# **PRODUCT SPECIFICATION**

# 1.2" OLED Display Module MODEL: YDP OLED R 120



- < <>> Preliminary Specification
- < <> Finally Specification

CUSTOMER'S APPROVAL				
CUSTOMER :				
SIGNATURE: DATE:				

PM	PD	PREPARED
REVIEWED	REVIEWED	BY

knitter-switch

# **Revision History**

Revision	Date	Originator	Detail	Remarks
1.0	2019.07.02	ZDT	Initial Release	

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# 1. Module Parameter

Features	Features Details	
Display Size(Diagonal)	1.2"	
Resolution	96 x 96	Pixels
Module Outline	25.8 (H) x 30.1 (V) x 1.227 (T) (Note1 )	mm
Active Area	20.135(H) x 20.14(V)	mm
Pixel Size	210 (H) x 210 (V)	um
Interface	8/16-bit 8080-series Parallel Interface Serial Peripheral Interface	
With or without touch panel	Without	
Driver IC	SSD1351Z	-
Weight	TBD	g

Note 1: Exclusive hooks, posts, FFC/FPC tail etc.

# 2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Мах	Unit	Notes
Supply Voltage for Display	VCC	10	21	V	1,2
Supply Voltage	VCI	-0.3	4.0	V	1,2
Operating Temperature	T <sub>OP</sub>	-40	70	°C	3
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-40	85	°C	3
Life Time (100 cd/m <sup>2</sup> )		10,000	-	hour	4
Life Time (80 cd/m <sup>2</sup> )		13,000	-	hour	4
Life Time (60 cd/m <sup>2</sup> )		16,000	-	hour	4

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 4. "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:  $V_{CC}$  = 15V,  $T_a$  = 25°C, 50% Checkerboard.

End of lifetime is specified as 50% of initial brightness reached. The average operating lifetime at room temperature is estimated by the accelerated operation at high temperature conditions.

# 3. Interface Pins Definition

No.	Symbol	Function
1	NC	No connection.
2	VLSS	Analog system ground pin.
3	VCC	Power supply for panel driving voltage.
4	VCI	Low voltage power supply VCI must always be equal to or higher than VDD and VDDIO.
5	VDD	Power supply pin for core logic operation.
6	IREF	A resistor should be connected between this pin and VSS.
7	RES#	This pin is reset signal input.
8	D/C#	This pin is Data/Command control pin connecting to the MCU.
9	CS#	This pin is the chip select input connecting to the MCU.
10	BS1	MCI hus interface collection nine
11	BS0	MCU bus interface selection pins.
12	R/W#	This pin is read / write control input pin connecting to the MCU interface.
		This pin is MCU interface input.
13	E/RD#	When 8080 interface mode is selected, 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 E(RD#) must be connected to VSS.
14	D0	
15	D1	
16	D2	
17	D3	
18	D4	
19	D5	
20	D6	
21	D7	These pins are bi-directional data bus connecting to the MCU data bus.
22	D8	Unused pins are recommended to tie LOW. (Except for D2 pin in SPI mode)
23	D9	
24	D10	
25	D11	
26	D12	
27	D13	
28	D14	
29	D15	
30	VSL	This is segment voltage reference pin. External VSL is set as default. This pin has to connect
		with resistor and diode to ground. (Details depend on application)
31	VDDIO	Power supply for interface logic level.
32	VCOMH	A capacitor should be connected between this pin and VSS.
33	VCC	Power supply for panel driving voltage.
34	VSS	Ground pin.

# 4. Optics & Electrical Characteristics

# 4.1. Optics Characteristics

Characteristics	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Pixel Luminance	Lbr		60	80	-	cd/m2
Standby Luminance	Lbr		-	20	-	cd/m2
	(x)		0.24	0.28	0.32	
C.I.E. (White)	(y)		0.28	0.32	0.36	
	(x)	C.I.E. 1931	0.62	0.66	0.70	
C.I.E. (Red)	(y)		0.29	0.33	0.37	
	(x)		0.26	0.30	0.34	
C.I.E. (Green)	(y)		0.59	0.63	0.67	
	(x)		0.10	0.14	0.18	
C.I.E. (Blue)	(y)		0.14	0.18	0.22	
Dark Room Contrast	CR		2000:1	-	-	
Viewing Angle			160	-	-	degree
Response Time			-	10	-	μs

## 4.2. DC Characteristics

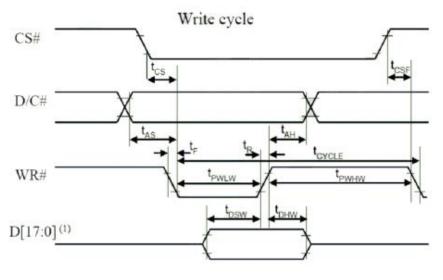
Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Analog power supply	VCC	14.5	15	15.5	V
Digital power supply	VCI	2.4	2.8	3.5	V
I/O voltage power supply	VDDIO	1.65	1.8	VCI	V
Operating Current for VDD	IDD	-	170	190	μA
Operating Current for VCC	ICC	-	1.15	1.26	mA
Operating Current for VDDIO	I <sub>DDIO</sub>	-	0.5	10	μA
Operating Current for V/Cl	I <sub>CI</sub> (External VDD = 2.6V)	-	60	70	μA
Operating Current for VCI	I <sub>CI</sub> (Internal VDD)	-	255	280	μA
High Level Input	VIH	0.8×VDDIO	-	VDDIO	V
Low Level Input	VIL	0	-	0.2×VDDIO	V
High Level Output	VOH	0.9×VDDIO	-	VDDIO	V
Low Level Output	VOL	0	-	0.1×VDDIO	V

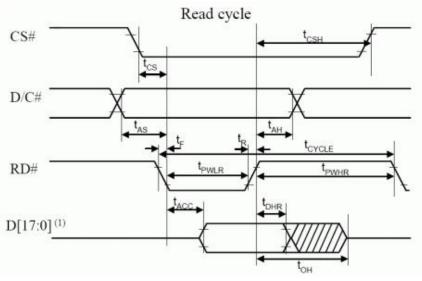
#### 4.3. INTERFACE TIMING CHART

#### 4.3.1. 8080-Series MCU Parallel Interface Timing Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
t <sub>CYCLE</sub>	Clock Cycle Time	300	-	-	ns
t <sub>AS</sub>	Address Setup Time	10	- 20 -	194	ns
t <sub>AH</sub>	Address Hold Time	0	÷.,	140	ns
t <sub>DSW</sub>	Write Data Setup Time	40	- R (	343	ns
t <sub>DHW</sub>	Write Data Hold Time	7			ns
t <sub>DHR</sub>	Read Data Hold Time	20	- e	(*)	ns
t <sub>OH</sub>	Output Disable Time	1.00		70	ns
tACC	Access Time	( <b>-</b> )		140	ns
tPWLR	Read Low Time	150	- e 1		ns
tpwlw	Write Low Time	60	50	1073	ns
t <sub>PWHR</sub>	Read High Time	60	-	-	ns
tpwHW	Write High Time	60	- 2	1.50	ns
t <sub>R</sub>	Rise Time			15	ns
tF	Fall Time		÷.,	15	ns
t <sub>cs</sub>	Chip select setup time	0		- 72.V	ns
t <sub>CSH</sub>	Chip select hold time to read signal	0	- 2	342) 	ns
t <sub>CSF</sub>	Chip select hold time	20	- 21	121	ns

 $(V_{DD} - V_{SS} = 2.4 \text{ to } 2.6 \text{V}, V_{DDIO} = 1.65 \text{V}, V_{CI} = 2.8 \text{V}, T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C})$ 





## 4.3.2. POWER ON / OFF SEQUENCE

Power ON sequence:

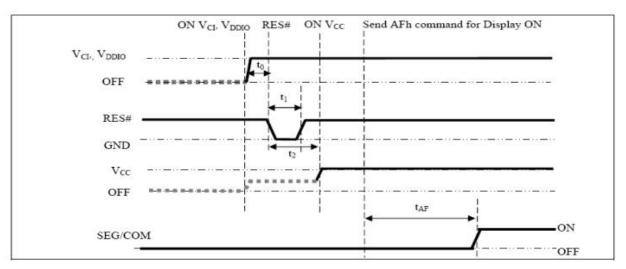
1. Power ON VCI, VDDIO.

2. After VCI, VDDIO become stable, set wait time at least 1ms (t0) for internal VDD become stable. Then set RES# pin LOW (logic low) for at least 2us (t1) and then HIGH (logic high).

3. After set RES# pin LOW (logic low), wait for at least 2us (t2). Then Power ON VCC.

4. After VCC become stable, send command AFh for display ON. SEG/COM will

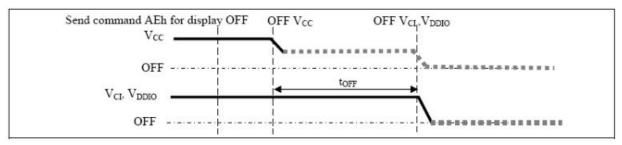
be ON after 200ms(tAF).



Power OFF sequence:

1. Send command AEh for display OFF.

- 2. Power OFF VCC.
- 3. Wait for tOFF. Power OFF VCI, VDDIO.(where Minimum tOFF=80ms, Typical tOFF=100ms)



Note:

(1) Since an ESD protection circuit is connected between VCI, VDDIO and VCC, VCC becomes lower than VCI whenever VCI, VDDIO is ON and VCC is OFF as shown in the dotted line of VCC in Figure (2)VCC should be kept float (disable) when it is OFF.

(3) VCI, VDDIO should not be Power OFF before VCC Power OFF.

(4) The register values are reset after t1.

(5) Power pins (VCI, VDDIO and VCC) can never be pulled to ground under any circumstance.

# 5. Outgoing Quality Control Specifications

## 5.1. Environment Required

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

Temperature:	$23\pm5^{\circ}C$			
Humidity:	$55\pm15\%$ RH			
Fluorescent Lamp:	30W			
Distance between the Panel & Lamp:	≥ 50cm			
Distance between the Panel & Eyes of the Inspector:≥ 30cm				
Finger glove (or finger cover) must be worn by the inspector.				
Inspection table or jig must be anti-electrostatic.				

## 5.2. Sampling Plan

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

## 5.3. Criteria & Acceptable Quality Level

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

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

### 5.3.1. Cosmetic Check (Display Off) in Non-Active Area

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	Minor	
Terminal Lead Prober Mark	Acceptable	
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

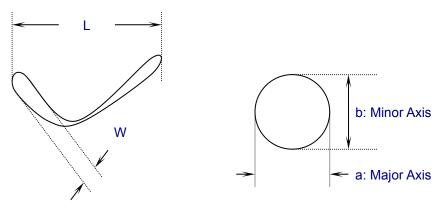
5.3.2. Cosmetic Check (Display Off) in Active Area	5.3.2.	Cosmetic Check (Display Off) in Active Area
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Check Item	Classification	Criteria	
Any Dirt & Scratch on Polarizer's Protective Film	Acceptable	Ignore for not Affect the Polarizer	
Scratches, Fiber, Line-Shape Defect (On Polarizer)	Minor	$W \le 0.1$ Ignore $W > 0.1$ $L \le 2$ $L \le 2$ $n \le 1$ $L > 2$ $n = 0$	
Dirt, Black Spot, Foreign Material, (On Polarizer)	Minor	Φ ≤ 0.1 Ignore 0.1 < Φ ≤ 0.25 n ≤ 1 0.25 < Φ n = 0	
Dent, Bubbles, White spot (Any Transparent Spot on Polarizer)	Minor	$\Phi \le 0.5$ $\Rightarrow$ Ignore if no Influence on Display $0.5 < \Phi$ n = 0	
Fingerprint, Flow Mark (On Polarizer)	Minor	Not Allowable	

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

Note 1: Protective film should not be tear off when cosmetic check.

Note 2: Definition of W & L &  $\Phi$  (Unit: mm):  $\Phi$  = (a + b) / 2



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

5.3.3. Pattern Check (Display On) in Active Area

# 6. Reliability Specification

## 6.1. Contents of Reliability Tests

No	Item	Condition	Quantity
1	High Temperature Operating	70℃, 120Hrs	2
2	Low Temperature Operating	-40℃, 120Hrs	2
3	High Humidity	65℃, 90%RH, 96Hrs	2
4	High Temperature Storage	85℃, 240Hrs	2
5	Thermal Cycling Test	-40℃, 30min ~ 85℃, 30min, 20 cycles.	2
6	Vibration	Frequency : 5~50HZ, 0.5G Scan rate : 1 oct/min Time : 2 hrs/axis Test axis : X, Y, Z	2
7	Electrical Static Discharge	Air:±8KV, 10 times	2
8	Drop Test (Packaged)	Height: 120cm Sequence : 1 angle、3 edges and 6 faces Cycles: 1	2

Note1. The samples used for the above tests do not include polarizer.

Note2. No moisture condensation is observed during tests.

# 6.2. 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  $23\pm5$ °C;  $55\pm15$ % RH.

# 7. Precautions When Using These OLED Display Modules

### 7.1. Handling Precautions

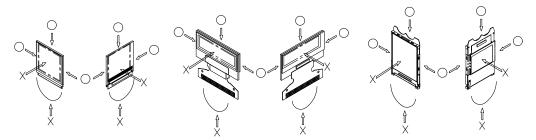
- 1) Since the display panel is being made of glass, do not apply mechanical impacts such us dropping from a high position.
- 2) If the display panel is broken by some accident and the internal organic substance leaks out, be careful not to inhale nor lick the organic substance.
- 3) If pressure is applied to the display surface or its neighborhood of the OLED 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 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 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 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 driver IC and the surrounding molded sections.
- 8) Do not disassemble nor 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 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 OLED 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 OLED 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.

#### 7.2. Storage Precautions

When storing OLED 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 ° C) environments. (We recommend you to store these modules in the packaged state when they were shipped from Newvision technology Co.,Ltd.)
 At that time, be careful not to let water drops adhere to the packages or bags nor let dewing.

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 OLED display module, when the OLED 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.

#### 7.3. 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  $V_{IL}$  and  $V_{IH}$  specifications and, at the same time, to make the signal line cable as short as possible.
- We recommend you to install excess current preventive unit (fuses, etc.) to the power circuit (V<sub>DD</sub>). (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 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, we cannot guarantee the quality of this OLED display module.
- The electric potential to be connected to the rear face of the IC chip should be as follows: SSD1316

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

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

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.

## 7.5. Other Precautions

- When an OLED 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.
- 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 FPC
- 3) With this OLED display module, the OLED 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 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 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 statuses (re-setting of the commands and re-transference of the display data) to cope with catastrophic noise.

#### 7.6. Warranty

The warranty period shall last twelve months from the date of delivery. Buyer shall be completed to assemble all the processes within the effective twelve months. We 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.

# 8. Outline Drawing

