imall

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14.22mm (0.56INCH) SINGLE DIGIT NUMERIC DISPLAY

Part Number: SA56-11SURKWA

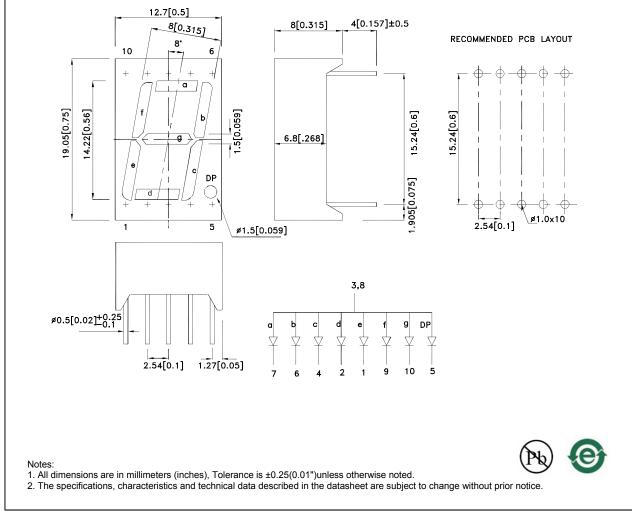
Hyper Red

Features

- 0.56 inch digit height.
- Low current operation.
- Excellent character appearance.
- Easy mounting on P.C. boards or sockets.
- Mechanically rugged.
- Standard : gray face, white segment.
- RoHS compliant.

Description

The Hyper Red source color devices are made with Al-GaInP on GaAs substrate Light Emitting Diode.



Package Dimensions& Internal Circuit Diagram

SPEC NO: DSAM8433 **APPROVED: WYNEC**

REV NO: V.2A CHECKED: Joe Lee DATE: MAR/30/2015 DRAWN: Q.M.Chen

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Selection Guide									
Part No.	Dice	Lens Type	lv (ucd) [1] @ 10mA		Description				
			Min.	Тур.					
SA56-11SURKWA	Hyper Red (AlGaInP)	White Diffused	31000	97000	Common Anode, Rt. Hand Decimal.				
			*14000	*27000					

Note:

1. Luminous intensity/ luminous Flux: +/-15%. *Luminous intensity value is traceable to the CIE127-2007 compliant national standards.

Electrical / Optical Characteristics at TA=25°C

Symbol	Parameter	Device	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
λpeak	Peak Wavelength	Hyper Red	645		nm	IF=20mA
λD [1]	Dominant Wavelength	Hyper Red	630		nm	I⊧=20mA
Δλ1/2	Spectral Line Half-width	Hyper Red	28		nm	I⊧=20mA
С	Capacitance	Hyper Red	35		pF	VF=0V;f=1MHz
VF [2]	Forward Voltage	Hyper Red	1.95	2.5	V	I⊧=20mA
IR	Reverse Current	Hyper Red		10	uA	VR=5V

Notes:

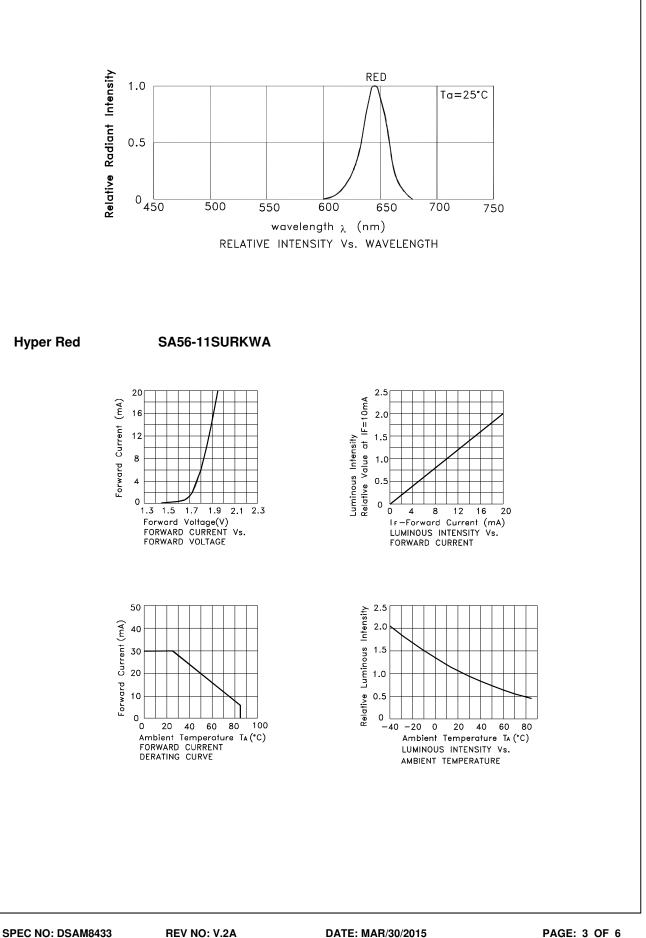
Nuvelength: +/-1nm.
Forward Voltage: +/-0.1V.
Wavelength value is traceable to the CIE127-2007 compliant national standards.
Excess driving current and/or operating temperature higher than recommended conditions may result in severe light degradation or premature failure.

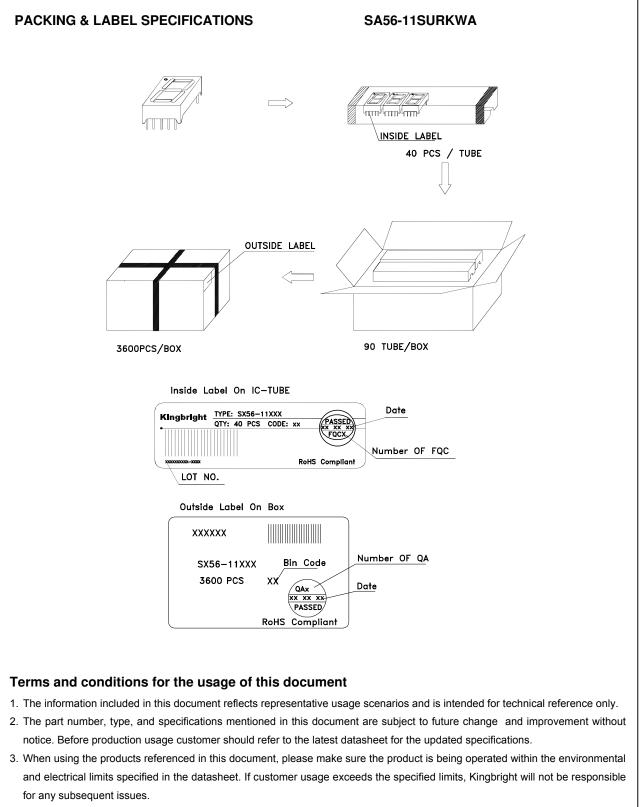
Absolute Maximum Ratings at TA=25°C

Parameter	Hyper Red	Units		
Power dissipation	75	mW		
DC Forward Current	30	mA		
Peak Forward Current [1]	185	mA		
Reverse Voltage	5	V		
Operating / Storage Temperature	-40°C To +85°C			
Lead Solder Temperature[2]	260°C For 3-5 Seconds			

Notes:

1. 1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width.
2. 2mm below package base.





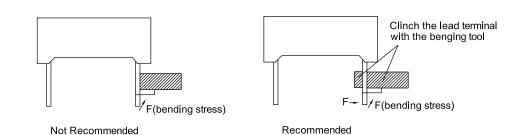
- 4. The information in this document applies to typical usage in consumer electronics applications. If customer's application has special reliability requirements or have life-threatening liabilities, such as automotive or medical usage, please consult with Kingbright representative for further assistance.
- 5. The contents and information of this document may not be reproduced or re-transmitted without permission by Kingbright.
- 6. All design applications should refer to Kingbright application notes available at http://www.KingbrightUSA.com/ApplicationNotes

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Lead Forming

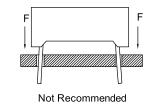
Do not bend the component leads by hand without proper tools. The leads should be bent by clinching the upper part of the lead firmly such that the bending force is not exerted on the plastic body.

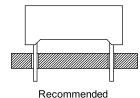


Installation

1. The installation process should not apply stress to the lead terminals.

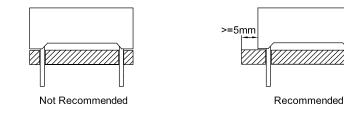
2.When inserting for assembly, ensure the terminal pitch matches the substrate board's hole pitch to prevent spreading or pinching the lead terminals.





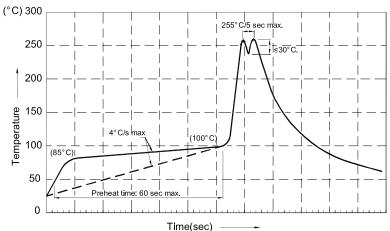
>=5mm

3. The component shall be placed at least 5mm from edge of PCB to avoid damage caused excessive heat during wave soldering.



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Recommended Wave Soldering Profiles:



Notes:

- 1.Recommend pre-heat temperature of 105°C or less (as measured with a thermocouple attached to the LED pins) prior to immersion in the solder wave with a maximum solder bath temperature of 260°C
- 2 Peak wave soldering temperature between 245° C ~ 255° C for 3 sec (5 sec max).
- 3.Do not apply stress to the epoxy resin while the temperature is above 85°C.
- 4. Fixtures should not incur stress on the component when mounting and during soldering process.
- 5.SAC 305 solder alloy is recommended.
- 6.No more than one wave soldering pass.
- 7.During wave soldering, the PCB top-surface temperature should be kept below 105°C.

Soldering General Notes:

- 1. Through-hole displays are incompatible with reflow soldering.
- 2.If components will undergo multiple soldering processes, or other processes where the components may be subjected to intense heat, please check with Kingbright for compatibility.

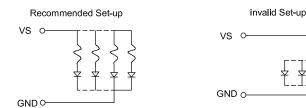
CLEANING

1.Mild "no-clean" fluxes are recommended for use in soldering.

- 2.If cleaning is required, Kingbright recommends to wash components with water only.
- Do not use harsh organic solvents for cleaning because they may damage the plastic parts .
- 3. The cleaning process should take place at room temperature and the devices should not be washed for more than one minute.
- 4. When water is used in the cleaning process, immediately remove excess moisture from the component with forced-air drying afterwards.

CIRCUIT DESIGN NOTES

- 1. Protective current-limiting resistors may be necessary to operate the LEDs within the specified range.
- 2.LEDs mounted in parallel should each be placed in series with its own current-limiting resistor.



- 3. The driving circuit should be designed to protect the LED against reverse voltages and transient voltage spikes when the circuit is powered up or shut down.
- 4. The safe operating current should be chosen after considering the maximum ambient temperature of the operating environment.
- 5. Prolonged reverse bias should be avoided, as it could cause metal migration, leading to an increase in leakage current or causing a short circuit.

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