

1) LTspice

2) Optoelectronics : chapter 3

→ PN-junction : if light strikes it with sufficient energy → e^- 's will jump the semiconductor bandgap and create an e^- /hole pair

Light \Rightarrow photons : $E_p \equiv$ energy in the photon

For e^- bandgap jump : $E_p \geq E_G$ {bandgap energy}

$$E_p = h\nu = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

$h = \text{Planck's constant} = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}$

$\nu = \text{light frequency}$

$c = \text{speed of light} = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

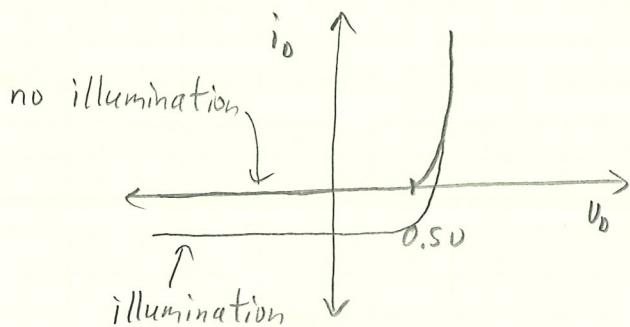
$\lambda = \text{light wavelength}$

wavelength \rightarrow show plot

Frequency \uparrow : Wavelength \downarrow

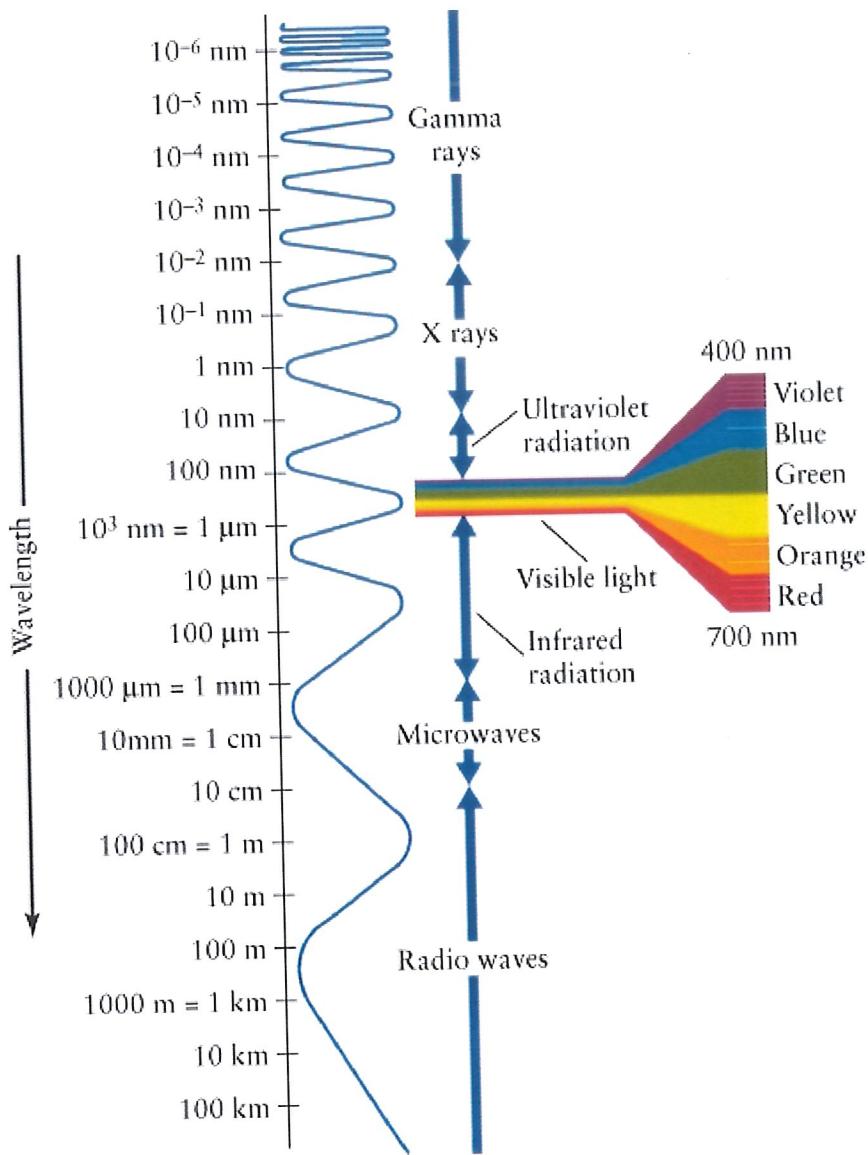
Frequency \uparrow : $E_p \uparrow$

a. Effect of light on a pn-junction diode



Illumination increases the reverse bias current \rightarrow called $i_{ph} \equiv$ photon-generated current

Wavelength of Electromagnetic Radiation:

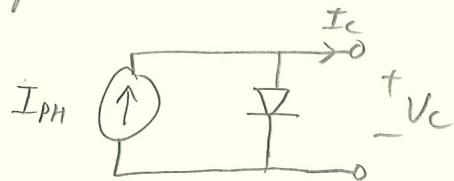


From: http://eosweb.larc.nasa.gov/EDDOCS/Wavelengths_for_Colors.html

a pn junction diode used for this purpose \rightarrow called a "photo diode"

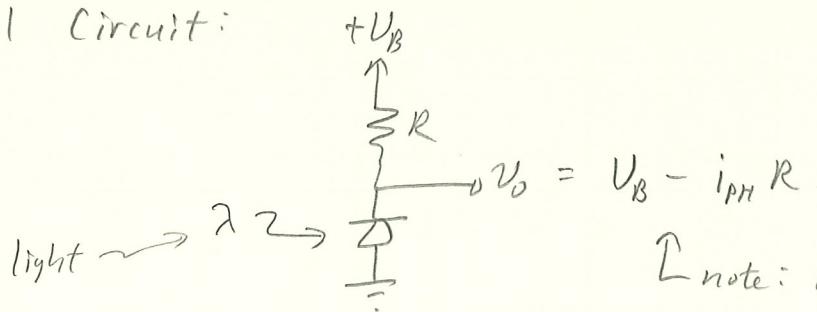
Semiconductor devices used for this purpose (including photo diodes) are called photodetectors

Model for a photodiode:



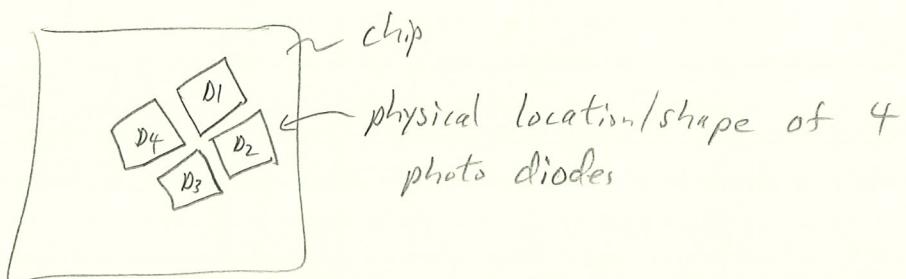
Uses: fiber optic communications, optical detectors/sensors

Typical Circuit:



note: book has this wrong

4-Photodiode Quad Detector



\rightarrow light: ideally shines in the center of Quad Cell \rightarrow all 4 photo diodes have same current output

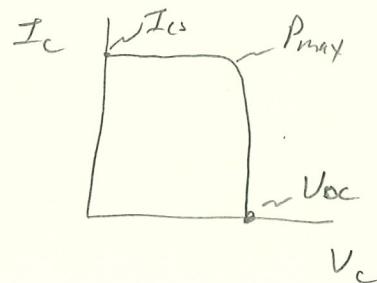
\rightarrow if light is not centered \rightarrow output currents not equal \rightarrow Comparing the 4 output currents yields the light beam

location \rightarrow Centroiding \downarrow DVD

\rightarrow Similar sensor used in CD players to keep the laser beam on track

b. Solar or Photovoltaic Cells

pn junction optimized for power production



$I_{cs} \rightarrow$ short circuit current : $I_{cmax} \rightarrow$ but $V_c = 0$

$V_{oc} \rightarrow$ open circuit voltage : $V_{cmax} \rightarrow$ but $I_c = 0$

$P_{max} \rightarrow I_c$ and V_c for maximum output power

c. Light-Emitting Diodes \rightarrow LED

\rightarrow pn junction $\rightarrow e^- +$ hole recombine and release energy

Si \rightarrow this energy is not optimized for visible light

other semiconductors (GaAs, etc) \rightarrow visible light LEDs

\rightarrow also have IR, UV + laser diodes

red, orange, green, blue

\downarrow

white

\downarrow
blue w/ white
phosphorous coating

\rightarrow also have LCD (liquid crystal display)

Optoelectronics is a BIG area