捷多邦,专业PCB打样工厂,24小时加急出货



# 0.54 INCH (13.8MM) 14 SEGMENT, DUAL DIGIT ALPHA - NUMERIC STICK DISPLAY

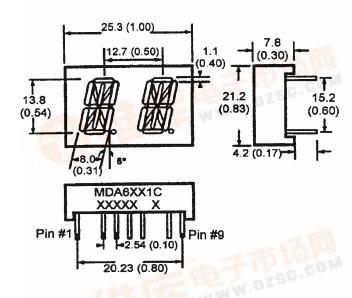
BRIGHT RED MDA6141C

YELLOW MDA6341C

**GREEN MDA6441C** 

HIGH EFF. RED MDA6941C

#### PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



#### **FEATURES**

Easy to read digits.

2 digit common cathode.

Multiplexing pin out
Low power consumption.

Bold segments that are highly visible.

High brightness with high contrast

White segments on a grey face.

Directly compatible with integrated circuits.

Rugged plastic/epoxy construction.

Rugged plastic/epoxy collstructi

#### **APPLICATIONS**

Digital readout displays. Instrument panels.

NOTES: Dimensions are in mm (inch).

All pins are 0.5 (0.02) diameter

Tolerances are ± 0.26 (0.1) unless otherwise noted.

#### **MODEL NUMBERS**

dzsc.com

Color **Description** Part number MDA6141C **Bright Red** 2 Digit; Common Cathode; Rt.Hand Decimal **MDA6341C** Yellow 2 Digit; Common Cathode; Rt.Hand Decimal 2 Digit; Common Cathode; Rt Hand Decimal **MDA6441C** Green 2 Digit; Common Cathode; Rt Hand Decimal MDA6941C High Eff. Red (For other color options, contact your local area Sales Office)



#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING** (Ta=25°C unless otherwise specified)

	B.Red MDA	Yellow MDA	Green MDA	High Eff. Red MDA	
Part number	6141C	6341C	6441C	6941C	Unit
Continuous forward current (I <sub>f</sub> )					
Per Segment	15	20	30	30	mA
Peak forward current per die (I <sub>f</sub> ). (at f = 1.0 KHz, Duty factor = 1/10)	50	80	90	160	mA
Power dissipation (P <sub>D</sub> )	40*	70*	70*	90*	mW
*Derate Linearly From 25°C	0.17	0.25	0.33	0.33	mW/°C
Reverse voltage per dice	••••••			***************************************	5V
<b>Operating and Storage temperati</b>	*************************	40°C to +85°C			
Lead soldering time (at 1/16 inch from					

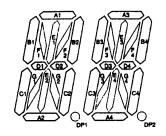
## **ELECTRO - OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise specified)

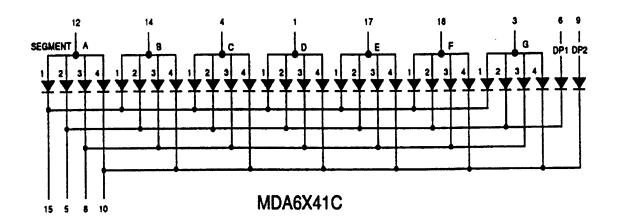
	B. Red MDA	Yellow MDA	Green MDA	High Eff. Red MDA	Test
Part number	<u>6141C</u>	<u>6341C</u>	<u>6441C</u>	<u>6941C</u>	<u>Condition</u>
Luminous intensity (ucd)					
minimum	500	1000	750	1000	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
typical	1400	4000	5000	4000	l, = 20 mA
Forward voltage (V <sub>F</sub> )					
typical	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	l, = 20 mA
maximum	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	l, = 20 mA
Peak wavelength (nm)	697	590	570	635	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
Spectral line half width (nm)	90	30	30	35	I, = 20 mA
Reverse breakdown voltage (\	/ <sub>R</sub> ) 5	5	5	5	I <sub>R</sub> = 100 uA



#### **PINOUT**

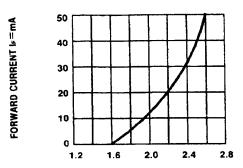
#### MDA6X41C - Common Cathode



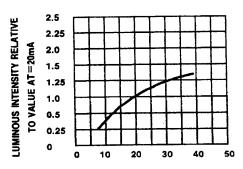




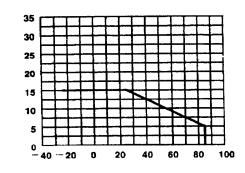
### **GRAPHICAL DETAIL: Bright Red**



FORWARD VOLTAGE (Vr)-VOLTS
Fig.1 FORWARD CURRENT VS. FORWARD VOLTAGE.

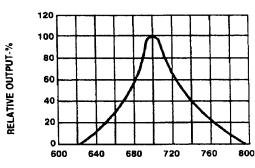


IF-FORWARD CURRENT-MA
Fig.3 RELATIVE LUMINOUS INTENSITY
VS. FORWARD CURRENT

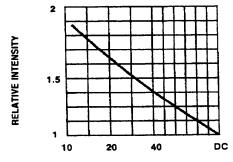


DCMAX-MAXIMUM DC CURRENT-mA

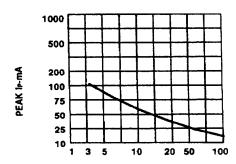
TA AMBIENT TEMPERATURE °C
FIG.4 MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE DC CURRENT PER
SEGMENT VS. A FUNCTION OF AMBIENT
TEMPERATURE.



WAVELENGTH (λ)-nm Fig.2 SPECTRAL RESPONSE



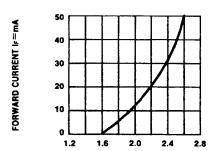
DUTY CYCLE % PER SEGMENT
(AVERAGE IF=10mA)
Fig.5 LUMINOUS INTENSITY VS. DUTY CYCLE



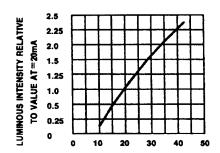
DUTY CYCLE %
Fig. 6 MAX PEAK CURRENT VS. DUTY CYCLE %
(REFRESH RATE != 1 KHz)



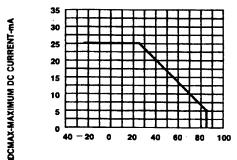
#### **GRAPHICAL DETAIL: Green**



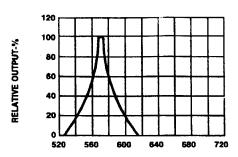
FORWARD VOLTAGE (Vr)-VOLTS
Fig.1 FORWARD CURRENT VS. FORWARD VOLTAGE.



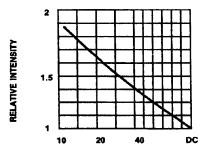
Ir-FORWARD CURRENT-mA
Fig.3 RELATIVE LUMINOUS INTENSITY
VS. FORWARD CURRENT



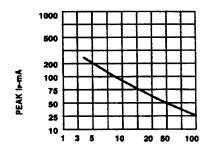
TA AMBIENT TEMPERATURE C
Fig.4 MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE DC CURRENT PER
SEGMENT CS. A FUNCTION OF AMBIENT
TEMPERATURE.



WAVELENGTH (λ)-nm Fig.2 SPECTRAL RESPONSE



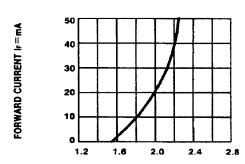
DUTY CYCLE % PER SEGMENT
(AVERAGE I;=10mA)
Fig.5 LUMINOUS INTENSITY VS. DUTY CYCLE



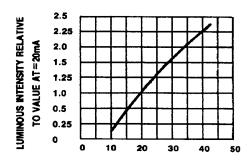
DUTY CYCLE %
Fig. 6 MAX PEAK CURRENT VS. DUTY CYCLE %
(REFRESH RATE (-1 KHz)



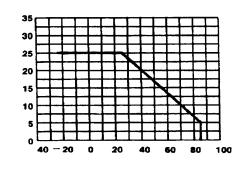
### **GRAPHICAL DETAIL: High Efficiency Red**



FORWARD VOLTAGE (Vr)-VOLTS
Fig.1 FORWARD CURRENT VS. FORWARD VOLTAGE.

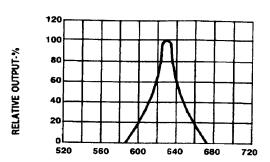


Ir-FORWARD CURRENT-MA
Fig.3 RELATIVE LUMINOUS INTENSITY
VS. FORWARD CURRENT

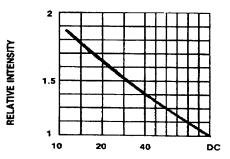


DCMAX-MAXIMUM DC CURRENT-mA

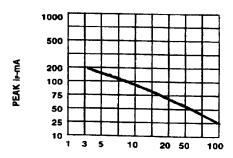
TA AMBIENT TEMPERATURE C Fig.4 MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE DC CURRENT PER SEGMENT VS. A FUNCTION OF AMBIENT TEMPERATURE.



WAVELENGTH ( $\lambda$ )-nm Fig.2 SPECTRAL RESPONSE



DUTY CYCLE % PER SEGMENT (AVERAGE Ir=10mA) Fig.5 LUMINOUS INTENSITY VS. DUTY CYCLE

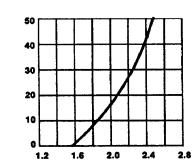


DUTY CYCLE %
Fig. 6 MAX PEAK CURRENT VS. DUTY CYCLE %
(REFRESH RATE (=1 KHz)



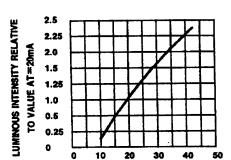
#### **GRAPHICAL DETAIL: Yellow**





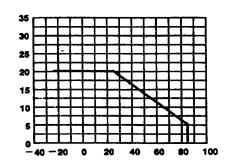
FORWARD VOLTAGE (Vr)-VOLTS
Fig.1 FORWARD CURRENT VS. FORWARD VOLTAGE.





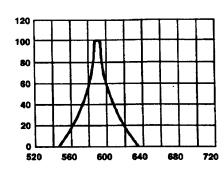
IP-FORWARD CURRENT-MA
Fig.3 RELATIVE LUMINOUS INTENSITY
VS. FORWARD CURRENT





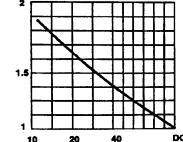
TA MBIENT TEMPERATURE C
Fig.4 MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE DC CURRENT PER
SEGMENT VS. A FUNCTION OF AMBIENT
TEMPERATURE.





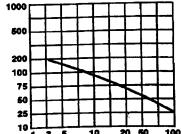
WAVELENGTH (λ)-nm Fig.2 SPECTRAL RESPONSE





DUTY CYCLE % PER SEGMENT
(AVERAGE I==10mA)
Fig.5 LUMINOUS INTENSITY VS.DUTY CYCLE





DUTY CYCLE %
Fig. 6 MAX PEAK CURRENT VS. DUTY CYCLE %
(REFRESH RATE (=1 KHz)



#### **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:

- 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.
- 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.