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One of the biggest expectations we have for the upcoming iPhone 8 is the edge-to-edge OLED screen, but if the new supply chain is hearing true, this is only the first step in Apple's master plan. A recent report claims that every iPhone model will adopt OLED screens by 2019, according to an article in The Bell spotted by MacRumors. OLED technology requires less energy than LCD displays, and produces brighter colors. If Apple is making a full-on move to OLED, LCD manufacturers, some of whom have experimented with more flexible designs to stay relevant in the increasingly lush smartphone ecosystem, could be cut off from the iPhone entirely. SEE ALSO: Apple's new Apple Park space town will open in April Apple will make 60 million iPhone 8 units with OLED displays this year - about 40 percent of their 2017 production overall, according to the report. They will double that next year, when presumably one lower-tiered version of the iPhone will be stuck with an LCD display, and OLED will ultimately become standard across all iPhone lines in 2019. Several new iPhones are supposedly coming this year: the aforementioned iPhone 8 with OLED, and the iPhone 7S and 7S Plus units, which will retain LCD displays and serve as additional updates to last year's 7 model. Meanwhile, the iPhone 8 can be chock full of updates like the OLED display, a kind of new sensor system that features an area built into the screen to replace the home button for Touch ID, and wireless charging. All of these upgrades can push the cost of the phone above \$1,000 though - so the 7S and 7S Plus can still have their fair share of fans. Researchers in South Korea have created an OLED display that can be worn as clothing. The technology was announced last week by research groups from KAIST, a South Korean university, and materials manufacturer Kolon Glotech. Flexible OLED displays have been designed previously (such as the LG panel pictured above), but they have historically been limited by their durability. OLED displays are easily torn and as fabrics are rough and tend to increase in size when they are heated, ensuring that they remain unchanged hard. Researchers from KAIST and Kolon Glotech have discovered a way to avoid these longevity problems with their new technology, however, which sees an OLED display attached to the glass as a material that retains the flexibility of the fabrics. Textile OLED, which are more flexible than plastic and has a high reliability device, is expected to promote the development of comfortable wearable displays, said Professor Choi Kyung-chol, who led the KAIST team. OLEDs manufactured through this process have a lifespan of more than 1,000 hours when in use, or 3,500 hours when they are idle. By comparison, modern OLED TV panels are said to be 60,000 - 70,000-hour time Business Korea, which reported the story, did not provide any when and if the technology will be used for commercial purposes. Greg Mombert/Digital Technology Trends in your laptop display hasn't changed in the last few decades. With the exception of a few very early 1980s models, they tended to rely on LCD panels. It's been in their favor for years, but it's recently become a drag. What's the problem? LCDs need backlighting and it can't be turned off completely (if it were, you wouldn't be able to see that on the screen). LCD screens have a glow to them, even if they have to show a black screen. Videophiles hate it, so plasma TVs were the favorites of home theater addicts. Today, the plasma crown was stolen by OLEDs - and laptops get in on the action. It's a big leap forward, but are OLED laptops ready to shine? Your eyes will see the difference There's a good chance that you've never witnessed an OLED TV or laptop before (technology is common on phones, but implementation is often not quite the same). You may be wondering what a big deal it is. Let me present a graph. Here you can see the measured contrast ratio of the two OLED-equipped computers we've reviewed compared to the two best lcd laptops we've ever reviewed. The difference, isn't it? The sensor we use to test laptops - Datacolor Spyder5Elite - reads zero glow from these OLED screens when they display a completely black image. Thus, the contrast factor soars as high as the maximum brightness of the display allows. Don't get too excited. Raw figures say the OLED screen is somewhere around zillion times better than a conventional LCD. In fact, the advantage of contrast ratio has limits, because your eyes - and the content you view - have limitations. What you'll notice is the black display levels. The gray haze you're used to seeing in movies and games has disappeared, replaced by pure, black black. You'll even notice it in more mundane tasks. Web pages suddenly look so accurate, so vivid, that they are comparable to a printed magazine. Battery life is a catch There's no doubt that OLED does great things for image quality. The two systems we tested - the Lenovo ThinkPad X1 Yoga and Samsung TabPro S - have the best displays we've seen on a PC. In addition to the huge contrast, THE OLED panels have a wide range of color and a solid gamma curve. Color accuracy isn't the best we've seen, but it's not bad, either. The OLED switch reduced battery life from 10 to 25 percent, depending on the load. However, we found the opposite side. Portability. Lenovo ThinkPad X1 Yoga proved to be the perfect test-case for this, since we reviewed it both with and without the OLED panel. The standard LCD screen IPS even matched OLED panels, so it was as close to apples as possible. Apples. What happened. These results were clear and consistent. The OLED switch reduced battery life from 10 to 25 percent, depending on the load. We've seen the biggest leak in Peacekeeper, the benchmark for browsing the web. It happens to have a white background around the dough itself, so it's bright. Our video test, meanwhile, saw the slightest option. This makes sense, since the clip (avengers trailer) has a lot of vaguely let scenes. Why is battery life being reduced? It looks like with current OLED panels, a fully lit screen uses a little more power than an LCD screen. Remember that there is no backlight with OLED. Instead, each individual pixel burns as needed. When all the pixels are illuminated, they knock off a lot of juice. This result isn't great for OLED - but it's not a disaster, either. A laptop that has 5 hours of battery life can be reduced to 4 hours if the OLED is replaced in. So, should you buy OLED? The Samsung TabPro S includes an OLED display as standard hardware. Otherwise, it is an additional cost option. Tacking his x1 yoga is now a \$125 charge. The HP Spectre x360 offers it as part of a top-level, \$1,500 configuration. Alienware has made an offer to OLED on its Alienware 13 as part of a \$1,300 configuration, although it appears to have come out of stock. The average person who looks at a \$600 laptop doesn't need to think about OLED just yet. This is an expensive option and it may not appear in the main systems for several years yet. If you're already considering a premium system, however, we believe OLED is worth it - despite the premium. Your laptop display is one of the few components that you will rely on every moment you use it. It cannot be replaced and it is not quickly obsolete. In fact, given the choice of spending extra cash on upgrading to an OLED, or CPU upgrade, you'd probably better tick the box next to an OLED. As long as you don't mind sacrificing a little battery life, that is. Editor's note: An earlier version of this article misidentified the term LED instead of LCD. We apologize for the error. Recommendations by Shopping editors for a new TV can be challenging. There are tons of brands to choose from and various intellectual opportunities to weigh, as well as the latest imaging technology to consider. If you're in the market, you've probably heard the hype regarding OLED models. They are thin, they are light and they offer an incredible contrast and color that is second to none. OLED only one letter, except for the more common type of display, LED, so what gives? Could they actually be that different? In the word: Yes. This is O is important, but that doesn't automatically mean an OLED TV will beat the LED TV anyway. When OLED TVs first arrived in 2013, they were for their perfect black level and excellent color, but they took a bit of a hit because of the level of brightness that couldn't compete with LED TVs. There was also a huge price gap between OLED TVs (not to be confused with THELD) and their premium LED TVs. In fact, legend has it that OLED is used to mean only lawyers, managers and doctors can afford it. Everything has changed. OLED TVs are much brighter than before and prices have dropped, especially with the big brand bringing competitive new options to market in 2020. The LED market is due to a bit of a shake-up, too. At this point, it's time to look at how these two television technologies differ and explore the strengths and weaknesses of each. Further reading Best TVs Best 4K TVs Under \$500 Best TVs Under \$1000 What Does LED TV Mean? The OLED TVs are made of two main parts: LCD panels and lighting. The LCD panel contains pixels, small colored dots that make up the TV image. The pixels themselves are not visible; they require illumination. When the light shines through the LCD pixel, you can see its color. LED in LED TV simply refers to how the lighting is made. In the past, a thicker and less efficient technology called CCFL (cold fluorescent light) was used. But these days, almost every flat screen TV uses LEDs as a backlight source. So when you see the term LED TV, it just refers to LED backlight LCD TV. However, not all LED TVs are created equal. There may be differences in the number and quality of LEDs used, leading to differences in things such as brightness and black levels. You may also have seen something called LLD TV. It is a type of LED TV that uses quantum dots to achieve better brightness and color. Below we will discuss a more detailed part of ED, but here's a great overview of the differences between TVs with TVs with LED and OLED. What does OLED TV mean? OLED in OLED TV means organic light-emitting diode. OLEDs have an unusual property of being able to produce light and color from a single diode when they are powered by electricity. Because of this, OLED TVs do not need separate lighting. Every pixel you see is a standalone source of color and light. Some of the inherent OLED screens are that they can be very thin, flexible and even rollable. But the biggest advantage when we compare them to LED TVs is that each individual pixel gets its own brightness and power (unlike LED TVs that have persistent pixels that require an external light source to see). When he weighs, you see it. When it's off, it doesn't emit any light at all - it's all black. We'll discuss how this affects black levels at the moment. Currently, LG Display is the only manufacturer of OLED panels for TVs. Sony and LG have an agreement that allows Sony to supply LG LG The panels in Sony TVs are like the stunning A9F Master Series TV - but otherwise, you won't find OLED in many other TV displays sold in the US. The performance differences between LG OLED TVs and Sony result from different image processors at work. Sony and LG have impressive processors that are also unique to each brand, so two TVs with the same panel can look completely different. A good processor can greatly reduce problems such as bunting and artifacting and produce more accurate colors as well. Other brands that are the sources of panels from LG include Philips, Panasonic, HiSense, Bang and Olufsen, and more. You'll also see lesser known brands sparingly, but for now, they all get their panels from the same source. Samsung makes OLED smartphone panels, and the company recently announced that it will start building new TELEVISION panels based on the hybrid OF THELD and OLED known as D-OLED, but it will be a few more years before we see the first TVs that use this technology. Is ED the same as OLED? Although they do look like abbreviations, OLED TV is not the same as TV ED. The latter is actually based on LED technology, but it uses a technique that superimposes self-sufficient quantum dots over pixels that help produce better brightness, brightness and precision color. EVIL IS a more iterative step than a generational leap, and while we certainly recommend buying one if OLED is out of reach, expect its possible wear and tear as technologies such as quantum dot OLED (D-OLED) and microLED take hold. What's better, an OLED TV or an LED TV? Now it's time to contrast these two technologies with each other and see how they add up when it comes to traits such as contrast, viewing angle, brightness and other performance considerations. Editor's note: Since OLED TVs are still a premium display, we compared OLED only equally premium LED TVs, armed with similar performance potential (except, of course, in the Price section). The black level of the display's ability to produce deep, dark black is perhaps the most important factor in achieving excellent image quality. Deeper blacks allow for a higher contrast and richer colors (among other things), and thus a more realistic and dazzling image. When it comes to black levels, OLED reigns like an undisputed champion. LED TVs rely on LED lights shining behind the LCD panel. Even with advanced blackout technology that selectively obscures LEDs that shouldn't be on full blast, LED TVs have historically struggled Produce dark black and may suffer from an effect called light bleeding, where light patches of the screen create haze or flowering in neighboring dark areas. Even on the most advanced LED models, these issues are inevitable, although it is important to note that Samsung's 9 series of LED TVs represent an important step forward in LED television performance by all but except these are issues that are an exception to this rule. OLED TVs do not suffer from any of the black-level problems of traditional LED TVs. If the OLED pixel does not receive electricity, it does not produce any light and therefore is completely black. Sounds like an obvious choice for us. Winner: OLED TV Brightness When it comes to brightness, LED TVs have a significant advantage. Their lights can be made of large and powerful LEDs. With the addition of quantum dots, that brightness can be maintained even as the size of individual LEDs get smaller. OLED TVs can also get quite bright, and with such dark black levels the contrast between the brightest and darkest spots on the screen is all the more exaggerated. But cranking OLED pixels to their maximum brightness for long periods reduces their lifespan, and the pixel takes a little longer to get back to total black. Given these considerations, it is important to note that all modern TVs - whether IT's OLED, led, or ZLD - produce more than adequate brightness. The consideration then becomes where the TV will be used. In a dark room, an OLED TV will work best, while LED TVs will outs and off them (literally) in a brighterly lit environment. It should also be noted that recently there have been great advances in OLED brightness, making them perfect for almost any situation except the direct sunlight shining on the screen. However, compared directly, LED TVs have an advantage. Winner by Nose: LED TV Color Space OLED is used to rule this category, but by improving the purity of the backlight, quantum dots have allowed LED TVs to splash forward in the exact color, color brightness, and color volume, putting them on par with OLED TVs. Those looking for TVs with a wide color Gamut or HDR will find both OLED and LED TV models that support these features. THE OLED better contrast ratio is going to give it a slight edge in terms of HDR when browsing in dark rooms, but HDR on a premium LED TV screen has an edge because it can produce well-saturated colors at extreme brightness levels that OLED can't quite match. Winner: Response time, upgrade speed, and lag time, the response refers to the time it takes for each individual pixel to change states. The condition of the pixel is not only its color, but also its brightness. With faster response times, you get less blurring motion and fewer artifacts (source material not to be). Because OLED pixels combine a light source and color into one diode, they can change states incredibly quickly. Unlike LED TVs use LEDs to produce brightness, and tiny LCD shutters to create color. While the brightness of the LED can be changed in an instant, LCD shutters are inherently slower to respond to state changes. OLED currently offers the fastest response time of any television technology used today, making it a clear winner in this regard. Update Update how often the entire image on the screen changes. The faster the speed, the smoother things look and the easier it is to choose the details in fast-changing content like sports. Most new TVs are able to update the 120Hz frequency, which means that the entire image is updated 120 times per second. Some go as high as 240 Hz. If the speed update was just an Hz issue, we would call the OLED TV a winner, simply because it can reach speeds up to 1,000 times higher than LED TVs. But absolute speed is not the only consideration. Unlike movies and TV shows that use a single upgrade speed, video games often use so-called upgrade speed variables, which simply means that speed changes in different parts of the game. If the TV can't match these speed changes, you'll end up with an image gap - a visible jerk that comes from the

difference between the speed the game uses and the speed the TV wants to use. This is why gamers in particular want TVs that can handle VRR or variable speed upgrades. It's a rare feature on both OLED and LED TVs, but you can expect to see it look at more models in both types of TVs. Right now, you can find VRR in some Samsung, LG and TCL TVs. But neither OLED nor LED TVs have a real advantage when it comes to VRR: Some models have a function and some don't. Your gaming system should also support VRR, although that shouldn't be a big problem if you have an Xbox One or PlayStation 4 (or a plan to nabbing the Xbox Series X or Playstation 5 when they hit the shelves). Finally, the lag in input is the time gap between pressing a button on the game controller and the appropriate action on the screen. Typing lag can be a problem when TVs enter a lot of image processing, which leads to a slowdown in the signal they receive. But most modern TVs have a game mode that eliminates processing and reduces the lag of input to barely noticeable levels. In the future, all TVs will be able to feel the presence of a video game and automatically go into this mode, returning to the processed mode when the game stops. OLED takes this one on its strength in reaction times. Winner: OLED TV Viewing Corners OLED, again, is the winner here. With LED TVs, the best viewing angle is the dead center, and the image quality decreases in both color and contrast, the further you move in both directions. Although the severity differs between models, it is always noticeable. For its LED TVs, LG uses a type of LCD panel known as IPS, which has slightly better off-corner performance than VA-type LCD panels (which Sony uses), but it suffers in the black level unlike rival VA panels, and it's not competition for OLED. Samsung's most delicious TVs have an updated panel design and anti-reflective coating that make out-of-the-corner viewing much less a problem. While OLED still beats these models eventually, the gap quickly closes. What's what OLED TVs can be watched without deteriorating light at sharp viewing angles - up to 84 degrees. Compared to most LED TVs that have been tested to provide a maximum viewing angle of 54 degrees at best, the OLED has a distinct advantage. Winner: OLED TV Size OLEDs have come a long way in this category. When the technology was still nascent, OLED screens often dwarf LED/LCD displays. As OLED production improved, the number of respectably large OLED displays increased - currently pushing 88 inches - but they still dwarf the largest LED TVs, which can easily hit 100 inches in size, and with new technology far beyond. Winner: LG's LED TV Lifespan says you'll have to watch its OLED TVs five hours a day for 54 years before they drop to 50% brightness. Whether this is true remains to be seen, as OLED TVs have only been in the wild since 2013. For this reason and only for this reason, we will award this category of LED TVs. It pays to have a proven track record. Winner: LED TV Health Can One Kind of TV Be Healthier for You Than Another? If you think we should be careful with our exposure to blue light, especially in the evening, then the answer may be yes. Both OLED and LED TVs produce blue light, but OLED TVs produce significantly less. LG claims that its OLED panels generate only 34% blue light compared to the LED TV 64%. This statistic was independently verified, and LG's OLED panels received an Eye Comfort Display certificate from TUV Rheinland, a standards organization based in Germany. Will it make a difference to your overall health? We believe the jury is still there, but if blue light is a problem, you should take a serious look at OLED TVs. Winner: OLED TV Screen Burn in We include this section reluctantly, both because the burn in is wrong and, for most people, the effect will not be a problem. The effect we learned how to burn in stems from the days of the square CRT TV, when prolonged display of a static image will result in an image that appears to burn on the screen. What was actually happening was the phosphorus that covered the back of the TV screen would glow for long periods of time without resting, causing them to wear out and create the appearance of being burned in the image. We think this should be called burn, but we'll set that one aside. The same problem in playing with plasma and OLED TVs is because the connections that light up can degrade over time. If you burn the pixel long enough and hard enough, it will dim prematurely ahead pixels, creating a dark impression. In fact, it's not very likely to cause problems for most people - you'll have to abuse the TV intentionally to make it happen. Even the error (logographic) that some channels use disappears often enough or clearly to avoid causing combustion in the questions. You should watch ESPN ESPN day every day for a long, long time in the brightest possible conditions to cause problems, and even then it is still not very likely. However, the potential is there, and it should be noted. (This is also a contributing factor to the lack of OLED computer monitors on the market, as computer screens are much more likely to display static images for hours on end.) Since LED TVs are not susceptible to burn, they win this fight on a formality. Winner: LED TV Consumption OLED panels do not require backlighting, and each individual pixel is extremely energy efficient. LED TVs need to be illuminated to be bright. Since LEDs are less energy efficient than OLED, and their light must pass through LCD shutters before it reaches your eyes, these panels should consume more energy for the same level of brightness. Winner: OLED TV Price OLED TVs premium TVs, period. Virtually no budget or mid-level is there for OLED (you'll be lucky to find any new OLED for less than \$2,000). That being said as companies such as TCL, Philips, and Vizio continue to produce advanced LED, LED, and mini-LED TVs, OLED brands will need to lower their prices to stay competitive. Conversely, LED TVs can range in price from a few hundred dollars - even for a high-quality model with a large screen - to several thousand dollars, making them generally more affordable than OLEDs. While prices for high-quality LED TVs fluctuate in almost the same range as the price of OLEDs, if only by price and price, LED TVs can still be purchased for pennies in comparison. Winner: Led TV We have a winner! In terms of image quality, OLED TVs still beat LED TVs, although the latest technology has seen many improvements recently. OLED is also lighter and thinner, consumes less energy, offers the best viewing angle to date, and, although still a little more expensive, has fallen in price significantly. OLED is excellent television technology today. If this article were about value alone, LED TV would still win, but OLED has come a long way in a short time and deserves the crown for its achievements. No matter what technology you end up deciding, it's not the only factor that you need to consider, so be sure to check out our TV buying guide to make sure you're buying the right TV to meet your needs. Editors' recommendations

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