

DESCRIPTION

The IF-E93 is a high-output, high-speed, green LED housed in a “connector-less” style plastic fiber optic package. The output spectrum of the green LED is produced by a Gallium Nitride die which peaks at a wavelength of 530 nm, ideally mapping to the lowest attenuation window of PMMA plastic core optical fiber. The device package features an internal LED micro-lens, and the PBT plastic housing ensures efficient optical coupling with standard 1000 μm core plastic fiber cable.

APPLICATION HIGHLIGHTS

The high output and fast transition times of the IF-E93 make it suitable for low-cost digital data links. When coupled to PMMA plastic optical fiber, attenuation is less than .1 dB/m, as compared to .16 dB/m with commonly used 650 nm LEDs. Using standard 1 mm core plastic fiber, the IF-E93 LED is capable of distances in excess of 150 meters at data rates of 5 Mbps. The fast rise and fall times of the IF-E93 permit data rates up to 30 Mbps. The drive circuit design is simpler than required for laser diodes, making the IF-E93 a good, low-cost alternative in a variety of analog and digital applications.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- ▶ Local Area Networks (LANs)
- ▶ Optical Sensors
- ▶ Medical Instruments
- ▶ Automotive Displays
- ▶ Audio Systems
- ▶ Electronic Games
- ▶ Robotics Communications
- ▶ Fiber Optic Modems
- ▶ Fluorescent Instruments
- ▶ Wavelength Multiplexing

FEATURES

- ◆ Ultra-Low Loss in Plastic Optical Fiber
- ◆ No Optical Design Required
- ◆ Mates with Standard 1000 μm 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
- ◆ Visible Light Output
- ◆ Fast Rise and Fall Times
- ◆ RoHS Compliant

MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

Operating and Storage Temperature Range (T_{OP}, T_{STG})	-40° to 60°C
Junction Temperature (T_J)	85°C
Soldering Temperature (2 mm from case bottom) (T_S) $t \leq 5$ s	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}) $t \leq 10 \mu\text{s}$	150 mA

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

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Peak Wavelength	λ_{PEAK}		530		nm
Spectral Bandwidth (50% of I_{MAX})	$\Delta\lambda$	-	50	-	nm
Output Power Coupled into Plastic Fiber (1 mm core diameter). Distance Lens to Fiber ≤ 0.1 mm, 1 m SH4001 fiber, $I_F=20$ mA	Φ_{min}	95 -10.2	115 -9.4	135 -8.7	μW dBm
Switching Times (10% to 90% and 90% to 10%) ($F=33$ MHz, $I_F=10$ mA) See Figure 3	t_r, t_f	-	3.5, 16	-	ns
Capacitance ($V_F=0, F=1$ MHz)	C_0	-	100	-	pF
Forward Voltage ($I_F=20$ mA)	V_f	-	3.5	-	V
Temperature Coefficient, λ_{PEAK}	TC_{λ}		.17		nm/K

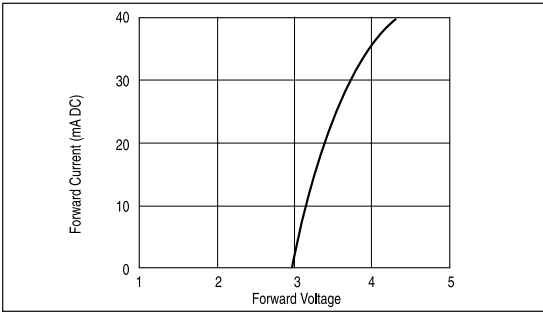


FIGURE 1. Forward current vs. forward voltage.

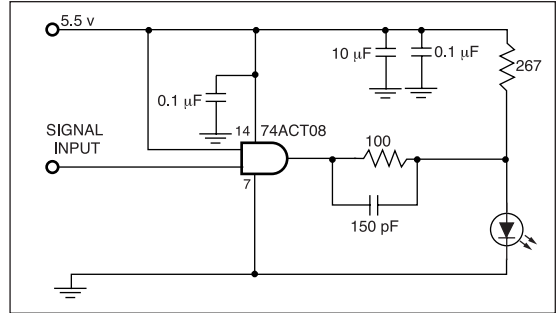


FIGURE 3. Test drive circuit ($I_F = 22\text{mA}$).

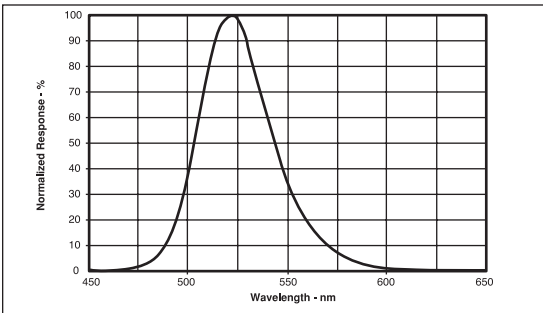


FIGURE 2. Typical spectral output vs. wavelength.

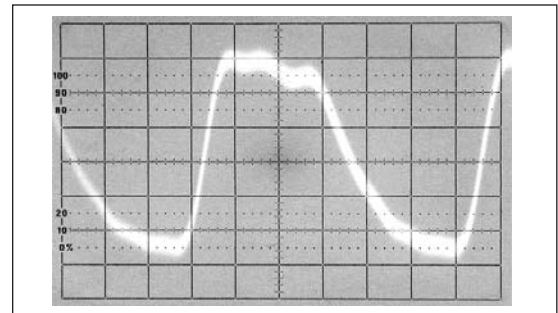


FIGURE 4. Transition times - Sweep = 5ns/div.

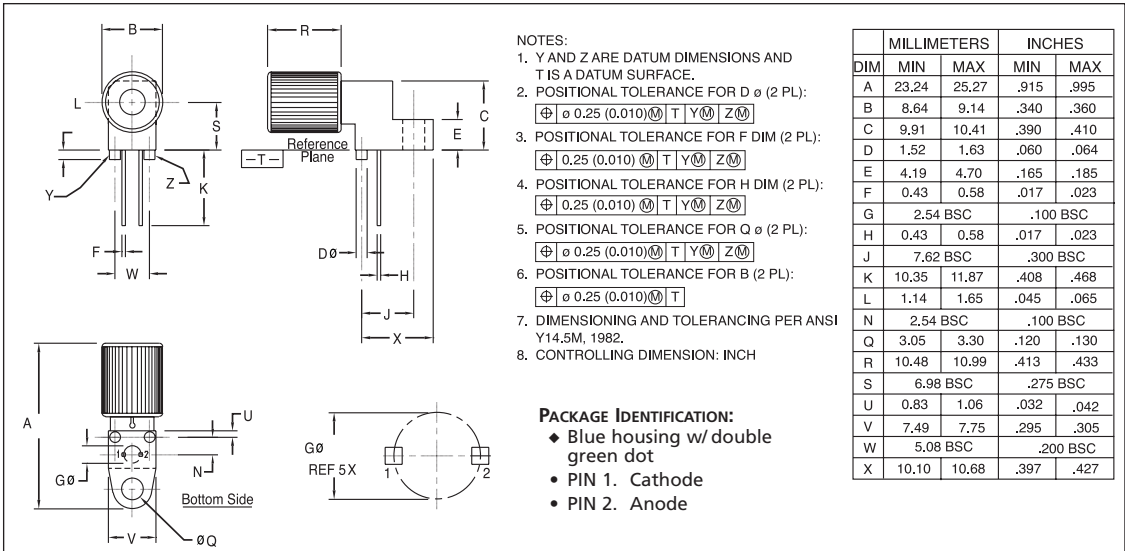


FIGURE 5. Case Outline.