

Product Description: T460HW03 TFT-LCD PANEL											
AUO Model Name: T460HW03 V8											
Customer Part No. / Project Name:											
Customer Signature AU Optronics Corp.											
	Approved by: PM Head / Frank Hsu  Frank HsO, 2019.  Reviewed by: RD Head / Eugene Chen  Gugene Chen  Reviewed by: Project Leader /  Tsong-Shing Lee  Gugene WS, J2.0  Prepared by: PM / Ryan Chung  Ryully 208.11.27										
Note											



Document Version: 1.3

Date: 2008/12/19

# **Product Functional Specification**

46" Full HD Color TFT-LCD Module Model Name: T460HW03 V8

() Preliminary Specification (\*) Final Specification



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# **Record of Revision**

Version	Data	Page.	e. Old Description New Description						
0.0	2008/10/1	-	First release	N/A	N/A				
1.0	2008/11/27	7	N/A	Electrical characteristics update	N/A				
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1.0	2008/11/27	12	N/A	Signal Timing Specification update	N/A				
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1.0	2008/11/27	15	N/A	Power sequence update	N/A				
1.0	2008/11/27	16	N/A	Backlight power spec update	N/A				
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1.1	2008/12/1	24	Vibration test  Duration: X, Y, Z 30min	Vibration test  Duration: X, Y, Z 90min	N/A				
1.1	2008/12/1	10	Pin#43 NC	N/A					
1.1	2008/12/1	16	Backlight power spec High Voltage Input 550 High Voltage Output 550	High Voltage Input 680 High Voltage Output 1360	N/A				
1.1	2008/12/1	16	Lamp spec Output working voltage Mi1125 Typ1250 Ma1370	Output working voltage Mi1224 Typ1360 Ma1496	N/A				
1.1	2008/12/1	16	Lamp spec Output current Typ10.0 Max10.5	Output current Typ7.6 Max8.1	N/A				
1.1	2008/12/1	31	N/A	APPENDIX	N/A				
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1.3	2008/12/19	18	Surface Luminance Min:400	Min:425	N/A				



# 1. General Description

This specification applies to the 46 inch Color TFT-LCD Module T460HW03 V8. This LCD module has a TFT active matrix type liquid crystal panel 1920x1080 pixels, and diagonal size of 46 inch. This module supports Full HD mode (Non-interlace).

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 T460HW03 V8 has been designed to apply the 10-bit 2 channel LVDS interface method. It is intended to support displays where high brightness, EBU Gamut (72% NTSC), wide viewing angle, and high color depth are very important.

The T460HW03 V8 backlight unit is using inverter-less solution (inductor type balance board), and need to be powered by integrated power system by customers.

### \* General Information

Items	Specification	Unit	Note
Active Screen Size	46	inches	Diagonal
Display Area	1018.08(H) x 572.67(V)	mm	
Outline Dimension	1083.0(H) x 627.0(V) x 54.1(D)	mm	With Balance Board
Driver Element	a-Si TFT active matrix		
Display Colors	1.07B	Colors	
Color Gamut	72	%	NTSC
Number of Pixels	1920 x 1080	Pixel	
Pixel Arrangement	RGB vertical stripe		
Pixel Pitch	0.53025	mm	
Display Mode	Normally Black		
Surface Treatment	НС, ЗН		
RoHS	RoHS compliance		



# 2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

The followings are maximum values which, if exceeded, may cause faulty operation or damage to the unit

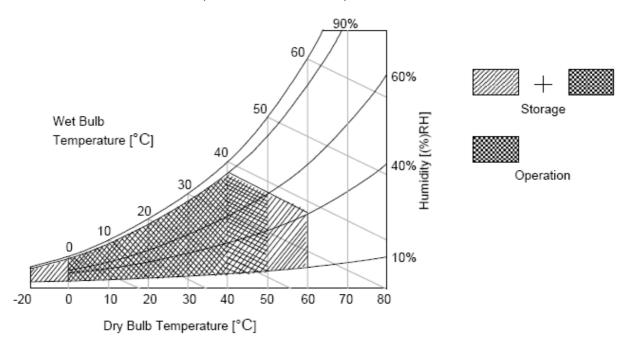
Item	Symbol	Min.	Max	Unit	Note
Logic/LCD Drive Voltage	$V_{DD}$	-0.3	14.0	$V_{DC}$	1
Input Voltage of Signal	V <sub>IN</sub>	-0.3	4	$V_{DC}$	1
Operating Temperature	T <sub>OP</sub>	0	+50	°C	2
Operating Humidity	H <sub>OP</sub>	10	90	%RH	2
Storage Temperature	T <sub>ST</sub>	-20	+60	°C	2
Storage Humidity	H <sub>ST</sub>	10	90	%RH	2
Panel Surface Temperature	T <sub>SUR</sub>		+65	°C	2
Shock (non-operation)	±x, ±y		40	G	3
Shock (non-operation)	±z		30	G	3
Vibration (non-operation)			1.5	G	4

Note 1: Duration = 50ms

Note 2: Maximum Wet-Bulb should be 39  $^{\circ}$ C and no condensation. The relative humidity must not exceed 90% non-condensing at temperatures of 40  $^{\circ}$ C or less. At temperatures greater than 40  $^{\circ}$ C, the wet bulb temperature must not exceed 39  $^{\circ}$ C.

Note 3: Sine wave, 11ms, direction: ±x, ±y, ±z (one time each direction)

Note 4: Wave form: random, vibration level: 1.5G RMS, Bandwidth: 10--300Hz Duration: X, Y, Z 30min (one time each direction)





# 3. Electrical Specification

The T460HW03 V8 requires two power inputs. One is employed to power the LCD electronics and to drive the TFT array and liquid crystal. The second input, which powers the CCFL, is typically generated by an integrate power (I/P) system.

#### 3.1 Electrical Characteristics

Pa	rameter	Symbol		Value		Unit	Note
га	rameter	Syllibol	Min.	Тур.	Max	Offic	Note
Power Supply I	nput Voltage	$V_{DD}$	10.8	12.0	13.2	$V_{DC}$	
Power Supply I	nput Current	I <sub>DD</sub>		1.1	1.6	Α	1
Power Consum	ption	Pc		13.2	19.2	Watt	1
Inrush Current		I <sub>RUSH</sub>			4.5	Α	5
	Differential Input						
	High Threshold	$V_{TH}$			+100	$mV_{DC}$	4
	Voltage						
LVDS	Differential Input						
Interface	Low Threshold	$V_{TL}$	-100			$mV_{DC}$	4
	Voltage						
	Common Input	$V_{CIM}$	1.10	1.20	1.40	$V_{DC}$	
	Voltage	V CIM	1.10	1.20	1.40	<b>V</b> DC	
	Input High	$V_{IH}$	2.4		3.3	$V_{DC}$	
CMOS	Threshold Voltage	(High)	2.4		5.5	<b>V</b> DC	
Interface	Input Low	$V_{IL}$	0		0.7	V	
	Threshold Voltage	(Low)	U		0.7	$V_{DC}$	
Backlight Powe	r Consumption (ref.)	P <sub>BL</sub>	182.4	201.6	216	Watt	2
Life Time			50000			Hours	3

The performance of the Lamp in LCD panel, for example life time or brightness, is extremely influenced by the characteristics of the balance board and I/P board. All the parameters should be carefully designed as not to produce too much leakage current from high-voltage output. While design or order balance board, please make sure unwanted lighting caused by the mismatch of the lamp and balance board (no lighting, flicker, etc) never occurs. After confirmation, the LCD Panel should be operated in the same condition as installed in your instrument.



Do not attach a conducting tape to lamp connecting wire. If the lamp wire attach to conducting tape, TFT-LCD Module has a low luminance and the inverter has abnormal action, because leakage current occurs between lamp wire and conducting tape.

When operate at low temperatures, the brightness of CCFL will drop and the lifetime of CCFL will be reduced.

#### Note:

- 1.  $V_{DD}$ =12.0V,  $f_V$ =60Hz, fcLK=74.25Mhz, 25 °C,  $V_{DD}$  duration time=400 $\mu$ s, test pattern: white pattern
- 2. The backlight power consumption shown above is tested by lamp current  $I_L=7.6$ mA.
- 3. The life is determined as the time at which luminance of the lamp is 50% compared to that of initial value at the typical lamp current on condition of continuous operating at 25±2°C.
- 4.  $V_{CIM}=1.20V$

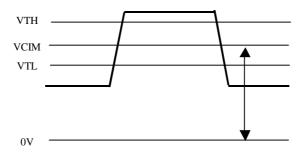
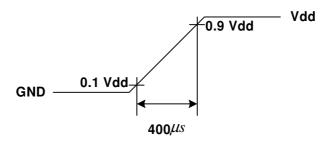


Figure: LVDS Differential Voltage

**5.** Measurement condition: rising time=400μs





### 3.2 Interface Connections

LCD connector: FI-RE51S-HF (JAE)
 Mating connector: FI-RE51S-HL (JAE)

PIN#	Signal Name	Description
1	$V_{DD}$	Operating voltage supply, +12V DC regulated
2	$V_{DD}$	Operating voltage supply, +12V DC regulated
3	$V_{DD}$	Operating voltage supply, +12V DC regulated
4	$V_{DD}$	Operating voltage supply, +12V DC regulated
5	$V_{DD}$	Operating voltage supply, +12V DC regulated
6	GND	Ground
7	GND	Ground
8	GND	Ground
9	GND	Ground
10	RO_0-	LVDS Channel 1, pair 0, negative
11	RO_0+	LVDS Channel 1, pair 0, positive
12	RO_1-	LVDS Channel 1, pair 1, negative
13	RO_1+	LVDS Channel 1, pair 1, positive
14	RO_2-	LVDS Channel 1, pair 2, negative
15	RO_2+	LVDS Channel 1, pair 2, positive
16	GND	Ground
17	RO_CLK-	LVDS Clock, Channel 1, negative
18	RO_CLK+	LVDS Clock, Channel 1, positive
19	GND	Ground
20	RO_3-	LVDS Channel 1, pair 3, negative
21	RO_3+	LVDS Channel 1, pair 3, positive
22	RO_4-	LVDS Channel 1, pair 4, negative
23	RO_4+	LVDS Channel 1, pair 4, positive
24	GND	Ground
25	RE_0-	LVDS Channel 2, pair 0, negative
26	RE_0+	LVDS Channel 2, pair 0, positive
27	RE_1-	LVDS Channel 2, pair 1, negative
28	RE_1+	LVDS Channel 2, pair 1, positive
29	RE_2-	LVDS Channel 2, pair 2, negative
30	RE_2+	LVDS Channel 2, pair 2, positive



32	RE CLK-	LVDS Clock, Channel 2, negative
33	RE_CLK+	LVDS Clock, Channel 2, positive
34	GND	Ground
35	RE_3-	LVDS Channel 2, pair 3, negative
36	RE_3+	LVDS Channel 2, pair 3, positive
37	RE_4-	LVDS Channel 2, pair 4, negative
38	RE_4+	LVDS Channel 2, pair 4, positive
39	GND	Ground
40	NC	No Connection
41	NC	No Connection
42	NC	No Connection
		EEPROM write protection
43	WP	High (3.3V) for writable
		Low (GND) for protection
44	HSYNC	Customer use only
45	LVDS	Select LVDS data order (NS: High/Open, JEIDA: Low)
46	LVDS_SCL	I2C SCL data from LVDS
47	FRC_NRESET	Customer use only
48	LVDS_SDA	I2C SDA data from LVDS
49	SW_PVCC	Customer use only
50	MAIN_CHECK	Customer use only
51	NC (reserved)	No Connection (AUO internal use)

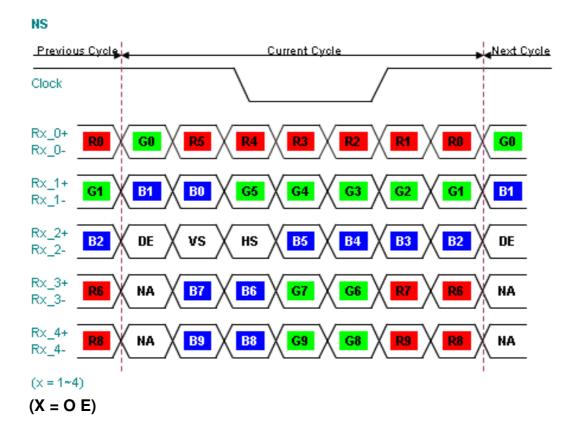
Note 1: All GND (ground) pins should be connected together and should also be connected to the LCD's metal frame.

Note 2: All  $V_{\text{DD}}$  (power input) pins should be connected together.

Note 3: All NC (no connection) pins should be open without voltage input.

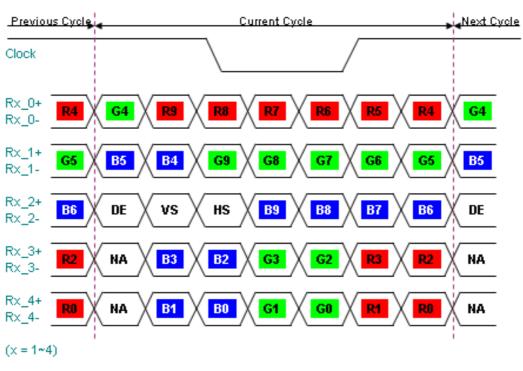


### LVDS Option = High/Open→NS



### LVDS Option = Low→JEIDA

#### **JEIDA**





### 3.3 Signal Timing Specification

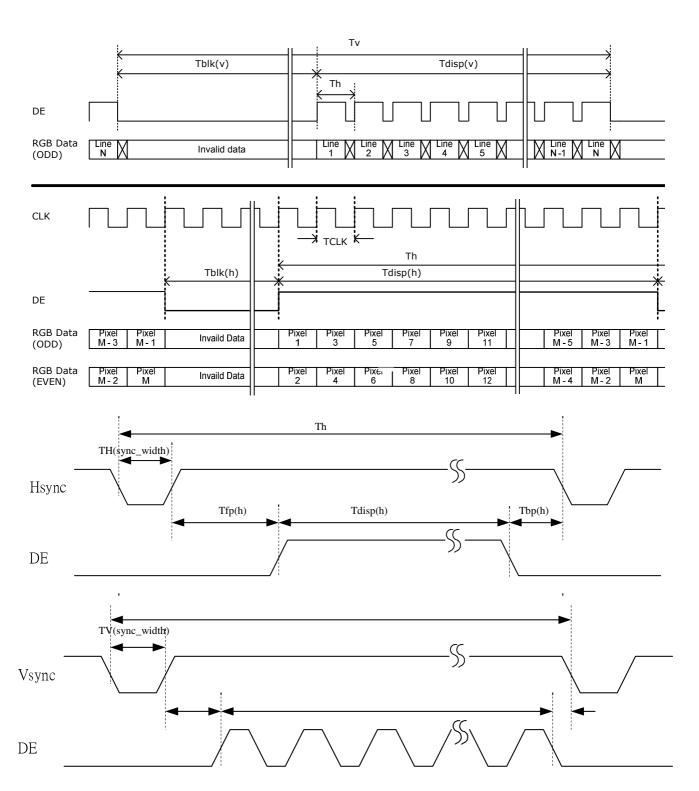
This is the signal timing required at the input of the user connector. All of the interface signal timing should be satisfied with the following specifications for its proper operation.

Timing Table
Vertical Frequency Range (60Hz)

Signal	Item	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max	Unit
	Period	T <sub>V</sub>	1125	1125	1125	T <sub>H</sub>
	Active	T <sub>DISP</sub> (V)		1080		T <sub>H</sub>
Vertical Section	Blanking	T <sub>BLK</sub> (V)		45		T <sub>H</sub>
Vertical Section	Front porch	Tfp(V)	5	5	5	T <sub>H</sub>
	Back porch	Tbp(V)	31	31	31	T <sub>H</sub>
	V_sync	TVsync_wdth	9	9	9	T <sub>H</sub>
	Period	T <sub>H</sub>	2200	2200	2200	T <sub>CLK</sub>
	Active	T <sub>DISP</sub> (H)		1920		T <sub>CLK</sub>
Horizontal Section	Blanking	T <sub>BLK</sub> (H)		144		T <sub>CLK</sub>
Honzoniai Section	Front porch	Tfp(H)	49	49	49	T <sub>CLK</sub>
	Back porch	T(H)	147	147	147	T <sub>CLK</sub>
	V_sync	TVsync_wdth	84	84	84	T <sub>CLK</sub>
Clock	Period	T <sub>CLK</sub>		13.47		ns
Clock	Frequency	F <sub>CLK</sub>		74.25		MHz
Vertical Frequency	Frequency	F <sub>V</sub>		60		Hz
Horizontal Frequency	Frequency	F <sub>H</sub>		67.5		KHz



### 3.4 Signal Timing Waveforms





### 3.5 Color Input Data Reference

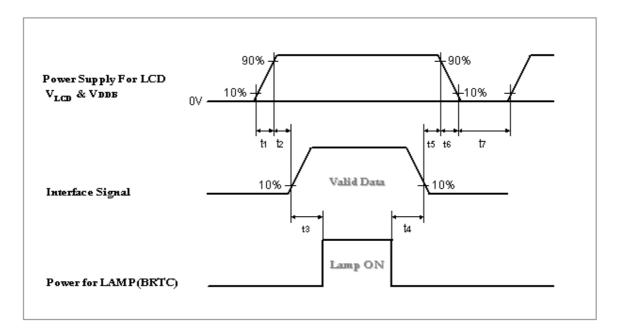
The brightness of each primary color (red, green and blue) is based on the 10 bit gray scale data input for the color; the higher the binary input, the brighter the color. The table below provides a reference for color versus data input.

### **COLOR DATA REFERENCE**

														lr	put	Col	lor [	Data	l												
	Color					RE	ED								(	GRE	EEN	I								BL	UE				
	Color	MS	В							L:	SB	MS	В							LS	SB	MS	В							LS	SB
		R9	R8	R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G9	G8	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B9	B8	В7	B6	B5	B4	ВЗ	B2	B1	B0
	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
Basic	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
Color	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
	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																															
	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
	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																															
	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
	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																															
	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



### 3.6 Power Sequence



Parameter		Values										
Farameter	Min.	Max.	Unit									
t1	0.4		30	ms								
t2	0.1		50	ms								
t3	2300			ms								
t4	10			ms								
t5	0.1		50	ms								
t6			300	ms								
t7	500			ms								

Apply the lamp voltage within the LCD operating range. When the backlight turns on before the LCD operation or the LCD turns off before the backlight turns off, the display may momentarily become abnormal.

**Caution:** The above on/off sequence should be applied to avoid abnormal function in the display. In case of handling, make sure to turn off the power when you plug the cable into the input connector or pull the cable out of the connector.



## 3.7 Backlight Power Specification

## Specification

(Ta=25±5°C, Turn-on after 60mins)

	Item	Symbol	Sp	ecificat	ion	Unit	Note	
	1.0	Cymbol	Min.	Тур.	Max	01	11010	
4	Lligh Voltage (LIV) Input	HV1/		600		V		
1	High Voltage (HV) Input	HV2	ı	680	ı	V <sub>RMS</sub>		
2	Input Current of each HV	I <sub>HV</sub>	135	150	165	mA <sub>RMS</sub>	I <sub>L</sub> =7.6mA <sub>RMS</sub>	
3	High Voltage (HV) Output	V <sub>OUT</sub>	-	1360	-	$V_{RMS}$		
4	Output Lamp Current	I <sub>OUT</sub>	7.3	7.6	7.9	mA <sub>RMS</sub>	PWM=100%	
5	Operating Frequency	F <sub>OP</sub>	43	45	47	KHz	(Recommend)	
6	PWM Dimming Frequency	F <sub>PWM</sub>	140	150	160	Hz	(Recommend)	
7	Dimming Duty Ratio	D <sub>PWM</sub>	20	1	100	%	(Recommend)	
8	Lamp Type		,	Straight	t			
9	Number of Lamps			20		pcs		

### Protection Circuit (Feedback Signal):

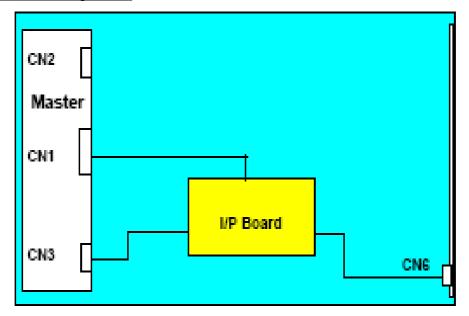
10	Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	10	12	15	$V_{DC}$	
11	Supply Current	I <sub>CC</sub>	1	20	40	$mA_DC$	
12	Current Feedback Signal	$V_{FB}$	2.0	2.20	2.4	$V_{RMS}$	
10	Lamp Detection (OLP)	V <sub>LD</sub> (H)	11.4	12	12.6	$V_{DC}$	Lamp normal status
13	Lamp Detection (OLF)	V <sub>LD</sub> (L)	0		8.0	$V_{DC}$	Lamp protection status

### Lamp Specification:

14	Output Working Voltage	$V_L$	1224	1360	1496	$V_{RMS}$	I <sub>L</sub> =7.6mA <sub>RMS</sub> , Ta=25°C
15	Output Current	ΙL	4.0	7.6	8.1	$mA_{RMS}$	
16	Lamp Frequency	F <sub>LAMP</sub>	40		80	KHz	
17	Starting Valtage	Va			2000	$V_{RMS}$	Ta=25°C
17	Starting Voltage	Vs			2200	$V_{RMS}$	Ta=0°C



### Connector Pin Assignment



CN2 or CN3: YeonHO\_130001WR-02E (LF)

PIN#	Symbol	Description			
1	HV1+	I/P board high voltage supply			
2	HV1+	I/P board high voltage supply			

### **CN6:** YeonHO\_130001WR-02E (LF)

PIN#	Symbol	Description		
1	HV2 -	I/P board high voltage supply		
2	HV2-	I/P board high voltage supply		

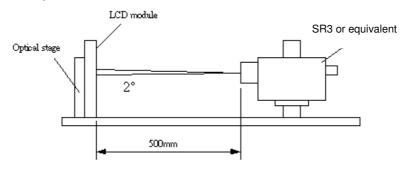
### CN1: HIROSE\_KN30-7P-1.25H

PIN#	Symbol	Description
1	VCC	Power Supply for Protection Circuit
2	IFB	Lamp Current feedback Signal (Full wave current)
3	IFB	Lamp Current feedback Signal (Full wave current)
4	GND	Signal Ground
5	GND	Signal Ground
6	LD	Lamp detection
7	LD	Lamp detection



# 4. Optical Specification

Optical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' and stable for approximately 60 minutes in a dark environment at 25 °C. The values specified are at an approximate distance 50cm from the LCD surface at a viewing angle of  $\phi$  and  $\theta$  equal to  $0^{\circ}$ .



D	0		Values		11.9	Notes	
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max	Unit	Notes	
Contrast Ratio	CR	4000	5000			1	
Surface Luminance (White)	L <sub>WH</sub>	425	500		cd/m <sup>2</sup>	2	
Luminance Variation	δ <sub>WHITE(9P)</sub>			1.3		3	
Response Time (Average)	Тү		5.5		ms	4 (Gray to Gray)	
Color Coordinates							
Red	R <sub>X</sub>		0.640				
	$R_Y$	-	0.330	Typ.+0.03			
Green	$G_X$		0.290				
	$G_Y$		0.600				
Blue	B <sub>X</sub>	Тур0.03	0.150				
	B <sub>Y</sub>		0.060				
White	W <sub>X</sub>		0.280				
	W <sub>Y</sub>		0.290				
Viewing Angle						(Contrast Ratio>10)	
x axis, right(φ=0°)	$\theta_{\rm r}$		89		degree	5	
x axis, left(φ=180°)	θι		89		degree	5	
y axis, up(φ=90°)	$\theta_{\text{u}}$		89		degree	5	
y axis, down (φ=270°)	$\theta_{\sf d}$		89		degree	5	



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

Contrast Ratio (CR)= 
$$\frac{\text{Brightness of the "white" state}}{\text{Brightness of the "black" state}}$$

2. Surface Luminance is luminance value at point 5 with 100% dimming across the LCD surface 50cm from the surface with all pixels displaying white. For more information see Fig. 4-2. When lamp current  $I_L$ =7.6mA,  $L_{WH}$ = $L_{on5}$ , where  $L_{on5}$  is the luminance with all pixels displaying white at center 5 location.

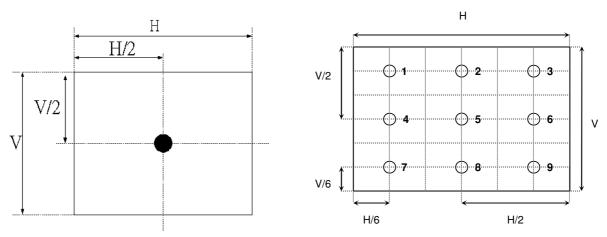


Fig.4-2 Optical measurement point

3. The variation in surface luminance,  $\delta_{WHITE(9P)}$  is defined under brightness of  $I_L$ =7.6mA as:

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

4. Response time Ty 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  $f_v$ =60Hz to optimize.

	0% 25%		50%	75%	100%	
0%		t:0%-25%	t:0%-50%	t:0%-75%	t:0%-100%	
25%	t:25%-0%		t:25%-50%	t:25%-75%	t:25%-100%	
50%	t:50%-0%	t:50%-25%		t:50%-75%	t:50%-100%	
75%	t:75%-0%	t:75%-25%	t:75%-50%		t:50%-100%	
100%	t:100%-0%	t:100%-25%	t:100%-50%	t:100%-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 Fig. 4-4.



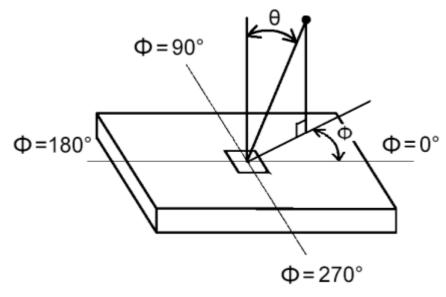


Fig.4-4 Viewing angle definition



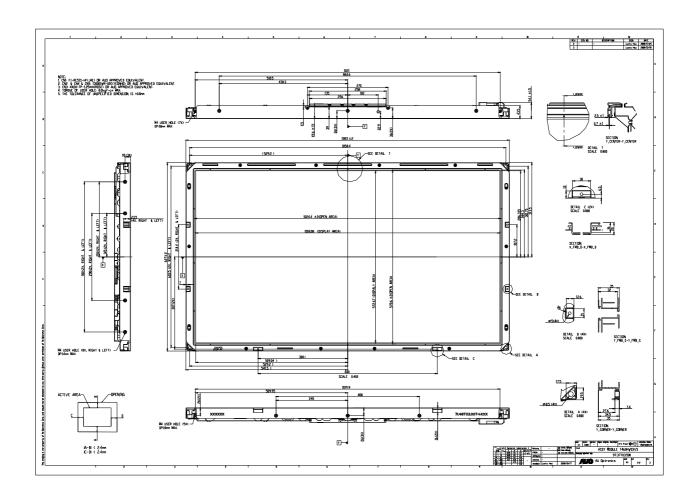
# 5. Mechanical Characteristics

The contents provide general mechanical characteristics for the model T460HW03. In addition the figures in the next page are detailed mechanical drawing of the LCD.

	Horizontal (typ.)	1083.0 mm		
Outline Dimension	Vertical (typ.)	627.0 mm		
	Depth (typ.)	54.1 mm (with balance board)		
Bezel Area	Horizontal (typ.)	1024.4 mm		
Dezei Alea	Vertical (typ.)	578.6 mm		
Active Display Area	Horizontal	1018.08 mm		
Active Display Area	Vertical	572.67 mm		
Weight	15500g (Max)			
Surface Treatment	HC, 3H			

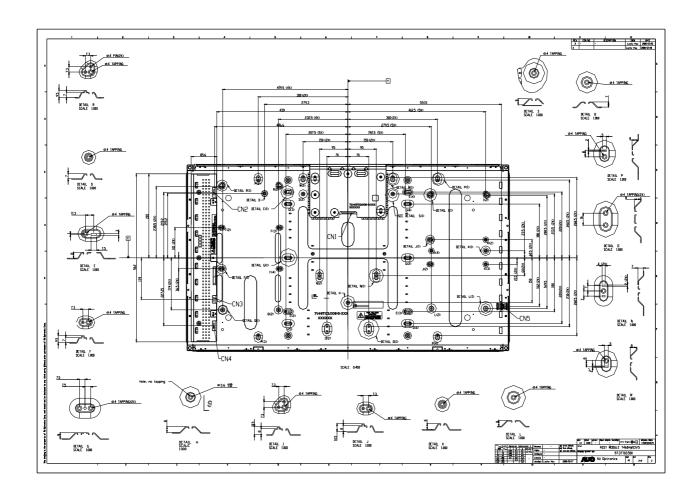


### 2D Drawing (Front)





### 2D Drawing (Rear)





# 6. Reliability

Panel condition in RA test

Brightness: 500nits

Lamp Current (Hot side): 7.6mA

No	Test Item	Condition			
1	High temperature storage test	Ta=60°C 300h			
2	Low temperature storage test	Ta= -20°C 300h			
3	High temperature operation test	Ta=50°C 300h			
4	Low temperature operation test	Ta=-5°C 300h			
5	Vibration test (non-operating)	Wave form: random Vibration level: 1.5G RMS Bandwidth: 10-300Hz, Duration: X, Y, Z 30min One time each direction			
6	Shock test (non-operating)	Shock level: 50G Waveform: half since wave, 11ms Direction: ±X, ±Y, ±Z One time each direction			
7	Vibration test (with carton)	Wave form: random Vibration level: 1.5G RMS Bandwidth: 10-200Hz, Duration: X, Y, Z 90min One time each direction			
8	Drop test (with carton)	Height: 25.4cm 1 corner, 3 edges, 6 surfaces (ASTMD4169-I)			

Result Evaluation Criteria }

There should be no change which might affect the practical display function when the display quality test is conducted under normal operating condition.



### 7. International Standard

### 7-1. Safety

- UL6500, UL 60065 Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. (AUO file number: E204356)
   Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including electrical Business Equipment.
- (2) CAN/CSA C22.2 No. 950-95 Third Edition, Canadian Standards Association, Jan. 28, 1995 Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including Electrical Business Equipment.
- (3) EN60950: 1992+A2: 1993+A2: 1993+C3: 1995+A4: 1997+A11: 1997

IEC 950: 1991+A1: 1992+A2: 1993+C3: 1995+A4:1996

IEC 60065: version 7th

European Committee for Electro technical Standardization (CENELEC)

EUROPEAN STANDARD for Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including Electrical Business Equipment.

#### 7-2. 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 Electrotechnical Standardization. (CENELEC), 1998

### 7-3. Green Mark Description

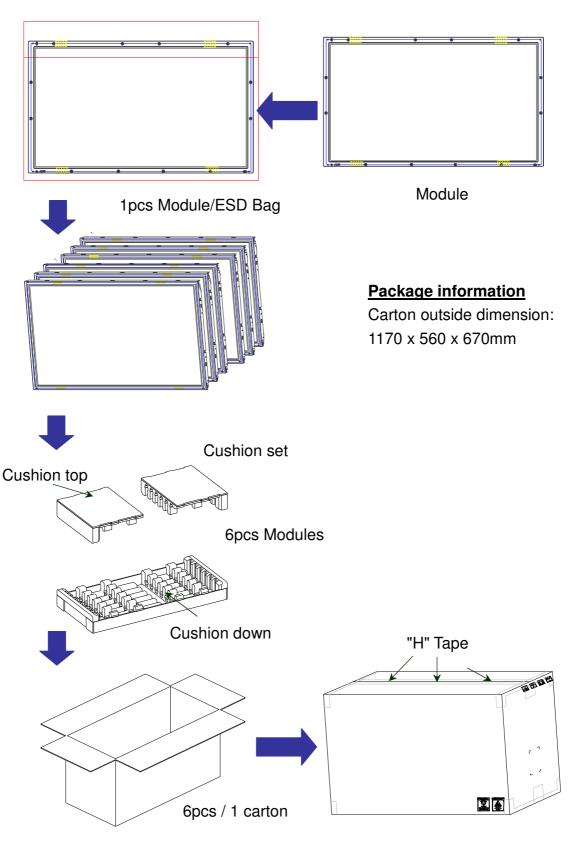
- (1) For Pb Free products, AUO will add (%) for identification.
- (2) For RoHS compatible products, AUO will add RoHS for identification.

**Note.** The Green Mark will be present only when the green documents have been ready by AUO Internal Green Team. (The definition of green design follows the AUO green design checklist.)



# 8. Packing

## **Packing Instruction**

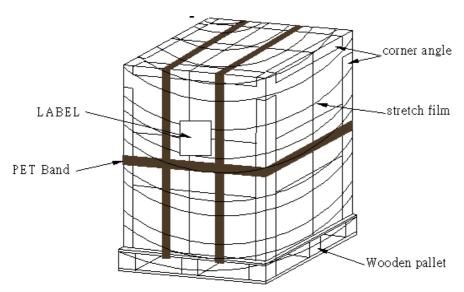




### **Pallet information**

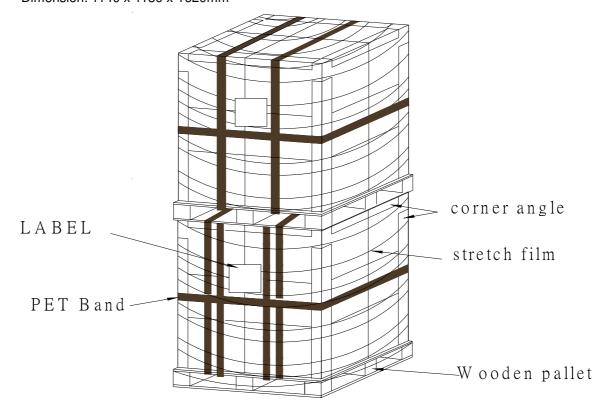
By air cargo: (2 x 1) x 1 layers, one pallet put 2 boxes, total 12 pcs module.

Dimension: 1140 x 1180 x 810mm



By sea: (2 x 1) x 2 layers, one pallet put 2 boxes, stack 2 layers, total 24 pcs module.

Dimension: 1140 x 1180 x 1620mm



Pallet dimension: 1140 x 1180 x 138mm





### **Carton Label**

AU Optronics

MODEL NO: **T460HW03 V8** PART NO: **97.46T03.XXX** 

CUSTOMER NO:

CARTON NO:

Made in XXXXXX

\* X X X X X X - X X X X X X X X X X X \*

QTY:6



### 9. Precautions

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

#### 9-1 MOUNTING PRECAUTIONS

- (1) You must mount a module using holes arranged on back side of panel
- (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 causes circuit break 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.

#### 9-2 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 becomes 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.
- (7) The device listed in the product specification sheets was designed and manufactured for TV application.



#### 9-3 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 wrist band etc. And don't touch interface pin directly.

#### 9-4 PRECAUTIONS FOR STRONG LIGHT EXPOSURE

Strong light exposure causes degradation of polarizer and color filter.

#### 9-5 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.

#### 9-6 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 flue 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.



# AUO T460HW03 V8 T-CON LVDS Timing (120Hz)

Signal	Item	Symbol	Min	Type	Мах	Unit
	Period	TV	1096	1130	1160	Th
Vertical Section	Active	Tdisp (√)	1080			Th
00011011	Blanking	Tblk (v)	16	50	80	Th
	Period	Th	560	570	580	Tclk
Horizontal Section	Active	Tdisp (h)	480		Tclk	
	Blanking	Tblk (h)	80	90	100	Tclk
Clock	Frequency	1/Tclk	73.65	77.29	80.74	MHz
Vertical Frequency	Frequency	Freq	118	120	122	Hz
Horizontal Frequency	Frequency	Freq	131.52	135.6	139.2	KHz