## Large 5 X 7 Dot Matrix Alphanumeric Displays 17.3/26.5 mm Character Heights

 Technical Data
## Features

- Multiple Colors Available
- Large Character Height
- 5 X 7 Dot Matrix Font
- Viewable Up to 18 Meters ( 26.5 mm Display)
- X-Y Stackable
- Ideal for Graphics Panels
- Available in Common Row Anode and Common Row Cathode Configurations
- AlGaAs Displays Suitable for Low Power or Bright Ambients

Typical Intensity 1650 mcd at 2 mA Average Drive Current

- Categorized for Intensity
- Mechanically Rugged
- Green Categorized for Color


## Description

The large 5 X 7 dot matrix alphanumeric display family consists of 26.5 mm ( 1.04 inch ) and 17.3 mm ( 0.68 inch) character height packages. These devices have excellent viewability; the 26.5 mm character can be read at up to 18 meters ( 12 meters for the 0.68 inch part).

The 26.5 mm font has a 10.2 mm ( 0.4 inch) dual-in-line (DIP) configuration, while the 17.3 mm font has an industry standard 7.6 mm (0.3 inch) DIP configuration.

HDSP-440X Series HDSP-450X Series HDSP-470X Series HDSP-510X Series HDSP-540X Series HDSP-L10X Series HDSP-L20X Series HDSP-M10X Series


Applications include electronic instrumentation, computer peripherals, point of sale terminals, weighing scales, and industrial electronics.

## Devices

| Standard <br> Red | AlGaAs <br> Red | High <br> Efficiency <br> Red | High <br> Performance <br> Green | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HDSP-4701 | HDSP-L101 | HDSP-L201 | HDSP-5401 | 17.3 mm Common Row Anode |
| HDSP-4703 | HDSP-L103 | HDSP-L203 | HDSP-5403 | 17.3 mm Common Row Cathode |
| HDSP-4401 | HDSP-M101 | HDSP-4501 | HDSP-5101 | 26.5 mm Common Row Anode |
| HDSP-4403 | HDSP-M103 | HDSP-4503 | HDSP-5103 | 26.5 mm Common Row Cathode |

## Package Dimensions



NOTES:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES (INCHES)
2. ALL UNTOLERANCED DIMENSIONS ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY.
3. A NOTCH ON SCRAMBLER SIDE DENOTES

PIN 1.
4. FOR GREEN ONLY.


HDSP-440X/M10X/450X/510X Series


## Internal Circuit Diagrams



## Absolute Maximum Ratings at $\mathbf{2 5}^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Description | HDSP-470X/ 440X Series | HDSP-L10X/ <br> M10X Series | HDSP-L20X/ 450X Series | HDSP-540X/ 510X Series |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average Power per Dot $\left(\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)^{[1]}$ | 75 mW |  |  |  |
| Peak Forward Current per Dot $\left(\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)^{[1,2]}$ | 125 mA | 125 mA | 90 mA | 90 mA |
| Average Forward Current per Dot $\left(\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)^{[1,3]}$ | 32 mA | 23 mA | 15 mA | 15 mA |
| Operating Temperature Range | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature Range | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |
| Lead Solder Temperature ( 1.59 mm [0.062 in.] below seating plane) | $260{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 3 s |  |  |  |

## Notes:

1. Average power is based on 20 dots per character. Total package power dissipation should not exceed 1.5 W .
2. Do not exceed maximum average current per dot.
3. For the HDSP-440X/470X series displays, derate maximum average current above $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ at $0.43 \mathrm{~mA} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. For the HDSP-L10X/M10X series displays, derate maximum average current above $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ at $0.31 \mathrm{~mA} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. For the HDSP-L20X/450X series and HDSP-540X/510X series displays, derate maximum average current above $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ at $0.2 \mathrm{~mA} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. This derating is based on a device mounted in a socket having a thermal resistance junction to ambient of $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ per package.

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

## Standard Red HDSP-440X/470X Series

| Description | Symbol | Test Conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Luminous Intensity/Dot ${ }^{[4]}$ <br> (Digit Average) <br> HDSP-470X ( 17.3 mm ) <br> HDSP-440X ( 26.5 mm ) | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{V}}$ | 100 mA pk: 1 of 5 <br> Duty Factor (20 mA Avg.) | 360 <br> 400 | 770 |  | $\mu \mathrm{cd}$ |
| Peak Wavelength | $\lambda_{\text {PEAK }}$ |  |  | 655 |  | nm |
| Dominant Wavelength ${ }^{[5]}$ | $\lambda_{\text {d }}$ |  |  | 640 |  | nm |
| Forward Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=100 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | 1.8 | 2.2 | V |
| Reverse Voltage ${ }^{[6]}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R}}=100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 3.0 | 12 |  | V |
| Temperature Coefficient of $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | $\Delta \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | -2.0 |  | $\mathrm{mV} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Thermal Resistance LED Junction-to-Pin per package HDSP-470X HDSP-440X | R $\theta_{\text {J-PIN }}$ |  |  | 15 |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W} /$ <br> PACK |

## AlGaAs Red HDSP-L10X/M10X Series

| Description | Symbol | Test Conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Luminous Intensity/Dot ${ }^{[4]}$ <br> (Digit Average) <br> HDSP-L10X (17.3 mm) <br> HDSP-M10X ( 26.5 mm ) | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{V}}$ | 10 mA pk: 1 of 5 <br> Duty Factor (2 mA Avg.) | $\begin{array}{r} 730 \\ \hline 760 \end{array}$ | $\frac{1650}{1850}$ |  | $\mu \mathrm{cd}$ |
| ```Luminous Intensity/Dot \({ }^{[4]}\) (Digit Average) HDSP-L10X HDSP-M10X``` | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{V}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \mathrm{~mA} \text { pk: } 1 \text { of } 14 \\ & \text { Duty Factor ( } 2.1 \mathrm{~mA} \text { Avg.) } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\frac{1750}{1980}$ |  | $\mu \mathrm{cd}$ |
| Peak Wavelength | $\lambda_{\text {PEAK }}$ |  |  | 645 |  | nm |
| Dominant Wavelength ${ }^{[5]}$ | $\lambda_{\text {d }}$ |  |  | 637 |  | nm |
| Forward Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=10 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | 1.7 | 2.1 | V |
| Reverse Voltage ${ }^{[6]}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R}}=100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 3.0 | 15.0 |  | V |
| Temperature Coefficient of $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | $\Delta \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | -2.0 |  | $\mathrm{mV} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Thermal Resistance LED Junction-to-Pin per package HDSP-L10X HDSP-M10X | R $\theta_{\text {J-PIN }}$ |  |  | 20 |  | $\begin{array}{\|l} { }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W} / \\ \mathrm{PACK} \end{array}$ |

## High Efficiency Red HDSP-450X/L20X Series

| Description | Symbol | Test Conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Luminous Intensity/Dot }{ }^{[4]} \\ & \text { (Digit Average) } \\ & \text { HDSP-L20X }(17.3 \mathrm{~mm}) \\ & \text { HDSP-450X }(26.5 \mathrm{~mm}) \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{IV}_{V}$ | 50 mA pk: 1 of 5 Duty Factor (10 mA Avg.) | $\frac{1150}{1400}$ | $\frac{2800}{3500}$ |  | $\mu \mathrm{cd}$ |
| ```Luminous Intensity/Dot \({ }^{[4]}\) (Digit Average) HDSP-L20X HDSP-450X``` | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{V}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \mathrm{~mA} \text { pk: } 1 \text { of } 14 \\ & \text { Duty Factor ( } 2.1 \mathrm{~mA} \text { Avg.) } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 740 \\ & \hline 930 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\mu \mathrm{cd}$ |
| Peak Wavelength | $\lambda_{\text {PEAK }}$ |  |  | 635 |  | nm |
| Dominant Wavelength ${ }^{[5]}$ | $\lambda_{\text {d }}$ |  |  | 626 |  | nm |
| Forward Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=50 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | 2.6 | 3.5 | V |
| Reverse Voltage ${ }^{[6]}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R}}=100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 3.0 | 25.0 |  | V |
| Temperature Coefficient of $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | $\Delta \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | -2.0 |  | $\mathrm{mV} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Thermal Resistance LED Junction-to-Pin per package <br> HDSP-L20X <br> HDSP-450X | $R \theta_{\text {J-PIN }}$ |  |  | 15 |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W} /$ PACK |

## High Performance Green HDSP-540X/510X Series

| Description | Symbol | Test Conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Luminous Intensity/Dot ${ }^{[4]}$ <br> (Digit Average) <br> HDSP-540X (17.3 mm) <br> HDSP-510X ( 26.5 mm ) | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{V}}$ | 50 mA pk: 1 of 5 Duty Factor (10 mA Avg.) | $\frac{1290}{1540}$ | $\frac{4000}{4500}$ |  | $\mu \mathrm{cd}$ |
| ```Luminous Intensity/Dot \({ }^{[4]}\) (Digit Average) HDSP-540X HDSP-510X``` | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{V}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \mathrm{~mA} \text { pk: } 1 \text { of } 14 \\ & \text { Duty Factor ( } 2.1 \mathrm{~mA} \text { Avg.) } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 570 \\ & \hline 630 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\mu \mathrm{cd}$ |
| Peak Wavelength | $\lambda_{\text {PEAK }}$ |  |  | 566 |  | nm |
| Dominant Wavelength ${ }^{[5,7]}$ | $\lambda_{\text {d }}$ |  |  | 571 |  | nm |
| Forward Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=50 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | 2.6 | 3.5 | V |
| Reverse Voltage ${ }^{[6]}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}$ | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R}}=100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ | 3.0 | 25.0 |  | V |
| Temperature Coefficient of $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}$ | $\Delta \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  | -2.0 |  | $\mathrm{mV} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Thermal Resistance LED Junction-to-Pin per package <br> HDSP-540X <br> HDSP-510X | $R \theta_{\text {J-PIN }}$ |  |  | 15 |  | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W} / \\ & \mathrm{PACK} \end{aligned}$ |

Notes:
4. The displays are categorized for luminous intensity with the intensity category designated by a letter on the left hand side of the package. The luminous intensity minimum and categories are determined by computing the numerical average of the individual dot intensities.
5. The dominant wavelength is derived from the C.I.E. Chromaticity diagram and is that single wavelength which defines the color of the device.
6. Typical specification for reference only. Do not exceed absolute maximum ratings.
7. The displays are categorized for dominant wavelength with the category designated by a number adjacent to the intensity category letter.


Figure 1. Maximum Allowable Average Current Per Dot as a Function of Ambient Temperature.

## Operational Considerations

Electrical Description
These display devices are composed of light emitting diodes, with the light from each LED optically stretched to form individual dots.

These display devices are well suited for strobed operation. The typical forward voltage values can be scaled from Figure 2. These values should be used to calculate the current limiting resistor value and the typical power dissipation. Expected maximum $V_{F}$ values, for driver circuit design and maximum power dissipation, may be calculated using the following $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}} \mathrm{MAX}$ models:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Red (HDSP-440X/470X): } \\
& \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}} \mathrm{MAX}=1.55 \mathrm{~V}+\mathrm{I}_{\text {PEAK }}(6.5 \Omega) \\
& \text { For } \mathrm{I}_{\text {PEAK }} \geq 5 \mathrm{~mA} \\
& \text { AlGaAs Red } \\
& \text { (HDSP-L10X/M10X): } \\
& \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}} \mathrm{MAX}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}+\mathrm{I}_{\text {PEAK }}(20 \Omega) \\
& \text { For } \mathrm{I}_{\text {PEAK }} \leq 20 \mathrm{~mA} \\
& \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{F}} \mathrm{MAX}=2.0 \mathrm{~V}+\mathrm{I}_{\text {PEAK }}(10 \Omega) \\
& \text { For } \mathrm{I}_{\text {PEAK }} \geq 20 \mathrm{~mA}
\end{aligned}
$$



Figure 2. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage.

HER (HDSP-450X/L20X):
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}} \mathrm{MAX}=1.75 \mathrm{~V}+\mathrm{I}_{\text {PEAK }}(35 \Omega)$
For $\mathrm{I}_{\text {PEAK }} \geq 5 \mathrm{~mA}$
Green (HDSP-540X/510X):
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}} \mathrm{MAX}=1.75 \mathrm{~V}+\mathrm{I}_{\text {PEAK }}(38 \Omega)$ For $\mathrm{I}_{\text {PEAK }} \geq 5 \mathrm{~mA}$

Figure 3 allows the designer to calculate the luminous intensity at different peak and average currents. The following equation calculates intensity at different peak and average currents:
$\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{V}} \mathrm{AVG}=\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}} \mathrm{AVG} / \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}} \mathrm{AVG}\right.$ DATA
SHEET) $\left(\eta_{\text {PEAK }}\right)\left(\mathrm{I}_{V}\right.$ DATA SHEET)
Where:
$\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}} \mathrm{AVG}$ is the desired time averaged LED current.
$\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}$ AVG DATA SHEET is the time averaged data sheet test current for $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{V}}$ DATA SHEET.
$\eta_{\text {PEAK }}$ is the relative efficiency at the peak current, scaled from Figure 3.


Figure 3. Relative Efficiency (Luminous Intensity per Unit Dot) vs. Peak Current per Dot.
$\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{V}}$ DATA SHEET is the time averaged data sheet luminous intensity, resulting from $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}} \mathrm{AVG}$ DATA SHEET.
$\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{V}} \mathrm{AVG}$ is the calculated time averaged luminous intensity resulting from $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}$ AVG.

For example, what is the luminous intensity of an AlGaAs Red (HDSP-L10X) driven at 50 mA peak $1 / 5$ duty factor?
$\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}$ AVG $=50 \mathrm{~mA} * 0.2=10 \mathrm{~mA}$
$\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}$ AVG DATA SHEET $=2 \mathrm{~mA}$
$\eta_{\text {PEAK }}=0.98$
$\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{V}}$ DATA SHEET $=1650 \mu \mathrm{~cd}$

Therefore
$\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{V}} \mathrm{AVG}=(10 \mathrm{~mA} / 2 \mathrm{~mA})(0.98)$ $(1650 \mu \mathrm{~cd})=8085 \mu \mathrm{~cd}$

## Thermal Considerations

The device thermal resistance may be used to calculate the junction temperature of the central LED. The equation below calculates the junction temperature of the central (hottest) LED.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}=\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}+\left(\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{D}}\right)\left(\mathrm{R} \theta_{\mathrm{J}-\mathrm{A}}\right)(\mathrm{N}) \\
& \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{D}}=\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}} \mathrm{MAX}\right)\left(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}} \mathrm{AVG}\right) \\
& \mathrm{R} \theta_{\mathrm{J}-\mathrm{A}}=\mathrm{R} \theta_{\mathrm{J}-\mathrm{PIN}}+\mathrm{R} \theta_{\mathrm{PIN}-\mathrm{A}}
\end{aligned}
$$

$T_{J}$ is the junction temperature of the central LED.
$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ is the ambient temperature.
$P_{D}$ is the power dissipated by one LED.
N is the number of LEDs ON per character.
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}} \mathrm{MAX}$ is calculated using the appropriate $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}$ model.
$\mathrm{R} \theta_{\mathrm{J}-\mathrm{A}}$ is the package thermal resistance from the central LED to the ambient.
$R \theta_{\text {J-PIN }}$ is the package thermal resistance from the central LED to pin.
$\mathrm{R} \theta_{\text {PIN-A }}$ is the package thermal resistance from the pin to the ambient.

For example, what is the maximum ambient temperature an HDSP-L10X can operate with the following conditions:

```
\(\mathrm{I}_{\text {PEAK }}=125 \mathrm{~mA}\)
\(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}} \mathrm{AVG}=10 \mathrm{~mA}\)
\(R \theta_{\mathrm{J}-\mathrm{A}}=50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}\)
\(\mathrm{N}=35\)
\(\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}} \mathrm{MAX}=110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\)
\(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}} \mathrm{MAX}=2.0 \mathrm{~V}+(0.125 \mathrm{~A})(10)\)
        \(=3.25 \mathrm{~V}\)
\(\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{D}}=(3.25 \mathrm{~V})(0.01 \mathrm{~A})\)
    \(=0.0325 \mathrm{~W}\)
\(\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}-\)
        \(\left(50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}\right)(0.0325 \mathrm{~W})(35)\)
    \(=53^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\)
```

The maximum number of dots ON for the ASCII character set is 20. What is the maximum ambient temperature an HDSP-L10X can operate with the following conditions:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{I}_{\text {PEAK }}=125 \mathrm{~mA} \\
& \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}} \mathrm{AVG}=10 \mathrm{~mA} \\
& \mathrm{R} \theta_{\mathrm{J}-\mathrm{A}}=50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W} \\
& \mathrm{~N}=20 \\
& \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{J}} \mathrm{MAX}=110^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\
& \\
& \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{F}} \mathrm{MAX}=3.25 \mathrm{~V} \\
& \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{D}}=0.0325 \mathrm{~W} \\
& \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=110^{\circ} \mathrm{C}- \\
& \quad\left(50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}\right)(0.0325 \mathrm{~W})(20) \\
& \quad=77^{\circ} \mathrm{C}
\end{aligned}
$$

Therefore, the maximum ambient temperature can be increased by reducing the average number of dots ON from 35 to 20 dots ON per display.

## Contrast Enhancement

For information on contrast enhancement please see Application Note 1015.

## Soldering/Cleaning

For Soldering/Cleaning information on soldering LEDs please refer to Application Note 1027.

