

SA10-11CGKWA

26 mm (1.02 inch) Single Digit Numeric Display

DESCRIPTIONS

- The Green source color devices are made with AlGaInP on GaAs substrate Light Emitting Diode
- Electrostatic discharge and power surge could damage the LEDs
- It is recommended to use a wrist band or anti-electrostatic glove when handling the LEDs
- All devices, equipments and machineries must be electrically grounded

FEATURES

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

APPLICATIONS

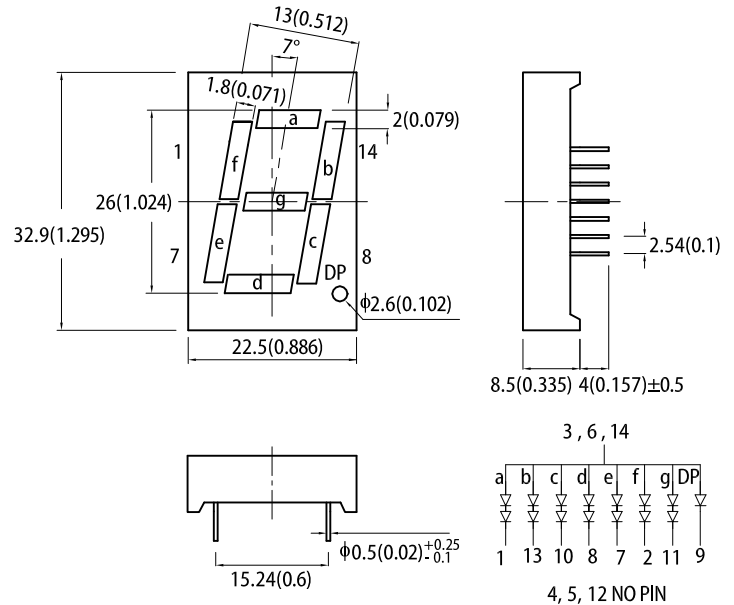
- Home and smart appliances
- Display time and digital combination
- Industrial and instrumental applications
- Numeric status

ATTENTION

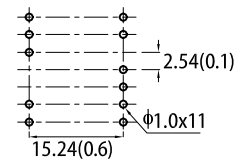
Observe precautions for handling electrostatic discharge sensitive devices



PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



Recommended PCB Layout



Notes:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches). Tolerance is $\pm 0.25 (0.01)$ unless otherwise noted.
2. The specifications, characteristics and technical data described in the datasheet are subject to change without prior notice.

SELECTION GUIDE

Part Number	Emitting Color (Material)	Lens Type	Iv (ucd) @ 10mA ^[1]		Description
			Min.	Typ.	
SA10-11CGKWA	Green (AlGaInP)	White Diffused	52000	95000	Common Anode, Rt. Hand Decimal
			*14000	*33000	

Notes:

1. Luminous intensity / luminous Flux: $\pm 15\%$.
- * Luminous intensity value is traceable to CIE127-2007 standards.

ELECTRICAL / OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS at T_A=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Emitting Color	Value		Unit
			Typ.	Max.	
Wavelength at Peak Emission I _F = 10mA	λ_{peak}	Green	574	-	nm
Dominant Wavelength I _F = 10mA	$\lambda_{\text{dom}}^{[1]}$	Green	570	-	nm
Spectral Bandwidth at 50% Φ REL MAX I _F = 10mA	$\Delta\lambda$	Green	20	-	nm
Capacitance	C	Green	15	-	pF
Forward Voltage I _F = 10mA (Segment) Forward Voltage I _F = 10mA (DP)	V _F ^[2]	Green	4 2	4.9 2.45	V
Reverse Current (V _R = 5V) (Per chip)	I _R	Green	-	10	uA

Notes:

1. The dominant wavelength (λ_d) above is the setup value of the sorting machine. (Tolerance λ_d : $\pm 1\text{nm}$.)
2. Forward voltage: $\pm 0.1\text{V}$.
3. Wavelength value is traceable to CIE127-2007 standards.
4. Excess driving current and / or operating temperature higher than recommended conditions may result in severe light degradation or premature failure.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS at T_A=25°C

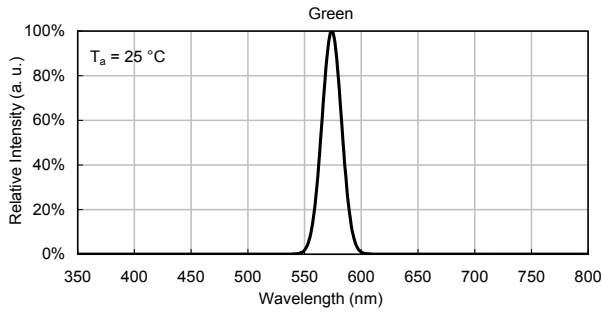
Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Power Dissipation (Per chip)	P _D	75	mW
Reverse Voltage (Per chip)	V _R	5	V
Junction Temperature	T _j	115	°C
Operating Temperature	T _{op}	-40 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature	T _{stg}	-40 to +85	°C
DC Forward Current (Segment) DC Forward Current (DP)	I _F	30 30	mA
Peak Forward Current (Segment) Peak Forward Current (DP)	I _{FM} ^[1]	150 150	mA
Electrostatic Discharge Threshold (HBM)	-	3000	V
Lead Solder Temperature ^[2]		260°C For 3-5 Seconds	

Notes:

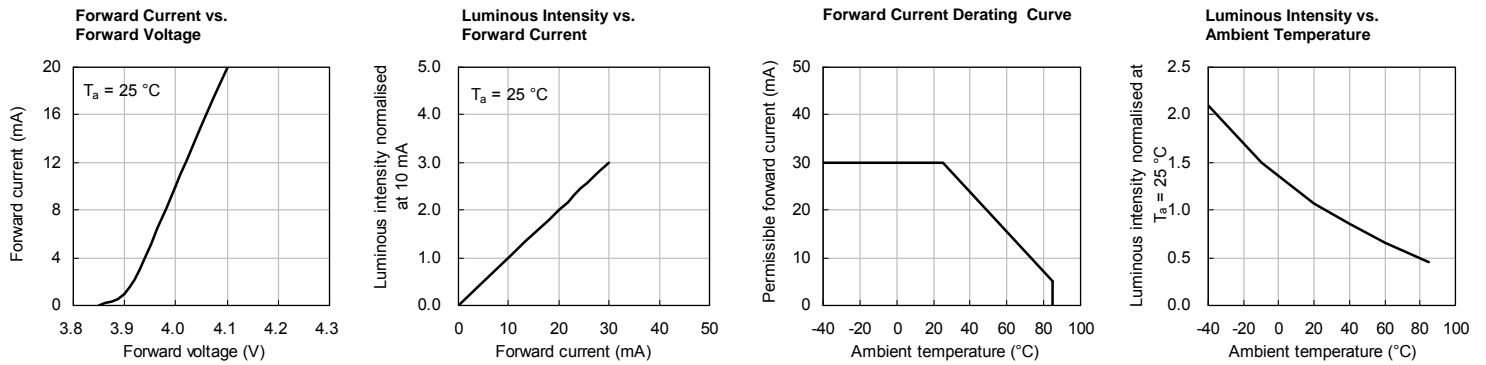
1. 1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width.
2. 2mm below package base.
3. Relative humidity levels maintained between 40% and 60% in production area are recommended to avoid the build-up of static electricity – Ref JEDEC/JESD625-A and JEDEC/J-STD-033.

TECHNICAL DATA

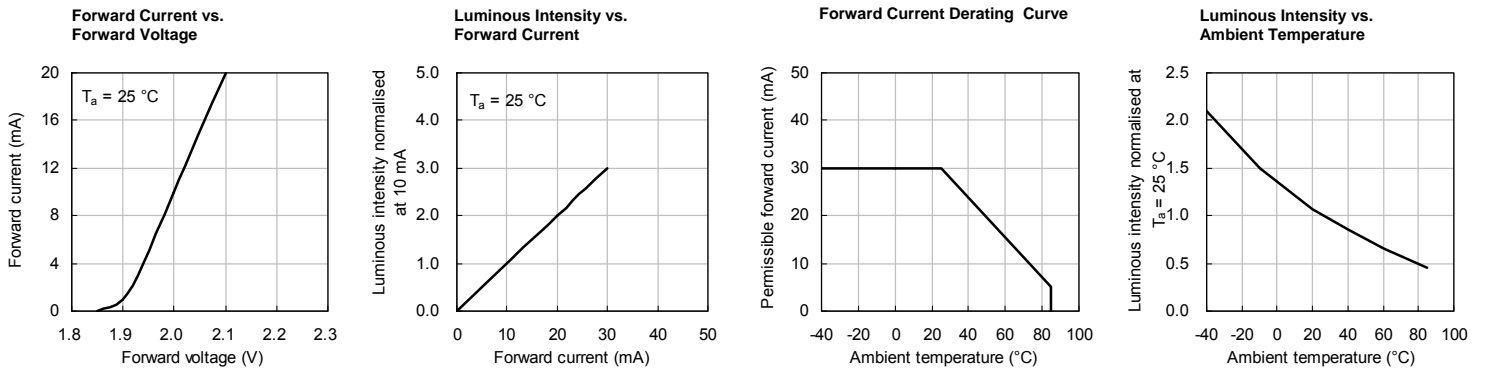
RELATIVE INTENSITY vs. WAVELENGTH



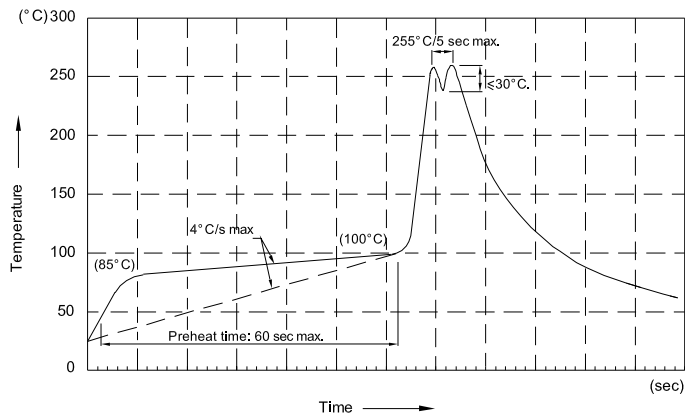
GREEN (SEGMENT)



GREEN (DP)



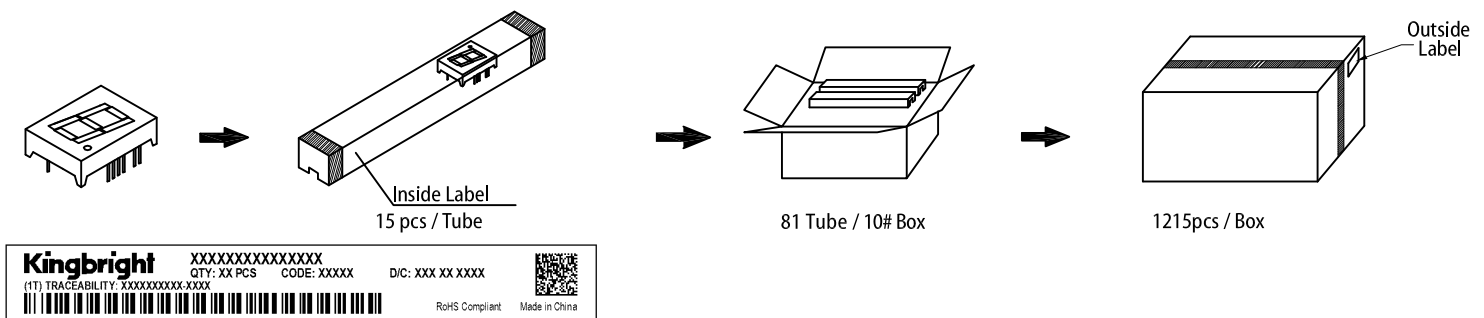
RECOMMENDED WAVE SOLDERING PROFILE



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.

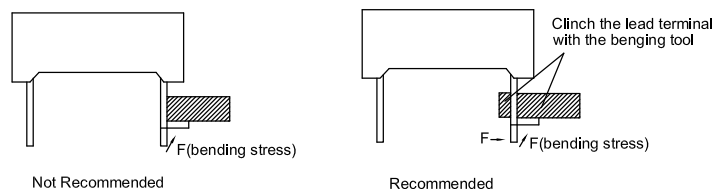
PACKING & LABEL SPECIFICATIONS



THROUGH HOLE DISPLAY MOUNTING METHOD

Lead Forming

1. 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.



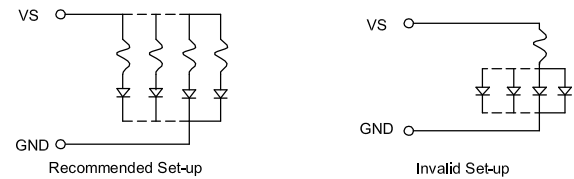
Installation

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. (Fig.1)
3. The component shall be placed at least 5mm from edge of PCB to avoid damage caused excessive heat during wave soldering. (Fig.2)



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. (Fig.3)
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.



(Fig.3)

PRECAUTIONARY NOTES

1. The information included in this document reflects representative usage scenarios and is intended for technical reference only.
2. The part number, type, and specifications mentioned in this document are subject to future change and improvement without notice. Before production usage customer should refer to the latest datasheet for the updated specifications.
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