

- Tentative Specification
- Preliminary Specification
- Approval Specification

## MODEL NAME: G121ML-H05

### Version: C1

**Customer: Common**

**APPROVED BY**

**SIGNATURE**

**Name / Title** \_\_\_\_\_

Note

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

Approved By	Checked By	Prepared By

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**REVISION HISTORY**

Version	Date	Page	Description
1.0	2023.03.31	ALL	First issue

## 1. General Description

### 1.1 Overview

G1211L-S05 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	9.3W (Typ)	W	-

## 1.5 Mechanical Specifications

Item		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Module Size	Horizontal(H)	-	277.1	-	mm	(1)
	Vertical(V)	-	183.1	-	mm	
	Depth(D)	-	9.74	-	mm	
Bezel Area	Horizontal	-	265.12	-	mm	-
	Vertical	-	167.2	-	mm	
Active Area	Horizontal	-	261.12	-	mm	
	Vertical	-	163.2	-	mm	
Weight		-	TBD	-	g	

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

## 2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

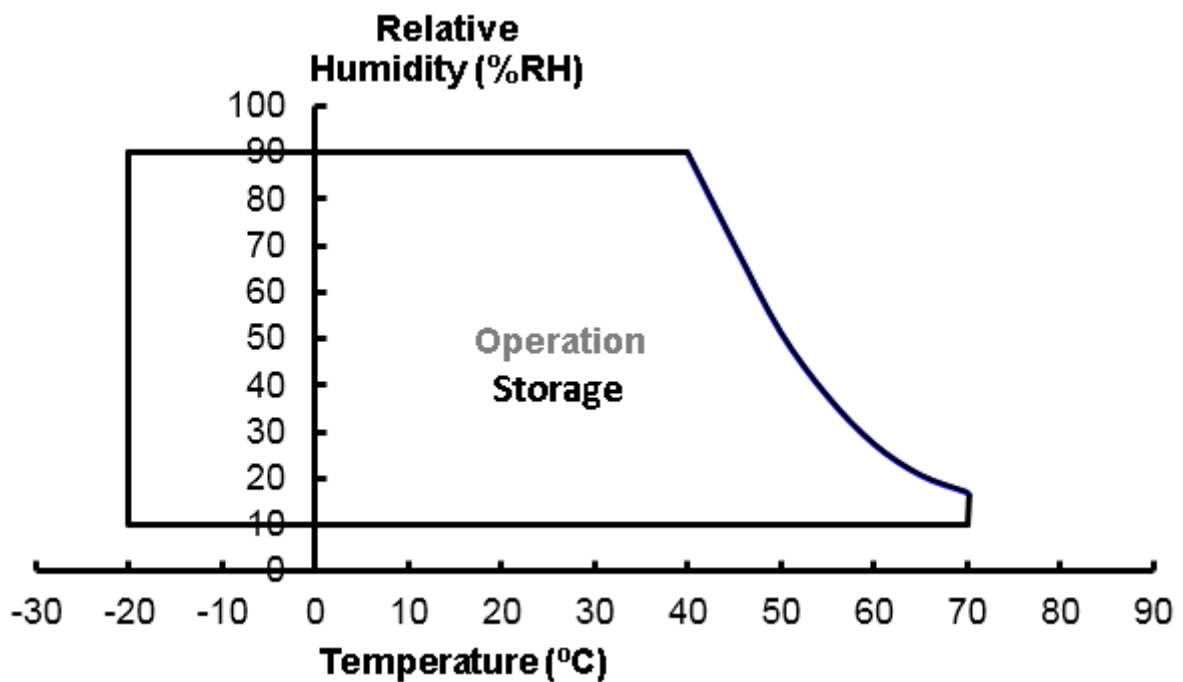
### 2.1 Absolute Ratings Of Environment

Item	Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
Operating Ambient Temperature	T <sub>OP</sub>	-20	+70	°C	(1)(2)
Storage Temperature	T <sub>ST</sub>	-20	+70	°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 70°C max under Vcc=5.0V, fr =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 70°C.



## 3. Input Terminal Pin Assignment

### 3.1 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	Note (2).(3)
		Low → 6 bit Input Mode	
		High → 8bit Input Mode	
29	GND	Ground	
30	NC	No Connection	Note (4)

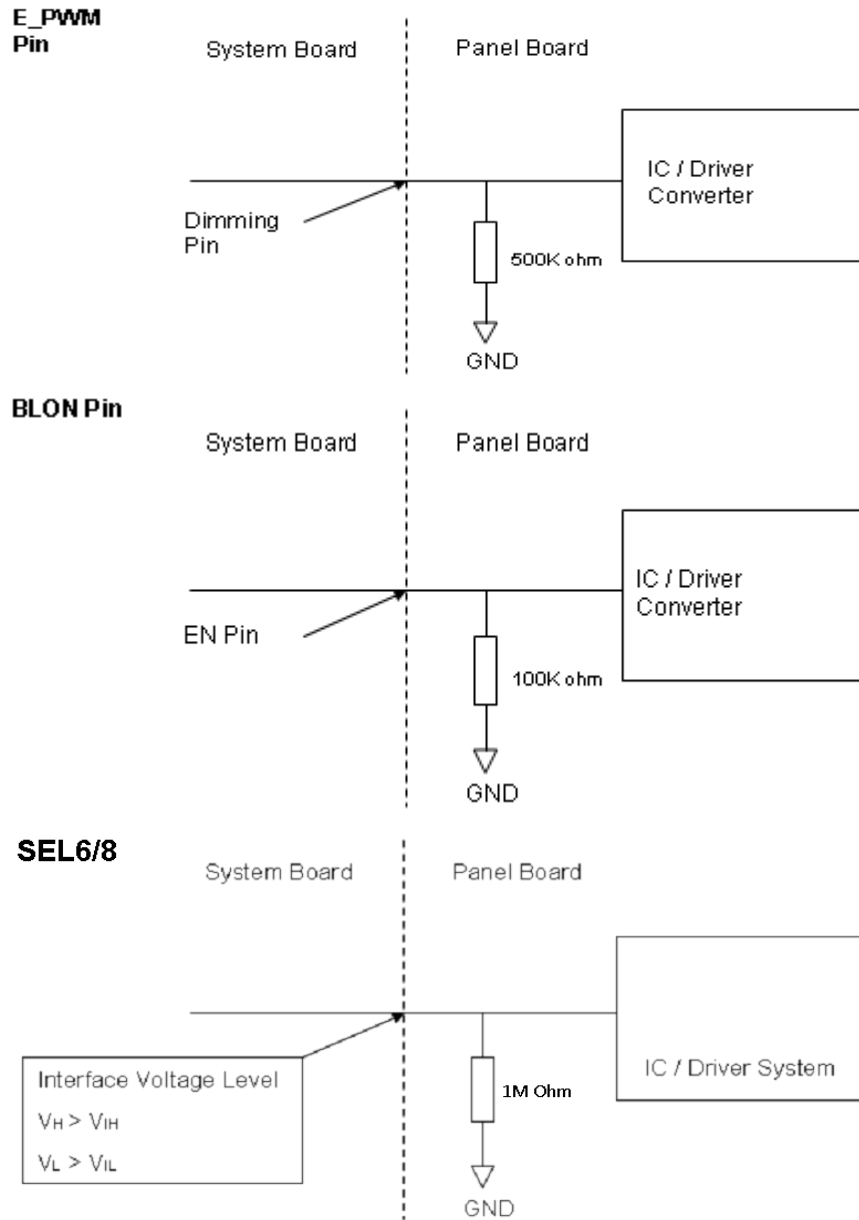
Note (1) Connector Part No.: P2 187114-30091.

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.



## 3.2 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	0	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	0	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	
	Red(1)	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	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)	1	1	1	1	1	1	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	
	Green(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
	Green(2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	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)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	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	
	Blue(1)	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	1	0	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	Blue(61)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	
	Blue(62)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	
Blue(63)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	
	Red	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	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	
	Blue	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	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	
	Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	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	
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		
	Red(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	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		
	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮			
	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮			
	Red(253)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	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		
	Red(255)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	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		
	Green(1)	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	1	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		
	Green(254)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	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		
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		
	Blue(1)	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		
	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮			
	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮			
	Blue(253)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0		
	Blue(254)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0		
	Blue(255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		

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

## 4 Electrical Absolute Ratings

### 4.1 TFT LCD Module

Item	Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
Power Supply Voltage	VCC	-0.3	3.6	V	(1)
Logic Input Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	-0.3	3.6	V	

### 4.2 Backlight Unit

Item	Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
Converter Voltage	V <sub>i</sub>	-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)

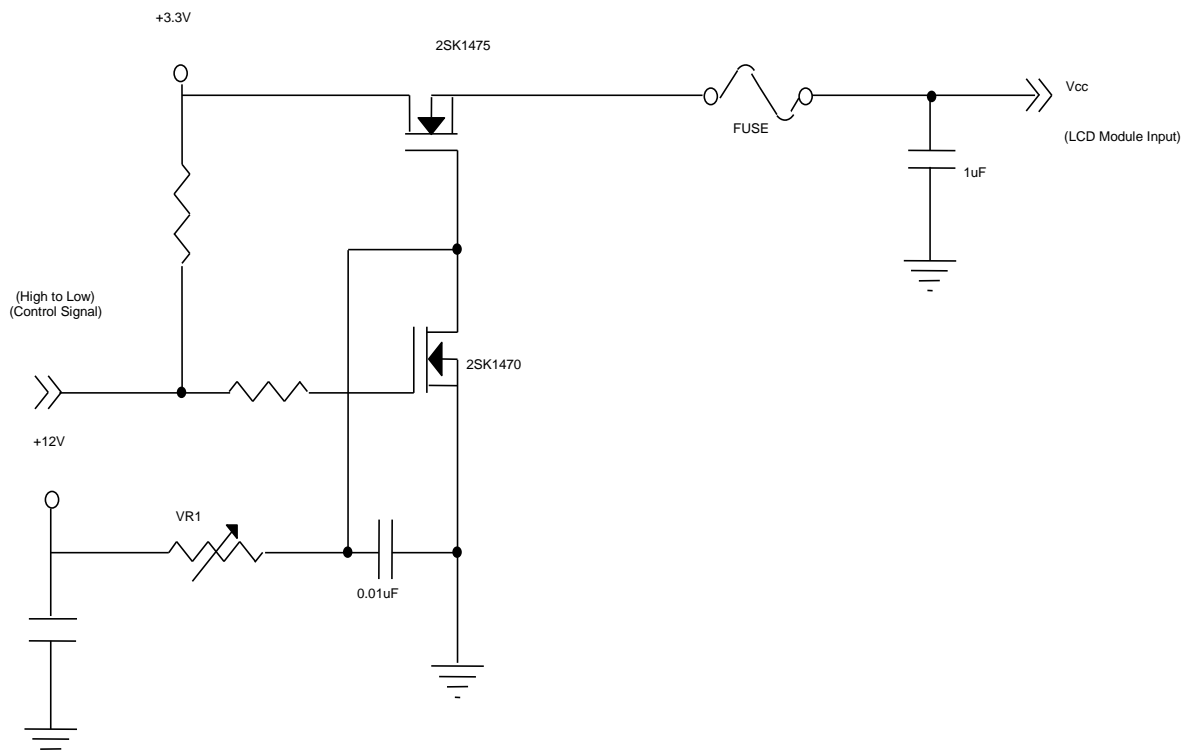
## 5. Electrical Characteristics

### 5.1 TFT LCD Module

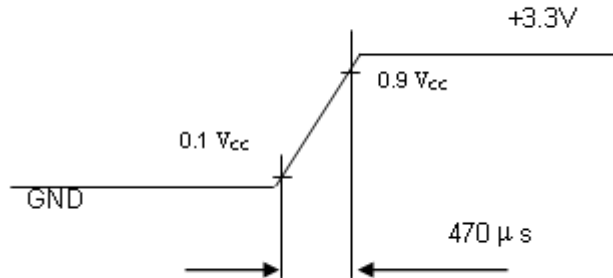
Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note	
		Min.	Typ.	Max.			
Power Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}$	3.0	3.3	3.6	V	-	
Ripple Voltage	$V_{RP}$	-	50	-	mVp-p		
Inrush Current	$I_{INRUSH}$	1.5			A	(2)	
Power Supply Current	White	-	560	675	mA	(3)a	
	Black	-	360	430	mA	(3)b	
LVDS differential input voltage	$V_{id}$	100	-	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:

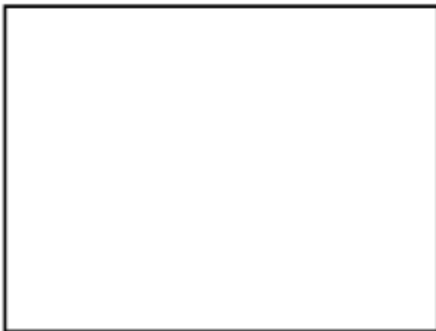


**VCC rising time is 470us**



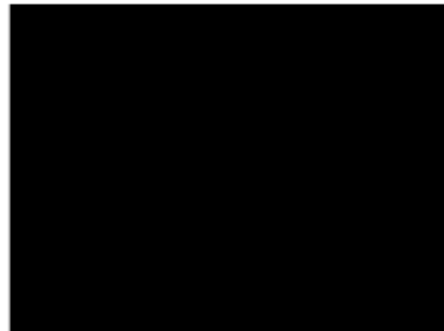
Note (3) The specified power supply current is under the conditions at  $V_{DD} = 3.3V$ ,  $T_a = 25 \pm 2^\circ C$ , DC Current and  $f_v = 60$  Hz, whereas a power dissipation check pattern below is displayed.

a. White Pattern



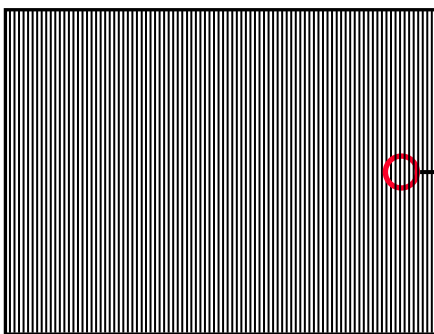
Active Area

b. Black Pattern

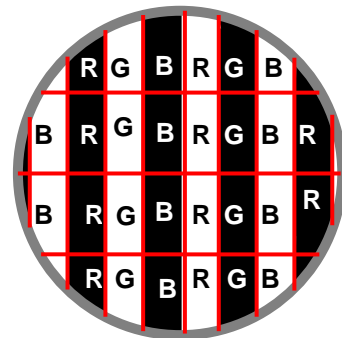


Active Area

c. Vertical Stripe Pattern



Active Area

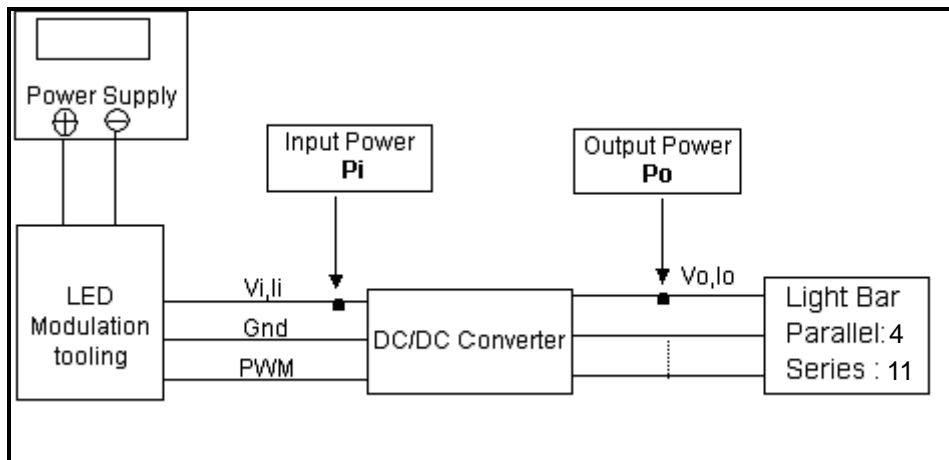


## 5.2 Backlight Unit

Ta = 25 ± 2 °C

Parameter		Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Converter Input Voltage		V <sub>i</sub>	10.8	12.0	13.2	V <sub>DC</sub>	(Duty 100%)
Converter Input Ripple Voltage		V <sub>IRP</sub>	-	-	350	mV	
Converter Input Current		I <sub>i</sub>	-	0.62	0.75	A <sub>DC</sub>	@ Vi = 12V (Duty 100%)
Converter Inrush Current		I <sub>IRUSH</sub>	-	-	3.0	A	@ Vi rising time=20ms (Vi=12V)
Input Power Consumption		P <sub>i</sub>	-	7.45	9	W	(1)
EN Control Level	Backlight on	ENLED (BLON)	2.5	3.3	5.0	V	
	Backlight off		0	-	0.3	V	
PWM Control Level	PWM High Level	Dimming (E_PWM)	2.5	-	5.0	V	
	PWM Low Level		0	-	0.15	V	
PWN Noise Range		V <sub>Noise</sub>	-	-	0.1	V	
PWM Control Frequency		f <sub>PWM</sub>	190	200	20k	Hz	(2)
PWM Dimming Control Duty Ratio		-	5	-	100	%	(2), Suggestion @ 190Hz < f <sub>PWM</sub> < 1kHz
			20	-	100	%	(2), @ 1kHz ≤ f <sub>PWM</sub> < 20kHz
LED Life Time		L <sub>LED</sub>	30,000		-	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%.

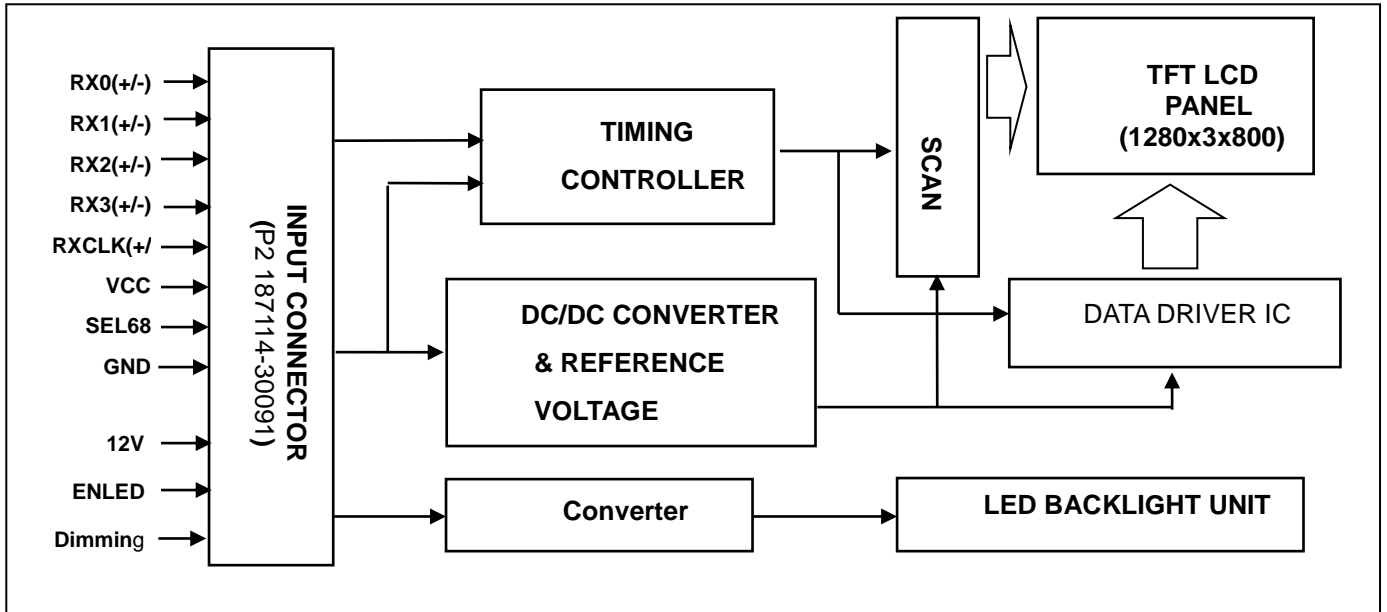
1K ~20kHz PWM control frequency, duty ratio range is restricted from 20% to 100%.

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.

## 6. Block Diagram

### 6.1 TFT LCD Module



## 7. Interface Timing

### 7.1 Input Signal Timing Specifications

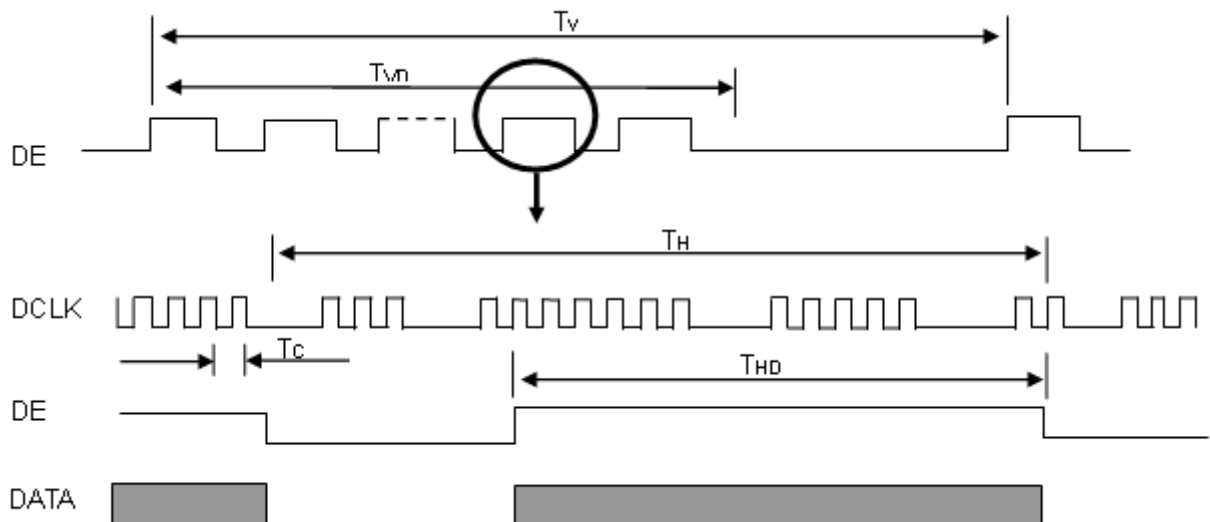
The input signal timing specifications are shown as the following table and timing diagram.

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	$T_{rd}$	---	---	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	$T_c$	-

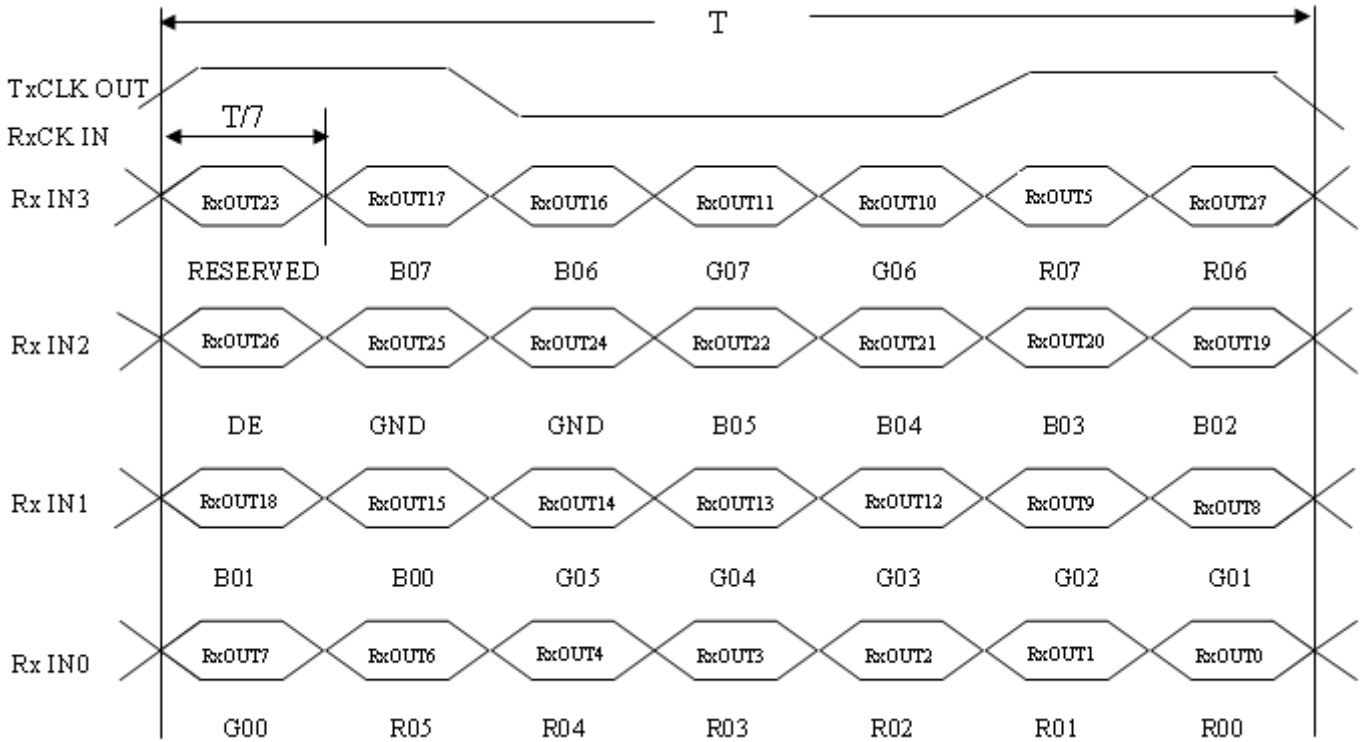
Note (1) Because this module is operated by DE only mode, Hsync and Vsync input signals should be set to low logic level or ground. Otherwise, this module would operate abnormally.

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

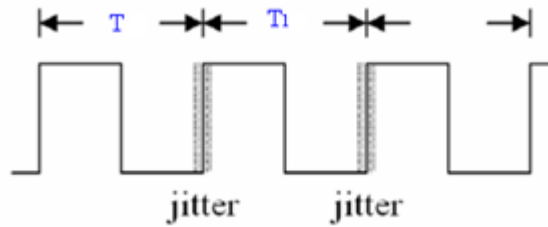
#### INPUT SIGNAL TIMING DIAGRAM



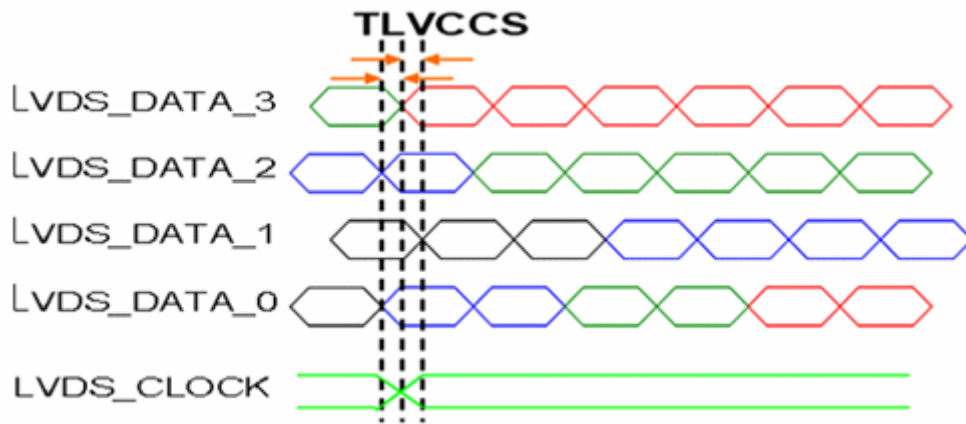
## TIMING DIAGRAM of LVDS



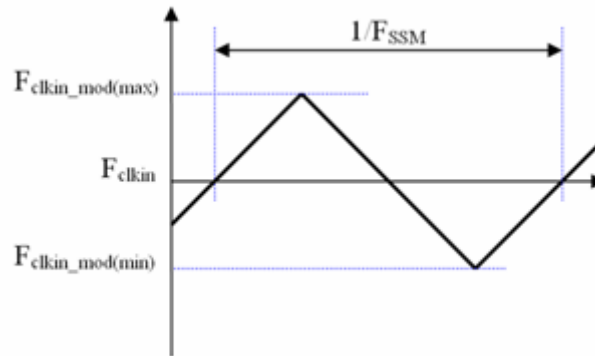
Note (a) The input clock cycle-to-cycle jitter is defined as below figures.  $T_{rd} = |T1 - T1|$



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

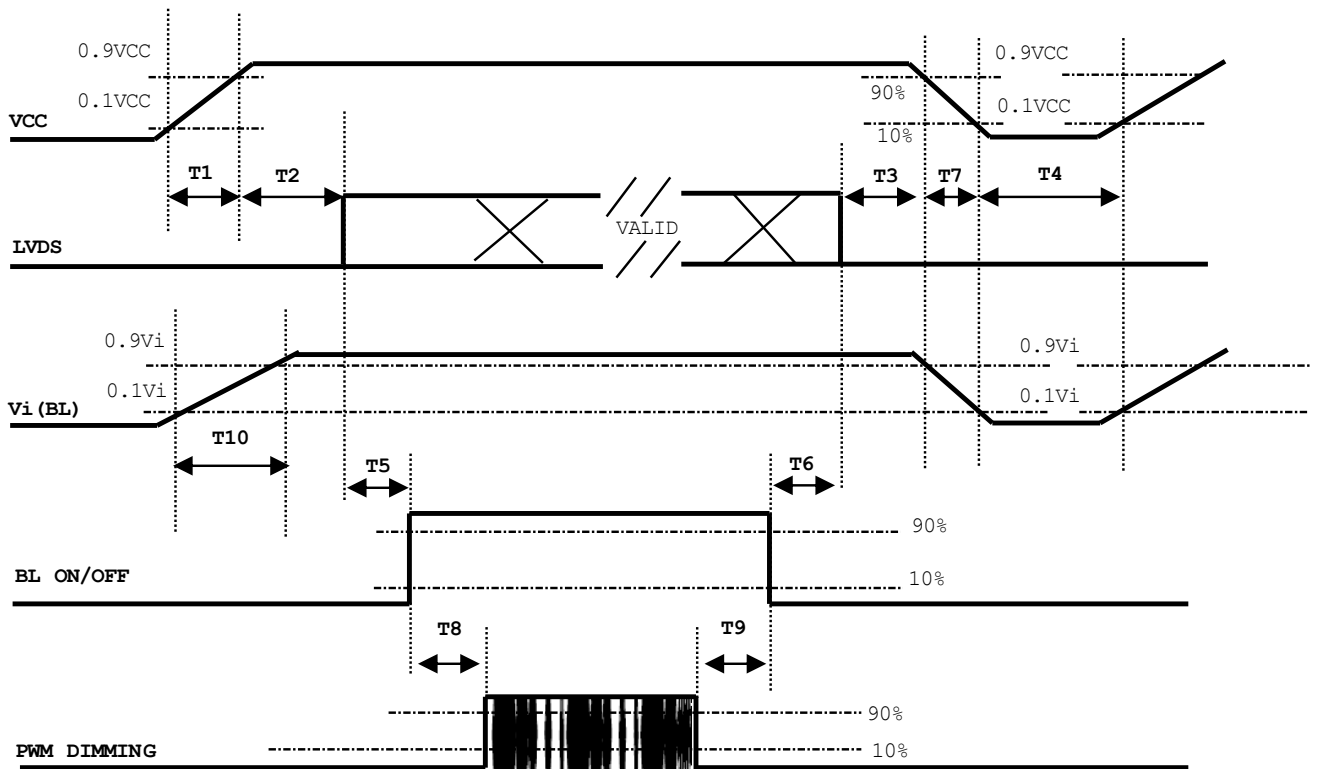


Note (c) The SSCG (Spread spectrum clock generator) is defined as below figures.



## 7.2 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.



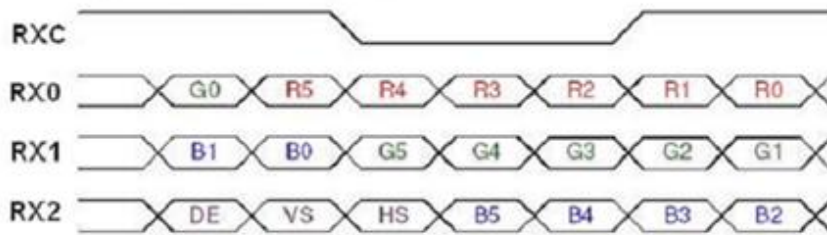
Parameter	Value			Units
	Min	Typ	Max	
T1	0.5	-	10	ms
T2	0	-	50	ms
T3	0	-	50	ms
T4	500	-	-	ms
T5	450	-	-	ms
T6	200	-	-	ms
T7	10	-	100	ms
T8	10	-	-	ms
T9	10	-	-	ms
T10	20	-	50	ms

**Note:**

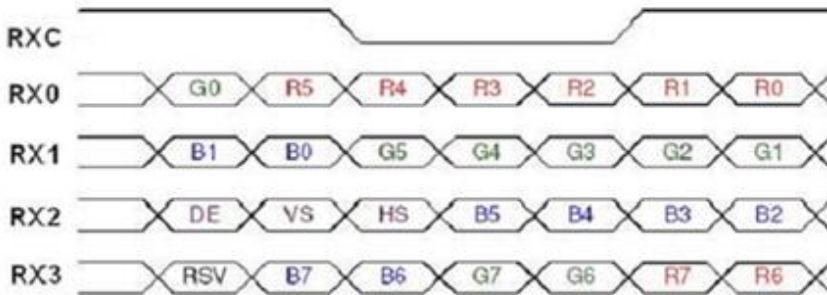
- (1) The supply voltage of the external system for the module input should be the same as the definition of Vcc.
- (2) When the backlight turns on before the LCD operation of the LCD turns off, the display may momentarily become abnormal screen.
- (3) In case of VCC = off level, please keep the level 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".

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

## 8. Optical Characteristics

### 8.1 Test Conditions

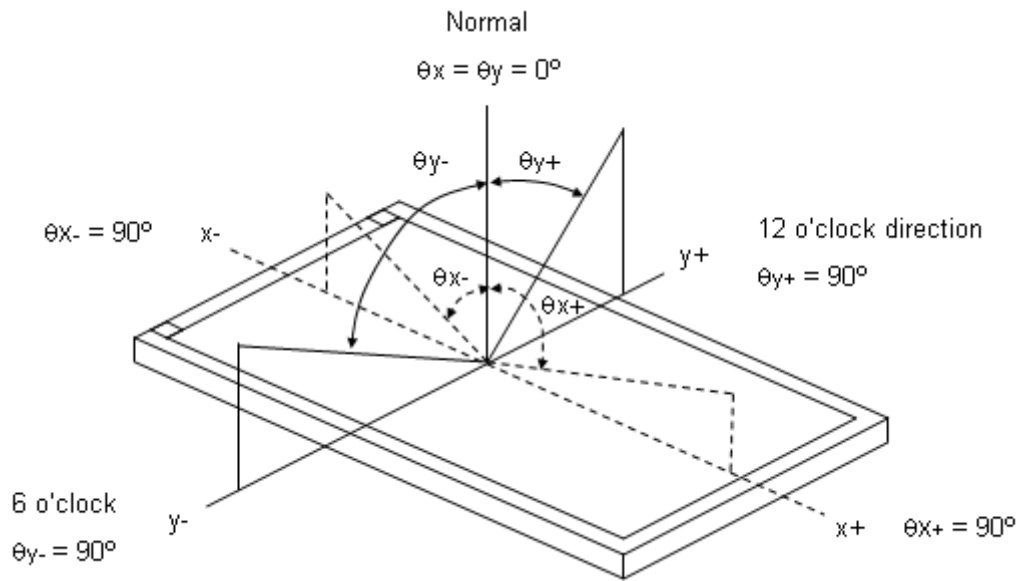
Item	Symbol	Value	Unit
Ambient Temperature	Ta	25±2	oC
Ambient Humidity	Ha	50±10	%RH
Supply Voltage	According to typical value and tolerance in "ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS"		
Input Signal			
PWM Duty Ratio	D	100	%

### 8.2 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	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Viewing Angle (CR>10)	Horizontal	$\theta_{x+}$	70	80	-	degree (1), (5)
		$\theta_{x-}$	70	80	-	
	Vertical	$\theta_{y+}$	70	80	-	
		$\theta_{y-}$	50	60	-	
Contrast Ratio	Center	600	800	-	-	(2),(5) $\theta_x=\theta_y=0^\circ$
Response Time	Rising + Falling	-	20	30	ms	(3) $\theta_x=\theta_y=0^\circ$
Color Chromaticity (CIE1931)	Red x	Typ -(0.05)	0.645	Typ +(0.05)	-	(1),(5) $\theta_x=\theta_y=0^\circ$
	Red y		0.340		-	
	Green x		0.312		-	
	Green y		0.607		-	
	Blue x		0.147		-	
	Blue y		0.054		-	
	White x		0.295		-	
	White y		0.315		-	
White Luminance	Center point	600	650	-	cd/m <sup>2</sup>	(4),(5) $\theta_x=\theta_y=0^\circ$
Uniformity	9 Points	75	80	-	%	(5),(6) $\theta_x=\theta_y=0^\circ$

Note (1) Definition of Viewing Angle ( $\theta_x, \theta_y$ ):

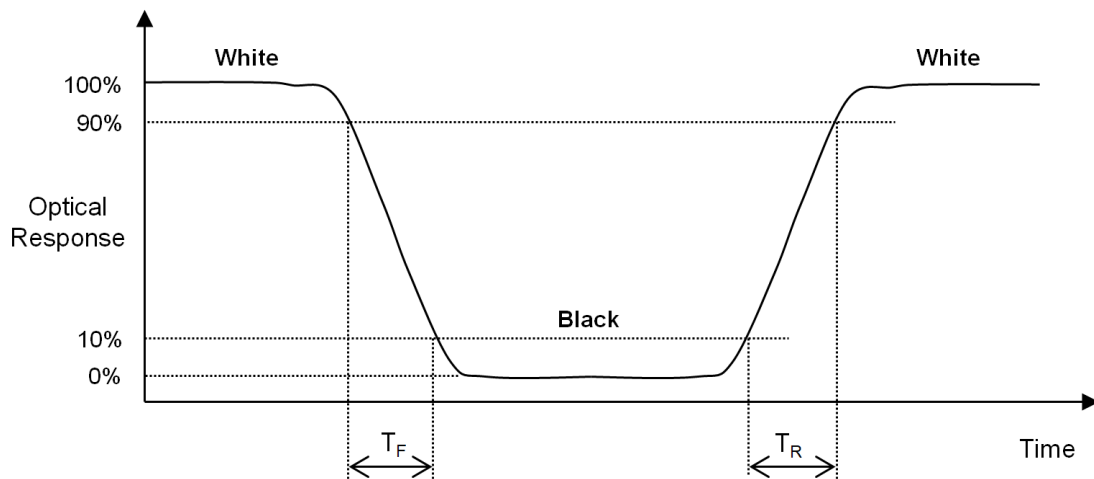


Note (2) Definition of Contrast Ratio (CR):

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 ( $T_R, T_F$ ):

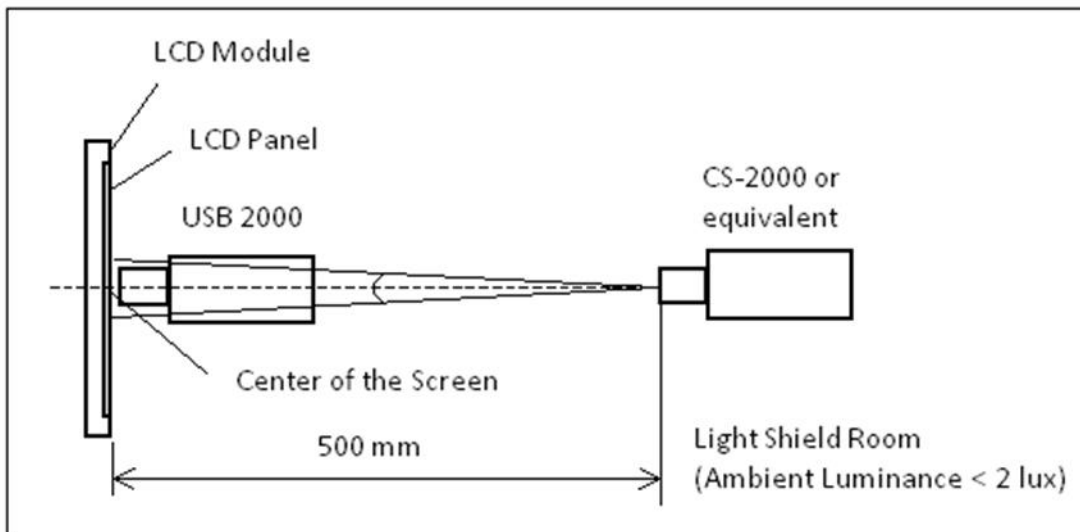


Note (4) Definition of Luminance of White (L<sub>c</sub>):

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.

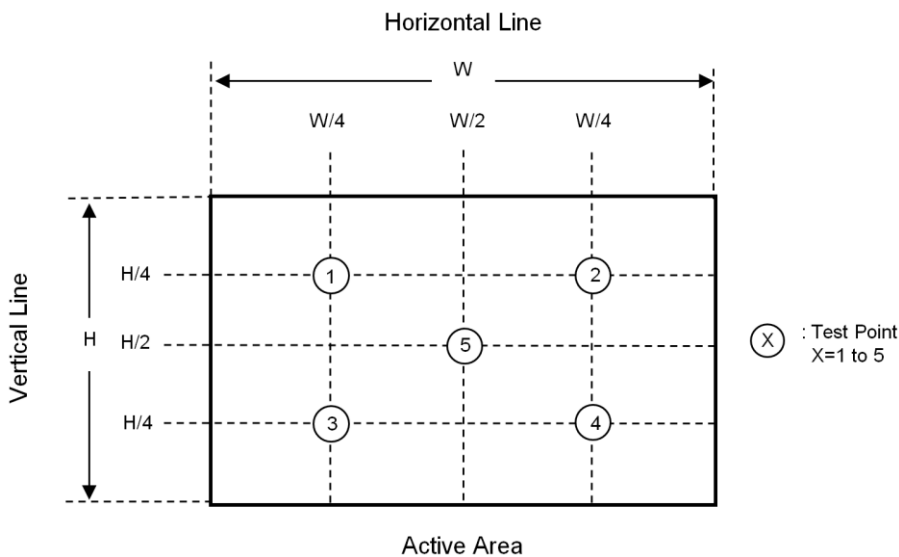


Note (6) Definition of White Variation (δW):

Measure the luminance of White at 5 points.

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

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



## 9. Reliability Test Criteria

Test Item	Test Condition	Note
High Temperature Storage Test	70°C, 240 hours	(1),(2) (4),(5)
Low Temperature Storage Test	-20°C, 240 hours	
Thermal Shock Storage Test	-20°C, 0.5 hour ↔ 70°C, 0.5 hour; 100cycles, 1 hour/cycle)	
High Temperature Operation Test	70°C, 240 hours	
Low Temperature Operation Test	-20°C, 240 hours	
High Temperature & High Humidity Operation Test	60°C, RH 90%, 240 hours	
Shock (Non-Operating)	200G, 2ms, half sine wave, 1 time for ± X, ± Y, ± Z direction	(2), (3)
Vibration (Non-Operating)	1.5G, 10 ~ 300 Hz sine wave, 10 min/cycle, 3 cycles each X, Y, Z direction	

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

Note (2) Temperature of panel display surface area should be 70°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.

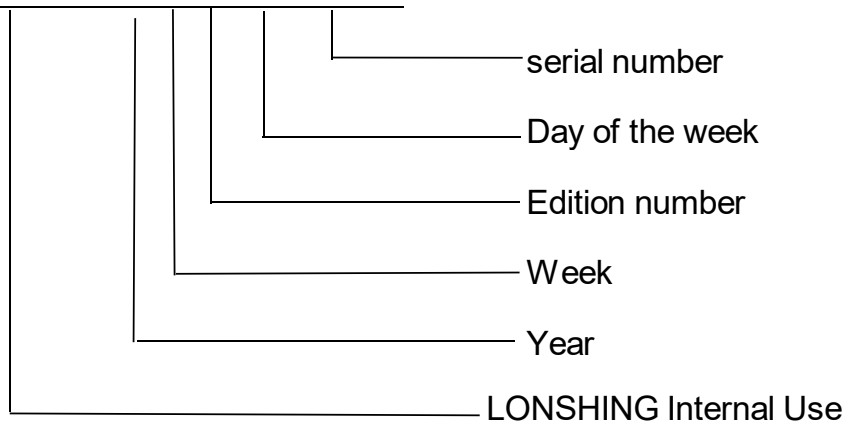
## 10. Definition Of Labels

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



(a) Model Name: G121ML-H05

(b) Serial ID: X X X X X Y W X X X X X X X



Serial ID includes the information as below:

(a) Manufactured Date:

Year: 00~99, ... 2019=19, 2020=20, 2021=21..., 2028=28.

Week: 01~56, first week of the year=01; second week of the year=02;...

Day of the week: A~G=Monday~Sunday

(b) Edition number: cover all the change; A1, A2... Sample order;

C for mass production, C1, C2... change of order

(c) Serial No.: Manufacturing sequence of product



## 12. Packaging

TBD

## 13. PRECAUTIONS

### 13.1 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.

### 13.2 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.

## 13.3 OTHER PRECAUTIONS

- (1) Normal operating condition
  - (a) Display pattern: dynamic pattern (Real display)
    - (Note) Long-term static display can cause image sticking.
- (2) Operating usages to protect against image sticking due to long-term static display
  - (a) Suitable operating time: under 16 hours a day.
  - (b) Static information display recommended to use with moving image.
  - (c) Cycling display between 5 minutes' information(static) display and 10 seconds' moving image.
- (3) Abnormal condition just means conditions except normal condition.