



ELECTRONICS, INC.  
 44 FARRAND STREET  
 BLOOMFIELD, NJ 07003  
 (973) 748-5089  
<http://www.nteinc.com>

## NTE3065 0.300 Inch, Polarity and Overflow, Numeric Display, Common Anode

**Features:**

- 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
- Standard 14 pin dual-in-line package
- Wide angle view 150°

**Absolute Maximum Ratings:**

Power Dissipation at +25°C ambient .....	300mW
Derate linearly from +50°C .....	-4.29mW/°C
Continuous Forward Current	
Total .....	150mA
Per Segment .....	30mA
Decimal Point .....	30mA
Reverse Voltage	
Per Segment .....	6V
Decimal Point .....	6V
Soldersing Time at 260°C (Note 1,2) .....	5 sec.
Operating Temperature Range .....	-40° to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range .....	-40° to +85°C

Note 1. Leads of the device immersed to 1/16 inch from the body. Maximum device surface temperature is 140°C.

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

**Operating Characteristics:** ( $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Luminous Intensity, Digit Average	$I_F = 10\text{mA}$ (Note 3,4)	125	350	-	$\mu\text{cd}$
Peak Emission Wavelength		-	660	-	nm
Spectral Line Half Width		-	20	-	nm
Forward Voltage Segment	$I_F = 20\text{mA}$	-	-	2.0	V
Decimal Point		-	-	2.0	V
Dynamic Resistance Segment	$I_{pk} = 100\text{mA}$	-	2	-	$\Omega$
Decimal Point		-	2	-	$\Omega$
Capacitance Segment	$V = 0$	-	35	80	pF
Decimal Point		-	35	80	pF
Reverse Current Segment	$V_R = 5.0\text{V}$	-	-	100	$\mu\text{A}$
Decimal Point		-	-	100	$\mu\text{A}$

Note 3. 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  $\pm 33\%$  between all segments within a digit.

Note 4. 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 points.



