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Custom Display

Production Custom designs Installation

Mechanical design



SPECIFICATION FOR LCM Module

MODULE No:	ET123WU20-K
CUSTOMER:	

YOURITECH	INITIAL	DATE
PREPARED BY		
CHECKED BY		
APPROVED BY		

CUSTOMER	INITIAL	DATE
APPROVED BY		



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* Description

This is a color active matrix TFT (Thin Film Transistor) LCD (liquid crystal display) that uses amorphous silicon TFT as a switching device. This module is composed of a Transmissive type TFT-LCD Panel, driver circuit, back-light unit. The resolution of a 12.3" TFT-LCD contains 1920x720 pixels, and can display up to 16.7M colors.

* Features

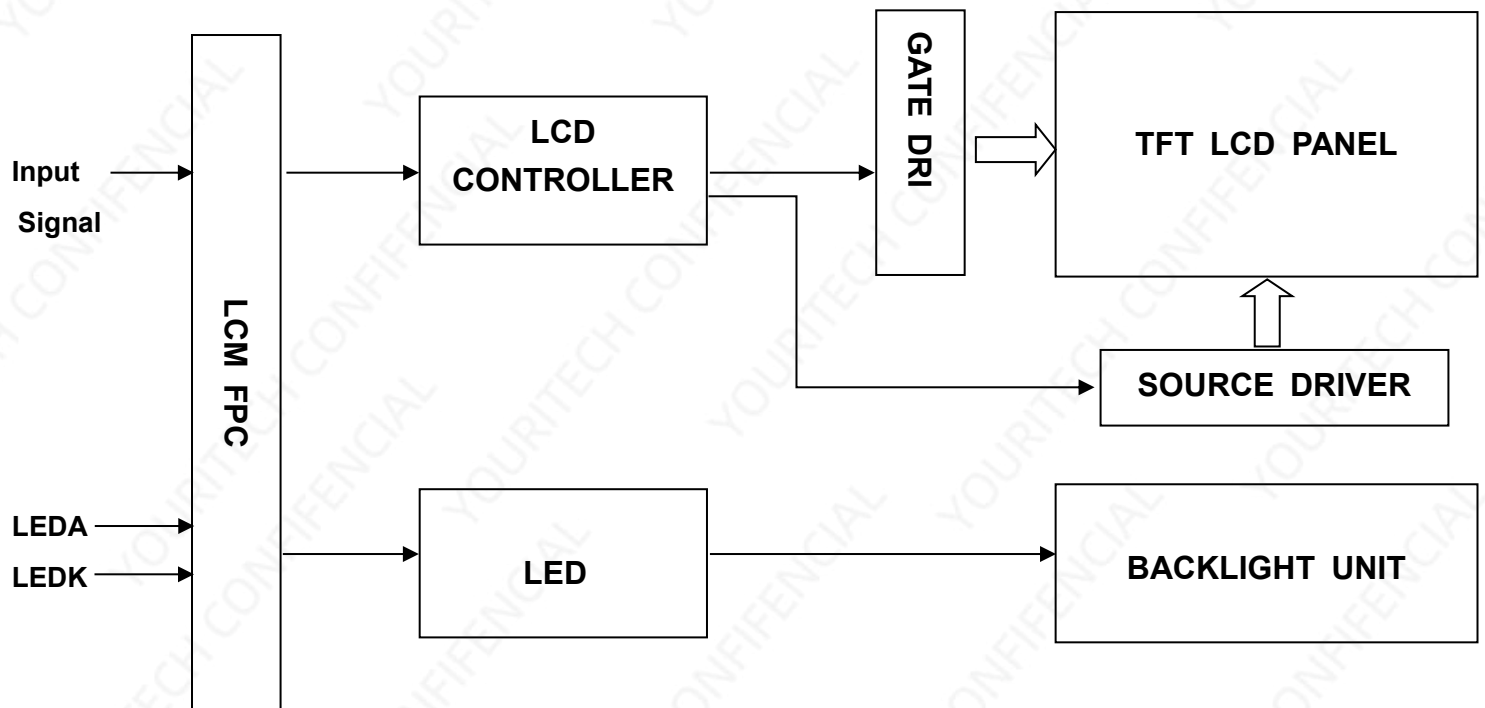
General Information Items	Specification	Unit	Note
	Main Panel		
Display area(AA)	292.03(H)*109.51(V) (12.3 inch)	mm	
Driver element	TFT active matrix	-	
Display colors	16.7M	colors	
Number of pixels	1920(RGB)*720	dots	
Pixel arrangement	RGB vertical stripe	-	
Pixel pitch	0.152(H)*0.152(V)	mm	
Viewing angle	ALL	o'clock	
LCM Interface	2 port LVDS	-	
Display mode	Transmissive / Negative	-	
Operating temperature	-30~+85	°C	
Storage temperature	-40~+90	°C	

* Mechanical Information

Item		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Module size	Horizontal(H)	-	308.10	-	mm	
	Vertical(V)	-	130.00	-	mm	
	Depth(D)	-	15.10	-	mm	
Weight		-	513	-	g	



1. Block Diagram



3. Input terminal Pin Assignment

Connector:F31L-1A7H 1-21050

NO.	SYMBOL	DISCRIPTION	I/O
1	GND	Ground.	P
2	BIST/NC	No connector(BIST Pin)	
3	VCC	Supply voltage (3.3V).	P
4	VCC	Supply voltage (3.3V).	P
5	GND	Ground.	P
6	GND	Ground.	P
7	NC	No connector	
8	NC	No connector	
9	GND	Ground.	I
10	ORXIN0-	Negative LVDS differential data input(Odd data)	I
11	ORXIN0+	Positive LVDS differential data input(Odd data)	I
12	ORXIN1-	Negative LVDS differential data input(Odd data)	I
13	ORXIN1+	Positive LVDS differential data input(Odd data)	I
14	ORXIN2-	Negative LVDS differential data input(Odd data)	I
15	ORXIN2+	Positive LVDS differential data input(Odd data)	I
16	ORXCLKIN-	Negative LVDS differential clock input(Odd clock)	I
17	ORXCLKIN+	Positive LVDS differential clock input(Odd clock)	I
18	ORXIN3-	Negative LVDS differential data input(Odd data)	I
19	ORXIN3+	Positive LVDS differential data input(Odd data)	I
20	ERXIN0-	Negative LVDS differential data input(Even data)	I
21	ERXIN0+	Positive LVDS differential data input(Even data)	I
22	ERXIN1-	Negative LVDS differential data input(Even data)	I
23	ERXIN1+	Positive LVDS differential data input(Even data)	I



24	ERXIN2-	Negative LVDS differential data input(Even data)	I
25	ERXIN2+	Positive LVDS differential data input(Even data)	I
26	ERXCLKIN-	Negative LVDS differential clock input(Even clock)	I
27	ERXCLKIN+	Positive LVDS differential clock input(Even clock)	I
28	ERXIN3-	Negative LVDS differential data input(Even data)	I
29	ERXIN3+	Positive LVDS differential data input(Even data)	I
30	GND	Ground.	P
31	NC	No connector	
32	RESETB	Global reset pin,active low	I
33	STBYB	Standby mode setting pin,active low	I
34	CA3	No connector(Serial interface chip enable.CSB)	
35	SCL(NC)	No connector(Serial interface chip enable.SCL)	
36	SDA(NC)	No connector(Serial interface chip enable.CDA)	
37	CSB(NC)	No connector(Serial interface chip enable.CDA)	
38	GND	Ground.	P
39	GND	Ground.	P
40	NC	No connector	
41	LEDA	LED power(Anode)	P
42	LEDA	LED power(Anode)	P
43	LEDA	LED power(Anode)	P
44	NC	No connector	
45	LEDK1	Cathode1	P
46	LEDK2	Cathode2	P
47	LEDK3	Cathode3	P
48	LEDK4	Cathode4	P
49	NTC_A	NTC_Anode	P
50	NTC_K	NTC_Cathode	P



4. LCD Optical Characteristics

4.1 Optical specification

Item		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit.	Note
Contrast Ratio		CR	$\Theta=0$ Normal viewing angle	1100	1500	--		(1)(2)
Response time	Rising	T _R		--	25	30	msec	(1)(3)
	Falling	T _F		--				
Color Gamut		S(%)		--	62	--	%	
Color Filter Chromaticity	White	W _X		-0.04	0.3029	+0.04		(1)(4) CF glass
		W _Y			0.3431			
	Red	R _X			0.6383			
		R _Y			0.3438			
	Green	G _X			0.2943			
		G _Y			0.5451			
	Blue	B _X			0.1451			
		B _Y			0.0642			
Viewing angle	Hor.	Θ_L	CR>10	80	85	--		
		Θ_R		80	85	--		
	Ver.	Θ_U		80	85	--		
		Θ_D		80	85	--		
Option View Direction		ALL						

*The data comes from the LCD specification.

Measuring Condition

Measuring surrounding : dark room

Ambient temperature : $25 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$

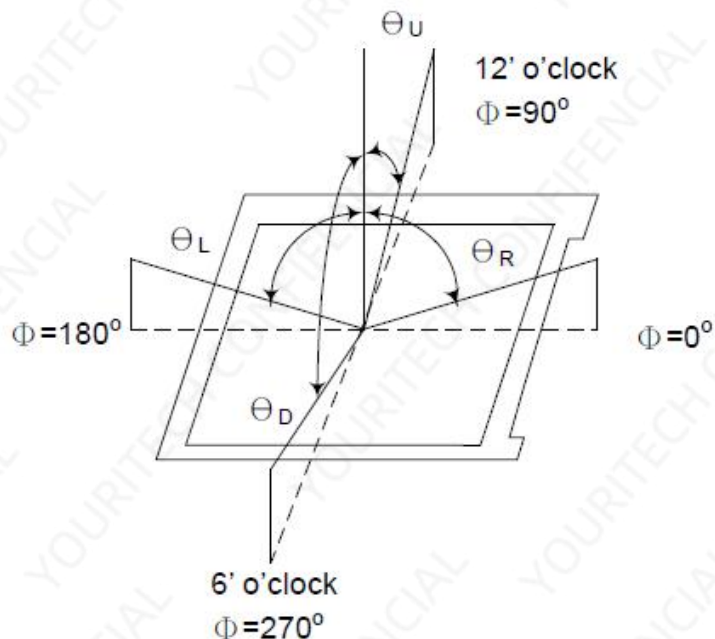
15min. warm-up time.

Measuring Equipment

FPM520 , which utilized SR-3 for Chromaticity and BM-5A for other optical characteristics.



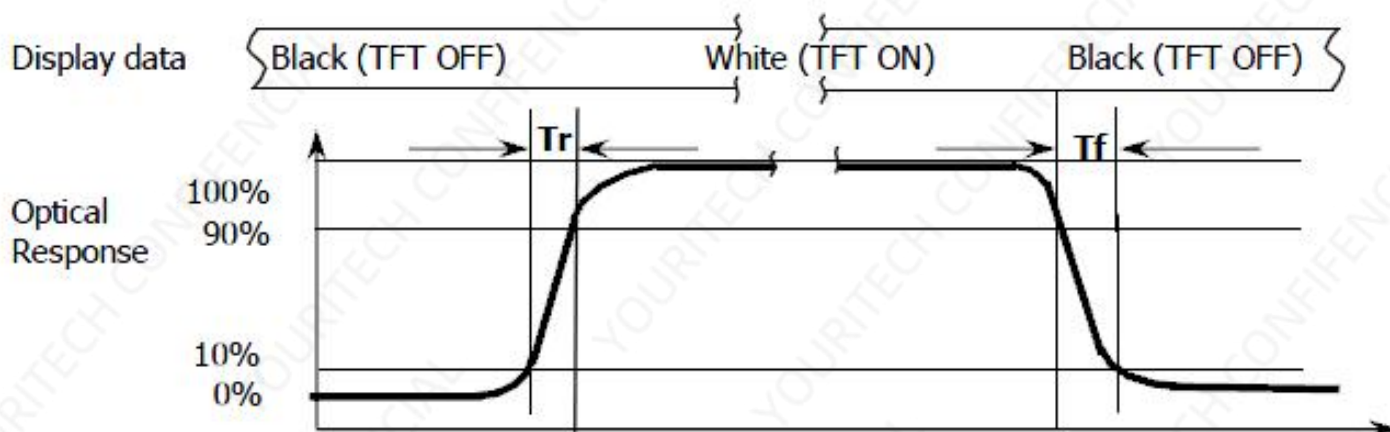
Note (1): Definition of Viewing Angle :



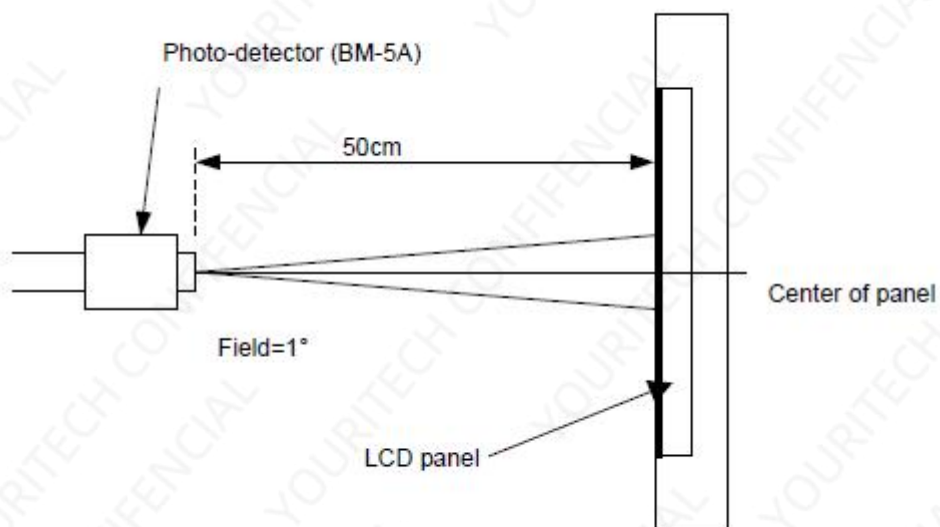
Note (2): Definition of Contrast Ratio(CR) :measured at the center point of panel

$$CR = \frac{\text{Luminance with all pixels white}}{\text{Luminance with all pixels black}}$$

Note (3): Response Time



Note (4): Definition of optical measurement setup



5. Electrical Characteristics

5.1 Absolute Maximum Rating

Characteristics	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Unit	Note
Digital Supply Voltage	VCC	-0.3	3.6	V	Note1
Operating temperature	T _{OP}	-30	+85	°C	
Storage temperature	T _{ST}	-40	+90	°C	

NOTE1: If the absolute maximum rating of even is one of the above parameters is exceeded even momentarily, the quality of the product may be degraded. Absolute maximum ratings, therefore, specify the values exceeding which the product may be physically damaged. Be sure to use the product within the range of the absolute maximum ratings.

5.2 DC Electrical Characteristics

Characteristics	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Digital Supply Voltage	VCC	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	
Normal mode Current	IDD	--	250	320	mA	
Level input voltage	V _{IH}	0.7VCC 3V3		VCC 3V3	V	
	V _{IL}	GND		0.3 VCC 3V3	V	
Level output voltage	V _{OH}	VCC3V3-0.4		--	V	
	V _{OL}	GND		GND+0.4	V	



5.3 LED Backlight Characteristics

The back-light system is edge-lighting type with 44 chips LED

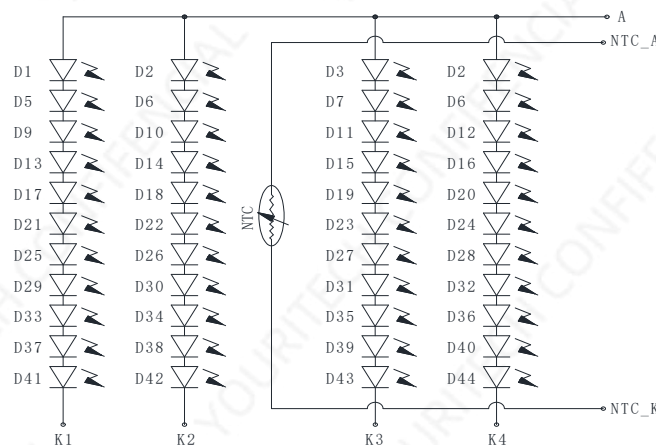
Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Forward Current	I_F	--	240	--	mA	
Forward Voltage	V_F	--	35.2	--	V	
LCM Luminance	LV	820	850	--	cd/m2	Note3
LED life time	Hr	--	50000	--	Hour	Note1,2
Uniformity	Avg	80	--	--	%	Note3

Note1: LED life time (Hr) can be defined as the time in which it continues to operate under the condition:

$T_a = 25 \pm 3^\circ \text{C}$, typical IL value indicated in the above table until the brightness becomes less than 50%.

Note 2: The “LED life time” is defined as the module brightness decrease to 50% original brightness at

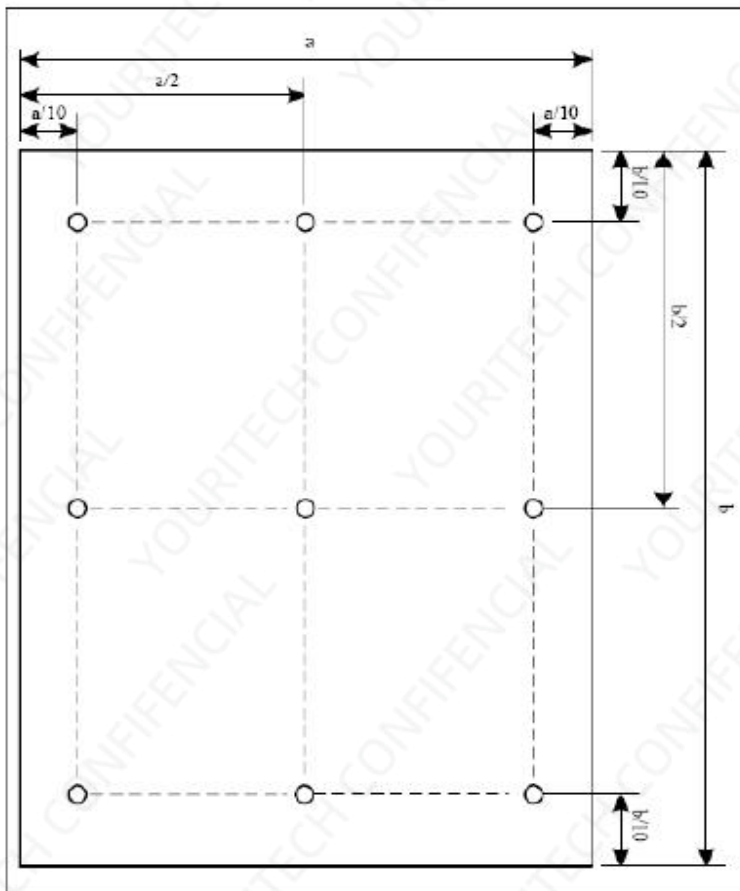
$T_a = 25^\circ \text{C}$ and $I_L = 240 \text{ mA}$. The LED lifetime could be decreased if operating I_L is larger than 240mA. The constant current driving method is suggested.



B/L Circuit



Note (3) Luminance Uniformity of these 9 points is defined as below:



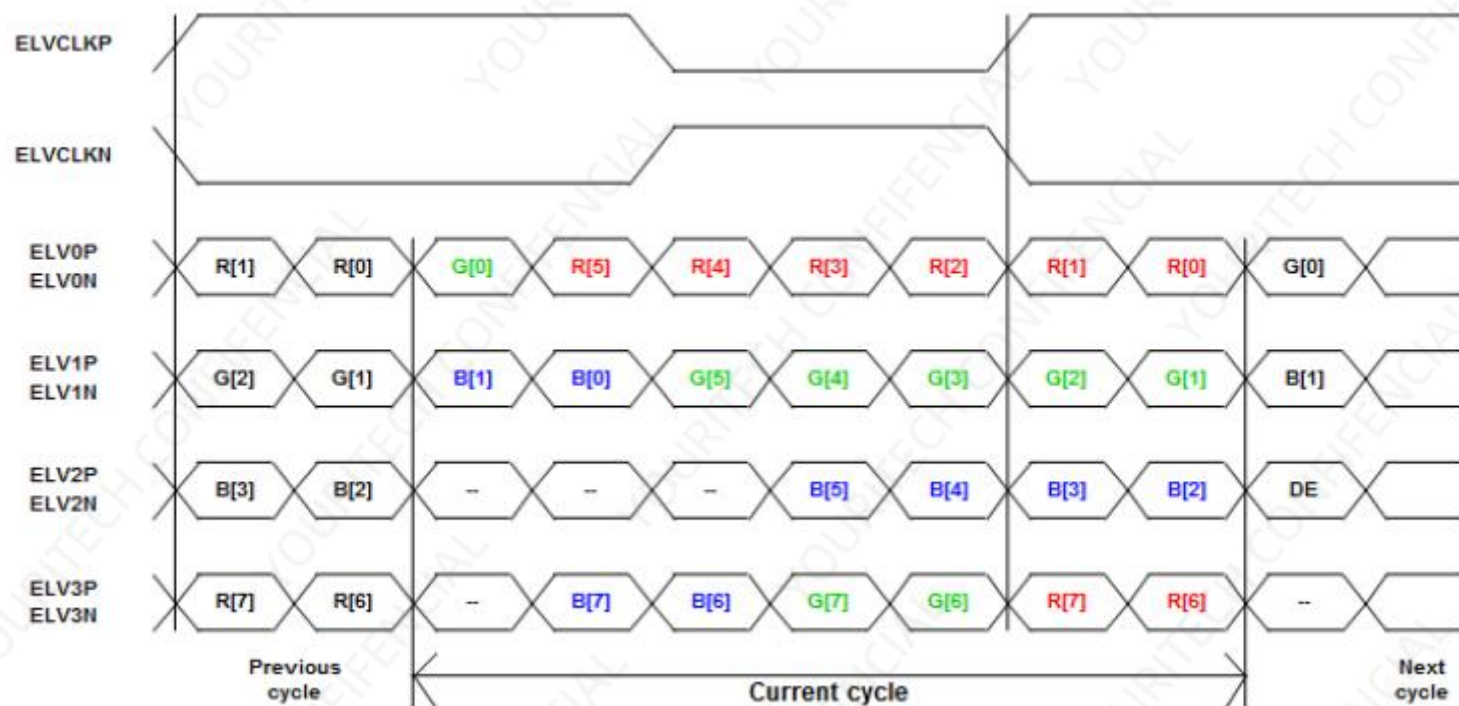
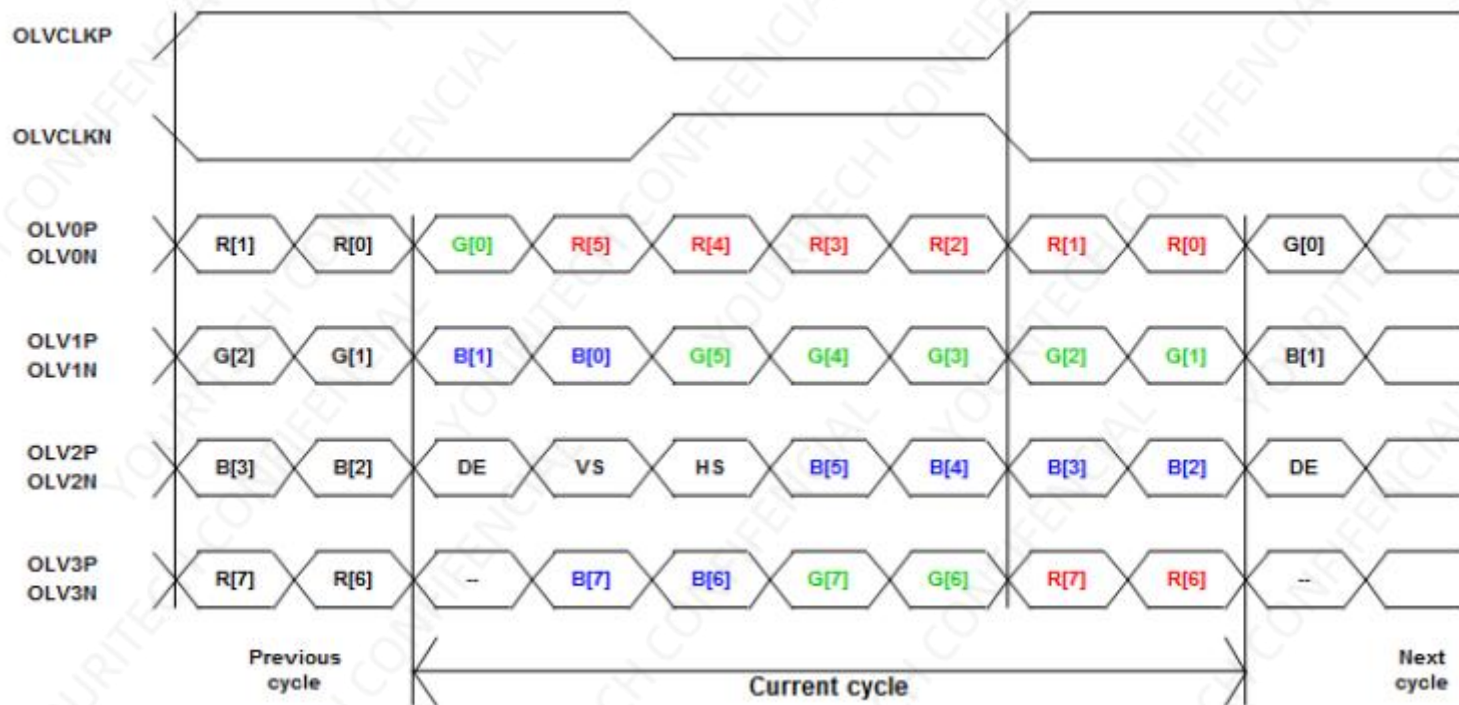
$$\text{Uniformity} = \frac{\text{minimum luminance in 9 points (1-9)}}{\text{maximum luminance in 9 points (1-9)}}$$

$$\text{Luminance} = \frac{\text{Total Luminance of 9 points}}{9}$$



6. Bit LVDS input

6.1 8Bit LVDS input

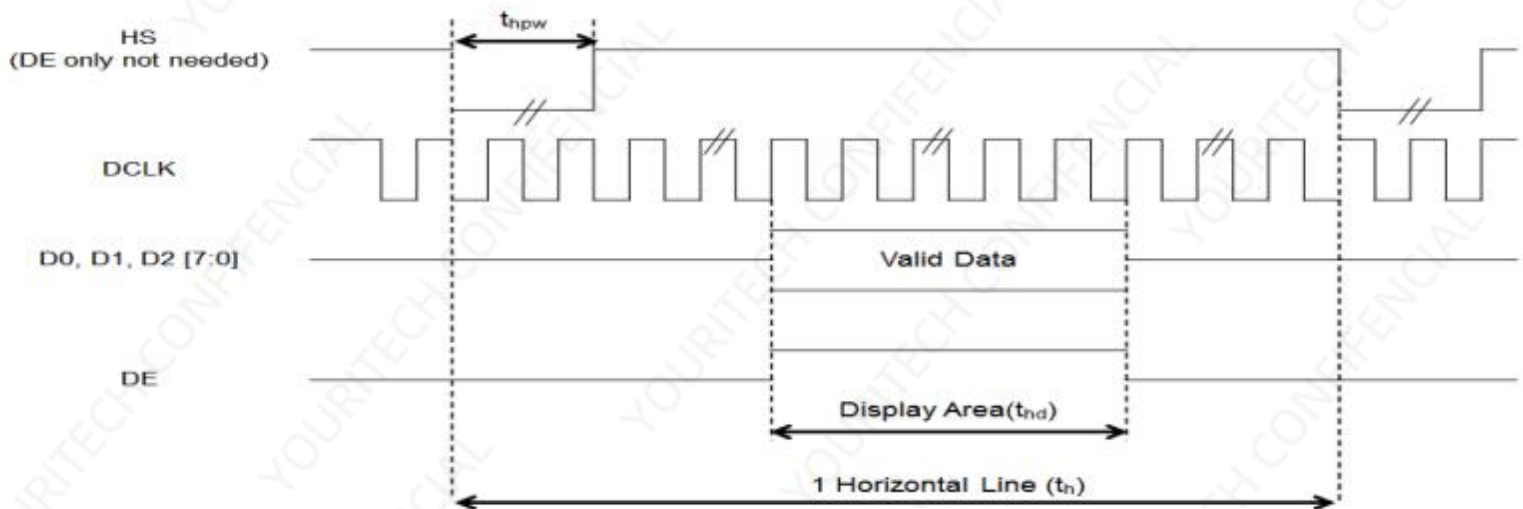


6.2 Interface Timing(DE mode)

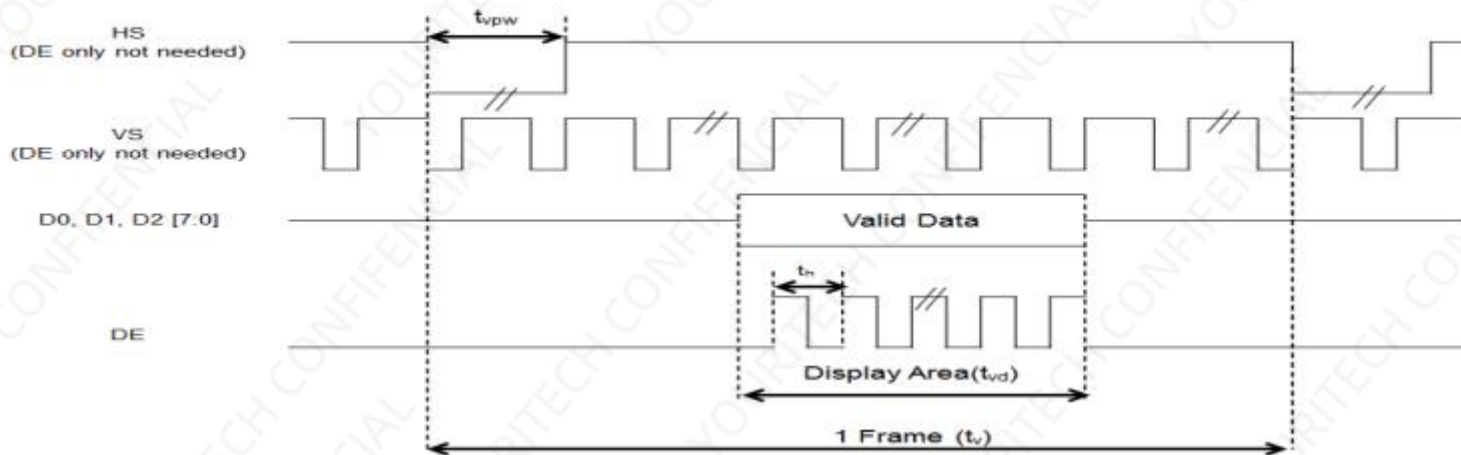
Interface Timing (DE mode) Two Port LVDS Timing.(1920xRGBx720)					
Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Frame Rate	FR	55	60	65	Hz
Vertical Display Time	T_{vd}	720			H
Vertical pulse width	T_{vpw}	(2)	(3)	(16)	H
Vertical back porch	T_{vbp}	(3)	(21)	(100)	H
Vertical front porch	T_{vfp}	(5)	(8)	(100)	H
Frame Period	T_v	(730)	(752)	(936)	H
Horizontal Display Time	T_{hd}	960			DCLK
Horizontal pulse width	T_{hpw}	(10)	(12)	(96)	DCLK
Horizontal back porch	T_{hbp}	(5)	(16)	(96)	DCLK
Horizontal front porch	T_{hfp}	(24)	(26)	(96)	DCLK
1 Horizontal line	T_v	(999)	(1014)	(1248)	DCLK
Clock Rate	F_{DCLK}	(43.1)	(45.8)	(61.7)	MHz

Timing Diagram of Interface Signal (DE mode)

(1) Horizontal input timing

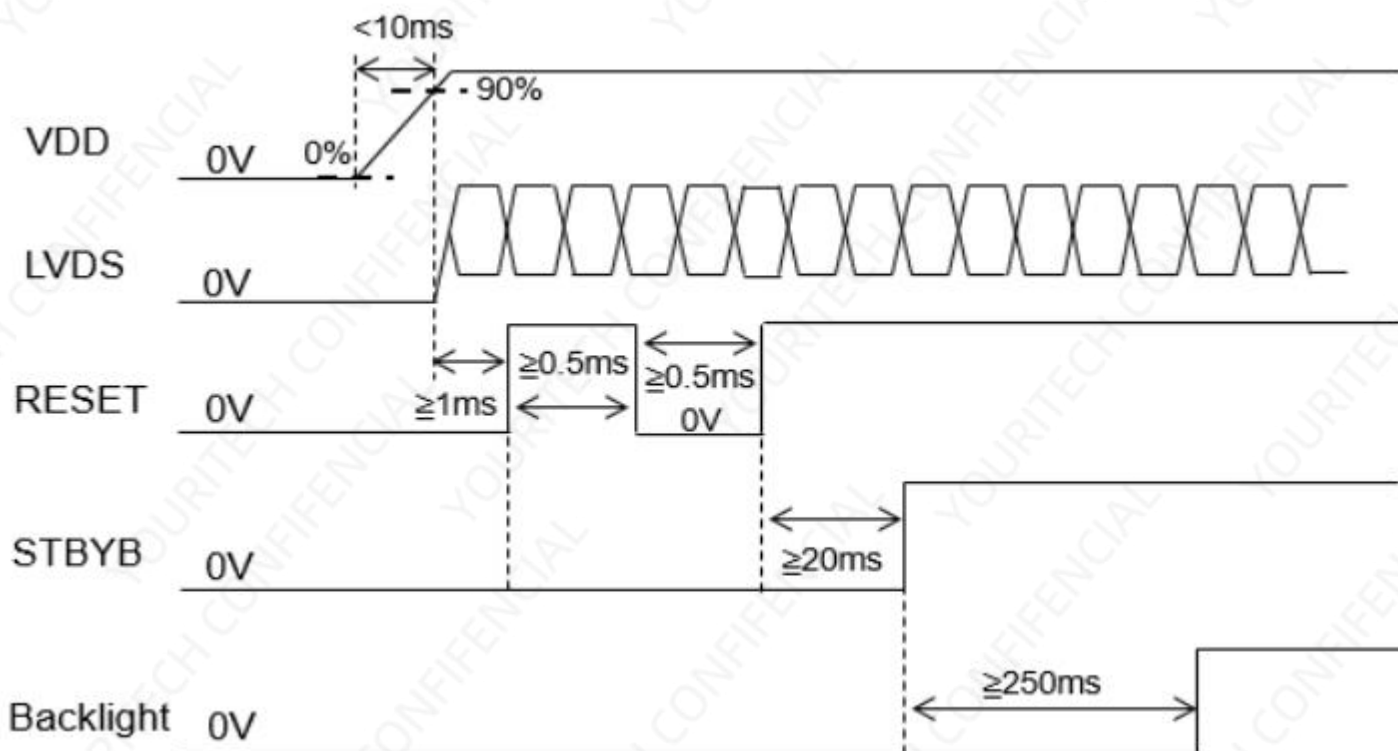


(2) Vertical input timing

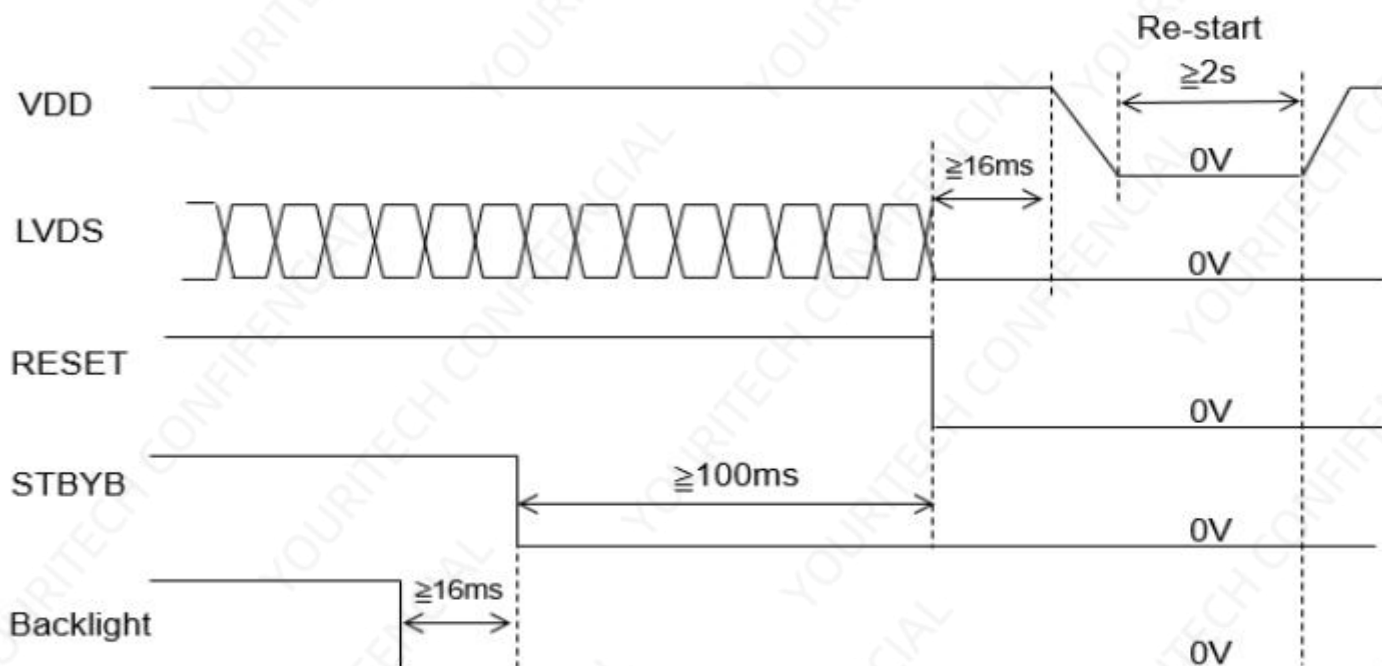


6.3 Power On/Off Sequence

Power On Sequence



Power off Sequence



7. LCD Module Out-Going Quality Level

7.1 VISUAL & FUNCTION INSPECTION STANDARD

7.1.1 Inspection conditions

Inspection performed under the following conditions is recommended.

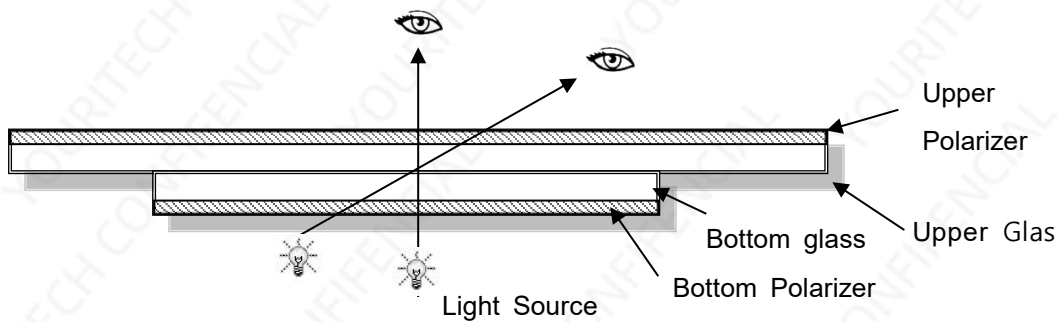
Temperature : $25\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$

Humidity : $65\%\pm 10\%\text{RH}$

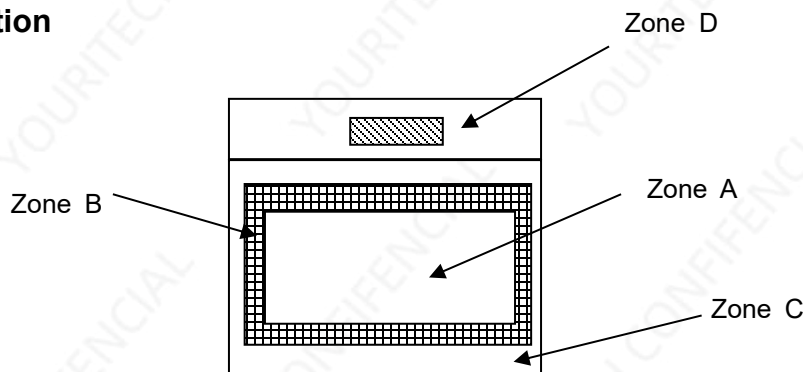
Viewing Angle : Normal viewing Angle.

Illumination: Single fluorescent lamp (300 to 700Lux)

Viewing distance:30-50cm



7.1.2 Definition



Zone A : Effective Viewing Area(Character or Digit can be seen)

Zone B : Viewing Area except Zone A

Zone C : Outside (Zone A+Zone B) which can not be seen after assembly by customer .)

Zone D : IC Bonding Area

Note:As a general rule ,visual defects in Zone C can be ignored when it doesn't effect product function or appearance after assembly by customer



7.1.3 Sampling Plan

According to GB/T 2828-2012 ; , normal inspection, Class II

AQL:

Major defect	Minor defect
0.65	1.5

LCD: Liquid Crystal Display , LCM: Liquid Crystal Module

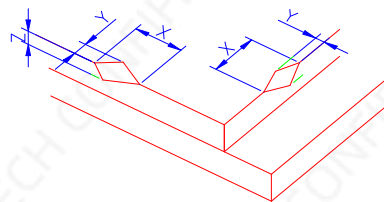
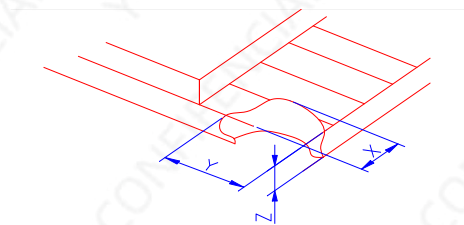
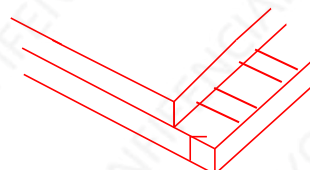
No	Items to be inspected	Criteria	Classification of defects
1	Functional defects	1) No display, Open or miss line 2) Display abnormally, Short 3) Backlight no lighting, abnormal lighting. etc...	Major
2	Missing	Missing components and etc...	
3	Outline dimension	Overall outline dimension beyond the drawing is not allowed, deformation and etc...	
4	Color tone	Color unevenness, refer to limited sample	Minor
5	Spot/Line defect	Light dot, Dim spot, (Note1) Polarizer Air Bubble, Polarizer accidented spot and etc...	
6	Soldering appearance	Good soldering , Peeling off is not allowed and etc...	
7	LCD/Polarizer	Black/White spot/line, scratch, crack, etc.	

Note1: a) Light dot: Dots appear bright and unchanged in size in which LCD panel is displaying under black pattern.

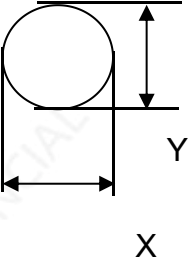
b) Dim dot: Dots appear dark and unchanged in size in which LCD panel is displaying under pure red, green, blue picture.



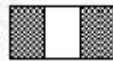
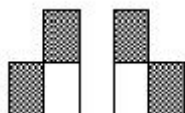
7.1.4 Criteria (Visual)

Number	Items	Criteria(mm)						
1.0 LCD Crack/Broken NOTE: X: Length Y: Width Z: Height L: Length of IT O, T: Height of LCD	(1) The edge of LCD broken	 <table><tr><td>X</td><td>Y</td><td>Z</td></tr><tr><td>≤3.0mm</td><td><Inner border line of the seal</td><td>≤T</td></tr></table>	X	Y	Z	≤3.0mm	<Inner border line of the seal	≤T
	X	Y	Z					
	≤3.0mm	<Inner border line of the seal	≤T					
(2)LCD corner broken	 <table><tr><td>X</td><td>Y</td><td>Z</td></tr><tr><td>≤3.0mm</td><td>≤L</td><td>≤T</td></tr></table>	X	Y	Z	≤3.0mm	≤L	≤T	
X	Y	Z						
≤3.0mm	≤L	≤T						
(3) LCD crack	 Crack Not allowed							



2.0	Spot defect  $\Phi=(X+Y)/2$	① light dot (black/white spot , pinhole, stain, etc.)			
		Zone Size (mm) $\Phi \leq 0.15$ $0.15 < \Phi \leq 0.25$ $0.25 < \Phi \leq 0.4$ $\Phi > 0.4$	Acceptable Qty		
			A	B	C
			Ignore		
			3(distance $\geq 10\text{mm}$)		
			2(distance $\geq 10\text{mm}$)		
			0		
			Ignore		
			Ignore		
			Ignore		
			0		
			② Dim spot (light leakage、dent、dark spot, etc)		
		Zone Size (mm) $\Phi \leq 0.15$ $0.15 < \Phi \leq 0.25$ $0.25 < \Phi \leq 0.4$ $\Phi > 0.4$	Acceptable Qty		
			A	B	C
			Ignore		
			3(distance $\geq 10\text{mm}$)		
			2(distance $\geq 10\text{mm}$)		
			0		
			Ignore		
			Ignore		
			0		
			③ Polarizer accidented spot		
		Zone Size (mm) $\Phi \leq 0.2$ $0.2 < \Phi \leq 0.5$ $\Phi > 0.5$	Acceptable Qty		
			A	B	C
			Ignore		
			2(distance $\geq 10\text{mm}$)		
			0		
			Ignore		
			Ignore		
			0		
			④ Polarizer Bubble		
		Zone Size (mm) $\Phi \leq 0.2$ $0.2 < \Phi \leq 0.4$ $0.4 < \Phi \leq 0.5$ $\Phi > 0.5$	Acceptable Qty		
			A	B	C
			Ignore		
			2(distance $\geq 10\text{mm}$)		
			1		
			0		
			Ignore		
			Ignore		
			0		



3.0	LCD Pixel defect	Pixel bad points																							
		<table> <tr> <th>Item</th><th>Zone A</th><th>Acceptable Qt</th></tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Bright dot</td><td>Random</td><td>$N \leq 2$</td></tr> <tr> <td>2 dots adjacent</td><td>$N \leq 0$</td></tr> <tr> <td>3 dots adjacent</td><td>$N \leq 0$</td></tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Dark dot</td><td>Random</td><td>$N \leq 3$</td></tr> <tr> <td>2 dots adjacent</td><td>$N \leq 0$</td></tr> <tr> <td>3 dots adjacent</td><td>$N \leq 0$</td></tr> <tr> <td>Distance</td><td> 1. Minimum Distance Between Bright dots. 2. Minimum Distance Between dark dots 3. Minimum Distance Between dark and bright dot. </td><td>5mm</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total bright and dark dot</td><td>$N \leq 4$</td></tr> </table> Note: A) Bright dot: Dots appear bright and unchanged in size in which LCD panel is displaying under black pattern. B) Dark dot: Dots appear dark and unchanged in size in which LCD panel is displaying under pure red, green, blue picture. C) 2 dot adjacent = 1 pair = 2 dots Picture:   2 dot adjacent 2 dot adjacent (vertical)   2 dot adjacent 2 dot adjacent (slant)	Item	Zone A	Acceptable Qt	Bright dot	Random	$N \leq 2$	2 dots adjacent	$N \leq 0$	3 dots adjacent	$N \leq 0$	Dark dot	Random	$N \leq 3$	2 dots adjacent	$N \leq 0$	3 dots adjacent	$N \leq 0$	Distance	1. Minimum Distance Between Bright dots. 2. Minimum Distance Between dark dots 3. Minimum Distance Between dark and bright dot.	5mm	Total bright and dark dot		$N \leq 4$
Item	Zone A	Acceptable Qt																							
Bright dot	Random	$N \leq 2$																							
	2 dots adjacent	$N \leq 0$																							
	3 dots adjacent	$N \leq 0$																							
Dark dot	Random	$N \leq 3$																							
	2 dots adjacent	$N \leq 0$																							
	3 dots adjacent	$N \leq 0$																							
Distance	1. Minimum Distance Between Bright dots. 2. Minimum Distance Between dark dots 3. Minimum Distance Between dark and bright dot.	5mm																							
Total bright and dark dot		$N \leq 4$																							



4.0	Line defect (LCD /Polarizer backlight black/white line, scratch, stain)  W: width, L : length N : Count	Width(mm)	Length(m) m)	Acceptable Qty		
				A	B	C
		$\Phi \leq 0.05$	Ignore	Ignore		Ignore
		$0.05 < W \leq 0.06$	$L \leq 5.0$	$N \leq 3$		
		$0.06 < W \leq 0.08$	$L \leq 4.0$	$N \leq 2$		
$W > 0.08$	Define as spot defect					
5.0	Electronic Components SMT.	Not allow missing parts, solderless connection, cold solder joint, mismatch, The positive and negative polarity opposite				
6.0	Display color& Brightness.	1. Color: Measuring the color coordinates, The measurement standard according to the datasheet or samples. 2. Brightness: Measuring the brightness of White screen, The measurement standard according to the datasheet or Samples.				
7.0	LCD Mura/Waving/ Hot spot	Not visible through 5% ND filter in 50% gray or judge by limit sample if necessary.				

Criteria (functional items)

Number	Items	Criteria (mm)
1	No display	Not allowed
2	Missing segment	Not allowed
3	Short	Not allowed
4	Backlight no lighting	Not allowed



8. Reliability Test Result

Item	Condition	Inspection after test
High Temperature Operating	85°C, 96H	Inspection after 2~4hours storage at room temperature, the sample shall be free from defects: 1.Air bubble in the LCD; 2.Non-display; 3.Missing segments/line; 4.Glass crack; 5.Current IDD is twice higher than initial value.
Low Temperature Operating	-30°C, 96HR	
High Temperature Storage	90°C, 96HR	
Low Temperature Storage	-40°C, 96HR	
High Temperature & High Humidity Operating	+60°C, 90% RH ,96 hours.	
Thermal Shock (Non-operation)	-30°C, 30 min ↔ +85°C, 30 min, Change time: 5min 20CYC.	
ESD test	C=150pF, R=330, 5points/panel Air: ±8KV, 5times; Contact: ±6KV, 5 times; (Environment: 15°C~35°C, 30%~60%).	
Vibration (Non-operation)	Frequency range: 10~55Hz, Stroke: 1.5mm Sweep: 10Hz~55Hz~10Hz 2 hours for each direction of X.Y.Z. (6 hours for total) (Package condition).	
Box Drop Test	1 Corner 3 Edges 6 faces, 80cm (MEDIUM BOX)	

Remark:

- 1.The test samples should be applied to only one test item.
- 2.Sample size for each test item is 5~10pcs.
- 3.For Damp Proof Test, Pure water(Resistance > 10MΩ) should be used.
- 4.In case of malfunction defect caused by ESD damage, if it would be recovered to normal state after resetting, it would be judged as a good part.
- 5.Failure Judgment Criterion: Basic Specification, Electrical Characteristic, Mechanical Characteristic, Optical Characteristic.
6. The color fading mura of polarizing filter should not care.



9. Cautions and Handling Precautions

9.1 Handling and Operating the Module

- (1) When the module is assembled, it should be attached to the system firmly.
Do not warp or twist the module during assembly work.
- (2) Protect the module from physical shock or any force. In addition to damage, this may cause improper operation or damage to the module and back-light unit.
- (3) Note that polarizer is very fragile and could be easily damaged. Do not press or scratch the surface.
- (4) Do not allow drops of water or chemicals to remain on the display surface.
If you have the droplets for a long time, staining and discoloration may occur.
- (5) If the surface of the polarizer is dirty, clean it using some absorbent cotton or soft cloth.
- (6) The desirable cleaners are water, IPA (Isopropyl Alcohol) or Hexane.
Do not use ketene type materials (ex. Acetone), Ethyl alcohol, Toluene, Ethyl acid or Methyl chloride. It might permanent damage to the polarizer due to chemical reaction.
- (7) 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, legs, or clothes, it must be washed away thoroughly with soap.
- (8) Protect the module from static; it may cause damage to the CMOS ICs.
- (9) Use finger-stalls with soft gloves in order to keep display clean during the incoming inspection and assembly process.
- (10) Do not disassemble the module.
- (11) Protection film for polarizer on the module shall be slowly peeled off just before use so that the electrostatic charge can be minimized.
- (12) Pins of I/F connector shall not be touched directly with bare hands.
- (13) Do not connect, disconnect the module in the "Power ON" condition.

9.2 Storage and Transportation.

- (1) Do not leave the panel in high temperature, and high humidity for a long time.
It is highly recommended to store the module with temperature from 0 to 35 °C and relative humidity of less than 70%
- (2) Do not store the TFT-LCD module in direct sunlight.
- (3) The module shall be stored in a dark place. When storing the modules for a long time, be sure to adopt effective measures for protecting the modules from strong ultraviolet radiation, sunlight, or fluorescent light.
- (4) It is recommended that the modules should be stored under a condition where no condensation is allowed. Formation of dewdrops may cause an abnormal operation or a failure of the module.
In particular, the greatest possible care should be taken to prevent any module from being operated where condensation has occurred inside.
- (5) This panel has its circuitry FPC on the bottom side and should be handled carefully in order not to be stressed.

