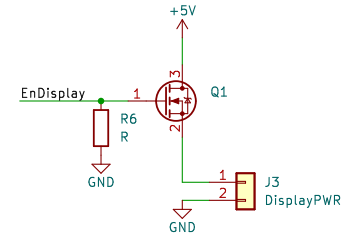
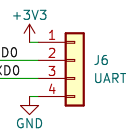
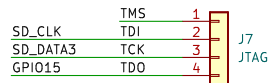
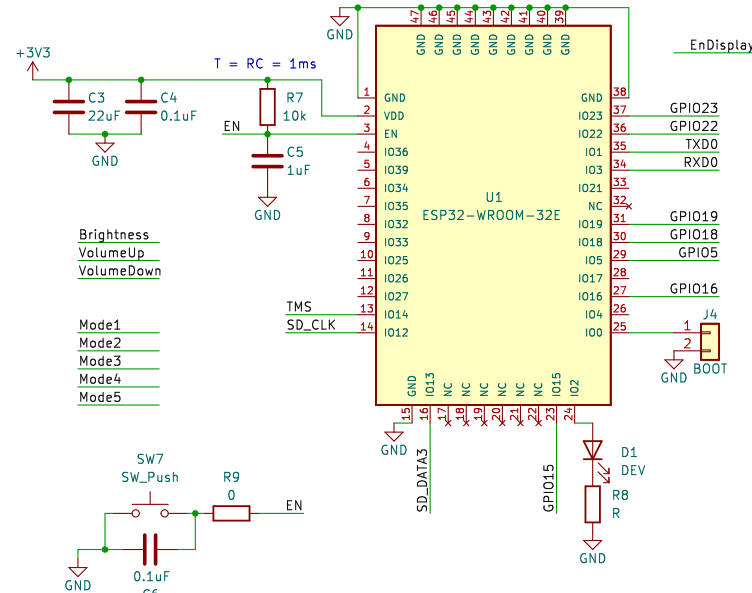


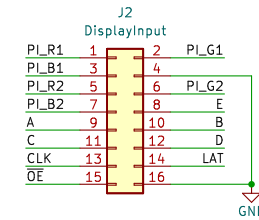
Pins 39-47 are EPAD located on the bottom of the module. Soldering them to ground is not required, but it can optimize thermal performance.



SD_DATA3	PL_R1
PO_R1	PL_R2
PO_R2	PL_G1
PO_G1	PL_G2
PO_G2	PL_B1
PO_B1	PL_B2

GPIO19	A
GPIO23	B
GPIO18	C
GPIO5	D
GPIO15	E

SD_CLK	CLK
GPIO16	OE
GPIO22	LAT



FROM THE PxMatrix LIBRARY ON GITHUB:

When driving a long chain of LED modules in a row, parallel color data lines make a lot of sense since it reduces the data rate. But since we are only driving a few modules here, we really don't need that. We can therefore use jumper wires between input connector (PI) and output connector (PO) to chain all shift registers together and create one big shift register. This has two advantages: it reduces the number of required GPIO pins on the microcontroller and we can use the hardware SPI interface to drive it.

If your panel input connector has "R1" in the top left corner, connect PI and PO as follows:

PI	PO
R1	R1
G1	R2
G2	G1
B1	G2
B2	B1

If your panel input connector has "R0" in the top left corner, connect PI and PO as follows:

PI	PO
R1	R0
G0	R1
G1	G0
B0	G1
B1	B0