



# AUTO-ACTIVATION DE BLINDAGES ELECTROMAGNETIQUES OPTIQUEMENT TRANSPARENTS

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<https://www.ietr.fr/>

<https://www.safran-group.com/fr/societes/safran-electronics-defense>

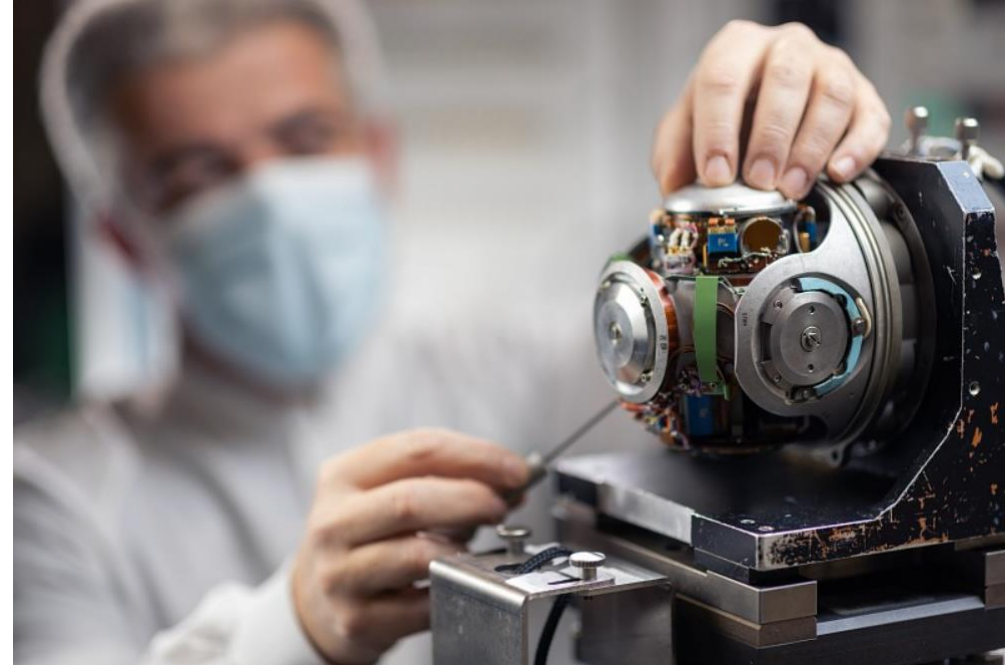
Introduction (EM protection of sensors)

Permanent shield

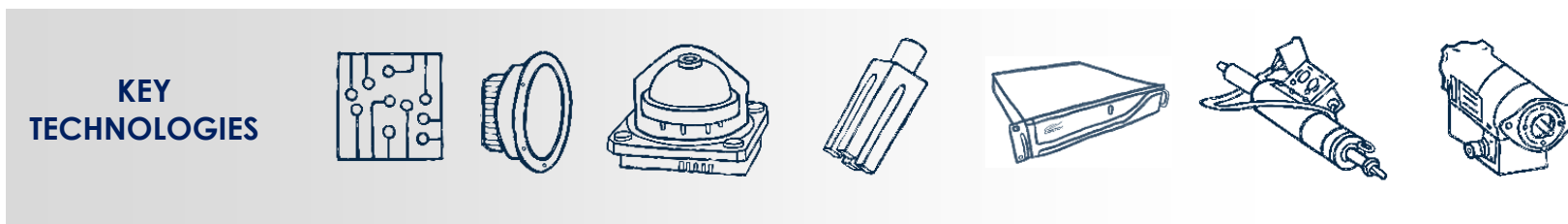
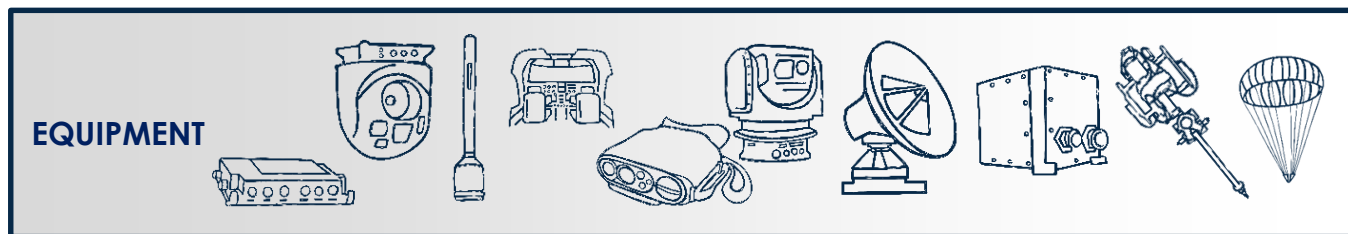
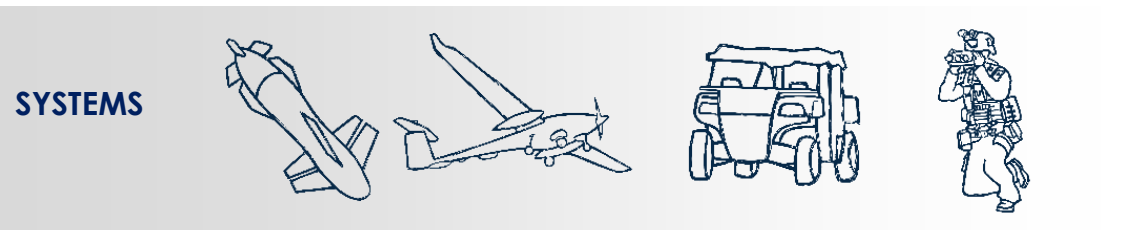
Dynamic shield

Auto-activated shield

Conclusion



# Safran E&D : Observe, Decide & Guide



Electronics

Optics  
Optronics

Inertia

Time  
Frequency

Electromechanics

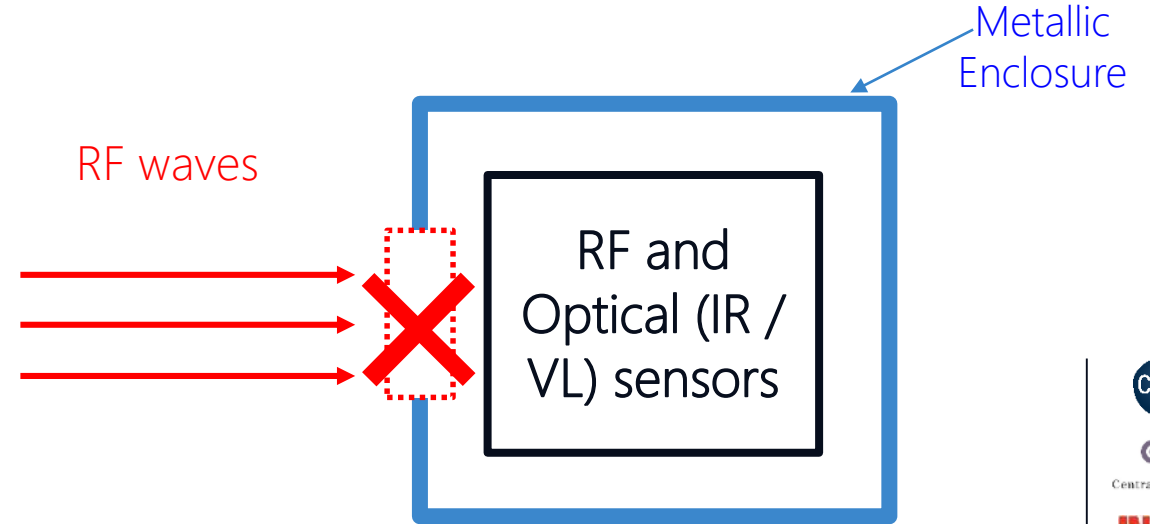
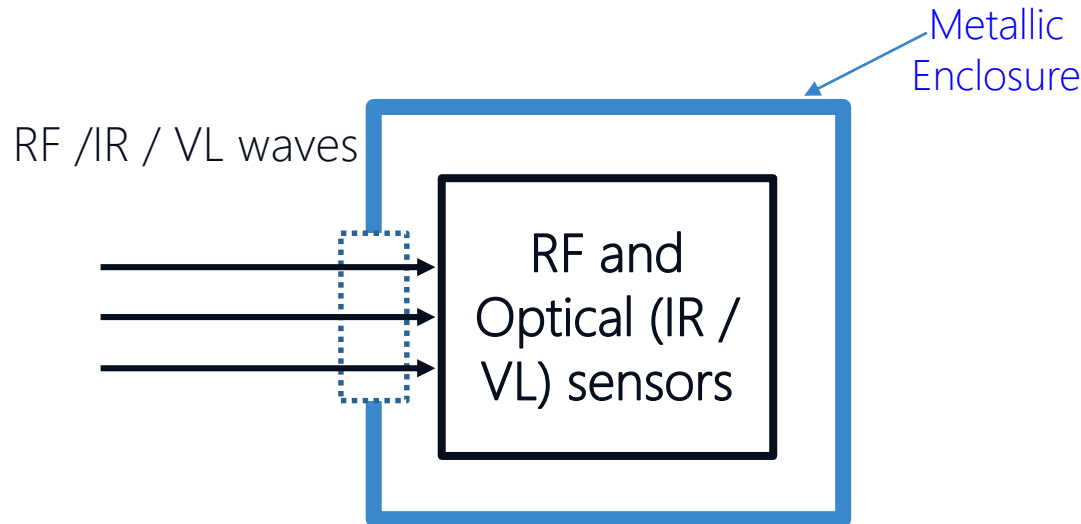
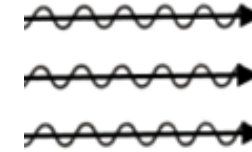
# Introduction : RF & Optical sensors vs HIRF

No source of HIRF:

Low SE enclosure →  
no sensor self-perturbation

Source of HIRF:

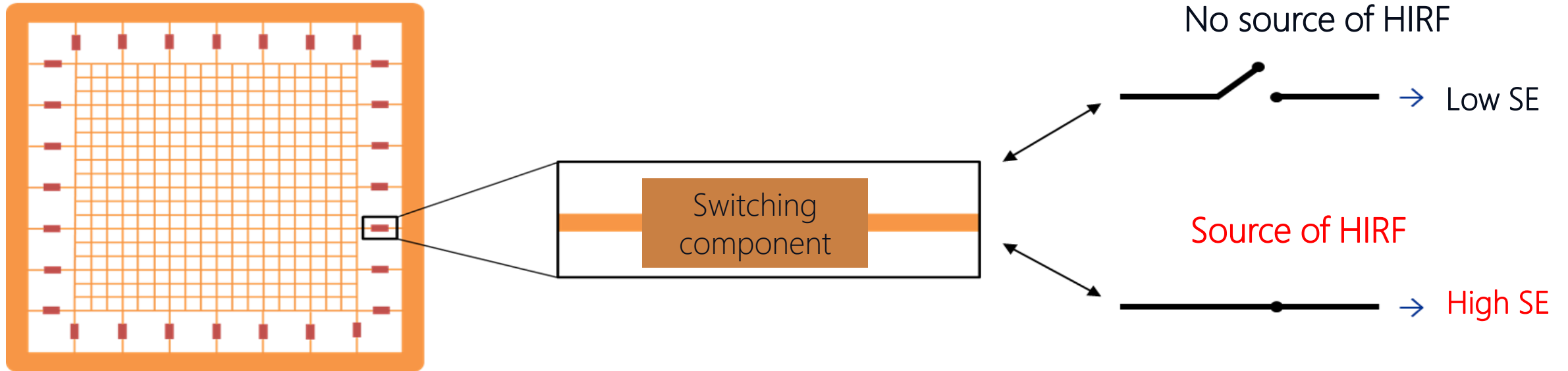
High SE enclosure →  
no sensor external perturbation



Auto-activated Electromagnetic Shield ?

# Variable Shielding Effectiveness

Solution: Modification of the shield / support contact impedance



## Goals :

- Frequency range : 2 - 34 GHz
- > 20 dB of SE variation
- > 80% of optical transparency
- Embedded solution
- Future integration into the SAFRAN E&D products portfolio

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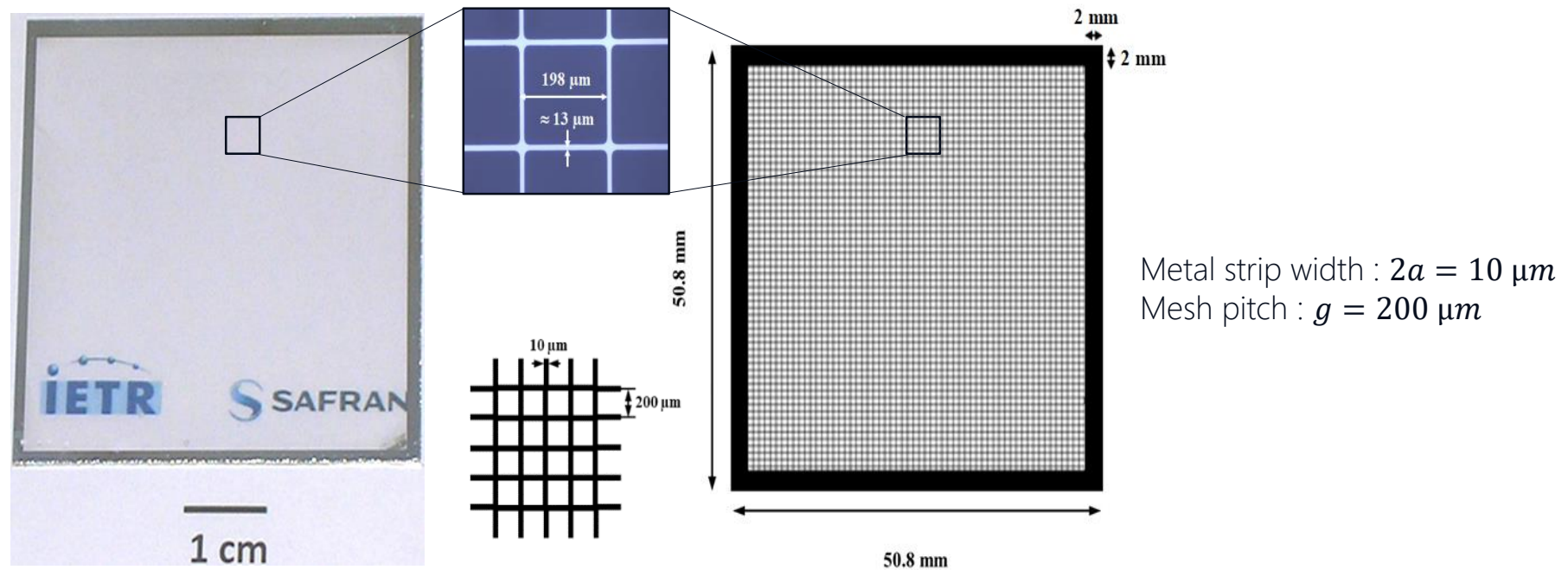
# Permanent Shield



# Permanent Shield (Concept)

## Optically transparent shield

- A mesh-metal film : Ti/Ag (5nm/2μm) bilayer (optimal shielding in the frequency range of interest)

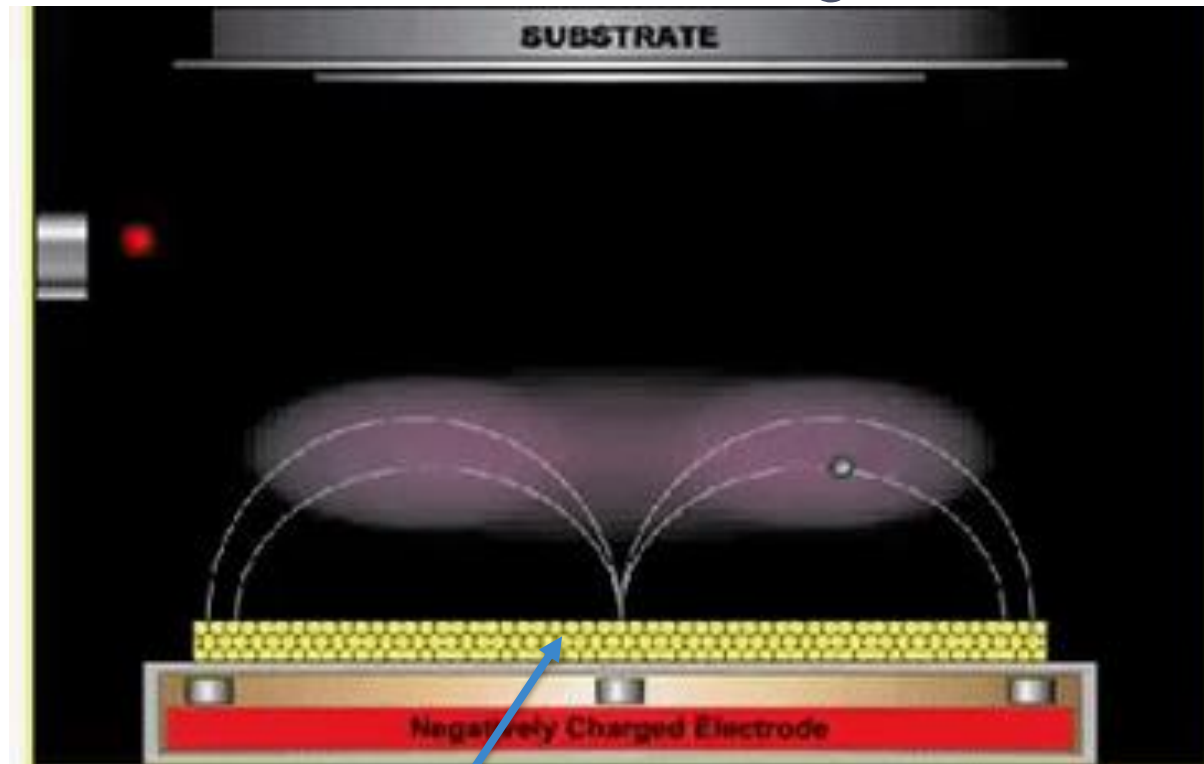


$$T = \left( \frac{g-2a}{g} \right)^2 \times T_{sub} = 83\%$$

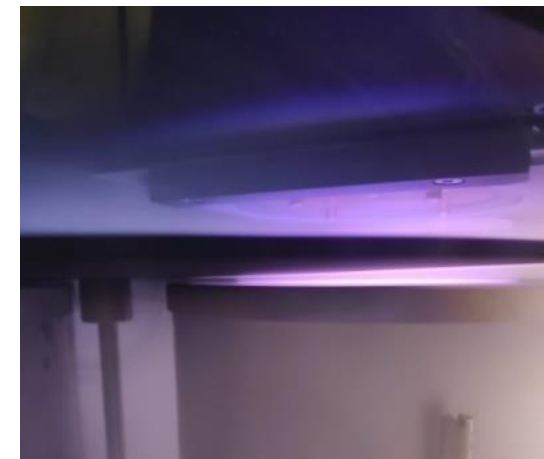
# Permanent Shield (Fab.)

Thin layer deposition through RF sputtering (IETR)

Substrate: sodo-lime glass



Target: Ag

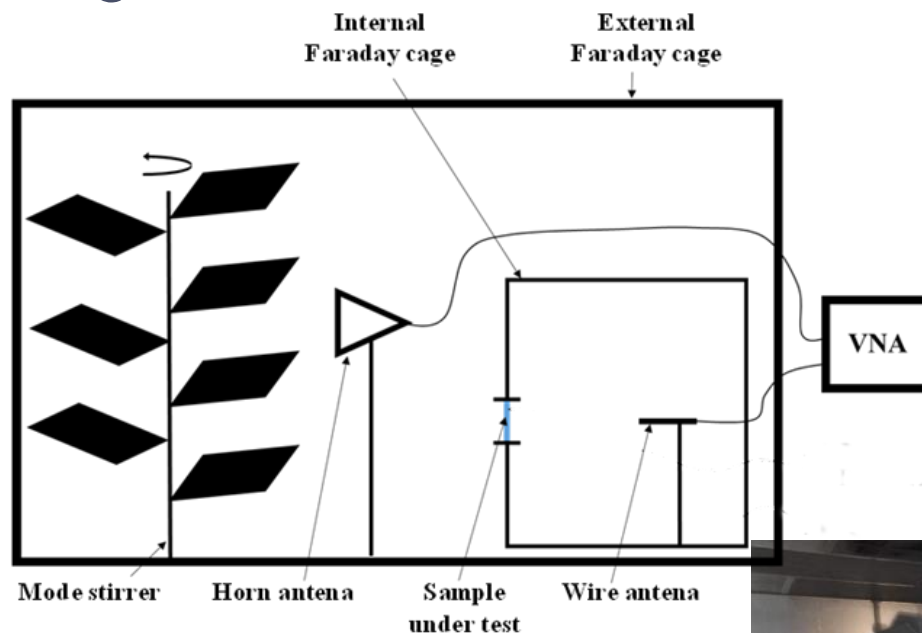
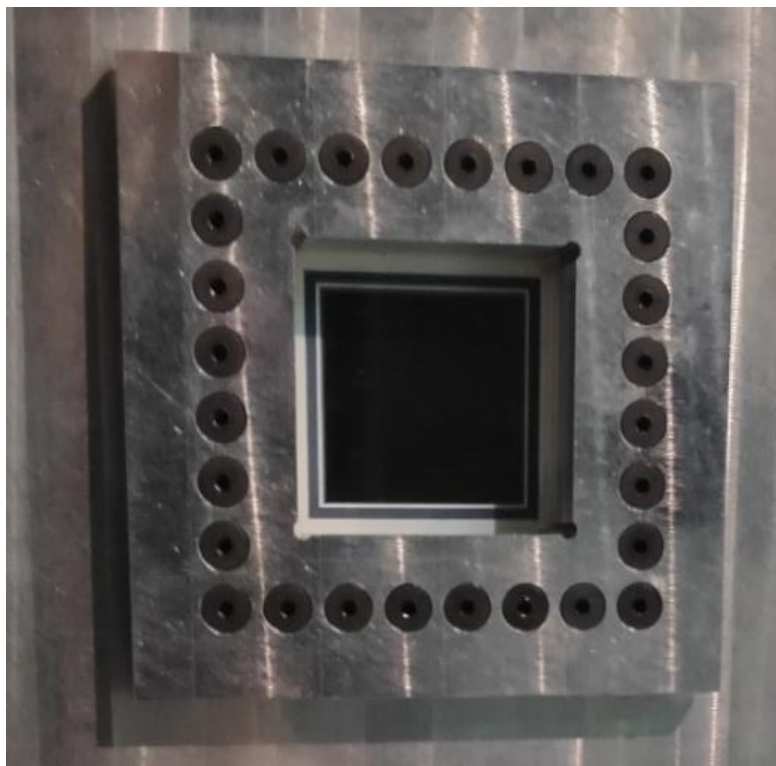


RF voltage difference → electrons interacting with Argon gas → sputtering: Deposition of Ag on the substrate



# Permanent Shield (Meas.)

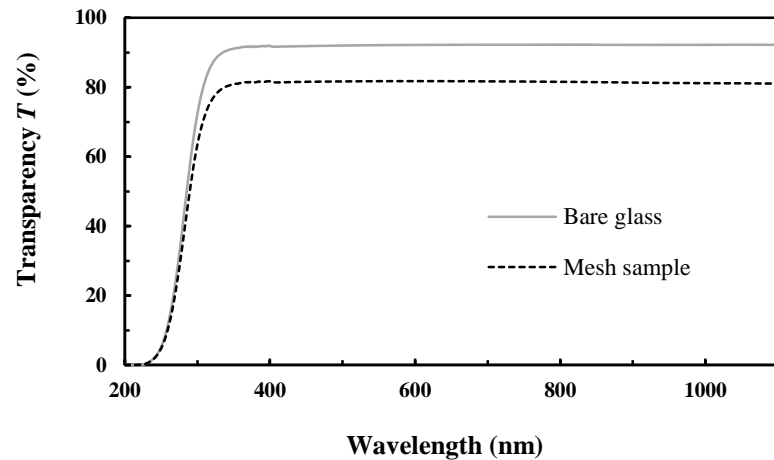
## Shielding Effectiveness Measurement



# Permanent Shield (Results)

## Optically transparent shield

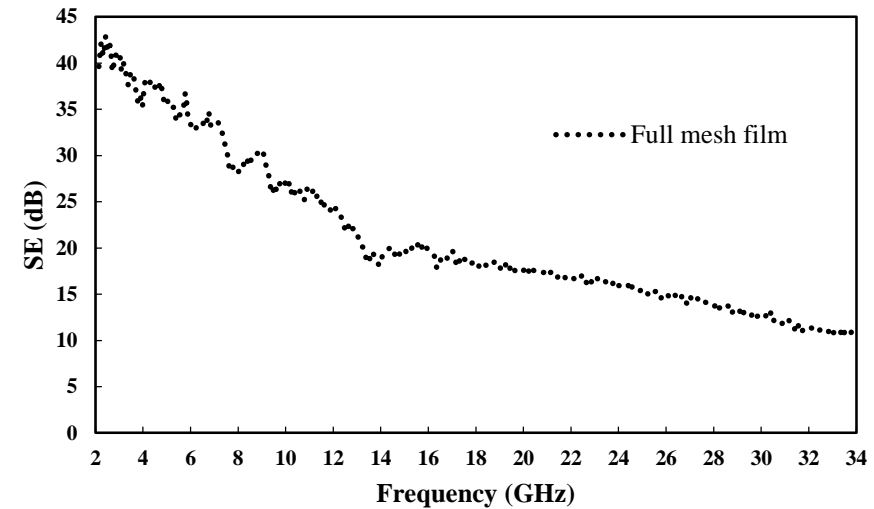
- A mesh-metal film : Ti/Ag (5nm/2μm) bilayer (optimal shielding in the frequency range of interest)



$$T = \left( \frac{g-2a}{g} \right)^2 \times T_{sub} = 83\%$$

Metal strip width :  $2a = 10 \mu m$

Mesh pitch :  $g = 200 \mu m$



→ Not reconfigurable: Mesh parameters are fixed. Dynamic variation of SE non-available.

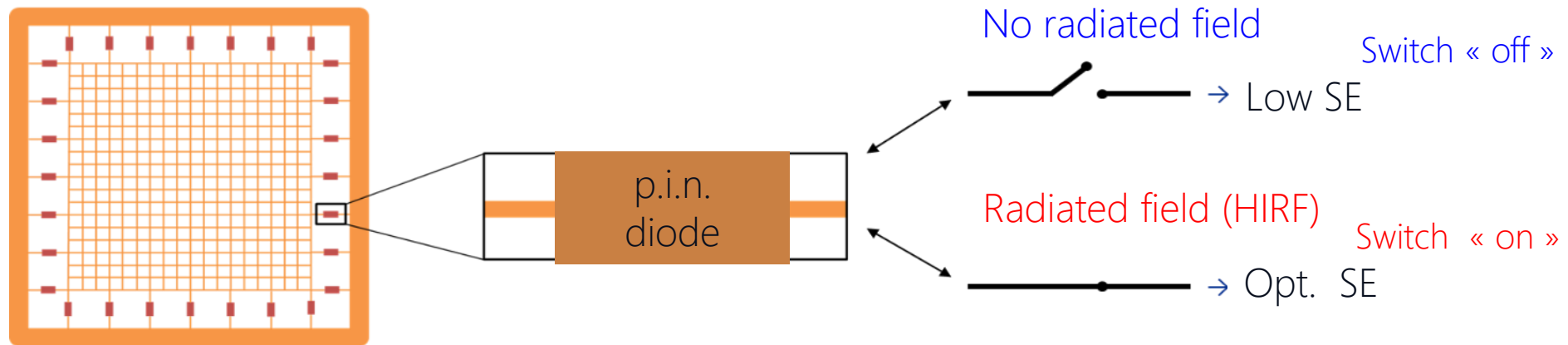
# 2

## Dynamic Shield



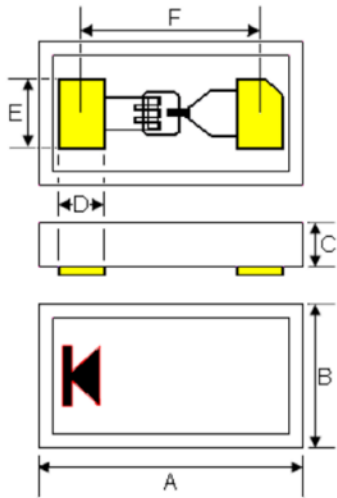
# Surface Mounted Switching Devices

Active shield made of switchable p-i-n Diodes



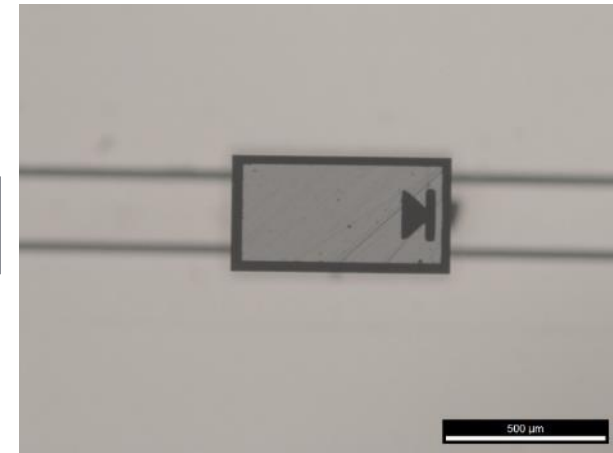
# Surface Mounted Switching Devices

Component : p-i-n diode (MACOM: MA4AGFCP910)



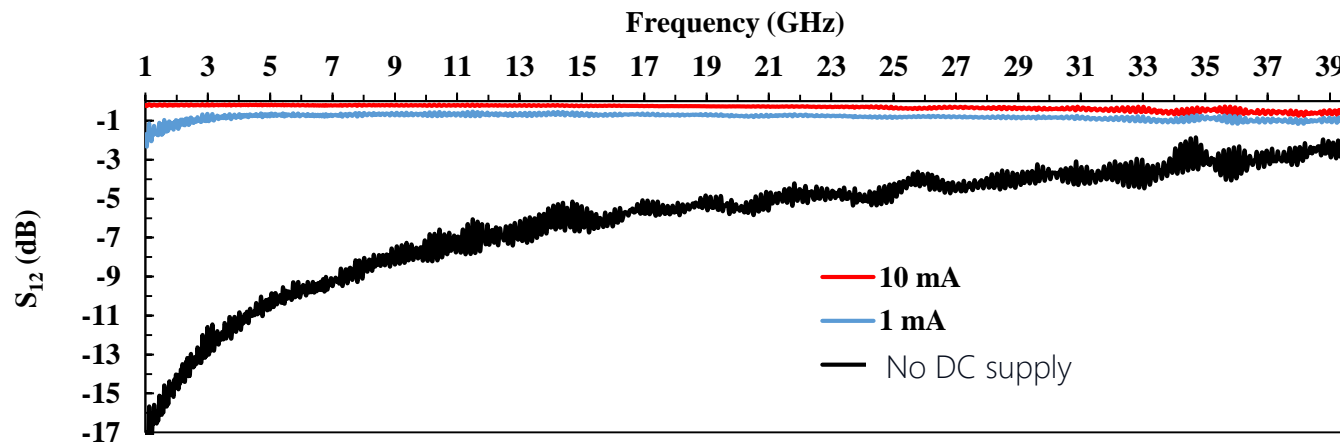
DIM	MM	
	MIN.	MAX.
A	0.6604	0.6858
B	0.3429	0.3683
C	0.1651	0.1905
D	0.1092	0.1346
E	0.1727	0.1854
F	0.4623	0.4877

Port 2



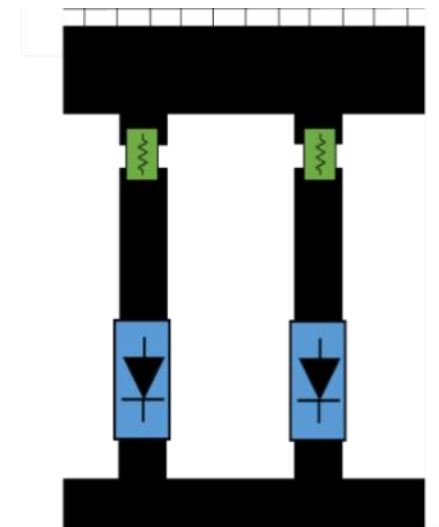
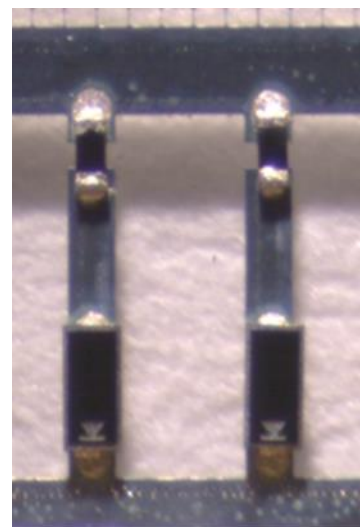
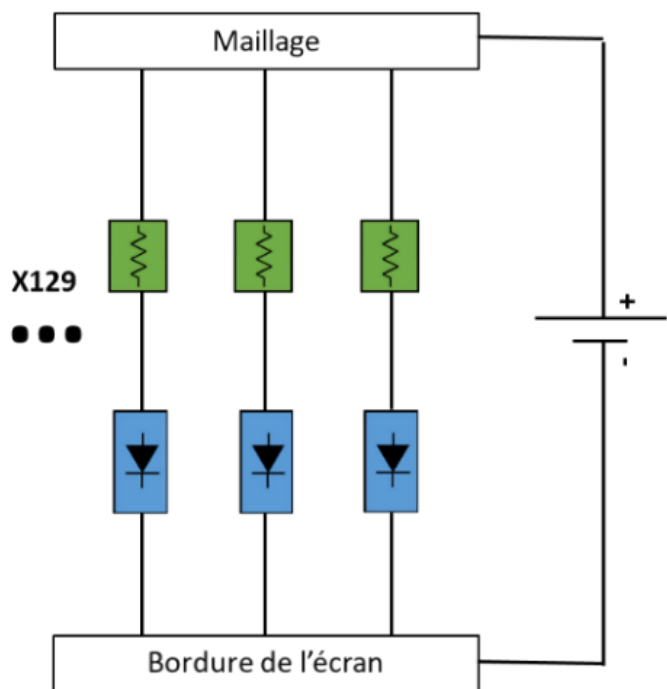
Port 1


$S_{12}$ : No supply (switch off), 1 mA / 10 mA supply (switch on)




# Surface Mounted Switching Devices

## Bias circuit

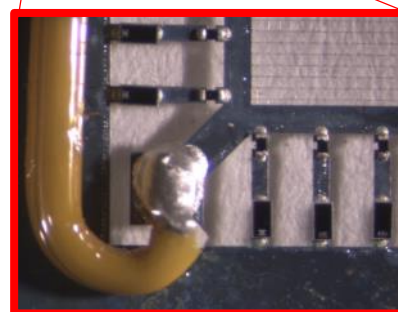
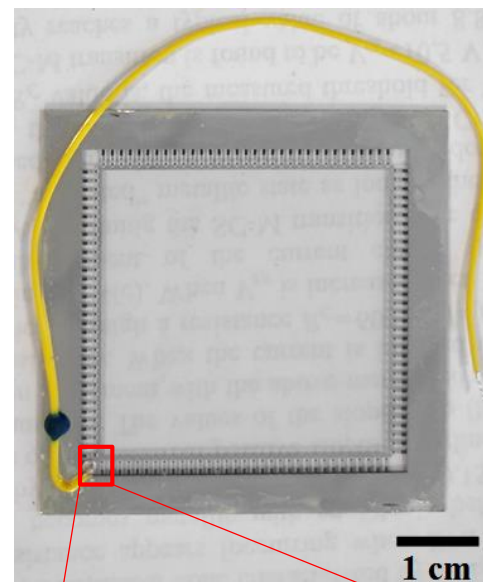
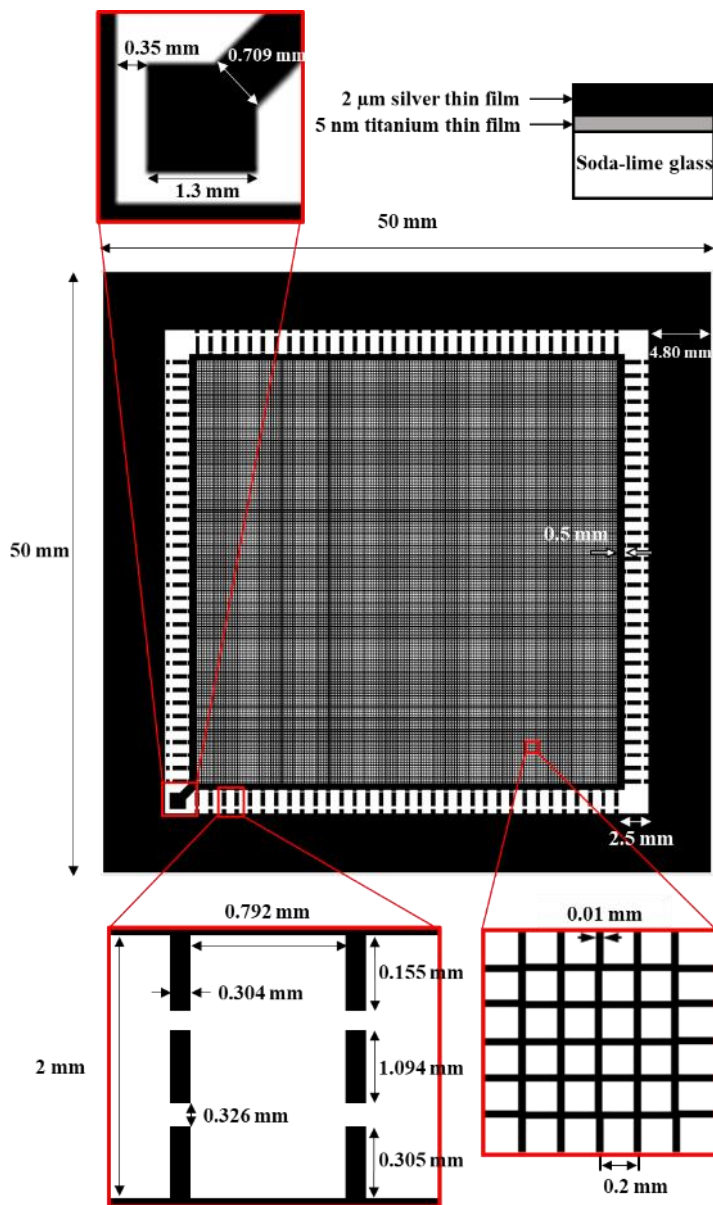


 : MA4AGFCP910 diode PIN

 : RC0100FR-078R2L résistance 8,2 Ohm

# Surface Mounted Switching Devices

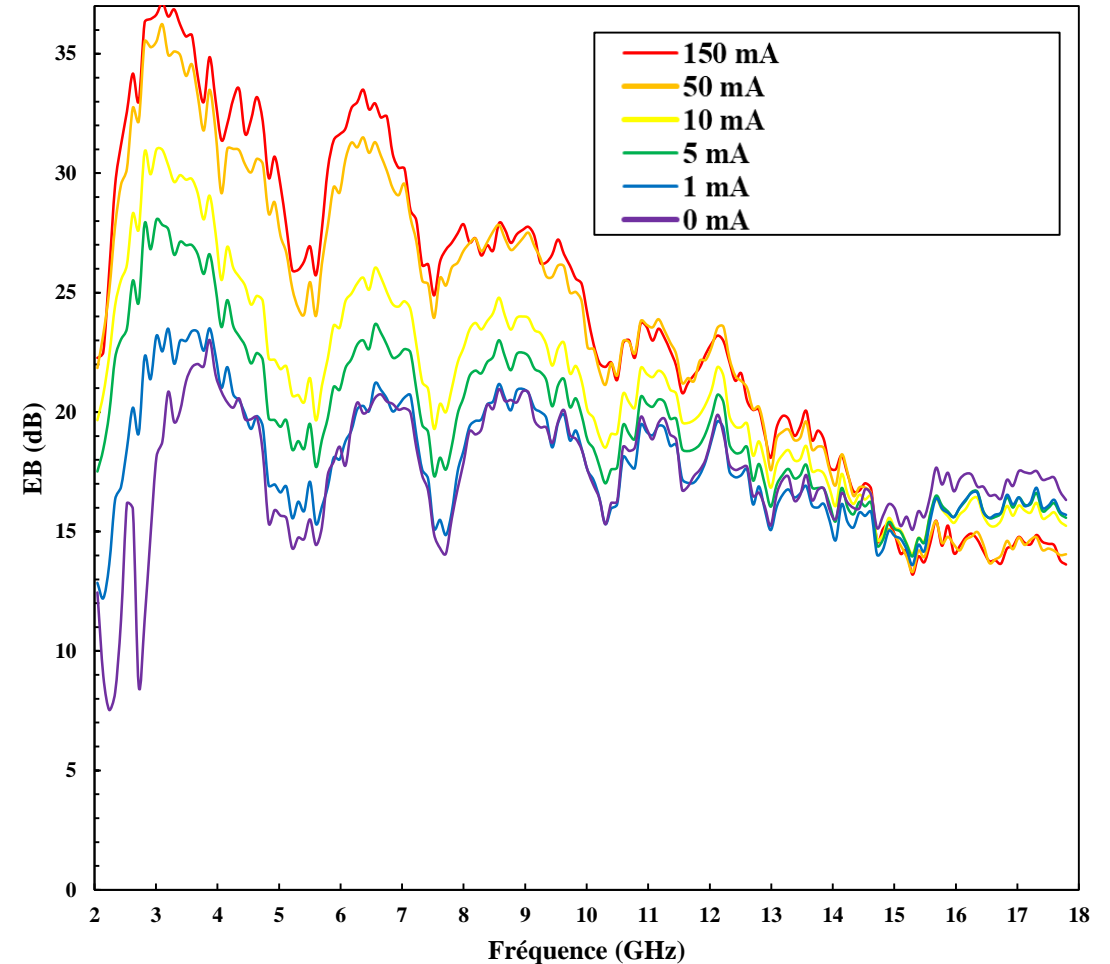
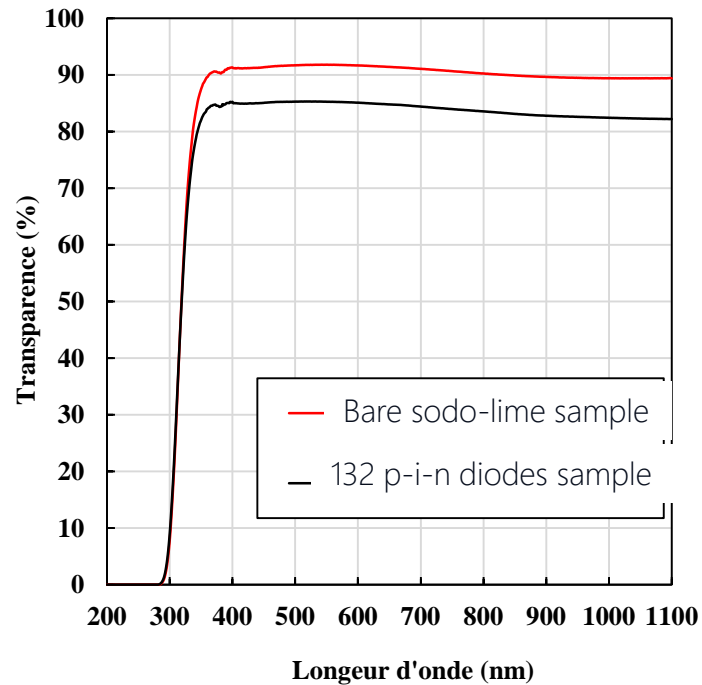
## Fabrication



Mounting by SAFRAN E&D, Valence, France

# Surface Mounted Switching Devices

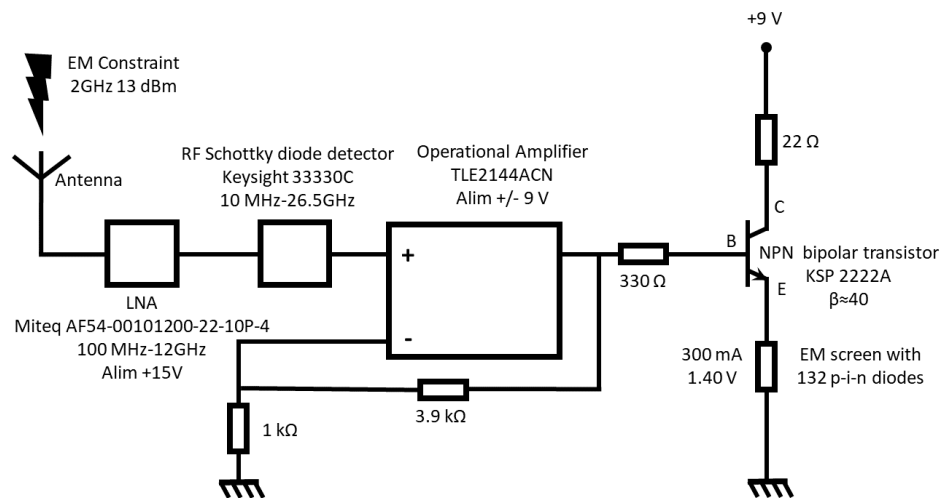
## Experimental results



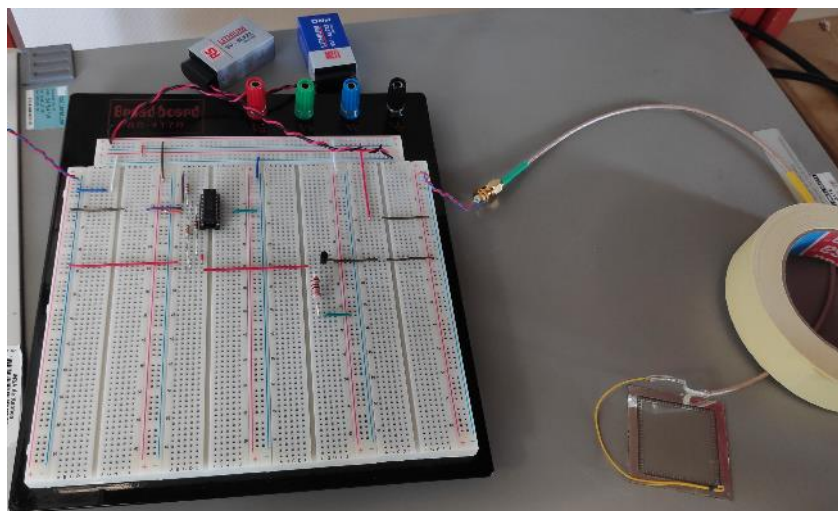
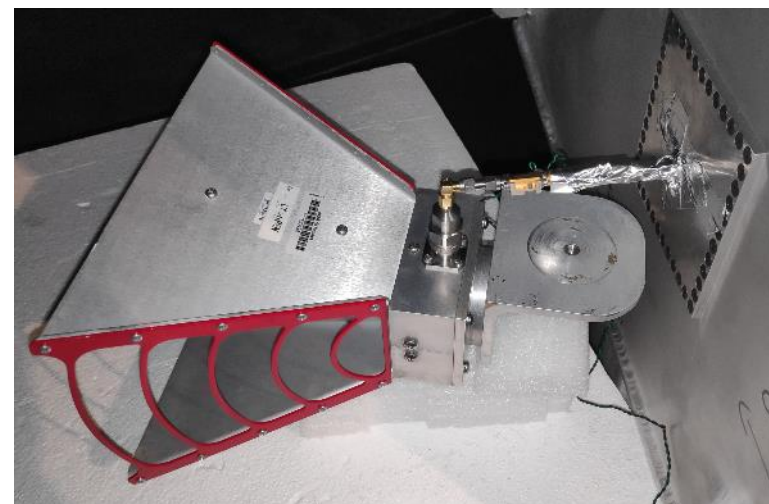
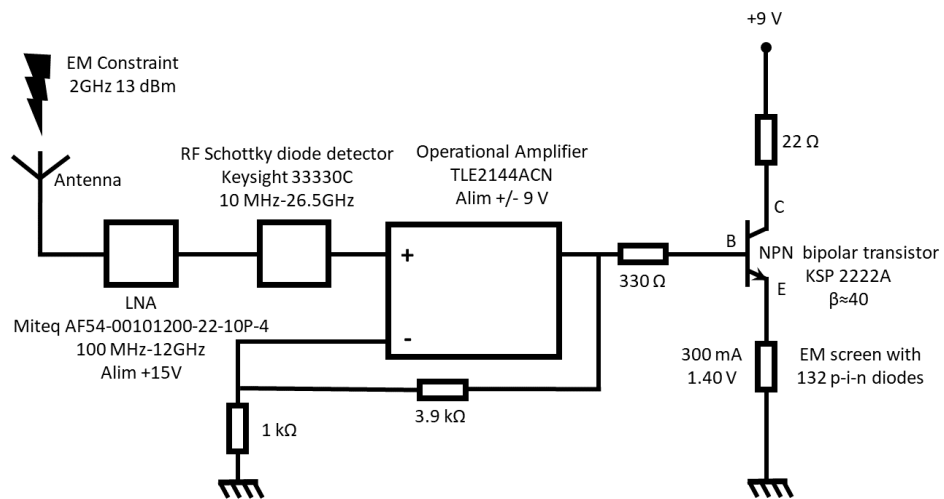


# 3

## Auto-Activated Shield

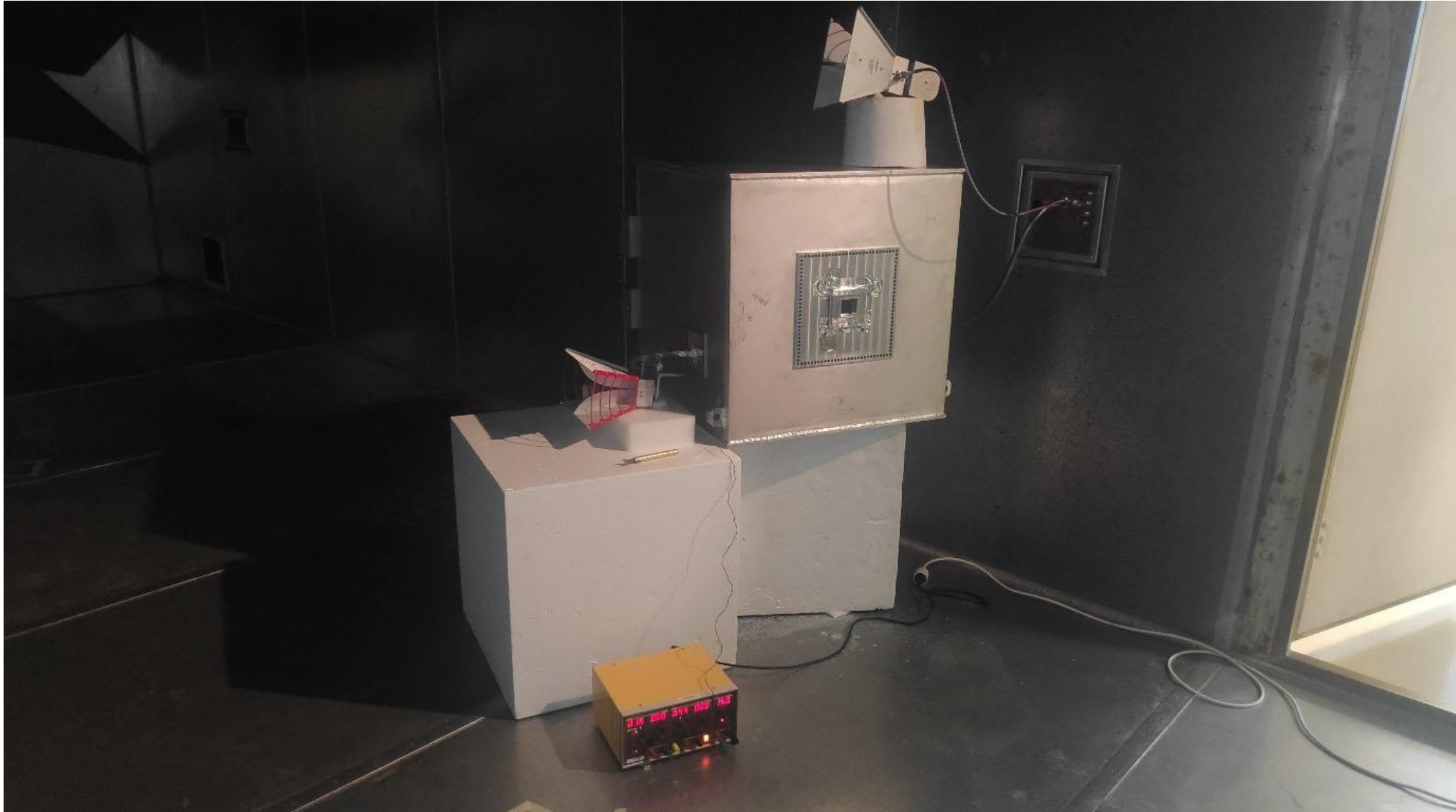


# Auto-activated Shield



- Auto-activation : sensing (antenna), rectifying (Schottky diode), amplifying
- Provide the bias current for the p.i.n. diodes upon presence of the HIRF

# Auto-activated Shield



# Auto-activated Shield

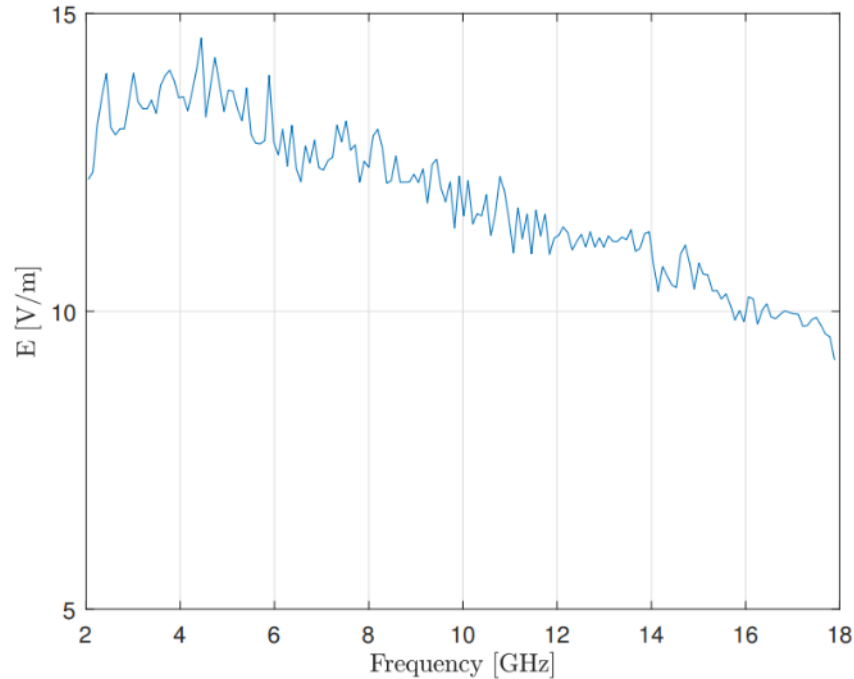
## Results



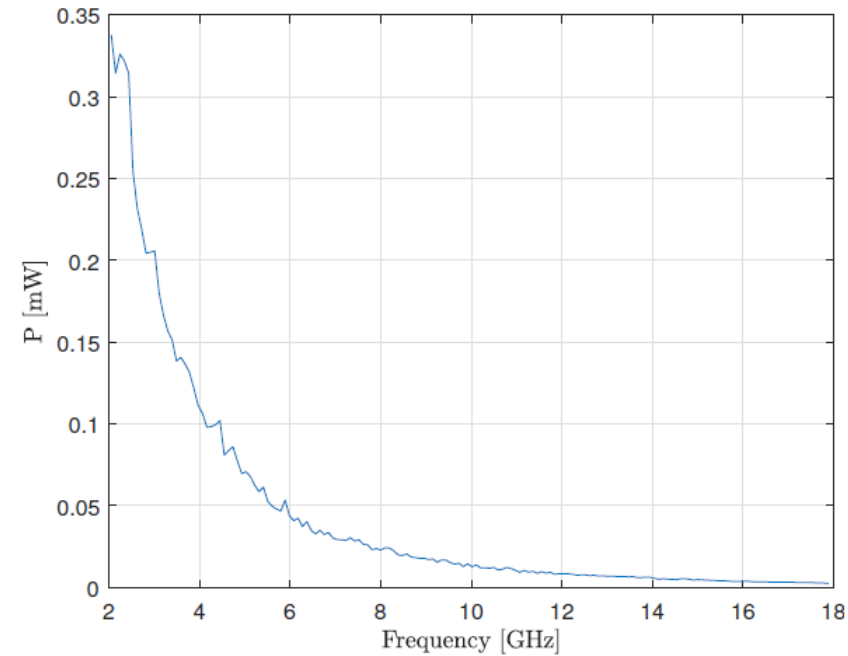
- Excitation : 16 dBm (VNA output) → Average Electric field strength ~ 10 to 15 V/m
- SE variation is absent beyond 10 GHz due to the effective area of the receiving antenna

# Auto-activated Shield

E-Field strength in the RC and power received at the input of the detection circuit

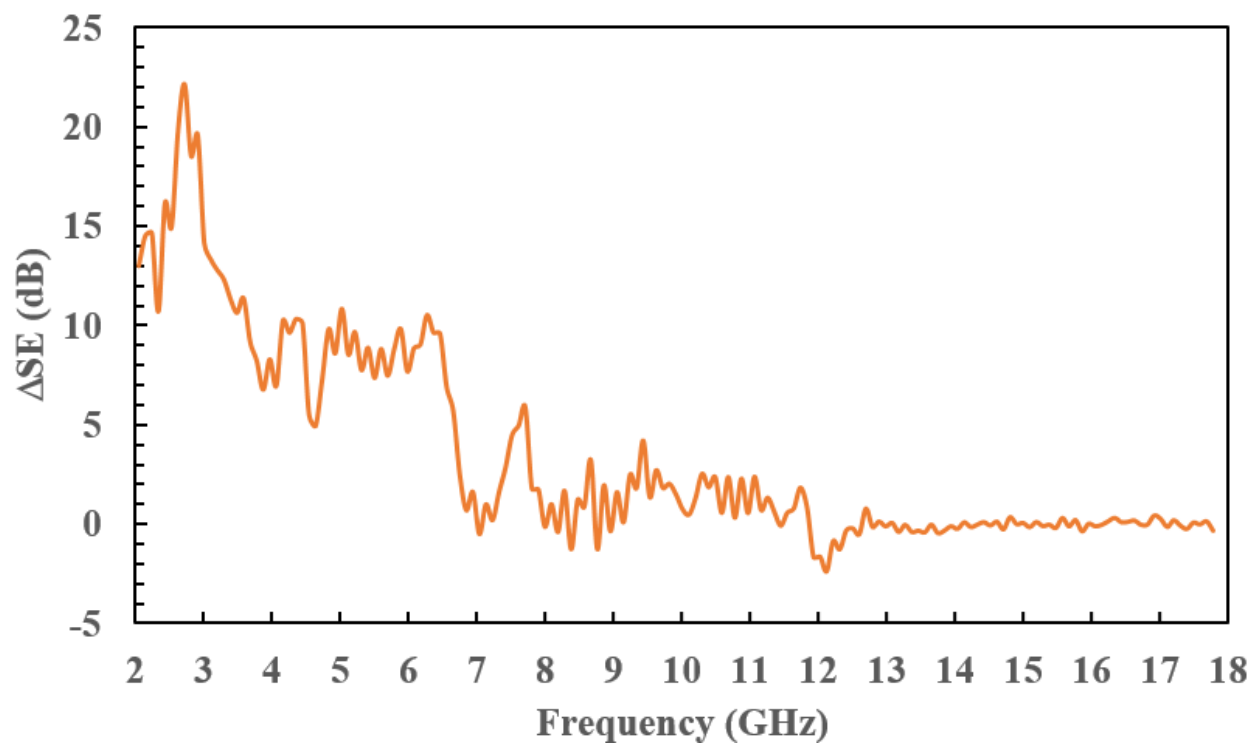


Estimated average E-field in the RC (based on Q-factor measurement)



Average received power at the antenna port of the detection circuit

Relative variation of SE with the proposed auto-activated shield



## A solution to protect electronics from radiated fields (HIRF) upon detection of the interference

- A mesh-metal film deposited on a glass substrate for optical transparency and protection against EM field
- An array of p-i-n diodes controlling the contact impedance of the shield
- A detector circuit for switching diodes on and off in presence or absence of external interference (HIRF)

## Advantages

- Fast switching solution
- Thin film deposition and p-i-n diodes reporting are standard industrial processes
- Possible adjustment of the detector circuit (here designed for proof-of-concept only)

