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## Plastic Fiber Optic Transmitter Diode Plastic Connector Housing

## SFH757 SFH757V

#### **Features**

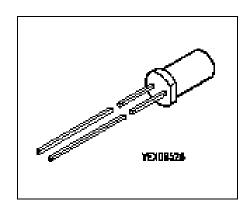
- High speed transmitter for about 50 Mbit/s up to 100 Mbit/s (with peaking circuit)
- 2.2 mm aperture holds standard 1000 micron plastic fiber
- No fiber stripping required
- · Molded microlens for efficient coupling

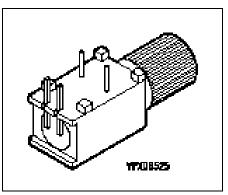
### **Plastic Connector Housing**

- · Mounting screw attached to the connector
- Interference-free transmission from light-tight housing
- Transmitter and receiver can be flexibly positioned
- No cross talk
- · Auto insertable and wave solderable
- Supplied in tubes

### **Applications**

- Household electronics
- Power electronics
- · Optical networks
- · Light barriers





Туре	Ordering Code
SFH757	Q62702-P3526
SFH757V	Q62702-P3527



### **Technical Data**

# **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values		Unit
		min.	max.	
Operating Temperature Range	$T_{OP}$	-40	+80	°C
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{STG}$	-40	+100	°C
Junction Temperature	$T_{\sf J}$		100	°C
Soldering Temperature (2 mm from case bottom, $t \le 5$ s)	$T_{\mathbb{S}}$		260	°C
Reverse Voltage	$V_{R}$		3	V
Forward Current	$I_{F}$		50	mA
Surge Current ( $t \le 10 \mu s$ , $D = 0$ )	$I_{FSM}$		1	Α
Power Dissipation	$P_{tot}$		120	mW
Thermal Resistance, Junction/Air	$R_{thJA}$		450	K/W



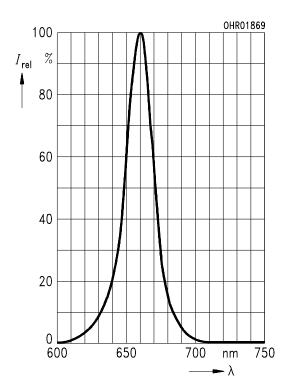
## **Characteristics** $(T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C})$

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Peak Wavelength	$\lambda_{Peak}$	650	nm
Spectral Bandwidth	Δλ	25	nm
Switching Times ( $R_{\rm L}$ = 50 $\Omega$ , $I_{\rm F}$ = 50 mA) 10%90% 90% 10%	<i>t</i> <sub>R</sub> <i>t</i> <sub>F</sub>	15 (< 17) 18 (< 20)	ns
Capacitance ( $f = 1 \text{ MHz}, V_{R} = 0 \text{ V}$ )	$C_{O}$	30	pF
Forward Voltage ( $I_F = 50 \text{ mA}$ )	$V_{F}$	2.1 (≤ 2.8)	V
Output Power Coupled into Plastic Fiber $(I_F = 10 \text{ mA})^{1)}$	$\Phi_{IN}$	150 (≥ 100)	μW
Temperature Coefficient $\Phi_{IN}$	$TC_{\Phi}$	-0.4	%/K
Temperature Coefficient $V_{F}$	$TC_{V}$	-3	mV/K
Temperature Coefficient λ <sub>Peak</sub>	$TC_{\lambda}$	0.16	nm/K

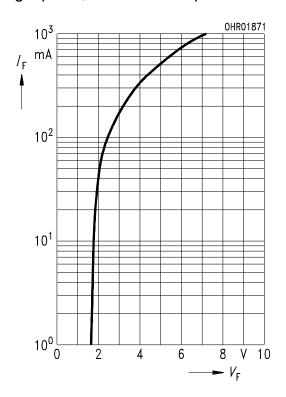
The output power coupled into plastic fiber is measured with a large area detector at the end of a short length of fiber (about 30 cm). This value must not be used for calculating the power budget for a fiber optic system with a long fiber because the numerical aperture of plastic fibers decreases on the first meters. Therefore the fiber seems to have a higher attenuation over the first few meters compared with the specified value.



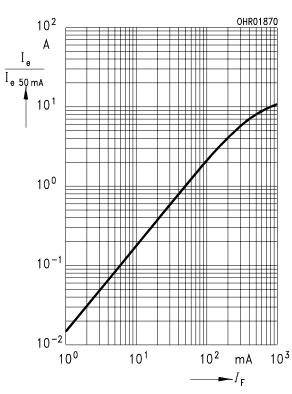
# Relative Spectral Emission $I_{\text{rel}} = f(\lambda)$



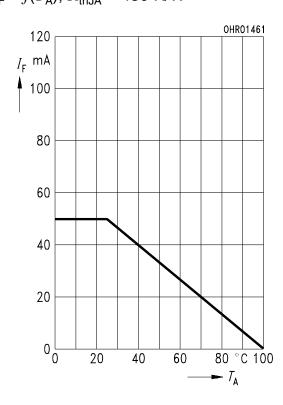
Forward Current  $I_F = f(V_F)$  single pulse, duration = 20 µs



Relative Output Power  $I_{\rm e}/I_{\rm e(50~mA)}=f(I_{\rm F})$  single pulse, duration = 20  $\mu \rm s$ 



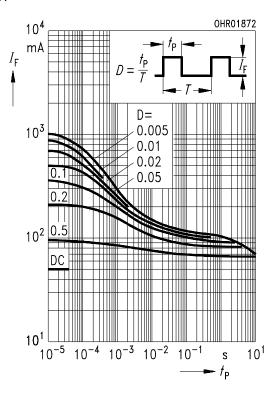
# Maximum Permissible Forward Current $I_{\rm F} = f(T_{\rm A}),~R_{\rm thJA} = 450~{\rm K/W}$





### **Permissible Pulse Handling Capability**

 $I_{\rm F}$  =  $f(t_{\rm P})$ , duty cycle D = parameter,  $T_{\rm A}$  = 25°C





### **Package Outlines**

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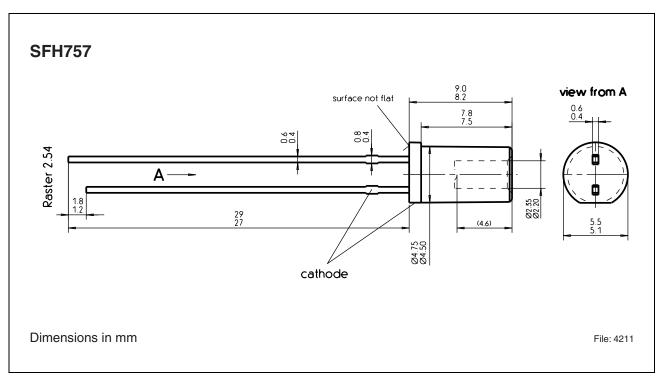


Figure 1

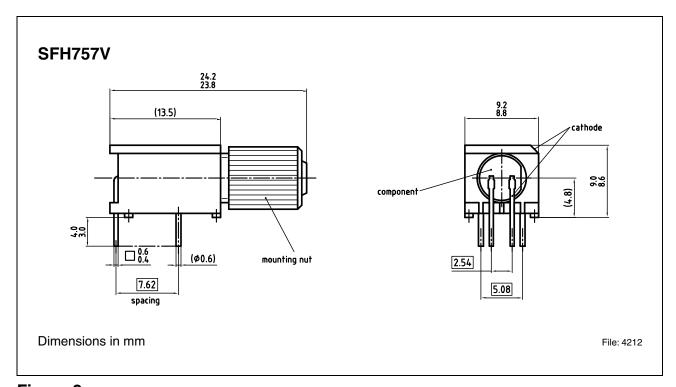


Figure 2

### SFH757 SFH757V

Revision History: 2004-03-19 DS1

Previous Version: 2002-03-14

#### Edition 2004-03-19

Published by Infineon Technologies AG, St.-Martin-Strasse 53, 81669 München, Germany
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