

Service
Service
Service



Service Manual

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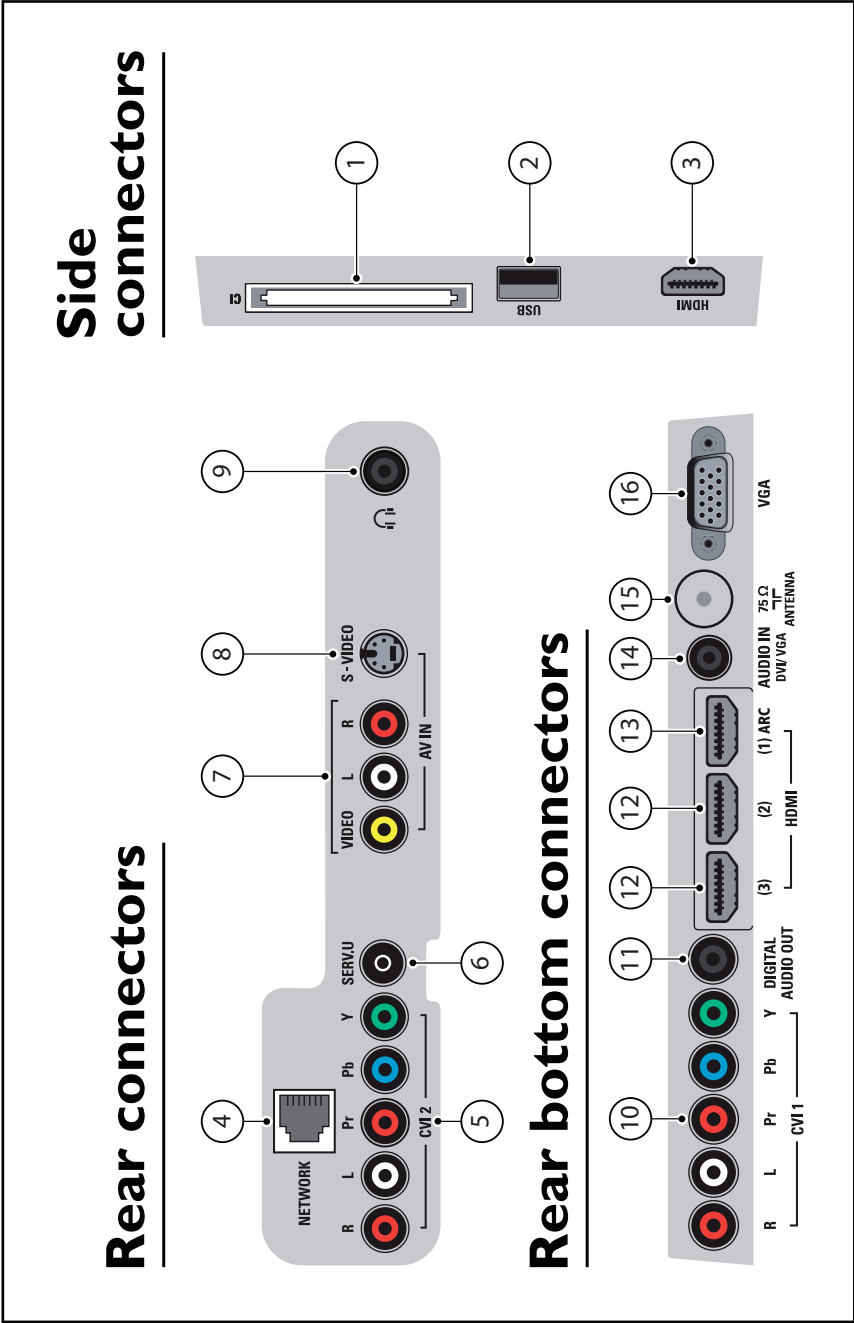
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2.3 Connections



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Note: The following connector color abbreviations are used
(acc. to DIN/IEC 757): Bk= Black, Bu= Blue, Gn= Green, Gy= Grey, Rd= Red, Wh= White, Ye= Yellow.

2.3.1 Side Connections

1 - **Common Interface (optional)**
68p - See diagram B01F [HDMI & CI](#)

2 - **USB2.0**

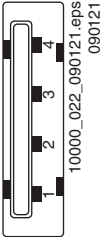


Figure 2-2 USB (type A)

- 1 - +5V
- 2 - Data (-)
- 3 - Data (+)
- 4 - Ground

3 - **HDMI: Digital Video, Digital Audio - In**

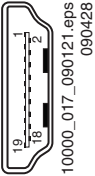


Figure 2-3 HDMI (type A) connector

- 1 - D2+
- 2 - Shield
- 3 - D2-

Figure 2-1 Connection overview

4	- D1+	Data channel
5	- Shield	Gnd
6	- D1-	Data channel
7	- D0+	Data channel
8	- Shield	Gnd
9	- D0-	Data channel
10	- CLK+	Data channel
11	- Shield	Gnd
12	- CLK-	Data channel
13	- Easylink/CEC	Control channel
14	- n.c.	
15	- DDC_SCL	DDC clock
16	- DDC_SDA	DDC data
17	- Ground	Gnd
18	- +5V	
19	- HPD	Hot Plug Detect
20	- Ground	Gnd



2.3.2 Rear Connections

4 - **RJ45: Ethernet (optional)**

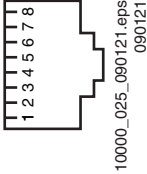


Figure 2-4 Ethernet connector

- 1 - TD+
- 2 - TD-
- 3 - RD+
- 4 - CT

5	-CT	Centre Tap: DC level fixation	⊕
6	-RD-	Receive signal	⊖
7	-GND	Gnd	⊖
8	-GND	Gnd	⊖

5 - CVI 2: Cinch: Video YPbPr - In, Audio - In

Gn	-Video Y	1 V _{PP} / 75 ohm	⊕
Bu	-Video Pb	0.7 V _{PP} / 75 ohm	⊕
Rd	-Video Pr	0.7 V _{PP} / 75 ohm	⊕
Rd	-Audio - R	0.5 V _{RMS} / 10 kohm	⊕
Wh	-Audio - L	0.5 V _{RMS} / 10 kohm	⊕

6 - Service Connector (UART)

1	-Ground	Gnd	⊖
2	-UART_TX	Transmit	⊕
3	-UART_RX	Receive	⊕

7 - Cinch: Video CVBS - In, Audio - In

Ye	-Video CVBS	1 V _{PP} / 75 ohm	⊕
Wh	-Audio L	0.5 V _{RMS} / 10 kohm	⊕
Rd	-Audio R	0.5 V _{RMS} / 10 kohm	⊕

8 - S-Video (Hosiden): Video Y/C - In (optional)

1	-Ground Y	Gnd	⊖
2	-Ground C	Gnd	⊖
3	-Video Y	1 V _{PP} / 75 ohm	⊕
4	-Video C	0.3 V _{PP} / 75 ohm	⊕

9 - Head phone (Output) (optional)

Bk	-Head phone	32 - 600 ohm / 10 mW	⊕
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2.3.3 Rear Connections - Bottom

10 - CVI 1: Video RGB - In, CVBS - In/Out, Audio - In/Out

See [5 - CVI 2: Cinch: Video YPbPr - In, Audio - In](#)

11 - Cinch: S/PDIF - Out

Bk	-Coaxial	0.4 - 0.6V _{PP} / 75 ohm	⊕
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12 - HDMI 2 (& 3 optional): Digital Video, Digital Audio - In

See [3 - HDMI: Digital Video, Digital Audio - In](#)

13 - HDMI 1: Digital Video - In, Digital Audio with ARC - In/Out



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Figure 2-5 HDMI (type A) connector

1	-D2+	Data channel	⊕
2	-Shield	Gnd	⊖
3	-D2-	Data channel	⊕
4	-D1+	Data channel	⊕
5	-Shield	Gnd	⊖
6	-D1-	Data channel	⊕
7	-D0+	Data channel	⊕
8	-Shield	Gnd	⊖
9	-D0-	Data channel	⊕
10	-CLK+	Data channel	⊕

2.4 Chassis Overview

Refer to chapter [Block Diagrams](#) for PWB/CBA locations.

11	-Shield	Gnd	⊖
12	-CLK-	Data channel	⊕
13	-Easylink/CEC	Control channel	⊕
14	-ARC	Audio Return Channel	⊕
15	-DDC_SCL	DDC clock	⊕
16	-DDC_SDA	DDC data	⊕
17	-Ground	Gnd	⊖
18	-+5V	Hot Plug Detect	⊕
19	-HPD	Gnd	⊖
20	-Ground	Gnd	⊖

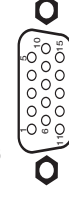
14 - Cinch: Audio - In (VGA/DVI)

Rd	-Audio R	0.5 V _{RMS} / 10 kohm	⊕
Wh	-Audio L	0.5 V _{RMS} / 10 kohm	⊕

15 - Aerial - In

-	- IEC-type (EU)	Coax, 75 ohm	⊖
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16 - VGA: Video RGB - In



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Figure 2-6 VGA Connector

1	-Video Red	0.7 V _{PP} / 75 ohm	⊕
2	-Video Green	0.7 V _{PP} / 75 ohm	⊕
3	-Video Blue	0.7 V _{PP} / 75 ohm	⊕
4	-n.c.		⊖
5	-Ground	Gnd	⊖
6	-Ground Red	Gnd	⊖
7	-Ground Green	Gnd	⊖
8	-Ground Blue	Gnd	⊖
9	-+5V _{DC}	+5 V	⊕
10	-Ground Sync	Gnd	⊖
11	-n.c.		⊖
12	-DDC_SDA	DDC data	⊕
13	-H-sync	0 - 5 V	⊕
14	-V-sync	0 - 5 V	⊕
15	-DDC_SCL	DDC clock	⊕

3. Precautions, Notes, and Abbreviation List

Index of this chapter:

- [3.1 Safety Instructions](#)
- [3.2 Warnings](#)
- [3.3 Notes](#)
- [3.4 Abbreviation List](#)

3.1 Safety Instructions

Safety regulations require the following **during** a repair:

- Connect the set to the Mains/AC Power via an isolation transformer (> 800 VA).
- Replace safety components, indicated by the symbol **▲**, only by components identical to the original ones. Any other component substitution (other than original type) may increase risk of fire or electrical shock hazard.

Safety regulations require that **after** a repair, the set must be returned in its original condition. Pay in particular attention to the following points:

- Route the wire trees correctly and fix them with the mounted cable clamps.
- Check the insulation of the Mains/AC Power lead for external damage.
- Check the strain relief of the Mains/AC Power cord for proper function.
- Check the electrical DC resistance between the Mains/AC Power plug and the secondary side (only for sets that have a Mains/AC Power isolated power supply):
 1. Unplug the Mains/AC Power cord and connect a wire between the two pins of the Mains/AC Power plug.
 2. Set the Mains/AC Power switch to the “on” position (keep the Mains/AC Power cord unplugged!).
 3. Measure the resistance value between the pins of the Mains/AC Power plug and the metal shielding of the tuner or the aerial connection on the set. The reading should be between 4.5 MΩ and 12 MΩ.
 4. Switch “off” the set, and remove the wire between the two pins of the Mains/AC Power plug.
- Check the cabinet for defects, to prevent touching of any inner parts by the customer.

3.2 Warnings

- All ICs and many other semiconductors are susceptible to electrostatic discharges (ESD **▲**). Careless handling during repair can reduce life drastically. Make sure that, during repair, you are connected with the same potential as the mass of the set by a wristband with resistance. Keep components and tools also at this same potential.
- Be careful during measurements in the high voltage section.
- Never replace modules or other components while the unit is switched “on”.
- When you align the set, use plastic rather than metal tools. This will prevent any short circuits and the danger of a circuit becoming unstable.

3.3 Notes

3.3.1 General

- Measure the voltages and waveforms with regard to the chassis (= tuner) ground ($\perp$), or hot ground (∇), depending on the tested area of circuitry. The voltages and waveforms shown in the diagrams are indicative. Measure them in the Service Default Mode with a colour bar signal and stereo sound (L: 3 kHz, R: 1 kHz unless stated otherwise) and picture carrier at 475.25 MHz for PAL, or 61.25 MHz for NTSC (channel 3).

- Where necessary, measure the waveforms and voltages with ($\sqcap$) and without (∇) aerial signal. Measure the voltages in the power supply section both in normal operation ($\oplus$) and in stand-by ($\ominus$). These values are indicated by means of the appropriate symbols.

3.3.2 Schematic Notes

- All resistor values are in ohms, and the value multiplier is often used to indicate the decimal point location (e.g. 2K2 indicates 2.2 kΩ).
- Resistor values with no multiplier may be indicated with either an “E” or an “R” (e.g. 220E or 220R indicates 220 Ω).
- All capacitor values are given in micro-farads ($\mu = \times 10^{-6}$), nano-farads ($n = \times 10^{-9}$), or pico-farads ($p = \times 10^{-12}$).
- Capacitor values may also use the value multiplier as the decimal point indication (e.g. 2p2 indicates 2.2 pF).
- An “asterisk” (*) indicates component usage varies. Refer to the diversity tables for the correct values.
- The correct component values are listed on the Philips Spare Parts Web Portal.

3.3.3 Spare Parts

For the latest spare part overview, consult your Philips Spare Part web portal.

3.3.4 BGA (Ball Grid Array) ICs

Introduction

For more information on how to handle BGA devices, visit this URL: <http://www.atyourservice-magazine.com>. Select “Magazine”, then go to “Repair downloads”. Here you will find Information on how to deal with BGA-ICs.

BGA Temperature Profiles

For BGA-ICs, you **must** use the correct temperature-profile. Where applicable and available, this profile is added to the IC Data Sheet information section in this manual.

3.3.5 Lead-free Soldering

Due to lead-free technology some rules have to be respected by the workshop during a repair:

- Use only lead-free soldering tin. If lead-free solder paste is required, please contact the manufacturer of your soldering equipment. In general, use of solder paste within workshops should be avoided because paste is not easy to store and to handle.
- Use only adequate solder tools applicable for lead-free soldering tin. The solder tool must be able:
 - To reach a solder-tip temperature of at least 400°C.
 - To stabilize the adjusted temperature at the solder-tip.
- To exchange solder-tips for different applications.
- Adjust your solder tool so that a temperature of around 360°C - 380°C is reached and stabilized at the solder joint. Heating time of the solder-joint should not exceed ~ 4 sec. Avoid temperatures above 400°C, otherwise wear-out of tips will increase drastically and flux-fluid will be destroyed. To avoid wear-out of tips, switch “off” unused equipment or reduce heat.
- Mix of lead-free soldering tin/parts with leaded soldering tin/parts is possible but PHILIPS recommends strongly to **avoid** mixed regimes. If this cannot be avoided, carefully clear the solder-joint from old tin and re-solder with new tin.

3.3.6 Alternative BOM identification

It should be noted that on the European Service website, “Alternative BOM” is referred to as “Design variant”.

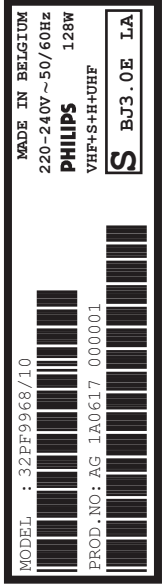
The **third digit** in the serial number (example:

AG2B0335000001) indicates the number of the alternative B.O.M. (Bill Of Materials) that has been used for producing the specific TV set. In general, it is possible that the same TV model on the market is produced with e.g. two different types of displays, coming from two different suppliers. This will then result in sets which have the same CTN (Commercial Type Number; e.g. 28PW9515/12) but which have a different B.O.M. number.

By looking at the third digit of the serial number, one can identify which B.O.M. is used for the TV set he is working with. If the third digit of the serial number contains the number “1” (example: AG1B0335000001), then the TV set has been manufactured according to B.O.M. number 1. If the third digit is a “2” (example: AG2B03350000001), then the set has been produced according to B.O.M. no. 2. This is important for ordering the correct spare parts!

For the third digit, the numbers 1...9 and the characters A...Z can be used, so in total: 9 plus 26= 35 different B.O.M.s can be indicated by the third digit of the serial number.

Identification: The bottom line of a type plate gives a 14-digit serial number. Digits 1 and 2 refer to the production centre (e.g. AG is Bruges), digit 3 refers to the B.O.M. code, digit 4 refers to the Service version change code, digits 5 and 6 refer to the production year, and digits 7 and 8 refer to production week (in example below it is 2006 week 17). The 6 last digits contain the serial number.



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Figure 3-1 Serial number (example)

3.3.7 Board Level Repair (BLR) or Component Level Repair (CLR)

If a board is defective, consult your repair procedure to decide if the board has to be exchanged or if it should be repaired on component level.

If your repair procedure says the board should be exchanged completely, do not solder on the defective board. Otherwise, it cannot be returned to the O.E.M. supplier for back charging!

3.3.8 Practical Service Precautions

- **It makes sense to avoid exposure to electrical shock.** While some sources are expected to have a possible dangerous impact, others of quite high potential are of limited current and are sometimes held in less regard.
- **Always respect voltages.** While some may not be dangerous in themselves, they can cause unexpected reactions that are best avoided. Before reaching into a powered TV set, it is best to test the high voltage insulation. It is easy to do, and is a good service precaution.

3.4 Abbreviation List

0/6/12	SCART switch control signal on AV board. 0 = loop through (AUX to TV), 6 = play 16 : 9 format, 12 = play 4 : 3 format
AARA	Automatic Aspect Ratio Adaptation: algorithm that adapts aspect ratio to remove horizontal black bars; keeps the original aspect ratio
ACI	Automatic Channel Installation: algorithm that installs TV channels directly from a cable network by means of a predefined TXT page
ADC	Analogue to Digital Converter
AFC	Automatic Frequency Control: control signal used to tune to the correct frequency
AGC	Automatic Gain Control: algorithm that controls the video input of the feature box
AM	Amplitude Modulation
AP	Asia Pacific
AR	Aspect Ratio: 4 by 3 or 16 by 9
ASF	Auto Screen Fit: algorithm that adapts aspect ratio to remove horizontal black bars without discarding video information
ATSC	Advanced Television Systems Committee, the digital TV standard in the USA
ATV	See Auto TV
Auto TV	A hardware and software control system that measures picture content, and adapts image parameters in a dynamic way
AV	External Audio Video
AVC	Audio Video Controller
AVIP	Audio Video Input Processor
B/G	Monochrome TV system. Sound carrier distance is 5.5 MHz
BDS	Business Display Solutions (iTV)
BLR	Board-Level Repair
BTSC	Broadcast Television Standard Committee, Multiplex FM stereo sound system, originating from the USA and used e.g. in LATAM and AP-NTSC countries
B-TXT	Blue TeleteXT
C	Centre channel (audio)
CEC	Consumer Electronics Control bus: remote control bus on HDMI connections
CL	Constant Level: audio output to connect with an external amplifier
CLR	Component Level Repair
ComPair	Computer aided rePair
CP	Connected Planet / Copy Protection
CSM	Customer Service Mode
CTI	Color Transient Improvement: manipulates steepness of chroma transients
CVBS	Composite Video Blanking and Synchronization
DAC	Digital to Analogue Converter
DBE	Dynamic Bass Enhancement: extra low frequency amplification
DCM	Data Communication Module. Also referred to as System Card or Smartcard (for iTV).
DDC	See “E-DDC”
D/K	Monochrome TV system. Sound carrier distance is 6.5 MHz
DFI	Dynamic Frame Insertion

DFU	Directions For Use: owner's manual	
DMR	Digital Media Reader: card reader	
DMSD	Digital Multi Standard Decoding	
DNM	Digital Natural Motion	
DNR	Digital Noise Reduction: noise reduction feature of the set	
DRAM	Dynamic RAM	
DRM	Digital Rights Management	
DSP	Digital Signal Processing	
DST	Dealer Service Tool: special remote control designed for service technicians	ITV
DTCP	Digital Transmission Content Protection; A protocol for protecting digital audio/video content that is traversing a high speed serial bus, such as IEEE-1394	LS
DVB-C	Digital Video Broadcast - Cable	LATAM
DVB-T	Digital Video Broadcast - Terrestrial	LCD
DVD	Digital Versatile Disc	LED
DVI(-d)	Digital Visual Interface (d= digital only)	L/L'
E-DDC	Enhanced Display Data Channel (VESA standard for communication channel and display). Using E-DDC, the video source can read the EDID information form the display.	LPL
EDID	Extended Display Identification Data (VESA standard)	LS
EEPROM	Electrically Erasable and Programmable Read Only Memory	LVDS
EMI	Electro Magnetic Interference	Mbps
EPG	Electronic Program Guide	M/N
EPLD	Erasable Programmable Logic Device	MHEG
EU	Europe	
EXT	EXternal (source), entering the set by SCART or by cinches (jacks)	
FDS	Full Dual Screen (same as FDW)	MIPS
FDW	Full Dual Window (same as FDS)	
FLASH	FLASH memory	MOP
FM	Field Memory or Frequency Modulation	MOSFET
FPGA	Field-Programmable Gate Array	
FTV	Flat TeleVision	MPEG
Gb/s	Giga bits per second	MPIF
G-TXT	Green TeleteXT	MUTE
H	H_sync to the module	MTV
HD	High Definition	
HDD	Hard Disk Drive	NC
HDCP	High-bandwidth Digital Content Protection: A "key" encoded into the HDMI/DVI signal that prevents video data piracy. If a source is HDCP coded and connected via HDMI/DVI without the proper HDCP decoding, the picture is put into a "snow vision" mode or changed to a low resolution. For normal content distribution the source and the display device must be enabled for HDCP "software key" decoding.	NICAM
HDMI	High Definition Multimedia Interface	NTC
HP	HeadPhone	NTSC
I	Monochrome TV system. Sound carrier distance is 6.0 MHz	
I ² C	Inter IC bus	NVM
I ² D	Inter IC Data bus	
I ² S	Inter IC Sound bus	O/C
IF	Intermediate Frequency	OSD
IR	Infra Red	OAD
IRQ	Interrupt Request	
ITU-656	The ITU Radio communication Sector (ITU-R) is a standards body subcommittee of the International Telecommunication Union relating to radio communication. ITU-656 (a.k.a.	OTC
		P50
		PAL

SDI), is a digitized video format used for broadcast grade video.

Uncompressed digital component or digital composite signals can be used. The SDI signal is self-synchronizing, uses 8 bit or 10 bit data words, and has a maximum data rate of 270 Mbit/s, with a minimum bandwidth of 135 MHz.

Institutional TeleVision; TV sets for hotels, hospitals etc.

Last Status; The settings last chosen by the customer and read and stored in RAM or in the NVM. They are called at start-up of the set to configure it according to the customer's preferences

Latin America

Liquid Crystal Display

Light Emitting Diode

Monochrome TV system. Sound carrier distance is 6.5 MHz. L' is Band I, L is all bands except for Band I

LG.Philips LCD (supplier)

Loudspeaker

Low Voltage Differential Signalling

Mega bits per second

Monochrome TV system. Sound carrier distance is 4.5 MHz

Part of a set of international standards related to the presentation of multimedia information, standardised by the Multimedia and Hypermedia Experts Group. It is commonly used as a language to describe interactive television services

Microprocessor without Interlocked Pipeline-Stages; A RISC-based microprocessor

Matrix Output Processor

Metal Oxide Silicon Field Effect Transistor, switching device

Motion Pictures Experts Group

Multi Platform InterFace

MUTE Line

Mainstream TV: TV-mode with Consumer TV features enabled (iTV)

Not Connected

Near Instantaneous Compounded Audio Multiplexing. This is a digital sound system, mainly used in Europe.

Negative Temperature Coefficient, non-linear resistor

National Television Standard Committee. Color system mainly used in North America and Japan. Color carrier NTSC M/N= 3.579545 MHz, NTSC 4.43= 4.433619 MHz (this is a VCR norm, it is not transmitted off-air)

Non-Volatile Memory: IC containing TV related data such as alignments

Open Circuit

On Screen Display

Over the Air Download. Method of software upgrade via RF transmission.

Upgrade software is broadcasted in TS with TV channels.

On screen display Teletext and Control; also called Artistic (SAA5800)

Project 50: communication protocol between TV and peripherals

Phase Alternating Line. Color system mainly used in West Europe (color carrier= 4.433619 MHz) and South America (color carrier PAL M=

	3.575612 MHz and PAL N= 3.582056 MHz)	SVHS SW	Super Video Home System Software
PCB	Printed Circuit Board (same as “PWB”)	SWAN	Spatial temporal Weighted Averaging
PCM	Pulse Code Modulation		Noise reduction
PDP	Plasma Display Panel	SXGA	1280 × 1024
PFC	Power Factor Corrector (or Pre-conditioner)	TFT	Thin Film Transistor
PIP	Picture In Picture	THD	Total Harmonic Distortion
PLL	Phase Locked Loop. Used for e.g. FST tuning systems. The customer can give directly the desired frequency	TMD5	Transmission Minimized Differential Signalling
POD	Point Of Deployment: a removable CAM module, implementing the CA system for a host (e.g. a TV-set)	TS	Transport Stream
POR	Power On Reset, signal to reset the uP	TXT	Teletext
PSDL	Power Supply for Direct view LED backlight with 2D-dimming	TXT-DW	Dual Window with Teletext
PSL	Power Supply with integrated LED drivers	UI	User Interface
PSLS	Power Supply with integrated LED drivers with added Scanning functionality	uP	Microprocessor
PTC	Positive Temperature Coefficient, non-linear resistor	UXGA	1600 × 1200 (4:3)
PWB	Printed Wiring Board (same as “PCB”)	V	V-sync to the module
PWM	Pulse Width Modulation	VESA	Video Electronics Standards Association
QRC	Quasi Resonant Converter	VGA	640 × 480 (4:3)
QTNR	Quality Temporal Noise Reduction	VL	Variable Level out: processed audio output toward external amplifier
QVCP	Quality Video Composition Processor	VS	Vestigial Side Band; modulation method
RAM	Random Access Memory	VS	What You See Is What You Record: record selection that follows main picture and sound
RGB	Red, Green, and Blue. The primary color signals for TV. By mixing levels of R, G, and B, all colors (Y/C) are reproduced.	WYSIWYR	1280 × 768 (15:9)
RC	Remote Control		Quartz crystal
RC5 / RC6	Signal protocol from the remote control receiver	WXGA	1024 × 768 (4:3)
RESET	RESET signal	XTAL	Luminance (Y) and Chrominance (C) signal
ROM	Read Only Memory	XGA	Component video. Luminance and scaled color difference signals (B-Y and R-Y)
RSDS	Reduced Swing Differential Signalling data interface	Y	Component video
R-TXT	Red Teletext	Y/C	
SAM	Service Alignment Mode	YPbPr	
S/C	Short Circuit	YUV	
SCART	Syndicat des Constructeurs d'Appareils Radiorécepteurs et Téléviseurs		
SCL	Serial Clock I ² C		
SCL-F	CLock Signal on Fast I ² C bus		
SD	Standard Definition		
SDA	Serial Data I ² C		
SDA-F	DAta Signal on Fast I ² C bus		
SDI	Serial Digital Interface, see “ITU-656”		
SDRAM	Synchronous DRAM		
SECAM	SEquence Couleur Avec Mémoire. Color system mainly used in France and East Europe. Color carriers= 4.406250 MHz and 4.250000 MHz		
SIF	Sound Intermediate Frequency		
SMPS	Switched Mode Power Supply		
SoC	System on Chip		
SOG	Sync On Green		
SOPS	Self Oscillating Power Supply		
SPI	Serial Peripheral Interface bus; a 4-wire synchronous serial data link standard		
S/PDIF	Sony Philips Digital InterFace		
SRAM	Static RAM		
SRP	Service Reference Protocol		
SSB	Small Signal Board		
SSC	Spread Spectrum Clocking, used to reduce the effects of EMI		
STB	Set Top Box		
STBY	Stand-BY		
SVGA	800 × 600 (4:3)		

4. Mechanical Instructions

Index of this chapter:

- 4.1 Cable Dressing van Gogh & da Vinci styling (5000 & 6000 series)
- Notes:**
- Figures below can deviate slightly from the actual situation, due to the different set executions.

4.2 Cable Dressing Matisse styling (8000 series)

4.3 Service Positions

4.4 Assy/Panel Removal Van Gogh Styling (5000 series)

4.5 Assy/Panel Removal da Vinci Styling (6000 series)

4.6 Assy/Panel Removal Matisse Styling (8000 series)

4.7 Set Re-assembly

4.1 Cable Dressing van Gogh & da Vinci styling (5000 & 6000 series)

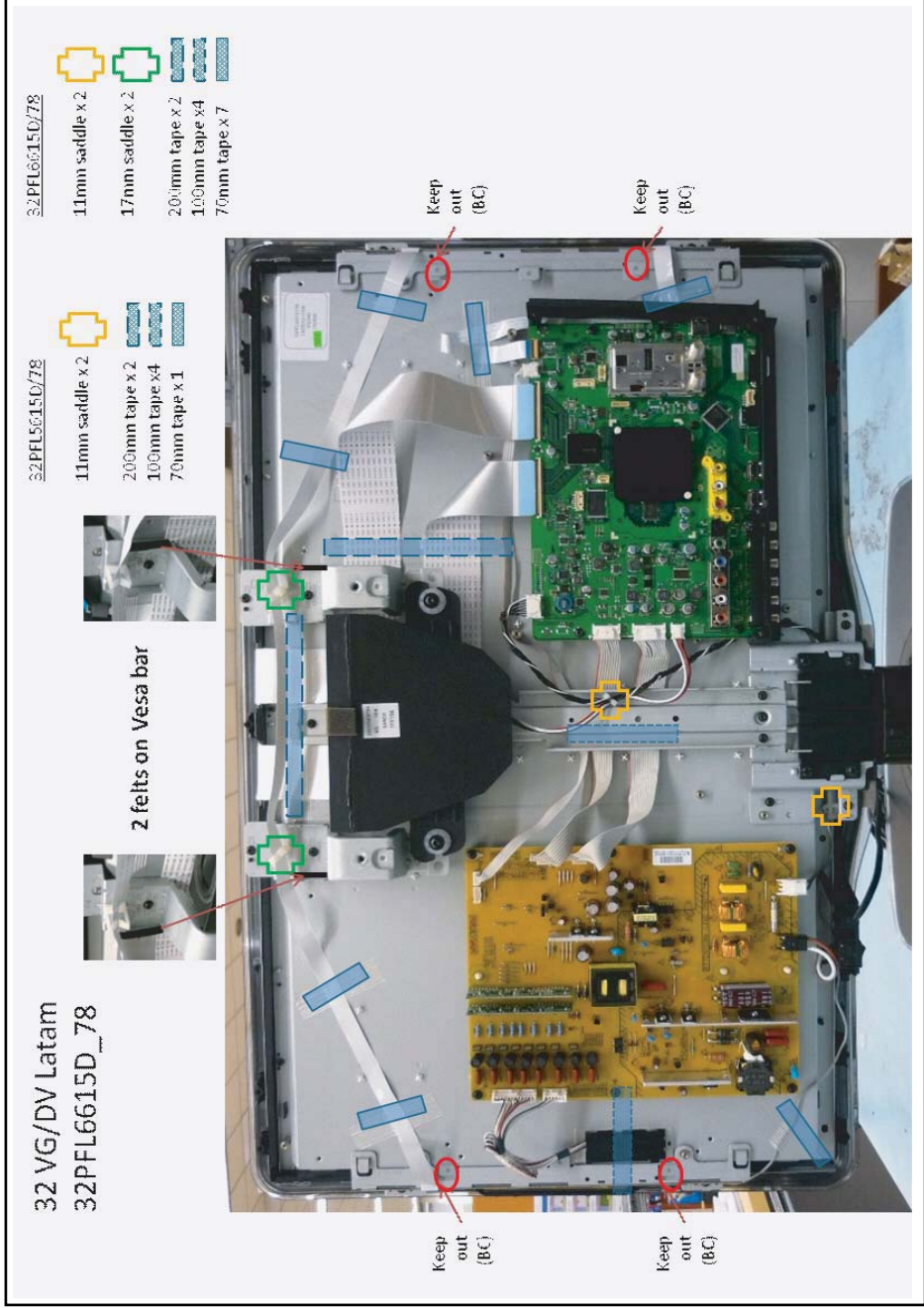
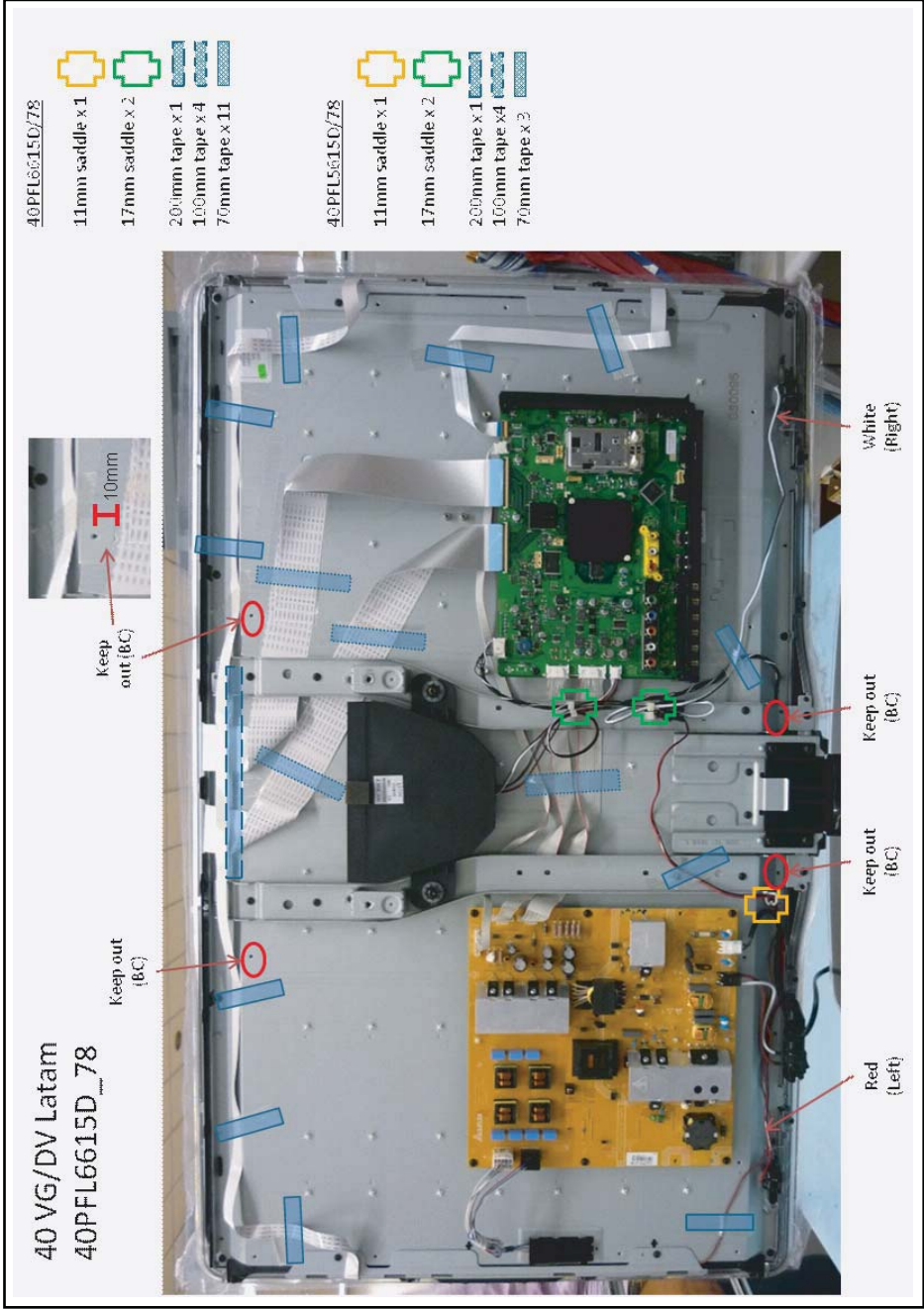


Figure 4-1 Cable dressing 32"



19030_101_100810.eps
100810

Figure 4-2 Cable dressing 40"

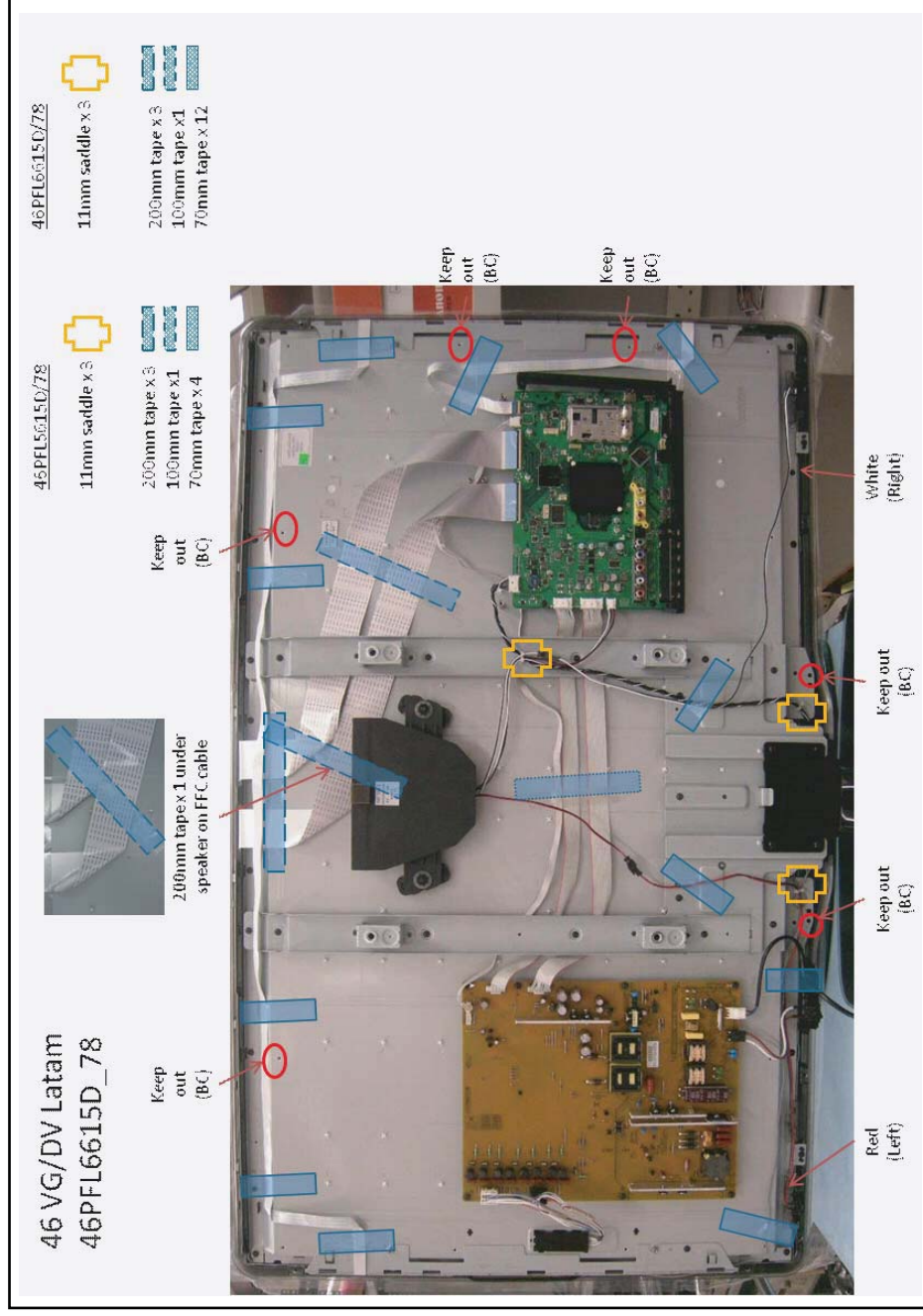
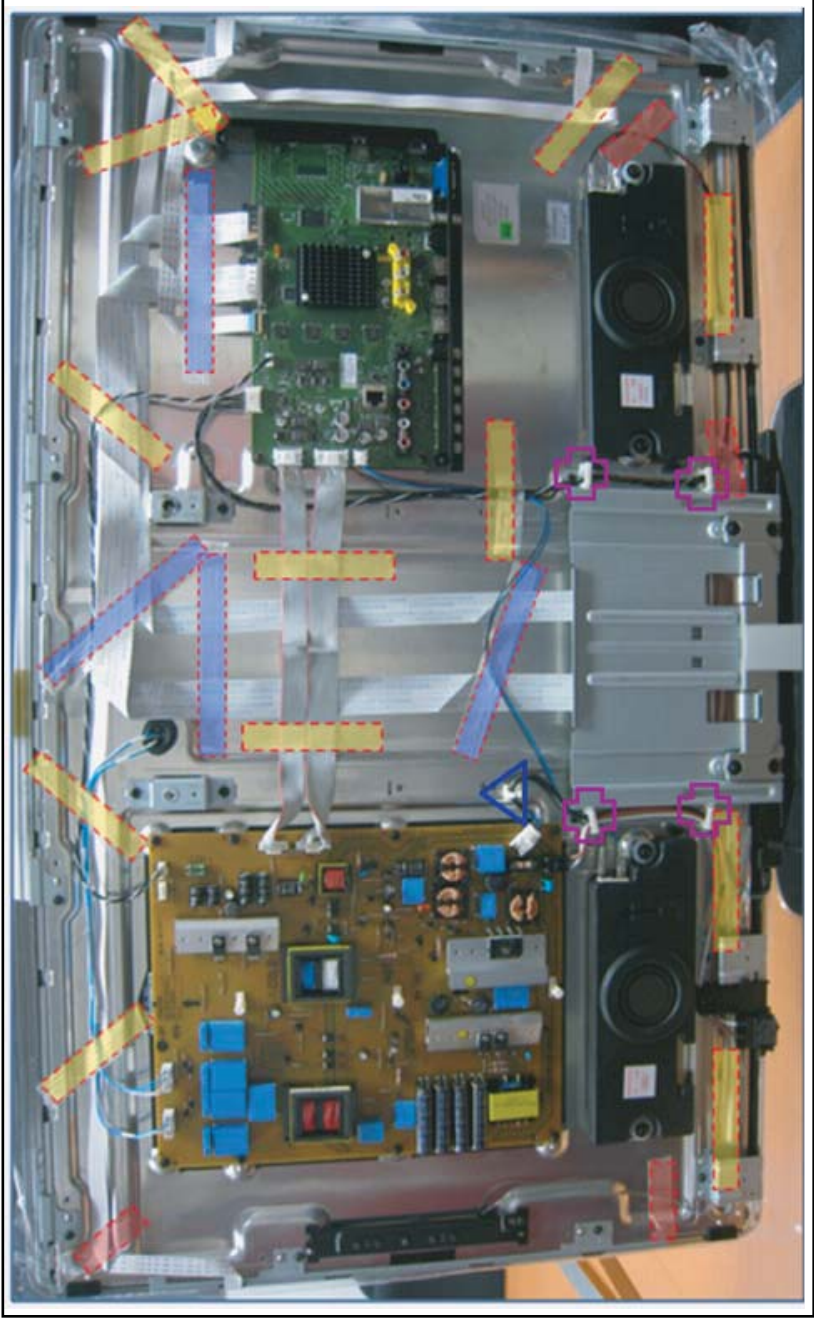


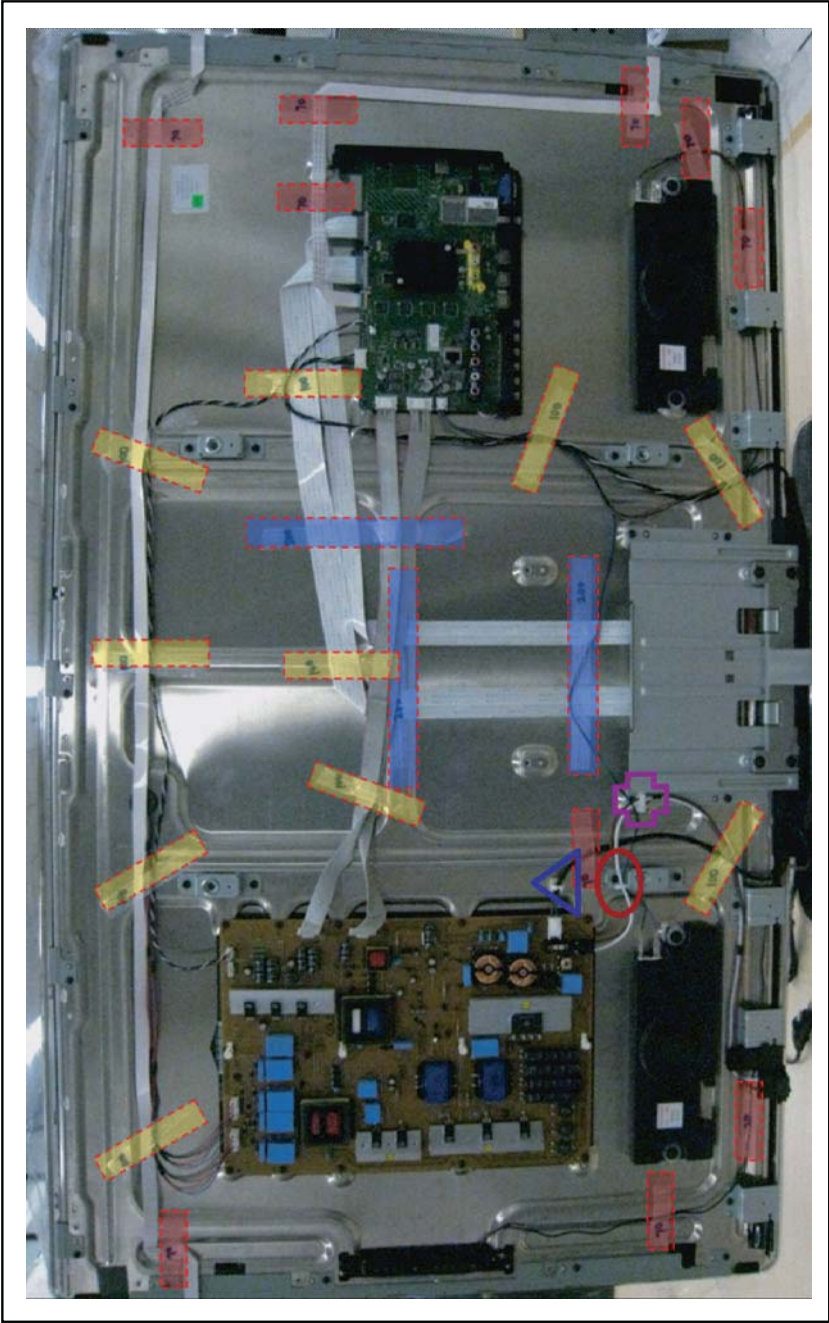
Figure 4-3 Cable dressing 46"

4.2 Cable Dressing Matisse styling (8000 series)



19030_103_100810.eps
100810

Figure 4-4 Cable dressing 40"



19030_104_100810.eps
100812

Figure 4-5 Cable dressing 52"

4.3 Service Positions

For easy servicing of a TV set, the set should be put face down on a soft flat surface, foam buffers or other specific workshop tools. Ensure that a stable situation is created to perform measurements and alignments. When using foam bars take care that these always support the cabinet and **never** only the display. **Caution:** Failure to follow these guidelines can seriously damage the display!
Ensure that ESD safe measures are taken.

4.4 Assy/Panel Removal Van Gogh Styling (5000 series)

The instructions apply to the Q552.1E LA chassis (46PFL5605H/xx), but are similar for other models.

4.4.1 Rear Cover

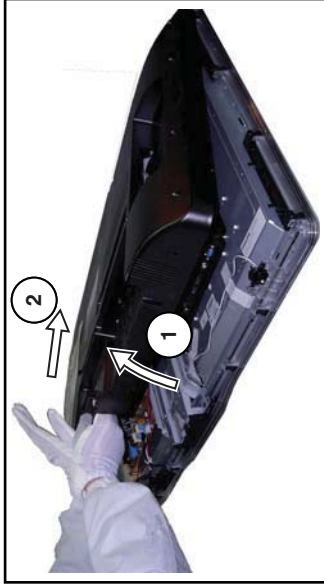
Warning: Disconnect the mains power cord before you remove the rear cover.

Note: it is **not** necessary to remove the stand while removing the rear cover.

1. Remove all screws of the rear cover.
2. Lift the rear cover from the TV. Make sure that wires and flat coils are not damaged while lifting the rear cover from the set.

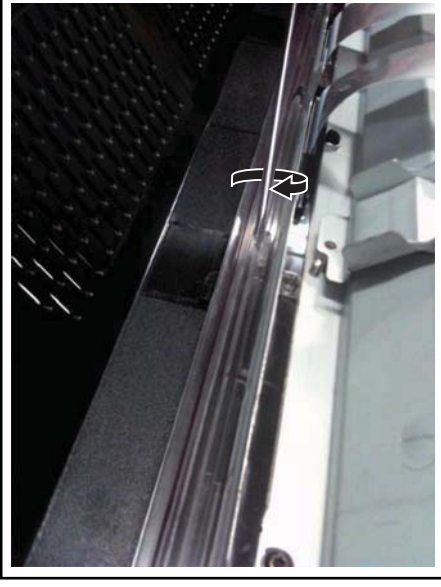
Special note:

Some models come with mechanical catches at top of the rear cover. To open them, refer to [Figure 4-6](#) to [Figure 4-9](#) for details.



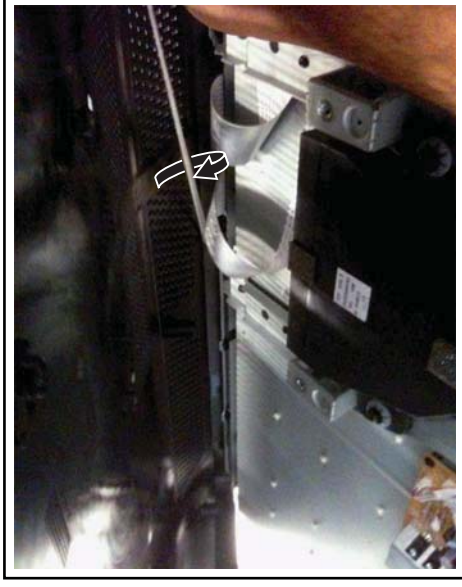
18770_150_100218.eps
100219

Figure 4-6 Rear cover 40" -1-



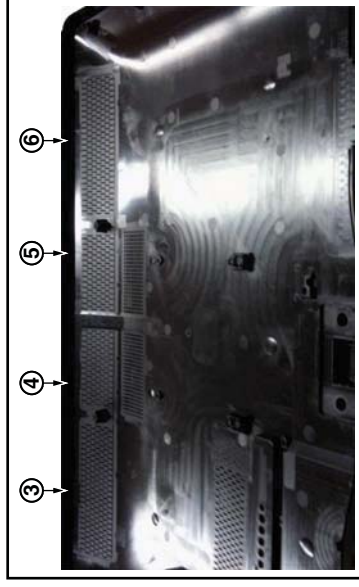
18770_151_100218.eps
100218

Figure 4-7 Rear cover 40" -2-



18770_152_100218.eps
100218

Figure 4-8 Rear cover 40" -3-



18770_153_100218.eps
100317

Figure 4-9 Rear cover 40" -4-

1. Lift the rear cover on the bottom [1].
2. Push back the cover [2] to unlock the catches.
3. If the rear cover catches still lock, place a flat screwdriver between flare and rear cover and turn it until the rear cover and the flare are disassembled from the catch.
4. The location of the catches are indicated with [3], [4], [5] and [6].

4.4.2 Speakers

Tweeters

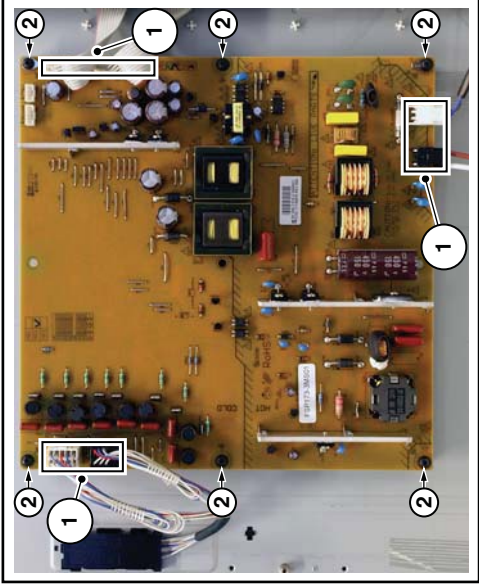
Each tweeter unit is mounted with one screw.
When defective, replace the whole unit.

Subwoofer

The central subwoofer is located in the centre of the set, and is mounted with two screws.
When defective, replace the whole unit.

4.4.3 Main Power Supply

Refer to [Figure 4-18](#) for details.



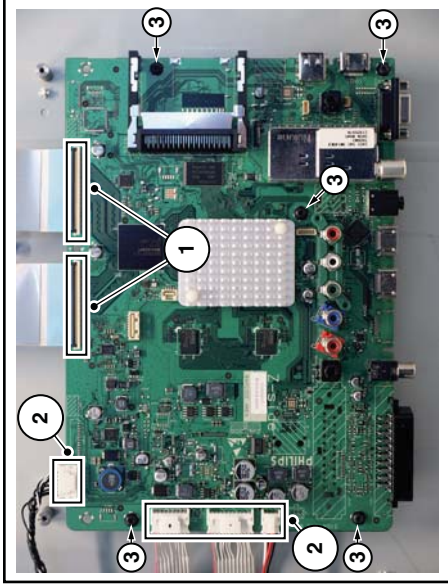
18770_140_100215.eps
100217

Figure 4-10 Main Power Supply

1. Unplug all connectors [1].
 2. Remove the fixation screws [2].
 3. Take the board out.
- When defective, replace the whole unit.

4.4.4 Small Signal Board (SSB)

Refer to [Figure 4-19](#) for details.



18770_141_100215.eps
100217

Figure 4-11 SSB

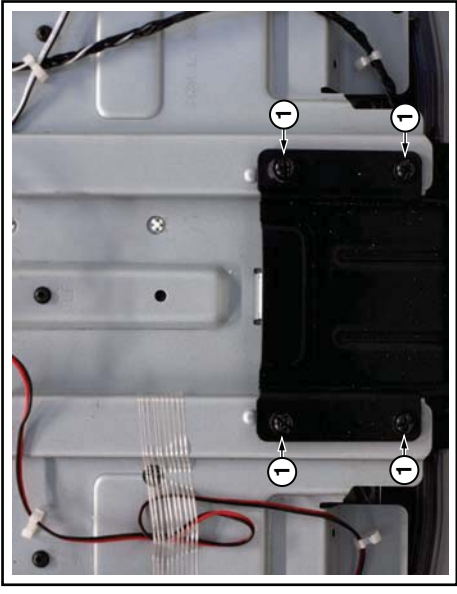
1. Unplug all connectors [1] and [2].
 2. Remove the fixation screws [3].
 3. Take the board out.
- When defective, replace the whole unit.

4.4.5 Mains Switch

The mains switch is mounted on the front bezel with two screws.

4.4.6 IR & LED Board

Refer to [Figure 4-20](#), [Figure 4-21](#) and [Figure 4-22](#) for details.



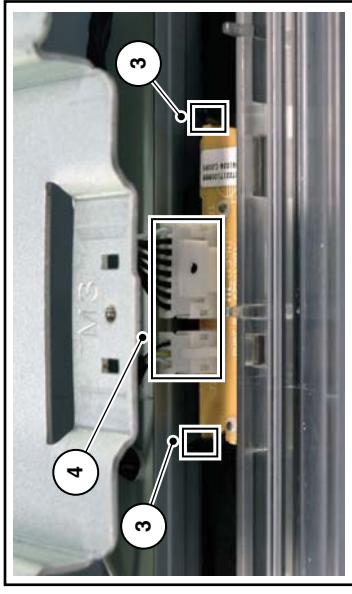
18770_142_100215.eps
100215

Figure 4-12 IR & LED Board -1-



18770_143_100215.eps
100215

Figure 4-13 IR & LED Board -2-



18770_144_100215.eps
100215

Figure 4-14 IR & LED Board -3-

1. Remove the stand [1].
2. Remove the IR & LED board cover [2].
3. Release the clips [3] that secure the IR & LED board.

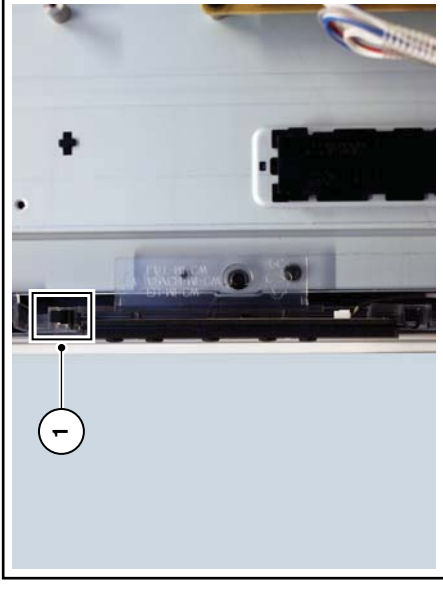
4. Remove the connectors [4] on the IR/LED board.

4.4.7 Keyboard Control Board

Refer to [Figure 4-23](#) for details.

1. Unplug the connector on the IR & LED board that leads to the Keyboard Control board as described earlier.
2. Release the cable from its clamps.
3. Release the clip on top of the unit [1] and take the unit out.

When defective, replace the whole unit.



18770_145_100216.eps
100217

Figure 4-15 Keyboard Control board

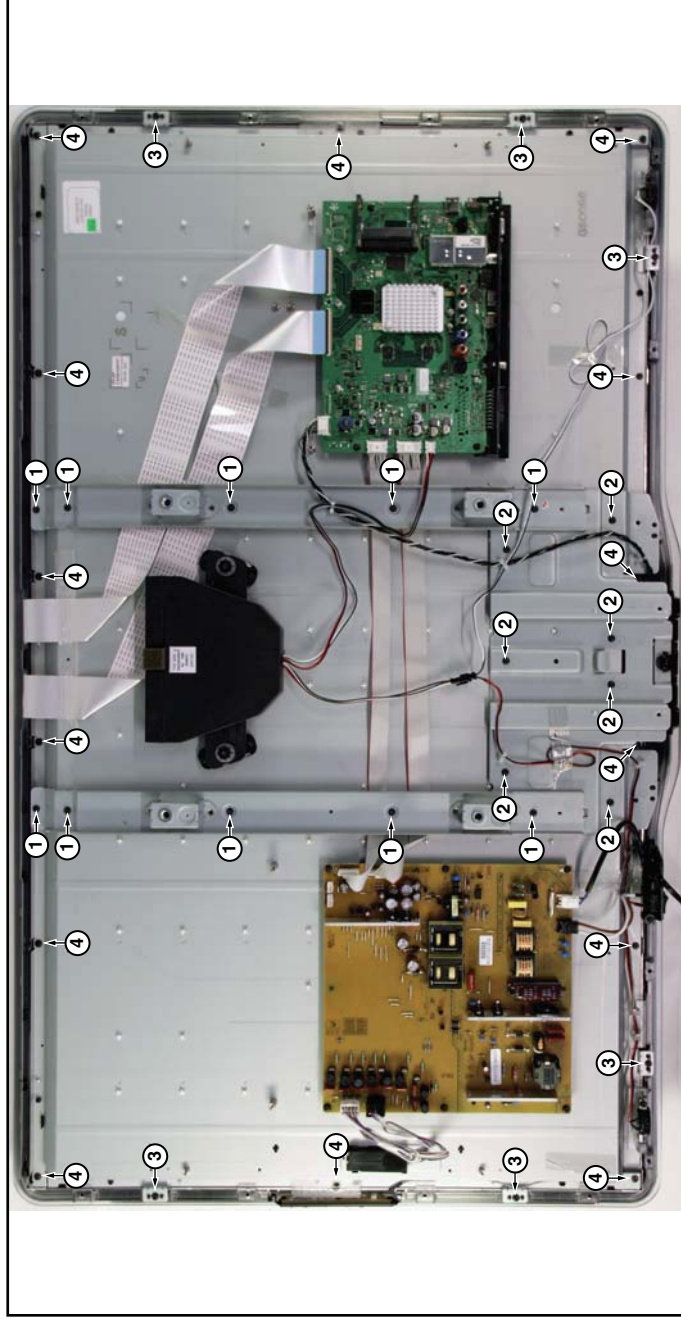
4.4.8 LCD Panel

Refer to [Figure 4-24](#) for details.

1. Remove the stand as described earlier.
2. Remove the brackets [1].
3. Remove the stand support [2].
4. Remove the central subwoofer as described earlier.
5. Remove the tweeters as described earlier.
6. Remove the mains switch as described earlier.

7. Remove the IR & LED board as described earlier.
8. Remove the keyboard control board as described earlier.
9. Remove the clamps [3].
10. Remove the flare.
11. Remove all remaining screws [4].

Now the LCD Panel can be lifted from the front cabinet.



18770_146_100216.eps
100407

Figure 4-16 LCD Panel

4.5 Assy/Panel Removal da Vinci Styling (6000 series)

The instructions below apply to the LC9.3L LA chassis (32PFL6605D/xx), but are similar for other models.

4.5.1 Rear Cover

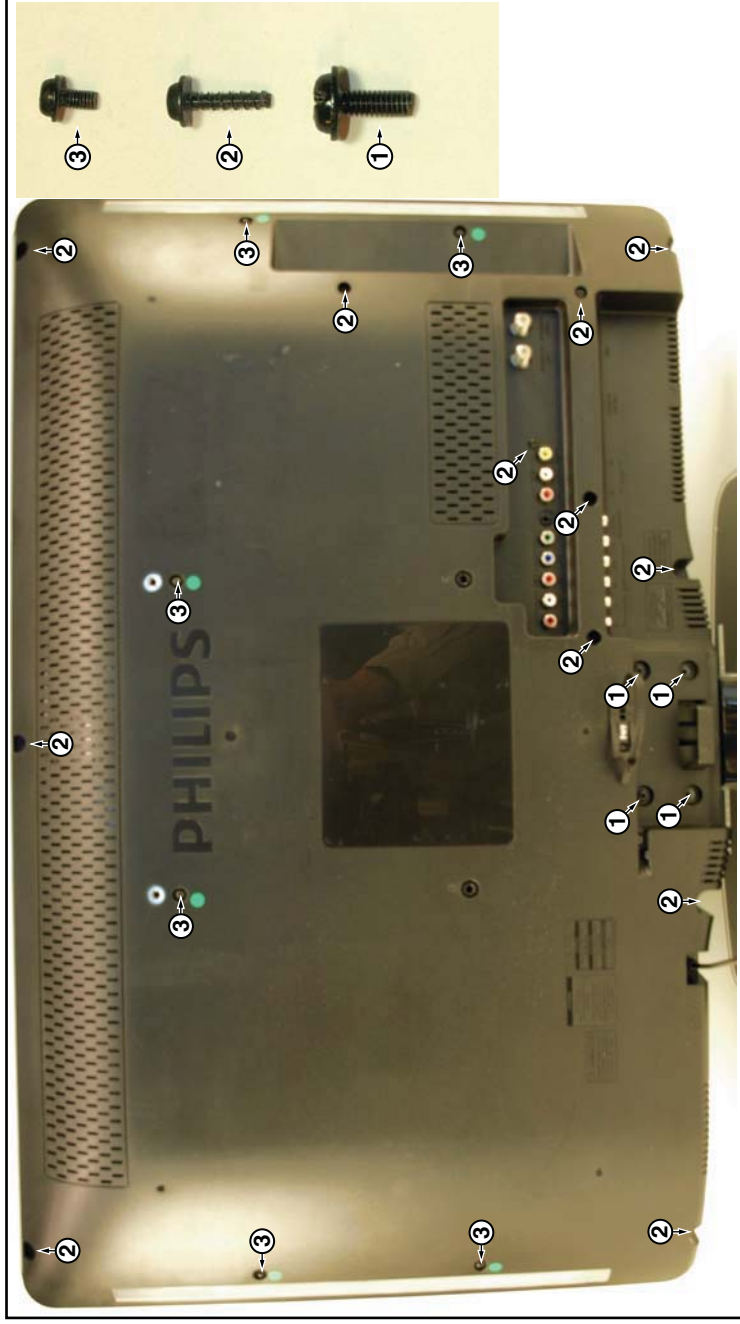


Figure 4-17 Rear cover removal (32")

Warning: Disconnect the mains power cord before removing the rear cover.

See [Figure 4-17](#).

1. Remove fixation screws [2] and [3] that secure the rear cover. It is not necessary to remove the stand first [1].
2. Lift the rear cover from the TV. Make sure that wires and flat foils are not damaged while lifting the rear cover from the set.

4.5.2 Speakers

Tweeters (when applicable)

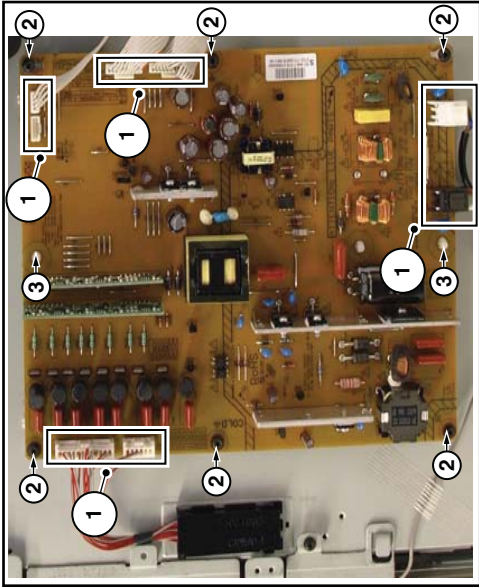
Each tweeter unit is mounted with one screw.
When defective, replace the whole unit.

Loudspeaker/subwoofer

The loudspeaker/subwoofer is located in the centre of the set, and is fixed with two screws.
When defective, replace the whole unit.

4.5.3 Main Power Supply

Refer to [Figure 4-18](#) for details.



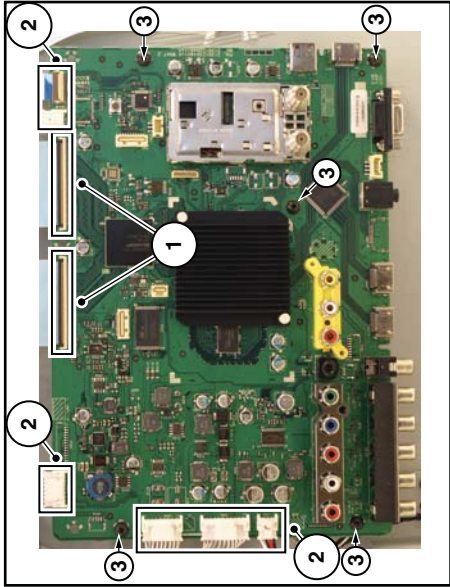
18970_103_100323.eps
100323

Figure 4-18 Main Power Supply

1. Unplug all connectors [1].
 2. Remove the fixation screws [2].
 3. Take the board out.
- When defective, replace the whole unit.
Be aware to (re)place the spacers [3].

4.5.4 Small Signal Board (SSB)

Refer to [Figure 4-19](#) for details.



18970_104_100323.eps
100323

Figure 4-19 SSB

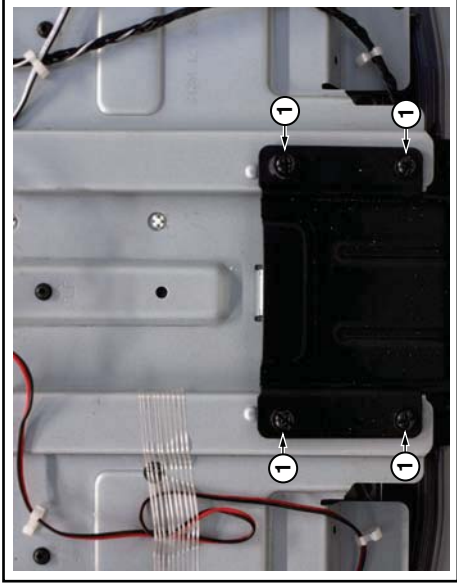
1. Unplug all connectors [1] and [2].
 2. Remove the fixation screws [3].
 3. Take the board out.
- When defective, replace the whole unit.

4.5.5 Mains Switch

The mains switch assy is mounted below the PSU on the front bezel with two screws.
When replacing the switch, remove it from its bracket.

4.5.6 IR & LED Board

Refer to [Figure 4-20](#), [Figure 4-21](#) and [Figure 4-22](#) for details.



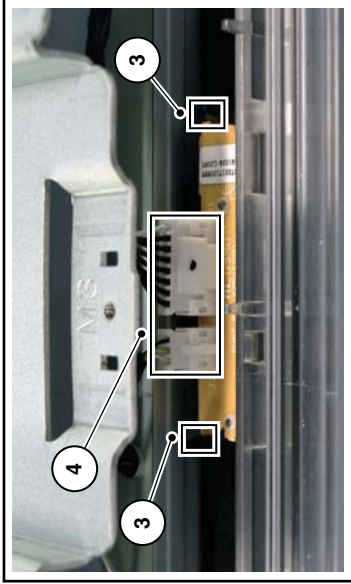
18770_142_100215.eps
100215

Figure 4-20 IR & LED Board -1-



18770_143_100215.eps
100215

Figure 4-21 IR & LED Board -2-



18770_144_100215.eps
100215

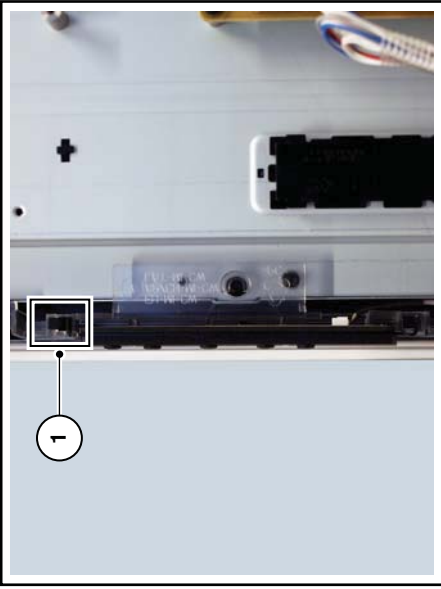
Figure 4-22 IR & LED Board -3-

1. Remove the stand [1].
2. Remove the IR & LED board cover [2].
3. Release the clips [3] that secure the IR & LED board.
4. Remove the connectors [4] on the IR/LED board.

4.5.7 Local Control Board

Refer to [Figure 4-23](#) for details.

1. Unplug the connector on the IR & LED board that leads to the Local Control board as described earlier.
 2. Release the cable from its clamps/tape.
 3. Release the clip on top of the unit [1] and take the unit out.
- When defective, replace the whole unit.



18970_145_100216.eps
100217

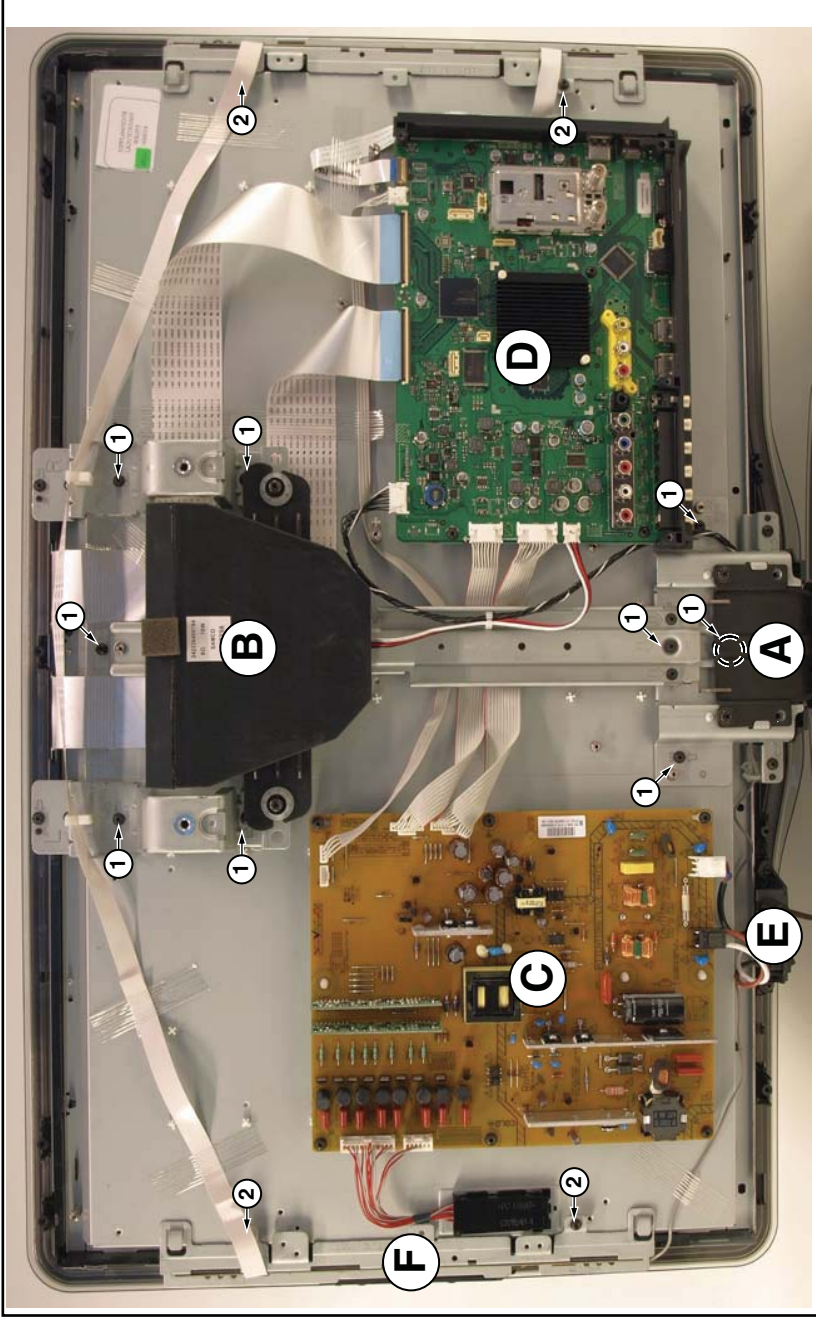
Figure 4-23 Local Control board

4.5.8 LCD Panel

Refer to [Figure 4-24](#) for details.

1. Remove the Stand and IR/LED board [A] as earlier described.
2. Remove the Speakers/Subwoofer [B] as earlier described.
3. Remove the PSU [C] and SSB [D] as earlier described.
4. Remove the Mains Switch [E] as earlier described.

5. Remove the Local Control board [F] as earlier described.
 6. Remove the brackets [1].
 7. Remove the clamps [2].
 8. Remove the flare.
- Now the LCD Panel can be lifted from the front cabinet.



18970_112_100326.eps
100326

Figure 4-24 LCD Panel removal (based on 32" AL model)

4.6 Assy/Panel Removal Matisse Styling
(8000 series)

The instructions apply to the Q552.1E LA chassis (40PFL7605H/12), but are similar for other models.

4.6.1 Rear Cover

- Warning:** Disconnect the mains power cord before you remove the rear cover.
- Note:** it is **not** necessary to remove the stand while removing the rear cover.
1. Remove all screws of the rear cover.

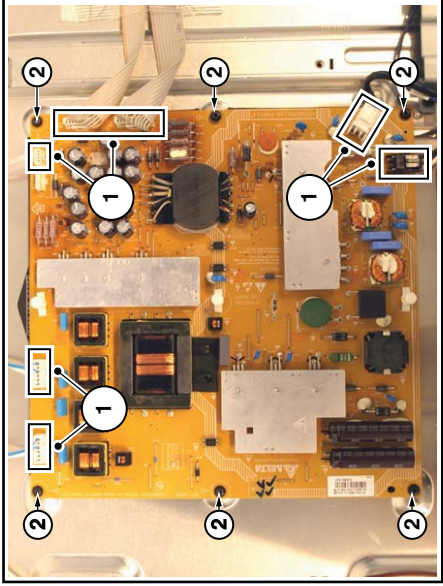
2. Lift the rear cover from the TV. Make sure that wires and flat coils are not damaged while lifting the rear cover from the set.

4.6.2 Speakers

Each speakerbox unit is mounted with two screws.
When defective, replace the whole unit.

4.6.3 Main Power Supply

Refer to [Figure 4-25](#) for details.



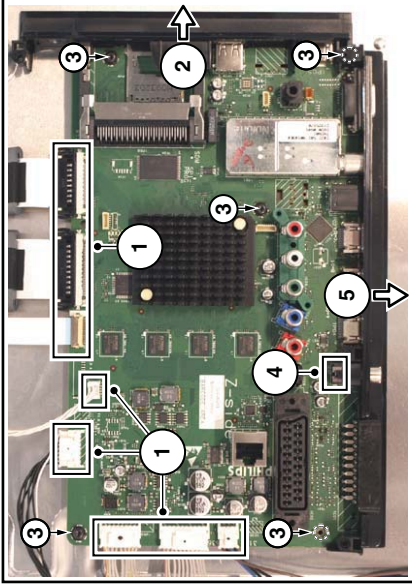
18771_108_100504.eps
100504

Figure 4-25 Main Power Supply

1. Unplug all connectors [1].
 2. Remove the fixation screws [2].
 3. Take the board out.
- When defective, replace the whole unit.

4.6.4 Small Signal Board (SSB)

Refer to [Figure 4-26](#) for details.

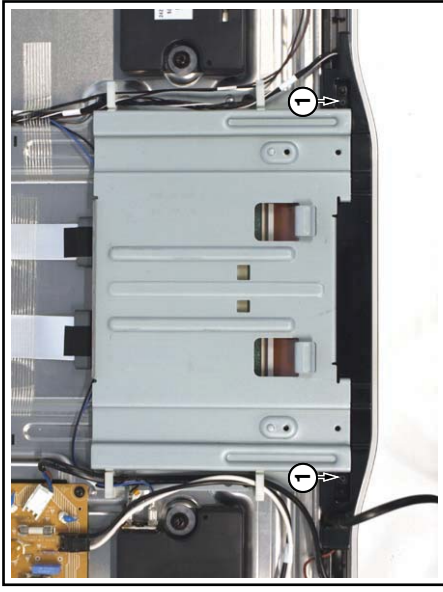


18771_109_100504.eps
100505

Figure 4-26 SSB

1. Unplug all connectors [1].
2. Slide the side cover sideways [2].
3. Remove the fixation screws [3].
4. Lift the clip [4].
5. Remove the bottom cover downwards [5].
6. Take the board out.

Refer to [Figure 4-27](#) for details.



18771_110_100504.eps
100504

Figure 4-27 IR & LED Board

1. Remove the stand.
 2. Remove the IR & LED board cover [1].
- Now the IR & LED board can be accessed.

When defective, replace the whole unit.

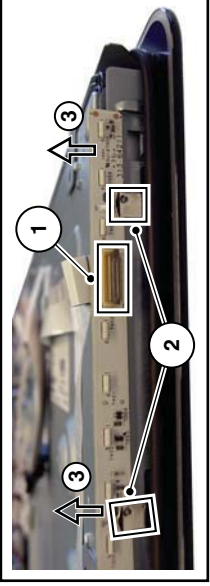
4.6.6 Keyboard Control Board

The keyboard control panel is mounted on the LCD panel with two screws.
When defective, replace the whole unit.

4.6.7 Ambilight Units

Refer to [Figure 4-28](#) for details.

Note: the Ambilight units are to be swapped on PWB level.



18771_111_100504.eps
100504

Figure 4-28 Ambilight units

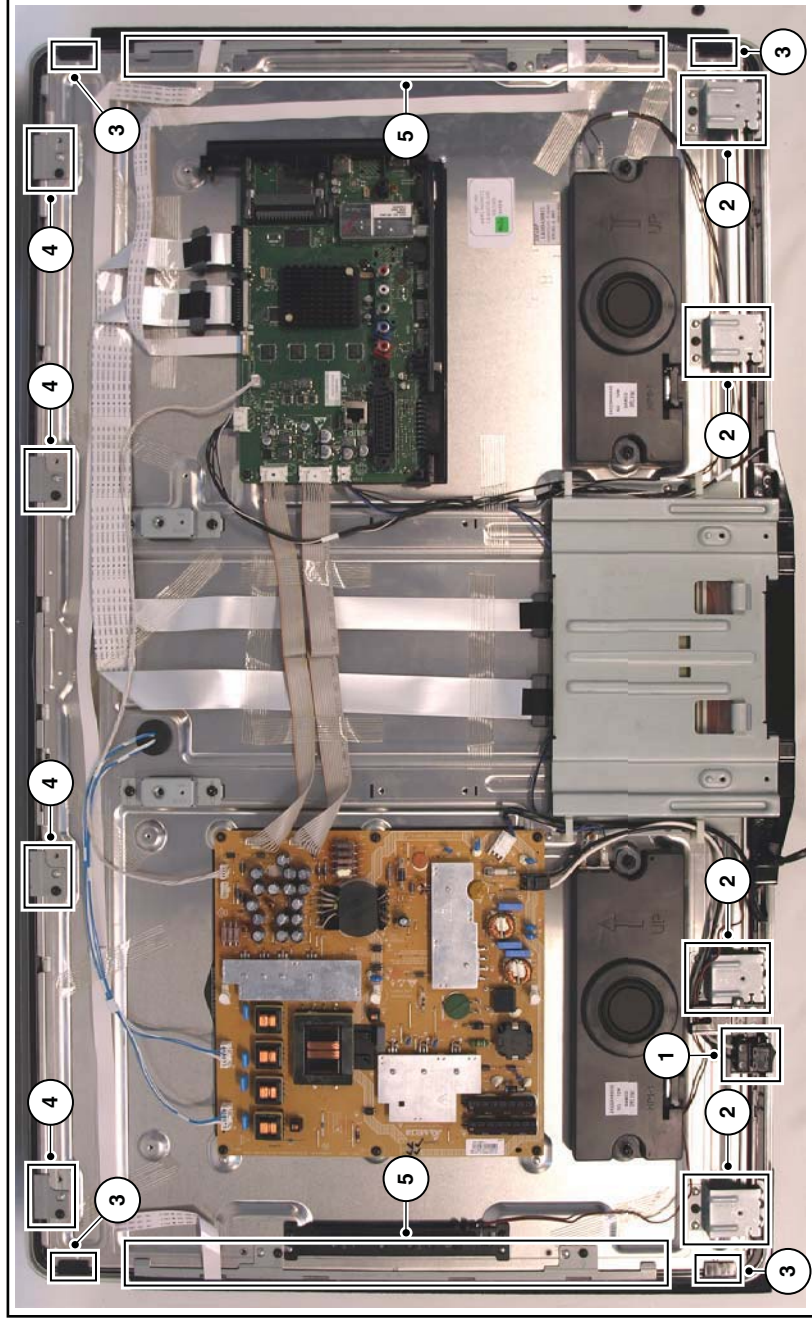
1. Unplug the flat foil(s) [1].
2. Release the clips [2] that secure the PWB.
3. Slide the PWB out of the set [3].

4.6.8 LCD Panel

Refer to [Figure 4-29](#) for details.

1. Remove the stand.
2. Remove all boards as described earlier.
3. Remove all cables from the set.
4. Remove the speaker boxes as earlier described.
5. Remove the IR & LED board cover as described earlier.
6. Remove the mains switch [1].
7. Remove the keyboard control panel as described earlier.
8. Remove the clamps [2]. **Pay attention to the positioning of the different screws!**
9. Remove the plastic clamps [3].
10. Tilt the clamps [4] after having removed the screw.
11. Remove the Ambilight PWBs as earlier described.
12. Tilt the Ambilight subframes [5] after having removed the screw.

Now the LCD Panel can be lifted from the front cabinet.



18771_112_100504.eps
100504

Figure 4-29 LCD Panel

Pay special attention to use the correct screws at the proper location when mounting a new LCD panel!

- Pay special attention not to damage the EMC foams in the set. Ensure that EMC foams are mounted correctly.

Using the wrong screws will damage the LCD panel!

4.7 Set Re-assembly

To re-assemble the whole set, execute all processes in reverse order.

Notes:

- While re-assembling, make sure that all cables are placed and connected in their original position.

5. Service Modes, Error Codes, and Fault Finding

Index of this chapter:

- [5.1 Test Points](#)
- [5.2 Service Modes](#)
- [5.3 Stepwise Start-up](#)
- [5.4 Service Tools](#)
- [5.5 Error Codes](#)
- [5.6 The Blinking LED Procedure](#)
- [5.7 Protections](#)
- [5.8 Fault Finding and Repair Tips](#)
- [5.9 Software Upgrading](#)

5.1 Test Points

As most signals are digital, it will be difficult to measure waveforms with a standard oscilloscope. However, several key ICs are capable of generating test patterns, which can be controlled via ComPair. In this way it is possible to determine which part is defective.

Perform measurements under the following conditions:

- Service Default Mode.
- Video: Color bar signal.
- Audio: 3 kHz left, 1 kHz right.

5.2 Service Modes

Service Default mode (SDM) and Service Alignment Mode (SAM) offers several features for the service technician, while the Customer Service Mode (CSM) is used for communication between the call centre and the customer.

This chassis also offers the option of using ComPair, a hardware interface between a computer and the TV chassis. It offers the abilities of structured troubleshooting, error code reading, and software version read-out for all chassis. (see also section [“5.4.1 ComPair”](#)).

Note: For the new model range, a new remote control (RC) is used with some renamed buttons. This has an impact on the activation of the Service modes. For instance the old “MENU” button is now called “HOME” (or is indicated by a “house” icon).

5.2.1 Service Default Mode (SDM)

Purpose

- To create a pre-defined setting, to get the same measurement results as given in this manual.
- To override SW protections detected by stand-by processor and make the TV start up to the step just before protection (a sort of automatic stepwise start-up). See section [“5.3 Stepwise Start-up”](#).
- To start the blinking LED procedure where only LAYER 2 errors are displayed. (see also section [“5.5 Error Codes”](#)).

Specifications

Table 5-1 SDM default settings

Region	Freq. (MHz)	Default system
Europe, AP(PAL/Multi)	475.25	PAL B/G
Europe, AP DVB-T	546.00 PID Video: 0B 06 PID PCR: 0B 06 PID Audio: 0B 07	DVB-T

- All picture settings at 50% (brightness, color, contrast).
- Sound volume at 25%.

- All service-unfriendly modes (if present) are disabled, like:
 - (Sleep) timer.
 - Child/parental lock.
 - Picture mute (blue mute or black mute).
 - Automatic volume levelling (AVL).
 - Skip/blank of non-favorite pre-sets.

How to Activate SDM

For this chassis there are two kinds of SDM: an **analogue SDM** and a **digital SDM**. Tuning will happen according [Table 5-1](#).

- **Analogue SDM:** use the standard RC-transmitter and key in the code “062596”, directly followed by the “MENU” (or “HOME”) button.
Note: It is possible that, together with the SDM, the main menu will appear. To switch it “off”, push the “MENU” (or “HOME”) button again.
Analogue SDM can also be activated by grounding for a moment the solder path on the SSB, with the indication “SDM” (see [Service mode pad](#)).
- **Digital SDM:** use the standard RC-transmitter and key in the code “062593”, directly followed by the “MENU” (or “HOME”) button.
Note: It is possible that, together with the SDM, the main menu will appear. To switch it “off”, push the “MENU” (or “HOME”) button again.

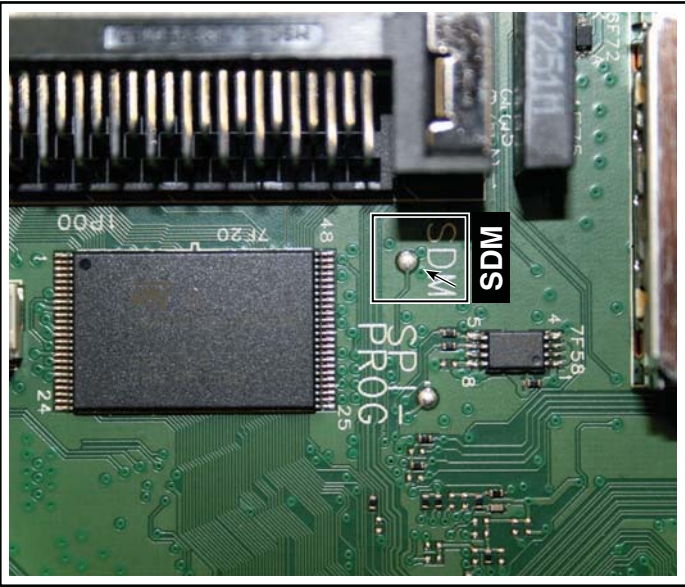


Figure 5-1 Service mode pad

After activating this mode, “SDM” will appear in the upper right corner of the screen (when a picture is available).

How to Navigate

When the “MENU” (or “HOME”) button is pressed on the RC transmitter, the TV set will toggle between the SDM and the normal user menu.

How to Exit SDM

Use one of the following methods:

- Switch the set to STAND-BY via the RC-transmitter.
- Via a standard customer RC-transmitter: key in “00”-sequence.

- **NVM editor.** For NET TV the set “type number” must be entered correctly.
Also the production code (AG code) can be entered here via the RC-transmitter.
Correct data can be found on the side/rear sticker.

How to Navigate

- In SAM, the menu items can be selected with the “CURSOR UP/DOWN” key on the RC-transmitter. The selected item will be highlighted. When not all menu items fit on the screen, move the “CURSOR UP/DOWN” key to display the next/previous menu items.
- With the “CURSOR LEFT/RIGHT” keys, it is possible to:
 - (De) activate the selected menu item.
 - (De) activate the selected sub menu.
- With the “OK” key, it is possible to activate the selected action.

How to Exit SAM

Use one of the following methods:

- Switch the TV set to STAND-BY via the RC-transmitter.
- Via a standard RC-transmitter, key in “00” sequence, or select the “BACK” key.

5.2.3 Customer Service Mode (CSM)

Purpose

When a customer is having problems with his TV-set, he can call his dealer or the Customer Helpdesk. The service technician can then ask the customer to activate the CSM, in order to identify the status of the set. Now, the service technician can judge the severity of the complaint. In many cases, he can advise the customer how to solve the problem, or he can decide if it is necessary to visit the customer. The CSM is a read only mode; therefore, modifications in this mode are not possible.

When in this chassis CSM is activated, a test pattern will be displayed during 5 seconds (1 second Blue, 1 second Green and 1 second Red, then again 1 second Blue and 1 second Green). This test pattern is generated by the PNX51X0 (located on the 200Hz board as part of the display). So if this test pattern is shown, it could be determined that the back end video chain (PNX51X0 and display) is working. For TV sets without the PNX51X0 inside, every menu from CSM will be used as check for the back end chain video.

When CSM is activated **and** there is a USB stick connected to the TV set, the software will dump the CSM content to the USB stick. The file (CSM_model number_serial number.txt) will be saved in the root of the USB stick. This info can be handy if no information is displayed.

When in CSM mode (and a USB stick connected), pressing “OK” will create an **extended CSM dump** file on the USB stick. This file (Extended_CSM_model number_serial number.txt) contains:

- The normal CSM dump information,
- All items (from SAM “load to USB”, but in readable format),
- Operating hours,
- Error codes,
- SW/HW event logs.

To have fast feedback from the field, a flashdump can be requested by development. When in CSM, push the “red” button and key in serial digits ‘2679’ (same keys to form the word ‘COPY’ with a cellphone). A file “Dump_model number_serial number.bin” will be written on the connected USB device. This can take 1/2 minute, depending on the quantity of data that needs to be dumped.

Also when CSM is activated, the LAYER 1 error is displayed via blinking LED. Only the latest error is displayed (see also section [5.5 Error Codes](#)).

How to Activate CSM

Key in the code “123654” via the standard RC transmitter.
Note: Activation of the CSM is only possible if there is no (user) menu on the screen!

How to Navigate

By means of the “CURSOR-DOWN/UP” knob on the RC-transmitter, can be navigated through the menus.

Contents of CSM

The contents are reduced to 3 pages: General, Software versions and Quality items. The group names itself are not shown anywhere in the CSM menu.

General

- **Set Type.** This information is very helpful for a helpdesk/workshop as reference for further diagnosis. In this way, it is not necessary for the customer to look at the rear of the TV-set. Note that if an NVM is replaced or is initialized after corruption, this set type has to be re-written to NVM. ComPair will foresee in a possibility to do this. The update can also be done via the NVM editor available in SAM.
- **Production Code.** Displays the production code (the serial number) of the TV. Note that if an NVM is replaced or is initialized after corruption, this production code has to be re-written to NVM. ComPair will foresee in a possibility to do this. The update can also be done via the NVM editor available in SAM.
- **Installed date.** Indicates the date of the first installation of the TV. This date is acquired via time extraction.
- **Options 1.** Gives the option codes of option group 1 as set in SAM (Service Alignment Mode).
- **Options 2.** Gives the option codes of option group 2 as set in SAM (Service Alignment Mode).
- **12NC SSB.** Gives an identification of the SSB as stored in NVM. Note that if an NVM is replaced or is initialized after corruption, this identification number has to be re-written to NVM. ComPair will foresee in a possibility to do this. This identification number is the 12nc number of the SSB.
- **12NC display.** Shows the 12NC of the display.
- **12NC supply.** Shows the 12NC of the power supply.
- **12NC 200Hz board.** Shows the 12NC of the 200Hz Panel (when present).

Software versions

- **Current main SW.** Displays the build-in main software version. In case of field problems related to software, software can be upgraded. As this software is consumer upgradeable, it will also be published on the Internet.
Example: Q55xx1.2.3.4
- **Stand-by SW.** Displays the build-in stand-by processor software version. Upgrading this software will be possible via ComPair or via USB (see section [5.9 Software Upgrading](#)).
Example: STDBY_88.68.1.2.
- **e-UM version.** Displays the electronic user manual SW-version (12NC version number). Most significant number here is the last digit.
- **3D dongle software version.**

Quality items

- **Signal quality.** Bad / average /good (not for DVB-S).
- **Ethernet MAC address.** Displays the MAC address present in the SSB.
- **Wireless MAC address.** Displays the wireless MAC address to support the Wi-Fi functionality.
- **BDS key.** Indicates if the set is in the BDS status.
- **CI module.** Displays status if the common interface module is detected.
- **CI + protected service.** Yes/No.
- **Event counter :**
S : 000X 0000(number of software recoveries : SW EVENT-LOG #(reboots)

S : 0000 000X (number of software events : SW EVENT-LOG # (events))
 H : 000X 0000 (number of hardware errors)
 H : 0000 000X (number of hardware events : SW EVENT-LOG # (events)).

How to Exit CSM

Press "MENU" (or "HOME") / "Back" key on the RC-transmitter.

5.3 Stepwise Start-up

When the TV is in a protection state due to an error detected by stand-by software (error blinking is displayed) **and** SDM is activated via shortcircuiting the SDM solder path on the SSB, the TV starts up until it reaches the situation just before protection. So, this is a kind of automatic stepwise start-up. In combination with the start-up diagrams below, you can see which supplies are present at a certain moment. Caution: in case the start-up in this mode with a faulty FET 7U0X is done, you can destroy all IC's supplied by the +1V8 and +1V1, due to overvoltage (12V on XVX-line). It is recommended to measure first the FET 7U0X or others FET's on shortcircuit before activating SDM via the service pads.

The abbreviations "SP" and "MP" in the figures stand for:

- SP: protection or error detected by the **Stand-by Processor**.
- MP: protection or error detected by the **MIPS Main Processor**.

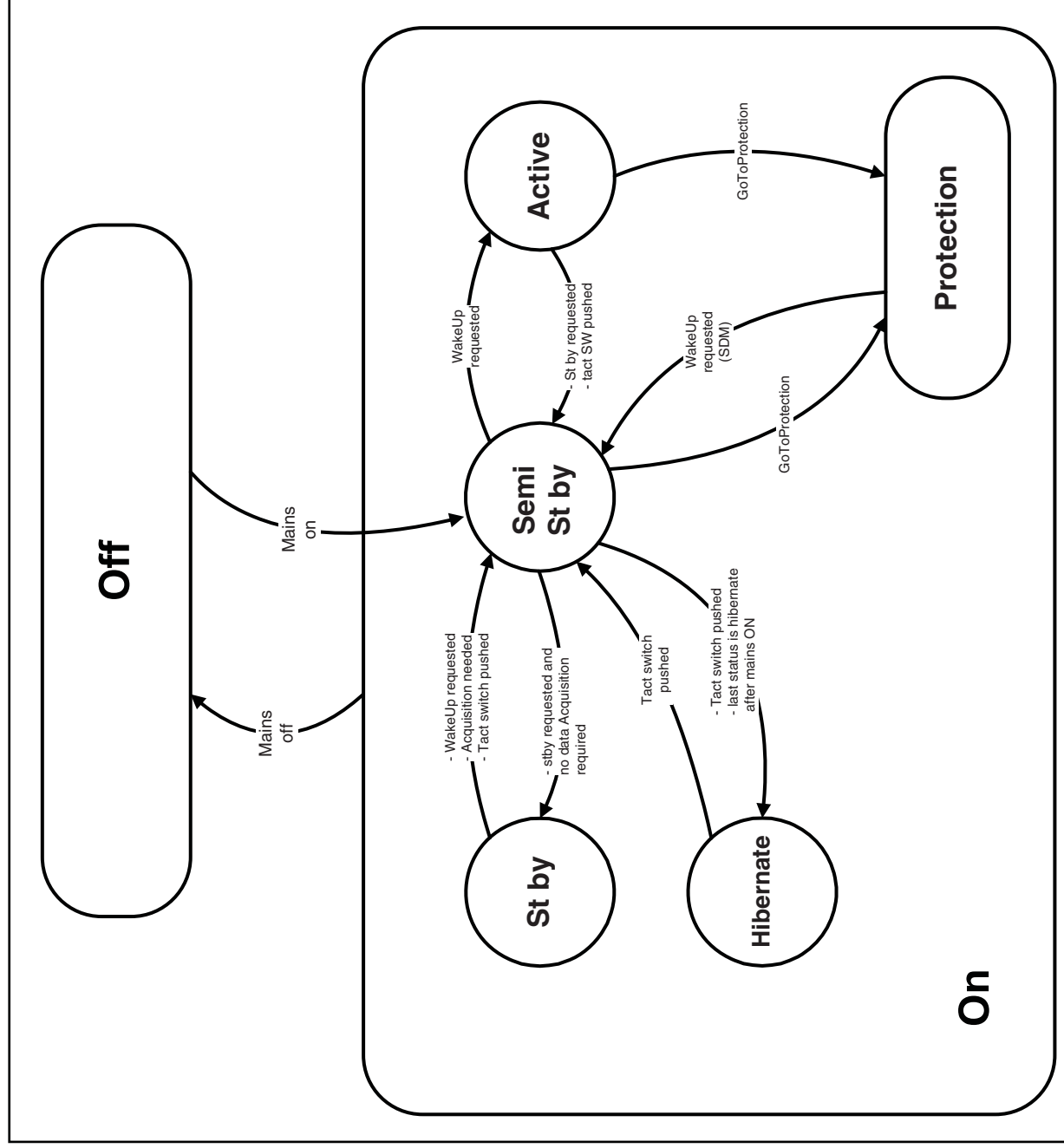
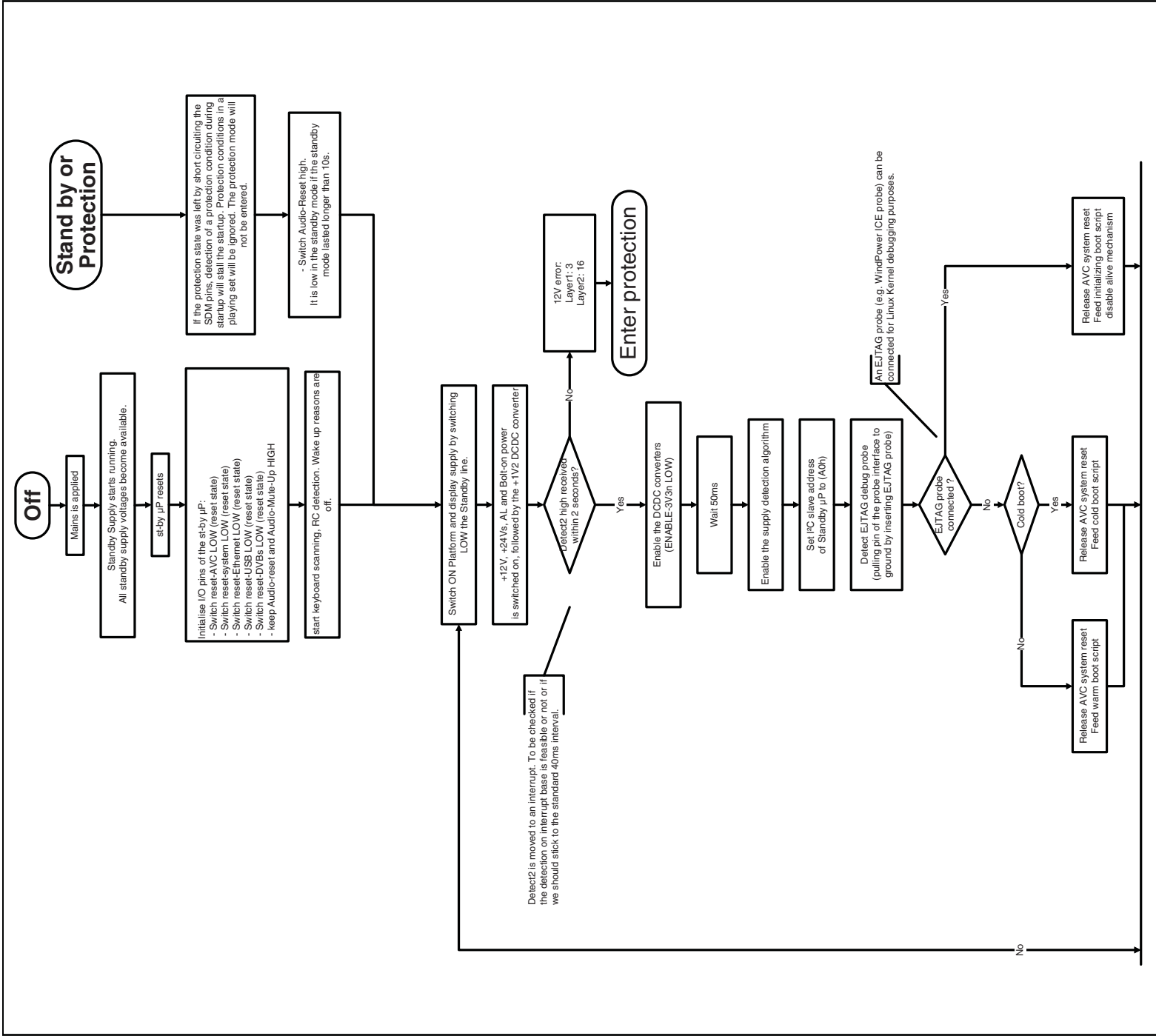


Figure 5-3 Transition diagram



18770_251_100216.eps
100216

Figure 5-4 “Off” to “Semi Stand-by” flowchart (part 1)

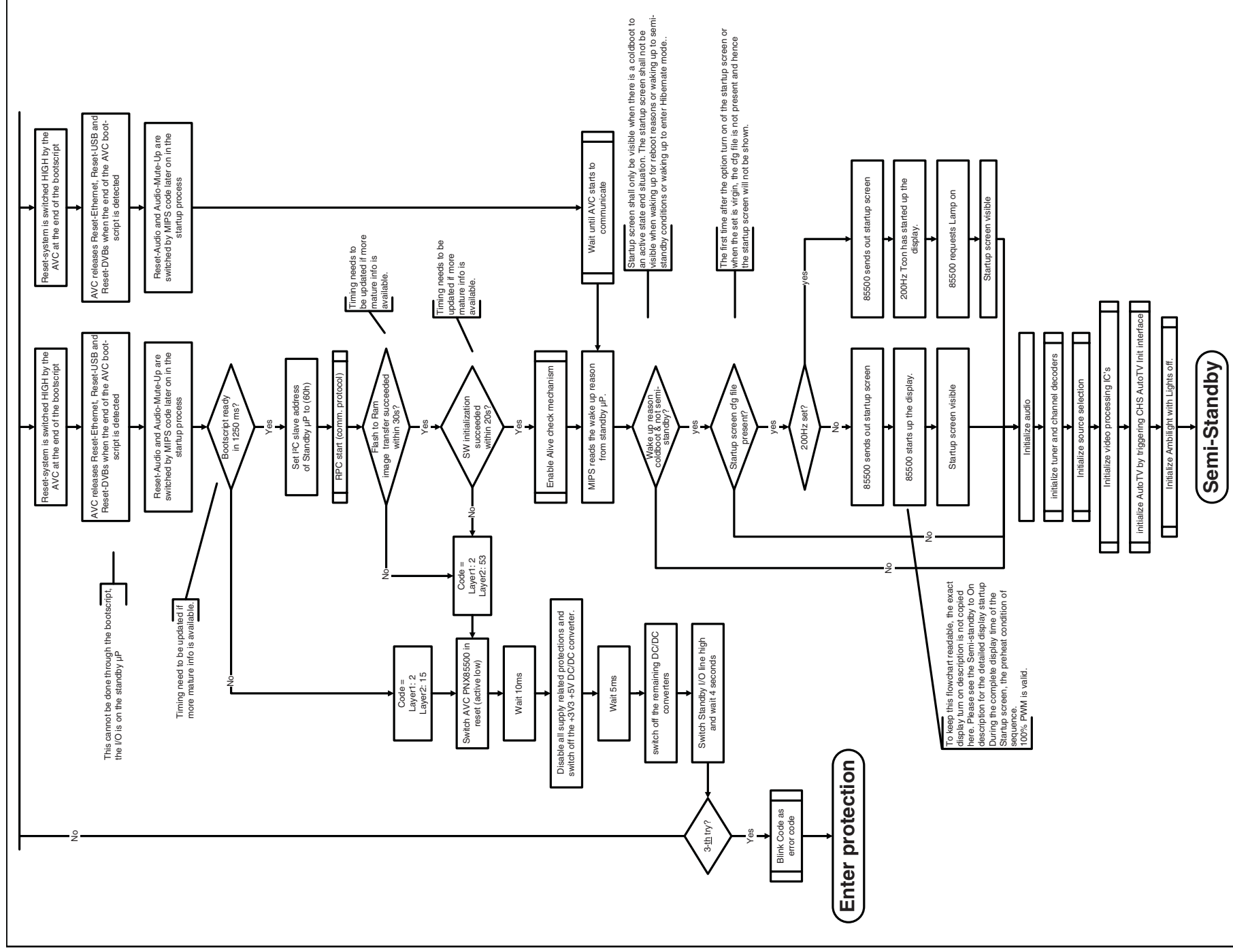
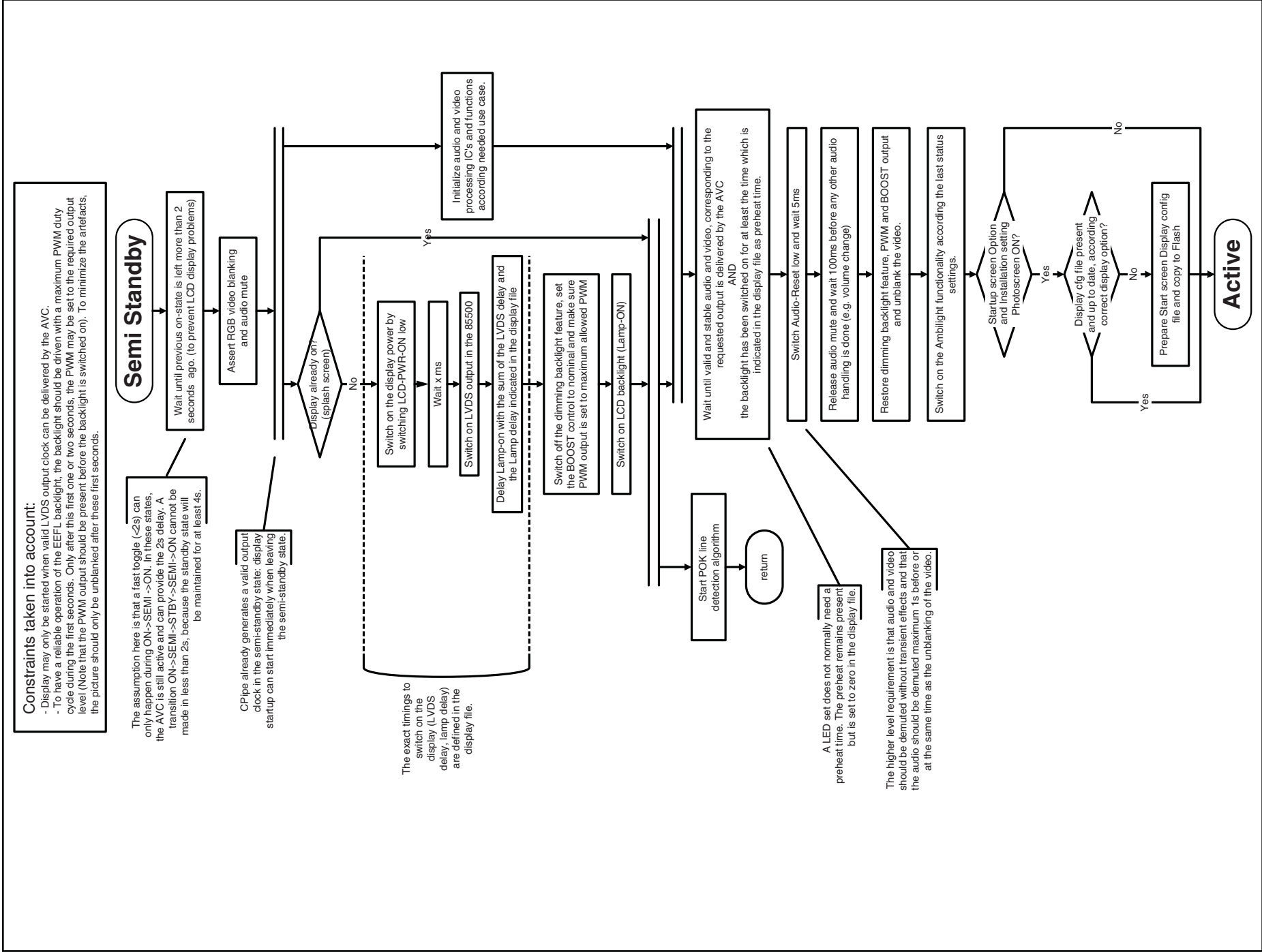
18770_252_100216.eps
100216

Figure 5-5 “Off” to “Semi Stand-by” flowchart (part 2)



18770_253_100216.eps
100216

Figure 5-6 “Semi Stand-by” to “Active” flowchart (EEFL or LED backlight 50/100 Hz only)

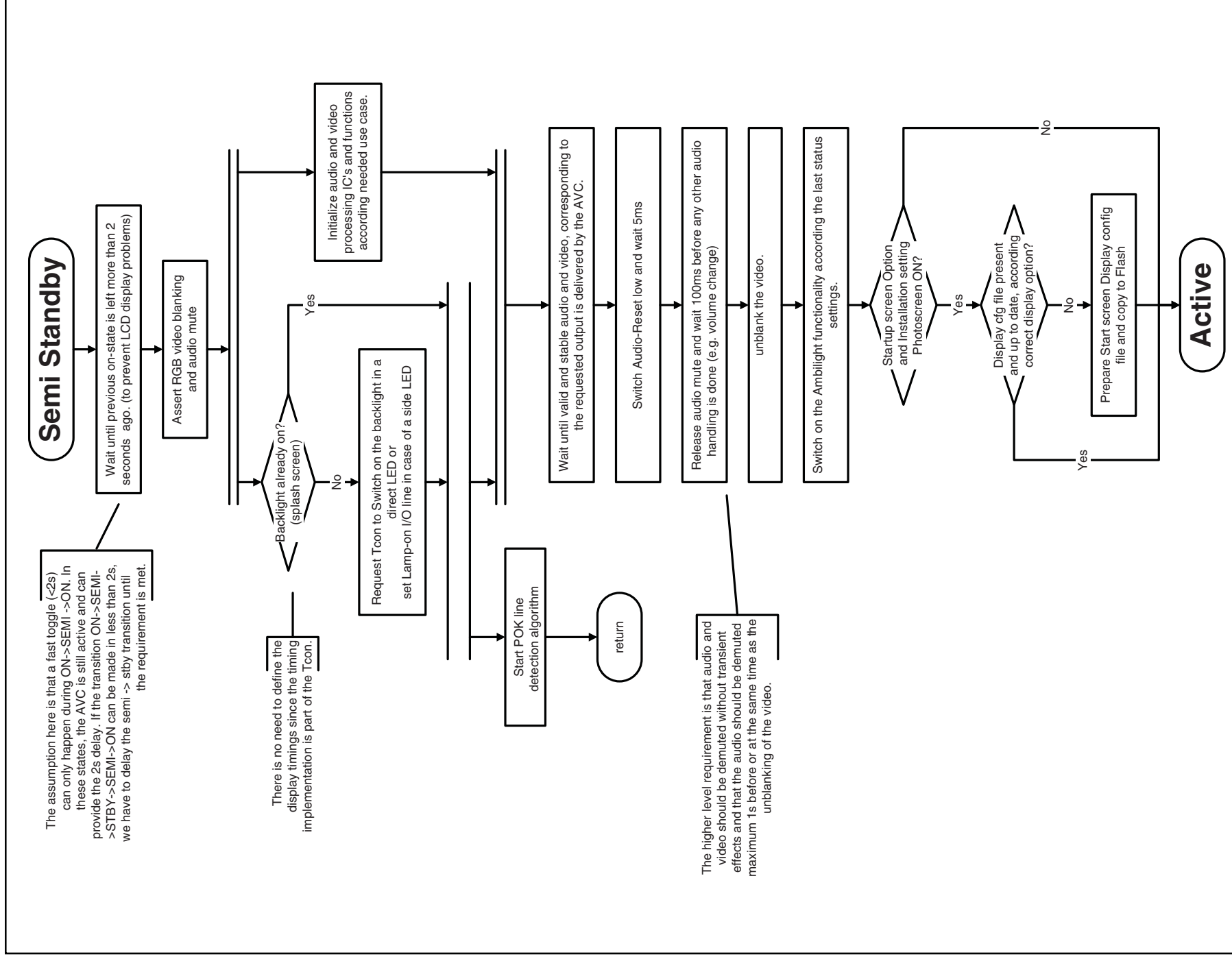
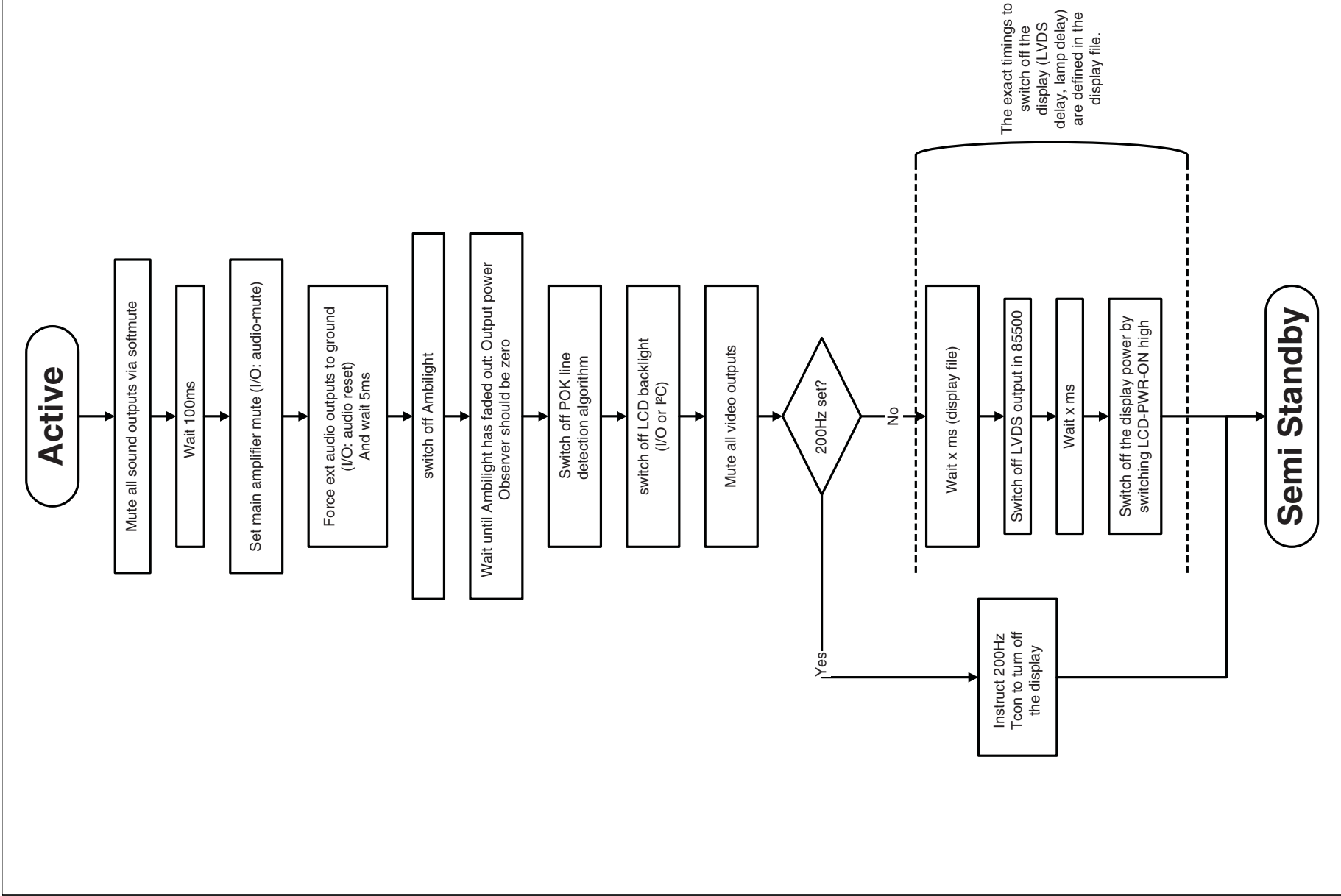


Figure 5-7 “Semi Stand-by” to “Active” flowchart (LED backlight 200 Hz)



18770_255_100216.eps
100216

Figure 5-8 “Active” to “Semi Stand-by” flowchart

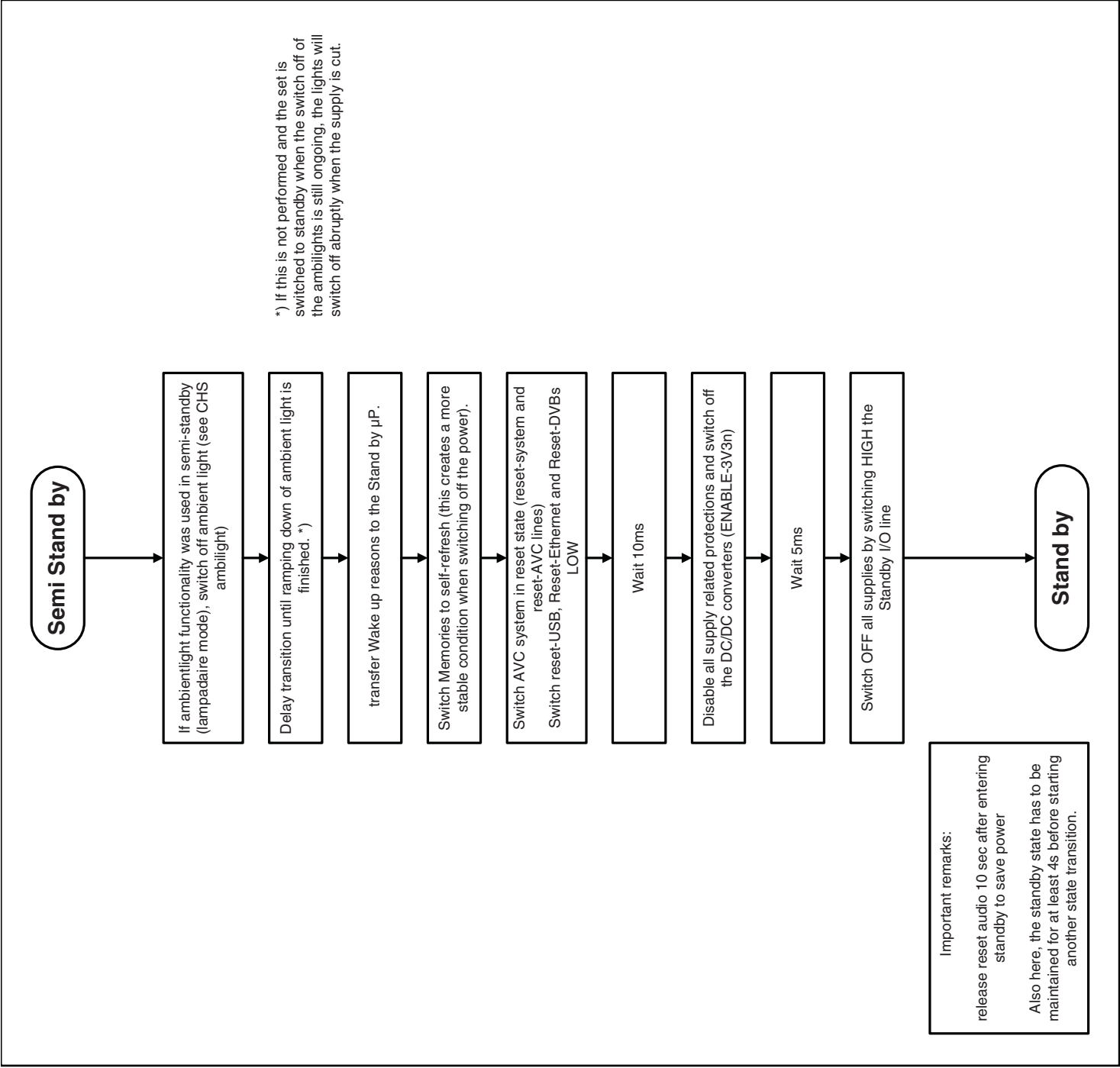


Figure 5-9 “Semi Stand-by” to “Stand-by” flowchart

18770_256_100216.eps
100216

5.4 Service Tools

5.4.1 ComPair

Introduction

ComPair (Computer Aided Repair) is a Service tool for Philips Consumer Electronics products. and offers the following:

1. ComPair helps to quickly get an understanding on how to repair the chassis in a short and effective way.
2. ComPair allows very detailed diagnostics and is therefore capable of accurately indicating problem areas. No knowledge on I²C or UART commands is necessary, because ComPair takes care of this.
3. ComPair speeds up the repair time since it can automatically communicate with the chassis (when the µP is working) and all repair information is directly available.
4. ComPair features TV software up possibilities.

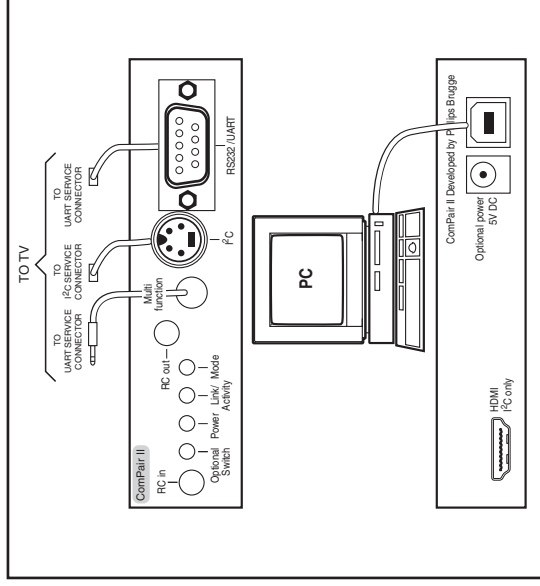
Specifications

ComPair consists of a Windows based fault finding program and an interface box between PC and the (defective) product. The ComPair II interface box is connected **to the PC** via an USB cable. For the TV chassis, the ComPair interface box and the TV communicate via a bi-directional cable via the service connector(s).

The ComPair fault finding program is able to determine the problem of the defective television, by a combination of automatic diagnostics and an interactive question/answer procedure.

How to Connect

This is described in the chassis fault finding database in ComPair.



10000_036_090121.eps
091118

Figure 5-10 ComPair II interface connection

Caution: It is compulsory to connect the TV to the PC as shown in the picture above (with the ComPair interface in between), as the ComPair interface acts as a level shifter. If one connects the TV directly to the PC (via UART), ICs can be blown!

How to Order

ComPair II order codes:

- ComPair II interface: 3122 785 91020.
- Software is available via the Philips Service web portal.
- ComPair UART interface cable for Q55x.x.
(using 3.5 mm Mini Jack connector): 3138 188 75051.

Note: When you encounter problems, contact your local support desk.

5.5 Error Codes

5.5.1 Introduction

The error code buffer contains all detected errors since the last time the buffer was erased. The buffer is written from left to right, new errors are logged at the left side, and all other errors shift one position to the right.

When an error occurs, it is added to the list of errors, provided the list is not full. When an error occurs and the error buffer is full, then the new error is not added, and the error buffer stays intact (history is maintained).

To prevent that an occasional error stays in the list forever, the error is removed from the list after more than 50 hrs. of operation.

When multiple errors occur (errors occurred within a short time span), there is a high probability that there is some relation between them.

New in this chassis is the way errors can be displayed:

- **If no errors are there, the LED should not blink at all in CSM or SDM. No spacer must be displayed as well.**
- **There is a simple blinking LED procedure for board level repair (home repair) so called LAYER 1 errors next to the existing errors which are LAYER 2 errors (see Table 5-2).**
 - LAYER 1 errors are one digit errors.
 - LAYER 2 errors are 2 digit errors.
- **In protection mode.**
 - From consumer mode: **LAYER 1.**
 - From SDM mode: **LAYER 2.**
- **Fatal errors, if I2C bus is blocked and the set reboots, CSM and SAM are not selectable.**
 - From consumer mode: **LAYER 1.**
 - From SDM mode: **LAYER 2.**
- In CSM mode.
 - When entering CSM: error **LAYER 1** will be displayed by blinking LED. Only the latest error is shown.
- In SDM mode.
 - When SDM is entered via Remote Control code or the hardware pins, **LAYER 2** is displayed via blinking LED.
- Error display on screen.
 - In CSM no error codes are displayed on screen.
 - In SAM the complete error list is shown.

Basically there are three kinds of errors:

- **Errors detected by the Stand-by software which lead to protection.** These errors will always lead to protection and an automatic start of the blinking LED LAYER 1 error. (see section [“5.6 The Blinking LED Procedure”](#)).
- **Errors detected by the Stand-by software which not lead to protection.** In this case the front LED should blink the involved error. See also section [“5.5 Error Codes, 5.5.4 Error Buffer”](#). Note that it can take up several minutes before the TV starts blinking the error (e.g. LAYER 1 error = 2, LAYER 2 error = 15 or 53).
- **Errors detected by main software (MIPS).** In this case the error will be logged into the error buffer and can be read out via ComPair, via blinking LED method LAYER 1-2 error, or in case picture is visible, via SAM.

5.5.2 How to Read the Error Buffer

Use one of the following methods:

- On screen via the SAM (only when a picture is visible).
E.g.:
 - **00 00 00 00 00:** No errors detected
 - **23 00 00 00 00:** Error code 23 is the last and only detected error.
 - **37 23 00 00 00:** Error code 23 was first detected and error code 37 is the last detected error.
- **Note that no protection errors can be logged in the error buffer.**

- Via the blinking LED procedure. See section [5.5.3 How to Clear the Error Buffer](#).
- Via ComPair.

5.5.3 How to Clear the Error Buffer

Use one of the following methods:

- By activation of the “RESET ERROR BUFFER” command in the SAM menu.
- If the content of the error buffer has not changed for 50+ hours, it resets automatically.

5.5.4 Error Buffer

In case of non-intermittent faults, clear the error buffer before starting to repair (**before** clearing the buffer, write down the

content, as this history can give significant information). This to ensure that old error codes are no longer present.
If possible, check the entire contents of the error buffer. In some situations, an error code is only the result of another error code and not the actual cause (e.g. a fault in the protection detection circuitry can also lead to a protection).

There are several mechanisms of error detection:

- Via error bits in the status registers of ICs.
- Via polling on I/O pins going to the stand-by processor.
- Via sensing of analog values on the stand-by processor or the PNX85500.
- Via a “not acknowledge” of an I²C communication.

Take notice that some errors need several minutes before they start blinking or before they will be logged. So in case of problems wait 2 minutes from start-up onwards, and then check if the front LED is blinking or if an error is logged.

Table 5-2 Error code overview

Description	Layer 1	Layer 2	Monitored by	Error/Prot	Error Buffer/ Blinking LED	Device	Defective Board
I ² C3	2	13	MIPS	E	BL / EB	SSB	SSB
I ² C2	2	14	MIPS	E	BL / EB	SSB	SSB
I ² C4	2	18	MIPS	E	BL / EB	SSB	SSB
PNX doesn't boot (HW cause)	2	15	Stby µP	P	BL	PNX8550	SSB
12V	3	16	Stby µP	P	BL	/	Supply
Inverter or display supply	3	17	MIPS	E	EB	/	Supply
PNX51X0	2/9	21	MIPS	E	EB	PNX51X0	200 Hz board
HDMI mux	2	23	MIPS	E	EB	SiI9x87A	SSB
I2C switch	2	24	MIPS	E	EB	PCA9540	SSB
Channel dec DVB-S	2	28	MIPS	E	EB	STV0903	SSB
Lnb controller	2	31	MIPS	E	EB	LNBH23	SSB
Tuner	2	34	MIPS	E	EB	DTT 71300	SSB
Main nvm	2	35	MIPS	E	EB	STM24C64	SSB
Tuner DVB-S	2	36	MIPS	E	EB	STV6110	SSB
T° sensor SSB/set	2	42	MIPS	E	EB	LM 75	T° sensor
T° sensor LED driver/Tcon	7	42	MIPS	E	EB	LM 75	T° sensor
PNX doesn't boot (SW cause)	2	53	Stby µP	P	BL	PNX8550	SSB
Display	5	64	MIPS	E	BL / EB	Altera	Display

Extra Info

- **Rebooting.** When a TV is constantly rebooting due to internal problems, most of the time no errors will be logged or blinked. This rebooting can be recognized via a ComPair interface and Hyperterminal (for Hyperterminal settings, see section [“5.8 Fault Finding and Repair Tips, 5.8.6 Logging”](#)). It's shown that the loggings which are generated by the main software keep continuing. In this case diagnose has to be done via ComPair.
 - **Error 13 (I²C bus 3, SSB bus blocked).** Current situation: when this error occurs, the TV will constantly reboot due to the blocked bus. The best way for further diagnosis here, is to use ComPair.
 - **Error 14 (I²C bus 2, TV set bus blocked).** Current situation: when this error occurs, the TV will constantly reboot due to the blocked bus. The best way for further diagnosis here, is to use ComPair.
 - **Error 18 (I²C bus 4, Tuner bus blocked).** In case this bus is blocked, short the “SDM” solder paths on the SSB during startup, LAYER error 2 = 18 will be blinked.
 - **Error 15 (PNX8550 doesn't boot).** Indicates that the main processor was not able to read his bootscript. This error will point to a hardware problem around the PNX8550 (supplies not OK, PNX 8550 completely dead, I²C link between PNX and Stand-by Processor broken, etc...). When error 15 occurs it is also possible that I²C1 bus is blocked (NVM). I²C1 can be indicated in the schematics as follows: SCL-UP-MIPS, SDA-UP-MIPS.
- LAYER 2 error = 28 will be logged and displayed via the
- Other root causes for this error can be due to hardware problems regarding the DDR's and the bootscript reading from the PNX8550.
- **Error 16 (12V).** This voltage is made in the power supply and results in protection (LAYER 1 error = 3) in case of absence. When SDM is activated we see blinking LED LAYER 2 error = 16.
 - **Error 17 (Inverter or Display Supply).** Here the status of the “Power OK” is checked by software, no protection will occur during failure of the inverter or display supply (no picture), only error logging. LED blinking of LAYER 1 error = 3 in CSM, in SDM this gives LAYER 2 error = 17.
 - **Error 21 (PNX51X0).** When there is no I²C communication towards the PNX51X0 after start-up, LAYER 2 error = 21 will be logged and displayed via the blinking LED procedure if SDM is switched on. This device is located on the 200 Hz panel from the display.
 - **Error 23 (HDMI).** When there is no I²C communication towards the HDMI mux after start-up, LAYER 2 error = 23 will be logged and displayed via the blinking LED procedure if SDM is switched on.
 - **Error 24 (I2C switch).** When there is no I²C communication towards the I²C switch, LAYER 2 error = 24 will be logged and displayed via the blinking LED procedure when SDM is switched on. Remark: this only works for TV sets with an I²C controlled screen included.
 - **Error 28 (Channel dec DVB-S).** When there is no I²C communication towards the DVB-S channel decoder, blinking LED procedure if SDM is switched on.

- **Error 31 (Lnb controller).** When there is no I²C communication towards this device, LAYER 2 error = 31 will be logged and displayed via the blinking LED procedure if SDM is activated.
- **Error 34 (Tuner).** When there is no I²C communication towards the tuner during start-up, LAYER 2 error = 34 will be logged and displayed via the blinking LED procedure when SDM is switched on.
- **Error 35 (main NVM).** When there is no I²C communication towards the main NVM during start-up, LAYER 2 error = 35 will be displayed via the blinking LED procedure when SDM is switched "on". All service modes (CSM, SAM and SDM) are accessible during this failure, observed in the UART logging as follows: "<< ERRO >>> PPOW_C: First Error (id19, Layer_1 = 2 Layer_ = 35)".
- **Error 36 (Tuner DVB-S).** When there is no I²C communication towards the DVB-S tuner during start-up, LAYER 2 error = 36 will be logged and displayed via the blinking LED procedure when SDM is switched "on".
- **Error 42 (Temp sensor).** Only applicable for TV sets equipped with temperature devices.
- **Error 53.** This error will indicate that the PNX8550 has read his bootscript (when this would have failed, error 15 would blink) but initialization was never completed because of hardware problems (NAND flash, ...) or software initialization problems. Possible cause could be that there is no valid software loaded (try to upgrade to the latest main software version). Note that it can take a few minutes before the TV starts blinking LAYER 1 error = 2 or in SDM, LAYER 2 error = 53.
- **Error 64.** Only applicable for TV sets with an I²C controlled screen.

5.6 The Blinking LED Procedure

5.6.1 Introduction

The blinking LED procedure can be split up into two situations:

- **Blinking LED procedure LAYER 1 error.** In this case the error is automatically blinked when the TV is put in CSM. This will be only one digit error, namely the one that is referring to the defective board (see table "[5-2 Error code overview](#)") which causes the failure of the TV. This approach will especially be used for home repair and call centres. The aim here is to have service diagnosis from a distance.

- **Blinking LED procedure LAYER 2 error.** Via this procedure, the contents of the error buffer can be made visible via the front LED. In this case the error contains 2 digits (see table "[5-2 Error code overview](#)") and will be displayed when SDM (hardware pins) is activated. This is especially useful for fault finding and gives more details regarding the failure of the defective board.

Important remark:

For an empty error buffer, the LED should not blink at all in CSM or SDM. No spacer will be displayed.

When one of the blinking LED procedures is activated, the front LED will show (blink) the contents of the error buffer. Error codes greater than 10 are shown as follows:

1. "n" long blinks (where "n" = 1 to 9) indicating decimal digit
2. A pause of 1.5 s
3. "n" short blinks (where "n" = 1 to 9)
4. A pause of approximately 3 s,
5. When all the error codes are displayed, the sequence finishes with a LED blink of 3 s (spacer).
6. The sequence starts again.

Example: Error 12 8 6 0 0.

After activation of the SDM, the front LED will show:

1. One long blink of 750 ms (which is an indication of the decimal digit) followed by a pause of 1.5 s
2. Two short blinks of 250 ms followed by a pause of 3 s
3. Eight short blinks followed by a pause of 3 s

4. Six short blinks followed by a pause of 3 s
5. One long blink of 3 s to finish the sequence (spacer).
6. The sequence starts again.

5.6.2 How to Activate

Use one of the following methods:

- **Activate the CSM.** The blinking front LED will show only the latest layer 1 error, this works in "normal operation" mode or automatically when the error/protection is monitored by the Stand-by processor.
In case no picture is shown and there is no LED blinking, read the logging to detect whether "error devices" are mentioned. (see section "[5.8 Fault Finding and Repair Tips, 5.8.6 Logging](#)").
- **Activate the SDM.** The blinking front LED will show the entire content of the LAYER 2 error buffer, this works in "normal operation" mode or when SDM (via hardware pins) is activated when the tv set is in protection.

5.7 Protections

5.7.1 Software Protections

Most of the protections and errors use either the stand-by microprocessor or the MIPS controller as detection device. Since in these cases, checking of observers, polling of ADCs, and filtering of input values are all heavily software based, these protections are referred to as software protections. There are several types of software related protections, solving a variety of fault conditions:

- **Related to supplies:** presence of the +5V, +3V3 and 1V2 needs to be measured, no protection triggered here.
- **Protections related to breakdown of the safety check mechanism.** E.g. since the protection detections are done by means of software, failing of the software will have to initiate a protection mode since safety cannot be guaranteed any more.

Remark on the Supply Errors

The detection of a supply dip or supply loss during the normal playing of the set does not lead to a protection, but to a cold reboot of the set. If the supply is still missing after the reboot, the TV will go to protection.

Protections during Start-up

During TV start-up, some voltages and IC observers are actively monitored to be able to optimize the start-up speed, and to assure good operation of all components. If these monitors do not respond in a defined way, this indicates a malfunction of the system and leads to a protection. As the observers are only used during start-up, they are described in the start-up flow in detail (see section "[5.3 Stepwise Start-up](#)").

5.7.2 Hardware Protections

The only real hardware protection in this chassis appears in case of an audio problem e.g. DC voltage on the speakers. This protection will only affect the Class D audio amplifier (item 7D10; see diagram B03A) and puts the amplifier in a continuous burst mode (cycle approximately 2 seconds).

Repair Tip

- There still will be a picture available but no sound. While the Class D amplifier tries to start-up again, the cone of the loudspeakers will move slowly in one or the other direction until the initial failure shuts the amplifier down, this cycle starts over and over again. The headphone amplifier will also behaves similar.

5.8 Fault Finding and Repair Tips

Read also section [“5.5 Error Codes, 5.5.4 Error Buffer, Extra Info”](#).

5.8.1 Ambilight

Due to degeneration process of the LED's fitted on the ambi module, there can be a difference in the color and/or light output of the spare ambilight modules in comparison with the originals ones contained in the TV set. Via SAM => alignments => ambilight, the spare module can be adjusted.

5.8.2 Audio Amplifier

The Class D-IC 7D10 has a powerpad for cooling. When the IC is replaced it must be ensured that the powerpad is very well pushed to the PWB while the solder is still liquid. This is needed to insure that the cooling is guaranteed, otherwise the Class D-IC could break down in short time.

5.8.3 CSM

When CSM is activated and there is a USB stick connected to the TV, the software will dump the complete CSM content to the USB stick. The file (Csm.txt) will be saved in the root of the USB stick. If this mechanism works it can be concluded that a large part of the operating system is already working (MIPS, USB...)

5.8.4 DC/DC Converter

Description basic board

The basic board power supply consists of 4 DC/DC converters and 5 linear stabilizers. All DC/DC converters have +12V input voltage and deliver:

- +1V1 supply voltage (1.15V nominal), for the core voltage of PNX85500, stabilized close to the point of load; SENSE+1V1 signal provides the DC-DC converter the needed feedback to achieve this.
- +1V8 supply voltage, for the DDR2 memories and DDR2 interface of PNX85500.
- +3V3 supply voltage (3.30V nominal), overall 3.3 V for onboard IC's, for non-5000 series SSB diversities only.
- +5V (5.15V nominal) for USB, WIFI and Conditional Access Module and +5V5-TUN for +5V-TUN tuner stabilizer.

The linear stabilizers are providing:

- +1V2 supply voltage (1.2V nominal), stabilized close to PNX85500 device, for various other internal blocks of PNX85500; SENSE+1V2 signal provides the needed feedback to achieve this.
- +2V5 supply voltage (2.5V nominal) for LVDS interface and various other internal blocks of PNX85500; for 5000 series SSB diversities the stabilizer is 7UD2 while for the other diversities 7UC0 is used.
- +3V3 supply voltage (3V3 nominal) for 5000 series SSB diversities, provided by 7UD3; in this case the 12V to 3V3 DC-DC converter is not present.
- +5V-TUN supply voltage (5V nominal) for tuner and IF amplifier.

+3V3-STANDY (3V3 nominal) is the permanent voltage, supplying the Stand-by microprocessor inside PNX85500.

Supply voltage +1V1 is started immediately when +12V voltage becomes available (+12V is enabled by STANDBY signal when "low"). Supply voltages +3V3, +2V5, +1V8, +1V2 and +5V-TUN are switched "on" by signal ENABLE-3V3 when "low", provided that +12V (detected via 7U40 and 7U41) is present.

+12V is considered OK (=> DETECT2 signal becomes "high", +12V to +1V8, +12V to +3V3, +12V to +5V DC-DC converter can be started up) if it rises above 10V and doesn't drop below 9V5. A small delay of a few milliseconds is introduced between the start-up of 12V to +1V8 DC-DC converter and the two other DC-DC converters via 7U48 and associated components.

Description DVB-S2:

- LNB-RF1 (0V = disabled, 14V or 18V in normal operation) LNB supply generated via the second conversion channel of 7T03 followed by 7T50 LNB supply control IC. It provides supply voltage that feeds the outdoor satellite reception equipment.
- +3V3-DVBS (3V3 nominal), +2V5-DVBS (2V5 nominal) and +1V-DVBS (1.03V nominal) power supply for the silicon tuner and channel decoder. +1V-DVBS is generated via a 5V to 1V DC-DC converter and is stabilized at the point of load (channel decoder) by means of feedback signal SENSE+1V0-DVBS. +3V3-DVBS and +2V5-DVBS are generated via linear stabilizers from +5V-DVBS that by itself is generated via the first conversion channel of 7T03.

At start-up, +24V becomes available when STANDBY signal is "low" (together with +12V for the basic board), when +3V3 from the basic board is present the two DC-DC converters channels inside 7T03 are activated. Initially only the 24V to 5V converter (channel 1 of 7T03 generating +5V-DVBS) will effectively work, while +V-LNB is held at a level around 11V7 via diode 6T55. After 7T05 is initialized, the second channel of 7T03 will start and generates a voltage higher than LNB-RF1 with 0V8. +5V-DVBS start-up will imply +3V3-DVBS start-up, with a small delay of a few milliseconds => +2V5-DVBS and +1V-DVBS will be enabled.

If +24V drops below +15V level then the DVB-S2 supply will stop, even if +3V3 is still present.

Debugging

The best way to find a failure in the DC/DC converters is to check their start-up sequence at power "on" via the mains cord, presuming that the stand-by microprocessor and the external supply are operational. Take STANDBY signal "high" to "low" transition as time reference.

When +12V becomes available (maximum 1 second after STANDBY signal goes "low") then +1V1 is started immediately. After ENABLE-3V3 goes "low", all the other supply voltages should rise within a few milliseconds.

Tips

- Behavior comparison with a reference TV550 platform can be a fast way to locate failures.
- If +12V stays "low", check the integrity of fuse 1U40.
- Check the integrity (at least no short circuit between drain and source) of the power MOS-FETs before starting up the platform in SDM, otherwise many components might be damaged. Using an ohmmeter can detect short circuits between any power rail and ground or between +12V and any other power rail.
- Short circuit at the output of an integrated linear stabilizer (7UC0, 7UD2 or 7UD3) will heat up this device strongly.
- Switching frequencies should be 500 kHz ...600 kHz for 12 V to 1.1 V and 12 V to 1.8 V DC-DC converters, 900 kHz for 12 V to 3.3 V and 12 V to 5 V DC-DC converters. The DVB-S2 supply 24 V to 5 V and 24 V to +V LNB DC-DC converters operates at 300 kHz while for 5 V to 1.1 V DC-DC converter 900 kHz is used.

5.8.5 Exit "Factory Mode"

When an "F" is displayed in the screen's right corner, this means the set is in "Factory" mode, and it normally happens after a new SSB is mounted. To exit this mode, push the "VOLUME minus" button on the TV's local keyboard for 10 seconds (this disables the continuous mode).

Then push the "SOURCE" button for 10 seconds until the "F" disappears from the screen.

5.8.6 Logging

When something is wrong with the TV set (f.i. the set is rebooting) you can check for more information via the logging in Hyperterminal. The Hyperterminal is available in every Windows application via Programs, Accessories, Communications, Hyperterminal. Connect a "ComPair UART"-cable (3138 188 75051) from the service connector in the TV to the "multi function" jack at the front of ComPair II box. Required settings in ComPair before starting to log:

- Start up the ComPair application.
- Select the correct database (open file "Q55X.X", this will set the ComPair interface in the appropriate mode).
- Close ComPair

After start-up of the Hyperterminal, fill in a name (f.i. "logging") in the "Connection Description" box, then apply the following settings:

1. COMx
2. Bits per second = 115200
3. Data bits = 8
4. Parity = none
5. Stop bits = 1
6. Flow control = none

During the start-up of the TV set, the logging will be displayed. This is also the case during rebooting of the TV set (the same logging appears time after time). Also available in the logging is the "Display Option Code" (useful when there is no picture), look for item "DisplayRawNumber" in the beginning of the logging. Tip: when there is no picture available during rebooting you are able to check for "error devices" in the logging (LAYER 2 error) which can be very helpful to determine the failure cause of the reboot. For protection state, there is no logging.

5.8.7 Guidelines UART logging

Description possible cases:

UART loggings are displayed:

- When UART loggings are coming out, the first conclusion we can make is that the TV set is starting up and communication with the flash RAM seems to be supported. The PNx85500 is able to read and write in the DRAMs.
- We can not yet conclude: Flash RAM and DRAMs are fully operational/reliable. There still can be errors in the data transfers, DRAM errors, read/write speed and timing control.

No UART logging at all:

- In case there is no UART logging coming out, check if the startup script can be send over the I²C bus (3 trials to startup) + power supplies are switched on and stable.
- No startup will end up in a blinking LED status: error LAYER 1 = "2", error LAYER 2 = "53" (startup with SDM solder paths short).
- Error LAYER 2 = "15" (hardware cause) is more related to a supply issue while error LAYER 2 = "53" (software cause) refers more to boot issues.

UART loggings reporting fault conditions, error messages, error codes, fatal errors:

- Failure messages should be checked and investigated. For instance fatal error on the PNx5120: check startup of the back-end processor, supplies..reset, I²C bus. => error mentioned in the logging as: *5120 failed to start by itself*.
- Some failures are indicated by error codes in the logging, check with error codes table (see Table ["5-2 Error code overview"](#)) e.g. => <<<ERROR>>>PLFPOW_MERR.C : First Error (id=10,Layer_1=2,Layer_2=23).
- I²C bus error mentioned as e.g.: "I²C bus 4 blocked".

- Not all failures or error messages should be interpreted as fault. For instance root cause can be due to wrong option codes settings => e.g. "DVBS2Supported : False/True. In the UART log startup script we can observe and check the enabled loaded option codes.

Defective sectors (bad blocks) in the Nand Flash can also be reported in the logging.

Startup in the SW upgrade application and observe the UART logging:

Starting up the TV set in the **Manual Software Upgrade** mode will show access to USB, meant to copy software content from USB to the DRAM. Progress is shown in the logging as follows: "cosupgstdcmds_mcmdwrtpart: Programming 102400 bytes, 40505344 of 40607744 bytes programmed".

Startup in Jeti Mode:

Check UART logging in Jet mode mentioned as: "JETT UART READY".

UART logging changing preset:

=> COMMAND: calling DFB source = RC6, system=0, key = 4".

5.8.8 Loudspeakers

Make sure that the volume is set to minimum during disconnecting the speakers in the ON-state of the TV. The audio amplifier can be damaged by disconnecting the speakers during ON-state of the set!

5.8.9 PSL

In case of no picture when CSM (test pattern) is activated and backlight doesn't light up, it's recommended first to check the inverter on the PSL + wiring (LAYER 2 error = 17 is displayed in SDM).

5.8.10 Tuner

Attention: In case the tuner is replaced, always check the tuner options!

5.8.11 Display option code

Attention: In case the SSB is replaced, always check the display option code in SAM, even when picture is available. Performance with the incorrect display option code can lead to unwanted side-effects for certain conditions.

New in this chassis:

While in the download application (start up in TV mode + "OK" button pressed), the display option code can be changed via 062598 HOME XXX special SAM command (XXX=display option in 3 digits).

5.8.12 SSB Replacement

Follow the instructions in the flowchart in case a SSB has to be exchanged. See figure "SSB replacement flowchart".

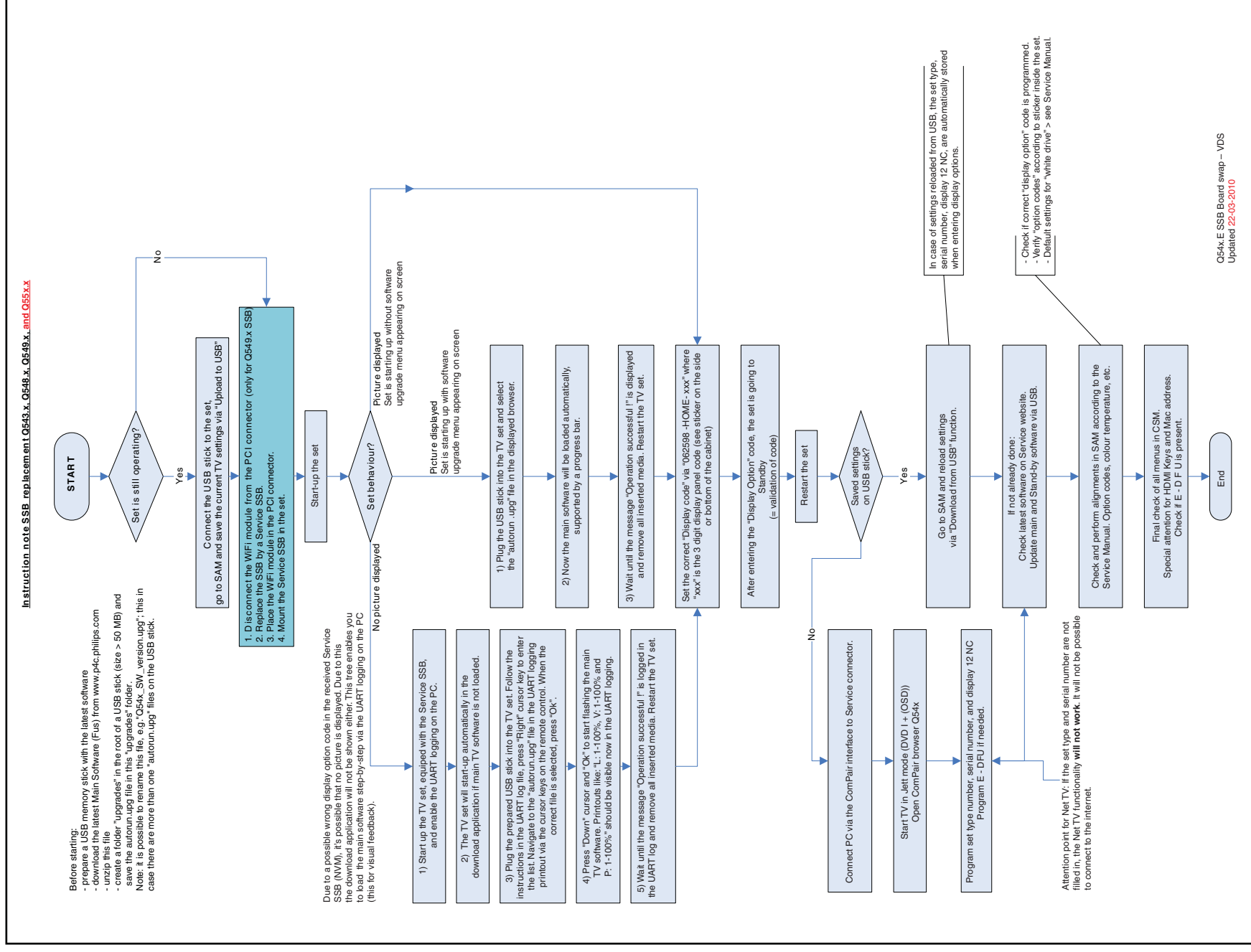


Figure 5-11 SSB replacement flowchart

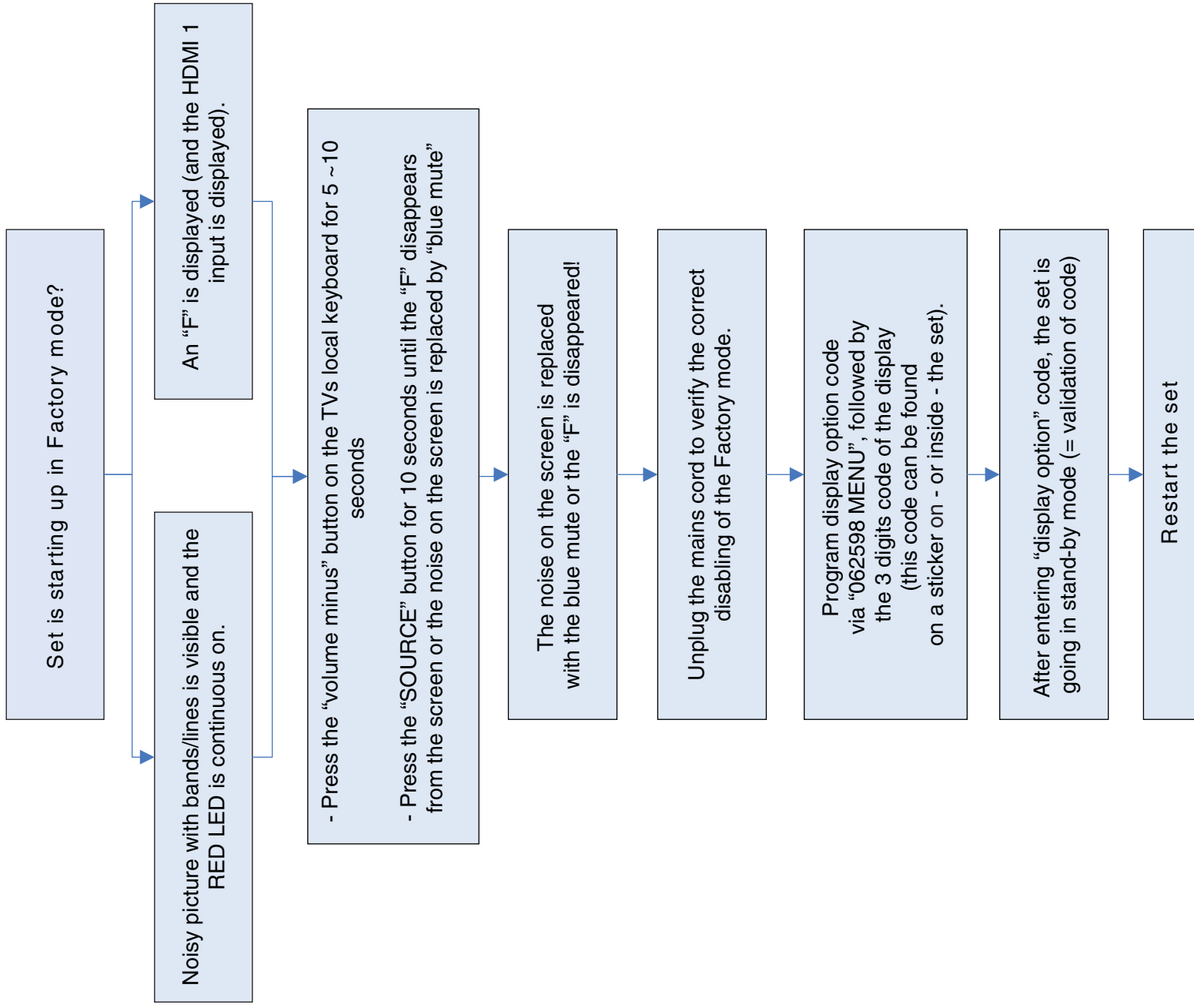
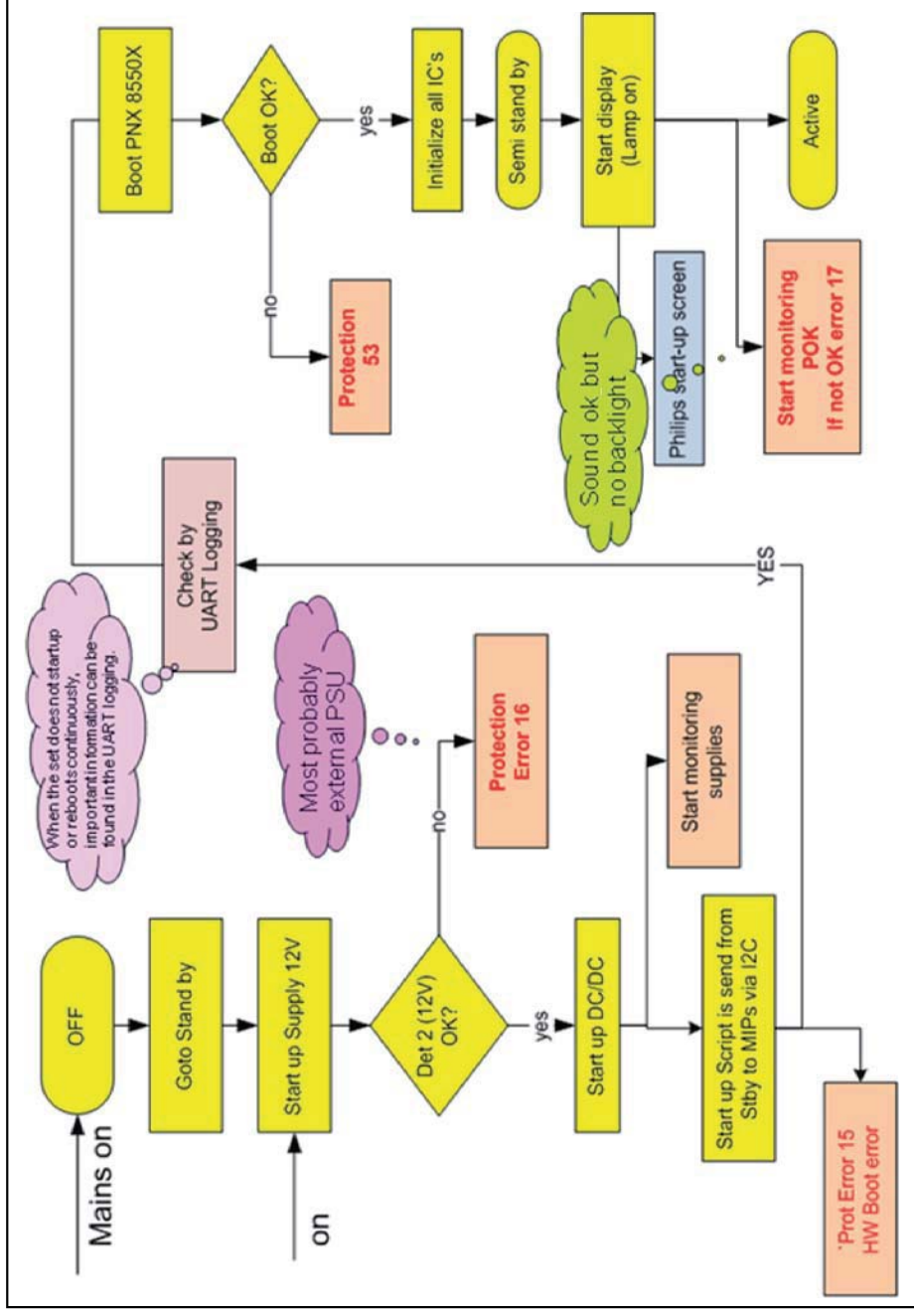
Set is starting up in Factory modeH_16771_007b.eps
100322

Figure 5-12 SSB replacement flowchart - Factory mode



18753_211_100811.eps
100811

Figure 5-13 SSB start-up

5.9 Software Upgrading

5.9.1 Introduction

The set software and security keys are stored in a NAND-Flash, which is connected to the PNX85500.

It is possible **for the user** to upgrade the **main** software via the USB port. This allows replacement of a software image in a stand alone set, without the need of an E-JTAG debugger. A description on how to upgrade the main software can be found in the electronic User Manual.

Important: When the NAND-Flash must be replaced, a new SSB must be ordered, due to the presence of the security keys! (CI +, MAC address, ...).

Perform the following actions after SSB replacement:

1. Set the correct option codes (see sticker inside the TV).
 2. Update the TV software => see the eUM (electronic User Manual) for instructions.
 3. Perform the alignments as described in chapter 6 (section [6.5 Reset of Repaired SSB](#)).
 4. Check in CSM if the CI + key, MAC address... are valid.
- For the correct order number of a new SSB, always refer to the Spare Parts list!

5.9.2 Main Software Upgrade

- The "UpgradeAll.upg" file is only used in the factory.

Automatic Software Upgrade

In "normal" conditions, so when there is no major problem with the TV, the main software and the default software upgrade application can be upgraded with the "AUTORUN.UPG" (FUS part of the one-zip file: e.g. 3104 337 05661 _FUS _Q555X_ x.x.x.x.commercial.zip). This can also be done by the consumers themselves, but they will have to get their software from the commercial Philips website or via the Software Update Assistant in the user menu (see eUM). The "autorun.upg" file must be placed in the root of the USB stick. How to upgrade:

1. Copy "AUTORUN.UPG" to the root of the USB stick.
2. Insert USB stick in the set while the set is operational. The set will restart and the upgrading will start automatically. As soon as the programming is finished, a message is shown to remove the USB stick and restart the set.

Manual Software Upgrade

In case that the software upgrade application does not start automatically, it can also be started manually.

How to start the software upgrade application manually:

1. Disconnect the TV from the Mains/AC Power.
2. Press the "OK" button on a Philips TV remote control or a Philips DVD RC-6 remote control (it is also possible to use a TV remote in "DVD" mode). Keep the "OK" button pressed while reconnecting the TV to the Mains/AC Power.
3. The software upgrade application will start.

Attention!

In case the download application has been started **manually**, the "autorun.upg" will maybe not be recognized. What to do in this case:

1. Create a directory "UPGRADES" on the USB stick.

2. Rename the "autorun.upg" to something else, e.g. to "software.upg". Do not use long or complicated names, keep it simple. Make sure that "AUTORUN.UPG" is no longer present in the root of the USB stick.
3. Copy the renamed "upg" file into this directory.
4. Insert USB stick into the TV.
5. The renamed "upg" file will be visible and selectable in the upgrade application.

Back-up Software Upgrade Application

If the default software upgrade application does not start (could be due to a corrupted boot sector) via the above described method, try activating the "back-up software upgrade application".

How to start the "back-up software upgrade application" manually:

1. Disconnect the TV from the Mains/AC Power.
2. Press the "CURSOR DOWN"-button on a Philips TV remote control while reconnecting the TV to the Mains/AC Power.
3. The back-up software upgrade application will start.

5.9.3 Stand-by Software Upgrade via USB

In this chassis it is possible to upgrade the Stand-by software via a USB stick. The method is similar to upgrading the main software via USB.

Use the following steps:

1. Create a directory "UPGRADES" on the USB stick.
2. Copy the Stand-by software (part of the one-zip file, e.g. StandbySW_CFT72_88 0.0.0.upg) into this directory.
3. Insert the USB stick into the TV.
4. Start the download application manually (see section "[Manual Software Upgrade](#)").
5. Select the appropriate file and press the "OK" button to upgrade.

5.9.4 Content and Usage of the One-Zip Software File

Below the content of the One-Zip file is explained, and instructions on how and when to use it.

- **FUS_Q555X_x.x.x.x_commercial.zip**. Contains the "autorun.upg" which is needed to upgrade the TV main software and the software download application.
- **StandbySW_CFTxx_x.x.x.x_commercial.zip**. Contains the Stand-by software in "upg" and "hex" format.
 - The "StandbySW_xxxx_prod.upg" file can be used to upgrade the Stand-by software via USB.
 - The "StandbySW_xxxx.hex" file can be used to upgrade the Stand-by software via ComPair.
 - The files "StandbySW_xxxx_exhex.hex" and "StandbySW_xxxx_dev.upg" may not be used by Service technicians (only for development purposes).
- **UpgradeAll_Q555X_x.x.x.x_commercial.zip**. Only for production purposes, not to be used by Service technicians.
- **ProcessNVM_Q55XX_x.x.x.x.zip**. Default NVM content. Must be programmed via ComPair or can be loaded via USB, be aware that all alignments stored in NVM are overwritten here.

5.9.5 UART logging 2K10 (see section "[5.8 Fault Finding and Repair Tips, 5.8.6 Logging](#)")

6. Alignments

Index of this chapter:

- [6.1 General Alignment Conditions](#)
- [6.2 Hardware Alignments](#)
- [6.3 Software Alignments](#)
- [6.4 Option Settings](#)
- [6.5 Reset of Repaired SSB](#)
- [6.6 Total Overview SAM modes](#)

6.1 General Alignment Conditions

Perform all electrical adjustments under the following conditions:

- Power supply voltage (depends on region):
 - **AP-NTSC:** 120 VAC or 230 V_{AC} / 50 Hz (± 10%).
 - **AP-PAL-multi:** 120 - 230 V_{AC} / 50 Hz (± 10%).
 - **EU:** 230 V_{AC} / 50 Hz (± 10%).
 - **LATAM-NTSC:** 120 - 230 V_{AC} / 50 Hz (± 10%).
 - **US:** 120 V_{AC} / 60 Hz (± 10%).
- Connect the set to the mains via an isolation transformer with low internal resistance.
- Allow the set to warm up for approximately 15 minutes.
- Measure voltages and waveforms in relation to correct ground (e.g. measure audio signals in relation to AUDIO_GND).
- **Caution:** It is not allowed to use heat sinks as ground.
- Test probe: R_i > 10 MΩ, C_i < 20 pF.
- Use an isolated trimmer/screwdriver to perform alignments.

6.1.1 Alignment Sequence

- First, set the correct options:
 - In SAM, select “Option numbers”.
 - Fill in the option settings for “Group 1” and “Group 2” according to the set sticker (see also paragraph [6.4 Option Settings](#)).
- Press OK on the remote control before the cursor is moved to the left.
- In submenu “Option numbers” select “Store” and press OK on the RC.
- OR:
 - In main menu, select “Store” again and press OK on the RC.
 - Switch the set to Stand-by.
- Warming up (>15 minutes).

6.2 Hardware Alignments

Not applicable.

6.3 Software Alignments

Put the set in SAM mode (see Chapter [5. Service Modes. Error Codes. and Fault Finding](#)). The SAM menu will now appear on the screen. Select ALIGNMENTS and go to one of the sub menus. The alignments are explained below.

The following items can be aligned:

- White point
- Ambilight
- TCON Alignment
- Reset TCON Alignment.

To store the data:

- Press OK on the RC **before the cursor is moved to the left**
- In main menu select “Store” and press OK on the RC
- Switch the set to stand-by mode.

For the next alignments, supply the following test signals via a video generator to the RF input:

- **EU/AP-PAL models:** a PAL B/G TV-signal with a signal strength of at least 1 mV and a frequency of 475.25 MHz
- **US/AP-NTSC models:** an NTSC M/N TV-signal with a signal strength of at least 1 mV and a frequency of 61.25 MHz (channel 3).
- **LATAM models:** an NTSC M TV-signal with a signal strength of at least 1 mV and a frequency of 61.25 MHz (channel 3).

6.3.1 White Point

- Choose “TV menu”, “Setup”, “More TV Settings” and then “Picture” and set picture settings as follows:

Picture Setting	
Contrast	100
Brightness	50
Colour	0
Light Sensor	Off
Picture format	Unscaled

- In menu “Picture”, choose “Pixel Plus HD” and set picture settings as follows:

Picture Setting	
Dynamic Contrast	Off
Dynamic Backlight	Off
Colour Enhancement	Off
Gamma	0

- Go to the SAM and select “Alignments”-> “White point”.

White point alignment LCD screens:

- Use a 90% white screen to the HDMI input and set the following values:
 - “Color temperature”: “Normal”.
 - All “White point” values to: “127”.

In case you have a color analyzer:

- Measure, in a dark environment, with a calibrated contactless color analyzer (Minolta CA-210 or Minolta CS-200) in the centre of the screen.
- Adjust the correct x, y coordinates (while holding one of the White point registers R, G or B on 127) by means of decreasing the value of one or two other white points to the correct x, y coordinates (see [Table 6-1 White D alignment values CCFL backlight panels](#), [6-2 White D alignment values - LED - Minolta CA-210](#) or [6-3 White D alignment values - LED - Minolta CS-200](#)). Tolerance: dx: ± 0.002, dy: ± 0.002.
- Repeat this step for the other color temperatures that need to be aligned.
- When finished press OK on the RC and then press STORE (in the SAM root menu) to store the aligned values to the NVM.
- Restore the initial picture settings after the alignments.

Table 6-1 White D alignment values CCFL backlight panels

Value	Cool (11000K)	Normal (9000K)	Warm (6500K)
x	0.276	0.287	0.313
y	0.282	0.296	0.329

Table 6-2 White D alignment values - LED - Minolta CA-210

Value	Cool (9420K)	Normal (8120K)	Warm (6080K)
x	0.282	0.292	0.320
y	0.298	0.311	0.345

Table 6-3 White D alignment values - LED - Minolta CS-200

Value	Cool (11000K)	Normal (9000K)	Warm (6500K)
x	0.276	0.287	0.313
y	0.282	0.296	0.329

If you do not have a color analyzer, you can use the default values. This is the next best solution. The default values are average values coming from production.

- Select a COLOUR TEMPERATURE (e.g. COOL, NORMAL, or WARM).
- Set the RED, GREEN and BLUE default values according to the values in [Table 6-4](#).
- When finished press OK on the RC, then press STORE (in the SAM root menu) to store the aligned values to the NVM.
- Restore the initial picture settings after the alignments.

Table 6-4 White tone default setting 32" (van Gogh)

White Tone	e.g. 32PFL5615x/xx		
Colour Temp	R	G	B
Normal	t.b.d.	t.b.d.	t.b.d.
Cool	t.b.d.	t.b.d.	t.b.d.
Warm	t.b.d.	t.b.d.	t.b.d.

Table 6-5 White tone default setting 40" (van Gogh)

White Tone	e.g. 40PFL5615x/xx		
Colour Temp	R	G	B
Normal	t.b.d.	t.b.d.	t.b.d.
Cool	t.b.d.	t.b.d.	t.b.d.
Warm	t.b.d.	t.b.d.	t.b.d.

Table 6-6 White tone default setting 40" (da Vinci)

White Tone	e.g. 40PFL6615x/xx		
Colour Temp	R	G	B
Normal	t.b.d.	t.b.d.	t.b.d.
Cool	t.b.d.	t.b.d.	t.b.d.
Warm	t.b.d.	t.b.d.	t.b.d.

Table 6-7 White tone default setting 40" (Matisse)

White Tone	e.g. 40PFL8605x/xx		
Colour Temp	R	G	B
Normal	t.b.d.	t.b.d.	t.b.d.
Cool	t.b.d.	t.b.d.	t.b.d.
Warm	t.b.d.	t.b.d.	t.b.d.

Table 6-8 White tone default setting 46" (van Gogh)

White Tone	e.g. 46PFL5615x/xx		
Colour Temp	R	G	B
Normal	t.b.d.	t.b.d.	t.b.d.
Cool	t.b.d.	t.b.d.	t.b.d.
Warm	t.b.d.	t.b.d.	t.b.d.

Table 6-9 White tone default setting 52" (Matisse)

White Tone	e.g. 52PFL8605x/xx		
Colour Temp	R	G	B
Normal	t.b.d.	t.b.d.	t.b.d.
Cool	t.b.d.	t.b.d.	t.b.d.
Warm	t.b.d.	t.b.d.	t.b.d.

6.3.2 Ambilight

Every ambient light module is aligned by a matrix and by the brightness. After replacement of a module, the brightness/color must be aligned with the other modules:

- Go to SAM.
- Select "Alignments".
- Select "Ambilight". A white test pattern shall be displayed by the ambilight modules.
- Select the number of the module that have to be aligned. Module 1 is the first one which will come across according the wiring path, starting at the small signal panel, proceeding towards the ambient light modules. The first module will be attached to the next module 2. Module number 2 to number 3 etc...as follows the way to define the ambilight module numbering.
- Align the brightness compared with the neighboring modules. The brightness is automatically stored.
- Select one of 10 matrixes which color matches most with the neighboring modules, "matrix 0" is the factory alignment and can always be retrieved. (see table ["6-10 Overview matrix correction table"](#))
- The alignment is stored automatically.

Table 6-10 Overview matrix correction table

Matrix #	1R	1G	1B
Matrix 0	1	1	1
Matrix 1	1	0.95	0.95
Matrix 2	0.95	1	0.95
Matrix 3	0.95	0.95	1
Matrix 4	0.95	1	1
Matrix 5	1	0.95	1
Matrix 6	1	1	0.95
Matrix 7	1	0.97	0.95
Matrix 8	0.97	0.95	1
Matrix 9	0.95	0.97	1

6.3.3

TCON/VCOM alignment

Sets with forward integration have the TCON on SSB. The alignment of this TCON is stored in the SSB, and is related to the used display. When an SSB or a display is replaced, a new value must be entered.

A default value (see table below) is copied from the display file (after entering the correct display code) and is shown in the SAM menu. But on top of this, the default value can be overruled manually via the menu item "TCON alignment". The current value is shown with 4 digits, and can be changed by a digit entry. After pressing "OK", the value is stored. The menu item "Reset TCON alignment" can be used to return to the default value from the display file. A notification is shown: "TCON alignment has been reset".

Table 6-11 TCON/VCOM default settings

Supplier	Panel	TCON/VCOM Alignment
LGD (max: 1023)	32" CCFL (Rembrandt)	420
	37" CCFL (Rembrandt)	403
	42" CCFL (Rembrandt)	443
	32" LED (Matisse)	428
	37" LED (Matisse)	375
Sharp (max: 255)	32" LED (Van Gogh)	109
	40" LED (Van Gogh)	95
	46" LED (Van Gogh)	143
	52" LED (Van Gogh)	203
	40" LED (da Vinci)	0098
	46" LED (da Vinci)	0129

6.4 Option Settings

6.4.1 Introduction

The microprocessor communicates with a large number of i²C ICs in the set. To ensure good communication and to make digital diagnosis possible, the microprocessor has to know which ICs to address. The presence / absence of these

PNX51XX ICs (back-end advanced video picture improvement IC which offers motion estimation and compensation features (commercially called HDNM) plus integrated Ambilight control) is made known by the option codes.

Notes:

- After changing the option(s), save them by pressing the OK button on the RC before the cursor is moved to the left, select STORE in the SAM root menu and press OK on the RC.
- The new option setting is only active after the TV is switched "off" / "stand-by" and "on" again with the mains switch (the NVM is then read again).

6.4.2

Dealer Options

For dealer options, in SAM select "Dealer options".

See Table [6-12 SAM mode overview](#).

6.4.3

(Service) Options

Select the sub menu's to set the initialization codes (options) of the model number via text menus.

See Table [6-12 SAM mode overview](#).

6.4.4

Opt. No. (Option numbers)

Select this sub menu to set all options at once (expressed in two long strings of numbers).

An option number (or "option byte") represents a number of different options. When you change these numbers directly, you can set all options very quickly. All options are controlled via eight option numbers.

When the NVM is replaced, all options will require resetting. To be certain that the factory settings are reproduced exactly, you must set both option number lines. You can find the correct option numbers on a sticker inside the TV set.

Example: The options sticker gives the following option numbers:

- 08192 00133 01387 45160
- 12332 04256 00164 00000

The first line (group 1) indicates hardware options 1 to 4, the second line (group 2) indicate software options 5 to 8.

Every 5-digit number represents 16 bits (so the maximum value will be 65536 if all options are set).

When all the correct options are set, the sum of the decimal values of each Option Byte (OB) will give the option number.

Diversity

Not all sets with the same Commercial Type Number (CTN) necessarily have the same option code!

Use of Alternative BOM => an alternative BOM number usually indicates the use of an alternative display or power supply. This results in another display code thus in another Option code.

Refer to Chapter [2. Technical Specifications and Connections](#).

Important: after having edited the option numbers as described above, you **must press OK** on the remote control **before the cursor is moved to the left!**

6.5

Reset of Repaired SSB

A very important issue towards a repaired SSB from a Service repair shop (SSB repair on component level) implies the reset of the NVM on the SSB.

A repaired SSB in Service should get the service Set type "00PF0000000000" and Production code "00000000000000". Also the virgin bit is to be set. To set all this, you can use the ComPair tool or use the "NVM editor" and "Dealer options" items in SAM (do not forget to "store").

After a repaired SSB has been mounted in the set (set repair on board level), the type number (CTN) and production code of

the TV has to be set according to the type plate of the set. For this (**new in this platform**), you can use the NVM editor in SAM. This action also ensures the correct functioning of the "Net TV" feature and access to the Net TV portals. The loading of the CTN and production code can also be done via ComPair (Model number programming).

In case of a display replacement, reset the "Operation hours display" to "0", or to the operation hours of the replacement display.

6.5.1

SSB identification

Whenever ordering a new SSB, it should be noted that the correct ordering number (12nc) of a SSB is located on a sticker on the SSB. The format is <12nc SSB><serial number>. The ordering number of a "Service" SSB is the same as the ordering number of an initial "factory" SSB.



18310_221_090318.eps
090319

Figure 6-1 SSB identification

6.6 Total Overview SAM modes

Table 6-12 SAM mode overview

Main Menu	Sub-menu 1	Sub-menu 2	Sub-menu 3	Description
Hardware Info	A. SW version	e.g. "Q5521_0.33.0.0"		Display TV & Stand-by SW version and CTN serial number
	B. Stand-by processor version	e.g. "STDBY_42.42.0.0"		
	C. Production code	e.g. "see type plate"		
Operation hours				Displays the accumulated total of operation hours. TV switched "on/off" & every 0.5 hours is increase one
Errors				Displayed the most recent errors
Reset error buffer				Clears all content in the error buffer
Alignment	White point	Colour temperature	Normal Warm Cool	3 different modes of colour temperature can be selected
		White point red		LCD White Point Alignment. For values, see Table 6-4 White tone default setting 32" [van Gogh] until 6-9 White tone default setting 52" [Matisse].
		White point green		
		White point blue		
	Ambilight	Select module		
		Brightness		
	Select matrix			
	TCON alignment			used when a new display code (after a SSB exchange) is keyed-in and if you have alignment values from production; see Table 6-11 TCON/VCOM default settings
	Reset TCON alignment			used when a new display code (after a SSB exchange) is keyed-in and if you do not have alignment values from production
	Virgin mode	Off/On		Select Virgin mode On/Off. TV starts up / does not start up (once) with a language selection menu after the mains switch is turned "on" for the first time (virgin mode)
	E-sticker Auto store mode	Off/On		Select E-sticker On/Off (USP's on-screen)
		None		
		PDC/VPS		
Dealer options		TXT page		
		PDC/VPS/TXT		

Main Menu	Sub-menu 1	Sub-menu 2	Sub-menu 3	Description	
Options	Digital broadcast	DVB	Off/On	Select DVB On/Off	
		DVB - T installation	Off/On or Country dependent	Select DVB T installation On/Off or by country	
		DVB - T light	Off/On	Select DVB T light On/Off	
		DVB - C	Off/On	Select DVB C On/Off	
		DVB - C installation	Off/On or Country dependent	Select DVB C installation On/Off or by country	
		DVB - C light	Off/On	Select DVB C light On/Off	
		DVB - S	Off/On	Select DVB S On/Off	
		Over the air download	Off/On or Country dependent	Select Over the air download On/Off or by country	
		8 days EPG	Off/On	Select 8 day EPG On/Off	
		Ethernet	Off/On	Select Ethernet On/Off	
		Wi-Fi	Off/On	Select Wi-Fi On/Off	
		DLNA	Off/On	Select DLNA On/Off	
		On-line service	On	On-line service is On	
		Videostore SD card slot	Off/On	Select Videostore SD card slot On/Off	
		Multiview	Off/On	Select Multiview On/Off	
		Internet software update	Off	Internet software update is Off	
		Display	Screen	237 / LCD Sharp D3GA23 46"	Displayed the panel code & type model
			LightGuide	Off/On	Select LightGuide On/Off
			Display fans	Not present/Present	Select Display fans Present/Not present
			Temperature sensor	No sensor/On backside/In display/On SSB	Sensor present Yes/No and in case Yes, where
			Temperature LUT	0	N.A.
			E-box & monitor	Off/On	Select E-box & monitor On/Off
			Light sensor	Off/On	Select Light sensor On/Off
			Light sensor type	0/12/3	Select Light sensor type form 0 to 3 (for difference styling)
	Video reproduction	Super resolution	Off/On	Super resolution Off/On	
		Smart bit enhancement	Off/On	Smart bit enhancement Off/On	
		Pixel Plus type	Pixel Plus HD	Select type of picture improvement	
			Perfect Pixel HD		
			Pixel Precise HD		
		Natural motion type	Perfect Natural Motion	Natural motion type selection	
			HD Natural Motion		
		Ambilight	None	Select type of Ambilight modules use	
			2 sided 3/3		
			2 sided 4/4		
			2 sided 5/5		
			2 sided 6/6		
			2 sided 7/7		
			3 sided 5/5/5		
			3 sided 6/6/6		
			3 sided 7/7/7		
			3 sided 6/9/6		
			Off/On	Ambilight sunset On/Off	
		Acoustic system		Cabinet design used for setting dynamic audio parameters	
		Source selection	EXT1/AV1 type	SCART CVBS RGB LR	Select input source when connected with external equipment
				CVBS Y/C YPbPr LR	
CVBS Y/C YPbPr HV LR					
EXT2/AV2 type			SCART CVBS RGB LR	Select input source when connected with external equipment	
			CVBS LR		
	YPbPr LR				
EXT3/AV3 type	None				
	None		Select input source when connected with external equipment		
	CVBS				
SIDE I/O	CVBS LR				
	CVBS Y/C LR				
	YPbPr LR				
Miscellaneous	SIDE I/O	YPbPr HV LR			
		Off/On	Select SIDE I/O On/Off		
		Off/On	Select S-VIDEO (Y/C) On/Off		
	HDMI 2	Off/On	Select HDMI 2 On/Off		
	HDMI 3	Off/On	Select HDMI 3 On/Off		
	HDMI side	Off/On	Select HDMI side On/Off		
	HDMI CEC Viewport 21:9	Off/On	Select HDMI CEC Viewport 21:9 On/Off		
	HDMI CEC OneUX seamless	Off/On	Select HDMI CEC OneUX seamless On/Off		
	Region	Europe	Select Region/country		
	Tuner type	AP-PAL-Multi			
		China			
Australia					
Hotel mode	Latam				
	Russia				
	Off	Select type of Tuner used			
		Hotel mode is Off			

Main Menu	Sub-menu 1	Sub-menu 2	Sub-menu 3	Description
Option numbers	Group 1	e.g. "00008.01793.15421.08192"		The first line (group 1) indicates hardware options 1 to 4
	Group 2	e.g. "44013.34315.00000.00000"		The second line (group 2) indicates software options 5 to 8
	Store			Store after changing
	Initialise NVM Store			N.A. Select Store in the SAM root menu after making any changes
Operation hours display		0003		In case the display must be swapped for repair, you can reset the "Display operation hours" to "0". So, this one does keeps up the lifetime of the display itself (mainly to compensate the degeneration behaviour)
	Software maintenance	Display		Display information is for development purposes
		Clear		
		Test reboot		
Test setting	Hardware events	Test cold reboot		
		Test application crash		
		Display		
		Clear		Display information is for development purposes
	Digital info	Centre frequency: 774605208		
		QAM modulation: None		Display information is for development purposes
		Symbol rate:		
		Original network ID: 0		
		Network ID: 0		
		Transport stream ID: 0		
		Service ID: 0		
		Hierarchical modulation: 0		
		Selected video PID: 0		
		Selected main audio PID: 0		
		Selected 2nd audio PID: 0		
		000		Install start frequency from "0" MHz
	Install end frequency	999		Install end frequency as "999" MHz
	Default install frequency Installation	Digital only		
		Digital + Analogue		Select Digital only or Digital + Analogue before installation
Development file versions	Development 1 file version	Display parameters DISPT6.0.9.8		Display information is for development purposes
		Acoustics parameters ACSTS 0.39.6.16		
		PQ - TV550 1.0.22.1		
		PQS- Profile set		
		PQF - Fixed settings		
		PQU - User styles		
		Ambilight parameters PRFAM 5.0.2.4		
		12NC one zip software		Display information is for development purposes
	Development 2 file version	Initial main software		
		NVM version Q55x1_0.3.1.0		
		Flash units software		
		Temp com file version none		
	Upload to USB	All		To upload several settings from the TV to an USB stick
		Channel list		
		Personal settings		
		Option codes		
		Alignments		
		Identification data		
	Download from USB	History list		
		All		To download several settings from the USB stick to the TV
		Channel list		
		Personal settings		
	NVM editor	Option codes		
		Alignments		
	Identification data			
	Type number AG code	see type plate		NVM editor: re key-in type number and production code after SSB replacement
		see type plate		

7. Circuit Descriptions

Index of this chapter:

- [Z.1 Introduction](#)
- [Z.2 Power Architecture](#)
- [Z.3 DC/DC Converters](#)
- [Z.4 Front-End Analogue and DVB-T, DVB-C, ISDB-T reception](#)
- [Z.5 HDMI](#)
- [Z.6 Video and Audio Processing - PNX85500](#)
- [Z.7 Back-End](#)
- [Z.8 Ambilight](#)
- [Z.9 TCON](#)

7.1 Introduction

The Q552.1L LA chassis is part of the TV550 platform and comes with the following stylings: “van Gogh” (series xxPFL5xxx), “Da Vinci” (series xxPFL6xxx) and “Matisse” (series xxPFL8xxx). The TV550 platform is the successor of the TV543 platform.

7.1.1 Implementation

Notes:

- Only **new** circuits (circuits that are not published recently) are described.
- Figures can deviate slightly from the actual situation, due to different set executions.
- For a good understanding of the following circuit descriptions, please use the wiring, block (see chapter 9. Block Diagrams) and circuit diagrams (see chapter 10. Circuit Diagrams and PWB Layouts). Where necessary, you will find a separate drawing for clarification.

Key components of this chassis are:

- PNX85500 System-On-Chip (SOC) TV Processor
- TX31XX Hybrid Tuner (DVB-T/C, analogue)
- SI19x87 HDMI Switch
- TPA312xD2PWP Class D Power Amplifier
- LAN8710 Dual Port Gigabit Ethernet media access controller.

7.1.2 TV550 Architecture Overview

For details about the chassis block diagrams refer to [chapter 9. Block Diagrams](#). An overview of the TV550 architecture can be found in [Figure 7-1](#).

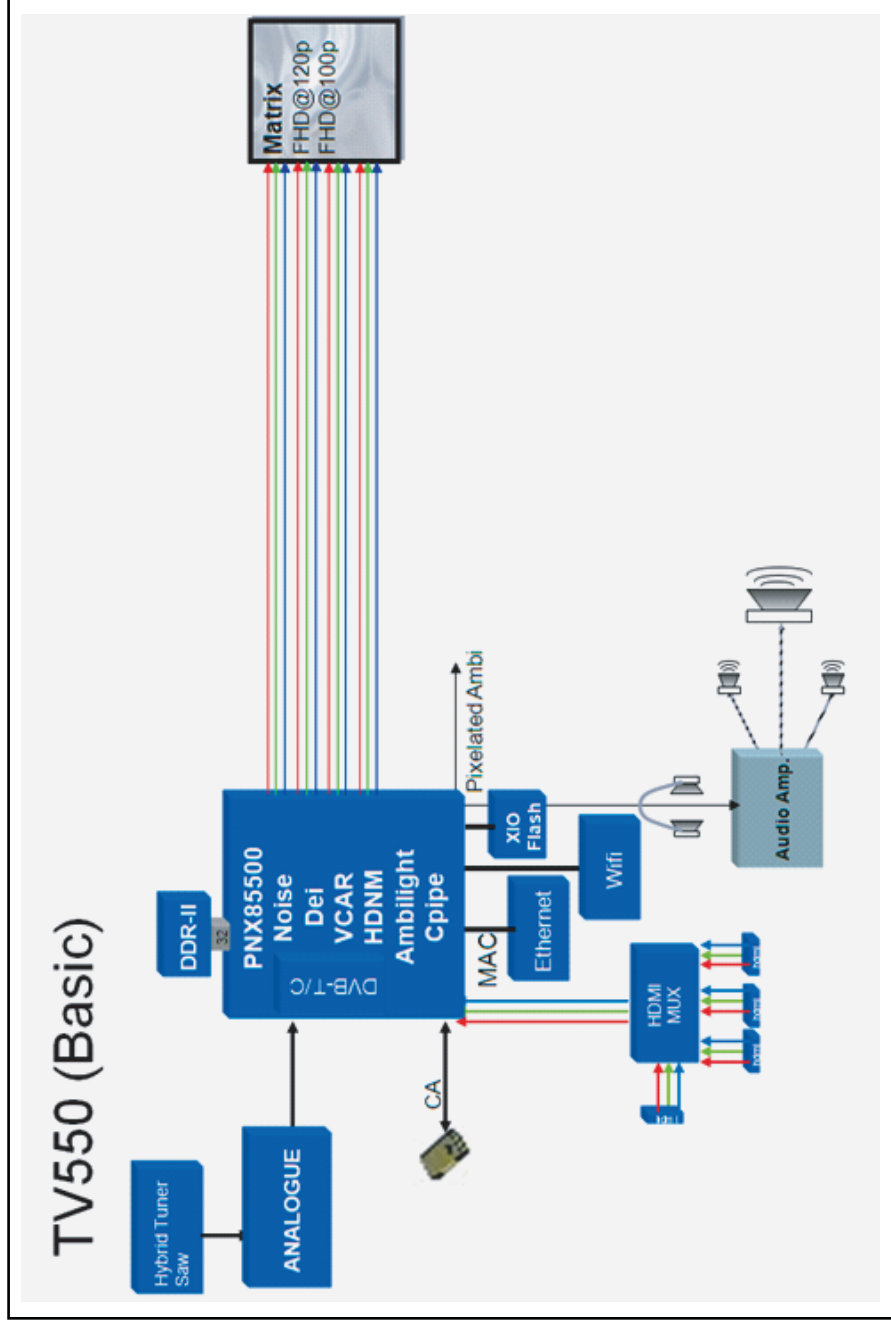
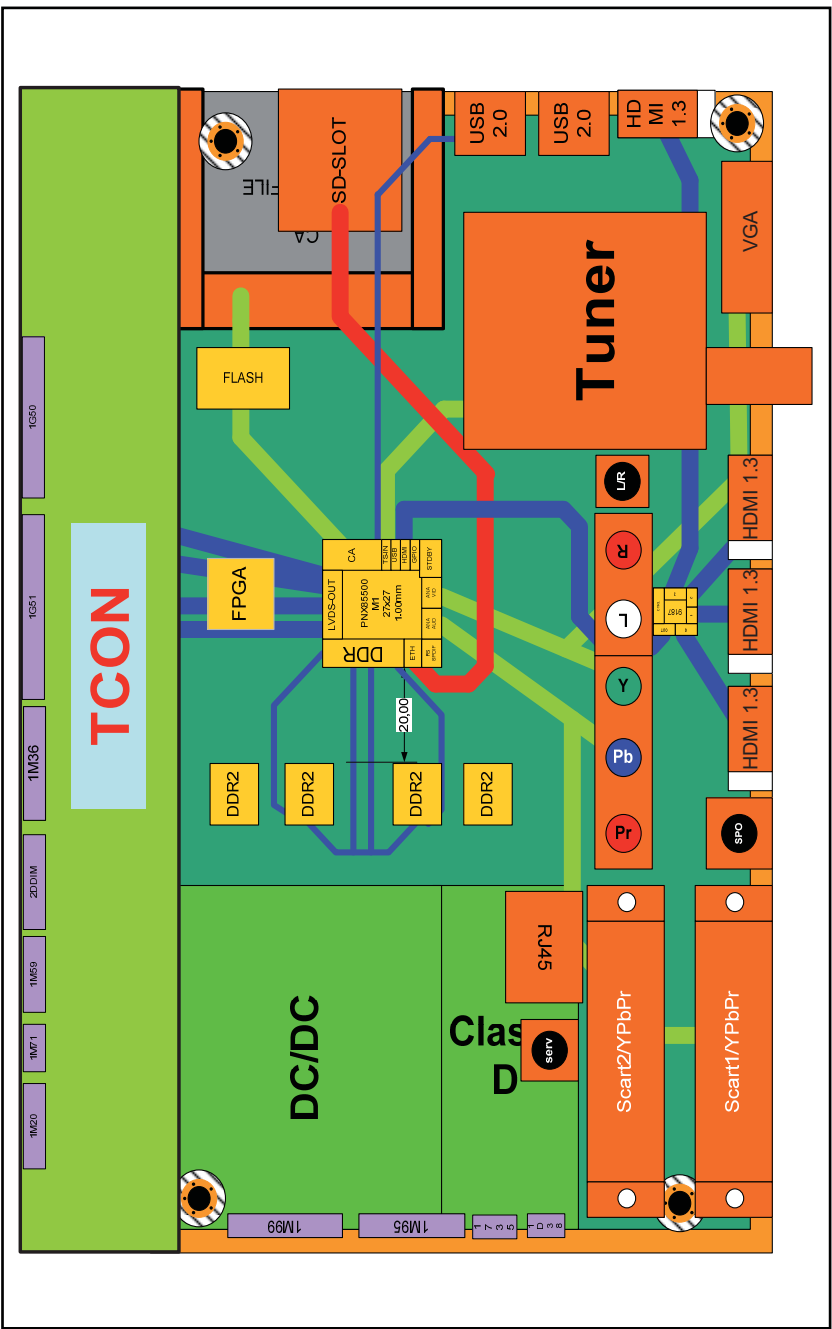


Figure 7-1 Architecture of TV550 platform - TCON integrated in display (xxPFL8xxx)

18770_244_100203 eps
100219

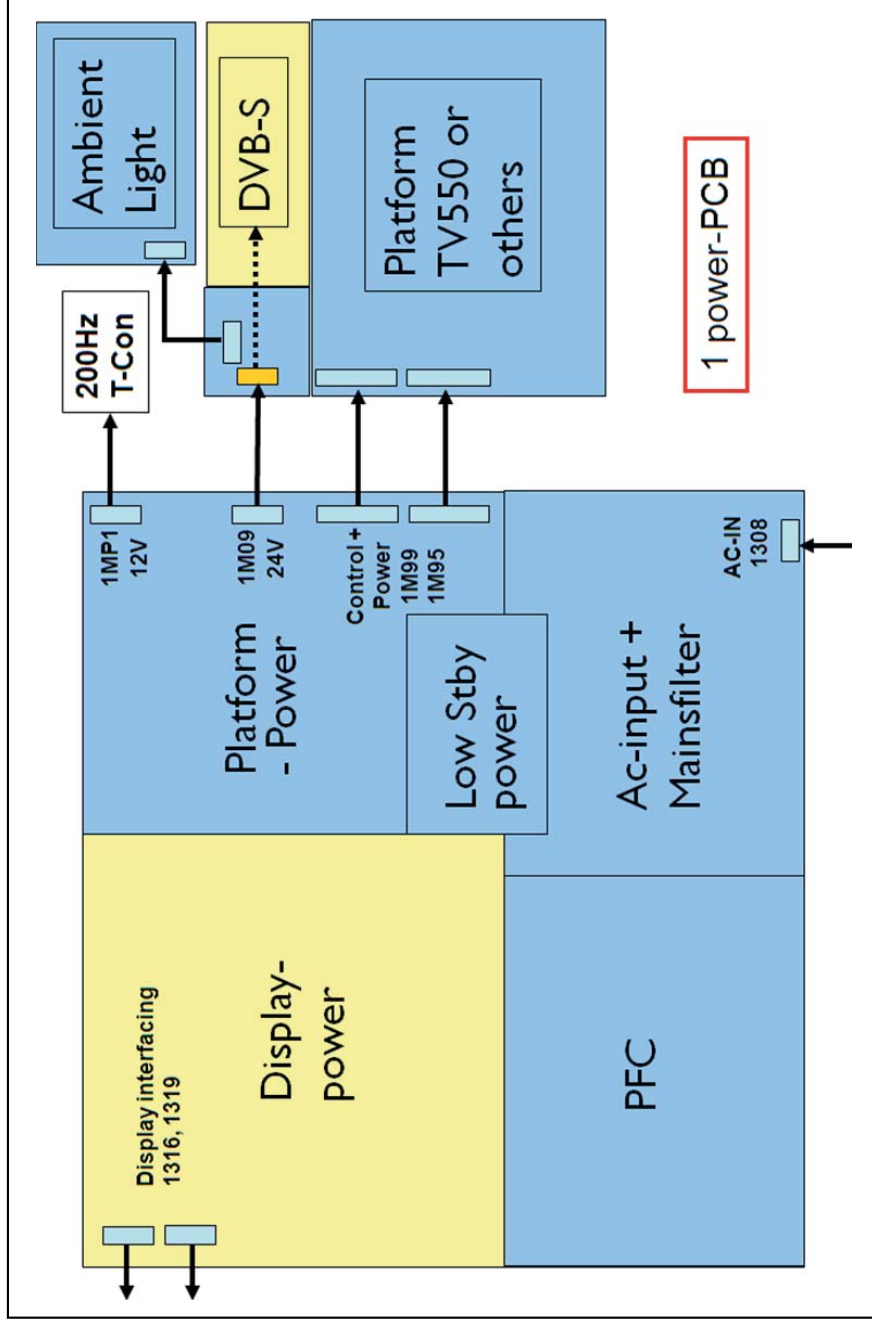


18990_201_100401.eps
100401

Figure 7-4 SSB layout cells (top view) TCON integrated on SSB (xxPFL5xxx & xxPFL6xxx)

7.2 Power Architecture

Refer to figure [Figure 7-5](#) for the power architecture of this platform.



18770_234_100127.eps
100127

Figure 7-5 Power Architecture TV550 platform

7.2.1 Power Supply Unit

All power supplies are a black box for Service. When defective, a new board must be ordered and the defective one must be returned, unless the main fuse of the board is broken. Always replace a defective fuse with one with the correct specifications! This part is available in the regular market. Consult the Philips Service web portal for the order codes of the boards.

Important delta's with the TV543 platform are:

- New power architecture for LED backlight (PSL, PSLS, PSDL)
- "Boost"-signal is now a PWM-signal + continuous variable.

The control signals are:

- Standby
- Lamp "on/off"
- DIM (PWM) (not for PSDL)
- Boost (PWM except for IPB)
- Power-OK: indicates that the main converter is functioning (feedback signal to the SSB).

In this manual, no detailed information is available because of design protection issues.

The output voltages to the chassis are:

- +3V3-STANDBY (standby-mode only)
- +12V (on-mode)
- +Vsnd (+24V) (audio power) (on-mode)
- +24V (bolt-on power) (on-mode)

- Output to the display; in case of
 - IPB: High voltage to the LCD panel
 - PSL and PSLS (LED-driver outputs)
 - PSDL (high frequent) AC-current.

7.2.2 Diversity

The diversity in power supply units is mainly determined by the diversity in displays.

The following displays can be distinguished:

- CCFL/EEFL backlight: power board is conventional IPB
- LED backlight:
 - side-view LED without scanning: PSL power board
 - side-view LED with scanning: PSLS power board
 - direct-view LED without 2D-dimming: PSL power board
 - direct-view LED with 2D-dimming: PSDL power board.
- **PSL** stands for **Power Supply** with integrated LED-drivers.
- **PSLS** stands for a **Power Supply** with integrated **LED-drivers** with added **Scanning** functionality (added microcontroller).
- **PSDL** stands for a **Power Supply** for **Direct-view LED** backlight with 2D-dimming.

7.2.3 Connector overview

Table 7-1 Connector overview

		Connector											
no.	1308	1311	1316	1M95	1M99	1M09	1MP1						
Descr.	main5	main5	disp.	to SSB	to SSB	Amb.	T-con						
Pin	CN1	CN2	CN3	CN4	CN5	CN6	CN7						
1	N	L'	t.b.d.	t.b.d.	3V3std	+12V	24Vb						
2	L	L'	t.b.d.	t.b.d.	Standby	+12V	24Vb						
3	-	-	-	-	GND1	GND1	GND1						
4	-	-	-	-	GND1	GND1	GND1						
5	-	-	-	-	GND1	BL_ON _OFF	GND1						
6	-	-	-	-	+12V	DIM	-						
7	-	-	-	-	+12V	Boost	-						
8	-	-	-	-	+12V	n.c.	-						
9	-	-	-	-	+Vsnd	POK	-						
10	-	-	-	-	GND_ SND	-	-						
11	-	-	-	-	n.c.	-	-						
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						

7.3 DC/DC Converters

The on-board DC/DC converters deliver the following voltages (depending on set execution):

- +3V3-STANDBY, permanent voltage for the standby controller, LED/IR receiver and controls; connector 1M95 pin 1
- +12V, input from the power supply for TV550 common (active mode); connector 1M95 pins 6, 7 and 8
- +24V, input from the power supply for DVB-S2 (in active mode); connector 1M09 pins 1 and 2
- +1V1, core voltage supply for PNX85500; has to be started up first and switched "off" last (diagram B03B)
- +1V2, supply voltage for analogue blocks inside PNX85500
- +1V8, supply voltage for DDR2 (diagram B03B)
- +2V5, supply voltage for analogue blocks inside PNX85500 (see diagram B03E)
- +3V3, general supply voltage (diagram B03E)
- +5V, supply voltage for USB and CAM (diagram B03E)
- +5V-TUN, supply voltage for tuner (diagram B03E)
- +V-LNB, input voltage for LNB supply IC (item no. 7T50)
- +5V-DVBS, input intermediate supply voltage for DVB-S2 (diagram B08A)
- +3V3-DVBS, clean voltage for silicon tuner and DVB-S2 channel decoder
- +2V5-DVBS, clean voltage for DVB-S2 channel decoder
- +1V-DVBS, core voltage for DVB-S2 channel decoder.

A +12 V under-voltage detector (see diagram B03C) enables the 12V to 3.3V and 12V to 5V DC/DC converters via the ENABLE-3V3-5V line, and the 12V to 1.8V DC/DC converter via the ENABLE-1V8 line. DETECT2 is the signal going to the standby microcontroller and ENABLE-3V3n is the signal coming from the standby microcontroller.

Diagram B03D contains the following linear stabilizers:

- +2V5 stabilizer, built around item no. 7U00
- +5V-TUN stabilizer, built around items no. 7UA6 and 7UA7
- +1V2 stabilizer, built around items no. 7UA3 and 7UA4.

Diagram B08A contains the DVB-S2-related DC/DC converters and -stabilizers:

- a +24V under-voltage detection circuitry is built around item no. 7T04
- the switching frequency of the 24 to 14...20V switched mode converter is 350 kHz (item no. 7T03 and +V-LNB lines)
- the output signal on the +V-LNB line goes to the LNBH23Q (item no. 7T50)

- the LNBH23Q (item no. 7T50) sends a feedback signal via the VO-CNTRL line
- the switching frequency of the +5V-DVBS to +1-DVBS switched mode converter is 900 kHz (item no. 7T00)
- a delay line for the +2V5-DVBS and +1V-DVBS lines is created with item no. 3T03 (R=10k) and 2T06 (C=100n)
- a 3.3V to 2.5V linear stabilizer is built around item no. 7T01
- a 5V to 3.3V linear stabilizer is built around item no. 7T02.

7.4 Front-End Analogue and DVB-T, DVB-C; ISDB-T reception

7.4.1 European/Asia Pacific region

The Front-End for the European/Asia Pacific region consist of the following key components:

- Hybrid Tuner
- Switchable SAW filter 7/8 MHz (Eur.), or single SAW filter (8 MHz) (Asia Pacific)
- Bandpass filter
- Amplifier
- PNX85500 SoC TV processor with integrated DVB-T and DVB-C channel decoder and analogue demodulator.

Below find a block diagram of the front-end application for this region.

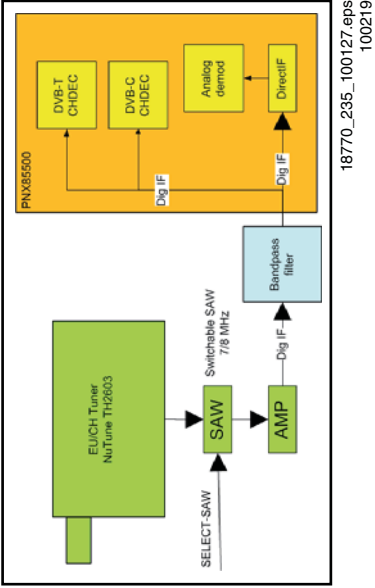


Figure 7-6 Front-End block diagram European/Asia Pacific region

7.4.2 Latin American region

The Front-End for the Latin American region consist of the following key components:

- Hybrid Tuner with integrated SAW filter and amplifier
- External ISDB-T channel decoder covering the Brazilian digital terrestrial TV standard
- Bandpass filter
- Amplifier
- PNX85500 SoC TV with integrated analogue demodulator.

Below find a block diagram of the front-end application for this region.

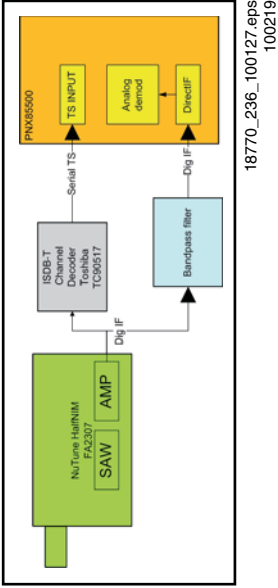


Figure 7-7 Front-End block diagram Latin American region

- Embedded HDMI HDCP keys

In this platform, the Silicon Image Si9x87 HDMI multiplexer is implemented. Refer to figure [7-8 HDMI input configuration](#) for the application.

New in this platform is the implementation of the Audio Return Channel (ARC) (pin 14 on HDMI 1). The ARC in HDMI 1.4 enables a TV, via a single HDMI cable, to send audio data “upstream” to an AV receiver or surround audio controller, increasing user flexibility and eliminating the need for any separate SPDIF audio connection.

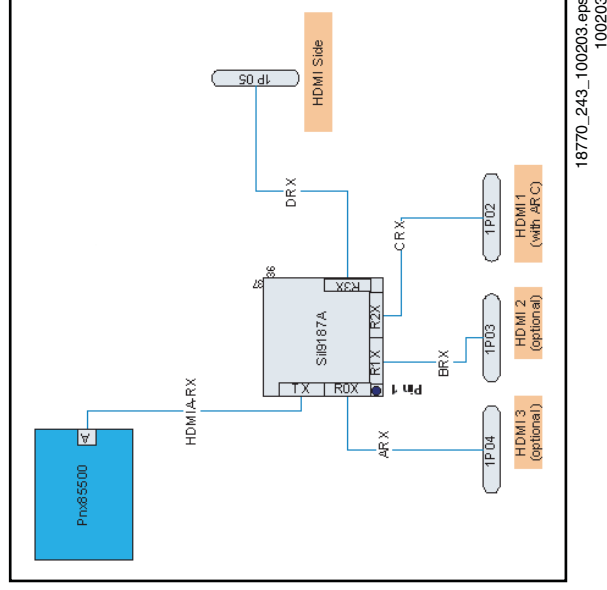


Figure 7-8 HDMI input configuration

The following multiplexers can be used:

- Si9187A (does not support “Instaport” technology for fast switching between input signals)
- Si9287B (supports “Instaport” technology for fast switching between input signals).

The hardware default I²C addresses are:

- SiI9187A: 0xB0/0xB2 (random: software workload)
- SiI9287B: 0xB2 (fixed).

The Si19x87 has the following specifications:

- +5V detection mechanism
- Stable clock detection mechanism
- Integrated EDID
- RT control
- HPD control
- Sync detection
- TMDS output control
- CEC control
- EDID stored in Si90x87, therefore there are no EDID pins on the SSB.

7.6 Video and Audio Processing - PNX85500

The PNX85500 is the main audio and video processor (or System-on-Chip) for this platform. It has the following features:

- Multi-standard digital video decoder (MPEG-2, H.264, MPEG-4)
- Integrated DVB-T/DVB-C channel decoder
- Integrated CI+
- Integrated motion accurate picture processing (MAPP2)
- High definition ME/MC
- 2D LED backlight dimming option

For a functional diagram of the PNX85500, refer to [Figure 7-9](#).

The TV550 combines front-end video processing functions, such as DVB-T channel decoding, MPEG-2/H.264 decode, analogue video decode and HDMI reception, with advanced back-end video picture improvements. It also includes next generation Motion Accurate Picture Processing (MAPP2). The MAPP2 technology provides state-of-the-art motion artifact reduction with movie judder cancellation, motion sharpness and vivid color management. High flat panel screen resolutions and refresh rates are supported with formats including 1366 x 768 @ 100Hz/120Hz and 1920 x 1080 @ 100Hz/120Hz. The combination of Ethernet, Ci+ and H.264 supports new TV experiences with IPTV and VOD. On top of that, optional support is available for 2D dimming in combination with LED backlights for optimum contrast and power savings up to 50%.

- Embedded HDMI HDCP keys
- Extended color gamut and color booster
- Integrated USB2.0 host controller
- Improved MPEG artefact reduction component
- PNX8543
- Security for customers own code/setting.

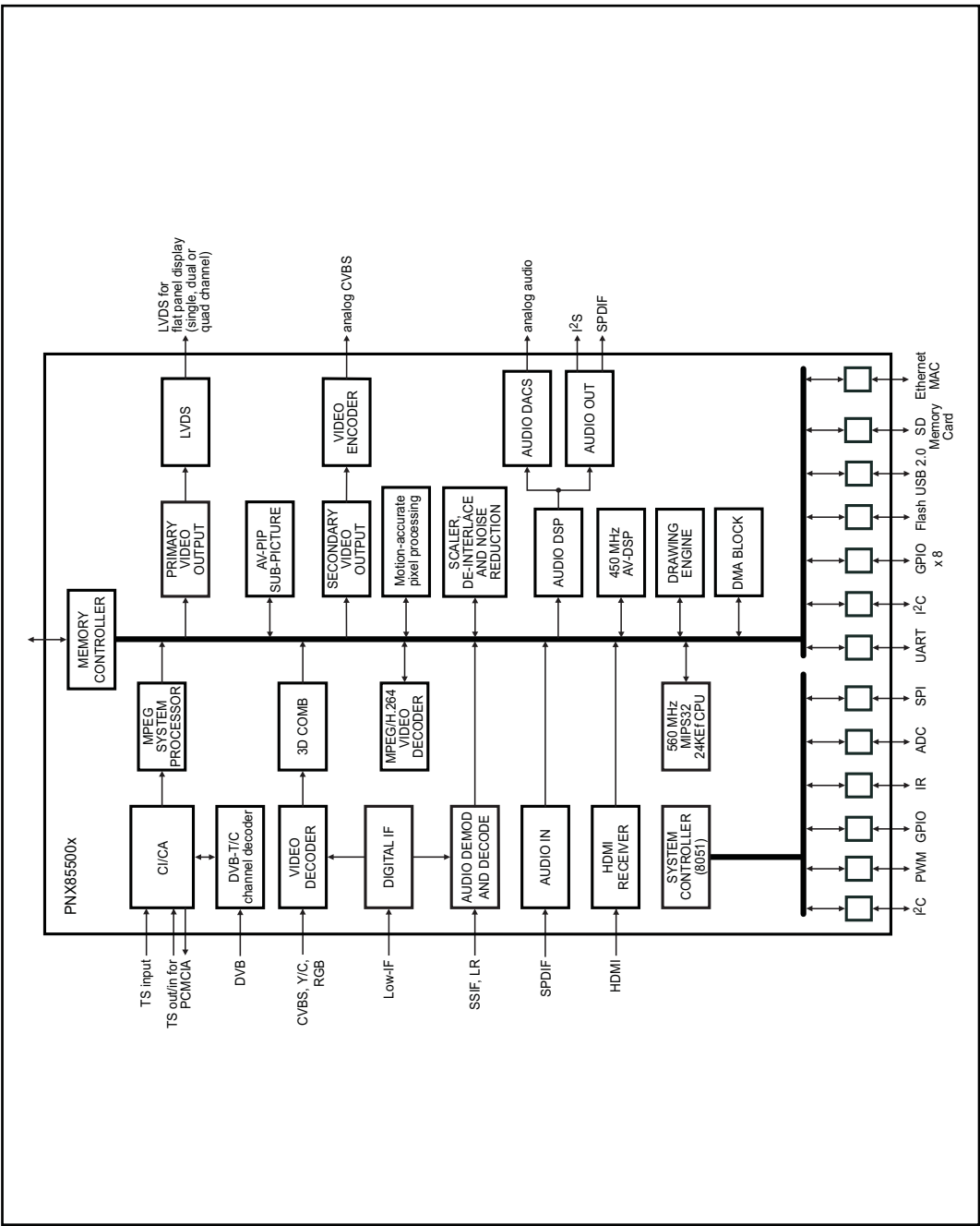


Figure 7-9 PNX85500 functional diagram

7.7 Back-End

The following backlight types can be distinguished:

- CCFL/EEFL backlight; applicable to the xxPFL54xx sets
- LED backlight:
 - side-view (edge) LED without scanning: PSL power board; applicable to xxPFL76xx sets
 - side-view (edge) LED with scanning: PSLS power board; not applicable to this chassis
 - direct-view LED with 0D-dimming: PSL power board; applicable to xxPFL56xx sets
 - direct-view LED with 2D-dimming: PSDL power board; not applicable to this chassis.

Refer to section [7.2.2 Diversity](#) for an in-depth explanation of the different power boards that are used.

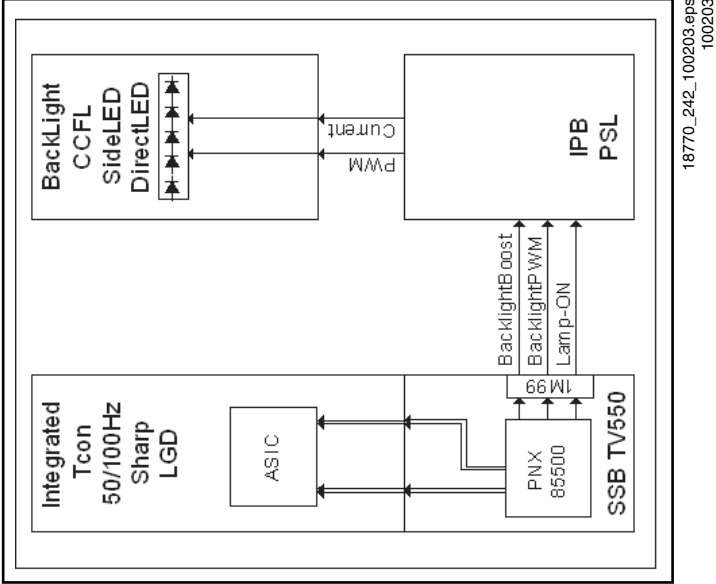


Figure 7-10 Backlight (xxPFL54xx, xxPFL56xx, xxPFL76xx sets) application

7.8 Ambilight

In this chassis, only 2-sided Ambilight is implemented. Refer to figure [7-11 Ambilight architecture](#).

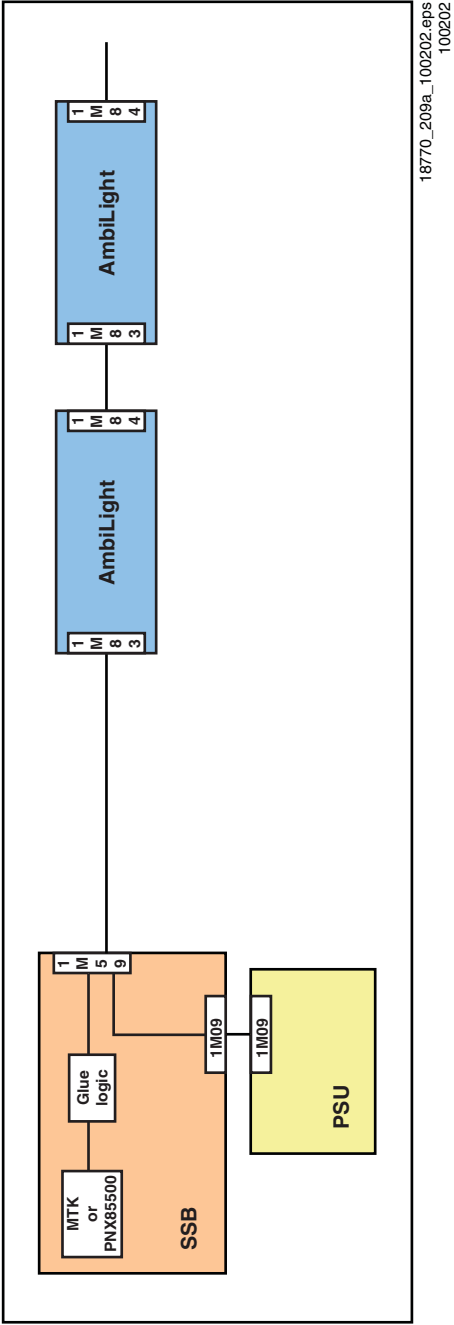
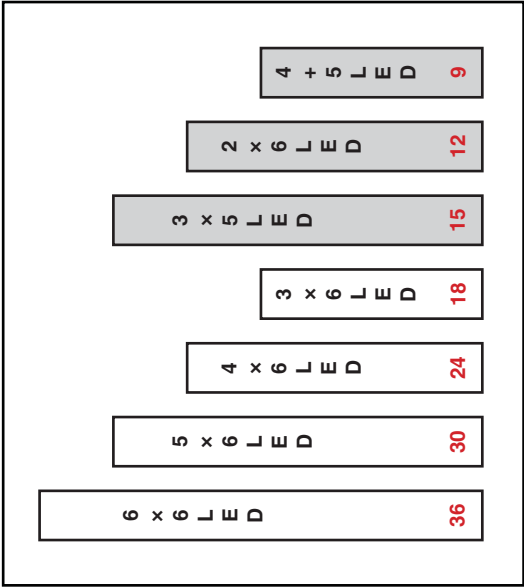


Figure 7-11 Ambilight architecture

For an overview of the LED grouping per board, refer to figure [7-12 LED grouping per board](#).

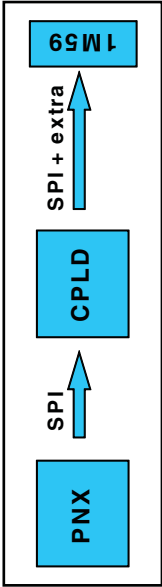


18770_210_100126.eps
100126

Figure 7-12 LED grouping per board

The communication between PNX85500, Complex Programmable Logic Device (CPLD) and the Ambilight module uses the SPI protocol; refer to figure [7-13 Communication protocol outside LED board](#). Between the CPLD and the LED driver, as “extra” line is mentioned:

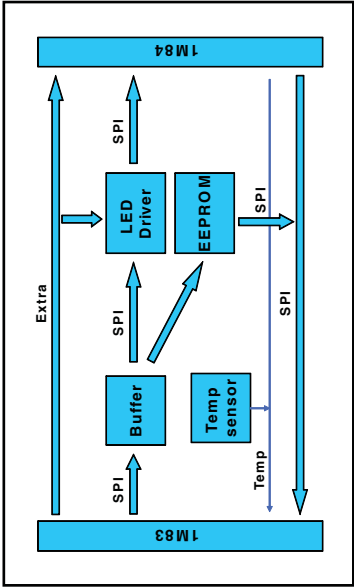
- Non-SPI signals that are required for the LED driver
- Temperature sensor line.



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100126

Figure 7-13 Communication protocol outside LED board

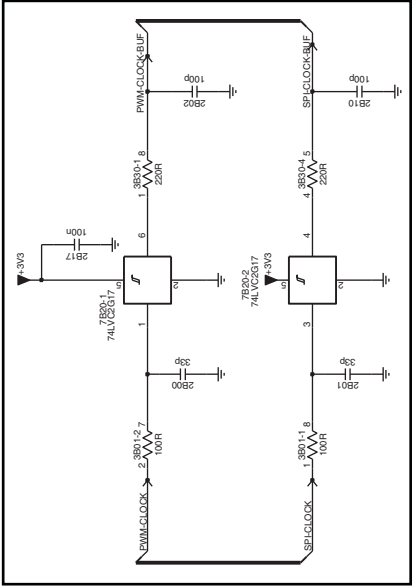
Refer to figure for an overview of the communication inside the LED board.



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100219

Figure 7-14 Communication protocol inside LED board

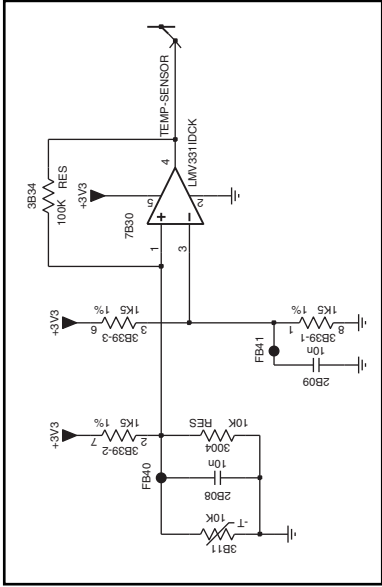
The buffer is built around item no. 7B20 (diagram AL1A) and regenerates the clock signals. Refer to figure [7-15 Ambilight buffer](#).



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100126

Figure 7-15 Ambilight buffer

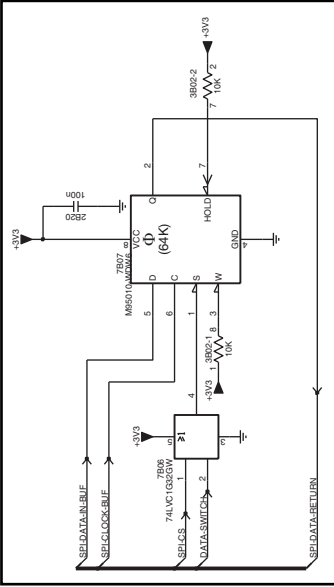
The temperature sensor is built around item no. 7B30 (diagram AL1A) and indicates overtemperature of the board. Refer to figure [7-16 Temperature sensor](#).



18770_215_100126.eps
100126

Figure 7-16 Temperature sensor

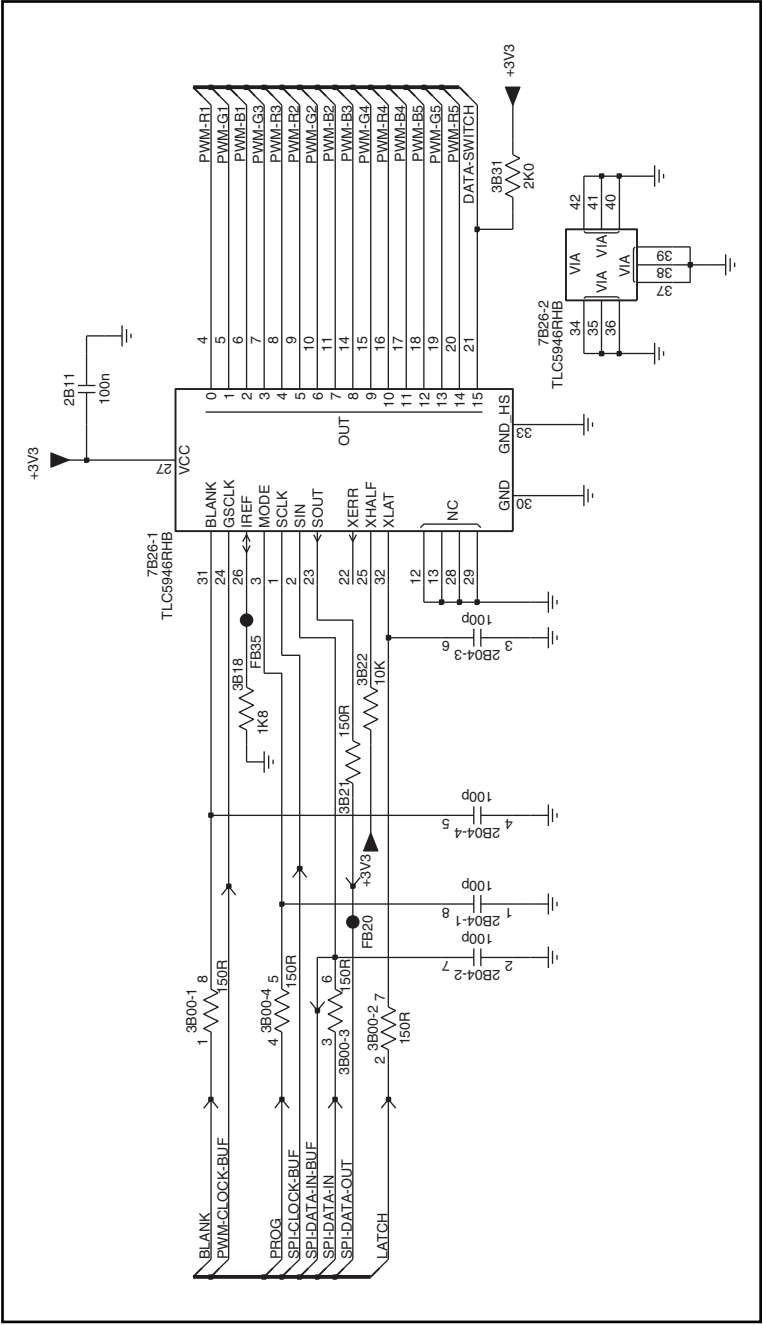
The EEPROM (item no. 7B07; diagram AL1A) contains alignment information about the mounted LEDs and is programmed during the alignment process in production. Refer to figure [7-17 EEPROM](#).



18770_216_100126.eps
100126

Figure 7-17 EEPROM

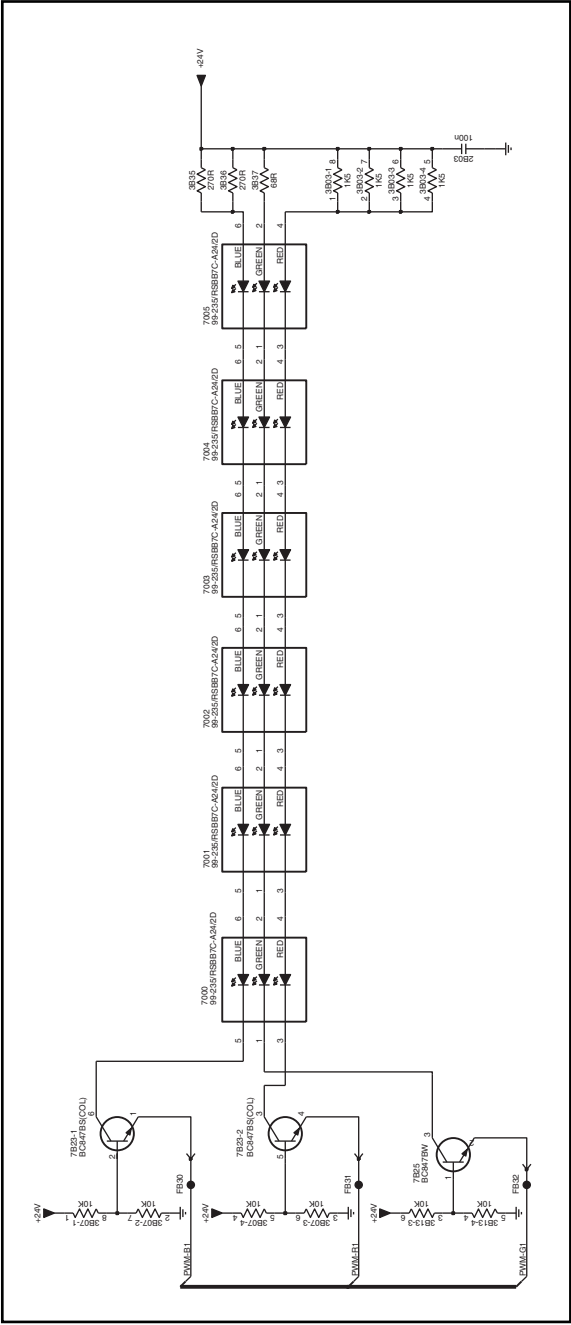
The LED driver is built around item no. 7B26 (diagram AL1A) and controls the LEDs. Refer to figure [7-18 LED driver](#).



18770_217_100126.eps
100126

Figure 7-18 LED driver

The Overvoltage Protection Circuit is built around item no. 7B50, 7B51, 7C20 and 7C22 (diagram AL1B). Refer to figure [7-19 Overvoltage Protection Circuit](#).



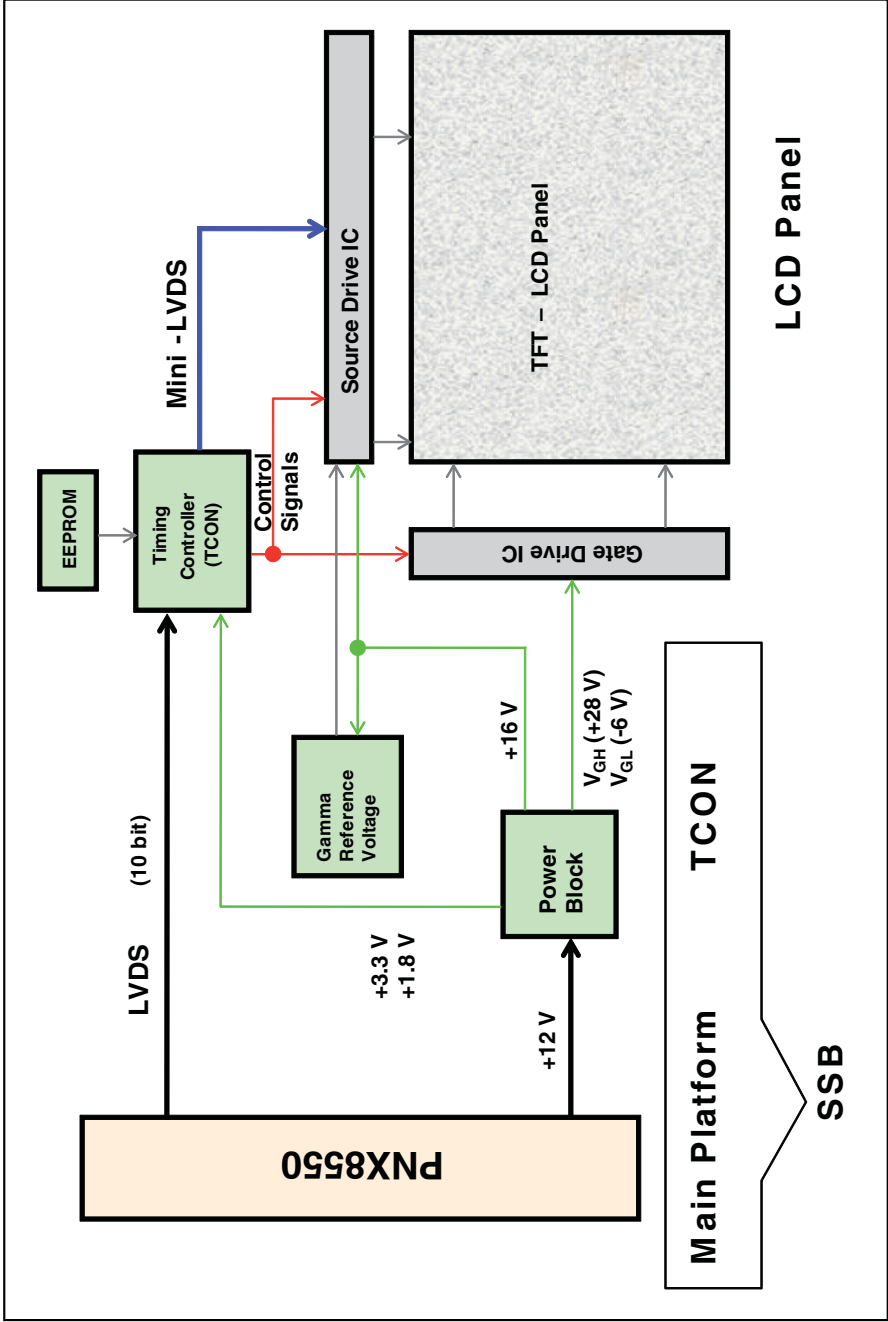
18770_218_100126.eps
100126

Figure 7-19 Overvoltage Protection Circuit

7.9 TCON

This section describes the application with the TCON integrated on the SSB.

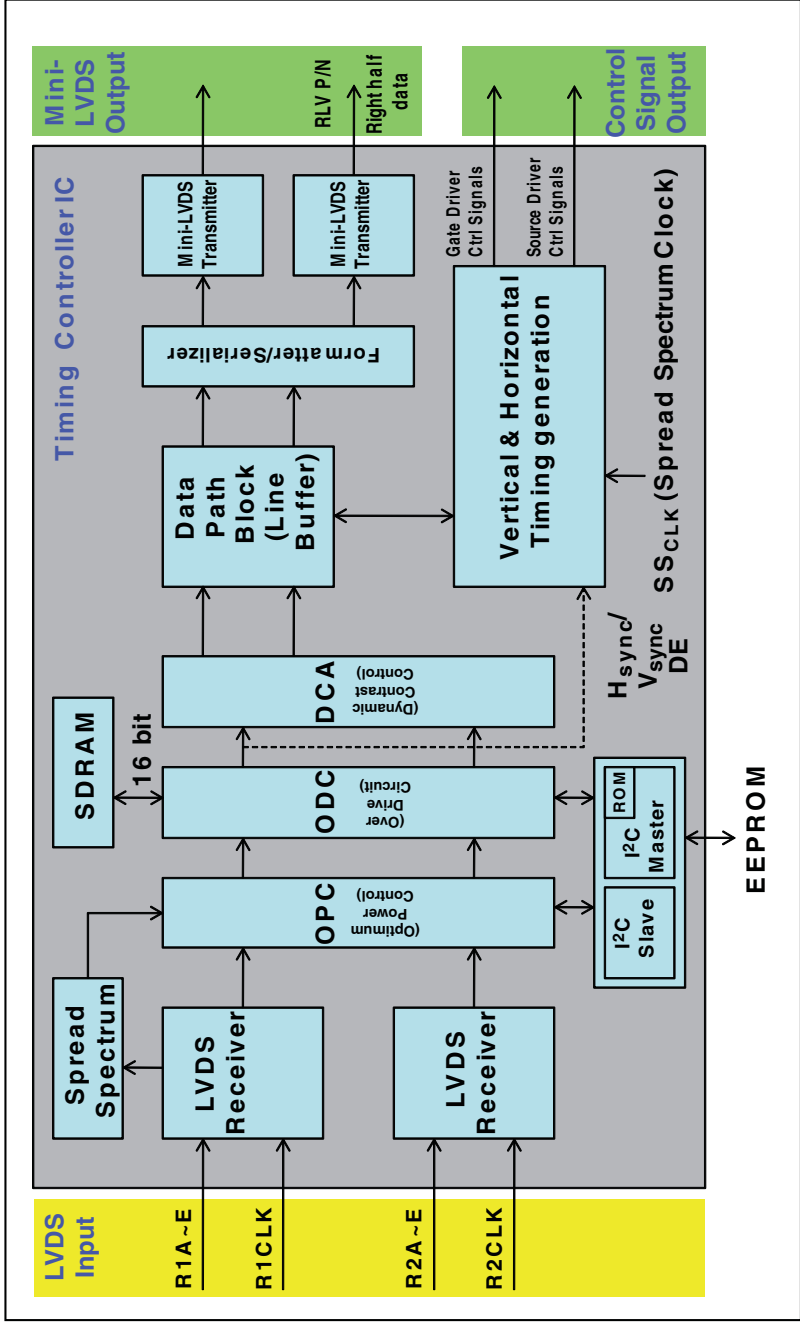
For the basic application, refer to figure [7-20 TCON architecture](#).



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100402

Figure 7-20 TCON architecture

For the TCON block diagram, refer to figure [7-21 TCON block diagram](#).



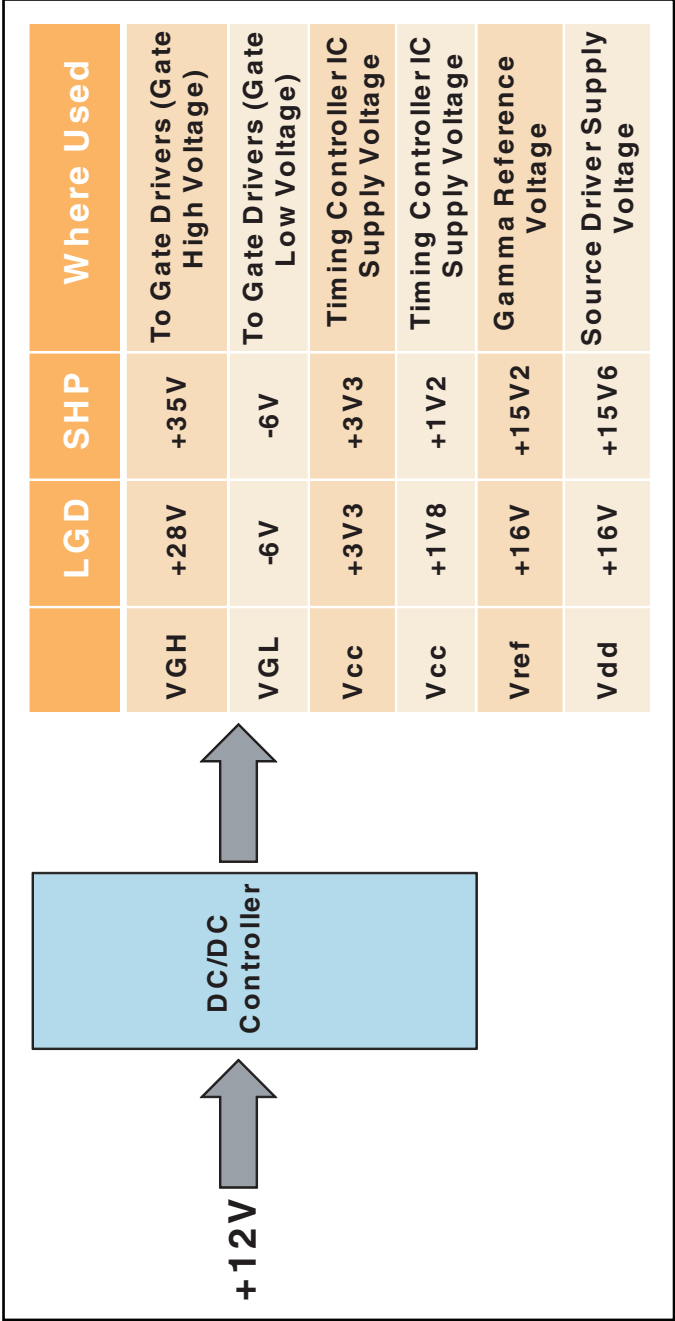
18770_239_100127.eps
100127

Figure 7-21 TCON block diagram

Notes to figure 7-21 TCON block diagram:

- LVDS receiver: converts the data stream back into RGB data and SYNC signals (Vsync, Hsync, Data Enable - DE)
- ODC: Over Drive Circuit - to improve LC response
- Data Path Block: the video RGB data input to data path block is delayed to align the column driver start pulse with the column driver data

- Timing Control Function: generates control signals to column drivers and row drivers (Source Enable - SOE, Gate Enable - GOE, Gate Start Pulse - GSP).
For an overview of the TCON DC/DC converters, refer to figure 7-22 [TCON DC/DC converters](#).



18770_240_100128.eps
100128

Figure 7-22 TCON DC/DC converters

7.9.1 TCON Programming

For LGD - TCONs, the EEPROM can be programmed via ComPair (via I²C communication).
For Sharp - TCONs, the data can be flashed with a "SPI Programmer" (via SPI communication). This device has to be ordered separately via Philips.

7.9.2 TCON Alignment

The purpose of TCON alignment is to obtain equal voltages for both positive and negative LC polarity. This is to avoid "flicker" and "image sticking". For alignment, see [6.3.3 TCON/VCOM alignment](#).

8. IC Data Sheets

This chapter shows the internal block diagrams and pin configurations of ICs that are drawn as “black boxes” in the

electrical diagrams (with the exception of “memory” and “logic” ICs).

8.1 Diagram [USB Hub B01C](#), [USB2513B](#) (IC 7F25)

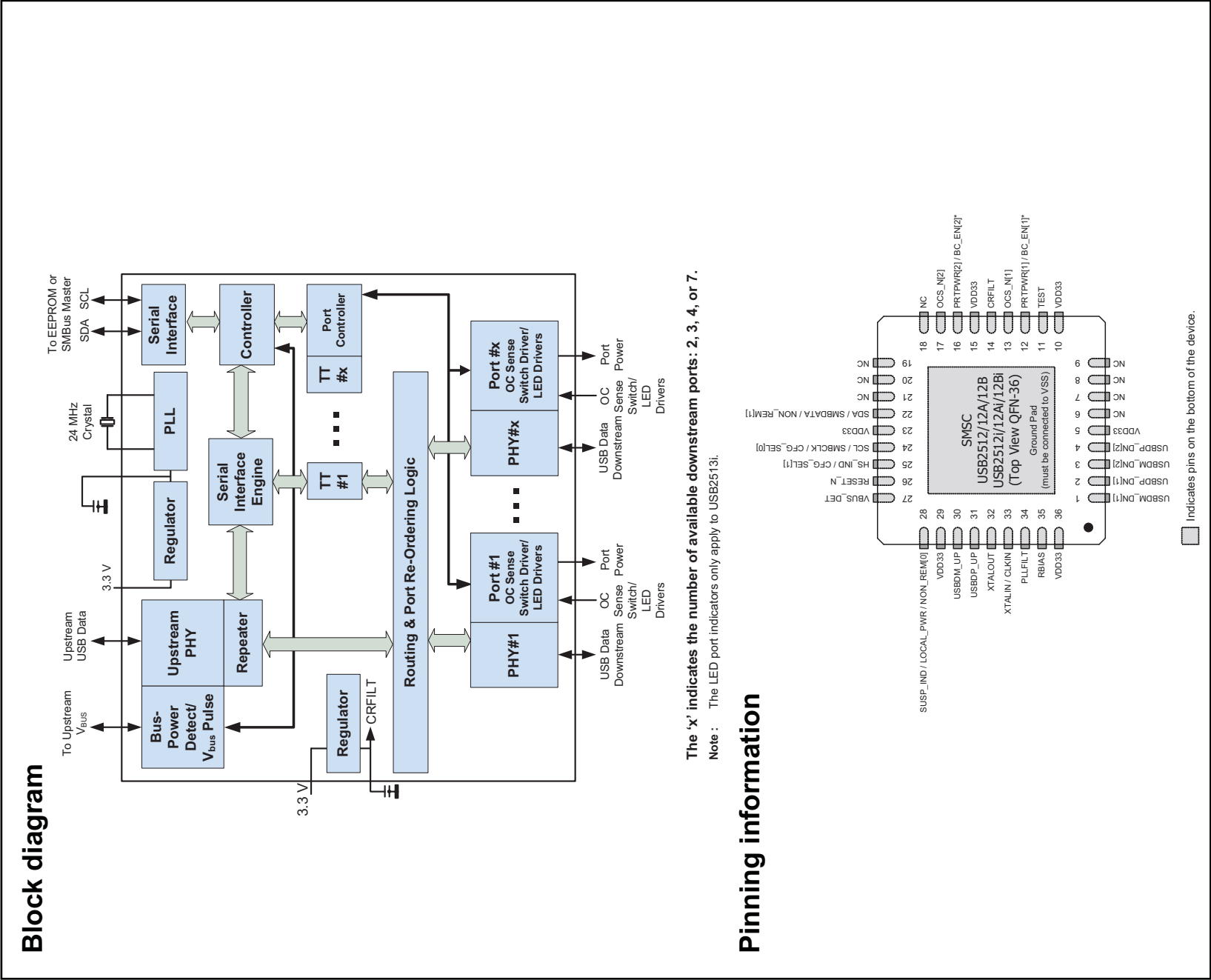


Figure 8-1 Internal block diagram and pin configuration

[back to div. table](#)

8.2 Diagram [Temp Sensor + Headphone](#) B01J, LM75BDP (IC 7FD1)

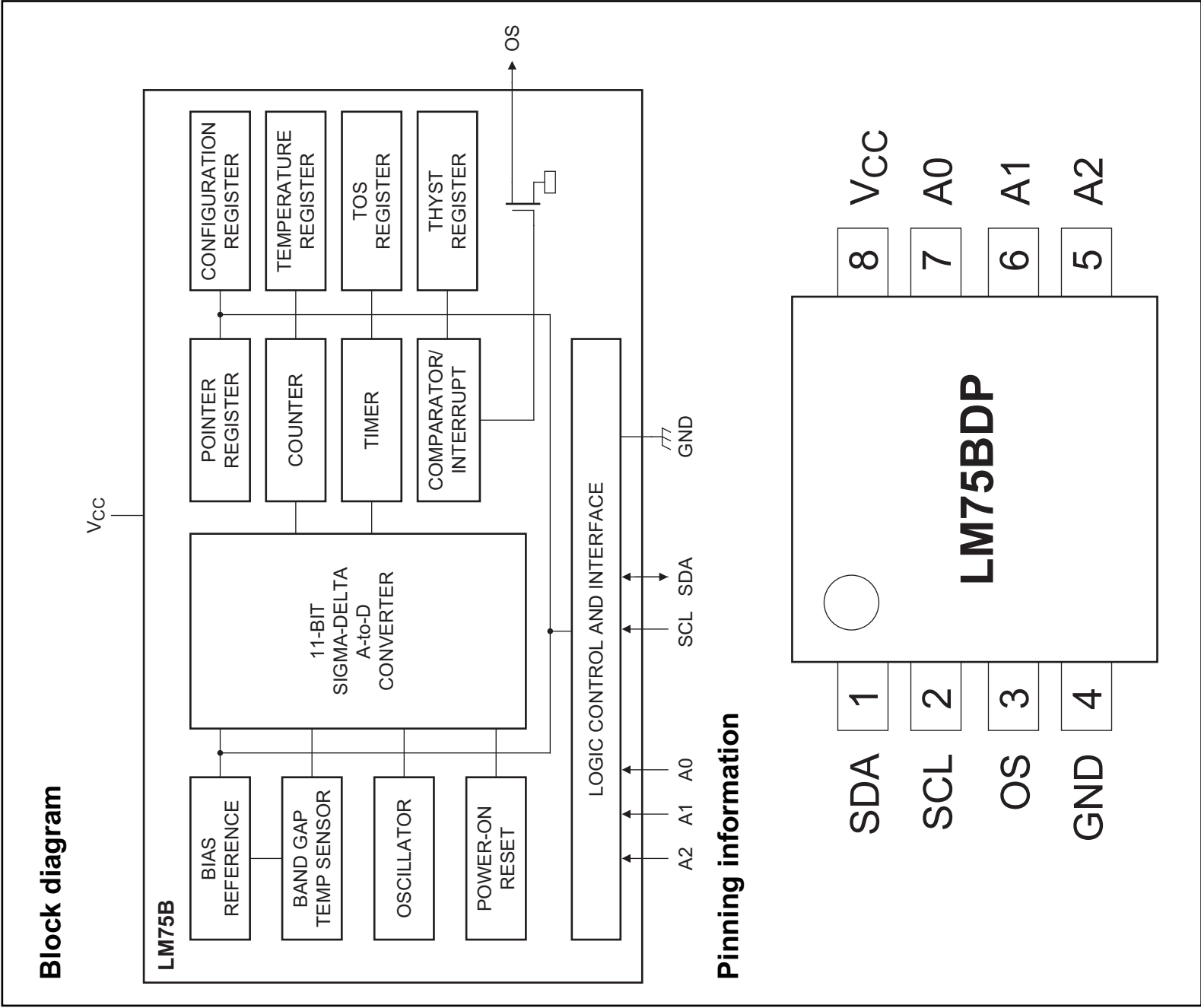


Figure 8-2 Pin configuration

18770_300_100217.eps
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8.3 Diagram [PNX NandFlash - Conditional Access B02A](#), PNX85500 (IC7S00)

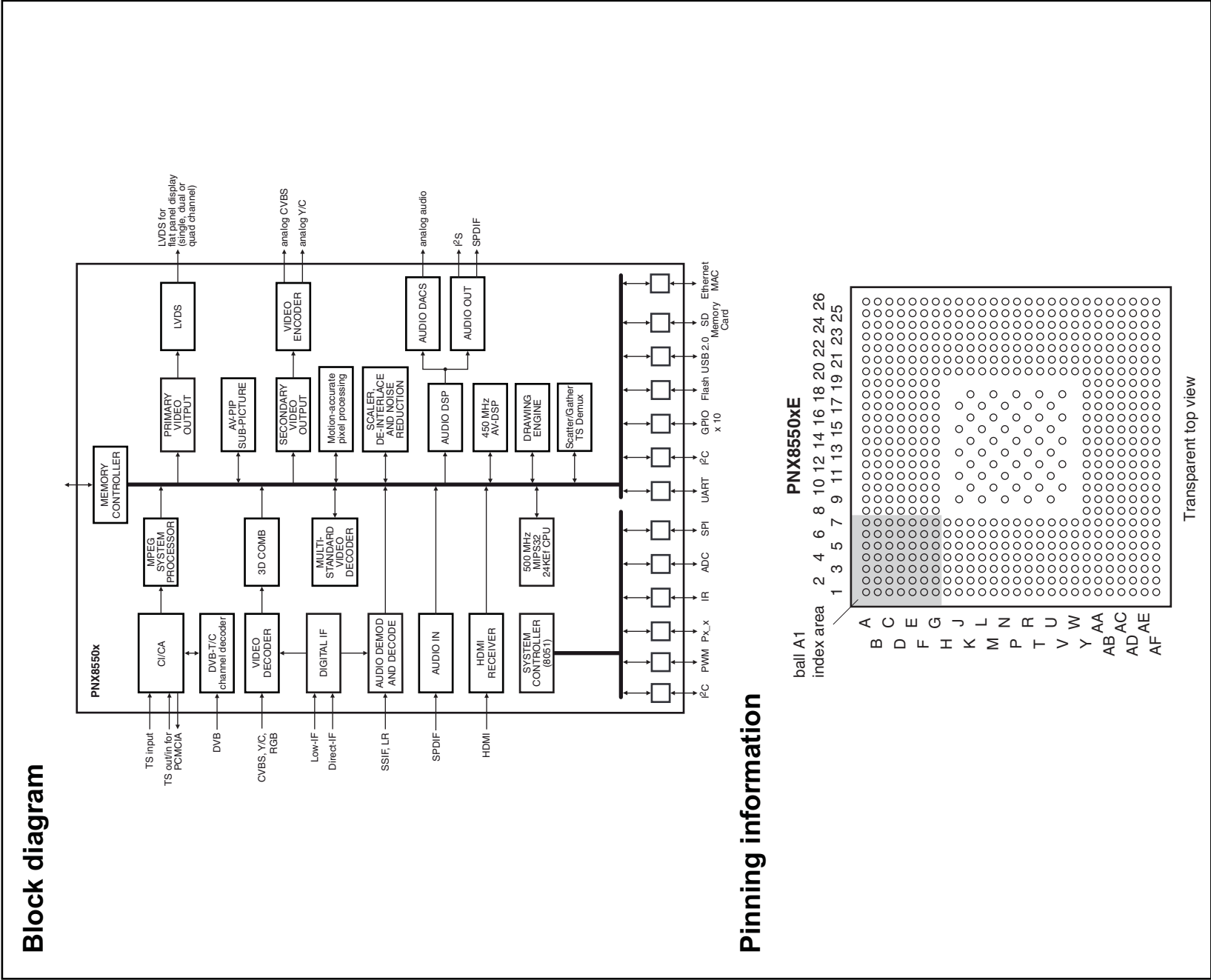
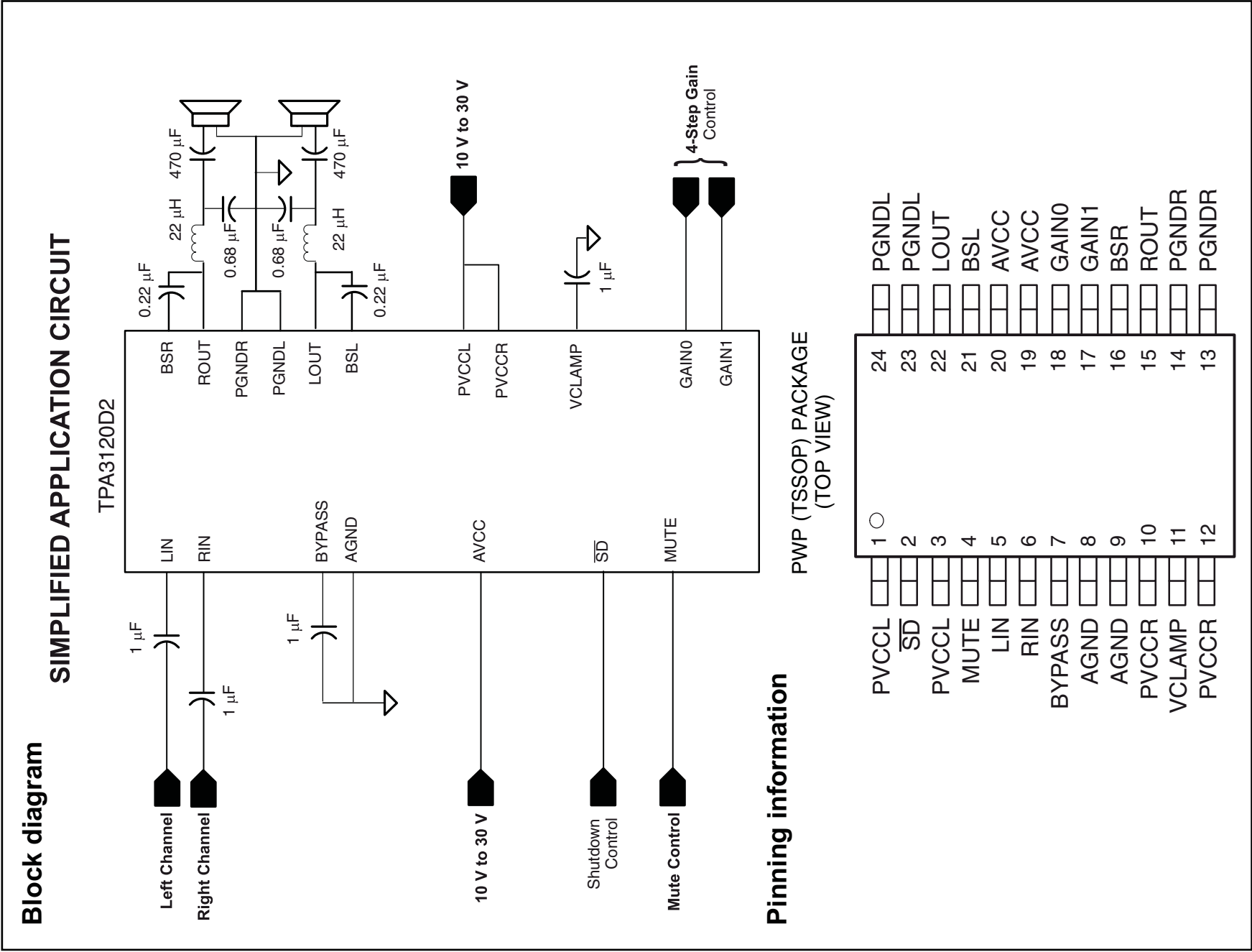


Figure 8-3 Internal block diagram and pin configuration

18770_308_100217.eps
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8.4 Diagram [Audio B03A](#), TPA3120D2PWP (IC7D10)



8.5 Diagram [DC/DC](#) B03B, TPS53126PW (IC7U03)

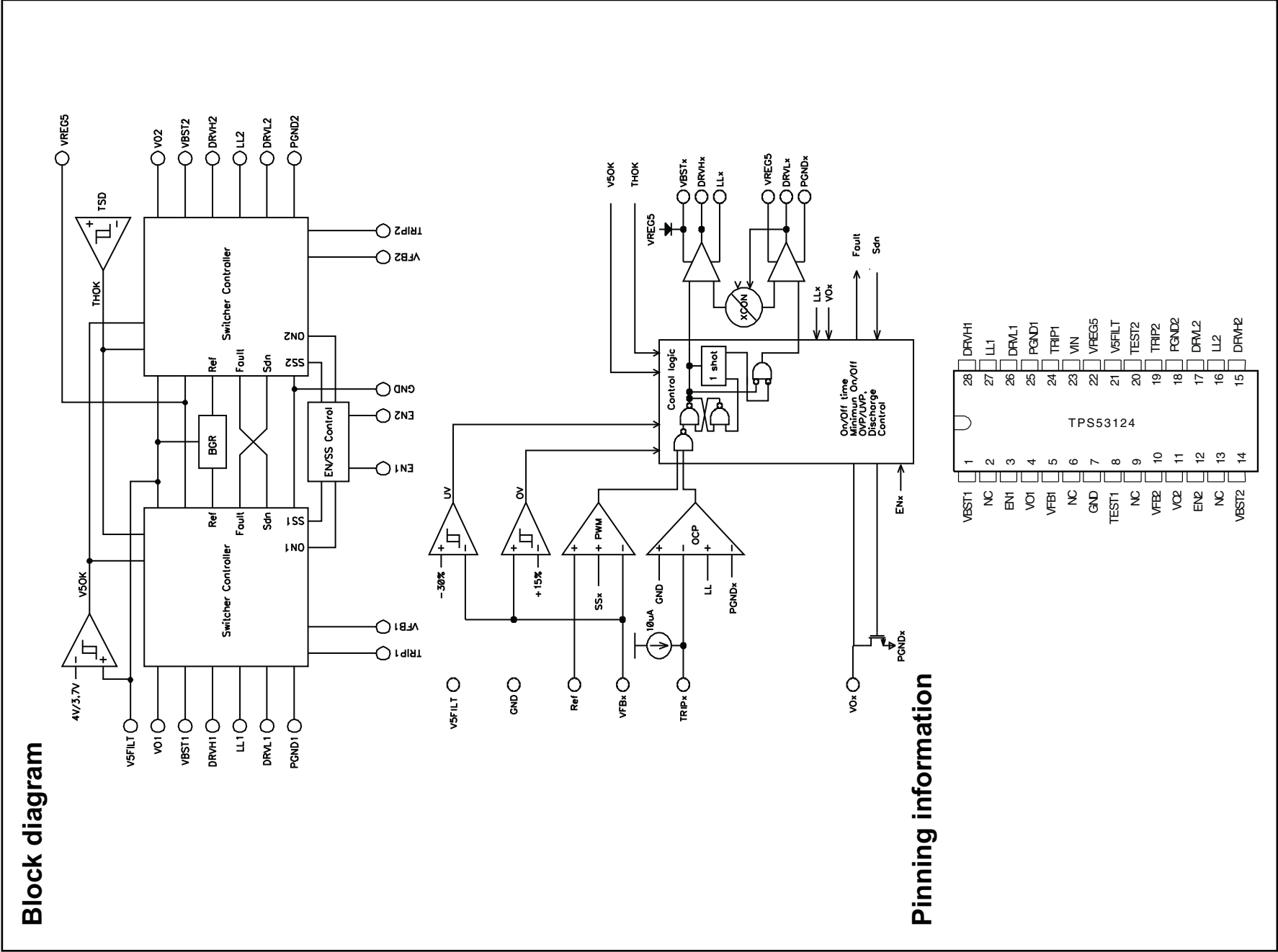
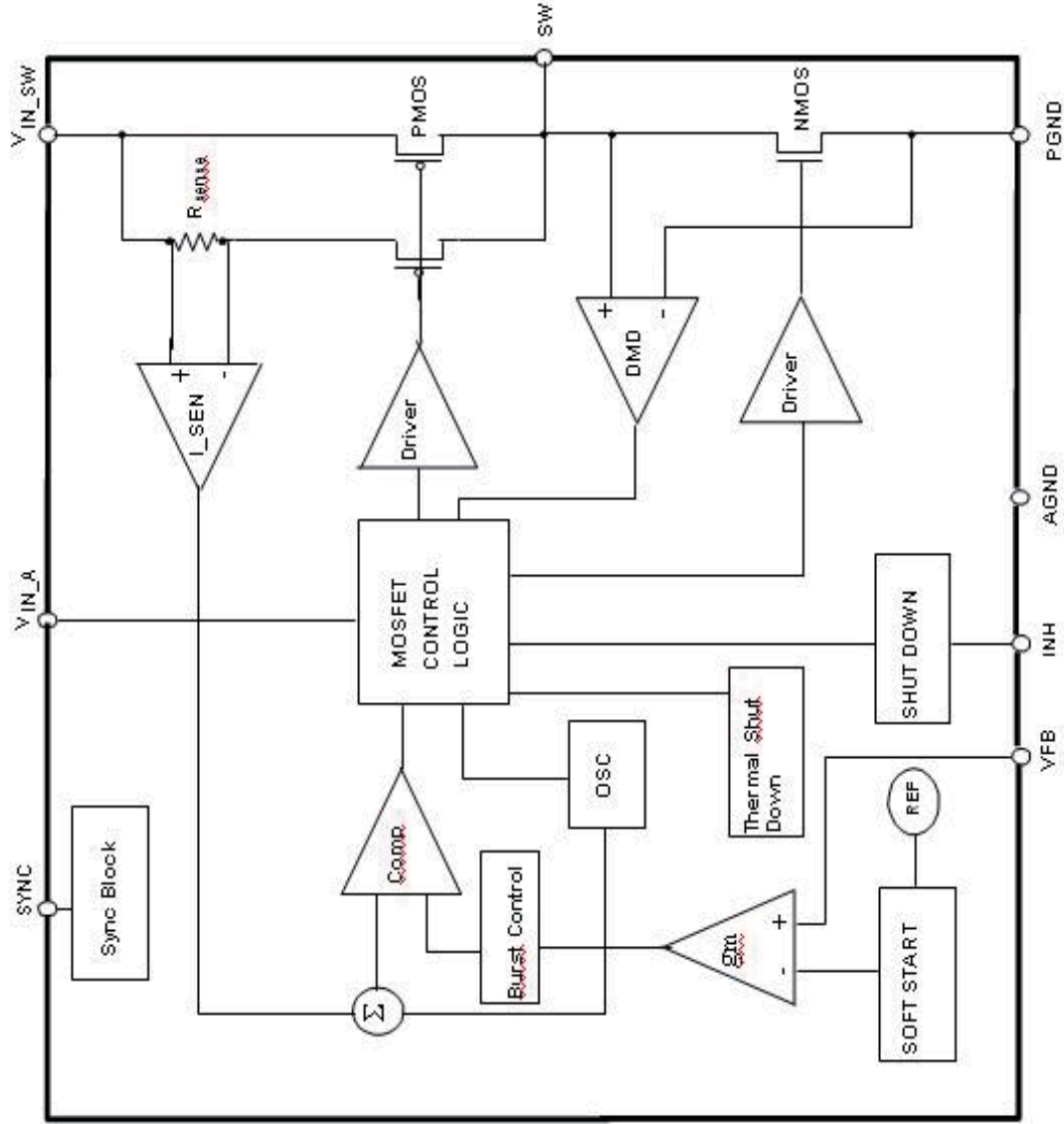


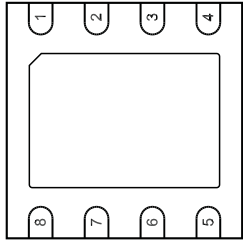
Figure 8-5 Internal block diagram and pin configuration

8.6 Diagram [DC/DC](#) B03E, ST1S10PH (IC 7UD0)

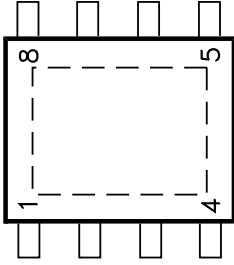
Block diagram



Pinning information



DFN8 (4 x 4)



PowerSO-8

L_18010_083.eps
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Figure 8-6 Internal block diagram and pin configuration

8.7 Diagram [DC/DC](#) B03E, LD1117DT25 (IC 7UD2)

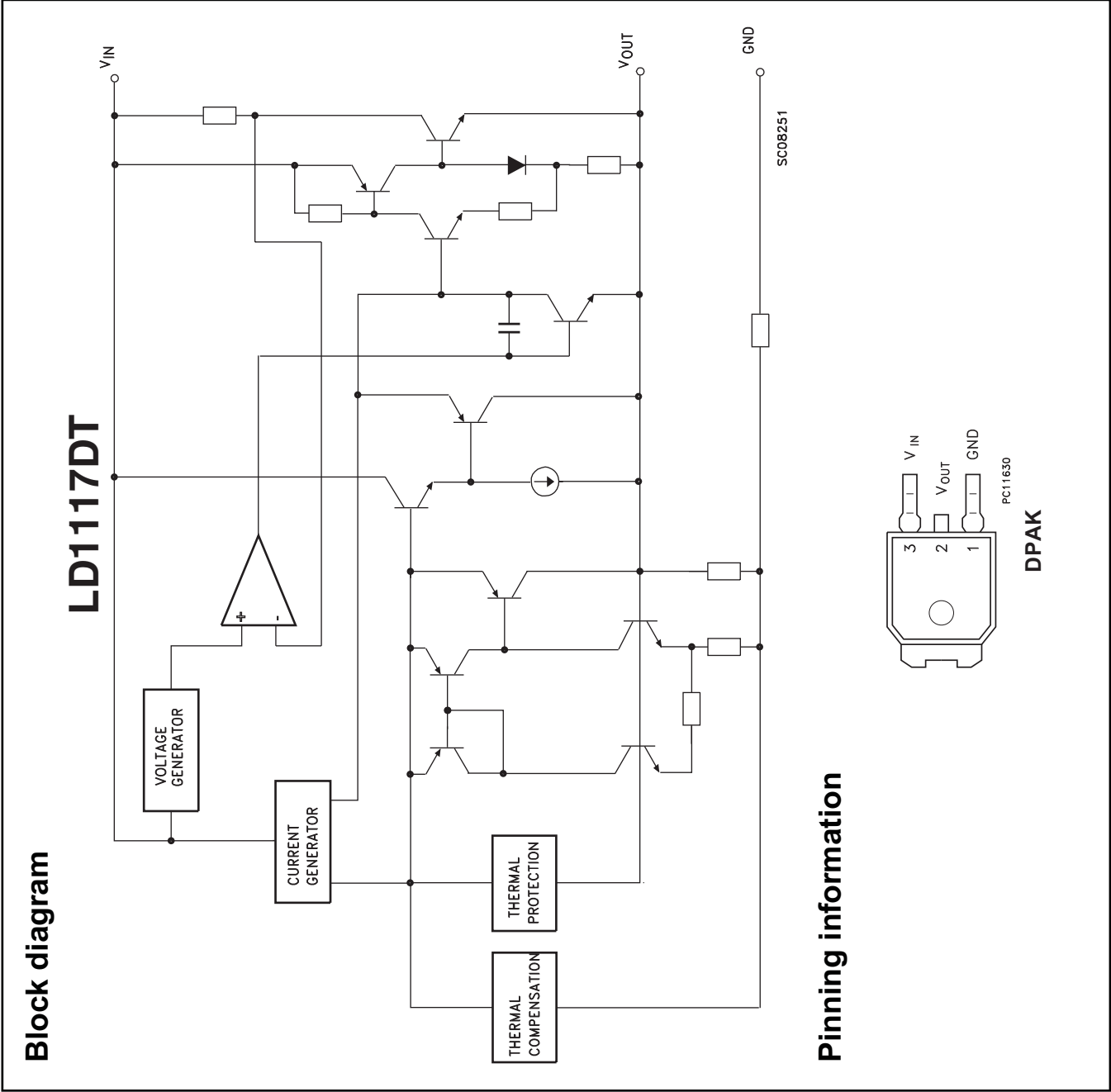


Figure 8-7 Internal block diagram and pin configuration

8.8 Diagram Ethernet + Service B04C, LAN8710A-EZKH (IC 7E10)

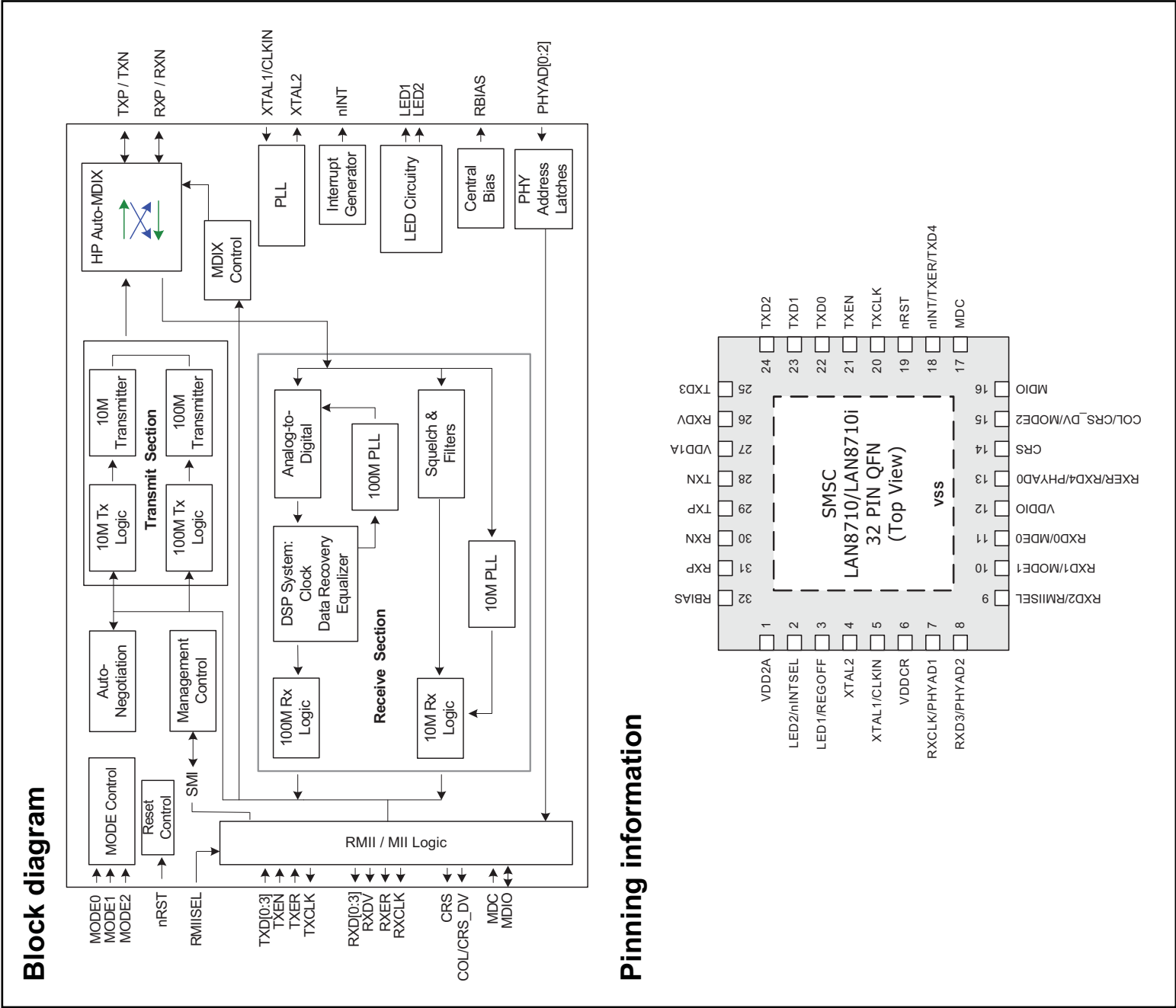


Figure 8-8 Internal block diagram and pin configuration

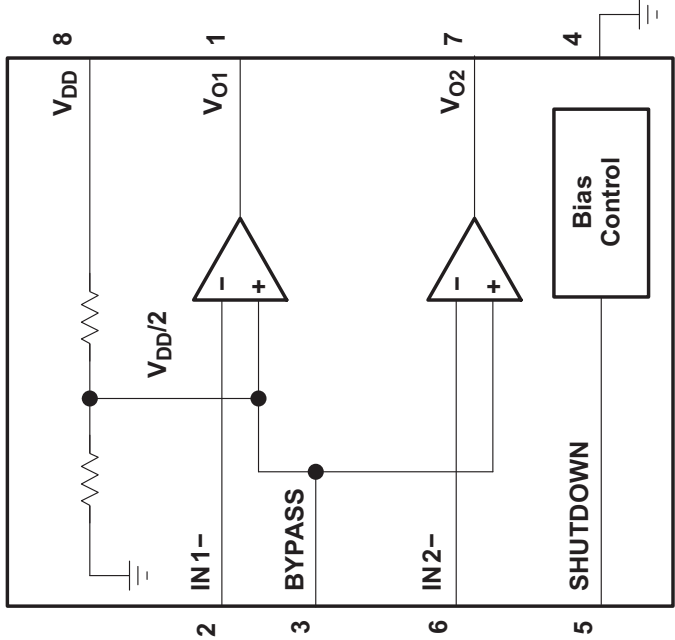
18770_302_100217 eps
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Diagram [HDMI B04D](#), SII9287B (IC 7EC1)



8.10 Diagram [Headphone](#) B04E, TPA6111A2DGN (IC 7EE1)

Block diagram



Pinning information

D OR DGN PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)

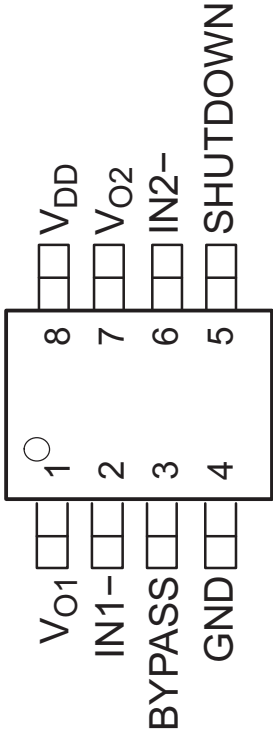
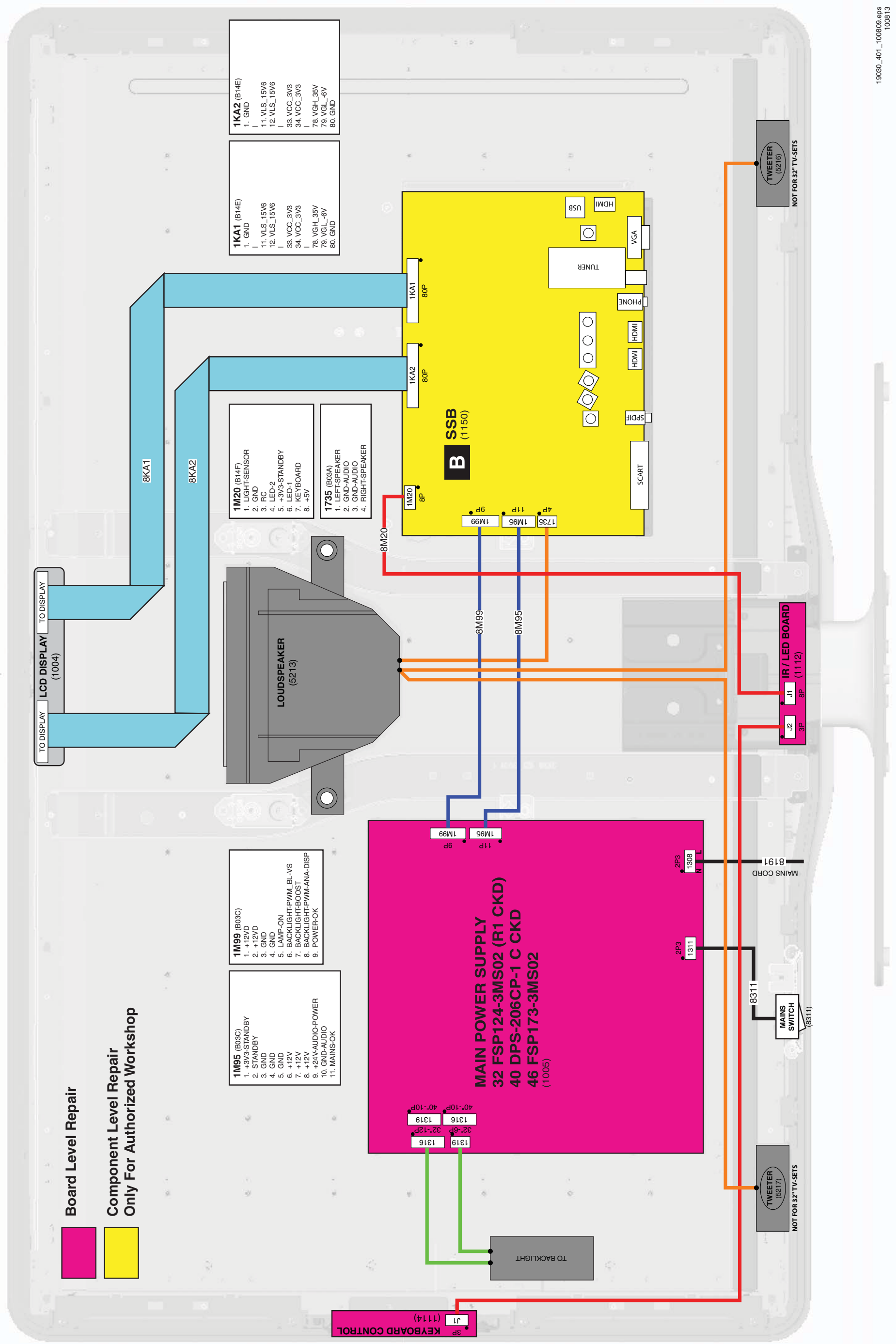


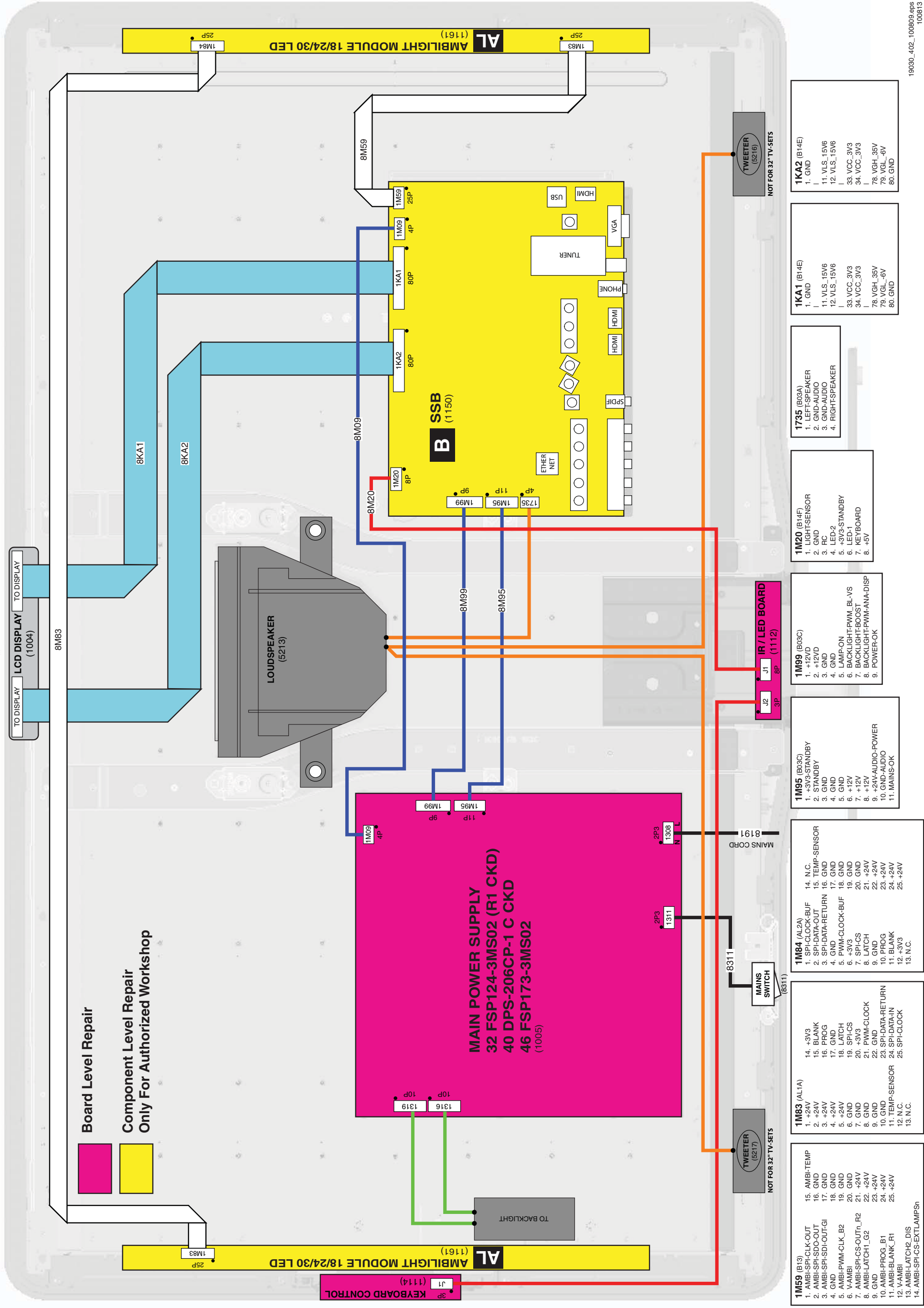
Figure 8-10 Internal block diagram and pin configuration

9. Block Diagrams

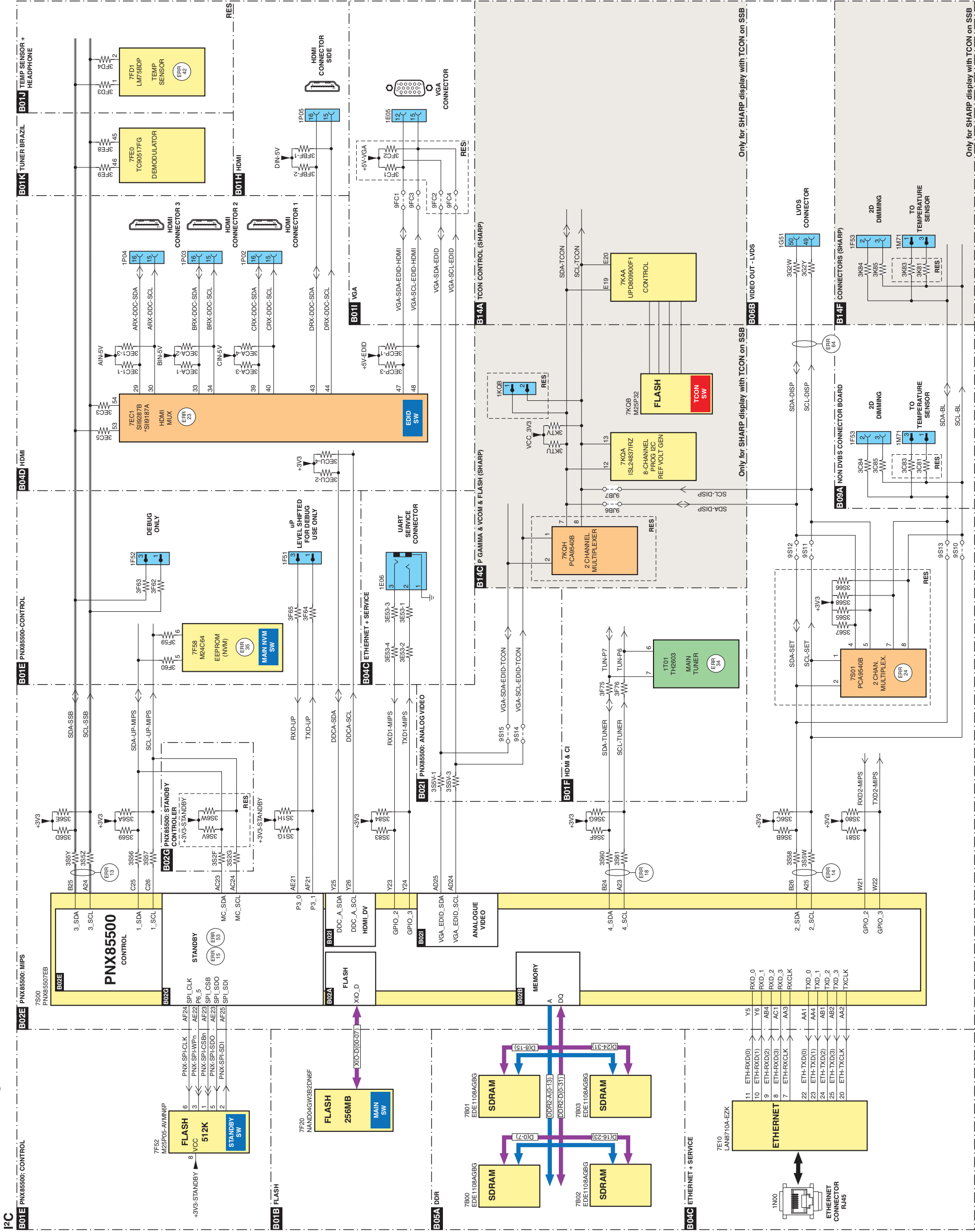
9-1 Wiring diagram van Gogh 32" - 46"
WIRING DIAGRAM 32"- 46" VAN GOGH

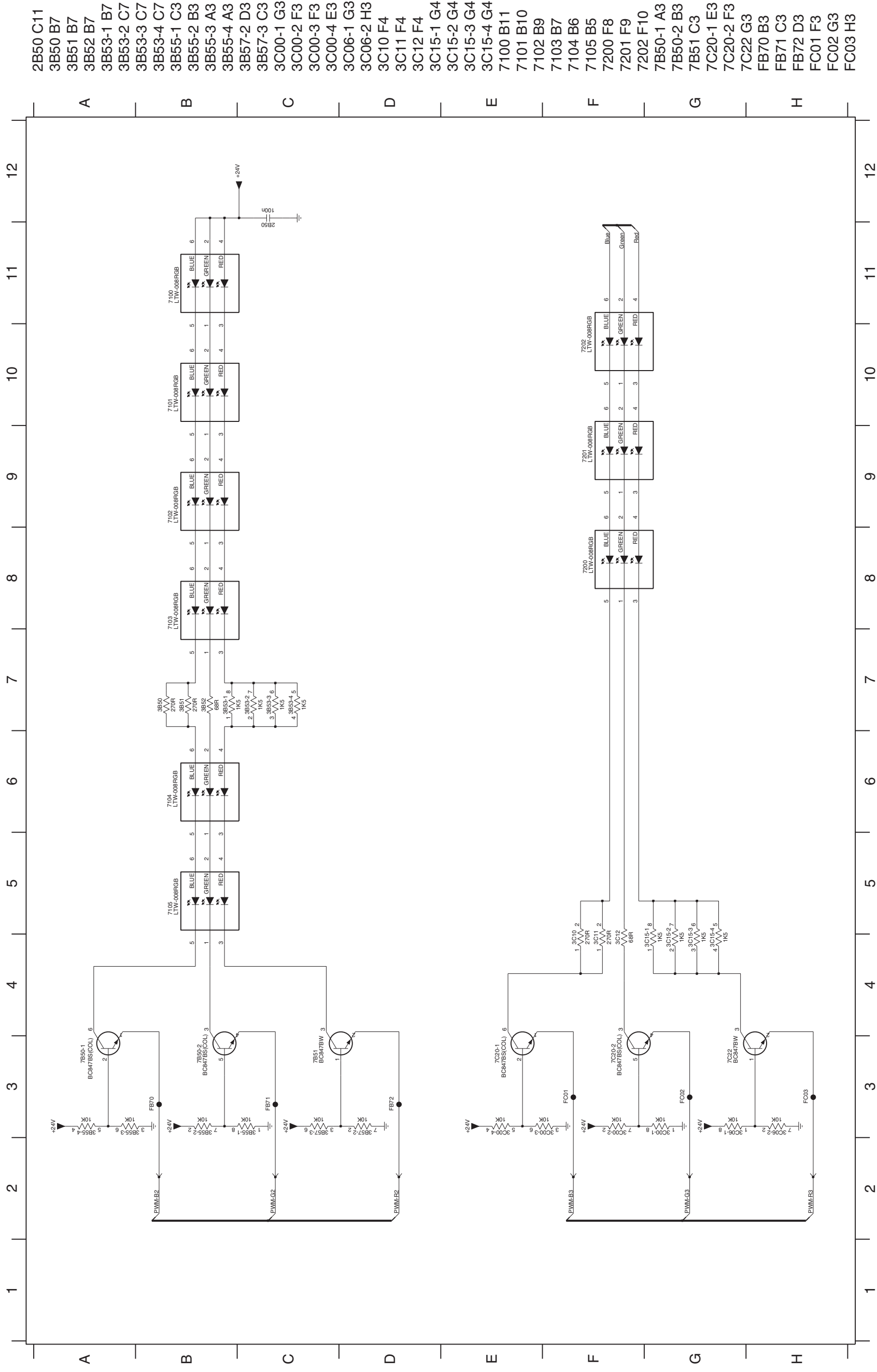
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1008132010-Aug-13
[back to](#)
[div. table](#)

**9-2 Wiring diagram Da Vinci 32" - 46"
WIRING DIAGRAM 32" - 46" DA VINCI**



9-7 Block Diagram I²C

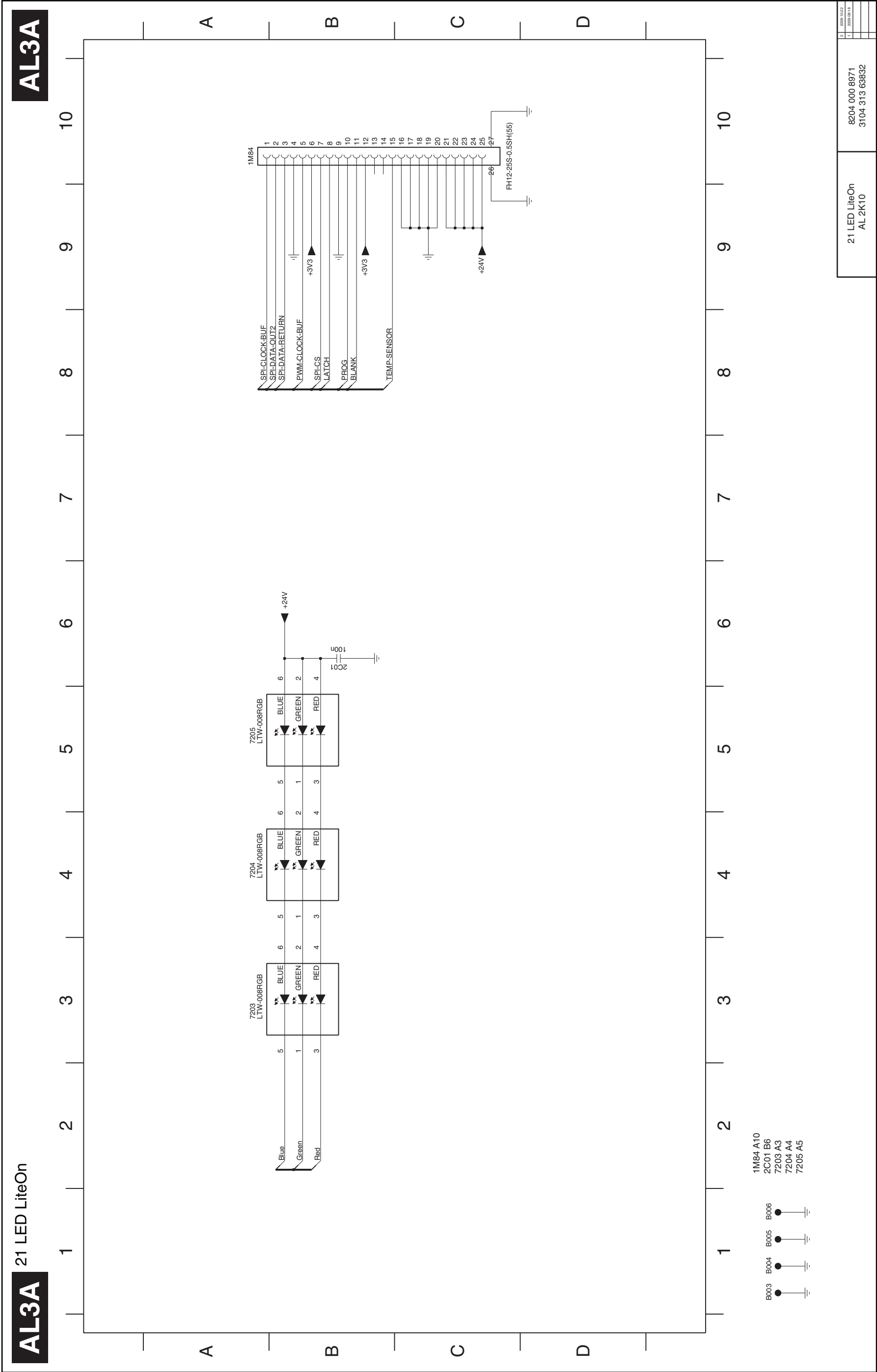




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		4	2009-10-07
		3	2009-08-27
		2	2009-07-03

10-2 AL3 820400089712 21 LED LiteOn

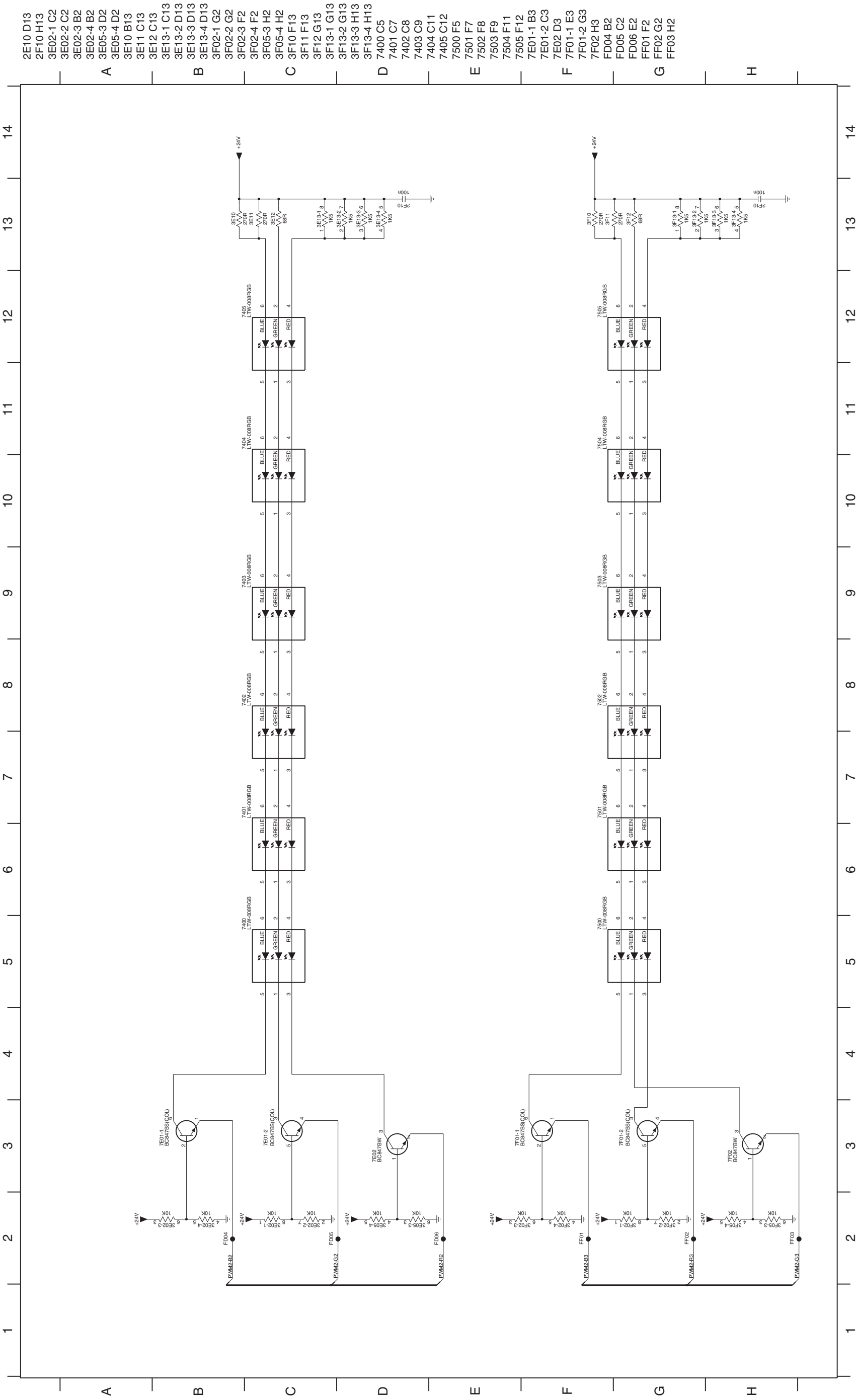
21 LED LiteOn



21 LED LiteOn

21 LED LiteOn

AL3B



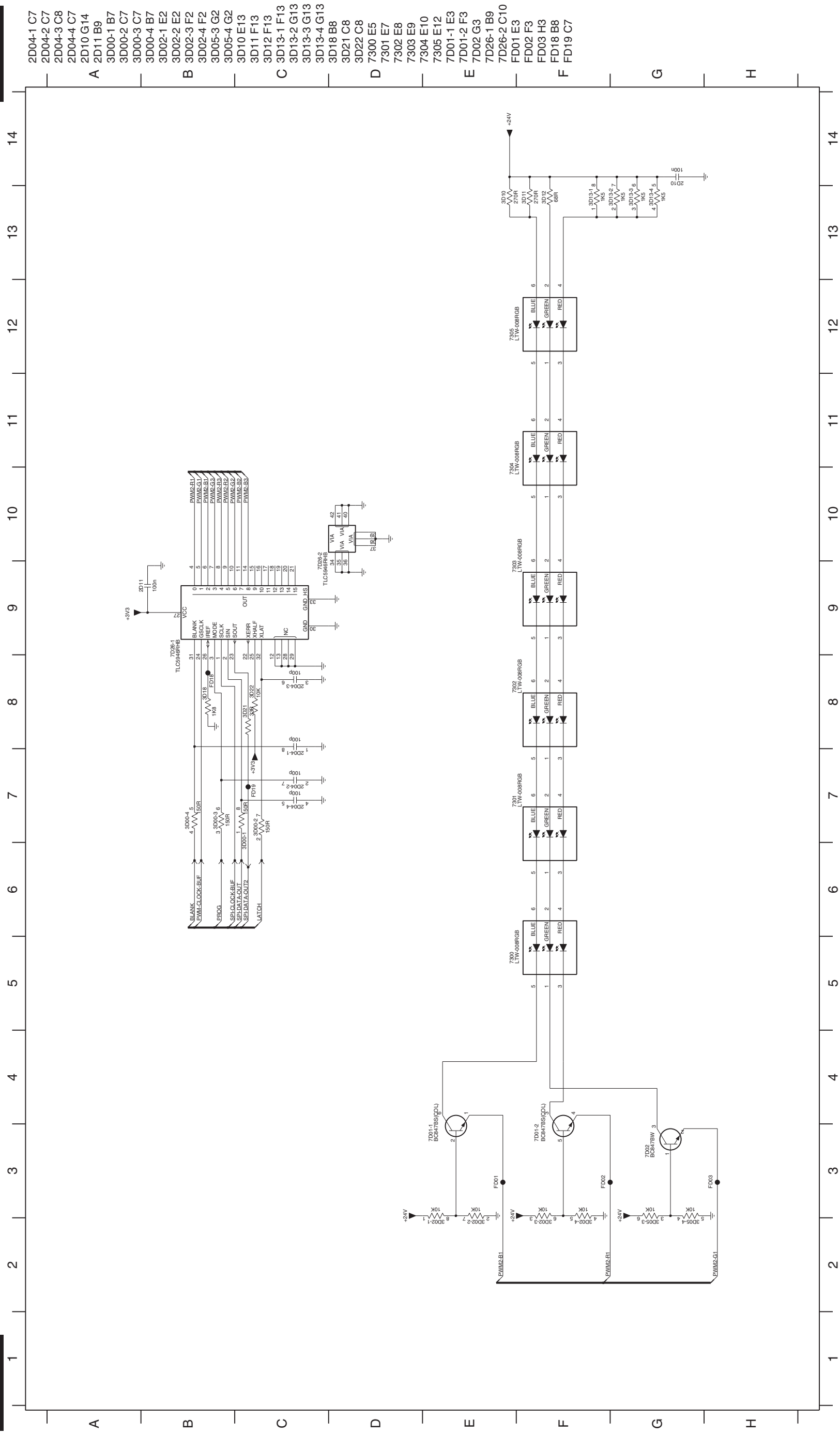
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			1	2009-09-15

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100413

21 LED LiteOn

AI PC 21 LED LiteOn

AL3C

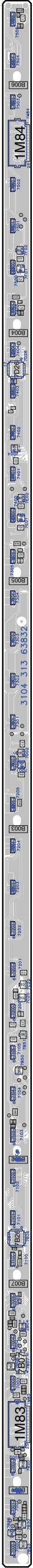


21 LED LiteOn AL2K10	8204 000 8971 3104 313 63832	2 1	2009-10-22 2009-08-18
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10-3 AL1 Layout AmbiLight LiteOn
Layout AmbiLight LiteOn

AmbiLight LiteOn

36 LED

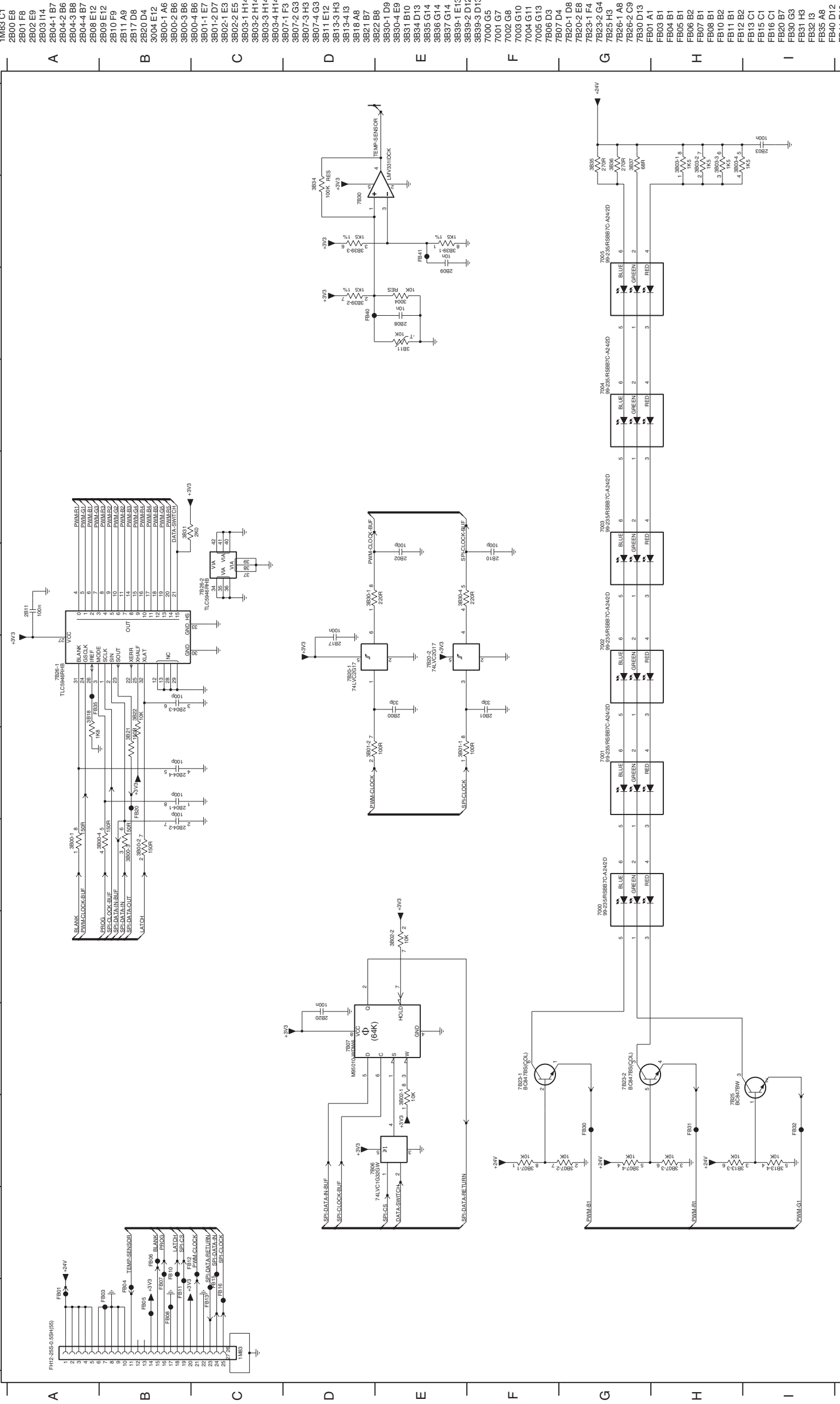


3104 313 6383.2

Everlight LED Common

Everlight 15 LED Common

AL1A

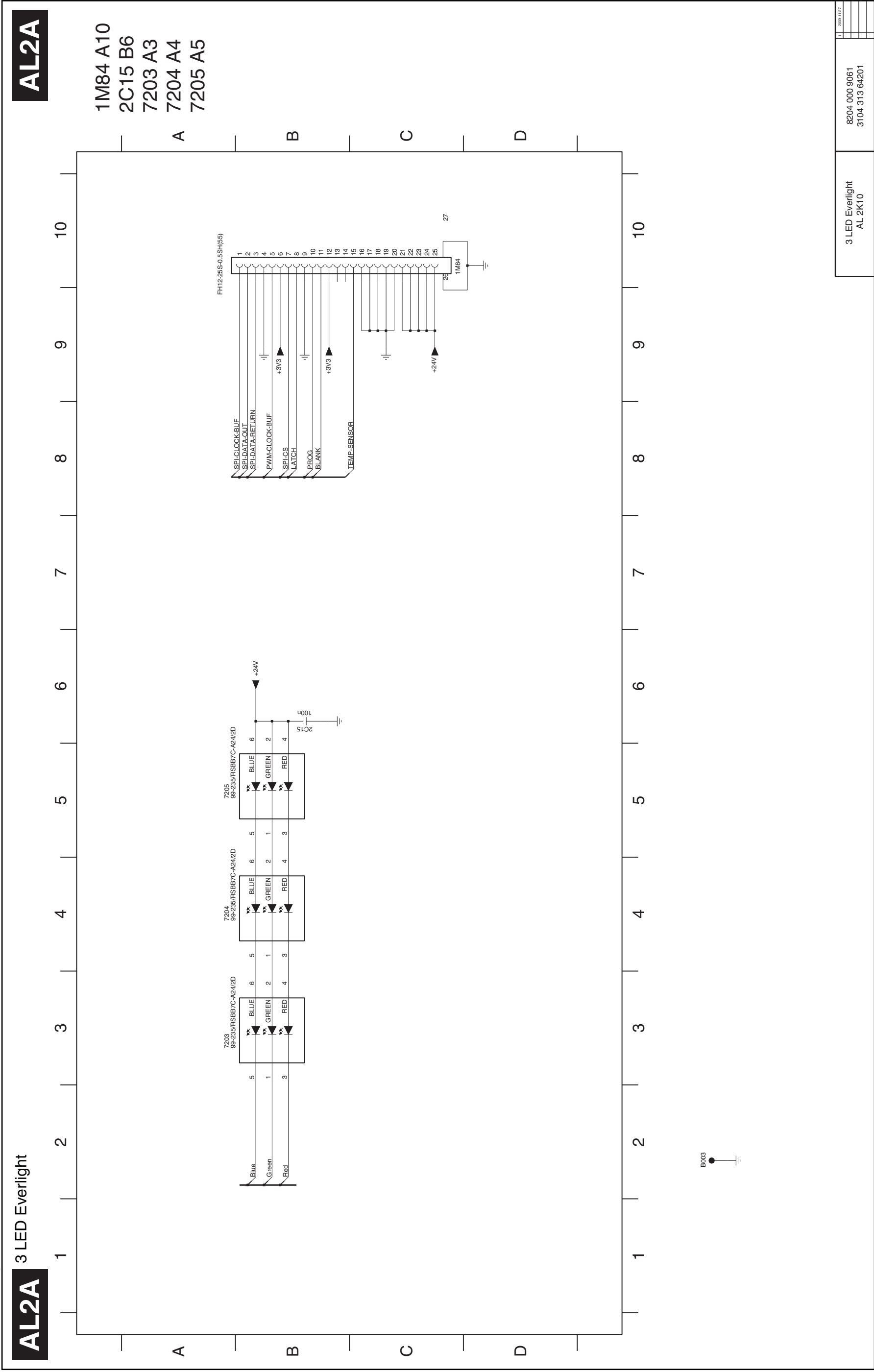


AL 2K10 Everlight
15 LED Common

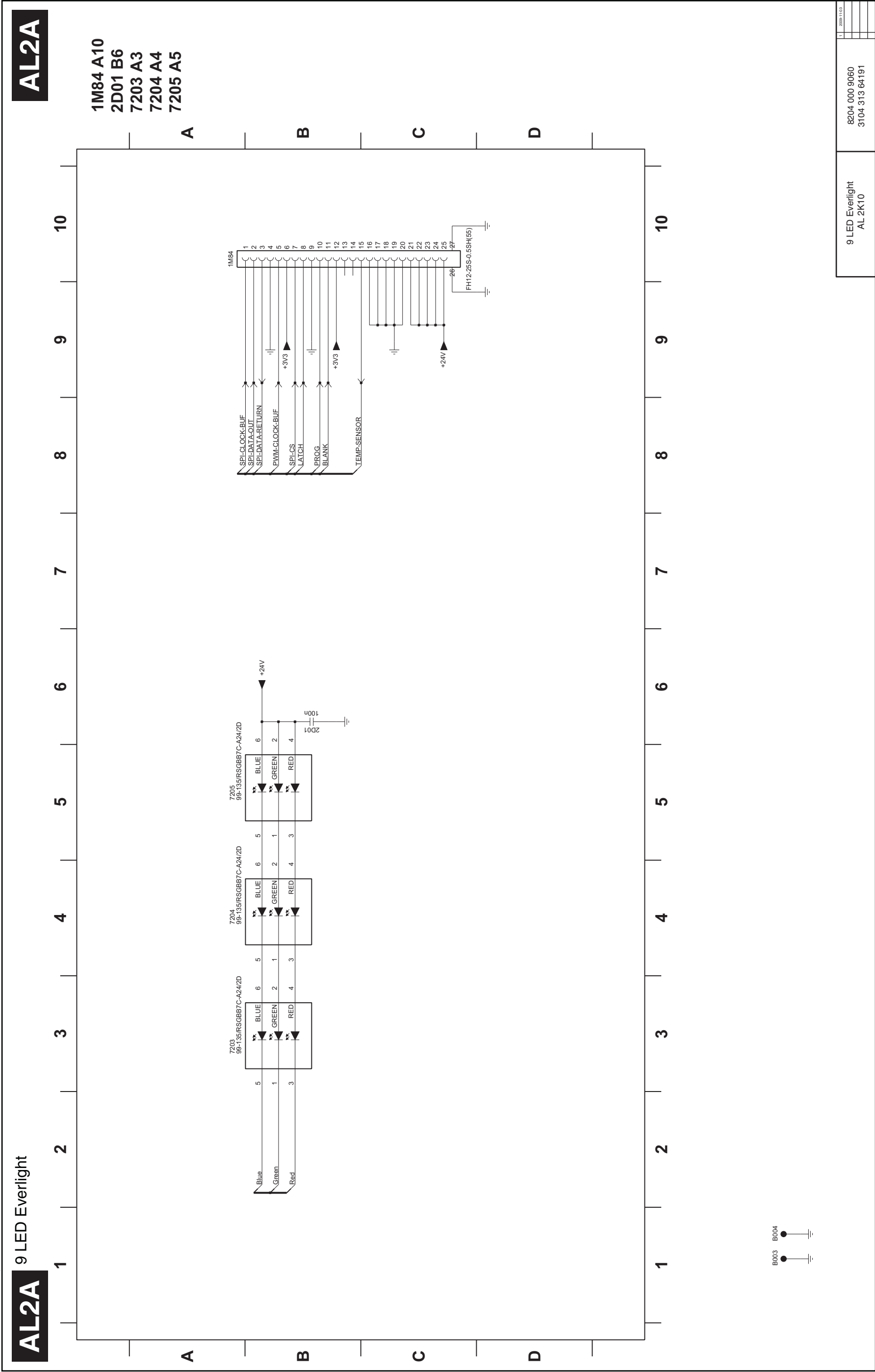
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3 LED Everlight



10-6 AL2 82040090601 9 LED Everlight
9 LED Everlight



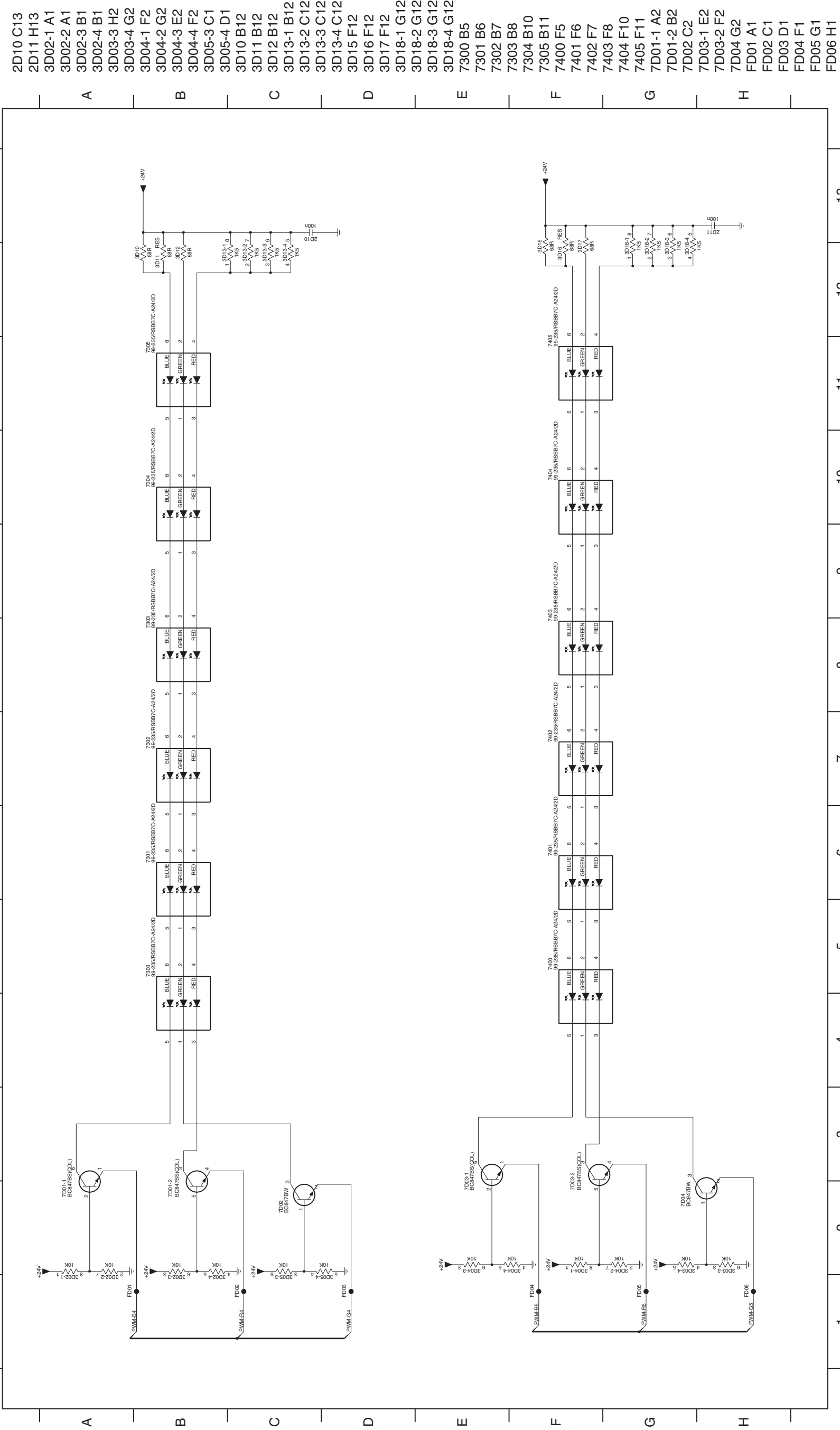
15 LED Everlight



15 LED Everlight

15 LED Everlight

AL2B



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10-8 Layout AmbiLight Everlight Layout AmbiLight Everlight

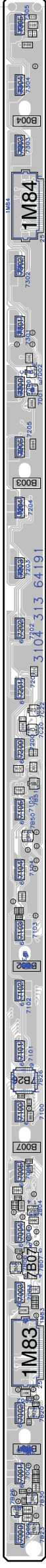
AmbiLight Everlight

18 LED



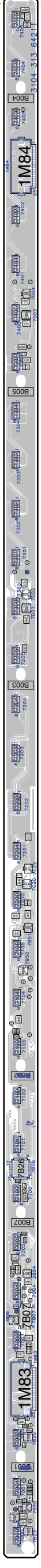
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24 LED



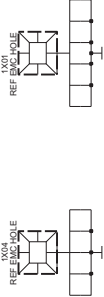
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30 LED



3104 313 6421.1

Common Interface



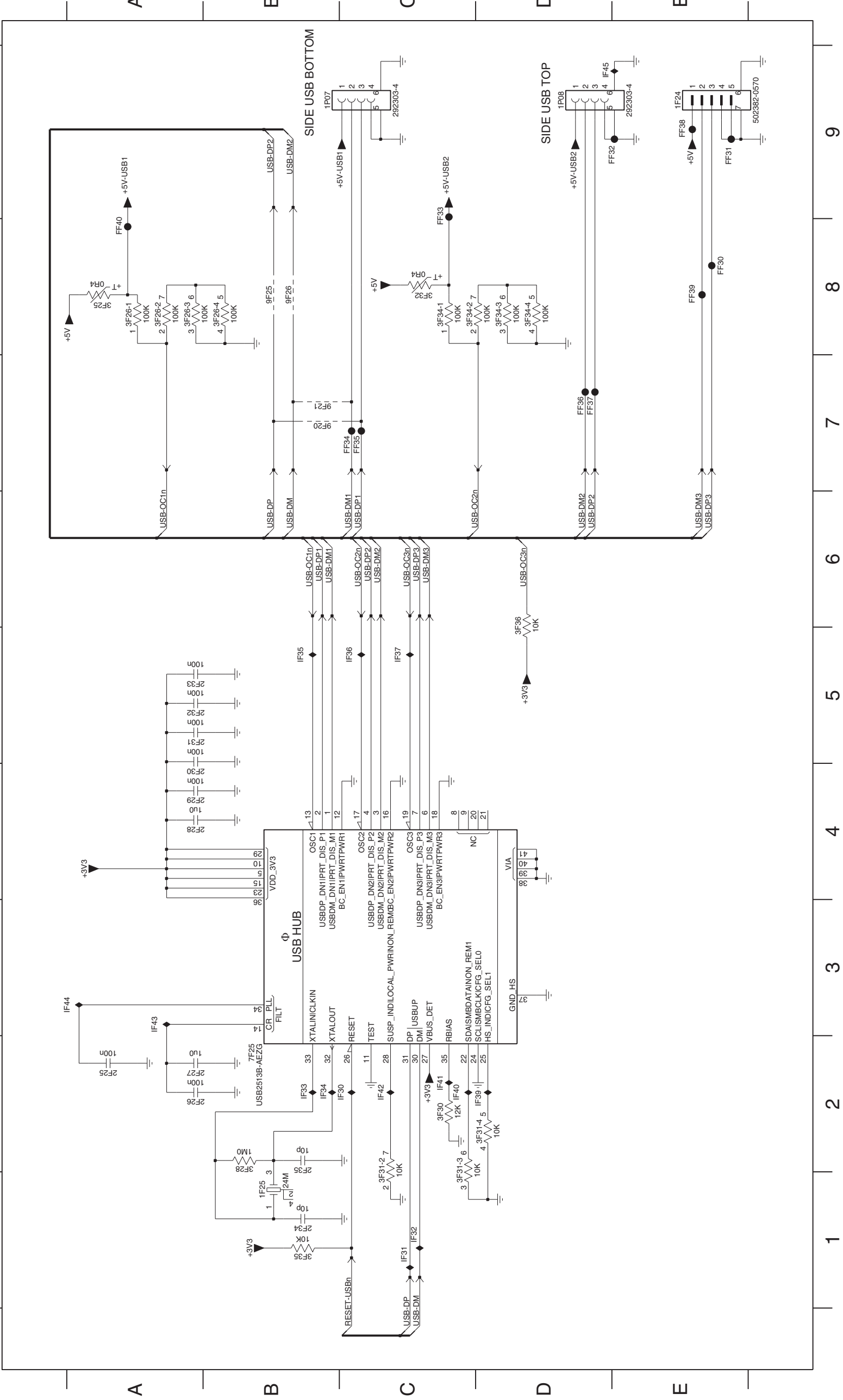
USB Hub

USB Hub

B01C

B01C

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1F25 B1
1P07 B9
1P08 D9
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2F28 A4
2F29 A4
2F30 A4
2F31 A5
2F32 A5
2F33 A5
2F34 B1
2F35 B2
3F25 A8
3F26-1 A8
3F26-2 A8
3F26-3 A8
3F26-4 B8
3F28 B2
3F30 C2
3F31-2 C2
3F31-3 C2
3F31-4 D2
3F32 C8
3F34-1 C8
3F34-2 C8
3F34-3 D8
3F34-4 D8
3F35 B1
3F36 D6
7F25 B2
9F20 B7
9F21 B7
9F25 B8
9F26 B8
FF30 E8
FF31 E9
FF32 E9
FF33 C9
FF34 C7
FF35 C7
FF36 D7
FF37 D7
FF38 E9
FF39 E8
FF40 A8
IF30 C2
IF31 C1
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IF36 C5
IF37 C5
IF39 D2
IF40 C2
IF41 C2
IF42 C2
IF43 A3
IF44 A3
IF45 D9
- 1F24 E9
1F25 B1
1P07 B9
1P08 D9
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2F26 A2
2F27 A2
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2F30 A4
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FF36 D7
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FF39 E8
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TUNER, HDMI & CI

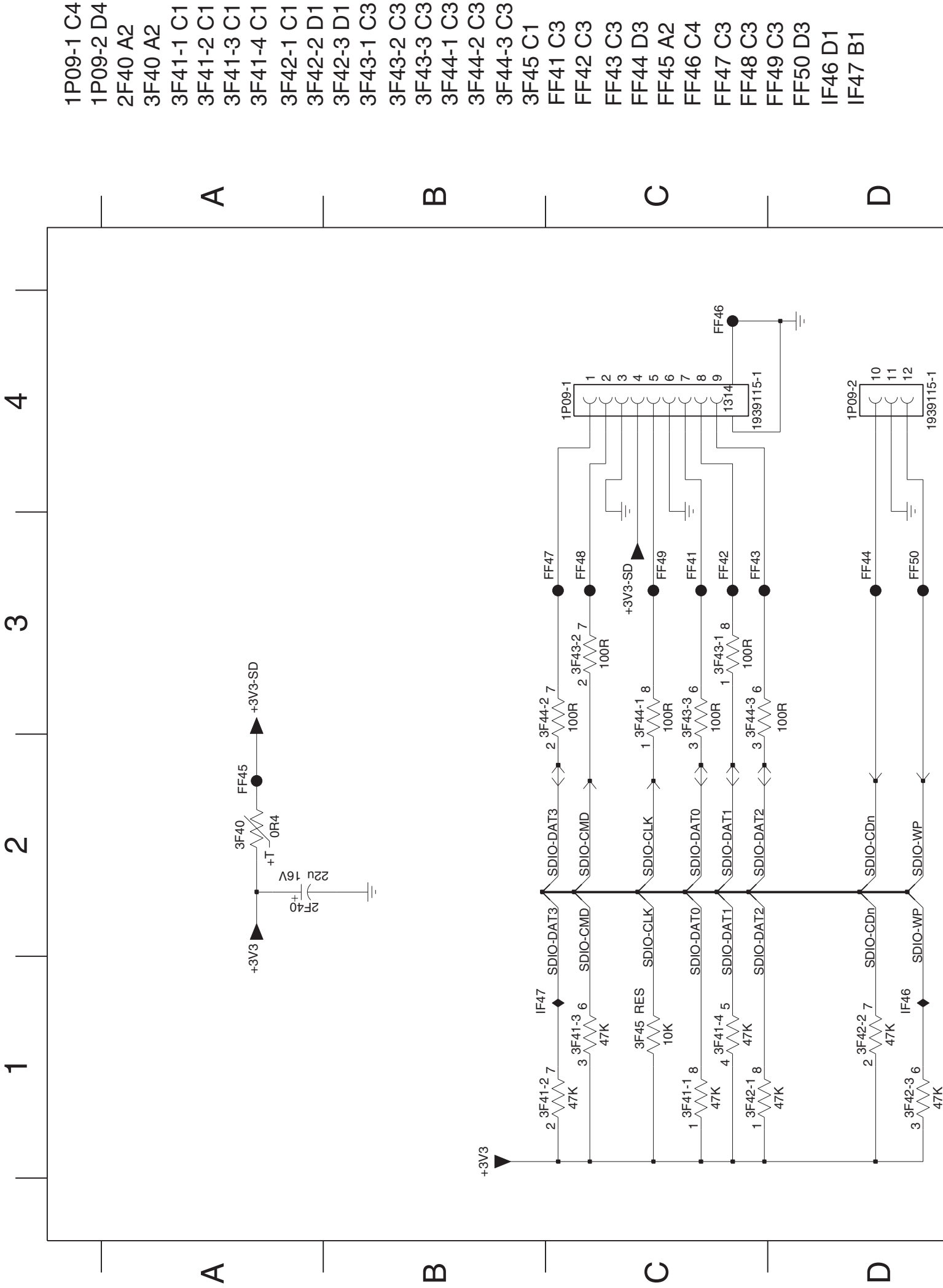
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SD Card

B01D SD Card

B01D



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TUNER, HDMI & CI

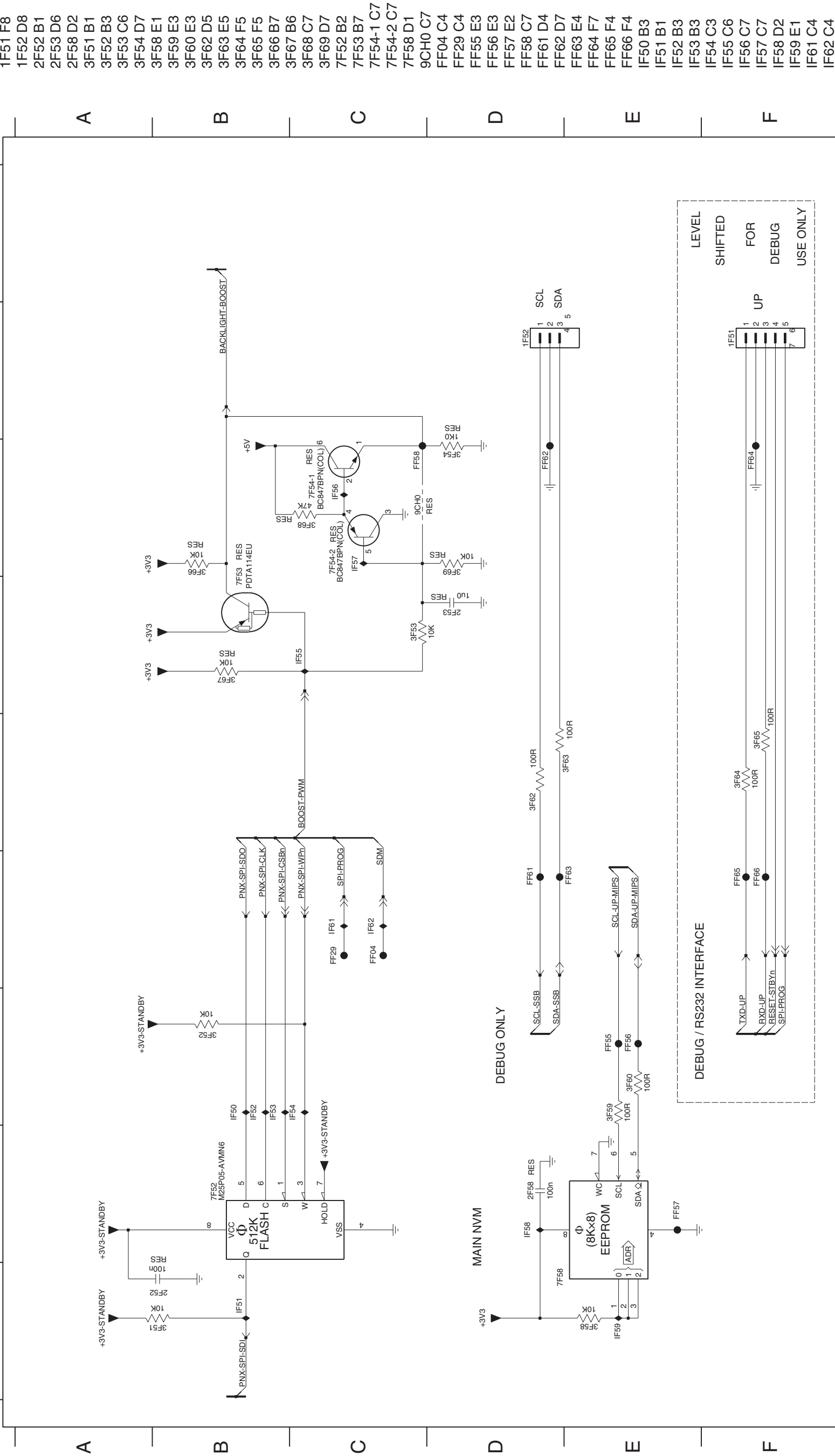
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PNX85500 Control

PNX85500 Control

B01E

B01E



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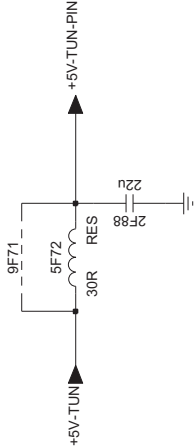
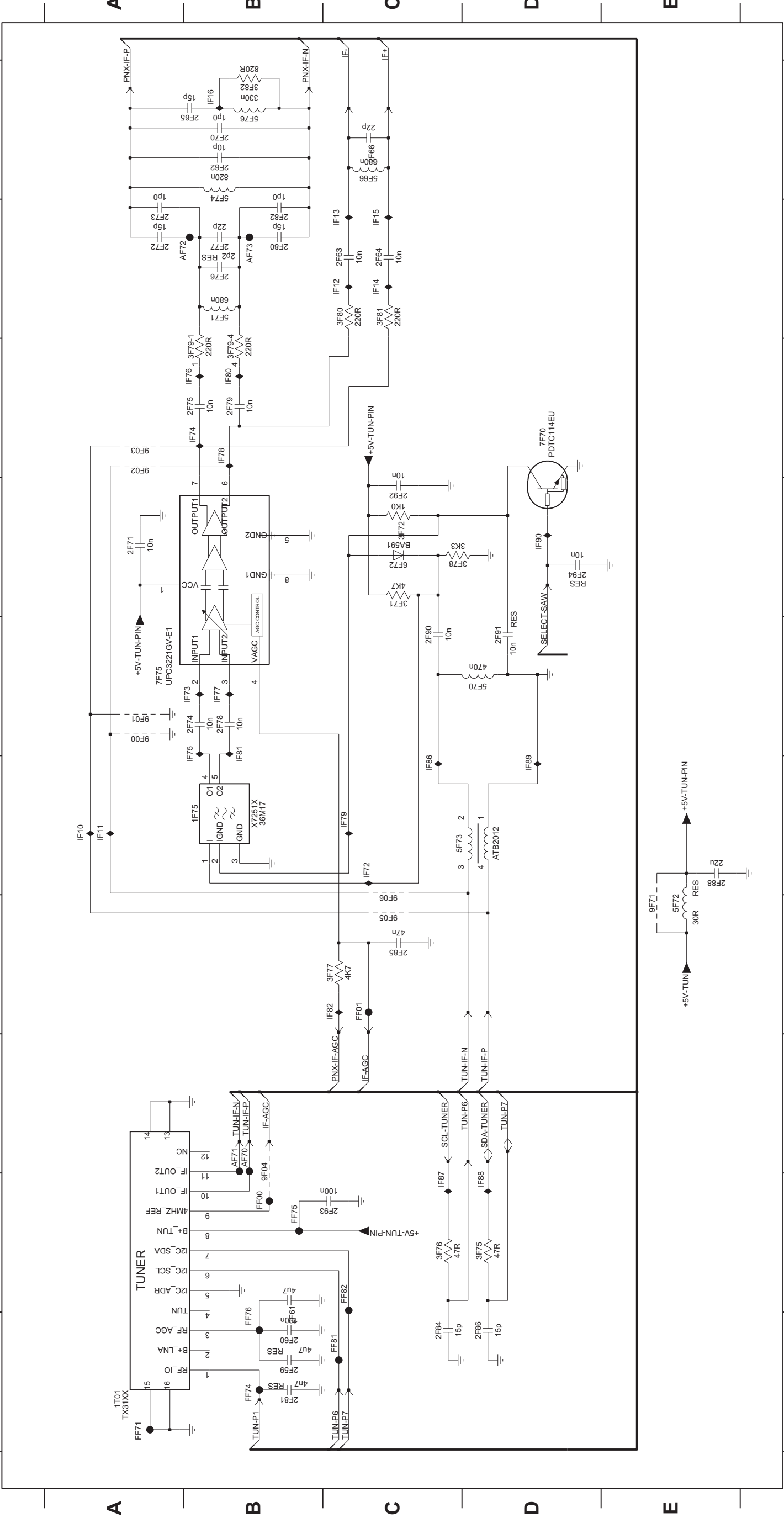
HDMI & CI

HDMI & CI

B01F

B01F

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TUNER, HDMI & CI

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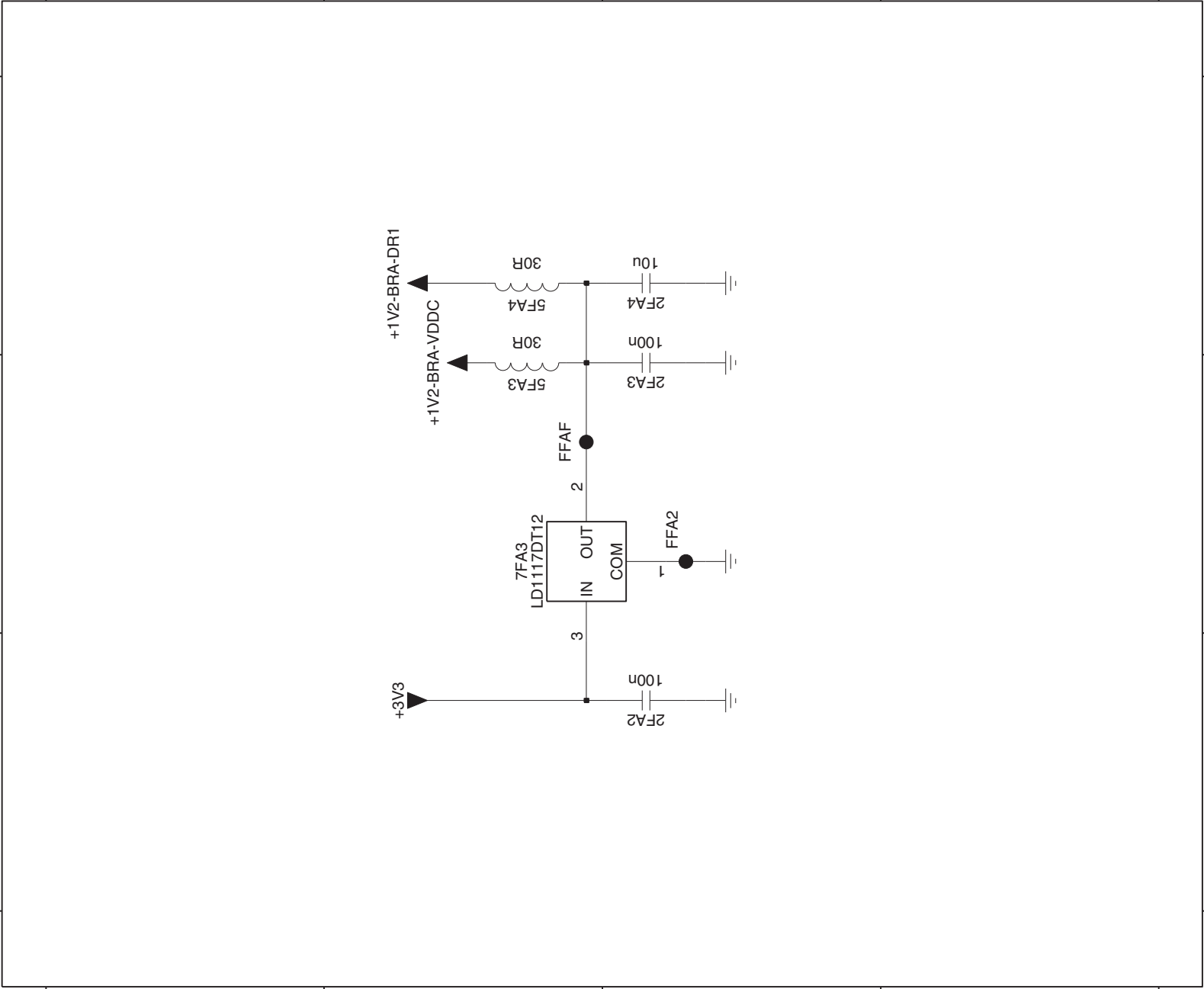
Toshiba Supply

Toshiba Supply

B01G

B01G

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- 3
- 2FA2 C1
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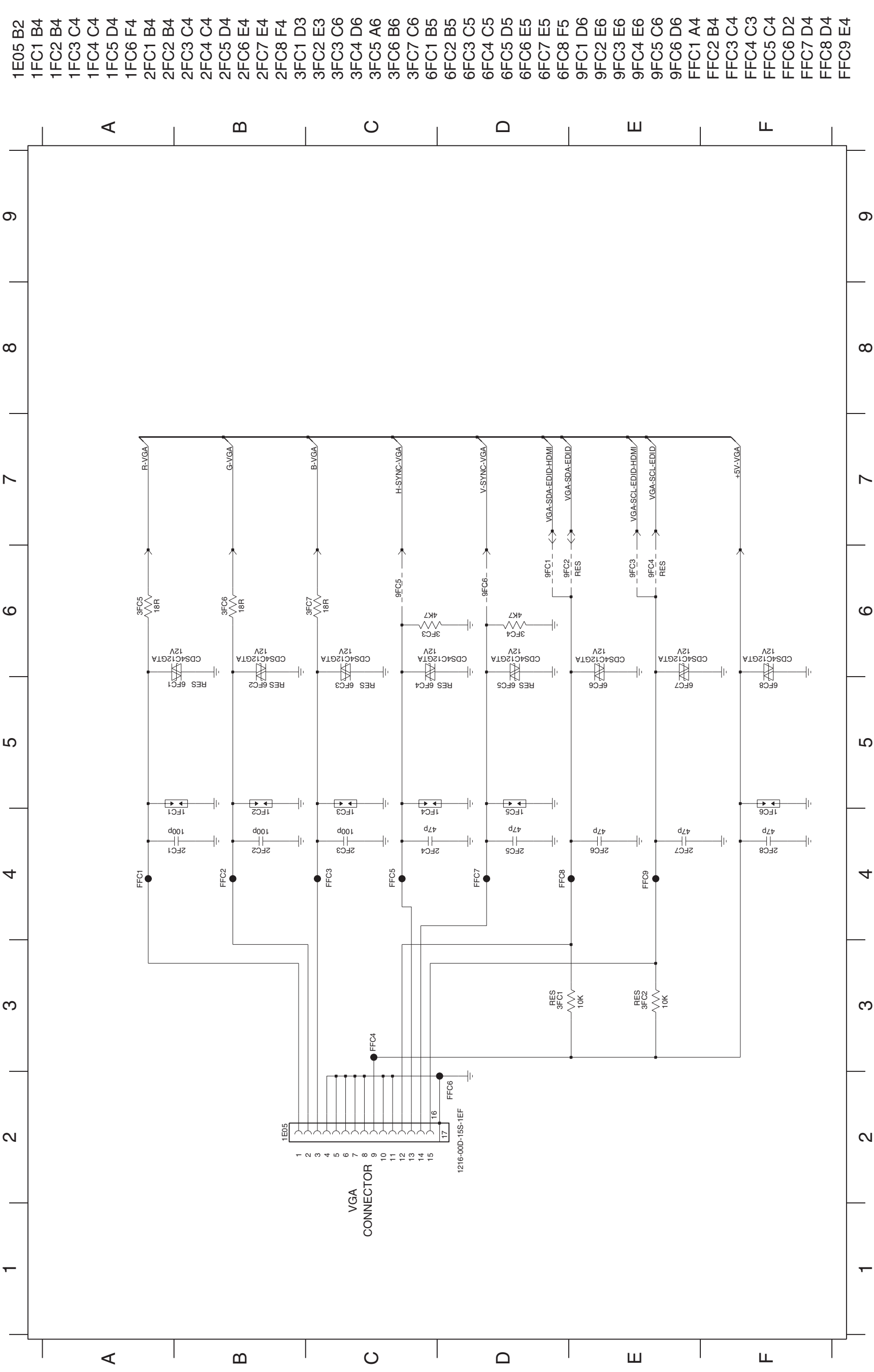


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VGA

B01I VGA

B01I

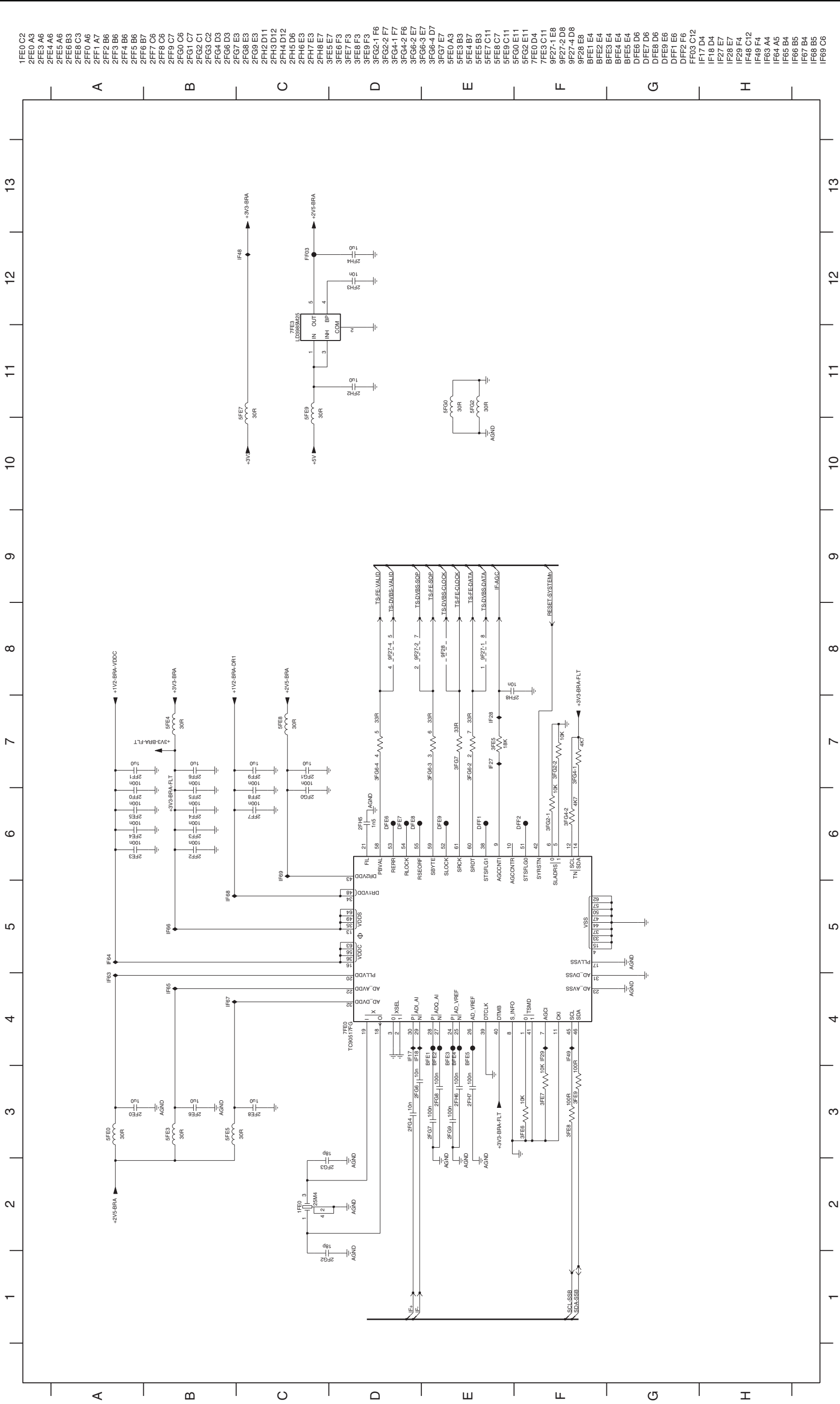


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Tuner Brazil

B01K Tuner Brazil

B01K

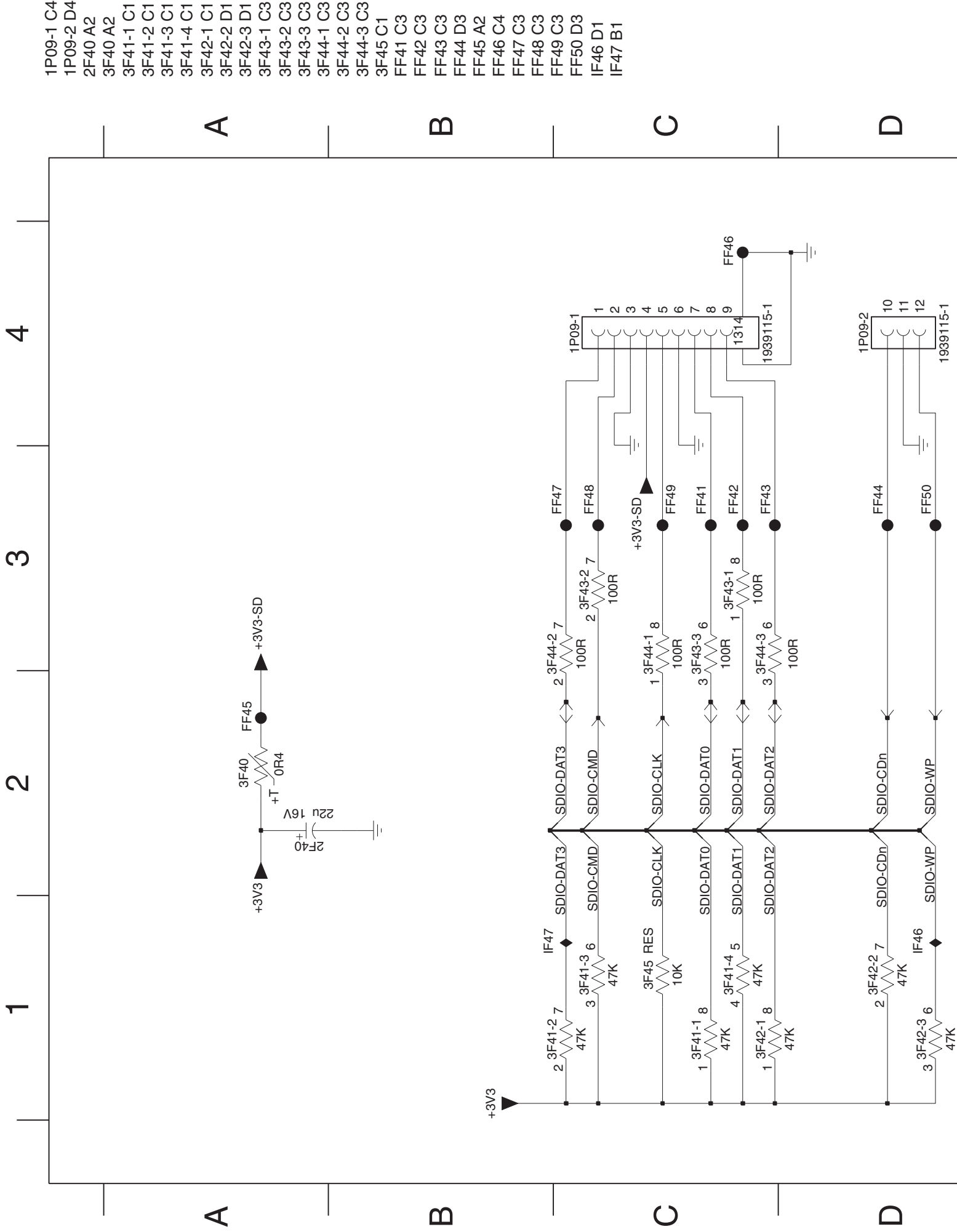


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SD Card

B01D SD Card

B01D



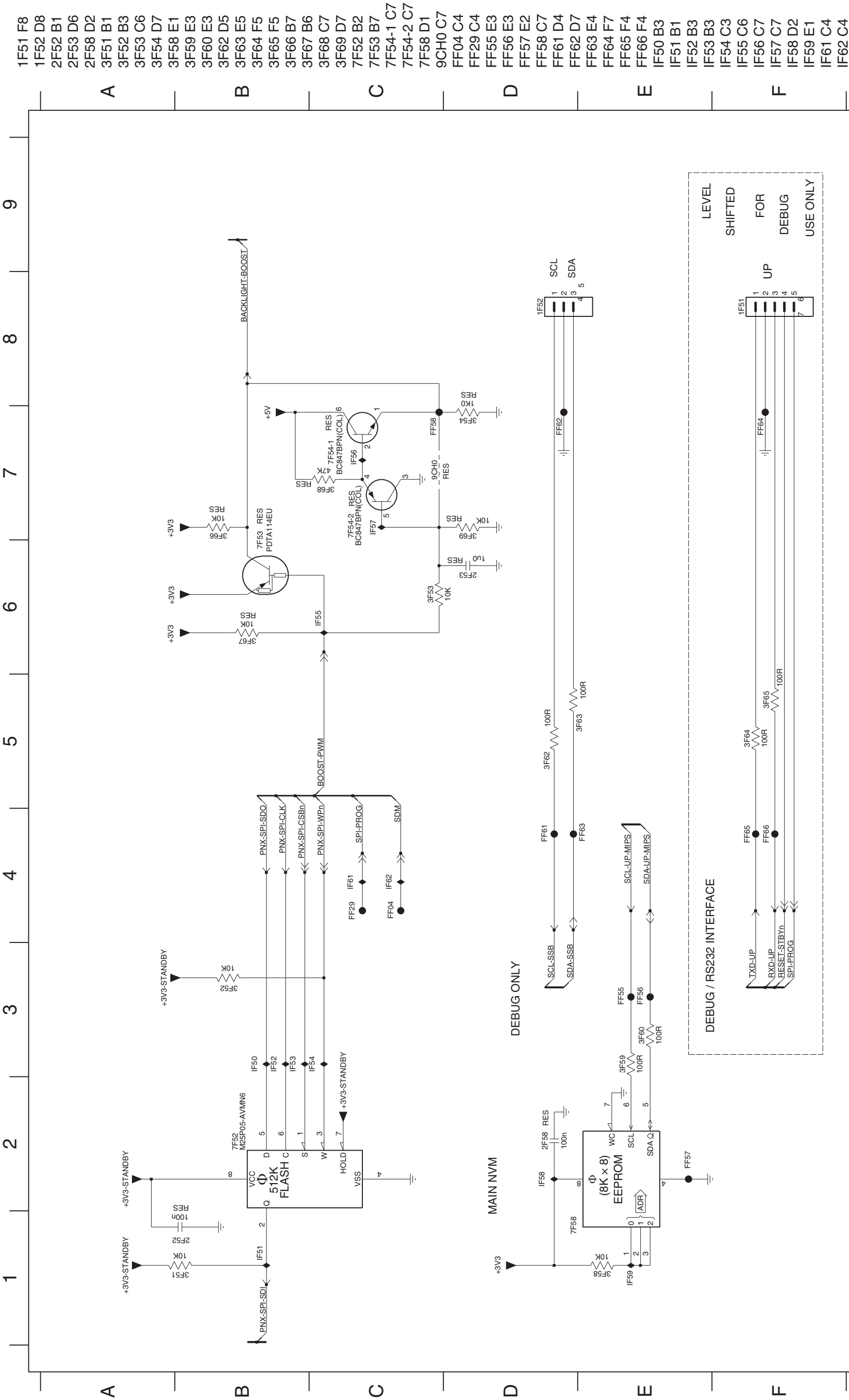
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PNX85500 Control

PNX85500 Control

B01E



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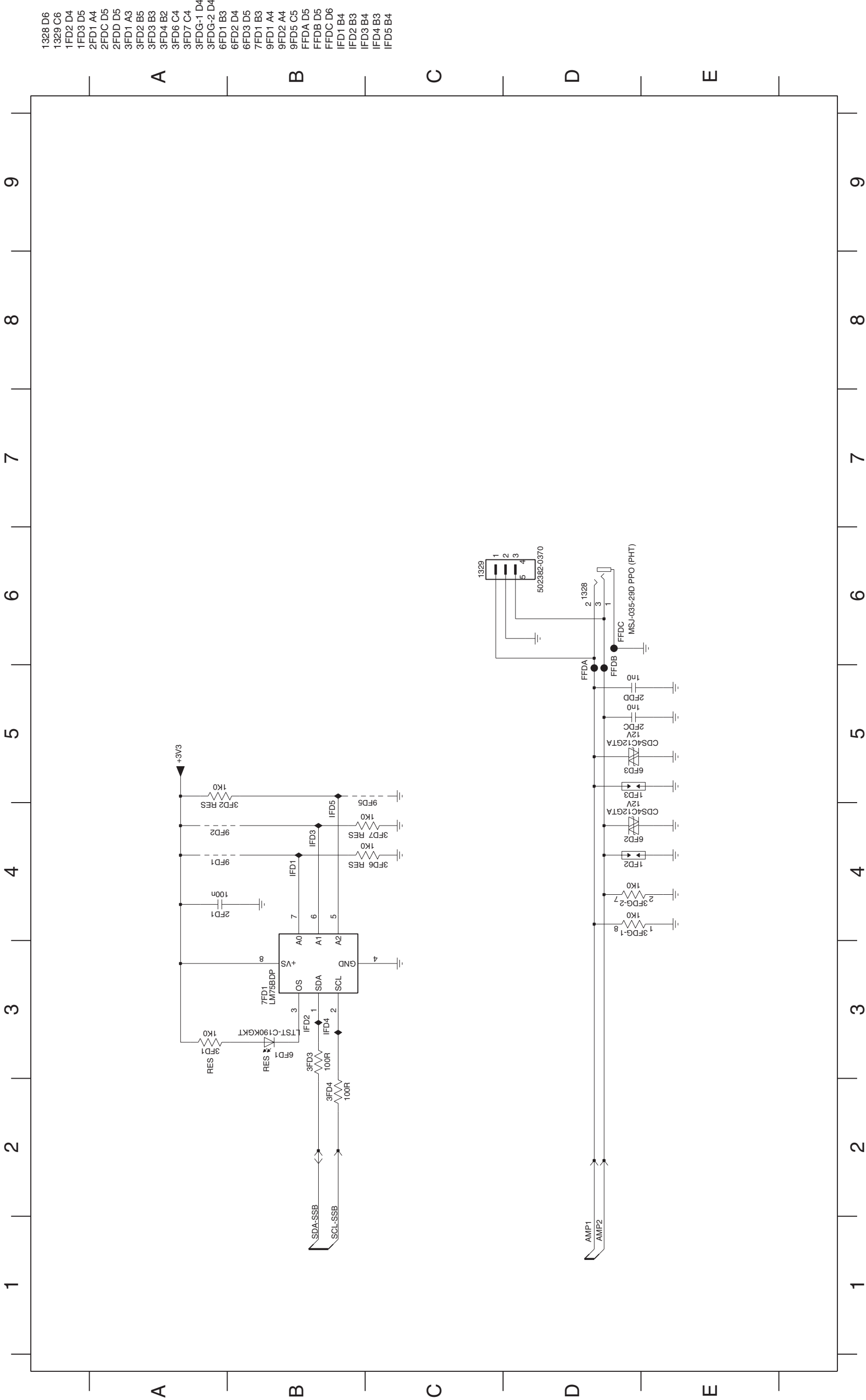
Temp Sensor + Headphone

Temp Sensor + Headphone

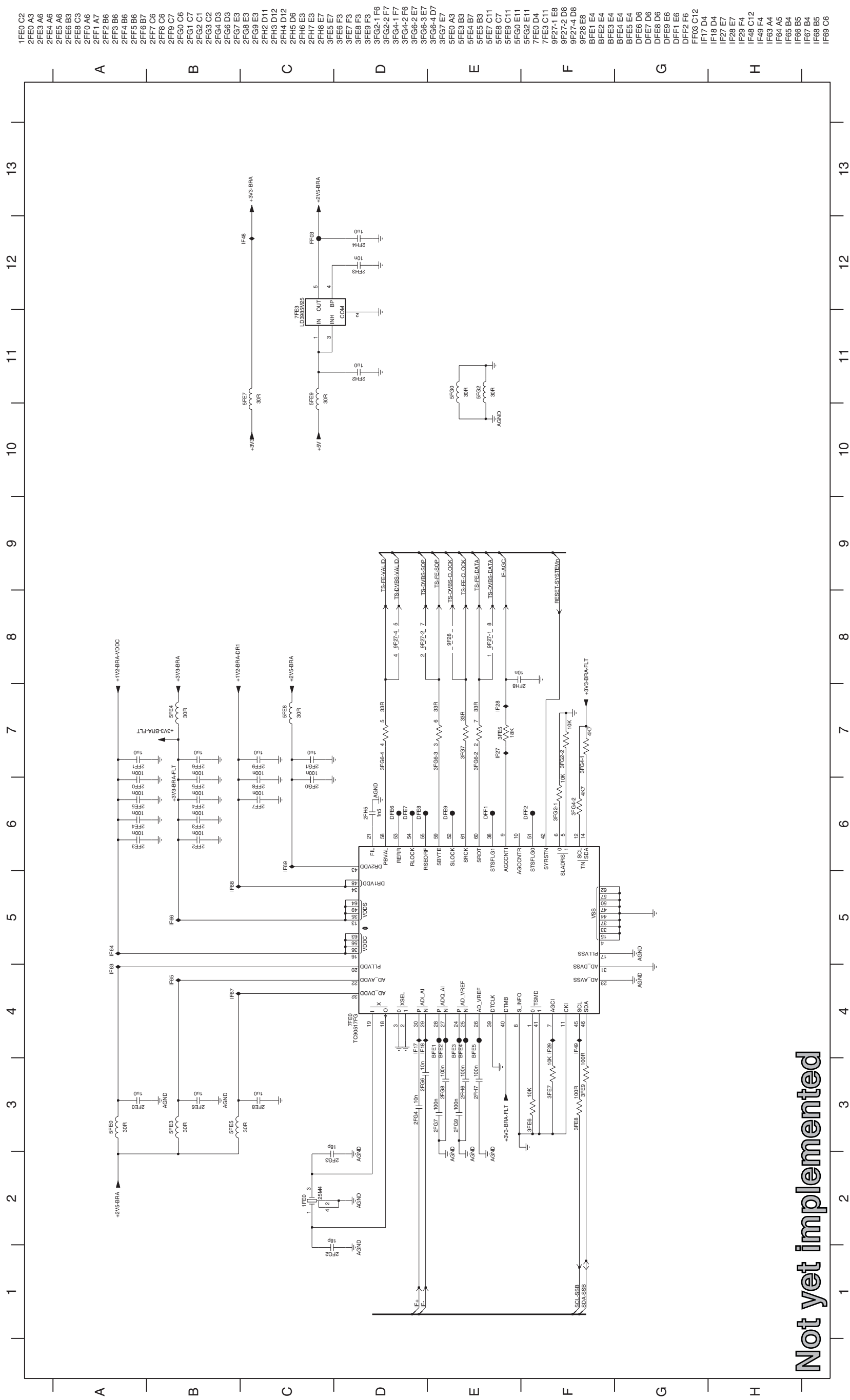
B01J

Temp Sensor + Headphone

B01J



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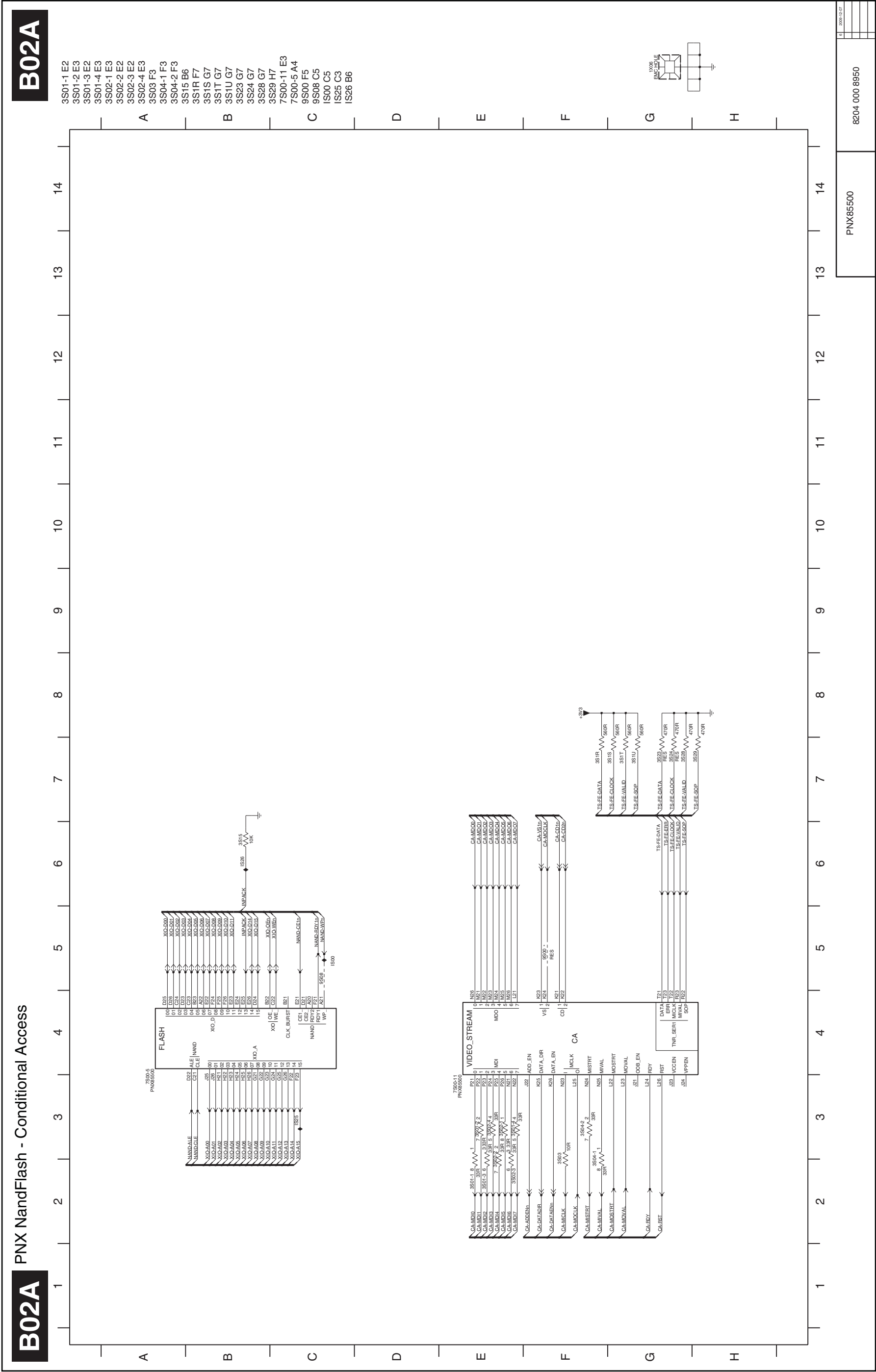


Not yet implemented

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10-11 B02 820400089506 PNX85500

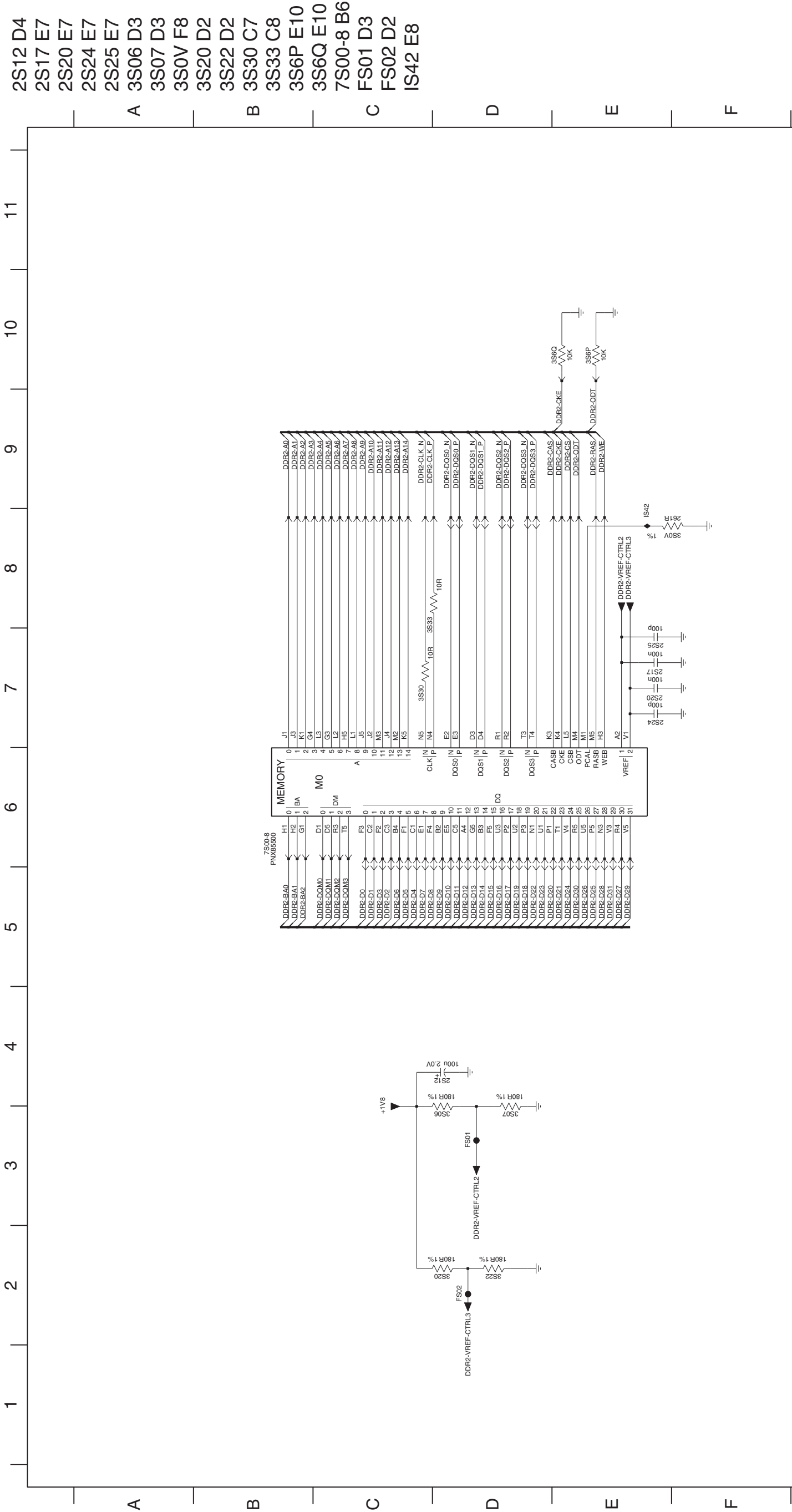
PNX NandFlash - Conditional Access



PNX SDRAM

PNX SDRAM

B02B



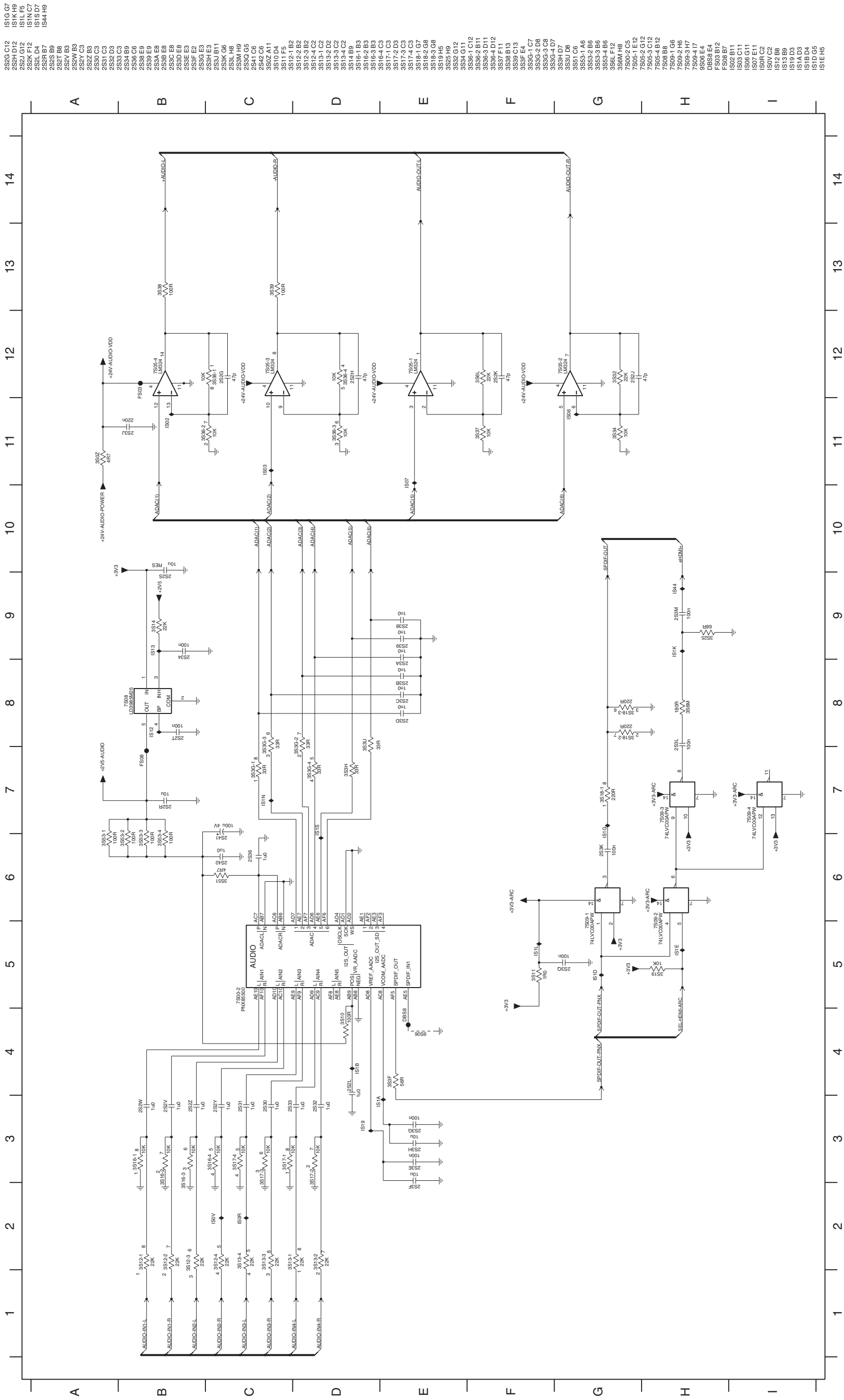
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PNX Audio

PNX Audio

B02D

B02D



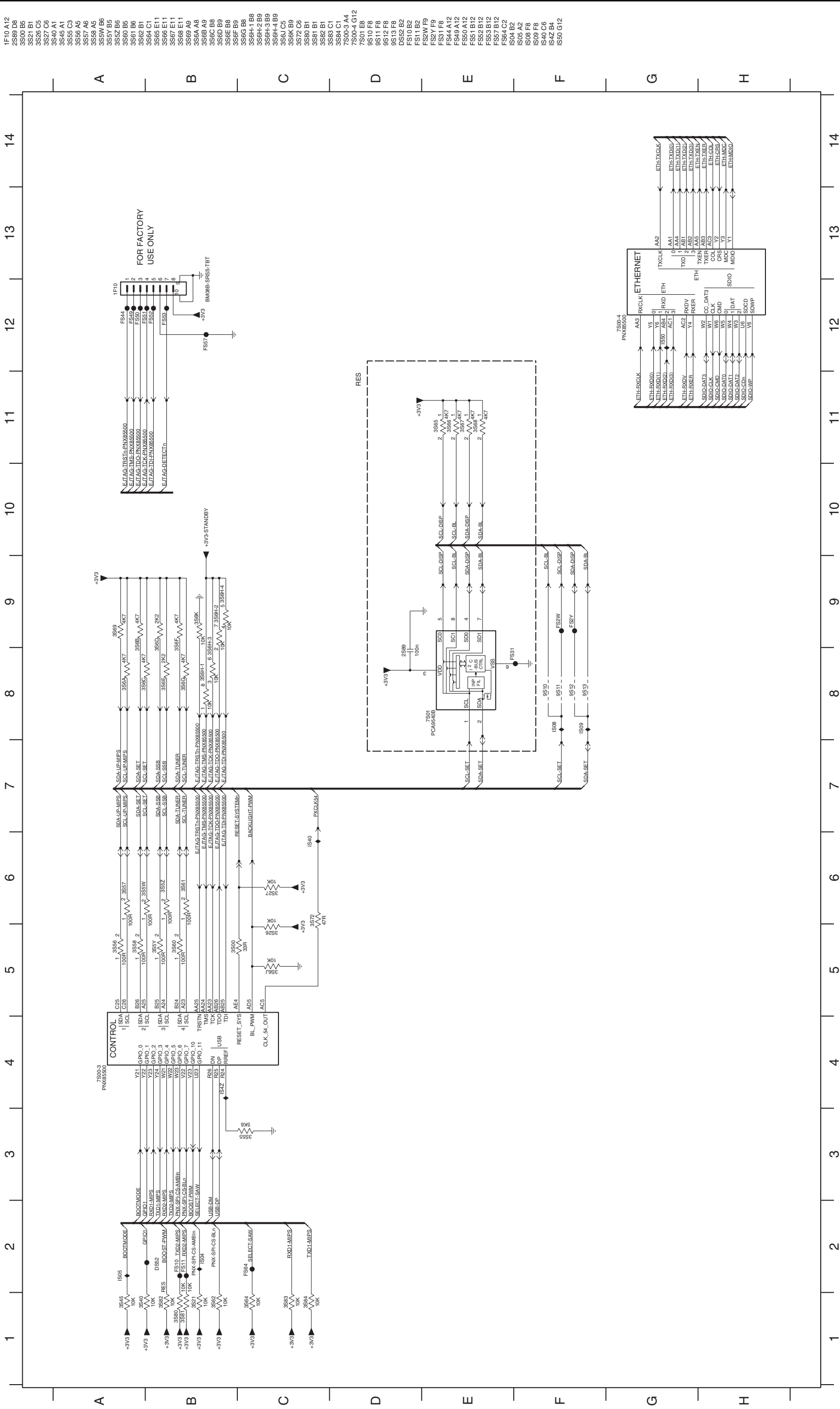
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PNX Mips

PNX Mips

B02E

B02E



PNX85500	8204 000 8950
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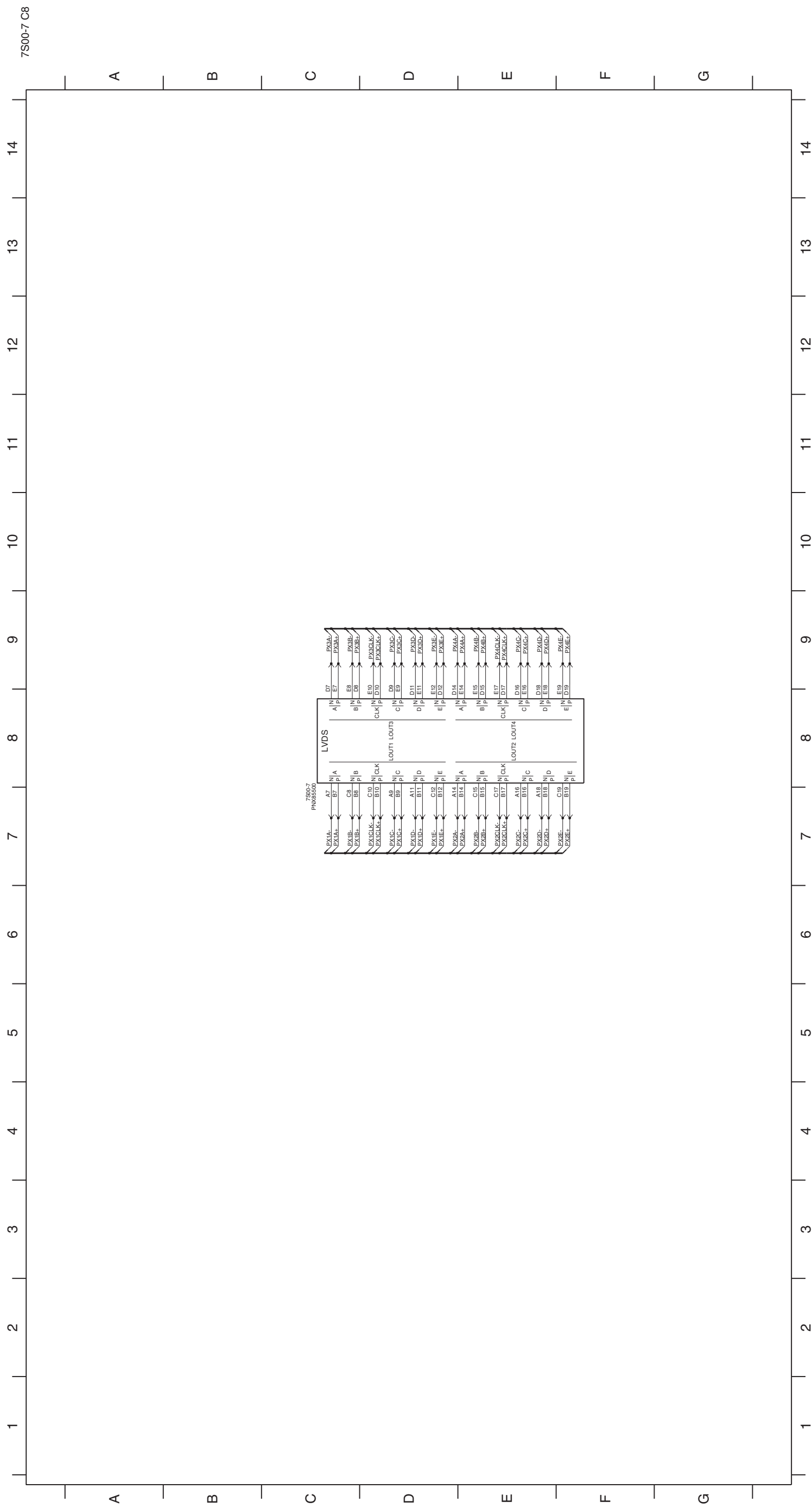
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PNX Video Out - LVDS

B02F

PNX Video Out - LVDS

B02F



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8204 000 8950

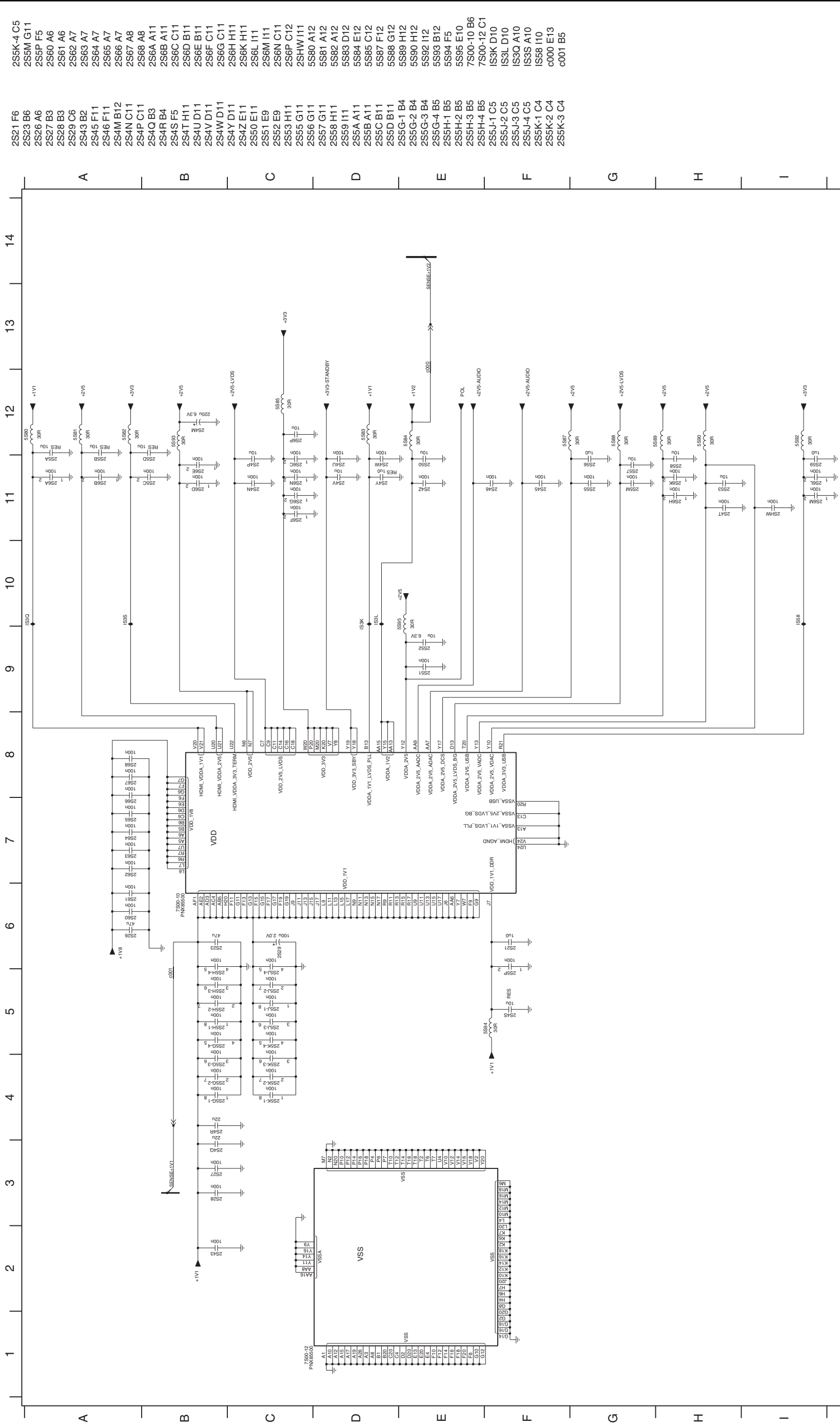
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PNX Power

PNX Power

B02H

B02H



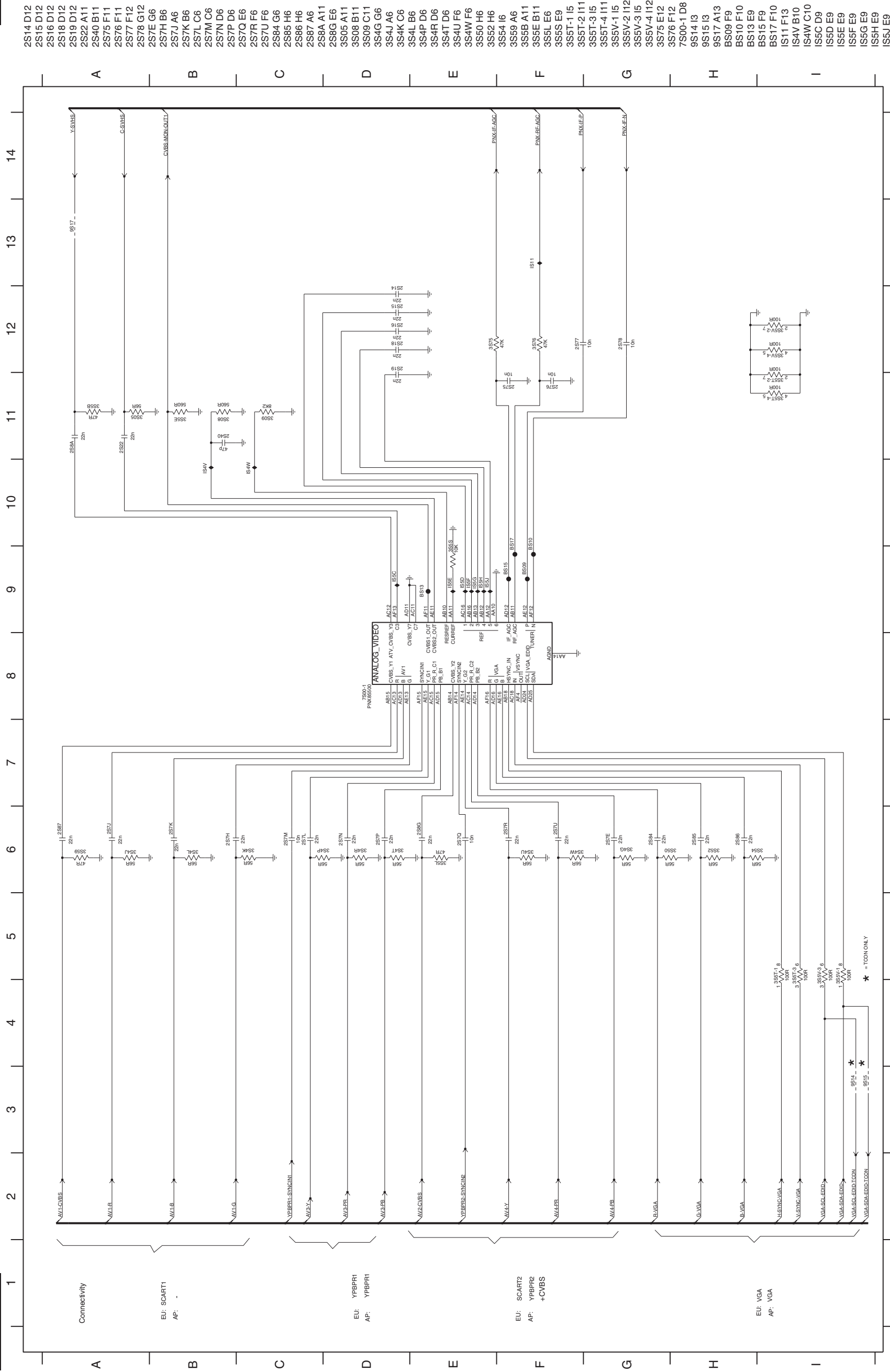
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PNX Analog Video

PNX Analog Video

B021

B02I



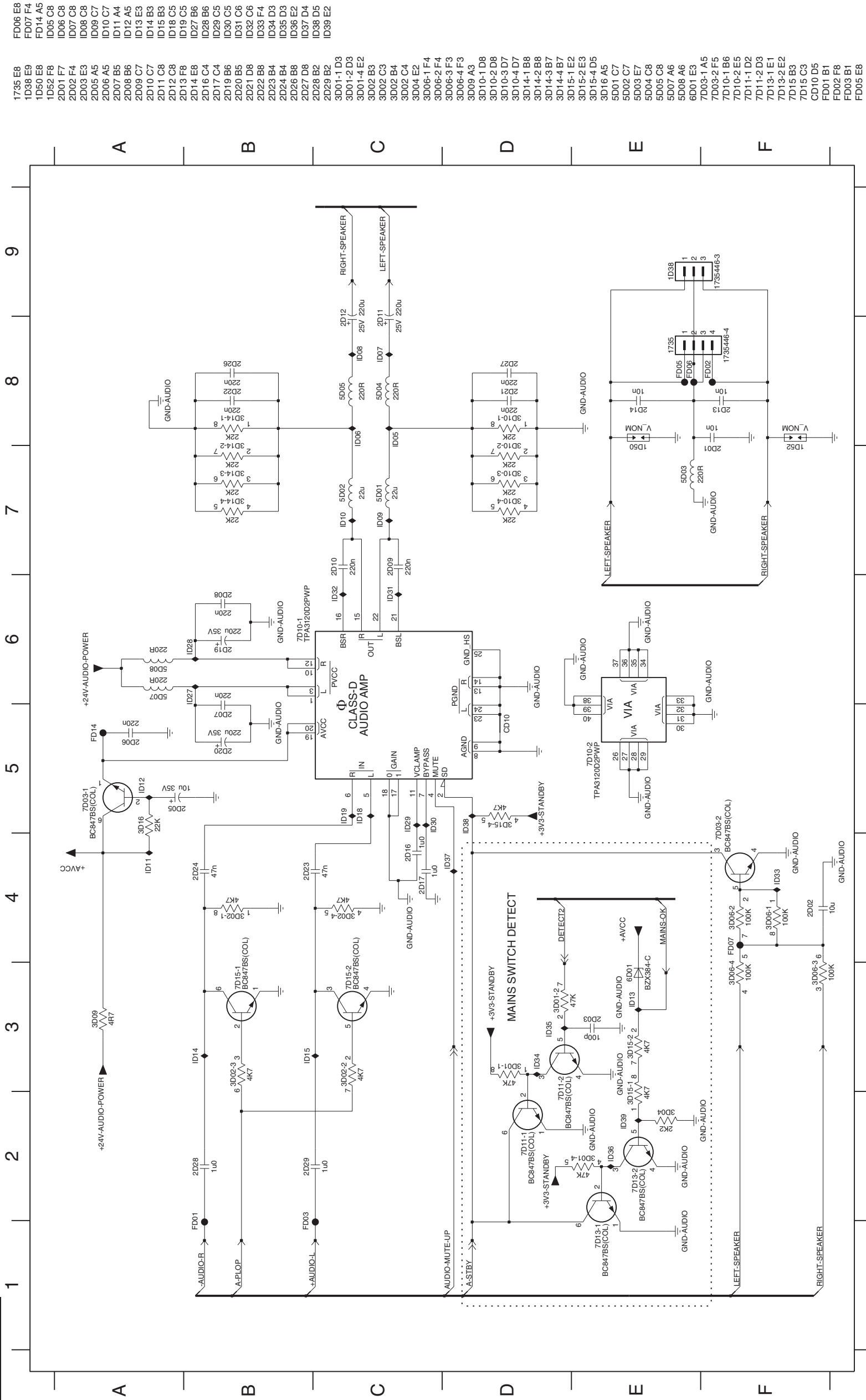
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10-12 B03 820400089514 CLASS D

Audio

B03A Audio

B03A



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| 2D17 C4 | ID29 C5 |
| 2D19 B6 | ID30 C5 |
| 2D20 B5 | ID31 C6 |
| 2D21 D8 | ID32 C6 |
| 2D22 B8 | ID33 F4 |
| 2D23 B4 | ID34 D3 |
| 2D24 B4 | ID35 D3 |
| 2D26 B8 | ID36 E2 |
| 2D27 D8 | ID37 D4 |
| 2D28 B2 | ID38 D5 |
| 2D29 B2 | ID39 E2 |
| 3D01-1 D3 | |
| 3D01-2 D3 | |
| 3D01-4 E2 | |
| 3D02 B3 | |
| 3D02 C3 | |
| 3D02 B4 | |
| 3D02 C4 | |
| 3D04 E2 | |
| 3D06-1 F4 | |
| 3D06-2 F4 | |
| 3D06-3 F3 | |
| 3D06-4 F3 | |
| 3D09 A3 | |
| 3D10-1 D8 | |
| 3D10-2 D8 | |
| 3D10-3 D7 | |
| 3D10-4 D7 | |
| 3D14-1 B8 | |
| 3D14-2 B8 | |
| 3D14-3 B7 | |
| 3D14-4 B7 | |
| 3D15-1 E2 | |
| 3D15-2 E3 | |
| 3D15-4 D5 | |
| 3D16 A5 | |
| 5D01 C7 | |
| 5D02 C7 | |
| 5D03 E7 | |
| 5D04 C8 | |
| 5D05 C8 | |
| 5D07 A6 | |
| 5D08 A6 | |
| 6D01 E3 | |
| 7D03-1 A5 | |
| 7D03-2 F5 | |
| 7D10-1 B6 | |
| 7D10-2 E5 | |
| 7D11-1 D2 | |
| 7D11-2 D3 | |
| 7D13-1 E1 | |
| 7D13-2 E2 | |
| 7D15 B3 | |
| 7D15 C3 | |
| CD10 D5 | |
| FD01 B1 | |
| FD02 F8 | |
| FD03 B1 | |
| FD05 E8 | |

CLASS D

8204 000 8951

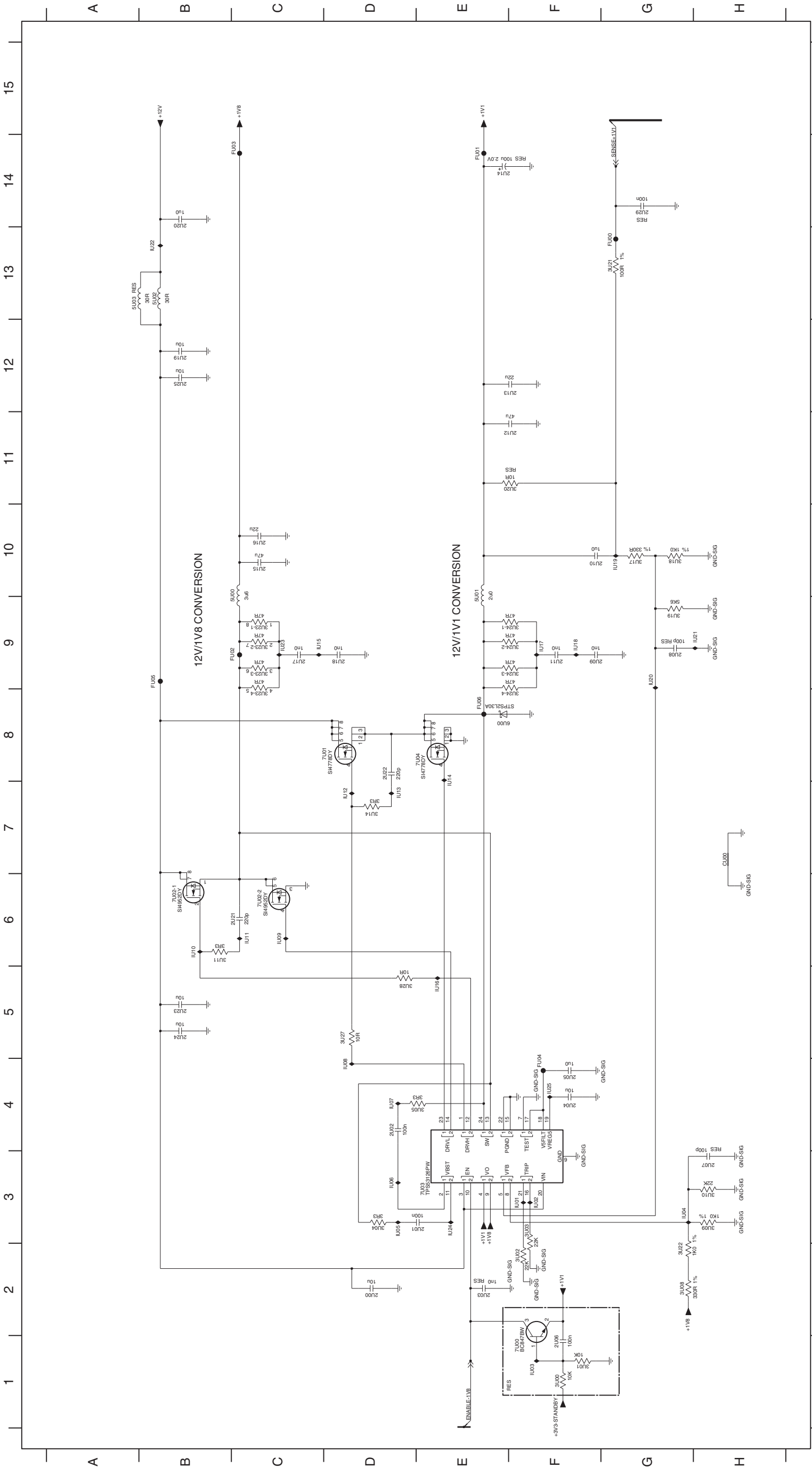
18770_520_100118.eps
100218

DC/DC

B03B DC/DC

B03B

2U00 D2	2U04 F4	2U08 G9	2U12 F11	2U16 C10	2U20 B14	2U24 B5	3U01 F1	3U05 E4	3U11 B6	3U19 G9	3U23-1 C9	3U24-1 F9	3U27 D5	5U02 B13	7U01 D8	7U04 E8	FU02 B9	FU03 C14	IU04 G3	IU08 D4	IU12 D7	IU16 E5	IU20 G9	IU24 E3
2U01 E3	2U05 F4	2U09 F9	2U13 F12	2U17 C6	2U21 B12	2U25 B12	3U02 F2	3U06 G2	3U14 D7	3U20 F11	3U23-2 C9	3U24-2 F9	3U28 D5	5U03 A13	7U02-1 B6	CU00 H7	FU01 F3	IU01 F3	IU05 D3	IU09 C6	IU13 D7	IU17 F9	IU21 H9	IU25 F4
2U02 D4	2U06 F1	2U10 F10	2U14 E14	2U18 D9	2U22 D8	2U26 G14	3U03 F3	3U07 H3	3U17 G10	3U21 G13	3U23-3 C9	3U24-3 F9	5U00 C10	6U00 E8	7U02-2 C6	FU00 G13	IU02 F3	IU04 B6	IU06 D3	IU10 B6	IU14 E8	IU18 F9	IU22 B13	IU26 F4
2U03 E2	2U07 H3	2U11 F9	2U15 C10	2U19 B12	2U23 B5	3U00 F1	3U04 D3	3U10 H3	3U18 G10	3U22 G2	3U23-4 C8	3U24-4 F8	5U01 E10	7U00 F1	7U03 E3	FU01 E14	FU05 B9	IU03 F1	IU07 D4	IU11 C6	IU15 C9	IU19 G10	IU23 C9	IU27 C9

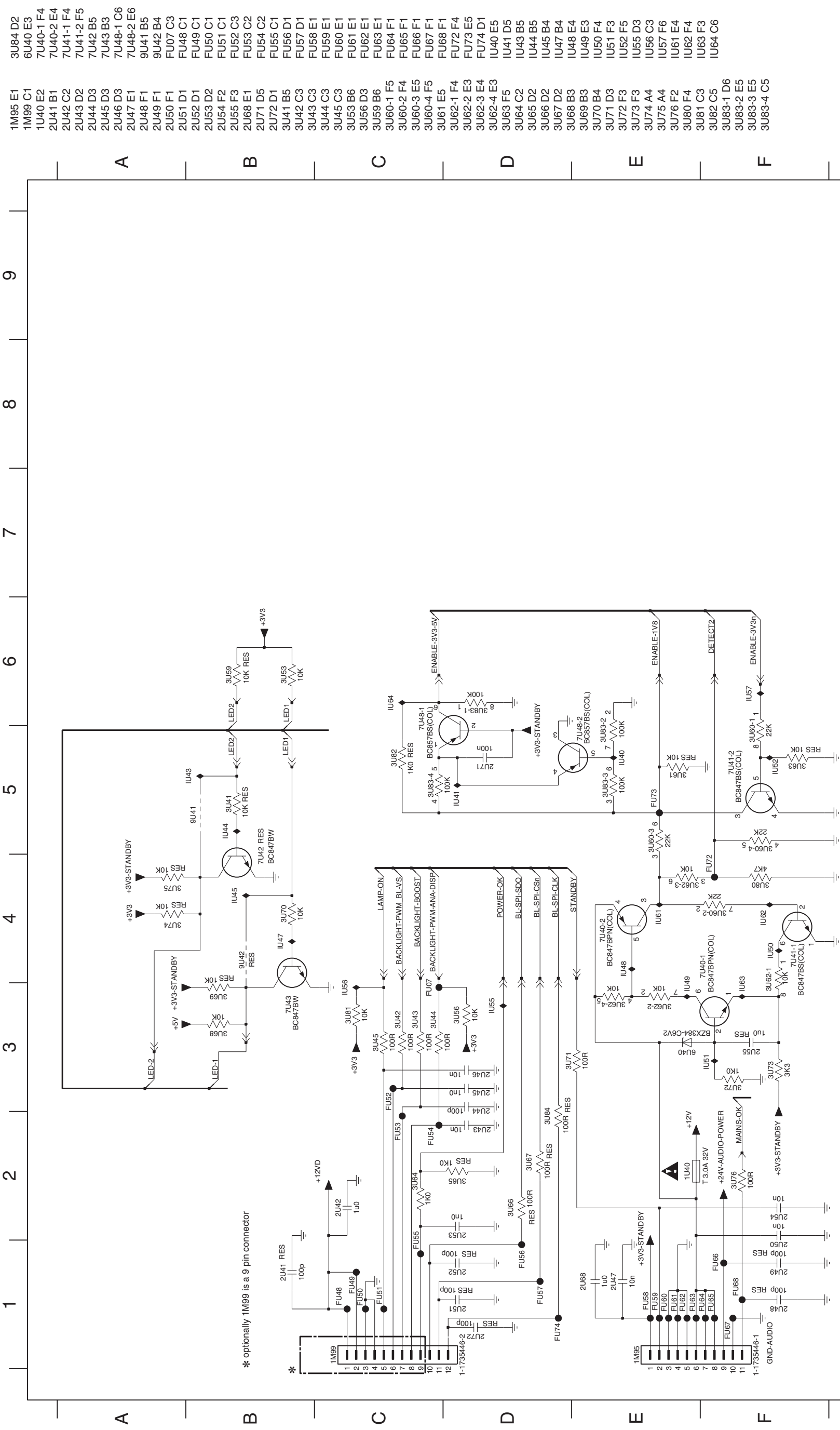


4	8204 000 8951	DC/DC
1		
2		
3		
4		

DC/DC

B03C DC/DC

B03C

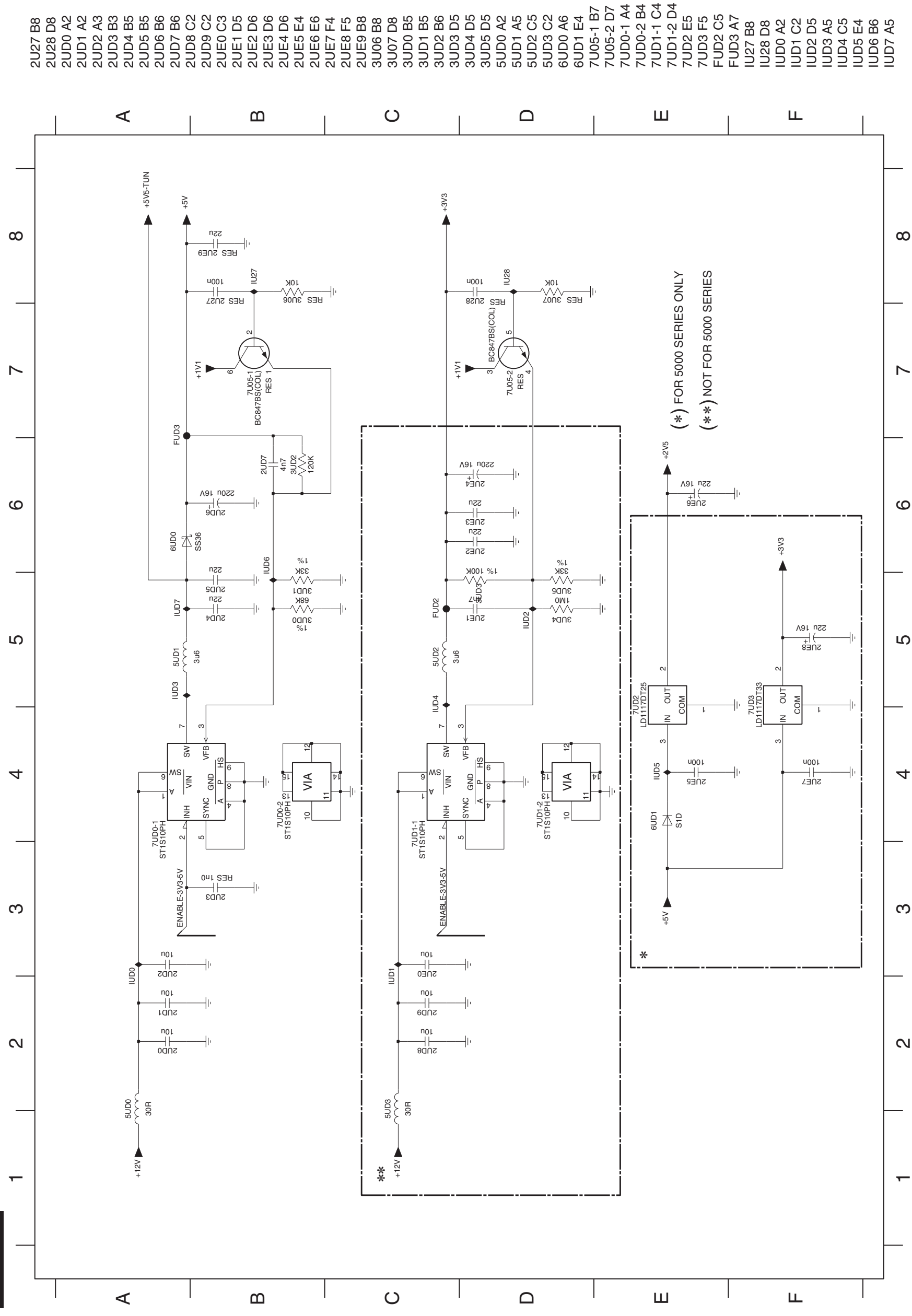


DC/DC		8204 000 8951	1	2009-03-25

DC/DC

B03E DC/DC

B03E



(*) FOR 5000 SERIES ONLY

(**) NOT FOR 5000 SERIES

✱

DC/DC	8204 000 8951	4	2000-10-22

Temp Sensor + AmbiLight

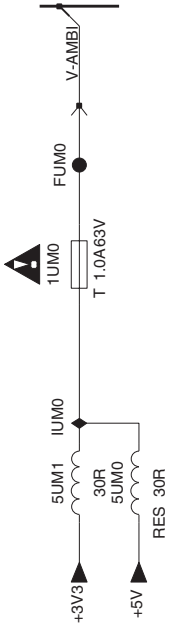
Temp Sensor + AmbiLight

B03F

Temp Sensor + AmbiLight

B03F

- 1UM0 A4
- 5UM0 A3
- 5UM1 A3
- FUM0 A5
- IUM0 A4



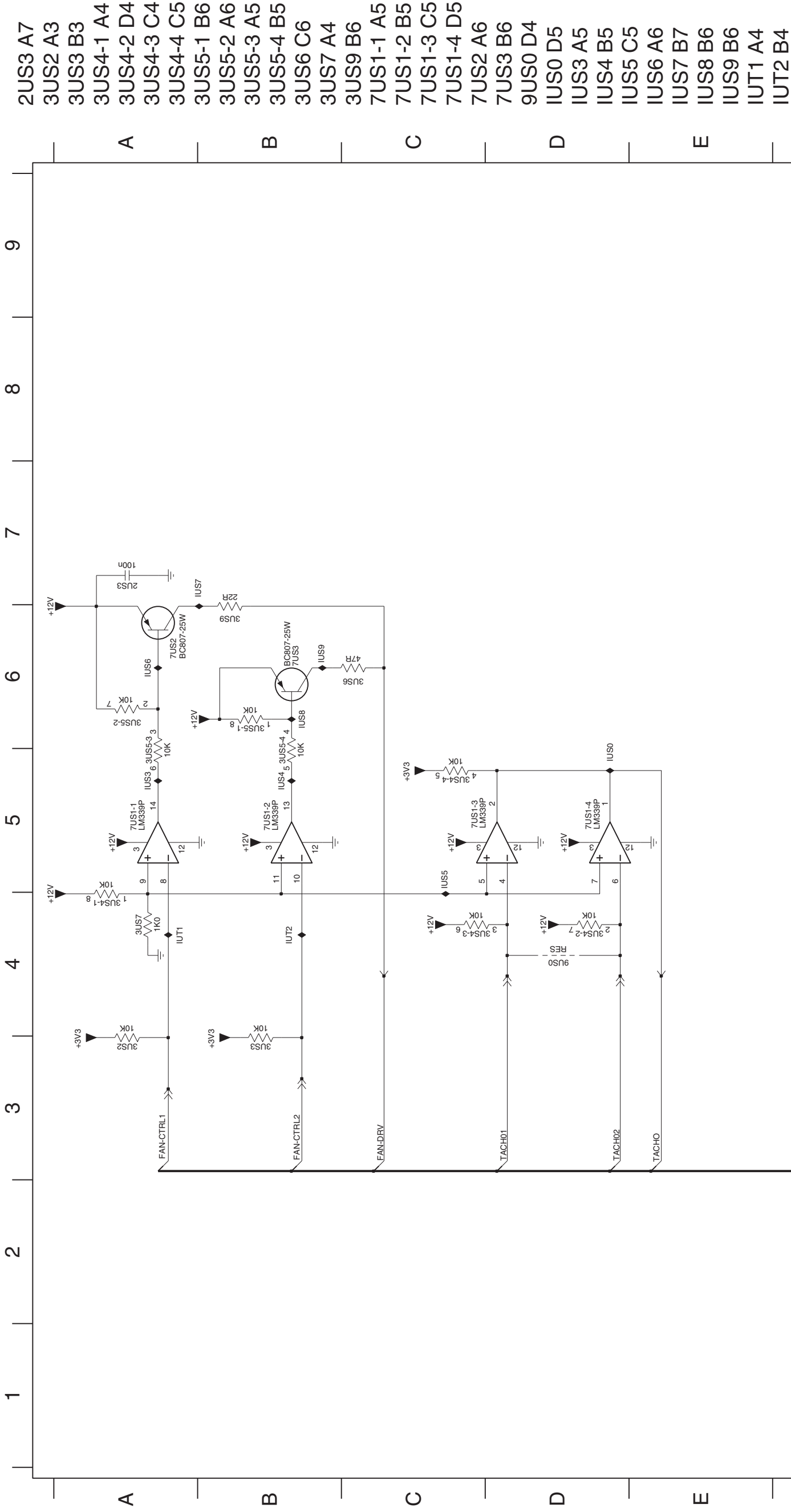
DC/DC		8204 000 8951	4	2000 03 25

Fan Control

Fan-Control

B03G

B03G



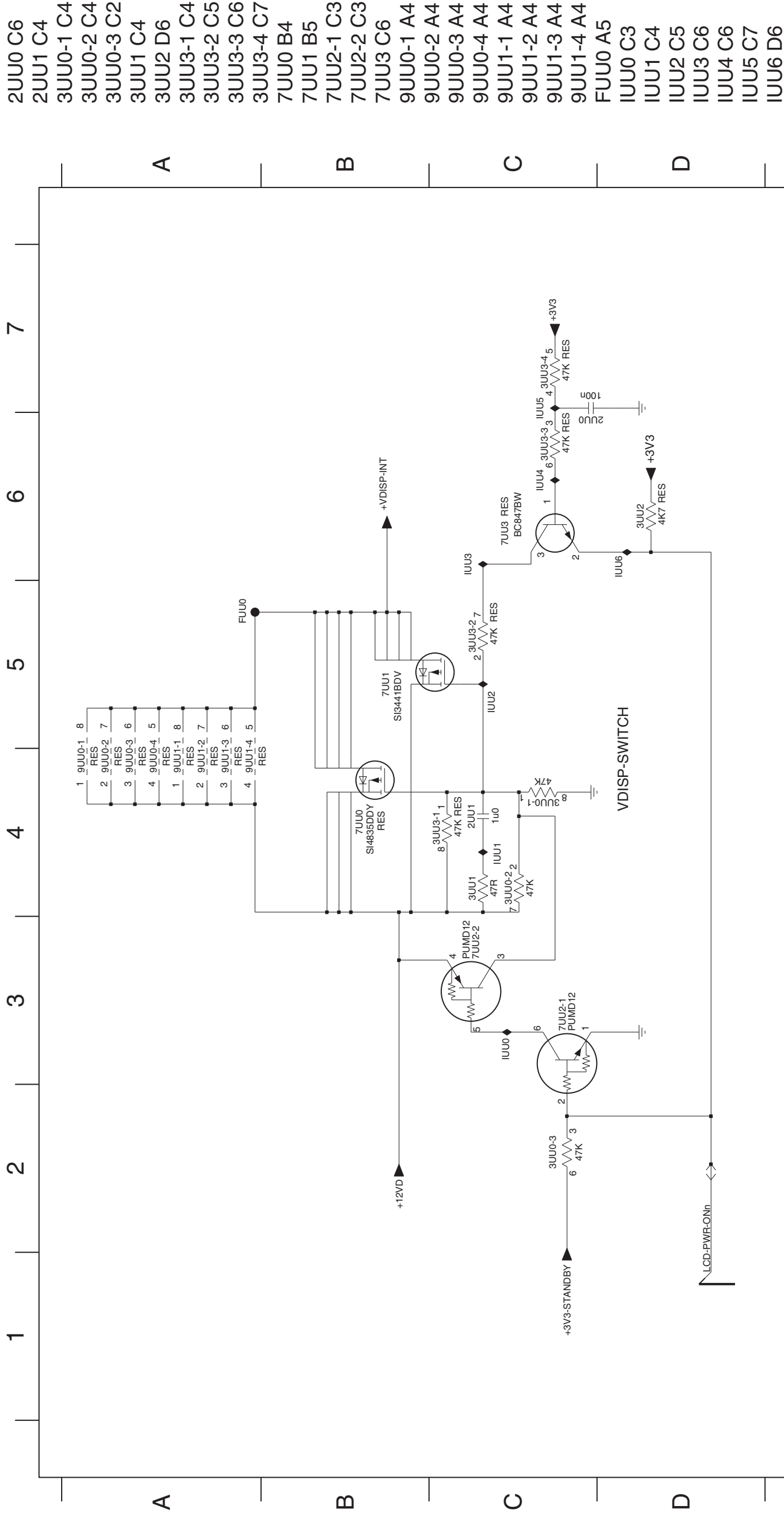
DC/DC	8204 000 8951	4	2000 00 25
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Vdisp Switch

VDisp-Switch

B03H

B03H



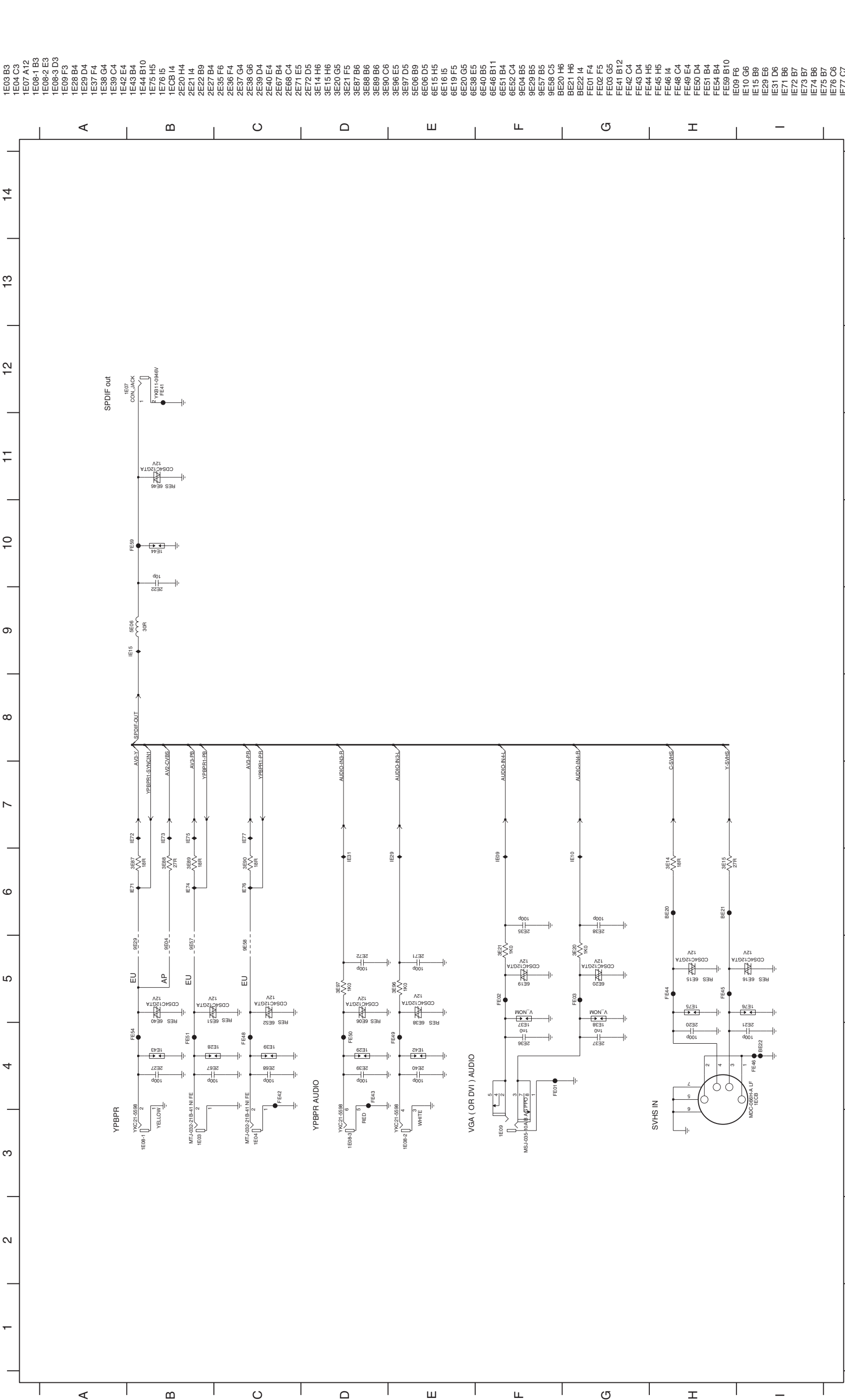
DC/DC / CLASS D		8204 000 8951
1	2000 00 20	

Analogue Externals B

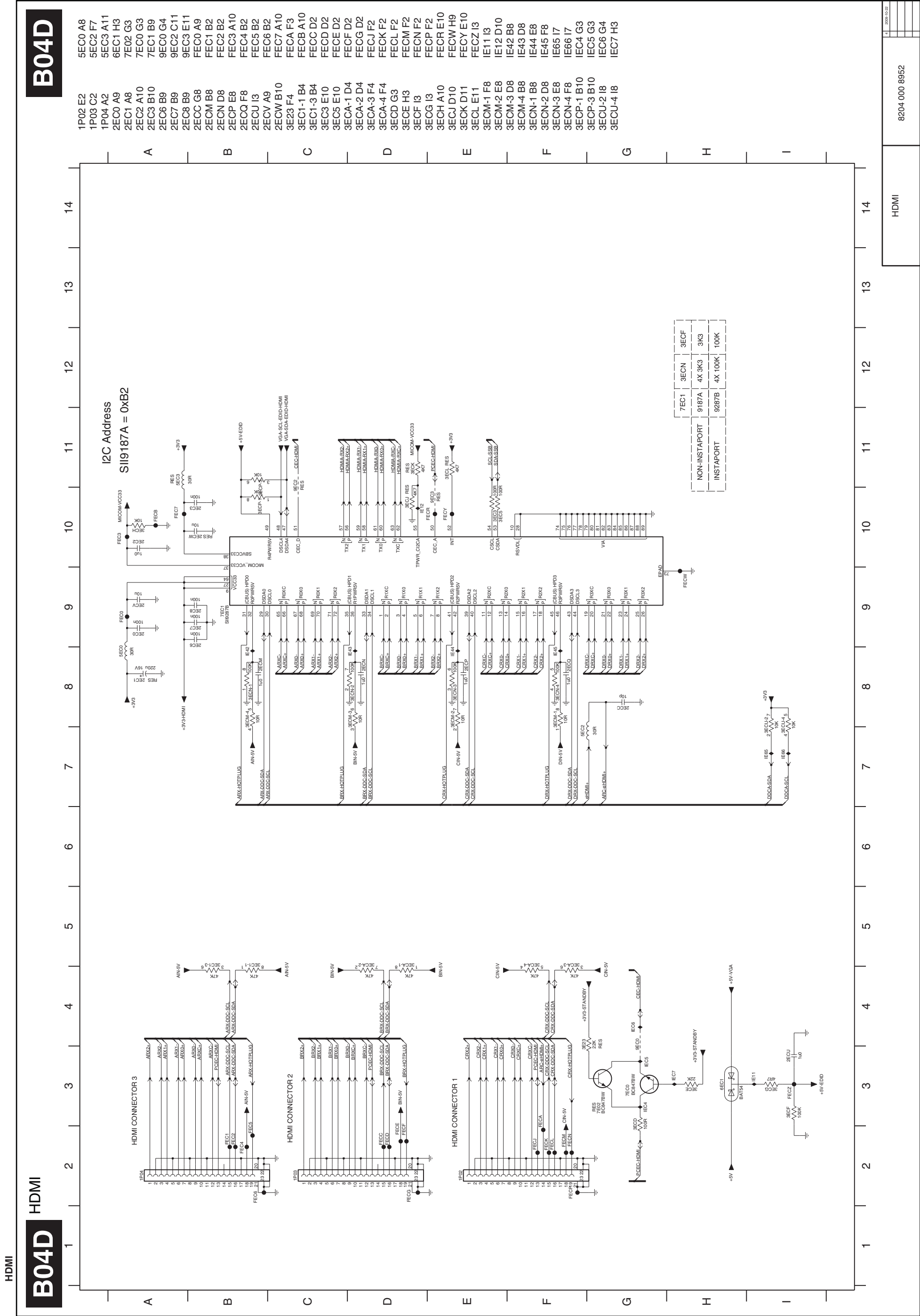
B04B

Analogue Externals B

B04B



ANALOG I/O		8204 000 8952	
1	2	3	4

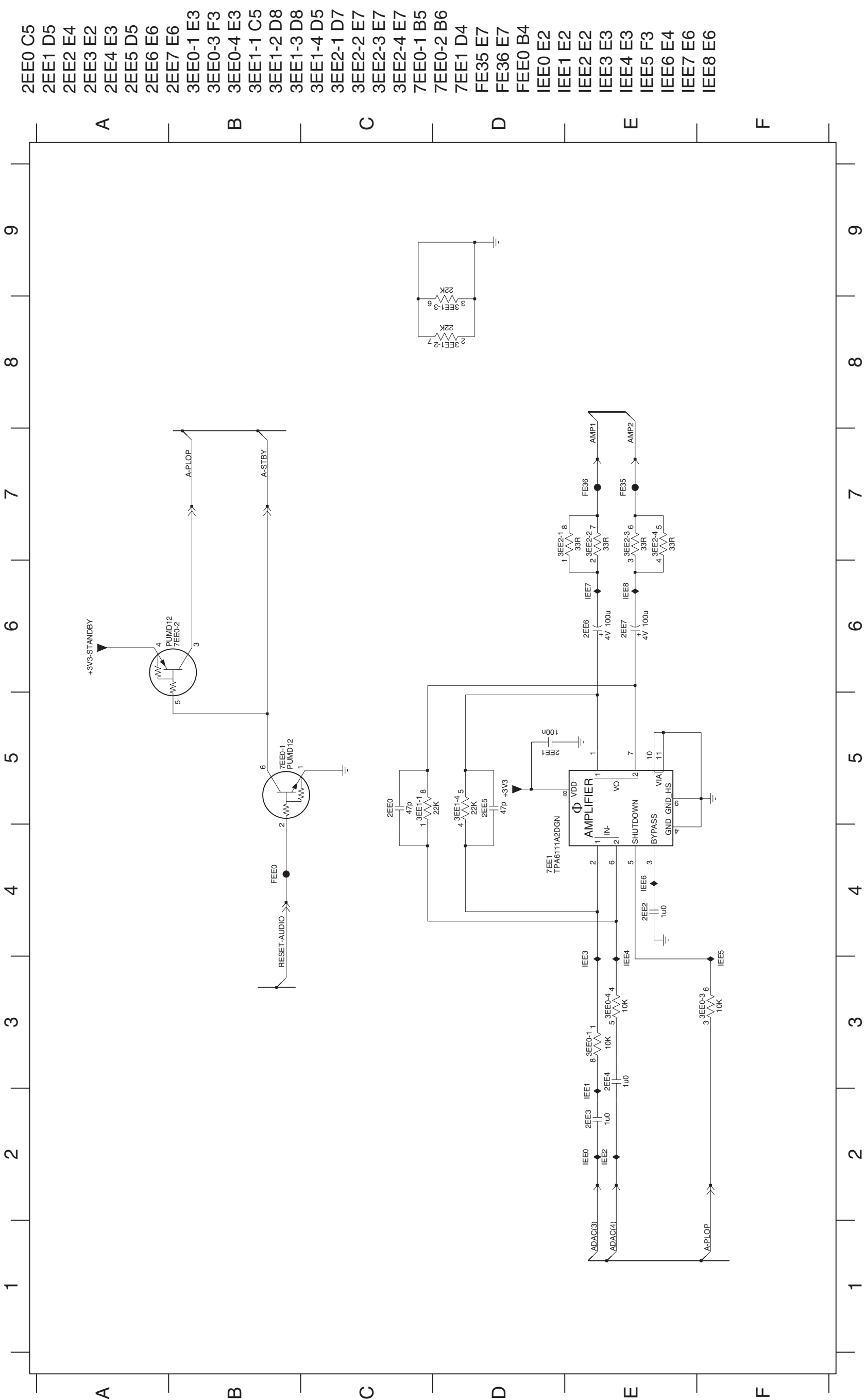


Headphone

Headphone

B04E

B04E

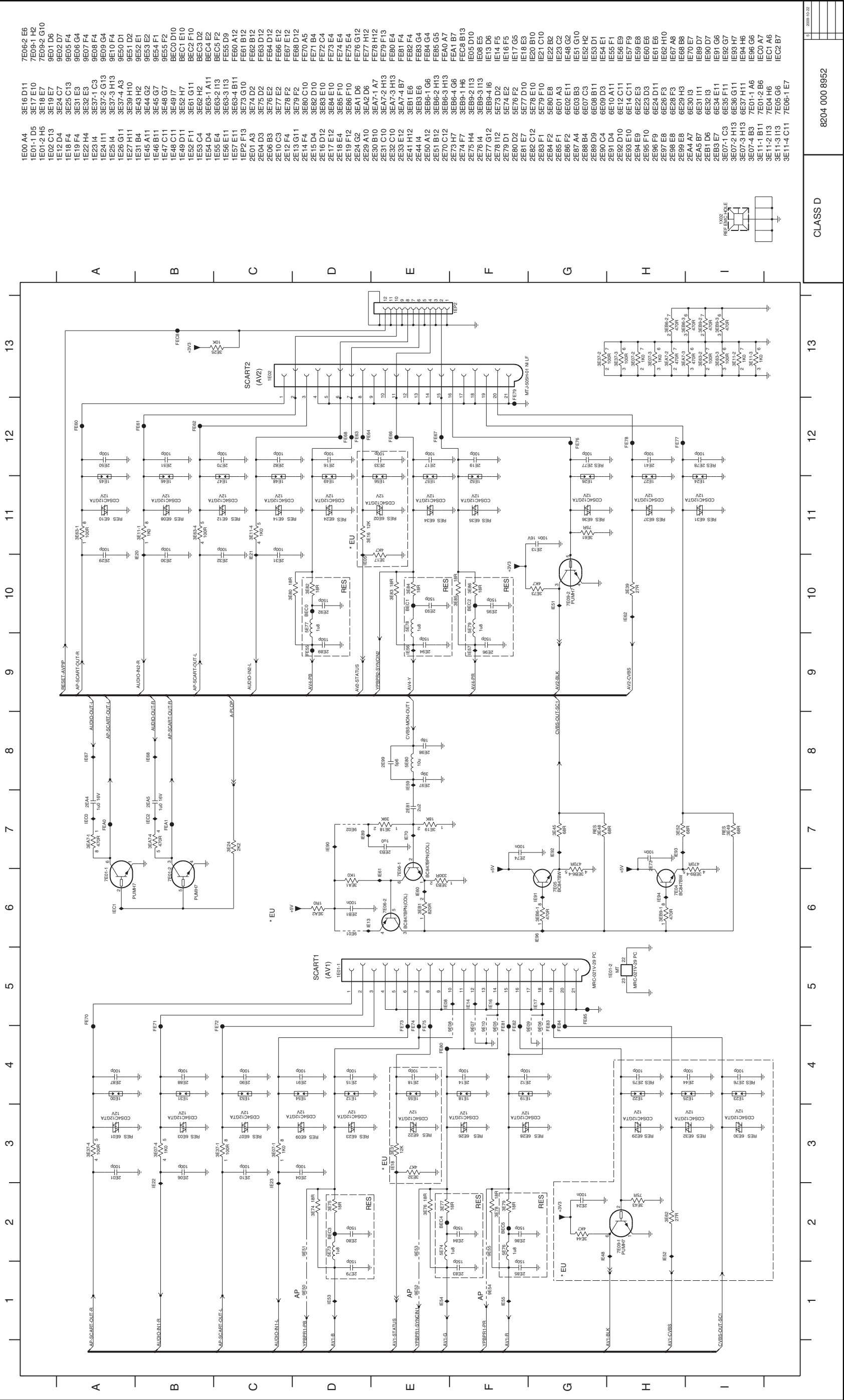


AUDIO		8204 000 8952	1	2000-03-25

10-14 B04 820400089525 Analog I/O
Analogue Externals A

B04A Analogue Externals A

B04A

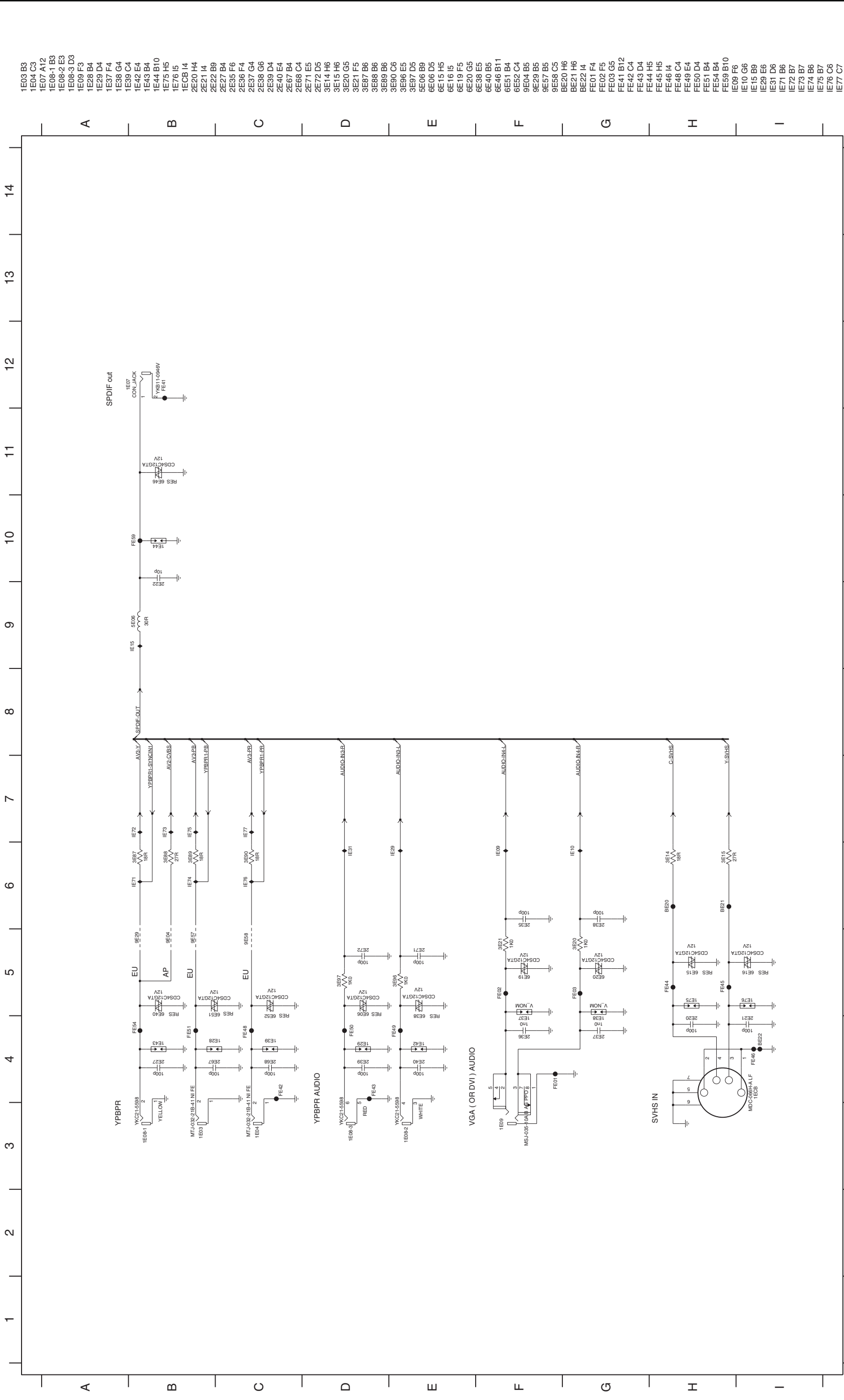


Analogue Externals B

B04B

Analogue Externals B

B04B



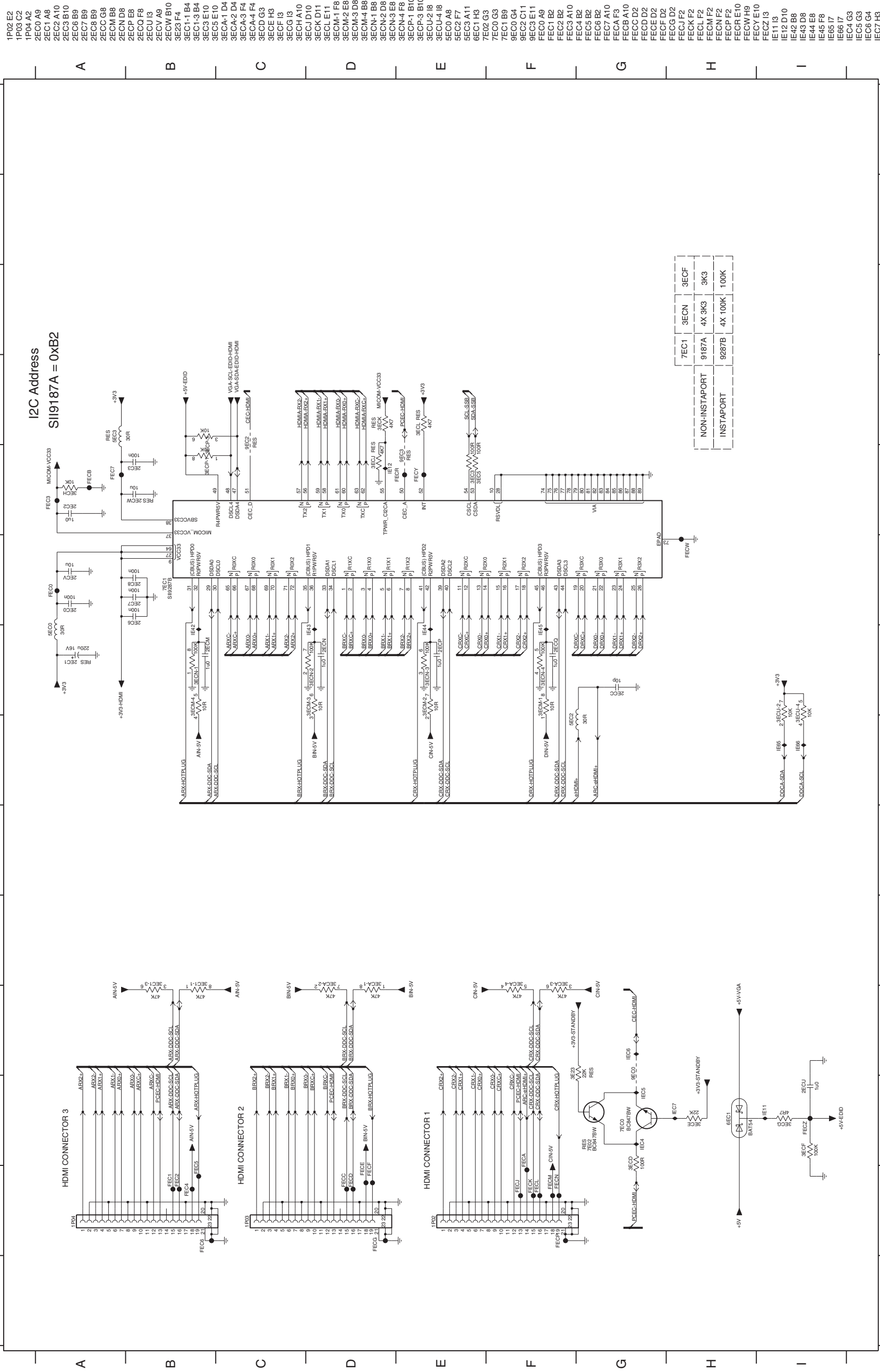
ANALOG I/O		8204 000 8952
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4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12
13	14	15

HDMI

HDMI

B04D

B04D



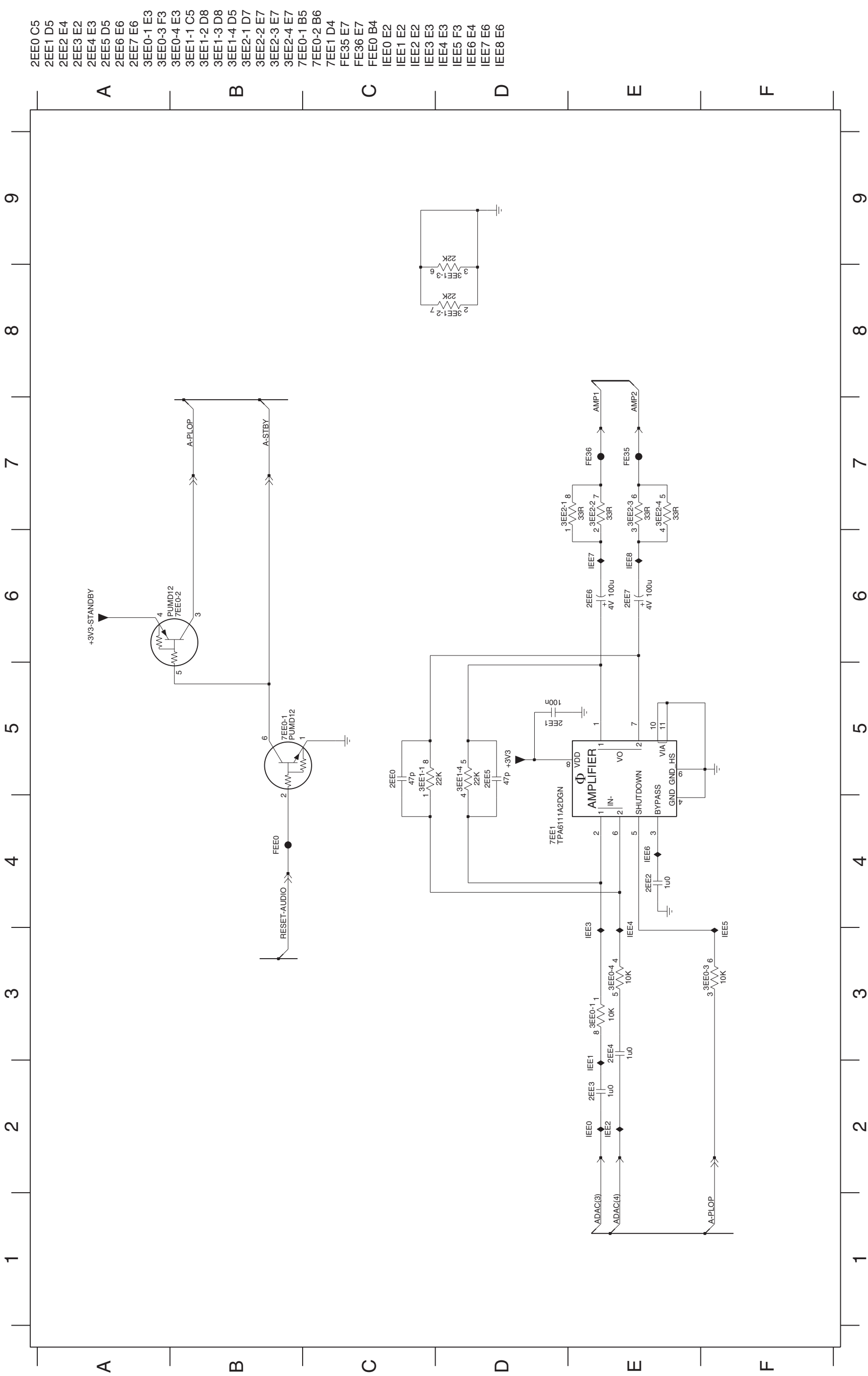
HDMI

8204.000.8952

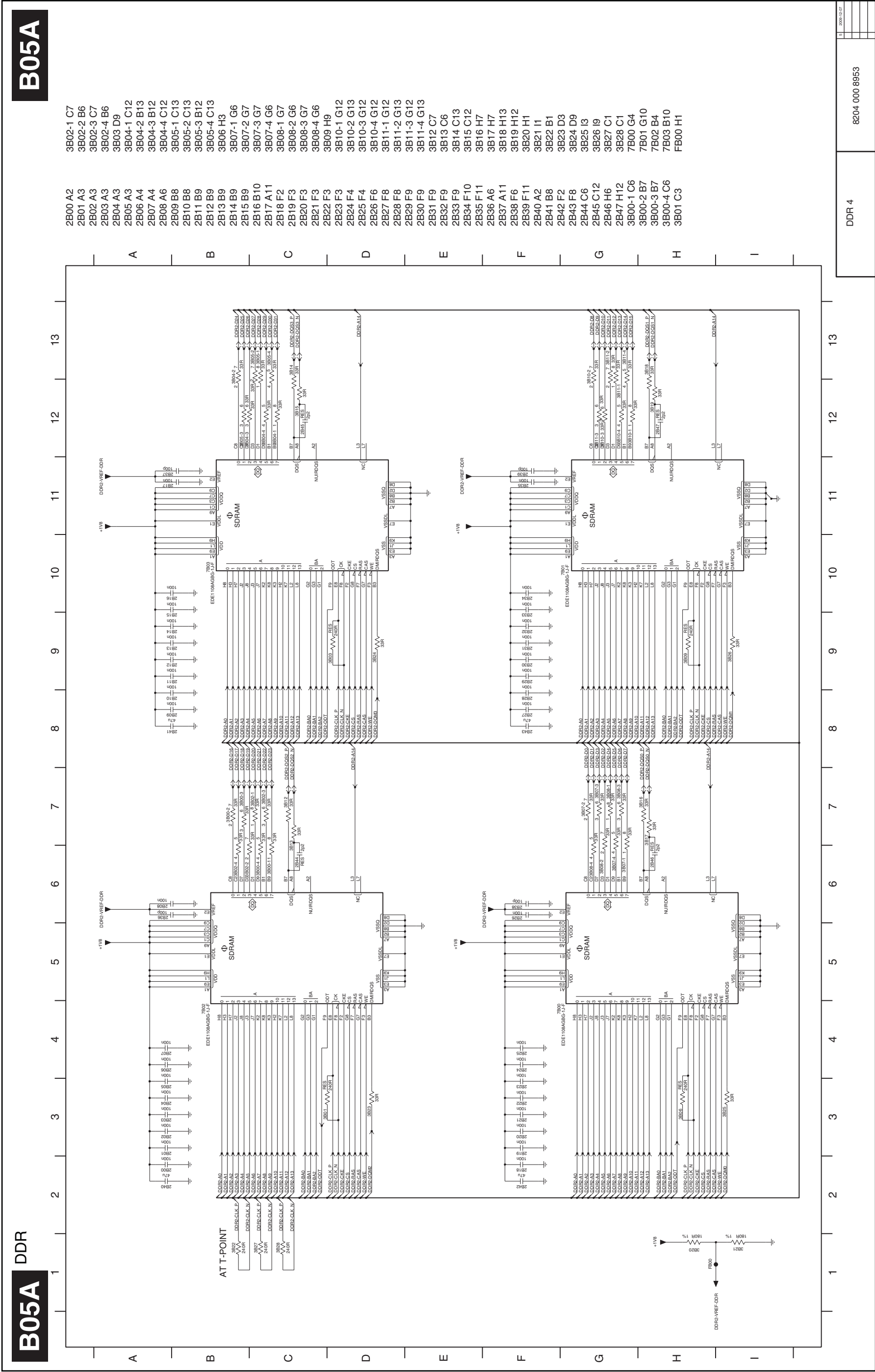
Headphone

Headphone

B04E



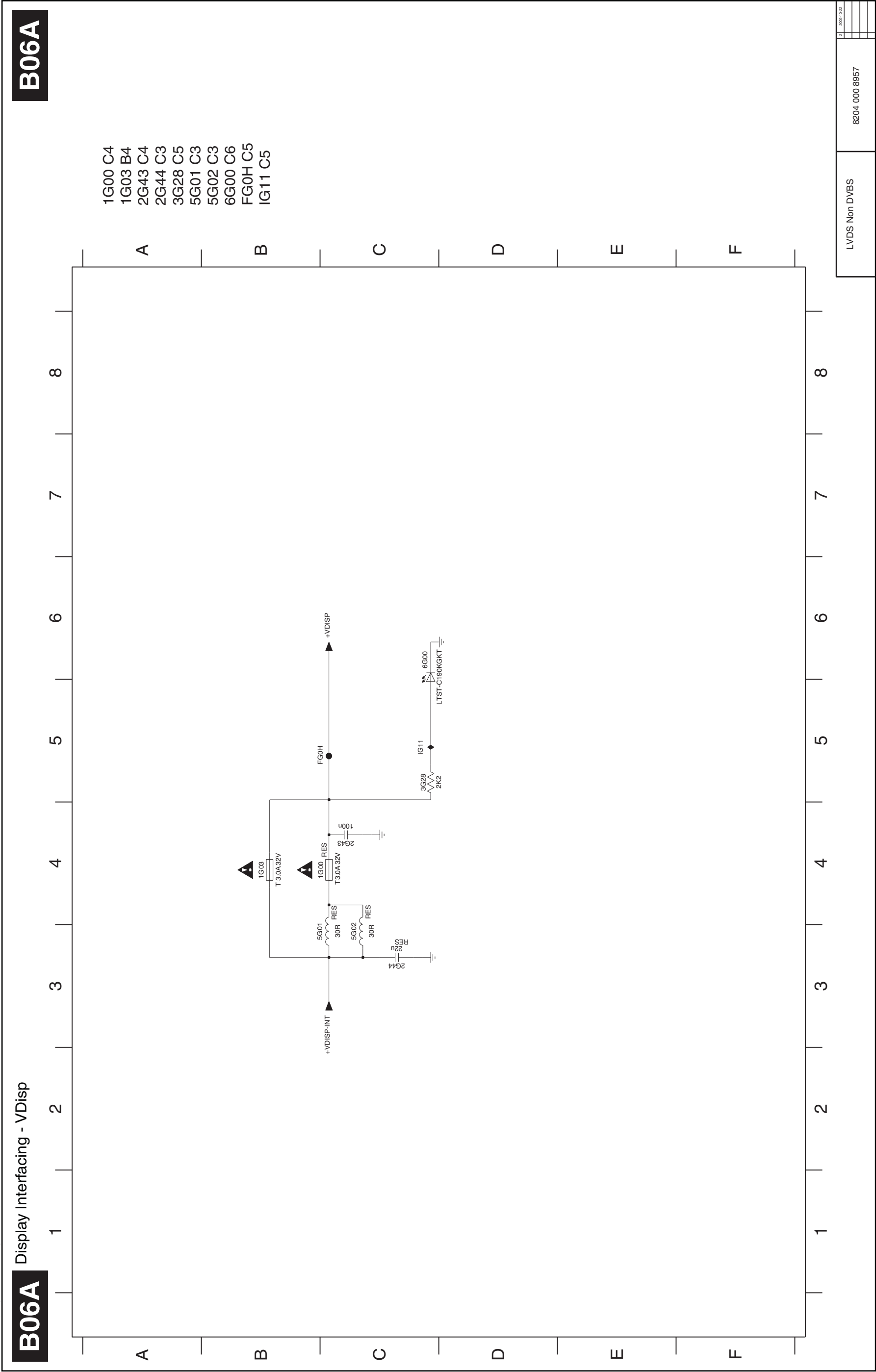
10-15 B05 82040089535 DDR



DDR 4	8204 000 8953	6	2009-12-07

10-16 B06 820400089572 LVDS Non DVBS

Display Interfacing - VDisp



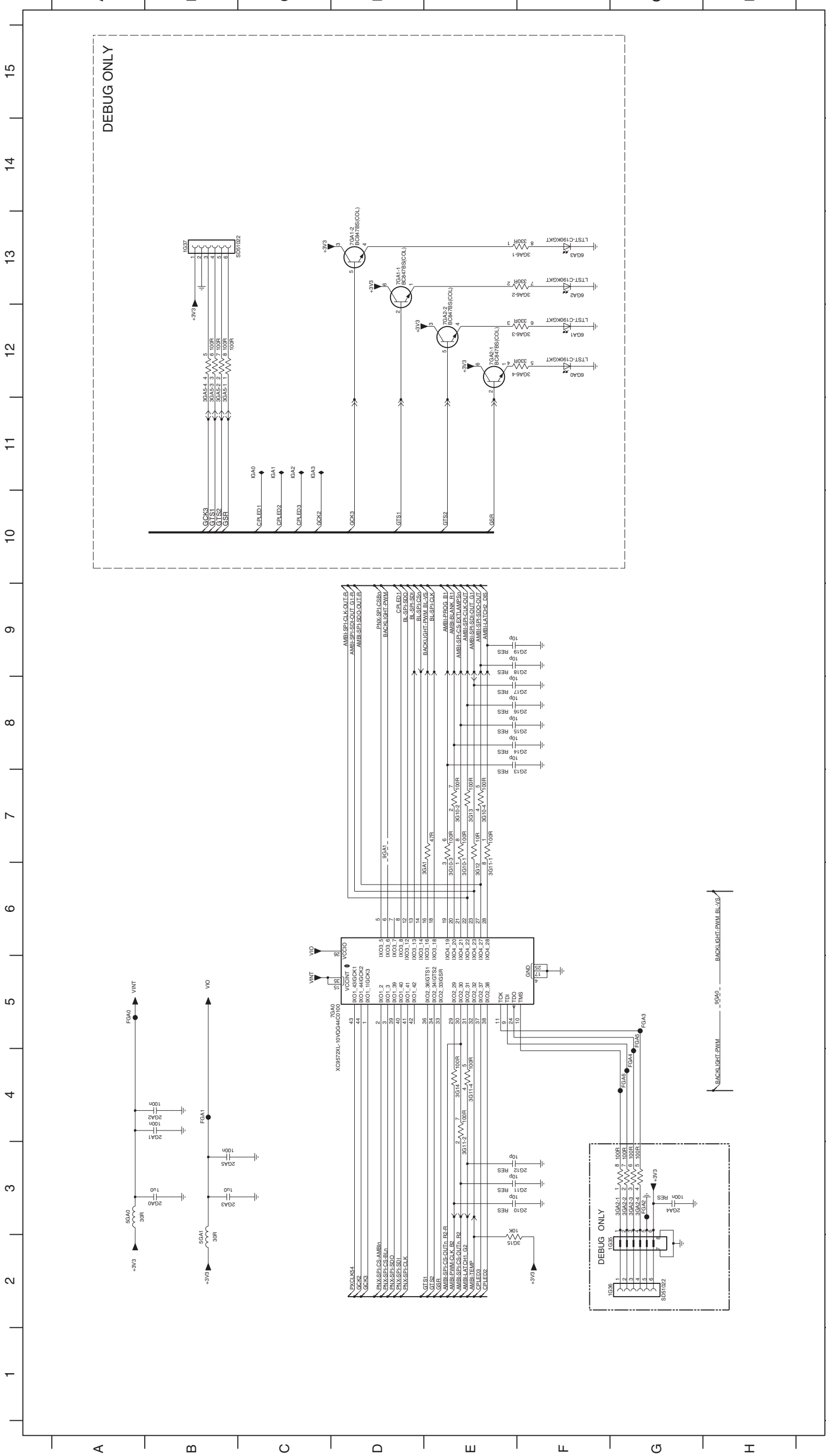
AmbiLight CPLD

AmbiLight CPLD

B06C

B06C

1G35 G2	2G10 F3	2G13 F7	2G16 F8	2G19 F9	2GA2 B4	2GA5 B3	3G10-3 E6	3G11-2 E3	3G13 E7	3GA1 E6	3GA2-3 G3	3GA5-2 B12	3GA6-1 F13	3GA6-4 F12	6GA0 F12	6GA3 F13	7GA1-2 D13	7GA2-2 E12	9GA0 H5	FGA4 G4	IGA0 C11	IGA3 C11
1G36 G2	2G11 F3	2G14 F8	2G17 F8	2GA0 B3	3G10-4 E6	3G10-1 E6	3G10-4 E7	3G11-4 E4	3G14 E4	3GA2-1 G3	3GA2-4 G3	3GA5-3 B12	3GA6-2 F13	5GA0 A3	6GA1 F12	7GA0 D5	7GA1-1 D13	7GA2-1 E12	9GA1 D7	FGA5 G5	IGA1 C11	IGA4 G5
1G37 B13	2G12 F3	2G15 F8	2G18 F9	2GA1 B4	3G10-2 E7	3G11-1 E6	3G12 E6	3G15 E2	3G15 E2	3GA2-2 G3	3GA5-1 B12	3GA6-3 F12	5GA1 B2	6GA2 F13	6GA2 F13	7GA1-1 D13	7GA2-2 E12	7GA2-2 E12	9GA0 A5	FGA6 G4	IGA2 C11	IGA5 G4



3	8204 000 8957	8204 000 8957
3	8204 000 8957	8204 000 8957
3	8204 000 8957	8204 000 8957
3	8204 000 8957	8204 000 8957

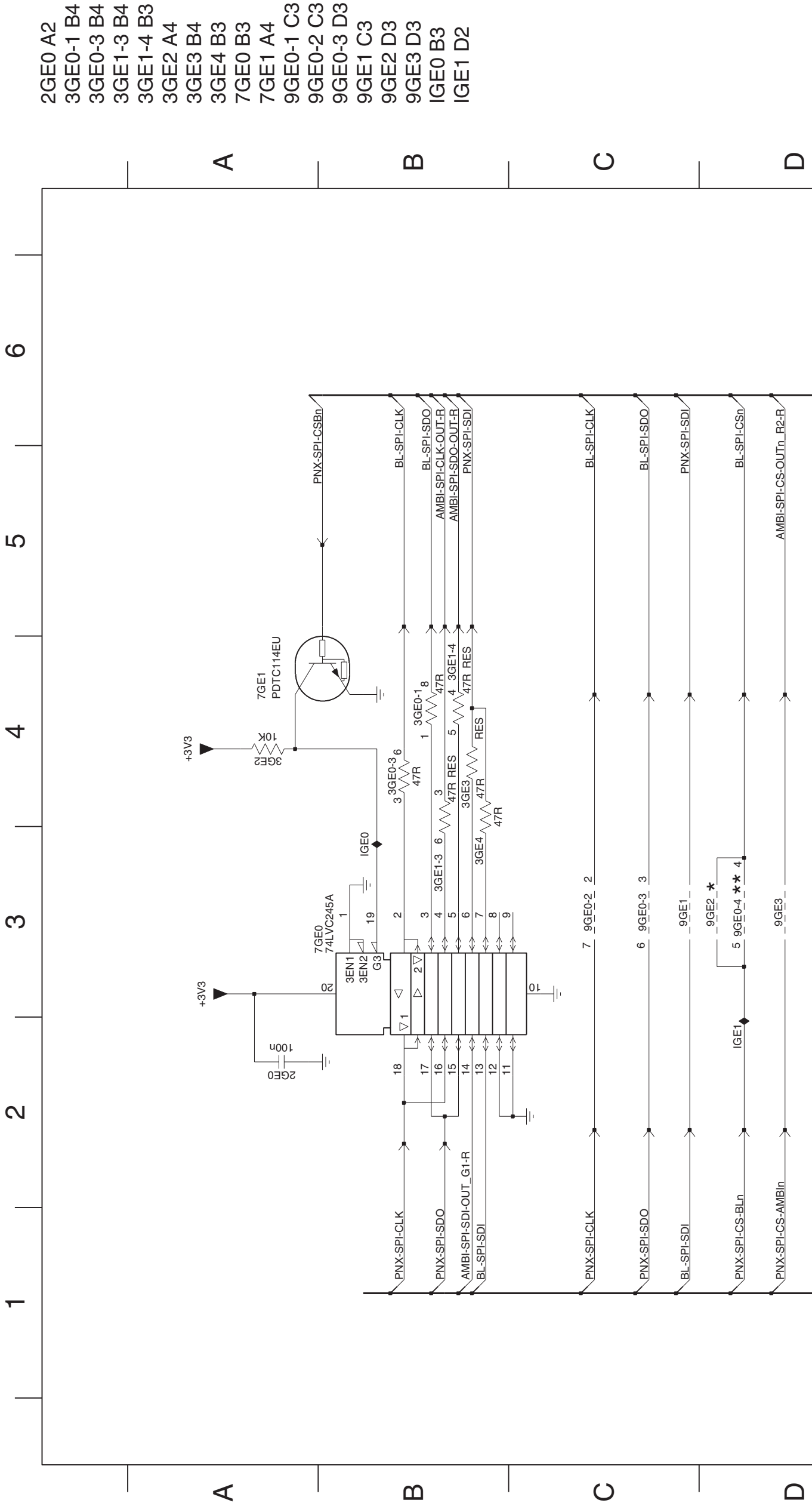
18770_567_100125.eps
100125

SPI-Buffer

SPI-Buffer

B06D

B06D



★ Buffer

★★ Direct

1

2

3

4

5

6

LVDS Non DVBS

8204 000 8957

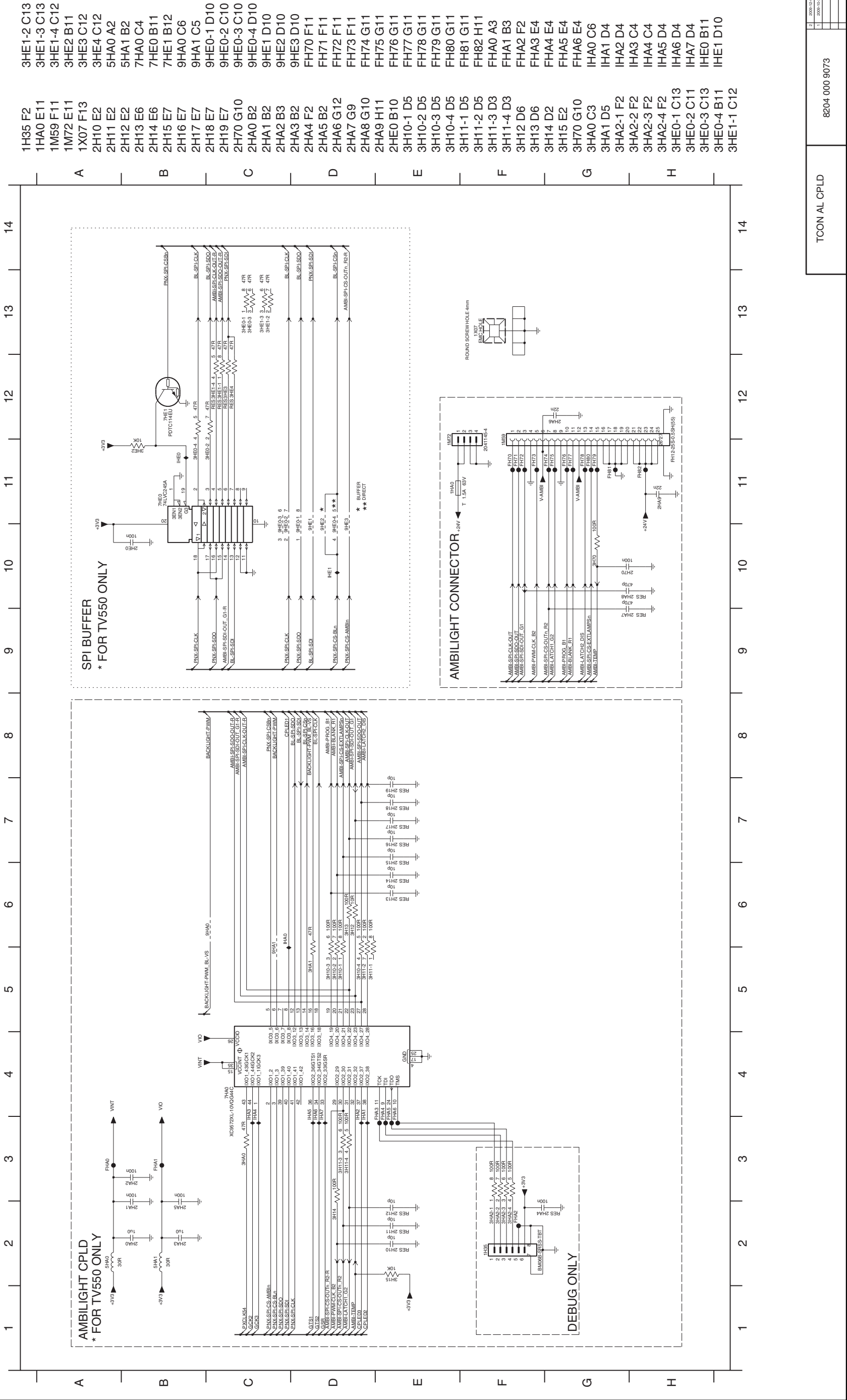
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10-18 B13 820400090732 TCON AL CPLD

AmbiLight CPLD

AmbiLight CPLD

B13

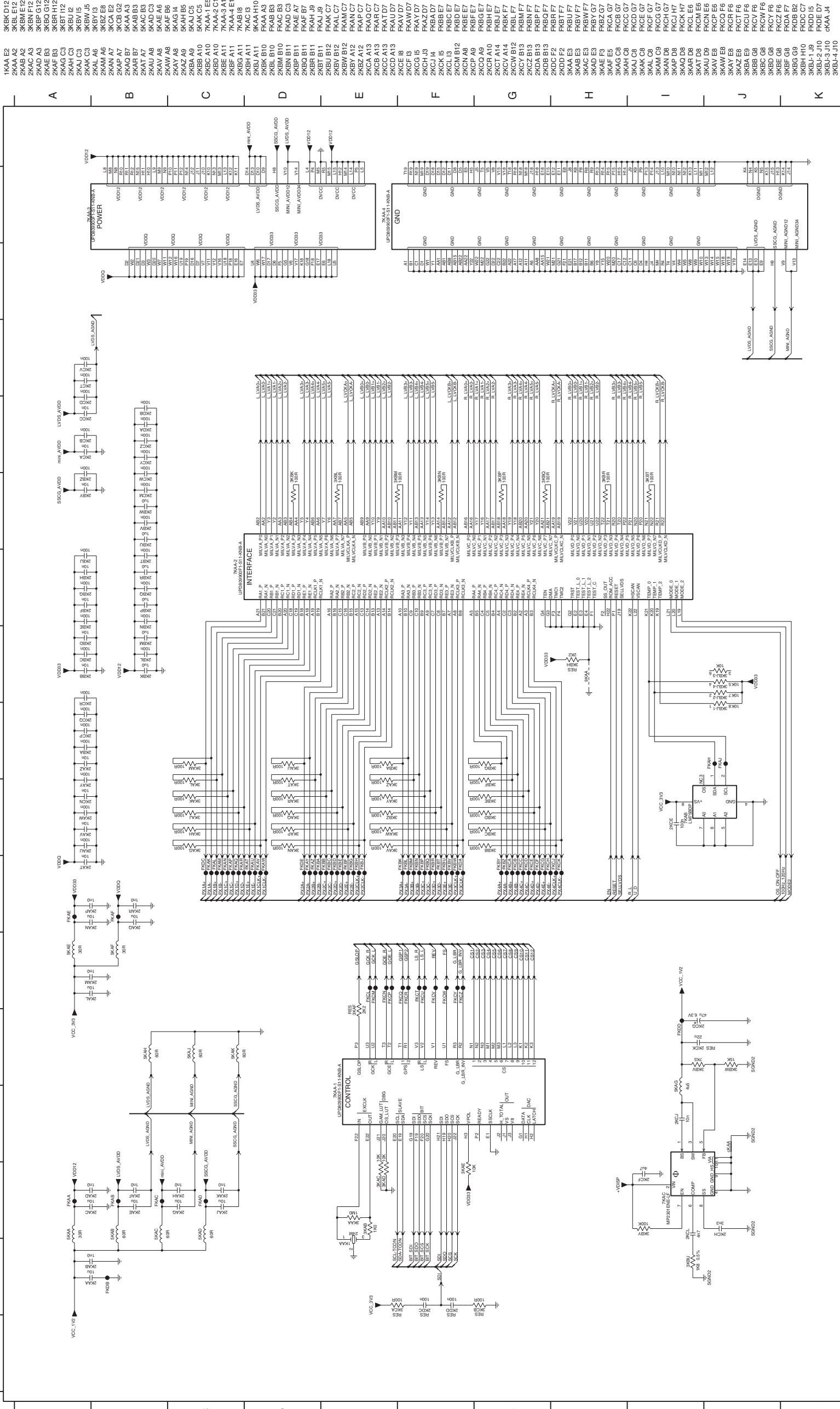


10-19 B14 820400090715 TCON SHARP

TCON Control

B14A TCON Control

B14A

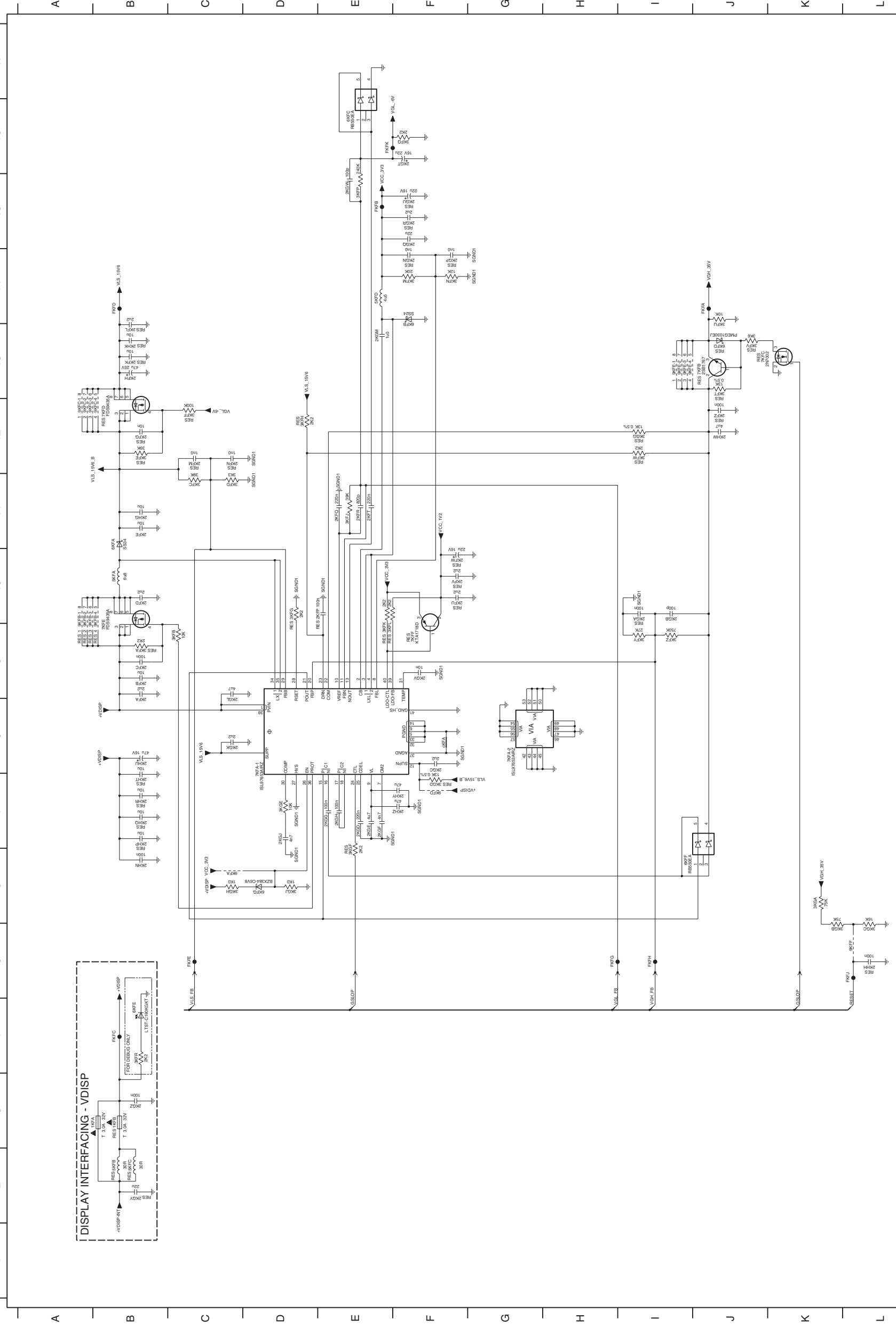


TCON SHARP

8204 000 9071

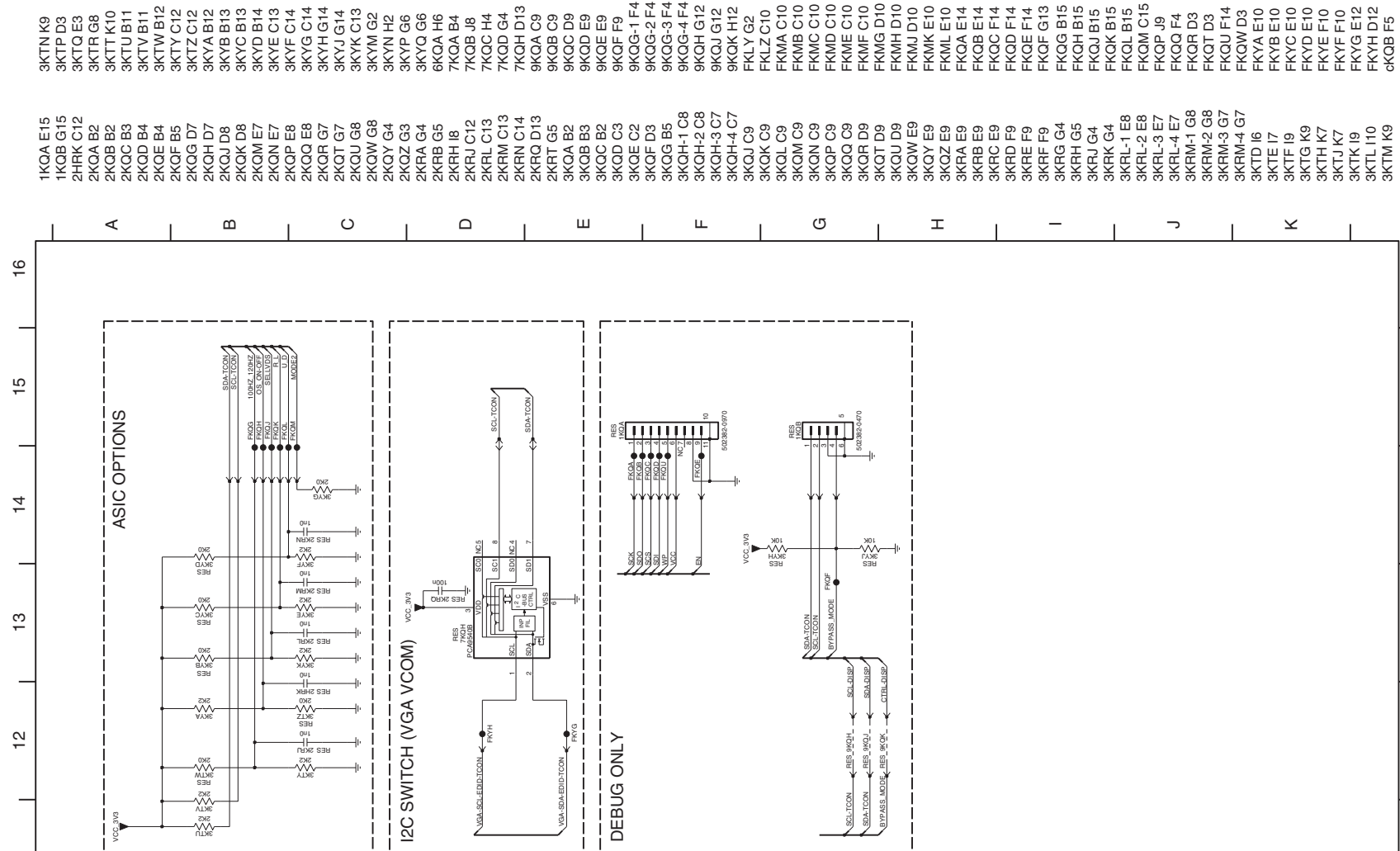
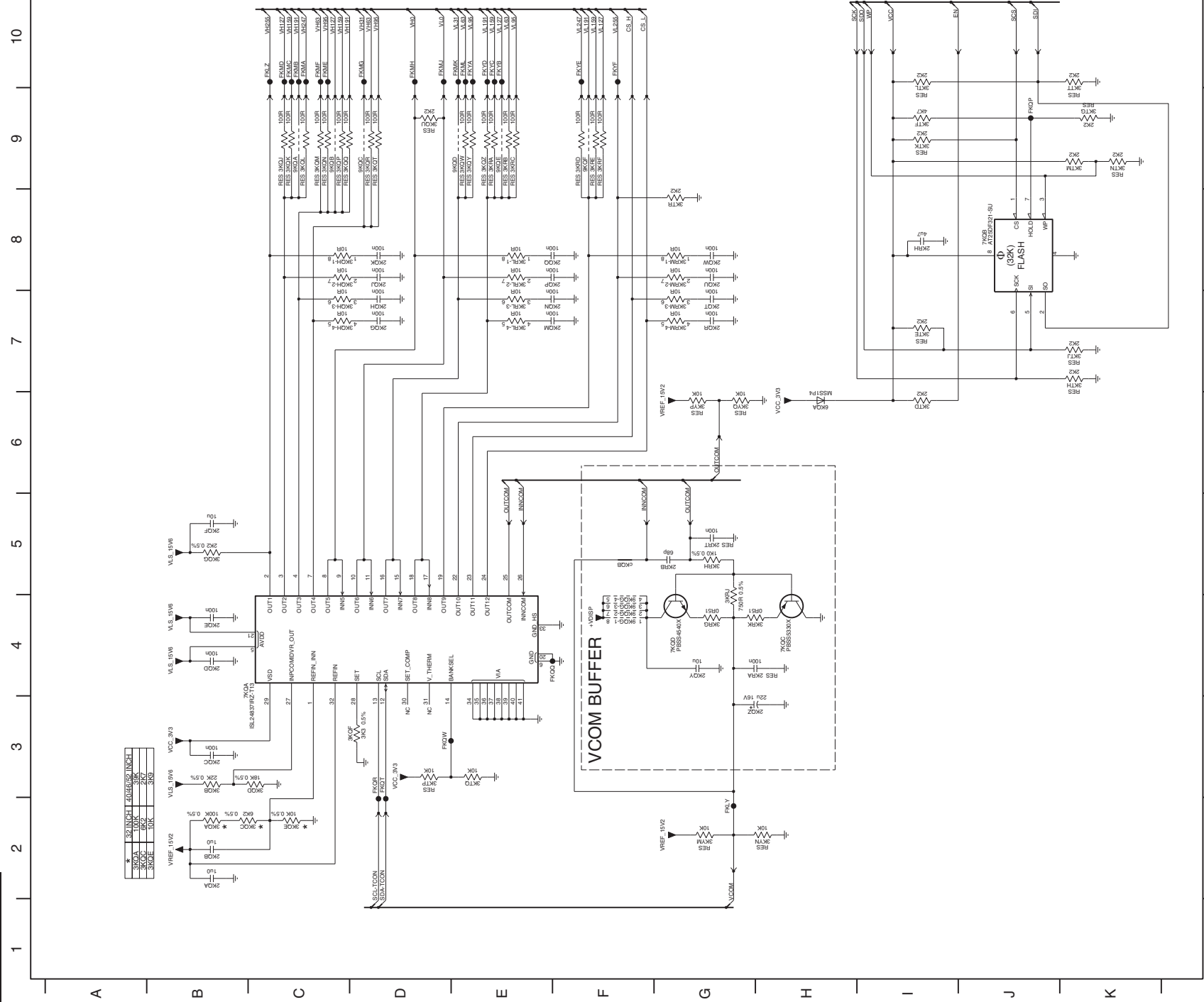
4	2010-05-11
4	2009-10-11
3	2009-11-12
2	2009-10-28

18770_889_100331.eps
100331



P Gamma & VCom & Flash

B14C

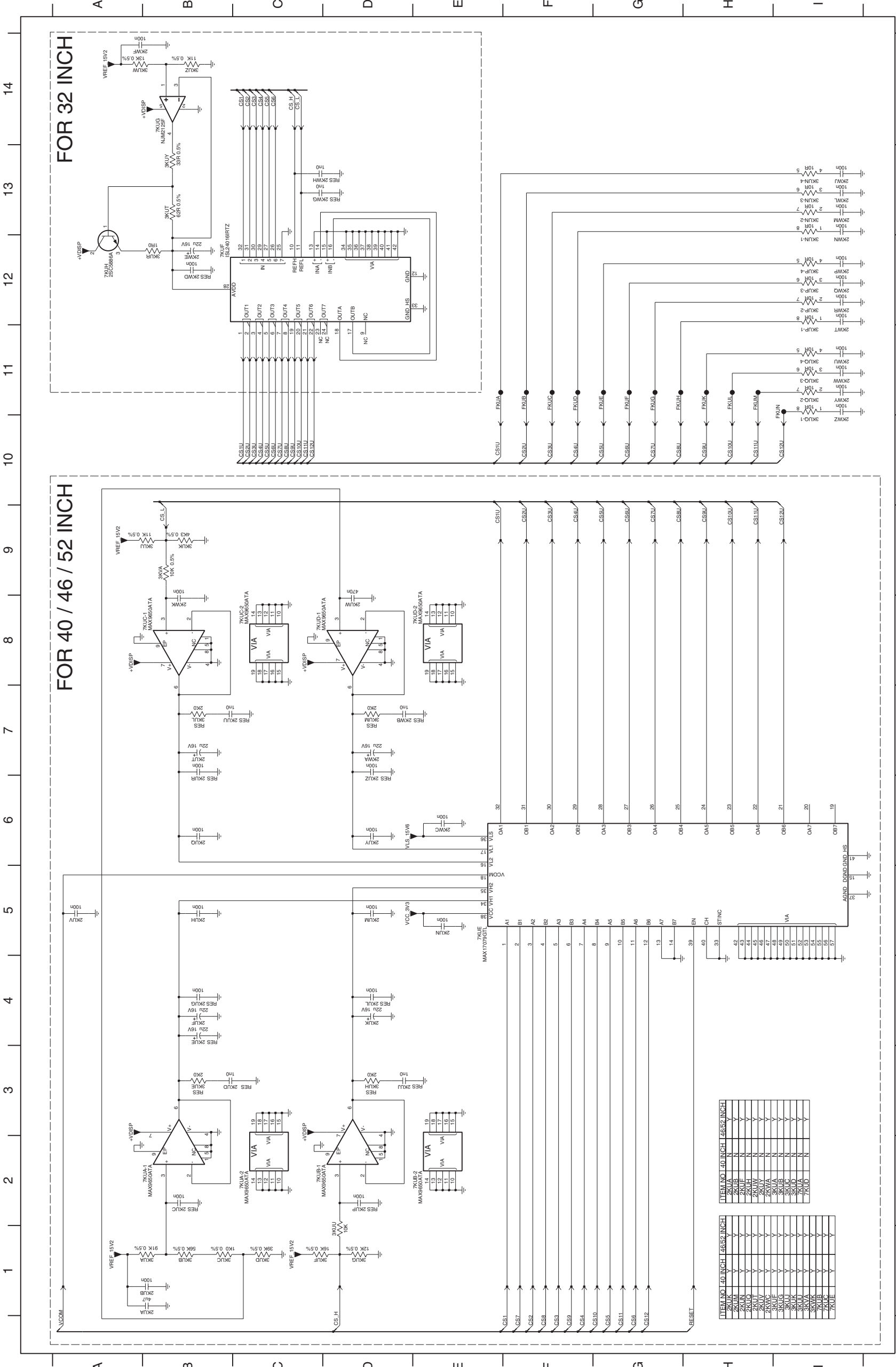
[illegible]

TCO SHARP	8204 000 9071	5	2010-05-16
		4	2009-12-11
		3	2009-11-12
		2	2009-10-26

MPD

B14D MPD

B14D



TCON SHARP

8204 000 9071

1	2000-09-18
4	2000-10-11
5	2000-11-10
6	2000-10-26

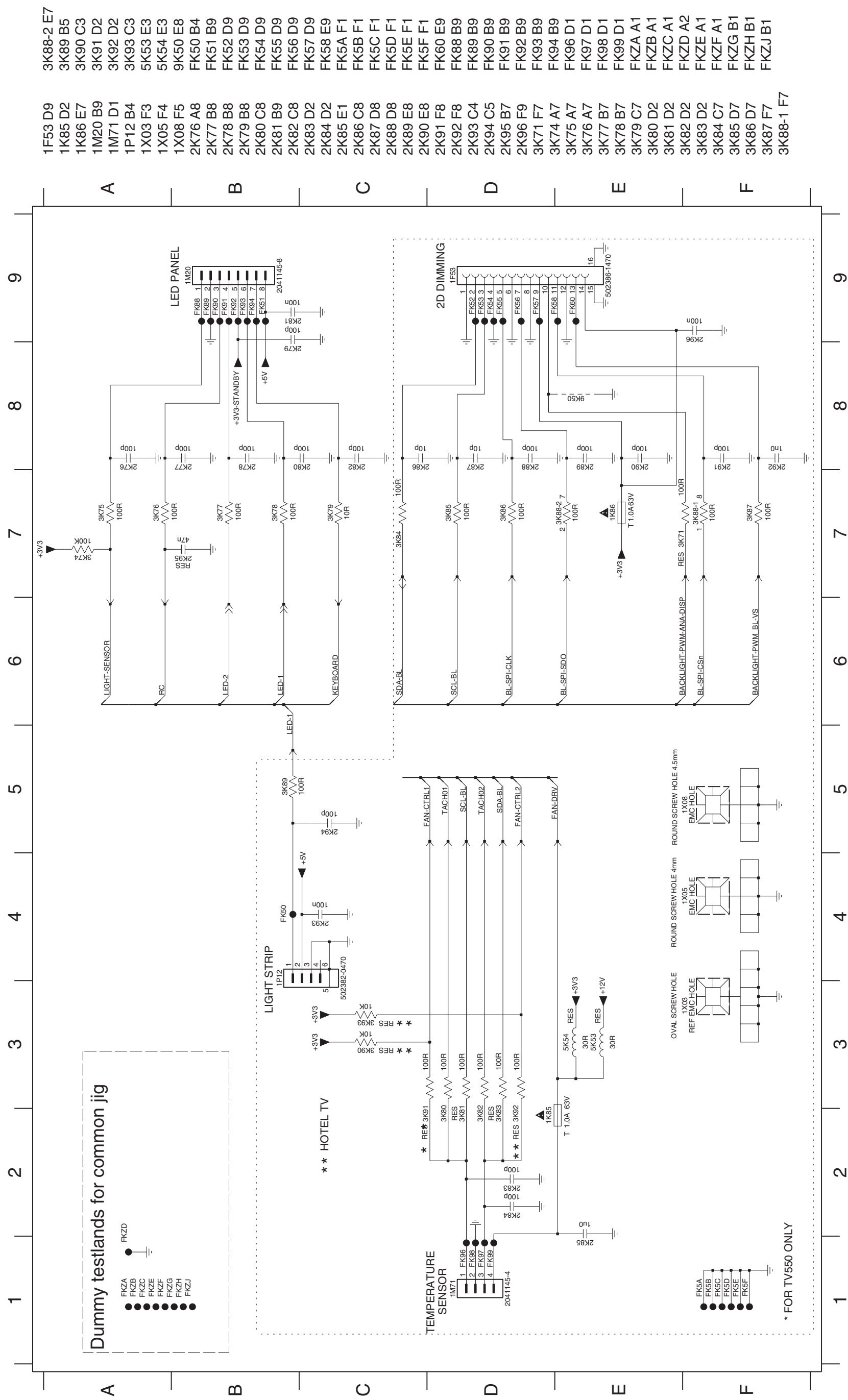
18770_892_100331.eps
100331

Connectors

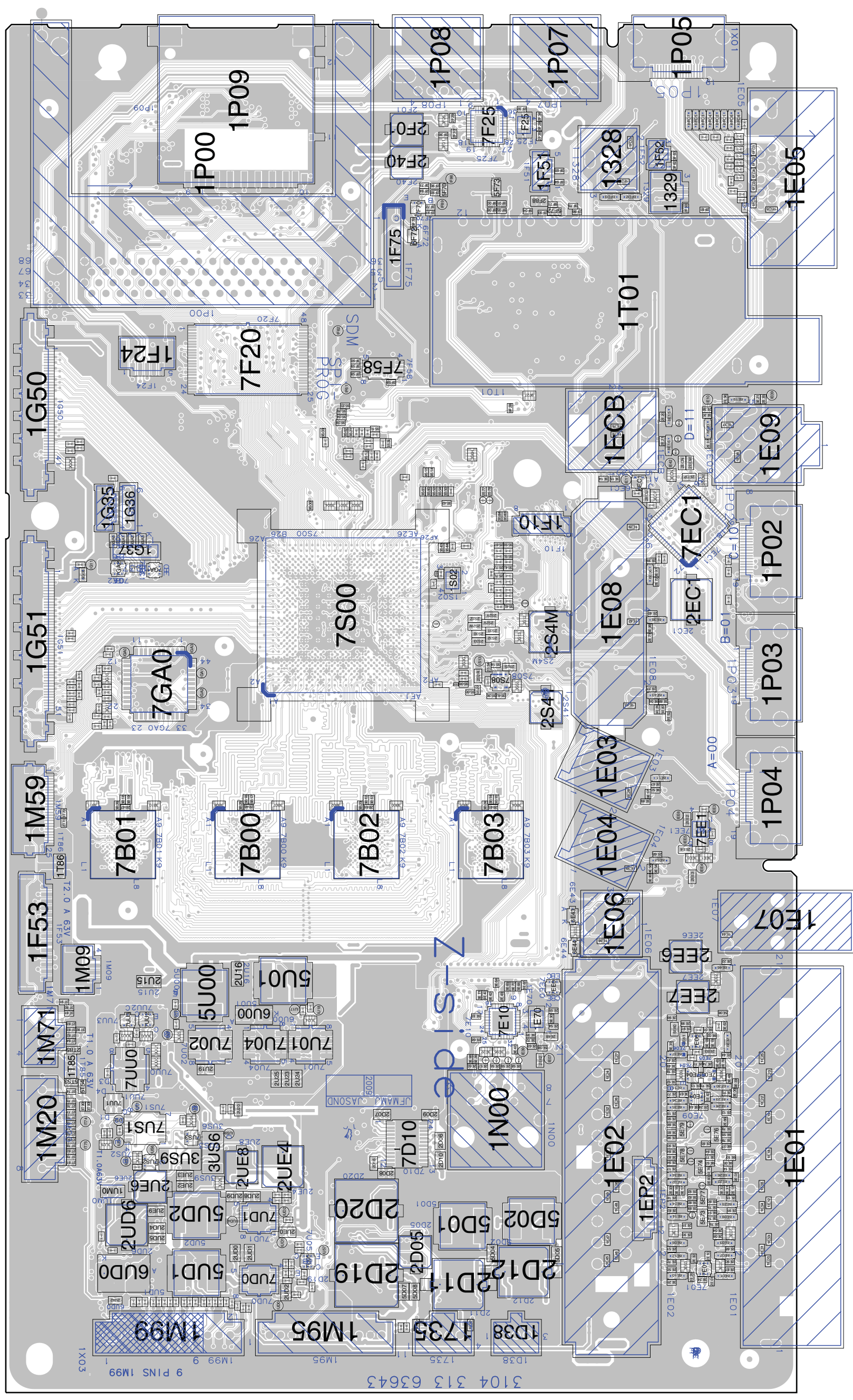
Connectors

B14F

B14F



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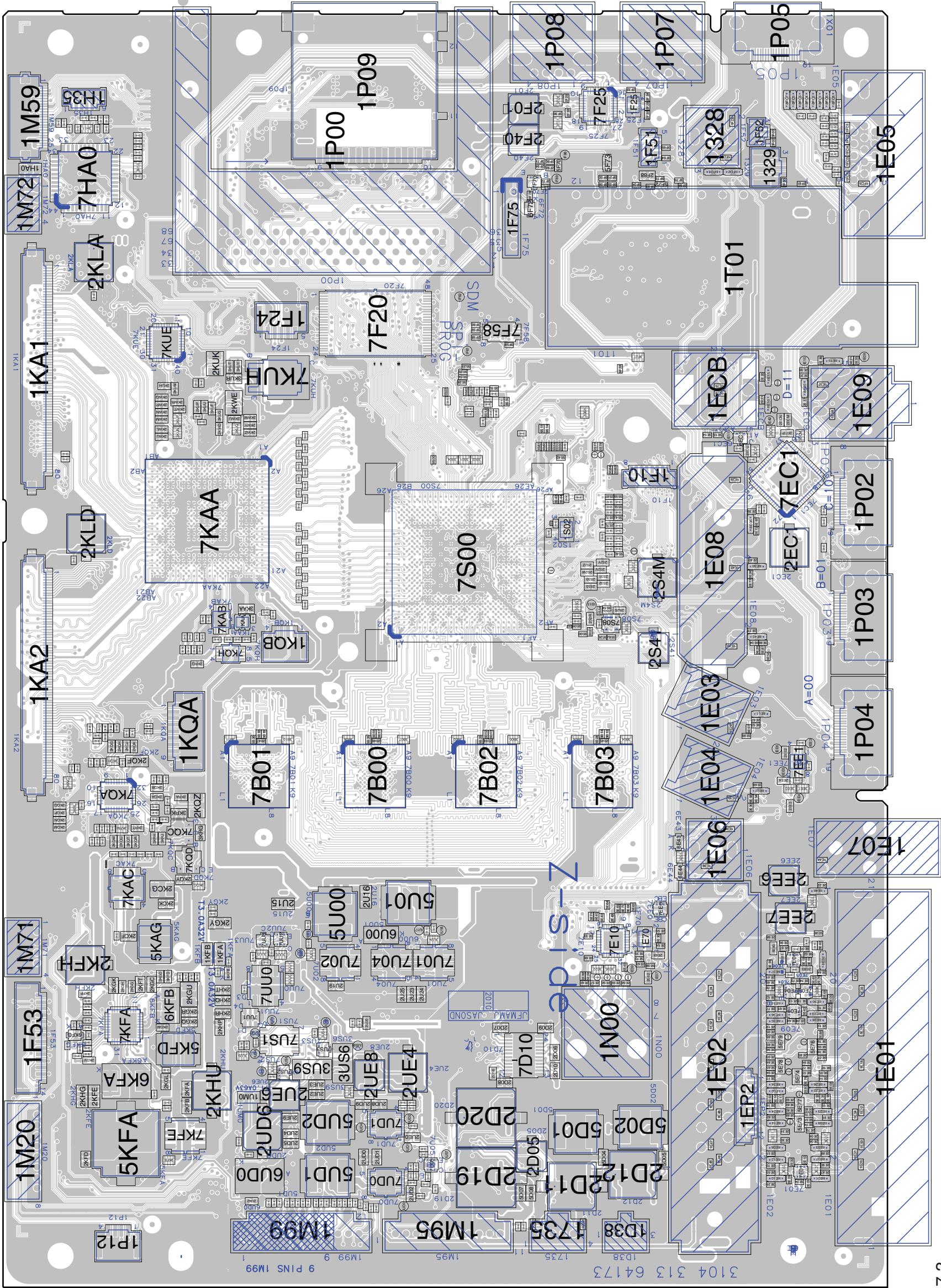


3104 313 6364.3



10-22 310431364173 SSB Layout

Overview top side



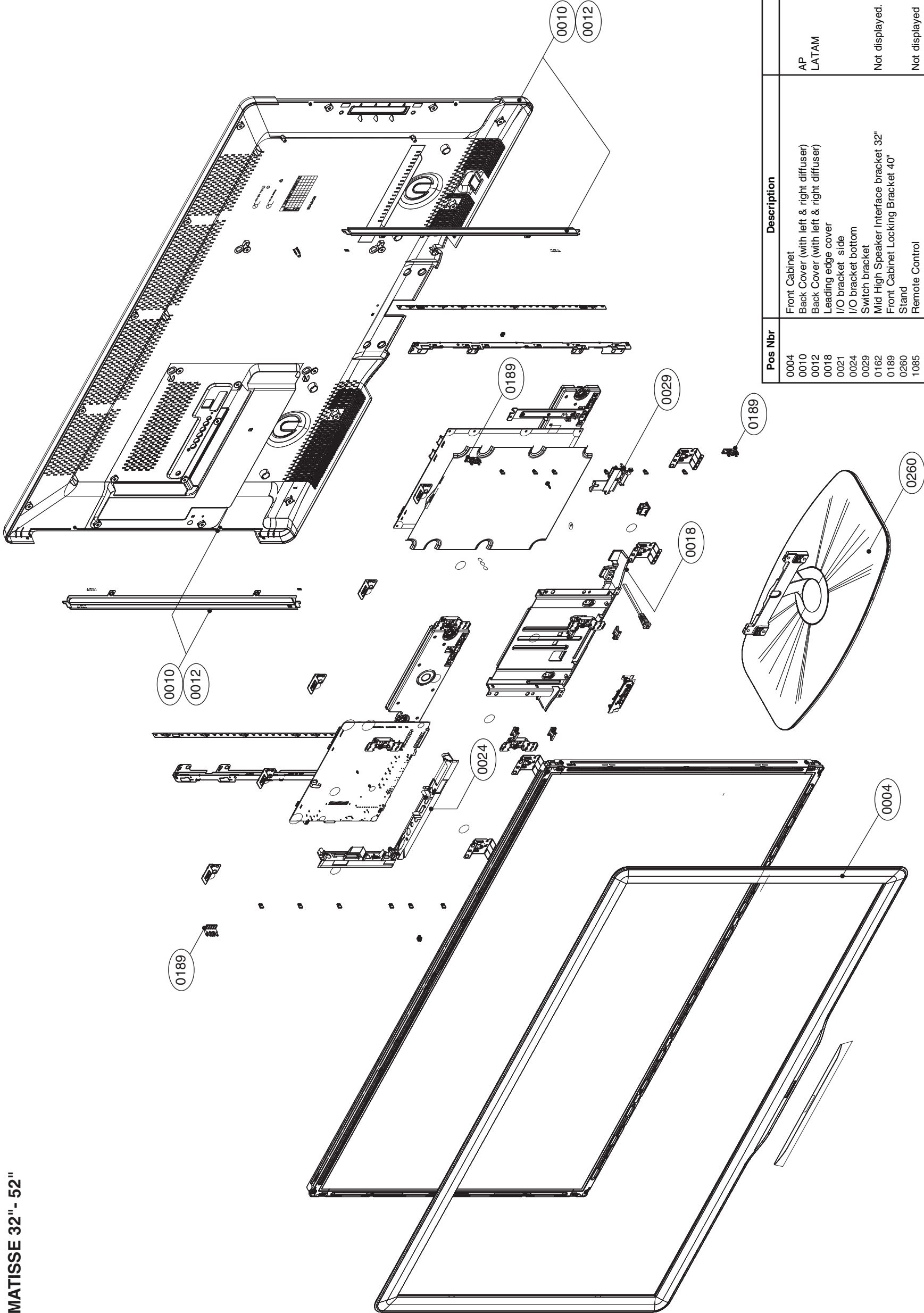
3104 313 6417.3



11. Styling Sheets

11-1 Matisse 32" - 52"

MATISSE 32" - 52"

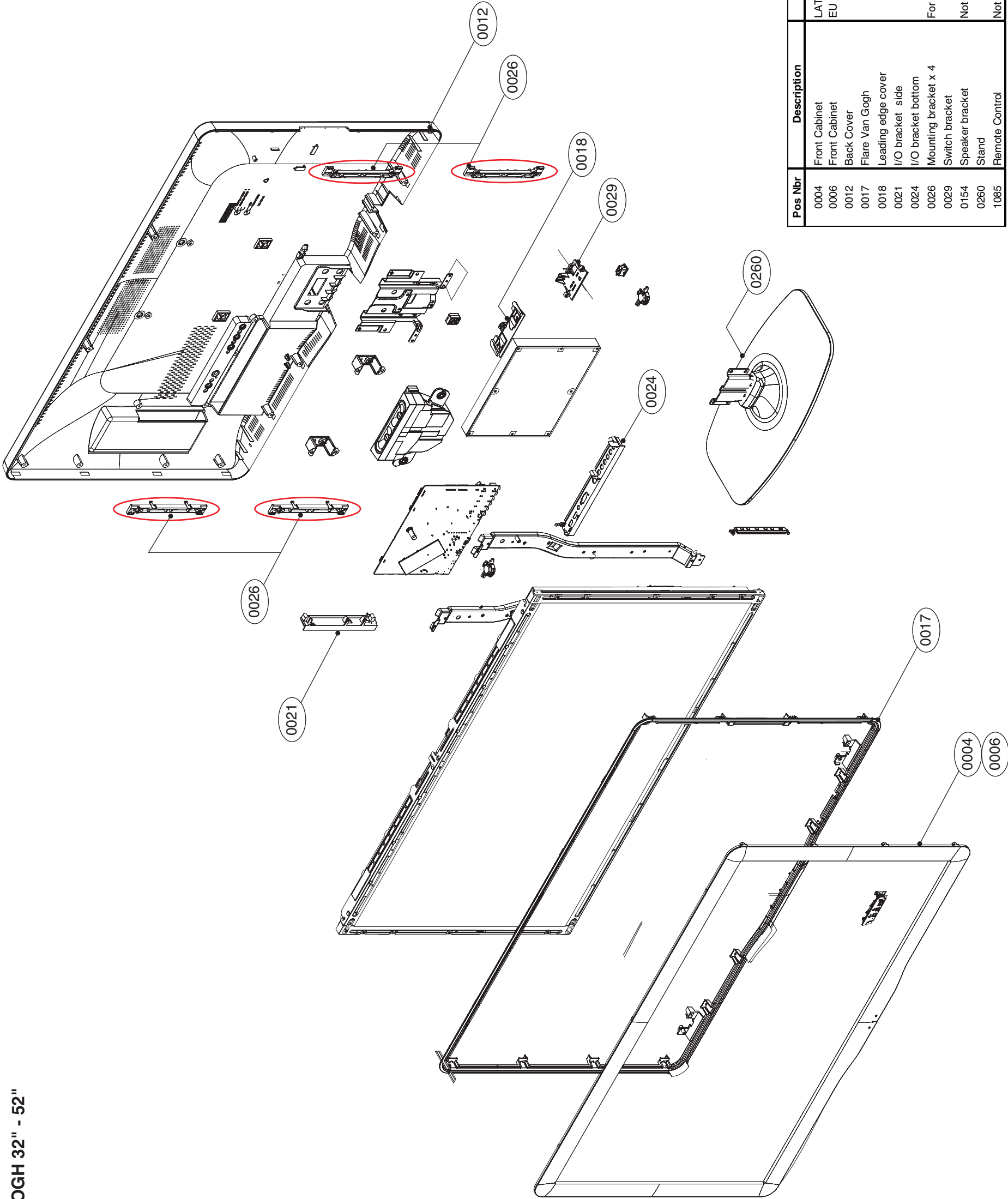


Pos Nbr	Description	Remarks
0004	Front Cabinet	AP LATAM
0010	Back Cover (with left & right diffuser)	
0012	Back Cover (with left & right diffuser)	Not displayed. For screen size 32" only
0018	Leading edge cover	
0021	I/O bracket side	Not displayed
0024	I/O bracket bottom	
0029	Switch bracket	Not displayed
0162	Mid High Speaker Interface bracket 32"	
0189	Front Cabinet Locking Bracket 40"	Not displayed
0260	Stand	
1085	Remote Control	

FOR ELECTRICAL PARTS SEE WIRING DIAGRAM CHAPTER 9

11-2 van Gogh 32" - 52"

VAN GOGH 32" - 52"

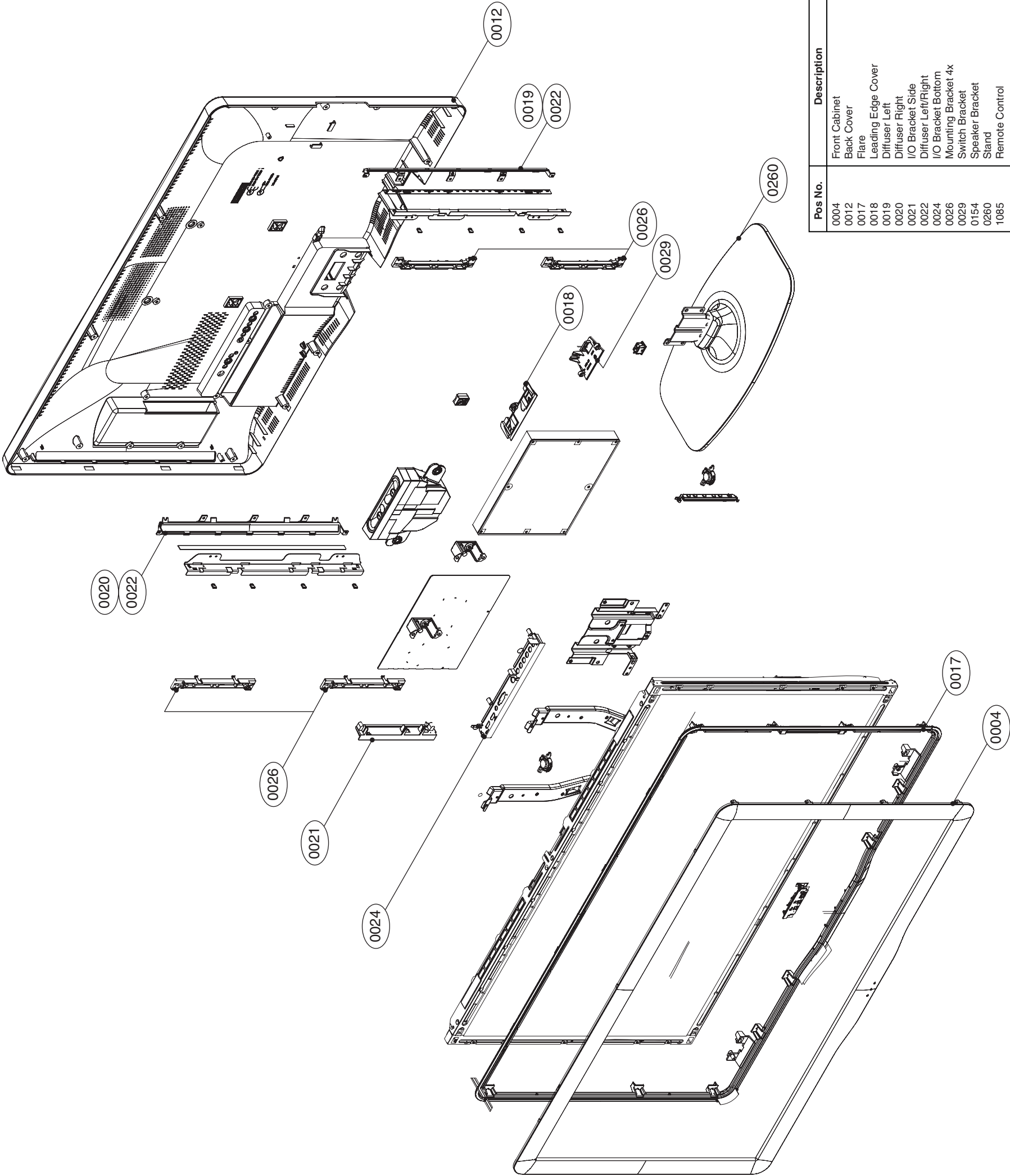


Pos Nbr	Description	Remarks
0004	Front Cabinet	LATAM
0006	Front Cabinet	EU
0012	Back Cover	
0017	Flare Van Gogh	
0018	Leading edge cover	
0021	I/O bracket side	
0024	I/O bracket bottom	
0026	Mounting bracket x 4	For screen size 40" only.
0029	Switch bracket	Not displayed. For screen size 46" & 52" only.
0154	Speaker bracket	
0260	Stand	
1085	Remote Control	Not displayed.

FOR ELECTRICAL PARTS/ASSEMBLIES SEE WIRING DIAGRAM CHAPTER 9

11-3 da Vinci 32" - 46"

DA VINCI 32" - 46"



Pos No.	Description	Remarks
0004	Front Cabinet	For screen size 32" , 46" only.
0012	Back Cover	
0017	Flare	
0018	Leading Edge Cover	
0019	Diffuser Left	For screen size 32" , 46" only.
0020	Diffuser Right	
0021	I/O Bracket Side	For screen size 40" only.
0022	Diffuser Left/Right	
0024	I/O Bracket Bottom	For screen size 40" only.
0026	Mounting Bracket 4x	
0029	Switch Bracket	Not displayed. For screen size 46" only.
0154	Speaker Bracket	
0260	Stand	Not displayed
1085	Remote Control	

FOR ELECTRICAL PARTS/ASSEMBLIES SEE WIRING DIAGRAM CHAPTER 9