

La lampe solaire de jardin

DOSSIER TECHNIQUE

Ne rien inscrire sur ce document



I Présentation

La borne solaire de jardin (encore appelée lampe solaire ou balise solaire) permet d'éclairer facilement et à faible coût les jardins. L'installation de celle-ci est très simple: (pas de câbles électriques à enfuir dans le sol). Il n'y a aucun coût de fonctionnement (l'énergie solaire est gratuite). De plus elle participe à la lutte contre le réchauffement climatique (baisse du CO² dans l'atmosphère). Son pied en forme de pointe facilite l'installation dans la terre. Son seul inconvénient, actuellement, est du à la faible intensité lumineuse émise par la balise mais les progrès technologiques de fabrication des diodes électroluminescentes « D.E.L » à haut rendement et forte puissance semble lui promettre un avenir radieux.

II Principe de la borne solaire

Le capteur photovoltaïque absorbe l'énergie solaire pendant la journée. Cette énergie est convertie par le capteur sous forme d'un courant électrique qui recharge la batterie intégrée à l'intérieur de la borne solaire. Quand l'obscurité arrive, la batterie fournit alors un courant électrique à une diode électroluminescente. Un interrupteur marche arrêt « M/A » permet l'arrêt ou la mise en service de la balise.

III Remarque importante

Pour des raisons de sécurité d'approvisionnement de composants électroniques, le fabricant de la balise solaire a deux fournisseurs (sous-traitants) pour le circuit imprimé. Il en résulte donc deux circuits imprimés différents appelé dans ce dossier « Borne solaire avec un schéma structurel avec des transistors » ou « Borne solaire avec un schéma structurel avec un circuit intégré » .

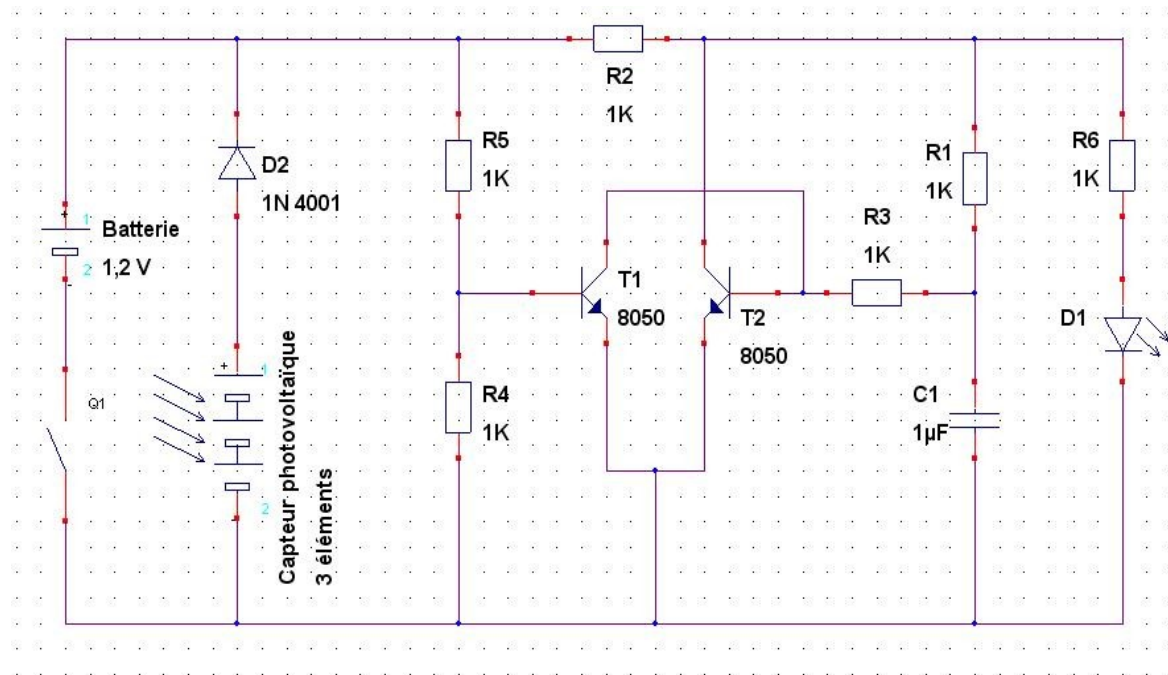
- L'étude théorique est réalisée avec la Borne solaire du type: Schéma structurel avec des transistors .
- L'étude pratique (montage démontage de la balise, mesures) peut être réalisée n'importe laquelle des deux balises.



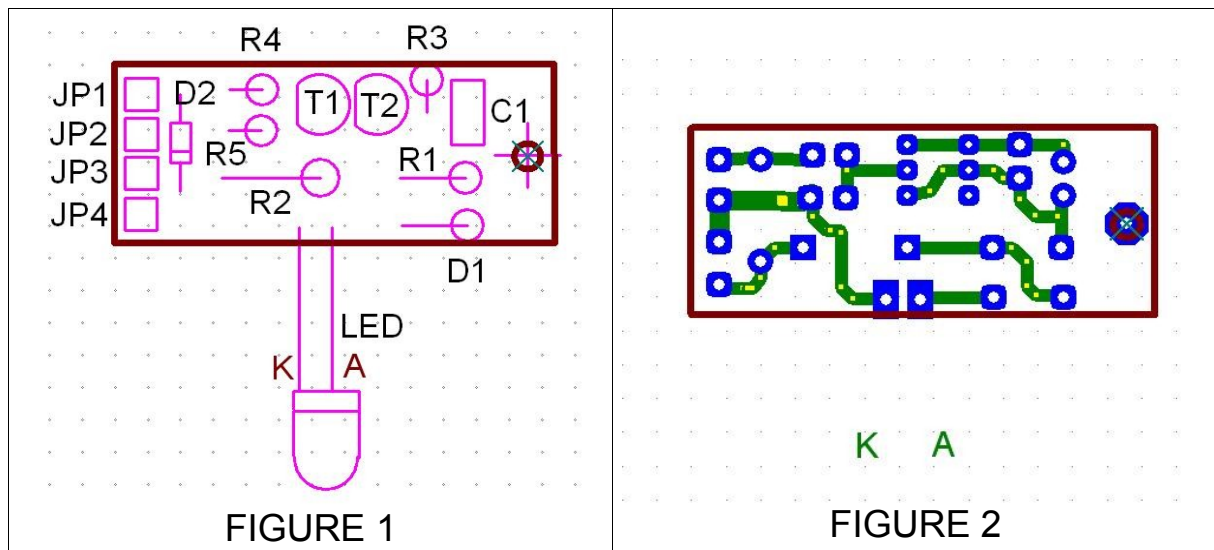
| | | | | |
|-----|----|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 10 | 1 | Circuit imprimé | époxy | 34 mm x 16 mm |
| 9 | 1 | Adaptateur pointu pour pied | PVC | Noir |
| 8 | 2 | manchon | PVC | Noir |
| 7 | 2 | Pied | PVC | Noir |
| 6 | 1 | Lentille optique cylindrique | Plastique | transparente |
| 5 | 1 | Capteur photovoltaïque | 4 cellules | silicium |
| 4 | 1 | Couvercle | Plastique | noir |
| 3 | 1 | Châssis | Plastique | noir |
| 2 | 1 | batterie | Ni-MH AA | 700mAh 1,2V |
| 1 | 1 | interrupteur | À glissière | Marche arrêt |
| Rep | Nb | Désignation | Valeur, référence | Observations |

| | | | |
|----------------------|--|------|--------|
| PIECES DETACHEES | | | A4 |
| LAMPE SOLAIRE | | Nom: | le / / |
| | | | |

Borne solaire avec un schéma structurel à transistors



CIRCUIT IMPRIME

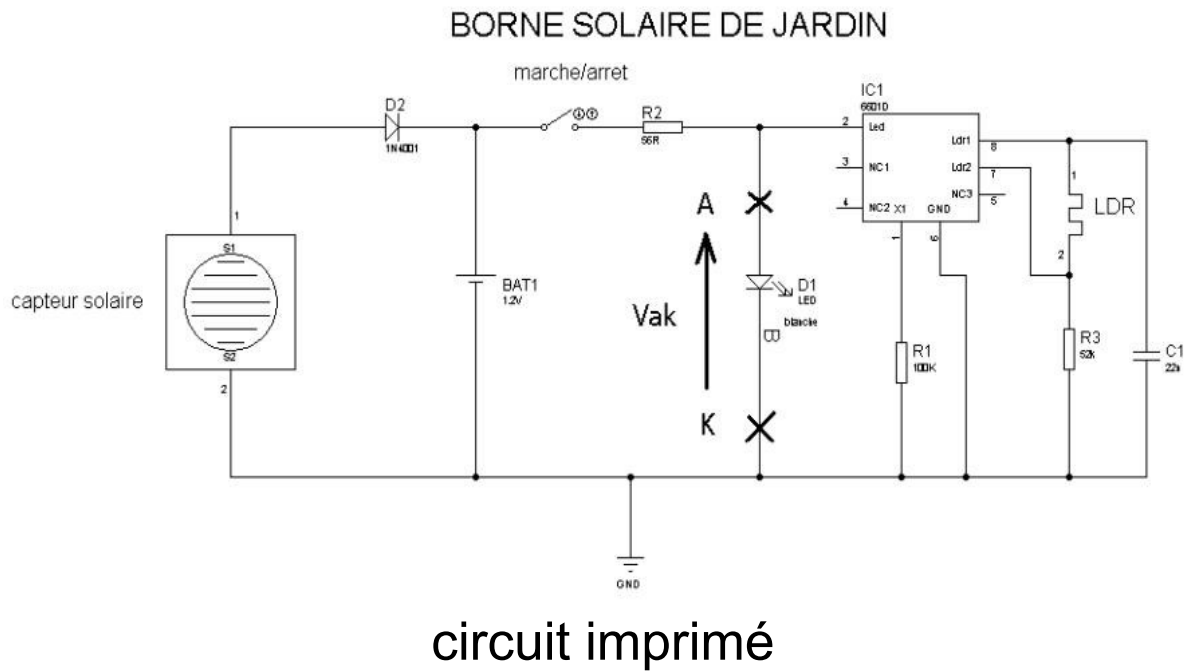


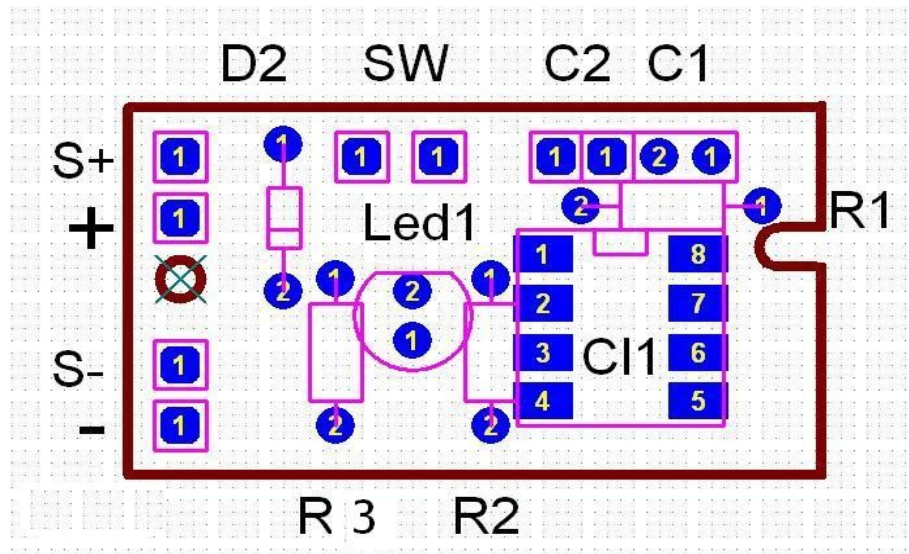
| | | | | |
|-----|----|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | 2 | Fils conducteurs jaunes | En cuivre | souple |
| | 2 | Fils conducteurs bleus | En cuivre | souple |
| | 1 | batterie | Ni-MH AA | 700mAh 1,2V |
| | 1 | interrupteur | à glissière | Marche arrêt |
| Q2 | 1 | transistor | 8050 | NPN |
| Q1 | 1 | transistor | 8050 | NPN |
| D2 | 1 | diode | 1N4001 | silicium |
| LED | 1 | Diode électroluminescente | HLMP-CW15 | Blanche Ø 5mm |
| C1 | 1 | condensateur | 1 μ F | chimique |
| R5 | 3 | résistor | 1000 ohms | +/- 5% |
| R4 | 1 | résistor | 1500 ohms | +/- 5% |
| R3 | 1 | résistor | 1500 ohms | +/- 5% |
| R2 | 1 | résistor | 470 ohms | +/- 5% |
| R1 | 1 | résistor | 470 ohms | +/- 5% |
| Rep | Nb | Désignation | Valeur, référence | Observations |

| | | | | |
|--|--|------|----|-----|
| Nomenclature du circuit imprimé avec des transistors | | | A4 | |
| MODULE ELECTRONIQUE | | Nom: | le | / / |

| | | | |
|--|--|----|--|
| Nomenclature du circuit imprimé avec des transistors | | A4 | |
| | | | |

Borne solaire avec un schéma structurel à base d'un circuit intégré





| | | | | |
|------|----|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | 1 | Fils conducteurs jaunes | en cuivre | soUPLE |
| | 5 | Fils conducteurs noirs | en cuivre | soUPLE |
| | 1 | batterie | Ni-MH AA | 600mAh 1,2V |
| SW | 1 | interrupteur | à glissière | Marche arrêt |
| CI1 | 1 | circuit intégré | 6601D | DIL |
| D2 | 1 | diode | 1N4001 | silicium |
| Led1 | 1 | Diode électroluminescente | HLMP-CW15 | Blanche Ø 5mm |
| R3 | 1 | résistor | 56 Ω | +/- 1% |
| R2 | 1 | résistor | 100 k Ω | +/- 5% |
| R1 | 1 | résistor | 5100 Ω | +/- 1% |
| Rep | Nb | Désignation | Valeur, référence | Observations |

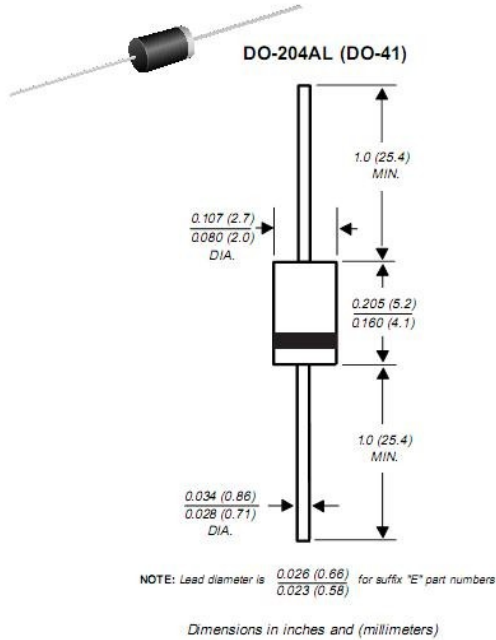
| | | | |
|---|--|------|--------|
| Nomenclature du circuit imprimé avec un circuit intégré | | | A4 |
| MODULE ELECTRONIQUE | | Nom: | le / / |
| | | | |



1N4001 THRU 1N4007

General Purpose Plastic Rectifier

Reverse Voltage 50 to 1000 V
Forward Current 1.0 A



Features

- Plastic package has Underwriters Laboratories Flammability Classification 94V-0
- Construction utilizes void-free molded plastic technique
- Low reverse leakage
- High forward surge capability
- High temperature soldering guaranteed: 250°C/10 seconds, 0.375" (9.5mm) lead length, 5 lbs. (2.3kg) tension

Mechanical Data

Case: JEDEC DO-204AL, molded plastic body
Terminals: Plated axial leads, solderable per MIL-STD-750, Method 2026
Polarity: Color band denotes cathode end
Mounting Position: Any
Weight: 0.012 ounce, 0.3 gram

Maximum Ratings & Thermal Characteristics

Ratings at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise specified.

| | SYMBOLS | 1N 4001 | 1N 4002 | 1N 4003 | 1N 4004 | 1N 4005 | 1N 4006 | 1N 4007 | UNITS |
|--|--------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| *Maximum repetitive peak reverse voltage | VRRM | 50 | 100 | 200 | 400 | 600 | 800 | 1000 | V |
| *Maximum RMS voltage | VRMS | 35 | 70 | 140 | 280 | 420 | 560 | 700 | V |
| *Maximum DC blocking voltage | VDC | 50 | 100 | 200 | 400 | 600 | 800 | 1000 | V |
| *Maximum average forward rectified current 0.375" (9.5mm) lead length at TA=75°C | IF(AV) | 1.0 | | | | | | | A |
| *Peak forward surge current 8.3 ms single half sine-wave superimposed on rated load (JEDEC Method) TA=75°C | IFSM | 30 | | | | | | | A |
| *Maximum full load reverse current full cycle average 0.375" (9.5mm) lead length at TL=75°C | IR(AV) | 30 | | | | | | | µA |
| Typical thermal resistance (NOTE 1) | RθJA RθJL | 50 25 | | | | | | | °C/W |
| Maximum DC blocking voltage temperature | TA | +150 | | | | | | | °C |
| *Operating junction and storage temperature range | TJ, TSTG | -50 to +175 | | | | | | | °C |

Electrical Characteristics

Ratings at 25°C ambient temperature unless otherwise specified.

| | SYMBOLS | 1N 4001 | 1N 4002 | 1N 4003 | 1N 4004 | 1N 4005 | 1N 4006 | 1N 4007 | UNITS |
|--|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| *Maximum instantaneous forward voltage at 1.0A | VF | 1.1 | | | | | | | V |
| *Maximum DC reverse current at rated DC blocking voltage TA=25°C TA=100°C | IR | 5.0 50 | | | | | | | µA |
| Typical reverse recovery time at IFM=20mA, IRM=1mA (NOTE 2) | trr | 30 | | | | | | | µs |
| Typical junction capacitance at 4.0V, 1MHz | CJ | 15 | | | | | | | pF |

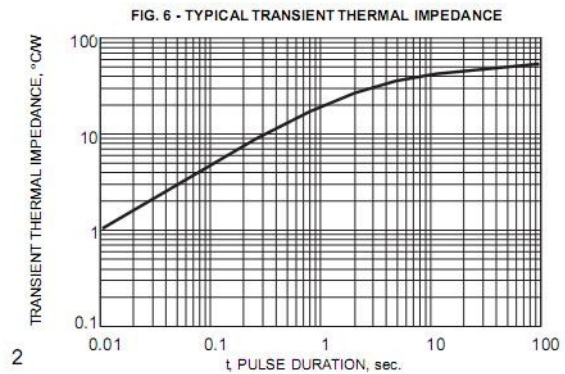
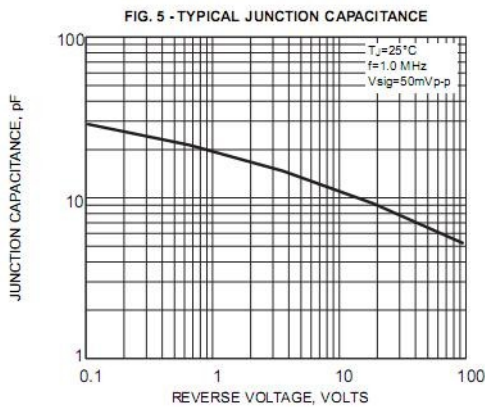
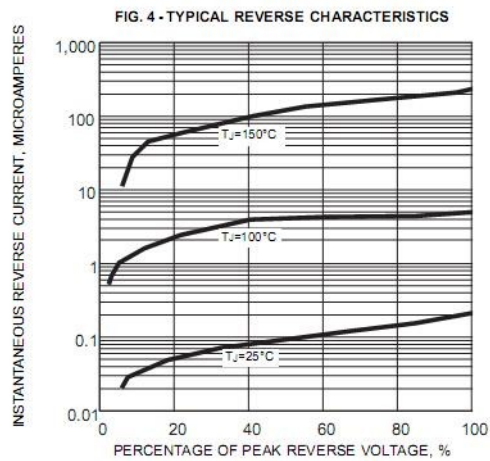
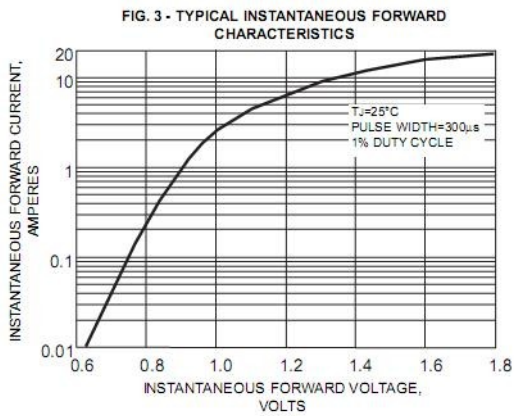
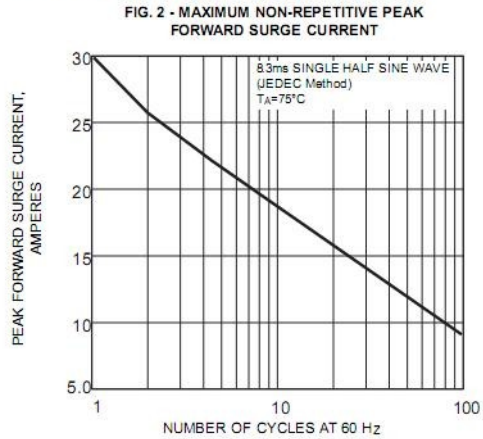
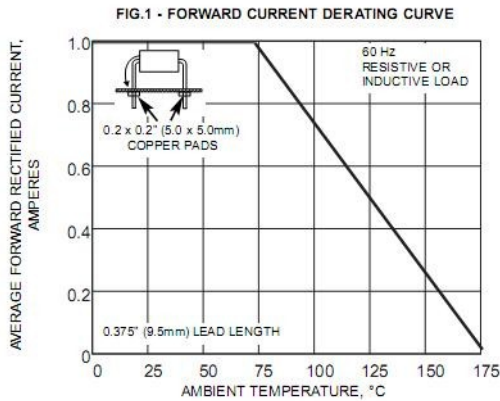
NOTES:
 (1) Thermal resistance from junction to ambient, and from junction to lead at 0.375" (9.5mm) lead length, P.C.B. mounted
 (2) Measured on Tektronix type "S" recovery plug-in. Tektronix 545 scope or equivalent.
 *JEDEC registered values

11/29/99



1N4001 THRU 1N4007

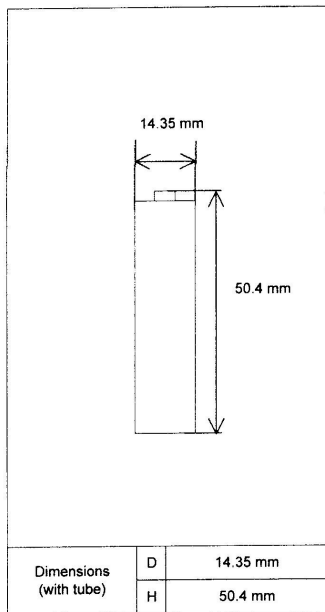
Ratings and Characteristic Curves (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)





Cell Type HR-3UTG

Specifications

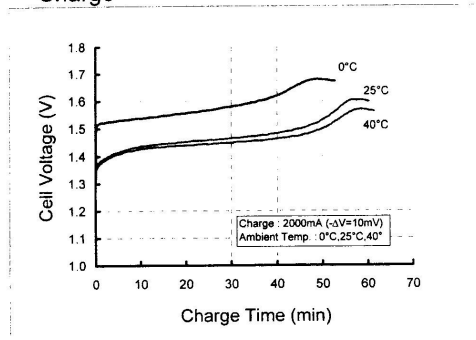


| | | |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| Type : Nickel-Metal Hydride Battery | | Size : AA Consumer Type |
| Capacity ¹⁾ | Typical | 2000mAh |
| | Minimum | 1900mAh |
| Nominal Voltage | | 1.2V |
| Charging Current x Time | Fast Charge ²⁾ | 2000mA × 1.1h |
| Ambient Temp. | Charge Condition | Fast Charge ²⁾ 0°C - 40°C |
| | Discharge Condition | 0°C - 50°C |
| | Storage Condition | Less than 90days |
| Less than 1year | | -20°C - 30°C |
| Internal Impedance ³⁾ (after discharge to E.V.=1.0V) | | Approx. 25mΩ (at 1000Hz) |
| Weight ⁴⁾ | | Approx. 27g |
| Size ⁴⁾ : (Diameter) x (Height) | | 14.35(D) x 50.4(H) mm |

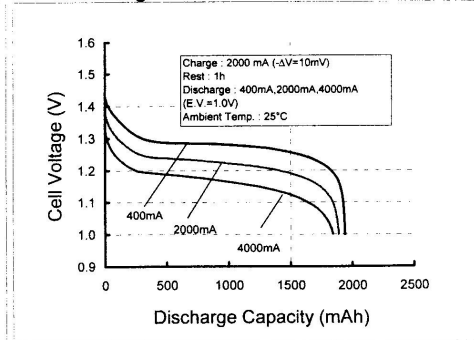
- 1) Single cell capacity under the following condition.
Charge : 200mA×16h, Discharge : 400mA(E.V.=1.0V) at 25°C
- 2) Use recommended charging system.
- 3) After a few charge and discharge cycles under the above 1) condition.
- 4) With tube.

Typical Characteristics

Charge



Discharge



NPN medium power 25 V transistor

PSS8050

FEATURES

- High total power dissipation
- High current capability.

APPLICATIONS

- Medium power switching and muting
- Amplification
- Portable radio output amplifier (class-B, push-pull).

DESCRIPTION

NPN transistor in a SOT54 (TO-92) plastic package.
PNP complement: PSS8550.

MARKING

| TYPE NUMBER | MARKING CODE |
|-------------|--------------|
| PSS8050C | S8050C |
| PSS8050D | S8050D |

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | MAX. | UNIT |
|-----------|---------------------------|------|------|
| V_{CE0} | collector-emitter voltage | 25 | V |
| I_C | collector current (DC) | 1.5 | A |

PINNING

| PIN | DESCRIPTION |
|-----|-------------|
| 1 | collector |
| 2 | base |
| 3 | emitter |

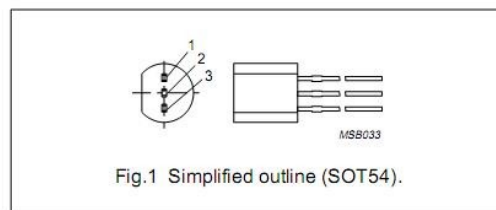


Fig.1 Simplified outline (SOT54).

LIMITING VALUES

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | MIN. | MAX. | UNIT |
|-----------|-------------------------------|--|------|------|------------------|
| V_{CBO} | collector-base voltage | open emitter | - | 40 | V |
| V_{CEO} | collector-emitter voltage | open base | - | 25 | V |
| V_{EBO} | emitter-base voltage | open collector | - | 6 | V |
| I_C | collector current (DC) | | - | 1.5 | A |
| I_{CM} | peak collector current | | - | 2 | A |
| I_B | base current (DC) | | - | 300 | mA |
| I_{BM} | peak base current | | - | 1 | A |
| P_{tot} | total power dissipation | $T_{amb} \leq 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; note 1 | - | 850 | mW |
| | | $T_{amb} \leq 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; note 2 | - | 900 | mW |
| | | $T_{amb} \leq 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; note 3 | - | 1 | W |
| T_{stg} | storage temperature | | -65 | +150 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| T_j | junction temperature | | - | 150 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| T_{amb} | operating ambient temperature | | -65 | +150 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |

Notes

1. Device mounted on a printed-circuit board; single sided copper; tinplated; standard footprint.
2. Device mounted on a printed-circuit board; single sided copper; tinplated; mounting pad for collector 1 cm².
3. Device mounted on a printed-circuit board; single sided copper; tinplated; standard footprint. Operated under pulsed conditions: pulse width $t_p \leq 1\text{ s}$; duty cycle $\delta \leq 0.75\%$.



T-1³/₄ (5 mm) Precision Optical Performance White LEDs

Technical Data



HP SunPower Series
HLMP-CW15
HLMP-CW16
HLMP-CW30
HLMP-CW31

Features

- Highly Luminous White Emission
- Emission Color: 0.31, 0.32
- Viewing Angles: 15° & 30°

Benefits

- Reduced Power Consumption, Higher Reliability, and Increased Optical/Mechanical Design Flexibility, Compared to Incandescent Bulbs and Other Alternative White Light Sources

Applications

- Electronic Signs and Signals
- Small Area Illumination
- Legend Backlighting
- General Purpose Indicators

Description

These high intensity white LED lamps are based on InGaN material technology. A blue LED die is coated by a YAG phosphor to produce white. The typical resulting color is described by the coordinates $x = 0.31$, $y = 0.32$ using the 1931 CIE Chromaticity Diagram.

The T-1³/₄ lamps are untinted, nondiffused, and incorporate precise optics producing well defined spatial radiation patterns at specific viewing cone angles. The HLMP-CW15 and HLMP-CW16 offer a 15° viewing angle. The HLMP-CW30 and HLMP-CW31 offer a 30° viewing angle. The HLMP-CW16 and HLMP-CW31 have stand-offs on the leads.



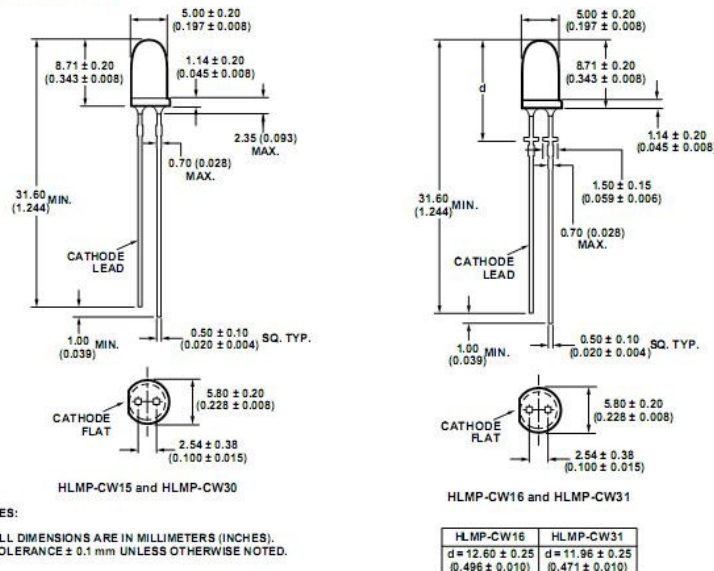
CAUTION: HLMP-CWxx LEDs are Class 1 ESD sensitive. Please observe appropriate precautions during handling and processing. Refer to Hewlett-Packard Application Note AN-1142 for additional details.

Device Selection Guide

| Part Number | Viewing Angle | Typical Intensity @ 20 mA (mcd) | Typical Luminous Flux @ 20 mA (lm) ^[1] | Stand off |
|-------------|---------------|---------------------------------|---|-----------|
| HLMP-CW15 | 15° | 2000 | 160 | No |
| HLMP-CW16 | 15° | 2000 | 160 | Yes |
| HLMP-CW30 | 30° | 800 | 240 | No |
| HLMP-CW31 | 30° | 800 | 240 | Yes |

Note: 1. Values are based on approximate Flux/I_v conversion factors. Lamps are not tested for flux.

Package Dimensions



Absolute Maximum Ratings at T_A = 25 °C

| Parameter | Value | Units |
|---|-------------|-------|
| DC Forward Current ^[1] | 30 | mA |
| Peak Forward Current | 100 | mA |
| Average Forward Current | 30 | mA |
| Power Dissipation | 120 | mW |
| Reverse Voltage (I _R = 100 μA) | 5 | V |
| LED Junction Temperature | 100 | °C |
| Operating Temperature Range | -40 to +80 | °C |
| Storage Temperature Range | -40 to +100 | °C |

Note: 1. Derate linearly as shown in Figure 4 for temperatures above 50 °C.

Optical Characteristics at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

| Part Number | Luminous Intensity I_V (mcd) @ $I_F = 20\text{ mA}$ | | Typical Chromaticity Coordinates ^[1] | | Viewing Angle $2\theta_{1/2}$ Degrees ^[2] | Luminous Output η_V (lm/W) |
|--------------|--|------|--|------|---|---------------------------------------|
| | Min. | Typ. | x | y | Typ. | |
| HLMP-CW15/16 | 1300 | 2000 | 0.31 | 0.32 | 15 | 280 |
| HLMP-CW30/31 | 450 | 800 | 0.31 | 0.32 | 30 | 280 |

Notes:

1. The chromaticity coordinates are derived from the CIE 1931 Chromaticity Diagram and represent the perceived color of the device.
2. $\theta_{1/2}$ is the off-axis angle where the luminous intensity is 1/2 the peak intensity.
3. Luminous output is the ratio of luminous flux to radiant flux.

Electrical Characteristics at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

| Forward Voltage V_F (Volts) @ $I_F = 20\text{ mA}$ Typ. | | Reverse Breakdown V_R (Volts) @ $I_R = 100\ \mu\text{A}$ Min. | Capacitance C (pF), $V_F = 0$, $f = 1\text{ MHz}$ Typ. | Thermal Resistance $R_{\theta_{J-PIN}}$ ($^\circ\text{C/W}$) |
|---|-----|---|--|--|
| 3.5 | 4.0 | 10 | 40 | 240 |

**Intensity Bin Limits
(mcd at 20 mA)**

| Bin Name | Min. | Max. |
|----------|------|------|
| L | 400 | 520 |
| M | 520 | 680 |
| N | 680 | 880 |
| P | 880 | 1150 |
| Q | 1150 | 1500 |
| R | 1500 | 1900 |
| S | 1900 | 2500 |
| T | 2500 | 3200 |
| U | 3200 | 4200 |
| V | 4200 | 5500 |

Tolerance for each bin limit is $\pm 15\%$.**Notes:**

1. Bin categories are established for classification of products. Products may not be available in all bin categories. Please contact your Hewlett-Packard representative for information on currently available bins.

Color Bin Limits (at 20 mA)

| Rank | Limits (Chromaticity Coordinates) | | | | | Approximate Color Temperature |
|------|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|----------------------------------|
| | x | y | x | y | x | |
| 1 | x | 0.44 | 0.39 | 0.35 | 0.38 | 3500-4500 K |
| | y | 0.48 | 0.34 | 0.31 | 0.45 | |
| 2 | x | 0.35 | 0.38 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 4500-5500 K |
| | y | 0.31 | 0.45 | 0.42 | 0.29 | |
| 3 | x | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.32 | 0.30 | 5500-6500 K |
| | y | 0.42 | 0.29 | 0.27 | 0.39 | |
| 4 | x | 0.32 | 0.30 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 6500-10,000 K |
| | y | 0.27 | 0.39 | 0.34 | 0.24 | |
| 5 | x | 0.30 | 0.26 | 0.22 | 0.29 | 10,000-20,000 K |
| | y | 0.24 | 0.33 | 0.29 | 0.22 | |



Color Bin Limits: CIE 1931 2' Chromaticity Diagram

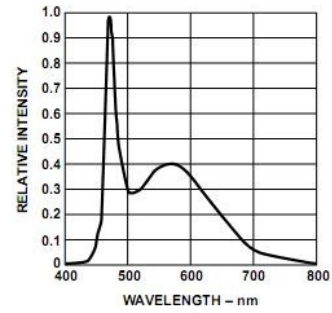
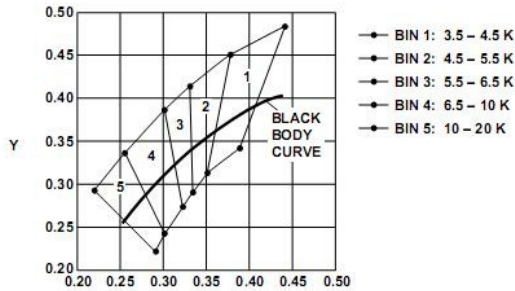


Figure 1. Relative Intensity vs. Wavelength.

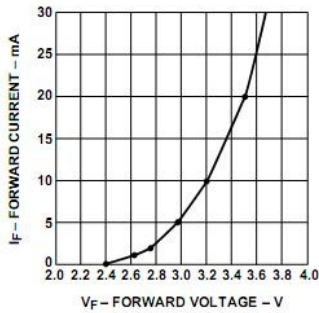


Figure 2. Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage.

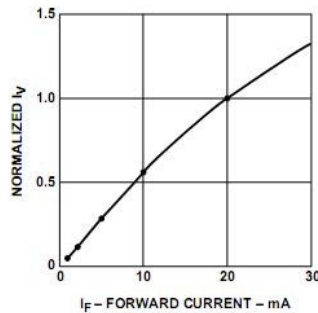


Figure 3. Relative Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current.

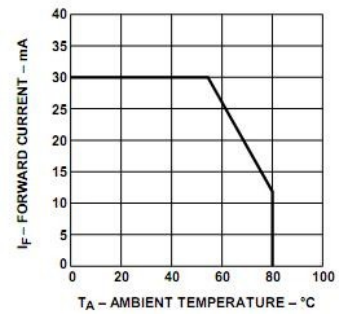


Figure 4. Maximum Forward Current vs. Ambient Temperature.

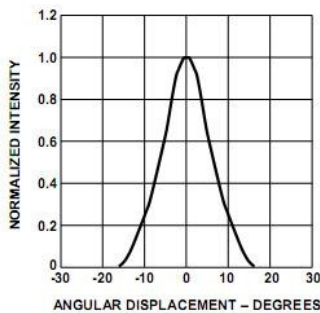


Figure 5. Representative Spatial Radiation Pattern for 15°.

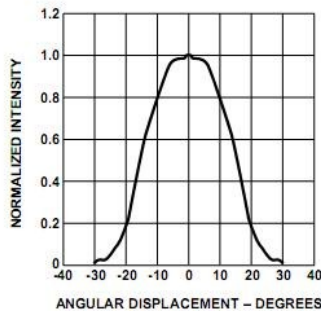


Figure 6. Representative Spatial Radiation Pattern for 30°.

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