

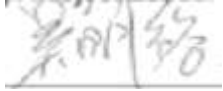



Model Name: P370IVN02.2

Issue Date : 2021/09/02

()Preliminary Specifications
(*)Final Specifications

Customer Signature	Date	AUO	Date
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Contents

Record of Revision	3
1. General Description	4
2. Absolute Maximum Ratings	6
3. Optical Specification	7
4. Interface Specification	10
4.1. Input power	10
4.2. Interface Connections	11
4.3. Input Data Format	13
4.3.1. LVDS Colour Data Mapping.....	13
4.3.2. Color Input Data Reference	14
5. Signal Timing Specification	15
5.1.1. Timing Table (DE only Mode).....	15
5.1.2. Signal Timing Waveform.....	16
5.2. Input interface characteristics.....	17
5.3. Power Sequence	19
6. Backlight Specification	20
6.1. Electrical specification	20
6.2. Input Pin Assignment.....	21
6.3. Power Sequence of backlight (LED).....	22
7. Mechanical Characteristics	23
Front View	24
Back View (I)	25
Back View (II)	26
8. Reliability Test Items	27
9. International Standard	28
9.1. Safety	28
9.2. EMC	28
10. Packing.....	29
10.1. DEFINITION OF LABEL:	29
10.2. PACKING METHODS:.....	30
11. PRECAUTIONS.....	32
11.1. MOUNTING PRECAUTIONS	32
11.2. OPERATING PRECAUTIONS	32
11.3. Operating Condition for Public Information Display	33
11.4. Electrostatic Discharge Control.....	33
11.5. Precautions for Strong Light Exposure	33
11.6. Storage	33
11.7. Handling Precautions for Protection Film.....	34
11.8. Dust Resistance.....	34

Record of Revision

Version	Date	Page	Description
00	2020/01/14		First Preliminary Edition release
0.1	2020/04/07	25	Correct External PWM Frequency
		14	Correct backlight power consumption
0.2	2020/04/16	14	Correct 6.1.1 electrical characteristic
		18	Correct note 4
		25	Correct 6.7.1 electrical characteristic
1.0	2020/07/01		Product spec. final
1.1	2020/09/23		Update Product data sheet format
		23~25	Update Product Drawing
1.2	2020/11/4	19	Update LED Life Description
1.3	2020/11/20	5	Correct Placement Description
1.4	2020/11/27	33	Update dust figure 1
		20	Correct PWM dimming Ratio
		19	Correct External PWM Duty Ratio
1.5	2020/12/17	4,19	Correct LED Life time
		12	Update Pin assignment note
		34	Add Dust Resistance
		28	Update Safety Description
1.6	2021/04/05		Change to ADP Formate
		20	External PWM Duty Ratio Min. value correct from 5 to 20
		21	PDIM External PWN correct from 5 to 20
		21	Note Correct from 5% to 20%
1.7	2021/08/18	6	Update PST to 65
1.8	2021/09/02	20, 21	Pin 12 V _{BLOn} On Range 2.0~5.5V Update to 2.5~5.5V
		21	Update Pin 11 from DET to NC
		21	Correct Pin 14 PDIM Description.
		29	Update Label Format
		27	Correct RA test Items

1. General Description

This specification applies to the 37.0 inch Color TFT-LCD Module P370IVN02.2. This LCD module has a TFT active matrix type liquid crystal panel 1,920x540 pixels, and diagonal size of 37.0 inch. This module supports 1,920x540 resolution display. Each pixel is divided into Red, Green and Blue sub-pixels or dots which are arranged in vertical stripes. Gray scale or the brightness of the sub-pixel color is determined with a 10-bit gray scale signal for each dot.

The P370IVN02.2 has been designed to apply the 10-bit 2 channel LVDS interface method. The main feature of P370IVN02.2 would be high brightness, high contrast, and wide viewing angle.

Special material applied into this model is:

1. Advanced wide temperature LC(-40°C~110°C)

* General Information

Items	Specification	Unit	Note
Active Screen Size	37.0	Inch	
Display Area	904.32(H) x 254.34(V)	mm	
Outline Dimension	923.30(H) x 277.1(V) x 10.65(D)	mm	1
Driver Element	a-Si TFT active matrix		
Display Colors	10 bit (8bit+FRC), 1073.7M	Colors	2
Number of Pixels	1,920x540	Pixel	
Pixel Pitch	0.47 (H) x 0.47(W)	mm	
Pixel Arrangement	RGB vertical stripe		
Display Operation Mode	Normally Black		
Surface Treatment	AG, 3H		Haze = 28%
Rotate Function	Unachievable		Note 1
Display Orientation	Landscape/Portrait Enable		Note 2
Operating Time	24/7		See Chapter 11.3 for details
Frame Rate	60	Hz	See Chapter 5.1 for details
LED MTTF	50K	hrs	See Chapter 6.1 for details

Note:

Note 1: Rotate Function refers to LCD display could be able to rotate. This function does not work in this model.

Note 2:

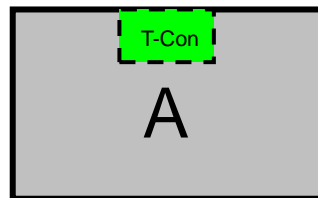
1. Landscape Mode:

The default placement is T-Con Side on the Upper side and the image is shown upright via viewing from the front.

2. Portrait Mode:

The default placement is that T-Con side has to be placed on the right side via viewing from the front.

Landscape (Front view)



Portrait (Front view)



2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

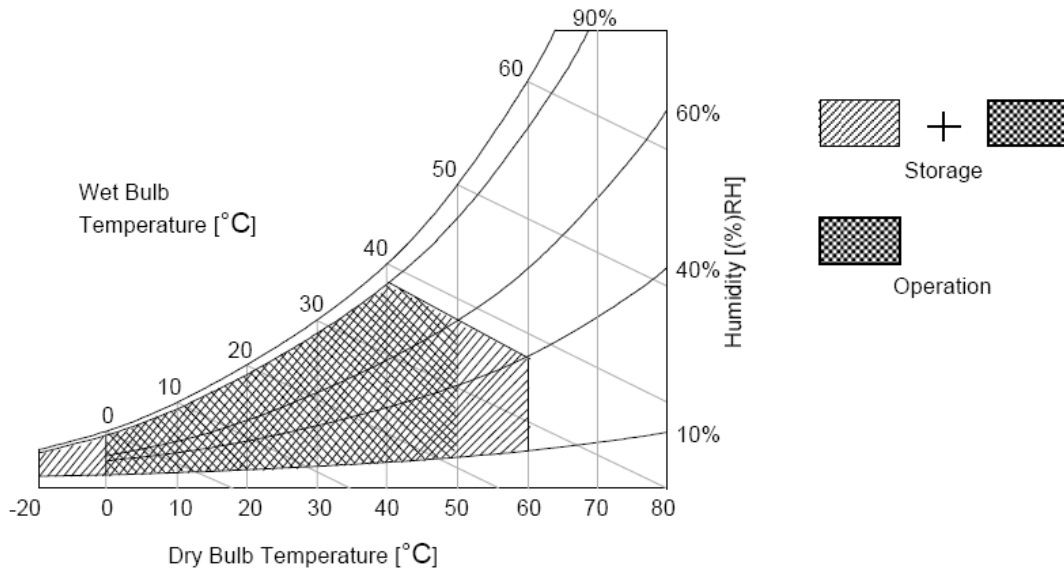
Item	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Conditions
Logic/LCD Drive Voltage	Vcc	-0.3	14	[Volt]	Note 1
Input Voltage of Signal	Vin	-0.3	4	[Volt]	Note 1
Operating Temperature	TOP	0	+50	[°C]	Note 2
Operating Humidity	HOP	10	90	[%RH]	Note 2
Storage Temperature	TST	-20	+60	[°C]	Note 2
Storage Humidity	HST	10	90	[%RH]	Note 2
Panel Surface Temperature	PST		65	[°C]	Note 3

Note 1: Duration:50 msec.

Note 2 : Maximum Wet-Bulb should be 39°C and No condensation.

The relative humidity must not exceed 90% non-condensing at temperatures of 40°C or less. At temperatures greater than 40°C, the wet bulb temperature must not exceed 39°C.

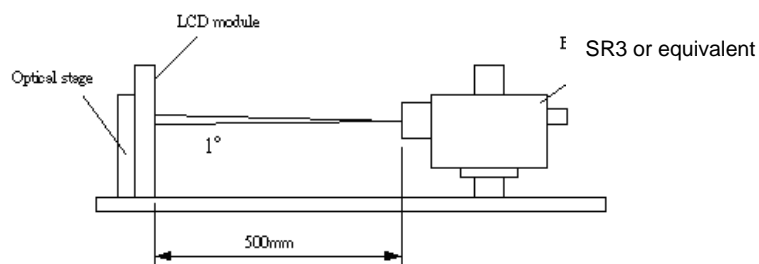
Note 3: Surface temperature is measured at 50°C Dry condition



3. Optical Specification

Optical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' and stable for approximately 45 minutes in a dark environment at 25°C while panel is placed in the default position. The default position is T-con side as the top side of panel. The value specified is at an approximate distance 50cm from the LCD surface at a viewing angle of ϕ and θ equal to 0°.

Fig.1 presents additional information concerning the measurement equipment and method.



Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Notes
		Min.	Typ.	Max		
Contrast Ratio	CR	3200	4000	--		1
Surface Luminance (White)	L _{WH}	560	700	--	cd/m ²	2
Luminance Variation	$\delta_{\text{WHITE}(9P)}$	--	--	1.33		3
Response Time (G to G)	T _γ	--	8	16	ms	4
Color Gamut	NTSC		72		%	
Color Coordinates						
Red	R _X	Typ.-0.03	0.650	Typ.+0.03		
	R _Y		0.334			
Green	G _X		0.305			
	G _Y		0.615			
Blue	B _X		0.150			
	B _Y		0.070			
White	W _X		0.280			
	W _Y		0.290			
Viewing Angle						
x axis, right($\phi=0^\circ$)	θ_r	85	89	--	degree	5
	θ_l	85	89	--	degree	
	θ_u	85	89	--	degree	
	θ_d	85	89	--	degree	

Note:

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

$$\text{Contrast Ratio} = \frac{\text{Surface Luminance of } L_{on5}}{\text{Surface Luminance of } L_{off5}}$$

2. Surface luminance is luminance value at point 5 across the LCD surface 50cm from the surface with all pixels displaying white. From more information see FIG 2. When lamp current $I_H = 11\text{mA}$. $L_{WH} = L_{on5}$ where L_{on5} is the luminance with all pixels displaying white at center 5 location.

3. The variation in surface luminance, δ_{WHITE} is defined (center of Screen) as:

$$\delta_{WHITE(9P)} = \text{Maximum}(L_{on1}, L_{on2}, \dots, L_{on9}) / \text{Minimum}(L_{on1}, L_{on2}, \dots, L_{on9})$$

4. Response time T_γ is the average time required for display transition by switching the input signal for five luminance ratio (0%,25%,50%,75%,100% brightness matrix) and is based on $F_v = 60\text{Hz}$ to optimize.

T_γ is determined by 10% to 90% brightness difference of rising or falling period. (As illustrated)

Measured Response Time		Target				
		0%	25%	50%	75%	100%
Start	0%		0% to 25%	0% to 50%	0% to 75%	0% to 100%
	25%	25% to 0%		25% to 50%	25% to 75%	25% to 100%
	50%	50% to 0%	50% to 25%		50% to 75%	50% to 100%
	75%	75% to 0%	75% to 25%	75% to 50%		75% to 100%
	100%	100% to 0%	100% to 25%	100% to 50%	100% to 75%	

5. Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 10. The angles are determined for the horizontal or x axis and the vertical or y axis with respect to the z axis which is normal to the LCD surface. For more information see FIG4.

FIG. 2 Luminance

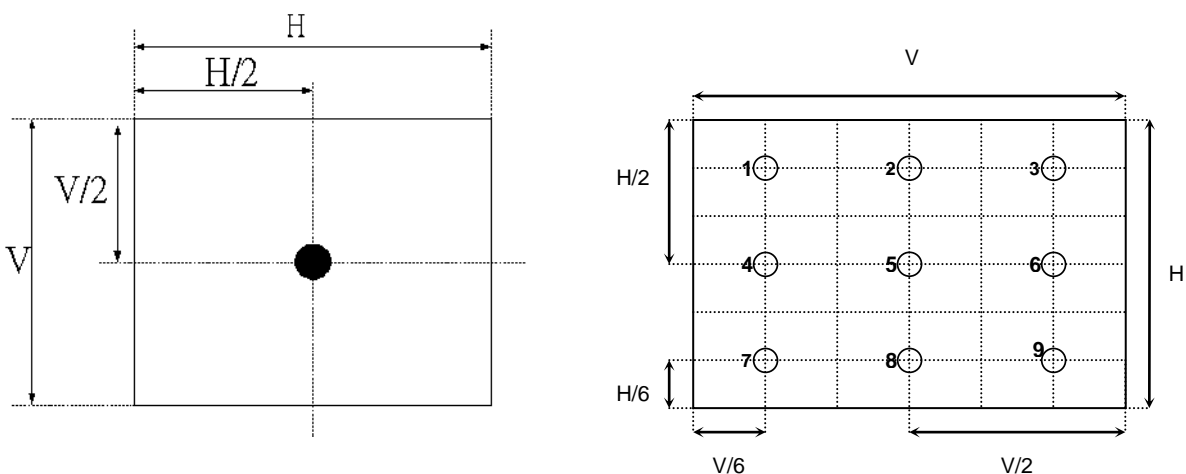


FIG.3 Response Time

The response time is defined as the following figure and shall be measured by switching the input signal for “any level of gray(bright) ” and “any level of gray(dark)”.

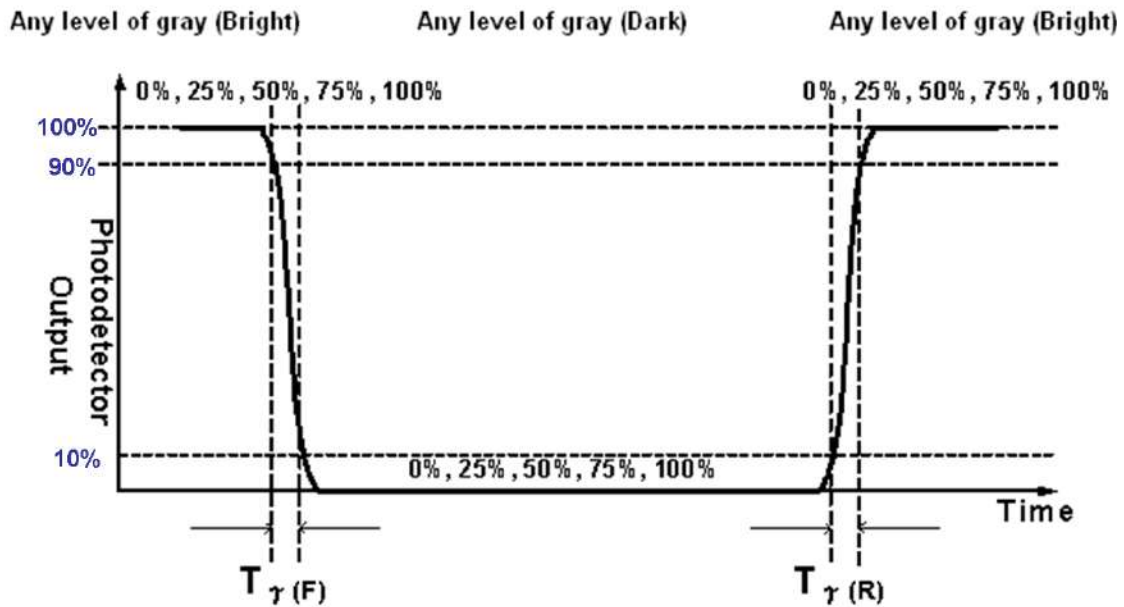
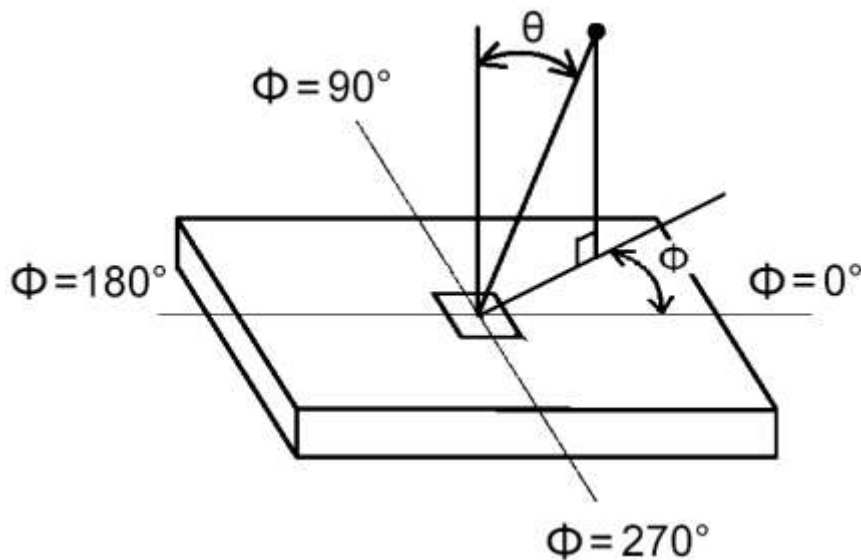


FIG.4 Viewing Angle



4. Interface Specification

4.1. Input power

The P370HVN02.2 module requires power inputs which are employed to power the LCD electronics and to drive the TFT array and liquid crystal.

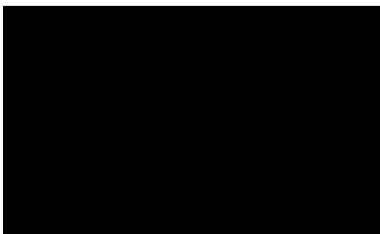
Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max	Unit	Note
Power Supply Input Voltage	V _{DD}	10.8	12	13.2	V	1
Power Supply Input Current	Black pattern	-	0.42	0.52	A	2
	White pattern	-	0.43	0.53	A	
	H-strip pattern	-	0.34	0.4	A	
Power Consumption	Black pattern	-	5.04	6.24	Watt	
	White pattern	-	5.16	6.36	Watt	
	H-strip pattern	-	4.08	4.8	Watt	
Inrush Current	I _{RUSH}	--	--	3	A	3

The ripple voltage should be fewer than 5% of V_{DD}.

Note1. Test Condition:

- (1) V_{DD} = 12.0V, (2) F_v = 60Hz, (3) F_{clk} = 74.25MHz, (4) Temperature = 25 °C
- (5) Power dissipation check pattern. (Only for power design)

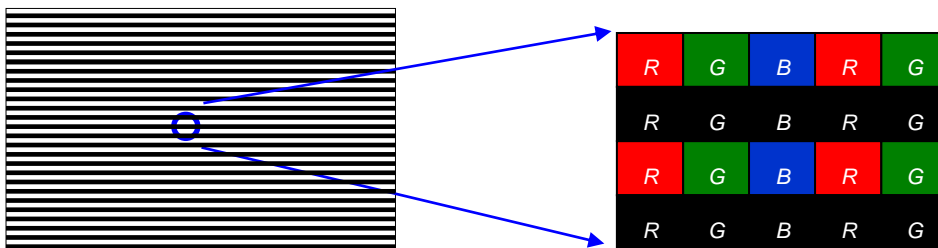
a. Black pattern



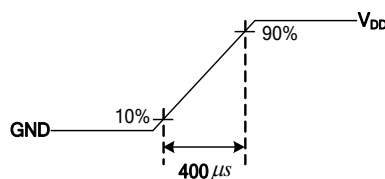
b. White pattern



c. H-Strip pattern



Note2. Measurement condition : Rising time = 400us



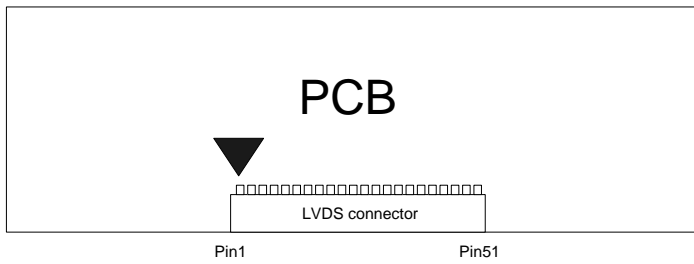
4.2. Interface Connections

- LCD connector: FI-RTE51SZ-HF (JAE) or compatible
- Matching: FI-RE51HL or compatible

PIN	Symbol	Description	Note	PIN	Symbol	Description	Note
1	N.C.	AUO Internal Use Only	2	26	N.C.	AUO Internal Use Only	2
2	N.C.	AUO Internal Use Only	2	27	N.C.	AUO Internal Use Only	2
3	N.C.	AUO Internal Use Only	2	28	CH2_0-	LVDS Channel 2, Signal 0-	
4	N.C.	AUO Internal Use Only	2	29	CH2_0+	LVDS Channel 2, Signal 0+	
5	BITSEL	LVDS 8/10 bit input selection Open / Low (GND): 8bits High(3.3V): 10bits	4	30	CH2_1-	LVDS Channel 2, Signal 1-	
6	N.C.	N.C.	2	31	CH2_1+	LVDS Channel 2, Signal 1+	
7	LVDS_SEL	Open/High(3.3V) for NS, Low(GND) for JEIDA	3	32	CH2_2-	LVDS Channel 2, Signal 2-	
8	N.C.	No connection	2	33	CH2_2+	LVDS Channel 2, Signal 2+	
9	N.C.	No connection	2	34	GND	Ground	
10	N.C.	No connection	2	35	CH2_CLK-	LVDS Channel 2, Clock -	
11	GND	Ground		36	CH2_CLK+	LVDS Channel 2, Clock +	
12	CH1_0-	LVDS Channel 1, Signal 0-		37	GND	Ground	
13	CH1_0+	LVDS Channel 1, Signal 0+		38	CH2_3-	LVDS Channel 2, Signal 3-	
14	CH1_1-	LVDS Channel 1, Signal 1-		39	CH2_3+	LVDS Channel 2, Signal 3+	
15	CH1_1+	LVDS Channel 1, Signal 1+		40	CH2_4-	LVDS Channel 2, Signal 4-	
16	CH1_2-	LVDS Channel 1, Signal 2-		41	CH2_4+	LVDS Channel 2, Signal 4+	
17	CH1_2+	LVDS Channel 1, Signal 2+		42	N.C.	AUO Internal Use Only	
18	GND	Ground		43	N.C.	No connection	2
19	CH1_CLK-	LVDS Channel 1, Clock -		44	GND	Ground	
20	CH1_CLK+	LVDS Channel 1, Clock +		45	GND	Ground	
21	GND	Ground		46	GND	Ground	
22	CH1_3-	LVDS Channel 1, Signal 3-		47	N.C.	No connection	
23	CH1_3+	LVDS Channel 1, Signal 3+		48	V _{DD}	Power Supply, +12V DC Regulated	
24	CH1_4-	LVDS Channel 1, Signal 4-		49	V _{DD}	Power Supply, +12V DC Regulated	
25	CH1_4+	LVDS Channel 1, Signal 4+		50	V _{DD}	Power Supply, +12V DC Regulated	
				51	V _{DD}	Power Supply, +12V DC Regulated	

Note: N.C. : please leave this pin unoccupied. It can not be connected by any signal (Low/GND/High).

Note1. Pin number start from the left side as the following figure.

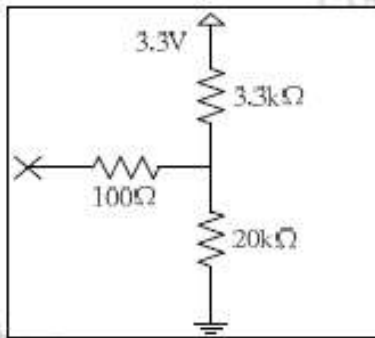


Note2. Please leave this pin unoccupied. It cannot be connected with any signal (Low/GND/High).

Note3. LVDS data format selection

LVDS_SEL	Mode
H or OPEN	NS
L	Jeida

Input equivalent impedance of LVDE_SEL pin



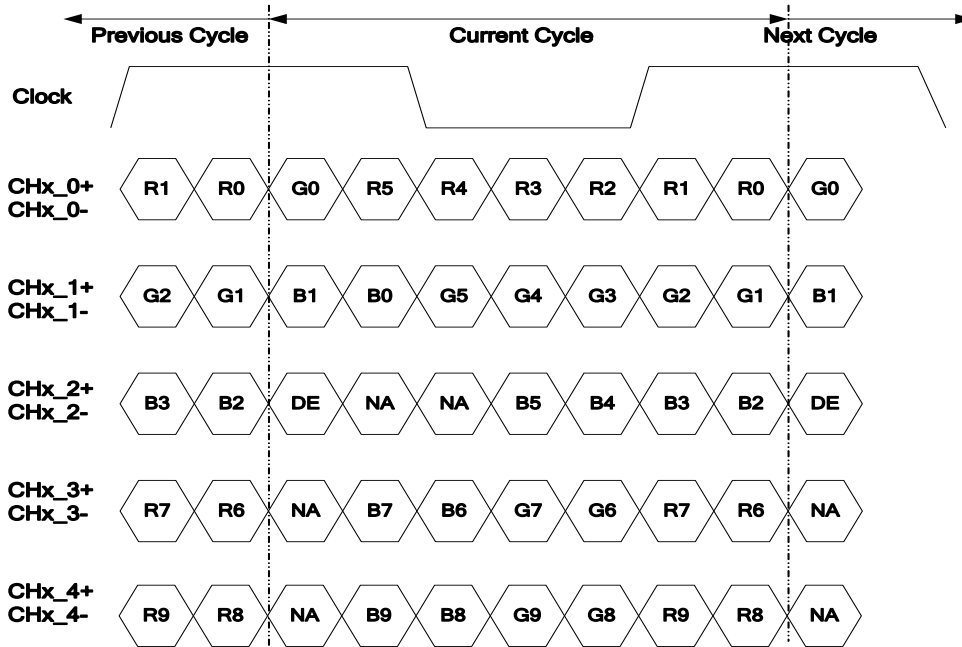
Note4. Data Bit mode format selection

BIT_SEL	Mode
H	10Bit
L or OPEN	8Bit

4.3. Input Data Format

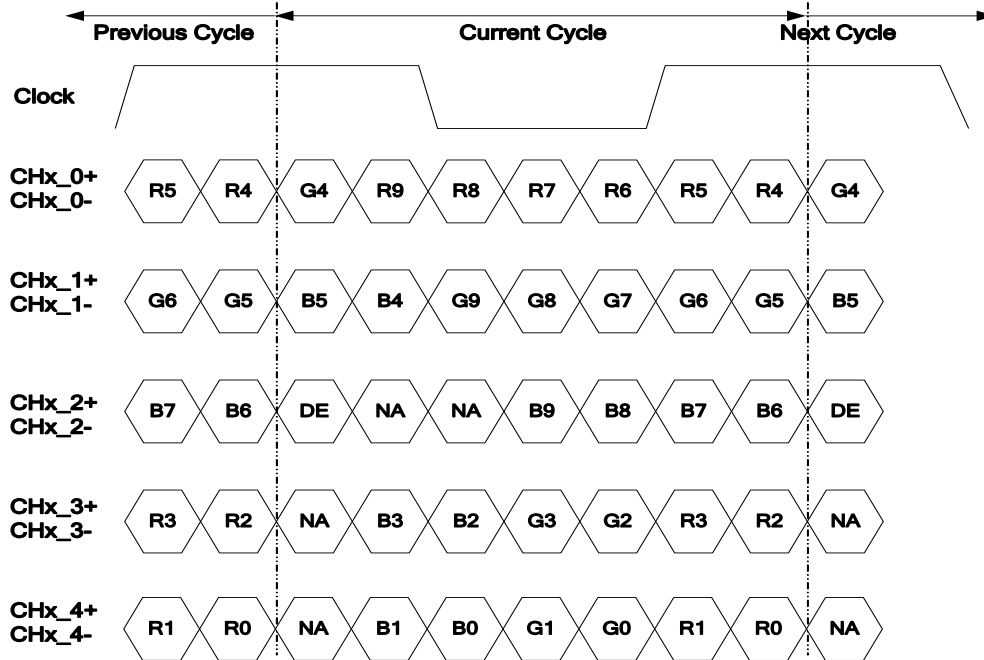
4.3.1. LVDS Colour Date Mapping

LVDS Option = High/Open → NS



Note: x = 1, 2, 3, 4...

LVDS Option = Low → JEIDA



Note: x = 1, 2, 3, 4...

4.3.2. Color Input Data Reference

The brightness of each primary color (red, green and blue) is based on the 10 bit gray scale data input for the color; the higher the binary input, the brighter the color. The table below provides a reference for color versus data input.

COLOR DATA REFERENCE

Color		Input Color Data																													
		RED										GREEN										BLUE									
		MSB					LSB					MSB					LSB					MSB					LSB				
		R9	R8	R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G9	G8	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B9	B8	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
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
	Red(1023)	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
	Green(1023)	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
	Blue(1023)	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
	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
	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
	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
	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
R	RED(000)	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
	RED(001)	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

	RED(1022)	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
	RED(1023)	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
G	GREEN(000)	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
	GREEN(001)	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

	GREEN(1022)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN(1023)	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
B	BLUE(000)	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(001)	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

	BLUE(1022)	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	0
	BLUE(1023)	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

5. Signal Timing Specification

This is the signal timing required at the input of the user connector. All of the interface signal timing should be satisfied with the following specifications for its proper operation.

5.1.1. Timing Table (DE only Mode)

Vertical Frequency Range (60Hz)

Signal	Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max	Unit
Vertical Section	Period	Tv	560	585	940	Th
	Active	Tdisp (v)	540			Th
	Blanking	Tblk (v)	20	45	400	Th
Horizontal Section	Period	Th	1030	1282	1325	Tclk
	Active	Tdisp (h)	960			Tclk
	Blanking	Tblk (h)	70	322	365	Tclk
Clock	Frequency	Fclk=1/Tclk	42	45	48	MHz
Vertical Frequency	Frequency	Fv	47	60	63	Hz
Horizontal Frequency	Frequency	Fh	33.6	35.1	36.6	KHz

Notes:

(1) Display position is specific by the rise of DE signal only.

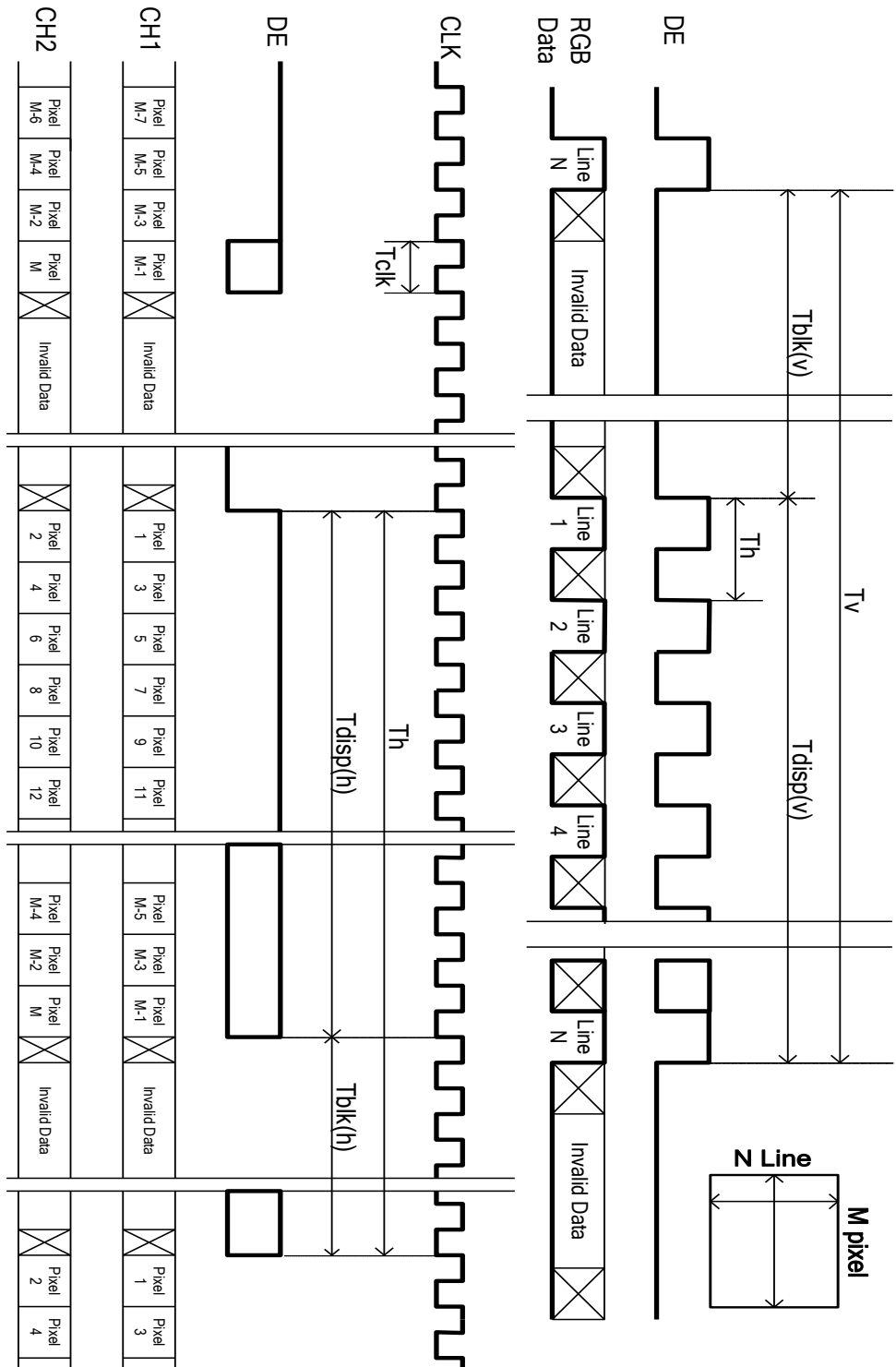
Horizontal display position is specified by the rising edge of 1st DCLK after the rise of 1st DE, is displayed on the left edge of the screen.

(2) Vertical display position is specified by the rise of DE after a “Low” level period equivalent to eight times of horizontal period. The 1st data corresponding to one horizontal line after the rise of 1st DE is displayed at the top line of screen.

(3) If a period of DE “High” is less than 1920 DCLK or less than 540 lines, the rest of the screen displays black.

(4) The display position does not fit to the screen if a period of DE “High” and the effective data period do not synchronize with each other.

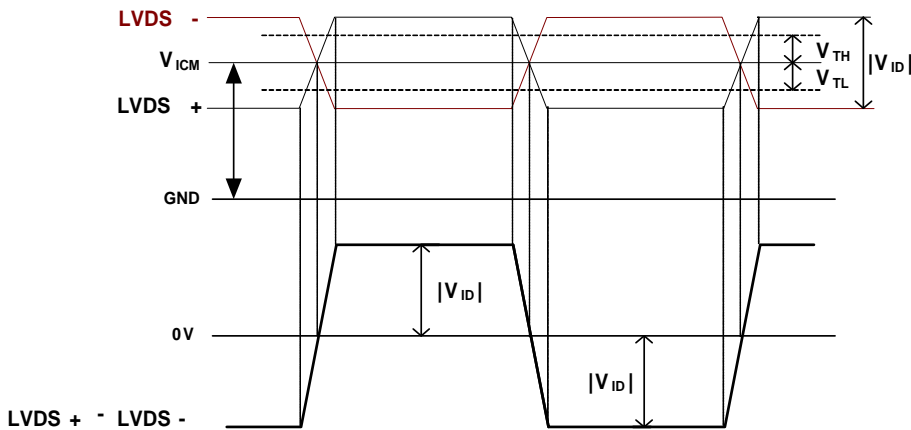
5.1.2. Signal Timing Waveform



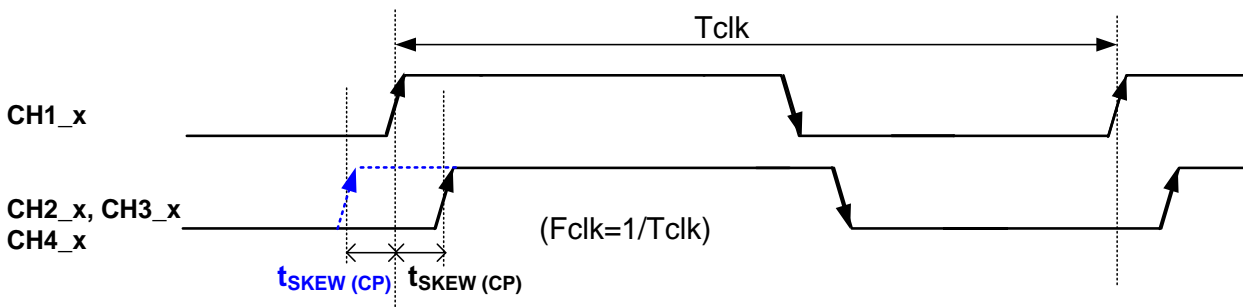
5.2. Input interface characteristics

Parameter		Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
LVDS Interface	Input Differential Voltage	$ V_{ID} $	200	400	600	mV _{DC}	1
	Differential Input High Threshold Voltage	V_{TH}	+100	--	+300	mV _{DC}	1
	Differential Input Low Threshold Voltage	V_{TL}	-300	--	-100	mV _{DC}	1
	Input Common Mode Voltage	V_{ICM}	1.1	1.25	1.4	V _{DC}	1
	Input Channel Pair Skew Margin	$t_{SKEW (CP)}$	-500	--	+500	ps	2
	Input Channel Pair Skew Margin (only for M'Star MST7428BB)	$t_{SKEW (CP)}$	-400	--	+400	ps	2
	Receiver Clock : Spread Spectrum Modulation range	Fclk _{ss}	Fclk -3%	--	Fclk +3%	MHz	3
	Receiver Clock : Spread Spectrum Modulation frequency	F _{ss}	30	--	200	KHz	3
	Receiver Data Input Margin Fclk = 85 MHz Fclk = 65 MHz	t _{RMG}	-0.4 -0.5	--	0.4 0.5	ns	8

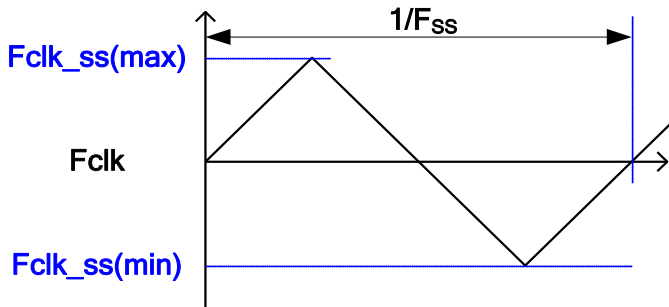
Note1. $V_{ICM} = 1.25V$



Note2. Input Channel Pair Skew Margin

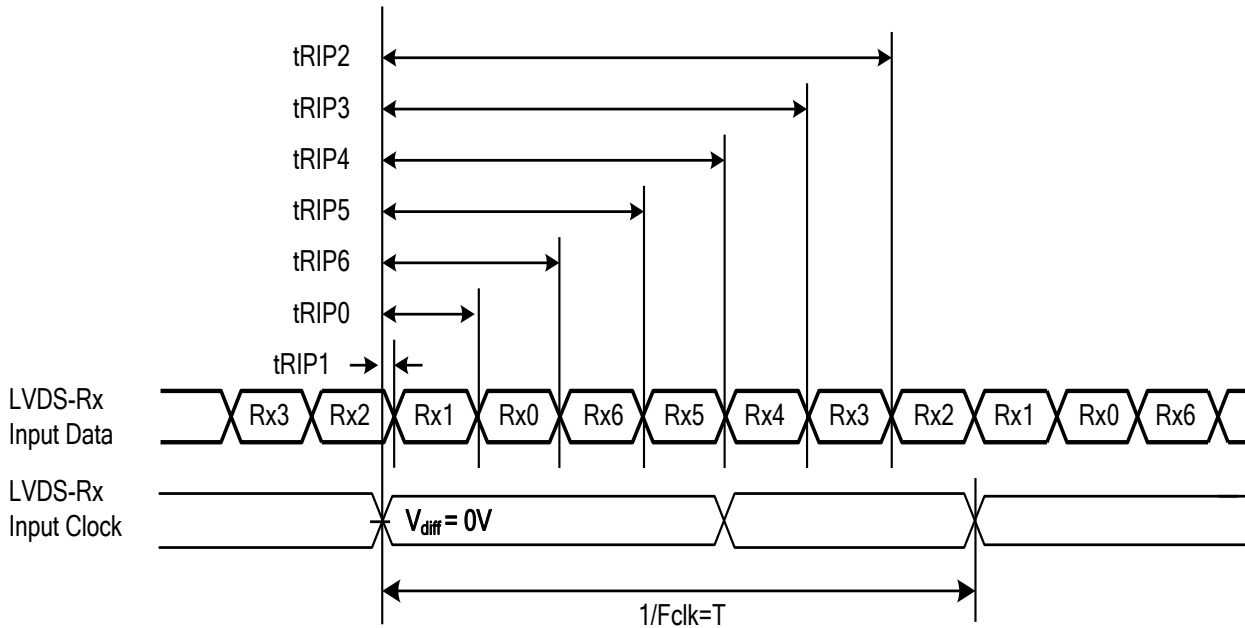


Note3. LVDS Receiver Clock SSCG (Spread spectrum clock generator) is defined as below figures.



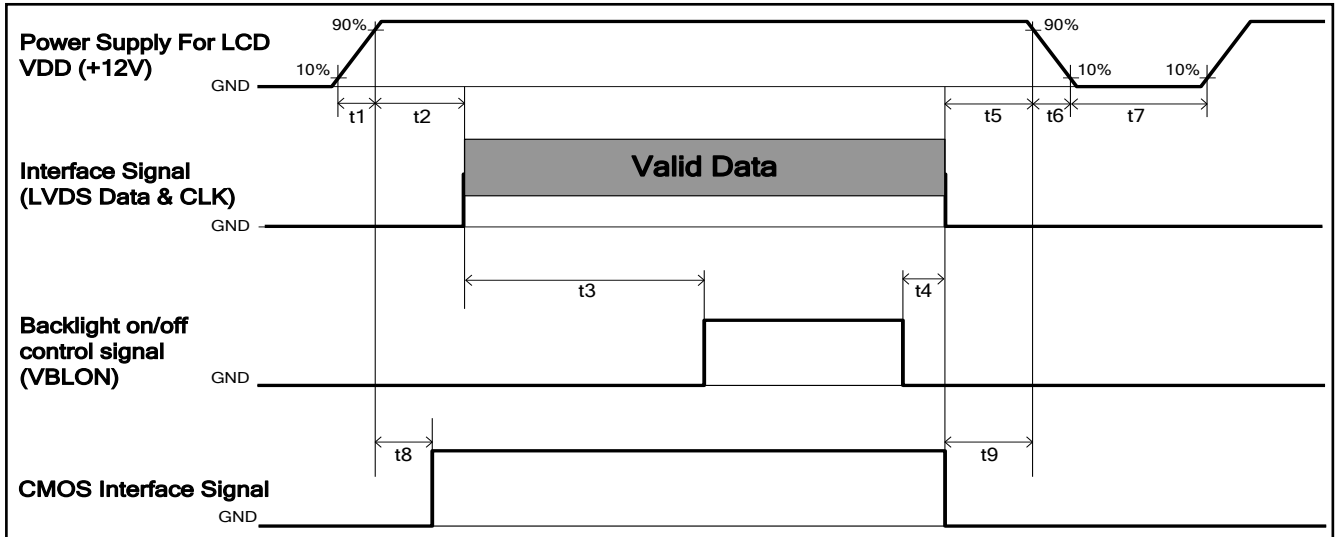
Note4. Receiver Data Input Margin

Parameter	Symbol	Rating			Unit	Note
		Min	Type	Max		
Input Clock Frequency	Fclk	Fclk (min)	--	Fclk (max)	MHz	$T=1/Fclk$
Input Data Position0	tRIP1	- tRMG	0	tRMG	ns	
Input Data Position1	tRIP0	$T/7- tRMG $	$T/7$	$T/7+ tRMG $	ns	
Input Data Position2	tRIP6	$2T/7- tRMG $	$2T/7$	$2T/7+ tRMG $	ns	
Input Data Position3	tRIP5	$3T/7- tRMG $	$3T/7$	$3T/7+ tRMG $	ns	
Input Data Position4	tRIP4	$4T/7- tRMG $	$4T/7$	$4T/7+ tRMG $	ns	
Input Data Position5	tRIP3	$5T/7- tRMG $	$5T/7$	$5T/7+ tRMG $	ns	
Input Data Position6	tRIP2	$6T/7- tRMG $	$6T/7$	$6T/7+ tRMG $	ns	



5.3. Power Sequence

Power Sequence of LCD



Parameter	Values			Unit
	Min.	Type.	Max.	
t1	0.4	---	30	ms
t2	0.1	---	50	ms
t3	450	---	---	ms
t4	0 ^{*1}	---	---	ms
t5	0	---	---	ms
t6	---	---	--- ^{*2}	ms
t7	500	---	---	ms
t8	10	---	50	ms
t9	0	---	---	ms

Note:

(1) t4=0 : concern for residual pattern before BLU turn off.

(2) t6 : voltage of VDD must decay smoothly after power-off. (customer system decide this value)

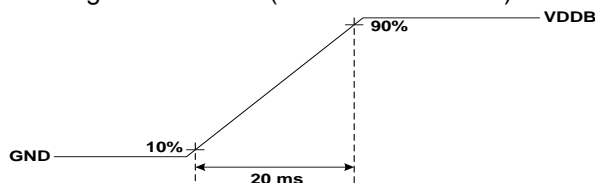
6. Backlight Specification

6.1. Electrical specification

	Item	Symbol	Condition	Spec			Unit	Note	
				Min	Typ	Max			
1	Input Voltage	V _{DDB}	-	22.8	24	25.2	VDC	-	
2	Input Current	I _{DDB}	V _{DDB} =24V	--	2.21	2.38	ADC	1	
3	Input Power	P _{DDB}	V _{DDB} =24V	--	53	57.1	W	1	
4	Inrush Current	I _{RUSH}	V _{DDB} =24V	-	-	7.5	ADC	2	
5	On/Off control voltage	V _{B_{LON}}	ON	V _{DDB} =24V	2.5	-	5.5	VDC	-
			OFF		0	-	0.8		3
6	On/Off control current	I _{B_{LON}}	V _{DDB} =24V	-	-	1.5	mA	-	
7	External PWM Control Voltage	V _{EPWM}	MAX	V _{DDB} =24V	2	-	3.3	VDC	-
			MIN	V _{DDB} =24V	0	-	0.8		-
8	External PWM Control Current	I _{EPWM}	V _{DDB} =24V	-	-	2	mADC	-	
9	External PWM Duty ratio	D _{EPWM}	V _{DDB} =24V	20	-	100	%	4	
10	External PWM Frequency	F _{EPWM}	V _{DDB} =24V	6000	6500	7000	Hz	-	
11	DET status signal	DET	HI	V _{DDB} =24V	Open Collector			VDC	5
			LO		0	-	0.8	VDC	5
12	Input Impedance	R _{in}	V _{DDB} =24V	300			Kohm	-	
13	LED MTTF	LED_MTTF		50,000			Hr	6, 7	

Note 1 : Dimming ratio= 100% (MAX) (Ta=25±5°C, Turn on for 45minutes)

Note 2: Measurement condition Rising time = 20ms (V_{DDB} : 10%~90%) and at dimming ratio = 100%



Note 3: When BLU off (V_{DDB} = 24V , V_{B_{LON}} = 0V) , I_{DDB} (max) = 0.1A

Note 4: Less than 5% dimming control is functional well and no backlight shutdown happened

Note 5: Normal: 0~0.8V ; Abnormal : Open collector

Note 6: LED MTTF is defined as the time which luminance of LED is 50% compared to its original value.

[Operating condition: Continuous operating at Ta = 25±2°C, for single LED only]

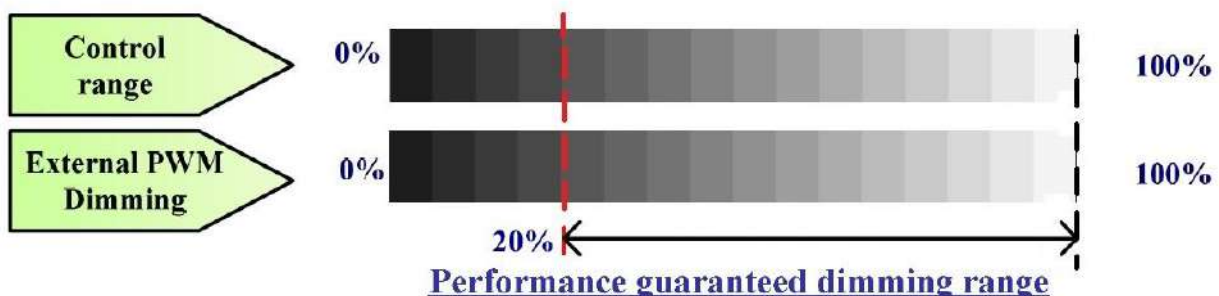
Note7: MTTF is a reference index, it is not representative of warranty.

6.2. Input Pin Assignment

- LED driver board connector: S14B-PHA-SM3-TB(HF) (Maker: JST) or compatible
Matching: PHAR-14 or compatible

Pin	Symbol	Description
1	VDDDB	Operating Voltage Supply, +24V DC regulated
2	VDDDB	Operating Voltage Supply, +24V DC regulated
3	VDDDB	Operating Voltage Supply, +24V DC regulated
4	VDDDB	Operating Voltage Supply, +24V DC regulated
5	VDDDB	Operating Voltage Supply, +24V DC regulated
6	BLGND	Ground and Current Return
7	BLGND	Ground and Current Return
8	BLGND	Ground and Current Return
9	BLGND	Ground and Current Return
10	BLGND	Ground and Current Return
11	NC	NC
12	VBLON	BLU On-Off control: BL On : High/Open (2.5V~5.5V); BL off : Low (0~0.8V/GND)
13	NC	NC
14	PDIM	External PWM (20%~100% Duty, open for 100%)

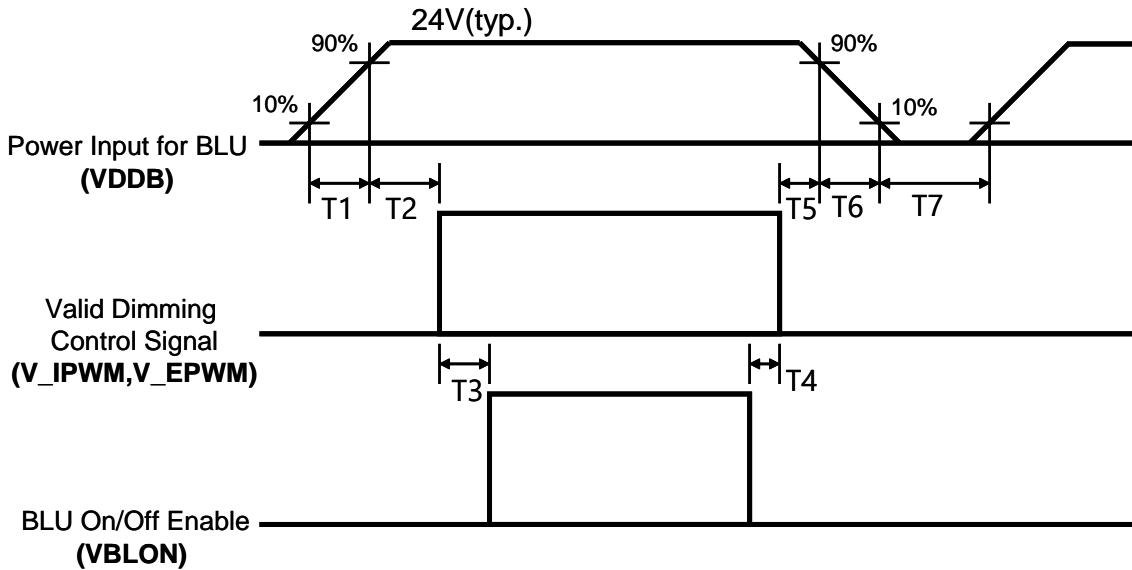
PWM Dimming Range:



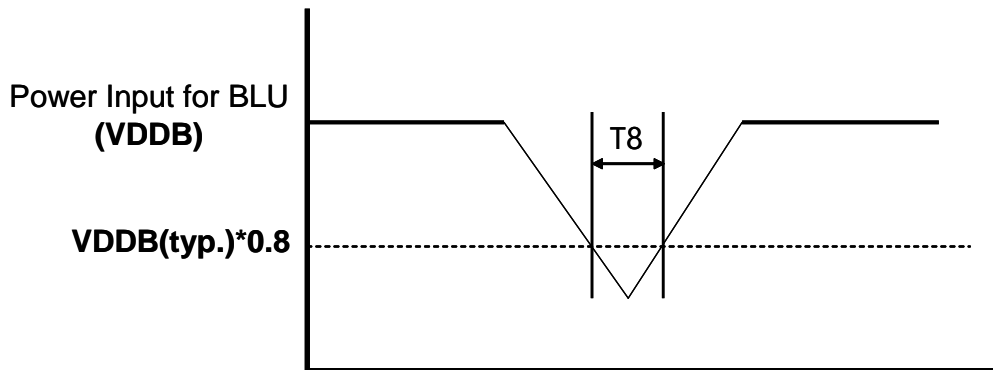
(Note*) IF External PWM function includes 20% dimming ratio. Judge condition as below:

- (1) Backlight module must be lighted ON normally.
- (2) All protection function must work normally.
- (3) Uniformity and flicker could NOT be guaranteed

6.3. Power Sequence of backlight (LED)



Dip condition



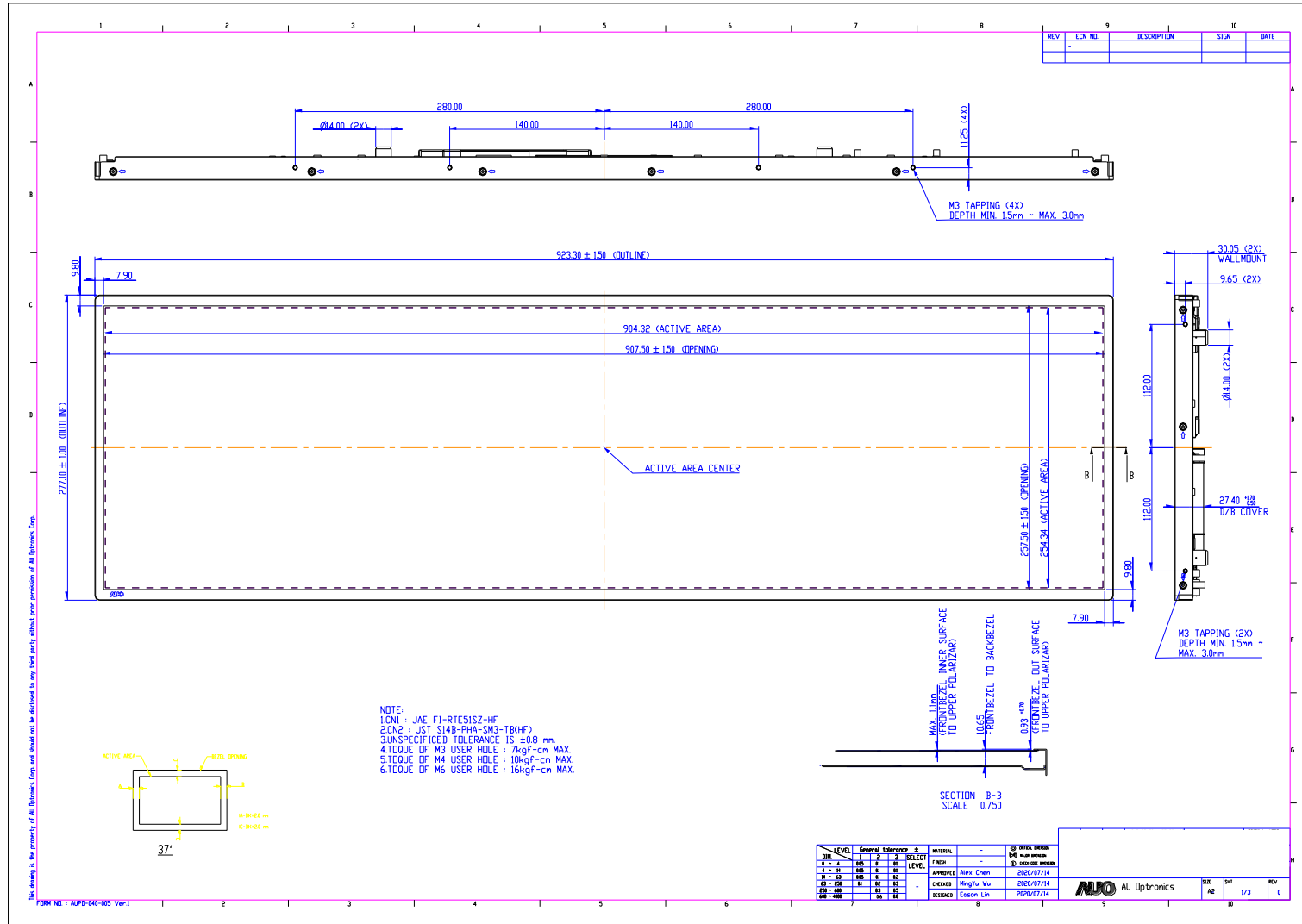
Parameter	Value			Units
	Min	Typ	Max	
T1	20	-	-	ms ^{*1}
T2	500	-	-	ms
T3	250	-	-	ms
T4	0	-	-	ms
T5	1	-	-	ms
T6	1	-	-	ms
T7	1	-	-	ms
T8	-	-	10	Ms

7. Mechanical Characteristics

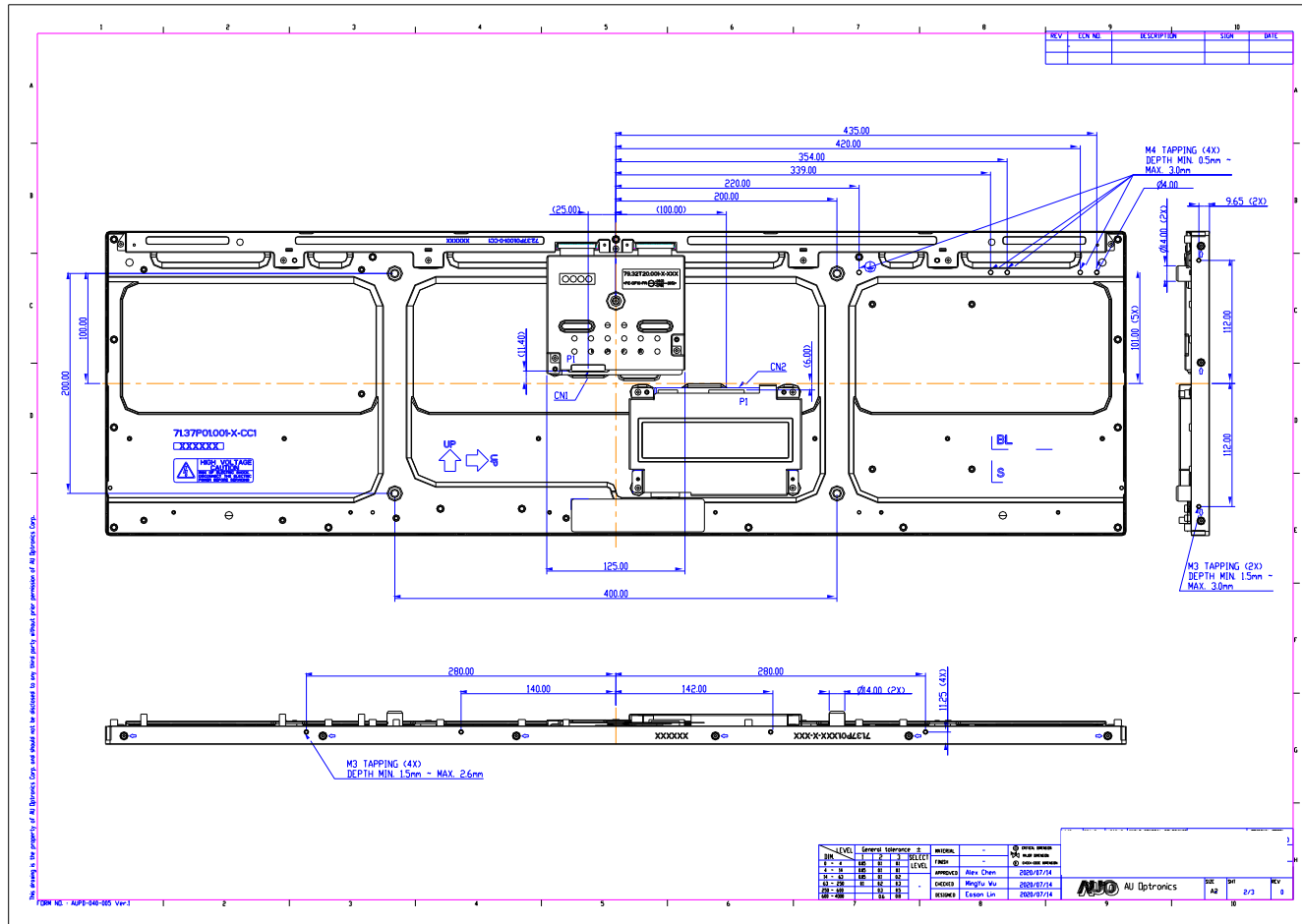
The contents provide general mechanical characteristics for the model P370IVN02.2. In addition the figures in the next page are detailed mechanical drawing of the LCD.

Outline Dimension	Horizontal (typ.)	923.3mm
	Vertical (typ.)	277.1mm
	Depth (min.)	10.65mm
Bezel Opening Area	Horizontal (typ.)	907.5mm
	Vertical (typ.)	257.5 mm
Active Display Area	Horizontal	904.32 mm
	Vertical	254.34 mm
Weight	4592(g)	

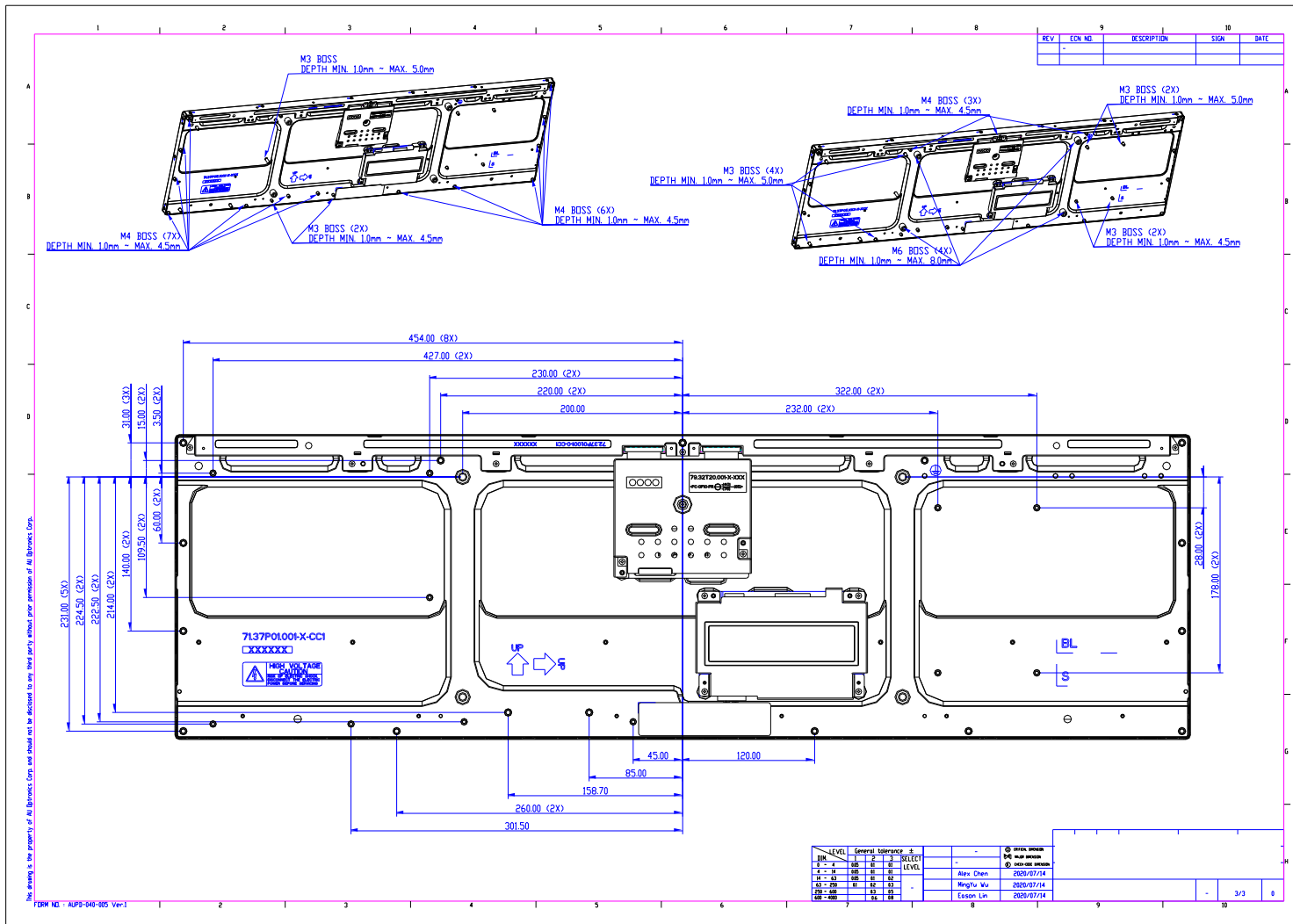
Front View



Back View (I)



Back View (II)



8. Reliability Test Items

	Test Item	Q'ty	Condition
1	High temperature storage test	3	60°C, 500hrs
2	Low temperature storage test	3	-20°C, 500hrs
3	High temperature operation test	3	50°C, 500hrs
4	Low temperature operation test	3	-5°C, 500hrs
5	Vibration test (With carton)	1 (PKG)	Random wave (1.04G RMS, 2-200Hz) 20mins per each X,Y,Z axes
6	Drop test (With carton)	1 (PKG)	Drop Height: 38.1 cm, 1corner, 3edge, 6flats (ASTMD4169)

9. International Standard

9.1. Safety

- (1) UL 62368-1 : Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment – Part 1: Safety requirements
- (2) IEC 62368-1 : Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment –Part 1: Safety requirements
- (3) EN 62368-1 : Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment –Part 1: Safety requirements

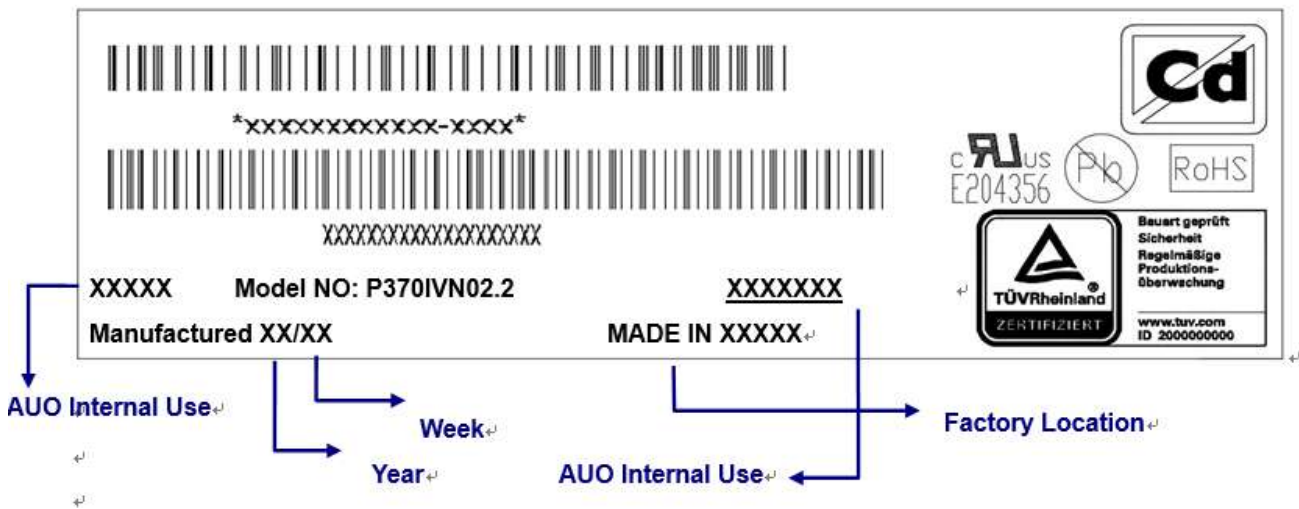
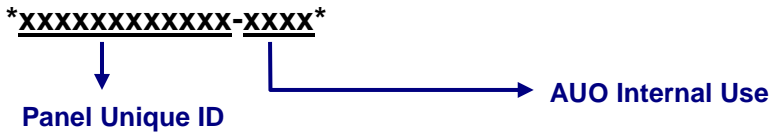
9.2. EMC

- (1) ANSI C63.4 “Methods of Measurement of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electrical Equipment in the Range of 9kHz to 40GHz. “American National standards Institute(ANSI), 1992
- (2) C.I.S.P.R “Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interface Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment.” International Special committee on Radio Interference.
- (3) EN 55022 “Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interface Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment.” European Committee for Electro technical Standardization. (CENELEC), 1998



10. Packing

10.1. DEFINITION OF LABEL:

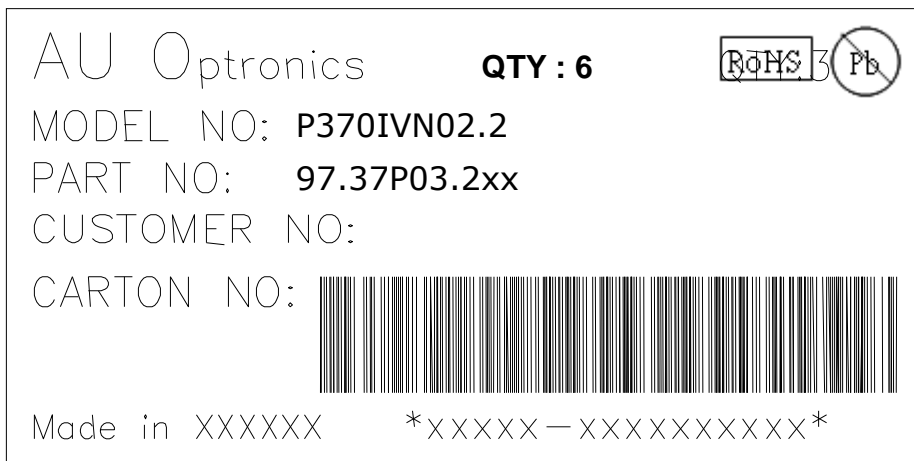
A. Panel Label:



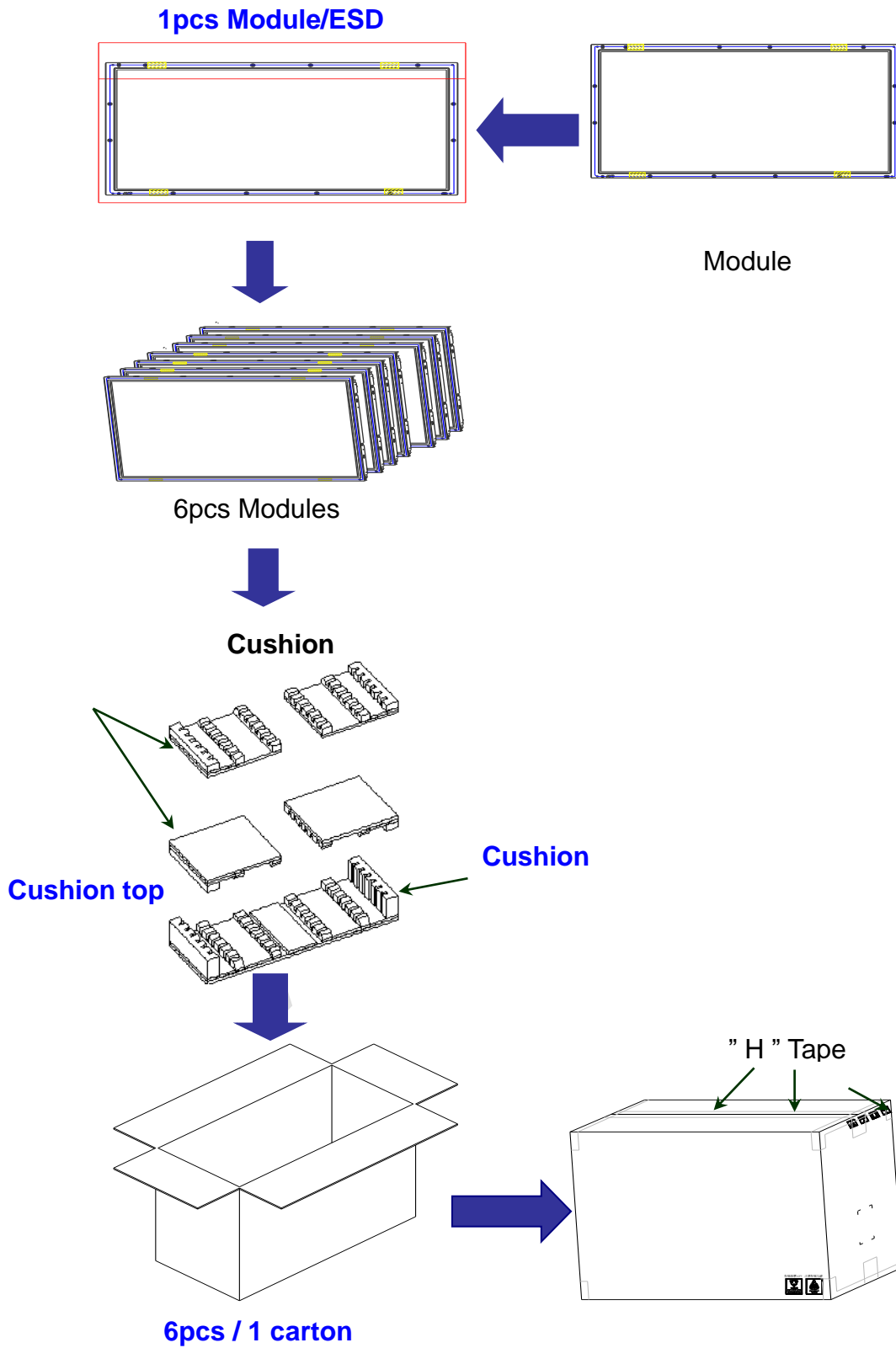
Green mark description

- (1) For Pb Free Product, AUO will add  for identification.
 - (2) For RoHs compatible products, AUO will add  for identification.
- Note: The green Mark will be present only when the green documents have been ready by AUO internal green team. (definition of green design follows the AUO green design checklist.)

B. Carton Label:

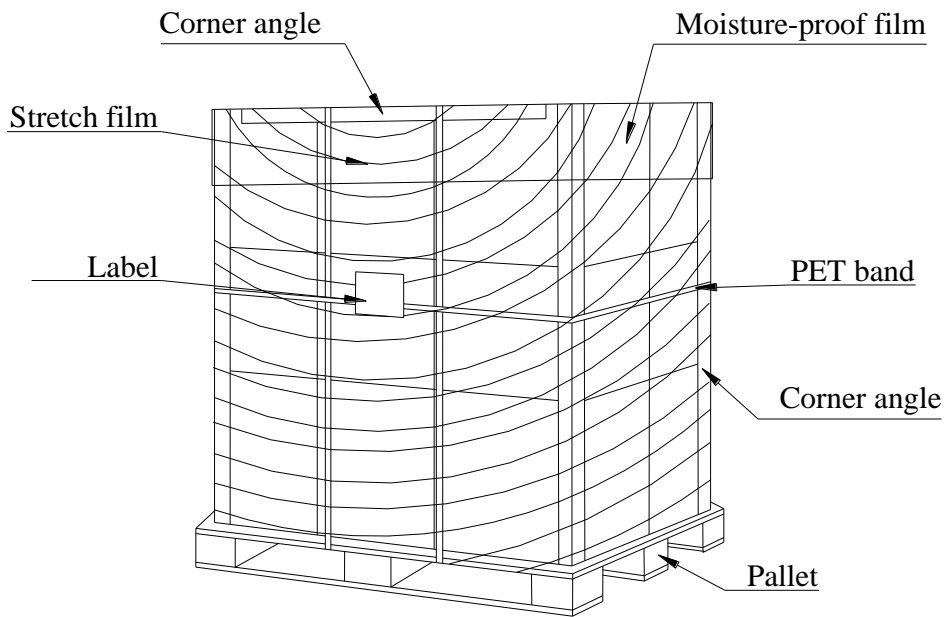


10.2. PACKING METHODS:



Pallet and Shipment Information

	Item	Specification			Packing Remark
		Qty.	Dimension	Weight (kg)	
1	Packing Box	6pcs/box	1041(L)mm*380(W)mm*420(H)mm	31.8	
2	Pallet	1	1150(L)mm*1070(W)mm*132(H)mm	14	
3	Boxes per Pallet	3boxes/layer ; 6boxes/pallet			
4	Panels per Pallet	36pcs/pallet			
5	Pallet after packing	36pcs/pallet	1150(L)mm*1070(W)mm*972(H)mm	204.8	



11. PRECAUTIONS

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

11.1. MOUNTING PRECAUTIONS

- (1) You must mount a module using holes arranged in four corners or four sides.
- (2) You should consider the mounting structure so that uneven force (ex. twisted stress) is not applied to module. And the case on which a module is mounted should have sufficient strength so that external force is not transmitted directly to the module.
- (3) Please attach the surface transparent protective plate to the surface in order to protect the polarizer. Transparent protective plate should have sufficient strength in order to resist external force.
- (4) You should adopt radiation structure to satisfy the temperature specification.
- (5) Acetic acid type and chlorine type materials for the cover case are not desirable because the former generates corrosive gas of attacking the polarizer at high temperature and the latter cause circuit broken by electro-chemical reaction.
- (6) Do not touch, push or rub the exposed polarizer with glass, tweezers or anything harder than HB pencil lead. And please do not rub with dust clothes with chemical treatment. Do not touch the surface of polarizer for bare hand or greasy cloth. (Some cosmetics are detrimental to the polarizer.)
- (7) When the surface becomes dusty, please wipe gently with absorbent cotton or other soft materials like chamois soaks with petroleum benzene. Normal-hexane is recommended for cleaning the adhesives used to attach front/ rear polarizer. Do not use acetone, toluene and alcohol because they cause chemical damage to the polarizer.
- (8) Wipe off saliva or water drops as soon as possible. Their long time contact with polarizer causes deformations and color fading.
- (9) Do not open the case because inside circuits do not have sufficient strength.

11.2. OPERATING PRECAUTIONS

- (1) The device listed in the product specification sheets was designed and manufactured for PID application
- (2) The spike noise causes the miss-operation of circuits. It should be lower than following voltage:
 $V = \pm 200\text{mV}$ (Over and under shoot voltage)
- (3) Response time depends on the temperature. (In lower temperature, it becomes longer..)
- (4) Brightness of LED depends on the temperature. (In lower temperature, it becomes lower.) And in lower temperature, response time (required time that brightness is stable after turned on) becomes longer.
- (5) 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.
- (6) When fixed patterns are displayed for a long time, remnant image is likely to occur.
- (7) 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 minimize the interface.

11.3. Operating Condition for Public Information Display

The device listed in the product specification is designed and manufactured for PID (Public Information Display) application. To optimize module's lifetime and function, below operating usages are required.

- (1) Normal operating condition
 1. Operating temperature: 0~40°C
 2. Operating humidity: 10~90%
 3. Display pattern: dynamic pattern (Real display).
Note) Long-term static display would cause image sticking.
- (2) Operation usage to protect against image sticking due to long-term static display.
 - (1) Suitable operating time: 24 hours a day or less.
(* The moving picture can be allowed for 24 hours a day)
 - (2) Liquid Crystal refresh time is required. Cycling display between 5 minutes' information (static) display and 10 seconds' moving image.
 - (3) Periodically change background and character (image) color.
 - (4) Avoid combination of background and character with large different luminance.
- (3) Periodically adopt one of the following actions after long time display.
 - A. Running the screen saver (motion picture or black pattern)
 - B. Power off the system for a while
- (4) LCD system is required to place in well-ventilated environment. Adapting active cooling system is highly recommended.
- (5) 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/ humidity, display stationary patterns, or long operation time etc..., it is strongly recommended to contact AUO 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.

11.4. Electrostatic Discharge Control

Since a module is composed of electronic circuits, it is not strong to electrostatic discharge. Make certain that treatment persons are connected to ground through wristband etc. And don't touch interface pin directly.

11.5. Precautions for Strong Light Exposure

Strong light exposure causes degradation of polarizer and color filter.

11.6. Storage

When storing modules as spares for a long time, the following precautions are necessary.

- (1) Store them in a dark place. Do not expose the module to sunlight or fluorescent light. Keep the temperature between 5°C and 35°C at normal humidity.

- (2) The polarizer surface should not come in contact with any other object. It is recommended that they be stored in the container in which they were shipped.
- (3) Storage condition is guaranteed under packing conditions.
- (4) The phase transition of Liquid Crystal in the condition of the low or high storage temperature will be recovered when the LCD module returns to the normal condition.

11.7. Handling Precautions for Protection Film

- (1) The protection film is attached to the bezel with a small masking tape. When the protection film is peeled off, static electricity is generated between the film and polarizer. This should be peeled off slowly and carefully by people who are electrically grounded and with well ion-blown equipment or in such a condition, etc.
- (2) When the module with protection film attached is stored for a long time, sometimes there remains a very small amount of glue still on the bezel after the protection film is peeled off.
- (3) You can remove the glue easily. When the glue remains on the bezel or its vestige is recognized, please wipe them off with absorbent cotton waste or other soft material like chamois soaked with normal-hexane.

11.8. Dust Resistance

- (1) AUO module dust tests are conducted with marked areas (e.g., holes and slits around the front bezel and back cover) sealed, to comply with JIS D0207 (see Figure 1).
- (2) To prevent particles from entering the module, please ensure the set has all the highlighted areas (holes and slits) adequately sealed or covered by set mechanism.
- (3) AUO's testing procedure cannot replicate all real world operation scenarios. It is up to the module user to apply the most appropriate dust resistance solution for its particular application.

Figure 1

