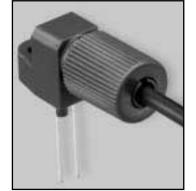


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### Part No. 08MFOD71



#### **APPLICATIONS**

- ► High-Speed Digital Data Links
- ► Local Area Networks
- ► Motor Controller Triggering
- ► Video Links
- ➤ Medical Instruments
- ► Automotive Electronics
- ► Robotics Communications
- ► EMC/EMI Signal Isolation
- ► Fiber Optic Modems

#### MAXIMUM RATINGS $(T_A = 25^{\circ}C)$

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

Power Dissipation ( $P_{TOT}$ ) $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$	100 mW
De-rate Above 25°C	1.33 mW/°C

#### applications. **FEATURES**

Plastic Fiber Optic Photodiode

♦ Fast Rise and Fall Times

DESCRIPTION

Mates with Standard 1000 
µm Core Jacketed Plastic Fiber Optic Cable

The fast response times of the IF-D91 make it suitable for high-speed digital data links. When used with an appropriate LED or laser diode source the IF-D91 is capable of 100 Mbps data rates. The IF-D91 also can be used in analog video links with bandwidths up to 70 MHz. The integrated design of the IF-D91

provides simple, cost-effective implementation in a variety of analog and digital

The IF-D91 is a high-speed photodiode detector housed in a "connector-less" style plastic fiber optic package. Optical response of the IF-D91 extends from 400 to 1100 nm, making it compatible with a wide range of visible and nearinfrared LED and laser diode sources. This includes 650 nm visible red LEDs used for optimum transmission in PMMA plastic optic fiber. The detector package features an internal micro-lens and a precision-molded PBT housing to ensure efficient optical coupling with standard 1000 µm core plastic fiber cable.

No Optical Design Required

**APPLICATION HIGHLIGHTS** 

- Inexpensive Plastic Connector Housing
- Internal Micro-Lens for Efficient Optical Coupling
- Connector-Less Fiber Termination
- ◆ Light-Tight Housing provides Interference Free Transmission

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

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Wavelength for Maximum Photosensitivity	$\lambda_{\text{PEAK}}$	-	880	-	nm
Spectral Bandwidth (S=10% of S <sub>MAX</sub> )	Δλ	400	-	1100	nm
Rise and Fall Times (10% to 90% and 90% to 10%) (RL=50 $\Omega,~V_R=$ 20V, $\lambda=$ 850 nm)	t <sub>r</sub> , t <sub>f</sub>	-	5	-	ns
Total Capacitance (V_R=20 V, E_E=0, f=1.0MHz)	C <sub>T</sub>	_	4	-	pF
Responsivity min. @ 880 nm @ 632 nm	R	-	.4 .2		μΑ/μW μΑ/μW
Reverse Dark Current (V <sub>R</sub> =30 volts, E <sub>E</sub> =0)	ID	-	-	60	nA
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	V <sub>(BR)</sub> R	60	-	_	V
Forward Voltage	V <sub>f</sub>	-	1.2	-	V



# IF-D91

# Plastic Fiber Optic Photocliode

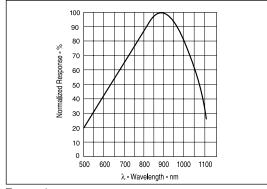


FIGURE 1. Typical detector response versus wavelength.

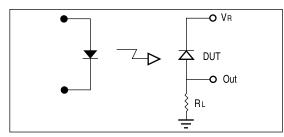


FIGURE 2. Circuit diagram for measuring rise and fall times.

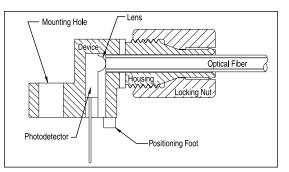


FIGURE 3. Cross-section of fiber optic device.

#### 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.

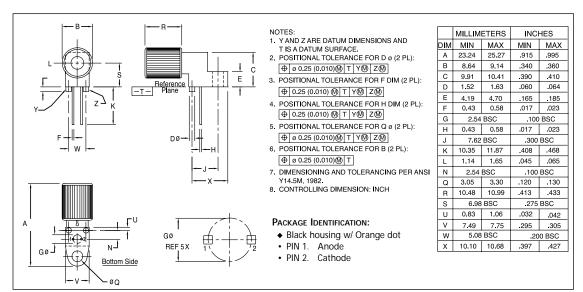


FIGURE 4. Case outline.