

Photodiode as current source

Student Group

First Name	Surname	Matrikel Nr.

Table of Contents

Photo Diode as current source 2

Photo Diode as current source



Fig. 2: Inverting Op-Amp: Photo Diode BPW 34 S



Fig. 3: Inverting Op-Amp: Diagramms of BPW 34 S

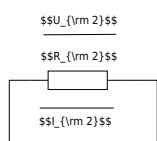


Fig. 4: Inverting Op-Amp: Photo Diode as current source

$$U_{DD} = 10V, U_{SS} = -10V$$

We assume a good illuminated room of 300 lx. White light is a mixture of many wavelengths across the visible spectrum, roughly 380 to 780 nm.

For a typical white LED, the spectrum usually comes from a blue LED chip with a peak around 450 nm, plus a broader phosphor emission that spreads across green, yellow, and red wavelengths.

For an easier calculation, we take a mean value of 500 nm which is close to the peak value that comes from the blue LED (in reality a greenish light) and 300 lx for the illumination.

In figure 3 we can see that the sensitivity of the photo diode at 500 nm is only 30%. The maximum current (100%) at 300 lx is around 30 μA .

Now we can calculate the current we expect from the diode at 300 lx:

Complete the arrows in the schematic of the circuit.

Take the values for U_1, U_2, U_{OUT} from .

Use these values to calculate the sum of the voltages at node N_{12} .

Compare your result by measurement.

$$U_1 =$$

$$U_2 =$$

$$U_{OUT} =$$

Calculated U_{R2}

Measured U_{R2}

What are your results?

\dots

\dots

\dots

What will happen if you short-circuit R_2 ?
Try it and explain your results.

\dots

\dots

\dots

\dots

\dots

\dots

\dots

\dots

\dots

\dots

\dots

From:
<https://wiki.mexle.org/> - MEXLE Wiki

Permanent link:
https://wiki.mexle.org/lab05_en/inverting_op-amp_photo_diode_as_current_source?rev=1776427026

Last update: 2026/04/17 13:57

