

Plastic Fiber Optic Transmitter Diode Plastic Connector Housing

SFH756 SFH756V

Features

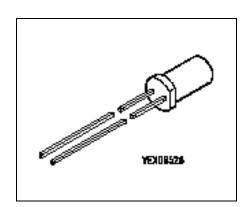
- 2.2 mm Aperture holds Standard 1000 Micron Plastic Fiber
- No Fiber Stripping Required
- Good Linearity (Forward current > 2 mA)
- · Molded Microlens for Efficient Coupling

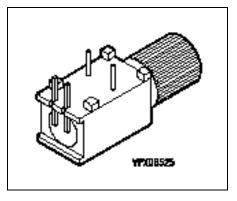
Plastic Connector Housing

- 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
SFH756	Q62702-P1716
SFH756V	Q62702-P1715



Technical Data

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values		Unit
		min.	max.	
Operating Temperature Range	T_{OP}	-40	+85	°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_{S}		260	°C
Reverse Voltage	V_{R}		3	٧
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



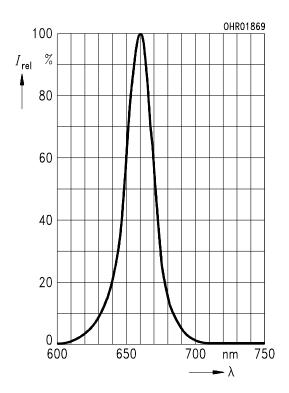
Characteristics $(T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C})$

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Peak Wavelength	λ_{Peak}	660	nm
Spectral Bandwidth	Δλ	25	nm
Switching Times $(R_{\rm G}=50~\Omega),~I_{\rm F(LOW)}=0.1~{\rm mA},~I_{\rm F(HIGH)}=50~{\rm mA})$ 10% to 90% $90\%~{\rm to}~10\%$	t _R	0.1 0.1	μs
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)	٧
Output Power Coupled Into Plastic Fiber $(I_F = 10 \text{ mA})^{1)}$	Φ_{IN}	200 (≥ 100)	μW
Temperature Coefficient Φ_{IN}	TC_{Φ}	-0.4	%/K
Temperature Coefficient V_{F}	TC_{V}	-3	mV/K
Temperature Coefficient λ _{Peak}	TC_{λ}	0.16	nm/K

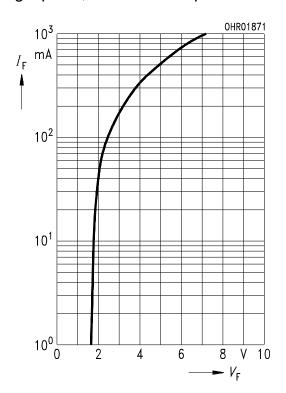
The output power coupled into plastic fiber is measured with a large area detector after a short fiber (about 30 cm). This value must not used for calculating the power budget for a fiber optic system with a long fiber because the numerical aperture of plastics fibers is decreasing on the first meters.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



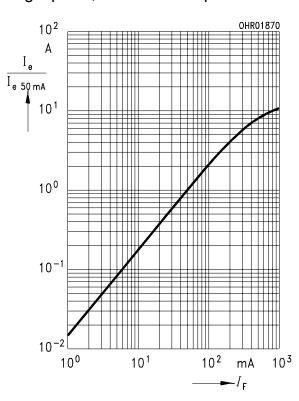
Relative Spectral Emission $I_{rel} = f(\lambda)$



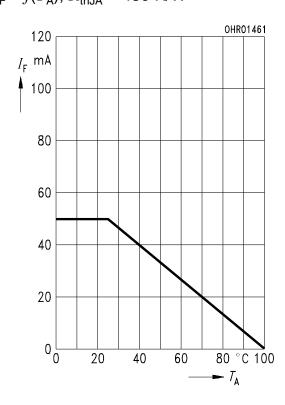
Forward Current $I_F = f(V_F)$ single pulse, duration = 20 µs



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



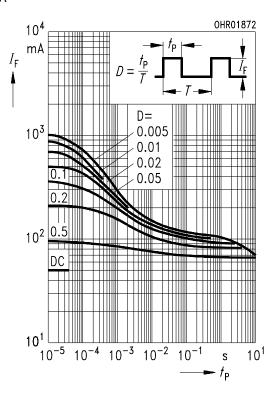
Maximum Permissible Forward Current $I_{\rm F} = f(T_{\rm A}),~R_{\rm thJA} = 450~{\rm K/W}$





Permissible Pulse Handling Capability

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





Package Outlines

Package Outlines

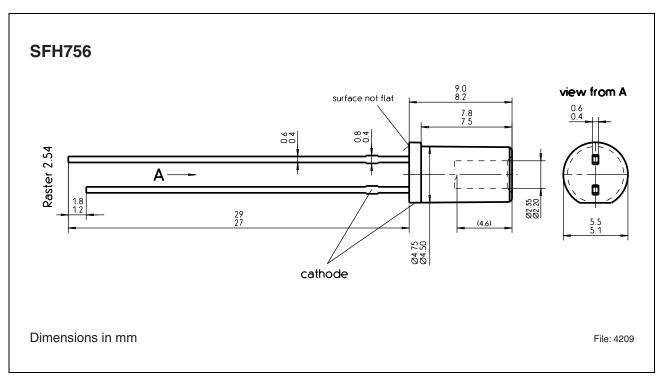


Figure 1

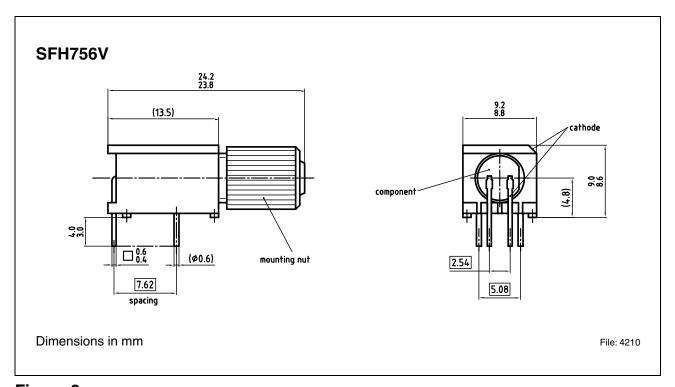


Figure 2

SFH756 SFH756V

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