WINSTAR Display

OLED SPECIFICATION

Model No:

WEO128128DWPP3D00E00

SPECIFICATION Version: C

CUSTOMER :

MODULE NO. : WEO128128DWPP3D00E00

APPROVED BY: **(FOR CUSTOMER USE ONLY)**	

SALES BY	APPROVED BY	CHECKED BY	PREPARED BY
RELEASE DATE:			

■APPROVAL FOR SPECIFICATIONS ONLY

□APPROVAL FOR SPECIFICATIONS AND SAMPLE

MODEL NO：

RECORDS OF REVISION			DOC. FIRST ISSUE
VERSION	DATE	REVISED PAGE NO.	SUMMARY
0	2021/07/20		First release
A	2021/09/08		Modify Operating Temperature
B	2021/09/17		Modify Pin 5 Interface Pin Function Description
C	2021/10/27		Modify OLED Lifetime Conditions Description

Contents

1.Module Classification Information

W	E	O	128128	D	W	P	P	3	D	0	0	E	00
①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩	⑪	⑫	⑬	⑭

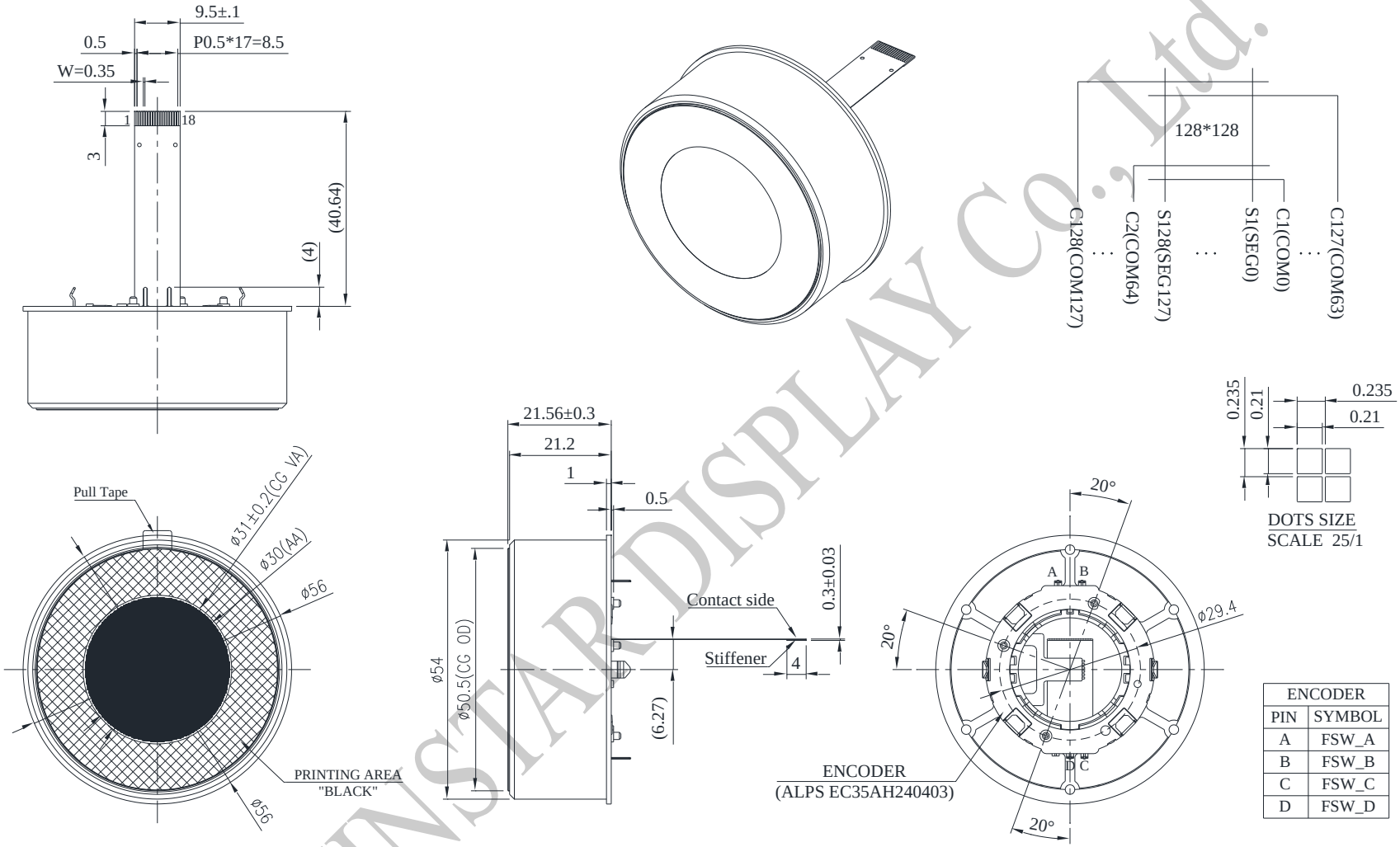
1	Brand：WINSTAR DISPLAY CORPORATION			
2	E：OLED			
3	Display Type	H：COB Character	G：COB Graphic	
		O：COG	F：COG + FR	
		P：COG + FR + PCB	X：COF	
		A：COG + PCB	N：COF + FR + PCB	
4	Dot Matrix： 128 * 128			
5	Serials code			
6	Emitting Color	A：Amber	R：Red	C：Full Color
		B：Blue	W：White	
		G：Green	L：Yellow	
		S：Sky Blue	X：Dual Color	
7	Polarizer	P：With Polarizer; N: Without Polarizer A：Anti-glare Polarizer		
8	Display Mode	P：Passive Matrix ; N：Active Matrix		
9	Driver Voltage	3：3.0~3.3V ； 5：5.0V		
10	Touch Panel	N：Without touch panel; T：Resistive TP; D：DCT Attached CTP		
11	Product type	0：Standard 1：Daylight Readable 2：Transparent OLED (TOLED) 3：Flexible OLED (FOLED) 4：OLED Lighting		
12	Inspection Grade	0：Standard 2：Special grade C：Automotive grade Y：Consumer grade		
13	Option	0：Default ; D：Demo Kit ; E~P : Options ; Z：Semi-customized		
14	Serial No.	Serial number(00~99)		

2.General Specification

Item	Dimension	Unit
Dot Matrix	128 x 128 Dots	–
Module dimension	Ø56x 21.56	mm
Active Area	Ø30.0	mm
Pixel Size	0.210 x 0.210	mm
Pixel Pitch	0.235 x 0.235	mm
Display Mode	Passive Matrix	
Display Color	White	
Drive Duty	1/128 Duty	
Gray Scale	4 bits	
OLED IC	SSD1327	
OLED Interface	4-line SPI , I2C	
Size	1.18 inch	

CTP IC	FT3268
Detect Point	1
CTP Interface	I2C

3. Contour Drawing & Block Diagram



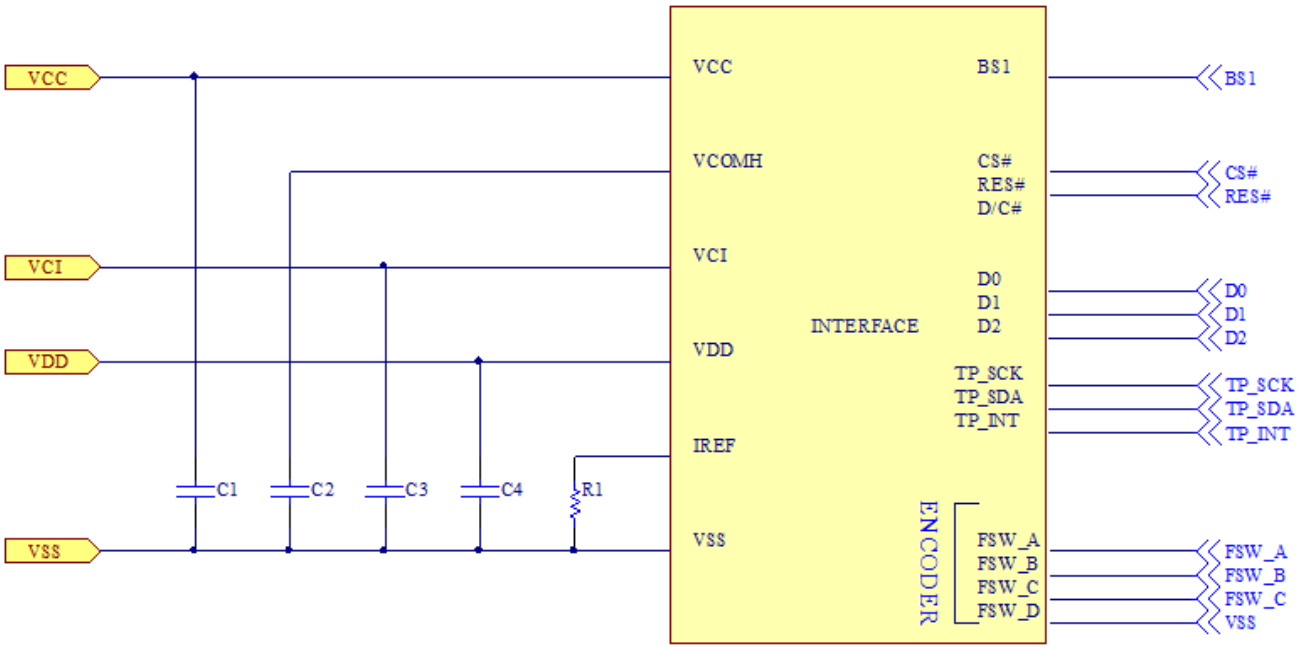
PIN	SYMBOL
1	VSS
2	VCC
3	VCOMH
4	VCI
5	VDD
6	BS1
7	IREF
8	CS#
9	RES#
10	D/C#
11	D0
12	D1
13	D2
14	TP_SCK
15	TP_SDA
16	TP_INT
17	VCC
18	VSS

ENCODER	
PIN	SYMBOL
A	FSW_A
B	FSW_B
C	FSW_C
D	FSW_D

The non-specified tolerance of dimension is ±0.3 mm .

Please refer to the 3D diagram of the following website for the installation and fixing method of Encoder:
https://tech.alpsalpine.com/prod/c/html/encoder/ring/ec35ah/ec35ah240403.html

3.1 Application recommendations



Recommended components:
C1, C2：4.7uF/25V/0805
C3, C4：1.0uF/16V/0603

Bus Interface selection: (Must be set the BS1, refer to item 4)
4-line SPI , I2C

Voltage at IREF ≈ VCC – 3V. For VCC = 14.5V, IREF = 10uA:
R1 = (Voltage at IREF - VSS) / IREF
= (14.5 - 3)V / 10uA
≧1.15MΩ(2)

Note:
(1).The capacitor value is recommended value. Select appropriate value against module application.
(2). Minimum value. When OLED product application, then R1 must be greater than the calculated value.

4.Interface Pin Function

<table>
<tr><th>No.</th><th>Symbol</th><th>Function</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>VSS</td><td>Ground pin. It must be connected to external ground.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>VCC</td><td>Power supply for panel driving voltage. This is also the most positive power voltage supply pin. It is supplied by external high voltage source.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>VCOMH</td><td>COM signal deselected voltage level.
A capacitor should be connected between this pin and VSS. No external power supply is allowed to connect to this pin.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>VCI</td><td>Low voltage power supply and power supply for interface logic level. It should match with the MCU interface voltage level and must be connected to external source.
VCI must always set to be equivalent to or higher than VDD.</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>VDD</td><td>Power supply pin for core logic operation.
VDD can be supplied externally (within the range of 2.4V to 2.6V) or regulated
Internally from VCI. A capacitor should be connected between VDD and VSS under all circumstances.</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>BS1</td><td>MCU bus interface selection pins. Select appropriate logic setting as described in the following table. BS1 is pin select.
Bus Interface selection
<table>
<tr><th>BS1</th><th>Interface</th></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>4-line SPI</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>I2C</td></tr>
</table>
Note (1) 0 is connected to VSS (2) 1 is connected to VCI</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>IREF</td><td>This pin is the segment output current reference pin</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>CS#</td><td>This pin is the chip select input connecting to the MCU.
The chip is enabled for MCU communication only when CS# is pulled LOW (active LOW).</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>RES#</td><td>This pin is reset signal input.
When the pin is pulled LOW, initialization of the chip is executed.
Keep this pin pull HIGH during normal operation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>DC#</td><td>This pin is Data/Command control pin connecting to the MCU.
When the pin is pulled HIGH, will be interpreted as data.
When the pin is pulled LOW, will be transferred to a command register
In I2C mode, this pin acts as SA0 for slave address selection.</td></tr>
<tr><td>11</td><td>D0</td><td rowspan="3">When serial interface mode is selected, D0 will be the serial clock input: SCLK; D1 will be the serial data input: SDIN and D2 should be kept NC.
When I2C mode is selected, D2, D1 should be tied together and serve as SDAout , SDAin in application and D0 is the serial clock input, SCL.</td></tr>
<tr><td>12</td><td>D1</td></tr>
<tr><td>13</td><td>D2</td></tr>
<tr><td>14</td><td>TP_SCK</td><td>I2C clock signal</td></tr>
<tr><td>15</td><td>TP_SDA</td><td>I2C data signal</td></tr>
<tr><td>16</td><td>TP_INT</td><td>Interrupt signal</td></tr>
<tr><td>17</td><td>VCC</td><td>Power supply for panel driving voltage. This is also the most positive power voltage supply pin.</td></tr>
<tr><td>18</td><td>VSS</td><td>Ground</td></tr>
</table>

Encoder PIN Definition

No.	Symbol	Function
1	FSW_A	Encoder terminal signal-A
2	FSW_B	Encoder terminal signal-B
3	FSW_C	Encoder terminal signal-C
4	FSW_D	Ground

5.Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
Supply Voltage for Operation	VCI	-0.3	3.6	V	1, 2
Supply Voltage for Logic	VDD	-0.5	2.75	V	1, 2
Supply Voltage for Display	VCC	-0.5	19.0	V	1, 2
Operating Temperature	TOP	-20	+70	°C	-
Storage Temperature	TSTG	-30	+70	°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 Section6 “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

6.1 DC Electrical Characteristics

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply Voltage for Operation	VCI	–	2.8	3.0	3.3	V
Supply Voltage for Display	VCC	–	8.0	14.5	15.0	V
Supply Voltage for Logic	VDD	–	1.65	–	2.6	V
High Level Input	VIH	–	0.8×VCI	–	VCI	V
Low Level Input	VIL	–	0	–	0.2×VCI	V
High Level Output	VOH	Iout = 100uA	0.9×VCI	–	VCI	V
Low Level Output	VOL	Iout = 100uA	0	–	0.1×VCI	V
50% Check Board operating Current		VCC =14.5V	–	15	30	mA

Note:
1. VCI must be larger than or equal to VDD
2. Notes: The VCC (VPP) value can be adjusted according to the demand brightness. When VCC (VPP) is lowered, the brightness decreases or when VCC (VPP) is increased, the brightness increases. The VCC (VPP) value is set within the recommended range. The life time of OLED is directly related to the set brightness, and lower brightness helps to improve the life time.

6.2 Touch Panel Controller FT3268

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input High Volt.	VIH	–	0.7×VDD	–	VDD	V
Input Low Volt.	VIL	–	-0.3	–	0.3×VDD	V
Output High Volt.	VOH	I_{OH} = 0.1mA	0.7×VDD	–	–	V
Output Low Volt.	VOL	I_{OL} = 0.1mA	–	–	0.3×VDD	V

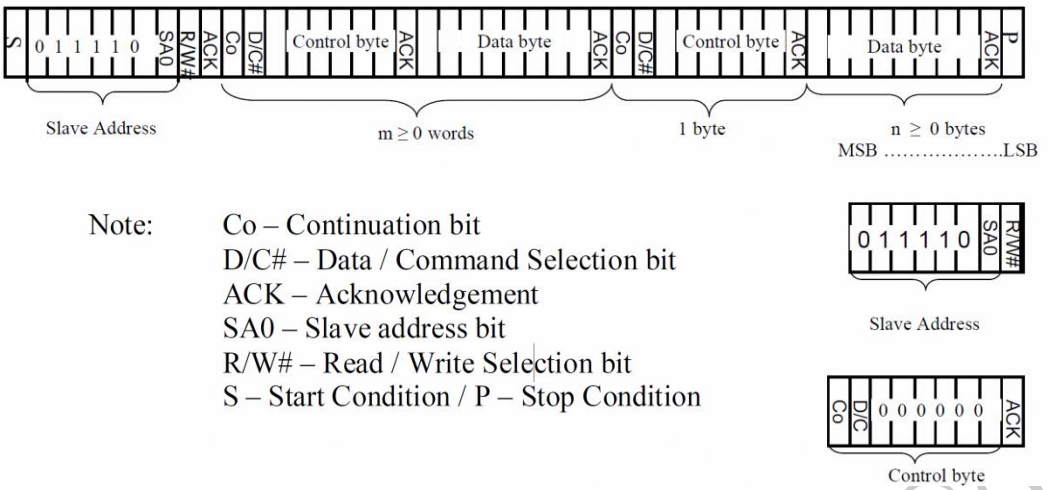
6.3 Initial code

```
void Initial_SSD1327(){

    write_command (0xAE);    //Set Display Off

    write_command(0x15);     //Set Column Address
    write_command(0x00);     //Start Column Address
    write_command(0x3F);     //End Column Address

    write_command(0x75);     //Set Row Address (segment)
    write_command(0x00);     //Start Row Address
    write_command(0x7F);     //End Row Address

    write_command(0x81);     //Set Contrast Control
    write_command(0x9B);     //Contrast Level

    write_command(0xA0);     //Set Re-map
    write_command(0x51);     //Default Setting

    write_command(0xA1);     //Set Display Start Line
    write_command(0x00);

    write_command(0xA2);     //Set Display Offset
    write_command(0x00);

    write_command(0xA4);     //Set Display Mode

    write_command(0xA8);     //Set Multiplex Ratio
    write_command(0x7F);     //Multiplex

    write_command(0xAB);     //Set Function Selection A
    write_command(0x01);

    write_command(0xB1);     //Set Phase Length
    write_command(0x74);

    write_command(0xB3);     //Set Display Clock Divide Ratio/Oscillator Frequency
    write_command(0x00);

    write_command(0xBC);     //Set Pre-change Voltage
    write_command(0x07);

    write_command(0xBE);     //Set VCOMH Voltage
    write_command(0x07);

    write_command(0xB6);     //Set Second Pre-charge period
    write_command(0x0F);

    write_command(0xD5);     //Set Function selection B
    write_command(0x62);

    write_command(0xAF);     //Set Display On
}
```

Note 1: Initial code is for reference only. Please make the best adjustment with the OLED module.
Note 2: Command: Set Contrast Control (0x81) , This command sets the Contrast Setting of the display. The chip has 256 contrast steps from 00h to FFh. The segment output current increases as the contrast

step value increases. The segment current increases, the OLED brightness increases.

I2C-bus data format



(a) I2C address bit (SA0)
The slave address is following the start condition for recognition use. The slave address is either “b0111100” or “b0111101” by changing the SA0 to LOW or HIGH (D/C pin acts as SA0).

(b) “R/W#” bit is used to determine the operation mode of the I2C-bus interface. R/W#=1, it is in read mode. R/W#=0, it is in write mode.

(c) After the transmission of the slave address, either the control byte or the data byte may be sent across the SDA. A control byte mainly consists of Co and D/C# bits following by six “0”’s.

a. If the Co bit is set as logic “0”, the transmission of the following information will contain data bytes only.
b. The D/C# bit determines the next data byte is acted as a command or a data. If the D/C# bit is set to logic “0”, it defines the following data byte as a command. If the D/C# bit is set to logic “1”, it defines the following data byte as a data which will be stored at the GDDRAM. The GDDRAM column address pointer will be increased by one automatically after each data write.

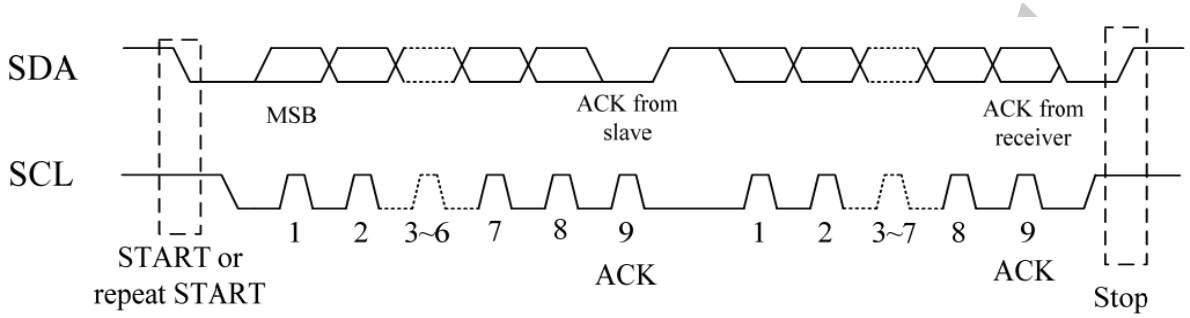
6.4 Touch panel controller FT3268

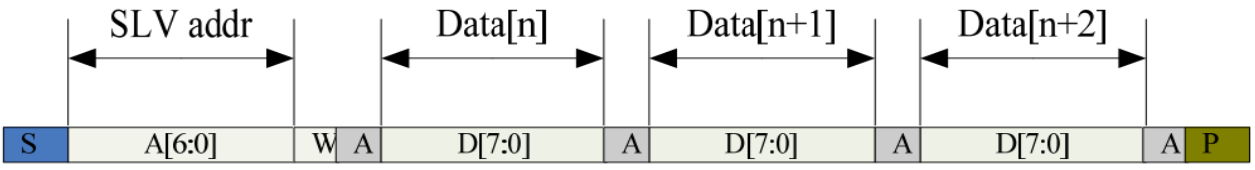
6.4.1 I2C address format

I2C slave addresses: 0x70

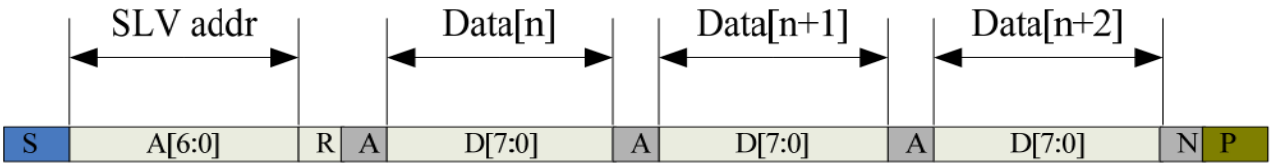
6.4.2 I2C Read/Write Interface description

The I2C is always configured in the Slave mode.





I2C master write, slave read (Slave address: 0x71)



I2C master read, slave write (Slave address: 0x70)

Mnemonics Description

Mnemonics	Description
S	I2C Start or I2C Restart
A[6:0]	Slave address
R/W	READ/WRITE bit, '1' for read, '0'for write
A(N)	ACK(NACK)
P	STOP: the indication of the end of a packet (if this bit is missing, S will indicate the end of the current packet and the beginning of the next packet)

Timing Characteristics

Parameter	Standard Mode		Fast Mode		Unit
	Min	Max	Min	Max	
SCL frequency (fast mode support)	0	100	0	400	KHz
Clock low period	4.7	-	1.3	-	us
Clock high period	4.0	-	0.6	-	us
Bus free time between a STOP and START condition	4.7	-	1.3	-	us
Hold time (repeated) START condition	4.0	-	0.6	-	us
Data setup time	250	-	100	-	ns
Setup time for a repeated START condition	4.7	-	0.6	-	us
Setup Time foe STOP condition	4.0	-	0.6	-	us

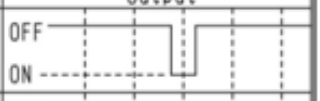
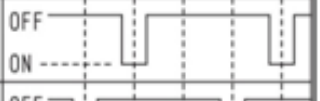
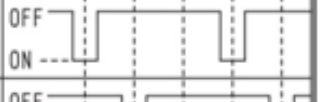
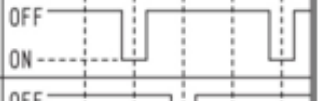
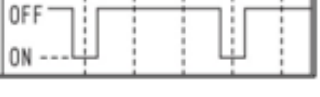
6.4.3 Coordinates Information

Address	Name	b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
0x02	Cur Point	Number of touch points[7:0]							
0x03	TOUCH1_XH	1st Event Flag 0: DOWN_EVENT 1: UP_EVENT 2: CONTACT_EVENT 3: NO_EVENT				1st Touch X Position[11:8]			
0x04	TOUCH1_XL	1st Touch X Position[7:0]							
0x05	TOUCH1_YH	1st Touch ID[3:0]				1st Touch Y Position[11:8]			
0x06	TOUCH1_YL	1st Touch Y Position[7:0]							
0xA4	ID_G_MODE	1 – INT trigger mode, 0 – INT polling mode							

Note: X-Y Resolutions: 128 x 128

6.5 Encoder

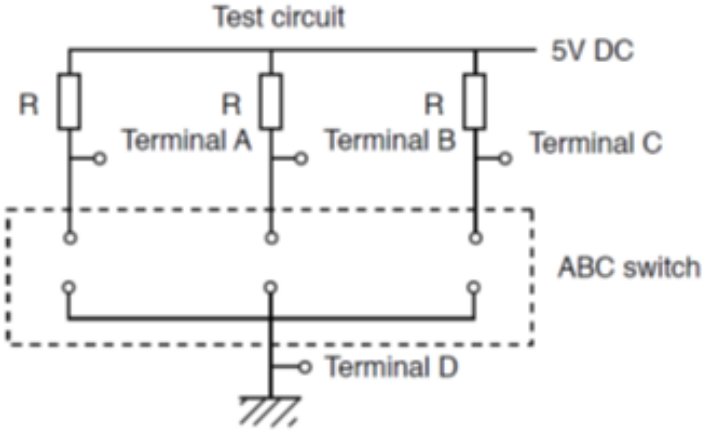
Number of detent 30/ Number of pulse 10

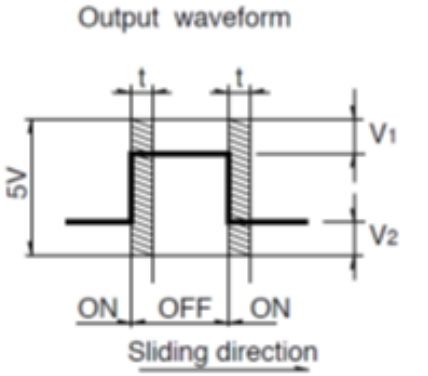
Item	Conditions		Specifications
Output signal format	<Fig 1>		The broken line shows detent position of with-detent type.
	Shaft rotational direction	Signal	Output
	C.W.	A(Terminal A-D)	
		B(Terminal B-D)	
		C(Terminal C-D)	
	C.C.W.	A(Terminal A-D)	
		B(Terminal B-D)	
		C(Terminal C-D)	

Sliding Noise

$V_1=V_2=2.5V$ max.

D.C. 5V 10mA (1mA MIN)





Measurement condition : Rotation speed 360°/s

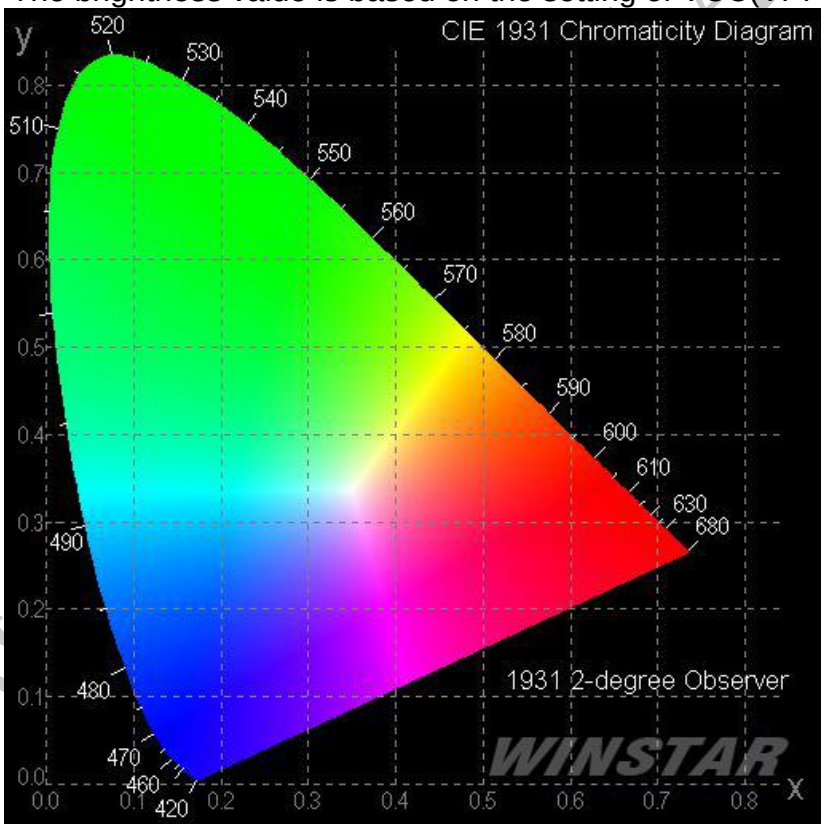
t : Masking time to avoid chattering

At R = 5kΩ
Chattering : 5ms max. Bounce : 5ms max.

7.Optical Characteristics

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
View Angle	(V)θ	—	160	—	—	deg
	(H)φ	—	160	—	—	deg
Contrast Ratio	CR	Dark	10,000:1	—	—	—
Response Time	T rise	—	—	10	—	μs
	T fall	—	—	10	—	μs
Display with 50% check Board Brightness(1)			60	80	—	cd/m2
CIEx(White)		x,y(CIE1931)	0.24	0.28	0.32	—
CIEy(White)		x,y(CIE1931)	0.28	0.32	0.36	—

Note1: The brightness value is based on the setting of VCC(VPP) equal to the Typical value.



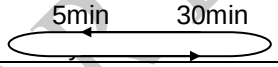
8.OLED Lifetime

ITEM	Conditions	Min	Typ	Remark
Operating Life Time	Ta=25°C / Initial 50% checkerboard 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

Environmental Test			
Test Item	**Content of Test**	**Test Condition**	**Applicable Standard**
High Temperature storage	Endurance test applying the high storage temperature for a long time.	70°C 240hrs	___
Low Temperature storage	Endurance test applying the low storage temperature for a long time.	-30°C 240hrs	___
High Temperature Operation	Endurance test applying the electric stress (Voltage & Current) and the thermal stress to the element for a long time.	70°C 240hrs	___
Low Temperature Operation	Endurance test applying the electric stress under low temperature for a long time.	-20°C 240hrs	___
High Temperature/ Humidity Storage	Endurance test applying the high temperature and high humidity storage for a long time.	60°C,90%RH 240hrs	___
High Temperature/ Humidity Operation	Endurance test applying the high temperature and high humidity Operation for a long time.	60°C,90%RH 120hrs	___
Temperature Cycle	Endurance test applying the low and high temperature cycle. -30°C 25°C 70°C 30min 5min 30min 	-30°C /70°C 30 cycles	___
Mechanical Test			
Vibration test	Endurance test applying the vibration during transportation and using.	Frequency:10~55Hz amplitude:1.5mm Time:0.5hrs/axis Test axis:X,Y,Z	___
Others			
Static electricity test	Endurance test applying the electric stress to the finished product housing.	Air Discharge model ±4kv,10 times	___

*** Supply voltage for OLED system =Operating voltage at 25℃

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/off exchange 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.

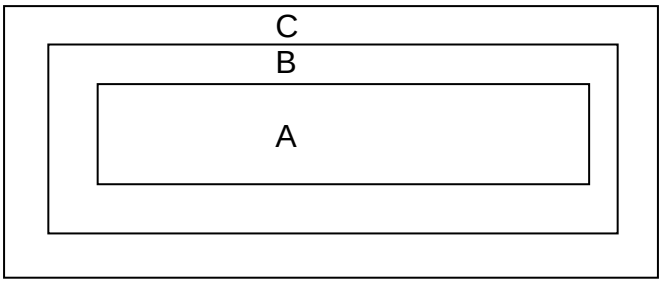
10.Inspection specification

Inspection Standard:

MIL-STD-105E table normal inspection single sample level II.

Definition

1 Major defect : The defect that greatly affect the usability of product.
2 Minor defect : The other defects, such as cosmetic defects, etc.
Definition of inspection zone:

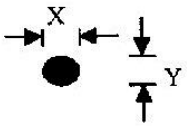


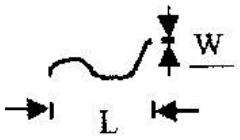
Zone A: Active Area
Zone B: Viewing Area except Zone A
Zone C: Outside Viewing Area
Note: As a general rule, visual defects in Zone C are permissible, when it is no trouble of quality and assembly to customer`s product.

Inspection Methods

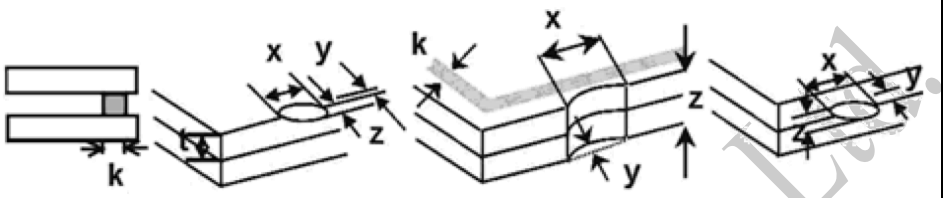
1 The general inspection : Under fluorescent light illumination: 750~1500 Lux, about 30cm viewing distance, within 45º viewing angle, under 25±5°C.
2 The luminance and color coordinate inspection : By SR-3 or BM-7 or the equal equipments, in the dark room, under 25±5°C.

NO	Item	Criterion	AQL
01	Electrical 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 white spots on OLED (display only)	2.1 White and black spots on display ≦ 0.25mm, no more than three white or black spots present. 2.2 Densely spaced: No more than two spots or lines within 3mm.	2.5

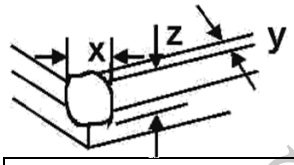
<table>
<tr><th>NO</th><th>Item</th><th>Criterion</th><th>AQL</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">03</td><td>OLED black spots, white spots, contamination (non-display)</td><td>3.1 Round type :
As following drawing
Φ=(x + y) / 2
 

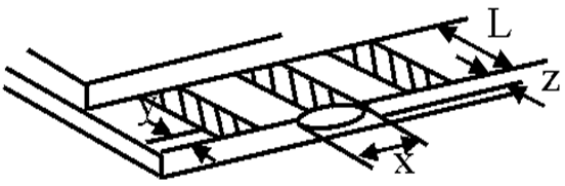
<table><tr><th>SIZE</th><th>Acceptable QTY</th><th>Zone</th></tr><tr><td>Φ≦0.10</td><td>ignore</td><td>A+ B</td></tr><tr><td>0.10＜Φ≦0.20</td><td>2</td><td>A+ B</td></tr><tr><td>0.20＜Φ≦0.25</td><td>1</td><td>A+ B</td></tr><tr><td>0.25＜Φ</td><td>0</td><td>A+ B</td></tr></table></td><td>2.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.2 Line type : (As following drawing)
 

<table><tr><th>Length</th><th>Width</th><th>Acceptable Q TY</th><th>Zone</th></tr><tr><td>---</td><td>W≦0.02</td><td>ignore</td><td>A+B</td></tr><tr><td>L≦3.0</td><td>0.02＜W≦0.03</td><td rowspan="2">2</td><td>A+B</td></tr><tr><td>L≦2.5</td><td>0.03＜W≦0.05</td><td>A+B</td></tr><tr><td>---</td><td>0.05＜W</td><td>As round type</td><td></td></tr></table></td><td>2.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>04</td><td>Polarizer bubbles /Dent</td><td>4.1 If bubbles are visible, judge using black spot specifications, not easy to find, must check in specify direction.
<table><tr><th>Size Φ</th><th>Acceptable Q TY</th><th>Zone</th></tr><tr><td>Φ≦0.20</td><td>ignore</td><td>A+B</td></tr><tr><td>0.20＜Φ≦0.50</td><td>3</td><td>A+B</td></tr><tr><td>0.50＜Φ≦1.00</td><td>2</td><td>A+B</td></tr><tr><td>1.00＜Φ</td><td>0</td><td>A+B</td></tr><tr><td>Total Q TY</td><td>3</td><td></td></tr></table>
4.2 The polarizer dent follows this specification.</td><td>2.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>05</td><td>Scratches</td><td>Follow NO.3 OLED black spots, white spots, contamination.</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

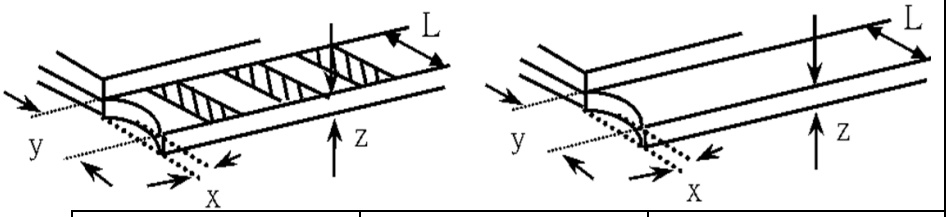
<table>
<tr><th>NO</th><th>Item</th><th>Criterion</th><th>AQL</th></tr>
<tr><td>06</td><td>Chipped glass</td><td>
Symbols Define:
x: Chip length y: Chip width z: Chip thickness
k: Seal width t: Glass thickness a: OLED side length
L: Electrode pad length:
6.1 General glass chip :
6.1.1 Chip on panel surface and crack between panels:


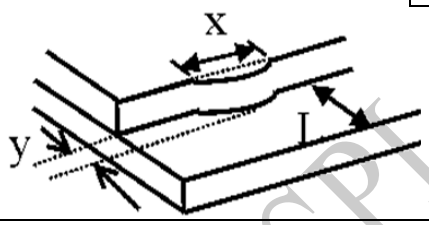
<table>
<tr><th>z: Chip thickness</th><th>y: Chip width</th><th>x: Chip length</th></tr>
<tr><td>Z≦1/2t</td><td>Not over viewing area</td><td>x≦1/8a</td></tr>
<tr><td>1/2t＜z≦2t</td><td>Not exceed 1/3k</td><td>x≦1/8a</td></tr>
</table>
⊙If there are 2 or more chips, x is total length of each chip.

6.1.2 Corner crack:


<table>
<tr><th>z: Chip thickness</th><th>y: Chip width</th><th>x: Chip length</th></tr>
<tr><td>Z≦1/2t</td><td>Not over viewing area</td><td>x≦1/8a</td></tr>
<tr><td>1/2t＜z≦2t</td><td>Not exceed 1/3k</td><td>x≦1/8a</td></tr>
</table>
⊙If there are 2 or more chips, x is the total length of each chip.
</td><td>2.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>06</td><td>Glass crack</td><td>
Symbols :
x: Chip length y: Chip width z: Chip thickness
k: Seal width t: Glass thickness a: OLED side length
L: Electrode pad length
6.2 Protrusion over terminal :
6.2.1 Chip on electrode pad :


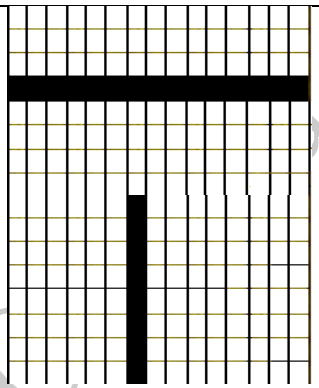
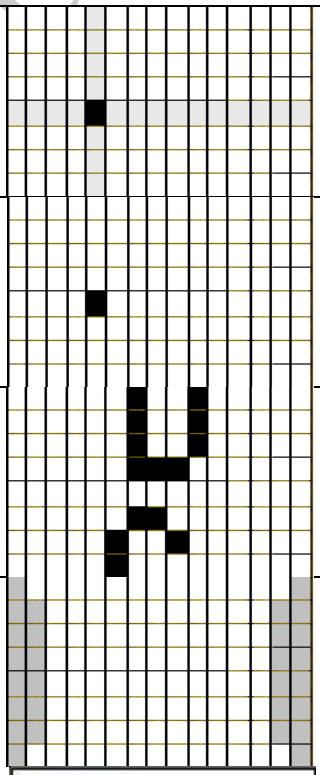
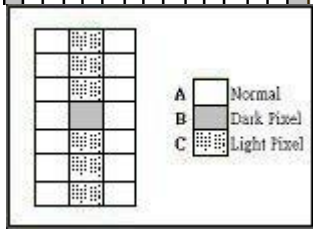
<table>
<tr><th>y: Chip width</th><th>x: Chip length</th><th>z: Chip thickness</th></tr>
<tr><td>y≦0.5mm</td><td>x≦1/8a</td><td>0 ＜ z ≦ t</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>2.5</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>NO</th><th>Item</th><th>Criterion</th><th>AQL</th></tr>
<tr><td>06</td><td>Glass crack</td><td>6.2.2 Non-conductive portion:
 

<table>
<tr><th>y: Chip width</th><th>x: Chip length</th><th>z: Chip thickness</th></tr>
<tr><td>y≦ L</td><td>x≦1/8a</td><td>0 ＜ z ≦ t</td></tr>
</table>
⊙If the chipped area touches the ITO terminal, over 2/3 of the ITO must remain and be inspected according to electrode terminal specifications.
⊙If the product will be heat sealed by the customer, the alignment mark not be damaged.
6.2.3 Substrate protuberance and internal crack.
<table>
<tr><th>y: width</th><th>x: length</th></tr>
<tr><td>y≦1/3L</td><td>x ≦ a</td></tr>
</table>

</td><td>2.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>07</td><td>Cracked glass</td><td>The OLED with extensive crack is not acceptable.</td><td>2.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>08</td><td>Backlight elements</td><td>8.1 Illumination source flickers when lit.
8.2 Spots or scratched that appear when lit must be judged. Using OLED spot, lines and contamination standards.
8.3 Backlight doesn’t light or color wrong.</td><td>0.65
2.5
0.65</td></tr>
<tr><td>09</td><td>Bezel</td><td>9.1 Bezel may not have rust, be deformed or have fingerprints, stains or other contamination.
9.2 Bezel must comply with job specifications.</td><td>2.5
0.65</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>PCB , COB</td><td>10.1 COB seal may not have pinholes larger than 0.2mm or contamination.
10.2 COB seal surface may not have pinholes through to the IC.
10.3 The height of the COB should not exceed the height indicated in the assembly diagram.
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.
10.5 No oxidation or contamination PCB terminals.
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.
10.7 The jumper on the PCB should conform to the product characteristic chart.
10.8 If solder gets on bezel tab pads, OLED pad, zebra pad or</td><td>2.5
2.5
0.65
2.5
2.5
0.65
0.65
2.5</td></tr>
</table>

		screw hold pad, make sure it is smoothed down.	

NO	Item	Criterion	AQL
11	Soldering	11.1 No un-melted solder paste may be present on the PCB. 11.2 No cold solder joints, missing solder connections, oxidation or icicle. 11.3 No residue or solder balls on PCB. 11.4 No short circuits in components on PCB.	2.5 2.5 2.5 0.65
12	General appearance	12.1 No oxidation, contamination, curves or, bends on interface Pin (OLB) of TCP. 12.2 No cracks on interface pin (OLB) of TCP. 12.3 No contamination, solder residue or solder balls on product. 12.4 The IC on the TCP may not be damaged, circuits. 12.5 The uppermost edge of the protective strip on the interface pin must be present or look as if it cause the interface pin to sever. 12.6 The residual rosin or tin oil of soldering (component or chip component) is not burned into brown or black color. 12.7 Sealant on top of the ITO circuit has not hardened. 12.8 Pin type must match type in specification sheet. 12.9 OLED pin loose or missing pins. 12.10 Product packaging must the same as specified on packaging specification sheet. 12.11 Product dimension and structure must conform to product specification sheet.	2.5 0.65 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 0.65 0.65 0.65 0.65

Check Item	Classification	Criteria
No Display	Major	
Missing Line	Major	
Pixel Short	Major	
Darker Short	Major	
Wrong Display	Major	
Un-uniform B/A x 100% < 70% A/C x 100% < 70%	Major	

11.Precautions in use of OLED Modules

Modules

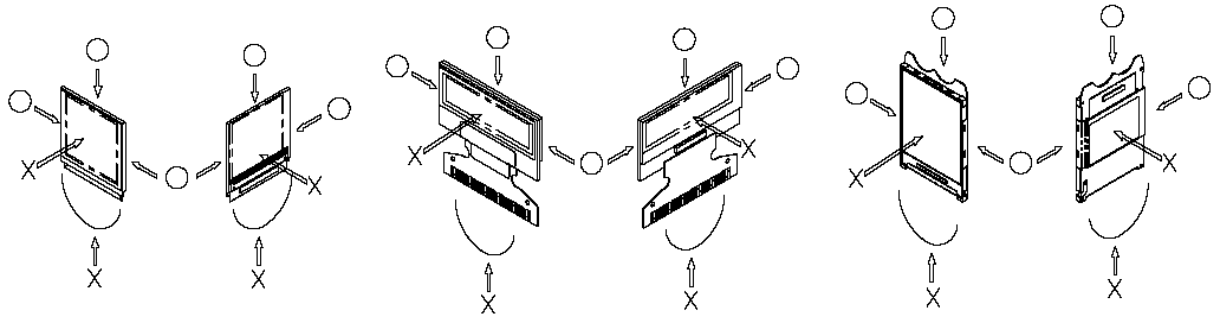
(1) Avoid applying excessive shocks to module or making any alterations or modifications to it.
(2) Don't make extra holes on the printed circuit board, change the components or modify its shape of OLED display module.
(3) Don't disassemble the OLED display module.
(4) Do not apply input signals while the logic power is off.
(5) Don't operate it above the absolute maximum rating.
(6) Don't drop, bend or twist OLED display module.
(7) Soldering: only to the I/O terminals.
(8) Hot-Bar FPC soldering condition: 280~350C, less than 5 seconds.
(9) Winstar has the right to change the passive components (Resistors, capacitors and other passive components will have different appearance and color caused by the different supplier.) and change the PCB Rev. (In order to satisfy the supplying stability, management optimization and the best product performance...etc, under the premise of not affecting the electrical characteristics and external dimensions, Winstar have the right to modify the version.)
(10) Winstar has the right to upgrade or modify the product function.
(11) For COG & COF structure OLED products, customers should reserve VCC (VPP) adjustment function or software update function when designing OLED supporting circuit. (The progress of OLED light-emitting materials will increase the conversion efficiency and the brightness. The brightness can be adjusted if necessary).

11.1. Handling Precautions

(1) Since the display panel is being made of glass, do not apply mechanical impacts such as 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. So, 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.
(5) When the surface of the polarizer of the OLED display module has soil, clean the surface. It takes advantage 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) 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.
(7) Do not touch the following sections whenever possible while handling the OLED display modules.
* Pins and electrodes

* Pattern layouts such as the TCP & FPC

(8) 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.



(9) Do not apply stress to the LSI chips and the surrounding molded sections.

(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.

11.2. Storage Precautions

(1) When storing OLED display modules, put them in static electricity preventive bags to avoid be directly exposed to sun or lights of fluorescent lamps. And, also, place in the temperature 25±5°C and Humidity below 65% RH.(We recommend you to store these modules in the packaged state when they were shipped from Winstar. At that time, be careful not to let water drops adhere to the packages or bags.)

(2) When the OLED display module is being dewed or when it is placed under high temperature or high humidity environments, the electrodes may be corroded if electric current is applied. Please store it in clean environment.

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, OLED display module may be damaged.

(2) To prevent occurrence of malfunctioning by noise, pay attention to satisfy the VIL and VIH specification and to make the signal line cable as short as possible.

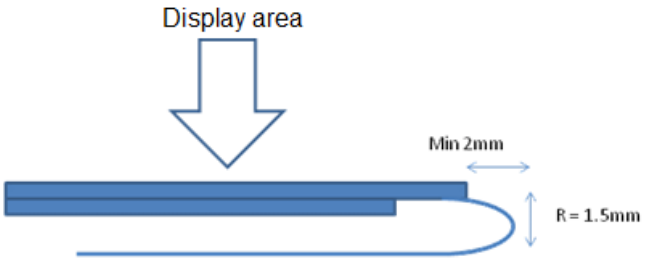
(3) We recommend you to install excess current preventive unit (fuses, etc.) to the power circuit (VDD / VCC). (Recommend value: 0.5A)

(4) Pay sufficient attention to avoid occurrence of mutual noise interference with the nearby devices.

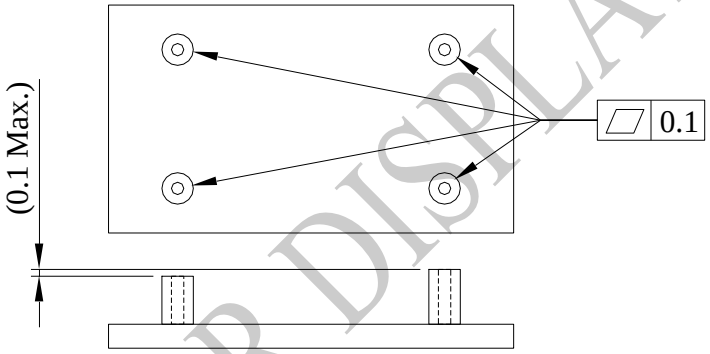
(5) As for EMI, take necessary measures on the equipment side basically.

(6) If the power supplied 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.
* Connection (contact) to any other potential than the above may lead to rupture of the IC.

(7) If this OLED driver is exposed to light, malfunctioning may occur and semiconductor elements may change their characteristics.
(8) The internal status may be changed, if excessive external noise enters into the module. Therefore, it is necessary to take appropriate measures to suppress noise generation or to protect module from influences of noise on the system design.
(9) We recommend you 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.
(10) It's pretty common to use "Screen Saver" to extend the lifetime and Don't use the same image for long time in real application. When an OLED display module is operated for a long of time with fixed pattern, an afterimage or slight contrast deviation may occur.
(11) The limitation of FPC and Film bending.



(12) The module should be fixed balanced into the housing, or the module may be twisted.



(13) Please heat up a little the tape sticking on the components when removing it; otherwise the components might be damaged.

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.