

# TFT-DISPLAY DATASHEET

# LG Display Model: LD550EUN-UHA3

# BRIEF SPEC.:

Main Feature High Brightness

Wide Viewing Angle

High Color Gamut

Active Screen Area 1209.6 x 680.4

Diagonal | Format 55" | 16:9

Resolution 1920 X 1080

Colors 10 Bit 1.07B colors

Backlight LED

Brightness 700 cd/m<sup>2</sup>

LED Life Time 60k (h)

Interface LVDS

Viewing Angle 89/89 L/R 89/89

Touchscreen no

Power Supply 12 V

Module Outline 1227,4 x 698.2 x 12.7 (mm)

Operation Temperature - 0 ... +50 °C

Storage Temperature -20... +60 °C

Surface Treatment Hardcoating 2H Antiglare Haze 3%

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# **SPECIFICATION FOR APPROVAL**

**Product Specification** 

(	)	<b>Preliminary</b>	<b>Specification</b>
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### (●) Final Specification

Title 55.0" WUXGA TFT LCD
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BUYER	LGE
MODEL	

SUPPLIER	LG Display Co., Ltd.
*MODEL	LD550EUN
SUFFIX	UHA3 (RoHS Verified)

APPROVED BY	SIGNATURE DATE
Please return 1 copy for your	confirmation with

your signature and comments.

1 /38 Ver. 1.1

## **CONTENTS**

Number	ITEM	Page
	COVER	1
	CONTENTS	2
	RECORD OF REVISIONS	3
1	GENERAL DESCRIPTION	4
2	ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS	5
3	ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS	6
3-1	ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS	6
3-2	INTERFACE CONNECTIONS	8
3-3	SIGNAL TIMING SPECIFICATIONS	10
3-4	SIGNAL TIMING WAVEFORMS	12
3-5	COLOR DATA REFERENCE	15
3-6	POWER SEQUENCE	16
4	OPTICAL SPECIFICATIONS	18
5	MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS	22
6	RELIABILITY	25
7	INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS	26
7-1	SAFETY	26
7-2	ENVIRONMENT	26
8	PACKING	27
8-1	Information of LCM Label	27
8-2	PACKING FORM	27
9	PRECAUTIONS	28
9-1	MOUNTING PRECAUTIONS	28
9-2	OPERATING PRECAUTIONS	28
9-3	ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE CONTROL	29
9-4	PRECAUTIONS FOR STRONG LIGHT EXPOSURE	29
9-5	STORAGE	29
9-6	APPROPRATE CONDITION FOR COMMERCIAL DISPLAY	29
9-7	HANDLING PRECAUTION FOR PROTECTION FILM	30

Ver. 1.1 2 /38

# **RECORD OF REVISIONS**

Revision No.	Revision Date	Page	Description
0.1	2015, Nov 25	-	First Specification
1.0	DEC 23,2015	-	Final CAS
1.1	May.24. 2017	30	Update Suitable operating time

Ver. 1.1 3 /38

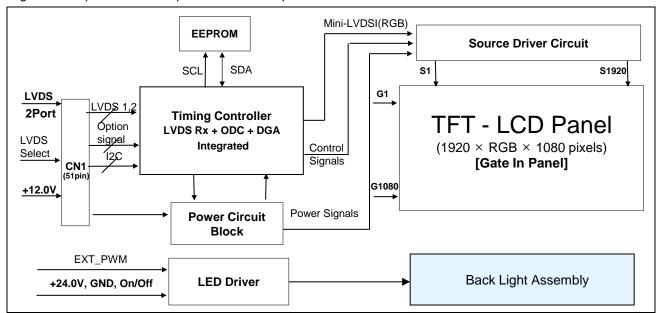
### 1. General Description

The LD550EUN is a Color Active Matrix Liquid Crystal Display with an integral Light Emitting Diode (LED) backlight system. The matrix employs a-Si Thin Film Transistor as the active element.

It is a transmissive display type which is operating in the normally black mode. It has a 54.64 inch diagonally measured active display area with WUXGA resolution (1080 vertical by 1920 horizontal pixel array). Each pixel is divided into Red, Green and Blue sub-pixels or dots which are arrayed in vertical stripes. Gray scale or the luminance of the sub-pixel color is determined with a 10-bit gray scale signal for each dot. Therefore, it can present a palette of more than 1.07Bilion colors.

It has been designed to apply the 10-bit 2-port LVDS interface.

It is intended to support Commercial Display where high brightness, super wide viewing angle, high color gamut, high color depth and fast response time are important.



#### General Features

54.64 inches(1387.80mm) diagonal			
$1227.4(H) \times 698.2(V) \times 12.7(B) / 31.2(V) \text{ mm (Typ.)}$			
0.630 mm x 0.630 mm			
1920 horiz. by 1080 vert. Pixels, RGB stripe arrangement			
10bit(D), 1.07 Billion colors			
700 cd/m² (Center 1point ,Typ.)			
Viewing angle free ( R/L 178 (Min.), U/D 178 (Min.))			
Total 113.8W (Typ.) [Logic= 9.1W, LED Driver=104.7W(ExtVbr_B=100%)]			
16.5Kg			
Transmissive mode, Normally black			
Hard coating(3H), Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer (Haze 10%)			
Landscape and Portrait Enabled			

### 2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

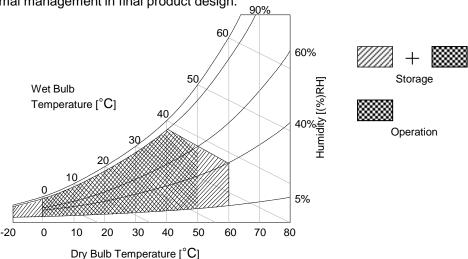
The following items are maximum values which, if exceeded, may cause faulty operation or permanent damage to the LCD module.

**Table 1. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS** 

Parameter		Symbol	Va	Value		Note	
Faia	Syllibol	Min	Max	Unit	Note		
Dower Input Voltage	LCD Circuit	VLCD	-0.3	+14.0	VDC		
Power Input Voltage	Driver	VBL	-0.3	+ 27.0	VDC		
	ON/OFF	Voff / Von	-0.3	+3.9	VDC	1	
Driver Control Voltage	Brightness	EXTVBR-B	-0.3	+5.5	VDC	ı	
	Status	Status	-0.3	+3.9	VDC		
T-Con Option Selection	Voltage	VLOGIC	-0.3	+4.0	VDC		
Operating Temperature		Тор	0	+50	°C	2.2	
Storage Temperature		Тѕт	-20	+60	°C	2,3	
Panel Front Temperature		Tsur	-	+68	°C	4	
Operating Ambient Hum	Нор	10	90	%RH	0.0		
Storage Humidity		Нѕт	5	90	%RH	2,3	

Notes 1. Ambient temperature condition (Ta =  $25 \pm 2$  °C)

- Temperature and relative humidity range are shown in the figure below.
   Wet bulb temperature should be Max 39°C, and no condensation of water.
- 3. Gravity mura can be guaranteed below 40°C condition.
- 4. The maximum operating temperatures is based on the test condition that the surface temperature of display area is less than or equal to 68°C with LCD module alone in a temperature controlled chamber. Thermal management should be considered in final product design to prevent the surface temperature of display area from being over 68°C. The range of operating temperature may be degraded in case of improper thermal management in final product design.



Ver. 1.1 5 /38

### 3. Electrical Specifications

#### 3-1. Electrical Characteristics

It requires two power inputs. One is employed to power for the LCD circuit. The other Is used for the LED backlight and LED Driver circuit.

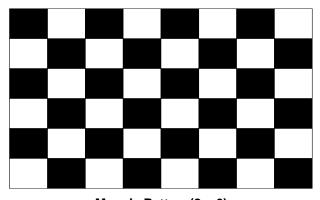
Table 2. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symbol		Value	Unit	Note	
Farameter		Min	Тур	Max	Offic	Note
Circuit:						
Power Input Voltage	VLCD	10.8	12.0	13.2	VDC	5
Power Input Current	ILCD	-	755	982	mA	1
1 ower input current		-	1076	1399	mA	2
Power Consumption	PLCD	-	9.1	11.8	Watt	1
Rush current	IRUSH	-	-	8.0	А	3

#### Notes

- 1. The specified current and power consumption are under the  $V_{LCD}$ =12.0V, Ta=25  $\pm$  2°C,  $f_V$ =60Hz condition, and mosaic pattern(8 x 6) is displayed and  $f_V$  is the frame frequency.
- 2. The current is specified at the maximum current pattern.
- 3. The duration of rush current is about 2ms and rising time of power input is 0.5ms (min.).
- 4. Ripple voltage level is recommended under  $\pm 5\%$  of typical voltage
- 5. Maximum of Power Input Voltage is included with ripple.

White: 1023 Gray Black: 0 Gray



Mosaic Pattern(8 x 6)

Ver. 1.1

Table 3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Continue)

Parameter			Cymbol		Values		Unit	notes	
Pai	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	notes			
LED Driver :	LED Driver :								
Power Supply Inpu	t Voltage		VBL	21.6	24.0	26.4	Vdc	1	
Power Supply Input	Current		IBL	-	4.4	4.8	Α	1	
Power Supply Inpu	Power Supply Input Current (In-Rush)			-	-	5.3	А	$V_{BL} = 21.6V$ $ExtV_{BR-B} = 100\%$ 4	
Power Consumption	n		PBL	-	104.7	115.3	W	1	
	On/Off	On	V on	2.5	-	3.6	Vdc		
		Off	V off	-0.3	0.0	0.7	Vdc		
	Brightness Adjust	ExtV <sub>BR-B</sub>	5	-	100	%	On Duty 6		
Input Voltage for Control System		LALV BR-B	1	-	100	%			
Signals	ExtV <sub>BR-B</sub> Frequency		PAL		100		Hz	3	
			NTSC		120		Hz	3	
	Pulse Duty Level (PWM)		High Level	2.5	-	3.6	Vdc	HIGH : on duty LOW : off duty	
			Low Level	0.0	-	0.7	Vdc		
LED:	LED:								
Life Time				50,000	60,000	-	Hrs	2	

#### notes:

- 1. Electrical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' and stable for approximately 60 minutes at 25±2°C. The specified current and power consumption are under the typical supply Input voltage 24Vand VBR (ExtVBR-B: 100%), it is total power consumption.
- 2. The life time (MTTF) is determined as the time which luminance of the LED is 50% compared to that of initial value at the typical LED current (ExtVBR-B :100%) on condition of continuous operating in LCM state at  $25\pm2^{\circ}$ C.
- 3. LGD recommend that the PWM freq. is synchronized with Two time harmonic of V\_sync signal of system. Though PWM frequency is over 120Hz (max 252Hz), function of LED Driver is not affected.
- 4. The duration of rush current is about 200ms. This duration is applied to LED on time.
- 5. Even though inrush current is over the specified value, there is no problem if I2T spec of fuse is satisfied.
- 6. ExtV<sub>BR-B</sub> signal have to input available duty range and sequence.

After Driver ON signal is applied,  $ExtV_{BR-B}$  should be sustained from 5% to 100% more than 500ms. After that,  $ExtV_{BR-B}$  1% and 100% is possible

For more information, please see 3-6-2. Sequence for LED Driver.

Ver. 1.1 7 /38

#### 3-2. Interface Connections

This LCD module employs two kinds of interface connection, 51-pin connector is used for the module electronics and 14-pin connector is used for the integral backlight system.

#### 3-2-1. LCD Module

- LCD Connector(CN1): FI-RE51S-HF(manufactured by JAE)

- Mating Connector: FI-R51HL(JAE) or compatible

#### Table 4. MODULE CONNECTOR(CN1) PIN CONFIGURATION

No	Symbol	Description	No	Symbol	Description
1	NC or GND	No Connection or Ground	27	Bit Select	'H' = 10bit(D), 'L' or NC = 8bit
2	NC	No Connection (Note 4)	28	R2AN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (A-)
3	NC	No Connection (Note 4)	29	R2AP	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (A+)
4	NC	No Connection (Note 4)	30	R2BN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (B-)
5	NC	No Connection (Note 4)	31	R2BP	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (B+)
6	NC	No Connection (Note 4)	32	R2CN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (C-)
7	LVDS Select	'H' =JEIDA , 'L' or NC = VESA	33	R2CP	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (C+)
8	NC	No Connection (Note 4)	34	GND	Ground
9	NC	No Connection (Note 4)	35	R2CLKN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(-)
10	NC	No Connection (Note 4)	36	R2CLKP	SECOND LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(+)
11	GND	Ground	37	GND	Ground
12	R1AN	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (A-)	38	R2DN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (D-)
13	R1AP	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (A+)	39	R2DP	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (D+)
14	R1BN	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (B-)	40	R2EN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (E-)
15	R1BP	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (B+)	41	R2EP	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (E+)
16	R1CN	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (C-)	42	NC or GND	No Connection or Ground
17	R1CP	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (C+)	43	NC or GND	No Connection or Ground
18	GND	Ground	44	GND	Ground (Note 6)
19	R1CLKN	FIRST LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(-)	45	GND	Ground
20	R1CLKP	FIRST LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(+)	46	GND	Ground
21	GND	Ground	47	NC	No connection
22	R1DN	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (D-)	48	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V
23	R1DP	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (D+)	49	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V
24	R1EN	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (E-)	50	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V
25	R1EP	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (E+)	51	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V
26	NC or GND	NC or Ground	-	-	-

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

- 2. All VLCD (power input) pins should be connected together.
- 3. All Input levels of LVDS signals are based on the **EIA 644** Standard.
- 4. #1~#6 & #8~#10 NC (No Connection): These pins are used only for LGD (Do not connect)
- 5. LVDS pin (pin No. **#24,25,40,41**) are used for 10Bit(D) of the LCD module. If used for 8Bit(R), these pins are no connection.
- 6. Specific pin No. #44 is used for "No signal detection" of system signal interface. It should be GND for NSB (No Signal Black) while the system interface signal is not. If this pin is "H", LCD Module displays AGP (Auto Generation Pattern).

8 /38

#### 3-2-2. Backlight Module

Master

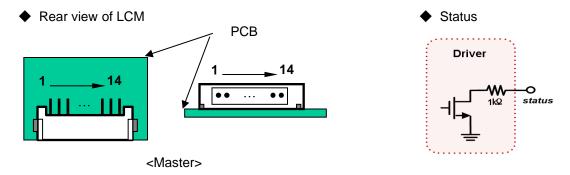
- -LED Driver Connector
- : 20022WR H14B2(Yeonho) or Compatible
- Mating Connector
- : 20022HS 14B2 (Yeonho) or Compatible

Table 5-1. LED DRIVER CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION

Pin No	Symbol	Description	Note
1	VBL	Power Supply +24.0V	
2	VBL	Power Supply +24.0V	
3	VBL	Power Supply +24.0V	
4	VBL	Power Supply +24.0V	
5	VBL	Power Supply +24.0V	
6	GND	Backlight Ground	
7	GND	Backlight Ground	
8	GND	Backlight Ground	1
9	GND	Backlight Ground	
10	GND	Backlight Ground	
11	Status	Back Light Status	2
12	VON/OFF	Backlight ON/OFF control	4
13	NC	Don't care	
14	EXTVBR-B	External PWM	3

Notes :1. GND should be connected to the LCD module's metal frame.

- 2. Normal: Low (under 0.7V) / Abnormal: Open
- 3. High: on duty / Low: off duty, Pin#14 can be opened. (if Pin #14 is open, EXTVBR-B is 100%)
- 4. Each impedance of pin #12 and 14 is over 50 [K $\Omega$ ] .



Ver. 1.1 9 /38

#### 3-3. Signal Timing Specifications

Table 6 shows the signal timing required at the input of the LVDS transmitter. All of the interface signal timings should be satisfied with the following specification for normal operation.

Table 6. TIMING TABLE for NTSC & PAL (DE Only Mode)

ITE	М	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	notes
	Display Period	tHV	960	960	960	tCLK	1920 / 2
Horizontal	Blank	tнв	100	140	240	tCLK	1
	Total	tHP	1060	1100	1200	tCLK	
	Display Period	tvv	1080	1080	1080	Lines	
Vertical	Blank	tvB	20	45	300	Lines	1
	Total	tvp	1100	1125	1380	Lines	

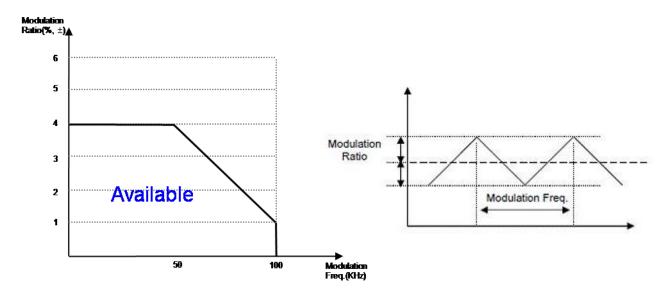
ITE	М	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	notes
	DCLK	fclk	60.00	74.25	78.00	MHz	
Frequency	Horizontal	fн	57.3	67.5	70	KHz	2
	Vertical	fv	47	60	63	Hz	2

Note: 1. The input of HSYNC & VSYNC signal does not have an effect on normal operation (DE Only Mode). If you use spread spectrum of EMI, add some additional clock to minimum value for clock margin.

- 2. The performance of the electro-optical characteristics may be influenced by variance of the vertical refresh rate and the horizontal frequency
- Spread Spectrum Rate (SSR) for 50KHz ~ 100kHz Modulation Frequency(FMOD) is calculated by (7 – 0.06\*Fmod), where Modulation Frequency (FMOD) unit is KHz. LVDS Receiver Spread spectrum Clock is defined as below figure

\* Timing should be set based on clock frequency.

Ver. 1.1 10 /38

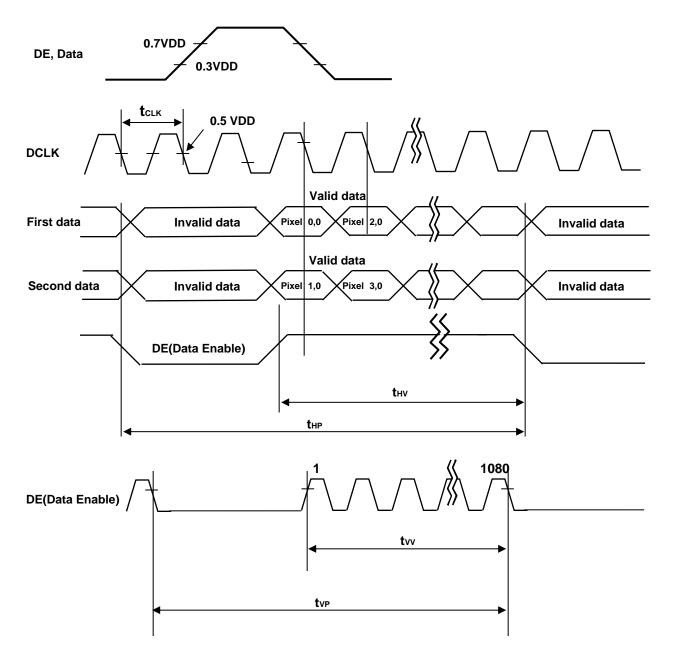


- Please pay attention to the followings when you set Spread Spectrum Rate(SSR) and Modulation Frequency(FMOD)
  - Please set proper Spread Spectrum Rate(SSR) and Modulation Frequency (FMOD) of TV system LVDS output.
  - 2. Please check FOS after you set Spread Spectrum Rate(SSR) and Modulation Frequency(FMOD) to avoid abnormal display. Especially, harmonic noise can appear when you use Spread Spectrum under FMOD 30 KHz.

Ver. 1.1 11/38

### 3-4. LVDS Signal Specification

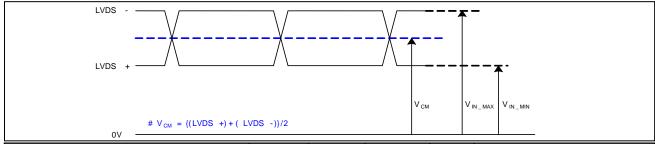
### 3-4-1. LVDS Input Signal Timing Diagram



Ver. 1.1 12 /38

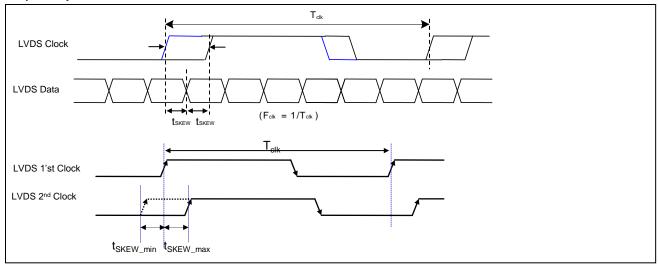
### 3-4-2. LVDS Input Signal Characteristics

### 1) DC Specification



Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	notes
LVDS Common mode Voltage	$V_{CM}$	1.0	1.5	V	-
LVDS Input Voltage Range	V <sub>IN</sub>	0.7	1.8	V	-
Change in common mode Voltage	ΔVCM	-	250	mV	-

### 2) AC Specification

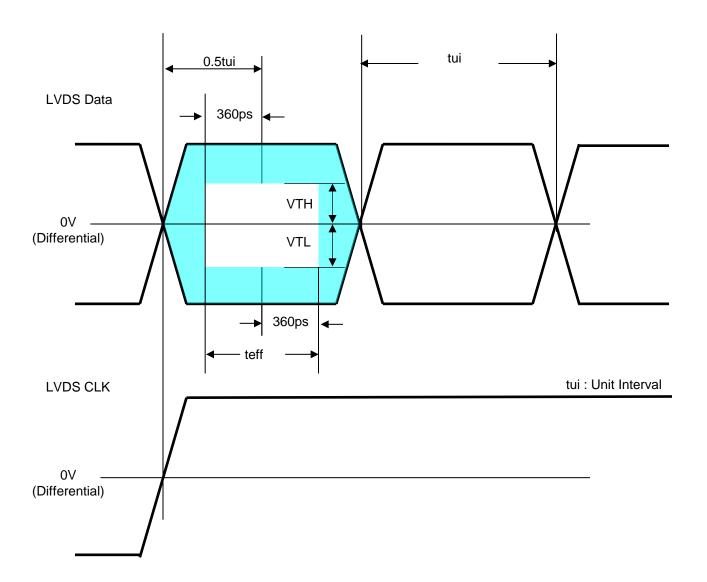


Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	notes
LVDS Differential Voltage	$V_{TH}$	100	600	mV	Tested with Differential Probe
LVDS Differential Voltage	$V_{TL}$	-600	-100	mV	2
LVDS Clock to Data Skew	t <sub>SKEW</sub>	-	(0.25*T <sub>clk</sub> )/7	ps	-
Effective time of LVDS	t <sub>eff</sub>	±360	-	ps	-
LVDS Clock to Clock Skew (Even to Odd)	t <sub>SKEW_EO</sub>	-	1/7* T <sub>clk</sub>	ps	-

notes 1. All Input levels of LVDS signals are based on the EIA 644 Standard.

2. LVDS Differential Voltage is defined within  $\mathbf{t}_{\mathrm{eff}}$ 

Ver. 1.1



Ver. 1.1

<sup>\*</sup> This accumulated waveform is tested with differential probe

#### 3-5. Color Data Reference

The brightness of each primary color (red, green, blue) is based on the 10bit gray scale data input for the color. The higher binary input, the brighter the color. Table 7 provides a reference for color versus data input.

Table 7. COLOR DATA REFERENCE

														In	put	Со	lor	Da	ta												
	Color		_			RE	ΞD								(	GRI	EEI	N								BL	UE				
	00.01	MS	<u></u>								SB	MS	SB —							L;	SB	MS	SB —								SB
	r	R9	R8	R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G9	G8	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	В9	B8	В7	В6	B5	B4	ВЗ	B2	B1	ВО
	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red (1023)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green (1023)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basic	Blue (1023)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Color	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Magenta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	RED (0000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RED (0001)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RED																															
	RED (1022)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RED (1023)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN (0000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN (0001)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN																															
	GREEN (1022)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN (1023)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BLUE (0000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BLUE (0001)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
BLUE																															
	BLUE (1022)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	BLUE (1023)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Ver. 1.1 15 /38

### 3-6. Power Sequence

#### 3-6-1. LCD Driving circuit

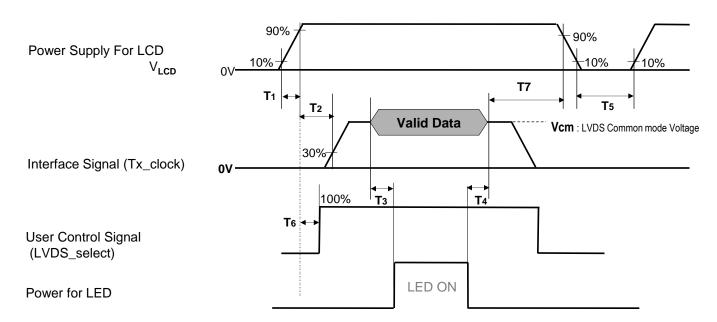


Table 8. POWER SEQUENCE

Dovementor		11	Netes		
Parameter	Min	Max	Unit	Notes	
T1	0.5	-	20	ms	1
T2	0	-	-	ms	2
Т3	400	-	-	ms	3
T4	100	-	-	ms	3
T5	1.0	-	-	s	4
T6	0	-	T2	ms	5
T7	0	-	-	ms	6

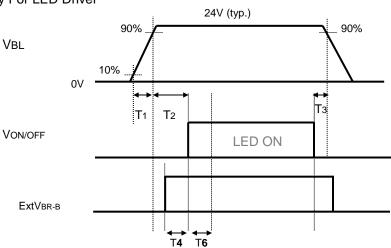
#### Note:

- 1. Even though T1 is over the specified value, there is no problem if I2T spec of fuse is satisfied.
- 2. If T2 is satisfied with specification after removing LVDS Cable, there is no problem.
- 3. The T3 / T4 is recommended value, the case when failed to meet a minimum specification, abnormal display would be shown. There is no reliability problem.
- 4. T5 should be measured after the Module has been fully discharged between power off and on period.
- 5. If the on time of signals (Interface signal and user control signals) precedes the on time of Power (V<sub>LCD</sub>), it will be happened abnormal display. When T6 is NC status, T6 doesn't need to be measured.
- 6. It is recommendation specification that T7 has to be 0ms as a minimum value.
- \* Please avoid floating state of interface signal at invalid period.
- \* When the power supply for LCD (VLCD) is off, be sure to pull down the valid and invalid data to 0V.

16 /38

### 3-6-2. Sequence for LED Driver

Power Supply For LED Driver



### 3-6-3. Dip condition for LED Driver

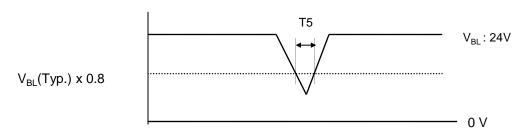


Table 9. Power Sequence for LED Driver

Doromotor		Values		Linita	Domorko
Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Units	Remarks
T1	20	-	-	ms	1
T2	500	-	-	ms	
T3	10	-	-	ms	
T4	0	-	-	ms	
T5	-	-	10	ms	V <sub>вL</sub> (Тур) x 0.8
T6	500	-	-	ms	2

Notes: 1. T1 describes rising time of 0V to 24V and this parameter does not applied at restarting time. Even though T1 is over the specified value, there is no problem if I2T spec of fuse is satisfied.

2. In T6 section, ExtVBR-B should be sustained from 5% to 100%.

Ver. 1.1 17 /38

### 4. Optical Specification

Optical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' and stable in a dark environment at  $25\pm2^{\circ}$ C. The values are specified at 50cm from the LCD surface at a viewing angle of  $\Phi$  and  $\theta$  equal to 0 °. FIG. 1 shows additional information concerning the measurement equipment and method.

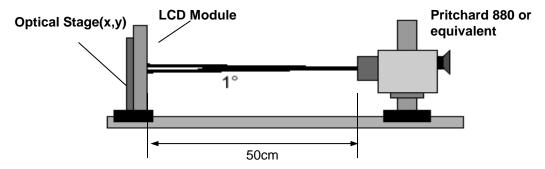


FIG. 1 Optical Characteristic Measurement Equipment and Method

**Table 10. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS** 

Ta=  $25\pm2^{\circ}$ C, V<sub>LCD</sub>=12.0V, fv=60Hz, Dclk=74.25MHz, **EXTV**<sub>BR-B</sub> =100%

					Value															
Par	ameter	Symbo	l '	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	notes												
Contrast Ratio		CR		900	1300	-		1												
Surface Luminano	ce, white	L <sub>WH</sub>		560	700	-	cd/m <sup>2</sup>	2												
Luminance Variation		$\delta_{WHITE}$	9P	75		-	%	3												
Response Time	Gray-to-Gray	G to G		-	8	12	ms	4												
Response fille	Uniformity	δ <sub>GTOG</sub>		-	-	1		5												
	RED	Rx			0.648															
	KED	Ry			0.334															
	GREEN	Gx	Gx		0.310	]														
Color Coordinates		Gy		Тур	0.603	Тур														
[CIE1931]	DLUE	Вх		-0.03	0.151	+0.03														
	BLUE	Ву			0.062	]														
	WHITE	Wx			0.279	]														
	VVIIIE	Wy			0.292															
Color Temperature	e				10,000		K													
Color Gamut					72		%													
Viewing Angle (C	R>10)																			
x ax	is, right(φ=0°)	θr	θr		θr		θr		θr		θr		θr		θr		-	-		
x axis, left (φ=180°)		θΙ		89	-	-	]													
y axis, up (φ=90°)		θu		89	-	-	degree	6												
	is, down (φ=270°)	θd		89	-	-														
Gray Scale				-	-	-		7												

Ver. 1.1

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

Oantonat Datia	Surface Luminance with all white pixels
Contrast Ratio =	Surface Luminance with all black pixels

It is measured at center 1-point.

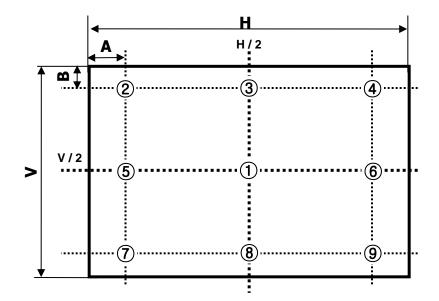
- 2. Surface luminance are determined after the unit has been 'ON' and 1 Hour after lighting the backlight in a dark environment at 25±2°C. Surface luminance is the luminance value at center 1-point across the LCD surface 50cm from the surface with all pixels displaying white. For more information see the FIG. 2.
- 3. The variation in surface luminance ,  $\delta$  WHITE is defined as :  $\delta$  WHITE(9P) = Minimum ( $L_{on1}$ , $L_{on2} \sim L_{on8}$ ,  $L_{on9}$ ) / Maximum ( $L_{on1}$ , $L_{on2} \sim L_{on8}$ ,  $L_{on9}$ )\*100 Where  $L_{on1}$  to  $L_{on9}$  are the luminance with all pixels displaying white at 9 locations . For more information, see the FIG. 2.
- 4. Response time is the time required for the display to transit from G(N) to G(M) (Rise Time, Tr<sub>R</sub>) and from G(M) to G(N) (Decay Time, Tr<sub>D</sub>). For additional information see the FIG. 3.(N<M)</li>
   ※ G to G Spec stands for average value of all measured points.
   Photo Detector: RD-80S / Field: 2°
- 5. Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 10. The angles are determined for the horizontal or x axis and the vertical or y axis with respect to the z axis which is normal to the LCD module surface. For more information, see the FIG. 4.
- 6. Gray scale specification
  Gamma Value is approximately 2.2. For more information, see the Table 11.

Table 11. Gray scale specification

Gray Level	Luminance [%] (Typ)
LO	0.07
L63	0.27
L127	1.04
L191	2.49
L255	4.68
L319	7.66
L383	11.5
L447	16.1
L511	21.6
L575	28.1
L639	35.4
L703	43.7
L767	53.0
L831	63.2
L895	74.5
L959	86.7
L1023	100

Ver. 1.1

Measuring point for surface luminance & measuring point for luminance variation.



A: H/9 mm B: V/9 mm

@ H,V : Active Area

FIG. 2 9 Points for Luminance Measure

Response time is defined as the following figure and shall be measured by switching the input signal for "Gray(N)" and "Gray(M)".

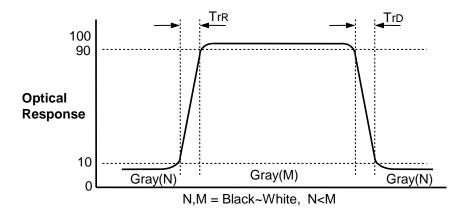


FIG. 3 Response Time

Ver. 1.1 20 /38

### Dimension of viewing angle range

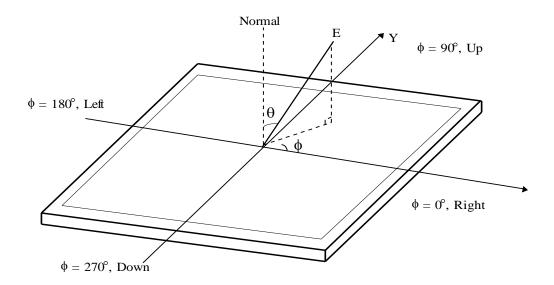


FIG. 4 Viewing Angle

Ver. 1.1 21 /38

### 5. Mechanical Characteristics

Table 12 provides general mechanical characteristics.

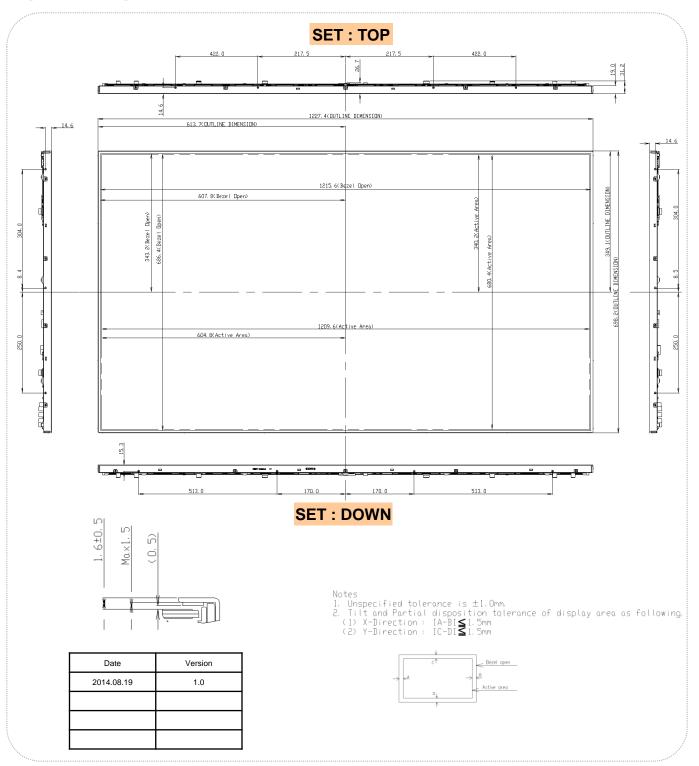
**Table 12. MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS** 

ltem	Value					
	Horizontal	1227.4 mm				
Outline Dimension	Vertical	698.2mm				
	Depth	12.7 mm				
Daniel Arra	Horizontal	1215.6 mm				
Bezel Area	Vertical	686.4 mm				
Active Diapley Area	Horizontal	1209.6 mm				
Active Display Area	Vertical	680.4 mm				
Weight	16.5 Kg (Typ.), 17.0 kg (Max.)					

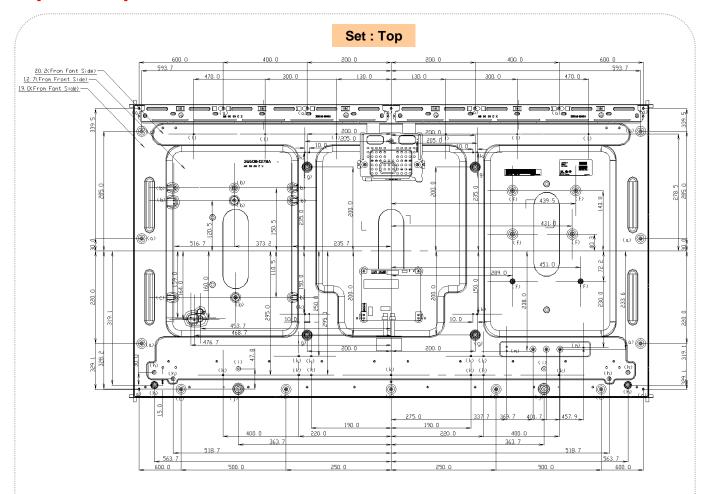
Note: Please refer to a mechanical drawing in terms of tolerance at the next page.

Ver. 1.1 22 /38

### [FRONT VIEW]



### [REAR VIEW]



#### Set: Down

Item	Тар	UDM Heghit	Max Depth	Torque (kgf.cm)	Notes
(a)	M3. O	6. 1	4. 0	Max 8.0	
(b)	M3. O	5. 0	4. 0	Max 8.0	
(c)	M4. O	5. 0	4. 0	Max 8.0	
( d)	M4. O	5. 7	5. 0	Max 8.0	
(6)	M3. O	8. 8	8. 0	Max 8.0	
(f)	M3. O	6. 0	5. 5	Max 8.0	
(g)	M6. O	11.0	10.0	Max 15.0	
(h)	M4. O	11.0	8. 5	Max 8.0	
(1)	M4. O	9. 0	5. 5	Max 8.0	
( j)	M4. O	12. 2	5. 5	Max 8.0	
(k)	M4. O	_	4. 5	Max 8.0	
( ( )	M3. O	-	4. 5	Max 8.0	
( m)	мз. о	-	3. 0		

Ver. 1.1 24/38

### 6. Reliability

### **Table 13. ENVIRONMENT TEST CONDITION**

No.	Test Item	Condition					
1	High temperature storage test	Ta= 60°C 90% 240h					
2	Low temperature storage test	Ta= -20°C 240h					
3	High temperature operation test	Ta= 50°C 50%RH 500h					
4	Low temperature operation test	Ta= 0°C 500h					
5	Vibration test (non-operating)	Wave form : random Vibration level : 0.5Grms Bandwidth : 10-300Hz Duration : X,Y,Z, Each direction per 10 min					
6	Shock test (non-operating)	Shock level : 10Grms  Waveform : half sine wave, 14ms  Direction : $\pm X$ , $\pm Y$ , $\pm Z$ One time each direction					
7	Humidity condition Operation	Ta= 40 °C ,90%RH					
8	Altitude operating storage / shipment	0 - 16,400 ft 0 - 40,000 ft					

Note: 1. Before and after Reliability test, LCM should be operated with normal function.

2. These conditions are for LGD's internal test. Please refer to Absolute Maximum Ratings (Table1) for guaranteed condition.

Ver. 1.1 25 /38

#### 7. International Standards

### 7-1. Safety

- a) UL 60950-1, Underwriters Laboratories Inc.
  Information Technology Equipment Safety Part 1 : General Requirements.
- b) CAN/CSA C22.2 No.60950-1-07, Canadian Standards Association. Information Technology Equipment - Safety - Part 1 : General Requirements.
- c) EN 60950-1, European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC). Information Technology Equipment Safety Part 1 : General Requirements.
- d) IEC 60950-1, The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC).
   Information Technology Equipment Safety Part 1 : General Requirements.

#### 7-2. Environment

a) RoHS, Directive 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the council of 27 January 2003

Ver. 1.1 26 /38

### 8. Packing

### 8-1. Information of LCM Label

a) Lot Mark



A,B,C : SIZE(INCH) D : YEAR

E: MONTH  $F \sim M$ : SERIAL NO.

#### Note

#### 1. YEAR

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Mark	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	J	K

#### 2. MONTH

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mark	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Α	В	С

#### b) Location of Lot Mark

Serial NO. is printed on the label. The label is attached to the backside of the LCD module. This is subject to change without prior notice.

### 8-2. Packing Form

a) Package quantity in one Pallet: 18 pcs

b) Pallet Size: 1440 mm(W) X 1140 mm(D) X 950 mm(H)

Ver. 1.1 27 /38

#### 9. Precautions

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

### 9-1. Mounting Precautions

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

### 9-2. Operating Precautions

- (1) Response time depends on the temperature. (In lower temperature, it becomes longer.)
- (2) Brightness depends on the temperature. (In lower temperature, it becomes lower.)

  And in lower temperature, response time(required time that brightness is stable after turned on) becomes longer
- (3) Be careful for condensation at sudden temperature change. Condensation makes damage to polarizer or electrical contacted parts. And after fading condensation, smear or spot will occur.
- (4) When fixed patterns are displayed for a long time, remnant image is likely to occur.
- (5) Module has high frequency circuits. Sufficient suppression to the electromagnetic interference shall be done by system manufacturers. Grounding and shielding methods may be important to minimized the interference.
- (6) Please do not give any mechanical and/or acoustical impact to LCM. Otherwise, LCM can't be operated its full characteristics perfectly.
- (7) A screw which is fastened up the steels should be a machine screw. (if not, it can causes conductive particles and deal LCM a fatal blow)
- (8) Please do not set LCD on its edge.
- (9) The conductive material and signal cables are kept away from LED driver inductor to prevent abnormal display, sound noise and temperature rising.

Ver. 1.1 28 /38

### 9-3. Electrostatic Discharge Control

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

### 9-4. Precautions for Strong Light Exposure

Strong light exposure causes degradation of polarizer and color filter.

### 9-5. Storage

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

- (1) Store them in a dark place. Do not expose the module to sunlight or fluorescent light. Keep the temperature between 5°C and 35°C at normal humidity.
- (2) The polarizer surface should not come in contact with any other object.

  It is recommended that they be stored in the container in which they were shipped.
- (3) Storage condition is guaranteed under packing conditions.
- (4) The phase transition of Liquid Crystal in the condition of the low or high storage temperature will be recovered when the LCD module returns to the normal condition.

### 9-6. Appropriate Condition for Commercial Display

- Generally large-sized LCD modules are designed for consumer applications (TV).
   Accordingly, a long-term display like in Commercial Display application, can cause uneven display including image sticking. To optimize module's lifetime and function, several operating usages are required.
- 1. Normal operating condition
  - Temperature: 0 ~ 40°C
  - Operating Ambient Humidity: 10 ~ 90 %
  - Display pattern: dynamic pattern (Real display)

Note) Long-term static display can cause image sticking.

- 2. Operating usages under abnormal condition
  - a. Ambient condition
    - Well-ventilated place is recommended to set up Commercial Display system.
  - b. Power and screen save
    - Periodical power-off or screen save is needed after long-term display.

Ver. 1.1 29 /38

- 3. Operating usages to protect against image sticking due to long-term static display
- a. Suitable operating time: under 24 hours a day.
- b. Static information display recommended to use with moving image.
- Cycling display between 5 minutes' information(static) display and 10 seconds' moving image.
- c. Background and character (image) color change
  - Use different colors for background and character, respectively.
  - Change colors themselves periodically.
- d. Avoid combination of background and character with large different luminance.
- 1) Abnormal condition just means conditions except normal condition.
- 2) Black image or moving image is strongly recommended as a screen save.
- 4. Lifetime in this spec. is guaranteed only when Commercial Display is used according to operating usages.
- 5. Module should be turned clockwise based on front view when used in portrait mode.

### 9-7. Handling Precautions for Protection Film

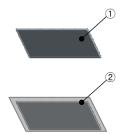
- (1) The protection film is attached to the bezel with a small masking tape.
  - When the protection film is peeled off, static electricity is generated between the film and polarizer.
  - This should be peeled off slowly and carefully by people who are electrically grounded and with well ionblown equipment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

Ver. 1.1 30 /38

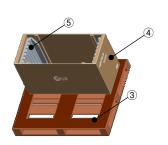
### # APPENDIX-I

### ■ Pallet Ass'y



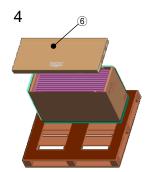








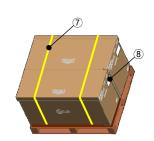








6



NO.	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL
1	LCD Module	55INCH
2	AL BAG	AL
3	PALLET	Plyeood 1440×1140×134.5mm
4	PACKING,BOTTOM	PAPER
<b>⑤</b>	PACKING,SIDE RIB	EPS
6	PACKING, TOP	PAPER
7	BAND,CLIP	STEEL or PP
8	LABEL	YUPO 80G 100X70

Ver. 1.1 31 /38

#### # APPENDIX- II-1

### ■ LCM Label



#### ■ Production site

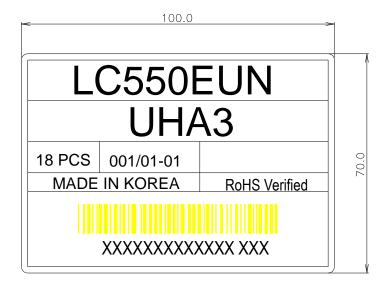
- LG Display (Paju, New Optics) Co., LTD

notes 1. The origin of LCM Label will be changed according to the production site.

Ver. 1.1 32 /38

### # APPENDIX- II-2

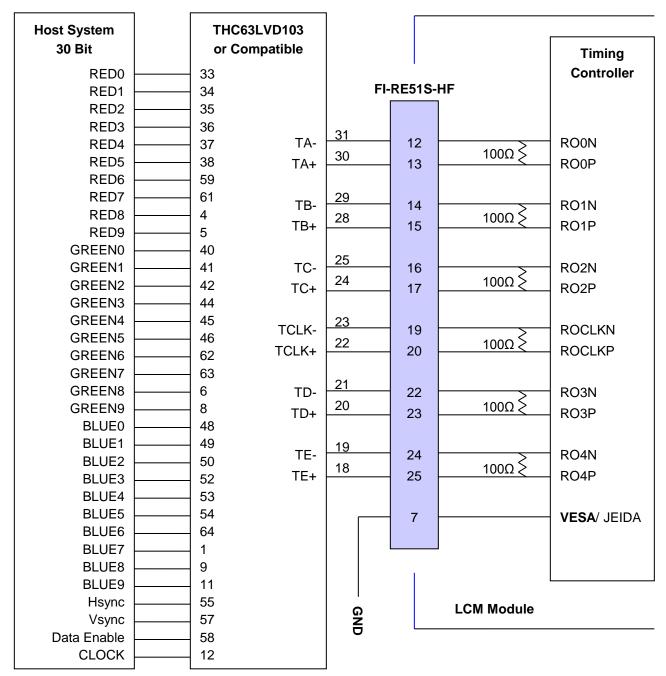
■ Pallet Label



Ver. 1.1 33 /38

#### # APPENDIX- III-1

■ Required signal assignment for Flat Link (Thine : THC63LVD103) Transmitter(Pin7= "L")

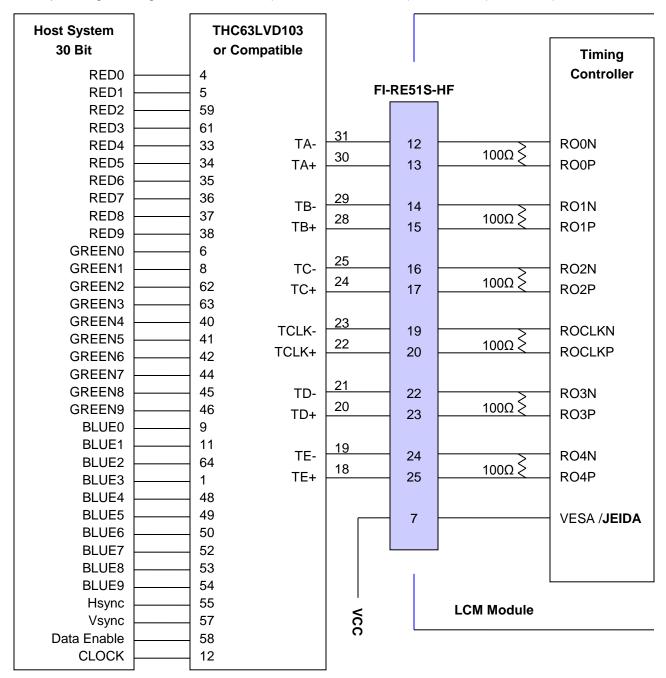


Note: 1. The LCD module uses a 100  $Ohm[\Omega]$  resistor between positive and negative lines of each receiver input.

- 2. Refer to LVDS Transmitter Data Sheet for detail descriptions. (THC63LVD103 or Compatible)
- 3. '9' means MSB and '0' means LSB at R,G,B pixel data.

#### # APPENDIX- III-2

■ Required signal assignment for Flat Link (Thine: THC63LVD103) Transmitter(Pin7="H")



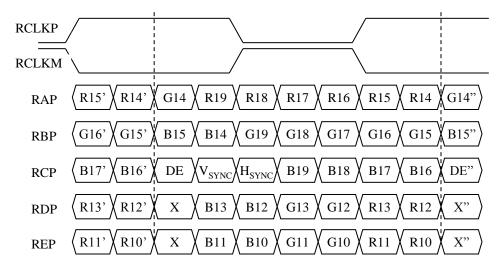
Note :1. The LCD module uses a 100  $Ohm[\Omega]$  resistor between positive and negative lines of each receiver input.

- 2. Refer to LVDS Transmitter Data Sheet for detail descriptions. (THC63LVD103 or Compatible)
- 3. '9' means MSB and '0' means LSB at R,G,B pixel data.

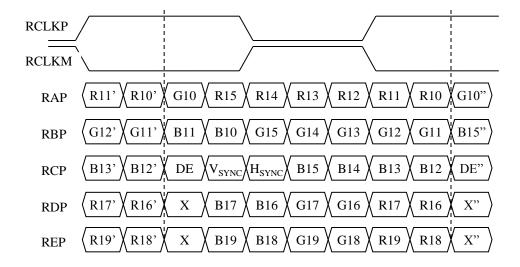
#### # APPENDIX- IV

### ■ LVDS Data-Mapping Information (10 Bit )

1) LVDS Select: "H" Data-Mapping (JEIDA format)



### 2) LVDS Select: "L" Data-Mapping (VESA format)

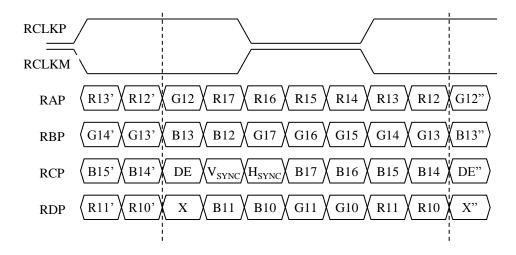


Ver. 1.1 36 /38

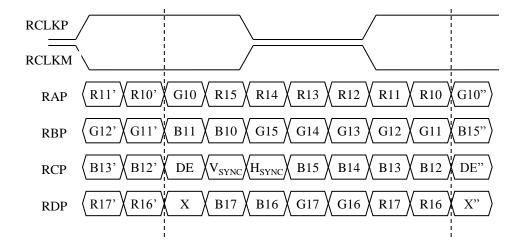
#### # APPENDIX- IV

### ■ LVDS Data-Mapping Information (8 Bit )

### 1) LVDS Select: "H" Data-Mapping (JEIDA format)



### 2) LVDS Select: "L" Data-Mapping (VESA format)

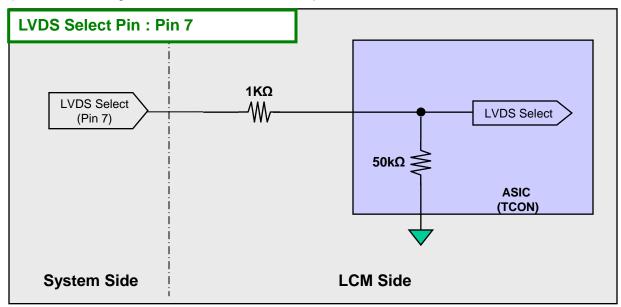


Ver. 1.1 37 /38

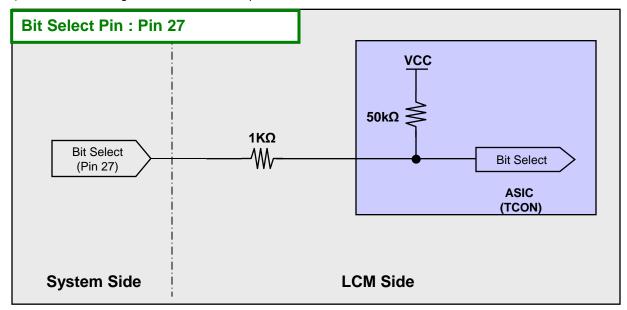
#### # APPENDIX- V

### ■ Option Pin Circuit Block Diagram

1) Circuit Block Diagram of LVDS Format Selection pin



2) Circuit Block Diagram of Bit Selection pin



Ver. 1.1 38 /38