



# SPECIFICATION FOR APPROVAL

( ) Preliminary Specification

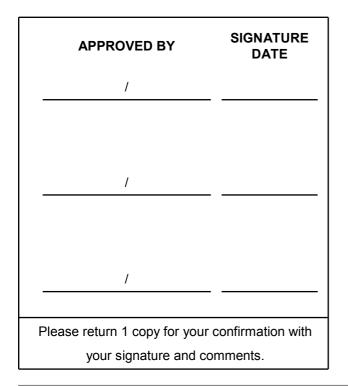
- (●) Final Specification
  - Title

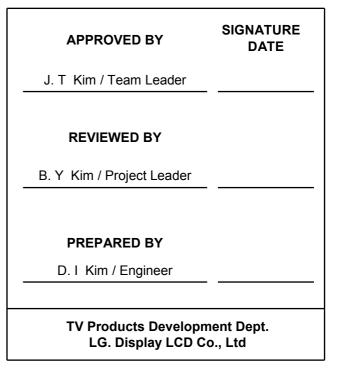
## 55.0" WUXGA TFT LCD

BUYER	General
MODEL	

SUPPLIER	LG.Display Co., Ltd.
*MODEL	LC550WUD
SUFFIX	SCA1 (RoHS Verified)

\*When you obtain standard approval, please use the above model name without suffix





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Ver. 1.0

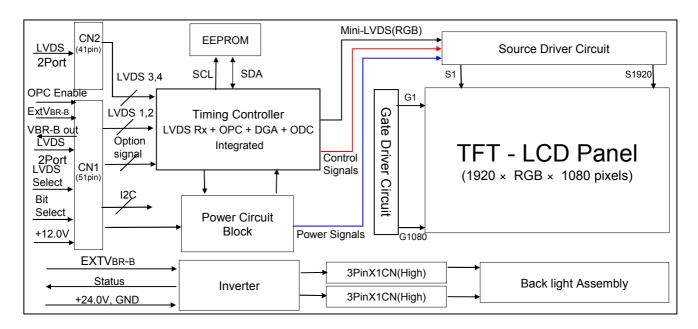
## **RECORD OF REVISIONS**

Revision No.	Revision Date	Page	Description
0.0	Aug, 13, 2008	-	Preliminary Specification (First Draft)
0.1	Nov, 20, 2009		Several specification update
1.0	Dec, 22, 2009		Final Specification
i			

## 1. General Description

The LC550WUD is a Color Active Matrix Liquid Crystal Display with an integral Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamp(CCFL) 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 1.06Bilion colors.

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



## **General Features**

Active Screen Size	54.64 inches(1387.80mm) diagonal
Outline Dimension	1286.0(H) x 745.0 (V) x 60.0 mm(D) (Typ.)
Pixel Pitch	0.630 mm x 0.630 mm
Pixel Format	1920 horiz. by 1080 vert. Pixels, RGB stripe arrangement
Color Depth	8-bit, 16.7 M colors (※ 1.06B colors @ 10 bit (D) System Output )
Luminance, White	500 cd/m <sup>2</sup> (Center 1point ,Typ.)
Viewing Angle (CR>10)	Viewing angle free ( R/L 178 (Min.), U/D 178 (Min.))
Power Consumption	Total 248.2W (Typ.) (Logic=8.2 W with T-CON , Backlight=240W @ with Inverter )
Weight	19.5Кg (Тур.)
Display Mode	Transmissive mode, Normally black
Surface Treatment	Hard coating(3H), Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer (Haze 10%)

#### 2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

Table 1. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

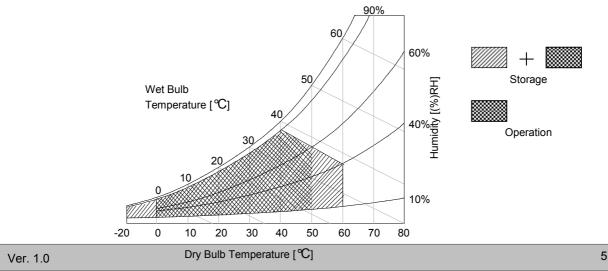
Parameter		Symbol	Va	Value		Note	
Falai	neter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Note	
Dowor Input Voltago	LCD Circuit	VLCD	-0.3	+14.0	VDC		
Power Input Voltage	Inverter	VBL	-0.3	+ 27.0	VDC		
Invertor Control Voltage	ON/OFF	Voff / Von	-0.3	+5.5	VDC	1	
Inverter Control Voltage	Brightness	Vbr	0.0	+5.0	VDC	I	
Brightness Control Voltag	ge	EXTVBR-B	-0.3	+4.0	VDC		
T-Con Option Selection	/oltage	VLOGIC	-0.3	+4.0	VDC		
Operating Temperature	Operating Temperature		0	+50	°C	2.2	
Storage Temperature		Tst	-20	+60	°C	2,3	
Panel Front Temperature		Tsur	-	68	C	4	
Operating Ambient Humidity		Нор	10	90	%RH	0.0	
Storage Humidity		Hst	10	90	%RH	2,3	

Note1. Ambient temperature condition (Ta =  $25 \pm 2 \ ^{\circ}$ C)

2. 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 65 ℃ 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 65 ℃. The range of operating temperature may degraded in case of improper thermal management in final product design.



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## **3. Electrical Specifications**

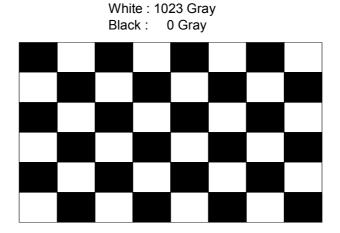
### **3-1. Electrical Characteristics**

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

Parameter	Symbol		Value	Unit	Note		
Falameter	Symbol Min		Тур	Max	Onic	NOLE	
Circuit :							
Power Input Voltage	VLCD	10.8	12.0	13.2	VDC		
Dower Input Current	li op	-	685	890	mA	1	
Power Input Current	ILCD	-	985	1280	mA	2	
Power Consumption	PLCD		8.2	10.7	Watt	1	
Rush current	Irush	-	-	5.0	A	3	

Note 1. The specified current and power consumption are under the V<sub>LCD</sub>=12.0V, Ta=25  $\pm$  2 °C, f<sub>V</sub>=120Hz condition whereas mosaic pattern(8 x 6) is displayed and f<sub>V</sub> 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.).



Mosaic Pattern(8 x 6)

#### Table 3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Continue)

Parameter			Symphol		Values		Unit	Natas	
			Symbol	Min	Тур	yp Max		Notes	
Inverter :									
Power Supply Inpu	t Voltage	Voltage		22.8	24.0	25.2	VDC	1	
Power Supply	After Aging		IBL_A	-	10	11	А	1	
Input Current	Before Agin	g	IBL_B	-	12	13.2	А	2	
Power Supply Input Current (In-Rush)		Irush	-	-	15	A	VBL = 22.8V EXTVBR-B = 100% 5		
Power Consumptio	n		PBL	-	240	264	W	1	
	On/Off	On	V on	2.5	-	5.0	VDC		
		Off	V off	-0.3	0.0	0.8	VDC		
Input Voltage for Control System	Brightness Adjust`		EXTVBR-B	30	-	100	%	On Duty 7	
Control System Signals	PWM Frequency for NTSC & PAL		PAL		100		Hz	5	
0			NTSC		120		Hz	5	
		Pulse Duty Level (PWM) (Burst mode)		2.5	-	5.0	VDC	High: Lamp on	
				0.0	-	0.8	VDC	Low : Lamp off	
Lamp:									
Discharge Stabiliz	ation Time		Ts			3	min	3	
Life Time				50,000	60,000		Hrs	4	

Notes :

- 1. Electrical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' and stable for approximately 120 minutes at 25± 2 °C. The specified current and power consumption are under the typical supply Input voltage 24Vand V<sub>BR</sub> (**EXTV**<sub>BR-B</sub>: 100%), it is total power consumption.
- 2. Electrical characteristics are determined within 30 minutes at 25± 2 ℃. The specified currents are under the typical supply Input voltage 24V.
- The brightness of the lamp after lighted for 5minutes is defined as 100%.
   TS is the time required for the brightness of the center of the lamp to be not less than 95% at typical current.
   The screen of LCD module may be partially dark by the time the brightness of lamp is stable after turn on.
- 4. Specified Values are for a single lamp which is aligned horizontally. The life time is determined as the time which luminance of the lamp is 50% compared to that of initial value at the typical lamp current (**EXTV**BR-B :100%), on condition of continuous operating at 25± 2℃
- 5. LGD recommend that the PWM freq. is synchronized with One times harmonic of Vsync signal of system.
- 6. The duration of rush current is about 10ms.
- 7. EXTVBR-B is based on input PWM duty of the inverter.

#### **3-2. Interface Connections**

This LCD module employs two kinds of interface connection, 51-pin connector and 41-pin connector are used for the module electronics and 14-pin,12-pin connector is used for the integral backlight system.

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

- LCD Connector : FI-R51S-HF(manufactured by JAE) or KN25-51P-0.5SH(manufactured by Hirose)
  - (CN1) Refer to below and next Page table
- Mating Connector : FI-R51HL(JAE) or compatible

#### Table 4-1. MODULE CONNECTOR(CN1) PIN CONFIGURATION

No	Symbol	Description	No	Symbol	Description
1	GND	Ground	27	Bit Select	'H' or NC= 10bit(D) , 'L' = 8bit
2	NC	No Connection	28	R2AN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (A-)
3	NC	No Connection	29	R2AP	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (A+)
4	NC	No Connection (Reserved for LGD)	30	R2BN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (B-)
5	NC	No Connection (Reserved for LGD)	31	R2BP	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (B+)
6	NC	No Connection (Reserved for LGD)	32	R2CN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (C-)
7	LVDS Select	'H' =JEIDA , 'L' or NC = VESA	33	R2CP	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (C+)
8	EXTVBR-B	External VBR (From System)	34	GND	Ground
9	VBR-B out	OPC output (From LCM)	35	R2CLKN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(-)
10	OPC Enable	'H' = Enable , 'L' or NC = Disable	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	No Connection
17	R1CP	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (C+)	43	NC	No Connection
18	GND	Ground	44	GND	Ground
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	No Connection	-	-	-

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. Specific pins (pin No. **#2~#6**) are used for internal data process of the LCD module. These pins should be no connection.

Specific pins (pin No. # 8~#10) are used for OPC function of the LCD module.
 If not used, these pins are no connection. (Please see the Appendix III-4 for more information.)

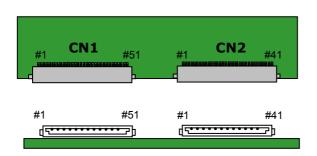
6. LVDS pin (pin No. **#24,25,40,41**) are used for 10Bit(D) of the LCD module. If used for 8Bit(R), these pins are no connection.

-LCD Connector : FI-RE41S-HF (manufactured by JAE) or KN25-41P-0.5SH (manufactured by Hirose) (CN2)

- Mating Connector : FI-RE41HL

No	Symbol	Description		No	Symbol	Description
1	NC	No connection (Reserved)		22	RE3N	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (E-)
2	NC	No connection		23	RE3P	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (E+)
3	NC	No connection		24	GND	Ground
4	NC	No connection		25	GND	Ground
5	NC	No connection		26	RA4N	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (A-)
6	NC	No connection		27	RA4P	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (A+)
7	NC	No connection		28	RB4N	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (B-)
8	NC	No connection		29	RB4P	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (B+)
9	GND	Ground		30	RC4N	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (C-)
10	RA3N	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (A-)		31	RC4P	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (C+)
11	RA3P	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (A+)	$\square$	32	GND	Ground
12	RB3N	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (B-)		33	RCLK4N	FORTH LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(-)
13	RB3P	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (B+)		34	RCLK4P	FORTH LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(+)
14	RC3N	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (C-)		35	GND	Ground
15	RC3P	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (C+)	П	36	RD4N	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (D-)
16	GND	Ground		37	RD4P	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (D+)
17	RCLK3N	THIRD LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(-)	П	38	RE4N	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (E-)
18	RCLK3P	THIRD LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(+)		39	RE4P	FORTH LVDS Receiver Signal (E+)
19	GND	Ground		40	GND	Ground
20	RD3N	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (D-)		41	GND	Ground
21	RD3P	THIRD LVDS Receiver Signal (D+)		-		

Note : 1. All GND (ground) pins should be connected together to the LCD module's metal frame. 2. LVDS pin (pin No. #22,23,38,39) are used for 10Bit(D) of the LCD module. If used for 8Bit(R), these pins are no connection.



Rear view of LCM

#### [CN1]

- Part/No. : FI-RE51S-HF(JAE)
- Mating connector : FI-RE51HL (Manufactured by JAE) [CN2]
- Part/No. : FI-RE41S-HF(JAE) - Mating connector : FI-RE41HL (Manufactured by JAE)

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

## [Master]

-Inverter Connector : 20022WR-14B1(Yeonho) or Equivalent - Mating Connector : 20022HS-14 or Equivalent

## [Slave]

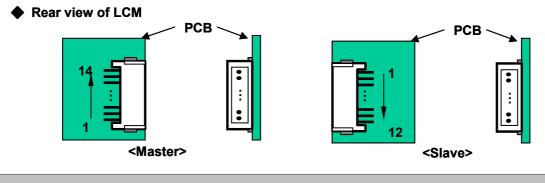
-Inverter Connector : 20022WR-12B1(Yeonho) or Equivalent -Mating Connector : 20022HS-12 or Equivalent

#### Table 5. INVERTER CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGULATION

Pin No	Symbol	Description	Master	Slave	Note
1	VBL	Power Supply +24.0V	VBL	VBL	
2	VBL	Power Supply +24.0V	VBL	VBL	
3	Vbl	Power Supply +24.0V	VBL	VBL	
4	Vbl	Power Supply +24.0V	VBL	VBL	
5	Vbl	Power Supply +24.0V	VBL	VBL	
6	GND	Backlight Ground	GND	GND	
7	GND	Backlight Ground	GND	GND	
8	GND	Backlight Ground	GND	GND	1
9	GND	Backlight Ground	GND	GND	
10	GND	Backlight Ground	GND	GND	
11	NC	No Connection	NC	NC	
12	VON/OFF	Backlight ON/OFF control	VON/OFF	Don't care	
13	EXTVBR-B	External PWM	EXTV <b>br-b</b>	-	
14	Status	Lamp Status	Status	-	2

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

- 2. Normal : Low (under 0.7V) / Abnormal : High (upper 3.0V) Please see **Appendix IV-1** for more information.
- 3. The impedance of pin #12 is over  $75[K\Omega]$  & the impedance of Pin #13 is over  $50[K\Omega]$ .



#### 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.

ITE	м	Symbol	Min	Тур	Мах	Unit	Note
	Display Period	tн∨	480	480	480	tCLK	1920 / 4
Horizontal	Blank	tнв	40	70	200	tCLK	1
	Total	tHP	520	550	680	tCLK	
	Display Period	t∨∨	1080	1080	1080	Lines	
Vertical	Blank	tvв	16	45	86	Lines	1
	Total	tvp	1096	1125	1166	Lines	
	DCLK	fclk	66.97	74.25	78.00	MHz	
Frequency	Horizontal	fн	121.8	135	140	KHz	2
	Vertical	fv	108	120	122	Hz	2

Table 6-1.	TIMING TABLE for NTSC	(DE Onl	v Mode)
			<b>y</b> moao,

#### Table 6-2 TIMING TABLE for DVB/PAL (DE Only Mode)

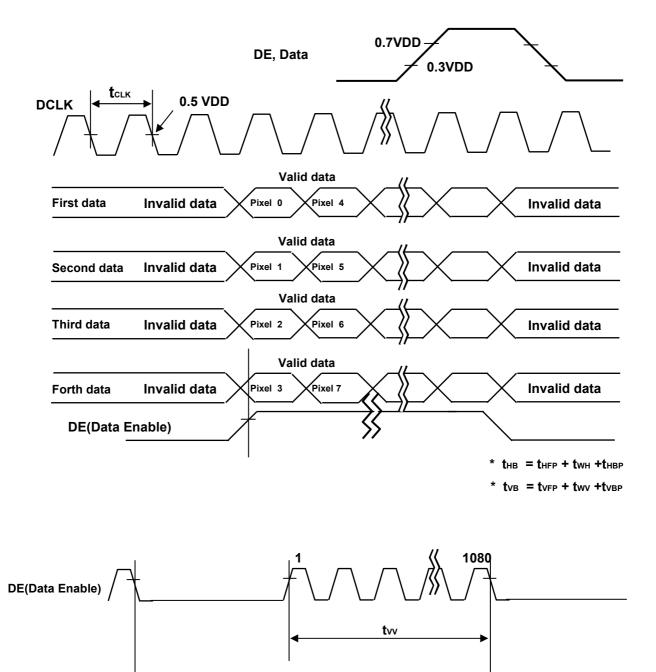
ITE	м	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Note
	Display Period	tн∨	480	480	480	tCLK	1920 / 4
Horizontal	Blank	tнв	40	70	200	tCLK	1
	Total	tHP	520	550	680	tCLK	
	Display Period	t∨v	1080	1080	1080	Lines	
Vertical	Blank	tvв	228	270	300	Lines	1
	Total	tvp	1308	1350	1380	Lines	
	DCLK	fclk	66.97	74.25	78.00	MHz	
Frequency	Horizontal	fH	121.8	135	140	KHz	2
	Vertical	fv	95	100	104	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 for 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.

### 3-4. LVDS Signal Specification

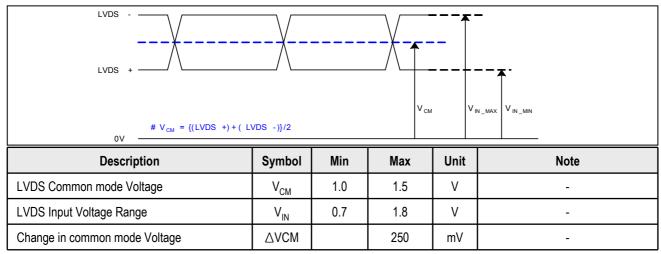
#### 3-4-1. LVDS Input Signal Timing Diagram



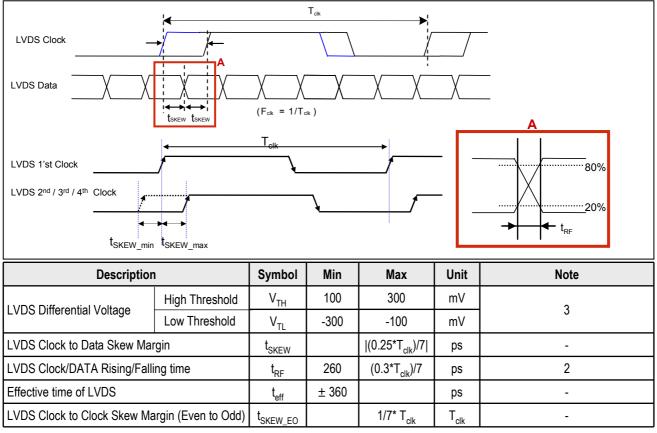
t<sub>VP</sub>

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

#### 1) DC Specification



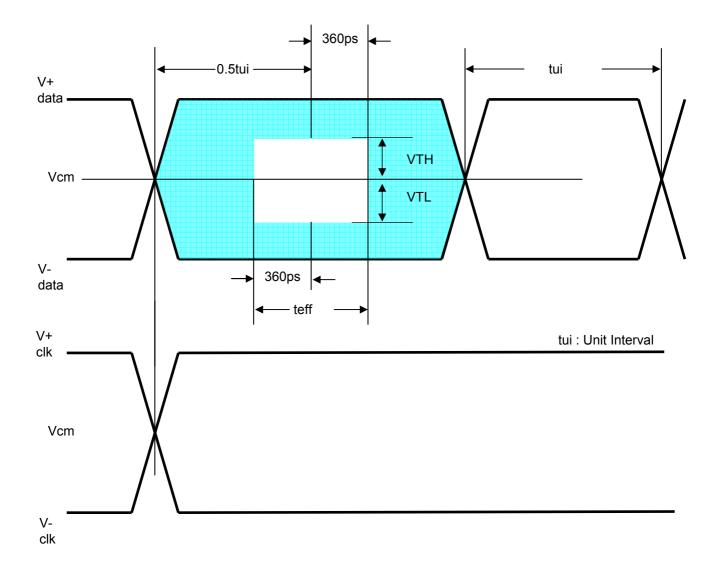
### 2) AC Specification



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

- 2. If  $t_{RF}$  isn't enough,  $t_{eff}$  should be meet the range. 3. LVDS Differential Voltage is defined within  $t_{eff}$

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#### 3-5. Color Data Reference

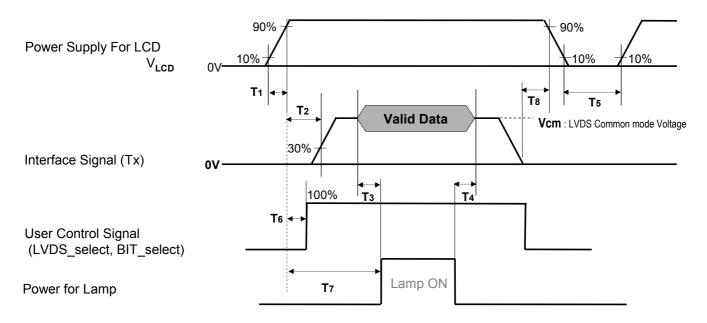
The brightness of each primary color (red,green,blue) is based on the 10bit gray scale data input for the color. The higher binary input, the brighter the color. Table 7 provides a reference for color versus data input.

#### Table 7. COLOR DATA REFERENCE

														In	out	Со	lor	Da	ta												
	Color	MS	ŝВ			R	ED			L	.SB	MS	SB		G	GRI	EEI	N		L	SB	M	SB			BL	UE			L	SB
		R9	R8	R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	RO	G9	G8	G7	G6	G5	G4	GЗ	G2	G1	GO	B9	B8	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	BO
	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

#### 3-6. Power Sequence

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



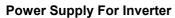
#### Table 8. POWER SEQUENCE

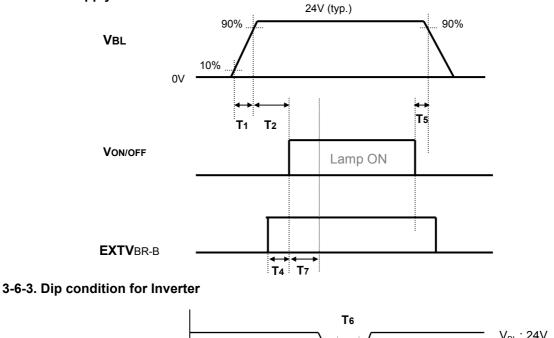
Demonster		Value		11	Natas
Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Notes
T1	0.5	-	20	ms	
T2	0	-	-	ms	4
Т3	200	-	-	ms	3
T4	200	-	-	ms	3
T5	1.0	-	-	s	5
T6	-	-	T2	ms	4
T7	0.5	-	-	S	
Т8	100	-	-	ms	6

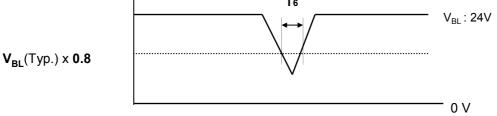
Note : 1. Please avoid floating state of interface signal at invalid period.

- 2. When the power supply for LCD (VLCD) is off, be sure to pull down the valid and invalid data to 0V.
- 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. 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.
- 5. **T5** should be measured after the Module has been fully discharged between power off and on period.
- 6. It is recommendation specification that **T8** has to be 100ms as a minimum value.

#### 3-6-2. Sequence for Inverter







#### Table 9. Power Sequence for Inverter

Deremeter		Values		Unito	Nata
Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Units	Note
T1	20	-	-	ms	1
T2	500	-	-	ms	
T4	0		-	ms	2
T5	10	-	-	ms	
T6	-	-	10	ms	<b>V<sub>BL</sub></b> (Тур) х <b>0.8</b>
<b>T</b> 7	1000	-	-	ms	2

Notes : 1. T1 describes rising time of 0V to 24V and this parameter does not applied at restarting time.

2. T4(max) is less than T2.

3. It is the recommendation to input Max Duty to Inverter\*\* for EXTVBR-B during T7 period.

- \*\*When OPC Function is applied, the Max Duty is input to T-Con.
- \* The recommendation of Von/off rising time is under 10ms.

## 4. Optical Specification

Optical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' and stable in a dark environment at  $25\pm 2$  °C. The values are specified at an approximate distance 50cm from the LCD surface at a viewing angle of  $\Phi$  and  $\theta$  equal to 0 °.

It is presented additional information concerning the measurement equipment and method in FIG. 1.

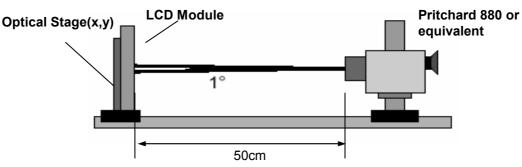


FIG. 1 Optical Characteristic Measurement Equipment and Method

#### Table 10. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Ta= 25± 2℃, V<sub>LCD</sub>=12.0V, fv=120Hz, Dclk=74.25MHz, **EXTVbr-b** =100%

Dam		O maked		Value		11	Nete
Para	meter	Symbol	Min Typ			Unit	Note
Contrast Ratio		CR	1100	1450	-		1
Surface Luminar	ice, white	L <sub>WH</sub>	400	500	-	cd/m <sup>2</sup>	2
Luminance Varia	tion	δ <sub>WHITE</sub> 5P	-	-	1.3		3
	Gray-to-Gray	G to G	-	5	8	ms	4
Boononao Timo	MPRT	MPRT	-	8	12	ms	5
Response Time	Uniformity	$\delta_{MPRT}$	-	-	1		6
Uniformity		δ <sub>G TO G</sub>	-	-	1		0
	RED	Rx		0.637			
	RED	Ry		0.333			
	GREEN	Gx		0.287			
Color Coordinate	S	Gy	Тур	0.605	Тур		
[CIE1931]	BLUE	Bx	-0.03	0.145	+0.03		
	BLUE	Ву		0.064			
	WHITE	Wx		0.279			
	VVIIIE	Wy		0.292			
Color Temperatu	re			10,000		К	
Color Gamut				72		%	
Viewing Angle (0	CR>10)						
xa	xis, right(φ=0 °)	θr	89	-	-		
x axis, left ( $\phi$ =180°)		θI	89	-	-	dograa	7
уa	xis, up (థ=90°)	θu	89	-	-	degree	1
y a	y axis, down (φ=270 °)		89	-	-	<u> </u>	
Gray Scale			-	-	-		8

- Note : 1. Contrast Ratio(CR) is defined mathematically as :
  - CR(Contrast Ratio) = Maximum CRn (n=1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
    - CRn = Surface Luminance at position n with all white pixels
      - Surface Luminance at position n with all black pixels n = the Position number(1, 2, 3, 4, 5). For more information, see FIG 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(5P) = Maximum(L<sub>on1</sub>,L<sub>on2</sub>, L<sub>on3</sub>, L<sub>on4</sub>, L<sub>on5</sub>) / Minimum(L<sub>on1</sub>,L<sub>on2</sub>, L<sub>on3</sub>, L<sub>on4</sub>, L<sub>on5</sub>) Where L<sub>on1</sub> to L<sub>on5</sub> are the luminance with all pixels displaying white at 5 locations . For more information, see the FIG. 2.
  - - Photo Detector : RD-80S / Field : 2°
  - 5. MPRT is defined as the 10% to 90% blur-edge width Bij(pixels) and scroll speed U(pixels/frame)at the moving picture. For more information, see FIG 4
  - 6. Gray to Gray / MPRT Response time uniformity is Reference data. Please see Appendix V-1 / V-2.
  - 7. 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. 5.
  - 8. Gray scale specification

Gamma Value is approximately 2.2. For more information, see the Table 11.

Gray Level	Luminance [%] (Typ)
LO	0.069
L15	0.27
L31	1.04
L47	2.49
L63	4.68
L79	7.66
L95	11.5
L111	16.1
L127	21.6
L143	28.1
L159	35.4
L175	43.7
L191	53.0
L207	63.2
L223	74.5
L239	86.7
L255	100

#### Table 11. GRAY SCALE SPECIFICATION

Measuring point for surface luminance & luminance variation

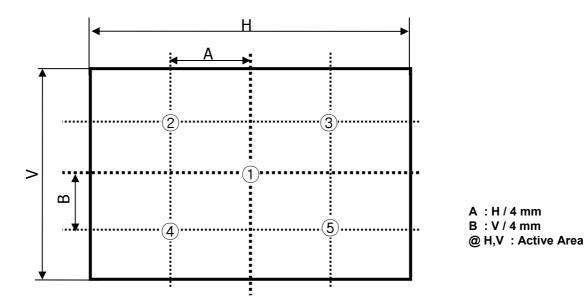


FIG. 2 5 Points for Luminance Measure

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

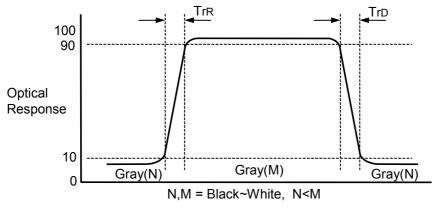
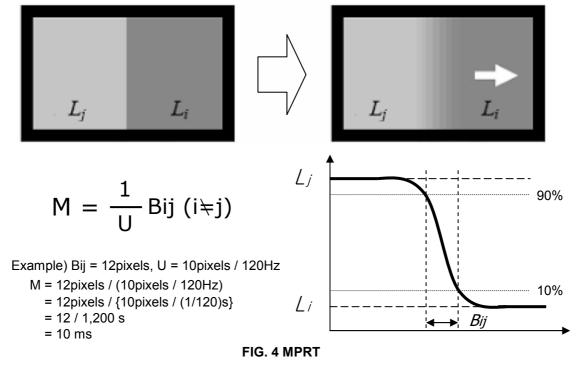


FIG. 3 Response Time

MPRT is defined as the 10% to 90% blur-edge with Bij(pixels) and scroll speed U(pixels/frame)at the moving picture.



Dimension of viewing angle range

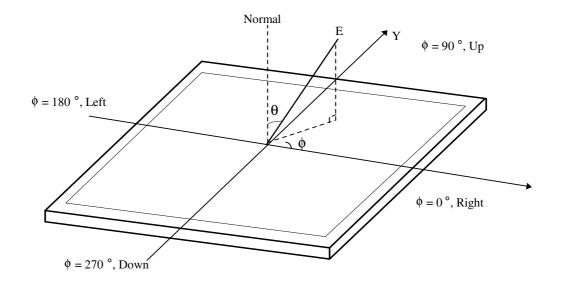


FIG. 5 Viewing Angle

## **5. Mechanical Characteristics**

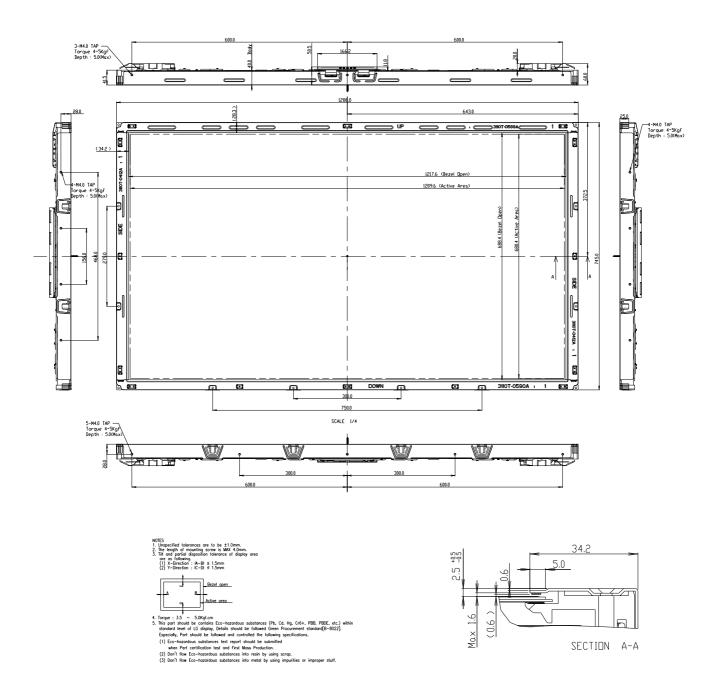
Table 12 provides general mechanical characteristics.

#### Table 12. MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

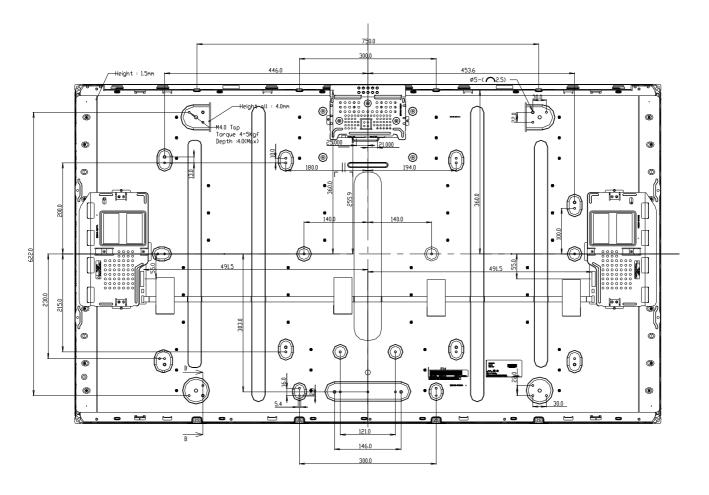
Item	Va	lue		
	Horizontal	1286.0 mm		
Outline Dimension	Vertical	745.0 mm		
	Depth	60.0 mm		
Densil Area	Horizontal	1217.6 mm		
Bezel Area	Vertical	688.4 mm		
Active Display Area	Horizontal	1209.6 mm		
Active Display Area	Vertical	680.4 mm		
Weight	19.5 Kg (Typ.) , 21 Kg (Max.)			

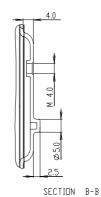
Note : Please refer to a mechanical drawing in terms of tolerance at the next page.

## [FRONT VIEW]



## [REAR VIEW]





## 6. Reliability

#### Table 13. ENVIRONMENT TEST CONDITION

No.	Test Item	Condition
1	High temperature storage test	Ta= 60 ℃ 240h
2	Low temperature storage test	Ta= -20℃ 240h
3	High temperature operation test	Ta= 50 ℃ 50%RH 240h
4	Low temperature operation test	Ta= 0 ℃ 240h
5	Vibration test (non-operating)	Wave form : random Vibration level : 1.0Grms Bandwidth : 10-300Hz Duration : 10 min for X,Y,Z, axis One time each direction
6	Shock test (non-operating)	Shock level : 50Grms(X,Y axis), 35G(Z axis) Waveform : half sine wave, 11ms Direction : $\pm X$ , $\pm Y$ , $\pm Z$ One time each direction
7	Humidity condition Operation	Ta= 40 ℃ ,90%RH
8	Altitude operating storage / shipment	0 - 15,000 ft 0 - 40,000 ft

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

## 7. International Standards

## 7-1. Safety

- a) UL 60065, Seventh Edition, Underwriters Laboratories Inc. Audio, Video and Similar Electronic Apparatus - Safety Requirements.
- b) CAN/CSA C22.2 No.60065:03, Canadian Standards Association. Audio, Video and Similar Electronic Apparatus - Safety Requirements.
- c) EN 60065:2002 + A11:2008, European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC). Audio, Video and Similar Electronic Apparatus - Safety Requirements.
- d) IEC 60065:2005 + A1:2005, The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). Audio, Video and Similar Electronic Apparatus - Safety Requirements.

## 7-2. EMC

- a) ANSI C63.4 "American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electronic Equipment in the Range of 9 kHz to 40 GHz." American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 2003.
- b) CISPR 22 "Information technology equipment Radio disturbance characteristics Limit and methods of measurement." International Special Committee on Radio Interference (CISPR), 2005.
- c) CISPR 13 "Sound and television broadcast receivers and associated equipment Radio disturbance characteristics – Limits and method of measurement." International Special Committee on Radio Interference (CISPR), 2006.

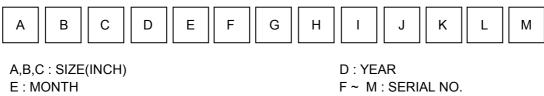
## 7-3. Environment

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

## 8. Packing

## 8-1. Information of LCM Label

a) Lot Mark



Note

I. IEAK										
Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mark	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

## 2. MONTH

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mark	1	2	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	А	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 : 10 pcs
- b) Pallet Size : 1440 mm X 1140 mm X 970 mm.

LC550WUD

## 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) 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.

## 9-2. Operating Precautions

- (1) The spike noise causes the mis-operation of circuits. It should be lower than following voltage : V=± 200mV(Over and under shoot voltage)
- (2) Response time depends on the temperature.(In lower temperature, it becomes longer.)
- (3) Brightness depends on the temperature. (In lower temperature, it becomes lower.) And in lower temperature, response time(required time that brightness is stable after turned on) becomes longer
- (4) Be careful for condensation at sudden temperature change.Condensation makes damage to polarizer or electrical contacted parts. And after fading condensation, smear or spot will occur.
- (5) When fixed patterns are displayed for a long time, remnant image is likely to occur.
- (6) Module has high frequency circuits. Sufficient suppression to the electromagnetic interference shall be done by system manufacturers. Grounding and shielding methods may be important to minimized the interference.
- (7) Please do not give any mechanical and/or acoustical impact to LCM. Otherwise, LCM can't be operated its full characteristics perfectly.
- (8) 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)
- (9) Please do not set LCD on its edge.
- (10) The conductive material and signal cables are kept away from transformers to prevent abnormal display, sound noise and temperature rising.
- (11) Partial darkness may happen during 3~5 minutes when LCM is operated initially in condition that luminance is under 40% at low temperature (under 5°C). This phenomenon which disappears naturally after 3~5 minutes is not a problem about reliability but LCD characteristic.

(12) Partial darkness may happen under the long-term operation of any dimming without power on/off. This phenomenon which disappears naturally after 5 minutes is not a problem about reliability but LCD characteristics.

## 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℃ and 35℃ at normal humidity.
- (2) The polarizer surface should not come in contact with any other object.It is recommended that they be stored in the container in which they were shipped.

## 9-6. Handling Precautions for Protection Film

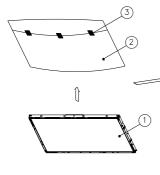
- (1) The protection film is attached to the bezel with a small masking tape. When the protection film is peeled off, static electricity is generated between the film and polarizer. This should be peeled off slowly and carefully by people who are electrically grounded and with well ionblown equipment 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 normal-hexane.

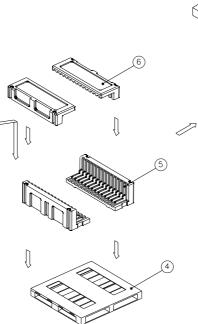
11

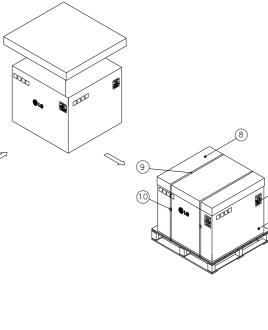
(7

## **# APPENDIX-I**

## ■ LC550WUD-SCA1 – Pallet Ass'y

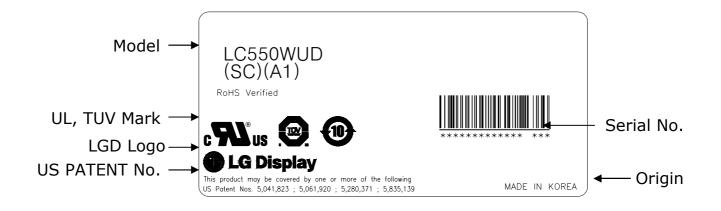


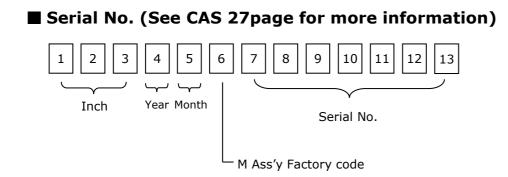




NO.	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL
1	LCD Module	
2	BAG	55INCH
3	TAPE	MASKING 20MMX50M
4	PALLET	PLYWOOD
5	PACKING,BOTTOM	EPS
6	PACKING,TOP	EPS
7	ANGLE, PACKING	PAPER
8	ANGLE,COVER	PAPER
9	BAND	PP
10	BAND,CLIP	STEEL
11	LABEL	YUPO 80G 100X70

## LC550WUD-SCA1-LCM Label





LC550WUD

# APPENDIX- II-2

## ■ LC550WUD-SCA1-Pallet Label

LC550WUD						
	SCA1					
10 PCS	001/01-01					
MADE IN	MADE IN KOREA RoHS Verified					
			]			
~	100.0					

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

Host System		THC63LV	′D103				
30 Bit		or Compa	atible				Timing
RED0		33					Controller
RED1		34		FI-	RE51S-	HF	
RED2		35					
RED3		36		31			
RED4		37	TA-		12	<u>100</u> Ω ≷	RO0N
RED5		38	TA+	30	13	10025 5	RO0P
RED6		59					
RED7		61	TB-	29	14		RO1N
RED8		4		28		1 <b>00</b> Ω ≷	
RED9		5	TB+		15		RO1P
GREEN0		40		25			
GREEN1		41	TC-	25	16	>	RO2N
GREEN2		42	TC+	24	17	1 <b>00</b> Ω ≷	RO2P
GREEN3		44					
GREEN4		45	TCLK-	23	19		ROCLKN
GREEN5		46		22		<u>100</u> Ω ≷	
GREEN6		62	TCLK+		20		ROCLKP
GREEN7		63		01			
GREEN8		6	TD-	21	22	>	RO3N
GREEN9		8	TD+	20	23	1 <b>00</b> Ω ≷	RO3P
BLUE0		48					
BLUE1		49	тг	19	04		
BLUE2		50	TE-	18	24	<b>100</b> Ω ≷	RO4N
BLUE3		52	TE+		25		RO4P
BLUE4		53					
BLUE5		54			7		VESA/ JEIDA
BLUE6		64					
BLUE7		1				I	
BLUE8		9			1		
BLUE9		11					
Hsync		55		G		LCM Module	
Vsync		57		GND		_	
Data Enable		58					
CLOCK	<u> </u>	12					

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.

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

Host System	THC63LVD1	103				
30 Bit	or Compati	ble				Timing
RED0	 4					Controller
RED1	5		FI-	RE51S-	HF	
RED2	59					
RED3	61		31			
RED4	 33	TA-		12	<u>100</u> Ω ≷	RO0N
RED5	 34	TA+	30	13	10025 5	ROOP
RED6	35					
RED7	 36	TB-	29	14		RO1N
RED8	 37		28		100Ω ≶	-
RED9	 38	TB+		15		RO1P
GREEN0	 6		25			
GREEN1	8	TC-		16	>	RO2N
GREEN2	62	TC+	24	17	<b>100</b> Ω ≷	RO2P
GREEN3	63					
GREEN4	40 –	CLK-	23	19		ROCLKN
GREEN5	41		22		<b>100</b> Ω ≷	1 1
GREEN6	42	CLK+		20		ROCLKP
GREEN7	44		21			
GREEN8	45	TD-	21	22	>	RO3N
GREEN9	46	TD+	20	23	100Ω ≷	RO3P
BLUE0	9					
BLUE1	11	TE-	19	24		
BLUE2	64		18	24	1 <b>00</b> Ω ≷	RO4N
BLUE3	1	TE+		25		RO4P
BLUE4	48					
BLUE5	49			7		VESA / <b>JEIDA</b>
BLUE6	50					
BLUE7	52				I	
BLUE8	53			1		
BLUE9	54					
Hsync	 55		<		LCM Module	
Vsync	57		VCC			
Data Enable	58					
CLOCK	12					

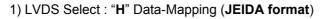
Note :1. The LCD module uses a 100  $Ohm[\Omega]$  resistor between positive and negative lines of each receiver input.

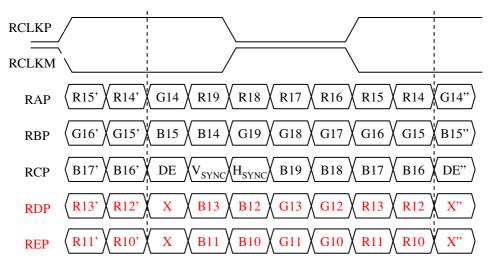
2. Refer to LVDS Transmitter Data Sheet for detail descriptions. (THC63LVD103 or Compatible)

3. '9' means MSB and '0' means LSB at R,G,B pixel data.

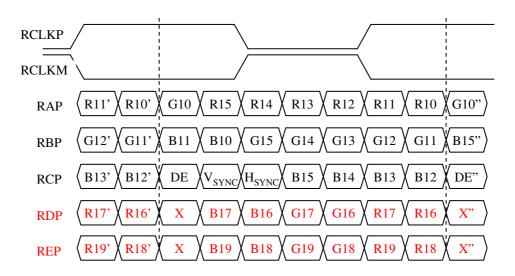
Ver. 1.0

LVDS Data-Mapping Information (10 Bit)



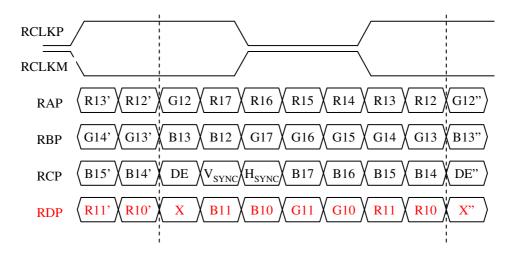


2) LVDS Select : "L" Data-Mapping (VESA format)

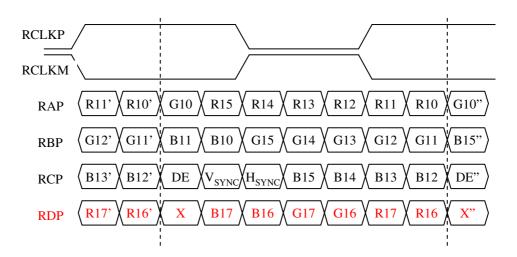


LVDS Data-Mapping Information (8 Bit )

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

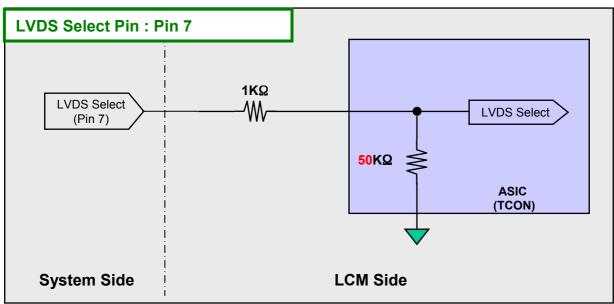


2) LVDS Select : "L" Data-Mapping (VESA format)

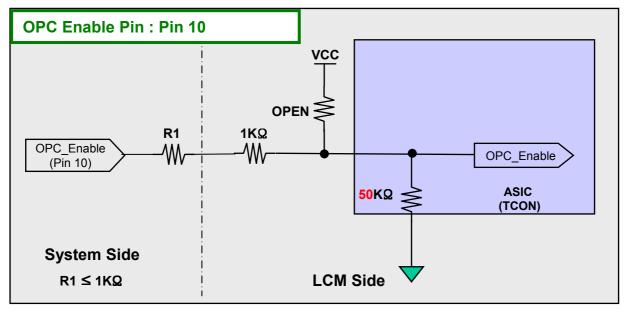


Option Pin Circuit Block Diagram

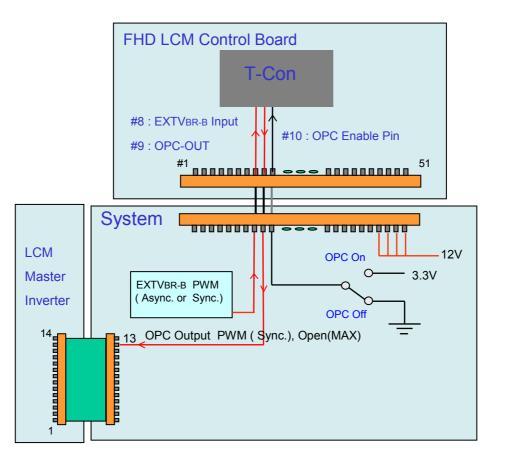
1) Circuit Block Diagram of LVDS Format Selection pin



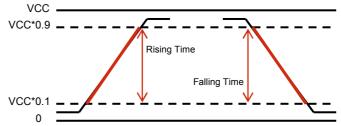
2) Circuit Block Diagram of OPC Enable Selection pin



- EXTVBR-B & OPC Design Guide
  - 1) When OPC Enable is "L", OPC Output = System Dimming.
  - 2) OPC Output( PWM Signal) is synchronized with V-Sync Freq. of System in T-Con Board.
  - 3) Regardless of OPC, System should always give dimming Signal (EXTVBR-B) to T-con.
  - 4) PWM Specification ( VCC = 3.3V ) @ OPC
    - a) PWM High Voltage Range : 2.5 V ~ 3.6 V
    - b) PWM Low Voltage Range  $: 0.0 \text{ V} \sim 0.8 \text{ V}$



Input Frequency	MAX 1Khz (Recommendation: 50~300Hz)
Rising Time	MAX 10.0 µs
Falling Time	MAX 10.0 µs

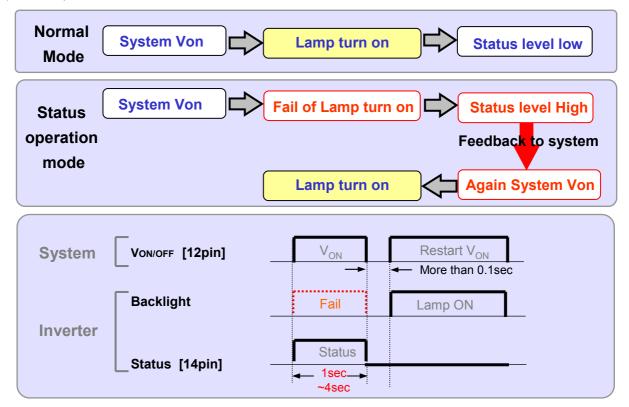


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■ Inverter 14<sup>th</sup> Pin (Status) Design Guide

- 1) Function of Status pin
- Purpose : Preventing of backlight off by restarting the inverter technically
- How to : When inverter is abnormal operation, TV system inputs the Von signal in the inverter once more to turn on the lamp safely
- Attention : Restart system's Von signal when status pin is high for some time (min:1sec , max:4sec). (The turn on time of lamp can be late such as the low temperature or the storage time)

#### 2) Status operation modes in TV set



#### 3) Inverter pin map

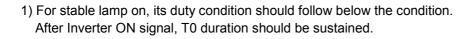
Pin No	Symbol	Description	lnv.
11	NC	No Connection	NC
12	VON/OFF	Backlight ON/OFF control	On/Off
13	EXTVBR-B	Burst Dimming Control PWM signal input	External PWM
14	Status	Normal : Under 0.7V / Abnormal : Upper 3.0V	status

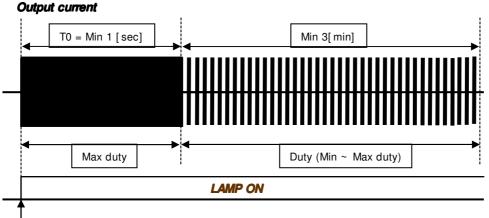
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Mega DCR Using Condition (1)

The Deep Dimming means using the input PWM duty less than Min duty. The input PWM duty (Min & Max duty) refer to the table 3 on the page 7.

The Deep Dimming must be used very carefully due to limitation of lamp characteristics and specification.



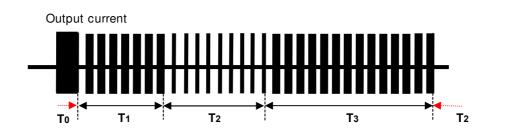


Inverter ON signal

2) B/L may not satisfy some of LCM specification at the Deep Dimming.

- Duration : The Deep Dimming must be limited within 10 minutes.
- Ratio : The operation time of the Deep Dimming must be less than 1/5 time of the Normal Duty (Min ~ Max duty) operation in a certain period to prevent unwanted operation.
- FOS : Partial darkness or darkness of center area during the Deep Dimming might be happened due to insufficient lamp current.
- Warm up : The Normal Duty (Min ~ Max duty) must be used 3 min after the lamps "ON". In case of low temperature, more warm up time may be needed.

## ■ Mega DCR Using Condition (2)



Deremeter		Value			Condition
Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Condition
T1	3	-	-	min	Min ~ Max duty
T2	-	-	10	min	0 ~ Min duty
Тз	<b>T</b> 2 x 5	-	-	min	Min ~ Max duty

3) Following the recommended conditions as aforementioned, there is no difference of lamp lifetime between conventional method and new one.

## # APPENDIX- V-1

Gray to Gray Response Time Uniformity ( $\delta_{GTOG}$ )

This is only the reference data of G to G and uniformity for LC550WUD-SCA1 model.

1. G to G Response Time :

Response time is defined as Figure3 and shall be measured by switching the input signal for "Gray (N)" and "Gray(M)".(32Gray Step at 8bit)

#### 2. G to G Uniformity

The variation of G to G Uniformity ,  $\delta$   $_{G \mbox{ to } G}$  is defined as :

G to G Uniformity =  $\frac{Maximum(GtoG) - Typical(GtoG)}{Typical(GtoG)} \leq 1$ 

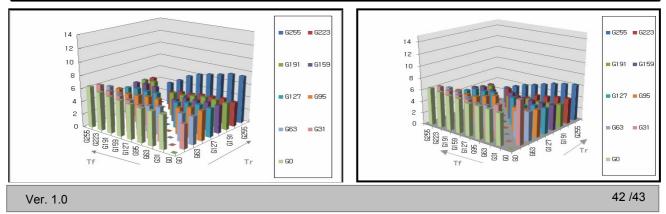
\*Maximum (GtoG) means maximum value of measured time (N, M = 0 (Black) ~ 255(White), 32 gray step).

	0Gray	32Gray	64Gray		223Gray	255Gray
0Gray		TrR:0G→32G	TrR:0G→64G		TrR:0G <b>→</b> 223G	TrR:0G→255G
32Gray	TrD:32G→0G		TrR:32G→64G		TrR:32G→223G	TrR:32G→255G
64Gray	TrD:64G→0G	TrD:64G→32G			TrR:64G→223G	TrR:64G→255G
				/		
223Gray	TrD:223G→0G	TrD:223G→32G	TrD:223G→64G			TrR:223G→255G
255Gray	TrD:255G→0G	TrD:255G→32G	TrD:255G→64G		TrD:255G→223G	

- 3. Sampling Size : 2 pcs
- 4. Measurement Method : Follow the same rule as optical characteristics measurement.
- 5. Current Status

Below table is actual data of production on 11. 18. 2009 (LGD RV Event Sample)

Sampla	G to G Respo	Uniformity	
Sample	Min.	Max.	Uniformity
# 1	3.08	7.42	0.484
# 2	2.68	7.44	0.488



#### # APPENDIX- V-2

**MPRT** Response Time Uniformity ( $\delta_{MPRT}$ )

This is only the reference data of MPRT and uniformity for LC550WUD-SCA1 model.

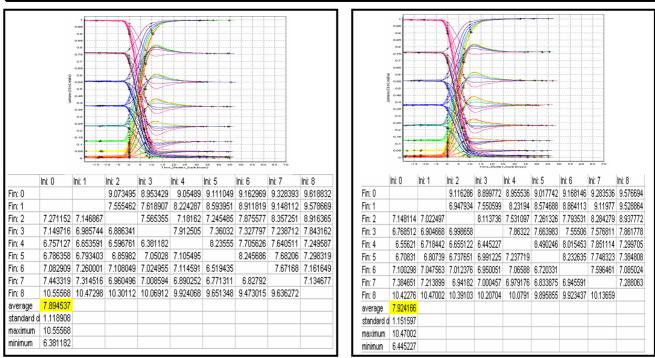
- 1. MPRT Response Time : Response time is defined as Figure3
- 2. MPRT Uniformity The variation of MPRT Uniformity ,  $\delta$   $_{\text{MPRT}}$  is defined as :

 $MPRT Uniformity = \frac{Maximum (MPRT) - Typical (MPRT)}{Typical (MPRT)} \le 1$ 

- 3. Sampling Size : 2 pcs
- 4. Measurement Method : Follow the same rule as optical characteristics measurement.
- 5. Current Status

Below table is actual data of production on 11. 18. 2009 (LGD RV Event Sample)

Comple	MPRT Respor	Uniformity	
Sample	Min.	Max.	Uniformity
# 1	6.38	10.56	0.32
# 2	6.45	10.47	0.31



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