



US 20180054906A1

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Hall

(10) **Pub. No.: US 2018/0054906 A1**

(43) **Pub. Date: Feb. 22, 2018**

(54) **SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR A MODULAR MULTI-PANEL DISPLAY**

G09G 3/32 (2006.01)

H05K 3/32 (2006.01)

H05K 1/18 (2006.01)

(71) Applicant: **Ultravision Technologies, LLC**, Dallas, TX (US)

G06F 3/14 (2006.01)

H05K 7/20 (2006.01)

H05K 7/14 (2006.01)

(72) Inventor: **William Y. Hall**, Dallas, TX (US)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

(21) Appl. No.: **15/802,241**

CPC *H05K 5/0256* (2013.01); *G09F 9/3023*

(2013.01); *G09G 3/006* (2013.01); *G09G 3/32*

(2013.01); *H05K 3/32* (2013.01); *H05K 1/181*

(2013.01); *G09G 2330/10* (2013.01); *H05K*

7/20963 (2013.01); *H05K 7/1422* (2013.01);

G09G 2300/026 (2013.01); *G09G 2320/029*

(2013.01); *H05K 2201/10106* (2013.01); *G06F*

3/1446 (2013.01)

(22) Filed: **Nov. 2, 2017**

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Continuation of application No. 15/582,059, filed on Apr. 28, 2017, now Pat. No. 9,832,897, which is a division of application No. 15/396,102, filed on Dec. 30, 2016, now Pat. No. 9,642,272, which is a continuation of application No. 14/948,939, filed on Nov. 23, 2015, now Pat. No. 9,535,650, which is a continuation of application No. 14/341,678, filed on Jul. 25, 2014, now Pat. No. 9,195,281.

(60) Provisional application No. 62/025,463, filed on Jul. 16, 2014, provisional application No. 61/922,631, filed on Dec. 31, 2013.

Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.**

H05K 5/02 (2006.01)

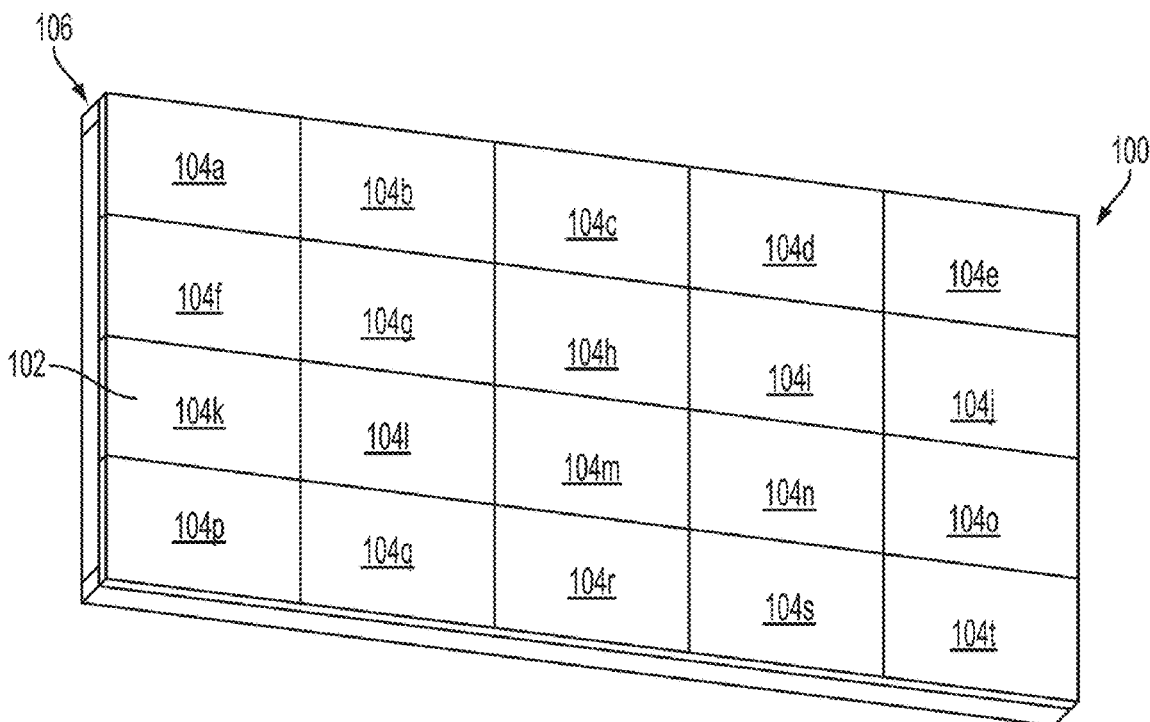
G09F 9/302 (2006.01)

G09G 3/00 (2006.01)

ABSTRACT

(57)

A LED display panel includes a casing having a recess. The casing has a first side and an opposite second side, where the first side of the casing includes a first surface that is part of a first outer surface of the modular LED display panel, and the second side of the casing includes a second surface that is part of a second outer surface of the modular LED display panel. The casing has attachment points at the second outer surface. A printed circuit board is disposed in the recess. A plurality of LEDs is attached to a first side of the printed circuit board. A processor is coupled to the plurality of LEDs, where the processor is configured to process received media and control operation of the plurality of LEDs. The modular LED display panel is sealed to be waterproof and is configured to be cooled passively.



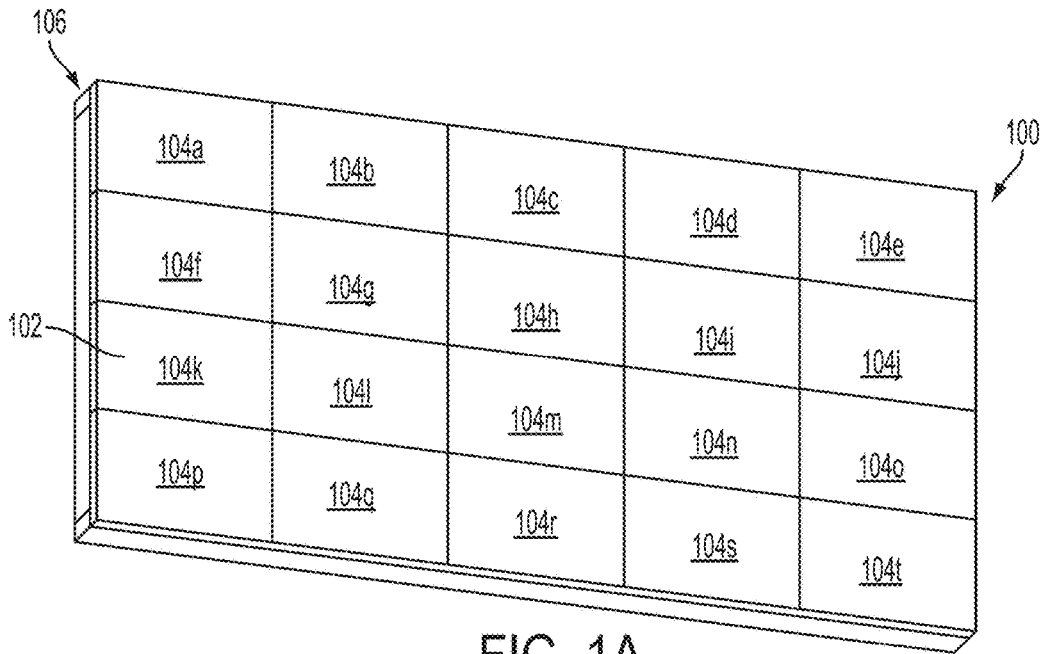


FIG. 1A

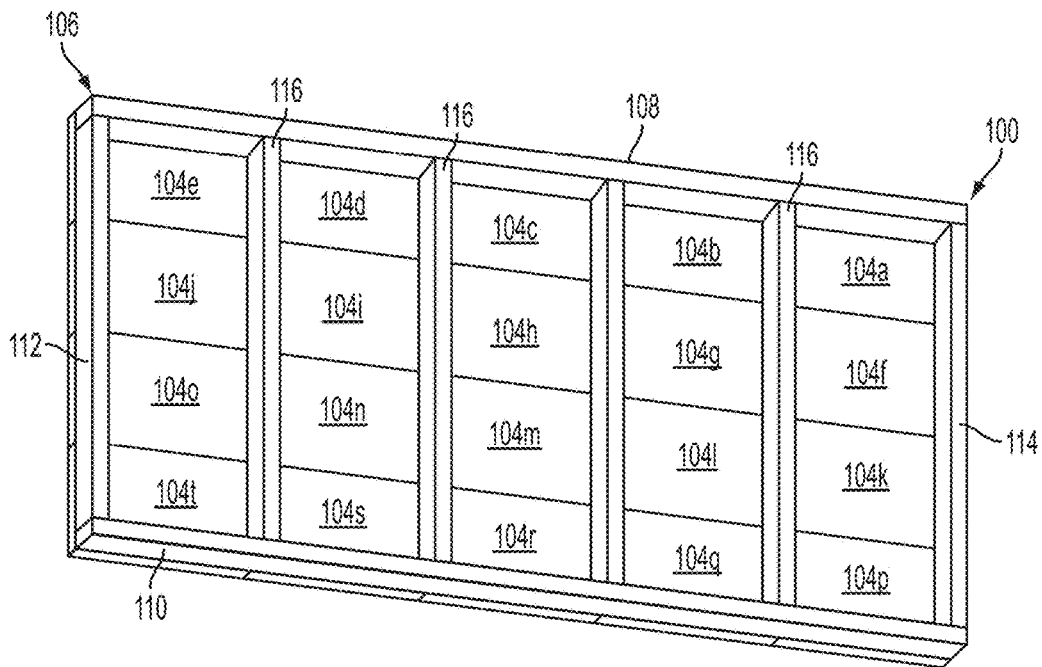


FIG. 1B

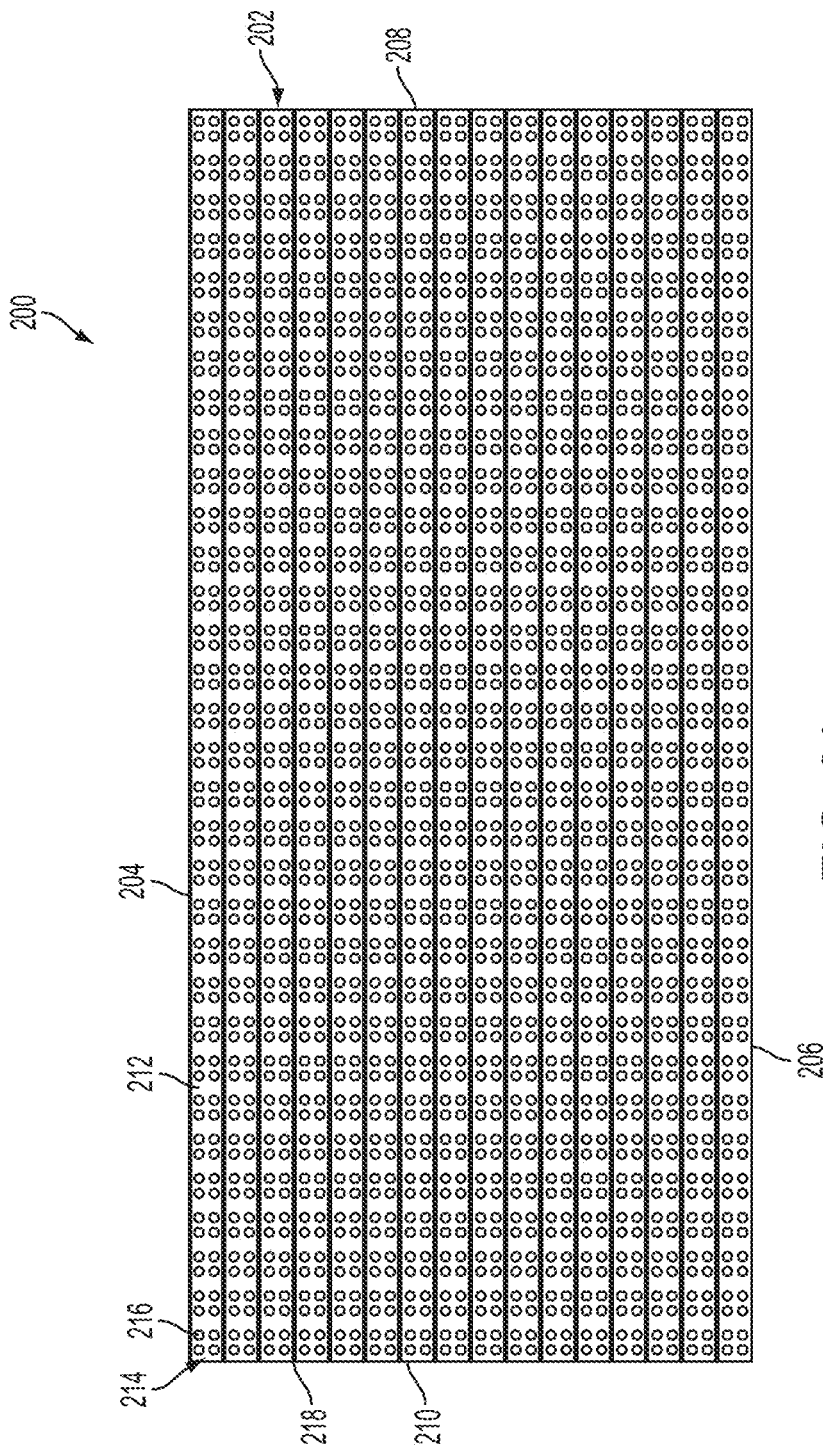


FIG. 2A

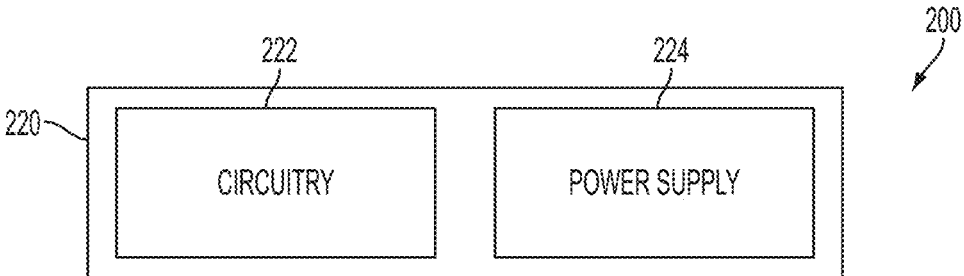


FIG. 2B

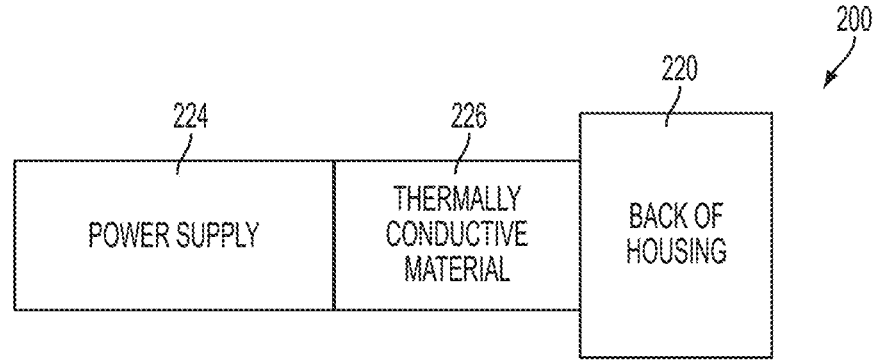


FIG. 2C

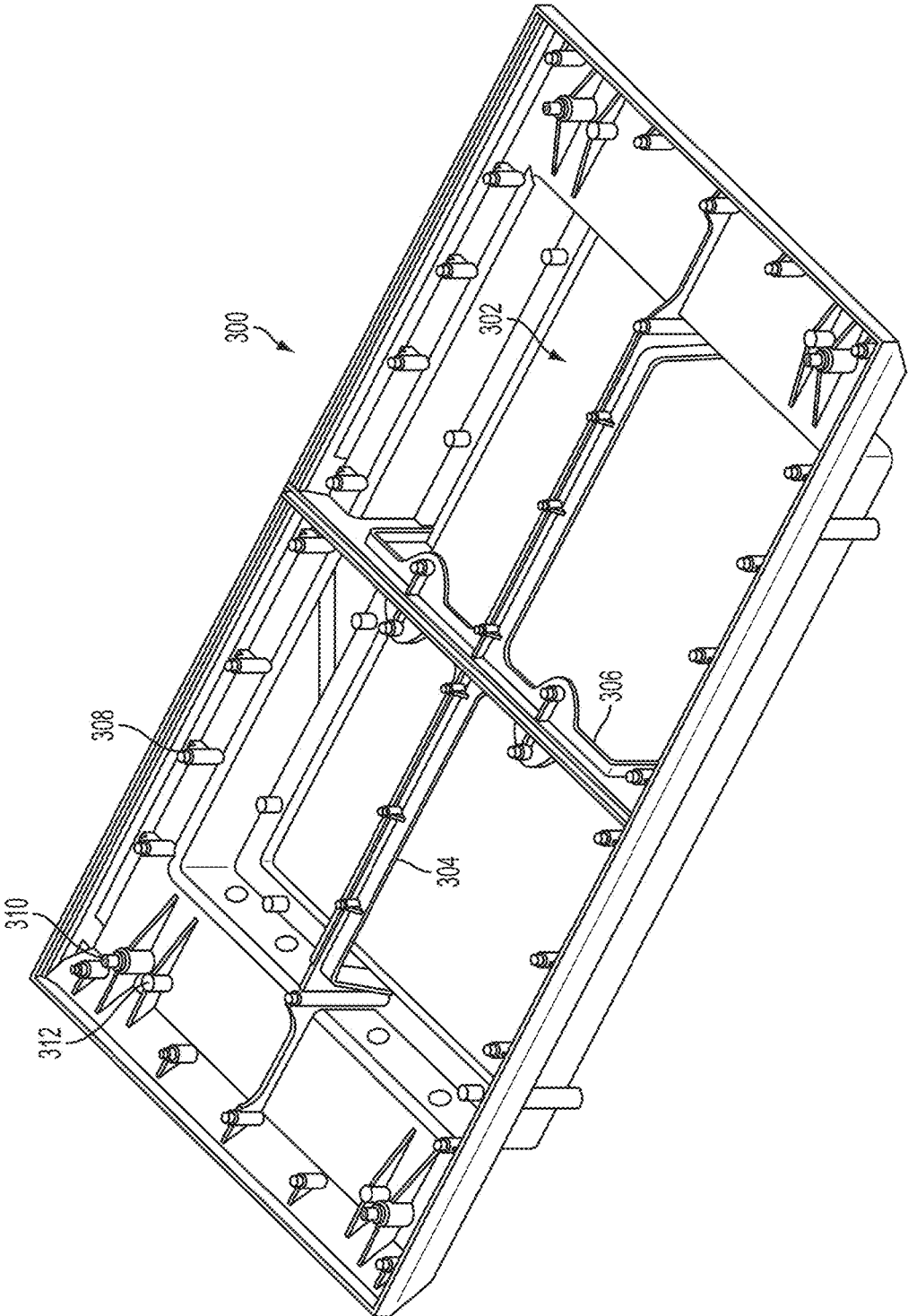


FIG. 3A

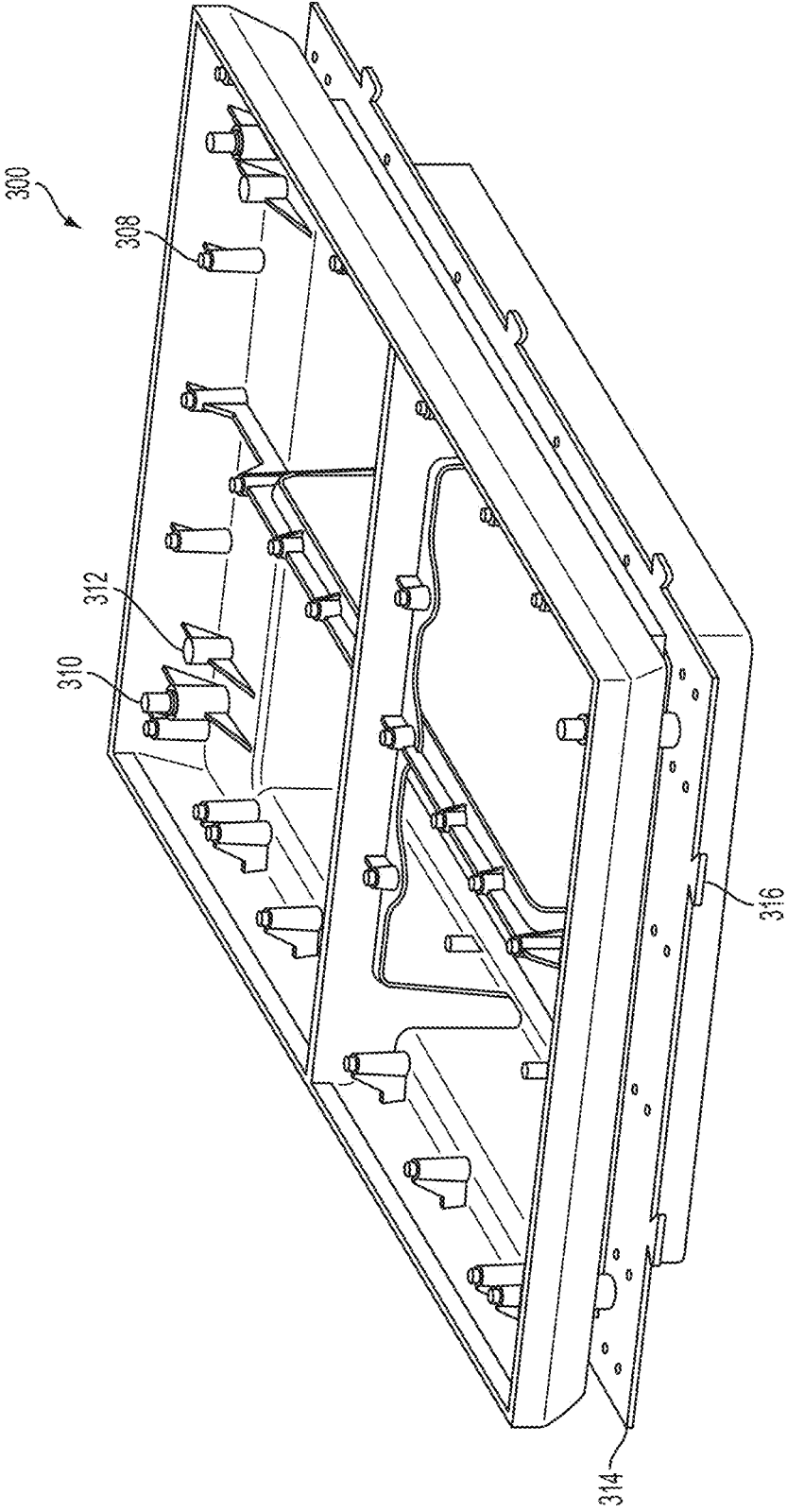


FIG. 3B

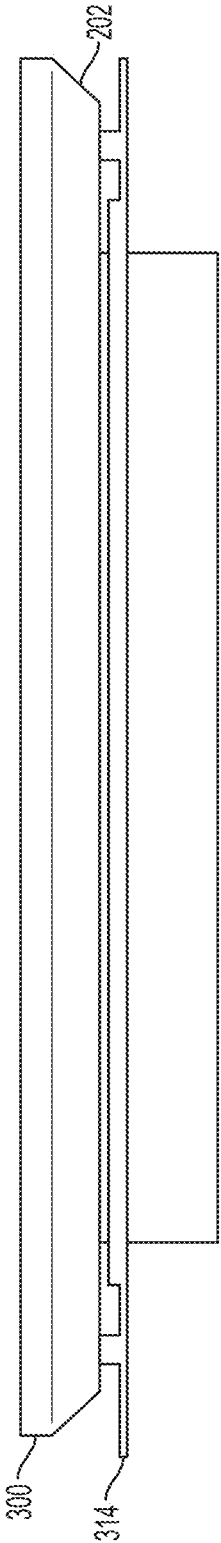


FIG. 3C

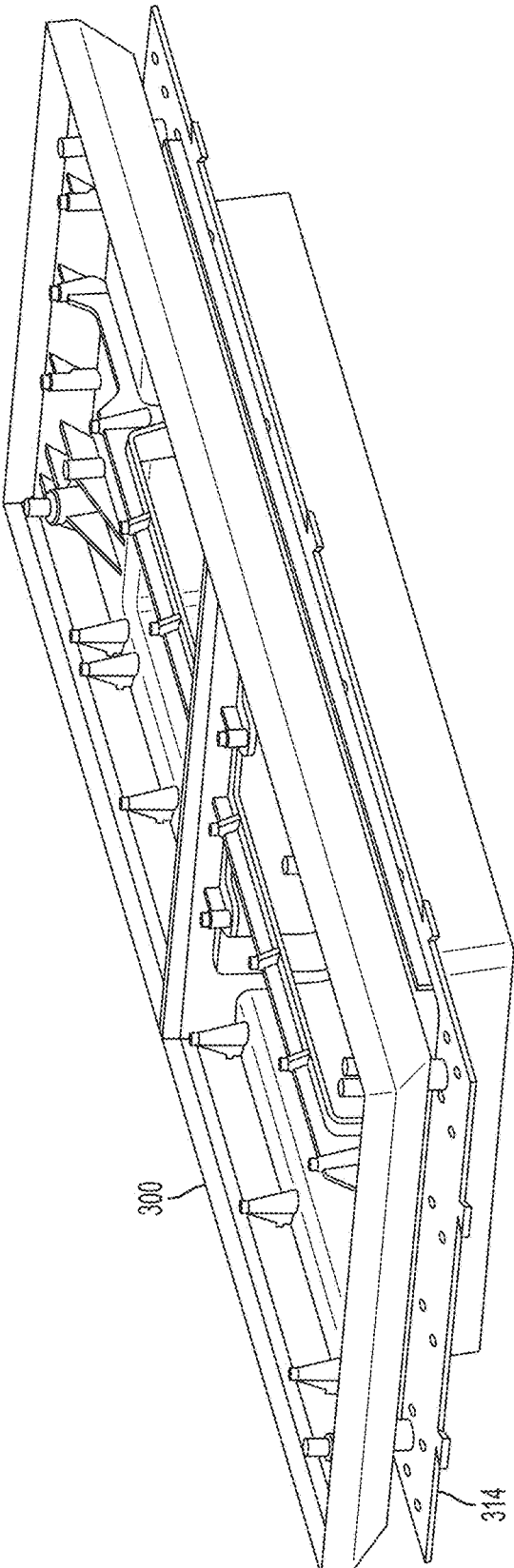


FIG. 3D

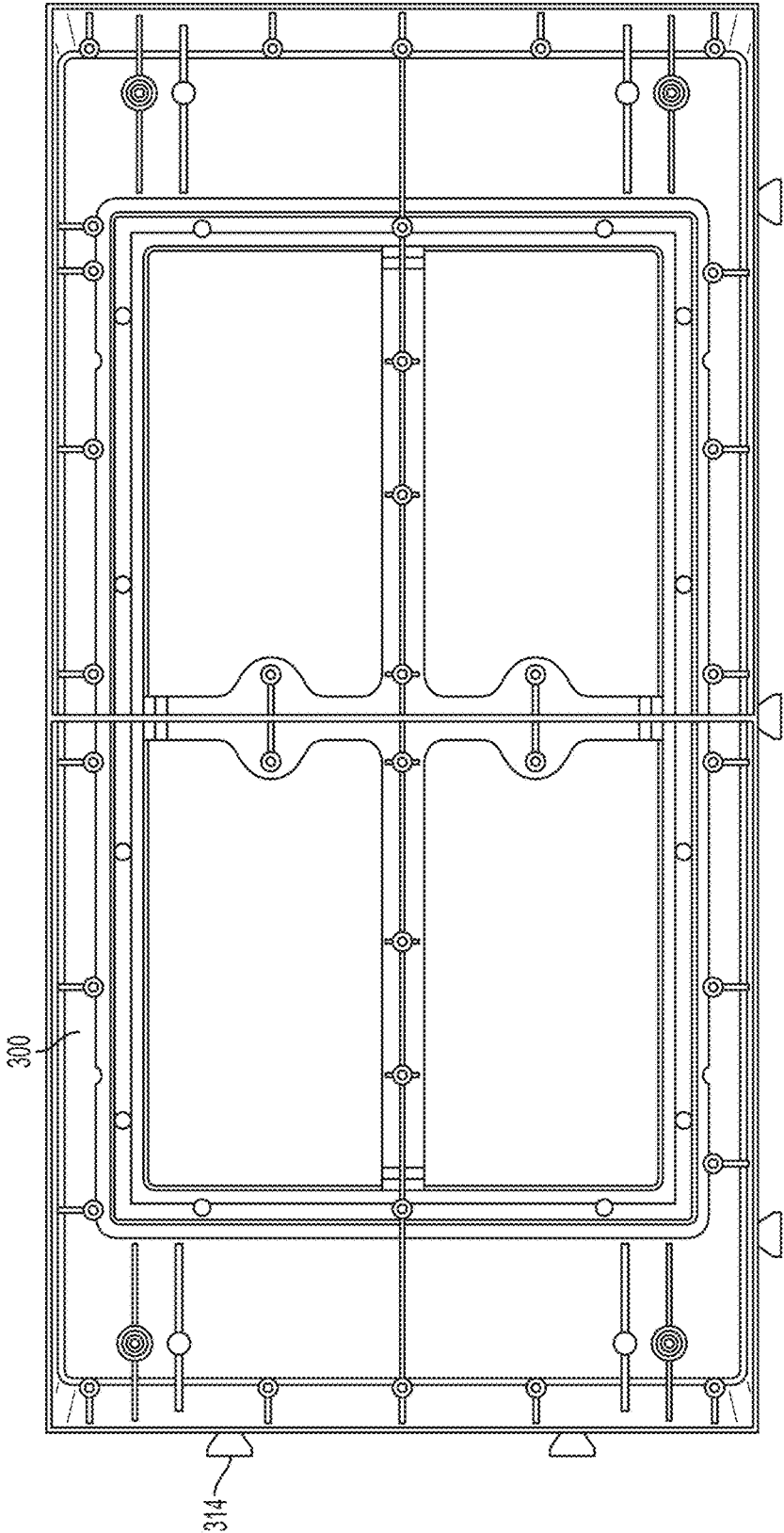


FIG. 3E

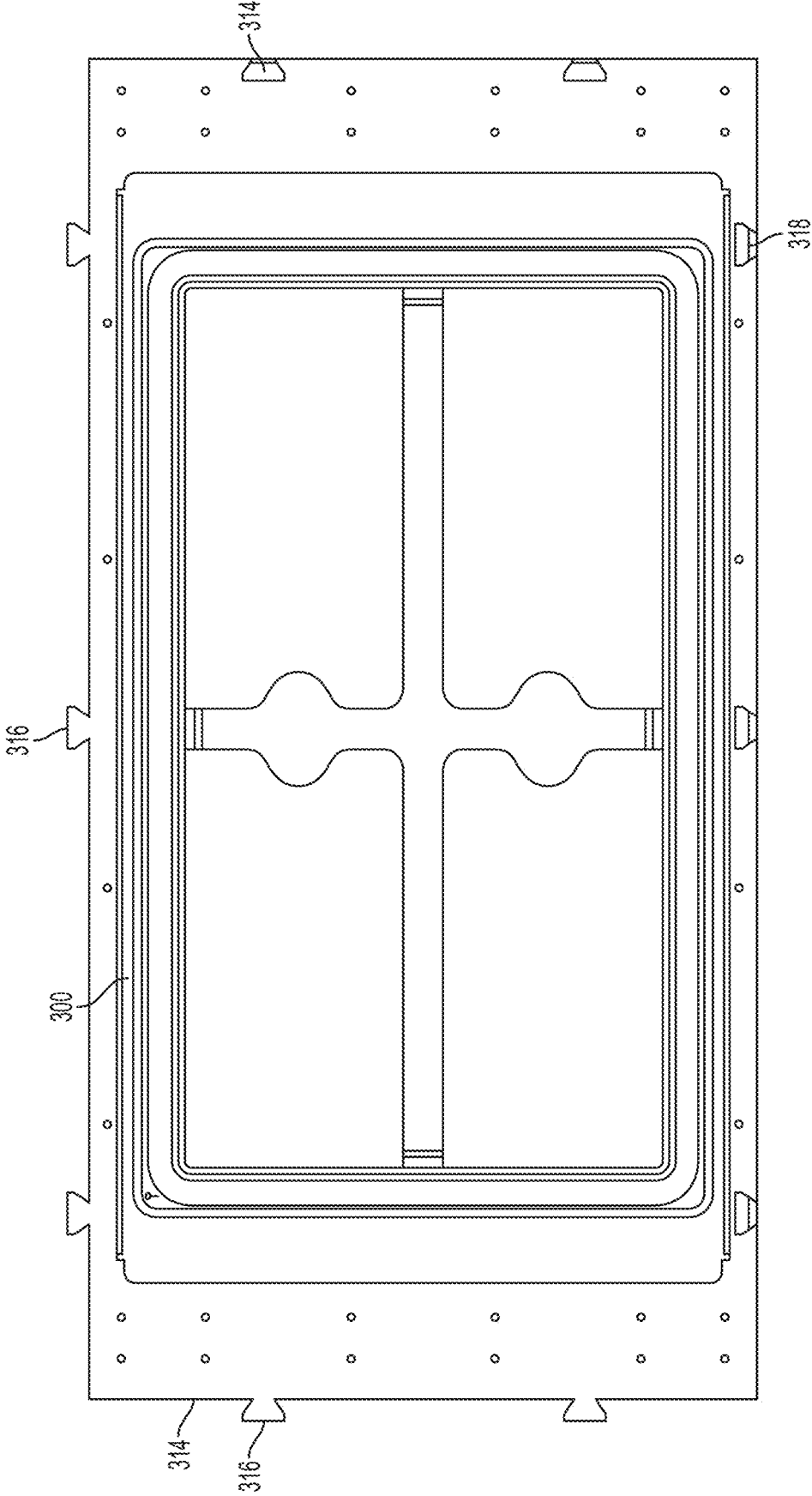


FIG. 3F

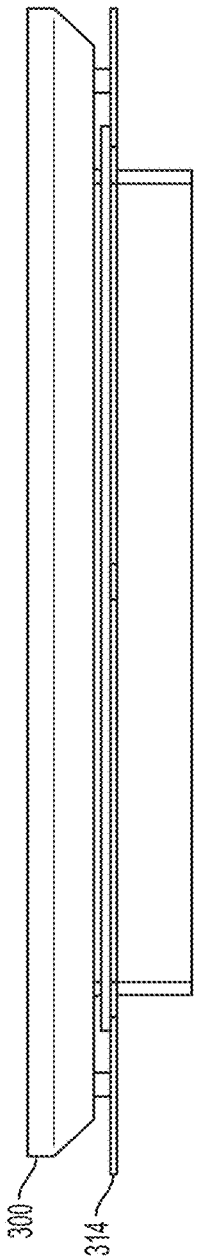


FIG. 3G

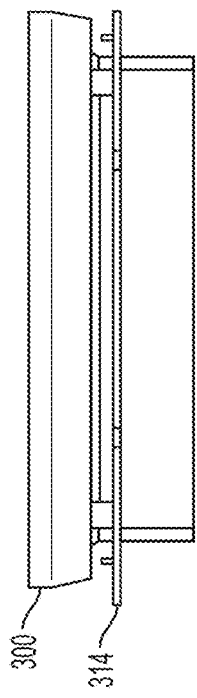


FIG. 3H

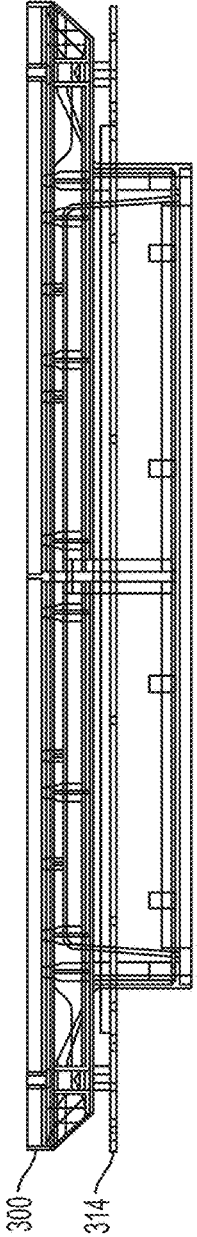


FIG. 3I

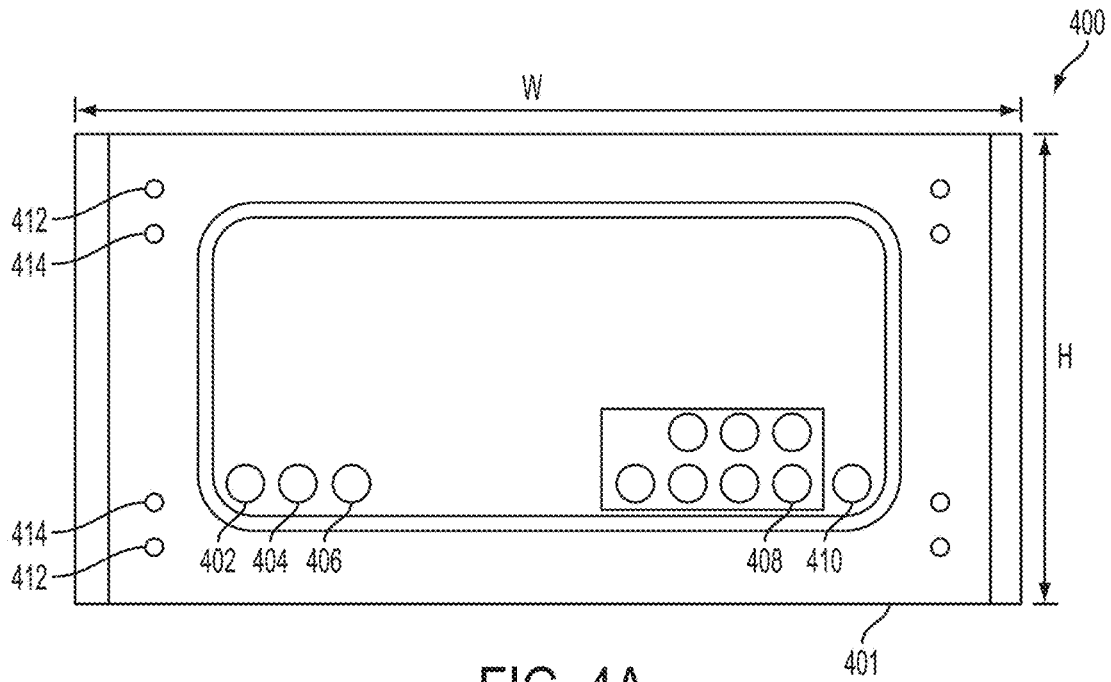


FIG. 4A

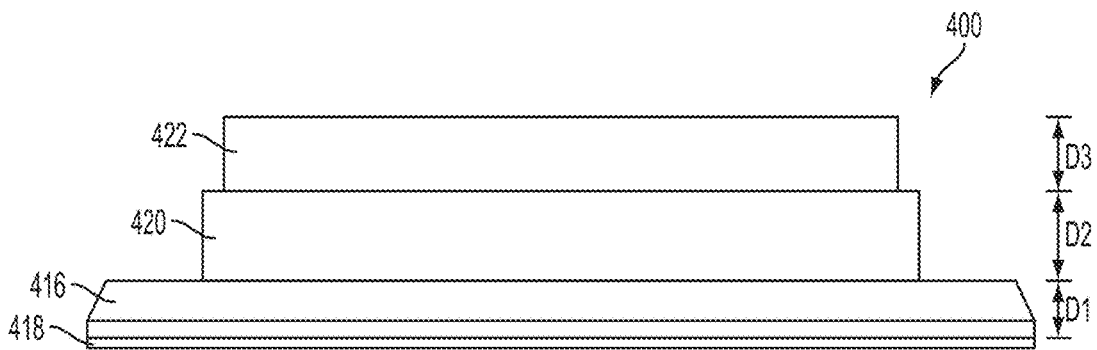


FIG. 4B

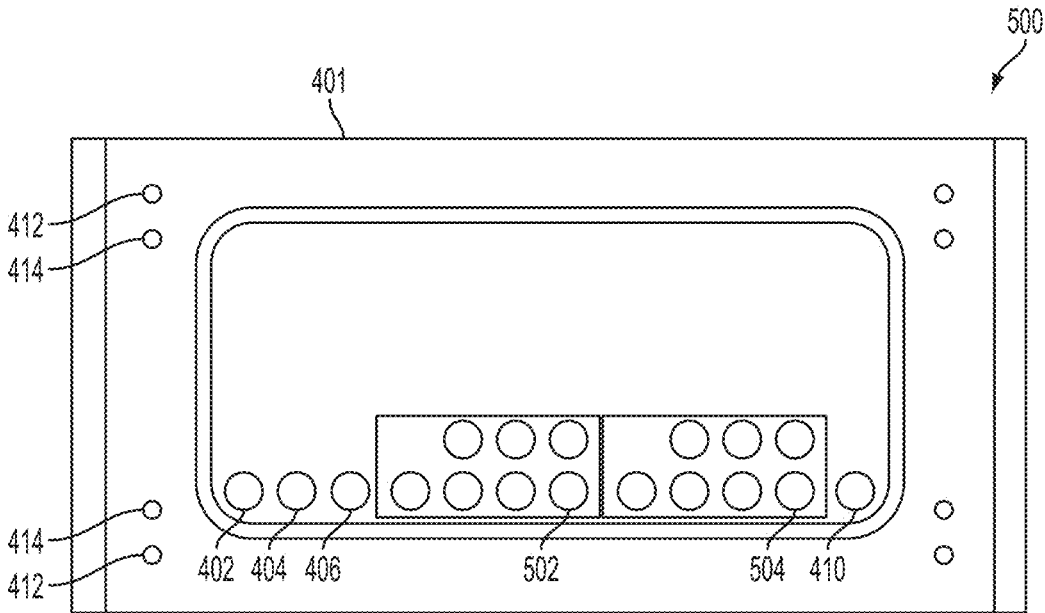


FIG. 5

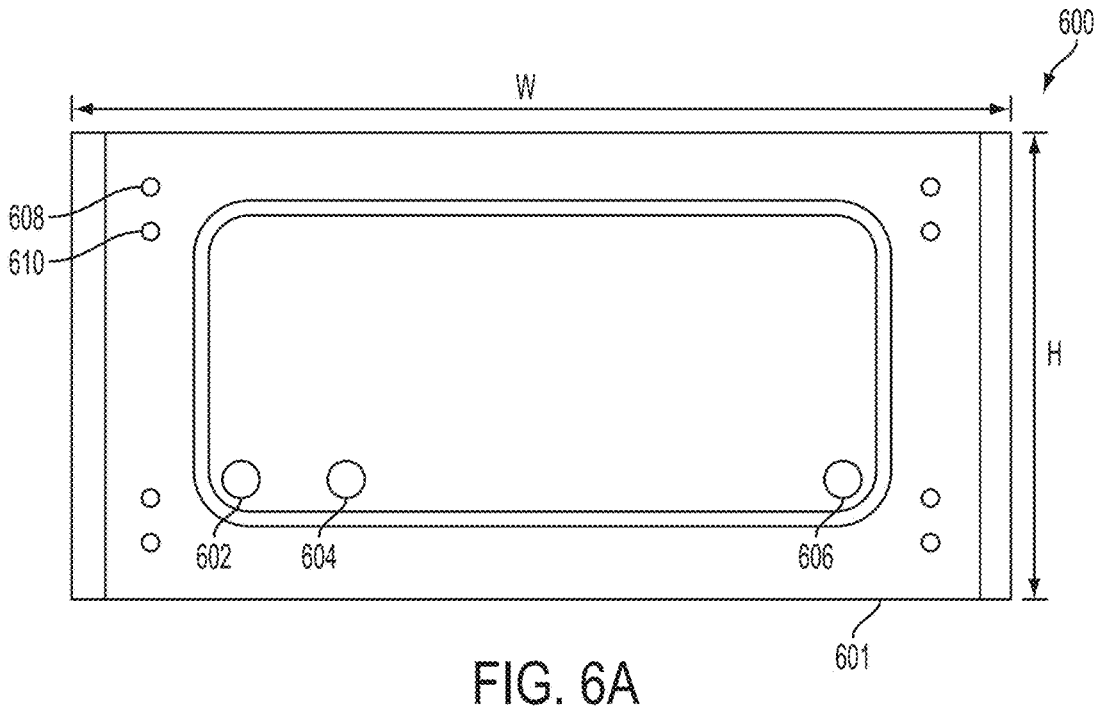


FIG. 6A

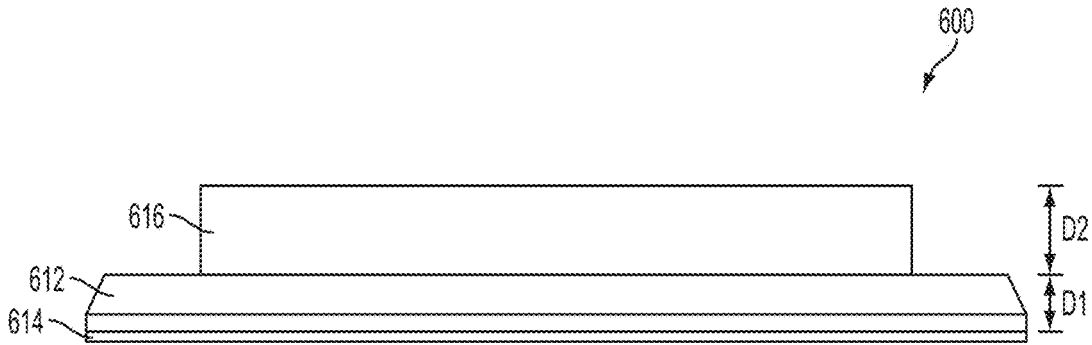


FIG. 6B

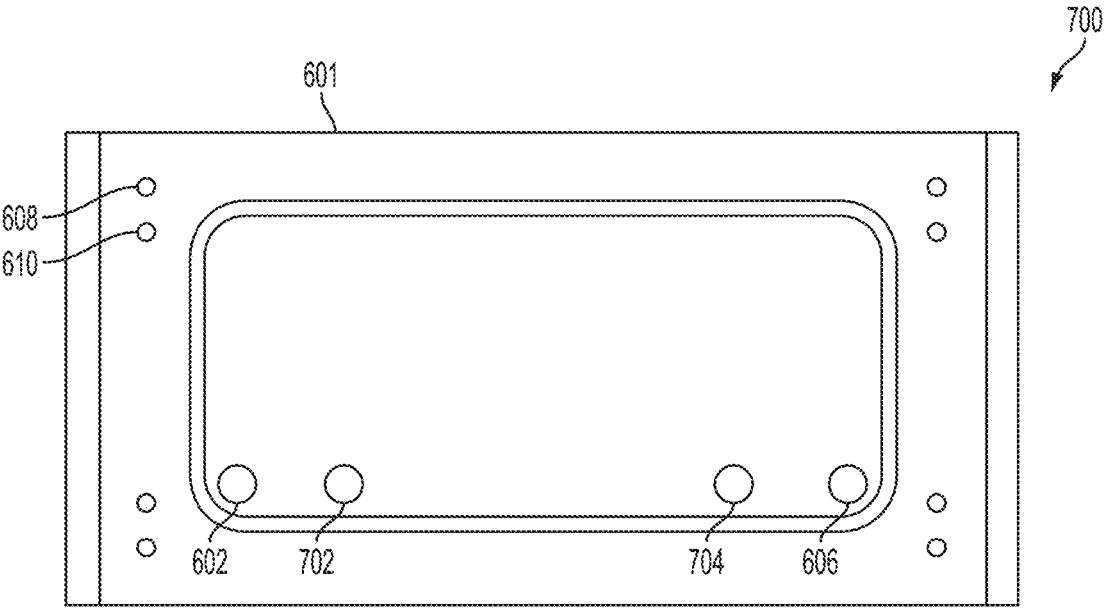


FIG. 7

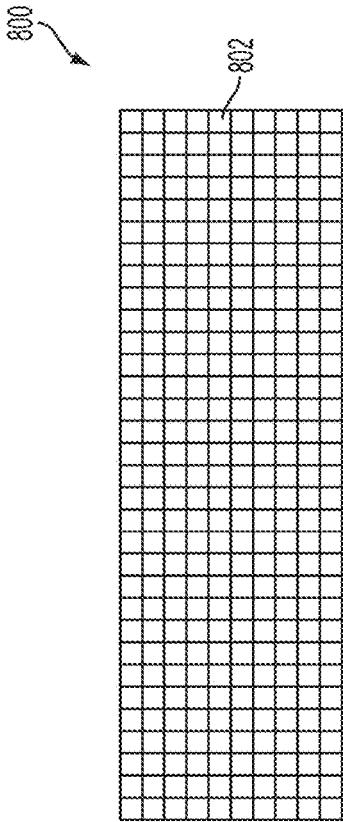


FIG. 8A

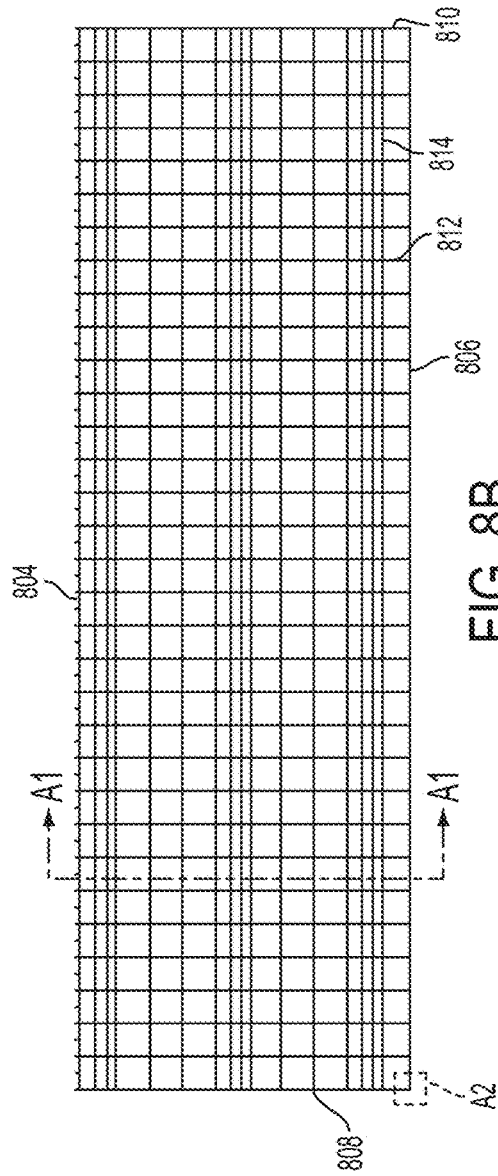


FIG. 8B

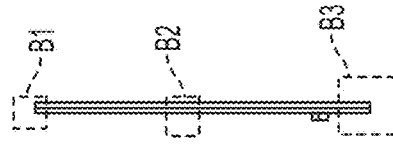


FIG. 8C

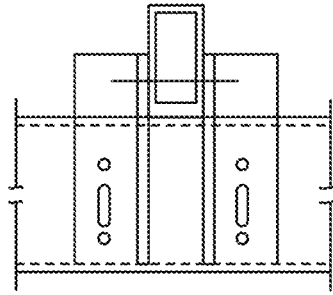


FIG. 8F

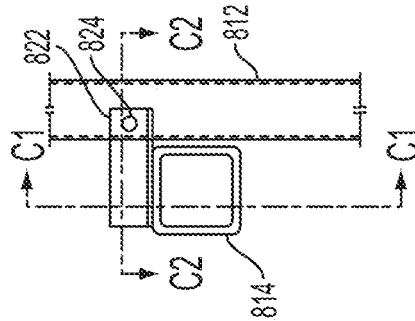


FIG. 8E

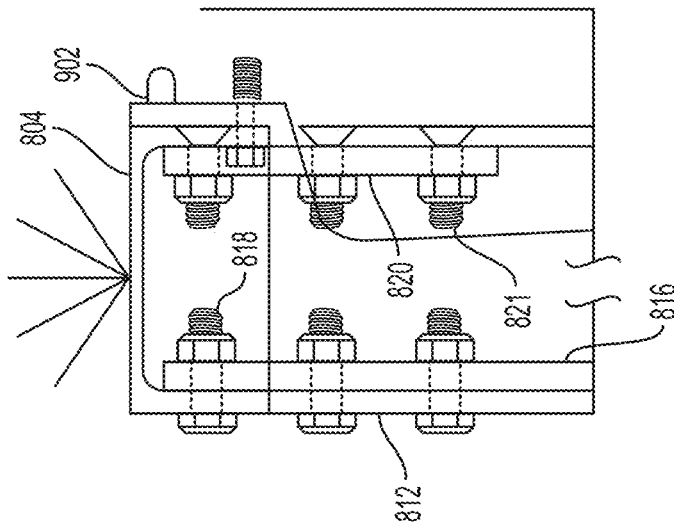


FIG. 8D

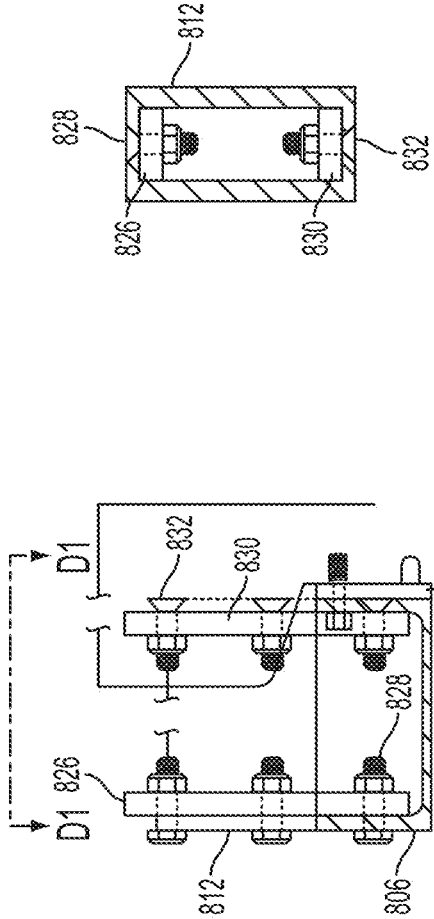
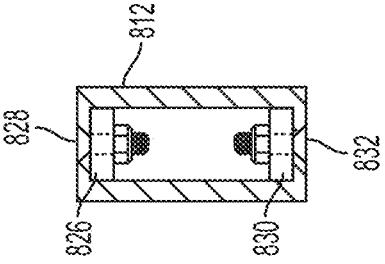


FIG. 8G

FIG. 8H

FIG. 8I



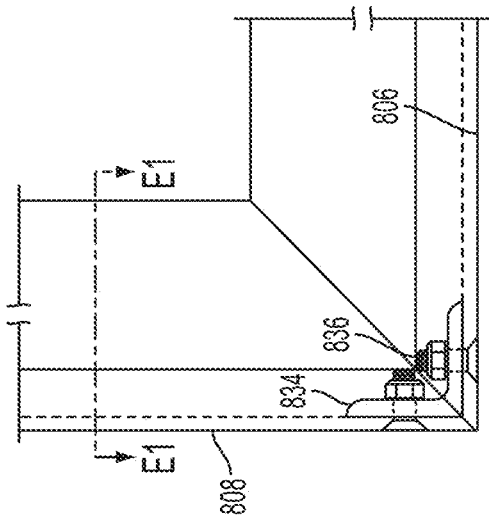


FIG. 8J

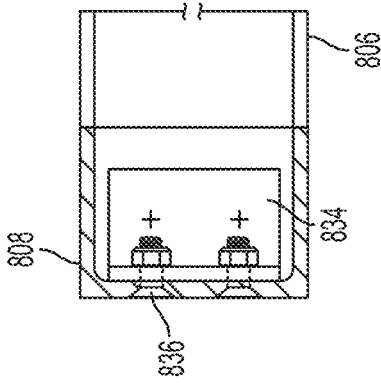


FIG. 8K

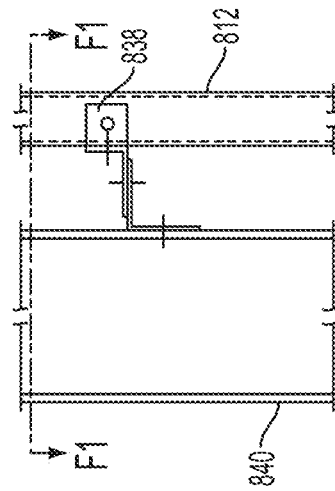


FIG. 8L

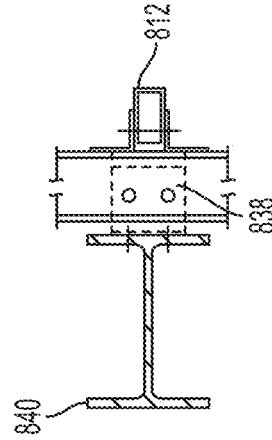


FIG. 8M

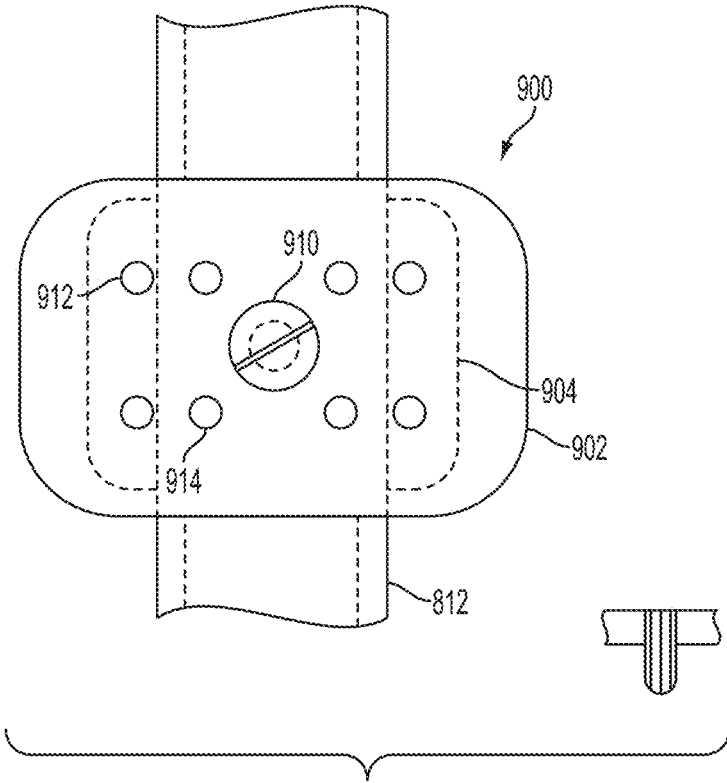


FIG. 9A

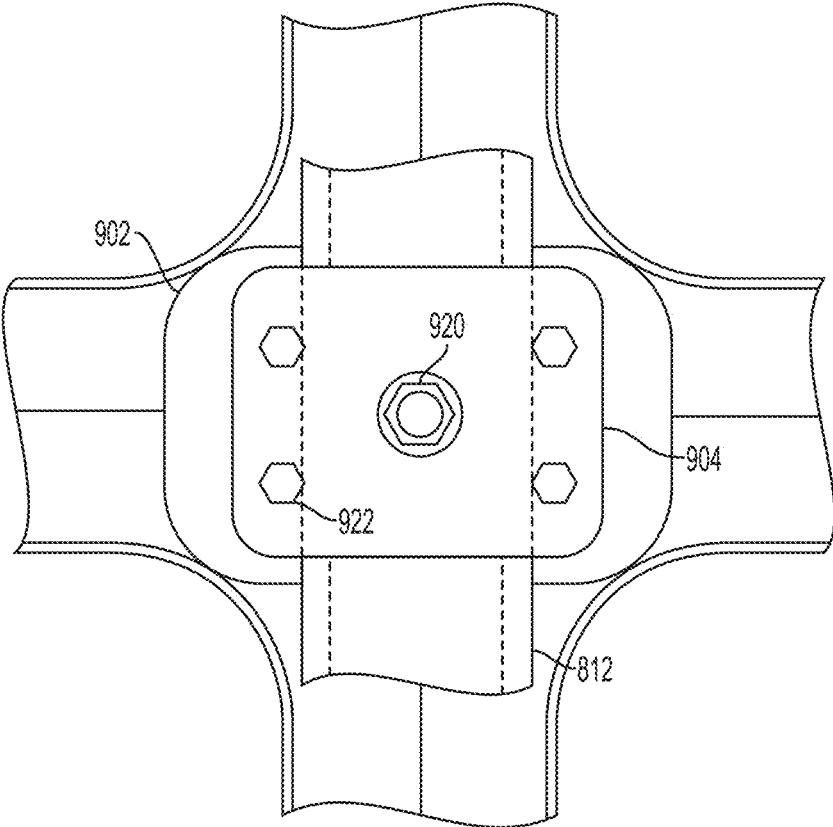


FIG. 9B

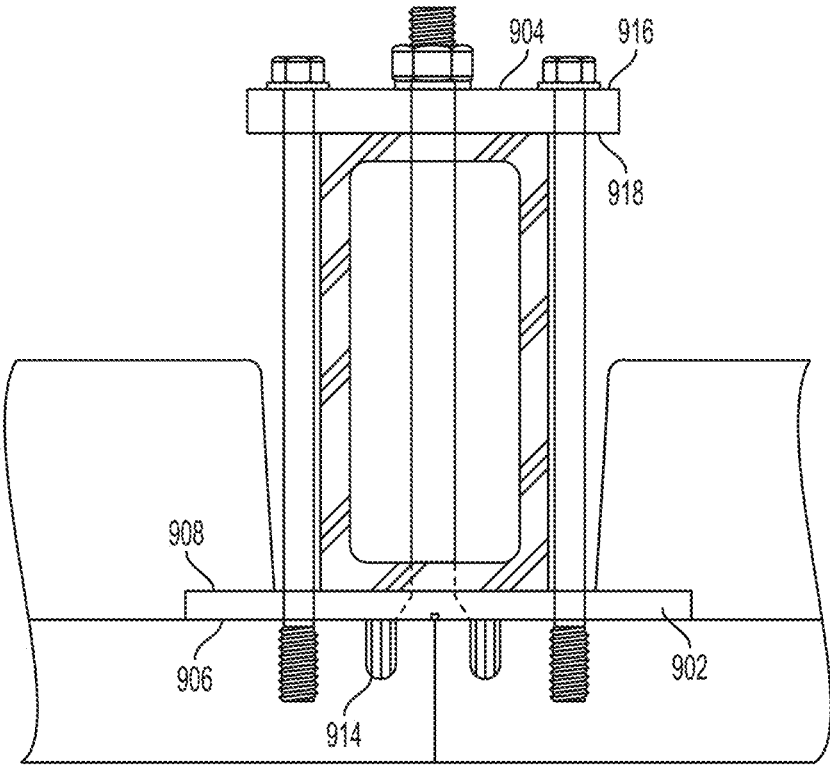


FIG. 9C



FIG. 10A

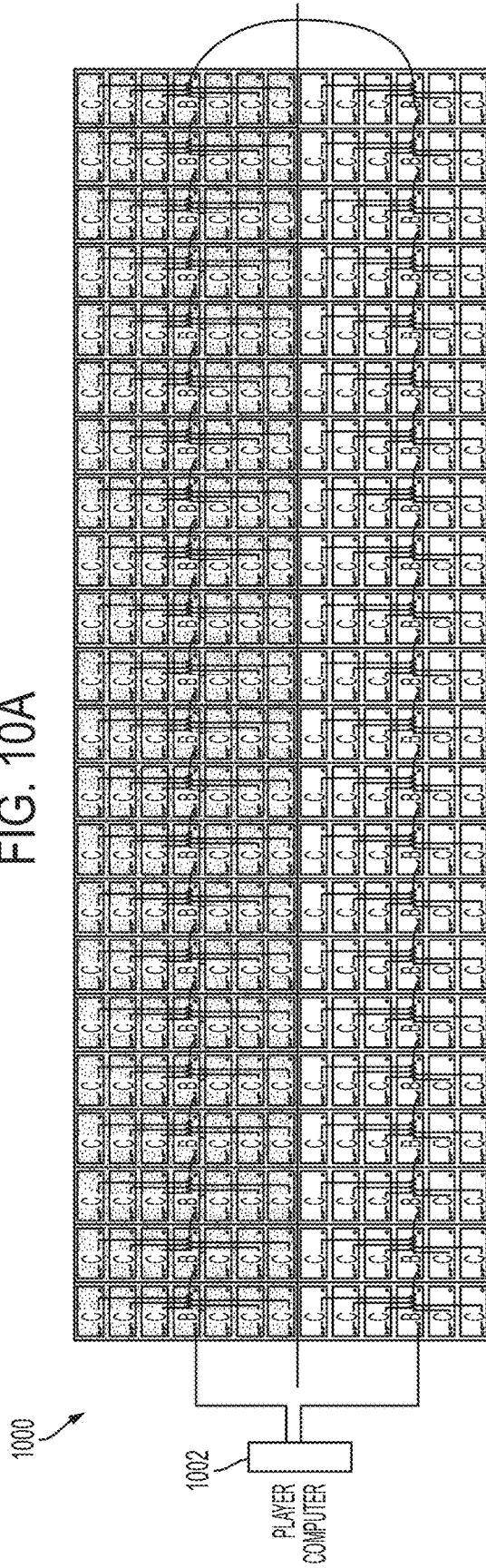


FIG. 10B

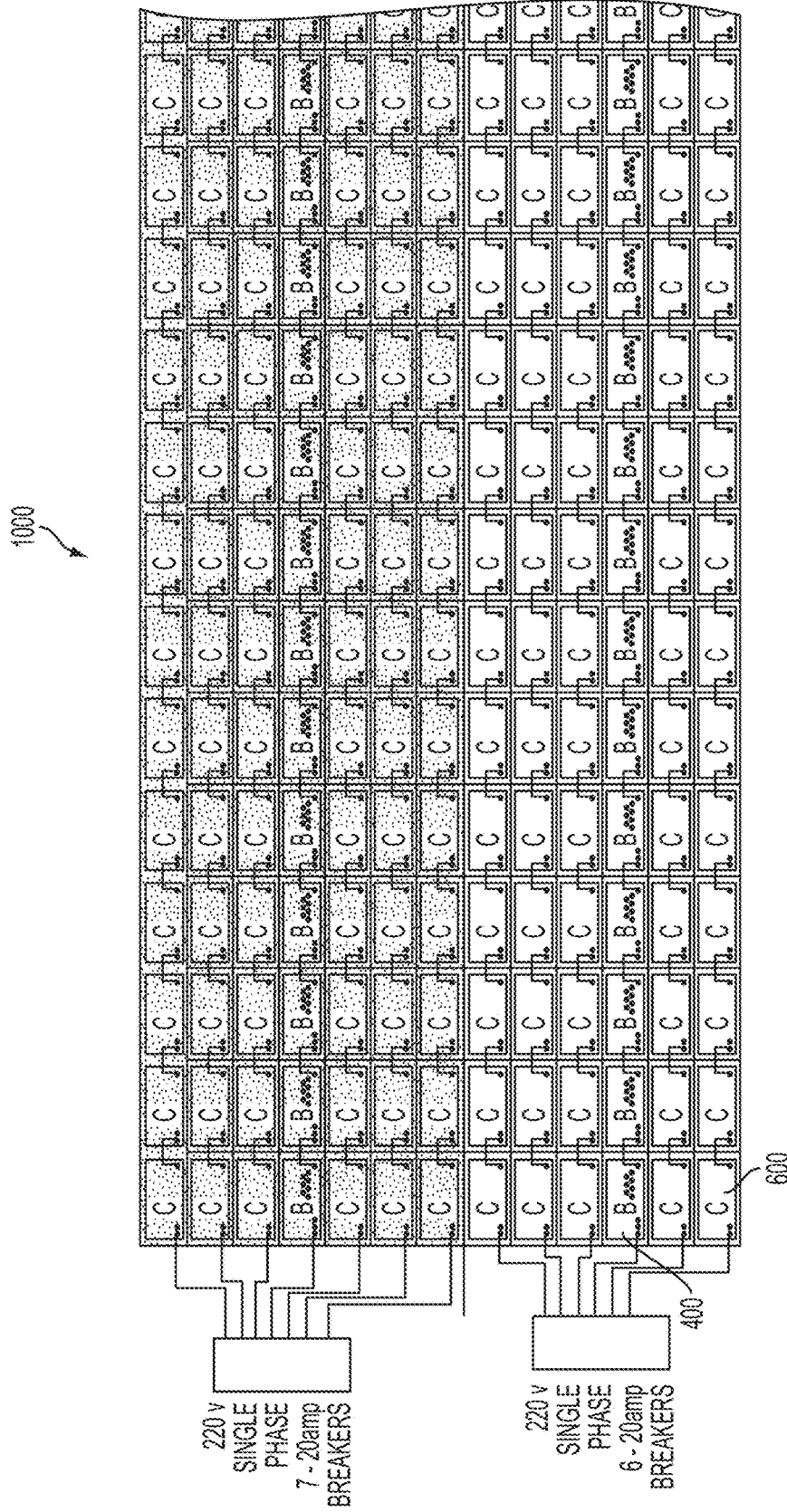


FIG. 10C

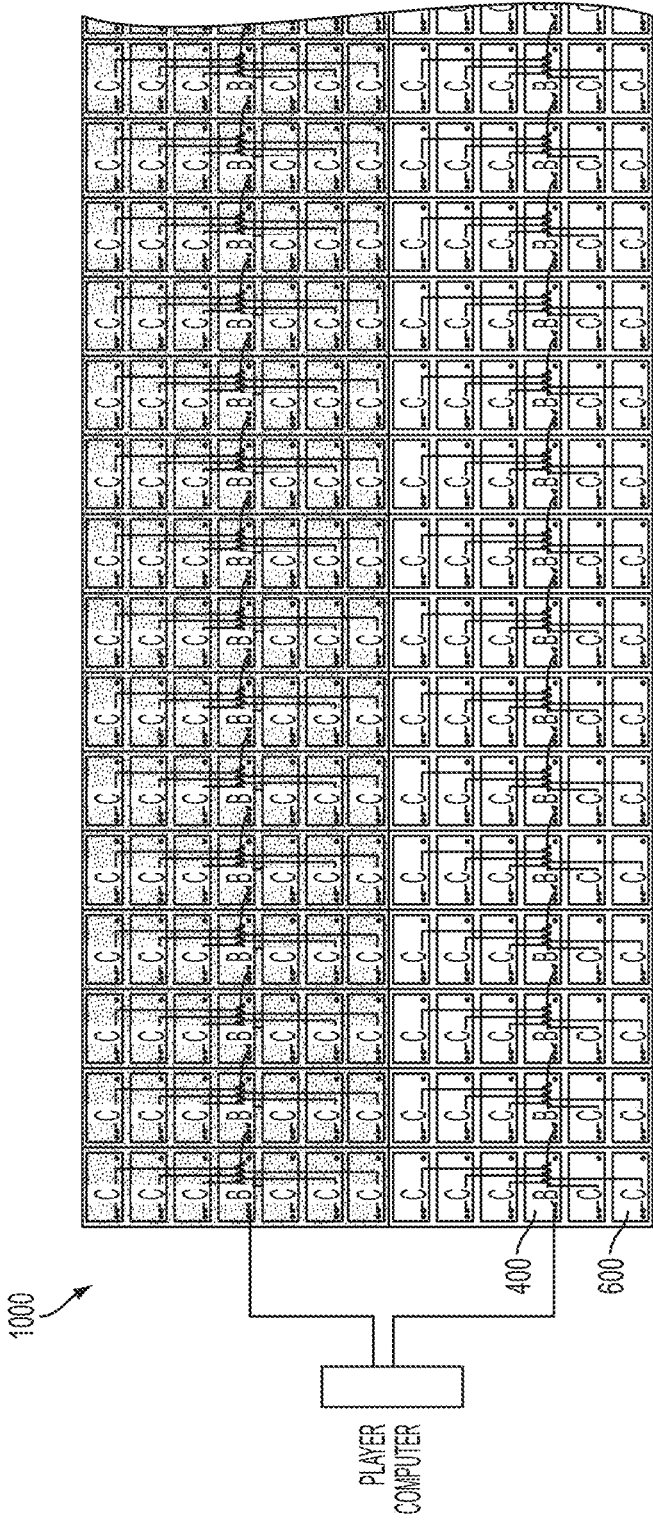


FIG. 10D

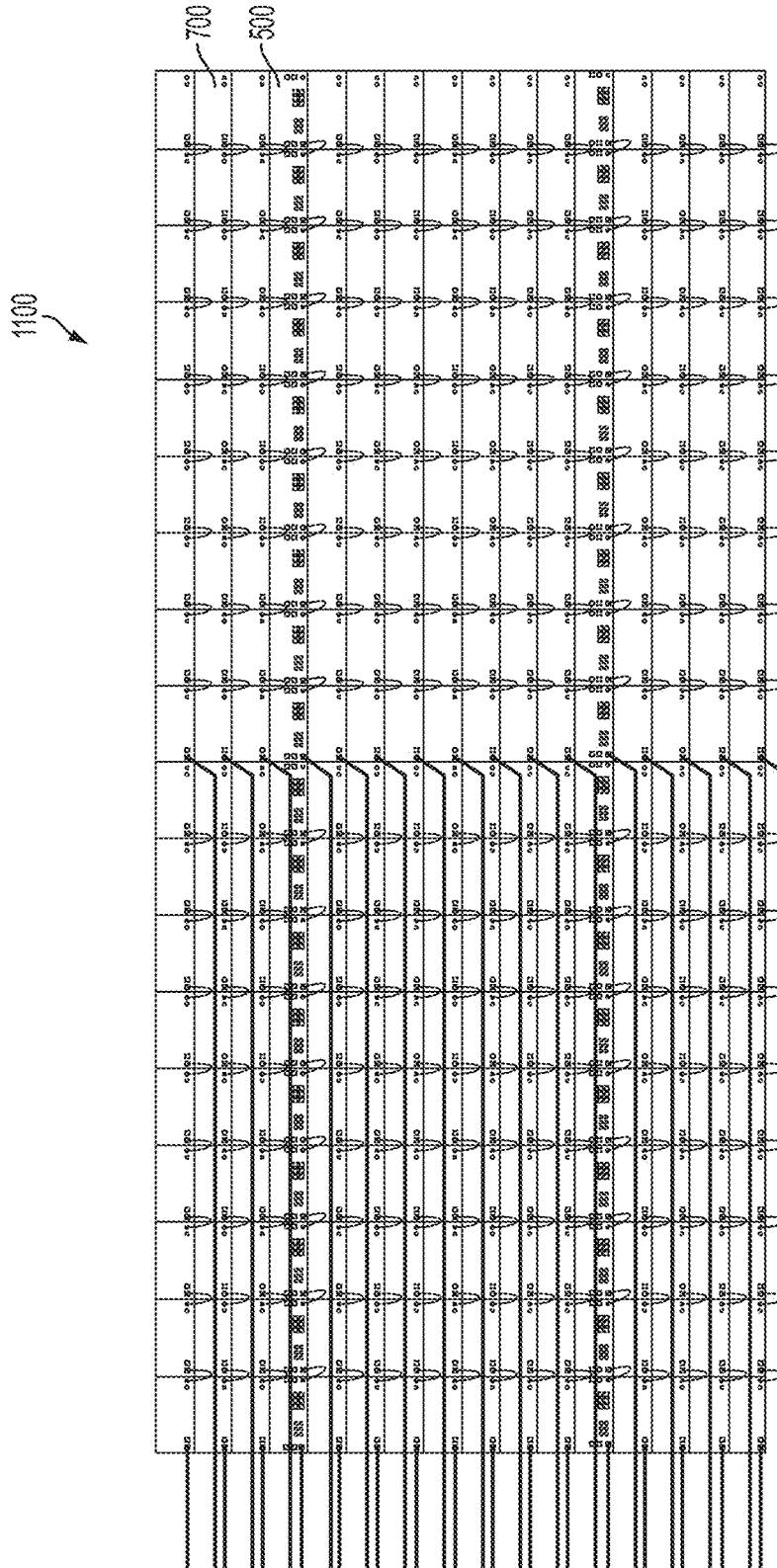


FIG. 11A

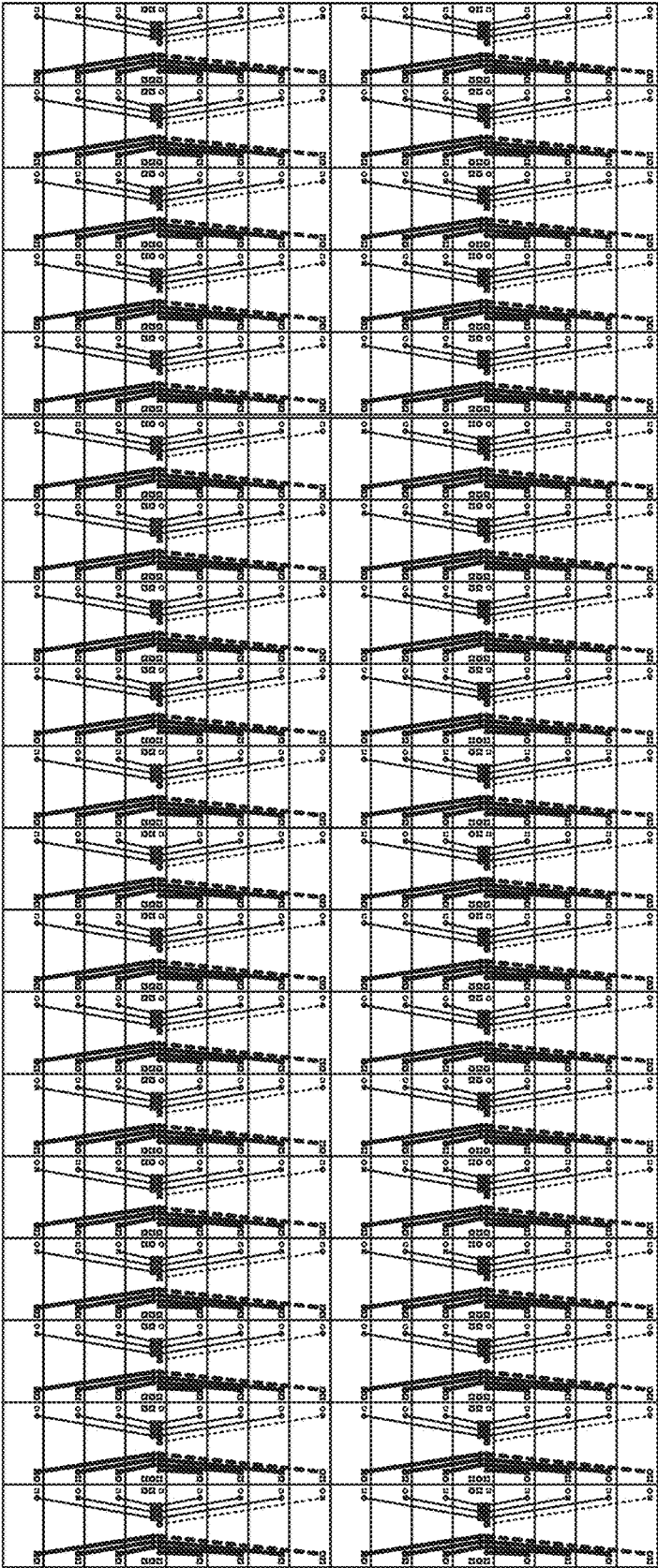


FIG. 11B

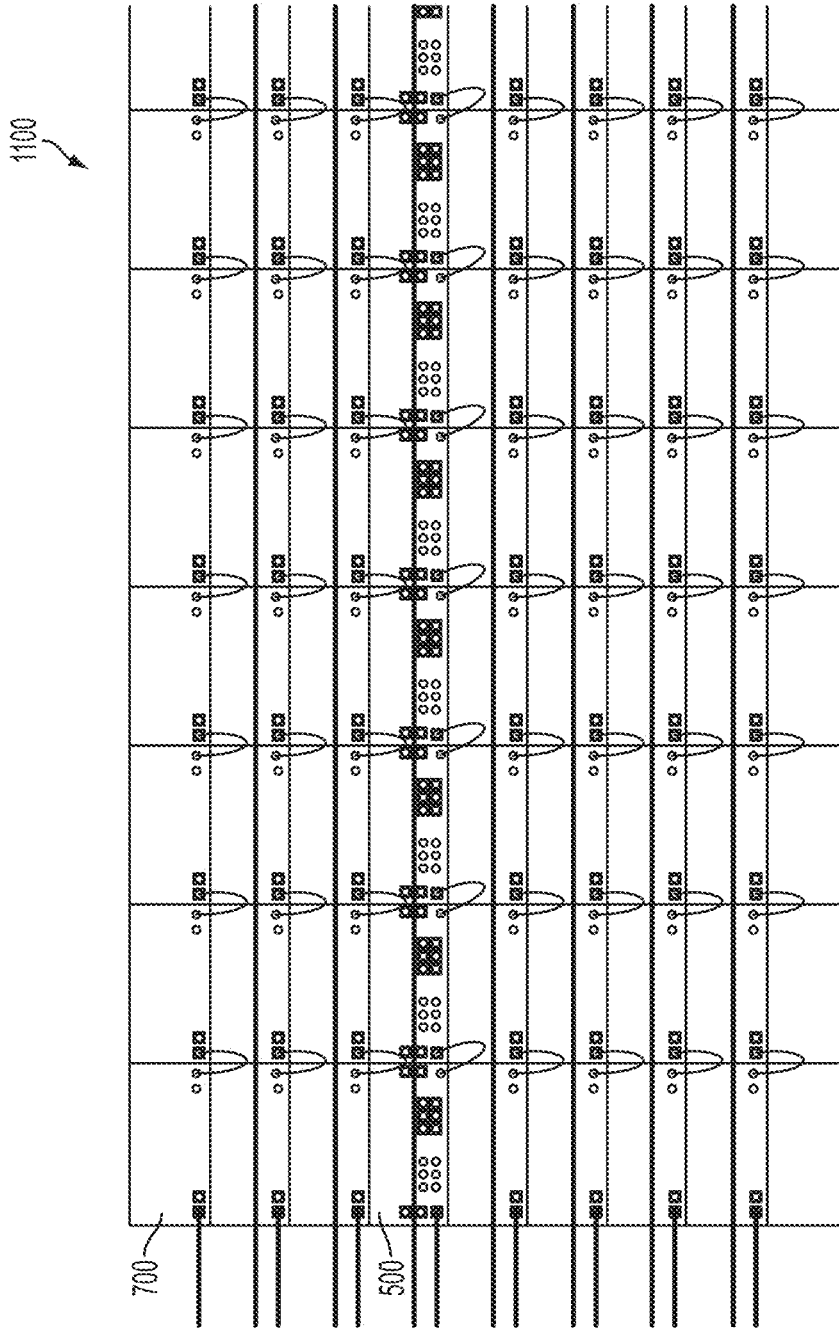


FIG. 11C

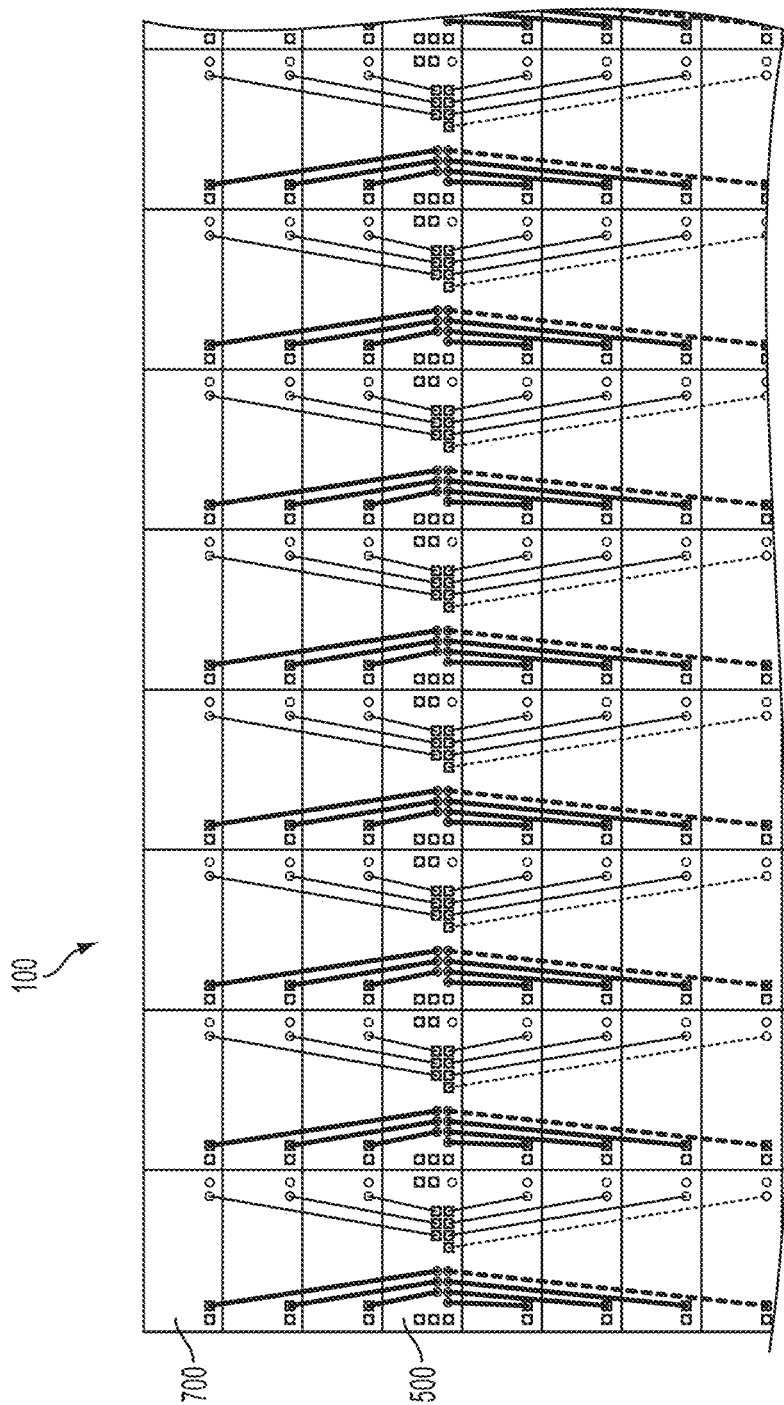


FIG. 11D

1200

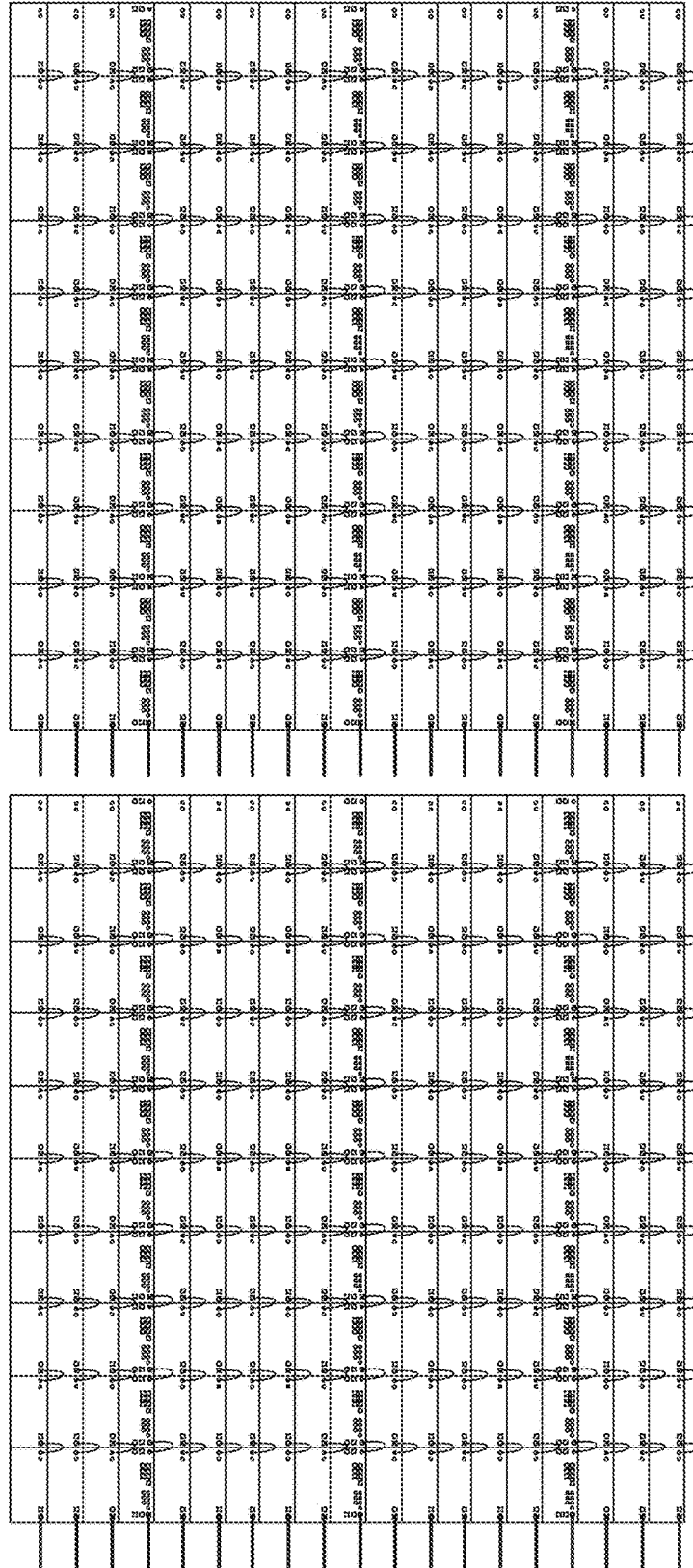


FIG. 12A

1200

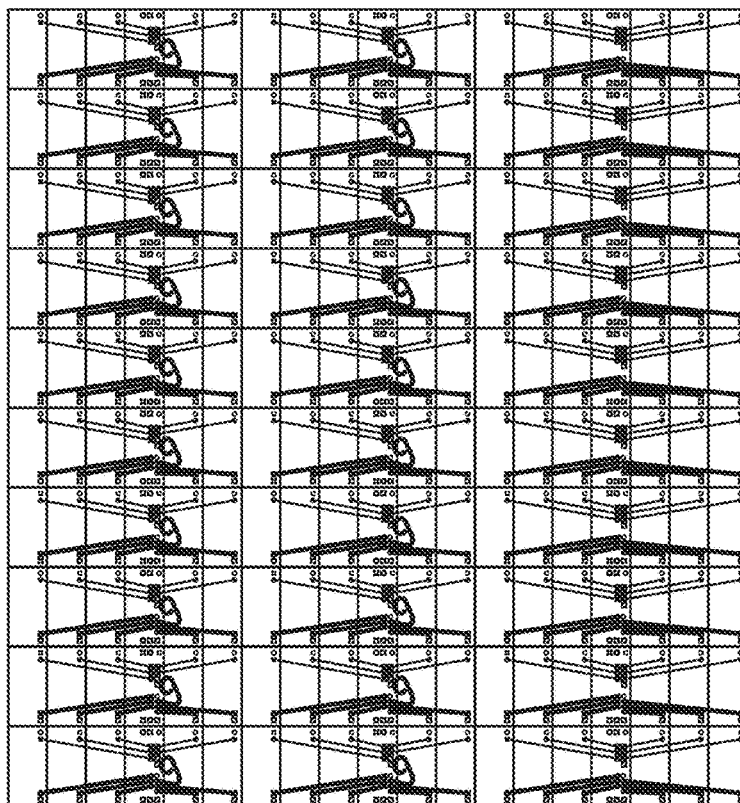
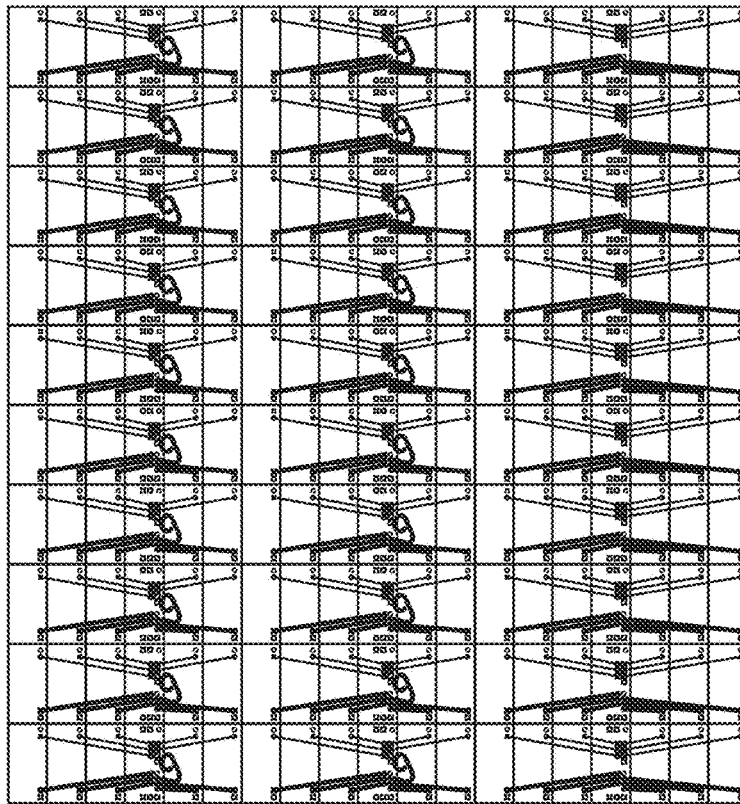


FIG. 12B

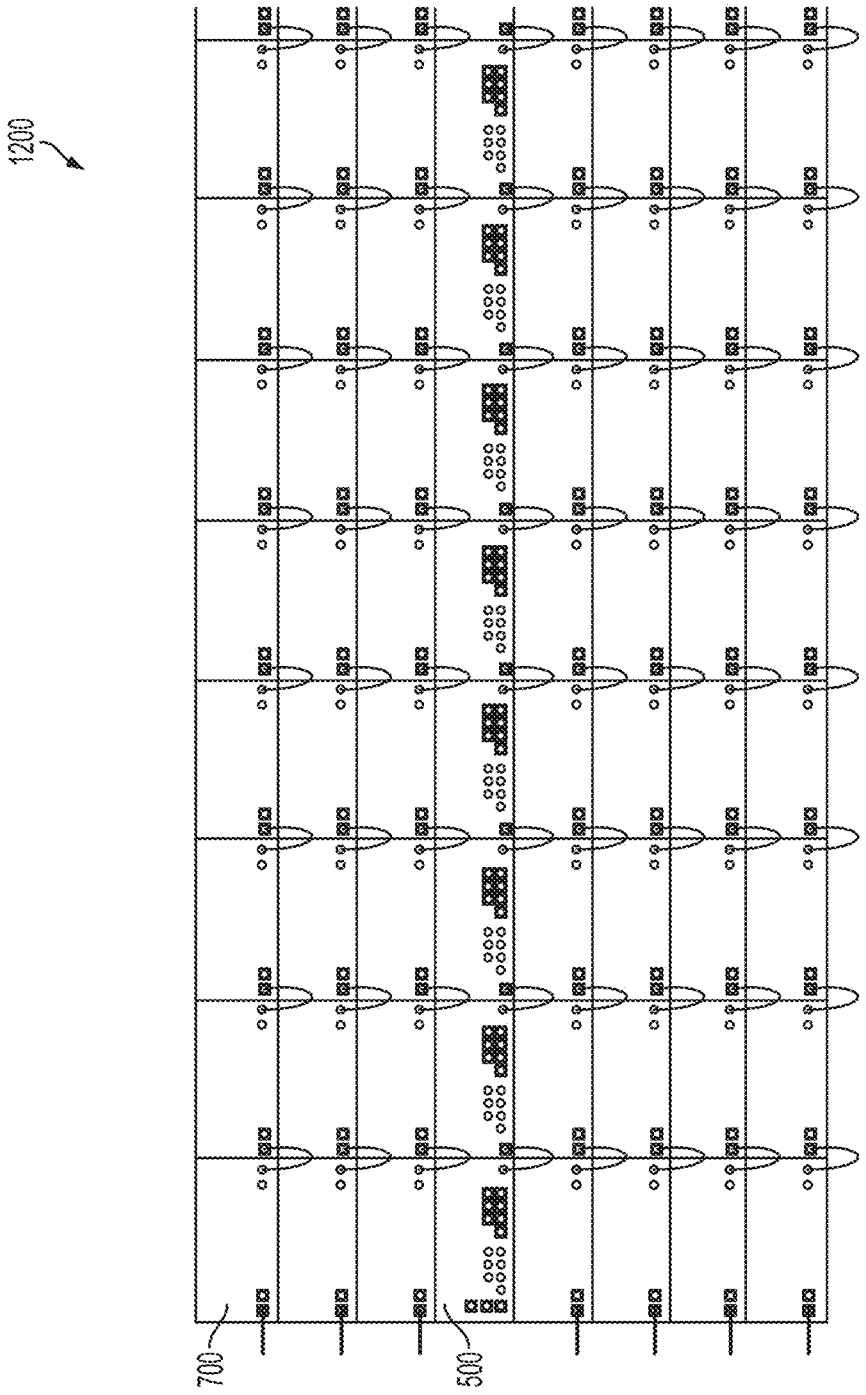


FIG. 12C

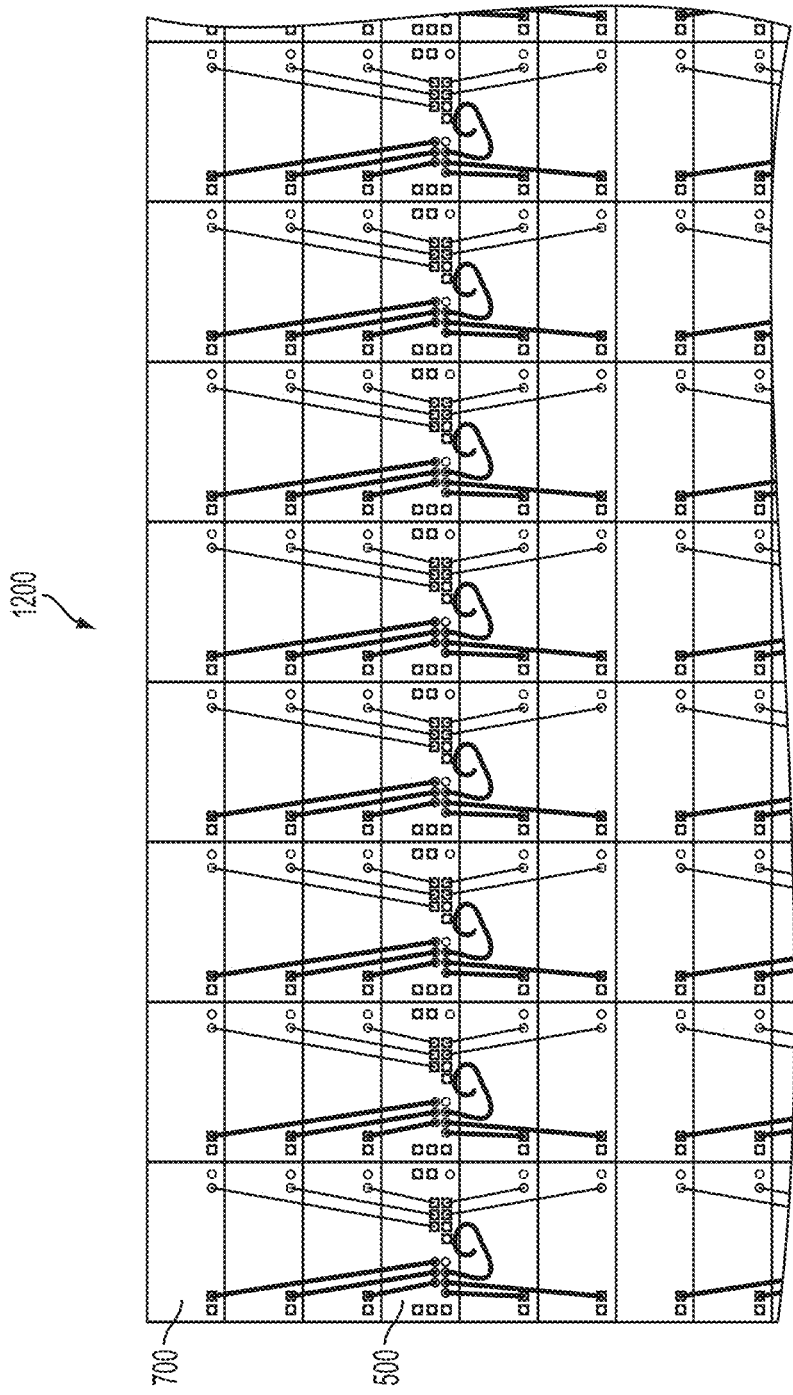


FIG. 12D

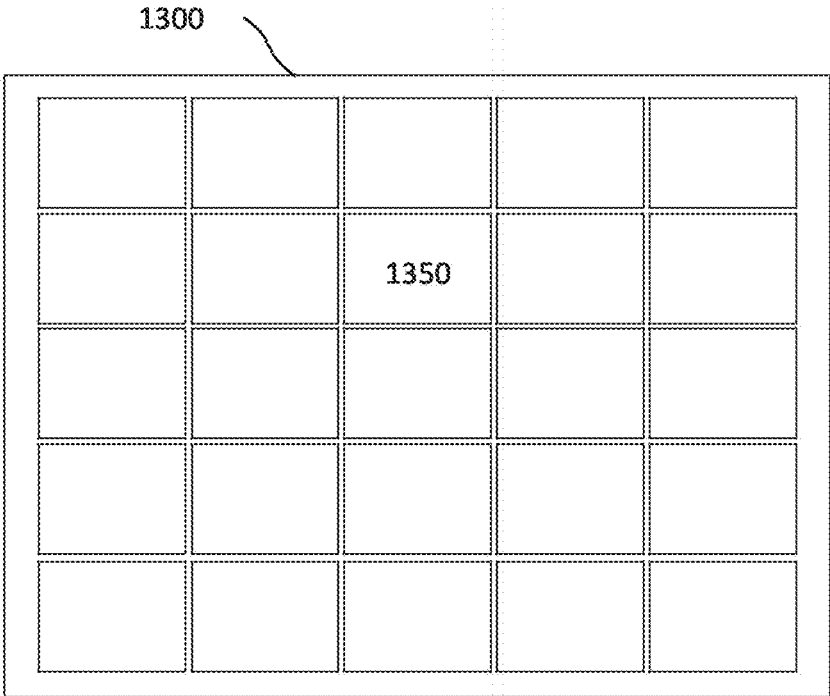


FIG. 13

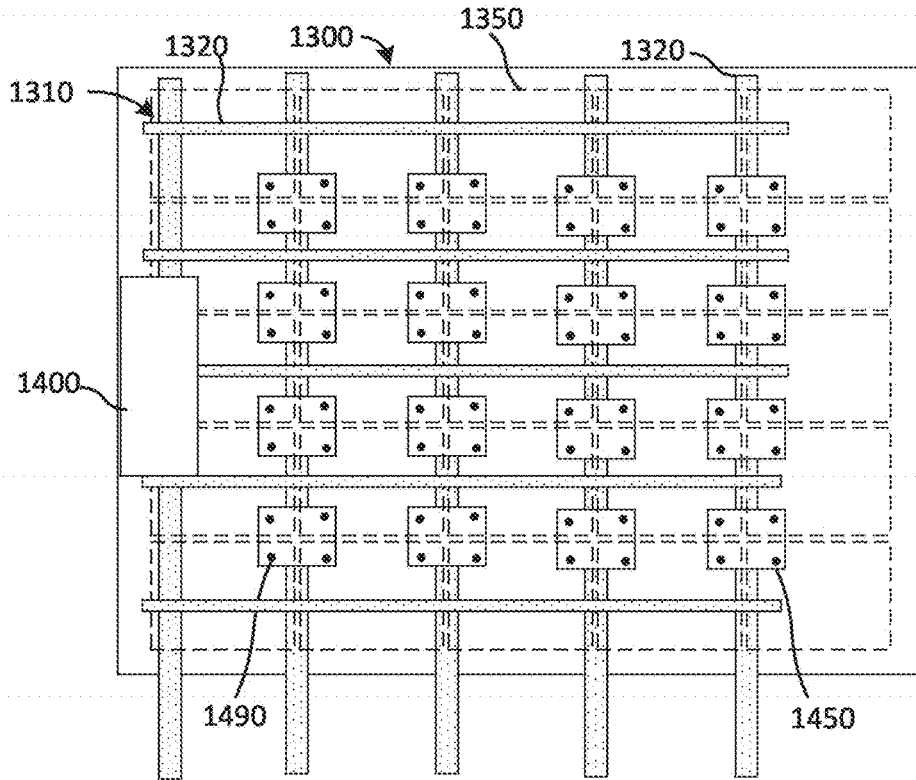


FIG. 14

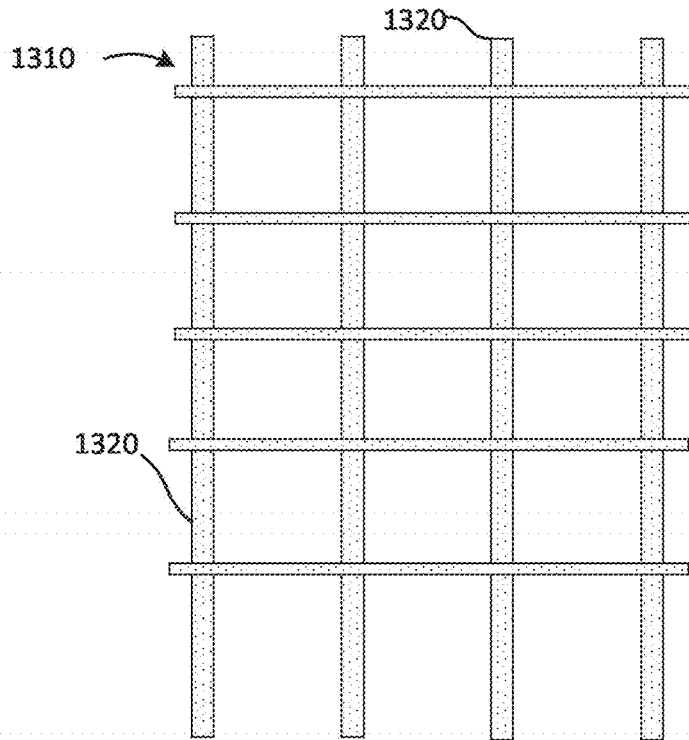


FIG. 15

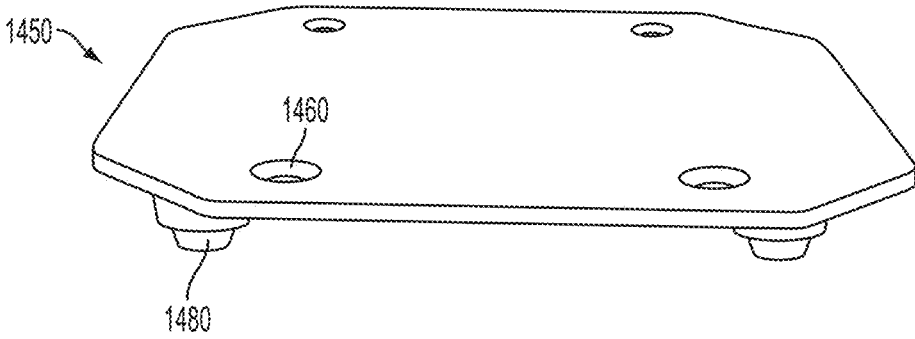


FIG. 16A

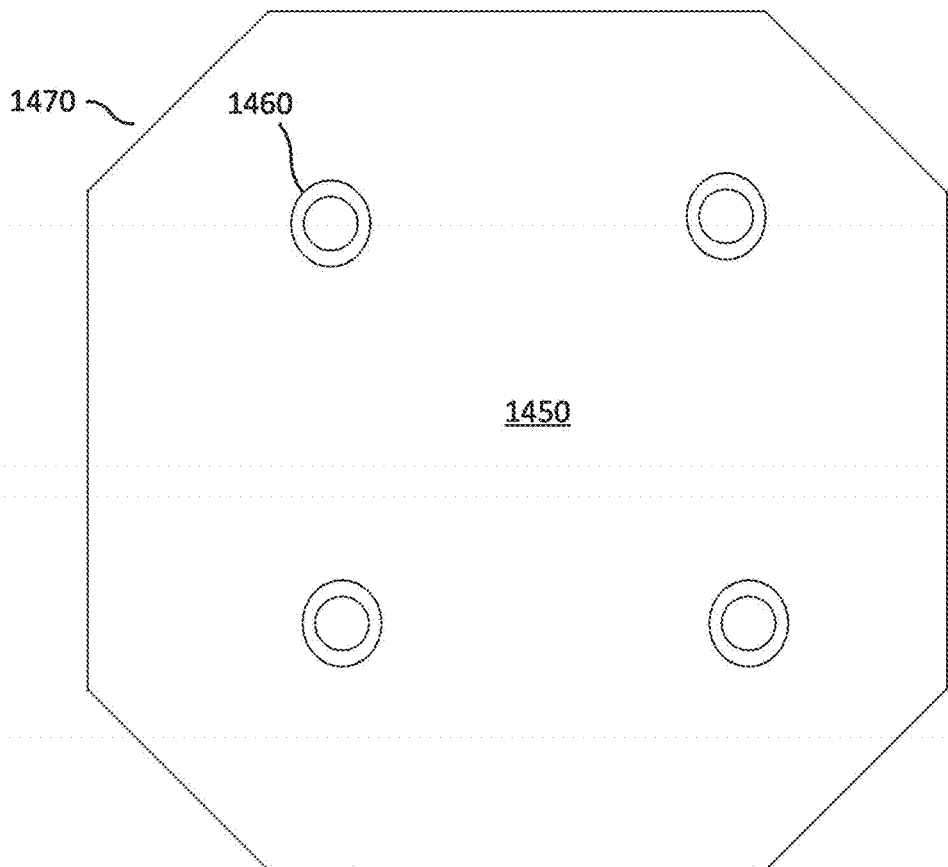


FIG. 16B

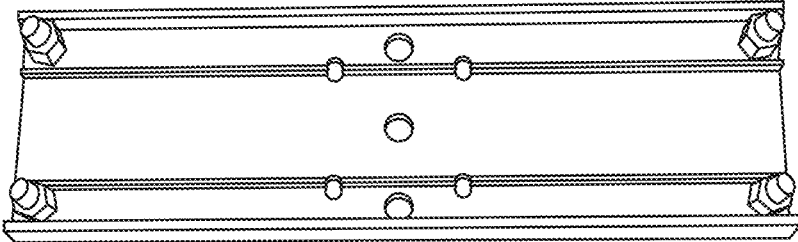


FIG. 16D

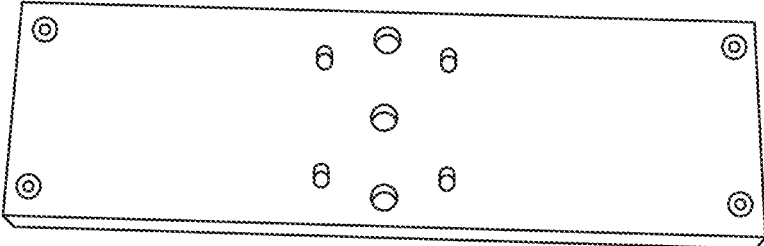


FIG. 16E

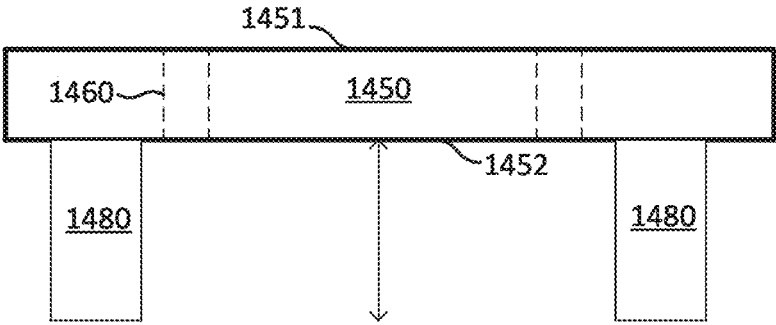


FIG. 16C

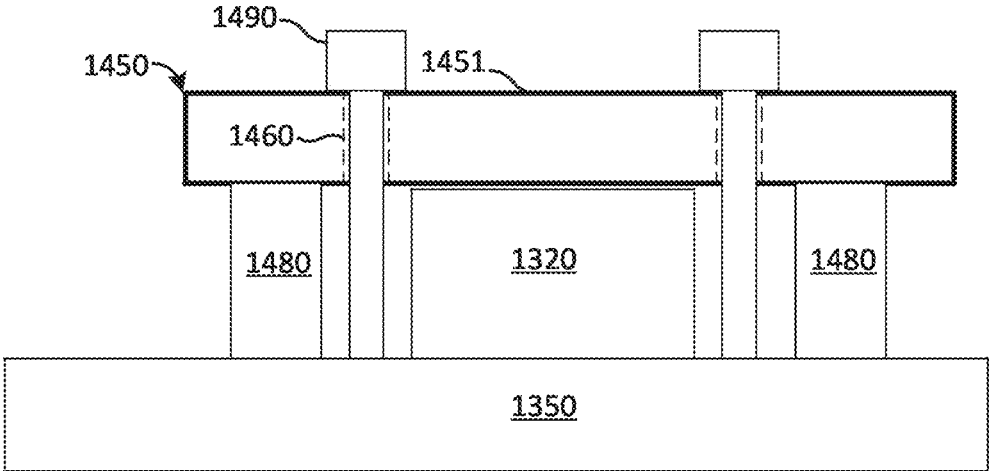
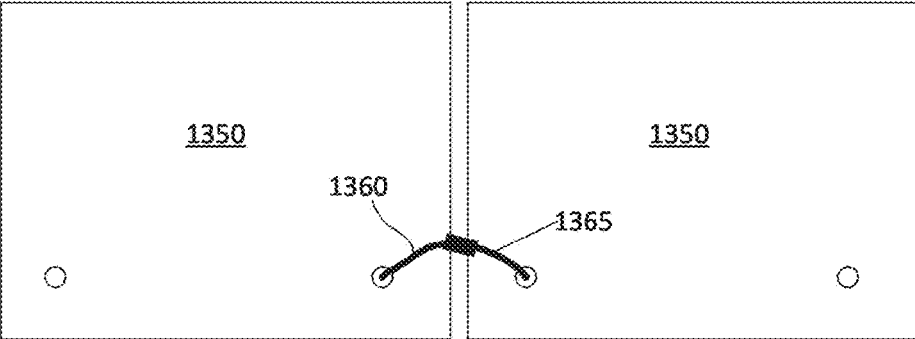
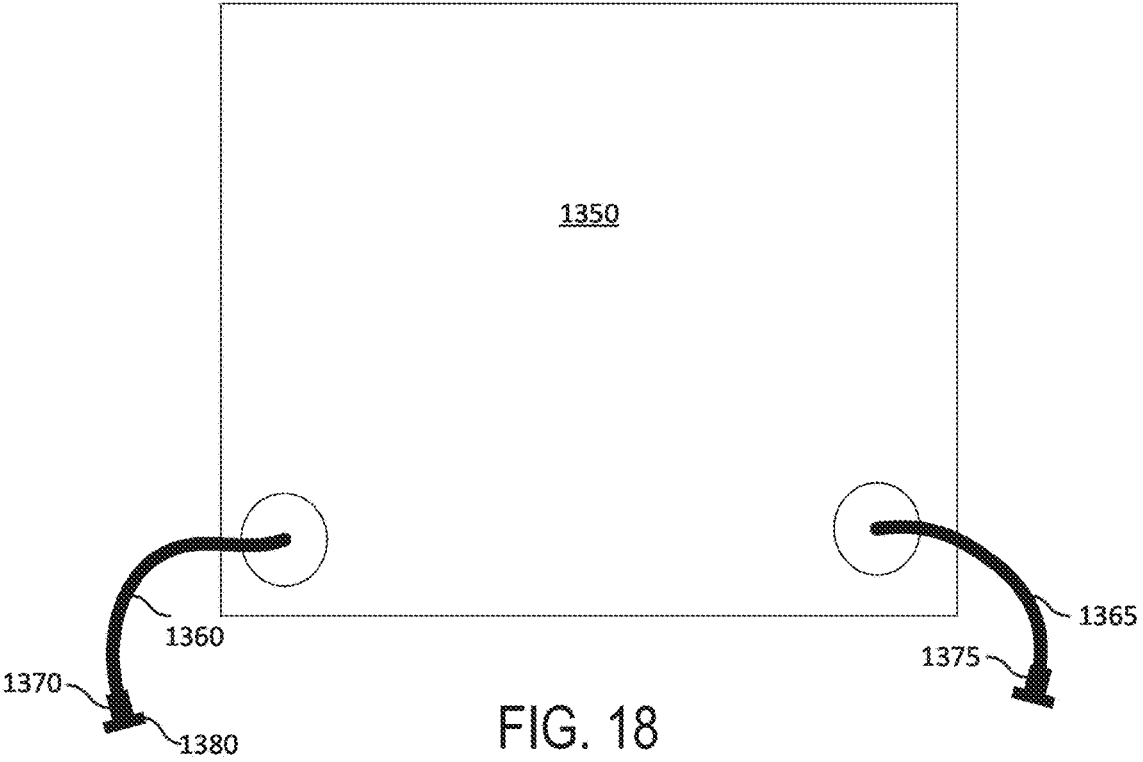


FIG. 17



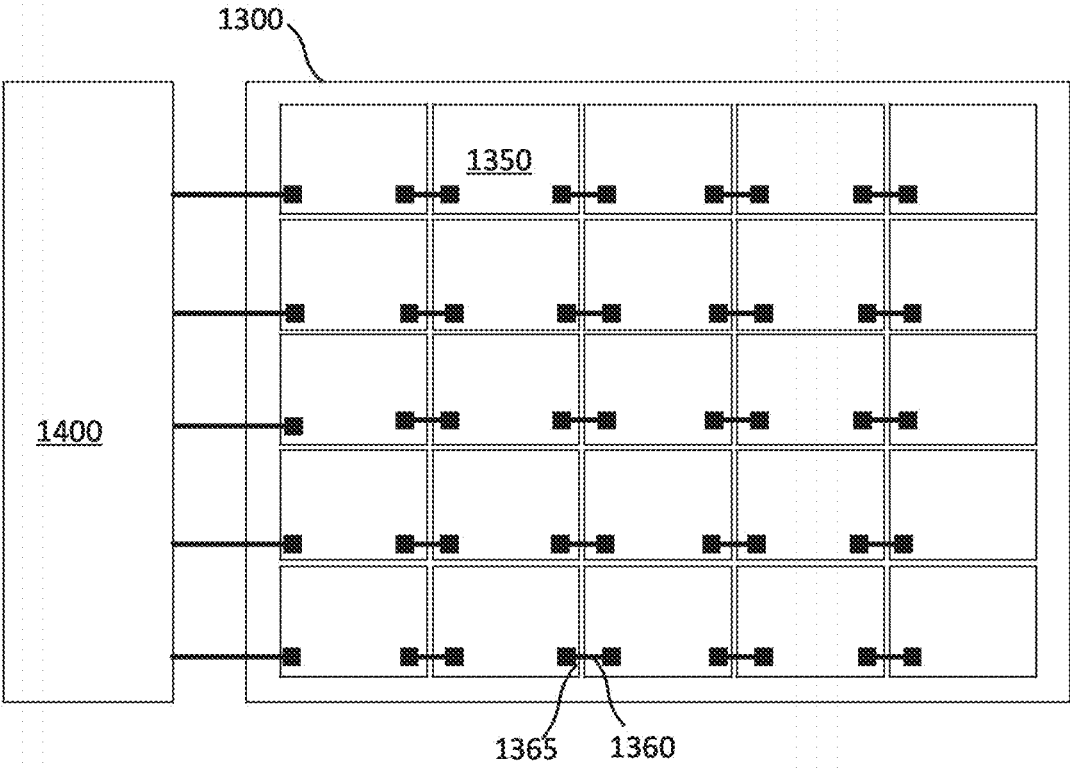


FIG. 20

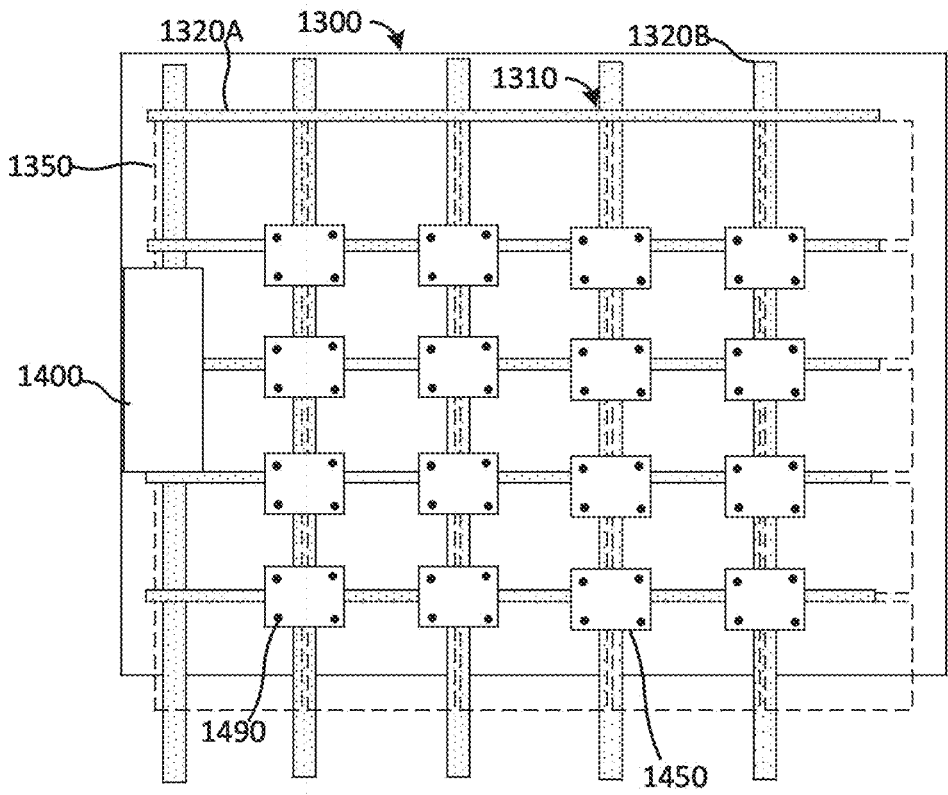


FIG. 21A

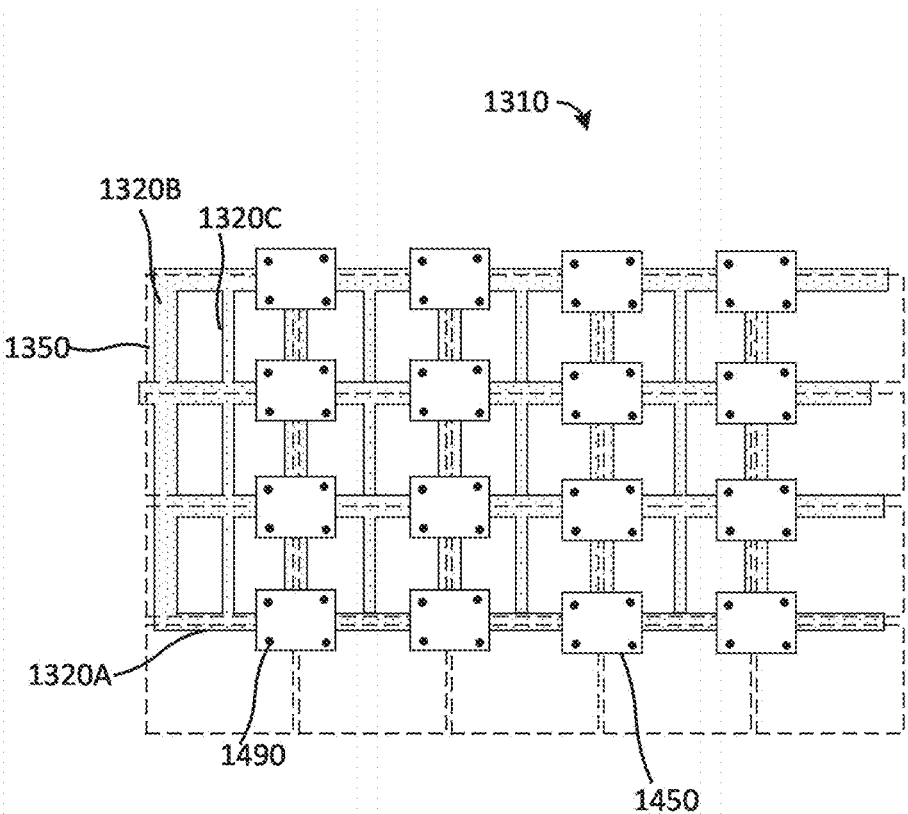


FIG. 21B

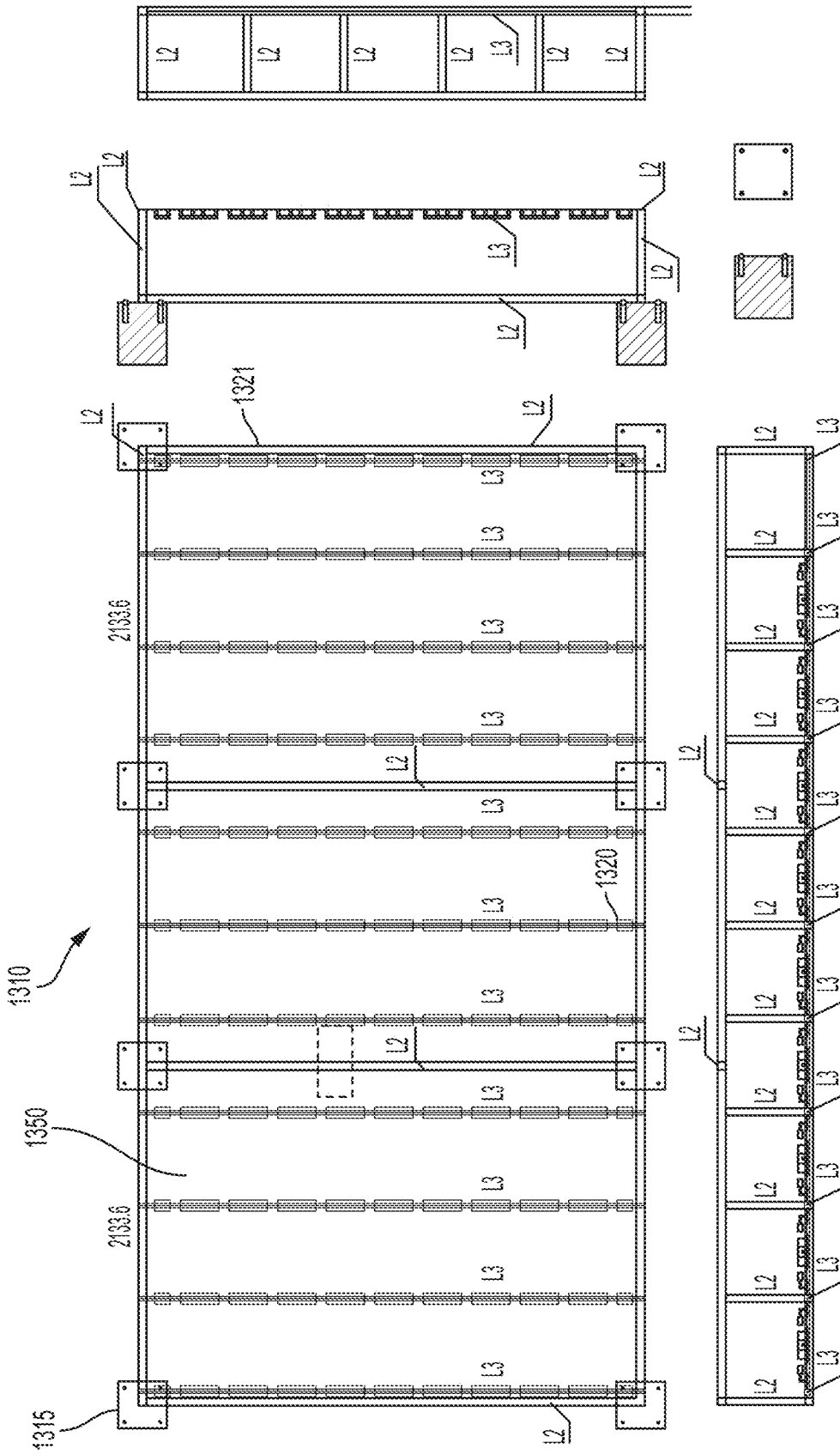


FIG. 21C

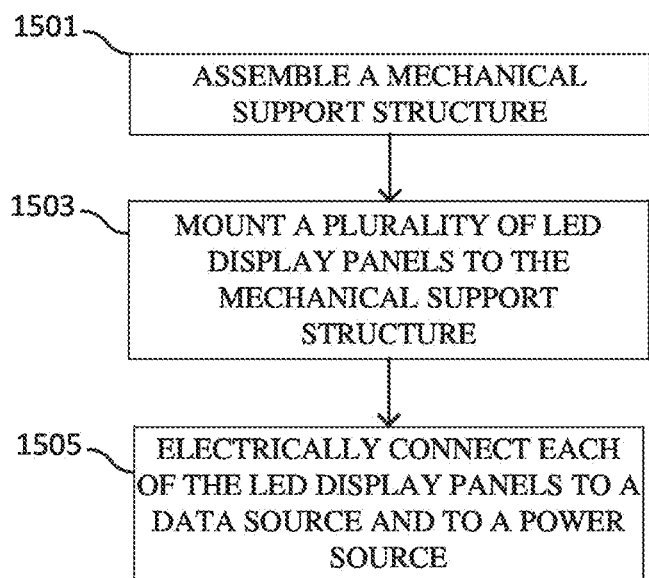


FIG. 22

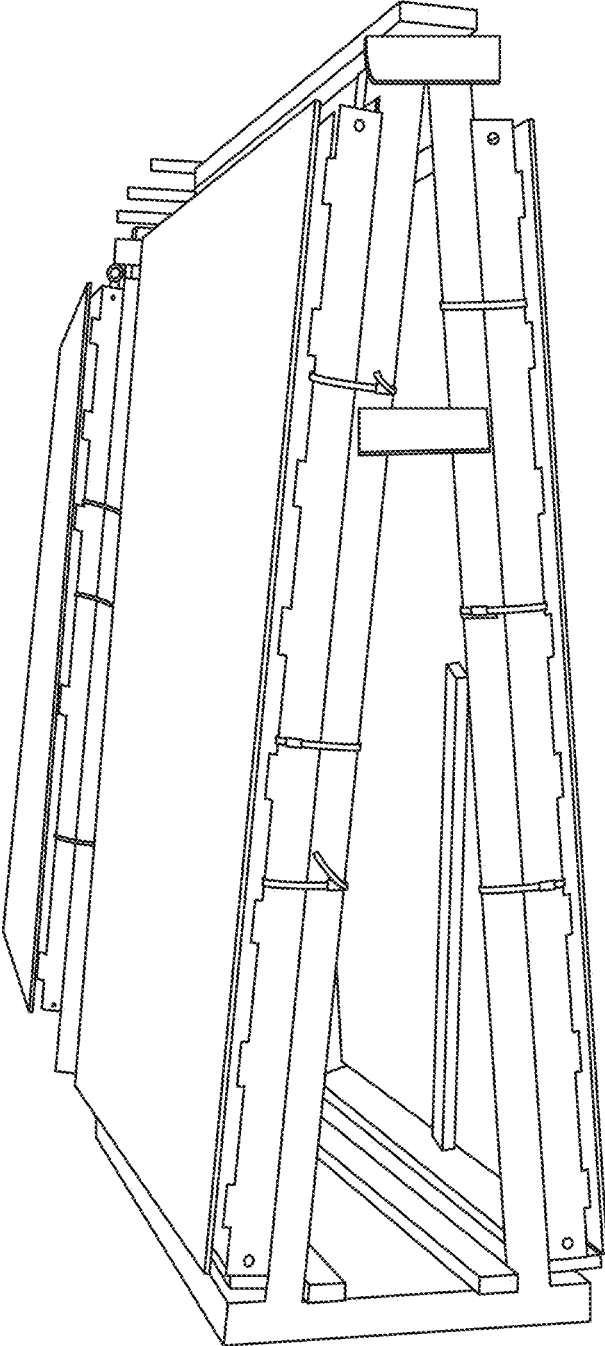


FIG. 23

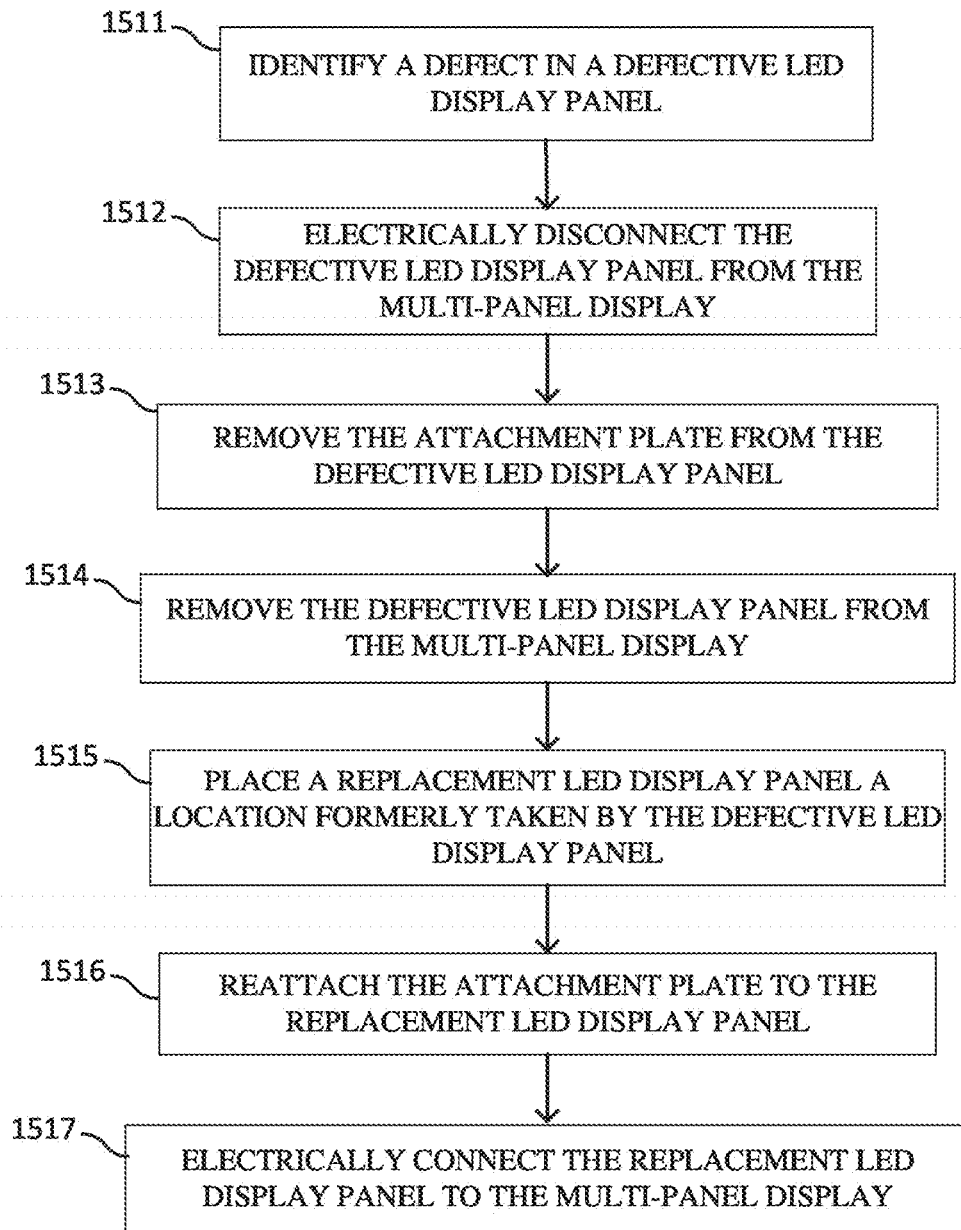


FIG. 24

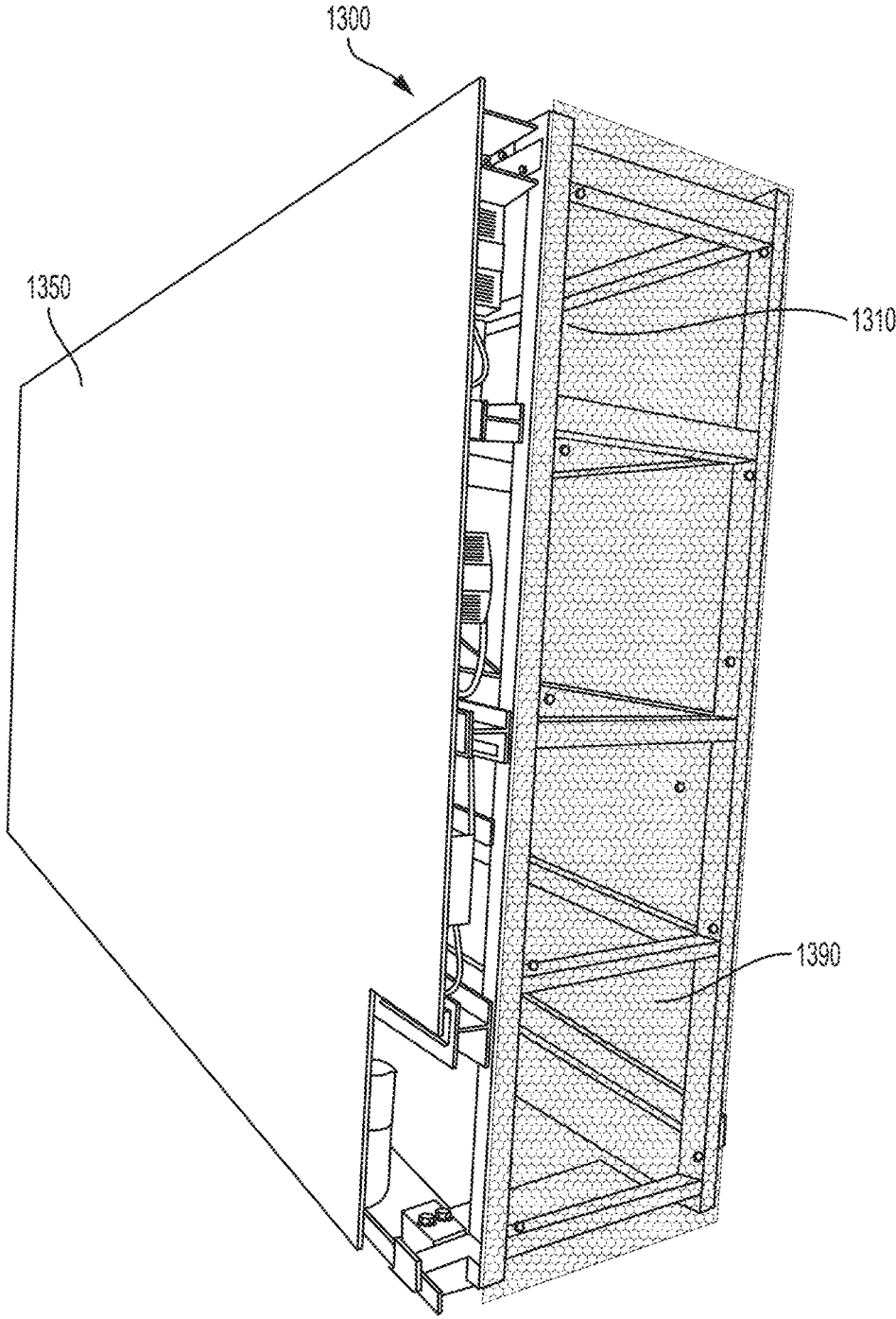


FIG. 25A

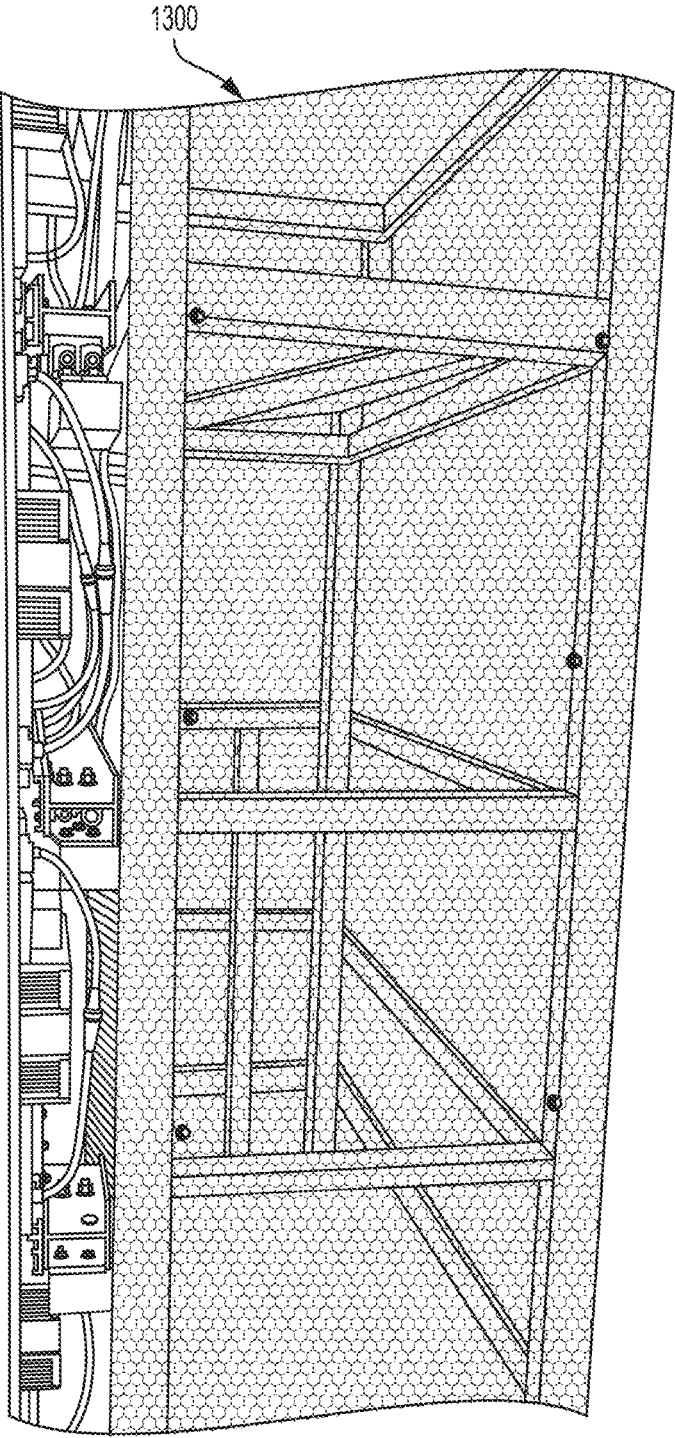


FIG. 25B

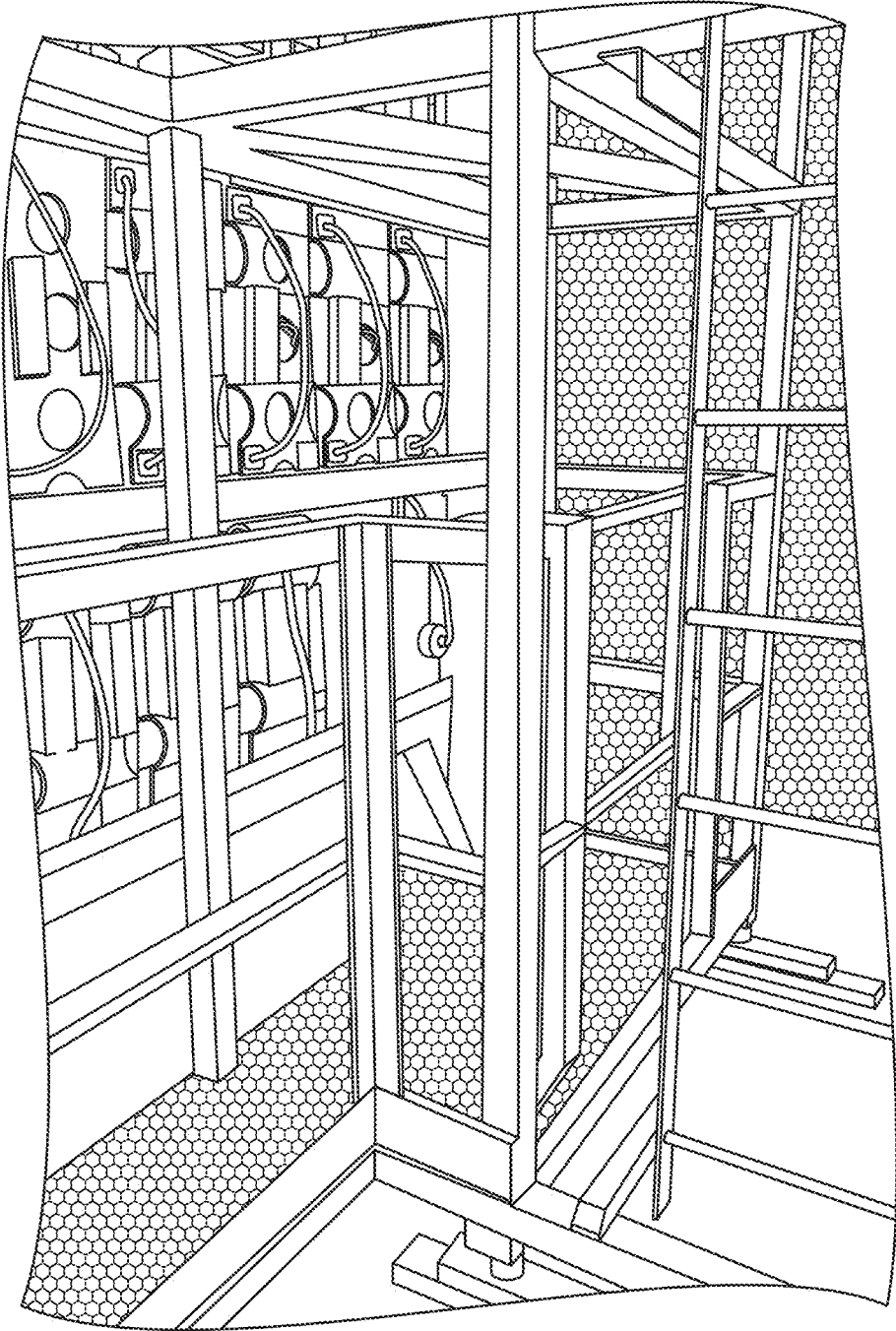


FIG. 25C

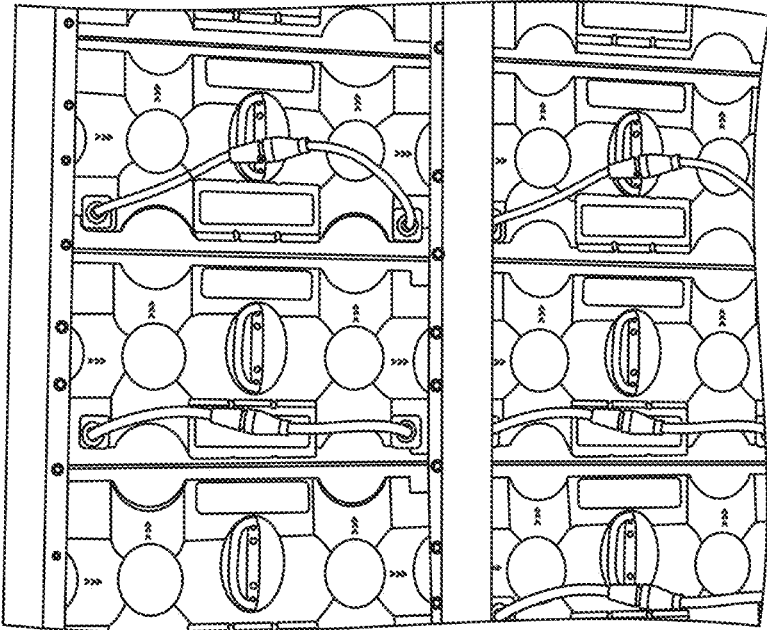


FIG. 25D

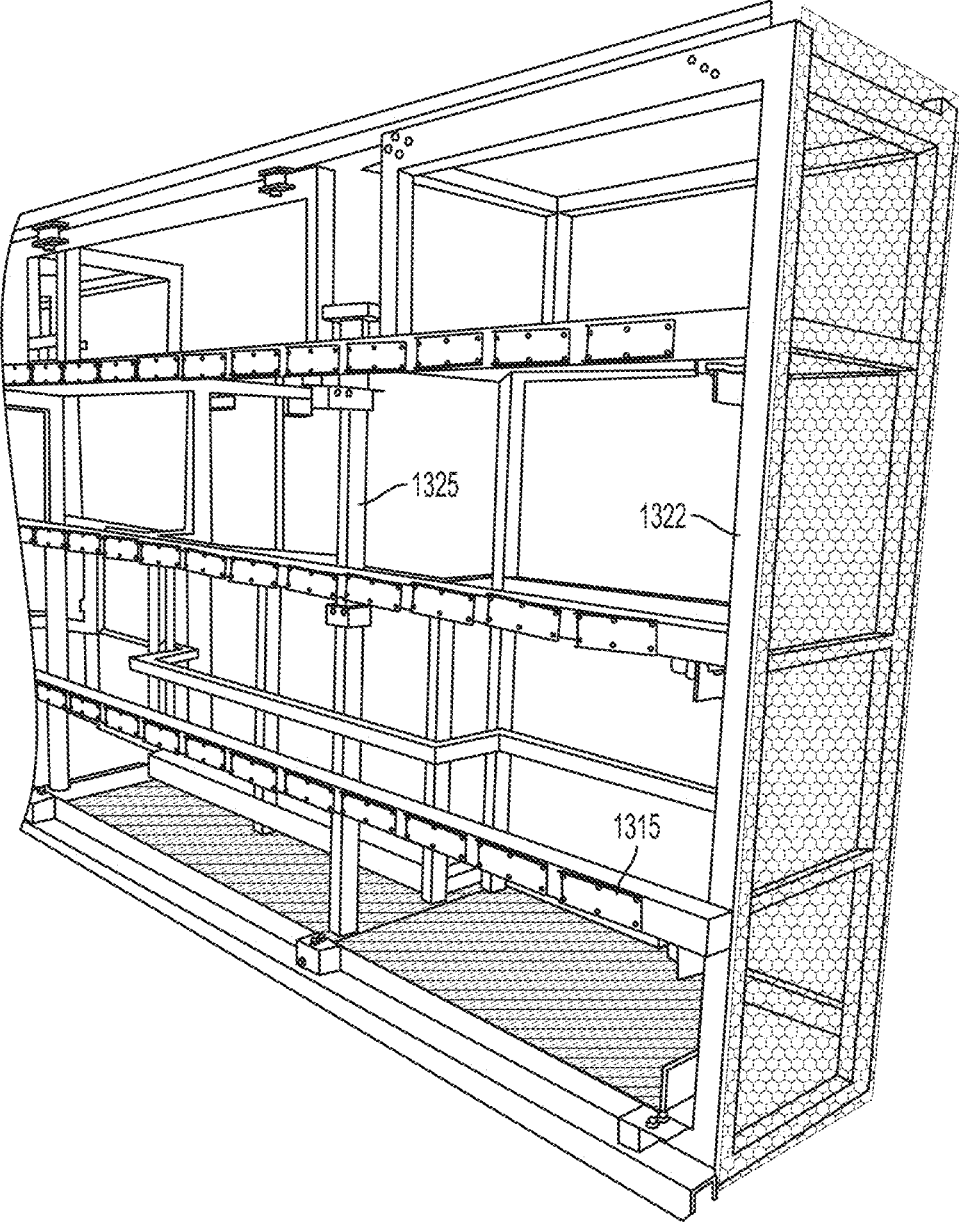


FIG. 26

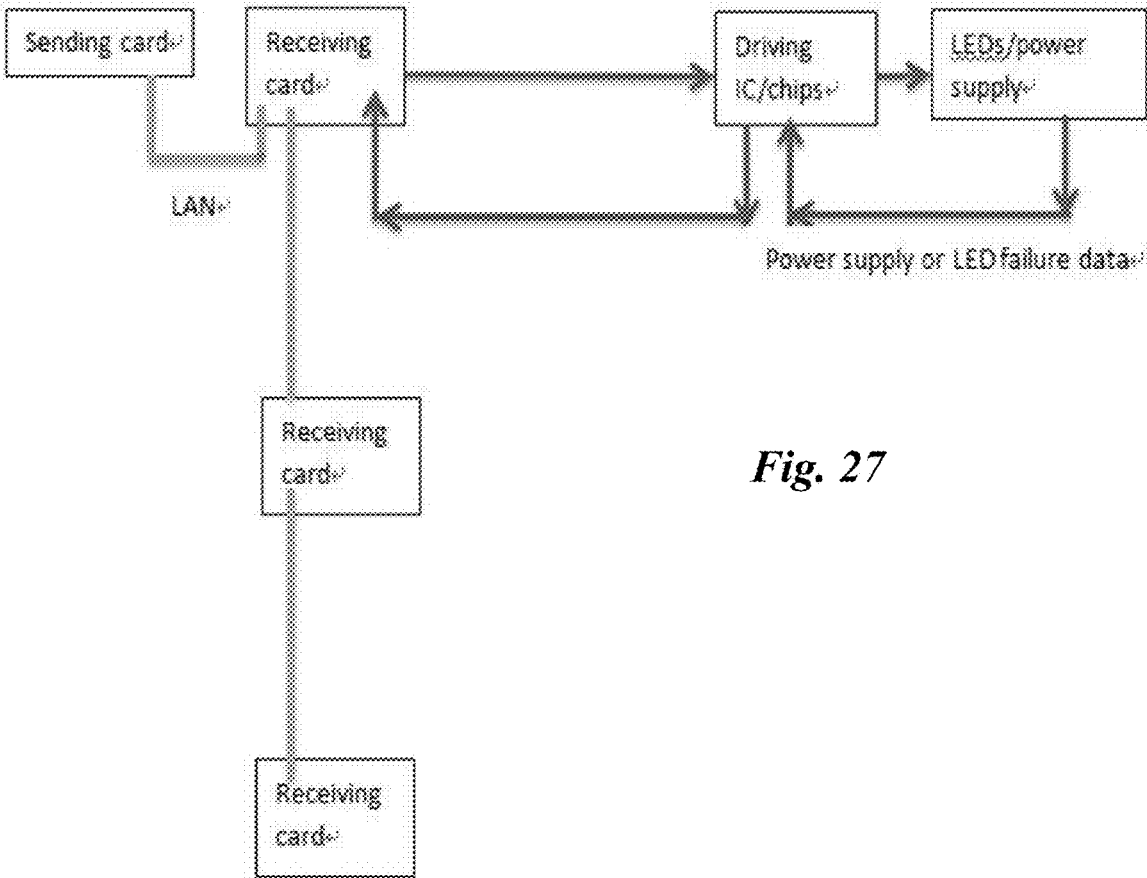


Fig. 27

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR A MODULAR MULTI-PANEL DISPLAY

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a continuation application of application Ser. No. 15/582,059 filed on Apr. 28, 2017, which is a divisional of application Ser. No. 15/396,102 (U.S. Pat. No. 9,642,272) filed on Dec. 30, 2016, which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 14/948,939 (U.S. Pat. No. 9,535,650) filed on Nov. 23, 2015, which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 14/341,678 filed on Jul. 25, 2014 (U.S. Pat. No. 9,195,281), which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/025,463, filed on Jul. 16, 2014 and also the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/922,631, filed on Dec. 31, 2013, which applications are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

[0002] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/328,624 (attorney docket: UVI-004), filed Jul. 10, 2014, also claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/922,631 (attorney docket: UVI-004P) and is also incorporated herein by reference. The following applications are also related to this provisional application: U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/331,681 (attorney docket: UVI-004C1); U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/444,719 (attorney docket: UVI-006); U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/444,747 (attorney docket: UVI-009); U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/444,775 (attorney docket: UVI-008); U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/550,685 (attorney docket: UVI-011); U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/582,908 (attorney docket: UVI-012); U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/627,923 (attorney docket: UVI-008C1); U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/641,130 (attorney docket: UVI-011C1); U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/409,288 (attorney docket: UVI-011C2); U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/641,189 (attorney docket: UVI-012C1); U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/390,277 (attorney docket: UVI-012C2); U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/664,526 (attorney docket: UVI-009C1); U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/720,544 (attorney docket: UVI-013); U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/720,560 (attorney docket: UVI-0014); U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/720,610 (attorney docket: UVI-015); U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/829,469 (attorney docket: UVI-008C2); U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/981,561 (attorney docket: UVI-008C3); U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/850,632 (attorney docket: UVI-006C1); U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/162,439 (attorney docket: UVI-006C2); U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/369,304 (attorney docket: UVI-006C3); U.S. Patent Application No. 62/065,510 (attorney docket: UVI-011P); U.S. Patent Application No. 62/093,157 (attorney docket: UVI-012P); U.S. Patent Application No. 62/113,342 (attorney docket: UVI-013P); U.S. Patent Application No. 62/158,707 (attorney docket: UVI-014P); U.S. Patent Application No. 62/158,989 (attorney docket: UVI-015P); and PCT Patent Application No. PCT/US14/72373 (attorney docket: UVI-112PCT).

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0003] The present invention relates generally to displays, and, in particular embodiments, to a system and method for a modular multi-panel display.

BACKGROUND

[0004] Large displays (e.g., billboards), such as those commonly used for advertising in cities and along roads,

generally have one or more pictures and/or text that are to be displayed under various light and weather conditions. As technology has advanced and introduced new lighting devices such as the light emitting diode (LED), such advances have been applied to large displays. An LED display is a flat panel display, which uses an array of light-emitting diodes. A large display may be made of a single LED display or a panel of smaller LED panels. LED panels may be conventional panels made using discrete LEDs or surface-mounted device (SMD) panels. Most outdoor screens and some indoor screens are built around discrete LEDs, which are also known as individually mounted LEDs. A cluster of red, green, and blue diodes is driven together to form a full-color pixel, usually square in shape. These pixels are spaced evenly apart and are measured from center to center for absolute pixel resolution.

SUMMARY

[0005] Embodiments of the invention relate to lighting systems and, more particularly, to multi-panel lighting systems for providing interior or exterior displays.

[0006] In one embodiment, a modular multi-panel display system comprises a mechanical support structure. A plurality of LED display panels is detachably mounted to the mechanical support structure so as to form an integrated display panel. Each LED panel includes an LED array and a receiver circuit disposed within a housing. The receiver circuit includes an LED driver coupled to the LED array. Each panel further includes a power supply unit disposed outside the housing and electrically coupled to the receiver circuit. The mechanical structure is configured to provide mechanical support to the plurality of LED display panels without providing hermetic sealing. Each of the plurality of LED display panels is hermetically sealed.

[0007] In one embodiment, a modular multi-panel display system comprises an outer frame including a top beam, a bottom beam, a left outside beam, and a right outside beam. A plurality of vertical beams extends from the top beam to the bottom beam within the outer frame. Each of the vertical beams has a smaller diameter and weighs less than any beam of the outer frame. An array of LED display panels is arranged in rows and columns. Each LED display panel is attached to at least one of the vertical beams. The array forms an integrated display panel. The display system includes no cabinets, and is cooled passively and includes no air conditioning, fans, or heating units.

[0008] In another embodiment, a method of assembling a modular multi-panel display system comprises assembling a mechanical support structure that includes an outer frame including a top beam, a bottom beam, a left outside beam, and a right outside beam. A plurality of vertical beams extends from the top beam to the bottom beam within the outer frame. Each of the vertical beams has a smaller diameter and weighs less than any beam of the outer frame. A plurality of LED display panels is mounted to the mechanical support structure so as to form an integrated display panel that includes an array of rows and columns of LED display panels. Each of the LED display panels is hermetically sealed. Each of the LED display panels is electrically connected to a data source and to a power source. The assembled multi-panel display system includes no cabinets, and is cooled passively and includes no air conditioning or fans.

[0009] In yet another embodiment, a method of maintaining a modular multi-panel display that includes a mechanical support structure and a plurality of LED display panels detachably coupled to the mechanical support structure without a cabinet. Each LED display panel is mechanically coupled to the mechanical support structure and three other lighting panels by a corner plate. The method further includes determining that a defective LED display panel has a defect and electrically disconnecting the defective LED display panel from the multi-panel display. The corner plate is removed from the defective LED display panel. The defective LED display panel is removed from the multi-panel display. A replacement LED display panel is placed at a location formerly taken by the defective LED display panel. The corner plate is attached to the replacement LED display panel. The replacement LED display panel is electrically connected to the multi-panel display.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] For a more complete understanding, reference is now made to the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

[0011] FIGS. 1A and 1B illustrate one embodiment of a display that may be provided according to the present disclosure;

[0012] FIGS. 2A-2C illustrate one embodiment of a lighting panel that may be used with the display of FIGS. 1A and 1B;

[0013] FIGS. 3A-3I illustrate one embodiment of a housing and an alignment plate that may be used with the panel of FIG. 2A;

[0014] FIGS. 4A and 4B illustrate a more detailed embodiment of the panel of FIG. 2A;

[0015] FIG. 5 illustrates an alternative embodiment of the panel of FIG. 4A;

[0016] FIGS. 6A and 6B illustrate a more detailed embodiment of the panel of FIG. 2A;

[0017] FIG. 7 illustrates an alternative embodiment of the panel of FIG. 6A;

[0018] FIGS. 8A-8M illustrate one embodiment of a frame that may be used with the display of FIGS. 1A and 1B;

[0019] FIGS. 9A-9C illustrate one embodiment of a locking mechanism that may be used with the display of FIGS. 1A and 1B;

[0020] FIG. 10A-10D illustrate one embodiment of a display configuration;

[0021] FIGS. 1A-11D illustrate another embodiment of a display configuration;

[0022] FIGS. 12A-12D illustrate yet another embodiment of a display configuration;

[0023] FIG. 13 illustrates a modular display panel in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

[0024] FIG. 14 illustrates a modular display panel attached to a supporting frame in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

[0025] FIG. 15 illustrates a frame used to provide mechanical support to the modular display panel in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

[0026] FIGS. 16A-16E illustrate an attachment plate used to attach one or more modular display panels to the frame in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, wherein FIG. 16A illustrates a projection view while FIG. 16B illustrates a top view and FIG. 16C illustrates a cross-

sectional view of a first embodiment while FIG. 16D illustrates a bottom view and FIG. 16E illustrates a bottom view of a second embodiment;

[0027] FIG. 17 illustrates a magnified view of the attachment plate or a connecting plate, frame, and display panel after mounting in accordance with embodiments of the present invention;

[0028] FIG. 18 illustrates one unit of the modular display panel in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

[0029] FIG. 19 illustrates a magnified view of two display panels next to each other and connected through the cables such that the output cable of the left display panel is connected with the input cable of the next display panel in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

[0030] FIG. 20 illustrates a modular multi-panel display system comprising a plurality of LED display panels connected together using the afore-mentioned cables in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

[0031] FIGS. 21A-21C illustrate an alternative embodiment of the modular display panel attached to a supporting frame in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, wherein FIGS. 21B and 21C illustrate alternative structural embodiments of the supporting frame;

[0032] FIG. 22 illustrates a method of assembling a modular multi-panel display system in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

[0033] FIG. 23 illustrates an assembled multi-panel display that is ready for shipment;

[0034] FIG. 24 illustrates a method of maintaining a modular multi-panel display that includes a mechanical support structure and a plurality of LED display panels detachably coupled to the mechanical support structure without a cabinet in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

[0035] FIGS. 25A-25D illustrate specific examples of an assembled display system;

[0036] FIG. 26 illustrates a specific example of a frame that can be used with the system of FIGS. 25A-25D; and

[0037] FIG. 27 illustrates a diagram showing a pixel and/or panel health loop.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIVE EMBODIMENTS

[0038] In the following discussion, exterior displays are used herein for purposes of example. It is understood that the present disclosure may be applied to lighting for any type of interior and/or exterior display.

[0039] Embodiments of the invention provide display panels, each of which provides a completely self-contained building block that is lightweight. These displays are designed to protect against weather, without a heavy cabinet. The panel can be constructed of aluminum or plastic so that it will be about 50% lighter than typical panels that are commercially available. The lightweight design allows for easier installation and maintenance, thus lowering total cost of ownership.

[0040] In certain embodiments, the display is IP 67 rated and therefore waterproof and corrosion resistant. Because weather is the number one culprit for damage to LED displays, an IP 67 rating provides weatherproofing with significant weather protection. These panels are completely waterproof against submersion in up to 3 feet of water. In other embodiments, the equipment can be designed with an

IP 68 rating to operate completely underwater. In lower-cost embodiments where weatherproofing is not as significant, the panels can have an IP 65 or IP 66 rating.

[0041] One aspect takes advantage of a no cabinet design-new technology that replaces cabinets, which are necessary in commercial embodiments. Older technology incorporates the use of cabinets in order to protect the LED display electronics from rain. This creates an innate problem in that the cabinet must not allow rain to get inside to the electronics, while at the same time the cabinet must allow for heat created by the electronics and ambient heat to escape.

[0042] Embodiments that do not use this cabinet technology avoid a multitude of problems inherent to cabinet-designed displays. One of the problems that has been solved is the need to effectively cool the LED display. Most LED manufacturers must use air-conditioning (HVAC) to keep their displays cool. This technology greatly increases the cost of installation and performance.

[0043] Displays of the present invention can be designed to be light weight and easy to handle. For example, the average total weight of a 20 mm, 14'×48' panel can be 5,500 pounds or less while typical commercially available panels are at 10,000 to 12,000 pounds. These units are more maneuverable and easier to install saving time and money in the process.

[0044] Embodiments of the invention provide building block panels that are configurable with future expandability. These displays can offer complete expandability to upgrade in the future without having to replace the entire display. Installation is fast and easy with very little down-time, which allows any electronic message to be presented more quickly.

[0045] In some embodiments, the display panels are “hot swappable.” By removing one screw in each of the four corners of the panel, servicing the display is fast and easy. Since a highly-trained, highly-paid electrician or LED technician is not needed to correct a problem, cost benefits can be achieved.

[0046] Various embodiments utilize enhanced pixel technology (EPT), which increases image capability. EPT allows image displays in the physical pitch spacing, but also has the ability to display the image in a resolution that is four-times greater. Images will be as sharp and crisp when viewed close as when viewed from a distance, and at angles.

[0047] In some embodiments it is advantageous to build multipanel displays where each of the LEDs is provided by a single LED manufacturer, so that diodes of different origin in the manufacture are not mixed. It has been discovered that diode consistency can aid in the quality of the visual image. While this feature is not necessary, it is helpful because displays made from different diodes from different suppliers can create patchy inconsistent color, e.g., “pink” reds and pink looking casts to the overall image.

[0048] Referring to FIGS. 1A and 1B, one embodiment of a multi-panel display 100 is illustrated. The display 100 includes a display surface 102 that is formed by multiple lighting panels 104a-104t. In the present embodiment, the panels 104a-104t use light emitting diodes (LEDs) for illumination, but it is understood that other light sources may be used in other embodiments. The panels 104a-104t typically operate together to form a single image, although multiple images may be simultaneously presented by the display 100. In the present example, the panels 104a-104t

are individually attached to a frame 106, which enables each panel to be installed or removed from the frame 106 without affecting the other panels.

[0049] Each panel 104a-104t is a self-contained unit that couples directly to the frame 106. By “directly,” it is understood that another component or components may be positioned between the panel 104a-104t and the frame 106, but the panel is not placed inside a cabinet that is coupled to the frame 106. For example, an alignment plate (described later but not shown in the present figure) may be coupled to a panel and/or the frame 106 to aid in aligning a panel with other panels. Further a corner plate could be used. The panel may then be coupled to the frame 106 or the alignment plate and/or corner plate, and either coupling approach would be “direct” according to the present disclosure.

[0050] Two or more panels 104a-104t can be coupled for power and/or data purposes, with a panel 104a-104t receiving power and/or data from a central source or another panel and passing through at least some of the power and/or data to one or more other panels. This further improves the modular aspect of the display 100, as a single panel 104a-104t can be easily connected to the display 100 when being installed and easily disconnected when being removed by decoupling the power and data connections from neighboring panels.

[0051] The power and data connections for the panels 104a-104t may be configured using one or more layouts, such as a ring, mesh, star, bus, tree, line, or fully-connected layout, or a combination thereof. In some embodiments the LED panels 104a-104t may be in a single network, while in other embodiments the LED panels 104a-104t may be divided into multiple networks. Power and data may be distributed using identical or different layouts. For example, power may be distributed in a line layout, while data may use a combination of line and star layouts.

[0052] The frame 106 may be relatively light in weight compared to frames needed to support cabinet mounted LED assemblies. In the present example, the frame 106 includes only a top horizontal member 108, a bottom horizontal member 110, a left vertical member 112, a right vertical member 114, and intermediate vertical members 116. Power cables and data cables (not shown) for the panels 104a-104t may route around and/or through the frame 106.

[0053] In one example, the display 100 includes 336 panels 104a-104t, e.g., to create a 14'×48' display. As will be discussed below, because each panel is lighter than typical panels, the entire display could be built to weigh only 5500 pounds. This compares favorably to commercially available displays of the size, which generally weigh from 10,000 to 12,000 pounds.

[0054] Referring to FIGS. 2A-2C, one embodiment of an LED panel 200 is illustrated that may be used as one of the LED panels 104a-104t of FIGS. 1A and 1B. FIG. 2A illustrates a front view of the panel 200 with LEDs aligned in a 16×32 configuration. FIG. 2B illustrates a diagram of internal components within the panel 200. FIG. 2C illustrates one possible configuration of a power supply positioned within the panel 200 relative to a back plate of the panel 200.

[0055] Referring specifically to FIG. 2A, in the present example, the LED panel 200 includes a substrate 202 that forms a front surface of the panel 200. The substrate 202 in the present embodiment is rectangular in shape, with a top edge 204, a bottom edge 206, a right edge 208, and a left

edge **210**. A substrate surface **212** includes “pixels” **214** that are formed by one or more LEDs **216** on or within the substrate **202**. In the present example, each pixel **214** includes four LEDs **216** arranged in a pattern (e.g., a square). For example, the four LEDs **216** that form a pixel **214** may include a red LED, a green LED, a blue LED, and one other LED (e.g., a white LED). In some embodiments, the other LED may be a sensor. It is understood that more or fewer LEDs **216** may be used to form a single pixel **214**, and the use of four LEDs **216** and their relative positioning as a square is for purposes of illustration only.

[0056] In some embodiments, the substrate **202** may form the entire front surface of the panel **200**, with no other part of the panel **200** being visible from the front when the substrate **202** is in place. In other embodiments, a housing **220** (FIG. 2B) may be partially visible at one or more of the edges of the substrate **202**. The substrate **202** may form the front surface of the panel **202**, but may not be the outer surface in some embodiments. For example, a transparent or translucent material or coating may overlay the substrate **202** and the LEDs **216**, thereby being positioned between the substrate **202**/LEDs **216** and the environment.

[0057] As one example, a potting material can be formed over the LEDs **216**. This material can be applied as a liquid, e.g., while heated, and then harden over the surface, e.g., when cooled. This potting material is useful for environmental protection, e.g., to achieve an IP rating of IP 65 or higher.

[0058] Louvers **218** may be positioned above each row of pixels **214** to block or minimize light from directly striking the LEDs **216** from certain angles. For example, the louvers **218** may be configured to extend from the substrate **202** to a particular distance and/or at a particular angle needed to completely shade each pixel **214** when a light source (e.g., the sun) is at a certain position (e.g., ten degrees off vertical). In the present example, the louvers **208** extend the entire length of the substrate **202**, but it is understood that other louver configurations may be used.

[0059] Referring specifically to FIG. 2B, one embodiment of the panel **200** illustrates a housing **220**. The housing **220** contains circuitry **222** and a power supply **224**. The circuitry **222** is coupled to the LEDs **216** and is used to control the LEDs. The power supply **224** provides power to the LEDs **216** and circuitry **222**. As will be described later in greater detail with respect to two embodiments of the panel **200**, data and/or power may be received for only the panel **200** or may be passed on to one or more other panels as well. Accordingly, the circuitry **222** and/or power supply **224** may be configured to pass data and/or power to other panels in some embodiments.

[0060] In the present example, the housing **220** is sealed to prevent water from entering the housing. For example, the housing **220** may be sealed to have an ingress protection (IP) rating such as IP 67, which defines a level of protection against both solid particles and liquid. This ensures that the panel **200** can be mounted in inclement weather situations without being adversely affected. In such embodiments, the cooling is passive as there are no vent openings for air intakes or exhausts. In other embodiments, the housing may be sealed to have an IP rating of IP 65 or higher, e.g. IP 65, IP 66, IP 67, or IP 68.

[0061] Referring specifically to FIG. 2C, one embodiment of the panel **200** illustrates how the power supply **224** may be thermally coupled to the housing **220** via a thermally

conductive material **226** (e.g., aluminum). This configuration may be particularly relevant in embodiments where the panel **200** is sealed and cooling is passive.

[0062] Referring to FIGS. 3A-3I, one embodiment of a housing **300** is illustrated that may be used with one of the LED panels **104a-104t** of FIGS. 1A and 1B. For example, the housing **300** may be a more specific example of the housing **220** of FIG. 2B. In FIGS. 3B-3I, the housing **300** is shown with an alignment plate, which may be separate from the housing **300** or formed as part of the housing **300**. In the present example, the housing **300** may be made of a thermally conductive material (e.g., aluminum) that is relatively light weight and rigid. In other embodiments, the housing **300** could be made out of industrial plastic, which is even lighter than aluminum.

[0063] As shown in the orthogonal view of FIG. 3A, the housing **300** defines a cavity **302**. Structural cross-members **304** and **306** may be used to provide support to a substrate (e.g., the substrate **202** of FIG. 2A) (not shown). The cross-members **304** and **306**, as well as other areas of the housing **300**, may include supports **308** against which the substrate can rest when placed into position. As shown, the supports **308** may include a relatively narrow tip section that can be inserted into a receiving hole in the back of the substrate and then a wider section against which the substrate can rest.

[0064] The housing **300** may also include multiple extensions **310** (e.g., sleeves) that provide screw holes or locations for captive screws that can be used to couple the substrate to the housing **300**. Other extensions **312** may be configured to receive pins or other protrusions from a locking plate and/or fasteners, which will be described later in greater detail. Some or all of the extensions **312** may be accessible only from the rear side of the housing **300** and so are not shown as openings in FIG. 3A.

[0065] As shown in FIG. 3B, an alignment plate **314** may be used with the housing **300**. The alignment plate is optional. The alignment plate **314**, when used, aids in aligning multiple panels on the frame **106** to ensure that the resulting display surface has correctly aligned pixels both horizontally and vertically. To accomplish this, the alignment plate **314** includes tabs **316** and slots **318** (FIG. 3F). Each tab **316** fits into the slot **318** of an adjoining alignment plate (if present) and each slot **318** receives a tab from an adjoining alignment plate (if present). This provides an interlocking series of alignment plates. As each alignment plate **314** is coupled to or part of a housing **300**, this results in correctly aligning the panels on the frame **106**.

[0066] It is understood that, in some embodiments, the alignment plate **314** may be formed as part of the panel or the alignment functionality provided by the alignment plate **314** may be achieved in other ways. In still other embodiments, a single alignment panel **314** may be formed to receive multiple panels, rather than a single panel as shown in FIG. 3B.

[0067] In other embodiments, the alignment functionality is eliminated. The design choice of whether to use alignment mechanisms (e.g., slots and grooves) is based upon a tradeoff between the additional alignment capability and the ease of assembly.

[0068] As shown in FIG. 3C, the housing **300** may include beveled or otherwise non-squared edges **320**. This shaping

of the edges enables panels to be positioned in a curved display without having large gaps appear as would occur if the edges were squared.

[0069] Referring to FIGS. 4A and 4B, one embodiment of a panel 400 is illustrated that may be similar or identical to one of the LED panels 104a-104t of FIGS. 1A and 1B. The panel 400 may be based on a housing 401 that is similar or identical to the housing 300 of FIG. 3A. FIG. 4A illustrates a back view of the panel 400 and FIG. 4B illustrates a top view. The panel 400 has a width W and a height H.

[0070] In the present example, the back includes a number of connection points that include a “power in” point 402, a “data in” point 404, a main “data out” point 406, multiple slave data points 408, and a “power out” point 410. As will be discussed below, one embodiment of the invention provides for an integrated data and power cable, which reduces the number of ports. The power in point 402 enables the panel 400 to receive power from a power source, which may be another panel. The data in point 404 enables the panel to receive data from a data source, which may be another panel. The main data out point 406 enables the panel 400 to send data to another main panel. The multiple slave data points 408, which are bi-directional in this example, enable the panel 400 to send data to one or more slave panels and to receive data from those slave panels. In some embodiments, the main data out point 406 and the slave data out points 408 may be combined. The power out point 410 enables the panel 400 to send power to another panel.

[0071] The connection points may be provided in various ways. For example, in one embodiment, the connection points may be jacks configured to receive corresponding plugs. In another embodiment, a cable may extend from the back panel with a connector (e.g., a jack or plug) affixed to the external end of the cable to provide an interface for another connector. It is understood that the connection points may be positioned and organized in many different ways.

[0072] Inside the panel, the power in point 402 and power out point 410 may be coupled to circuitry (not shown) as well as to a power supply. For example, the power in point 402 and power out point 410 may be coupled to the circuitry 222 of FIG. 2B, as well as to the power supply 224. In such embodiments, the circuitry 222 may aid in regulating the reception and transmission of power. In other embodiments, the power in point 402 and power out point 410 may be coupled only to the power supply 224 with a pass through power connection allowing some of the received power to be passed from the power in point 402 to the power out point 410.

[0073] The data in point 404, main data out point 406, and slave data out points 408 may be coupled to the circuitry 222. The circuitry 222 may aid in regulating the reception and transmission of the data. In some embodiments, the circuitry 222 may identify data used for the panel 400 and also send all data on to other coupled main and slave panels via the main data out point 406 and slave data out points 408, respectively. In such embodiments, the other main and slave panels would then identify the information relevant to that particular panel from the data. In other embodiments, the circuitry 222 may remove the data needed for the panel 400 and selectively send data on to other coupled main and slave panels via the main data out point 406 and slave data out points 408, respectively. For example, the circuitry 222 may send only data corresponding to a particular slave panel to

that slave panel rather than sending all data and letting the slave panel identify the corresponding data.

[0074] The back panel also has coupling points 412 and 414. In the example where the housing is supplied by the housing 300 of FIG. 3A, the coupling points 412 and 414 may correspond to extensions 310 and 312, respectively.

[0075] Referring specifically to FIG. 4B, a top view of the panel 400 illustrates three sections of the housing 401. The first section 416 includes the LEDs (not shown) and louvers 418. The second section 420 and third section 422 may be used to house the circuitry 222 and power supply 224. In the present example, the third section 422 is an extended section that may exist on main panels, but not slave panels, due to extra components needed by a main panel to distribute data. Depths D1, D2, and D3 correspond to sections 416, 420, and 422, respectively.

[0076] Referring to FIG. 5, one embodiment of a panel 500 is illustrated that may be similar or identical to the panel 400 of FIG. 4A with the exception of a change in the slave data points 408. In the embodiment of FIG. 4A, the slave data points 408 are bi-directional connection points. In the present embodiment, separate slave “data in” points 502 and slave “data out” points 504 are provided. In other embodiments, the data points can be directional connection points.

[0077] Referring to FIGS. 6A and 6B, one embodiment of a panel 600 is illustrated that may be similar or identical to the panel 400 of FIG. 4A except that the panel 600 is a slave panel. FIG. 6A illustrates a back view of the panel 600 and FIG. 6B illustrates a top view. The panel 600 has a width W and a height H. In the present embodiment, these are identical to the width W and height H of the panel 400 of FIG. 4A. In one example, the width W can be between 1 and 4 feet and the height H can be between 0.5 and 4 feet, for example 1 foot by 2 feet. Of course, the invention is not limited to these specific dimensions.

[0078] In contrast to the main panel of FIG. 4A, the back of the slave panel 600 has a more limited number of connection points that include a “power in” point 602, a data point 604, and a “power out” point 606. The power in point 602 enables the panel 600 to receive power from a power source, which may be another panel. The data point 604 enables the panel to receive data from a data source, which may be another panel. The power out point 606 enables the panel 600 to send power to another main panel. In the present example, the data point 604 is bi-directional, which corresponds to the main panel configuration illustrated in FIG. 4A. The back panel also has coupling points 608 and 610, which correspond to coupling points 412 and 414, respectively, of FIG. 4A. As discussed above, other embodiments use directional data connections.

[0079] Referring specifically to FIG. 6B, a top view of the panel 600 illustrates two sections of the housing 601. The first section 612 includes the LEDs (not shown) and louvers 614. The second section 616 may be used to house the circuitry 222 and power supply 224. In the present example, the extended section provided by the third section 422 of FIG. 4A is not needed as the panel 600 does not pass data on to other panels. Depths D1 and D2 correspond to sections 612 and 616, respectively. In the present embodiment, depths D1 and D2 are identical to depths D1 and D2 of the panel 400 of FIG. 4B. In one example, the depth D1 can be between 1 and 4 inches and the depths D2 can be between 1 and 4 inches.

[0080] It is noted that the similarity in size of the panels **400** of FIG. 4A and the panel **600** of FIG. 6A enables the panels to be interchanged as needed. More specifically, as main panels and slave panels have an identical footprint in terms of height H, width W, and depth D1, their position on the frame **106** of FIGS. 1A and 1B does not matter from a size standpoint, but only from a functionality standpoint. Accordingly, the display **100** can be designed as desired using main panels and slave panels without the need to be concerned with how a particular panel will physically fit into a position on the frame. The design may then focus on issues such as the required functionality (e.g., whether a main panel is needed or a slave panel is sufficient) for a particular position and/or other issues such as weight and cost.

[0081] In some embodiments, the main panel **400** of FIG. 4A may weigh more than the slave panel **600** due to the additional components present in the main panel **400**. The additional components may also make the main panel **400** more expensive to produce than the slave panel **600**. Therefore, a display that uses as many slave panels as possible while still meeting required criteria will generally cost less and weigh less than a display that uses more main panels.

[0082] Referring to FIG. 7, one embodiment of a panel **700** is illustrated that may be similar or identical to the panel **600** of FIG. 6A with the exception of a change in the data point **604**. In the embodiment of FIG. 6A, the data point **604** is a bi-directional connection. In the present embodiment, a separate "data out" point **702** and a "data in" point **704** are provided, which corresponds to the main panel configuration illustrated in FIG. 5.

[0083] Referring to FIGS. 8A-8M, embodiments of a frame **800** are illustrated. For example, the frame **800** may provide a more detailed embodiment of the frame **106** of FIG. 1B. As described previously, LED panels, such as the panels **104a-104t** of FIGS. 1A and 1B, may be mounted directly to the frame **800**. Accordingly, the frame **800** does not need to be designed to support heavy cabinets, but need only be able to support the panels **104a-104t** and associated cabling (e.g., power and data cables), and the frame **800** may be lighter than conventional frames that have to support cabinet based structures. For purposes of example, various references may be made to the panel **200** of FIG. 2A, the housing **300** of FIG. 3A, and the panel **400** of FIG. 4A.

[0084] In the present example, the frame **800** is designed to support LED panels **802** in a configuration that is ten panels high and thirty-two panels wide. While the size of the panels **802** may vary, in the current embodiment this provides a display surface that is approximately fifty feet and four inches wide (50' 4") and fifteen feet and eight and three-quarters inches high (15' 8.75").

[0085] It is understood that all measurements and materials described with respect to FIGS. 8A-8M are for purposes of example only and are not intended to be limiting. Accordingly, many different lengths, heights, thicknesses, and other dimensional and/or material changes may be made to the embodiments of FIGS. 8A-8M.

[0086] Referring specifically to FIG. 8B, a back view of the frame **800** is illustrated. The frame **800** includes a top bar **804**, a bottom bar **806**, a left bar **808**, a right bar **810**, and multiple vertical bars **812** that connect the top bar **804** and bottom bar **806**. In some embodiments, additional horizontal bars **814** may be present.

[0087] The frame **800** may be constructed of various materials, including metals. For example, the top bar **804**,

the bottom bar **806**, the left bar **808**, and the right bar **810** (e.g., the perimeter bars) may be made using a four inch aluminum association standard channel capable of bearing 1.738 lb/ft. The vertical bars **812** may be made using 2"×4"×½" aluminum tube capable of bearing a load of 3.23 lb/ft. It is understood that other embodiments will utilize other size components.

[0088] It is understood that these sizes and load bearing capacities are for purposes of illustration and are not intended to be limiting. However, conventional steel display frames needed to support conventional cabinet-based displays are typically much heavier than the frame **800**, which would likely not be strong enough to support a traditional cabinet-based display. For example, the frame **800** combined with the panels described herein may weigh at least fifty percent less than equivalent steel cabinet-based displays.

[0089] Referring to FIG. 8C, a cutaway view of the frame **800** of FIG. 8B taken along lines A1-A1 is illustrated. The horizontal bars **810** are more clearly visible. More detailed views of FIG. 8C are described below.

[0090] Referring to FIG. 8D, a more detailed view of the frame **800** of FIG. 8C at location B1 is illustrated. The cutaway view shows the top bar **804** and a vertical bar **812**. A first flat bar **816** may be used with multiple fasteners **818** to couple the top bar **804** to the vertical bar **812** at the back of the frame **800**. A second flat bar **820** may be used with fasteners **821** to couple the top bar **804** to the vertical bar **812** at the front of the frame **800**. A front plate **902** belonging to a coupling mechanism **900** (described below with respect to FIG. 9A) is illustrated. The second flat bar **820** may replace a back plate of the coupling mechanism **900**. In embodiments where the second flat bar **820** replaces the back plate, the second flat bar **820** may include one or more holes to provide accessibility to fasteners of the coupling mechanism **900**.

[0091] Referring to FIGS. 8E-8G, various more detailed views of the frame **800** of FIG. 8C are illustrated. FIG. 8E provides a more detailed view of the frame **800** of FIG. 8C at location B2. FIG. 8F provides a cutaway view of the frame **800** of FIG. 8E taken along lines C1-C1. FIG. 8G provides a cutaway view of the frame **800** of FIG. 8E taken along lines C2-C2.

[0092] A clip **822** may be coupled to a vertical bar **812** via one or more fasteners **824** and to the horizontal bar **814** via one or more fasteners **824**. In the present example, the clip **822** is positioned above the horizontal bar **814**, but it is understood that the clip **822** may be positioned below the horizontal bar **814** in other embodiments. In still other embodiments, the clip **822** may be placed partially inside the horizontal bar **814** (e.g., a portion of the clip **822** may be placed through a slot or other opening in the horizontal bar **814**).

[0093] Referring to FIGS. 8H and 8I, various more detailed views of the frame **800** of FIG. 8C are illustrated. FIG. 8H provides a more detailed view of the frame **800** of FIG. 8C at location B3. FIG. 8I provides a cutaway view of the frame **800** of FIG. 8H taken along lines D1-D1.

[0094] The cutaway view shows the bottom bar **806** and a vertical bar **812**. A first flat bar **826** may be used with multiple fasteners **828** to couple the bottom bar **806** to the vertical bar **812** at the back of the frame **800**. A second flat bar **830** may be used with fasteners **832** to couple the bottom bar **806** to the vertical bar **812** at the front of the frame **800**. A front plate **902** belonging to a coupling mechanism **900**

(described below with respect to FIG. 9A) is illustrated. The second flat bar 830 may replace a back plate of the coupling mechanism 900. In embodiments where the second flat bar 830 replaces the back plate, the second flat bar 830 may include one or more holes to provide accessibility to fasteners of the coupling mechanism 900.

[0095] Referring to FIGS. 8J and 8K, various more detailed views of the frame 800 of FIG. 8A are illustrated. FIG. 8H provides a more detailed view of the frame 800 of FIG. 8B at location A2. FIG. 8K provides a cutaway view of the frame 800 of FIG. 8J taken along lines E1-E1. The two views show the bottom bar 806 and the left bar 808. A clip 834 may be used with multiple fasteners 836 to couple the bottom bar 806 to the left bar 808 at the corner of the frame 800.

[0096] Referring to FIGS. 8L and 8M, an alternative embodiment to FIG. 8E is illustrated. FIG. 8L provides a more detailed view of the frame 800 in the alternate embodiment. FIG. 8M provides a cutaway view of the frame 800 of FIG. 8L taken along lines F1-F1. In this embodiment, rather than using a horizontal bar 814, a vertical bar 812 is coupled directly to a beam 840 using a clip 838.

[0097] Referring to FIGS. 9A-9C, one embodiment of a coupling mechanism 900 is illustrated that may be used to attach an LED panel (e.g., one of the panels 104a-104t of FIGS. 1A and 1B) to a frame (e.g., the frame 106 or the frame 800 of FIGS. 8A and 8B). For purposes of example, the coupling mechanism 900 is described as attaching the panel 200 of FIG. 2A to the frame 800 of FIG. 8B. In the present example, a single coupling mechanism 900 may attach up to four panels to the frame 800. To accomplish this, the coupling mechanism 900 is positioned where the corners of four panels meet.

[0098] The coupling mechanism 900 includes a front plate 902 and a back plate 904. The front plate 902 has an outer surface 906 that faces the back of a panel and an inner surface 908 that faces the frame 106. The front plate 902 may include a center hole 910 and holes 912. The center hole 910 may be countersunk relative to the outer surface 906 to allow a bolt head to sit at or below the outer surface 906. Mounting pins 914 may extend from the outer surface 906. The back plate 904 has an outer surface 916 that faces away from the frame 106 and an inner surface 918 that faces the frame 106. The back plate 904 includes a center hole 920 and holes 922.

[0099] In operation, the front plate 902 and back plate 904 are mounted on opposite sides of one of the vertical bars 808, 810, or 812 with the front plate 902 mounted on the panel side of the frame 800 and the back plate 904 mounted on the back side of the frame 800. For purposes of example, a vertical bar 812 will be used. When mounted in this manner, the inner surface 908 of the front plate 902 and the inner surface 918 of the back plate 904 face one another. A fastener (e.g., a bolt) may be placed through the center hole 910 of the front plate 902, through a hole in the vertical bar 812 of the frame 800, and through the center hole 920 of the back plate 904. This secures the front plate 902 and back plate 904 to the frame 800 with the mounting pins 914 extending away from the frame.

[0100] Using the housing 300 of FIG. 3A as an example, a panel is aligned on the frame 800 by inserting the appropriate mounting pin 914 into one of the holes in the back of the housing 300 provided by an extension 310/312. It is understood that this occurs at each corner of the panel, so

that the panel will be aligned with the frame 800 using four mounting pins 914 that correspond to four different coupling mechanisms 900. It is noted that the pins 914 illustrated in FIG. 9C are horizontally aligned with the holes 912, while the extensions illustrated in FIG. 3A are vertically aligned. As described previously, these are alternate embodiments and it is understood that the holes 912/pins 914 and extensions 310/312 should have a matching orientation and spacing.

[0101] Once in position, a fastener is inserted through the hole 922 of the back plate 904, through the corresponding hole 912 of the front plate 902, and into a threaded hole provided by an extension 310/312 in the panel 300. This secures the panel to the frame 800. It is understood that this occurs at each corner of the panel, so that the panel will be secured to the frame 800 using four different coupling mechanisms 900. Accordingly, to attach or remove a panel, only four fasteners need be manipulated. The coupling mechanism 900 can remain in place to support up to three other panels.

[0102] In other embodiments, the front plate 902 is not needed. For example, in displays that are lighter in weight the back of the panel can abut directly with the beam. In other embodiments, the center hole 920 and corresponding bolt are not necessary. In other words the entire connection is made by the screws through the plate 904 into the panel.

[0103] The embodiment illustrated here shows a connection from the back of the display. In certain applications, access to the back of the panels is not available. For example, the display may be mounted directly on a building without a catwalk or other access. In this case, the holes in the panel can extend all the way through the panel with the bolts being applied through the panel and secured on the back. This is the opposite direction of what is shown in FIG. 9C.

[0104] More precise alignment may be provided by using an alignment plate, such as the alignment plate 314 of FIG. 3B, with each panel. For example, while positioning the panel and prior to tightening the coupling mechanism 900, the tabs 316 of the alignment plate 314 for that panel may be inserted into slots 318 in surrounding alignment plates. The coupling mechanism 900 may then be tightened to secure the panel into place.

[0105] It is understood that many different configurations may be used for the coupling mechanism 400. For example, the locations of holes and/or pins may be moved, more or fewer holes and/or pins may be provided, and other modifications may be made. It is further understood that many different coupling mechanisms may be used to attach an panel to the frame 106. Such coupling mechanisms may use bolts, screws, latches, clips, and/or any other fastener suitable for removably attaching a panel to the frame 800.

[0106] FIG. 10A illustrates power connections, FIG. 10B illustrates data connections, FIG. 10C illustrates power connections, and FIG. 10D illustrates data connections.

[0107] Referring to FIGS. 10A and 10B, one embodiment of a 13x22 panel display 1000 is illustrated that includes two hundred and eighty-six panels arranged in thirteen rows and twenty-two columns. For purposes of example, the display 1000 uses the previously described main panel 400 of FIG. 4A (a 'B' panel) and the slave panel 600 of FIG. 6A (a 'C' panel). As described previously, these panels have a bi-directional input/output connection point for data communications between the main panel and the slave panels. The

rows are divided into two sections with the top section having seven rows and the bottom section having six rows. The B panels form the fourth row of each section and the remaining rows are C panels. FIGS. 10C and 10D provide enlarged views of a portion of FIGS. 10A and 10B, respectively.

[0108] As illustrated in FIG. 10A, power (e.g., 220V single phase) is provided to the top section via seven breakers (e.g., twenty amp breakers), with a breaker assigned to each of the seven rows. Power is provided to the bottom section via six breakers, with a breaker assigned to each of the six rows. In the present example, the power is provided in a serial manner along a row, with power provided to the first column panel via the power source, to the second column panel via the first panel, to the third column panel via the second panel, and so on for the entire row. Accordingly, if a panel is removed or the power for a panel is unplugged, the remainder of the panels in the row will lose power.

[0109] As illustrated in FIG. 10B, data is sent from a data source 1002 (e.g., a computer) to the top section via one line and to the bottom section via another line. In some embodiments, as illustrated, the data lines may be connected to provide a loop. In the present example, the data is provided to the B panels that form the fourth row of each section. The B panels in the fourth row feed the data both vertically along the column and in a serial manner along the row. For example, the B panel at row four, column two (r4:c2), sends data to the C panels in rows one, two, three, five, six, and seven of column two (r1-3:c2 and r5-7:c2), as well as to the B panel at row four, column three (r4:c3). Accordingly, if a B panel in row four is removed or the data cables are unplugged, the remainder of the panels in the column fed by that panel will lose their data connection. The next columns will also lose their data connections unless the loop allows data to reach them in the opposite direction.

[0110] It is understood that the data lines may be bi-directional. In some embodiments, an input line and an output line may be provided, rather than a single bi-directional line as illustrated in FIGS. 10A and 10B. In such embodiments, the panels may be configured with additional input and/or output connections. An example of this is provided below in FIGS. 11A and 11B.

[0111] Referring to FIGS. 11A and 11B, one embodiment of a 16x18 panel display 1100 is illustrated that includes two hundred and eighty-eight panels arranged in sixteen rows and eighteen columns. Each power line connects to a single 110 v 20 amp breaker. All external power cables are 14 AWG SOW UL while internal power cables must be 14 AWG UL. For purposes of example, the display 1100 uses the previously described main panel 500 of FIG. 5 (a 'B' panel) and the slave panel 700 of FIG. 7 (a 'C' panel). As described previously, these panels have separate input and outpoint connection points for data communications between the main panel and the slave panels. FIGS. 11C and 11D provide enlarged views of a portion of FIGS. 11A and 11B, respectively.

[0112] As illustrated in FIG. 1A, power is provided from a power source directly to the first column panel and the tenth column panel of each row via a power line connected to a single 110V, 20 A breaker. Those panels then feed the power along the rows in a serial manner. For example, the power is provided to the first column panel via the power source, to the second column panel via the first panel, to the

third column panel via the second panel, and so on until the ninth column panel is reached for that row. The ninth column panel does not feed power to another panel because power is provided directly to the tenth column panel via the power source. Power is then provided to the eleventh column panel via the tenth panel, to the twelfth column panel via the eleventh panel, and so on until the end of the row is reached. Accordingly, if a panel is removed or the power for a panel is unplugged, the remainder of the panels in the row that rely on that panel for power will lose power.

[0113] Although not shown in FIG. 11B, the panels of the display 1100 may be divided into two sections for data purposes as illustrated previously with respect to FIG. 10B. Accordingly, as illustrated in FIG. 10B, data may be sent from a data source (e.g., a computer) to a top section via one line and to a bottom section via another line. As the present example illustrates the use of separate input and outpoint connection points for data communications between the main panel and the slave panels, data connections between B panels have been omitted for purposes of clarity.

[0114] In the present example, the data is provided to the B panels that form the fourth row of each section. The B panels in the fourth row feed the data both vertically along the column and in a serial manner along the row (as shown in FIG. 10B). For example, the B panel at row four, column two (r4:c2), sends data to the C panels in rows one, two, three, five, six, seven, and eight of column two (r1-3:c2 and r5-8:c2), as well as to the B panel at row four, column three (r4:c3). Accordingly, if a B panel in row four is removed or the data cables are unplugged, the remainder of the panels in the column fed by that panel will lose their data connection. The next columns will also lose their data connections unless the loop allows data to reach them in the opposite direction.

[0115] Referring to FIGS. 12A and 12B, one embodiment of a 19x10 panel two face display 1100 is illustrated that includes three hundred and eighty panels arranged in two displays of nineteen rows and ten columns. Each face requires 19 110 V 20 AMP circuit breakers. For purposes of example, the display 1100 uses the previously described main panel 500 of FIG. 5 (a 'B' panel) and the slave panel 700 of FIG. 7 (a 'C' panel). As described previously, these panels have separate input and outpoint connection points for data communications between the main panel and the slave panels. FIGS. 12C and 12D provide enlarged views of a portion of FIGS. 12A and 12B, respectively.

[0116] As illustrated in FIG. 12A, power is provided from a power source directly to the first column panel of each face via a power line connected to a single 110V, 20 A breaker. Those panels then feed the power along the rows in a serial manner. For example, the power is provided to the first column panel of the first face via the power source, to the second column panel via the first panel, to the third column panel via the second panel, and so on until the last panel is reached for that row of that face. The tenth column panel does not feed power to the next face because power is provided directly to the first column of the second face via the power source. Power is then provided to the second column panel via the first panel, to the third column panel via the second panel, and so on until the last panel is reached for that row of that face. Accordingly, if a panel is removed or the power for a panel is unplugged, the remainder of the panels in the row that rely on that panel for power will lose power.

[0117] Although not shown in FIG. 12B, the panels of the display 1200 may be divided into three sections for data purposes as illustrated previously with respect to FIG. 10B. Accordingly, as illustrated in FIG. 10B, data may be sent from a data source (e.g., a computer) to the top section via one line, to a middle section via a second line, and to a bottom section via a third line. Each master control cabinet has six data cables and is configured to be in row 4. Two rows of cabinets use only 5 cables while the sixth cable is unused and tied back.

[0118] As the present example illustrates the use of separate input and outpoint connection points for data communications between the main panel and the slave panels, data connections between B panels have been omitted for purposes of clarity. However, a separate line may be run to the B panels in the first column of each face (which would require six lines in FIG. 12B), or the B panel in the last column of a row of one face may pass data to the B panel in the first column of a row of the next face (which would require three lines in FIG. 12B).

[0119] In the present example, the data is provided to the B panels that form the fourth row of each section. The B panels in the fourth row feed the data both vertically along the column and in a serial manner along the row (as shown in FIG. 10B). For example, the B panel at row four, column two (r4:c2), sends data to the C panels in rows one, two, three, five, and six of column two (r1-3:c2 and r5-6:c2), as well as to the B panel at row four, column three (r4:c3). Accordingly, if a B panel in row four is removed or the data cables are unplugged, the remainder of the panels in the column fed by that panel will lose their data connection. The next columns will also lose their data connections unless the loop allows data to reach them in the opposite direction.

[0120] FIG. 13 illustrates a modular display panel in accordance with embodiments of the present invention. FIG. 14 illustrates a modular display panel attached to a supporting frame in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 15 illustrates a frame used to provide mechanical support to the modular display panel in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0121] The multi-panel modular display panel 1300 comprises a plurality of LED display panels 1350. In various embodiments describe herein, the light emitting diode (LED) display panels 1350 are attached to a frame 1310 or skeletal structure that provides the framework for supporting the LED display panels 1350. The LED display panels 1350 are stacked next to each other and securely attached to the frame 1310 using attachment plate 1450, which may be a corner plate in one embodiment. The attachment plate 1450 may comprise holes through which attachment features 1490 may be screwed in, for example.

[0122] Referring to FIGS. 13 and 14, the LED display panels 1350 are arranged in an array of rows and columns. Each LED display panel 1350 of each row is electrically connected to an adjacent LED display panel 1350 within that row.

[0123] Referring to FIG. 15, the frame 1310 provides mechanical support and electrical connectivity to each of the LED display panels 1350. The frame 1310 comprises a plurality of beams 1320 forming the mechanical structure. The frame 1310 comprises a top bar, a bottom bar, a left bar, a right bar, and a plurality of vertical bars extending from the top bar to the bottom bar, the vertical bars disposed between the left bar and the right bar. The top bar, the bottom bar, the

left bar and the right bar comprise four inch aluminum bars and wherein the vertical bars comprise 2"x4"x1/2" aluminum tubes. The top bar, the bottom bar, the left bar and the right bar are each capable of bearing a load of 1.738 lb/ft and wherein the vertical bars are each capable of bearing a load of 3.23 lb/ft.

[0124] The frame 1310 may include support structures for the electrical cables, data cables, electrical power box powering the LED displays panels 1350, and data receiver box controlling power, data, and communication to the LED displays panels 1350.

[0125] However, the frame 1310 does not include any additional enclosures to protect the LED panels, data, and power cables from the environment. Rather, the frame 1310 is exposed to the elements and further exposes the LED display panels 1350 to the environment. The frame 1310 also does not include air conditioning, fans, or heating units to maintain the temperature of the LED display panels 1350. Rather, the LED display panels 1350 are hermetically sealed themselves and are designed to be exposed to the outside ambient. Further, in various embodiments, there are not additional cabinets that are attached to the frame 1310 or used for housing the LED display panels 1350. Accordingly, in various embodiments, the multi-panel modular display panel 1300 is designed to be only passively cooled.

[0126] FIGS. 25A-25D illustrate specific examples of an assembled display system 1300 and FIG. 26 illustrates a specific example of a frame 1310. As shown in FIG. 25A, the modular display system 1300 includes a number of LED display panels 1350 mounted to frame 1310. One of the display panels has been removed in the lower corner to illustrate the modular nature of the display. In this particular example, access is provided to the back of the modular display through a cage 1390 that includes an enclosed catwalk. Since the display system 1300 is generally highly elevated, a ladder (see FIG. 25C) provides access to the catwalk. A side view of the display system is shown in FIG. 25B and back views are shown in FIGS. 25C and 25D.

[0127] FIG. 26 illustrates the frame 1310 without the display panels 1350. In this embodiment the beams 1320 that form that outer frame are bigger than the interior beams 1325. In this case, the interior beams 1325 are aligned in a plane outside those of the frame beams 1322. The plates 1315 are also shown in the figure. Upon installation, these plates will be rotated by 90 degrees and fasten to the display panels.

[0128] FIG. 16, which includes FIGS. 16A-16C, illustrates an attachment plate used to attach one or more modular display panels to the frame in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 16A illustrates a projection view while FIG. 16B illustrates a top view and FIG. 16C illustrates a cross-sectional view.

[0129] Referring to FIGS. 16A-16C, the attachment plate 1450 may comprise one or more through openings 1460 for enabling attachment features such as screws to go through. Referring to FIG. 16C, the attachment plate 1450 comprises a top surface 1451 and a bottom surface 1452. The height of the pillars 1480 may be adjusted to provide a good fit for the display panel. Advantageously, because the frame 1310 is not screw mounted to the display panel 1350, the display panel 1350 may be moved during mounting. This allows for improved alignment of the display panels resulting in improved picture output. An alignment plate could also be used as described above.

[0130] Accordingly, in various embodiments, the height of the pillars 1480 is about the same as the beams 1320 of the frame 1310. In one or more embodiments, the height of the pillars 1480 is slightly more than the thickness of the beams 1320 of the frame 1310.

[0131] FIGS. 16D and 16E illustrate another embodiment of the attachment plate 1450. In this example, the plate is rectangular shaped and not a square. For example, the length can be two to four times longer than the width. In one example, the length is about 9 inches while the width is about 3 inches. The holes in the center of the plate are optional. Conversely, these types of holes could be added to the embodiment of FIGS. 16A and 16B. In other embodiments, other shaped plates 1450 can be used.

[0132] FIG. 17 illustrates a magnified view of the attachment plate or a connecting plate, frame, and display panel after mounting in accordance with embodiments of the present invention.

[0133] Referring to FIG. 17, one or more attachment features 1490 may be used to connect the attachment plate 1450 to the display panel 1350. In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 17, the attachment plate 1450 is a corner plate. Each corner plate is mechanically connected to corners of four of the LED display panels 1350 to secure the LED display panels 1350 to the respective beams 1320 of the frame 1310.

[0134] FIG. 17 illustrates that the attachment features 1490 is attached using the through openings 1460 in the attachment plate 1450. The frame is between the attachment plate 1450 and the display panel 1350.

[0135] In the embodiment of FIG. 17, the beam 1320 physically contacts the display panel 1350. In another embodiment, a second plate (not shown here) could be included between the beam 1320 and the display panel 1350. The plate could be a solid material such as a metal plate or could be a conforming material such as a rubber material embedded with metal particles. In either case, it is desirable that the plate be thermally conductive.

[0136] FIG. 18 illustrates one unit of the modular display panel in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0137] FIG. 18 illustrates one of the multi-panel modular display panel 1300 comprising an input cable 1360 and an output cable 1365. The LED display panels 1350 are electrically connected together for data and for power using the input cable 1360 and the output cable 1365.

[0138] Each modular LED display panel 1350 is capable of receiving input using an integrated data and power cable from a preceding modular LED display panel and providing an output using another integrated data and power cable to a succeeding modular LED display panel. Each cable ends with an endpoint device or connector, which is a socket or alternatively a plug.

[0139] Referring to FIG. 18, in accordance with an embodiment, a LED display panel 1350 comprises an attached input cable 1360 and an output cable 1365, a first connector 1370, a second connector 1375, a sealing cover 1380. The sealing cover 1380 is configured to go over the second connector 1375 thereby hermetically sealing both ends (first connector 1370 and the second connector 1375). The sealing cover 1380, which also includes a locking feature, locks the two cables together securely. As will be described further, the input cable 1360 and the output cable

1365 comprise integrated data and power wires with appropriate insulation separating them.

[0140] FIG. 19 illustrates two display panels next to each other and connected through the cables such that the output cable 1365 of the left display panel 1350 is connected with the input cable 1360 of the next display panel 1350. The sealing cover 1380 locks the two cables together as described above.

[0141] FIG. 20 illustrates a modular multi-panel display system comprising a plurality of LED display panels connected together using the afore-mentioned cables.

[0142] Referring to FIG. 20, for each row, a LED display panel 1350 at a first end receives an input data connection from a data source and has an output data connection to a next LED display panel in the row. Each further LED display panel 1350 provides data to a next adjacent LED display panel until a LED display panel 1350 at second end of the row is reached. The power line is run across each row to power the LED display panels 1350 in that row.

[0143] In one embodiment, the plurality of LED display panels 1350 includes 320 LED display panels 1350 arranged in ten rows and thirty-two columns so that the integrated display panel 1300 has a display surface that is approximately fifty feet and four inches wide and fifteen feet and eight and three-quarters inches high.

[0144] In various embodiments, as illustrated in FIGS. 14 and 20, a data receiver box 1400 is mounted to the mechanical support structure or frame 1310. The data receiver box 1400 is configured to provide power, data, and communication to the LED display panels 1350. With a shared receiver box 1400, the panels themselves do not need their own receiver card. This configuration saves cost and weight.

[0145] FIG. 21, which includes FIGS. 21A-21C, illustrates an alternative embodiment of the modular display panel attached to a supporting frame in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. FIGS. 21B and 21C illustrate alternative structural embodiments of the supporting frame.

[0146] This embodiment differs from embodiment described in FIG. 14 in that the horizontal beams 1320A may be used to support the display panels 1350. In one embodiment, both horizontal beams 1320A and vertical beams 1320B may be used to support the display panels 1350. In another embodiment, horizontal beams 1320A but not the vertical beams 1320B may be used to support the display panels 1350.

[0147] FIG. 21B illustrates an alternative embodiment including additional beams 1320C, which may be narrower than the other beams of the frame. One or more of the thinner beams 1320C may be placed between the regular sized vertical beams 1320B.

[0148] FIG. 21C illustrates a further embodiment illustrating both a top view, bottom view and side view of a frame. The frame 1310 may be attached to a wall or other structure using plates 1315. The frame 1310 may comprise a plurality of vertical beams and horizontal beams. In one embodiment, the frame 1310 comprises an outer frame having a top bar, a bottom bar, a left bar and a right bar. A display panel 1350 may be supported between two adjacent beams 1320 marked as L3 beams, which may be thinner (smaller diameter) and lighter than the thicker and heavier load bearing beams 1321 marked as L2 beams used for forming the outer frame. As an illustration, the L2 beams may be 4" while the L3 beams may be 3" in one example.

[0149] FIG. 22 illustrates a method of assembling a modular multi-panel display system in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 22 illustrates a method of assembling the multi-panel display system discussed in various embodiments, for example, FIG. 14.

[0150] A mechanical support structure such as the frame 1310 described above is assembled taking into account various parameters such as the size and weight of the multi-panel display, location and zoning requirements, and others (box 1501). For example, as previously described, the mechanical support structure includes a plurality of vertical bars and horizontal bars. The mechanical support structure may be fabricated from a corrosion resistant material in one or more embodiments. For example, the mechanical support structure may be coated with a weather-proofing coating that prevents the underlying substrate from corroding.

[0151] A plurality of LED display panels are mounted on to the mechanical support structure so as to form an integrated display panel that includes an array of rows and columns of LED display panels as described in various embodiments (box 1503). Each of the LED display panels is hermetically sealed. Mounting the LED display panels may comprise mounting each LED display panel a respective vertical beam using an attachment plate.

[0152] Each of the LED display panels is electrically connected to a data source and to a power source (box 1505). For example, a first LED display panel in each row is electrically coupled to the display source. The other LED display panels in each row may be daisy-chain coupled to an adjacent LED display panel (e.g., as illustrated in FIG. 20).

[0153] Since the assembled display structure is light weight, significant assembly advantages can be achieved. For example, the panels can be assembled within a warehouse that is remote from the final location where the display will be utilized. In other words, the panels can be assembled at a first location, shipped to second location and finalized at the second location.

[0154] An illustration of two assembled displays that are ready for shipment is provided in FIG. 23. These displays can be quite large, for example much larger than a 14×48 panel display. In some cases, a single display system is shipped as a series of sub-assemblies, e.g., as shown in the figure, and then assembled into a full display on location.

[0155] In various embodiments, the assembled multi-panel display system includes no cabinets. The assembled multi-panel display system is cooled passively and includes no air conditioning or fans.

[0156] FIG. 27 provides an illustration of pixel health loop. In this embodiment, the health of a panel and/or the health of individual pixels can be determined. To determine the health of the panel, the power supply for each of the panels is monitored. If a lack of power is detected at any of the supplies a warning message is sent. For example, it can be determined that one of the power supplies has ceased to supply power. In the illustrated example, the message is sent from the power supply to the communication ship within the panel and then back to the receiving card. From the receiving card a message can be sent to the sending card or otherwise. For example, the message could generate a text to be provided to a repair station or person. In one example, a wireless transmitter is provided in the receiving card so that the warning message can be sent via a wireless network, e.g., a cellular data network. Upon receipt of the warning mes-

sage, a maintenance provider can view the display, e.g., using a camera directed at the display.

[0157] In another embodiment, the health of individual pixels is determined, for example, by having each panel include circuitry to monitor the power being consumed by each pixel. If any pixel is determined to be failing, a warning message can be generated as discussed above. The pixel level health check can be used separately from or in combination with the panel level health check.

[0158] These embodiments would use bi-directional data communication between the panels and the receiver box. Image data will be transferred from the receiver box to the panels, e.g., along each row, and health and other monitoring data can be transferred from the panels back to the receiver. In addition to, or instead of, the health data discussed other data such as temperature, power consumption or mechanical data (e.g., sensing whether the panel has moved) can be provided from the panel.

[0159] Although the preferred embodiment has been described in detail, it should be understood that various changes, substitutions and alterations can be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A modular light emitting diode (LED) display panel comprising:
 - a casing comprising a recess, wherein the casing comprises a first side and an opposite second side, wherein the first side of the casing includes a first surface that is part of a first outer surface of the modular LED display panel, wherein the second side of the casing includes a second surface that is part of a second outer surface of the modular LED display panel, wherein the casing comprises attachment points at the second outer surface;
 - a printed circuit board disposed in the recess;
 - a plurality of LEDs attached to a first side of the printed circuit board;
 - a processor coupled to the plurality of LEDs, the processor configured to process received media and control operation of the plurality of LEDs;
 - a circuit configured to monitor power consumption of the modular LED display panel and send a warning message upon detecting a lack of power; and
 - wherein the modular LED display panel is sealed to be waterproof and is configured to be cooled passively.
2. The modular LED display panel of claim 1, wherein the casing comprises aluminum.
3. The modular LED display panel of claim 1, wherein the casing comprises plastic.
4. The modular LED display panel of claim 1, wherein the modular LED display panel is sealed to be waterproof when immersed under water.
5. The modular LED display panel of claim 1, wherein the modular LED display panel is hermetically sealed.
6. The modular LED display panel of claim 1, further comprising a pixel health loop circuit configured to monitor power being consumed by each of the plurality of LEDs.
7. The modular LED display panel of claim 1, wherein the modular LED display panel comprises exactly one printed circuit board to which LEDs are attached.
8. A modular multi-panel display system comprising:
 - a mechanical support structure comprising a plurality of beams;

- a plurality of light emitting diode (LED) display panels, wherein the plurality of LED display panels is arranged in rows and columns and mounted to the mechanical support structure so as to form an integrated display;
 - a box mounted to the mechanical support structure, the box housed in a housing that is separate from housings of each of the plurality of LED display panels, wherein the box comprises a power management unit for providing power to each of the plurality of LED display panels, wherein the box comprises a receiver card that is configured to receive data to be displayed and feed the data to be displayed and communication to each of the plurality of LED display panels; and
 - a plurality of electrical connections electrically connecting the box with each of the plurality of LED display panels, wherein each of the plurality of LED display panels comprises:
 - a casing comprising a recess, wherein the casing comprises a first side and an opposite second side, wherein the first side of the casing includes a first surface that is part of a first outer surface of a corresponding one of the plurality of LED display panels, wherein the second side of the casing includes a second surface that is part of a second outer surface of the corresponding one of the plurality of LED display panels, wherein the casing comprises attachment points at the second outer surface;
 - a printed circuit board disposed in the recess;
 - a plurality of LEDs attached to a first side of the printed circuit board;
 - a processor coupled to the plurality of LEDs, the processor configured to process received media and control operation of the plurality of LEDs;
 - a circuit configured to monitor power consumption of the respective LED display panel and send a warning message upon detecting a lack of power; and
 - wherein each of the plurality of LED display panels is sealed to be waterproof and is configured to be cooled passively.
- 9.** The modular multi-panel display system of claim **8**, wherein each of the plurality of LED display panels is configured to be supported by both a first interior beam of the plurality of beams and a second interior beam of the plurality of beams, wherein the first interior beam is perpendicular to the second interior beam.
- 10.** The modular multi-panel display system of claim **8**, wherein each of the plurality of LED display panels is sealed to be waterproof when immersed under water.
- 11.** The modular multi-panel display system of claim **8**, wherein each of the plurality of LED display panels is hermetically sealed.
- 12.** A modular light emitting diode (LED) display panel comprising:
- a height extending from a first edge of the modular LED display panel to an opposite second edge of the modular LED display panel;
 - a width extending from a third edge of the modular LED display panel to an opposite fourth edge;
 - a printed circuit board comprising a first side and an opposite second side and extending to within an edge distance of each of the first edge, the second edge, the third edge, and the fourth edge;
 - a plurality of LEDs attached to the first side of the printed circuit board in an array comprising a pitch, wherein a surface of each of the plurality of LEDs is exposed to the environment, and wherein the pitch is greater than the edge distance;
 - a potting compound overlying the printed circuit board;
 - power supply circuitry coupled to the plurality of LEDs;
 - a processor coupled to the plurality of LEDs, the processor being configured to process received media and control operation of the plurality of LEDs;
 - a housing attached to the second side of the printed circuit board, the housing comprising a major surface configured to be part of an outer surface of the modular LED display panel; and
 - wherein the modular LED display panel is sealed to be waterproof, and wherein the modular LED display panel is configured to be cooled passively without fans.
- 13.** The modular LED display panel of claim **12**, wherein the housing comprises aluminum.
- 14.** The modular LED display panel of claim **12**, wherein the housing comprises plastic.
- 15.** The modular LED display panel of claim **12**, wherein the modular LED display panel is configured to be operational when submerged beneath up to three feet of water for up to thirty minutes.
- 16.** The modular LED display panel of claim **12**, wherein the modular LED display panel is configured to be operational when permanently submerged beneath up to thirteen feet of water.
- 17.** The modular LED display panel of claim **12**, wherein the modular LED display panel is hermetically sealed.
- 18.** The modular LED display panel of claim **12**, wherein the height is substantially half of the width.
- 19.** The modular LED display panel of claim **12**, further comprising a pixel health loop circuit configured to monitor power being consumed by each of the plurality of LEDs.
- 20.** A modular multi-panel display system comprising:
- a mechanical support structure comprising a plurality of beams;
 - a plurality of light emitting diode (LED) display panels, wherein the plurality of LED display panels is arranged in an array and mounted to the mechanical support structure so as to form an integrated display;
 - a box mounted to the mechanical support structure, the box housed in a housing that is separate from housings of each of the plurality of LED display panels, wherein the box comprises a power management unit for providing power to each of the plurality of LED display panels, wherein the box comprises a receiver card that is configured to receive data to be displayed and feed the data to be displayed and communication to each of the plurality of LED display panels; and
 - a plurality of electrical connections electrically connecting the box with each of the plurality of LED display panels, wherein each of the plurality of LED display panels comprises:
 - a height extending from a first edge of the respective LED panel to an opposite second edge of the respective LED panel;
 - a width extending from a third edge of the respective LED panel to an opposite fourth edge of the respective LED panel;
 - a printed circuit board comprising a first side and an opposite second side and extending to within an edge

distance of each of the first edge, the second edge, the third edge, and the fourth edge;

a plurality of LEDs attached to the first side of the printed circuit board in an array comprising a pitch, wherein a surface of each of the plurality of LEDs is exposed to the environment, and wherein the pitch is greater than the edge distance;

a potting compound overlying the printed circuit board;

power supply circuitry coupled to the plurality of LEDs;

a processor coupled to the plurality of LEDs, the processor being configured to process received media and control operation of the plurality of LEDs;

a housing attached to the second side of the printed circuit board, the housing comprising a major surface configured to be part of an outer surface of the respective LED display panel; and

wherein each of the plurality of LED display panels is sealed to be waterproof, and wherein each of the

plurality of LED display panels is configured to be cooled passively without fans.

21. The modular multi-panel display system of claim **20**, wherein each of the plurality of LED display panels is configured to be supported by both a first interior beam of the plurality of beams and a second interior beam of the plurality of beams, wherein the first interior beam is perpendicular to the second interior beam.

22. The modular multi-panel display system of claim **20**, wherein each of the LED display panels is configured to be operational when submerged beneath up to three feet of water for up to thirty minutes.

23. The modular multi-panel display system of claim **20**, wherein each of the LED display panels is configured to be operational when permanently submerged beneath up to thirteen feet of water.

* * * * *