

# Optical Receiver Head Frequency Response

## Receiver Head Detail:

### Head unit 1

BPW34 2 \* 10M $\Omega$  resistors / 1nF. Input FET 2N3820 ( Id 5mA, Vd 5V) cascode with BC109 (Ic 0.5mA) , NE5532 buffer

### Head Unit 2

SHA2030 2 \* 10M $\Omega$  resistors / 1nF. Input FET 2N3819 ( Id 5mA, Vd 5V) cascode with BC109 (Ic 0.5mA) , NE5532 buffer with frequency tailoring to maintain flatter frequency response.

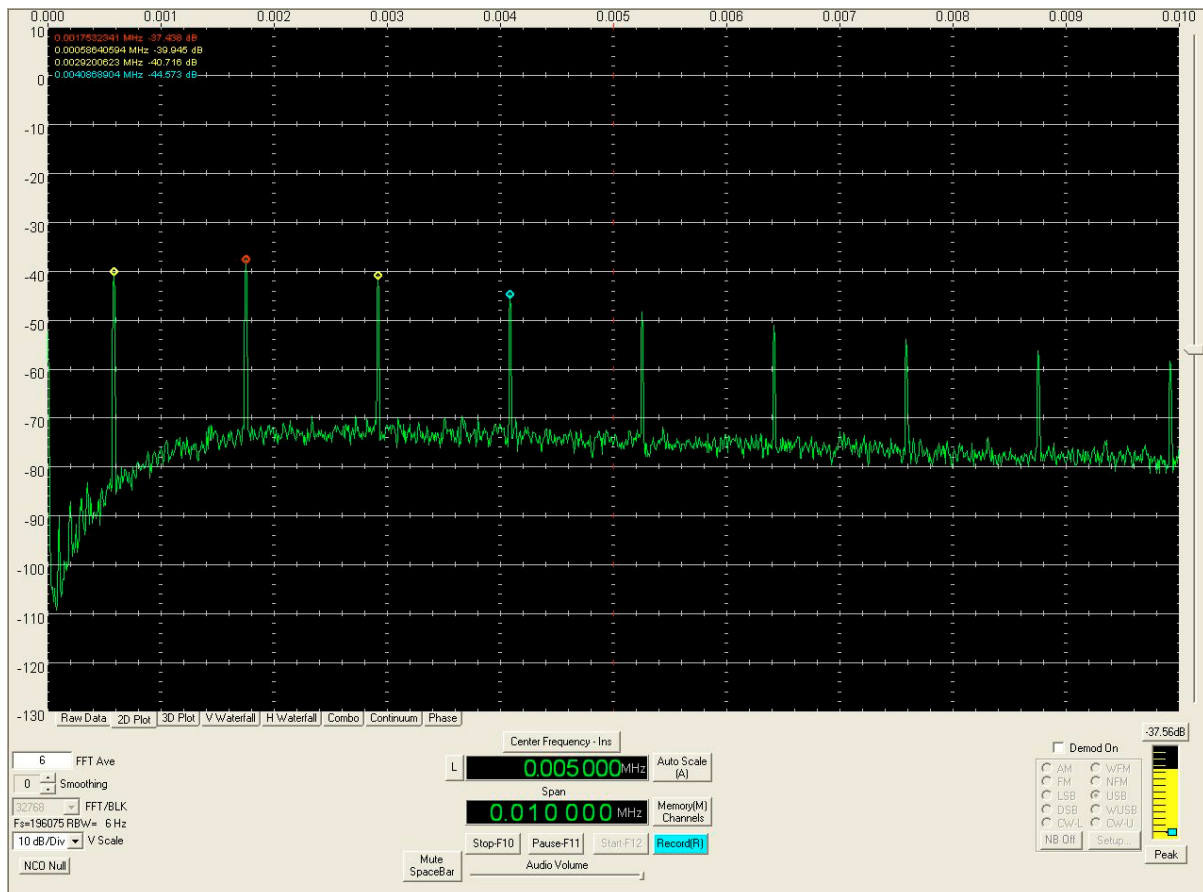
## Test Bed

The receiver head unit under test was placed in one end of a 2.4 metre long piece of dark brown 50mm drain pipe. Two black socks (dirty, straight from the laundry bin !) were pushed in behind the module to exclude external light.

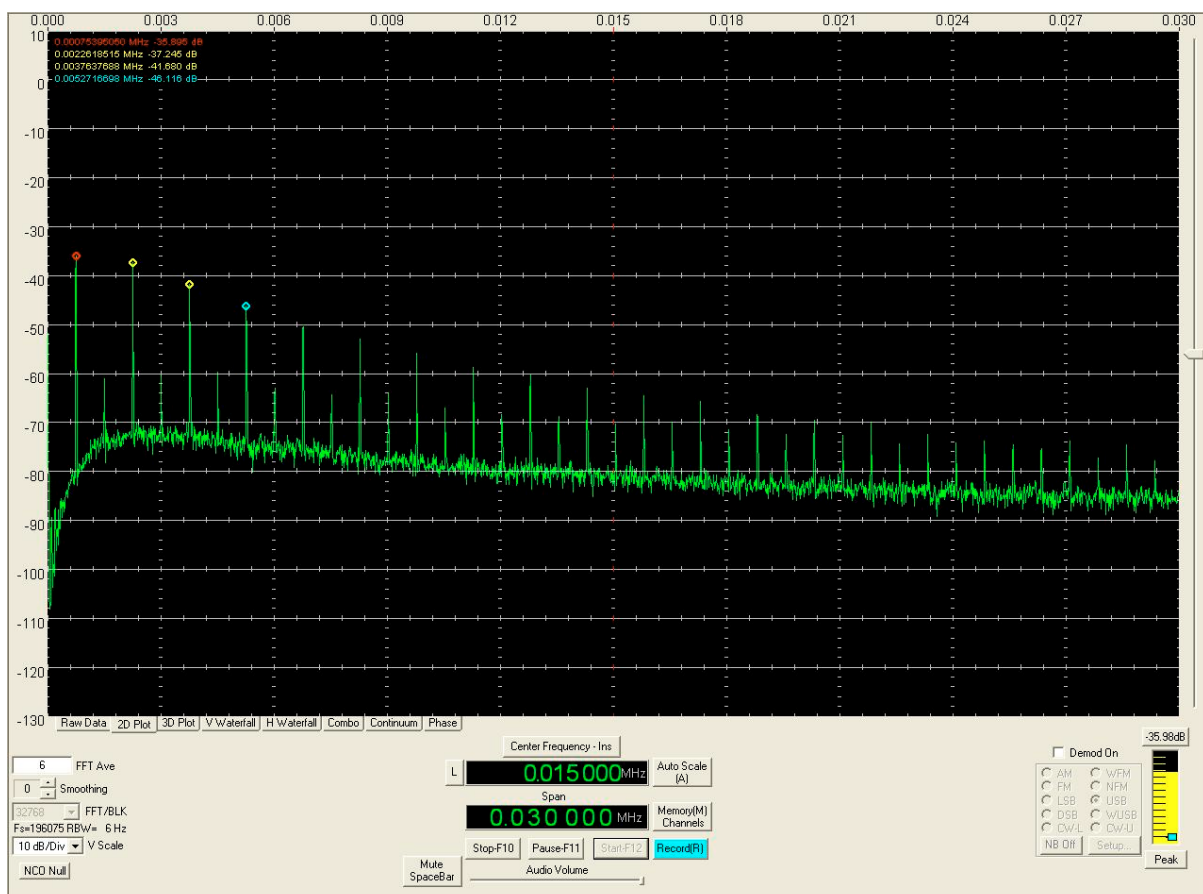
The Tx was formed by a 6V pk-pk square wave from a tunable oscillator through a 1.6k resistor to LED. An antiparallel diode across the LED prevented any reverse bias issues. The Tx was placed inside the tube at the other end and sealed by two more (also dirty) black socks. The S/N level for test was determined by inserting an optical attenuator in front of the Tx LED. This was made from 1, 2, 4 8 etc thicknesses of white handkerchief (clean, straight from the drawer). At 3dB per step, the 4 thickness / 9dB attenuator setting was chosen as optimum.

The Plots show Signal to Noise at the optical Rx output received on an SDR-IQ as the source was tuned over 3 to 125kHz

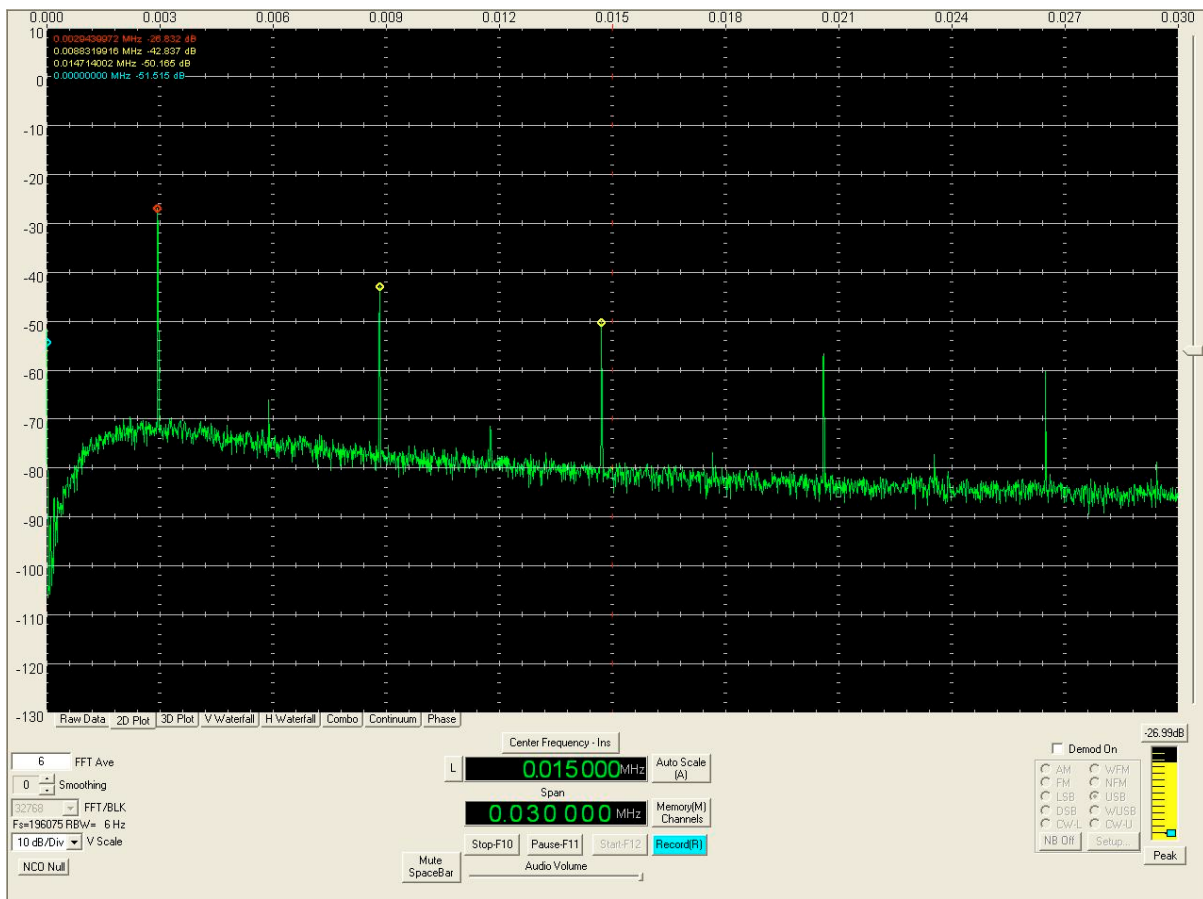
## Receiver 1 Results...



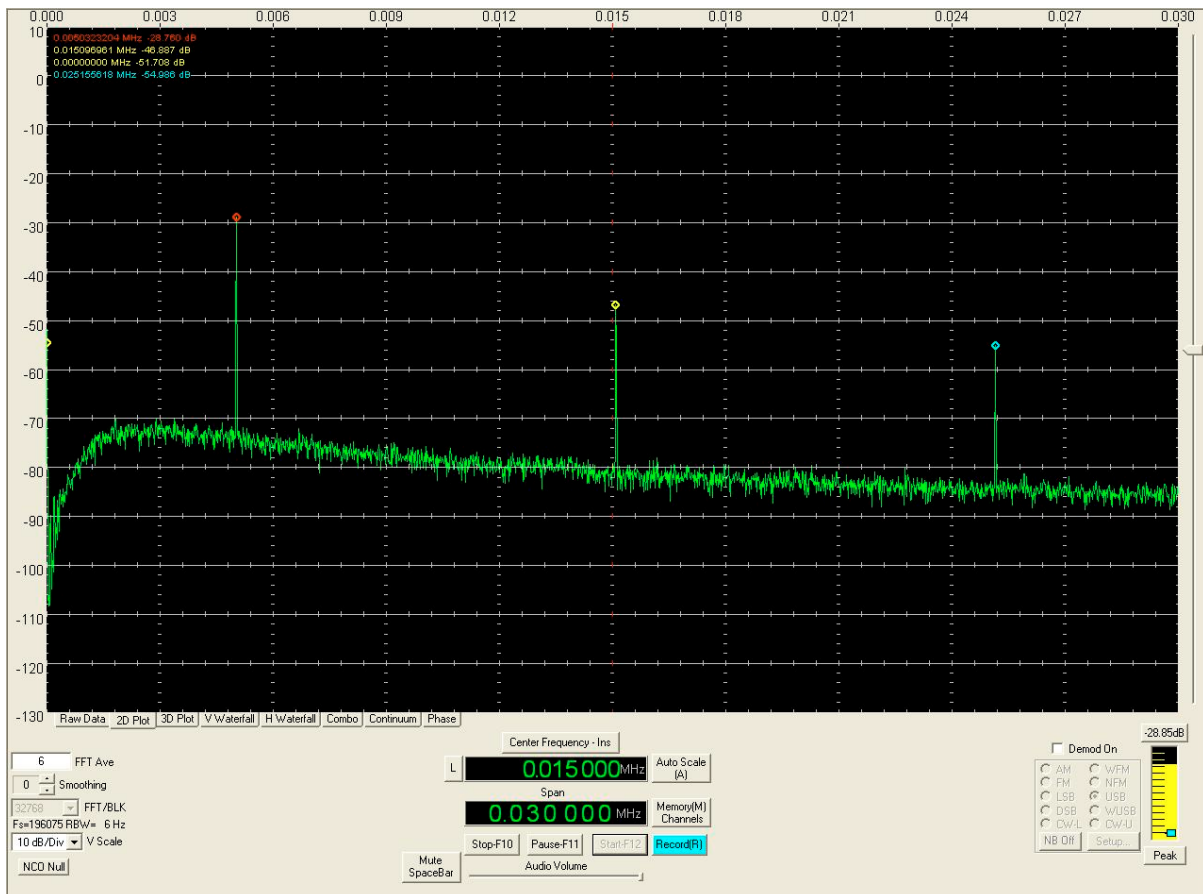
## 600Hz



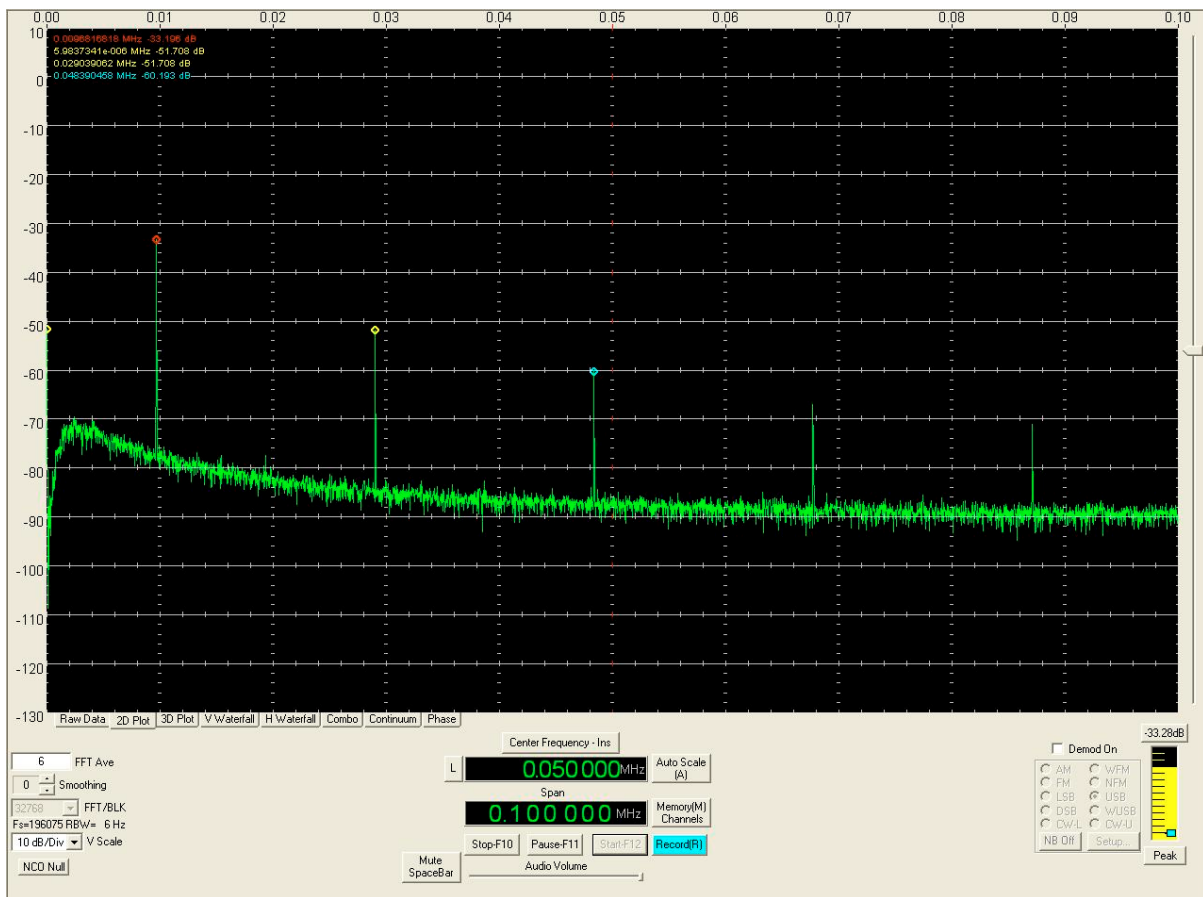
## 750Hz



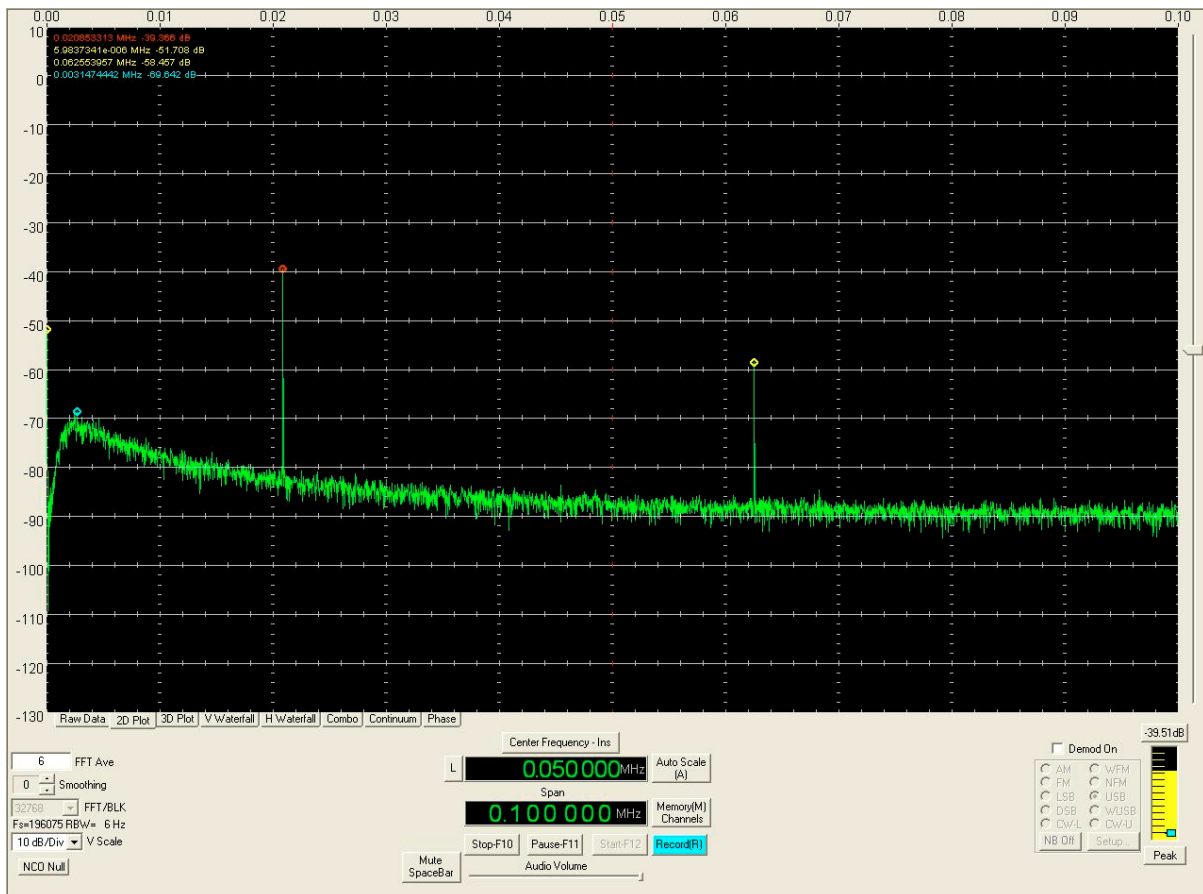
3kHz



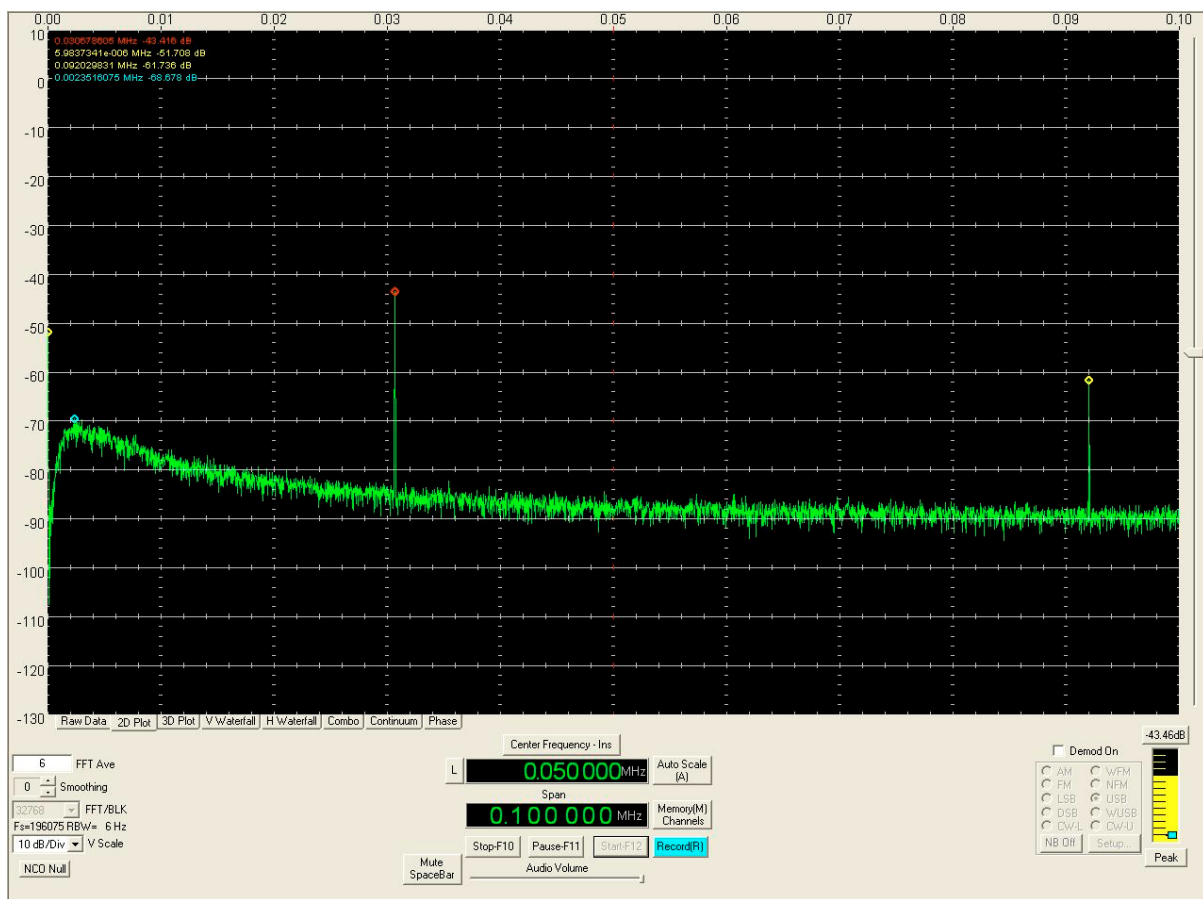
5kHz



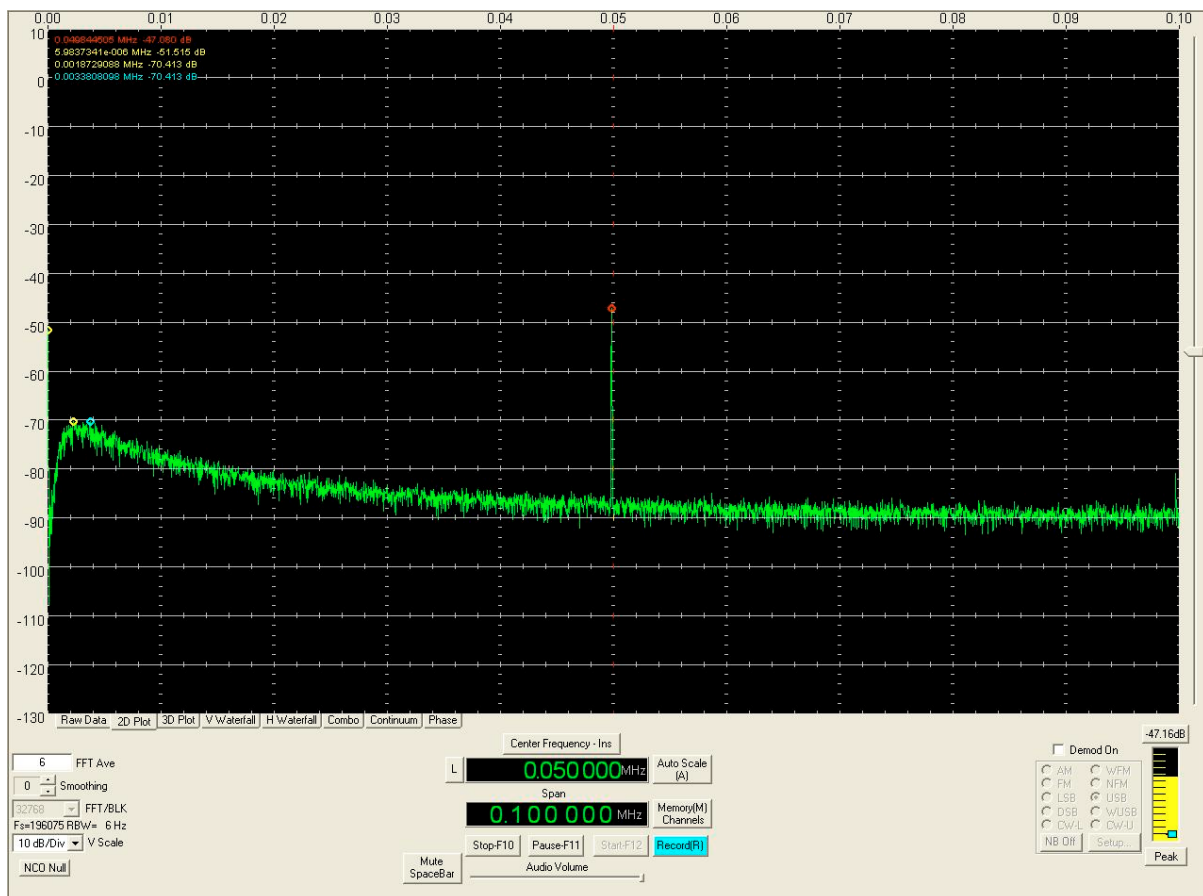
10kHz



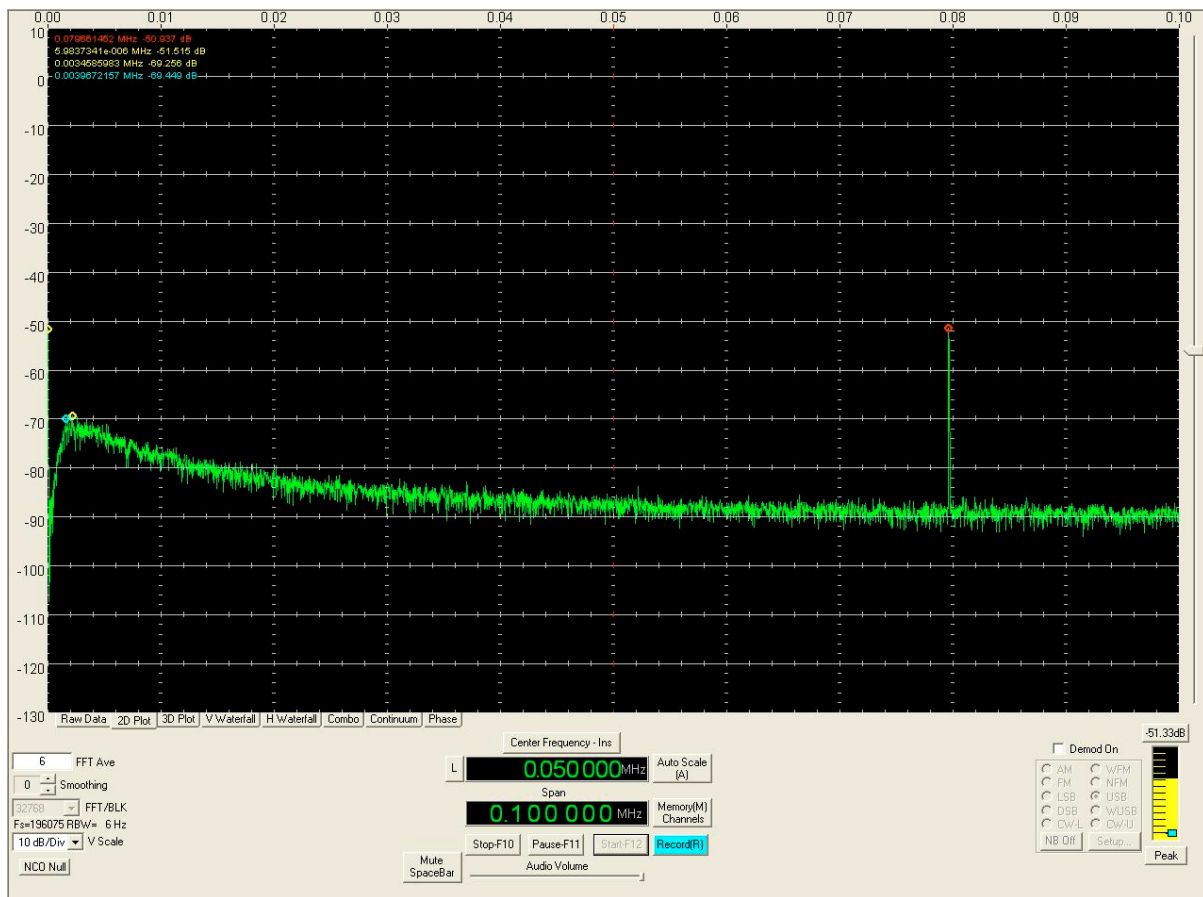
20kHz



30kHz



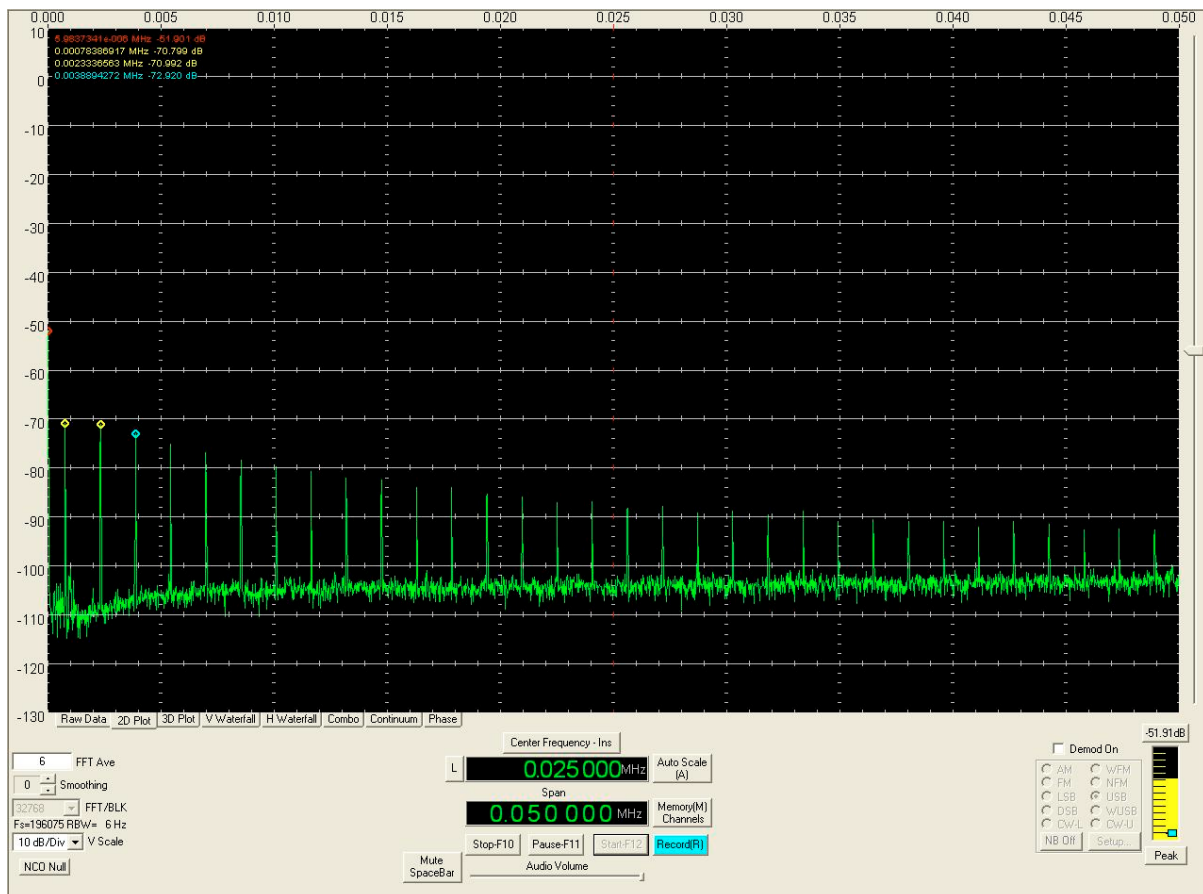
50kHz



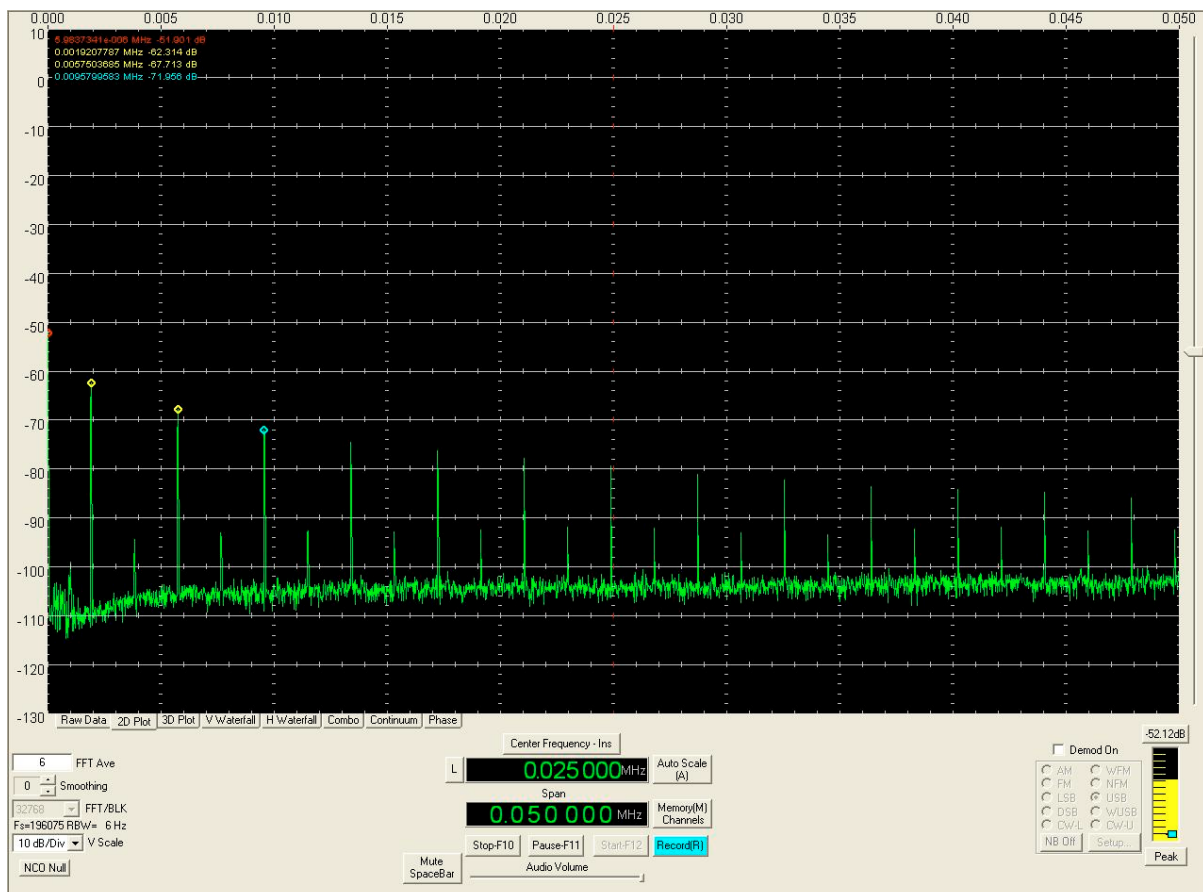
80kHz



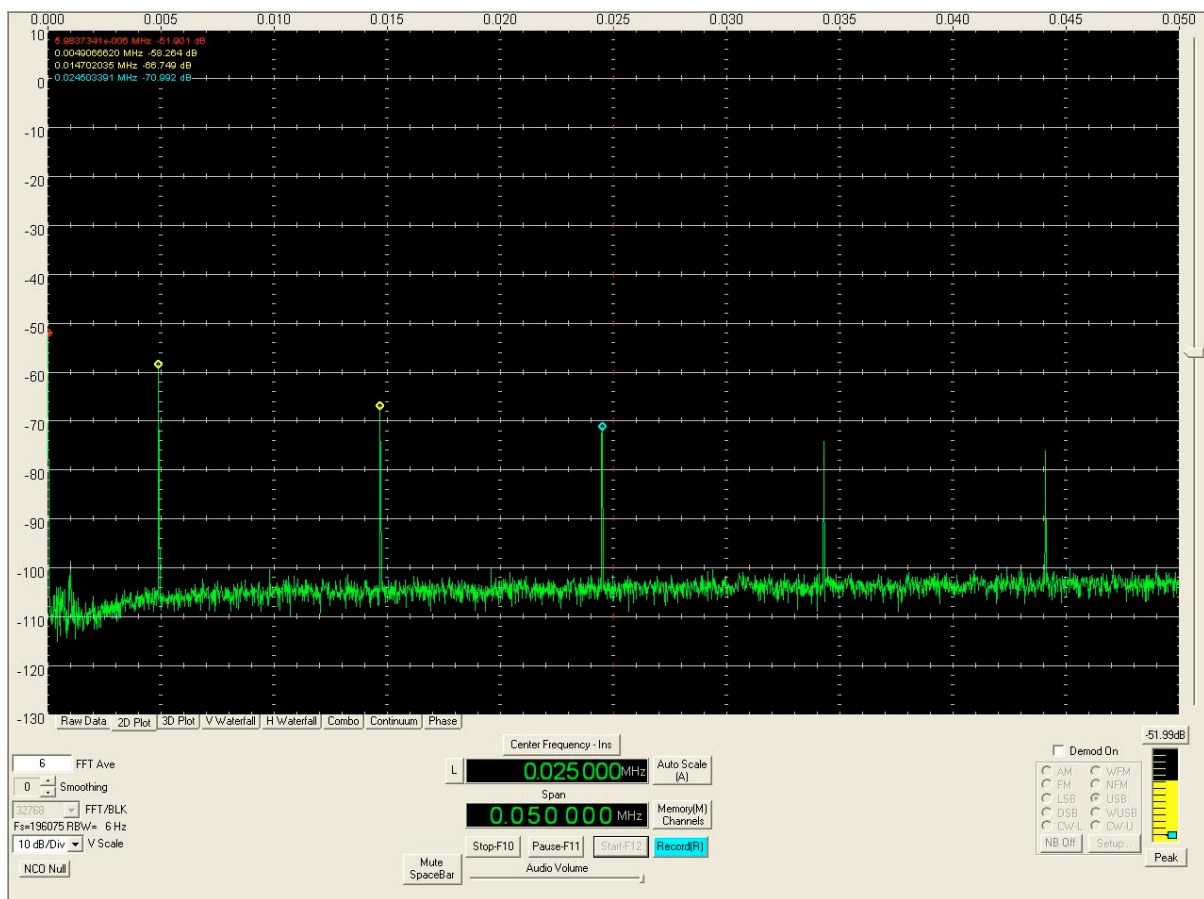
## Receiver no. 2



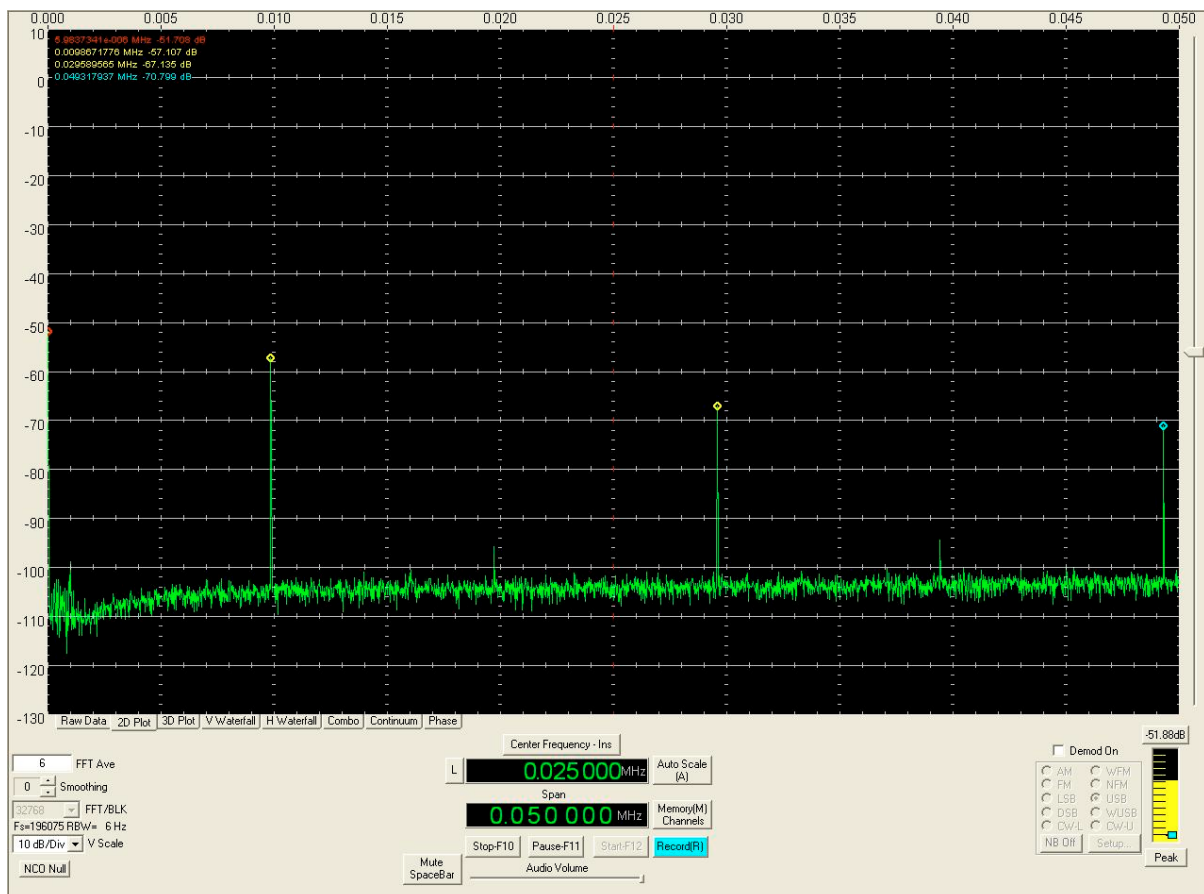
800Hz



2kHz

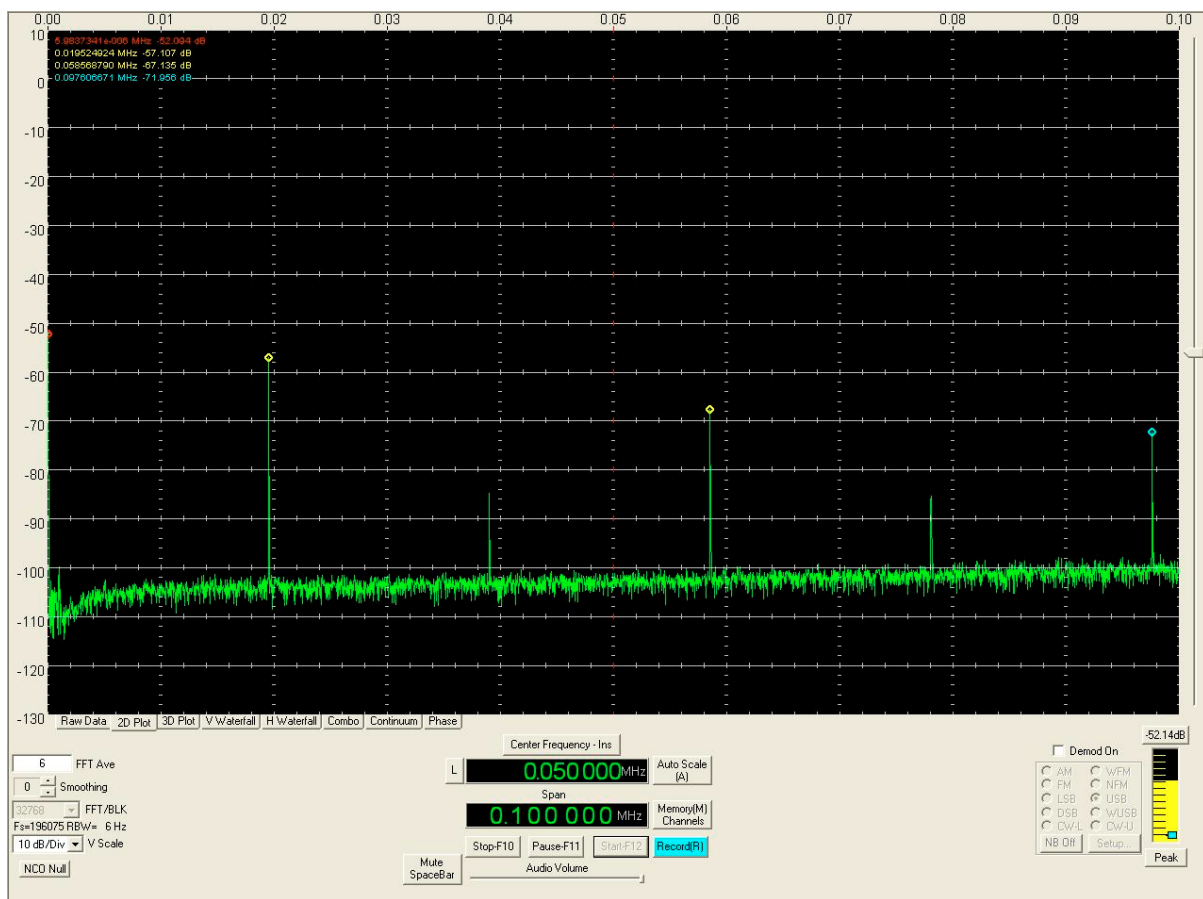


5kHz

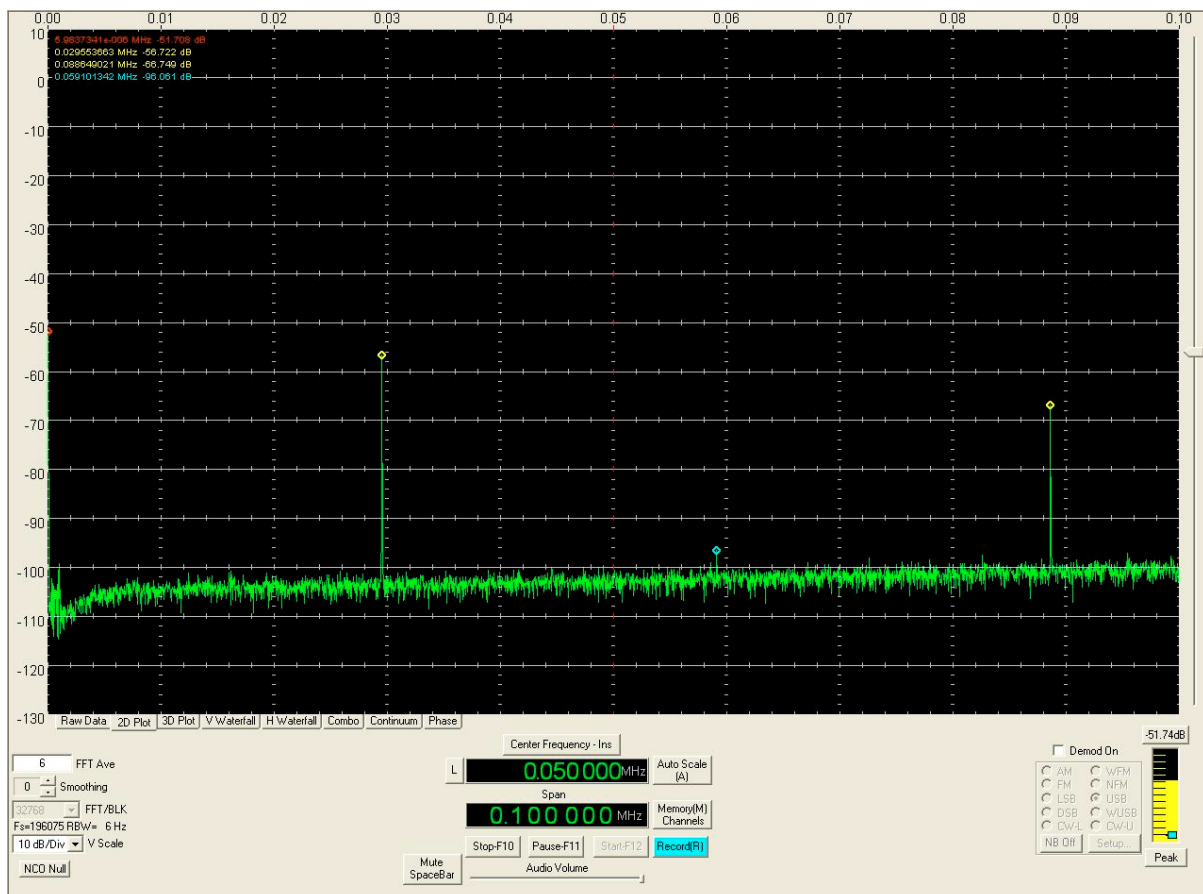


10kHz

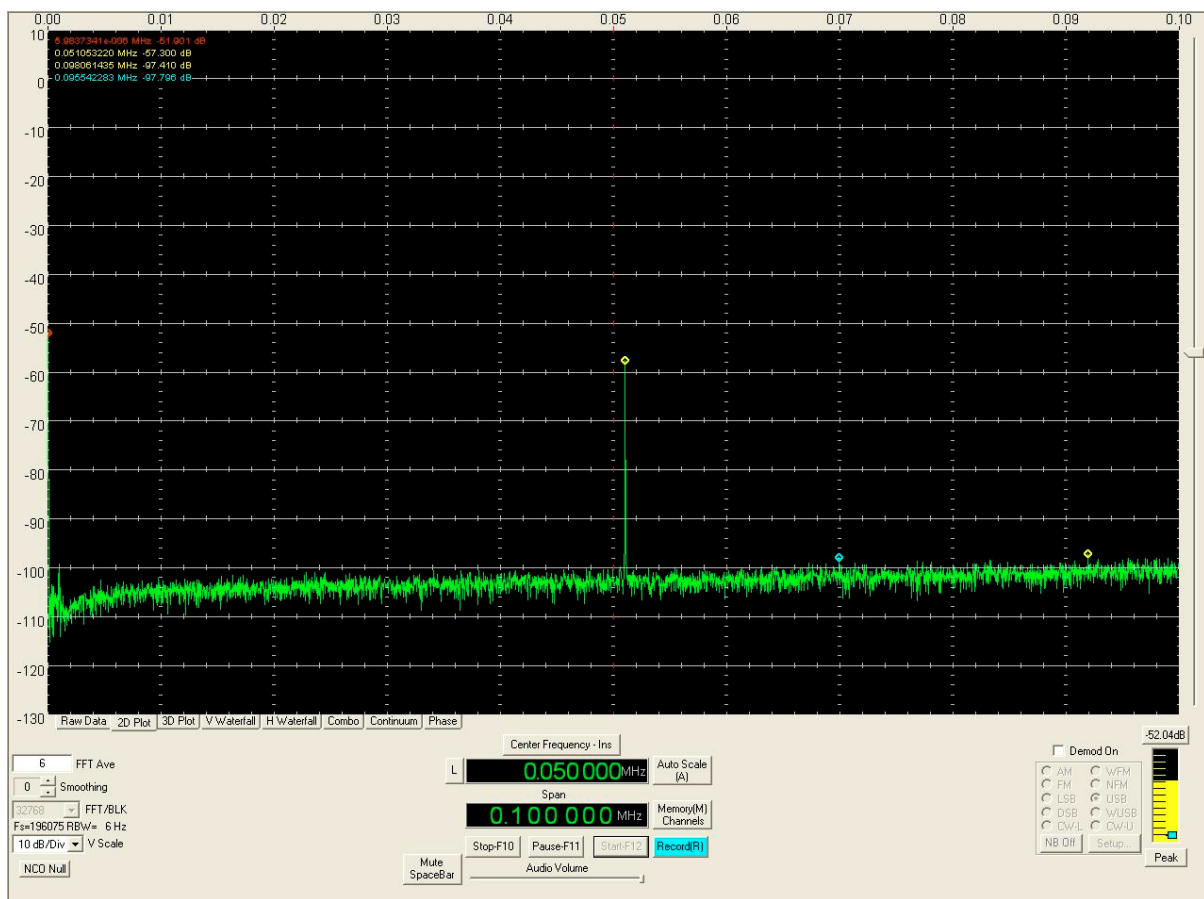




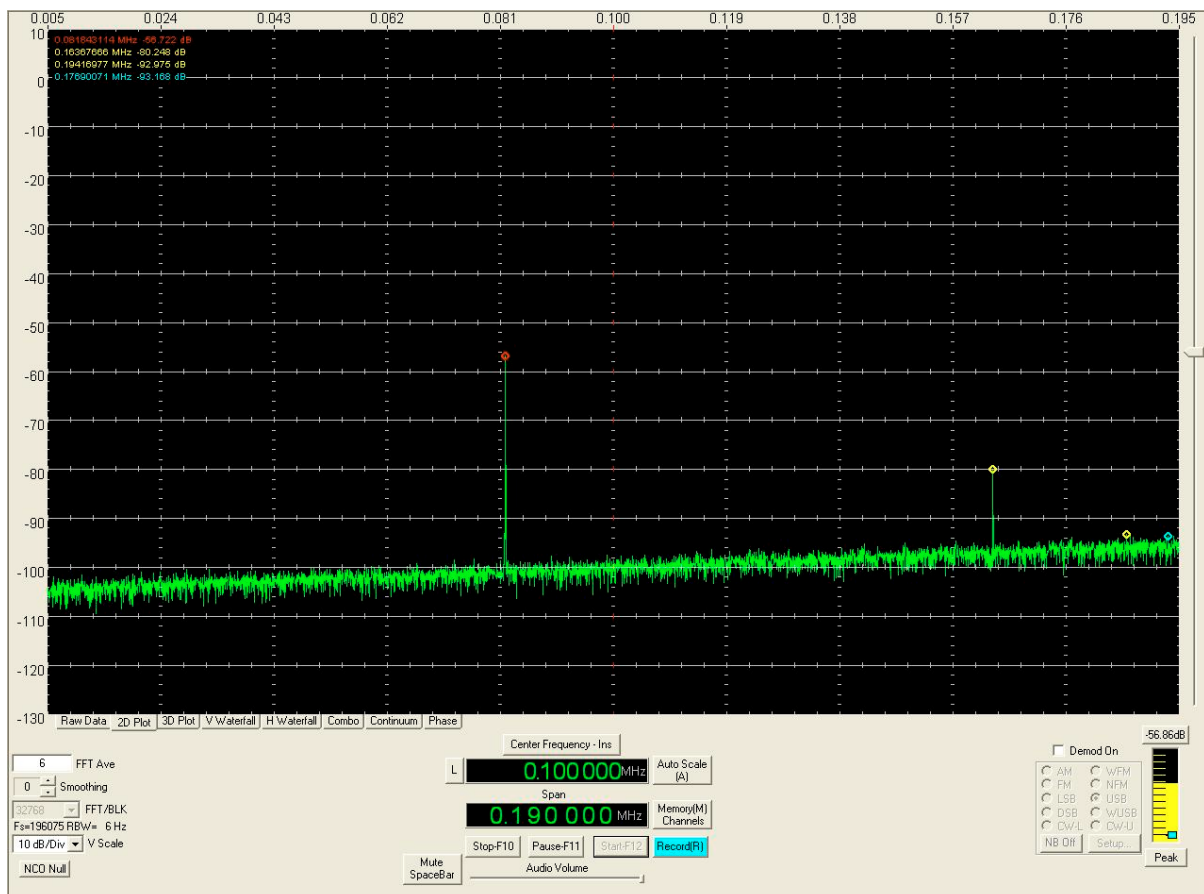
20kHz



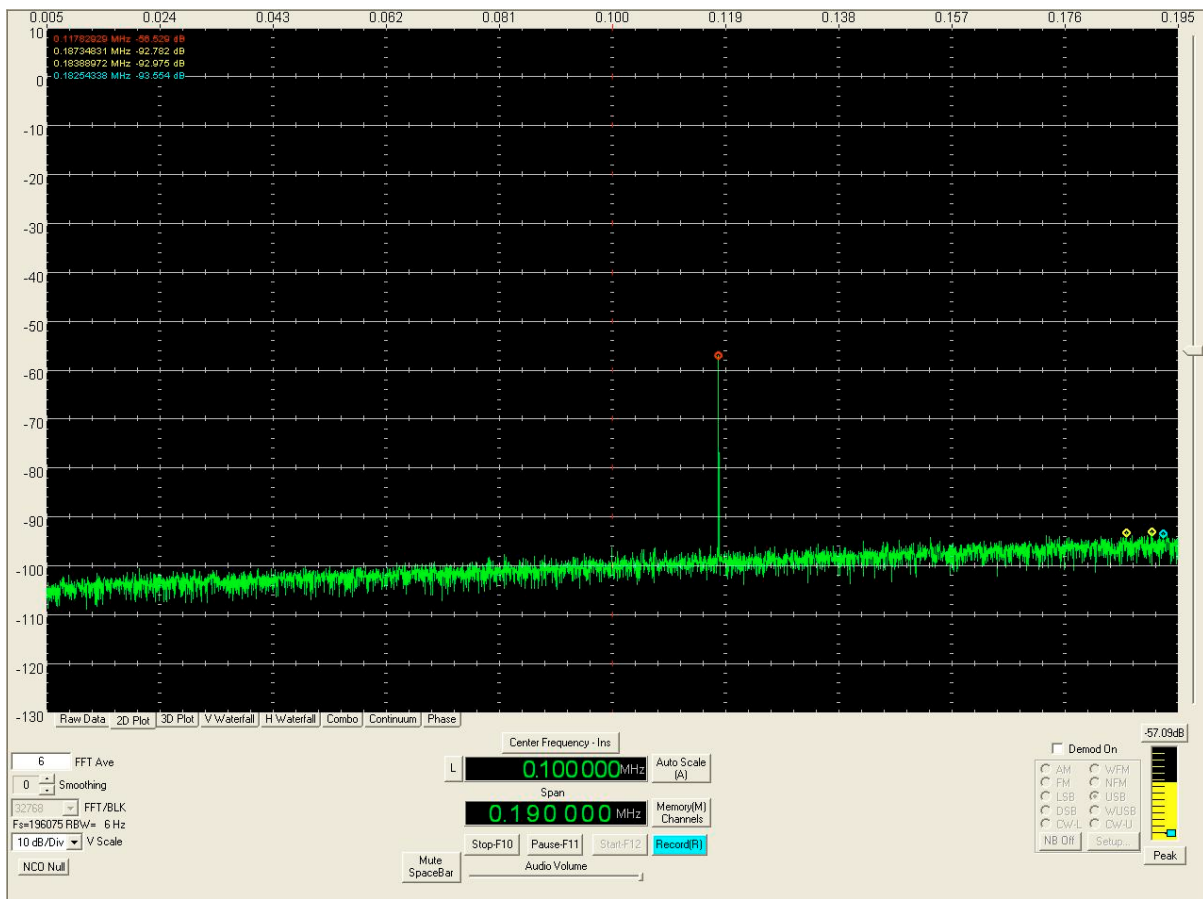
30kHz



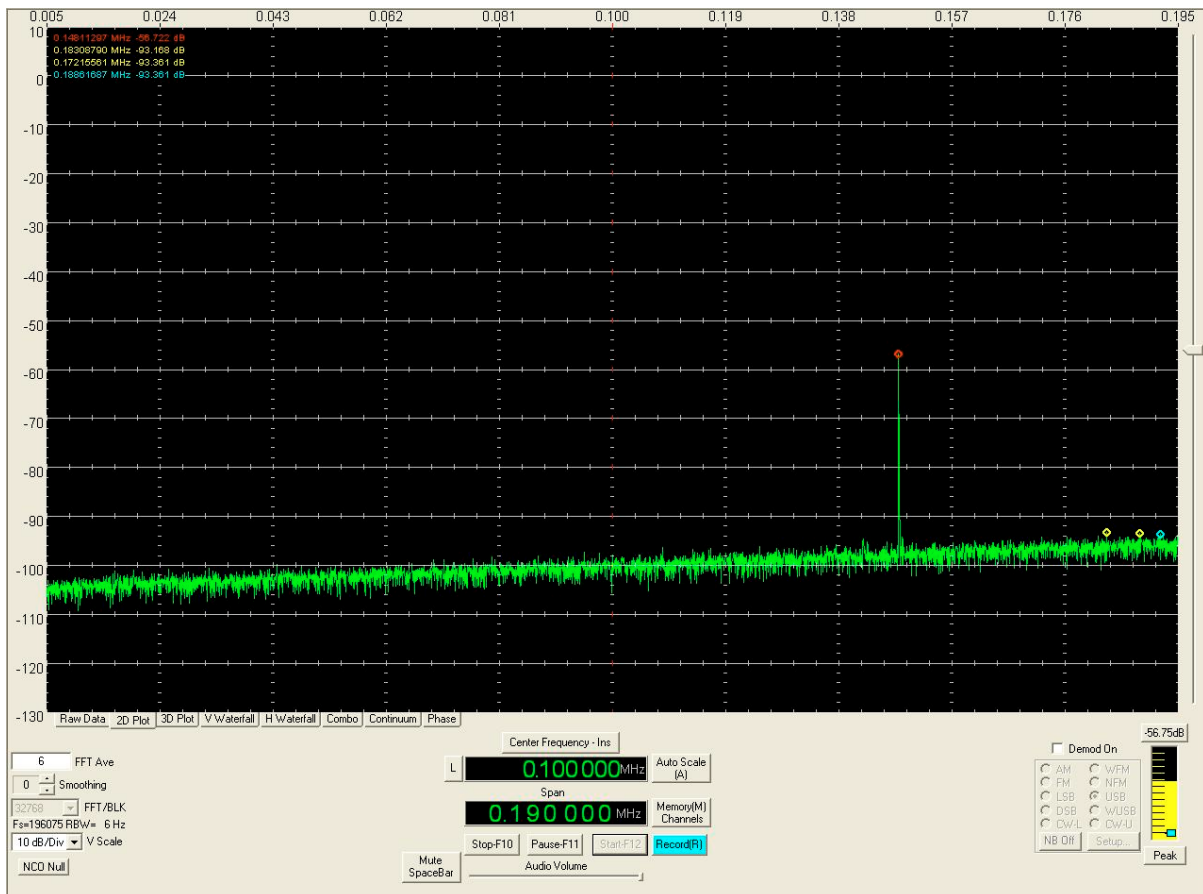
50kHz



80kHz



120kHz



150kHz

## Conclusions

Receiver 1 (BPW34) started out at 43dB S/N at 600Hz and maintained this value up to around 20 - 30kHz. At 50kHz the S/N has fallen to 40dB and at 80kHz, 37dB

Receiver 2 (SHA2030) was showing some interference in the region of a few 100Hz and the S/N rises from around 40dB at 800Hz to 47db at 5kHz. This S/N is maintained up to around 50kHz where it gently drops, reaching 40db at 150kHz.

This second batch of testing was made in a more scientific manner than the first quick rough and ready estimate. The 2.4 m coupling distance completely removed the possibility of stray coupling, and external light was minimised by using a light proof piece of drain pipe and black stuffing. A suitable S/N was derived by a controlled attenuator and wide spacing rather than relying on a very low LED current.

However, results do near-enough - bear out my previous findings, albeit although in the first tests I may have been seeing a small amount of coupling at the high frequencies due to the close spacing and gain roll-off up there.