# FYSC23

# Semiconductor lab

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# Abstract

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#### 1 Introduction

Semiconductors are becoming more and more important for our society. One important application of semiconductors is light emitting diodes (LEDs) [1] which are used in e.g. displays and lighting, but also have application in medicine. LEDs also show a much better efficiency than earlier lightbulbs, thus decreasing energy consumption [1], something which is becoming increasingly more important. The basic part of the LED, the pn-junction, is also used in solar cells and can be used to produce energy from light [1].

#### 2 Theory

#### 3 Experiment

#### 3.1 Part 1

Wavelength white LED: 454.17 nm integration time 70 ms averaging every 10th measurements

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Mesurment	V <sub>in</sub> (V)	V <sub>across</sub> (V)	I <sub>circuit</sub> (mA)	Intensity (counts)
1	1	1.14	0.0	5.00
2	1.8	1.96	0.0	8.00
3	2.2	2.41	0.00	4.70
4	2.5	2.56	0.36	590.30
5	2.9	2.66	3.11	4377.70
6	3.3	2.72	6.21	7979.50
7	3.7	2.76	9.24	10846.90
8	4.4	2.84	15.24	16080.10
9	5.3	2.93	24.5	21958.10
10	6.5	3.02	35.2	27642.20
11	7.3	3.08	42.6	30184.80
12	8.3	3.15	52.0	33590.00
13	9.1	3.20	59.0	36153.70

Table 1: tab:part1

#### 3.2 Part 1

Wavelength white LED: 596.85 nm integration time 2 ms averaging every 10th measurements

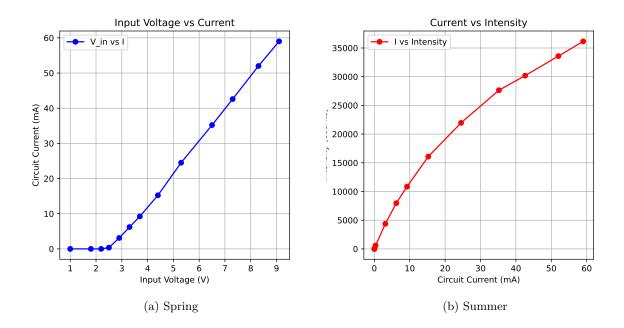
Before:  $V_{\rm in}$  was 5.0 V,  $V_{\rm across}$  2.06 V,  $I_{\rm circuit}$  30.8 mA and the intensity 2663.70

After:  $V_{\rm in}$  was 5.0 V,  $V_{\rm across}$  4.44 V,  $I_{\rm circuit}$  7.7 mA and the intensity 10752.70

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### 4 Result

#### 4.1 Part 1



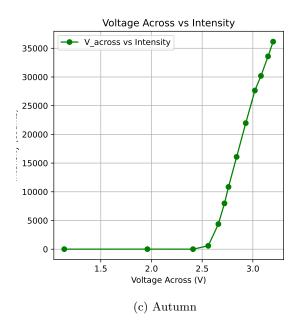


Figure 1: Histograms for different seasons.

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#### 4.2 Part 2

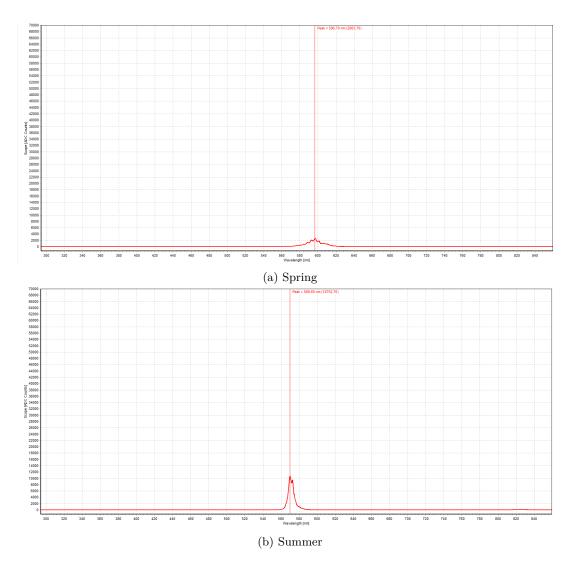


Figure 2: ...

#### 4.3 Part 3

Detector/Emitter	Red	Green	Blue
Red	Output	No output	No output
Green	Output	Output	No output
Blue	Output	Output	Output

Table 2: tab:part3

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# 5 Discussion

# 6 Conclusion

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# References

[1] Philip Hofmann. Solid State Physics: An Introduction. Wiley-VCH, 2nd edition, 2015.