# **LED – Light Emitting Diode (16 Marks Answer)**

#### 1. Introduction

- LED stands for Light Emitting Diode.
- It is a semiconductor device that emits light when electric current passes through it.
- Works on the principle of electroluminescence emission of light due to electron-hole recombination.

#### 2. Construction

- Made using PN junction diode with:
  - P-type and N-type semiconductors.
  - Enclosed in a transparent plastic body for light emission.
  - Metal leads for connecting to circuits.
- Materials used: Gallium arsenide (GaAs), Gallium phosphide (GaP), Gallium nitride (GaN).

# 3. Working Principle

- 1. When **forward biased**, current flows from P to N side.
- 2. Electrons from N-side and holes from P-side combine at the junction.
- 3. This recombination releases energy in the form of photons (light).
- 4. The color of light depends on the bandgap energy of the material.

#### 4. Diagram Description

#### Simple LED diagram:

- Arrows showing current from + to -
- PN junction in center
- · Light emission shown outward
- Label: P-type, N-type, anode, cathode

Caption: "Light emission in LED under forward bias."

# 5. Properties / Characteristics

- Emits visible or infrared light.
- Operates at low voltage and current.
- Has no filament solid-state device.
- Fast switching and long life.

# 6. Applications

- **Display systems** (TVs, calculators, digital clocks)
- Indicator lights in electronics.
- Street lights, home lighting (LED bulbs).
- Traffic signals.
- Automotive lighting.
- Medical devices and remote controls.

# 7. Advantages

- Low power consumption.
- Long life (up to 50,000 hours).
- · Compact and lightweight.
- No heat or UV radiation.
- **Eco-friendly** no mercury or toxic materials.

#### 8. Disadvantages

- More expensive than traditional bulbs initially.
- Sensitive to voltage fluctuations.
- Limited in light spread without reflectors or diffusers.
- Efficiency drops at **high temperatures**.

# 10. Summary

- LED is a modern light source based on a PN junction.
- Converts electrical energy to light using electron-hole recombination.
- Offers efficiency, long life, and eco-friendliness.
- Widely used in lighting, display, and electronics.