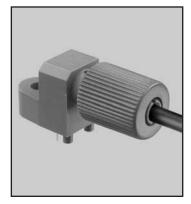
# 155 Mbps Plastic Fiber Optic Red LED





#### **APPLICATIONS**

- ► PC-to-Peripheral Data Links
- ► Motor Controller Triggering
- ► Ethernet LANs
- ► Medical Instruments
- ► Automotive Electronics
- ► Digitized Video and HDTV
- ► Sonet/SDH Transmitters
- ► Robotics Communications
- Isolation from Lightning and Voltage Transients

#### DESCRIPTION

The IF-E99 is a very high-speed red LED housed in a "connector-less" style plastic fiber optic package. The output spectrum of the IF-E99 is produced by a GaAIAs die that peaks at a wavelength of 650 nm, one of the optimal transmission windows of PMMA plastic optical fiber. The device package features an internal micro-lens, and a precision-molded PBT housing ensures efficient optical coupling with standard 1000  $\mu$ m core plastic fiber cable.

### **APPLICATION HIGHLIGHTS**

The fast transition times of the IF-E99 make it suitable for high-speed digital data links. Link distances in excess of 75 meters at data rates of 155 Mbps are possible using standard 1000 µm core plastic fiber and an IF-D98 photologic detector. The wide analog bandwidth permits direct modulation at RF frequencies exceeding 100 MHz. Drive circuit design for the IF-E99 requires good RF and digital design techniques, but is much simpler than required for laser diodes, making it a good low-cost solution in a variety of high frequency POF analog and digital applications.

#### FEATURES

- ◆ No Optical Design Required
- $\blacklozenge\,$  Mates with Standard 1000  $\mu m$  Core Jacketed Plastic Fiber Cable
- Internal Micro-lens for Efficient Coupling
- Inexpensive Plastic Connector Housing
- Connector-Less Fiber Termination and Connection
- ◆ Interference-Free Transmission from Light-Tight Housing
- Excellent Linearity
- ◆ Visible Light Output
- RoHS compliant

### MAXIMUM RATINGS

 $(T_{\Delta} = 25^{\circ}C)$ Operating Temperature Range (T<sub>OP</sub>) ......-0° to 60°C Storage Temperature Range Junction Temperature (T<sub>I</sub>) ......85°C Soldering Temperature (2 mm from case bottom) Reverse Voltage (V<sub>R</sub>).....5 V Power Dissipation  $(P_{TOT}) T_A = 25^{\circ}C....100 \text{ mW}$ De-rate Above 25°C .....1.33 mW/°C Forward Current, DC (I<sub>F</sub>) ......40 mA Surge Current (I<sub>ESM</sub>) t≤10 µsec.....100 mA

### **CHARACTERISTICS** (T<sub>A</sub>=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Peak Wavelength	$\lambda_{PEAK}$	640	650	660	nm
Spectral Bandwidth (50% of $I_{MAX}$ )	Δλ	-	10	-	nm
Output Power Coupled into Plastic Fiber	Φ	875	950	1050	μW
(1 mm core diameter). Lens to Fiber distance $\leq$ .1 mm, 1m SH4001 fiber, IF=20 mA		58	2	.21	dBm
Switching Times (10% to 90% and 90% to 10%) ( $R_L{=}47\Omega,~I_F{=}10$ mA)	t <sub>r</sub> , t <sub>f</sub>	_	_	3	ns
Capacitance (V <sub>F</sub> =0, F=1 MHz)	C <sub>0</sub>	-	10	-	pF
Forward Voltage (I <sub>F</sub> =30 mA)	V <sub>f</sub>	-	2.05	2.3	V
Cut off frequency	f <sub>C</sub>	-	100	-	MHz

NOTES:

1. A bypass capacitor (0.1  $\mu F)$  is connected to the lead at a position within 2 mm from the lead end, and a 4.7  $\mu F$  capacitor is also connected nearby the power supply line.

# IF-E99

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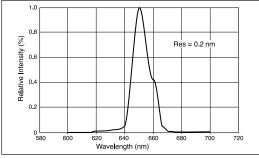


FIGURE 1. Relative intensity versus wavelength.

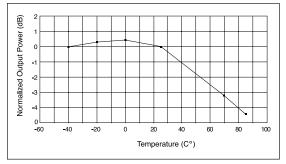


FIGURE 2. Optical Power output versus temperature ( $I_F$ =20mA)

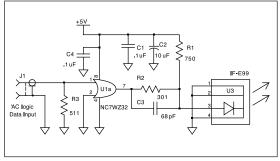


FIGURE 3. Typical interface circuit.

## FIBER TERMINATION INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Cut off the ends of the optical fiber with a singleedge razor blade or sharp knife. Try to obtain a precise 90-degree angle (square).
- 2. Insert the fiber through the locking nut and into the connector until the core tip seats against the internal micro-lens.
- 3. Screw the connector locking nut down to a snug fit, locking the fiber in place.

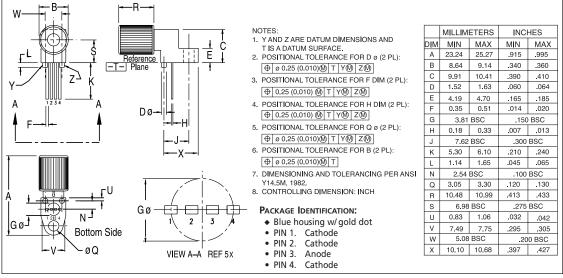


FIGURE 4. Case outline.