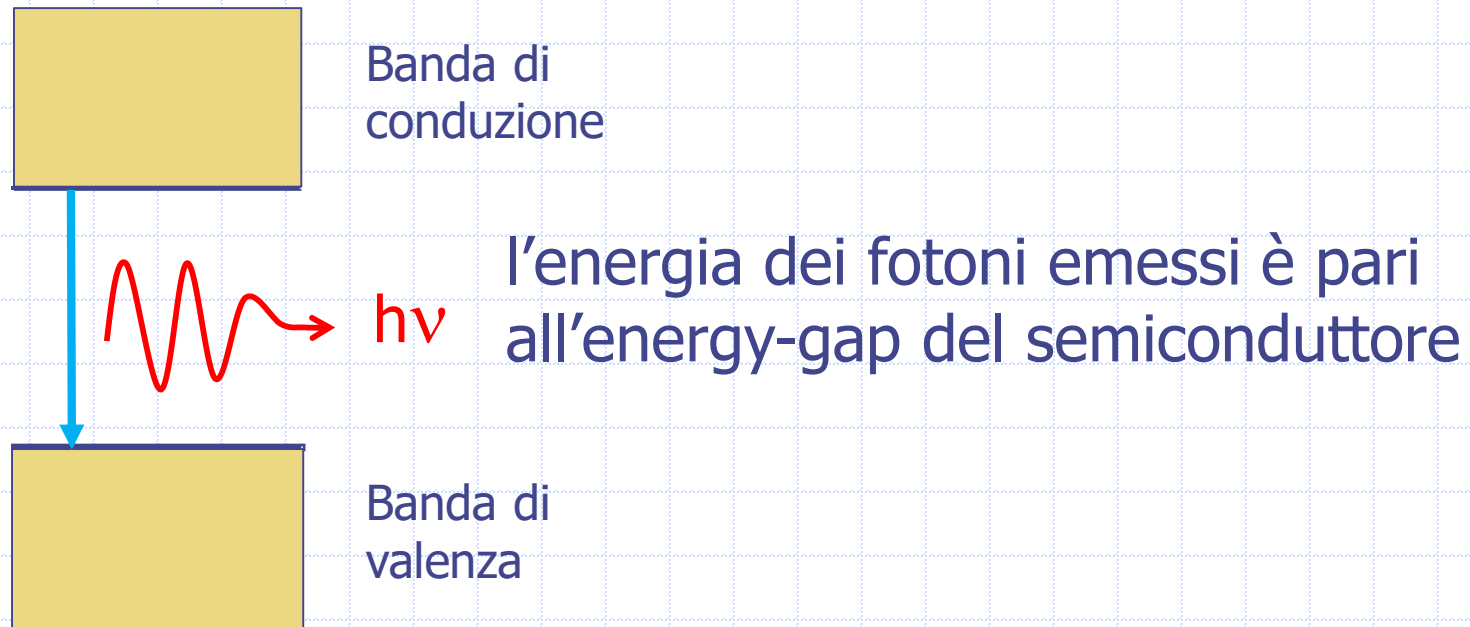


Giunzione p-n :

applicazioni: LED e laser a
semiconduttore

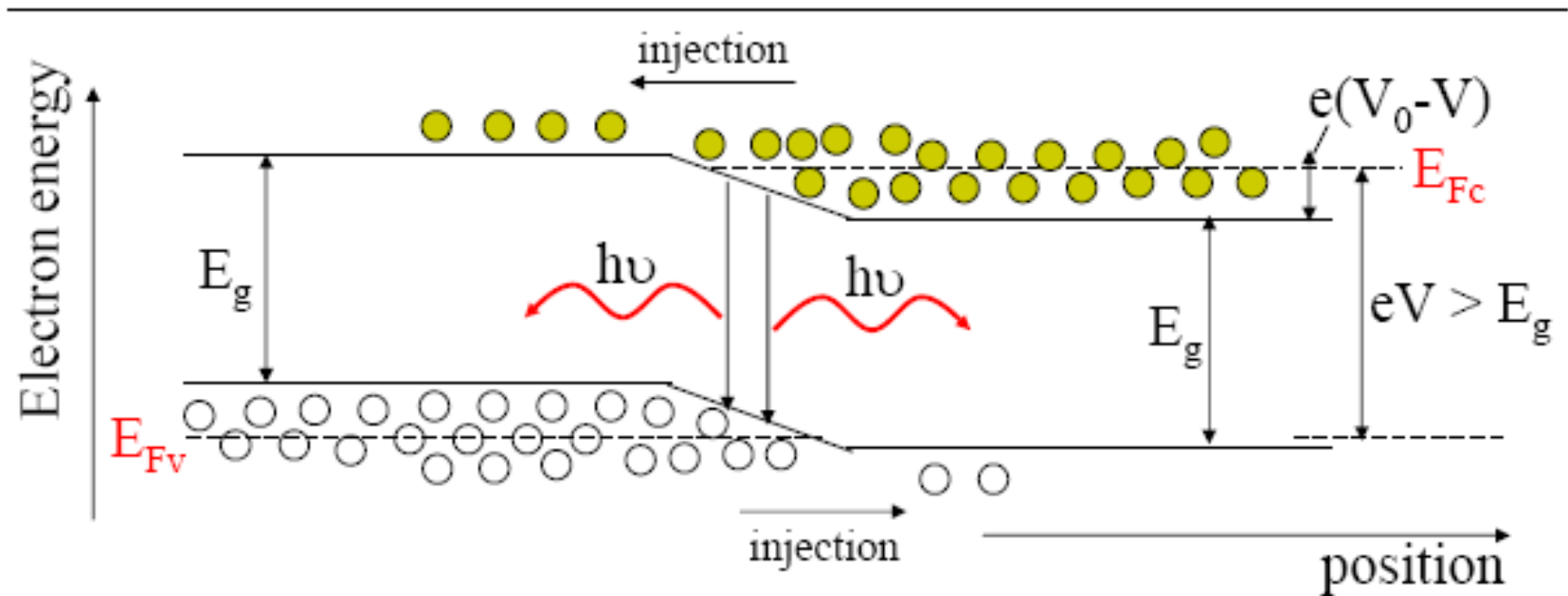
La ricombinazione di coppie-elettrone lacuna può dar luogo all'emissione di luce per «ricombinazione radiativa»



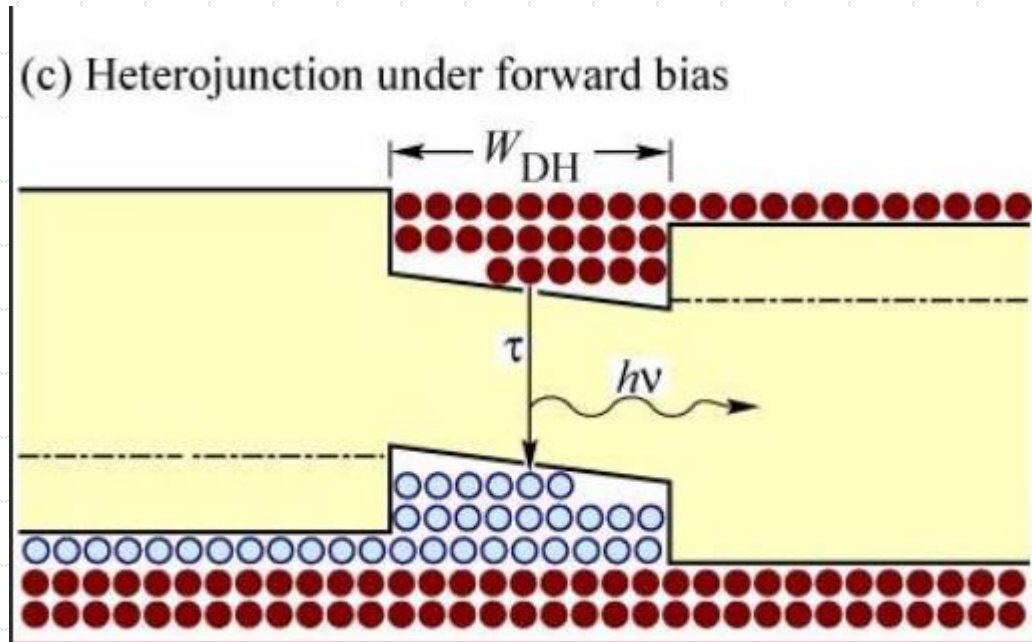
Questo processo è molto più probabile nei semiconduttori composti III-V che in silicio: per i semiconduttori III-V nel processo di ricombinazione la quantità di moto è automaticamente conservata; nel silicio è necessario un processo a tre corpi (elettrone, lacuna, vibrazione del reticolo cristallino), che ha minore probabilità

La probabilità di ricombinazione è proporzionale al prodotto della concentrazione di elettroni e lacune np : se usiamo una giunzione pn, i portatori diffondono in una regione troppo estesa e l'emissione è poco efficiente

è necessario *confinare* i portatori

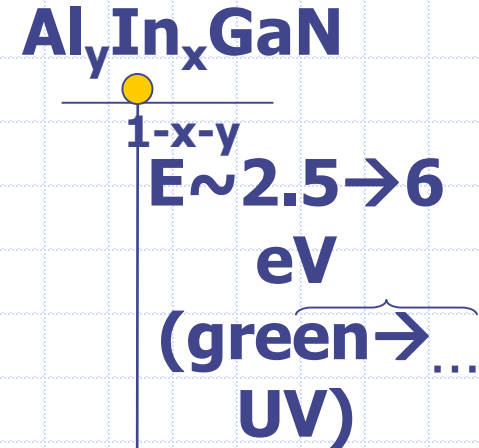
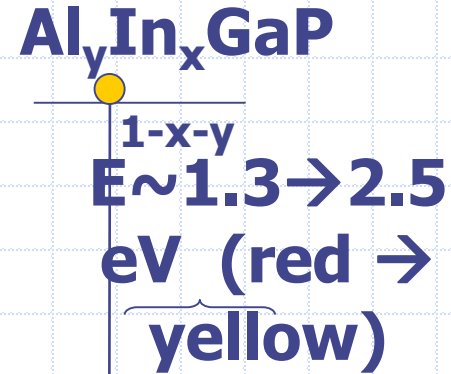
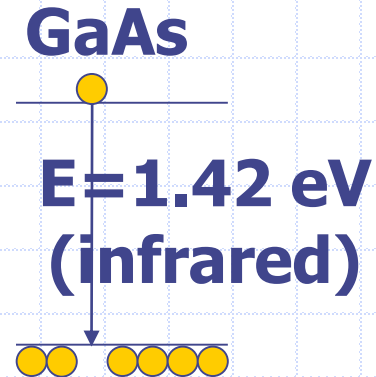
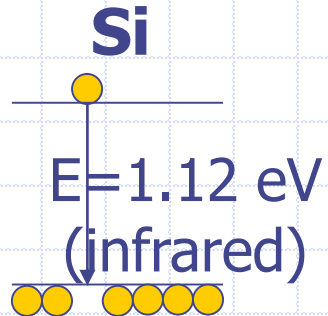


Si usa una eterogiunzione tra materiali con diverso energy gap, in modo da «confinare» gli elettroni e le lacune in una «buca di potenziale» dove, fuori equilibrio, il prodotto np è elevatissimo

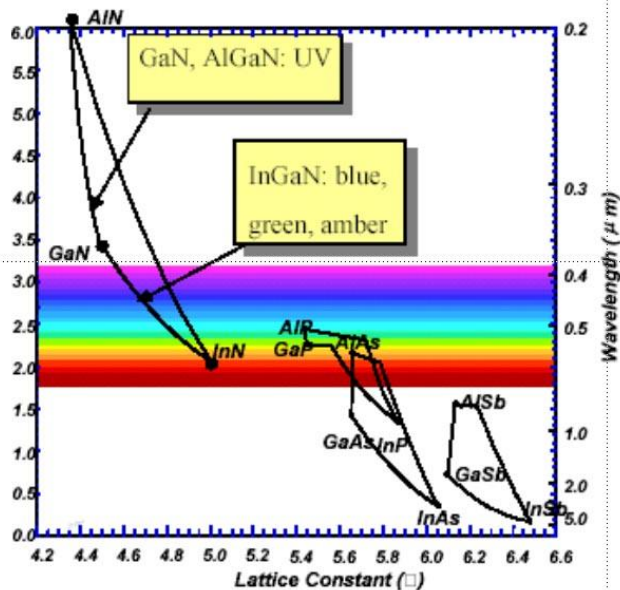


Scegliendo opportunamente il materiale nel quale avviene la ricombinazione si ottengono diodi emettitori di luce (LED) di lunghezza d'onda diversa

Wavelength vs Bandgap (material)



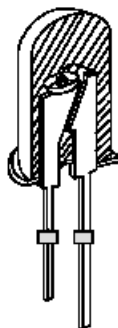
Visible light emission



Evolution of LEDs → Towards higher power levels

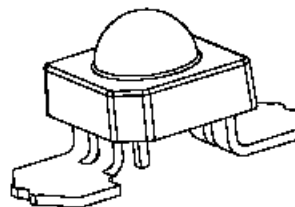


1962



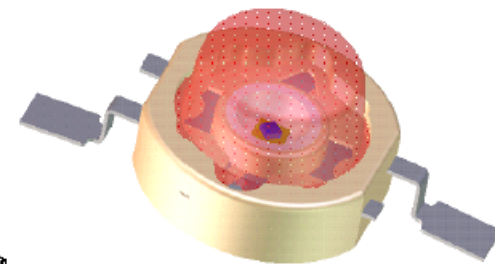
$P_{\max} \sim 0.1\text{W}$
150-200 K/W
1970

Standard 5mm Lamp



$P_{\max} \sim 0.2-0.4\text{W}$
50 K/W
1994

LumiLeds SnapLED™



$P_{\max} \sim 0.6-4.0\text{W}$
9-14 K/W
1998

LumiLeds Luxeon™



$P_{\max} \sim 4.0\text{W}$
10 K/W

LumiLeds Luxeon™



CREE XML
1000 lm at 100 lm/W,
 $R_{\text{th}} = 2.5\text{ K/W}$

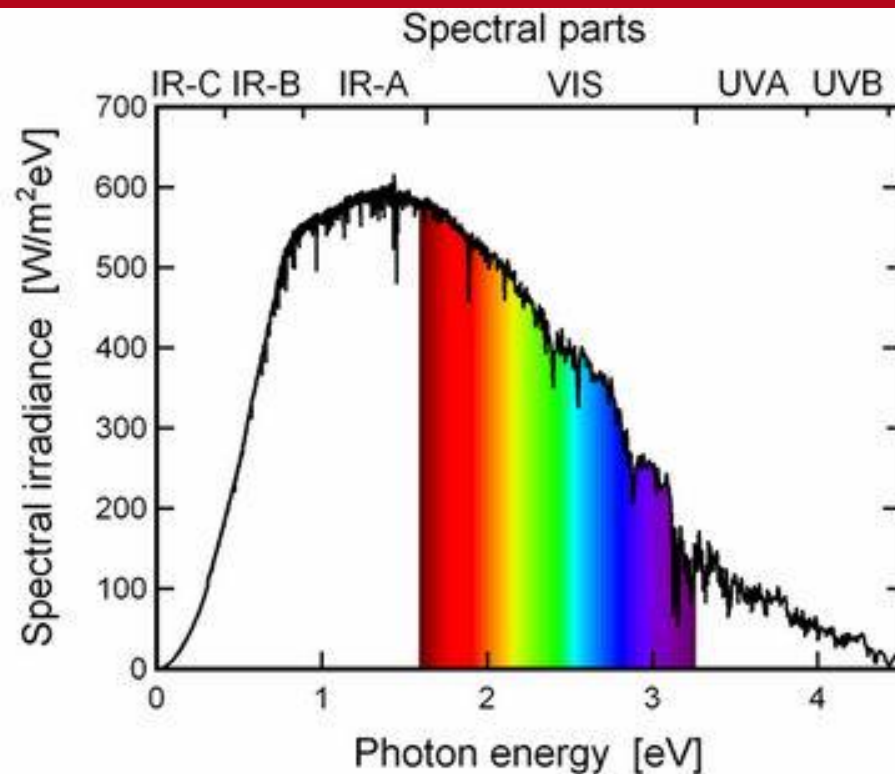
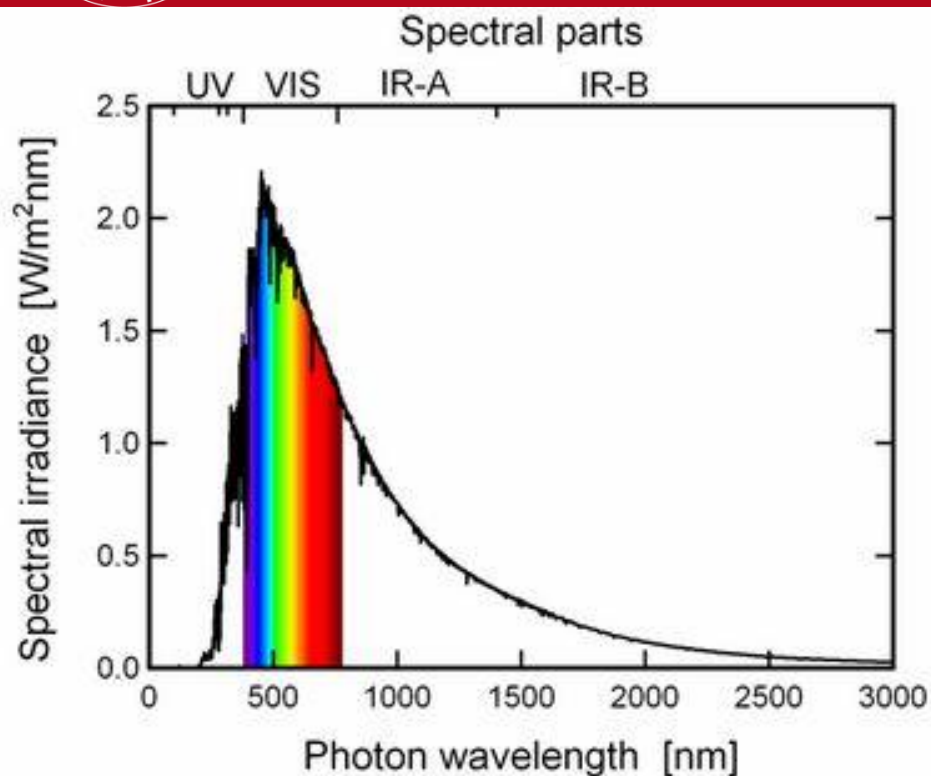


SHARP Megazeni,
2600 lm at 100 lm/W

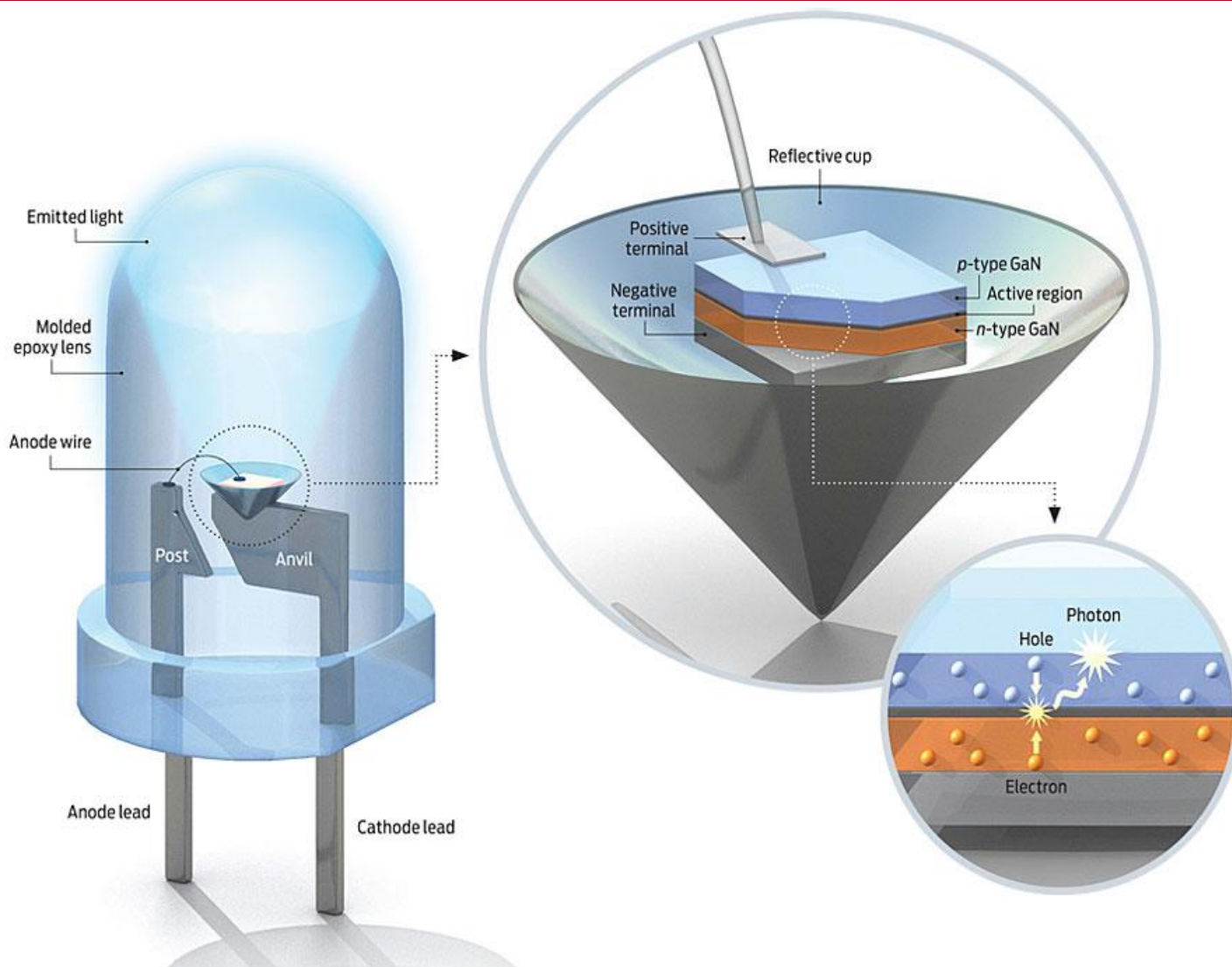


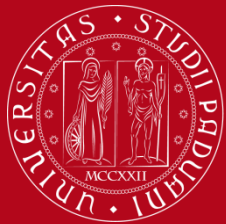
UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA

Our “reference” source

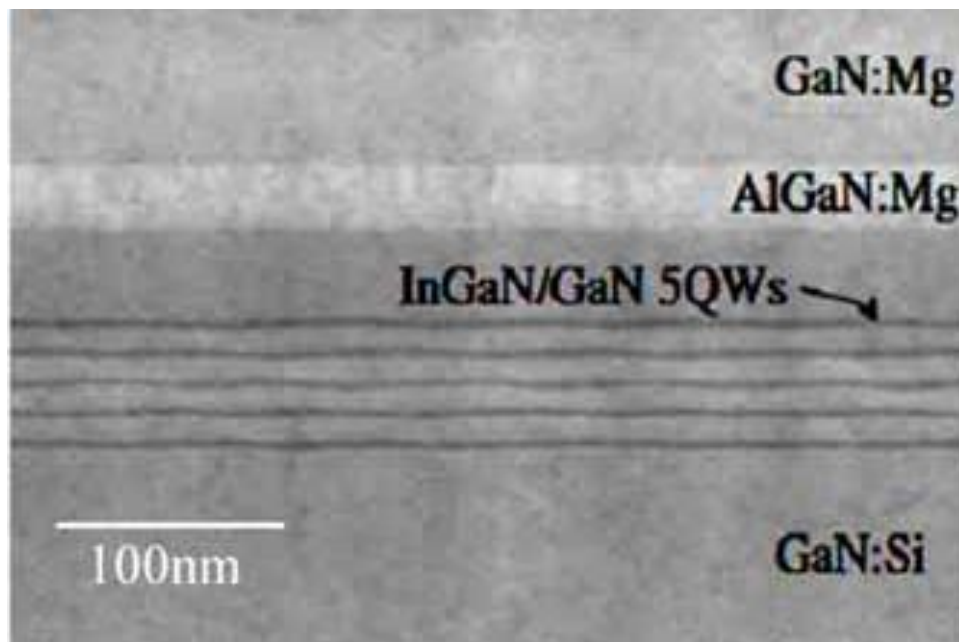


LED: basic structure

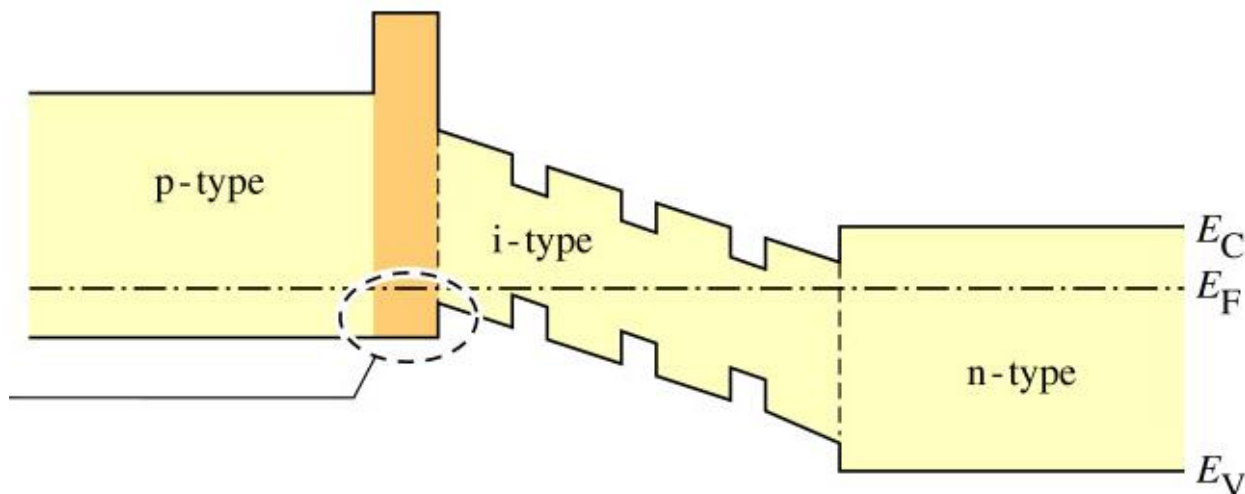




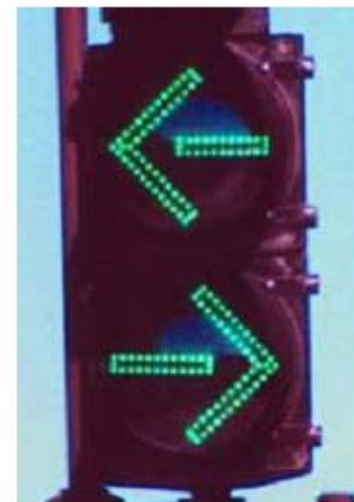
Multi-quantum well structure



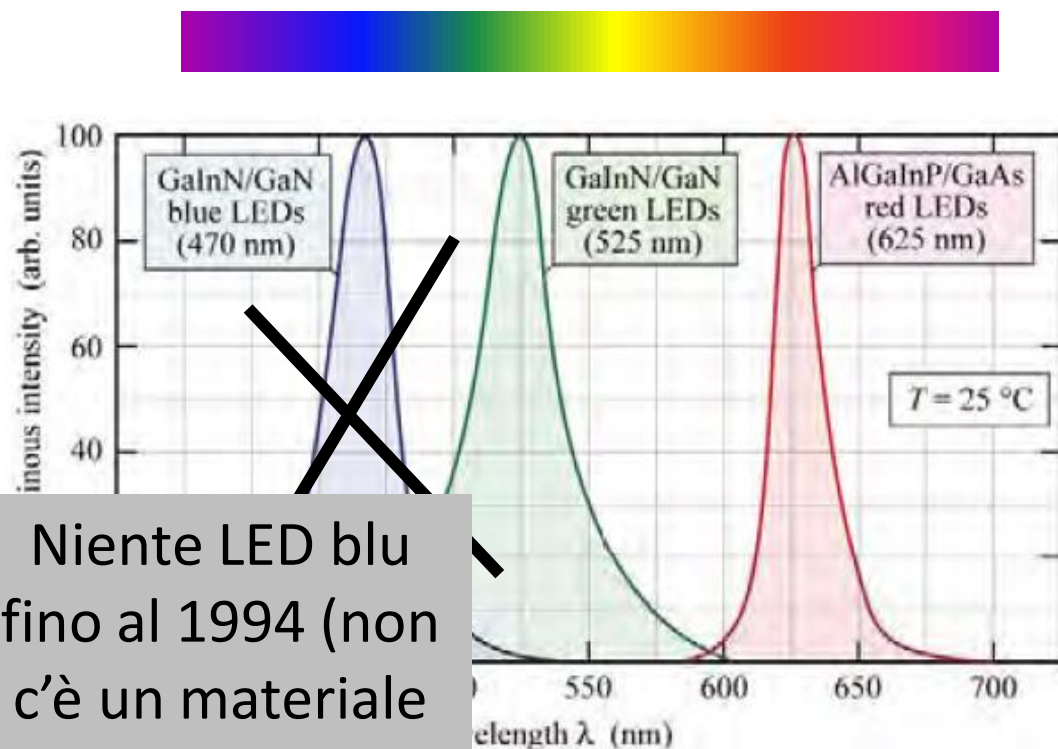
Emitted photons
proportional to
 B_{np}



1962-1990: i LED come «indicatori» (bassa potenza)



LED ad alta efficienza



Niente LED blu
fino al 1994 (non
c'è un materiale
adeguato!!!)

È impossibile
ottenere luce

bianca! 10000 - 100000 ore

• Tempo di vita

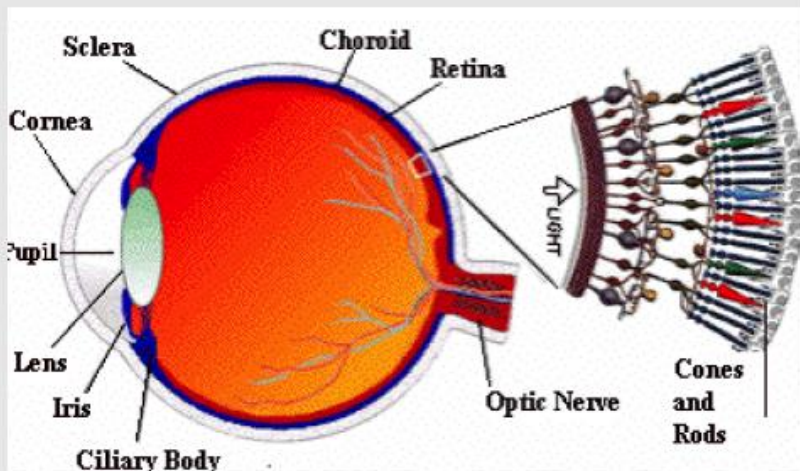


• Luce praticamente
monocromatica
(lunghezza d'onda
dipende dal
semiconduttore)

• Efficienza interna \sim
90%

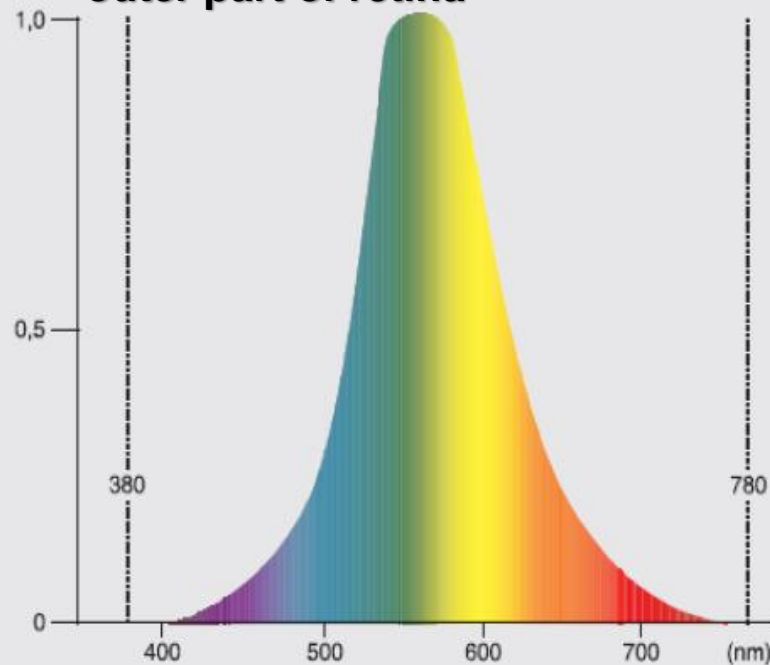
Perception of the Human Eye

- 3 color cones (RGB)
- $V(\lambda)$ = green sensitivity
- Additive color mixing → very accurate color perception



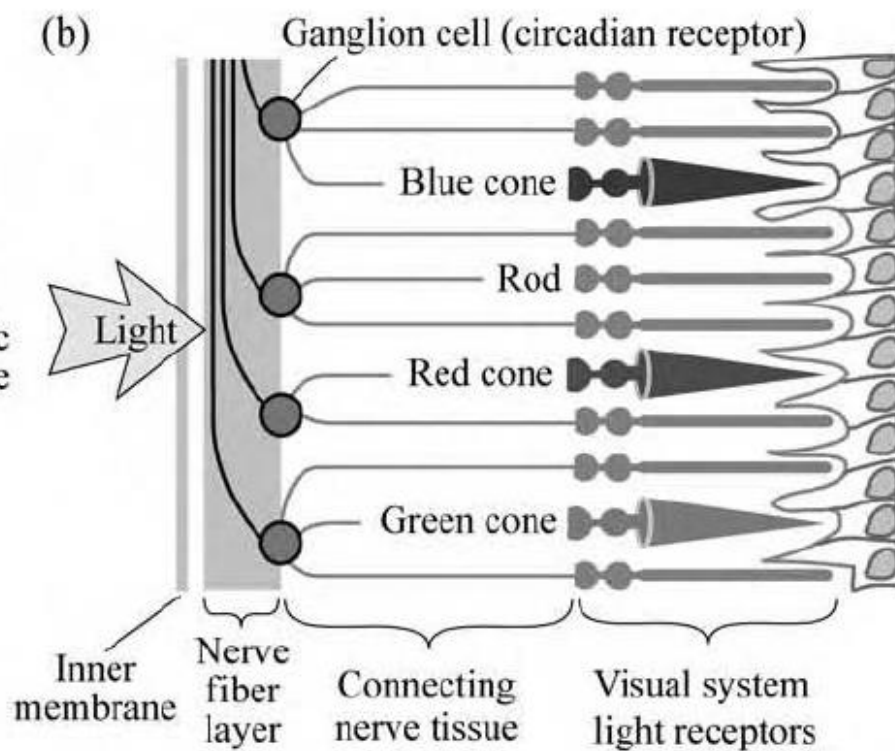
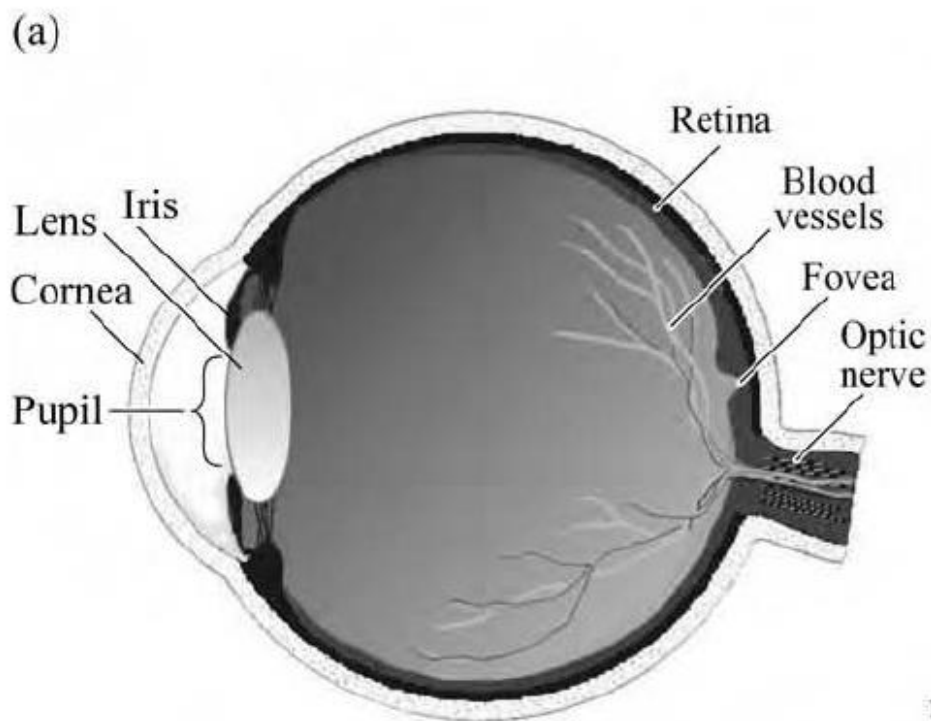
• **Cones:** located at the center of the retina, devoted to color vision (6 M in each eye, RGB)

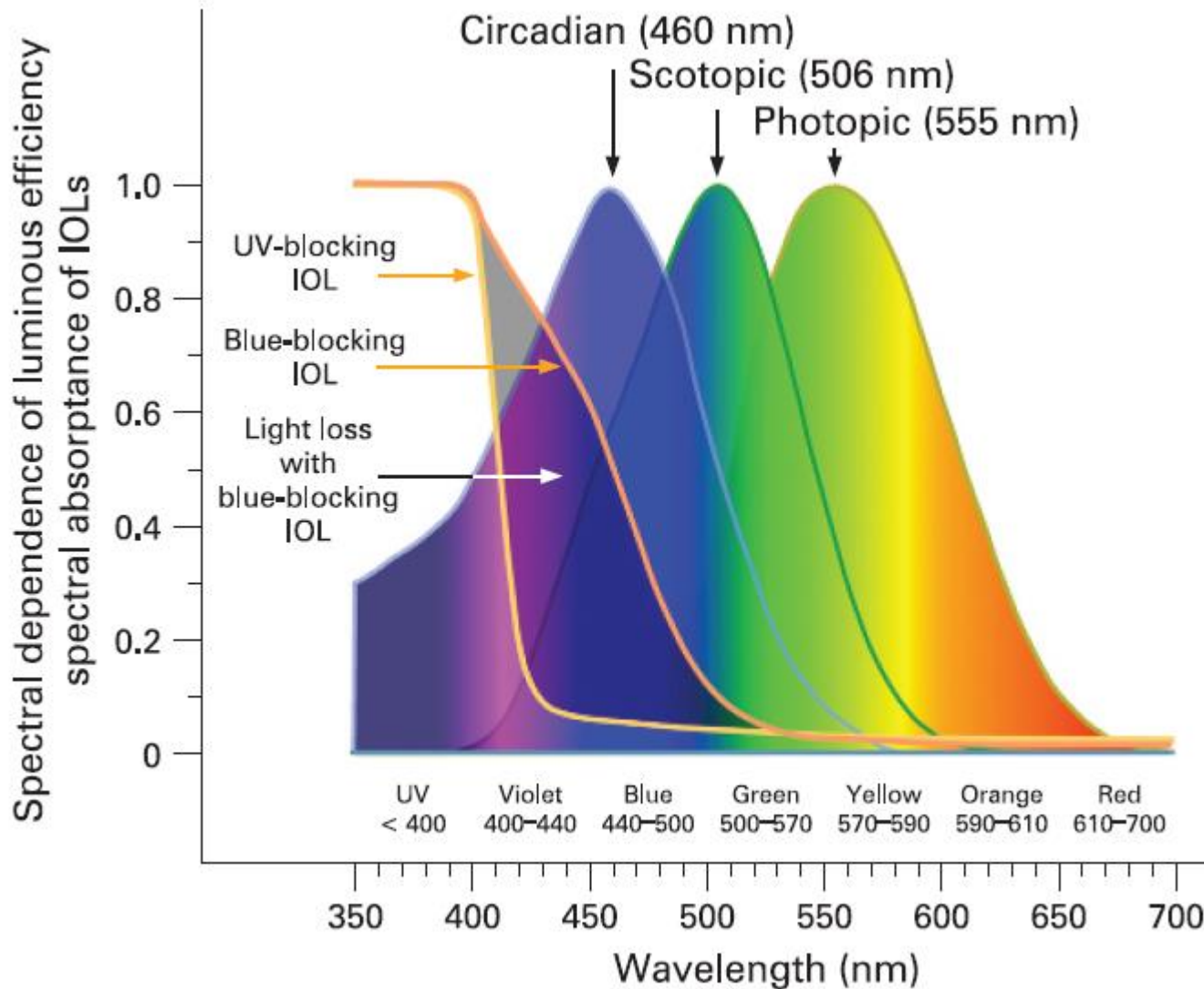
• **Rod Cells:** devoted to night vision, in the outer part of retina

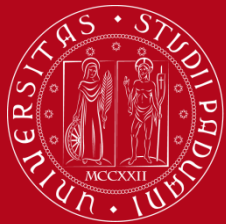


Eye sensitivity curve $V(\lambda)$

Light Perception

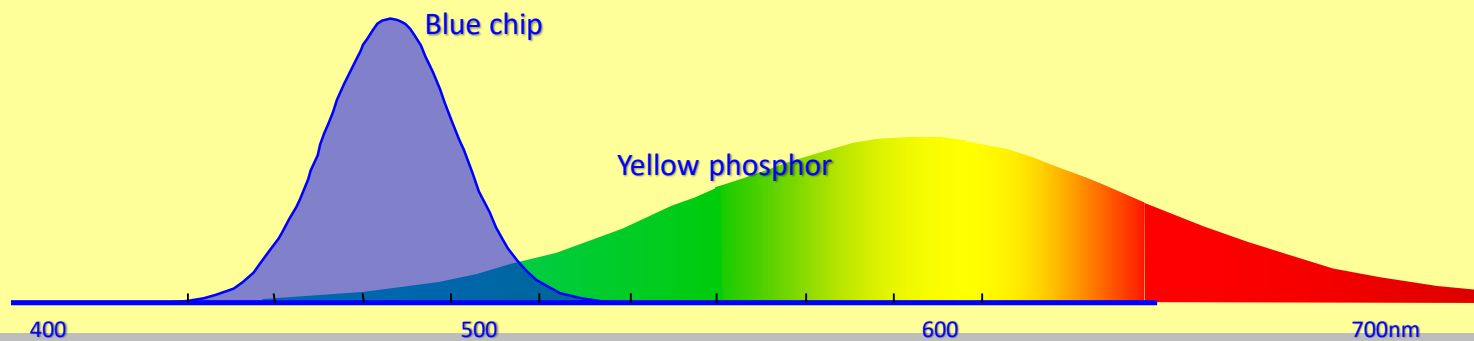
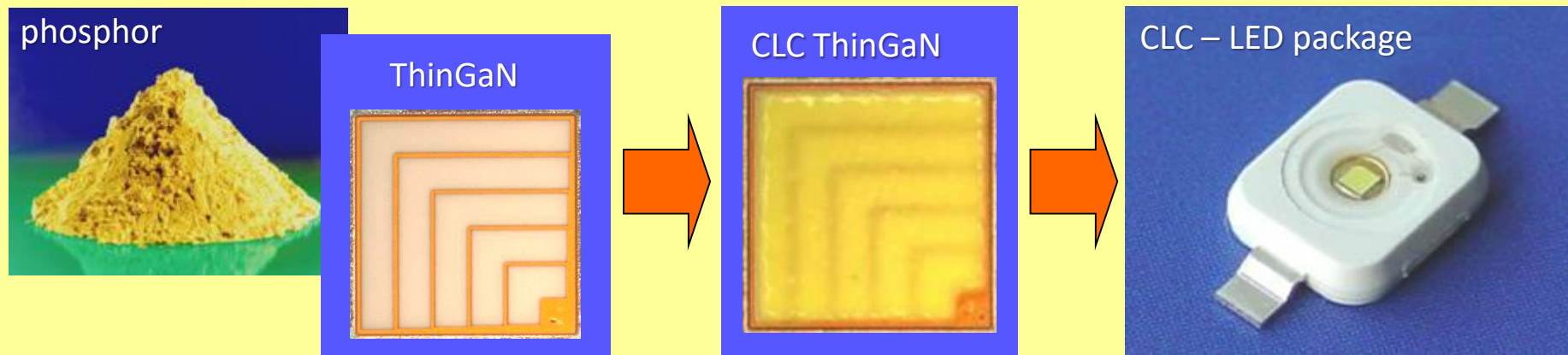






UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA

Struttura di un LED bianco



Struttura di un LED «multi quantum well»

Composite White Light Emitting Diode

phosphor or direct emitter

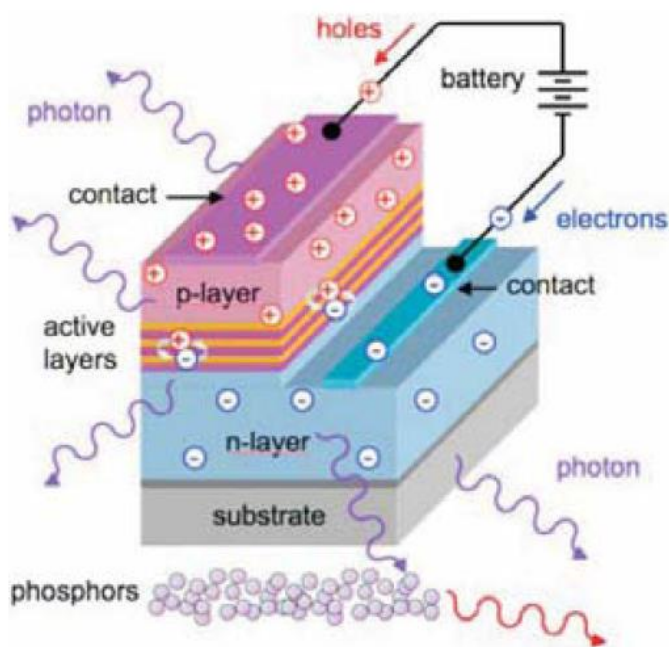
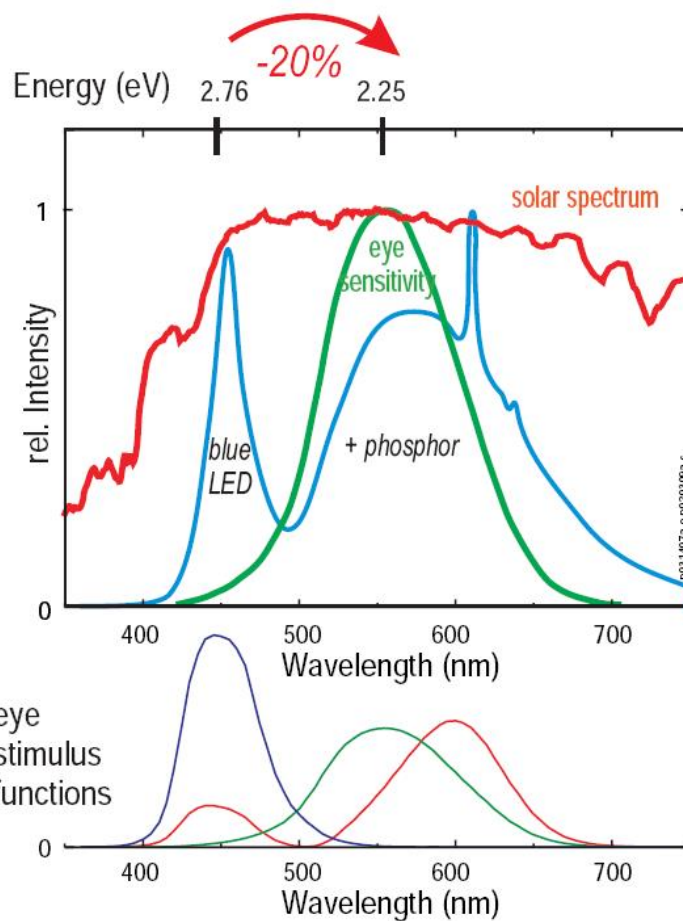
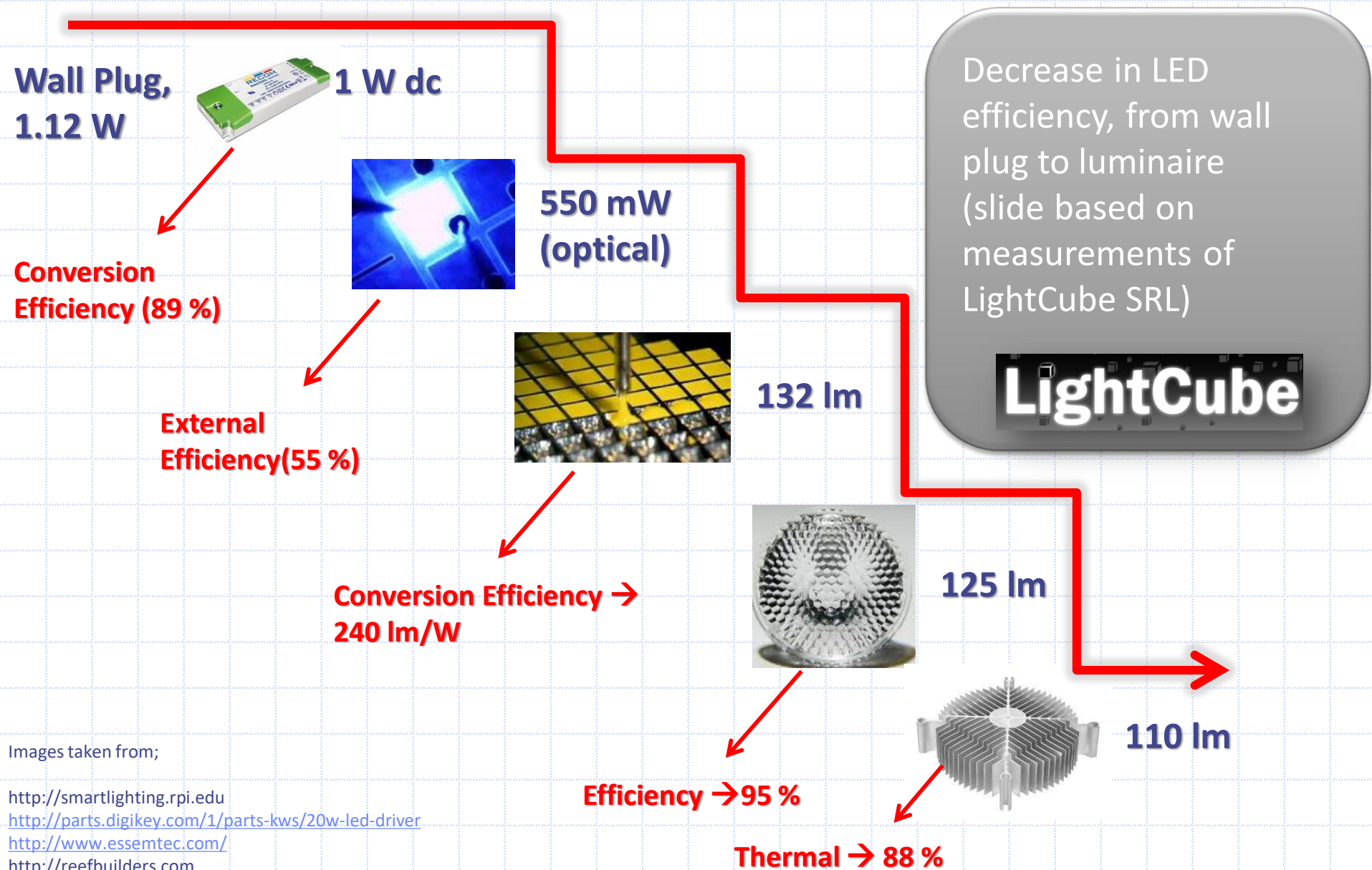


Image strongly out of proportion



Efficiency loss mechanisms in LEDs



Images taken from;

<http://smartlighting.rpi.edu>

<http://parts.digikey.com/1/parts-kws/20w-led-driver>

<http://www.essemtec.com/>

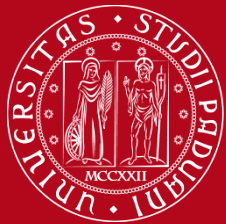
<http://reefbuilders.com>

<http://www.aluminum-solar-frame.com>



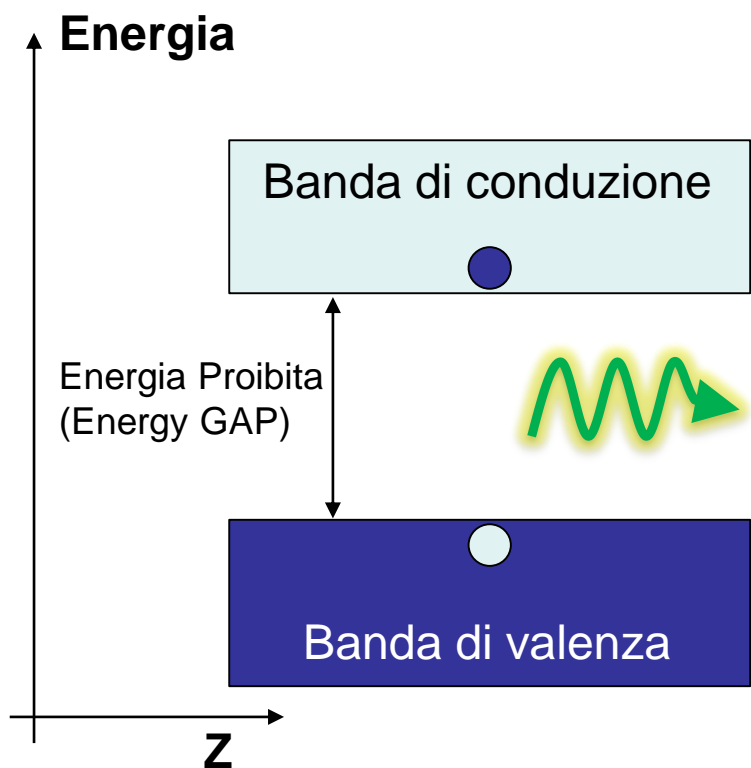
UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA

laser a semiconduttore

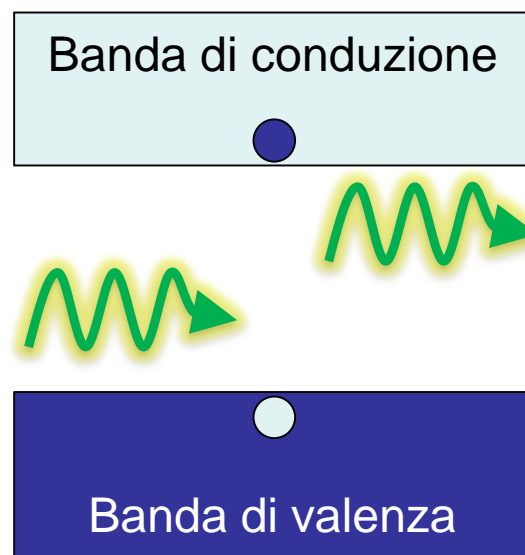


Emissione spontanea ed emissione stimolata

Abbiamo visto che è possibile emettere “luce” attraverso un Light Emitting Diode (LED)

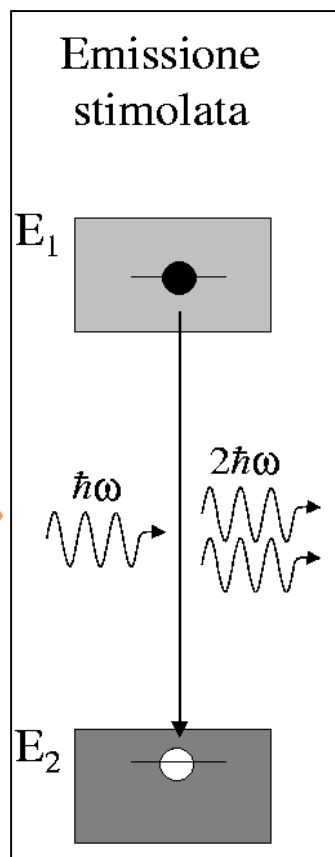


**Emissione Spontanea
(LED)**



**Emissione Stimolata
(Amplificatore ottico)**

Amplificatore ottico



LASER = **L**ight **A**mplification by **S**timulated **E**mission of **R**adiation

In realtà il Laser è un oscillatore che emette radiazione elettromagnetica ad una determinata frequenza.

Come ogni altro oscillatore è formato da

- un amplificatore (di radiazione elettromagnetica)
- una retroazione (positiva)

Diodi Laser:

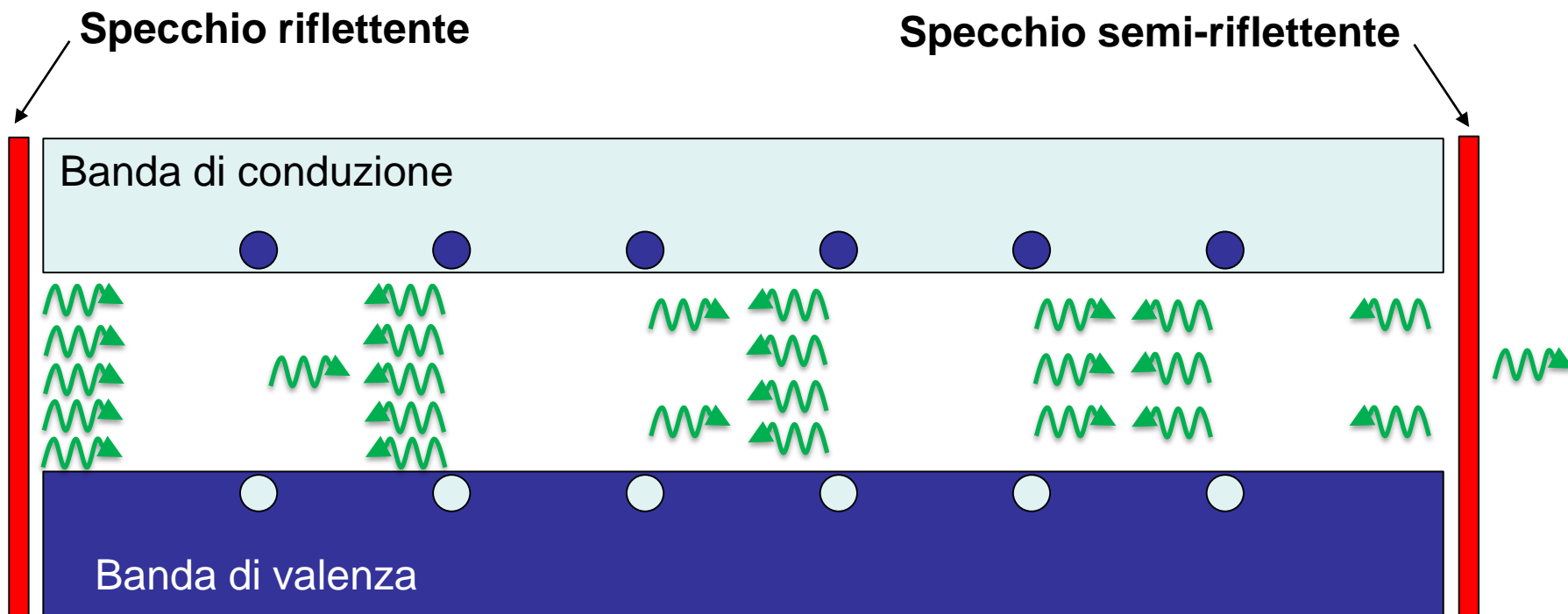
Amplificatore ottico: Diodo a semiconduttore che emette per emissione stimolata

Retroazione: Cavità ottica (specchi semiriflettenti)

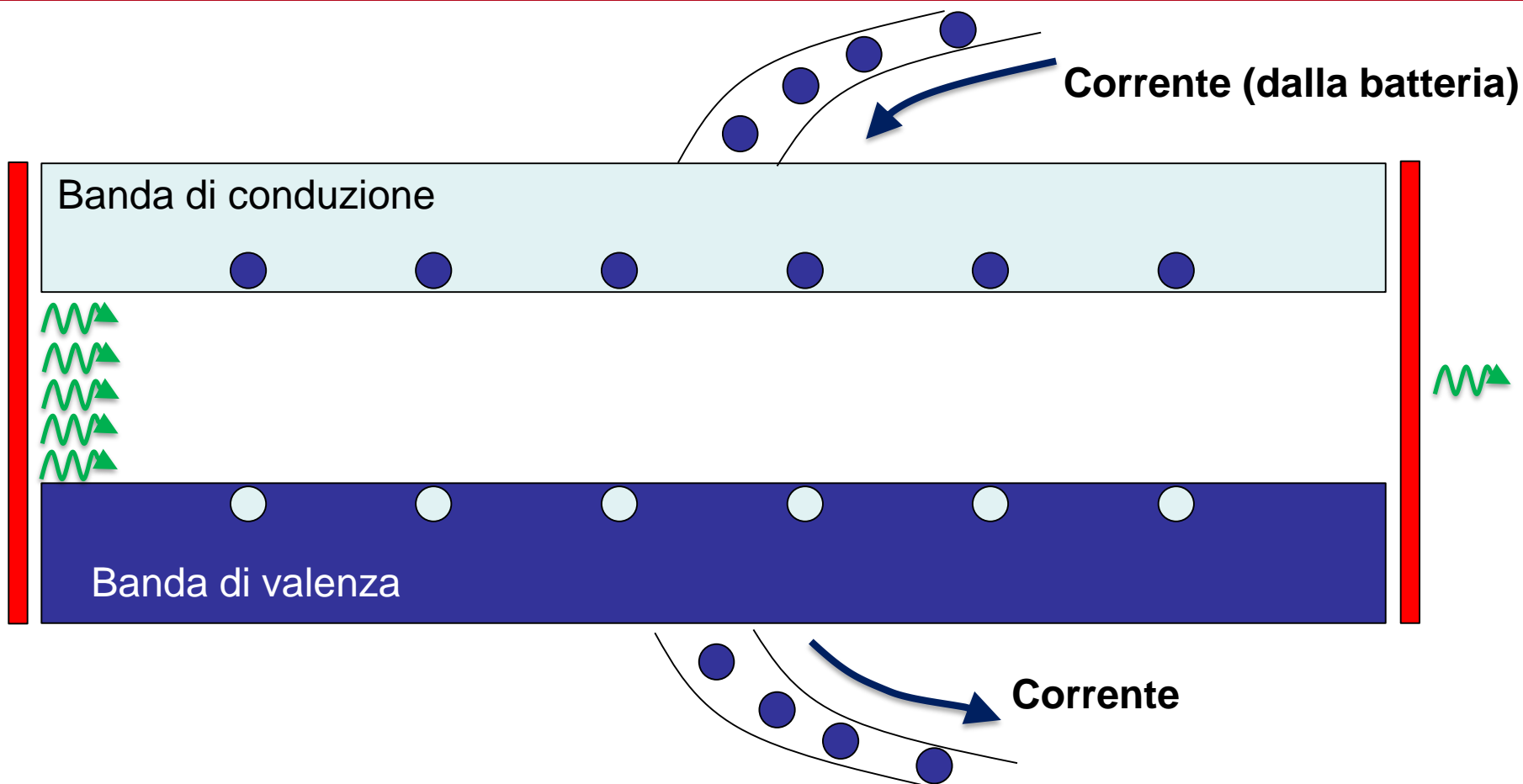
1960 T.H. Maiman realizza il primo laser (a rubino)



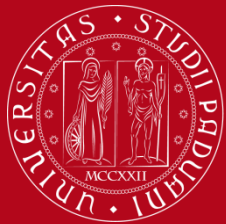
LASER: principio di funzionamento



LASER: principio di funzionamento



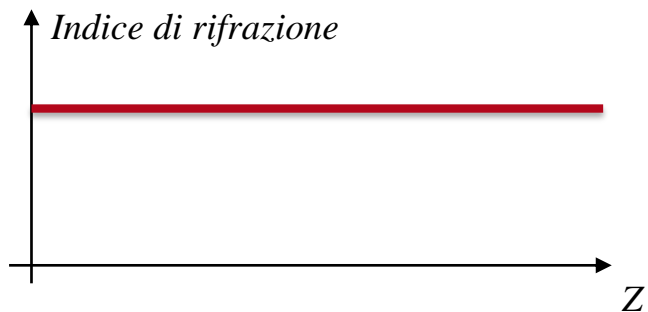
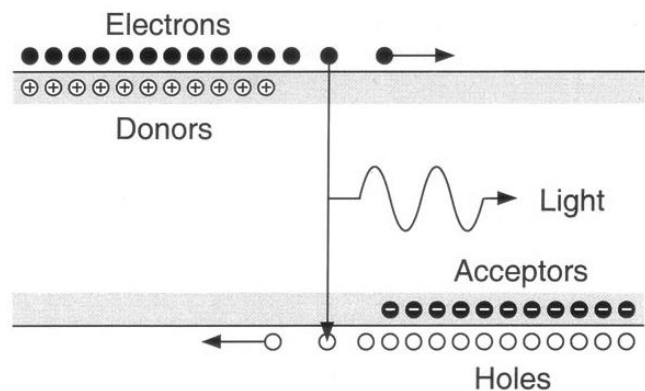
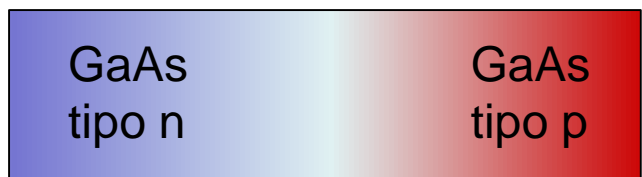
La corrente permette di avere “molti” elettroni in banda di conduzione e “molti” posti vuoti (o lacune) in banda di valenza. Questa condizione si chiama **“Inversione di popolazione”**



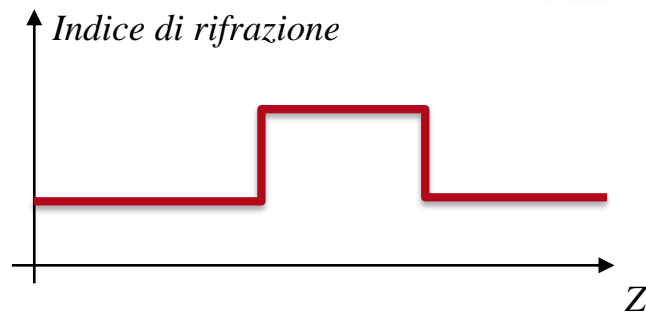
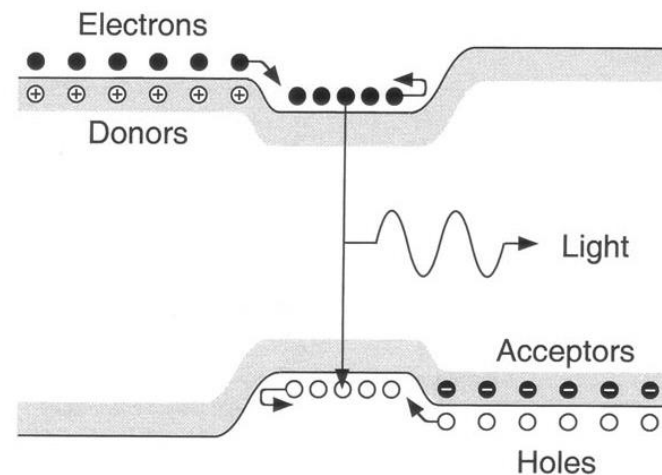
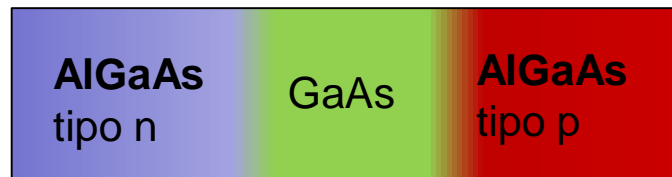
UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA

Dall'omogiunzione all'eterogiunzione

Omogiunzione



Eterogiunzione





UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA

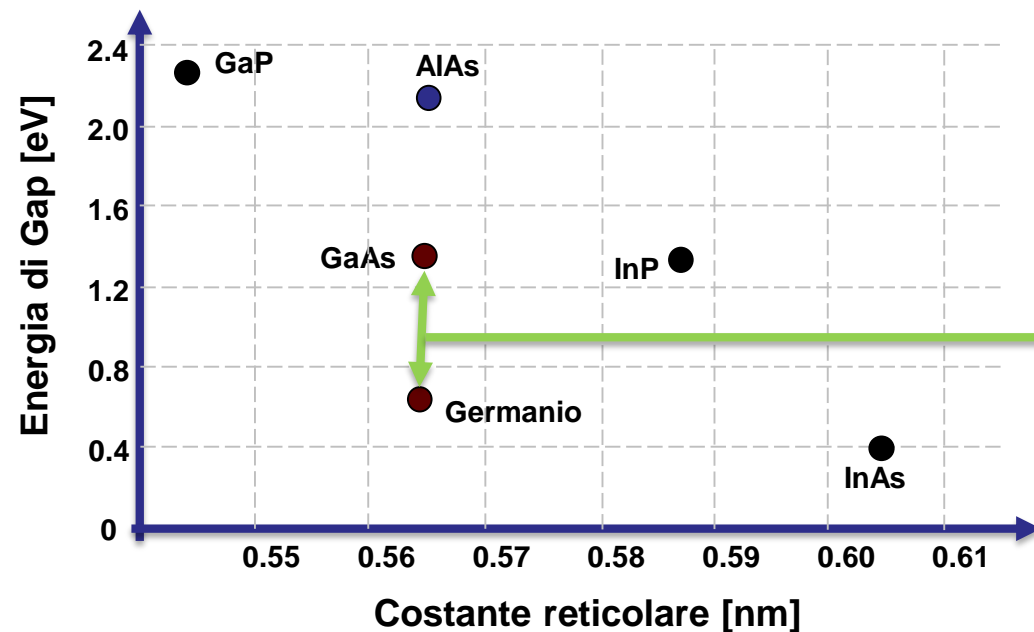
Come realizzare una eterogiunzione ?

Difetto reticolare -> Centro di ricombinazione

Semiconduttore B

Semiconduttore A

Per evitare ricombinazioni non radiative all'interfaccia è conveniente realizzare eterogiunzioni con semiconduttori che hanno costanti reticolari molto simili



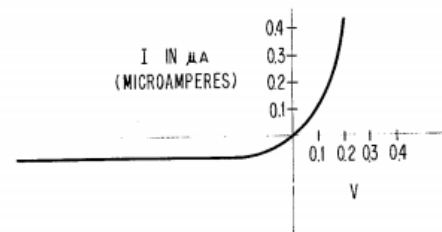
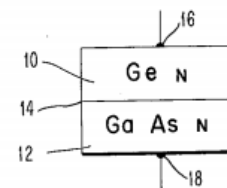
Feb. 8, 1966

R. L. ANDERSON

SEMICONDUCTOR HETEROJUNCTION DEVICE

Filed June 23, 1961

2



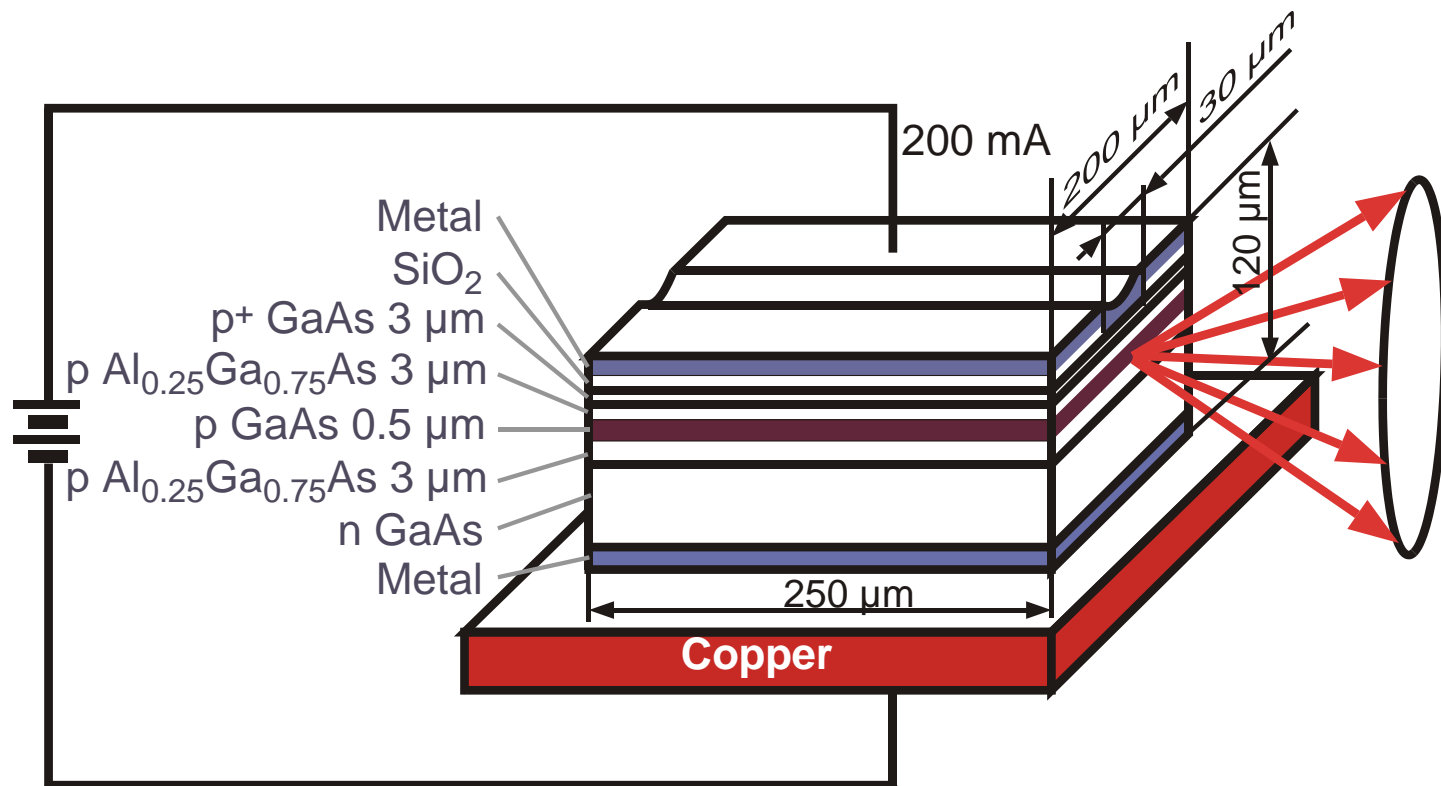


UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA

1970: nasce il primo Laser “moderno”

Investigation of the influence of the AlAs-GaAs heterostructure parameters on the laser threshold current and realization of continuous emission at room temperature.

Zh.I. Alferov, V.M. Andreev, D.Z. Garbuzov, Yu.V. Zhilyaev, E.P. Morozov, E.L. Portnoi, V.G. Trofim, Sov. Phys. Semicond. (USA). Translated of: Fiz. Tekh. Poluprov. (USSR), vol. 4, no. 9, p. 1826-9 (Sept. 1970) (Received May 6, 1970)

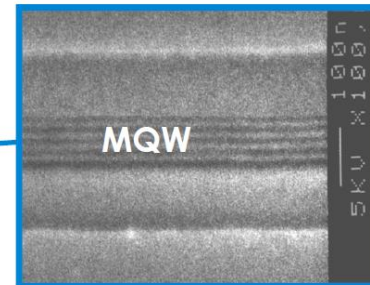
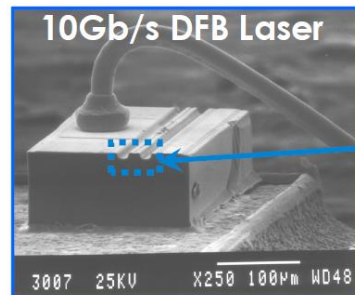
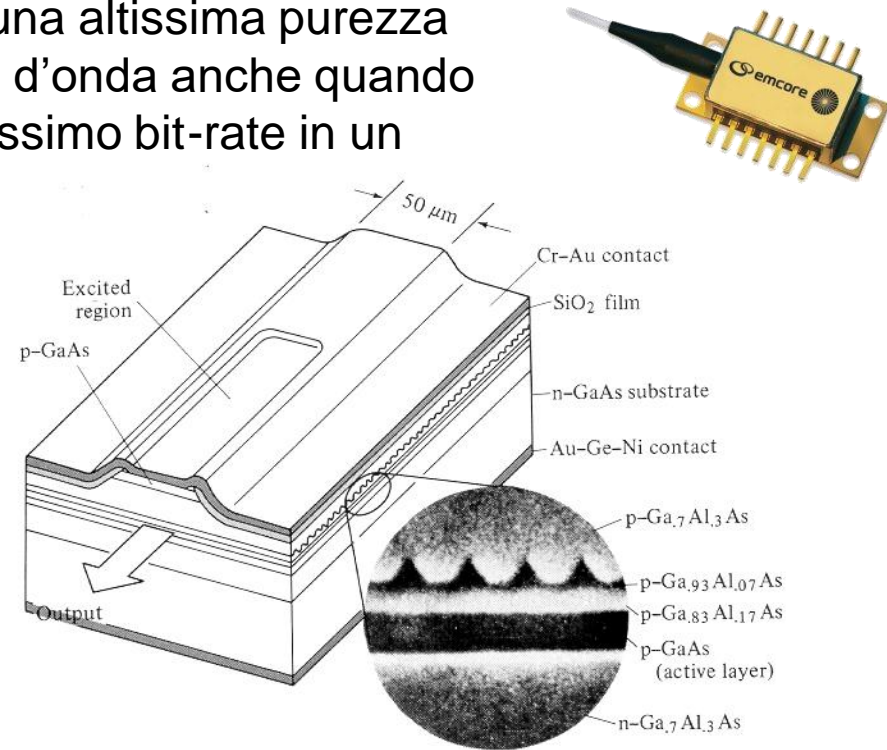
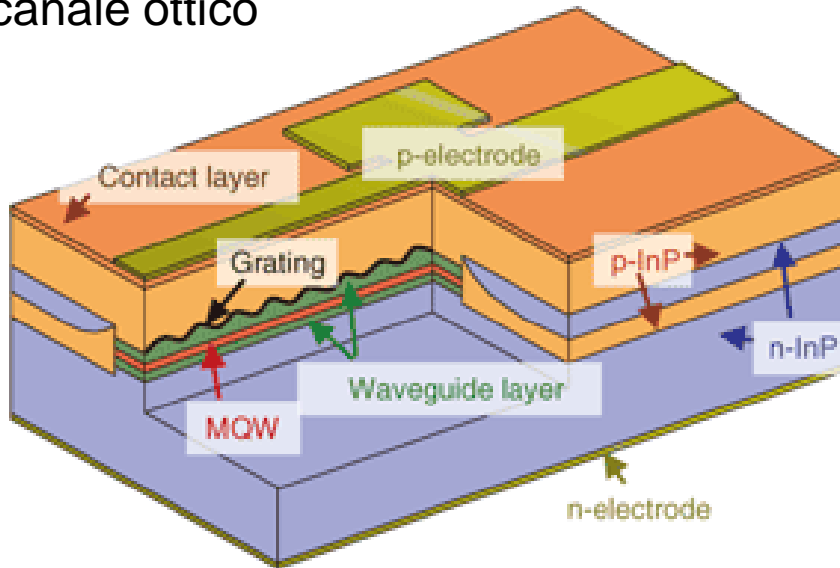


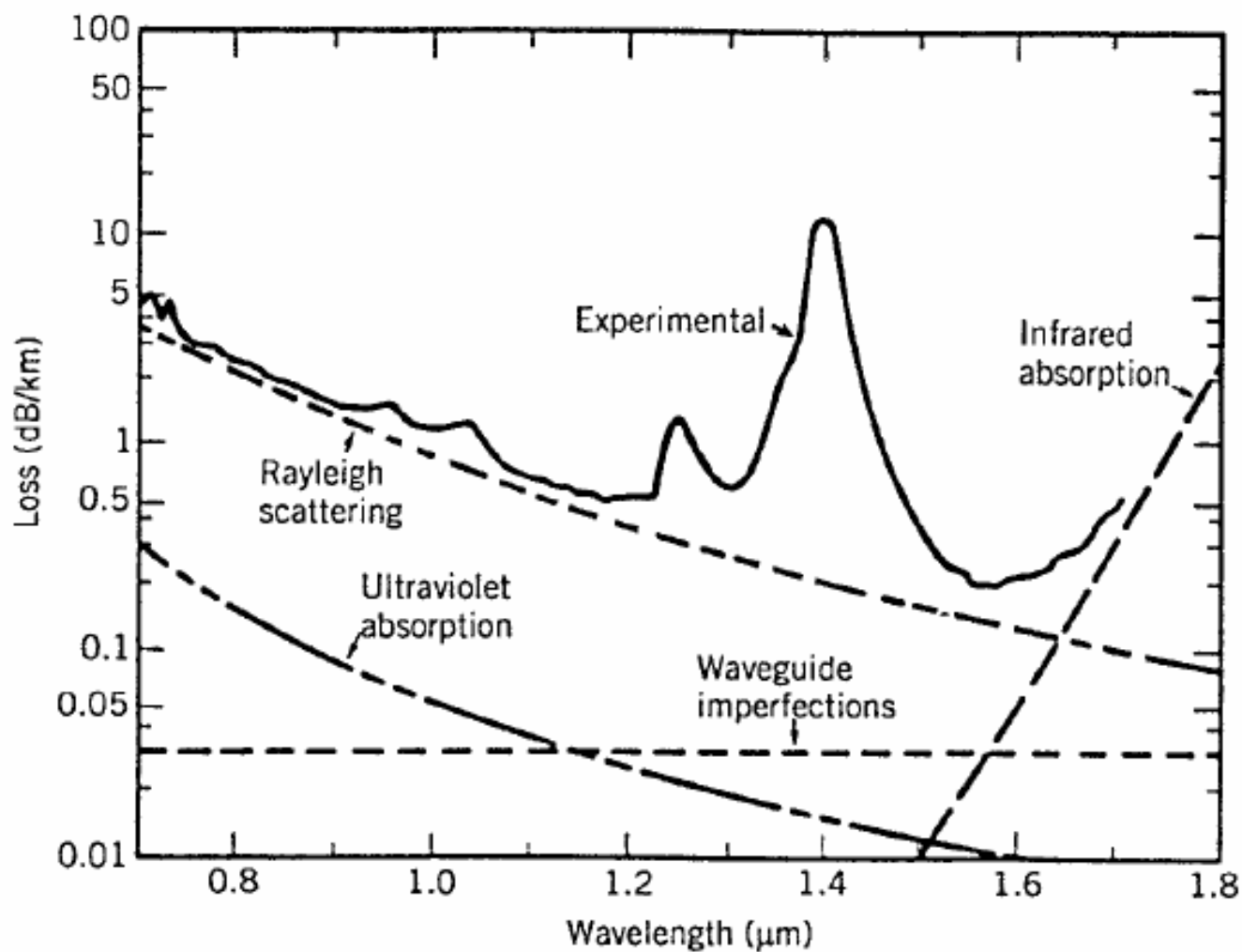
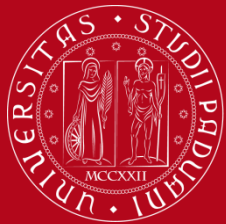


UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA

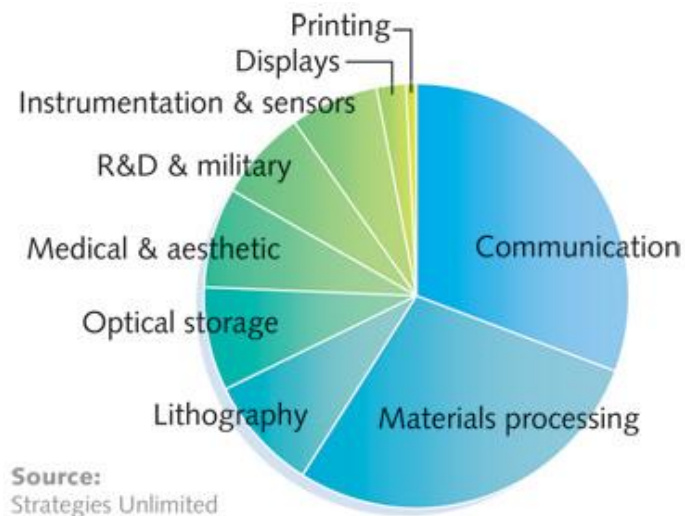
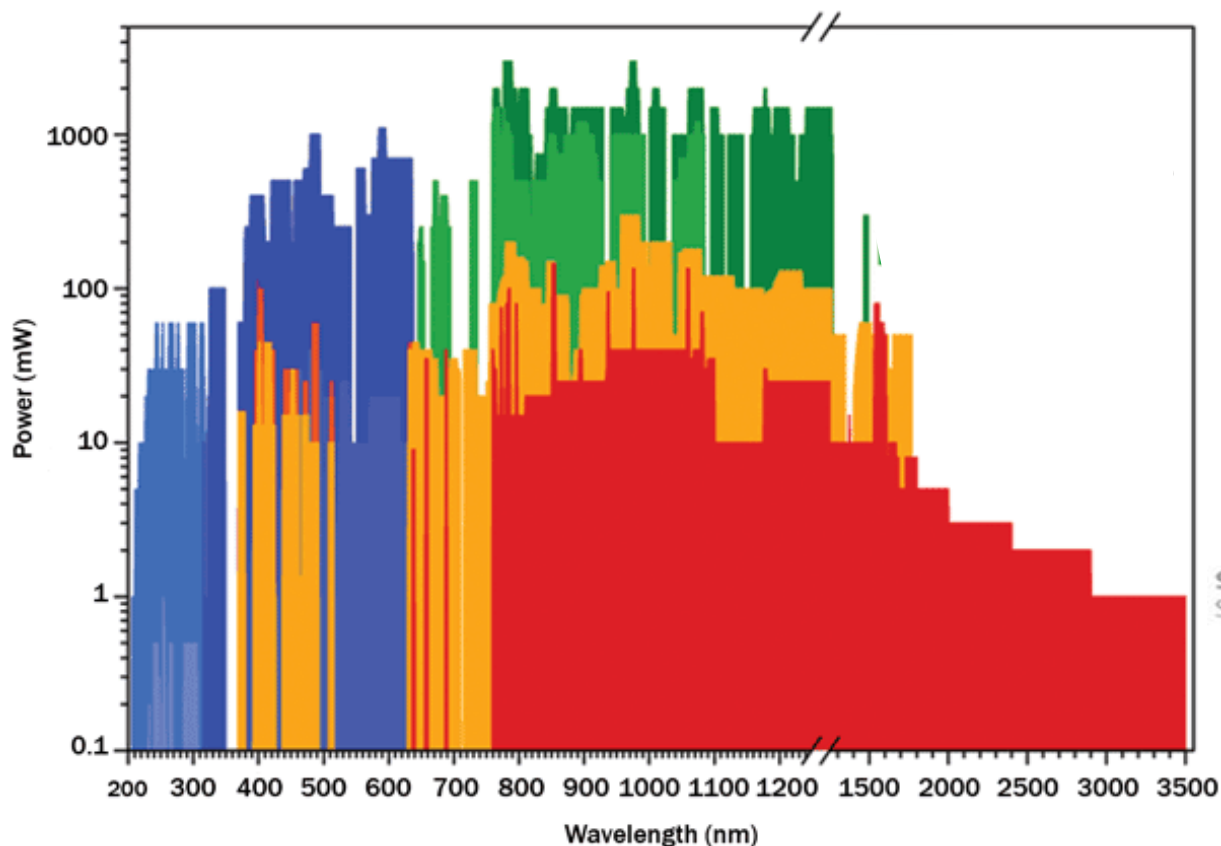
Laser con riflettore di Bragg Distributed Feedback Laser (DFB)

Il Laser DFB (Distributed Feedback Laser) ha una altissima purezza spettrale, emettendo ad una singola lunghezza d'onda anche quando è modulato per trasmettere informazioni ad altissimo bit-rate in un canale ottico





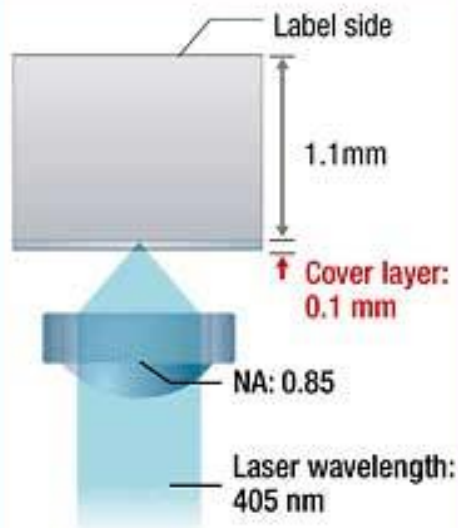
Stato attuale dello sviluppo dei Diodi Laser



I diode Laser sono disponibili a diverse potenze e nel range di lunghezze d'onda che vanno da 200 nm (ultravioletto) a 3500 nm (infrarosso)

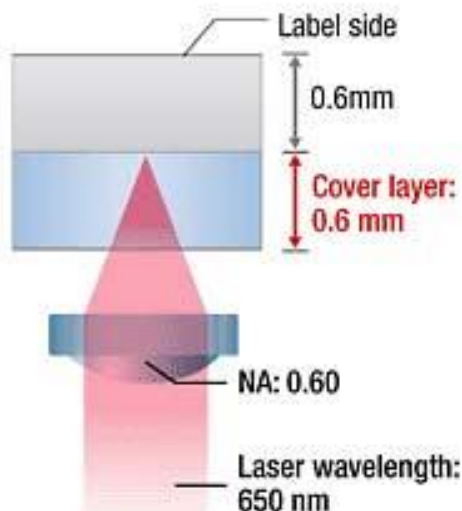
Optical data storage

Blu-ray Disc



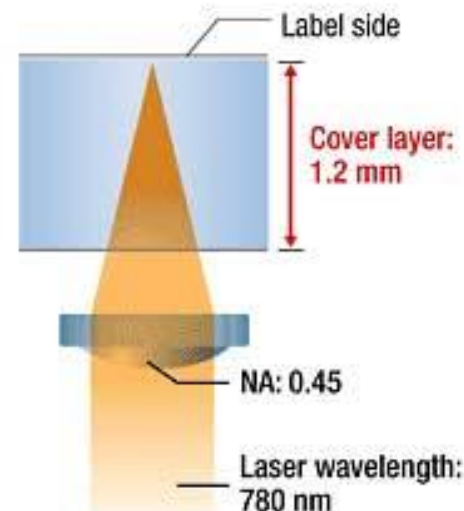
Capacity: **25GB**

DVD

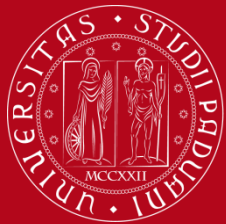


Capacity: **4.7GB**

CD

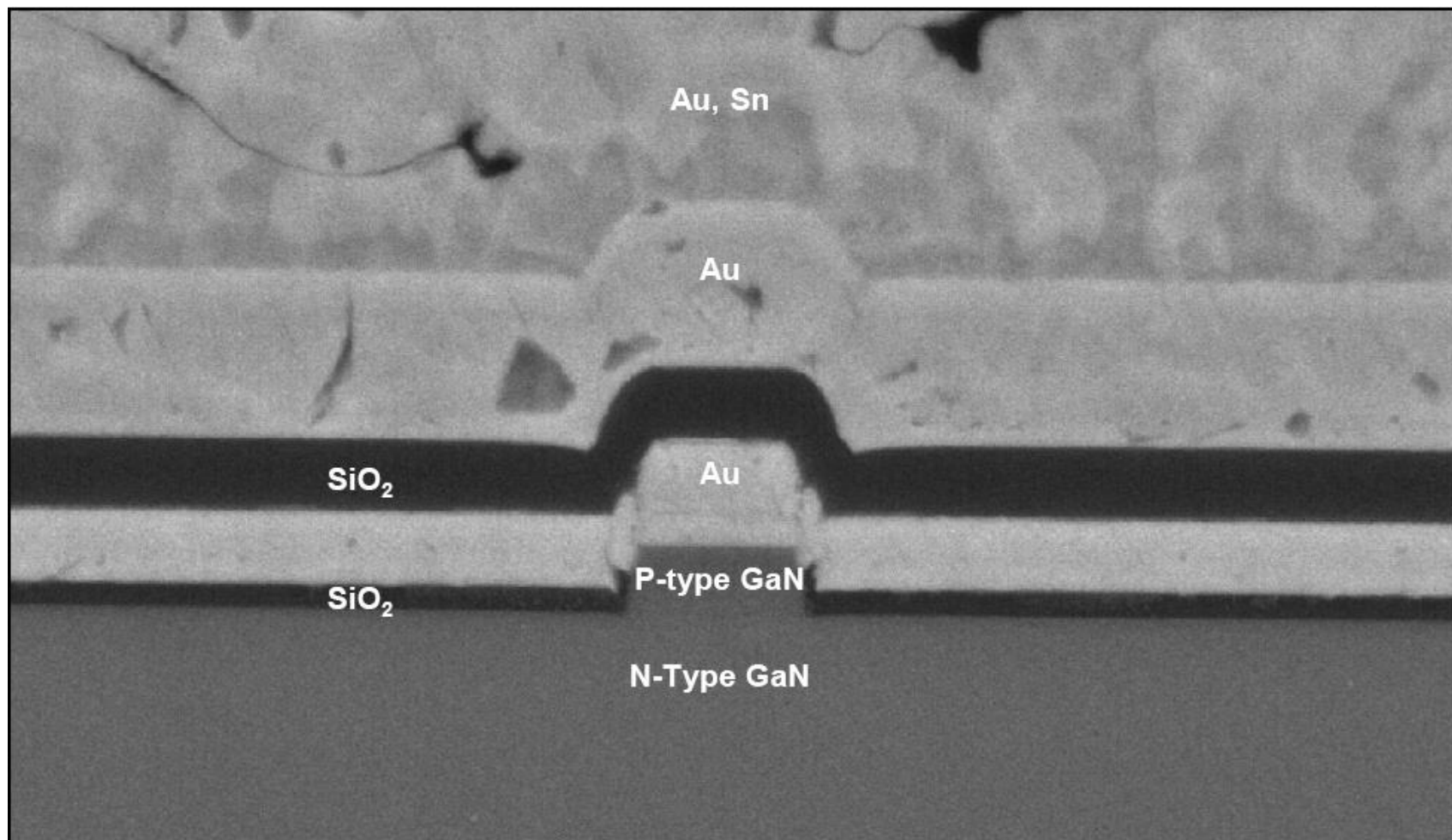


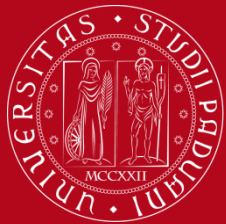
Capacity: **700MB**



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA

Diodo laser InGaN/GaN per BluRay reader Sony PS3

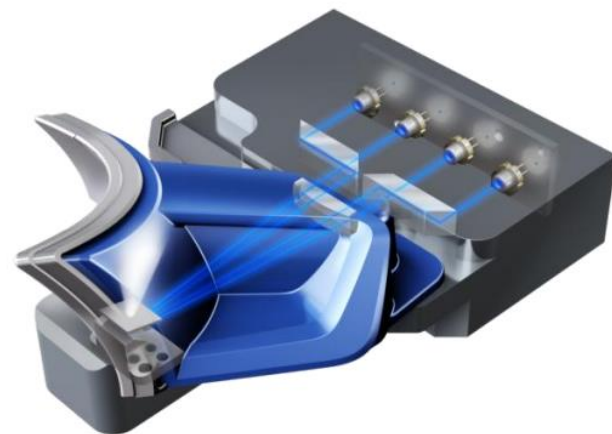




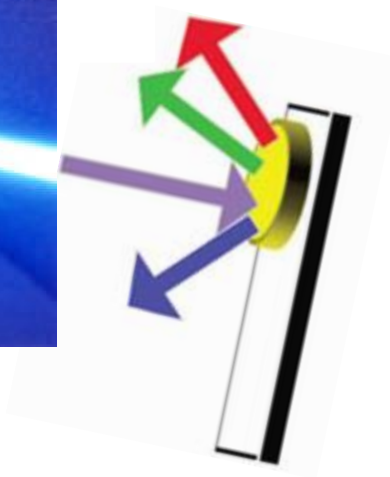
UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA

Come realizzare sorgenti ad altissima intensità?

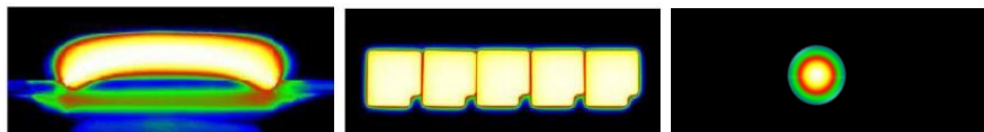
Laser blu ad alta efficienza



Target
fosforescente
(eccitato da
luce violetta
emette luce
bianca)



Intensità luminosa di diverse
sorgenti



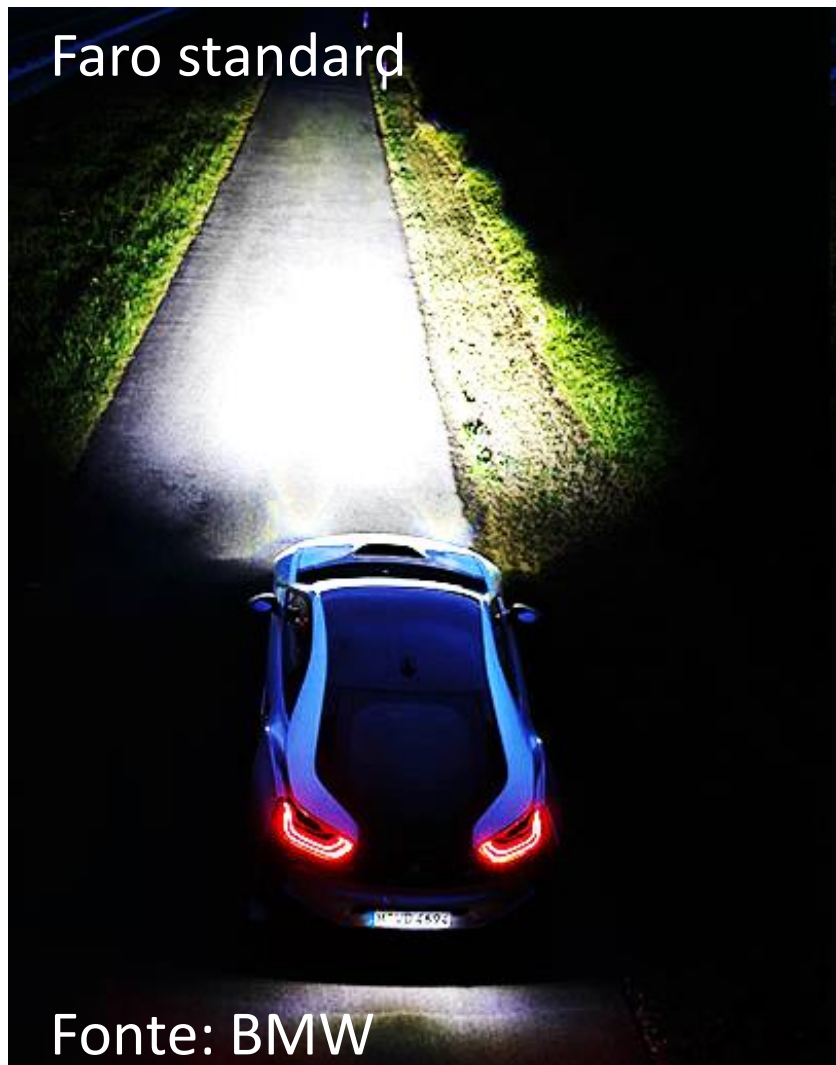
Fonte: AUDI



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA

Abbaglianti laser: massima visibilità

Faro standard



Fonte: BMW

Faro laser



Costo: circa 10000 euro, ma
maggiore sicurezza (serve
ricerca scientifica)