

Part Number: PSA23-11SYKWA

Super Bright Yellow

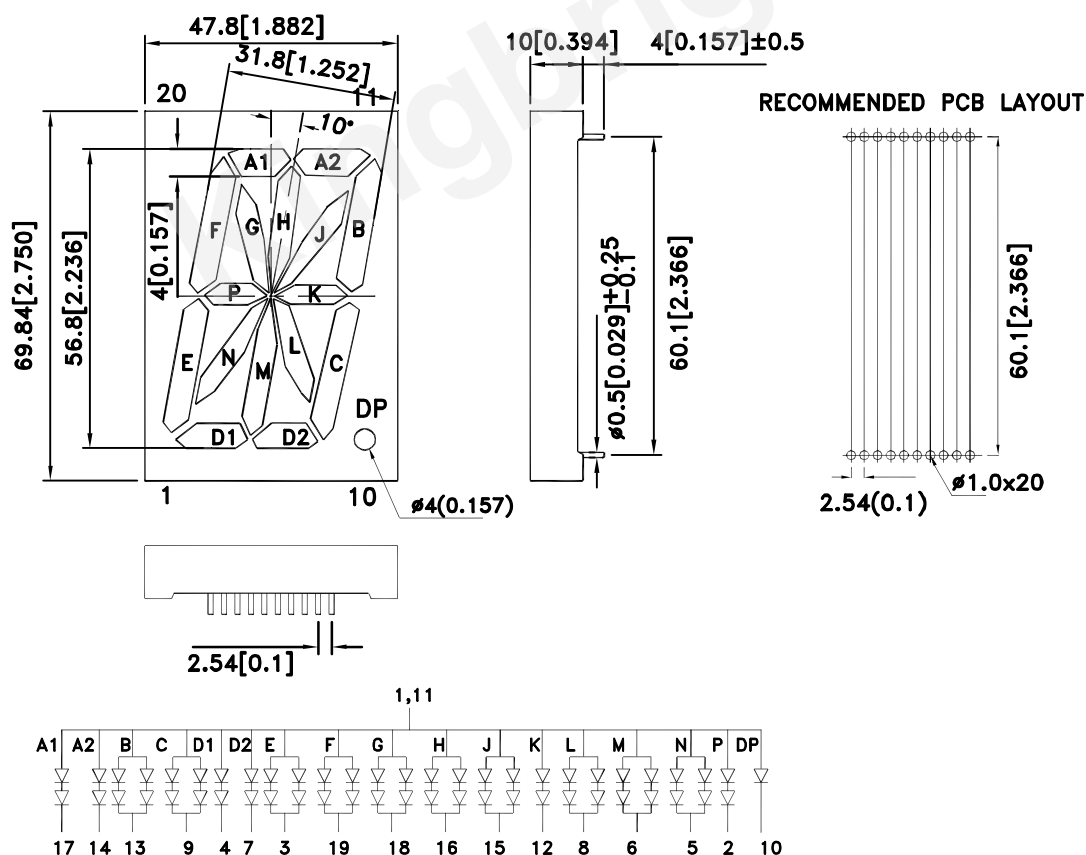
Features

- 2.3 inch character height.
- Low current operation.
- High contrast and light output.
- 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



Notes:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches), Tolerance is ±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.	Emitting Color (Material)	Lens Type	Iv (ucd) [1] @ 10mA		Description
			Min.	Typ.	
PSA23-11SYKWA	Super Bright Yellow (AlGaInP)	White Diffused	52000	170000	Common Anode, Rt. Hand Decimal.
			*21000	*49000	

Notes:

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

* Luminous intensity value is traceable to CIE127-2007 standards.

Electrical / Optical Characteristics at TA=25°C

Symbol	Parameter		Emitting Color	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
λ peak	Peak Wavelength		Super Bright Yellow	590		nm	If=10mA
λ D[1]	Dominant Wavelength		Super Bright Yellow	590		nm	If=10mA
$\Delta\lambda$ 1/2	Spectral Line Half-width		Super Bright Yellow	20		nm	If=10mA
C	Capacitance		Super Bright Yellow	20		pF	VF=0V;f=1MHz
VF[2]	Forward Voltage	DP	Super Bright Yellow	1.95	2.5	V	If=10mA
		A1,A2,D1,D2,P,K		3.9	5.0		If=10mA
		B,C,E,F,G,H,J,L,M,N		3.9	5.0		If=20mA
IR	Reverse Current (Per Chip)		Super Bright Yellow	10		uA	VR = 5V

Notes:

1.Wavelength: +/-1nm.

2.Forward Voltage: +/-0.1V.

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 TA=25°C

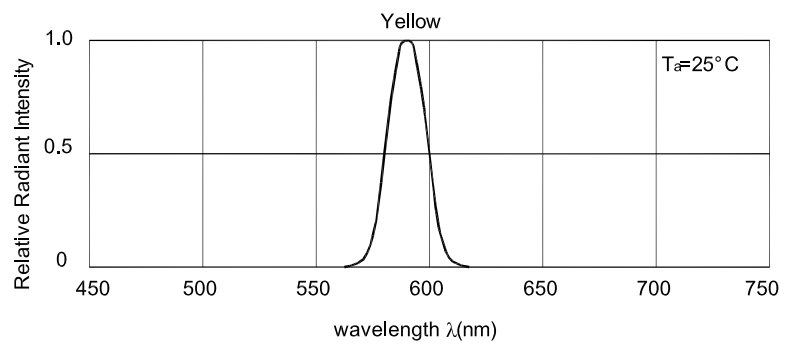
Parameter		Values	Units
Power dissipation	A1,A2,D1,D2,P,K	150	mW
	B,C,E,F,G,H,J,L,M,N	300	
	DP	75	
DC Forward Current	A1,A2,D1,D2,P,K	30	mA
	B,C,E,F,G,H,J,L,M,N	60	
	DP	30	
Peak Forward Current [1]	A1,A2,D1,D2,P,K	175	mA
	B,C,E,F,G,H,J,L,M,N	350	
	DP	175	
Reverse Voltage (Per Chip)		5	V
Operating / Storage Temperature		-40°C To +85°C	
Lead Solder Temperature [2]		260°C For 3 Seconds	

Notes:

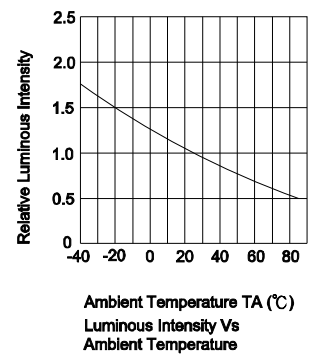
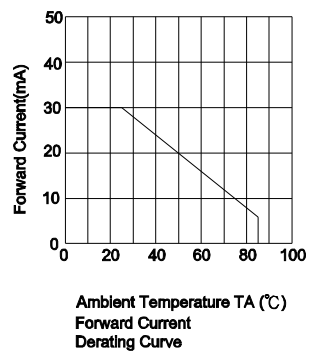
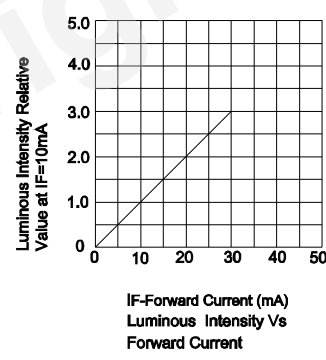
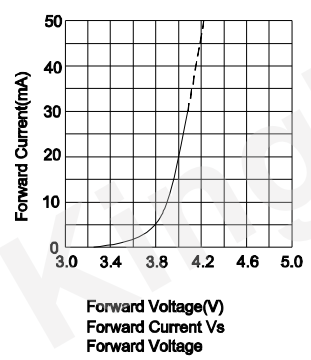
1. 1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width.

2. 2mm below package base.

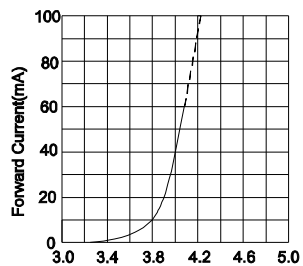
3. Relative humidity levels maintained between 40% and 60% in production area are recommended to avoid the build-up of static electricity – Ref JEDEC/JESD625-A and JEDEC/J-STD-033.



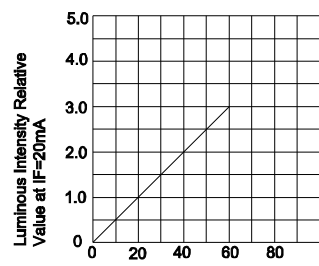
Super Bright Yellow PSA23-11SYKWA



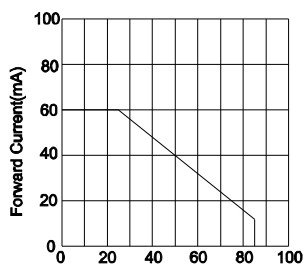
Note:the curves are on the segment a1,a2,d1,d2,p,k.



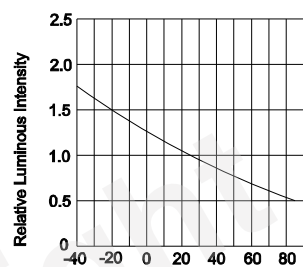
Forward Voltage(V)
Forward Current Vs
Forward Voltage



IF-Forward Current (mA)
Luminous Intensity Vs
Forward Current

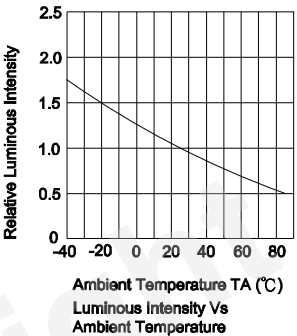
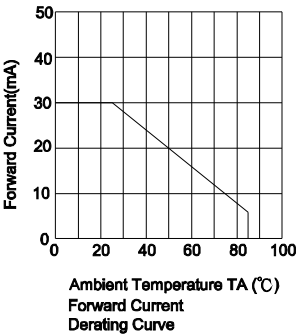
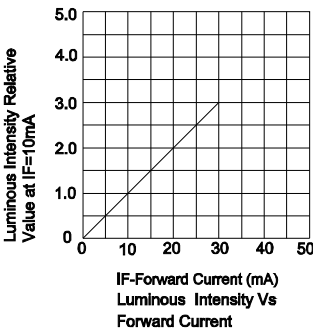
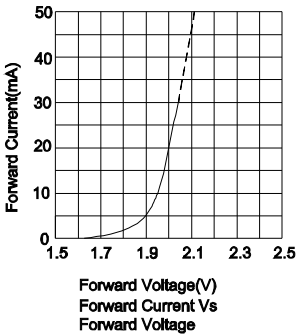


Ambient Temperature TA (°C)
Forward Current
Derating Curve



Ambient Temperature TA (°C)
Luminous Intensity Vs
Ambient Temperature

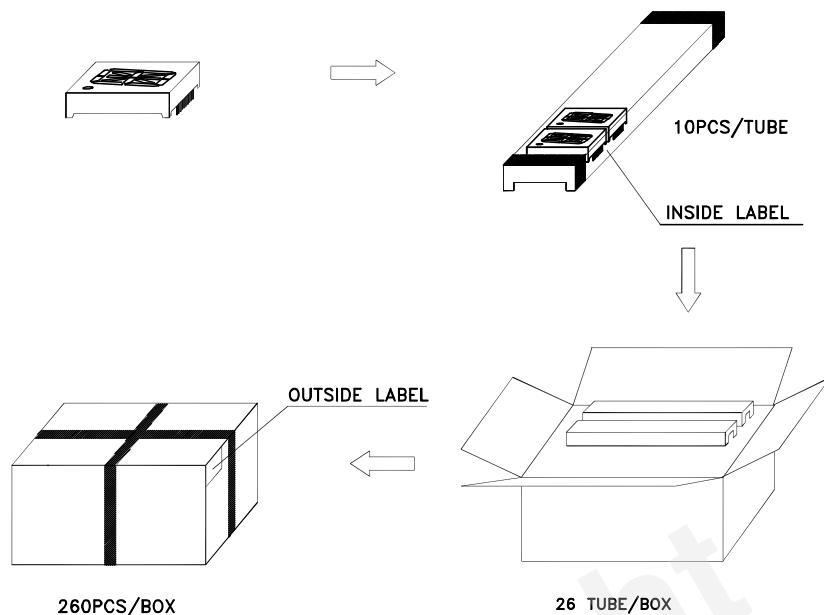
Note:the curves are on the segment b,c,e,f,g,h,j,l,m,n.



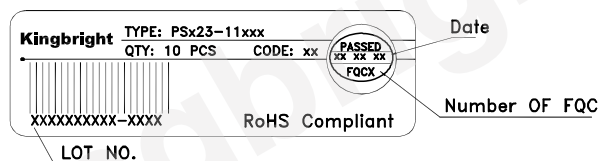
Note:the curves are on the DP.

PACKING & LABEL SPECIFICATIONS

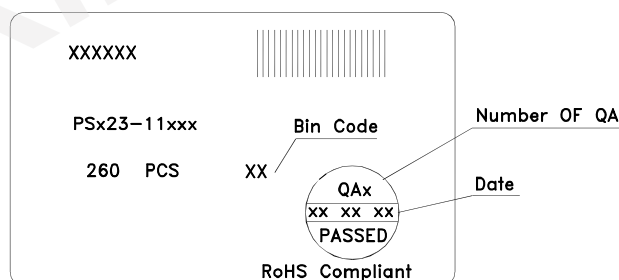
PSA23-11SYKWA



Inside Label On IC-tube



Outside Label On Box



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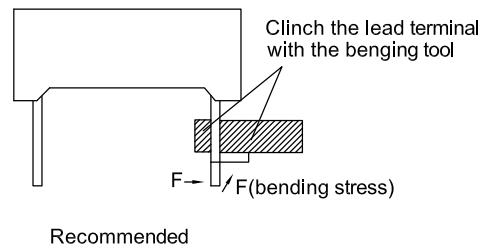
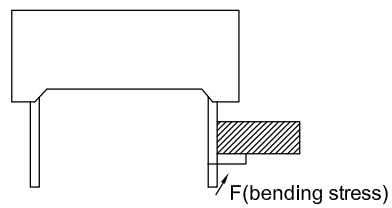
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THROUGH HOLE DISPLAY MOUNTING METHOD

Lead Forming

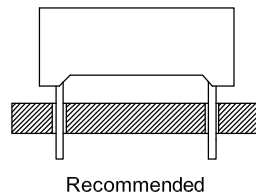
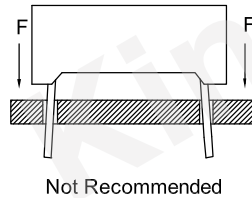
Do not bend the component leads by hand without proper tools.

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.

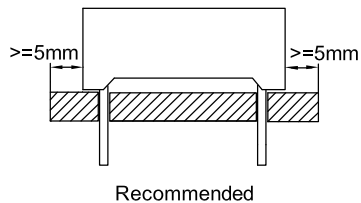
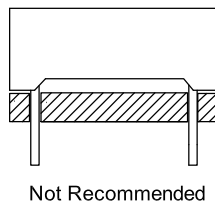


Installation

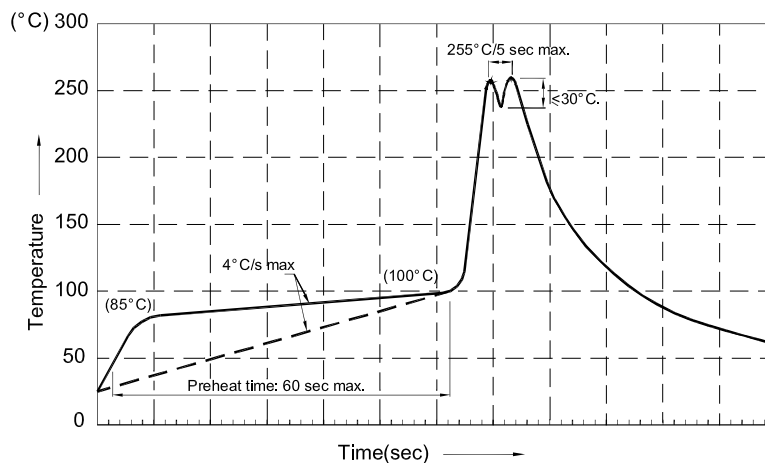
- 1.The installation process should not apply stress to the lead terminals.
- 2.When inserting for assembly, ensure the terminal pitch matches the substrate board's hole pitch to prevent spreading or pinching the lead terminals.



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



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:

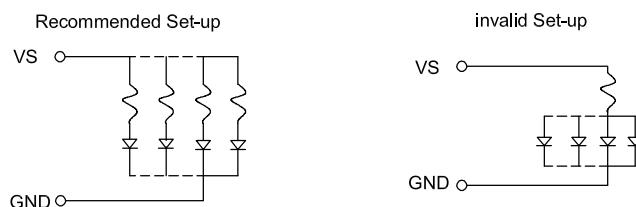
1. Through-hole displays are incompatible with reflow soldering.
2. If components will undergo multiple soldering processes, or other processes where the components may be subjected to intense heat, please check with Kingbright for compatibility.

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.