## Kingbright

## Part Number: DC56-51SYKWA

Super Bright Yellow

## 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.


## Description

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

## Package Dimensions\& Internal Circuit Diagram



Notes:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches), Tolerance is $\pm 0.25\left(0.01^{\prime \prime}\right)$ unless otherwise noted.
2. The specifications, characteristics and technical data described in the datasheet are subject to change without prior notice.

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## Selection Guide

| Part No. | Dice | Lens Type | $\begin{gathered} \text { Iv (ucd) [1] } \\ @ 10 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ |  | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min. | Typ. |  |
| DC56-51SYKWA | Super Bright Yellow (AIGalnP) | White Diffused | 52000 | 120000 | Common Cathode, Rt. Hand Decimal |
|  |  |  | *21000 | *40000 |  |

Notes:

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

## Electrical / Optical Characteristics at TA $=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Symbol | Parameter | Device | Typ. | Max. | Units | Test Conditions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\lambda$ peak | Peak Wavelength | Super Bright Yellow | 590 |  | nm | $\mathrm{IF}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| $\lambda \mathrm{D}$ [1] | Dominant Wavelength | Super Bright Yellow | 590 |  | nm | $\mathrm{IF}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| $\Delta \lambda 1 / 2$ | Spectral Line Half-width | Super Bright Yellow | 20 |  | nm | $\mathrm{IF}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| C | Capacitance | Super Bright Yellow | 20 |  | pF | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}=0 \mathrm{~V} ; \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$ |
| VF [2] | Forward Voltage | Super Bright Yellow | 2.0 | 2.5 | V | $\mathrm{IF}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| IR | Reverse Current | Super Bright Yellow |  | 10 | uA | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}=5 \mathrm{~V}$ |

Notes:

1. Wavelength: $+/-1 \mathrm{~nm}$.
2.Forward Voltage: +/-0.1 V .
3.Wavelength value is traceable to the CIE127-2007 compliant national 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 $\mathrm{TA}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| 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 | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ To $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Lead Solder Temperature[2] | $260^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ For $3-5$ Seconds |  |

Notes:

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

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RELATIVE INTENSITY Vs. WAVELENGTH

## Super Bright Yellow DC56-51SYKWA




Ambient Temperature $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$
FORWARD CURRENT
FORWARD CURRENT
DERATING CURVE



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## PACKING \& LABEL SPECIFICATIONS

## DC56-51SYKWA



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1. The information included in this document reflects representative usage scenarios and is intended for technical reference only.
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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.


Not Recommended


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


Not Recommended


Recommended

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Recommended Wave Soldering Profiles:


Notes:
1.Recommend pre-heat temperature of $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ 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 $260^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
2. Peak wave soldering temperature between $245^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim 255^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 3 sec ( 5 sec max).
3.Do not apply stress to the epoxy resin while the temperature is above $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
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 $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## 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.

