

# DC56-51SURKWA

14.22 mm (0.56 inch) Dual Digit Numeric Display



# DESCRIPTIONS

- The Hyper Red 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**

- 0.56 inch digit height
- · Low current operation
- Excellent character appearance
- Easy mounting on P.C. boards or sockets
- Two digit package simplifies alignments & assembly
- · Mechanically rugged
- · Standard: gray face, white segment
- · RoHS compliant

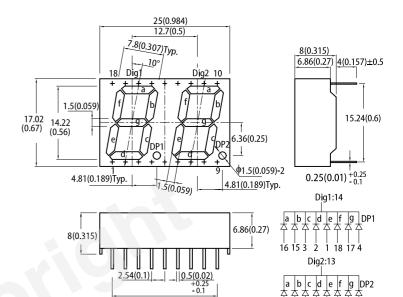
## APPLICATIONS

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

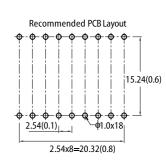
## **ATTENTION**

Observe precautions for handling electrostatic discharge sensitive devices





PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



0.2

2.54x8=20.32(0.8)

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11 10 8 6 5 12 7 9

 All dimensions are in millimeters (inches), Tolerance is ±0.25(0.01")unless otherwise noted.
 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 <sup>[1]</sup>		Description
			Min.	Тур.	Description
DC56-51SURKWA	Hyper Red (AlGaInP)	White Diffused	52000	100000	Common Cathode, Rt. Hand Decimal
			*14000	*30000	

Notes

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

# **Kingbright**

## ELECTRICAL / OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS at T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

Parameter	Symbol      Emitting Color      Value        Typ.      Max	Emitting Color	Value		Unit
Parameter		Max.	Unit		
Wavelength at Peak Emission $I_F$ = 10mA	$\lambda_{peak}$	Hyper Red	645	-	nm
Dominant Wavelength I <sub>F</sub> = 10mA	$\lambda_{dom}$ <sup>[1]</sup>	Hyper Red	630	-	nm
Spectral Bandwidth at 50% $\Phi$ REL MAX I <sub>F</sub> = 10mA	Δλ	Hyper Red	28	-	nm
Capacitance	С	Hyper Red	35	-	pF
Forward Voltage $I_F = 10 \text{mA}$	V <sub>F</sub> <sup>[2]</sup>	Hyper Red	1.85	2.35	V
Reverse Current (V <sub>R</sub> = 5V)	I <sub>R</sub>	Hyper Red	-	10	uA

Notes:

The dominant wavelength (λd) above is the setup value of the sorting machine. (Tolerance λd : ±1nm.)
 Forward voltage: ±0.1V.
 Wavelength value is traceable to CIE127-2007 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 T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

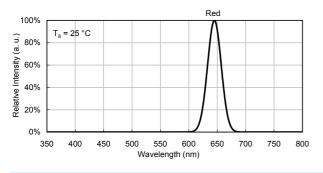
Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit	
Power Dissipation	P <sub>D</sub>	75	mW	
Reverse Voltage	V <sub>R</sub>	5	V	
Junction Temperature	Tj	115	°C	
Operating Temperature	T <sub>op</sub>	-40 to +85	°C	
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-40 to +85	°C	
DC Forward Current	I <sub>F</sub>	30	mA	
Peak Forward Current	I <sub>FM</sub> <sup>[1]</sup>	185	mA	
Electrostatic Discharge Threshold (HBM)	-	3000	V	
Lead Solder Temperature <sup>[2]</sup>		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.

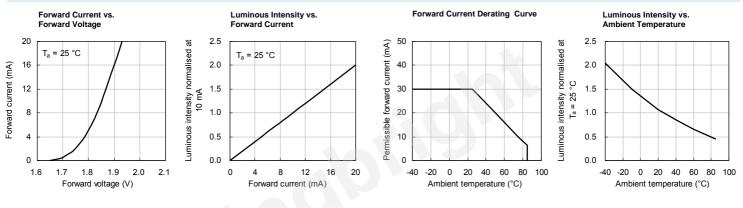
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## **TECHNICAL DATA**

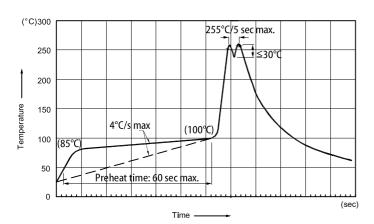




#### **HYPER RED**



#### **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°Cfor 3 sec (5 sec max).
- 3. Do not apply stress to the epoxy resin while the temperature is above 85°C.
- Fixtures should not incur stress on the
  SAC 305 solder alloy is recommended. Fixtures should not incur stress on the component when mounting and during soldering process.
- No more than one wave soldering pass.
  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.

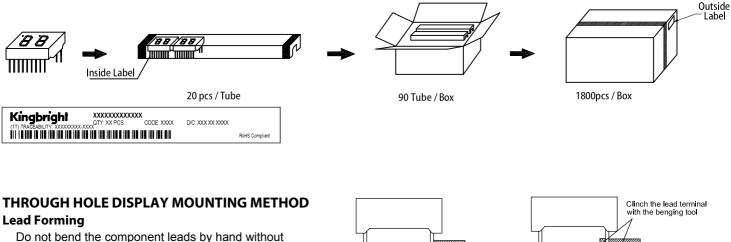
#### **CLEANING**

- 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.

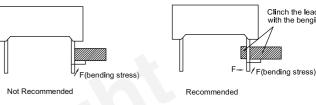
# **Kingbright**

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# **PACKING & LABEL SPECIFICATIONS**

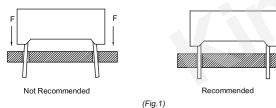


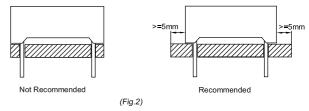
proper tools. The leads should be bent by clinching the upper part of the lead firmly such that the bending force is not exerted on the plastic body.



### Installation

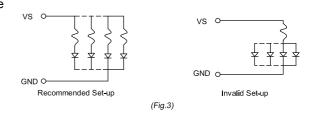
- 1. The installation process should not apply stress to the lead terminals.
- 2. When inserting for assembly, ensure the terminal pitch matches the substrate board's hole pitch to prevent spreading or pinching the lead terminals. (Fig. 1)
- 3. The component shall be placed at least 5mm from edge of 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.



#### **PRECAUTIONARY NOTES**

- 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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