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## 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 $1000 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ 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 $1000 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ 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
- Mates with Standard $1000 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ 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

( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )
Operating Temperature Range
( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{OP}}$ ) ............................... $0^{\circ}$ to $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

Storage Temperature Range
(TSTG).
$-40^{\circ}$ to $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Junction Temperature ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{J}}$ ) ............. $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Soldering Temperature
$\left(2 \mathrm{~mm}\right.$ from case bottom) $\left.\quad \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{S}}\right) \mathrm{t} 5 \mathrm{~s}$......................... $240^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Reverse Voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}}$ )....................... 5 V
Power Dissipation
$\left(\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{TOT}}\right) \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. 100 mW
De-rate Above $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.......... $1.33 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Forward Current, DC ( $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}$ ) ........... 40 mA
Surge Current (IFSM)
$\mathrm{t} \leq 10 \mu \mathrm{sec}$. $\qquad$ .100 mA

Characteristics ( $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )

| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Peak Wavelength | $\lambda_{\text {PEAK }}$ | 640 | 650 | 660 | nm |
| Spectral Bandwidth (50\% of $\left.\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{MAX}}\right)$ | $\Delta \lambda$ | - | 10 | - | nm |
| Output Power Coupled into Plastic Fiber <br> (1 mm core diameter). Lens to Fiber <br> distance $\leq .1 \mathrm{~mm}, 1 \mathrm{~m}$ SH4001 fiber, | $\Phi$ | 875 | 950 | 1050 | $\mu \mathrm{~W}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | -.58 | -2 | .21 | dBm |
| Switching Times $(10 \%$ to $90 \%$ and <br> $90 \%$ to $10 \%)\left(\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=47 \Omega, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=10 \mathrm{~mA}\right)$ | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}, \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}$ | - | - | 3 | ns |
| Capacitance $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}=0, \mathrm{~F}=1 \mathrm{MHz}\right)$ | $\mathrm{C}_{0}$ | - | 10 | - | pF |
| Forward Voltage ( $\left.\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=30 \mathrm{~mA}\right)$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{f}}$ | - | 2.05 | 2.3 | V |
| Cut off frequency | $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{c}}$ | - | 100 | - | MHz |

## Notes:

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


Figure 1. Relative intensity versus wavelength.



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 2. Optical Power output versus temperature ( $\mathrm{I} \mathrm{F}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ )


Figure 4. Case outline.

