

作成承認印

配布許可印



Nikon

COOLPIX L100

VMA43007(BLACK)

REPAIR MANUAL

Nikon | **NIKON CORPORATION**
Tokyo, Japan

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無断転載を禁ず !!

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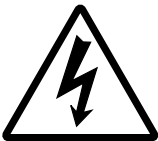
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Disassembly

 WARNING	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● There are high voltage parts inside. Be careful of this electric shock, when you remove the cover.● You must discharge the main condenser according to the instruction of this repair manual after you remove the cover.

Points to notice for Lead-free solder products
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lead-free solder is used for this product.• For soldering work, the special solder and soldering iron are required.• Do not mix the lead-free solder with the conventional solder.• Use the special soldering iron respectively for lead-free solder and lead solder. They cannot be used in common.

- Note :
- ① Before disassembling, remove the SD card and battery.
 - ② When disassembling, make sure to memorize the processing state of wires, screws to be fixed and their types, etc.
 - ③ Because electrical parts are easily damaged by static electricity, make sure that you are well earthed/grounded.

Rear cover

- Raise the flash unit (pop-up), and take out the two screws (#203).



- Take out the screw (#203).
- Open the USB cover (#103), and take out the screw (#202).



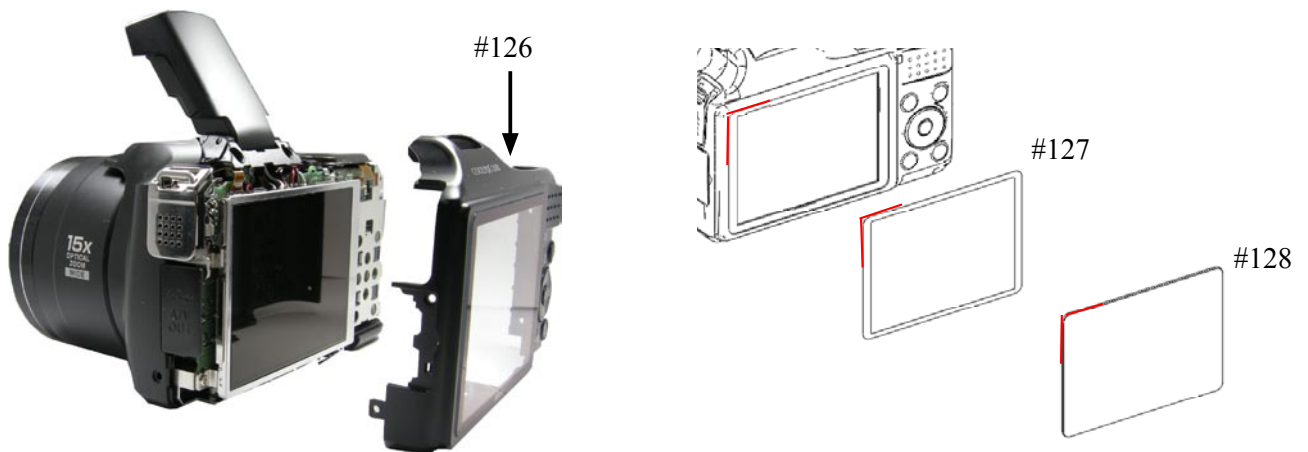
- Take out the four screws (#201) and two screws (#202)



- Take out the two screws (#203) and two screws (#204).

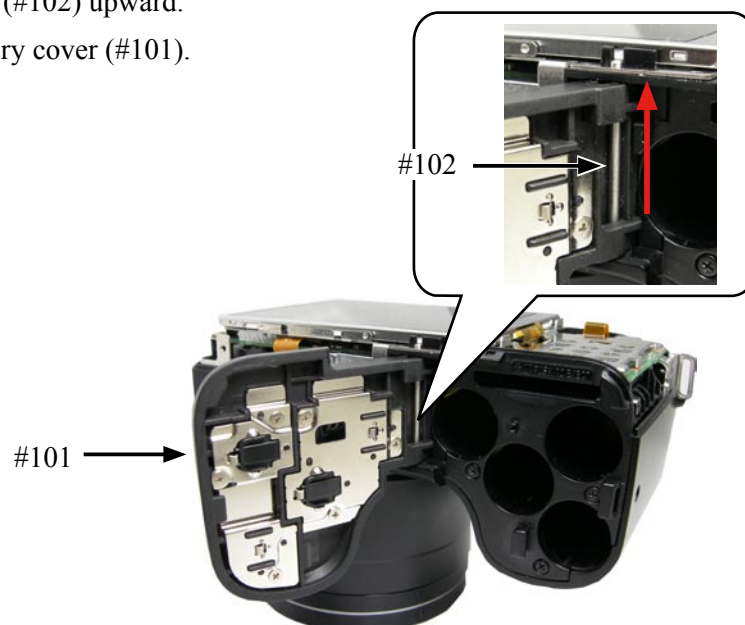


- Remove the rear cover.
- Remove the double-stick tape (#127) and then the monitor cover (#128) from the rear cover (#126).



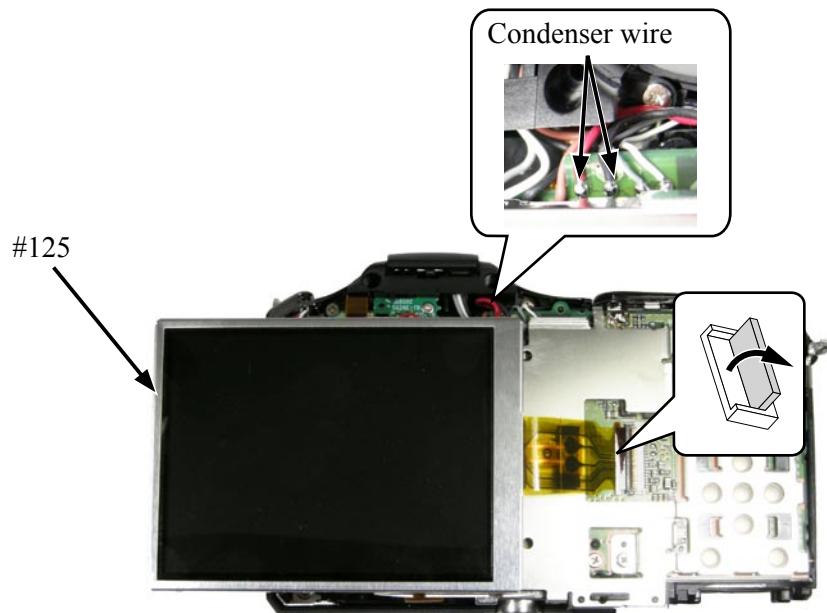
Battery cover

- Pull out the shaft (#102) upward.
- Remove the battery cover (#101).



LCD unit

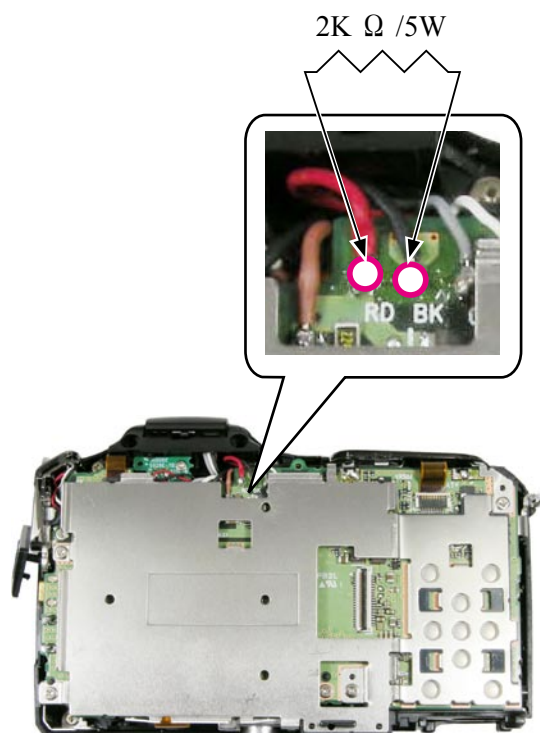
- Remove the LCD unit (#125). (When removing this, be careful NOT to touch the condenser wire.)



Discharge of main condenser

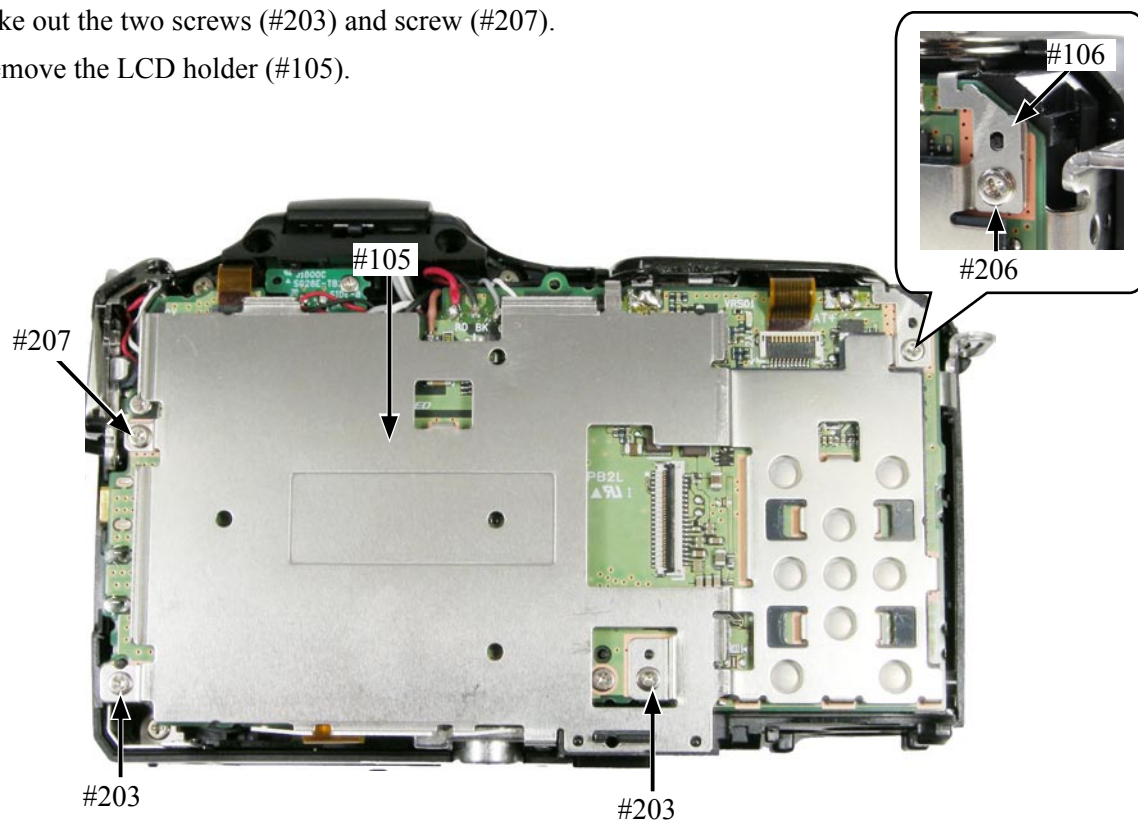
⚠ WARNING	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There are high voltage parts inside. Be careful of this electric shock, when you remove the cover. ● You must discharge the main condenser according to the instruction of this repair manual after you remove the cover.

- Place the terminals of the discharger on the solders of the wires [Red and Black] and discharge the main condenser.



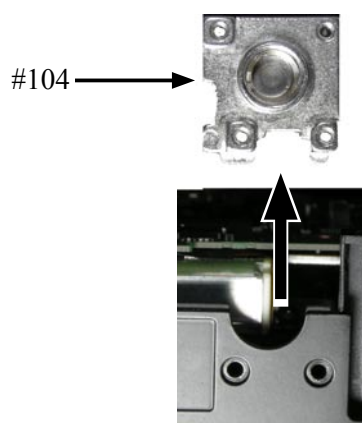
LCD holder

- Take out the screw (#206).
- Remove the GND plate (#106).
- Take out the two screws (#203) and screw (#207).
- Remove the LCD holder (#105).



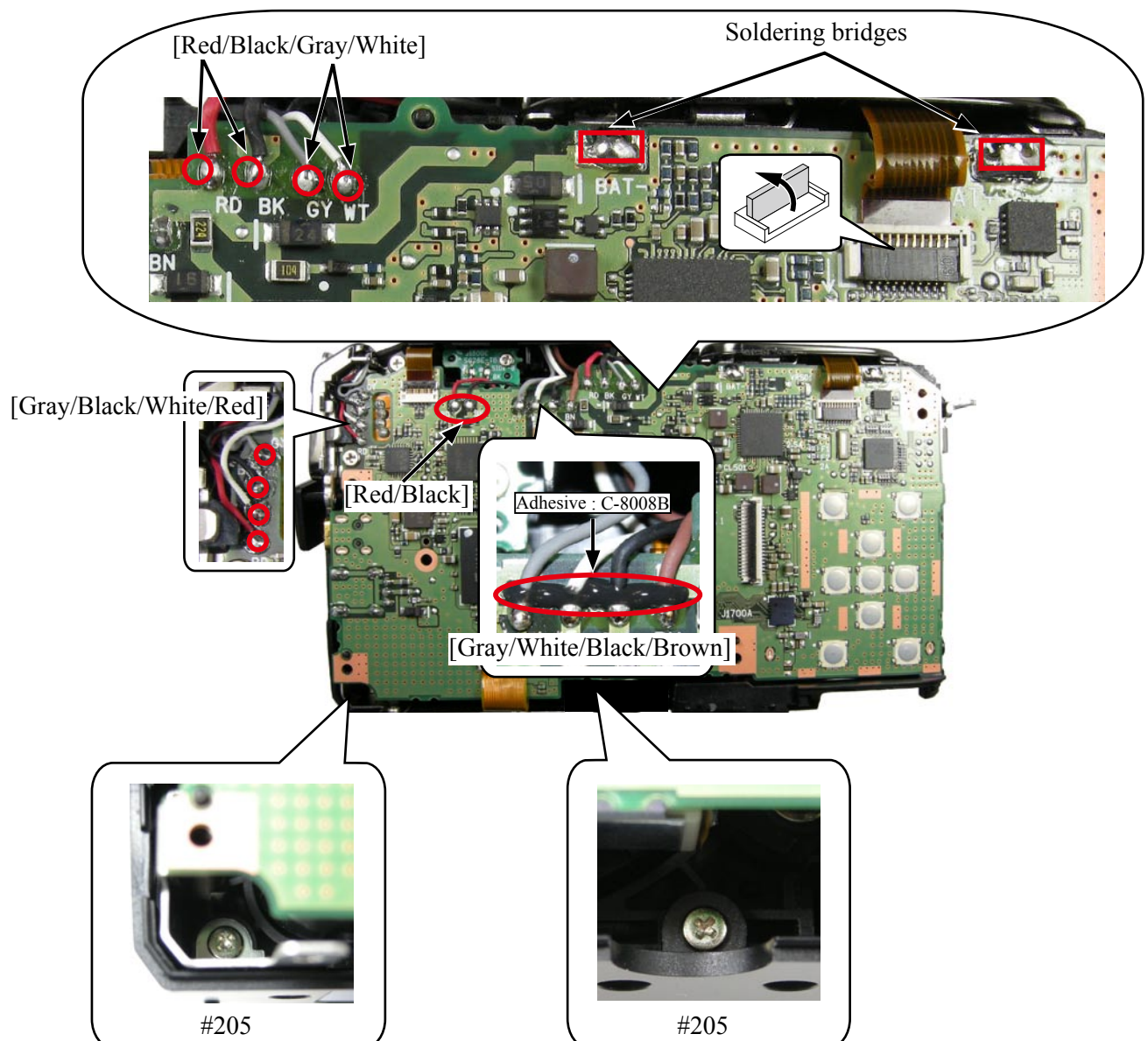
Tripod base

- Remove the tripod base (#104).

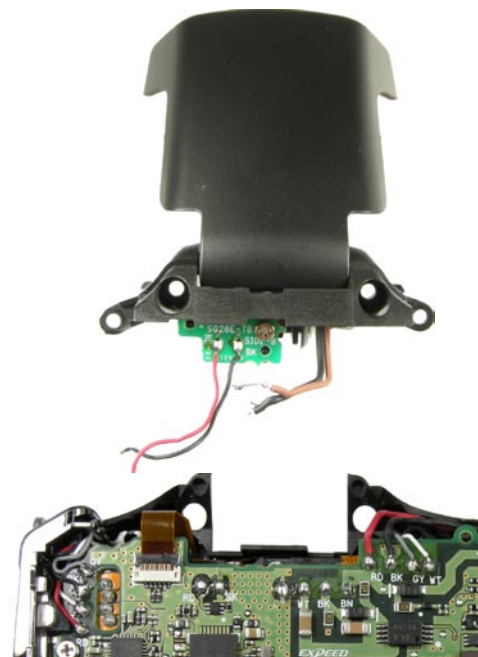
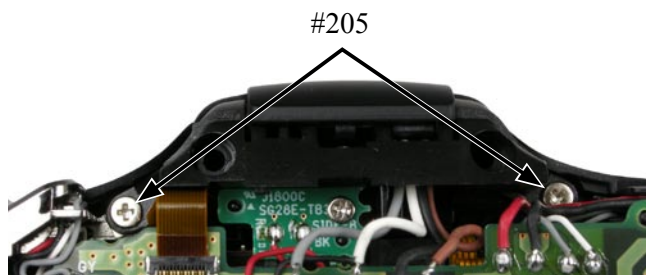


Front cover

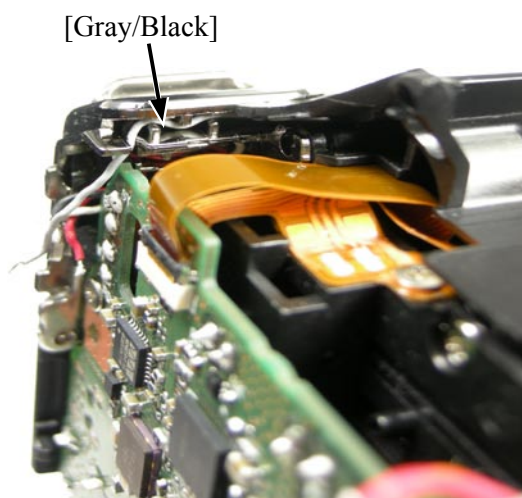
- Disconnect the FPC from the release button unit (#132).
- Remove the two soldering bridges.
- Unsolder the wires ([Red], [Black], [Gray], and [White]).
- Remove the adhesive (C-8008B) from the wires ([Gray], [White], [Black], and [Brown]).
- Unsolder the wires ([Gray], [White], [Black], and [Brown]).
- Unsolder the wires ([Red] and [Black]).
- Unsolder the wires ([Gray], [Black], [White], and [Red]).
- Take out the two screws (#205).



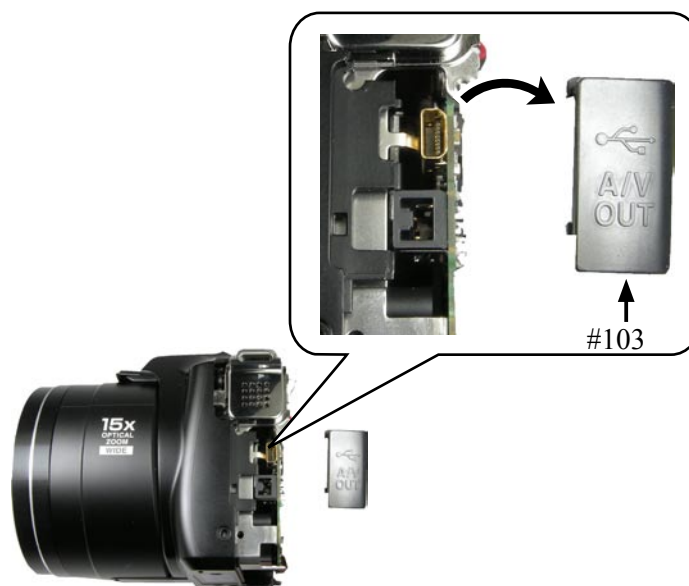
- Take out the two screws (#205).
- Raise the flash unit (pop-up), and remove it upward.



- Remove the microphone (#131) wires ([Gray] and [Black]) from the guide.



- Separate the front cover and the lens unit a little, and remove the USB cover (#103).



- Remove the front cover as below.



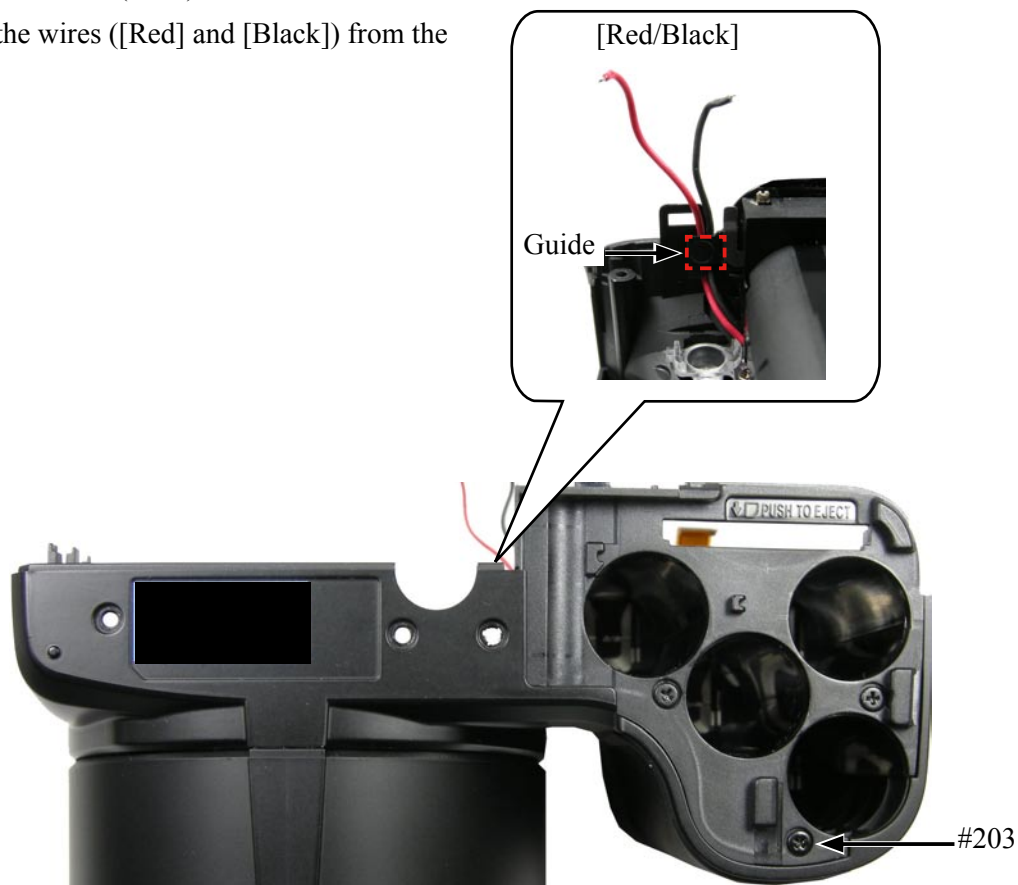
Microphone

- Remove the microphone (#131).



Battery holder

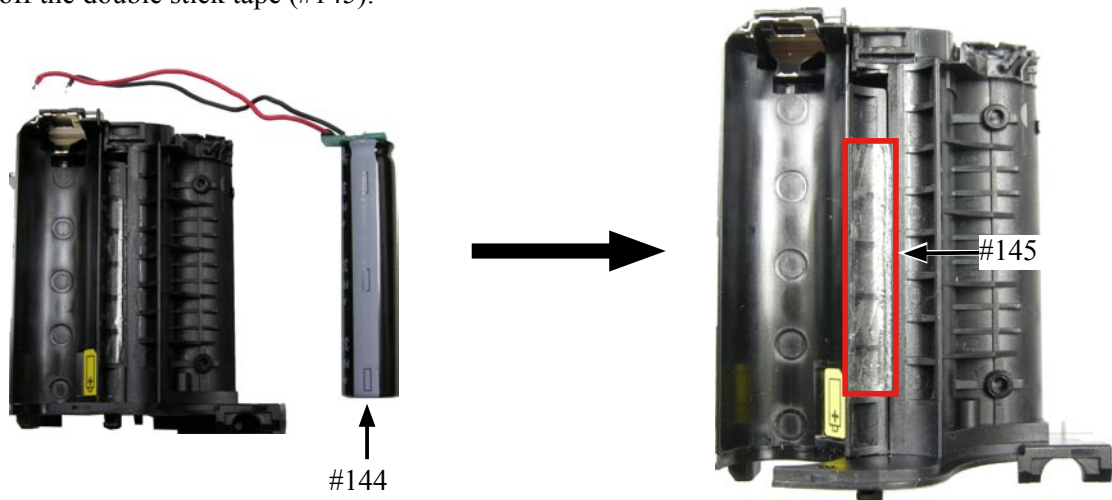
- Take out the screw (#203).
- Remove the wires ([Red] and [Black]) from the guide.



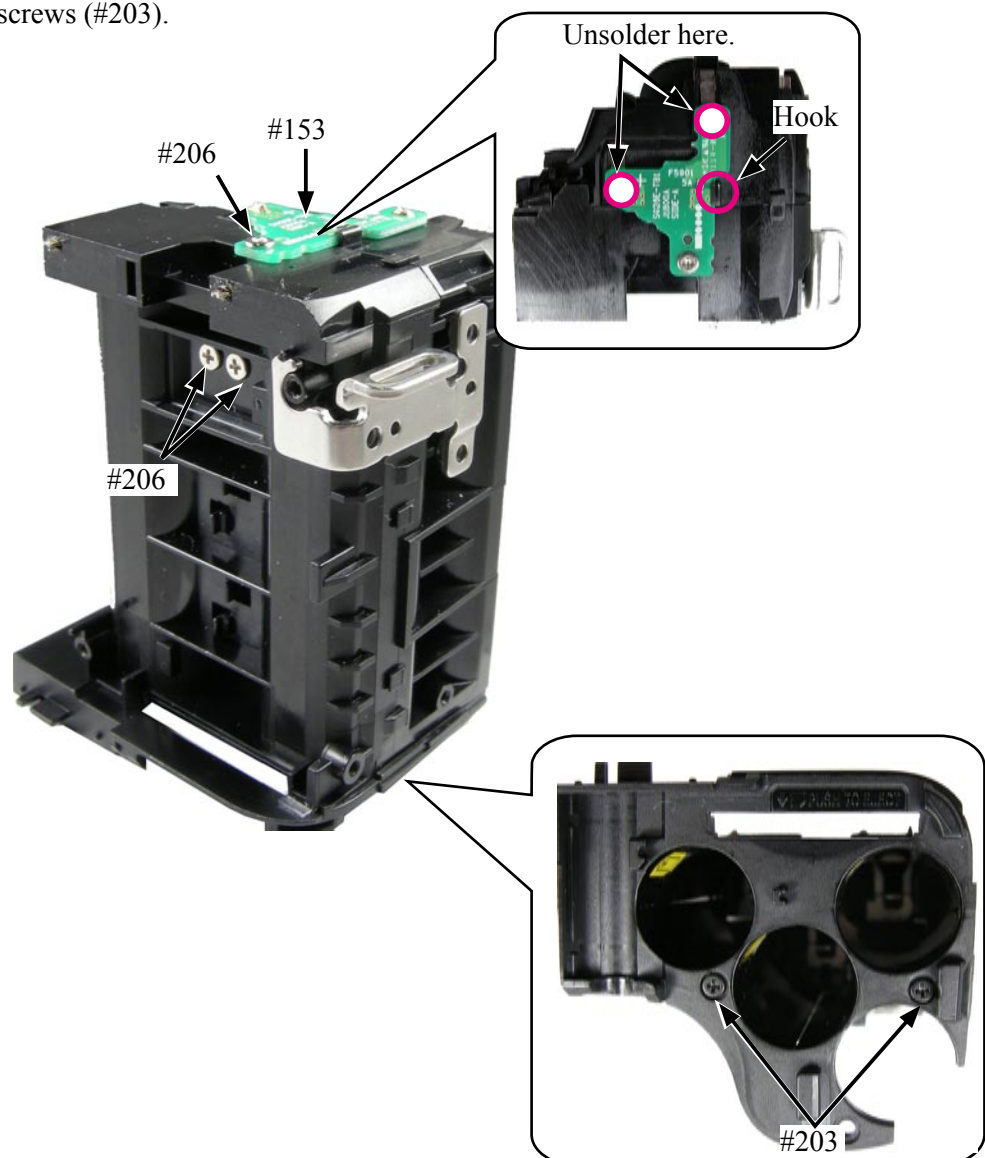
- Remove the battery holder.



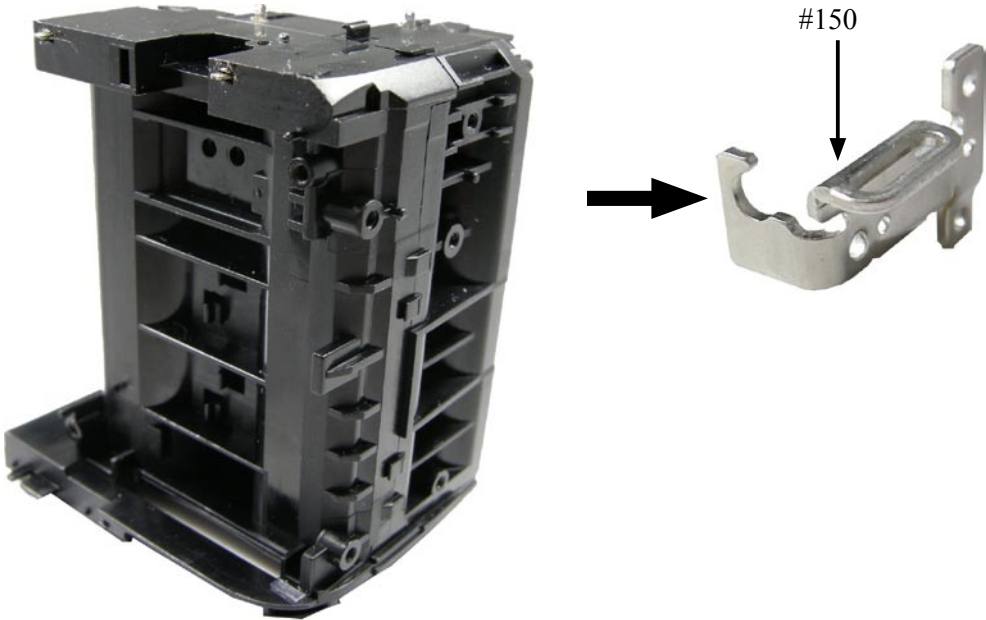
- Remove the condenser unit (#144).
- Peel off the double stick tape (#145).



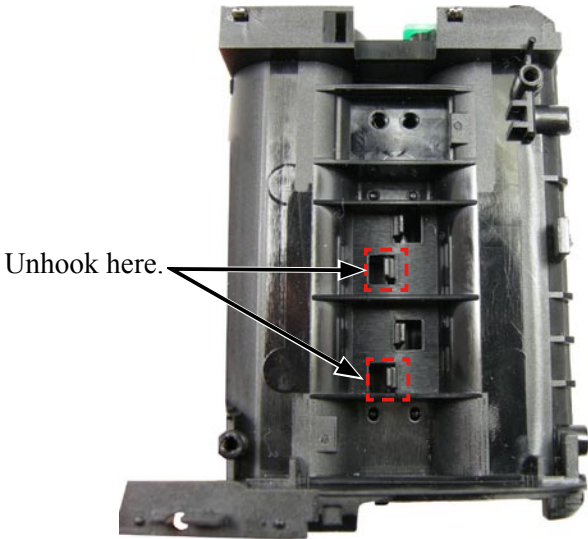
- Unsolder the battery contact PCB (#153).
- Take out the three screws (#206).
- Remove the battery contact PCB (#153). (When removing this, be careful of the below hook.)
- Take out the two screws (#203).



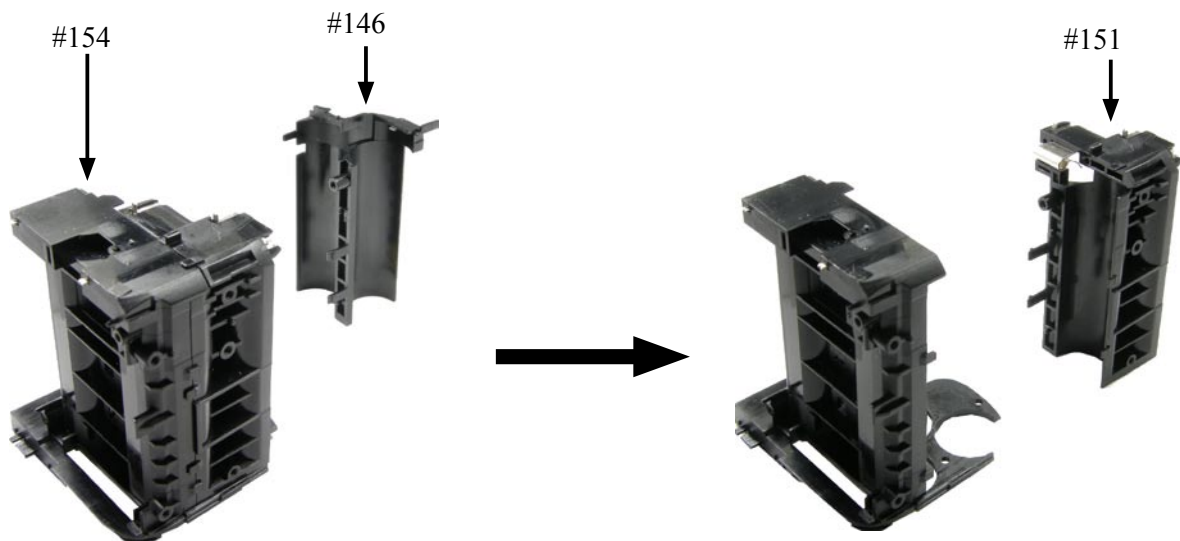
- Remove the holder strap (#150).



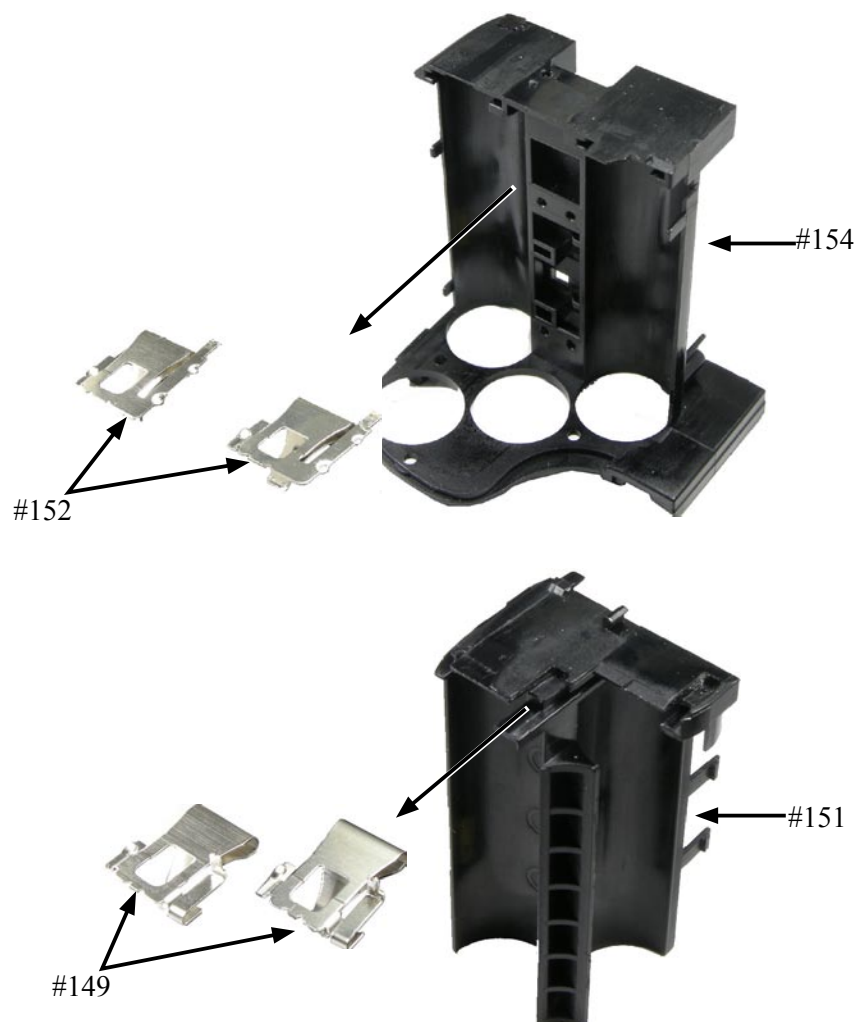
- Unhook at two places.



- Remove the battery holder C (#146) from the battery holder A (#154).
- Unhook the battery holder B (#151), and remove it in the same way.

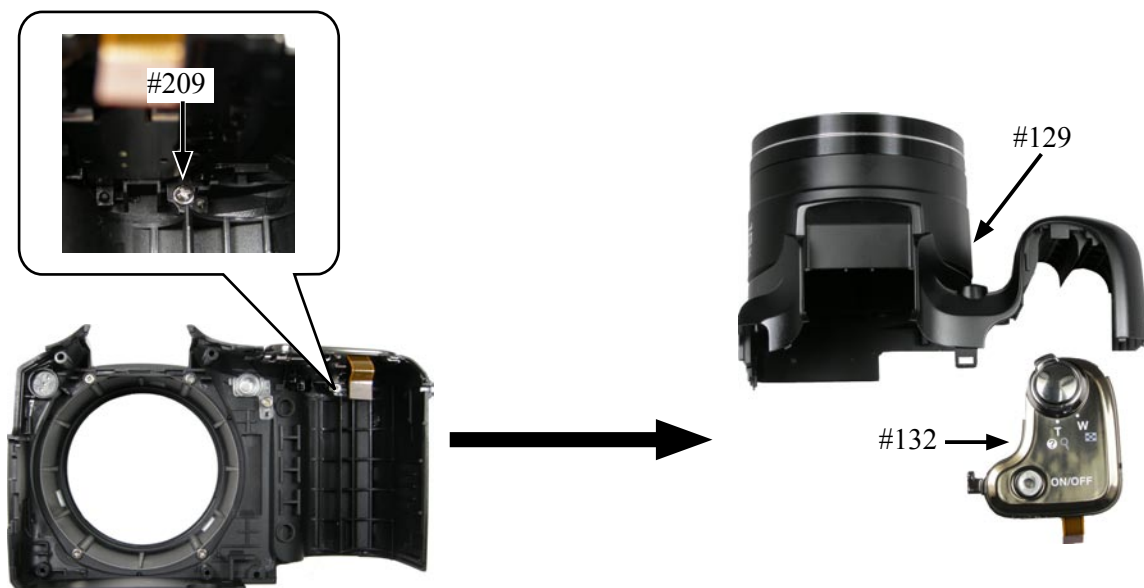


- Remove the two battery contacts A (#152) from the battery holder A (#154).
- Remove the two battery contacts B (#149) from the battery holder B (#151).



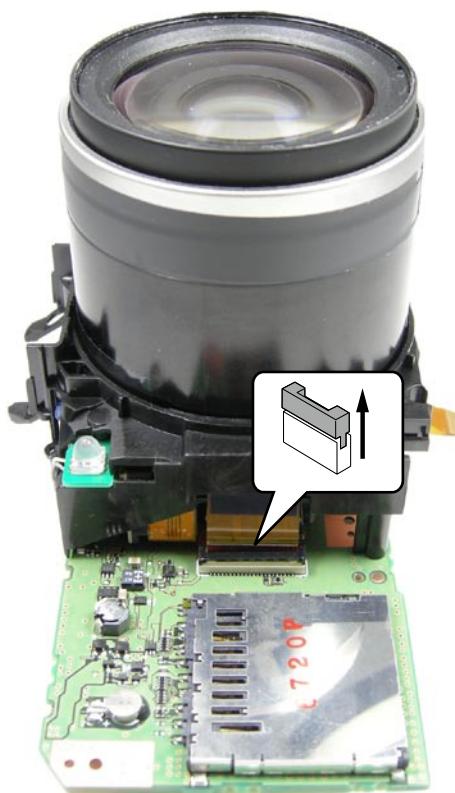
Release button unit

- Take out the screw (#209).
- Remove the release button unit (#132) from the front cover (#129).

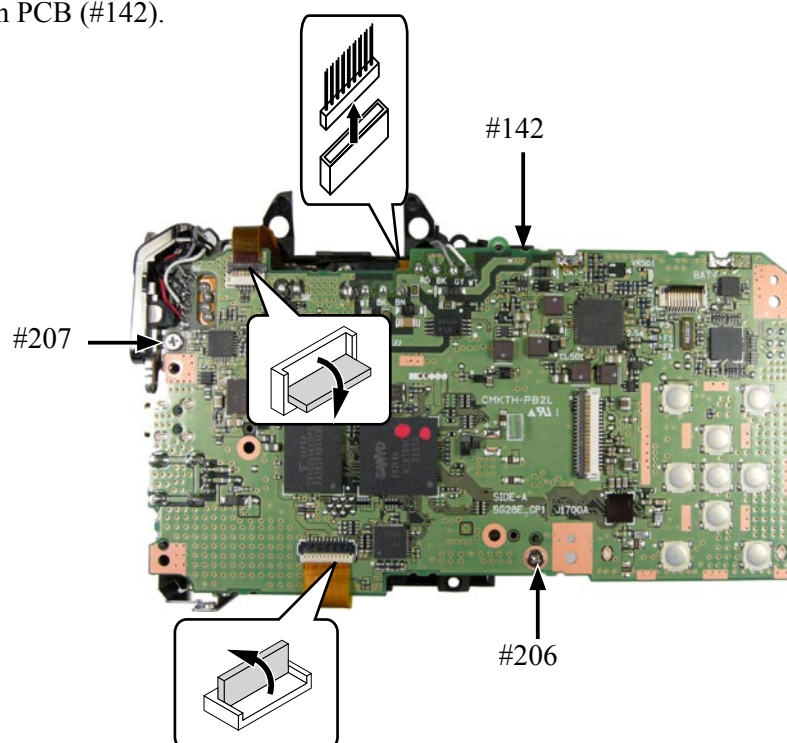


Main PCB

- Disconnect the FPC from the lens barrel side.

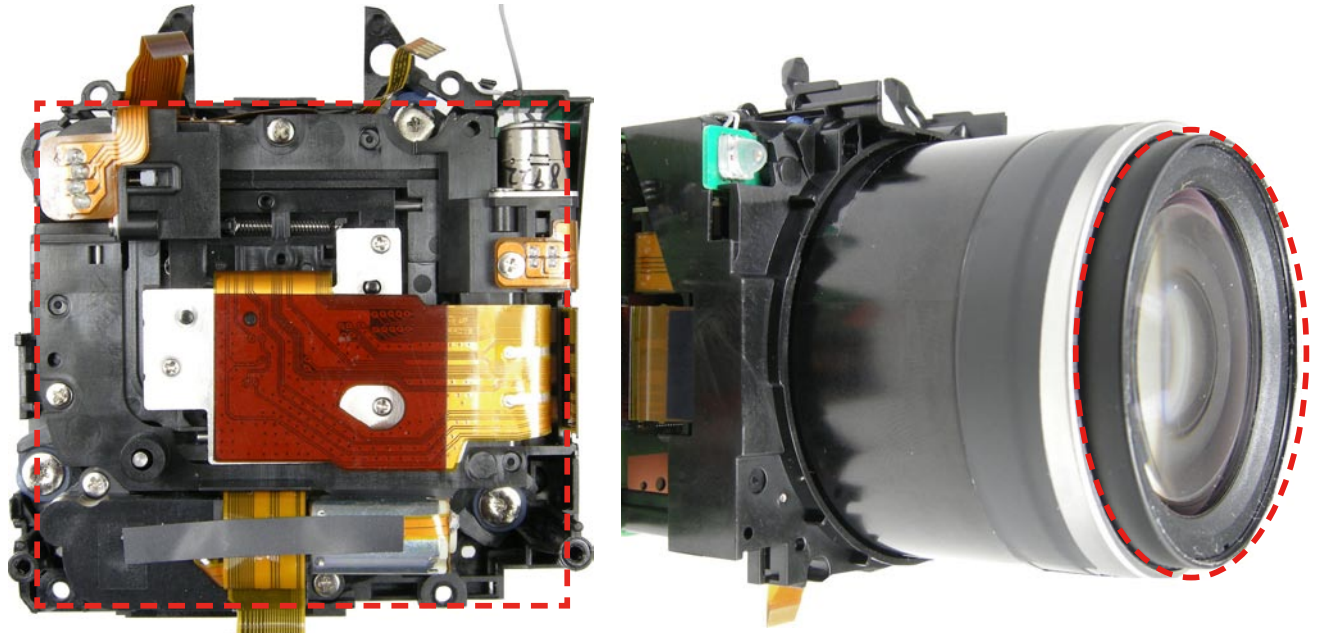


- Disconnect the three FPCs.
- Take out the two screws (#206) and (#207).
- Remove the main PCB (#142).



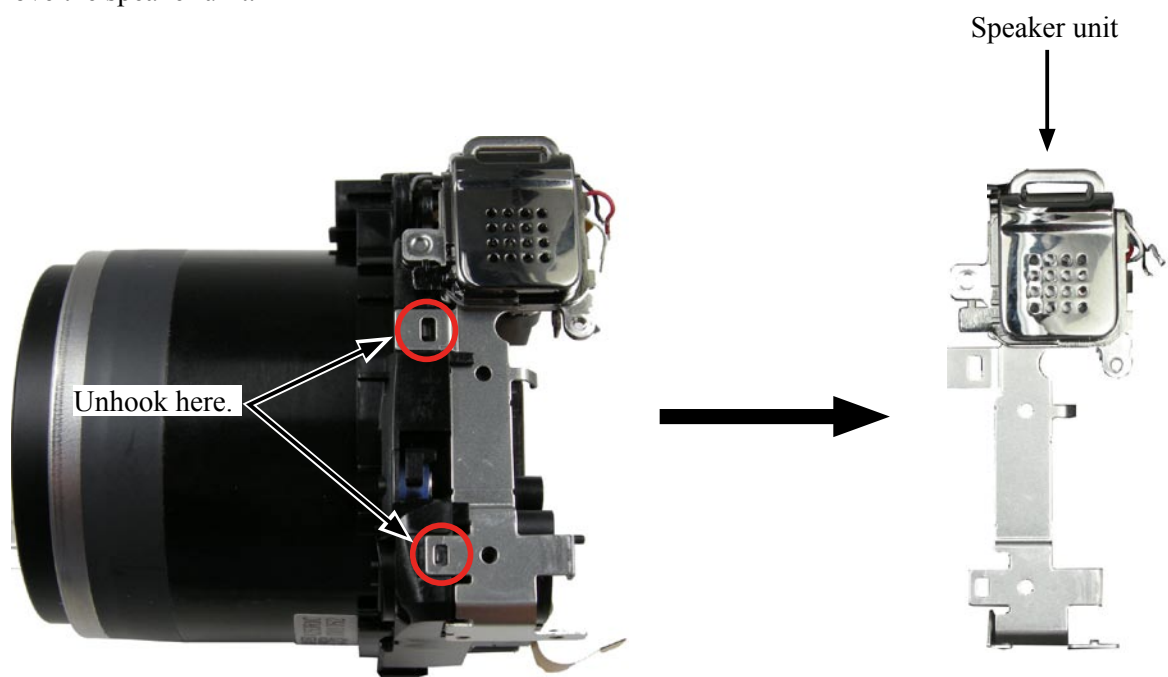
Lens unit

Caution: Be careful **NEITHER** to touch the whole area of the back (see below left picture) because there is the CCD stage on it, **NOR** to touch the extension area of the lens (see below right picture).

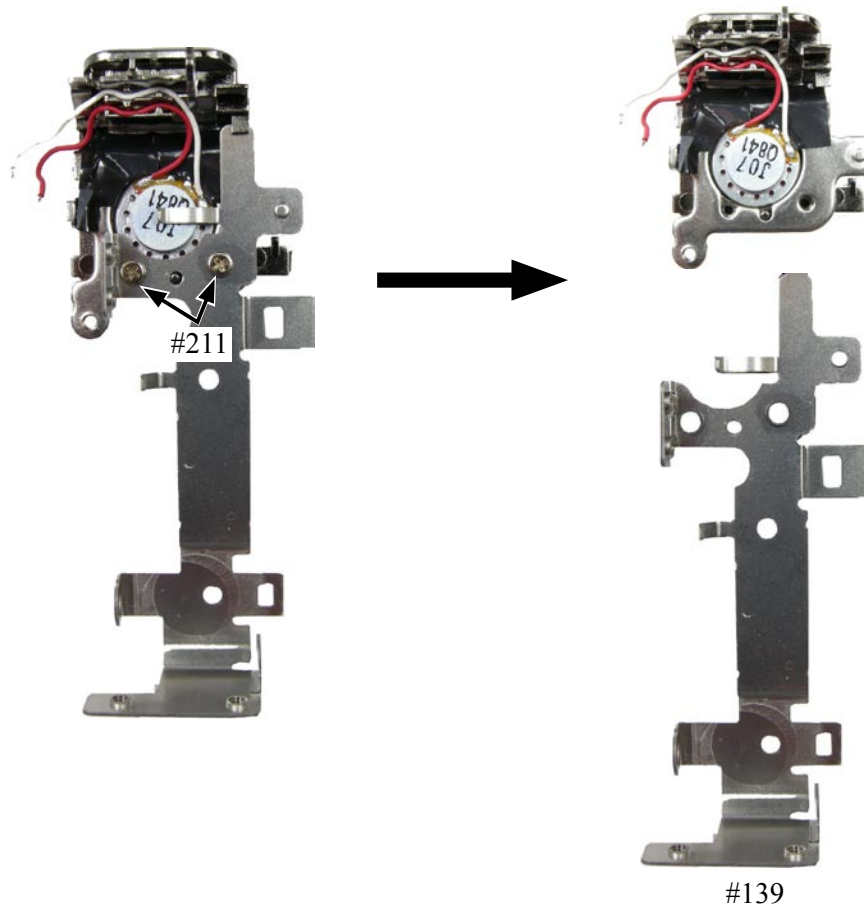


Speaker

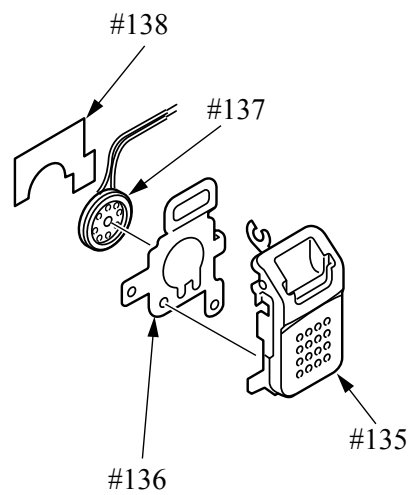
- Unhook at two places.
- Remove the speaker unit.



- Take out the two screws (#211).
- Remove the speaker unit from the speaker holder (#139) .

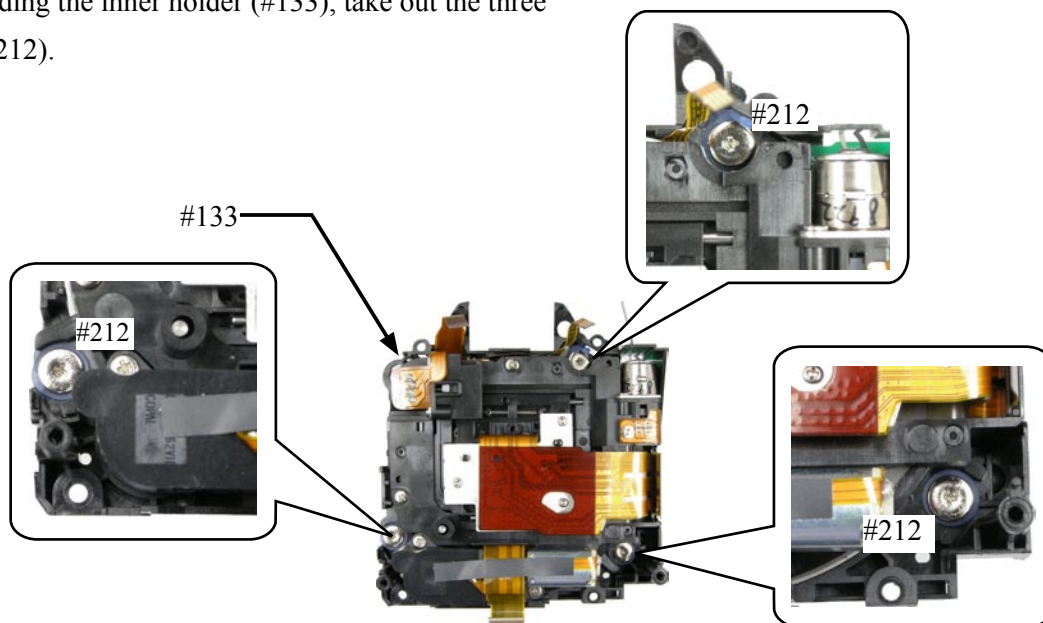


- Peel off the spacer (#138).
- Remove the speaker (#137) and holder strap (#136) from the speaker cover (#135).

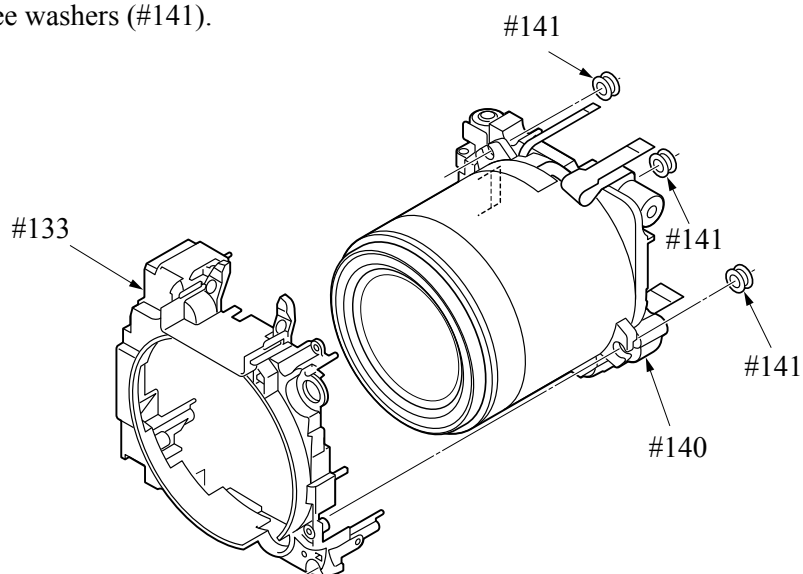


Inner holder

- While holding the inner holder (#133), take out the three screws (#212).

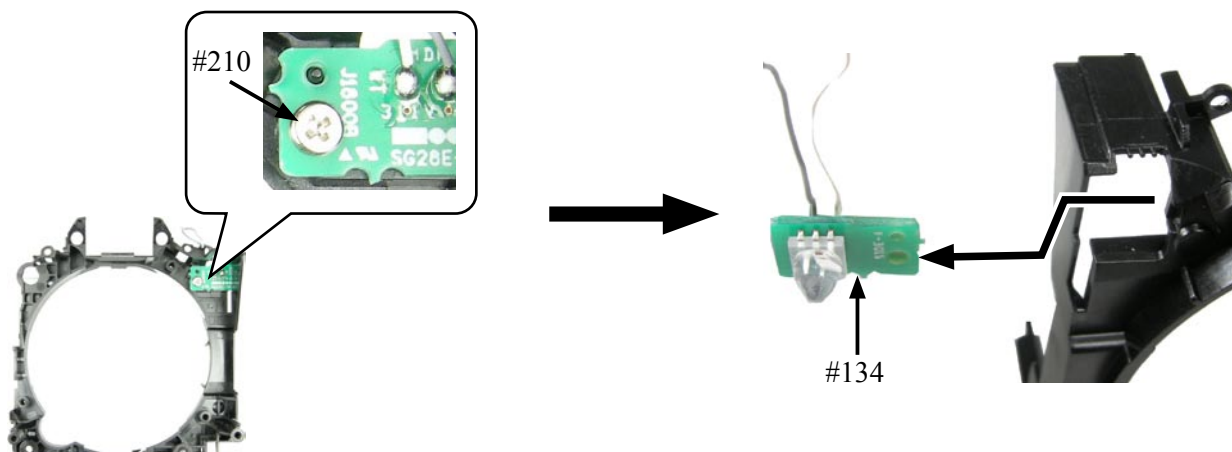


- Remove the inner holder (#133) from the lens unit (#140).
- Remove the three washers (#141).



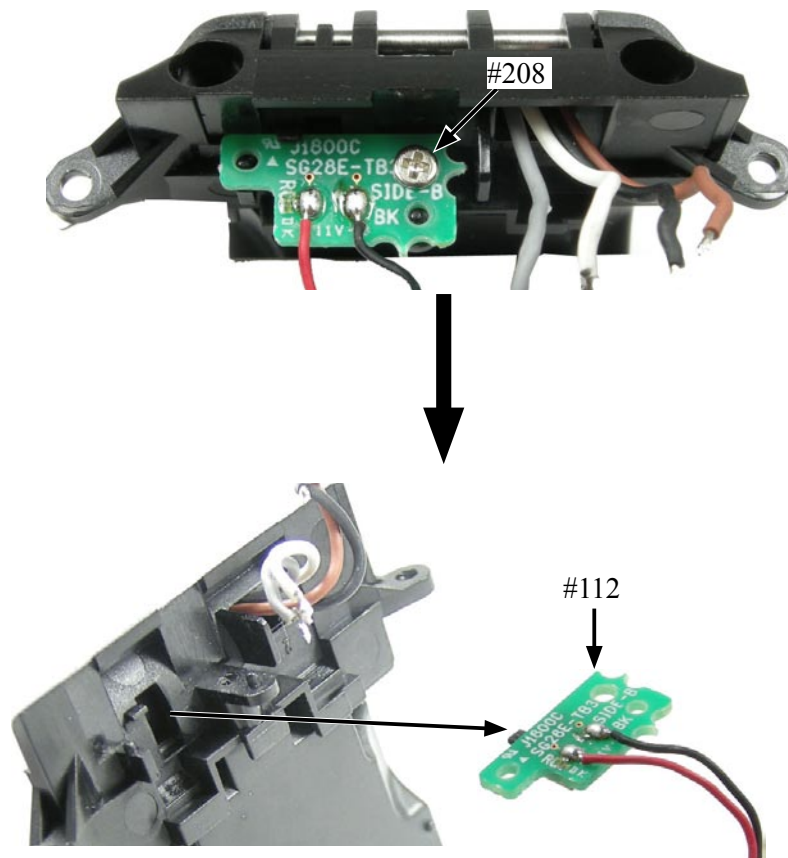
LED PCB

- Take out the screw (#210).
- Remove the LED PCB (#134).

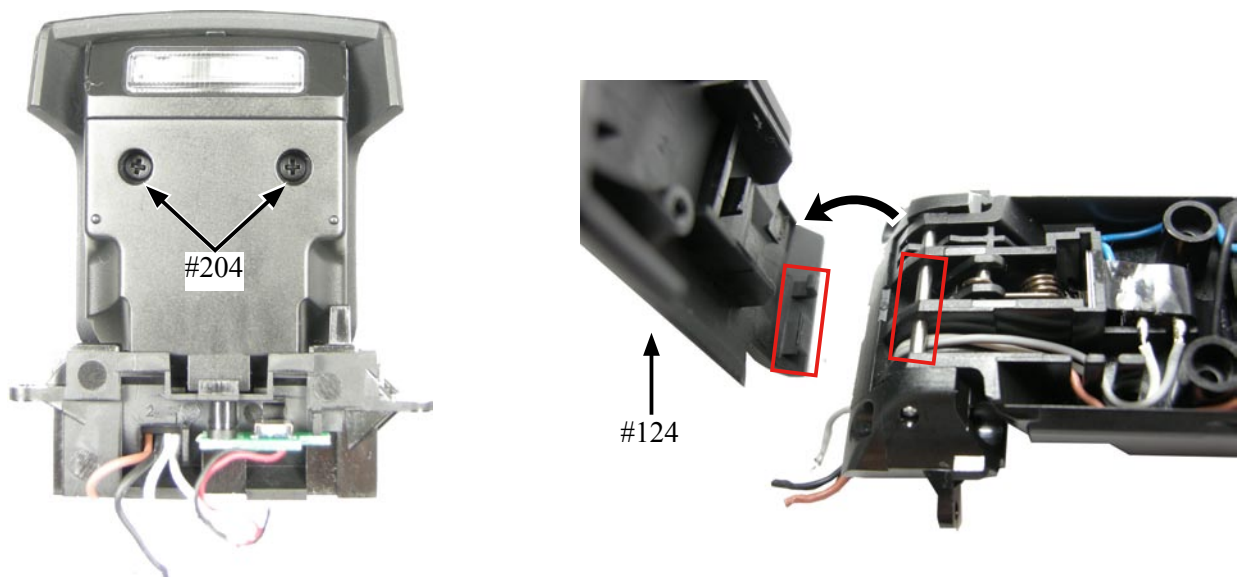


Flash unit

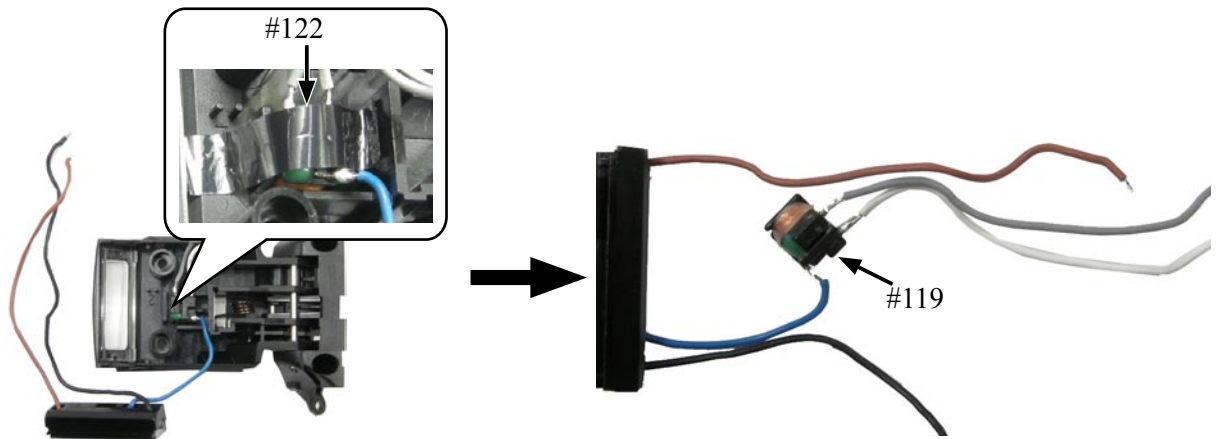
- Take out the screw (#208).
- Remove the pop up SW PCB (#112).



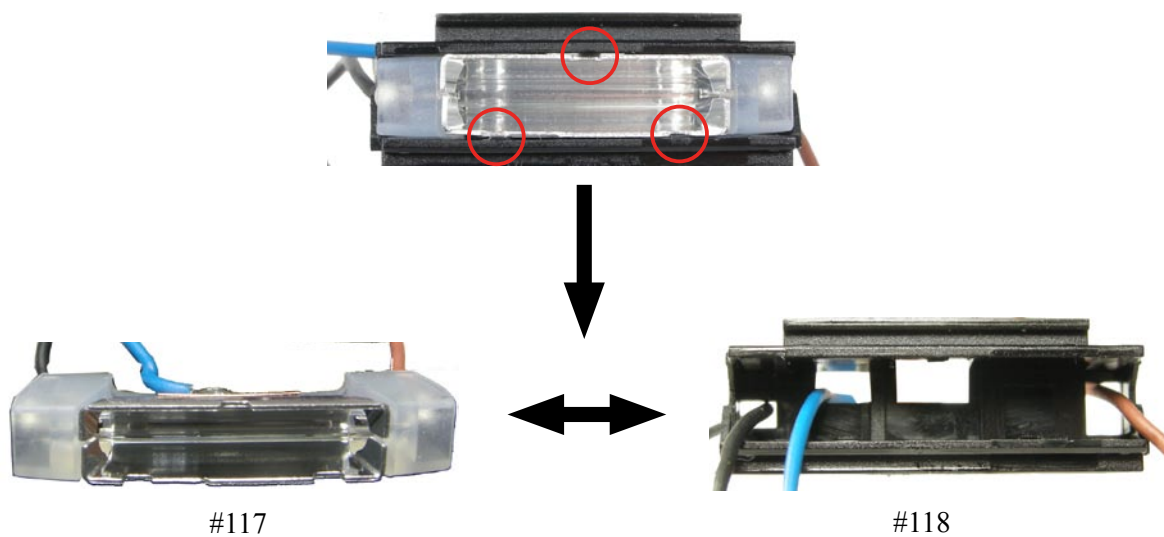
- Take out the two screws (#204).
- Push down the flash unit , and remove the flash top cover (#124).



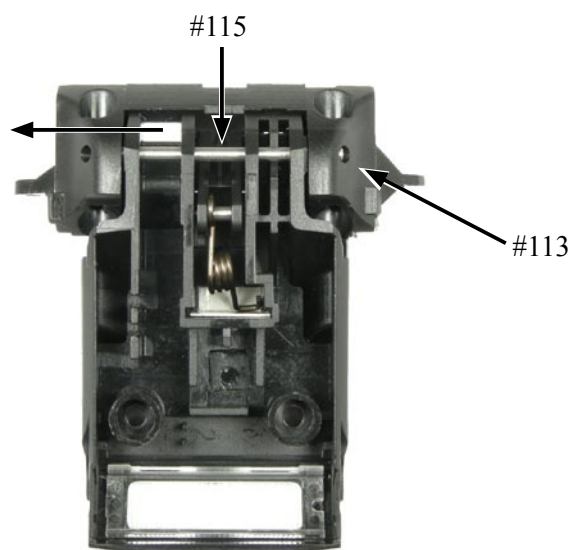
- Peel off the spacer (#122).
- With the flash unit being raised (popped-up), pull out the wires ([Brown], [Black], [Gray] and [White]) from the hole of the flash base (#113).
- Remove the trigger coil (#119) and flash unit together.
- Remove the trigger coil (#119).



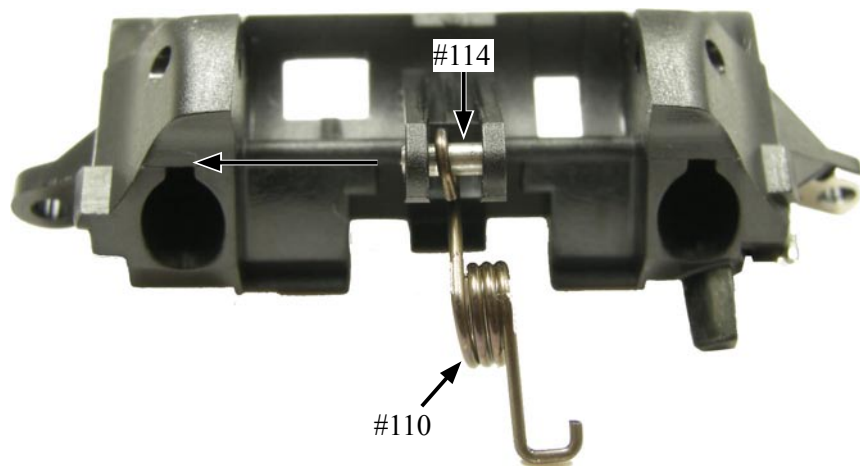
- Unhook at three places, and remove the flash unit (#117) and flash holder (#118).



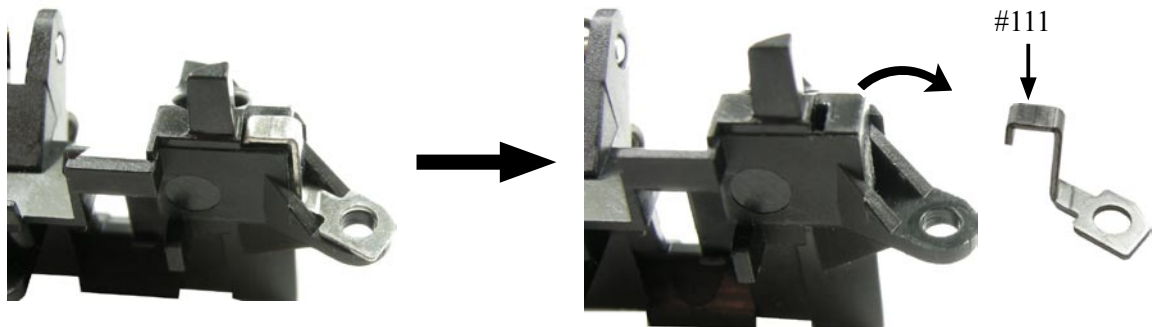
- Pull out the shaft (#115).
- Remove the flash base (#113).



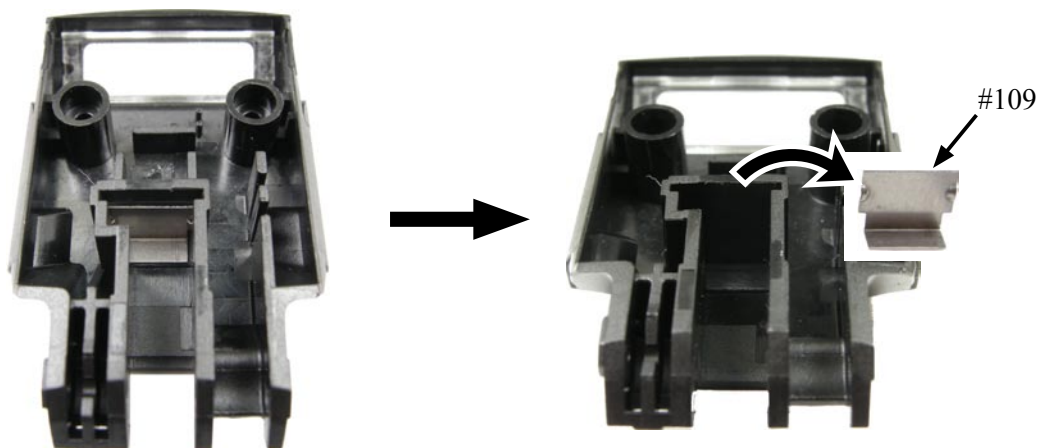
- Pull out the shaft (#114).
- Remove the spring (#110).



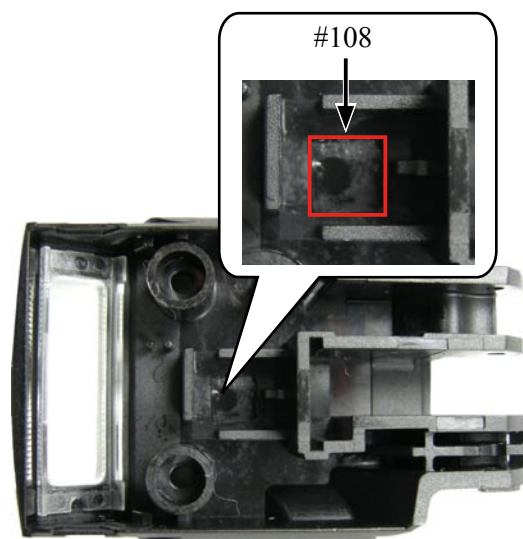
- Remove the holder (#111).



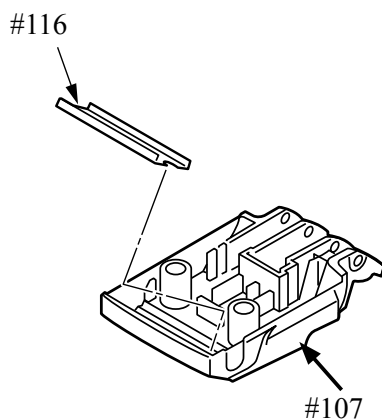
- Remove the spring holder (#109).



- Peel off the double stick tape (#108).



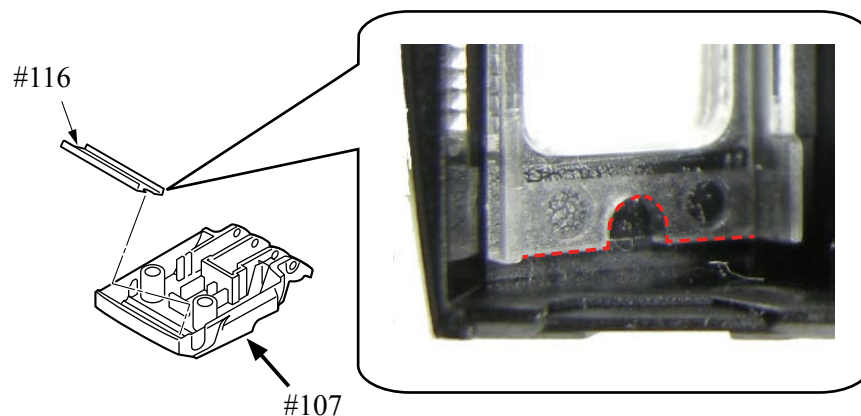
- Remove the flash window (#116) from the flash bottom cover (#107).



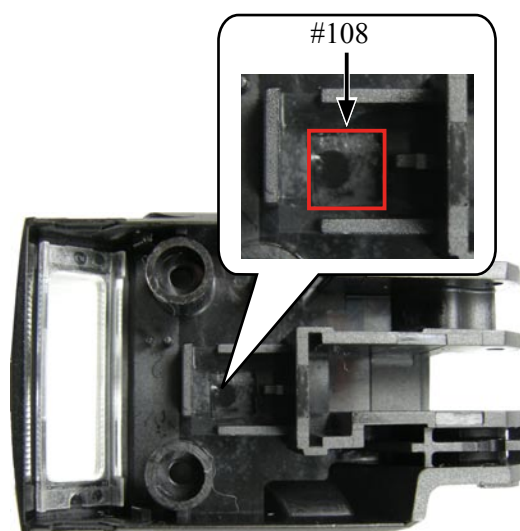
Assembly

Flash unit

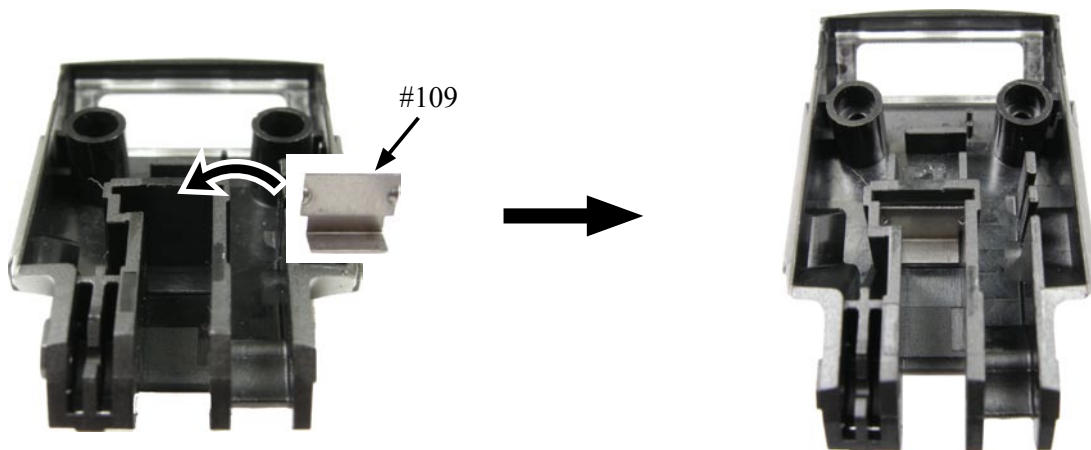
- Assemble the flash window (#116) into the flash-bottom-cover (#107), (with attention to the assembling direction).



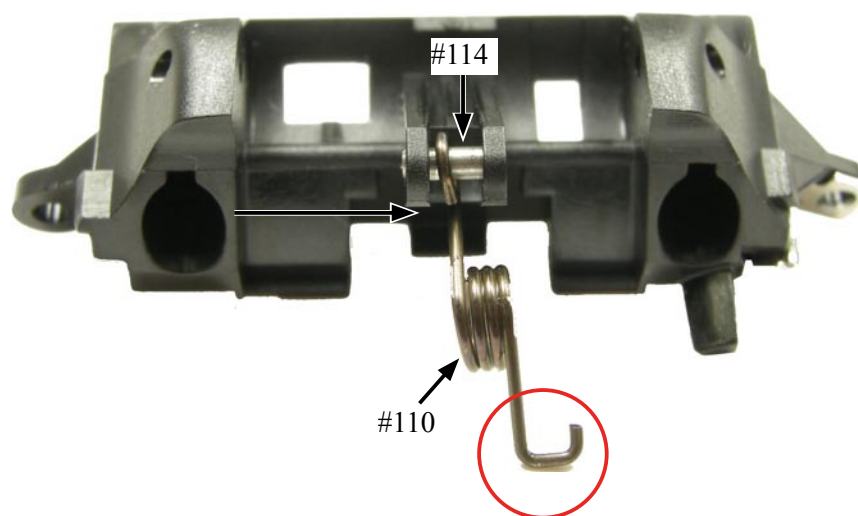
- Attach the double-stick tape (#108).



- Attach the spring holder (#109).

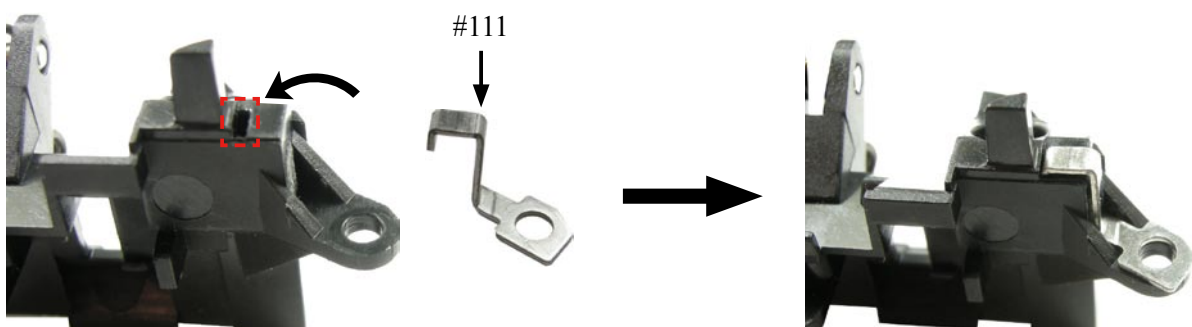


- Put the spring (#110) in the groove of the flash base (#113) (with attention to the hook's direction).
- Insert the shaft (#114).

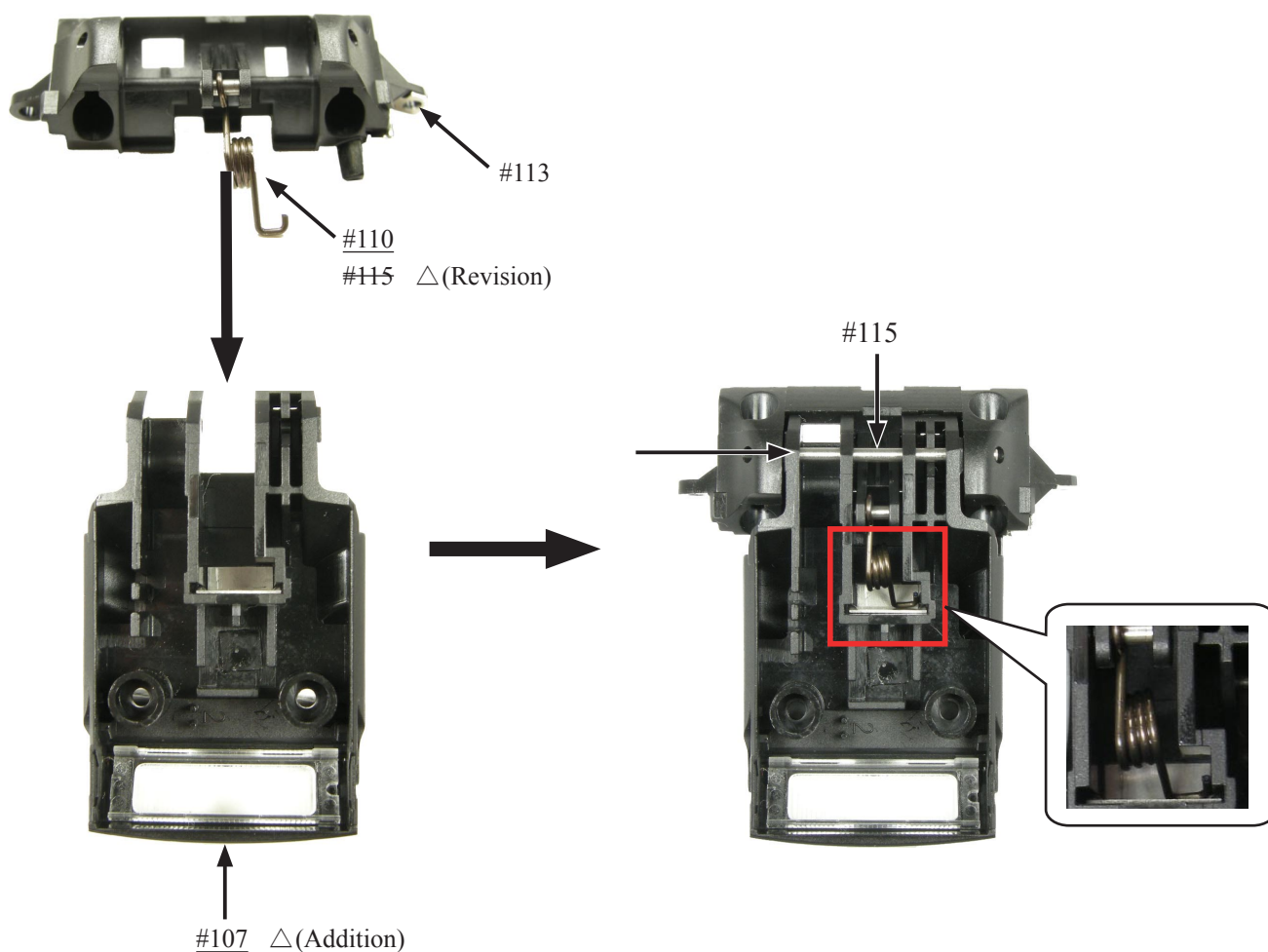


Be careful of the hook's direction.

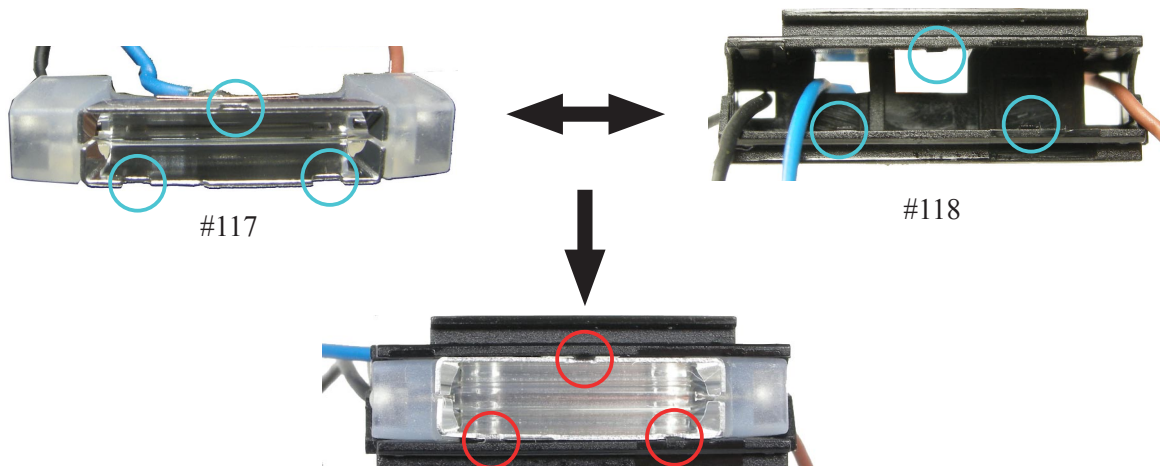
- Attach the holder (#111) by putting its head into the hole.



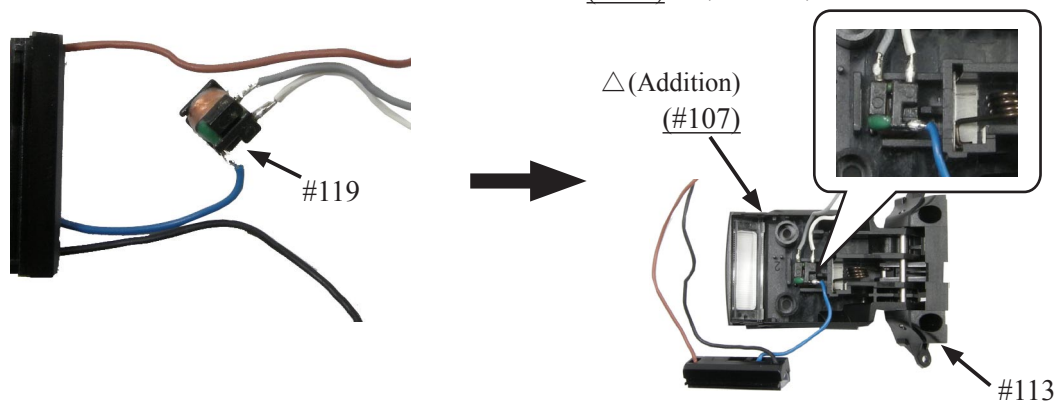
- Hook the spring (#110) as shown in the below " □ ", and mount the flash base (#113).
- Push the flash base (#113) toward the ~~under-cover~~, and insert the shaft (#115).
flash bottom cover (#107)
 △(Revision)



- Mount the flash unit (#117) on the flash holder (#118) by fitting the three hooks as below.

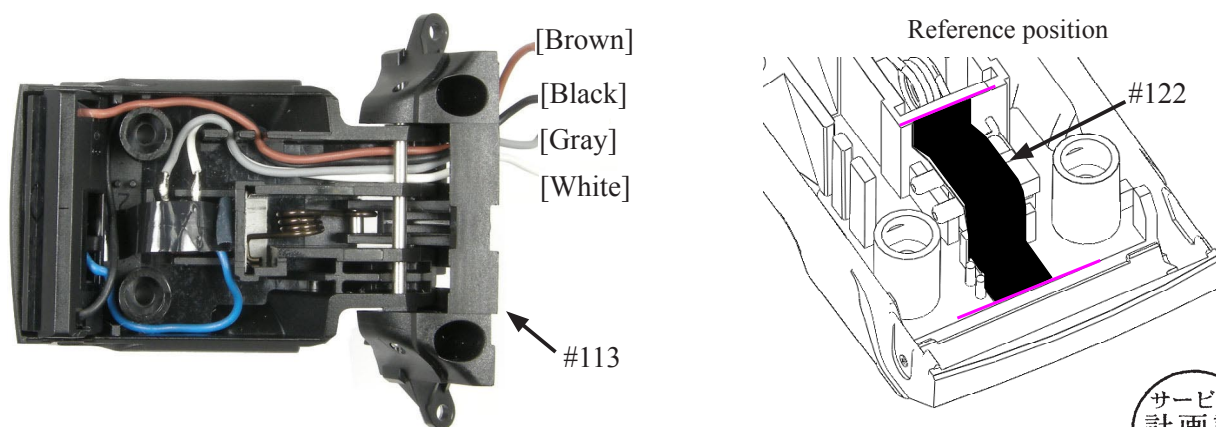


- Solder the trigger coil (#119).
- Mount the trigger coil (#119) on the flash bottom cover (#113).
(#107) △(Revision)

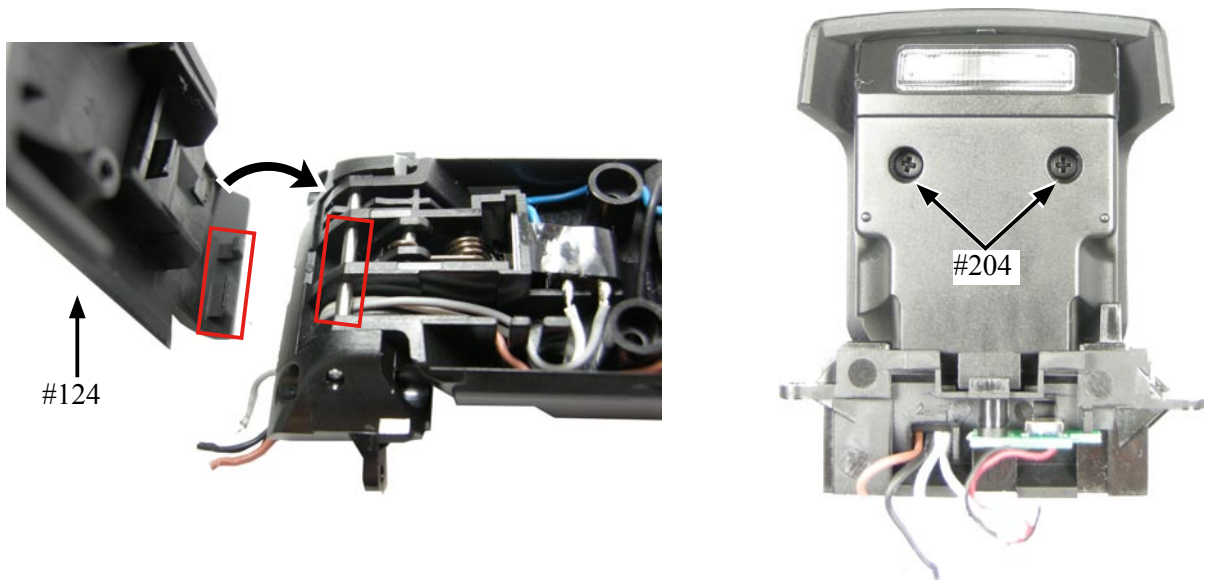


- Mount the flash unit on the flash bottom cover (#107).
- Attach the spacer (#122) based on the reference position.
- Arrange the wires as below.
- With the flash unit being raised (popped up), pass the wires ([Brown], [Black], [Gray], and [White]) through the hole of the flash arm.

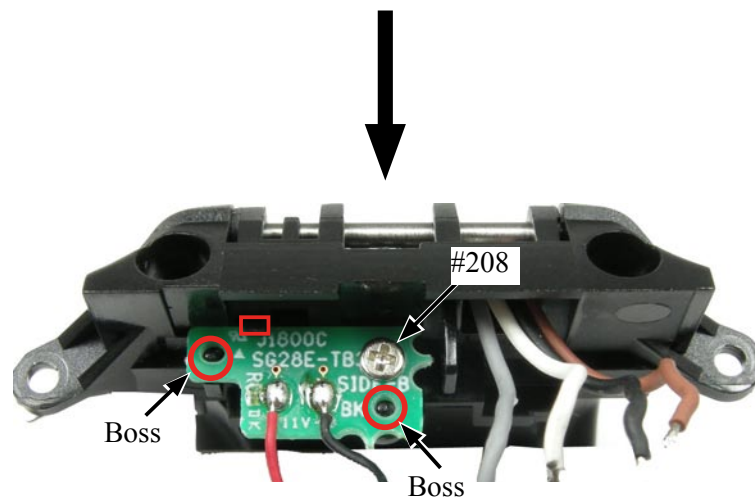
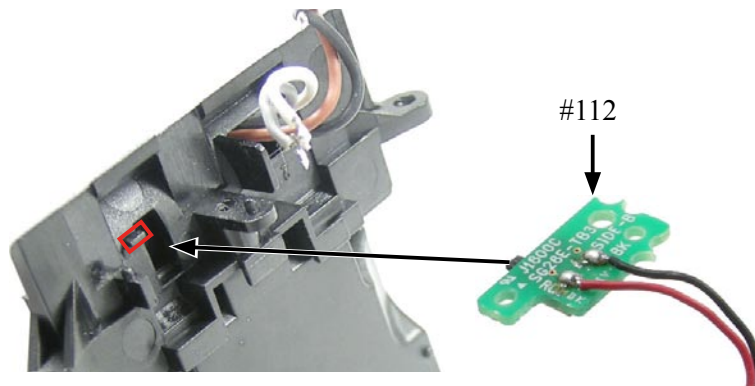
flash base (#113) △(Revision)
(Place the wires in the below order.)



- Push down the flash unit, and mount the flash top cover (#124) by engaging the hooks.
- Tighten the two screws (#204).

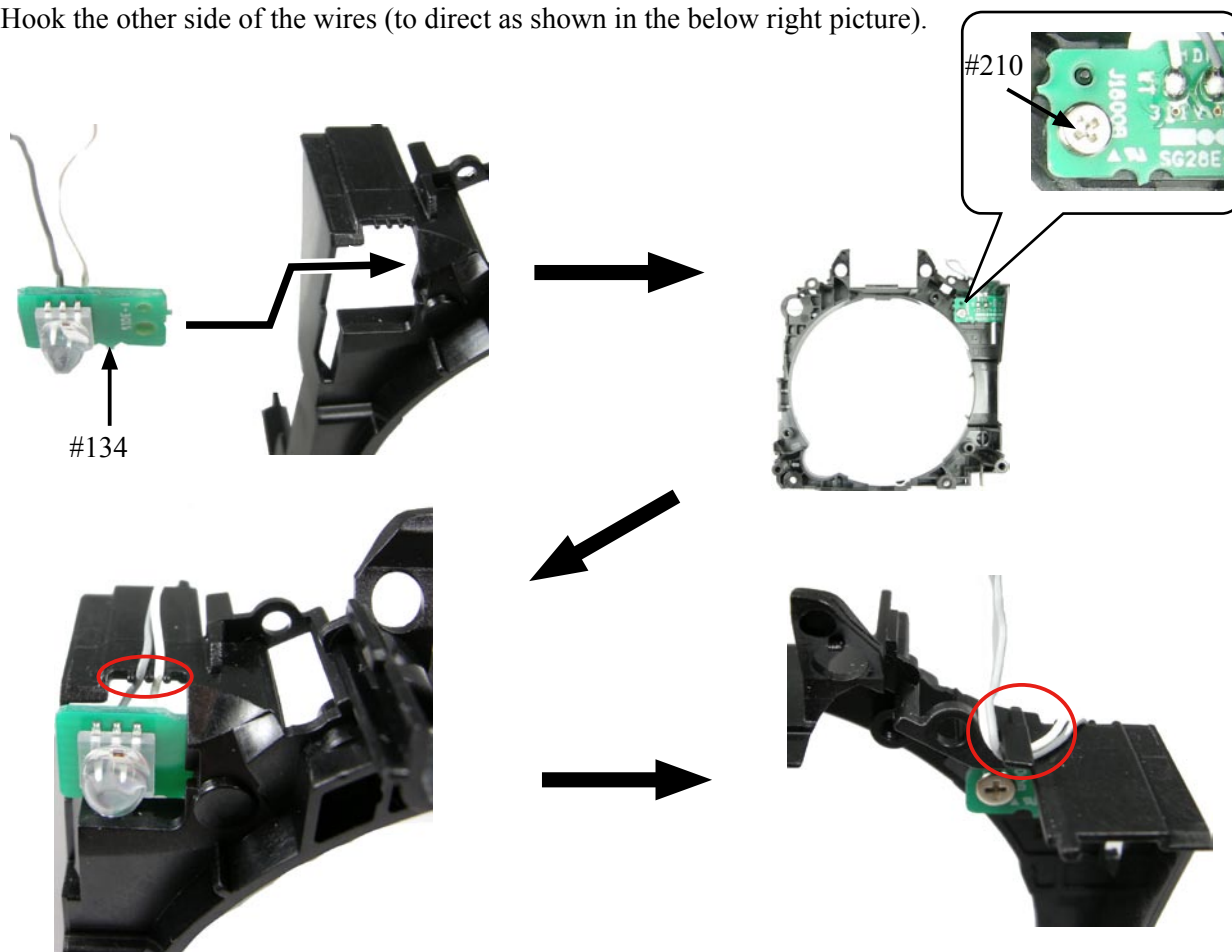


- Mount the pop-up SW PCB (#112) by fitting with the boss. (When mounting this, put edge under " □ " part as below.)
- Tighten the screw (#208).



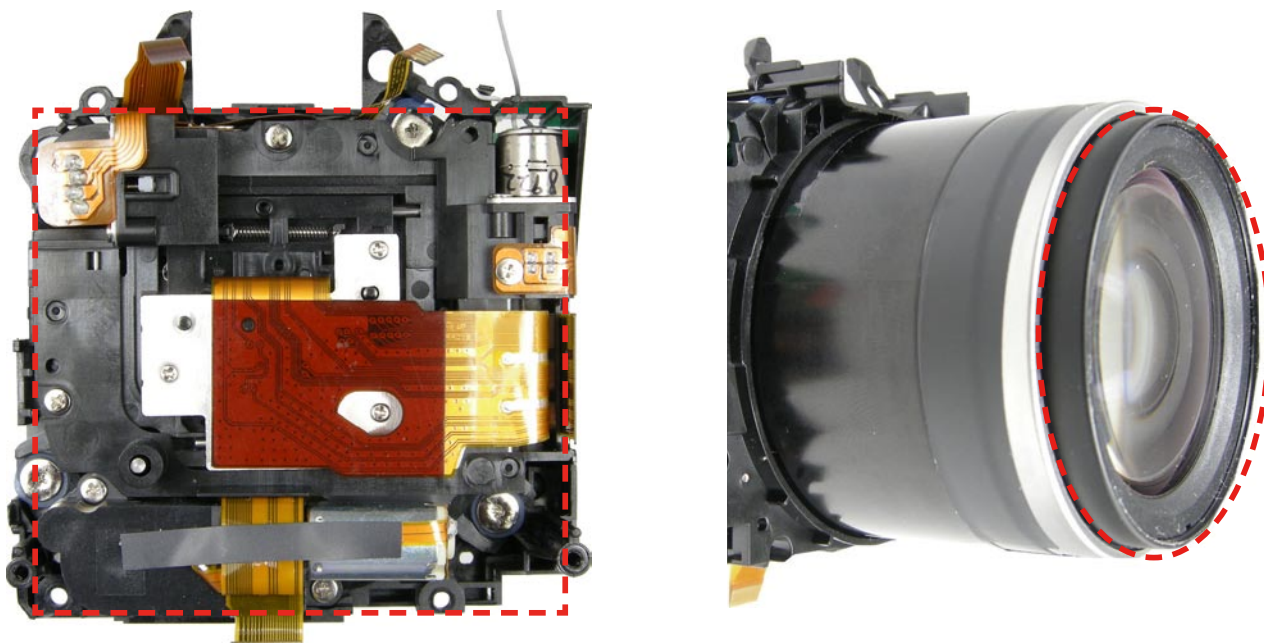
LED PCB

- Mount the LED PCB (#134) in the direction of the arrow.
- Tighten the screw (#210) from the opposite direction.
- Place the wires ([Gray] and [White]) among the guides (as shown the below left picture).
- Hook the other side of the wires (to direct as shown in the below right picture).

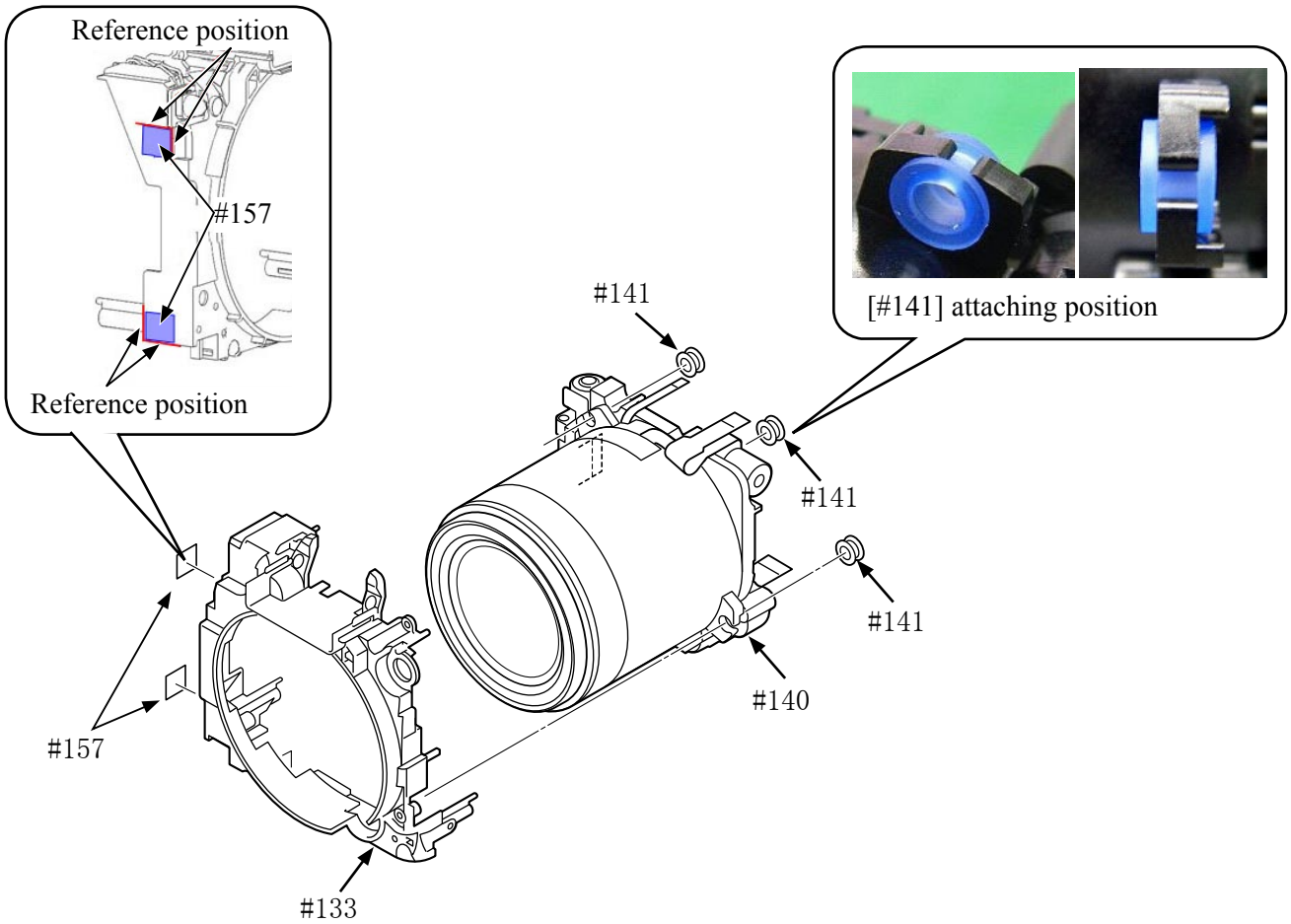


Lens unit

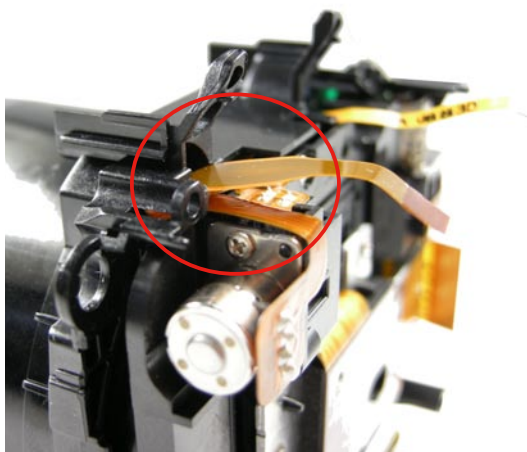
Caution: Be careful **NEITHER** to touch the whole area of the back (see below left picture) because there is the CCD stage on it, **NOR** to touch the extension area of the lens (see below right picture).



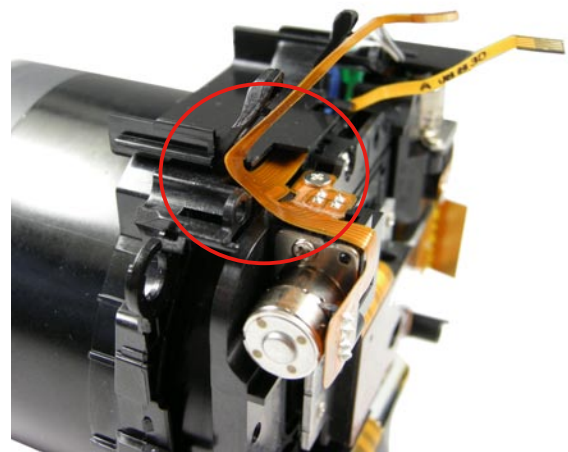
- Attach the two spacers (#157) based on the reference position.
- Attach the three washers (#141).
- Mount the inner holder (#133) on the lens unit (#140).



- Caution must be exercised that the FPCs are not pinched in.



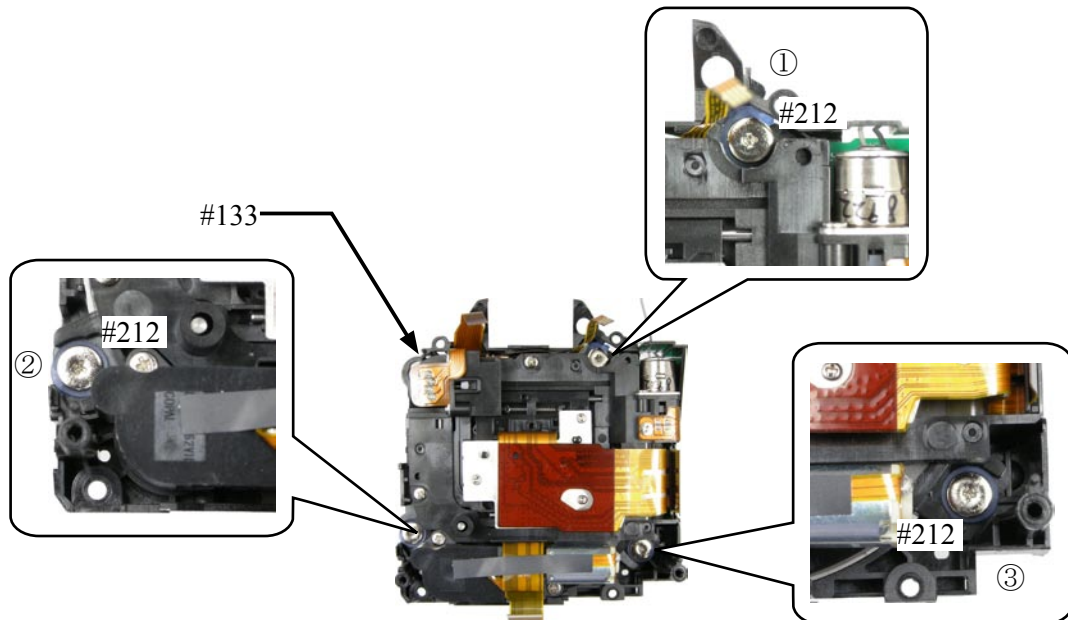
OK



NG: Not Good

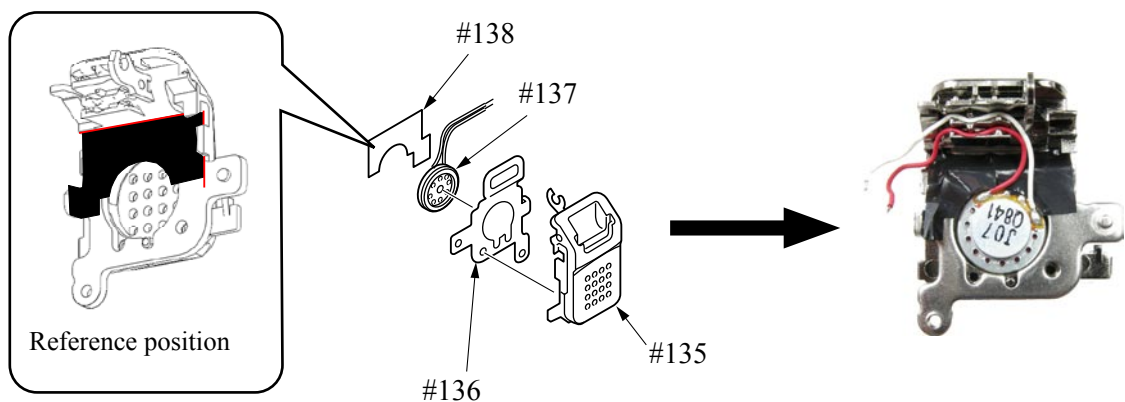
Inner holder

- While holding the inner holder (#133), tighten the three screws (#212) in the numeric order from ① to ③.

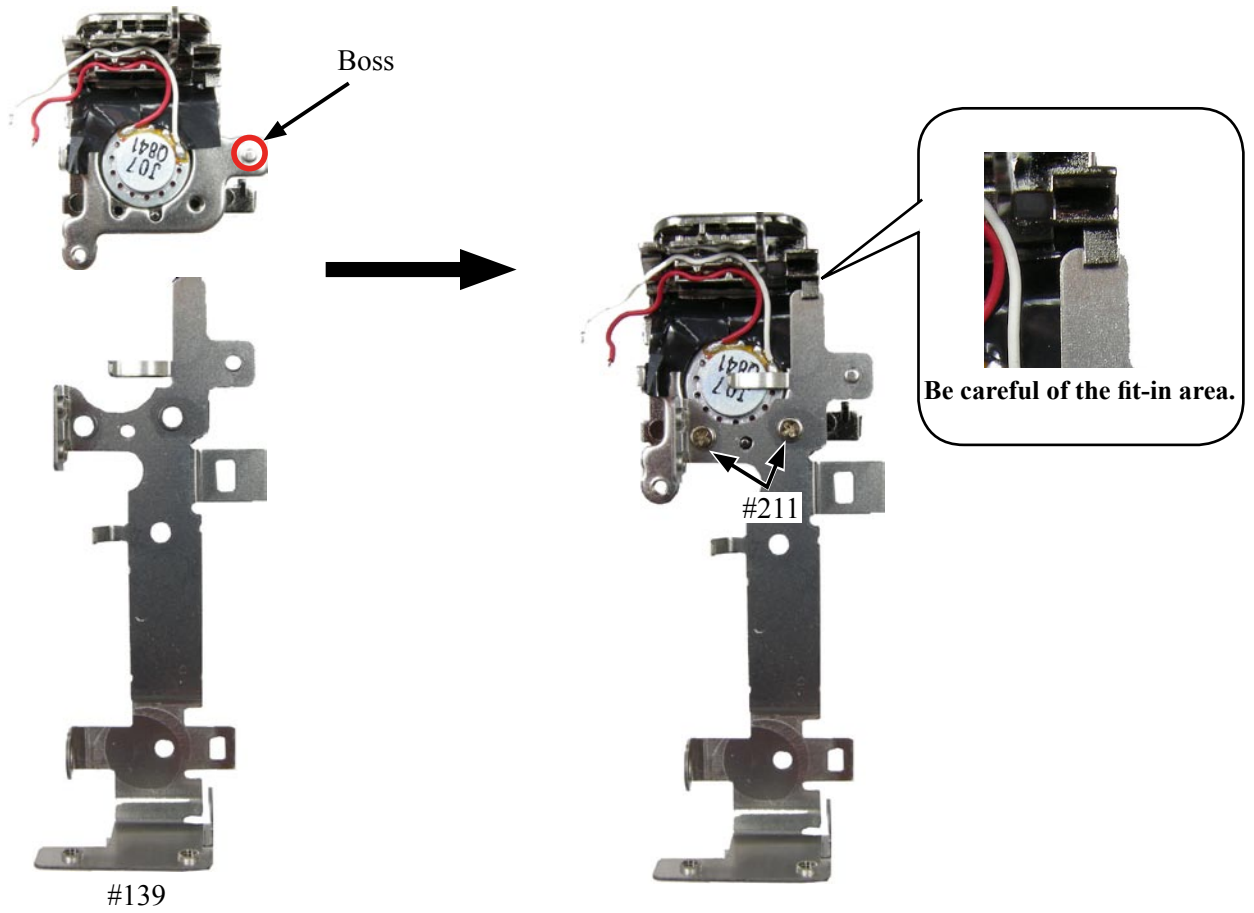


Speaker

- Mount the speaker (#137) and holder strap (#136) on the speaker cover (#135).
- Attach the spacer (#138) based on the reference position.
- Arrange the wires ([White] and [Red]) as below.



- Mount the speaker holder (#139) on the speaker unit by fitting with the boss.
- Tighten the two screws (#211).

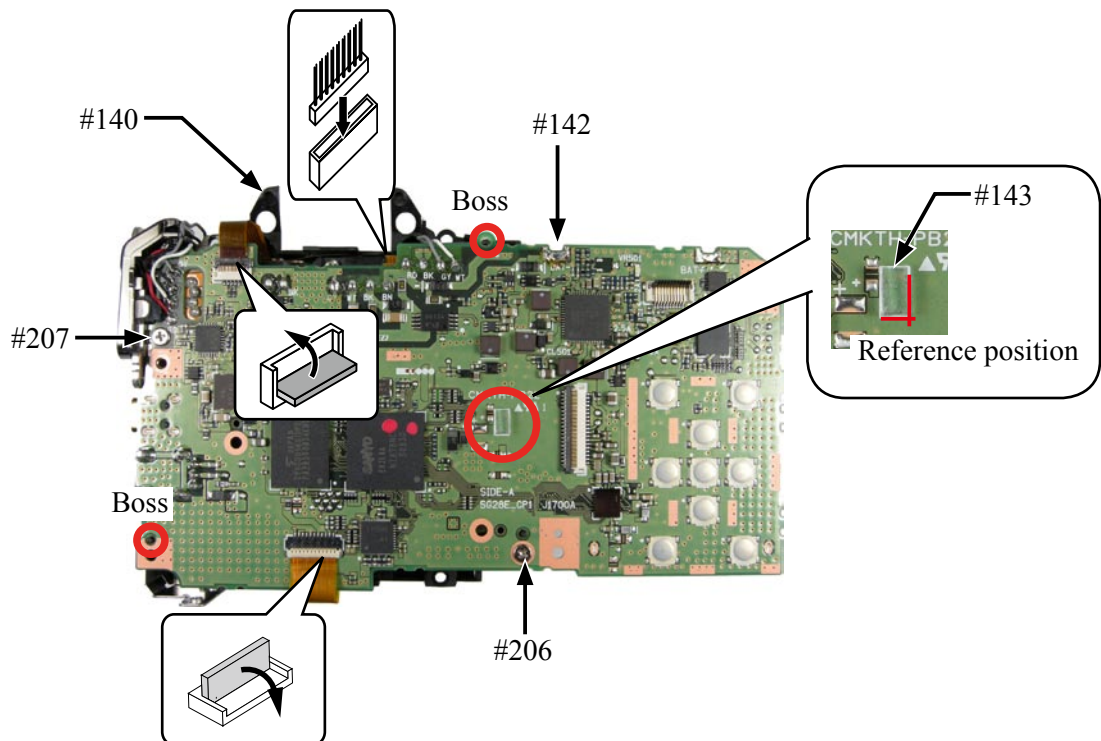


- Mount the speaker unit by engaging the two hooks.

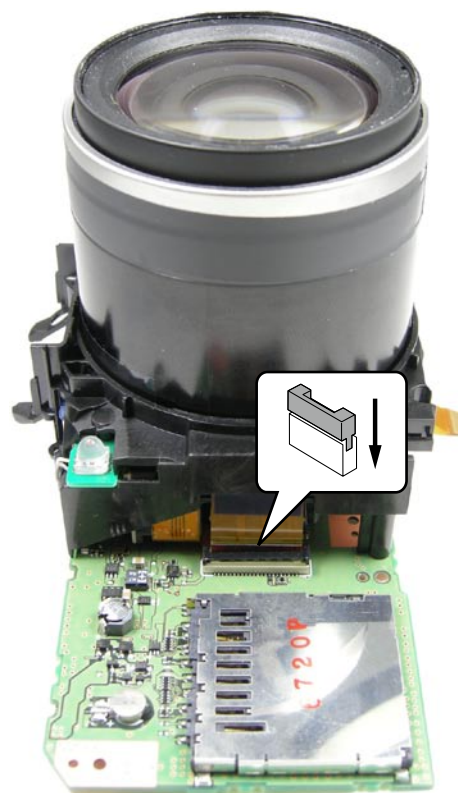


Main PCB

- Mount the main PCB (#142) on the lens unit (#140) by fitting with the bosses.
- Tighten the two screws (#206) and (#207).
- Connect the three FPCs to the connectors.
- Attach the spacer (#143) based on the reference position.

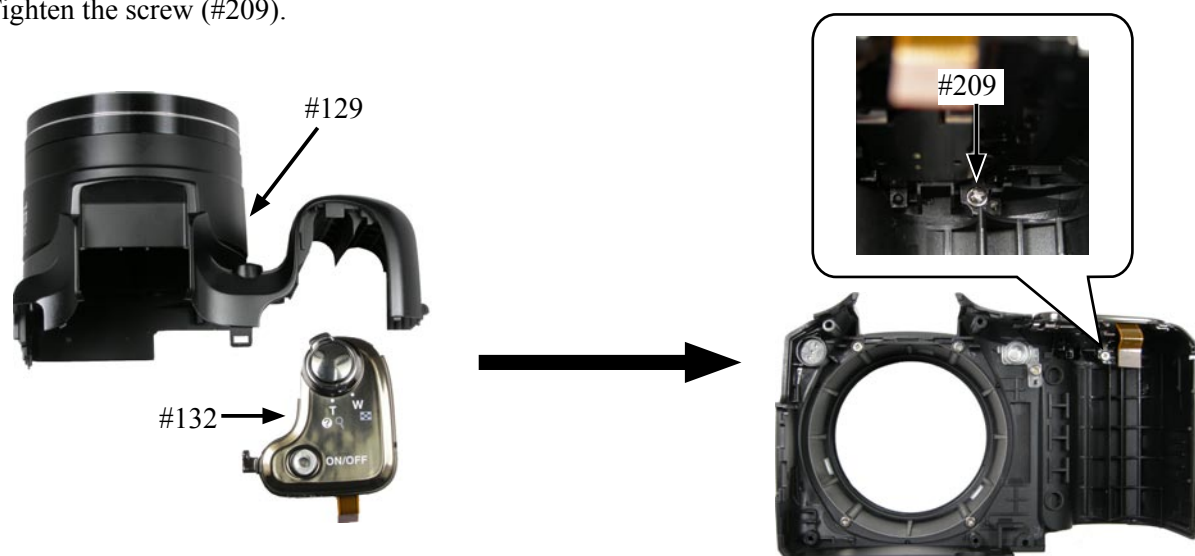


- Connect the FPC of the lens-barrel side.



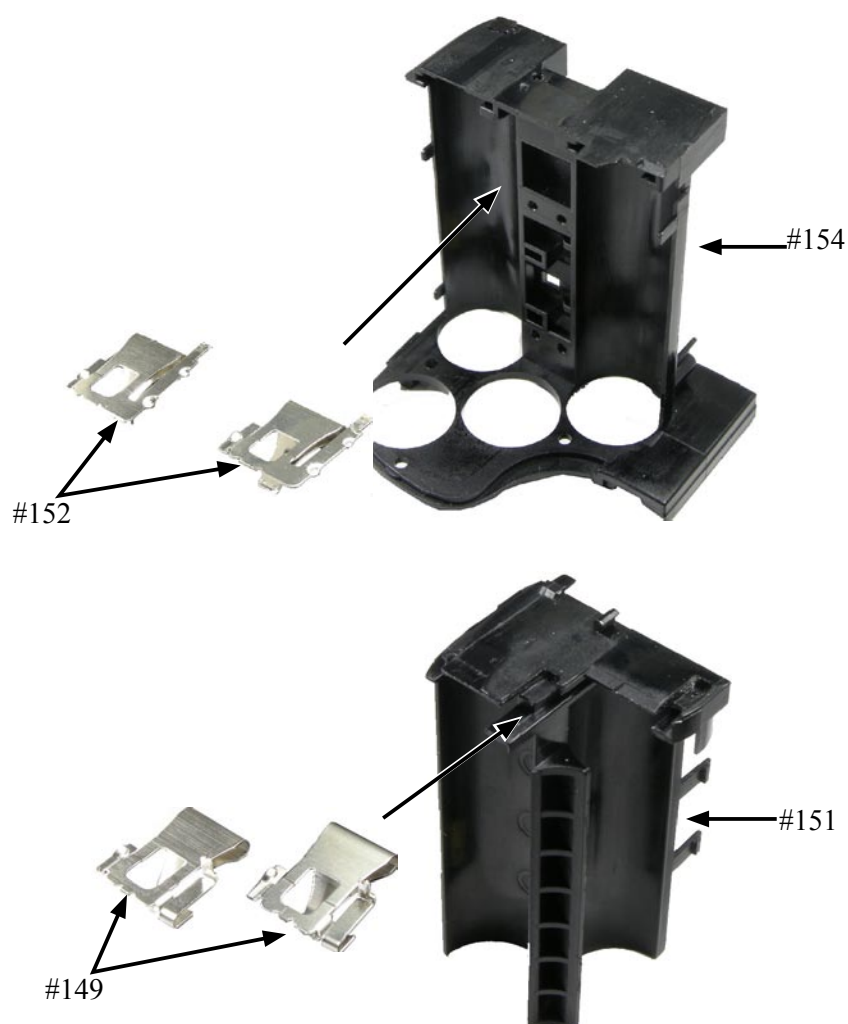
Release button unit

- Mount the release button unit (#132) on the front cover (#129).
- Tighten the screw (#209).

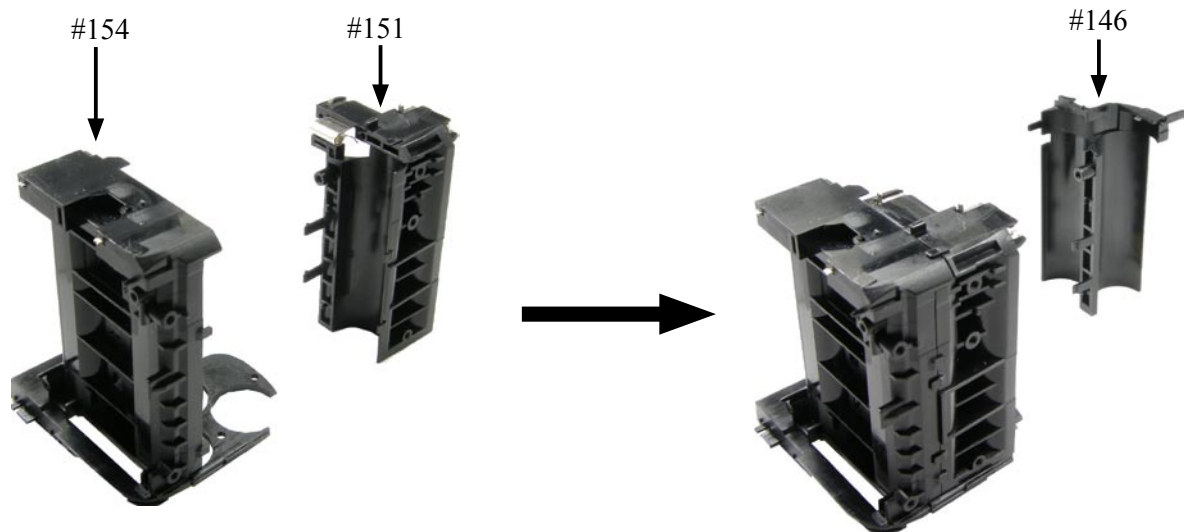


Battery holder

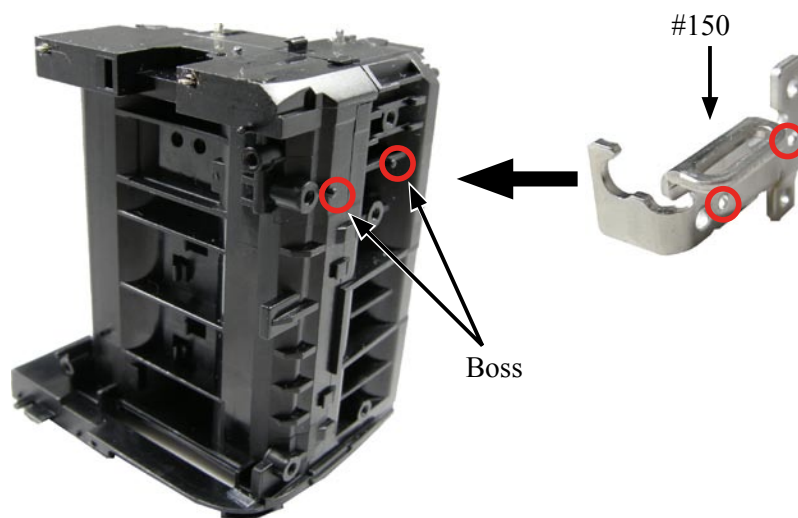
- Mount the two battery A contacts (#152) on the battery holder A (#154).
- Mount the two battery B contacts (#149) on the battery holder B (#151).



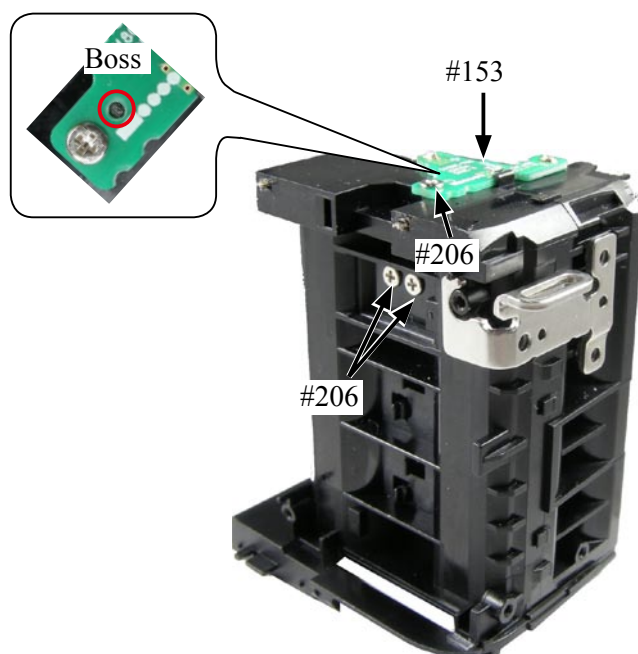
- Assemble the battery holder B (#151) and C (#146) into the battery holder A (#154).



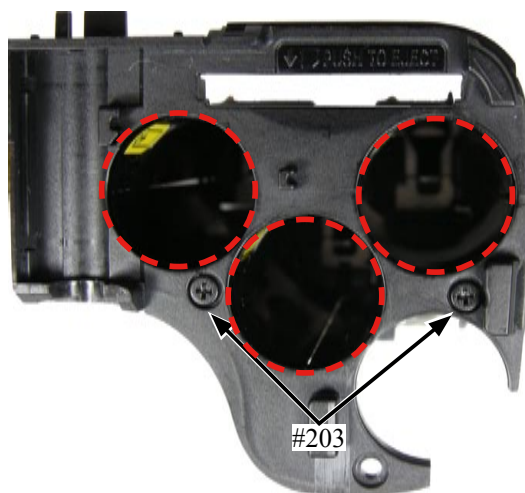
- Attach the holder strap (#150) by fitting with the bosses.



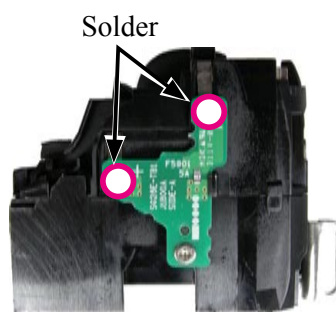
- Attach the battery contact PCB (#153) by fitting with the boss.
- Tighten the three screws (#206).



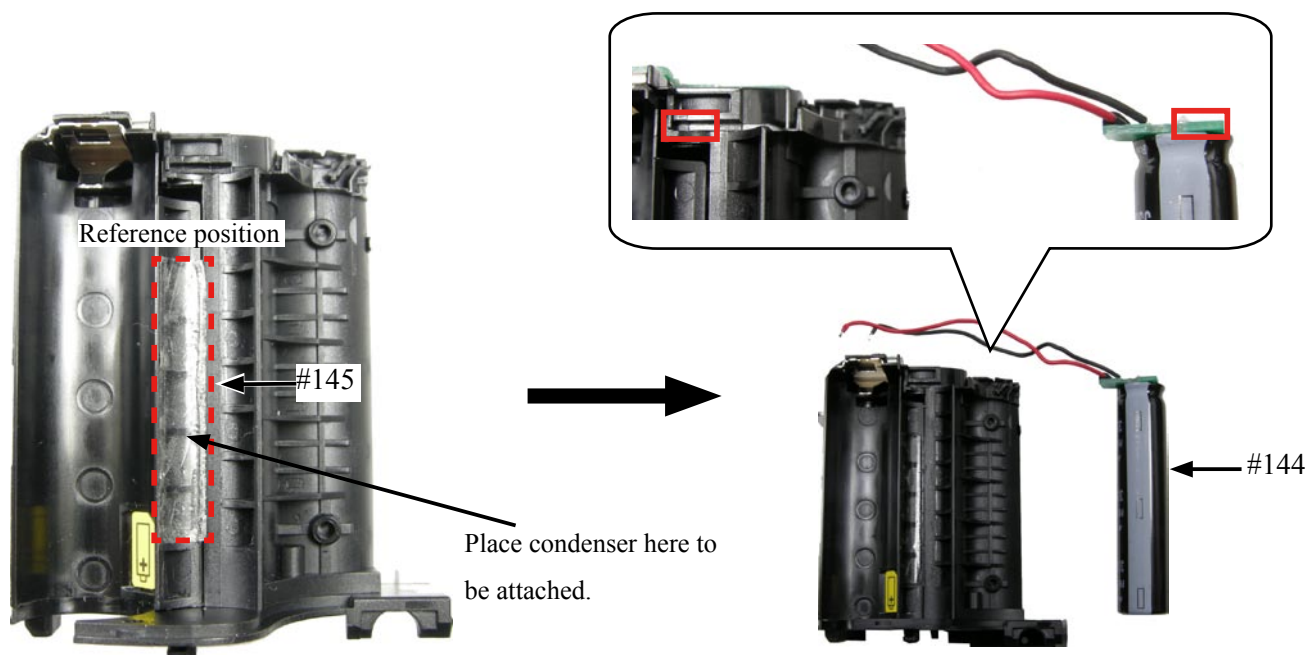
- Tighten the two screws (#203). (the battery holes must be complete round as below.)



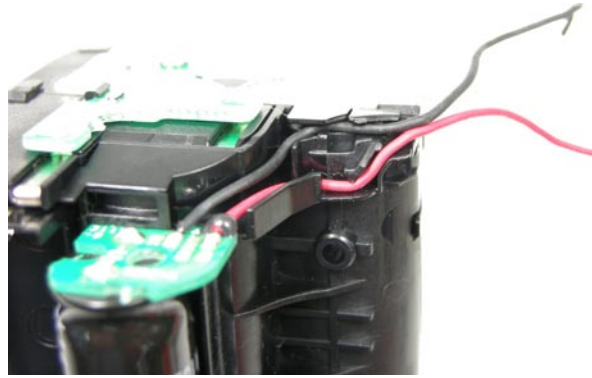
- Solder the battery contact PCB (#153).



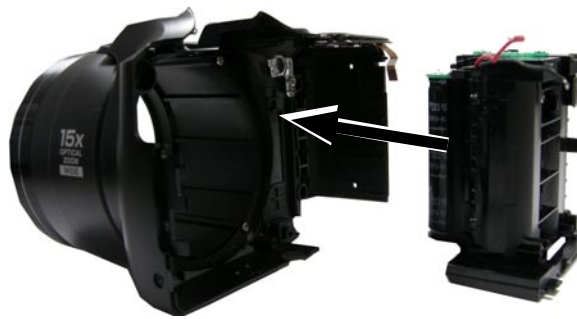
- Attach the double-stick tape (#145) based on the reference position.
- Place the condenser unit (#144) by fitting its PCB in the groove (see the below " □ ").



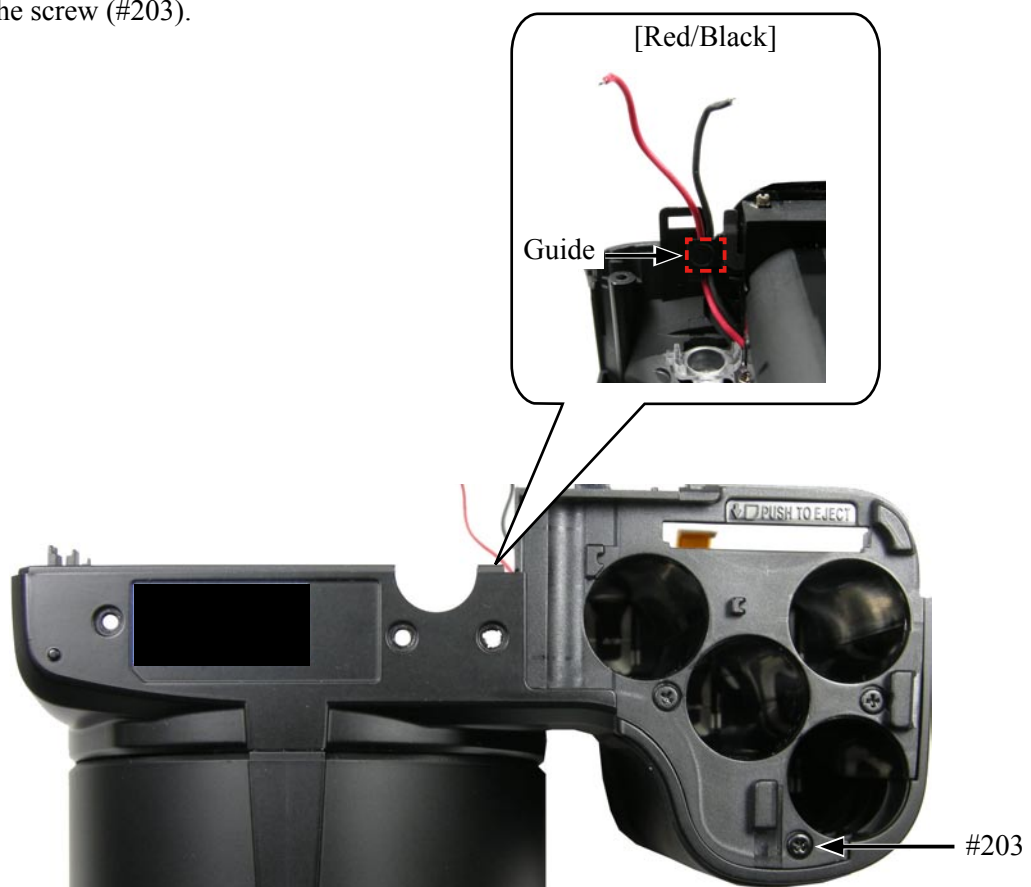
- Arrange the wires as below.



- Mount the battery holder on the front cover. (Caution must be exercised that the FPCs are not pinched in.)



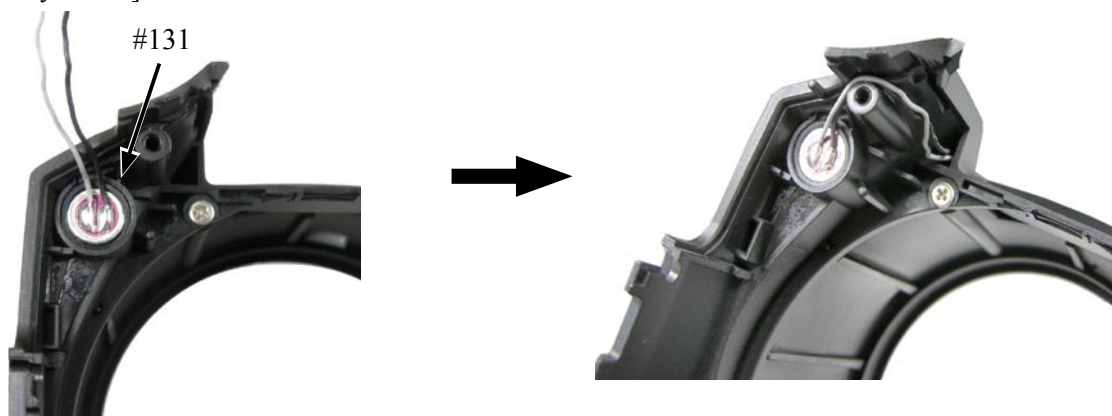
- Place the wires ([Red] and [Black]) behind the guide.
- Tighten the screw (#203).



Microphone

- Attach the microphone (#131).
- Arrange the wires ([Gray] and [Black]) as below.

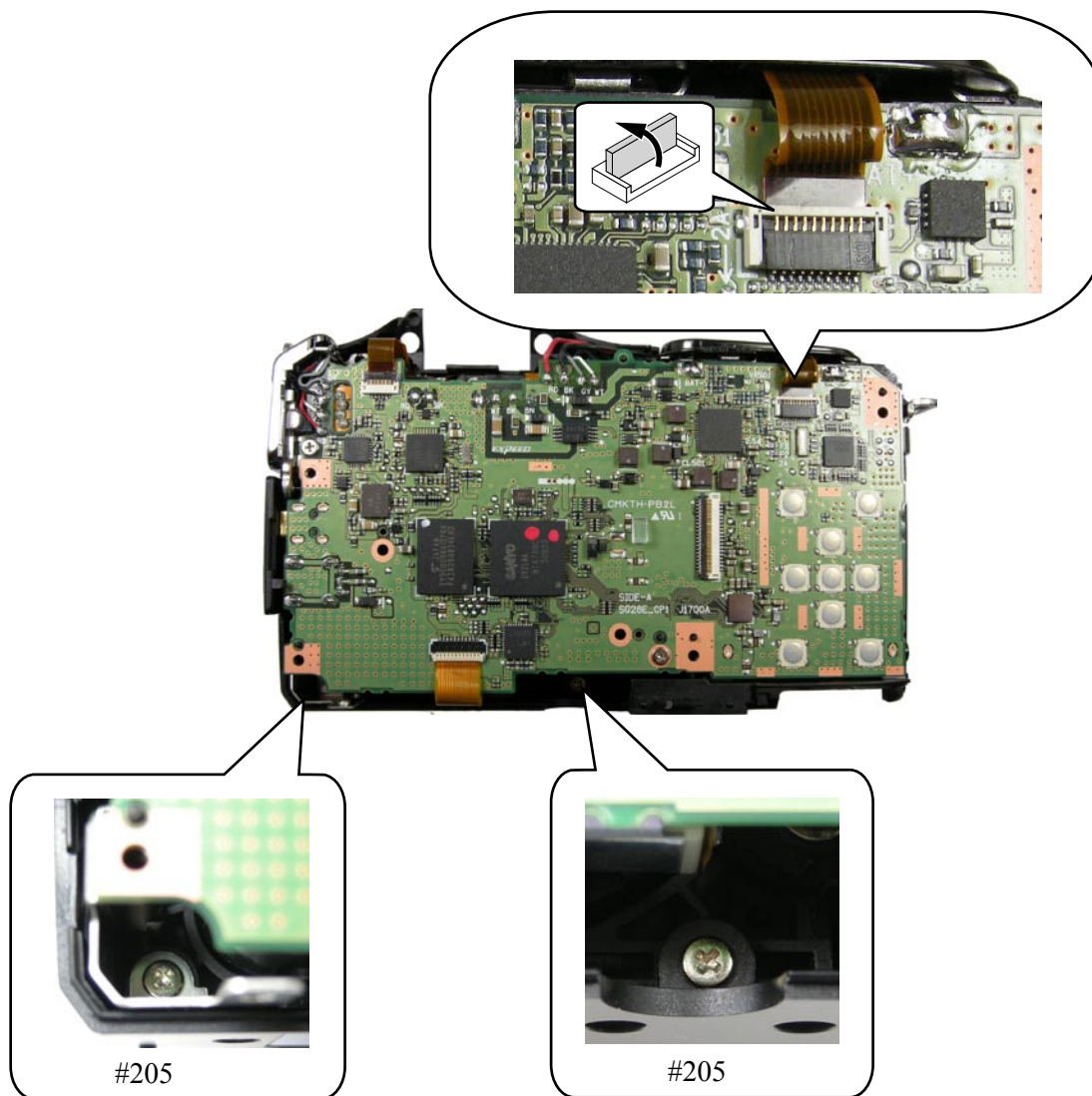
[Gray/Black]

**Front cover**

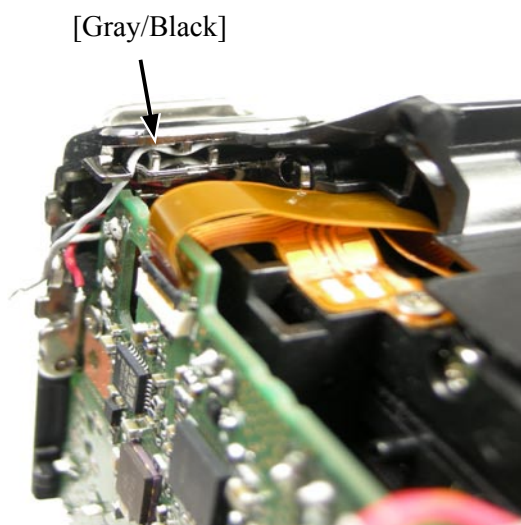
- Mount the front cover.
- Before mounting the above completely, attach the USB cover (#103).



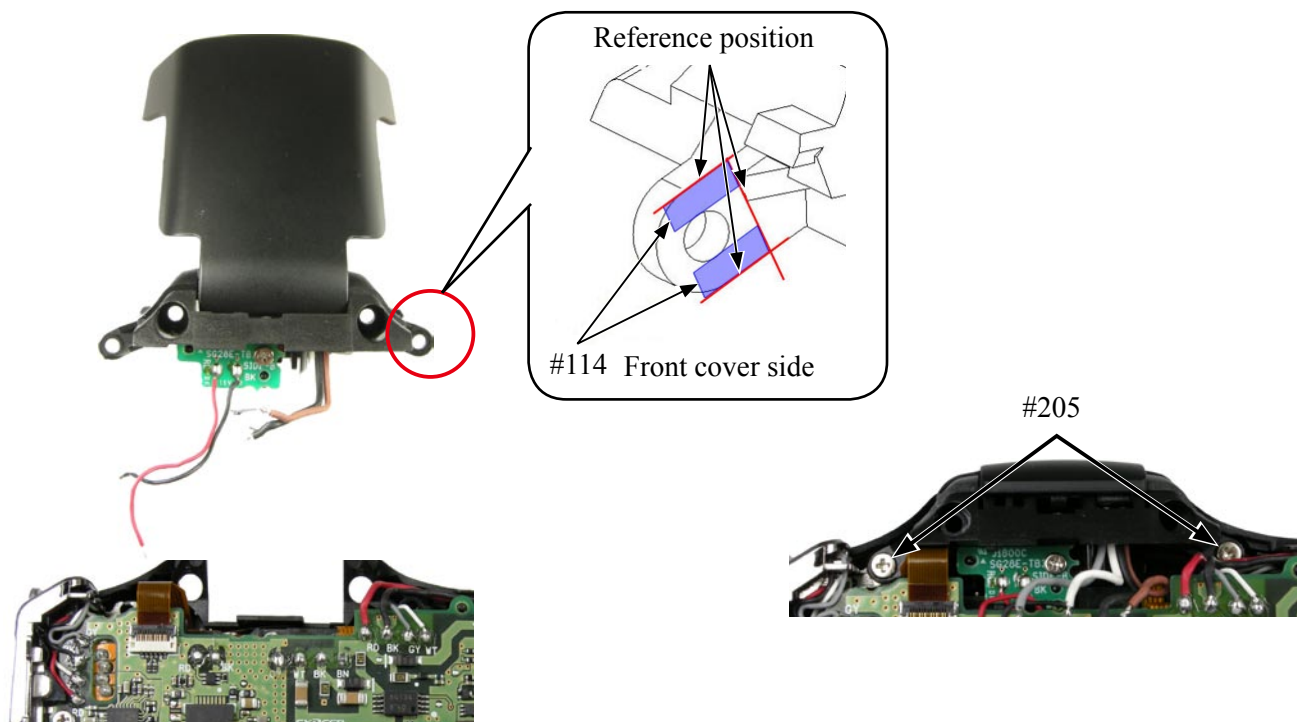
- Tighten the two screws (#205).
- Connect the FPC of the release button unit (#132).



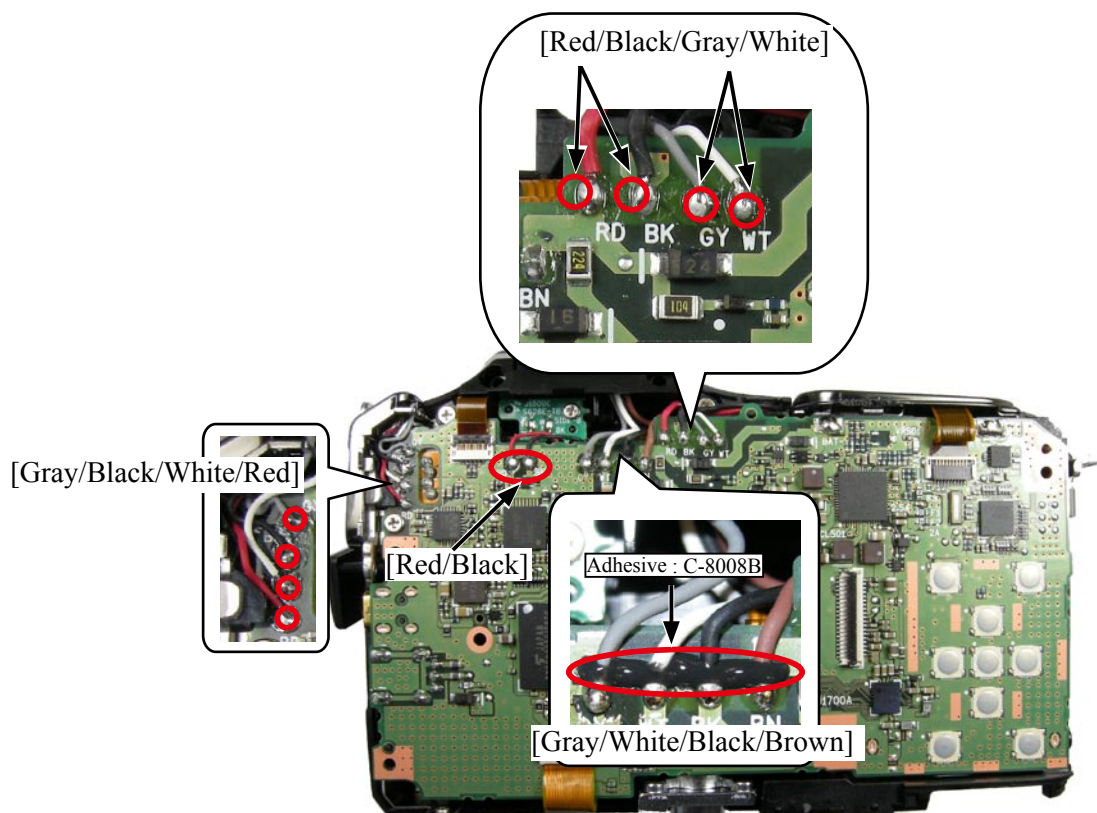
- Arrange the microphone (#131) wires ([Gray] and [Black]) as below.



- Attach the two spacers (#114) based on the reference position (front cover side).
- Mount the flash unit by raising it (pop-up).
- Push down the flash unit, and tighten the two screws (#205).

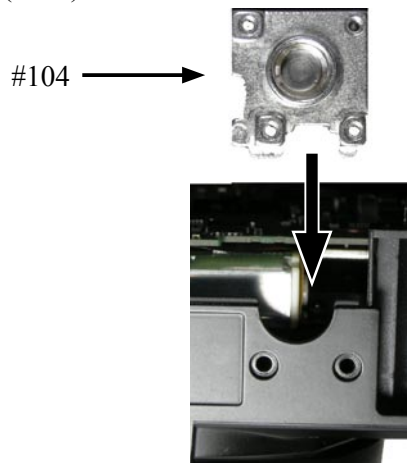


- Solder the four wires ([Gray], [White], and [Black], [Brown]).
- Apply the adhesive (C-8008B) to the wires ([Gray], [White], [Black], and [Brown]).
- Solder the four wires ([Red], [Black], and [Gray], [White]).
- Solder the two wires ([Red], and [Black]).
- Solder the four wires ([Gray], [Black], and [White], [Red]).



Tripod base

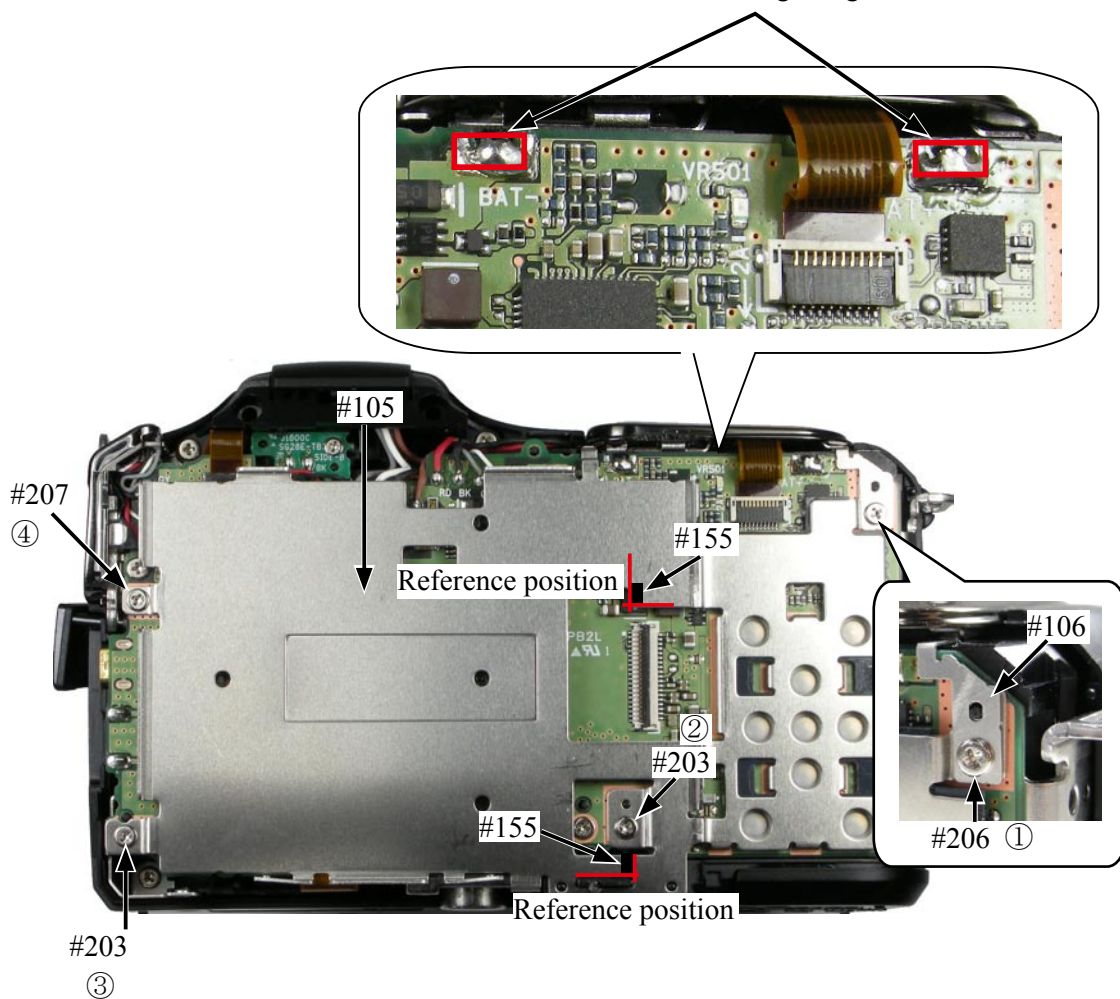
- Attach the Tripod base (#104).



LCD holder

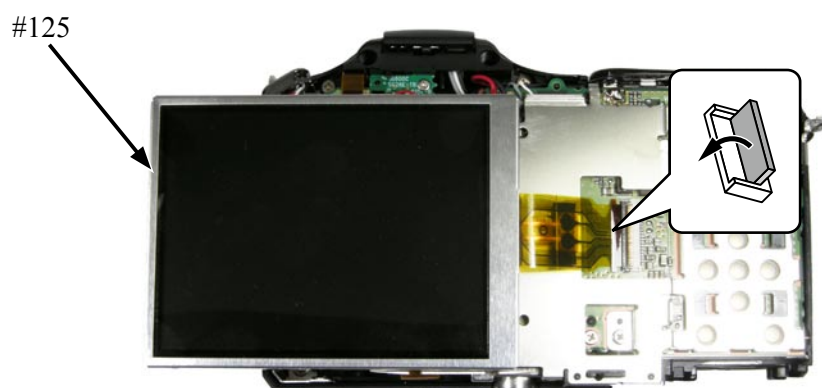
- Mount the LCD holder (#105).
- Mount the GND plate (#106).
- In the numeric order from ① to ④, tighten the screw (#206), two screws (#203) and the screw (#207).
- Make two soldering bridges.
- Attach the two spacers (#155) based on the reference position.

Make soldering bridges.



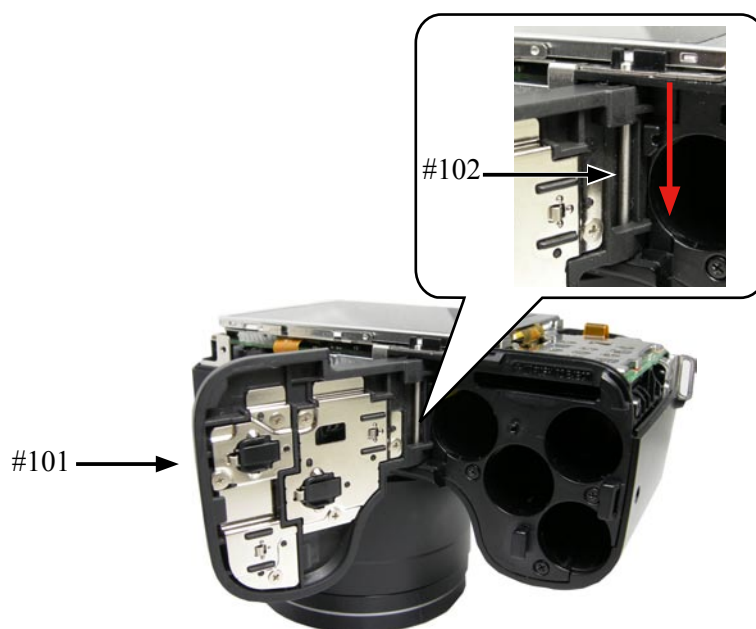
LCD unit

- Connect the FPC to the connectors.
- Mount the LCD unit (#125).



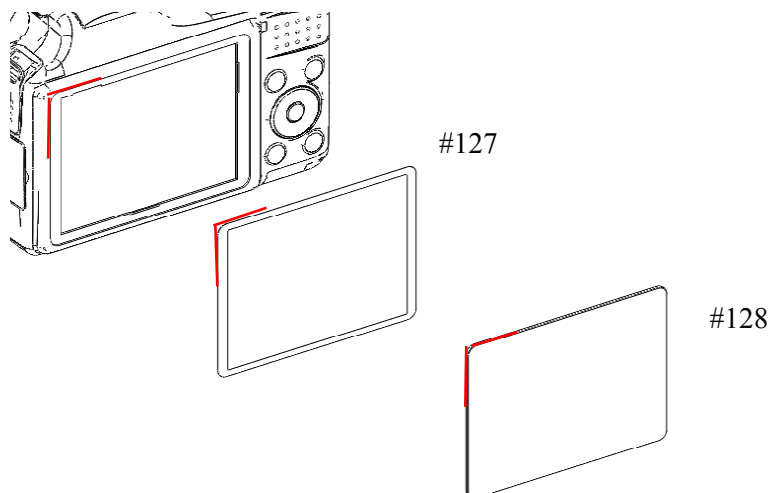
Battery cover

- Mount the battery cover (#101).
- Insert the shaft (#102).

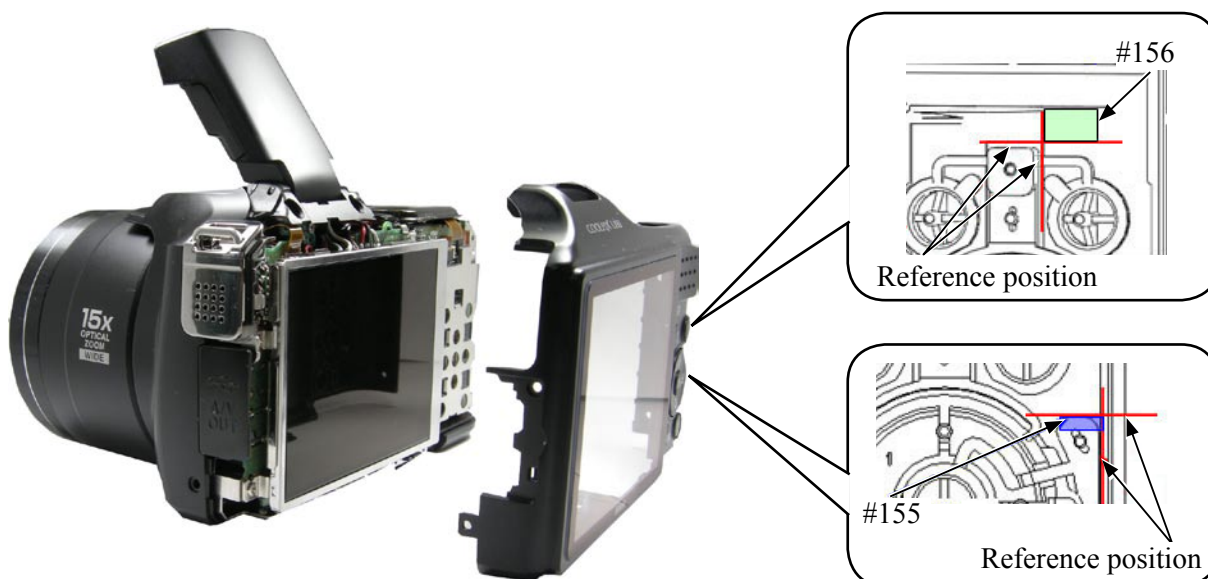


Rear cover

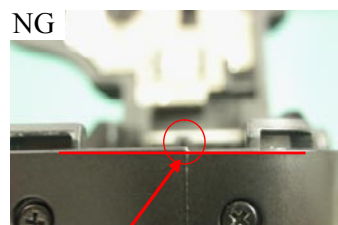
- Attach the double-stick tape (#127) and the monitor cover (#128) to the rear cover (#126) by aligning the below red lines.



- Attach the two spacers (#156) and (#155) based on the reference position.
- Attach the rear cover.



- In the numeric order from ① to ④, tighten the two screws (#203), and two screws (#204).
(After tightening these, there must be no step/level difference between the front and rear covers.)



- In the numeric order from ① to ⑥, tighten the four screws (#201), and two screws (#202).



- Tighten the screw (#203).
- Open the USB cover (#103) and tighten the screw (#202).



- Raise the flash unit (pop-up), and tighten the two screws (#203).



ADJUSTMENT

1. Equipment

PC, AC adapter (EH-62E) or AA-size battery (LR6 or FR6), USB cable (UC-E6), SD card (EH-67) △(Revision)

2. Servicing tools

Pattern box (J63080), Color meter (J63095), Luminance meter (J63068), Adjustment collimator (J63090), Color viewer (J63070), DSC Calibration software Ver1.62b (J65098), SSIS calibration software Ver1.016 (J65123)

3. How to install Inspection & adjustment software

This inspection & adjustment software runs on Windows.

Install the software by following the below procedure.

< Operating environment >

Check the following operating environment which is required for installing this program on PC.

As long as the above hardware requirements are met, any PC such as desktop or laptop, etc is available.

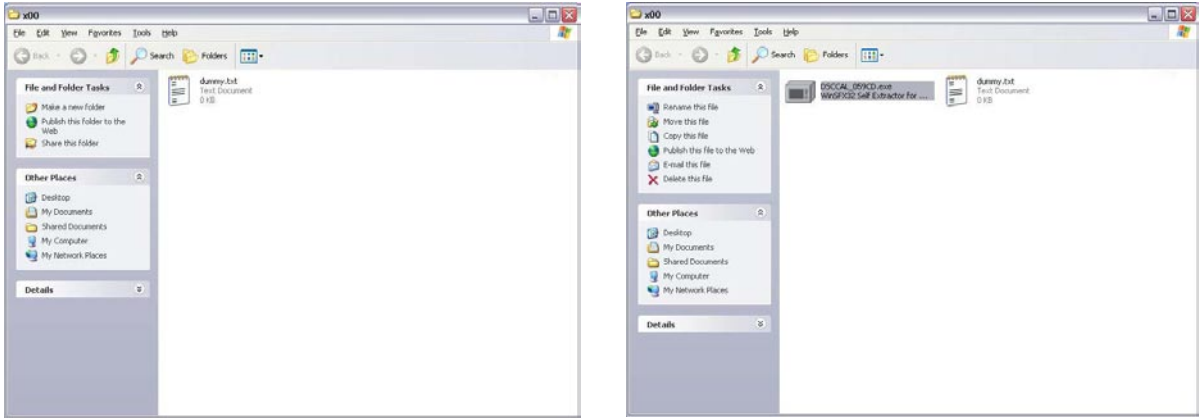
Computer	IBM compatible PC/AT
OS	Windows XP Professional Edition, Windows XP Home Edition, Windows2000
CPU	Pentium II 300MHz
RAM (Memory)	256MB or more
Hard disk	6MB-or-more free disk space is required when installing
Monitor's resolution	1024×768 pixels or more
Interface	USB interface (V1.1,2.0)

< Procedure for installation >

- Because this software is the self-extracting file, decompress the file before installing, and follow the next procedure.

< Procedure for installing DSC calibration software >

1. Executing SetFolder.EXE" will create "C:\¥DeskTopLauncher\C-DSC\DscCal" folder automatically.
2. Paste the file (DscCal.EXE) in the created folder.

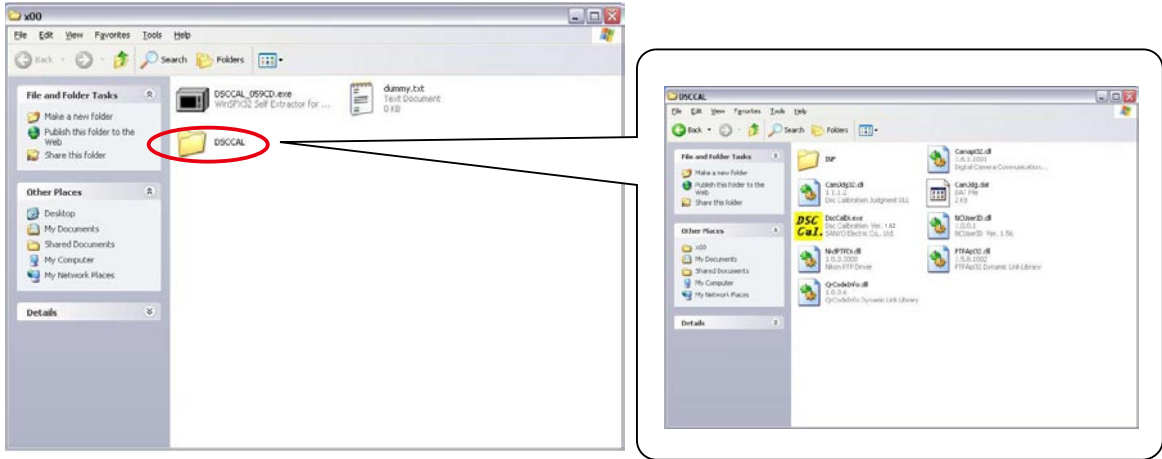


3. Double-click on the pasted file to display the following screen. Click OK.



4. The decompression starts. DscCal folder will be created.

- "DscCal" folder
 - "DscCalDi.EXE" ... Execution file for "DSC Calibration software"
 - "INF" folder ... USB driver for "Windows2000"



5. Take the same installing procedure for the other adjustment software which is used for this model.

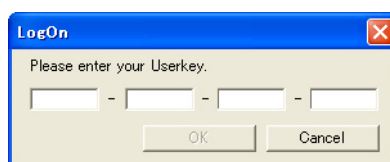
< Caution for starting program >

- Before starting this program, close all the other running applications. Otherwise, the program may not run properly.

When the inspection & adjustment software is started for the first time, the below window will be displayed on the monitor for typing in the user key. (ref. TIE-07023-1)

If the user key is input correctly, the adjustment screen will appear.

Caution: Once the user key has been input, the below screen will not be displayed from the next time.



< Caution for starting DSC calibration software >

ONLY "PTP" is available for the USB connection.

Only in case of "Windows2000" operating system, it may require the install of the USB driver. In this case, use the file of INF folder, where the DSC calibration software exists, then perform the installation.



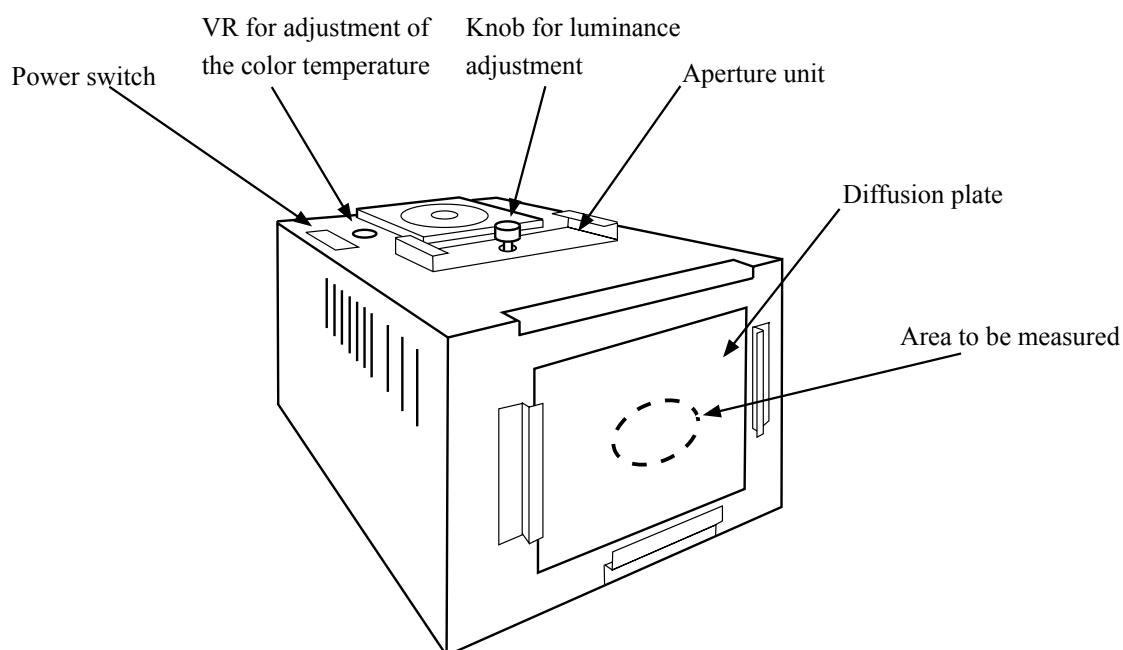
4. Pattern box

Before using the pattern box, turn its power on to carry out "aging" approx. 30 minutes: the color temperature must be adjusted to $3100 \pm 20\text{K}$ by the color meter. When the pattern box is used and for a while even after the power turns off, the lamp and its surroundings are subject to high temperatures, so handle them with care.

< Procedure for correcting Pattern Box >

Note) Be sure to perform "aging".

- 1) Measure the measuring point (center of diffusion plate) with the color meter .
- 2) Adjust the pattern box so that the color temperature is $3100 \pm 20\text{K}$ by using "VR for adjustment of the color temperature".
- 3) Measure the center of the diffusion plate with the luminance meter (BM-3000).
- 4) Adjust by the knob for luminance adjustment so that luminance becomes " $Y \pm 20\text{cd/m}^2$ " shown in the calculating formula on the next page.
- 5) Repeat from 1) to 4) for calibration.



Calculating formula

$$\frac{\text{Coefficient } 168.89 \times X}{\text{Coefficient } 256} = \boxed{\text{Ycd/ m}^2}$$

X: Corresponding value by crossing K-1.3 and EV13 in the "Inspection report", which is an accessory of BM-3000

Y: Luminance

e.g)

計測器検査成績表			
2006年 2月 3日発行			
映像カンパニー 生産統括部 品質保証部 第四品経課			
品名	形式	型番	登録No.
深度計	BM-3000	036004	
検定器具	6M測光ペンチ (F12196) 標準電圧500W/200W (P0025/P0024) デジタル表示 → (F11067) 拡散板 (F12191)	検定実施日	2006年 2月 2日
		使用場所	映像・品質保証部 サービスクラウド
前測指示値からの変化			
EV11の時の変化	規格: ±0.05EV以内	判定	
- EV		初回により判定せず	
規定輝度面の指示値			
EV値	指示値 (1.16)	指示値 (1.3)	
15	4976.5 cd/m ²	5773.6 cd/m ²	
14	2424.9 cd/m ²	2750.6 cd/m ²	
13	1218.9 cd/m ²	1365.2 cd/m²	
12	604.66 cd/m ²	679.04 cd/m ²	
11	299.93 cd/m ²	335.92 cd/m ²	
10	149.77 cd/m ²	168.38 cd/m ²	
9.5	— cd/m ²	118.75 cd/m ²	
9	74.445 cd/m ²	83.603 cd/m ²	
8	37.172 cd/m ²	41.358 cd/m ²	
7	18.527 cd/m ²	20.799 cd/m ²	
6	9.205 cd/m ²	10.302 cd/m ²	
5	4.622 cd/m ²	5.210 cd/m ²	
4	2.365 cd/m ²	2.652 cd/m ²	
次回検定 2007年 2月			

$$\frac{168.89 \times \boxed{1365.2\text{cd/ m}^2}}{256} = \boxed{900\text{cd/ m}^2}$$

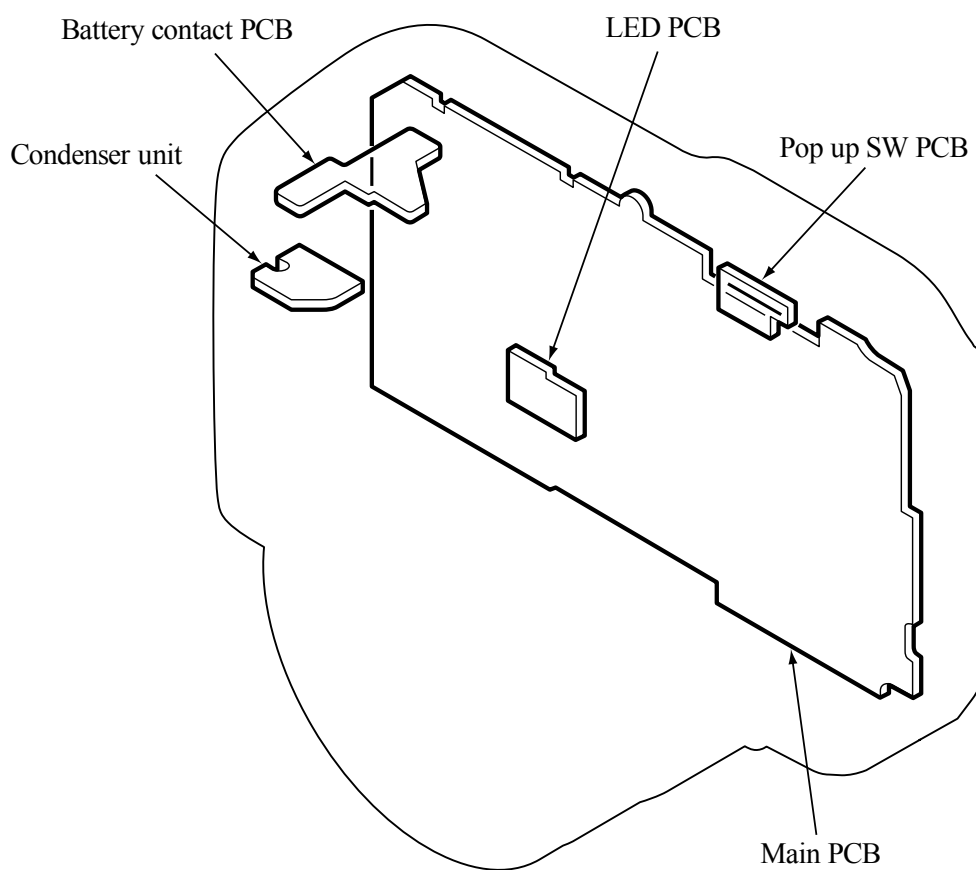
ref. The calculated result corresponds to "EV12.4" of the inspection report.

5. Adjustments required when parts are replaced

○ Adjustment is necessary. × Adjustment is not necessary.

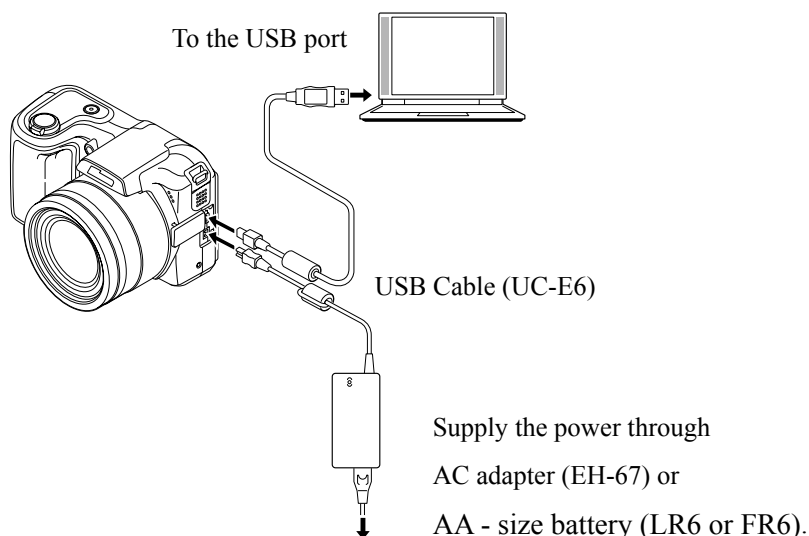
Adjustment item Replacement part	Firmware update *	Backlash calibration	Shading central calibration	Zoom adjustment	Lens adjustment (1.5m & Infinity)	AWB adjustment	CCD black / white pixel defect adjustment	USB storage info registration
Lens unit	×	○	○	○	○	○	○	×
LCD unit	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
MAIN PCB	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Other PCBs	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×

* Including the firmware for VR MCU.



6. Connecting camera to PC

Connect the camera and PC through the USB cable.



7. Adjustment item / order

1. Firmware update
2. Backlash calibration
3. Shading central calibration
4. Zoom adjustment
5. Lens adjustment (1.5m)
6. Lens adjustment (Infinity)
7. AWB adjustment
8. CCD defective white (hot) pixel compensation against dark background
9. CCD defective black/white (dead) pixel compensation against bright background
10. USB storage information registration
11. Language setting
12. Factory default setting

Caution:

The adjustment method differs depending on each adjustment item. So before making the adjustments, it is necessary to cycle the power of the camera or re-connect the USB cable.

Therefore, before using the inspection and adjustment software, confirm the following:

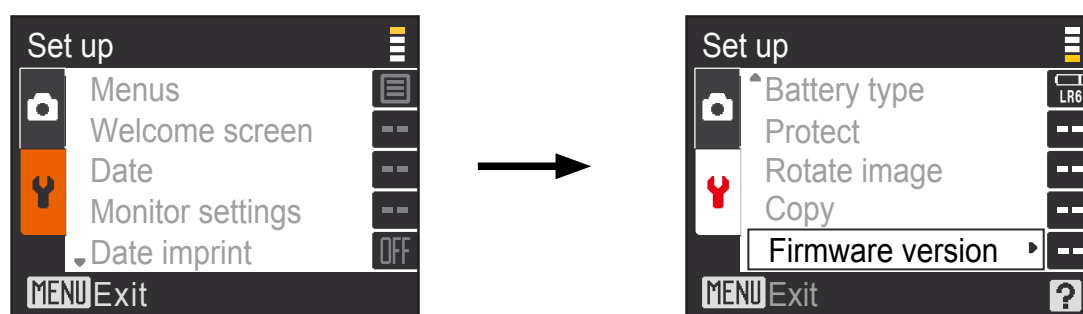
- **The power of the camera is ON.**
- **PC and camera is connected through USB cable.**

7-1. Firmware update

When the main PCB is replaced, be sure to perform the firmware update to the latest (see 7-1-1) and the VR MCU firmware update (see 7-1-2) to the latest versions .

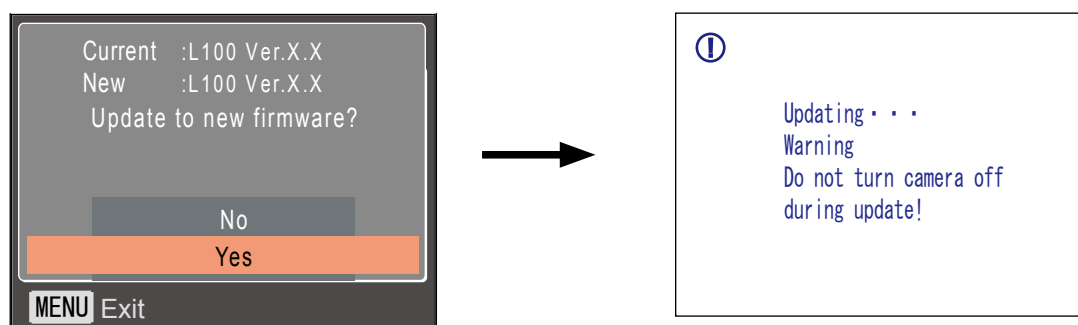
7-1-1. 【Firmware update】

- Format the SD card on PC. Copy the latest firmware "firmware.bin" into the "firmware" folder.
- Insert the SD card, in which the firmware was copied, into the camera.
- Turn the camera ON.
- Press the "MENU" [*] button of the camera, and select "Set up".
- Select "Firmware version".

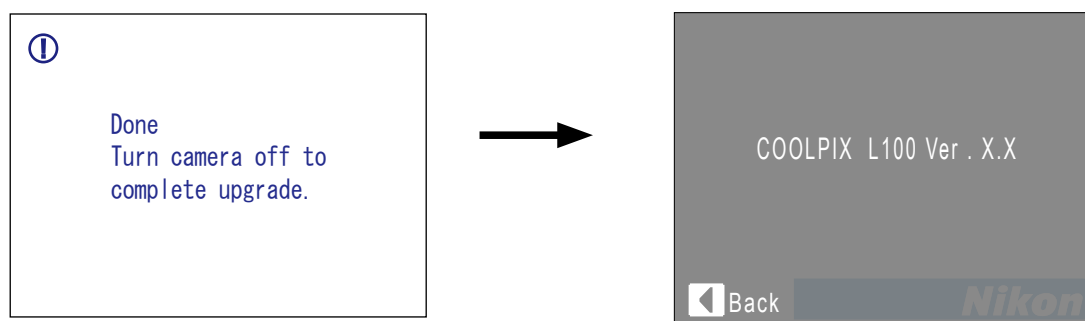


- Click "Yes" to perform the updating.

Note) Do NOT turn the camera OFF during updating.



- The message that indicates the completion "Done" appears, then turn the camera OFF and remove the SD card.
- Turn the camera ON to check "Firmware version".
- Turn the camera OFF to end the procedure.

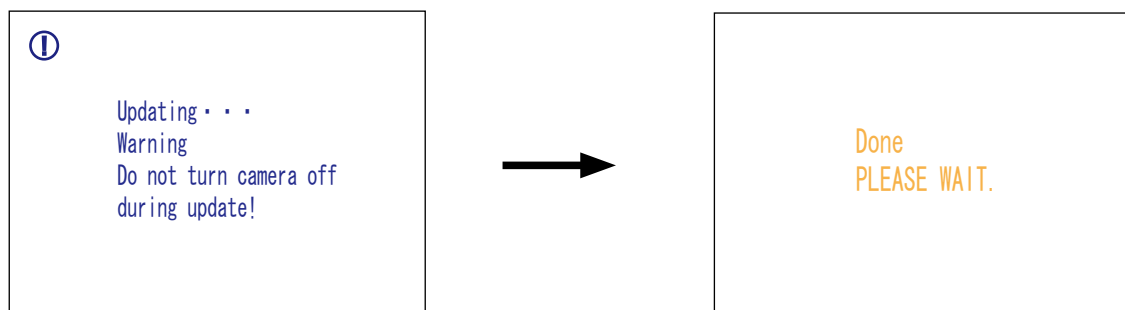


Caution:

After finishing the firmware update, be sure to perform the VR-MCU firmware update on the next page, too.

7-1-2. 【VR-MCU firmware update】

- Insert the SD card, in which the firmware was copied, into the camera.
- Turn the camera ON.
- Set the mode dial to "AUTO" and turn the camera OFF.
- While pressing the "MENU" button and setting the zoom lever to "W", turn the camera ON.
- Turn the camera OFF.
- Turn the camera ON again.
- Only when the VR-MCU firmware update is necessary, the updating will start automatically.
If it is not necessary, the camera will start as normal.

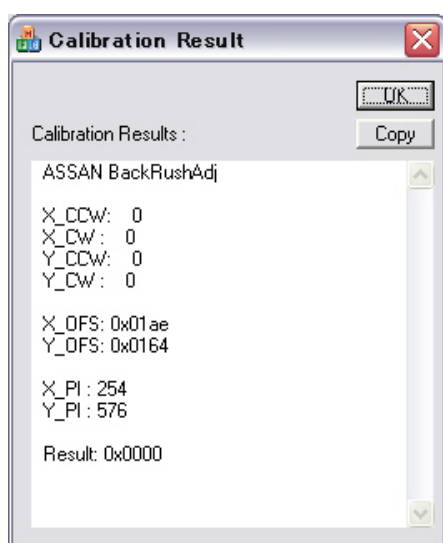
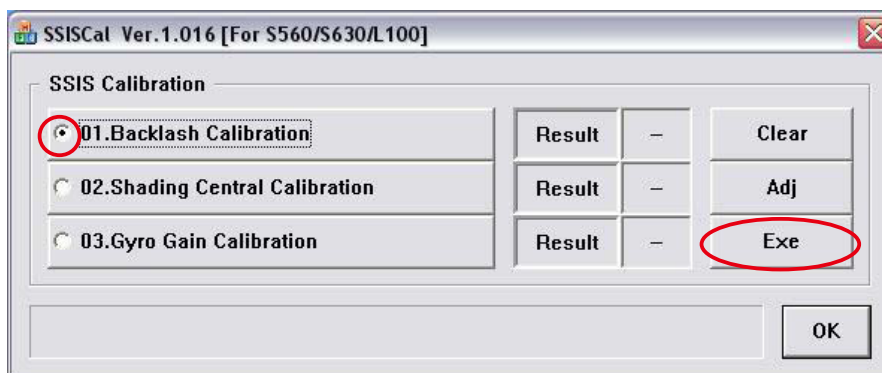


- "Done" (completion of updating) will be displayed and the camera will be turned OFF automatically.
- Remove the SD card.

7-2.Backlash calibration

Caution : "Gyro Gain Calibration" is not necessary △(Addition)

- Connect the camera and PC through USB cable.
- Turn the camera ON.
- Place the camera in a regular position on a flat and steady board.
- Start the SSIS calibration software.
- Select "01.Backlash Calibration", and click "Exe".
- After the adjustment is completed, the result will appear.

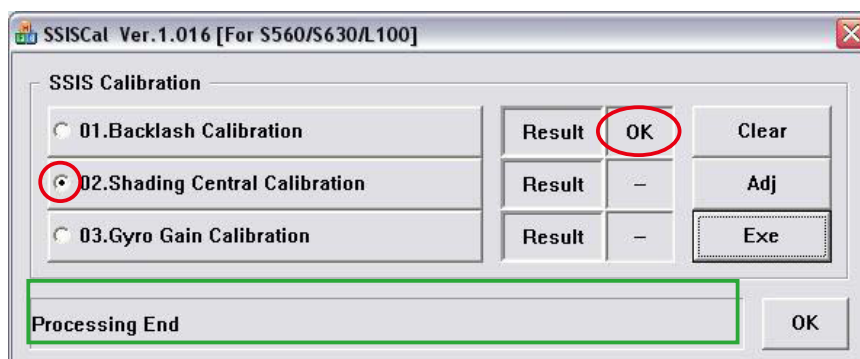


Backlash calibration standard value
 X_CCW 0 - 8
 X_CW 0 - 8
 Y_CCW 0 - 8
 Y_CW 0 - 8

Result of adjustment

- If the result is in the range of the above standard values, "Result" shows "OK", and the next "02. Shading Central Calibration" will be selected.
- The camera will be turned OFF automatically.
- If "Result" shows "NG", make readjustment.

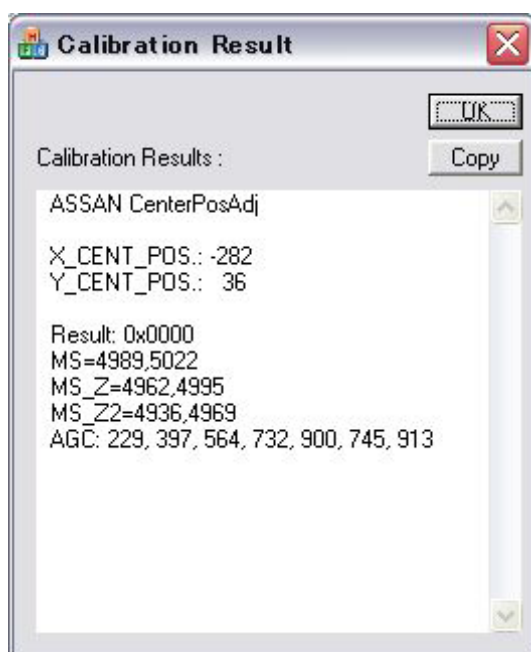
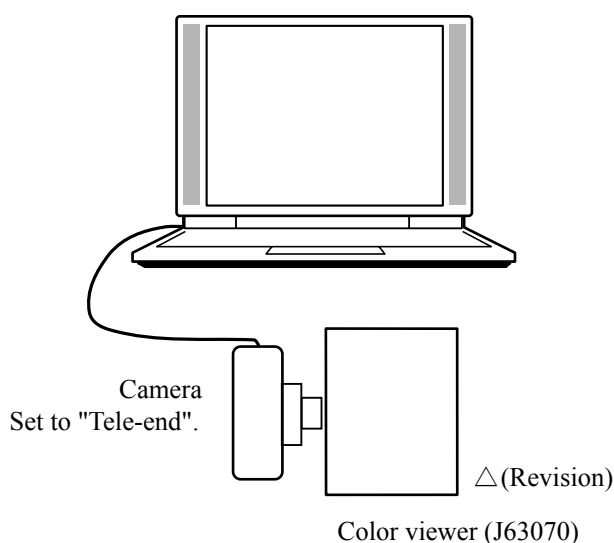
The cause of "NG" will be displayed in the below green frame.



7-3. Shading central calibration

Caution: Set the luminance of the color viewer to "LV13" or equivalent.

- Turn the camera ON.
- ~~• At TELE-end zoom position, connect the camera and PC through USB cable.~~
- At TELE-end zoom position, place the camera (front surface of lens) to the closest to the color viewer.
- Connect the camera and PC through USB cable. △(Revision)
- ~~• Place the camera to face the center of the color viewer in a regular position.~~ △(Deletion)
- Start the SSIS calibration software.
- Select "02.Shading Central Calibration", and click "Exe".
- After the adjustment is completed, the result will appear.
- If the result is in the range of the below standard values, "Result" shows "OK",
- If "Result" shows "NG", make readjustment.
- Turn the camera OFF.



Result of adjustment

Shading central calibration standard

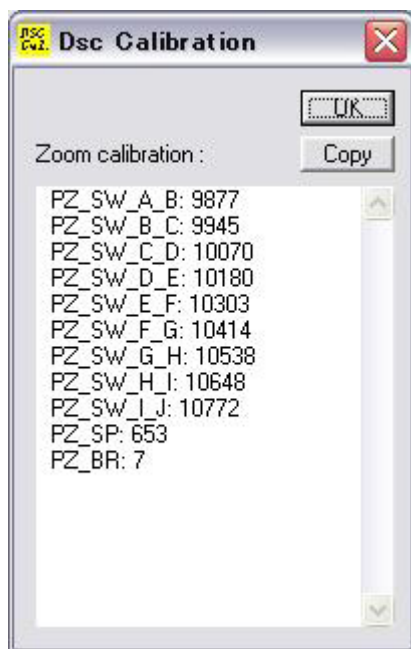
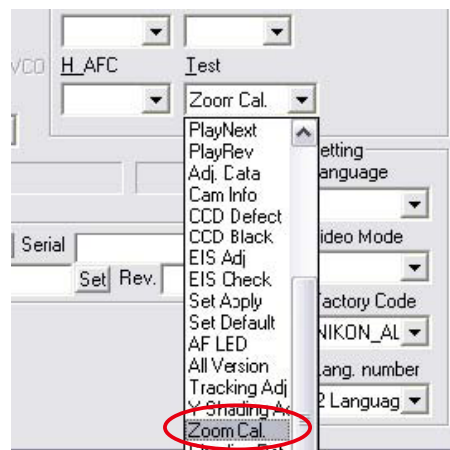
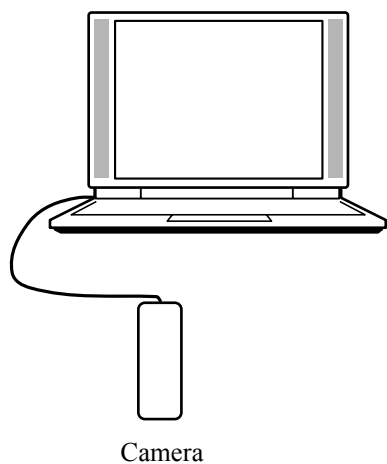
X_CENT_POS "-325" - "-45"
Y_CENT_POS "-64" - "-246"
Result 0x0000

MS=MS1, MS2
MS_Z=MS3, MS4
MS_Z2=MS1, MS2
MS1-6 3950 - 5350

AGC AS1, AS2, AS3, AS4, AS5, AS6, AS7
AS1-7 Less than 1023

7-4. Zoom adjustment

- Connect the camera and PC through USB cable.
- Turn the camera ON.
- Start the DSC calibration software.
- Select "Zoom Cal" from "Test" pulldown menu.
- After the adjustment is completed, the result will appear. If the result is NOT in the range of the below standard values, make readjustment.
- Turn the camera OFF.



Result of adjustment

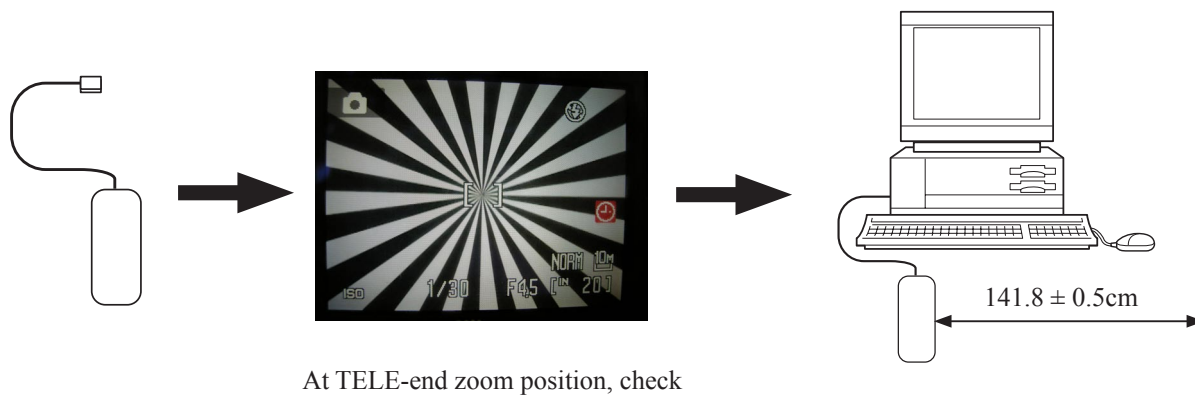
Zoom adjustment standard value

- PZ_SW_A_B: 9848 - 9918
- PZ_SW_B_C: 9922 - 9992
- PZ_SW_C_D: 10039 - 10109
- PZ_SW_D_E: 10157 - 10227
- PZ_SW_E_F: 10274 - 10344
- PZ_SW_F_G: 10391 - 10461
- PZ_SW_G_H: 10508 - 10578
- PZ_SW_H_I: 10625 - 10695
- PZ_SW_I_J: 10742 - 10812
- PZ_SP: 609 - 679
- PZ_BR: 0 - 100

7-5. Lens adjustment (1.5m)

- Turn the camera on.
- Set the mode dial to "AUTO" and "VR" to "OFF".
- Prepare A3 or more size "Siemens star chart". [Enlarge the attached A4 size chart (of the last page of this adjustment chapter) with a copier and use it.]
- Illumination above the subject should be 700 lux \pm 10%. \triangle (Addition)

Caution: Use a tripod to set up the camera.

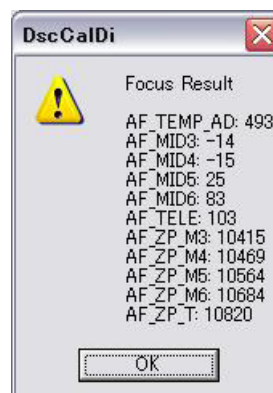
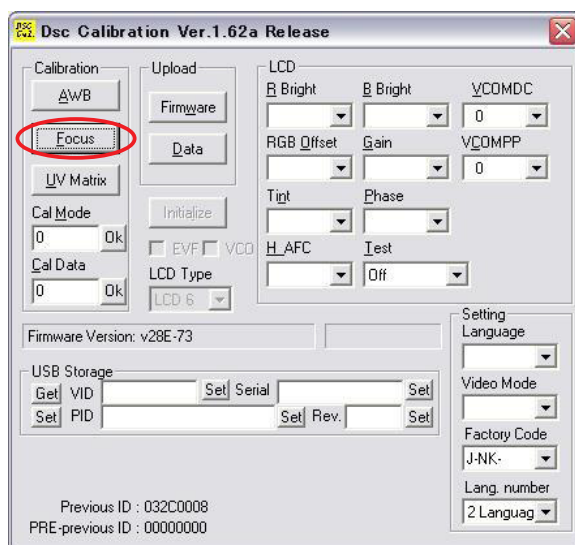


Connect the one side of the USB cable to the camera (without connecting the other side to the PC).

At TELE-end zoom position, check on the LCD monitor so that the center of the Siemens star chart coincides with the center of the camera screen.

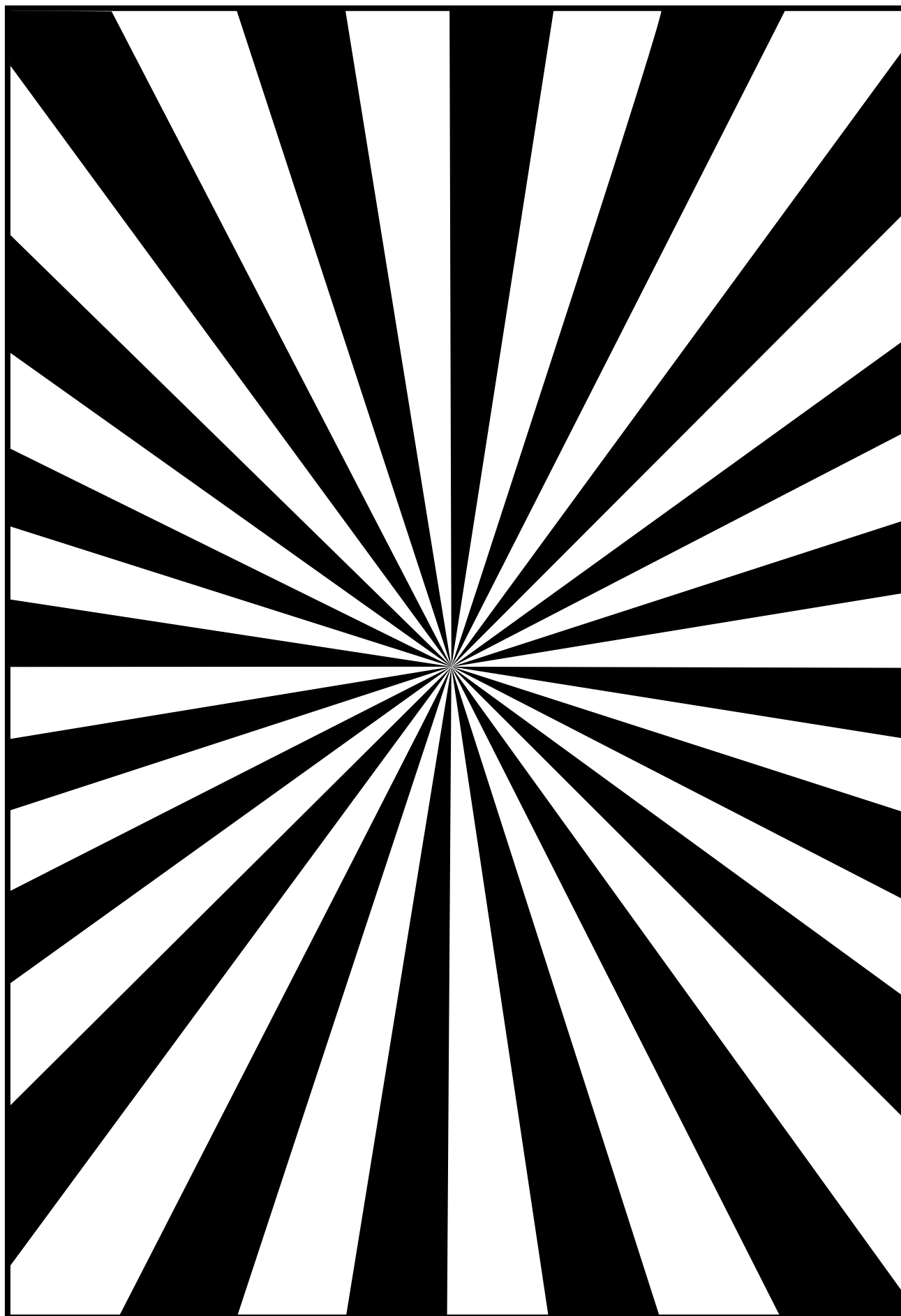
- Set the camera to WIDE-end.
- Set the distance between the camera and siemens star chart to "141.8 \pm 0.5cm".

- With the power of the camera being ON, connect the USB cable to the PC.
- Start the DSC calibration software.
- Click "Focus", then "Yes".
- After the adjustment is completed, the result will appear. If "NG" is displayed in the next line after "Focus Result", make readjustment.
- Turn the camera OFF.



Result of adjustment

[Siemens star chart]

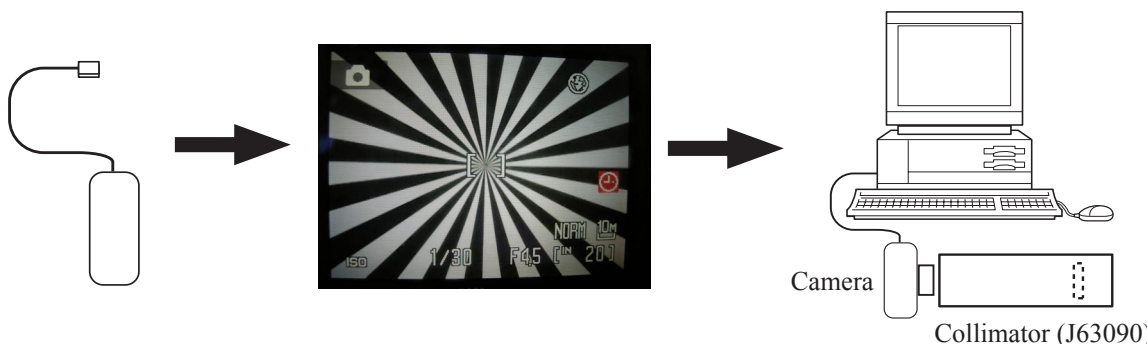


7-6. Lens adjustment (Infinity)

Caution: Be sure to finish the procedure of the lens adjustment (1.5m) before this adjustment.

Use a tripod to set up the camera.

- Turn the camera on.
- Set the mode dial to "AUTO" and "VR" to "OFF".

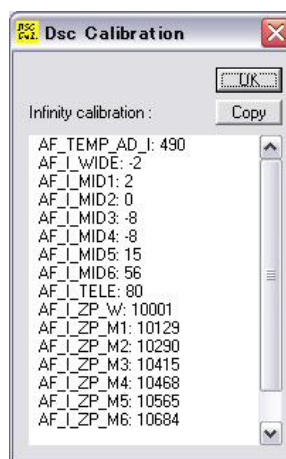
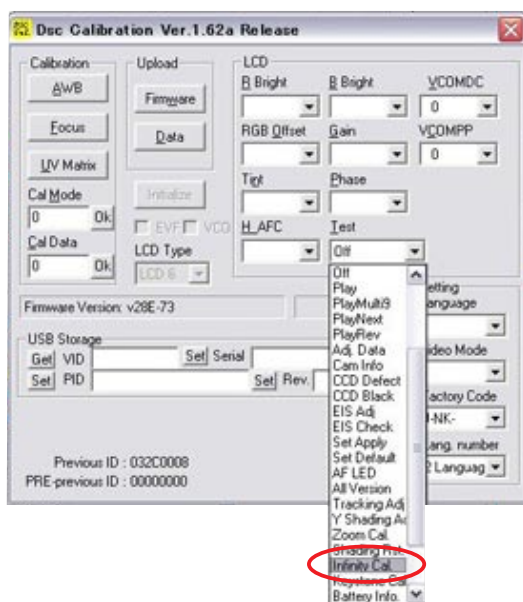


Connect the one side of the USB cable to the camera (without connecting the other side to the PC).

At TELE-end zoom position, check on the LCD monitor so that the center of the Siemens star chart (inside the collimator) coincides with the center of the camera screen.

At TELE-end zoom position, place the camera and eliminator to the closest to the collimator. collimator △(Revision)

- With the power of the camera being ON, connect the USB cable to the PC.
- Start the DSC calibration software.
- Select "Infinity Cal" from "Test" pull-down menu. The adjustment will start automatically.
- After the adjustment is completed, the result will appear. If "NG" is displayed in the next line after "Infinity calibration", make readjustment.
- Turn the camera OFF.



Result of adjustment



7-7. AWB adjustment

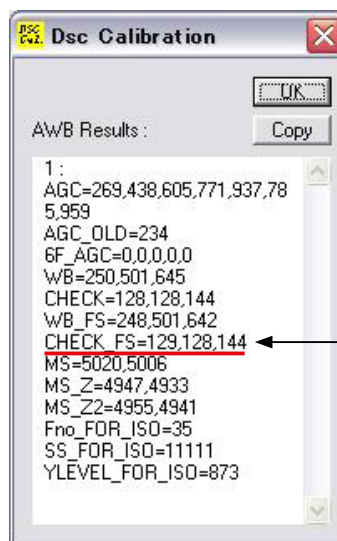
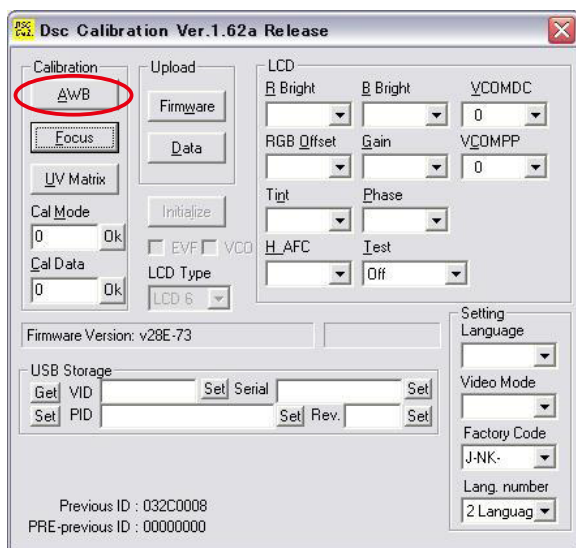
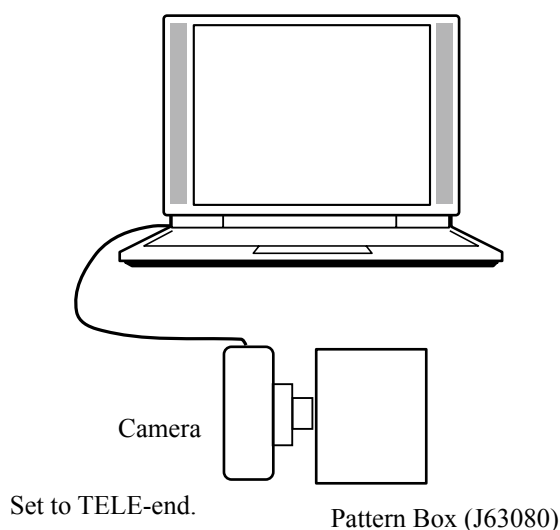
- Turn the camera on.
- At TELE-end zoom position, place the camera (front surface of lens) to the closest to the pattern box.

Note) Do not allow outside light to enter in.

- Connect the camera and PC through USB cable.
- Start the DSC calibration software.
- Click "AWB", then "Yes".
- After the adjustment is completed, the result will appear. If the result is NOT in the range of the below standard values, make readjustment.

Adjustment value CHECK=128 ± 2, 128 ± 2, 130 ± 40

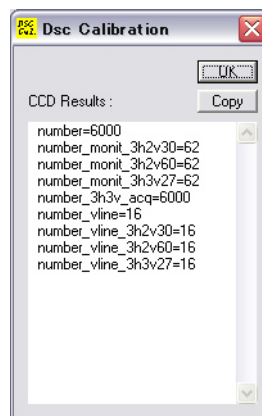
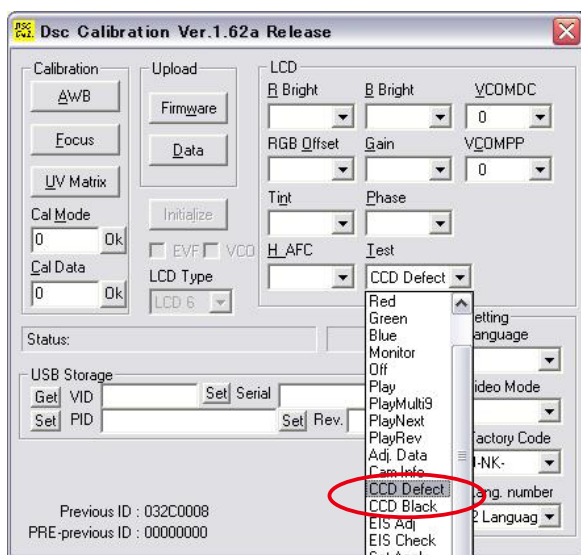
- Turn the camera OFF.



Result of adjustment

7-8. CCD defective white (hot) pixel compensation against dark background

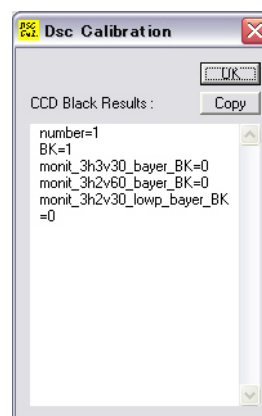
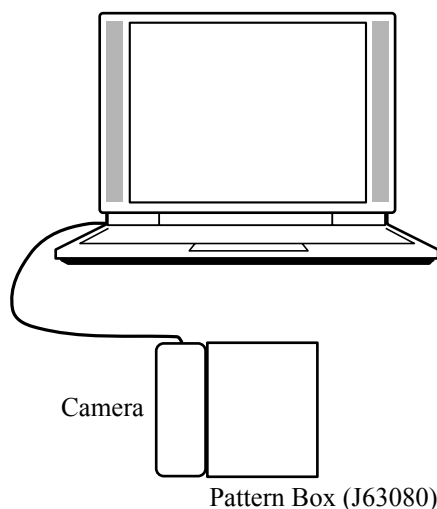
- Connect the camera and PC through USB cable.
- Turn the camera ON.
- Start the DSC calibration software.
- Select "CCD Defect" from "Test" pull-down menu. Click "Yes".
- After the adjustment is completed, the result will appear. If "defect_ng" is displayed, make readjustment.
- Turn the camera OFF.



Result of adjustment

7-9. CCD defective black/white (dead) pixel compensation against bright background

- Fix the camera so that only the white part of the pattern box is displayed on the screen. (Prevent the outside light from entering as far as circumstances allow.)
- Connect the camera and PC through USB cable.
- Turn the camera ON.
- Start the DSC calibration software.
- Select "CCD black" from "Test" pull-down menu. Click "Yes".
- After the adjustment is completed, the result will appear. If "defect_ng BLACK" is displayed, make readjustment.
- Turn the camera OFF.



Result of adjustment

7-10. USB storage information registration

"USB storage information" is an important information at the time of connecting to the PC through the USB cable. Therefore, if there is some error or absence of registration in "USB storage information", the USB connection becomes impossible. So be sure to check the USB storage information.

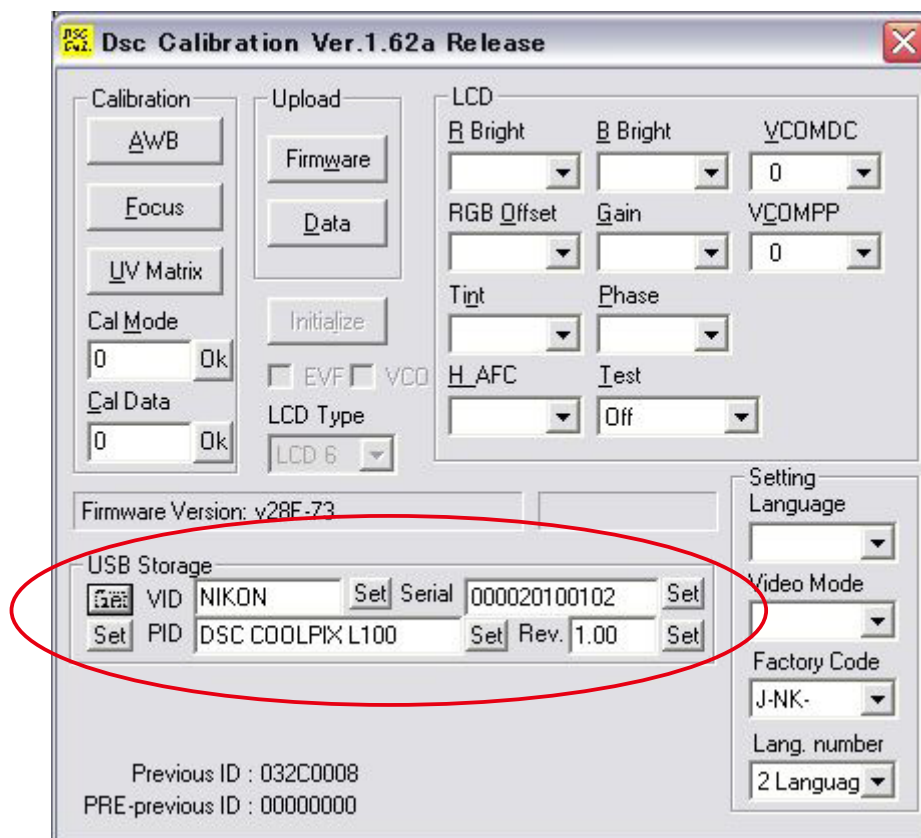
- Connect the camera and PC through USB cable.
- Turn the camera ON.
- Start the DSC calibration software.
- Click on the "Get" button in the USB storage window and check the USB storage data.

VID:NIKON

PID: DSC COOLPIX L100

Serial:XXXXXXXXXXXX

- If the "Serial" in the USB storage data is different from the serial number of the camera bottom, enter the number of the camera's bottom, and click "Set".
- If the other details of the USB storage data are different from the above, enter the above details and click "Set".
- Turn the camera OFF.

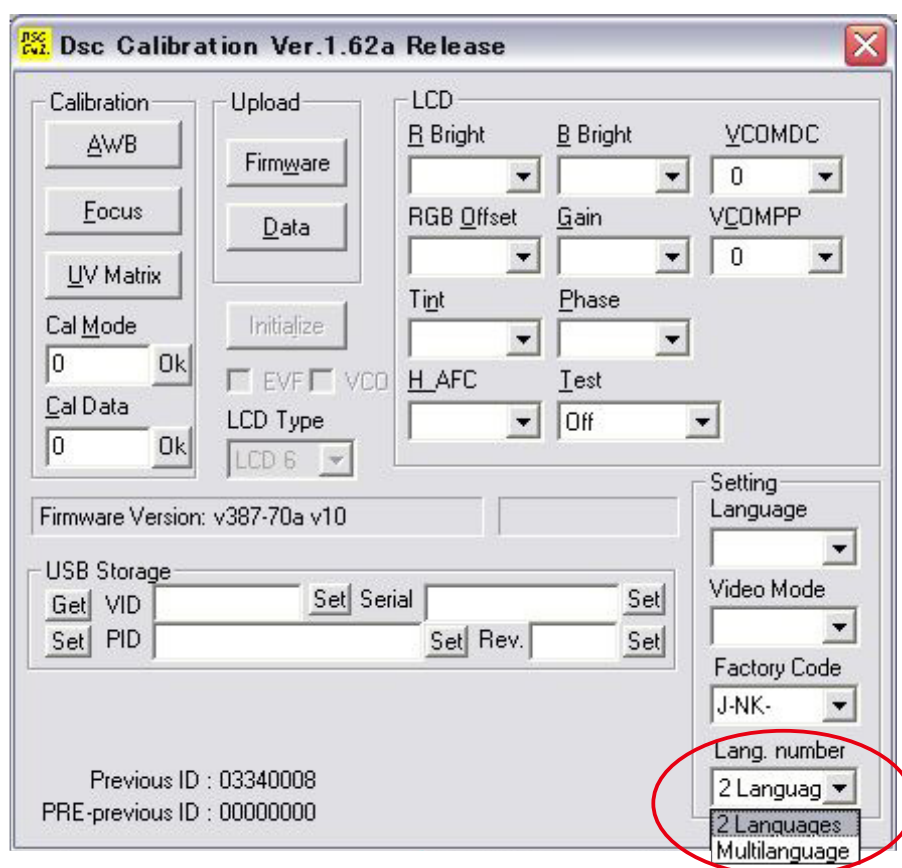


7-11. Language setting

- Connect the camera and PC through USB cable.
- Turn the camera ON.
- Start the DSC calibration software.
- Set Lang number" which enables to select either 2 Languages or 24 Languages" (Multilanguage).

Caution) Select "2 Languages" for Japanese models.

- Turn the camera OFF.



< Language setting screen >



2 Languages



Multilanguage

7-12. Factory default setting

- Turn the camera ON.
- Set the shooting mode to "AUTO".
- Turn the camera OFF.
- While pressing "MENU" button and setting the zoom lever to "T" or "W", turn the camera ON.
- Turn the camera OFF.
- When the power is turned to ON next time, the screen for setting language will appear.

1. OUTLINE OF CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

1-1. CCD CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

1. IC Configuration

The CCD peripheral circuit block basically consists of the following ICs.

- IC932 (MN34510PLJ-A) CCD imager
- IC901 (AN20118A) V driver
- IC905 (AD9971BCPZRL) CDS, AGC, A/D converter, H driver, vertical TG

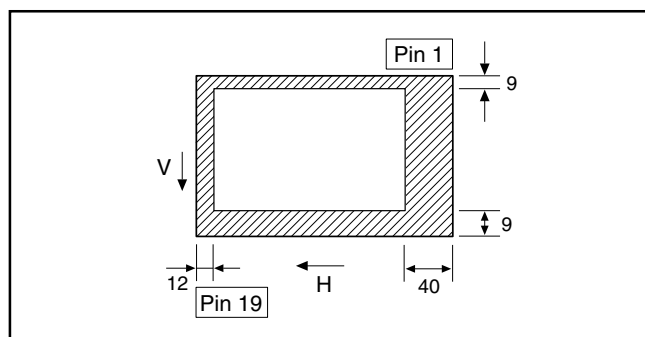


Fig. 1-1. Optical Black Location (Top View)

2. IC932 (CCD)

[Structure]

1/2.33 inch 10.48 million picture element

Effective pixels 3776 (H) X 2776 (V)

Pixels in total 3828 (H) X 2794 (V)

Optical black

Horizontal (H) direction: Front 12 pixels, Rear 40 pixels

Vertical (V) direction: Below 9 pixels, Above 9 pixels

Dummy bit number Horizontal : 28 Vertical : 7

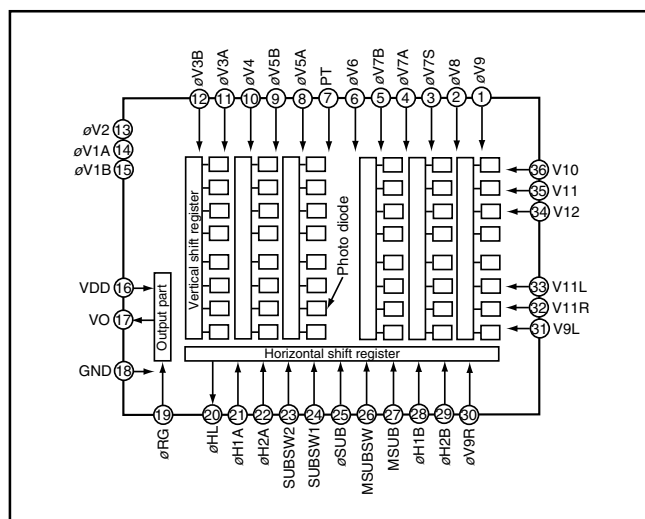


Fig. 1-2. CCD Block Diagram

Pin No.	Symbol	Pin Description	Waveform	Voltage
2, 3, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36	V8, V7S, V9R, V9L, V11R, V11L, V12, V10	Vertical shift register clock pulse		-6.0 V, 0 V
1, 4, 5, 35	V9, V7A, V7B, V11	Vertical shift register clock pulse		-6.0 V, 0 V, 12 V
6, 10, 13	V6, V4, V2	Vertical shift register clock pulse		-6.0 V, 0 V
8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15	V5A, V5B, V3A, V3B, V1A, V1B	Vertical shift register clock pulse		-6.0 V, 0 V, 12 V
18	GND	GND		0 V
25	SUB	Substrate clock		Aprox. 7 V (Different from every CCD)
16	VDD	Power		12 V
17	VO	CCD output		Aprox. 7.3 V
23, 24	SUB SW2, 1	Substrate control		0, 3.4 V (When importing all picture element: 3.4 V)
21, 22, 28, 29	H1A, H2A, H1B, H2B	Horizontal shift register clock pulse		0 V, 3.6 V
20	HL	Horizontal shift register clock pulse		0 V, 3.6 V
19	RG	Reset pulse		4 V, 8 V
7	PT	Protection P well		-6 V
27	MSUB	Pixel addition video substrate voltage output		6 V
26	MSUBSW	Pixel addition video substrate voltage modulation		0 V, 3.4 V

Table 1-1. CCD Pin Description

---- When sensor read-out

3. IC901 (V Driver)

A V driver (IC901) is necessary in order to generate the clocks (vertical transfer clock and electronic shutter clock) which driver the CCD.

The XV1-XV17 signals which are output from IC101 are the vertical transfer clocks, and the XSG1 - XSG10 signals which are output is superimposed onto XV1, XV3, XV5, XSG7, XSG9 and XSG11 at IC901 in order to generate a ternary pulse. In addition, the XSUB signal which is output from IC101 is used as the sweep pulse for the electronic shutter.

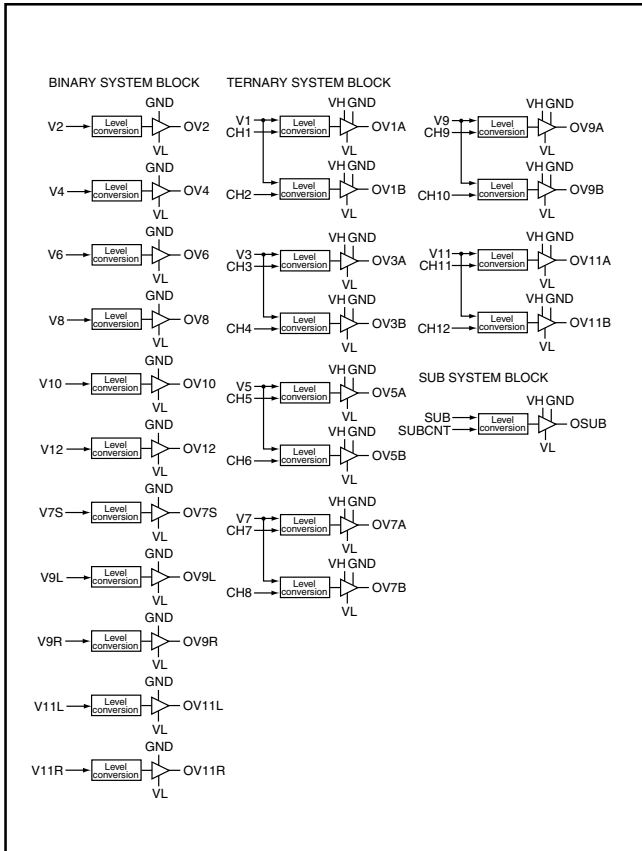


Fig. 1-3. IC901 Block Diagram

4. IC905 (H Driver, CDS, AGC and A/D converter)

IC905 contains the functions of H driver, CDS, AGC and A/D converter. As horizontal clock driver and reset pulse for CCD image sensor are generated inside H1, H2, H3, H4 and RG, and output to CCD.

The video signal which is input to pin (25) of IC905. There are sampling hold blocks generated from the SHP and SHD pulses, and it is here that CDS (correlated double sampling) is carried out.

After passing through the CDS circuit, the signal passes through the VGA (VGA: Variable Gain Amplifier). It is converted internally into a small-amplitude actuating signal (LVDS), and is then input to IC101. The gain of the VGA amplifier is controlled by pins (32), (33) and (34) using serial signals which is output from IC101.

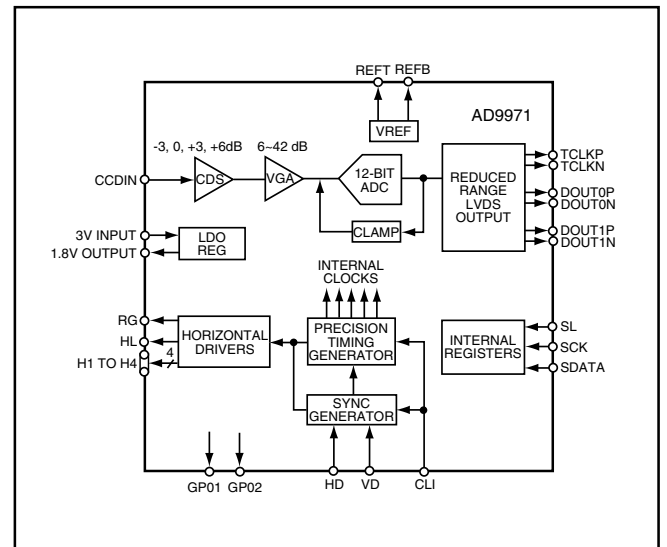


Fig. 1-4. IC905 Block Diagram

1-2. CP1 CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

1. Circuit Description

1-1. Signal processor (SIG)

1. Signal preprocessing block

This block processes the raw data for the CCD.

2. Color synchronization block

This block color synchronizes the raw data and converts it to YUV.

3. YUV processing block

This block carries out luminance correction and generates the Y, Cu and Cv signals.

4. Zoom processing block

This block carries out processes such as zoom processing for the Y, Cu and Cv signals.

1-2. BUF-A

After the data is received from signal processing (SIG), it is converted into data arrays for each mode, and then a write request to the SDRAM is output to the SDRAM control. The BUF-A is further divided into the BUF-A1 block, BUF-A2 block and BUF-A3 block.

1-3. BUF-D

The data is read from the SDRAM and converted to data arrays for each mode and is then output to signal processing.

1-4. AE/AWB and AF calculation circuit (AEAF)

When the data is received from signal processing (SIG), evaluation values are calculated for AF and for AE/AWB, and then it is written to each of the 16 horizontal areas in the SDRAM via the SDRAM control.

1-5. BUF-BC

The image data and the character data for the OSD (On Screen Displays) are read from the SDRAM and displayed on the monitor and the LCD.

1-6. SDRAM Ctrl

This controls the SDRAM access requests.

1-7. BUF-E/BUF-F and JPEG controller

This carries out compression and expansion of JPEG data and outputs write and read requests to the SDRAM.

1-8. TGSG

The TG is the signal generator which drives the CCD (10 million pixels) and carries out drive mode control.

The SG is the signal generator which creates the reference for the video sync signals.

2. Outline of Operation

When the shutter opens, the serial signals ("take a picture" commands) from the 8-bit microprocessor is input to ASIC (IC101) and operation starts. When the TG/SG drives the CCD, picture data passes through the A/D and CDS, and is then input to the ASIC as 12-bit digital signal. The AF, AE, AWB, shutter, and AGC value are computed from this data, and three exposures are made to obtain the optimum picture. The data which has already been stored in the SDRAM is read by the CPU and color generation is carried out. Each pixel is interpolated from the surrounding data as being either R, G and B primary color data to produce R, G and B data. At this time, correction of the lens distortion which is a characteristic of wide-angle lenses is carried out. After AWB and γ processing are carried out, a matrix is generated and aperture correction is carried out for the Y, V and U signals, and the data is then compressed by the JPEG method by (JPEG) and is then written to card memory (SD card).

When the data is to be output to an external device, it is taken data from the memory and output via the USB. When played back on the LCD and monitor, data is transferred from memory to the SDRAM, and the data elongated by JPEG decoder is displayed over the SDRAM display area.

3. LCD Block

The LCD display circuit is located on the CP1 board, and consists of components such as a power circuit.

The signals from the ASIC are 8-bit digital signals, that is input to the LCD directly. The 8-bit digital signals are converted to RGB signals inside the LCD driver circuit. This LCD has a 3-wire serial, and functions such as the brightness and image quality are controlled.

Because the LCD closes more as the difference in potential between the VCOM (common polar voltage: AC) and the R, G and B signals becomes greater, the display becomes darker; if the difference in potential is smaller, the element opens and the LCD become brighter.

In addition, the timing pulses for signals other than the video signals are also input from the ASIC directory to the LCD.

4. Lens drive block

4-1. Shutter drive

The serial data signals (L_DATA) and (L_LATCH, SHUTTER, LENS_ST and L_SCLK) which are output from the ASIC (IC101) are used to drive regular current (SOUT1 and SOUT2) by the motor driver (IC951), and then mecha shutter is opened and closed.

4-2. ND filter drive

The serial data signals (L_DATA) and (L_LATCH, IRIS, LENS_ST and L_SCLK) which are output from the ASIC (IC101) are used to drive regular current (IOUT1 and IOUT2) by the motor driver (IC951), and then the ND filter is inserted into and removed from the beam path.

4-3. Focus drive

The serial data signals (L_DATA) and (L_LATCH, FCLK, LENS_ST and L_SCLK) which are output from the ASIC (IC101) are used to drive (FOUT_A+, FOUT_A-, FOUT_B+ and FOUT_B-) by the motor driver (IC951), and then used to drive the focus stepping motor. Detection of the standard focusing positions is carried out by means of the photointerruptor (F_HP) inside the lens block.

4-4. Zoom drive

The serial data signals (L_DATA) and (L_LATCH, ZPWM, LENS_ST and L_SCLK) which are output from the ASIC (IC101) are used to drive (ZOUT1 and ZOUT2) by the motor driver (IC951), and then used to drive the zoom DC motor. Detection of the standard zooming positions is carried out by means of photointerruptor (Z_HP) inside the lens block. Also, detection of the zooming relative positions is carried out by the ASIC (IC101) counting the photointerruptor (Z_ENC).

1-3. PWA POWER CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

1. Outline

This is the main power circuit, and is comprised of the following blocks.

Switching controller (IC501)
 Analog +12 V (A) power output (L5061)
 Analog -6 V (A) power output (L5051, Q5051)
 Analog +3.4 V (A) power output (IC503)
 VDD 3 power output (L5021)
 VDD 1.2 power output (L5031)
 VDD 1.8_ASIC power output (IC501 REG ch)
 VDD 1.8_DDR power output (IC502)
 LCD backlight system power output (L5071)
 Motor system power BOOST 5.2 V output (L5301, Q5301)
 VR microprocessor power V5.0P output (supply from BOOST 5.2 V)

2. Switching Controller (IC501)

This is the basic circuit which is necessary for controlling the power supply for a PWM-type switching regulator, and is provided with seven built-in channels and linear regulator is provided with two channels (REG ch and LED ch). This model is used six channels for switching regulator and 1 channel (REG ch) for linear regulator.

Only CH1 (BOOST 5.2 V), CH2 (VDD 3), CH3 (VDD 1.2), CH5 (-6 V (A)), CH6 (+12 V (A)), CH7 (LCD backlight) and REG ch (VDD1.8_ASIC) are used.

Feedback from CH1 (BOOST 5.2 V), CH2 (VDD 3), CH3 (VDD 1.2), CH5 (-6 V (A)) and CH6 (+12 V (A)) power supply outputs are received, and the PWM duty is varied so that each one is maintained at the correct voltage setting level.

Feedback for the CH7 (LCD backlight power) is provided to the both ends voltage of resistance so that regular current can be controlled to be current that was setting.

Feedback for the REG ch (VDD1.8_ASIC) so that regulator output can be adjusted.

2-1. Short-circuit protection circuit

If output is short-circuited for the length of time determined by the condenser which is connected to Pin (1) of IC501, all output is turned off. The control signal (P ON) are recontrolled to restore output.

3. Analog +12 V (A) Power Output

+12 V (A) is output. Feedback for the +12 V (A) is provided to the switching controller (Pin (40) of IC501) so that PWM control can be carried out.

4. Analog -6 V Power Output

-6 V (A) is output. Feedback for the -6 V (A) is provided to the switching controller (Pin (42) of IC501) so that PWM control can be carried out.

5 Analog +3.4 V Power Output

+3.4 V (A) is output. +3.4 V (A) output is so that voltage control can be carried out at the internal circuit of linear regulator IC (IC503).

6. VDD 3 Power Output

VDD 3 (3.25 V) is output. Feedback for the VDD 3 output is provided to the switching controller (Pin (30) of IC501) so that PWM control can be carried out.

7. VDD 1.2 Power Output

VDD 1.2 (1.26 V) is output. Feedback for the VDD 1.2 output is provided to the switching controller (Pin (31) of IC501) so that PWM control can be carried out.

8. VDD 1.8_ASIC Power Output

VDD1.8_ASIC (1.8 V) is output. Feedback for the VDD 1.8_ASIC (1.8 V) output is provided to the switching controller (Pin (2) of IC501) so that voltage control can be carried out.

9. VDD 1.8_DDR Power Output

VDD 1.8_DDR (1.8 V) is output. VDD 1.8_DDR (1.8 V) output is so that voltage control can be carried out at the internal circuit of linear regulator IC (IC502).

10. LCD Backlight Power Output

Regular current (approximately 21 mA) is being transmitted to LED for LCD backlight. Feedback for the both ends voltage of resistance that is being positioned to in series LED are provided to the switching controller (Pin (39) of IC501) so that PWM control to be carried out.

11. Motor System Power Output

BOOST 5.2 V is output. Feedback for the BOOST 5.2 V output is provided to the switching controller (Pin (29) of IC501) so that PWM control can be carried out.

12. VR Microprocessor Power V5.0P Output

V5.0P (5.2 V) is output. V5.0P (5.2 V) output is supplied from BOOST 5.2 V to control output (ON/OFF) by using Q5081.

1-4. SYA CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

1. Configuration and Functions

For the overall configuration of the SYA block diagram, refer to the block diagram. The SYA block centers around a 8-bit microprocessor (IC301), and controls camera system condition (mode). The 8-bit microprocessor handles the following functions.

1. Operation key input, 2. backup and clock control in case of no battery, 3. Power ON/OFF control, 4. Strobe condensor charge control, 5. Card, USB and AV jack detection, 6. LED lighting control.

Pin	Signal	I/O	Outline
1	SCK	O	Serial clock output
2	AV JACK	I	AV JACK insertion detection
3	SCAN OUT0	O	Keypad output
4	SCAN OUT1	O	Keypad output
5	SCAN OUT2	O	Keypad output
6	BEEP	O	Buzzer
7	LCD PWM	O	LCD backlight brightness adjustment
8	CHGSEL	O	Strobe charge electric current control
9	VDD2	-	Power 2
10	VSS2	-	GND 2
11	TON1	O	Image stabilization power control
12	BACK_LED	O	Back (strobe charge) LED lighting control
13	PW_LED	O	Power LED lighting control
14	NOT USED	O	-
15	USB_CNT	I	USB insertion detection
16	MENU	I	Menu key detection
17	PW_ON	I	POWER ON key detection (interrupt from HALT)
18	PLAY	I	PLAY key detection (interrupt from HALT)
19	UTX	O	Debugger UART sending
20	SCAN IN0	I	Keypad input
21	WIDE1	I	Wide key detection
22	TELE2	I	Tele key detection
23	SCAN IN1	I	Keypad input
24	SCAN IN2	I	Keypad input
25	DC IN	I	DC jack detection
26	SHUTTER 1st	I	Shutter 1st key detection
27	P_ON	O	Digital power control
28	PLLEN	O	ASIC PLL circuit enable signal
29	MAIN_RESET	O	System reset (MRST)
30	NOT USED	-	-
31	P_ON2	O	VDD 1.8 ASIC control signal
32	STB_DDR	O	VDD 1.8 DDR control signal
33	REFE_CTL	O	Self refresh information signal → ASIC
34	CHG_ON	O	Strobe charge control
35	VSS3	-	GND 3
36	VDD3	-	Power 3
37	(DBGP2)	-	System reservation terminal (CCD select terminal)
38	(DBGP1/CLK)	-	System reservation terminal (CCD)
39	(DBGP0/DATA0)	-	System reservation terminal (CCD)
40	BC_MASK	I	ASIC directly
41	SCAN IN3	I	Keypad input
42	CARD	I	SD CARD insertion detection
43	SW3.2VON	O	Card pull-up power

44	NOT USED	-	-
45	COMREQ/ZBOOT	I	Command request (BOOT output)
46	BACKUP_CTL	O	Backup battery charge control
47	NOT USED	-	-
48	NOT USED	-	-
49	BAT_OFF	I	Battery OFF (removal) detection
50	SREQ	I	Serial communication request signal
51	SHUTTER 2nd	I	Shutter 2nd key detection
52	HOTLINE	I	ASIC directly
53	RESET	I	Backup reset detection
54	XCIN	I	Clock oscillation terminal for clock (32.768 kHz)
55	XCOUT	O	Clock oscillation terminal for clock (32.768 kHz)
56	VSS1	-	GND1
57	XIN	I	Not used for using built-in oscillation circuit
58	XOUT	O	Not used for using built-in oscillation circuit
59	VDD1	-	Power 1
60	BATTERY	I	Battery voltage monitoring
61	VMONIT	I	Strobo condenser charging voltage monitoring
62	TEMP	I	Camera (SD) temperature monitoring
63	SO	O	Serial data output
64	SI	I	Serial data input

Table 4-1. 8-bit Microprocessor Port Specification

2. Setting of external port and communication

The SYA block carries out overall control of camera operation by detecting the input from the keyboard and the condition of the camera circuits. The 8-bit microprocessor reads the signals from each sensor element as input data and outputs this data to the camera circuits (ASIC) as operation mode setting data. Fig. 4-1 shows the internal communication between the 8-bit microprocessor and ASIC.

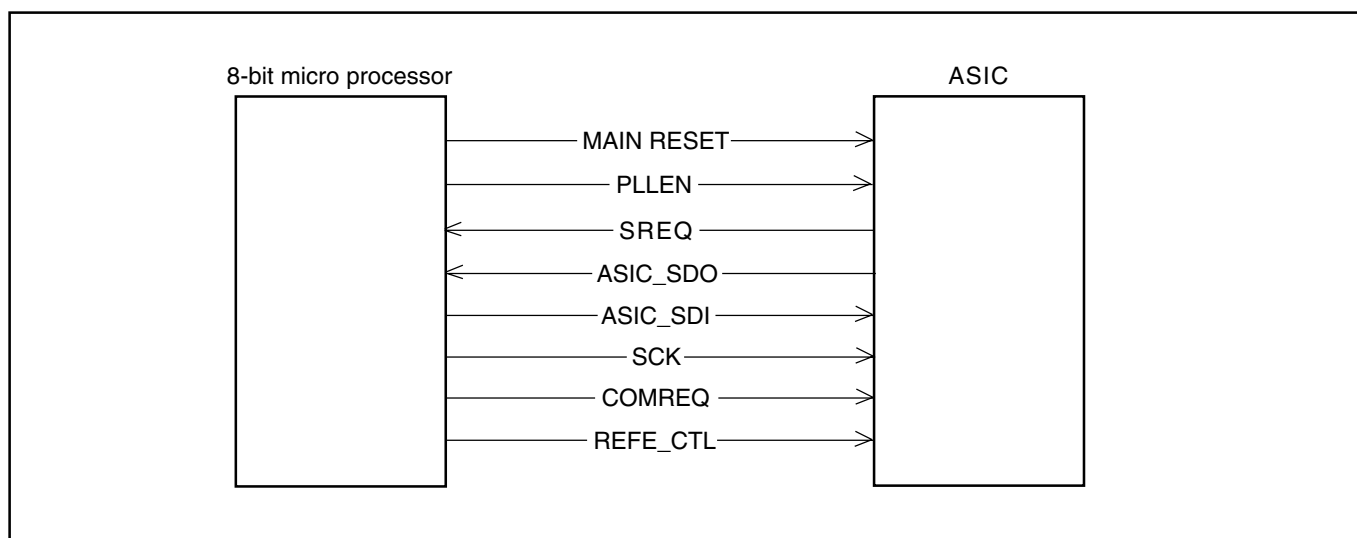


Fig. 4-1 Internal Bus Communication System

3. Key Operaiton

For details of the key operation, refer to the instruction manual.

SCAN OUT \ SCAN IN	0	1	2	3
0	DETELE	RIGHT	MODE	TEST
1	DOWN	OK	UP	PW_TEST
2	-	-	LEFT	-

Table 4-2. Key Operation

4. Power Supply Control

The 8-bit microprocessor controls the power supply for the overall system.

The following is a description of how the power supply is turned on and off. When the battery is attached, IC302 is operating, and a regulated 3.2 V voltage is normally input to the 8-bit microprocessor (IC301), clock counting and key scanning is carried out even when the power switch is turned off, so that the camera can start up again.

When the power switch is off, the 8-bit microprocessor halts 4 MHz of the built-in main clock, and operates 32.768 kHz of subclock.

When the battery is removed, the 8-bit microprocessor halts 4 MHz of the built-in main clock, and operates clock counting by 32.768 kHz of sub clock.

Also, the battery for backup is charged 10 hours from it to be attached.

When the power switch is on, the 8-bit microprocessor starts processing. The 8-bit microprocessor first sets the PON signal to High, and then turn on the power circuit. After PON signal is to High, sets external port of ASIC after approximately 40 ms. According to setting of this external port, carry out setting of the operating frequency and oscillation control in the ASIC.

Also, it starts communication with ASIC, and confirms the system is operative.

When the through image is operating, set the PAON signal and PAON4 signal to High and then turn on the CCD.

When the through image is playing, set the PAON signal and PAON4 signal to Low and then turn off the CCD.

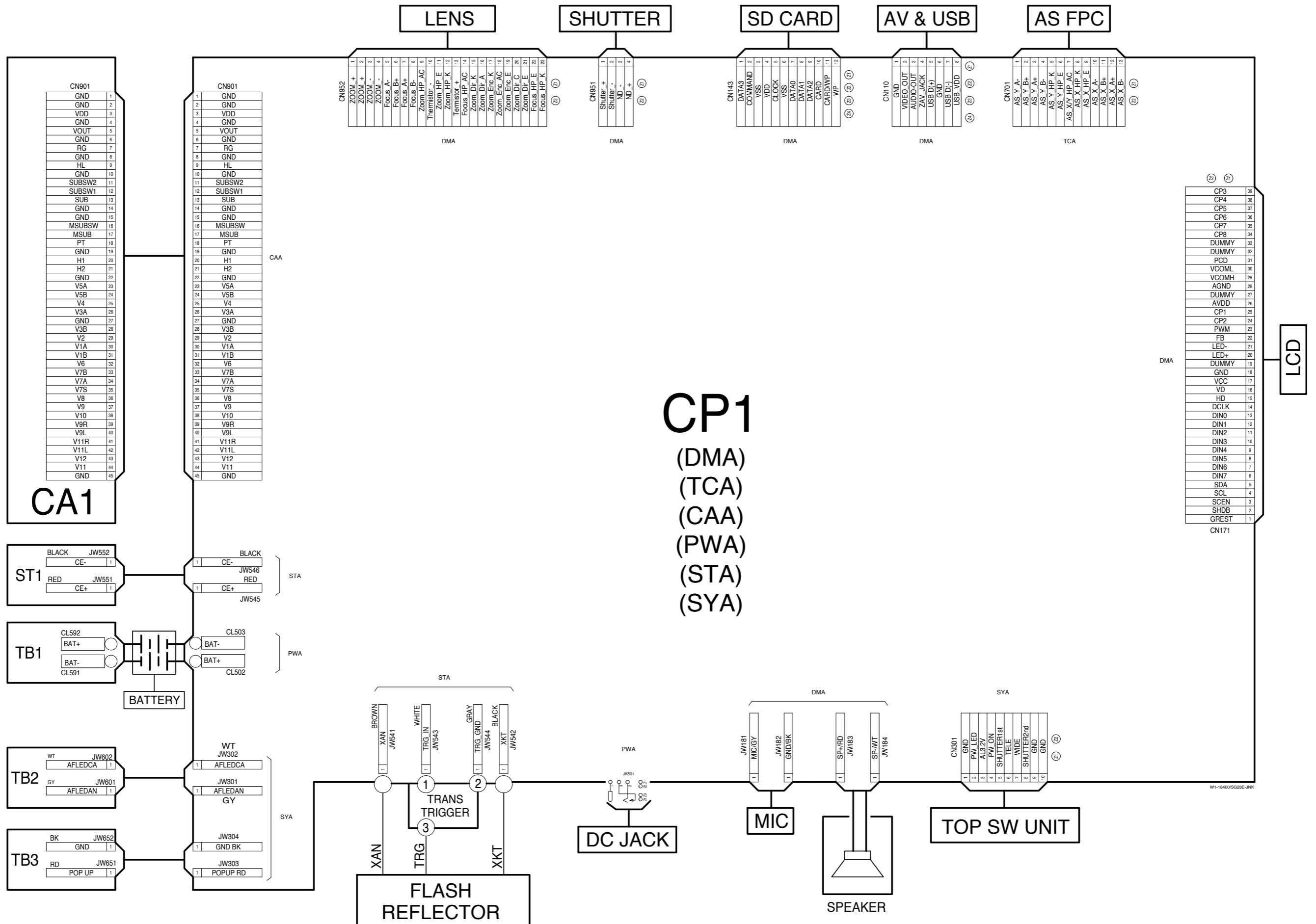
When LCD panel turns on, set BL ON signal (ASIC) to High, and turn on the backlight power.

When the power switch is off, PON, PAON, PAON4 and BLON signals to all Low and the power supply to the whole system is halted. The 8-bit microprocessor halts oscillation of the built-in main clock, and set operation mode of clock ocillation.

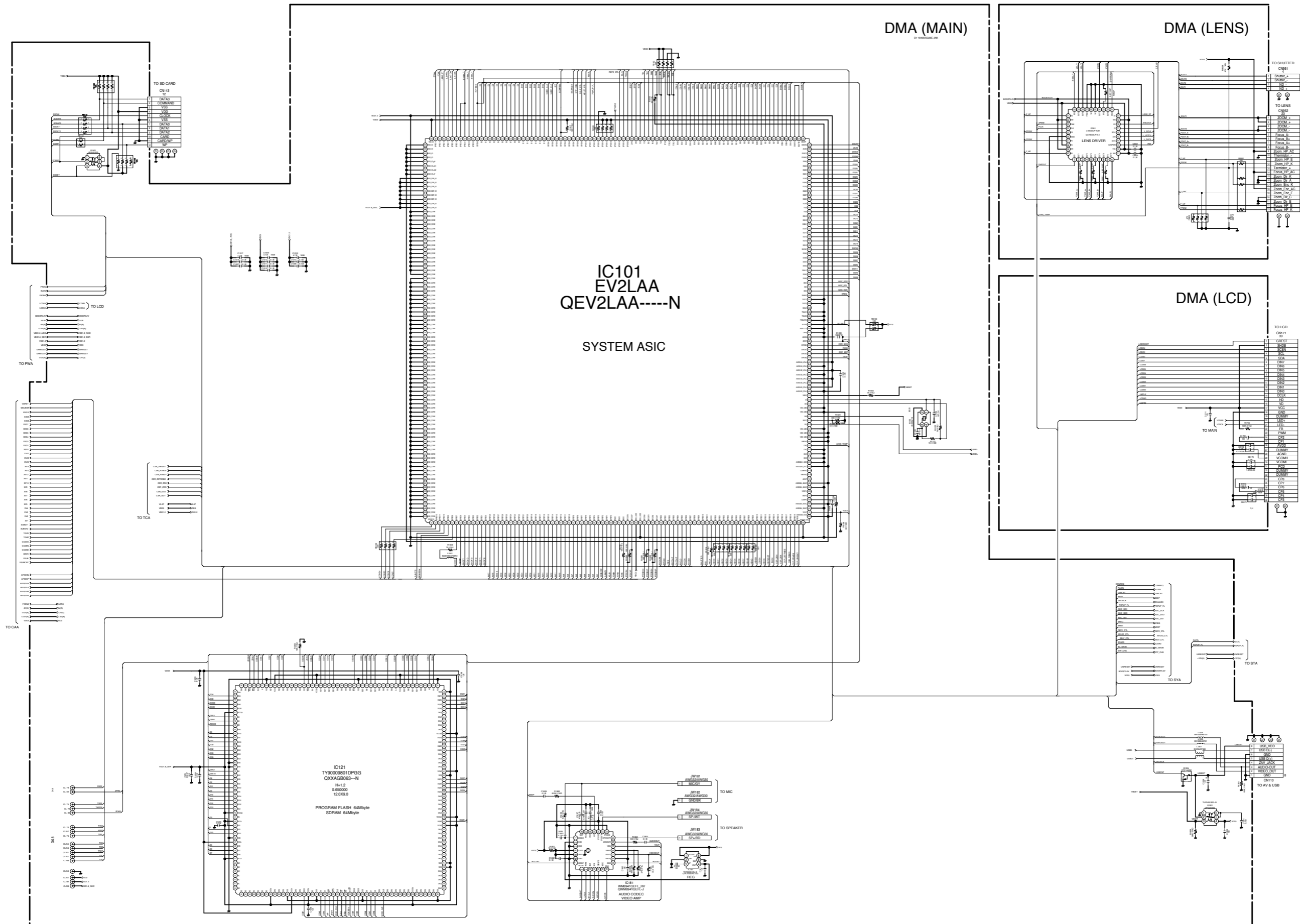
	ASIC, memory	CCD	8bit CPU	LCD MONITOR
Power supply voltage	1.2 V, 1.8 V 3.25 V	12.0 V, 3.4 V -6 V	3.2 V	3.25 V
Power OFF	OFF	OFF	32.768 KHz	OFF
Through image	ON	ON	4MHz	ON
Playback mode	ON	OFF	4MHz	ON

Table 4-3. Power supply control

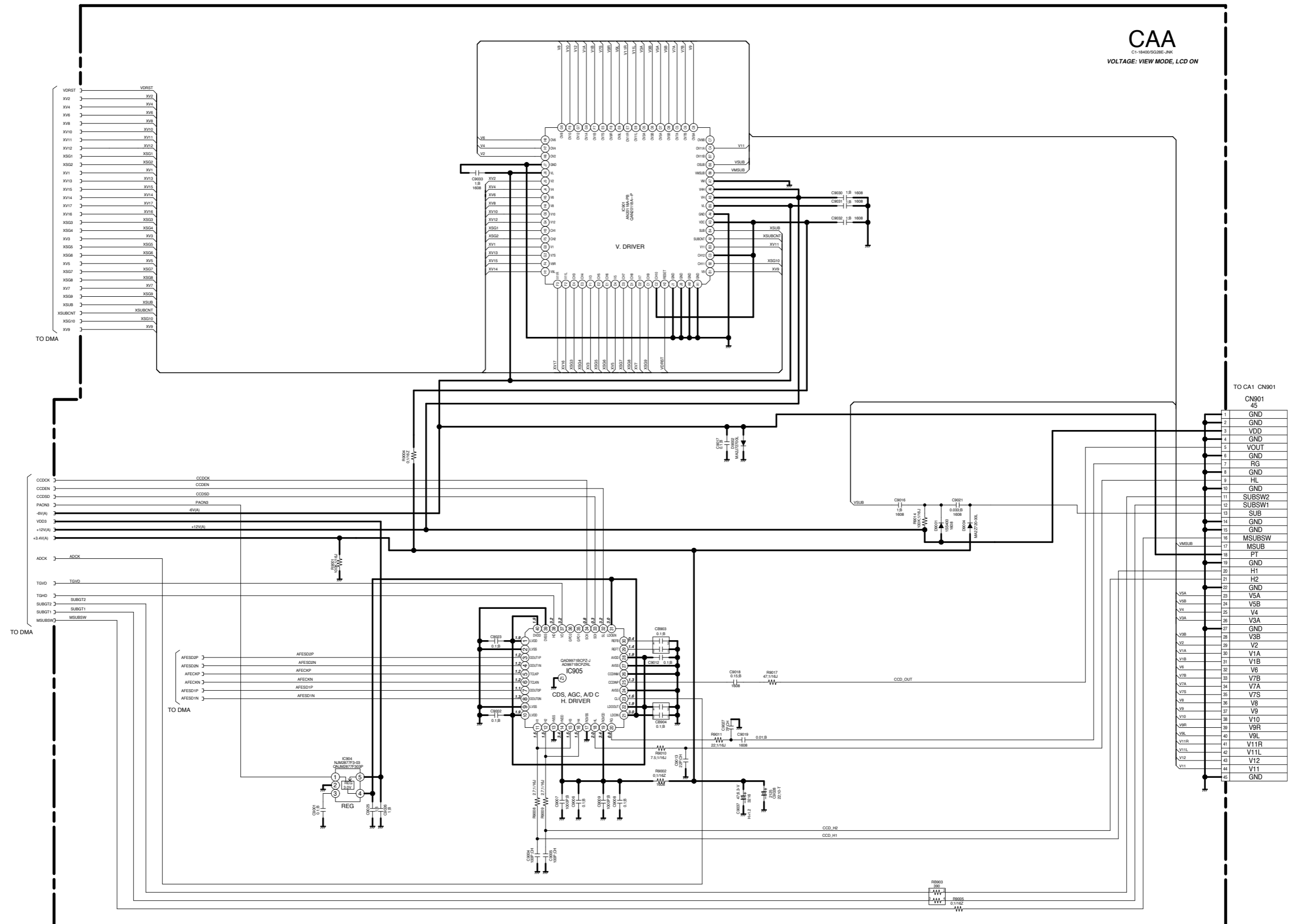
総合結線図
OVERALL WIRING



CP1(DMA) 回路图 CP1(DMA) CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

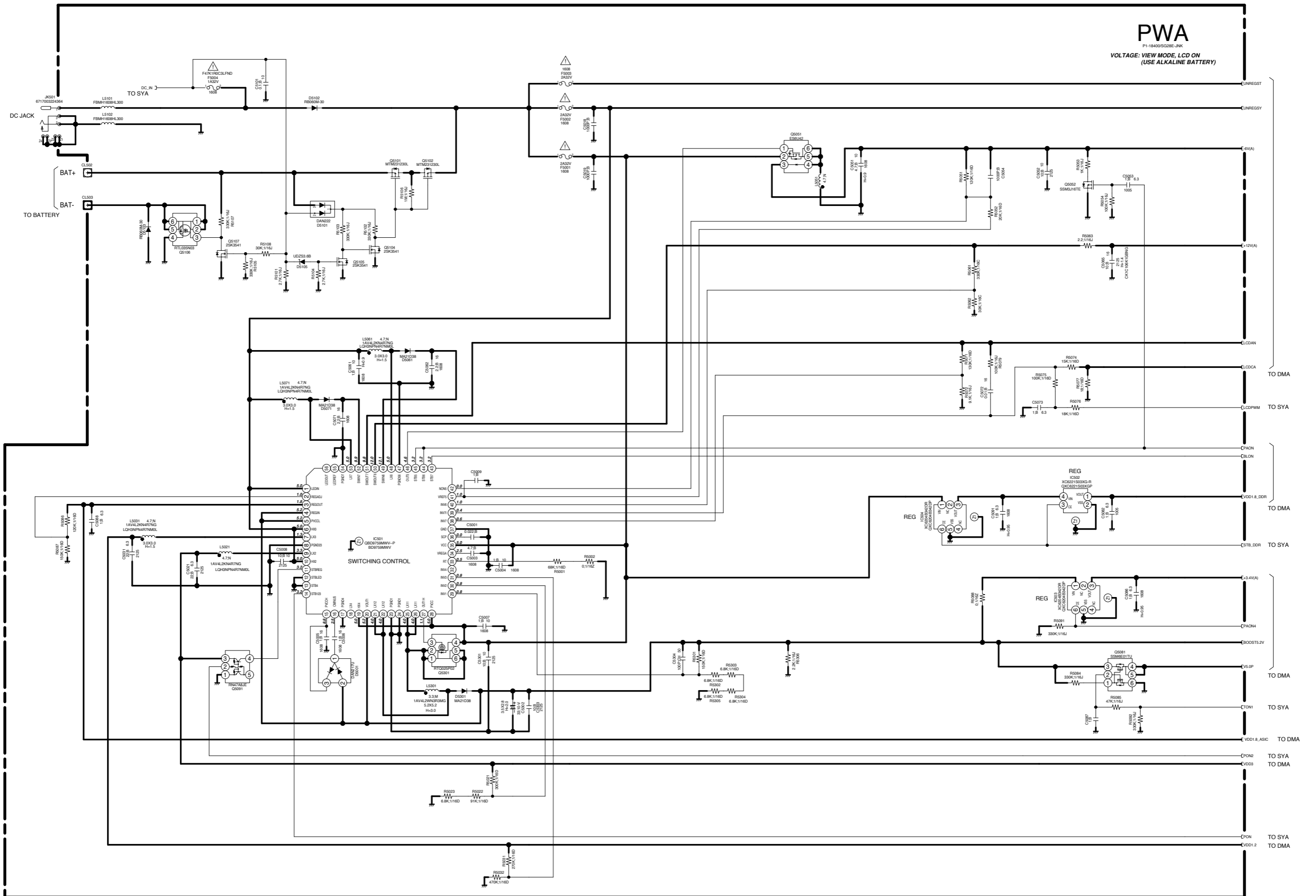


CP1(CAA) 回路図
CP1(CAA) CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

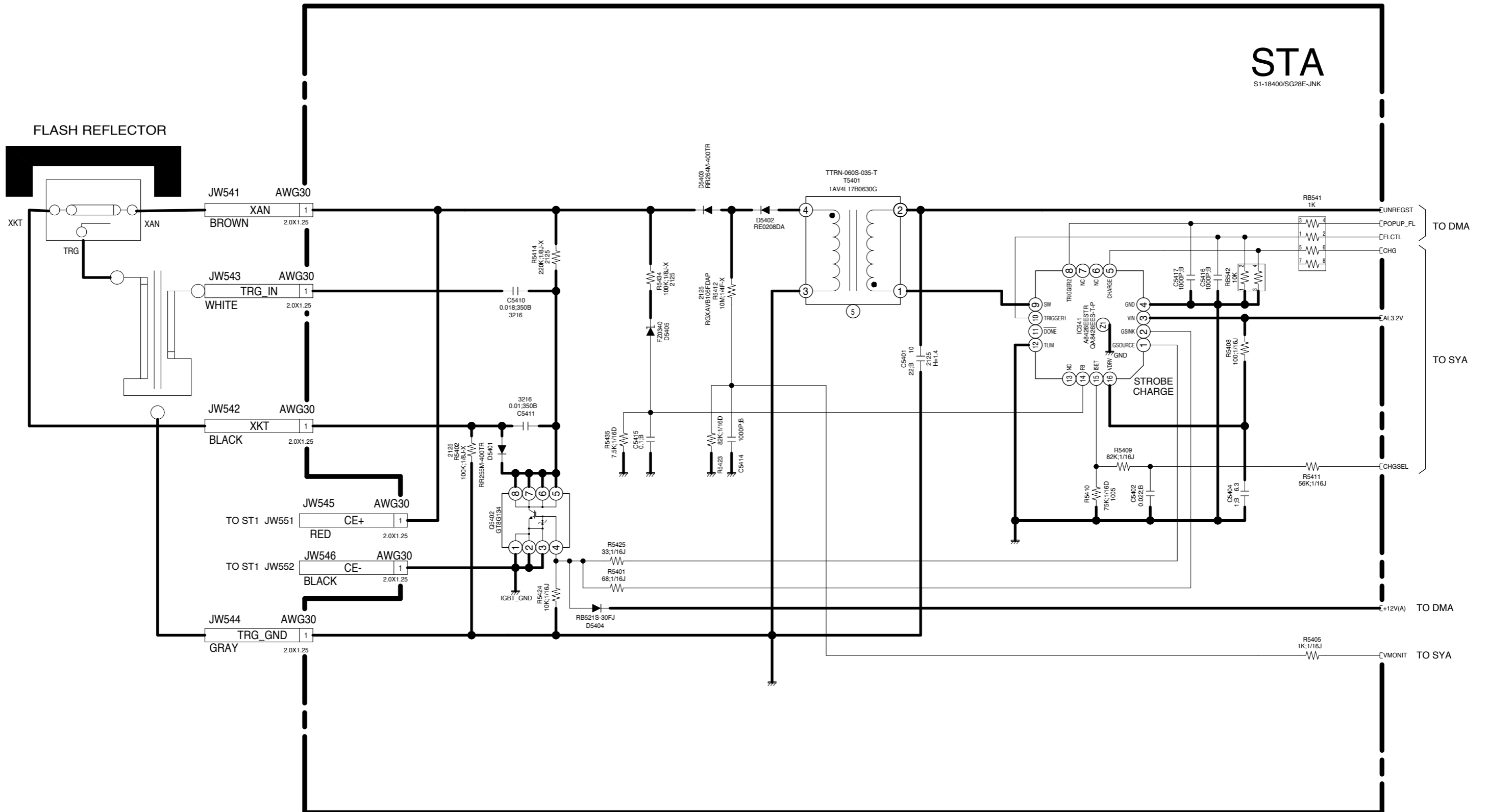


CAA
C1-18400/S328E-JNK
VOLTAGE: VIEW MODE, LCD ON

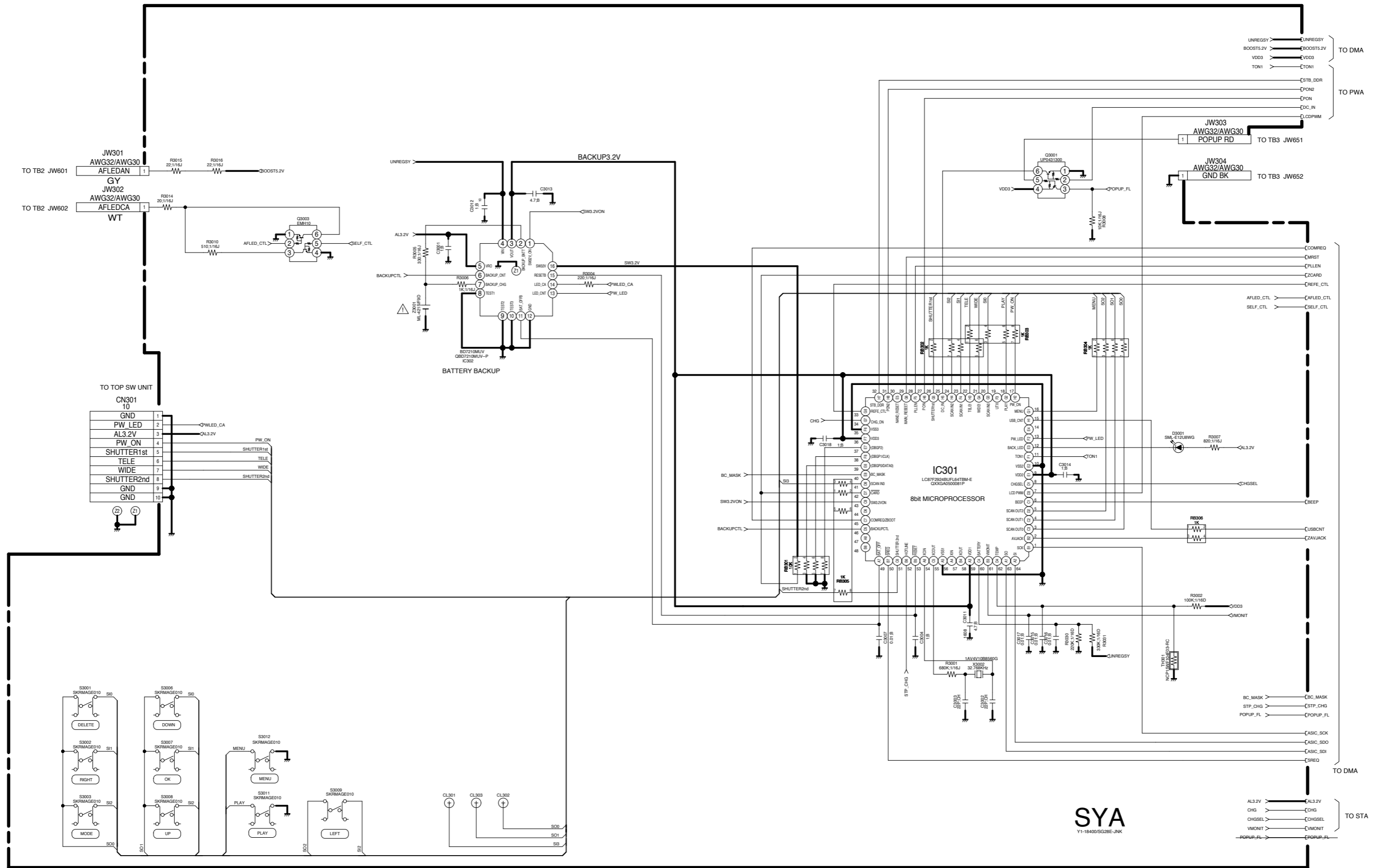
CP1(PWA) 回路图 CP1(PWA) CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



CP1(STA) 回路図
CP1(STA) CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



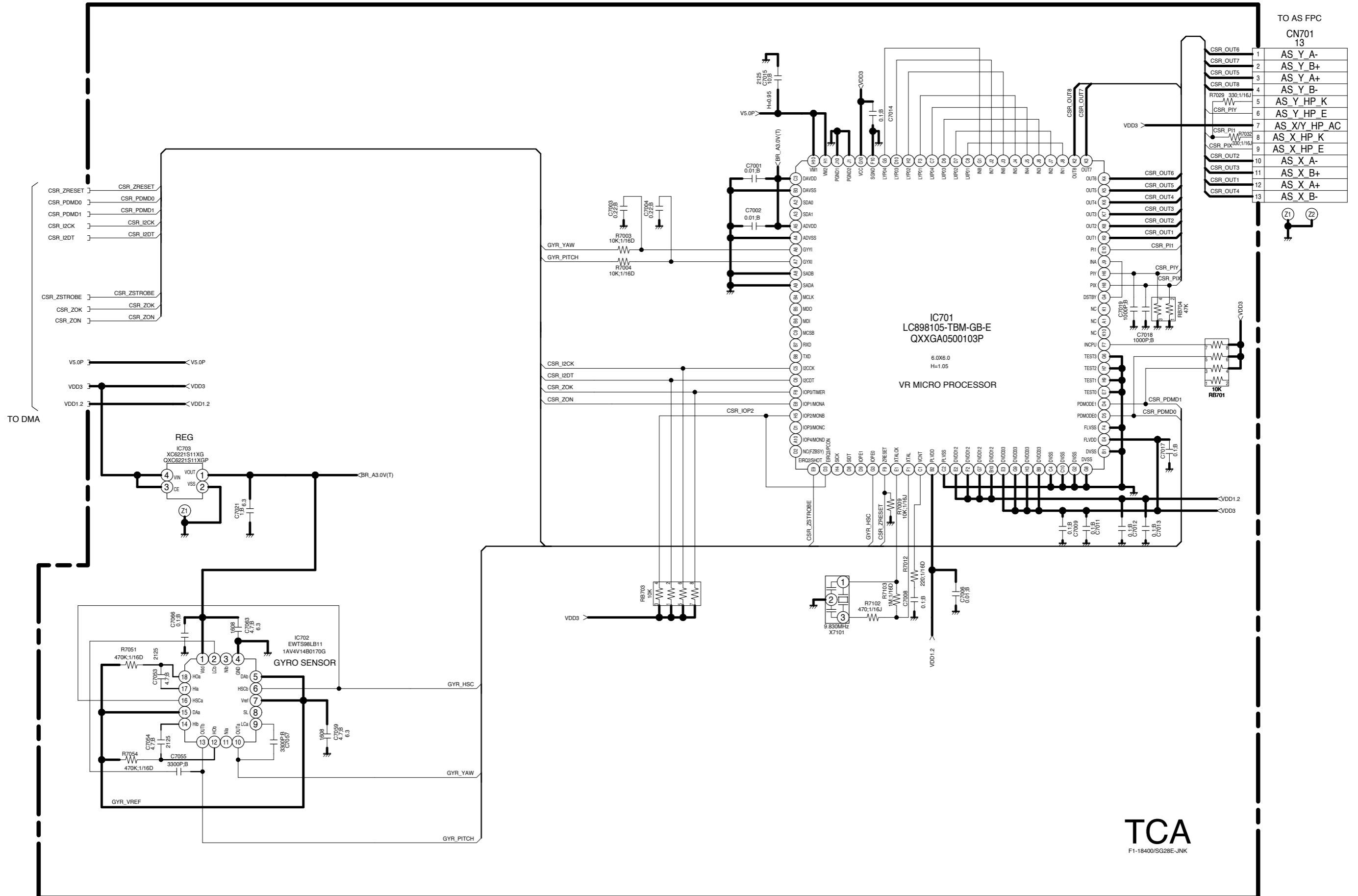
CP1(SYA) 回路図 CP1(SYA) CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



SCAN IN \ SCAN OUT	0	1	2	3
0	DELETE	RIGHT	MODE	TEST
1	DOWN	OK	UP	PW_TEST
2	-	-	LEFT	-

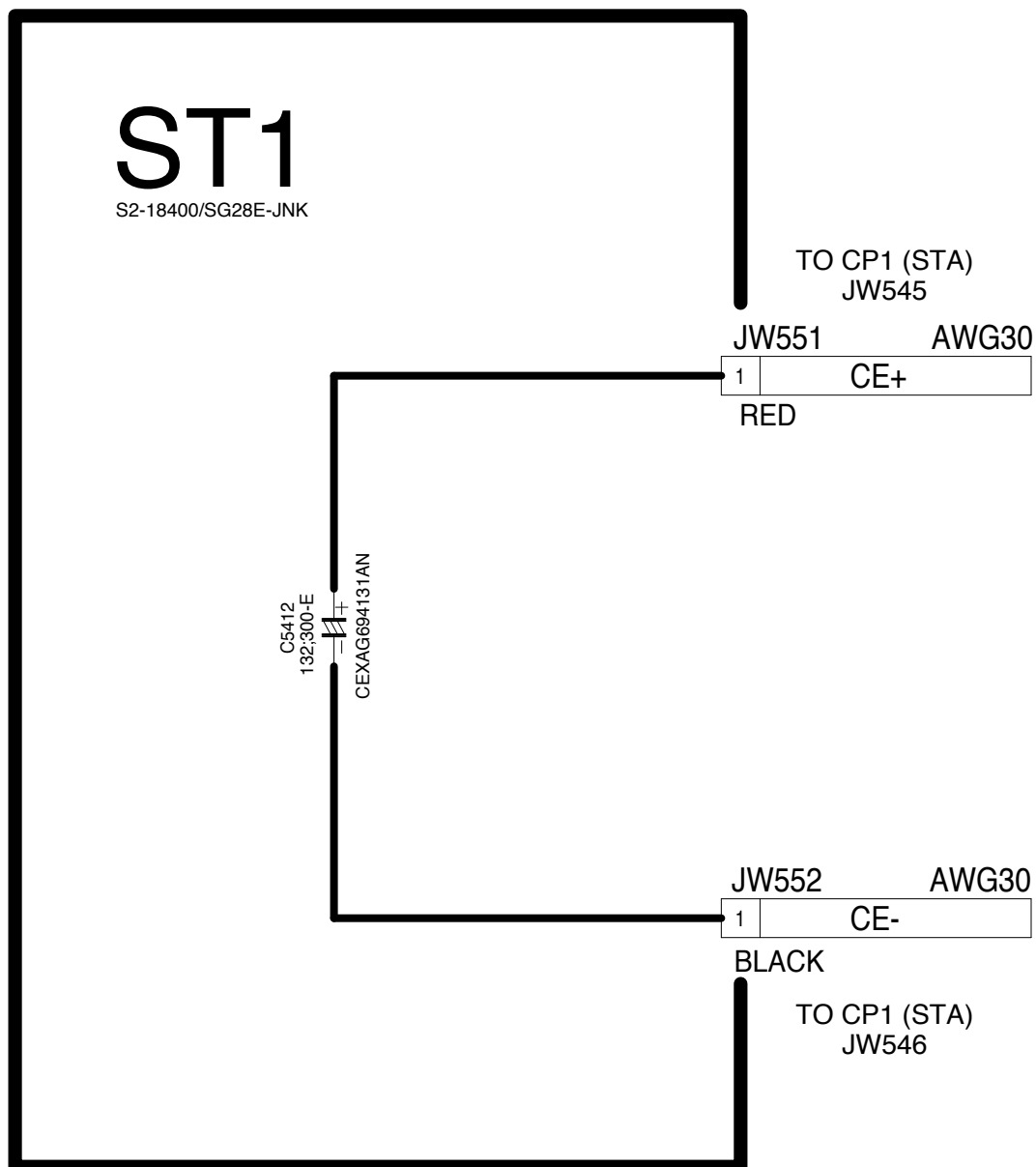
SYA
Y1-18400/S328E-JNK

CP1(TCA) 回路図
CP1(TCA) CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

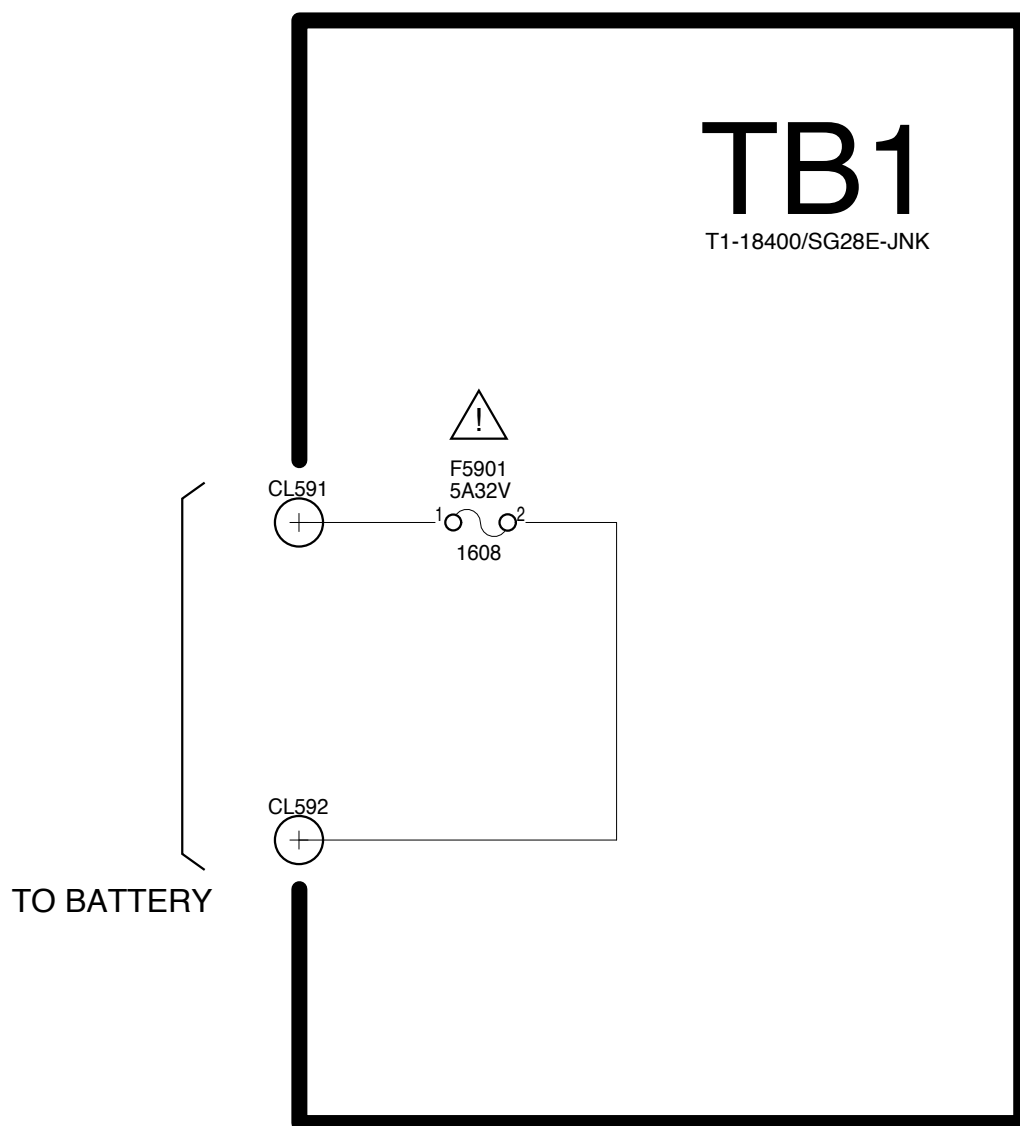


ST1 回路図

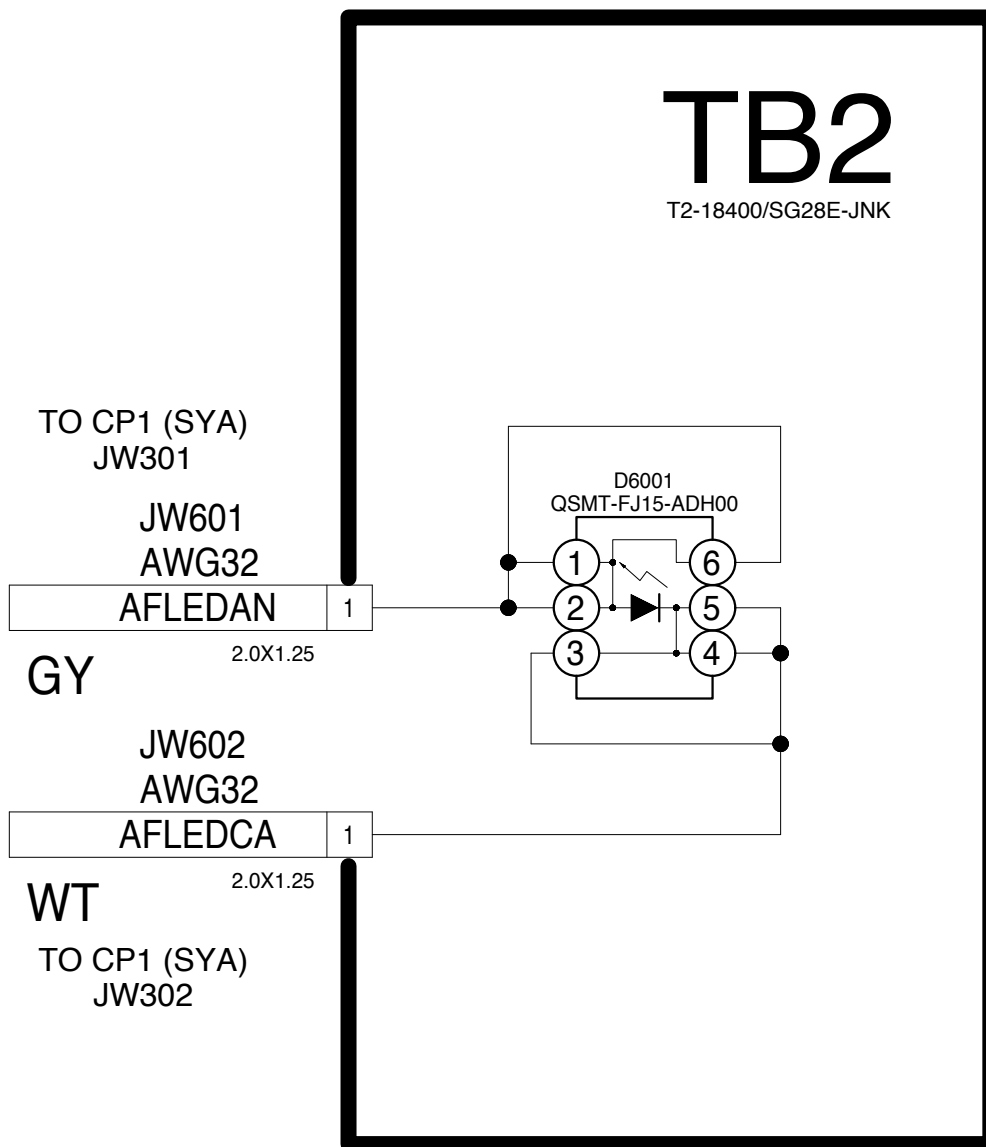
ST1 CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



TB1 回路図
TB1 CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

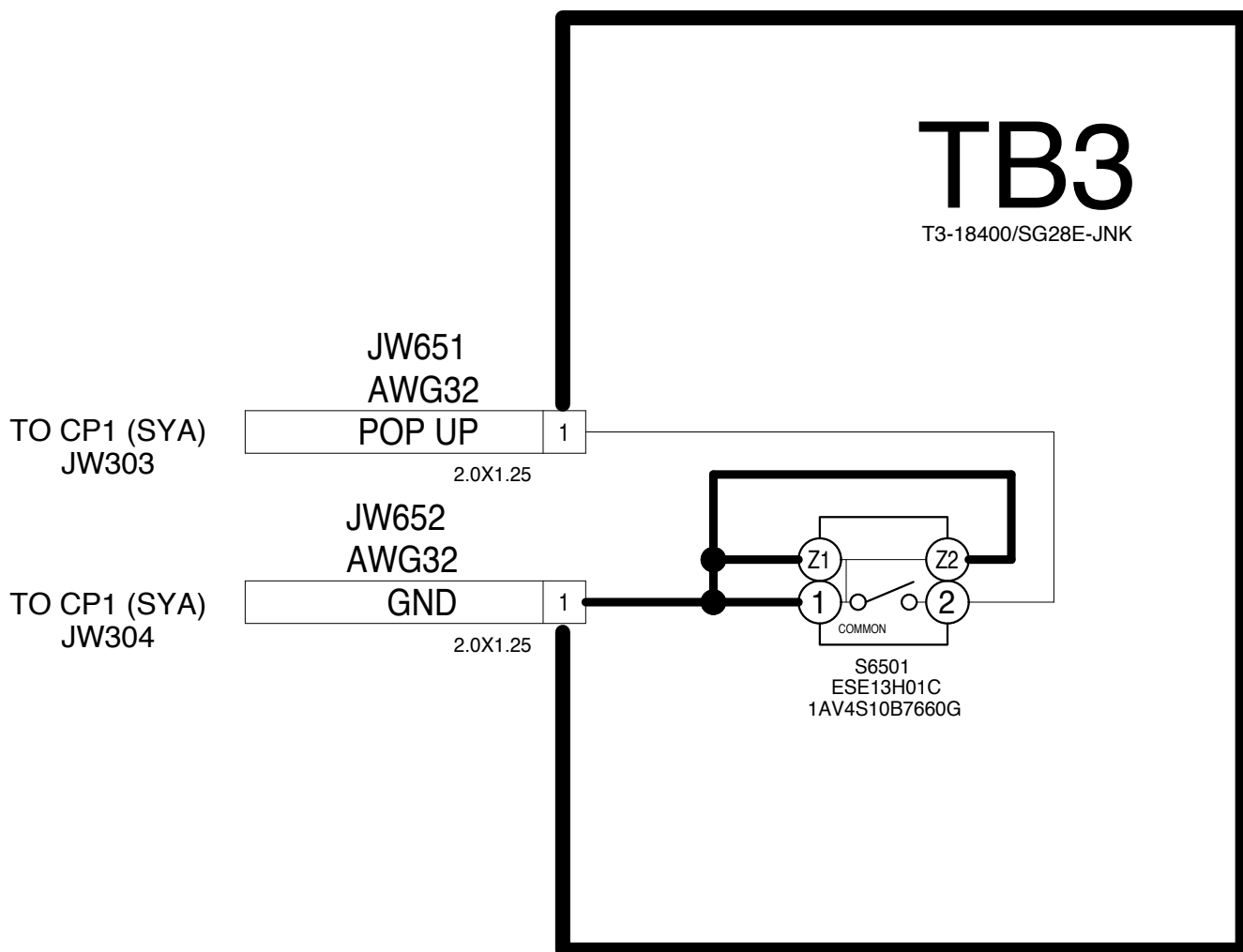


TB2 回路图
TB2 CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

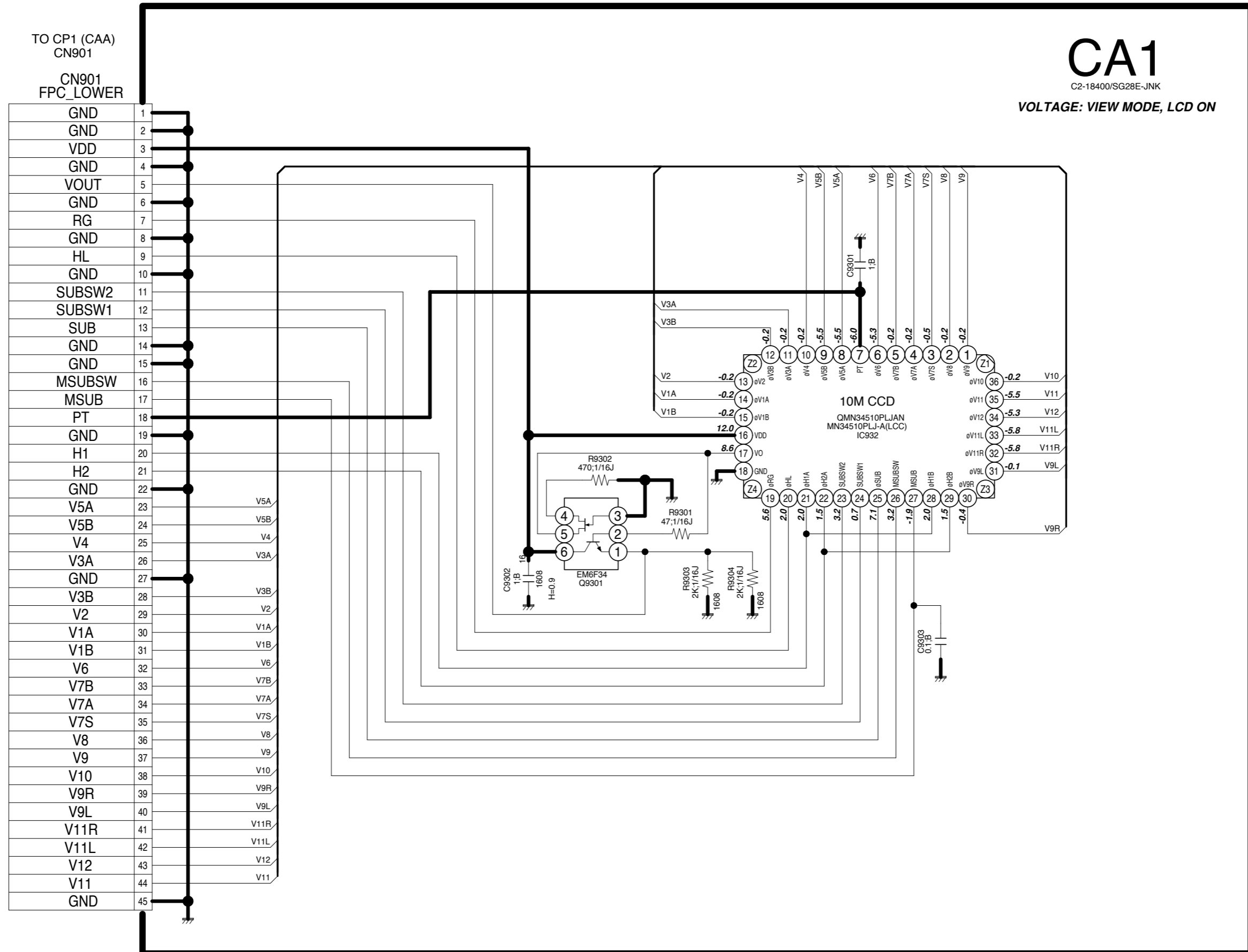


TB2 TB3 回路図
 TB2 TB3 CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

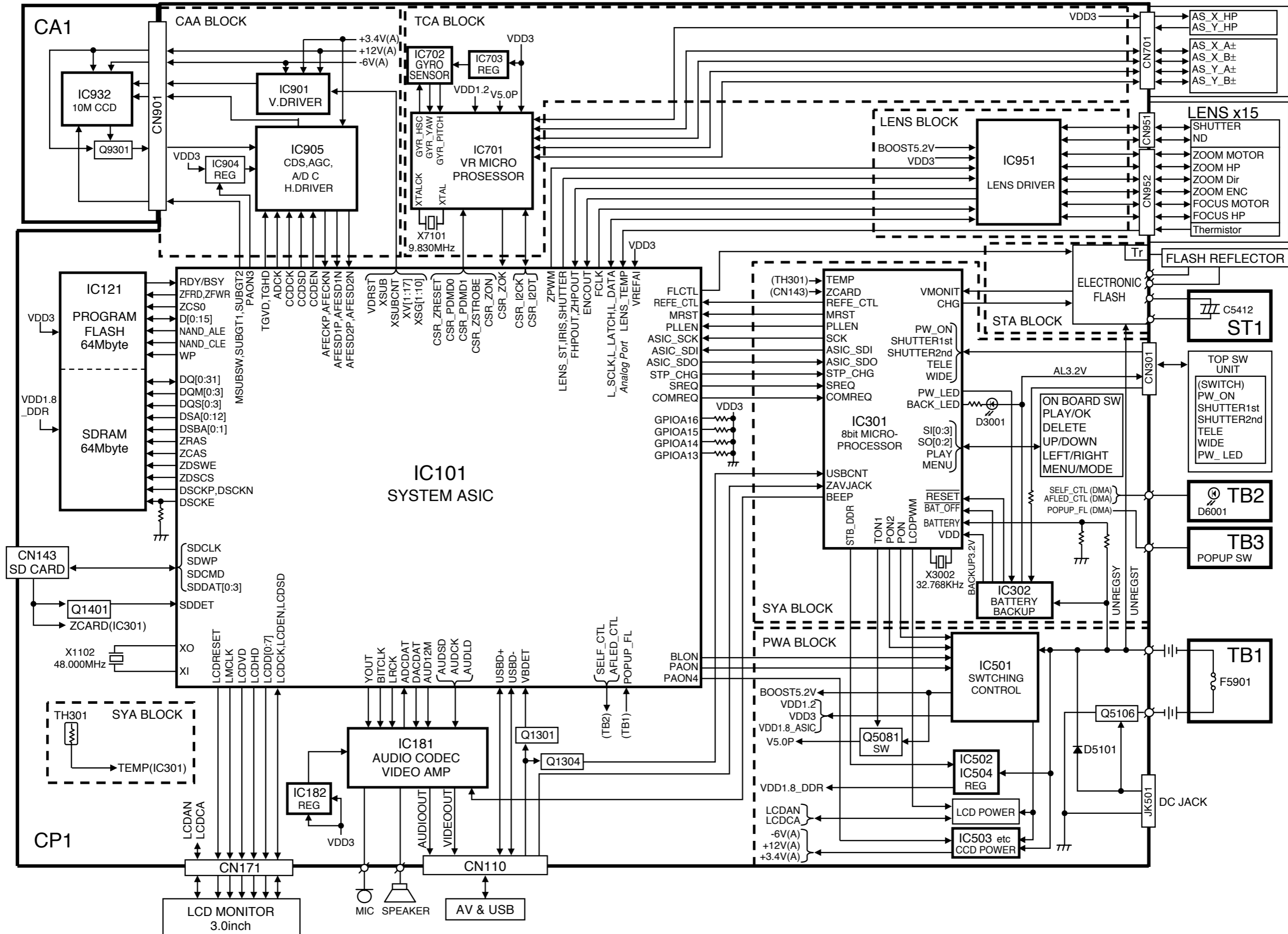
△ (訂正 / Revision)



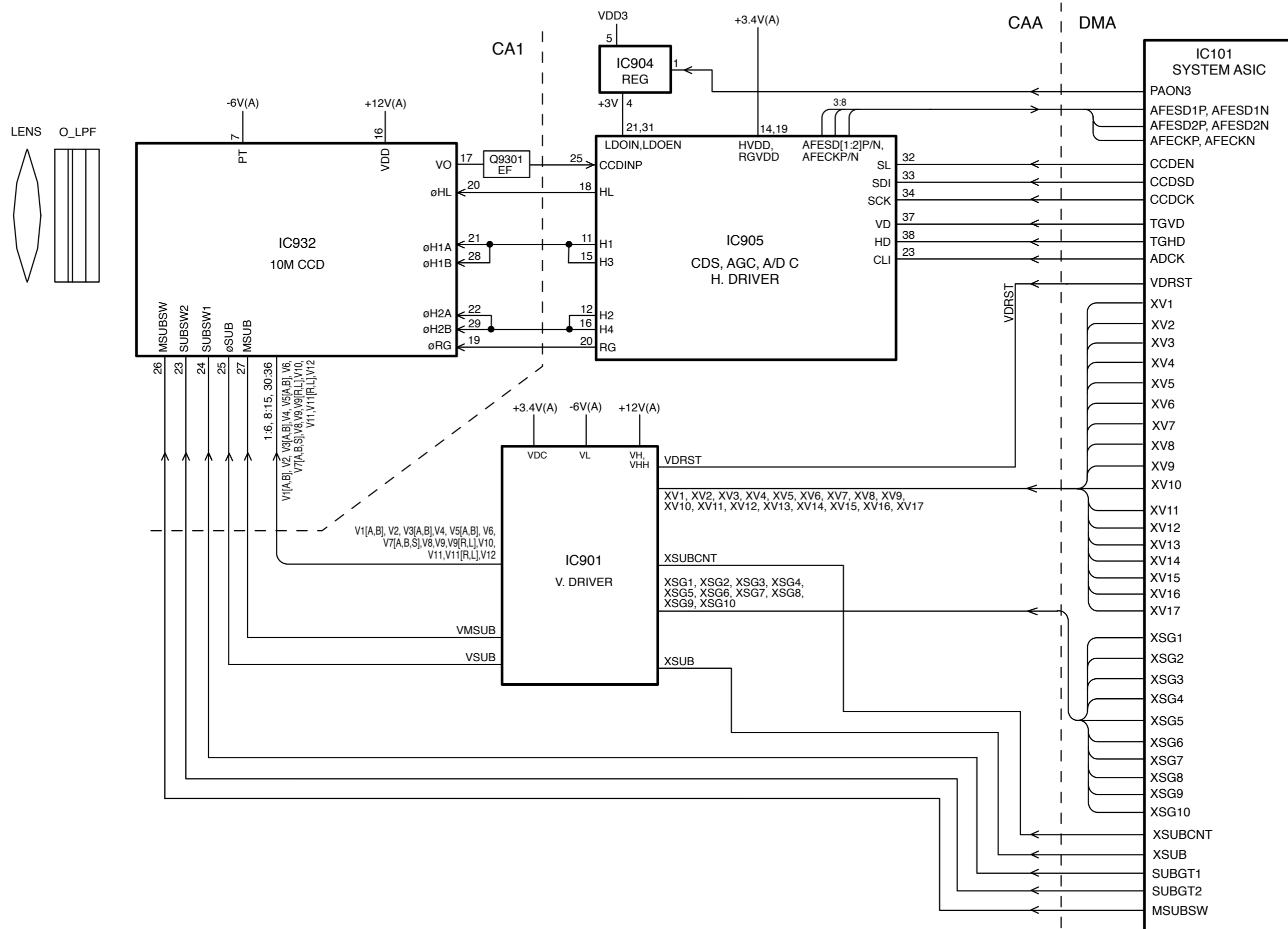
CA1 回路図
CA1 CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



総合ブロック図
OVERALL BLOCK DIAGRAM

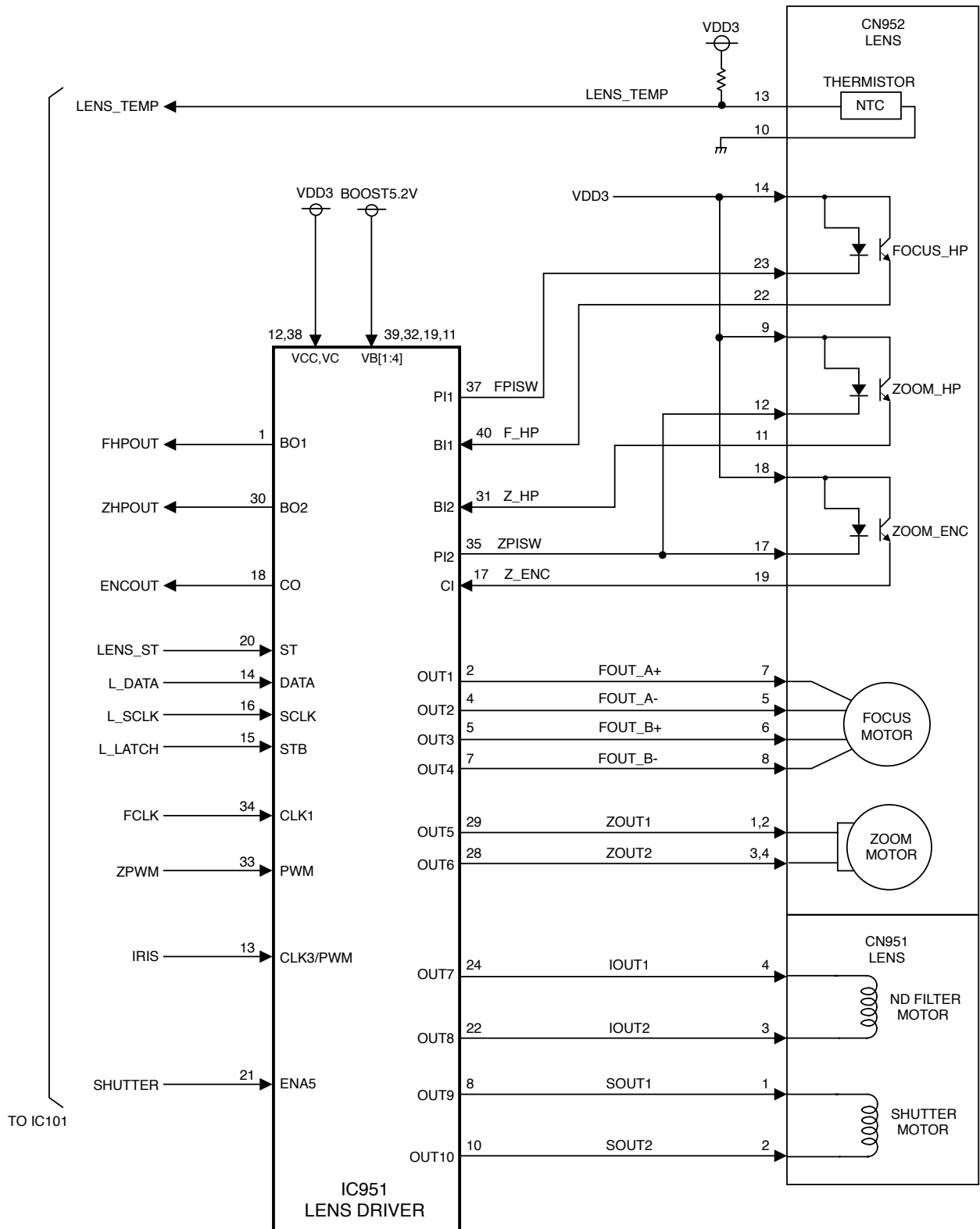


CCD ブロック図
CCD BLOCK DIAGRAM

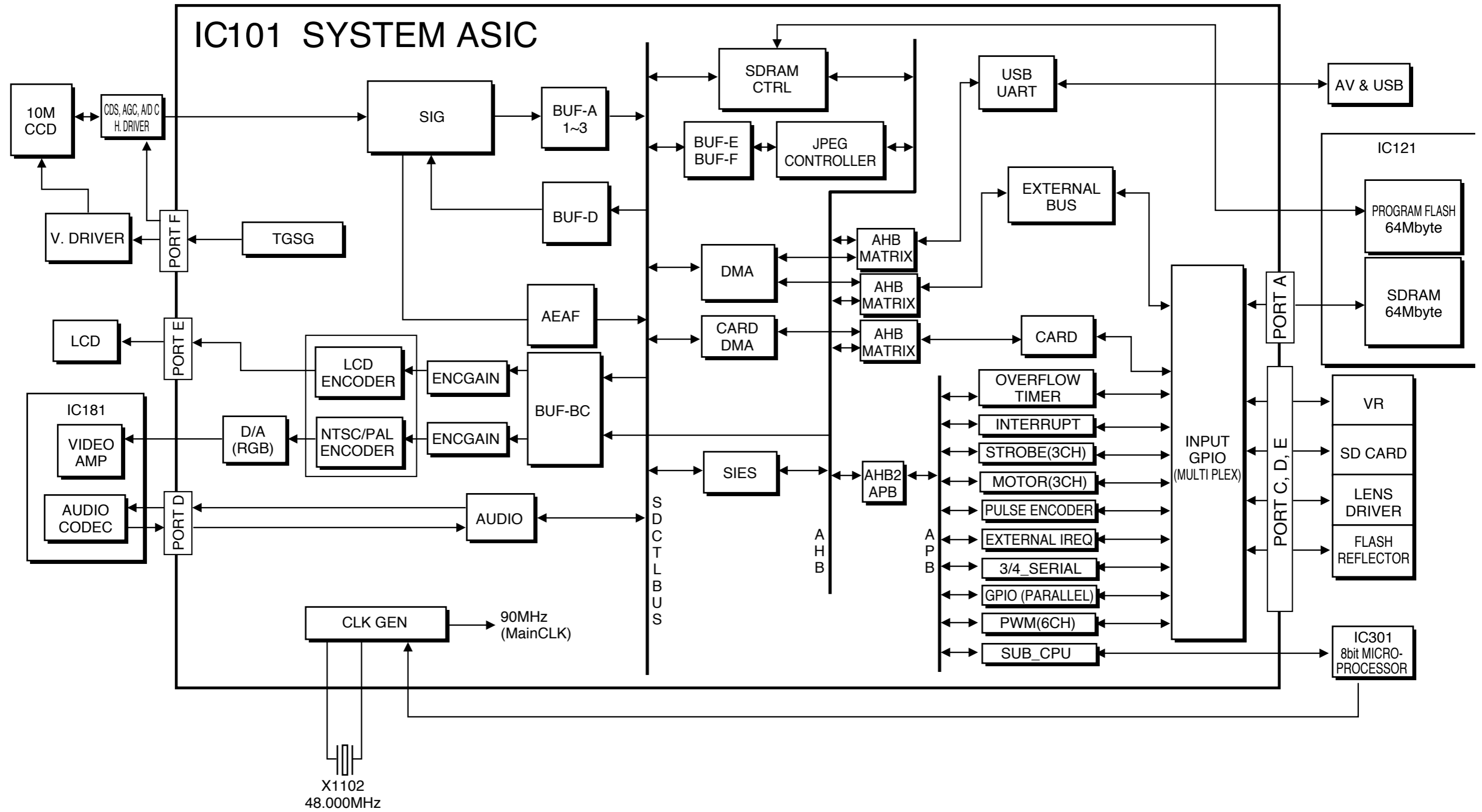


LENS ブロック図

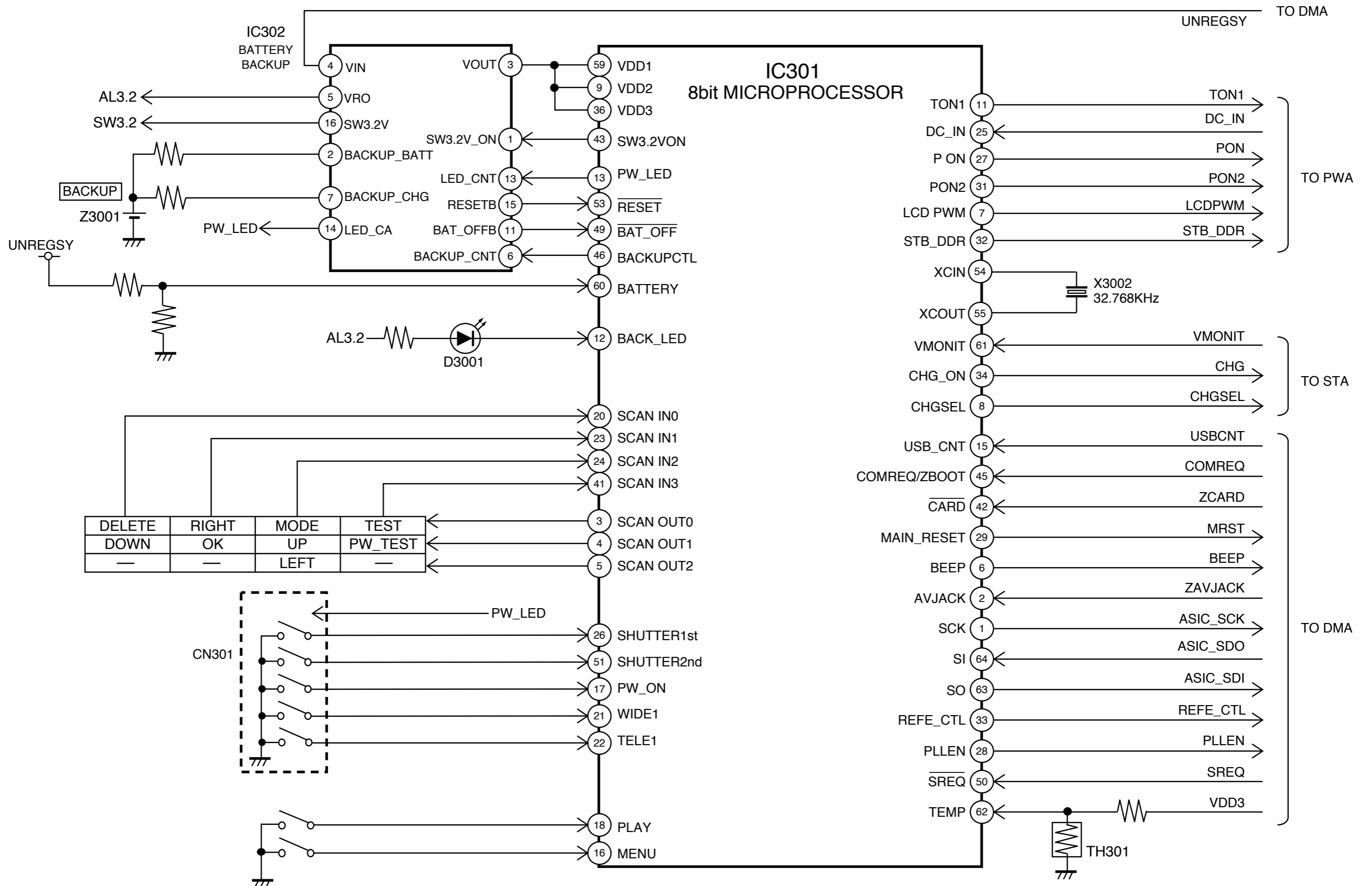
LENS BLOCK DIAGRAM



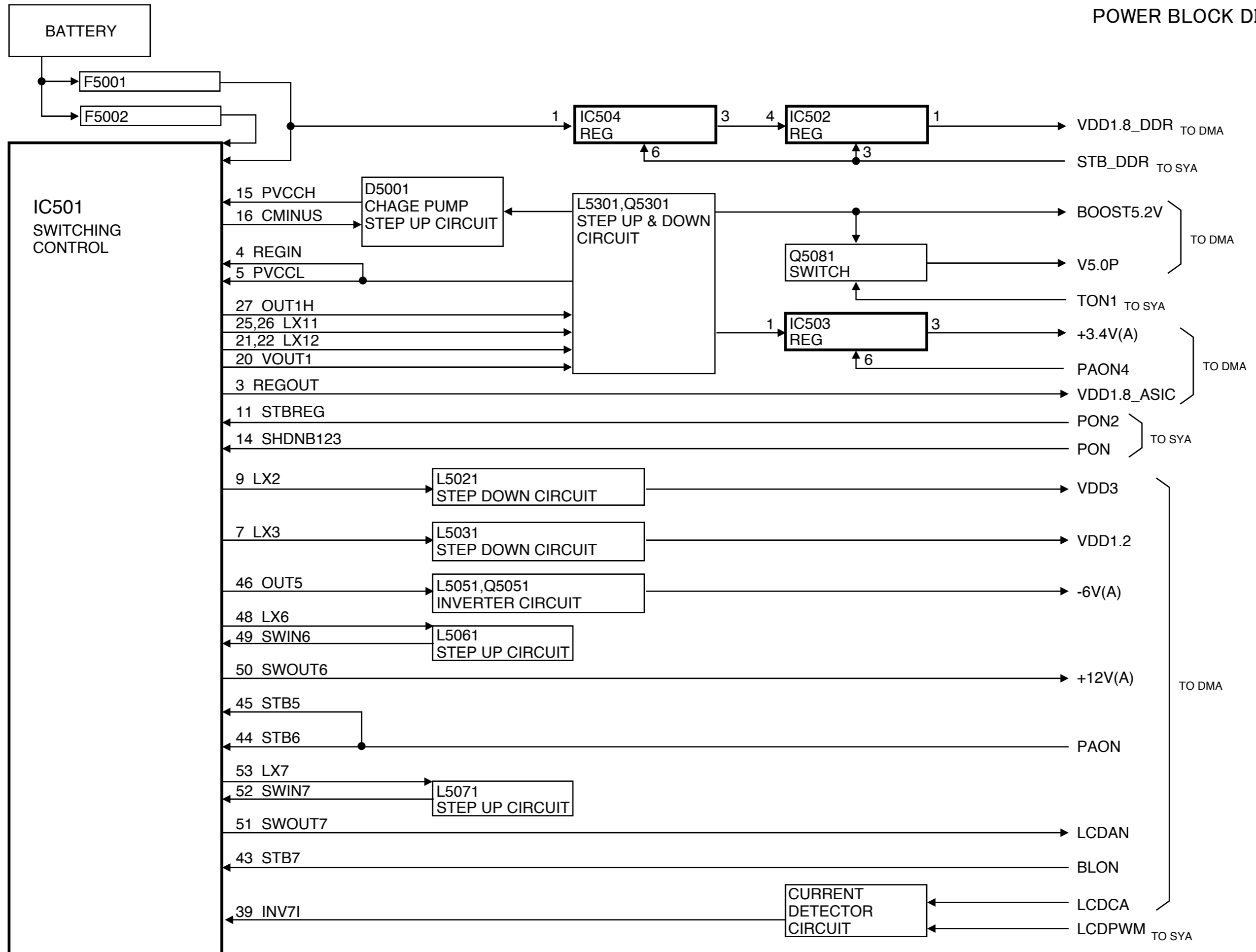
ASIC ブロック図
ASIC BLOCK DIAGRAM



SYSTEM CONTROL ブロック図
SYSTEM CONTROL BLOCK DIAGRAM



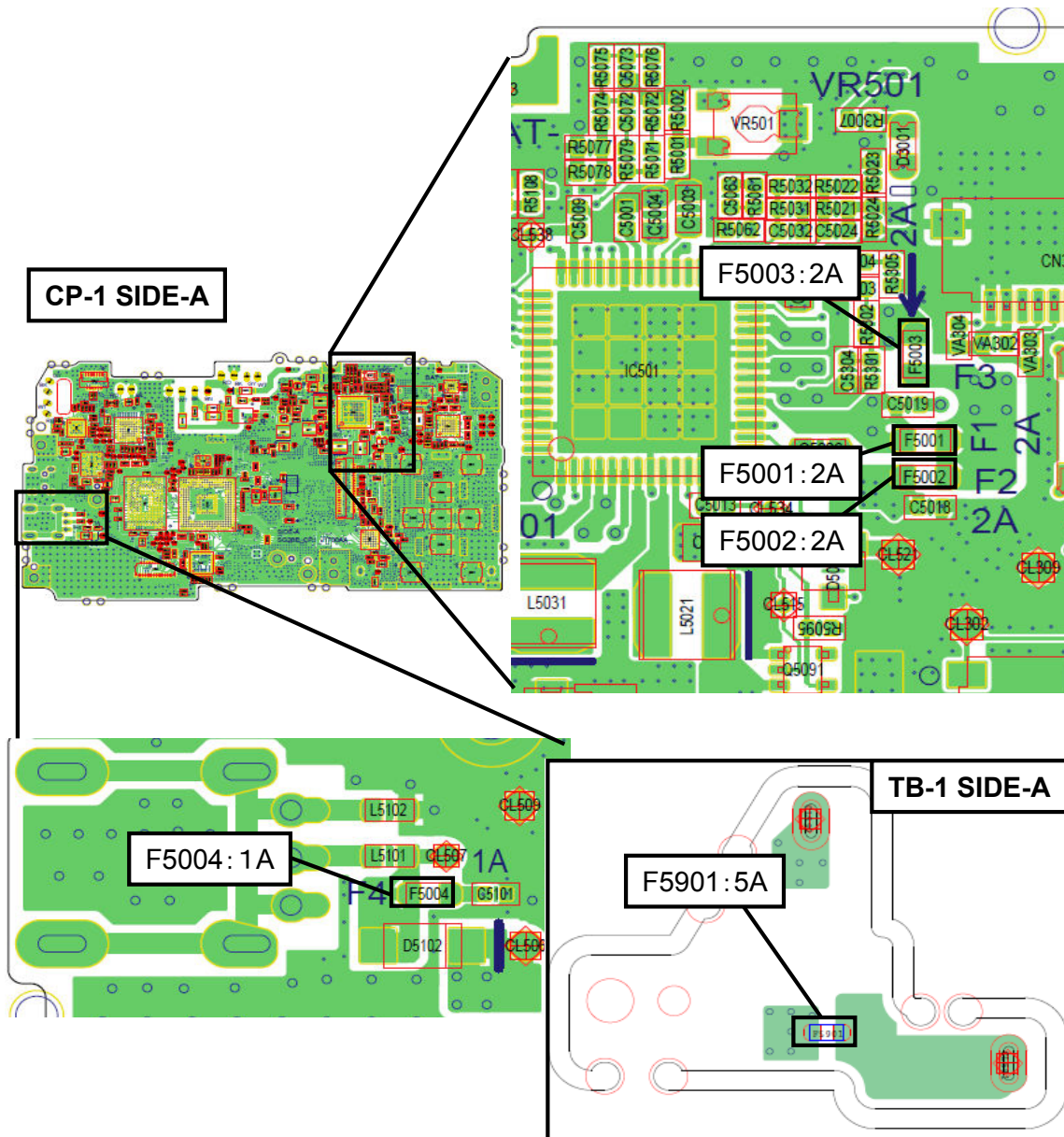
POWER ブロック図
POWER BLOCK DIAGRAM



FUSE ARRANGEMENT

(CP1 PCB / 4 pcs. are used. / All of them are positioned on SIDE-A.)

(TB1 PCB / 1 pcs. are used. / All of them are positioned on SIDE-A.)

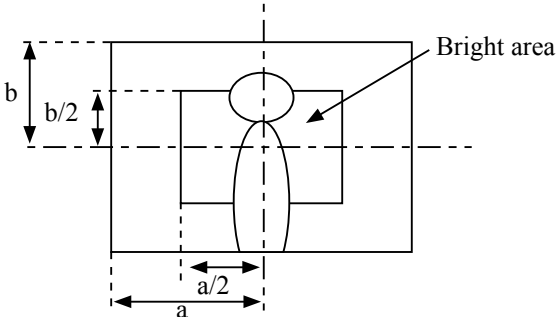


FUSE	Function of FUSE	Phenomenon when FUSE has blown out	Rating
F5001	Protection when the power circuit malfunctions.	The power is not turned on.	32V/2A
F5002	Protection when the power circuit malfunctions.	The power is not turned on.	32V/2A
F5003	Protects when the speed light charging circuit malfunctions.	The speed light is not charged.	32V/2A
F5004	Protection when the adapter detection circuit malfunctions.	Adapter is not detected.	32V/1A
F5901	Protection when the inside of battery box malfunctions.	The power is not turned on.	32V/5A

Inspection standards

Items	Judgment standard	Remarks
<p>External view</p> <p>Gap/Difference in height/level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General components Gap: 0.2mm or less Difference in height: 0.15mm or less • Bottom Gap: 0.2mm or less (except 0.3mm-gap designed) Difference in height: 0.3mm or less • Gap of the right/left sections of pop-up flash: 0.4mm or less • The built-in flash can be opened/closed without feeling rasping touch. • Grip rubber Surrounding gap: 0.3mm or less (Gate area: 0.5mm or less) No peeling off. • When the battery cover is closed Side-face gap: 0.3mm or less Gap at the bottom: 0.3mm or less Note) Difference between right & left: 0.2mm or less Level difference: 0.5mm or less • When the battery is pushed (with 1.0N: 100g) with battery being inserted, it must not work loose. • Gap btwn TOP cover & front/back covers: 0.3mm or less 	<p>Visual check</p>
<p>Lens performance</p> <p>Peripheral light reduction</p> <p>Ghost/Flare</p> <p>Point light source</p> <p>Surface light source</p> <p>TV Distortion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Against the center of the screen, the luminance of the nearest periphery must be: 35% or more. • Against the picture center, the luminance at 70% of the image height must be 70% or more. • No outstanding ghost/flare in the entire range of operations of zooming/focusing. • No outstanding ghost/flare at the center in the entire range of operations of zooming/focusing. • Design value Shooting distance "∞": From "-0.94% (WIDE)" to "+0.63% (TELE)" Shooting "whole" distance: From "-1.69% (WIDE)" to "+0.99% (TELE)" 	<p>Photoshop 5100K Viewer</p> <p>Visual check</p>

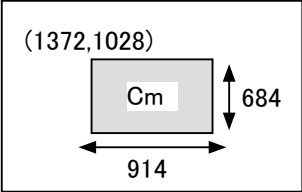
Items	Judgment standard	Remarks
AF		
Distance measurement operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the case of normal AF : Focus must be gained at the picture center. • In the case of the out-of-focus status :Focus must be gained at the following distance: 2m (Z00 - Z07), 5m (Z08 - Z10), 10m (Z11 - Z13) 	Visual check
Shortest shooting distance	<p>Focus must be gained at the following distance:</p> <p>Normal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50cm (Z00 - Z05), 70cm (Z06 - Z07), 1.0m (Z08), 1.5m (Z09 - Z13) <p>Macro</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15cm (Z00 - Z04, Z07 - Z09), 1cm (Z05 - Z06) 	Tape measure
Metering-capable limit of luminance (max.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metering must be possible under the sunshine (80000 lux. or more) 	A chart Luminance meter
Metering-capable limit of luminance (min.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metering must be possible with BV-1 or more. 	Low contrast chart (Difference btwn black and gray: 2.0 - 2.3Ev) Spot meter
Distance metering (ranging)/Focusing time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide end: 600 or less • Tele end: 900 or less 	A chart Oscilloscope Stopwatch Spot meter
Focusing accuracy when AF assist illuminator lights up.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The "min." value in darkness when shooting an object 10 times WIDE center / horizontal: 1050TV lines or more TELE center / horizontal: 1050TV lines or more ([Resolution must be measured at WIDE (1.5m) and TELE (1.1m).]) • Focus must be obtained at the distance WIDE (1.9m) / TELE (1.5m). 	Siemens chart EIAJ chart Photoshop

Items	Judgment standard	Remarks
Shooting with Flash unit		
Light adjustment accuracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tele 0.5 - 4.5m • Wide 0.5 - 6.5m 	Standard reflector
"Slow sync"	<p>In the above range, $+0.2 \pm 0.5$ EV or less (Shooting mode: AUTO, Speed light: Anytime flash)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background brightness (intense black; EV3 - EV9); Brightness of subject (± 0.5 EV or less) • Shooting mode: Auto, Night portrait • Speedlight (in Auto mode): Auto (flash), Slow syncro • Distance from camera: to background (5m), to subject (1m) • Background: Illuminate so that the central area (half of the upper/lower half area and half of the right/left half area) becomes bright. Measure the brightness of the background with standard reflector. • Subject: Place the standard reflector so that a subject (person) can avoid light coming from above. They must be positioned in the center of the screen. Then, measure the brightness of the subject. 	
		
Color temperature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No problem with shooting actual photos. • 6300K \pm 500K (reference value) 	SB color temperature New secondary battery (fully-charged)
Guide No. FULL (ISO100 & 1m)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7.0 \pm 0.4 EV <p>(Charge for 10 seconds with the new secondary battery and measure within 1 second.)</p>	Flash meter Battery Measurement firmware
Flash luminance of Flash unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The flash must fire when the zoom position is WIDE-end and the subject has luminance which is calculated by the following shutter speed ($TV=1/30\text{sec} \pm 0.5TV$ or less). 	Luminance box Visual check

Items	Judgment standard	Remarks
Shooting with Flash unit		
Light distribution features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full angle from right to left: To left- 34° or more; to right- 34° or more; Relative to the central light quantity: -1.0Ev or less • Full angle from top to bottom: To top- 28° or more; to bottom- 28° or more; Relative to the central light quantity: -1.0Ev or less • Whole screen area, relative to the central light quantity: +1.0EV/ -1.5EV • No outstanding unevenness of light distribution. 	Light distribution measuring equipment Flash meter Protractor Photoshop Standard reflector
Recycle time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 8 seconds • Charge a new rechargeable battery for 10 seconds and carry out full flashing within 1 second. Then, measure the time taken until the speed light LED finishes blinking while pressing lightly the shutter release button. 	Stop watch Secondary battery
Charging time-out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time taken until charging the speed light stops (time-out). 30±1 sec. 	Stop watch Secondary battery

Items	Judgment standard	Remarks
<p>Image quality</p> <p>Resolution in AF (Shoot EIAJ chart)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shooting conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mode: AUTO Image quality: FINE Image size: 10M (3648×2736) White balance: AUTO ISO sensitivity setting : 64 Distortion control: OFF Exposure compensation: None Flash: Cancel VR (vibration reduction): OFF • Chart <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIAJ chart WIDE, MIDDLE: H 400 TELE: H 229 • Light source <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inverter fluorescent light: 10 ± 0.5Ev (chart illumination intensity) • Shoot the reflective EIAJ chart by the whole zooming range with full angle of view. • Take pictures at each WIDE (Z00), MIDDLE (Z08), and TELE (Z13) zoom position. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The resolution must correspond to the following values at all the camera positions based on the evaluation of EIAJ chart. • WIDE, MIDDLE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Center horizontal/vertical: 1200 TV lines or more Periphery horizontal/vertical: 800 TV lines or more • TELE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Center horizontal/vertical: 1200 TV lines or more Periphery horizontal/vertical: 700 TV lines or more 	<p>EIAJ chart Photoshop Siemens chart</p>
<p>Resolution in "Macro"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Center horizontal/vertical: 700 TV lines Under the conditions of "Resolution in AF", confirm at WIDE by "Macro" shooting. Shooting distance: 15cm 	

Items	Judgment standard	Remarks
Image quality		
AF (15cm - 10m)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The values must conform to the following in the entire zooming. Center horizontal/vertical: 900 TV lines • Measure the TV resolution lines at center. • Check each posture and the difference of zoom reciprocation. • Take pictures at each WIDE (Z00), MIDDLE (Z08), and TELE (Z13). • In the following order (WIDE→MIDDLE→TELE→MIDDLE→WIDE), check by reciprocating movement. 	Photoshop Siemens chart
Out of focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The values must conform to the following in the entire zooming. Center horizontal/vertical: 1200 TV lines • Measure the TV resolution lines at center. • Check each posture and the difference of zoom reciprocation. • Put a chart at the distance of 2m, set it in the out of focus condition and shoot it. • Take pictures at each WIDE (Z00), MIDDLE (Z08), and TELE (Z13). 	Photoshop Siemens chart
Gradation/luminance level	<p>[Histogram's gray average value]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black: 12 ± 5 Gray: 125 ± 10 White: 220 ± 15 	5100K viewer ITE γ 0.45 Gray scale standard Photoshop
Noise	<p>[Histogram's gray average value]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISO80 Gray noise : 3.5 or less Black noise: 3.5 or less • ISO 400 Gray noise: 5.5 or less Black noise: 5.5 or less • In AUTO mode and the image quality priority mode, set the scale to 5100K viewer with a full range of angle of view, then set AF lock and shoot an object by defocusing. • Open the recorded image data file through Photoshop and pick up a measurement section with the each color (its central area 64×64 pixels) with the rectangle selector tool. • Read the RGB value of histogram and the standard deviation of RGB. • Measurement section Luminance level: Upper left 1 step (black), upper left 6 steps (gray), Center (white), lower left 6 steps (gray), lower left 11 steps (black) Noise: Upper left 2 step (black), 6 steps (gray), Lower left 	

Items	Judgment standard	Remarks																
Image quality																		
Color reproduction	<table border="1" data-bbox="539 335 1214 471"> <thead> <tr> <th>Color</th> <th>R</th> <th>G</th> <th>B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>White</td> <td>200 ± 20</td> <td>210 ± 20</td> <td>205 ± 20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yellow</td> <td>200 ± 20</td> <td>210 ± 20</td> <td>45 ± 15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Red</td> <td>190 ± 20</td> <td>0 - 25</td> <td>0 - 20</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Color	R	G	B	White	200 ± 20	210 ± 20	205 ± 20	Yellow	200 ± 20	210 ± 20	45 ± 15	Red	190 ± 20	0 - 25	0 - 20	Macbeth chart
Color	R	G	B															
White	200 ± 20	210 ± 20	205 ± 20															
Yellow	200 ± 20	210 ± 20	45 ± 15															
Red	190 ± 20	0 - 25	0 - 20															
"High sensitivity"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In AUTO mode and the image quality priority mode, set the scale to 5100K viewer with a full range of horizontal angle of view, and take a picture of the chart. Open the recorded image data file through Photoshop and pick up a measurement section with the each color (its central area 64 × 64 pixels) with the rectangle selector tool. Read the RGB value of histogram. 																	
Magenta-color intensity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the below calculation, maximum value: 6.3 or less $[(\text{Red_Cm} / \text{Green_Cm}) - 1] \times 100$ $[(\text{Blue_Cm} / \text{Green_Cm}) - 1] \times 100$ <p>※ In the area of the below figure, each RGB components should be "Red_Cm", "Green_Cm", and "Blue_Cm".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow the below procedure and make measurements. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Set to "ISO64". Face the camera to the halogen viewer, and obtain "Preset WB". Take pictures under the following conditions: Image size [10M (3648×2736)], Image quality (Fine), TELE-end, Aperture (F7.3), ISO sensitivity (800), Exposure compensation (-1.0EV). 	3100K viewer																
	<p>(0.0)</p> 																	

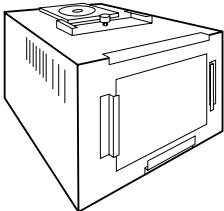


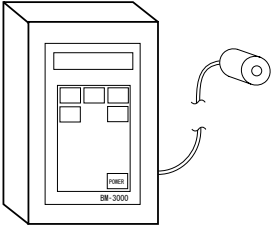
Items	Judgment standard	Remarks																					
<p>Image quality</p> <p>Dust in photo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There must not be an outstanding dust in a picture. When the picture center (within the circle whose diameter is 80% of the short side) is Zone I and its outside is Zone II, light reduction against the periphery must be as below: <table border="1" data-bbox="515 415 1075 539"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>a</th> <th>b</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Zone I</td> <td>4 dusts or less</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zone II</td> <td>10 dusts or less</td> <td>2 dusts or less</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a : 1.5% or less b : More than 1.5% and less than 3.0%</p> Shoot the 5100K viewer at "TELE"-end by minimum aperture. Then, check the image. 		a	b	Zone I	4 dusts or less	0	Zone II	10 dusts or less	2 dusts or less	<p>Photoshop CRT monitor</p>												
	a	b																					
Zone I	4 dusts or less	0																					
Zone II	10 dusts or less	2 dusts or less																					
<p>LCD and others</p> <p>Visual field ratio</p> <p>Defective pixel</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inclination of the image and the monitor frame must be 0.5° or less. The vertical difference and horizontal difference of the black belt width in the image periphery must be within 0.3mm. (Measuring point: Center of each side.) Video/live picture on the monitor: 97-100% Playback image: 97-100% Linear defects: None Defective pixels must be the followings or less. <table border="1" data-bbox="493 1299 1016 1510"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Bright (hot) pixel</th> <th>Dead pixel</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A zone</td> <td>G:0 Others than G:1</td> <td rowspan="2">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B zone</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td colspan="2">Max. 3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Bright (hot) pixel : Visible through the 5% ND filter Dead pixel : This pixel looks dark. Reproduce each self-color of R, G, B and white, and check them visually. <table border="1" data-bbox="493 1778 911 2048"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" rowspan="4" style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">A zone</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">B zone</td></tr> </table> </td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> </table> <p>B: Valid display range A: Area of 4/16 when measured from the center of B</p>		Bright (hot) pixel	Dead pixel	A zone	G:0 Others than G:1	3	B zone	3	Total	Max. 3		1	2	1	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">A zone</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">B zone</td></tr> </table>		A zone	B zone	1	2	1	<p>Visual check AC power source Photoshop Scanner</p>
	Bright (hot) pixel	Dead pixel																					
A zone	G:0 Others than G:1	3																					
B zone	3																						
Total	Max. 3																						
1	2	1																					
<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">A zone</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">B zone</td></tr> </table>		A zone	B zone	1																			
		A zone																					
		B zone																					
		2																					
1																							

Items	Judgment standard	Remarks
Electric characteristics		
Consumption current Stand-by (idle) current	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When card is not used: 0.2mA or less (when the power switch is OFF) 	Constant voltage power supply
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When card is used: 0.2mA or less (when the power switch is OFF) 	Ammeter Dummy battery pack
Start (Shooting)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12mA or less (at "Sleep") • 100mW or less (when the power switch is OFF.) • 1.0A or less (AUTO start monitor is ON.) 	
B. C voltage		
(alkali) Level 1	• 4.64 ± 0.1V	
Level 2	• 4.12 ± 0.1V (Battery indicator blinks.)	
Level 3	• 3.87 ± 0.1V (Power OFF)	
(lithium) Level 1	• 5.11 ± 0.1V	
Level 2	• 4.12 ± 0.1V (Battery indicator blinks.)	
Level 3	• 3.82 ± 0.1V (Power OFF)	
	Value that is compensated by loss [0.1V (Level 1, 2), 0.05V (Level 3)] caused by wiring resistance, when measuring device is used.	
When voltage increases		
(alkali) Level 1	• 5.97 ± 0.1V	
Level 2	• 5.55 ± 0.1V	
(lithium) Level 1	• 6.97 ± 0.1V	
Level 2	• 6.00 ± 0.1V	
Regulation of battery indicator ("half"-mark)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alkali : 85 ± 10 % (25°C) • Lithium : 85 ± 10 % (25°C) • Alkali : — (10°C) • Lithium : 75 ± 15 % (10°C) 	Bundled battery

工具一覧表 Tool List

※：新規工具

※：New tool

工具番号 Tool No.	名 称 Name	備 考 Remarks
J63080	パターンボックス LV-1450DC Pattern Box LV-1450DC 	共通工具 Common Tool
J63080A	交換用ハロゲンランプ (LV-1450DC 用) Spare Halogen Lamp (For LV-1450DC) 	LV-1450DC 専用 Exclusively for LV-1450DC
J63081	カラーメータ (ミノルタカラーメータⅢ F) Color Meter(Minolta Color meter Ⅲ F) 	共通工具 Common Tool
J63068	輝度計 BM-3000 Luminance Meter BM-3000 	共通工具 Common Tool

※：新規工具

※：New tool

工具番号 Tool No.	名 称 Name	備 考 Remarks
J65098	DSC キャリブレーションソフト (Ver.1.62b) DSC Calibration Software (Ver.1.62b) 	共通工具 Common Tool
J65123	SSIS キャリブレーションソフト (Ver.1.016) SSIS Calibration Software (Ver.1.016) 	共通工具 Common Tool
J63090	コリメータ (C-DSC) Collimator (C-DSC) 	共通工具 Common Tool
RJ 設定なし No. RJ available	USB ケーブル (UC-E6) USB Cable (UC-E6)	商品転用 To use Product
RJ 設定なし No. RJ available	AC アダプター (EH-62A) (EH-67) △ (訂正) AC Adapter(EH-62A) (EH-67) △ (Revision)	商品転用 To use Product

※：新規工具

※：New tool

工具番号 Tool No.	名 称 Name	備 考 Remarks
J63070	カラービューア Color Viewer 	
C-8008B	セメダイン 8008 (黒) Cemedain 8008 (Black) 	

PARTS NAME	Rear Cover				LCD Holder			Front Cover	Battery Holder		Release Button Unit
DISASSEMBLY	D2, D3	D2		D3	D5			D6, D7	D9, 10	D10	D13
TYPE OF SCREW	#203	#202	#201	#204	#206	#203	#207	#205	#203	#206	#209
QUANTITY	5	3	4	2	1	2	1	4	3	3	1
					#106						
ASSEMBLY	A21, A20	A21		A20	A18			A17, 16	A14, 13	A12	A11

PARTS NAME	Main PCB		Speaker	Inner Holder	LED PCB	Flash Unit					
DISASSEMBLY	D14		D16	D17	D17	D18					
TYPE OF SCREW	#206	#207	#211	#212	#210	#208	#204				
QUANTITY	1	1	2	3	1	1	2				
ASSEMBLY	A10		A9	A8	A6	A5					

PARTS NAME											
DISASSEMBLY											
TYPE OF SCREW											
QUANTITY											
ASSEMBLY											

PARTS NAME											
DISASSEMBLY											
TYPE OF SCREW											
QUANTITY											
ASSEMBLY											

