then to the dark (black) state. (See Figure 1 shown in Appendix) Luminance Contrast Ratio (CR) is defined mathematically.

$$CR = \frac{\text{Luminance when displaying a white raster}}{\text{Luminance when displaying a black raster}}$$

3. The White luminance uniformity on LCD surface is then expressed as :
 $\Delta Y = (\text{Minimum Luminance of 9 points} / \text{Maximum Luminance of 9 points}) * 100$
 (See Figure 5 shown in Appendix).
4. The color chromaticity coordinates specified in Table 9. shall be calculated from the spectral data measured with all pixels first in red, green, blue and white. Measurements shall be made at the center of the panel. The BLU is used by BOE.
5. Response time T_g is the average time required for display transition by switching the input signal as below table and is based on Frame rate $f_V = 60\text{Hz}$ to optimize.
 Each time in below table is defined as Figure 2 and shall be measured by switching the

Measured Response Time		Target																
		0	15	31	47	63	79	95	111	127	143	159	175	191	207	223	239	255
Start	0																	
	15																	
	31																	
	47																	
	63																	
	79																	
	95																	
	111																	
	127																	
	143																	
	159																	
	175																	
	191																	
	207																	
	223																	
239																		
255																		

5. Definition of Transmittance (T%) :
 Module is with white(L255) signal input

7.0 MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

7.1 Dimensional Requirements

Figure 3(located in Appendix) shows mechanical outlines for the model . Other parameters are shown in Table 13.

< Table 13. Dimensional Parameters >

Parameter	Specification	Unit
Active area	919.3(H)X258.55(V)	mm
Viewing area	925.4(H)X264.6(V)	μm
Dimensional_outline	951.4(H)X290.6(V)X20(D)	mm
Weight	4.75	kg
Number of pixels	1920(H)×540(V) (1 pixel = R + G + B dots)	pixels

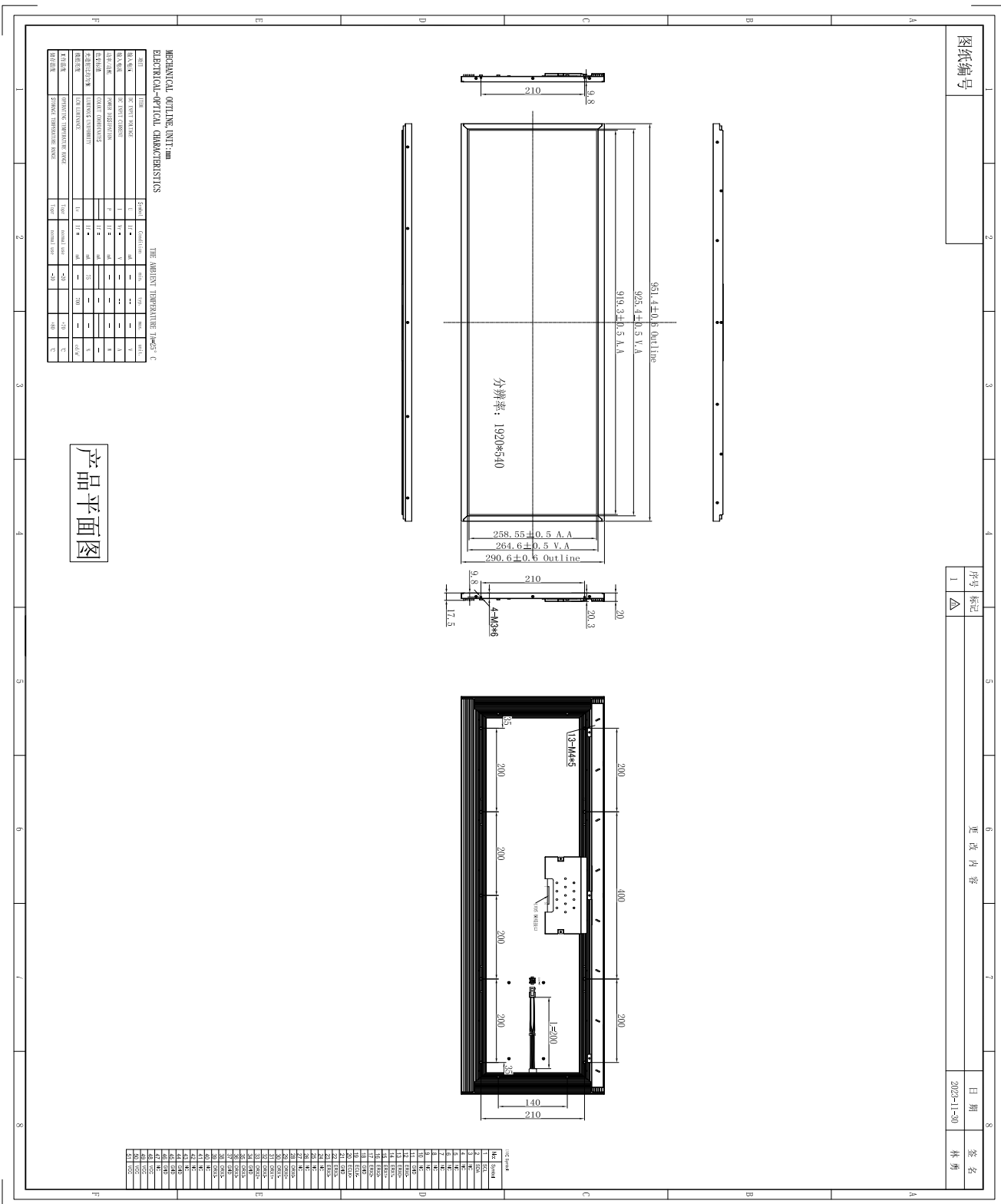
7.2 Mounting

See FIGURE 5. (shown in Appendix)

7.3 Anti-Glare and Polarizer Hardness.

The surface of the LCD has an anti-glare coating to minimize reflection and a coating to reduce scratching.

7.4 Mechanical Drawing



8.0 RELIABILITY TEST

The Reliability test items and its conditions are shown in below.

< Table 14. Reliability Test Parameters >

No	Test Items	Conditions
1	High temperature storage test	Ta = 80 °C, 240 hrs
2	Low temperature storage test	Ta = -30 °C, 240 hrs
3	High temperature & high humidity operation test	Ta = 50 °C, 80%RH, 240hrs
4	High temperature operation test	Ta = 70 °C, 240hrs
5	Low temperature operation test	Ta = -20 °C, 240hrs
6	Thermal shock	Ta = -20 °C ↔ 60°C (0.5 hr), 100 cycle
7	Electro-static discharge test	Air : 150 pF, 330Ω, 15 KV Contact : 150 pF, 330Ω, 8 KV
8	Altitude test	40000ft, -10°C / 24 hr, 25°C / 24 hr, -10°C / 24hr, Storage

9.0 PRODCUT SERIAL NUMBER

TBD

10.0 PACKING INFORMATION

TBD

11.0 PRECAUTIONS

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

11.1 Mounting Precautions

- Use finger-stalls with soft gloves in order to keep display clean during the incoming inspection and assembly process.
- You must mount a module using specified mounting holes (Details refer to the drawings)
- You should consider the mounting structure so that uneven force (ex. Twisted stress, Concentrated 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.
- Do not apply mechanical stress or static pressure on module; Abnormal display cause by pressing some parts of module during assembly process, do not belong to product failure, the press should be agreed by two sides.
- Determine the optimum mounting angle, refer to the viewing angle range in the specification for each model.
- Do not apply mechanical stress or static pressure on module, and avoid impact, vibration and falling.
- 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.
- Protection film for polarizer on the module should be slowly peeled off before display.
- Be careful to prevent water & chemicals contact the module surface.
- You should adopt radiation structure to satisfy the temperature specification.
- 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.)
- When the surface becomes dusty, please wipe gently with absorbent cotton or other soft materials like chamois soaks with petroleum benzene. Normal-hexane & alcohol is recommended for cleaning the adhesives used to attach front / rear polarizers. Do not use acetone, toluene, because they cause chemical damage to the polarizer.
- Wipe off saliva or water drops as soon as possible. Their long time contact with polarizer causes deformations and color fading..

- This module has its circuitry PCB's on the rear side and Driver IC, should be handled carefully in order not to be stressed.
- Avoid impose stress on PCB and Driver IC during assembly process ,Do not drawing, bending, COF package & wire
- Do not disassemble the module.

11.2 Operating Precautions

- Do not connector or disconnect the cable to/from the Module at the "Power On" Condition.
- When the module is operating, do not lose CLK, ENAB signals. If any one of these signals is lost, the module would be damaged.
- Obey the supply voltage sequence. If wrong sequence is applied, the module would be damaged.
- Do not allow to adjust the adjustable resistance or switch
- The electrochemical reaction caused by DC voltage will lead to LCD module degradation, so DC drive should be avoided.
- The LCD modules use C-MOS LSI drivers, so customers are recommended that any unused input terminal would be connected to Vdd or Vss, do not input any signals before power is turn on, and ground you body, work/assembly area, assembly equipment to protect against static electricity.
- Do not exceed the absolute maximum rating value. (supply voltage variation, input voltage variation, variation in part contents and environmental temperature, and so on) Otherwise the Module may be damaged.
- 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.
- Design the length of cable to connect between the connector for back-light and the converter as shorter as possible and the shorter cable shall be connected directly , The long cable between back-light and Converter may cause the Luminance of LED to lower and need a higher startup voltage
- The cables should be as short as possible between System Board and PCB interface.
- Connectors are precision devices to transmit electrical signals, and operators should plug in parallel
- 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.

11.3 Electrostatic Discharge Precautions

- Avoid the use work clothing made of synthetic fibers. We recommend cotton clothing or other conductivity-treated fibers.
- 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.
- Do not close to static electricity to avoid product damage.
- Do not touch interface pin directly.

11.4 Precautions for Strong Light Exposure

- Do not leave the module operation or storage in Strong light . Strong light exposure causes degradation of polarizer and color filter.

11.5 Precautions for Storage

A. Atmosphere Requirement

ITEM	UNIT	MIN	MAX
Storage Temperature	(°C)	5	40
Storage Humidity	(%RH)	40	75
Storage Life	6 months		
Storage Condition	• The storage room should be equipped with a dark and good ventilation facility. • Prevent products from being exposed to the direct sunlight, moisture and water. • The product need to keep away from organic solvent and corrosive gas. • Be careful for condensation at sudden temperature change. • Storage condition is guaranteed under packing conditions.		

B. Package Requirement

- The product should be placed in a sealed polythene bag.
- Product Should be placed on the pallet, Which is away from the floor, Be cautions not to pile the product up.
- 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.
- As the original protective film, do not use the adhesive protective film to avoid change of Pol color and characteristic.

11.6 Precautions for protection film

- Remove the protective film slowly, keeping the removing direction approximate 30-degree not vertical from panel surface, If possible, under ESD control device like ion blower, and the humidity of working room should be kept over 50%RH to reduce the risk of static charge.
- People who peeled off the protection film should wear anti-static strap and grounded well.

11.7 Appropriate Condition for Commercial Display

-Generally large-sized LCD modules are designed for consumer applications. Accordingly, long-term display like in Commercial Display application, can cause uneven display including image sticking. To optimize module's lifetime and function, several operating usages are required.

1. Normal operating condition

- Temperature: $20 \pm 15^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Operating Ambient Humidity : $55 \pm 20\%$
- Display pattern: dynamic pattern (Real display)
- Well-ventilated place is recommended to set up Commercial Display system

2. Special operating condition

a. Ambient condition

- Well-ventilated place is recommended to set up Commercial Display system.

b. Power and screen save

- Periodical power-off or screen save is needed after long-term display.

c. As the low temperature, the response time is greatly delayed. As the high temperatures (higher than the operating temperature) the LCD module may turn black screen. The above phenomenon cannot explain the failure of the display. When the temperature returns to the normal operating temperature, the LCD module will return to normal display.

d. When expose to drastic fluctuation of temperature (hot to cold or cold to hot), the LCD module may be affected; Specifically, drastic temperature fluctuation from cold to hot, produces dew on the LCD module's surface which may affect the operation of the polarizer and LCD module

e. Do not exceed the absolute maximum rating value. (supply voltage variation, input voltage variation, variation in part contents and environmental temperature, and so on) Otherwise the Module may be damaged.

f. Products exposed to low temperature environment for a long time, need to carry out necessary protection, low temperature environment is usually refrigerators, vending machine Etc...

g. Long time and large angle forward use or unconventional use, It is strongly recommended to contact BOE for filed application engineering advice

h. Product reliability and functions are only guaranteed when the product is used under right operation usages. If product will be used in extreme conditions such as high temperature, high humidity, high altitude, special display images, running time, long time operation, outdoor operation, etc. It is strongly recommended to contact BOE for filed application engineering advice. Otherwise, its reliability and function may not be guaranteed. Extreme conditions are commonly found at airports, transit stations, banks, stock market and controlling systems.

3. Operating usages to protect against image sticking due to long-term static display.

a. Suitable operating time: under 20 hours a day.

b. Static information display recommended to use with moving image.

- Cycling display between 5 minutes' information(static) display and 10 seconds' moving image.

c. Background and character (image) color change

- Use different colors for background and character, respectively.

- Change colors themselves periodically.

d. Avoid combination of background and character with large different luminance.

1) Abnormal condition just means conditions except normal condition.

2) Black image or moving image is strongly recommended as a screen save

4. Lifetime in this spec. is guaranteed only when Commercial Display is used according to operating usages.

5. Module should be turned clockwise based on front view when used in portrait mode.

11.8 Other Precautions

A. LC Leak

- If the liquid crystal material leaks from the panel, it is recommended to wash the LC with acetone or ethanol and then burn it.
- If the liquid crystal material leaks from the panel, it should be kept away from the eyes or mouth. In case of contact with hands, skin or clothes, it has to be washed away thoroughly with soap.
- If LC in mouth, mouth need to be washed, drink plenty of water to induce vomiting and follow medical advice.
- If LC touch eyes, eyes need to be washed with running water at least 15 minutes.

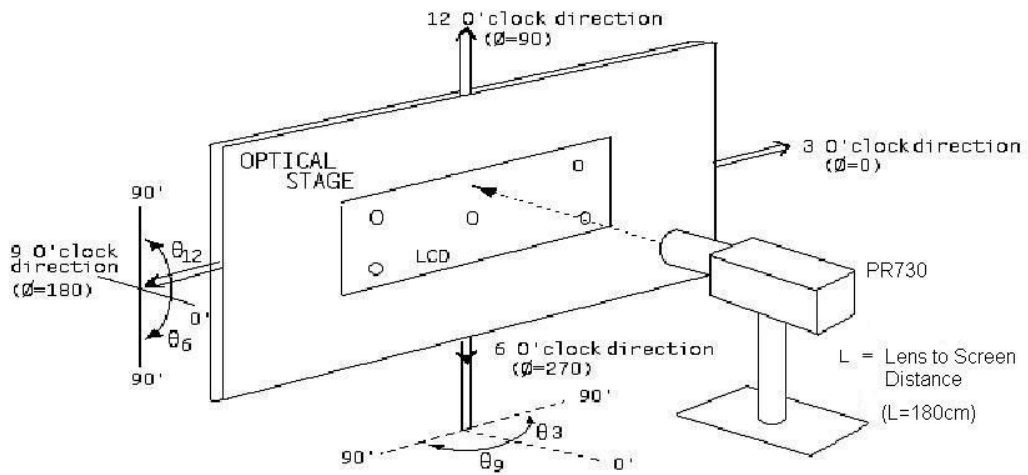
B. Rework

- When returning the module for repair or etc., Please pack the module not to be broken. We recommend to use the original shipping packages.

C. In order to prevent potential problems, flicker should be adjusted by optimizing the Vcom value in customer LCM Line through the I2C Interface. (Q/Single/OC出货时填写)

12.0 APPENDIX

< Figure 1. Measurement Set Up >



< Figure 2. Response Time Testing >

