

Transmitters for use with ESKA™ Products: MIC-L97
Description and Features

The MIC-L97 is a high-optical-output visible red LED housed in a connector-less style plastic fiber optic package. The output spectrum of the red LED is produced by a GaAlAs die which peaks at a wavelength of 660 nm, one of the optimum transmission windows of PMMA plastic core optical fiber. The device package features an internal micro-lens and a precision-molded PBT housing, ensuring efficient optical coupling with standard 1000 μm core plastic fiber cable.

High optical power	Requires no optical design
Mates with standard 1000 μm core jacketed plastic fiber optic cable	Light-tight housing provides interference-free transmission
Uses inexpensive plastic connector housing	Internal micro-lens makes for efficient optical coupling
Connector-less fiber termination	Low transmission loss with PMMA plastic fiber
Visible red output aids troubleshooting	

Applications
Highlights

The high output and excellent linearity of the MIC-L97 make it suitable for analog and digital data links. When used with an MIC-L96 photologic detector, the MIC-L97 can achieve data rates up to 1 Mbps. The visible red light has low attenuation in PMMA plastic fiber, and aids in troubleshooting applications. The drive circuit design is simpler than that required for laser diodes, making this product the lowest cost selection for a variety of analog and digital applications requiring maximum operating distance.

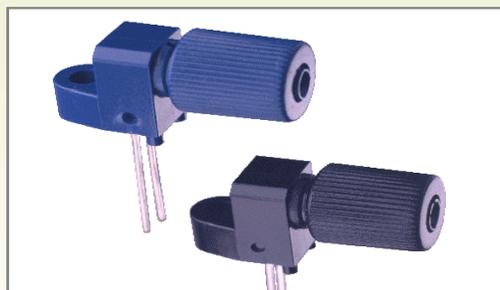
Low-cost analog and digital data links	Intra-system links: Board-to-board, rack-to-rack
Digitized audio	Motor controller triggering
Automotive electronics	Robotics communications
PC-to-peripheral data links	EMC/EMI signal isolation
Medical instruments	Local Area Networks (LANs)

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

Parameters	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Peak Wavelength	λ_{PEAK}	650	660	670	nm
Spectral Bandwidth 50% of I_{MAX}	$\Delta \lambda$	--	40	--	nm
Output Power Coupled into Plastic Fiber (1 mm core diameter) Distance of lens to fiber: ≤ 0.1 mm, 1 m polished fiber, $I_F=20$ mA	Φ_{min}	250 - 0.6	325 -0.49	425 -0.4	μW dBm
Switching Times 10% to 90% and 90% to 10% $I_F=20$ mA	t_r, t_f	--	.5	--	μs
Capacitance $F=1$ MHz	C_O	--	30	--	pF
Forward Voltage $I_F=20$ mA	V_f	1.7	1.9	2.1	V

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

Temperature Range for Operation and for Storage ($T_{\text{OP}}, T_{\text{STG}}$)	-40° to 85° C
Junction Temperature (T_J)	85° C
Soldering Temperature (2mm from case bottom) (T_S) $t \leq 5$ s	240° C
Reverse Voltage (V_R)	5V
Power Dissipation (P_{TOT}) $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$	100mW
Forward Current DC (I_F)	40mA
Surge Current (I_{FSM}) $t \leq 10$ μsec	200 mA
De-rate above 25° C	1.33 mW/°C



The information contained herein is presented as a guide to product selection. It is subject to change without notice, and should not be regarded as a representation, warranty or guarantee with regard to the quality, characteristics or use of this product

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 **Mitsubishi International PolymerTrade Corporation**
Receivers for use with ESKA™ Products: MIC-L97

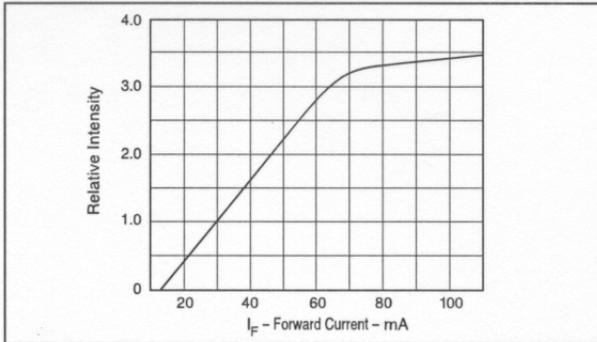


FIGURE 1. Normalized power launched versus forward current.

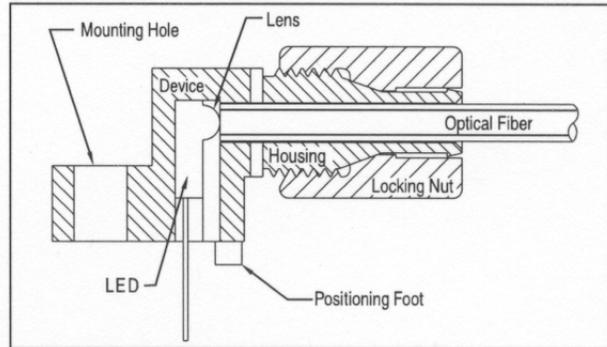


FIGURE 3. Cross-section of fiber optic device.

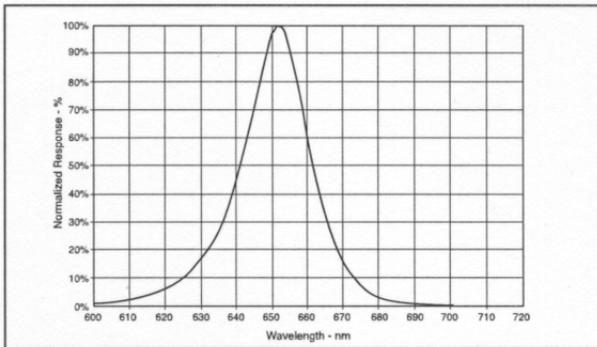


FIGURE 2. Typical spectral output versus wavelength.

FIBER TERMINATION INSTRUCTIONS

1. Cut off the ends of the optical fiber with a single-edge 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.

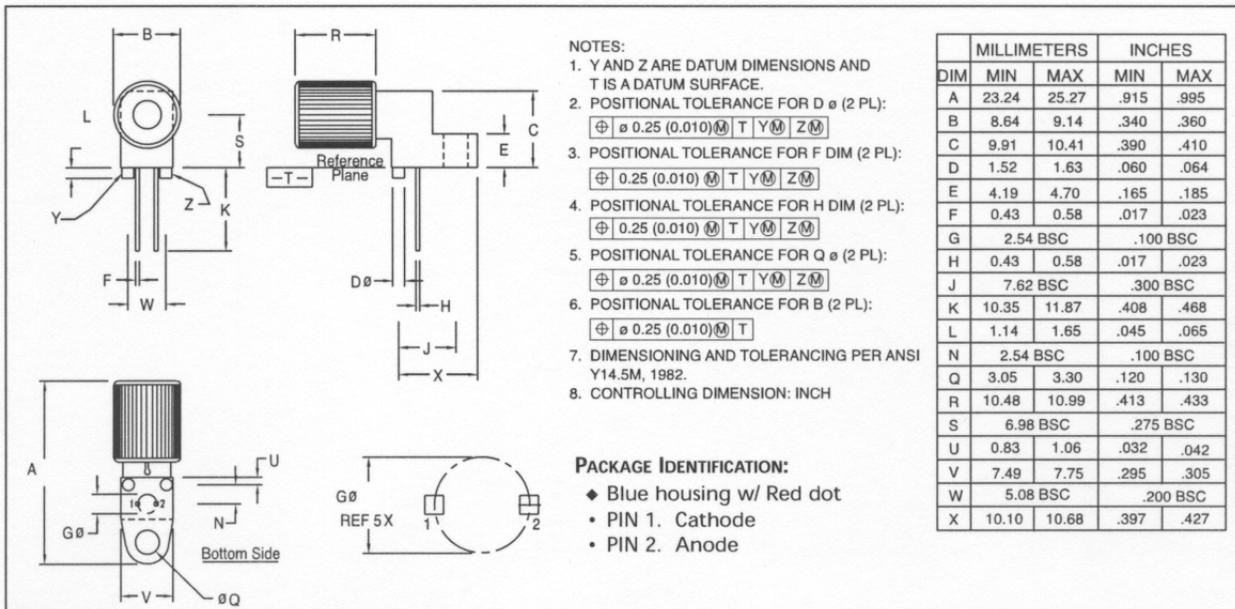


FIGURE 4. Case outline.

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