

Part Number: SA23-11YWA

Yellow

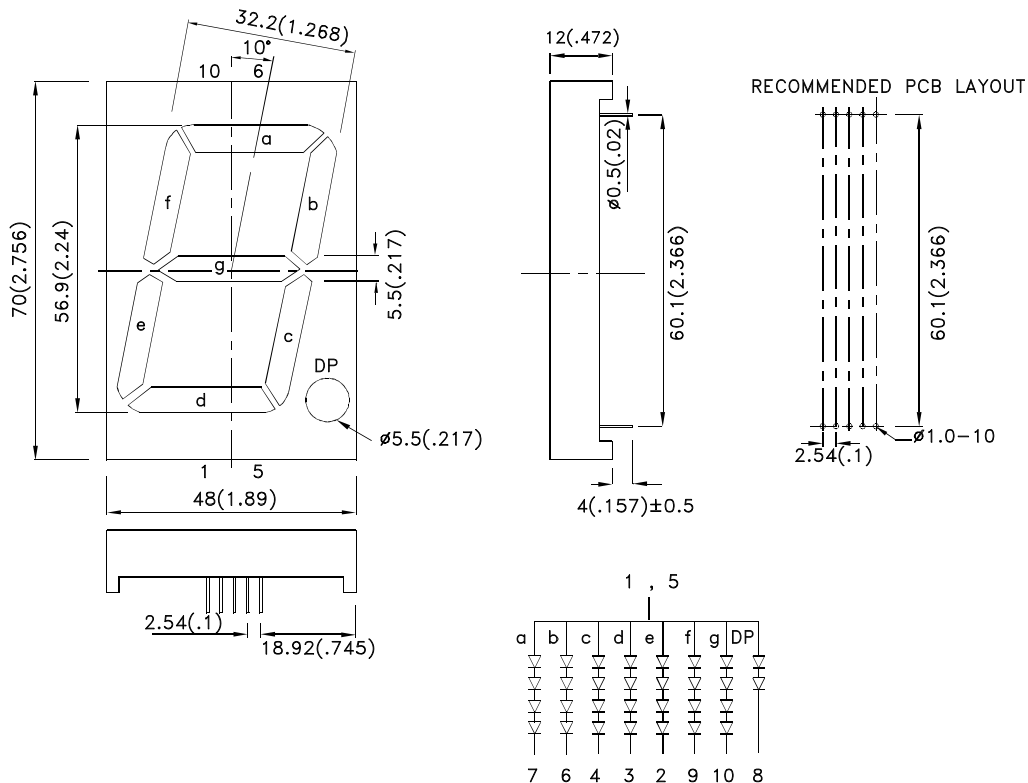
### Features

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

### Description

The Yellow source color devices are made with Gallium Arsenide Phosphide on Gallium Phosphide Yellow Light Emitting Diode.

### Package Dimensions & Internal Circuit Diagram



#### 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 No.	Dice	Lens Type	Iv (ucd) [1] @ 10mA		Description
			Min.	Typ.	
SA23-11YWA	Yellow (GaAsP/GaP)	White Diffused	21000	40000	Common Anode, Rt. Hand Decimal

Note:

1. Luminous intensity/ luminous Flux: +/-15%.

## Electrical / Optical Characteristics at TA=25°C

Symbol	Parameter	Device	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
$\lambda_{peak}$	Peak Wavelength	Yellow	590		nm	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA
$\lambda_D$ [1]	Dominant Wavelength	Yellow	588		nm	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA
$\Delta\lambda_{1/2}$	Spectral Line Half-width	Yellow	35		nm	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA
C	Capacitance	Yellow	20		pF	V <sub>F</sub> =0V;f=1MHz
V <sub>F</sub> [2]	Forward Voltage Per Segment Or (DP)	Yellow	8.4 (4.2)	10.0 (5.0)	V	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA
I <sub>R</sub>	Reverse Current Per Segment Or (DP)	Yellow		10 (10)	uA	V <sub>R</sub> =5V (V <sub>R</sub> =5V)

Notes:

1. Wavelength: +/-1nm.  
2. Forward Voltage: +/-0.1V.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings at TA=25°C

Parameter	Yellow	Units
Power dissipation Per Segment Or (DP)	300 (150)	mW
DC Forward Current Per Segment Or (DP)	30 (30)	mA
Peak Forward Current [1] Per Segment Or (DP)	140 (140)	mA
Reverse Voltage Per Segment Or (DP)	5 (5)	V
Operating / Storage Temperature	-40°C To +85°C	
Lead Solder Temperature[2]	260°C For 3-5 Seconds	

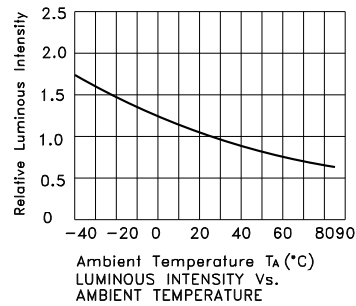
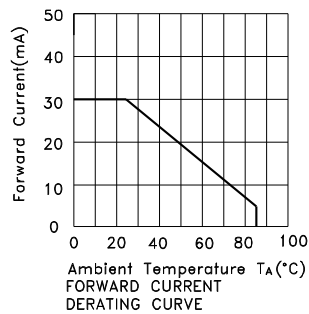
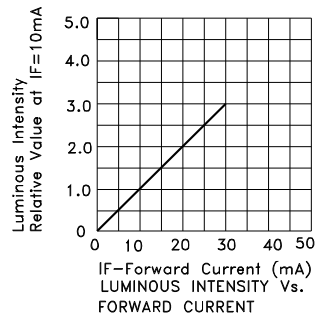
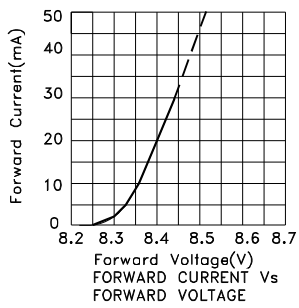
Notes:

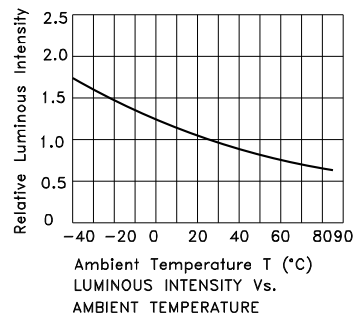
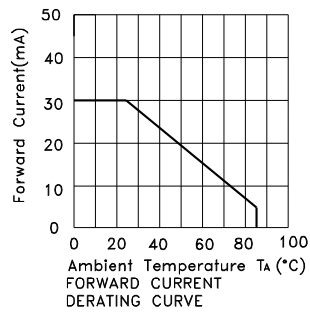
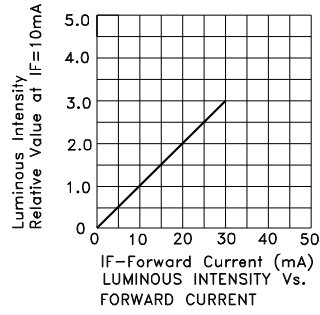
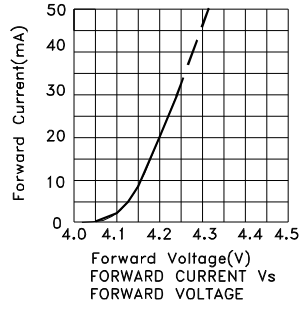
1. 1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width.  
2. 2mm below package base.



Yellow

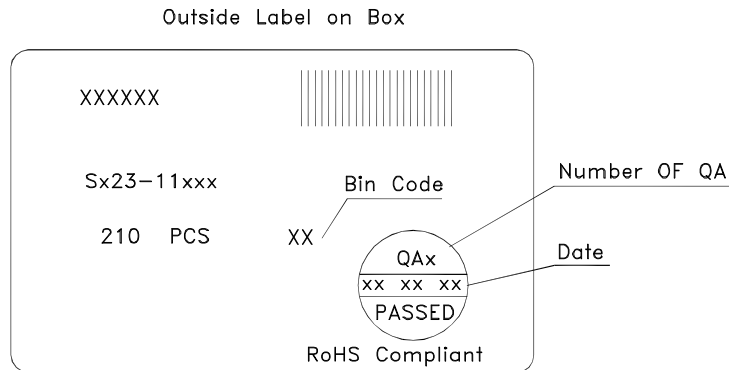
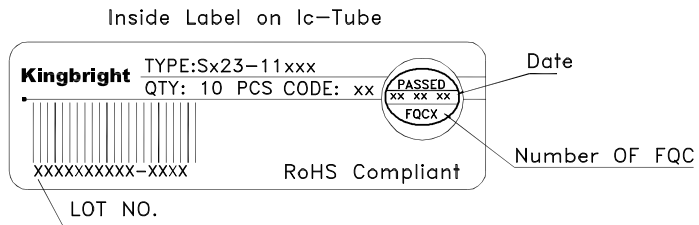
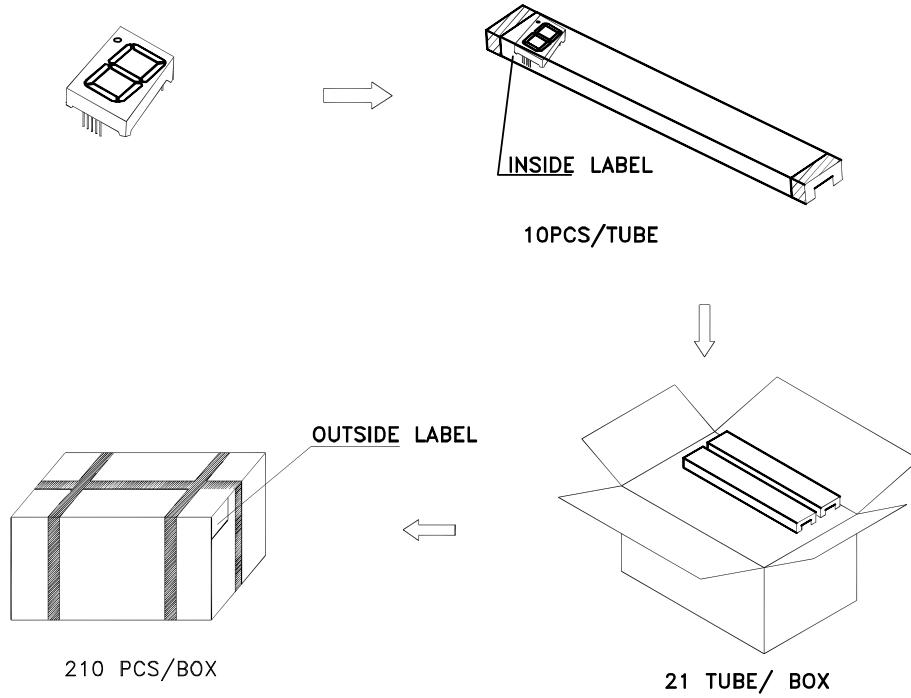
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## PACKING & LABEL SPECIFICATIONS

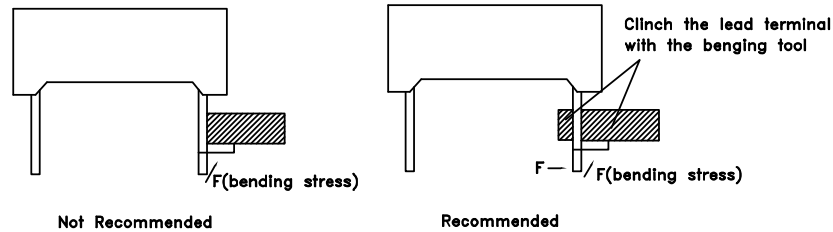
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## THROUGH HOLE DISPLAY MOUNTING METHOD

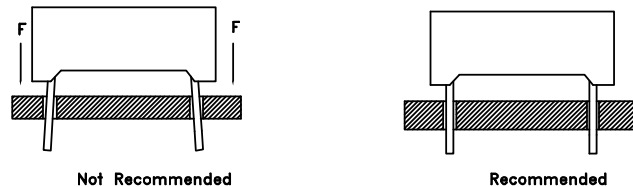
### Lead Forming

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.



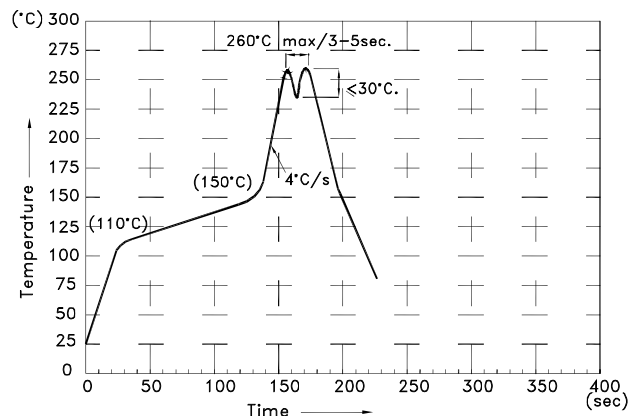
### Installation

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.



## DISPLAY SOLDERING CONDITIONS

Wave Soldering Profile For Lead-free Through-hole LED.



#### NOTES:

1. Recommend the wave temperature 245°C~260°C. The maximum soldering temperature should be less than 260°C.
2. Do not apply stress on epoxy resins when temperature is over 85°C.
3. The soldering profile apply to the lead free soldering (Sn/Cu/Ag alloy).
4. During wave soldering, the PCB top-surface temperature should be kept below 105°C
5. No more than once.

## Soldering General Notes:

- a. Through-hole displays are incompatible with reflow soldering.
- b. 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. And the devices should not be washed for more than one minute.

## CIRCUIT DESIGN NOTES

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

