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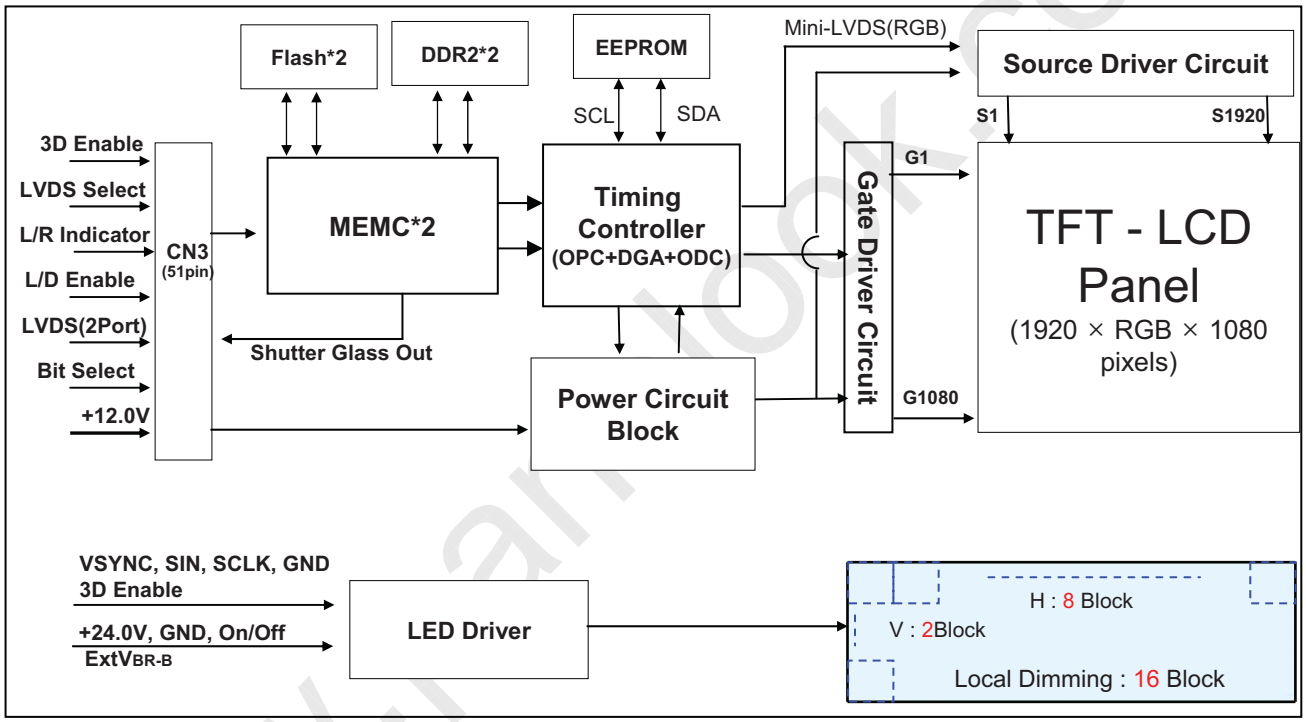
RECORD OF REVISIONS

Revision No.	Revision Date	Page	Description
0.0	July, 20, 2010	-	Preliminary Specification (First Draft)
0.1	August. 11. 2010	7, 38~43	Change Option Pin Configuration
0.2	September. 02. 2010	6	Change Power Consumption (PBL) - 3D mode
		15	Change Table 9. (Delete T5, T6➔T5)
		21~22	Change Front view / Rear view
		46	Modify L/R indicator application timing
1.0	September.03.2010	-	Final Specification

1. General Description

The LC550EUQ 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 type display 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 arranged 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	1261.6(H) ×732.4(V) X 11.4(B)/24.2(D)mm (Typ.)
Pixel Pitch	0.630 mm x 0.630 mm
Pixel Format	1920 horiz. by 1080 vert. Pixels, RGB stripe arrangement
Color Depth	10bit(D), 1.06Billon colors
Luminance, White	450 cd/m2 (Center 1point ,Typ.)
Viewing Angle (CR>10)	Viewing angle free (R/L 178 (Min.), U/D 178 (Min.))
Power Consumption	Total 148.2 W (Typ.) (Logic=11.9 W with T-CON, Backlight=136.3W @ with Driver
Weight	21.5Kg (Typ.)
Display Mode	Transmissive mode, Normally black
Surface Treatment	Hard coating(3H), Anti-reflection treatment of the front polarizer (Reflectance 〈 2%)

2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

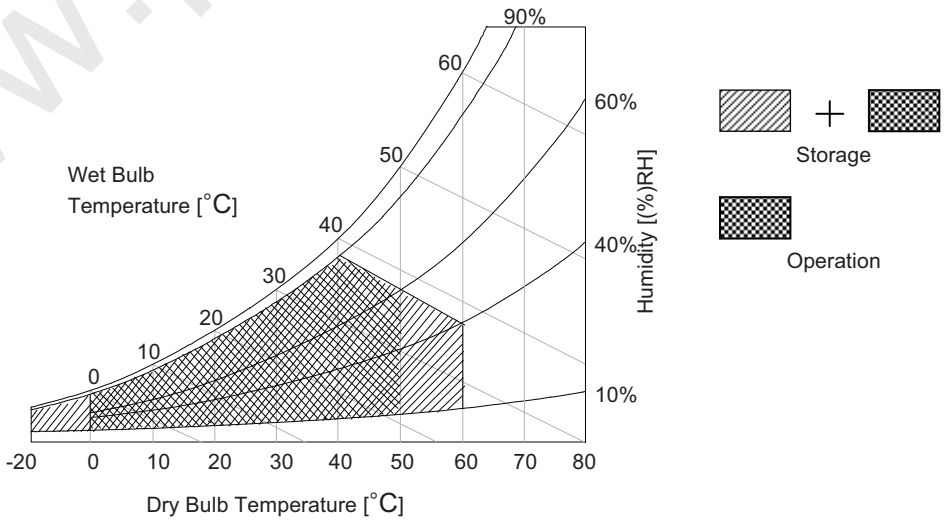
The following items are maximum values which, if exceeded, may cause faulty operation or permanent damage to the LCD module.

Table 1. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter		Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
			Min	Max		
Power Input Voltage	LCD Circuit	V_{LCD}	-0.3	+14.0	V_{DC}	1
	Driver	V_{BL}	-0.3	+ 27.0	V_{DC}	
Driver Control Voltage	ON/OFF	V_{OFF} / V_{ON}	-0.3	+5.5	V_{DC}	
	Brightness	$EXTV_{BR-B}$	0.0	+5.5	V_{DC}	
T-Con Option Selection Voltage		V_{LOGIC}	-0.3	+4.0	V_{DC}	
Operating Temperature		T_{OP}	0	+50	°C	2,3
Storage Temperature		T_{ST}	-20	+60	°C	
Panel Front Temperature		T_{SUR}	-	+68	°C	4
Operating Ambient Humidity		H_{OP}	10	90	%RH	2,3
Storage Humidity		H_{ST}	10	90	%RH	

Note1. Ambient temperature condition (Ta = 25 ± 2 °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 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℃. The range of operating temperature may degraded in case of improper thermal management in final product design.



3. Electrical Specifications

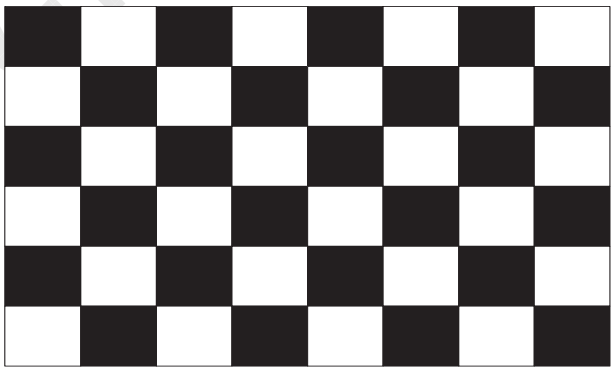
3-1. Electrical Characteristics

Table 2. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
		Min	Typ	Max		
Circuit :						
Power Input Voltage	V_{LCD}	10.8	12.0	13.2	V_{DC}	
Power Input Current	I_{LCD}	–	990	1,287	mA	1
		-	1,940	2,520	mA	2
Power Consumption	P_{LCD}	–	11.9	15.5	Watt	1
Rush current	I_{RUSH}	-	–	15	A	3

Note 1. The specified current and power consumption are under the V_{LCD}=12.0V, Ta=25 ± 2°C, f_V=240Hz condition whereas 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.).

White : 1023 Gray
Black : 0 Gray



Mosaic Pattern(8 x 6)

Table 3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Continue)

Parameter			Symbol	Values			Unit	Notes
				Min	Typ	Max		
LED Driver :								
Power Supply Input Voltage			VBL	22.8	24.0	25.2	Vdc	1
Power Supply Input Current (peak)			IBL_A	-	5.7	6.0	A	Ext VBR-B = 100%
				-	7.8	8.3	A	3D Mode
Power Supply Input Current (In-Rush)			Irush	-	-	7.6	A	VBL = 22.8V Ext VBR-B =100%....4
				-	-	10.4	A	3D Mode VBL = 22.8V Ext VBR-B =100%....4
Power Consumption			PBL	-	136.3	141.8	W	Ext VBR-B = 100%
					64.7	67.1	W	3D Mode
Input Voltage for Control System Signals	On/Off	On	V on	2.5	-	5.0	Vdc	
		Off	V off	-0.3	0.0	0.7	Vdc	
	Brightness Adjust		ExtVBR-B	1	-	100	%	On Duty 6
	Pulse Duty Level (PWM)		High Level	2.5	-	5.0	Vdc	HIGH : on duty LOW : off duty
			Low Level	0.0	-	0.7	Vdc	
	PWM Frequency for NTSC & PAL		PAL	97	100	103	Hz	3
			NTSC	117	120	123	Hz	
LED :								
Life Time				30,000			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 V_{BR} ($Ext V_{BR-B}$: 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±2°C.
3. LGD recommend that the PWM freq. is synchronized with One 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 10ms.
5. Even though inrush current is over the specified value, there is no problem if I^2T spec of fuse is satisfied.
6. Ext_PWM Signal have to input available duty range.
   Between 99% and 100% ExtVBR-B duty have to be avoided. (99% < ExtVBR-B < 100%)
   But ExtVBR-B 0% and 100% are available.

3-2. Interface Connections

This LCD module employs one kind 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 (CN3) : FI-R51S-HF(manufactured by JAE) Refer to below and next Page table
- Mating Connector : FI-R51HL(JAE)

Table 4-1. MODULE CONNECTOR(CN3) PIN CONFIGURATION

No	Symbol	Description	No	Symbol	Description
1	3D Enable	3D Enable (H:3D, L:2D)	27	Bit Select	'H' or NC = 10bit(D), 'L' = 8bit
2	I2C_SDA	(I2C_SDA) ,Note 8	28	R2AN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (A-)
3	I2C_SCL	(I2C_SCL) ,Note8	29	R2AP	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (A+)
4	SDA	SDA (For Local Dimming)	30	R2BN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (B-)
5	SCL	SCL (For Local Dimming)	31	R2BP	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (B+)
6	WP	WP (Write Protection)	32	R2CN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (C-)
7	LVDS Select	'H' or NC =JEIDA , 'L' = VESA	33	R2CP	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (C+)
8	LR indicator	L/R Indicator, Note9	34	GND	Ground
9	SG OUT	Shutter Glass Signal Out	35	R2CLKN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(-)
10	Local Dimming	Local Dimming '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	-	-	-

1. All GND(ground) pins should be connected together to the LCD module's metal frame.
2. All V_{LCD} (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. **#10**) are used for Local Dimming function of the LCD module. If 3D mode is operated, this pins are necessary 'L' status. (Please see the Appendix_ X for more information.)
5. LVDS pin (pin No. **#24,25,40,41**) are used for 10Bit(D) of the LCD module.
6. Specific pins (pin No. **#1**) are used for selecting 3D/2Dmode.
7. Specific pins (pin No. **#9**) are output signal from the LCD module
8. Specific pin (pin No. #2, #3) is used for Controlling MEMC Chip register in the LCM Module.
9. Specific pin (pin No. #8) is reserved for 3D input (Frame Sequential Type) Control. (Please see the Appendix_ X for more information)

3-2-2. Backlight Module

Master

-LED Driver Connector

: 20022WR-14B1(Yeonho) or Equivalent

- Mating Connector

: 20022HS-14 or Equivalent

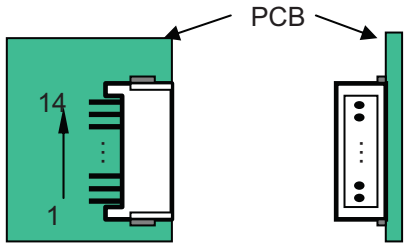
Table 5. LED DRIVER CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION

Pin No	Symbol	Description	Note
1	V_{BL}	Power Supply +24.0V	
2	V_{BL}	Power Supply +24.0V	
3	V_{BL}	Power Supply +24.0V	
4	V_{BL}	Power Supply +24.0V	
5	V_{BL}	Power Supply +24.0V	
6	GND	Backlight Ground	1
7	GND	Backlight Ground	
8	GND	Backlight Ground	
9	GND	Backlight Ground	
10	GND	Backlight Ground	
11	NC	No connection	
12	$V_{ON/OFF}$	Backlight ON/OFF control	
13	EXTVBR-B	External PWM	2
14	Status	Backlight Status	3

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

2. High : on duty / Low : off duty, Pin#13 can be opened. (if Pin #13 is open , EXTVBR-B is 100%)
3. Normal : Low (Under 0.7V)
   Abnormal : High (Over 2.5V)
4. Each impedance of pin #12 and 13 is over 50 [KΩ].

◆ Rear view of LCM



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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 (DE Only Mode)

ITEM		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Note
Horizontal	Display Period	t_{HV}	960	960	960	tCLK	1920 / 2
	Blank	t_{HB}	80	140	400	tCLK	1
	Total	t_{HP}	1040	1100	1260	tCLK	
Vertical	Display Period	t_{VV}	1080	1080	1080	Lines	
	Blank	t_{VB}	20 (228)	45 (270)	86 (300)	Lines	1
	Total	t_{VP}	1100 (1308)	1125 (1350)	1166 (1380)	Lines	

ITEM		Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Note
Frequency	DCLK	f_{CLK}	70.5	74.25	75	MHz	2Pixel/CLK, 148.5MHz/2
	Horizontal	f_H	64.1	67.5	69	KHz	2
	Vertical	f_V	57 (47.5)	60 (50)	60.6 (50.5)	Hz	2 NTSC : 57~60.6Hz (PAL : 47.5~50.5Hz)

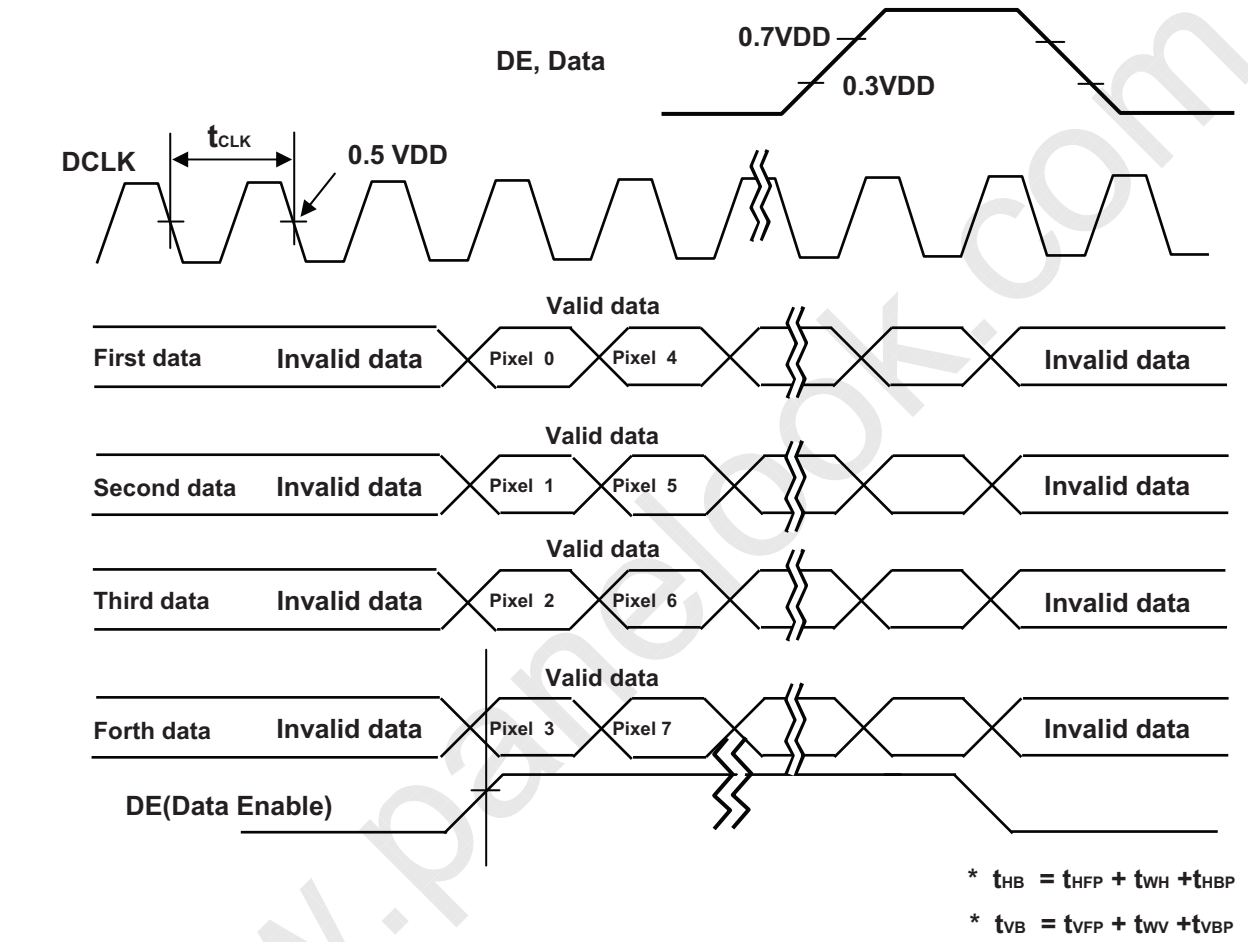
Note: 1. The input of HSYNC & VSYNC signal does not have an effect on normal operation (DE Only Mode). If you use spread spectrum of EMI, add some additional clock to minimum value for clock margin.

2. The performance of the electro-optical characteristics may be influenced by variance of the vertical refresh rate and the horizontal frequency

※ Timing should be set based on clock frequency.

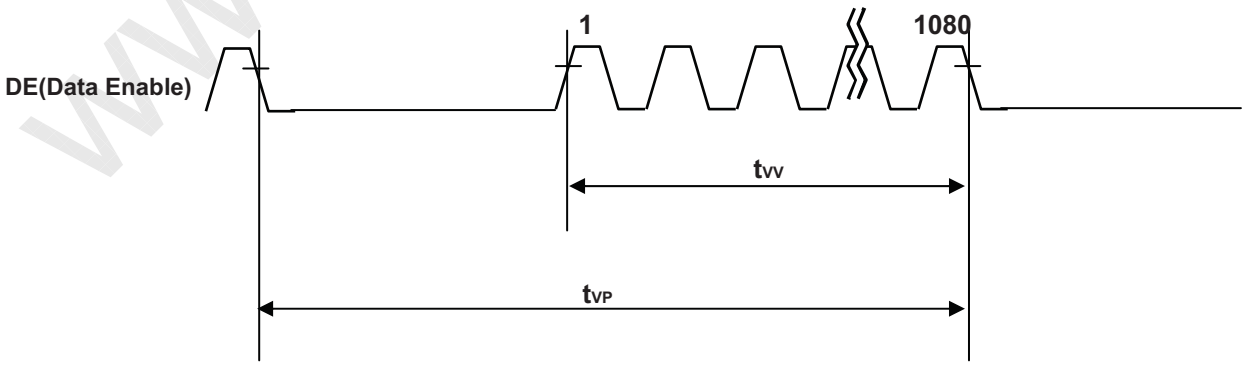
3-4. LVDS Signal Specification

3-4-1. LVDS Input Signal Timing Diagram



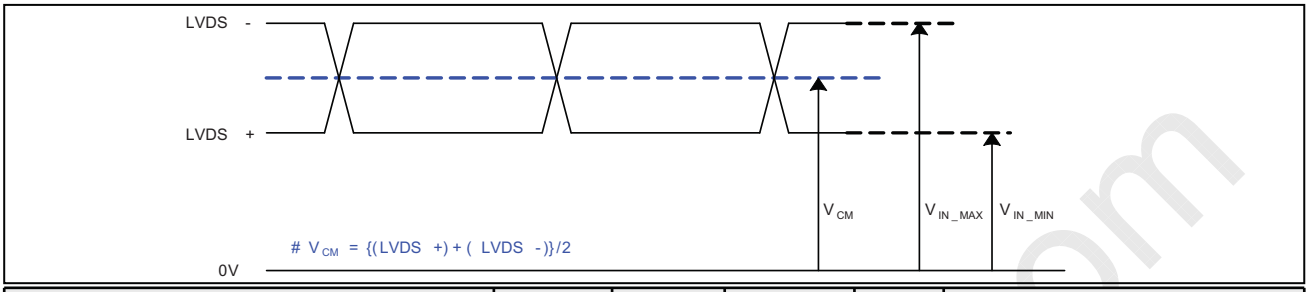
* $t_{HB} = t_{HFP} + t_{WH} + t_{HBP}$

* $t_{VB} = t_{VFP} + t_{WV} + t_{VBP}$



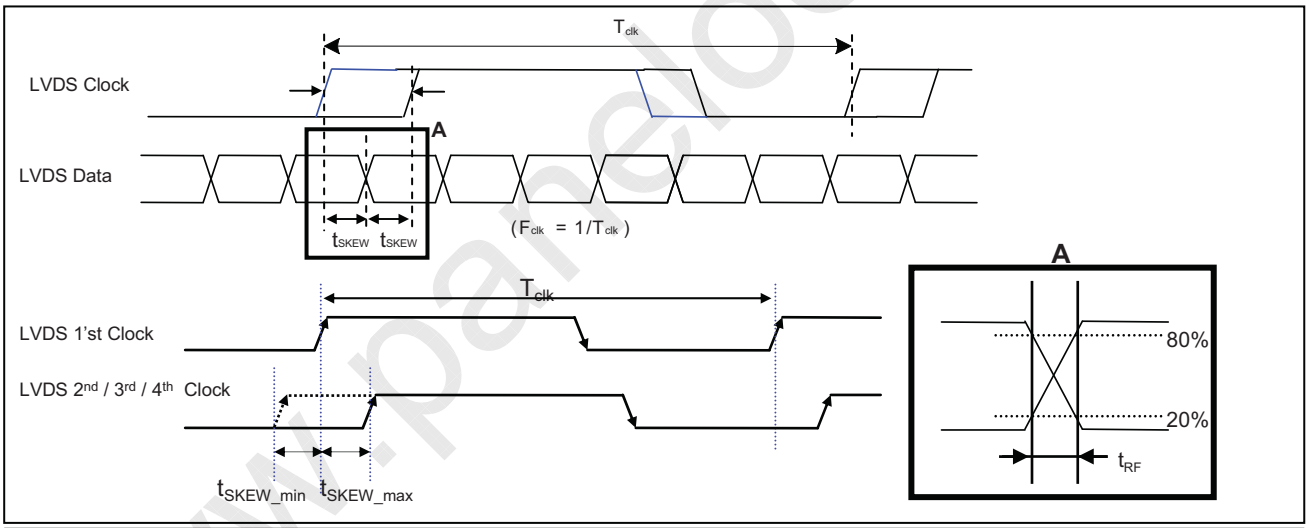
3-4-2. LVDS Input Signal Characteristics

1) DC Specification



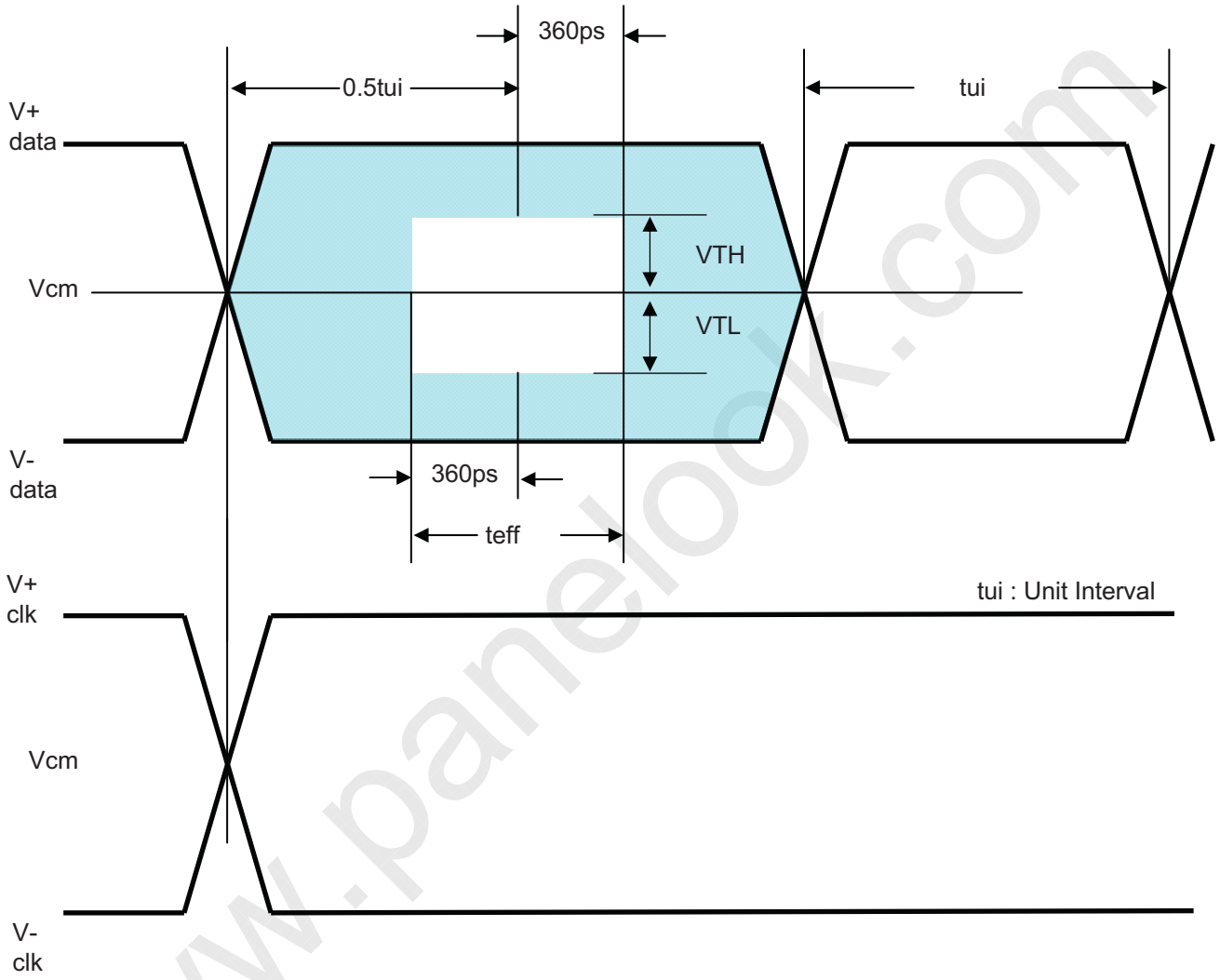
Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Note
LVDS Common mode Voltage	V_{CM}	1.0	1.5	V	-
LVDS Input Voltage Range	V_{IN}	0.7	1.8	V	-
Change in common mode Voltage	ΔVCM		250	mV	-

2) AC Specification



Description		Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Note
LVDS Differential Voltage	High Threshold	V_{TH}	100	300	mV	3
	Low Threshold	V_{TL}	-300	-100	mV	
LVDS Clock to Data Skew		t_{SKEW}		$\|(0.25*T_{clk})/7\|$	ps	-
LVDS Clock/DATA Rising/Falling time		t_{RF}	260	$\|(0.3*T_{clk})/7\|$	ps	2
Effective time of LVDS		t_{eff}	$\|\pm 360\|$		ps	-
LVDS Clock to Clock Skew (Even to Odd)		t_{SKEW_EO}		$\|1/7* T_{clk}\|$	ps	-

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}



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

Color		Input Color Data																											
		RED										GREEN										BLUE							
		MSB									LSB	MSB									LSB	MSB							LSB
		R9	R8	R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G9	G8	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B9	B8	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
Basic Color	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
	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
	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	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 (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	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 (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	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 (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

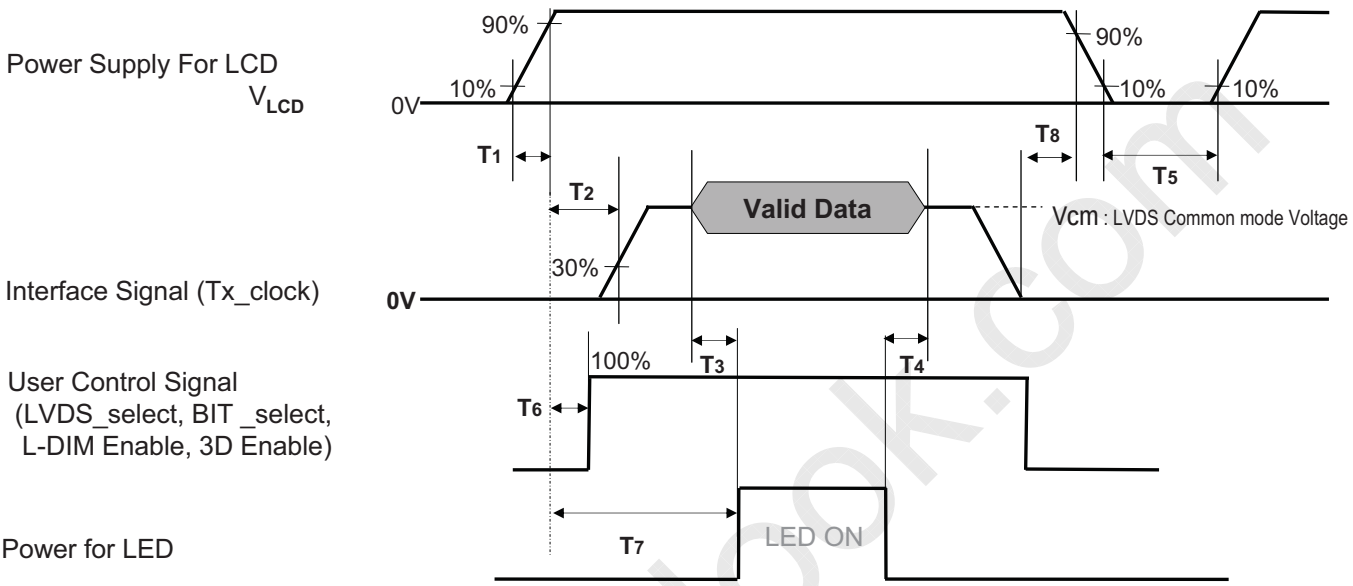


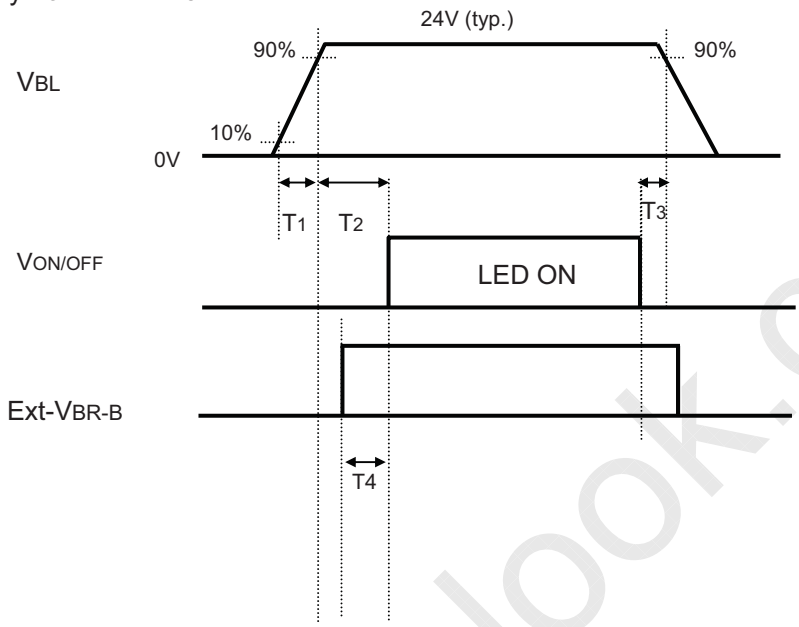
Table 8. POWER SEQUENCE

Parameter	Value			Unit	Notes
	Min	Typ	Max		
T1	0.5	-	20	ms	-
T2	1	-	-	s	4
T3	3	-	-	s	3
T4	200	-	-	ms	3
T5	1	-	-	s	5
T6	-	-	T2	ms	4
T7	4		-	s	
T8	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_{LCD}), 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.
7. When the power for LCD (VLCD) is on, be sure to start only 2D mode.
If it is started in 3Dmode, abnormal display may occur.

3-6-2. Sequence for LED Driver

Power Supply For LED Driver



3-6-3. Dip condition for LED Driver

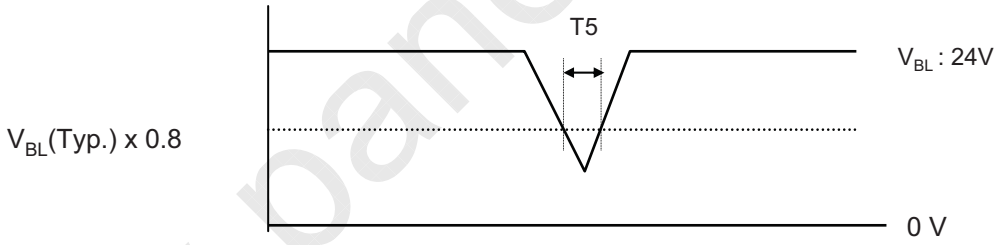


Table 9. Power Sequence for LED Driver

Parameter	Values			Units	Remarks
	Min	Typ	Max		
T1	20	-	-	ms	1
T2	500	-	-	ms	
T3	10	-	-	ms	
T4	0	-	-	ms	
T5	-	-	10	ms	**V_{BL}**(Typ) x **0.8**

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 I^2T spec of fuse is satisfied.

4. Optical Specification

Optical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' and stable in a dark environment at 25±2°C. The values are specified at distance 50cm from the LCD surface at a viewing angle of Φ and θ equal to 0 °. FIG. 1 shows additional information concerning the measurement equipment and method.

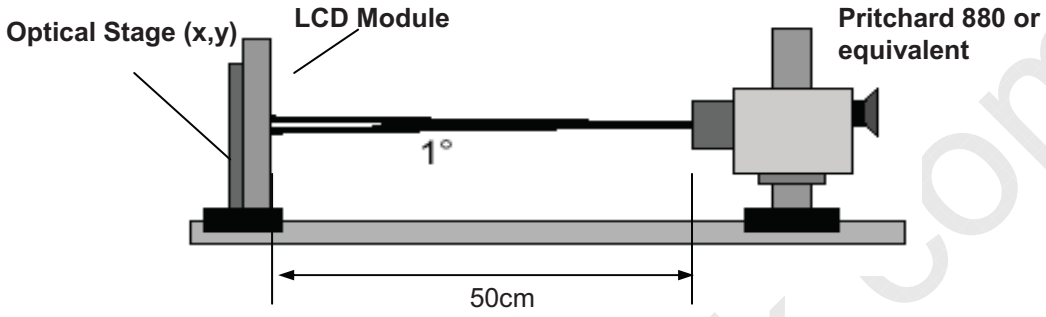


FIG. 1 Optical Characteristic Measurement Equipment and Method

Ta= 25±2°C, V_{LCD}=12.0V, fv=240Hz, Dclk=74.25MHz, EXTVBR-B =100%

Table 10. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter		Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
			Min	Typ	Max		
Contrast Ratio		CR	900	1300	-		1
Surface Luminance, white		L_{WH}	360	450	-	cd/m^2	2
Luminance Variation		δ_{WHITE} 5P	-	-	1.35		3
Response Time	MPRT	MPRT	-	4	6	ms	4,5
	G2G	G2G	-	4	6	ms	
Color Coordinates [CIE1931]	RED	Rx	Typ -0.03	0.644	Typ +0.03		
		Ry		0.333			
	GREEN	Gx		0.308			
		Gy		0.605			
	BLUE	Bx		0.149			
		By		0.059			
	WHITE	Wx		0.279			
		Wy		0.292			
Color Temperature				10,000		K	
Color Gamut				72		%	
Viewing Angle (CR>10)							
	x axis, right(ϕ=0°)	θr	89	-	-	degree	6
	x axis, left (ϕ=180°)	θl	89	-	-		
	y axis, up (ϕ=90°)	θu	89	-	-		
	y axis, down (ϕ=270°)	θd	89	-	-		
Gray Scale			-	-	-		7

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

$$\text{Contrast Ratio} = \frac{\text{Surface Luminance with all white pixels}}{\text{Surface Luminance with all black pixels}}$$

It is measured at center 1-point.

2. Surface luminance is 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 , δ WHITE is defined as :
δ WHITE(5P) = Maximum(L_{on1},L_{on2}, L_{on3}, L_{on4}, L_{on5}) / Minimum(L_{on1},L_{on2}, L_{on3}, L_{on4}, L_{on5})
Where L_{on1} to L_{on5} are the luminance with all pixels displaying white at 5 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_R) and from G(M) to G(N) (Decay Time, Tr_D). For additional information see the FIG. 3. (N<M)
※ G to G Spec stands for average value of all measured points.
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

※. Gray to Gray / MPRT Response time uniformity is Reference data. **Appendix_Ⅶ**

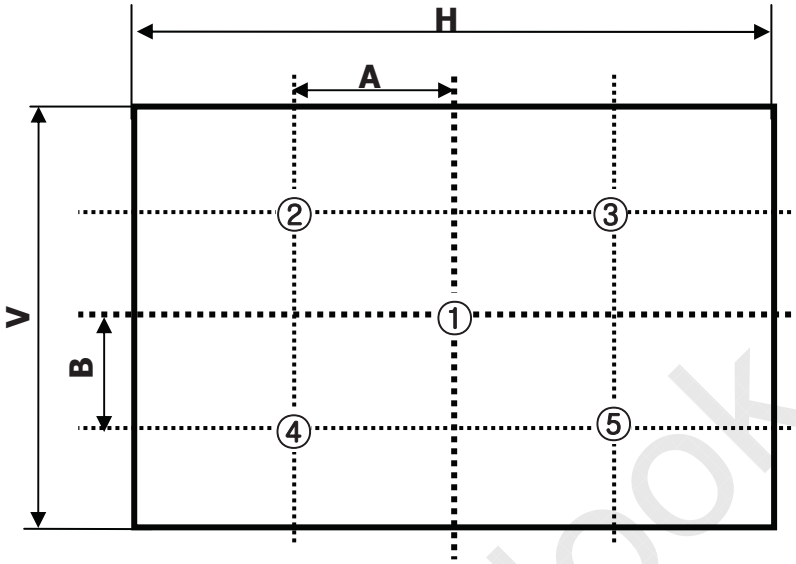
6. Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 10. The angles are determined for the horizontal or x axis and the vertical or y axis with respect to the z axis which is normal to the LCD module surface. For more information, see the FIG. 5.

7. 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)
L0	0.075
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

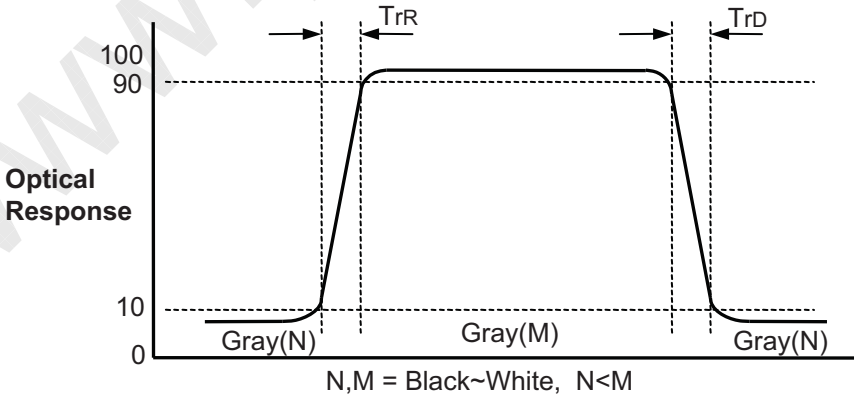
Measuring point for surface luminance & measuring point for luminance variation.



A : H / 4 mm
B : V / 4 mm
@ H,V : Active Area

FIG.2 5 Points for Luminance Measure

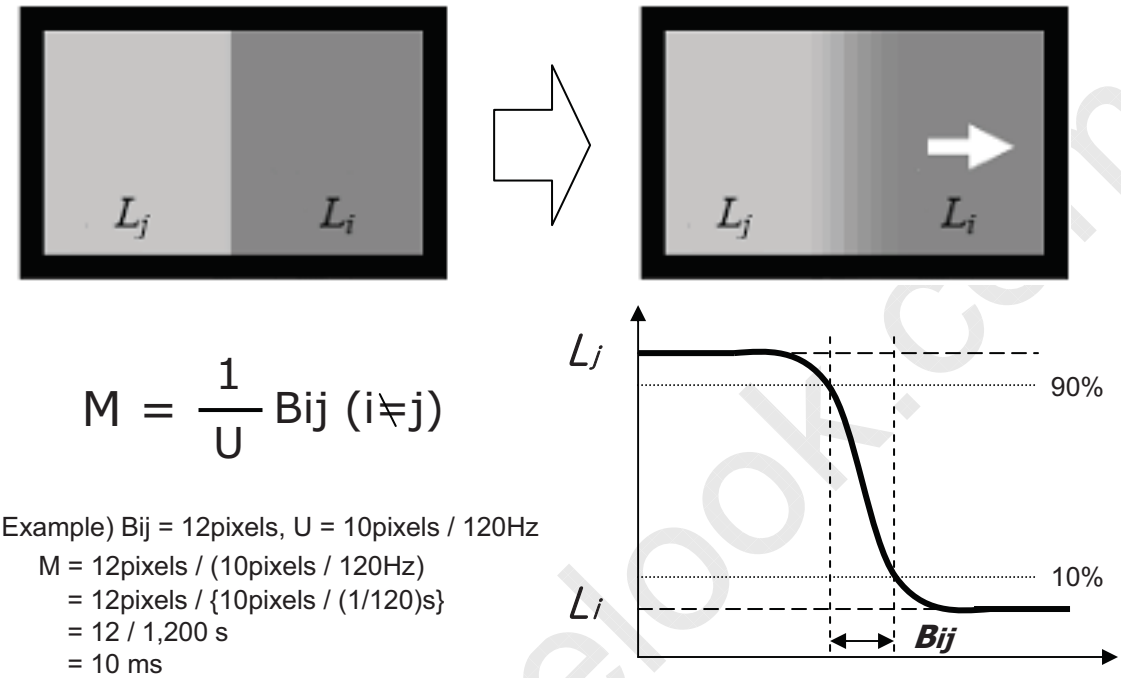
Response time is defined as the following figure and shall be measured by switching the input signal for "Gray(N)" and "Gray(M)".



N,M = Black~White, N<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.



$$M = \frac{1}{U} Bij \ (i \neq j)$$

Example) Bij = 12pixels, U = 10pixels / 120Hz

M = 12pixels / (10pixels / 120Hz)

= 12pixels / {10pixels / (1/120)s}

= 12 / 1,200 s

= 10 ms

FIG. 4 MPRT

Dimension of viewing angle range

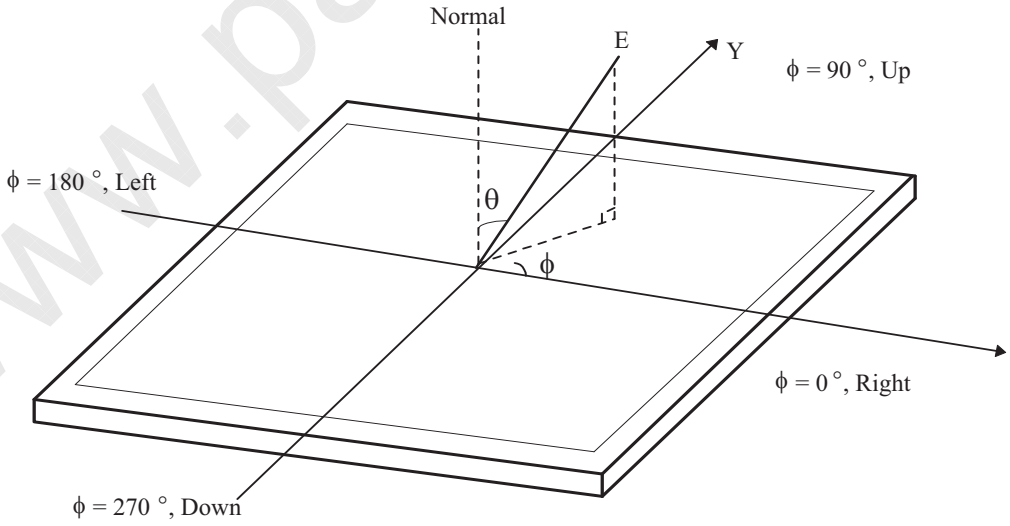


FIG.5 Viewing Angle

5. Mechanical Characteristics

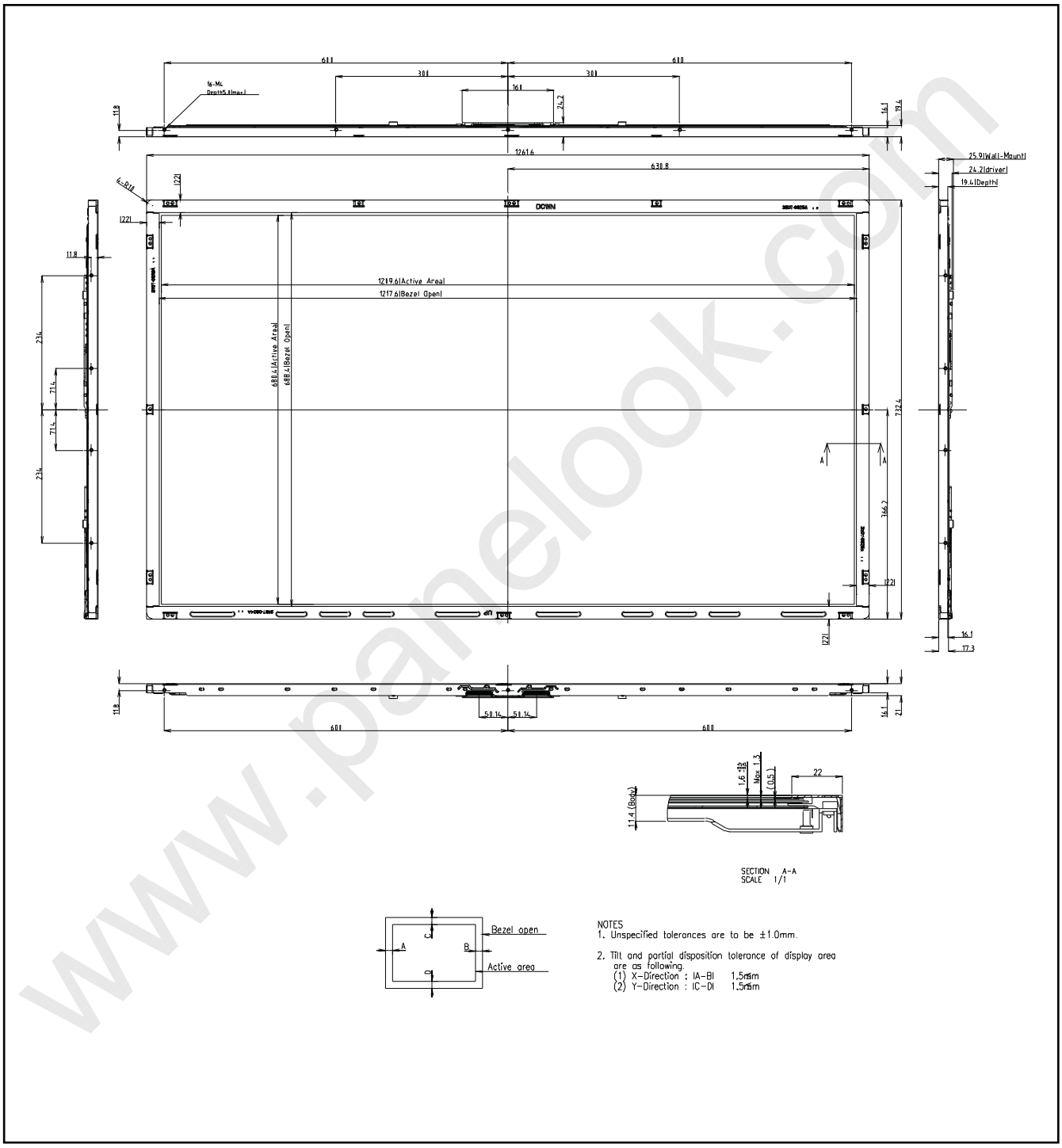
Table 12 provides general mechanical characteristics.

Table 12. MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

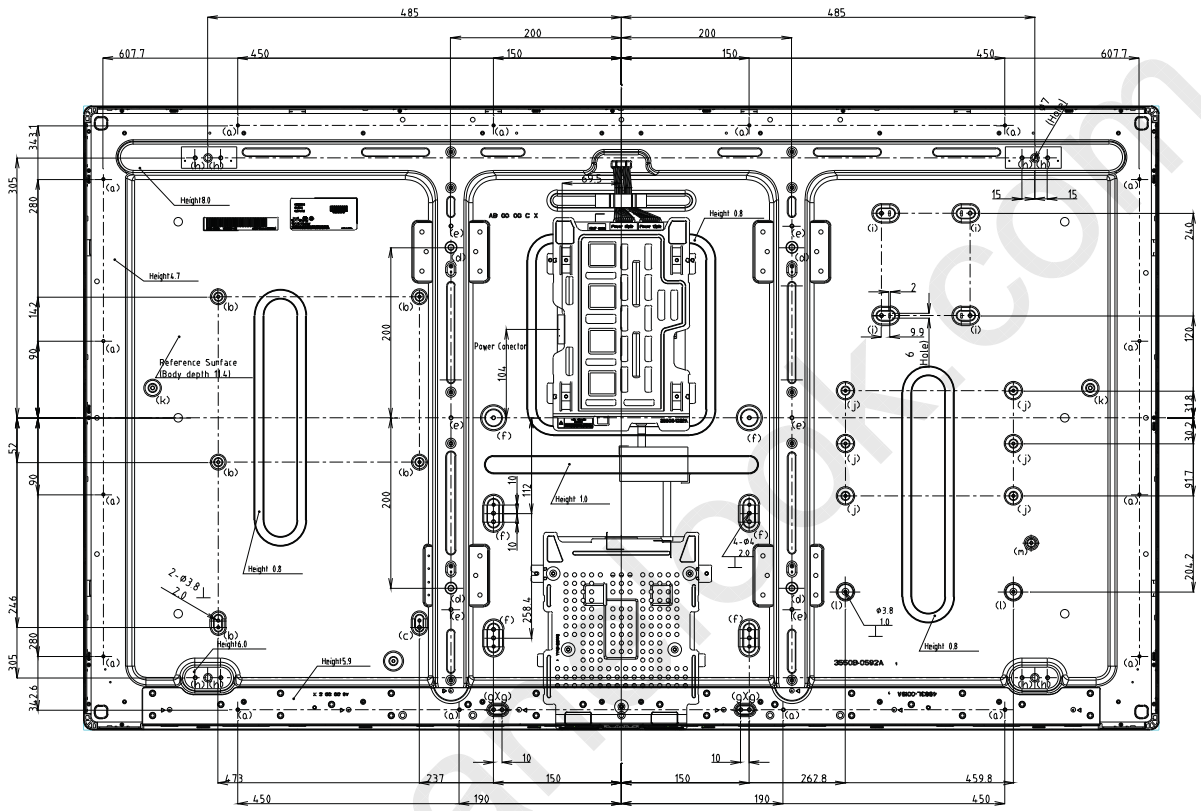
Item	Value	
Outline Dimension	Horizontal	1261.6 mm
	Vertical	732.4 mm
	Depth	24.2 mm
Bezel Area	Horizontal	1217.6 mm
	Vertical	688.4 mm
Active Display Area	Horizontal	1209.6 mm
	Vertical	680.4 mm
Weight	21.5 Kg (Typ.), 22.5 kg (Max.)	

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°C 240h
2	Low temperature storage test	Ta= -20°C 240h
3	High temperature operation test	Ta= 50°C 50%RH 240h
4	Low temperature operation test	Ta= 0°C 240h
5	Vibration test (non-operating)	Wave form : random Vibration level : 1.0Grms Bandwidth : 10-300Hz Duration : X,Y,Z, 30 min Each direction per 10 min
6	Shock test (non-operating)	Shock level : 50Grms Waveform : half sine wave, 11ms Direction : ±X, ±Y, ±Z One time each direction
7	Humidity condition Operation	Ta= 40 °C ,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.
(Including report of IEC60825-1:2001 clause 8 and clause 9)

Notes

1. Laser (LED Backlight) Information

Class 1M LED Product IEC60825-1 : 2001 Embedded LED Power (Class 1M)

2. Caution
: LED inside.
Class 1M laser (LEDs) radiation when open.
Do not open while operating.

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

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M

A,B,C : SIZE(INCH)
D : YEAR
E : MONTH
F ~ M : SERIAL NO.

Note

1. YEAR

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Mark	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

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	A	B	C

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.

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 LED driver inductor to prevent abnormal display, sound noise and temperature rising.

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.

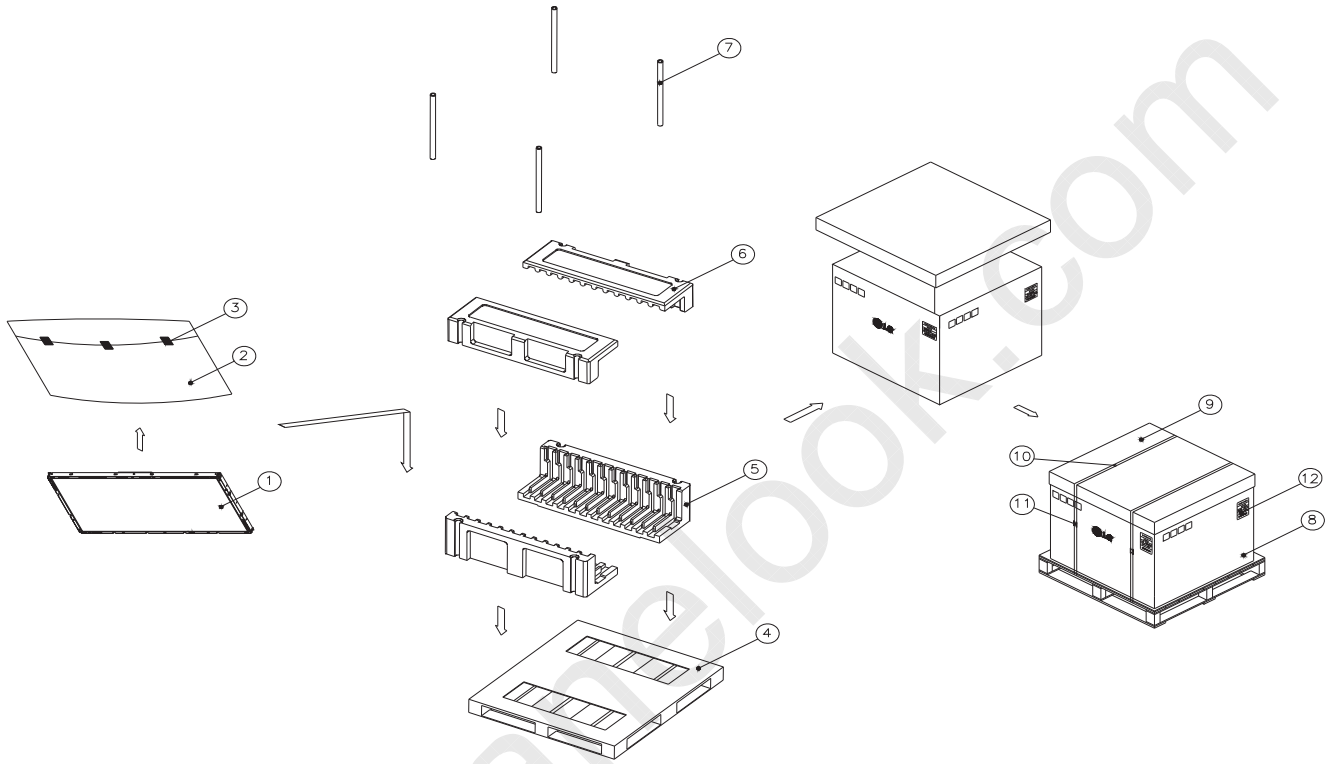
(1) Store them in a dark place. Do not expose the module to sunlight or fluorescent light. Keep the temperature between 5°C and 35°C at normal humidity.
(2) The polarizer surface should not come in contact with any other object.
It is recommended that they be stored in the container in which they were 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. Handling Precautions for Protection Film

(1) The protection film is attached to the bezel with a small masking tape.
When the protection film is peeled off, static electricity is generated between the film and polarizer.
This should be peeled off slowly and carefully by people who are electrically grounded and with well ion-blown equipment or in such a condition, etc.
(2) When the module with protection film attached is stored for a long time, sometimes there remains a very small amount of 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.

APPENDIX-I

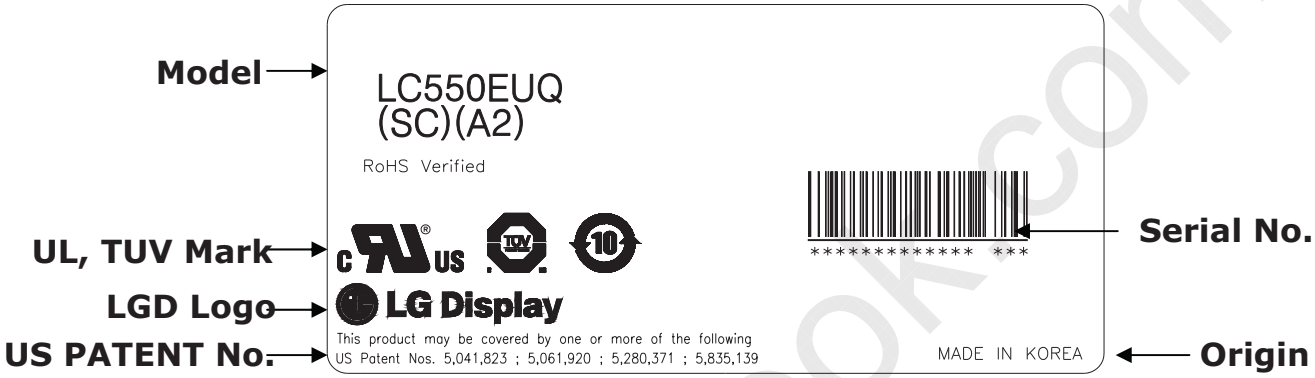
■ Pallet Ass'y



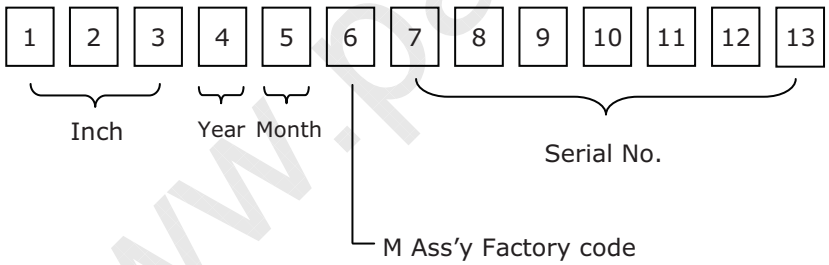
NO.	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL
1	LCD Module	
2	BAG	55INCH
3	TAPE	MASKING 20MMX50M
4	PALLET	Plywood 1440X1140X125.5mm
5	PACKING,BOTTOM	EPS
6	PACKING,TOP	EPS
7	ANGLE,POST	PAPER
8	ANGLE,PACKING	PAPER
9	ANGLE.COVER	PAPER
10	BAND,CLIP	STEEL or PP
11	BAND	PP
12	LABEL	YUPO 80G 100X70

 # APPENDIX- II-1

■ LCM Label

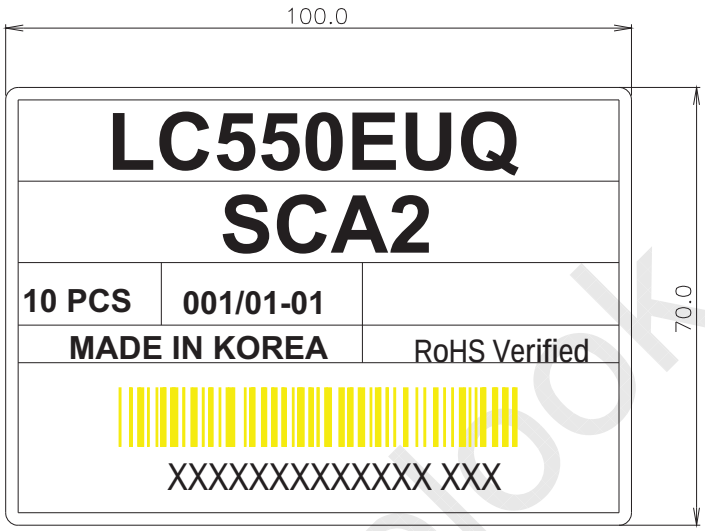


■ **Serial No. (See CAS 25page for more information)**



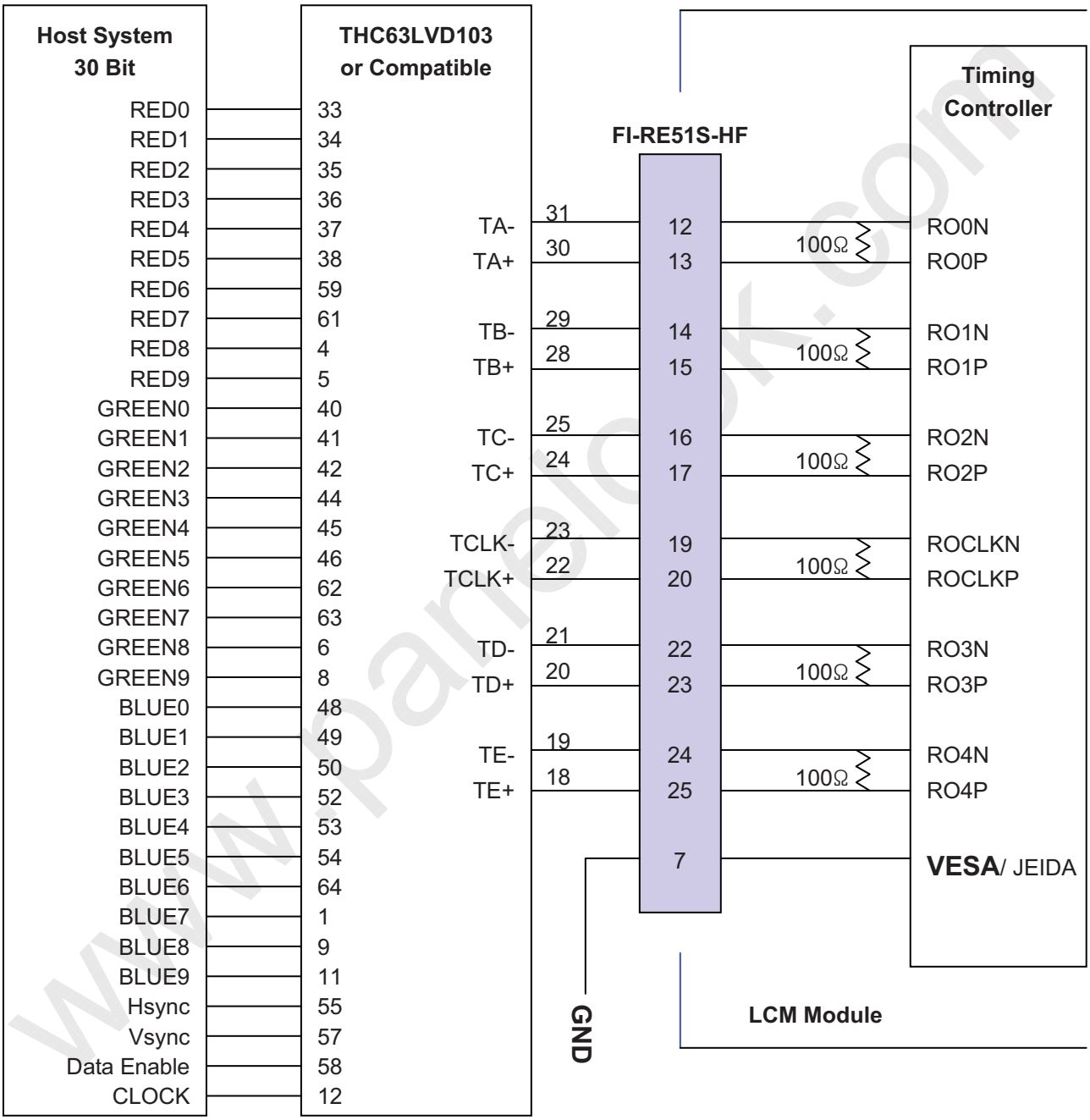
 # APPENDIX- II-2

■ Pallet Label



APPENDIX- III-1

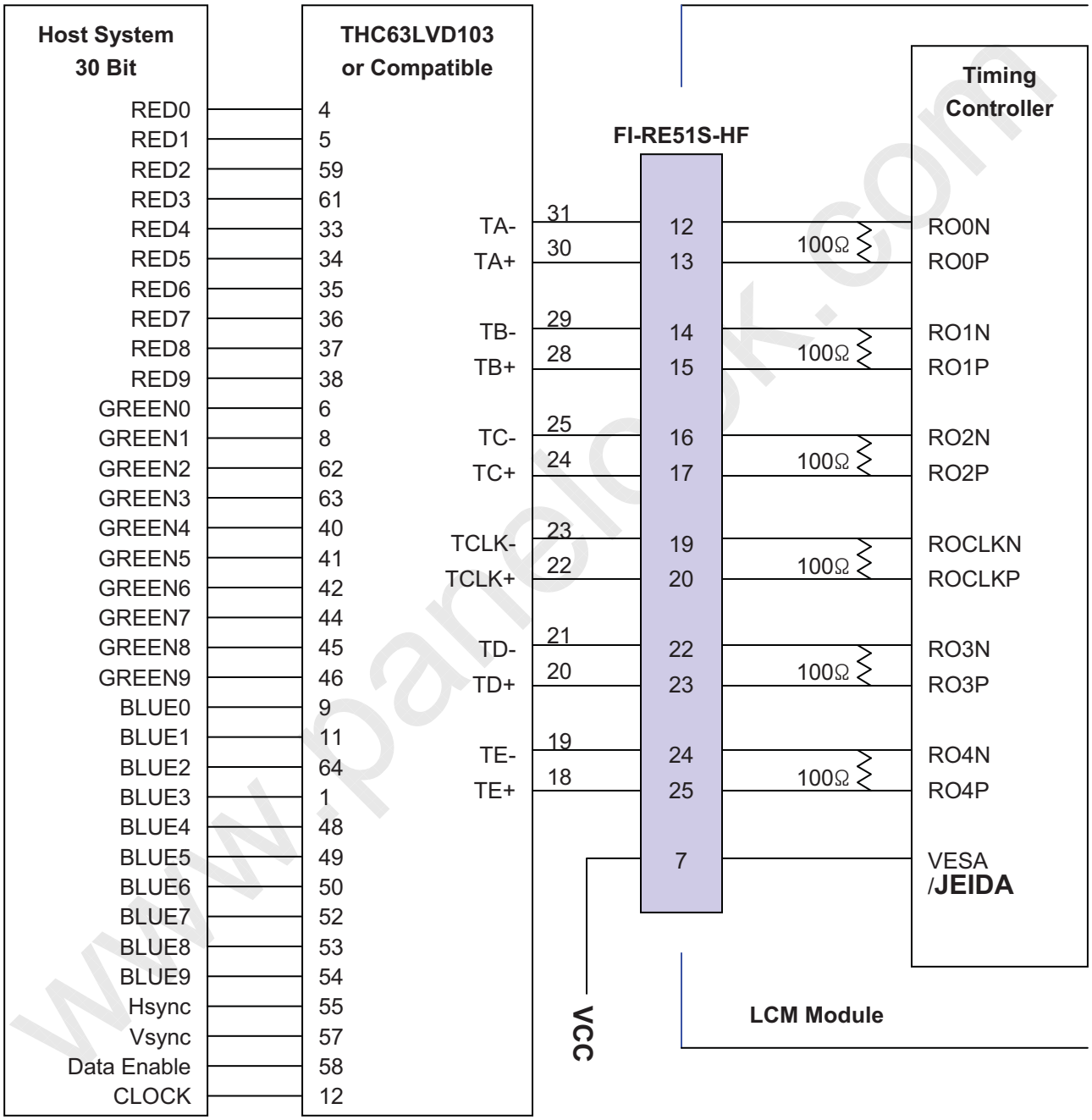
■ Required signal assignment for Flat Link (Thine : THC63LVD103) Transmitter(Pin7="**L**")



Note: 1. The LCD module uses a 100 Ohm[Ω] 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**" or **NC**)



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

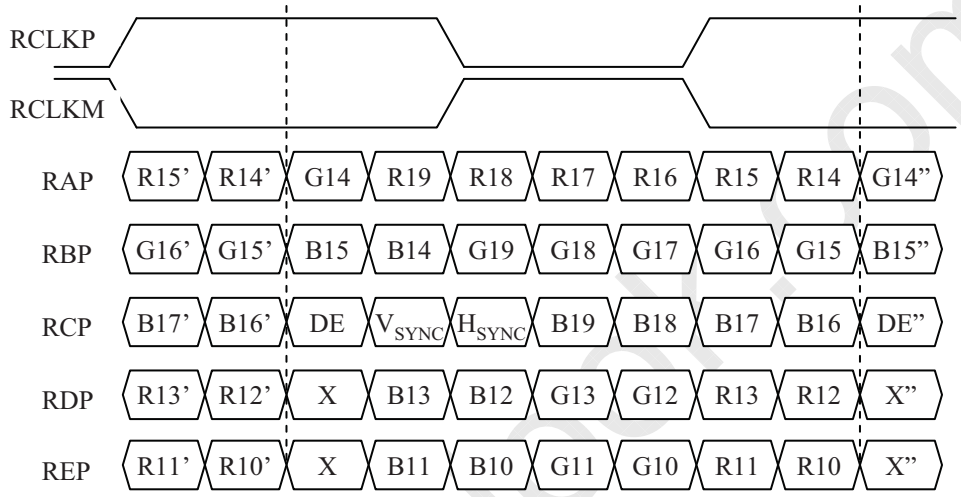
2. Refer to LVDS Transmitter Data Sheet for detail descriptions. (THC63LVD103 or Compatible)

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

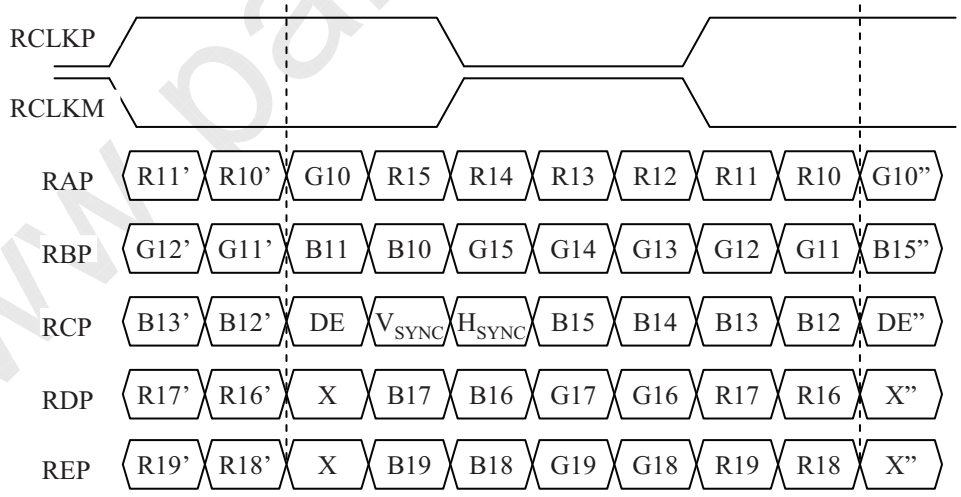
APPENDIX- Ⅳ-1

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

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



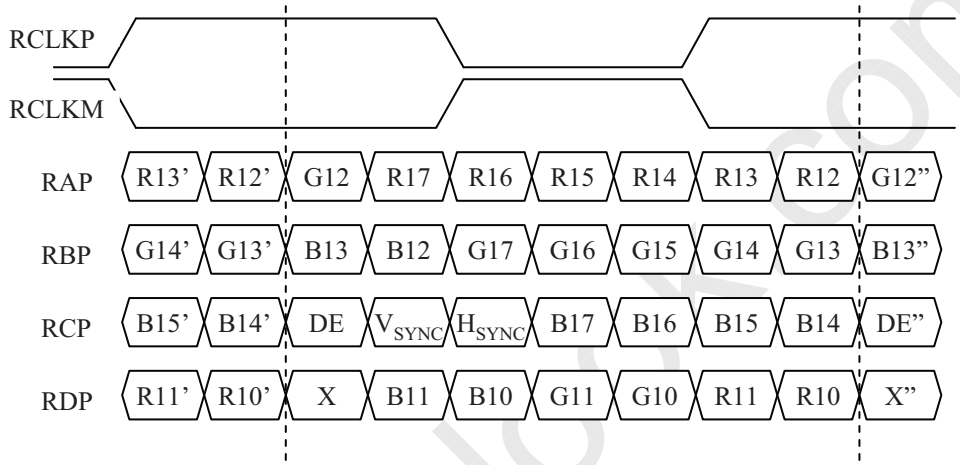
2) LVDS Select : "**L**" Data-Mapping (**VESA format**)



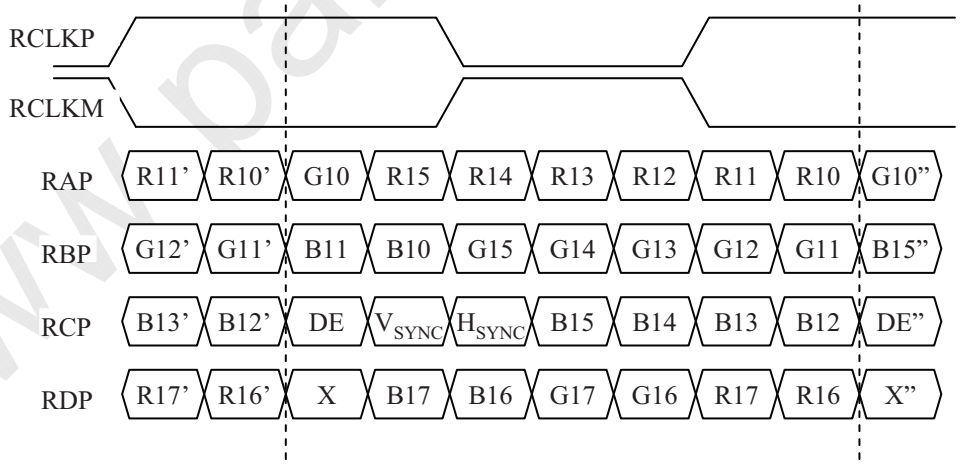
APPENDIX- Ⅳ-2

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

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



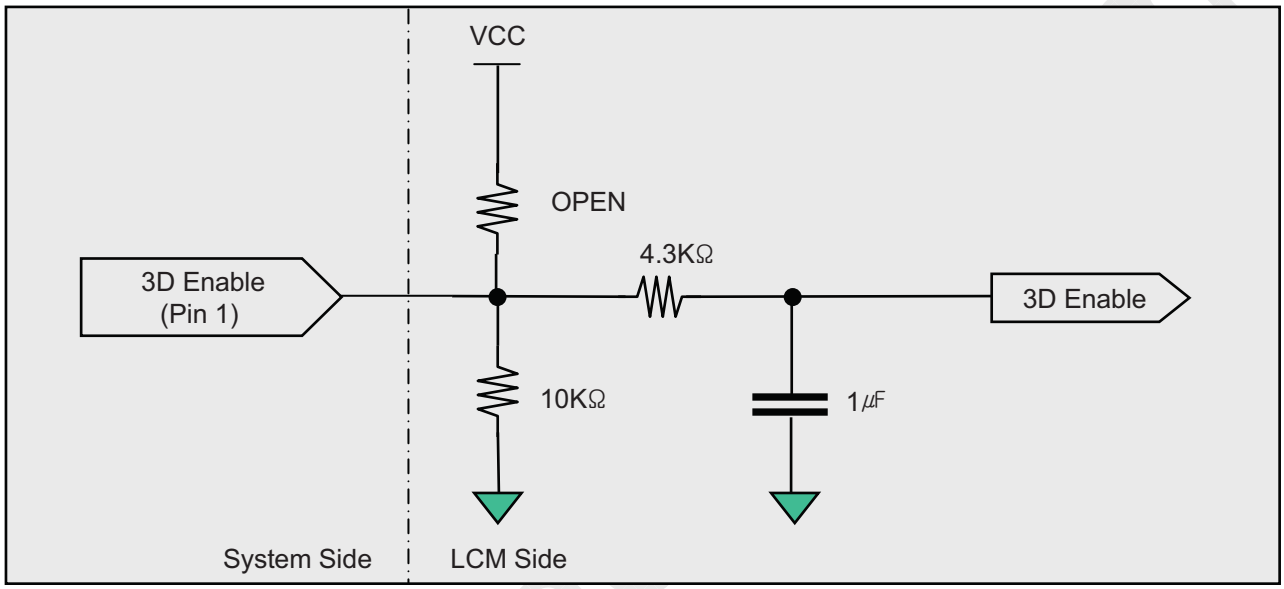
2) LVDS Select : "**L**" Data-Mapping (**VESA format**)



 # APPENDIX- V

■ **Option Pin** Circuit Block Diagram

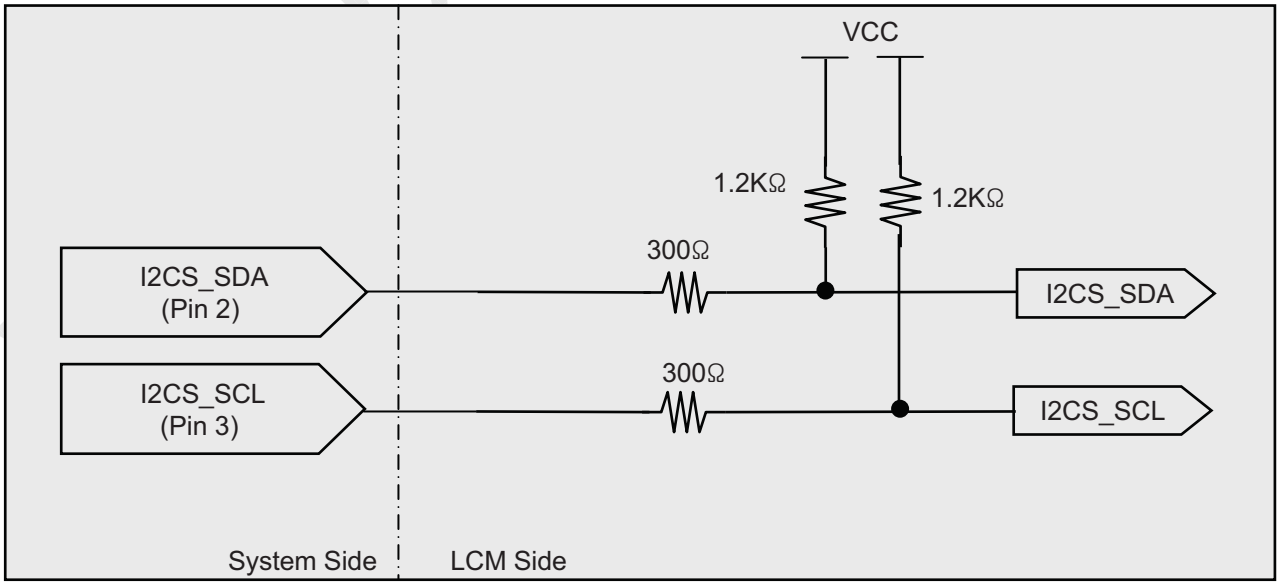
1)Circuit Block Diagram of 3D Enable Selection pin



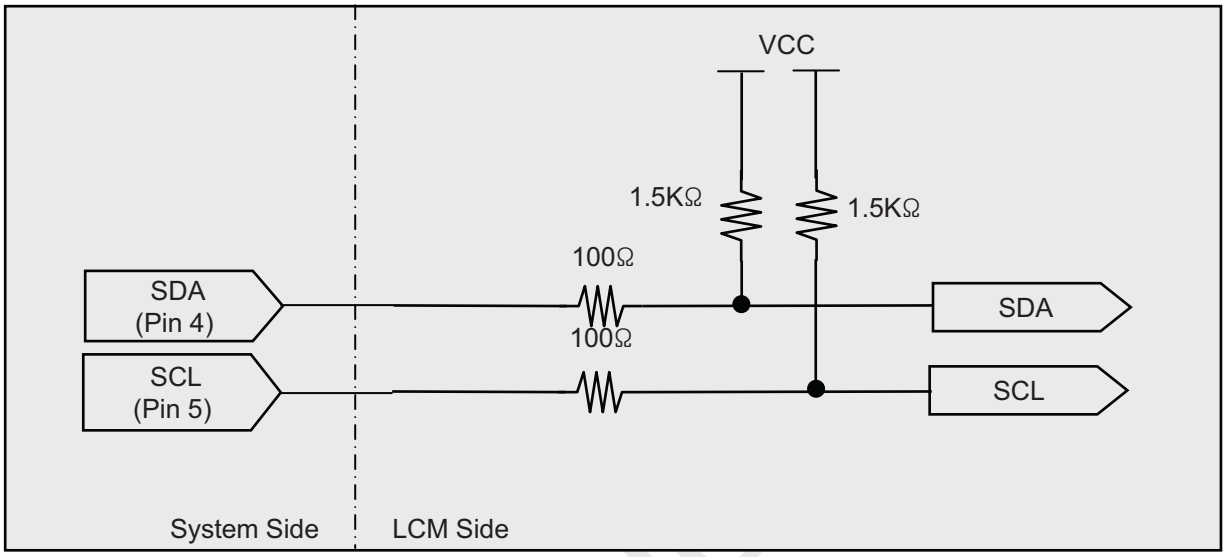
High Voltage Range: 3.14V ~ 3.3V

Low Voltage Range: 0V ~ 0.8V

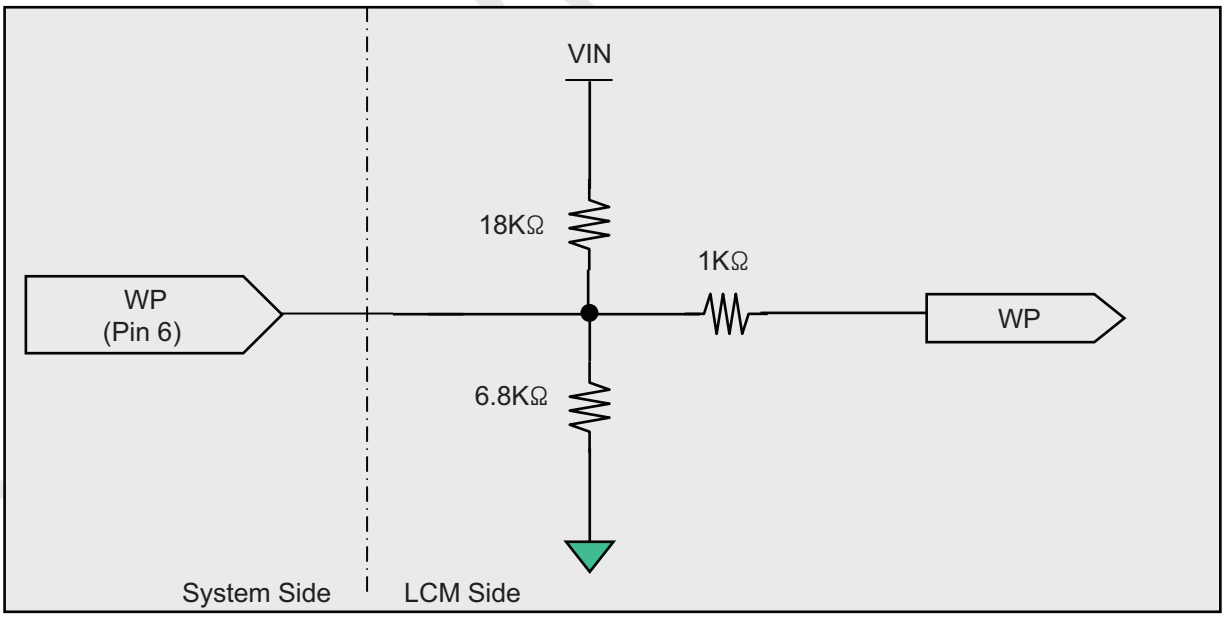
2)Circuit Block Diagram of I2CS_SDA, I2CS_SCL Signal pin



3)Circuit Block Diagram of SDA, SCL Signal pin



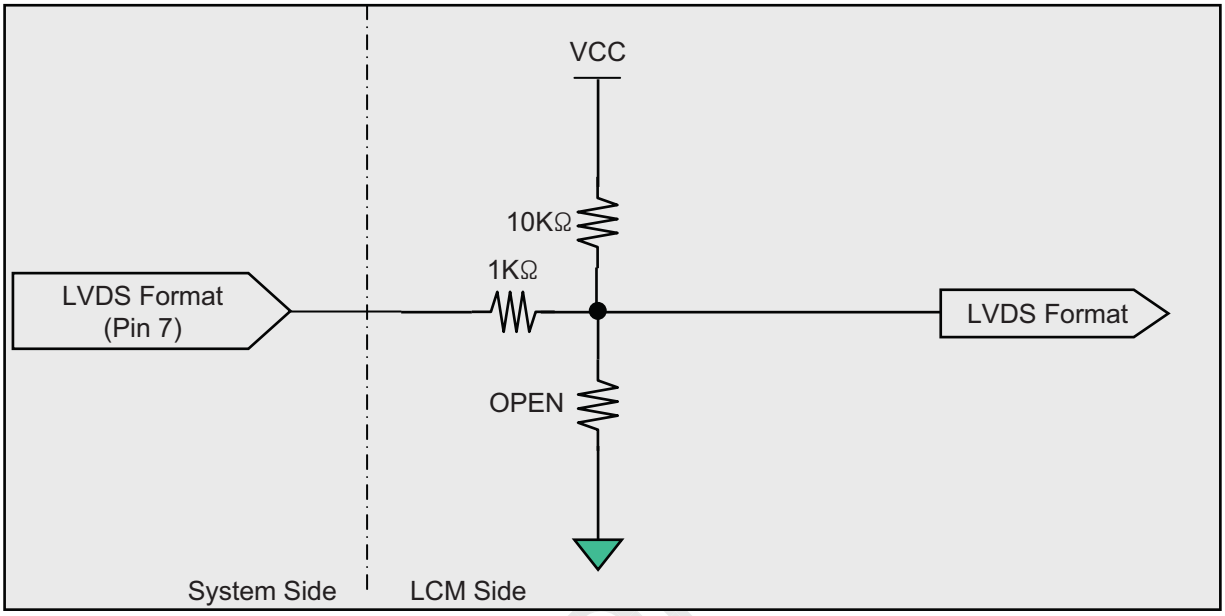
4)Circuit Block Diagram of WP Signal Pin



High Voltage Range: 3.14V ~ 3.3V

Low Voltage Range: 0V ~ 0.8V

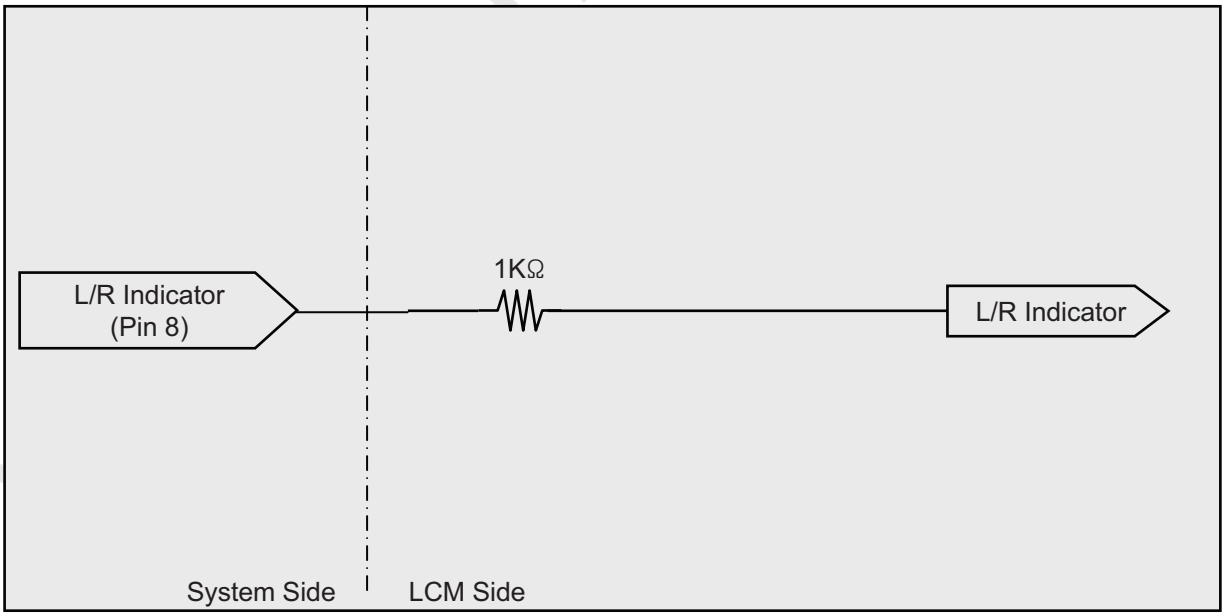
5)Circuit Block Diagram of LVDS Format Selection pin



High Voltage Range: 3.14V ~ 3.3V

Low Voltage Range: 0V ~ 0.8V

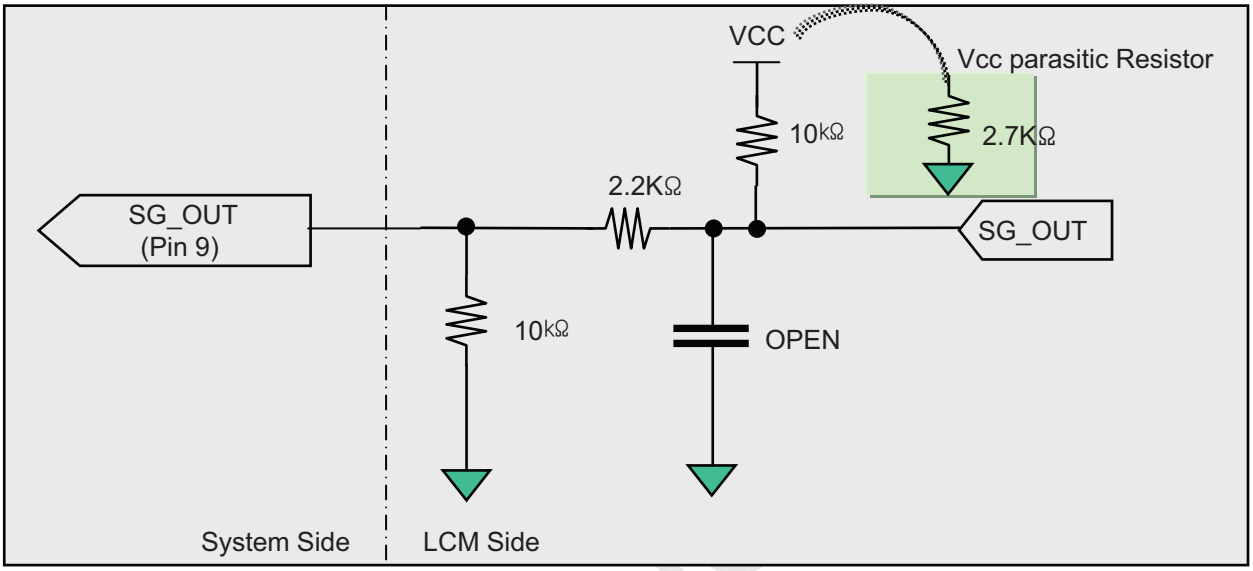
6)Circuit Block Diagram of L/R Indicator Signal pin



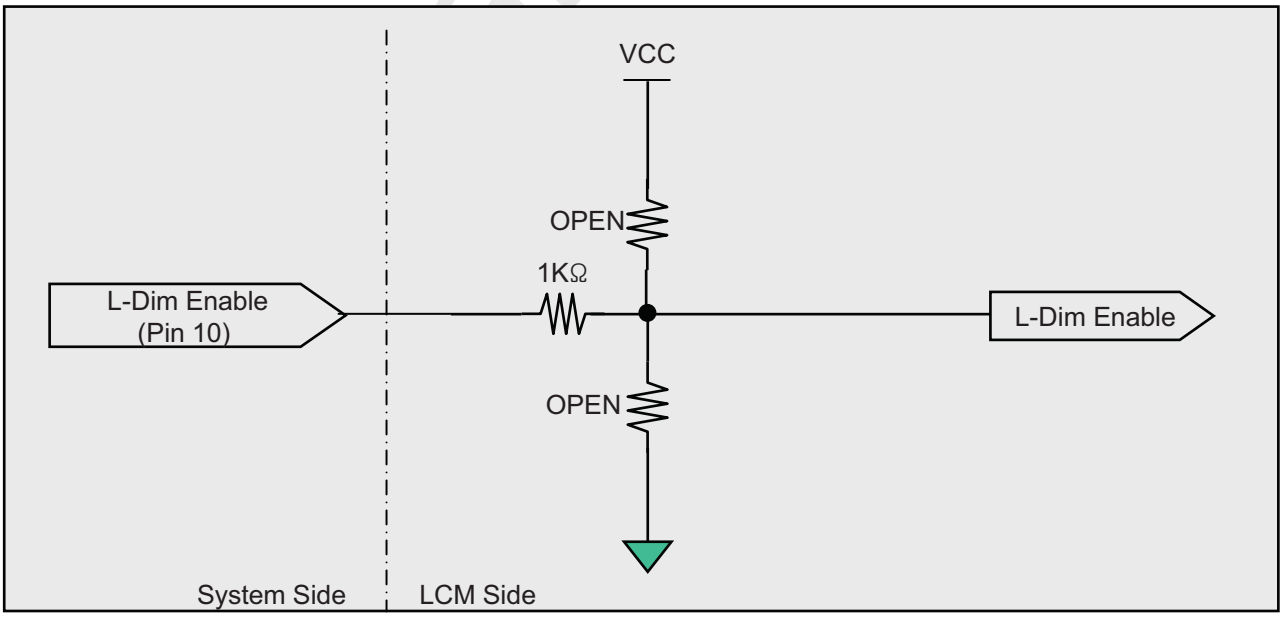
High Voltage Range: 3.14V ~ 3.3V

Low Voltage Range: 0V ~ 0.8V

7)Circuit Block Diagram of SG_OUT Signal pin



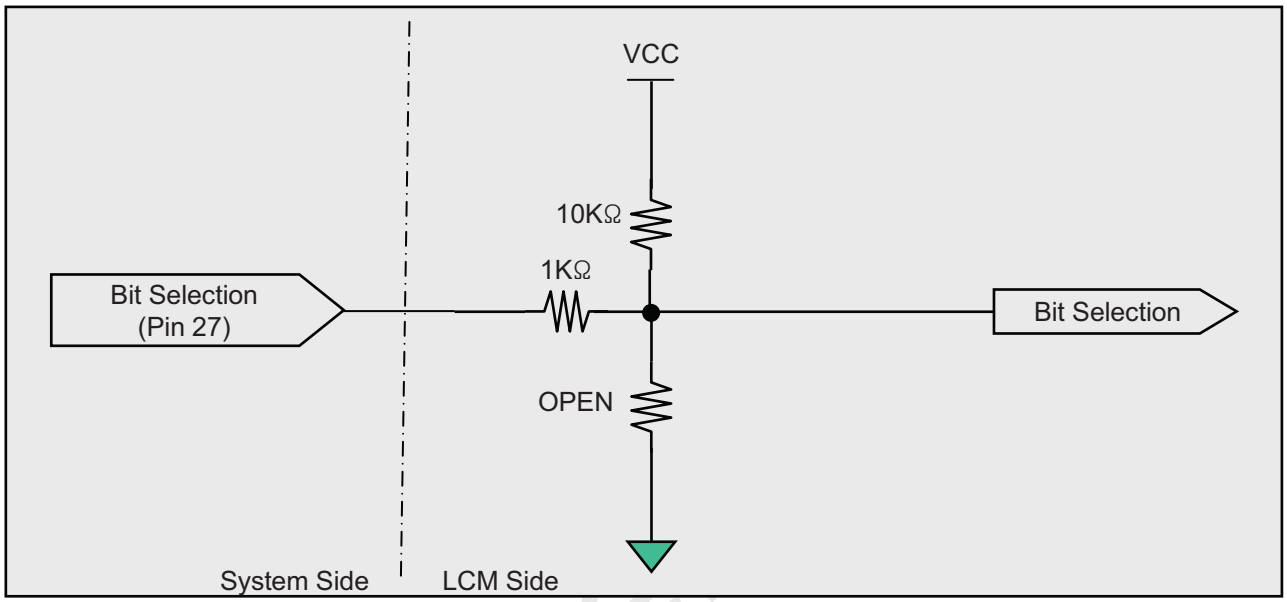
8)Circuit Block Diagram of Local Dimming On Selection pin



High Voltage Range: 3.14V ~ 3.3V

Low Voltage Range: 0V ~ 0.8V

9)Circuit Block Diagram of Bit Selection pin



High Voltage Range: 3.14V ~ 3.3V

Low Voltage Range: 0V ~ 0.8V

APPENDIX- VI

■ EXTVBR-B & Local Dimming Design Guide

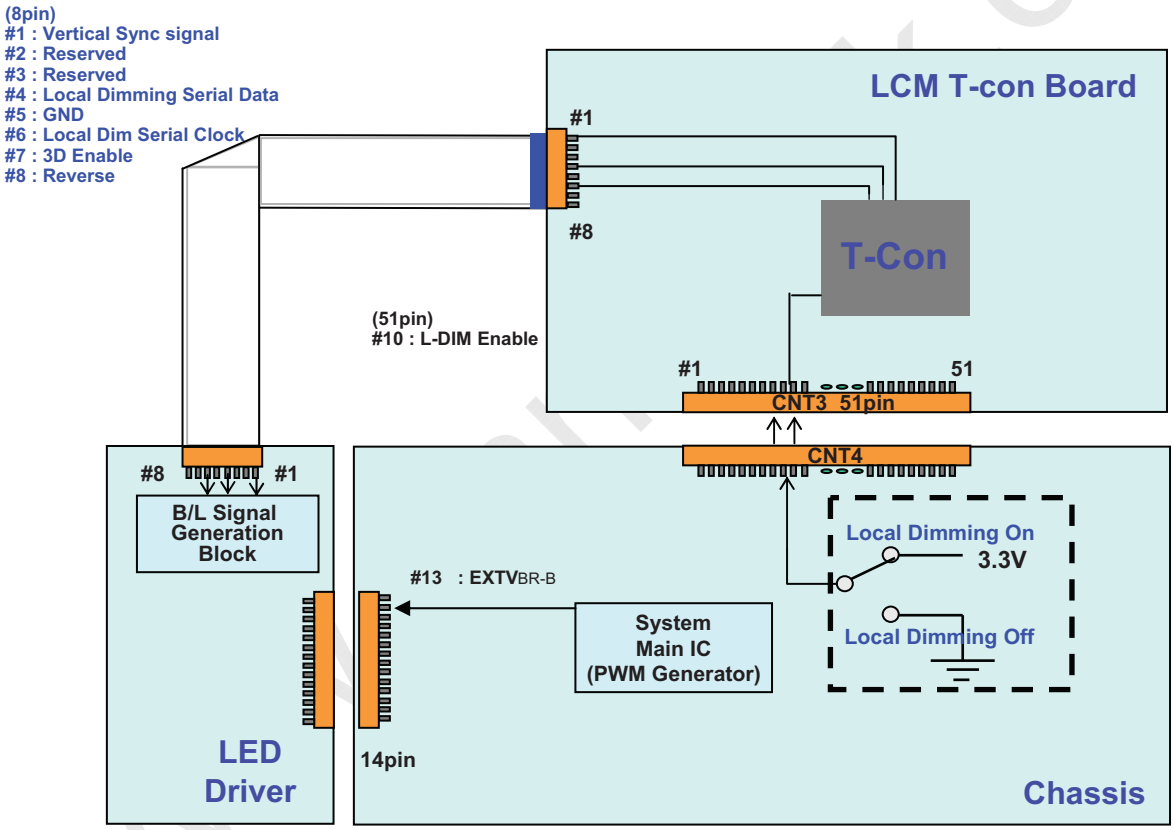
1) When L-Dim Enable is "L", Vertical Sync Signal = System Dimming with 200Hz or 240Hz frequency.

2) Local Dimming signals are synchronized with V-Sync Freq. of System in T-Con Board.

3) EXTVBR-B Specification (VCC = 3.3V) @ Local Dimming

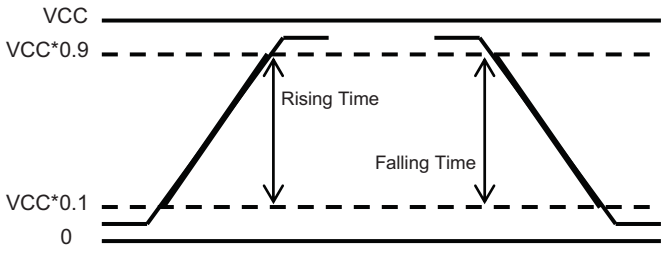
a) High Voltage Range : 2.5 V ~ 3.6 V

b) Low Voltage Range : 0.0 V ~ 0.8 V



<With Driver Model>

EXTVBR-B Frequency	MAX 1Khz Recommendation: 200 Hz for PAL 240 Hz for NTSC
Rising Time	MAX 10.0 μs
Falling Time	MAX 10.0 μs



 # APPENDIX- Ⅶ

LED Driver input current

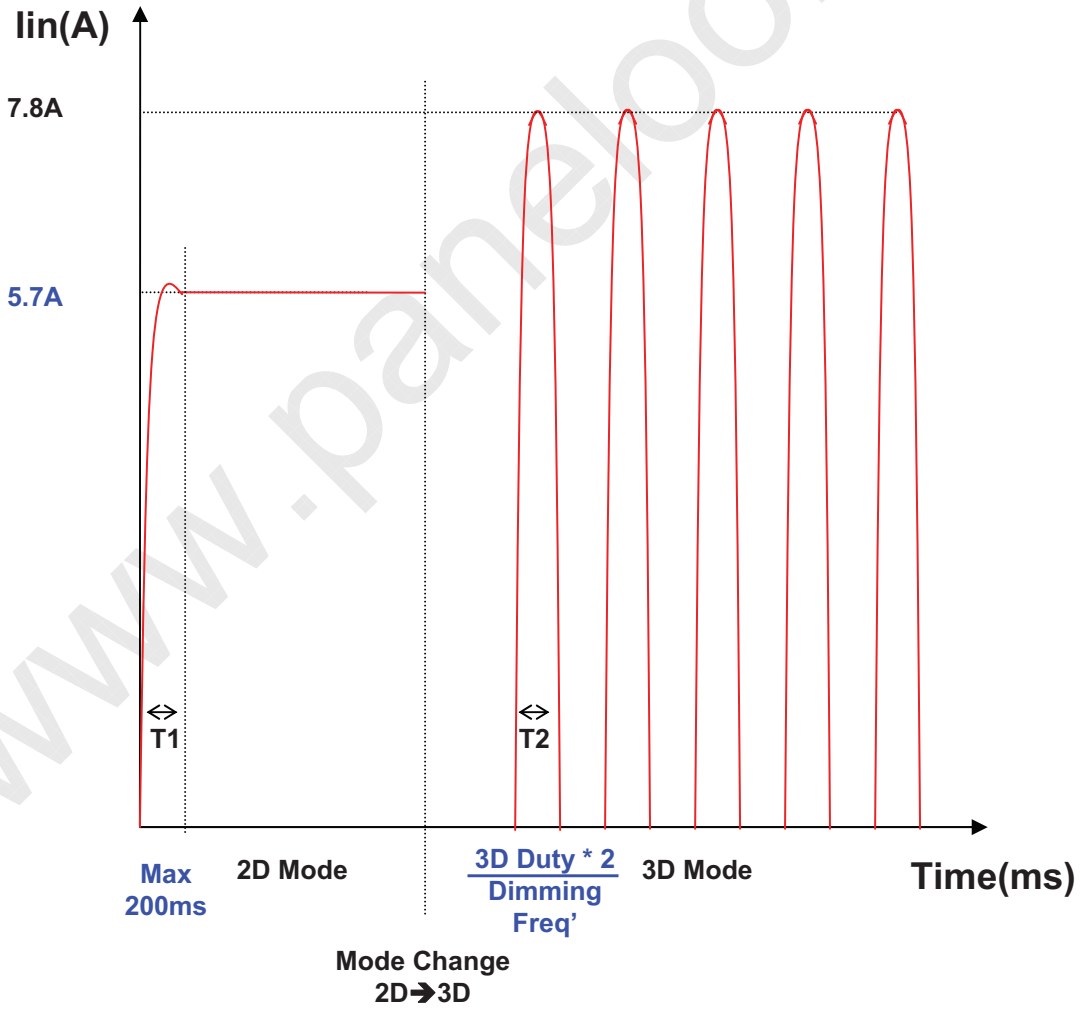
(Design for power supply)

This is only the reference data of Inverter input current for LC550EUQ-SCA3 model.

1. Model : LC550EUQ-SCA3

2. Test condition : Vin =24V , V_{BR_B} : 100%(2D, IF=55mA)/17%(3D, IF=128mA) , At 25℃

3. Equipment : Oscilloscope (Tektronix : TDS5054) ,
   AC/DC Current Probe(TCP312)
   Power Supply : GPC 30600



 # APPENDIX-Ⅷ−1

Gray to Gray Response Time Uniformity

This is only the reference data of G to G and uniformity for LC550EUQ-SCA2 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 , $\delta_{G\ to\ G}$ is defined as :

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

*Maximum (GtoG) means maximum value of measured time (N, M = 0 (Black) ~ 1023(White), 128 gray step).

	0Gray	127ray	255Gray	…	895Gray	1023Gray
0Gray		TrR:0G→127G	TrR:0G→255G	…	TrR:0G→895G	TrR:0G→1023G
127Gray	TrD:127G→0G		TrR:127G→255G	…	TrR:127G→895G	TrR:127G→1023G
255Gray	TrD:255G→0G	TrD:255G→127G		…	TrR:255G→895G	TrR:255G→1023G
…	…	…	…		…	…
895Gray	TrD:895G→0G	TrD:895G→127G	TrD:895G→255G	…		TrR:895G→1023G
1023Gray	TrD:1023G→0G	TrD:1023G→127G	TrD:1023G→255G	…	TrD:1023G→895G	

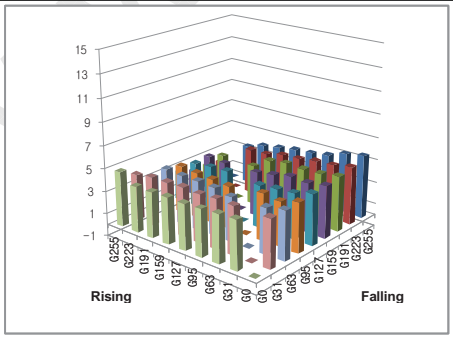
3. Sampling Size : 2 pcs

4. Measurement Method : Follow the same rule as optical characteristics measurement.

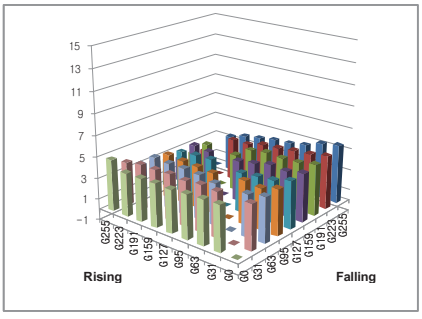
5. Current Status

   Below table is actual data of production on XXX. **XX. 2010** **(LGD RV Event Sample)**

	G to G Response Time [ms]		Uniformity
	Min.	Max.	
# 1	TBD	TBD	TBD
# 2	TBD	TBD	TBD



< # 1 >



< # 2 >

APPENDIX-Ⅷ−2

■ MPRT Response Time Uniformity (δ_{MPRT})

This is only the reference data of MPRT and uniformity for LC550EUQ-SCA2 model.

1. MPRT Response Time :
   Response time is defined as Figure3

2. MPRT Uniformity
   The variation of MPRT Uniformity , δ_{MPRT} is defined as :

$$\text{MPRT Uniformity} = \frac{\textit{Maximum (MPRT)} - \textit{Typical (MPRT)}}{\textit{Typical (MPRT)}} \leq 1$$

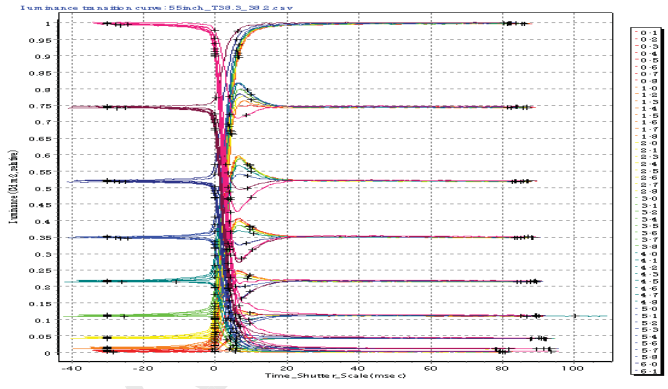
3. Sampling Size : 2 pcs

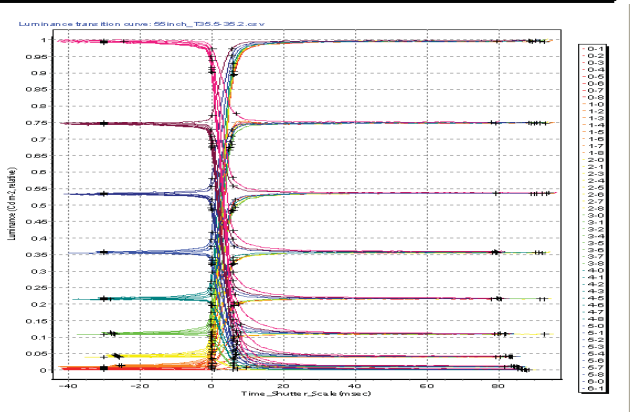
4. Measurement Method : Follow the same rule as optical characteristics measurement.

5. Current Status

   Below table is actual data of production on **Aug. 27. 2010 (LGD RV Event Sample)**

Sample	MPRT Response Time [ms]		Uniformity
	Min.	Max.	
# 1	3.24	7.04	0.48
# 2	3.18	7.60	0.61





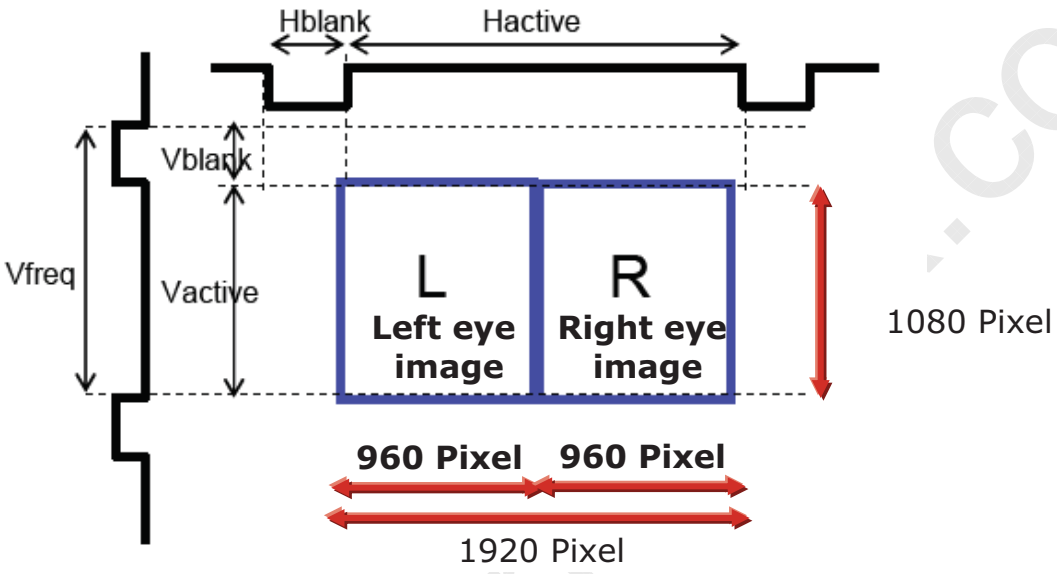
BET	(msec)	Luminance							
	Ini: 0	Ini: 1	Ini: 2	Ini: 3	Ini: 4	Ini: 5	Ini: 6	Ini: 7	Ini: 8
Fin: 0			6.05	6.13	5.97	6.03	6.54	6.78	7.04
Fin: 1			4.07	5.00	5.74	6.03	6.15	6.23	6.61
Fin: 2	3.37	4.28		4.04	4.48	4.96	5.25	5.74	6.74
Fin: 3	3.29	4.16	3.69		4.05	3.75	3.97	4.59	5.93
Fin: 4	3.84	3.76	3.57	3.76		4.32	3.78	3.61	4.53
Fin: 5	4.01	3.37	3.91	4.01	3.67		4.14	4.04	4.21
Fin: 6	3.78	3.74	4.12	4.15	4.05	3.55		3.68	3.24
Fin: 7	4.56	4.64	4.55	4.23	4.11	3.58	3.98		3.94
Fin: 8	6.49	6.68	6.30	6.23	6.21	6.51	6.03	6.20	
Statistical result									
BET		(msec)							
average	**4.77**								
maximum	7.04								
minimum	3.24								

BET	(msec)	Luminance							
	Ini: 0	Ini: 1	Ini: 2	Ini: 3	Ini: 4	Ini: 5	Ini: 6	Ini: 7	Ini: 8
Fin: 0			5.65	5.81	6.29	6.41	6.21	6.10	6.46
Fin: 1			3.81	4.94	5.57	5.70	6.05	6.80	7.48
Fin: 2	3.83	3.56		3.65	3.70	4.56	5.52	6.40	7.60
Fin: 3	3.87	3.39	3.91		3.34	3.17	4.03	4.83	6.66
Fin: 4	3.80	3.68	4.08	4.29		3.35	3.19	3.79	4.87
Fin: 5	3.19	3.95	3.94	3.91	4.06		3.89	3.28	3.46
Fin: 6	3.43	3.87	3.34	3.23	3.71	4.11		3.90	3.75
Fin: 7	5.05	4.51	4.14	3.75	3.15	3.59	3.13		4.04
Fin: 8	7.06	6.37	6.87	6.83	6.54	6.10	6.48	6.60	
Statistical result									
BET		msec							
average	**4.71**								
maximum	7.60								
minimum	3.13								

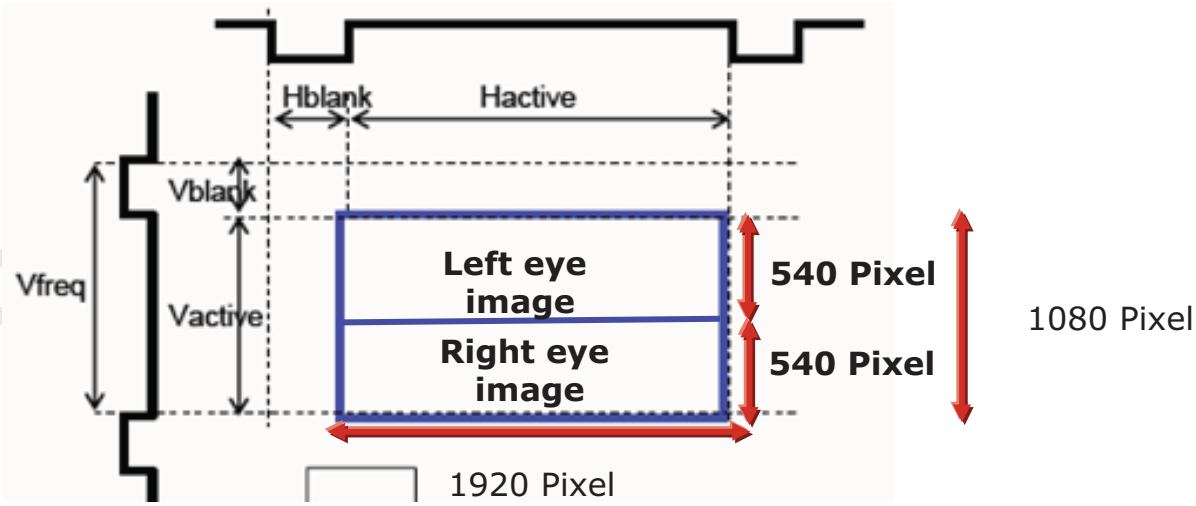
APPENDIX- IX

■ 3D Input Contents Type

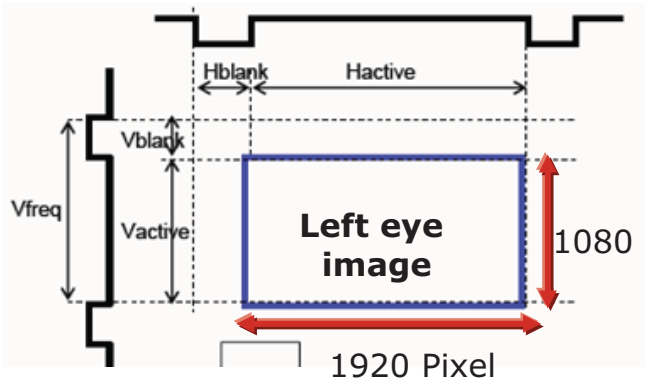
This LCM supports Side by Side, Top Down & Frame Sequential type of 3D input contents type as below. And the signals are according to the HDMI 1.4 standard.

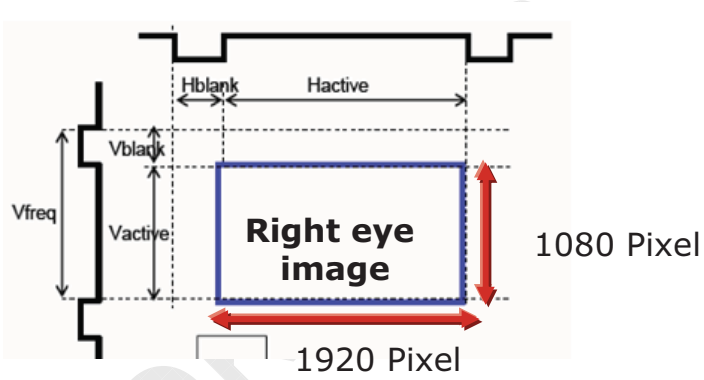


<Side by Side(Half) of 3D input Contents >



<Top Down of 3D input Contents>



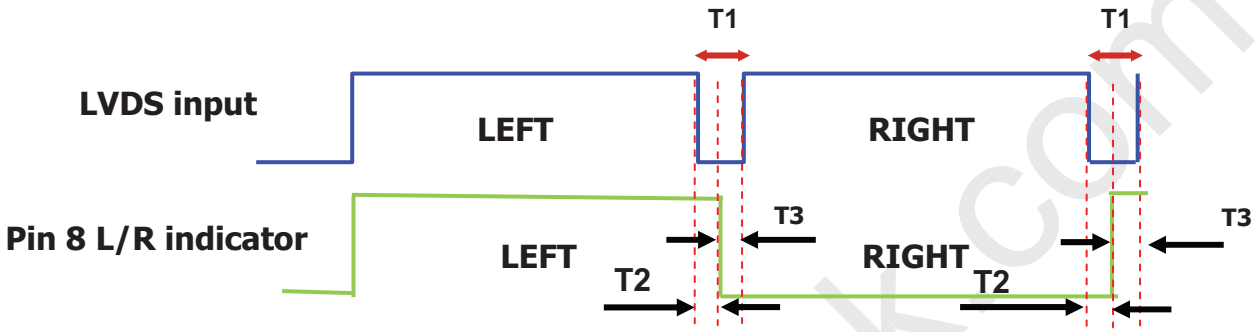


<Frame Sequential Type of 3D input Contents>

※ Frame Sequential Type Need L/R indicator signal from TV set to LCM's Control PCB (User CNT pin No. #8). See the Appendix X.

APPENDIX- X

1) L/R Indicator(#8) application



Parameter	Value			Unit	Remark.
	Min	Typ	Max		
LVDS Vertical Freq.	-	48/50/60	-	Hz	
L/R Indicator Freq.	-	LVDS Freq / 2	-	Hz	24/25/30HZ
L/R Indicator Duty	-	50%	-	%	
T1	20	45	86	Lines	1
T2	10	T1/2	-	Lines	
T3	10	T1/2	-	Lines	

Note) 1. T1 means vertical Blank (Based on NTSC)

2) 3D Enable(#1) & Local dimming(#10) application

		Local dimming & scanning (#10)		Remark
		H (on)	L (off)	
3D Enable(#1)	H(3D)	X	O	"L" select
	L(2D)	O	O	optional

- User can't select Local dimming in the 3D mode.
- User can select Local dimming On/Off (#10:H,L) in the 2D mode.