

Photodétection

CeTI / Semestre 5 /
Institut d'Optique / B3

Déroulement des modules CéTI

4 blocs de 2 séances de TD

Séance 1 : travail en groupe sur une thématique
Séance 2 : synthèse / démo

Capteurs et mise en forme

Filtrage actif

Photodétection

Asservissement

3 blocs de 2 séances de TP

Mise en forme / Filtrage

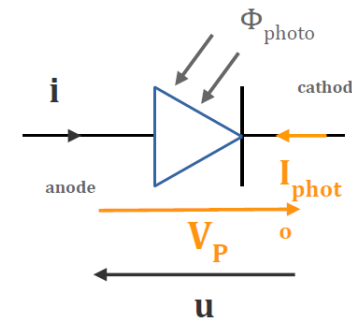
Photodétection

Numérique

Notions avancées

Photodétection

- Transmettre une information par la lumière
- Détecter un obstacle
- Rendre spécifique une communication



V_P : tension de polarisation
 I_{PhD} : courant proportionnel au flux lumineux

$$I_{photo} = S_{\lambda} \cdot \eta \cdot \Phi_{photo}$$

A A/W W

Sensibilité spectrale η Flux lumineux Φ_{photo}

Rendement quantique

Ressources

- Fiche Résumé : **ALI**
- Fiche Résumé : **Photodétection**

M1 - Emettre une information lumineuse

- LED SFH415

$$V_F = 1,3V$$

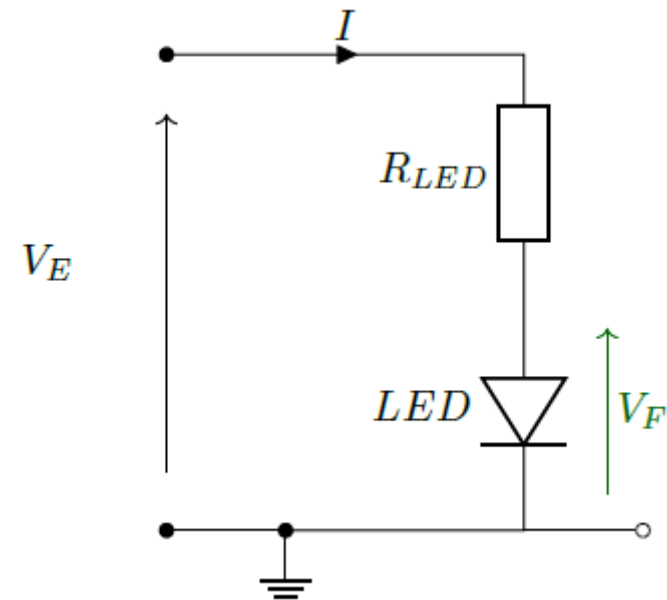
Grenzwerte ($T_A = 25\text{ °C}$)
Maximum Ratings

Bezeichnung Parameter	Symbol Symbol	Wert Value	Einheit Unit
Betriebs- und Lagertemperatur Operating and storage temperature range	$T_{op}; T_{stg}$	- 40 ... + 100	°C
Sperrspannung Reverse voltage	V_R	5	V
Durchlassstrom Forward current	I_F	100	mA
Stoßstrom, $t_p = 10\ \mu s, D = 0$ Surge current	I_{FSM}	3	A
Verlustleistung Power dissipation	P_{tot}	165	mW
Wärmewiderstand Thermal resistance	R_{thJA}	450	K/W

M1 - Emettre une information lumineuse

- Montage émetteur

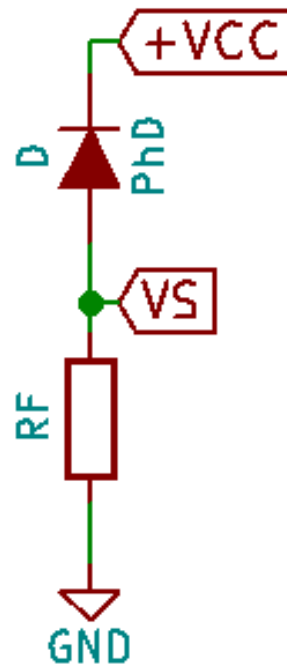
$$V_F = 1,3V$$



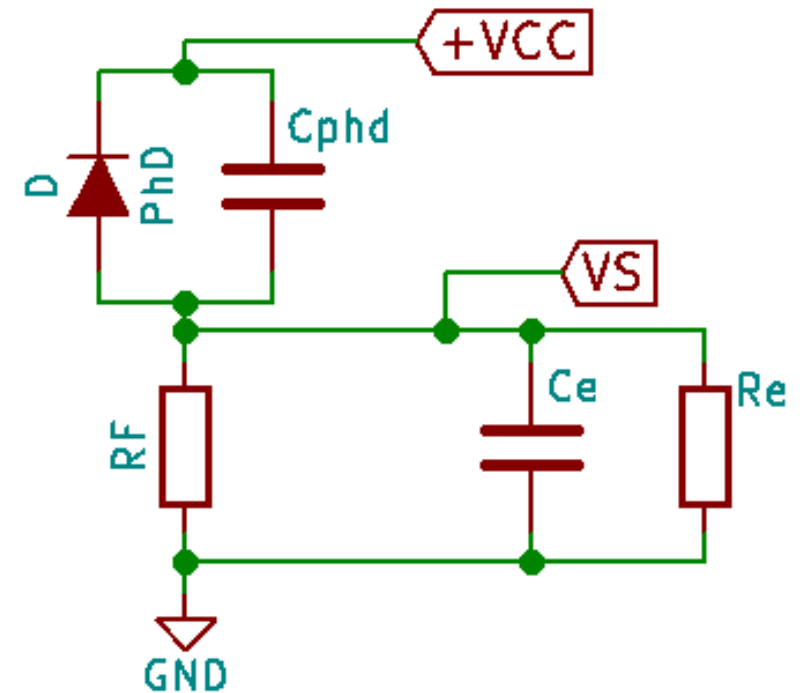
M2 - Transmettre l'information

- Récepteur simple

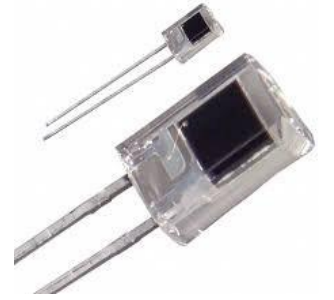
MONTAGE 1



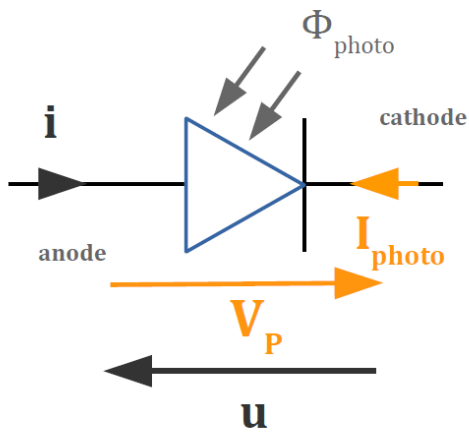
MONTAGE 2



M2 - Transmettre l'information



PHOTODIODE = CAPTEUR



V_P : tension de polarisation
 I_{PHD} : courant proportionnel
au flux lumineux

$$I_{photo} = S_{\lambda} \cdot \eta \cdot \Phi_{photo}$$

A A/W W

Sensibilité spectrale η Rendement quantique Flux lumineux

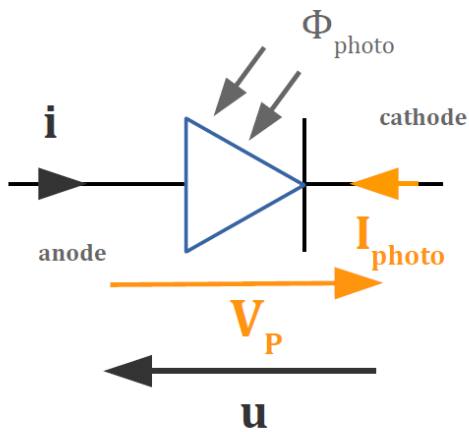


Transforme une grandeur physique observée
(mesurande) vers une autre grandeur physique
utilisable (électrique)

M2 - Transmettre l'information



PHOTODIODE = CAPTEUR



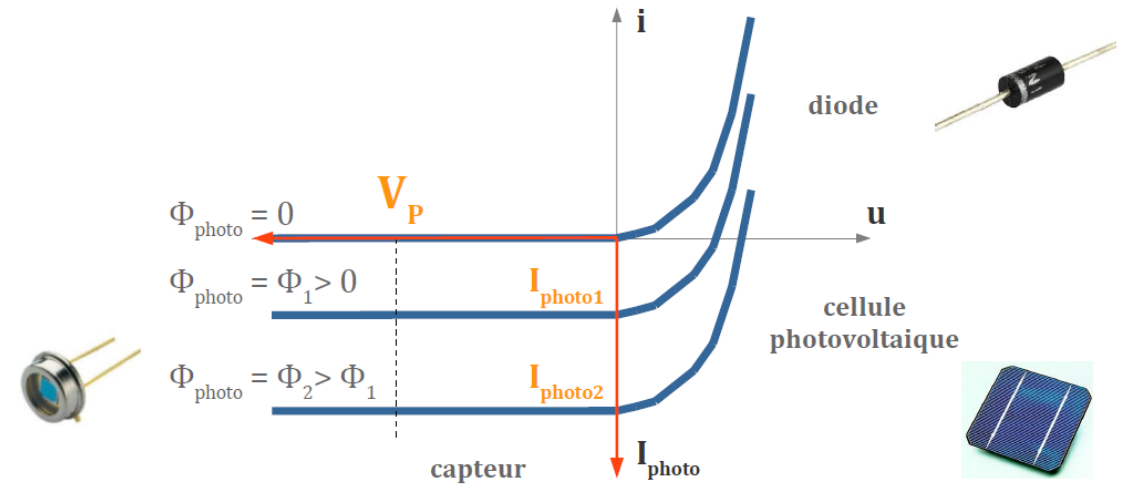
V_P : tension de polarisation
 I_{photo} : courant proportionnel au flux lumineux

$$I_{\text{photo}} = S_{\lambda} \cdot \eta \cdot \Phi_{\text{photo}}$$

A
A/W
W

Sensibilité spectrale
Rendement quantique
Flux lumineux

CARACTÉRISTIQUES ÉLECTRIQUES

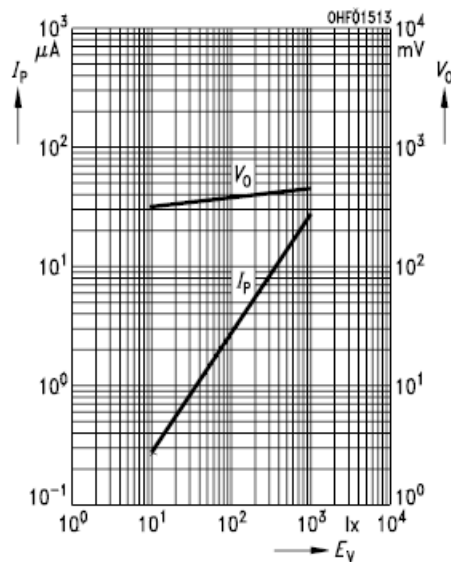


M2 - Transmettre l'information

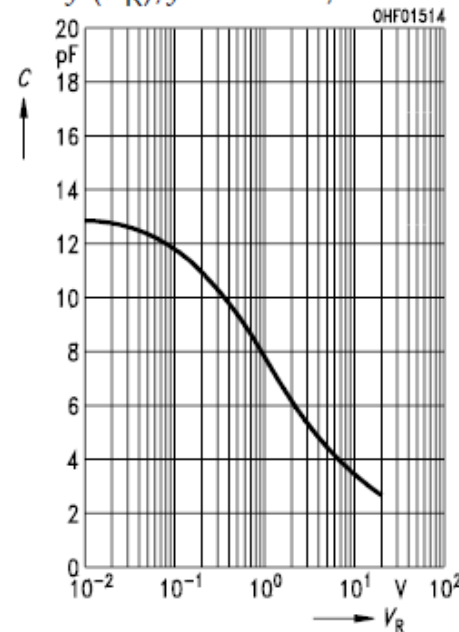


- Photodiode

Photocurrent $I_P = f(E_V)$, $V_R = 5\text{ V}$
 Open-Circuit Voltage $V_O = f(E_V)$
 SFH 229



Capacitance
 $C = f(V_R)$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$, $E = 0$



Maximum Ratings

Bezeichnung Parameter	Symbol Symbol	Wert Value	Einheit Unit
Betriebs- und Lagertemperatur Operating and storage temperature range	T_{op} ; T_{stg}	- 40 ... + 100	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Sperrspannung Reverse voltage	V_R	20	V
Verlustleistung Total power dissipation	P_{tot}	150	mW

Characteristics

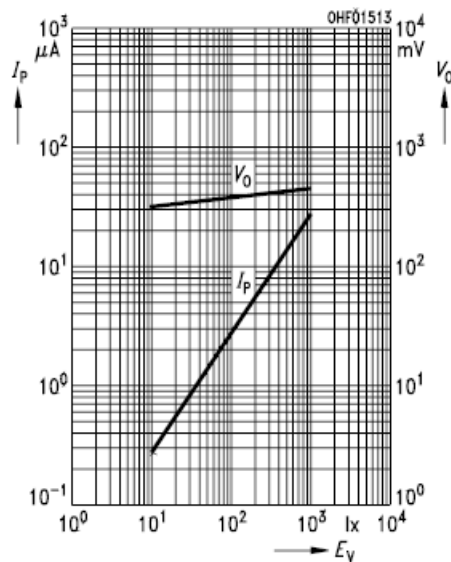
Bezeichnung Parameter	Symbol Symbol	Wert Value		Einheit Unit
		SFH 229	SFH 229 FA	
Fotostrom Photocurrent $V_R = 5\text{ V}$, Normlicht/standard light A, $T = 2856\text{ K}$, $E_V = 1000\text{ lx}$ $V_R = 5\text{ V}$, $\lambda = 950\text{ nm}$, $E_e = 1\text{ mW/cm}^2$	I_P	28 (≥ 18)	-	μA
Wellenlänge der max. Fotoempfindlichkeit Wavelength of max. sensitivity	$\lambda_{S\text{ max}}$	860	900	nm
Spektraler Bereich der Fotoempfindlichkeit $S = 10\%$ von S_{max} Spectral range of sensitivity $S = 10\%$ of S_{max}	λ	380 ... 1100	730 ... 1100	nm
Bestrahlungsempfindliche Fläche Radiant sensitive area	A	0.3	0.3	mm^2
Abmessung der bestrahlungsempfindlichen Fläche Dimensions of radiant sensitive area	$L \times B$ $L \times W$	0.56×0.56	0.56×0.56	$\text{mm} \times \text{mm}$
Halbwinkel Half angle	φ	± 17	± 17	Grad deg.

M2 - Transmettre l'information



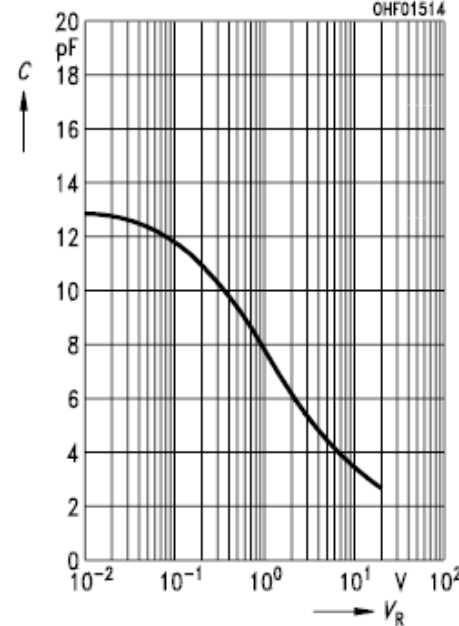
- Photodiode

Photocurrent $I_p = f(E_v)$, $V_R = 5\text{ V}$
 Open-Circuit Voltage $V_o = f(E_v)$
 SFH 229



Capacitance

$C = f(V_R)$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$, $E = 0$

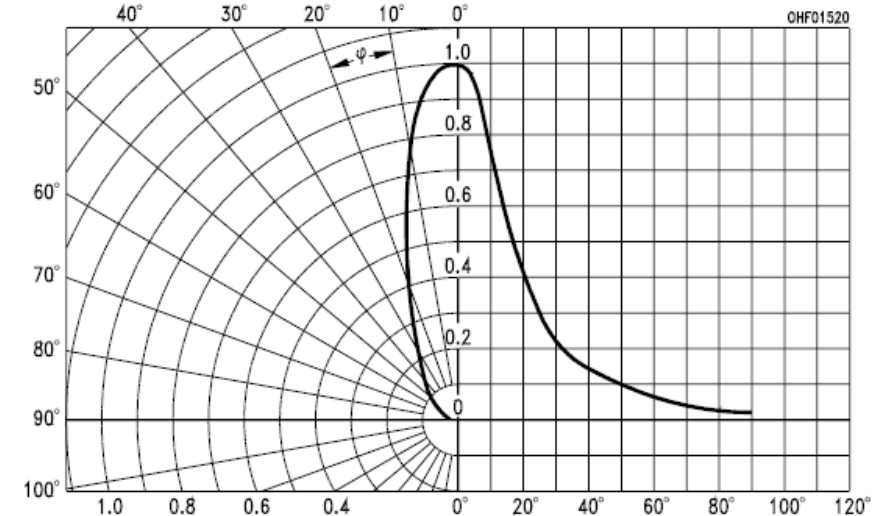


Maximum Ratings

Bezeichnung Parameter	Symbol Symbol	Wert Value	Einheit Unit
Betriebs- und Lagertemperatur Operating and storage temperature range	T_{op} ; T_{stg}	- 40 ... + 100	°C
Sperrspannung Reverse voltage	V_R	20	V
Verlustleistung Total power dissipation	P_{tot}	150	mW

Directional Characteristics

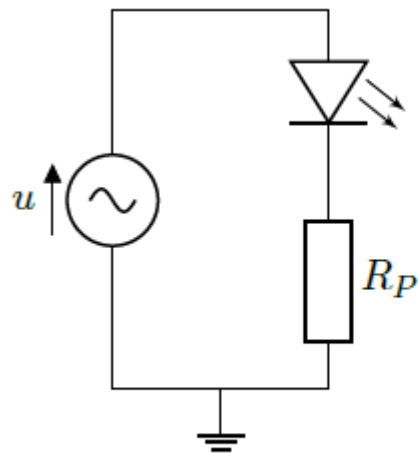
$S_{rel} = f(\varphi)$



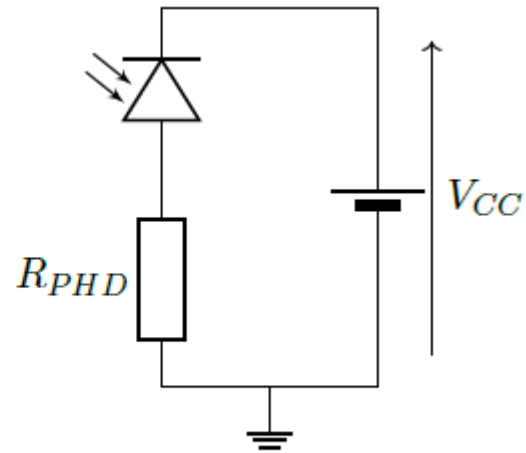
M2 - Transmettre l'information



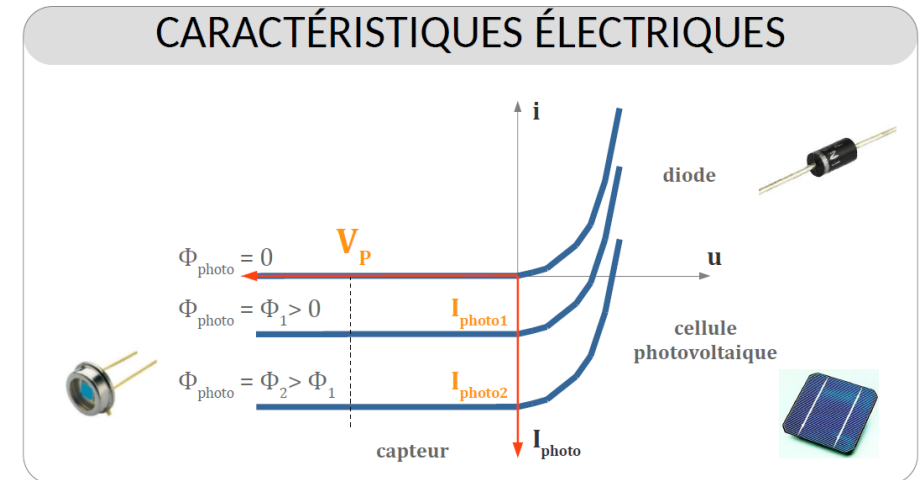
- Récepteur simple



(a) Emetteur



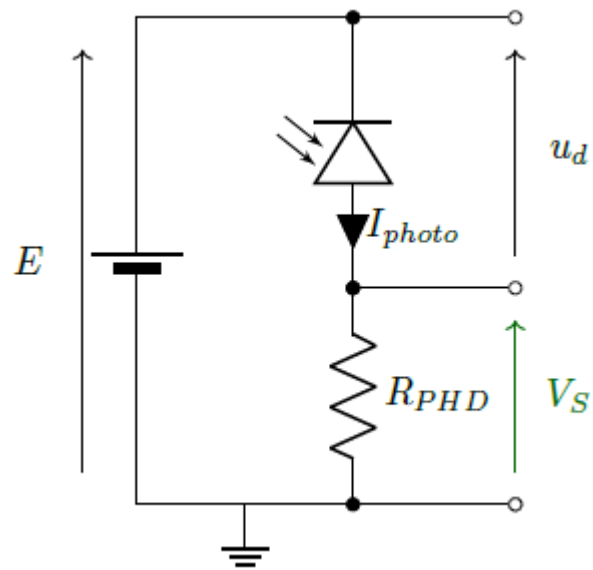
(b) Récepteur simple



M2 - Transmettre l'information

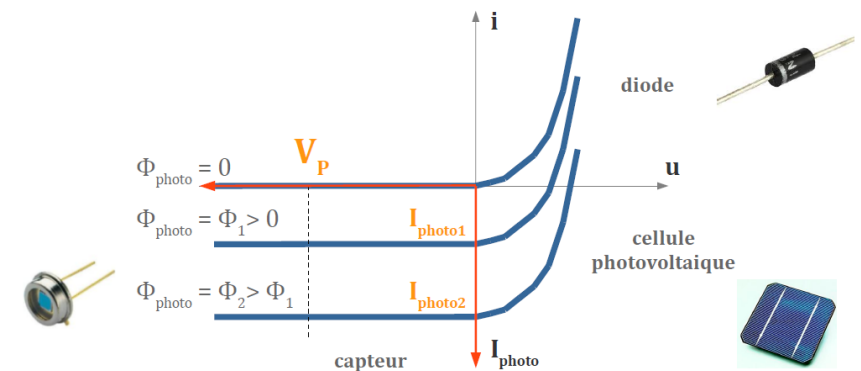


- Récepteur simple



$$V_S = R_{PHD} \cdot I_{photo}$$

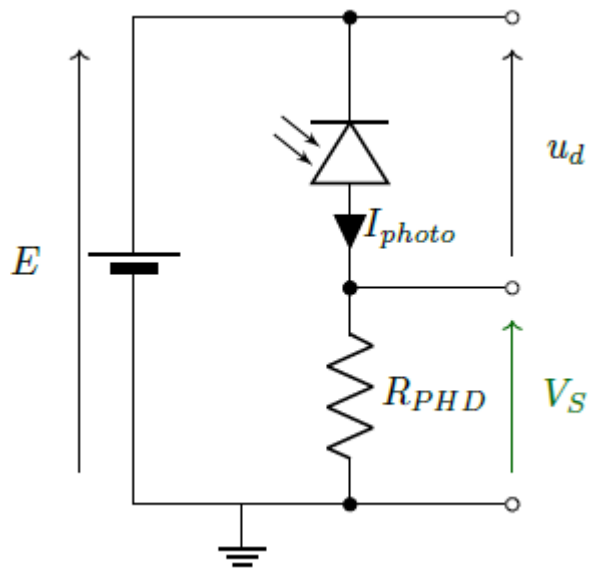
CARACTÉRISTIQUES ÉLECTRIQUES



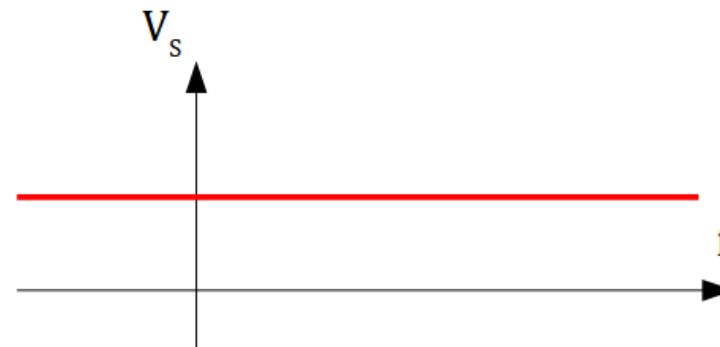
M2 - Transmettre l'information



- Récepteur simple



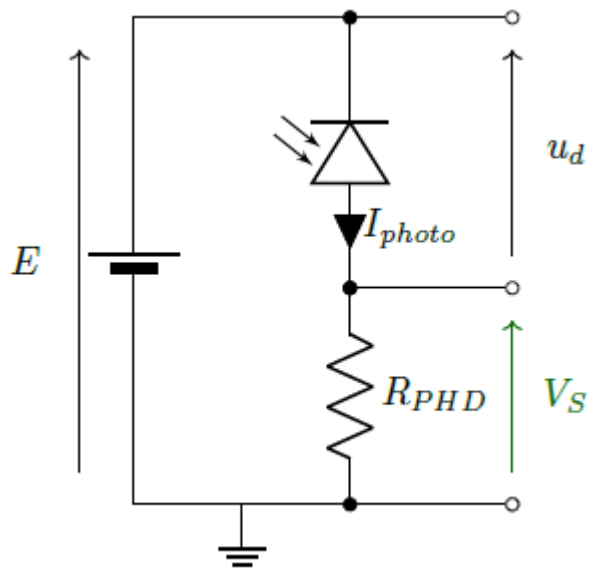
$$V_S = R_{\text{PhD}} \cdot I_{\text{photo}}$$



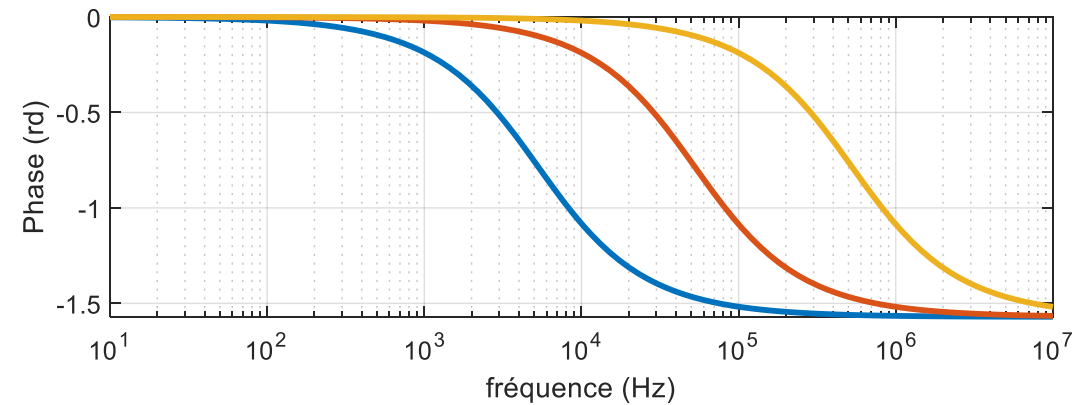
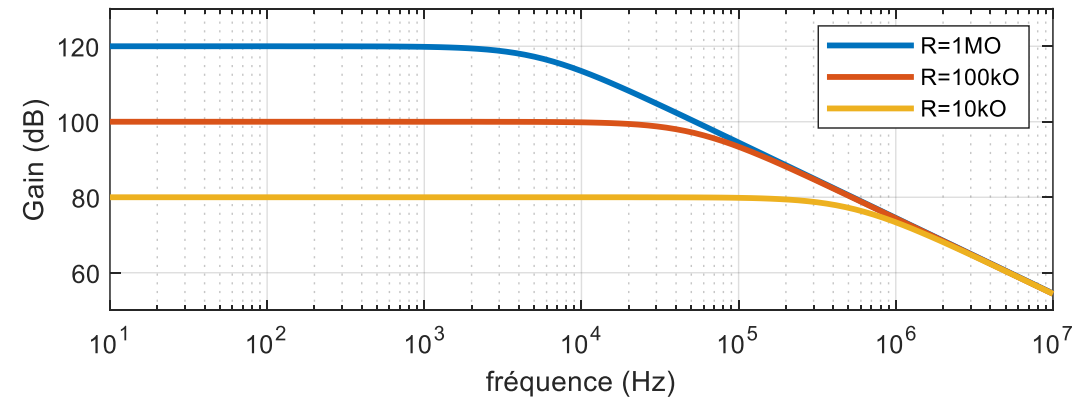
M2 - Transmettre l'information



- Récepteur simple



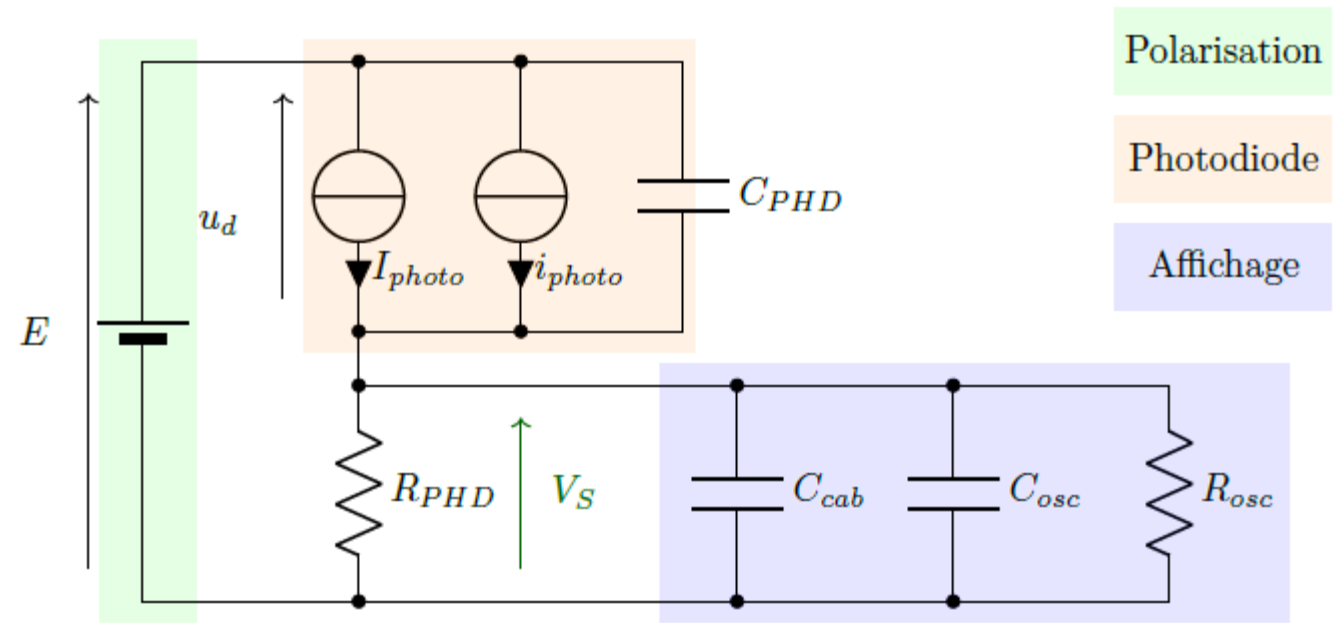
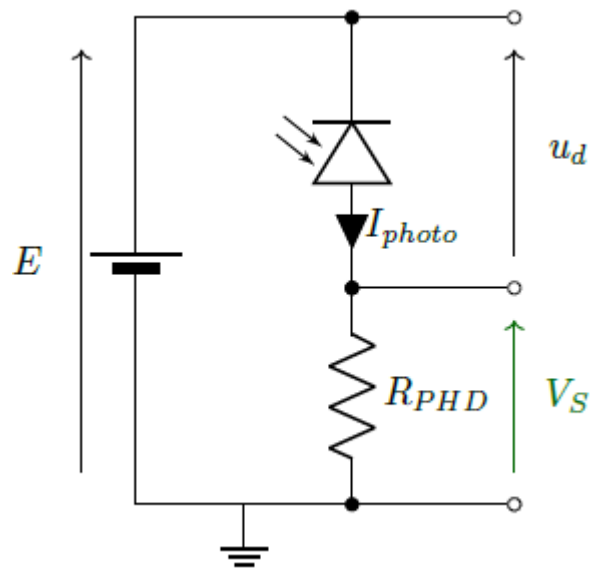
$$V_S = R_{PhD} \cdot I_{photo}$$



M2 - Transmettre l'information



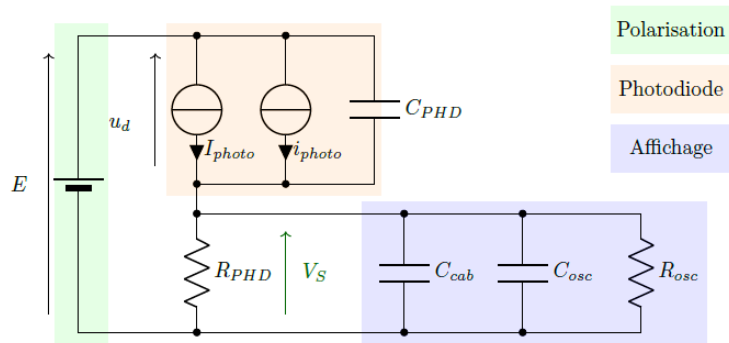
- Récepteur simple / Modèle



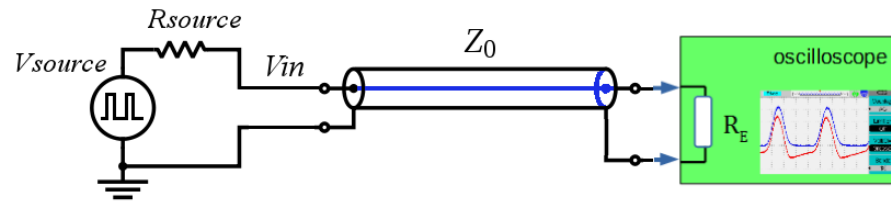
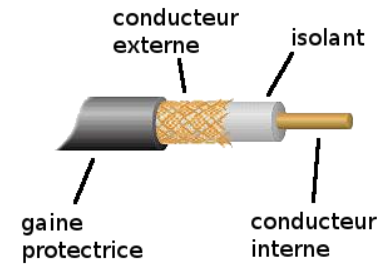
M2 - Transmettre l'information



- Récepteur simple / Modèle



Polarisation
Photodiode
Affichage



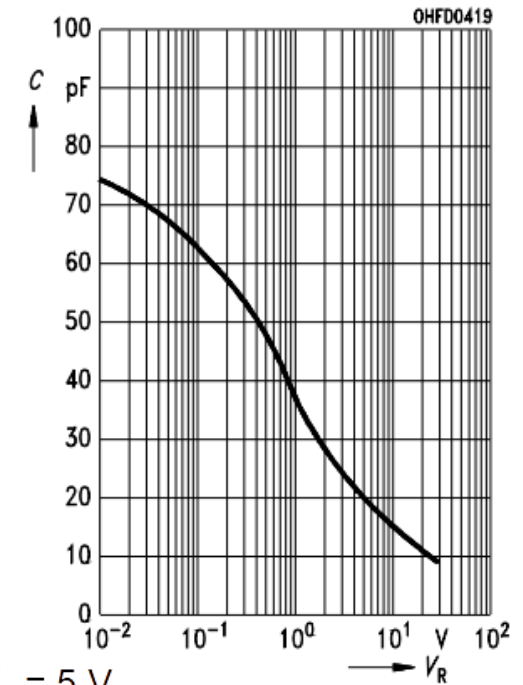
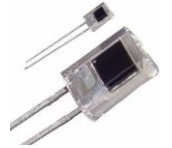
$$R_{osc} \approx 1 \text{ M}\Omega$$

$$C_{osc} \approx 10 \text{ pF}$$

Capacité linéique
 $C_{cab} \approx 100 \text{ pF / m}$

SFH206

Capacitance
 $C = f(V_R), f = 1 \text{ MHz}, E = 0$

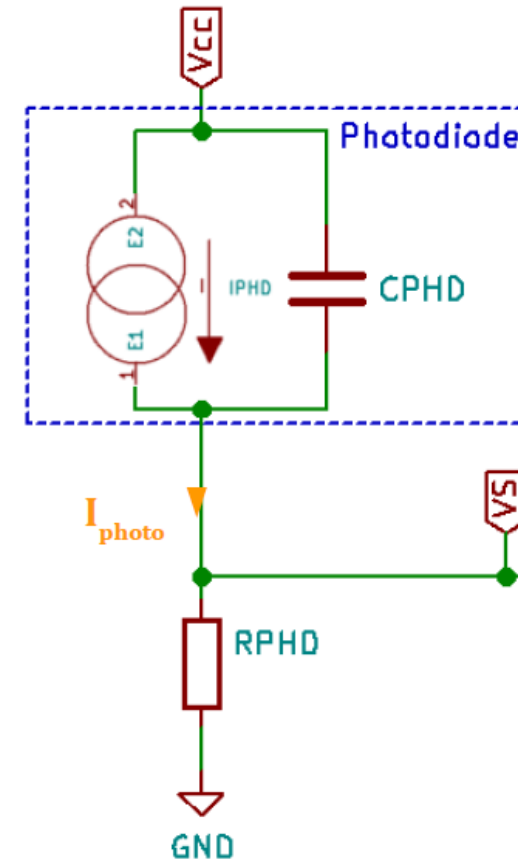
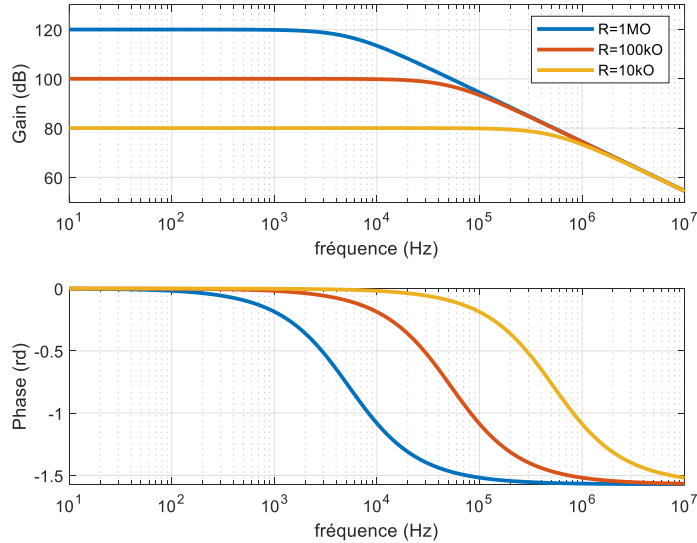


Pour $V_R = 5 \text{ V}$
 $C_{PHD} = 20 \text{ pF}$

M2 - Transmettre l'information



- Récepteur simple / Modèle



$$\frac{V_s}{I_{Phd}} = \frac{R_{eq}}{1 + j \cdot \omega \cdot R_{eq} \cdot C_{eq}}$$

Avec :

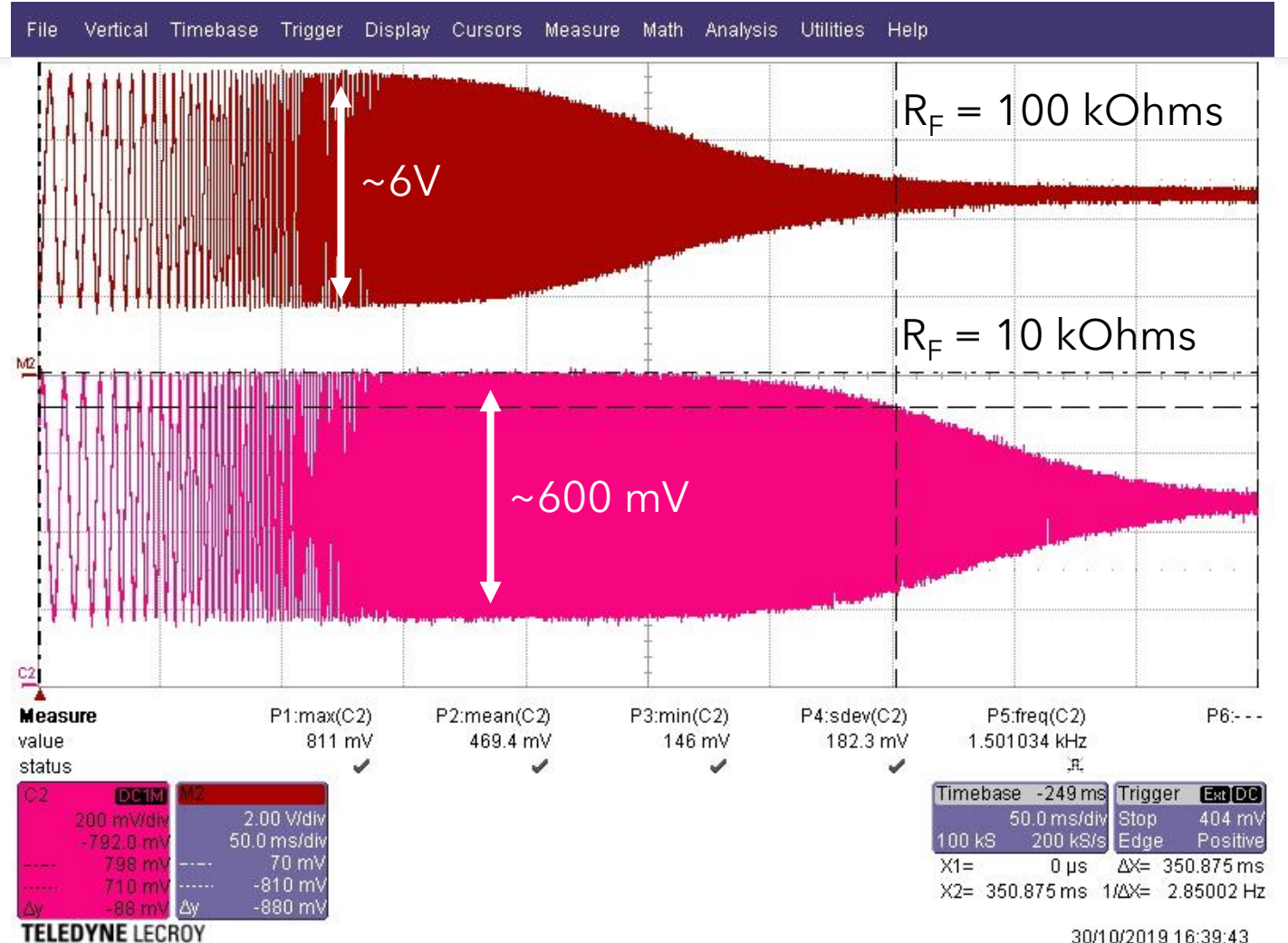
$$R_{eq} = \frac{R_{phd} \cdot R_e}{R_{phd} + R_e}$$

$$C_{eq} = C_{phd} + C_e$$

$$f_c = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot R_{eq} \cdot C_{eq}}$$

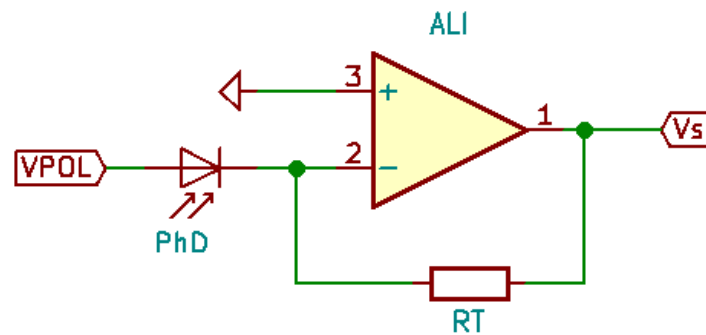
M2 - Transmettre l'information

- Récepteur simple

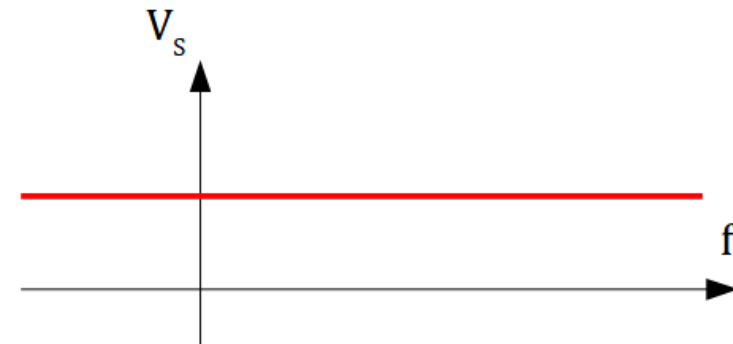


M3 - Transmettre l'information

- Récepteur transimpédance

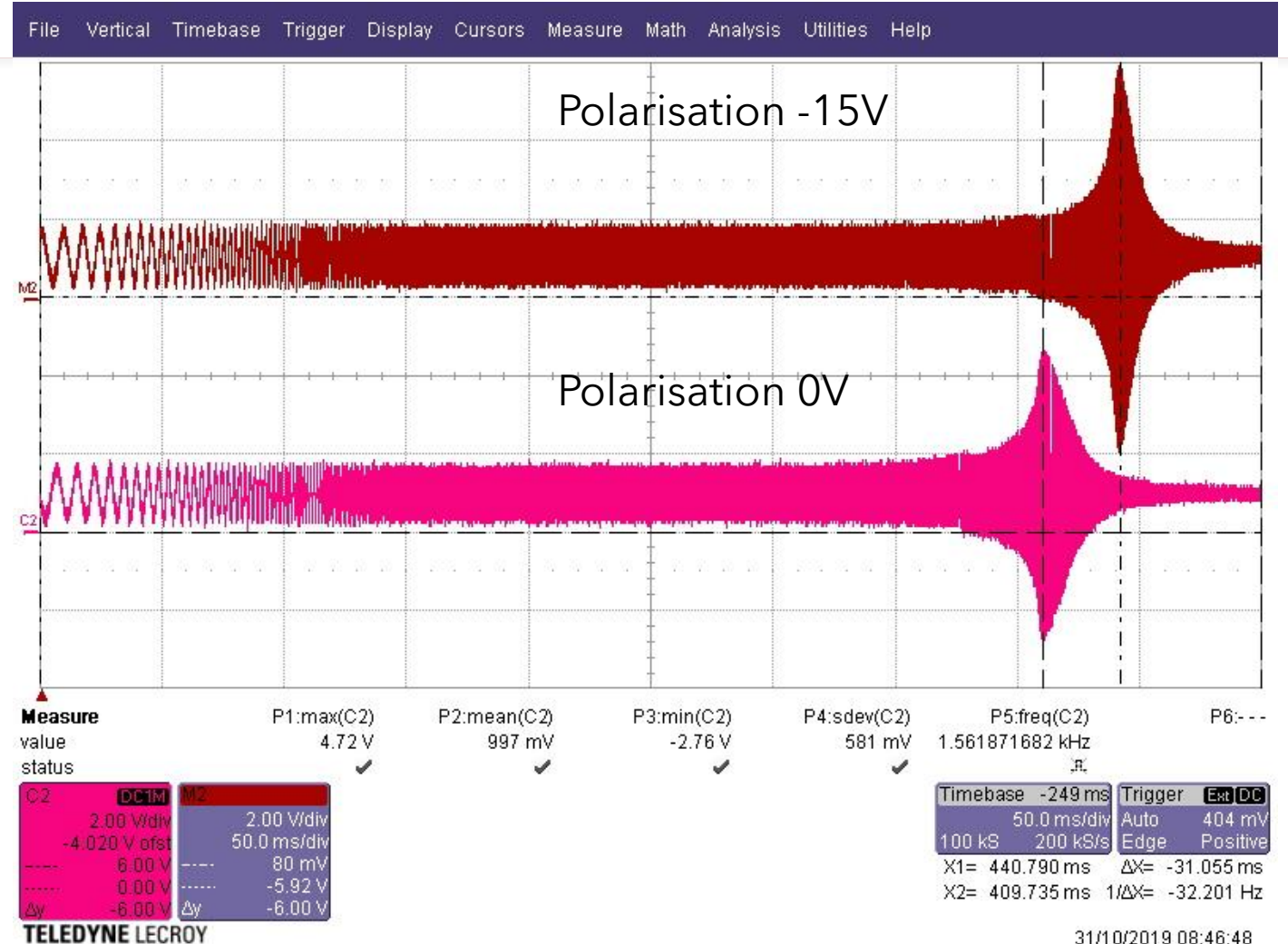


$$V_S = R_T \cdot I_{\text{photo}}$$



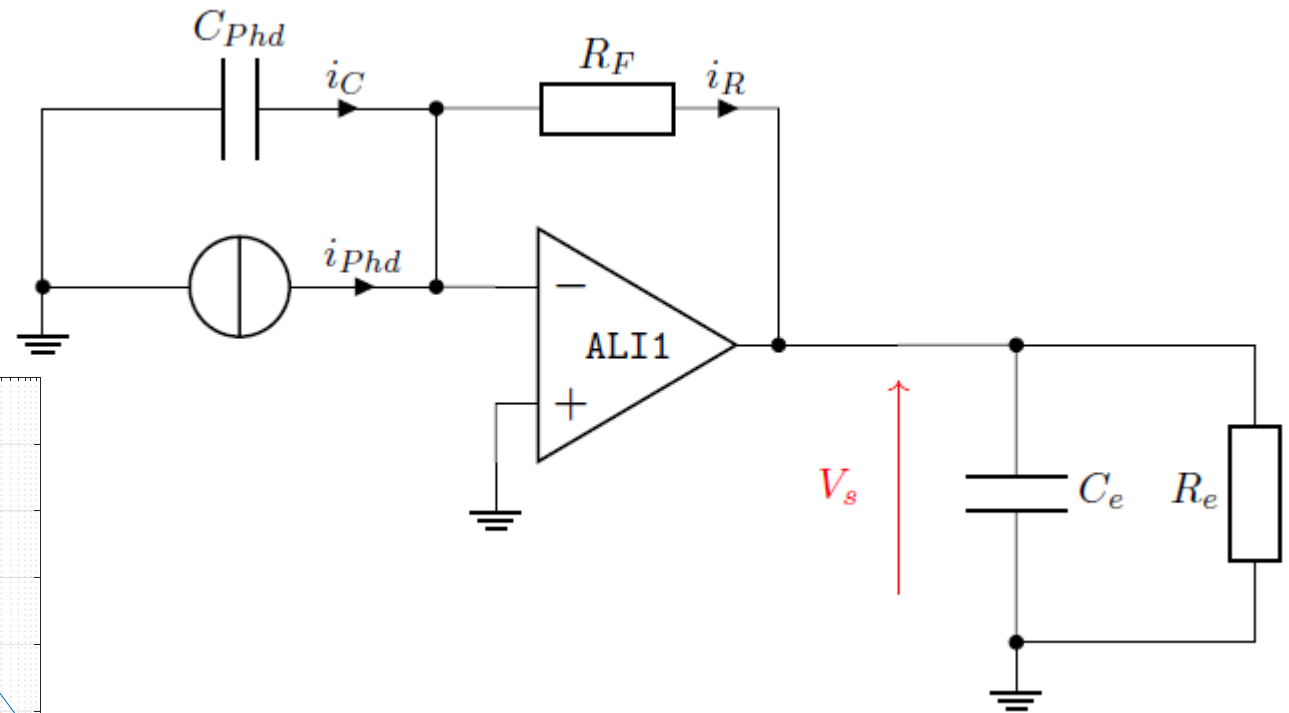
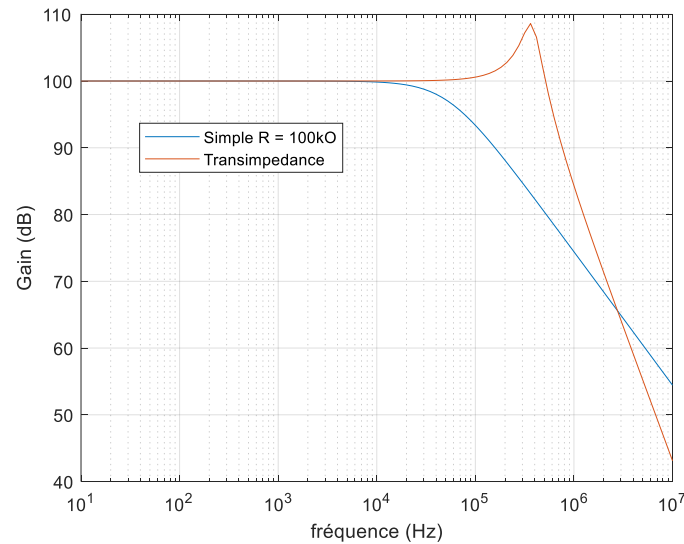
M3 - Transmettre l'information

- Récepteur transimpédance



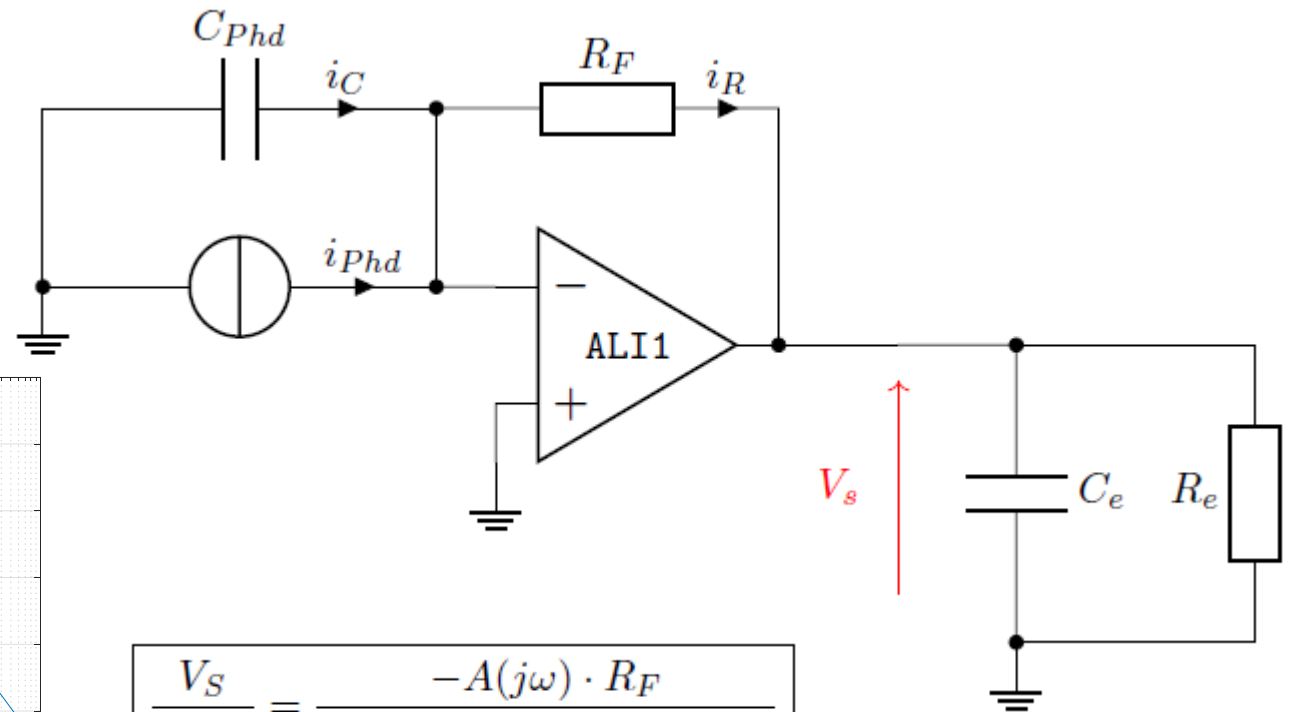
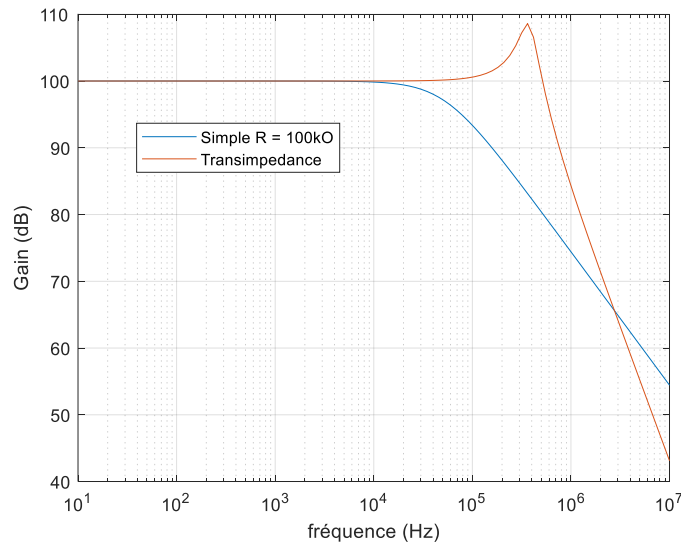
M4 - Transmettre l'information

- Récepteur transimpédance



M4 - Transmettre l'information

- Récepteur transimpédance

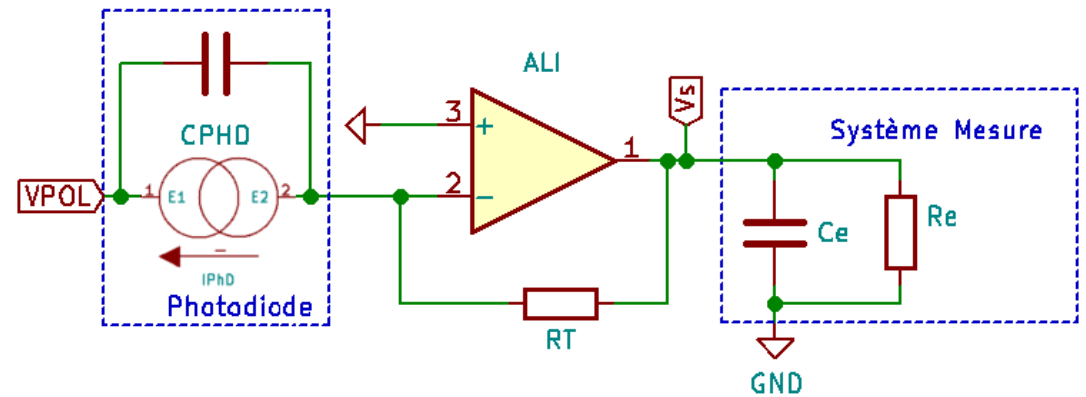
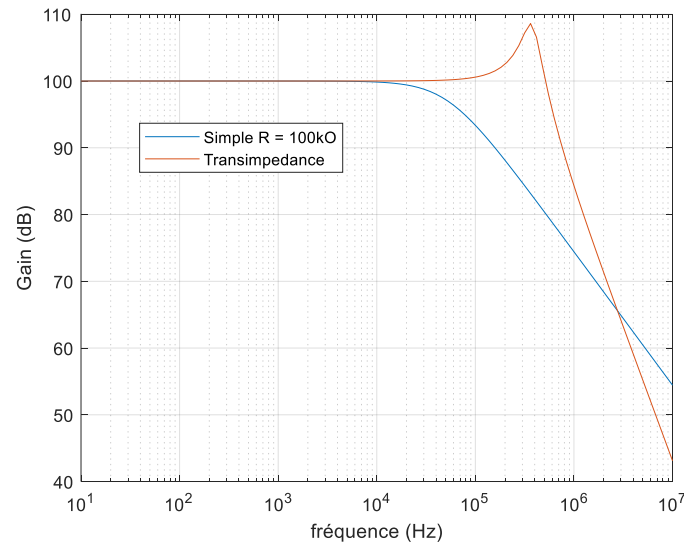


$$\frac{V_S}{i_{PHD}} = \frac{-A(j\omega) \cdot R_F}{1 + A(j\omega) + jR_F C_{PHD}\omega}$$

$$\frac{V_S}{i_{PHD}} = \frac{-A_0 \cdot R_F}{(1 + jR_F C_{PHD}\omega) \cdot (1 + j\omega/\omega_0) + A_0}$$

M4 - Transmettre l'information

- Récepteur transimpédance



$$\frac{V_S}{I_{Phd}} = \frac{R_T \cdot A_0}{\left(1 + \frac{j \cdot \omega}{\omega_0}\right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{j \cdot \omega}{\omega_c}\right) + A_0}$$

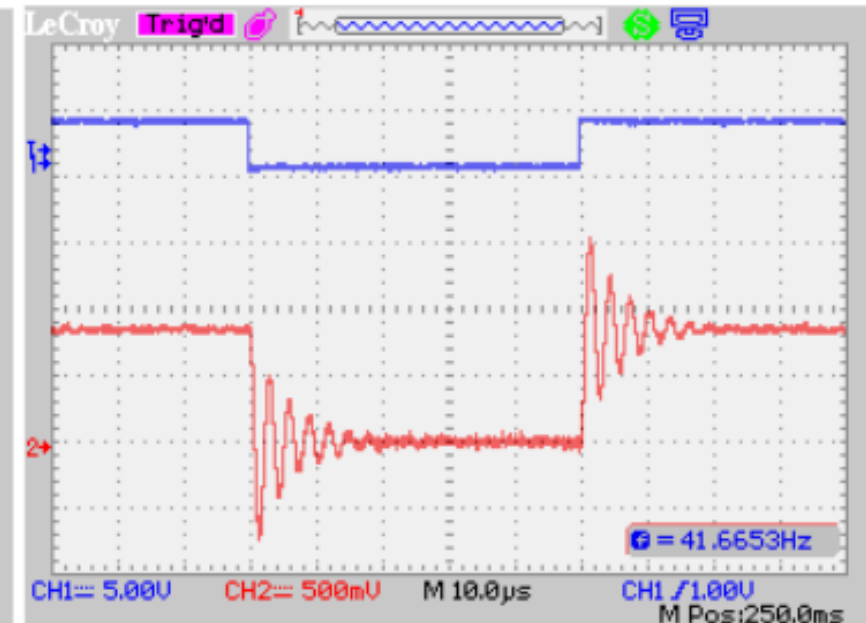
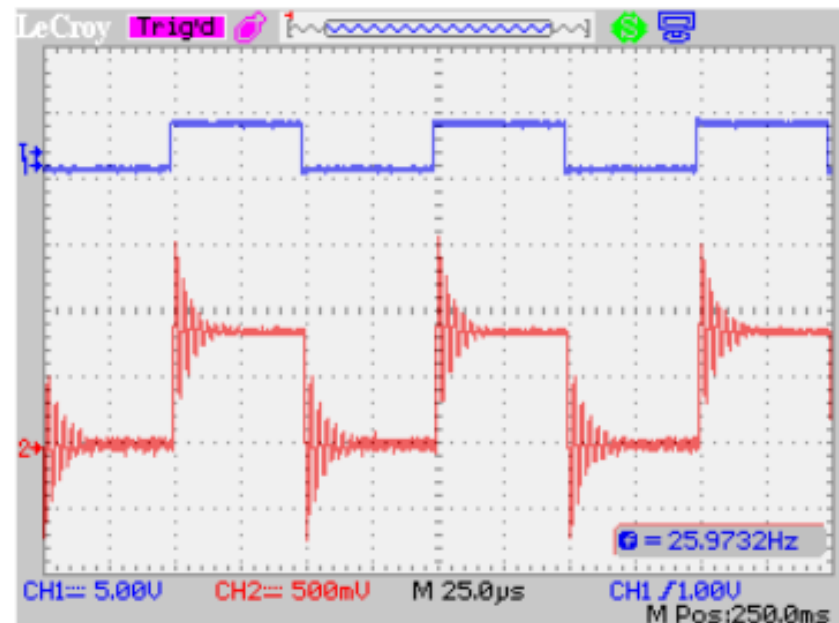
En utilisant le modèle du premier ordre pour l'amplificateur intégré (A_0, ω_0)

Gain-peaking : $f_T = \sqrt{f_c \cdot GBP}$ avec $f_c = \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot R_{PhD} \cdot C_{PhD}}$

M4 - Transmettre l'information

- Récepteur transimpédance

Signal carré à 10kHz / GBF : offset +4.8V / Amp = 3.3V



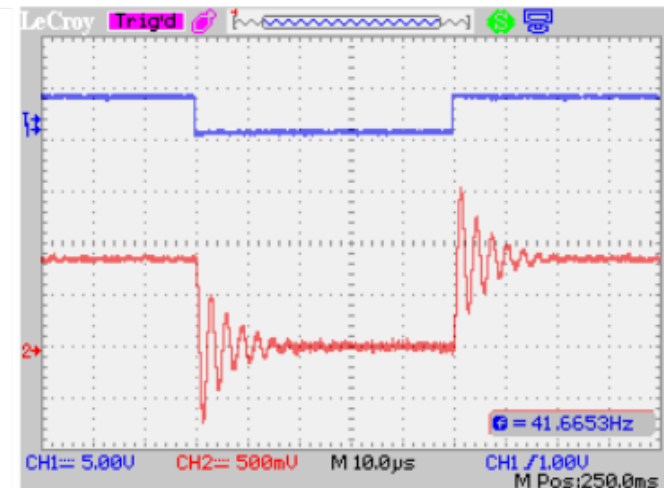
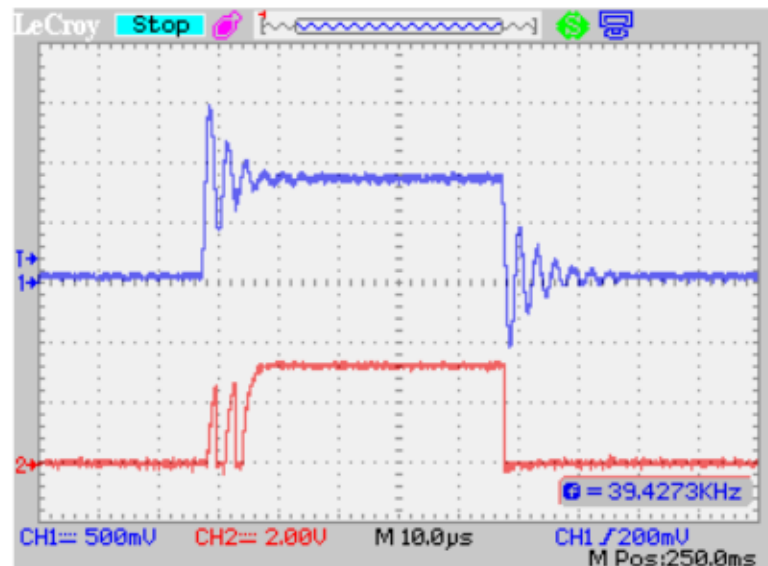
M4 - Transmettre l'information

- Récepteur transimpédance

Signal carré à 10kHz / GBF : offset +4.8V / Amp = 3.3V

Signal numérique comparé (LM311)

Signal carré à 10kHz / GBF : offset +4.8V / Amp = 3.3V



M5 - Détecter un obstacle

- Capteurs TOF - Time of Flight

