



**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 µm 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 µm 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

**MAXIMUM RATINGS**

(T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C)

Operating and Storage Temperature Range (T<sub>OP</sub>, T<sub>STG</sub>).....-40° to 85°C

Junction Temperature (T<sub>J</sub>) .....85°C

Soldering Temperature (2 mm from case bottom) (T<sub>S</sub>) t ≤ 5 s .....240°C

Reverse Voltage (V<sub>R</sub>).....5 V

Power Dissipation (P<sub>TOT</sub>) T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C .....60 mW

De-rate Above 25°C .....1.1 mW/ °C

Forward Current, DC (I<sub>F</sub>) .....35 mA

Surge Current (I<sub>FSM</sub>) t ≤ 10 µs .....150 mA

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

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Peak Wavelength	λ <sub>PEAK</sub>	650	660	670	nm
Spectral Bandwidth (50% of I <sub>MAX</sub> )	Δλ	-	20	-	nm
Output Power Coupled into Plastic Fiber (1 mm core diameter). Distance Lens to Fiber ≤ 0.1 mm, 1 m SH4001 fiber, I <sub>F</sub> = 20 mA	Φ <sub>min</sub>	125 -9.0	200 -7.0	300 -5.2	µW dBm
Switching Times (10% to 90% and 90% to 10%) (I <sub>F</sub> = 20 mA)	t <sub>r</sub> , t <sub>f</sub>	-	.1	-	µs
Capacitance (F = 1 MHz)	C <sub>0</sub>	-	30	-	pF
Forward Voltage (I <sub>F</sub> = 20 mA)	V <sub>f</sub>	-	-	1.8	V
Temperature Coefficient, λ <sub>PEAK</sub>	TC <sub>λ</sub>		0.2		nm/K

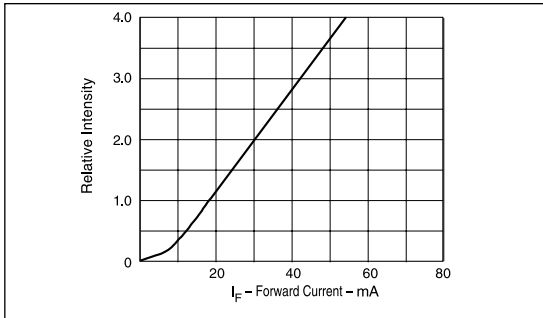


FIGURE 1. Normalized power launched versus forward current.

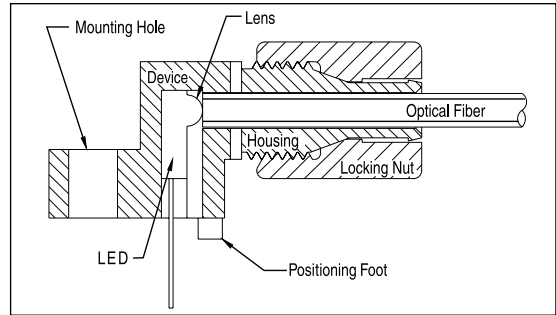


FIGURE 3. Cross-section of fiber optic device.

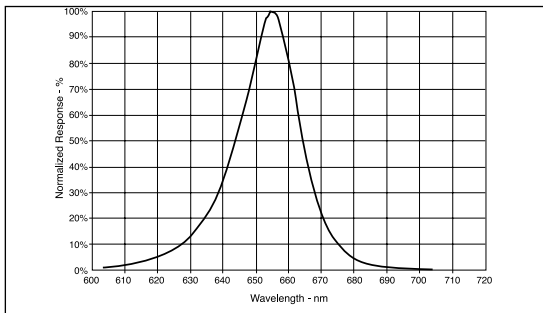


FIGURE 2. Typical spectral output versus wavelength.

### 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.

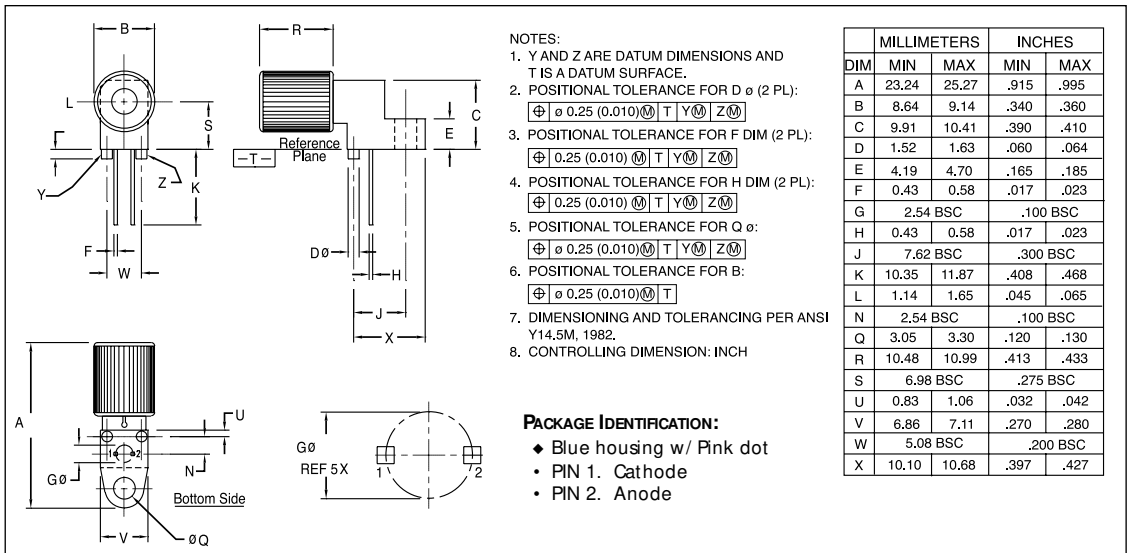


FIGURE 4. Case outline.