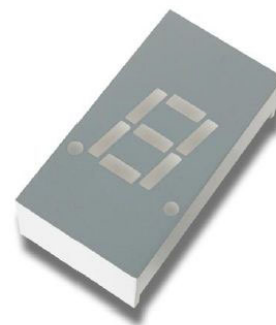


HDSP-332E/333x Series

7.62-mm (0.3-inch) General-Purpose Seven-Segment Display



Description

The Broadcom® HDSP-332E/333x Series 7.62-mm (0.3-inch) LED seven-segment display uses an industry-standard size package and pinout. The device is available in either common anode or common cathode. The choice of colors includes red, green, and deep red. The gray face displays are suitable for indoor use.

Features

- Industry-standard size
- Industry-standard pinout
 - 7.62-mm (0.3-inch) character height
 - DIP lead on 2.54 mm
- Choice of colors
 - Red, green, deep red
- Excellent appearance
 - Optimum contrast achieved on gray surface upon light-up
 - $\pm 50^\circ$ viewing angle
- Design flexibility
 - Common anode or common cathode
 - Single digit
 - Left-hand and right-hand decimal point
- Categorized for luminous intensity
 - Green categorized for color

Applications

- Suitable for indoor use.
- Not recommended for industrial applications. See the operating temperature range in the Absolute Maximum Ratings table. For additional details, contact your local Broadcom sales office or an authorized distributor.
- Extreme temperature cycling not recommended.

Ordering Information

Red	Green	Deep Red	Description	Package Drawing
HDSP-332E	—	—	Common Anode, Right-Hand and Left-Hand Decimal without Pin 4, 5, and 12	A
HDSP-333E	HDSP-333G	HDSP-333A	Common Cathode, Right-Hand Decimal	B

Package Dimensions

Figure 1: Package Drawing A

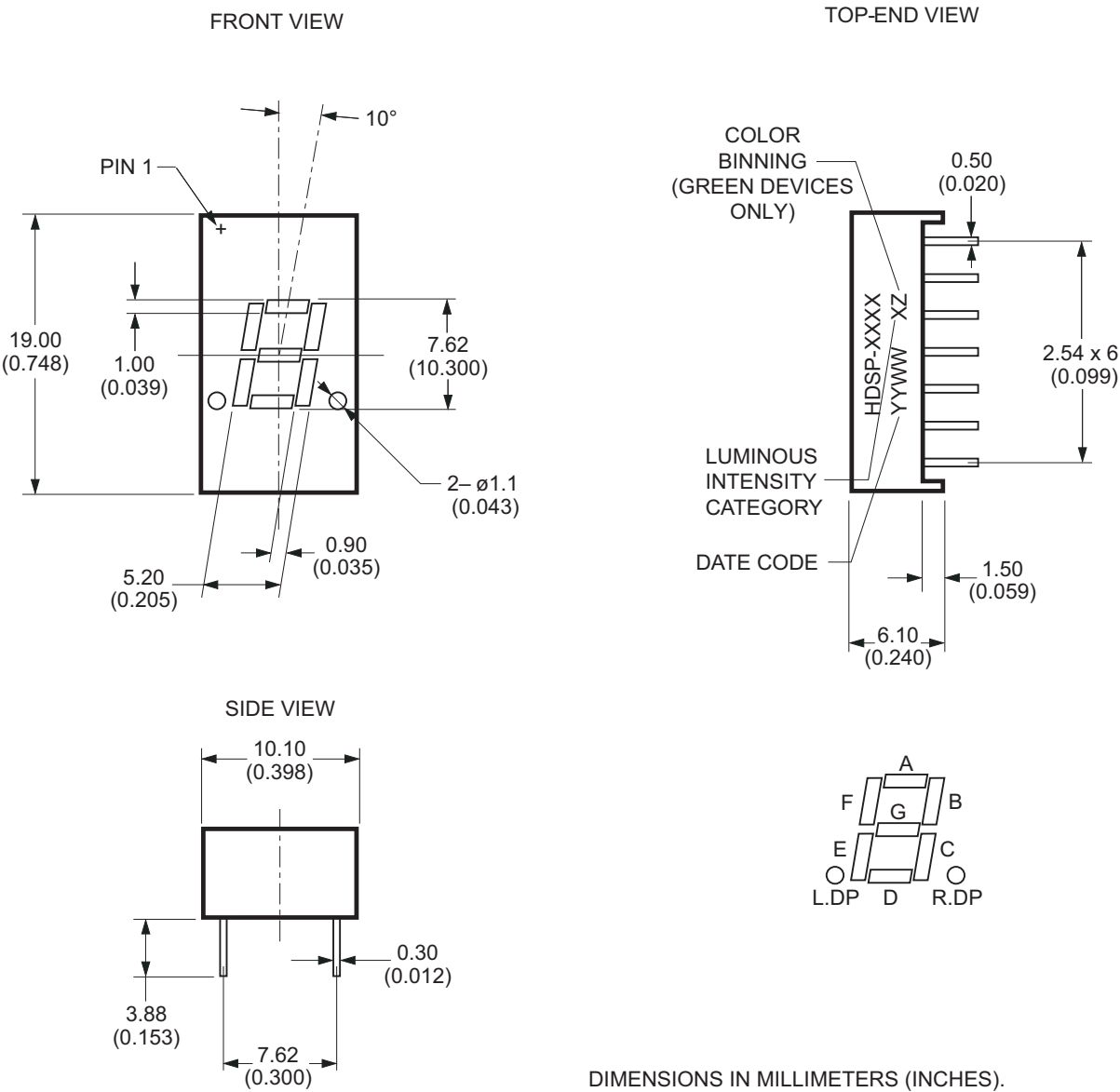
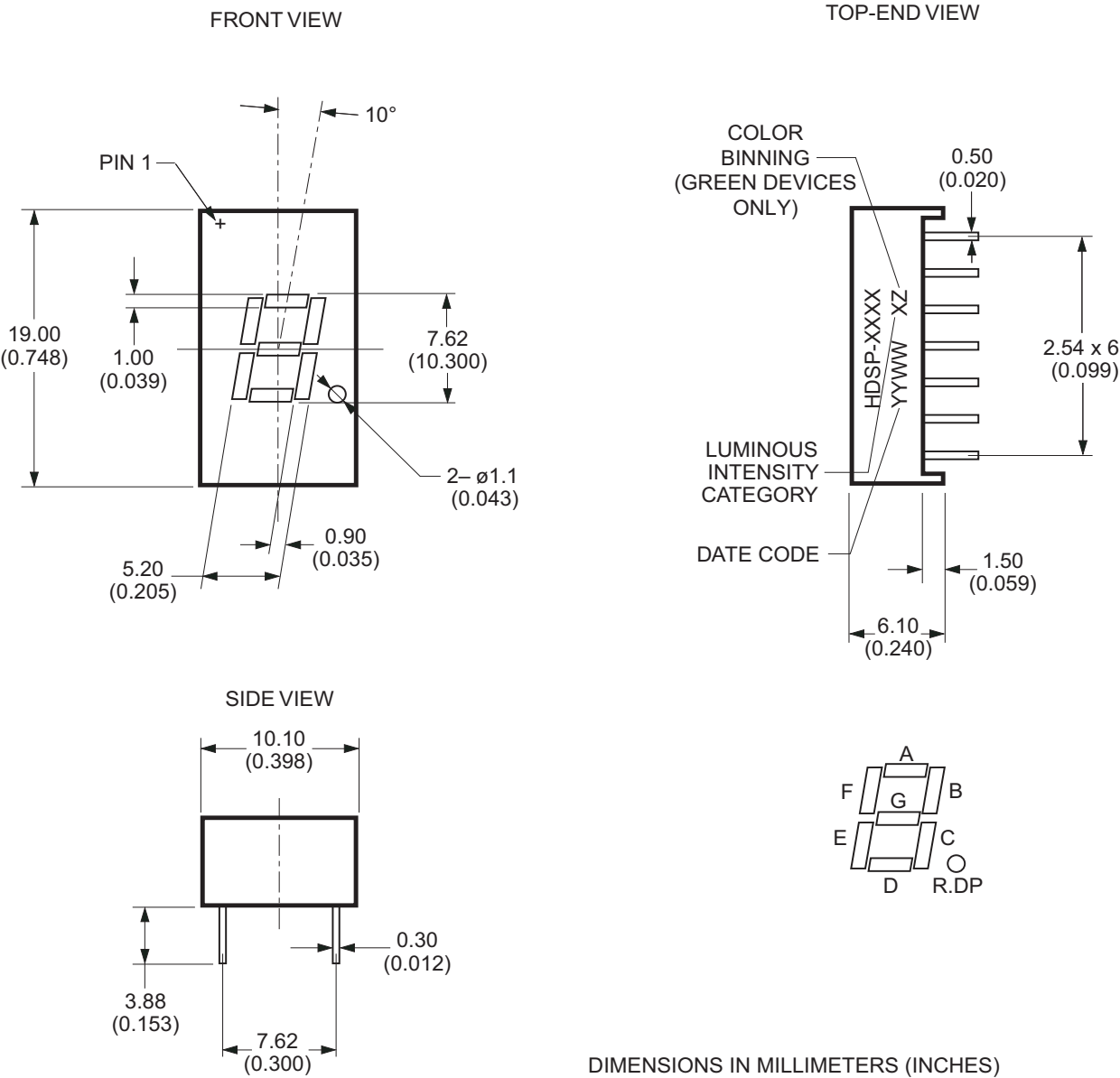


Figure 2: Package Drawing B



Internal Circuit Diagram

Figure 3: Common Anode

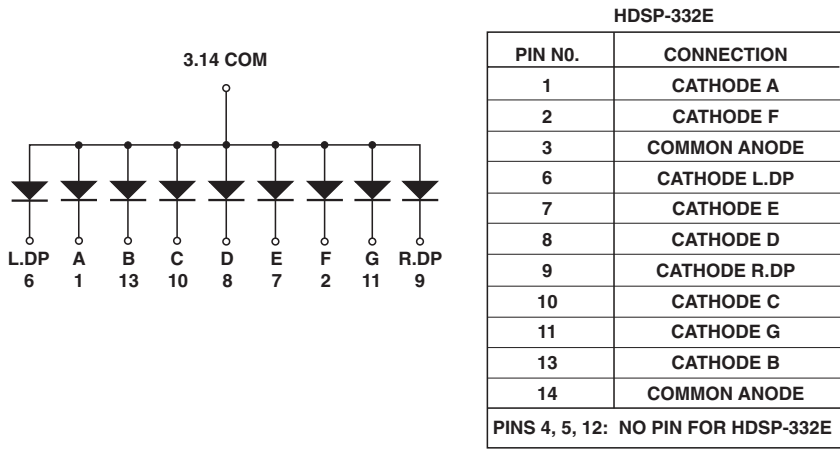
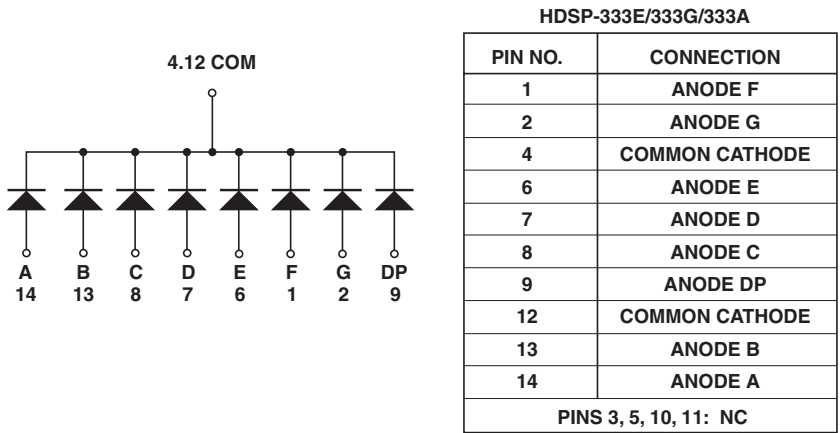


Figure 4: Common Cathode



Absolute Maximum Ratings at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Description	Red HDSP-33xE	Green HDSP-33xG	Deep Red HDSP-33xA	Unit
Power Dissipation Segment	62.5	62.5	52	mW
Forward Current Segment	25 ^a	25 ^b	20 ^c	mA
Peak Forward Current per Segment ^d	90	90	60	mA
Operating Temperature Range	-40 to +85	-40 to +85	-40 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature Range	-40 to +85	-40 to +85	-40 to +85	°C
Reverse Voltage per Segment or DP ^e	5	5	5	V
Wave Soldering Temperature for 3 Seconds (at 2-mm Distance from the Body)	250	250	250	°C

a. Derate linearly as shown in [Figure 8](#).

b. Derate linearly as shown in [Figure 12](#).

c. Derate linearly as shown in [Figure 16](#).

d. Duty factor = 10%, frequency = 1 kHz, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

e. Reverse voltage is for LED testing purposes and is not recommended to be used as an application condition.

Electrical/Optical Characteristics at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Device HDSP-	Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
Red							
332E 333E	Luminous Intensity/Segment ^{a, b, c}	I_V	2.001	4.00	—	mcd	$I_F = 10\text{ mA}$
	Forward Voltage ^d	V_F	—	1.95	2.50	V	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$
	Peak Wavelength	λ_P	—	633	—	nm	
	Dominant Wavelength ^e	λ_d	—	622	—	nm	
	Reverse Voltage ^f	V_R	5	—	—	V	$I_R = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$
Green							
333G	Luminous Intensity/Segment ^{a, b, c}	I_V	0.801	1.80	—	mcd	$I_F = 10\text{ mA}$
	Forward Voltage ^d	V_F	1.80	2.10	2.50	V	$I_F = 20\text{ mA}$
	Peak Wavelength	λ_P	—	572	—	nm	
	Dominant Wavelength ^e	λ_d	—	570	—	nm	
	Reverse Voltage ^f	V_R	5	—	—	V	$I_R = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}$

Device HDSP-	Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
Deep Red							
333A	Luminous Intensity/Segment ^{a, b, c}	I_V	2.001	4.20	—	mcd	$I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$
	Forward Voltage ^d	V_F	—	2.00	2.60	V	$I_F = 20 \text{ mA}$
	Peak Wavelength	λ_P	—	660	—	nm	
	Dominant Wavelength ^e	λ_d	—	640	—	nm	
	Reverse Voltage ^f	V_R	5	—	—	V	$I_R = 100 \mu\text{A}$

- a. The luminous intensity, I_V , is measured at the mechanical axis of the package.
b. The optical axis is closely aligned with the mechanical axis of the package.
c. Tolerance is $\pm 15\%$.
d. Forward voltage tolerance is $\pm 0.1\text{V}$.
e. The dominant wavelength, λ_d , is derived from the CIE Chromaticity Diagram and represents the perceived color of the device.
f. Reverse voltage is for product testing only. Long-term reverse bias is not recommended for end applications.

Intensity Bin Limits (mcd at 10 mA) Color Bin Limits (nm at 10 mA)

Red/Deep Red

IV Bin Category	Min.	Max.
I	2.001	3.200
J	3.201	5.050
K	5.051	8.000
L	8.001	12.650

Tolerance for each bin limit is $\pm 15\%$.

Green

IV Bin Category	Min.	Max.
G	0.801	1.250
H	1.251	2.000
I	2.001	3.201

Tolerance for each bin limit is $\pm 15\%$.

Color	Bin	Dominant Wavelength (nm)	
		Min.	Max.
Green	3	569.1	571.1
	4	571.1	573.1
	5	573.1	585.5

Tolerance for each bin limit is 1 nm.

Red

Figure 5: Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength

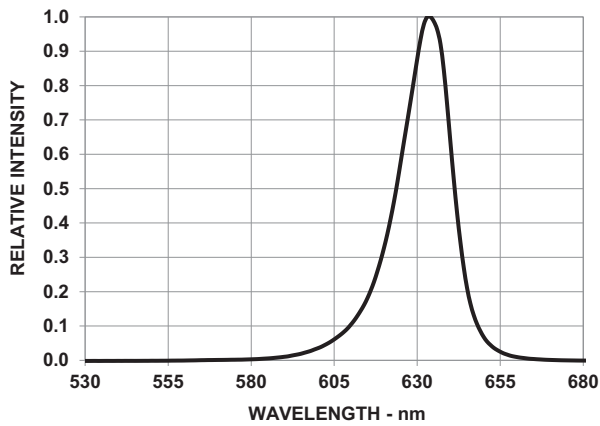


Figure 6: Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

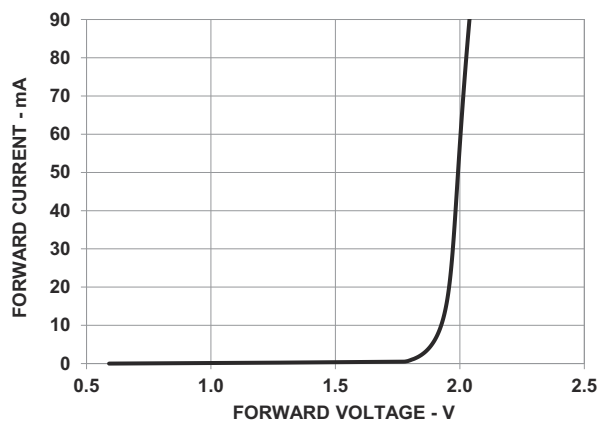


Figure 7: Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

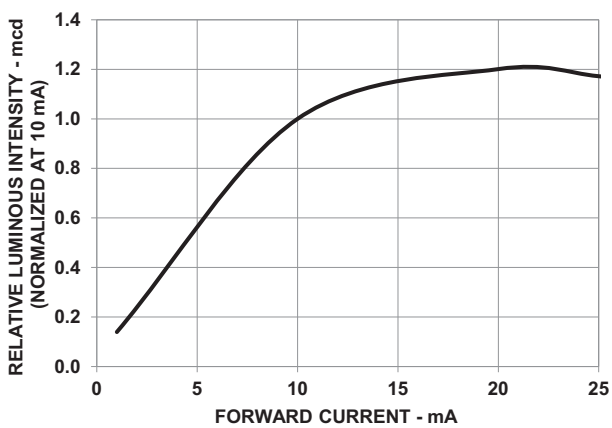
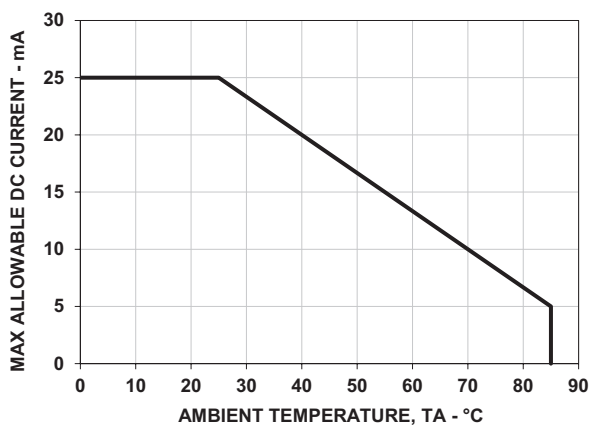


Figure 8: Maximum Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature



Green

Figure 9: Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength

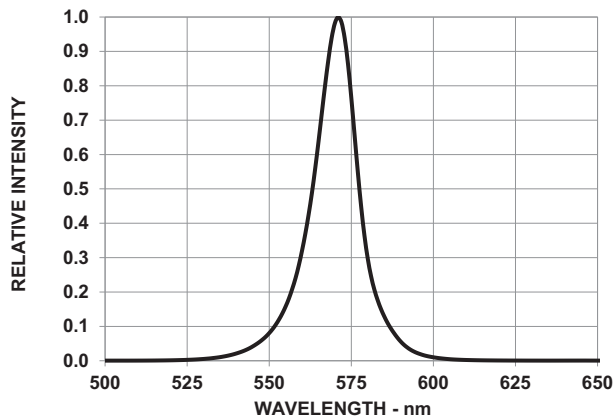


Figure 10: Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

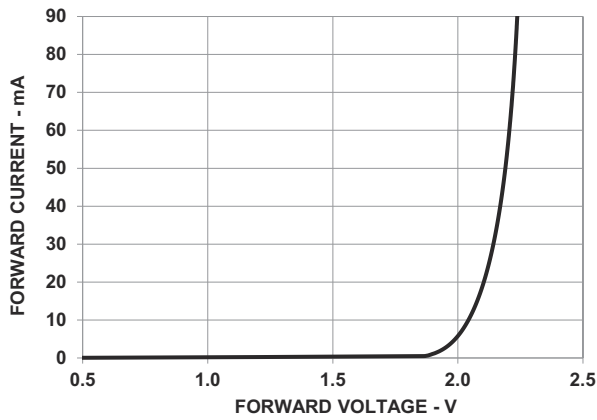


Figure 11: Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

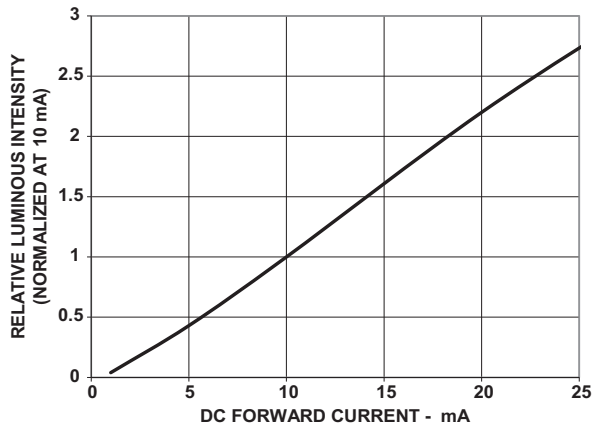
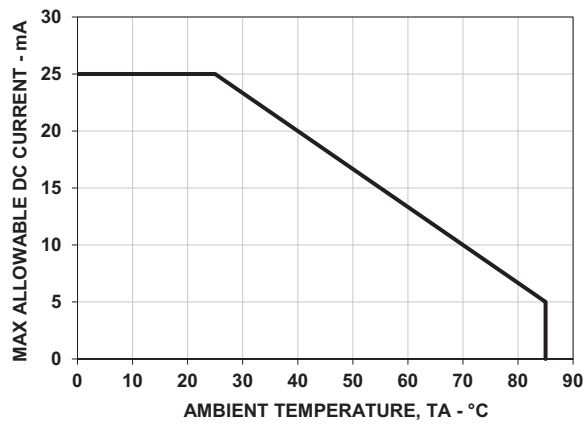


Figure 12: Maximum Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature



Deep Red

Figure 13: Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength

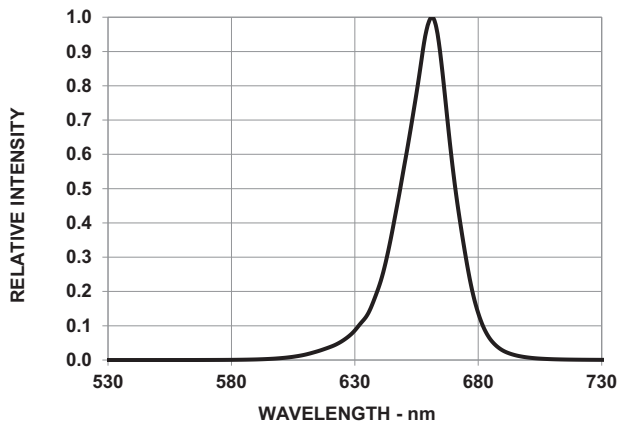


Figure 14: Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage

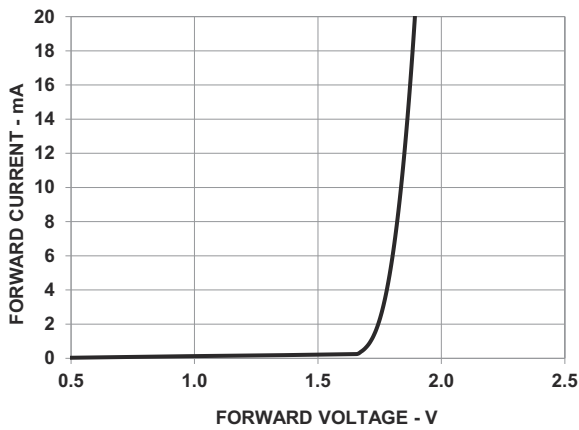


Figure 15: Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current

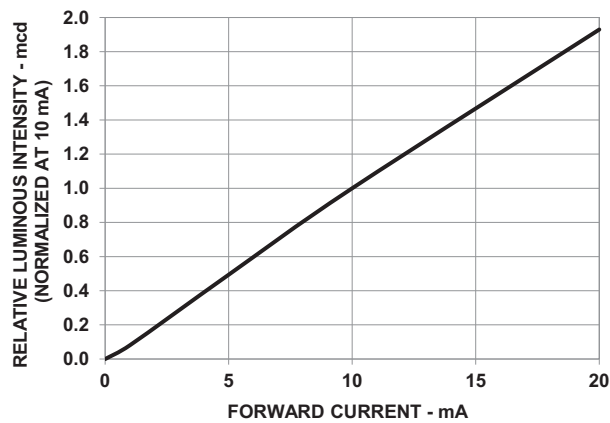
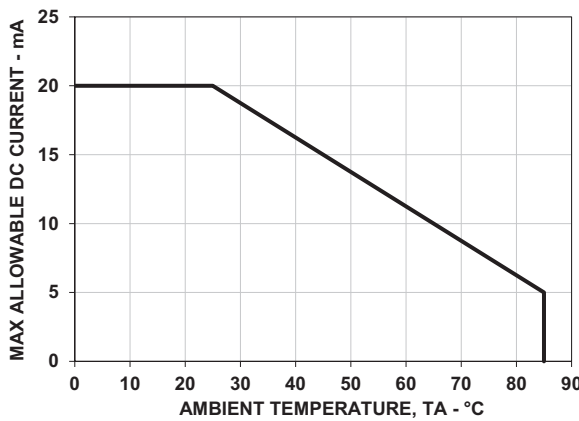


Figure 16: Maximum Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature



Precautionary Notes

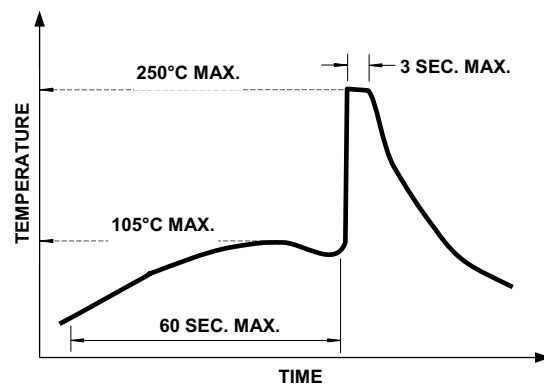
Soldering and Handling Precautions

- Set and maintain the wave soldering parameters according to the recommended temperature and dwell time. Perform daily checks on the profile to ensure that it is always conforming to the recommended conditions. Exceeding these conditions will over-stress the LEDs and cause premature failures.
- Use only bottom preheaters to reduce thermal stress experienced by the LEDs.
- Recalibrate the soldering profile before loading a new type of PCB. PCBs with different sizes and designs (component density) will have different heat capacities and might cause a change in temperature experienced by the PCB if the same wave soldering setting is used.
- Do not perform wave soldering more than once.
- Any alignment fixture used during wave soldering must be loosely fitted and must not apply stress on the LEDs. Use non-metal material because it will absorb less heat during the wave soldering process.
- At elevated temperatures, the LEDs are more susceptible to mechanical stress. Allow the PCB to be sufficiently cooled to room temperature before handling. Do not apply stress to the LED when it is hot.
- Use wave soldering to solder the LED. Use hand soldering only for rework or touch up if unavoidable, but it must be strictly controlled to following conditions:
 - Soldering iron tip temperature = 315°C maximum
 - Soldering duration = 2 seconds maximum
 - Number of cycle = 1 only
 - Power of soldering iron = 50W maximum.
- For ESD-sensitive devices, apply proper ESD precautions at the soldering station. Use only an ESD-safe soldering iron.
- Do not touch the LED package body with the soldering iron except for the soldering terminals because it may cause damage to the LED.
- Confirm beforehand whether the functionality and performance of the LED is affected by soldering with hand soldering.
- Keep the heat source at least 1.6 mm away from the LED body during soldering.
- Design an appropriate hole size to avoid problems during insertion.
- Cleaning agents from the ketone family (acetone, methyl ethylketone, and so on) and from the chlorinated hydrocarbon family (methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, and so on) are

not recommended for cleaning the LED displays. All of these various solvents attack or dissolve the encapsulating epoxies used to form the package of plastic LED parts.

- For the purpose of cleaning, wash with DI water only. The cleaning process should take place at room temperature only. Clear any water or moisture from the LED display immediately after washing.
- Use of *No clean* solder paste is recommended for soldering.

Figure 17: Recommended Wave Soldering Profile



NOTE: Figure 17 refers to measurements with a thermocouple mounted at the bottom of the PCB.

Application Precautions

- The drive current of the LED must not exceed the maximum allowable limit across temperatures as stated in the data sheet. Constant current driving is recommended to ensure consistent performance.
- Circuit design must cater to the whole range of forward voltage (V_F) of the LEDs to ensure the intended drive current can always be achieved.
- The LED exhibits slightly different characteristics at different drive currents, which may result in a larger variation of performance (such as intensity, wavelength, and forward voltage). Set the application current as close as possible to the test current to minimize these variations.

- The LED is not intended for reverse bias. Use other appropriate components for such purposes. When driving the LED in matrix form, ensure that the reverse bias voltage does not exceed the allowable limit of the LED.
- Avoid rapid change in ambient temperatures, especially in high-humidity environments, because they cause condensation on the LED.
- If the LED is intended to be used in a harsh or outdoor environment, protect the LED against damages caused by rain, water, dust, oil, corrosive gases, external mechanical stresses, and so on.

Eye Safety Precautions

LEDs may pose optical hazards when in operation. Do not look directly at operating LEDs because it might be harmful to the eyes. For safety reasons, use appropriate shielding or personal protective equipment.

Disclaimer

Broadcom's products and software are not specifically designed, manufactured, or authorized for sale as parts, components, or assemblies for the planning, construction, maintenance, or direct operation of a nuclear facility or for use in medical devices or applications. The customer is solely responsible, and waives all rights to make claims against Broadcom or its suppliers, for all loss, damage, expense, or liability in connection with such use.

Copyright © 2005–2025 Broadcom. All Rights Reserved. The term “Broadcom” refers to Broadcom Inc. and/or its subsidiaries. For more information, go to www.broadcom.com. All trademarks, trade names, service marks, and logos referenced herein belong to their respective companies.

Broadcom reserves the right to make changes without further notice to any products or data herein to improve reliability, function, or design. Information furnished by Broadcom is believed to be accurate and reliable. However, Broadcom does not assume any liability arising out of the application or use of this information, nor 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.



Lead (Pb) Free
RoHS Compliant