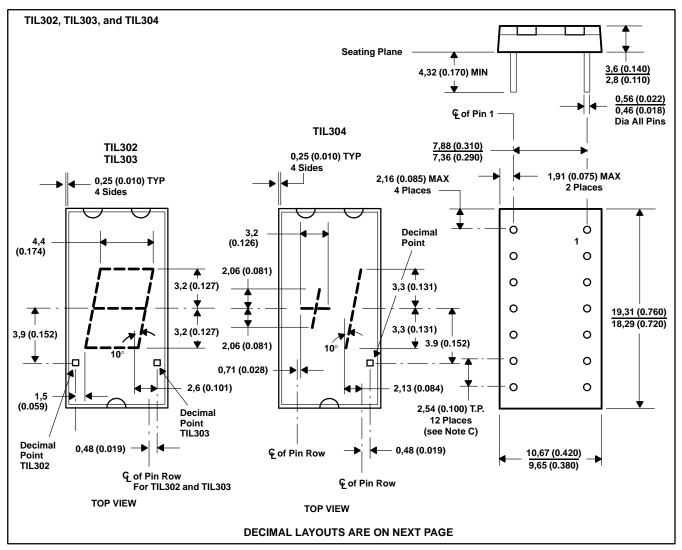
- Red Solid-State Display
- 6,9-mm (0.270-Inch) Character Height
- High Luminous Intensity
- Low Power Requirements
- Each Unit Visually Checked for Uniformity of Elements
- Sign, Overflow, and Left or Right Decimal Capabilities
- Wide Viewing Angle
- Compatible With Most TTL and DTL Circuits

### mechanical data

These assemblies consist of display chips mounted on a header with molded plastic body. Multiple displays may be mounted on 11,43-mm (0.450-inch) centers.

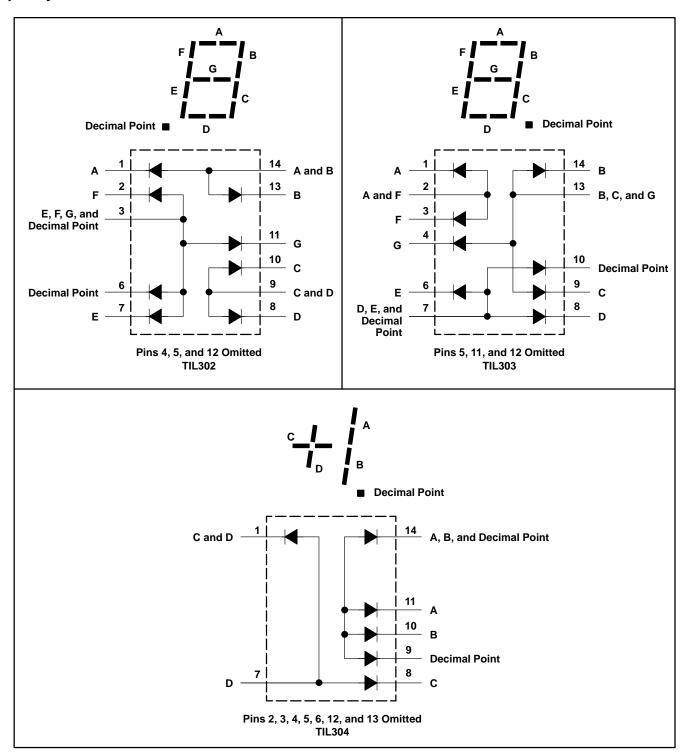


NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters and parenthetically in inches.

- B. Centerlines of character segments are shown as dashed lines. Associated dimensions are nominal.
- C. The true-position pin spacing is 2,54 mm (0.100 inch) between centerlines. Each centerline is located within 0,26 mm (0.010 inch) of its true longitudinal position relative to pins 1 and 11.



## pin layouts





## absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

Reverse voltage at 25°C free-air temperature: Each segment	6 V
Decimal point	3 V
Peak forward current, each segment or decimal point (see Note 1)	200 mA
Continuous forward current: Each segment or decimal point	30 mA
Total for TIL302, TIL303	240 mA
Total for TIL304	150 mA
Operating free-air temperature range, T <sub>A</sub>	0°C to 70°C
Storage temperature range	$-25^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $85^{\circ}\text{C}$

NOTE 1: This value applies for PRR  $\geq$  60 Hz, duty cycle  $\leq$  10%.

## operating characteristics of each segment at 25°C free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
l <sub>V</sub>	Luminous intensity (see Note 2)		100	275		μcd
λρ	Wavelength at peak emission	IF = 20 mA		660		nm
Δλ	Spectral bandwidth	1F = 20 IIIA		20		nm
٧F	Static forward voltage		3	3.4	3.8	V
$\alpha_{\sf VF}$	Average temperature coefficient of static forward voltage	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA},$ $T_A = 0^{\circ}\text{C to } 70^{\circ}\text{C}$		-2.7		mV/°C
$I_{R}$	Static reverse current	V <sub>R</sub> = 6 V			100	μΑ
С	Anode-to-cathode capacitance	$V_R = 0$ , $f = 1 MHz$		85		pF

## operating characteristics of decimal point at 25°C free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
I <sub>V</sub>	Luminous intensity (see Note 2)		40	110		μcd
$\lambda_{p}$	Wavelength at peak emission	I <sub>F</sub> = 20 mA		660		nm
Δλ	Spectral bandwidth	IF = 20 IIIA		20		nm
٧F	Static forward voltage		1.5	1.65	2	V
αVF	Average temperature coefficient of static forward voltage	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA},$ $T_A = 0^{\circ}\text{C to } 70^{\circ}\text{C}$		-1.4		mV/°C
$I_{R}$	Static reverse current	V <sub>R</sub> = 3 V			100	μΑ
С	Anode-to-cathode capacitance	$V_R = 0$ , $f = 1 MHz$		120		pF

NOTE 2: Luminous intensity is measured with a light sensor and filter combination that approximates the CIE (International Commission on Illumination) eye-response curve.



### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

# **RELATIVE SPECTRAL CHARACTERISTICS** IF = 20 mA $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$

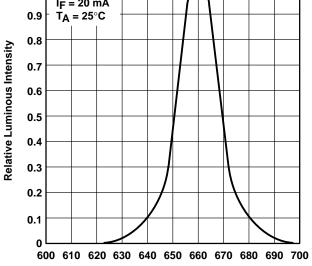


Figure 1

## FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE Luminous Intensity Relative to Value at $T_A$ = 25 $^{\circ} \text{C}$ IF = Constant 2 0.7 0.4 0.1 20 70 0 10 30 40 50 60 $T_A$ – Free-Air Temperature – $^{\circ}C$

**RELATIVE LUMINOUS INTENSITY** 

Figure 2

### **RELATIVE LUMINOUS INTENSITY**

 $\lambda$  – Wavelength – nm

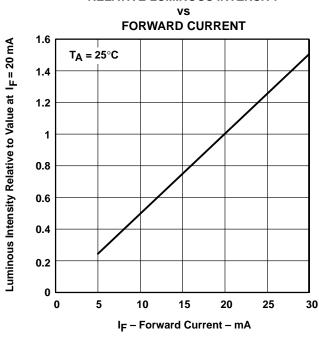


Figure 3

### FORWARD-CONDUCTION CHARACTERISTICS

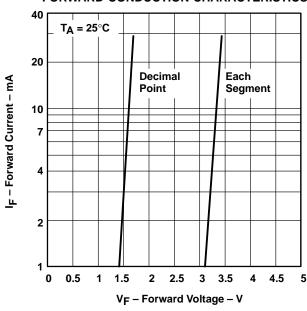
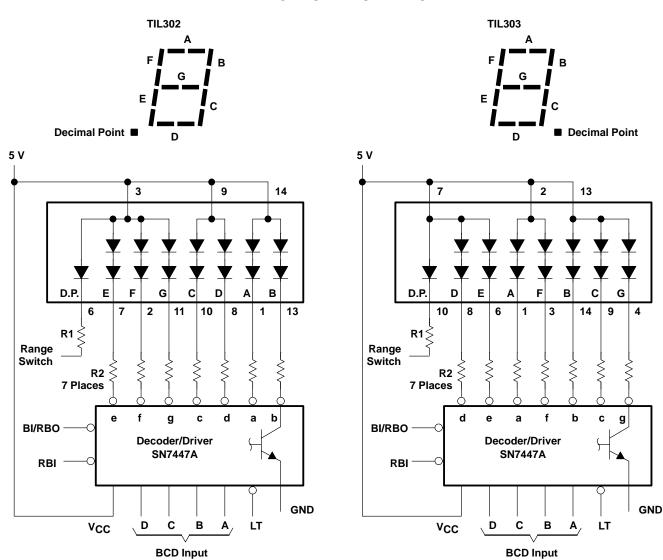


Figure 4



## **APPLICATION INFORMATION**



NOTE A: R1 and R2 are selected for desired brightness.

### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

### FUNCTION TABLE SN7447A

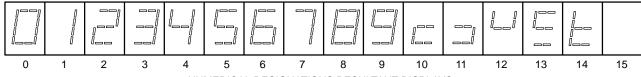
DECIMAL OR	INPUTS						SEGMENTS						NOTE		
FUNCTION	LT	RBI	D	С	В	Α	BI/RBO <sup>†</sup>	а	b	С	d	е	f	g	ואסוב
0	Н	Н	L	L	L	L	Н	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	OFF	1
1	Н	Χ	L	L	L	Н	Н	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	1
2	Н	Χ	L	L	Н	L	Н	ON	ON	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	ON	1
3	Н	Χ	L	L	Н	Н	Н	ON	ON	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	1
4	Н	Х	L	Н	L	L	Н	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	1
5	Н	Χ	L	Н	L	Н	Н	ON	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	ON	ON	1
6	Н	Χ	L	Н	Н	L	Н	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	1
7	Н	Χ	L	Н	Н	Н	Н	ON	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	1
8	Н	Χ	Н	L	L	L	Н	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	1
9	Н	Χ	Н	L	L	Н	Н	ON	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	1
10	Н	Χ	Н	L	Н	L	Н	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	ON	1
11	Η	Χ	Н	L	Н	Н	Н	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	1
12	Н	Х	Н	Н	L	L	Н	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	1
13	Н	Χ	Н	Н	L	Н	Н	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	ON	1
14	Н	Χ	Н	Н	Н	L	Н	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	ON	ON	1
15	Н	Χ	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	1
BI	Χ	Χ	Х	Χ	Χ	Χ	L	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	2
RBI	Н	L	L	L	L	L	L	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	3
LT	L	Χ	Х	Х	Х	Χ	Н	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	4

H = high level (logic 1 in positive logic), L = low level (logic 0 in positive logic), X = irrelevant

†BI/RBO is a wire-AND logic serving as a blanking input (BI) and/or ripple-blanking output (RBO).

NOTES: 1. The blanking input (BI) must be open or held at a high logic level when output functions 0 through 15 are desired. The ripple-blanking input (RBI) must be open or high if blanking of a decimal zero is not desired.

- 2. When a low logic level is applied directly to the blanking input (BI), all segment outputs are off regardless of any other input.
- 3. When the ripple-blanking input (RBI) and inputs A, B, C, and D are at a low logic level with the lamp-test input (LT) high, all segment outputs are off and the ripple-blanking output (RBO) of the decoder goes to a low level (response condition).
- 4. When the blanking input/ripple-blanking output (BI/RBO) is open or held high and a low is applied to the lamp-test input (LT), all segments are illuminated.



NUMERICAL DESIGNATIONS RESULTANT DISPLAYS

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