PRELIMINARY

NLT Technologies, Ltd.

TFT COLOR LCD MODULE

NL204153AC21-17

54cm (21.3 Type)
QXGA
LVDS interface (4 ports)

PRELIMINARY DATA SHEET

DOD-PP-1266 (2nd edition)

This PRELIMINARY DATA SHEET is updated document from DOD-PP-1243(1).

All information is subject to change without notice. Please confirm the sales representative before starting to design your system.

INTRODUCTION

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Examples: Computers, office automation equipment, communications equipment, test and measurement equipment, audio and visual equipment, home electronic appliances, machine tools, personal electronic equipment, industrial robots, etc.

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Examples: Control systems for transportation equipment (automobiles, trains, ships, etc.), traffic control systems, anti-disaster systems, anti-crime systems, medical equipment not specifically designed for life support, safety equipment, etc.

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Examples: Military systems, aircraft control equipment, aerospace equipment, nuclear reactor control systems, medical equipment/devices/systems for life support, etc.

The quality grade of this product is the **"Standard"** unless otherwise specified in this document.

CONTENTS

1. OUTLINE

1.1 STRUCTURE AND PRINCIPLE

Color LCD module NL204153AC21-17 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 data signals from a host system (e.g. 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 APPLICATION

- Color monitor system

1.3 FEATURES

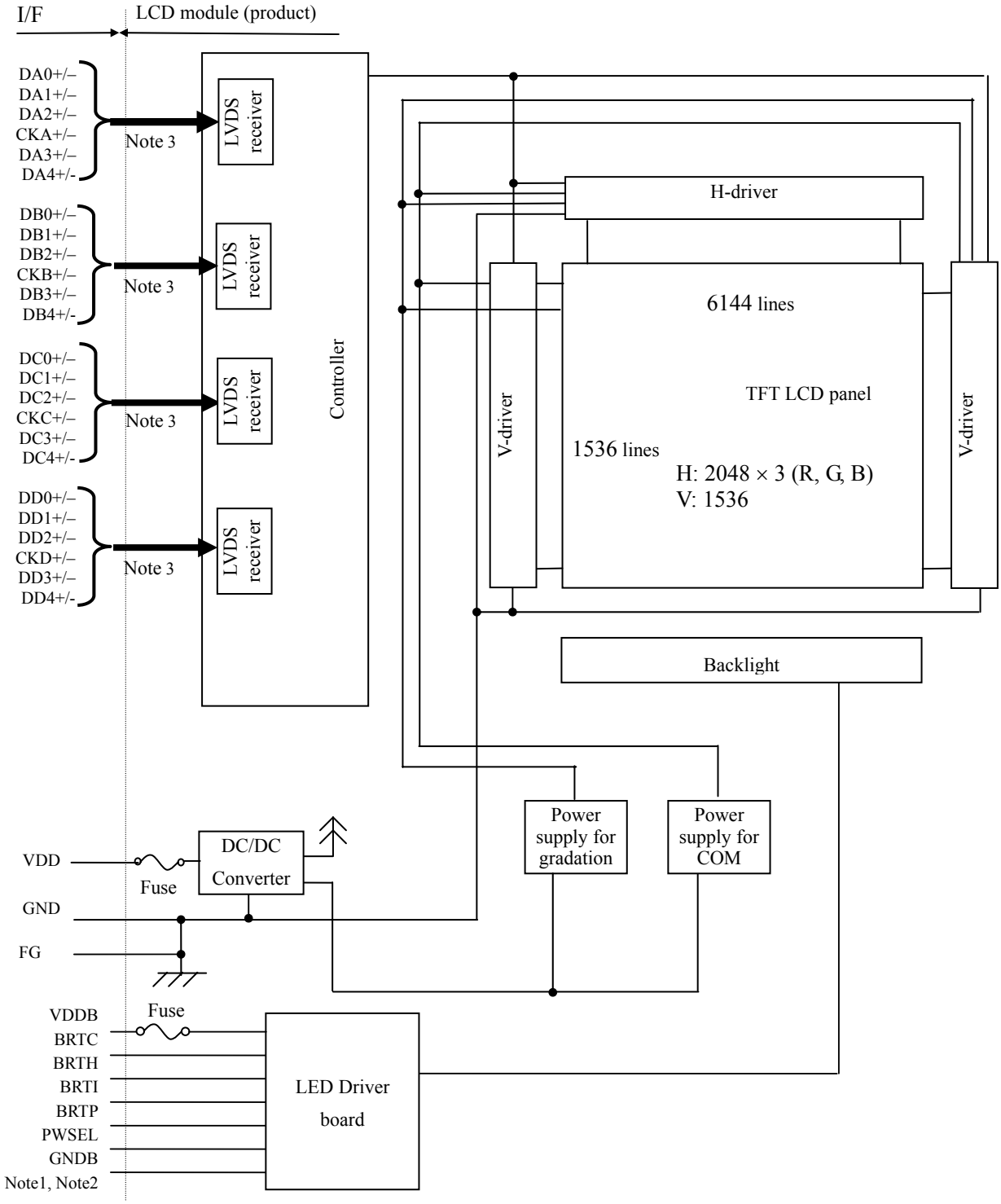
- Ultra-wide viewing angle (Adoption of Ultra-Advanced Super Fine TFT (UA-SFT))
- Wide color gamut
- High luminance
- High contrast
- Low reflection
- 1,024 gray scale in each R, G, B sub-pixel (10-bit), 1,073,741,824 colors
- LVDS interface
- Selectable LVDS data input map
- Small foot print
- Long life LED backlight type with an LED driver board

2. GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Display area	433.152 (H) × 324.864 (V) mm	
Diagonal size of display	54cm (21.3 inches)	
Drive system	a-Si TFT active matrix	
Display color	1,073,741,824 colors	
Pixel	2,048 (H) × 1,536 (V) pixels (1 pixel consists of 3 sub-pixels (RGB).)	
Pixel arrangement	RGB (Red dot, Green dot, Blue dot) vertical stripe	
Sub-pixel pitch	0.0705 (H) × 0.2115 (V) mm	
Pixel pitch	0.2115 (H) × 0.2115 (V) mm	
Module size	457.0 (W) × 350.0 (H) × 21.5 (D) mm (typ.)	
Weight	(2,700)g (typ.)	
Contrast ratio	1,400:1 (typ.)	
Viewing angle	*At the contrast ratio ≥ 10:1* • Horizontal: Right side 88° (typ.), Left side 88° (typ.) • Vertical: Up side 88° (typ.), Down side 88° (typ.)	
Designed viewing direction	Viewing angle with optimum grayscale (γ≒DICOM): normal axis (perpendicular) Note1	
Polarizer surface	Antiglare	
Polarizer pencil-hardness	2H (min.) [by JIS K5600]	
Color gamut	*At LCD panel center* (72) % (typ.) [against NTSC color space]	
Response time	*Ton+Toff (10%←→ 90%)* (40)ms (typ.)	
Luminance	*At the maximum luminance control* 800cd/m^2 (typ.)	2
Signal system	4 ports LVDS interface (THC63LVD104S×2pcs, THine Electronics, Inc. or equivalent) [RGB 10-bit signals, Data enable signal (DE), Dot clock (CK)]	2
Power supply voltage	LCD panel signal processing board: 12.0V LED driver board: 12.0V	
Backlight	LED backlight type with LED driver board	
Power consumption	*At checkered flag pattern, the maximum luminance control* (58)W (typ.)	2

Note1: When the product luminance is 450cd/m^2, the gamma characteristic is designed to γ≒DICOM.

3. BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note1: Relations between GND (Signal ground), FG (Frame ground) and GNDB (LED driver board ground) in the LCD module are as follows.

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 be connected together in customer equipment.

Note3 Each pair of the LVDS signal has a 100Ω terminating resistance between D+ and D-.

4. DETAILED SPECIFICATIONS

4.1 MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Parameter	Specification		Unit	
Module size	457.0 ±1.0 (W) × 350.0 ±1.0 (H) × 21.5 (typ., D) 23.0 (max. D)	Note1, Note2	mm	2
Display area	433.152 (H) × 324.864 (V)	Note2	mm	
Weight	(2,700) (typ.), (2,980) (max.)		g	2

Note1: Excluding warpage of the cover for LED driver board.
Note2: See "**8. OUTLINE DRAWINGS**".

4.2 ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter			Symbol	Rating	Unit	Remarks	
Power supply voltage	LCD panel signal processing board		VDD	-0.3 to +14.0	V	-	
	LED driver board		VDDB	-0.3 to +15.0	V		2
Input voltage for signals	LCD panel signal processing board Note1		Vi	-0.3 to +2.8	V	VDD= 12.0V	
	LED driver board	BRTI signal	VBI	-0.3 to +1.5	V	VDDB= 12.0V	
		BRTP signal	VBP	-0.3 to +5.5	V		
		BRTC signal	VBC	-0.3 to +5.5	V		
		PWSEL signal	VBS	-0.3 to +5.5	V		
Storage temperature			Tst	-20 to +60	°C	-	
Operating temperature		Front surface	TopF	(0 to +60)	°C	Note2	
		Rear surface	TopR	(0 to + 60)	°C	Note3	2
Relative humidity Note4			RH	≤ 95	%	Ta ≤ 40°C	
				≤ 85	%	40°C < Ta ≤ 50°C	
				≤ 70	%	50°C < Ta ≤ 55°C	
Absolute humidity Note4			AH	≤ 73 Note5	g/m^3	Ta > 55°C	
Operating altitude			-	≤ 4,850	m	0°C≤ Ta ≤ 55°C	
Storage altitude			-	≤ 13,600	m	-20°C≤ Ta ≤ 60°C	

Note1: DA0+/-, DA1+/-, DA2+/-, DA3+/-, DA4+/-, CKA+/-, DB0+/-, DB1+/-, DB2+/-, DB3+/-, DB4+/-, CKB+/-, DC0+/-, DC1+/-, DC2+/-, DC3+/-, DC4+/-, CKC+/-, DD0+/-, DD1+/-, DD2+/-, DD3+/-, DD4+/-, CKD+/-,BSEL.
Note2: Measured at LCD panel surface (including self-heat)
Note3: Measured at LCD module's rear shield surface (including self-heat)
Note4: No condensation
Note5: Water amount at Ta= 55°C and RH= 70%

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		VDD	10.8	12.0	13.2	V	-
Power supply current		IDD	-	(590) Note1	(980) Note2	mA	at VDD= 12.0V
Permissible ripple voltage		VRP	-	-	100	mVp-p	for VDD
Differential input threshold voltage	High	VTH	-	-	+100	mV	at VCM= 1.2V Note3, Note4
	Low	VTL	-100	-	-	mV	
Input voltage swing		VI	0	-	2.4	V	Note4
Terminating resistance		RT	-	100	-	Ω	-

2

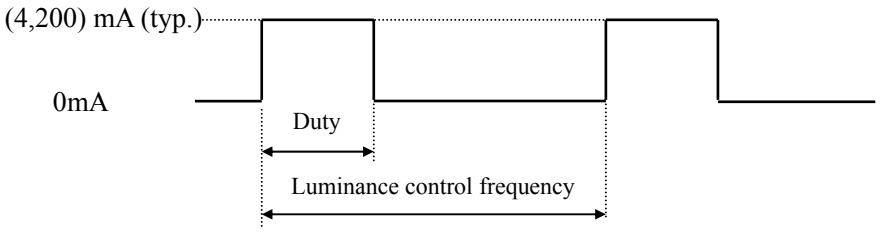
Note1: Checkered flag pattern (by EIAJ ED-2522)
Note2: Pattern for maximum current
Note3: Common mode voltage for LVDS driver
Note4: DA0+/-, DA1+/-, DA2+/-, DA3+/-, DA4+/-, CKA+/-, DB0+/-, DB1+/-, DB2+/-, DB3+/-, DB4+/-, CKB+/-, DC0+/-, DC1+/-, DC2+/-, DC3+/-, DC4+/-, CKC+/-, DD0+/-, DD1+/-, DD2+/-, DD3+/-, DD4+/-, CKD+/-

4.3.2 LED Driver board

(Ta= 25°C)

Parameter			Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	Remarks
Power supply voltage			VDDB	(11.4)	12.0	(12.6)	V	-
Power supply current			IDDB	-	(4,200)	TBD	mA	VDDB= 12.0V, At the maximum luminance control 2
Input voltage for signals	BRTI signal		VBI	0	-	1.0	V	-
	BRTP signal	High	VBPH	2.0	-	5.25	V	
		Low	VBPL	0	-	0.8	V	
	BRTC signal	High	VBCH	2.0	-	5.25	V	
		Low	VBCL	0	-	0.8	V	
	PWSEL signal	High	VBSH	2.0	-	5.25	V	
		Low	VBSL	0	-	0.8	V	
Input current for signals	BRTI signal		IBI	TBD	-	TBD	µA	
	BRTP signal	High	IBPH	-	-	TBD	µA	
		Low	IBPL	TBD	-	-	µA	
	BRTC signal	High	IBCH	-	-	TBD	µA	
		Low	IBCL	TBD	-	-	µA	
	PWSEL signal	High	IPSH	-	-	TBD	µA	
		Low	IPSL	TBD	-	-	µA	

4.3.3 LED Driver board current wave



2

At the maximum luminance control: 100%
At the minimum luminance control: (1)% (At frequency: 325 Hz) 2
Luminance control frequency: (255)Hz (typ.)

Note1: Luminance control frequency indicate the input pulse frequency, when select the external pulse control. See "**4.6.2 Detail of BRTP timing**".

Note2: The power supply lines (VDDB and GNDB) have large ripple voltage during luminance control. There is the possibility that the ripple voltage produces acoustic noise and signal wave noise in audio circuit and so on. Put a capacitor (5,000 to 6,000µF) between the power supply lines (VDDB and GNDB) to reduce the noise, if the noise occurred in the circuit.

4.3.4 Power supply voltage ripple 2

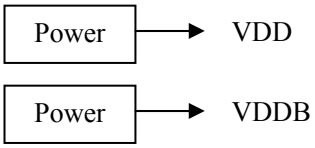
This product works, even if the ripple voltage levels are beyond the permissible values as following the table, but there might be noise on the display image.

Power supply voltage		Ripple voltage Note1 (Measure at input terminal of power supply)	Unit
VDD	12.0V	≤ 100	mVp-p
VDDB	12.0V	≤ 200	mVp-p

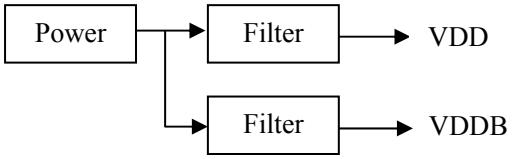
Note1: The permissible ripple voltage includes spike noise.

Example of the power supply connection

a) Separate the power supply



b) Put in the filter



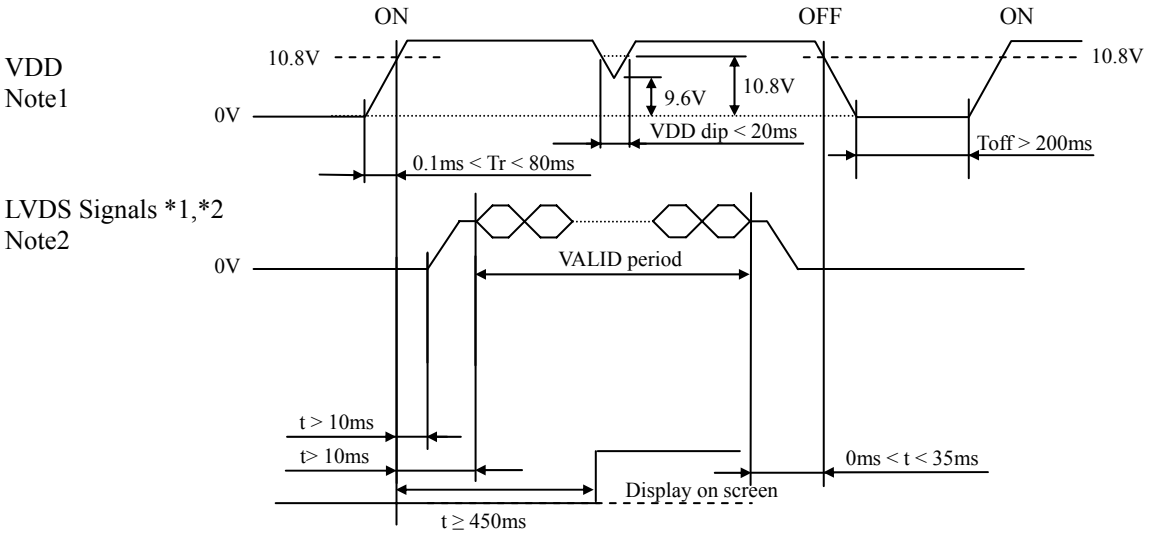
4.3.5 Fuse 2

Parameter	Fuse		Rating	Fusing current	Remarks
	Type	Supplier			
VDD	FCC16202AB	KAMAYA ELECTRIC Co., Ltd.	2.0A 32V	4.0A, 5 seconds maximum	Note1
VDDB	CCF1N10	KOA Corporation	10A 60 V	20 A, 1 seconds maximum	

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



*1: DA0+/-, DA1+/-, DA2+/-, DA3+/-, DA4+/-, CKA+/-, DB0+/-, DB1+/-, DB2+/-, DB3+/-, DB4+/-, CKB+/-, DC0+/-, DC1+/-, DC2+/-, DC3+/-, DC4+/-, CKC+/-, DD0+/-, DD1+/-, DD2+/-, DD3+/-, DD4+/-, CKD+/-

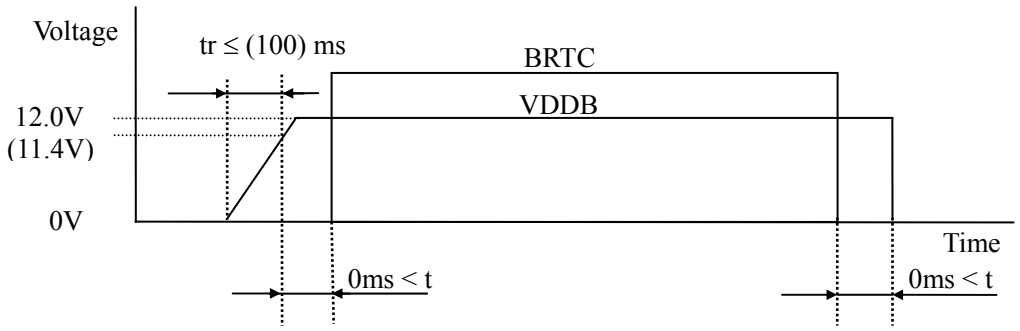
*2: LVDS signals should be measured at the terminal of 100 Ω resistance.

Note1: If there is a voltage variation (voltage drop) at the rising edge of VCC below 10.8V, there is a possibility that a product does not work due to a protection circuit.

Note2: LVDS signals must be set to Low or High-impedance, except the VALID period (See above sequence diagram), in order to avoid the circuitry damage.
If some of signals are cut while this product is working, even if the signal input to it once again, it might not work normally. If a customer stops the display and function signals, VCC also must be shut down.

Note3: The backlight should be turned on within the valid period of LVDS signals, in order to avoid unstable data display.

4.4.2 LED driver board



2

Note1: The backlight should be turned on within the valid period of LVDS signals, in order to avoid unstable data display.

Note2: If tr is more than (100) ms, the backlight will be turned off by a protection circuit for LED driver board. 2

Note3: When VDDB is 0V or BRTC is Low, PWSEL must be set to Low or Open.

4.5 CONNECTIONS AND FUNCTIONS FOR INTERFACE PINS

4.5.1 LCD panel signal processing board

CN1 socket (LCD module side): FI-RE51S-HF (Japan Aviation Electronics Industry Limited (JAE))
Adaptable plug: FI-RE51HL (Japan Aviation Electronics Industry Limited (JAE))

Pin No.	Symbol	Signal	Remarks
1	GND	Ground	Note1
2	GND	Ground	
3	GND	Ground	
4	DA0-	Pixel data A0	LVDS differential data input Note2
5	DA0+		
6	GND	Ground	Note1
7	DA1-	Pixel data A1	LVDS differential data input Note2
8	DA1+		
9	GND	Ground	Note1
10	DA2-	Pixel data A2	LVDS differential data input Note2
11	DA2+		
12	GND	Ground	Note1
13	CKA-	Pixel clock A	LVDS differential data input Note2
14	CKA+		
15	GND	Ground	Note1
16	DA3-	Pixel data A3	LVDS differential data input Note2
17	DA3+		
18	GND	Ground	Note1
19	DA4-	Pixel data A4	LVDS differential data input Note2
20	DA4+		
21	GND	Ground	Note1
22	DB0-	Pixel data B0	LVDS differential data input Note2
23	DB0+		
24	GND	Ground	Note1
25	DB1-	Pixel data B1	LVDS differential data input Note2
26	DB1+		
27	GND	Ground	Note1
28	DB2-	Pixel data B2	LVDS differential data input Note2
29	DB2+		
30	GND	Ground	Note1
31	CKB-	Pixel clock B	LVDS differential data input Note2
32	CKB+		
33	GND	Ground	Note1
34	DB3-	Pixel data B3	LVDS differential data input Note2
35	DB3+		
36	GND	Ground	Note1
37	DB4-	Pixel data B4	LVDS differential data input Note2
38	DB4+		
39	GND	Ground	Note1

Continued

40	GND	Ground	Note1
41	RSEV	-	Keep this pin Open.
42	RSEV	-	Keep this pin Open.
43	RSEV	-	Keep this pin Open.
44	RSEV	-	Keep this pin Open.
45	GND	Ground	Note1
46	GND	Ground	Note1
47	GND	Ground	Note1
48	RSEV	-	Keep this pin Open.
49	RSEV	-	Keep this pin Open.
50	RSEV	-	Keep this pin Open.
51	GND	Ground	Note1

Note1: All GND terminals should be used without any non-connected lines.

Note2: Twist pair wires with 100Ω (Characteristic impedance) should be used between LCD panel signal processing board and LVDS transmitter.

CN2 socket (LCD module side): FI-RE41S-HF (Japan Aviation Electronics Industry Limited (JAE))
Adaptable plug: FI-RE41HL (Japan Aviation Electronics Industry Limited (JAE))

Pin No.	Symbol	Signal	Remarks
1	GND	Ground	Note1
2	GND	Ground	
3	GND	Ground	
4	DC0-	Pixel data C0	LVDS differential data input Note2
5	DC0+		
6	GND	Ground	Note1
7	DC1-	Pixel data C1	LVDS differential data input Note2
8	DC1+		
9	GND	Ground	Note1
10	DC2-	Pixel data C2	LVDS differential data input Note2
11	DC2+		
12	GND	Ground	Note1
13	CKC-	Pixel clock C	LVDS differential data input Note2
14	CKC+		
15	GND	Ground	Note1
16	DC3-	Pixel data C3	LVDS differential data input Note2
17	DC3+		
18	GND	Ground	Note1
19	DC4-	Pixel data C4	LVDS differential data input Note2
20	DC4+		
21	GND	Ground	Note1
22	DD0-	Pixel data D0	LVDS differential data input Note2
23	DD0+		
24	GND	Ground	Note1
25	DD1-	Pixel data D1	LVDS differential data input Note2
26	DD1+		
27	GND	Ground	Note1
28	DD2-	Pixel data D2	LVDS differential data input Note2
29	DD2+		
30	GND	Ground	Note1
31	CKD-	Pixel clock D	LVDS differential data input Note2
32	CKD+		
33	GND	Ground	Note1
34	DD3-	Pixel data D3	LVDS differential data input Note2
35	DD3+		
36	GND	Ground	Note1
37	DD4-	Pixel data D4	LVDS differential data input Note2
38	DD4+		
39	GND	Ground	Note1
40	GND	Ground	Note1
41	GND	Ground	Note1

Note1: All GND terminals should be used without any non-connected lines.

Note2: Twist pair wires with 100Ω (Characteristic impedance) should be used between LCD panel signal processing board and LVDS transmitter.

CN3 socket (LCD module side): IL-Z-12PL-SMTYE (Japan Aviation Electronics Industry Limited (JAE))
Adaptable plug: IL-Z-12S-S125C (Japan Aviation Electronics Industry Limited (JAE))

Pin No.	Symbol	Function	Description
1	VDD	Power supply	Note1
2	VDD		
3	VDD		
4	VDD		
5	VDD		
6	VDD		
7	GND	Signal ground	Note1
8	GND		
9	GND		
10	GND		
11	GND		
12	GND		

Note1: All VDD and GND terminals should be used without any non-connected lines.

4.5.2 LED driver board

CN201 socket (LCD module side): DF3Z-10P-2H (2∗) (HIROSE ELECTRIC Co,.Ltd.)
Adaptable plug: DF3-10S-2C (HIROSE ELECTRIC Co,.Ltd.)

Pin No.	Symbol	Function	Description
1	GNDB	LED driver board ground	Note1
2	GNDB		
3	GNDB		
4	GNDB		
5	GNDB		
6	VDDB	Power supply	Note1
7	VDDB		
8	VDDB		
9	VDDB		
10	VDDB		

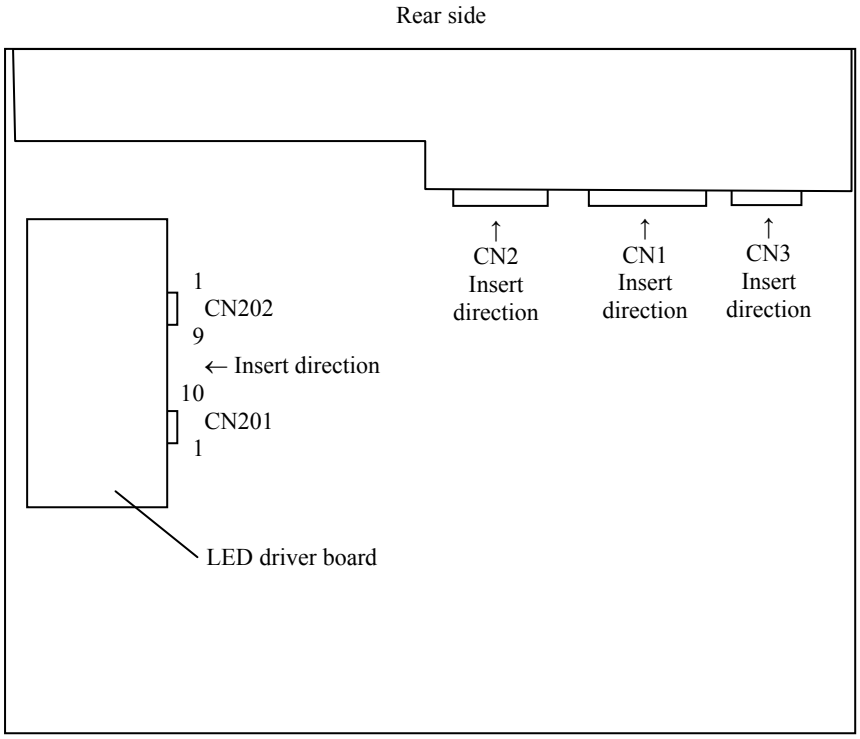
Note1: All VDDB and GNDB terminals should be used without any non-connected lines.

CN202 socket (LCD module side): IL-Z-9PL-SMTYE (Japan Aviation Electronics Industry Limited (JAE))
Adaptable plug: IL-Z-9S-S125C3 (Japan Aviation Electronics Industry Limited (JAE))

Pin No.	Symbol	Function	Description
1	GNDB	LED driver board ground	Note1
2	GNDB		
3	N.C.	-	Keep this pin Open.
4	BRTC	Backlight ON/OFF control signal	High or Open: Backlight ON Low: Backlight OFF
5	BRTH	Luminance control terminal	Note2
6	BRTI		
7	BRTP	BRTP signal	
8	GNDB	LED driver board ground	Note1
9	PWSEL	Selection of luminance control signal method	Note2, Note3

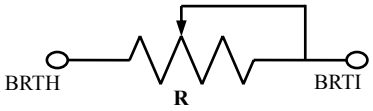
Note1: All GNDB terminals should be used without any non-connected lines.
Note2: See "**4.6.1 LUMINANCE CONTROL** ".
Note3: When VDDB is 0V or BRTC is Low, PWSEL must be set to Low or Open.

4.5.3 Positions of socket



4.6 LUMINANCE CONTROL

4.6.1 Luminance control methods

Method	Adjustment and luminance ratio	PWSEL terminal	BRTP terminal	
Variable resistor control Note1	• Adjustment The variable resistor (**R**) for luminance control should be 10kΩ ±5%, 1/10W. Minimum point of the resistance is the minimum luminance and maximum point of the resistance is the maximum luminance. The resistor (**R**) must be connected between BRTH-BRTI terminals.  • Luminance ratio Note3 Resistance / Luminance ratio 0Ω / 0%(Min. Luminance) 10 kΩ / 100% (Max. Luminance)	High or Open	Open	2
Voltage control Note1	• Adjustment Voltage control method works, when BRTH terminal is 0V and VBI voltage is input between BRTI-BRTH terminals. This control method can carry out continuation adjustment of luminance. Luminance is the maximum when BRTI terminal is Open. • Luminance ratio Note3 BRTI Voltage (VBI) / Luminance ratio 0V / 0% (Min. Luminance) 1.0V / 100% (Max. Luminance)			2
Pulse width modulation Note1 Note2 Note4	• Adjustment Pulse width modulation (PWM) method works, when PWSEL terminal is Low and PWM signal (BRTP signal) is input into BRTP terminal. The luminance is controlled by duty ratio of BRTP signal. • Luminance ratio Note3 Duty ratio / Luminance ratio (0.01) / (1)% (Min. Luminance) (At frequency: 325 Hz) 1.0 / 100% (Max. Luminance)	Low	BRTP signal	2

Note1: In case of the variable resistor control method and the voltage control method, noises may appear on the display image depending on the input signals timing for LCD panel signal processing board.
Use PWM method, if interference noises appear on the display image!

Note2: The LED driver board will stop working, if the Low period of BRTP signal is more than 50ms while BRTC signal is High or Open. Then the backlight will not turn on anymore, even if BRTP signal is input again. This is not out of order. The LED driver board will start to work when power is supplied again.

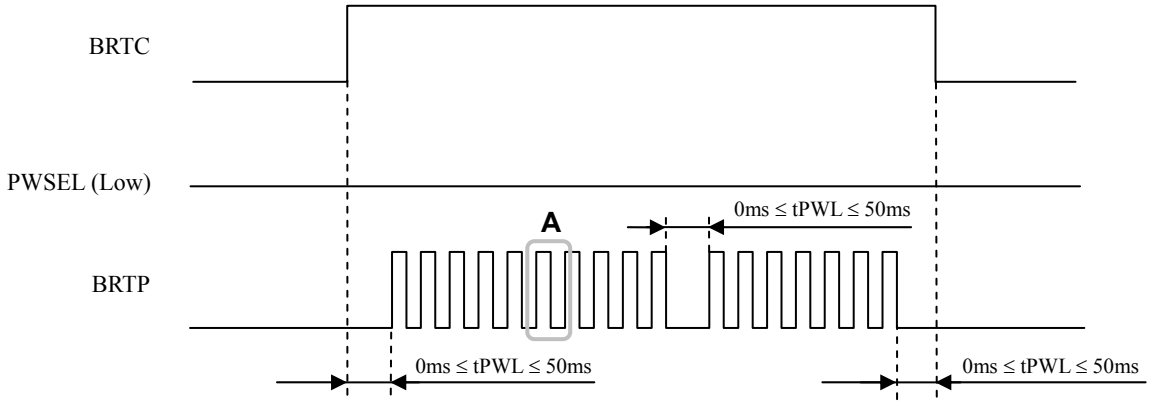
Note3: These data are the target values.

Note4: See "**4.6.2 Detail of BRTP timing**".

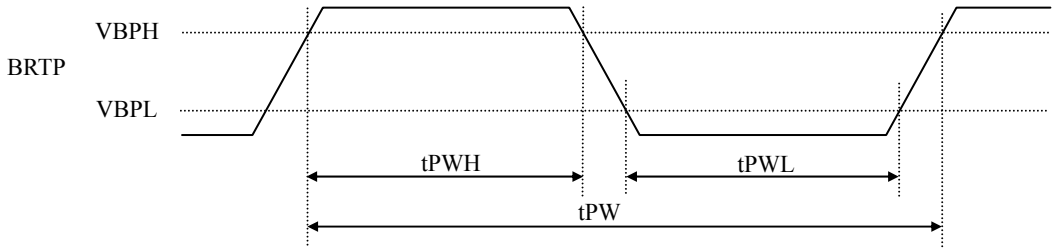
4.6.2 Detail of BRTP timing

(1) Timing diagrams

- Outline chart



- Detail of **A** part



(2) Each parameter

Parameter	Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	Remarks	
Luminance control frequency	FL	(185)	-	(1,000)	Hz	Note1, Note2	2
External PWM pulse width	tPWH	(30)	-	-	μs	Note1, Note3	2

Note1: Definition of parameters is as follows.

$$FL = \frac{1}{tPW}, \quad DL = \frac{tPWH}{tPW}$$

Note2: See the following formula for luminance control frequency.

Luminance control frequency= 1/tv × (n+0.25) [or (n+0.75)]
n = 1, 2, 3 · · · · · ·
tv: Vertical cycle (See "**4.9.1 Timing characteristics**".)

The interference noise of luminance control frequency and input signal frequency for LCD panel signal processing board may appear on a display. Set up luminance control frequency so that the interference noise does not appear!

Note3: See "**4.6.1 Luminance control methods**".

4.7 METHOD OF CONNECTION FOR LVDS TRANSMITTER

	Bit mapping	Transmitter Pin Assign: Single type LVDS Tx	Transmitter Pin Assign: Dual type LVDS Tx (Thine THC63LVD1023B)	Output Connector		CN1 Pin No.	CN1 Signal Name
odd Pixel data A	RA4	TA0	R14			-	-
	RA5	TA1	R15	ATA-	→	4	DA0-
	RA6	TA2	R16				
	RA7	TA3	R17	ATA+	→	5	DA0+
	RA8	TA4	R18				
	RA9	TA5	R19				
	GA4	TA6	G14			-	-
	GA5	TB0	G15				
	GA6	TB1	G16	ATB-	→	7	DA1-
	GA7	TB2	G17				
	GA8	TB3	G18	ATB+	→	8	DA1+
	GA9	TB4	G19				
	BA4	TB5	B14				
	BA5	TB6	B15			-	-
	BA6	TC0	B16				
	BA7	TC1	B17	ATC-	→	10	DA2-
	BA8	TC2	B18				
	BA9	TC3	B19	ATC+	→	11	DA2+
	Hsync	TC4	Hsync				
	Vsync	TC5	Vsync				
	DE	TC6	DE			-	-
	RA2	TD0	R12				
	RA3	TD1	R13	ATD-	→	16	DA3-
	GA2	TD2	G12				
	GA3	TD3	G13	ATD+	→	17	DA3+
	BA2	TD4	B12				
	BA3	TD5	B13				
	N.C.	TD6	-			-	-
	RA0	TE0	R10				
	RA1	TE1	R11			19	DA4-
	GA0	TE2	G10	ATE-	→		
	GA1	TE3	G11			20	DA4+
	BA0	TE4	B10	ATE+	→		
	BA1	TE5	B11			-	-
	N.C.	TE6	-				
	CLK	CLK	CLK	ATCLK-	→	13	CKA-
				ATCLK+	→	14	CKA+
even Pixel data B	RB4	TA0	R14			-	-
	RB5	TA1	R15	BTA-	→	22	DB0-
	RB6	TA2	R16				
	RB7	TA3	R17	BTA+	→	23	DB0+
	RB8	TA4	R18				
	RB9	TA5	R19				
	GB4	TA6	G14			-	-
	GB5	TB0	G15				
	GB6	TB1	G16	BTB-	→	25	DB1-
	GB7	TB2	G17				
	GB8	TB3	G18	BTB+	→	26	DB1+
	GB9	TB4	G19				
	BB4	TB5	B14				
	BB5	TB6	B15			-	-
	BB6	TC0	B16				
	BB7	TC1	B17	BTC-	→	28	DB2-
	BB8	TC2	B18				
	BB9	TC3	B19	BTC+	→	29	DB2+
	Hsync	TC4	Hsync				
	Vsync	TC5	Vsync				
	DE	TC6	DE			-	-
	RB2	TD0	R12				
	RB3	TD1	R13	BTD-	→	34	DB3-
	GB2	TD2	G12				
	GB3	TD3	G13	BTD+	→	35	DB3+
	BB2	TD4	B12				
	BB3	TD5	B13				
	N.C.	TD6	-			-	-
	RB0	TE0	R10				
	RB1	TE1	R11			37	DB4-
	GB0	TE2	G10	BTE-	→		
	GB1	TE3	G11			38	DB4+
	BB0	TE4	B10	BTE+	→		
	BB1	TE5	B11			-	-
	N.C.	TE6	-				
	CLK	CLK	CLK	BTCLK-	→	31	CKB-
				BTCLK+	→	32	CKB+

2

	Bit mapping	Transmitter Pin Assign: Single type LVDS Tx	Transmitter Pin Assign: Dual type LVDS Tx, Thine THC63LVD1023B	Output Connector		CN2: Pin No.	CN2: Signal Name
odd Pixel data C	RC4	TA0	R14			-	-
	RC5	TA1	R15	CTA-	→	4	DC0-
	RC6	TA2	R16				
	RC7	TA3	R17	CTA+	→	5	DC0+
	RC8	TA4	R18				
	RC9	TA5	R19				
	GC4	TA6	G14			-	-
	GC5	TB0	G15				
	GC6	TB1	G16	CTB-	→	7	DC1-
	GC7	TB2	G17				
	GC8	TB3	G18	CTB+	→	8	DC1+
	GC9	TB4	G19				
	BC4	TB5	B14				
	BC5	TB6	B15			-	-
	BC6	TC0	B16				
	BC7	TC1	B17	CTC-	→	10	DC2-
	BC8	TC2	B18				
	BC9	TC3	B19	CTC+	→	11	DC2+
	Hsync	TC4	Hsync				
	Vsync	TC5	Vsync				
	DE	TC6	DE			-	-
	RC2	TD0	R12				
	RC3	TD1	R13	CTD-	→	16	DC3-
	GC2	TD2	G12				
	GC3	TD3	G13	CTD+	→	17	DC3+
	BC2	TD4	B12				
	BC3	TD5	B13				
	N.C.	TD6	-			-	-
	RC0	TE0	R10				
	RC1	TE1	R11	CTE-	→	19	DC4-
	GC0	TE2	G10				
	GC1	TE3	G11	CTE+	→	20	DC4+
	BC0	TE4	B10				
	BC1	TE5	B11			-	-
	N.C.	TE6	-				
	CLK	CLK	CLK	CTCLK-	→	13	CKC-
				CTCLK+	→	14	CKC+
even Pixel data D	RD4	TA0	R14			-	-
	RD5	TA1	R15	DTA-	→		
	RD6	TA2	R16				
	RD7	TA3	R17	DTA+	→	23	DD0+
	RD8	TA4	R18				
	RD9	TA5	R19				
	GD4	TA6	G14			-	-
	GD5	TB0	G15				
	GD6	TB1	G16	DTB-	→	25	DD1-
	GD7	TB2	G17				
	GD8	TB3	G18	DTB+	→	26	DD1+
	GD9	TB4	G19				
	BD4	TB5	B14				
	BD5	TB6	B15			-	-
	BD6	TC0	B16				
	BD7	TC1	B17	DTC-	→	28	DD2-
	BD8	TC2	B18				
	BD9	TC3	B19	DTC+	→	29	DD2+
	Hsync	TC4	Hsync				
	Vsync	TC5	Vsync				
	DE	TC6	DE			-	-
	RD2	TD0	R12				
	RD3	TD1	R13	DTD-	→	34	DD3-
	GD2	TD2	G12				
	GD3	TD3	G13	DTD+	→	35	DD3+
	BD2	TD4	B12				
	BD3	TD5	B13				
	N.C.	TD6	-			-	-
	RD0	TE0	R10				
	RD1	TE1	R11	DTE-	→	37	DD4-
	GD0	TE2	G10				
	GD1	TE3	G11	DTE+	→	38	DD4+
	BD0	TE4	B10				
	BD1	TE5	B11			-	-
	N.C.	TE6	-				
	CLK	CLK	CLK	DTCLK-	→	31	CKD-
				DTCLK+	→	32	CKD+

Note1: Twist pair wires with 100Ω (Characteristic impedance) should be used between LCD panel signal processing board and LVDS transmitter.

4.8 DISPLAY COLORS AND INPUT DATA SIGNALS

This product can display 1,073,741,824 colors equivalent with 1,024 gray scale in each R, G, B sub-pixel. Also the relation between display colors and input data signals is as follows.

Display colors		Data signal (0: Low level, 1: High level)																													
		RA9 RB9 RC9 RD9	RA8 RB8 RC8 RD8	RA7 RB7 RC7 RD7	RA6 RB6 RC6 RD6	RA5 RB5 RC5 RD5	RA4 RB4 RC4 RD4	RA3 RB3 RC3 RD3	RA2 RB2 RC2 RD2	RA1 RB1 RC1 RD1	RA0 RB0 RC0 RD0	GA9 GB9 GC9 GD9	GA8 GB8 GC8 GD8	GA7 GB7 GC7 GD7	GA6 GB6 GC6 GD6	GA5 GB5 GC5 GD5	GA4 GB4 GC4 GD4	GA3 GB3 GC3 GD3	GA2 GB2 GC2 GD2	GA1 GB1 GC1 GD1	GA0 GB0 GC0 GD0	BA9 BB9 BC9 BD9	BA8 BB8 BC8 BD8	BA7 BB7 BC7 BD7	BA6 BB6 BC6 BD6	BA5 BB5 BC5 BD5	BA4 BB4 BC4 BD4	BA3 BB3 BC3 BD3	BA2 BB2 BC2 BD2	BA1 BB1 BC1 BD1	BA0 BB0 BC0 BD0
Basic Colors	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
	Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Red	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Magenta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Red 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	↑						:										:										:				
							:										:										:				
	↓	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	bright	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	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	1	1	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	dark	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	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	bright	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blue 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	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	↑						:										:										:				
							:										:										:				
	↓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
	bright	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

4.9 INPUT SIGNAL TIMINGS

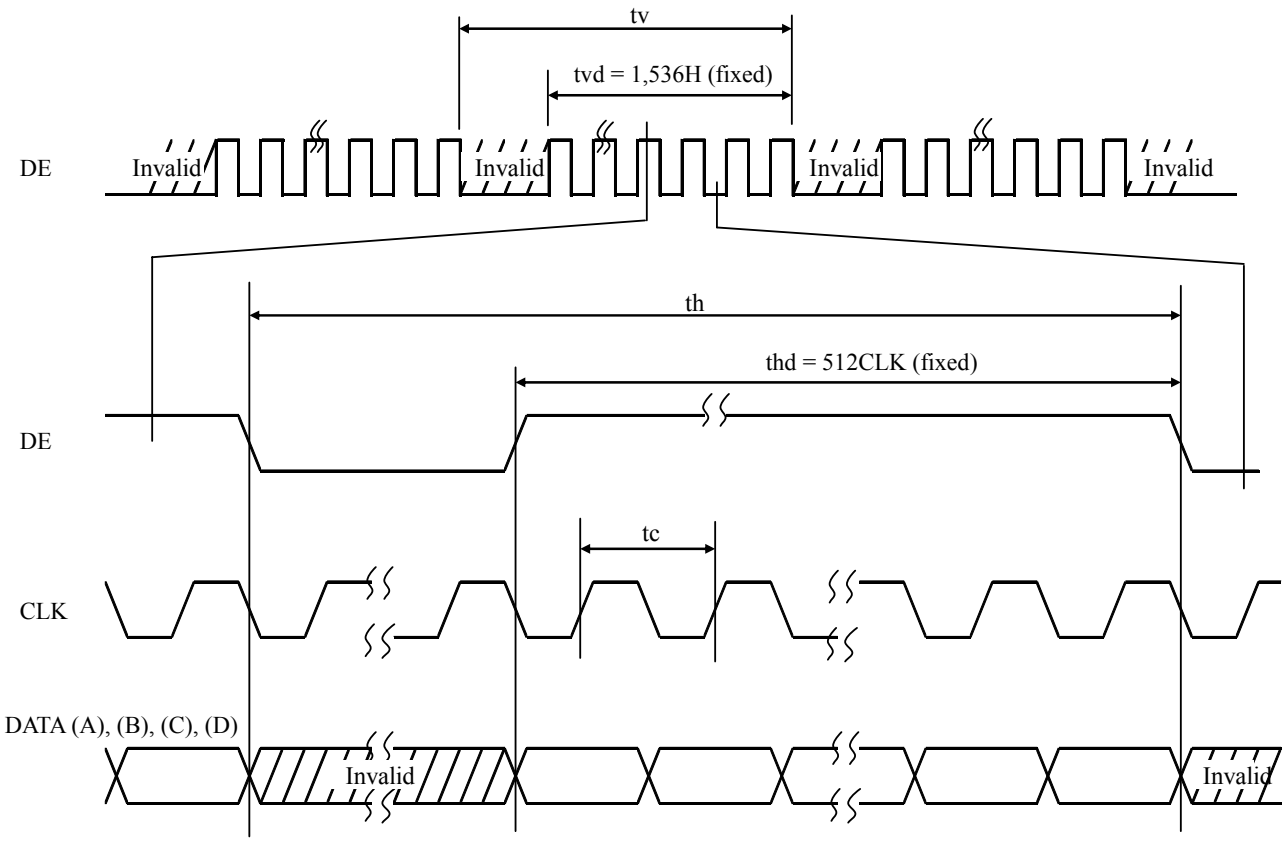
4.9.1 Timing characteristics

fv=60Hz

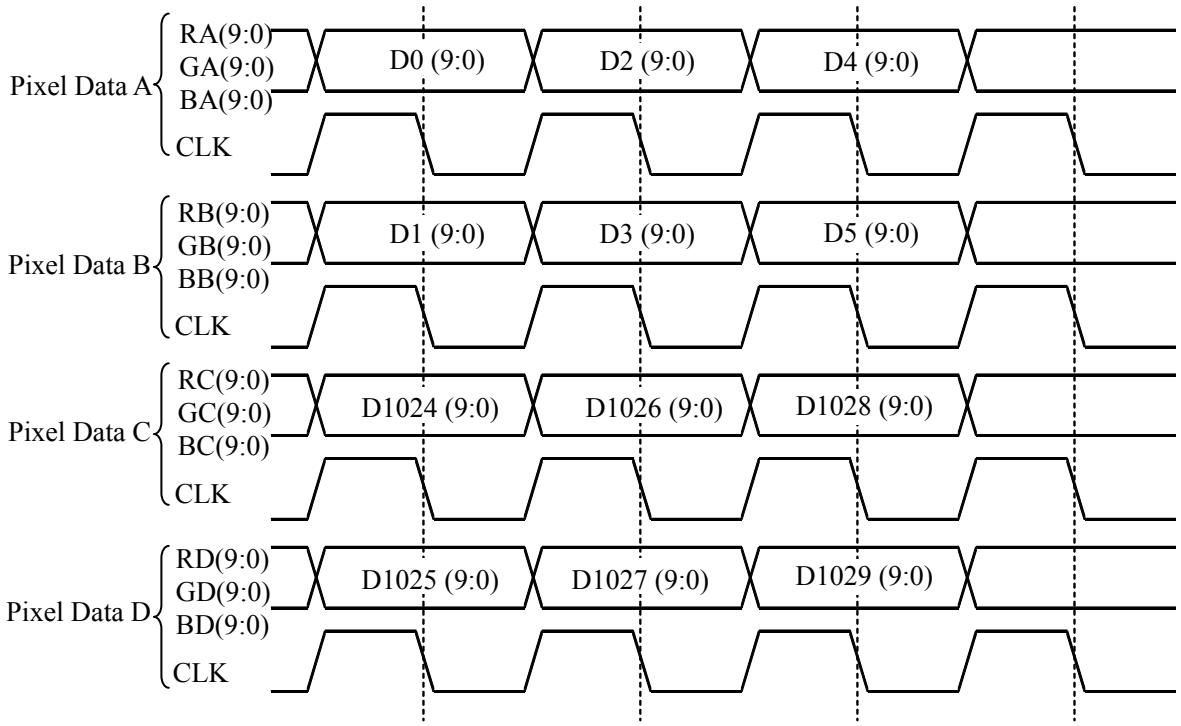
Parameter			Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	Remarks
CLK	Frequency		1/ tc	60.0	65.0	66.0	MHz	-
	Duty		-	See the data sheet of LVDS transmitter.			-	-
	Rise time, Fall time		-				ns	-
DE	Horizontal	Cycle	th	10.34	10.34	10.77	µs	96,72kHz(typ.) Note1
				640	672	700	CLK	
		Display period	thd	512			CLK	-
	Vertical	Cycle	tv	15.47	16.667	17.9	ms	60.0Hz(typ.)
				1547	1612	1628	H	
		Display period	tvd	1536			H	-
	CLK-DE	Setup time	-	See the data sheet of LVDS transmitter.			ns	-
		Hold time	-				ns	-
	Rise time, Fall time		-				ns	-

Note1: The sum of jitter and skew of horizontal period should be within ±1 CLK.

4.9.2 Input signal timing chart



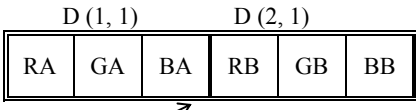
4.10 LVDS DATA TARANSMISSION METHOD

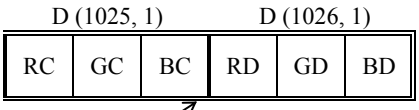


4.11 DISPLAY POSITIONS

Odd pixel: RA,RC= Red date
GA,GC=Green date
BA,BC=Blue date

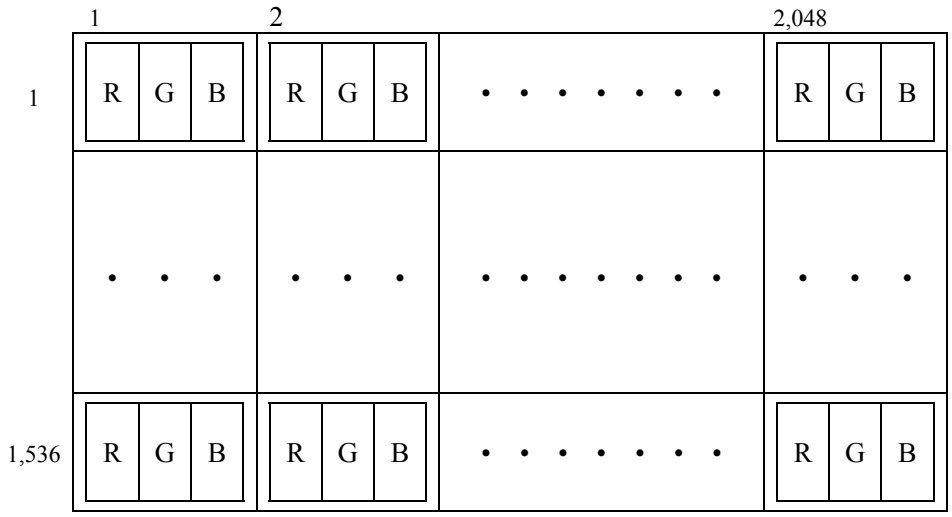
Even pixel: RB,RD=Red date
GB,GD=Green date
BB,BD=Blue date





1, 1	2, 1	• • •	1023, 1	1024, 1	1025, 1	1026, 1	• • •	2047, 1	2048, 1
1, 2	2, 2	• • •	1023, 2	1024, 2	1025, 2	1026, 2	• • •	2047, 2	2048, 2
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1, 1535	2, 1535	• • •	1023, 1535	1024, 1535	1025, 1535	1026, 1535	• • •	2047, 1535	2048, 1535
1, 1536	2, 1536	• • •	1023, 1536	1024, 1536	1025, 1536	1026, 1536	• • •	2047, 1536	2048, 1536

4.12 PIXEL ARRANGNMENT



4.13 OPTICS

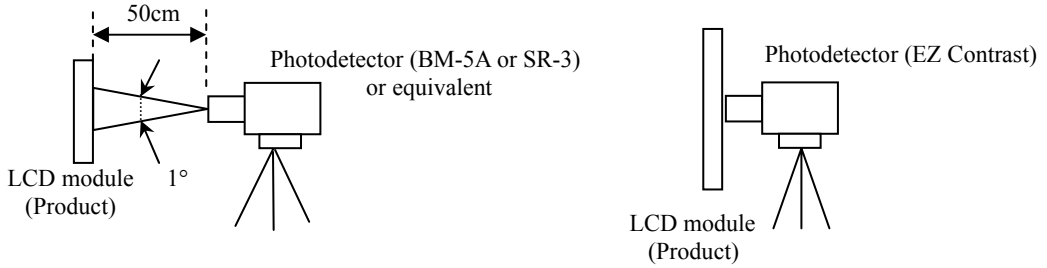
4.13.1 Optical characteristics

(Note1, Note2)

Parameter		Condition	Symbol	min.	typ.	max.	Unit	Measuring instrument	Remarks	
Luminance		White at center θR= 0°, θL= 0°, θU= 0°, θD= 0°	L	TBD	800	-	cd/m^2	BM-5A or SR-3	Note3	2
Contrast ratio		White/Black at center θR= 0°, θL= 0°, θU= 0°, θD= 0°	CR	TBD	1,400	-	-	BM-5A or SR-3	Note3 Note5	
Luminance uniformity		1023/1023 gray scale θR = 0°, θL = 0°, θU = 0°, θD = 0°	LU_{1023}	(80)	-	-	%	BM-5A or SR-3	Note4 Note6	
Chromaticity	White	**x** coordinate	Wx	(0.269)	0.299				Note3 Note8	
		y coordinate	Wy	(0.285)	0.315	(0.345)	-			
	Red	**x** coordinate	Rx	-	(0.65)	-	-			
		y coordinate	Ry	-	(0.33)	-	-			
	Green	**x** coordinate	Gx	-	(0.29)	-	-			
		y coordinate	Gy	-	(0.60)	-	-			
	Blue	**x** coordinate	Bx	-	(0.15)	-	-			
		y coordinate	By	-	(0.07)	-	-			
Color uniformity		818/1023 gray scale θR = 0°, θL = 0°, θU = 0°, θD = 0°	Δu'v'	-	-	0.01	-	SR-3	Note4 Note7	2
Color gamut		θR = 0°, θL = 0°, θU = 0°, θD = 0° at center, against NTSC color space	C	(65)	(72)	-	%	SR-3	Note3	
Response time		Black to White	Ton	-	(20)	(30)	ms	BM-5A	Note3 Note9	2
		White to Black	Toff	-	(20)	(30)	ms			
Viewing angle	Right	θU= 0°, θD= 0°, CR≥ 10	θR	70	88	-	°	BM-5A or EZ Contrast	Note3 Note10	2
	Left	θU= 0°, θD= 0°, CR≥ 10	θL	70	88	-	°			
	Up	θR= 0°, θL= 0°, CR≥ 10	θU	70	88	-	°			
	Down	θR= 0°, θL= 0°, CR≥ 10	θD	70	88	-	°			

Note1: These are initial characteristics.
Note2: Measurement conditions are as follows.
Ta= 25°C, VDD= 12.0V, VDDB= 12.0V, PWM: Duty 100%, Display mode: QXGA,
Horizontal cycle= 1/96.72 kHz, Vertical cycle= 1/60.0 Hz

Optical characteristics are measured at luminance saturation 20minutes after the product works in the dark room. Also measurement methods are as follows.



Note3: Product surface temperature at the maximum luminance control: TopF = 32°C 2
Note4: Product surface temperature at 450cd/m^2 luminance control: TopF = 30°C 2
Temperature difference in display area: ΔTBD°C

Note5: See "**4.13.2 Definition of contrast ratio**".
Note6: See "**4.13.3 Definition of luminance uniformity**".
Note7: See "**4.13.4 Definition of color uniformity**". 2
Note8: These coordinates are found on CIE 1931 chromaticity diagram.
Note9: See "**4.13.5 Definition of response times**".
Note10: See "**4.13.6 Definition of viewing angles**".

4.13.2 Definition of contrast ratio

The contrast ratio is calculated by using the following formula.

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

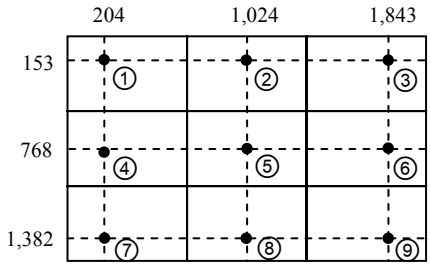
4.13.3 Definition of luminance uniformity

The luminance uniformity is calculated by using following formula.

$$\text{Luminance uniformity (LUxx)} = \frac{\text{Minimum luminance from ① to ⑨}}{\text{Maximum luminance from ① to ⑨}}$$

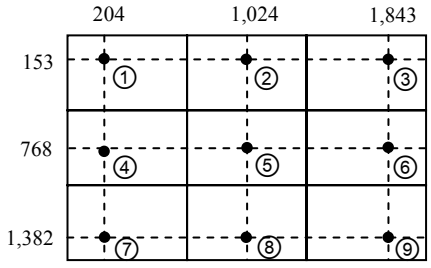
xx: 0, 104, 512, 816, 1023 gray scale.

The luminance is measured at near the 9 points shown below.



4.13.4 Definition of color uniformity 2

The color (u', v') is measured at near the 9 points shown below.



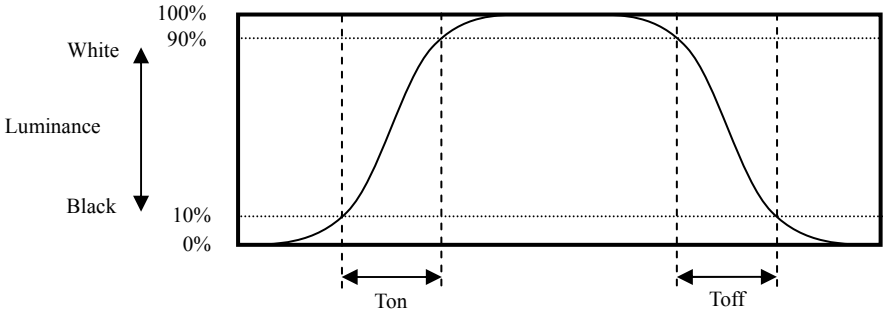
The color uniformity in each measuring point is calculated by using the following formula.

$$\text{Color uniformity}(\Delta u'v') = \sqrt{(u'_x - u'_y)^2 + (v'_x - v'_y)^2}$$

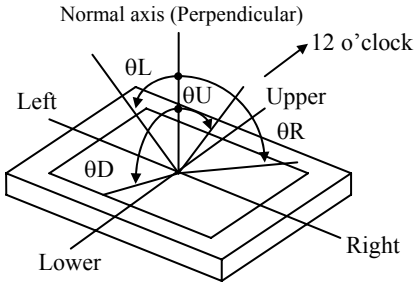
u'_x, v'_x: u', v' value at measuring point x.
u'_y, v'_y: u', v' value at measuring point y.

4.13.5 Definition of response times

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



4.13.6 Definition of viewing angles



5. ESTIMATED LUMINANCE LIFETIME

The luminance lifetime is the time from initial luminance to half-luminance.

This lifetime is the estimated value, and is not guarantee value.

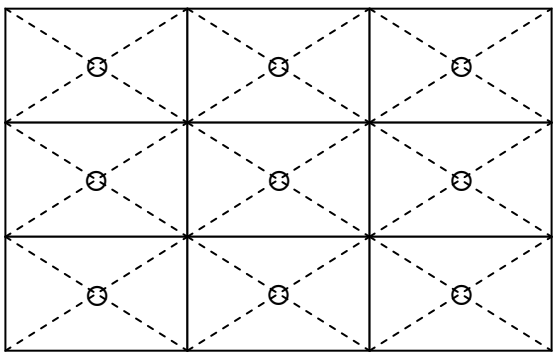
Condition		Estimated luminance lifetime (Life time expectancy) Note1, Note2, Note3	Unit
LED elementary substance	25°C (Ambient temperature of the product) Continuous operation, PWM: Duty 100%	70,000	h
	60°C (Surface temperature at screen) Continuous operation, PWM: Duty 100%	TBD	

Note1: Life time expectancy is mean time to half-luminance.
Note2: Estimated luminance lifetime is not the value for an LCD module but the value for LED elementary substance.
Note3: By ambient temperature, the lifetime changes particularly. Especially, in case the product works under high temperature environment, the lifetime becomes short.

6. RELIABILITY TESTS

Test item		Condition	Judgment Note1
High temperature and humidity (Operation)		① 60 ± 2°C, RH= 60%, 500hours ② Display data is white. Note2	No display malfunctions
Heat cycle (Operation)		① 0 ± 3°C…1hour 60 ± 3°C…1hour ② 50cycles, 4hours/cycle ③ Display data is white. Note2	
Thermal shock (Non operation)		① -20 ± 3°C…30minutes 60 ± 3°C…30minutes ② 100cycles, 1hour/cycle ③ Temperature transition time is within 5 minutes.	
Vibration (Non operation)		① 5 to 100Hz, 11.76m/s^2 ② 1 minute/cycle ③ X, Y, Z directions ④ 10 times each directions	No display malfunctions No physical damages
Mechanical shock (Non operation)		① 294m/s^2, 11ms ② X, Y, Z directions ③ 3 times each directions	
ESD (Operation)		① 150pF, 150Ω, ±10kV ② 9 places on a panel surface Note3 ③ 10 times each places at 1 sec interval	No display malfunctions
Dust (Operation)		① Sample dust: No.15 (by JIS-Z8901) ② 15 seconds stir ③ 8 times repeat at 1 hour interval Note2	
Low pressure	Non-operation	① 15kPa (Equivalent to altitude 13,600m) ② -20°C±3°C…24 hours ③ +60°C±3°C…24 hours	No display malfunctions
	Operation	① 53.3kPa (Equivalent to altitude 4,850m) ② 0°C±3°C…24 hours ③ +60°C±3°C…24 hours Note2	

Note1: Display and appearance are checked under environmental conditions equivalent to the inspection conditions of defect criteria.
Note2: Luminance: 450cd/m^2 at luminance control.
Note3: See the following figure for discharge points



7. PRECAUTIONS

7.1 MEANING OF CAUTION SIGNS

The following caution signs have very important meaning. **Be sure to read "7.2 CAUTIONS" and "7.3 ATTENTIONS"!**

This sign has the meaning that a customer will be injured or the product will sustain damage if the customer practices wrong operations.

This sign has the meaning that a customer will be injured if the customer practices wrong operations.

7.2 CAUTIONS

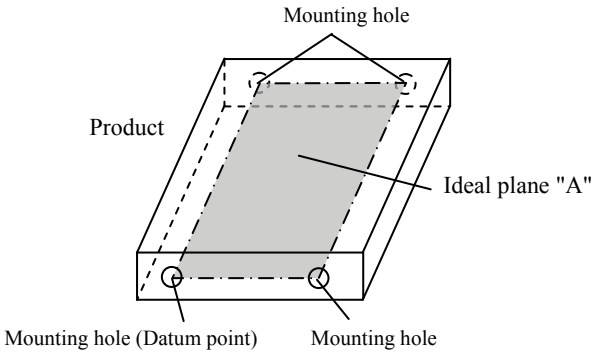
- **Do not shock and press the LCD panel and the backlight! There is a danger of breaking, because they are made of glass. (Shock: Equal to or no greater than 294m/s^2 and equal to or no greater than 11ms, Pressure: Equal to or no greater than 19.6N (ϕ16mm jig))**

7.3 ATTENTIONS

7.3.1 Handling of the product

① Take hold of both ends without touching the circuit board when the product (LCD module) is picked up from inner packing box to avoid broken down or misadjustment, because of stress to mounting parts on the circuit board.
② Do not hook nor pull cables such as lamp cable, and so on, in order to avoid any damage.
③ When the product is put on the table temporarily, display surface must be placed downward.
④ When handling the product, take the measures of electrostatic discharge with such as earth band, ionic shower and so on, because the product may be damaged by electrostatic.
⑤ The torque for product mounting screws must never exceed 0.735N·m. Higher torque might result in distortion of the bezel. And the length of product mounting screws must be ≤ 5.0mm.

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). Bends or twist described above and undue stress to any portion may cause display mura.
Recommended installing method: Ideal plane "A" is defined by one mounting hole (datum point) and other mounting holes. The ideal plane "A" should be the same plane within ±0.3 mm.



⑦ Do not press or rub on the sensitive product surface. When cleaning the product surface, wipe it with a soft dry cloth.
⑧ Do not push or pull the interface connectors while the product is working.
⑨ When handling 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 characteristics of the polarizer.
⑩ Usually liquid crystals don't leak through the breakage of glasses because of the surface tension of thin layer and the construction of LCD panel. But, if you contact with liquid crystal by any chance, please wash it away with soap and water.

7.3.2 Environment

① Do not operate or store in high temperature, high humidity, dewdrop atmosphere or corrosive gases. Keep the product in packing box with antistatic pouch in room temperature to avoid dusts and sunlight, when storing the product.
② In order to prevent dew condensation occurred by temperature difference, the product packing box must be opened after enough time being left under the environment of an unpacking room. Evaluate the storage time sufficiently because dew condensation is affected by the environmental temperature and humidity. (Recommended leaving time: 6 hours or more with the original packing state after a customer receives the package)
③ Do not operate in high magnetic field. If not, circuit boards may be broken.
④ This product is not designed as radiation hardened.

7.3.3 Characteristics

The following items are neither defects nor failures.

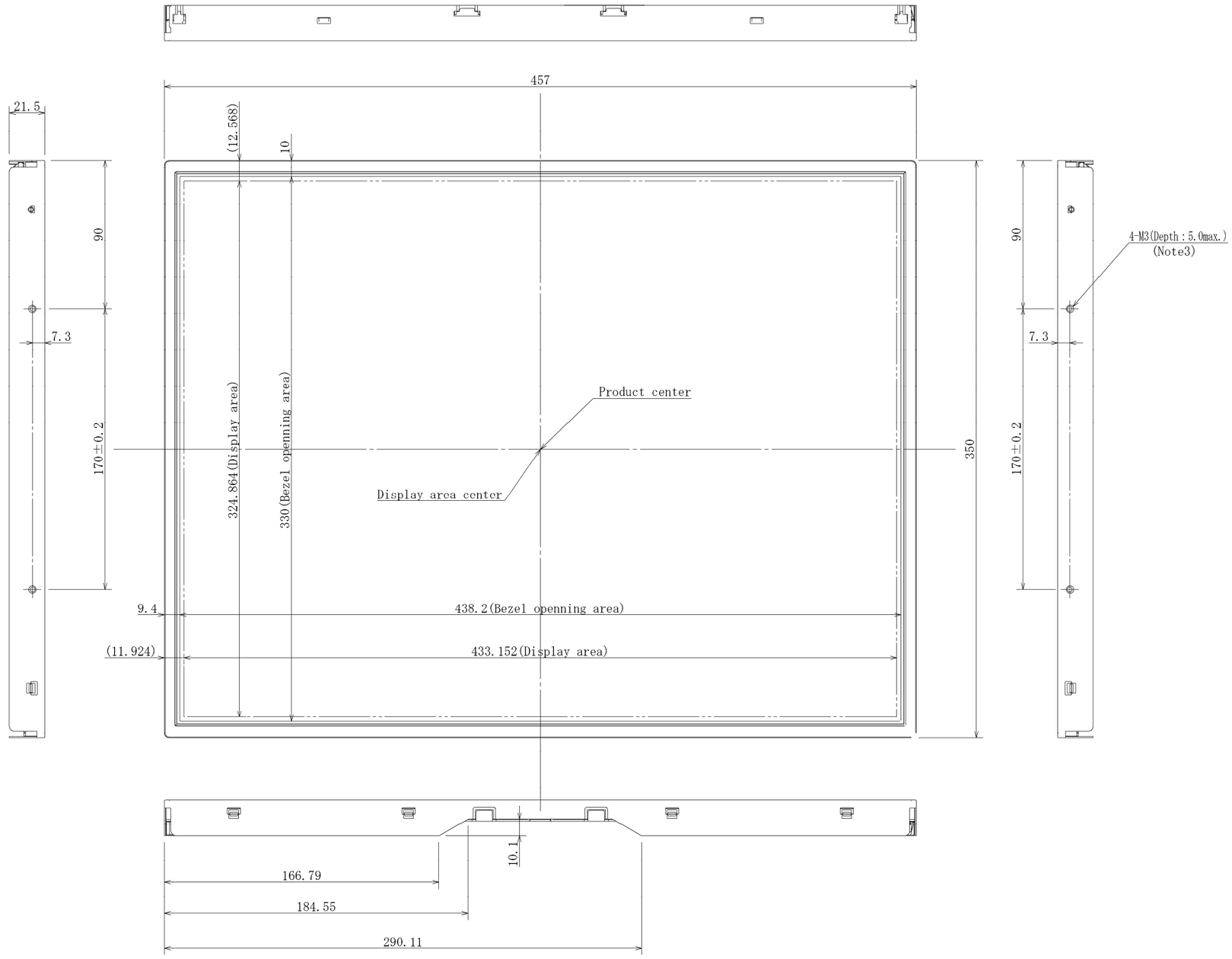
① Response time, luminance and color may be changed by ambient temperature.
② Display mura, flickering, vertical streams or tiny spots may be observed depending on display patterns.
③ Do not display the fixed pattern for a long time because it may cause image sticking. Use a screen saver, if the fixed pattern is displayed on the screen. 2
④ The display color may be changed depending on viewing angle because of the use of condenser sheet in the backlight.
⑤ Optical characteristics may be changed depending on input signal timings.

7.3.4 Others

① All GND, GNDB, VDD and VDDB terminals should be used without any non-connected lines.
② Do not disassemble a product or adjust variable resistors.
③ Pack the product with the original shipping package, in order to avoid any damages during transportation, when returning the product to NLT for repairing and so on.
④ The LCD module by itself or integrated into end product should be packed and transported with display in the vertical position. Otherwise the display characteristics may be degraded.

8. OUTLINE DRAWINGS

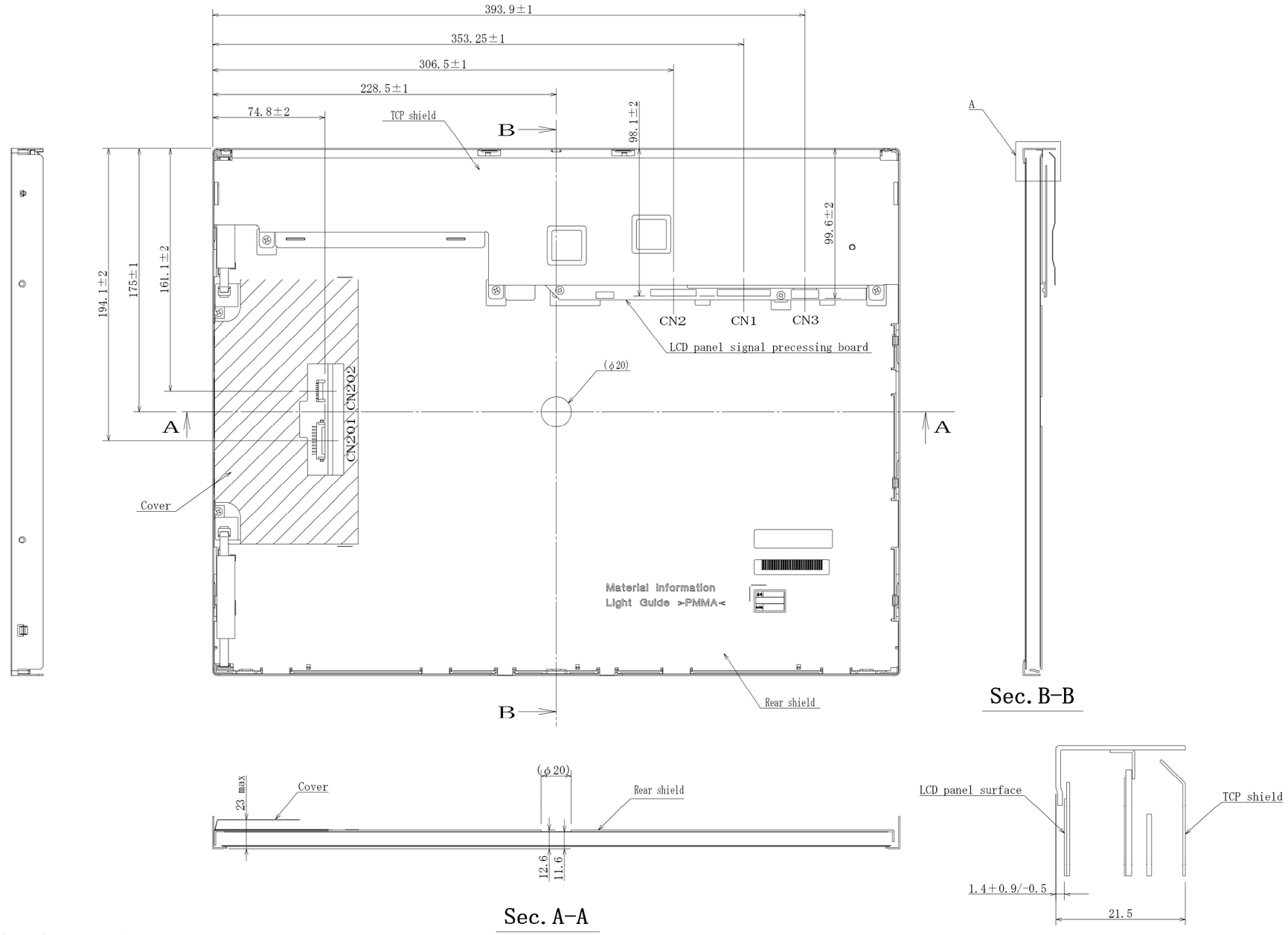
8.1 FRONT VIEW



Note1: Not shown tolerances of the dimensions are ±0.5mm.
Note2: The torque for product mounting screws must never exceed 0.735N·m.
Note3: The length of product mounting screws from surface of plate must be ≤ 5.0mm.
Note4: The values in parentheses are for reference.

Unit: mm

8.2 REAR VIEW



Note1: Not shown tolerances of the dimensions are ±0.5mm.
Note2: The torque for product mounting screws must never exceed 0.735N·m.
Note3: The length of product mounting screws from surface of plate must be ≤ 5.0mm.
Note4: The values in parentheses are for reference.

Unit: mm

REVISION HISTORY

The inside of latest specifications is revised to the clerical error and the major improvement of previous edition. Only a changed part such as functions, characteristic value and so on that may affect a design of customers, are described especially below.

Edition	Document number	Prepared date	Revision contents and signature
1st edition	DOD-PP-1243	July 8, 2011	**Revision contents** New issue **Writer** *Approved by* T. OGAWA *Checked by* _____ *Prepared by* T. OGAWA
2nd edition	DOD-PP-1266	Sep 16, 2011	**Revision contents** P5 General specifications • Luminance: 770 cd/m^2 (typ.) → 800 cd/m^2 (typ.) • Signal system: THC63LVD824 → THC63LVD104S • Power consumption: (54) W (typ.) → (58) W (typ.) P7 Mechanical specifications • Module size: TBD (max. D) mm → 23.0 (max. D) mm • Weight: TBD (max.) g → (2,980) (max.) g P7 Absolute maximum ratings • Power supply voltage- LED driver board: -0.3 to +27.0 V → -0.3 to +15.0 V • Operating temperature- Rear surface: (0 to + TBD) °C → (0 to + 60) °C P8 LCD panel signal processing board • Power supply current: (700) (typ.), TBD (max.) mA → (590) (typ.), (980) (max.) mA P9 LED Driver board • Power supply current: (5,000) (typ.) mA → (4,200) (typ.) mA P9 LED Driver board current wave • (5,000) mA (typ.) → (4,200) mA (typ.) • At the minimum luminance control: TBD % → (1) % (At frequency: 325 Hz) P10 Power supply voltage ripple (addition), Fuse (addition) P11 LED Driver board • tr ≤ TBD ms → tr ≤ (100) ms • Note2: TBD → (100) ms P17 Luminance control methods • Variable resistor control- Luminance ratio: 0Ω: TBD % → 0 % • Voltage control- Luminance ratio: 0V: TBD % → 0 % • Pulse width modulation- Luminance ratio : TBD, TBD % → (0.01), (1) %, (At frequency: 325 Hz) P18 Detail of BRTP timing- Each parameter • Luminance control frequency: (325) (max.) Hz → (1,000) (max.) Hz • Parameter: Duty ratio → External PWM pulse width P19-20 Method of connection for LVDS transmitter • Transmitter: THC63LVD104S → THC63LVD1023B P25-26 Optical characteristics • Luminance: 770 cd/m^2 (typ.) → 800 cd/m^2 (typ.) • Color uniformity (addition) • Response time: Ton / Toff: TBD (max.) ms → (30) (max.) ms • Viewing angle- Measuring instrument: BM-5A (addition) • Note3: TopF = TBD°C → TopF = 32°C • Note4: TopF = TBD°C → TopF = 30°C Temperature difference in display area: ΔTBD°C (addition) • Note7 (addition) • Definition of color uniformity (addition)

REVISION HISTORY

Edition	Document number	Prepared date	Revision contents and signature
2nd edition	DOD-PP-1266	Sep 16, 2011	**Revision contents** P31 Characteristics • Optical characteristics …, because the LCD has cold cathode fluorescent lamps. (elimination) P32-33 Outline drawings- Front view • Front view • 7.5 → 7.3 (2 points), 8.9 → 10.1 • Display center → Product center • 92, 122.3 (elimination) • 166.79, 184.55, 290.11 (additon) • Rear view • Cover: figure is changed. **Signature of writer** *Approved by* T. OGAWA *Checked by* *Prepared by* T. OGAWA