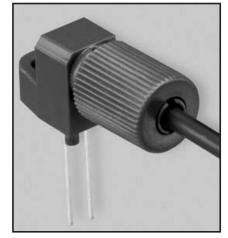
# Plastic Fiber Optic Photodiode



5/2/06



#### **A**PPLICATIONS

- ► 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

#### DESCRIPTION

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 near-infrared 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.

## **APPLICATION HIGHLIGHTS**

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 applications.

#### FEATURES

- ◆ Fast Rise and Fall Times
- $\blacklozenge$  Mates with Standard 1000  $\mu m$  Core Jacketed Plastic Fiber Optic Cable
- ◆ No Optical Design Required
- ◆ Inexpensive Plastic Connector Housing
- ◆ Internal Micro-Lens for Efficient Optical Coupling
- ◆ Connector-Less Fiber Termination
- Light-Tight Housing provides Interference Free Transmission
- ◆ RoHS Compliant

## 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 $(T_J)$ 85°C
Soldering Temperature (2 mm from case bottom) (T <sub>S</sub> ) t $\leq$ 5s240°C
Power Dissipation $(P_{TOT}) T_A = 25^{\circ}C \dots 100 \text{ mW}$
De-rate Above 25°C1.33 mW/°C

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

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Wavelength for Maximum Photosensitivity	$\lambda_{PEAK}$	_	880	-	nm
Spectral Bandwidth (S=10% of $S_{MAX}$ )	Δλ	400	_	1100	nm
Rise and Fall Times (10% to 90% and 90% to 10%) (RL=50 $\Omega,$ VR=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 ( $V_R$ =30 volts, $E_E$ =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 Photodiode**

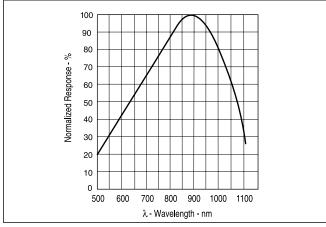


FIGURE 1. Typical detector response versus wavelength.

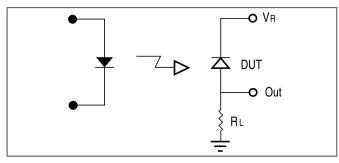


FIGURE 2. Circuit diagram for measuring rise and fall times.

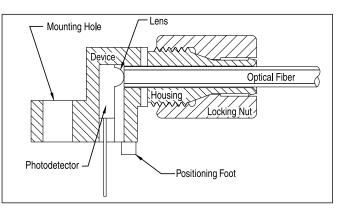


FIGURE 3. Cross-section of fiber optic device.

#### 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.

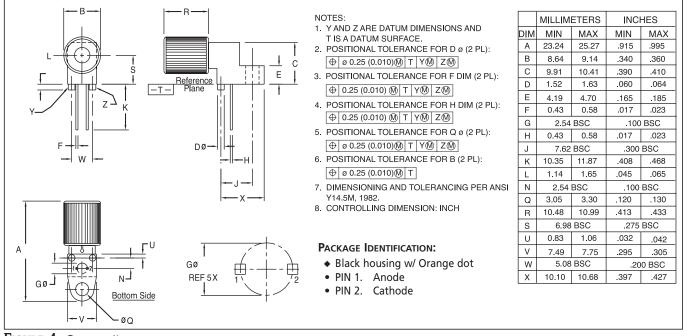


FIGURE 4. Case outline.