

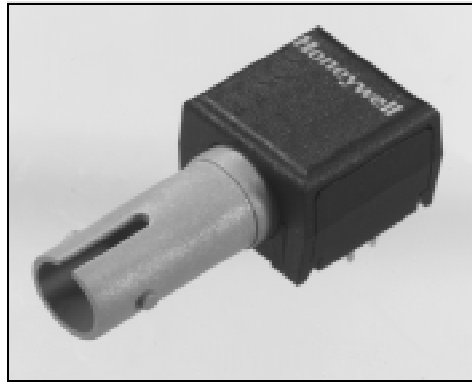
Not recommended for new designs
HFE4218-321 see HFD4225-023

HFE4218

High Power Fiber Optic LED for Ethernet Applications

FEATURES

- Industry standard ST® fiber connector
- 850 nm GaAlAs LED
- Designed to meet IEEE Ethernet standard 802.3 FOIRL 10Base-FB/FL specification
- High reliability construction
- Popular Fiber DIP package
- Wave solderable
- Non-conductive plastic ST® barrel

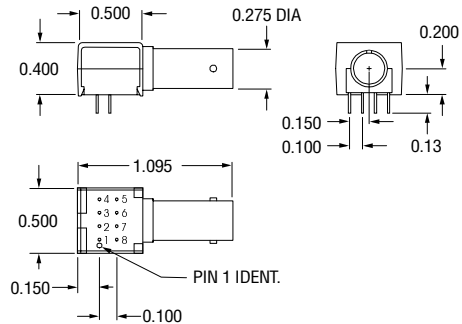


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DESCRIPTION

The HFE4218 series is a GaAlAs 850 nanometer LED designed to meet IEEE Ethernet 802.3 specifications. The LED component is electrically isolated from the connector. The mechanical construction uses a high reliability ST® Fiber-Dip fiber optic connector/housing designed for easy mounting on printed circuit boards without the need for additional hardware. This connector accepts a wide variety of fiber sizes (50/125 micron through 100/140 micron) and is designed to meet the Ethernet 802.3 specification utilizing a 62.5/125 micron diameter fiber cable. The LED is designed to be driven with a 50% duty cycle at 100 mA (-311)/60 mA (-312) peak forward current for the electrical input signal.

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS in inches (mm)



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Pinout

1. NC	6. Anode
2. Anode	7. Anode
3. Cathode	8. NC
4. NC	

Pins 1,4, 5 and 8 are electrically common.

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ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS (T_C = 25°C unless otherwise stated)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS
Fiber Coupled Power	P _{OC} (AVG)					
HFE4218-311		15.8	50.0	63.1	μW	I _F = 100 mA Peak ⁽¹⁾
HFE4218-312		-18	-13.0	-12	dBm	NA = 0.275, 50% Duty Cycle
		15.8	45.0	63.1	μW	I _F = 60 mA Peak ⁽¹⁾
		-18	-13.5	-12	dBm	NA = 0.275, 50% Duty Cycle
Forward Voltage	V _F		1.85	2.20	V	I _F = 100 mA
			1.60	1.90	V	I _F = 60 mA
Reverse Voltage	B _{VR}	1.0	5.0		V	I _R = 10 μA
Peak Wavelength	λ _P		850		nm	I _F = 100 mA DC
			850		nm	I _F = 60 mA DC
Spectral Bandwidth	Δλ		60		nm	I _F = 100 mA DC
			50		nm	I _F = 60 mA DC
Response Time	t _R /t _F				ns	10-90%, 1.0 V Prebias
			6	10		I _F = 100 mA
			6	10		I _F = 60 mA
Analog Bandwidth	BWE		85		MHz	I _F = 100 mA DC, sinusoidal modulation
			70		MHz	I _F = 60 mA DC, sinusoidal modulation
P _O Temperature Coefficient	P _O /T					
HFE4218-311			-0.017		dB/°C	I _F = 100 mA, +25°C < T _A < +80°C
HFE4218-312			-0.006		dB/°C	I _F = 60 mA, +25°C < T _A < +80°C
Series Resistance	r _s		4.0		Ω	DC
Capacitance	C		70		pF	V _R = 0 V, f = 1 MHz
Thermal Resistance			250		°C/W	Heat sinked
Overshoot			10		%	I _F = 100 mA peak 1.0 V Prebias
			10		%	I _F = 60 mA peak 1.0 V Prebias

Notes

1. HFE4218 is tested using a 10 meter length of 62.5/125 μm dia. fiber cable. Actual coupled power values may vary due to mechanical alignment tolerances/procedures.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(25°C Free-Air Temperature unless otherwise noted)

Storage temperature -55 to +85°C

Case operating temperature -40 to +85°C

Lead solder temperature 260°C, 10 s

Continuous forward current 100 mA

(heat sinked)

Reverse voltage 1 V @ 10 μA

Stresses greater than those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods of time may affect reliability.

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ORDER GUIDE

Description	Catalog Listing
100 mA High Power LED, for Ethernet application	HFE4218-311
60 mA High Power LED, for Ethernet application	HFE4218-312

WARNING

Under certain application conditions, the infrared optical output of this device may exceed Class 1 eye safety limits, as defined by IEC 825-1 (1993-11). Do not use magnification (such as a microscope or other focusing equipment) when viewing the device's output.

CAUTION

The inherent design of this component causes it to be sensitive to electrostatic discharge (ESD). To prevent ESD-induced damage and/or degradation to equipment, take normal ESD precautions when handling this product.



Fig. 1 Typical Optical Power Output vs Forward Current

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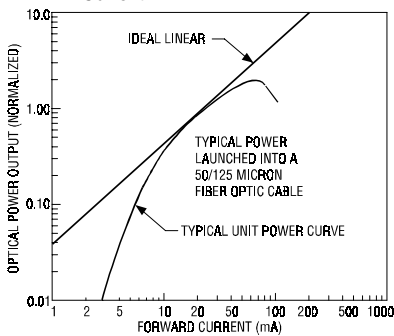


Fig. 2 Typical Spectral Output vs Wavelength

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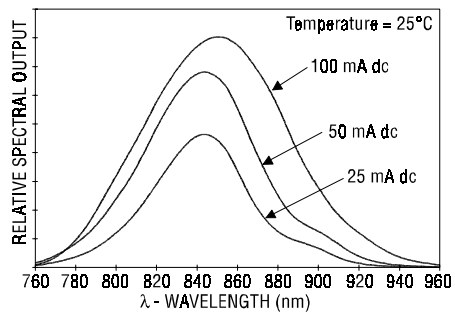
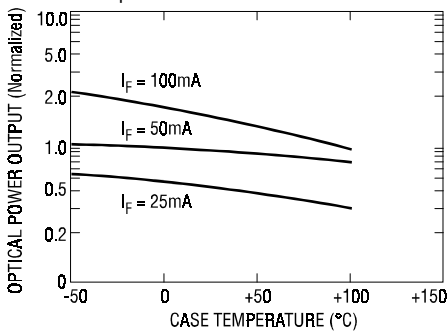


Fig. 3 Typical Optical Power Output vs Case Temperature

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All Performance Curves Show Typical Values