Ba0.5Sr0.5TiO3 based Photodiode Application as Light Sensor for Automatic Lighting Control Switch

by Budi Harsono

$Ba_{0.5}Sr_{0.5}TiO_3$ Based Photodiode Application As Light Sensor for Automatic Lighting Control Switch

Budi Harsono[1], Johansah Liman[1], Johan Iskandar[2], Eti Rohaeti[3], Irzaman[4]

Abstract— **Photodiode that was made from ferroelectric material, Barium Strontium Titanate (BST), was used as light sensor for automatic lighting control switch. BST photodiode was put in the wheatstone bridge and difference amplifier circuit was used to enhance the sensitivity of BST sensor. Output voltage of the difference amplifier was then passed to the voltage comparator circuit to get the logic output for the lighting control. BC548 general purpose transistor was used for control the relay to turn on and turn off a fluorescent lamp. The experiment result shown that BST based photodiode been able to used as light sensor for automatic lighting control switch applications.**

Keywords— **automatic switch, BST, difference amplifier, light sensor, photodiode.**

I. Introduction

FERROELECTRIC thin films are potentially important materials for a variety of devices such as ferroelectric memories, infrared pyroelectric sensors and in other integrated technologies. Barium strontium titanate (BST) is currently one of the most interesting ferroelectric materials due to its high dielectric constant and composition-dependent Curie temperatur [1].

Barium Strontium Titanate ($Ba_xSr_{1-x}TiO_3$) being environment friendly, has high dielectric constant, low dissipation factor, compositional-dependent Curie temperature (Tc) and large electro-optical coefficient [2].The outstanding properties of perovskite oxides such as barium strontium titanate (BST) have recently aroused great interest with regard to their application as functional material for the development of chemical sensors and biosensors [3].

BST thin film can be created with a number of techniques, e.g. Chemical Solution Deposition (CSD), Pulsed Laser Deposition (PLD), sputtering and Metallo Organic Chemical Vapour Deposition (MOCVD) [4-6]. It has been demonstrated that Ba0.5Sr0.5Ti03 thin films were prepared by the CSD method on the substrate Si (100) p-type substrate can work as a light sensor and had photo diode characteristic [7, 8].

The purpose of this study is using $Ba_{0.5}Sr_{0.5}TiO_3$ based photodiode as a light sensor for automatic lighting control switch.

II. Experimental Method

In this study, BST thin film was grown on p-type silicon (100) substrate using Chemical Solution Deposition (CSD) method. The materials used in this experiment were Barium asetate powder [$Ba(CH_3COO)_2$] (99%), Strontium asetate powder [$Sr(CH_3COO)_2$] (99%), Titanium dioxide powder [TiO_2] (97.999%), and 2-Methoxy ethanol solvent [$H_3COCH_2CH_2OH$] (99%). All the materials were obtained from Sigma Aldrich.

First, the Silicon substrate was cut to the size of 1x1 cm^2 using a glass cutter. The substrate was then washed with aqua bidest distilled water for 30 seconds. Then the materials necessary (barium acetate, strontium acetate, and titanium dioxide) were weighed using Sartonius BL6100 analytical balance. Molar fraction of Ba and Sr was 0.5. The materials were then mixed and dissolved in 2.5 ml of 2-Methoxy ethanol. Furthermore, the solution that has been made was homogenized with Branson 2510 ultrasonicator for 90 minutes to obtain a homogeneous BST solution.

BST solution which has been homogeneous then dripped on the p-type silicon substrate and spun using a spin coater for 30 seconds at a speed of 3000 rpm. BST coating process on p-type silicon (100) substrate is repeated 5 times with one minute in-between breaks. BST thin film on p-type silicon (100) substrate then annealed using *Vulcan*TM-3000 furnace for 22 hours at 850 °C temperature.

The next process was the contact deposition process. BST film that have been annealed were covered with aluminum foil with four square holes of 2x2 mm^2 in the part to be fitted with contact. The material used as a contact in this study was aluminium 99.999%. The deposition process was conducted using Metal Oxide Chemical Vapor Deposition (MOCVD) method.

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The next step was building the wheatstone bridge and difference amplifier circuit to increase the sensitivity of the BST light sensor. The circuit is shown in Figure 1. The wheatstone bridge output (V_1-V_2) was adjusted at 0V in very dark condition (at about 2 lux light intensity). Output from difference amplifier can be obtained from Equation 1 and internal resistance of BST sensor can be obtained from Equation 2.

$$V_{out1} = \frac{R_f}{R_i}(V_1 - V_2) \quad (1)$$

with: $R_4 = R_6 = R_f$
$R_3 = R_5 = R_i$

$$R_{BST} = \frac{R_1(V_S - V_1)}{V_1} \quad (2)$$

The output of the difference amplifier was then passed to the voltage comparator circuit to obtained a discrete output that distinguishes the dark and light conditions. Voltage comparator circuit was shown in Figure 2. V_{ref} was adjusted at 1.5 volt, so the output voltage (V_{out2}) will be logic 'high' when V_{out1} below 1.5 volt.

The output of the voltage comparator was then used to drive a relay through the driver transistor, so that when conditions are dark, the fluorescent lamp will turn on and during bright conditions, the lamp will turn off. The relay circuit is shown in Figure 3.

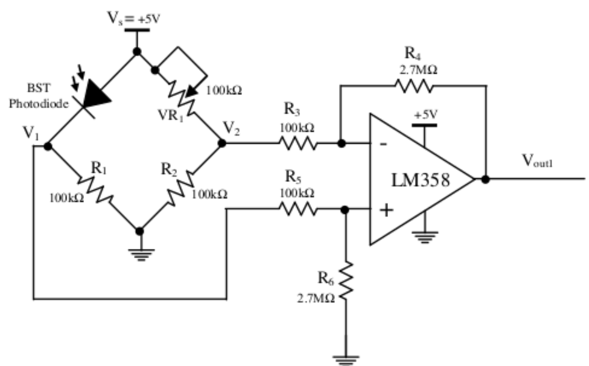

Fig. 1. Wheatstone bridge and difference amplifier circuit.

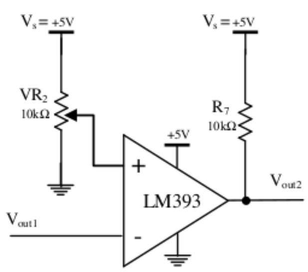

Fig. 2. Voltage comparator circuit.

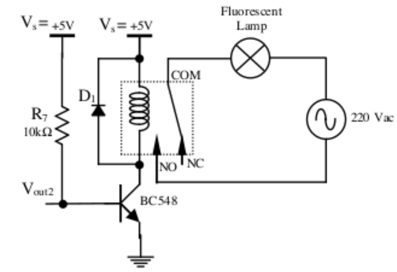

Fig. 3. Relay driver circuit.

III. Results And Discussion

The output voltage of the Wheatstone bridge circuit (V_1-V_2) measured in several levels of light intensity are given in Table 1. The results shown that when light intensity is increase, internal resistance of BST light sensor is decrease, resulting output voltage of the wheatstone bridge circuit to increase. Curve pattern of the BST internal resistance is shown in Figure 4.

Output voltage from the difference amplifier circuit are given in Table 2 and output voltage from voltage comparator circuit are given in Table 3. Difference amplifier output voltage shown that the amplification of difference amplifier circuit is 27x and voltage comparator output shown that when light intensity is 100 lux or lower, outputs of the voltage comparator are logic 'high' (=4.948 volt) and when the light intensity is 150 lux or higher, outputs of the voltage comparator are logic 'low' (0.054 volt).

TABLE I
Wheatstone Bridge Output Voltage

Light Intensity (lux)	$V_1 - V_2$ (volt)
50	0.006
100	0.036
150	0.06
200	0.08
250	0.09
300	0.098
350	0.108
400	0.12

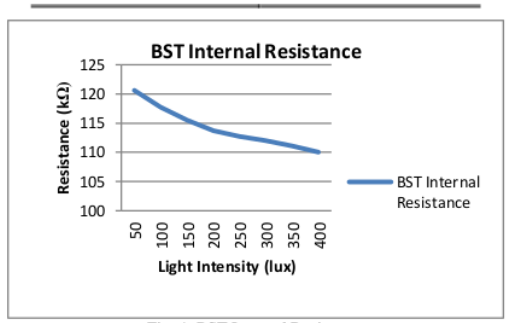

Fig. 4. BST Internal Resistance

TABLE II
DIFFERENCE AMPLIFIER OUTPUT VOLTAGE

$V_1 - V_2$ (volt)	$Vout_1$ (volt)	Amplification (x)
0.006	0.162	27
0.036	0.97	26.94444
0.06	1.62	27
0.08	2.161	27.0125
0.09	2.43	27
0.098	2.647	27.0102
0.108	2.915	26.99074
0.12	3.242	27.01667

TABLE III
VOLTAGE COMPARATOR OUTPUT VOLTAGE

Light Intensity (lux)	$Vout_1$ (volt)	$Vout_2$ (volt)
50	0.162	4.948
100	0.97	4.948
150	1.62	0.054
200	2.161	0.054
250	2.43	0.054
300	2.647	0.054
350	2.915	0.054
400	3.242	0.054

TABLE IV
OVERALL TEST RESULTS

Light intensity	Lamp condition
Dark condition (<135 lux)	ON
Light condition (≥135 lux)	OFF

Overall test results are shown in Table 4. From the overall test results, we obtained that lamp will turn on when ligh intensity is below 135 lux (dark condition) and will turn off when light intensity is 135 lux or higher (light condition).

IV. CONCLUSION

The change of the internal resistance of the BST sensor is very small, so the output voltage of the wheatstone bridge circuit need to be amplified by difference amplifier to achieve an applicable output voltage. From the overall test result, Barium Strontium Titanate ($Ba_{0.5}Sr_{0.5}TiO_3$) based photodiode was successfully used as a light sensor for automatic lighting control switch.

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