The New Hybrid FSC (Field Sequential Color)-VA (Vertical Alignment) Display

Hantronix, Inc, a complete display solution provider, is pleased to announce another new addition to our specialized LCD family line up. FSC-VA is our first attempt to combine two different LCD technologies into one.

The key features of FSC-VA are:

*Cost effective color segment display (RGB LED)
**High Contrast ratio- 350:1 or higher (Utilizing VA technology)
***Easy to interface: Static Wave
**** Up to 1/32 Multiplex level
*****Wider viewing angle than TN based LCD
******Color segment with Black background

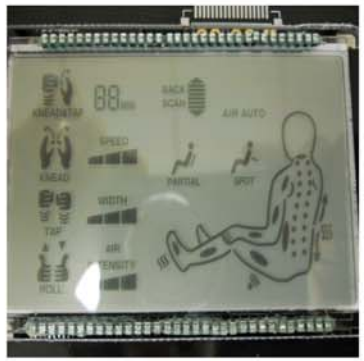
The typical FSC-VA applications are: Measurement, Medical, Industrial gauge, Commercial/Residential Thermostat, and Home Appliance.

For more detailed information, please contact our Sales Team.

Vertical Alignment (VA) Display without polarizer

Hantronix is pleased to introduce a segment LCD solution for high temperature / high humidity applications.

VA displays show typical contrast ratio of 600:1, which is much greater than TN display contrast ratio of 10:1. VA display can be used without polarizer and provide decent quality of viewing (contrast ratio of about 3:1). At high temperature and high humidity, polarizer peeling and wrinkling are the main problem, so VA display without polarizer has clear advantage at extreme environment.



VA display without polarizer can be used up to 90 deg C and 99% humidity if the display and its holder are well sealed.

Please consult the Hantronix sales staff for your custom polarizer-less VA display solution.

Difference Between LVDS and TTL Interface

LVDS and TTL are two common names for signaling that are quite common nowadays. "TTL" stands for "Transistor-Transistor Logic" but usually is used to refer to TTL compatible signaling. On the other hand, "LVDS" stands for "Low Voltage Differential Signaling," and is a rather accurate description of the manner that it transmits information. This is also the main difference between LVDS and TTL. LVDS uses two wires with the voltage difference between the two determining whether it's a "0"or a "1." In contrast, TTL uses the presence or absence of a voltage with respect to a ground to indicate a "1" and a "0" respectively.

Summary:
1.TTL uses ground as reference while LVDS doesn't.
2.LVDS can use lower voltage levels than TTL.
3.LVDS is a lot more resistant to interference than TTL.
4.Devices that use LVDS can have longer wires than devices that use TTL.
5.Devices that use LVDS typically have fewer wires than devices that use TTL.
6.LVDS and TTL are not compatible but can be converted
7.Hantronix offers a wide selection of both TTL and LVDS interface LCDs