

- ☐ Tentative Specification
☐ Preliminary Specification
☒ Approval Specification

MODEL NO.: G121ICE
SUFFIX: L01

Customer:

APPROVED BY

SIGNATURE

Name / Title

Note

Please return 1 copy for your confirmation with your signature and comments.

Approved By	Checked By	Prepared By
Sen.lin	Cming.wu	Miyabi.ko

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REVISION HISTORY

Version	Date	Page	Description
Ver 0.0	Apr.8.2019	All	Tentative Spec was first issued.
Ver 1.0	Sep.2.2019	All	Preliminary Spec was first issued.
Ver 1.1	Dec.27.2019	All	Update the Mechanical Characteristics.
Ver 1.2	Feb.21.2020	4	Modify Power Consumption.
			Modify the Typ. Of weight.
		5	Add the description of Note(1).
		7	Modify the Typ and Max of Power Supply Current.
		9	Modify the Max value of LED Converter Input Current.
Ver 1.2	Feb.21.2020		Modify the note of LED Converter Inrush Current.
			Add the Max of Input Power Consumption.
		17	Modify the Min and Typ. of Viewing Angle.
Ver 2.0	Aug.17.2020	All	Approval Spec was first issued.
Ver 2.1	Jun.21.2021	20	Update the Optional spec description of Note(1)~(6)
		24	Update the Packaging spec and Packing method.
		31	Add Appendix. System cover design notice.
Ver 2.2	Aug.16.2021	5	Add the item of FEATURE and APPLICATION.
			Modify Power Consumption
		7	Add the picture of Relative Humidity& Temperature.
		8	Update BACKLIGHT UNIT
		9	Modify the Typ.and Max of Power Supply Current (White/Black).
		13	Add note (4)
		17	Modify the Min and Max of LVDS Clock Frequency & Spread spectrum modulation.
			Modify the Min and Max of Vertical Display Term (Total & Blank)
			Modify the Max value of Horizontal Display Term(Total & Blank)
Ver 2.2	Aug.16.2021	24	Update note(6)
		28	Update the description of module label.
		29	Update STORAGE PRECAUTIONS & OTHER
Ver 2.3	Mar.14.2022	22	Modify the Typ. of Viewing Angle.
Ver 2.4	Mar.14.2023	7	Modify note(2) Vcc=3.3V

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

G121ICE-L01 is a 12.1" TFT Liquid Crystal Display module with LED Backlight unit LVDS interface. This module supports 1280 x 800 Wide-XGA AAS mode and can display 262k/16.7M colors . The LED converter for Backlight is built in control board..

1.2 FEATURE

- WXGA (1280 x 800 pixels) resolution
- PSWG (Panel Standardization Working Group)
- Wide operating temperature.
- RoHS compliance

1.3 APPLICATION

- TFT LCD Monitor
- Factory Application
- Amusement

1.4 GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Item	Specification	Unit	Note
Active Area	261.12 (H) x 163.2 (V) (12.1" diagonal)	mm	(1)
Driver Element	a-Si TFT active matrix	-	-
Pixel Number	1280x R.G.B x 800	pixel	-
Pixel Pitch	0.204(H) x 0.204(W)	mm	-
Pixel Arrangement	RGB vertical Stripe	-	-
Display Colors	262k/16.7M	color	-
Display Mode	Normally Black	-	-
Surface Treatment	AG type, 3H hard coating	-	-
Module Power Consumption	11.45W (white pattern)	W	Typ.(2)

1.5 MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Item		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Module Size	Horizontal(H)	277.5	278	278.5	mm	(1)
	Vertical(V)	183.5	184	184.5	mm	
	Depth(D)	9.5	10	10.5	mm	
Bezel Area	Horizontal	263.82	264.12	264.42	mm	-
	Vertical	165.9	166.2	166.5	mm	
Active Area	Horizontal	-	261.12	-	mm	
	Vertical	-	163.2	-	mm	
Weight		-	470	490	g	

Note (1) Please refer to the attached drawings for more information of front and back outline dimensions.

Note (2) The Module Power Consumption is specified at 3.3V, white pattern and 100% duty for LED backlight

2. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

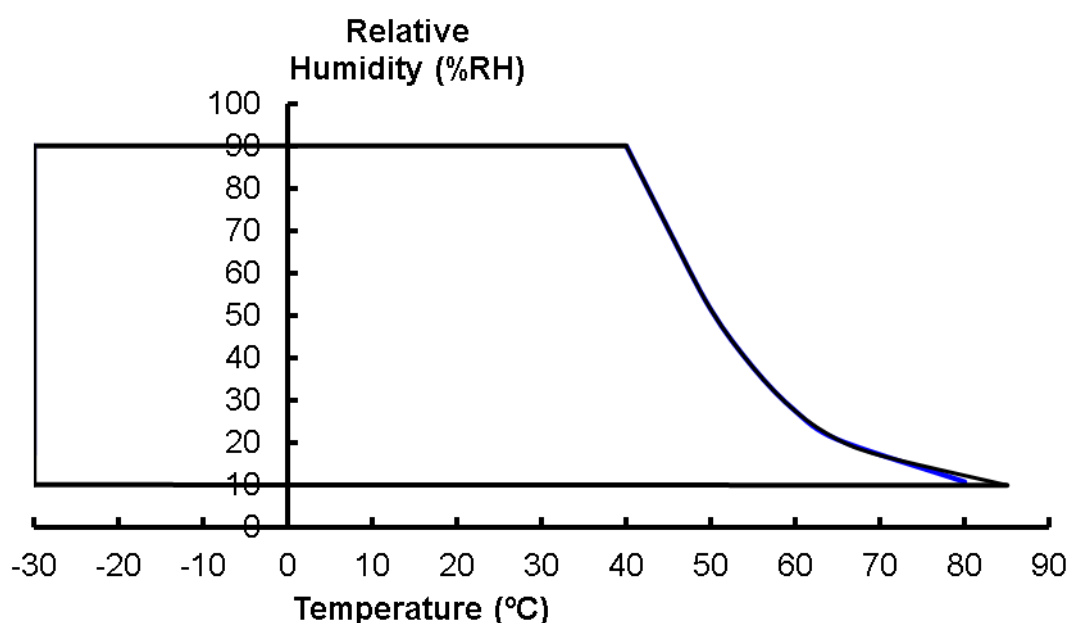
2.1 ABSOLUTE RATINGS OF ENVIRONMENT

Item	Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
Operating Ambient Temperature	T _{OP}	-30	+80	°C	(1)(2)
Storage Temperature	T _{ST}	-30	+85	°C	

Note (1)

- (a) 90 %RH Max. (Ta ≤ 39 °C)
- (b) Wet-bulb temperature should be 39 °C Max.
- (c) No condensation.

Note (2) Panel surface temperature should be 0°C min. and 80°C max under V_{CC}=3.3V, f_r=60Hz, typical LED string current, 25°C ambient temperature, and no humidity control. Any condition of ambient operating temperature, the surface of active area should be keeping not higher than 80°C.



2.2 ELECTRICAL ABSOLUTE RATINGS

2.2.1 TFT LCD MODULE

Item	Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
Power Supply Voltage	VCC	-0.3	3.6	V	(1)
Logic Input Voltage	V _{IN}	-0.3	3.6	V	

2.2.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT

Item	Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
Converter Voltage	V _i	-0.3	18	V	(1) , (2)
Enable Voltage	EN	---	5.5	V	
Backlight Adjust	Dimming	---	5.5	V	

Note (1) Permanent damage to the device may occur if maximum values are exceeded. Function operation should be restricted to the conditions described under Normal Operating Conditions.

Note (2) Specified values are for LED (Refer to 3.2 for further information)

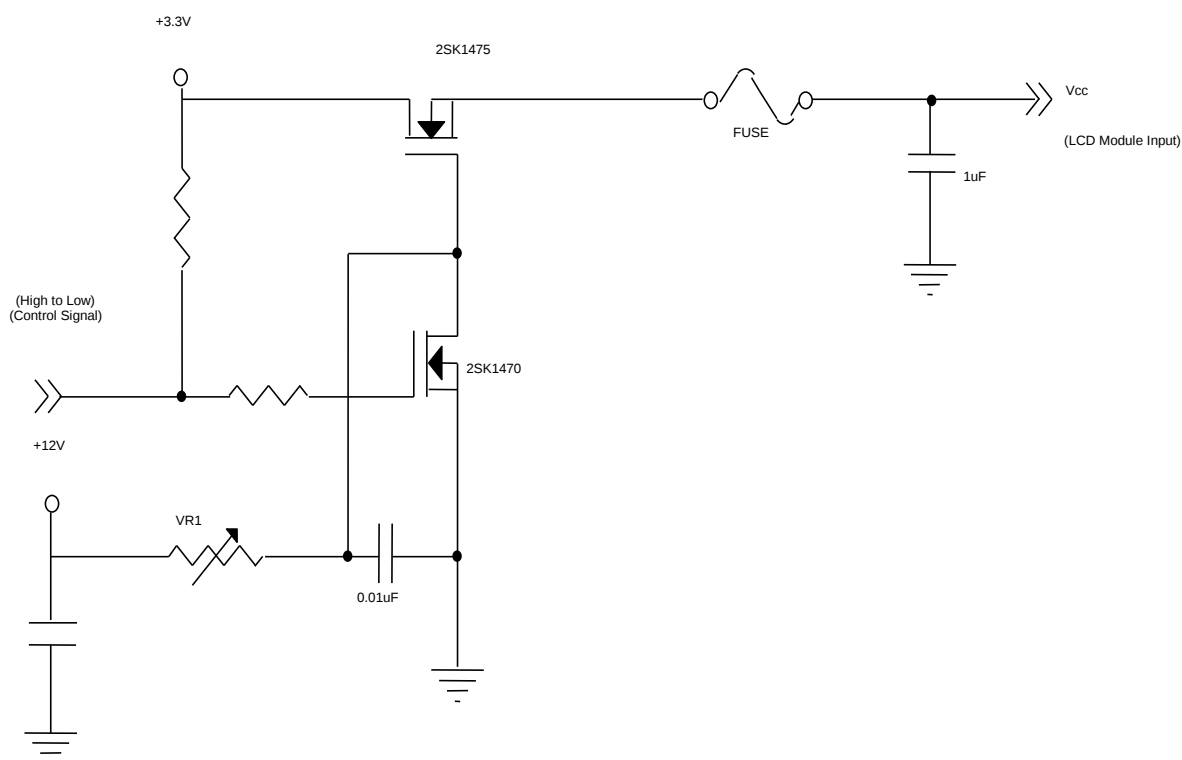
3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 TFT LCD MODULE

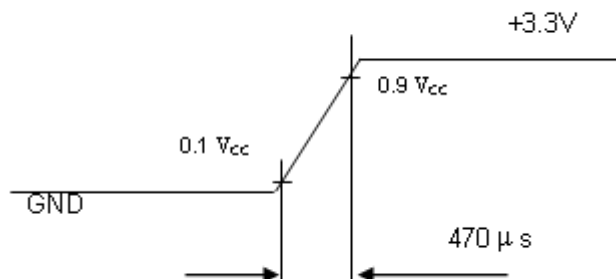
Parameter		Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Supply Voltage		V_{CC}	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	-
Ripple Voltage		V_{RP}	-	50	-	mVp-p	
Inrush Current		I_{INRUSH}	1.5			A	(2)
Power Supply Current	White	I_{CC}	-	560	675	mA	(3)a
	Black		-	360	430	mA	(3)b
LVDS differential input voltage		V_{id}	100	-	600	mV	
LVDS common input voltage		V_{ic}	1.125	1.2	1.375	V	
Differential Input Voltage for LVDS Receiver Threshold	"H" Level	V_{IH}	100	-	-	mV	-
	"L" Level	V_{IL}	-	-	-100	mV	-
Terminating Resistor		R_T	-	100	-	Ohm	-

Note (1) The module should be always operated within above ranges.

Note (2) Measurement Conditions:



VCC rising time is 470us



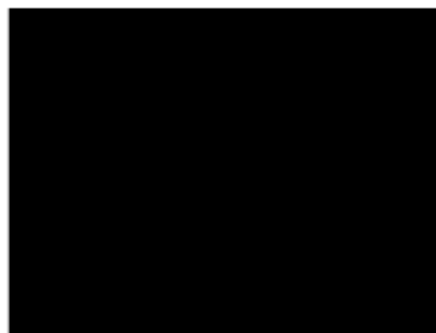
Note (3) The specified power supply current is under the conditions at V_{DD} = 3.3V, T_a = 25 ± 2 °C, DC Current and f_v = 60 Hz, whereas a power dissipation check pattern below is displayed.

a. White Pattern



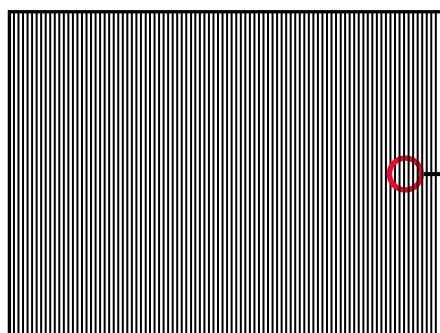
Active Area

b. Black Pattern

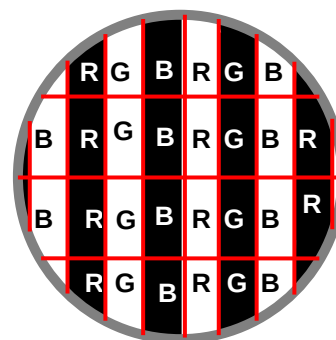


Active Area

c. Vertical Stripe Pattern



Active Area

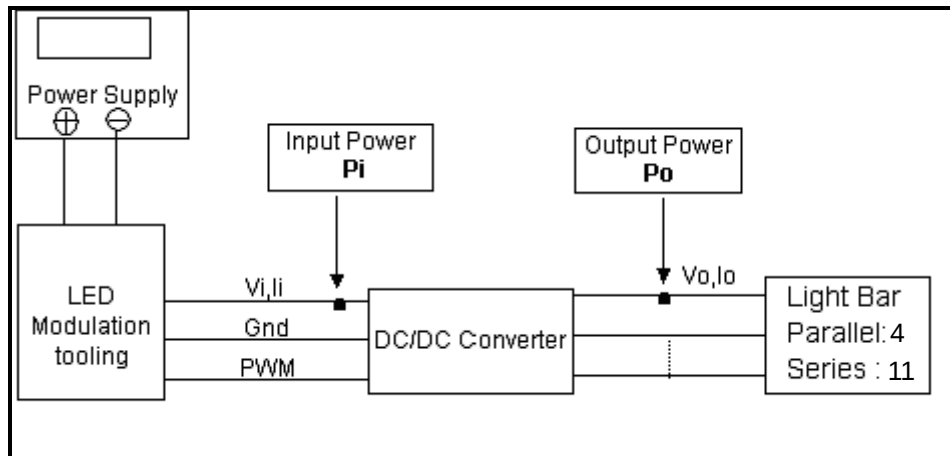


3.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT

Ta = 25 ± 2 °C

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Converter Input Voltage	V _i	10.8	12.0	13.2	V _{DC}	(Duty 100%)
Converter Input Ripple Voltage	V _{IRP}	-	-	350	mV	
Converter Input Current	I _i	-	0.8	1.0	A _{DC}	@ V _i = 12V (Duty 100%)
Converter Inrush Current	I _{IRUSH}	-	-	3.0	A	@ V _i rising time=20ms (V _i =12V)
Input Power Consumption	P _i	-	9.6	12	W	(1)
EN Control Level	Backlight on	ENLED	2.5	3.3	5.0	V
	Backlight off	(BLON)	0	-	0.3	V
PWM Control Level	PWM High Level	Dimming	2.5	-	5.0	V
	PWM Low Level	(E_PWM)	0	-	0.15	V
PWN Noise Range	V _{Noise}	-	-	0.1	V	
PWM Control Frequency	f _{PWM}	190	200	20k	Hz	(2)
PWM Dimming Control Duty Ratio	-	5	-	100	%	(2), Suggestion @ 190Hz < f _{PWM} < 1kHz
		20	-	100	%	(2), @ 1kHz ≤ f _{PWM} < 20kHz
LED Life Time	L _{LED}	50,000		-	Hrs	(3)

Note (1) LED current is measured by utilizing a high frequency current meter as shown below:



Note (2) At 190 ~1kHz PWM control frequency, duty ratio range is restricted from 5% to 100%.

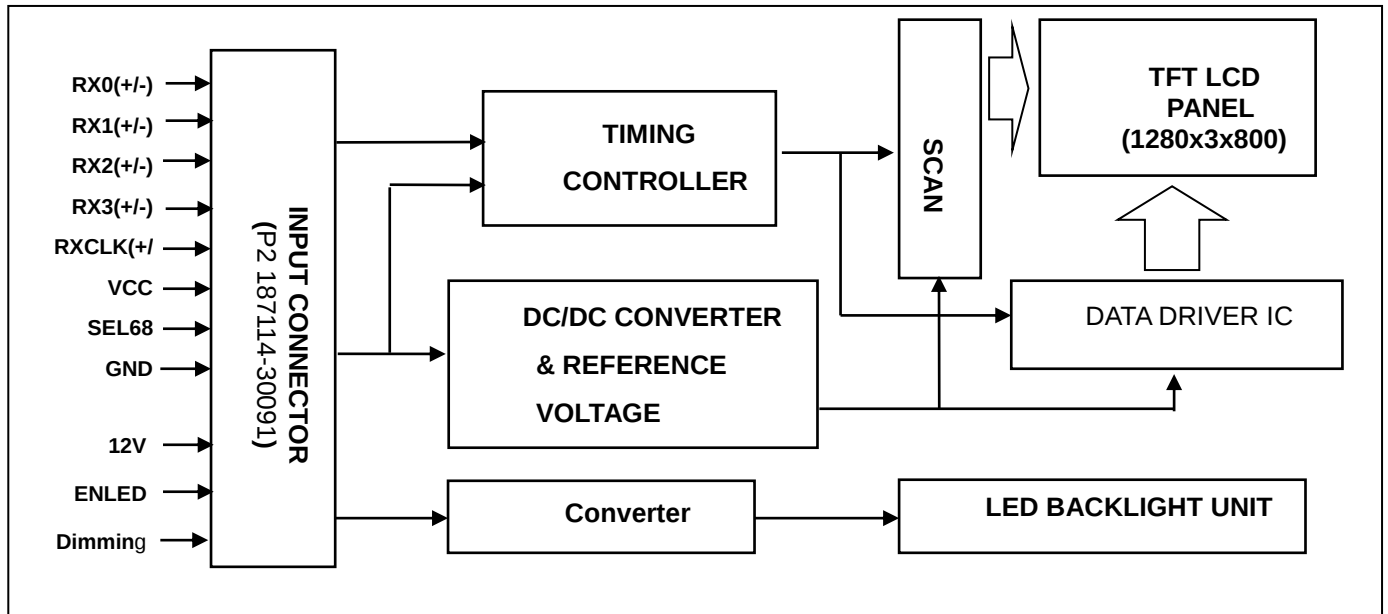
1K ~20kHz PWM control frequency, duty ratio range is restricted from 20% to 100%.

If PWM control frequency is applied in the range from 1KHz to 20KHZ, The “non-linear” phenomenon on the Backlight Unit may be found. So It's a suggestion that PWM control frequency should be less than 1KHz.

Note (3) The lifetime of LED is estimated data and defined as the time when it continues to operate under the conditions at Ta = 25 ± 2 °C and Duty 100% until the brightness becomes ≤ 50% of its original value. Operating LED at high temperature condition will reduce life time and lead to color shift.

4. BLOCK DIAGRAM

4.1 TFT LCD MODULE



5. INPUT TERMINAL PIN ASSIGNMENT

5.1 TFT LCD MODULE

Pin No.	Symbol	Function	Note
1	12V	LED power	
2	12V	LED power	
3	12V	LED power	
4	12V	LED power	
5	ENLED	Enable pin	Note (3)
6	Dimming	Backlight Adjust	Note (3)
7	NC	No Connection or Ground	Note (4)
8	NC	No Connection or Ground	Note (4)
9	VCC	Power supply: +3.3V	
10	VCC	Power supply: +3.3V	
11	GND	Ground	
12	GND	Ground	
13	RX0-	Negative transmission data of pixel 0	
14	RX0+	Positive transmission data of pixel 0	
15	GND	Ground	
16	RX1-	Negative transmission data of pixel 1	
17	RX1+	Positive transmission data of pixel 1	
18	GND	Ground	
19	RX2-	Negative transmission data of pixel 2	
20	RX2+	Positive transmission data of pixel 2	
21	GND	Ground	
22	RXCLK-	Negative of clock	
23	RXCLK+	Positive of clock	
24	GND	Ground	
25	RX3-	Negative transmission data of pixel 3	
26	RX3+	Positive transmission data of pixel 3	
27	GND	Ground	
28	SEL6/8	LVDS 6/8 bit select function control Low → 6 bit Input Mode High → 8bit Input Mode	Note (2).(3)
29	GND	Ground	
30	NC	No Connection	Note (4)

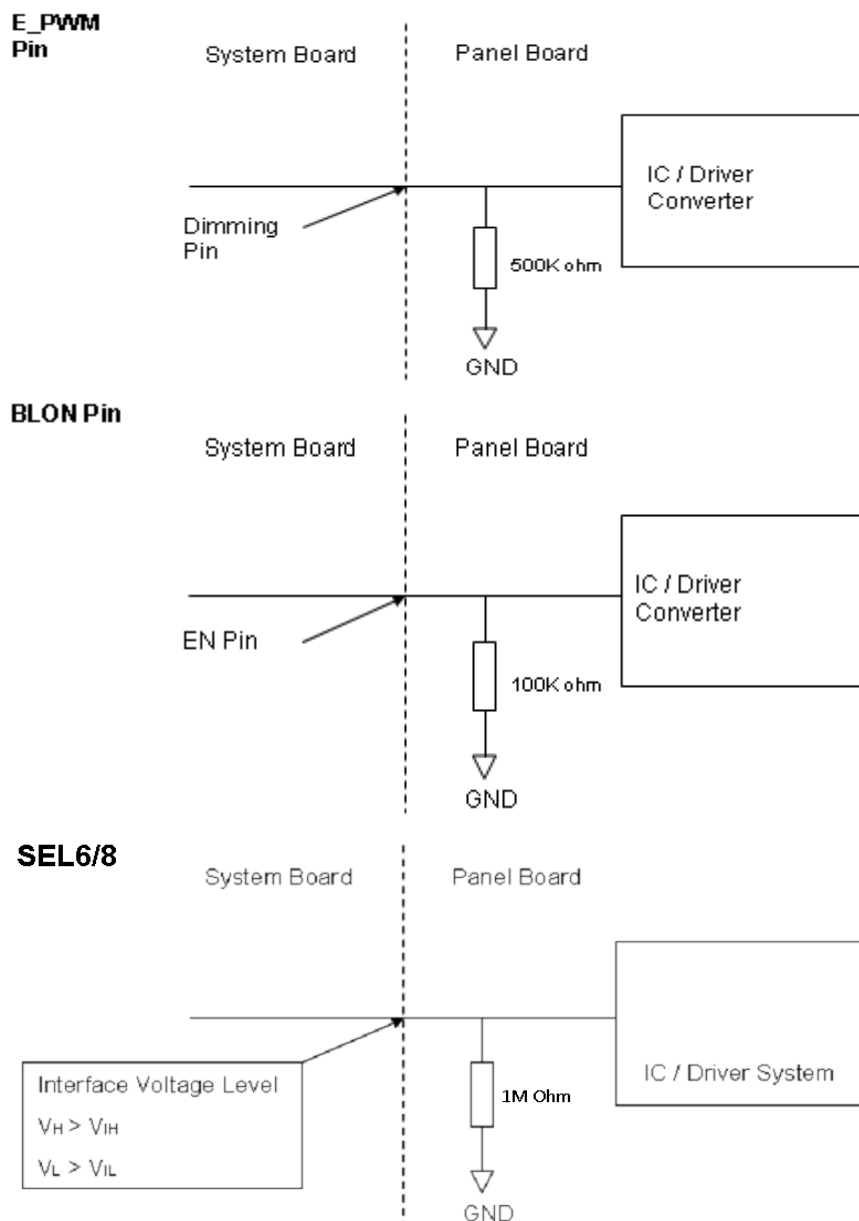
Note (1) Connector Part No.: P2 187114-30091 or equivalent.

User's connector Part No.; JAE FI-X30HL or FI-X30HL-B or equivalent.

Note (2) "Low" stands for 0V. "High" stands for 3.3V

Note (3) ENLED(BLON), Dimming(E_PWM), SEL6/8 as shown below :

Note (4) Pin7, Pin8, Pin30 input signals should be set to no connection or ground, this module would operate normally.



5.2 COLOR DATA INPUT ASSIGNMENT

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 the assignment of color.

Color		Data Signal																	
		Red						Green						Blue					
		R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
Basic Colors	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	1
	Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gray Scale Of Red	Red(0)/Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(1)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(2)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
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	Red(61)	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	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	0
Red(63)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gray Scale Of Green	Green(0)/Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	Green(61)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(62)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	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	0	
Gray Scale Of Blue	Blue(0)/Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Blue(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
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	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)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1		

Note (1) 0: Low Level Voltage, 1: High Level Voltage

The brightness of each primary color (red, green and blue) is based on the 8-bit gray scale data input for the color. The higher the binary input the brighter the color. The table below provides the assignment of color versus data input.

Color		Data Signal																							
		Red								Green								Blue							
		R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
Basic Colors	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Magenta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gray Scale Of Red	Red(0) / Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
	Red(253)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(254)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(255)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gray Scale Of Green	Green(0)/Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
	Green(253)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(254)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gray Scale Of Blue	Blue(0) / Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Blue(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
	Blue(253)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
	Blue(254)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	Blue(255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Note (1)0: Low Level Voltage, 1: High Level Voltage

6. INTERFACE TIMING

6.1 INPUT SIGNAL TIMING SPECIFICATIONS

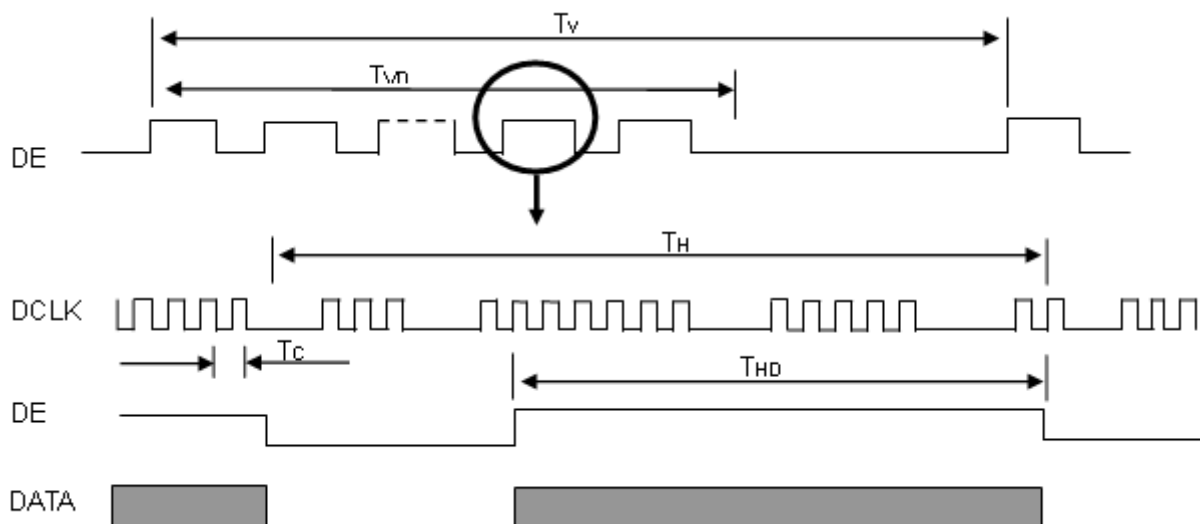
The input signal timing specifications are shown as the following table and timing diagram.

Signal	Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
LVDS Clock	Frequency	F_r	65.9	71	85	MHz	-
	Period	T_c	13.4	14.1	15.2	ns	
	Input cycle to cycle jitter	T_{rcl}	---	---	200	ns	(a)
	Input Clock to data skew	TLVCCS	$-0.02 \cdot T_c$	---	$0.02 \cdot T_c$	ps	(b)
	Spread spectrum modulation range	$F_{clk_in_mod}$	$0.987 \cdot F_c$	---	$1.013 \cdot F_c$	MHz	(c)
	Spread spectrum modulation frequency	F_{SSM}	---	---	200	KHz	
Vertical Display Term	Frame Rate	F_r	---	60	---	Hz	$T_v = T_{vd} + T_{vb}$
	Total	T_v	808	823	885	T_h	-
	Active Display	T_{vd}	800	800	800	T_h	-
	Blank	T_{vb}	8	23	85	T_h	-
Horizontal Display Term	Total	T_h	1360	1440	1600	T_c	$T_h = T_{hd} + T_{hb}$
	Active Display	T_{hd}	1280	1280	1280	T_c	-
	Blank	T_{hb}	80	160	320	T_c	-

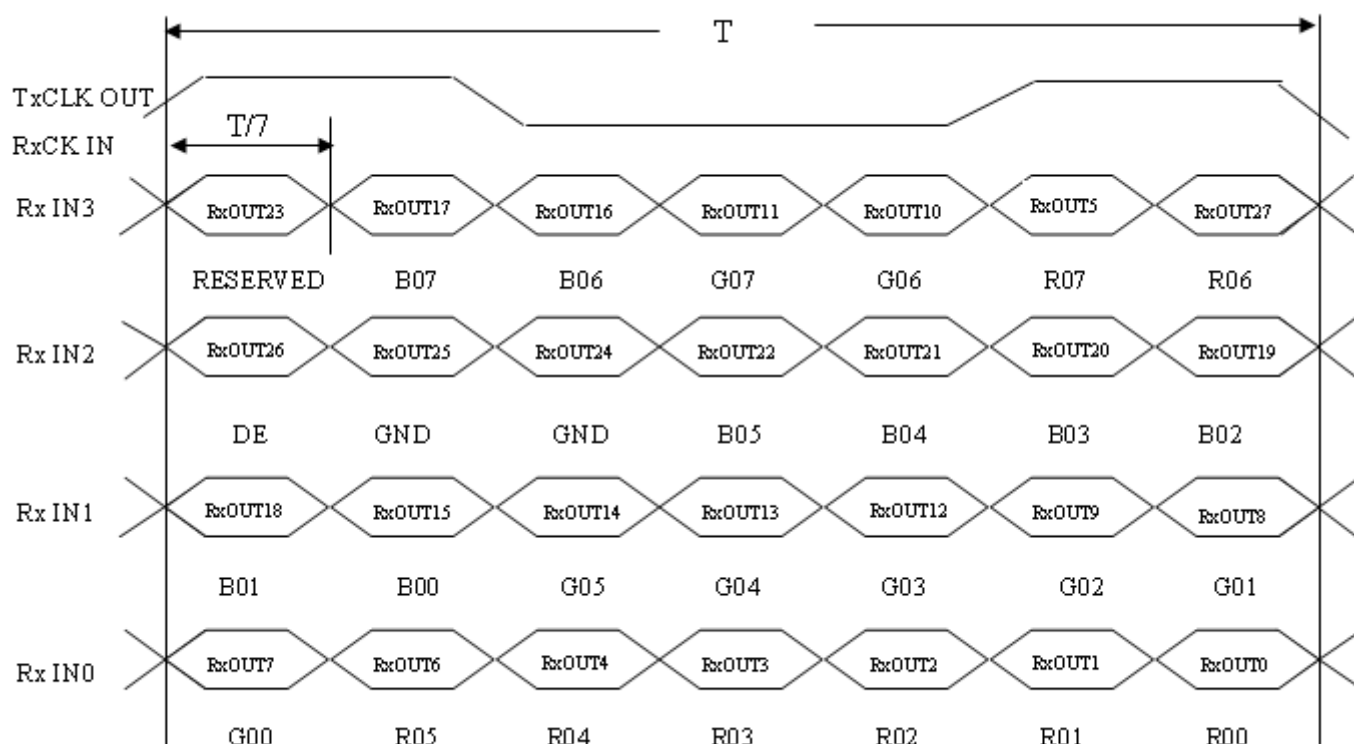
Note (1) Because this module is operated by DE only mode, Hsync and Vsync input signals should be set to low logic level or ground. Otherwise, this module would operate abnormally.

Note (2) The $T_v(T_{vd}+T_{vb})$ must be integer, otherwise, the module would operate abnormally.

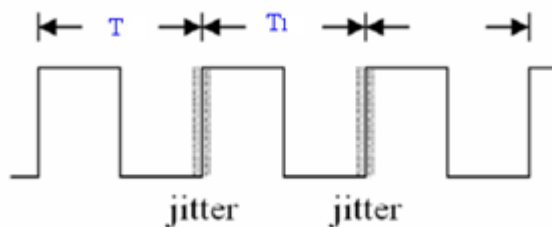
INPUT SIGNAL TIMING DIAGRAM



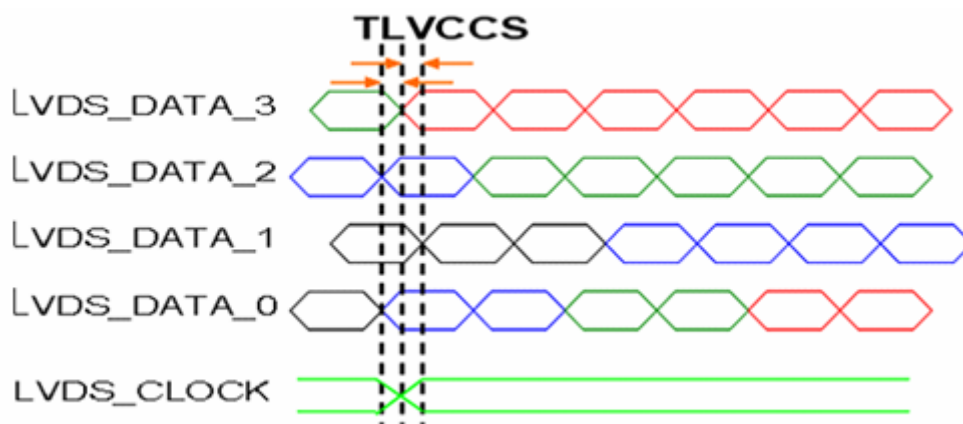
TIMING DIAGRAM of LVDS



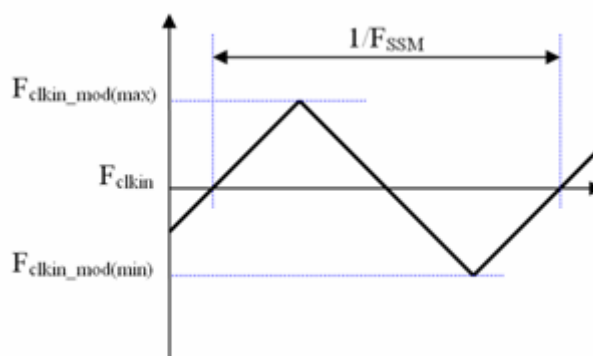
Note (a) The input clock cycle-to-cycle jitter is defined as below figures. $T_{rcl} = |T_1 - T|$



Note (b) Input Clock to data skew is defined as below figures.

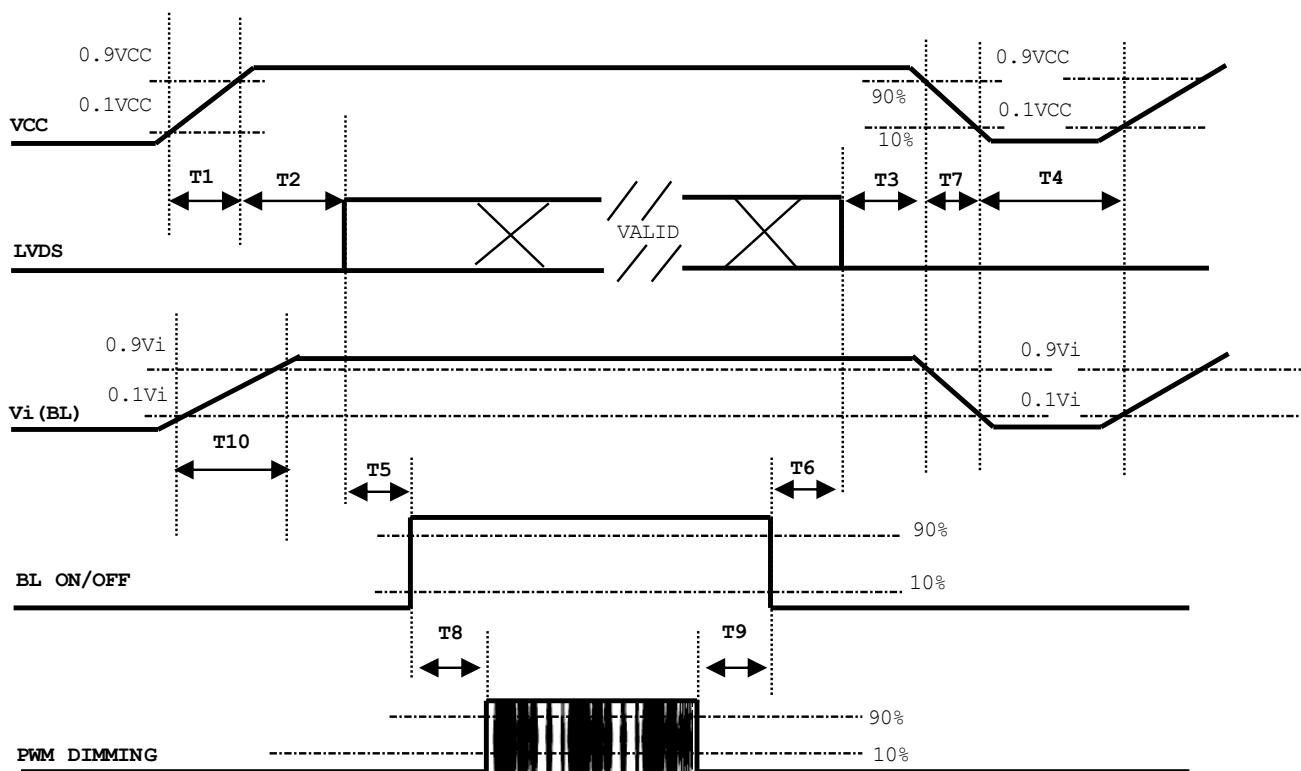


Note (c) The SSCG (Spread spectrum clock generator) is defined as below figures.



6.2 POWER ON/OFF SEQUENCE

To prevent a latch-up or DC operation of LCD assembly, the power on/off sequence should be as the diagram below.



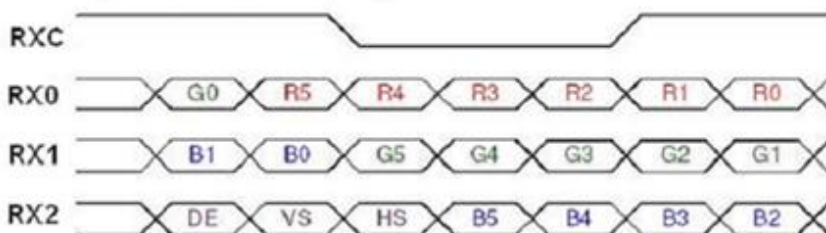
Parameter	Value			Units
	Min	Typ	Max	
T1	0.5	-	10	ms
T2	0	-	50	ms
T3	0	-	50	ms
T4	500	-	-	ms
T5	450	-	-	ms
T6	200	-	-	ms
T7	10	-	100	ms
T8	10	-	-	ms
T9	10	-	-	ms
T10	20	-	50	ms

Note:

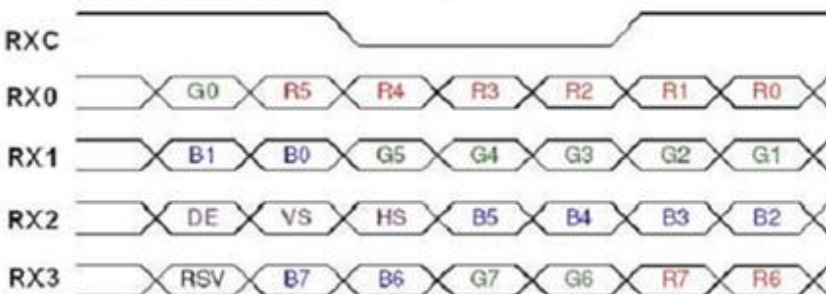
- (1) The supply voltage of the external system for the module input should be the same as the definition of Vcc.
- (2) When the backlight turns on before the LCD operation of the LCD turns off, the display may momentarily become abnormal screen.
- (3) In case of VCC = off level, please keep the level of input signals on the low or keep a high impedance.
- (4) T4 should be measured after the module has been fully discharged between power off and on period.
- (5) Interface signal shall not be kept at high impedance when the power is on.
- (6) INX won't take any responsibility for the products which are damaged by the customers not following the Power Sequence.
- (7) There might be slight electronic noise when LCD is turned off (even backlight unit is also off). To avoid this symptom, we suggest "Vcc falling timing" to follow "T7 spec".

6.3 The INPUT DATA FORMAT

SEL 6/8="Low" for 6 Bits LVDS



SEL 6/8="High" for 8 Bits LVDS



Note (1) R/G/B data 7: MSB, R/G/B data 0: LSB

Note (2) Please follow PSWG

Signal Name	Description	Remark
R7 R6 R5 R4 R3 R2 R1 R0	Red Data 7 (MSB) Red Data 6 Red Data 5 Red Data 4 Red Data 3 Red Data 2 Red Data 1 Red Data 0 (LSB)	Red-pixel Data Each red pixel's brightness data consists of these 8 bits pixel data.
G7 G6 G5 G4 G3 G2 G1 G0	Green Data 7 (MSB) GreenData 6 GreenData 5 GreenData 4 GreenData 3 GreenData 2 GreenData 1 GreenData 0 (LSB)	Green-pixel Data Each green pixel's brightness data consists of these 8 bits pixel data.
B7 B6 B5 B4 B3 B2 B1 B0	Blue Data 7 (MSB) Blue Data 6 Blue Data 5 Blue Data 4 Blue Data 3 Blue Data 2 Blue Data 1 Blue Data 0 (LSB)	Blue-pixel Data Each blue pixel's brightness data consists of these 8 bits pixel data.
RXCLKIN+ RXCLKIN-	LVDS Clock Input	
DE	Display Enable	
VS	Vertical Sync	
HS	Horizontal Sync	

7. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

7.1 TEST CONDITIONS

Item	Symbol	Value	Unit
Ambient Temperature	Ta	25±2	°C
Ambient Humidity	Ha	50±10	%RH
Supply Voltage	According to typical value and tolerance in "ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS"		
Input Signal			
PWM Duty Ratio	D	100	%

7.2 OPTICAL SPECIFICATIONS

The relative measurement methods of optical characteristics are shown here and all items are measured at the center point of screen unless otherwise noted. The following items should be measured under the test conditions described above and stable conditions shown in Note (5).

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Color Chromaticity	Red	Rx	0.602	0.652	0.702	-	(1), (5)
		Ry	0.288	0.338	0.388		
	Green	Gx	0.276	0.326	0.376		
		Gy	0.558	0.608	0.658		
	Blue	Bx	0.100	0.150	0.200		
		By	0.003	0.053	0.103		
	White	Wx	0.263	0.313	0.363		
		Wy	0.279	0.329	0.379		
Center Luminance of White	Lc	$\theta_x=0^\circ, \theta_y=0^\circ$ Grayscale Maximum	480	600			(4), (5)
Contrast Ratio	CR		800	1000			(2), (5)
Response Time	T _R	$\theta_x=0^\circ, \theta_y=0^\circ$	-	12	17	-	(3)
	T _F		-	8	13	-	
White Variation	δW	$\theta_x=0^\circ, \theta_y=0^\circ$	70	80	-	%	(5), (6)
Viewing Angle	Horizontal	θ_{x+}	80	89	-	Deg.	(1), (5)
		θ_{x-}	80	89	-		
	Vertical	θ_{y+}	80	89	-		
		θ_{y-}	80	89	-		

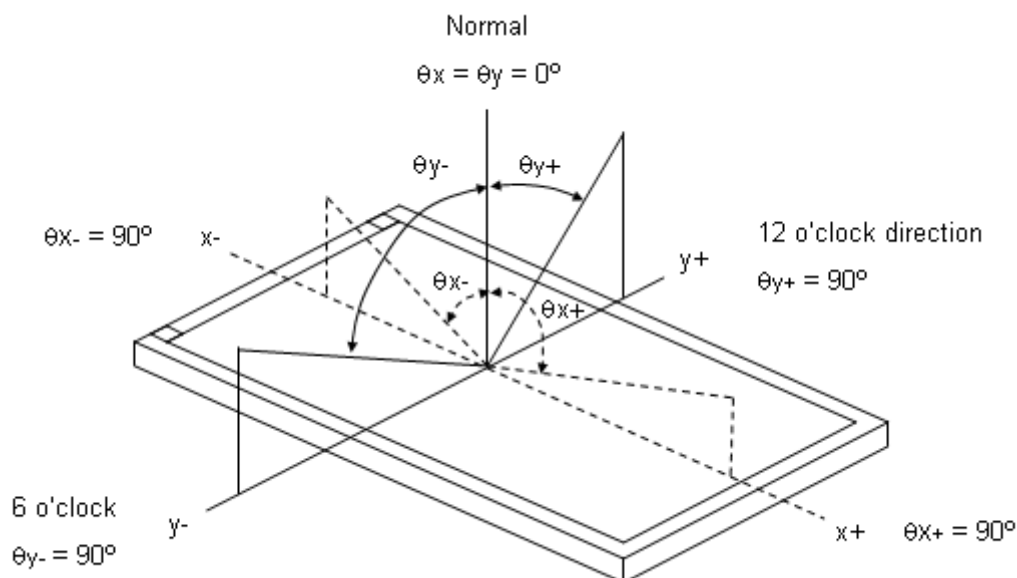
Definition :

Grayscale Maximum : Grayscale 255 (10 bits: grayscale 1023 ; 8 bits : grayscale 255 ; 6 bits: grayscale 63)

White : Luminance of Grayscale Maximum (All R,G,B)

Black : Luminance of grayscale 0 (All R,G,B)

Note (1) Definition of Viewing Angle (θ_x, θ_y):

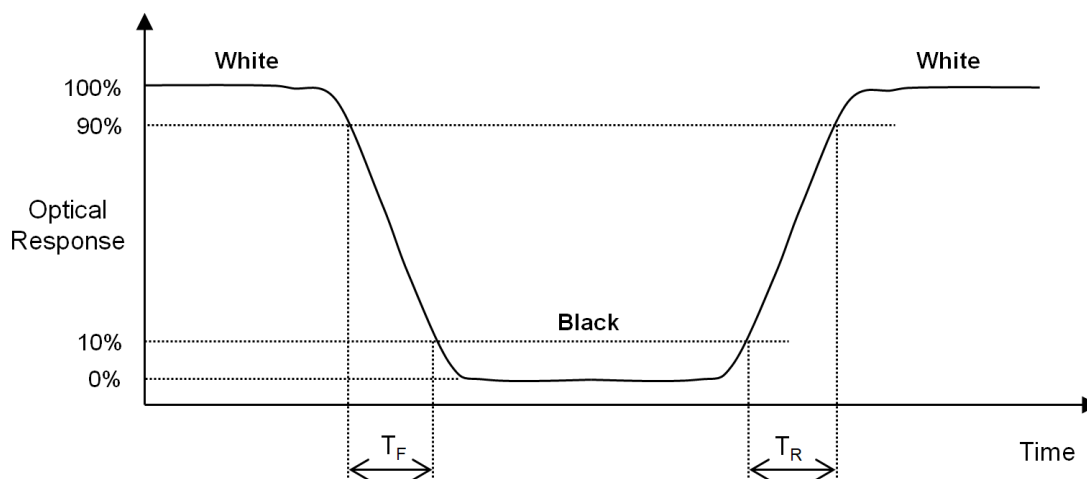


Note (2) Definition of Contrast Ratio (CR):

The contrast ratio can be calculated by the following expression at center point.

$$\text{Contrast Ratio (CR)} = \text{White} / \text{Black}$$

Note (3) Definition of Response Time (T_R, T_F):

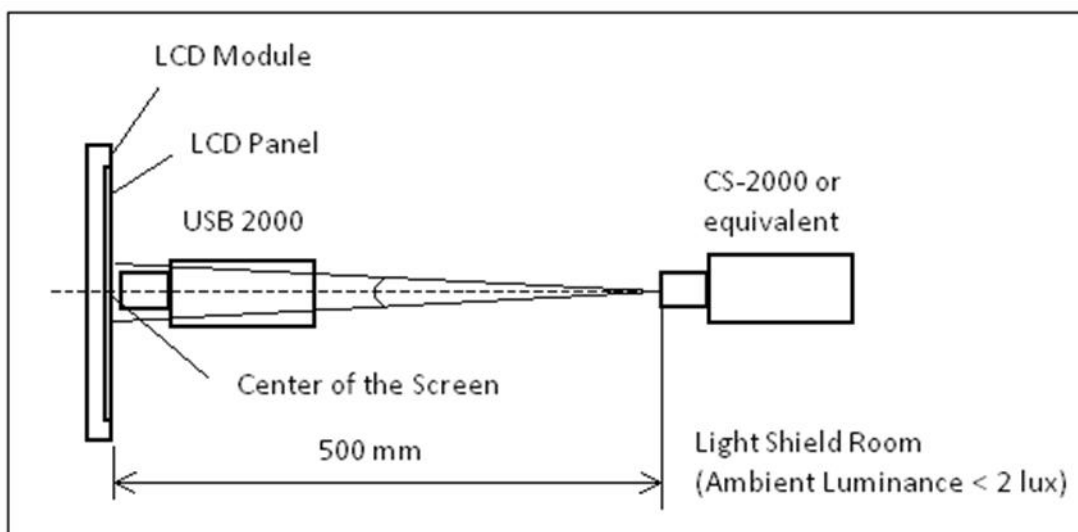


Note (4) Definition of Luminance of White (L_c):

Measure the luminance of White at center point.

Note (5) Measurement Setup:

The LCD module should be stabilized at given temperature to avoid abrupt temperature change during measuring. In order to stabilize the luminance, the measurement should be executed after lighting Backlight for 40 minutes in a windless room. The measurement placement of module should be in accordance with module drawing.

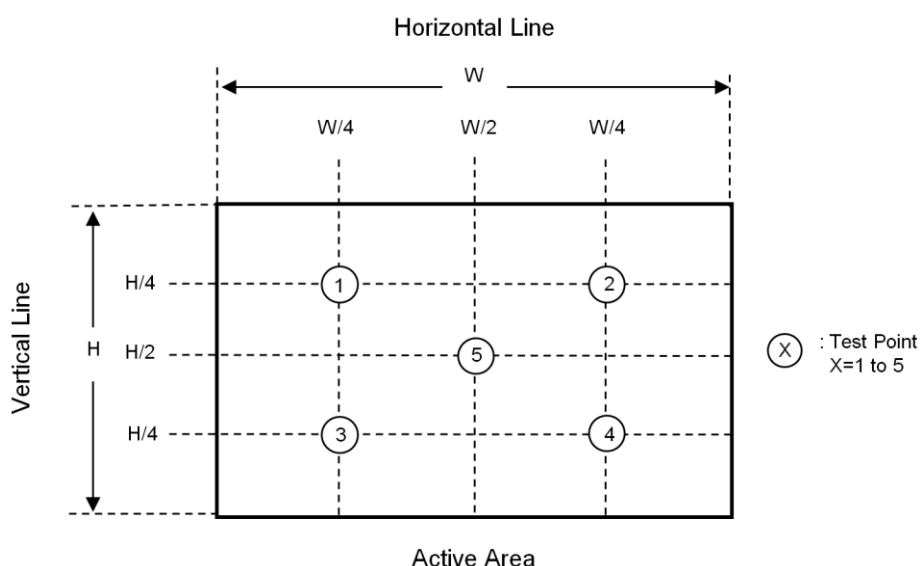


Note (6) Definition of White Variation (δW):

Measure the luminance of White at 5 points.

Luminance of White : $L(X)$, where X is from 1 to 5.

$$\delta W = \frac{\text{Minimum [} L(1) \text{ to } L(5) \text{]}}{\text{Maximum [} L(1) \text{ to } L(5) \text{]}} \times 100\%$$



8. RELIABILITY TEST CRITERIA

Test Item	Test Condition	Note
High Temperature Storage Test	85°C, 240 hours	(1),(2) (4),(5)
Low Temperature Storage Test	-30°C, 240 hours	
Thermal Shock Storage Test	-30°C, 0.5 hour ↔ 85°C, 0.5 hour; 100cycles, 1 hour/cycle)	
High Temperature Operation Test	80°C, 240 hours	
Low Temperature Operation Test	-30°C, 240 hours	
High Temperature & High Humidity Operation Test	60°C, RH 90%, 240 hours	(1), (4)
ESD Test (Operation)	150pF, 330Ω, 1 sec/cycle Condition 1 : panel contact, ±8 KV Condition 2 : panel non-contact ±15 KV	
Shock (Non-Operating)	200G, 2ms, half sine wave, 1 time for ± X, ± Y, ± Z direction	
Vibration (Non-Operating)	1.5G, 10 ~ 300 Hz sine wave, 10 min/cycle, 3 cycles each X, Y, Z direction	(2), (3)

Note (1) There should be no condensation on the surface of panel during test ,

Note (2) Temperature of panel display surface area should be 80°C Max.

Note (3) At testing Vibration and Shock, the fixture in holding the module has to be hard and rigid enough so that the module would not be twisted or bent by the fixture.

Note (4) In the standard conditions, there is no function failure issue occurred. All the cosmetic specification is judged before reliability test.

Note (5) Before cosmetic and function test, the product must have enough recovery time, at least 24 hours at room temperature.

9. PACKAGING

9.1 PACKING SPECIFICATIONS

- (1) 18pcs LCD modules / 1 Box
- (2) Box dimensions: 465 (L) X 362 (W) X 314 (H) mm
- (3) Weight: approximately 10.15 Kg (18 modules per box)

9.2 PACKING METHOD

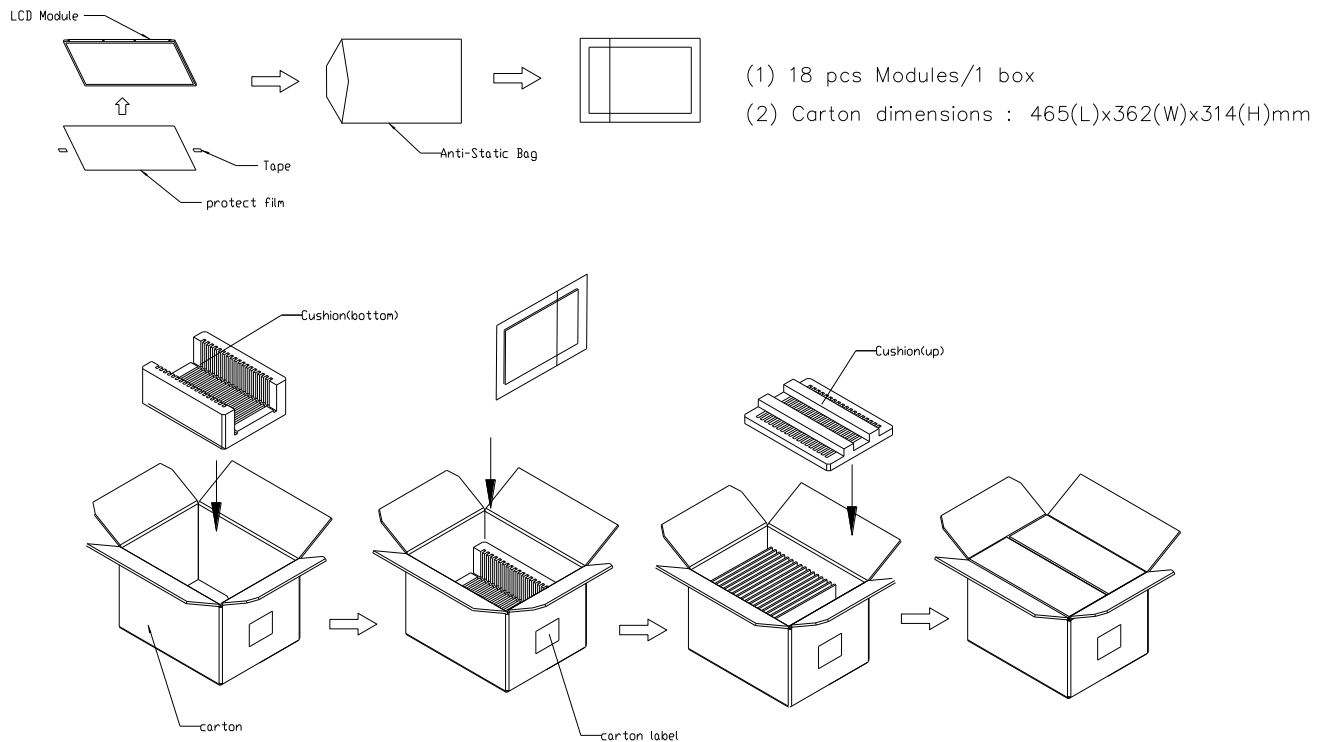
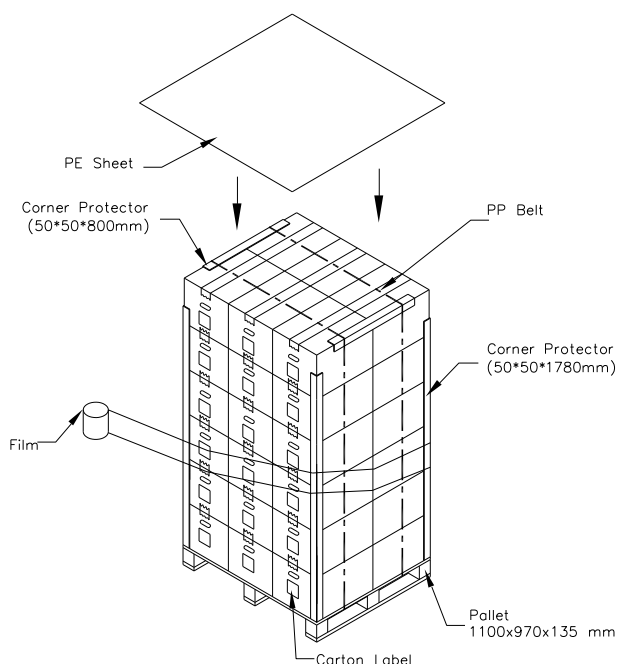


Figure. 9-1 Packing method

Sea / Land Transportation (40ft Container)



Air Transportation

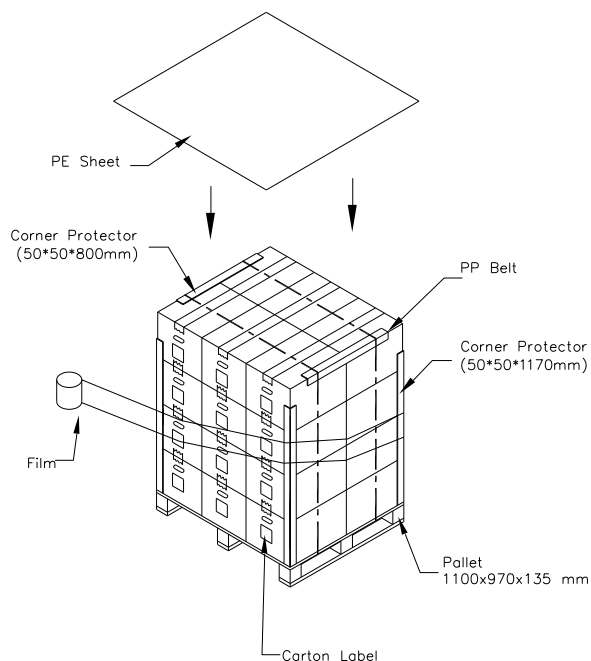


Figure. 9-2 Packing method

9.3 UN-PACKING METHOD

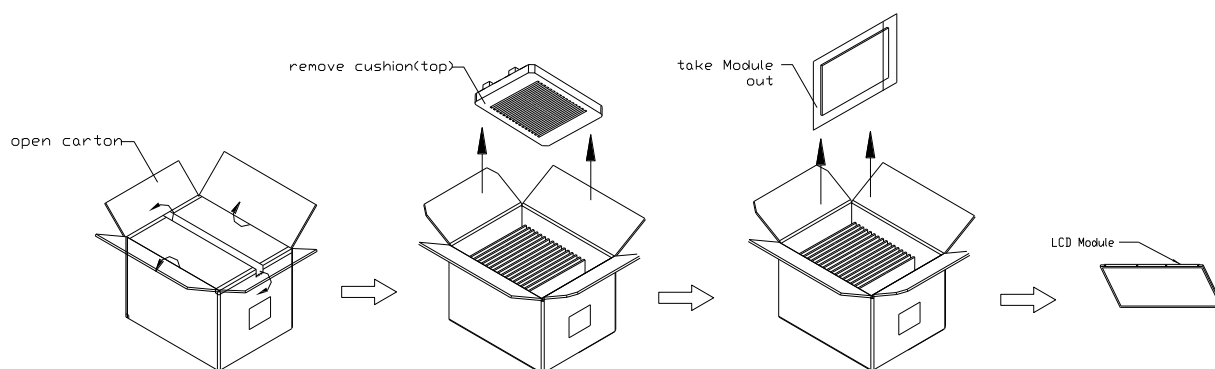


Figure. 9-3 UN-Packing method

10. DEFINITION OF LABELS

10.1 INX MODULE LABEL

The barcode nameplate is pasted on each module as illustration, and its definitions are as following explanation.

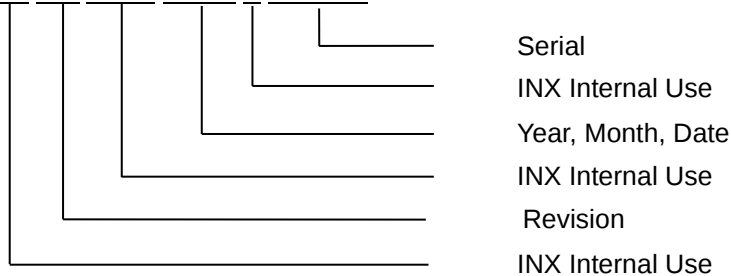


Note (1) Safety Compliance(UL logo) will open after C1 version.

(a) Model Name: G121ICE-L01

(b) * * * * : Factory ID

(c) Serial ID: X X X X X X Y M D X N N N N



Serial ID includes the information as below:

- (a) Manufactured Date: Year: 1~9, for 2021~2029
Month: 1~9, A~C, for Jan. ~ Dec.
Day: 1~9, A~Y, for 1st to 31st, exclude I , O and U
- (b) Revision Code: cover all the change
- (c) Serial No.: Manufacturing sequence of product

11. PRECAUTIONS

11.1 ASSEMBLY AND HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

- (1) The module should be assembled into the system firmly by using every mounting hole. Be careful not to twist or bend the module.
- (2) While assembling or installing modules, it can only be in the clean area. The dust and oil may cause electrical short or damage the polarizer.
- (3) Use fingerstalls or soft gloves in order to keep display clean during the incoming inspection and assembly process.
- (4) Do not press or scratch the surface harder than a HB pencil lead on the panel because the polarizer is very soft and easily scratched.
- (5) If the surface of the polarizer is dirty, please clean it by some absorbent cotton or soft cloth. Do not use Ketone type materials (ex. Acetone), Ethyl alcohol, Toluene, Ethyl acid or Methyl chloride. It might permanently damage the polarizer due to chemical reaction.
- (6) Wipe off water droplets or oil immediately. Staining and discoloration may occur if they left on panel for a long time.
- (7) If the liquid crystal material leaks from the panel, it should be kept away from the eyes or mouth. In case of contacting with hands, legs or clothes, it must be washed away thoroughly with soap.
- (8) Protect the module from static electricity, it may cause damage to the C-MOS Gate Array IC.
- (9) Do not disassemble the module.
- (10) Do not pull or fold the lamp wire.
- (11) Pins of I/F connector should not be touched directly with bare hands.

11.2 STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

- (1) When storing for a long time, the following precautions are necessary.
 - (a) Store them in a dark place. Do not expose the module to sunlight or fluorescent light. Keep the temperature between 5°C and 30°C at humidity 50+-10%RH.
 - (b) The polarizer surface should not come in contact with any other object.
 - (c) It is recommended that they be stored in the container in which they were shipped.
 - (d) Storage condition is guaranteed under packing conditions.
 - (e) The phase transition of Liquid Crystal in the condition of the low or high storage temperature will be recovered when the LCD module returns to the normal condition
- (2) High temperature or humidity may reduce the performance of module. Please store LCD module within the specified storage conditions.
- (3) It is dangerous that moisture come into or contacted the LCD module, because the moisture may damage LCD module when it is operating.
- (4) It may reduce the display quality if the ambient temperature is lower than 10 °C. For example, the response time will become slowly, and the starting voltage of lamp will be higher than the room temperature.

11.3 OTHER PRECAUTIONS

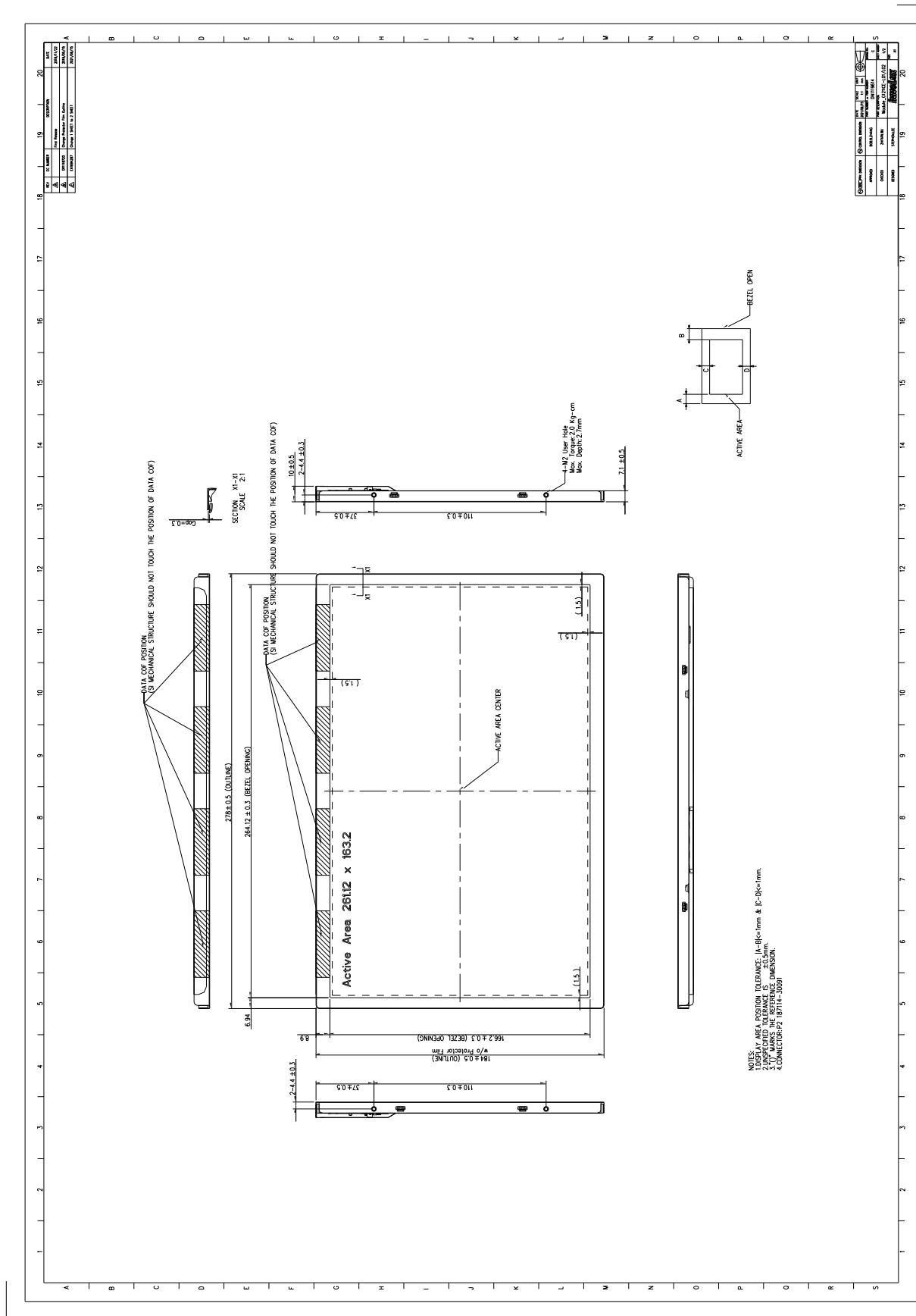
(1) Normal operating condition

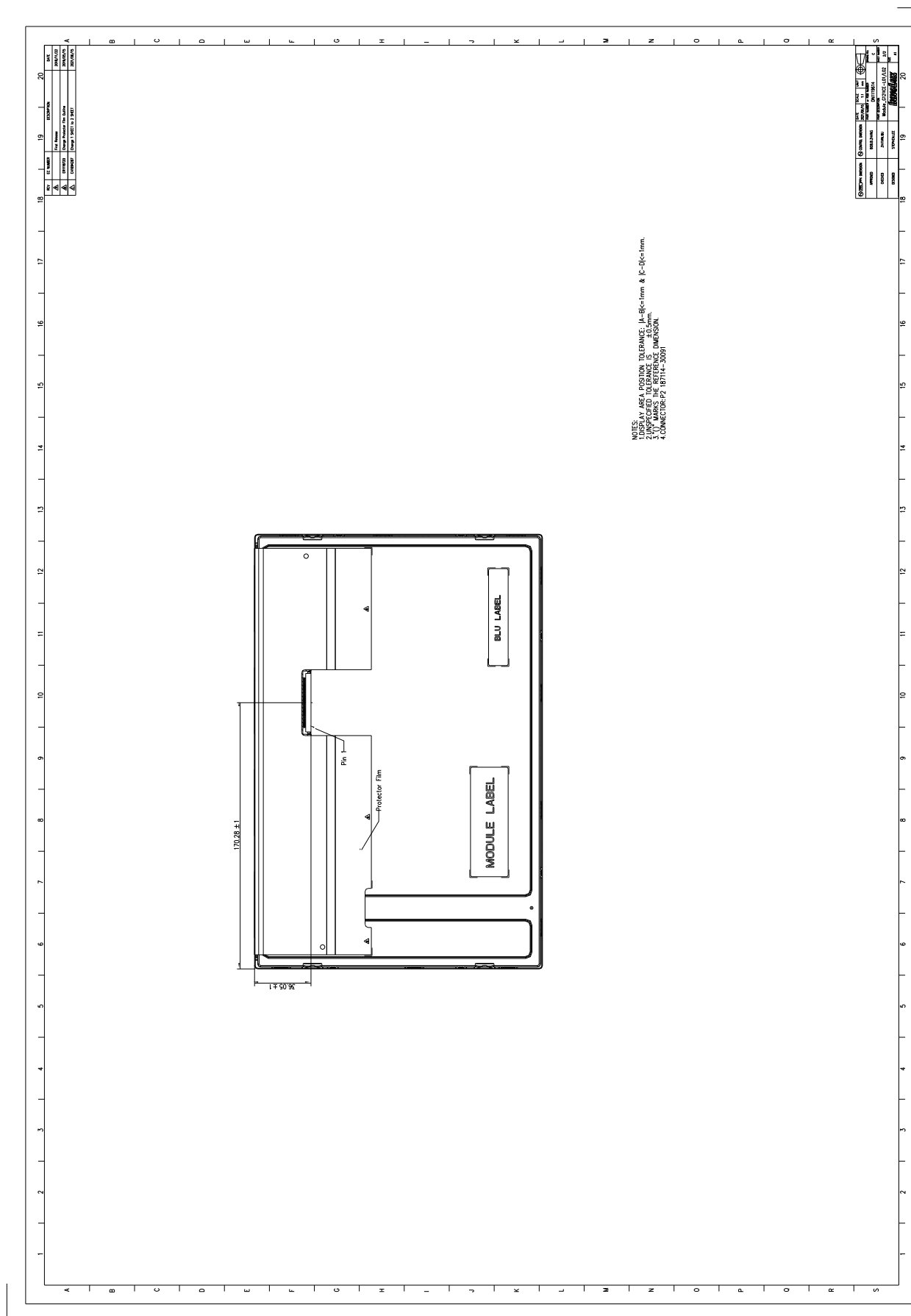
(a) Display pattern: dynamic pattern (Real display)

(Note) Long-term static display can cause image sticking.

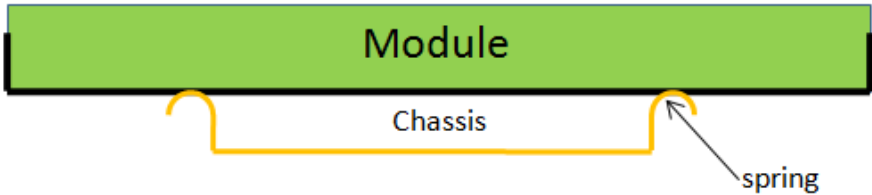
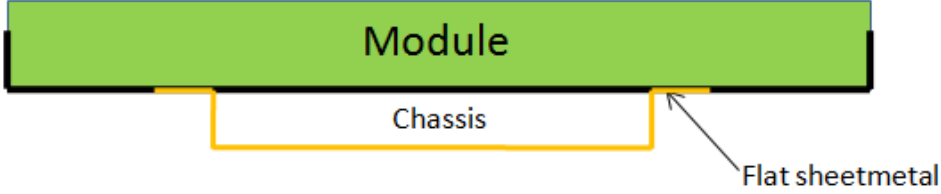
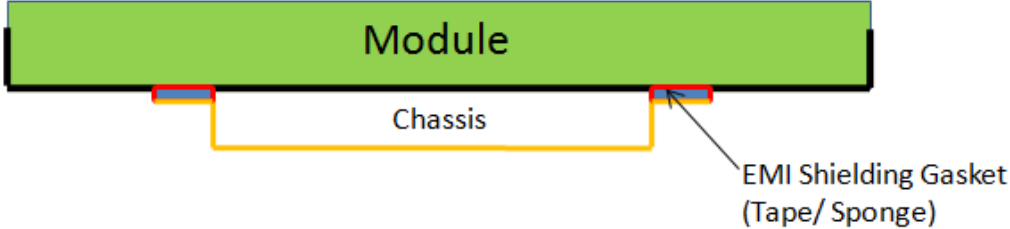
(2) Abnormal condition just means conditions except normal condition.

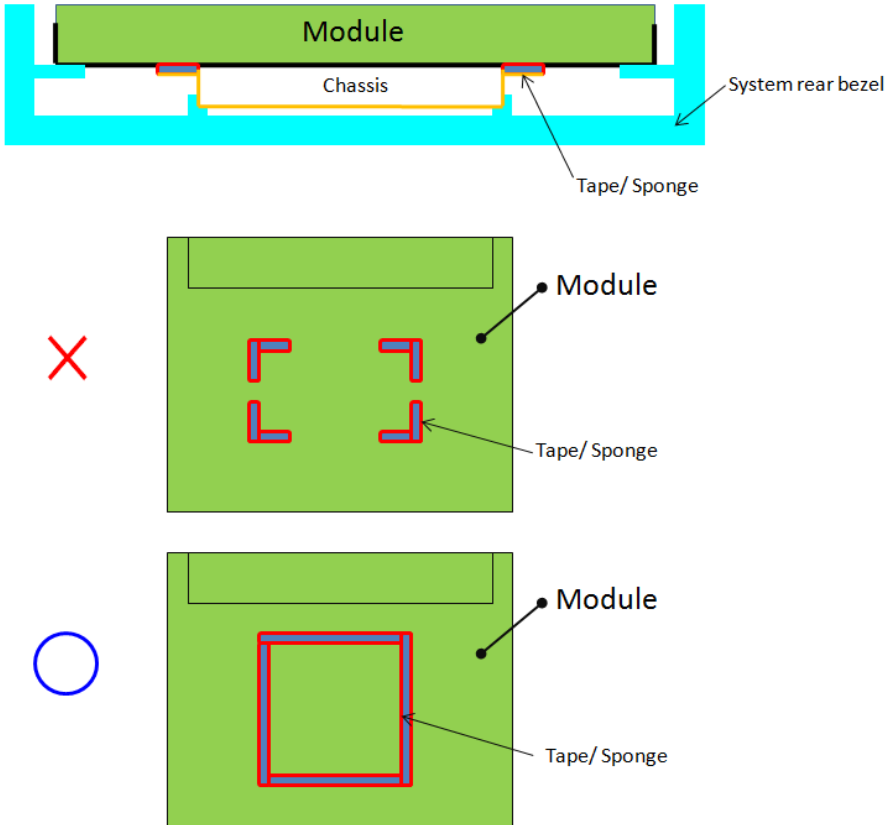
12. MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

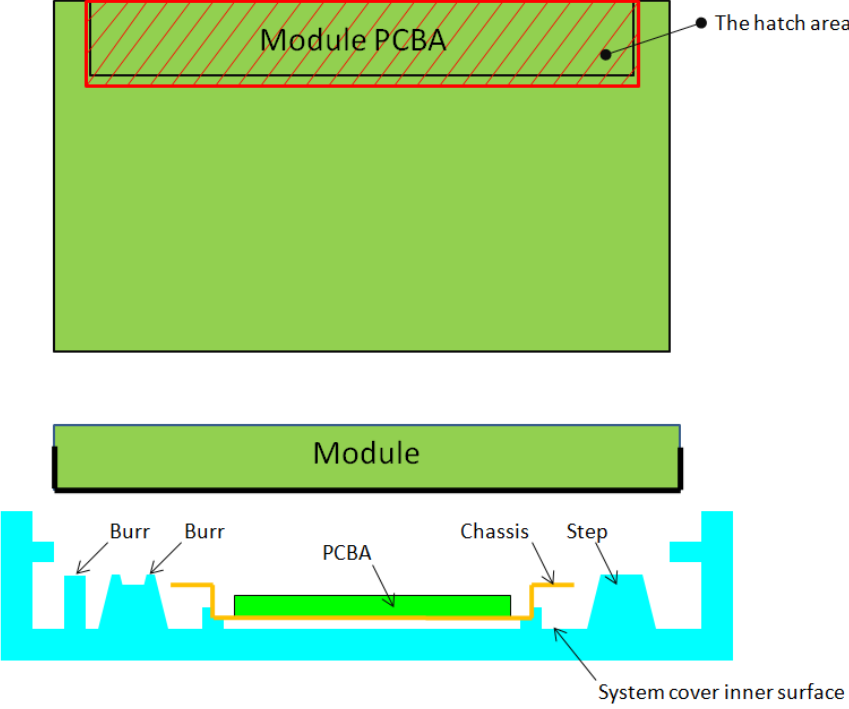


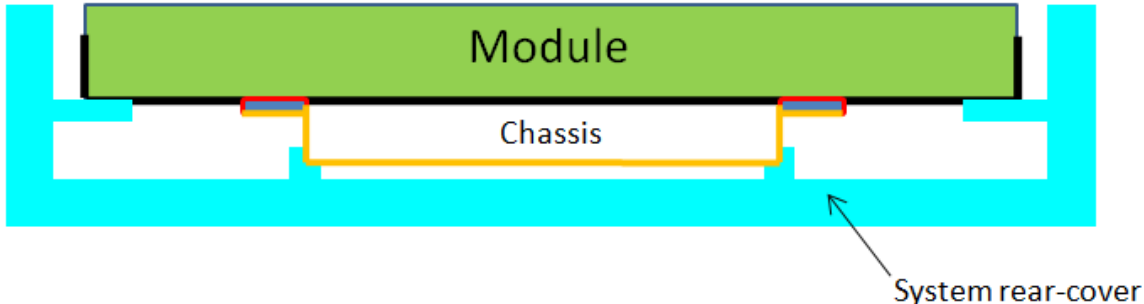


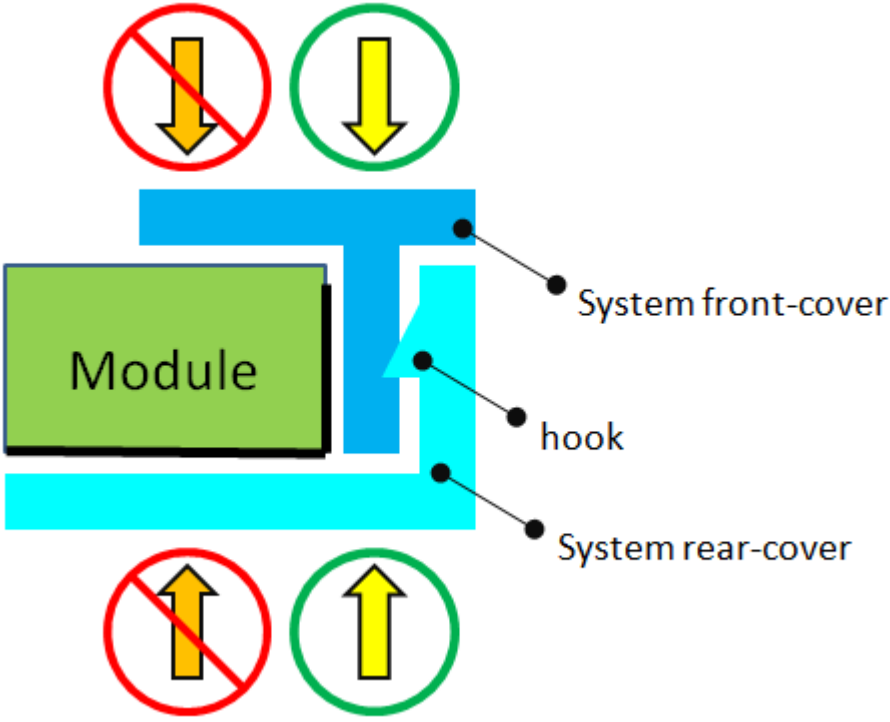
Appendix. SYSTEM COVER DESIGN NOTICE

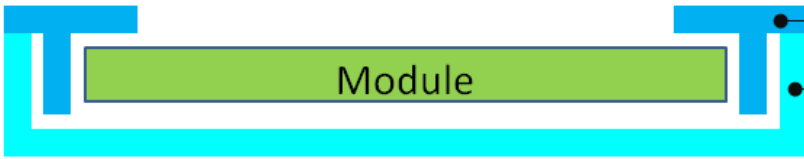
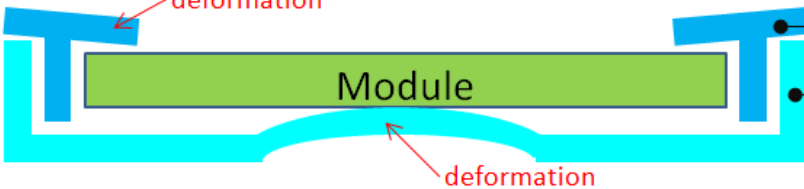
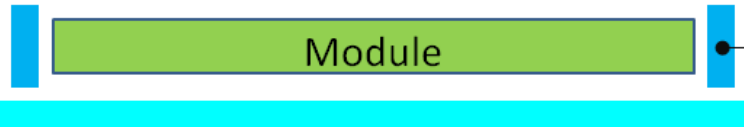
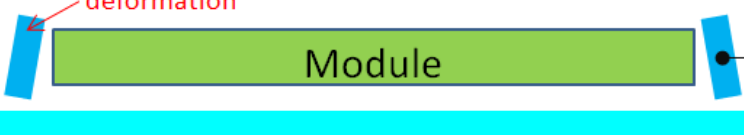
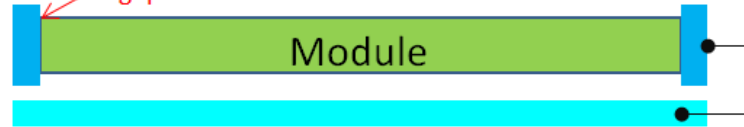
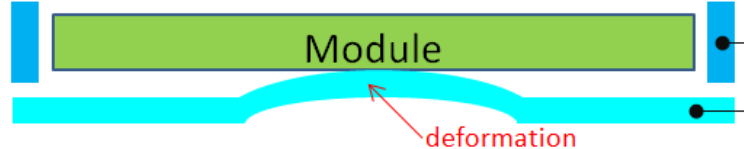
1	Set Chassis and IAVM Module touching Mode
	  
Definition	a. To prevent from abnormal display & white spot after mechanical test, it is not recommended to use spring type chassis. b. We suggest the contact mode between Chassis and Module rear cover is Tape/Sponge, second is Flat sheet metal type chassis.

2	Tape/Sponge design on system inner surface
	 The top diagram is a cross-sectional view showing a green 'Module' mounted on an orange 'Chassis'. A cyan 'System rear bezel' is on the right. Red 'Tape/ Sponge' is applied between the module and the chassis. Below this are two top-down views of the module. The first view, marked with a red 'X', shows the module with four red L-shaped 'Tape/ Sponge' pieces at the corners. The second view, marked with a blue circle, shows the module with a single red rectangular 'Tape/ Sponge' frame around its perimeter.
Definition	a. To prevent from abnormal display & white spot after mechanical test, we suggest using Tape/Sponge as medium between chassis and Module rear cover could reduce the occurrence of white spot. b. When using the Tape/Sponge, we suggest it be lay over between set chassis and Module rear cover. It is not recommended to add Tape/Sponge in separate location. Since each Tape/Sponge may act as pressure concentration location.

3	System inner surface examination
	
Definition	a. The hatch area on Module PCBA should keep at least 1mm gap(X,Y,Z direction) to any structure with system cover inner surface. b. Burr, Step, PCB protrusion may cause stress concentration. White spot may occur during reliability test.

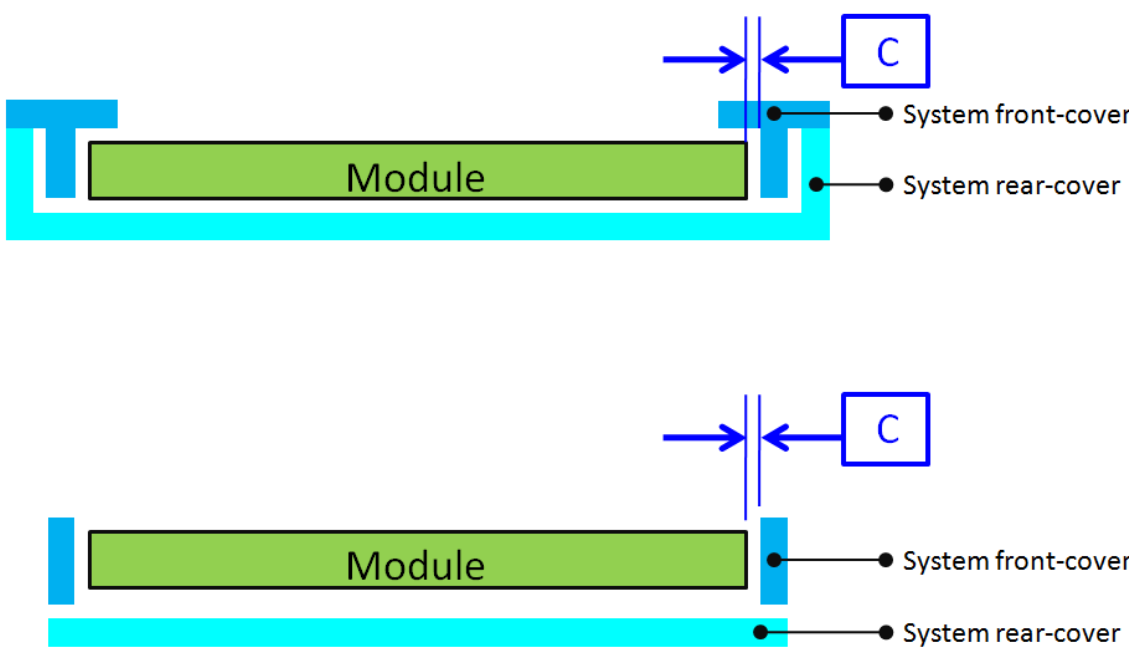
4	Material used for system rear-cover
	
Definition	System rear-cover material with high rigidity is needed to resist deformation during scuffing test, hinge test, pogo test or backpack test. Abnormal display, white spot, pooling issue may occur if low rigidity material is used. Pooling issue may occur because screw's boss position for module's bracket are deformed open-close test. Solid structure design of system rear-cover may also influence the rigidity of system rear-cover. The deformation of system rear-cover should not caused interference.

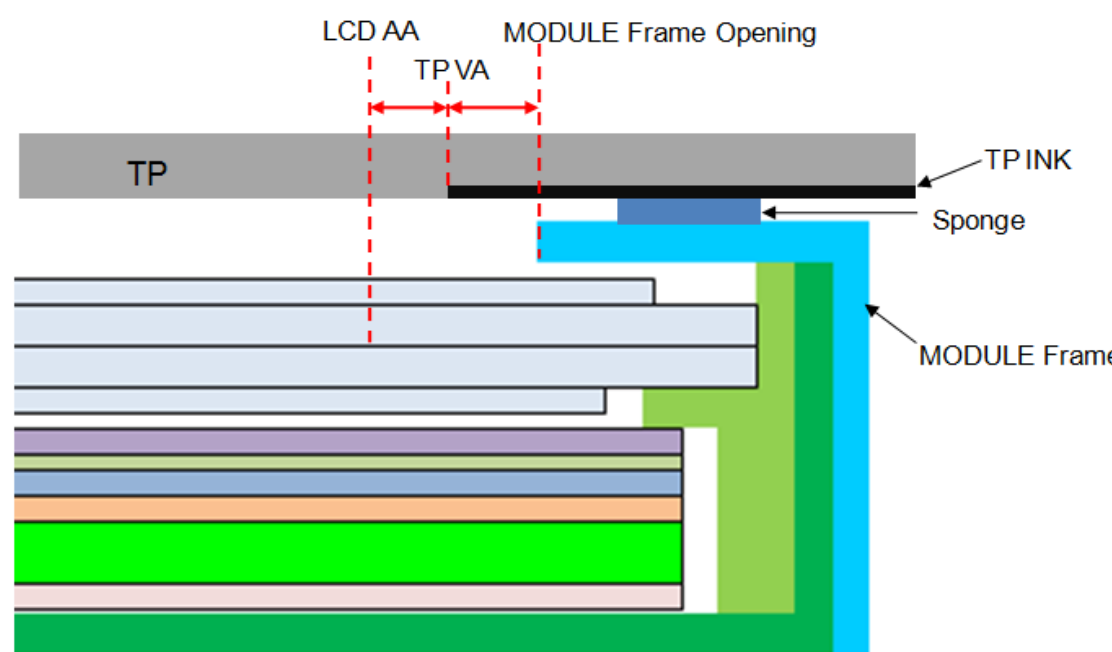
5	Assembly SOP examination for system front-cover with hook structure
	 The diagram illustrates the correct assembly sequence for a system front-cover with a hook structure. A green rectangular 'Module' is positioned on the left. The 'System front-cover' (blue) is shown with a 'hook' (cyan) that fits into the 'System rear-cover' (cyan). Labels with leader lines identify these components. Four arrows indicate the correct and incorrect assembly directions: a green circle with a yellow arrow pointing down (correct for front-cover), a red circle with a yellow arrow pointing down and a slash (incorrect), a green circle with a yellow arrow pointing up (correct for rear-cover), and a red circle with a yellow arrow pointing up and a slash (incorrect).
Definition	To prevent panel crack during system front-cover assembly process with hook structure, it is not recommended to press panel or any location that relate directly to the panel.

6	Permanent deformation of system cover after reliability test	
○		● System front-cover ● System rear-cover
×		● System front-cover ● System rear-cover
○		● System front-cover ● System rear-cover
×		● System front-cover ● System rear-cover
×		● System front-cover ● System rear-cover
×		● System front-cover ● System rear-cover
Definition	System cover including front cover and rear cover may deform during reliability test. Permanent deformation of system front cover and rear cover after reliability test should not interfere with panel. Because it may cause issue such as pooling, abnormal display, white spot and also cell creak. Note: If the interference cannot be avoided, please feel free to contract INX FAE Engineer for collaboration design. We can help to verify and pass risk assessment for customer reference.	

7	Design gap A between panel & any components on system rear-cover
Definition	System cover including front cover and rear cover may deform during reliability test. Permanent deformation of system front cover and rear cover after reliability test should not interfere with panel. Because it may cause issue such as pooling, abnormal display, white spot and also cell creak. Note: If the interference cannot be avoided, please feel free to contract INX FAE Engineer for collaboration design. We can help to verify and pass risk assessment for customer reference.

8	Design gap B between system front-cover & panel surface
Definition	Gap between system front-cover & panel surface is needed to prevent pooling or glass broken. Zero gap or interference such as burr and warpage from mold frame may cause pooling issue near system front-cover opening edge. This phenomenon is obvious during swing test, hinge test, knock test or during pooling inspection procedure. To remain sufficient gap, design with system rib higher than maximum panel thickness is recommended. Note: If the interference cannot be avoided, please feel free to contract INX FAE Engineer for collaboration design. We can help to verify and pass risk assessment for customer reference.

9	Design gap C between panel & system front-cover or protrusions
 The diagrams illustrate the required gap 'C' between the module and the system front-cover or rear-cover. In the top diagram, the module is positioned between the front and rear covers, and the gap 'C' is shown between the module and the front cover. In the bottom diagram, the module is positioned between the front and rear covers, and the gap 'C' is shown between the module and the rear cover.	
Definition	Gap between panel & system front-cover or protrusions is needed to prevent shock test failure. Because system front-cover or protrusions with small gap may hit panel during the test. Issue such as cell crack, abnormal display may occur. The gap should be large enough to absorb the maximum displacement during the test. Note: If the interference cannot be avoided, please feel free to contract INX FAE Engineer for collaboration design. We can help to verify and pass risk assessment for customer reference.

10	Design distance between TP AA to LCD AA
 The diagram illustrates the design distance between the TP AA and the LCD AA. The TP (Touch Panel) layer is shown with the TP VA (Touch Panel Vertical Alignment) area. The TP INK (Touch Panel Ink) area is shown as a black layer. The MODULE Frame Opening is shown as a blue layer. The distance between the TP VA and the LCD AA is indicated by a red double-headed arrow. The TP INK area is shown as a black layer, and the MODULE Frame is shown as a blue layer. The Sponge is shown as a green layer.	
Definition	TP VA should avoid TP ink area covering LCD AA or causing the module frame to be exposed.

11	Use OCR Lamination
	The diagram illustrates the correct use of OCR lamination to avoid line pooling. It shows two cross-sectional views of a display module. The top view, marked with a red 'X' and a red circle with a diagonal line, shows a bad practice where OCR glue is not applied beyond the display area, leading to 'Line pooling' at the edges. The bottom view, marked with a green circle and an 'F' icon, shows a good practice where OCR glue is applied beyond the display area and side glue is added, preventing 'Line pooling'. Labels include 'Line pooling', 'Display Area', 'TP or Cover Glass', 'OCR', and 'OCR overflow Add Side glue'.
Definition	1.OCR glue as possible beyond module, in order to avoid Line Pooling 2.Add side glue to avoid Line Pooling