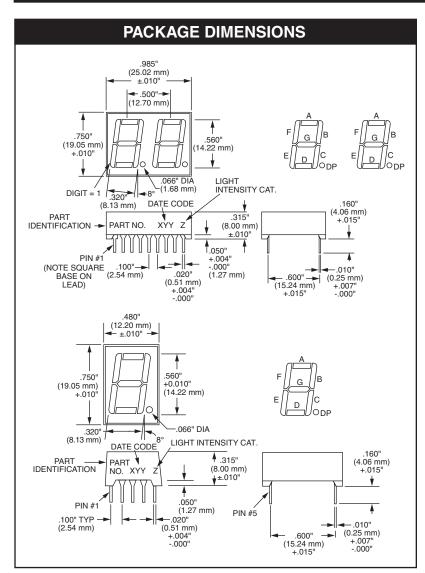
HIGH EFFICIENCY GREEN MAN6400 SERIES



Description

The MAN6400 Series is a family of large digits which includes double and single digits. The series features the sculptured font which minimizes "gappiness" at the segment intersections. All models have right hand decimal points and are available in common anode or common cathode configuration. This device has a Grey face and clear segments to enhance ON and OFF contrast.

Features

- High Efficiency Green nitrogen-doped GaAsP on GaP
- · Large, easy to read, digits
- · Common anode or common cathode models
- · 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
- Categorized for Luminous Intensity (See Note 5)
- Wide angle viewing...150°
- Low forward voltage
- Two-digit package simplifies alignment and assembly

Applications

For industrial and consumer applications such as:

- · Digital readout displays
- · Instrument panels
- · Point of sale equipment
- · Digital clocks
- TV and radios

MODEL NUMBERS					
Part Number 1 Color 1 Description 1		Package Drawing	Pin Out Specification		
MAN6410	High Eff. Green	2 Digit; Common Anode; Rt. Hand Decimal A		А	
MAN6440	High Eff. Green	2 Digit; Common Cathode; Rt. Hand Decimal A B		В	
MAN6460	High Eff. Green	Single Digit; Common Anode; Rt. Hand Decimal	В	С	
MAN6980	High Eff. Green	Single Digit; Common Cathode; Rt. Hand Decimal B		D	



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RECOMMENDED OPTICAL FILTERS			
For optimum ON and OFF contrast, one of the following filters or equivalents should be used over the display:			
Device Type	Filter		
MAN6400 Series	Panelgraphic Green 48 Homalite 100-1440 Green Panelgraphic Grey 10 Homalite 100-1266 Grey		

ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(Per Diode 25°C Free Air Temperature Unless Otherwise Specified)

2200 565 30 2.1 2.1	2.8 2.8	μcd nm nm V	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$ $I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$ $I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
30 2.1 2.1		nm V V	I _F = 20 mA
2.1 2.1		V V	I _F = 20 mA
2.1		V	I _F = 20 mA
26			
26		Ω Ω	I _F = 20 mA I _F = 20 mA
35 35		pF pF	V = 0 V = 0
	100 100	μ Α μ Α	$V_{R} = 3.0V$ $V_{R} = 3.0V$ $I_{F} = 10 \text{ mA}$
	35	100	100 μΑ

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS			
	MAN64X0		
Power dissipation at 25°C ambient	600mW		
Derate linearly from 50°C			
Storage and operating temperature	-40°C to +85°C		
Continuous forward current			
Total			
Per segment	30 mA		
Decimal point	30 mA		
Reverse voltage			
Per segment Per segment	6.0 V		
Decimal point	6.0 V		
Soldering time at 260°C (See Notes 3 and 4)	5 sec.		



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TYPICAL THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS	
Thermal resistance junction to free air φ _{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 ±33.3% between all segments within a digit.
- 2. The curve in Figure 3 is normalized to the brightness at 25°C to indicate the relative efficiency over the operating temperature range.
- 3. Leads of the device immersed to 1/16 inch from the body. Maximum device surface temperature is 140°C.
- 4. For flux removal, Freon TF, Freon TE, Isoproponal or water may be used up to their boiling points.
- 5. All displays are categorized for Luminous Intensity. The Intensity category is marked on each part as a suffix letter to the part number.

ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS						
Pin	ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS					
No.	A MAN6410	B MAN6440	C MAN6460	D MAN6480		
1	Cathode E 1	Anode E 1	Cathode E	Anode E		
2	Cathode D 1	Anode D 1	Cathode D	Anode D		
3	Cathode C 1	Anode C 1	Common Anode	Common Cathode		
4	Cathode D.P. 1	Anode D.P. 1	Cathode C	Anode C		
5	Cathode E 2	Anode E 2	Cathode D.P.	Anode D.P.		
6	Cathode D 2	Anode D 2	Cathode B	Anode B		
7	Cathode G 2	Anode G 2	Cathode A	Anode A		
8	Cathode C 2	Anode C 2	Common Anode	Common Cathode		
9	Cathode D.P. 2	Anode D.P. 2	Cathode F	Anode F		
10	Cathode B 2	Anode B 2	Cathode G	Anode G		
11	Cathode A 2	Anode A 2				
12	Cathode F 2	Anode F 2				
13	Anode Digit 2	Cathode Digit 2				
14	Anode Digit 1	Cathode Digit 1				
15	Cathode B 1	Anode B 1				
16	Cathode A 1	Anode A 1				
17	Cathode G 1	Anode G 1				
18	Cathode F 1	Anode F 1				

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

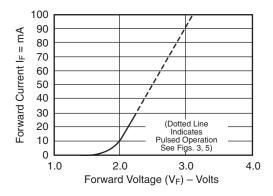


Fig. 1 Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

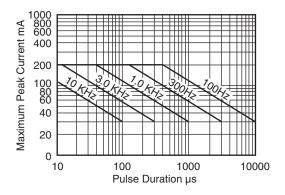


Fig. 3 Maximum Peak Current vs. Pulse Duration

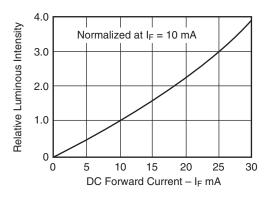


Fig. 2. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. DC Forward Current

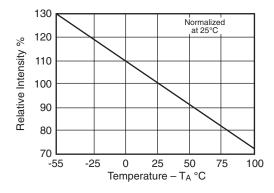


Fig. 4 Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Temperature

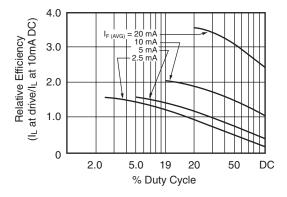
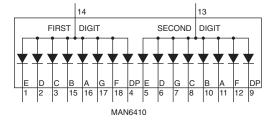


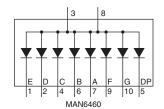
Fig. 5 Relative Efficiency vs. Duty Cycle

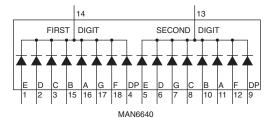


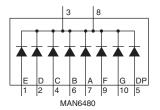
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INTERNAL CONNECTIONS











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- 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.