

# TFT COLOR LCD MODULE

**NL10276BC12-02**

**16.1cm (6.3 Type)**

**XGA**

**LVDS interface (1port)**

**DATA SHEET** 

**DOD-PD-0788 (5th edition)**

**This DATA SHEET is updated document from  
DOD-PD-0197 (4).**

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Please confirm the sales representative before  
starting to design your system.**

## INTRODUCTION

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## 1. OUTLINE

### 1.1 STRUCTURE AND PRINCIPLE

Color LCD module NL10276BC12-02 is composed of the amorphous silicon thin film transistor liquid crystal display (a-Si TFT LCD) panel structure with driver LSIs for driving the TFT (Thin Film Transistor) array and a backlight.

The a-Si TFT LCD panel structure is injected liquid crystal material into a narrow gap between the TFT array glass substrate and a color-filter glass substrate.

Color (Red, Green, Blue) data signals from a host system (e.g. PC, signal generator, etc.) are modulated into best form for active matrix system by a signal processing board, and sent to the driver LSIs which drive the individual TFT arrays.

The TFT array as an electro-optical switch regulates the amount of transmitted light from the backlight assembly, when it is controlled by data signals. Color images are created by regulating the amount of transmitted light through the TFT array of red, green and blue dots.

### 1.2 APPLICATIONS

- For industrial use

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### 1.3 FEATURES

- High resolution
- High luminance
- High contrast
- Low reflection
- Wide temperature range
- LVDS interface
- Reversible-scan direction
- Selectable 8bit or 6bit digital signals for data of RGB
- Edge light type (without inverter)
- Replaceable lamp for backlight
- Acquisition product for UL60950 3rd edition/CSA-C22.2 No.60950 (File number: E170632)

2. GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

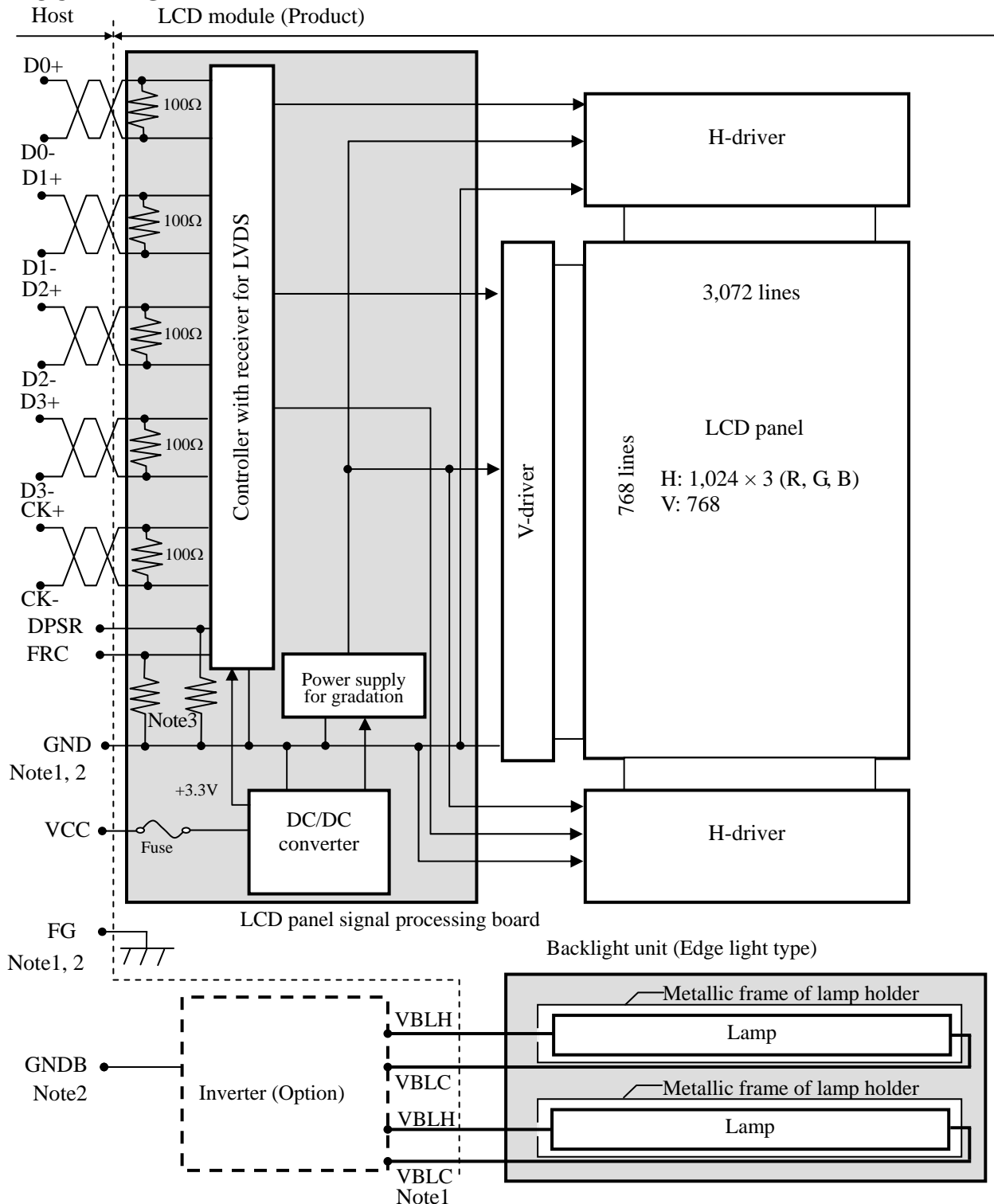
<b>Display area</b>	129.02 (H) × 96.77 (V) mm
<b>Diagonal size of display</b>	16.1 cm (6.3 inches)
<b>Drive system</b>	a-Si TFT active matrix
<b>Display color</b>	At input signals for data of RGB: 8bit and FRC: High 16,194,277 colors
<b>Pixel</b>	1024 (H) × 768 (V) pixels
<b>Pixel arrangement</b>	RGB (Red dot, Green dot, Blue dot) vertical stripe
<b>Dot pitch</b>	0.042 (H) × 0.126 (V) mm
<b>Pixel pitch</b>	0.126 (H) × 0.126 (V) mm
<b>Module size</b>	178.8 (W) × 126.8 (H) × 12.0 (D) mm (typ.)
<b>Weight</b>	265 g (typ.)
<b>Contrast ratio</b>	500:1 (typ.)
<b>Viewing angle</b>	At the contrast ratio ≥ 10:1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Horizontal: Right side 60° (typ.), Left side 60° (typ.)</li> <li>• Vertical: Up side 45° (typ.), Down side 60° (typ.)</li> </ul>
<b>Designed viewing direction</b>	At DPSR= Low or open: normal scan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Viewing direction without image reversal: up side (12 o'clock)</li> <li>• Viewing direction with contrast peak: down side (6 o'clock)</li> <li>• Viewing angle with optimum grayscale (γ=2.2): normal axis</li> </ul>
<b>Polarizer surface</b>	Antiglare
<b>Polarizer pencil-hardness</b>	3H (min.) [by JIS K5400]
<b>Color gamut</b>	At LCD panel center 40 % (typ.) [against NTSC color space]
<b>Response time</b>	Ton+Toff (10%←→90%) 21 ms (typ.)
<b>Luminance</b>	At IBL= 5.0mAmps / lamp 250 cd/m <sup>2</sup> (typ.)
<b>Signal system</b>	LVDS 1port (Receiver: THC63LVDF84A, THine Electronics Inc. or equivalent) 8bit/6bit digital signals for data of RGB colors, Dot clock (CLK), Data enable (DE)
<b>Power supply voltage</b>	LCD panel signal processing board: 3.3V
<b>Backlight</b>	Edge light type: 2 cold cathode fluorescent lamps <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 10px;">                 Replaceable parts  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lamp holder set: Type No. 63LHS01</li> </ul> </div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 10px; margin-top: 10px;">                 Recommended inverter (Option)  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inverter: Type No. 65PWB31</li> </ul> </div>
<b>Power consumption</b>	At IBL=5.0mAmps / lamp and checkered flag pattern 4.9 W (typ.) (Power dissipation of the inverter is not included.)

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3. BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note1: Connections between GND (Signal ground), FG (Frame ground) and VBLC (Lamp low voltage terminal) in the LCD module

GND - FG	Not connected
GND - VBLC	Not connected
FG - VBLC	Not connected

Note2: GND, FG and GNDB must be connected to customer equipment's ground, and it is recommended that these grounds are connected together in customer equipment.

Note3: Pull-down resistance of DPSR and FRC

DPSR pin		(kΩ)
min.	typ.	max.
6.6	8.3	9.2

FRC pin		(kΩ)
min.	typ.	max.
20	50	132

**4. DETAILED SPECIFICATIONS**

4.1 MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Parameter	Specification	Unit
Module size	178.8 ± 0.5 (W) × 126.8 ± 0.5 (H) × 12.0 ± 0.5 (D) Note1	mm
Display area	129.02 (H) × 96.77 (V) Note1	mm
Weight	265 (typ.), 295 (max.)	g

Note1: See "7. OUTLINE DRAWINGS".

4.2 ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit	Remarks	
Power supply voltage	LCD panel signal processing board	VCC	-0.3 to +4.0	V	Ta = 25°C
	Lamp voltage	VBLH	1,500	Vrms	
Input voltage for signals	Display signals Note1	VD	-0.3 to VCC+0.3	V	
	Function signals Note2	VF	-0.3 to VCC+0.3	V	
Storage temperature		Tst	-20 to +80	°C	-
Operating temperature	Front surface	TopF	0 to +65	°C	Note3
	Rear surface	TopR	0 to +70	°C	Note4
Relative humidity Note5		RH	≤ 95	%	Ta ≤ 40°C
			≤ 85	%	40 < Ta ≤ 50°C
Absolute humidity Note5		AH	≤ 70 Note6	g/m <sup>3</sup>	Ta > 50°C

Note1: Display signals are D0+/-, D1+/-, D2+/-, D3+/- and CK+/-.

Note2: Function signals are DPSR and FRC.

Note3: Measured at center of LCD panel surface (including self-heat)

Note4: Measured at center of LCD module's rear shield surface (including self-heat)

Note5: No condensation

Note6: Water amount at Ta = 50°C and RH = 85%

4.3 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

4.3.1 LCD panel signal processing board

(Ta = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	Remarks
Power supply voltage	VCC	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	-
Power supply current	ICC	-	275 Note1	600 Note2	mA	at VCC = 3.3V
Permissible ripple voltage	VRP	-	-	100	mV	for VCC
Differential input threshold voltage for LVDS receiver	High	VTH	-	+100	mV	at VCM=1.2V Note3
	Low	VTL	-100	-	mV	
Terminating resistance	RT	-	100	-	Ω	-
Input voltage for DPSR and FRC signals	High	VFH	2.0	-	VCC	LVTTL level
	Low	VFL	0	-	0.8	

Note1: Checkered flag pattern [by EIAJ ED-2522]

Note2: Pattern for maximum current

Note3: Common mode voltage for LVDS receiver



4.3.2 Backlight lamp

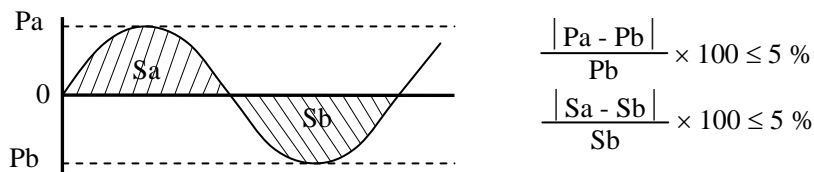
(Ta=25°C Note1)

Parameter	Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	Remarks
Lamp current	IBL	2.0	5.0	5.5	mArms	at IBL=5.0mArms: 250cd/m <sup>2</sup> Note3
Lamp voltage	VBLH	-	400	-	Vrms	Note2,Note3
Lamp starting voltage	VS	590	-	-	Vrms	Ta = 25°C Note2, Note3
		720	-	-	Vrms	Ta = 0°C Note2, Note3
Lamp oscillation frequency	FO	50	54	58	kHz	Note4

Note1: This product consists of 2 lamps, and these specifications are for each lamp.

Note2: The lamp voltage cycle between lamps should be kept on a same phase. "VS" and "VBLH" are the voltage value between low voltage side (Cold) and high voltage side (Hot).

Note3: The asymmetric ratio of working waveform for lamps (Power supply voltage peak ratio, power supply current peak ratio and waveform space ratio) should be less than 5 % (See the following figure.). If the waveform is asymmetric, DC (Direct current) element apply into the lamp. In this case, a lamp lifetime may be shortened, because a distribution of a lamp enclosure substance inclines toward one side between low voltage terminal (Cold terminal) and high voltage terminal (Hot terminal). When designing the inverter, evaluate asymmetric of lamp working waveform sufficiently.



Pa: Supply voltage/current peak for positive, Pb: Supply voltage/current peak for negative  
Sa: Waveform space for positive part, Sb: Waveform space for negative part

Note4: In case "FO" is not the recommended value, beat noise may display on the screen, because of interference between "FO" and "1/th". Recommended value of "FO" is as following.

$$FO = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{th} \times (2n-1)$$

th: Horizontal cycle (See "4.9.2 Timing characteristics".)  
n: Natural number (1, 2, 3 .....

Note5: Method of lamp cable installation may invite fluctuation of lamp current and voltage or asymmetric of lamp working waveform. When designing method of lamp cable installation, evaluate the fluctuation of lamp current and voltage or asymmetric of lamp working waveform sufficiently.

4.3.3 Power supply voltage ripple

This product works, even if the ripple voltage levels are beyond the permissible values as following the table, but there might be noise on the display image.

Power supply voltage		Ripple voltage (Measure at input terminal of power supply)	Note1	Unit
VCC	3.3 V	≤ 100		mVp-p

Note1: The permissible ripple voltage includes spike noise.

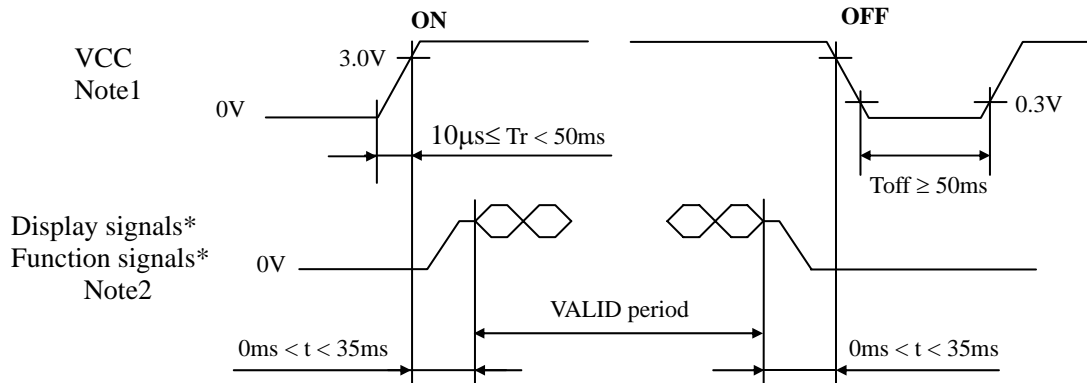
4.3.4 Fuse

Parameter	Fuse		Rating	Fusing current	Remarks
	Type	Supplier			
VCC	KAB2402202NA31	Matsuo Electric Co., Ltd.	2.0 A	4.0 A	Note1
			24 V		

Note1: The power supply capacity should be more than the fusing current. If it is less than the fusing current, the fuse may not blow in a short time, and then nasty smell, smoke and so on may occur.

4.4 POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE SEQUENCE

4.4.1 LCD panel signal processing board



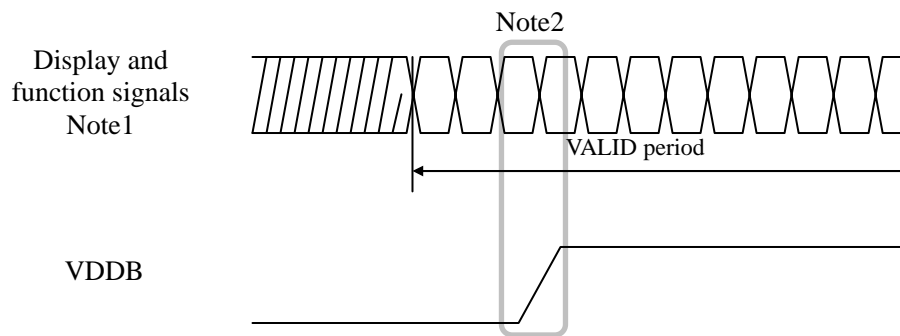
\* These signals should be measured at the terminal of 100Ω resistor.

Note1: In terms of voltage variation (voltage drop) while VCC rising edge is below 3.0V, a protection circuit may work, and then this product may not work.

Note2: Display signals (D0+/-, D1+/-, D2+/-, D3+/- and CK+/-) and function signals (DPSR and FRC) must be Low or High-impedance, exclude the VALID period (See above sequence diagram), in order to avoid that internal circuits is damaged.

If some of display and function signals of this product are cut while this product is working, even if the signal input to it once again, it might not work normally. If customer stops the display and function signals, they should be cut VCC.

4.4.2 Inverter (Option)



Note1: These are the display and function signals for LCD panel signal processing board.

Note2: The inverter power supply voltage (VDDB) should be inputted within the valid period of display and function signals, in order to avoid unstable data display.

4.5 CONNECTIONS AND FUNCTIONS FOR INTERFACE PINS

4.5.1 LCD panel signal processing board

CN1 socket (LCD module side): FI-SE20P-HFE (Japan Aviation Electronics Industry Limited (JAE)) ☆  
 Adaptable plug: FI-S20S (Japan Aviation Electronics Industry Limited (JAE))

Pin No.	Symbol	Signal	Remarks
1	A	D3+	Pixel data Note1, Note3
	B	GND	Ground Note4
2	A	D3-	Pixel data Note1, Note3
	B	GND	Ground Note4
3	DPSR	Selection of scan direction	High: Reverse scan Low or Open: Normal scan Note2
4	FRC	Selection signal of frame rate control	High: Frame rate control ON Low or Open: Frame rate control OFF Note1
5	GND	Ground	Note4
6	CK+	Pixel clock	Note3
7	CK-		
8	GND	Ground	Note4
9	D2+	Pixel data	Note3
10	D2-		
11	GND	Ground	Note4
12	D1+	Pixel data	Note3
13	D1-		
14	GND	Ground	Note4
15	D0+	Pixel data	Note3
16	D0-		
17	GND	Ground	Note4
18	GND		
19	VCC	Power supply	Note4
20	VCC		

Note1: See "4.6 DISPLAY COLORS AND INPUT DATA SIGNALS".

Note2: See "4.8 SCANNING DIRECTIONS".

Note3: Twist pair wires with 100Ω (Characteristic impedance) should be connected between LCD panel signal processing board and LVDS transmitter.

Note4: All VCC and GND terminals should be used without any non-connected lines. ☆

4.5.2 Backlight lamp

**Attention: VBLH and VBLC must be connected correctly. If customer connects wrongly, customer will be hurt and the module will be broken.**

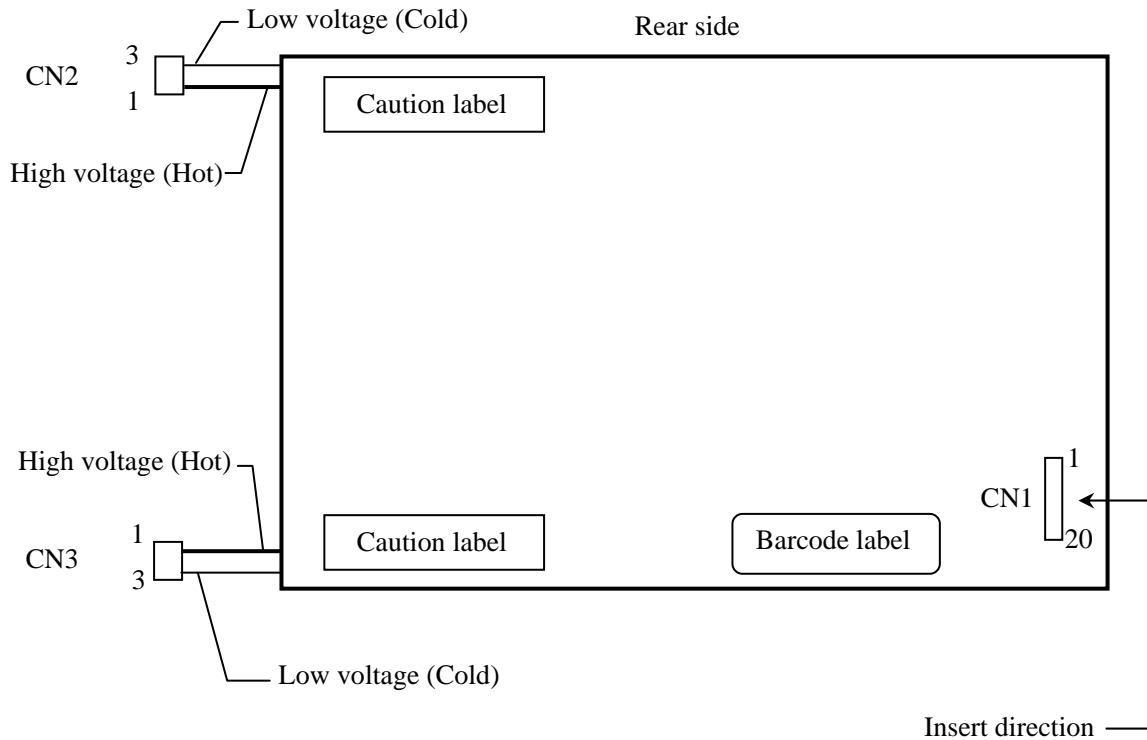
CN2 plug (LCD module side): BHR-03VS-1 (J.S.T Mfg. Co., Ltd.)  
 Adaptable socket: SM03 (4.0) B-BHS-1-TB (LF) (SN),  
 SM03 (4.0) B-BHS-1-TB (J.S.T Mfg. Co., Ltd.) ☆

Pin No.	Symbol	Signal	Remarks
1	VBLH	High voltage (Hot)	Cable color: White
2	N.C.	-	Keep this pin open.
3	VBLC	Low voltage (Cold)	Cable color: Gray

CN3 plug (LCD module side): BHR-03VS-1 (J.S.T Mfg. Co., Ltd.)  
 Adaptable socket: SM03 (4.0) B-BHS-1-TB (LF) (SN),  
 SM03 (4.0) B-BHS-1-TB (J.S.T Mfg. Co., Ltd.) ☆

Pin No.	Symbol	Signal	Remarks
1	VBLH	High voltage (Hot)	Cable color: White
2	N.C.	-	Keep this pin open.
3	VBLC	Low voltage (Cold)	Cable color: Gray

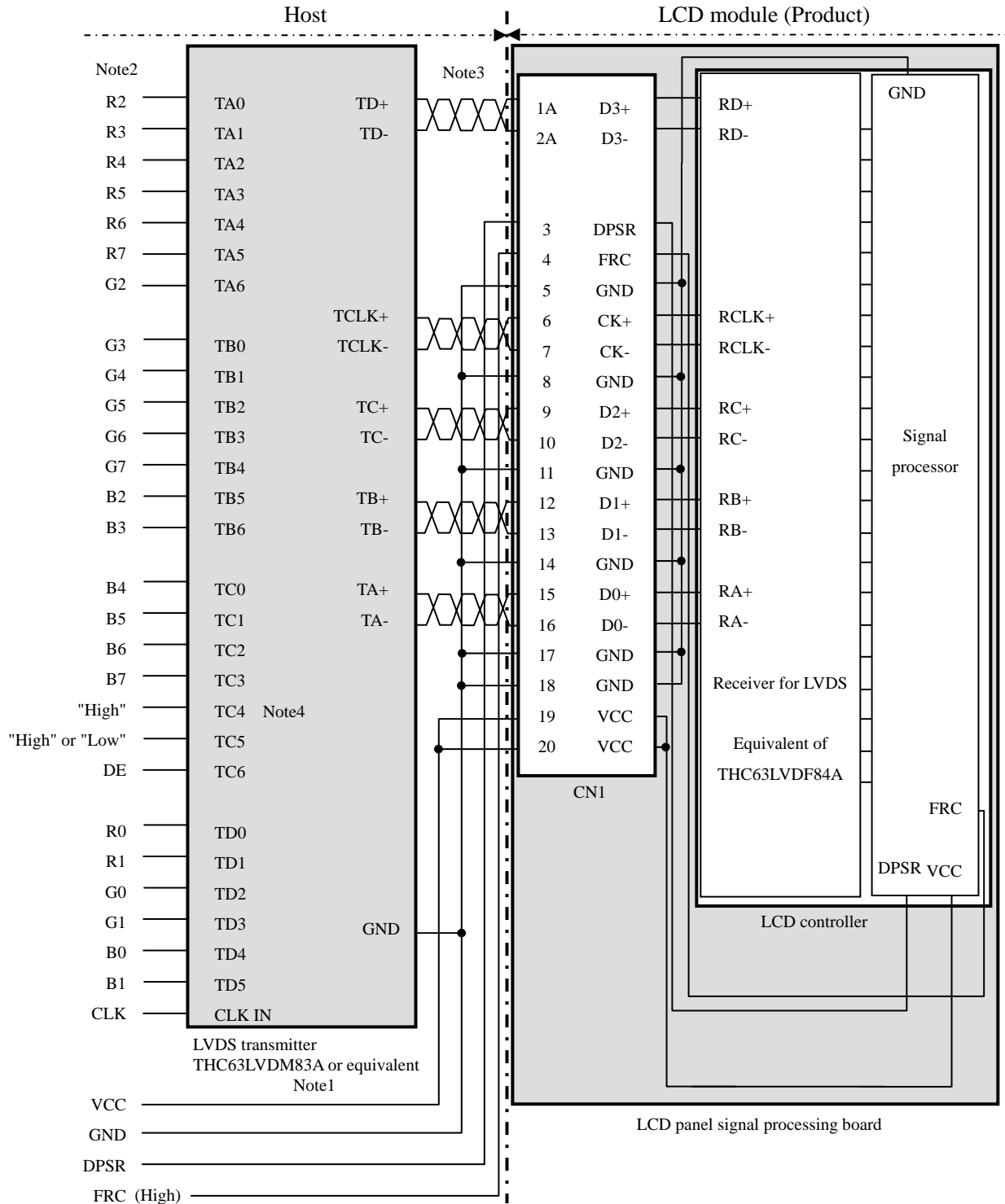
4.5.3 Positions of plugs and a socket



4.5.4 Connection between receiver and transmitter for LVDS

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(1) Input data signal: 8bit



Note1: Recommended transmitter THC63LVDM83A (THine Electronics Inc.).

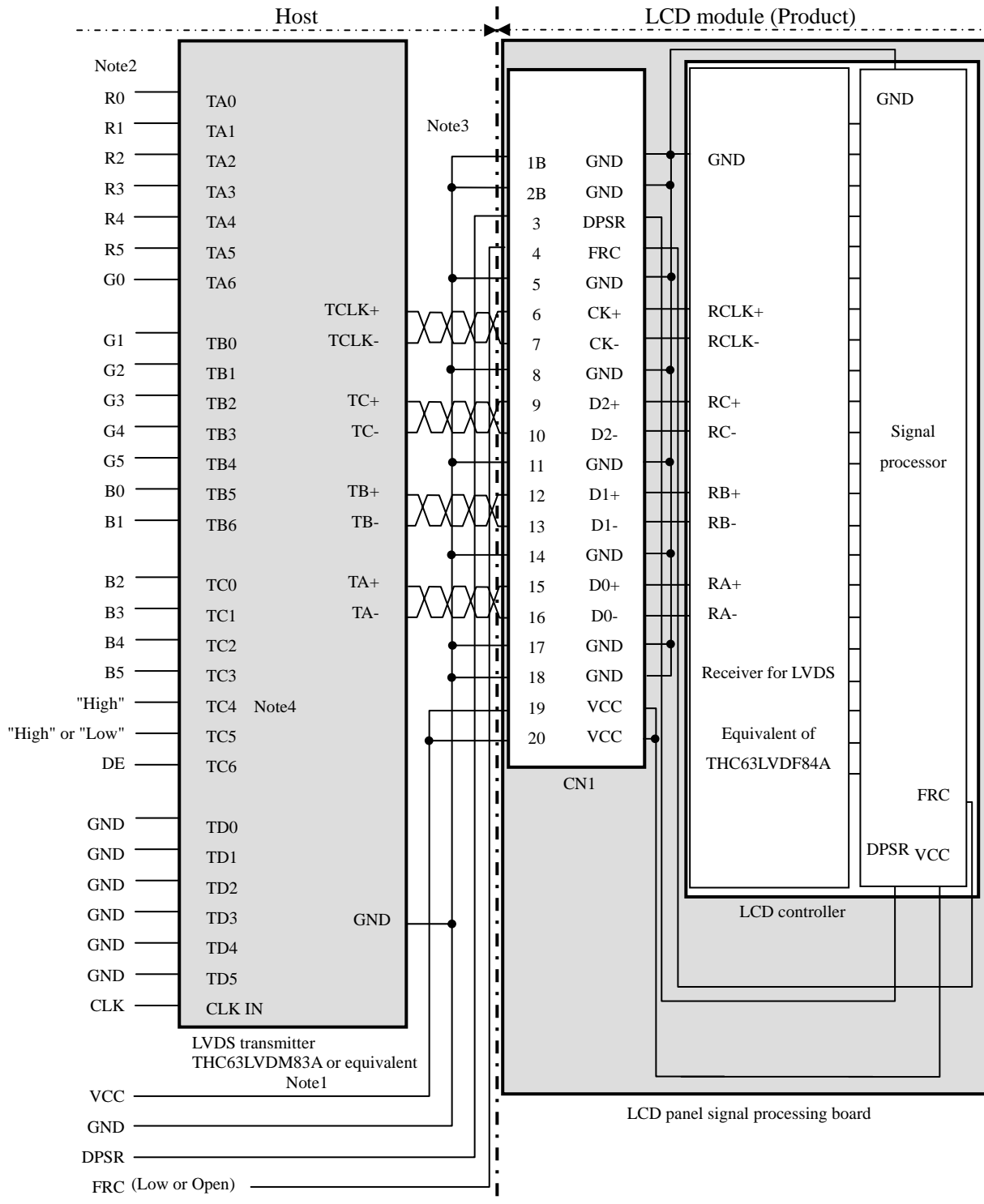
Note2: LSB (Least Significant Bit) – R0, G0, B0 MSB (Most Significant Bit) – R7, G7, B7

Note3: Twist pair wires with 100Ω (Characteristic impedance) should be connected between LCD panel signal processing board and LVDS transmitter.

Note4: TC4 should be fixed to "High".

(2) Input data signal: 6bit

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Note1: Recommended transmitter THC63LVDM83A (THine Electronics Inc.).

Note2: LSB (Least Significant Bit) – R0, G0, B0 MSB (Most Significant Bit) – R5, G5, B5

Note3: Twist pair wires with 100Ω (Characteristic impedance) should be connected between LCD panel signal processing board and LVDS transmitter.

Note4: TC4 should be fixed to "High".

4.6 DISPLAY COLORS AND INPUT DATA SIGNALS

4.6.1 Combinations between input data signals and FRC signal

This product can display in equivalent to 16,194,277 in 253 gray scales and 262,144 colors in 64 gray scales by combination between input data signals and FRC signal. See following table.

Combination	Input data signals	CN1-Pin No.1 and 2	FRC signal	Display colors	Remarks
①	8bit	D3+/-	High	16,194,277	Note1
②	6bit	GND	Low or Open	262,144	Note2

Note1: See "**4.6.2 16,194,277 colors**".

Note2: See "**4.6.3 262,144 colors**".

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4.6.2 16,194,277 colors

This product can display in equivalent to 16,194,277 colors in 253 gray scales by combination ①. (See "4.6.1 Combinations between input data signals and FRC signal".)

Also the relation between display colors and input data signals is as the following table.

Display colors		Data signal (0: Low level, 1: High level)																							
		R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
Basic Color	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	α	α
	Red	1	1	1	1	1	1	α	α	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Magenta	1	1	1	1	1	1	α	α	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	α	α
	Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	α	α	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	α	α	1	1	1	1	1	1	α	α
	Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	α	α	1	1	1	1	1	1	α	α	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White	1	1	1	1	1	1	α	α	1	1	1	1	1	1	α	α	1	1	1	1	1	1	α	α
Red gray scale	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	↑					:							:								:				
	↓					:							:								:				
bright	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Red	1	1	1	1	1	1	α	α	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Green gray scale	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	↑					:							:								:				
	↓					:							:								:				
bright	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	α	α	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Blue gray scale	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	↑					:							:								:				
	↓					:							:								:				
bright	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	
Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	α	α	

Note1: The input data signals "11111αα" is "1111100", "1111101", "1111110" and "1111111".  
 These data signals become same grayscale.

4.6.3 262,144 colors

This product can display in equivalent to 262,144 colors in 64 gray scales by combination ② (See "4.6.1 Combinations between input data signals and FRC signal".)

Also the relation between display colors and input data signals is as the following table.

Display colors		Data signal (0: Low level, 1: High level)																	
		R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
Basic color	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Red	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Magenta	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Red gray scale	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	dark	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	↑				:														
	↓				:														
	bright	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Red	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Green gray scale	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	↑				:														
	↓				:														
	bright	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Blue gray scale	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	↑				:														
	↓				:														
	bright	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	
Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	

4.7 DISPLAY POSITIONS

The following table is the coordinates per pixel (See "4.8 SCANNING DIRECTIONS").

C (0, 0)													
<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">R</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">G</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">B</td> <td colspan="4"></td> </tr> </table>							R	G	B				
R	G	B											
C( 0, 0)	C( 1, 0)	...	C( X, 0)	...	C(1022, 0)	C(1023, 0)							
C( 0, 1)	C( 1, 1)	...	C( X, 1)	...	C(1022, 1)	C(1023, 1)							
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮							
C( 0, Y)	C( 1, Y)	...	C( X, Y)	...	C(1022, Y)	C(1023, Y)							
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮							
C( 0, 766)	C( 1, 766)	...	C( X, 766)	...	C(1022, 766)	C(1023, 766)							
C( 0, 767)	C( 1, 767)	...	C( X, 767)	...	C(1022, 767)	C(1023, 767)							

4.8 SCANNING DIRECTIONS

The following figures are seen from a front view. Also the arrow shows the direction of scan.

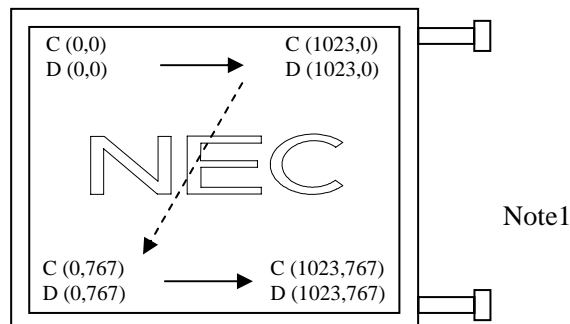


Figure 1. Normal scan (DPSR: Low or Open)

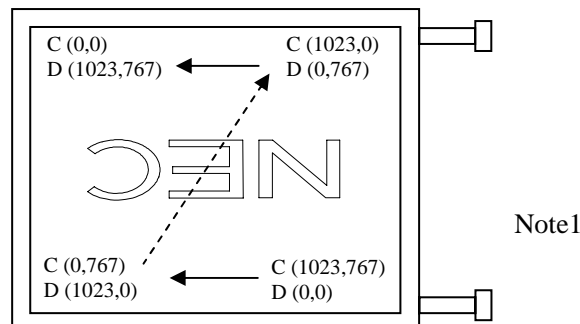


Figure 2. Reverse scan (DPSR: High)

Note1: Meaning of C (X, Y) and D (X, Y)

C (X, Y): The coordinates of the display position (See "4.7 DISPLAY POSITIONS".)

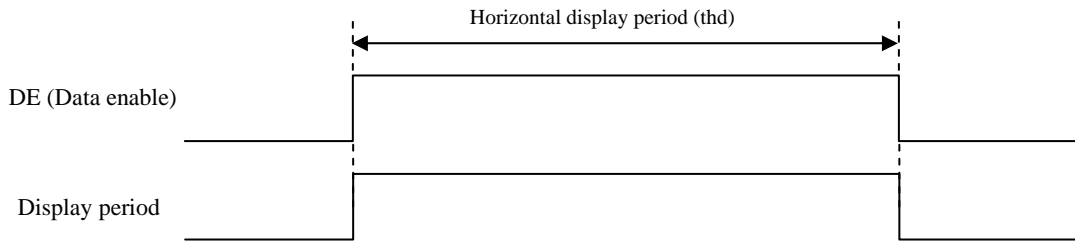
D (X, Y): The data number of input signal for LCD panel signal processing board

4.9 INPUT SIGNAL TIMINGS

4.9.1 Outline of input signal timings

• Horizontal signal

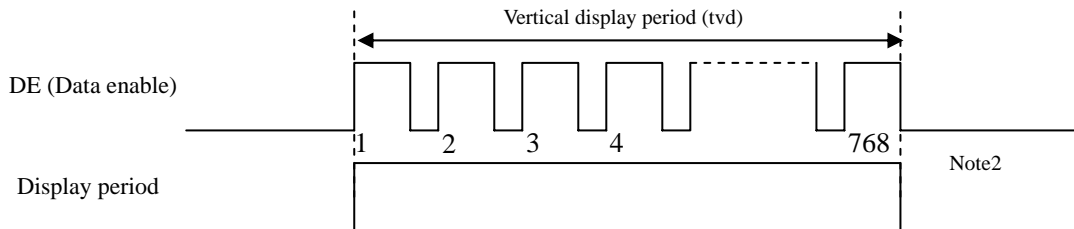
Note1



☆

• Vertical signal

Note1



Note1: This diagram indicates virtual signal for set up to timing.

Note2: See "4.9.3 Input signal timing chart" for numeration of pulse.

☆

4.9.2 Timing characteristics

Parameter		Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	Remarks	
CLK	Frequency	1/tc	60.0	65.0	68.0	MHz	15.385 ns (typ.)	
	Duty	-	-			-	Note2	
	Rise time, Fall time	-				ns		
DATA	CLK-DATA	Setup time	-			ns	Note2	
		Hold time				ns		
	Rise time, Fall time	-				ns		
DE	Horizontal	Cycle	th	19.67	20.676	22.4	$\mu$ s	48.363 kHz (typ.) Note1, Note2, Note3
		Display period	thd	1024			CLK	
	Vertical (One frame)	Cycle	tv	13.3	16.666	18.5	ms	
		Display period	tvd	780			H	
	CLK-DE	Setup time	-	-			ns	Note2
		Hold time	-				ns	
		Rise time, Fall time	-				ns	

Note1: Definition of parameters is as follows.

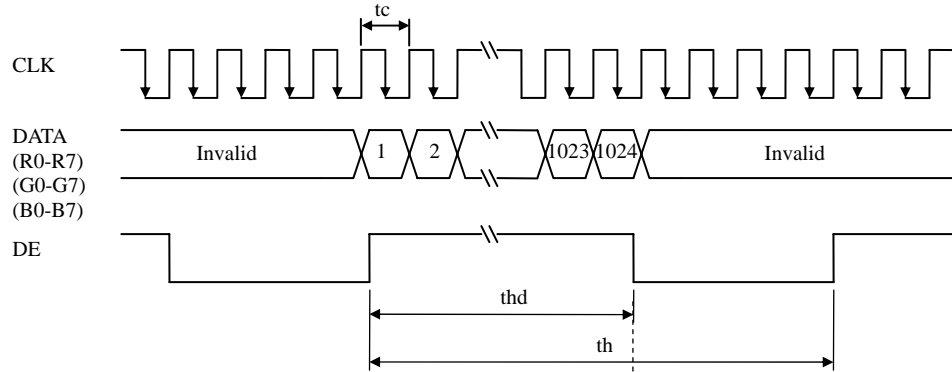
$$tc = 1CLK, th = 1H$$

Note2: See the data sheet of LVDS transmitter.

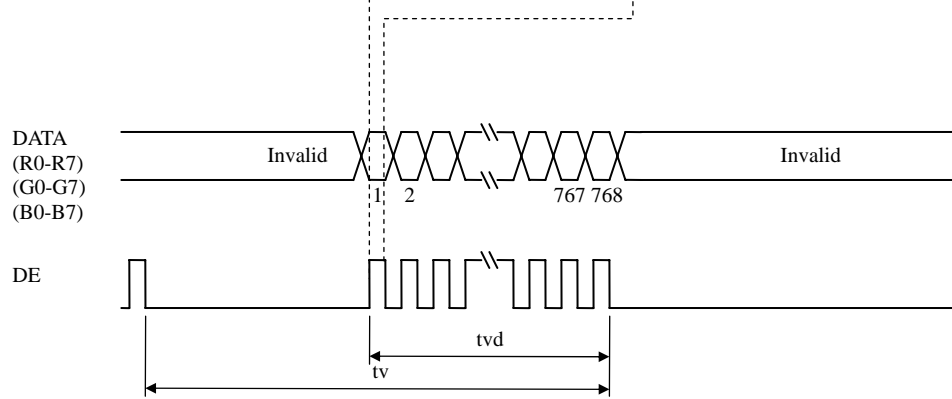
Note3: "th" must keep the fluctuation within  $\pm 1$  CLK, because of avoidance of image sticking.

4.9.3 Input signal timing chart

Horizontal timing



Vertical timing



4.10 OPTICS

4.10.1 Optical characteristics

(Note1, Note2)

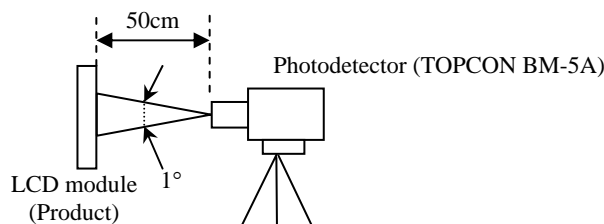
Parameter	Condition	Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	Remarks	
Luminance	White at center $\theta R = 0^\circ, \theta L = 0^\circ, \theta U = 0^\circ, \theta D = 0^\circ$	L	200	250	-	cd/m <sup>2</sup>	-	
Contrast ratio	White/Black at center $\theta R = 0^\circ, \theta L = 0^\circ, \theta U = 0^\circ, \theta D = 0^\circ$	CR	150	500	-	-	Note3	
Peak contrast	White/Black at center $\theta R = 0^\circ, \theta L = 0^\circ, \theta D = 50^\circ$	CRmax	-	400	-	-		
Luminance uniformity	White $\theta R = 0^\circ, \theta L = 0^\circ, \theta U = 0^\circ, \theta D = 0^\circ$	LU	-	1.25	1.40	-	Note4	
Chromaticity	White	x coordinate	Wx	-	0.323	-	-	Note5
		y coordinate	Wy	-	0.340	-	-	
	Red	x coordinate	Rx	-	0.594	-	-	
		y coordinate	Ry	-	0.349	-	-	
	Green	x coordinate	Gx	-	0.339	-	-	
		y coordinate	Gy	-	0.521	-	-	
Blue	x coordinate	Bx	-	0.158	-	-		
	y coordinate	By	-	0.162	-	-		
Color gamut	$\theta R = 0^\circ, \theta L = 0^\circ, \theta U = 0^\circ, \theta D = 0^\circ$ at center, against NTSC color space	C	35	40	-	%		
Response time	White to black	Ton	-	6	15	ms	Note6 Note7	
	Black to white	Toff	-	15	30	ms		
Viewing angle	Right	$\theta U = 0^\circ, \theta D = 0^\circ, CR \geq 10$	$\theta R$	-	60	-	°	Note8
	Left	$\theta U = 0^\circ, \theta D = 0^\circ, CR \geq 10$	$\theta L$	-	60	-	°	
	Up	$\theta R = 0^\circ, \theta L = 0^\circ, CR \geq 10$	$\theta U$	-	45	-	°	
	Down	$\theta R = 0^\circ, \theta L = 0^\circ, CR \geq 10$	$\theta D$	-	60	-	°	

Note1: These are initial characteristics.

Note2: Measurement conditions are as follows.

Ta = 25°C, VCC = 3.3V, IBL = 5.0mAmps/lamp, Display mode: XGA, Horizontal cycle = 1/48.363kHz, Vertical cycle = 1/60.0Hz, DPSR= Low or Open: Normal scan

Optical characteristics are measured at luminance saturation after 20minutes from working the product, in the dark room. Also measurement method for luminance is as follows.



Note3: See "4.10.2 Definition of contrast ratio".

Note4: See "4.10.3 Definition of luminance uniformity".

Note5: These coordinates are found on CIE 1931 chromaticity diagram.

Note6: Product surface temperature: TopF = 34°C

Note7: "4.10.4 Definition of response times".

Note8: "4.10.5 Definition of viewing angles".

4.10.2 Definition of contrast ratio

The contrast ratio is calculated by using the following formula.

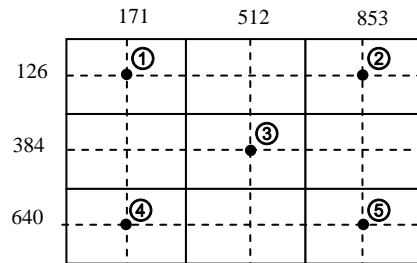
$$\text{Contrast ratio (CR)} = \frac{\text{Luminance of white screen}}{\text{Luminance of black screen}}$$

4.10.3 Definition of luminance uniformity

The luminance uniformity is calculated by using following formula.

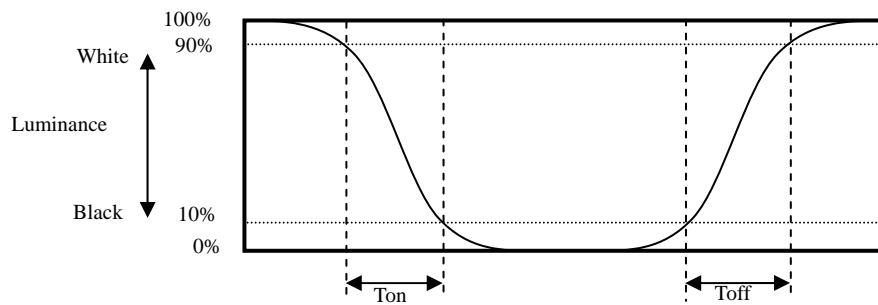
$$\text{Luminance uniformity (LU)} = \frac{\text{Maximum luminance from ① to ⑤}}{\text{Minimum luminance from ① to ⑤}}$$

The luminance is measured at near the 5 points shown below.

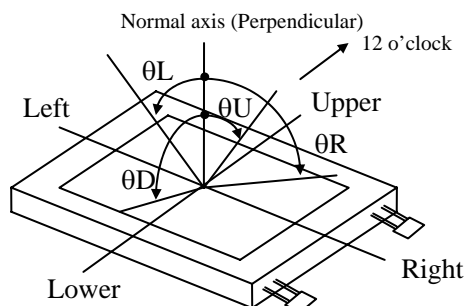


4.10.4 Definition of response times

Response time is measured, the luminance changes from "white" to "black", or "black" to "white" on the same screen point, by photo-detector. Ton is the time it takes the luminance change from 90% down to 10%. Also Toff is the time it takes the luminance change from 10% up to 90% (See the following diagram.).



4.10.5 Definition of viewing angles



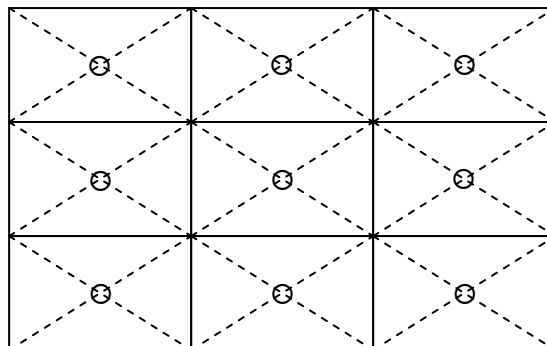


5. RELIABILITY TESTS

Test item	Condition	Judgment
High temperature and humidity (Operation)	① 55 ± 2°C, RH = 85%, 240hours ② Display data is black.	No display malfunctions Note1
High temperature (Operation)	① 65 ± 2°C, 240hours ② Display data is black.	
Heat cycle (Operation)	① 0 ± 3°C...1hour 65 ± 3°C...1hour ② 50cycles, 4hours/cycle ③ Display data is black.	
Thermal shock (Non operation)	① -20 ± 3°C...30minutes 80 ± 3°C...30minutes ② 100cycles, 1hour/cycle ③ Temperature transition time is within 5 minutes.	
ESD (Operation)	① 150pF, 150Ω, ±10kV ② 9 places on a panel surface Note2 ③ 10 times each places at 1 sec interval	
Dust (Operation)	① Sample dust: No. 15 (by JIS-Z8901) ② 15 seconds stir ③ 8 times repeat at 1 hour interval	
Vibration (Non operation)	① 5 to 100Hz, 19.6m/s <sup>2</sup> ② 1 minute/cycle ③ X, Y, Z direction ④ 120 times each directions	
Mechanical shock (Non operation)	① 539m/s <sup>2</sup> , 11ms ② ±X, ±Y, ±Z direction ③ 5 times each directions	

Note1: Display and appearance are checked under environmental conditions equivalent to the inspection conditions of defect criteria. ☆


Note2: See the following figure for discharge points.





## 6. PRECAUTIONS

### 6.1 MEANING OF CAUTION SIGNS


The following caution signs have very important meaning. **Be sure to read "6.2 CAUTIONS", and "6.3 ATTENTIONS" after understanding these contents!**


	This sign has the meaning that customer will be injured by himself or the product will sustain a damage, if customer has wrong operations.
---	--

	This sign has the meaning that customer will get an electrical shock, if customer has wrong operations.
---	---

	This sign has the meaning that customer will be injured by himself, if customer has wrong operations.
---	---

### 6.2 CAUTIONS

	<b>* Do not touch the lamp cables while turn on. Customer will be in danger of an electric shock.</b>
---	---

	<b>* Do not touch the backlight while turn on. Customer will be in danger of burn injury. * Do not shock and press the LCD panel and the backlight! There is a danger of breaking, because they are made of glass. (Shock: To be not greater 539m/s<sup>2</sup> and to be not greater 11ms, Pressure: To be not greater 19.6N)</b>
---	--

### 6.3 ATTENTIONS



#### 6.3.1 Handling of the product

- ① Take hold of both ends without touch the circuit board when customer pulls out products (LCD modules) from inner packing box. If customer touches it, products may be broken down or out of adjustment, because of stress to mounting parts.
- ② Do not hook nor pull cables such as lamp cable, and so on, in order to avoid damage.
- ③ If customer puts down the product temporarily, the product puts on flat subsoil as a display side turns down.
- ④ Take the measures of electrostatic discharge with such as earth band, ionic shower and so on, because products may be damaged by electrostatic when customer handles the product.
- ⑤ The torque for mounting screws must never exceed 0.2N·m. Higher torque values might result in distortion of the bezel.
- ⑥ The product must be installed using mounting holes without undue stress such as bends or twist (See outline drawings). And do not add undue stress to any portion (such as bezel flat area) except mounting hole portion.  
Bends or twist described above and undue stress to any portion except mounting hole portion may cause display un-uniformity.

- ⑦ Do not press or rub on the sensitive display surface. If customer clean on the panel surface, NEC recommends using the cloth with ethanolic liquid such as screen cleaner for LCD.
- ⑧ Do not push nor pull the interface connectors while the product is working.
- ⑨ Do not bend or unbend the lamp cable at the near part of the lamp holding rubber, to avoid the damage for high voltage side of the lamp. This damage may cause a lamp breaking and abnormal operation of high voltage circuit.
- ⑩ If the lamp cable is attached on the metal part of the LCD module directly, a leak high frequency current to the metal part may occur, then the brightness may decrease or the lamp may not light. ☆
- ⑪ When not connecting FG of the LCD module to the customer's equipment ground, inverter noise may create a beat frequency that will cause video noise on the LCD screen. ☆
- ⑫ When customer handles the product, use of an original protection sheet on the product surface (polarizer) is recommended for protection of product surface. Adhesive type protection sheet may change color or properties of the polarizer. ☆

### 6.3.2 Environment

- ① Do not operate or store in high temperature, high humidity, dewdrop atmosphere or corrosive gases. Keep the product in packing box and antistatic pouch in room temperature to avoid for dusts and sunlight, when customer stores the product.
- ② In order to prevent dew condensation occurring by temperature difference, the product packing box should be opened after being left under the environment of an unpacking room enough. Because a situation of dew condensation occurring is changed by the environmental temperature and humidity. Evaluate the leaving time sufficiently. (Recommendation leaving time: 6 hour or more with packing state)
- ③ Do not operate in high magnetic field. Circuit boards may be broken down by it.
- ④ This product is not designed as radiation hardened. ☆

### 6.3.3 Characteristics

**The following items are neither defects nor failures.**

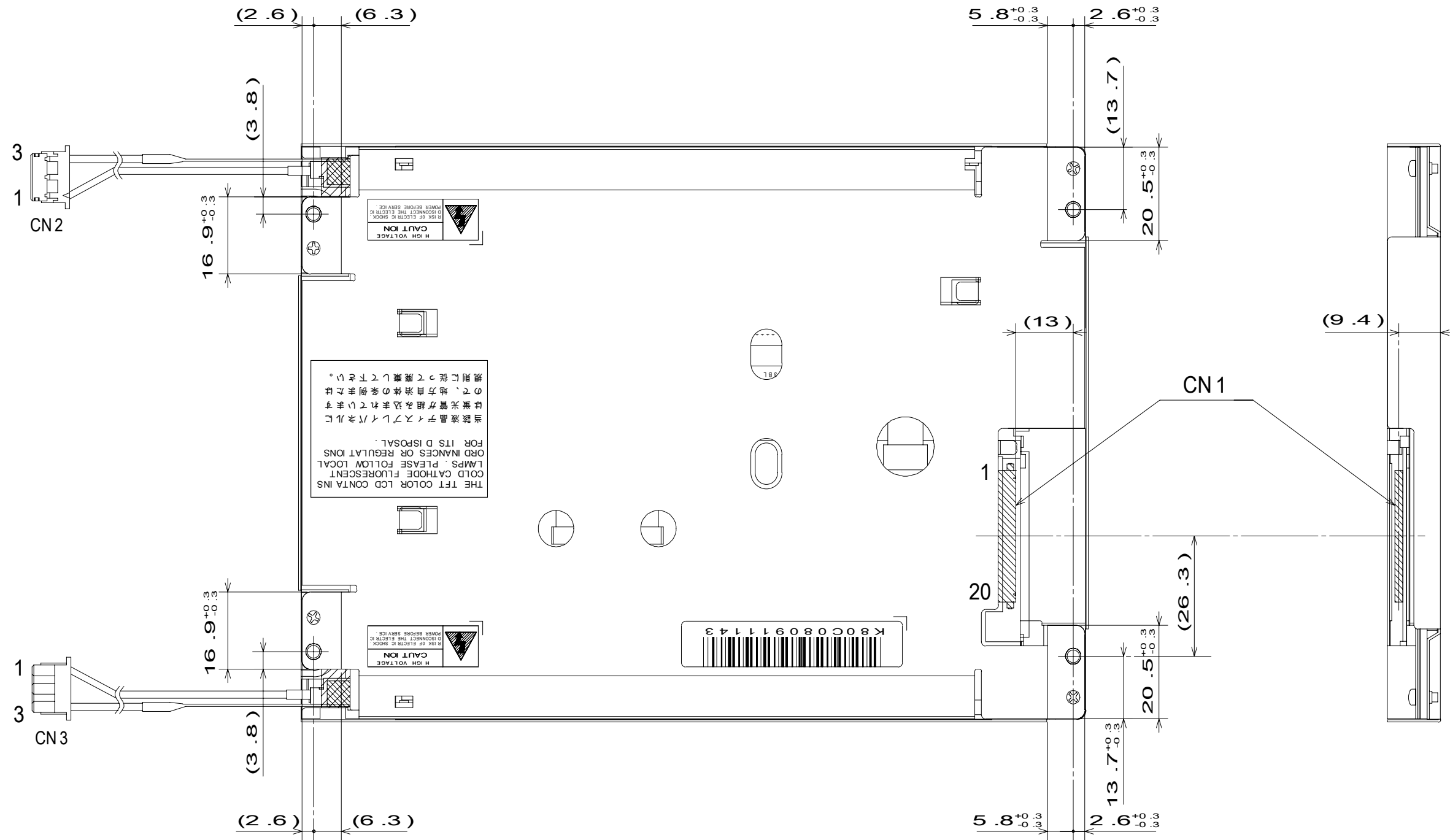
- ① Response time, luminance and color may be changed by ambient temperature.
- ② The LCD may be seemed luminance non-uniformity, flicker, vertical seam or small spot by display patterns.
- ③ Optical characteristics (e.g. luminance, display uniformity, etc.) gradually is going to change depending on operating time, and especially low temperature, because the LCD has cold cathode fluorescent lamps.
- ④ Do not display the fixed pattern for a long time because it may cause image sticking. Use a screen saver, if the fixed pattern is displayed on the screen.
- ⑤ The display color may be changed by viewing angle because of the use of condenser sheet in the backlight unit.
- ⑥ Optical characteristics may be changed by input signal timings.
- ⑦ The interference noise of input signal frequency for this product's signal processing board and luminance control frequency of customer's inverter may appear on a display. Set up luminance control frequency of inverter so that the interference noise does not appear.

### 6.3.4 Other

- ① All VCC and GND terminals should be used without any non-connected lines.
- ② Do not disassemble a product or adjust variable resistor without permission of NEC.
- ③ See "REPLACEMENT MANUAL FOR LAMP HOLDER", if customer would like to replace backlight lamps.
- ④ Pay attention not to insert waste materials inside of products, if customer uses screwnails.
- ⑤ Pack the product with original shipping package, in order to avoid any damages during transportation, when customer returns it to NEC for repair and so on.



7.2 REAR VIEW



Unit: mm

Note1: The values in parentheses are for reference.

Note2: The torque for mounting screw must never exceed 0.2N·m.