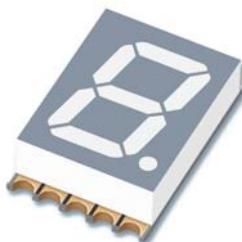


### Display ▪ Surface-mount ELSS-405SURWA/S530-A3/S290



#### Features

- Industrial standard size.
- Packaged in tape and reel for SMT manufacturing.
- The thickness is thinner than traditional display.
- Low power consumption.
- Categorized for luminous intensity.
- The product itself will remain with RoHS Compliant version.
- Compliance with EU REACH and Pb free.
- Compliance with Halogen free.

#### Description

- The ELSS-405SURWA/S530-A3/S290 is a 10.0mm (0.39") digit height seven-segment display.
- The display provides excellent reliability in bright ambient light.
- The device is made with white segments and gray surface.

#### Applications

- Home appliances
- Instrument panels
- Digital readout displays

## Device Selection Guide

Chip Materials	Emitted Color	Resin Color
AlGaNp	Brilliant Red	White Diffusion

## Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Reverse Voltage	V <sub>R</sub>	5	V
Forward Current	I <sub>F</sub>	25	mA
Peak Forward Current (Duty 1/10 @1KHz)	I <sub>FP</sub>	60	mA
Power Dissipation	P <sub>d</sub>	60	mW
Operating Temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	-40 ~ +105	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 ~ +105	°C
Soldering Temperature	T <sub>sol</sub>	Reflow Soldering : 260 °C for 5 sec. Hand Soldering : 350 °C for 3 sec.	

## Electro-Optical Characteristics (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Luminous Intensity <sup>*1</sup>	I <sub>v</sub>	7.8	17.6	----	mcd	I <sub>F</sub> =10mA
Peak Wavelength	λ <sub>p</sub>	----	632	----	nm	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA
Dominant Wavelength	λ <sub>d</sub>	----	624	----	nm	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA
Spectrum Radiation Bandwidth	Δλ	----	20	----	nm	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA
Forward Voltage	V <sub>F</sub>	----	2.0	2.4	V	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA
Reverse Current	I <sub>R</sub>	----	----	10	μA	V <sub>R</sub> =5V

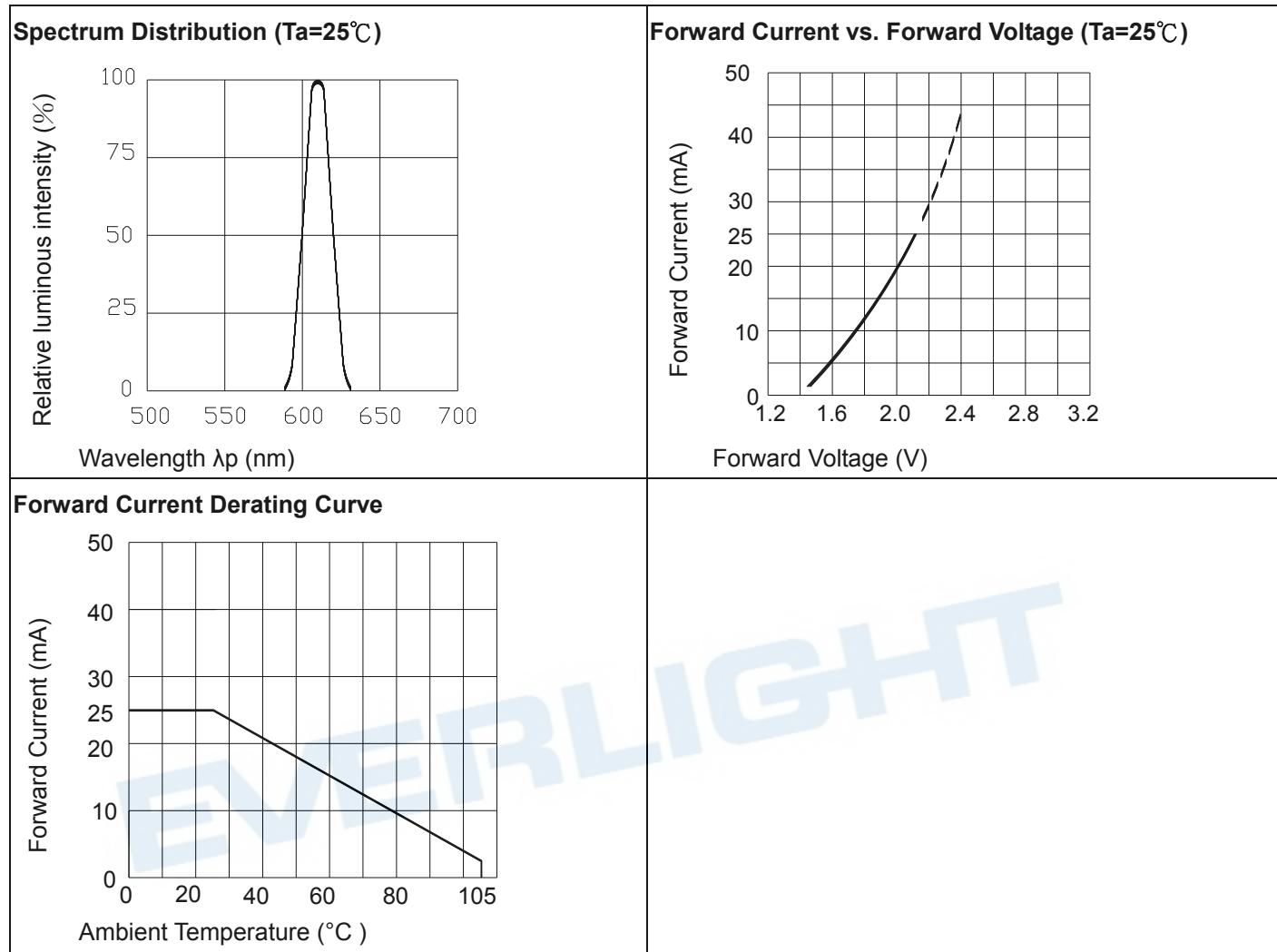
Note:

1. Luminous Intensity is a average value which is measured one 7-segment.
2. Tolerance of Luminous Intensity: ± 10 %
3. Tolerance of Forward Voltage: ± 0.1V

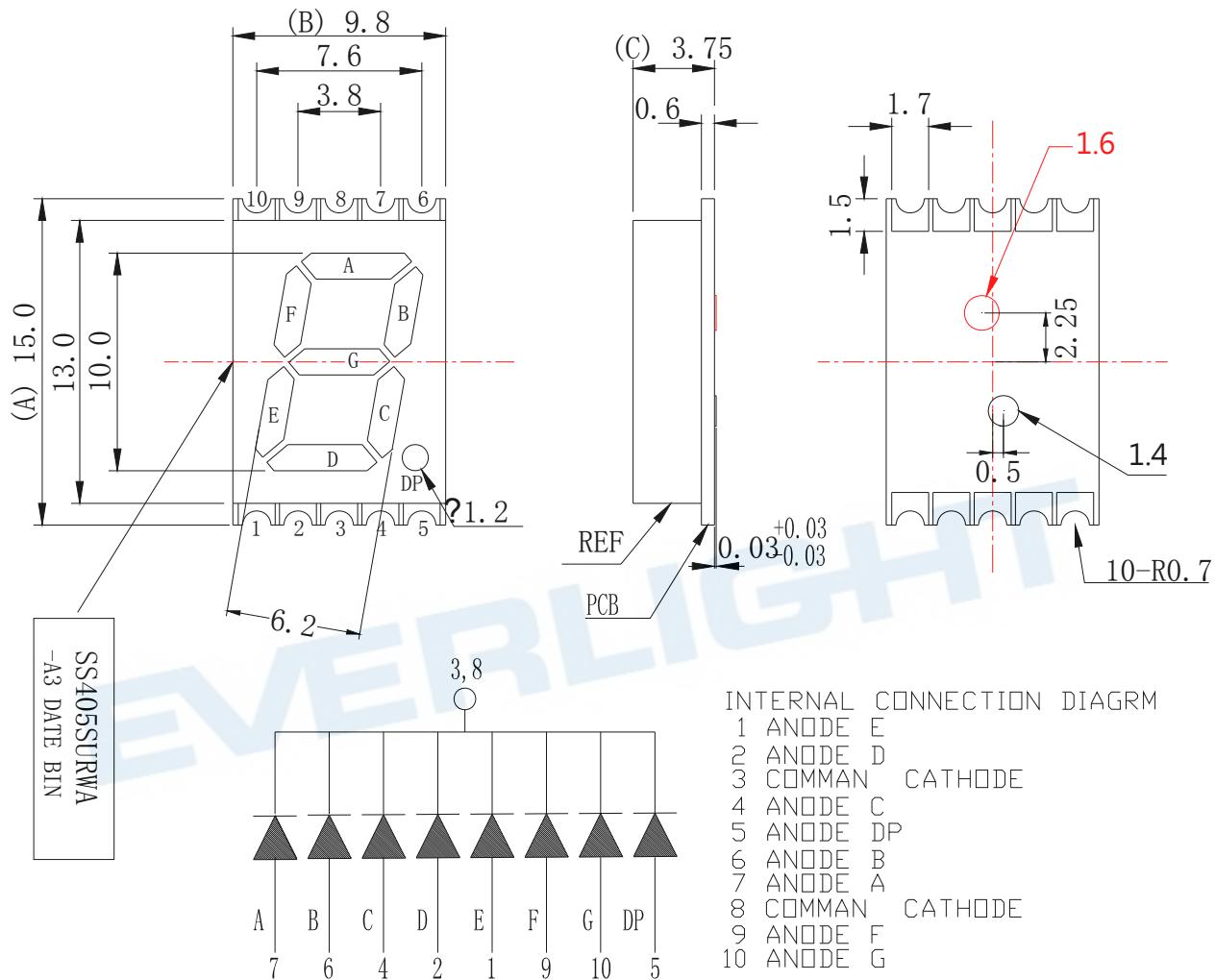
### Bin Range of Luminous Intensity

Bin Code	Min.	Max.	Unit	Condition
Q	7.8	12.5	mcd	$I_F = 10mA$
R	11.0	17.6		
S	15.0	24.0		
T	21.0	34.0		
U	30.0	48.0		

### Typical Electro-Optical Characteristics Curves



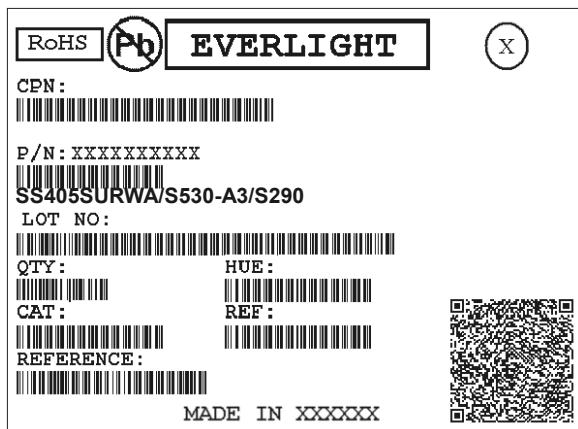
**Package Dimension & Internal Circuit Diagram**



Note: Tolerances unless mentioned  $\pm 0.25$ mm. Unit = mm

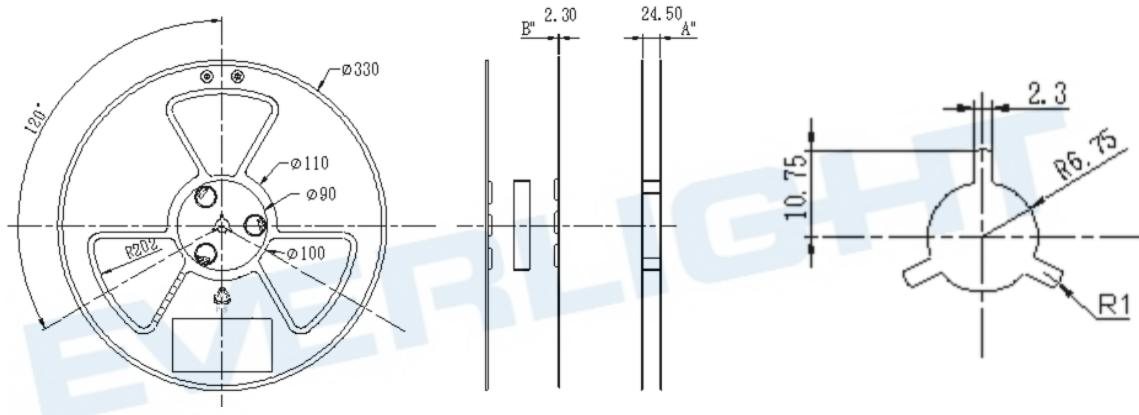
**Packing Materials**

**Label Explanation**

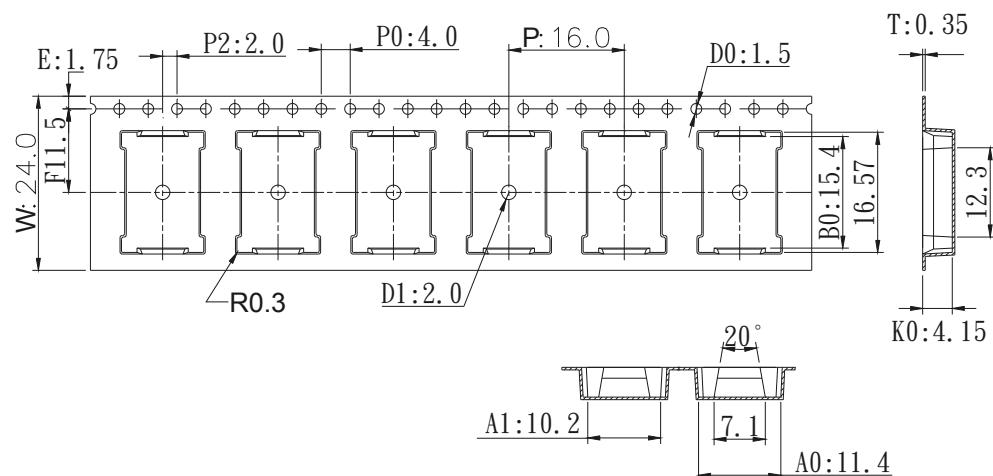


- CPN: Customer's Product Number
- P/N: Product Number
- QTY: Packing Quantity
- CAT: Luminous Intensity Rank
- HUE: Reference
- REF: Reference
- LOT No: Lot Number
- DC: Year and Weekly
- REFERENCE: Volume Label code

**Reel Dimensions**

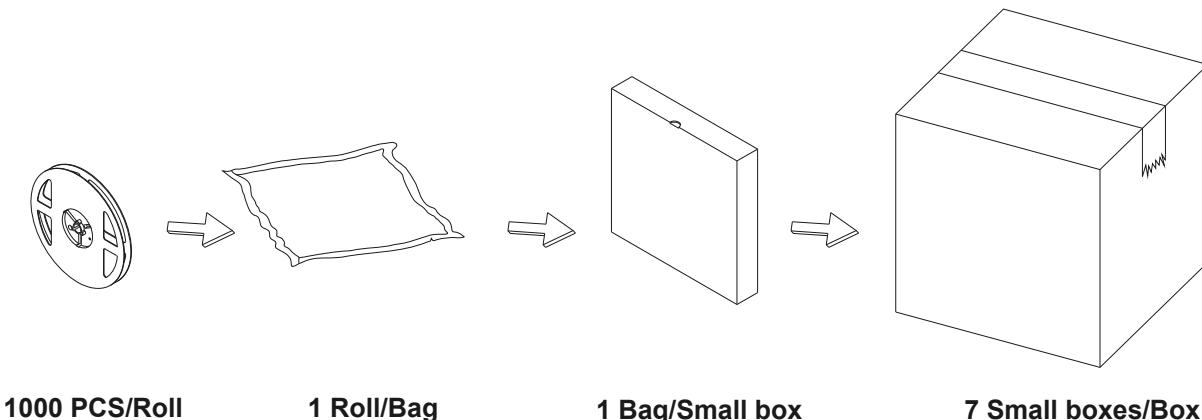


**Carrier Tape Dimensions: Loaded Quantity 1000 PCS Per Reel**



Note: Tolerances unless mentioned  $\pm 0.25\text{mm}$ . Unit = mm

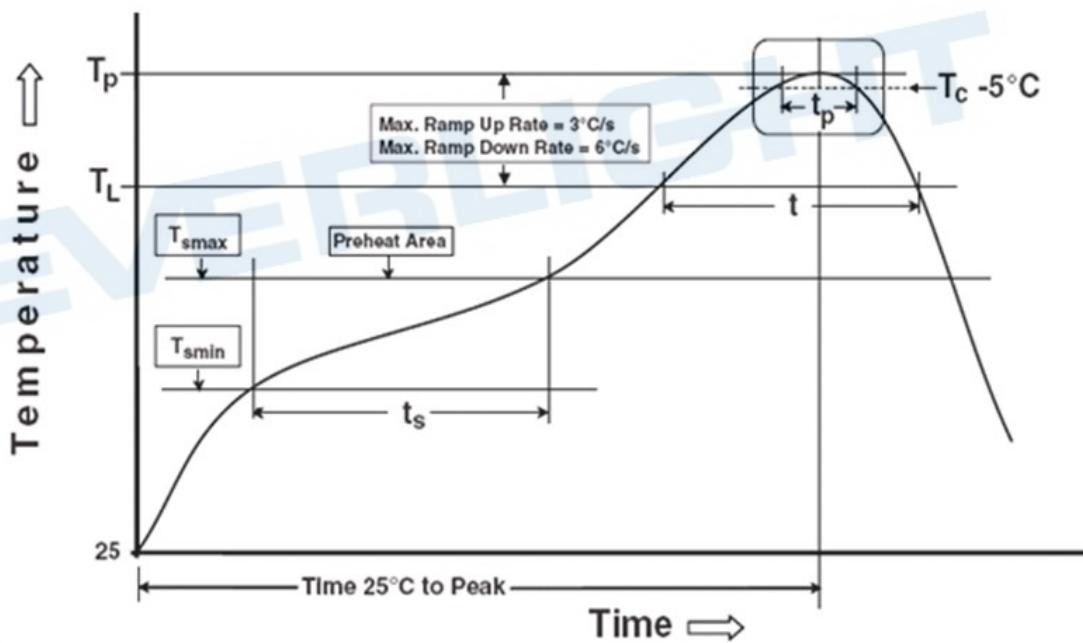
## Packing Process



## Precautions for Use

### 1. Soldering Condition

#### 1.1 (A) Maximum Body Case Temperature Profile for evaluation of Reflow Profile



Note:

Reference: IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020D

### Preheat

Temperature min ( $T_{smin}$ )

150 °C

Temperature max ( $T_{smax}$ )

200 °C

Time ( $T_{smin}$  to  $T_{smax}$ ) ( $t_s$ )

60-120 seconds

Average ramp-up rate ( $T_{smax}$  to  $T_p$ )

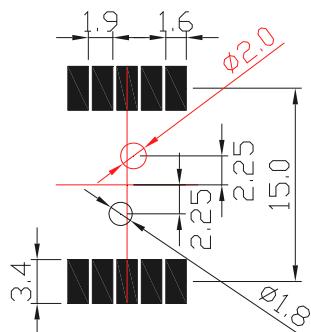
3 °C/second max.

**Other**

Liquidus Temperature ( $T_L$ )	217 °C
Time above Liquidus Temperature ( $t_L$ )	60-150 seconds
Peak Temperature ( $T_P$ )	260 °C
Time within 5 °C of Actual Peak Temperature: $T_P - 5^\circ\text{C}$	30 seconds
Ramp- Down Rate from Peak Temperature	6 °C/second max.
Time 25°C to peak temperature	8 minutes max.
Reflow times	1 time

All parameters are maximum body case temperature values and cannot be considered as a soldering profile. The body case temperature was measured by soldering a thermal couple to the soldering point of LEDs.

**1.2 (B) Recommend soldering pad**



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7. ESD (Electrostatic Discharge)
  - The products are sensitive to static electricity or surge voltage. ESD can damage a die and its reliability. When handling the products, the following measures against electrostatic discharge are strongly recommended:
    - Eliminating the charge
    - Grounded wrist strap, ESD footwear, clothes, and floors
    - Grounded workstation equipment and tools
    - ESD table/shelf mat made of conductive materials
  - Proper grounding is required for all devices, equipment, and machinery used in product assembly. Surge protection should be considered when designing of commercial products.
  - If tools or equipment contain insulating materials such as glass or plastic, the following measures against electrostatic discharge are strongly recommended:
    - Dissipating static charge with conductive materials
    - Preventing charge generation with moisture
    - Neutralizing the charge with ionizers
8. The LEDs should be operated with forward bias. The driving circuit must be designed so that the LEDs are not subjected to forward or reverse voltage while it is off. If reverse voltage is continuously applied to the LEDs, it may cause migration resulting in LED damage.