YES OPTOELECTRONICS CO.,LTD

SPECIFICATIONS

Product NO: YMS18488-0097AAAMFGN

DATE: SEP.17.2019

Prepared by	Approved by
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CUSTOMER'S APPROVAL

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REVISION HISTORY

Rev	Date	Item	Page	Remark
1.0	MAR.17.2017	New Creation	ALL	
1.1	SEP.17.2019	Modify Command Table	P8-25	

LIST

1. Over View

The display is a TFT active matrix electrophoretic display, with interface and a reference system design. The 0.97" active area contains 184×88 pixels, and has 1-bit white/black full display capabilities. An integrated circuit contains gate buffer, source buffer, interface, timing control logic, oscillator, DC-DC, SRAM, LUT, VCOM, and border are supplied with each panel.

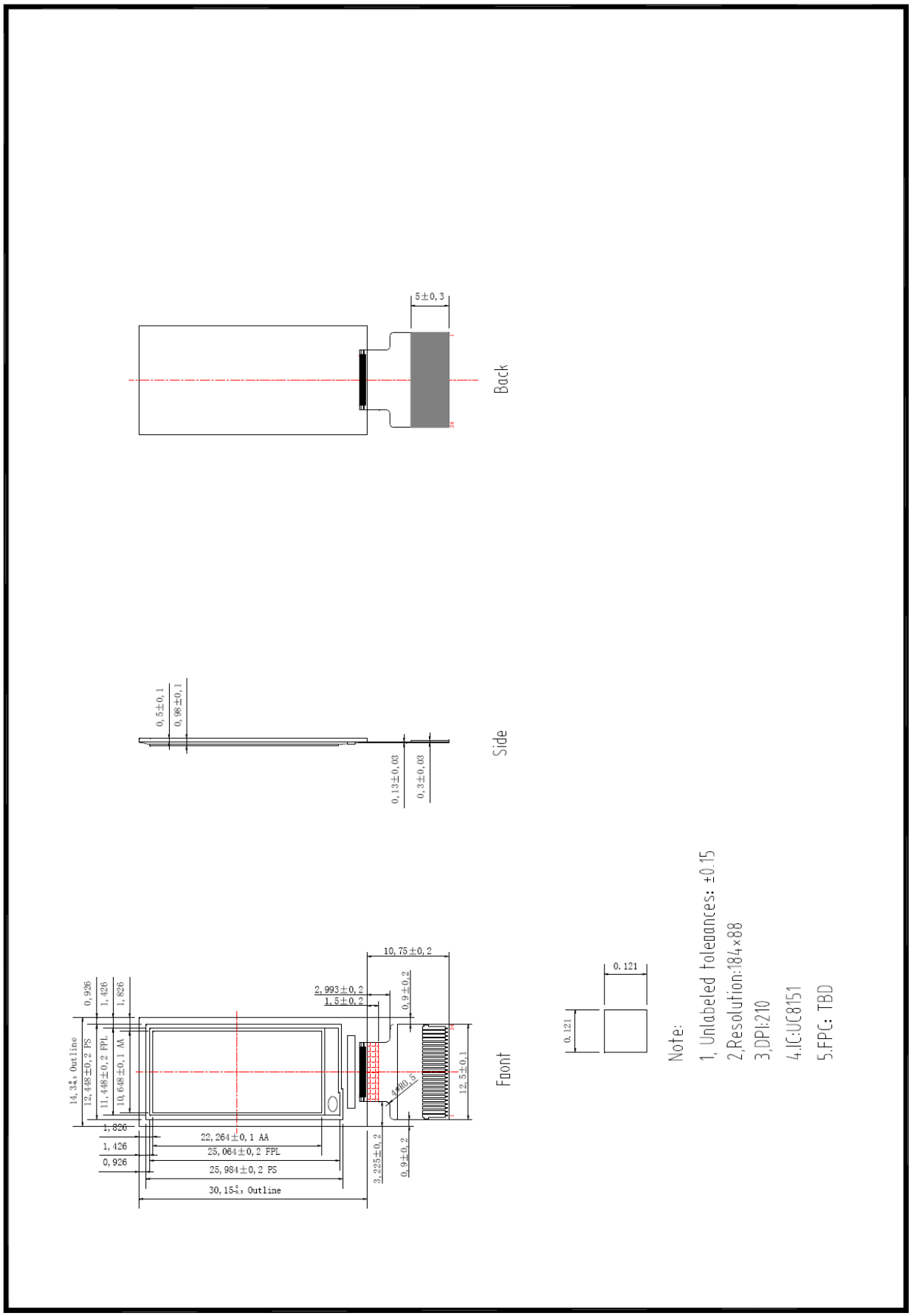
2.Features

- High contrast
- High reflectance
- Ultra wide viewing angle
- Ultra low power consumption
- Pure reflective mode
- Bi-stable
- Commercial temperature range
- Landscape, portrait mode
- Antiglare hard-coated front-surface
- Low current deep sleep mode
- On chip display RAM
- Waveform stored in On-chip OTP
- Serial peripheral interface available
- On-chip oscillator
- On-chip booster and regulator control for generating VCOM, Gate and source driving voltage
- I2C Signal Master Interface to read external temperature sensor
- Available in COG package IC thickness 280um

3. Mechanical Specifications

Parameter	Specifications	Unit	Remark
Screen Size	0.97	Inch	
Display Resolution	88(H)×184(V)	Pixel	Dpi:210
Active Area	10.684(H)×22.264(V)	mm	
Pixel Pitch	0.121×0.121	mm	
Pixel Configuration	Square		
Outline Dimension	14.3(H)×30.15(V) ×0.98(D)	mm	
Weight	1±0.5	g	

4. Mechanical Drawing of EPD module



5. Input /Output Pin Assignment

5-1) Pin out List

Pin #	Type	Single	Description	Remark
1		NC	No connection and do not connect with other NC pins	Keep Open
2	O	GDR	N-Channel MOSFET Gate Drive Control	
3	O	RESE	Current Sense Input for the Control Loop	
4	C	VGL	Negative Gate driving voltage	
5	C	VGH	Positive Gate driving voltage	
6	O	TSCL	I^2C Interface to digital temperature sensor Clock pin	
7	I/O	TSDA	I^2C Interface to digital temperature sensor Date pin	
8	I	BS1	Bus selection pin	Note 5-5
9	O	BUSY	Busy state output pin	Note 5-4
10	I	RES #	Reset	Note 5-3
11	I	D/C #	Data /Command control pin	Note 5-2
12	I	CS #	Chip Select input pin	Note 5-1
13	I/O	D0	serial clock pin (SPI)	
14	I/O	D1	serial data pin (SPI)	
15	I	VDDIO	Power for interface logic pins	
16	I	VCI	Power Supply pin for the chip	
17		VSS	Ground	
18	C	VDD	Core logic power pin	
19	C	VPP	Power Supply for OTP Programming	
20	C	VSH	Positive Source driving voltage	
21	C	PREVGH	Power Supply pin for VGH and VSH	
22	C	VSL	Negative Source driving voltage	
23	C	PREVGL	Power Supply pin for VCOM, VGL and VSL	
24	C	VCOM	VCOM driving voltage	

Note 5-1: This pin (CS#) is the chip select input connecting to the MCU. The chip is enabled for MCU communication only when CS# is pulled Low.

Note 5-2: This pin (D/C#) is Data/Command control pin connecting to the MCU. When the pin is pulled HIGH, the data will be interpreted as data. When the pin is pulled Low, the data will be interpreted as command.

Note 5-3: This pin (RES#) is reset signal input. The Reset is active Low.

Note 5-4: This pin (BUSY) is Busy state output pin. When Busy is Low, the operation of chip should not be interrupted and any commands should not be issued to the module. The driver IC will put Busy pin Low when the driver IC is working such as:

- Outputting display waveform; or
- Programming with OTP
- Communicating with digital temperature sensor

Note 5-5: This pin (BS1) is for 3-line SPI or 4-line SPI selection. When it is "Low", 4-line SPI is selected. When it is "High", 3-line SPI(9 bits SPI) is selected. Please refer to below Table.

Table: Bus interface selection

BS1	MPU Interface
L	4-lines serial peripheral interface (SPI)
H	3-lines serial peripheral interface (SPI) – 9 bits SPI

6.Command Table

COMMAND TABLE

W/R: 0: Write Cycle 1: Read Cycle C/D: 0: Command / 1: Data D7~D0: –: Don't Care #: Valid Data

#	Command	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	Registers	Default
1	Panel Setting (PSR)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		00h
		0	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	RES[1:0],REG,KW/R,UD,SHL, SHD_N,RST_N	0Fh
2	Power Setting (PWR)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		01h
		0	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	#	#	VDS_EN, VDG_EN	03h
		0	1	--	--	--	--	--	#	#	#	VCOM_HV,VGHL_LV[1:0]	00h
		0	1	--	--	#	#	#	#	#	#	VDH[5:0]	26h
		0	1	--	--	#	#	#	#	#	#	VDL[5:0]	26h
		0	1	--	--	#	#	#	#	#	#	VDHR[5:0]	03h
3	Power OFF (POF)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		02h
4	Power OFF Sequence Setting (PFS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		03h
		0	1	--	--	#	#	--	--	--	--	T_VDS_OF[1:0]	00h
5	Power ON (PON)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		04h
6	Power ON Measure (PMES)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1		05h
7	Booster Soft Start (BTST)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0		06h
		0	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	BT_PHA[7:0]	17h
		0	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	BT_PHB[7:0]	17h
		0	1	--	--	#	#	#	#	#	#	BT_PHC[5:0]	17h
8	Deep sleep (DSLP)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1		07h
		0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	Check code	A5h
9	Display Start Transmission 1 (DTM1, B/W or OLD Data) (x-byte command)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	B/W or OLD Pixel Data (160x296):	10h
		0	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	KPXL[1:8]	00h
		0	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		0	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	KPXL[n-1:n]	00h
10	Data Stop (DSP)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1		11h
		1	1	#	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		00h
11	Display Refresh (DRF)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0		12h
12	Display Start transmission 2 (DTM2, Red or NEW Data) (x-byte command)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	Red or NEW Pixel Data (160X296):	13h
		0	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	RPXL[1:8]	00h
		0	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		0	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	RPXL[n-1:n]	00h
13	VCOM LUT (LUTC) (45-byte command, structure of bytes 2~7 repeated 7 times)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		20h
		0	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	Level select 0~3[1:0]	00h
		0	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Number of frames-0[7:0]	00h
		0	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Number of frames-1[7:0]	00h
		0	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Number of frames-2[7:0]	00h
		0	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Number of frames-3[7:0]	00h
		0	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	Times to repeat[7:0]	00h
		0	1	-	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	ST_XON[6:0]	00h
		0	1	-	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	ST_CHV[6:0]	00h

#	Command	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	Registers	Default
14	W2W LUT (LUTWW) (43-byte command, structure of bytes 2~7 repeated 7 times)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1		21h
		0	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	Level select-0~3[1:0]	00h
		0	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Number of frames-0[7:0]	00h
		0	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Number of frames-1[7:0]	00h
		0	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Number of frames-2[7:0]	00h
		0	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Number of frames-3[7:0]	00h
		0	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	Times to repeat[7:0]	00h
15	B2W LUT (LUTBW / LUTR) (43-byte command, structure of bytes 2~7 repeated 7 times)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0		22h
		0	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	Level select-0~3[1:0]	00h
		0	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Number of frames-0[7:0]	00h
		0	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Number of frames-1[7:0]	00h
		0	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Number of frames-2[7:0]	00h
		0	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Number of frames-3[7:0]	00h
		0	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	Times to repeat[7:0]	00h
16	W2B LUT (LUTWB / LUTW) (43-byte command, structure of bytes 2~7 repeated 7 times)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1		23h
		0	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	Level select-0~3[1:0]	00h
		0	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Number of frames-0[7:0]	00h
		0	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Number of frames-1[7:0]	00h
		0	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Number of frames-2[7:0]	00h
		0	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Number of frames-3[7:0]	00h
		0	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	Times to repeat[7:0]	00h
17	B2B LUT (LUTBB / LUTB) (43-byte command, structure of bytes 2~7 repeated 7 times)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0		24h
		0	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	Level select-0~3[1:0]	00h
		0	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Number of frames-0[7:0]	00h
		0	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Number of frames-1[7:0]	00h
		0	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Number of frames-2[7:0]	00h
		0	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Number of frames-3[7:0]	00h
		0	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	Times to repeat[7:0]	00h
18	PLL control (PLL)	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		30h
		0	1	--	--	#	#	#	#	#	#	M[2:0], N[2:0]	3Ch
19	Temperature Sensor Calibration (TSC)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		40h
		1	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	D[10:3] / TS[7:0]	00h
		1	1	#	#	#	--	--	--	--	--	D[2:0] / -	00h
20	Temperature Sensor Selection (TSE)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		41h
		0	1	#	--	--	--	#	#	#	#	TSE,TO[3:0]	00h
21	Temperature Sensor Write (TSW)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0		42h
		0	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	WATTR[7:0]	00h
		0	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	WMSB[7:0]	00h
		0	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	WLSB[7:0]	00h
22	Temperature Sensor Read (TSR)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1		43h
		1	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	RMSB[7:0]	00h
		1	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	RLSB[7:0]	00h
23	VCOM and data interval setting (CDI)	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		50h
		0	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	VBD[1:0], DDX[1:0], CDI[3:0]	D7h
24	Lower Power Detection (LPD)	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1		51h
		1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	#	LPD	01h
25	TCON setting (TCON)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		60h
		0	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	S2G[3:0], G2S[3:0]	22h

#	Command	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	Registers	Default
26	Resolution setting (TRES)	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1		61h
		0	1	#	#	#	#	#	0	0	0	HRES[7:3]	00h
		0	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	#	VRES[8:0]	00h
		0	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#		00h
27	Revision (REV)	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0		70h
		1	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	LUT_REV[7:0]	FFh
		1	1	--	--	--	--	#	#	#	#	CHIP_REV[3:0]	0Ch
28	Get Status (FLG)	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1		71h
		1	1	--	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	PTL_FLAG ,I^2C_ERR, I^2C_BUSYN, DATA_FLAG, PON, POF, BUSY_N	13h
29	Auto Measurement VCOM	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		80h
		0	1	--	--	#	#	#	#	#	#	AMVT[1:0], XON,AMVS, AMV, AMVE	10h
30	Read VCOM Value(VV)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		81h
		1	1	--	--	#	#	#	#	#	#	VV[5:0]	00h
31	VCOM_DC Setting (VDCS)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		82h
		0	1	--	--	#	#	#	#	#	#	VDCS[5:0]	00h
32	Partial Window (PTL)	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		90h
		0	1	#	#	#	#	#	0	0	0	HRST[7:3]	00h
		0	1	#	#	#	#	#	1	1	1	HRED[7:3]	07h
		0	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	#	VRST[8:0]	00h
		0	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#		00h
		0	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	#	VRED[8:0]	00h
		0	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#		00h
		0	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	#	PT_SCAN	01h
33	Partial In (PTIN)	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1		91h
34	Partial Out (PTOUT)	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0		92h
35	Program Mode (PGM)	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		A0h
		0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	Check code = A5h	A5h
36	Active Progrmming (APG)	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1		A1h
37	Read OTP (ROTP)	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0		A2h
		1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Read Dummy	N/A
		1	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	Data of Address = 000h	N/A
		1	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	N/A
		1	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	Data of Address = n	N/A
38	Cascade Setting (CCSET)	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		E0h
		0	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	#	#	TSFIX, CCEN	00h
39	Power Saving (PWS)	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1		E3h
		0	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	VCOM_W[3:0], SD_W[3:0]	00h
40	LVD Voltage Select (LVSEL)	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0		E4h
		0	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	#	#	LVD_SEL[1:0]	03h
41	Force Temperature (TSSET)	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1		E5h
		0	1	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	TS_SET[7:0]	00h

Note: (1) All other register addresses are invalid or reserved by UltraChip, and should NOT be used.

(2) Any bits shown here as 0 must be written with a 0. All unused bits should also be set to zero. Device malfunction may occur if this is not done.

(3) Commands are processed on the 'stop' condition of the interface.

(4) Registers marked 'W/R' can be read, but the contents are written when the SPI command completes – so the contents can be read and altered. The user can subsequently write the register to restore the contents following an SPI read.

COMMAND DESCRIPTION

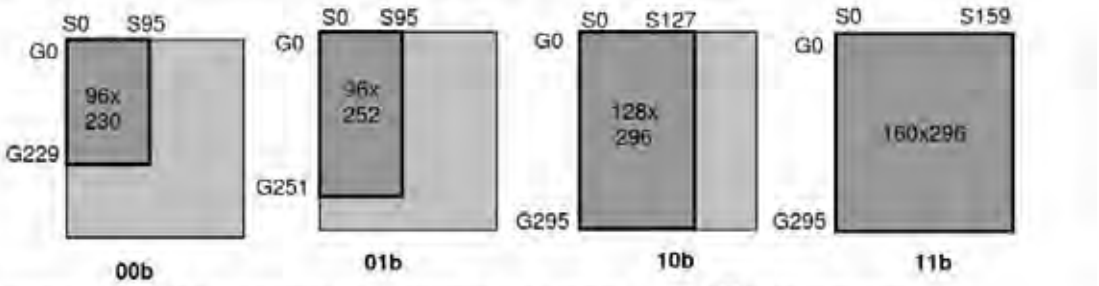
W/R: 0: Write Cycle / 1: Read Cycle C/D: 0: Command / 1: Data D7-D0: –: Don't Care

(1) PANEL SETTING (PSR) (REGISTER: R00H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Setting the panel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00H
	0	1	RES1	RES0	REG	KW/R	UD	SHL	SHD_N	RST_N	DFH

RES[1:0]: Display Resolution setting (source x gate)

00b: 96x230 (Default) Active source channels: S0 ~ S95. Active gate channels: G0 ~ G229.
01b: 96x252 Active source channels: S0 ~ S95. Active gate channels: G0 ~ G251.
10b: 128x296 Active source channels: S0 ~ S127. Active gate channels: G0 ~ G295.
11b: 160x296 Active source channels: S0 ~ S159. Active gate channels: G0 ~ G295.



(1) Minimum active GD is always G0 regardless of <UD>(R00H).
(2) Minimum active SD is always S0 regardless of <SHL>(R00H).

maximum resolution
active resolution

REG: LUT selection

0: LUT from OTP. (Default)
1: LUT from register.

KW/R: Black / White / Red

0: Pixel with Black/White/Red. (Default)
1: Pixel with Black/White.

UD: Gate Scan Direction

0: Scan down. First line to Last line: Gn-1 → Gn-2 → Gn-3 → ... → G0
1: Scan up. (Default) First line to Last line: G0 → G1 → G2 → ... ... , → Gn-1

SHL: Source Shift Direction

0: Shift left. First data to Last data: Sn-1 → Sn-2 → Sn-3 → ... → S0
1: Shift right. (Default) First data to Last data: S0 → S1 → S2 → ... ... , → Sn-1

SHD_N: Booster Switch

0: Booster OFF.
1: Booster ON (Default)

When SHD_N becomes LOW, charge pump will be turned OFF, register and SRAM data will keep until VDD OFF, and source driver output and VCOM will be released to floating.

RST_N: Soft Reset

0: Reset. Booster OFF, Register data are set to their default values, all drivers will be reset, and all functions will be disabled. Source/Gate/Border/VCOM will be released to floating.

1: No effect (Default).

(2) POWER SETTING (PWR) (R01H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Selecting Internal/External Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	01H
	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	VDS_EN	VDG_EN	03H
	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	VCOM_HV	VGHL_LV[1:0]		00H
	0	1	-	-	VDH[5:0]						26H
	0	1	-	-	VDL[5:0]						26H
	0	1	-	-	VDHR[5:0]						03H

VDS_EN: Source power selection
0 : External source power from VDH/VDL/VDHR pins
1 : Inetrnal DC/DC function for generating VDH/VDL/VDHR. (Default)

VDG_EN: Gate power selection
0 : External gate power from VGH/VGL pins
1 : Internal DC/DC function for generating VGH/VGL. (Default)

VCOM_HV: VCOM Voltage Level
0 : VCOMH=VDH+VCOM_DC, VCOML=VDL+VCOM_DC (Default)
1 : VCOMH=VGH, VCOML=VGL

VGHL_LV[1:0]: VGH / VGL Voltage Level selection.

VGHL_LV	VGHL Voltage Level
00 (DEFAULT)	VGH=16V, VGL= -16V
01	VGH=15V, VGL= -15V
10	VGH=14V, VGL= -14V
11	VGH=13V, VGL= -13V

VDH[5:0]: Internal VDH power selection for B/W pixel. (**Default value: 100110b**)

VDH	Voltage	VDH	Voltage	VDH	Voltage	VDH	Voltage
000000	2.4 V	001100	4.8 V	011000	7.2 V	100100	9.6 V
000001	2.6 V	001101	5.0 V	011001	7.4 V	100101	9.8 V
000010	2.8 V	001110	5.2 V	011010	7.6 V	**100110**	**10.0V**
000011	3.0 V	001111	5.4 V	011011	7.8 V	100111	10.2 V
000100	3.2 V	010000	5.6 V	011100	8.0 V	101000	10.4 V
000101	3.4 V	010001	5.8 V	011101	8.2V	101001	10.6 V
000110	3.6 V	010010	6.0 V	011110	8.4 V	101010	10.8 V
000111	3.8 V	010011	6.2 V	011111	8.6 V	101011	11.0 V
001000	4.0 V	010100	6.4 V	100000	8.8 V	(others)	11.0 V
001001	4.2 V	010101	6.6 V	100001	9.0 V		
001010	4.4 V	010110	6.8 V	100010	9.2 V		
001011	4.6 V	010111	7.0 V	100011	9.4 V		

VDL[5:0]: Internal VDL power selection for B/W pixel. (**Default value: 100110b**)

VDL	Voltage	VDL	Voltage	VDL	Voltage	VDL	Voltage
000000	-2.4 V	001100	-4.8 V	011000	-7.2 V	100100	-9.6 V
000001	-2.6 V	001101	-5.0 V	011001	-7.4 V	100101	-9.8 V
000010	-2.8 V	001110	-5.2 V	011010	-7.6 V	**100110**	**-10.0V**
000011	-3.0 V	001111	-5.4 V	011011	-7.8 V	100111	-10.2 V
000100	-3.2 V	010000	-5.6 V	011100	-8.0 V	101000	-10.4 V
000101	-3.4 V	010001	-5.8 V	011101	-8.2V	101001	-10.6 V
000110	-3.6 V	010010	-6.0 V	011110	-8.4 V	101010	-10.8 V
000111	-3.8 V	010011	-6.2 V	011111	-8.6 V	101011	-11.0 V
001000	-4.0 V	010100	-6.4 V	100000	-8.8 V	(others)	-11.0 V
001001	-4.2 V	010101	-6.6 V	100001	-9.0 V		
001010	-4.4 V	010110	-6.8 V	100010	-9.2 V		
001011	-4.6 V	010111	-7.0 V	100011	-9.4 V		

VDHR[5:0]: Internal VDHR power selection for Red pixel. (**Default value: 000011b**)

VDHR	Voltage	VDHR	Voltage	VDHR	Voltage	VDHR	Voltage
000000	2.4 V	001100	4.8 V	011000	7.2 V	100100	9.6 V
000001	2.6 V	001101	5.0 V	011001	7.4 V	100101	9.8 V
000010	2.8 V	001110	5.2 V	011010	7.6 V	100110	10.0V
000011	**3.0 V**	001111	5.4 V	011011	7.8 V	100111	10.2 V
000100	3.2 V	010000	5.6 V	011100	8.0 V	101000	10.4 V
000101	3.4 V	010001	5.8 V	011101	8.2V	101001	10.6 V
000110	3.6 V	010010	6.0 V	011110	8.4 V	101010	10.8 V
000111	3.8 V	010011	6.2 V	011111	8.6 V	101011	11.0 V
001000	4.0 V	010100	6.4 V	100000	8.8 V	(others)	11.0 V
001001	4.2 V	010101	6.6 V	100001	9.0 V		
001010	4.4 V	010110	6.8 V	100010	9.2 V		
001011	4.6 V	010111	7.0 V	100011	9.4 V		

(3) POWER OFF (POF) (R02H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Turning OFF the power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	02h

After the Power OFF command, the driver will be powered OFF. Refer to the POWER MANAGEMENT section for the sequence.

This command will turn off booster, controller, source driver, gate driver, VCOM, and temperature sensor, but register data will be kept until VDD turned OFF or Deep Sleep Mode. Source/Gate/Border/VCOM will be released to floating.

(4) POWER OFF SEQUENCE SETTING (PFS) (R03H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Setting Power OFF sequence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	03h
	0	1	-	-	T_VDS_OFF[1:0]		-	-	-	-	00h

T_VDS_OFF[1:0]: Source to gate power off interval time.

00b: 1 frame (Default) 01b: 2 frames 10b: 3 frames 11b: 4 frame

(5) POWER ON (PON) (REGISTER: R04H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Turning ON the power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	04h

After the Power ON command, the driver will be powered ON. Refer to the POWER MANAGEMENT section for the sequence.

This command will turn on booster, controller, regulators, and temperature sensor will be activated for one-time sensing before enabling booster. When all voltages are ready, the BUSY_N signal will return to high.

(6) POWER ON MEASURE (PMES) (R05H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	05h

This command enables the internal bandgap, which will be cleared by the next POF.

(7) BOOSTER SOFT START (BTST) (R06H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Starting data transmission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	06h
	0	1	BT_PHA7	BT_PHA6	BT_PHA5	BT_PHA4	BT_PHA3	BT_PHA2	BT_PHA1	BT_PHA0	17h
	0	1	BT_PHB7	BT_PHB6	BT_PHB5	BT_PHB4	BT_PHB3	BT_PHB2	BT_PHB1	BT_PHB0	17h
	0	1	-	-	BT_PHC5	BT_PHC4	BT_PHC3	BT_PHC2	BT_PHC1	BT_PHC0	17h

BTPHA[7:6]: Soft start period of phase A.

00b: 10mS 01b: 20mS 10b: 30mS 11b: 40mS

BTPHA[5:3]: Driving strength of phase A.

000b: strength 1 001b: strength 2 **010b: strength 3** 011b: strength 4
100b: strength 5 101b: strength 6 110b: strength 7 111b: strength 8 (strongest)

BTPHA[2:0]: Minimum OFF time setting of GDR in phase A.

000b: 0.27uS 001b: 0.34uS 010b: 0.40uS 011b: 0.54uS
100b: 0.80uS 101b: 1.54uS 110b: 3.34uS **111b: 6.58uS**

BTPHB[7:6]: Soft start period of phase B.

00b: 10mS 01b: 20mS 10b: 30mS 11b: 40mS

BTPHB[5:3]: Driving strength of phase B.

000b: strength 1 001b: strength 2 **010b: strength 3** 011b: strength 4
100b: strength 5 101b: strength 6 110b: strength 7 111b: strength 8 (strongest)

BTPHB[2:0]: Minimum OFF time setting of GDR in phase B.

000b: 0.27uS 001b: 0.34uS 010b: 0.40uS 011b: 0.54uS
100b: 0.80uS 101b: 1.54uS 110b: 3.34uS **111b: 6.58uS**

BTPHC[5:3]: Driving strength of phase C.

000b: strength 1 001b: strength 2 **010b: strength 3** 011b: strength 4
100b: strength 5 101b: strength 6 110b: strength 7 111b: strength 8 (strongest)

BTPHC[2:0]: Minimum OFF time setting of GDR in phase C.

000b: 0.27uS 001b: 0.34uS 010b: 0.40uS 011b: 0.54uS
100b: 0.80uS 101b: 1.54uS 110b: 3.34uS **111b: 6.58uS**

(8) DEEP SLEEP (DSLP) (R07H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Deep Sleep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	07h
	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	A5h

After this command is transmitted, the chip will enter Deep Sleep Mode to save power. Deep Sleep Mode will return to Standby Mode by hardware reset. The only one parameter is a check code, the command will be executed if check code = 0xA5.

(9) DATA START TRANSMISSION 1 (DTM1) (R10H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Starting data transmission	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10h
	0	1	Pixel1	Pixel2	Pixel3	Pixel4	Pixel5	Pixel6	Pixel7	Pixel8	00h
	0	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	00h
	0	1	Pixel(n-7)	Pixel(n-6)	Pixel(n-5)	Pixel(n-4)	Pixel(n-3)	Pixel(n-2)	Pixel(n-1)	Pixel(n)	00h

This command starts transmitting data and write them into SRAM.

In KW mode, this command writes "OLD" data to SRAM.

In KWR mode, this command writes "B/W" data to SRAM.

In Program mode, this command writes "OTP" data to SRAM for programming.

(10) DATA STOP (DSP) (R11H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Stopping data transmission	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	11h
	1	1	data_flag	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00h

Check the completeness of data. If data is complete, start to refresh display.

Data_flag: Data flag of receiving user data.

0: Driver didn't receive all the data.
1: Driver has already received all the one-frame data (DTM1 and DTM2).

After "Data Start" (R10h) or "Data Stop" (R11h) commands and when data_flag=1, the refreshing of panel starts and BUSY_N signal will become "0".

(11) DISPLAY REFRESH (DRF) (R12H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Refreshing the display	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	12h

While user sent this command, driver will refresh display (data/VCOM) according to SRAM data and LUT.

After Display Refresh command, BUSY_N signal will become "0" and the refreshing of panel starts.

The waiting interval form BUSY_N falling to the first FLG command must be larger than 200uS.

(12) DATA START TRANSMISSION 2 (DTM2) (R13H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Starting data transmission	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	13h
	0	1	Pixel1	Pixel2	Pixel3	Pixel4	Pixel5	Pixel6	Pixel7	Pixel8	00h
	0	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	00h
	0	1	Pixel(n-7)	Pixel(n-6)	Pixel(n-5)	Pixel(n-4)	Pixel(n-3)	Pixel(n-2)	Pixel(n-1)	Pixel(n)	00h

This command starts transmitting data and write them into SRAM.

In KW mode, this command writes "NEW" data to SRAM.

In KWR mode, this command writes "RED" data to SRAM.

(13) VCOM LUT (LUTC) (R20H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Build Look-up Table for VCOM (45-byte command, structure of bytes 2~7 repeated 7 times)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	20h
	0	1	LEVEL SELECT-0		LEVEL SELECT-1		LEVEL SELECT-2		LEVEL SELECT-3		00h
	0	1	NUMBER OF FRAMES-0								00h
	0	1	NUMBER OF FRAMES-1								00h
	0	1	NUMBER OF FRAMES-2								00h
	0	1	NUMBER OF FRAMES-3								00h
	0	1	TIMES TO REPEAT								00h
	0	1	-	ST_XON[6:0]							00h
	0	1	-	ST_CHV[6:0]							00h

This command stores VCOM Look-Up Table with 7 groups of data. Each group contains information for one state and is stored with 6 bytes (byte 2~7, 8~13, 14~19, 20~25, ...), while the sixth byte indicates how many times that phase will repeat.

Bytes 2, 8, 14, 20, 26, 32, 38:

D[7:6], D[5:4], D[3:2], D[1:0]: Level Selection

00b: VCOM_DC
01b: VDH+VCOM_DC (VCOMH)
10b: VDL+VCOM_DC (VCOML)
11b: Floating

Bytes 3~6, 9~12, 15~18, 21~24, 27~30, 33~36, 39~42:

Number of Frames

0000 0000b: 0 frame

: :

: :

1111 1111b: 255 frames

Bytes 7, 13, 19, 25, 31, 37, 43:

Times to Repeat

0000 0000b: 0 time

: :

: :

1111 1111b: 255 times

Bytes 44:

All Gate ON (Each bit controls one state, ST_XON [0] for state-1, ST_XON [1] for state-2 .....)

0000 0000b: no All-Gate-ON

0000 0001b: State-1 All-Gate-ON

0000 0011b: State-1 and State2 All-Gate-ON

: :

Bytes 45:

VCOM High Voltage (Each bit controls one state, ST_CHV [0] for state-1, ST_CHV [1] for state-2 .....)

0000 0000b: no VCOM-High-Voltage

0000 0001b: State-1 VCOM-High-Voltage

0000 0011b: State-1 and State2 VCOM-High-Voltage

(14) W2W LUT (LUTWW) (R21H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Build White Look-up Table for W2W (43-byte command, structure of bytes 2~7 repeated 7 times)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	21h
	0	1	LEVEL SELECT-0		LEVEL SELECT-1		LEVEL SELECT-2		LEVEL SELECT-3		00h
	0	1	NUMBER OF FRAMES-0								00h
	0	1	NUMBER OF FRAMES-1								00h
	0	1	NUMBER OF FRAMES-2								00h
	0	1	NUMBER OF FRAMES-3								00h
	0	1	TIMES TO REPEAT								00h

This command stores White-to-White Look-Up Table with 7 groups of data. Each group contains information for one state and is stored with 6 bytes (byte 2~7, 8~13, 14~19, 20~25, ...), while the sixth byte indicates how many times that phase will repeat.

Bytes 2, 8, 14, 20, 26, 32, 38:

Level Selection.

00b: GND
01b: VDH
10b: VDL
11b: VDHR

Bytes 3~6, 9~12, 15~18, 21~24, 27~30, 33~36, 39~42:

Number of Frames

0000 0000b: 0 frame
: :
: :
1111 1111b: 255 frames

Bytes 7, 13, 19, 25, 31, 37, 43:

Times to Repeat

0000 0000b: 0 time
: :
: :
1111 1111b: 255 times

(15) B2W LUT (LUTBW / LUTR) (R22H)

This command builds Look-up Table for Black-to-White. Please refer to W2W LUT (LUTWW) for similar definition details.

(16) W2B LUT (LUTWB / LUTW) (R23H)

This command builds Look-up Table for White-to-Black. Please refer to W2W LUT (LUTWW) for similar definition details.

(17) B2B LUT (LUTBB / LUTB) (R24H)

This command builds Look-up Table for Black-to-Black. Please refer to W2W LUT (LUTWW) for similar definition details.

(18) PLL CONTROL (PLL) (R30H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Controlling PLL	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
	0	1	-	-	M[2:0]			N[2:0]			

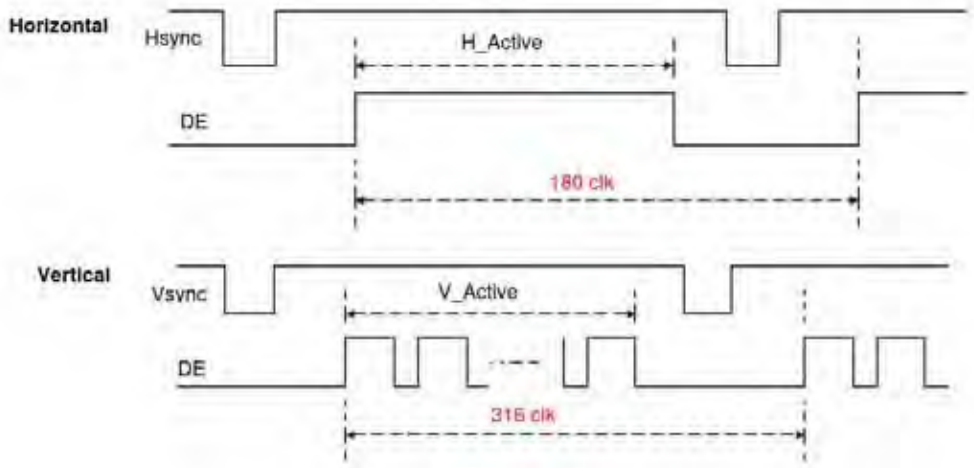
The command controls the PLL clock frequency. The PLL structure must support the following frame rates:

M	N	Frame rate
1	1	29 Hz
	2	14 Hz
	3	10 Hz
	4	7 Hz
	5	6 Hz
	6	5 Hz
	7	4 Hz
2	1	57 Hz
	2	29 Hz
	3	19 Hz
	4	14 Hz
	5	11 Hz
	6	10 Hz
	7	8 Hz

M	N	Frame rate
3	1	86 Hz
	2	43 Hz
	3	29 Hz
	4	21 Hz
	5	17 Hz
	6	14 Hz
	7	12 Hz
4	1	114 Hz
	2	57 Hz
	3	38 Hz
	4	29 Hz
	5	23 Hz
	6	19 Hz
	7	16 Hz

M	N	Frame rate
5	1	150 Hz
	2	72 Hz
	3	48Hz
	4	36 Hz
	5	29 Hz
	6	24 Hz
	7	20 Hz
6	1	171 Hz
	2	86 Hz
	3	57 Hz
	4	43 Hz
	5	34 Hz
	6	29 Hz
	7	24 Hz

M	N	Frame rate
7	1	200 Hz
	2	100 Hz
	3	67 Hz
	4	**50 Hz (default)**
	5	40 Hz
	6	33 Hz
	7	29 Hz



(19) TEMPERATURE SENSOR CALIBRATION (TSC) (R40H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Sensing Temperature	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	1	D10/TS7	D9/TS6	D8/TS5	D7/TS4	D6 / TS3	D5 / TS2	D4 / TS1	D3 / TS0
	1	1	D2	D1	D0	-	-	-	-	-

This command enables internal or external temperature sensor, and reads the result.

TS[7:0]: When TSE (R41h) is set to 0, this command reads internal temperature sensor value

D[10:0]: When TSE (R41h) is set to 1, this command reads external LM75 temperature sensor value.

TS[7:0]/D[10:3]	Temperature (°C)
1110_0111	-25
1110_1000	-24
1110_1001	-23
1110_1010	-22
1110_1011	-21
1110_1100	-20
1110_1101	-19
1110_1110	-18
1110_1111	-17
1111_0000	-16
1111_0001	-15
1111_0010	-14
1111_0011	-13
1111_0100	-12
1111_0101	-11
1111_0110	-10
1111_0111	-9
1111_1000	-8
1111_1001	-7
1111_1010	-6
1111_1011	-5
1111_1100	-4
1111_1101	-3
1111_1110	-2
1111_1111	-1

TS[7:0]/D[10:3]	Temperature(°C)
0000_0000	**0**
0000_0001	1
0000_0010	2
0000_0011	3
0000_0100	4
0000_0101	5
0000_0110	6
0000_0111	7
0000_1000	8
0000_1001	9
0000_1010	10
0000_1011	11
0000_1100	12
0000_1101	13
0000_1110	14
0000_1111	15
0001_0000	16
0001_0001	17
0001_0010	18
0001_0011	19
0001_0100	20
0001_0101	21
0001_0110	22
0001_0111	23
0001_1000	24

TS[7:0]/D[10:3]	Temperature(°C)
0001_1001	25
0001_1010	26
0001_1011	27
0001_1100	28
0001_1101	29
0001_1110	30
0001_1111	31
0010_0000	32
0010_0001	33
0010_0010	34
0010_0011	35
0010_0100	36
0010_0101	37
0010_0110	38
0010_0111	39
0010_1000	40
0010_1001	41
0010_1010	42
0010_1011	43
0010_1100	44
0010_1101	45
0010_1110	46
0010_1111	47
0011_0000	48
0011_0001	49

(20) TEMPERATURE SENSOR ENABLE (TSE) (R41H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Enable Temperature Sensor /Offset	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	41H
	0	1	TSE	-	-	-	TO[3:0]				00H

This command selects Internal or External temperature sensor.

TSE: Internal temperature sensor switch

0: Enable (default) 1: Disable; using external sensor.

TO[3:0]: Temperature offset.

TO[3:0]	Calculation
0000 b	**+0 (Default)**
0001	+1
0010	+2
0011	+3
0100	+4
0101	+5
0110	+6
0111	+7

TO[3:0]	Calculation
1000	-8
1001	-7
1010	-6
1011	-5
1100	-4
1101	-3
1110	-2
1111	-1

(21) TEMPERATURE SENSOR WRITE (TSW) (R42H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Write External Temperature Sensor	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	42H
	0	1	WATTR[7:0]								00H
	0	1	WMSB[7:0]								00H
	0	1	WLSB[7:0]								00H

This command writes the temperature sensed by the temperature sensor.

WATTR: **D[7:6]:** I^2C Write Byte Number
00b : 1 byte (head byte only)
01b : 2 bytes (head byte + pointer)
10b : 3 bytes (head byte + pointer + 1st parameter)
11b : 4 bytes (head byte + pointer + 1st parameter + 2nd parameter)

D[5:3]: User-defined address bits (A2, A1, A0)

D[2:0]: Pointer setting

WMSB[7:0]: MSByte of write-data to external temperature sensor

WLSB[7:0]: LSByte of write-data to external temperature sensor

(22) TEMPERATURE SENSOR READ (TSR) (R43H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Read External Temperature Sensor	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	43H
	1	1	RMSB[7:0]								00H
	1	1	RLSB[7:0]								00H

This command reads the temperature sensed by the temperature sensor.

RMSB[7:0]: MSByte read data from external temperature sensor

RLSB[7:0]: LSByte read data from external temperature sensor

(23) VCOM AND DATA INTERVAL SETTING (CDI) (R50H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Set Interval between VCOM and Data	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	0	1	VBD[1:0]		DDX[1:0]		CDI[3:0]			

This command indicates the interval of VCOM and data output. When setting the vertical back porch, the total blanking will be kept (20 Hsync).

VBD[1:0]: Border data selection

KWR mode (KW/R=0)

DDX[0]	VBD[1:0]	LUT
0	00	Floating
	01	LUTR
	10	LUTW
	11	LUTB
1 (Default)	00	LUTB
	01	LUTW
	10	LUTR
	11	Floating

KW mode (KW/R=1)

DDX[0]	VBD[1:0]	LUT
0	00	Floating
	01	LUTBW (1 → 0)
	10	LUTWB (0 → 1)
	11	Floating
1 (Default)	00	Floating
	01	LUTWB (1 → 0)
	10	LUTBW (0 → 1)
	11	Floating

DDX[1:0]: Data polality.

DDX[1] for RED data, DDX[0] for BW data in the B/W/Red mode.

DDX[0] for B/W mode.

KWR mode (KW/R=0)

DDX[1:0]	Data (Red, B/W)	LUT
00	00	LUTW
	01	LUTB
	10	LUTR
	11	LUTR
01 (Default)	00	LUTB
	01	LUTW
	10	LUTR
	11	LUTR

DDX[1:0]	Data (Red, B/W)	LUT
10	00	LUTR
	01	LUTR
	10	LUTW
	11	LUTB
11	00	LUTR
	01	LUTR
	10	LUTB
	11	LUTW

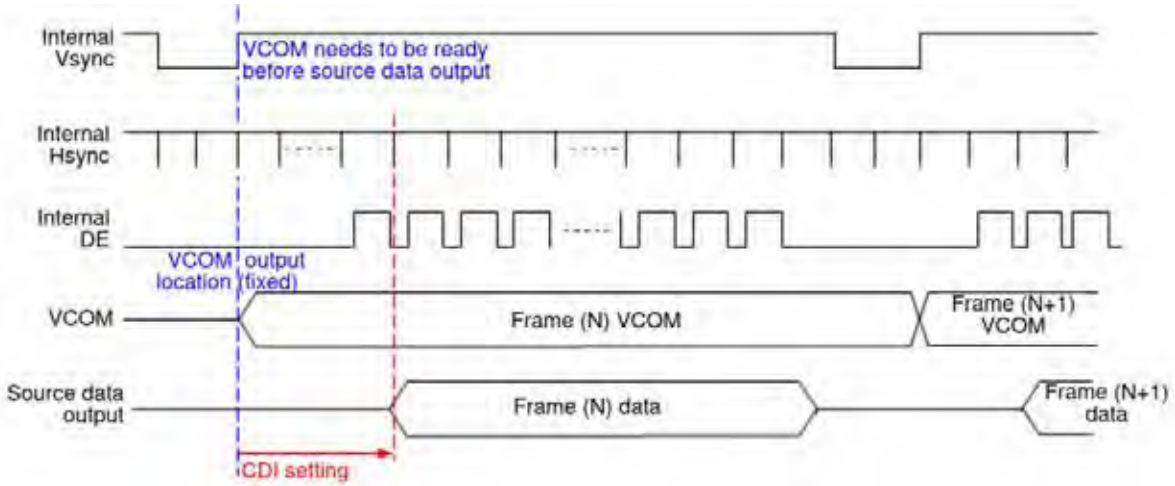
KW mode (KW/R=1)

DDX[0]	Data (New, Old)	LUT
0	00	LUTWW (0 → 0)
	01	LUTBW (1 → 0)
	10	LUTWB (0 → 1)
	11	LUTBB (1 → 1)
1 (Default)	00	LUTBB (0 → 0)
	01	LUTWB (1 → 0)
	10	LUTBW (0 → 1)
	11	LUTWW (1 → 1)

CDI[3:0]: VCOM and data interval

CDI[3:0]	VCOM and Data Interval
0000 b	17 hsync
0001	16
0010	15
0011	14
0100	13
0101	12
0110	11
0111	**10 (Default)**

CDI[3:0]	VCOM and Data Interval
1000	9
1001	8
1010	7
1011	6
1100	5
1101	4
1110	3
1111	2



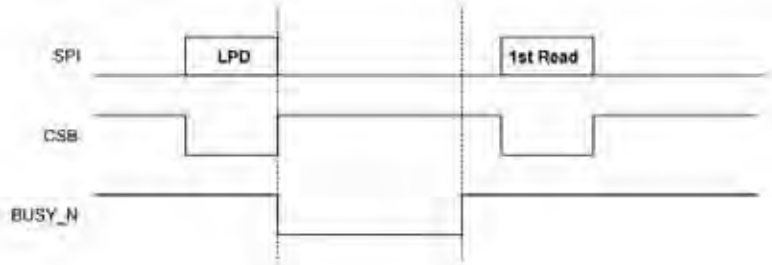
(24) Low Power Detection (LPD) (R51H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Detect Low Power	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	51H
	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LPD	01H

This command indicates the input power condition. Host can read this flag to learn the battery condition.

LPD: Internal Low Power Detection Flag

0: Low power input (VDD<2.5V)
1: Normal status (default)



(25) TCON Setting (TCON) (R60H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Set Gate/Source Non-overlap Period	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	60H
	0	1	S2G[3:0]				G2S[3:0]				23H

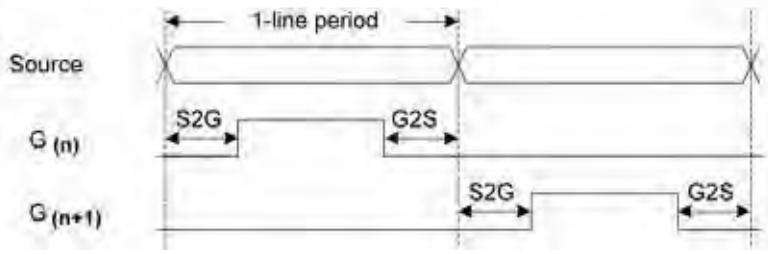
This command defines non-overlap period of Gate and Source.

S2G[3:0] or G2S[3:0]: Source to Gate / Gate to Source Non-overlap period

S2G[3:0] or G2S[3:0]	Period
0000 b	4
0001	8
0010	**12 (Default)**
0011	16
0100	20
0101	24
0110	28
0111	32

S2G[3:0] or G2S[3:0]	Period
1000 b	36
1001	40
1010	44
1011	48
1100	52
1101	56
1110	60
1111	64

Unit = 660 nS.



(26) RESOLUTION SETTING (TRES) (R61H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Set Display Resolution	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	61h
	0	1	HRES[7:3]					0	0	0	00h
	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VRES[8]	00h
	0	1	VRES[7:0]								00h

This command defines alternative resolution and this setting is of higher priority than the RES[1:0] in R00H (PSR).

HRES[7:3]: Horizontal Display Resolution

VRES[8:0]: Vertical Display Resolution

Active channel calculation:

Gate : First active gate = G0 (Fixed); LAST active gate = VRES[8:0] - 1

Source : First active source =S0 (Fixed); LAST active source = HRES[7:3]*8 - 1

Example: 128x272

Gate: First active gate = G0 (Fixed), LAST active gate = 272 - 1= 271; (VRES[8:0] = 272, G271)

Source: First active source = S0 (Fixed), LAST active source = 16*8 – 1 = 127; (HRES[7:3]=16, S127)

(27) REVISION (REV) (R70H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Chip Revision	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	70h
	1	1	LUT_REV								FFh
	1	1	-	-	-	-	CHIP_REV[3:0]				0Ch

The LUT_REV is read from OTP address = 0x001.

CHIP_REV[3:0]: Chip revision, fixed at 1100b.

(28) GET STATUS (FLG) (R71H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Read Flags	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	71h
	1	1	-	PTL_flag	I^2C_ERR	I^2C_BUSYN	data_flag	PON	POF	BUSY_N	13h

This command reads the IC status.

PTL_FLAG Partial display status (high: partial mode)

I^2C_ERR: I^2C master error status

I^2C_BUSYN: I^2C master busy status (low active)

data_flag: Driver has already received all the one frame data

PON: Power ON status

POF: Power OFF status

BUSY_N: Driver busy status (low active)

(29) AUTO MEASURE VCOM (AMV) (R80H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Automatically measure VCOM	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80h
	0	1	-	-	AMVT[1:0]		XON	AMVS	AMV	AMVE	10h

This command reads the IC status.

AMVT[1:0]: Auto Measure VCOM Time

00b: 3s **01b: 5s (default)**
10b: 8s 11b: 10s

XON: All Gate ON of AMV

0: Gate normally scan during Auto Measure VCOM period. (default)
1: All Gate ON during Auto Measure VCOM period.

AMVS: Source output of AMV

0: Source output 0V during Auto Measure VCOM period. (default)
1: Source output VDHR during Auto Measure VCOM period.

AMV: Analog signal

0: Get VCOM value with the VV command (R81h) (default)
1: Get VCOM value in analog signal. (External analog to digital converter)

AMVE: Auto Measure VCOM Enable (/Disable)

0: No effect (default)
1: Trigger auto VCOM sensing.

(30) VCOM VALUE (VV) (R81H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Automatically measure VCOM	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	81h
	1	1	-	-	VV[5:0]						00h

This command gets the VCOM value.

VV[5:0]: VCOM Value Output

VV [5:0]	VCOM Voltage (V)	VV [5:0]	VCOM Voltage (V)	VV [5:0]	VCOM Voltage (V)
00 0000b	**-0.10**	01 0100b	-1.10	10 1000b	-2.10
00 0001b	-0.15	01 0101b	-1.15	10 1001b	-2.15
00 0010b	-0.20	01 0110b	-1.20	10 1010b	-2.20
00 0011b	-0.25	01 0111b	-1.25	10 1011b	-2.25
00 0100b	-0.30	01 1000b	-1.30	10 1100b	-2.30
00 0101b	-0.35	01 1001b	-1.35	10 1101b	-2.35
00 0110b	-0.40	01 1010b	-1.40	10 1110b	-2.40
00 0111b	-0.45	01 1011b	-1.45	10 1111b	-2.45
00 1000b	-0.50	01 1100b	-1.50	11 0000b	-2.50
00 1001b	-0.55	01 1101b	-1.55	11 0001b	-2.55
00 1010b	-0.60	01 1110b	-1.60	11 0010b	-2.60
00 1011b	-0.65	01 1111b	-1.65	11 0011b	-2.65
00 1100b	-0.70	10 0000b	-1.70	11 0100b	-2.70
00 1101b	-0.75	10 0001b	-1.75	11 0101b	-2.75
00 1110b	-0.80	10 0010b	-1.80	11 0110b	-2.80
00 1111b	-0.85	10 0011b	-1.85	11 0111b	-2.85
01 0000b	-0.90	10 0100b	-1.90	11 1000b	-2.90
01 0001b	-0.95	10 0101b	-1.95	11 1001b	-2.95
01 0010b	-1.00	10 0110b	-2.00	11 1010b	-3.00
01 0011b	-1.05	10 0111b	-2.05	11 1011b	-3.05

(31) VCOM_DC SETTING (VDCS) (R82H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Set VCOM_DC	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	82h
	0	1	-	-	VDCS[5:0]						00h

This command sets VCOM_DC value

VDCS[5:0]: VCOM_DC Setting

VDCS [5:0]	VCOM Voltage (V)	VDCS [5:0]	VCOM Voltage (V)	VDCS [5:0]	VCOM Voltage (V)
00 0000b	**-0.10**	01 0100b	-1.10	10 1000b	-2.10
00 0001b	-0.15	01 0101b	-1.15	10 1001b	-2.15
00 0010b	-0.20	01 0110b	-1.20	10 1010b	-2.20
00 0011b	-0.25	01 0111b	-1.25	10 1011b	-2.25
00 0100b	-0.30	01 1000b	-1.30	10 1100b	-2.30
00 0101b	-0.35	01 1001b	-1.35	10 1101b	-2.35
00 0110b	-0.40	01 1010b	-1.40	10 1110b	-2.40
00 0111b	-0.45	01 1011b	-1.45	10 1111b	-2.45
00 1000b	-0.50	01 1100b	-1.50	11 0000b	-2.50
00 1001b	-0.55	01 1101b	-1.55	11 0001b	-2.55
00 1010b	-0.60	01 1110b	-1.60	11 0010b	-2.60
00 1011b	-0.65	01 1111b	-1.65	11 0011b	-2.65
00 1100b	-0.70	10 0000b	-1.70	11 0100b	-2.70
00 1101b	-0.75	10 0001b	-1.75	11 0101b	-2.75
00 1110b	-0.80	10 0010b	-1.80	11 0110b	-2.80
00 1111b	-0.85	10 0011b	-1.85	11 0111b	-2.85
01 0000b	-0.90	10 0100b	-1.90	11 1000b	-2.90
01 0001b	-0.95	10 0101b	-1.95	11 1001b	-2.95
01 0010b	-1.00	10 0110b	-2.00	11 1010b	-3.00
01 0011b	-1.05	10 0111b	-2.05	others	-3.00

(32) PARTIAL WINDOW (PTL) (R90H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Set Partial Window	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	90h
	0	1	HRST[7:3]					0	0	0	00h
	0	1	HRED[7:3]					1	1	1	07h
	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VRST[8]	00h
	0	1	VRST[7:0]								00h
	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	VRED[8]	00h
	0	1	VRED[7:0]								00h
	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PT_SCAN	01h

This command sets partial window.

HRST[7:3]: Horizontal start channel bank. (value 00h~13h)

HRED[7:3]: Horizontal end channel bank. (value 00h~13h). HRED must be greater than HRST.

VRST[8:0]: Vertical start line. (value 000h~127h)

VRED[8:0]: Vertical end line. (value 000h~127h). VRED must be greater than VRST.

PT_SCAN: 0: Gates scan only inside of the partial window.
1: Gates scan both inside and outside of the partial window. (default)

(33) PARTIAL IN (PTIN) (R91H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Partial In	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	91h

This command makes the display enter partial mode.

(34) PARTIAL OUT (PTOUT) (R92H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Partial Out	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	92h

This command makes the display exit partial mode and enter normal mode.

(35) PROGRAM MODE (PGM) (RA0H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Enter Program Mode	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	A0h
	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	A5h

After this command is issued, the chip would enter the program mode.

After the programming procedure completed, a hardware reset is necessary for leaving program mode.

(36) ACTIVE PROGRAM (APG) (RA1H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Active Program OTP	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	A1h

After this command is transmitted, the programming state machine would be activated.

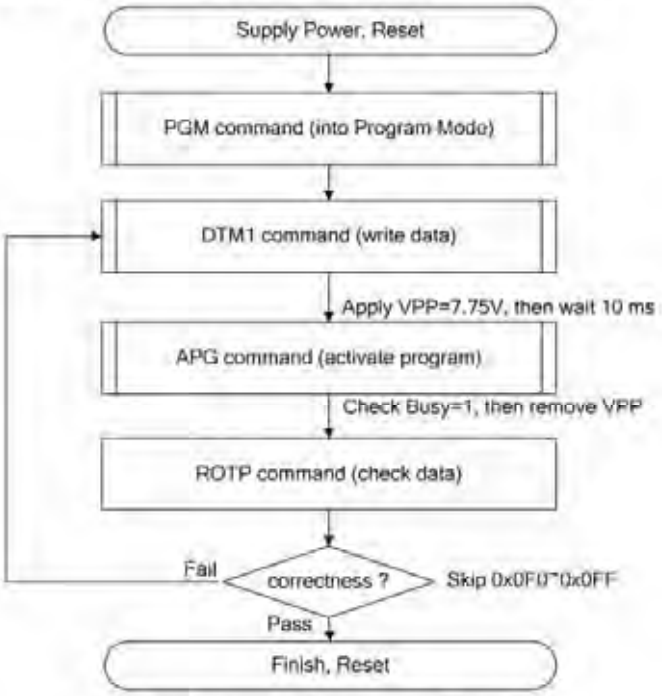
The BUSY_N flag would fall to 0 until the programming is completed.

(37) READ OTP DATA (ROTP) (RA2H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Read OTP data for check	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	A2h
	1	1	Dummy								
	1	1	The data of address 0x000 in the OTP								
	1	1	The data of address 0x001 in the OTP								
	1	1	:								
	1	1	The data of address (n-1) in the OTP								
	1	1	The data of address (n) in the OTP								

The command is used for reading the content of OTP for checking the data of programming.

The value of (n) is depending on the amount of programmed data, tha max address = 0xFFF.



The sequence of programming OTP

(38) CASCADE SETTING (CCSET) (RE0H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Set Cascade Option	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	E0h
	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	TSFIX	CCEN	00h

This command is used for cascade.

CCEN: Output clock enable/disable.

0: Output 0V at CL pin. (default)

1: Output clock at CL pin for slave chip.

TSFIX: Let the value of slave's temperuature is same as the master's.

0: Temperature value is defined by internal temperature sensor / external LM75. (default)

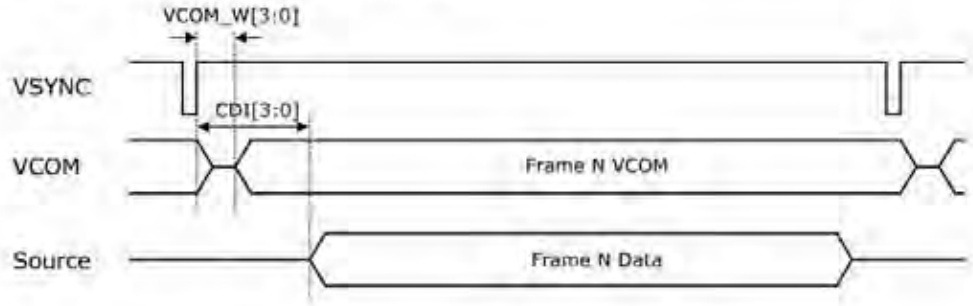
1: Temperature value is defined by TS_SET[7:0] registers.

(39) POWER SAVING (PWS) (RE3H)

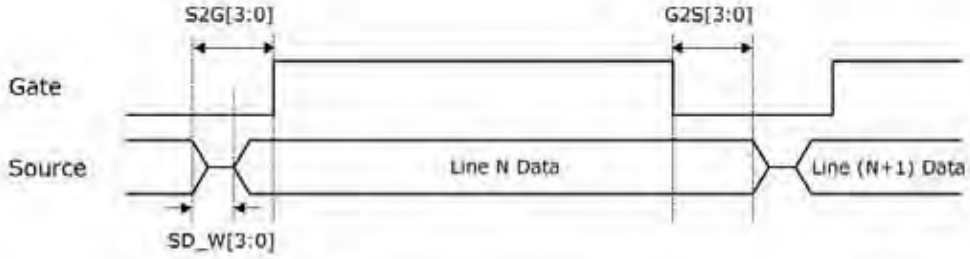
Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Power Saving for VCOM & Source	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
	0	1	VCOM_W[3:0]				SD_W[3:0]			

This command is set for saving power during fresh period. If the output voltage of VCOM / Source is from negative to positive or from positive to negative, the power saving mechanism will be activated. The active period width is defined by the following two parameters.

VCOM_W[3:0]: VCOM power saving width (unit = line period)



SD_W[3:0]: Source power saving width (unit = 660nS)



(40) LVD VOLTAGE SELECT (LVSEL) (RE4H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Select LVD Voltage	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	E4h
	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	LVD_SEL[1:0]		03h

LVD_SEL[1:0]: Low Power Voltage seleciton

LVD_SEL[1:0]	LVD value
00	< 2.2V
01	< 2.3V
10	< 2.4V
11	**< 2.5V (Default)**

(41) FORCE TEMPERATURE (TSSET) (RE5H)

Action	W/R	C/D	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	
Force Temperature Value for Cascade	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	E5h
	0	1	TS_SET[7:0]								00h

This command is used for cascade to fix the temperature value of master and slave chip.

7. Electrical Characteristics

7-1) Absolute maximum rating

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Logic Supply Voltage	V_{CI}	-0.3 to +6.0	V
Logic Input Voltage	V_{IN}	-0.3 to VCI +2.4	V
Operating Temp. range	T_{OPR}	0 to +50	℃
Storage Temp. range	T_{STG}	-25 to +70	℃

7-2) Panel DC Characteristics

The following specifications apply for: VSS = 0V, VCI = 3.3V, TA = 25℃

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Single ground	V_{SS}	-	-	0	-	V
Logic Supply Voltage	VCI	-	2.3	3.3	3.6	V
High level input voltage	VIH	Digital input pins	0.7VCI	-	VCI	V
Low level input voltage	VIL	Digital input pins	0	-	0.3VCI	V
High level output voltage	VOH	Digital input pins , IOH= 400uA	VCI-0.4	-	-	V
Low level output voltage	VOL	Digital input pins , IOL= -400uA	0	-	0.4	V
Image update current	I_{UPDATE}	-	-	2	4	mA
Standby panel current	Istandby	-	-	-	5	uA
Power panel（update）	P_{UPDATE}	-	-	7	15	mW
Standby power panel	P_{STBY}	-	-	-	0.0165	mW
Operating temperature	-	-	0	-	50	℃
Storage temperature	-	-	-25	-	70	℃
Image update Time at 25 ℃	-	-	-	2.6	3	Sec
Deep sleep mode current	I_{VCI}	DC/DC off No clock No input load Ram data not retain	-	2	5	uA
Sleep mode current	I_{VCI}	DC/DC off No clock No input load Ram data retain	-	35	50	uA

- The Typical power consumption is measured with following pattern transition: from horizontal 2 gray scale pattern to vertical 2 gray scale pattern.(Note 7-1)
- The standby power is the consumed power when the panel controller is in standby mode.
- The listed electrical/optical characteristics are only guaranteed under the controller & waveform provided by YES
- Vcom is recommended to be set in the range of assigned value ± 0.1V.

Note 7-1

The Typical power consumption

7-3) Panel AC Characteristics

7-3-1) Oscillator frequency

The following specifications apply for : VSS = 0V, VCI = 3.3V, T_A = 25℃

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Internal Oscillator frequency	Fosc	VCI=2.3 to 3.6V	-	1.625	-	MHz

7-3-2) MCU Interface

7-3-2-1) MCU Interface Selection

In this module, there are 4-wire SPI and 3-wire SPI that can communicate with MCU. The MCU interface mode can be set by hardware selection on BS1 pins. When it is "Low", 4-wire SPI is selected. When it is "High", 3-wire SPI (9 bits SPI) is selected.

Pin Name	Data/Command Interface		Control Signal		
Bus interface	D1	D0	CS#	D/C#	RES#
SPI4	SDIN	SCLK	CS#	D/C#	RES#
SPI3	SDIN	SCLK	CS#	L	RES#

Table 7-1: MCU interface assignment under different bus interface mode

Note 7-2: L is connected to VSS

Note 7-3: H is connected to VCI

7-3-2-2) MCU Serial Interface (4-wire SPI)

The 4-wire SPI consists of serial clock SCLK, serial data SDIN, D/C#, CS#. In SPI mode, D0 acts as SCLK, D1 acts as SDIN.

Function	CS#	D/C#	SCLK
Write Command	L	L	↑
Write data	L	H	↑

Table 7-2: Control pins of 4-wire Serial Peripheral interface

Note 7-4: ↑stands for rising edge of signal

SDIN is shifted into an 8-bit shift register in the order of D7, D6, ... D0. The data byte in the shift register is written to the Graphic Display Data RAM (RAM) or command register in the same clock. Under serial mode, only write operations are allowed.

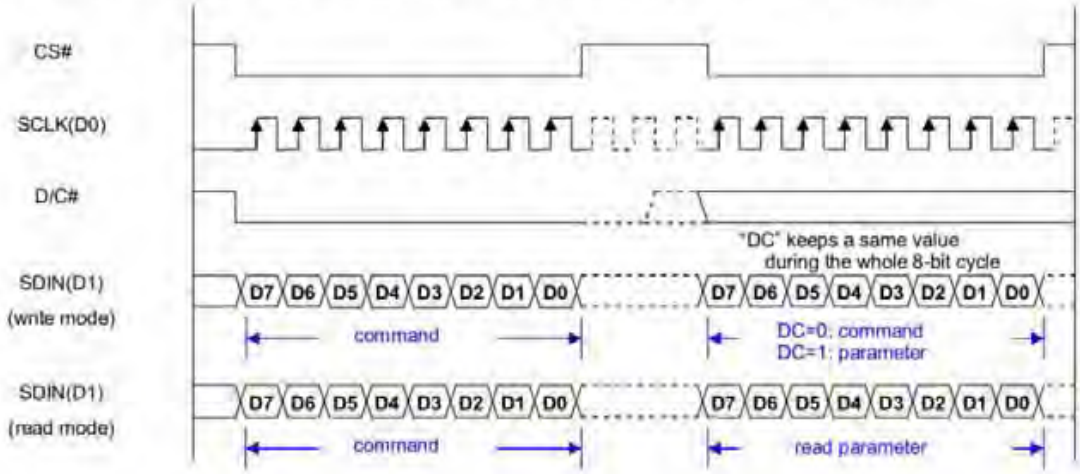


Figure 7-1: Write procedure in 4-wire Serial Peripheral Interface mode

7-3-2-3) MCU Serial Interface (3-wire SPI)

The 3-wire serial interface consists of serial clock SCLK, serial data ADIN and CS#.

In 3-wire SPI mode, D0 acts as SCLK, D1 acts as SDIN. The pin D/C# can be connected to an external ground.

The operation is similar to 4-wire serial interface while D/C# pin is not used. There are altogether 9-bits will be shifted into the shift register on every ninth clock in sequence: D/C# bit, D7 to D0 bit. The D/C# bit (first bit of the sequential data) will determine the following data byte in shift register is written to the Display Data RAM (D/C# bit = 1) or the command register (D/C# bit = 0). Under serial mode, only write operations are allowed.

Function	CS#	D/C#	SCLK
Write Command	L	Tie LOW	↑
Write data	L	Tie LOW	↑

Table 7-3: Control pins of 3-wire Serial Peripheral Interface

Note 7-5: ↑stands for rising edge of signal

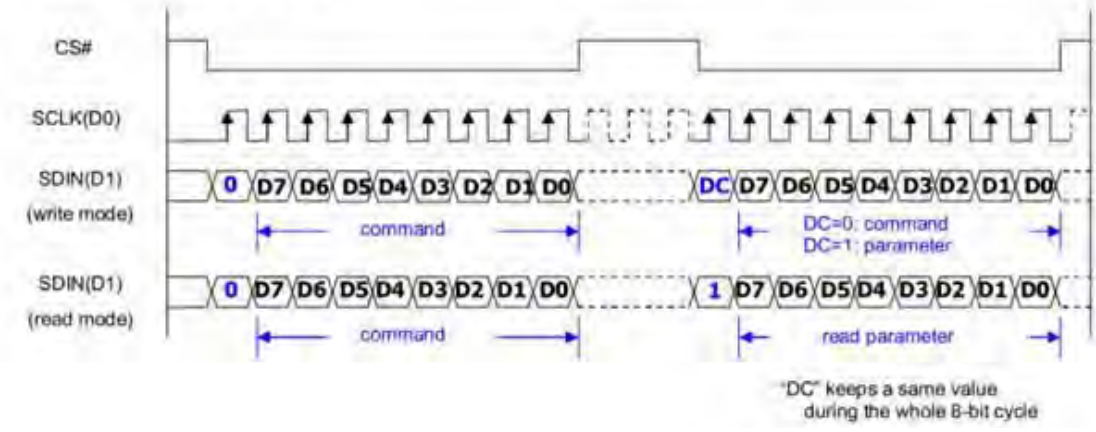
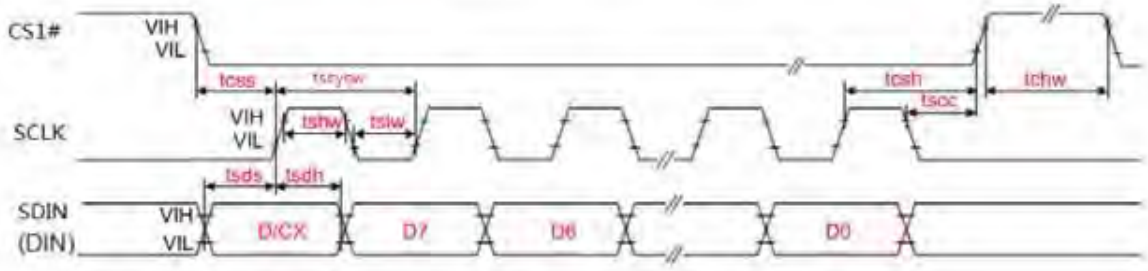
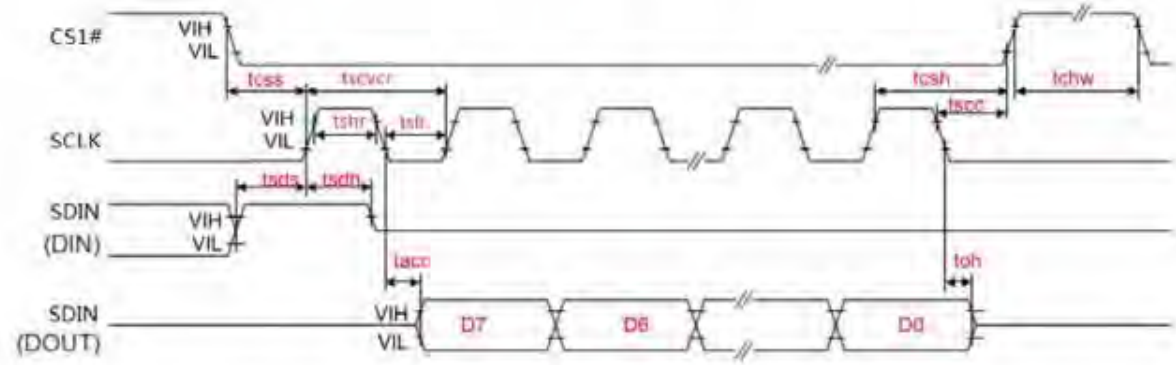


Figure 7-2: Write procedure in 3-wire Serial Peripheral Interface mode

7-3-3) Timing Characteristics of Series Interface



3-wire Serial Interface – Write



3-wire Serial Interface – Read

Symbol	Signal	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
tcss	CSB	Chip Select Setup Time	60	-	-	ns
tcsh		Chip Select Hold Time	65	-	-	ns
tscc		Chip Select Setup Time	20	-	-	ns
tchw		Chip Select Setup Time	40	-	-	ns
tscycw	SCL	Serial clock cycle (write)	100	-	-	ns
tshw		SCL "H" pulse width (write)	35	-	-	ns
tslw		SCL "L" pulse width (write)	35	-	-	ns
tscycr		Serial clock cycle (Read)	150	-	-	ns
tshr		SCL "H" pulse width (Read)	60	-	-	ns
tslr		SCL "L" pulse width (Read)	60	-	-	ns
tsds	SDIN (DIN) (DOUT)	Data setup time	30	-	-	ns
tsdh		Data hold time	30	-	-	ns
tacc		Access time	-	-	10	ns
toh		Output disable time	15	-	-	ns

7-4) Power Consumption

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	TYP	Max	Unit	Remark
Panel power consumption during update	-	25℃	7	15	mW	-
Power consumption in standby mode	-	25℃	-	0.0165	mW	-

7-5) Reference Circuit

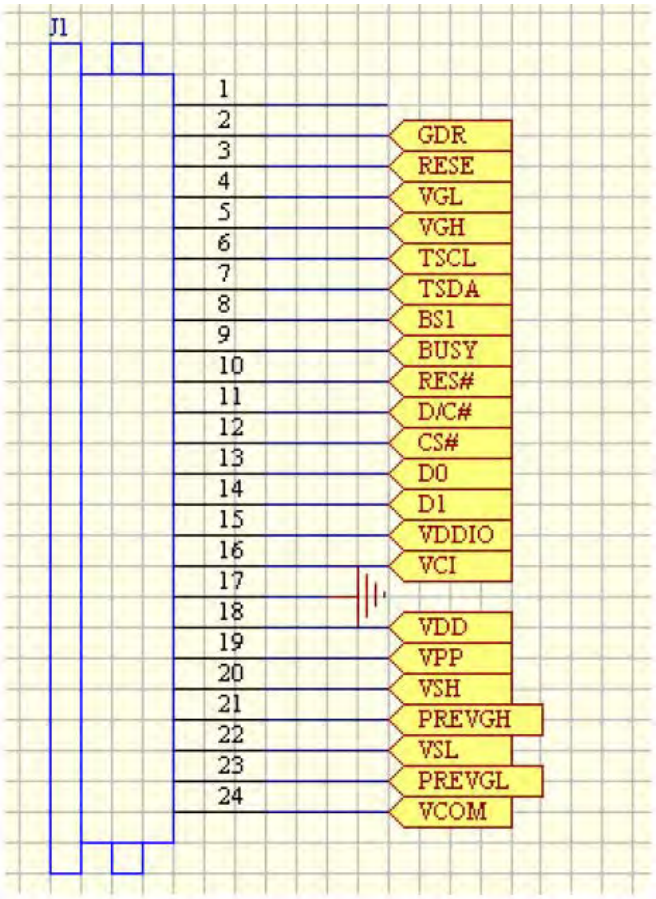


Figure . 7-5 (1)

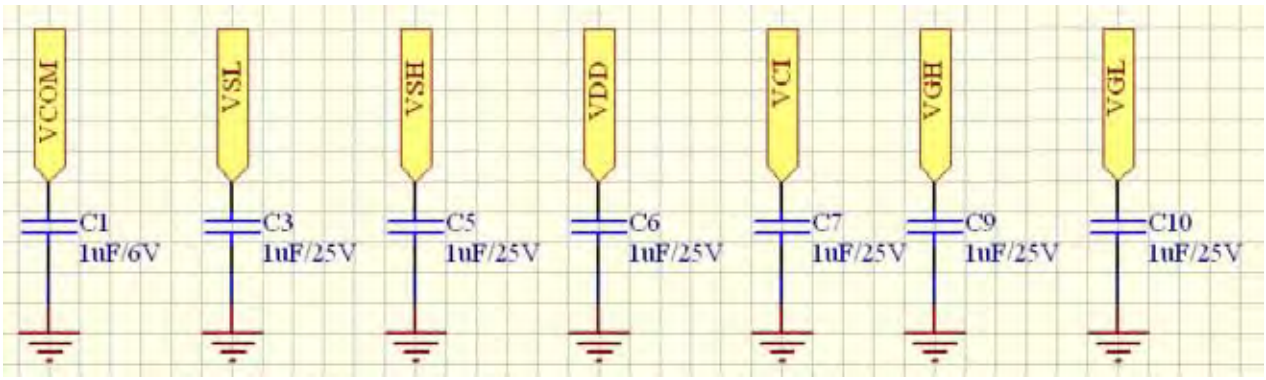


Figure . 7-5 (2)

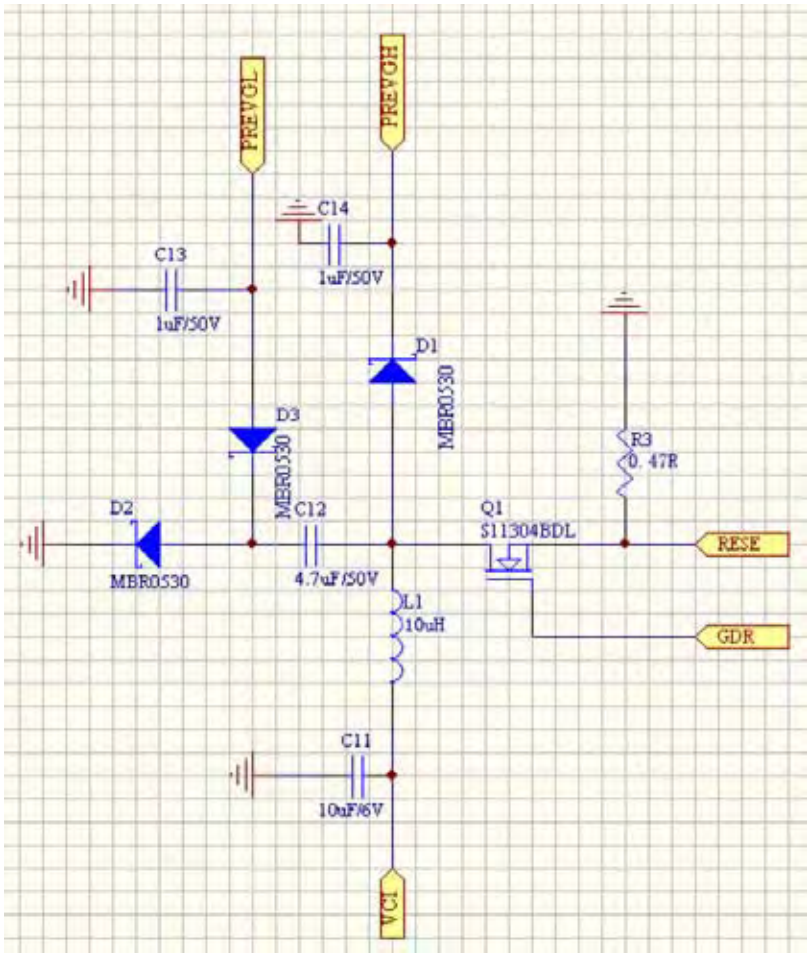


Figure . 7-5 (3)

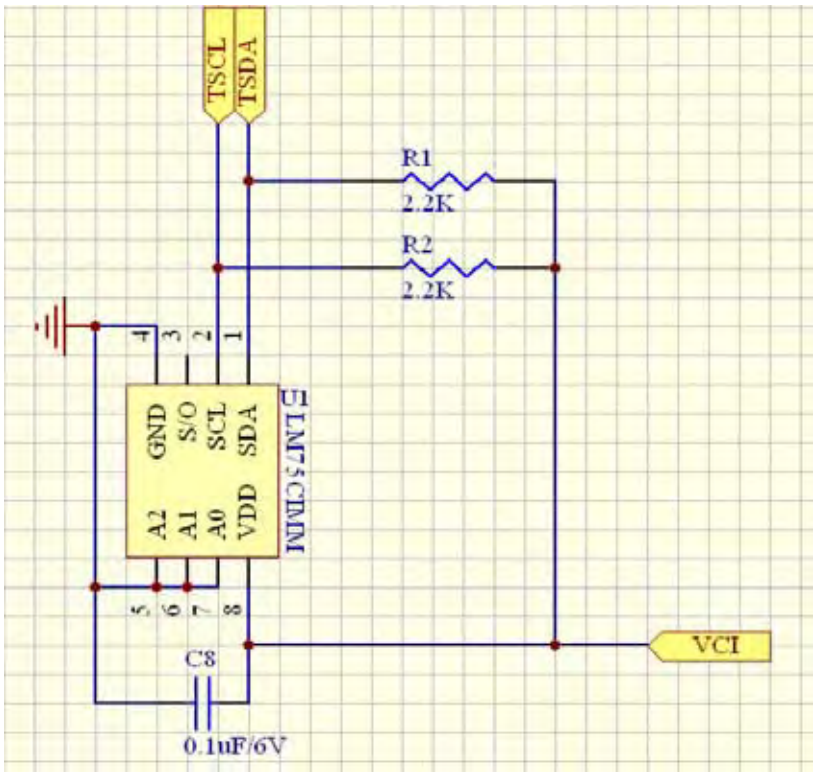
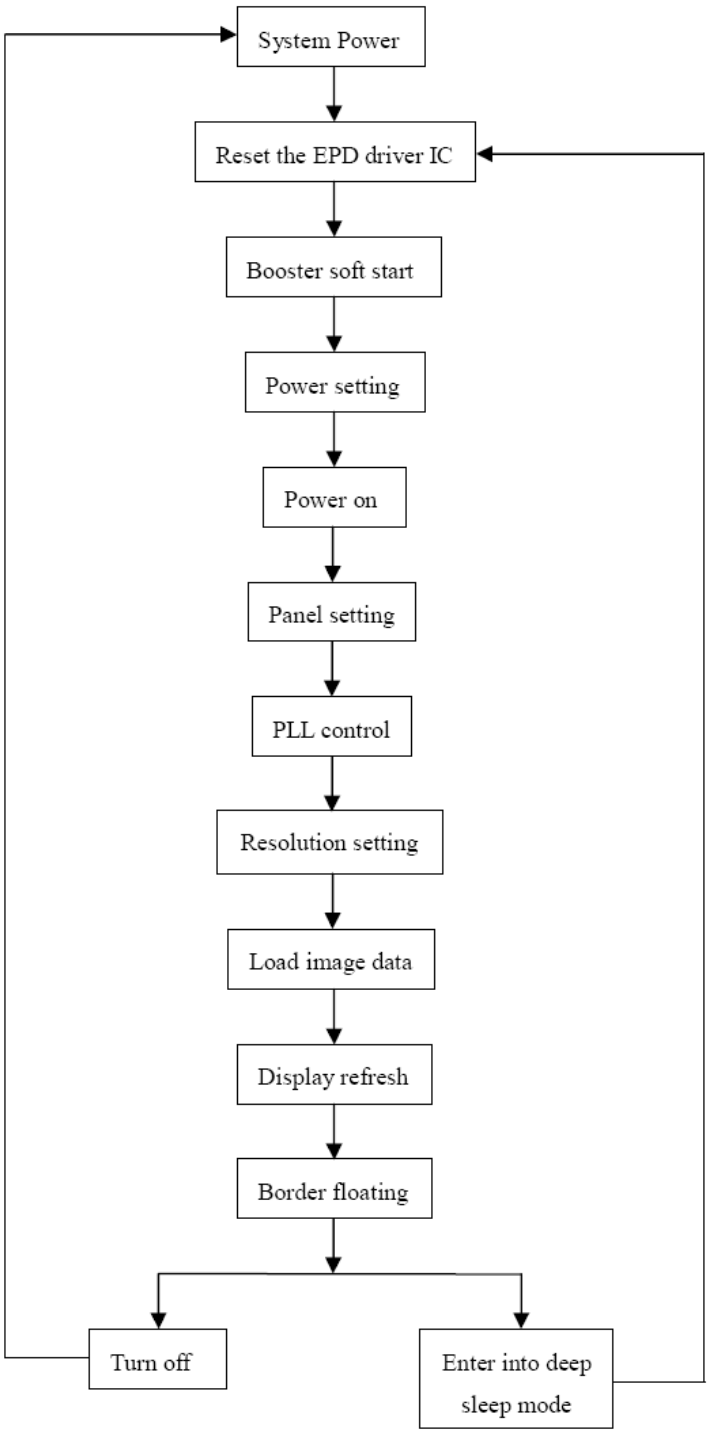


Figure . 7-5 (4)

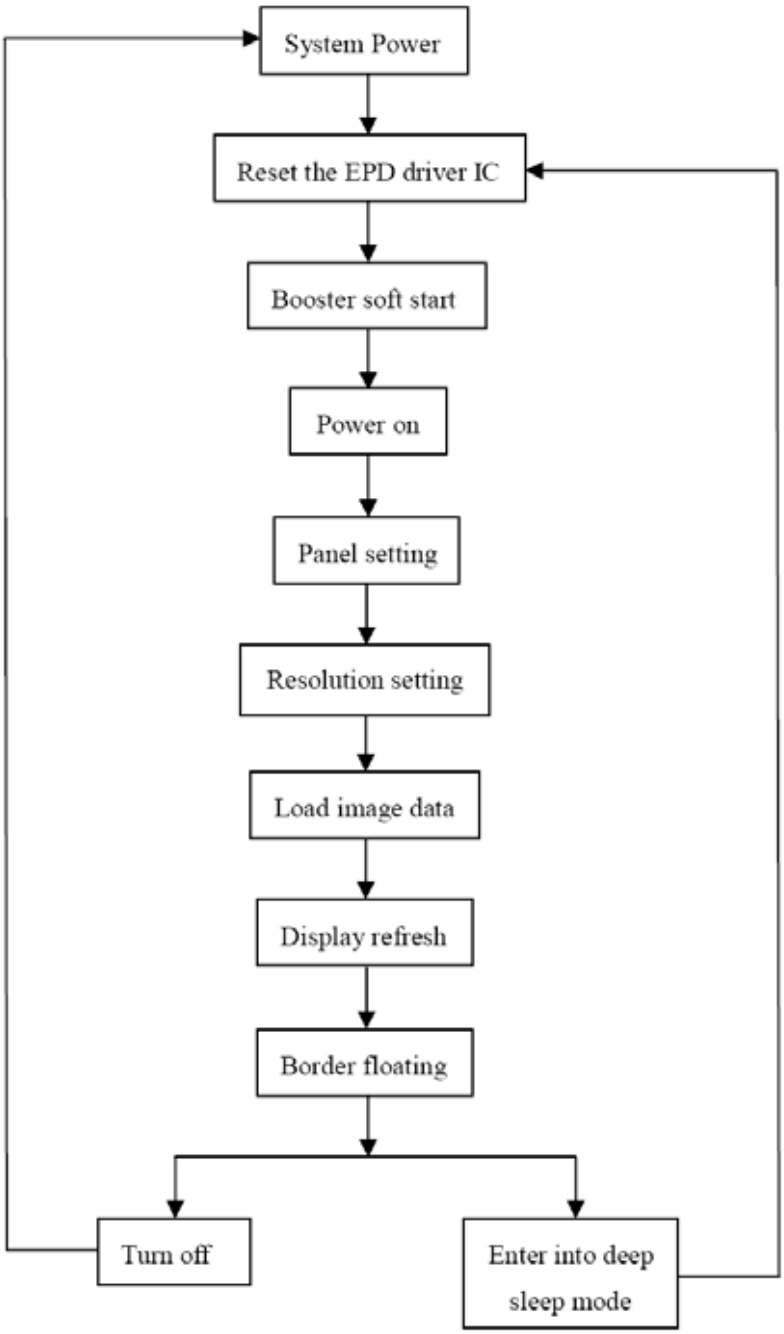
8. Typical Operating Sequence

8-1) Normal Operation Flow

1. BWR mode & LUT form Register

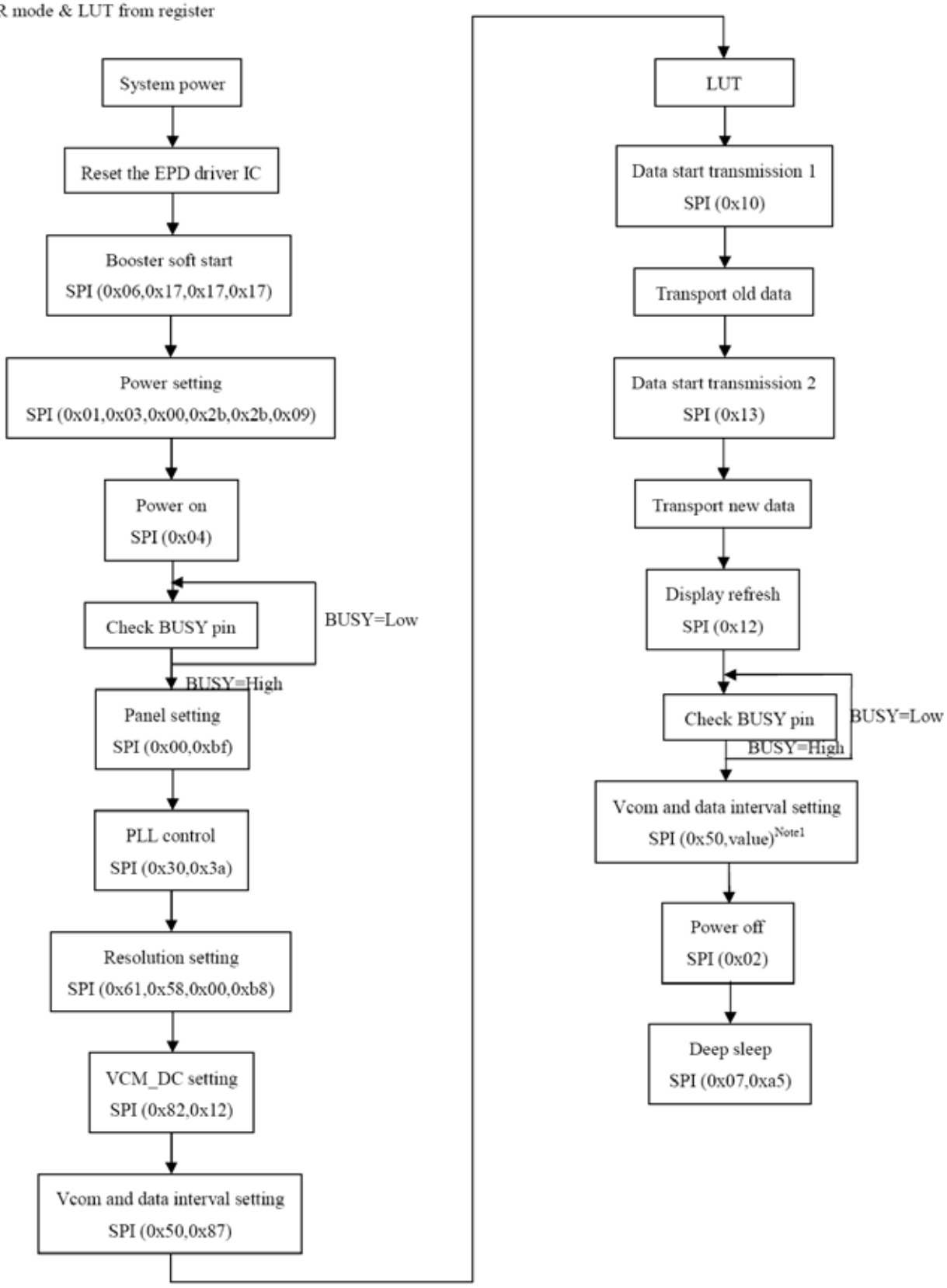


2. BWR mode & LUT form OTP



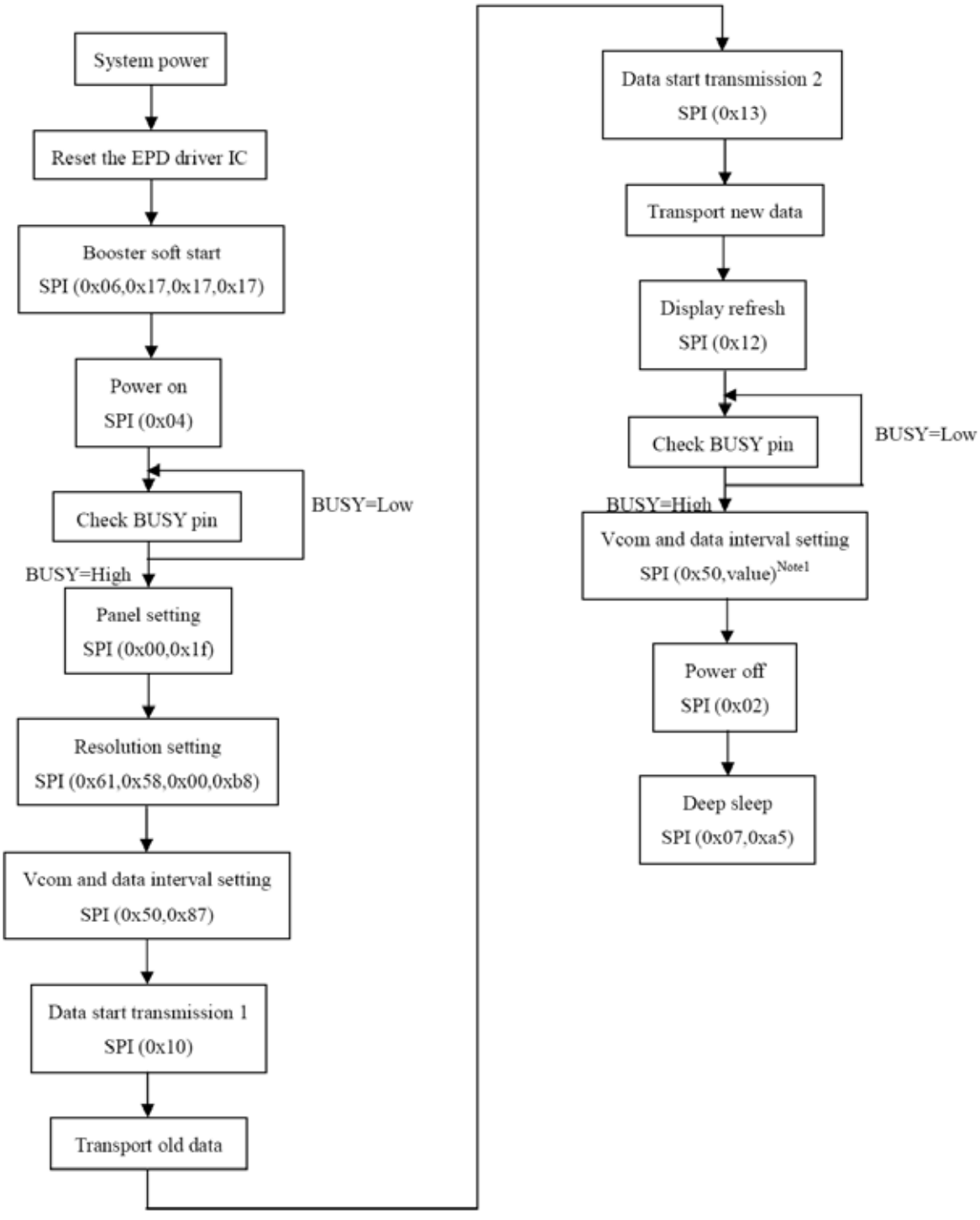
8-2) Reference Program Code

1. BWR mode & LUT from register



Note1: Set border to floating.

2. BWR mode & LUT from OTP



Note1: Set border to floating.

9.Optical Specifications

9-1) Specifications

Measurements are made with that the illumination is under an angle of 45 degrees, the detection is perpendicular unless otherwise specified.

T=25℃

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYPE	MAX	UNIT	Note
R	Reflectance	White	30	35	-	%	Note 9-1
Gn	4 Grey Level	-	-	DS+(WS-DS) ×n(m-1)	-	L*	-
CR	Contrast Ratio	indoor	9		-	-	-
Panel's life		0℃~50℃		1000000 times or 5 years			Note 9-2

WS: White state, DS: Dark state

Gray state from Dark to White : DS、WS

m: 2

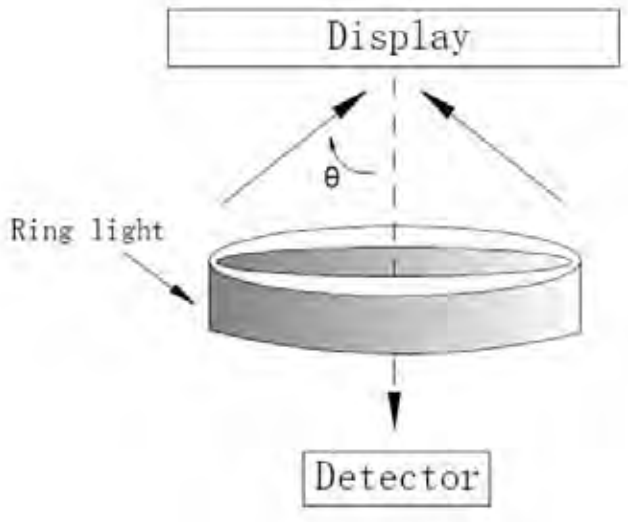
Note 9-1: Luminance meter: Eye – One Pro Spectrophotometer.

Note 9-2: Panel life will not guaranteed when work in temperature below 0 degree or above 50 degree. Each update interval time should be minimum at 180 seconds.

9-2) Definition of contrast ratio

The contrast ratio (CR) is the ratio between the reflectance in a full white area (R1) and the reflectance in a dark area (Rd)() :

R1: white reflectance Rd: dark reflectance CR = R1/Rd

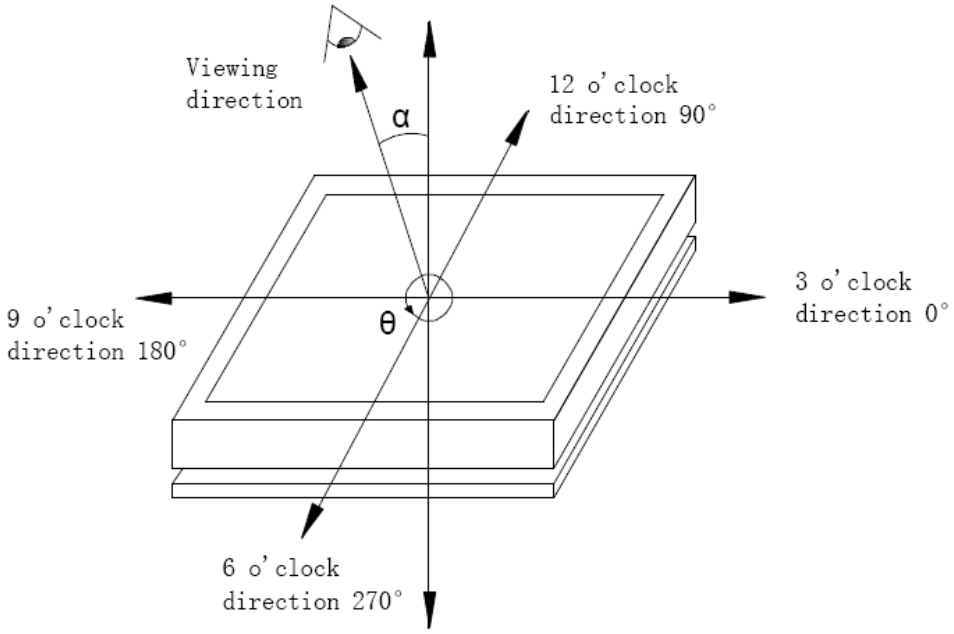


9-3) Reflection Ratio

The reflection ratio is expressed as:

$R = \text{Reflectance Factor}_{\text{white board}} \times (L_{\text{center}} / L_{\text{white board}})$

L_{center} is the luminance measured at center in a white area (R=G =B=1). $L_{\text{white board}}$ is the luminance of a standard white board. Both are measured with equivalent illumination source. The viewing angle shall be no more than 2 degrees.



10. Handling, Safety and Environment Requirements

WARNING
The display glass may break when it is dropped or bumped on a hard surface. Handle with care. Should the display break, do not touch the electrophoretic material. In case of contact with electrophoretic material, wash with water and soap.

CAUTION
The display module should not be exposed to harmful gases, such as acid and alkali gases, which corrode electronic components.
Disassembling the display module can cause permanent damage and invalidate the warranty agreements.

Observe general precautions that are common to handling delicate electronic components. The glass can break and front surfaces can easily be damaged. Moreover the display is sensitive to static electricity and other rough environmental conditions.

Data sheet status	
Product specification	The data sheet contains final product specifications.
Limiting values	
Limiting values given are in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134). Stress above one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those given in the Characteristics sections of the specification is not implied. Exposure to limiting values for extended periods may affect device reliability.	
Application information	
Where application information is given , it is advisory and dose not form part of the specification.	

Product Environmental certification
RoHS

11.Reliability test

	TEST	CONDITION	METHOD	REMARK
1	High-Temperature Operation	T =50℃,RH=35% for 240 hrs	When the experimental cycle finished, the EPD samples will be taken out from the high temperature environmental chamber and set aside for a few minutes. As EPDs return to room temperature, testers will observe the appearance, and test electrical and optical performance based on standard # IEC 60 068-2-2Bp.	When experiment finished, the EPD must meet electrical and optical performance standards.
2	Low-Temperature Operation	T = 0℃ for 240 hrs	When the experimental cycle finished, the EPD samples will be taken out from the low temperature environmental chamber and set aside for a few minutes. As EPDs return room temperature, testers will observe the appearance, and test electrical and optical performance based on standard # IEC 60 068-2-2Ab.	When experiment finished, the EPD must meet electrical and optical performance standards.
3	High-Temperature Storage	T=+70℃, RH=35% for 240 hrs Test in white pattern	When the experimental cycle finished, the EPD samples will be taken out from the high temperature environmental chamber and set aside for a few minutes. As EPDs return to room temperature, testers will observe the appearance, and test electrical and optical performance based on standard # IEC 60 068-2-2Bp.	When experiment finished, the EPD must meet electrical and optical performance standards.
4	Low-Temperature Storage	T = -25℃ for 240 hrs Test in white pattern	When the experimental cycle finished, the EPD samples will be taken out from the low temperature environmental chamber and set aside for a few minutes. As EPDs return to room temperature, testers will observe the appearance, and test electrical and optical performance based on standard # IEC 60 068-2-2Ab	When experiment finished, the EPD must meet electrical and optical performance standards.
5	High Temperature, High-Humidity Operation	T=+40℃, RH=80% For 240 hrs	When the experimental cycle finished, the EPD samples will be taken out from the environmental chamber and set aside for a few minutes. As EPDs return to room temperature, testers will observe the appearance, and test electrical and optical performance based on standard # IEC 60 068-2-3CA.	When experiment finished, the EPD must meet electrical and optical performance standards.
6	High Temperature, High-Humidity Storage	T=+60℃, RH=80% for 192 hrs Test in white pattern	When the experimental cycle finished, the EPD samples will be taken out from the environmental chamber and set aside for a few minutes. As EPDs return to room temperature, testers will observe the appearance, and test electrical and optical performance based on standard # IEC 60 068-2-3CA.	When experiment finished, the EPD must meet electrical performance standards.
7	Temperature Cycle	[-25℃ 30mins]→ [+70℃, RH=35% 30mins],	1. Samples are put in the Temp & Humid. Environmental Chamber. Temperature cycle starts with -25℃, storage period 30 minutes. After 30 minutes, it needs 30min to	When experiment finished, the EPD must meet electrical

		100 cycles Test in white pattern	let temperature rise to 70℃. After 30min, temperature will be adjusted to 70℃, RH=35%, and storage period is 30 minutes. After 30 minutes, it needs 30min to let temperature rise to -25℃. One temperature cycle (2hrs) is complete. 2. Temperature cycle repeats 100 times. 3. When 100 cycles finished, the samples will be taken out from experiment chamber and set aside a few minutes. As EPDs return to room temperature, tests will observe the appearance, and test electrical and optical performance based on standard # IEC 60 068-2-14NB.	and optical performance standards.
8	UV exposure Resistance	765 W/m^2 for 168 hrs,40℃	Standard # IEC 60 068-2-5 Sa	
9	Electrostatic discharge	Machine model: +/-250V, 0Ω,200pF	Standard # IEC61000-4-2	
10	Package Vibration	1.04G,Frequency : 10~500Hz Direction : X,Y,Z Duration:1hours in each direction	Full packed for shipment	
11	Package Drop Impact	Drop from height of 122 cm on Concrete surface Drop sequence:1 corner, 3edges, 6face One drop for each.	Full packed for shipment	

Actual EMC level to be measured on customer application.

Note: (1) The protective film must be removed before temperature test.

(2) In order to make sure the display module can provide the best display quality, the update should be made after putting the display module in stable temperature environment for 4 hours at 25℃.

12. Point and line standard

Shipment Inspection Standard

Part-A: Active area Part-B: Border area

Equipment: Electrical test fixture, Point gauge

Outline dimension:

14.3(H)×30.15(V)×0.98(D) Unit: mm

Environment	Temperature	Humidity	Illuminance	Distance	Time	Angle
	23±2℃	55± 5%RH	1200~ 1500Lux	300 mm	35 Sec	

Name	Causes	Spot size	Part-A	Part-B
Spot	B/W spot in glass or protection sheet, foreign mat. Pin hole	D ≤ 0.15mm	Ignore	Ignore
		0.15mm < D ≤ 0.25mm	2	
		0.25mm < D	0	

Scratch or line defect	Scratch on glass or Scratch on FPL or Particle is Protection sheet.	Length	Width	Part-A	Ignore
		L ≤1.0mm	W≤0.1 mm	Ignore	
		1.0 mm < L≤ 2.5mm	0.1 mm<W≤ 0.2mm	2	
		2.5 mm < L	0.2mm < W	0	

Air bubble	Air bubble	D1, D2 ≤ 0.15 mm	Ignore	Ignore
		0.15 mm < D1,D2 ≤ 0.2mm	2	
		0.2mm < D1, D2	0	

Side Fragment	
	X≤3mm, Y≤0.5mm & display is ok, Ignore

Remarks: Spot define: That only can be seen under WS or DS defects.

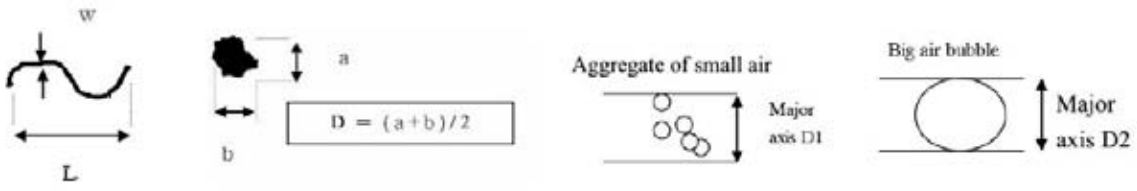
Any defect which is visible under gray pattern or transition process but invisible under black and white is disregarded.

Here is definition of the "Spot" and "Scratch or line defect".

Spot: W > 1/4L Scratch or line defect: W ≤1/4L

Definition for L/W and D (major axis)

FPC bonding area pad doesn't allowed visual inspection.



Note: AQL = 0.4

13. Packaging

TBD