

MVL-303G  
MVL-303Y  
MVL-303HR  
MVL-303DR  
MVL-303UR

04/30/2002

## Description

The MVL-303xx series package are T-1 ( $\phi$ 3mm) standard color transparent plastic lens package. The Hi-EFF red (HR) and yellow LED chips are made with Gallium Arsenide Phosphide on Gallium Phosphide diode. The green LED chip is made with Gallium Phosphide on Gallium Phosphide diode. The red (DR) chip is made with Aluminum Gallium Arsenide on Gallium Arsenide diode. The red (UR) chip is made with Aluminum Gallium Arsenide on Aluminum Gallium Arsenide diode.

## Applications

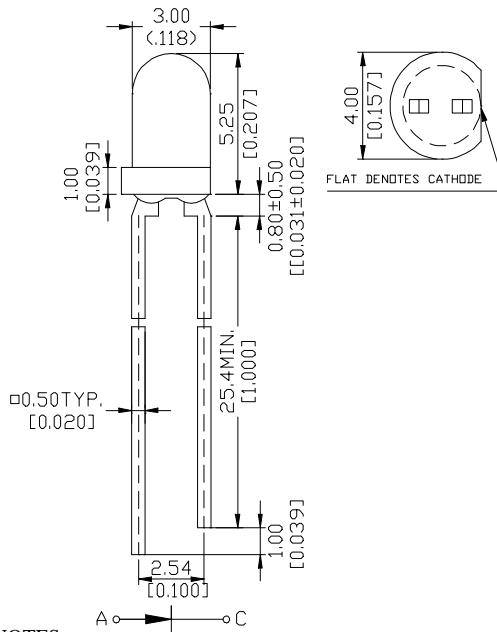
- Popular T-1 ( $\phi$ 3mm) diameter package
- Selected minimum intensities
- General purpose leads
- Reliable and rugged

## Absolute Maximum Tatings

Parameter	Symbol	Maximum Rating				Unit
		GREEN	YELLOW	HR	DR/UR	
Power Dissipation	Pad	100	60	100	100	mW
Peak Forward Current (1/10 Duty Cycle 0.1ms pulse width)	Ip <sub>f</sub>	120	80	120	120	A
Continuous Forward Current	I <sub>a</sub> f	30	20	30	40	mA/ <sup>o</sup> C
Derating Linear From 25 <sup>o</sup> C		0.4	0.25	0.4	0.5	mA
Reverse Voltage	V <sub>R</sub>	5	5	5	5	V
Operating Temperature Range	Topr	-55 <sup>o</sup> C to + 100 <sup>o</sup> C				
Storage Temperature Range	Tstg	-55 <sup>o</sup> C to + 100 <sup>o</sup> C				
Lead Soldering Temperature (1.6mm from body) for 3 seconds at 260 <sup>o</sup> C						

## Package Dimensions

Unite: mm ( inches )



## NOTES :

1. Tolerance is  $\pm 0.25$  mm (.010") unless otherwise noted.
2. Protruded resin under flange is 1.5 mm (.059") max.
3. Lead spacing is measured where the leads emerge from the package.

## Optical -Electrical Characteristics

**Part No. : MVL-303G**

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Min .	Typ .	Max .	Unit .
Luminous Intensity	$I_F=10\text{mA}$	$I_V$	9.0	30	-	mcd
Forward Voltage	$I_F=20\text{mA}$	$V_F$	-	2.1	2.8	V
Reverse Current	$V_R=5\text{V}$	$I_R$	-	-	100	$\mu\text{A}$
Wavelength	$I_F=20\text{mA}$	$\lambda_p$	-	565	-	nm
Spectral Line Half Width	$I_F=20\text{mA}$	$\Delta\lambda$	-	30	-	nm
Viewing Angle	$I_F=20\text{mA}$	$2\theta_{1/2}$	-	20	-	deg

**Part No. : MVL-303Y**

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Min .	Typ .	Max .	Unit .
Luminous Intensity	$I_F=10\text{mA}$	$I_V$	6.0	21	-	mcd
Forward Voltage	$I_F=20\text{mA}$	$V_F$	-	2.1	2.8	V
Reverse Current	$V_R=5\text{V}$	$I_R$	-	-	100	$\mu\text{A}$
Wavelength	$I_F=20\text{mA}$	$\lambda_p$	-	585	-	nm
Spectral Line Half Width	$I_F=20\text{mA}$	$\Delta\lambda$	-	35	-	nm
Viewing Angle	$I_F=20\text{mA}$	$2\theta_{1/2}$	-	20	-	deg

**Part No. : MVL-303HR**

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Min .	Typ .	Max .	Unit .
Luminous Intensity	$I_F=10\text{mA}$	$I_V$	8.0	28	-	mcd
Forward Voltage	$I_F=20\text{mA}$	$V_F$	-	2.0	2.8	V
Reverse Current	$V_R=5\text{V}$	$I_R$	-	-	100	$\mu\text{A}$
Wavelength	$I_F=20\text{mA}$	$\lambda_p$	-	640	-	nm
Spectral Line Half Width	$I_F=20\text{mA}$	$\Delta\lambda$	-	40	-	nm
Viewing Angle	$I_F=20\text{mA}$	$2\theta_{1/2}$	-	20	-	deg

**Part No. : MVL-303DR**

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Min .	Typ .	Max .	Unit .
Luminous Intensity	$I_F=20\text{mA}$	$I_V$	60	250	-	mcd
Forward Voltage	$I_F=20\text{mA}$	$V_F$	-	1.8	2.4	V
Reverse Current	$V_R=5\text{V}$	$I_R$	-	-	100	$\mu\text{A}$
Wavelength	$I_F=20\text{mA}$	$\lambda_p$	-	660	-	nm
Spectral Line Half Width	$I_F=20\text{mA}$	$\Delta\lambda$	-	20	-	nm
Viewing Angle	$I_F=20\text{mA}$	$2\theta_{1/2}$	-	20	-	deg

**Part No. : MVL-303UR**

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Min .	Typ .	Max .	Unit .
Luminous Intensity	$I_F=20\text{mA}$	$I_V$	120	500	-	mcd
Forward Voltage	$I_F=20\text{mA}$	$V_F$	-	1.8	2.4	V
Reverse Current	$V_R=5\text{V}$	$I_R$	-	-	100	$\mu\text{A}$
Wavelength	$I_F=20\text{mA}$	$\lambda_p$	-	660	-	nm
Spectral Line Half Width	$I_F=20\text{mA}$	$\Delta\lambda$	-	20	-	nm
Viewing Angle	$I_F=20\text{mA}$	$2\theta_{1/2}$	-	20	-	deg

## Typical Optical-Electrical Characteristic Curves

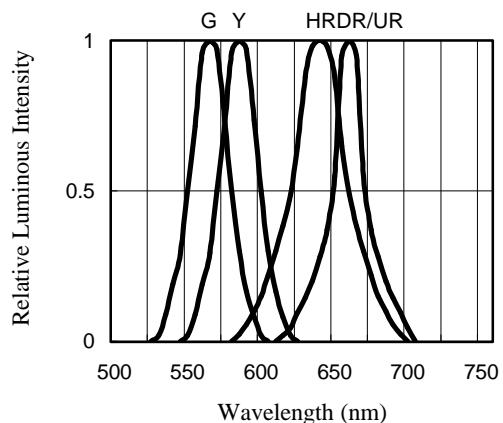


Fig 1. RELATIVE LUMINOUS INTENSITY  
VS. WAVELENGTH

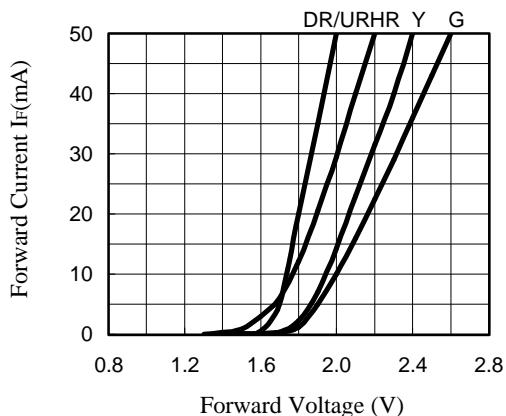


Fig 2. FORWARD CURRENT  
VS. FORWARD VOLTAGE

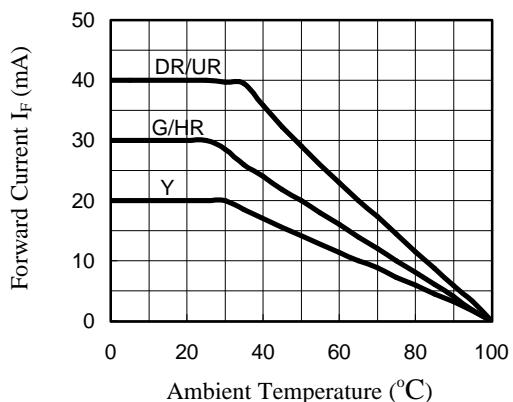


Fig 3. FORWARD CURRENT  
VS. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

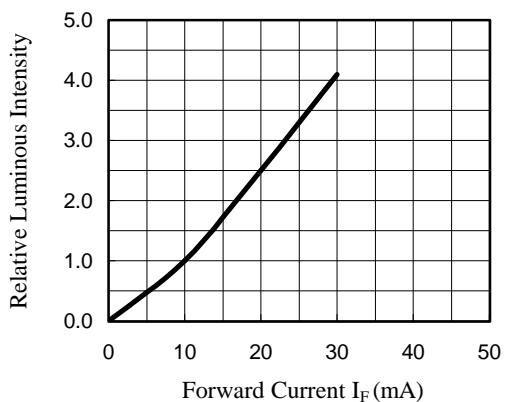


Fig 4. RELATIVE LUMINOUS INTENSITY  
VS. FORWARD CURRENT

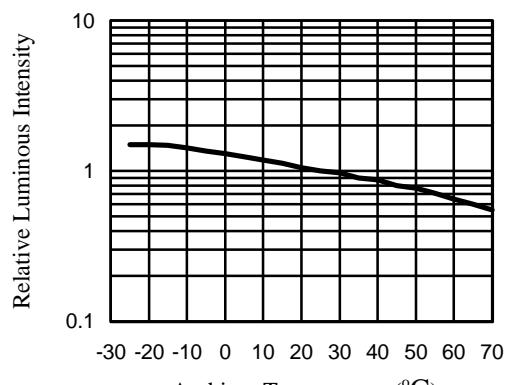


Fig 5. RELATIVE LUMINOUS INTENSITY  
VS. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

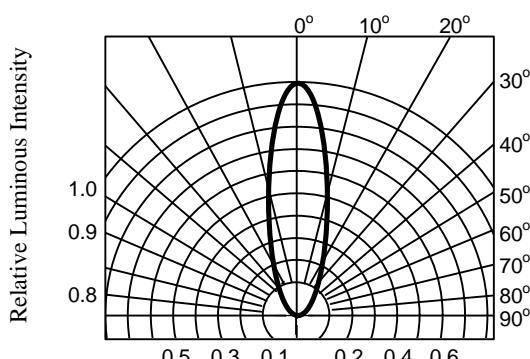


Fig 6. RADIATION DIAGRAM