

SOLUZIONE ESERCIZIO LASER He-Ne

a) NOTA $T = 100^\circ\text{C}$

$$\Delta\nu_{\text{FWHM}} = 2\nu_0 \sqrt{\frac{2kT \ln 2}{m_{\text{Ne}} c^2}}$$

$$\nu_0 = \frac{c}{\lambda_0} = 551,6 \text{ THz}$$

$$T = 373,15 \text{ K}$$

$$\Delta\nu_{\text{FWHM}} = 1,699 \text{ GHz}$$

$$M = \frac{\Delta\nu_{\text{FWHM}}}{\Delta\nu_{\text{FSR}}} = 3,398 \rightarrow 3 \text{ MODI OSCILLANTI}$$

b) per interferenza costruttiva

$$\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cdot 2L = 2n\pi \quad \Delta\nu_{\text{FSR}} = \frac{c}{2L} \rightarrow L = \frac{c}{2\Delta\nu_{\text{FSR}}} = 29,98 \text{ cm}$$

c) Sottiamo che P_{out} è proporzionale alla trasmittanza dello specchio di uscita

ASSUMO $R_1 = R_2$

$$P_{\text{out}} = \frac{1}{2} N_{\text{PH}} c h \nu_0 A (1 - R_1)$$

$$(1 - R_1) = \frac{P_{\text{out}}}{\frac{1}{2} N_{\text{PH}} c h \nu_0 A} = 0,029 \quad R_1 = 97,1\%$$

Nota R_1 e la perdita, a trovar R_2

$$d_T = d_S + \frac{1}{2L} \ln \left(\frac{1}{R_1 R_2} \right)$$

$$R_2 = \frac{1}{R_1} e^{-2L(d_T - d_S)} = 99,3\%$$

SOLUZIONI ESERCIZIO 20

$$d) E_{PBAN} = E_G + \frac{kT}{2} = 2,863 \text{ eV}$$

$$\lambda_0 = \frac{hc}{E_{PBAN}} = 433 \text{ nm}$$

$$\Delta E \approx 3kT = 77,4 \text{ meV} \rightarrow \Delta \lambda_{FWHM} = 11,7 \text{ nm}$$

b) η_{PCE} e P_{OUT} per $I_F = 10 \text{ mA}$

$$\eta_{EQE} = 18\% \triangleq \frac{\phi_{PH, out}}{e_{e, in}} = \frac{P_{OUT}/h\nu}{I_F/q} = \frac{P_{OUT}}{I_F} \cdot \frac{q}{h\nu}$$

$$\eta_{PCE} \triangleq \frac{P_{OUT}}{V_F I_F} = \frac{1}{V_F} \cdot \eta_{EQE} \cdot \frac{h\nu}{q} \approx \eta_{EQE} \cdot \frac{E_{GAP}}{q V_F} =$$

$$= 17,1\%$$

Se $I_F = 10 \text{ mA} \rightarrow P_{OUT} = \eta_{PCE} \cdot I_F \cdot V_F = 5,1 \text{ mW}$

$$c) \lambda_{\text{PBAK}} = \frac{hc}{E_{\text{PBAK}}(T)} \rightarrow \frac{d\lambda_p}{dT} = -\frac{hc}{E_p^2} \frac{dE_p}{dT}$$

$$E_p(T) = E_G(T) + \frac{kT}{2} = E_{G0} - \frac{AT^2}{B+T} + \frac{kT}{2}$$

$$\frac{dE_p}{dT} = \frac{-2AT(B+T) + AT^2}{(B+T)^2} + \frac{k}{2} =$$

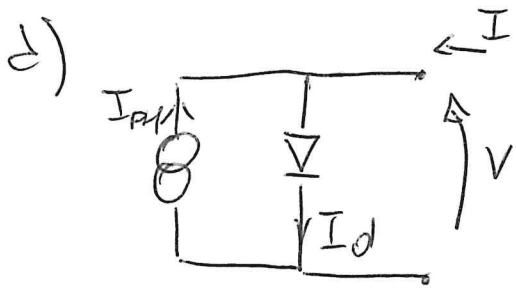
$$= -2,62 \cdot 10^{-4} \frac{\text{eV}}{\text{K}}$$

$$\frac{d\lambda_p}{dT} = -\frac{hc}{E_p^2} \cdot \frac{dE_p}{dT} = 3,96 \cdot 10^{-2} \frac{\text{nm}}{\text{K}}$$

ne lineariziramo

$$\Delta T = \frac{2 \text{ nm}}{\left| \frac{d\lambda_p}{dT} \right|} = 50,5^\circ \text{C}$$

SOLUZIONI ESERCIZIO COLLA SOLARE



$$I = -I_{PH} + I_D \left(e^{\frac{qV}{kT}} - 1 \right)$$

$$I_{SC} \triangleq I|_{V=0} = -I_{PH}$$

$$V_{OC} = V \text{ per } I=0 \rightarrow I_{PH} = I_D \left(e^{\frac{qV_{OC}}{kT}} - 1 \right)$$

$$V_{OC} = \frac{kT}{q} \ln \left(\frac{I_{PH}}{I_0} + 1 \right) \approx 0,434 V$$

b) $\beta_2 = 500 \frac{W}{m^2}$

I_{PH} è proporzionale all'intensità β

$$\frac{I_{PH2}}{I_{PH1}} = \frac{\beta_2}{\beta_1} \rightarrow I_{PH2} = \frac{I_{PH1}}{2} = 10 \text{ mA}$$

~~☞~~ $V_{OC2} = \frac{kT}{q} \ln \left(\frac{I_{PH2}}{I_0} + 1 \right) \approx 0,41 V$

c) La potenza erogata dalla cella è $P = I \cdot V =$
 $= -I_{PH} \cdot V + I_0 V \left(e^{\frac{qV}{kT}} - 1 \right)$

Per trovare l'ottimo imponiamo $\frac{dP}{dV} = 0$

$$\frac{dP}{dV} = -I_{PH} + I_0 \left(e^{\frac{qV}{kT}} - 1 \right) + I_0 V \cdot \frac{q}{kT} \cdot e^{\frac{qV}{kT}} = 0$$

$$-I_{PH} + e^{\frac{qV}{kT}} \left(I_0 + \frac{I_0 V}{\frac{kT}{q}} \right) - I_0 = 0$$

$$\frac{kT}{q} = V_{TH}$$

$$\cong 25,8 \text{ mV}$$

SOLO L'ESPOENZIALE

$$e^{\frac{V}{V_{TH}}} = \frac{I_{PH} + I_0}{I_0 \left(1 + \frac{V}{V_{TH}} \right)}$$

ora per l'ottimo

$$V = V_m$$

$$V_m = V_{TH} \ln \left(\frac{I_{PH} + I_0}{I_0 \left(1 + \frac{V_m}{V_{TH}} \right)} \right)$$

ITERATIVO:

$$I_{PH} = 20 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_m^{(0)} = 0,4 \text{ V} \quad (\text{guess iniziale})$$

$$V_m^{(1)} = 0,361 \text{ V}$$

$$V_m = 0,363 \text{ V}$$

$$V_m^{(2)} = 0,363 \text{ V}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_m = -18,7 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_m^{(3)} = 0,363 \text{ V}$$

$$FF = \frac{I_m V_m}{I_0 V} = 78,2 \%$$