# **Product Specification**

Part Name : OEL Display Module

Customer Part ID

WiseChip Part ID: UG-2864KSWXG01

Doc No. : SAS1-090ID-B



From: WiseChip Semiconductor Inc.

Approved by

### WiseChip Semiconductor Inc.

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#### Notes

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- 2. The information contained herein is presented merely to indicate the characteristics and performance of our products. No responsibility is assumed by WiseChip Semiconductor Inc. for any intellectual property claims or other problems that may result from application based on the module described herein.
- 3. All of WiseChip product compliance with below:
  - a. Directive of European RoHS
  - b. Directive of Packaging and Packaging Waste
  - c. Halogen Free.



### Doc. No: SAS1-090ID-B

### Revised History

Part Number	Revision	Revision Content	Revised on
UG-2864KSWXG01	Α	New	October 9, 2019
UG-2864KSWXG01	В	Page 7 Section 3.3.2  -Correct min. and Typ. value of V <sub>PP</sub> .	December 10, 2019



### **Contents**

Re	vision	History	
Co	ntent		i
1.	Basi	Specifications	
	1.1	Display Specifications	1
	1.2	Mechanical Specifications	1
	1.3	Active Area / Memory Mapping & Pixel Construction	1
	1.4	Mechanical Drawing	2
	1.5	Pin Definition	3
2.	Abso	lute Maximum Ratings	5
3.	Optio	s & Electrical Characteristics	6
	3.1	Optics Characteristics	6
	3.2	DC Characteristics	6
		3.2.1 V <sub>CC</sub> Supplied Externally	6
		3.2.2 V <sub>CC</sub> Generated by Internal DC/DC Circuit	7
	3.3	AC Characteristics	8
4.	Func	tional Specification	15
	4.1	Commands	15
	4.2	Power down and Power up Sequence	15
		4.2.1 Power up Sequence:	15
		4.2.2 Power down Sequence:	15
	4.3	Reset Circuit	15
	4.4	Application Circuit	16
	4.5	Actual Application Example	26
		4.5.1 V <sub>CC</sub> Supplied Externally	26
		4.2.2 Power down Sequence:  Reset Circuit  Application Circuit  Actual Application Example  4.5.1 V <sub>CC</sub> Supplied Externally  V <sub>CC</sub> Generated by Internal DC/DC Circuit	28
5.	Relia	DIIITY	3(
	5.1	Contents of Reliability Tests	30
	5.2	Failure Check Standard	
6.	Outg	oing Quality Control Specifications	31
	6.1	Environment Required	31
	6.2	Sampling Plan	31
	6.3	Criteria & Acceptable Quality Level	31
		6.3.1 Cosmetic Check (Display Off) in Non-Active Area	31
		6.3.2 Cosmetic Check (Display Off) in Active Area	33
_		6.3.3 Pattern Check (Display On) in Active Area	34
7.	Pack	age Specifications	35
8.		nutions When Using These OEL Display Modules	36
	8.1	Handling Precautions	
	8.2	Storage Precautions	
	8.3	Designing Precautions	
	8.4	Precautions when disposing of the OEL display modules	3/
144	8.5	Other Precautions	
		/:	
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#### Doc. No: SAS1-090ID-B

### 1. Basic Specifications

### 1.1 Display Specifications

1) Display Mode : Passive Matrix

2) Display Color : Monochrome (White)

3) Drive Duty : 1/64 Duty

### 1.2 Mechanical Specifications

1) Outline Drawing : According to the annexed outline drawing

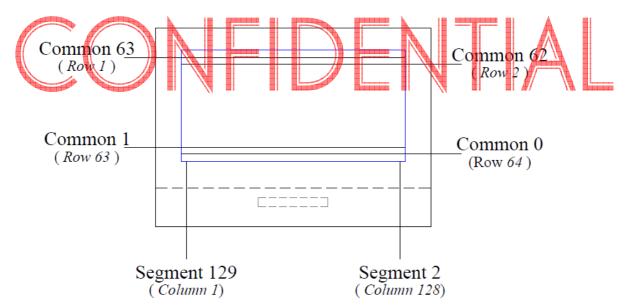
2) Number of Pixels :  $128 \times 64$ 

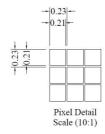
3) Module Size :  $34.50 \times 35.00 \times 1.40$  (mm)

4) Panel Size :  $34.50 \times 23.00 \times 1.40$  (mm) including "Anti-Glare Polarizer"

5) Active Area :  $29.42 \times 14.70 \text{ (mm)}$ 6) Pixel Pitch :  $0.23 \times 0.23 \text{ (mm)}$ 7) Pixel Size :  $0.21 \times 0.21 \text{ (mm)}$ 8) Weight : T.B.D. (g)  $\pm 10\%$ 

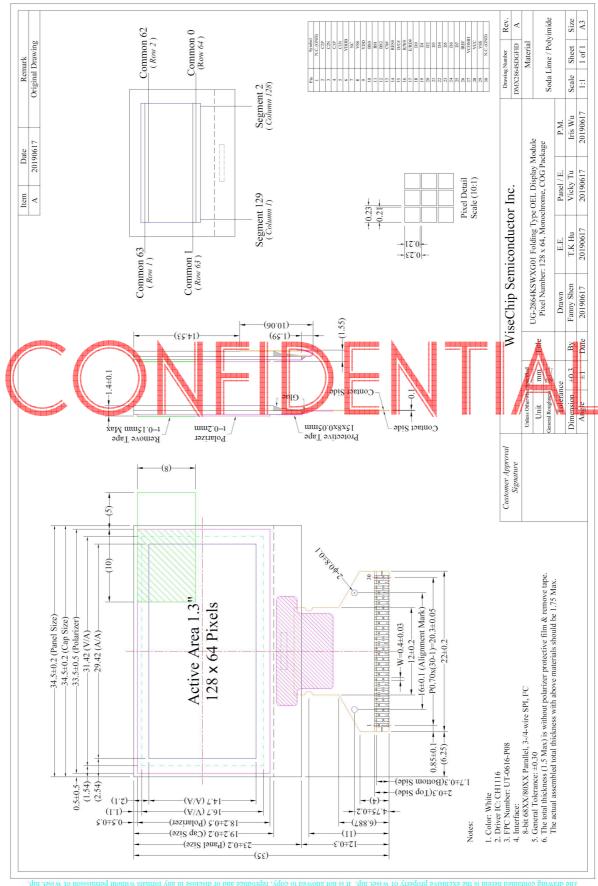
### 1.3 Active Area / Memory Mapping & Pixel Construction







#### 1.4 Mechanical Drawing





### Doc. No: SAS1-090ID-B

### 1.5 Pin Definition

Pin Number	Symbol	I/O	Function			
Power Suppl	ly					
9	VDD	Р	Power Supply for Logic			
8, 29	VSS	P	This is a voltage supply pin. It must be connected to external source.  Ground of Logic Circuit  This is a ground pin. It acts as a reference for the logic pins. It must be			
0, 23	<b>V</b> 33		connected to external ground.  Power Supply for OEL Panel			
28	VCC	Р	This is the most positive voltage supply pin of the chip. A stabilization capacitor should be connected between this pin and $V_{\rm SS}$ when the converter is used. It must be connected to external source when the converter is not used.			
Driver						
26	IREF	I	Current Reference for Brightness Adjustment  This pin is segment current reference pin. A resistor should be connected between this pin and $V_{SS}$ . Set the current at $18.75\mu A$ .			
27	VCOMH	0	Voltage Output High Level for COM Signal This pin is the input pin for the voltage output high level for COM signals. A capacitor should be connected between this pin and $V_{\rm SS}$ .			
DC/DC Conv	erter					
4/52/3	VDDB C1P / C1N C2P / C2N	P	Power Supply for DC/DC Converter Circuit  This is the power supply pin for the internal buffer of the DC/DC voltage converter. It must be connected to external source when the converter is used. It should be connected to Vpp when the converter is not used.  Positive Terminal of the Flying Inverting Capacitor Negative Terminal of the Flying Boost Capacitor The charge pump capacitors are required between the terminals. They must be			
Interface			floated when the converter is not used.			
Interrace			Communicating Protocol Select			
			These pins are MCU interface selection input. See the following table:			
10	BS0	_	BS0 BS1 BS2   I <sup>2</sup> C 0 1 0			
11	BS1	I	3-wire Serial 1 0 0			
12	BS2		4-wire Serial 0 0 0			
			8-bit 68XX Parallel			
			Power Reset for Controller and Driver			
14	RES#	I	This pin is reset signal input. When the pin is low, initialization of the chip is executed. Keep this pin pull high during normal operation.			
. –	•	_	Chip Select			
13	CS#	I	This pin is the chip select input. The chip is enabled for MCU communication only when CS# is pulled low.			
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		Data/Command Control			
15	D/C#	I	This pin is Data/Command control pin. When the pin is pulled high, the input at D7~D0 is treated as display data. When the pin is pulled low, the input at D7~D0 will be transferred to the command register.  When the pin is pulled high and serial interface mode is selected, the data at SDIN will be interpreted as data. When it is pulled low, the data at SDIN will be transferred to the command register.  In I²C mode, this pin acts as SA0 for slave address selection.  For detail relationship to MCU interface signals, please refer to the Timing Characteristics Diagrams.			
17	E/RD#	I	Characteristics Diagrams.  Read/Write Enable or Read  This pin is MCU interface input. When interfacing to a 68XX-series microprocessor, this pin will be used as the Enable (E) signal. Read/write operation is initiated when this pin is pulled high and the CS# is pulled low.  When connecting to an 80XX-microprocessor, this pin receives the Read (RD#) signal. Data read operation is initiated when this pin is pulled low and CS# is pulled low.  When serial or I²C mode is selected, this pin must be connected to V <sub>SS</sub> .			



### 1.5 Pin Definition (Continued)

Pin Number	Symbol	I/O	Function
Interface (Co	ontinued)		
16	R/W#	I	Read/Write Select or Write  This pin is MCU interface input. When interfacing to a 68XX-series microprocessor, this pin will be used as Read/Write (R/W#) selection input. Pull this pin to "High" for read mode and pull it to "Low" for write mode. When $80XX$ interface mode is selected, this pin will be the Write (WR#) input. Data write operation is initiated when this pin is pulled low and the CS# is pulled low. When serial or $I^2C$ mode is selected, this pin must be connected to $V_{SS}$ .
18~25	D0~D7	I/O	Host Data Input/Output Bus  This is an 8-bit bi-directional data bus that connects to an 8-bit standard MPU data bus.  When the serial interface is selected, then D0 serves as the serial clock input pad (SCL) and D1 serves as the serial data input pad (SI). At this time, D2 to D7 are set to high impedance.  When the I2C interface is selected, then D0 serves as the serial clock input pad (SCL) and D1 serves as the serial data input pad (SDAI). At this time, D2 to D7 are set to high impedance.
Reserve			
7	N.C.	-	Reserved Pin The N.C. pin between function pins is reserved for compatible and flexible design.
1, 30	N.C. (GND)	_	Reserved Pin (Supporting Pin)  The supporting pins can reduce the influences from stresses on the function pins.  These pins must be connected to external ground as the ESD protection circuit.

Doc. No: SAS1-090ID-B



### Doc. No: SAS1-090ID-B

### 2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
Supply Voltage for Logic	$V_{DD}$	-0.3	3.6	V	1, 2
Supply Voltage for Charge pump	$V_{DDB}$	-0.3	4.8	V	1, 2
Supply Voltage for Display	$V_{CC}$	0	14.5	V	1, 2
Operating Temperature	T <sub>OP</sub>	-40	70	°C	
Storage Temperature	$T_{STG}$	-40	85	°C	3
Life Time (130 cd/m²)		10,000	-	hour	4
Life Time (110 cd/m²)		13,000	-	hour	

Note 1: All the above voltages are on the basis of " $V_{SS} = 0V$ ".

Note 2: When this module is used beyond the above absolute maximum ratings, permanent breakage of the module may occur. Also, for normal operations, it is desirable to use this module under the conditions according to Section 3. "Optics & Electrical Characteristics". If this module is used beyond these conditions, malfunctioning of the module can occur and the reliability of the module may deteriorate.

Note 3: The defined temperature ranges do not include the polarizer. The maximum withstood temperature of the polarizer should be 80°C.

Note 4: V<sub>DD</sub> = 3.0V, V<sub>CC</sub> = 12.0V, T<sub>a</sub> = 25°C, 50% Checkerboard. Software configuration follows Section 4.5 Initialization. End of lifetime is specified as 50% of initial brightness reached.

### 3. Optics & Electrical Characteristics

### 3.1 Optics Characteristics

Characteristics	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Brightness (V <sub>CC</sub> Supplied Externally)	L <sub>br</sub>	Note 5	110	130	-	cd/m <sup>2</sup>
Brightness (V <sub>CC</sub> Generated by Internal DC/DC)	L <sub>br</sub>	Note 12	90	110	-	cd/m <sup>2</sup>
C.I.E. (White)	(x) (y)	C.I.E. 1931	0.24 0.27	0.27 0.30	0.30 0.33	
Dark Room Contrast	CR		5000	10000	-	
Viewing Angle			-	Free	-	degree

<sup>\*</sup> Optical measurement taken at  $V_{DD1} = 3.0V$ ,  $V_{CC} = 12.0V$ . Software configuration follows Section 4.5 Initialization.

#### 3.2 DC Characteristics

### 3.2.1 V<sub>CC</sub> Supplied Externally

Characteristics	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Ųnit
Supply Voltage for Logic	V <sub>DD</sub>		1.65	-	3,5	V
Supply Voltage for Display (Supplied Externally)	V <sub>cc</sub>	Note 5 (Internal DC/DC Disable)	11.5	12.0	12.5	V
High Level Input	V <sub>IH</sub>		$0.8 \times V_{DD}$	-	$V_{DD}$	V
Low Level Input	$V_{\mathrm{IL}}$		0	-	$0.2 \times V_{DD}$	V
High Level Output	$V_{OH}$	$I_{OUT} = 100 \mu A, 3.3 MHz$	$0.8 \times V_{DD}$	1	$V_{DD}$	V
Low Level Output	$V_{OL}$	$I_{OUT} = 100 \mu A, 3.3 MHz$	0	-	$0.2 \times V_{DD}$	V
Operating Current for V <sub>DD</sub>	$\mathbf{I}_{DD}$		-	-	600	μΑ
		Note 6	-	4.3	5.4	mA
Operating Current for V <sub>CC</sub> (V <sub>CC</sub> Supplied Externally)	$I_{\text{CC}}$	Note 7	-	9.1	11.4	mA
( · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Note 8	-	11.7	14.6	mA
Sleep Mode Current for V <sub>DD</sub>	$I_{\text{DD, SLEEP}}$		-	-	5	μΑ
Sleep Mode Current for V <sub>CC</sub>	$I_{\text{CC, SLEEP}}$		-	-	5	μΑ

Note 5: Brightness  $(L_{br})$  and Supply Voltage for Display  $(V_{CC})$  are subject to the change of the panel characteristics and the customer's request.

Doc. No: SAS1-090ID-B

Note 6:  $V_{DD} = 3.0V$ ,  $V_{CC} = 12.0V$ , 30% Display Area Turn on.

Note 7:  $V_{DD} = 3.0V$ ,  $V_{CC} = 12.0V$ , 50% Display Area Turn on.

Note 8:  $V_{DD} = 3.0V$ ,  $V_{CC} = 12.0V$ , 100% Display Area Turn on.

<sup>\*</sup> Software configuration follows Section 4.5.1 Initialization.



### Doc. No: SAS1-090ID-B

### 3.2.2 $V_{\text{CC}}$ Generated by Internal DC/DC Circuit

Characteristics	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Supply Voltage for Logic	$V_{DD}$		1.65	-	3.5	V
Supply Voltage for DC/DC	$V_{DDB}$		3.7	-	4.7	V
Supply Voltage for Display (Generated by Internal DC/DC)	$V_{PP}$	Note 9 (Internal DC/DC Enable)	8.5	9.0	-	V
High Level Input	$V_{\mathrm{IH}}$		$0.8 \times V_{DD}$	-	$V_{DD}$	V
Low Level Input	$V_{\mathrm{IL}}$		0	-	$0.2 \times V_{DD}$	V
High Level Output	V <sub>OH</sub>	$I_{OUT} = 100 \mu A, 3.3 MHz$	0.8×V <sub>DD</sub>	-	$V_{DD}$	V
Low Level Output	$V_{OL}$	$I_{OUT} = 100 \mu A, 3.3 MHz$	0	1	$0.2 \times V_{DD}$	V
Operating Current for V <sub>DD1</sub>	$I_{DD1}$		-	-	600	μΑ
		Note 10	-	13.3	16.6	mA
Operating Current for V <sub>DD2</sub> (V <sub>CC</sub> Generated by Internal DC/DC)	$\mathrm{I}_{DD2}$	Note 11	-	28.1	35.1	mA
(Vice deficited by Internal beg beg		Note 12	-	34.2	42.8	mΑ
Sleep Mode Current for V <sub>DD1</sub>	$I_{\text{DD1, SLEEP}}$		-	-	5	μA
Sleep Mode Current for V <sub>DD2</sub>	I <sub>DD2,</sub> SLEEP		-	-	5	μA

Brightness (L<sub>br</sub>) and Supply Voltage for Display (V<sub>PP</sub>) are subject to the change of the panel Note 10:  $V_{DD1} = 3.0V$ ,  $V_{DD2} = 3.5V$ ,  $V_{PP}$  Generated by Internal DC/DC, 30% Display Area Turn on. Note 11:  $V_{DD1} = 3.0V$ ,  $V_{DD2} = 3.5V$ ,  $V_{PP}$  Generated by Internal DC/DC, 50% Display Area Turn on. Note 12:  $V_{DD1} = 3.0V$ ,  $V_{DD2} = 3.5V$ ,  $V_{PP}$  Generated by Internal DC/DC, 100% Display Area Turn on.

<sup>\*</sup> Software configuration follows Section 4.5.2 Initialization.



### Doc. No: SAS1-090ID-B

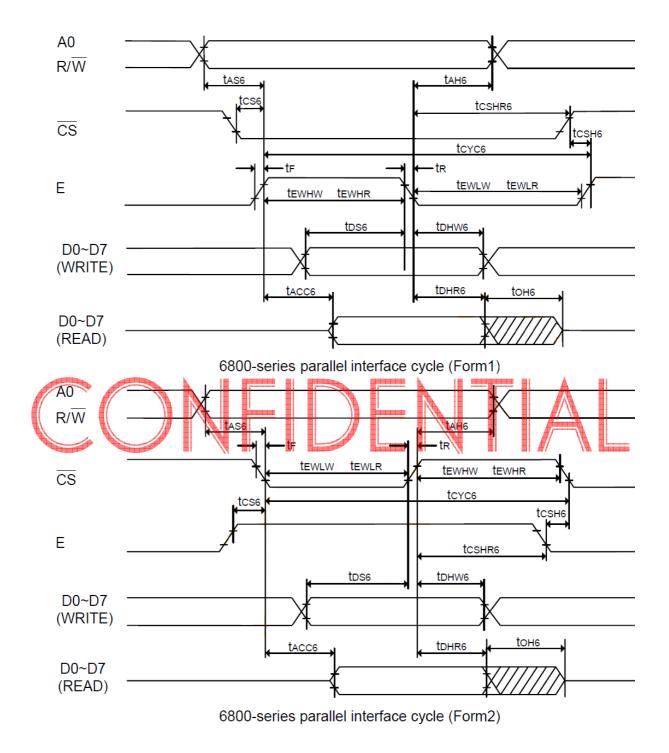
### 3.3 AC Characteristics

3.3.1 68XX-Series MPU Parallel Interface Timing Characteristics:

 $(V_{DD1} = 1.65V \text{ to } 3.5V, T_a = 25^{\circ}C)$ 

Symbol	Description	Min	Max	Unit
t <sub>SCYC6</sub>	Serial Clock Cycle	600	-	ns
t <sub>AS6</sub>	Address Setup Time	0	-	ns
t <sub>AH6</sub>	Address Hold Time	0	-	ns
t <sub>DS6</sub>	Data Setup time	80	-	ns
t <sub>DHW6</sub>	Write data hold time	20		ns
t <sub>DHR6</sub>	Read data hold time	20		ns
t <sub>OH6</sub>	Output disable time ( $C_L$ =100pF )	-	140	ns
t <sub>ACC6</sub>	RD access time $(C_L=100pF)$	-	280	ns
t <sub>CCLW</sub>	Control L pulse width (WR)	300	-	ns
t <sub>CCLR</sub>	Control L pulse width (RD)	300	-	ns
t <sub>cchw</sub>	Control H pulse width (WR)	300	-	ns
t <sub>CCHR</sub>	Control H pulse width (RD)	300	$\wedge$	ns
t <sub>R</sub>	Rise Time	-	30	ns
tr l	Fall Time	-	30	ns
t <sub>CS6</sub>	Chip Select Setup Time	0	-	ns
t <sub>CS6</sub>	Chip Select Hold Time	40	-	ns
t <sub>CSHR6</sub>	Chip Select Hold Time to read signal	40	-	ns







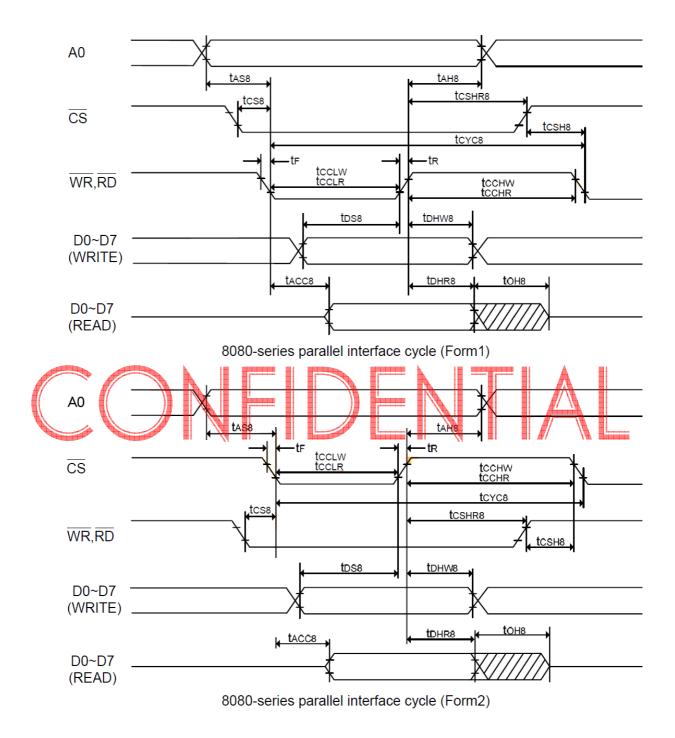
Doc. No: SAS1-090ID-B

### 3.3.2 80XX-Series MPU Parallel Interface Timing Characteristics:

 $(V_{DD1} = 1.65V \text{ to } 3.5V, T_a = 25^{\circ}C)$ 

Symbol	Description	Min	Max	Unit
t <sub>SCYC8</sub>	Serial Clock Cycle	600	-	ns
t <sub>AS8</sub>	Address Setup Time	0	-	ns
t <sub>AH8</sub>	Address Hold Time	0	-	ns
t <sub>DS8</sub>	Data Setup time	80	-	ns
t <sub>DHW8</sub>	Write data hold time	20		ns
t <sub>DHR8</sub>	Read data hold time	20		ns
t <sub>OH8</sub>	Output disable time ( $C_L$ =100pF)	-	140	ns
t <sub>ACC8</sub>	RD access time ( C <sub>L</sub> =100pF )	-	280	ns
t <sub>CCLW</sub>	Control L pulse width (WR)	300	-	ns
t <sub>CCLR</sub>	Control L pulse width (RD)	300	-	ns
t <sub>CCHW</sub>	Control H pulse width (WR)	300	-	ns
t <sub>CCHR</sub>	Control H pulse width (RD)	300	-	ns
t <sub>R</sub>	Rise Time		30	ns
t <sub>F</sub>	Fall Time	-	30	ns
t <sub>CS8</sub>	Chip Select Setup Time	0	/	ns
t <sub>CSH8</sub>	Chip Select Hold Time	40	- (	ns
t <sub>CSHR8</sub>	Chip Select Hold Time to read signal	40	-	ns





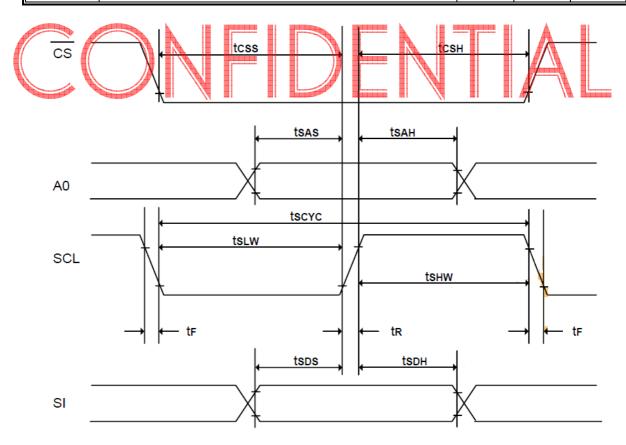


Doc. No: SAS1-090ID-B

### 3.3.3 Serial Interface Timing Characteristics: (4-wire SPI)

( $V_{DD}$  -  $V_{SS}$  = 1.65V to 3.5V,  $T_a$  = 25°C)

Symbol	Description	Min	Max	Unit
t <sub>SCYC</sub>	Serial Clock Cycle	100	-	ns
$t_{SAS}$	Address Setup Time	60	-	ns
t <sub>SAH</sub>	Address Hold Time	60	-	ns
$t_{\scriptscriptstyle{SDS}}$	Data Setup Time	40	-	ns
t <sub>sDH</sub>	Data Hold Time	40	-	ns
$t_{CSS}$	Chip Select Setup Time	90	-	ns
t <sub>CSH</sub>	Chip Select Hold Time	24	-	ns
t <sub>CLKL</sub>	Clock Low Time	40	-	ns
t <sub>CLKH</sub>	Clock High Time	40	-	ns
t <sub>R</sub>	Rise Time	-	6	ns
$t_{\scriptscriptstyle{F}}$	Fall Time	-	6	ns

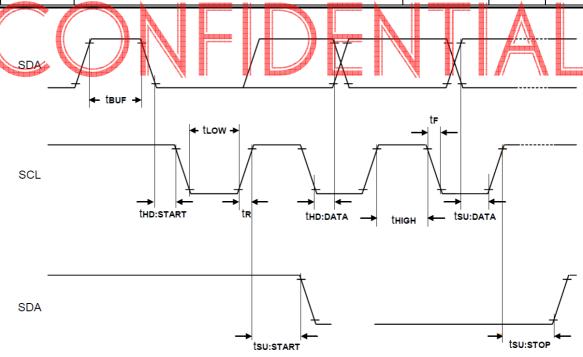


### Doc. No: SAS1-090ID-B

### 3.3.4 I<sup>2</sup>C Interface Timing Characteristics:

 $(V_{DD} - V_{SS} = 1.65V \text{ to } 3.5V, T_a = 25^{\circ}C)$ 

Symbol	Description	Min	Max	Unit
f <sub>SCL</sub>	SCL Clock frequency	DC	400	KHz
$T_{LOW}$	SCL Clock Low pulse width	1.3	-	us
$T_{HIGH}$	Address High pulse width	0.6	-	us
T <sub>SU:DATA</sub>	Data Setup Time	100		ns
T <sub>HD:DATA</sub>	Data Hold Time	0	0.9	us
$T_R$	Rise Time	20 + 0.1Cb	300	ns
$T_F$	Fall Time	20 + 0.1Cb	300	ns
Cb	Capacity load on each bus line	-	400	pF
T <sub>SU:START</sub>	Setup time for re-START	0.6	-	us
T <sub>HD:START</sub>	START Hold time	0.6	-	us
$T_{SU:STOP}$	Setup time for STOP	0.6	-	us
$T_{BUF}$	Bus free times between STOP and START condition	1.3	-	us



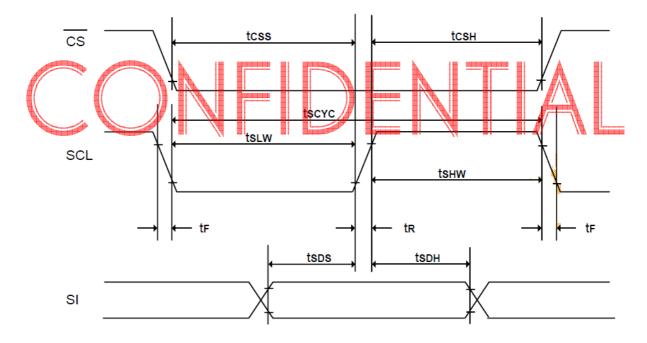


Doc. No: SAS1-090ID-B

### 3.3.5 Serial Interface Timing Characteristics: (3-wire SPI)

( $V_{DD}$  -  $V_{SS}$  = 1.65V to 3.5V,  $T_a$  = 25°C)

Symbol	Description	Min	Max	Unit
t <sub>SCYC</sub>	Serial Clock Cycle	100	-	ns
$t_{\scriptscriptstyle{SDS}}$	Data Setup Time	40	_	ns
t <sub>SDH</sub>	Data Hold Time	40	_	ns
t <sub>CSS</sub>	Chip Select Setup Time	90	-	ns
t <sub>CSH</sub>	Chip Select Hold Time	24	-	ns
t <sub>CLKL</sub>	Clock Low Time	40	-	ns
t <sub>CLKH</sub>	Clock High Time	40	_	ns
t <sub>R</sub>	Rise Time	-	6	ns
t <sub>F</sub>	Fall Time	_	6	ns



#### Doc. No: SAS1-090ID-B

### 4. Functional Specification

#### 4.1 Commands

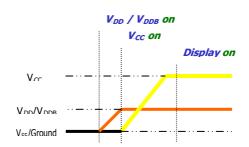
Refer to the Technical Manual for the SSD1306

### 4.2 Power down and Power up Sequence

To protect OEL panel and extend the panel life time, the driver IC power up/down routine should include a delay period between high voltage and low voltage power sources during turn on/off. It gives the OEL panel enough time to complete the action of charge and discharge before/after the operation.

#### 4.2.1 Power up Sequence:

- 1. Power up V<sub>DD</sub> / V<sub>DDB</sub>
- 2. Send Display off command
- 3. Initialization
- 4. Clear Screen
- 5. Power up V<sub>CC</sub>
- 6. Delay 100ms (When V<sub>CC</sub> is stable)
- 7. Send Display on command

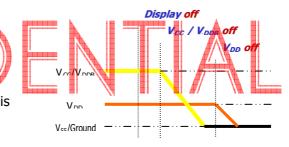






3 Delay 100ms (When  $V_{CC}$  /  $V_{DDB}$  is reach 0 and panel is completely discharges)

4. Power down V<sub>DD</sub>



#### Note 13:

- 1) Since an ESD protection circuit is connected between  $V_{DD}$  and  $V_{CC}$  inside the driver IC,  $V_{CC}$  becomes lower than  $V_{DD}$  whenever  $V_{DD}$  is ON and  $V_{CC}$  is OFF.
- 2) V<sub>CC</sub> / V<sub>DDB</sub> should be kept float (disable) when it is OFF.
- 3) Power Pins  $(V_{DD}, V_{CC}, V_{DDB})$  can never be pulled to ground under any circumstance.
- 4)  $V_{DD}$  should not be power down before  $V_{CC}$  /  $V_{DDB}$  power down.

### 4.3 Reset Circuit

When RES# input is low, the chip is initialized with the following status:

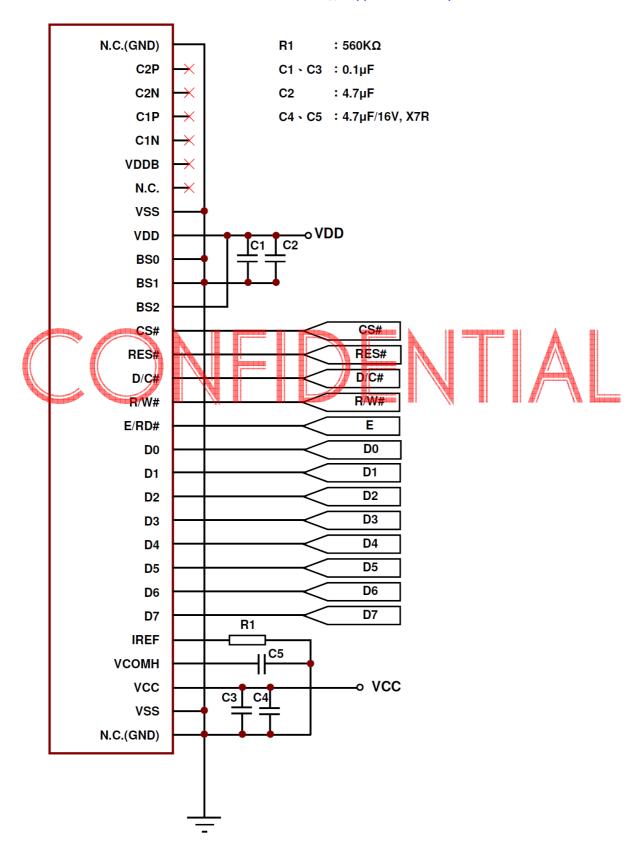
- 1. Display is OFF
- 2. 128×64 Display Mode
- 3. Normal segment and display data column and row address mapping (SEG0 mapped to column address 00h and COM0 mapped to row address 00h)
- 4. Shift register data clear in serial interface
- 5. Display start line is set at display RAM address 0
- 6. Column address counter is set at 0
- 7. Normal scan direction of the COM outputs
- 8. Contrast control register is set at 7Fh
- 9. Normal display mode (Equivalent to A4h command)





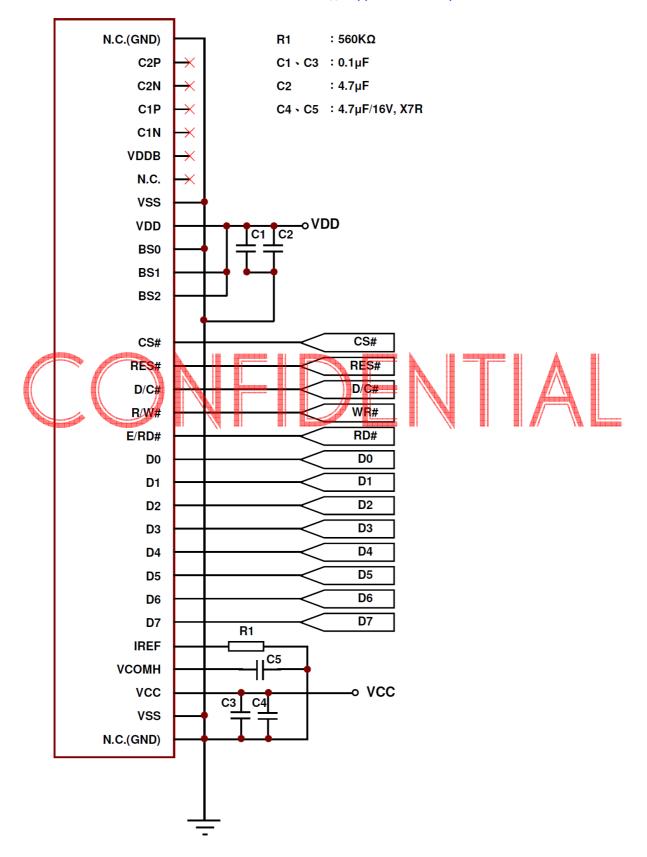
### **4.4 Application Circuit**

4.4.1 68XX-Series MPU Parallel Interface and V<sub>CC</sub> Supplied Externally



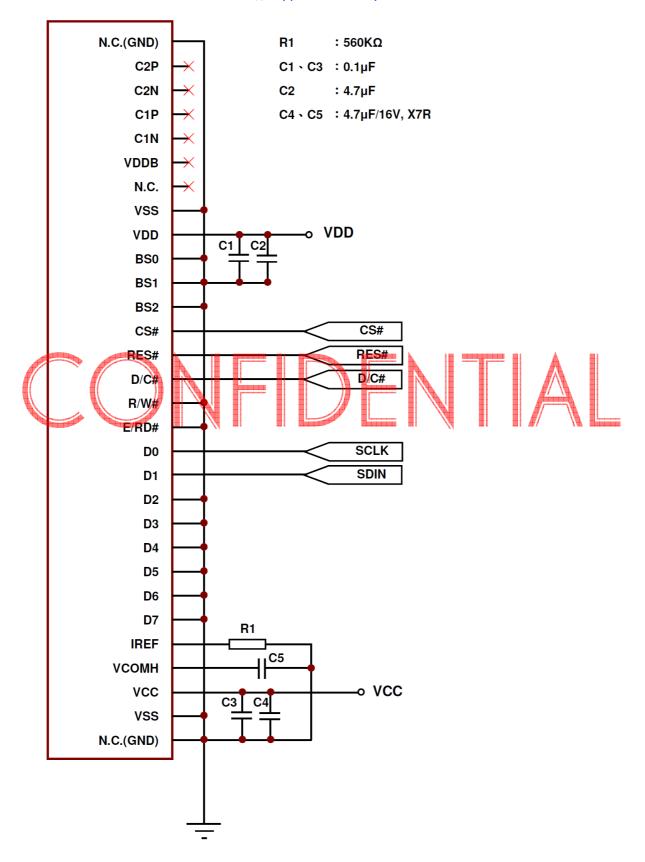


### 80XX-Series MPU Parallel Interface and $V_{CC}$ Supplied Externally



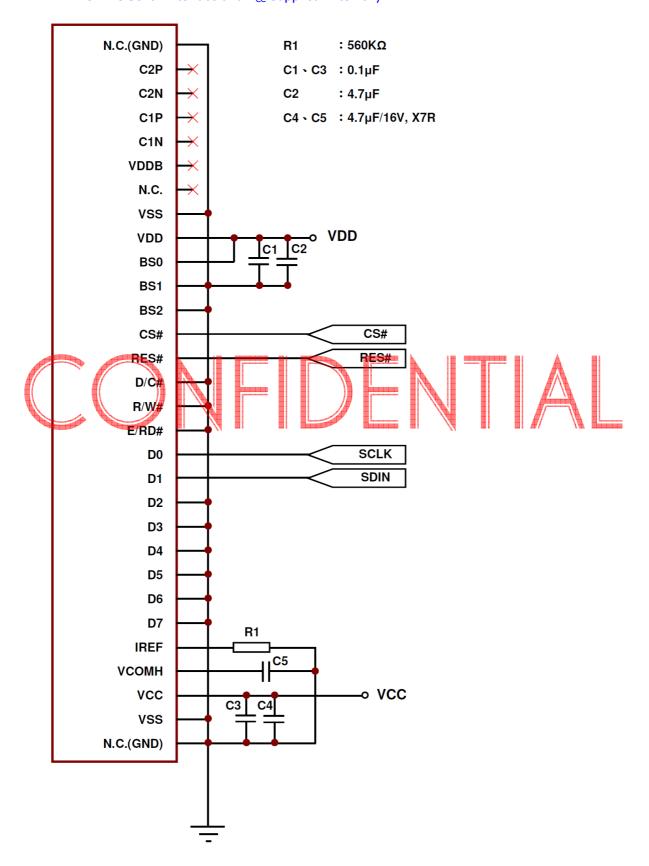


### 4.4.3 4-wire Serial Interface and V<sub>CC</sub> Supplied Externally



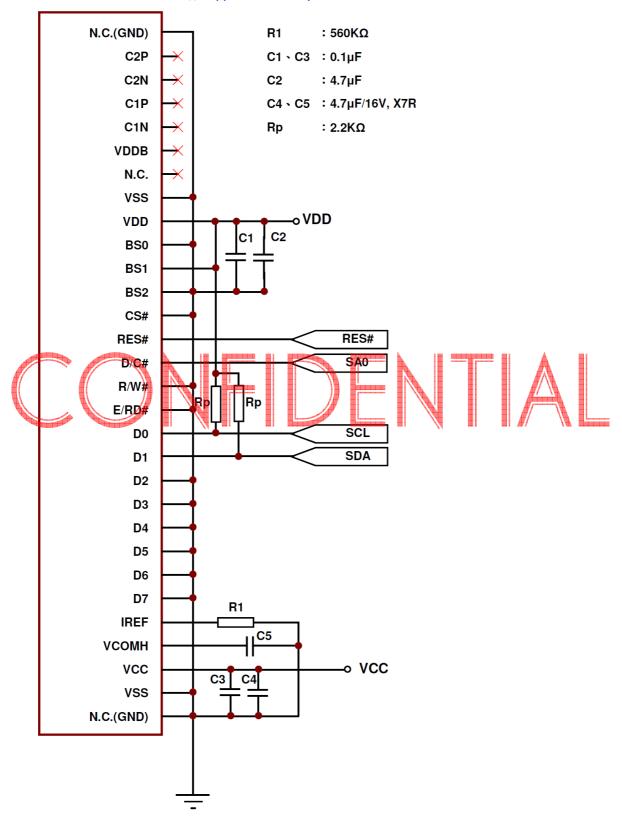


### 4.4.4 3-wire Serial Interface and V<sub>CC</sub> Supplied Externally



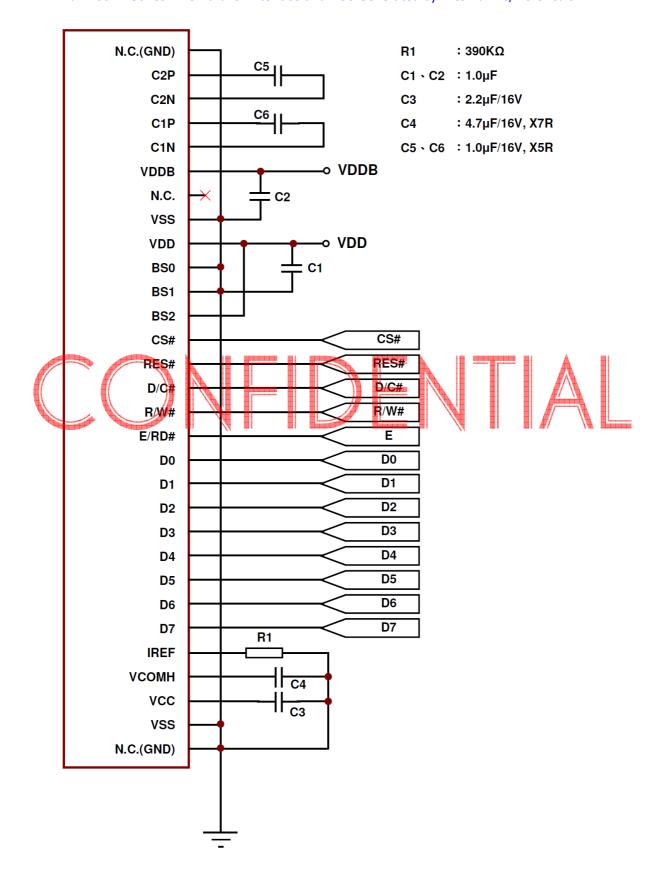


### 4.4.5 I<sup>2</sup>C Interface and V<sub>CC</sub> Supplied Externally



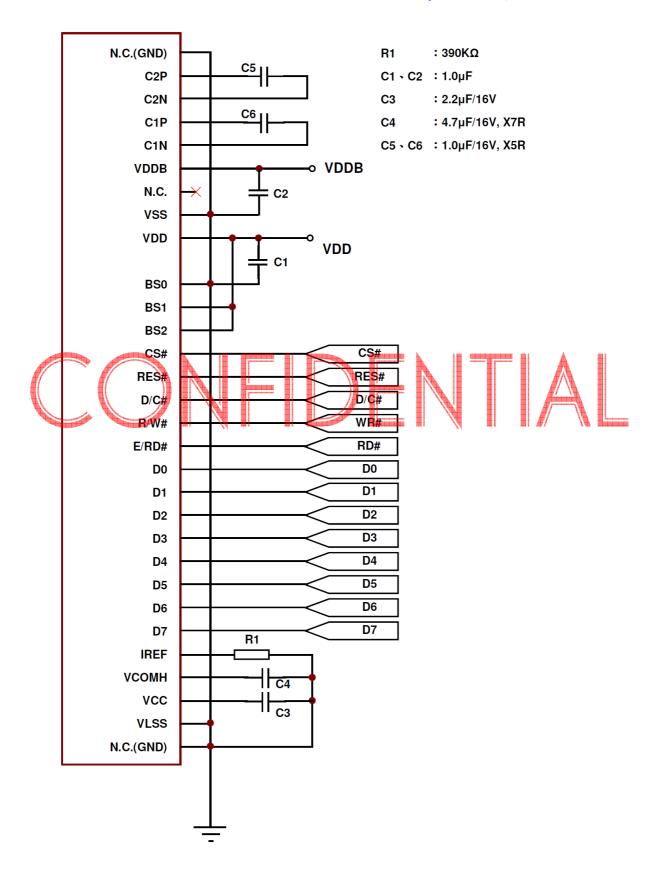
### WiseChip Semiconductor Inc. Doc. No: SAS1-090ID-B

### 68XX-Series MPU Parallel Interface and VCC Generated by Internal DC/DC Circuit



# WiseChip Semiconductor Inc. Doc. No: SAS1-090ID-B

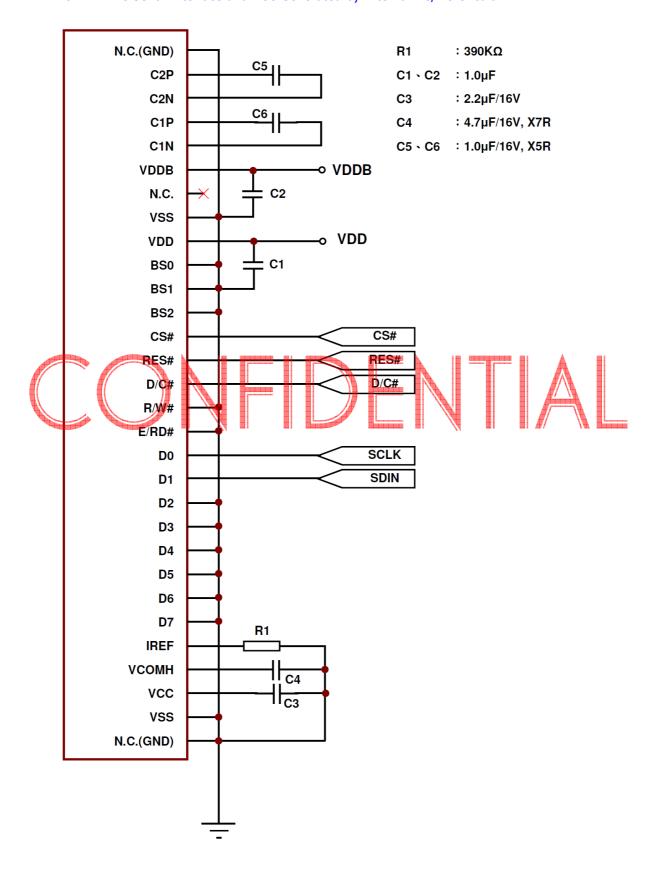
80XX-Series MPU Parallel Interface and VCC Generated by Internal DC/DC Circuit







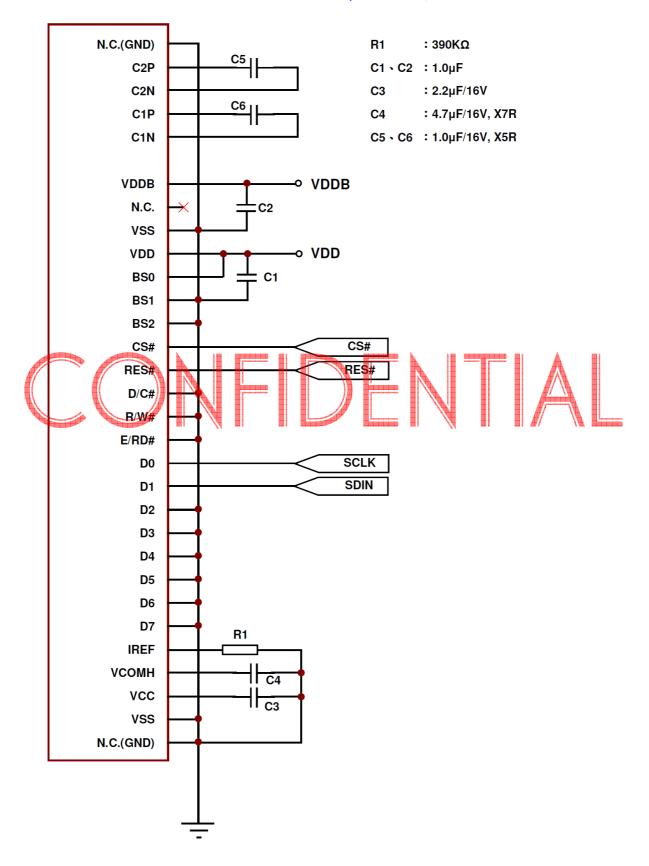
4.4.8 4-wire Serial Interface and VCC Generated by Internal DC/DC Circuit





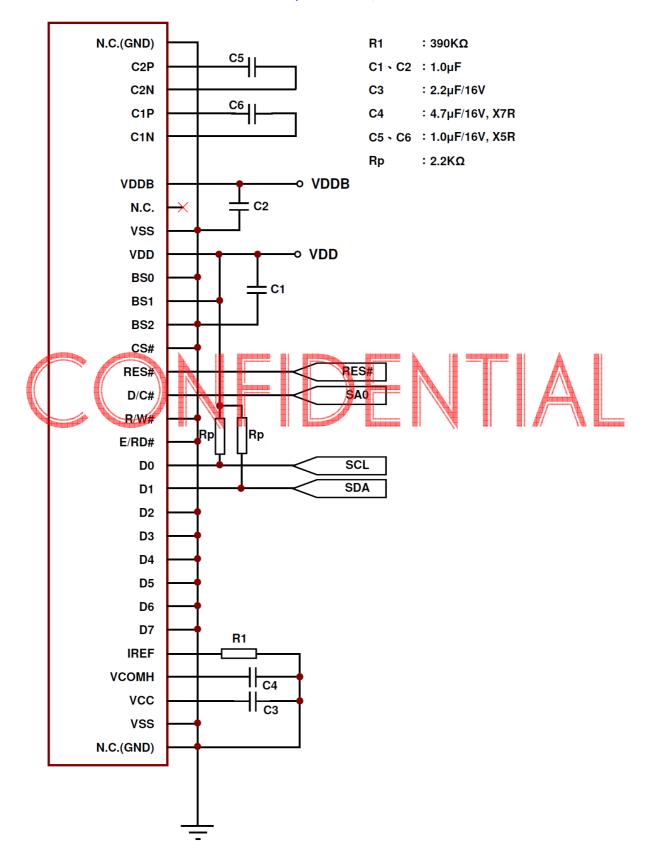
Doc. No: SAS1-090ID-B

4.4.9 3-wire Serial Interface and VCC Generated by Internal DC/DC Circuit





### 4.4.10 I<sup>2</sup>C Interface and VCC Generated by Internal DC/DC Circuit



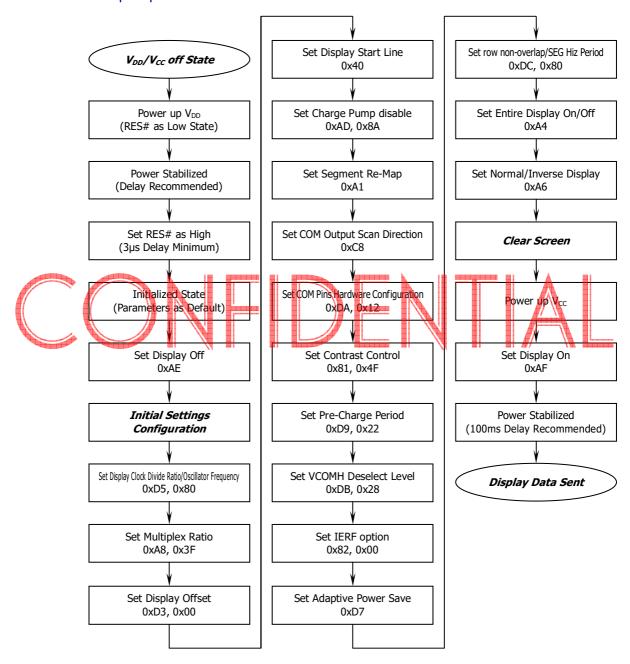
### Doc. No: SAS1-090ID-B

### 4.5 Actual Application Example

Command usage and explanation of an actual example

### 4.5.1 V<sub>CC</sub> Supplied Externally

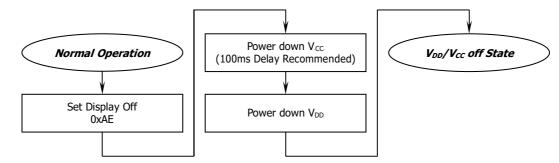
<Power up Sequence>



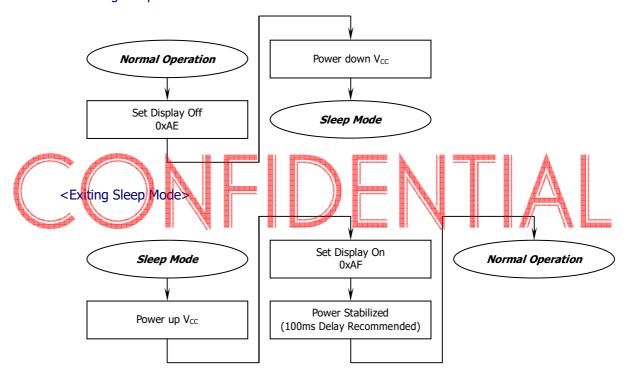
If the noise is accidentally occurred at the displaying window during the operation, please reset the display in order to recover the display function.

### Doc. No: SAS1-090ID-B

### <Power down Sequence>



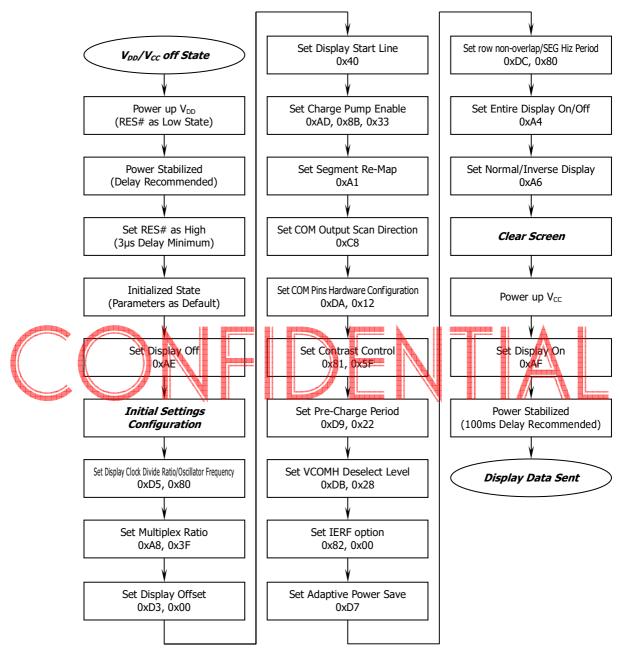
### <Entering Sleep Mode>



#### Doc. No: SAS1-090ID-B

#### 4.4.2 V<sub>CC</sub> Generated by Internal DC/DC Circuit

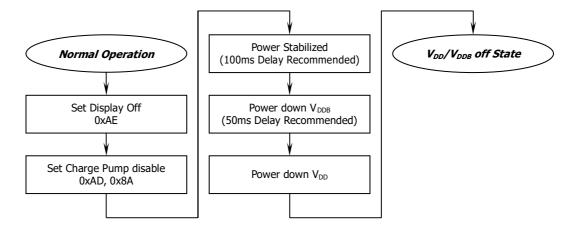
<Power up Sequence>



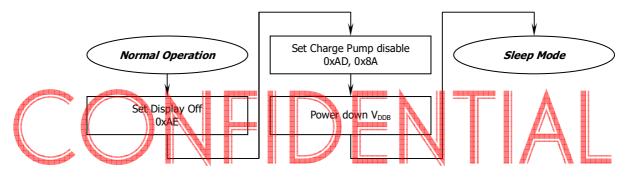
If the noise is accidentally occurred at the displaying window during the operation, please reset the display in order to recover the display function.

#### Doc. No: SAS1-090ID-B

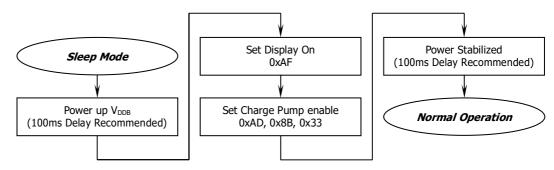
#### <Power down Sequence>



#### <Entering Sleep Mode>



#### <Exiting Sleep Mode>





### Doc. No: SAS1-090ID-B

### 5. Reliability

### **5.1 Contents of Reliability Tests**

Item	Conditions	Criteria	
High Temperature Operation	70°C, 240 hrs		
Low Temperature Operation	-40°C, 240 hrs		
High Temperature Storage	85°C, 240 hrs	The operational functions work.	
Low Temperature Storage	-40°C, 240 hrs		
High Temperature/Humidity Operation	60°C, 90% RH, 120 hrs		
Thermal Shock	-40°C ⇔ 85°C, 24 cycles 60 mins dwell		

<sup>\*</sup> The samples used for the above tests do not include polarizer.

#### 5.2 Failure Check Standard

After the completion of the described reliability test, the samples were left at room temperature for 2 hrs prior to conducting the failure test at 23±5°C; 55±15% RH.

<sup>\*</sup> No moisture condensation is observed during tests.



Doc. No: SAS1-090ID-B

### 6. Outgoing Quality Control Specifications

#### **6.1 Environment Required**

Customer's test & measurement are required to be conducted under the following conditions:

Temperature:  $23 \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$  Humidity:  $55 \pm 15\% \text{ RH}$ 

Fluorescent Lamp: 30W Distance between the Panel & Lamp:  $\geq$  50cm Distance between the Panel & Eyes of the Inspector:  $\geq$  30cm Finger glove (or finger cover) must be worn by the inspector.

Inspection table or jig must be anti-electrostatic.

### 6.2 Sampling Plan

Level II, Normal Inspection, Single Sampling, MIL-STD-105E

### 6.3 Criteria & Acceptable Quality Level

	Partition AQL		Definition			
	Major	0.65	Defects in Pattern Check (Display On)			
A	Minor	1.0	Defects in Cosmetic Check (Display Off)			
	1					

6.3.1 Cosmetic Check (Display Off) in Non-Active Area

Check Item	Classification	Criteria
Panel General Chipping	Minor	X > 6 mm (Along with Edge) Y > 1 mm (Perpendicular to edge)



Doc. No: SAS1-090ID-B

6.3.1 Cosmetic Check (Display Off) in Non-Active Area (Continued)

Check Item	Classification	Criteria
Panel Crack	Minor	Any crack is not allowable.
Copper Exposed (Even Pin or Film)	Minor	Not Allowable by Naked Eye Inspection
Film or Trace Damage  Terminal Lead Prober Mark	Minor	
Glue or Contamination on Pin (Couldn't Be Removed by Alcohol)	Minor	
Ink Marking on Back Side of panel (Exclude on Film)	Acceptable	Ignore for Any



### Doc. No: SAS1-090ID-B

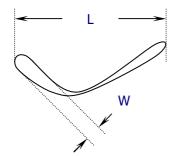
### 6.3.2 Cosmetic Check (Display Off) in Active Area

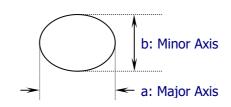
It is recommended to execute in clear room environment (class 10k) if actual in necessary.

Check Item	Classification	Crite	eria
Any Dirt & Scratch on Polarizer's Protective Film	Acceptable	Ignore for not Aff	ect the Polarizer
Scratches, Fiber, Line-Shape Defect (On Polarizer)	Minor	$W \le 0.1$ W > 0.1 $L \le 2$ L > 2	Ignore $n \le 1$ $n = 0$
Dirt, Black Spot, Foreign Material, (On Polarizer)	Minor	$\Phi \le 0.1$ $0.1 < \Phi \le 0.25$ $0.25 < \Phi$	Ignore n ≤ 1 n = 0
Dent, Bubbles, White spot (Any Transparent Spot on Polarizer)	Minor	$\Phi \le 0.5$ $\Rightarrow$ Ignore if no Inflee 0.5 $< \Phi$	uence on Display n = 0
Fingerprint, Flow Mark (On Polarizer)	Minor	Not Allo	owable

Protective film should not be tear off when cosmetic check.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Definition of W & L &  $\Phi$  (Unit: mm):  $\Phi$  = (a + b) / 2







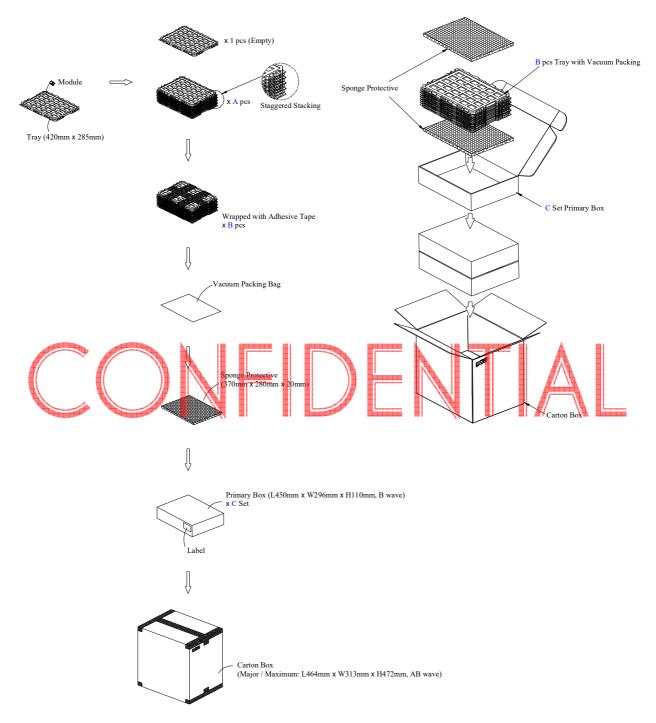
Doc. No: SAS1-090ID-B

6.3.3 Pattern Check (Display On) in Active Area

Check Item	Classification	Criteria
No Display	Major	
Missing Line	Major	
Rixel Short	Major	
Darker Pixel	Major	
Wrong Display	Major	
Un-uniform	Major	

### Doc. No: SAS1-090ID-B

### 7. Package Specifications



Item		Quantity	
Module		700	per Primary Box
Holding Trays	(A)	20	per Primary Box
Total Trays	<b>(B)</b>	21	per Primary Box (Including 1 Empty Tray)
Primary Box	(C)	1~4	per Carton (4 as Major / Maximum)



Doc. No: SAS1-090ID-B

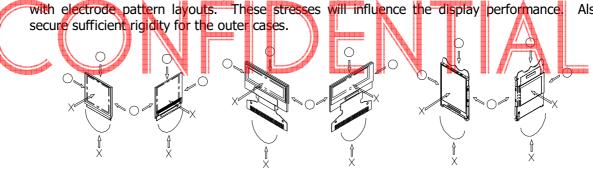
### 8. Precautions When Using These OEL Display Modules

### 8.1 Handling Precautions

- 1) Since the display panel is being made of glass, do not apply mechanical impacts such us dropping from a high position.
- 2) If the display panel is broken by some accident and the internal organic substance leaks out, be careful not to inhale nor lick the organic substance.
- 3) If pressure is applied to the display surface or its neighborhood of the OEL display module, the cell structure may be damaged and be careful not to apply pressure to these sections.
- 4) The polarizer covering the surface of the OEL display module is soft and easily scratched. Please be careful when handling the OEL display module.
- 5) When the surface of the polarizer of the OEL display module has soil, clean the surface. It takes advantage of by using following adhesion tape.
  - \* Scotch Mending Tape No. 810 or an equivalent
  - Never try to breathe upon the soiled surface nor wipe the surface using cloth containing solvent such as ethyl alcohol, since the surface of the polarizer will become cloudy.

Also, pay attention that the following liquid and solvent may spoil the polarizer:

- \* Water
- \* Ketone
- \* Aromatic Solvents
- 6) Hold OEL display module very carefully when placing OEL display module into the system housing. Do not apply excessive stress or pressure to OEL display module. And, do not over bend the film with electrode pattern layouts. These stresses will influence the display performance. Also, secure sufficient rigidity for the outer cases.



- 7) Do not apply stress to the driver IC and the surrounding molded sections.
- 8) Do not disassemble nor modify the OEL display module.
- 9) Do not apply input signals while the logic power is off.
- 10) Pay sufficient attention to the working environments when handing OEL display modules to prevent occurrence of element breakage accidents by static electricity.
  - \* Be sure to make human body grounding when handling OEL display modules.
  - \* Be sure to ground tools to use or assembly such as soldering irons.
  - \* To suppress generation of static electricity, avoid carrying out assembly work under dry environments.
  - \* Protective film is being applied to the surface of the display panel of the OEL display module. Be careful since static electricity may be generated when exfoliating the protective film.
- 11) Protection film is being applied to the surface of the display panel and removes the protection film before assembling it. At this time, if the OEL display module has been stored for a long period of time, residue adhesive material of the protection film may remain on the surface of the display panel after removed of the film. In such case, remove the residue material by the method introduced in the above Section 5).
- 12) If electric current is applied when the OEL display module is being dewed or when it is placed under high humidity environments, the electrodes may be corroded and be careful to avoid the above.

#### 8.2 Storage Precautions

1) When storing OEL display modules, put them in static electricity preventive bags avoiding exposure to direct sun light nor to lights of fluorescent lamps. and, also, avoiding high temperature and high



humidity environment or low temperature (less than  $0^{\circ}$ C) environments. (We recommend you to store these modules in the packaged state when they were shipped from WiseChip Semiconductor Inc.)

Doc. No: SAS1-090ID-B

At that time, be careful not to let water drops adhere to the packages or bags nor let dewing occur with them.

2) If electric current is applied when water drops are adhering to the surface of the OEL display module, when the OEL display module is being dewed or when it is placed under high humidity environments, the electrodes may be corroded and be careful about the above.

#### 8.3 Designing Precautions

- 1) The absolute maximum ratings are the ratings which cannot be exceeded for OEL display module, and if these values are exceeded, panel damage may be happen.
- 2) To prevent occurrence of malfunctioning by noise, pay attention to satisfy the  $V_{IL}$  and  $V_{IH}$  specifications and, at the same time, to make the signal line cable as short as possible.
- 3) We recommend you to install excess current preventive unit (fuses, etc.) to the power circuit ( $V_{DD}$ ). (Recommend value: 0.5A)
- 4) Pay sufficient attention to avoid occurrence of mutual noise interference with the neighboring devices.
- 5) As for EMI, take necessary measures on the equipment side basically.
- 6) When fastening the OEL display module, fasten the external plastic housing section.
- 7) If power supply to the OEL display module is forcibly shut down by such errors as taking out the main battery while the OEL display panel is in operation, we cannot guarantee the quality of this OEL display module.
- 8) The electric potential to be connected to the real face of the IC chip should be as follows: SSD1306

  \* Connection (contact) to any other potential than the above may lead to rupture of the IC.

#### 8.4 Precautions when disposing of the OEL display modules

 Request the qualified companies to handle industrial wastes when disposing of the OEL display modules. Or, when burning them, be sure to observe the environmental and hygienic laws and regulations.

#### 8.5 Other Precautions

- 1) When an OEL display module is operated for a long of time with fixed pattern may remain as an after image or slight contrast deviation may occur.
  - Nonetheless, if the operation is interrupted and left unused for a while, normal state can be restored. Also, there will be no problem in the reliability of the module.
- 2) To protect OEL display modules from performance drops by static electricity rapture, etc., do not touch the following sections whenever possible while handling the OEL display modules.
  - \* Pins and electrodes
  - \* Pattern layouts such as the FPC
- 3) With this OEL display module, the OEL driver is being exposed. Generally speaking, semiconductor elements change their characteristics when light is radiated according to the principle of the solar battery. Consequently, if this OEL driver is exposed to light, malfunctioning may occur.
  - \* Design the product and installation method so that the OEL driver may be shielded from light in actual usage.
  - \* Design the product and installation method so that the OEL driver may be shielded from light during the inspection processes.
- 4) Although this OEL display module stores the operation state data by the commands and the indication data, when excessive external noise, etc. enters into the module, the internal status may be changed. It therefore is necessary to take appropriate measures to suppress noise generation or to protect from influences of noise on the system design.
- 5) We recommend you to construct its software to make periodical refreshment of the operation



Doc. No: SAS1-090ID-B

statuses (re-setting of the commands and re-transference of the display data) to cope with catastrophic noise.



#### Warranty:

The warranty period shall last twelve (12) months from the date of delivery. Buyer shall be completed to assemble all the processes within the effective twelve (12) months. WiseChip Semiconductor Inc. shall be liable for replacing any products which contain defective material or process which do not conform to the product specification, applicable drawings and specifications during the warranty period. All products must be preserved, handled and appearance to permit efficient handling during warranty period. The warranty coverage would be exclusive while the returned goods are out of the terms above.

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