

### **APPLICATIONS**

- ➤ Optical Sensors
- ➤ Medical Instruments
- ➤ Automotive Displays
- ➤ Audio Systems
- ➤ Electronic Games
- ➤ Robotics Communications
- ➤ Water Turbidity Measurements
- ➤ Fluorescent Instruments
- ➤ Wavelength Multipexing

## DESCRIPTION

The IF-E92A and IF-E92B are blue LEDs in Industrial Fiber Optics' family of low-cost, medium-frequency, short-distance fiber optic LEDs and detectors. Each LED and detector consists of a polycarbonate (PC) housing, an internal active element such as an LED or photodetector subcomponent, and a cinch nut to hold the fiber in place. The PC housing retains the active element and the cinch nut while optimizing coupling between the active element and the jacketed 1000  $\mu m$  plastic fiber.

The IF-E92A fiber optic LED contains a Silicon Carbide LED die, while the IF-E92B contains a Gallium Nitride LED, the two LEDs producing a blue light output center spectral wavelength of 430 and 470 nm, respectively. The blue LED is a special purpose, low-cost device for producing blue light output without the size, complexity and cost of a laser. The blue light is easily coupled with the standard 1000  $\mu m$  jacketed plastic fiber for many sensing applications.

Working with this family of fiber optics is simple: no special tools or training required. Only a sharp knife or razor blade is needed to terminate the plastic fiber although Industrial Fiber Optics makes an easy-to-use cutter. When the fiber is inserted in the LED or detector housing, tighten the cinch nut. Thereafter, the fiber can be removed simply by loosening the nut.

### **FEATURES**

- ◆ 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

# MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

| Operating and Storage<br>Temperature Range<br>(T <sub>OP</sub> , T <sub>STG</sub> )40° to 60°C |
|--|
| $\label{eq:continuous} \mbox{Junction Temperature } (T_J)85 \ensuremath{^{\circ}} \mbox{C}$    |
| Soldering Temperature (2 mm from case bottom) $(T_S)$ $t \le 5 s$ 240°C                        |
| Reverse Voltage ( $V_R$ )  |
| Power Dissipation ( $P_{TOT}$ ) $T_A = 25$ °C60 mW   |
| De-rate Above 25°C1.1 mW/°C  |
| Forward Current, DC ( $I_F$ )35 mA   |

t≤10 μs......75 mA

Surge Current (I<sub>FSM</sub>)

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

| Parameter   | Symbol                          | IF-E92A   | IF-E92B   | Unit      |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Peak Wavelength   | $\lambda_{	ext{PEAK}}$          | 430       | 470       | nm        |
| Spectral Bandwidth (50% of I <sub>MAX</sub> )   | Δλ                              | 65        | 25        | nm        |
| Output Power Coupled into Plastic Fiber (1 mm core diameter). Distance Lens to Fiber ≤0.1 mm, 10 cm polished fiber, I <sub>F</sub> =10 mA | $\Phi_{	ext{min}}$              | 25<br>-16 | 75<br>-11 | μW<br>dBm |
| Switching Times (10% to 90% and 90% to 10%) ( $R_L$ =47 $\Omega$ , $I_F$ =10 mA)  | t <sub>r</sub> , t <sub>f</sub> | .5        | .6        | μs        |
| Capacitance (V <sub>F</sub> =0, F=1 MHz)  | $C_0$                           | 100       | 100       | pF        |
| Forward Voltage (I <sub>F</sub> = 20 mA)  | $V_{\rm f}$                     | 4.5 max   | 4.0 max   | V         |
| Temperature Coefficient, λ <sub>PEAK</sub>  | $TC_{\lambda}$                  | .16       | .16       | nm/K      |

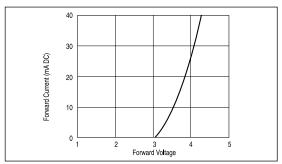


FIGURE 1. Forward current versus forward voltage.

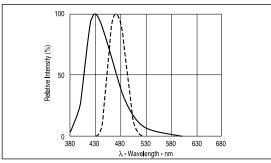


FIGURE 2. Typical spectral output vs. wavelength.

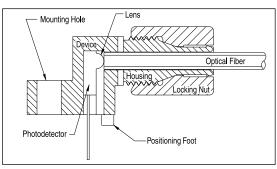
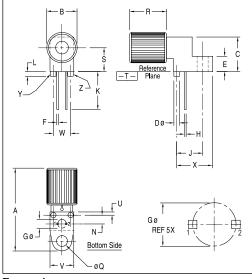


FIGURE 3. Cross-section of fiber optic device.

## FIBER TERMINATION INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Cut off the ends of the optical fiber with a singleedge razor blade or sharp knife. Try to obtain a precise 90-degree angle (square).
- 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.



#### Notes:

- 1. Y AND Z ARE DATUM DIMENSIONS AND T IS A DATUM SURFACE,
- (♣) 0.25(0.010) (♣) | T | Y (♣) | Z (♣) | 4. POSITIONAL TOLERANCE FOR H DIM (2 PL):
- (♦ Ø 0.25(0.010) (M) | T | Y (M) | Z (M)
- 6. POSITIONAL TOLERANCE FOR B:  $|\Phi| \emptyset = 0.25(0.010) |\Phi| |T|$
- DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14,5M, 1982.
- 8. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH

#### PACKAGE IDENTIFICATION:

- ◆ E92A Blue housing w/ double yellow dot
  - E92B- Blue housing w/ double blue dot
- PIN 1. Cathode
- PIN 2. Anode

|     | MILLIMETERS |       | INCHES   |      |  |
|-----|-------------|-------|----------|------|--|
| DIM | MIN         | MAX   | MIN      | MAX  |  |
| Α   | 23.24       | 25.27 | .915     | .995 |  |
| В   | 8.64        | 9.14  | .340     | .360 |  |
| С   | 9.91        | 10.41 | .390     | .410 |  |
| D   | 1.52        | 1.63  | .060     | .064 |  |
| Ε   | 4.19        | 4.70  | .165     | .185 |  |
| F   | 0.43        | 0.58  | .017     | .023 |  |
| G   | 2.54 BSC    |       | .100 BSC |      |  |
| Н   | 0.43        | 0.58  | .017     | .023 |  |
| J   | 7.62 BSC    |       | .300 BSC |      |  |
| K   | 10.35       | 11.87 | .408     | .468 |  |
| L   | 1.14        | 1.65  | .045     | .065 |  |
| N   | 2.54 BSC    |       | .100 BSC |      |  |
| Q   | .305        | 3.30  | .120     | .130 |  |
| R   | 10.48       | 10.99 | .413     | .433 |  |
| S   | 6,98 BSC    |       | .275 BSC |      |  |
| U   | 0.83        | 1.06  | .032     | .042 |  |
| ٧   | 6.86        | 7.11  | .270     | .280 |  |
| W   | 5.08 BSC    |       | .200 BSC |      |  |
| Х   | 10.10       | 10.68 | .397     | .427 |  |

FIGURE 4. Case outline.