

TIL311 HEXADECIMAL DISPLAY WITH LOGIC

SODS001D – MARCH 1972 – REVISED DECEMBER 1997

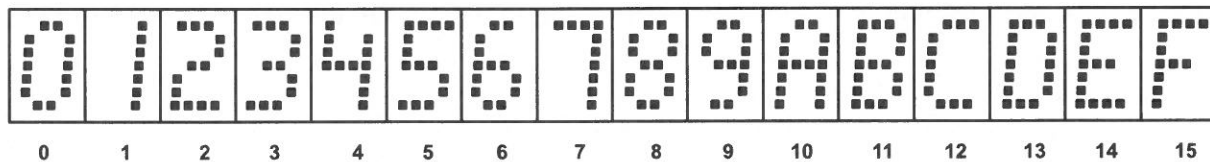
description

This hexadecimal display contains a four-bit latch, decoder, driver, and 4×7 light-emitting-diode (LED) character with two externally driven decimal points in a 14-pin package. A description of the input functions of this device follows.

FUNCTION	PIN NO.	DESCRIPTION
LATCH STROBE INPUT	5	When low, the data in the latches follow the data on the latch data inputs. When high, the data in the latches will not change. If the display is blanked and then restored while the enable input is high, the previous character will again be displayed.
BLANKING INPUT	8	When high, the display is blanked regardless of the levels of the other inputs. When low, a character is displayed as determined by the data in the latches. The blanking input may be pulsed for intensity modulation.
LATCH DATA INPUTS (A, B, C, D)	3, 2, 13, 12	Data on these inputs are entered into the latches when the enable input is low. The binary weights of these inputs are A = 1, B = 2, C = 4, D = 8.
DECIMAL POINT CATHODES	4, 10	These LEDs are not connected to the logic chip. If a decimal point is used, an external resistor or other current-limiting mechanism must be connected in series with it.
LED SUPPLY	1	This connection permits the user to save on regulated V_{CC} current by using a separate LED supply, or it may be externally connected to the logic supply (V_{CC}).
LOGIC SUPPLY VOLTAGE (V_{CC})	14	Separate V_{CC} connection for the logic chip
COMMON GROUND	7	This is the negative terminal for all logic and LED currents except for the decimal points.

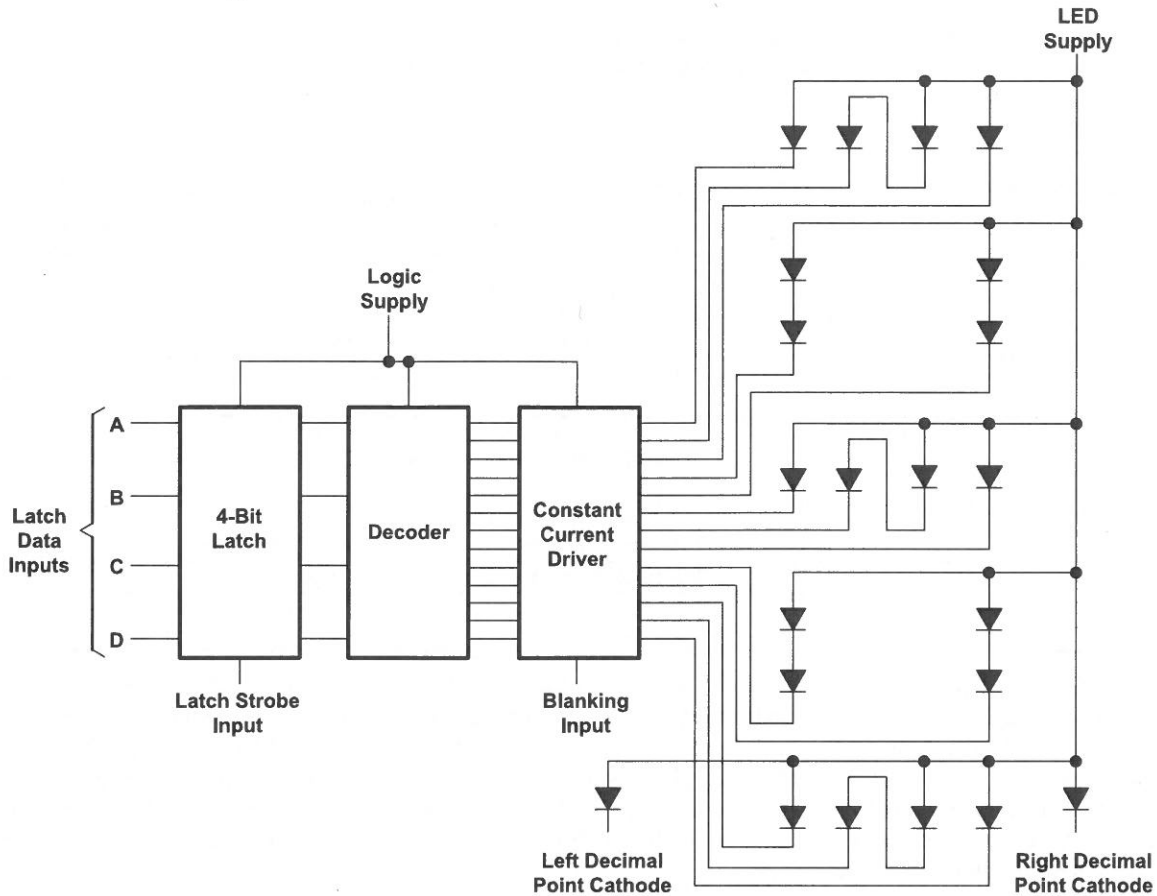
The LED driver outputs are designed to maintain a relatively constant on-level current of approximately 5 mA through each LED that forms the hexadecimal character. This current is virtually independent of the LED supply voltage within the recommended operating conditions. Drive current varies slightly with changes in logic supply voltage resulting in a change in luminous intensity as shown in Figure 2. This change will not be noticeable to the eye. The decimal point anodes are connected to the LED supply; the cathodes are connected to external pins. Since there is no current limiting built into the decimal point circuits, limiting must be provided externally if the decimal points are used.

The resultant displays for the values of the binary data in the latches are as shown below.



POST OFFICE BOX 655303 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75265
POST OFFICE BOX 1443 • HOUSTON, TEXAS 77251-1443

functional block diagram



absolute maximum ratings over operating case temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

Supply voltage, V_{CC} , logic (see Note 1)	7 V
Supply voltage, LED (see Note 1)	7 V
Input voltage (pins 2, 3, 5, 8, 12, 13) (see Note 1)	5.5 V
Decimal point current	20 mA
Operating case temperature range (see Note 2)	0°C to 85°C
Storage temperature range	-25°C to 85°C

- NOTES: 1. Voltage values are with respect to common ground terminal.
 2. Case temperature is the surface temperature of the plastic measured directly over the integrated circuit. Forced-air cooling may be required to maintain this temperature.

recommended operating conditions

	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, V_{CC} , logic	4.5	5	5.5	V
Supply voltage, V_{LED} , LED	4	5	5.5	V
Decimal point current, $I_F(DP)$		5		mA
Pulse duration, t_w , latch strobe	40			ns
Setup time, t_{SU}	50			ns
Hold time, t_H	40			ns

