

# SSD1680

## *Product Preview*

**176 Source x 296 Gate Red/Black/White  
Active Matrix EPD Display Driver with Controller**

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**SSD1680**

Rev 0.14

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**Appendix: IC Revision history of SSD1680 Specification**

<b>Version</b>	<b>Change Items</b>	<b>Effective Date</b>
0.10	Initial Release	28-Feb-19
0.11	Updated Feature list	02-Apr-19
0.12	Updated AC Characteristics Updated Component list	21-May-19
0.13	Updated Component list	24-May-19
0.14	Updated Component list, removed case size for C0 and C1.	5-Jun-19

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# 1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

SSD1680 is an Active Matrix EPD display driver with controller for Red/Black/White EPD displays.

It consists of 176 source outputs, 296 gate outputs, 1 VCOM and 1VBD (for border), which can support displays with resolution up to 176x 296. In addition, SSD1680 has a cascade mode which provides two-chip solutions for displays with higher resolution.

In the SSD1680, data and commands are sent from MCU through hardware selectable serial peripheral interface. It has embedded booster, regulator and oscillator which is suitable for EPD display applications.

# 2 FEATURES

- Design for dot matrix type active matrix EPD display, support Red/Black/White color
- Resolution: 176 source outputs, 296 gate outputs, 1 VCOM and 1VBD (for border)
- Power supply:
  - VCI: 2.2 to 3.7V
  - VDDIO: Connect to VCI
  - VDD: 1.8V, regulate from VCI supply
- On chip display RAM
  - Mono B/W: 176x296 bits
  - Mono Red: 176x296 bits
- On-chip booster and regulator for generating VCOM, Gate and Source driving voltage
- Gate driving output voltage: 2-level outputs (VGH, VGL), Max 40Vp-p
  - VGH: 10V to 20V (Voltage adjustment step: 500mV)
  - VGL: -VGH (Voltage adjustment step: 500mV)
- Source / VBD driving output voltage: 4-levels outputs (VSH1, VSH2, VSS and VSL)
  - VSH1/VSH2: 2.4V to 17V (Voltage adjustment step: 100mV for 2.4V to 8.8V, 200mV for 8.8V to 17V)
  - VSL: -5V to -17V (Voltage adjustment step: 500mV)
- VCOM output voltage
  - DCVCOM: -3V to -0.2V in 100mV resolution
  - ACVCOM: 3-level outputs (VSH1+DCVCOM, DCVCOM, VSL+DCVCOM)
- On-chip oscillator, adjustable frame rate from 25Hz to 200Hz
- Programmable output Waveform Settings:
  - Individual setting of 5 LUT [LUT0~4]
    - VS: 2-bit per 4 phases
  - Common setting of 5 LUT
    - 48 phases (4 phases/group, 12 groups with repeat and state repeat function)
    - TP: Max. 255 frame/phase
    - RP: 1 to 256 times for repeat count
    - SR: 1 to 256 times for state repeat count; state repeat count for phase A,B and 1 state repeat count for phase C,D
    - FR: Selective Frame Rate for each group
    - XON: All Gate On Selection for each phase A,B and phase C,D
- Embedded OTP to store the waveform settings and parameters:
  - 36 sets of Waveform Settings (WS) including
    - waveform look up table (LUT),
    - Gate/Source voltage, VCOM value
    - Option for LUT end
  - 36 sets of Temperature Range (TR)
  - Display mode selection
  - 4-byte waveform version
  - 10-byte User ID
- Embedded OTP to store the init code setting
- External or internal generated voltage for burning OTP
- Built-in CRC checking method for RAM content and WS & TR in OTP
- Panel break diagnostic
- VCI low voltage detection
- Driving voltage ready detection
- Support display partial update

- Auto write RAM command for regular patterns
- Internal Temperature Sensor of +/-2degC accuracy from -25degC to 50degC
- I2C single master interface to communicate with external temperature sensor
- MCU interface: 4-wire or 3-wire Serial peripheral interface (maximum SPI write speed 20MHz)
- Cascade mode to support displays with higher resolution
- Available in COG package

### 3 ORDERING INFORMATION

Table 3-1 : Ordering Information

Ordering Part Number	Package Form	Remark
SSD1680Z	Gold Bump Die	Bump Face Up On Waffle pack Die thickness: 300um Bump height: 12um
SSD1680Z8	Gold Bump Die	Bump Face Down On Waffle pack Die thickness: 300um Bump height: 12um

### 4 BLOCK DIAGRAM

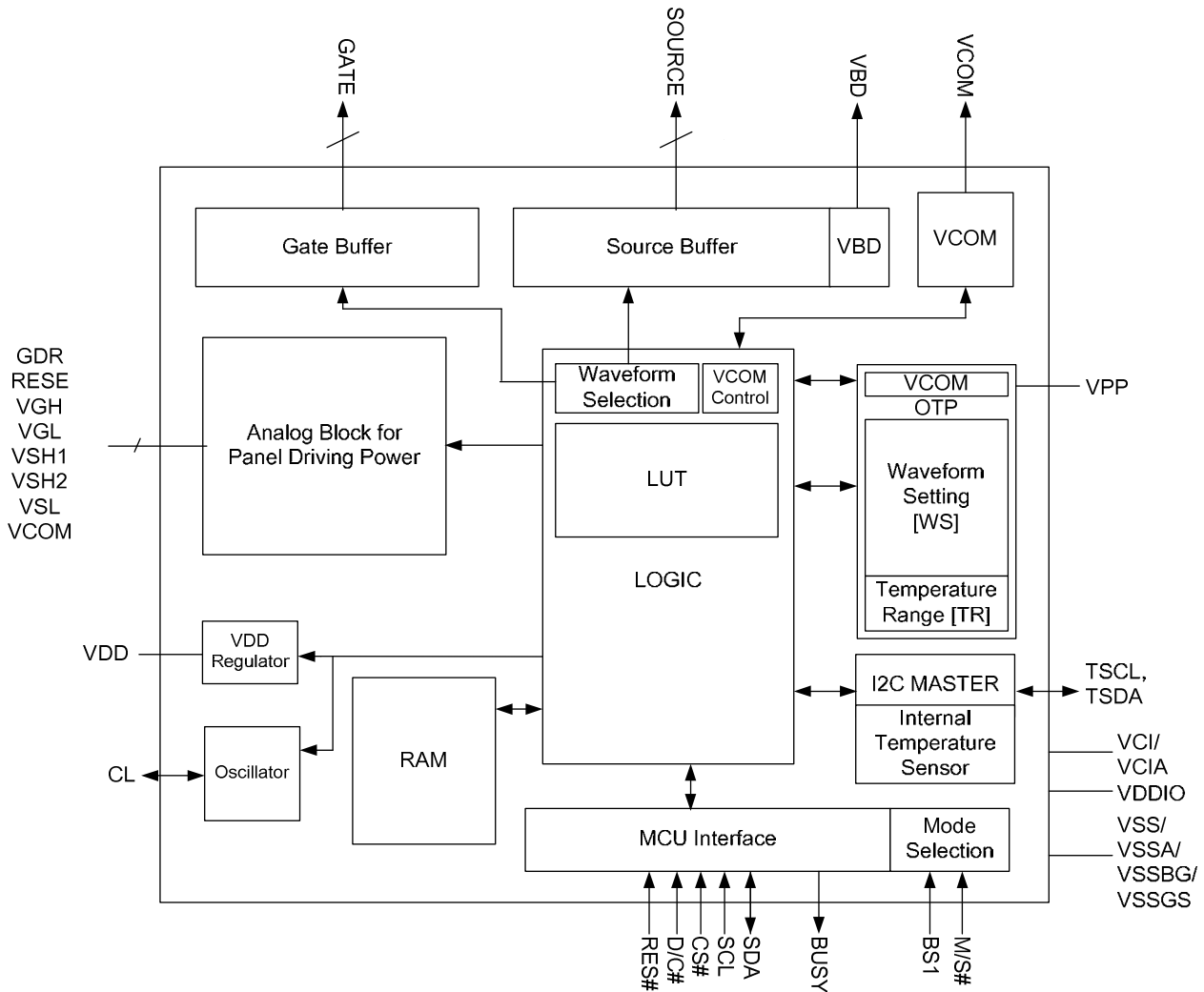


Figure 4-1 : SSD1680 Block Diagram

## 5 PIN DESCRIPTION

### Key:

I = Input  
 O =Output  
 IO = Bi-directional (input/output)  
 P = Power pin  
 C = Capacitor Pin  
 NC = Not Connected

Table 5-1: Power Supply Pins

Name	Type	Connect to	Function	Description	When not in use
VCI	P	Power Supply	Power Supply	Power input pin for the chip.	-
VCIA	P	Power Supply	Power Supply	Power input pin for the chip. - Connect to VCI in the application circuit.	-
VDDIO	P	Power Supply	Power for interface logic pins	Power input pin for the Interface. - Connect to VCI in the application circuit.	-
VDD	P	Capacitor	Regulator output	Core logic power pin VDD can be regulated internally from VCI. - For the single chip application, a capacitor should be connected between VDD and VSS under all circumstances. - For the cascade mode application, a capacitor should be connected between VDD and VSS in the master chip under all circumstances. For the slave chip, the capacitor is not necessary as VDD will be supplied from the cascade master chip externally.	-
VSS	P	VSS	GND	Ground (Digital).	-
VSSA	P	VSS	GND	Ground (Analog) - Connect to VSS in the application circuit.	-
VSSBG	P	VSS	GND	Ground (Reference) pin. - Connect to VSS in the application circuit.	-
VSSGS	P	VSS	GND	Ground (Output) pin. - Connect to VSS in the application circuit.	-
VPP	P	Power Supply	OTP power	Power Supply for OTP Programming.	Open

**Table 5-2: Interface Logic Pins**

Name	Type	Connect to	Function	Description	When not in use						
SCL	I	MPU	Data Bus	This pin is serial clock pin for interface. Refer to MCU interface in Section 6.1.	-						
SDA	I/O	MPU	Data Bus	This pin is serial data pin for interface. Refer to MCU interface in Section 6.1.	-						
CS#	I	MPU	Logic Control	This pin is the chip select input connecting to the MCU. Refer to MCU interface in Section 6.1.	VDDIO or VSS						
D/C#	I	MPU	Logic Control	This pin is Data/Command control pin connecting to the MCU. Refer to MCU interface in Section 6.1.	VDDIO or VSS						
RES#	I	MPU	System Reset	This pin is reset signal input. Active Low.	-						
BUSY	O	MPU	Device Busy Signal	This pin is Busy state output pin. When Busy is High, the operation of the chip should not be interrupted, and command should not be sent. For example., The chip would output Busy pin as High when <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Outputting display waveform; or</li> <li>- Programming with OTP</li> <li>- Communicating with digital temperature sensor</li> </ul> In the cascade mode, the BUSY pin of the slave chip should be left open.	Open						
M/S#	I	VDDIO/VSS	Cascade Mode Selection	This pin is Master and Slave selection pin. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For the single chip application, the M/S# pin should be connected to VDDIO.</li> <li>- In the cascade mode:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For Master Chip, the M/S# pin should be connected to VDDIO.</li> <li>For Slave Chip, the M/S# pin should be connected to VSS. The oscillator, booster and regulator circuits of the slave chip will be disabled. The corresponding pins including CL, VDD, VDDIO, VGH, VGL, VSH1, VSH2, VSL and VCOM must be connected to the master chip.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	-						
CL	I/O	NC	Clock signal	This pin is the clock signal pin. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For the single chip application, the CL pin should be left open.</li> <li>- In the cascade mode, the CL pin of the slave chip should be connected to the CL pin of the master chip.</li> </ul>	Open						
BS1	I	VDDIO/VSS	MCU Interface Mode Selection	This pin is for selecting 3-wire or 4-wire SPI bus. <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>BS1</th> <th>MCU Interface</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>L</td> <td>4-wire SPI</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H</td> <td>3-wire SPI (9-bit SPI)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	BS1	MCU Interface	L	4-wire SPI	H	3-wire SPI (9-bit SPI)	-
BS1	MCU Interface										
L	4-wire SPI										
H	3-wire SPI (9-bit SPI)										
TSDA	I/O	Temperature sensor SDA	Interface to Digital Temp. Sensor	This pin is I <sup>2</sup> C Interface to digital temperature sensor Data pin. External pull up resistor is required when connecting to I <sup>2</sup> C slave.	Open						
TSCL	O	Temperature sensor SCL	Interface to Digital Temp. Sensor	This pin is I <sup>2</sup> C Interface to digital temperature sensor Clock pin. External pull up resistor is required when connecting to I <sup>2</sup> C slave.	Open						



**Table 5-3: Analog Pins**

Name	Type	Connect to	Function	Description	When not in use
GDR	O	POWER MOSFET Driver Control	VGH, VGL Generation	This pin is N-Channel MOSFET gate drive control pin.	-
RESE	I	Booster Control Input		This pin is Current sense input pin for the control Loop.	-
VGH	C	Stabilizing capacitor		This pin is Positive Gate driving voltage. Connect a stabilizing capacitor between VGH and VSS in the application circuit.	-
VGL	C	Stabilizing capacitor		This pin is Negative Gate driving voltage. Connect a stabilizing capacitor between VGL and VSS in the application circuit.	-
VSH1	C	Stabilizing capacitor	VSH1, VSH2, VSL Generation	This pin is Positive Source driving voltage, VSH1 Connect a stabilizing capacitor between VSH1 and VSS in the application circuit.	-
VSH2	C	Stabilizing capacitor		This pin is Positive Source driving voltage, VSH2 Connect a stabilizing capacitor between VSH2 and VSS in the application circuit.	-
VSL	C	Stabilizing capacitor		This pin is Negative Source driving voltage. Connect a stabilizing capacitor between VSL and VSS in the application circuit.	-
VCOM	C	Panel/ Stabilizing capacitor	VCOM Generation	This pins is VCOM driving voltage Connect a stabilizing capacitor between VCOM and VSS in the application circuit.	-

**Table 5-4: Driver Output Pins**

Name	Type	Connect to	Function	Description	When not in use
S [175:0]	O	Panel	Source driving signal	Source output pin.	Open
G [295:0]	O	Panel	Gate driving signal	Gate output pin.	Open
VBD	O	Panel	Border driving signal	Border output pin.	Open

**Table 5-5: Miscellaneous Pins**

Name	Type	Connect to	Function	Description	When not in use
NC	NC	NC	Not Connected	This is dummy pin. It should not be connected with other NC pins.	Open
RSV	NC	NC	Reserved	This is a reserved pin and should be kept open.	Open
TPA, TPB, TPC, TPD, TPF, FB	NC	NC	Reserved for Testing	Reserved pins. - Keep open. - Do not connect to other NC pins and test pins including TPA, TPB, TPC, TPD, TPE, TPF, TIN and FB.	Open
TIN	I	NC	Reserved for Testing	This is a reserved pin and should be kept open.	Open
TPE	O	NC	Reserved for Testing	This is a reserved pin and should be kept open.	Open

## 6 Functional Block Description

### 6.1 MCU Interface

#### 6.1.1 MCU Interface selection

The SSD1680 can support 3-wire/4-wire serial peripheral. MCU interface is pin selectable by BS1 shown in Table 6-1.

**Table 6-1 : Interface pins assignment under different MCU interface**

MCU Interface	Pin Name					
	BS1	RES#	CS#	D/C#	SCL	SDA
4-wire serial peripheral interface (SPI)	L	RES#	CS#	DC#	SCL	SDA
3-wire serial peripheral interface (SPI) – 9 bits SPI	H	RES#	CS#	L	SCL	SDA

#### Note

(1) L is connected to  $V_{SS}$  and H is connected to  $V_{DDIO}$

#### 6.1.2 MCU Serial Interface (4-wire SPI)

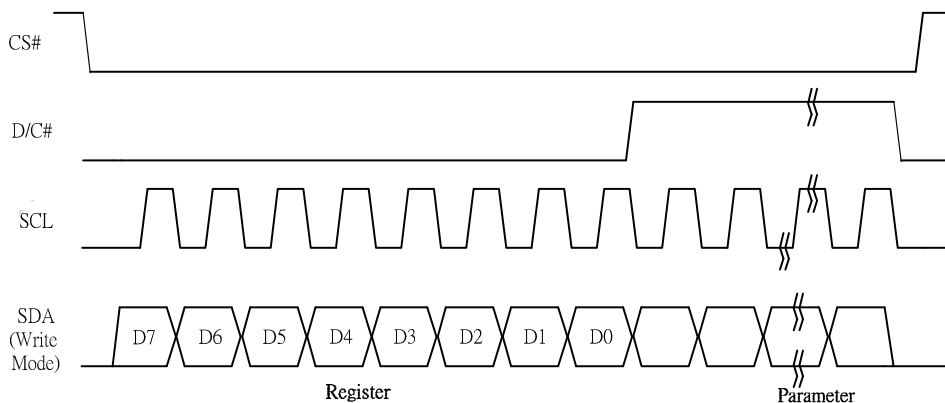
The 4-wire SPI consists of serial clock SCL, serial data SDA, D/C# and CS#. The control pins status in 4-wire SPI in writing command/data is shown in Table 6-2 and the write procedure 4-wire SPI is shown in Table 6-2

**Table 6-2 : Control pins status of 4-wire SPI**

Function	SCL pin	SDA pin	D/C# pin	CS# pin
Write command	↑	Command bit	L	L
Write data	↑	Data bit	H	L

#### Note:

- (1) L is connected to  $V_{SS}$  and H is connected to  $V_{DDIO}$
- (2) ↑ stands for rising edge of signal
- (3) SDA (Write Mode) is shifted into an 8-bit shift register on every rising edge of SCL in the order of D7, D6, ... D0. The level of D/C# should be kept over the whole byte. The data byte in the shift register is written to the Graphic Display Data RAM (RAM)/Data Byte register or command Byte register according to D/C# pin.



**Figure 6-1 : Write procedure in 4-wire SPI mode**

In the read operation (Command 0x1B, 0x27, 0x2D, 0x2E, 0x2F, 0x35). After CS# is pulled low, the first byte sent is command byte, D/C# is pulled low. After command byte sent, the following byte(s) read are data byte(s), so D/C# bit is then pulled high. An 8-bit data will be shifted out on every clock falling edge. The serial data SDA bit shifting sequence is D7, D6, to D0 bit. Figure 6-2 shows the read procedure in 4-wire SPI.

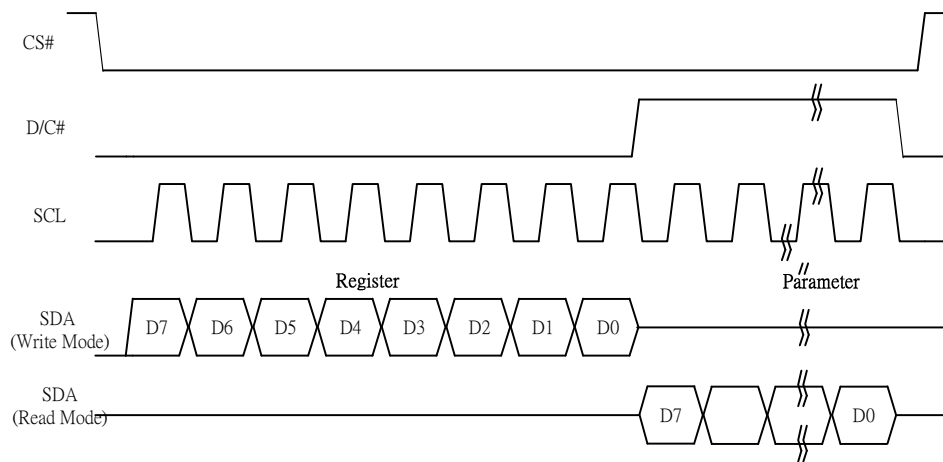


Figure 6-2 : Read procedure in 4-wire SPI mode

### 6.1.3 MCU Serial Peripheral Interface (3-wire SPI)

The 3-wire SPI consists of serial clock SCL, serial data SDA and CS#. The operation is similar to 4-wire SPI while D/C# pin is not used and it must be tied to LOW. The control pins status in 3-wire SPI is shown in Table 6-3.

In the write operation, a 9-bit data will be shifted into the shift register on every clock rising edge. The bit shifting sequence is D/C# bit, D7 bit, D6 bit to D0 bit. The first bit is D/C# bit which determines the following byte is command or data. When D/C# bit is 0, the following byte is command. When D/C# bit is 1, the following byte is data. Table 6-3 shows the write procedure in 3-wire SPI

Table 6-3 : Control pins status of 3-wire SPI

Function	SCL pin	SDA pin	D/C# pin	CS# pin
Write command	↑	Command bit	Tie LOW	L
Write data	↑	Data bit	Tie LOW	L

**Note:**

- (1) L is connected to V<sub>SS</sub> and H is connected to V<sub>DDIO</sub>
- (2) ↑ stands for rising edge of signal

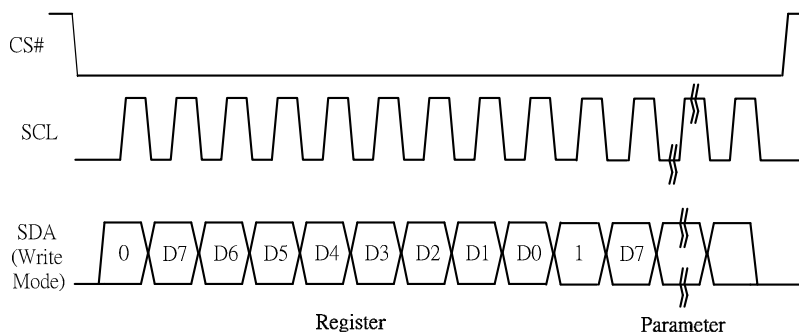
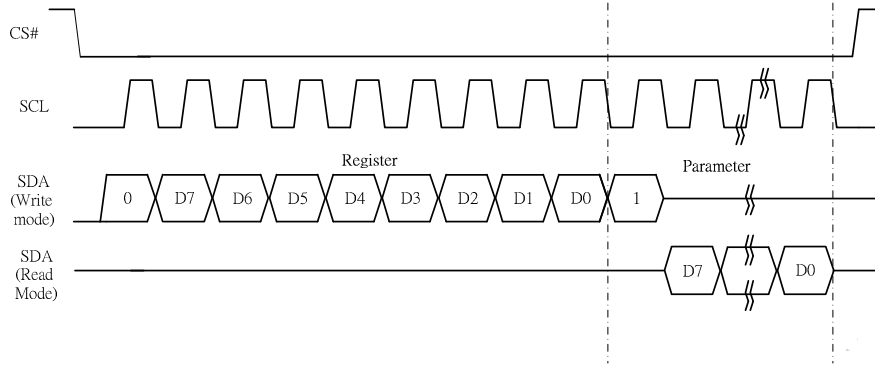


Figure 6-3 : Write procedure in 3-wire SPI

In the read operation (Register 0x1B, 0x27, 0x2D, 0x2E, 0x2F, 0x35). SDA data are transferred in the unit of 9 bits. After CS# pull low, the first byte is command byte, the D/C# bit is as 0 and following with the register byte. After command byte send, the following byte(s) are data byte(s), with D/C# bit is 1. After D/C# bit sending from MCU, an 8-bit data will be shifted out on every clock falling edge. The serial data SDA bit shifting sequence is D7, D6, to D0 bit. Figure 6-4 shows the read procedure in 3-wire SPI.



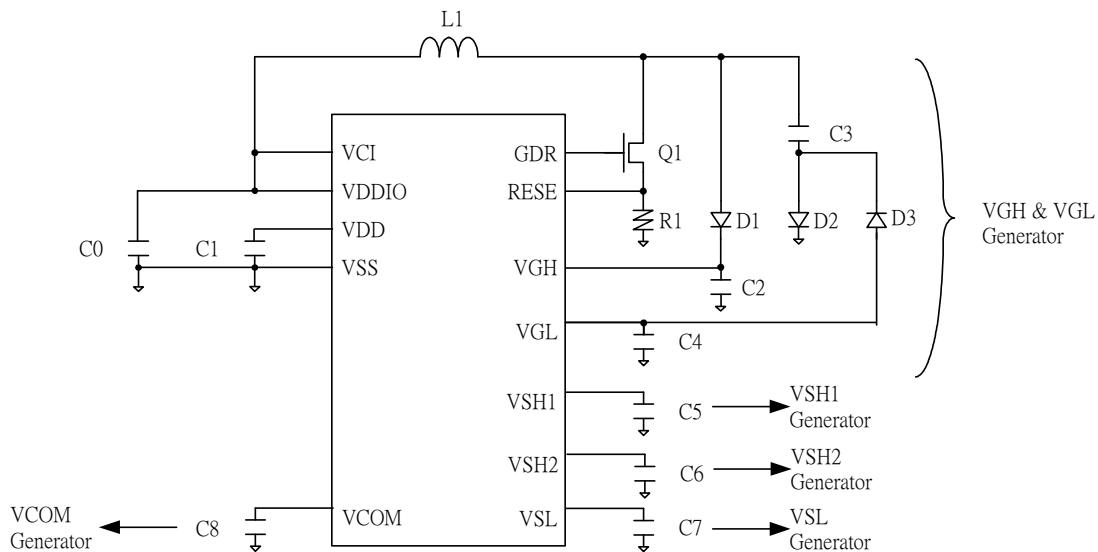
**Figure 6-4 : Read procedure in 3-wire SPI mode**

## 6.2 OSCILLATOR

The oscillator module generates the clock reference for waveform timing and analog operations.

## 6.3 BOOSTER & REGULATOR

A voltage generation system is included in the driver. It provides all necessary driving voltages required for an AMEPD panel including VGH, VGL, VSH1, VSH2, VSL and VCOM. External application circuit is needed to make the on-chip booster & regulator circuit work properly.



## 6.4 VCOM SENSING

This functional block provides the scheme to select the optimal VCOM DC level. The sensed value can be programmed into OTP.

The flow of VCOM sensing:

- Active Gate is scanning during the VCOM sense Period.
- Source are VSS.
- VCOM pin used for sensing.
- During Sensing period, BUSY is high.
- After Sensing, Active Gate return to non-select stage.

## 6.5 RAM

The On chip display RAM is holding the image data.

1 set of RAM is built for Mono B/W. The RAM size is 176x296 bits.

1 set of RAM is built for Mono Red. The RAM size is 176x296 bits.

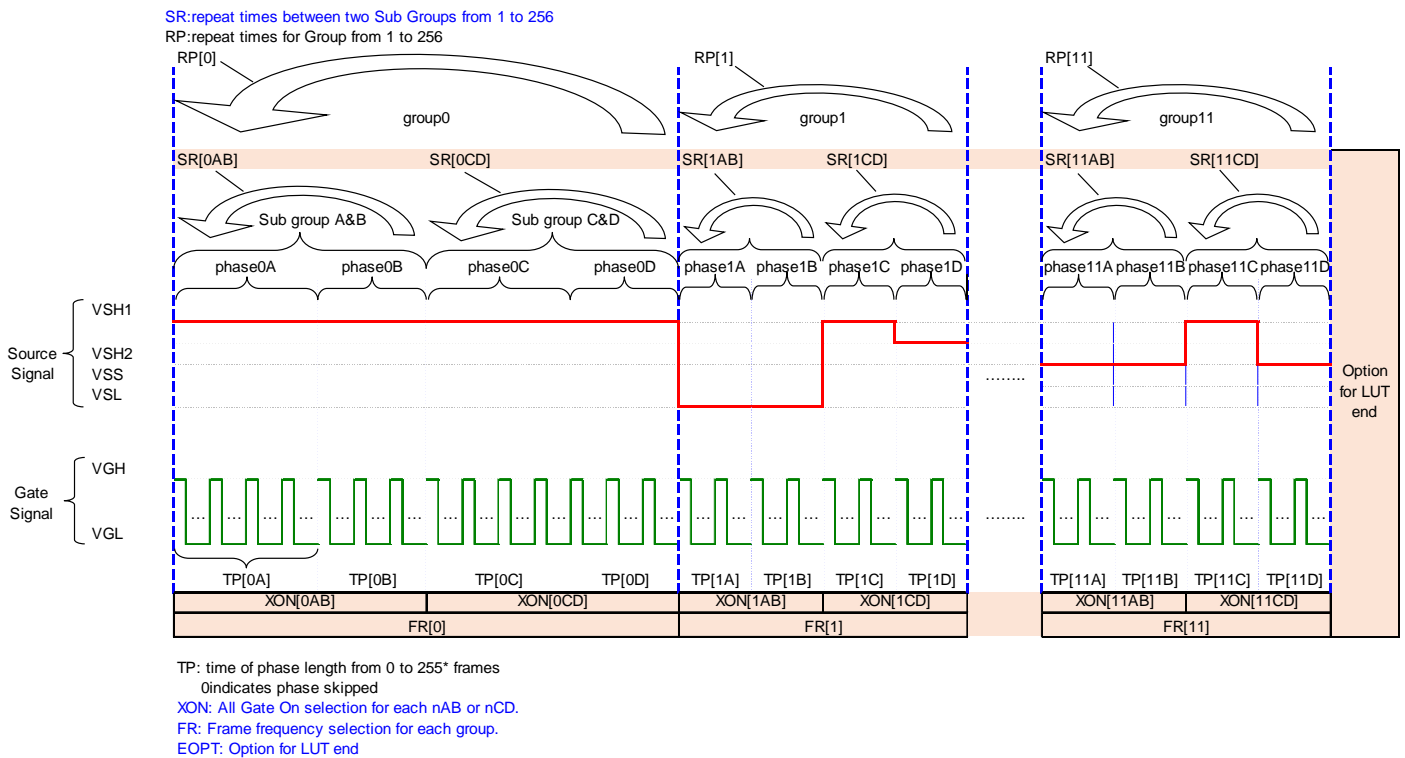
**Table 6-4 : RAM bit and LUT mapping for 3-color display**

Data bit in R RAM	Data bit in B/W RAM	Image Color	LUT
0	0	Black	LUT 0 for driving Black
0	1	White	LUT 1 for driving White
1	0	Red	LUT 2 for driving Red
1	1	Red	LUT 3 = LUT2

**Table 6-5 : RAM bit and LUT mapping for black/white display**

Data bit in R RAM	Data bit in B/W RAM	Image Color	LUT
0	0	Black	LUT 0 for driving Black
0	1	White	LUT 1 for driving White
1	0	Black	LUT 2 = LUT0
1	1	White	LUT 3 = LUT1

## 6.6 Programmable Waveform for Gate, Source and VCOM



**Figure 6-5 : Gate waveform and Programmable Source and VCOM waveform illustration**

In the programmable waveform for Source and VCOM, there are 12 groups (Group0 to Group11) and each group has 4 phases (Phase A to Phase D) and 2 state repeats (Phase A and B, Phase C and D). Totally, there are 48 phases. In addition, in each phase, the phase length (TP[nX]) can be set by number of frame from 0 to 255 frames. Also, each group can be repeated with repeat counting number (RP[n]) from 1 to 256 times; each AB / CD phases can be repeated with state repeat counting number (SR[nAB]/SR[nCD]) from 1 to 256 times. For the voltage, there is four levels for Source voltage (VSS, VSH1, VSH2, VSL) and three levels for VCOM voltage (DCVCOM, VSH1+DCVCOM, VSL+DCVOM).

The description of each parameter is as follows.

- 1) TP[nX] represents the phase length set by the number of frame.
  - The range of TP[nX] is from 0 to 255.
  - n represents the Group number from 0 to 11; X represents the phase number from A to D.
  - When TP[nX] = 0, the phase is skipped. When TP[nX] = 1, the phase is 1 frame, and so on. The maximum phase length is 255 frame.
- 2) RP[n] represents the repeat counting number for the Group.
  - The range of RP[n] is from 0 to 255.
  - n represents the Group number from 0 to 11.
  - RP[n] = 0 indicates that the repeat times =1, RP[n] = 1 indicates that the repeat times = 2, and so on. The maximum repeat times is 256.
- 3) SR[nAB] and SR[nCD] represent the state repeat counting number for Phase A & B and Phase C & D respectively.
  - The range of SR[nXY] is from 0 to 255.
  - n represents the Group number from 0 to 11.
  - SR[nXY] = 0 indicates that the repeat times =1, SR[nXY] = 1 indicates that the repeat times = 2, and so on. The maximum repeat times is 256.
- 4) VS[nX-LUTm] represents Source and VCOM voltage level which is used in each phase. Table 6-6 shows the voltage settings for source voltage and VCOM voltage.
  - n represents the Group number from 0 to 11.
  - m represents the LUT number from 0-4.

**Table 6-6 : VS[nX-LUTm] settings for Source voltage and VCOM voltage**

<b>VS[nX-LUTm]</b>	<b>Source voltage</b>	<b>VCOM voltage</b>
00	VSS	DCVCOM
01	VSH1	VSH1 + DCVCOM
10	VSL	VSL + DCVCOM
11	VSH2	N/A

- 5) FR[n] indicates the frame rate of group n
  - The range of FR [n] is from 0 to 7.
  - n represents the Group number from 0 to 11.
- 6) XON[nAB] and XON[nCD], indicates the gate scan selection.
  - n represents the Group number from 0 to 11.
  - XON[nXY] = 0 indicates Normal gate scan in Phase[nX] & Phase[nY].
  - XON[nXY] = 1 indicates All gate on, that Gate keeps High until the phase for normal gate scan, in Phase[nX] & Phase[nY].

## 6.7 WAVEFORM SETTING

As described in Section 6.6, parameters VS[nX-LUTm], TP[nX], RP[n], SR[nXY], FR[n] and XON[nXY] are used to define the driving waveform. In the SSD1680, there are 159 bytes in the waveform setting to store LUT0, LUT1, LUT2, LUT3 and LUT4, gate voltage, source voltage and frame rate. The waveform LUT of a particular temperature range can be loaded from OTP or written by MCU.

- WS byte 0~152, the content of VS[nX-LUTm], TP[nX], RP[n], SR[nXY], FR[n] and XON[nXY] are defined by Register 0x32
- WS byte 153, the content of Option for LUT end, is the parameter belonging to Register 0x3F.
- WS byte 154, the content of gate level, is the parameter defined by Register 0x03.
- WS byte 155~157, the content of source level, is the parameter defined by Register 0x04.
- WS byte 158, the content of VCOM level, is the parameter defined by Register 0x2C.

The SSD1680 waveform setting is shown in Figure 6-6 : Waveform Setting mapping

addr.	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	addr.	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
0	VS[0A-L0]		VS[0B-L0]		VS[0C-L0]		VS[0D-L0]		81								TP[3A]
1	VS[1A-L0]		VS[1B-L0]		VS[1C-L0]		VS[1D-L0]		82								TP[3B]
2	VS[2A-L0]		VS[2B-L0]		VS[2C-L0]		VS[2D-L0]		83								SR[3AB]
3	VS[3A-L0]		VS[3B-L0]		VS[3C-L0]		VS[3D-L0]		84								TP[3C]
4	VS[4A-L0]		VS[4B-L0]		VS[4C-L0]		VS[4D-L0]		85								TP[3D]
5	VS[5A-L0]		VS[5B-L0]		VS[5C-L0]		VS[5D-L0]		86								SR[3CD]
6	VS[6A-L0]		VS[6B-L0]		VS[6C-L0]		VS[6D-L0]		87								RP[3]
7	VS[7A-L0]		VS[7B-L0]		VS[7C-L0]		VS[7D-L0]		88								TP[4A]
8	VS[8A-L0]		VS[8B-L0]		VS[8C-L0]		VS[8D-L0]		89								TP[4B]
9	VS[9A-L0]		VS[9B-L0]		VS[9C-L0]		VS[9D-L0]		90								SR[4AB]
10	VS[10A-L0]		VS[10B-L0]		VS[10C-L0]		VS[10D-L0]		91								TP[4C]
11	VS[11A-L0]		VS[11B-L0]		VS[11C-L0]		VS[11D-L0]		92								TP[4D]
12	VS[0A-L1]		VS[0B-L1]		VS[0C-L1]		VS[0D-L1]		93								SR[4CD]
13	VS[1A-L1]		VS[1B-L1]		VS[1C-L1]		VS[1D-L1]		94								RP[4]
14	VS[2A-L1]		VS[2B-L1]		VS[2C-L1]		VS[2D-L1]		95								TP[5A]
15	VS[3A-L1]		VS[3B-L1]		VS[3C-L1]		VS[3D-L1]		96								TP[5B]
16	VS[4A-L1]		VS[4B-L1]		VS[4C-L1]		VS[4D-L1]		97								SR[5AB]
17	VS[5A-L1]		VS[5B-L1]		VS[5C-L1]		VS[5D-L1]		98								TP[5C]
18	VS[6A-L1]		VS[6B-L1]		VS[6C-L1]		VS[6D-L1]		99								TP[5D]
19	VS[7A-L1]		VS[7B-L1]		VS[7C-L1]		VS[7D-L1]		100								SR[5CD]
20	VS[8A-L1]		VS[8B-L1]		VS[8C-L1]		VS[8D-L1]		101								RP[5]
21	VS[9A-L1]		VS[9B-L1]		VS[9C-L1]		VS[9D-L1]		102								TP[6A]
22	VS[10A-L1]		VS[10B-L1]		VS[10C-L1]		VS[10D-L1]		103								TP[6B]
23	VS[11A-L1]		VS[11B-L1]		VS[11C-L1]		VS[11D-L1]		104								SR[6AB]
24	VS[0A-L2]		VS[0B-L2]		VS[0C-L2]		VS[0D-L2]		105								TP[6C]
25	VS[1A-L2]		VS[1B-L2]		VS[1C-L2]		VS[1D-L2]		106								TP[6D]
26	VS[2A-L2]		VS[2B-L2]		VS[2C-L2]		VS[2D-L2]		107								SR[6CD]
27	VS[3A-L2]		VS[3B-L2]		VS[3C-L2]		VS[3D-L2]		108								RP[6]
28	VS[4A-L2]		VS[4B-L2]		VS[4C-L2]		VS[4D-L2]		109								TP[7A]
29	VS[5A-L2]		VS[5B-L2]		VS[5C-L2]		VS[5D-L2]		110								TP[7B]
30	VS[6A-L2]		VS[6B-L2]		VS[6C-L2]		VS[6D-L2]		111								SR[7AB]
31	VS[7A-L2]		VS[7B-L2]		VS[7C-L2]		VS[7D-L2]		112								TP[7C]
32	VS[8A-L2]		VS[8B-L2]		VS[8C-L2]		VS[8D-L2]		113								TP[7D]
33	VS[9A-L2]		VS[9B-L2]		VS[9C-L2]		VS[9D-L2]		114								SR[7CD]
34	VS[10A-L2]		VS[10B-L2]		VS[10C-L2]		VS[10D-L2]		115								RP[7]
35	VS[11A-L2]		VS[11B-L2]		VS[11C-L2]		VS[11D-L2]		116								TP[8A]
36	VS[0A-L3]		VS[0B-L3]		VS[0C-L3]		VS[0D-L3]		117								TP[8B]
37	VS[1A-L3]		VS[1B-L3]		VS[1C-L3]		VS[1D-L3]		118								SR[8AB]
38	VS[2A-L3]		VS[2B-L3]		VS[2C-L3]		VS[2D-L3]		119								TP[8C]
39	VS[3A-L3]		VS[3B-L3]		VS[3C-L3]		VS[3D-L3]		120								TP[8D]
40	VS[4A-L3]		VS[4B-L3]		VS[4C-L3]		VS[4D-L3]		121								SR[8CD]
41	VS[5A-L3]		VS[5B-L3]		VS[5C-L3]		VS[5D-L3]		122								RP[8]
42	VS[6A-L3]		VS[6B-L3]		VS[6C-L3]		VS[6D-L3]		123								TP[9A]
43	VS[7A-L3]		VS[7B-L3]		VS[7C-L3]		VS[7D-L3]		124								TP[9B]
44	VS[8A-L3]		VS[8B-L3]		VS[8C-L3]		VS[8D-L3]		125								SR[9AB]
45	VS[9A-L3]		VS[9B-L3]		VS[9C-L3]		VS[9D-L3]		126								TP[9C]
46	VS[10A-L3]		VS[10B-L3]		VS[10C-L3]		VS[10D-L3]		127								TP[9D]
47	VS[11A-L3]		VS[11B-L3]		VS[11C-L3]		VS[11D-L3]		128								SR[9CD]
48	VS[0A-L4]		VS[0B-L4]		VS[0C-L4]		VS[0D-L4]		129								RP[9]
49	VS[1A-L4]		VS[1B-L4]		VS[1C-L4]		VS[1D-L4]		130								TP[10A]
50	VS[2A-L4]		VS[2B-L4]		VS[2C-L4]		VS[2D-L4]		131								TP[10B]
51	VS[3A-L4]		VS[3B-L4]		VS[3C-L4]		VS[3D-L4]		132								SR[10AB]
52	VS[4A-L4]		VS[4B-L4]		VS[4C-L4]		VS[4D-L4]		133								TP[10C]
53	VS[5A-L4]		VS[5B-L4]		VS[5C-L4]		VS[5D-L4]		134								TP[10D]
54	VS[6A-L4]		VS[6B-L4]		VS[6C-L4]		VS[6D-L4]		135								SR[10CD]
55	VS[7A-L4]		VS[7B-L4]		VS[7C-L4]		VS[7D-L4]		136								RP[10]
56	VS[8A-L4]		VS[8B-L4]		VS[8C-L4]		VS[8D-L4]		137								TP[11A]
57	VS[9A-L4]		VS[9B-L4]		VS[9C-L4]		VS[9D-L4]		138								TP[11B]
58	VS[10A-L4]		VS[10B-L4]		VS[10C-L4]		VS[10D-L4]		139								SR[11AB]
59	VS[11A-L4]		VS[11B-L4]		VS[11C-L4]		VS[11D-L4]		140								TP[11C]
60					TP[0A]				141								TP[11D]
61					TP[0B]				142								SR[11CD]
62					SR[0AB]				143								RP[11]
63					TP[0C]				144			FR[0]					FR[1]
64					TP[0D]				145			FR[2]					FR[3]
65					SR[0CD]				146			FR[4]					FR[5]
66					RP[0]				147			FR[6]					FR[7]
67					TP[1A]				148			FR[8]					FR[9]
68					TP[1B]				149			FR[10]					FR[11]
69					SR[1AB]				150	XON[0AB]	XON[0CD]	XON[1AB]	XON[1CD]	XON[2AB]	XON[2CD]	XON[3AB]	XON[3CD]
70					TP[1C]				151	XON[4AB]	XON[4CD]	XON[5AB]	XON[5CD]	XON[6AB]	XON[6CD]	XON[7AB]	XON[7CD]
71					TP[1D]				152	XON[8AB]	XON[8CD]	XON[9AB]	XON[9CD]	XON[10AB]	XON[10CD]	XON[11AB]	XON[11CD]
72					SR[1CD]				153								EOPT
73					RP[1]				154								VGH
74					TP[2A]				155								VSH1
75					TP[2B]				156								VSH2
76					SR[2AB]				157								VSL
77					TP[2C]				158								VCOM
78					TP[2D]												
79					SR[2CD]												
80					RP[2]												

Figure 6-6 : Waveform Setting mapping

## 6.8 Temperature Searching

The SSD1680 has internal temperature sensor to detect the environment temperature or can communicate with the external temperature sensor by I2C single master interface or can communicate with the external MCU to get the temperature value through SPI. In the SSD1680, there is a dedicated format for the temperature value so that the driver IC can understand it. The format of temperature value is described in Section 6.8.3.

### 6.8.1 Internal Temperature Sensor

The internal temperature sensor can be selected by command register. The accuracy of it is  $\pm 2\text{degC}$  from  $-25\text{degC}$  to  $50\text{degC}$ .

### 6.8.2 External Temperature Sensor I2C Single Master Interface

The driver IC can communicate with the external temperature sensor through I2C single master interface (TSDA and TSCL). TSDA will be SDA and TSCL will be SCL. TSDA and TSCL are required to connect with external pull-up resistor. Temperature register value of external temperature sensor can be read by command register.

### 6.8.3 Format of temperature value

The temperature value is defined by 12-bit binary. The rules are shown as below.

- If the Temperature value MSByte bit D11 = 0, then the temperature is positive and value (DegC) =  $+( \text{Temperature value} ) / 16$
- If the Temperature value MSByte bit D11 = 1, then the temperature is negative and value (DegC) =  $-( 2\text{'s complement of Temperature value} ) / 16$

Table 6-7 shows some examples of 12-bit binary temperature value:

Table 6-7 : Example of 12-bit binary temperature settings for temperature ranges

12-bit binary (2's complement)	Hexadecimal Value	TR Value [DegC]
0111 1111 1111	7FF	128
0111 1111 1111	7FF	127.9
0110 0100 0000	640	100
0101 0000 0000	500	80
0100 1011 0000	4B0	75
0011 0010 0000	320	50
0001 1001 0000	190	25
0000 0000 0100	004	0.25
0000 0000 0000	000	0
1111 1111 1100	FFC	-0.25
1110 0111 0000	E70	-25
1100 1001 0000	C90	-55



## 6.9 Waveform Setting searching mechanism

As mentioned in Section 6.7, the SSD1680 OTP can store waveform setting and temperature range. If waveform setting and temperature range are programmed in OTP memory, corresponding waveform LUT can be selected according to the sensed temperature to drive the display. The Waveform Setting searching mechanism by driver IC is as follows.

- 1) Read temperature value by command register in the format of 12-bit binary.
- 2) According to read temperature and display mode selection, search LUT in OTP from TR0 to TR35 in sequence. The last match will be selected, then, the corresponding WS will be loaded in the LUT register to drive the display.

**Remark:** Waveform LUT selection criteria is “Lower temperature bound < Sensed temperature ≤ Upper temperature bound”.

Table 6-8 shows an example for the waveform LUT searching from OTP:

- If the read temperature is 25degC, then, WS4 will be selected.
- If the read temperature is 34degC, then, WS7 will be selected. Although 34degC is also in the temperature range TR6, according to searching mechanism, the last match should be selected. Therefore, WS7 is selected.

**Table 6-8 : Example of waveform settings selection based on temperature ranges.**

Waveform LUT in OTP	Temperature Range in OTP	TR Lower Limit [Hex]	TR Upper Limit [Hex]	Temperature range in OTP
WS0	TR0	800	050	-128 DegC < Temperature ≤ 5 DegC
WS1	TR1	050	0A0	5 DegC < Temperature ≤ 10DegC
WS2	TR2	0A0	0F0	10 DegC < Temperature ≤ 15DegC
WS3	TR3	0F0	140	15 DegC < Temperature ≤ 20DegC
WS4	TR4	140	190	20 DegC < Temperature ≤ 25DegC
WS5	TR5	190	1E0	25 DegC < Temperature ≤ 30DegC
WS6	TR6	1E0	230	30 DegC < Temperature ≤ 35DegC
WS7	TR7	210	7FF	33 DegC < Temperature ≤ 127.9DegC
Others	Others	000	000	

**Precaution:**

Please ensure the temperature range covers whole range of application temperatures, display will not be updated if no suitable temperature range matches the sensed temperature.

## 6.10 One Time Programmable (OTP) Memory

In the SSD1680, there is an embedded OTP memory which is designed to store the waveform settings of different temperature range and some variables/parameters. The OTP memory can store 36 sets of waveform LUT settings (WS), 36 sets of temperature range (TR), VCOM value, display mode selection, waveform version and user ID. Figure 6 7 shows the address mapping of the 36 waveform setting (WS0 to WS35) and temperature range (TR0 to TR35).

addr.	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
0								
...								
158								
159								
...								
317								
318								
...								
476								
477								
...								
635								
636								
...								
794								
5406								
...								
5564								
5565								
...								
5723								
5724								
5725								
5726								
5727								
5728								
5729								
5730								
5731								
5732								
5733								
5734								
5735								
5736								
5737								
5738								
5826								
5827								
5828								
5829								
5830								
5831								

Figure 6-7 : The Waveform setting mapping in OTP for waveform setting and temperature range

## 6.11 The Format for Temperature Range (TR)

The format of TR Lower limit and Upper limit as shown in Figure 6-8 which temp\_L[11:0] is the lower limit and temp\_H[11:0] is the upper limit of the temperature range. There has 36sets of TR for waveform LUT searching.

D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
temp_L[7:0]							
temp_H[3:0]				temp_L[11:8]			
temp_H[11:4]							

Figure 6-8 : Format of Temperature Range (TR) in OTP

## 6.12 Cascade Mode

SSD1680 has a cascade mode that can cascade 2 chips to achieve the display resolution up to 352 (sources) x 296 (gates). The pin M/S# is used to configure the chip. When M/S# is connected to VDDIO, the chip is configured as a master chip. When M/S# is connected to VSS, the chip is configured as a slave chip.

When the chip is configured as a master chip, it will be the same as a single chip application, ie, all circuit blocks will be worked as usual. When the chip is configured as a slave chip, its oscillator and booster & regulator circuit will be disabled. The oscillator clock and all booster voltages will be come from the master chip. Therefore, the corresponding pins including CL, VDD, VGH, VGL, VSH1, VSH2, VSL, VGL and VCOM must be connected to the master chip.

## 6.13 VCI Detection

The VCI detection function is used to detect the VCI level when it is lower than Vlow, threshold voltage set by register.

In SSD1680, there is a command to execute the VCI detection function. When the VCI detection command is issued, the VCI detection will be executed. During the detection period, BUSY output is at high level. BUSY output is at low level when the detection is completed. Then, user can issue the Status Bit Read command to check the status bit for the result of VCI, which 0 is normal, 1 is VCI<Vlow.

## 6.14 HV Ready Detection

The HV Ready detection function is used to detect whether the analog block is ready.

In SSD1680, there is a command to execute the HV Ready detection function. When the HV Ready detection command is issued, the HV Ready will be executed. During the detection period, BUSY output is at high level. BUSY output is at low level when the detection is completed. Then, user can issue the Status Bit Read command to check the status bit for the result of HV Ready, which 0 is normal, 1 indicate HV is not ready.

## 7 COMMAND TABLE

Table 7-1: Command Table

Command Table											Command	Description																																																								
R/W#	D/C#	Hex	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0																																																										
0	0	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Driver Output control	<p>Gate setting A[8:0]= 127h [POR], 296 MUX MUX Gate lines setting as (A[8:0] + 1).</p> <p>B[2:0] = 000 [POR]. Gate scanning sequence and direction</p> <p>B[2]: GD Selects the 1st output Gate GD=0 [POR], G0 is the 1st gate output channel, gate output sequence is G0,G1, G2, G3, ... GD=1, G1 is the 1st gate output channel, gate output sequence is G1, G0, G3, G2, ...</p> <p>B[1]: SM Change scanning order of gate driver. SM=0 [POR], G0, G1, G2, G3...295 (left and right gate interlaced) SM=1, G0, G2, G4 ...G294, G1, G3, ...G295</p> <p>B[0]: TB TB = 0 [POR], scan from G0 to G295 TB = 1, scan from G295 to G0.</p>																																																								
0	1		A <sub>7</sub>	A <sub>6</sub>	A <sub>5</sub>	A <sub>4</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>																																																										
0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A <sub>8</sub>																																																										
0	1		0	0	0	0	0	B <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>0</sub>																																																										
0	0	03	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	Gate Driving voltage Control	<p>Set Gate driving voltage A[4:0] = 00h [POR] VGH setting from 10V to 20V</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>A[4:0]</th> <th>VGH</th> <th>A[4:0]</th> <th>VGH</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>00h</td> <td>20</td> <td>0Dh</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>03h</td> <td>10</td> <td>0Eh</td> <td>15.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04h</td> <td>10.5</td> <td>0Fh</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05h</td> <td>11</td> <td>10h</td> <td>16.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06h</td> <td>11.5</td> <td>11h</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>07h</td> <td>12</td> <td>12h</td> <td>17.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>08h</td> <td>12.5</td> <td>13h</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>07h</td> <td>12</td> <td>14h</td> <td>18.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>08h</td> <td>12.5</td> <td>15h</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09h</td> <td>13</td> <td>16h</td> <td>19.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0Ah</td> <td>13.5</td> <td>17h</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0Bh</td> <td>14</td> <td>Other</td> <td>NA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0Ch</td> <td>14.5</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A[4:0]	VGH	A[4:0]	VGH	00h	20	0Dh	15	03h	10	0Eh	15.5	04h	10.5	0Fh	16	05h	11	10h	16.5	06h	11.5	11h	17	07h	12	12h	17.5	08h	12.5	13h	18	07h	12	14h	18.5	08h	12.5	15h	19	09h	13	16h	19.5	0Ah	13.5	17h	20	0Bh	14	Other	NA	0Ch	14.5		
A[4:0]	VGH	A[4:0]	VGH																																																																	
00h	20	0Dh	15																																																																	
03h	10	0Eh	15.5																																																																	
04h	10.5	0Fh	16																																																																	
05h	11	10h	16.5																																																																	
06h	11.5	11h	17																																																																	
07h	12	12h	17.5																																																																	
08h	12.5	13h	18																																																																	
07h	12	14h	18.5																																																																	
08h	12.5	15h	19																																																																	
09h	13	16h	19.5																																																																	
0Ah	13.5	17h	20																																																																	
0Bh	14	Other	NA																																																																	
0Ch	14.5																																																																			
0	1		0	0	0	A <sub>4</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>																																																										

Command Table											Command	Description
R/W#	D/C#	Hex	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0		
0	0	04	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Source Driving voltage Control	Set Source driving voltage A[7:0] = 41h [POR], VSH1 at 15V B[7:0] = A8h [POR], VSH2 at 5V. C[7:0] = 32h [POR], VSL at -15V Remark: VSH1>=VSH2
0	1		A7	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0		
0	1		B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0		
0	1		C7	C6	C5	C4	C3	C2	C1	C0		

A[7]/B[7] = 1,  
VSH1/VSH2 voltage setting from 2.4V to 8.8V

A/B[7:0]	VSH1/VSH2	A/B[7:0]	VSH1/VSH2
8Eh	2.4	AFh	5.7
8Fh	2.5	B0h	5.8
90h	2.6	B1h	5.9
91h	2.7	B2h	6
92h	2.8	B3h	6.1
93h	2.9	B4h	6.2
94h	3	B5h	6.3
95h	3.1	B6h	6.4
96h	3.2	B7h	6.5
97h	3.3	B8h	6.6
98h	3.4	B9h	6.7
99h	3.5	BAh	6.8
9Ah	3.6	BBh	6.9
9Bh	3.7	BCh	7
9Ch	3.8	BDh	7.1
9Dh	3.9	BEh	7.2
9Eh	4	BFh	7.3
9Fh	4.1	C0h	7.4
A0h	4.2	C1h	7.5
A1h	4.3	C2h	7.6
A2h	4.4	C3h	7.7
A3h	4.5	C4h	7.8
A4h	4.6	C5h	7.9
A5h	4.7	C6h	8
A6h	4.8	C7h	8.1
A7h	4.9	C8h	8.2
A8h	5	C9h	8.3
A9h	5.1	CAh	8.4
AAh	5.2	CBh	8.5
ABh	5.3	CCh	8.6
ACH	5.4	CDh	8.7
ADh	5.5	CEh	8.8
AEh	5.6	Other	NA

A[7]/B[7] = 0,  
VSH1/VSH2 voltage setting from 9V to 17V

A/B[7:0]	VSH1/VSH2	A/B[7:0]	VSH1/VSH2
23h	9	3Ch	14
24h	9.2	3Dh	14.2
25h	9.4	3Eh	14.4
26h	9.6	3Fh	14.6
27h	9.8	40h	14.8
28h	10	41h	15
29h	10.2	42h	15.2
2Ah	10.4	43h	15.4
2Bh	10.6	44h	15.6
2Ch	10.8	45h	15.8
2Dh	11	46h	16
2Eh	11.2	47h	16.2
2Fh	11.4	48h	16.4
30h	11.6	49h	16.6
31h	11.8	4Ah	16.8
32h	12	4Bh	17
33h	12.2	Other	NA
34h	12.4		
35h	12.6		
36h	12.8		
37h	13		
38h	13.2		
39h	13.4		
3Ah	13.6		
3Bh	13.8		

C[7] = 0,  
VSL setting from -5V to -17V

C[7:0]	VSL
0Ah	-5
0Ch	-5.5
0Eh	-6
10h	-6.5
12h	-7
14h	-7.5
16h	-8
18h	-8.5
1Ah	-9
1Ch	-9.5
1Eh	-10
20h	-10.5
22h	-11
24h	-11.5
26h	-12
28h	-12.5
2Ah	-13
2Ch	-13.5
2Eh	-14
30h	-14.5
32h	-15
34h	-15.5
36h	-16
38h	-16.5
3Ah	-17
Other	NA

0	0	08	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Initial Code Setting OTP Program	Program Initial Code Setting  The command required CLKEN=1. Refer to Register 0x22 for detail. BUSY pad will output high during operation.
---	---	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----------------------------------	--

0	0	09	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	Write Register for Initial Code Setting	Write Register for Initial Code Setting Selection A[7:0] ~ D[7:0]: Reserved Details refer to Application Notes of Initial Code Setting
0	1		A7	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0		
0	1		B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0		
0	1		C7	C6	C5	C4	C3	C2	C1	C0		

0	0	0A	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	Read Register for Initial Code Setting	Read Register for Initial Code Setting
---	---	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

Command Table											Command	Description																																																												
RW#	D/C#	Hex	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0																																																														
0	0	0C	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	Booster Soft start Control	Booster Enable with Phase 1, Phase 2 and Phase 3 for soft start current and duration setting.  A[7:0] -> Soft start setting for Phase1 = 8Bh [POR] B[7:0] -> Soft start setting for Phase2 = 9Ch [POR] C[7:0] -> Soft start setting for Phase3 = 96h [POR] D[7:0] -> Duration setting = 0Fh [POR]  Bit Description of each byte: A[6:0] / B[6:0] / C[6:0]: <table border="1" data-bbox="1038 535 1497 875"> <thead> <tr> <th>Bit[6:4]</th> <th>Driving Strength Selection</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>000</td><td>1(Weakest)</td></tr> <tr><td>001</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>010</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>011</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>100</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>101</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>110</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>111</td><td>8(Strongest)</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1" data-bbox="1038 898 1497 1451"> <thead> <tr> <th>Bit[3:0]</th> <th>Min Off Time Setting of GDR [ Time unit ]</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0000</td><td>NA</td></tr> <tr><td>~</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>0011</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>0100</td><td>2.6</td></tr> <tr><td>0101</td><td>3.2</td></tr> <tr><td>0110</td><td>3.9</td></tr> <tr><td>0111</td><td>4.6</td></tr> <tr><td>1000</td><td>5.4</td></tr> <tr><td>1001</td><td>6.3</td></tr> <tr><td>1010</td><td>7.3</td></tr> <tr><td>1011</td><td>8.4</td></tr> <tr><td>1100</td><td>9.8</td></tr> <tr><td>1101</td><td>11.5</td></tr> <tr><td>1110</td><td>13.8</td></tr> <tr><td>1111</td><td>16.5</td></tr> </tbody> </table> D[5:0]: duration setting of phase D[5:4]: duration setting of phase 3 D[3:2]: duration setting of phase 2 D[1:0]: duration setting of phase 1 <table border="1" data-bbox="1038 1574 1497 1769"> <thead> <tr> <th>Bit[1:0]</th> <th>Duration of Phase [Approximation]</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>00</td><td>10ms</td></tr> <tr><td>01</td><td>20ms</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>30ms</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>40ms</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Bit[6:4]	Driving Strength Selection	000	1(Weakest)	001	2	010	3	011	4	100	5	101	6	110	7	111	8(Strongest)	Bit[3:0]	Min Off Time Setting of GDR [ Time unit ]	0000	NA	~		0011		0100	2.6	0101	3.2	0110	3.9	0111	4.6	1000	5.4	1001	6.3	1010	7.3	1011	8.4	1100	9.8	1101	11.5	1110	13.8	1111	16.5	Bit[1:0]	Duration of Phase [Approximation]	00	10ms	01	20ms	10	30ms	11	40ms
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0	1		1	A <sub>6</sub>	A <sub>5</sub>	A <sub>4</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>																																																														
0	1		1	B <sub>6</sub>	B <sub>5</sub>	B <sub>4</sub>	B <sub>3</sub>	B <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>0</sub>																																																														
0	1		1	C <sub>6</sub>	C <sub>5</sub>	C <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>1</sub>	C <sub>0</sub>																																																														
0	1		0	0	D <sub>5</sub>	D <sub>4</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>0</sub>																																																														

Command Table																				
R/W#	D/C#	Hex	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	Command	Description								
0	0	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Deep Sleep mode	Deep Sleep mode Control: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>A[1:0]</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>00</td> <td>Normal Mode [POR]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>01</td> <td>Enter Deep Sleep Mode 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>Enter Deep Sleep Mode 2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> After this command initiated, the chip will enter Deep Sleep Mode, BUSY pad will keep output high. Remark: To Exit Deep Sleep mode, User required to send HWRESET to the driver	A[1:0]	Description	00	Normal Mode [POR]	01	Enter Deep Sleep Mode 1	11	Enter Deep Sleep Mode 2
A[1:0]	Description																			
00	Normal Mode [POR]																			
01	Enter Deep Sleep Mode 1																			
11	Enter Deep Sleep Mode 2																			
0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>										
0	0	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	Data Entry mode setting	Define data entry sequence A[2:0] = 011 [POR]  A [1:0] = ID[1:0] Address automatic increment / decrement setting The setting of incrementing or decrementing of the address counter can be made independently in each upper and lower bit of the address. 00 –Y decrement, X decrement, 01 –Y decrement, X increment, 10 –Y increment, X decrement, 11 –Y increment, X increment [POR]  A[2] = AM Set the direction in which the address counter is updated automatically after data are written to the RAM. AM= 0, the address counter is updated in the X direction. [POR] AM = 1, the address counter is updated in the Y direction.								
0	1		0	0	0	0	0	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>										
0	0	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	SW RESET	It resets the commands and parameters to their S/W Reset default values except R10h-Deep Sleep Mode  During operation, BUSY pad will output high.  Note: RAM are unaffected by this command.								

Command Table											Command	Description														
R/W#	D/C#	Hex	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0																
0	0	14	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	HV Ready Detection	<p>HV ready detection A[7:0] = 00h [POR] The command required CLKEN=1 and ANALOGEN=1. Refer to Register 0x22 for detail. After this command initiated, HV Ready detection starts. BUSY pad will output high during detection. The detection result can be read from the Status Bit Read (Command 0x2F).</p>														
0	1		0	A <sub>6</sub>	A <sub>5</sub>	A <sub>4</sub>	0	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>			<p>A[6:4]=n for cool down duration: 10ms x (n+1) A[2:0]=m for number of Cool Down Loop to detect. The max HV ready duration is 10ms x (n+1) x (m) HV ready detection will be trigger after each cool down time. The detection will be completed when HV is ready. For 1 shot HV ready detection, A[7:0] can be set as 00h.</p>													
0	0	15	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	VCI Detection	<p>VCI Detection A[2:0] = 100 [POR] , Detect level at 2.3V A[2:0] : VCI level Detect</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>A[2:0]</th> <th>VCI level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>011</td> <td>2.2V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100</td> <td>2.3V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>101</td> <td>2.4V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>110</td> <td>2.5V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>111</td> <td>2.6V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>NA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The command required CLKEN=1 and ANALOGEN=1 Refer to Register 0x22 for detail.</p> <p>After this command initiated, VCI detection starts. BUSY pad will output high during detection. The detection result can be read from the Status Bit Read (Command 0x2F).</p>	A[2:0]	VCI level	011	2.2V	100	2.3V	101	2.4V	110	2.5V	111	2.6V	Other	NA
A[2:0]	VCI level																									
011	2.2V																									
100	2.3V																									
101	2.4V																									
110	2.5V																									
111	2.6V																									
Other	NA																									
0	1		0	0	0	0	0	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>																
0	0	18	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Temperature Sensor Control	<p>Temperature Sensor Selection A[7:0] = 48h [POR], external temperature sensor A[7:0] = 80h Internal temperature sensor</p>														
0			A <sub>7</sub>	A <sub>6</sub>	A <sub>5</sub>	A <sub>4</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>																
0	0	1A	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Temperature Sensor Control (Write to temperature register)	<p>Write to temperature register. A[11:0] = 7FFh [POR]</p>														
0	1		A <sub>11</sub>	A <sub>10</sub>	A <sub>9</sub>	A <sub>8</sub>	A <sub>7</sub>	A <sub>6</sub>	A <sub>5</sub>	A <sub>4</sub>																
0	1		A <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>	0	0	0	0																
0	0	1B	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	Temperature Sensor Control (Read from temperature register)	<p>Read from temperature register.</p>														
1	1		A <sub>11</sub>	A <sub>10</sub>	A <sub>9</sub>	A <sub>8</sub>	A <sub>7</sub>	A <sub>6</sub>	A <sub>5</sub>	A <sub>4</sub>																
1	1		A <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>	0	0	0	0																



Command Table																																		
RW#	D/C#	Hex	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	Command	Description																						
0	0	1C	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Temperature Sensor Control (Write Command to External temperature sensor)	<p>Write Command to External temperature sensor.</p> <p>A[7:0] = 00h [POR], B[7:0] = 00h [POR], C[7:0] = 00h [POR],</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">A[7:6]</td> <td>Select no of byte to be sent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>00</td> <td colspan="2">Address + pointer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>01</td> <td colspan="2">Address + pointer + 1st parameter</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td colspan="2">Address + pointer + 1st parameter + 2nd pointer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td colspan="2">Address</td> </tr> </table> <p>A[5:0] – Pointer Setting B[7:0] – 1<sup>st</sup> parameter C[7:0] – 2<sup>nd</sup> parameter The command required CLKEN=1. Refer to Register 0x22 for detail.</p> <p>After this command initiated, Write Command to external temperature sensor starts. BUSY pad will output high during operation.</p>	A[7:6]		Select no of byte to be sent	00	Address + pointer		01	Address + pointer + 1st parameter		10	Address + pointer + 1st parameter + 2nd pointer		11	Address								
A[7:6]		Select no of byte to be sent																																
00	Address + pointer																																	
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0	1		A <sub>7</sub>	A <sub>6</sub>	A <sub>5</sub>	A <sub>4</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>																								
0	1		B <sub>7</sub>	B <sub>6</sub>	B <sub>5</sub>	B <sub>4</sub>	B <sub>3</sub>	B <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>0</sub>																								
0	1		C <sub>7</sub>	C <sub>6</sub>	C <sub>5</sub>	C <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>1</sub>	C <sub>0</sub>																								
0	0	20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Master Activation	<p>Activate Display Update Sequence</p> <p>The Display Update Sequence Option is located at R22h.</p> <p>BUSY pad will output high during operation. User should not interrupt this operation to avoid corruption of panel images.</p>																						
0	0	21	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	Display Update Control 1	<p>RAM content option for Display Update</p> <p>A[7:0] = 00h [POR] B[7:0] = 00h [POR]</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">A[7:4] Red RAM option</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0000</td> <td>Normal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0100</td> <td>Bypass RAM content as 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1000</td> <td>Inverse RAM content</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">A[3:0] BW RAM option</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0000</td> <td>Normal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0100</td> <td>Bypass RAM content as 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1000</td> <td>Inverse RAM content</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">B[7] Source Output Mode</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Available Source from S0 to S175</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Available Source from S8 to S167</td> </tr> </table>	A[7:4] Red RAM option		0000	Normal	0100	Bypass RAM content as 0	1000	Inverse RAM content	A[3:0] BW RAM option		0000	Normal	0100	Bypass RAM content as 0	1000	Inverse RAM content	B[7] Source Output Mode		0	Available Source from S0 to S175	1	Available Source from S8 to S167
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0	1		A <sub>7</sub>	A <sub>6</sub>	A <sub>5</sub>	A <sub>4</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>																								
0	1		B <sub>7</sub>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																								

Command Table																																					
R/W#	D/C#	Hex	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	Command	Description																									
0	0	22	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	Display Update Control 2	Display Update Sequence Option: Enable the stage for Master Activation A[7:0]= FFh (POR)																									
0	1		A7	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Operating sequence</th> <th>Parameter (in Hex)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Enable clock signal</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Disable clock signal</td> <td>01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Enable clock signal → Enable Analog</td> <td>C0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Disable Analog → Disable clock signal</td> <td>03</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Enable clock signal → Load LUT with DISPLAY Mode 1 → Disable clock signal</td> <td>91</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Enable clock signal → Load LUT with DISPLAY Mode 2 → Disable clock signal</td> <td>99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Enable clock signal → Load temperature value → Load LUT with DISPLAY Mode 1 → Disable clock signal</td> <td>B1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Enable clock signal → Load temperature value → Load LUT with DISPLAY Mode 2 → Disable clock signal</td> <td>B9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Enable clock signal → Enable Analog → Display with DISPLAY Mode 1 → Disable Analog → Disable OSC</td> <td>C7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Enable clock signal → Enable Analog → Display with DISPLAY Mode 2 → Disable Analog → Disable OSC</td> <td>CF</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Enable clock signal → Enable Analog → Load temperature value → DISPLAY with DISPLAY Mode 1 → Disable Analog → Disable OSC</td> <td>F7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Enable clock signal → Enable Analog → Load temperature value → DISPLAY with DISPLAY Mode 2 → Disable Analog → Disable OSC</td> <td>FF</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Operating sequence	Parameter (in Hex)	Enable clock signal	80	Disable clock signal	01	Enable clock signal → Enable Analog	C0	Disable Analog → Disable clock signal	03	Enable clock signal → Load LUT with DISPLAY Mode 1 → Disable clock signal	91	Enable clock signal → Load LUT with DISPLAY Mode 2 → Disable clock signal	99	Enable clock signal → Load temperature value → Load LUT with DISPLAY Mode 1 → Disable clock signal	B1	Enable clock signal → Load temperature value → Load LUT with DISPLAY Mode 2 → Disable clock signal	B9	Enable clock signal → Enable Analog → Display with DISPLAY Mode 1 → Disable Analog → Disable OSC	C7	Enable clock signal → Enable Analog → Display with DISPLAY Mode 2 → Disable Analog → Disable OSC	CF	Enable clock signal → Enable Analog → Load temperature value → DISPLAY with DISPLAY Mode 1 → Disable Analog → Disable OSC	F7
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Enable clock signal	80																																				
Disable clock signal	01																																				
Enable clock signal → Enable Analog	C0																																				
Disable Analog → Disable clock signal	03																																				
Enable clock signal → Load LUT with DISPLAY Mode 1 → Disable clock signal	91																																				
Enable clock signal → Load LUT with DISPLAY Mode 2 → Disable clock signal	99																																				
Enable clock signal → Load temperature value → Load LUT with DISPLAY Mode 1 → Disable clock signal	B1																																				
Enable clock signal → Load temperature value → Load LUT with DISPLAY Mode 2 → Disable clock signal	B9																																				
Enable clock signal → Enable Analog → Display with DISPLAY Mode 1 → Disable Analog → Disable OSC	C7																																				
Enable clock signal → Enable Analog → Display with DISPLAY Mode 2 → Disable Analog → Disable OSC	CF																																				
Enable clock signal → Enable Analog → Load temperature value → DISPLAY with DISPLAY Mode 1 → Disable Analog → Disable OSC	F7																																				
Enable clock signal → Enable Analog → Load temperature value → DISPLAY with DISPLAY Mode 2 → Disable Analog → Disable OSC	FF																																				
0	0	24	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	Write RAM (Black White) / RAM 0x24	After this command, data entries will be written into the BW RAM until another command is written. Address pointers will advance accordingly  For Write pixel: Content of Write RAM(BW) = 1 For Black pixel: Content of Write RAM(BW) = 0																									

Command Table											Command	Description
R/W#	D/C#	Hex	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0		
0	0	26	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	Write RAM (RED) / RAM 0x26	After this command, data entries will be written into the RED RAM until another command is written. Address pointers will advance accordingly.  For Red pixel: Content of Write RAM(RED) = 1 For non-Red pixel [Black or White]: Content of Write RAM(RED) = 0
0	0	27	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	Read RAM	After this command, data read on the MCU bus will fetch data from RAM. According to parameter of Register 41h to select reading RAM0x24/ RAM0x26, until another command is written. Address pointers will advance accordingly.  The 1 <sup>st</sup> byte of data read is dummy data.
0	0	28	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	VCOM Sense	Enter VCOM sensing conditions and hold for duration defined in 29h before reading VCOM value. The sensed VCOM voltage is stored in register The command required CLKEN=1 and ANALOGEN=1 Refer to Register 0x22 for detail.  BUSY pad will output high during operation.
0	0	29	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	VCOM Sense Duration	Stabling time between entering VCOM sensing mode and reading acquired.  A[3:0] = 9h, duration = 10s. VCOM sense duration = (A[3:0]+1) sec
0	1		0	1	0	0	A <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>		
0	0	2A	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	Program VCOM OTP	Program VCOM register into OTP  The command required CLKEN=1. Refer to Register 0x22 for detail.  BUSY pad will output high during operation.
0	0	2B	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	Write Register for VCOM Control	This command is used to reduce glitch when ACVCOM toggle. Two data bytes D04h and D63h should be set for this command.
0	1		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
0	1		0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1		

Command Table																
R/W#	D/C#	Hex	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	Command	Description				
0	0	2C	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	Write VCOM register	Write VCOM register from MCU interface A[7:0] = 00h [POR]				
0	1		A7	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0						
													A[7:0]	VCOM	A[7:0]	VCOM
													08h	-0.2	44h	-1.7
													0Ch	-0.3	48h	-1.8
													10h	-0.4	4Ch	-1.9
													14h	-0.5	50h	-2
													18h	-0.6	54h	-2.1
													1Ch	-0.7	58h	-2.2
													20h	-0.8	5Ch	-2.3
													24h	-0.9	60h	-2.4
													28h	-1	64h	-2.5
													2Ch	-1.1	68h	-2.6
													30h	-1.2	6Ch	-2.7
													34h	-1.3	70h	-2.8
													38h	-1.4	74h	-2.9
											3Ch	-1.5	78h	-3		
											40h	-1.6	Other	NA		
0	0	2D	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	OTP Register Read for Display Option	Read Register for Display Option:  A[7:0]: VCOM OTP Selection (Command 0x37, Byte A)  B[7:0]: VCOM Register (Command 0x2C)  C[7:0]~G[7:0]: Display Mode (Command 0x37, Byte B to Byte F) [5 bytes]  H[7:0]~K[7:0]: Waveform Version (Command 0x37, Byte G to Byte J) [4 bytes]				
1	1		A7	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0						
1	1		B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0						
1	1		C7	C6	C5	C4	C3	C2	C1	C0						
1	1		D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0						
1	1		E7	E6	E5	E4	E3	E2	E1	E0						
1	1		F7	F6	F5	F4	F3	F2	F1	F0						
1	1		G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0						
1	1		H7	H6	H5	H4	H3	H2	H1	H0						
1	1		I7	I6	I5	I4	I3	I2	I1	I0						
1	1		J7	J6	J5	J4	J3	J2	J1	J0						
1	1		K7	K6	K5	K4	K3	K2	K1	K0						
0	0	2E	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	User ID Read	Read 10 Byte User ID stored in OTP: A[7:0]~J[7:0]: UserID (R38, Byte A and Byte J) [10 bytes]				
1	1		A7	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0						
1	1		B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0						
1	1		C7	C6	C5	C4	C3	C2	C1	C0						
1	1		D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0						
1	1		E7	E6	E5	E4	E3	E2	E1	E0						
1	1		F7	F6	F5	F4	F3	F2	F1	F0						
1	1		G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0						
1	1		H7	H6	H5	H4	H3	H2	H1	H0						
1	1		I7	I6	I5	I4	I3	I2	I1	I0						
1	1		J7	J6	J5	J4	J3	J2	J1	J0						

Command Table											Command	Description
R/W#	D/C#	Hex	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0		
0	0	2F	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	Status Bit Read	Read IC status Bit [POR 0x01] A[5]: HV Ready Detection flag [POR=0] 0: Ready 1: Not Ready A[4]: VCI Detection flag [POR=0] 0: Normal 1: VCI lower than the Detect level A[3]: [POR=0] A[2]: Busy flag [POR=0] 0: Normal 1: BUSY A[1:0]: Chip ID [POR=01]  Remark: A[5] and A[4] status are not valid after RESET, they need to be initiated by command 0x14 and command 0x15 respectively.
1	1		0	0	A <sub>5</sub>	A <sub>4</sub>	0	0	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>		
0	0	30	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	Program WS OTP	Program OTP of Waveform Setting The contents should be written into RAM before sending this command.  The command required CLKEN=1. Refer to Register 0x22 for detail. BUSY pad will output high during operation.
0	0	31	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	Load WS OTP	Load OTP of Waveform Setting  The command required CLKEN=1. Refer to Register 0x22 for detail.  BUSY pad will output high during operation.
0	0	32	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	Write LUT register	Write LUT register from MCU interface [153 bytes], which contains the content of VS[nX-LUTm], TP[nX], RP[n], SR[nXY], FR[n] and XON[nXY] Refer to Session 6.7 WAVEFORM SETTING
0	1		A <sub>7</sub>	A <sub>6</sub>	A <sub>5</sub>	A <sub>4</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>		
0	1		B <sub>7</sub>	B <sub>6</sub>	B <sub>5</sub>	B <sub>4</sub>	B <sub>3</sub>	B <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>0</sub>		
0	1		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
0	1		.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.		
0	0	34	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	CRC calculation	CRC calculation command For details, please refer to SSD1680 application note.  BUSY pad will output high during operation.
0	0	35	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	CRC Status Read	CRC Status Read A[15:0] is the CRC read out value
1	1		A <sub>15</sub>	A <sub>14</sub>	A <sub>13</sub>	A <sub>12</sub>	A <sub>11</sub>	A <sub>10</sub>	A <sub>9</sub>	A <sub>8</sub>		
1	1		A <sub>7</sub>	A <sub>6</sub>	A <sub>5</sub>	A <sub>4</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>		

Command Table											Command	Description
R/W#	D/C#	Hex	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0		
0	0	36	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	Program OTP selection	Program OTP Selection according to the OTP Selection Control [R37h and R38h]  The command required CLKEN=1. Refer to Register 0x22 for detail. BUSY pad will output high during operation.
0	0	37	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	Write Register for Display Option	Write Register for Display Option A[7] Spare VCOM OTP selection 0: Default [POR] 1: Spare  B[7:0] Display Mode for WS[7:0] C[7:0] Display Mode for WS[15:8] D[7:0] Display Mode for WS[23:16] E[7:0] Display Mode for WS[31:24] F[3:0] Display Mode for WS[35:32] 0: Display Mode 1 1: Display Mode 2  F[6]: PingPong for Display Mode 2 0: RAM Ping-Pong disable [POR] 1: RAM Ping-Pong enable  G[7:0]~J[7:0] module ID /waveform version.  Remarks: 1) A[7:0]~J[7:0] can be stored in OTP 2) RAM Ping-Pong function is not support for Display Mode 1
0	1		A <sub>7</sub>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0	1		B <sub>7</sub>	B <sub>6</sub>	B <sub>5</sub>	B <sub>4</sub>	B <sub>3</sub>	B <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>0</sub>		
0	1		C <sub>7</sub>	C <sub>6</sub>	C <sub>5</sub>	C <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>1</sub>	C <sub>0</sub>		
0	1		D <sub>7</sub>	D <sub>6</sub>	D <sub>5</sub>	D <sub>4</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>0</sub>		
0	1		E <sub>7</sub>	E <sub>6</sub>	E <sub>5</sub>	E <sub>4</sub>	E <sub>3</sub>	E <sub>2</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	E <sub>0</sub>		
0	1		0	F <sub>6</sub>	0	0	F <sub>3</sub>	F <sub>2</sub>	F <sub>1</sub>	F <sub>0</sub>		
0	1		G <sub>7</sub>	G <sub>6</sub>	G <sub>5</sub>	G <sub>4</sub>	G <sub>3</sub>	G <sub>2</sub>	G <sub>1</sub>	G <sub>0</sub>		
0	1		H <sub>7</sub>	H <sub>6</sub>	H <sub>5</sub>	H <sub>4</sub>	H <sub>3</sub>	H <sub>2</sub>	H <sub>1</sub>	H <sub>0</sub>		
0	1		I <sub>7</sub>	I <sub>6</sub>	I <sub>5</sub>	I <sub>4</sub>	I <sub>3</sub>	I <sub>2</sub>	I <sub>1</sub>	I <sub>0</sub>		
0	1		J <sub>7</sub>	J <sub>6</sub>	J <sub>5</sub>	J <sub>4</sub>	J <sub>3</sub>	J <sub>2</sub>	J <sub>1</sub>	J <sub>0</sub>		
0	0	38	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	Write Register for User ID	Write Register for User ID A[7:0]~J[7:0]: UserID [10 bytes]  Remarks: A[7:0]~J[7:0] can be stored in OTP
0	1		A <sub>7</sub>	A <sub>6</sub>	A <sub>5</sub>	A <sub>4</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>		
0	1		B <sub>7</sub>	B <sub>6</sub>	B <sub>5</sub>	B <sub>4</sub>	B <sub>3</sub>	B <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>0</sub>		
0	1		C <sub>7</sub>	C <sub>6</sub>	C <sub>5</sub>	C <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>1</sub>	C <sub>0</sub>		
0	1		D <sub>7</sub>	D <sub>6</sub>	D <sub>5</sub>	D <sub>4</sub>	D <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>0</sub>		
0	1		E <sub>7</sub>	E <sub>6</sub>	E <sub>5</sub>	E <sub>4</sub>	E <sub>3</sub>	E <sub>2</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	E <sub>0</sub>		
0	1		F <sub>7</sub>	F <sub>6</sub>	F <sub>5</sub>	F <sub>4</sub>	F <sub>3</sub>	F <sub>2</sub>	F <sub>1</sub>	F <sub>0</sub>		
0	1		G <sub>7</sub>	G <sub>6</sub>	G <sub>5</sub>	G <sub>4</sub>	G <sub>3</sub>	G <sub>2</sub>	G <sub>1</sub>	G <sub>0</sub>		
0	1		H <sub>7</sub>	H <sub>6</sub>	H <sub>5</sub>	H <sub>4</sub>	H <sub>3</sub>	H <sub>2</sub>	H <sub>1</sub>	H <sub>0</sub>		
0	1		I <sub>7</sub>	I <sub>6</sub>	I <sub>5</sub>	I <sub>4</sub>	I <sub>3</sub>	I <sub>2</sub>	I <sub>1</sub>	I <sub>0</sub>		
0	1		J <sub>7</sub>	J <sub>6</sub>	J <sub>5</sub>	J <sub>4</sub>	J <sub>3</sub>	J <sub>2</sub>	J <sub>1</sub>	J <sub>0</sub>		
0	0	39	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	OTP program mode	OTP program mode A[1:0] = 00: Normal Mode [POR] A[1:0] = 11: Internal generated OTP programming voltage  Remark: User is required to EXACTLY follow the reference code sequences
0	1		0	0	0	0	0	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>			

Command Table																																																
RW#	D/C#	Hex	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	Command	Description																																				
0	0	3C	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	Border Waveform Control	Select border waveform for VBD A[7:0] = C0h [POR], set VBD as HiZ. A [7:6] :Select VBD option <table border="1" data-bbox="1023 286 1485 539"> <tr> <th>A[7:6]</th> <th>Select VBD as</th> </tr> <tr> <td>00</td> <td>GS Transition, Defined in A[2] and A[1:0]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>01</td> <td>Fix Level, Defined in A[5:4]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>VCOM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11[POR]</td> <td>HiZ</td> </tr> </table> A [5:4] Fix Level Setting for VBD <table border="1" data-bbox="1023 600 1485 763"> <tr> <th>A[5:4]</th> <th>VBD level</th> </tr> <tr> <td>00</td> <td>VSS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>01</td> <td>VSH1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>VSL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>VSH2</td> </tr> </table> A[2] GS Transition control <table border="1" data-bbox="1023 824 1485 949"> <tr> <th>A[2]</th> <th>GS Transition control</th> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Follow LUT (Output VCOM @ RED)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Follow LUT</td> </tr> </table> A [1:0] GS Transition setting for VBD <table border="1" data-bbox="1023 1010 1485 1173"> <tr> <th>A[1:0]</th> <th>VBD Transition</th> </tr> <tr> <td>00</td> <td>LUT0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>01</td> <td>LUT1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>LUT2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>LUT3</td> </tr> </table>	A[7:6]	Select VBD as	00	GS Transition, Defined in A[2] and A[1:0]	01	Fix Level, Defined in A[5:4]	10	VCOM	11[POR]	HiZ	A[5:4]	VBD level	00	VSS	01	VSH1	10	VSL	11	VSH2	A[2]	GS Transition control	0	Follow LUT (Output VCOM @ RED)	1	Follow LUT	A[1:0]	VBD Transition	00	LUT0	01	LUT1	10	LUT2	11	LUT3
A[7:6]	Select VBD as																																															
00	GS Transition, Defined in A[2] and A[1:0]																																															
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11	LUT3																																															
0	1		A <sub>7</sub>	A <sub>6</sub>	A <sub>5</sub>	A <sub>4</sub>	0	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>																																						
0	0	3F	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	End Option (EOPT)	Option for LUT end A[7:0]= 02h [POR] <table border="1" data-bbox="1023 1272 1525 1368"> <tr> <td>22h</td> <td>Normal.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>07h</td> <td>Source output level keep previous output before power off</td> </tr> </table>	22h	Normal.	07h	Source output level keep previous output before power off																																
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0	1		A <sub>7</sub>	A <sub>6</sub>	A <sub>5</sub>	A <sub>4</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>																																						
0	0	41	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	Read RAM Option	Read RAM Option A[0]= 0 [POR] 0 : Read RAM corresponding to RAM0x24 1 : Read RAM corresponding to RAM0x26																																				
0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A <sub>0</sub>																																						
0	0	44	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	Set RAM X - address Start / End position	Specify the start/end positions of the window address in the X direction by an address unit for RAM  A[5:0]: XSA[5:0], XStart, POR = 00h B[5:0]: XEA[5:0], XEnd, POR = 15h																																				
0	1		0	0	A <sub>5</sub>	A <sub>4</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>																																						
0	1		0	0	B <sub>5</sub>	B <sub>4</sub>	B <sub>3</sub>	B <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>0</sub>																																						
0	0	45	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	Set Ram Y- address Start / End position	Specify the start/end positions of the window address in the Y direction by an address unit for RAM  A[8:0]: YSA[8:0], YStart, POR = 000h B[8:0]: YEA[8:0], YEnd, POR = 127h																																				
0	1		A <sub>7</sub>	A <sub>6</sub>	A <sub>5</sub>	A <sub>4</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>																																						
0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A <sub>8</sub>																																						
0	1		B <sub>7</sub>	B <sub>6</sub>	B <sub>5</sub>	B <sub>4</sub>	B <sub>3</sub>	B <sub>2</sub>	B <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>0</sub>																																						
0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	B <sub>8</sub>																																						

Command Table											Command	Description																																							
R/W#	D/C#	Hex	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0																																									
0	0	46	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	Auto Write RED RAM for Regular Pattern	Auto Write RED RAM for Regular Pattern A[7:0] = 00h [POR]																																							
0	1		A <sub>7</sub>	A <sub>6</sub>	A <sub>5</sub>	A <sub>4</sub>	0	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>			A[7]: The 1st step value, POR = 0 A[6:4]: Step Height, POR= 000 Step of alter RAM in Y-direction according to Gate <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>A[6:4]</th> <th>Height</th> <th>A[6:4]</th> <th>Height</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>000</td> <td>8</td> <td>100</td> <td>128</td> </tr> <tr> <td>001</td> <td>16</td> <td>101</td> <td>256</td> </tr> <tr> <td>010</td> <td>32</td> <td>110</td> <td>296</td> </tr> <tr> <td>011</td> <td>64</td> <td>111</td> <td>NA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> A[2:0]: Step Width, POR= 000 Step of alter RAM in X-direction according to Source <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>A[2:0]</th> <th>Width</th> <th>A[2:0]</th> <th>Width</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>000</td> <td>8</td> <td>100</td> <td>128</td> </tr> <tr> <td>001</td> <td>16</td> <td>101</td> <td>176</td> </tr> <tr> <td>010</td> <td>32</td> <td>110</td> <td>NA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>011</td> <td>64</td> <td>111</td> <td>NA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> BUSY pad will output high during operation.	A[6:4]	Height	A[6:4]	Height	000	8	100	128	001	16	101	256	010	32	110	296	011	64	111	NA	A[2:0]	Width	A[2:0]	Width	000	8	100	128	001	16	101	176	010	32	110	NA	011	64
A[6:4]	Height	A[6:4]	Height																																																
000	8	100	128																																																
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000	8	100	128																																																
001	16	101	176																																																
010	32	110	NA																																																
011	64	111	NA																																																
0	0	47	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	Auto Write B/W RAM for Regular Pattern	Auto Write B/W RAM for Regular Pattern A[7:0] = 00h [POR]																																							
0	1		A <sub>7</sub>	A <sub>6</sub>	A <sub>5</sub>	A <sub>4</sub>	0	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>			A[7]: The 1st step value, POR = 0 A[6:4]: Step Height, POR= 000 Step of alter RAM in Y-direction according to Gate <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>A[6:4]</th> <th>Height</th> <th>A[6:4]</th> <th>Height</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>000</td> <td>8</td> <td>100</td> <td>128</td> </tr> <tr> <td>001</td> <td>16</td> <td>101</td> <td>256</td> </tr> <tr> <td>010</td> <td>32</td> <td>110</td> <td>296</td> </tr> <tr> <td>011</td> <td>64</td> <td>111</td> <td>NA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> A[2:0]: Step Width, POR= 000 Step of alter RAM in X-direction according to Source <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>A[2:0]</th> <th>Width</th> <th>A[2:0]</th> <th>Width</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>000</td> <td>8</td> <td>100</td> <td>128</td> </tr> <tr> <td>001</td> <td>16</td> <td>101</td> <td>176</td> </tr> <tr> <td>010</td> <td>32</td> <td>110</td> <td>NA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>011</td> <td>64</td> <td>111</td> <td>NA</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> During operation, BUSY pad will output high.	A[6:4]	Height	A[6:4]	Height	000	8	100	128	001	16	101	256	010	32	110	296	011	64	111	NA	A[2:0]	Width	A[2:0]	Width	000	8	100	128	001	16	101	176	010	32	110	NA	011	64
A[6:4]	Height	A[6:4]	Height																																																
000	8	100	128																																																
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001	16	101	176																																																
010	32	110	NA																																																
011	64	111	NA																																																



Command Table											Command	Description
R/W#	D/C#	Hex	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0		
0	0	4E	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	Set RAM X address counter	Make initial settings for the RAM X address in the address counter (AC) A[5:0]: 00h [POR].
0	1		0	0	A <sub>5</sub>	A <sub>4</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>		
0	0	4F	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	Set RAM Y address counter	Make initial settings for the RAM Y address in the address counter (AC) A[8:0]: 000h [POR].
0	1		A <sub>7</sub>	A <sub>6</sub>	A <sub>5</sub>	A <sub>4</sub>	A <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>		
0	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A <sub>8</sub>		
0	0	7F	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NOP	This command is an empty command; it does not have any effect on the display module. However it can be used to terminate Frame Memory Write or Read Commands.

## 8 COMMAND DESCRIPTION

### 8.1 Driver Output Control (01h)

This triple byte command has multiple configurations and each bit setting is described as follows:

R/W	DC	IB7	IB6	IB5	IB4	IB3	IB2	IB1	IB0
W	1	MUX7	MUX6	MUX5	MUX4	MUX3	MUX2	MUX1	MUX0
	POR	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
W	1								MUX8
	POR								1
W	1						GD	SM	TB
	POR						0	0	0

**MUX[8:0]:** Specify number of lines for the driver:  $MUX[8:0] + 1$ . Multiplex ratio (MUX ratio) from 16 MUX to 296MUX.

**GD:** Selects the 1st output Gate

This bit is made to match the GATE layout connection on the panel. It defines the first scanning line.

**SM:** Change scanning order of gate driver.

When SM is set to 0, left and right interlaced is performed.

When SM is set to 1, no splitting odd / even of the GATE signal is performed,

Output pin assignment sequence is shown as below (for 296 MUX ratio):

	SM=0	SM=0	SM=1	SM=1
Driver	GD=0	GD=1	GD=0	GD=1
G0	ROW0	ROW1	ROW0	ROW148
G1	ROW1	ROW0	ROW148	ROW0
G2	ROW2	ROW3	ROW1	ROW149
G3	ROW3	ROW2	ROW149	ROW1
:	:	:	:	:
G146	ROW146	ROW147	ROW73	ROW222
G147	ROW147	ROW146	ROW222	ROW73
G148	ROW148	ROW149	ROW74	ROW223
G149	ROW149	ROW148	ROW223	ROW74
:	:	:	:	:
G292	ROW292	ROW293	ROW146	ROW294
G293	ROW293	ROW292	ROW294	ROW146
G294	ROW294	ROW295	ROW147	ROW295
G295	ROW295	ROW294	ROW295	ROW147

See "Scan Mode Setting" on next page.

**TB:** Change scanning direction of gate driver.

This bit defines the scanning direction of the gate for flexible layout of signals in module either from up to down (TB = 0) or from bottom to up (TB = 1).

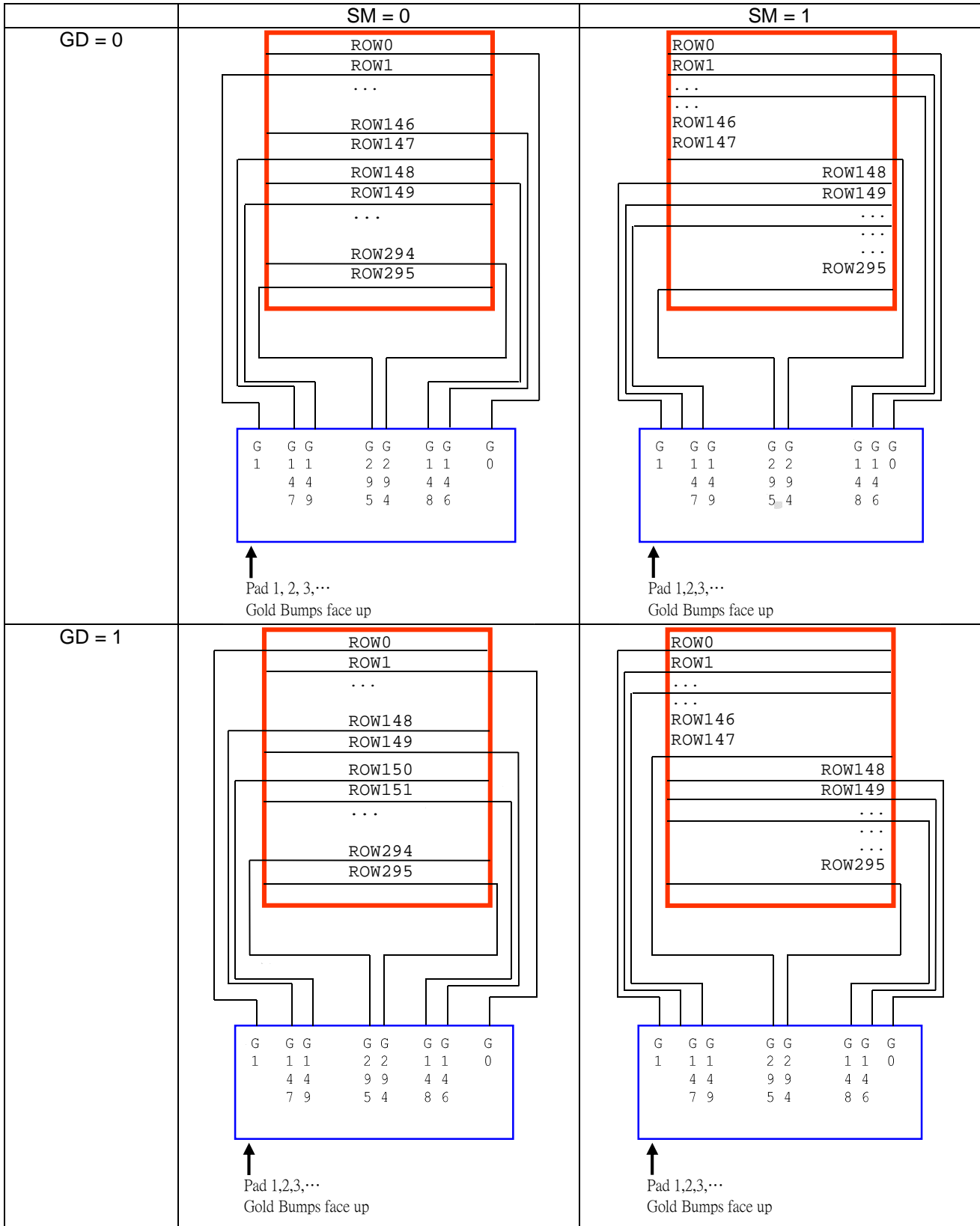





Figure 8-1: Output pin assignment on different Scan Mode Setting

## 8.2 Gate Scan Start Position (0Fh)

R/W	DC	IB7	IB6	IB5	IB4	IB3	IB2	IB1	IB0
W	1	SCN7	SCN6	SCN5	SCN4	SCN3	SCN2	SCN1	SCN0
POR		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SCN8
POR		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

This command is to set Gate Start Position for determining the starting gate of display RAM by selecting a value from 0 to 295. Figure 8-2 shows an example using this command of this command when MUX ratio= 295 and MUX ratio= 148. "ROW" means the graphic display data RAM row.

Figure 8-2: Example of Set Display Start Line with no Remapping

GATE Pin	MUX ratio (01h) = 127h	MUX ratio (01h) = 093h	MUX ratio (01h) = 095h
	Gate Start Position (0Fh) = 000h	Gate Start Position (0Fh) = 000h	Gate Start Position (0Fh) = 04Ah
G0	ROW0	ROW0	-
G1	ROW1	ROW1	-
G2	ROW2	ROW2	-
G3	ROW3	ROW3	-
:	:	:	:
G72	:	:	-
G73	:	:	-
G74	:	:	ROW74
G75	:	:	ROW75
:	:	:	:
G146	ROW146	ROW146	:
G147	ROW147	ROW147	:
G148	ROW148	-	:
G149	ROW149	-	:
:	:	:	:
G220	:	:	:
G221	:	:	:
G222	:	:	ROW222
G223	:	:	ROW223
:	:	:	:
G292	ROW292	-	-
G293	ROW293	-	-
G294	ROW294	-	-
G295	ROW295	-	-
Display Example			

### 8.3 Data Entry Mode Setting (11h)

This command has multiple configurations and each bit setting is described as follows:

R/W	DC	IB7	IB6	IB5	IB4	IB3	IB2	IB1	IB0
W	1						AM	ID1	ID0
POR		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

**ID[1:0]:** The address counter is automatically incremented by 1, after data is written to the RAM when ID[1:0] = "01". The address counter is automatically decremented by 1, after data is written to the RAM when ID[1:0] = "00". The setting of incrementing or decrementing of the address counter can be made independently in each upper and lower bit of the address. The direction of the address when data is written to the RAM is set by AM bits.

**AM:** Set the direction in which the address counter is updated automatically after data are written to the RAM. When AM = "0", the address counter is updated in the X direction. When AM = "1", the address counter is updated in the Y direction. When window addresses are selected, data are written to the RAM area specified by the window addresses in the manner specified with ID[1:0] and AM bits.

	ID [1:0]="00" X: decrement Y: decrement	ID [1:0]="01" X: increment Y: decrement	ID [1:0]="10" X: decrement Y: increment	ID [1:0]="11" X: increment Y: increment
AM="0" X-mode				
AM="1" Y-mode				

The pixel sequence is defined by the ID [0],

	ID[1:0]="00" X: decrement Y: decrement	ID[1:0]="01" X: increment Y: decrement
AM="0" X-mode		

## 8.4 Set RAM X - Address Start / End Position (44h)

R/W	DC	IB7	IB6	IB5	IB4	IB3	IB2	IB1	IB0
W	1				XSA4	XSA3	XSA2	XSA1	XSA0
POR		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W	1				XEA4	XEA3	XEA2	XEA1	XEA0
POR		0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1

**XSA[4:0]/XEA[4:0]:** Specify the start/end positions of the window address in the X direction by 8 times address unit. Data is written to the RAM within the area determined by the addresses specified by XSA [4:0] and XEA [4:0]. These addresses must be set before the RAM write.

It allows on  $XEA [4:0] \leq XSA [4:0]$ . The settings follow the condition on  $00h \leq XSA [4:0]$ ,  $XEA [4:0] \leq 15h$ . The windows is followed by the control setting of Data Entry Setting (R11h)

## 8.5 Set RAM Y - Address Start / End Position (45h)

R/W	DC	IB7	IB6	IB5	IB4	IB3	IB2	IB1	IB0
W	1	YSA7	YSA6	YSA5	YSA4	YSA3	YSA2	YSA1	YSA0
POR		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	YSA8
POR		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W	1	YEA7	YEA6	YEA5	YEA4	YEA3	YEA2	YEA1	YEA0
POR		0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
W	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	YEA8
POR		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

**YSA[8:0]/YEA[8:0]:** Specify the start/end positions of the window address in the Y direction by an address unit. Data is written to the RAM within the area determined by the addresses specified by YSA [8:0] and YEA [8:0]. These addresses must be set before the RAM write.

It allows  $YEA [8:0] \leq YSA [8:0]$ . The settings follow the condition on  $00h \leq YSA [8:0]$ ,  $YEA [8:0] \leq 127h$ . The windows is followed by the control setting of Data Entry Setting (R11h)

## 8.6 Set RAM Address Counter (4Eh-4Fh)

Reg#	R/W	DC	IB7	IB6	IB5	IB4	IB3	IB2	IB1	IB0
4Eh	W	1				XAD4	XAD3	XAD2	XAD1	XAD0
	POR		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4Fh	W	1	YAD7	YAD6	YAD5	YAD4	YAD3	YAD2	YAD1	YAD0
	POR		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	W	1								YAD8
	POR									

**XAD[4:0]:** Make initial settings for the RAM X address in the address counter (AC).

**YAD[8:0]:** Make initial settings for the RAM Y address in the address counter (AC).

After RAM data is written, the address counter is automatically updated according to the settings with AM, ID bits and setting for a new RAM address is not required in the address counter. Therefore, data is written consecutively without setting an address. The address counter is not automatically updated when data is read out from the RAM. RAM address setting cannot be made during the standby mode. The address setting should be made within the area designated with window addresses which is controlled by the Data Entry Setting (R11h) {AM, ID[1:0]} ; RAM Address XStart / XEnd Position (R44h) and RAM Address Ystart /Yend Position (R45h). Otherwise undesirable image will be displayed on the Panel.

## 9 Operation Flow and Code Sequence

### 9.1 General operation flow to drive display panel

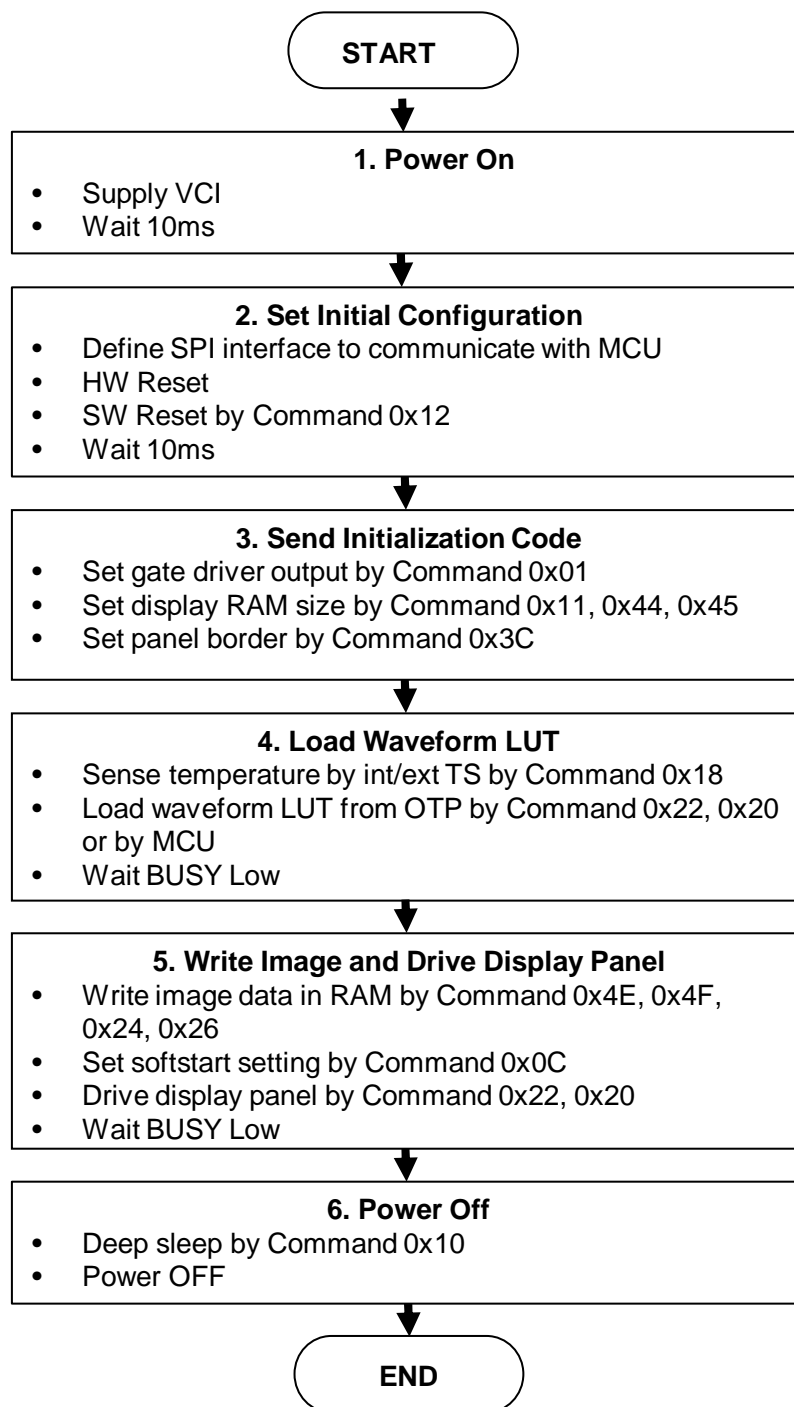


Figure 9-1: Operation flow to drive display panel

## 10 Absolute Maximum Rating

Table 10-1 : Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Rating	Unit
V <sub>CI</sub>	Logic supply voltage	-0.5 to +6.0	V
V <sub>IN</sub>	Logic Input voltage	-0.5 to V <sub>DDIO</sub> +0.5	V
V <sub>OUT</sub>	Logic Output voltage	-0.5 to V <sub>DDIO</sub> +0.5	V
T <sub>OPR</sub>	Operation temperature range	-40 to +85	°C
T <sub>STG</sub>	Storage temperature range	-65 to +150	°C

Maximum ratings are those values beyond which damages to the device may occur. Functional operation should be restricted to the limits in the Electrical Characteristics tables or Pin Description section

This device contains circuitry to protect the inputs against damage due to high static voltages or electric fields; however, it is advised that normal precautions be taken to avoid application of any voltage higher than maximum rated voltages to this high impedance circuit. For proper operation it is recommended that V<sub>CI</sub> be constrained to the range V<sub>SS</sub> < V<sub>CI</sub>. Reliability of operation is enhanced if unused input is connected to an appropriate logic voltage level (e.g., either V<sub>SS</sub> or V<sub>DDIO</sub>). Unused outputs must be left open. This device may be light sensitive. Caution should be taken to avoid exposure of this device to any light source during normal operation. This device is not radiation protected.

## 11 Electrical Characteristics

The following specifications apply for: V<sub>SS</sub>=0V, V<sub>CI</sub>=3.0V, V<sub>DD</sub>=1.8V, T<sub>OPR</sub>=25°C.

Table 11-1: DC Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Applicable pin	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V <sub>CI</sub>	V <sub>CI</sub> operation voltage	V <sub>CI</sub>		2.2	3.0	3.7	V
V <sub>DD</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> operation voltage	V <sub>DD</sub>		1.7	1.8	1.9	V
V <sub>COM_DC</sub>	V <sub>COM_DC</sub> output voltage	V <sub>COM</sub>		-3.0		-0.2	V
dV <sub>COM_DC</sub>	V <sub>COM_DC</sub> output voltage deviation	V <sub>COM</sub>		-200		200	mV
V <sub>COM_AC</sub>	V <sub>COM_AC</sub> output voltage	V <sub>COM</sub>		V <sub>SL</sub> + V <sub>COM_DC</sub>	V <sub>COM_DC</sub>	V <sub>SH1</sub> + V <sub>COM_DC</sub>	V
V <sub>GATE</sub>	Gate output voltage	G0~G295		-20		+20	V
V <sub>GATE(p-p)</sub>	Gate output peak to peak voltage	G0~G295				40	V
V <sub>SH1</sub>	Positive Source output voltage	V <sub>SH1</sub>		+2.4	+15	+17	V
dV <sub>SH1</sub>	V <sub>SH1</sub> output voltage deviation	V <sub>SH1</sub>	From 2.4V to 8.8V	-100		100	mV
			From 9.0V to 17V	-200		200	mV
V <sub>SH2</sub>	Positive Source output voltage	V <sub>SH2</sub>		+2.4	+5	+17	V
dV <sub>SH2</sub>	V <sub>SH2</sub> output voltage deviation	V <sub>SH2</sub>	From 2.4V to 8.8V	-100		100	mV
			From 9.0V to 17V	-200		200	mV
V <sub>SL</sub>	Negative Source output voltage	V <sub>SL</sub>		-17	-15	-9	V
dV <sub>SL</sub>	V <sub>SL</sub> output voltage deviation	V <sub>SL</sub>		-200		200	mV
V <sub>IH</sub>	High level input voltage	SDA, SCL, CS#, D/C#, RES#, BS1, M/S#, CL		0.8V <sub>DDIO</sub>			V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low level input voltage					0.2V <sub>DDIO</sub>	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	High level output voltage	SDA, BUSY, CL	I <sub>OH</sub> = -100uA	0.9V <sub>DDIO</sub>			V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low level output voltage		I <sub>OL</sub> = 100uA			0.1V <sub>DDIO</sub>	V
V <sub>PP</sub>	OTP Program voltage	V <sub>PP</sub>		7.25	7.5	7.75	V



Symbol	Parameter	Applicable pin	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
IsIp_VCI	Sleep mode current	VCI	- DC/DC off - No clock - No output load - MCU interface access - RAM data access		20	35	uA
I <sub>dsIp_VCI1</sub>	Current of deep sleep mode 1	VCI	- DC/DC off - No clock - No output load - No MCU interface access - Retain RAM data but cannot access the RAM		1	3	uA
I <sub>dsIp_VCI2</sub>	Current of deep sleep mode 2	VCI	- DC/DC off - No clock - No output load - No MCU interface access - Cannot retain RAM data		0.7	3	uA
I <sub>opr_VCI</sub>	Operating Mode current	VCI	VCI=3.0V		1000		uA
V <sub>GH</sub>	Operating Mode Output Voltage	VGH	Enable Clock and Analog by Master Activation Command VGH=20V VGL=-VGH VSH1=15V VSH2=5V VSL=-15V VCOM = -2V	19.5	20	20.5	V
V <sub>SH1</sub>		VSH1		14.8	15	15.2	V
V <sub>SH2</sub>		VSH2		4.9	5	5.1	V
V <sub>SL</sub>		VSL		-15.2	-15	-14.8	V
V <sub>COM</sub>		VCOM		-2.2	-2	-1.8	V
					No waveform transitions. No loading. No RAM read/write No OTP read /write		

**Table 11-2: Regulators Characteristics**

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Applicable pin	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
IVSH	VSH1 current	VSH1 = +15V	VSH1			800	uA
IVSH1	VSH2 current	VSH2 = +5V	VSH2			800	uA
IVSL	VSL current	VSL = -15V	VSL			800	uA
IVCOM	VCOM current	VCOM = -2V	VCOM			100	uA

## 12 AC Characteristics

### 12.1 Serial Peripheral Interface

The following specifications apply for: VDDIO - VSS = 2.2V to 3.7V, T<sub>OPR</sub> = 25°C, CL=20pF

Table 12-1 : Serial Peripheral Interface Timing Characteristics

#### Write mode

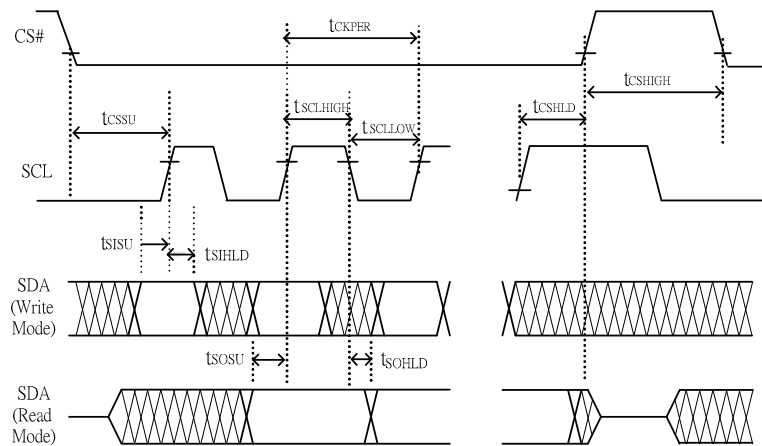
Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f <sub>SCL</sub>	SCL frequency (Write Mode)			20	MHz
t <sub>CSSU</sub>	Time CS# has to be low before the first rising edge of SCLK	60			ns
t <sub>CSHLD</sub>	Time CS# has to remain low after the last falling edge of SCLK	65			ns
t <sub>CSHIGH</sub>	Time CS# has to remain high between two transfers	100			ns
t <sub>SCLHIGH</sub>	Part of the clock period where SCL has to remain high	25			ns
t <sub>SCLLOW</sub>	Part of the clock period where SCL has to remain low	25			ns
t <sub>SISU</sub>	Time SI (SDA Write Mode) has to be stable before the next rising edge of SCL	10			ns
t <sub>SIHLD</sub>	Time SI (SDA Write Mode) has to remain stable after the rising edge of SCL	40			ns

#### Read mode

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f <sub>SCL</sub>	SCL frequency (Read Mode)			2.5	MHz
t <sub>CSSU</sub>	Time CS# has to be low before the first rising edge of SCLK	100			ns
t <sub>CSHLD</sub>	Time CS# has to remain low after the last falling edge of SCLK	50			ns
t <sub>CSHIGH</sub>	Time CS# has to remain high between two transfers	250			ns
t <sub>SCLHIGH</sub>	Part of the clock period where SCL has to remain high	180			ns
t <sub>SCLLOW</sub>	Part of the clock period where SCL has to remain low	180			ns
t <sub>SOSU</sub>	Time SO(SDA Read Mode) will be stable before the next rising edge of SCL		50		ns
t <sub>SOHLD</sub>	Time SO (SDA Read Mode) will remain stable after the falling edge of SCL		0		ns

Note: All timings are based on 20% to 80% of VDDIO-VSS

Figure 12-1: SPI timing diagram



# 13 Application Circuit

Figure 13-1: Schematic of SSD1680 application circuit

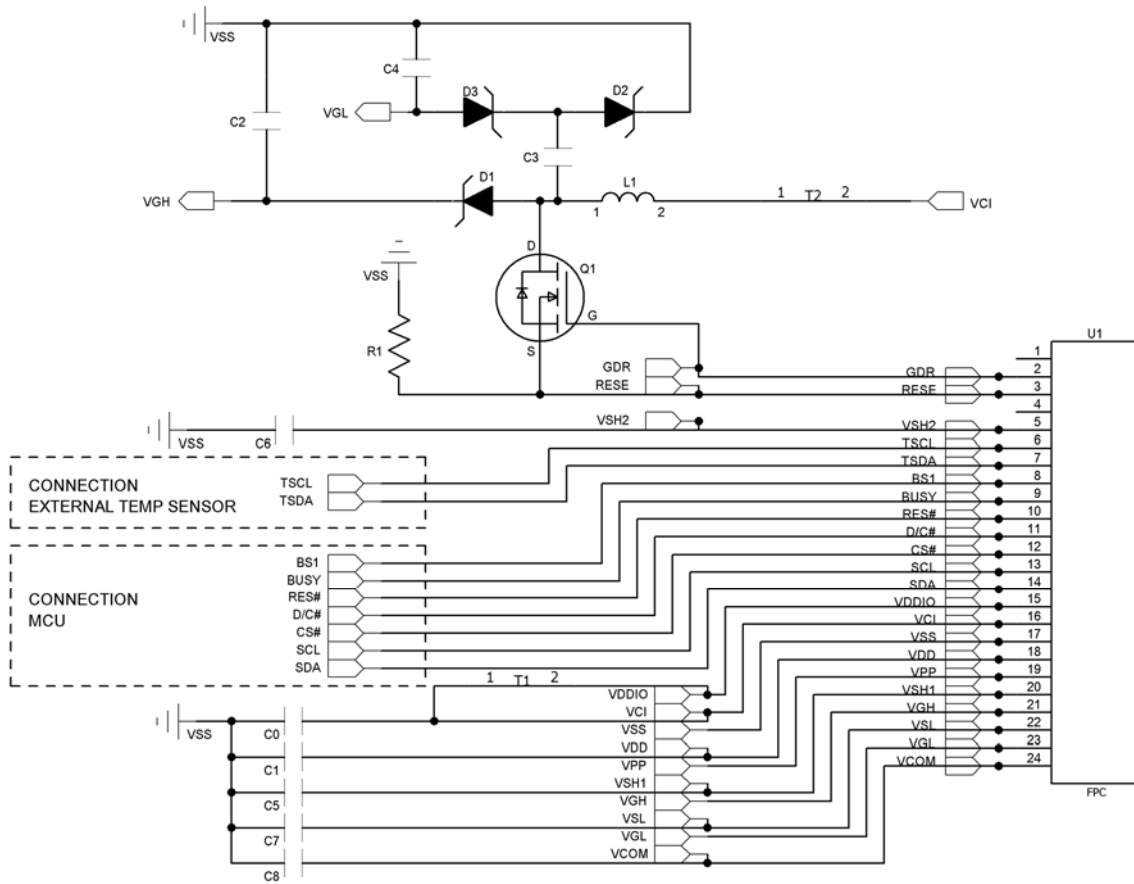


Table 13-1: Component list for SSD1680 application circuit

Part Name	Value	Requirements/Reference Part
C0-C1	1uF	X5R/X7R; Voltage Rating : 6V or 25V
C2-C7	1uF	0402/0603/0805; X5R/X7R; Voltage Rating : 25V
C8	0.47uF, 1uF	0603/0805; X7R; Voltage Rating : 25V Note: Effective capacitance > 0.25uF @ 18V DC bias
R1	2.2 ohm	0402, 0603, 0805; 1% variation, ≥ 0.05W
D1-D3	Diode	MBR0530 1) Reverse DC voltage ≥ 30V 2) $I_o \geq 500\text{mA}$ 3) Forward voltage ≤ 430mV
Q1	NMOS	Si1304BDL/NX3008NBK 1) Drain-Source breakdown voltage ≥ 30V 2) $V_{gs(th)} = 0.9\text{V (Typ), 1.3V (Max)}$ 3) $R_{ds\ on} \leq 2.1\Omega @ V_{gs} = 2.5\text{V}$
L1	47uH	CDRH2D18 / LDNP-470NC $I_o = 500\text{mA (Max)}$
U1	0.5mm ZIF socket	24pins, 0.5mm pitch

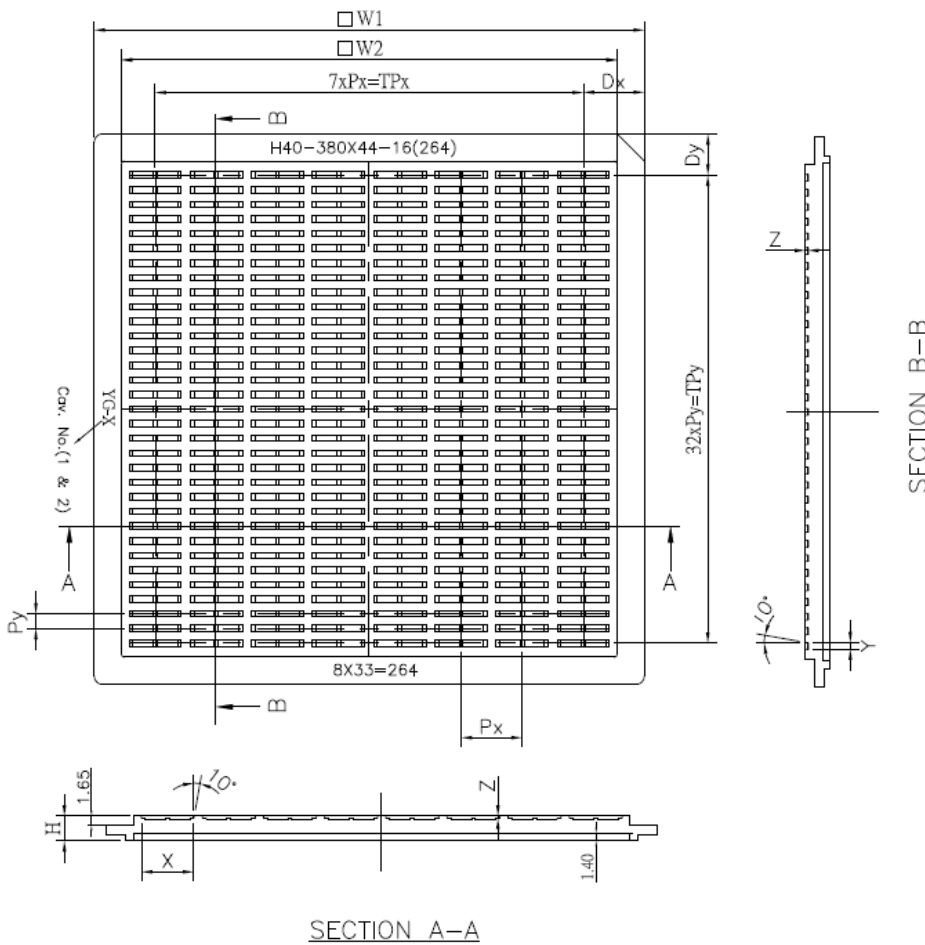
**Remarks:**

- 1) The recommended component value and reference part in Table 13-1 is subject to change depending on panel loading.
- 2) Customer is required to review if the selected component value and part is suitable for their application.

# 14 Package Information

## 14.1 Die Tray Dimensions for SSD1680Z

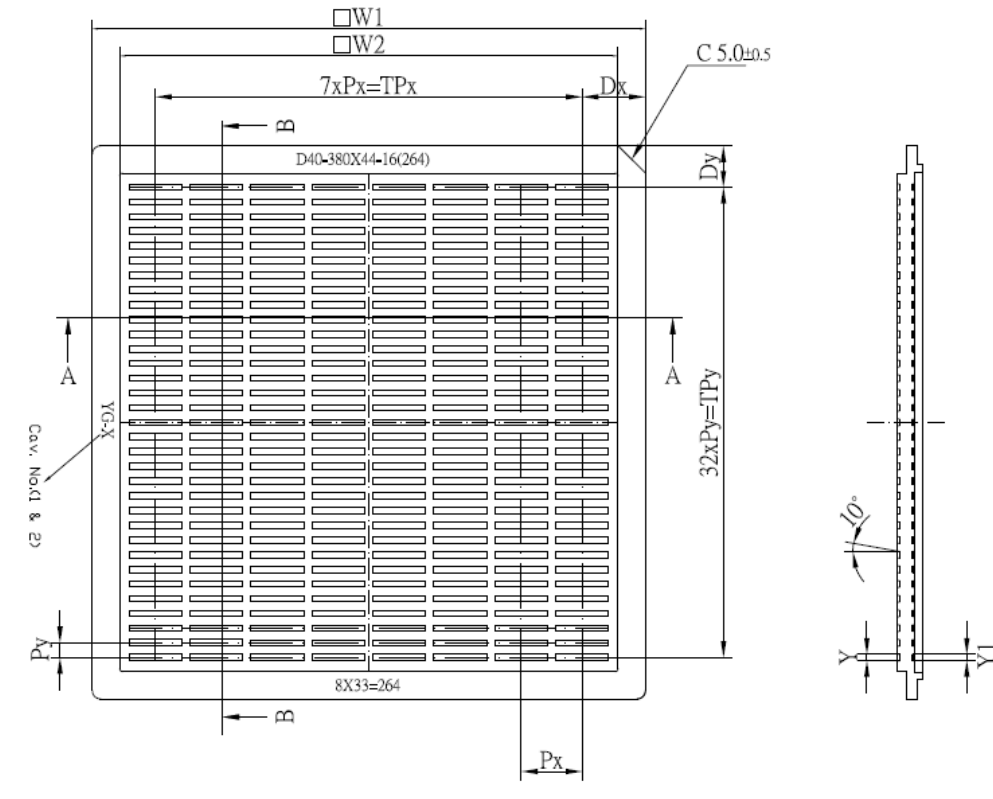
Figure 14-1 : SSD1680Z die tray information (unit: mm)



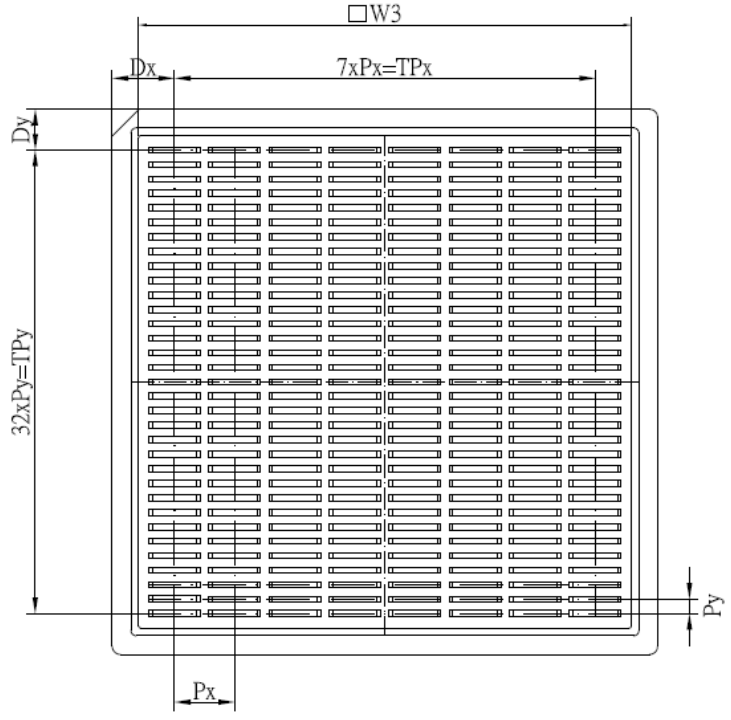
Symbol	Spec(mm)
W1	101.60±0.10
W2	91.55±0.10
W3	91.85±0.10
H	4.55±0.10
Dx	11.25±0.10
TPx	79.10±0.10
Dy	7.60±0.10
TPy	86.40±0.10
Px	11.30±0.05
Py	2.70±0.05
X	9.661±0.05
Y	1.125±0.05
Z	0.40±0.05
N	264(pocket number)

# 14.2 Die Tray Dimensions for SSD1680Z8

Figure 14-2 : SSD1680Z8 die tray information (unit: mm)



SECTION A-A



Symbol	Spec (mm)
W1	101.60±0.10
W2	91.55±0.10
W3	91.75±0.10
H	4.55±0.10
Px	11.20±0.05
Py	2.70±0.05
Dx	11.60±0.05
TPx	78.40±0.10
Dy	7.60±0.05
TPy	86.40±0.10
X	9.661±0.05
Y	1.125±0.05
Z	0.40±0.05
X1	9.661±0.05
Y1	1.125±0.05
Z1	0.35±0.05
N	8x33=264 (pocket number)

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