14.22mm (0.56INCH) THREE DIGIT NUMERIC DISPLAY

Part Number: BA56-11SYKWA

Super Bright Yellow

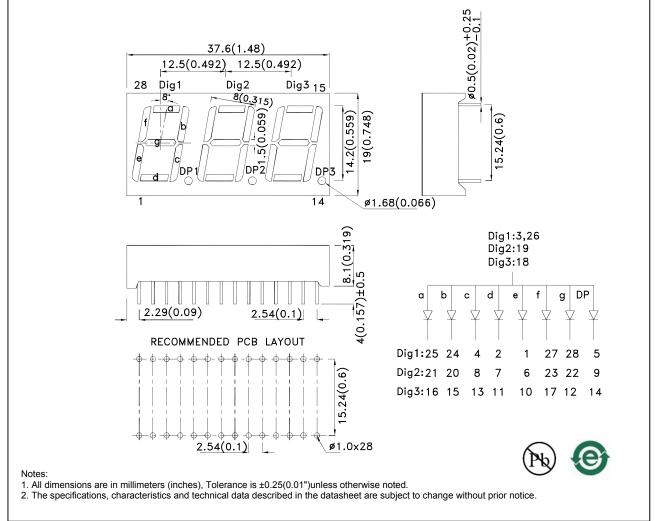
Features

- 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 Super Bright Yellow device is made with AlGaInP (on GaAs substrate) light emitting diode chip.

Package Dimensions& Internal Circuit Diagram



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Selection Guide			-		
Part No.	Dice	Lens Type	lv (ucd) [1] @ 10mA		Description
			Min.	Тур.	Decemption
BA56-11SYKWA	Super Bright Yellow (AlGaInP)	White Diffused	52000	120000	Common Anode ,Rt. Hand Decimal.
			*21000	*39000	

Notes:

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	Super Bright Yellow	590		nm	I⊧=20mA
λD [1]	Dominant Wavelength	Super Bright Yellow	590		nm	I⊧=20mA
Δλ1/2	Spectral Line Half-width	Super Bright Yellow	20		nm	I⊧=20mA
С	Capacitance	Super Bright Yellow	20		pF	VF=0V;f=1MHz
VF [2]	Forward Voltage	Super Bright Yellow	2.0	2.5	V	I⊧=20mA
lr	Reverse Current	Super Bright Yellow		10	uA	Vr=5V

Notes:

Wavelength: +/-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.

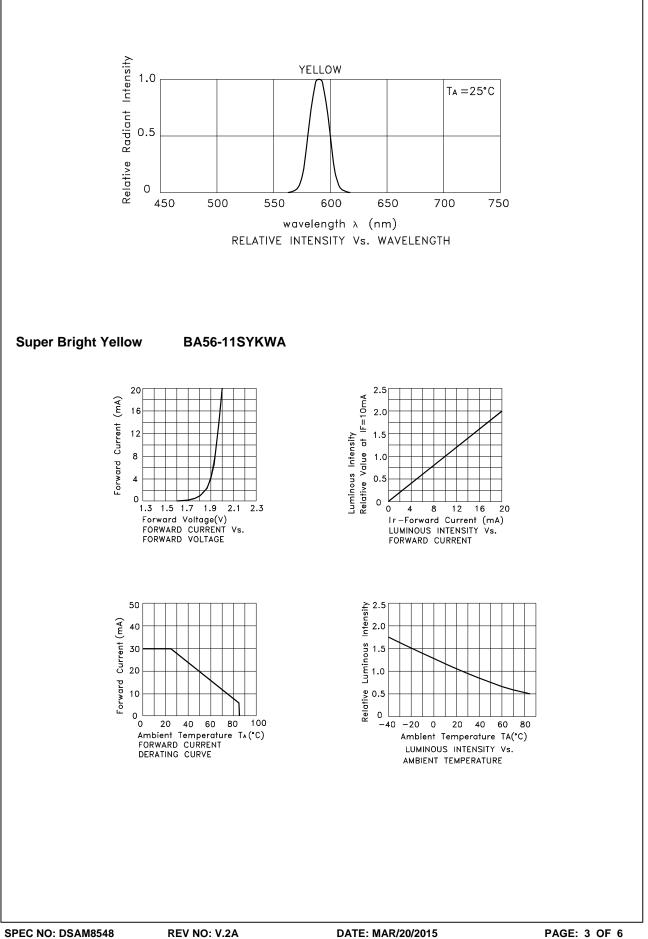
Absolute Maximum Ratings at TA=25°C

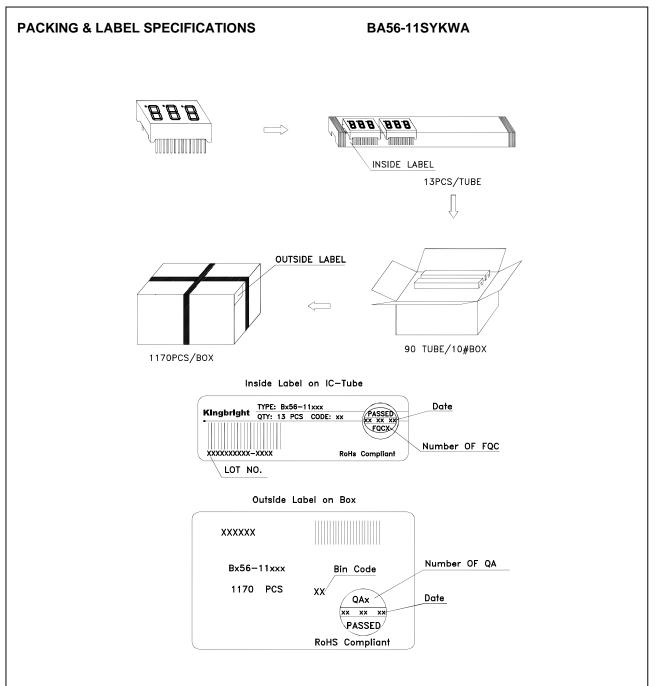
Parameter	Super Bright Yellow	Units		
Power dissipation	75	mW		
DC Forward Current	30	mA		
Peak Forward Current [1]	175	mA		
Reverse Voltage	5	V		
Operating / Storage Temperature	-40°C To +85°C			
Lead Solder Temperature[2]	2] 260°C For 3-5 Seconds			

Notes:

1. 1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width.

2. 2mm below package base.

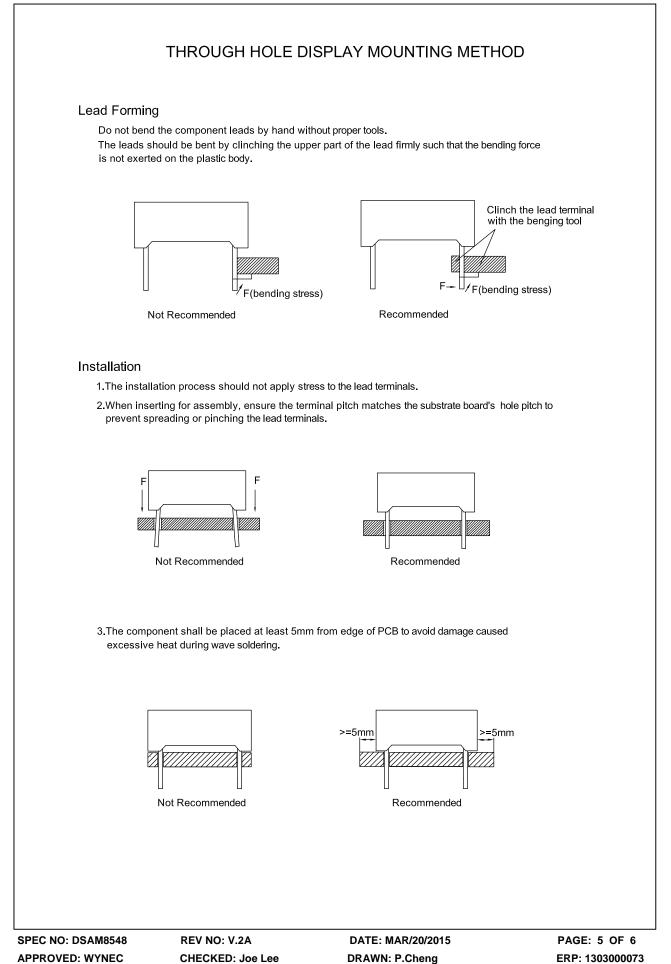




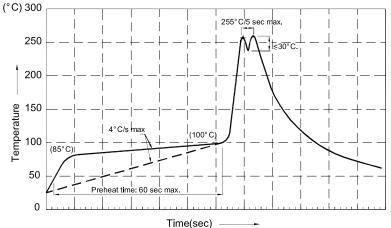
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Recommended Wave Soldering Profiles:



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.

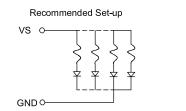
CLEANING

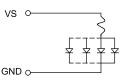
1.Mild "no-clean" fluxes are recommended for use in soldering.

- 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.





invalid Set-up

- 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.