# **TFT COLOR LCD MODULE**

# NL128102AC31-02

51cm (20.1 Type) SXGA

# DATA SHEET DOD-PD-0228 (1st edition)



This DATA SHEET is updated document from DOD-M-0310(2).

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### INTRODUCTION

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### **1. OUTLINE**

NL128102AC31-02 is a TFT (thin film transistor) active matrix color liquid crystal display (LCD) comprising amorphous silicon TFT attached to each signal electrode, a driving circuit and a backlight with an inverter.

This product has a 51cm (20.1 inches) display area by a diagonal, and contains 1280×1024 pixels in it. Also it can display 16,777,216 colors.

### 2. FEATURES

- Ultra-wide viewing angle (with lateral electric field)
- Low reflection
- LVDS interface
- High luminance
- Wide color gamut
- Incorporated direct type backlight (twelve lamps in backlight unit with an inverter)
- Replaceable backlight unit (part No.: 201LHS02)
- Replaceable inverter (part No.: 201PW021)
- Acquisition product for UL1950 3rd edition/CSA C22.2 No.950-95 (File number: E170632)

### **3. APPLICATION**

- EWS monitors
- Monitors for CAD system

### 4. PRINCIPLE AND STRUCTURE

A color TFT (thin film transistor) LCD module is composed of a TFT liquid crystal panel structure, LSIs for driving the TFT array, and a backlight assembly. The TFT liquid crystal panel structure is injected liquid crystal material into the narrow gap between a TFT array glass substrate and a color filter glass substrate. Also, LCD module is connected the driver LSIs with a TFT liquid crystal panel structure, and then the backlight assembly is attached to the backside of the panel.

RGB (red, green, blue) data signals from a source system are modulated into a form suitable for active matrix addressing by the onboard signal processor and sent to the driver LSIs which in turn addresses the individual TFT cells.

Working as an electro-optical switch, each TFT cell regulates transmitted light from the backlight assembly when worked by the data source. Color images are created by regulating the amount of transmitted light through the array of red, green, and blue dots

### 5. GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Display area	399.36 (W) × 319.49 (H) mm (typ.)
Diagonal size of display	51 cm (20.1 inches)
Drive system	a-Si TFT active matrix
Display color	16,777,216 colors
Pixel	1280 (H) × 1024 (V) pixels
Pixel arrangement	RGB (Red dot, Green dot, Blue dot) vertical stripe
Dot pitch	0.104 (W) × 0.312 (H) mm
Pixel pitch	0.312 (W) × 0.312 (H) mm
Module size	470.0 (W) × 382.0 (H) × 42.5 (D) mm (max.)
Weight	2,320 g (typ.)
Contrast ratio	300:1 (typ.)
Viewing angle	<ul> <li>At the contrast ratio 10:1</li> <li>Horizontal: Right side 85° (typ.), Left side 85° (typ.)</li> <li>Vertical: Up side 85° (typ.), Down side 85° (typ.)</li> </ul>
Designed viewing direction	Viewing angle with optimum grayscale ( $\gamma$ =2.2): normal axis
Polarizer pencil-hardness	3H (min.) [by JIS K5400]
Color gamut	At LCD panel center 60 % (typ.) [against NTSC color space]
Response time	Ton (black $10\% \rightarrow$ white $90\%$ ) 30 ms (typ.)
Luminance	250 cd/m <sup>2</sup> (typ.)
Signal system	2 ports LVDS interface (THC63LVDF84A×2pcs, Thine Electronics, Inc.) RGB 8-bit signals, Synchronous signals (Hsync, Vsync), Data enable signal (DE) THC63LVDF83A (THine Electronics, Inc.) are preferable.
Power supply voltage	12V (Logic, LCD driving), 12V (Backlight)
Backlight	Direct light type: 12 cold cathode fluorescent lamps with an inverter (Replaceable parts • Backlight unit: Type No. 201LHS02 • Inverter: Type No.: 201PW021
Power consumption	45.7 W (Typ.) (at maximum luminance)





Note1: Connections between GND (Signal ground), FG (Frame ground) and GNDB (Inverter ground) in the LCD module

GND - FG	Connected
GND - GNDB	Not connected
FG - GNDB	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.

### 7. DETAILED SPECIFICATIONS

### 7.1 MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Parameter	Specification		Unit
Module size	$470.0 \pm 1.0$ (W) × 382.0 ± 1.0 (H) × 42.5 (Max.) (D)	Note1	mm
Display area	399.36 (W) × 319.49 (H)	Note1	mm
Weight	2,320 (typ.), 2,430 (max.)		g

Note1: See "16. OUTLINE DRAWINGS".

### 7.2 ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter			Rating	Unit	Remarks
Denne en els	VDD	-0.3 to +14.0	V	T- 25%C	
Power supply	voltage	VDDB	-0.3 to +14.0	V	Ia = 25 C
LVDS input volta	age (LCD)	Vi	-0.3 to +3.6	V	Ta = 25°C VDD = 12V
Logic input voltag	ge ( BRTP)	ViB1	-0.3 to +5.5	V	
Logic input voltage (B	ViB2	-0.3 to +5.5	V	$Ta = 25^{\circ}C$ $VDDB = 12V$	
BRTL input volta	ViB3	-0.3 to +1.5	V		
Storage tempo	erature	Tst	-20 to +60	°C	-
Operating temperature	Front surface	TopF	0 to +55	°C	Note1
Operating temperature	Rear surface	TopR	≤ 65	°C	Note2
		≤ 95	%	$Ta \le 40^{\circ}C$	
Relative hun Note3	RH	≤ 85	%	$40 < Ta \le 50^{\circ}C$	
		≤ 70	%	50 < Ta ≤ 55°C	
Absolute hur Note3	nidity	AH	≤ 73 Note4	g/m <sup>3</sup>	Ta > 55°C

Note1: Measured at center of LCD panel surface (including self-heat)

Note2: Measured at center of LCD module's rear shield surface (including self-heat)

Note3: No condensation

Note4: Ta = 55°C, RH = 70%

### 7.3 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### (1) Controller / I CD driving

(1) Controller / LCD driving						$Ta = 25^{\circ}C$
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Remarks
Supply voltage	VDD	11.4	12.0	12.6	V	-
Ripple voltage	VRP	-	-	100	mV	for VDD
Differential input "L" Threshold voltage	VTL	-100	-	-	mV	VCM=1.2V
Differential input "H" Threshold voltage	VTH	-	-	+100	mV	voltage in LVDS driver
Input voltage width	VI	0	-	2.4	V	-
Terminating resistor	RT	-	100	-	Ω	-
Supply current	IDD	-	310 Note 1	1000 Note 2	mA	VDD=12.0V

Note 1: Checker flag pattern (in EIAJ ED-2522) Note 2: Theoretical maximum current pattern

(2) Backlight						$Ta = 25^{\circ}C$
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Remarks
Supply voltage	VDDB	10.8	12.0	13.2	V	backlight power supply
Logic input "L" level 1	ViBL1	0	-	0.8	V	for DDTD
Logic input "H" level 1	ViBH1	2	-	5	V	IOI DRIF
Logic input "L" level 2	ViBL2	0	-	0.8	V	for DDTC DWSEI
Logic input "H" level 2	ViBH2	2	-	5	V	IOI BRIC, PWSEL
Logic input "L" current 1	IiBL1	-1.6	-	-	mA	for <b>DDTD</b>
Logic input "H" current 1	IiBH1	-	-	3.5	mA	IOI DRIF
Logic input "L" current 2	IiBL2	-610	-	-	μA	for PDTC DWSEI
Logic input "H" current 2	IiBH2	-	-	440	μA	IOI BRIC, FWSEL
BRTL input current	IiB3	-130	-	-	μΑ	for BRTL
Supply current	IDDB	-	3500	4200	mA	VDDB=12.0V (at Max. luminance)

(3) Inverter current wave



Maximum luminance control: 100% Minimum luminance control: 20%

Luminance control frequency: 262 to 290 Hz, 276Hz (Typ.)

- Note 1: The power supply lines (VDDB and GNDB) have large ripple voltage while dimming. There is the possibility that the ripple voltage produces an acoustic noise and signal wave noise in a system circuit (e.g. audio circuit). If the noise occurred in a circuit system, put an aluminum electrolytic capacitor (5,000 to 6,000µF) between the power source lines (VDDB and GNDB), and the capacitor will be able to reduce the noise.
- Note2: Luminance control frequency indicate the input pulse frequency, when select the external pulse control. See '9.INTERFACE PIN CONECTIONS AND FUNCTIONS, (4) External pulse control for luminance'.

(4)	Fuse
-----	------

Demonstern		Fuse	Dating	Eucina aumont	Domoriza	
Parameter	Туре	Supplier	Kating	Fusing current	Kemarks	
VDD		KOA Corporation	1.6 A	4.0.4	Nota1	
VDD	CCP2E40	KOA Corporation	72 V	4.0A	Note1	
NDDD D451007		Littelfuge Inc	7.0 A	14.0 4	Note1	
V DDB	K45100/ Littelfuse Inc.	125 V	14.0A	Note1		

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

### (5) Ripple of supply voltage

Supply voltage	VDD (for logic and LCD driver)	VDDB (for backlight)
Acceptable level Note1	≤ 100mVp-p	≤ 200mVp-p

Note1: The acceptable level of ripple voltage includes spike noise.

### Example of the power supply connection





### 8. SUPPLY VOLTAGE SEQUENCE



- Note1: LVDS signals should be measured at the terminal of  $100\Omega$  resistor.
- Note2: When turn on the LCD module, if VDD voltage falls down during the rising period up to 11.4V, the LCD module may not start to work because of the protection circuit.
- Note3: Backlight ON/OFF (BRTC signal) should be controlled, while LVDS signals are supplied. The backlight power supply (VDDB) is not related to the power supply sequence. However, unstable data may be displayed when the backlight power is turned ON/OFF during no LVDS signals.
- Note4: Rising time of backlinght power supply (12V) should be less the 800ms, otherwise, the protection circuit will work, and backlight will be turned off.
- Note5: When "L" period of BRTP is more than 50 ms, the backlight will be turned off by safety circuit.
- Note6: PWSEL must not be "H" while VDD is 0V or BRTC is "L".

### 9. INTERFACE PIN CONNECTIONS AND FUNCTIONS

(1) Interface connector for signal and power

CN1 sock	tet:	53780-2010			
Adaptable plug:		51146-2000			
Supplier:		Molex Incorporated.			
Pin No.	Symbol	Function	Description		
1	N.C.	N	V the terminal		
2	N.C.	Non-connection	Keep the terminal open		
3	GND	Ground	Connect to system ground	Note 1	
4	GND	Gioulia	Connect to system ground	Note 1	
5	DA0-	Odd nivel Dete0	LVDS differential signal	Note 2	
6	DA0+	Odd pixel Datao	LVDS differential signal	Note 2	
7	GND	Ground	Connect to system ground	Note 1	
8	DA1-	Odd pixel Date1	IVDS differential signal	Note 2	
9	DA1+	Dud pixel Data i LVDS differential signal		note 2	
10	GND	Ground	Connect to system ground	Note 1	
11	DA2-	Odd nivel Data?	LVDS differential signal	Note 2	
12	DA2+	Odd pixel Data2	LVDS differential signal	Note 2	
13	GND	Ground	Connect to system ground	Note 1	
14	CKA-	Odd nivel Clock	IVDS differential signal	Note 2	
15	CKA+	Odd pixer Clock	LVDS differential signal	Note 2	
16	GND	Ground	Connect to system ground	Note 1	
17	DA3-	Odd nivel Data3	IVDS differential signal	Note 2	
18	DA3+	Ouu pixei Dalas			
19	GND	Ground	Connect to system ground	Note 1	
20	N.C.	Non-connection	Keep the terminal open		

Note1: GND is signal ground for Controller. GND is connected to FG (Frame Ground) in the LCD module. Neither GND nor FG is connected to GNDB (Backlight Ground). These grounds should be connected to system ground in customer equipment.

Note2: Use  $100\Omega$  twist pair wires for the cable.

Note3: Do not keep pins free (except 1,2 and 20) to avoid noise problem.

CN1: Figure of socket

CN2 sock	cet:	53780-3010				
Adaptable plug:		51146-3000	51146-3000			
Supplier:	1 0	Molex Incorporated.				
Pin No.	Symbol	Function	Description			
1	N.C.	Nan connection	V and the terminal open			
2	N.C.					
3	GND	Ground	Connect to system ground	Note 1		
4	GND	Glouina	Connect to system ground	INDIC 1		
5	DB0-	Fven Pixel Data0	I VDS differential signal	Note 2		
6	DB0+			Note 2		
7	GND	Ground	Connect to system ground	Note 1		
8	DB1-	-Fven Pixel Data1	IVDS differential signal	Note 2		
9	DB1+			1000 2		
10	GND	Ground	Connect to system ground	Note 1		
11	DB2-	-Even Pixel Data2	IVDS differential signal	Note 2		
12	DB2+			1,000 2		
13	GND	Ground	Connect to system ground	Note 1		
14	CKB-	-Even Pixel Clock	IVDS differential signal	Note 2		
15	CKB+			1,000 2		
16	GND	Ground	Connect to system ground	Note 1		
17	DB3-	-Even Pixel Data3	IVDS differential signal	Note 2		
18	DB3+					
19	GND	Ground	Connect to system ground	Note 1		
20	Reserved	4				
21	Reserved	Reserved	Keep the terminal open			
22	Reserved	-				
23	Reserved					
24	GND			4		
25	GND	Ground	Connect to system ground	Note 1		
26	GND					
27	N.C.	Non-connection	Keep the terminal open			
28	VDD					
29	VDD	+12V Power Supply	12V <u>+</u> 5%			
30	VDD					

Note1: GND is signal ground for Controller. GND is connected to FG (Frame Ground) in the LCD module. Neither GND nor FG is connected to GNDB (Backlight Ground). These grounds should be connected to system ground in customer equipment.

Note2: Use  $100\Omega$  twist pair wires for the cable.

Note3: Do not keep pins free (except 1,2,20-23 and 27) to avoid noise problem.

CN2: Figure of socket

1 2 ..... 29 30



### (2) Connector for backlight unit

CN201 socket:		DF3-8P-2H(2*)					
Adaptable plug:		DF3-8S-2C(2*)					
Supplier:		HIROSE ELECTRIC CO,. LTD.					
Pin No.	Symbol	Function	Description				
1	GNDB						
2	GNDB	Ground for backlight	Note 1				
3	GNDB	Ground for backlight					
4	GNDB						
5	VDDB						
6	VDDB	12V power supply	+ 1 <b>2</b> V - 1007				
7	VDDB	12 v power suppry	$+12V\pm10\%$				
8	VDDB						

Note1: GNDB should be connected to system ground in customer equipment. Note2: Do not keep pins free to avoid noise problem.

CN201: Figure of socket



CN202 socket: IL-Z-9PL1-SMTY

Adaptable plug: IL-Z-9S-S125C3

Supplier: Japan Aviation Electronics Industry Limited (JAE)

	-							
Pin No.	Symbol	Function	Description					
1	GNDB	Cround for booklight	Note 1					
2	GNDB	Ground for backlight	Note 1					
3	N.C.	Non-connection	Keep the terminal open					
4	BRTC	Backlight ON/OFF control signal	"H" or "Open": Backlight on "L": Backlight off					
5	BRTH	Luminance control signal						
6	BRTL	Luminance control signal	-					
7	BRTP	Luminance control signal	-					
8	GNDB	Ground for backlight	Note 1					
9	PWSEL	Luminance control select signal	_					

Note1: GNDB should be connected to system ground in customer equipment.

Note2: Do not keep pins free (except 3 and 4) to avoid noise problem.

CN202: Figure of socket

9 8 ......2 1

### (3) Luminance control

Control method	Function and adjustment	PWSEL	BRTP signal	
PWM	Luminance controlled by BRTP signal. See "(4) External pulse control for luminance".	"L"	Input	
Variable resistor Note1	The variable resistor for luminance control should be $10k\Omega$ type, and zero point of the resistor corresponds to the minimum of luminance. BRTH $R$ BRTL $R$ Max. luminance (100%): R=10k\Omega Min. luminance (30%): R=0\Omega Mating variable resistor: $10k\Omega \pm 5\%$ , B curve, 1/10W	"H" or "OPEN"	"OPEN"	
Voltage Note1	BRTH should be fixed to 0V, and input to BRTL as follows. Max. Luminance (100%): 1V(Typ.) Min. Luminance (30%): 0V			

Note1: Luminance control may be overlap noises on the display image depending on input signal timing. In this case, keep off the interference between input signal and backlight driving signal, by PWM method.

### (4) External pulse control for luminance

Luminance control with external pulse is valid, when PWSWL is "L" and external pulse signal is inputted to BRTP. This luminance control is controlled by duty ratio, and luminance is as follows. Duty ratio=100%: Max. luminance

Duty ratio=20%: Min. luminance



Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Remarks
Frequency	1/tPW	185	_	325	Hz	Note1
"L" period	tLPW	-	-	50	ms	Note2
Pulse-width	tHPW/tPW	20	-	100	%	Note3
Luminance ratio	-	-	30 to 100	-	%	-
Input voltage	ViBL1	0	-	0.8	V	-
mput vonage	ViBH1	2.0	_	5.0	V	-

Note1: See the following formula for luminance control frequency.

Luminance control frequency = Vsync frequency  $\times$  (n+0.25) [or (n + 0.75)] Note2: In case tLPW is out of 50ms, backlight will turn off by its protection circuits. Note3: Max. Luminance at 100%

Attention: External pulse control for luminance may be disturbed the display image when set up frequency is interfered with internal signal frequency.

### NL128102AC31-02

### 10. METHOD OF CONNECTION FOR THC63LVDF83A

System side							LCD Module					
	•		TRAN	SMITTER			I/F CN		REC	CIEVER		
			THC6	3LVDF83A			pin CN1		THC63	3LVDF84A		CONTROLLER
	RA2	_	TAO	<u>B</u> ,			1 NC		111000	R 40	_	RA2
	DA2	ĺ	TA1				1 N.C.			DA1	ĺ	DA2
	RAJ DA4	-	TAO				2 N.C.			RAI DA2	~	RAJ DA4
	KA4	$\rightarrow$	TAZ				3 GND			RA2	$\rightarrow$	RA4
	RA5	→	TA3				4 GND			RA3	$\rightarrow$	RA5
	RA6	$\rightarrow$	TA4	TA-			5 DA0-	$\rightarrow$	RA-	RA4	$\rightarrow$	RA6
	RA7	$\rightarrow$	TA5	TA+	$+ \sim$	4	6 DA0+	$\rightarrow$	RA+	RA5	$\rightarrow$	RA7
	GA2	$\rightarrow$	TA6				7 GND			RA6	$\rightarrow$	GA2
	GA3	$\rightarrow$	TB0	TB-			8 DA1-	$\rightarrow$	RB-	RB0	$\rightarrow$	GA3
	GA4	$\rightarrow$	TB1	TB+		4	- 9 DA1+	$\rightarrow$	RB+	RB1	$\rightarrow$	GA4
	GA5	$\rightarrow$	TB2				10 GND			RB2	$\rightarrow$	GA5
	GA6	$\rightarrow$	TB3	TC-	+		11 DA2-	→	RC-	RB3	$\rightarrow$	GA6
	GA7	_	TB/	TC			- 12 DA2	_	PC.	PB4		GA7
Odd pixel		ĺ	TD4	IC+			12 DA2+		KC+	DD5	ĺ.	
data	DA2	^	TDC	TOLK			13 GND		DOLV	RDJ	^	DA2
and	BA3	$\rightarrow$	1B6	ICLK-	IX X		14 CKA-	$\rightarrow$	RCLK-	RB6	$\rightarrow$	BA3
control signal	BA4	→	TC0	TCLK+	$+$ $ \cdot$		- 15 CKA+	$\rightarrow$	RCLK+	RC0	$\rightarrow$	BA4
	BA5	$\rightarrow$	TC1				16 GND			RC1	$\rightarrow$	BA5
	BA6	$\rightarrow$	TC2	TD-			17 DA3-	$\rightarrow$	RD-	RC2	$\rightarrow$	BA6
	BA7	$\rightarrow$	TC3	TD+		4	18 DA3+	$\rightarrow$	RD+	RC3	$\rightarrow$	BA7
	Hsync	$\rightarrow$	TC4			1	19 GND			RC4	$\rightarrow$	Hsync
	Vsync	$\rightarrow$	TC5				20 Reserved			RC5	$\rightarrow$	Vsync
	DE	$\rightarrow$	TC6				<b>.</b>			RC6	$\rightarrow$	DE
	RAO	$\rightarrow$	TD0							RD0	$\rightarrow$	RAO
	RA1	_	TD1							RD1	_	RA1
	GAO		TD2							PD2		GAO
	CAL	ĺ	TD2 TD2							RD2	ĺ.	CA1
	DAD	ĺ	TD3							RD3	ĺ.	DAI DAO
	DA0	-	TD4							RD4	_	DA0
	BAI	$\rightarrow$	TD5							RD5	$\rightarrow$	BAI
Note1	RSVD	$\rightarrow$	TD6							RD6	$\rightarrow$	RSVD
110101	CLK	$\rightarrow$	CLKIN				pin CN2			CLKOUT	→	CLKA
	RB2	$\rightarrow$	TA0				1 N.C.			RA0	$\rightarrow$	RB2
	RB3	$\rightarrow$	TA1				2 N.C.			RA1	$\rightarrow$	RB3
	RB4	$\rightarrow$	TA2				3 GND			RA2	$\rightarrow$	RB4
	RB5	$\rightarrow$	TA3				4 GND			RA3	$\rightarrow$	RB5
	RB6	$\rightarrow$	TA4	TA-	IX X		5 DB0-	$\rightarrow$	RA-	RA4	$\rightarrow$	RB6
	RB7	$\rightarrow$	TA5	TA+		Τ	6 DB0+	$\rightarrow$	RA+	RA5	$\rightarrow$	RB7
	GB2	$\rightarrow$	TA6				7 GND			RA6	$\rightarrow$	GB2
	GB3	$\rightarrow$	TB0	TB-	$\top X \neg X$		8 DB1-	$\rightarrow$	RB-	RB0	$\rightarrow$	GB3
	GB4	$\rightarrow$	TB1	TB+		~	9 DB1+	$\rightarrow$	RB+	RB1	$\rightarrow$	GB4
	GB5	$\rightarrow$	TB2				10 GND			RB2	$\rightarrow$	GB5
	GB6	$\rightarrow$	TB3	TC-			11 DB2-	<b>→</b>	RC-	RB3	→	GB6
	GB7	<b>→</b>	TB4	TC+	$+$ $ \cdot$	$\mathbf{T}$	12 DB2+	<b>→</b>	RC+	RB4	<b>→</b>	GB7
Even pixel	BB2	_ <b>→</b>	TB5	101			12 BB21		ner	RB5	→	BB2
data	BB2	_	TB6	TCLK			14 CKB	_	RCLK	RB6	_	BB2 BB3
	BB4		TCO	TCLK+	$+ \sim$	$\square$	15 CKB+		RCLK+	RC0		BB3 BB4
	DD4		TC1	TCERT			16 CND	-	RCERT	PC1		DD4 DD5
	DDJ DD6	~	TC2	TD			10 UND		DD	RC1		DDJ DD4
	DD0	~	TC2	TD-		4	17 DB3-	_	ND-	RC2	~	DD0
	BB/	$\rightarrow$	TC3	ID+			18 DB3+	$\rightarrow$	KD+	RC3	<b>→</b>	BB/
Note1	RSVD	$\rightarrow$	1C4				19 GND			RC4	$\rightarrow$	RSVD
Note1	RSVD	→	105				20 Reserved			RC5	Ŷ	RSVD
Note1	RSVD	$\rightarrow$	TC6				21 Reserved			RC6	$\rightarrow$	RSVD
	RB0	→	TD0				22 Reserved			RD0	→	RB0
	RB1	$\rightarrow$	TD1				23 Reserved			RD1	$\rightarrow$	RB1
	GB0	$\rightarrow$	TD2				24 GND			RD2	$\rightarrow$	GB0
	GB1	$\rightarrow$	TD3			1	25 GND			RD3	$\rightarrow$	GB1
	BB0	$\rightarrow$	TD4			1	26 GND			RD4	$\rightarrow$	BB0
	BB1	$\rightarrow$	TD5				27 N.C.			RD5	$\rightarrow$	BB1
Note 1	RSVD	$\rightarrow$	TD6				28 VDD:12V			RD6	$\rightarrow$	RSVD
	CLK	$\rightarrow$	CLKIN				29 VDD:12V			CLKOUT	$\rightarrow$	CLKB
Note 1: RS	SVD must	be lo	ow level.				30 VDD:12V					I
						1	· · · · · ·	L				

### NL128102AC31-02

# **NEC** NEC LCD Technologies, Ltd.

### 11. DISPLAY COLORS vs. INPUT DATA SIGNALS

					Dat	Data signal (0: Low level, 1: High level)																			
Display	colors	RA	7 RA	5 RA5	5 RA4	RA3	RA2	RA1	RA0	GA7 GA6 GA5 GA4 GA3 GA2 GA1 GA0				BA7 BA6 BA5 BA4 BA3 BA2 BA1 BA0											
		RB	7 RB6	5 RB5	RB4	RB3	RB2	RB1 I	RB0	GB7 GB6 GB5 GB4 GB3 GB2 GB1 GB0				BB7 BB6 BB5 BB4 BB3 BB2 BB1 BB0											
	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	1	1
	Red	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basic	Magenta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
colors	Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	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	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	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
Red	ſ			:								:								:					
grayscale	Ŷ			:							~	:	~	•	•				•	:	•	•	~		0
	bright	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	1	1	1	1	1	l	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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	l	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green	î			:								:								:					
grayscale	↓.	0	0	:	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	:	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	:	0	0	0	0	0
	bright	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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	I	0
Blue	î			:								:								:					
grayscale	↓	0	0	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	:	1	1	1	0	1
	bright		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	1	1	1	1	0	1
	D1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	Blue	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Note: The combination of 8-bit signals (256-grayscale level) results in equivalent to 16,777,216 colors.

### **12. INPUT SIGNAL TIMINGS**

(1) Input signal specifications

/	Parameter		Symbol Min.		Тур.	Max.	Unit	Remarks
CLK		NC 7511		65.0	67.5	70.0	MHz	
	<b>F</b>	VI=/SHZ	1/4-	-	14.815	-	ns	
	Frequency		1/ tc	51.5	54.0	56.5	MHz	-
		V1=00HZ		-	18.52	-	ns	
	Duty		tc / tcl		Note 1		-	-
	Rise, fall	1	tcrf				ns	-
Hsync		Vf-75H7		12.3	12.504	-	μs	Typ=80.0kHz
	Dariad	VI-/JIIZ	th	750	844	-	CLK	Note2,3
	renou	Wf_60Uz	ui	12.3	15.630	-	μs	$T_{\rm up}=64.01$ Hz
		VI=00HZ		750	844	-	ĊLK	тур=04.0кпz
	Display perio	d	thd		640		CLK	-
	Front-porch		thf	-	-	-	CLK	-
	Pulse width	Vf=75Hz	thn *	-	72	-	CLK	
		Vf=60Hz	uip	-	56	-	CLK	-
	Back-porch		thb *	-	124	-	CLK	-
	* thp + thb			110	-	-	CLK	-
	CLK-Hsync s	et-up	ths				ns	-
	CLK-Hsync h	old	thh		Note1		ns	-
	Raise,fall		thrf		1	ns	-	
Vsync		Vf=75Hz		-	13.329	-	ms	Typ=75.0Hz
	Period		tv	1028	1066	-	Н	51
		Vf=60Hz		-	16.661	-	ms	Typ=60.0Hz
		, 1 00112		1028	1066	-	Н	Typ concrete
	Display perio	d	tvd		1024	1	Н	-
	Front-porch		tvf *	-	1	-	H	-
	Pulse width		tvp *	-	3	-	Н	-
	Back-porch		tvb *	-	38	-	H	-
	* tvp + tvb +t	vf		4	-	-	Н	-
	Hsync-Vsync	set-up	thvs	1	-	-	CLK	-
	Hsync-Vsync	hold	thvh	1	-	-	CLK	-
	CLK-Vsync s	et-up	tvs				ns	-
	CLK-Vsync h	old	tvh		Note1		ns	-
	Raise,fall		tvrf				ns	-
DE	CLK-DE set-u	ıp	tdes				ns	-
	CLK-DE hold				Note1		ns	-
	Raise,fall		tderf				ns	-
DATA	CLK-DATA s	et-up	tds				ns	-
	CLK-DATA h	old	tdh		Note1		ns	-
	Rise, fall		tdrf				ns	-

Note1: Timing specifications are defined by the input signals of LVDS transmitter.

THC63LVDF83A (THine) or equivalent products are recommended for LVDS transmitter.

Note2: Both of "time" and "CLK number" of the "th" must keep the Minimum value of specification.

Note3: During operation, fluctuation of Hsync period must not exceed ±1 CLK. Otherwise function errors will occur in LCD module.

e.g.: Acceptable fluctuation range is 799-801 CLK, when the Hsync period is 800 CLK.







Note1: DATA (A): RA0-RA7, GA0-GA7, BA0-BA7 DATA (B): RB0-RBA7, GB0-GB7, BB0-BB7



\* See the specifications of LVDS manufactures for detailed design.

### (3) Display positions of input data

Odd Pixel: RA= R DATA	Even Pixel : RB=R DATA
Odd Pixel: GA= G DATA	Even Pixel : GB=G DATA
Odd Pixel: BA= B DATA	Even Pixel : BB=B DATA

	D(1,1)	D(2,1)	)	
	RA GA I	BA RB GB	BB	
	1	A		
$\langle$	D(1,1)	D(2,1)	<b>···</b>	D(1280,1)
	D(1,2)	D(2,2)	•••	D(1280,2)
	•	•	•	•
	•	•	•	•
	•	•	•	•
	•	•	•	•
	D(1,1024)	D(2,1024)	•••	D(1280,1024)

### **13. OPTICS**

13.1 Optical characteristics

								(Note)	l, Note2)
Paramete	er	Con	dition	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Remarks
Luminano	ce	White $\theta R = 0^\circ, \theta L = 0^\circ$	L	200	250	-	cd/m <sup>2</sup>	-	
Contrast ra	ıtio	White/Bla $\theta R = 0^\circ, \theta L = 0^\circ$	CR	200	300	-	-	Note3	
Luminance uni	formity		-	LU	-	1.1	1.3	-	Note4
	White	<b>X</b> COOI	rdinate	Wx	-	0.300	-	-	
	white	<b>y</b> cooi	rdinate	Wy	-	0.315	-	-	
	Pad	<b>X</b> COOI	rdinate	Rx	-	0.615	-	-	
Charamaticity	Red	<b>y</b> cooi	rdinate	Ry	-	0.340	-	-	
Chromaticity	Graan	<b>X</b> COOI	Gx	-	0.312	-	-	Note5	
	Green	<b>y</b> cooi	Gy	-	0.585	-	-	110000	
	Dlue	<b>X</b> COOI	Bx	-	0.143	-	-		
	Diue	<b>y</b> cooi	By	-	0.093	-	-		
Color gam	ut	$\theta R = 0^{\circ}, \theta L = 0^{\circ},$ at center, against	С	50	60	-	%		
		Black to White	$(0\% \rightarrow 90\%)$	Ton	-	35	85	ms	
Pesponse ti	ma	Diack to white	(10% → 90%)	1011	-	30	-	ms	Note6
Response u	me	White to Plack	$(100\% \rightarrow 10\%)$	Toff	-	25	55	ms	Note7
			$(90\% \rightarrow 10\%)$	1011	-	23	-	ms	
	Right	$\theta U = 0^{\circ}, \theta D =$	$= 0^{\circ}, CR = 10$	θR	70	85	-	0	Note8
Viewing angle	Left	$\theta U = 0^{\circ}, \theta D =$	$= 0^{\circ}, CR = 10$	θL	70	85	-	0	
Viewing angle	Up	$\theta R = 0^{\circ}, \theta L =$	$= 0^{\circ}, \overline{CR} = 10$	θU	70	85	-	0	
	Down	$\theta R = 0^\circ, \theta L =$	$= 0^{\circ}, CR = 10$	θD	70	85	-	0	

Note1: These are initial characteristics.

Note2: Measurement conditions are as follows. Ta=25°C, VDD=12V, VDDB=12V

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 "13.2 Definition of contrast ratio".

- Note4: See "13.3 Definition of luminance uniformity".
- Note5: These coordinates are found on CIE 1931 chromaticity diagram.
- Note6: Product surface temperature:  $TopF = 29^{\circ}C$
- Note7: See "13.4 Definition of response times".
- Note8: See "13.5 Definition of viewing angles".

### 13.2 Definition of contrast ratio

The contrast ratio is calculated by using the following formula.

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

### 13.3 Definition of luminance uniformity

The luminance uniformity is calculated by using following formula.

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

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



### 13.4 Definition of response times

Response time is measured, the luminance changes from "black" to "white", or "white" to "black" on the same screen point, by photo-detector. Ton is the time it takes the luminance change from 0% up to 90% and 10% up to 90%. Also Toff is the time it takes the luminance change from 100% down to 10% and 90% down to 10% (See the following diagram.).



13.5 Definition of viewing angles



### 14. RELIABILITY TESTS

Test item	Condition	Judgement
High temperature and humidity (Operation)	<ol> <li>60 ± 2°C, RH = 60%, 240hours</li> <li>Display data is white.</li> </ol>	
Heat cycle (Operation)	<ol> <li>0 ± 3°C1hour</li> <li>55 ± 3°C1hour</li> <li>2 50cycles, 4hours/cycle</li> <li>3 Display data is white.</li> </ol>	
Thermal shock (Non operation)	<ol> <li>-20 ± 3°C30minutes 60 ± 3°C30minutes</li> <li>100cycles, 1hour/cycle</li> <li>Temperature transition time is within 5 minutes.</li> </ol>	No display malfunctions Note1
ESD (Operation)	<ol> <li>150pF, 150Ω, ±10kV</li> <li>9 places on a panel surface Note2</li> <li>10 times each places at 1 sec interval</li> </ol>	
Dust (Operation)	<ol> <li>① Sample dust: No. 15 (by JIS-Z8901)</li> <li>② 15 seconds stir</li> <li>③ 8 times repeat at 1 hour interval</li> </ol>	
Vibration (Non operation)	<ul> <li>① 5 to 100Hz, 11.76m/s<sup>2</sup></li> <li>② 1 minute/cycle</li> <li>③ X, Y, Z direction</li> <li>④ 10 times each directions</li> </ul>	No display malfunctions No physical damages
Mechanical shock (Non operation)	<ol> <li>294m/s<sup>2</sup>, 11ms</li> <li>±X, ±Y, ±Z direction</li> <li>3 times each directions</li> </ol>	Note1

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.



### **15. PRECAUTIONS**

#### 15.1 MEANING OF CAUTION SIGNS

The following caution signs have very important meaning. Be sure to read "15.2 CAUTIONS" and "15.3 ATTENTIONS", after understanding this contents!



### 15.2 CAUTIONS

\* Do not touch the working backlight and inverter. Customer will be in danger of an electric shock.



- \* Do not touch the working backlight. 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 294m/s<sup>2</sup> and to be not greater 11ms, Pressure: To be not greater 19.6 N)



15.3.1 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.
- <sup>②</sup> Do not hook cables nor pull connection cables such as lamp cable and so on, for fear of damage.
- ③ If customer puts down the product temporarily, the product puts on flat subsoil as a display side turns down.
- Take the measures of electrostatic discharge such as earth band, ionic shower and so on, when customer deals with the product, because products may be damaged by electrostatic.
- ⑤ The torque for mounting screws must never exceed 0.392N·m. Higher torque values might result in distortion of the bezel.
- 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-pull the interface connectors while the product is working, because wrong power sequence may break down the product.

### 15.3.2 Environment

- ① Do not operate or store in high temperature, high humidity, dewdrop atmosphere or corrosive gases. Keep the product in antistatic pouch in room temperature, because of avoidance for dusts and sunlight, if customer stores the product.
- ② In order to prevent dew condensation occurring by temperature difference, the product packing box must be opened after leave under the environment of an unpacking room temperature 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.
- ⑤ Use an original protection sheet on the product surface (polarizer). Adhesive type protection sheet should be avoided, because it may change color or properties of the polarizer.

### 15.3.3 Characteristics

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

- ① Response time, luminance and color may be changed by ambient temperature.
- 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.
- 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.
- <sup>®</sup> Optical characteristics may be changed by input signal timings.

### 15.3.4 Other

- ① All GND, GNDB, VDD and VDDB terminals should be used without a non-connected line.
- <sup>②</sup> Do not disassemble a product or adjust volume without permission of NEC.
- ③ See "REPLACEMENT MANUAL FOR BACKLIGHT UNIT", 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, because of avoidance of some damages during transportation, when customer returns it to NEC for repair and so on.
- ⑤ The LCD module by itself or integrated into end product should be packed and transported with display in the vertically position. Otherwise the display characteristics may be impaired.

### **16. OUTLINE DRAWINGS**

### 16.1 FRONT VIEW



Note1: Not shown tolerances of the dimensions are  $\pm 0.5$ mm. Note2: The torque for mounting screws must never exceed 0.392N·m.



Unit: mm

### 16.2 REAR VIEW



Note1: Not shown tolerances of the dimensions are  $\pm 0.5$ mm. Note2: The torque for mounting screws must never exceed 0.392N·m. Unit: mm