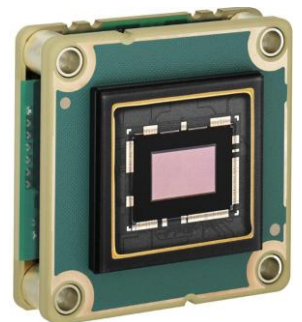
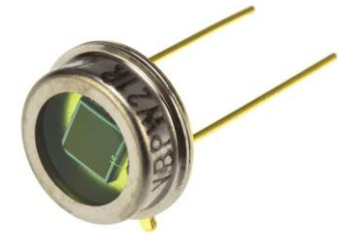


Bases de la photodétection

Module OPTO-ELECTRONIQUE

Julien VILLEMEJANE



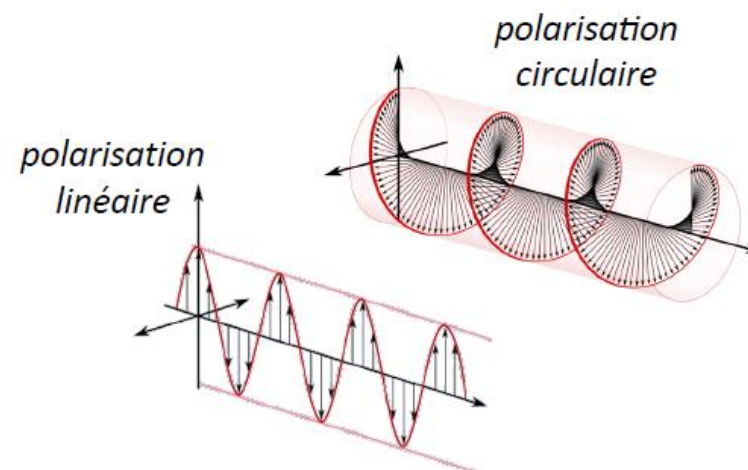
Basler Sensor / Mouser

Schémas et image empruntés au cours d'optique instrumentale (SC19) de Sébastien de ROSSI

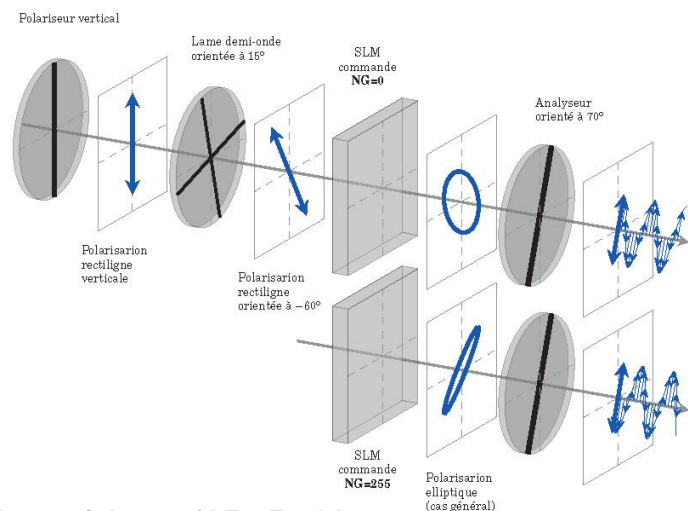
Lumière

La lumière est une **onde électromagnétique transversale** définie par sa **longueur d'onde** et sa **polarisation**

Transmission d'informations



Modification des propriétés
de la lumière pour porter
une information

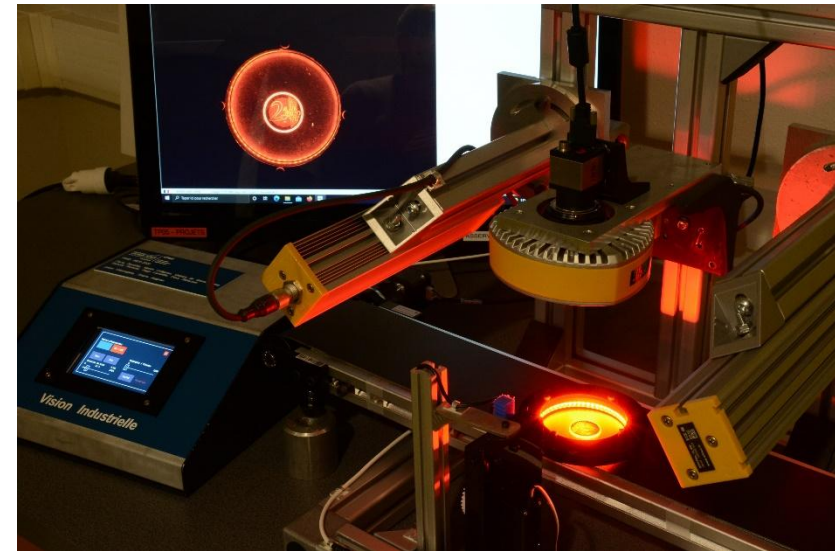


- Polarisation
- Amplitude (modulation)
- Phase
- Intrication

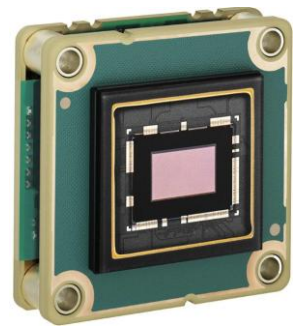


Photodétection / Exemples

Application de la photodétection

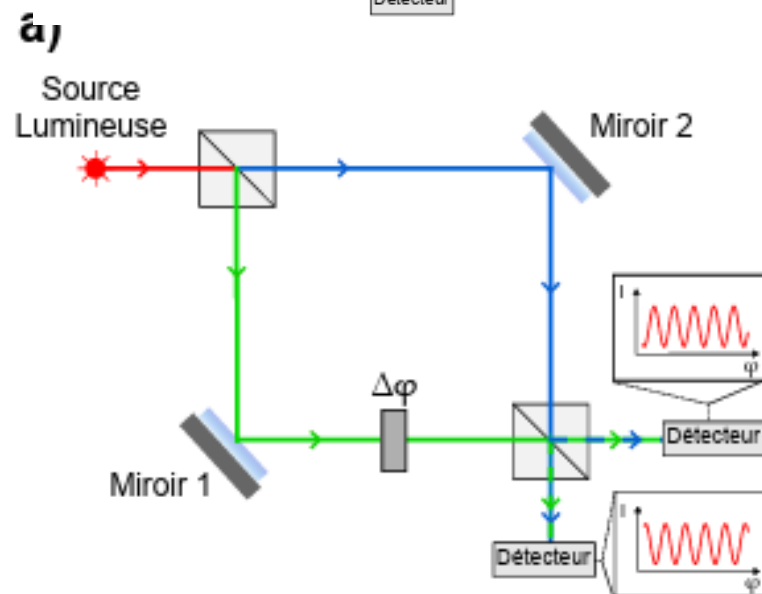
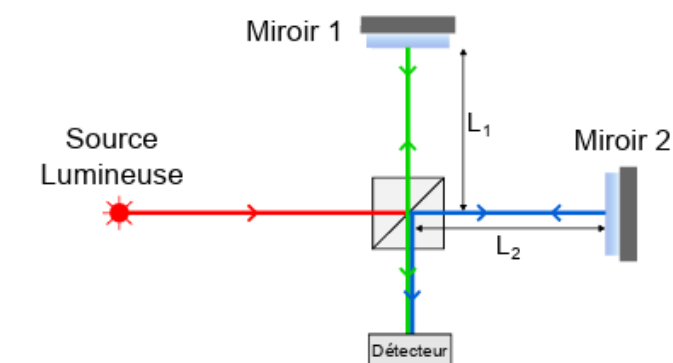


IDS Sensor



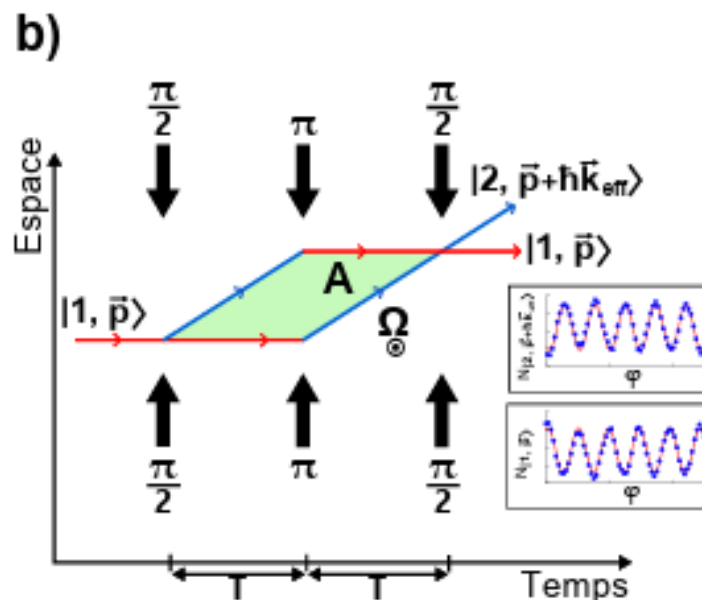
Basler Sensor / Mouser

Représentation d'un interféromètre de **Michelson**



Interféromètre à atomes froids piégés sur puce avec séparation spatiale

Groupe Gaz Quantiques / LCF

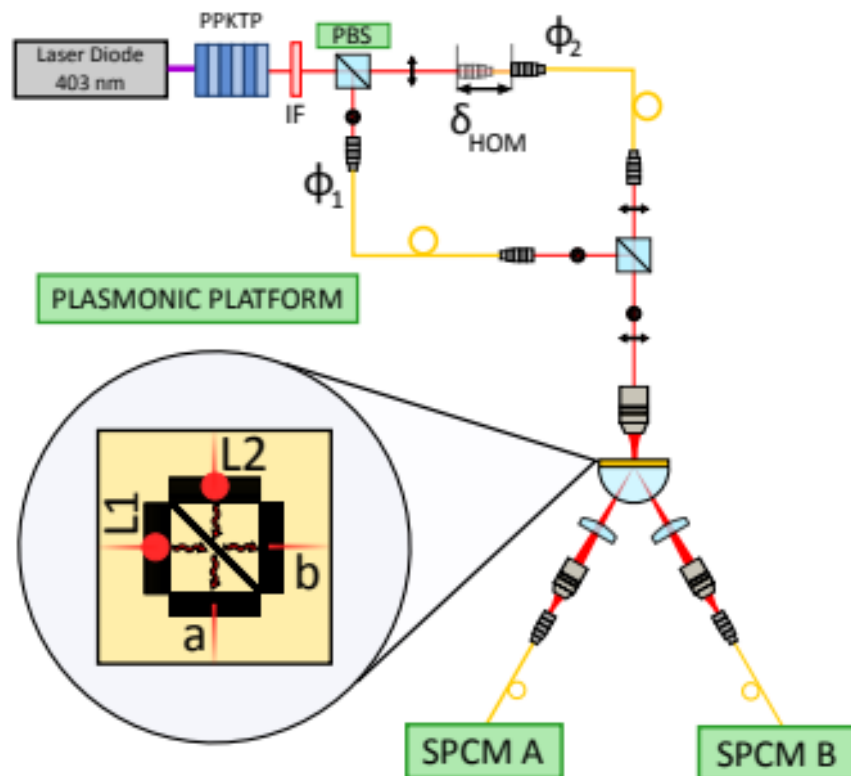


Représentation d'un interféromètre de **Mach-Zehnder** (a) en optique, et (b) en version atomique, aussi appelé Ramsey-Bordé.

Photodétection / Exemples

Applications en photonique

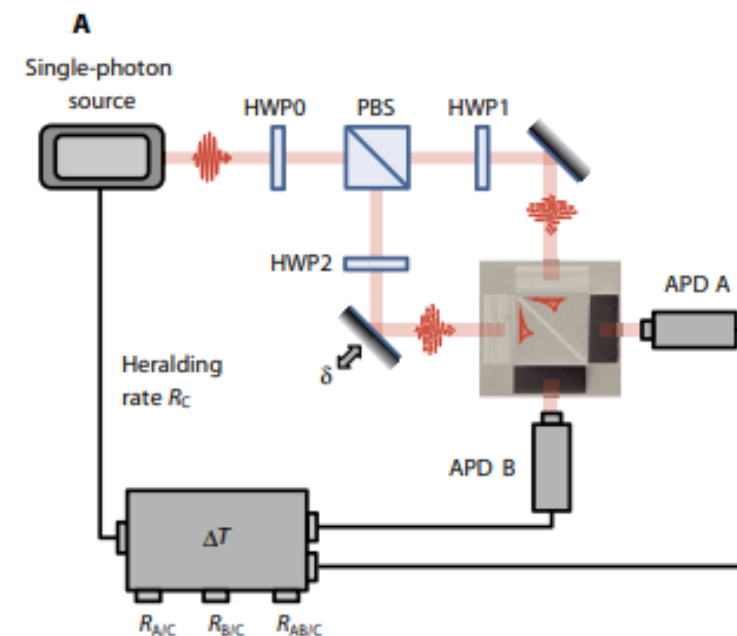
Anti-coalescence of bosons on a lossy beamsplitter



Groupe Nanophotonique / LCF



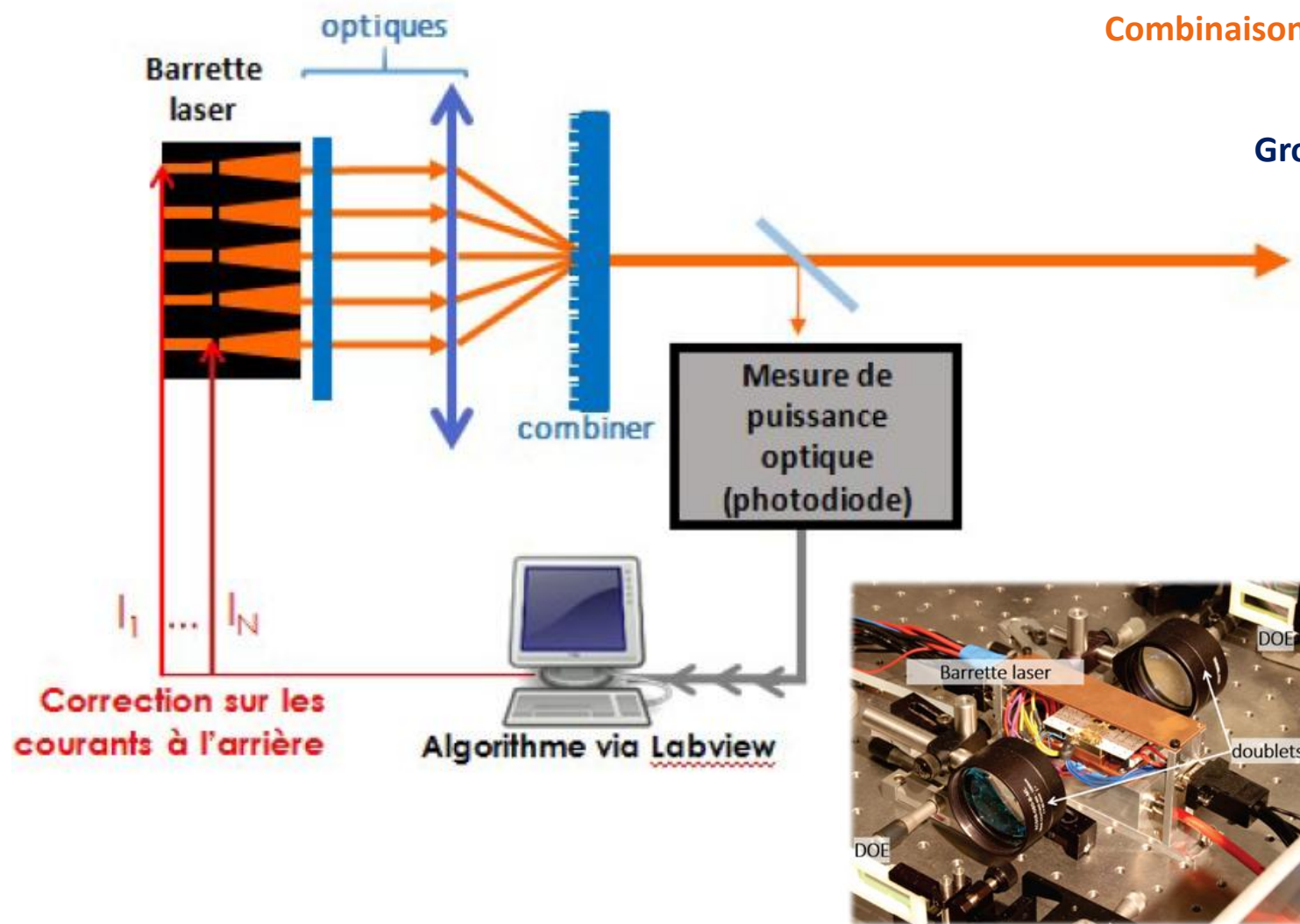
Single-plasmon interferences



Photodétection / Exemples

Applications en photonique

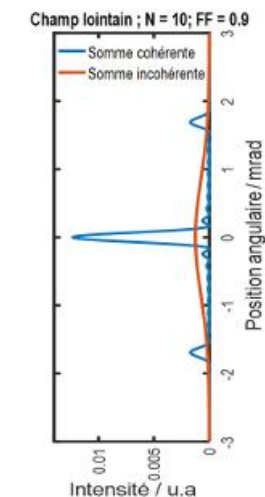
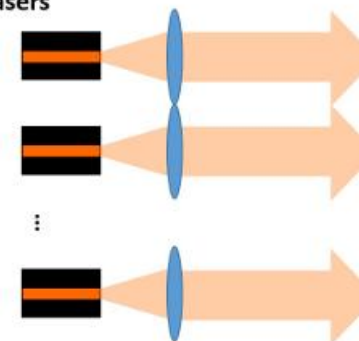
Combinaison cohérente de diodes laser de puissance



Groupe Laser / LCF



N lasers

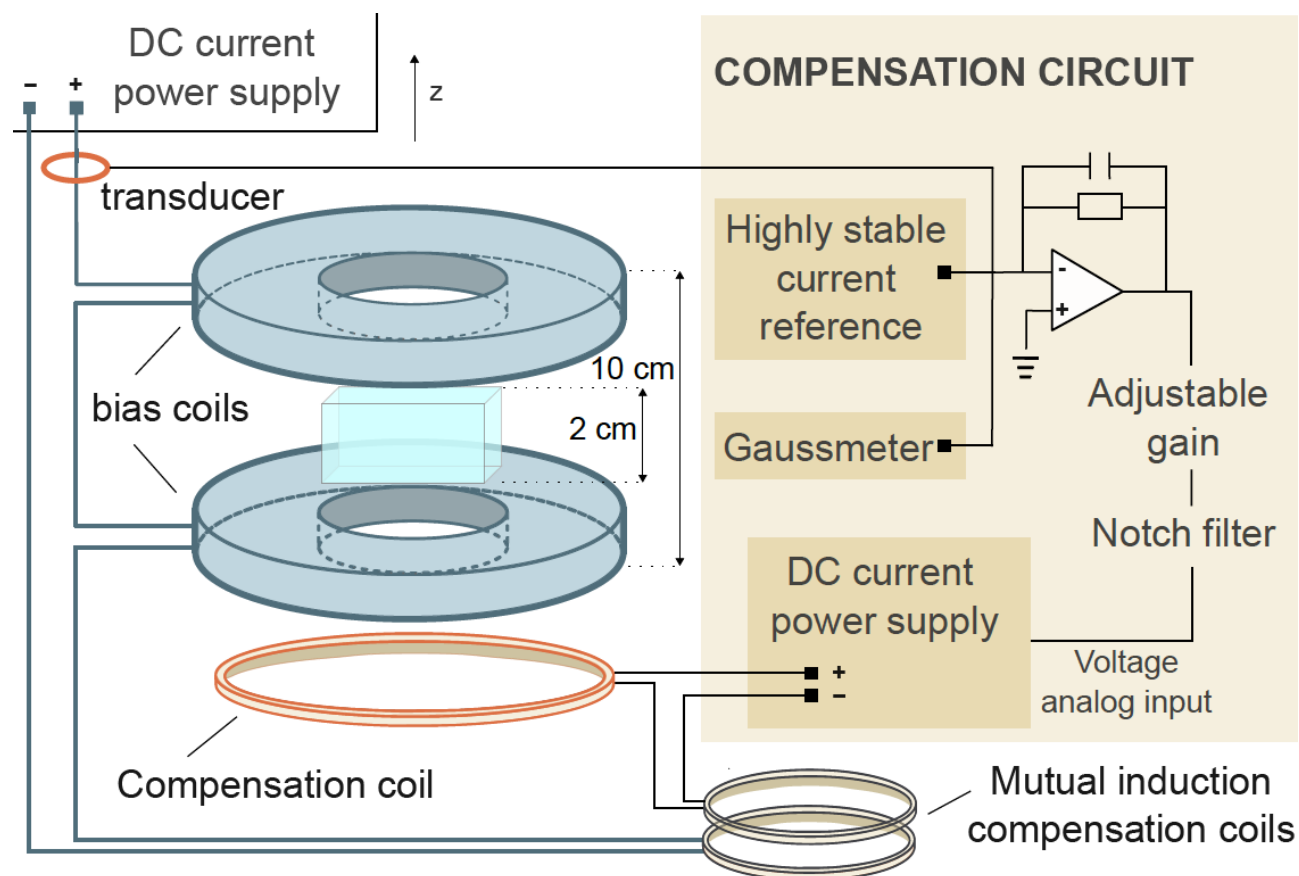


Electronique / Exemples

Applications en photonique

Magnetic field stabilisation for Bose-Einstein condensation experiments

Groupe Gaz Quantique / LCF



Schematic of the **stabilization system**. In essence, it is a **feedforward** technique in a separated coil. A key feature is that the mutual inductance between the two circuits is cancelled.

Photodétection / Exemples

Applications en photonique

PDA015C2 - InGaAs Fixed Gain Amplified Detector, 800 - 1700 nm, 380 MHz BW, 0.018mm²,
Universal 8-32 / M4 Mounting Holes

Responsivity

Impulse Response

Step Response

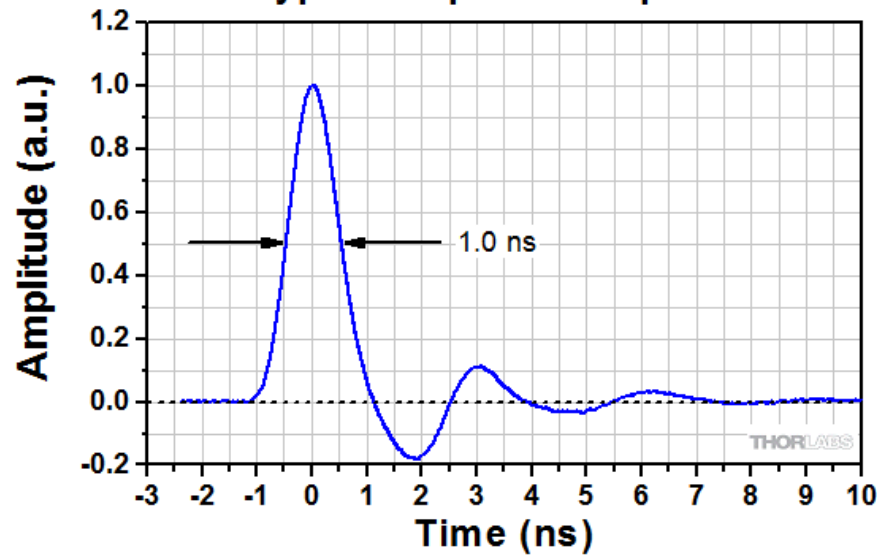
Frequency Response

S22

Noise Spectrum

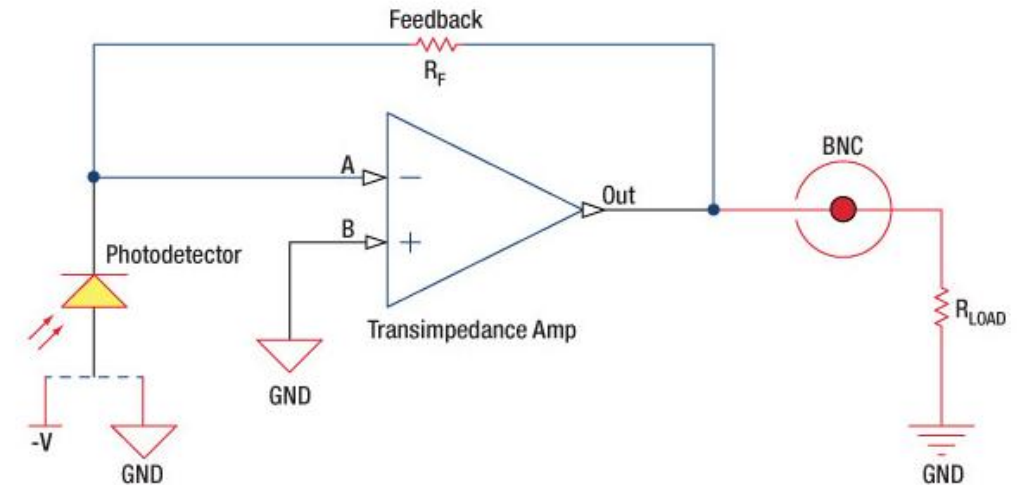
NEP

Typical Impulse Response



Click [Here](#) for Raw Data

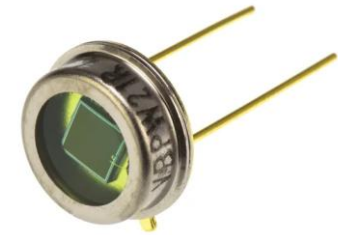
The typical FWHM impulse response of the PDA015C2 receiver is 1 ns.



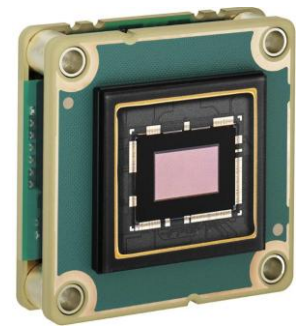
THORLABS

Photodétection

Définition et chaine d'acquisition



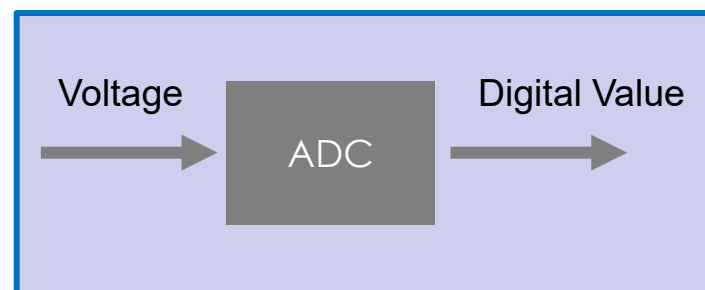
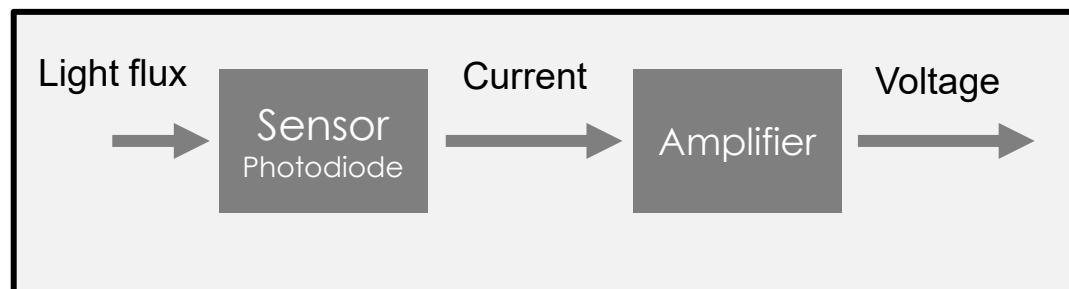
IDS Sensor



Basler Sensor / Mouser

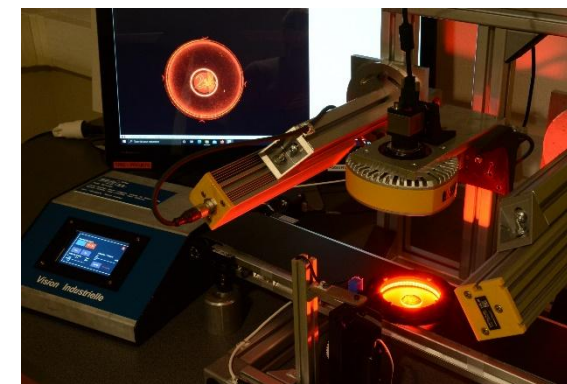
Système de photodétection

Convertir un signal lumineux
(flux de photons) en un signal
électrique mesurable

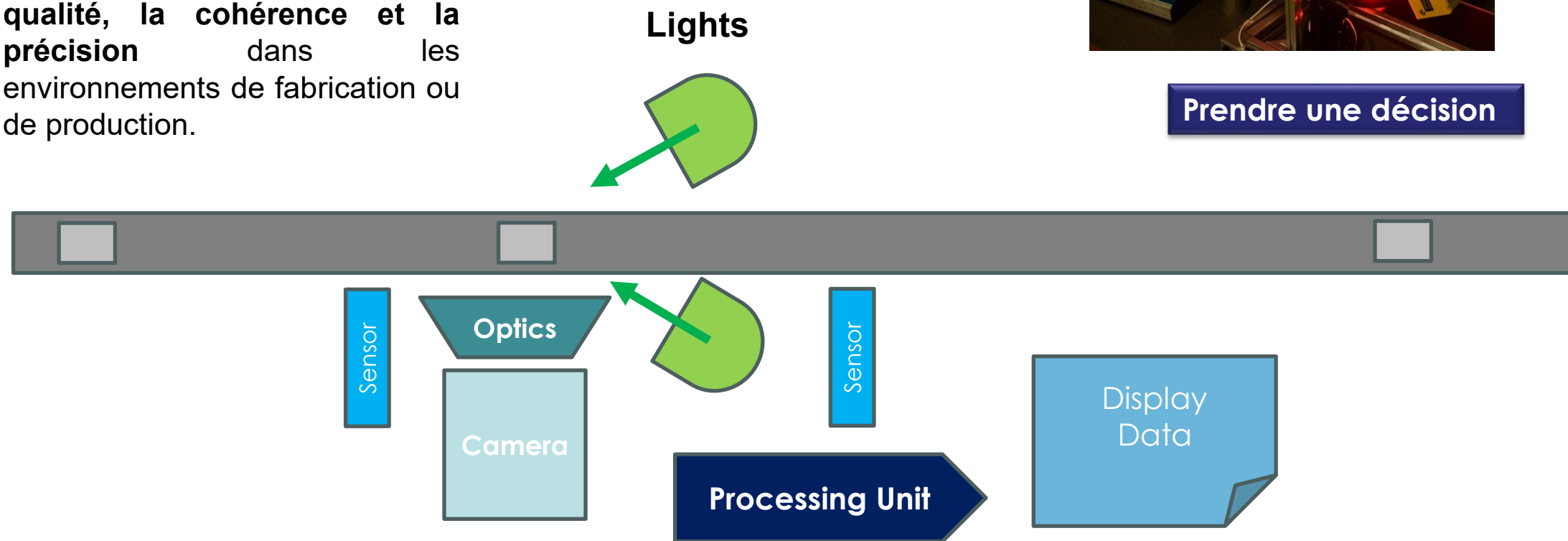


Système de vision industrielle

Automatiser le **processus d'inspection des produits** ou des matériaux afin de **garantir la qualité, la cohérence et la précision** dans les environnements de fabrication ou de production.



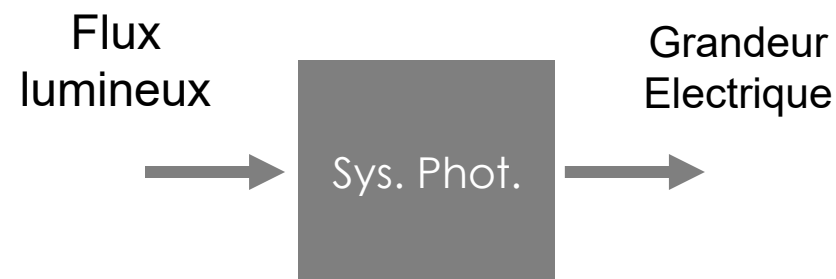
Prendre une décision



- **Sensibilité** : rapport entre le courant de sortie et la puissance optique incidente
- **Bruit** : fluctuations indésirables du signal électrique
 - *Bruit d'amplification*
 - *Bruit thermique (Johnson-Nyquist)*
 - *Bruit de photons*
- **Rapport signal à bruit** : mesure la qualité du signal détecté
- **Temps de réponse** : durée nécessaire pour que le signal atteigne un niveau stable après une variation
- **Bande passante** : fréquence maximale de modulation détectable
- **Courant d'obscurité** : courant généré par le détecteur en l'absence de lumière
- **Stabilité et linéarité**

Système de photodétection

Convertir un signal lumineux
(flux de photons) en un signal
électrique mesurable

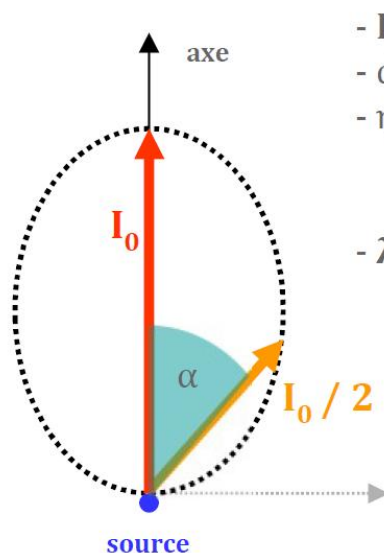


- **Bande spectrale de réponse** : domaine de longueurs d'onde pour lesquelles le détecteur est sensible
- **Efficacité quantique** : fraction de photons incidents qui génèrent effectivement un électron
- **Taille active** : détermine la quantité de lumière collectée

Système de photodétection

Convertir un signal lumineux
(flux de photons) en un signal
électrique mesurable

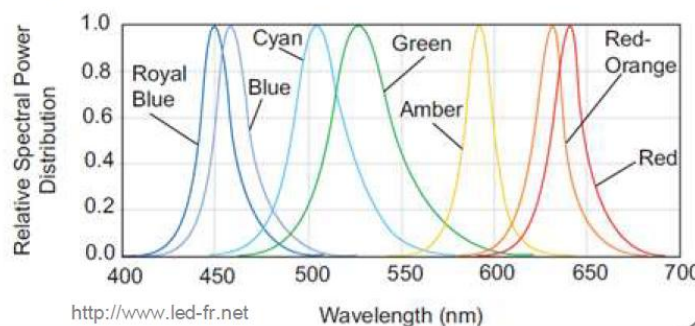
CARACTÉRISTIQUES OPTIQUES



- I_0 : intensité lumineuse sur l'axe
- α : demi-angle (directivité)
- η : rendement de conversion

$$\eta = \frac{\text{Nb photons émis}}{\text{Nb électrons}}$$

- λ : longueur d'onde d'émission

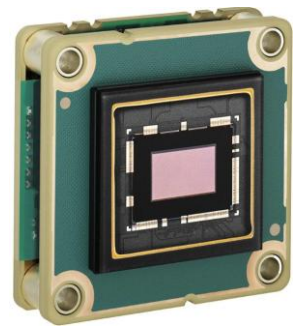


LEDs / Photodiodes

Caractéristiques des diodes



IDS Sensor

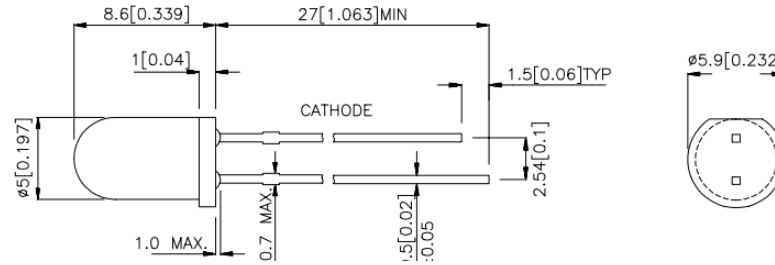


Basler Sensor / Mouser

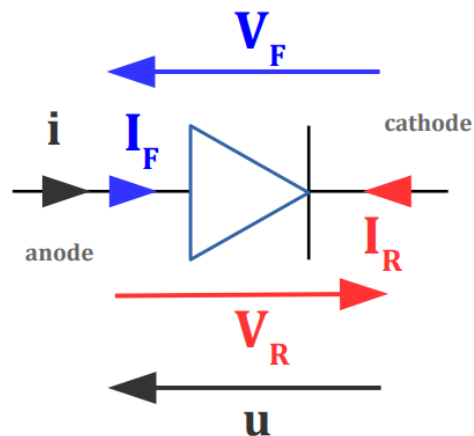
Caractéristique statique

Diode

Dipôle non linéaire et polarisé



DIODE



I_F : **courant direct**

souvent $I_F < I_{FMAX}$

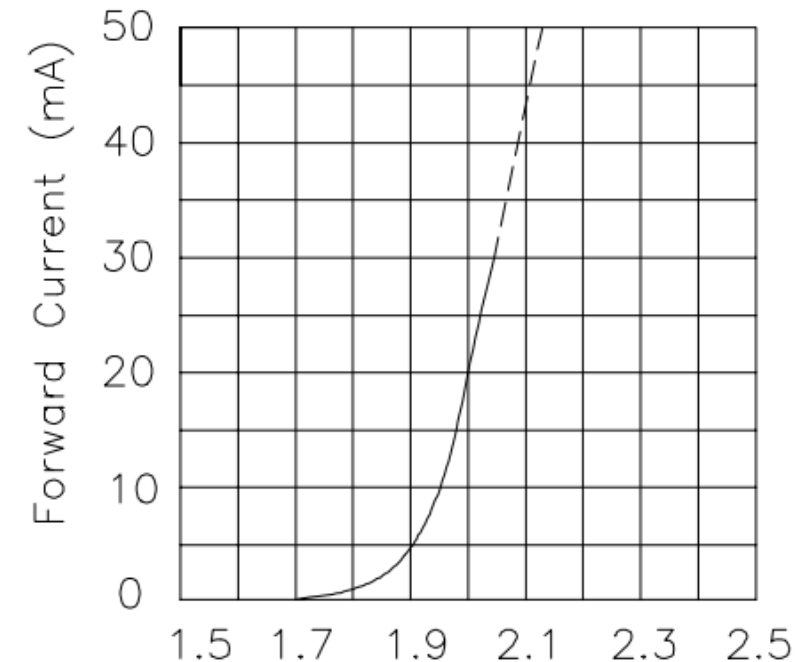
V_F : **tension directe**

aussi appelée seuil

I_R : **courant inverse**

V_R : **tension inverse**

souvent $V_R < V_{RMAX}$

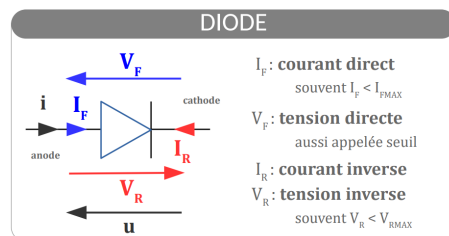


Forward Voltage(V)
FORWARD CURRENT Vs.
FORWARD VOLTAGE

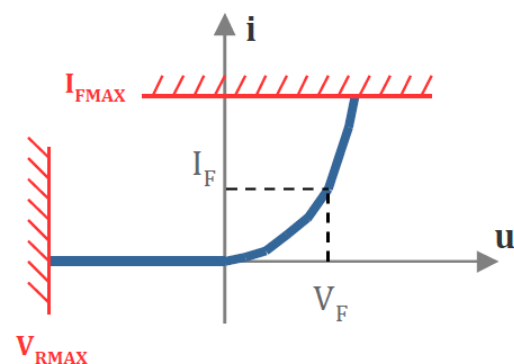
Caractéristique statique

Diode

Dipôle non linéaire et polarisé



MODÈLE COMPLET



$$e = -1,602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$$

$$k = 1,38064852 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$$

Si $u > 0$, diode **passante**

$$i = I_0 [\exp(u / n.V_0) - 1]$$

loi exponentielle

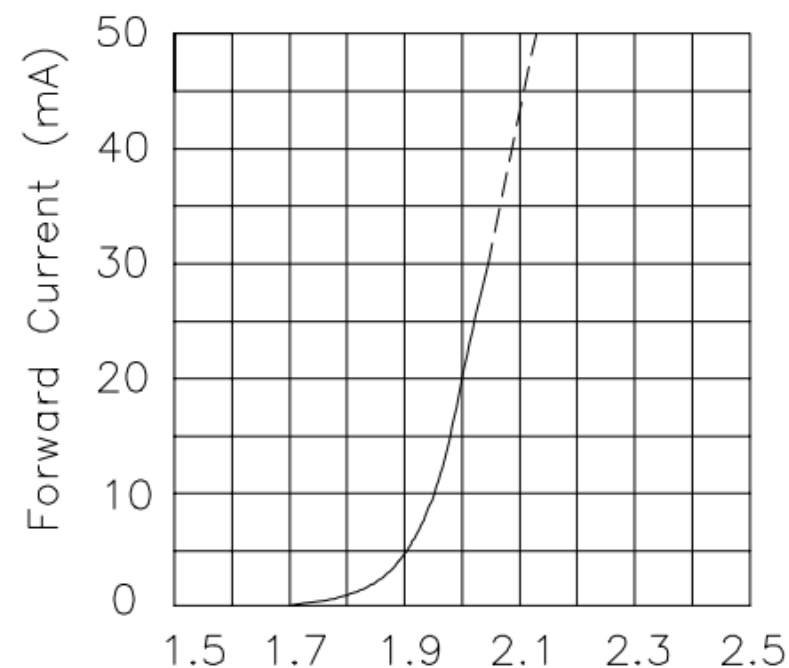
V_0 : tension thermique

$$V_0 = k.T / e$$

T : température (K)
 k : Constante de Boltzmann
 e : charge d'un électron

n : facteur de qualité

I_0 : constante spécifique à un type



FORWARD CURRENT Vs.
FORWARD VOLTAGE

High Efficiency Red

L-53ID

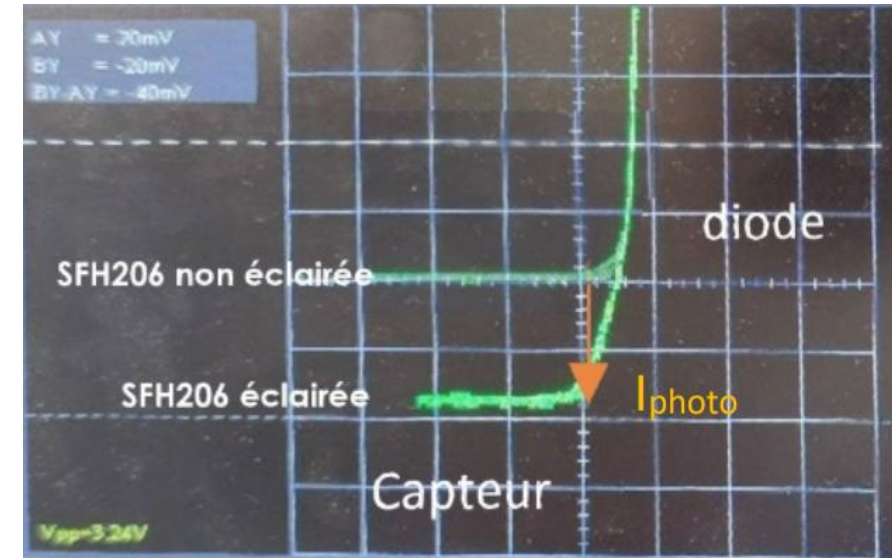
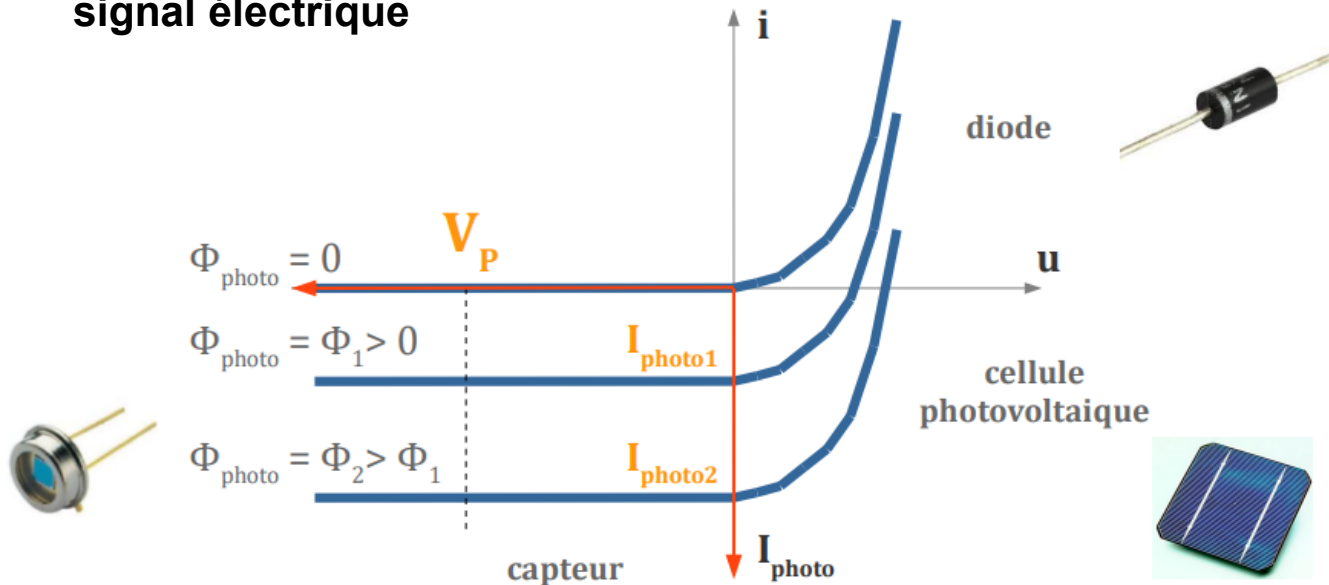
Photodiode

Dipôle **non linéaire** et **polarisé**,
ayant la **capacité de capter un rayonnement** du domaine **optique** et de le **transformer en signal électrique**

$$I = I_0 \left[\exp \left(\frac{V_j}{nV_0} \right) - 1 \right]$$

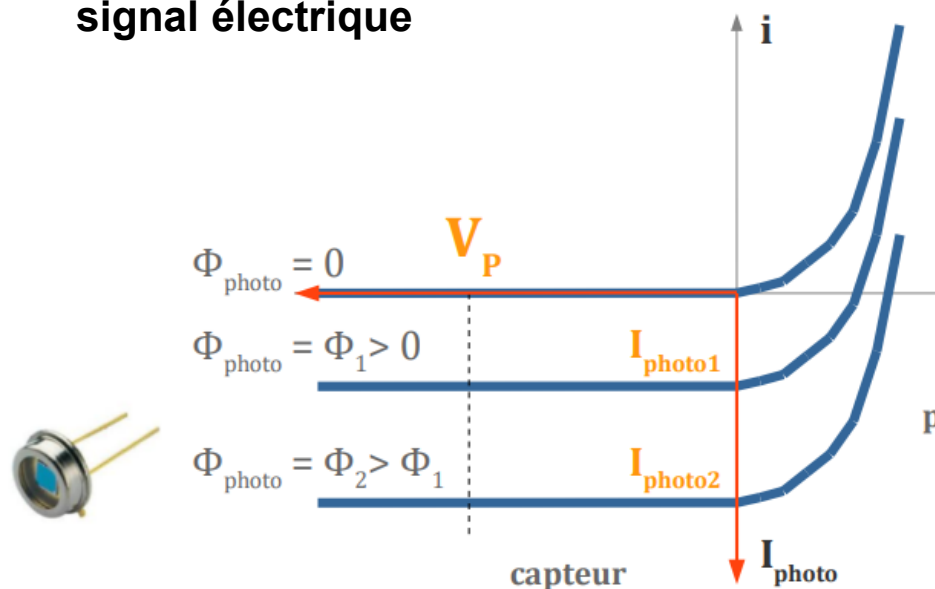
$$I_{\text{photo}} = S_{\lambda} \cdot \eta \cdot \Phi_{\text{photo}}$$

S_λ : Sensibilité spectrale
η : Rendement quantique
Φ_{photo} : Flux lumineux



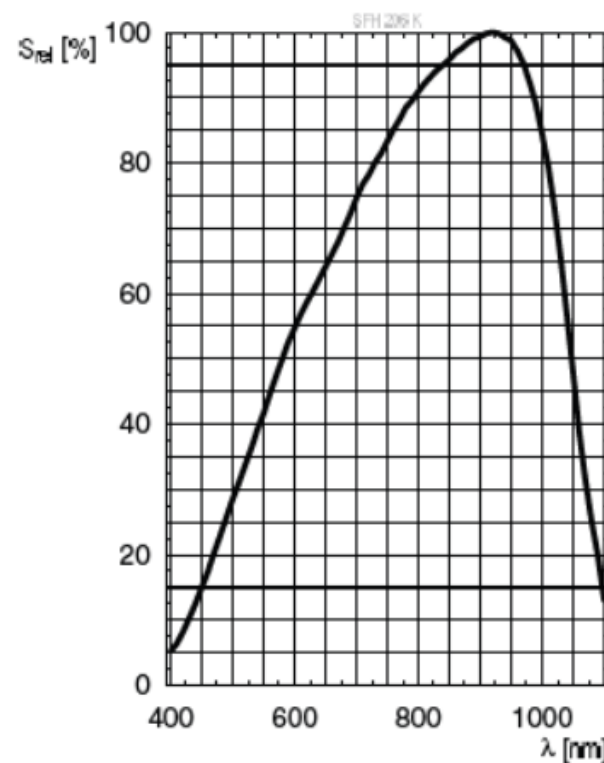
Photodiode

Dipôle **non linéaire** et **polarisé**,
ayant la **capacité de capter un rayonnement du domaine optique** et de le **transformer en signal électrique**



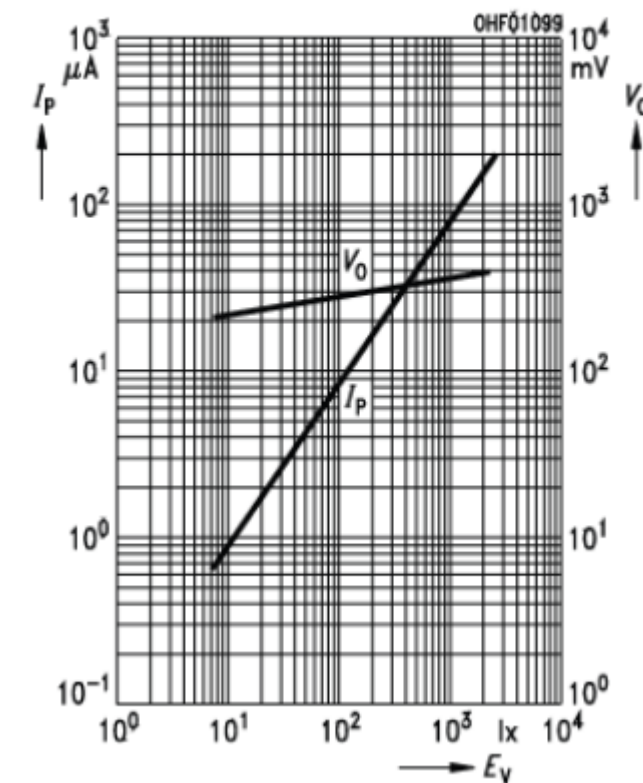
SFH 206 K

Relative Spectral Sensitivity



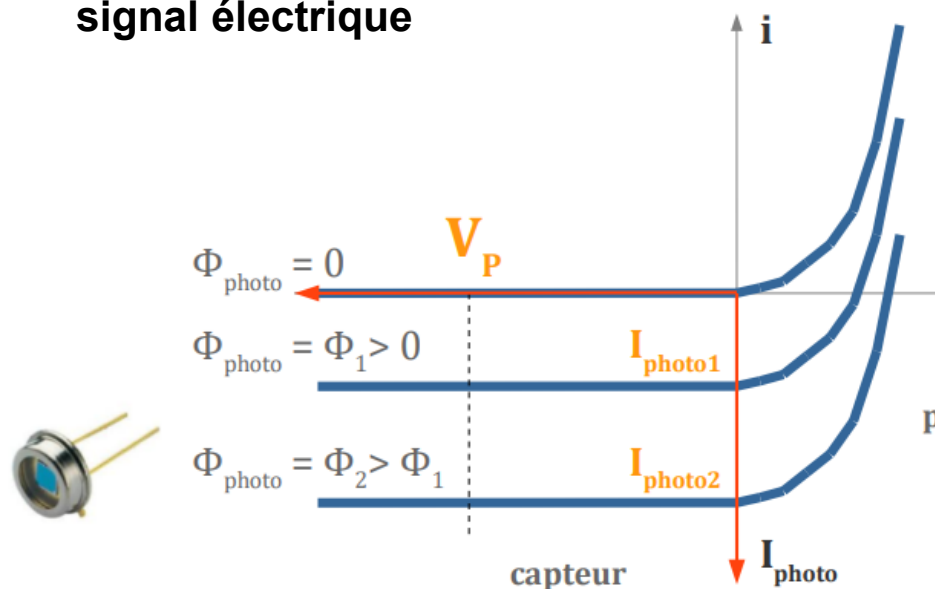
Photocurrent/Open-Circuit Voltage

$$I_P (V_R = 5 \text{ V}) / V_O = f(E_V)$$



Photodiode

Dipôle **non linéaire** et **polarisé**,
ayant la **capacité de capter un rayonnement du domaine optique** et de le **transformer en signal électrique**



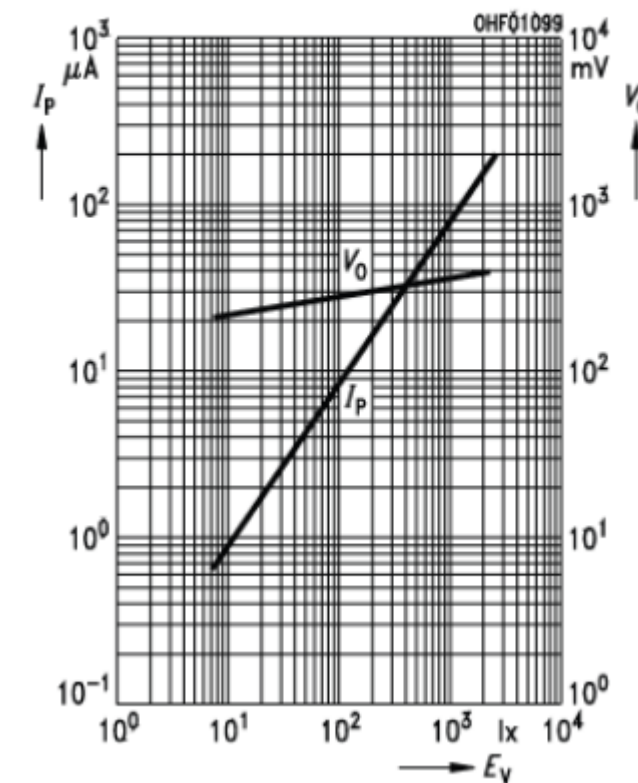
SFH 206 K

Relative Spectral Sensitivity



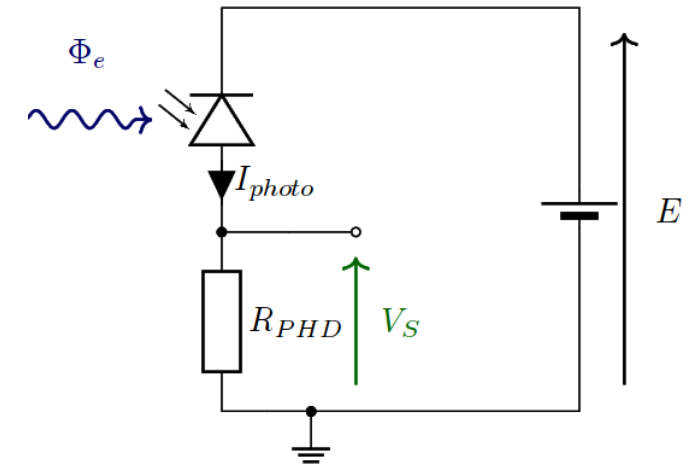
Photocurrent/Open-Circuit Voltage

$$I_P (V_R = 5 \text{ V}) / V_O = f(E_V)$$

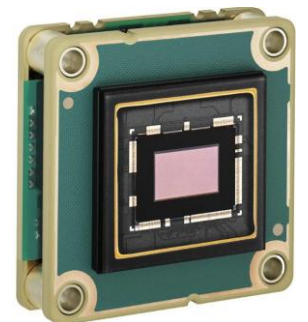


Montage de photodétection

Montage « simple »



IDS Sensor



Basler Sensor / Mouser

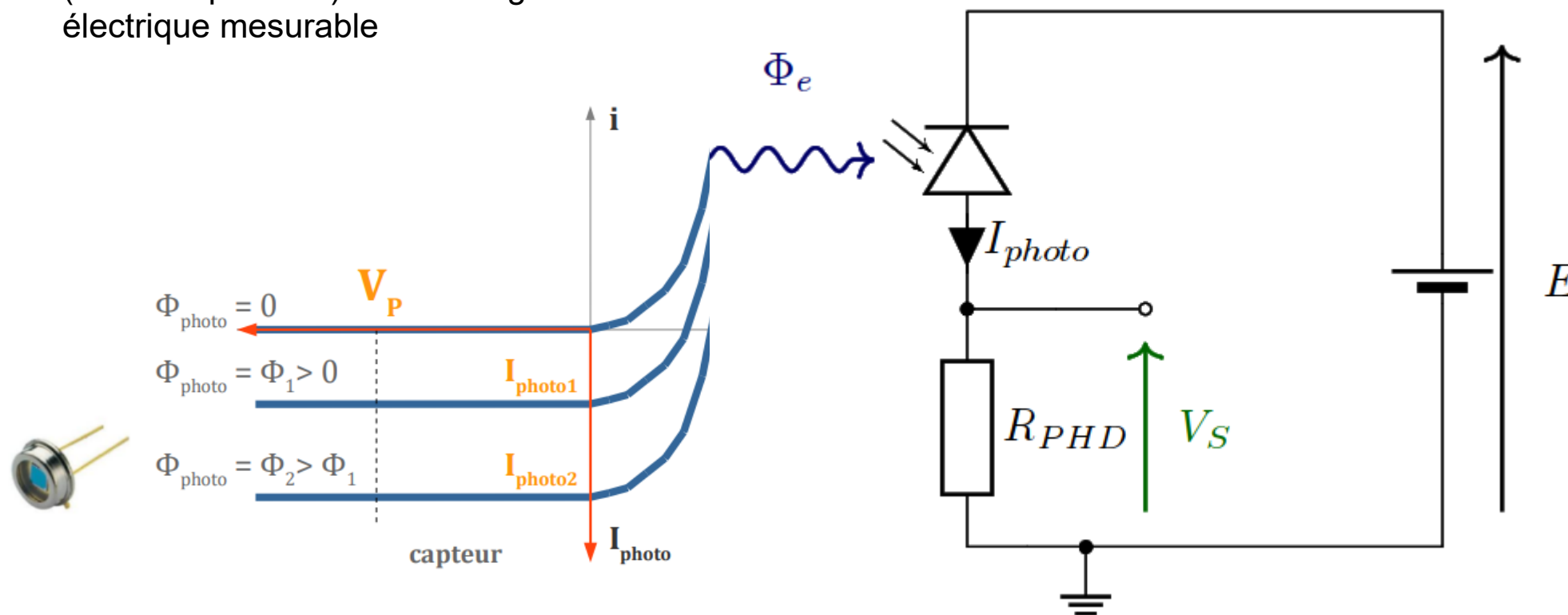
Système de photodétection

Version « simple »

Montage de photodétection

Convertir un signal lumineux
(flux de photons) en un signal
électrique mesurable

$$V_s = R_{PHD} \cdot I_{photo} = R_{PHD} \cdot k \cdot \Phi_e$$



Système de photodétection

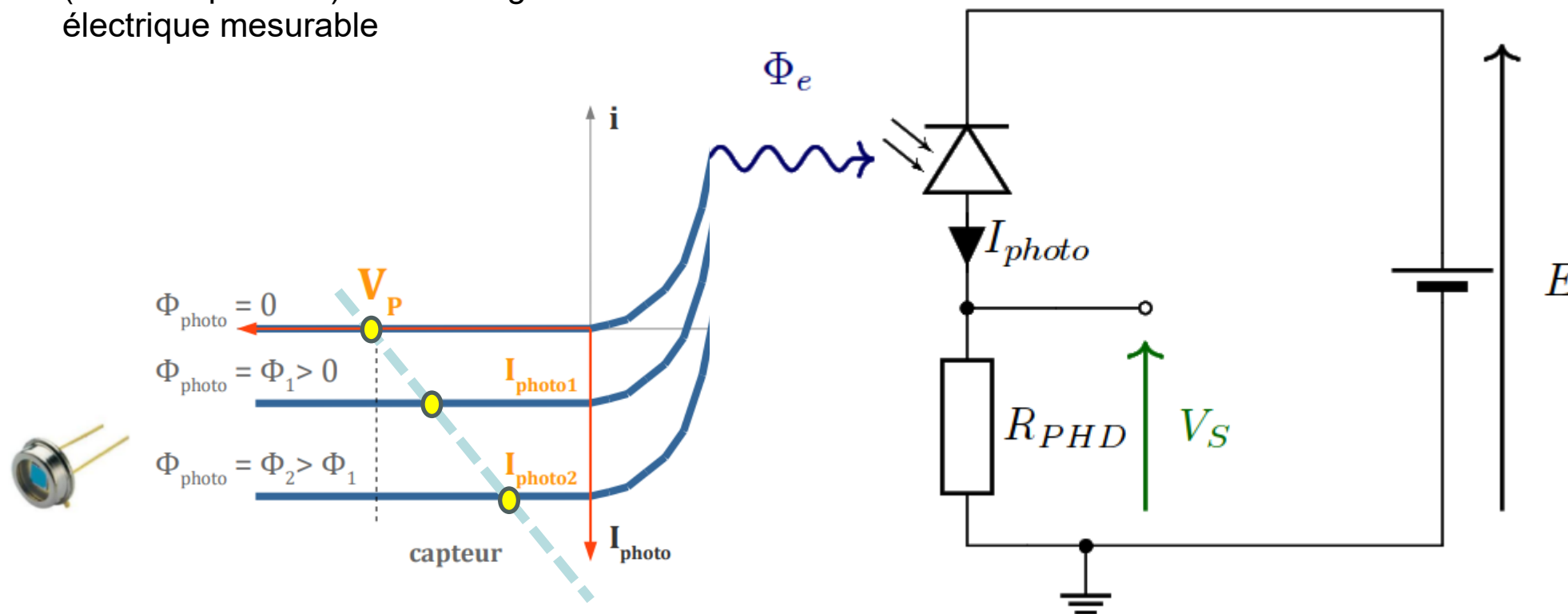
Version « simple »

Montage de photodétection

Convertir un signal lumineux
(flux de photons) en un signal
électrique mesurable

$$V_s = R_{PHD} \cdot I_{photo} = R_{PHD} \cdot k \cdot \Phi_e$$

Tension de polarisation non constante



Système de photodétection

Version « simple » / En pratique

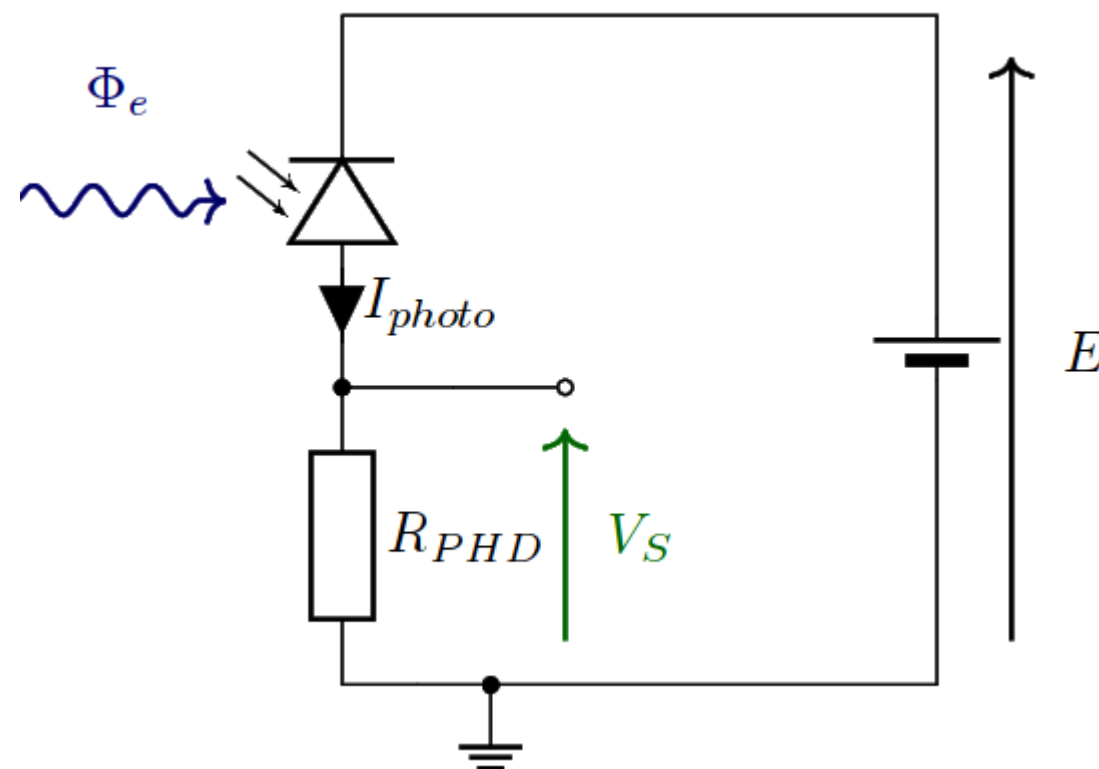
Montage de photodétection

Convertir un signal lumineux
(flux de photons) en un signal
électrique mesurable



$$V_s = R_{PHD} \cdot I_{photo} = R_{PHD} \cdot k \cdot \Phi_e$$

MODELE NON VALIDE !!

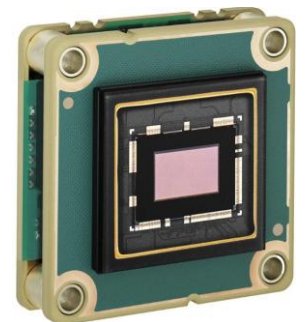


LEDs

Caractéristiques



IDS Sensor

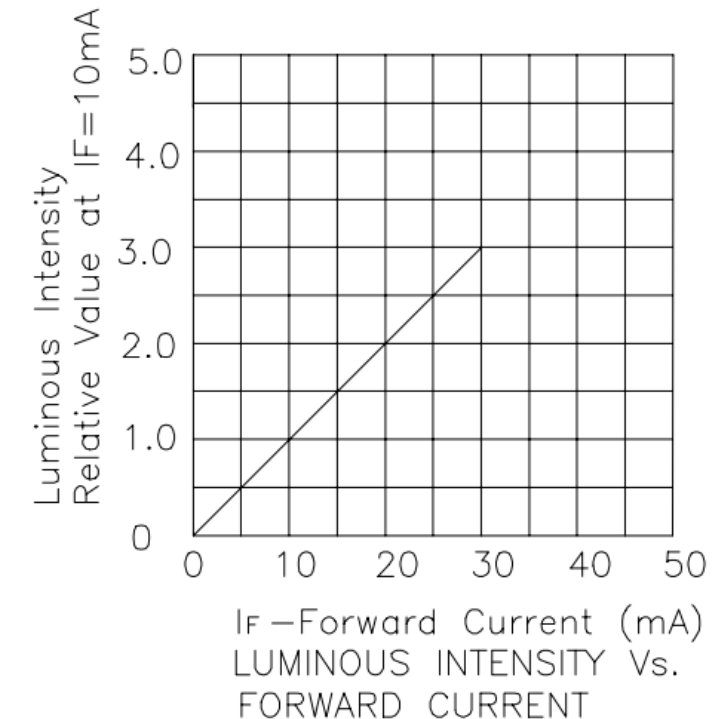
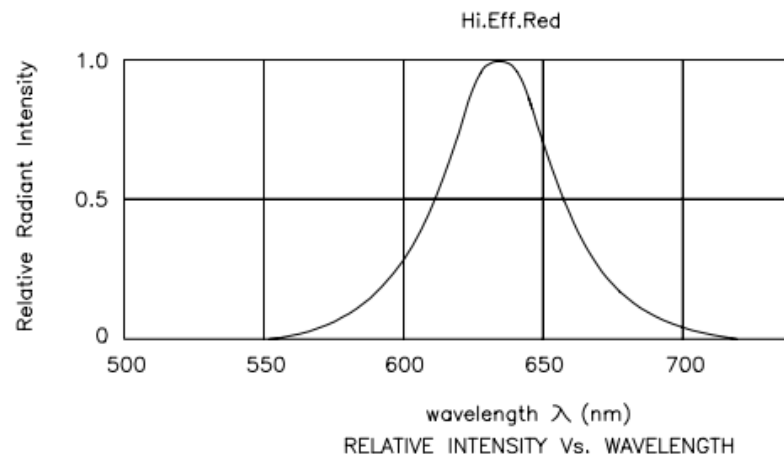
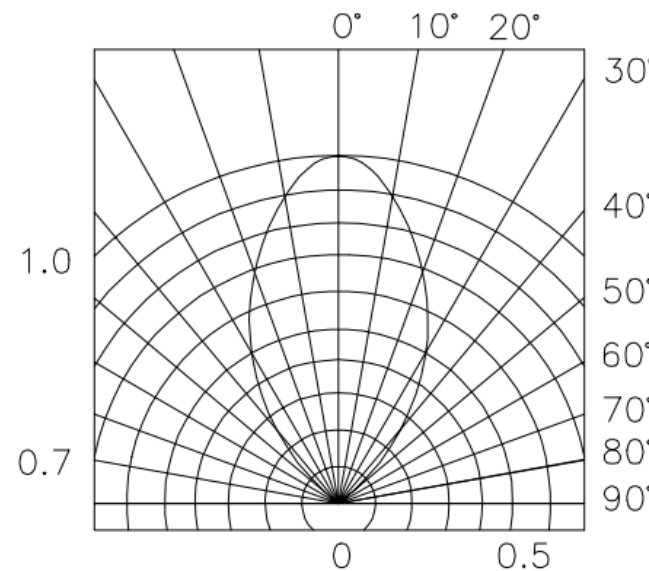
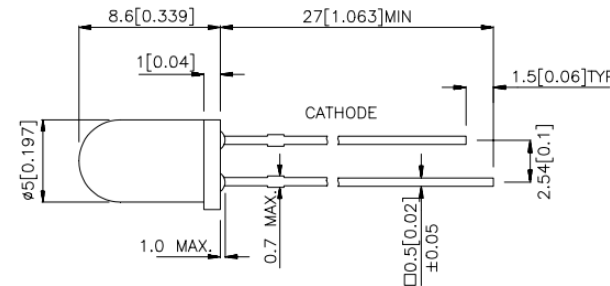


Basler Sensor / Mouser

Caractéristique statique

LED

Dipôle **non linéaire** et **polarisé**
capable **d'émettre de la lumière**
lorsqu'il est parcouru par un
courant électrique



High Efficiency Red L-531D

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

Utilisation et limites d'utilisation

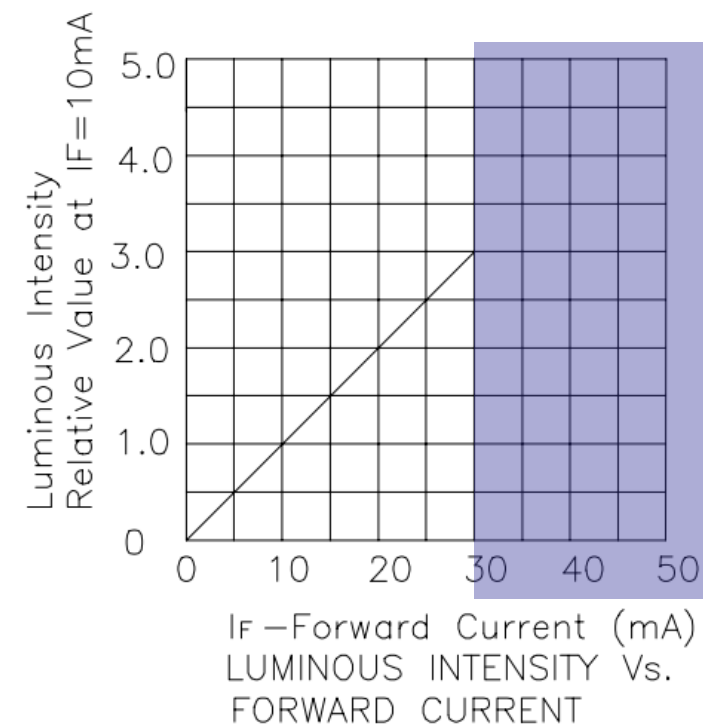
LED

Absolute Maximum Ratings at $T_A=25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	High Efficiency Red	Units
Power dissipation	105	mW
DC Forward Current	30	mA
Peak Forward Current [1]	160	mA
Reverse Voltage	5	V
Operating/Storage Temperature	-40°C To $+85^\circ\text{C}$	
Lead Solder Temperature [2]	260 $^\circ\text{C}$ For 5 Seconds	

Notes:

1. 1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width.
2. 2mm below package base.



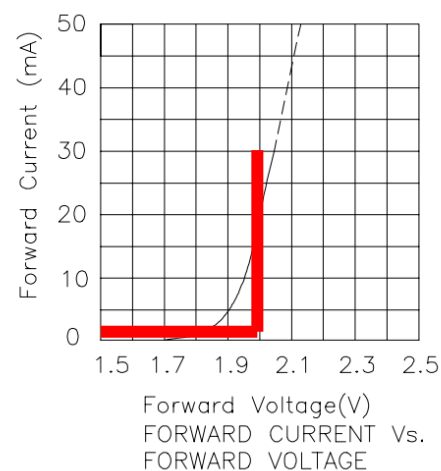
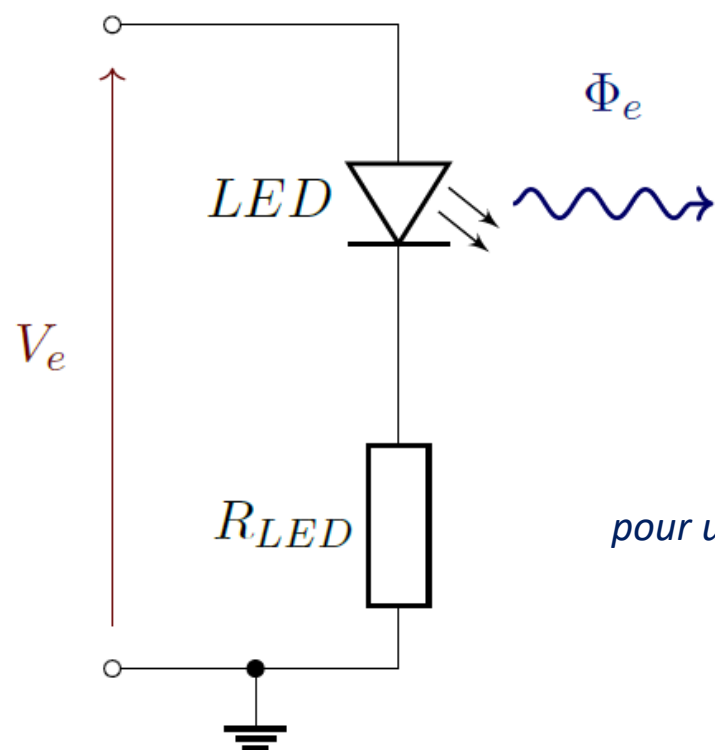
Kingbright

High Efficiency Red

L-53ID

Utilisation et limites d'utilisation

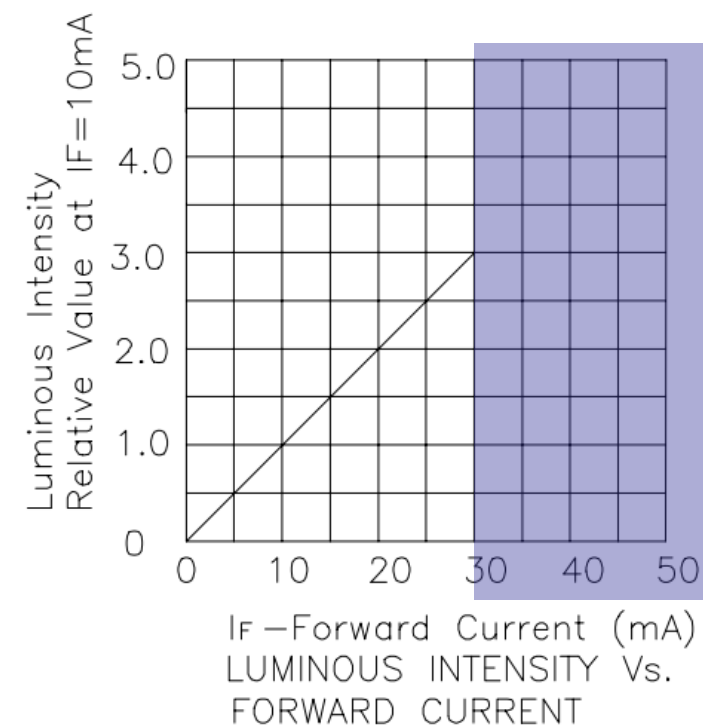
LED



pour une LED Rouge Standard

$$V_f = 2V$$

$$I_{f_{MAX}} = 30 \text{ mA}$$

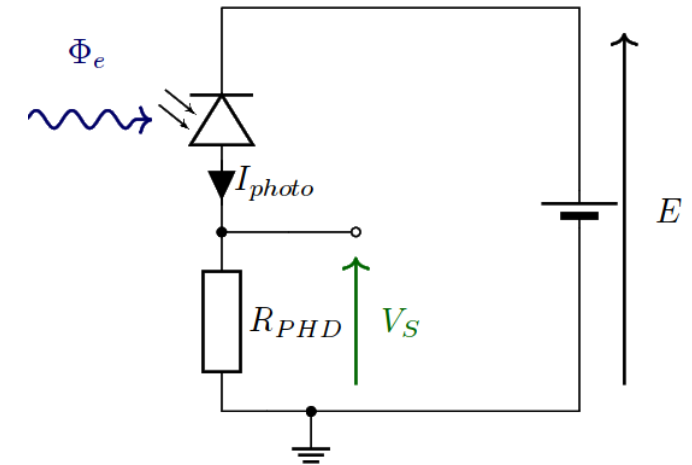


High Efficiency Red

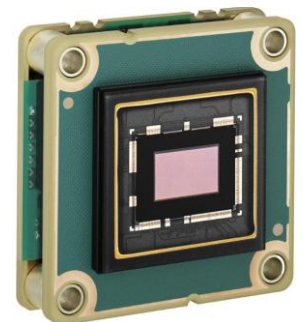
L-53ID

Montage de photodétection

Montage « simple » et modélisation



IDS Sensor



Basler Sensor / Mouser

Système de photodétection

Version « simple » / En pratique

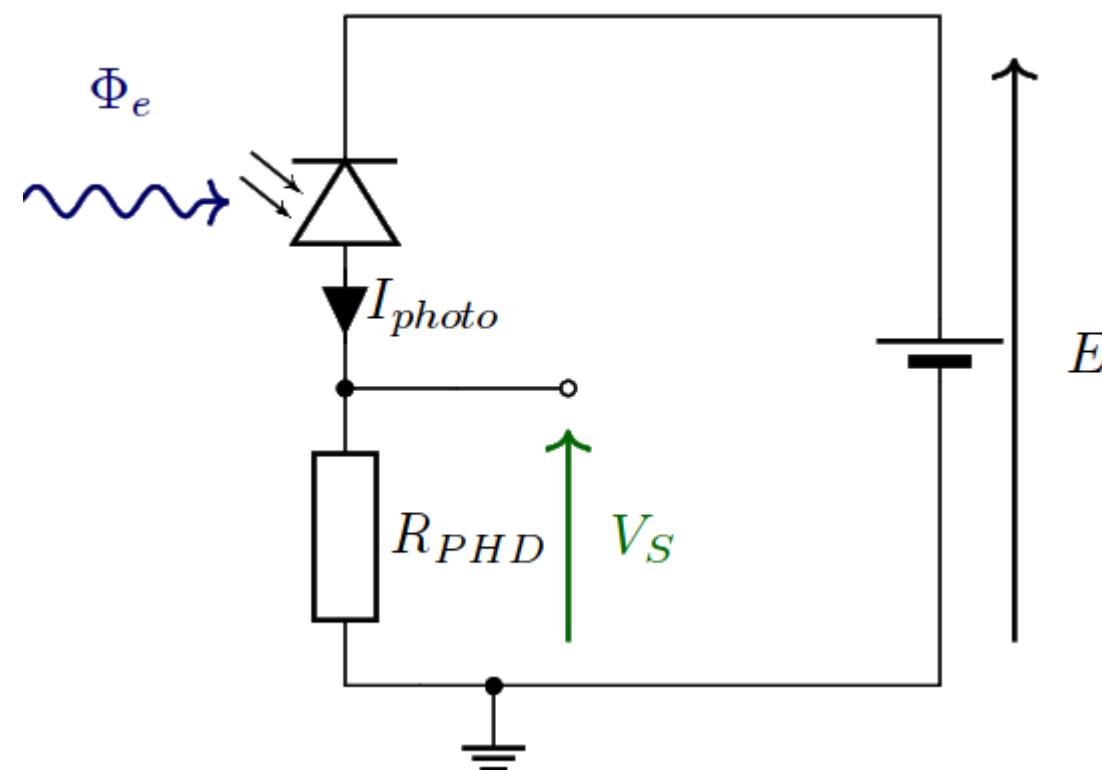
Montage de photodétection

Convertir un signal lumineux
(flux de photons) en un signal
électrique mesurable

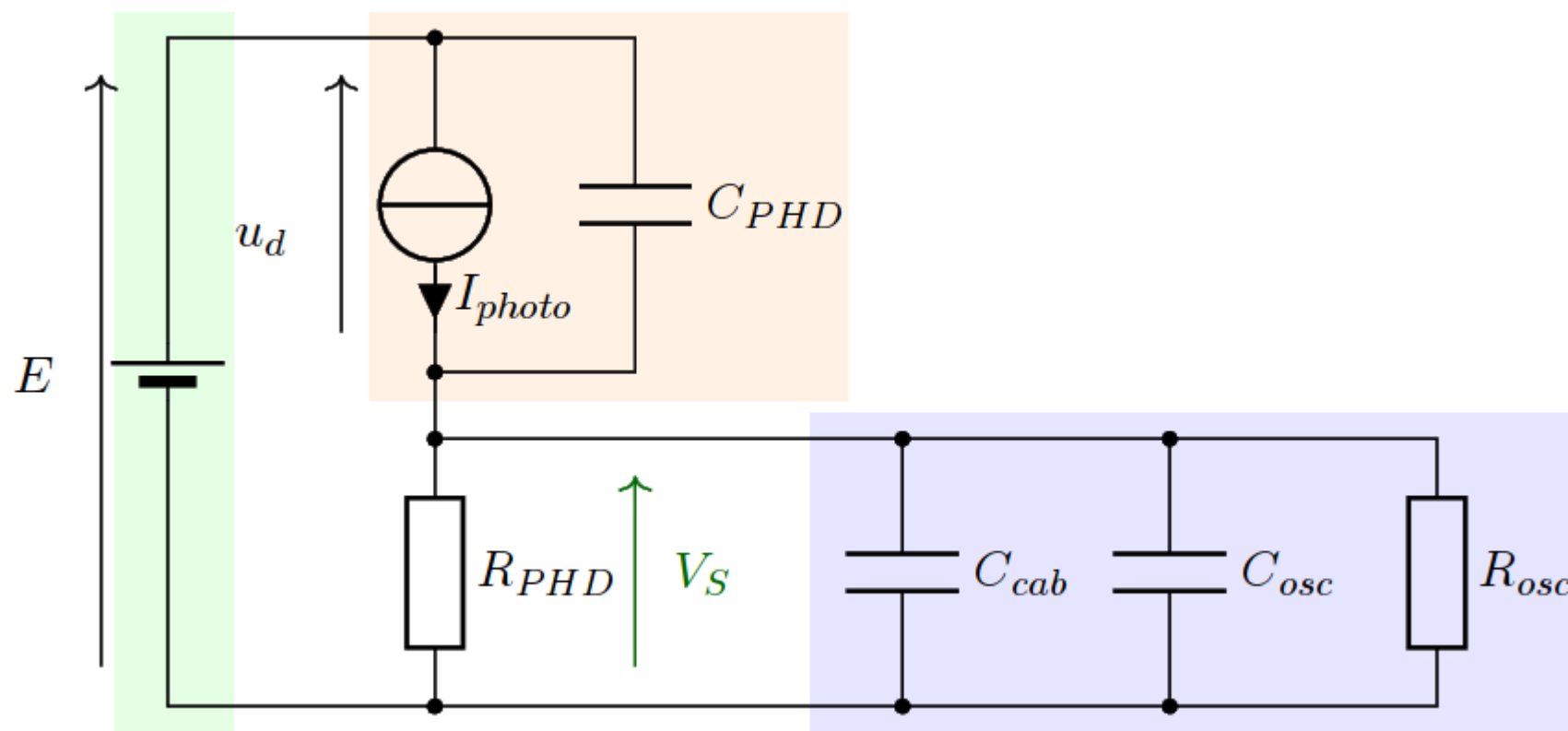


$$V_s = R_{PHD} \cdot I_{photo} = R_{PHD} \cdot k \cdot \Phi_e$$

MODELE NON VALIDE !!

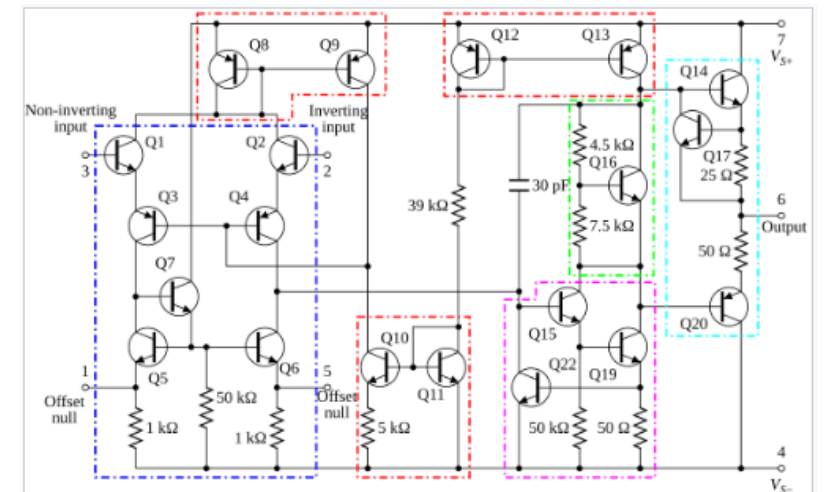


Modélisation



Amplificateur linéaire

Adaptation d'impédance et transimpédance

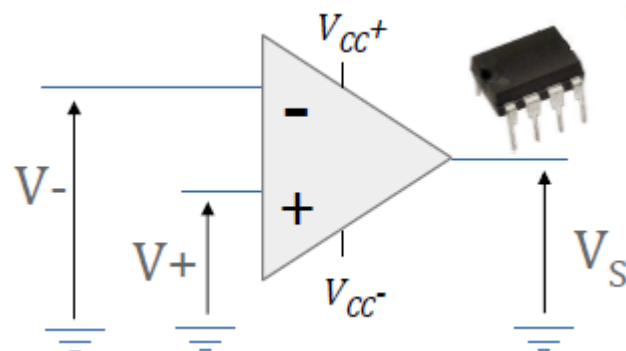


Amplificateur Linéaire Intégré

Fonction de transfert / Caractéristiques

ALI / AOP

Composant actif, **amplificateur différentiel** à grand gain



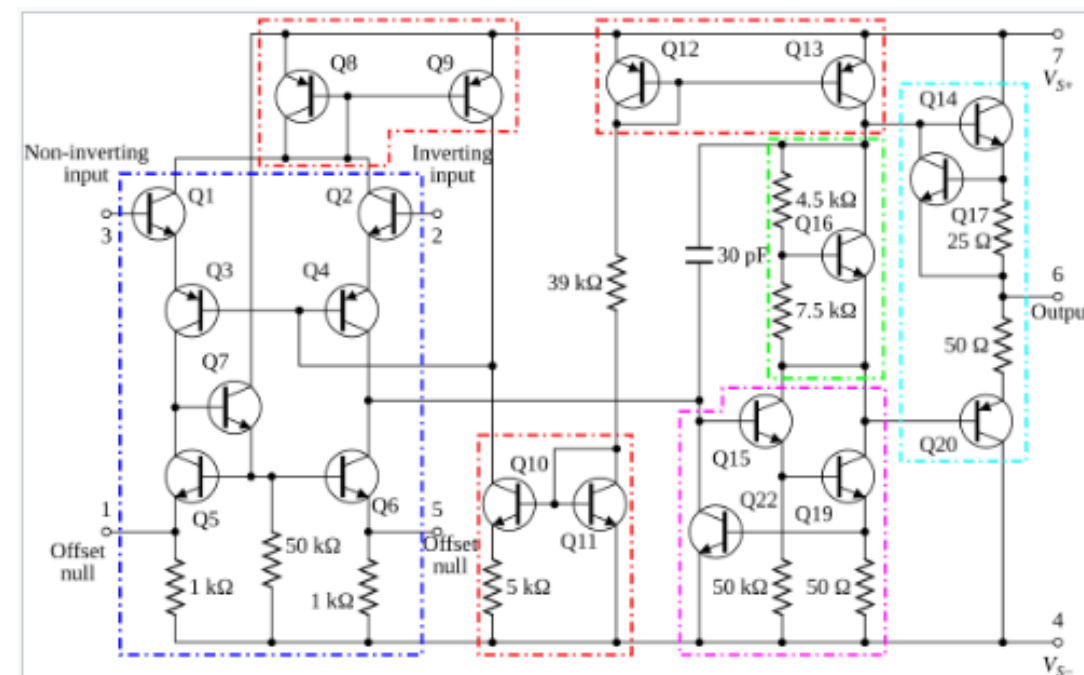
FONCTION DE TRANSFERT

$$V_S = A \cdot (V_+ - V_-)$$

avec $10^5 < A < 10^7$
Saturation à $V_S = V_{cc}^+$

Impédance d'entrée élevée

► $i_+ = i_- = 0$

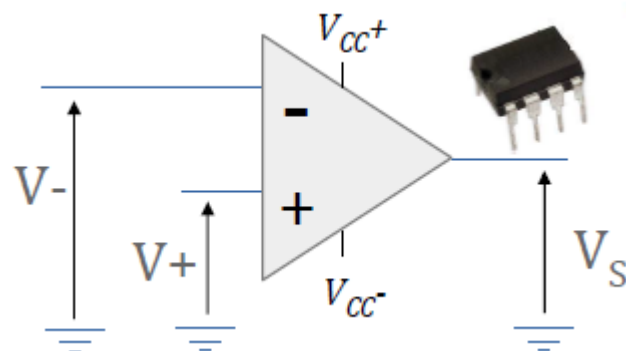


Amplificateur Linéaire Intégré

Fonction de transfert / Caractéristiques

ALI / AOP

Composant actif, **amplificateur différentiel** à grand gain



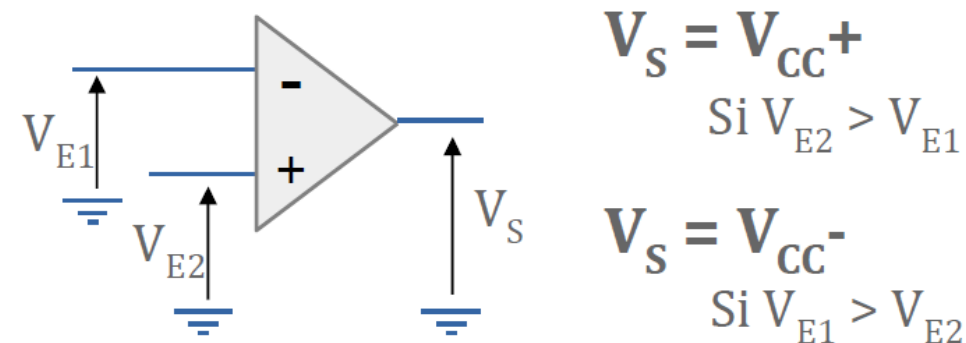
FONCTION DE TRANSFERT

$$V_S = A \cdot (V_+ - V_-)$$

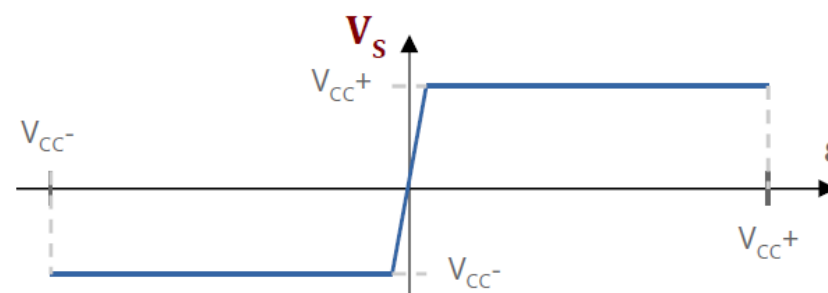
avec $10^5 < A < 10^7$
Saturation à $V_S = V_{cc}^+$

Fonctionnement non-linéaire

COMPAREUR SIMPLE



Caractéristique $V_S = f(\epsilon)$ avec $\epsilon = V_+ - V_-$

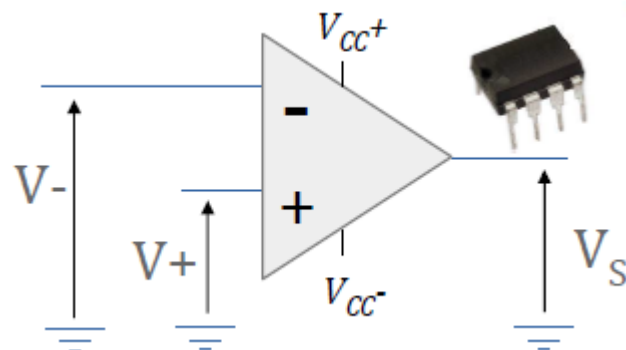


Amplificateur Linéaire Intégré

Fonction de transfert / Caractéristiques

ALI / AOP

Composant actif, **amplificateur différentiel** à grand gain



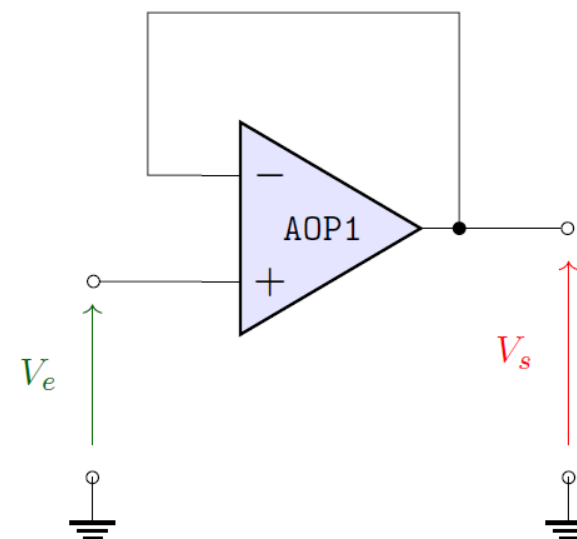
FONCTION DE TRANSFERT

$$V_S = A \cdot (V_+ - V_-)$$

avec $10^5 < A < 10^7$
Saturation à $V_S = V_{CC+}$

Fonctionnement linéaire

Si contre-réaction négative (via un dipôle)



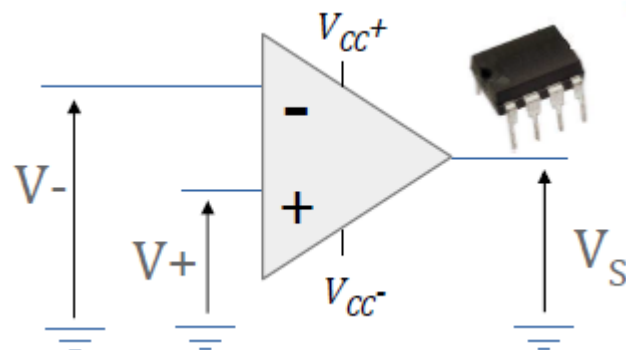
$$V_S = A \cdot (V_e - V_s) \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{V_S}{V_e} = \frac{A}{A + 1}$$

Amplificateur Linéaire Intégré

Fonction de transfert / Caractéristiques

ALI / AOP

Composant actif, **amplificateur différentiel** à grand gain



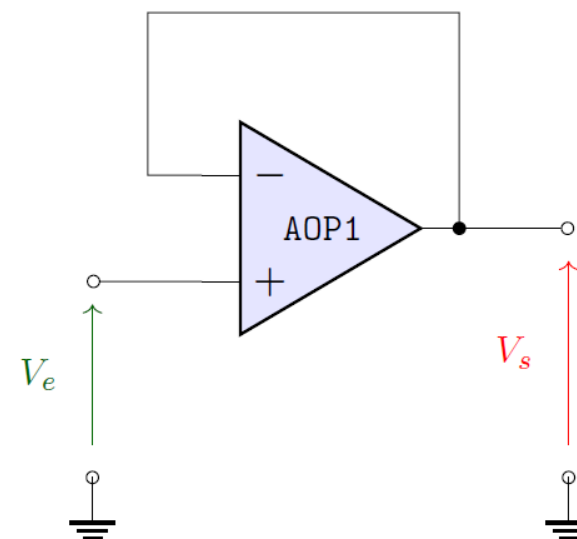
FONCTION DE TRANSFERT

$$V_s = A \cdot (V_+ - V_-)$$

avec $10^5 < A < 10^7$
Saturation à $V_s = V_{cc}^+$

Fonctionnement linéaire

Si contre-réaction négative (via un dipôle)



$$V_s = V_e$$

► $V_+ = V_-$

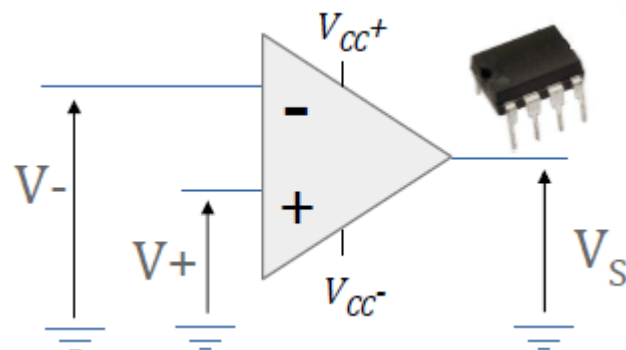
Hypothèse à vérifier...

Amplificateur Linéaire Intégré

Fonction de transfert / Bande-passante

ALI / AOP

Composant actif, **amplificateur différentiel** à grand gain



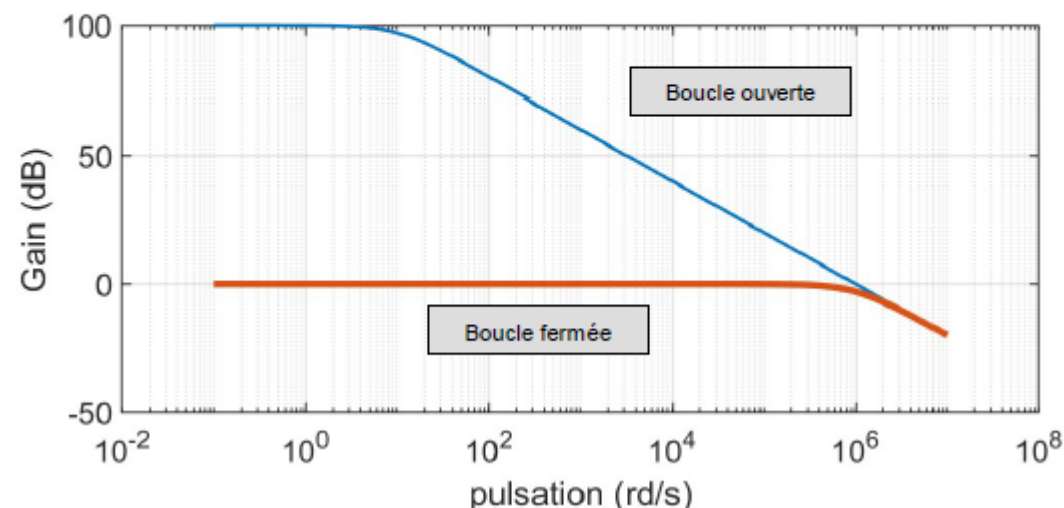
FONCTION DE TRANSFERT

$$V_S = A \cdot (V_+ - V_-)$$

avec $10^5 < A < 10^7$
Saturation à $V_S = V_{cc+}$

RÉPONSE EN FRÉQUENCE

Exemple d'un ALI ayant un produit gain – bande-passante $GBW = 1 \text{ MHz}$ et une amplification différentielle de 10^5 (identique ci-contre) et le rebouclage en mode suiveur.



Propriété des montages à ALI

► $A \cdot BP = \text{cte}$

où A est l'amplification du montage et BP la bande passante du montage

Amplificateur Linéaire Intégré

Fonction de transfert / Boucle fermée

ALI / AOP

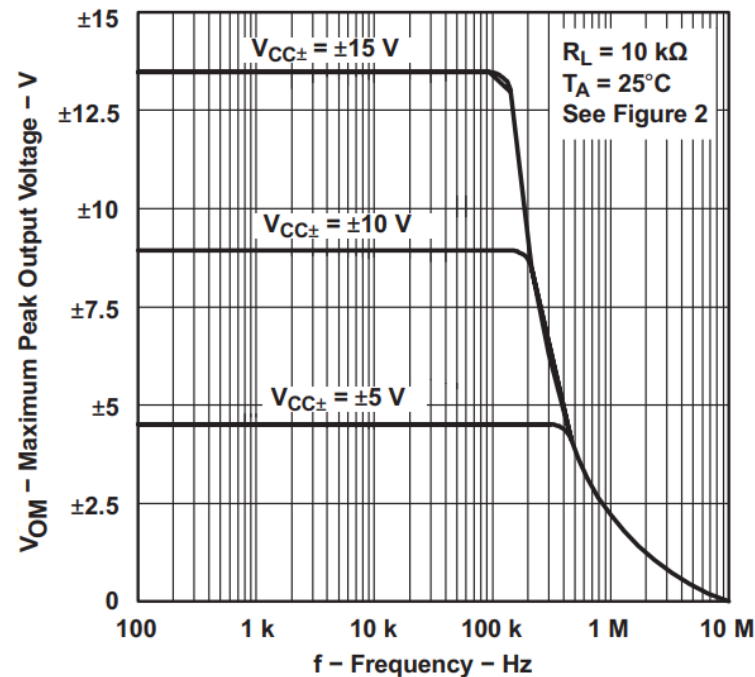
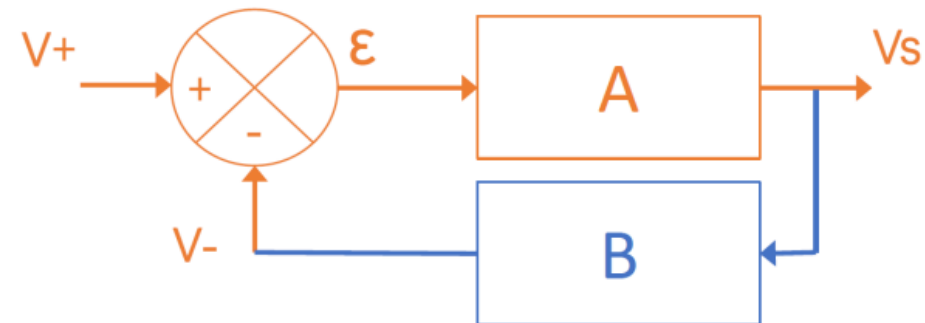


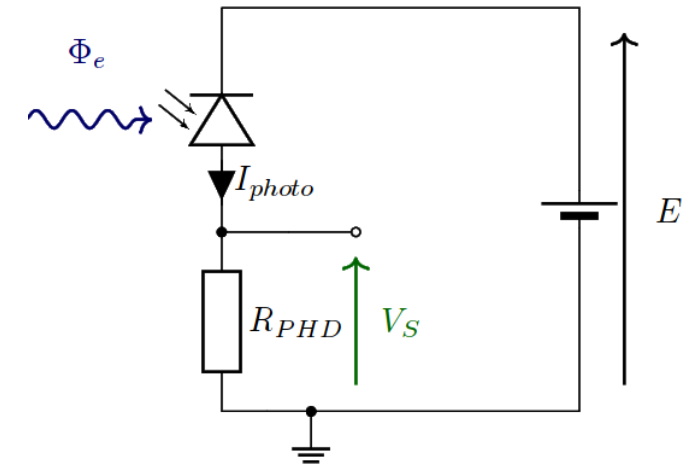
Figure 6-41. Maximum Peak Output Voltage vs Frequency

$$A(j\omega) = \frac{A_{MAX}}{1 + j \frac{\omega}{\omega_c}}$$

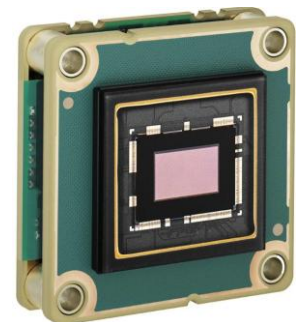


Montage de photodétection

Amélioration des performances



IDS Sensor



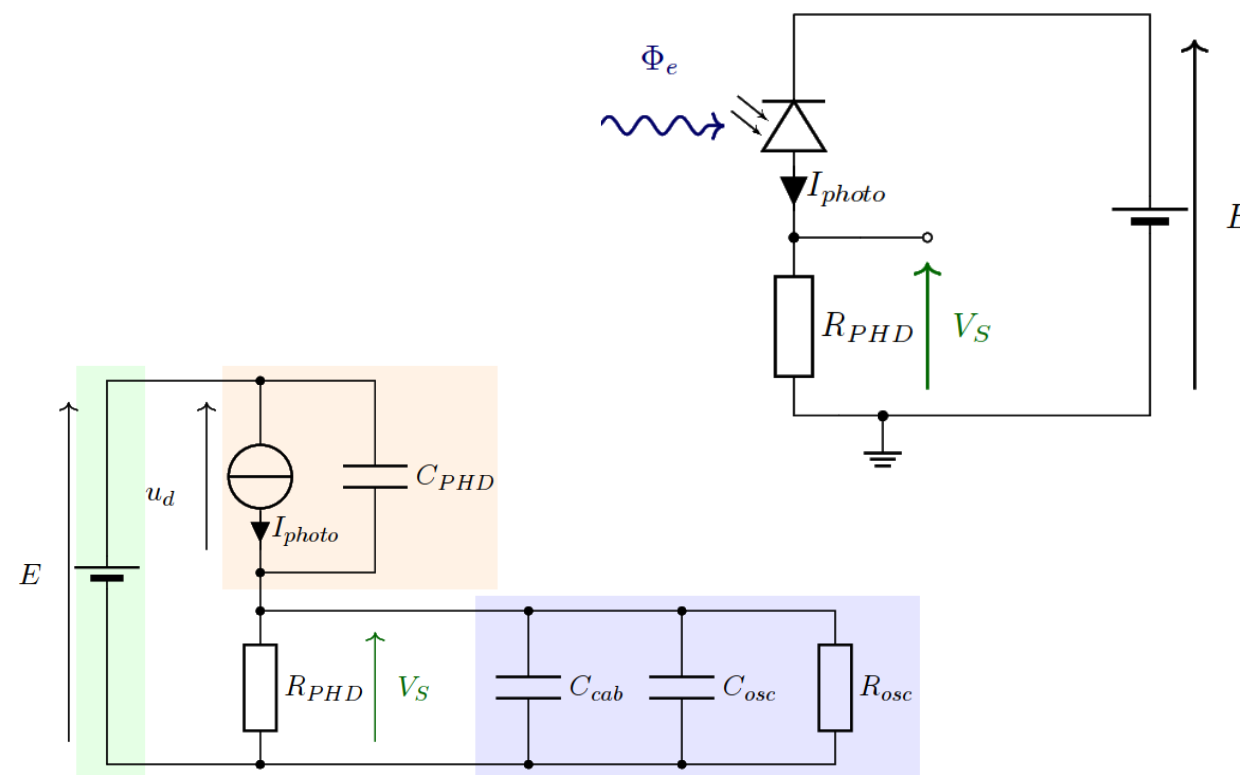
Basler Sensor / Mouser

Système de photodétection

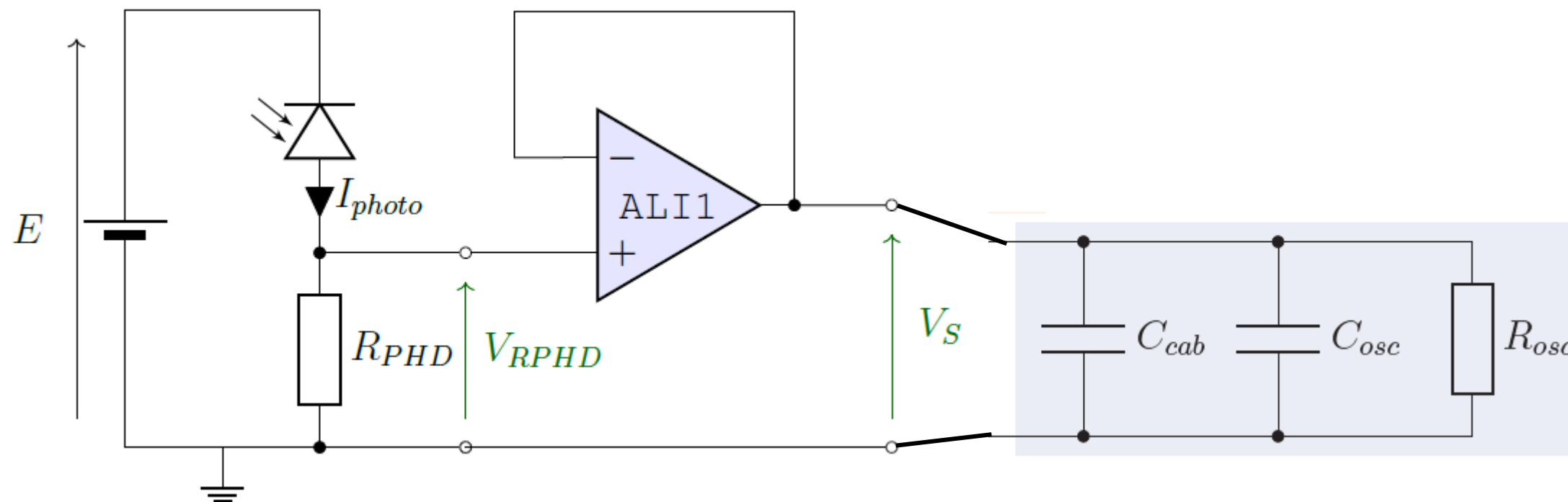
Version « simple » / En pratique

Montage de photodétection

Convertir un signal lumineux
(flux de photons) en un signal
électrique mesurable



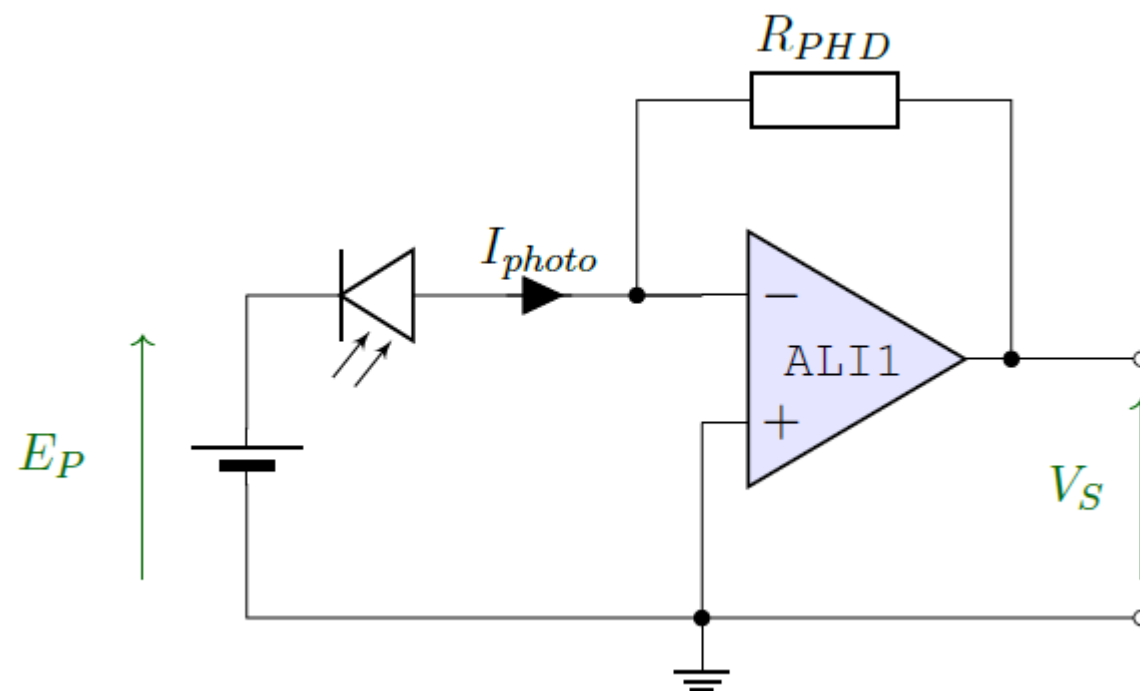
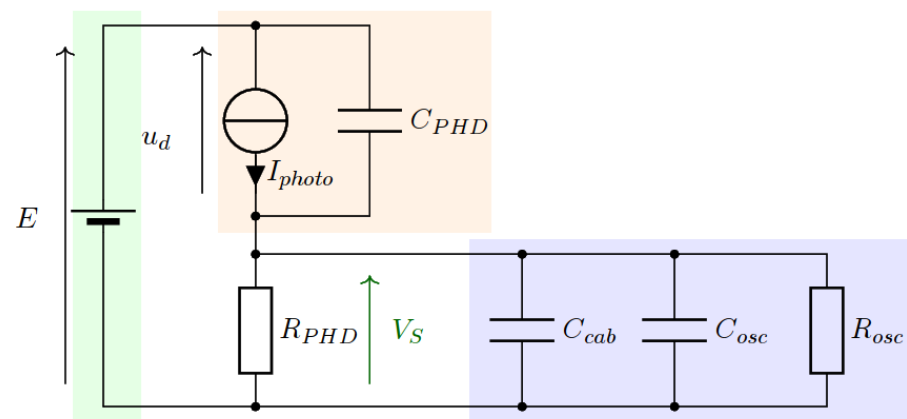
Montage de photodétection



Système de photodétection

Version « transimpédance »

Montage de photodétection



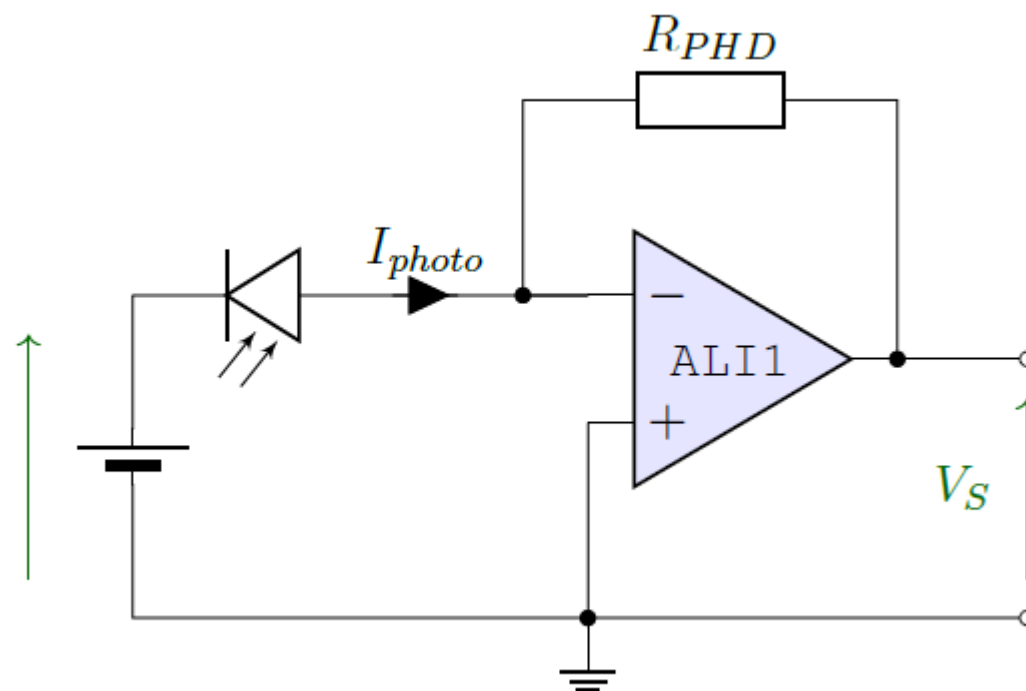
Système de photodétection

Version « transimpédance » / En pratique

Montage de photodétection



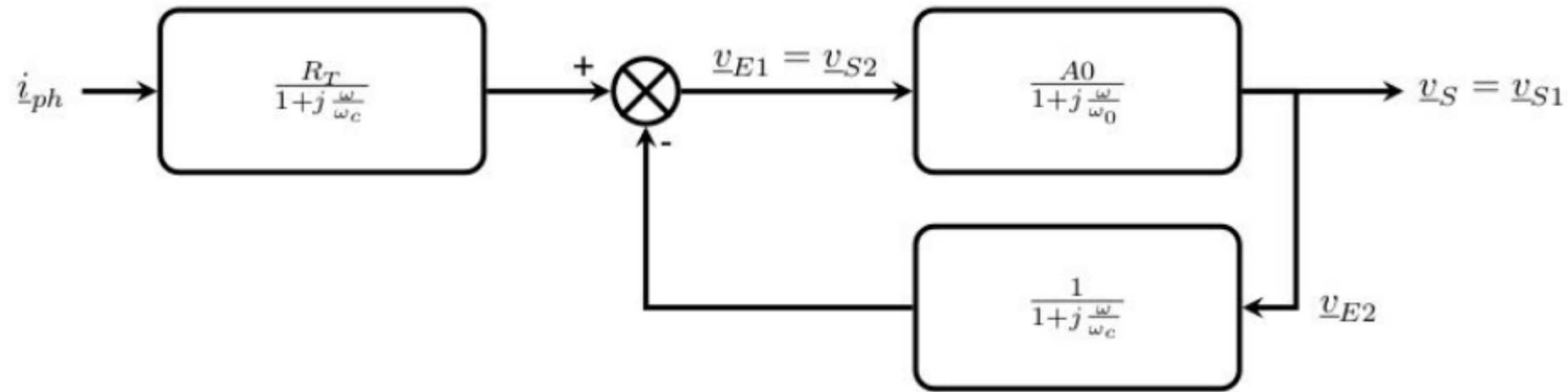
E_P



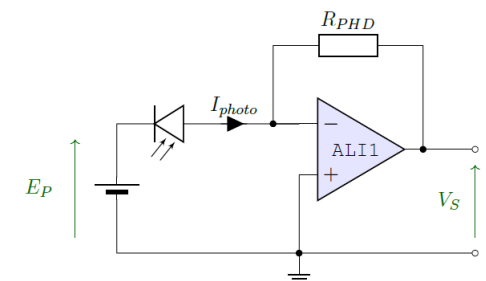
Système de photodétection

Version « transimpédance » / En pratique

Montage de photodétection

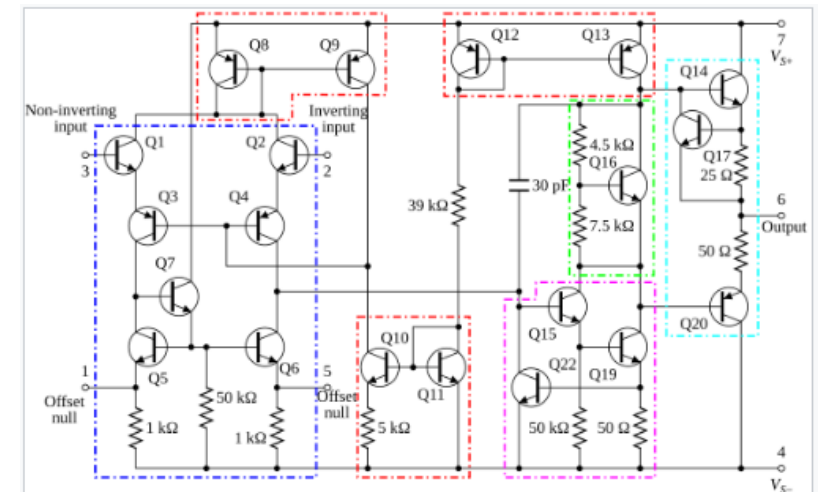


$$\frac{V_S}{I_{Phd}} = \frac{R_T \cdot A_0}{\left(1 + \frac{j \cdot \omega}{\omega_0}\right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{j \cdot \omega}{\omega_c}\right) + A_0}$$



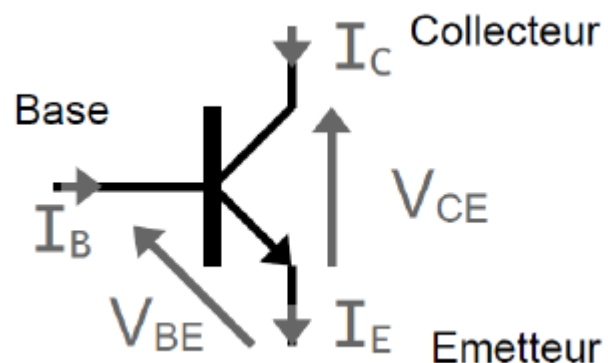
Transistors

Adaptation de puissance

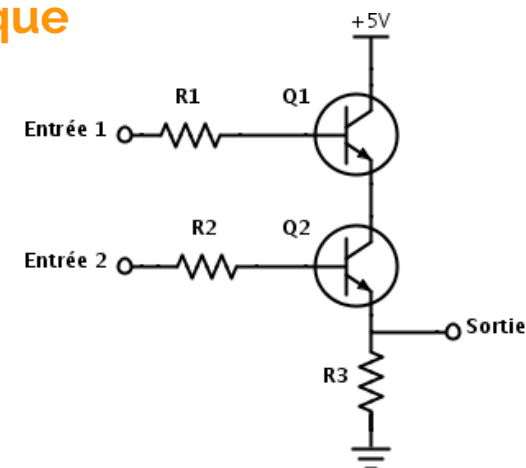


Transistor

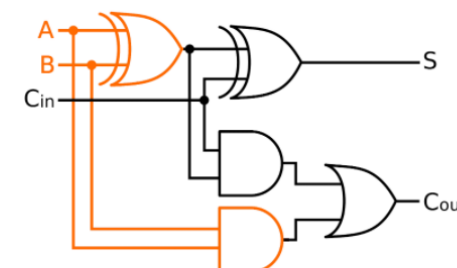
Composant permettant de **contrôler** ou d'**amplifier** des tensions ou des courants



ET logique



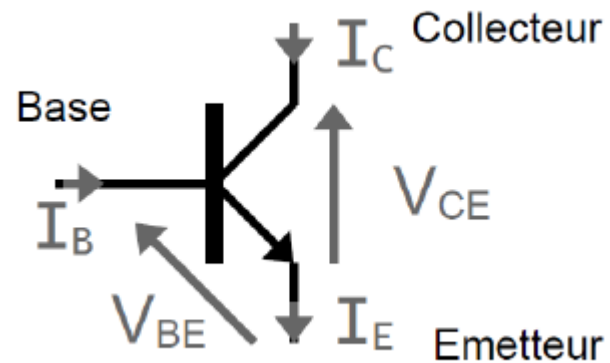
Additionneur



A	B	Cin	S	Cout
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

Transistor

Composant permettant de **contrôler** ou d'**amplifier** des **tensions** ou des **courants**



COLLECTEUR OUVERT / ÉMETTEUR OUVERT

Comparateur associé à un transistor

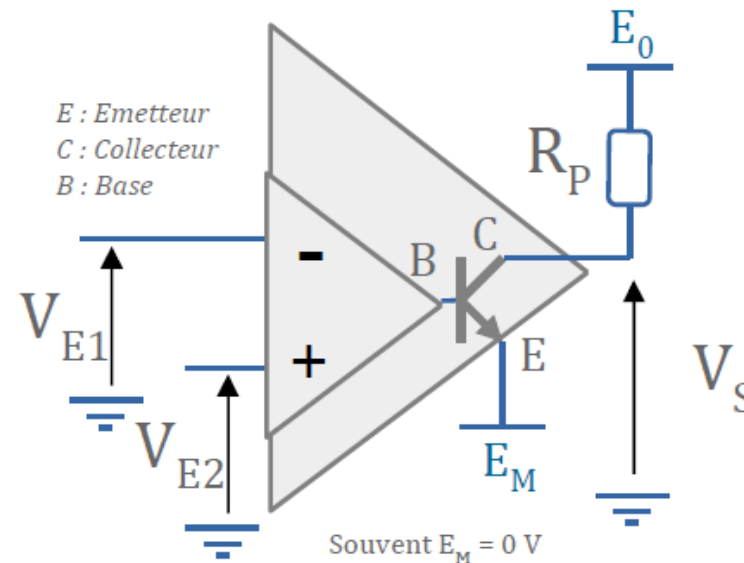
T :

I_B : courant entrant dans la base

I_C : courant entrant dans le collecteur

→ si $I_B > 0$ alors $I_C > 0$, T = interrupteur fermé

→ sinon $I_C = 0$, T = interrupteur ouvert



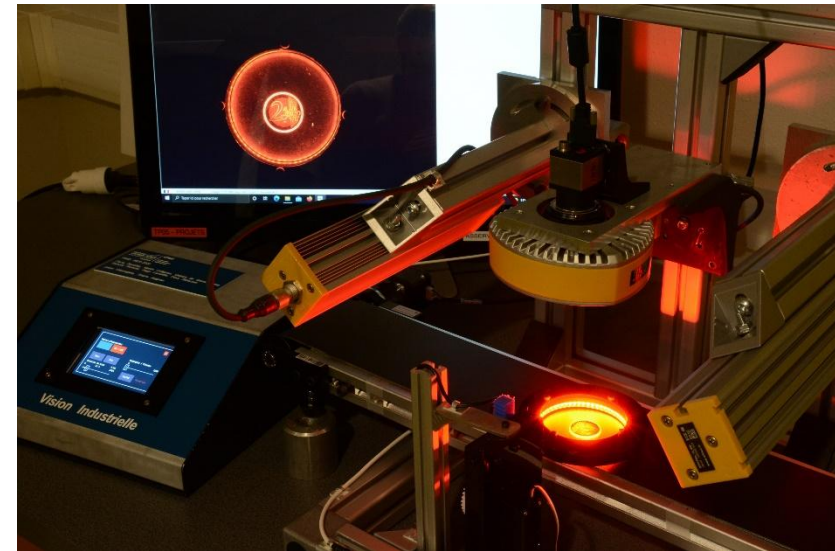
$$\text{Si } V_{E2} > V_{E1} \\ \rightarrow I_B > 0 \\ V_S = E_M$$

$$\text{Si } V_{E1} > V_{E2} \\ \rightarrow I_B = 0 \\ V_S = E_0$$

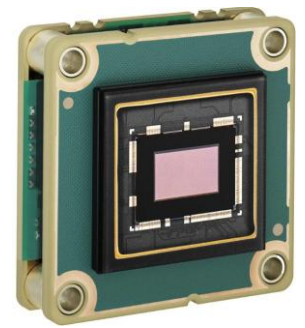
Souvent $E_M = 0 \text{ V}$

Caméras / Capteurs CMOS

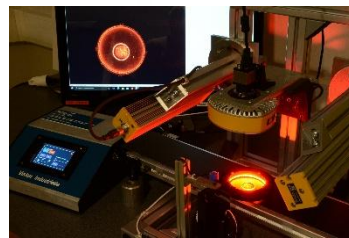
Application de la photodétection



IDS Sensor

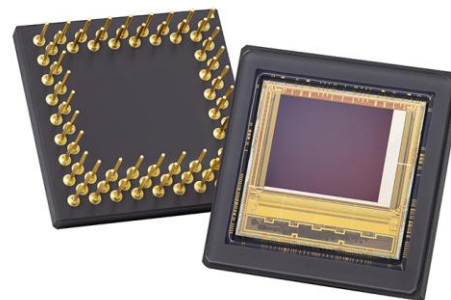
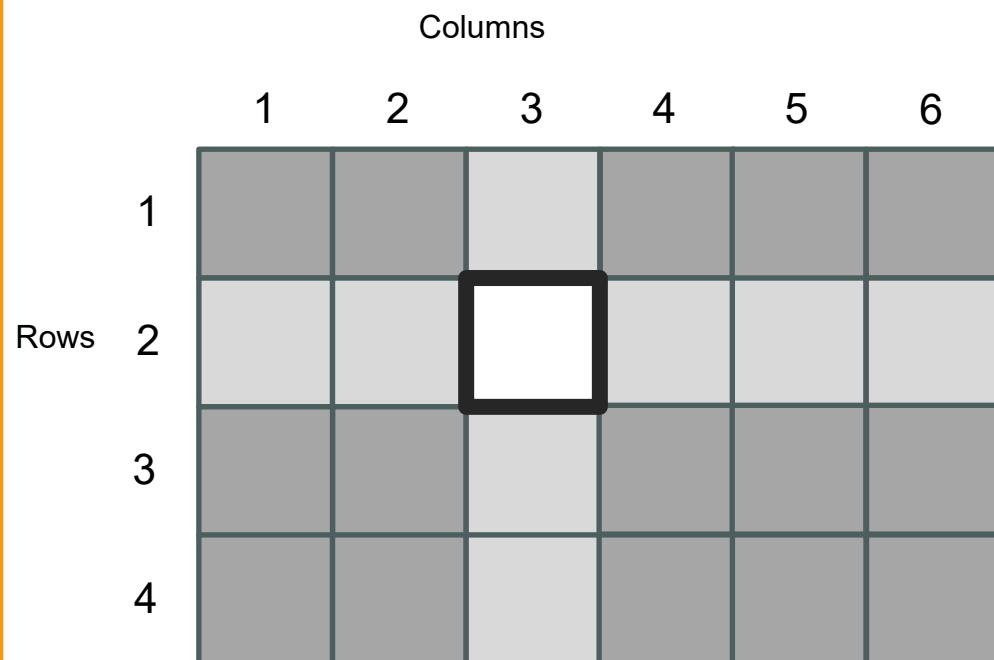


Basler Sensor / Mouser



Photodétection / Capteur CMOS

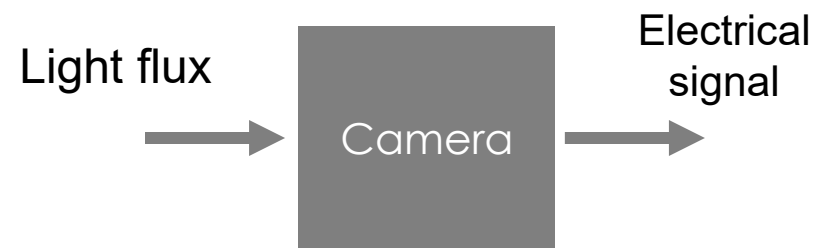
Matrice de pixels

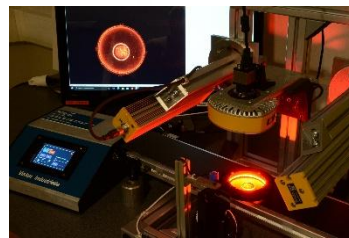


<https://imaging.teledyne-e2v.com/products/2d-cmos-image-sensors/onyxmax/>

Camera

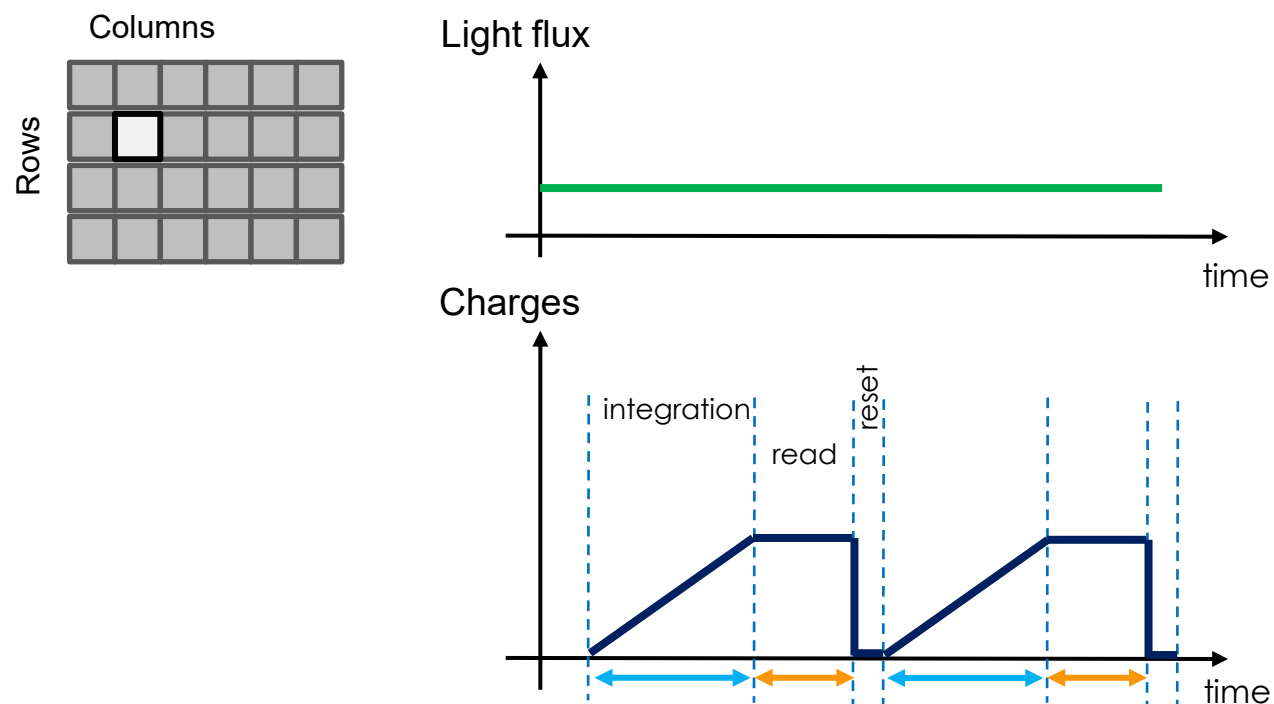
Système qui transforme un **flux de lumière** en un **signal électrique mesurable**, en fonction de la position du flux sur ce capteur





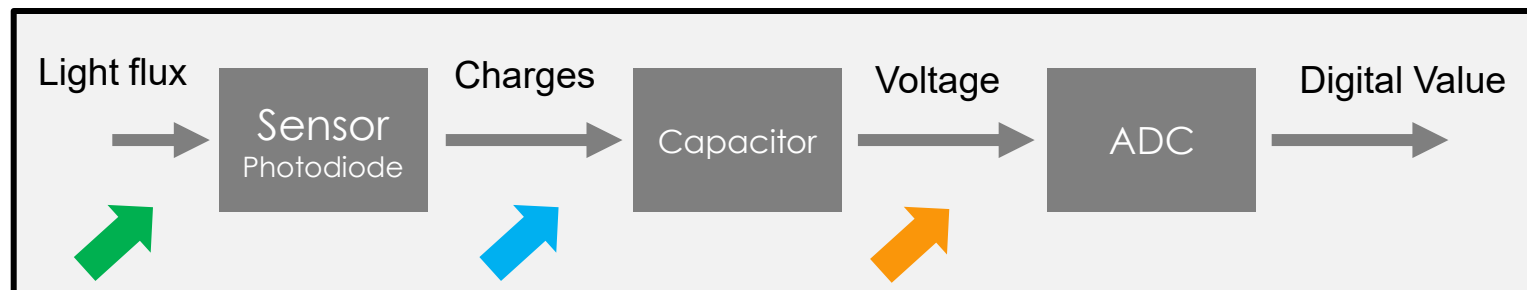
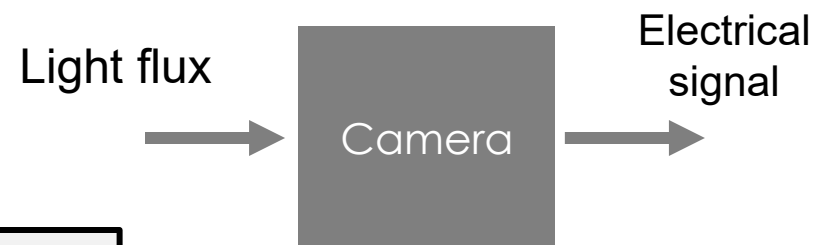
Photodétection / Capteur CMOS

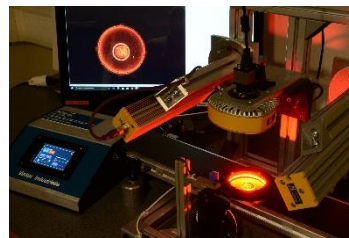
Intégration de lumière



Camera

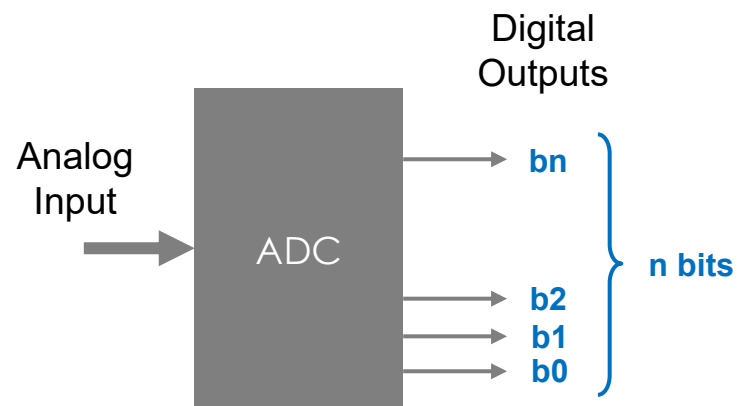
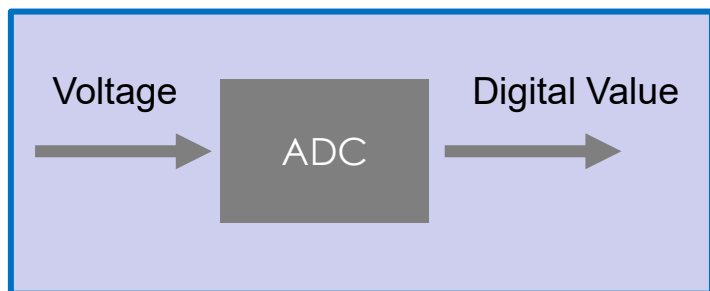
Système qui transforme un **flux de lumière** en un **signal électrique mesurable**, en fonction de la position du flux sur ce capteur





Photodétection / Capteur CMOS

Conversion AN / Quantification

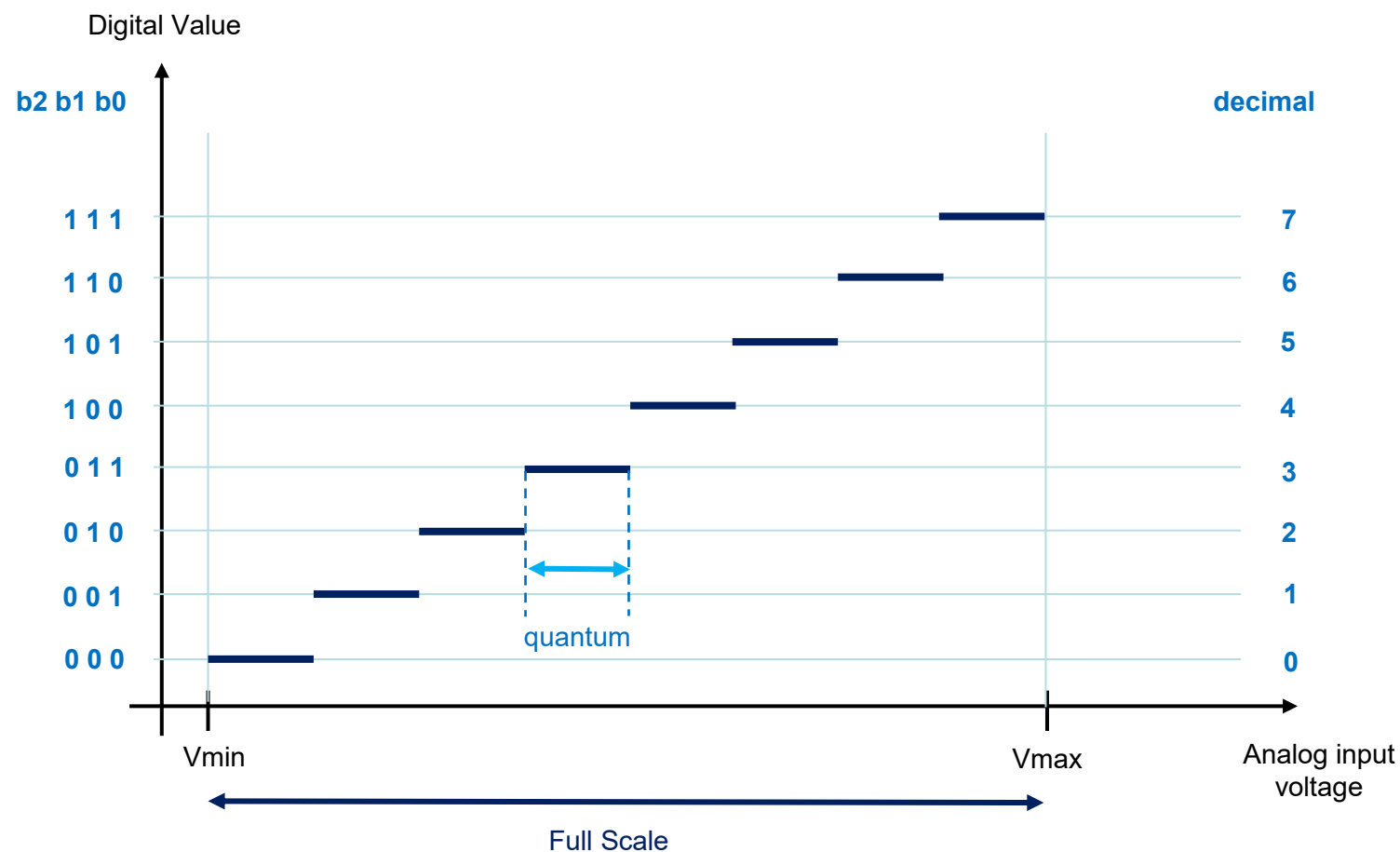


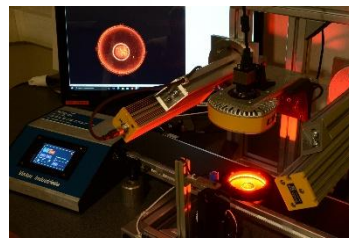
Each bit can have one of two values: **0** or **1**.

The **number of different values** that can be represented by **n bits** is **2^n** .

Example for $n = 3$ bits

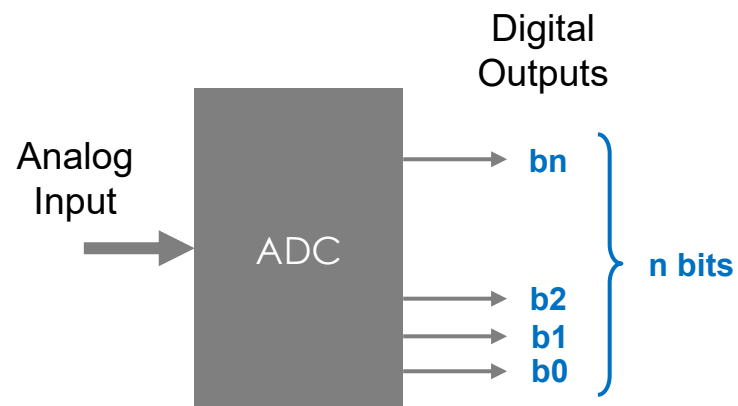
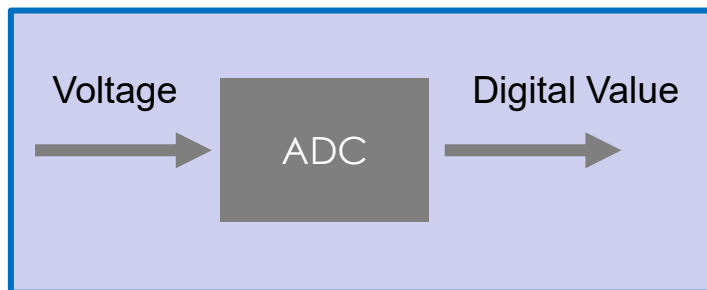
Quantization





Photodétection / Capteur CMOS

Conversion AN / Quantification

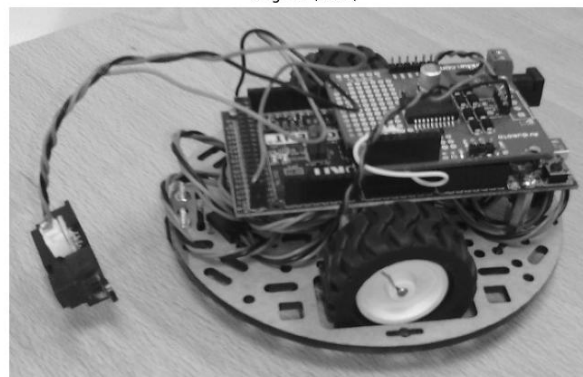


Each bit can have one of two values: **0** or **1**.

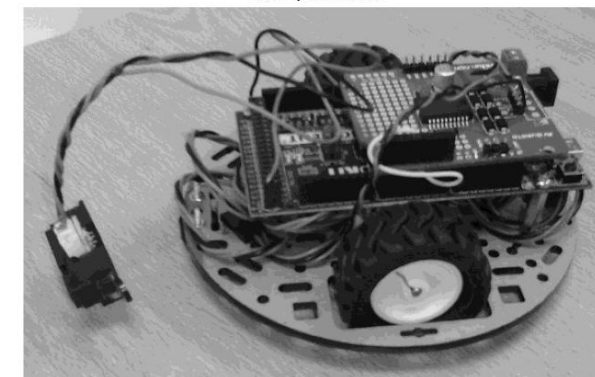
The **number of different values** that can be represented by **n bits** is 2^n .

Quantization

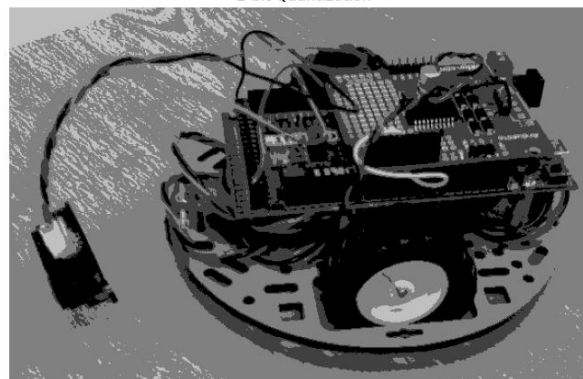
Original (8-bit)



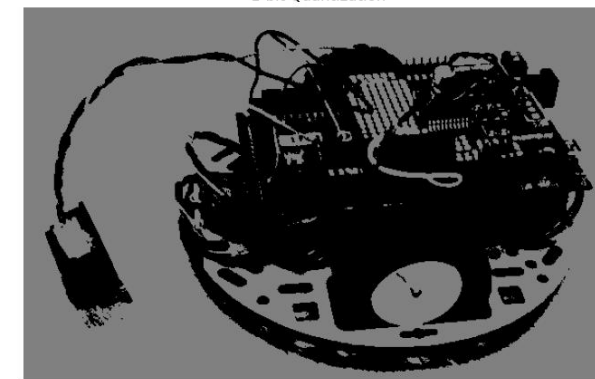
4-bit Quantization

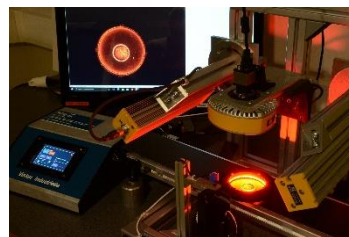


2-bit Quantization



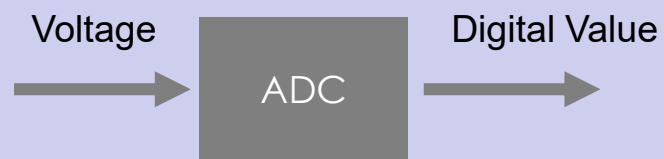
1-bit Quantization





Photodétection / Capteur CMOS

Conversion AN / Echantillonnage



Sampling

Barcode to decode

Area of sampling

<https://barcode-coder.com/fr/specification-ean-13-102.html>



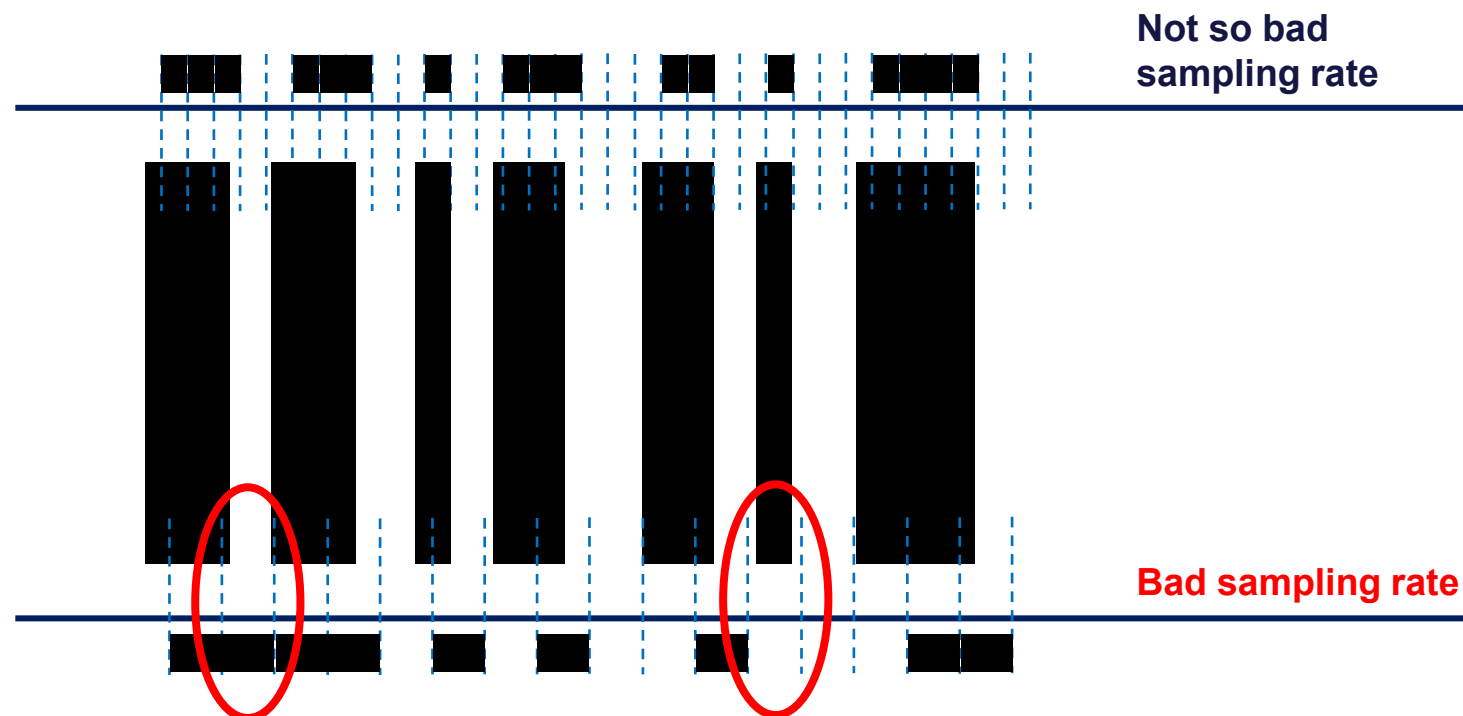
LEnSE 2024

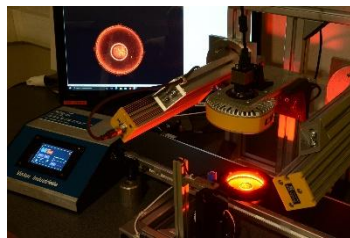
Sampling theorem

Nyquist–Shannon sampling theorem

The sampling frequency must be equal to or **greater than twice** the frequency associated with the finest detail in the image (edges).

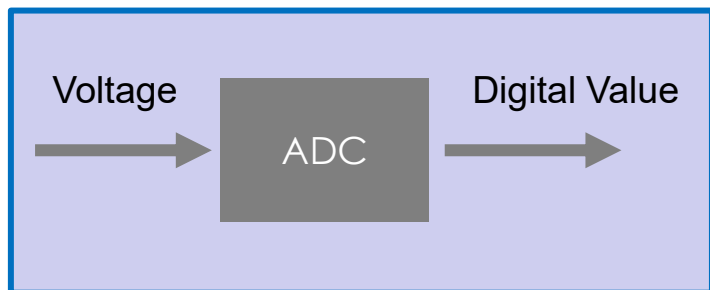
With a grid spacing of d , a periodic component with a period higher than $2d$ can be reconstructed.





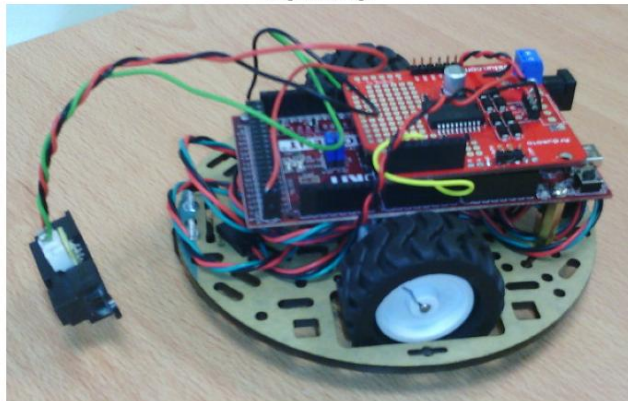
Photodétection / Capteur CMOS

Conversion AN / Echantillonnage

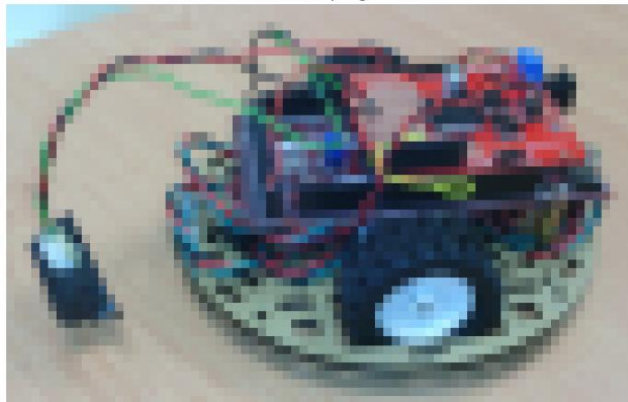


Sampling

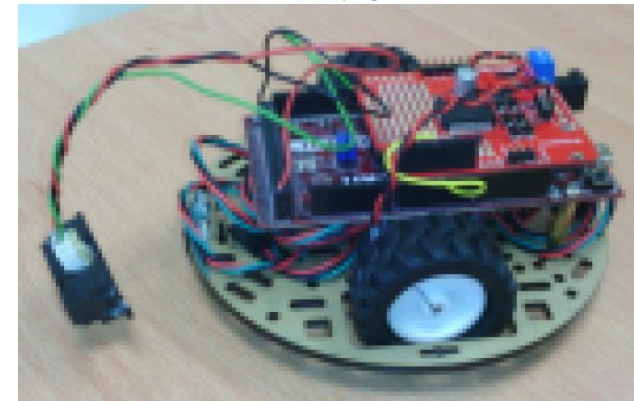
Original Image



8x Sampling

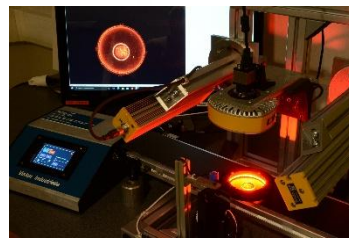


4x Sampling



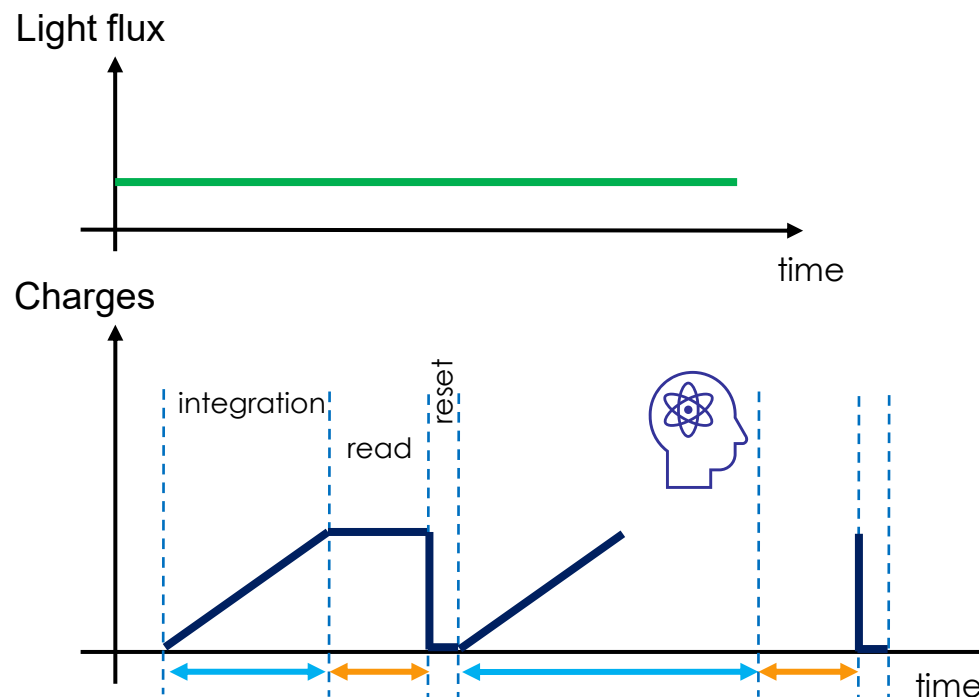
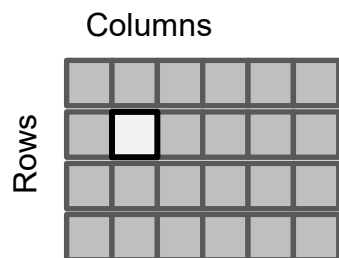
16x Sampling





Photodétection / Capteur CMOS

Intégration de lumière

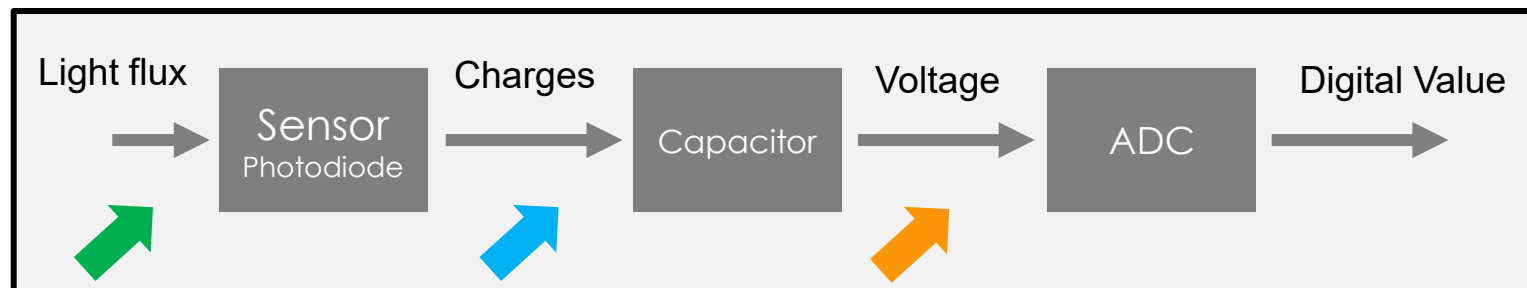


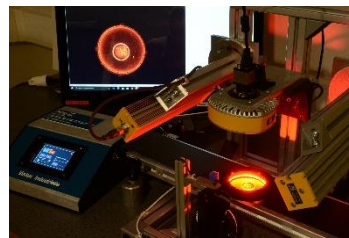
Exposure Time

Duration for which the **camera's sensor is exposed to light**, when capturing an image.

This parameter determines the amount of light collected.

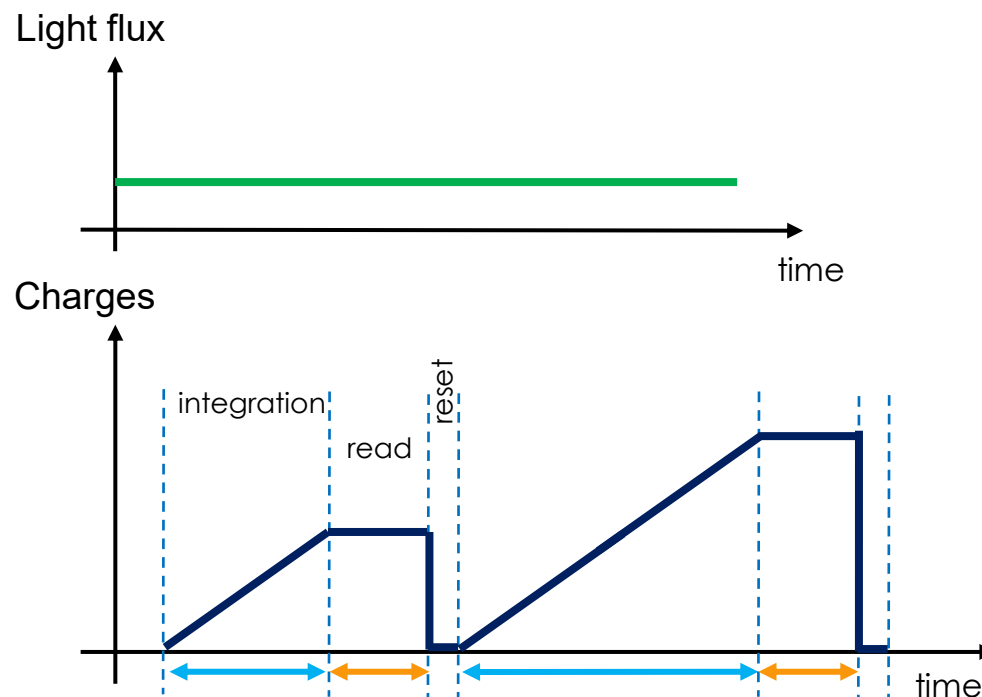
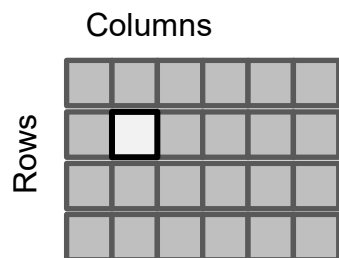
i.e. the amount of collected charges coming from the sensor stored in a capacitor





Photodétection / Capteur CMOS

Intégration de lumière

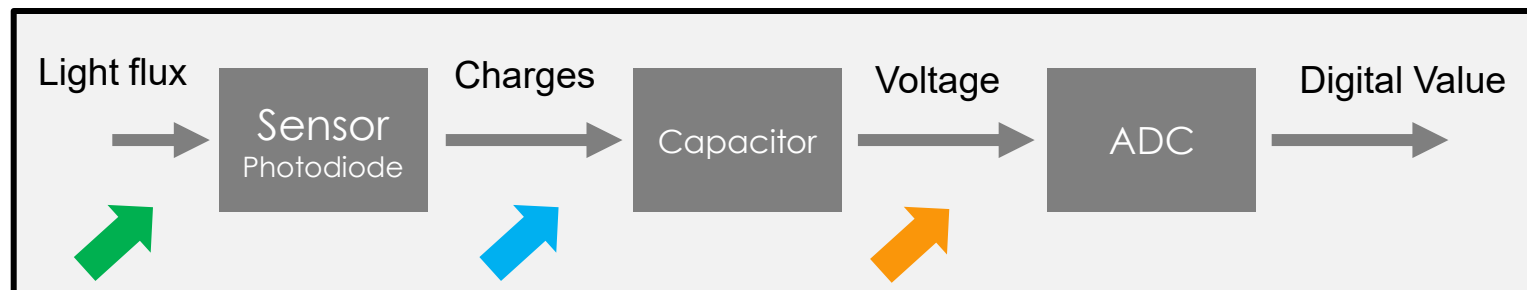


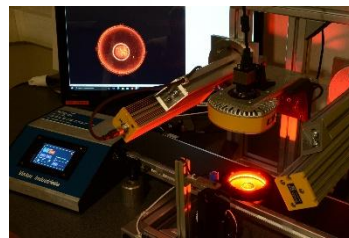
Exposure Time

Duration for which the **camera's sensor is exposed to light**, when capturing an image.

This parameter determines the amount of light collected.

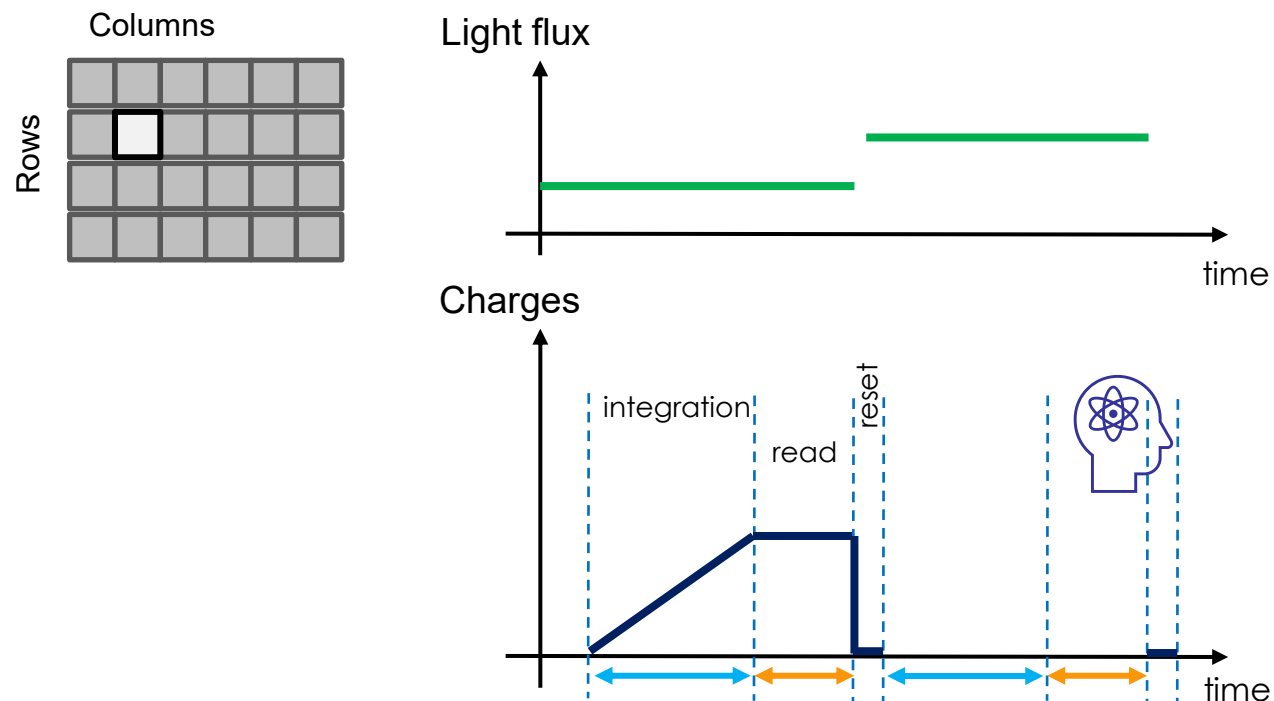
i.e. the amount of collected charges coming from the sensor stored in a capacitor





Photodétection / Capteur CMOS

Intégration de lumière

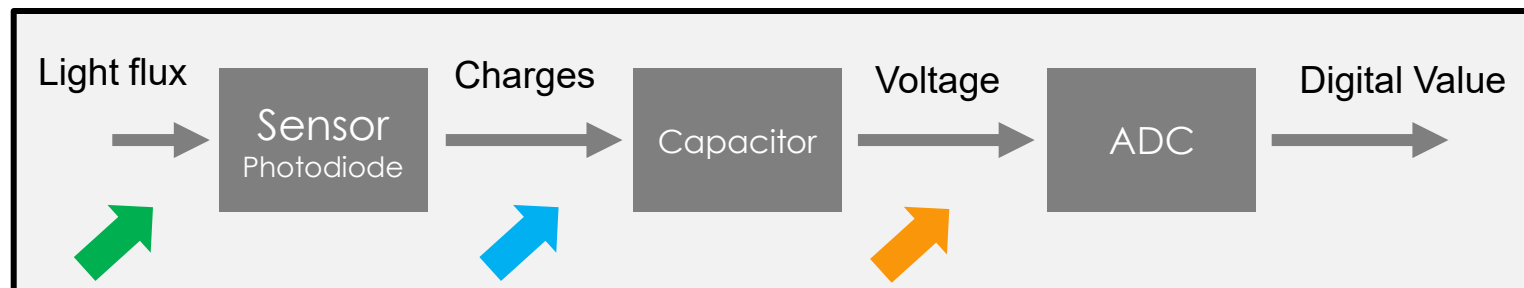


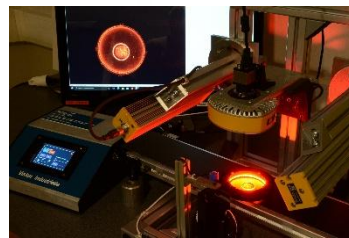
Exposure Time

Duration for which the **camera's sensor is exposed to light**, when capturing an image.

This parameter determines the amount of light collected.

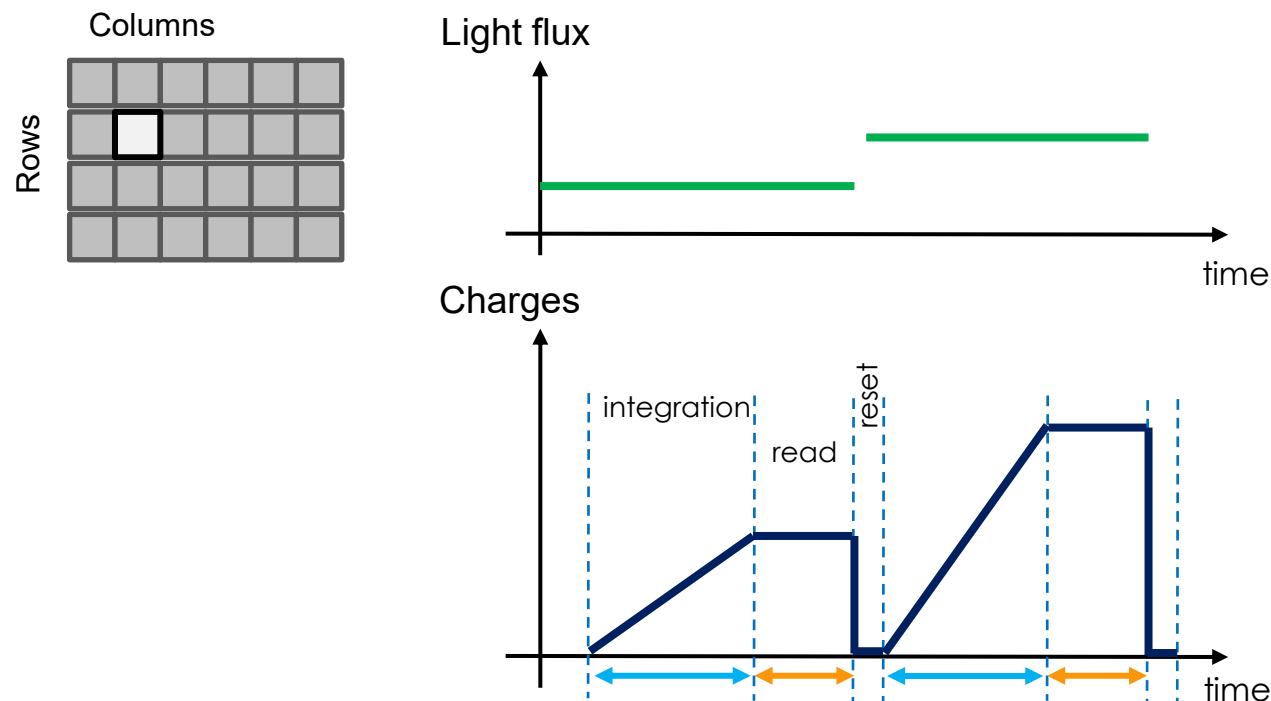
i.e. the amount of collected charges coming from the sensor stored in a capacitor





Photodétection / Capteur CMOS

Intégration de lumière

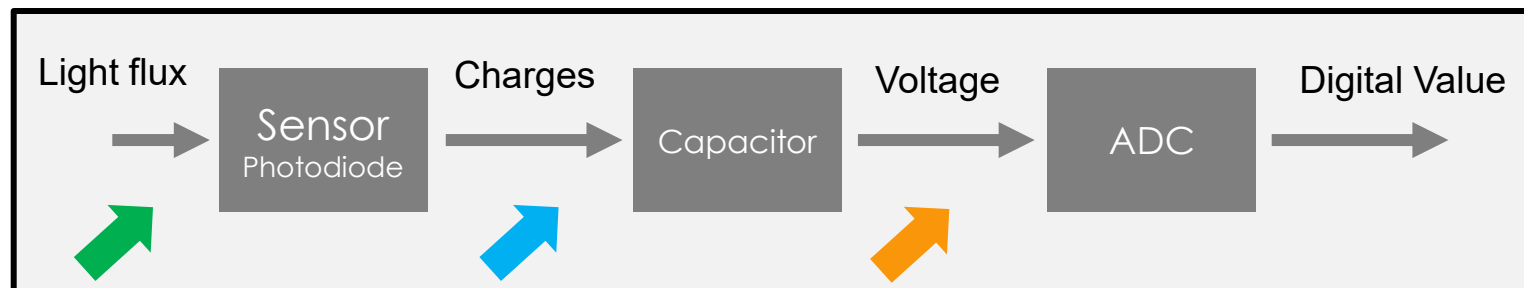


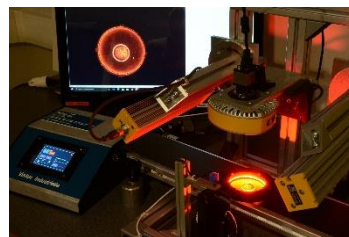
Exposure Time

Duration for which the **camera's sensor is exposed to light**, when capturing an image.

This parameter determines the amount of light collected.

i.e. the amount of collected charges coming from the sensor stored in a capacitor



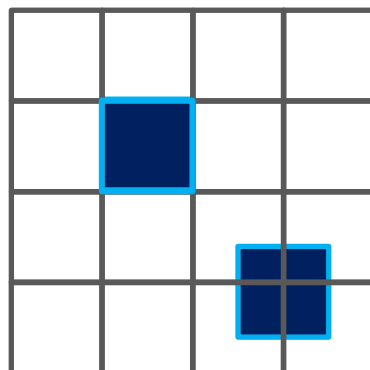


Photodétection / Capteur CMOS

Résolution spatiale



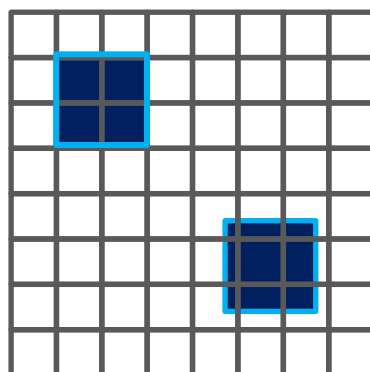
Small object to detect



$$P = d$$

Spatial resolution / P

Distance observed by a single pixel in a given direction



Security factor S

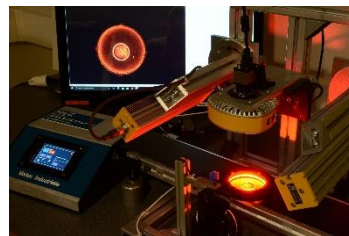
$$P = \frac{d}{S}$$

This security factor is due to the Nyquist-Shanon theorem.

And $S \geq 2$

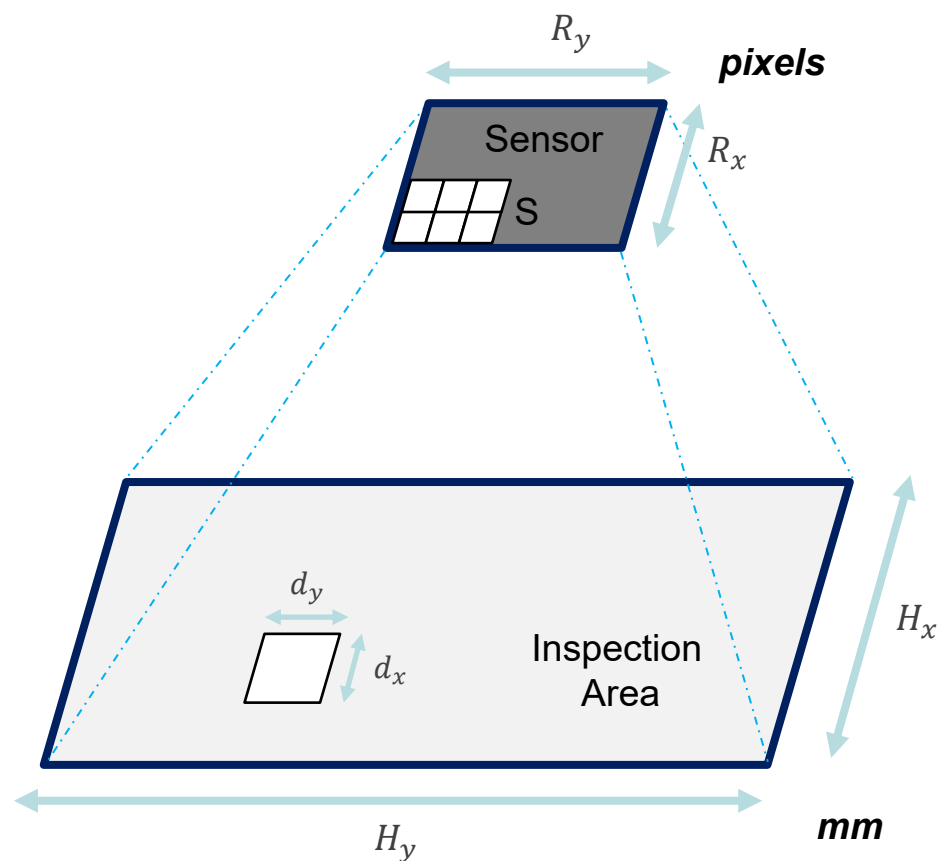


*To verify if the spatial resolution is good enough, **calibration target** can be used. (Foucault)*



Photodétection / Capteur CMOS

Résolution spatiale



Spatial resolution / P

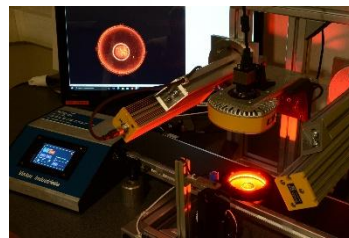
Distance observed by a single pixel in a given direction

$$P = \frac{d}{S}$$

Sensor resolution (pixels)

$$R = \frac{H}{P} = \frac{S \times H}{d}$$

H (mm)	→	R (px)
d (mm)	→	S (px)
P (mm)	→	1 (px)



Photodétection / Capteur CMOS

Intérêt de l'objectif devant un capteur

Schémas empruntés au cours d'optique instrumentale (SC19)
de Sébastien de ROSSI

