

## DESCRIPTION

The IF-E96 is a low-cost, high-speed, visible red LED housed in a “connector-less” style plastic fiber optic package. The output spectrum is produced by a GaAlAs die which peaks at 660 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 to maximize optical coupling into standard 1000  $\mu\text{m}$  core plastic fiber cable.

## APPLICATION HIGHLIGHTS

The performance/price ratio of the IF-E96 is particularly attractive for high volume design applications. The visible red output has low attenuation in PMMA plastic fiber and aids in troubleshooting installations. When used with an IF-D96 photologic detector the IF-E96 can achieve data rates of 5 Mbps. Fast transition times and low attenuation make the IF-E96 an excellent device selection for low cost analog and digital data links up to 75 meters.

## APPLICATIONS

- ▶ Low Cost Analog and Digital Data Links
- ▶ Automotive Electronics
- ▶ Digitized Audio
- ▶ Medical instruments
- ▶ PC-to-Peripheral Data Links
- ▶ Robotics Communications
- ▶ Motor Controller Triggering
- ▶ EMC/EMI Signal Isolation
- ▶ Local Area Networks
- ▶ Intra-System Links: Board-to-Board, Rack-to-Rack

## FEATURES

- ◆ High Performance at Low Cost
- ◆ Visible Red Output Aids Troubleshooting
- ◆ Low Transmission Loss with PMMA Plastic Fiber
- ◆ Fast Transition Times
- ◆ Mates with standard 1000  $\mu\text{m}$  core jacketed plastic fiber cable
- ◆ No Optical Design required
- ◆ Internal Micro-Lens for Efficient Optical Coupling
- ◆ Inexpensive Plastic Connector Housing
- ◆ Connector-Less Fiber Termination
- ◆ Light-Tight Housing Provides Interference-Free Transmission
- ◆ RoHS Compliant

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

( $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Operating and Storage Temperature Range ( $T_{OP}, T_{STC}$ )	.....-40° to 85°C
Junction Temperature ( $T_J$ )	.....85°C
Soldering Temperature (2 mm from case bottom) ( $T_S$ ) $t \leq 5s$	.....240°C
Reverse Voltage ( $V_R$ )	.....5 V
Power Dissipation ( $P_{TOT}$ ) $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$	.....60 mW
De-rate Above 25°C	.....1.1 mW/°C
Forward Current, DC ( $I_F$ )	.....35 mA
Surge Current ( $I_{FSM}$ ) $t \leq 10 \mu s$	.....150 mA

## CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Peak Wavelength	$\lambda_{PEAK}$	650	660	670	nm
Spectral Bandwidth (50% of $I_{MAX}$ )	$\Delta\lambda$	–	20	–	nm
Output Power Coupled into Plastic Fiber (1 mm core diameter). Distance Lens to Fiber $\leq 0.1$ mm, 1 m SH4001 fiber, $I_F=20$ mA	$\Phi_{min}$	125 -9.0	200 -7.0	300 -5.2	$\mu\text{W}$ dBm
Switching Times (10% to 90% and 90% to 10%) ( $I_F=20$ mA)	$t_r, t_f$	–	.1	–	$\mu s$
Capacitance (F=1 MHz)	$C_0$	–	30	–	pF
Forward Voltage ( $I_F=20$ mA)	$V_f$	–	–	1.8	V
Temperature Coefficient, $\lambda_{PEAK}$	$TC_\lambda$		0.2		nm/K

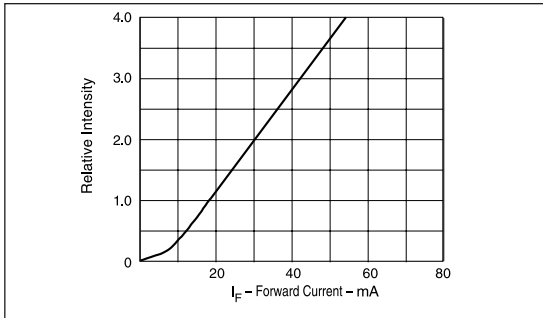


FIGURE 1. Normalized power launched versus forward current.

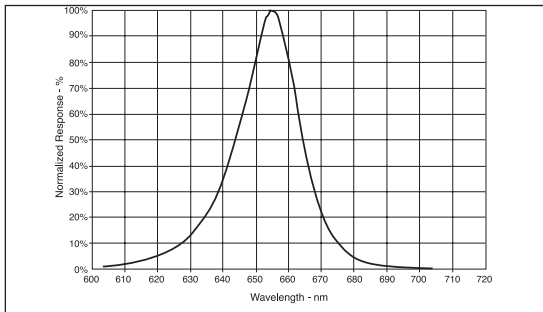


FIGURE 2. Typical spectral output versus wavelength.

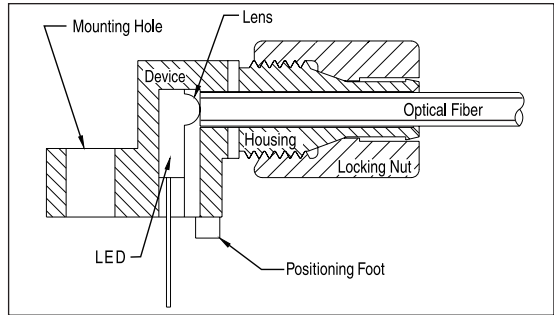


FIGURE 3. Cross-section of fiber optic device.

## FIBER TERMINATION INSTRUCTIONS

1. Cut off the ends of the optical fiber with a single-edge 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.

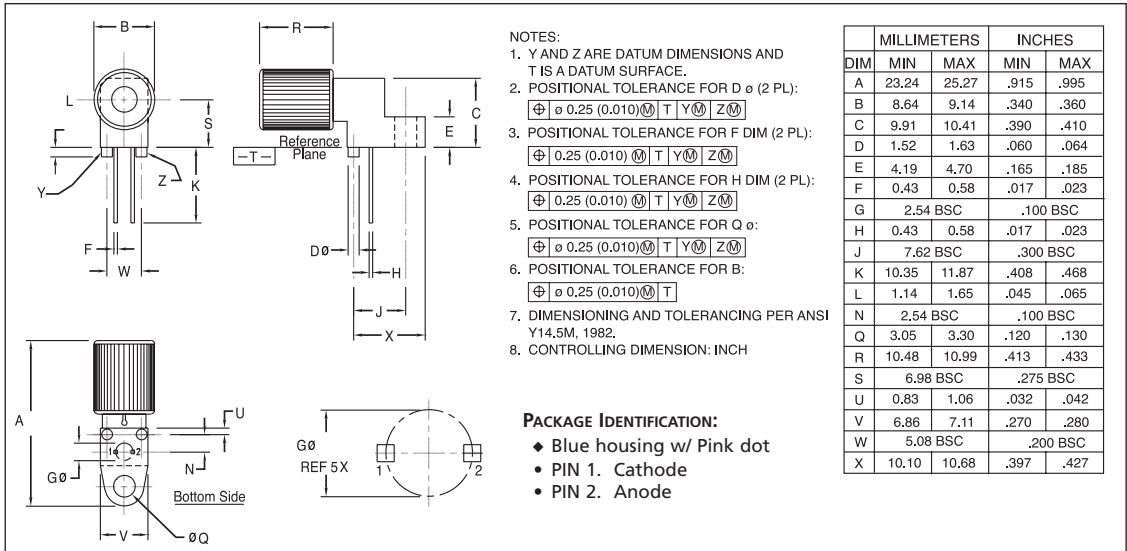


FIGURE 4. Case outline.