# Plastic Fiber Optic Phototransistor





## APPLICATIONS

- ► Low-Speed Digital Data Links
- ► Motor Controller Triggering
- ► Audio Links
- ► Medical Instruments
- ► Automotive Electronics
- Robotics Communications
- ► EMC/EMI Signal Isolation
- ► Electronic Games
- ➤ Process Control

# DESCRIPTION

The IF-D92 is a high-sensitivity phototransistor detector housed in a "connector-less" style plastic fiber optic package. Optical response of the IF-D92 extends from 400 to 1100 nm, making it compatible with a wide range of visible and near-infrared LEDs 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  $\mu m$  core plastic fiber cable.

# APPLICATION HIGHLIGHTS

The IF-D92 is suitable for digital data links at rates up to 25 kbps. Analog bandwidths greater than 15 kHz are possible making the IF-D92 usable for high frequency audio transmission. Phototransistor operation provides high internal gain – reducing the amount of post-amplification required in many circuits. The integrated design of the IF-D92 makes it a simple, cost-effective solution in a variety of analog and digital applications.

#### FEATURES

- ♦ High Optical Sensitivity
- Mates with Standard 1000 um Core Jacketed Plastic Fiber Optic Cable
- No Optical Design Required
- ◆ Inexpensive but Rugged Plastic Connector Housing
- ◆ Internal Micro-Lens for Efficient Optical Coupling
- ◆ Connector-Less Fiber Termination
- ◆ Light-Tight Housing provides Interference Free Transmission

## 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
Collector Emitter Voltage ( $V_{CEO}$ )30 V
Emitter Collector Voltage ( $V_{ECO}$ )5 V
Collector Current ( $I_C$ )50 mA
$      Collector Peak Current \\ (I_{CM}) \ t = 1 ms \dots 100 \ mA $
Power Dissipation $(P_{TOT}) T_A = 25^{\circ}C \dots 100 \text{ mW}$
De-rate Above 25°C1.33 mW/°C

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

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	
Wavelength for Maximum Photosensitivity	$\lambda_{PEAK}$	-	870	-	nm	
Spectral Bandwidth (S=10% of S <sub>MAX</sub> )	Δλ	400	-	1100	nm	
Switching Times (10% to 90% and 90% to 10%) (RL=1 kΩ, IC=1.0 mA, VCE=5 V, $\lambda$ =950 nm)	t <sub>r</sub> , t <sub>f</sub>	-	20	У.	μs	
Responsivity min. @ 880 nm @ 632 nm	R	-	100 50	-	μΑ/μW μΑ/μW	
Collector Dark Current (V <sub>CE</sub> =15 volts)	I <sub>CEO</sub>		0	100	nA	
Breakdown Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> =100 µA)	BV <sub>CEO</sub>	30	-	-	V	
Breakdown Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> =100 µA)	BVECO	5	-	-	V	
Saturation Voltage (I <sub>C</sub> =250 $\mu$ A, H=100 $\mu$ W)	V <sub>CE sat</sub>	-	0.15	-	V	
www.						

# Plastic Fiber Optic Phototransistor

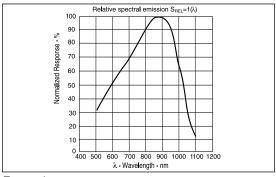


FIGURE 1. Typical detector response versus wavelength.

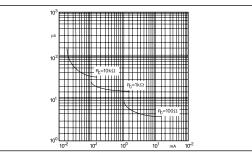


FIGURE 2. Rise and fall times of phototransistor.

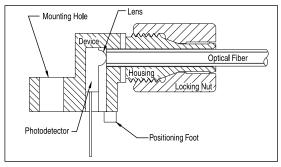


FIGURE 3. Cross-section of fiber optic device.

#### 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.

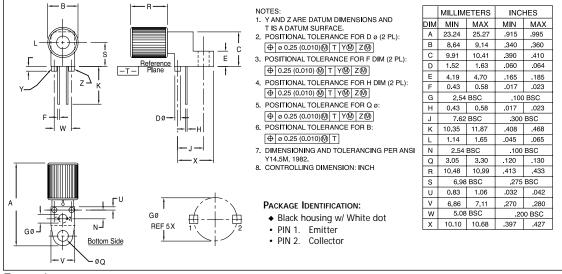


FIGURE 4. Case outline.