


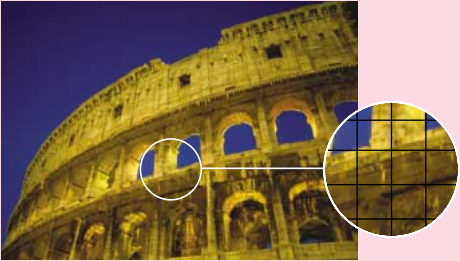


Mitsubishi Home Cinema projectors incorporating DLP™ Digital Light Processing.

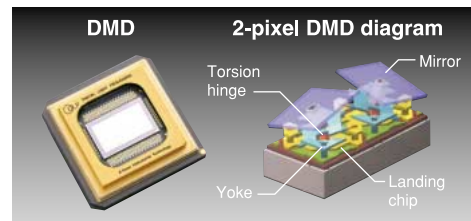
■ Comparison Chart for DLP™ and LCD Projectors.

Item	Description	LCD projector (without digital input)	Mitsubishi DLP Projector									
Contrast	The contrast ratio is the measured difference between the black and white parts of an image. Higher contrast means that bright scenes are more vivid and dark scenes are more solid.											
Pixel structure (aperture ratio)	The visibility of the pixel structure (lattice) is different when comparing DLP and LCD projectors. Example: Lattice width as measured on a 2.2 metre wide screen. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Number of pixels</th> <th>Lattice width</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DLP Projector</td> <td>1024 x 576</td> <td>0.1mm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LCD Projectors</td> <td>1280 x 720</td> <td>0.5mm</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(The lattice width of the LCD is still wider than the DLP even when the resolution is higher) A wider lattice width produces a pixel structure that is more visible and more obtrusive.</p>		Number of pixels	Lattice width	DLP Projector	1024 x 576	0.1mm	LCD Projectors	1280 x 720	0.5mm	 54% on 0.7" LCD panels	 89% on DLP
	Number of pixels	Lattice width										
DLP Projector	1024 x 576	0.1mm										
LCD Projectors	1280 x 720	0.5mm										
Input signal	A fully digital system (digital input to digital output) will ensure that the signal is delivered to the projector in the best possible way. The latest mid-high-end DVD players have a digital output (DVI or HDMI)	Component video or S-video. The digital DVD signal is converted to analogue in the DVD player and then converted back to digital in the projector.	DVI-D (compatible with HDMI video). The digital DVD signal is ported directly into the projector for cleaner images.									
Life	The LCD projector has many mirrors, panels and surfaces that may attract dust. LCD also has a shorter service life than DLP.	Cleaning is possible but only by trained service people. LCD panel replacements are expensive.	DLP projectors are less prone to the ingress of dust and the DMD chip is immune to image burn.									

■ What is DLP™ ?



The Digital Micromirror Device (DMD) chip is the heart of the Digital Light Processing (DLP™) system which was developed by Texas Instruments Corporation, USA in 1987. A DMD chip can contain up to 1,310,000 microscopic mirrors that tilt to reflect light out through the projector lens.



Digital Light Processing (DLP)™ and Digital Micromirror Device (DMD) are trademarks of Texas Instruments Corporation, USA.

■ DLP™ projector features

Higher contrast and image density

Reflective projection ensures that unwanted light is reflected away from the image and so greater contrast is achieved. The spacing between mirrors is only 0.8µm meaning that the pixel structure is unobtrusive and that images are rendered smoothly.

- Digital Light Processing (DLP)™ and Digital Micromirror Device are trademarks of Texas Instruments Corporation, USA
- All screen images in this leaflet are simulated.
- Please note that printed colours may differ slightly from actual colours.

Excellent Movie Replay

The mirrors inside the DMD respond at 15µsec ensuring the smooth display of motion pictures from movies and broadcasts.

High Uniformity

The utilisation of a single chip DMD eliminates the colour uniformity errors that can occur in 3 panel LCD systems.