

Model Name: P215HVN02.0

Issue Date: 2023/03/16

() Preliminary Specifications

(*) Final Specifications

Customer Signature	Date	AUO	Date
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Record of Revision

Version	Date	Page	Description
0.0	2021/4/12	All	Preliminary spec
0.1	2021/4/19	8	Correct Screen Diagonal ; Correct PBLU from 7.5w to 8.8w
			Correct Total Power from 9.08 to 10.4w
			Correct Y dimension from 284.4 to 284.5mm
			Add (D) is refer to CB Cover.
		11	Correct Y dimension from 284.4 to 284.5mm
		12, 13	Drawing Update
		36	Correct Y dimension from 284.4 to 284.5mm
0.2	2021/05/04	29	Update LED LB Connector from Entery to Cvilux
		31	Correct LED String Current to 65mA
		16, 30	Correct Rear Drawing.
		31	Fill in LED relevant information.
		32	Correct Note 4-1 VF ; 4-2 △VF
		5	Update BLU Power Consumption @ 65mA condition.
0.3	2021/06/04	12, 13	Drawing update
		35,36	Correct 13pcs/Box to 10pcs / Box .
		37, 5, 11	Correct Panel Outline dimension
0.4	2021/7/9	36	Update Packing Method
0.5	2021/09/17	5, 13	Update OP. Temp: 0→-10°C
		37	Update Packing Size
		6	Update Colour Coordinate
		5, 11	Update Weight
		34	Update Packing label description.
		32	Update RA Test items and condition
0.6	2021/10/21	11,12	Correct Drawing
1.0	2021/11/2	30	Correct LED String Current 120 to 100
			Correct LED String Voltage Max. from 45.6w to 49.8w
			Correct ΔVs from 1.5 to 3; P _{BLU} from 11.86 to 12.95
		31	Correct Note 4-1 V _F (Min.) from 2.64 to 2.52 ; V _F (Max.) from 3.04 to 3.32
			Correct Note 4-2 ΔV _F from 0.1V to 0.2V
		10	Correct weight from 1700 to 1650
			Correct RA
		39	Add Dust Resistance
		17	Correct IRUSH Current to 3A
		14	Update Block Diagram



2021/11/11 Add IIS 1.1 41 1.2 2023/03/16 Update Shipping label and Carton Label 35



1. General Description

This specification applies to the 21.45inch a-Si TFT-LCD Module P215HVN02.0. The display supports the Full HD - 1920(H) x 1080(V) screen format and 16.7M colors (8 bits RGB data input). The input interface is Dual channel LVDS and this module doesn't contain a driver board for backlights.

* General Information

1.1. <u>Display Characteristics</u>

ITEMS	Unit	SPECIFICATIONS		
Screen Diagonal	[mm]	544.85 (21.45inch)		
Active Area	[mm]	478.656 (H) x 260.28 (V)		
Pixels H x V	-	1920(x3) x 1080		
Pixel Pitch	[um]	249.3 (per one triad) ×241		
Pixel Arrangement	-	R.G.B. Vertical Stripe		
Display Mode	-	VA Mode, Normally Black		
White Luminance (Center)	[cd/m2]	300 (Typ.)		
Contrast Ratio	-	3000 (Typ.)		
Response Time	[msec]	20ms (Typ., on/off)at surface 35 degree C		
Power Consumption	[Watt]	13.55 (Typ.)		
(LCD Module + Backlight		LCD Module: PDD(Typ.)=1.55 W@ White pattern , Fv=75Hz		
unit)		Backlight unit : PBLU (Typ.) =12 @Is=65mA		
Weight	[Grams]	1700		
Outline Dimension	[mm]	501.9(H) \times 284.8(V) \times 10.9(D); (D) is refer to front bezel to		
		CB Cover.		
Electrical Interface	-	Dual channel LVDS		
Support Color	-	16.7M colors (RGB 6-bits +Hi-FRC)		
Surface Treatment	-	Anti-Glare, 3H, Haze 25 %		
Temperature Range				
Operating	[oC]	-10 to +50		
Storage (Shipping)	[oC]	-20 to +60		



1.2. Optical Characteristics

The optical characteristics are measured on the following test condition. Test Condition:

1. Equipment setup: Please refer to Note 1-1.

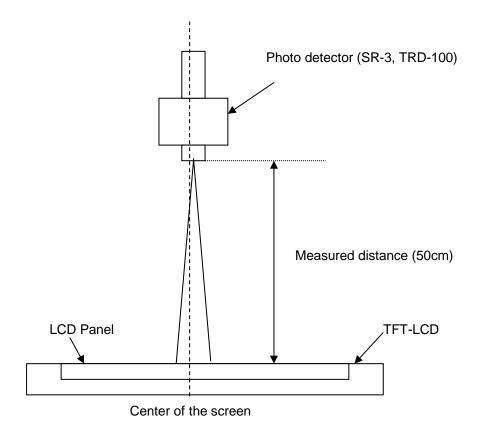
2. Panel Lighting time: 30 minutes

3. VDD=5.0V, Fv=60Hz, Ta=25 $^{\circ}$ C

Symbol	Description		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Remark
1.44	White Luminance (Cente	r of coroon)	240	300		[0d/m2]	Note 1-1
Lw	White Luminance (Cente	r or screen)	240	300	-	[cd/m2]	By SR-3
Luni	Luminance Uniformity (9 points)		minance Uniformity (9 points) 75 8	80	_	[%]	Note 1-2
Lam	Editination Officiality	(o pointo)	, 0	00		[/0]	By SR-3
CR	Contrast Ratio (Center	of screen)	2000	3000	_	_	Note 1-3
	(-	,					By SR-3
θR	Horizontal Viewing Angle	Right	75	89	-		
θL	(CR=10)	Left	75	89	-		
ФН	Vertical Viewing Angle	Up	75	89	-		
ΦL	(CR=10)	Down	75	89	-	[degree]	Note 1-4
θR	Horizontal Viewing Angle	Right	75	89	-	[uogioo]	By SR-3
θL	(CR=5)	Left	75	89	-		
ФН	Vertical Viewing Angle	Up	75	89	-		
ΦL	(CR=5)	Down	75	89	-		
T _{GTG}	Response Time	Gray To Gray -	-	20	20 -	[msec]	Note 1-5
1616	response fille	Gray 10 Gray	_				By TRD-100
Rx		Red x	0.626	0.656	0.686		
Ry		Red y	0.304	0.334	0.364		
Gx		Green x	0.291	0.321	0.351		
Gy	Color Coordinates	Green y	0.589	0.619	0.649	_	By SR-3
Bx	(CIE 1931)	Blue x	0.122	0.152	0.182		by Six-3
Ву		Blue y	0.046	0.076	0.106		
Wx		White x	0.283	0.313	0.343		
Wy		White y	0.299	0.329	0.359		
NTSC Area Ratio				72		[%]	By SR-3
СТ	CT Crosstalk		_	_	2.0	[%]	Note 1-6
	Ci Ciossiaik		_	_	2.0	[/0]	By SR-3
FdB	Flicker (Center of s	creen)	_	_	-20	[dB]	Note 1-7
. 45	i manar (Contai of S	J. 3011,				[սո]	By SR-3



Note 1-1: Equipment setup:

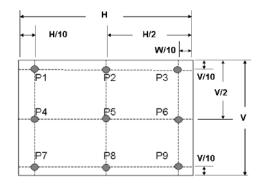


Note 1-2: Luminance Uniformity Measurement

Definition:

Luminance Uniformit
$$y = \frac{\text{Minimum Luminance of 9 Points (P1 } \sim P9)}{\text{Maximum Luminance of 9 Points (P1 } \sim P9)}$$

a. Test pattern: White Pattern





Note 1-3: Contrast Ratio Measurement

Definition:

 $Contrast Ratio = \frac{Luminance of White pattern}{Luminance of Black pattern}$

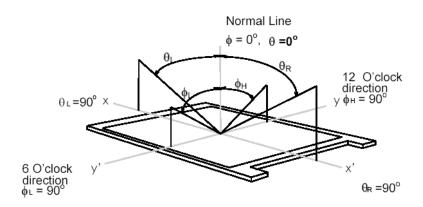
a. Measured position: Center of screen (P5) & perpendicular to the screen ($\theta=\Phi=0^{\circ}$)

Note 1-4: Viewing angle measurement

Definition: The angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 10 & 5.

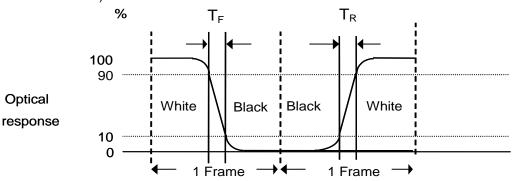
a. Horizontal view angle: Divide to left & right (θL & θR)

Vertical view angle: Divide to up & down (ΦH &ΦL)



Note 1-5: Response time measurement

The output signals of photo detector are measured when the input signals are changed from "Black" to "White" (rising time, TR), and from "White" to "Black" (falling time, TF), respectively. The response time is interval between the 10% and 90% of optical response. (Black & White color definition: Please refer section 3.4.3)





Note 1-6: Crosstalk measurement

Definition:

CT = Max. (CTH,CTV);

Where

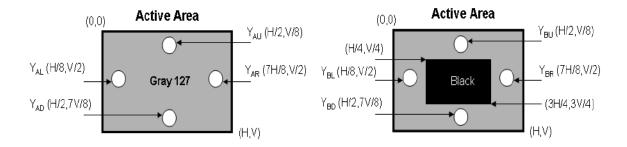
a. Maximum Horizontal Crosstalk:

$$CTH = Max. (| YBL - YAL | / YAL \times 100 \%, | YBR - YAR | / YAR \times 100 \%);$$

Maximum Vertical Crosstalk:

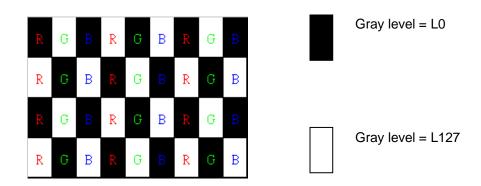
$$CTV = Max. (| YBU - YAU | / YAU \times 100 \%, | YBD - YAD | / YAD \times 100 \%);$$

b. YAU, YAD, YAL, YAR = Luminance of measured location without Black patternYBU, YBD, YBL, YBR = Luminance of measured location with Black pattern



Note 1-7: Flicker measurement

a. Test pattern: It is listed as following.



R: Red, G: Green, B: Blue

b. Measured position: Center of screen (P5) & perpendicular to the screen (θ = Φ =0°)



1.3. <u>Mechanical Characteristics</u>

The contents provide general mechanical characteristics for the model P215HVN02.0 In addition the figures in the next page are detailed mechanical drawing of the LCD.

It	em	Dimension	Unit	Note
	Horizontal	501.9	mm	
	Vertical	284.8	mm	
Outline Dimension	Depth (Dmin)	7.7	mm	front bezel to back bezel
	Depth (Dmax)	10.9	mm	to wall mount
Weight	165	50	g	

1.3.1. Placement Suggestions

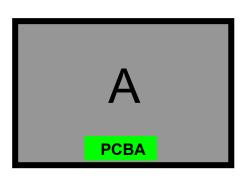
1. Landscape Mode: The default placement is T-Con Side on the lower side and the image is shown

upright via viewing from the front.

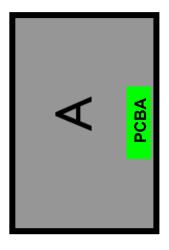
2. Portrait Mode: The default placement is that T-Con side has to be placed on the right side via

viewing from the front.

Landscape (Front view)

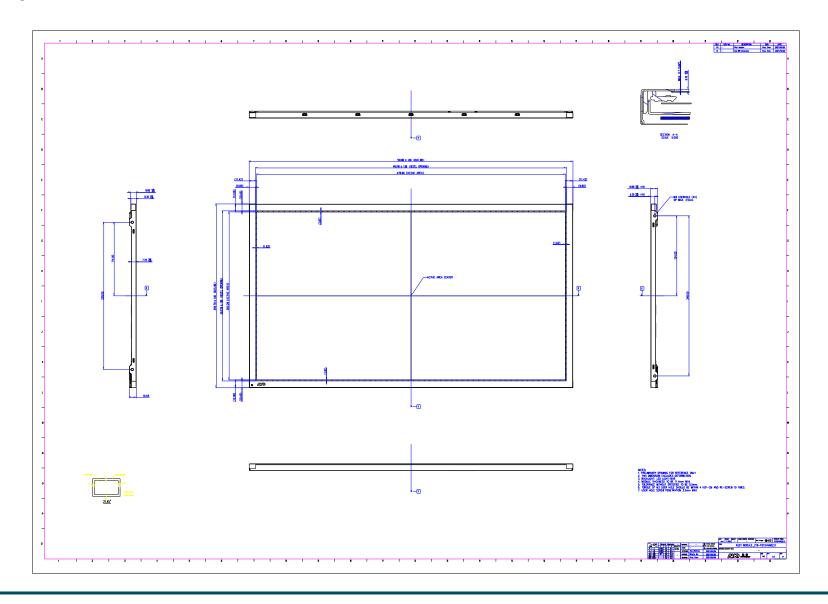


Portrait (Front view)



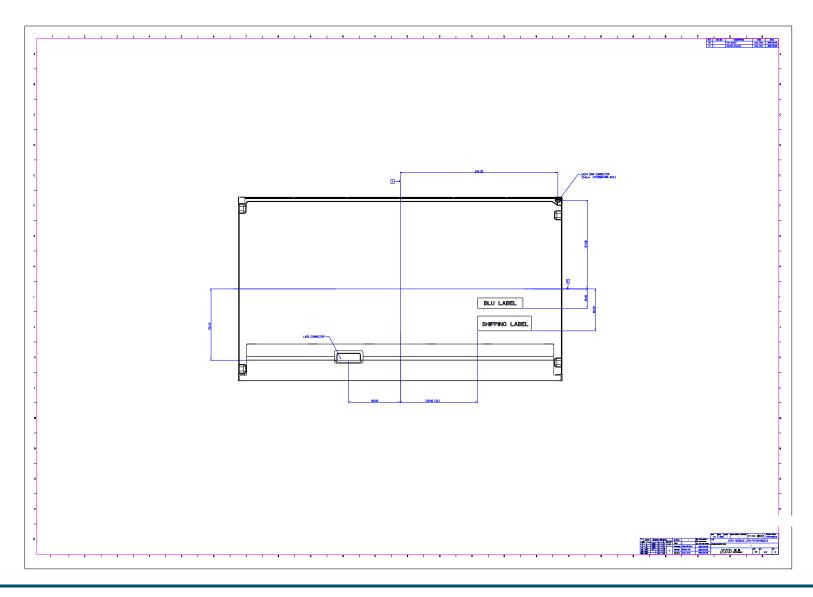


Front View





Back View





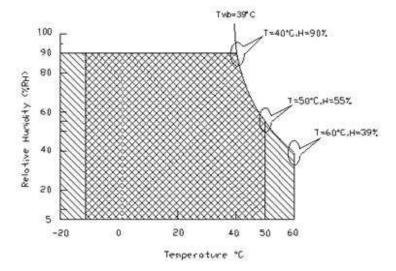
2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

The followings are maximum values which, if exceeded, may cause faulty operation or damage to the unit Permanent damage may occur if exceeding the following maximum rating.

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit	Remark
TOP	Operating Temperature	-10	+50	[oC]	Note 2-1
TGS	Glass surface temperature (operation)		+65	[oC]	Note 2-1 Function judged only
НОР	Operation Humidity	5	90	[%RH]	Note 2-1
TST	TST Storage Temperature		+60	[oC]	
HST	Storage Humidity	5	90	[%RH]	

Note 2-1: Temperature and relative humidity range are shown as the below figure.

- 1. 90% RH Max (Ta \leq 39 $^{\circ}$ C)
- 2. Max wet-bulb temperature at 39°C or less. (Ta \leq 39°C)
- 3. No condensation



Operating Range

Storage Range

+

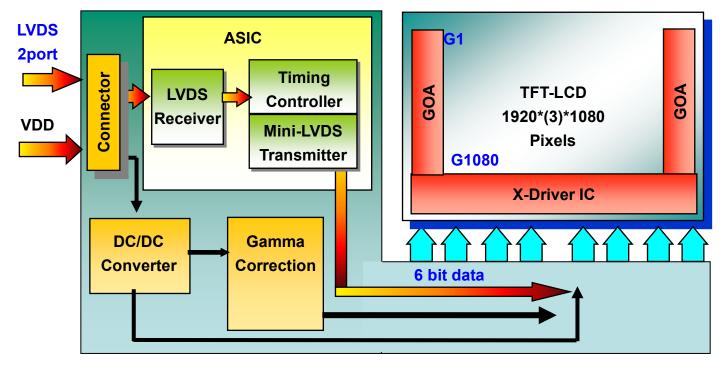


3. Electrical Specification

The P215HVN02.0 requires two power inputs. One is employed to power the LCD electronics and to drive the TFT array and liquid crystal. The other is to power Back Light Unit.

3.1. Block Diagram

The following shows the block diagram of the 21.5 inch Color TFT-LCD Module.



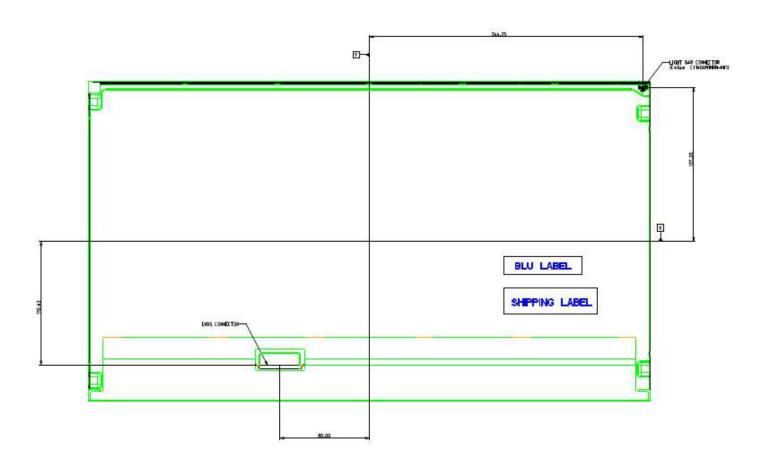
X PCB



3.2. Interface Connection

3.2.1. Connector Type

TFT-LCD Connector	Manufacturer	P-TWO	STM	
TFT-LCD Connector	Part Number	187034-3009	MSBKT2407P30HB	
Matina Canasatas	Manufacturer	JAE or Compatible		
Mating Connector	Part Number	FI-X30HL (Locked Type)		





3.2.2. Connector Pin Assignment

PIN#	Symbol	Description	Remark
1	RxO0-	Negative LVDS differential data input (Odd data)	
2	RxO0+	Positive LVDS differential data input (Odd data)	
3	RxO1-	Negative LVDS differential data input (Odd data)	
4	RxO1+	Positive LVDS differential data input (Odd data)	
5	RxO2-	Negative LVDS differential data input (Odd data)	
6	RxO2+	Positive LVDS differential data input (Odd data)	
7	GND	Ground	
8	RxOCLK-	Negative LVDS differential clock input (Odd clock)	
9	RxOCLK+	Positive LVDS differential clock input (Odd clock)	
10	RxO3-	Negative LVDS differential data input (Odd data)	
11	RxO3+	Positive LVDS differential data input (Odd data)	
12	RxE0-	Negative LVDS differential data input (Even data)	
13	RxE0+	Positive LVDS differential data input (Even data)	
14	GND	Ground	
15	RxE1-	Negative LVDS differential data input (Even data)	
16	RxE1+	Positive LVDS differential data input (Even data)	
17	GND	Ground	
18	RxE2-	Negative LVDS differential data input (Even data)	
19	RxE2+	Positive LVDS differential data input (Even data)	
20	RxECLK-	Negative LVDS differential clock input (Even clock)	
21	RxECLK+	Positive LVDS differential clock input (Even clock)	
22	RxE3-	Negative LVDS differential data input (Even data)	
23	RxE3+	Positive LVDS differential data input (Even data)	
24	GND	Ground	
25	NC	No connection (for AUO test only. Do not connect)	
26	NC	No connection (for AUO test only. Do not connect)	
27	NC	No connection (for AUO test only. Do not connect)	
28	VDD	Power Supply Input Voltage	
29	VDD	Power Supply Input Voltage	
30	VDD	Power Supply Input Voltage	



3.3. Electrical Characteristics

3.3.1. Absolute Maximum Rating

Permanent damage may occur if exceeding the following maximum rating.

Symbol	Description	Min	Max	Unit	Remark
VDD	Power Supply Input Voltage	GND-0.3	6.0	[Volt]	Ta=25°C

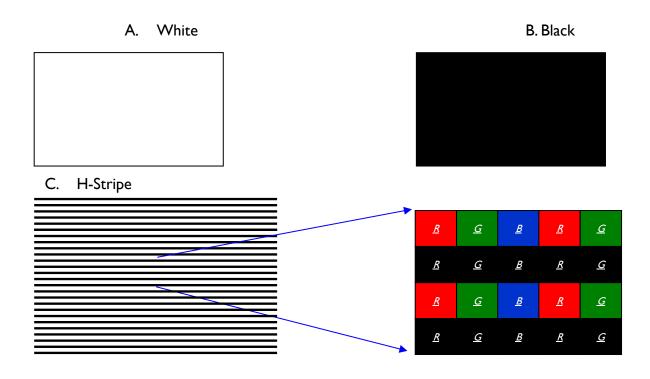
3.3.2. Recommended Operating Condition

Symbol	ltem		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Note
VDD	Power Supply Input Range		4.5	5.0	5.5	[Volt]	
	Current of	White	-	0.28	0.34	[A]	
	Power	Black	-	0.28	0.34	[A]	
IDD	Supply@60Hz Current of Power	H-stripe	-	0.56	0.67	[A]	Note3-1
טטו		White	-	0.31	0.37	[A]	Notes-1
		Black	-	0.31	0.37	[A]	
	Supply@75Hz	H-stripe	-	0.63	0.76	[A]	
200	VDD Pow Consumption(-	1.41	1.70	[Watt]	White
PDD	VDD Power Consumption@75Hz		-	3.15	3.78	[Watt]	H-stripe
IRUSH	Inrush current		-	-	3	[A]	Note3-2
VDDrp	Allowable VDD Ripple Voltage				500	[mV]	VDD=12.0V, White Pattern @Maxi Frame rate

Note 3-1: Test Condition:

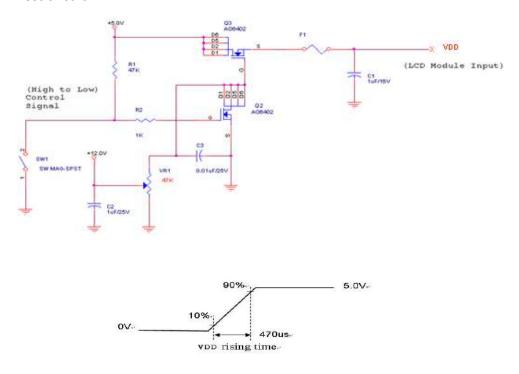
- (1) V_{DD} = Typical, (2) Temperature = 25 $^{\circ}$ C
- (3) Power dissipation check pattern. (Only for power design)





Note 3-2: Inrush Current measurement:

Test circuit:



The duration of VDD rising time: 470us.



3.3.3 Input control signal threshold voltage definition

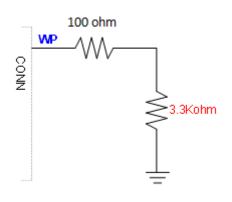
Item	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Input High Threshold Voltage	VIH	2.7	-	3.6	V
Input Low Threshold Voltage	VIL	0	-	0.6	V

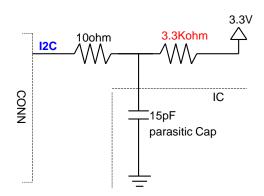
3.3.4 Write Protection mode selection

WP	Note
L or OPEN	Protection
Н	Writable

3.3.5 Input equivalent impedance

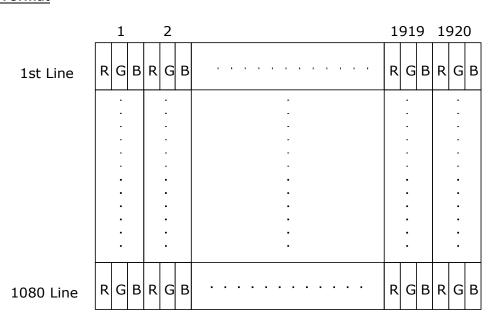
- 1. Input equivalent impedance of WP pin
- 2. Input equivalent impedance of SDA/SCL pin





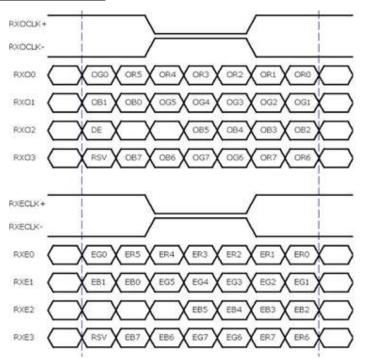
3.4. Signal Characteristics

3.4.1 LCD Pixel Format





3.4.2 LVDS Data Format



8 Bit Color Bit Order										
MSB	R7	G7	В7							
	R6	G6	B6							
	R5	G5	B5							
8	R4	G4	B4							
	R3	G3	B3							
	R2	G2	B2							
	R1	G1	B1							
LSB	R0	G0	B0							

Note 3-2:

- a. O = "Odd Pixel Data" E = "Even Pixel Data"
 - b. Refer to 3.4.1 LCD pixel format, the 1st data is 1 (Odd Pixel Data), the 2nd data is 2 (Even Pixel Data) and the last data is 1920 (Even Pixel Data).



3.4.3 Color versus Input Data

The following table is for color versus input data (8bit). The higher the gray level, the brighter the color.

												Col	or Inp	out D	ata											
Color Gray Level		RED data (MSB:R7, LSB:R0)				GREEN data (MSB:G7, LSB:G0)								E dat)		Remark								
		R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	В7	B6	B5	B4	ВЗ	B2	B1	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	
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 127	-	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Ω	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Black
Red	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	L255	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	ம	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Black
Green	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	L255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	ம	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Black
Blue	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	L255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	



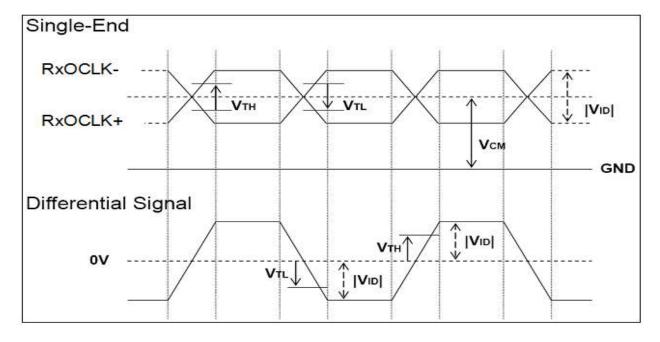
3.4.4 LVDS Specification

a. DC Characteristics:

Symbol	Description	Min	Тур	Max	Units	Condition
VTH	LVDS Differential Input	-	-	+100	[mV]	VCM = 1.2V
	High Threshold					
VTL	LVDS Differential Input Low Threshold	-100	-	-	[mV]	VCM = 1.2V
VID	LVDS Differential Input Voltage	100	-	600	[mV]	
VCM	LVDS Common Mode Voltage	+1.0	+1.2	+1.5	[V]	VTH-VTL = 200mV

LVDS Signal Waveform:

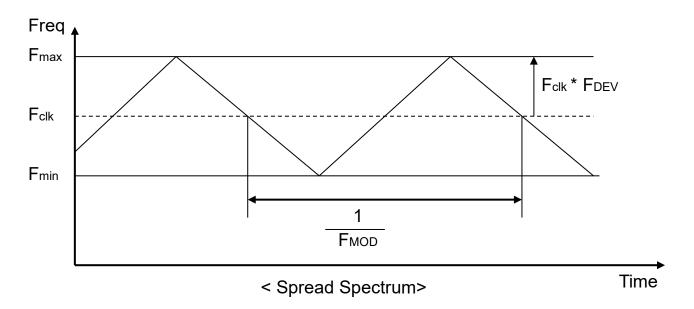
Use RxOCLK- & RxOCLK+ as example.





b. AC Characteristics:

Symbol	Description	Min	Max	Unit	Remark
F _{DEV}	Maximum deviation of input clock frequency during Spread Spectrum	-	± 3	%	
Maximum modulation F _{MOD} frequency of input clock during Spread Spectrum		-	200	KHz	



Fclk: LVDS Clock Frequency



3.4.5 Input Timing Specification

It only support DE mode, and the input timing are shown as the following table.

Symbol	Description	ı	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Remark
Tv		Period	1100	1160	1837	Th	
Tdisp (v)	Mantinal Cartina	Active	1080	1080	1080	Th	
Tblk (v)	Vertical Section	Blanking	20	80	757	Th	
Fv		Frequency	48	60	76	Hz	Note 3-3
Th		Period	1034	1050	1100	Tclk	
Tdisp (h)	Horizontal	Active	960	960	960	Tclk	
Tblk (h)	Section	Blanking	74	90	140	Tclk	
Fh		Frequency	52.9	69.6	88.1	KHz	Note 3-4
Tclk	LVDS Clock	Period	10.6	13.7	18.4	ns	1/Fclk
Fclk	LVDS Clock	Frequency	54.6	73.1	94.0	MHz	Note 3-5

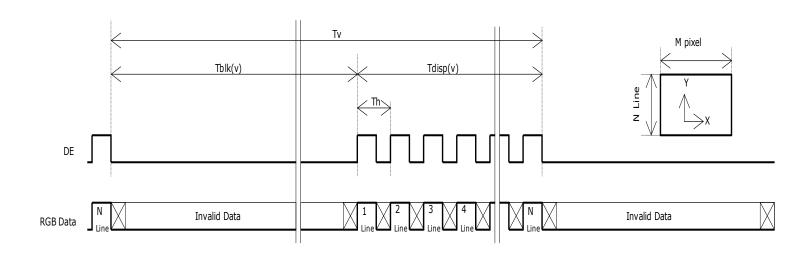
Note 3-3: The optimal Vertical Frequency is 50~76 Hz for best picture quality

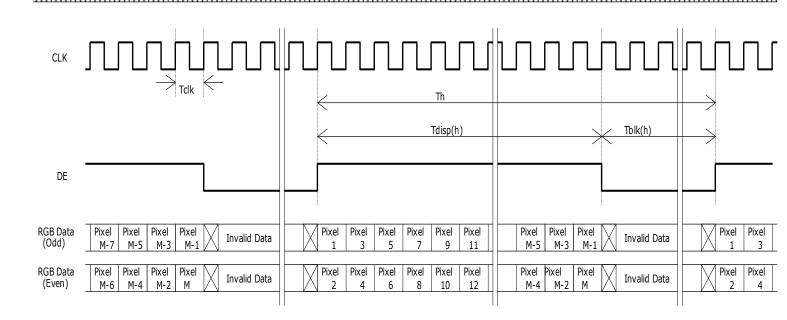
Note 3-4: The equation is listed as following. Please don't exceed the above recommended value.

Note 3-5: The equation is listed as following. Please don't exceed the above recommended value.



3.4.6 <u>Input Timing Diagram</u>

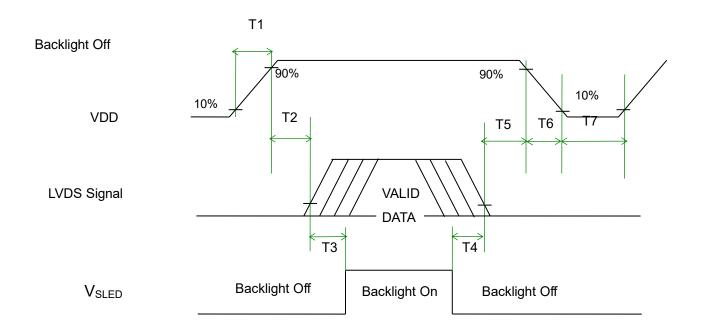






3.5 Power ON/OFF Sequence

VDD power,LVDS signal and backlight on/off sequence are as following. LVDS signals from any system shall be Hi-Z state when VDD is off.



Power Sequence Timing

Symbol		Value		Unit	Remark
Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	
T1	0.5	-	10	[ms]	
T2	0	-	50	[ms]	
Т3	500	-	-	[ms]	
T4	100	-	-	[ms]	
T5	0		50	[ms]	Note 3-6 Note 3-7
T6	0	-	200	[ms]	Note 3-7 Note 3-8
T7	1000	-	-	[ms]	

Note 3-6 : Recommend setting T5 = 0ms to avoid electronic noise when VDD is off.

Note 3-7: During T5 and T6 period, please keep the level of input LVDS signals with Hi-Z state.

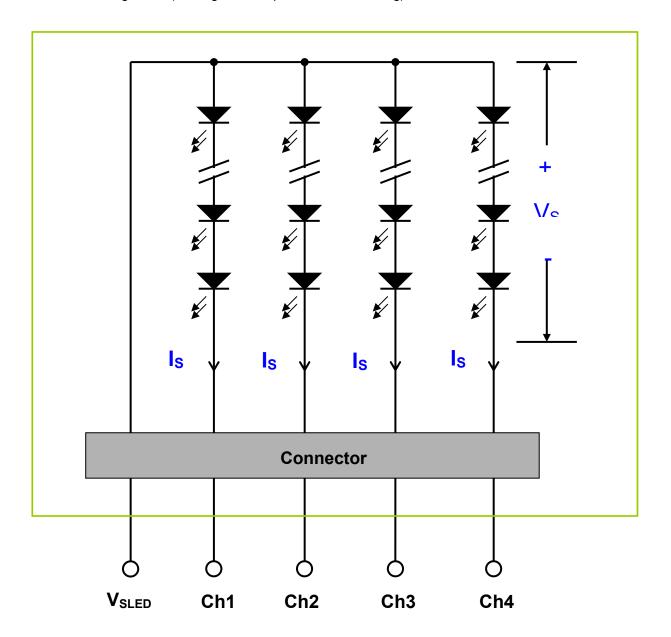
Note 3-8: Voltage of VDD must decay smoothly after power-off. (customer system decide this value)



4 Backlight Unit

4.1 Block Diagram

The following shows the block diagram of the 21.45 inch Backlight Unit. And it includes 60 pcs LED in the LED light bar. (4 strings and 15 pcs LED of one string).





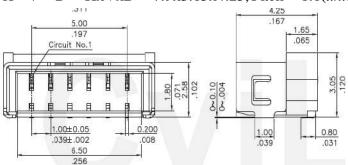
4.2 Interface Connection

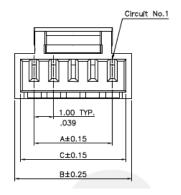
4.2.1 Connector Type

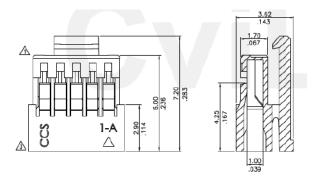
Backlight Connector	Manufacturer	CviLux				
Backlight Connector	Part Number	CII406MIHRN-NHI				
	Manufacturer	CviLux				
Mating Connector	Part Number	CI1406SL000-NH (Lock type)				

Backlight Connector dimension:

 $H \times V \times D = \text{HxVxD} = 7.9\text{x}3.05\text{x}4.25, \text{Pitch} = 1.0(unit = mm)$





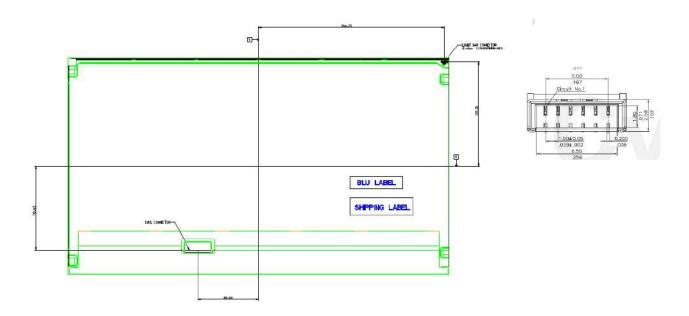






4.2.2 Connector Pin Assignment

Pin#	Symbol	Description	Remark
1	Ch1	LED Current Feedback Terminal (Channel 1)	
2	Ch2	LED Current Feedback Terminal (Channel 2)	
3	V _{SLED}	LED Power Supply Voltage Input Terminal	
4	Vsled	LED Power Supply Voltage Input Terminal	
5	Ch3	LED Current Feedback Terminal (Channel 3)	
6	Ch4	LED Current Feedback Terminal (Channel 4)	





4.3 Electrical Characteristics

4.3.1 Absolute Maximum Rating

Permanent damage may occur if exceeding the following maximum rating.

(Ta=25°C)

Symbol	Description	Min	Max	Unit	Remark
Is	LED String Current	0	100	[mA]	100% duty ratio

4.3.2 Recommended Operating Condition

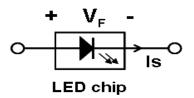
(Ta=25°℃)

Symbol	Description	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Remark
ls	LED String Current	-	65	72	[mA]	100% duty ratio of LED chip
Vs	LED String Voltage	-	42.8	49.8	[Volt]	Is=65mA @ 100% duty ratio; <i>Note 4-1, Note 4-5</i>
ΔVs	Maximum Vs Voltage Deviation of light bar	-	-	3	[Volt]	Is=65mA @ 100% duty ratio; <i>Note 4-2</i>
P _{BLU}	LED Light Bar Power Consumption	-	11.12	12.95	[Watt]	Note 4-3
LT _{LED}	LED life	50,000	-	-	[Hour]	Note 4-4
OVP	Over Voltage Protection in system board	110% Vsmax	-	-	[Volt]	Note 4-5



Note 4-1: Vs (Typ.) = V_F (Typ.) X LED No. (one string);

- a. V_F: LED chip forward voltage, V_F (Min.)= 2.52V, V_F(Typ.)=2.85V, V_F(Max.)=3.32V
- b. The same euqation to calculate Vs(Min.) & Vs (Max.) for respective V_F (Min.) & V_F(Max.);



- **Note 4-2:** ΔVs (Max.) = ΔV_F X LED No. (one string);
 - a. $\Delta V_{F:}$ LED chip forward voltage deviation; (0.2V, each Bin of LED V_{F})
- Note 4-3: PBLU (Typ.) = Vs (Typ.) X Is (Typ.) X 4; (4 is total String No. of LED Light bar)

 PBLU (Max.) = Vs (Max.) X Is (Typ.) X 4;
- **Note 4-4:** Definition of life time:
 - a. Brightness of LED becomes to 50% of its original value
 - b. Test condition: Is = 65mA and 25°C (Room Temperature)
- **Note 4-5:** Recommendation for LED driver power design:

Due to there are electrical property deviation in LED & monitor set system component after long time operation. AUO strongly recommend the design value of LED driver board OVP (over voltage protection) should be 10% higher than max. value of LED string voltage (Vs) at least.

Note 4-6: AUO strongly recommend "Analog Dimming" method for backlight brightness control for Wavy

Noise Free. Otherwise, recommend that Dimming Control Signal (PWM Signal) should be synchronized with Frame Frequency.



5 Reliability Test Items

AUO reliability test items are listed as following table. (Bare Panel only)

Items	Condition	Remark	
Temperature Humidity Bias (THB)	Ta= 50°C, 80%RH, 300hours		
High Temperature Operation (HTO)	Ta= 50°C, 50%RH, 300hours		
Low Temperature Operation (LTO)	Ta= -10°ℂ, 300hours		
High Temperature Storage (HTS)	Ta= 60°C, 300hours		
Low Temperature Storage (LTS)	Ta= -20°ℂ, 300hours		
	Acceleration: 1.5 Grms		
Vibration Test	Wave: Random		
(Non-operation)	Frequency: 10 - 200 Hz		
	Sweep: 30 Minutes each Axis (X, Y, Z)		
Thermal Shock Test (TST)	-20°ℂ/30min, 60°ℂ/30min, 100 cycles	Note 5-1	
On/Off Test	On/10sec, Off/10sec, 30,000 cycles		
	Contact Discharge: ± 15KV, 150pF(330Ω) 1sec,		
ESD (Electro Static Discharge)	8 points, 25 times/ point.	Note 5-2	
	Air Discharge: ± 15KV, 150pF(330Ω) 1sec	Note 5-2	
	8 points, 25 times/ point.		

Note 5-1: a. A cycle of rapid temperature change consists of varying the temperature from -20°C to 60°C, and back again. Power is not applied during the test.

b. After finish temperature cycling, the unit is placed in normal room ambient for at least 4 hours before power on.

Note 5-2: EN61000-4-2, ESD class B: Certain performance degradation allowed

No data lost

Self-recoverable

No hardware failures.



6 International Standard

6.3 Safety

- (1) UL 60950-1; Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including electrical Business Equipment.
- (2) IEC 60950-1; Standard for Safety of International Electrotechnical Commission
- (3) EN 60950-1; European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC), EUROPEAN STANDARD for Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including Electrical Business Equipment.

6.4 **EMC**

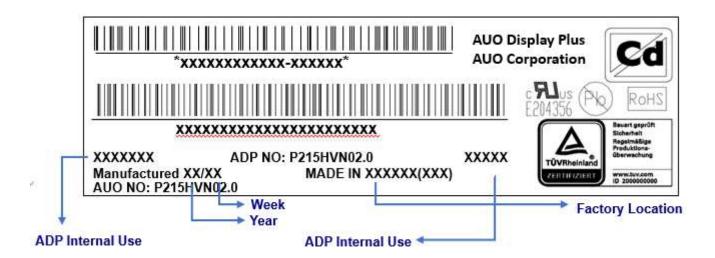
- (1) ANSI C63.4 "Methods of Measurement of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electrical Equipment in the Range of 9kHz to 40GHz. "American National standards Institute(ANSI), 1992
- (2) C.I.S.P.R "Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interface Characteristics of Information 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 Electrotechnical Standardization. (CENELEC), 1998



7 Packing

7.1 Definition of Label

A. Panel Label:

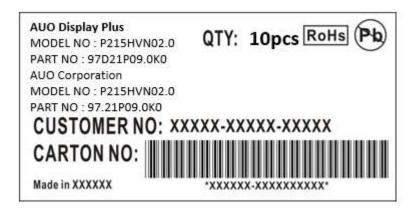


Green mark description

- (2) For RoHs compatible products, AUO will add RoHS for identification.

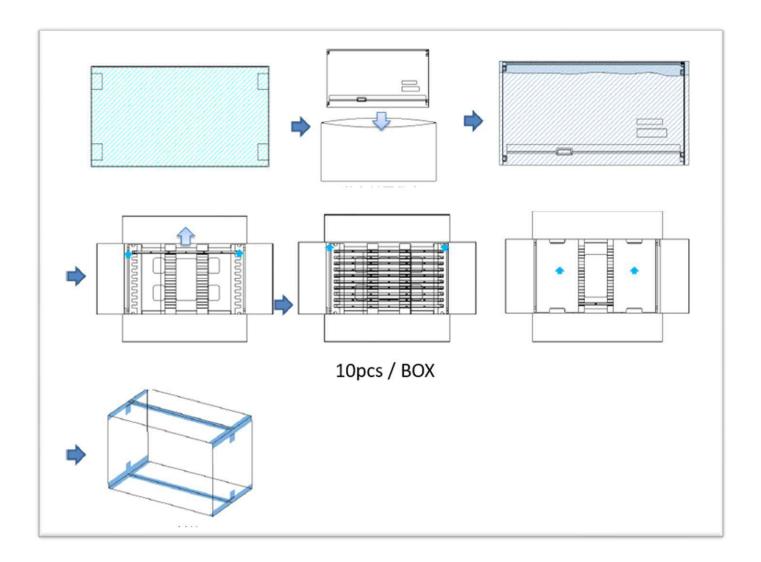
Note: The green Mark will be present only when the green documents have been ready by AUO internal green team. (definition of green design follows the AUO green design checklist.)

B. Carton Label:





7.2 Packing Methods

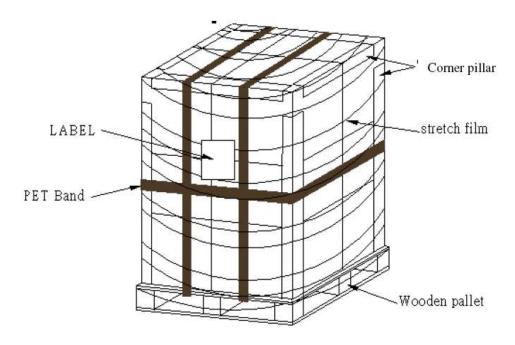




7.3 Pallet and Shipment Information

Item —	Specification			Domonic
	Q'ty	Dimension	Weight(kg)	- Remark
Panel	1	501.5(H)× 284.5(V)×10.9(D)mm	1.7	Note 1
Cushion	1	-	0.55	Note 1
Box	1	565mm*345mm*375mm	1.4	without Panel Note 1
Packing Box	10pcs/Box	565mm*345mm*375mm	18.95	with panel & Box & cushion Note 1
Pallet	1	1150mm*1070mm*132mm	14.2	Note 1
Pallet after Packing	18 Boxes / Pallet	1150(L)mm x 1070(W)mm x 1257(H)mm	410	Note 1

Note 1: Estimated value which is subject to change based on real measured data.



Single pallet stack Illustration



8 Precautions

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

8.1 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 the 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.

8.2 Operating Precautions

- (1) The spike noise causes the mis-operation of circuits. It should be lower than following voltage: V=±200mV(Over and under shoot voltage)
- (2) Response time depends on the temperature. (In lower temperature, it becomes longer..)
- (3) Brightness depends on the temperature. (In lower temperature, it may become lower.) And in lower temperature, response time (required time that brightness is stable after turned on) becomes longer.
- (4) 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.
- (5) When fixed patterns are displayed for a long time, remnant image is likely to occur.
- (6) 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.

8.3 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
 - A. Operating temperature: 0~50°C
 - B. Operating humidity: 10~90%
 - C. 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.
 - A. Suitable operating time: 20 hours or less a day.
 - B. Liquid Crystal refresh time is required. Cycling display between 5 minutes' information (static) display and 10 seconds' moving image.
 - C. Periodically change background and character (image) color.
 - D. 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.

8.4 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.

8.5 Precautions for Strong Light Exposure

Strong light exposure causes degradation of polarizer and color filter.

8.6 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.

8.7 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.

8.8 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.

Seiled on sit between
Front best and back cover (include FCB Hylar)

-- + Seeled on LVDS Connector

Figure 1