

Photodiode as current source

Student Group

First Name	Surname	Matrikel Nr.

Table of Contents

Photodiode as current source

2

Photodiode as current source

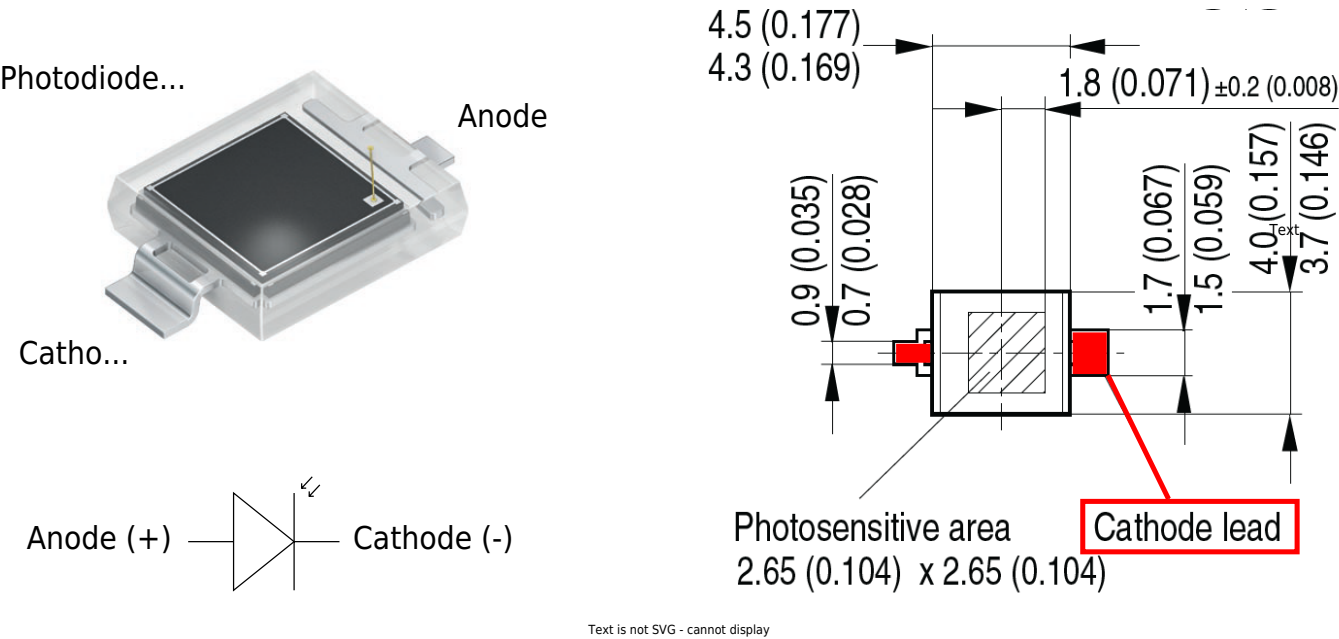


Fig. 2: Inverting Op-Amp: Photodiode BPW 34 S

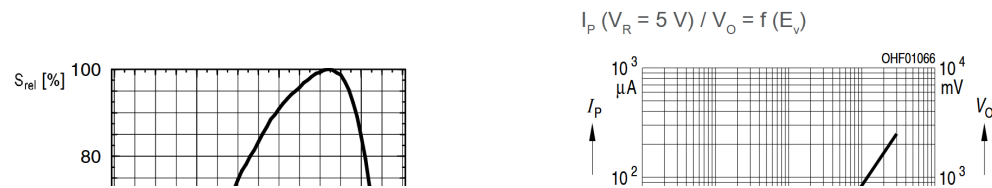


Fig. 3: Inverting Op-Amp: Diagramms of BPW 34 S

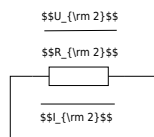


Fig. 4: Inverting Op-Amp: Photo Diode as current source

$$U_{DD} \approx 10\text{ V}, U_{SS} \approx -10\text{ V}$$

We assume a good illuminated room of 300 lx, illuminated by a white LED. 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 of the blue LED (in reality a greenish light) and 300 lx for the illumination.

The graph in [figure 3](#) shows that the photodiode sensitivity at 500 nm is only 30%. The maximum current (100%) at 300 lx is 30 μA .

We can now estimate the current we would expect from the photodiode at 300 lx:

$$I_1 = 30\text{ }\mu\text{A} * 0.3 = 9\text{ }\mu\text{A}$$

$$I_1 \approx 10\text{ }\mu\text{A}$$

30% of 30 μA is roughly 10 μA .

We will assume a 10 μA at 300 lx for our calculations.

Complete the arrows in the schematic of the circuit.

Calculate R_2 so that $U_{OUT} = 5\text{ V}$ at 300 lx. Take a resistor from the E6 series that is as close as possible to the calculated value.

Also fill in the values for I_1 , I_2 , U_{OUT} and U_2 .

$$I_1 \approx$$

$$I_{\text{2}} \approx$$

$$U_{\text{OUT}} \approx$$

$$U_{\text{2}} \approx$$

$$R_{\text{2}} \approx$$

What value would you expect for U_{D} and why?

$$U_{\text{D}} \approx$$

$$\{\text{rm}\}$$

$$\{\text{rm}\}$$

$$\{\text{rm}\}$$

$$\{\text{rm}\}$$

$$\{\text{rm}\}$$

$$\{\text{rm}\}$$

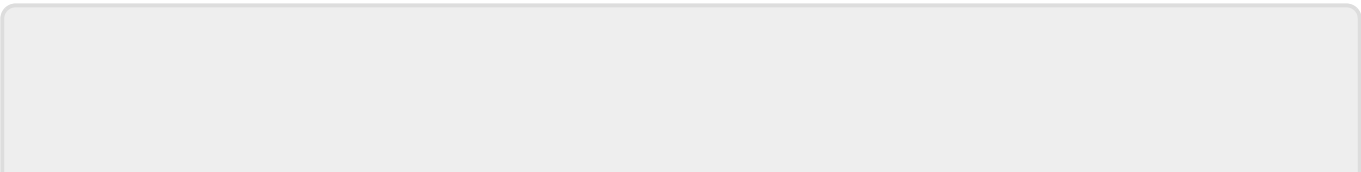
What value would you expect for U_{D} at 300 lx when it is not connected to the Op-Amp or any other electronic component (open-circuit voltage) and why?

$U_{\text{D}} \approx$

-
-
-
-
-
-

Illumination	U_{OUT} [...]	I_{1} [μA ...]	I_{2} [μA ...]	U_{D} [mV...]	U_{D} [mV...]
dark...					
300 lx...		...			

Tab. 1: Photodiode measured values



From:

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

Permanent link:

https://wiki.mexle.org/lab05_en/inverting_op-amp_photo_diode_as_current_source?rev=1776688621

Last update: **2026/04/20 14:37**

