

# T-1 (3mm) PACKAGE

查询"MVL-324UYL"供应商

## HIGH POWER AlInGaP LED Lamps

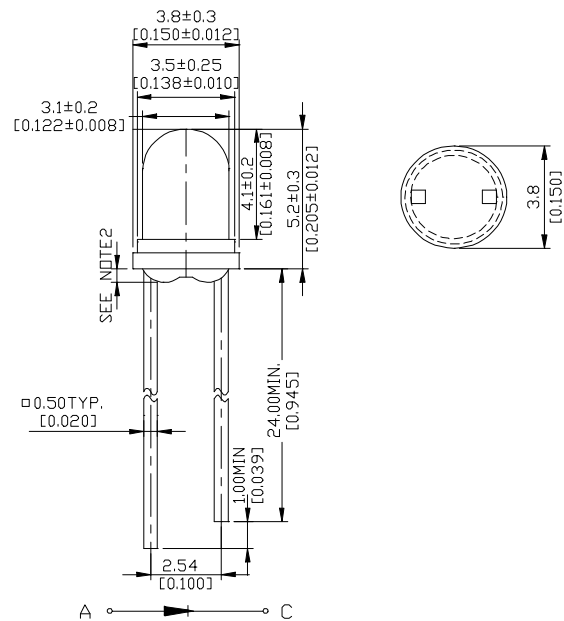
# MVL-324UYL

### Description

The MVL-324UYL, utilizes the latest absorbing substrate Aluminum Indium Gallium Phosphide (AlInGaP) LED technology. This LED material has outstanding light output efficiency over a wide range of drive current. The package is T-1 (3mm) water clear double flange type.

### Package Dimensions

Unit : 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.

### Features

- Ultra - brightness
- Low power consumption
- TTL compatible
- Reliable

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

@  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Maximum Rating	Unit
Power Dissipation	$P_{ad}$	120	mW
Peak Forward Current(1/10 Duty Cycle 100 $\mu$ s pulse width)	$I_{pf}$	100	mA
Continuous Forward Current	$I_{af}$	50	mA
Reverse Voltage	$V_R$	5	V
Operating Temperature Range	$T_{opr}$	-40 $^\circ\text{C}$ to +100 $^\circ\text{C}$	
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{stg}$	-40 $^\circ\text{C}$ to +100 $^\circ\text{C}$	
Lead Soldering Temperature 1.6 mm from body for 5 seconds at 260 $^\circ\text{C}$			

Unity Opto Technology Co., Ltd.

01/09/2002

Optical-Electrical Characteristics

@ T<sub>A</sub>=25°C

Parameter	Test Conditions	Symbol	Min .	Typ .	Max .	Unit .
Luminous Intensity	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA	I <sub>V</sub>	350	750	-	mcd
Forward Voltage	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA	V <sub>F</sub>	-	2.0	2.6	V
Reverse Current	V <sub>R</sub> =5V	I <sub>R</sub>	-	-	100	μA
Dominant Wavelength	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA	λ <sub>d</sub>	-	590	-	nm
Spectral Line Half Width	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA	Δλ	-	18	-	nm
Viewing Angle	I <sub>F</sub> =20mA	2θ <sub>1/2</sub>	-	40	-	deg.

Typical Optical-Electrical Characteristic Curves

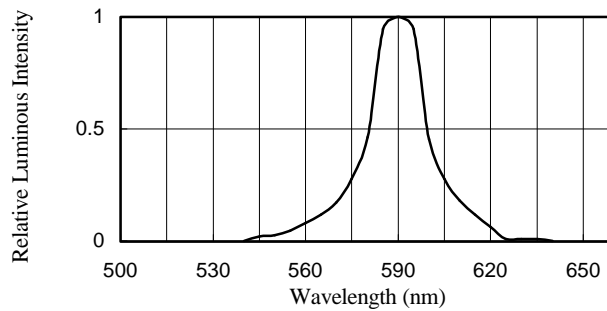


FIG.1 SPECTRAL DISTRIBUTION

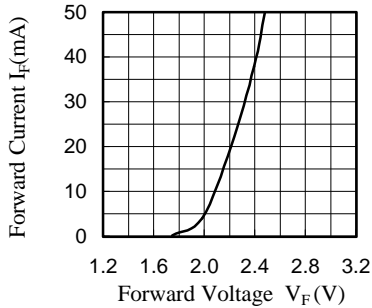


FIG.2 FORWARD CURRENT VS. FORWARD VOLTAGE

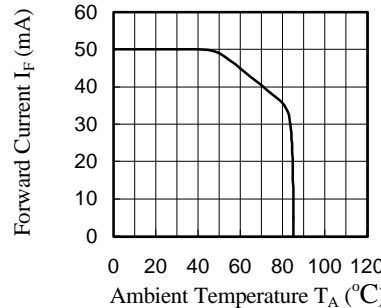


FIG.3 FORWARD CURRENT VS. AMBIENT TEMPERATURE

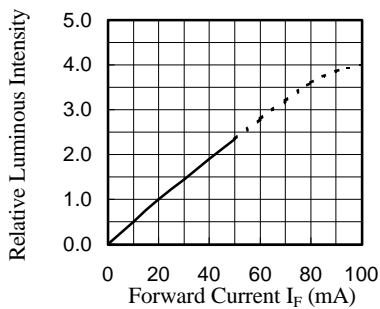


FIG.4 RELATIVE LUMINOUS INTENSITY VS. FORWARD CURRENT

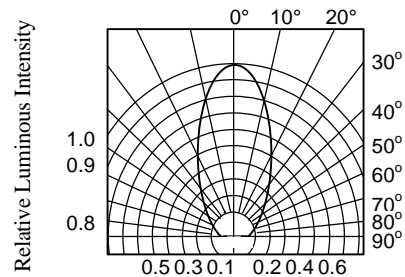


FIG.5 RADIATION DIAGRAM