# Vishay Dale Electronics, Inc. Information Display Products OLED Product Data Sheet

VISHAY.

# **OLED SPECIFICATION**

Model No:

OLED-128O032A-BPP3N00000

**CUSTOMER #:** OLED-1280032A-BPP3N00000

Global / SAP #: 01280032ABPP3N0000

| APPROVED BY:            |
|-------------------------|
| (FOR CUSTOMER USE ONLY) |

| SALES BY | APPROVED BY | CHECKED BY | PREPARED BY |
|----------|-------------|------------|-------------|
|          |             |            |             |
|          |             |            |             |
|          |             |            |             |

**RELEASE DATE:** 

## MODEL #: OLED-1280032A-BPP3N00000

| RECORDS OF REVISION |            | /ISION                 | DOC. FIRST ISSUE                    |
|---------------------|------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| VERSION             | DATE       | REVISED<br>PAGE<br>NO. | SUMMARY                             |
| 0                   | 2013/11/01 | ·<br>                  | First issue                         |
| А                   | 2013/12/25 |                        | Add information of Module Life Time |
| В                   | 2014/02/14 |                        | Correct Brightness                  |
| С                   | 2014/06/12 |                        | Add Low Temperature storage.        |
| D                   | 2014/09/30 |                        | Correct Block Diagram.              |
| E                   | 2015/07/23 |                        | Modify VCC.                         |
| F                   | 2015/11/09 |                        | Modify Life time.                   |
| G                   | 2016/03/23 |                        | Modify Static electricity test      |

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## 1. Module Classification Information

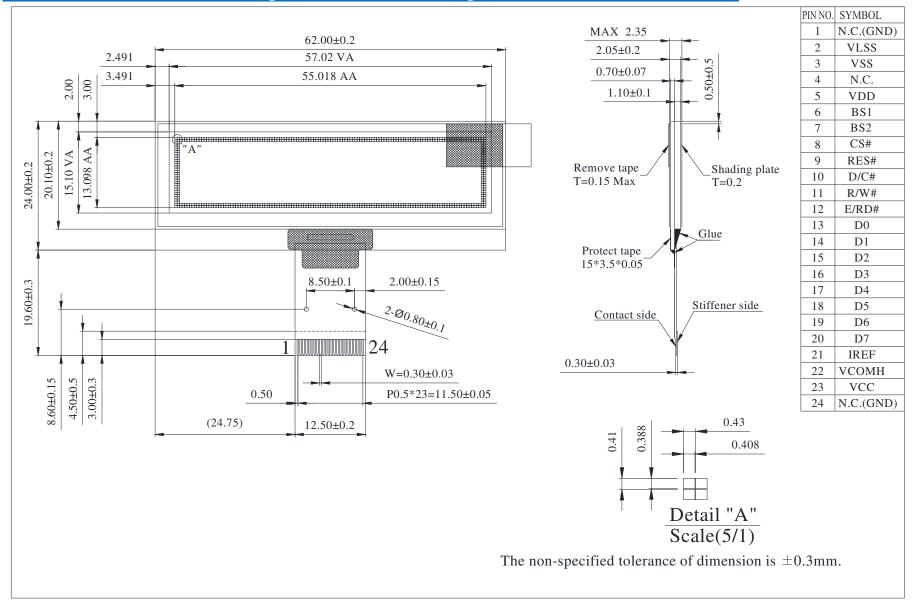
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| U  |                   |   | <u> </u>            |  |
|----|-------------------|---|---------------------|--|
| 1  | Brand             | Vishay Intertechnology, Inc.  |                     |  |
| 2  | Horizontal Format | 128 Columns   |                     |  |
| 3  | Display Type      | N→Character Type, H→Graphi<br>O→COG Type  | c Type, Y→TAB Type, |  |
| 4  | Vertical Format   | 32 Lines (Rows)   |                     |  |
| 5  | Series code       | A   |                     |  |
|    |                   | A : Amber   | R: RED              |  |
| 6  | Emitting Color    | B: Blue   | W: White            |  |
|    |                   | G: Green  | L: Yellow           |  |
| 7  | Polarizer         | P: With Polarizer; N: Without Polarizer   |                     |  |
| 8  | Display Mode      | P: Passive Matrix ; A: Active Matrix  |                     |  |
| 9  | Driver Voltage    | 3: 3.0 V; 5: 5.0V   |                     |  |
| 10 | Touch Panel       | N: Without touch panel; T: With   | n touch panel       |  |
| 11 | Products type     | <ul><li>0 : Standard type</li><li>1. Sunlight Readable type</li><li>2. Transparent OLED (TOLED)</li><li>3. Flexible OLED</li><li>4. OLED for Lighting</li></ul> |                     |  |
| 12 | Inspection Grade  | <ul><li>0 : Standard</li><li>2 : Special grade</li><li>C : Automotive grade</li><li>Y : Consumer grade</li></ul>  |                     |  |
| 13 | Interface         | 0 : Default; F : FPC; H : Hot bar; D : Demo Kit   |                     |  |
| 14 | Serial No.        | Application serial number (00~ZZ)   |                     |  |

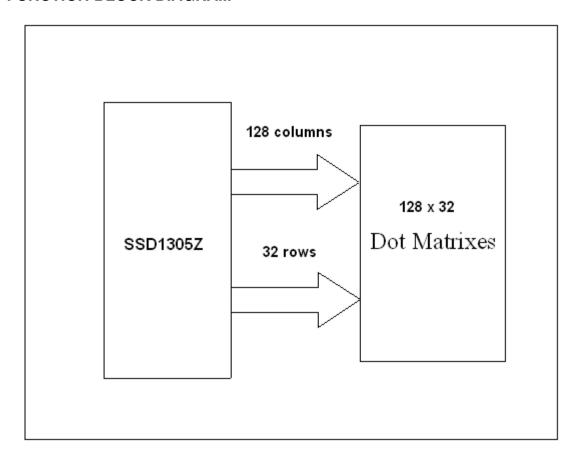
# 2.General Specification

| Item             | Dimension          | Unit |
|------------------|--------------------|------|
| Dot Matrix       | 128 x 32 Dots      | _    |
| Module dimension | 62.0 × 24.0 × 2.35 | mm   |
| Active Area      | 55.018 × 13.098    | mm   |
| Pixel Size       | 0.408 × 0.388      | mm   |
| Pixel Pitch      | 0.43 × 0.41        | mm   |
| Display Mode     | Passive Matrix     |      |
| Display Color    | Blue               |      |
| Drive Duty       | 1/32 Duty          |      |
| IC               | SSD1305Z           |      |

## 3. Contour Drawing & Block Diagram



#### **FUNCTION BLOCK DIAGRAM**



<sup>\*</sup>For more information, please refer to the SSD1305 datasheet.

## 4. Interface Pin Function

| 1 N.C.(GND) No connection  This is an analog ground pin. It should be connected to VSS externally.  VSS Ground.  NC. No connection  Communicating Protocol Select  BS1 Protocol Select  These pins are MCU interface selection input. See the following table:  BS2 BS1 O 1 D 1 D O 1 BS2 1 D D O 0  RES# Sin pin is reset signal input. When the pin is LOW, initialization of the chip is executed.  Keep this pin HIGH (i.e. connect to VDDIO) during normal operation.  This is Data/Command control pin. When it is pulled HIGH (i.e. connect to VDDIO), the data at D[7:0] is treated as data. When is pulled LOW, the data at D[7:0] will be transferred to the command register.  In I2C mode, this pin acts as SA0 for slave address selection.  This is read / write control input pin connecting to the MCU interface.  When interfacing to a 6800-series microprocessor, this pin will used as Read/Write (R/W#) selection input. Read mode will be carried out when this pin is pulled HIGH (i.e. connect to VDDIC) and write mode when LOW. When 8080 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 chip is selected.  When interfacing to a 6800-series microprocessor, this pin will used as the Enable (E) signal. Read/write operation is initiated when this pin is pulled HIGH (i.e. connect to VDDIC) and the chip is selected.  When connecting to a 6800-series microprocessor, this pin receives the Read (RD#) signal. Read operation is initiated when this pin is pulled LOW and the chip is pulled HIGH (i.e. connect to VDDIC) and the chip is selected.  When serial interface is selected, this pin must be connected to VSS. | No. | Symbol | Function  |  |  |  |  |
|--|-----|--------|---|--|--|--|--|
| 2 VLSS externally. 3 VSS Ground. 4 N.C. No connection 5 VDD Power supply pin for core logic operation Communicating Protocol Select These pins are MCU interface selection input. See the following table:   | 1   |        | No connection   |  |  |  |  |
| 4 N.C.   No connection   | 2   | VLSS   |   |  |  |  |  |
| S  | 3   | VSS    | Ground.   |  |  |  |  |
| Communicating Protocol Select These pins are MCU interface selection input. See the following table:    See  | 4   | N.C.   | No connection   |  |  |  |  |
| These pins are MCU interface selection input. See the following table:    BS1  | 5   | VDD    | Power supply pin for core logic operation   |  |  |  |  |
| RES#   BS1   0   1   0   0   1   | 6   | BS1    | These pins are MCU interface selection input. See the following   |  |  |  |  |
| BS2 1 1 0 0 0  8 CS# This pin is the chip select input. (active LOW)  This pin is reset signal input. When the pin is LOW, initialization of the chip is executed. Keep this pin HIGH (i.e. connect to VDDIO) during normal operation.  This is Data/Command control pin. When it is pulled HIGH (i.e. connect to VDDIO), the data at D[7:0] is treated as data. When is pulled LOW, the data at D[7:0] will be transferred to the command register.  In I2C mode, this pin acts as SA0 for slave address selection.  This is read / write control input pin connecting to the MCU interface.  When interfacing to a 6800-series microprocessor, this pin will be carried out when this pin is pulled HIGH (i.e. connect to VDDIO and write mode when LOW. When 8080 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 chip is selected.  When serial interface is selected, this pin must be connected to VSS.  When interfacing to a 6800-series microprocessor, this pin will lused as the Enable (E) signal. Read/write operation is initiated when this pin is pulled HIGH (i.e. connect to VDDIO) and the chip is selected.  When connecting to an 8080-microprocessor, this pin receives the Read (RD#) signal. Read operation is initiated when this pin is pulled LOW and the chip is selected.  When serial interface is selected, this pin must be connected to VSS.  |     |        |   |  |  |  |  |
| 8 CS# This pin is the chip select input. (active LOW) This pin is reset signal input. When the pin is LOW, initialization of the chip is executed. Keep this pin HIGH (i.e. connect to VDDIO) during normal operation. This is Data/Command control pin. When it is pulled HIGH (i.e. connect to VDDIO), the data at D[7:0] is treated as data. When is pulled LOW, the data at D[7:0] will be transferred to the command register. In I2C mode, this pin acts as SA0 for slave address selection. This is read / write control input pin connecting to the MCU interface. When interfacing to a 6800-series microprocessor, this pin will be carried out when this pin is pulled HIGH (i.e. connect to VDDIO and write mode when LOW. When 8080 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 chip is selected. When serial interface is selected, this pin must be connected to VSS. When interfacing to a 6800-series microprocessor, this pin will used as the Enable (E) signal. Read/write operation is initiated when this pin is pulled HIGH (i.e. connect to VDDIO) and the chip is selected.  When connecting to an 8080-microprocessor, this pin receives the Read (RD#) signal. Read operation is initiated when this pin is pulled LOW and the chip is selected. When serial interface is selected, this pin must be connected to VSS.  | 7   | BS2    |   |  |  |  |  |
| This pin is reset signal input. When the pin is LOW, initialization of the chip is executed. Keep this pin HIGH (i.e. connect to VDDIO) during normal operation.  This is Data/Command control pin. When it is pulled HIGH (i.e. connect to VDDIO), the data at D[7:0] is treated as data. When is pulled LOW, the data at D[7:0] will be transferred to the command register.  In I2C mode, this pin acts as SA0 for slave address selection.  This is read / write control input pin connecting to the MCU interface.  When interfacing to a 6800-series microprocessor, this pin will used as Read/Write (R/W#) selection input. Read mode will be carried out when this pin is pulled HIGH (i.e. connect to VDDIO and write mode when LOW. When 8080 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 chip is selected.  When serial interface is selected, this pin must be connected to VSS.  When interfacing to a 6800-series microprocessor, this pin will used as the Enable (E) signal. Read/write operation is initiated when this pin is pulled HIGH (i.e. connect to VDDIO) and the chip is selected.  When connecting to an 8080-microprocessor, this pin receives the Read (RD#) signal. Read operation is initiated when this pin is pulled LOW and the chip is selected.  When serial interface is selected, this pin must be connected to VSS.   |     |        |   |  |  |  |  |
| 9 RES# of the chip is executed. Keep this pin HIGH (i.e. connect to VDDIO) during normal operation.  This is Data/Command control pin. When it is pulled HIGH (i.e. connect to VDDIO), the data at D[7:0] is treated as data. When is pulled LOW, the data at D[7:0] will be transferred to the command register.  In I2C mode, this pin acts as SA0 for slave address selection.  This is read / write control input pin connecting to the MCU interface.  When interfacing to a 6800-series microprocessor, this pin will be carried out when this pin is pulled HIGH (i.e. connect to VDDIO and write mode when LOW. When 8080 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 chip is selected.  When serial interface is selected, this pin must be connected to VSS.  When interfacing to a 6800-series microprocessor, this pin will used as the Enable (E) signal. Read/write operation is initiated when this pin is pulled HIGH (i.e. connect to VDDIO) and the chip is selected.  When connecting to an 8080-microprocessor, this pin receives the Read (RD#) signal. Read operation is initiated when this pin is pulled LOW and the chip is selected.  When serial interface is selected, this pin must be connected to VSS.  | 8   | CS#    |   |  |  |  |  |
| connect to VDDIO), the data at D[7:0] is treated as data. When is pulled LOW, the data at D[7:0] will be transferred to the command register.  In I2C mode, this pin acts as SA0 for slave address selection.  This is read / write control input pin connecting to the MCU interface.  When interfacing to a 6800-series microprocessor, this pin will be carried out when this pin is pulled HIGH (i.e. connect to VDDIO and write mode when LOW. When 8080 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 chip is selected.  When serial interface is selected, this pin must be connected to VSS.  When interfacing to a 6800-series microprocessor, this pin will I used as the Enable (E) signal. Read/write operation is initiated when this pin is pulled HIGH (i.e. connect to VDDIO) and the chip is selected.  When connecting to an 8080-microprocessor, this pin receives the Read (RD#) signal. Read operation is initiated when this pin is pulled LOW and the chip is selected.  When serial interface is selected, this pin must be connected to VSS.  | 9   | RES#   | of the chip is executed. Keep this pin HIGH (i.e. connect to VDDIO) during normal   |  |  |  |  |
| interface.  When interfacing to a 6800-series microprocessor, this pin will I used as Read/Write (R/W#) selection input. Read mode will be carried out when this pin is pulled HIGH (i.e. connect to VDDIC and write mode when LOW. When 8080 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 chip is selected.  When serial interface is selected, this pin must be connected to VSS.  When interfacing to a 6800-series microprocessor, this pin will I used as the Enable (E) signal. Read/write operation is initiated when this pin is pulled HIGH (i.e. connect to VDDIO) and the chip is selected.  When connecting to an 8080-microprocessor, this pin receives the Read (RD#) signal. Read operation is initiated when this pin is pulled LOW and the chip is selected.  When serial interface is selected, this pin must be connected to VSS.  | 10  | D/C#   | command register.   |  |  |  |  |
| used as the Enable (E) signal. Read/write operation is initiated when this pin is pulled HIGH (i.e. connect to VDDIO) and the chip is selected.  12 E/RD# When connecting to an 8080-microprocessor, this pin receives the Read (RD#) signal. Read operation is initiated when this pin is pulled LOW and the chip is selected.  When serial interface is selected, this pin must be connected to VSS.   | 11  | R/W#   | interface. When interfacing to a 6800-series microprocessor, this pin will be used as Read/Write (R/W#) selection input. Read mode will be carried out when this pin is pulled HIGH (i.e. connect to VDDIO) and write mode when LOW. When 8080 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 chip is selected. When serial interface is selected, this pin must be connected to |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12  | E/RD#  | used as the Enable (E) signal. Read/write operation is initiated when this pin is pulled HIGH (i.e. connect to VDDIO) and the chip is selected.  When connecting to an 8080-microprocessor, this pin receives the Read (RD#) signal. Read operation is initiated when this pin is pulled LOW and the chip is selected.  When serial interface is selected, this pin must be connected to  |  |  |  |  |
| I TO I DO ITTIESE ATE O'DIL DI'UITECLIONAL UALA DUS LO DE CONTIECLEU LO LITE   | 13  | D0     | These are 8-bit bi-directional data bus to be connected to the  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 D1 microprocessor's data bus.   | 14  | D1     | -   |  |  |  |  |

| 15 | D2        | When serial interface mode is selected, D0 will be the serial   |
|----|-----------|---|
| 16 | D3        | clock input: SCLK; D1 will be the serial data input: SDIN and D2  |
| 17 | D4        | should be left opened. When I2C mode is selected, D2, D1  |
| 18 | D5        | should be tied together and serve as SDAout, SDAin in   |
| 19 | D6        | application and D0 is the serial clock input, SCL.  |
| 20 | D7        |   |
| 21 | IREF      | This is segment output current reference pin. A resistor should be connected between this pin and VSS to maintain the IREF current at 10uA. |
| 22 | VCOMH     | The pin for COM signal deselected voltage level. A capacitor should be connected between this pin and VSS.                                  |
| 23 | VCC       | Power supply for panel driving voltage. This is also the most positive power voltage supply pin.  |
| 24 | N.C.(GND) | No connection   |

## 5.Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter                  | Symbol | Min  | Max | Unit | Notes |
|----------------------------|--------|------|-----|------|-------|
| Supply Voltage for Logic   | VDD    | -0.3 | 4   | V    | 1, 2  |
| Supply Voltage for Display | VCC    | 0    | 15  | V    | 1, 2  |
| Operating Temperature      | TOP    | -40  | +80 | °C   | -     |
| Storage Temperature        | TSTG   | -40  | +80 | °C   | -     |

Note 1: All the above voltages are on the basis of "VSS = 0V".

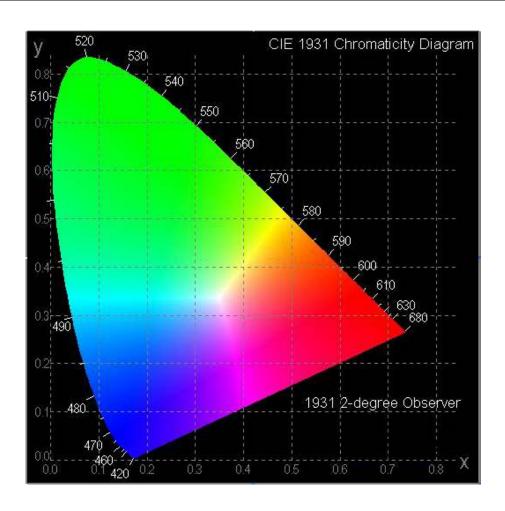
Note 2: When this module is used beyond the above absolute maximum ratings, permanent breakage of the module may occur. Also, for normal operations, it is desirable to use this module under the conditions according to Section 6 "Electrical Characteristics". If this module is used beyond these conditions, malfunctioning of the module can occur and the reliability of the module may deteriorate

## 6.Electrical Characteristics

| Item                       | Symbol | Condition | Min     | Тур | Max     | Unit |
|----------------------------|--------|-----------|---------|-----|---------|------|
| Supply Voltage for Logic   | VDD    | _         | 2.8     | 3.0 | 3.3     | V    |
| Supply Voltage for Display | VCC    | _         | 9       | 10  | 11      | V    |
| High Level Input           | VIH    | _         | 0.8×VDD | _   | VDD     | V    |
| Low Level Input            | VIL    | _         | 0       | _   | 0.2×VDD | V    |
| High Level Output          | VOH    | _         | 0.9×VDD | _   | VDD     | V    |
| Low Level Output           | VOL    | _         | 0       | _   | 0.1×VDD | V    |
| Supply Current             | ICC    | VCC=10.0V | 18      | 20  | 25      | mA   |

## 7. Optical Characteristics

| Item                 | Symbol   | Condition      | Min    | Тур  | Max  | Unit  |
|----------------------|----------|----------------|--------|------|------|-------|
| View Angle           | (V)θ     |                | 160    |      |      | deg   |
| View Arigie          | (Η)φ     |                | 160    |      |      | deg   |
| Contrast Ratio       | CR       | Dark           | 2000:1 |      | _    | _     |
| Response Time        | T rise   | _              |        | 10   |      | μs    |
| Tresponse Time       | T fall   | _              |        | 10   |      | μs    |
| Supply Voltage For V | cc=10.0V | With polarizer | 80     | 100  |      | nits  |
| 50% Check Board Brig | ntness   |                |        |      |      | Note1 |
| CIEx(Blue)           |          | x,y(CIE1931)   | 0.12   | 0.16 | 0.20 |       |
| CIEy(Blue)           |          | x,y(CIE1931)   | 0.19   | 0.23 | 0.27 |       |



## 8.OLED Lifetime

| ITEM                   | Conditions  | Min        | Тур | Remark |
|------------------------|---|------------|-----|--------|
| Operating<br>Life Time | Ta=25℃ / Initial 50% check board brightness Typical Value | 20,000 Hrs | _   | Note   |

#### Notes:

- 1. Life time is defined the amount of time when the luminance has decayed to <50% of the initial value.
- 2. This analysis method uses life data obtained under accelerated conditions to extrapolate an estimated probability density function (*pdf*) for the product under normal use conditions.
- 3. Screen saving mode will extend OLED lifetime.

# 9.Reliability

**Content of Reliability Test** 

| Environmenta                                | l Test   |   |                     |  |
|---|--|---|---------------------|--|
| Test Item                                   | Content of Test  | Test Condition  | Applicable Standard |  |
| High<br>Temperature<br>storage              | Endurance test applying the high storage temperature for a long time.  | 80<br>240hrs  |                     |  |
| Low<br>Temperature<br>storage               | Endurance test applying the low storage temperature for a long time.   | -40<br>240hrs   |                     |  |
| High<br>Temperature<br>Operation            | Endurance test applying the electric stress (Voltage & Current) and the thermal stress to the element for a long time. | 80<br>240hrs  |                     |  |
| Low<br>Temperature<br>Operation             | Endurance test applying the electric stress under low temperature for a long time.                                     | -40<br>240hrs   |                     |  |
| High<br>Temperature/<br>Humidity<br>Storage | Endurance test applying the high temperature and high humidity storage for a long time.                                | 60 ,90%RH<br>240hrs   |                     |  |
| Temperature<br>Cycle                        | Endurance test applying the low and high temperature cycle.  -40 25 80  30min 5min 30min 1 cycle                       | -40 /80<br>100 cycles   |                     |  |
| Mechanical Te                               | st   |   |                     |  |
| Vibration test                              | Endurance test applying the vibration during transportation and using.   | 10~22Hz→1.5mmp-p<br>22~500Hz→1.5G<br>Total 0.5hr                    |                     |  |
| Shock test                                  | Constructional and mechanical endurance test applying the shock during transportation.                                 | 50G Half sin<br>wave 11 ms<br>3 times of each<br>direction          |                     |  |
| Atmospheric pressure test                   | Endurance test applying the atmospheric pressure during transportation by air.   | 115mbar<br>40hrs  |                     |  |
| Others                                      |  |   |                     |  |
| Static<br>electricity test                  | Endurance test applying the electric stress to the terminal.   | VS=±600V(contact)<br>±800v(air),<br>RS=330Ω<br>CS=150pF<br>10 times |                     |  |

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Supply voltage for OLED system =Operating voltage at 25 $^{\circ}$ C

#### Test and measurement conditions

- 1. All measurements shall not be started until the specimens attain to temperature stability. 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.
- 2. All-pixels-on is used as operation test pattern.
- 3. The degradation of Polarizer are ignored for High Temperature storage, High Temperature/ Humidity Storage, Temperature Cycle

#### **Evaluation criteria**

- 1. The function test is OK.
- 2. No observable defects.
- 3. Luminance: > 50% of initial value.
- 4. Current consumption: within ± 50% of initial value.

#### **APPENDIX:**

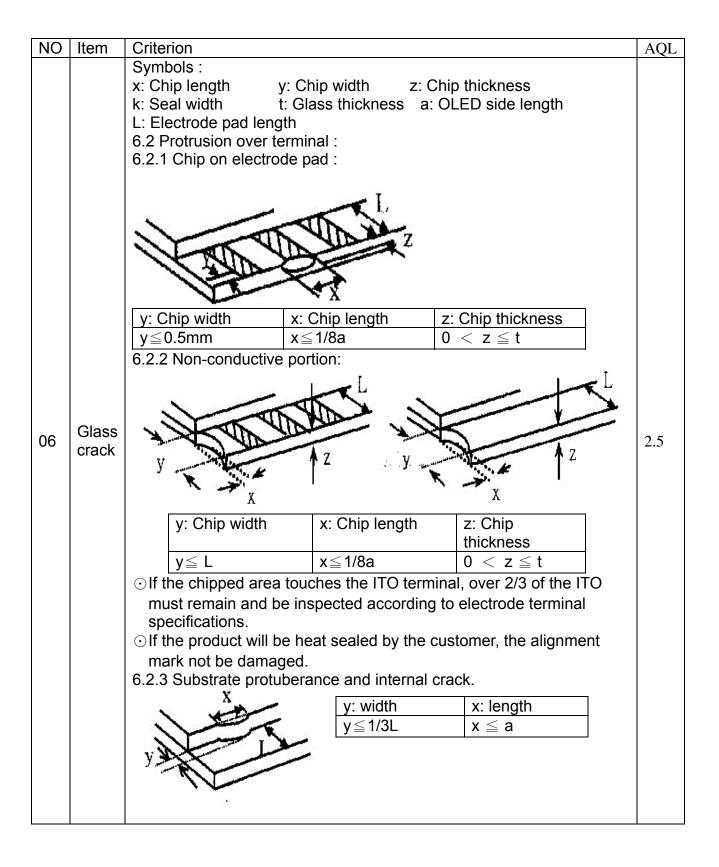
#### **RESIDUE IMAGE**

Because the pixels are lighted in different time, the luminance of active pixels may reduce or differ from inactive pixels. Therefore, the residue image will occur. To avoid the residue image, every pixel needs to be lighted up uniformly.

# 10.Inspection Specification

| NO | Item   | Criterion   |  |                 |   | AQL   |     |
|----|--|---|--|-----------------|---|---|-----|
| 01 | Electrical<br>Testing  | 1.1 Missing vertical, horizontal segment, segment contrast defect. 1.2 Missing character, dot or icon. 1.3 Display malfunction. 1.4 No function or no display. 1.5 Current consumption exceeds product specifications. 1.6 OLED viewing angle defect. 1.7 Mixed product types. 1.8 Contrast defect.   |  |                 |   | 0.65  |     |
| 02 | Black or<br>white<br>spots on<br>OLED<br>(display<br>only)                           | <ul> <li>2.1 White and black spots on display ≦0.25mm, no more than three white or black spots present.</li> <li>2.2 Densely spaced: No more than two spots or lines within 3mm.</li> </ul>   |  |                 | 2.5   |   |     |
| 03 | OLED<br>black<br>spots,<br>white<br>spots,<br>contamina<br>tion<br>(non-displ<br>ay) | 3.1 Round type of following drawing d |  |                 | SIZE  Φ≦0.10  0.10 <  | Acceptable Q<br>TY<br>Accept no<br>dense<br>2   | 2.5 |
|    |  | 3.2 Line type : (Æ  | As following Length $$ L $\leq$ 3.0 L $\leq$ 2.5 $$          | Wi<br>W:<br>0.0 | awing) dth ≤0.02 02 <w≤0.03 03<w≤0.05="" 05<w<="" td=""><td>Acceptable Q TY Accept no dense 2 As round type</td><td>2.5</td></w≤0.03> | Acceptable Q TY Accept no dense 2 As round type | 2.5 |
| 04 | Polarizer<br>bubbles   | If bubbles are vis<br>judge using blac<br>specifications, no<br>to find, must che<br>specify direction  | ck spot $\Phi \le 0$ not easy eck in n. $0.20$ $0.50$ $1.00$ |                 | ze Φ<br>$\leq$ 0.20<br>20 < Φ $\leq$ 0.50<br>50 < Φ $\leq$ 1.00<br>00 < Φ<br>tal Q TY   | Acceptable Q TY Accept no dense 3 2 0 3         | 2.5 |

| NO   | Item  | Criterion  |   |                | AQL |
|--|---|--|---|----------------|-----|
| 05   | Scratches   | Follow NO.3 OLED black spots, white spots, contamination                       |   |                |     |
|  |   |  | y: Chip width z: 0<br>t: Glass thickness a:<br>pth: |                |     |
|  |   | 6.1 General glass chip : 6.1.1 Chip on panel surface and crack between panels: |   |                |     |
|  |   |  |   |                |     |
|  |   | z: Chip thickness  | y: Chip width                                       | x: Chip length |     |
| 06   | Chipped   | Z≦1/2t   | Not over viewing area                               | x≦1/8a         | 2.5 |
|  | glass   | 1/2t <z≦2t< td=""><td>Not exceed 1/3k</td><td>x≦1/8a</td><td></td></z≦2t<>     | Not exceed 1/3k                                     | x≦1/8a         |     |
| is total  6.1.2 Corner crack:    Z: Chip thickness   y: Chip width |   | y: Chip width  | x: Chip length                                      |                |     |
|  |   | Z≦1/2t   | Not over viewing area                               | x ≤ 1/8a       |     |
|  |   |  | x≦1/8a  |                |     |
|  | ⊙ If there are 2 or more chips, x is the total length of each chip. |  |   |                |     |



| NO | Item               | Criterion   | AQL  |
|----|--------------------|---|--|
| 07 | Cracked glass      | The OLED with extensive crack is not acceptable.  | 2.5  |
| 08 | Backlight elements | <ul> <li>8.1 Illumination source flickers when lit.</li> <li>8.2 Spots or scratched that appear when lit must be judged. Using OLED spot, lines and contamination standards.</li> <li>8.3 Backlight doesn't light or color wrong.</li> </ul>  | 0.65<br>2.5<br>0.65                              |
| 09 | Bezel              | <ul><li>9.1 Bezel may not have rust, be deformed or have fingerprints, stains or other contamination.</li><li>9.2 Bezel must comply with job specifications.</li></ul>  | 2.5<br>0.65                                      |
| 10 | PCB、COB            | <ul> <li>10.1 COB seal may not have pinholes larger than 0.2mm or contamination.</li> <li>10.2 COB seal surface may not have pinholes through to the IC.</li> <li>10.3 The height of the COB should not exceed the height indicated in the assembly diagram.</li> <li>10.4 There may not be more than 2mm of sealant outside the seal area on the PCB. And there should be no more than three places.</li> <li>10.5 No oxidation or contamination PCB terminals.</li> <li>10.6 Parts on PCB must be the same as on the production characteristic chart. There should be no wrong parts, missing parts or excess parts.</li> <li>10.7 The jumper on the PCB should conform to the product characteristic chart.</li> <li>10.8 If solder gets on bezel tab pads, OLED pad, zebra pad or screw hold pad, make sure it is smoothed down.</li> </ul> | 2.5<br>2.5<br>0.65<br>2.5<br>0.65<br>0.65<br>2.5 |
| 11 | Soldering          | <ul> <li>11.1 No un-melted solder paste may be present on the PCB.</li> <li>11.2 No cold solder joints, missing solder connections, oxidation or icicle.</li> <li>11.3 No residue or solder balls on PCB.</li> <li>11.4 No short circuits in components on PCB.</li> </ul>  | 2.5<br>2.5<br>2.5<br>0.65                        |

| NO Item Criterion  | AQL   |
|--|---|
| 12.1 No oxidation, contamination, curves or, bends or interface Pin (OLB) of TCP.  12.2 No cracks on interface pin (OLB) of TCP.  12.3 No contamination, solder residue or solder balls product.  12.4 The IC on the TCP may not be damaged, circuit 12.5 The uppermost edge of the protective strip on the interface pin must be present or look as if it cause interface pin to sever.  12.6 The residual rosin or tin oil of soldering (comportance chip component) is not burned into brown or blace 12.7 Sealant on top of the ITO circuit has not harden 12.8 Pin type must match type in specification sheet.  12.10 Product packaging must the same as specified packaging specification sheet.  12.11 Product dimension and structure must conform product specification sheet. | 2.5 0.65 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2. |

| Check Item   | Classification | Criteria                            |
|--|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| No Display   | Major          |                                     |
| Missing Line                                       | Major          |                                     |
| Pixel Short  | Major          |                                     |
| Darker Short                                       | Major          |                                     |
| Wrong Display                                      | Major          |                                     |
| Un-uniform<br>B/A x 100% < 70%<br>A/C x 100% < 70% | Major          | A Normal B Dark Fixel C Light Fixel |

## 11.Precautions in use of OLED Modules

#### Modules

- (1) Avoid applying excessive shocks to module or making any alterations or modifications to it.
- (2)Don't make extra holes on the printed circuit board, modify its shape or change the components of OLED display module.
- (3)Don't disassemble the OLED display module.
- (4)Don't operate it above the absolute maximum rating.
- (5)Don't drop, bend or twist OLED display module.
- (6)Soldering: only to the I/O terminals.
- (7) Storage: please store in anti-static electricity container and clean environment.
- (8)Use a "Screen Saver" to extend the lifetime. Do not show fixed information for a long time in the application.
- (9)Don't use fixed information in OLED panel for long time that will cause "screen burn" effect.
- (10)The manufacturer has the right to change the passive components, including R2and R3 adjust resistors. (Resistors, capacitors and other passive components will have different appearance and color caused by the different supplier.)
- (11)The manufacturer has the right to change the PCB Rev. (In order to satisfy supply stability, management optimization, and the best product performance..., under the premise of not affecting the electrical characteristics and external dimensions. The manufacturer has the right to modify the version.)

#### 11.1. Handling Precautions

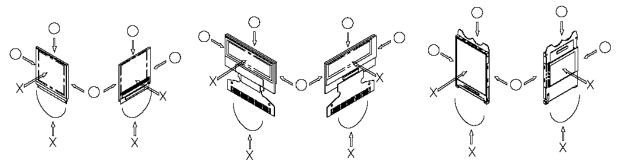
- (1) Since the display panel is made of glass, do not apply mechanical impacts such us dropping from a high position.
- (2) If the display panel is broken by some accident and the internal organic substance leaks out, be careful not to inhale or ingest the organic substance.
- (3) If pressure is applied to the display surface or its neighborhood of the OLED display module, the cell structure may be damaged, be careful not to apply pressure to these sections.
- (4) The polarizer covering the surface of the OLED display module is soft and easily scratched. Please be careful when handling the OLED display module.
- (5) When the surface of the polarizer of the OLED 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 or 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 solvents can damage the polarizer:

- \* Water
- \* Ketone
- \* Aromatic Solvents
- (6) Hold OLED display module very carefully when placing OLED display module into the system housing. Do not apply excessive stress or pressure to OLED 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 LSI chips and the surrounding molded sections.
- (8) Do not disassemble or modify the OLED display module.
- (9) Do not apply input signals while the logic power is off.
- (10) Pay sufficient attention to the working environments when handing OLED display modules to prevent occurrence of element breakage accidents by static electricity.
- \* Be sure to make human body grounding when handling OLED 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 OLED display module. Be careful since static electricity may be generated when removing the protective film.
- (11) Protective film is applied to the surface of the display panel. Remove the protective film before assembly. If the OLED display module has been stored for a long period of time, residue adhesive material from the protective film may remain on the surface of the display panel after the film is removed. In such case, remove the residue material by the method introduced in the above Section 5.
- (12) If electric current is applied when the OLED display module has moisture condensation or when it is placed under high humidity environments, the electrodes may corrode.

#### 11.2. Storage Precautions

- (1) When storing OLED display modules, put them in static electricity preventive bags avoiding exposure to direct sun light and fluorescent lamps. Avoid high temperature and high humidity environment or low temperature (less than 0°C) environments.
- (The manufacturer recommends storing these modules in the packaged state as they were shipped.)
- At that time, be careful not to let water drops adhere to the packages or bags or let condensation occur with them.
- (2) If electric current is applied when condensation is present or when it is placed under high humidity environments, the electrodes may corrode.

#### 11.3. Designing Precautions

- (1) The absolute maximum ratings are the ratings which cannot be exceeded for OLED 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 VIL and VIH specifications and, at the same time, to make the signal line cable as short as possible.
- (3) Excess current protection devices (fuses, etc.) are recommend on the power circuit (VDD). (Recommend value: 0.5A)
- (4) Give sufficient attention to avoid occurrence of mutual noise interference with the neighboring devices.
- (5) For EMI, take necessary measures in the application equipment.
- (6) When fastening the OLED display module, fasten the external plastic housing section.
- (7) If power supply to the OLED display module is forcibly shut down by such errors as taking out the main battery while the OLED display panel is in operation, the manufacturer cannot

- guarantee the quality of the OLED display module.
- \* Connection (contact) to any other potential than the above may lead to rupture of the IC.

#### 11.4. Precautions when disposing of the OLED display modules

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

#### 11.5. Other Precautions

- (1) When an OLED display module is operated for a long time with a fixed pattern, the pattern may remain as an after image with slight contrast or brightness variation.
- 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 OLED display modules from performance drops by static electricity rapture, etc., do not touch the following sections whenever possible while handling the OLED display modules.
- \* Pins and electrodes
- \* Pattern layouts such as the TCP & FPC
- (3) With this OLED display module, the OLED driver is exposed. Generally, semiconductor elements change their characteristics when exposed to light, similar to the principle of the solar battery. Consequently, if this OLED driver is exposed to light, malfunctioning may occur.
- \* Design the product and installation method so that the OLED driver may be shielded from light in actual usage.
- \* Design the product and installation method so that the OLED driver may be shielded from light during the inspection processes.
- (4) Although this OLED display module stores the operational state data by the commands and the indication data, when excessive external noise, etc. enters into the module, the internal states 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) The manufacturer recommends periodic refreshment of the operation status (re-setting of the commands and re-transference of the display data) to cope with catastrophic noise.
- (6)Resistors, capacitors and other passive components will have different appearance and color caused by the different supplier.
- (7) The manufacturer has the right to upgrade and modify the product function.



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