imall

Chipsmall Limited consists of a professional team with an average of over 10 year of expertise in the distribution of electronic components. Based in Hongkong, we have already established firm and mutual-benefit business relationships with customers from, Europe, America and south Asia, supplying obsolete and hard-to-find components to meet their specific needs.

With the principle of "Quality Parts, Customers Priority, Honest Operation, and Considerate Service", our business mainly focus on the distribution of electronic components. Line cards we deal with include Microchip, ALPS, ROHM, Xilinx, Pulse, ON, Everlight and Freescale. Main products comprise IC, Modules, Potentiometer, IC Socket, Relay, Connector. Our parts cover such applications as commercial, industrial, and automotives areas.

We are looking forward to setting up business relationship with you and hope to provide you with the best service and solution. Let us make a better world for our industry!



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DATASHEET

Display Surface-mount EADSS020RA1



Features

- Industrial standard size.
- Packaged in tape and reel for SMT manufacturing.
- The thickness is thinness than tradition display.
- Low power consumption.
- Categorized for luminous intensity.
- Pb free and RoHS compliant.

Description

- The EADSS020RA1 is a 5.08mm (0.2") digit height seven-segment display.
- The display provides excellent reliability in bright ambient light.
- The device is made with white segments and gray surface.

Applications

- · Home appliances.
- · Instrument panels.
- Digital readout displays.

Device Selection Guide

Chip Materials	Emitted Color	Resin Color
AlGaInP	Brilliant Red	White Diffusion

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25℃)

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Reverse Voltage	V _R	5	V
Forward Current	I _F	25	mA
Peak Forward Current (Duty 1/10 @1KHz)	I _{FP}	60	mA
Power Dissipation(Per Chip)	Pd	60	mW
Power Dissipation(Per Chip) Operating Temperature	Pd T _{opr}	60 -40 ~ +105	₩ ℃

Electro-Optical Characteristics (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Luminous Intensity ^{*1}	lv	5.6	12.5		mcd	I _F =10mA
Peak Wavelength	λρ		632		nm	I _F =20mA
Dominant Wavelength	λd		624		nm	I _F =20mA
Spectrum Radiation Bandwidth	Δλ		20		nm	I _F =20mA
Forward Voltage	V _F		2.0	2.4	V	I _F =20mA
Reverse Current	I _R			10	μA	$V_R=5V$

Note:

1. Luminous Intensity is a average value which is measured one 7-segment.

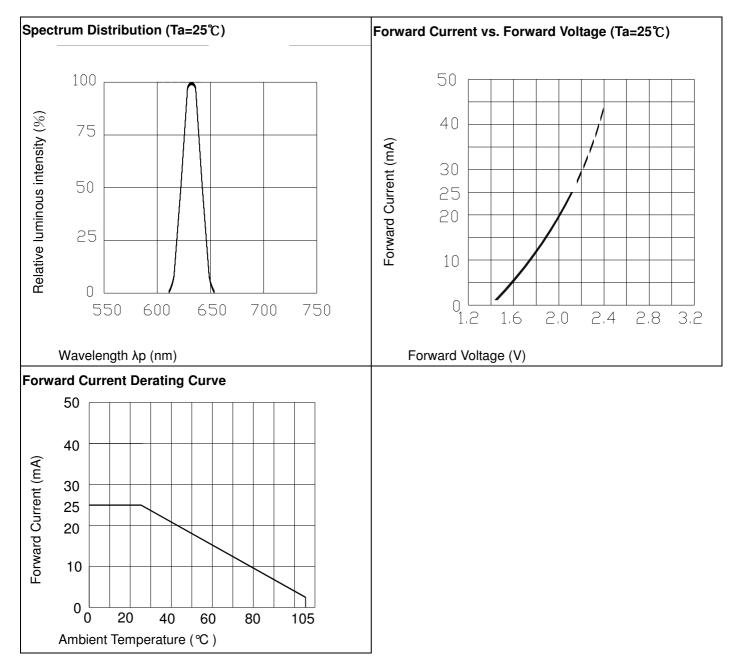
2. Tolerance of Luminous Intensity: \pm 10 $\ \%$

3. Tolerance of Forward Voltage: $\pm 0.1V$

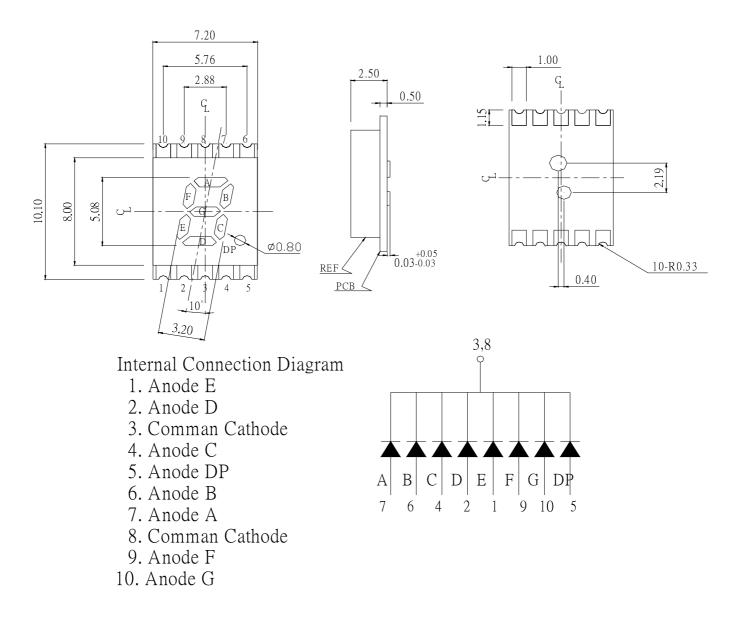
Bin Range of Luminous Intensity

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Р	5.6	8.9		I _F =10mA
Q	7.8	12.5		
R	11.0	17.6	-	
S	15.0	24.0	mcd	
Т	21.0	34.0		
U	30.0	48.0	_	





Package Dimension & Internal Circuit Diagram

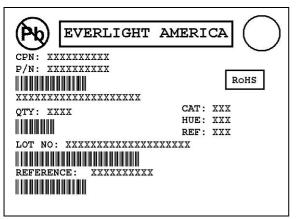


Note: Tolerances unless mentioned ±0.25mm. Unit = mm



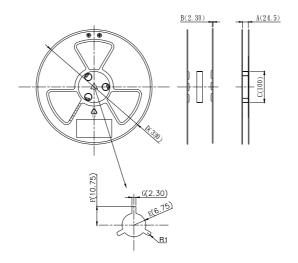
Packing Materials

Label Explanation

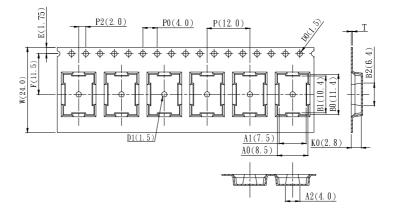


- CPN: Customer's Product Number
- P/N: Product Number
- QTY: Packing Quantity
- CAT: Luminous Intensity Rank
- HUE: Reference
- REF: Reference
- LOT No: Lot Number
- DC: Year and Weekly
- REFERENCE: Volume Label code

Reel Dimensions

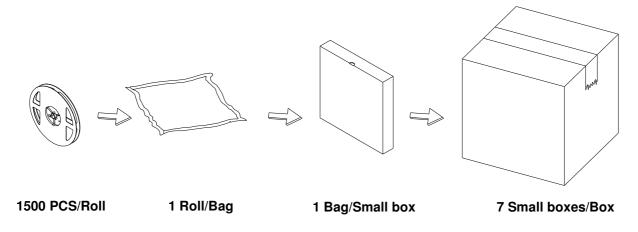


Carrier Tape Dimensions: Loaded Quantity 1500 PCS Per Reel



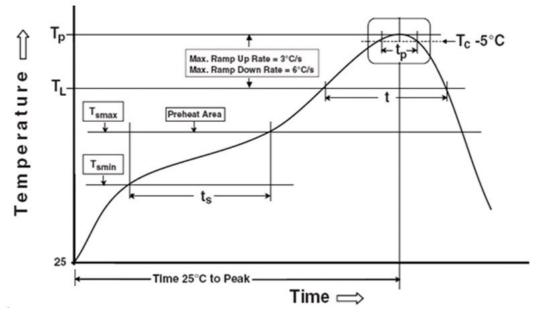
Note: Tolerances unless mentioned ±0.25mm. Unit = mm

Packing Process



Precautions for Use

- 1. Soldering Condition
 - 1.1 (A) Maximum Body Case Temperature Profile for evaluation of Reflow Profile



Note:

Preheat

Temperature min (T _{smin})	150 ℃
Temperature max (T _{smax})	200 ℃
Time $(T_{smin} \text{ to } T_{smax})$ (t_s)	60-120 seconds
Average ramp-up rate $(T_{smax} \text{ to } T_p)$	3 ℃/second max.

Other

Liquidus Temperature (T_L)

217 °C

Reference: IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020D

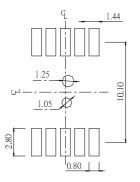


Time above Liquidus Temperature (t $_{L}$)	60-150 seconds
Peak Temperature (T _P)	260 ℃
Time within 5 $^{\circ}\!\!\!C$ of Actual Peak Temperature: T_P - 5 $^{\circ}\!\!C$	30 seconds
Ramp- Down Rate from Peak Temperature	6 °C/second max
Time 25 $^{\circ}$ to peak temperature	8 minutes max.
Reflow times	1 time

All parameters are maximum body case temperature values and cannot be considered as a soldering profile. The body case temperature was measured by soldering a thermal couple to the soldering point of LEDs.

max.

1.2 (B) Recommend soldering pad



Note: Suggested pad dimension is just for reference only. Please modify the pad dimension based on individual need.

Application Restrictions

- 1. specification described in this document. Above specification may be changed without notice. EVERLIGHT Americas will reserve authority on material change for above specification.
- 2. When using this product, please observe the absolute maximum ratings and the instructions for using outlined in these specification sheets. EVERLIGHT Americas assumes no responsibility for any damage resulting from use of the product which does not comply with the absolute maximum ratings and the instructions included in these specification sheets.
- 3. These specification sheets include materials protected under copyright of EVERLIGHT Americas Corporation. Please don't reproduce or cause anyone to reproduce them without EVERLIGHT Americas' consent.
- 4. ESD (Electrostatic Discharge)

The products are sensitive to static electricity or surge voltage. ESD can damage a die and its reliability. When handling the products, the following measures against electrostatic discharge are strongly recommended:

Eliminating the charge Grounded wrist strap, ESD footwear, clothes, and floors Grounded workstation equipment and tools

- ESD table/shelf mat made of conductive materials
- Proper grounding is required for all devices, equipment, and machinery used in product assembly. Surge protection should be considered when designing of commercial products.
- If tools or equipment contain insulating materials such as glass or plastic,

the following measures against electrostatic discharge are strongly recommended:

- Dissipating static charge with conductive materials
- Preventing charge generation with moisture
- Neutralizing the charge with ionizers
- 5. The LEDs should be operated with forward bias. The driving circuit must be designed so that the LEDs are not subjected to forward or reverse voltage while it is off. If reverse voltage is continuously applied to the LEDs, it may cause migration resulting in LED damage.