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Product Specification

RECORDS OF REVISIONS

Revision No	Revision Date	Page	DESCRIPTION
0.0	FEB 18, 2002	-	First Draft.
0.1	JUN 18, 2002	19/29	B/L wire length is changed
0.2	AUG 15, 2002	15/29	Some TBD is filled

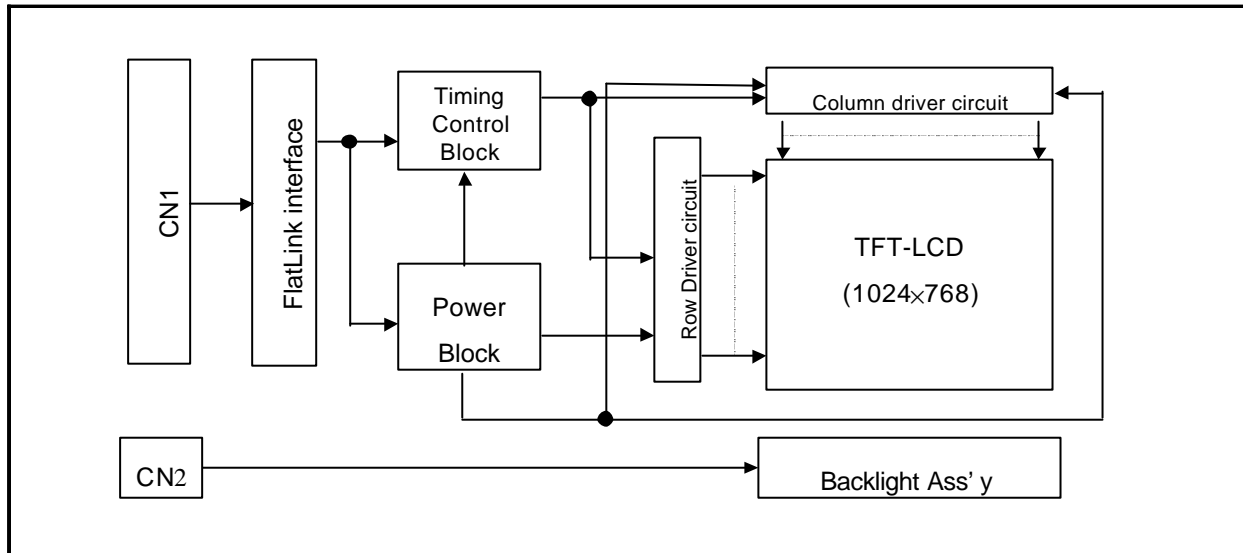
Product Specification

1. General Description

The LP121X04 is a Color Active Matrix Liquid Crystal Display with an integral Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamp(CCFL) backlight system. The matrix employs a-Si Thin Film Transistor as the active element. It is a transmissive type display operating in the normally white mode. This TFT-LCD has 12.1 inches diagonally measured active display area with XGA resolution(768 vertical by 1024 horizontal pixel array) Each pixel is divided into Red, Green and Blue sub-pixels or dots which are arranged in vertical stripes. Gray scale or the brightness of the sub-pixel color is determined with a 6-bit gray scale signal for each dot, thus, presenting a palette of more than 262,144 colors.

The LP121X04 has been designed to apply the interface method that enables low power, high speed, low EMI. Flat Link must be used as a LVDS(Low Voltage Differential Signaling) chip.

The LP121X04 is intended to support applications where thin thickness, low power are critical factors and graphic display are important. In combination with the vertical arrangement of the sub-pixels, the LP121X04 characteristics provide an excellent flat display for office automation products such as Notebook PC.



General Features

Active screen size	12.1 inches(30.73cm) diagonal
Outline Dimension	261(H) x 199(V) x 5.1(D) mm(Typ.)
Pixel Pitch	0.240 mm x 0.240mm
Pixel format	1024 horiz. By 768 vert. Pixels RGB stripes arrangement
Color depth	6-bit, 262,144 colors
Luminance, white	143 cd/m ² (Typ.) , Average 5point @ 5.5mA
Power Consumption	Total 4.0 Watt(Typ.)
Weight	300g(Typ.)
Display operating mode	Transmissive mode, normally white
Surface treatments	Hard coating(3H) Anti-glare treatment of the both(front,back) polarizer, HAZE(13%)

Product Specification

6. The output of the inverter must have symmetrical(negative and positive) voltage waveform and symmetrical current waveform.(Asymmetrical ratio is less than 10%) Please do not use the inverter which has asymmetrical voltage and asymmetrical current and spike wave.
Lamp frequency may produce interface with horizontal synchronous frequency and as a result this may cause beat on the display. Therefore lamp frequency shall be as away possible from the horizontal synchronous frequency and from its harmonics in order to prevent interference.
7. It is defined the brightness of the lamp after being lighted for 5 minutes as 100%.
 T_s is the time required for the brightness of the center of the lamp to be not less than 95%.
8. The lamp power consumption shown above does not include loss of external inverter.
The used lamp current is the lamp typical current.
9. The life is determined as the time at which brightness of the lamp is 50% compared to that of initial value at the typical lamp current on condition of continuous operating at 25 ± 2 °C.
10. Do not attach a conducting tape to lamp connecting wire.
If the lamp wire attach to a conducting tape, TFT-LCD Module has a low luminance and the inverter has abnormal action. Because leakage current is occurred between lamp wire and conducting tape.

Product Specification

3-2. Interface Connections

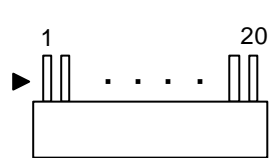
Interface chip must be used FlatLink, part No. SN75LVDS84(Transmitter made by Texas Instrument Inc or equivalence.

This LCD employs two interface connections, a 20 pin connector is used for the module electronics and the other connector is used for the integral backlight system.

The electronics interface connector is a model DF19K-20P-1H manufactured by Hirose or equivalent.

The pin configuration for the connector is shown in the table below.

Table 3. MODULE CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION(LVDS)

Pin	Symbol	Description	Notes
1	Vcc	Power(3.3V)	1. Interface chips 1.1 LCD : LPZ4E102S6L(LCD Controller) including LVDS Receiver 1.2 System : SN75LVDS84 or equivalent *Pin to Pin compatible with Thine LVDS 2. Connector 2.1 LCD : DF19K-20P-1H(Ver.79), HIROSE or equivalent 2.2 Mating : DF19G-20S-1C(Ver.79) or equivalent. 2.3 Connector pin arrangement  <p style="text-align: right;">[LCD Module Rear View]</p>
2	Vcc	Power(3.3V)	
3	GND	Ground	
4	GND	Ground	
5	A1M	Differential Signal	
6	A1P	Differential Signal	
7	GND	Ground	
8	A2M	Differential Signal	
9	A2P	Differential Signal	
10	GND	Ground	
11	A3M	Differential Signal	
12	A3P	Differential Signal	
13	GND	Ground	
14	CLKM	Differential Signal	
15	CLKP	Differential Signal	
16	GND	Ground	
17	VCC_EDID	DDC 3.3V Power	
18	NC	No Connection	
19	CLK_EDID	DDC Clock	
20	DATA_EDID	DDC Data	

The backlight interface connector is a model BHSR-02VS-1, manufactured by JST. The mating connector part number is SM02B-BHSS-1 or equivalent.

The pin configuration for the connector is shown in the table below.

Table 4. BACKLIGHT CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION

Pin	Symbol	Description	Notes
1	HV	Power supply for lamp (High voltage side)	1
2	LV	Power supply for lamp (Low voltage side)	1

Notes : 1. The high voltage side terminal is colored pink. The low voltage side terminal is white

Product Specification

3-3. Signal Timing Specifications

This is the signal timing required at the input of the LVDS Transmitter. All of the interface signal timing should be satisfied with the following specifications for its proper operation.

Table 6. Timing Table

	ITEM	SYMBOL	MIN	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	NOTES
Dclk	Period	t_{CLK}	16.1	15.4	14.7	ns	
	Frequency	-	62	65	68	MHz	
Hsync	Period	t_{HP}	1196	1344	1364	t_{CLK}	
	Width	t_{WH}	8	136	240		
Vsync	Period	t_{VP}	780	806	830	t_{HP}	
	Frequency	f_V	-	60	-	Hz	
	Width	t_{WV}	1	6	24	t_{HP}	
DE (Data Enable)	Set up Time	t_{SI}	5	-	-	ns	For Dclk
	Hold Time	t_{HI}	5	-	-		
	Horizontal Back Porch	t_{HBP}	10	160	-	t_{CLK}	
	Horizontal Front Porch	t_{HFP}	10	24	-		
	Vertical Back Porch	t_{VBP}	2	29	-	t_{HP}	
	Vertical Front Porch	t_{VFP}	1	3	-		
DATA	Set up Time	t_{SD}	5	-	-	ns	For Dclk
	Hold Time	t_{HD}	5	-	-		

Product Specification

3-5. Color Input Data Reference

The brightness of each primary color(red,green and blue) is based on the 6-bit gray scale data input for the color ; the higher the binary input, the brighter the color. The table below provides a reference for color versus data input.

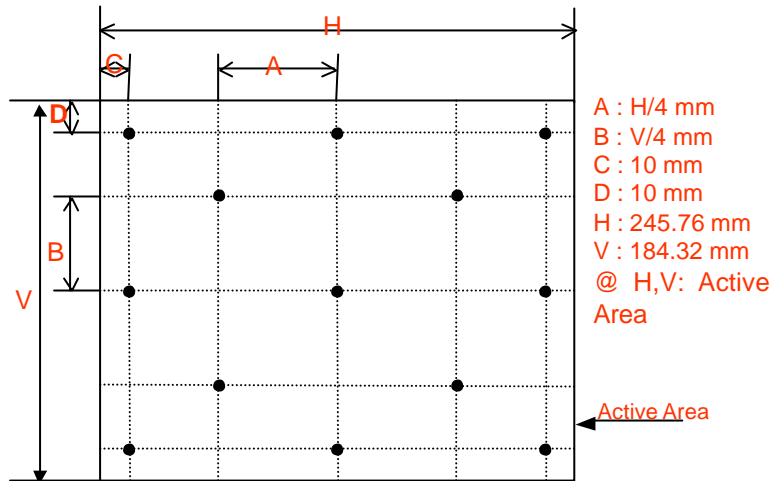
Table 7. COLOR DATA REFERENCE

Color		Input Color Data																
		Red						Green						Blue				
		MSB			LSB			MSB			LSB			MSB		LSB		
		R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1
Basic Colors	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(63)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(63)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue(63)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Magenta	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
	Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Red	Red(00) Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(01)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(02)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Red(61)	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(62)	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(63) Bright	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green	Green(00)Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(01)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(02)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Green(61)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(62)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(63)Bright	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Blue	Blue(00) Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue(01)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Blue(02)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Blue(61)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
	Blue(62)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
	Blue(63) Bright	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1

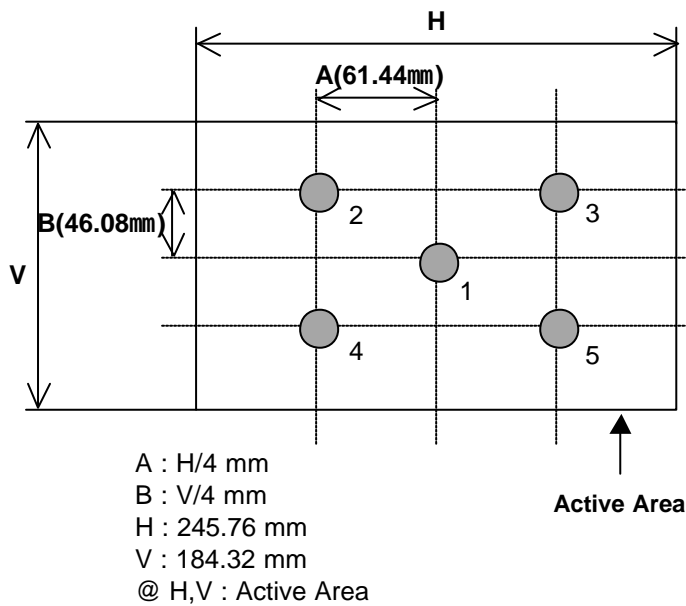
Product Specification

FIG. 2 Luminance

<measuring point for luminance variation>

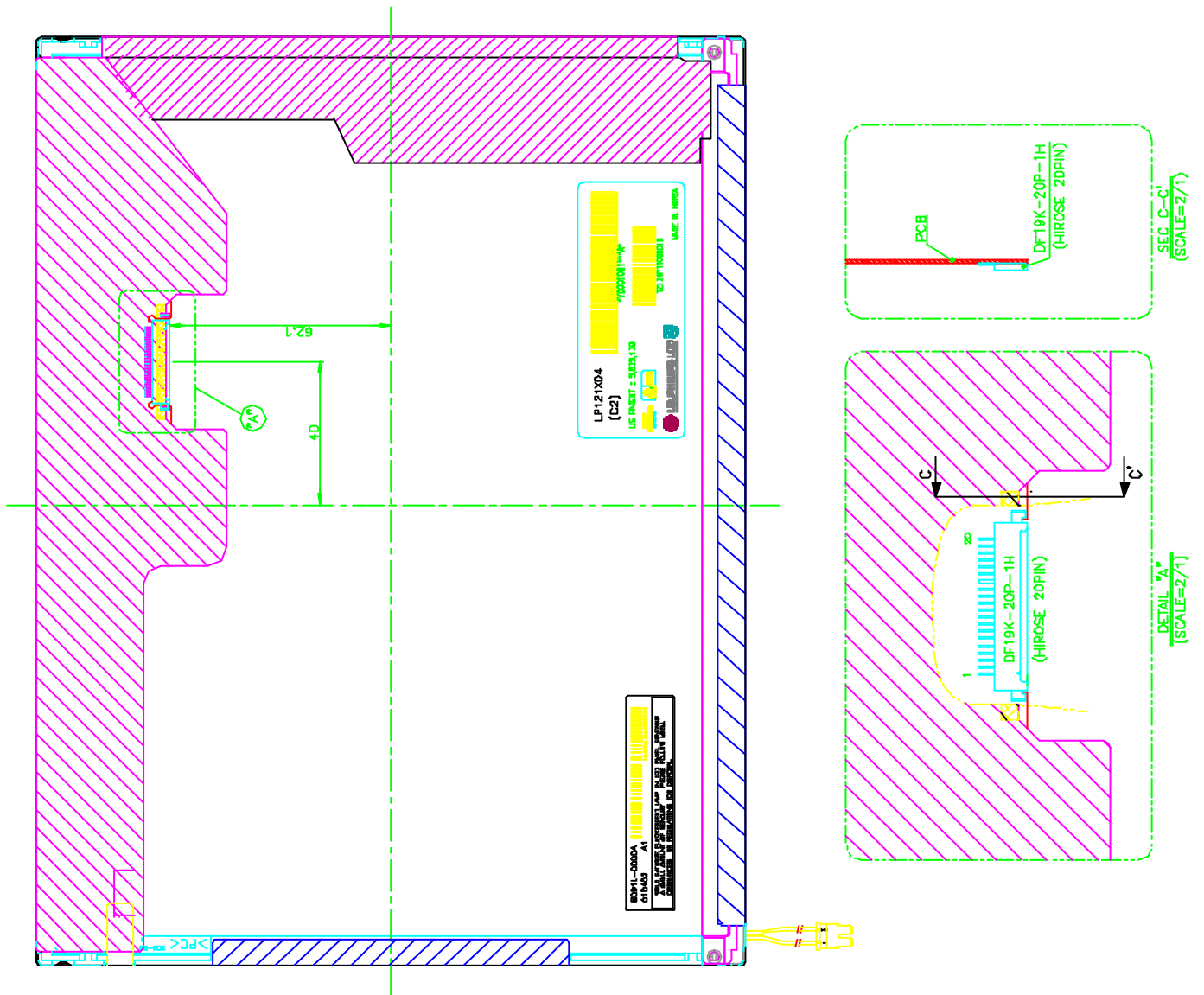


<The measuring point for Surface luminance >



Product Specification

<REAR VIEW>



Product Specification

7. International Standards

7-1. Safety

- a) UL 1950 Third Edition, Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. Jan. 28, 1995.
Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including Electrical Business Equipment.
- b) CAN/CSA C22.2 No. 950-95 Third Edition, Canadian Standards Association, Jan. 28, 1995.
Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including Electrical Business Equipment.
- c) EN 60950 : 1992+A1: 1993+A2: 1993+A3: 1995+A4: 1997+A11: 1997
IEC 950 : 1991+A1: 1992+A2: 1993+A3: 1995+A4: 1996
European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization(CENELEC)
EUROPEAN STANDARD for Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including Electrical
Business Equipment.

7-2. EMC

- a) ANSI C63.4 "Methods of Measurement of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electrical Equipment in the Range of 9kHz to 40GHz. "American National Standards Institute(ANSI), 1992
- b) C.I.S.P.R "Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interface Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment." International Special Committee on Radio Interference
- c) EN 55022 "Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interface Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment." European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC), 1998

Product Specification

9. PRECAUTIONS

Please pay attention to the following when you use this TFT LCD module.

9-1. MOUNTING PRECAUTIONS

- (1) You must mount a module using holes arranged in four corners or four sides.
- (2) You should consider the mounting structure so that uneven force(ex. Twisted stress) is not applied to the module.
And the case on which a module is mounted should have sufficient strength so that external force is not transmitted directly to the module.
- (3) Please attach a transparent protective plate to the surface in order to protect the polarizer.
Transparent protective plate should have sufficient strength in order to resist external force.
- (4) You should adopt radiation structure to satisfy the temperature specification.
- (5) Acetic acid type and chlorine type materials for the cover case are not describe because the former generates corrosive gas of attacking the polarizer at high temperature and the latter causes circuit break by electro-chemical reaction.
- (6) Do not touch, push or rub the exposed polarizers with glass, tweezers or anything harder than HB pencil lead. And please do not rub with dust clothes with chemical treatment.
Do not touch the surface of polarizer for bare hand or greasy cloth.(Some cosmetics are determined to the polarizer.)
- (7) When the surface becomes dusty, please wipe gently with absorbent cotton or other soft materials like chamois soaks with petroleum benzene. Normal-hexane is recommended for cleaning the adhesives used to attach front / rear polarizers. Do not use acetone, toluene and alcohol because they cause chemical damage to the polarizer.
- (8) Wipe off saliva or water drops as soon as possible. Their long time contact with polarizer causes deformations and color fading.
- (9) Do not open the case because inside circuits do not have sufficient strength.

9-2. OPERATING PRECAUTIONS

- (1) The spike noise causes the mis-operation of circuits. It should be lower than following voltage :
 $V = \pm 200\text{mV}$ (Over and under shoot voltage)
- (2) Response time depends on the temperature.(In lower temperature, it becomes longer.)
- (3) Brightness depends on the temperature. (In lower temperature, it becomes lower.)
And in lower temperature, response time(required time that brightness is stable after turned on) becomes longer.
- (4) Be careful for condensation at sudden temperature change. Condensation makes damage to polarizer or electrical contacted parts. And after fading condensation, smear or spot will occur.
- (5) When fixed patterns are displayed for a long time, remnant image is likely to occur.
- (6) Module has high frequency circuits. Sufficient suppression to the electromagnetic interference shall be done by system manufacturers. Grounding and shielding methods may be important to minimized the interference.

Product Specification

9-3. ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE CONTROL

Since a module is composed of electronic circuits, it is not strong to electrostatic discharge. Make certain that treatment persons are connected to ground through wrist band etc. And don't touch interface pin directly.

9-4. PRECAUTIONS FOR STRONG LIGHT EXPOSURE

Strong light exposure causes degradation of polarizer and color filter.

9-5. STORAGE

When storing modules as spares for a long time, the following precautions are necessary.

- (1) Store them in a dark place. Do not expose the module to sunlight or fluorescent light. Keep the temperature between 5 ℃ and 35 ℃ at normal humidity.
- (2) The polarizer surface should not come in contact with any other object.
It is recommended that they be stored in the container in which they were shipped.

9-6. HANDLING PRECAUTIONS FOR PROTECTION FILM

- (1) When the protection film is peeled off, static electricity is generated between the film and polarizer. This should be peeled off slowly and carefully by people who are electrically grounded and with well ion-blown equipment or in such a condition, etc.
- (2) The protection film is attached to the polarizer with a small amount of glue. If some stress is applied to rub the protection film against the polarizer during the time you peel off the film, the glue is apt to remain on the polarizer.
Please carefully peel off the protection film without rubbing it against the polarizer.
- (3) When the module with protection film attached is stored for a long time, sometimes there remains a very small amount of glue still on the polarizer after the protection film is peeled off.
- (4) You can remove the glue easily. When the glue remains on the polarizer surface or its vestige is recognized, please wipe them off with absorbent cotton waste or other soft material like chamois soaked with normal-hexane.

