

# Medição da Temperatura por métodos de luminescência

GRUPO 14

FCUP

# Conceitos:

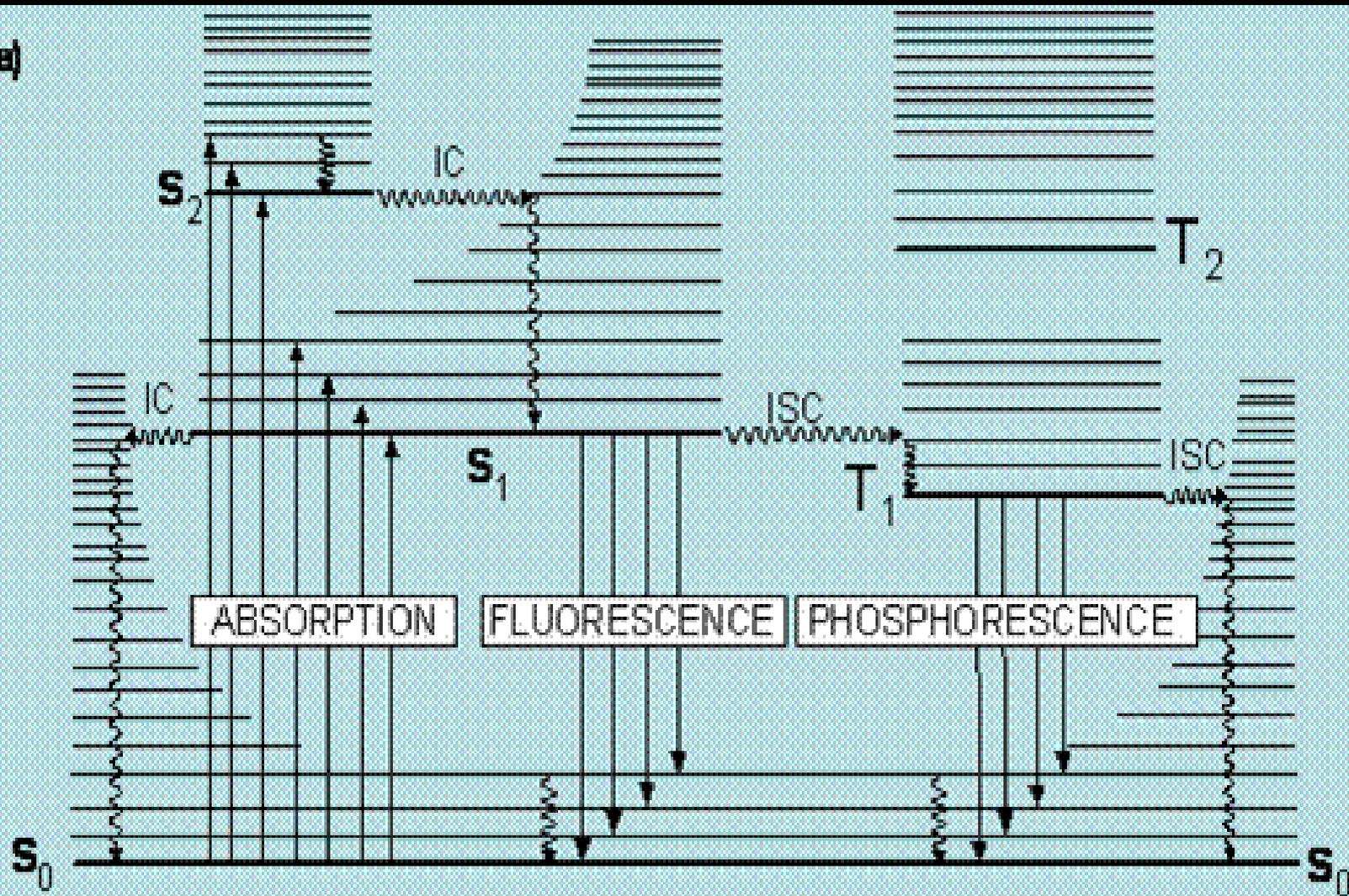
Luminescência: Desativação de um estado excitado por emissão de radiação.

Fosforescência  
Fluorescência

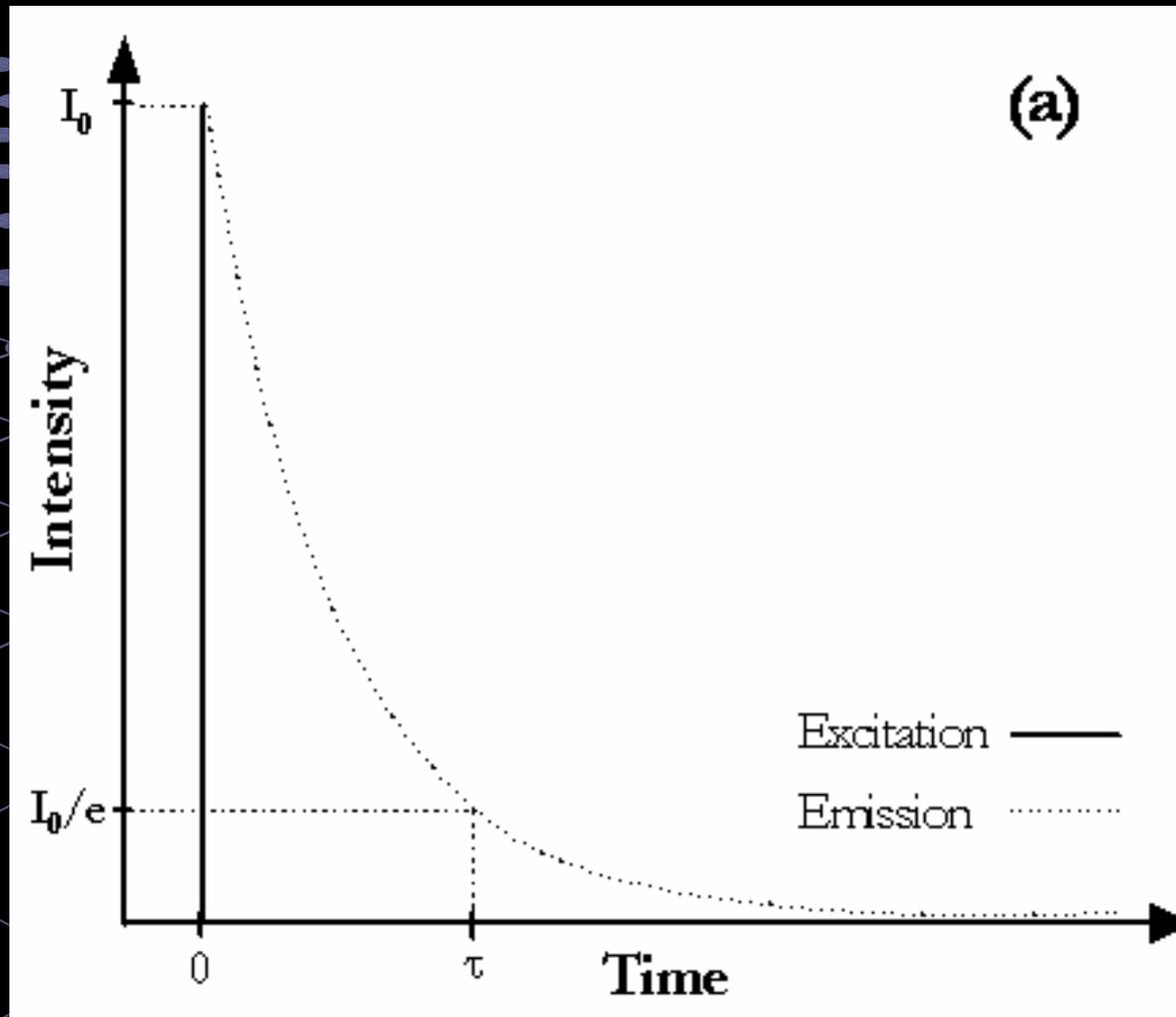


O que nos permite diferenciar fluorescência de fosforescência é o tempo que dura cada um dos fenômenos, sendo mais curto o da fluorescência.

(a)



Tempo de vida (longevidade)





# Na Sala Limpa ...

1º passo: preparar a solução



# 2º Passo: Depositar os filmes

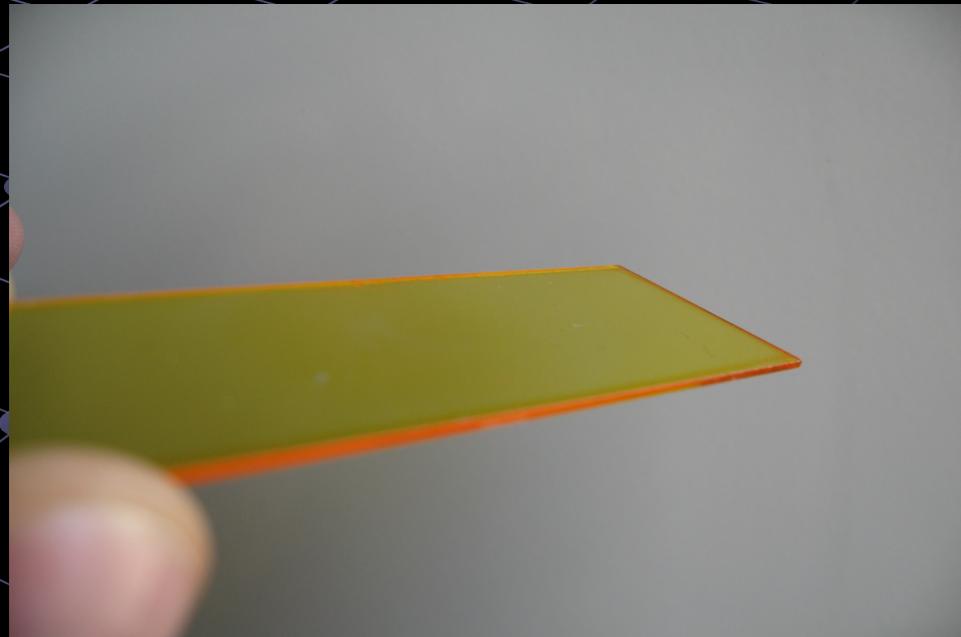
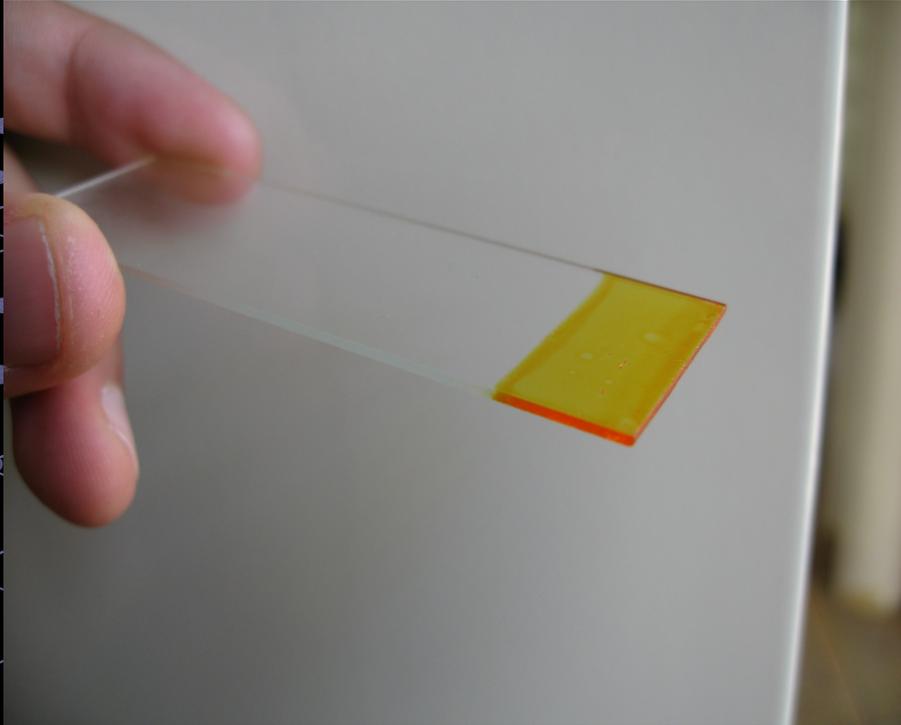
Spin Coating



Deep Coating

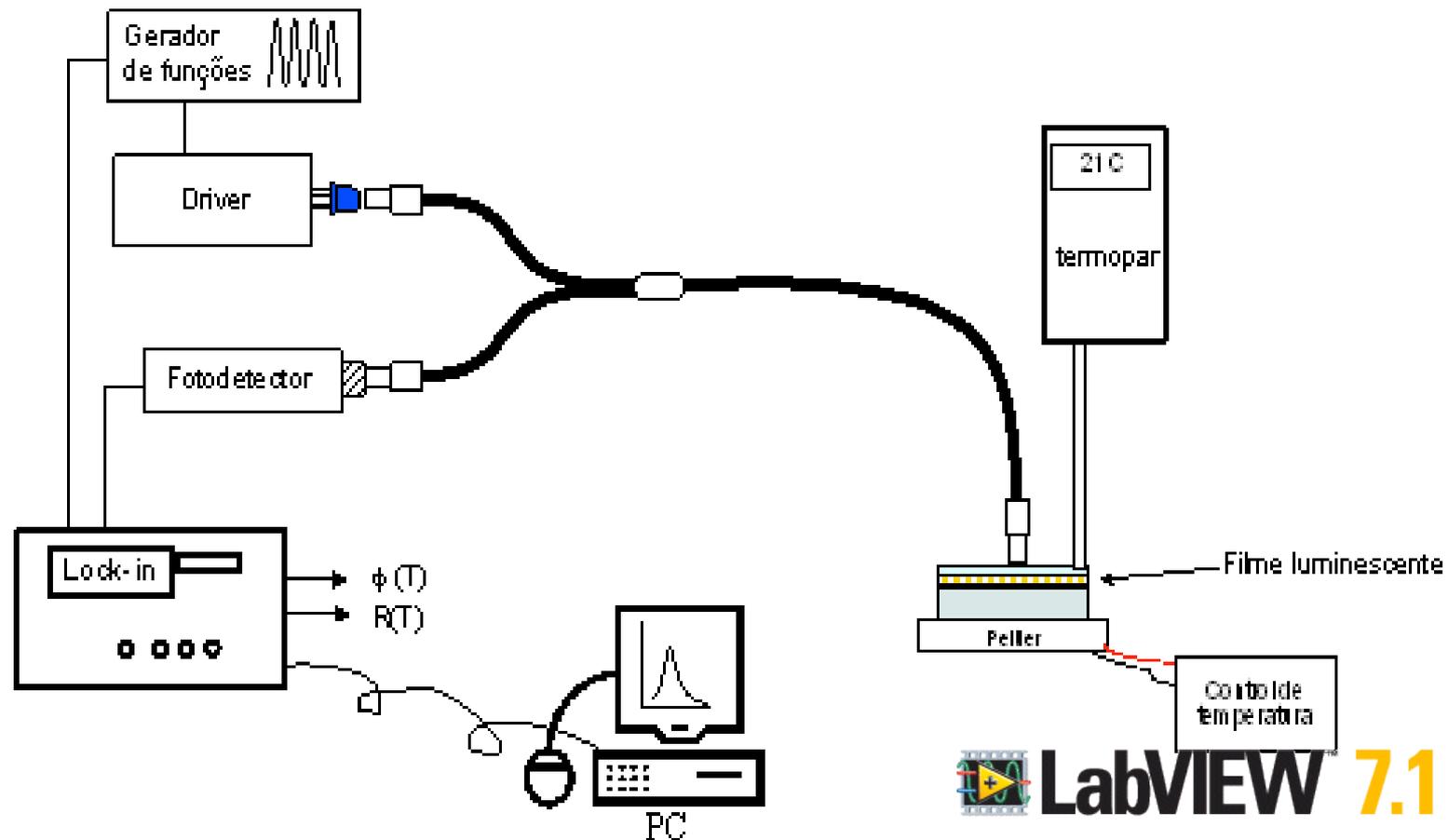


# Resultado



# No Laboratório...

Esquema da montagem experimental



**STOP**

input: A

ground: float, ground

couple: AC, DC

channel 1

display: 1 R

output: X

ratio: none 0

channel 2

display: 1 @

output: Y

ratio: none 0

sensitivity: 2nV/fA

50 mV/nA

dyn reserve (low noise:2)

low noise -

normal -

high reserve -

ref. phase: 0,00

automeasure: on/off

time constant (10 μs : 0): 10 1 s

slope (6 dB/oct): 1 12 dB/oct

CH 1 display: 0.000841144

CH 2 display: 6.93753

$\Delta t$  (s): 1

error in (no error)

status: code: 00

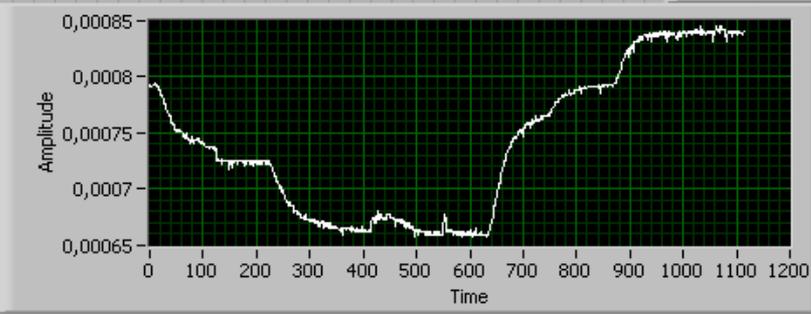
source:

error out

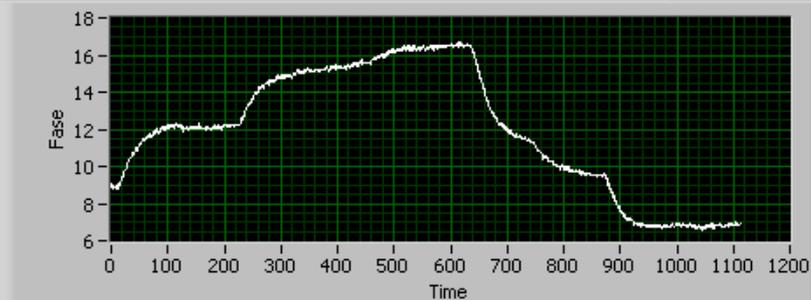
status: code: 00

source:

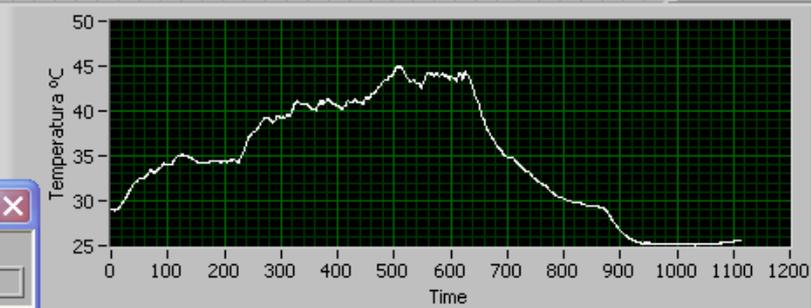
Waveform Graph Amplitude



Waveform Graph Phase



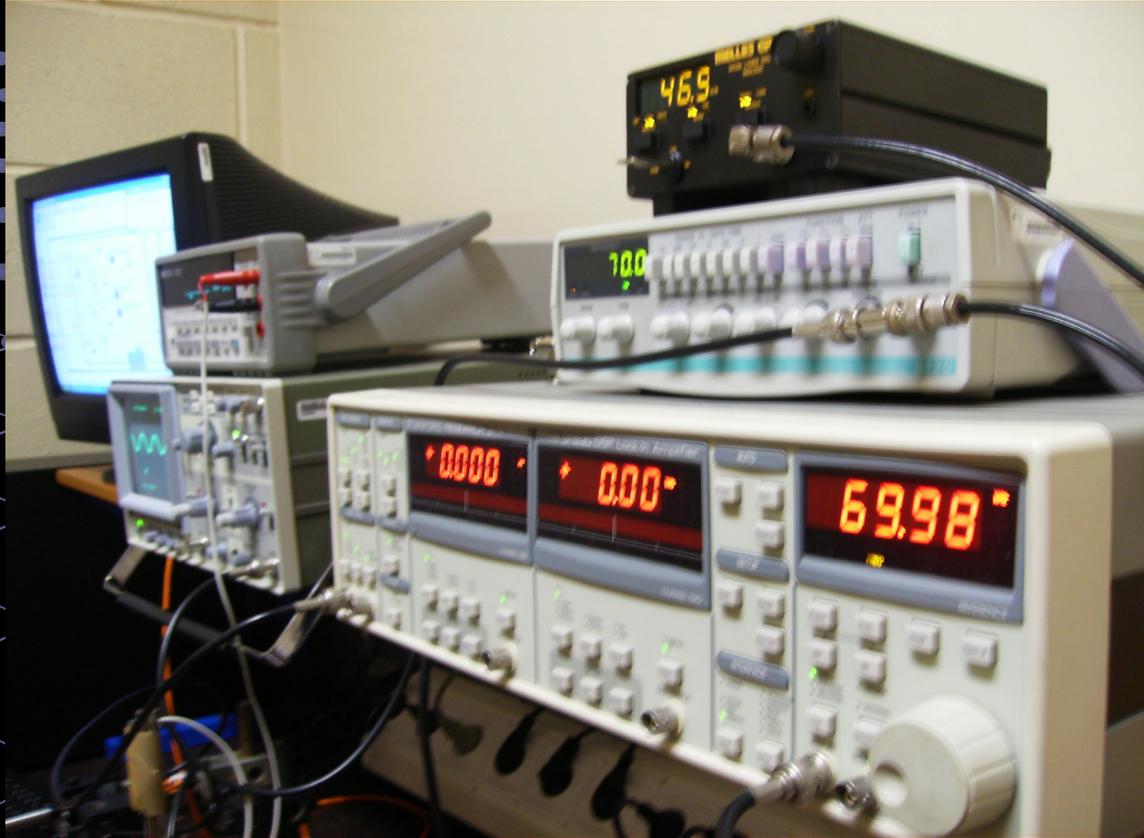
Waveform Graph Temperature

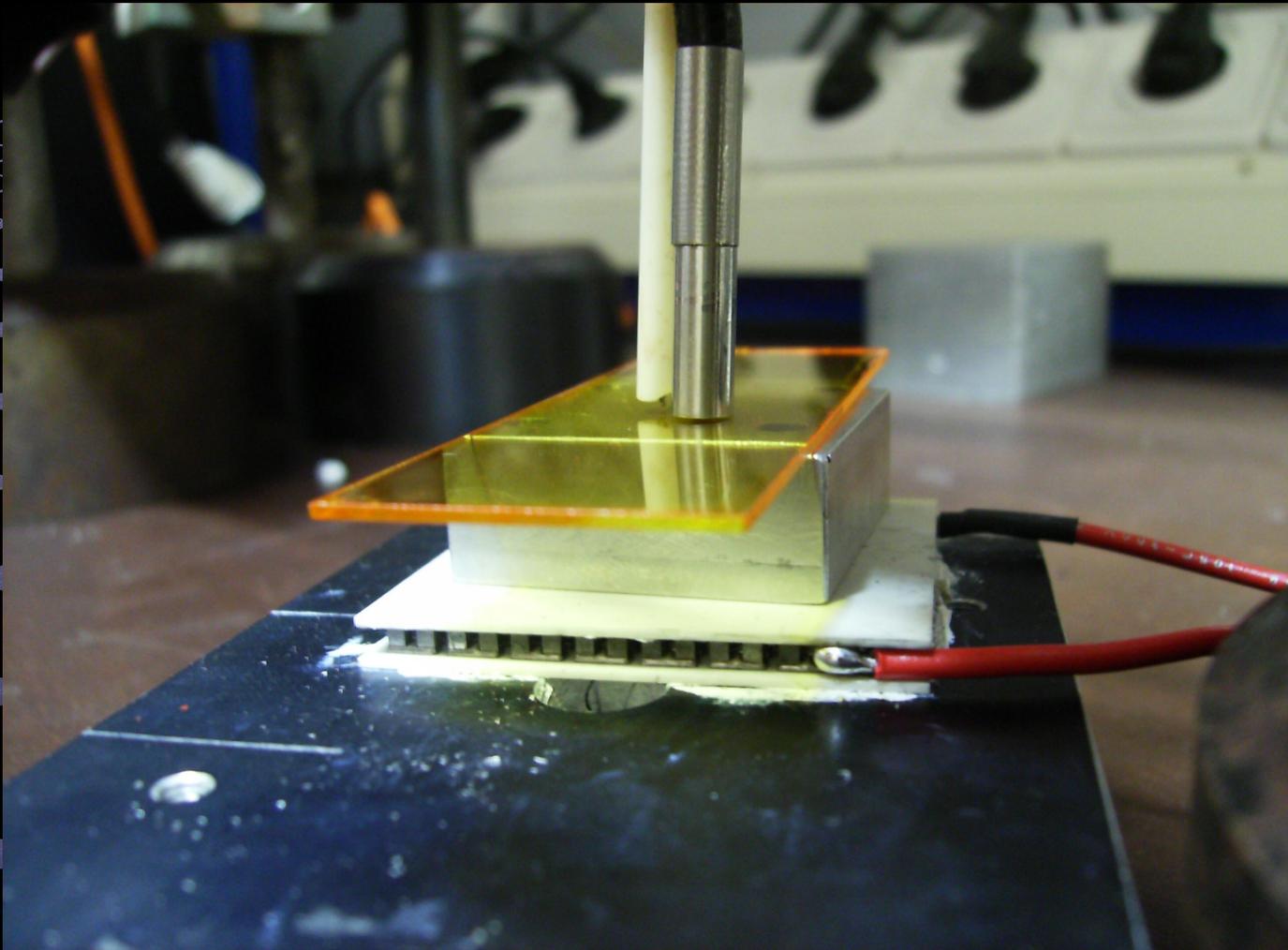


[1] Pr... [X]

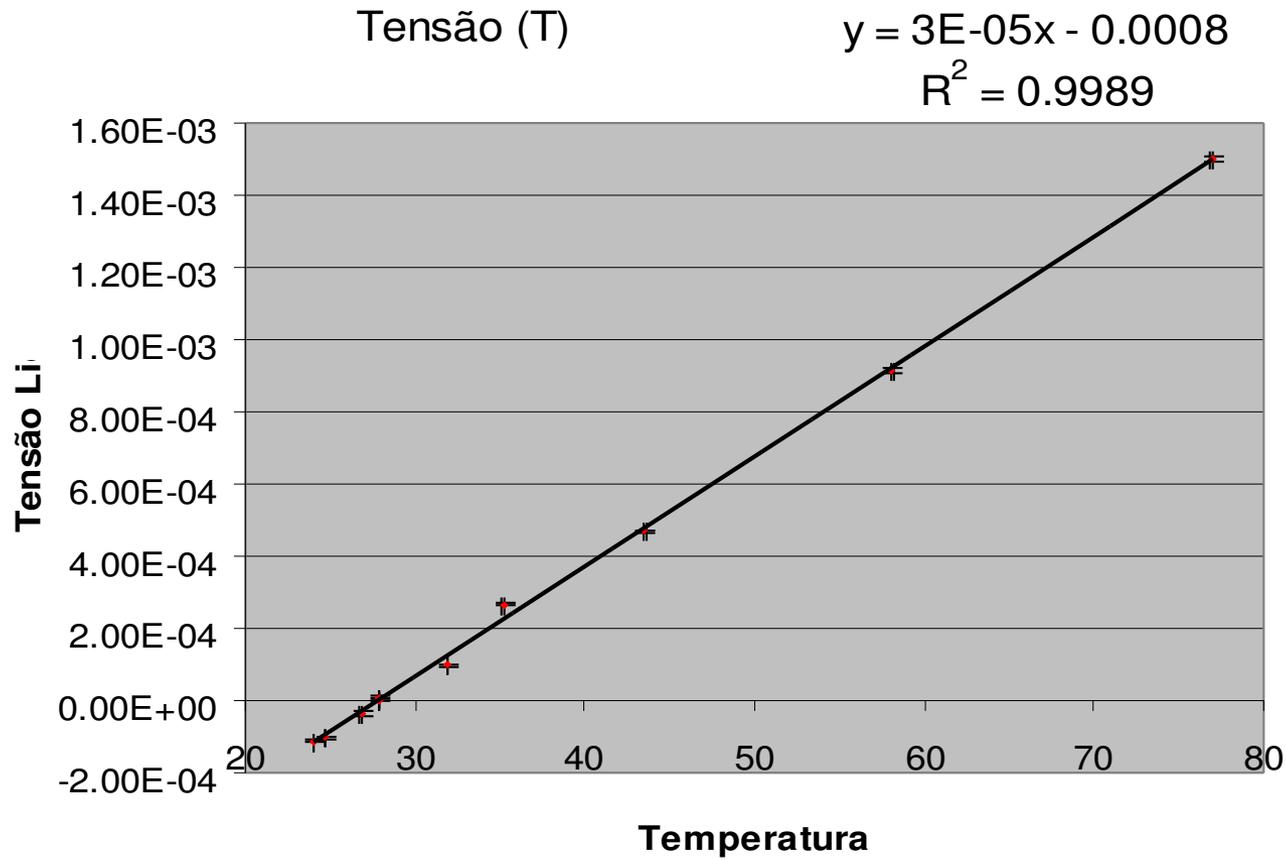
[1] Probe

25,5614





# Primeiro passo: Calibração do termopar



$$y = mx + b$$

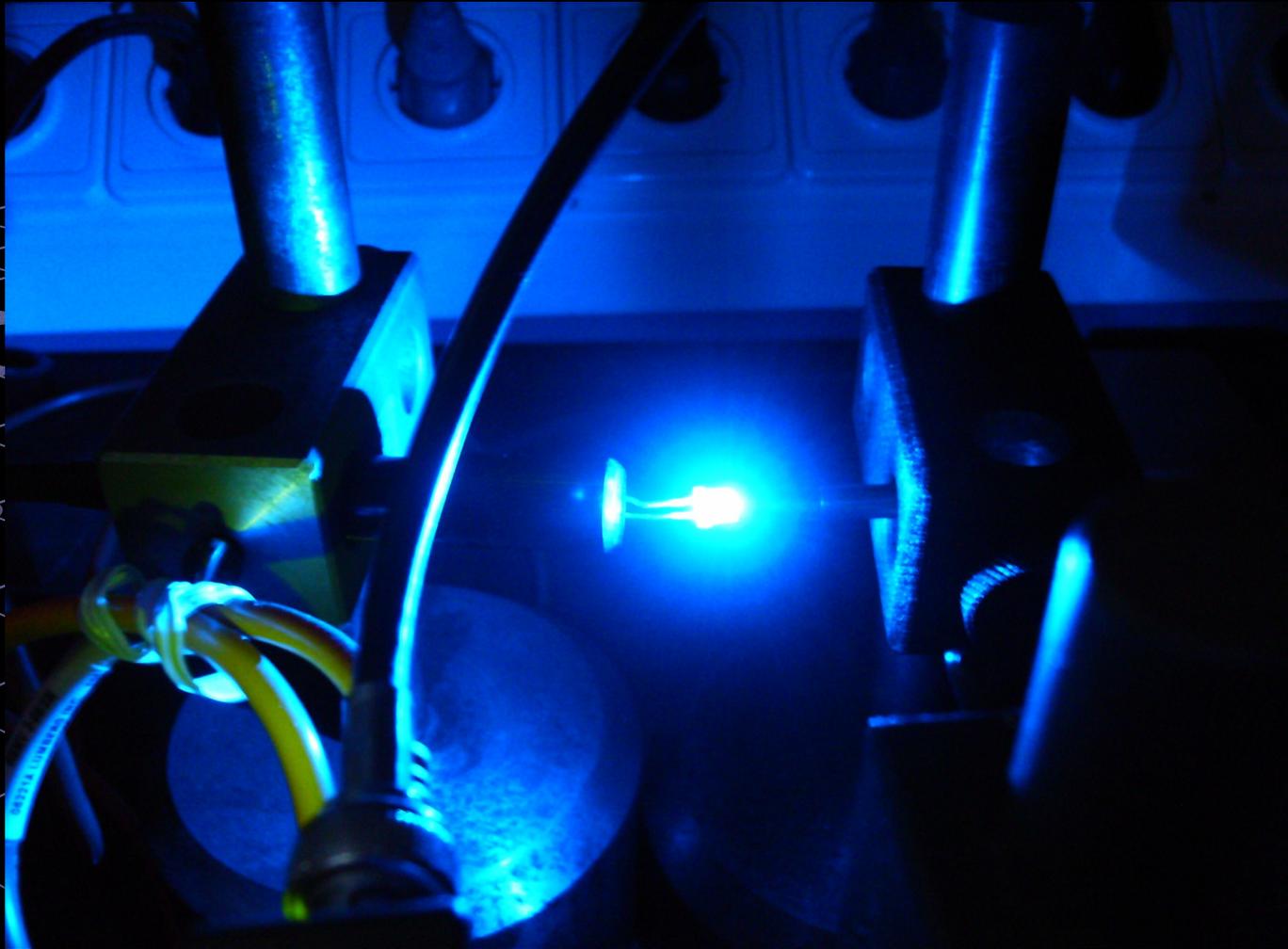
$$y = 3E-05x - 0.0008$$

m - declive

b - ordenada na  
origem

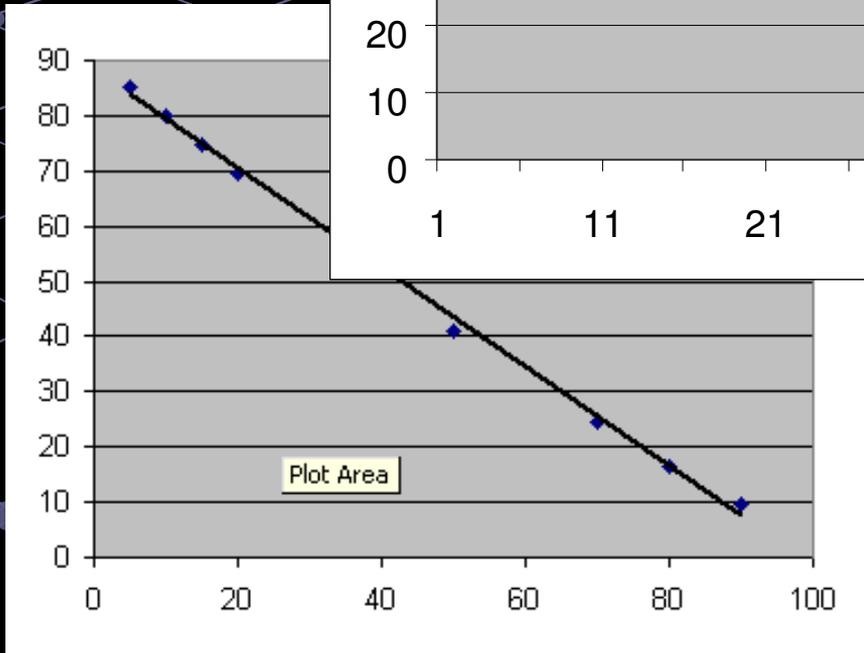
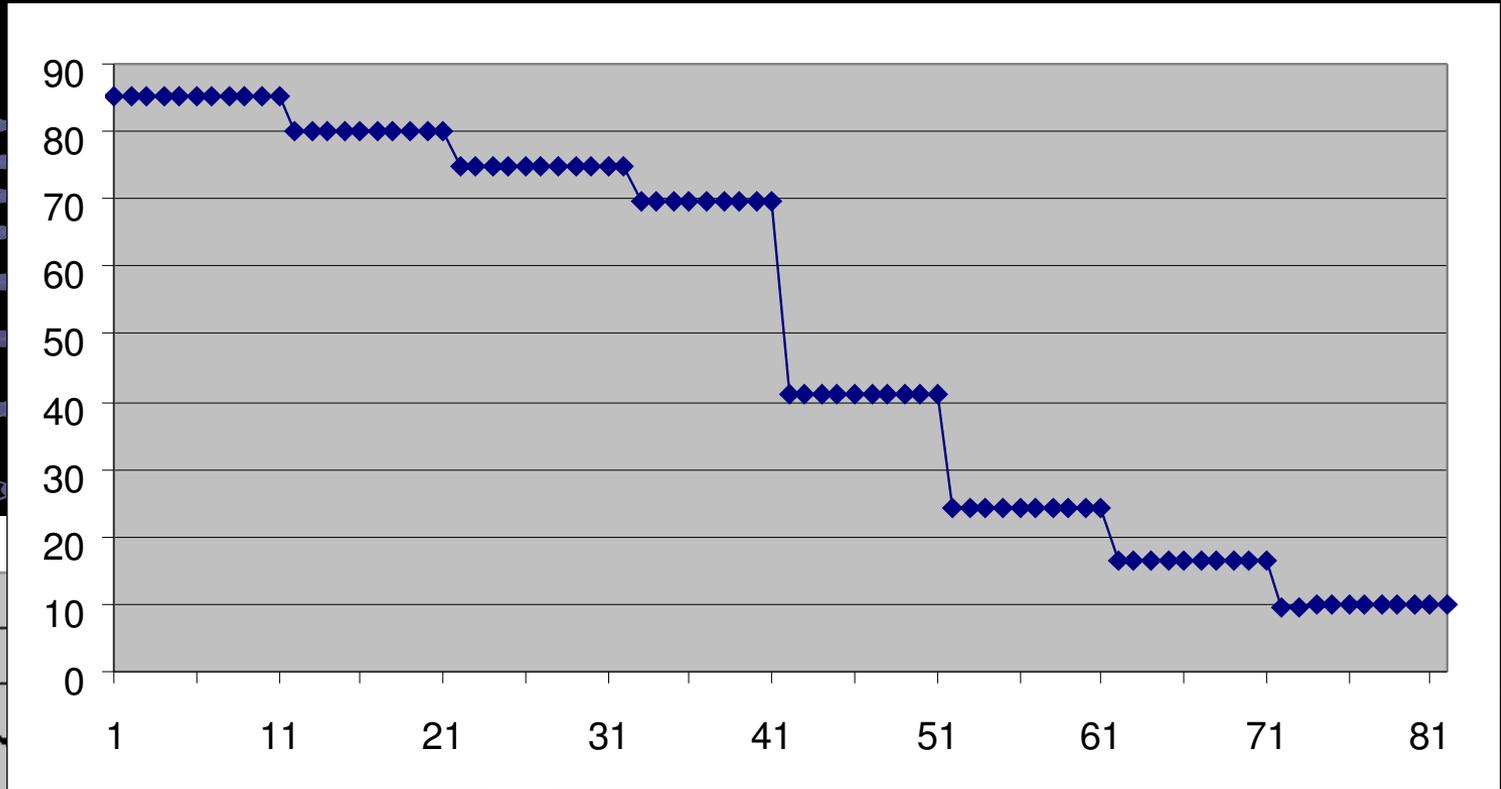
## Segundo Passo: Alimentação e modulação do LED





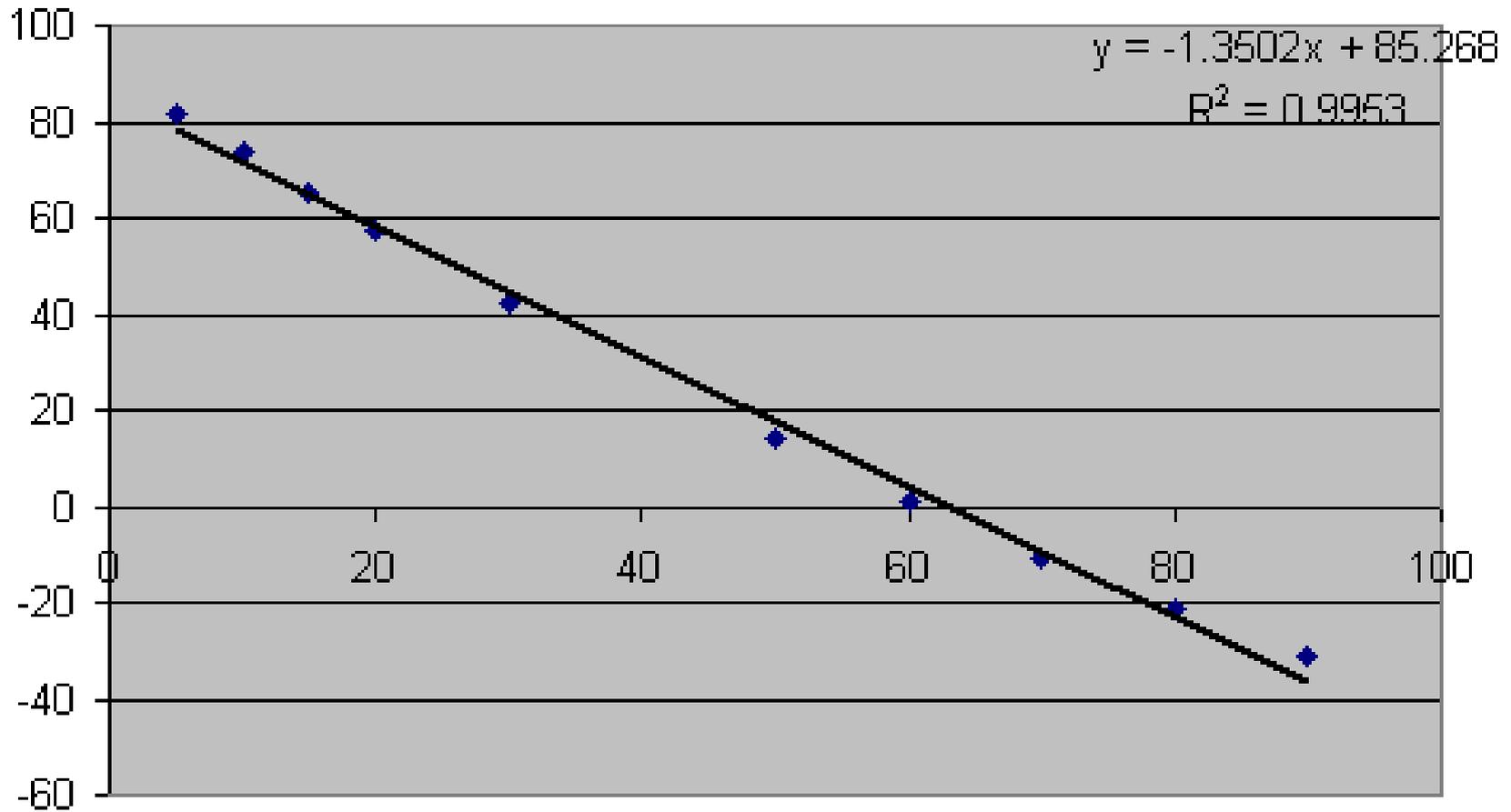


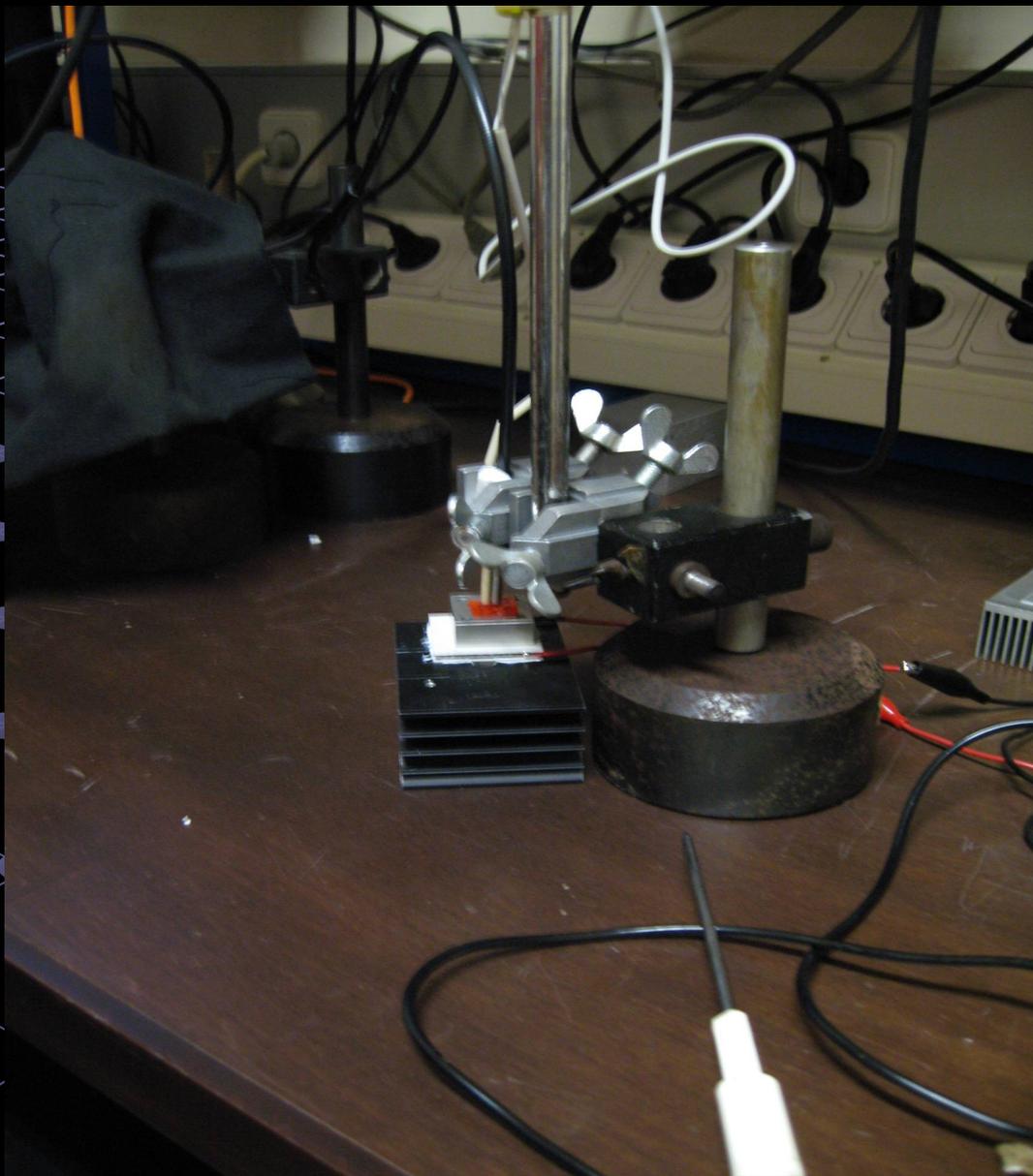
# Terceiro Passo: Medição da Fase de Referência



$$y = -0.8972x + 88.262$$
$$R^2 = 0.9978$$

# Medição da fase da amostra sólida

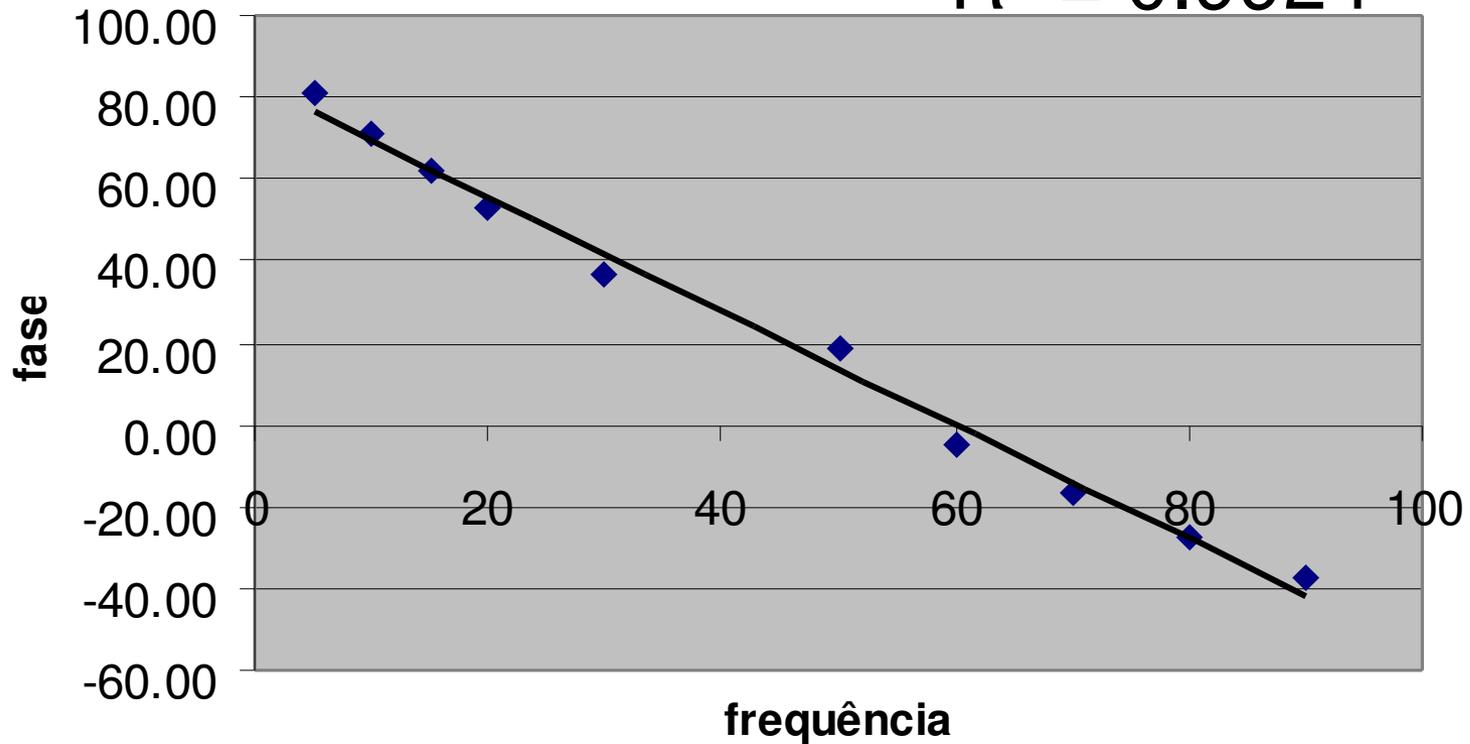




# Medição da fase da fase da amostra em pó

$$y = -1.3894x + 83.449$$

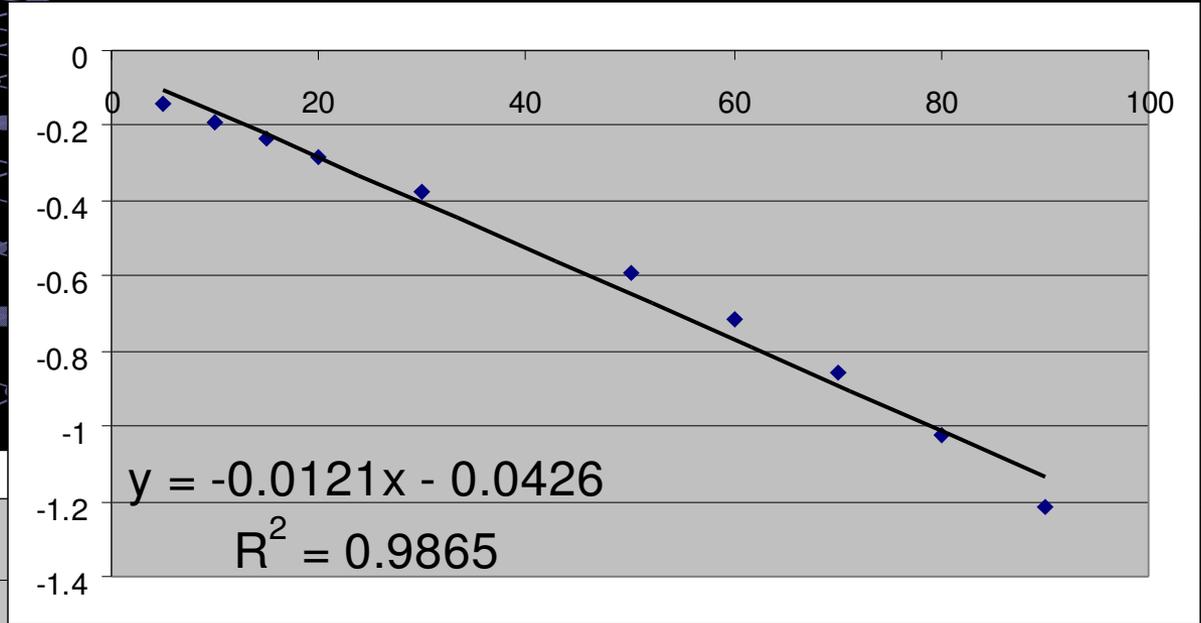
$$R^2 = 0.9924$$



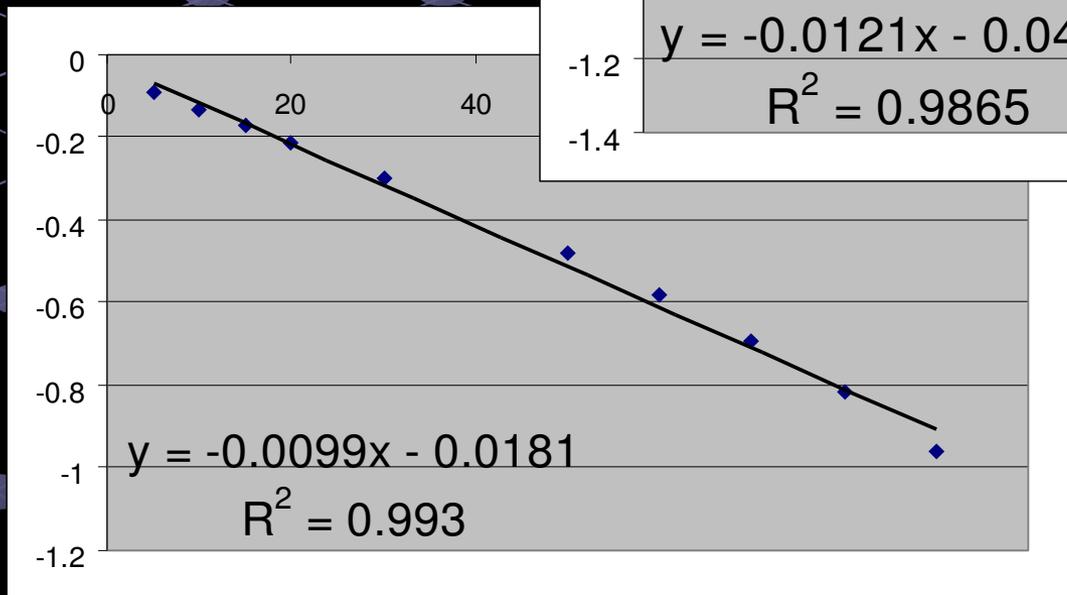


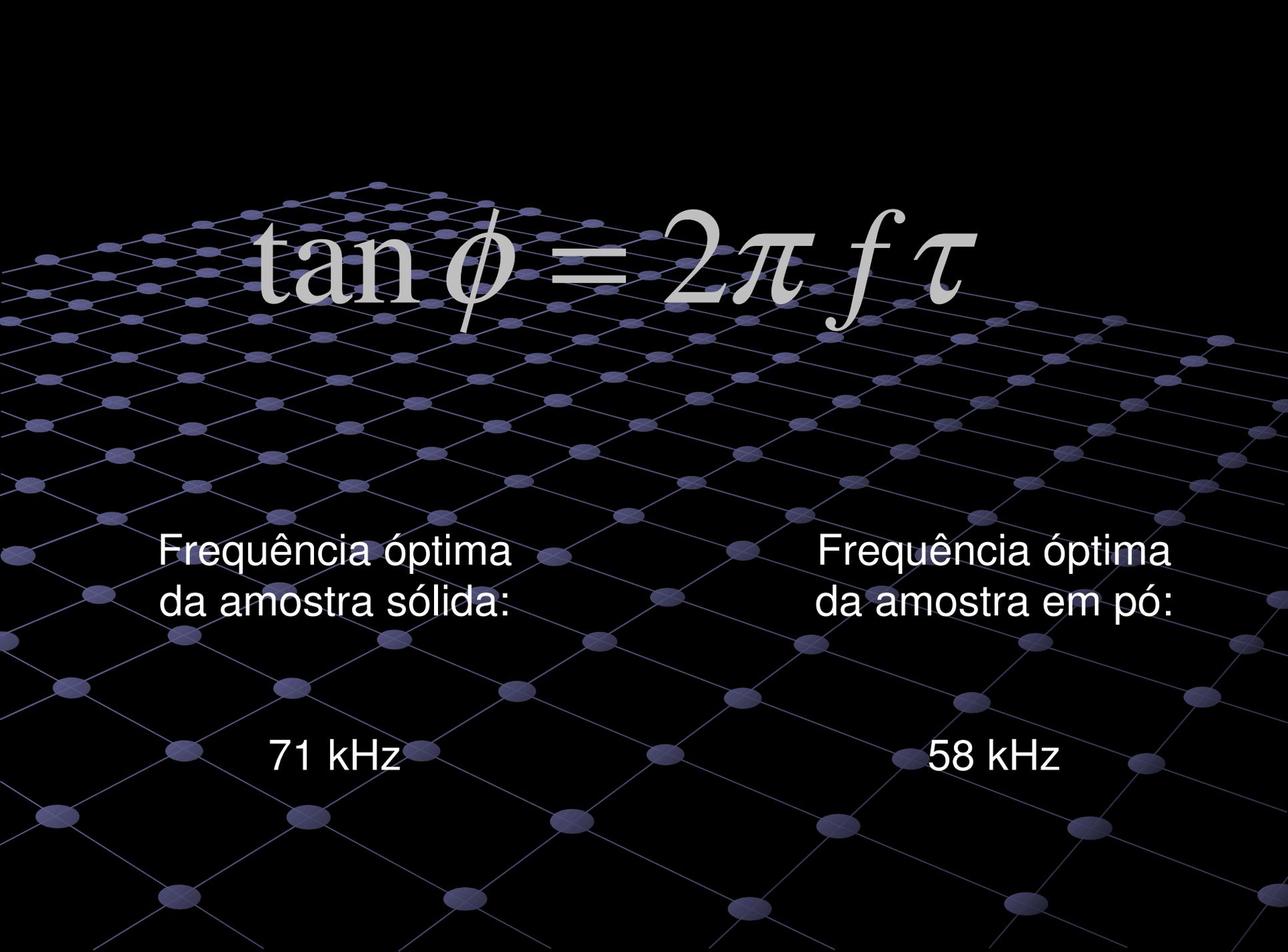
# Quarto passo: Cálculo do tempo de vida da luminescência

## Amostra em pó



## Amostra sólida




$$\tan \phi = 2\pi f \tau$$

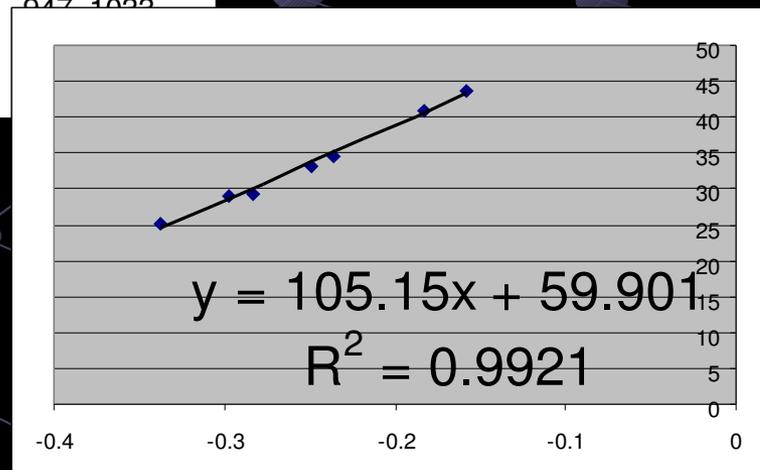
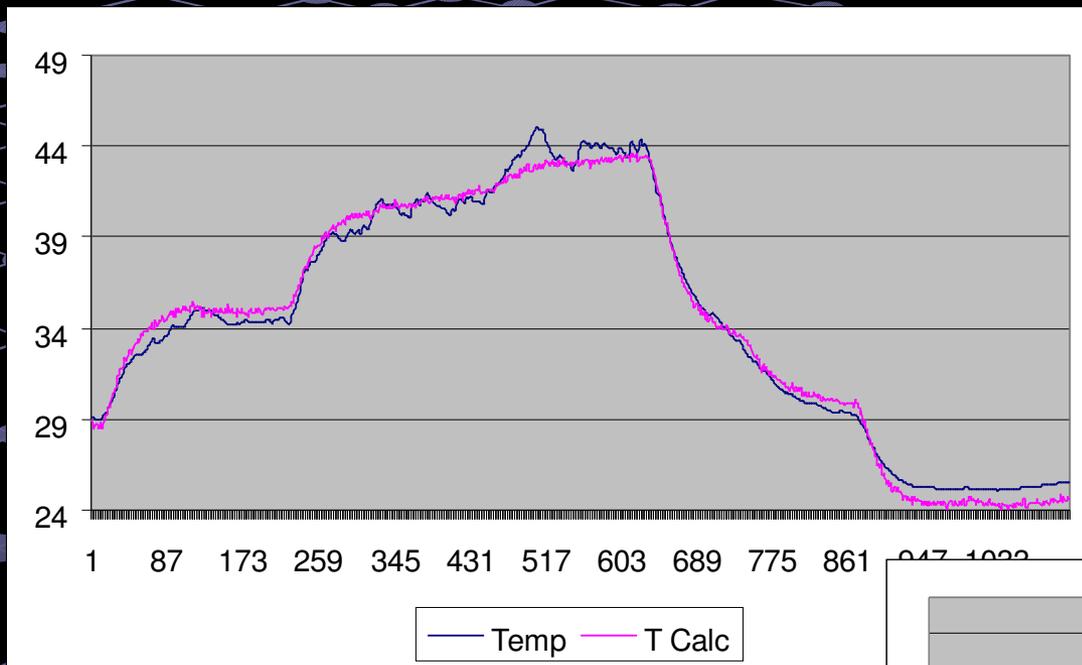
Frequência óptima  
da amostra sólida:

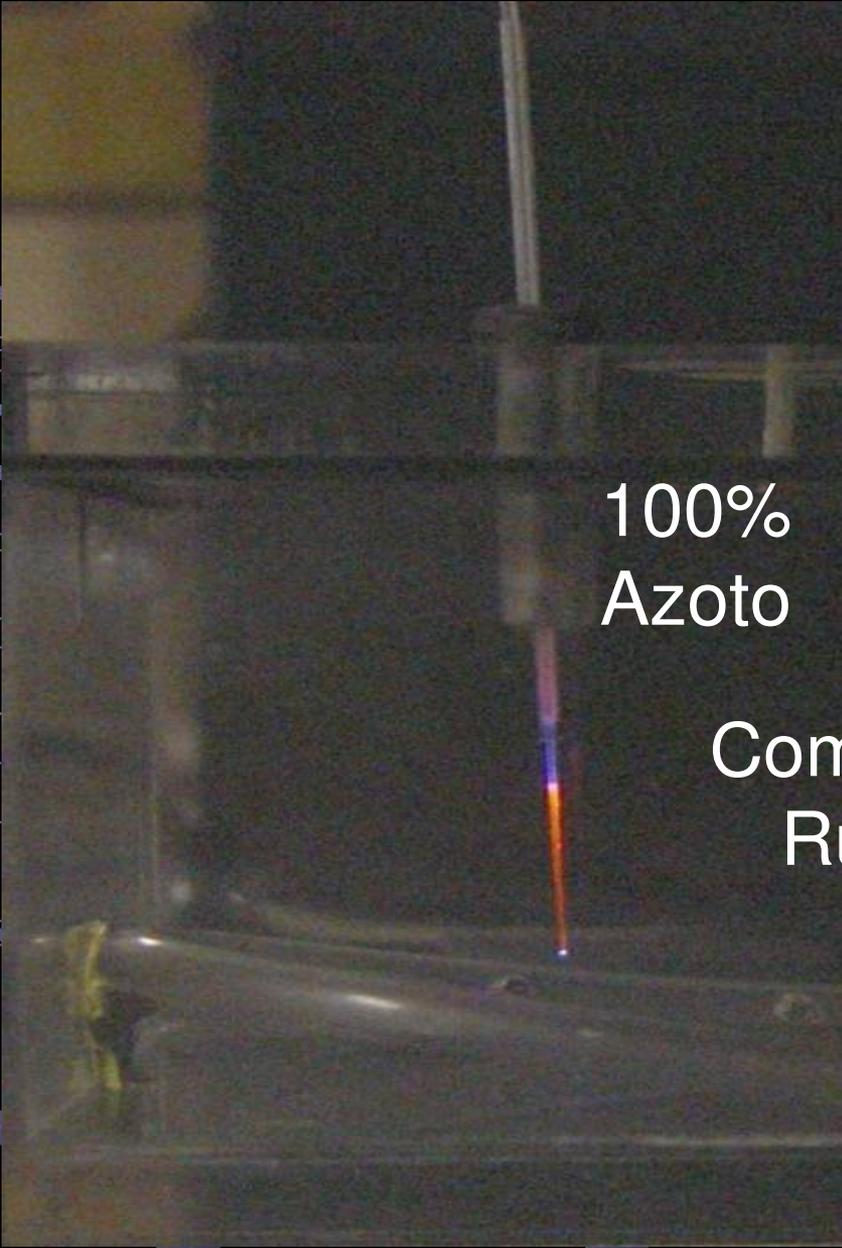
71 kHz

Frequência óptima  
da amostra em pó:

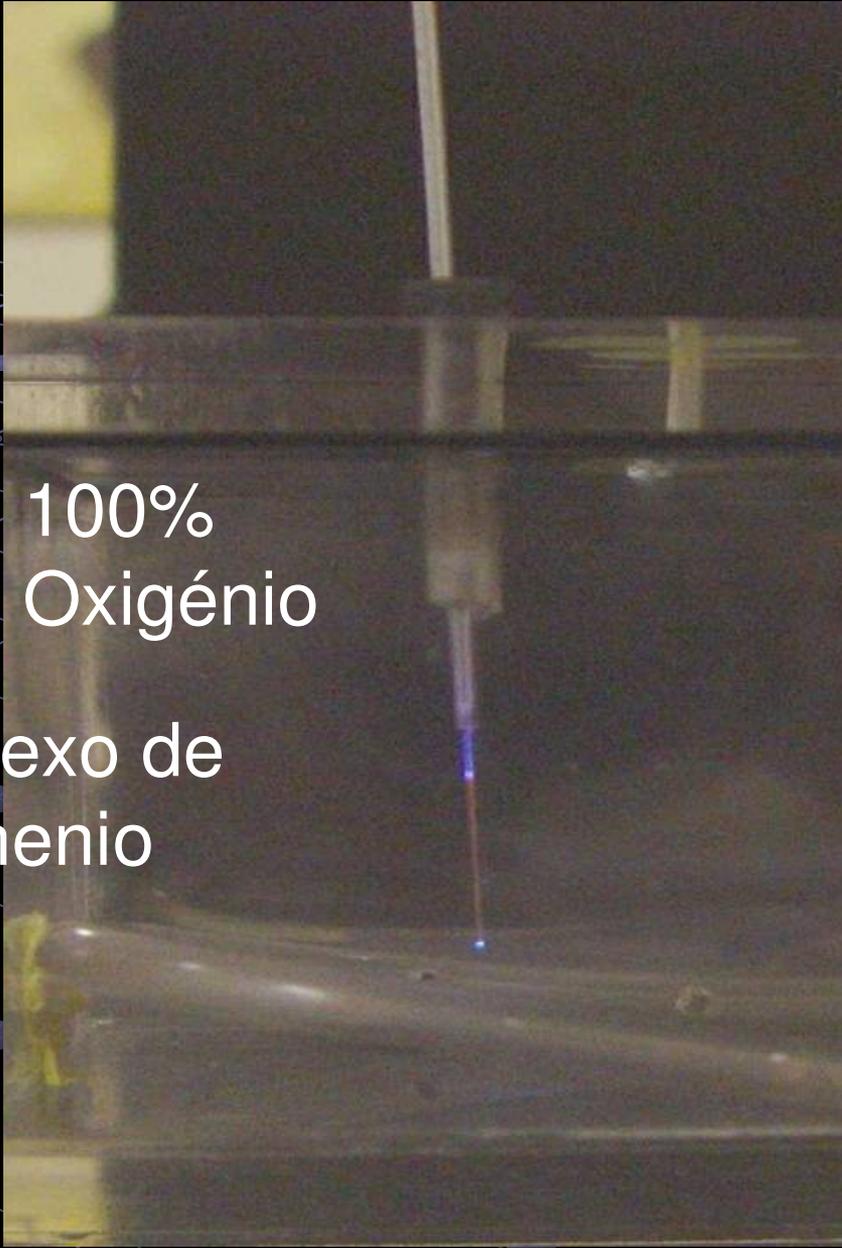
58 kHz

# Conclusão





100%  
Azoto

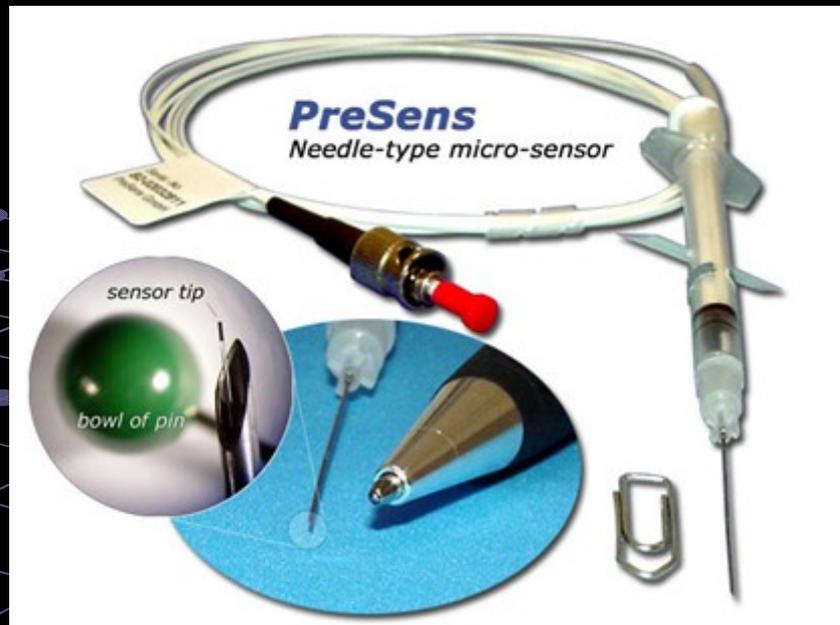


100%  
Oxigénio

Complexo de  
Ruthenio



Sensor de Oxigénio  
FOXY™ da Ocean  
Optics



PreSens™ Needle-Type  
Housing (NTH) - pH Micro-  
Sensor.

# Outras Utilizações

- Medicina

- Medição de Temperatura sem contacto ( não invasivo)

- Ambientes Críticos

- Medição de substâncias em meios explosivos ( sensíveis a fios eléctricos )

- Mapeamento de superfícies

Para finalizar ...

