## Version: 0.2

## Technical Specification

## MODEL NO: 5.65inch e-Paper (F)

The content of this information is subject to be changed without notice.
Please contact Waveshare for further information

## Revision History

| Rev. | Issued Date | Revised Contents |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0.1 | 2019.10 .16 | Tentative |
| 0.1 | 2019.10 .30 | Preliminary |
| 0.2 | 2019.11 .19 | Update Page 17: Remove R65H (DAM) SPI Flash control |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

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## 1. General Description

This is a reflective electrophoretic $E$ Ink ${ }^{\circledR}$ technology display module on an active matrixTFT substrate. The diagonal length of the active area is 5.65 " and contains $600 \times 448$ pixels. The panelis capable of displaying 7 -colors of black, white, red, yellow, blue, green, and orange images depending on the associated lookup table used. The circuitry on the panel includes an integrated gate and source driver, timing controller, oscillator, DC-DC boost circuit, and memory to store the frame buffer and lookup tables, and additional circuitry to control VCOM and BORDER settings.

## 2. Features

7-color ACeP display
High contrast TFT electrophoretic
$600 \times 448$ display
High reflectance
Ultra wide viewing angle
Ultra low power consumption
Pure reflective mode
Bi-stable
Low current sleep mode
On chip display RAM
Serial Peripheral Interface
External SPI flash/eeprom for waveform
On-chip oscillator
On-chip booster and regulator control for generating Vcom, Gate and Source driving voltage
I2C Signal Master Interface to read external temperature sensor
Operational temperature range $\left(15 \sim 35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$

## 3. Mechanical Specifications

| Parameter | Specifications | Unit | Remark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Screen Size | $5.65^{\prime \prime}$ | Inch | - |
| Display Resolution | $600(\mathrm{H}) \times 448(\mathrm{~V})$ | Pixel | 132 dpi |
| Active Area | $114.9(\mathrm{H}) \times 85.8(\mathrm{~V})$ | mm | - |
| Pixel Pitch | $191.5(\mathrm{H}) \times 191.5(\mathrm{~V})$ | um | - |
| Pixel Configuration | Square |  | - |
| Outline Dimension | $125.4(\mathrm{H}) \times 99.5(\mathrm{~V}) \times 0.91(\mathrm{D})$ | mm | Without <br> protective film |
| Weight | TBD | g | - |
| Number of Colors | Black, White, Red, Yellow, Blue, Green and Orange |  |  |
| Display operating mode | Reflective mode |  |  |

## 4. Mechanical Drawing of EPD module



## 5. Input/Output Terminals

5-1) Connector type: AYF532435

## Pin Assignment

| Pin \# | Type | Single | Description | Remark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | I | MFCSB | MCU to flash/EEprom chip select |  |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | O | GDR | N-Channel MOSFET Gate Drive Control |  |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | O | RESE | Current Sense Input for the Control Loop |  |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | P | VSL_LV | Negative source driver voltage (low voltage) |  |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | P | VSH_LV | Positive source driver voltage (low voltage) |  |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | O | TSCL | I2C Interface to digital temperature sensor Clock pin |  |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | I/O | TSDA | I2C Interface to digital temperature sensor Data pin |  |
| $\mathbf{8}$ | I | BS1 | Bus selection pin; <br> (Default) |  |
| $\mathbf{9}$ | O | BUSY | Busy state output pin |  |
| $\mathbf{1 0}$ | I | RES\# | Reset |  |
| $\mathbf{1 1}$ | I | D/C \# | Data /Command control pin |  |
| $\mathbf{1 2}$ | I | CS \# | Chip Select input pin |  |
| $\mathbf{1 3}$ | O | SCL | Serial clock pin (SPI) |  |
| $\mathbf{1 4}$ | I/O | SDA | Serial data pin (SPI) |  |
| $\mathbf{1 5}$ | P | VDDIO | Power for interface logic pins |  |
| $\mathbf{1 6}$ | P | VCI | Power Supply pin for the chip |  |
| $\mathbf{1 7}$ | P | VSS | Ground |  |
| $\mathbf{1 8}$ | P | VDD | Core logic power pin |  |
| $\mathbf{1 9}$ | O | FMSDO | Flash/EEprom to MCU data output |  |
| $\mathbf{2 0}$ | P | VSH | Positive Source driving voltage |  |
| $\mathbf{2 1}$ | P | VGH | Power Supply pin for VGH, VSH and VSH_LV |  |
| $\mathbf{2 2}$ | P | VSL | Negative Source driving voltage | with |
| $\mathbf{2 3}$ | P | VGL | Power Supply pin for VCOM, VGL, VSL and VSL_LV |  |
| $\mathbf{2 4}$ | P | VCOM | VCOM driving voltage |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## 5-2) Panel Scan direction



## 6. Command Table <br> 6-1) Register Definition

## 6-1-1) R00H (PSR): Panel setting Register

| Action | W/R | C/D | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Setting the panel | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | UD | SHL | SHD_N | RST_N |
|  | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

NOTE: "-" Don't care, can be set to VDD or GND level

| UD: | 0: Scan down. (Default) | First line to Last line: $\mathrm{Gn}-1 \rightarrow \mathrm{Gn}-2 \rightarrow \mathrm{Gn}-3 \rightarrow \ldots \rightarrow \mathrm{G} 0$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $1: \mathrm{Scan}$ up. | First line to Last line: $\mathrm{G} 0 \rightarrow \mathrm{G} 1 \rightarrow \mathrm{G} 2 \rightarrow \ldots \ldots . \rightarrow \mathrm{Gn}-1$ |

When SHD_N become LOW, charge pump will be turned OFF, register and SRAM data will keep until VDD OFF, and SD output and VCOM will remain previous condition. SD output and Vcom may have two conditions: 0 v or floating.

RST_N: 0: The controller is reset. Reset all registers to default value.
1: No effect (Default)
When RST_N become LOW, the driver will be reset, all registers will be reset to their default value. All driver functions will be disabled. SD output and VCOM will be 0 V .

This command can be active only when BUSY_N = " 1 ".

6-1-2) R01H (PWR): Power setting Register

| Action | W/R | C/D | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Selecting Internal/External Power | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
|  | 0 | 1 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | VSH/VSL | VSH_LV/VSL_LV | VDG_EN |
|  | 0 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 0 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

NOTE: "-" Don't care, can be set to VDD or GND level
VDS_EN: Source power selection (low powers)
0 : External source power from VSH_LV/ VSL_LV pins
1 : Internal DC/DC function for generating VDH/VDL
VDG_EN: Gate power selection
0 : External gate power from VGH/VGL pins
1: Internal DC/DC function for generating VGH/VGL

## 6-1-3) R02H (POF): Power OFF Command

| Action | W/R | C/D | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Turning OFF the power | 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |

After the Power Off command, driver will power off based on the Power Off Sequence, BUSY_N will become "0". This command will turn off DC - DC, source driver, gate driver, VCOM, and temperature sensor, but register data will be kept until VDD becomes OFF.

SD output will base on previous condition. It may have 2 conditions: 0 V or floating.
This command can be active only when BUSY $\mathrm{N}=$ " 1 ".

6-1-4) R03H (PFS): Power off sequence setting Register

| Action | $\mathbf{W} / \mathbf{R}$ | $\mathbf{C} / \mathbf{D}$ | $\mathbf{D 7}$ | $\mathbf{D 6}$ | $\mathbf{D 5}$ | $\mathbf{D 4}$ | $\mathbf{D 3}$ | $\mathbf{D 2}$ | $\mathbf{D 1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Setting Power OFF sequence | 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ |
|  |  | 0 | 1 | - | - | T_VDS_OFF[1:0] | $\mathbf{1}$ |  |  |

NOTE: "-" Don't care, can be set to VDD or GND level
T_VDS_OFF[1:0]: Power OFF Sequence of VGH/VGL and VSH/VSL.

$$
\text { 00b: } 1 \text { frame (Default) }
$$

01b: 2 frames
10b: 3 frames
11b: 4 frame
This command can be active only when BUSY_N = " 1 ".

## 6-1-5) R04H (PON): Power ON Command

| Action | $\mathbf{W} / \mathbf{R}$ | $\mathbf{C} / \mathbf{D}$ | $\mathbf{D 7}$ | $\mathbf{D 6}$ | $\mathbf{D 5}$ | $\mathbf{D 4}$ | $\mathbf{D 3}$ | $\mathbf{D 2}$ | $\mathbf{D 1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Durning ON the power | 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |

After the Power ON command, the driver will be powered ON following the Power ON Sequence. After the Power ON command and all power sequence are ready, the BUSY_N signal will become " 1 ". Refer to the Power ON Sequence section.

## 6-1-6) R06h (BTST): Booster Soft Start

| Action | W/R | C/D | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Starting data transmission | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
|  | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
|  | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

NOTE: "-" Don't care, can be set to VDD or GND level

## 6-1-7) R07H (DSLP): Deep sleep

| Action | W/R | C/D | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Deep sleep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

NOTE: "-" Don't care, can be set to VDD or GND level
This command makes the chip enter the deep-sleep mode. The deep sleep mode could return to stand-by mode by hardware reset assertion.

The only one parameter is a check code, the command would be executed if check code is A5h.

6-1-8) R10H (DTM1): Data Start Transmission 1

| Action | W/R | C/D | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Starting data transmission | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 1 | - | KPixel2[2:0] |  |  | - | KPixel2[2:0] |  |  |
|  | 0 | 1 | $\ldots$ |  | ... |  | . |  | $\ldots$ |  |
|  | 0 | 1 | - | KPixel(2M-1)[2:0] |  |  | - | $\mathrm{KPixel}(2 \mathrm{M})[2: 0]$ |  |  |

NOTE: "-" Don't care, can be set to VDD or GND level
This command indicates that user starts to transmit data. Then write to SRAM. While complete data transmission, user must send a DataStop command (R11H). Then the chip will start to send data/VCOM for panel..

KPixel[1~2M][2:0]:

|  | Source Driver Output |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DDX=1(Default) | DDX=0 |
| KPixel[2:0] | LUT | LUT |
| 000 | Black | Blue |
| 001 | White | Green |
| 010 | Green | White |
| 011 | Blue | Black |
| 100 | Red | Clean |
| 101 | Yellow | Orange |
| 110 | Orange | Yellow |
| 111 | Clean | Red |

## 6-1-9) R11H (DSP): Data Stop

| Action | W/R | C/D | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stopping data transmission | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
|  | 1 | 1 | data flag | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

NOTE: "-" Don't care, can be set to VDD or GND level
To stop data transmission, this command must be issued to check the data_flag.
Data flag: Data flag of receiving user data.
0 : Driver didn't receive all the data.
1: Driver has already received all the one-frame data (DTM1).
This command can be active only when BUSY_N = " 1 ".
After "Data Stop" (11h) commands, BUSY_N signal will become " 0 " until display update is finish.
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6-1-10) R12H (DRF): Display Refresh

| Action | W/R | C/D | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Refreshing the display | 0 | 0 | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ |

After this command is issued, driver will refresh display (data/VCOM) according to SRAM data and LUT.
After Display Refresh command, BUSY_N signal will become " 0 " until display update id finished.

## 6-1-11) R13H (IPC): Image Process Command

| Action | W/R | C/D | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Image Process Setting | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
|  | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## 6-1-12) R30H (PLL): PLL Control

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

The command controls the PLL clock frequency. The PLL structure supports the following frame rates:
(FR: Frame Rate, Unit: Hz)

| $\mathrm{D}[5: 0]$ | Frame Rate Selection |
| :---: | :---: |
| 00 h | 12.5 Hz |
| 01 h | 25 Hz |
| $\ldots .$. | 187.5 Hz |
| 0 Eh | 200 Hz |
| 0 Fh | 200 Hz |
| 39 h | 100 Hz |
| 3 Ah | 50 Hz |
| 3 Ch | 50 Hz |
| Other |  |

## 6-1-13) R40H (TSC) Temperature Sensor Command

| Action | W/R | C/D | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sensing Temperature | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 1 | 1 | A11 | A10 | A9 | A8 | A7 | A6 | A5 | A4 |
|  | 1 | 1 | A3 | A2 | A1 | A0 | - | - | - | - |

This command reads the temperature sensed by the temperature sensor.
$\mathbf{A}[11: 4] \sim \mathbf{T S}[7: 0]: \quad$ When TSE (R41h) is set to 0 , this command reads internal temperature sensor value.
$\mathbf{A}$ [11:0]: When TSE (R41h) is set to 1, this command reads external LM75 temperature sensor value.

| TS[7:0] | Temperature $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| E7h | -25 |
| E8h | -24 |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| FFh | -1 |
| 00 h | 0 |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 18 h | 24 |
| 19 h | 25 |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 3 B | 59 |
| 3 C | 60 |

6-1-14) R41H (TSE) Temperature Sensor Enable

| Action | W/R | C/D | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calibrate Temperature Sensor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
|  | 0 | 1 | TSE | - | - | - | TO[3:0] |  |  |  |

This command selects Internal or External temperature sensor.
TSE: Internal temperature sensor switch
0: Enable (default) 1: Disable; using external sensor.
TO[3:0]: Temperature Offset

| TO[3:0] | Temperature Offset | TO[3:0] | Temperature Offset |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0000 | +0 (Default) | 1000 | -8 |
| 0001 | +1 | 1001 | -7 |
| 0010 | +2 | 1010 | -6 |
| 0011 | +3 | 1011 | -5 |
| 0100 | +4 | 1100 | -4 |
| 0101 | +5 | 1101 | -3 |
| 0110 | +6 | 1110 | -2 |
| 0111 | +7 | 1111 | -1 |

## 6-1-15) R42H (TSW) Temperature Sensor Write

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

This command reads the temperature sensed by the temperature sensor.
WATTR: D[7:6]: $I^{2} \mathrm{C}$ Write Byte Number
$00: 1$ byte (head byte only)
$01: 2$ bytes (head byte + pointer)
$10: 3$ bytes (head byte + pointer +1 st parameter)
$11: 4$ bytes (head byte + pointer +1 st parameter +2 nd parameter )
D[5:3]: User-defined address bits (A2, A1, A0)

D[2:0]: Pointer setting
WMSB[7:0]: MSByte of write-data to external temperature sensor
WLSB[7:0]: LSByte of write-data to external temperature sensor

## 6-1-16) R43H (TSR) Temperature Sensor Read

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

This command reads the temperature sensed by the external temperature sensor.
RMSB[7:0]: MSByte read data from external temperature sensor
RLSB[7:0]: LSByte read data from external temperature sensor

6-1-17) R50H (CDI) VCOM and Data interval setting


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

VBD[2:0]: Border output selection
DDX: Data polarity.

|  | Border Output |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DDX=1(Default) | DDX=0 |
| VBD[2:0] | LUT | LUT |
| 000 | Black | Blue |
| 001 | White | Green |
| 010 | Green | White |
| 011 | Blue | Black |
| 100 | Red | HIZ |
| 101 | Yellow | Orange |
| 110 | Orange | Yellow |
| 111 | HIZ | Red |

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CDI[3:0]: Vcom and data interval

| CDI[3:0] | VCOM and Data interval | CDI[3:0] | VCOM and Data interval |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0000 b | 17 hsync | 1000 b | 9 |
| 0001 | 16 | 1001 | 8 |
| 0010 | 15 | 1010 | 7 |
| 0011 | 14 | 1011 | 6 |
| 0100 | 13 | 1100 | 5 |
| 0101 | 12 | 1101 | 4 |
| 0110 | 11 | 1110 | 3 |
| 0111 | 10 (Default) | 1111 | 2 |



## 6-1-18) R51H (LPD) Low Power Detection

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

This command indicates the input power condition. Host can read this flag to learn the battery condition.
LPD: Internal temperature sensor switch
0 : Low power input $(\mathrm{VDD}<2.5 \mathrm{~V}) \quad \mathbf{1 : ~ N o r m a l ~ s t a t u s ~ ( d e f a u l t ) ~}$

6-1-19) R61H (TRES) Resolution Setting

| Action | W/R | C/D | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Set Display Resolution | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
|  | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
|  | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## 6-1-20) R71H (FLG) Get Status

| Action | W/R | C/D | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Read Flags | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
|  | 1 | 1 | - | - | $\mathrm{I}^{2} \mathrm{C}$ _ERR | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{I}^{2} \mathrm{C}_{-} \\ \text {BUSYN } \end{gathered}$ | data <br> flag | PON | POF | BUSY $\mathrm{N}$ |

This command reads the IC status.
I ${ }^{2} \mathbf{C}_{-}$ERR: $\quad I^{2} \mathrm{C}$ master error status
$\mathbf{I}^{\mathbf{2}} \mathbf{C}$ _BUSYN: $\quad \mathrm{I}^{2} \mathrm{C}$ master busy status (low active)
data_flag: Driver has already received all the one frame data
PON: Power ON status
POF: Power OFF status
BUSY_N: Driver busy status (low active)

## 6-1-21) R81H (VV) VCOM value

| Action | W/R | C/D | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Automatically measure Vcom | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
|  | 1 | 1 | - | VV[6:0] |  |  |  |  |  |  |

This command gets the Vcom value.
VV[6:0]: Vcom Value Output

| VV[6:0] | VCOM Value |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0000000 b | (Reserved) |
| 0000001 b | (Reserved) |
| 0000010 b | -0.10 V |


| 0000011 b | -0.15 V |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0000100 b | -0.20 V |
| $:$ | $:$ |
| 1010000 b | -4.0 V |
| (others) | -4.0 V |

## 6-1-22) R82H (VDCS) VCM_DC Setting

| Action | W/R | C/D | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Set VCM_DC | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 1 | - | VDCS[6:0] |  |  |  |  |  |  |

This command sets VCOM DC value

VDCS[6:0]: Vcom_DC setting

| VDCS[6:0] | VCOM_DC value |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0000000 b | (Reserved) |
| 0000001 b | (Reserved) |
| 0000010 b | -0.10 V |
| 0000010 b | -0.15 V |
| 0001100 b | -0.20 V |
| $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| 1010000 b | -4.0 V |
| (others) | -4.0 V |

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## 7. Electrical Characteristics

7-1) Absolute Maximum Ratings (TBD)

| Item | Symbol | Min | Max | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Logic Supply Voltage | VCI | -0.3 | +4.0 | V |
| Tst | Storage Temperature | $(-25)$ | $(60)$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Tot | Operating Temperature | $(15)$ | $(35)$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

Note: 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 chapter.

## 7-2) Panel DC characteristics

| DIgital DC Characteristics |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | Unit |
| VCI | Logic supply voltage |  | 2.5 | 3.3 | 3.6 | V |
| VIL | Low level input voltage | Digital input pins | 0 | -- | 0.2 xVCI | V |
| VIH | High level input voltage | Digital input pins | 0.8 xVCI | -- | VCI | V |
| VOH | High level output voltage | Digital input pins, $\mathrm{IOH}=400 \mathrm{uA}$ | $0.8 \times \mathrm{VCI}$ | -- | -- | V |
| VOL | Low level output voltage | Digital input pins, IOL=-400 uA | 0 | -- | 0.2 VCI | V |
| RIN | Pull-up/down impedance |  |  | 200 |  | $\mathrm{K} \Omega$ |
| Imstb | Module stand-by current | Stand-by mode | -- | 0.2 |  | mA |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {MDS }}$ | Module deep sleep \& Flash power down current | Deep sleep mode \& Flash power down mode |  | 1.0 |  | uA |
| Inc | Inrush Current |  |  | 0.1 |  | A |
| IMOPR | Module operating current |  |  | TDB | TDB | mA |
| P | Operation Power Dissipation | $\mathrm{VCI}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ with DC-DC |  | TDB | TDB | mW |
| Pstby | Standby Power Dissipation | $\mathrm{VCI}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 0.66 |  | mW |

Note: The Module operating current data is measured by using Oscilloscope, and extract the Mean value.

- The Typical power consumption is measured using associated 25C waveform with following pattern transition: from full white pattern to black, white, red, yellow, blue, green and orange stripe pattern. (Note 7-1)
- The Max power consumption is measured using associated 25C waveform with following pattern transition: from full white pattern to pattern of repeated 1 consecutive black scan lines followed by 1 consecutive white scan line. (Note 7-2)
- The standby power is the consumed power when panel controller is in standby mode.
- The listed electrical/optical characteristics are only guaranteed under the controller \& waveform provided by Waveshare.

Note 7-1
The Typical power consumption


Note 7-2
The Maximum power consumption



## 7-3) Panel AC characteristics

$\mathrm{VDD}=2.5 \mathrm{~V}$ to 3.6 V , unless otherwise specified.

| SYMBOL | SIGNAL |  |  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Serial Communication |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tCSS | CSB | Chip select setup time |  | 60 |  |  | ns |
| tCSH |  | Chip select hold time |  | 65 |  |  | ns |
| tSCC |  | Chip select setup time |  | 20 |  |  | ns |
| tCHW |  | Chip select setup time | 10 | 40 |  |  | ns |
| tSCYCW | SCL | Serial clock cycle (Write) |  | 100 |  |  | ns |
| tSHW |  | SCL "H" pulse width (Write) |  | 35 |  |  | ns |
| tSLW |  | SCL "L" pulse width (Write) |  | 35 |  |  | ns |
| tSCYCR |  | Serial clock cycle (Read) |  | 150 |  |  | ns |
| tSHR |  | SCL "H" pulse width (Read) |  | 60 |  |  | ns |
| tSLR |  | SCL "L" pulse width (Read) |  | 60 |  |  | ns |
| tSDS | SDA (DIN) (DOUT) | Data setup time |  | 30 |  |  | ns |
| tSDH |  | Data hold time |  | 30 |  |  | ns |
| tACC |  | Access time |  |  |  | 10 | ns |
| tOH |  | Output disable time |  | 15 |  |  | ns |
| DRIVER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| trS |  | Source driver rise time | 99\% final value |  | 5 |  | us |
| tFS |  | Source driver fall time |  |  | 5 |  | us |
| trG |  | Gate driver rise time | 99\% final value |  | 5 |  | us |
| tFG |  | Gate driver fall time |  |  | 5 |  | us |
| trCOM |  | VCOM rise time | 99\% final value |  | 1 |  | ms |
| tFCOM |  | VCOM fall time |  |  | 1 |  | ms |



3-wire Serial Interface - Write


## 7-3-1) MCU Serial Interface

## 3-WIRE SPI



Figure : 3-wire Serial Interface - Write


Figure : 3-wire Serial Interface - Read

## 4-WIRE SPI



Figure : 4-wire Serial Interface - Read
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## 7-3-2) Power On/Off Characteristics

## Power ON Sequence



## Power OFF Sequence



## 7-4) Reference Circuit





Note: The pin of FMSDO can't connect with the I/O pin of other ICs(Ex. Flash) for preventing to affect the signal of other ICs.

## 8. Optical characteristics

## 8-1) Specification

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

TBD

## 8-2) Definition of contrast ratio

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

$$
\mathrm{CR}=\mathrm{Rl} / \mathrm{Rd}
$$



## 8-3) Reflection Ratio

The reflection ratio is expressed as :
$\mathrm{R}=$ Reflectance Factor white board $^{\mathrm{x}} \quad\left(\mathrm{L}_{\text {center }} / \mathrm{L}_{\text {white board }}\right)$
$L_{\text {center }}$ is the luminance measured at center in a white area ( $\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{G}=\mathrm{B}=1$ ). $\mathrm{L}_{\text {white board }}$ is the luminance of a standard white board. Both are measured with equivalent illumination source. The viewing angle shall be no more than 2 degrees.
9. HANDLING, SAFETY AND ENVIROMENTAL REQUIREMENTS AND REMARK

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

## CAUTION

The display module should not be exposed to harmful gases, such as acid and alkali gases, which corrode electronic components.
Disassembling the display module can cause permanent damage and invalidate the warranty agreements.
IPA solvent can only be applied on active area and the back of a glass. For the rest part, it is not allowed.

## Mounting Precautions

(1) It's recommended that you consider the mounting structure so that uneven force (ex. Twisted stress) is not applied to the module.
(2) It's recommended that you attach a transparent protective plate to the surface in order to protect the EPD. Transparent protective plate should have sufficient strength in order to resist external force.
(3) You should adopt radiation structure to satisfy the temperature specification.
(4) Acetic acid type and chlorine type materials for the cover case are not desirable because the former generates corrosive gas of attacking the PS at high temperature and the latter causes circuit break by electro-chemical reaction.
(5) Do not touch, push or rub the exposed PS with glass, tweezers or anything harder than HB pencil lead. And please do not rub with dust clothes with chemical treatment. Do not touch the surface of PS for bare hand or greasy cloth. (Some cosmetics deteriorate the PS)
(6) When the surface becomes dusty, please wipe gently with absorbent cotton or other soft materials like chamois soaks with petroleum benzene. Normal-hexane is recommended for cleaning the adhesives used to attach the PS. Do not use acetone, toluene and alcohol because they cause chemical damage to the PS.
(7) Wipe off saliva or water drops as soon as possible. Their long time contact with PS causes deformations and color fading.

## Data sheet status

Product specification
This data sheet contains preliminary product specifications.

## Limiting values

Limiting values given are in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134). Stress above one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or at any other conditions above those given in the Characteristics sections of the specification is not implied. Exposure to limiting values for extended periods may affect device reliability.

## Application information

Where application information is given, it is advisory and does not form part of the specification.

## Long Term Storage

When storing modules as spares for a long time, the following precautions are necessary.
(1) Store them in dark place. Do not expose the module to sunlight or fluorescent light. Keep the temperature between $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ at normal humidity.

| REMARK |
| :--- |
| All The specifications listed in this document are guaranteed for module only. Post-assembled |
| operation or component(s) may impact module performance or cause unexpected effect or |
| damage and therefore listed specifications is not warranted after any Post-assembled operation. |

10. Reliability test

TBD

## 11. Block Diagram


12. Packing
(2)

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