## HDSP-553x

## Seven Segment Displaysfor High Light Ambient Conditions

## Data Sheet

High Efficiency Red: HDSP-553x/ -3900 Series
Yellow: HDSP-4030/-4130/-5730/-4200 Series

## Description

The HDSP-553x/-3900 and HDSP-4030/-4130/-5730/ -4200 are $7.6 \mathrm{~mm}, 10.9 \mathrm{~mm} / 14.2 \mathrm{~mm} / 20.3 \mathrm{~mm}$ high efficiency red and yellow displays designed for use in high light ambient condition. The four sizes of displays allow for viewing distances at $3,6,7$, and 10 meters. These seven segment displays utilize large junction high efficiency LED chips made from GaAsP on a transparent GaP substrate. Due to the large junction area, these displays can be driven at high peak current levels needed for high ambient conditions or many character multiplexed operation.

These displays have industry standard packages, and pin configurations and $\pm 1$ overflow display are available in all four sizes. These numeric displays are ideal for applications such as Automotive and Avionic Instrumentation, Point of Sale Terminals, and Gas Pump.


Features

- High light output

Typical intensities of up to $7.0 \mathrm{mcd} / \mathrm{seg}$ at 100 mA pk 1 of 5 duty factor

- Capable of high current drive Excellent for long digit string multiplexing
- Four character sizes
$7.6 \mathrm{~mm}, 10.9 \mathrm{~mm}, 14.2 \mathrm{~mm}$, and 20.3 mm
- Choice of two colors

High Efficiency Red
Yellow

- Excellent character appearance

Evenly lighted segments
Wide viewing angle
Gray body for optimum contrast

- Categorized for luminous intensity; Yellow categorized for color
Use of like categories yields a uniform display
- IC compatible
- Mechanically rugged

| Part No. <br> HDSP- | Color | Description | Package <br> Drawing |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 4030 | Yellow | 7.6 mm Common Anode Left Hand Decimal | A |
| 4031 |  | 7.6 mm Common Anode Right Hand Decimal | B |
| 4033 |  | 7.6 mm Common Cathode Right Hand Decimal | C |
| 4036 |  | 7.6 mm Universal Overflow $\pm 1$ Right Hand Decimal | D |
| 4130 | Yellow | 10.9 mm Common Anode Left Hand Decimal | E |
| 4131 |  | 10.9 mm Common Anode Right Hand Decimal | F |
| 4133 |  | 10.9 mm Common Cathode Right Hand Decimal | G |
| 4136 |  | 10.9 mm Universal Overflow $\pm$ Right Hand Decimal | H |
| 5537 | High Efficiency Red | 14.2 mm Overflow $\pm$ 1 Common Anode | K |
| 5538 |  | 14.1 mm Overflow $\pm$ 1 Common Cathode | L |
| 5731 | Yellow | 14.2 mm Common Anode Right Hand Decimal | I |
| 5733 |  | 14.2 mm Common Cathode Right Hand Decimal | J |
| 5737 |  | 14.2 mm Overflow $\pm$ 1 Common Anode | K |
| 5738 |  | 14.1 mm Overflow $\pm 1$ Common Cathode | L |
| 3900 | High Efficiency Red | 20.3 mm Common Left Hand Decimal | M |
| 3901 |  | 20.3 mm Common Anode Right Hand Decimal | N |
| 3903 |  | 20.3 mm Common Cathode Right Hand Decimal | O |
| 3905 |  | 20.3 mm Common Cathode Left Hand Decimal | P |
| 3906 |  | 20.3 mm Universal Overflow $\pm 1$ Right Hand Decimal | Q |
| 4200 | Yellow | 20.3 mm Common Left Hand Decimal | M |
| 4201 |  | 20.3 mm Common Anode Right Hand Decimal | N |
| 4203 |  | 20.3 mm Common Cathode Right Hand Decimal | O |
| 4205 |  | 20.3 mm Common Cathode Left Hand Decimal | P |
| 4206 |  | 20.3 mm Universal Overflow $\pm 1$ Right Hand Decimal | Q |

Note: Universal pinout brings the anode and cathode of each segment's LED out to separate pins. See internal diagrams D and H.

## Absolute M aximum Ratings (All Products)

| Average Power per Segment or DP ( $\left.\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ | 105 mW |
| :---: | :---: |
| Peak Forward Current per Segment or DP ( $\mathrm{T}_{\text {A }}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) | 135 mA (Pulse Width $=0.16 \mathrm{~ms}$ ) |
| DC Forward Current per Segment ${ }^{[2]}$ or DP ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) | 40 mA |
| Operating Temperature Range | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature Range | $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Reverse Voltage per Segment or DP | 5.0 V |
| Wavesolder Temperature ( 1.59 mm [1/16 inch] below | $250{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 3 sec |

## Notes:

1. See Figure 1 to establish pulsed operating conditions
2. Derate maximum DC current above $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ at $0.50 \mathrm{~mA} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ per segment, see Figure 2.

Package Dimensions (HDSP-4030 Series)


A,B,C


D

|  | FUNCTION |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A | B | C | D |
| Pin | -4030 | -4031 | -4033 | -4036 |
| 1 | CATHODE-a | CATHODE-a | CATHODE ${ }^{[6]}$ | ANODE-d |
| 2 | CATHODE-f | CATHODE-f | ANODE-f | NO PIN |
| 3 | ANODE ${ }^{[3]}$ | ANODE ${ }^{[3]}$ | ANODE-g | CATHODE-d |
| 4 | NO PIN | NO PIN | ANODE-e | CATHODE-c |
| 5 | NO PIN | NO PIN | ANODE-d | CATHODE-e |
| 6 | CATHODE-dp | NO CONN. ${ }^{[5]}$ | CATHODE[6] | ANODE-e |
| 7 | CATHODE-e | CATHODE-e | ANODE-dp | ANODE-c |
| 8 | CATHODE-d | CATHODE-d | ANODE-c | ANODE-dp |
| 9 | NO CONN. ${ }^{[5]}$ | CATHODE-dp | ANODE-b | NO PIN |
| 10 | CATHODE-c | CATHODE-c | ANODE-a | CATHODE-dp |
| 11 | CATHODE-g | CATHODE-g |  | CATHODE-b |
| 12 | NO PIN | NO PIN |  | CATHODE-a |
| 13 | CATHODE-b | CATHODE-b |  | ANODE-a |
| 14 | ANODE ${ }^{[3]}$ | ANODE ${ }^{33}$ |  | ANODE-b |



Package Dimensions (HDSP-4130 Series)


E


F,G
FRONT VIEW


H


|  | FUNCTION |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | E | F | G | H |
| Pin | -4130 | -4131 | -4133 | -4136 |
| 1 | CATHODE-a | CATHODE-a | ANODE-a | CATHODE-d |
| 2 | CATHODE-f | CATHODE-f | ANODE-f | ANODE-d |
| 3 | ANODE ${ }^{[3]}$ | ANODE ${ }^{[3]}$ | CATHODE ${ }^{[6]}$ | NO PIN |
| 4 | NO PIN | NO PIN | NO PIN | CATHODE-c |
| 5 | NO PIN | NO PIN | NO PIN | CATHODE-e |
| 6 | CATHODE-dp | NO CONN. ${ }^{[5]}$ | NO CONN. ${ }^{[6]}$ | ANODE-e |
| 7 | CATHODE-e | CATHODE-e | ANODE-e | ANODE-c |
| 8 | CATHODE-d | CATHODE-d | ANODE-d | ANODE-dp |
| 9 | NO CONN. ${ }^{[5]}$ | CATHODE-dp | ANODE-dp | CATHODE-dp |
| 10 | CATHODE-c | CATHODE-c | ANODE-c | CATHODE-b |
| 11 | CATHODE-g | CATHODE-g | ANODE-g | CATHODE-a |
| 12 | NO PIN | NO PIN | NO PIN | NO PIN |
| 13 | CATHODE-b | CATHODE-b | ANODE-b | ANODE-a |
| 14 | ANODE ${ }^{[3]}$ | ANODE ${ }^{3]}$ | CATHODE[8] | ANODE-b |

## Package Dimensions (-553x/-5730 Series)



Package Dimensions (-3900/-4200 Series)


1. Dimensions in millimeters and (inches).
2. All untoleranced dimensions are for reference only.

Redundant anodes.
4. Unused dp position
5. See Internal Circuit D
6. Redundant Cathodes

Internal Circuit Diagram (HDSP-4030 Series)


Internal Circuit Diagram (HDSP-4130 Series)


E


F


G


H

Internal Circuit Diagram (HDSP-553x/-5730 Series)


L


Electrical/ Optical Characteristics at $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Parameter | Sym. | Device HDSP- | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Test Condition |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Luminous Intensity/ Segment ${ }^{[9,10]}$ (Digit Average) | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{V}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 553 \mathrm{x} \\ & 3900 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2200 \\ & 2200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7000 \\ & 7000 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\mu \mathrm{cd}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \mathrm{~mA} \mathrm{Pk} \\ & 1 \text { of } 5 \text { Duty Factor } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 553 x \\ & 3900 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4800 \\ & 4800 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\mu \mathrm{cd}$ | 20 mA DC |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4030 \\ & 4130 \\ & 5730 \\ & 4200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1500 \\ & 1500 \\ & 2200 \\ & 2200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4500 \\ & 5000 \\ & 7000 \\ & 7000 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\mu \mathrm{cd}$ | 100 mA Pk ; 1 of 5 Duty Factor |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4030 \\ & 4130 \\ & 5730 \\ & 4200 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 2200 \\ & 2500 \\ & 3400 \\ & 3400 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\mu \mathrm{cd}$ | 20 mA DC |
| Peak Wavelength | $\lambda_{\text {PEAK }}$ | $553 \mathrm{x} / 3900$ |  | 635 |  | nm |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 4030 / 4130 / \\ & 5730 / 4200 \end{aligned}$ |  | 583 |  | nm |  |
| Dominant Wavelength ${ }^{[11,12]}$ (Digit Average) | $\lambda_{\text {d }}$ | 553x/3900 |  | 626 |  | nm |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline 4030 / 4130 / \\ 5730 / 4200 \end{gathered}$ | 581.5 | 586 | 592.5 | nm |  |
| Forward Voltage/Seg or D.P. | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | All Devices |  | 2.6 | 3.5 | V | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=100 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Reverse Current/Seg or D.P. | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | All Devices |  |  | 100 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}=3.0 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| Temp. Coeff. of $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}} /$ Seg or D.P. | $\Delta \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | All Devices |  | -1.1 |  | $\mathrm{mV} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=100 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| Thermal Resistance LED Junction-to-Pin | $\mathrm{R} \theta_{\text {J-PIN }}$ | 4030/4130 |  | 282 |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W} / \mathrm{Seg}$ |  |
|  |  | 553x/5730 |  | 345 |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W} / \mathrm{Seg}$ |  |
|  |  | 3900/4200 |  | 375 |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W} / \mathrm{Seg}$ |  |

## Notes:

9. Case temperature of the device immediately prior to the intensity measurement is $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
10. The digits are categorized for luminous intensity with the intensity category designated by a letter on the side of the package.
11. The dominant wavelength, $\lambda_{d}$, is derived from the CIE chromaticity diagram and is that single wavelength which defines the color of the device.
12. The yellow displays are categorizes as to dominant wavelength with the category designated by a number adjacent to the intensity category letter.


Figure 1. Maximum Allowed Peak Current vs. Pulse Duration.


Figure 2. Maximum Allowable DC Current per Segment vs. Ambient Temperature.


IF - SEGMENT DC CURRENT - mA

Figure 5. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. DC Forward Current.


Figure 3. Relative Efficiency (Luminous Intensity per Unit Current) vs. Peak Segment Current.

## Electrical

These display devices are composed of eight light emitting diodes, with light from each LED optically stretched to form individual segments and a decimal point.

The devices utilize LED chips which are made from GaAsP on a transparent GaP substrate.

These display devices are designed for strobed operation. The typical forward voltage values, scaled from Figure 4, should be used for calculating the current limiting resistor value and typical power dissipation.


Figure 4. Peak Forward Segment Current vs. Peak Forward Voltage.

Expected maximum $V_{F}$ values, for the purpose of driver circuit design and maximum power dissipation, may be calculated using the following $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}$ MAX models:
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}} \mathrm{MAX}=2.15 \mathrm{~V}+\mathrm{I}_{\text {PEAK }}(13.5 \Omega)$
For: $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}} \geq 30 \mathrm{~mA}$
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}} \mathrm{MAX}=1.9 \mathrm{~V}+\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{DC}}(21.8 \Omega)$
For: $10 \mathrm{~mA} \leq \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}} \leq 30 \mathrm{~mA}$
Temperature derated strobed operating conditions are obtained from Figures 1 and 2. Figure 1 relates pulse duration $\left(\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{p}}\right)$, refresh rate ( f ), and the ratio of maximum peak current to maximum
dc current ( $\mathrm{I}_{\text {PEAK }} \mathrm{MAX} / \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{DC}} \mathrm{MAX}$ ). Figure 2 presents the maximum allowed dc current vs. ambient temperature. Figure 1 is based on the principle that the peak junction temperature for pulsed operation at a specified peak current, pulse duration and refresh rate should be the same as the junction temperature at maximum DC operation. Refresh rates of 1 kHz or faster minimize the pulsed junction heating effect of the device resulting in the maximum possible time average luminous intensity.

The time average luminous intensity can be calculated knowing the average forward current and relative efficiency characteristic, $\eta_{\text {|PEAK }}$ of Figure 3. Time average luminous intensity for a device case temperature of $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{V}}$ $\left(25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$, is calculated as follows:
$\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{V}}\left(25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)=\left[\frac{\mathrm{I}_{\text {AVG }}}{20 \mathrm{~mA}}\right]\left[\eta_{\mid \text {PEAK }}\right]\left[\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{V} \text { dATA SHEET }}\right]$
Example: For HDSP-4030 series
$\eta_{\text {|PEAK }}=1.00$ at $\mathrm{I}_{\text {PEAK }}=100 \mathrm{~mA}$. For DF = 1/5:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{V}}\left(25^{\circ}\right) & =\left[\frac{20 \mathrm{~mA}}{20 \mathrm{~mA}}\right][1.00][4.5 \mathrm{mcd}] \\
& =4.5 \mathrm{mcd} / \text { segment }
\end{aligned}
$$

The time average luminous intensity may be adjusted for operating junction temperature by the following exponential equation:
$\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{V}}\left(\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}\right)=\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{V}}\left(25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) \mathrm{e}^{\left[\mathrm{k}\left(\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)\right]}$
where $T_{J}=T_{A}+P_{D} \cdot R \theta_{J-A}$

| Device | $\mathbf{K}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $-553 \mathrm{x} /-3900$ | $-0.0131 /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $-4030 /-4130 /$ | $-0.0112 /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $-5730 /-4200$ |  |

## Mechanical

These devices are constructed utilizing a lead frame in a standard DIP package. The LED dice are attached directly to the lead frame. Therefore, the cathode leads are the direct thermal and mechanical stress paths to the LED dice. The absolute maximum allowed junction temperature, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}} \mathrm{MAX}$, is $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The maximum power ratings have been established so that the worst case $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}$ device does not exceed this limit.

Worst case thermal resistance pin-to-ambient is $400^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W} / \mathrm{Seg}$ when these devices are soldered into minimum trace width PC boards. When installed in a PC board that provides $\mathrm{R} \theta_{\text {PIN-A }}$ less than $400^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W} /$ Seg these displays may be operated at higher average currents as shown in Figure 2.

## Optical

The radiation pattern for these devices is approximately Lambertian. The luminous sterance may be calculated using one of the two following formulas.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{V}}\left(\mathrm{~cd} / \mathrm{m}^{2}\right) & =\frac{\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{V}}(\mathrm{~cd})}{\mathrm{A}\left(\mathrm{~m}^{2}\right)} \\
\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{V}}(\text { footlamberts }) & =\frac{\pi \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{V}}(\mathrm{~cd})}{\mathrm{A}\left(\mathrm{ft}^{2}\right)}
\end{aligned}
$$

| Device | Area/Seg. <br> $\mathbf{m m}^{2}$ | Area/Seg. <br> $\mathbf{i n}^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -4030 | 2.5 | 0.0039 |
| -4130 | 4.4 | 0.0068 |
| $-553 \mathrm{x} /-5730$ | 8.8 | 0.0137 |
| $-3900 /-4200$ | 14.9 | 0.0231 |

## Contrast Enhancement

The objective of contrast enhancement is to optimize display readability. Adequate contrast enhancement can be achieved in indoor applications through luminous contrast techniques. Luminous contrast is the observed brightness of the illuminated segment compared to the brightness of the surround. Appro priate wavelength filters maximize luminous contrast by reducing the amount of light reflected from the area around the display while transmitting most of the light emitted by the segment. These filters are described further in Application Note 1015.

Chrominance contrast can further improve display readability. Chrominance contrast refers to the color difference between the illuminated segment and the surrounding area. These displays are assembled with a gray package and untinted encapsulating epoxy in the segments to improve chrominance contrast of the ON segments. Additional contrast enhancement in bright ambients may be achieved by using a neutral density gray filter such as Panelgraphic Chromafilter Gray 10, or 3M Light Control Film (louvered film).

