

LED Display
Product Data Sheet
LTC-571JD

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LITE-ON DCC

RELEASE

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LED DISPLAY LTC-571JD

LED DISPLAY

LTC-571JD

<u>Rev</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>By</u>	<u>Date</u>
Above data for PD and Customer tracking only			
-	NPPR Received and Upload on System	Tina Chen	06/12/2001
A	Add CAUTIONS	Patinya N.	06/01/2026

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1. Description

The LTC-571JD is a 0.56 inch (14.2 mm) digit height triple digit seven-segment display. This device utilizes AlInGaP Hi-Eff. Red LED chips, which are made from GInGaP on a non-transparent GaAs substrate, and has a gray face and white segments.

1.1 Features

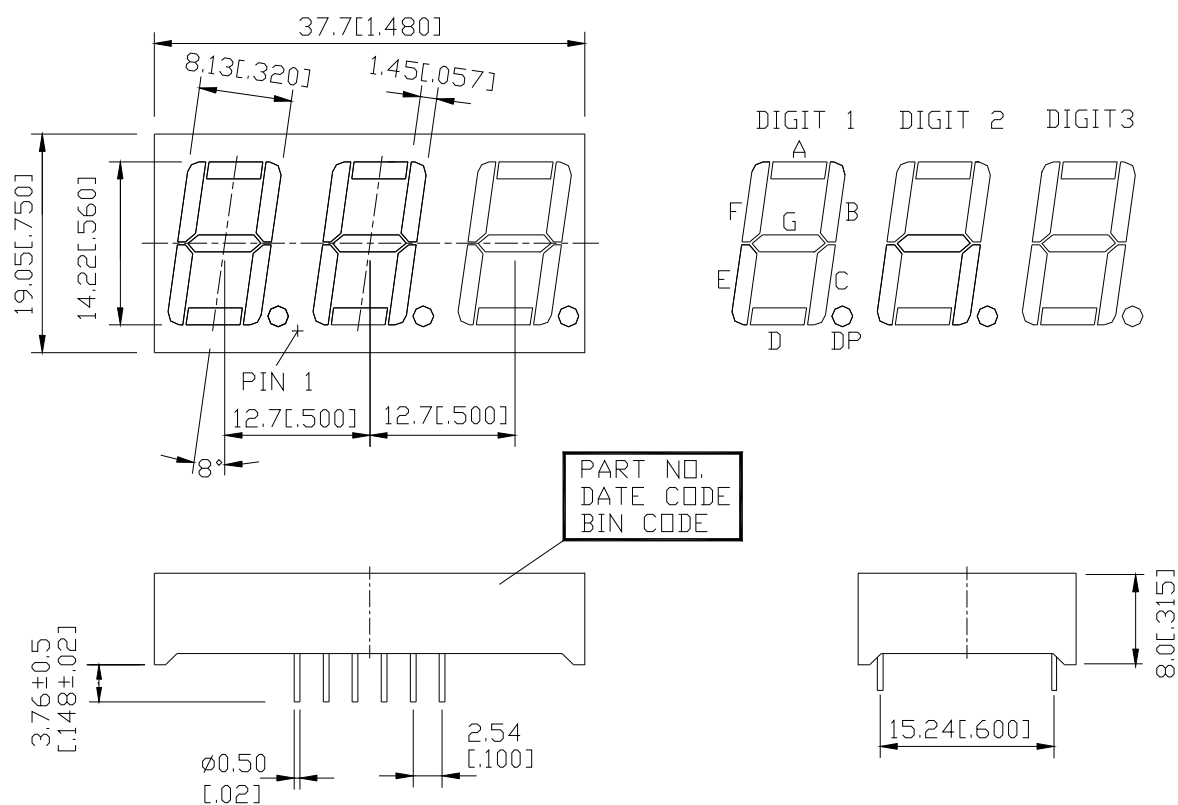
- 0.56 inch (14.2 mm) DIGIT HEIGHT
- CONTINUOUS UNIFORM SEGMENTS
- LOW POWER REQUIREMENT
- EXCELLENT CHARACTERS APPEARANCE
- HIGH BRIGHTNESS & HIGH CONTRAST
- WIDE VIEWING ANGLE
- SOLID STATE RELIABILITY
- CATEGORIZED FOR LUMINOUS INTENSITY
- **LEAD-FREE PACKAGE (ACCORDING TO ROHS)**

1.2 Device

Part No	Description
AlInGaP Hi-Eff. Red	Multiplex Common Cathode
LTC-571JD	
	Rt. Hand Decimal

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2. Package Dimensions

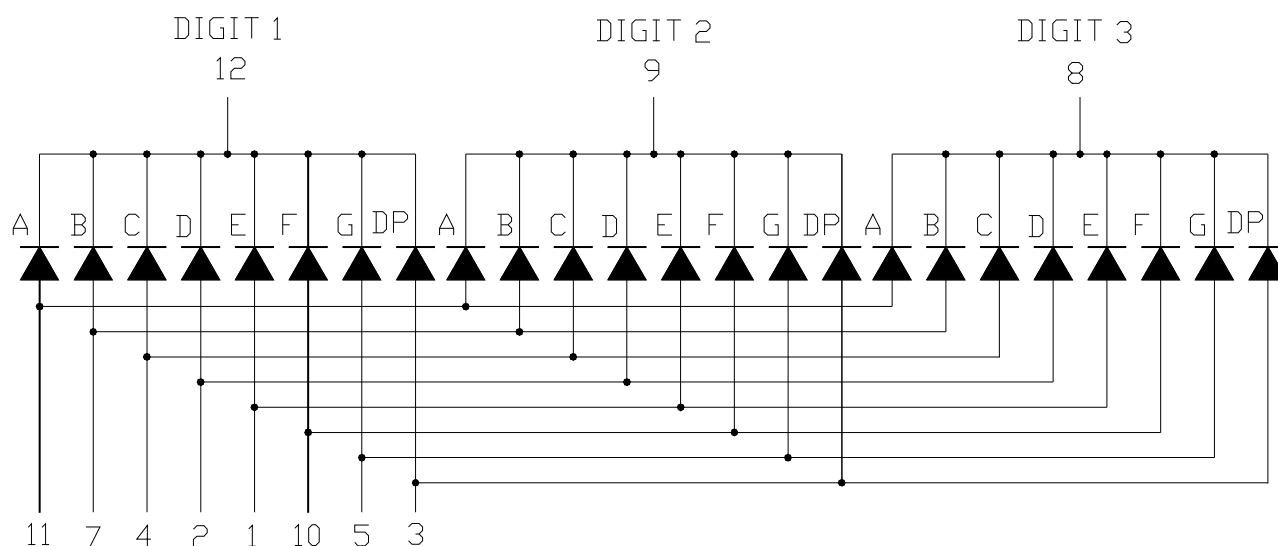


Notes :

1. All dimensions are in millimeters. Tolerances are ±0.25 mm (0.01") unless otherwise noted

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3. Internal Circuit Diagram



4. Pin Connection

No	Connection
1	ANODE E
2	ANODE D
3	ANODE D.P.
4	ANODE C
5	ANODE G
6	NO CONNECTION
7	ANODE B
8	COMMON CATHODE, DIGIT 3
9	COMMON CATHODE, DIGIT 2
10	ANODE F
11	ANODE A
12	COMMON CATHODE, DIGIT 1

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5. Rating and Characteristics

5.1. Absolute Maximum Rating at Ta=25°C

Parameter	Maximum Rating	Unit
Power Dissipation Per Segment	70	mW
Peak Forward Current Per Segment (1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width)	110	mA
Continuous Forward Current Per Segment	25	mA
Derating Linear From 25°C Per Segment	0.33	mA/°C
Reverse Voltage Per Segment	5	V
Operating Temperature Range	-35°C to +85°C	
Storage Temperature Range	-35°C to +85°C	
Solder Temperature: max 260°C for max 3sec at 1.6mm below seating plane.		

5.2. Electrical / Optical Characteristics at Ta=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	Test Condition
Average Luminous Intensity	IV	340	700		μcd	IF=1mA
Peak Emission Wavelength	λp		656		nm	IF=20mA
Spectral Line Half-Width	Δλ		22		nm	IF=20mA
Dominant Wavelength	λd		640		nm	IF=20mA
Forward Voltage Per Segment	VF		2.1	2.6	V	IF=20mA
Reverse Current Per Segment ¹⁾	IR			100	μA	VR=5V
Luminous Intensity Matching Ratio	IV-m			2:1		IF=1mA

Notes :

1. Luminous intensity is measured with a light sensor and filter combination that approximates the CIE (Commission International De L'Eclairage) eye-response curve

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5.3. Typical Electrical / Optical Characteristics Curves

(25°C Ambient Temperature Unless Otherwise Noted)

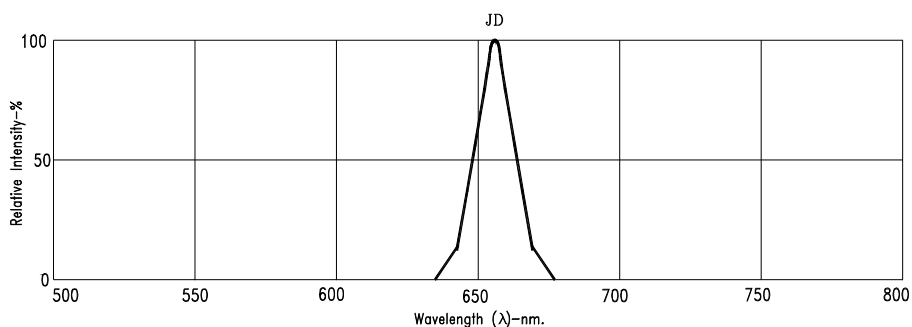


Fig1. RELATIVE INTENSITY VS. WAVELENGTH

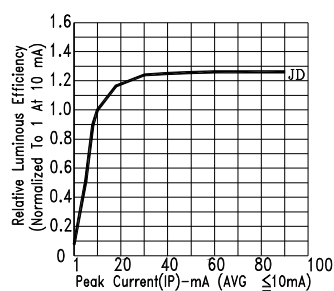


Fig2. RELATIVE LUMINOUS EFFICIENCY (LUMINOUS INTENSITY PER UNIT CURRENT) VS. PEAK CURRENT

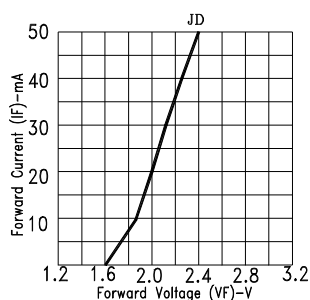


Fig3. FORWARD CURRENT VS. FORWARD VOLTAGE

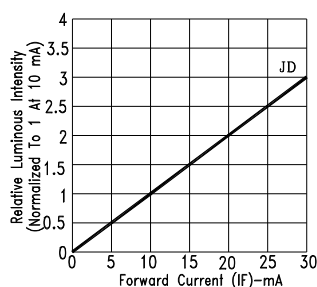


Fig4. RELATIVE LUMINOUS INTENSITY VS. FORWARD CURRENT

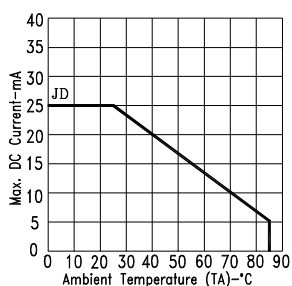


Fig5. MAX. ALLOWABLE DC CURRENT VS. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE.

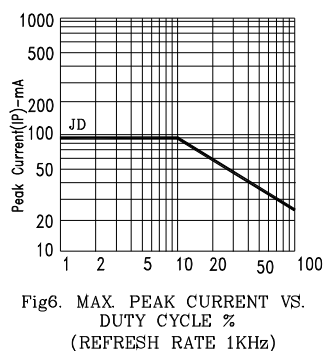


Fig6. MAX. PEAK CURRENT VS. DUTY CYCLE % (REFRESH RATE 1KHz)

NOTE : JD= AlInGaP HI-EFF. RED

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6. CAUTIONS

6.1. Application

- The display described here are intended to be used for ordinary electronic equipment (such as office equipment, communication equipment and household applications). Consult Liteon's Sales in advance for information on applications in which exceptional reliability is required, particularly when the failure or malfunction of the display may directly jeopardize life or health (such as in aviation, transportation, traffic control equipment, medical and life support systems and safety devices).
- When using this LED display, please make sure absolute maximum ratings and the instructions for using outlined in these specification sheets. LITEON will not be responsible for any damage resulting from use of the product which does not comply with the absolute maximum ratings and the instructions included in these specification sheets.
- Excess driving current and/or operating temperature higher than recommended conditions may result in severe light degradation or premature failure.
- The driving circuit should be designed to protect the LEDs inside the display against reverse voltages and transient voltage spikes when the circuit is powered up or shut down.
- Constant current driving is recommended to ensure consistent performance.
- Circuit design must cater to the whole range of forward voltage (VF) of the LEDs inside the display to ensure the intended drive current can always be achieved.
- The safe operating current should be chosen after considering the maximum ambient temperature of the operating environment.
- Reverse bias should be avoided, as it could cause metal migration, leading to an increase in leakage current or causing a short circuit.
- Avoid rapid changes in ambient temperatures, especially in high-humidity environments, because they cause condensation on the LED/LED display.
- Do not use unsuitable tool or assembly method to have abnormal force on display body cause damage.
- Printing/pattern film is using pressure sensitive glue to stick on LED display surface, not recommend to let LED display pattern film side close contact with front panel/cover, since the printing/pattern film may shift or moved from original position by external force.
- Recommend choose same BIN LED display while you assemble 2 or above 2 pcs LED display for one set application to avoid hue uneven problems.
- When the LED display needs to pass drop and vibration testing, please share the test conditions to LITEON sales in advance for evaluation and recommendation. Otherwise LITEON will not be responsible for any subsequent issues.

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6.2. Storage conditions

- LED Display standard storage condition.

Product in the original packaging material state is recommended storage conditions.

Temperature Condition: 5°C~30°C

Humidity Condition: Below 60%RH

If the storage conditions do not meet specification standards, the LED display pins may become oxidized requiring re-plating and re-sorting before use. Suggest customers consume display as soon as possible, and avoid long-term storage of large inventories. If the product has not been stored in a moisture-barrier bag or the moisture-barrier bag has been opened for more than 6 months, it is recommended to bake at 60°C for 48 hours and assemble within one week.

- LED SMD Display standard storage condition

When the package is in factory original sealed bag.

Temperature Condition: 5°C~30°C

Humidity Condition: Below 60%RH

When the package is opened and not in factory original sealed bag.

Temperature Condition: 5°C~30°C

Humidity Condition: Below 60%RH

Storage time: Within 168Hr (MSL as level 3)

If the storage conditions do not meet specification standards, the LED display pins or soldering pads may become oxidized requiring re-plating and re-sorting before use. Suggest customers consume display as soon as possible, and avoid long-term storage of large inventories.

- Recommend to baking the LEDs at 60 °C for 24hrs before soldering process if the LED SMD Display were unpacked more than 168hrs.

- Recommend using sealed package within 12 months from date code.

- The Displays should not be exposed to an environment where high level of moisture or corrosive gases are present.

- LED display pins and soldering pads are plated with gold, tin, or other metals. Under long-term exposure to open air, the exposed pins and pads may become oxidized causing poor solderability. Therefore opened but unused parts must be stored in sealed containers or controlled environment. Suggest to store unused SMD Display parts in the original moisture barrier bag and sealed.

- Moisture control for components already mounted on PCB

If the PCB will not undergo additional reflow soldering or high-temperature processes, then no special treatment is required for the mounted moisture-sensitive SMD components. If the PCB will undergo multiple reflow soldering or other high-temperature processes, including rework, then the SMD component's cumulative exposure time until the final high-temperature process must be controlled to within the specified time limit.

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6.3. Cleaning

- Do not use unspecified chemical liquid to clean display they could harm the package.

6.4. ESD (Electrostatic Discharge)

Static Electricity or power surge will damage LED inside the display.

Suggestions to prevent ESD damage:

- Use of a conductive wrist band or anti-electrostatic glove when handling these LED displays.
- All devices, equipment, and machinery, working tables, storage racks, etc. must be properly grounded.
- Use ion blower to neutralize the static charge which might have built up on surface of the LED display plastic as a result of friction between LED display during storage and handling.

6.5. Terms and conditions for the usage of this document

- Keep same appearance and performance the contents of the product may be modified for productivity and reliability improvement without prior notice.
- The information included in this document reflects representative usage scenarios and is intended for technical reference only.
- When using the products referenced in this document, please make sure the product is being operated within the environmental and electrical limits specified in the datasheet. If customer usage exceeds the specified limits, LITEON will not be responsible for any subsequent issues.
- Excess driving current and/or operating temperature higher than recommended conditions may result in severe light degradation or premature failure.
- The information in this document applies to typical usage in consumer electronics applications. If customer's application has special reliability requirements or have life-threatening liabilities, such as automotive or medical usage, please consult with LITEON representative for further assistance.
- The contents and information of this document may not be reproduced or re-transmitted without permission by LITEON.
- When any special process such as potting is required for LED display assembly, please consult with LITEON representative before proceeding.
- Over-current-proof
Customer must apply resistors for protection, otherwise slight voltage shift will cause big current change (Burn out will happen).