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NTE3075 Bright Red LED Display 2-Digit .560 Inch RHDP

Features:

- Common Cathode
- High Performance GaAsP
- Large, Easy to Read Digits
- Fast Switching – Excellent for Multiplexing
- Low Power Consumption
- Bold Solid Segments that are Highly Legible
- Solid State Reliability – Long Operation Life
- Rugged Plastic Construction
- Directly Compatible with Integrated Circuits
- High Brightness with High Contrast
- Wide Angle Viewing: 150°
- Low Forward Voltage
- Two-Digit Package Simplifies Alignment & Assembly

Applications:

- Digital Readout Displays
- Instrument Panels
- Point-of-Safe Equipment
- Digital Clocks
- TV and Radios

Absolute Maximum Ratings:

| | |
|--|--|
| Power Dissipation ($T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$), P_D | 45mW |
| Derate Linearly from 50°C | $-13.7\text{mW}/^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Continuous Forward Current, I_F | |
| Total | 480mA |
| Per segment | 15mA |
| Reverse Voltage (Per Segment and Decimal Point), V_R | 5V |
| Operating Temperature Range, T_{opr} | -40° to $+85^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature Range, T_{stg} | -40° to $+100^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Lead Temperature (During Soldering for 5sec, Note 1 and Note 2), T_L | $+260^\circ\text{C} \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Ambient, R_{thJA} | 160°C/W |
| Wavelength Temperature Coefficient (Case Temperature) | $3.0\lambda/\text{C}$ |
| Forward Voltage Temperature Coefficient | $-2.0\text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}$ |

Note 1. Leads of the device immersed to 1/16 inch from the body. Maximum device surface temperature is $+140^\circ\text{C}$.

Note 2. For flux removal, Freon TF, Freon TE, Isoproponal or water may be used up to their boiling points.

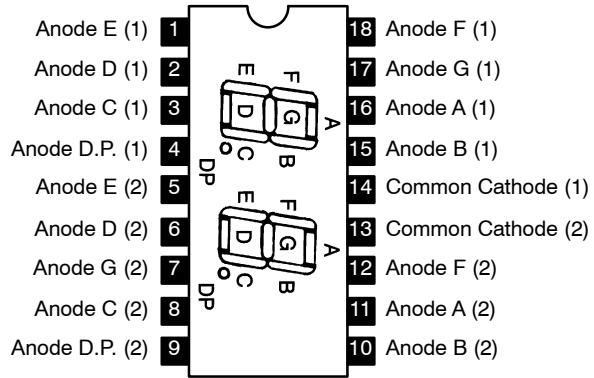


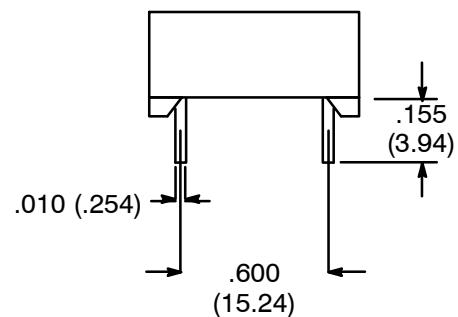
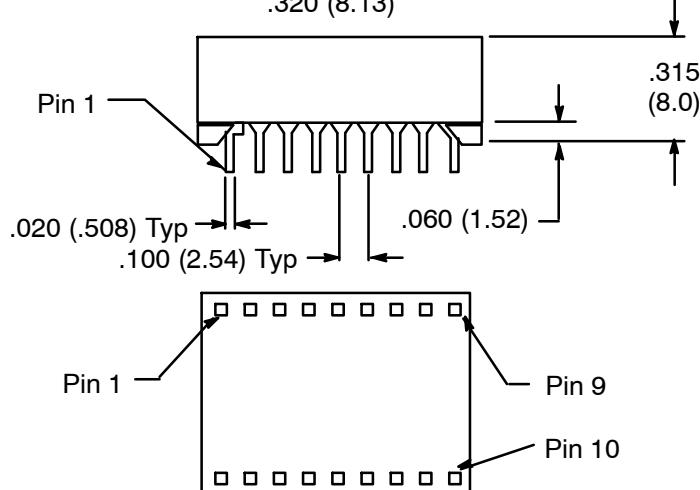
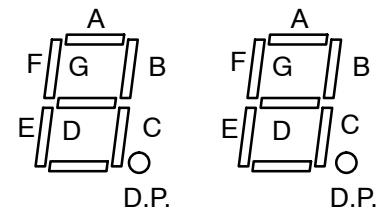
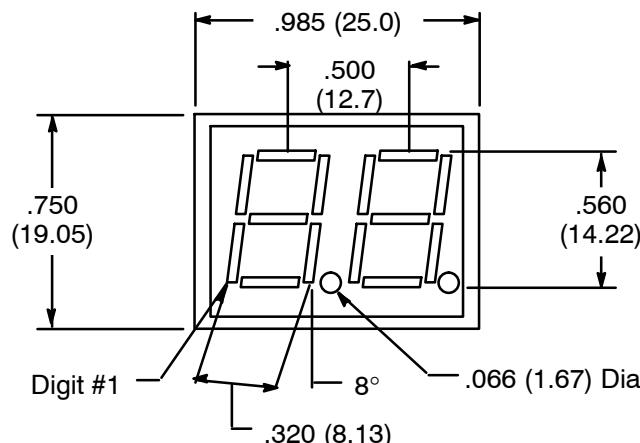
Electrical–Optical Characteristics: (Per Diode, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)

| Parameter | Test Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------|
| Luminous Intensity, Digit Average | $I_F = 10\text{mA}$, Note 3 | 125 | 420 | — | μcd |
| Peak Forward Current | Duty 1/10 @ 1khz | — | — | 50 | mA |
| Peak Emission Wavelength | | — | 697 | — | nm |
| Spectral Line Half Width | | — | 20 | — | nm |
| Forward Voltage Segment | $I_F = 20\text{mA}$ | — | — | 2 | V |
| Decimal Point | $I_F = 20\text{mA}$ | — | — | 2 | V |
| Dynamic Resistance Segment | $I_F = 20\text{mA}$ | — | 2 | — | Ω |
| Decimal Point | $I_F = 20\text{mA}$ | — | 2 | — | Ω |
| Capacitance Segment | $V = 0$ | — | 35 | — | pF |
| Decimal Point | $V = 0$ | — | 35 | — | pF |
| Reverse Current Segment | $V_R = 5\text{V}$ | — | — | 100 | μA |
| Decimal Point | $V_R = 5\text{V}$ | — | — | 100 | μA |

Note 5. The digit average Luminous Intensity is obtained by summing the Luminous Intensity of each segment and dividing the total number of segment as measured with a Photo Research Corp. "SPECTRA" Microcandela Meter (Model IV-D). Intensity will not vary more than $\pm 33.3\%$ between all segments within a digit.

Pin Connection Diagram





Bottom View