

## DESCRIPTION

The IF-E91A is a high-output medium-speed infrared LED in a “connector-less” style plastic fiber optic package. The output spectrum peaks at 950 nm for the IF-E91A. The device package features an internal micro-lens, and a precision-molded PBT housing ensures efficient optical coupling with standard 1000  $\mu\text{m}$  plastic fiber cable.

## APPLICATION HIGHLIGHTS

The high output and fast transition times of the IF-E91A is suitable for low-cost analog and digital data links. Used with an IF-D96 photologic detector, the IF-E91A can achieve data rates of 500 kbps at link distances up to 7 m. The drive circuit design is simpler than required for laser diodes, making the IF-E91A an excellent low-cost alternative in a variety of analog and digital applications.

## APPLICATIONS

- ▶ Low-Cost Analog and Digital Data Links
- ▶ Digitized Audio
- ▶ Optical Sensors
- ▶ Medical Instruments
- ▶ Robotics Communications
- ▶ Motor Controller Triggering
- ▶ EMC/EMI Signal Isolation
- ▶ Electronic Games
- ▶ Intra-System Links: Board-to-Board, Rack-to-Rack

## FEATURES

- ◆ Excellent Linearity
- ◆ No Optical Design Required
- ◆ Mates with Standard 1000  $\mu\text{m}$  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

## MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

Operating and Storage  
Temperature Range

( $T_{OP}, T_{STG}$ ) ..... $-40^\circ$  to  $85^\circ\text{C}$

Junction Temperature ( $T_J$ ) ..... $85^\circ\text{C}$

Soldering Temperature  
(2 mm from case bottom)

( $T_S$ )  $t \leq 5s$  ..... $240^\circ\text{C}$

Reverse Voltage ( $V_R$ ) .....3 V

Power Dissipation

( $P_{TOT}$ )  $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$  .....100 mW

De-rate Above  $25^\circ\text{C}$  .....1.33 mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$

Forward Current, DC ( $I_F$ )

IF-E91A .....50 mA

Surge Current ( $I_{FSM}$ )  $t \leq 10 \mu\text{sec}$

IF-E91A ..... 2 A

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

| Parameter   | Symbol                                 | Min.      | Typ.        | Max.        | Unit                 |
|---|--|-----------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Peak Wavelength   | $\lambda_{PEAK}$                       |           | 950         |             | nm                   |
| Spectral Bandwidth (50% of $I_{MAX}$ )  | $\Delta\lambda$                        | –         | $\pm 20$    | –           | 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 | $\Phi_{min}$                           | 50<br>-13 | 70<br>-11.6 | 95<br>-10.2 | $\mu\text{W}$<br>dBm |
| Switching Times (10% to 90% and 90% to 10%)( $R_L=47\Omega$ , $I_F=10$ mA)  | $t_r, t_f$                             | –         | 1.0         | –           | $\mu\text{s}$        |
| Capacitance ( $f=1$ MHz)  | $C_0$                                  | –         | 25          | –           | pF                   |
| Forward Voltage   | $V_f$ ( $I_F=20$ mA)<br>( $I_F=50$ mA) | –         | 1.2<br>1.24 | 1.5<br>1.5  | V                    |

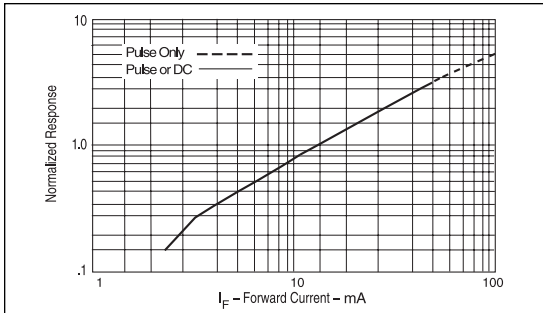


FIGURE 1. Normalized power launched versus forward current.

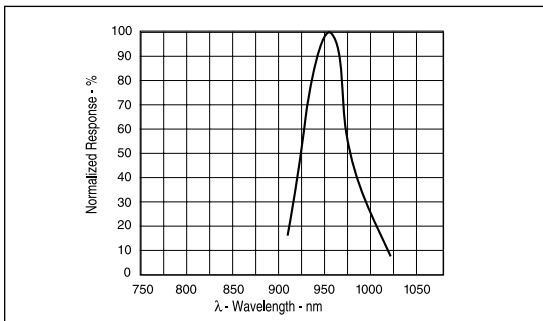


FIGURE 2. Typical spectral output vs. wavelength.

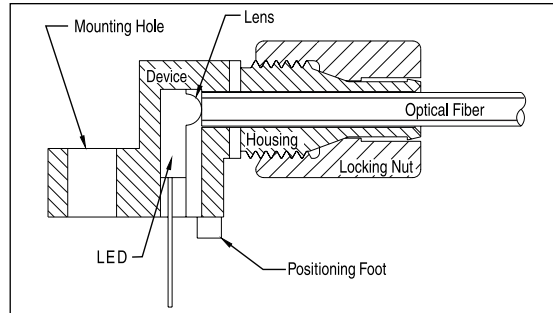


FIGURE 3. Cross-section of fiber optic device.

## 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.

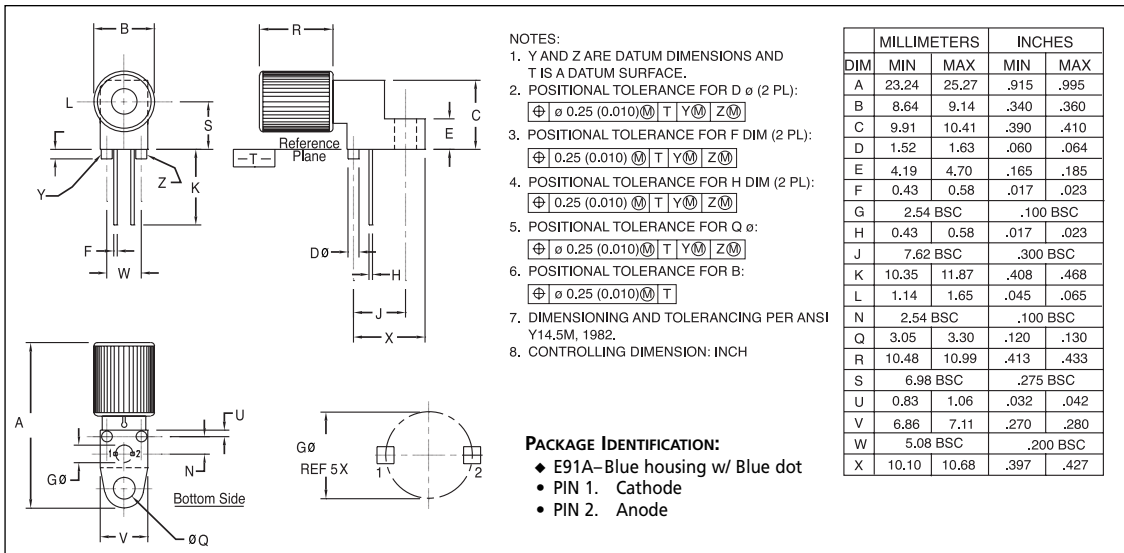


FIGURE 4. Case outline.