Data Sheet

HDSP-56xC

13-mm Slim Font Seven-Segment Display

Description

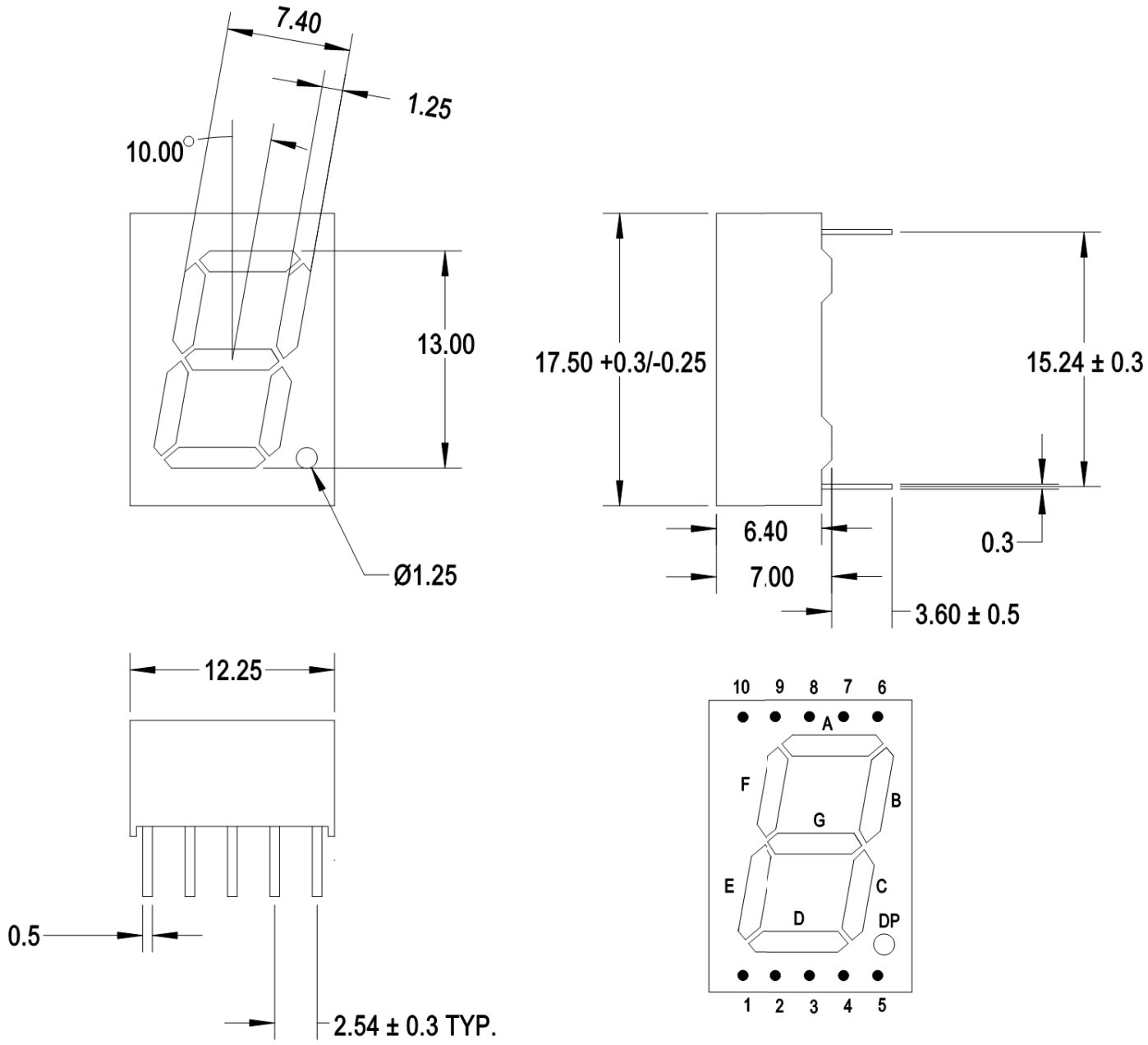
The Broadcom® Slim Font Seven-Segment Displays incorporate a new slim font character design. This slim font features narrow width, with specially mitered segments to give fuller appearance to the illuminated character. The faces of these displays are painted a neutral gray for enhanced on/off contrast.

All devices are available in either common anode or common cathode configuration with right hand decimal point.

Features

- AlInGaP red color
- Gray face paint
  Gray package gives optimum contrast
- Design flexibility
  Common anode or common cathode
- Excellent appearance
- Slim font design
- Mitered corners, evenly illuminated segments

Figure 1: Package Drawing

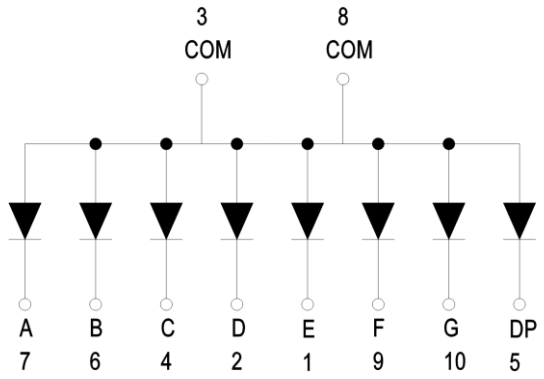


NOTE:

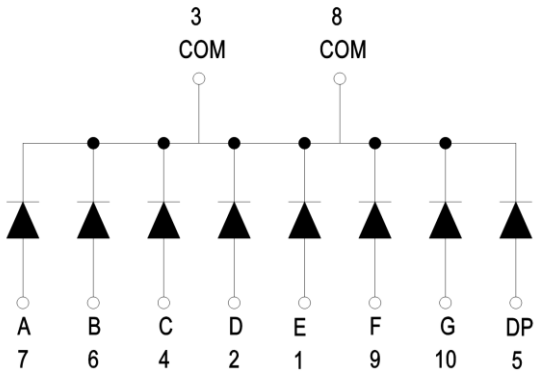
1. All dimensions are in millimeters (mm).
2. Tolerance is ± 0.25 mm unless otherwise specified.

Figure 2: Internal Circuit Diagram

Common Anode



Common Cathode



Pin Connection

Pin	Function	
	Common Anode	Common Cathode
1	Cathode E	Anode E
2	Cathode D	Anode D
3	Common Anode	Common Cathode
4	Cathode C	Anode C
5	Cathode DP	Anode DP
6	Cathode B	Anode B
7	Cathode A	Anode A
8	Common Anode	Common Cathode
9	Cathode F	Anode F
10	Cathode G	Anode G

Device Selection Guide

Part Number	Color	Description
HDSP-561C	AlInGaP Red	Common Anode, Gray Surface
HDSP-563C	AlInGaP Red	Common Cathode, Gray Surface

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameters	HDSP-56xC	Units
DC Forward Current[a]	20	mA
Peak Forward Current[b]	100	mA
Power Dissipation	52	mW
Reverse Voltage	Not designed for reverse bias operation	
Operating Temperature Range	–40 to +80	°C
Storage Temperature Range	–40 to +80	°C
Wave Solder Condition 1.6mm Below Body	250°C peak for 3 seconds	

a. Derate linearly as shown in Figure 6.

b. Duty factor = 10%, frequency = 1 kHz.

Optical and Electrical Characteristics (T_J = 25°C)

Parameters	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Condition
Forward Voltage per Segment, V_F[a]	—	2.05	2.60	V	I_F = 20 mA
Reverse Current per Segment, I_R[b]	—	—	100	µA	V_R = 5V
Dominant Wavelength, λ_d[c]	—	626	—	nm	I_F = 20 mA
Peak Wavelength, λ_p	—	635	—	nm	I_F = 20 mA
Luminous Intensity, I_V[d, e, f] (Average per Segment)	18.0	25.0	—	mcd	I_F = 10 mA
Luminous Intensity Matching Ratio (Segments Only)	—	—	2:1	—	I_F = 10 mA

a. Forward voltage tolerance is ± 0.1V.

b. Indicates product final test condition. Long term reverse bias is not recommended.

c. The dominant wavelength, λ_d is derived from the CIE Chromaticity Diagram and represents the perceived color of the device.

d. The luminous intensity, I_V is measured at the mechanical axis of the package.

e. The optical axis is closely aligned with the mechanical axis of the package.

f. Tolerance is ± 15%.

Bin Information

Intensity Bin Limits (CAT)

Bin ID	Luminous Intensity, I_V (mcd)	
	Min.	Max.
T	18.000	25.000
U	25.001	36.000

Tolerance = ±15%

Figure 3: Spectral Power Distribution

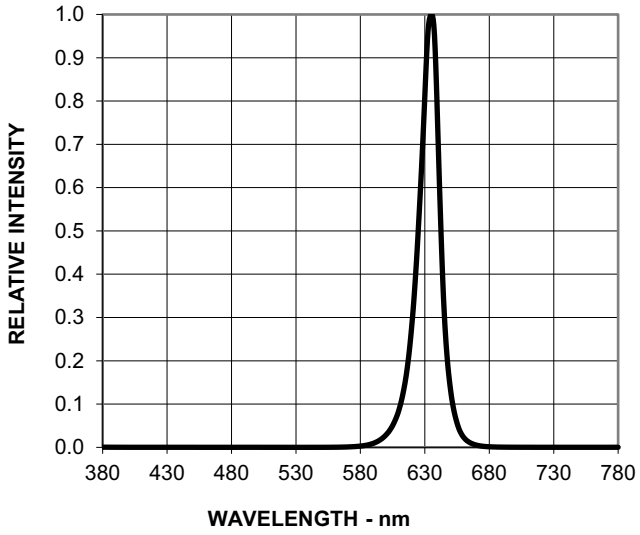


Figure 4: Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

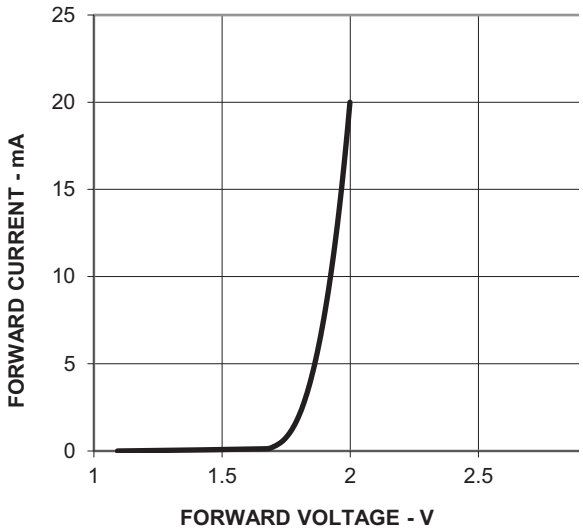


Figure 5: Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

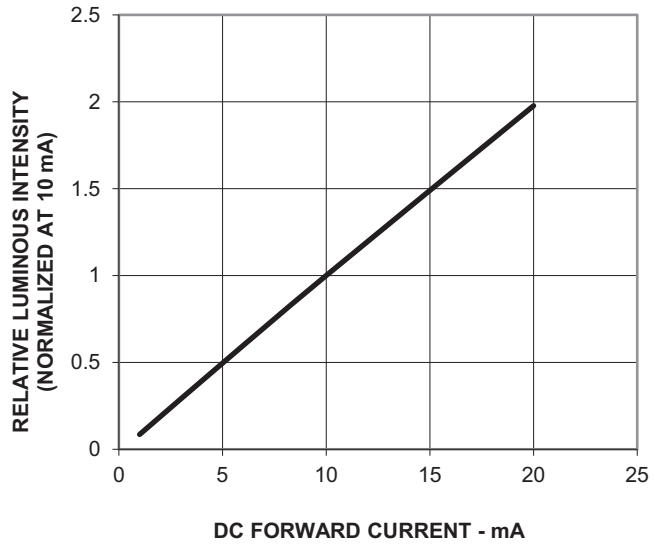
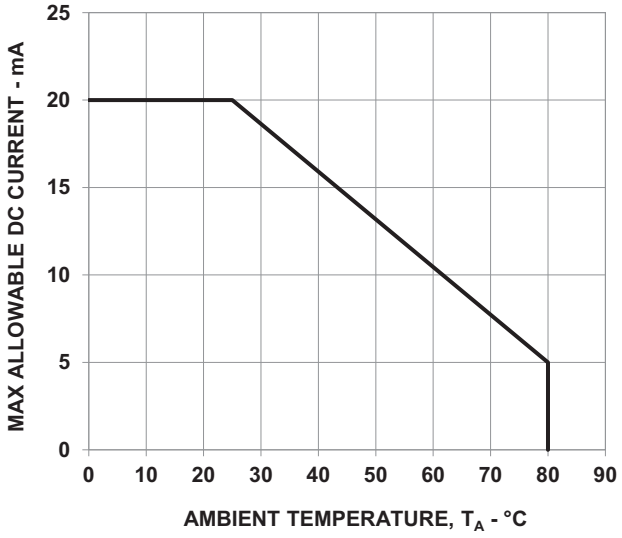


Figure 6: Maximum Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature

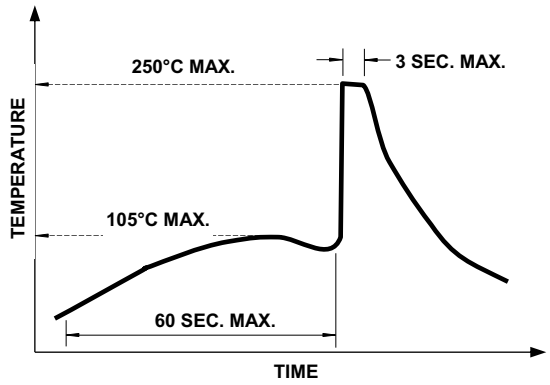


Precautionary Notes

Soldering and Handling Precautions

- Set and maintain the wave soldering parameters according to the recommended temperature and dwell time. Perform a daily check on the profile to ensure that it is always conforming to the recommended conditions. Exceeding these conditions will over-stress the LEDs and cause premature failures.
- Use only bottom preheaters to reduce the thermal stress experienced by the LEDs.
- Recalibrate the soldering profile before loading a new type of PCB. PCBs with different sizes and designs (component density) will have different heat capacity and might cause a change in temperature experienced by the PCB if the same wave soldering setting is used.
- Do not perform wave soldering more than once.
- Any alignment fixture used during wave soldering must be loosely fitted and must not apply stress on the LEDs. Use non-metal material because it will absorb less heat during the wave soldering process.
- At elevated temperatures, the LEDs are more susceptible to mechanical stress. Allow the PCB to be sufficiently cooled to room temperature before handling. Do not apply stress to the LED when it is hot.
- Use wave soldering to solder the LED. Use hand soldering only for rework or touch up if unavoidable, but it must be strictly controlled to following conditions:
  - Soldering iron tip temperature = 315°C maximum.
  - Soldering duration = 2 seconds maximum.
  - Number of cycles = 1 only
  - Power of soldering iron = 50W maximum.
- For ESD sensitive devices, apply proper ESD precautions at the soldering station. Use only an ESD-safe soldering iron.
- Do not touch the LED package body with the soldering iron except for the soldering terminals because it may cause damage to the LED.
- Confirm beforehand whether the functionality and performance of the LED is affected by soldering with hand soldering.
- Keep the heat source at least 1.6 mm away from the LED body during soldering.
- Design appropriate hole sizes to avoid problems during insertion.
- Do not use cleaning agents from the ketone family (acetone, methyl ethylketone, and so on) and from the chlorinated hydrocarbon family (methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, and so on) to clean the LED displays. All of these various solvents attack or dissolve the encapsulating epoxies used to form the package of plastic LED parts.

Figure 7: Recommended Wave Soldering Profile



NOTE: The figure refer to measurements with the thermocouple mounted at the bottom of the PCB.

Application Precautions

- The drive current of the LED must not exceed the maximum allowable limit across temperature as stated in the data sheet. Constant current driving is recommended to ensure consistent performance.
- Circuit design must cater to the whole range of forward voltage (V_F) of the LEDs to ensure the intended drive current can always be achieved.
- The LED exhibits slightly different characteristics at different drive currents, which may result in a larger variation of performance (such as intensity, wavelength, and forward voltage). Set the application current as close as possible to the test current to minimize these variations.
- The LED is not intended for reverse bias. Use other appropriate components for such purposes. When driving the LED in matrix form, ensure that the reverse bias voltage does not exceed the allowable limit of the LED.
- Avoid rapid changes in ambient temperatures, especially in high-humidity environments, because they cause condensation on the LED.

Eye Safety Precautions

LEDs may pose optical hazards when in operation. Do not look directly at operating LEDs because it might be harmful to the eyes. For safety reasons, use appropriate shielding or personal protective equipment.

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