



Chipsmall Limited consists of a professional team with an average of over 10 year of expertise in the distribution of electronic components. Based in Hongkong, we have already established firm and mutual-benefit business relationships with customers from,Europe,America and south Asia,supplying obsolete and hard-to-find components to meet their specific needs.

With the principle of “Quality Parts,Customers Priority,Honest Operation,and Considerate Service”,our business mainly focus on the distribution of electronic components. Line cards we deal with include Microchip,ALPS,ROHM,Xilinx,Pulse,ON,Everlight and Freescale. Main products comprise IC,Modules,Potentiometer,IC Socket,Relay,Connector.Our parts cover such applications as commercial,industrial, and automotives areas.

We are looking forward to setting up business relationship with you and hope to provide you with the best service and solution. Let us make a better world for our industry!



## Contact us

Tel: +86-755-8981 8866 Fax: +86-755-8427 6832

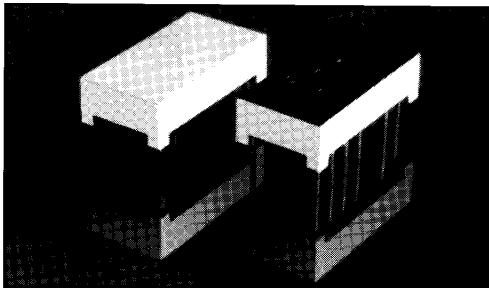
Email & Skype: info@chipsmall.com Web: www.chipsmall.com

Address: A1208, Overseas Decoration Building, #122 Zhenhua RD., Futian, Shenzhen, China



**HIGH EFFICIENCY GREEN MAN3480A  
ORANGE MAN3680A**

**RED MAN78A  
YELLOW MAN3880A  
HIGH EFFICIENCY RED MAN3980A**



**DESCRIPTION**

The MAN3480A, MAN3680A, MAN78A, MAN3880A and MAN3980A are common cathode displays which provide a choice of color of LED displays. They are pin and functional replacements for the 0.300-inch Hewlett-Packard common cathode displays. The series is complementary to the MAN3400A, MAN3600A, MAN70A, MAN3800A and MAN3900A families of displays. They can be mounted in arrays with 0.400-inch (10.16 mm) center-to-center spacing. Yellow and High Efficiency Green displays are constructed with Grey face and neutral segment color. Red displays have Black faces and Red segment color. Others have face and segment color corresponding to the emitted light.

**FEATURES**

- Hewlett-Packard compatible common cathode displays
- Red, Yellow, Green, Orange and High Efficiency Red
- Fast switching — excellent for multiplexing
- Low power consumption
- Bold solid segments that are highly legible
- Solid state reliability — long operation life
- Impact resistant plastic construction
- Directly compatible with integrated circuits
- High brightness with high contrast
- Categorized for Luminous Intensity (See Note 6)
- Standard 10 pin dual-in-line package configuration
- Wide viewing angle...150°

**APPLICATIONS**

- Digital readout displays
- Instrument panels
- Point of sale terminals
- Calculators
- Digital clocks

**MODEL NUMBERS**

PART NO.	COLOR	DESCRIPTION
MAN3480A	High Efficiency Green	Common Cathode; Right Hand Decimal
MAN3680A	Orange	Common Cathode; Right Hand Decimal
MAN78A	Red	Common Cathode; Right Hand Decimal
MAN3880A	Yellow	Common Cathode; Right Hand Decimal
MAN3980A	High Efficiency Red	Common Cathode; Right Hand Decimal

<b>RECOMMENDED OPTICAL FILTERS</b>			
For optimum ON and OFF contrast, one of the following filters or equivalents should be used over the display:			
DEVICE TYPE	FILTER	DEVICE TYPE	FILTER
MAN3480A	Panelgraphic Green 48 Homalite 100-1440 Green	MAN3980A MAN78A	Panelgraphic Red 60 Homalite 100-1605
MAN3680A	Panelgraphic Scarlet 65 Homalite 100-1670	MAN3880A	Panelgraphic Yellow 25 or Amber 23 Homalite 100-1720 or 100-1726 Panelgraphic Grey 10 Homalite 100-1266 Grey

<b>ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS</b> (25°C Free Air Temperature Unless Otherwise Specified)					
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
<b>MAN3480A</b>					
Luminous Intensity, digit average (See Notes 1 and 3)	750 900	3200 4000		$\mu\text{cd}$ $\mu\text{cd}$	$I_f = 10 \text{ mA}$ $I_f = 60 \text{ mA peak, 1:6 DF}$
Peak emission wavelength		562		nm	
Spectral line half width		30		nm	
Forward voltage					
Segment		2.2	3.0	V	$I_f = 20 \text{ mA}$
Decimal point		2.2	3.0	V	$I_f = 20 \text{ mA}$
Dynamic resistance					
Segment		12		$\Omega$	$I_f = 20 \text{ mA}$
Decimal point		12		$\Omega$	$I_f = 20 \text{ mA}$
Capacitance					
Segment		40		pF	V=0
Decimal point		40		pF	V=0
Reverse current					
Segment			100	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_R = 5.0 \text{ V}$
Decimal point			100	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_R = 5.0 \text{ V}$
<b>MAN3680A</b>					
Luminous Intensity, digit average (See Note 1 and 3)	510	1800		$\mu\text{cd}$	$I_f = 10 \text{ mA}$
Peak emission wavelength		630		nm	
Spectral line half width		40		nm	
Forward voltage					
Segment			2.5	V	$I_f = 20 \text{ mA}$
Decimal point			2.5	V	$I_f = 20 \text{ mA}$
Dynamic resistance					
Segment		26		$\Omega$	$I_f = 20 \text{ mA}$
Decimal point		26		$\Omega$	$I_f = 20 \text{ mA}$
Capacitance					
Segment		35		pF	V=0
Decimal point		35		pF	V=0
Reverse current					
Segment			100	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_R = 5.0 \text{ V}$
Decimal point			100	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_R = 5.0 \text{ V}$



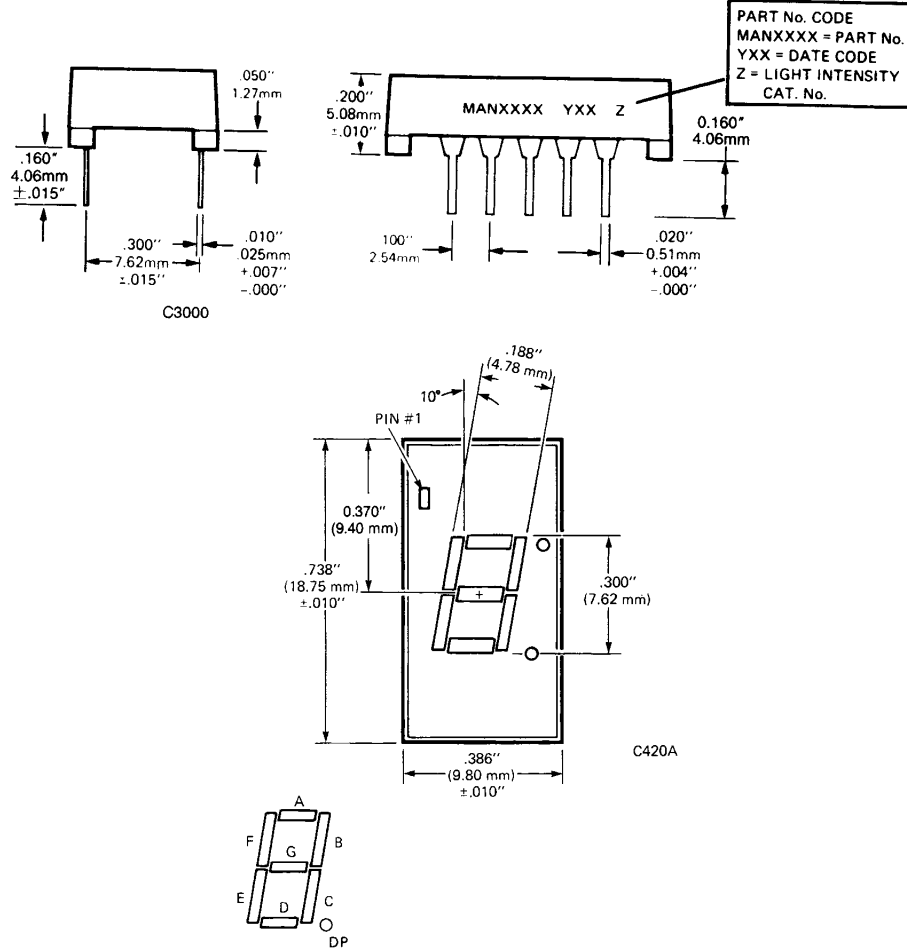
<b>ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS</b> (25°C Free Air Temperature Unless Otherwise Specified) (Cont'd)					
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
<b>MAN78A</b>					
Luminous Intensity, digit average (See Note 1 and 3)	125	350		μcd	I <sub>F</sub> = 10 mA
Peak emission wavelength		660		nm	
Spectral line half width		20		nm	
Forward voltage					
Segment			2.0	V	I <sub>F</sub> = 20 mA
Decimal point			2.0	V	I <sub>F</sub> = 20 mA
Dynamic resistance					
Segment		2		Ω	I <sub>pk</sub> = 100 mA
Decimal point		2		Ω	I <sub>pk</sub> = 100 mA
Capacitance					
Segment		35	80	pF	V = 0
Decimal point		35	80	pF	V = 0
Reverse current					
Segment			100	μA	V <sub>R</sub> = 5.0 V
Decimal point			100	μA	V <sub>R</sub> = 5.0 V
<b>MAN3880A</b>					
Luminous Intensity, digit average (See Note 1 and 3)	450	1700		μcd	I <sub>F</sub> = 10 mA
Peak emission wavelength		585		nm	
Spectral line half width		40		nm	
Forward voltage					
Segment			3.0	V	I <sub>F</sub> = 20 mA
Decimal point			3.0	V	I <sub>F</sub> = 20 mA
Dynamic resistance					
Segment		26		Ω	I <sub>F</sub> = 20 mA
Decimal point		26		Ω	I <sub>F</sub> = 20 mA
Capacitance					
Segment		35		pF	V = 0
Decimal point		35		pF	V = 0
Reverse current					
Segment			100	μA	V <sub>R</sub> = 5.0 V
Decimal point			100	μA	V <sub>R</sub> = 5.0 V
<b>MAN3980A</b>					
Luminous Intensity, digit average (See Note 1 and 3)	450	1900		μcd	I <sub>F</sub> = 10 mA
Peak emission wavelength		635		nm	
Spectral line half width		40		nm	
Forward voltage					
Segment			2.5	V	I <sub>F</sub> = 20 mA
Decimal point			2.5	V	I <sub>F</sub> = 20 mA
Dynamic resistance					
Segment		26		Ω	I <sub>F</sub> = 20 mA
Decimal point		26		Ω	I <sub>F</sub> = 20 mA
Capacitance					
Segment		35		pF	V = 0
Decimal point		35		pF	V = 0
Reverse current					
Segment			100	μA	V <sub>R</sub> = 5.0 V
Decimal point			100	μA	V <sub>R</sub> = 5.0 V

<b>ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS</b>			
	<b>HIGH EFF. GREEN</b>	<b>RED</b>	<b>ORANGE YELLOW HIGH EFF. RED</b>
	<b>MAN3480A</b>	<b>MAN78A</b>	<b>MAN3680A MAN3680A MAN3980A</b>
Power dissipation at 25°C ambient .....	600 mW	480 mW	600 mW
Derate linearly from 50°C. ....	-12 mW/°C	-6.9 mW/°C	-10.3 mW/°C
Storage and operating temperature .....	-40°C to +85°C	-40°C to +85°C	-40°C to +85°C
Continuous forward current			
Total .....	240 mA	240 mA	200 mA
Per segment. ....	30 mA	30 mA	25 mA
Decimal point. ....	30 mA	30 mA	25 mA
Reverse voltage			
Per segment. ....	6.0 V	6.0 V	6.0 V
Decimal point. ....	6.0 V	6.0 V	6.0 V
Soldering time at 260°C (See Notes 4 and 5). ....	5 sec.	5 sec.	5 sec.

<b>TYPICAL THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>	
<b>GREEN/YELLOW</b>	
Thermal resistance junction to free air $\Phi_{JA}$ .....	160°C/W
Wavelength temperature coefficient (case temperature) .....	1.0Å/°C
Forward voltage temperature coefficient .....	-1.5 mV/°C
<b>RED/ORANGE/HIGH EFFICIENCY RED</b>	
Thermal resistance junction to free air $\Phi_{JA}$ .....	160°C/W
Wavelength temperature coefficient (case temperature) .....	1.0Å/°C
Forward voltage temperature coefficient .....	-2.0 mV/°C

- NOTES**
1. The digit average Luminous Intensity is obtained by summing the Luminous Intensity of each segment and dividing by the total number of segments. Intensity will not vary more than  $\pm 33.3\%$  between all segments within a digit.
  2. The curve in Figures 3, 6, 9, and 12 is normalized to the brightness at 25°C to indicate the relative Luminous Intensity over the operating temperature range.
  3. The decimal point is designed to have the same surface brightness as the segments, therefore, the Luminous Intensity of the decimal point is .3 times the Luminous Intensity of the segments, since the area of the decimal point is .3 times the area of the average segment.
  4. Leads of the device immersed to 1/16 inch from the body. Maximum device surface temperature is 140°C.
  5. For flux removal, Freon TF, Freon TE, Isoproponal or water may be used up to their boiling points.
  6. All displays are categorized for Luminous Intensity. The Intensity category is marked on each part as a suffix letter to the part number.

**PACKAGE DIMENSIONS**



**ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS**

PIN NO.	ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS
1	Common Cathode
2	Anode F
3	Anode G
4	Anode E
5	Anode D
6	Common Cathode
7	Anode D.P.
8	Anode C
9	Anode B
10	Anode A

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES**

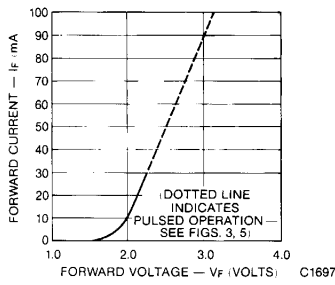


Fig. 1. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

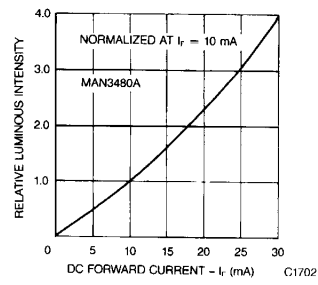


Fig. 2. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. DC Forward Current

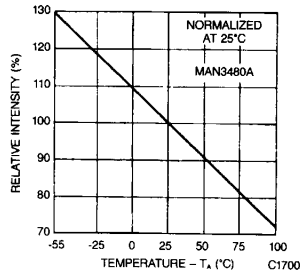


Fig. 3. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Temperature

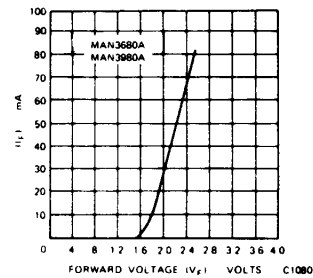


Fig. 4. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

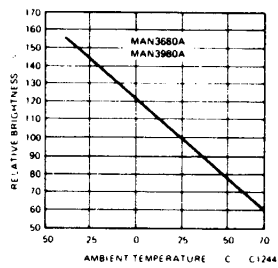


Fig. 5. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Temperature

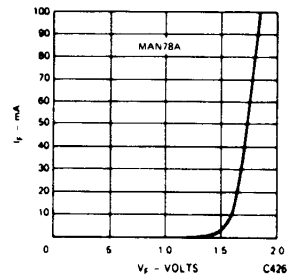


Fig. 6. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES (Cont'd)**

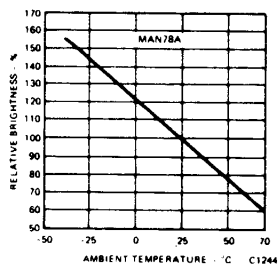


Fig. 7. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Temperature

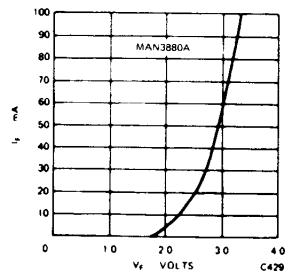


Fig. 8. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

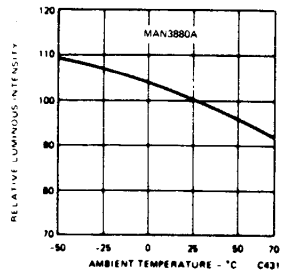


Fig. 9. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Temperature

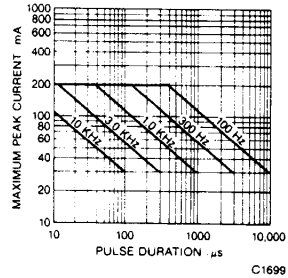


Fig. 10. Maximum Peak Current vs. Pulse Duration

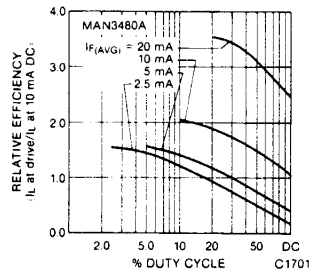


Fig. 11. Relative Efficiency vs. Duty Cycle

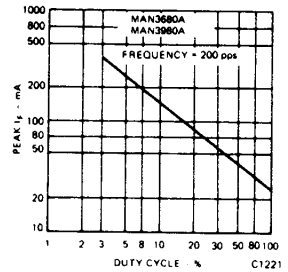


Fig. 12. Max Peak Current vs. Duty Cycle



**TYPICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES (Cont'd)**

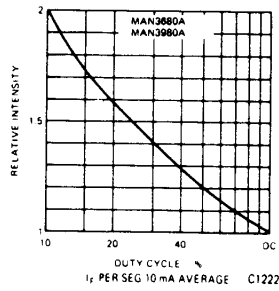


Fig. 13. Luminous Intensity vs. Duty Cycle

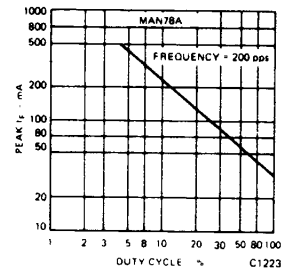


Fig. 14. Max Peak Current vs. Duty Cycle

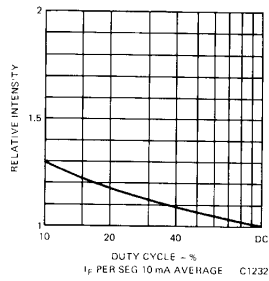


Fig. 15. Luminous Intensity vs. Duty Cycle

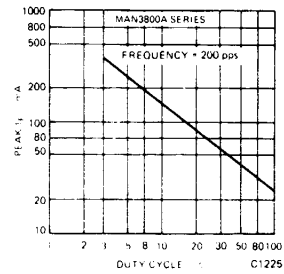


Fig. 16. Max Peak Current vs. Duty Cycle

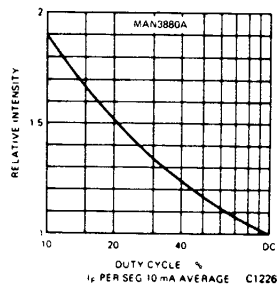


Fig. 17. Luminous Intensity vs. Duty Cycle

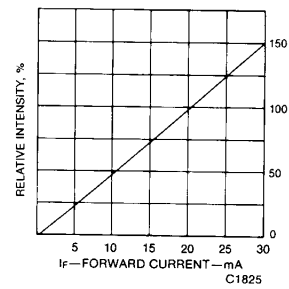


Fig. 18. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current



## 0.300-INCH SEVEN SEGMENT DISPLAYS

---

### **DISCLAIMER**

FAIRCHILD SEMICONDUCTOR RESERVES THE RIGHT TO MAKE CHANGES WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE TO ANY PRODUCTS HEREIN TO IMPROVE RELIABILITY, FUNCTION OR DESIGN. FAIRCHILD DOES NOT ASSUME ANY LIABILITY ARISING OUT OF THE APPLICATION OR USE OF ANY PRODUCT OR CIRCUIT DESCRIBED HEREIN; NEITHER DOES IT CONVEY ANY LICENSE UNDER ITS PATENT RIGHTS, NOR THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS.

### **LIFE SUPPORT POLICY**

FAIRCHILD'S PRODUCTS ARE NOT AUTHORIZED FOR USE AS CRITICAL COMPONENTS IN LIFE SUPPORT DEVICES OR SYSTEMS WITHOUT THE EXPRESS WRITTEN APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT OF FAIRCHILD SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION. As used herein:

1. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body, or (b) support or sustain life, and (c) whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in the labeling, can be reasonably expected to result in a significant injury of the user.
2. A critical component in any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.