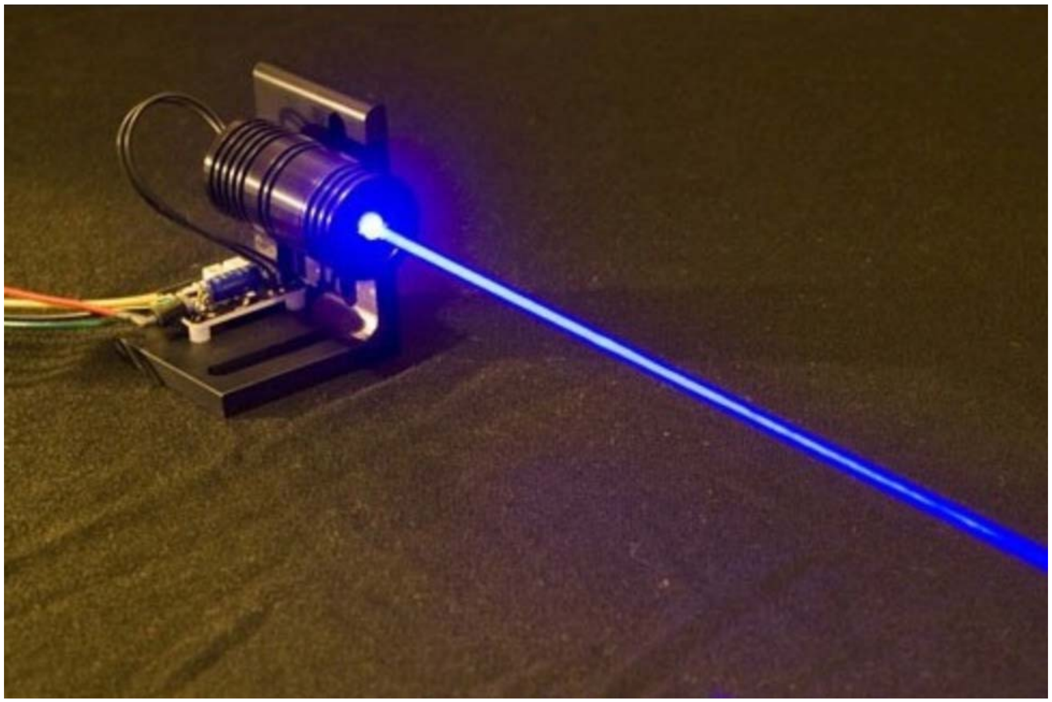
laser diodes



http://www.aliexpress.com/item/445nm-laser-diode/767127021.html

Shop on Google Sponsored

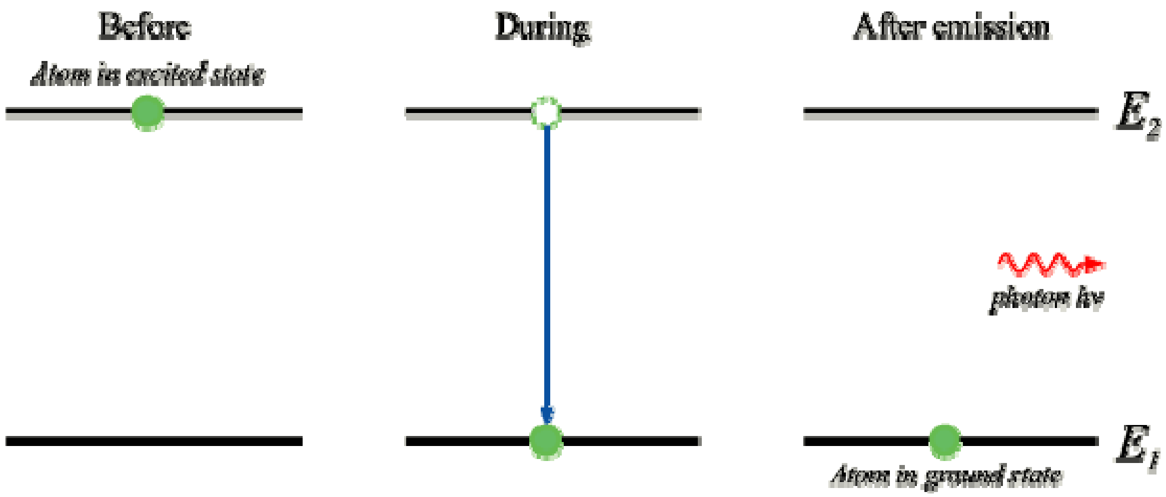
Laserdiode Rot 650 nm 2 mW ...
€23,99
Conrad.at

Laserdiode Rot 670 nm 5 mW U- ...
€9,19
Conrad.at

3V 6mm 5mW 650nm rote Laser-
€2,43
DX.com

Laser Components - ...
€30,72
Distrelec Österrei...

Spontaneous emission

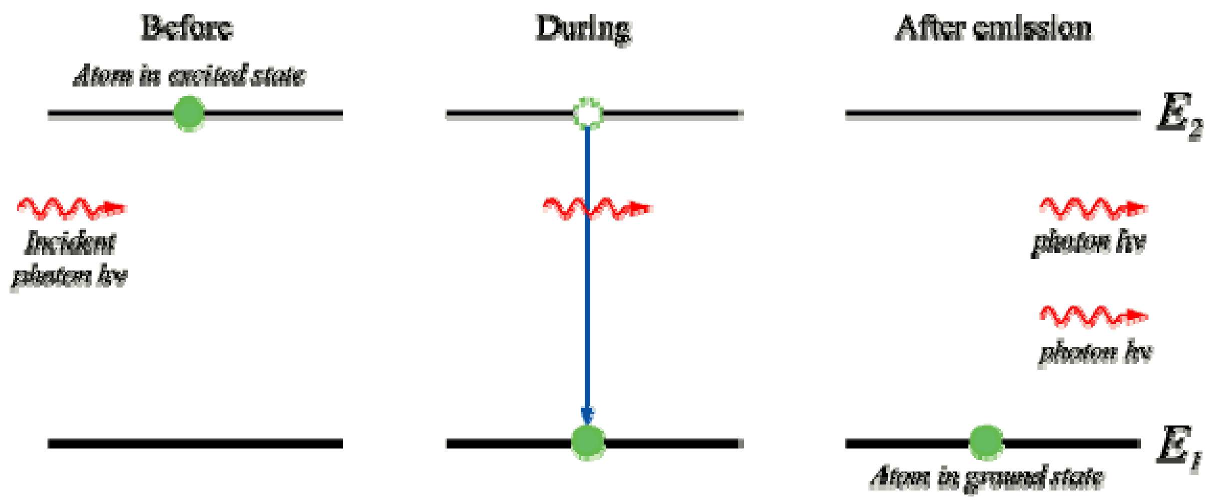


$$h\nu = E_2 - E_1$$

Spontaneous emission dominates in fluorescent lighting and light emitting diodes. In a gas, the conservation of momentum is easily maintained. For a semiconductor, a direct bandgap material is necessary.

Recombination time $\tau = 1/W$ Recombination rate

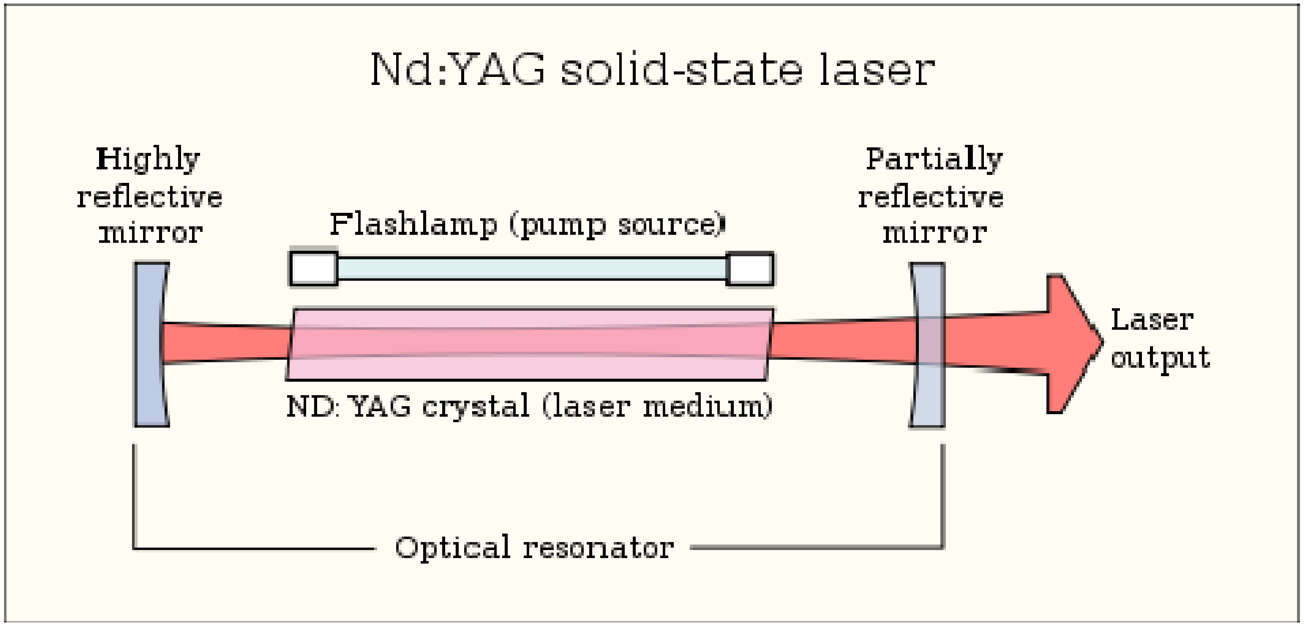
Stimulated emission



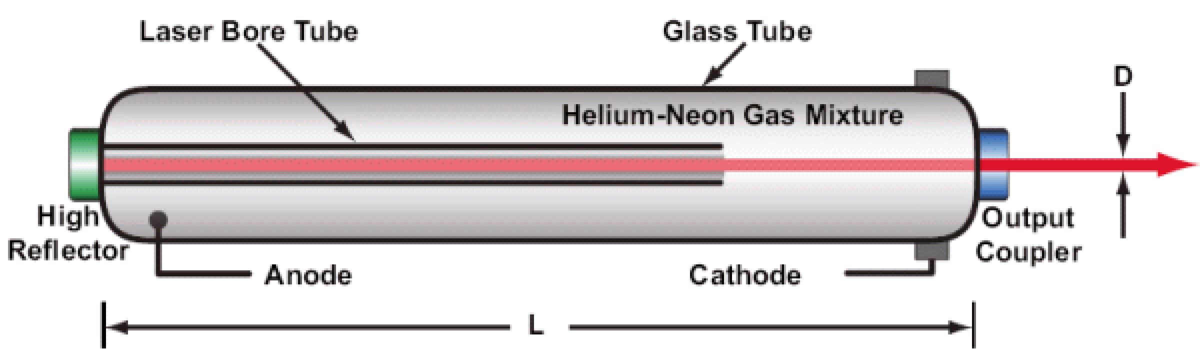
Stimulated emission is responsible for the coherent light of lasers.

$$W_{\text{stimulated}}(\omega) = W_{\text{spontaneous}}(\omega) \cdot n_{ph}(\omega)$$

Optical cavity

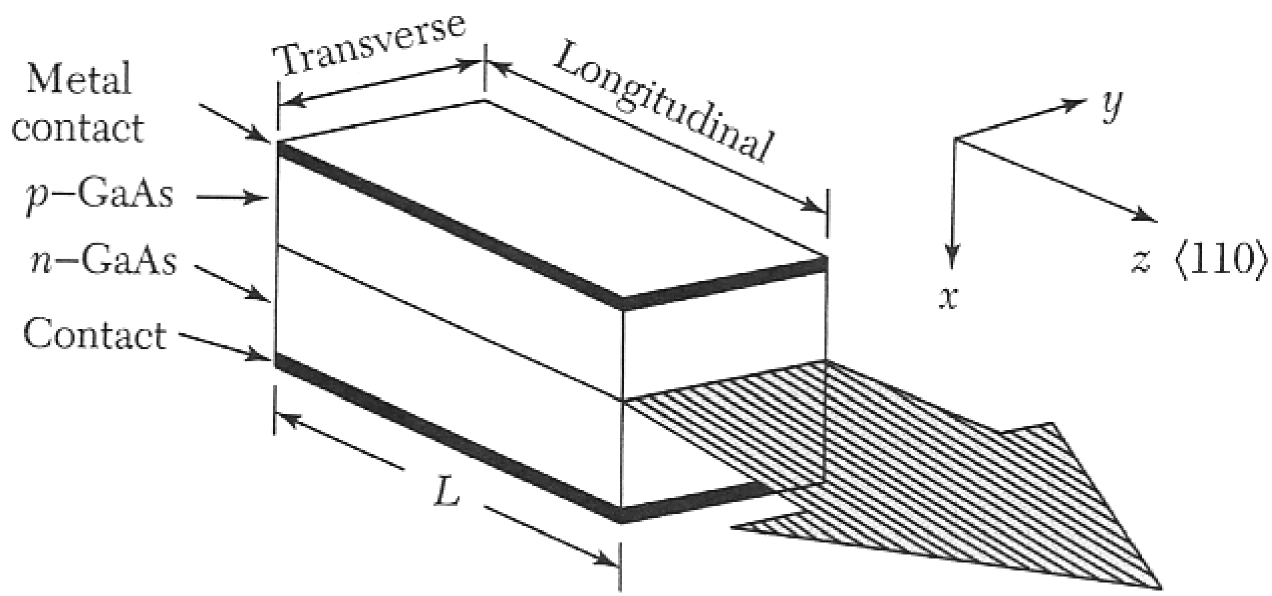


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laser_construction#/media/File:Lasercons.svg



http://www.jinsunglaser.com/content.php?db=m2_2&prod=30&no=84&page=1

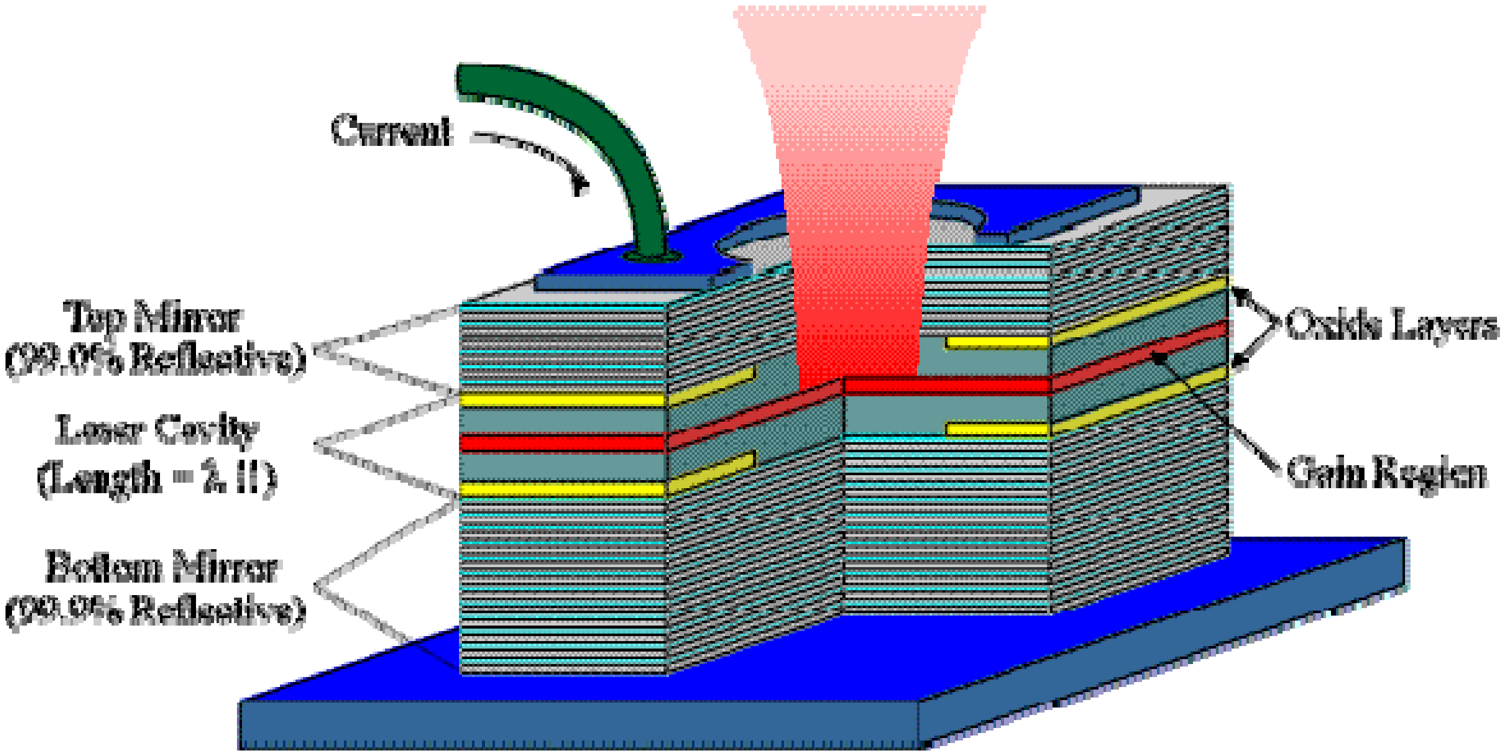
Laser diode



(a)

The faces of the crystal are cleaved to make mirrors.

Vertical-cavity surface-emitting laser (VCSEL)



http://wwwold.fi.isc.cnr.it/users/giovanni.giacomelli/Semic/Samples/samples.html

laser diodes

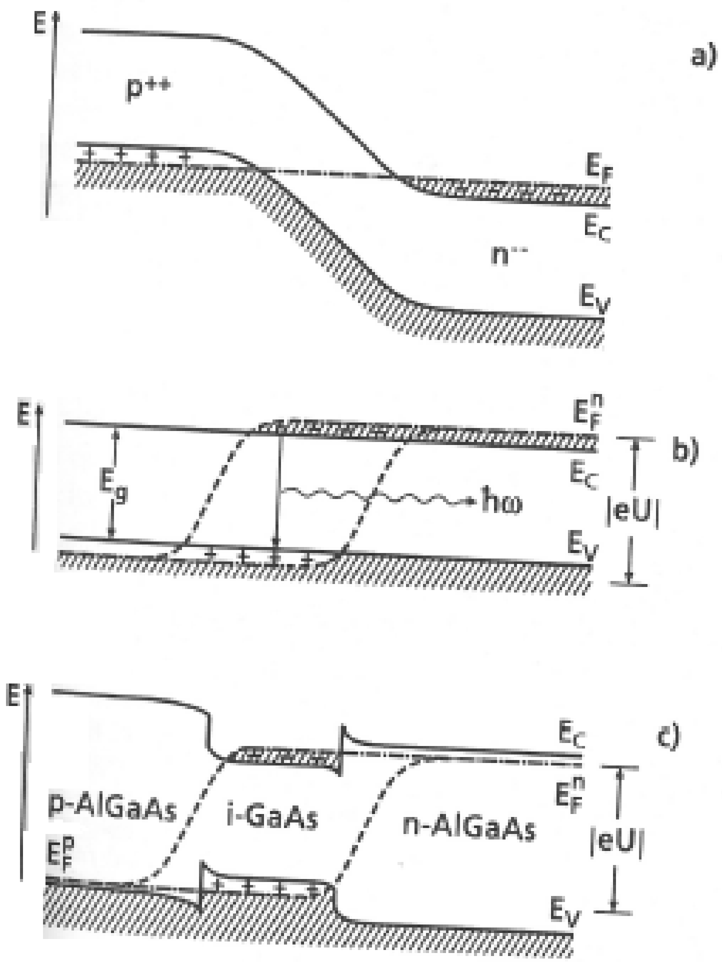
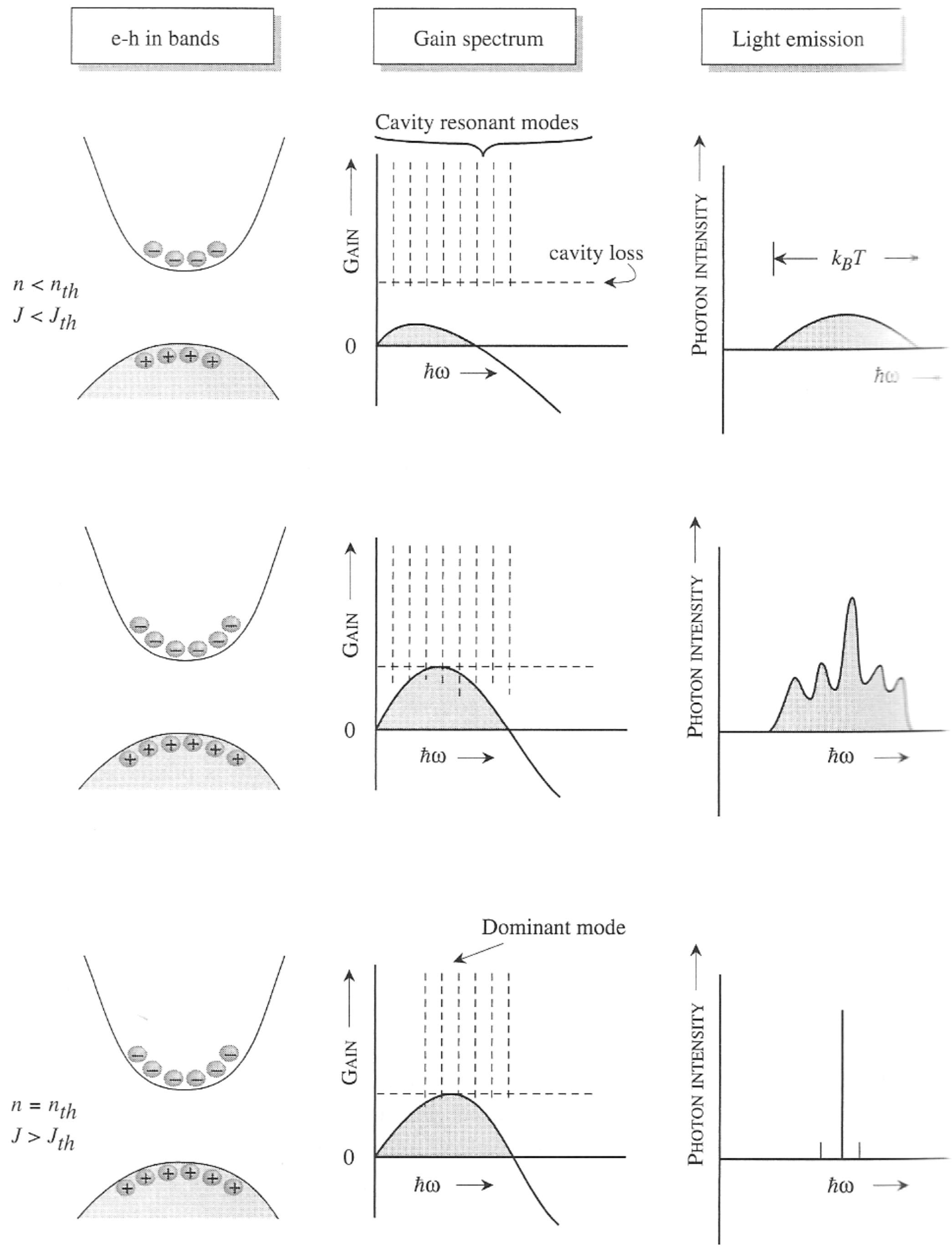


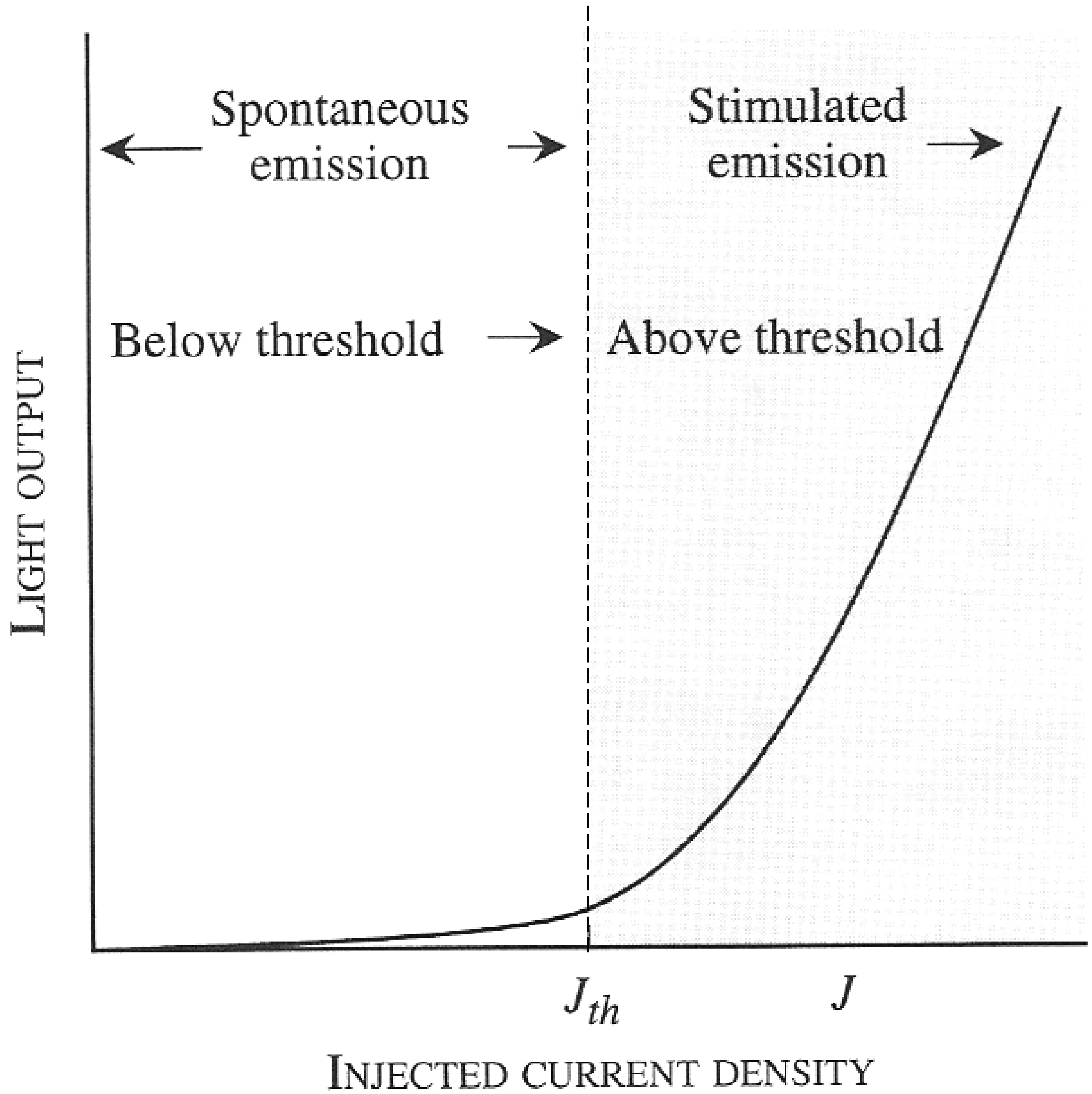
Fig. 12.37. Electronic band schemes $E(x)$ of *pn*-semiconductor laser structures along a direction x perpendicular to the layer structure: **(a)** Degenerately doped $p^{++}n^{--}$ junction without external bias (thermal equilibrium); **(b)** same $p^{++}n^{--}$ junction with maximum bias U in forward direction; **(c)** double-heterostructure pin junction of *p*-AlGaAs/*i*-GaAs/*n*-AlGaAs with maximum bias U in forward direction. E_F^n, E_F^p are the quasi-Fermi levels in the *n*- and *p*-region, respectively; E_C and E_V are conduction and valence band edges

Ibach & Lueth, *Solid-State Physics*

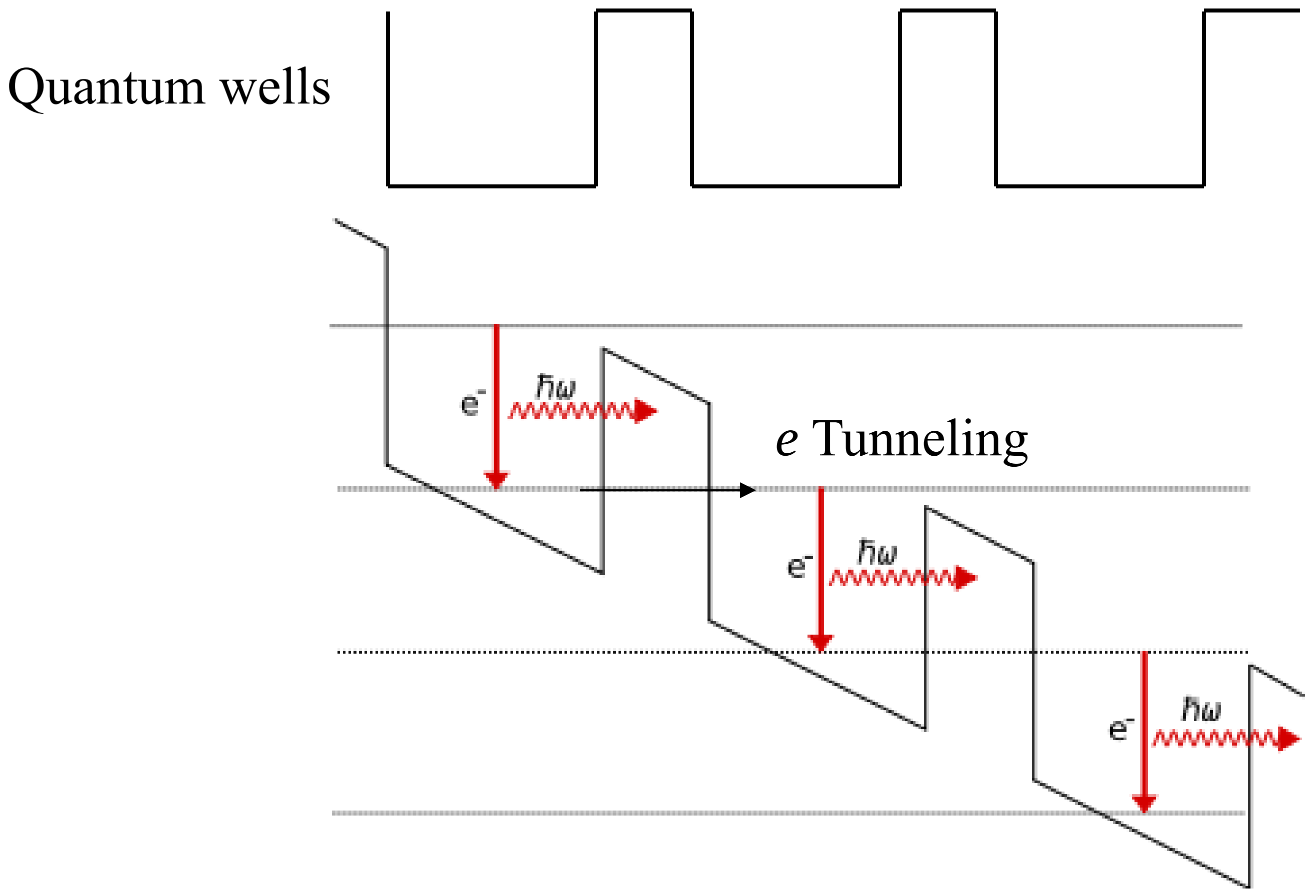


e-h in bands
Gain spectrum
Light emission
Cavity resonant modes
cavity loss
$n < n_{th}$
$J < J_{th}$
Gain
0
$\hbar\omega$
Photon intensity
k_BT
$\hbar\omega$
Gain
0
$\hbar\omega$
Photon intensity
$\hbar\omega$
Dominant mode
$n = n_{th}$
$J > J_{th}$
Gain
0
$\hbar\omega$
Photon intensity
$\hbar\omega$

Stimulated emission

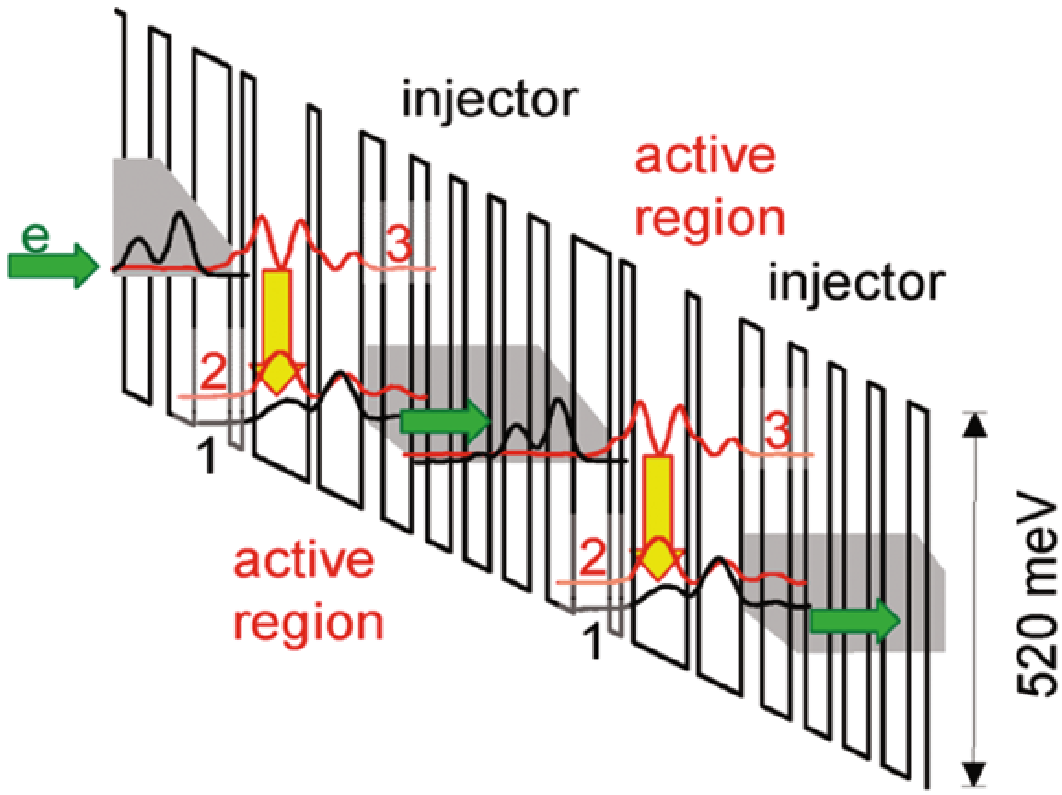


Quantum cascade lasers

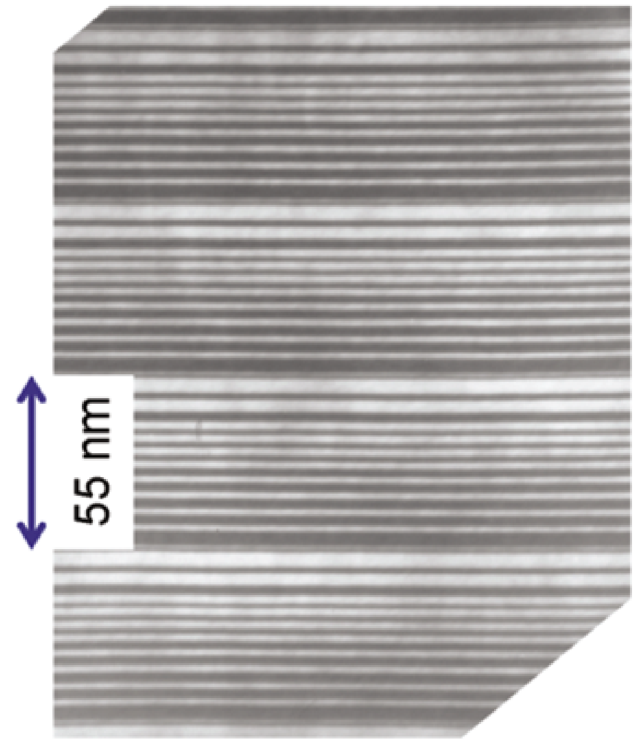


Energy levels depend on the width of the wells so lasers can be made at many frequencies (mid to far infrared 2.75 - 250 µm).
Many colors can be made with one materials system.
Window in atmosphere at 5 µm used for point-to-point communications.

Quantum cascade lasers



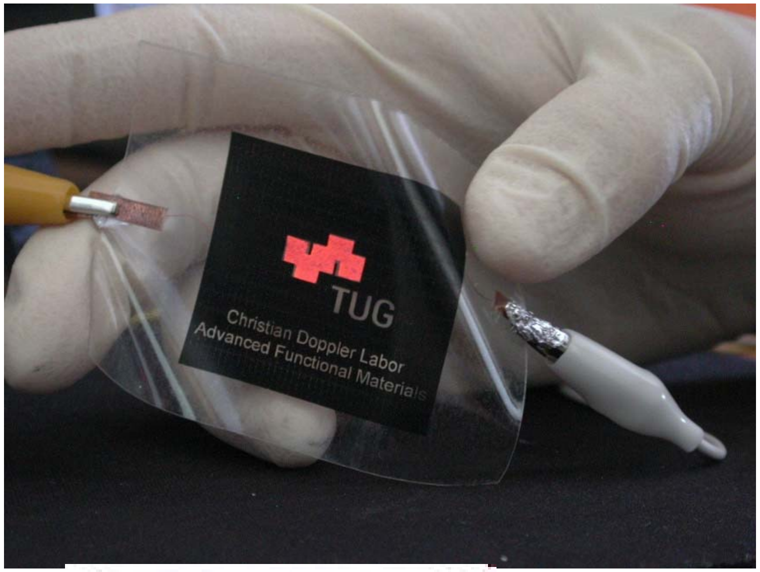
(a)

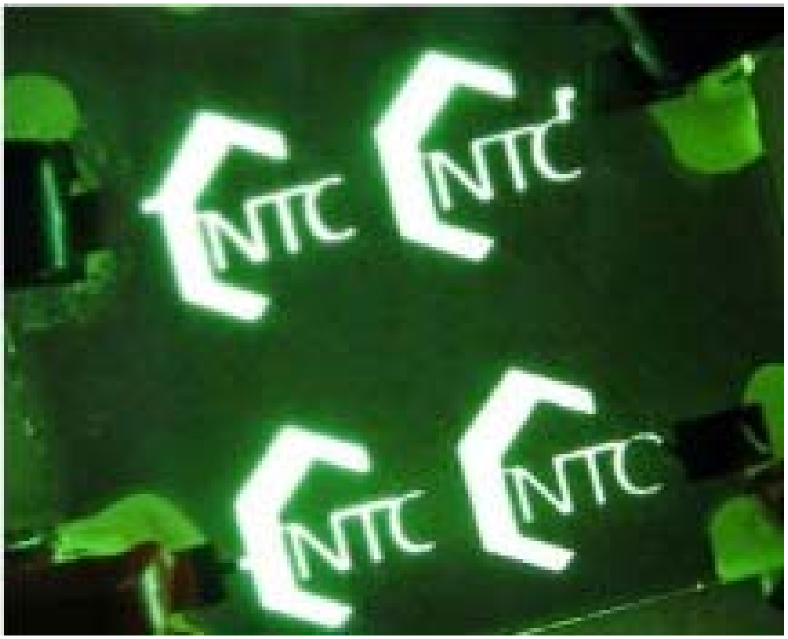


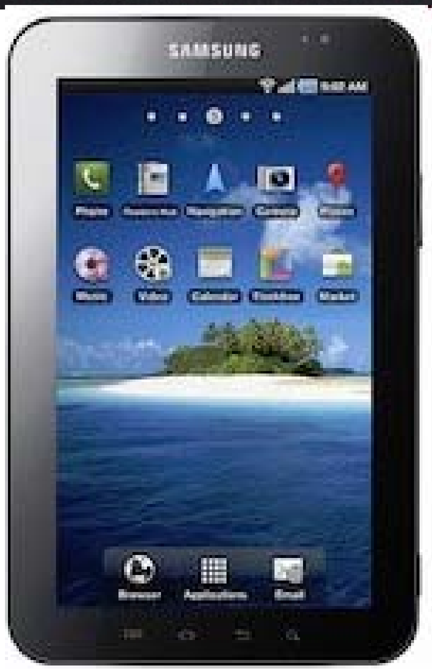
(b)

http://opticalengineering.spiedigitallibrary.org/article.aspx?articleid=1096486

OLEDs







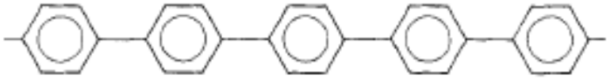
Galaxy Tab

Encapsulation technology

Electroluminescence in poly(p-phenylene)

Prof. Günther Leising

In 1992, Leising et al. for the first time reported on blue electroluminescence from OLEDs containing poly(p-phenylene) (PPP).



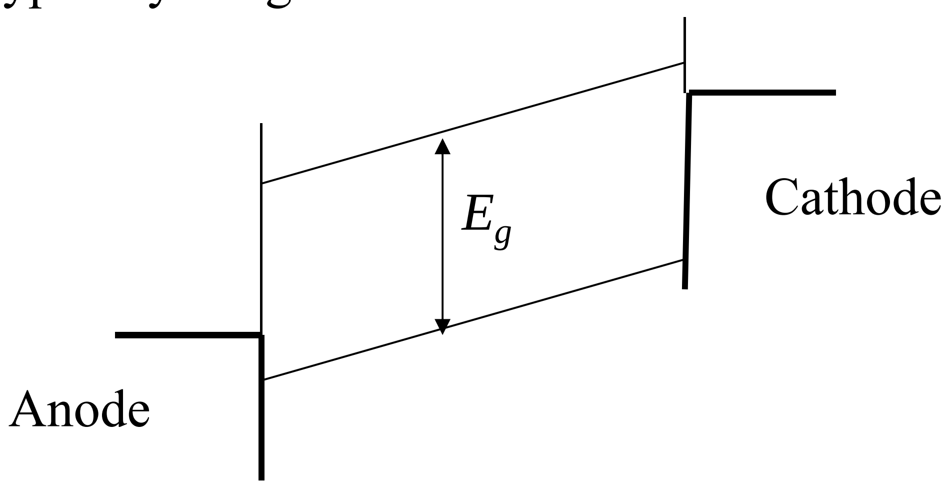
G. Grem, G. Leditzky, B. Ullrich and G. Leising, Adv. Mater. vol.4 p. 36 (1992).

OLEDs

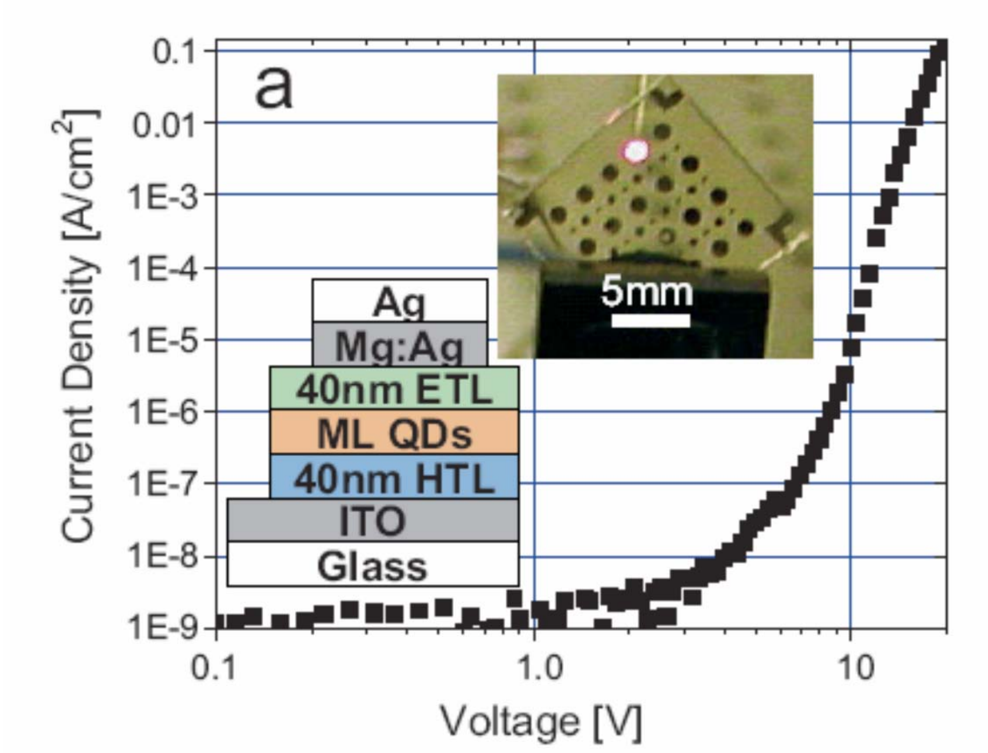
Aluminum cathode
Electron transport layer
Emission layer
Hole transport layer
ITO anode
Glass

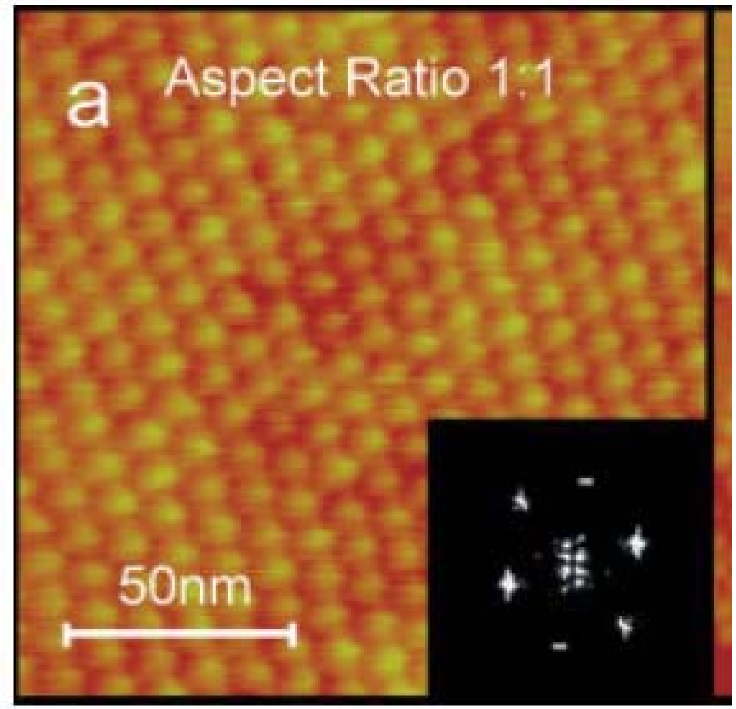
Cathode is typically a low work function material Al, Ca - injects electrons

Anode is typically a high work function material ITO - injects holes



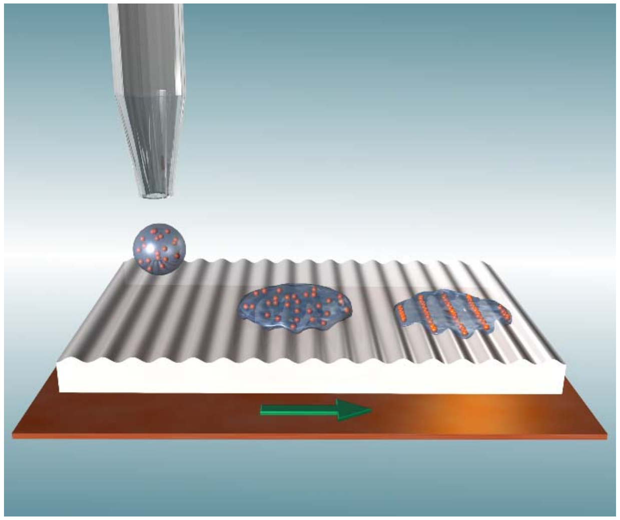
Q-dot LEDs

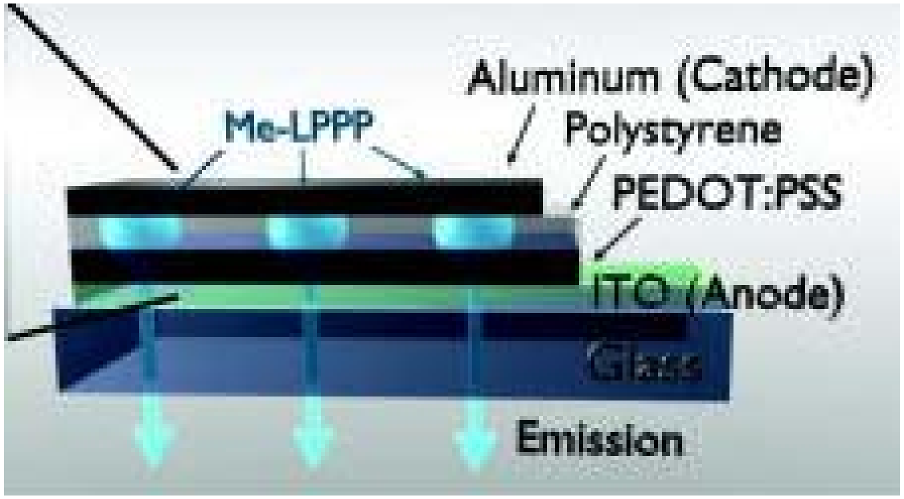




Coe-Sullivan, et al. Advanced Functional Materials, 10.1002/adfm.200400468

Nanoparticle OLEDs





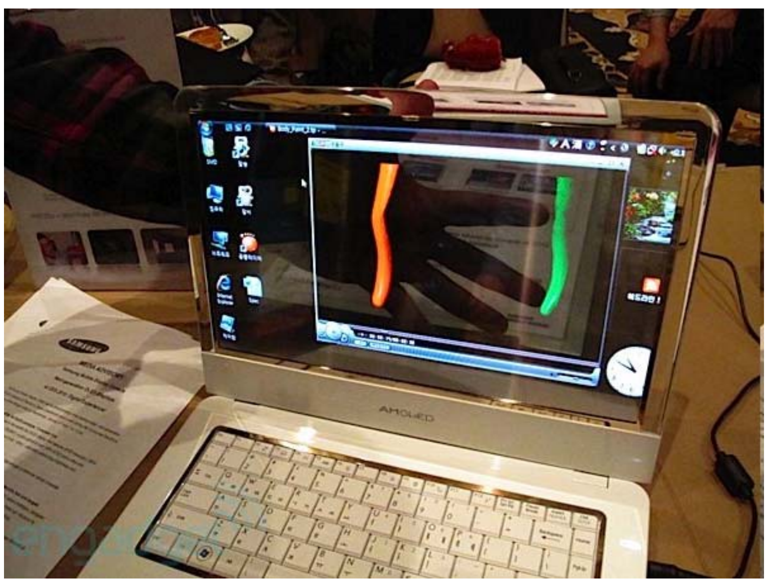
Semiconductor nanosphere (Me-LPPP) OLEDs

Appl. Phys. Lett. 92, 183305 (2008)

Efficient lighting

Very efficient
Many colors possible
No toxic chemicals

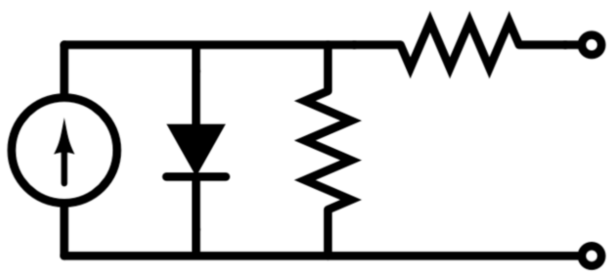
Flexible, transparent, wearable displays



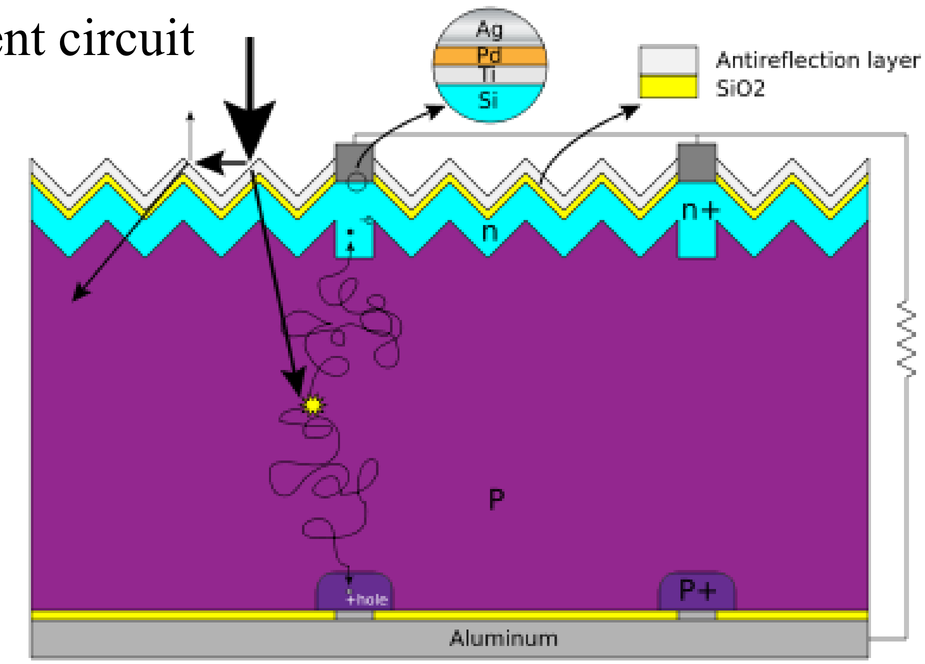
Transparent AMOLED

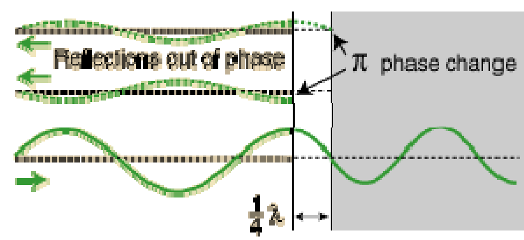
Folding display

Solar cell

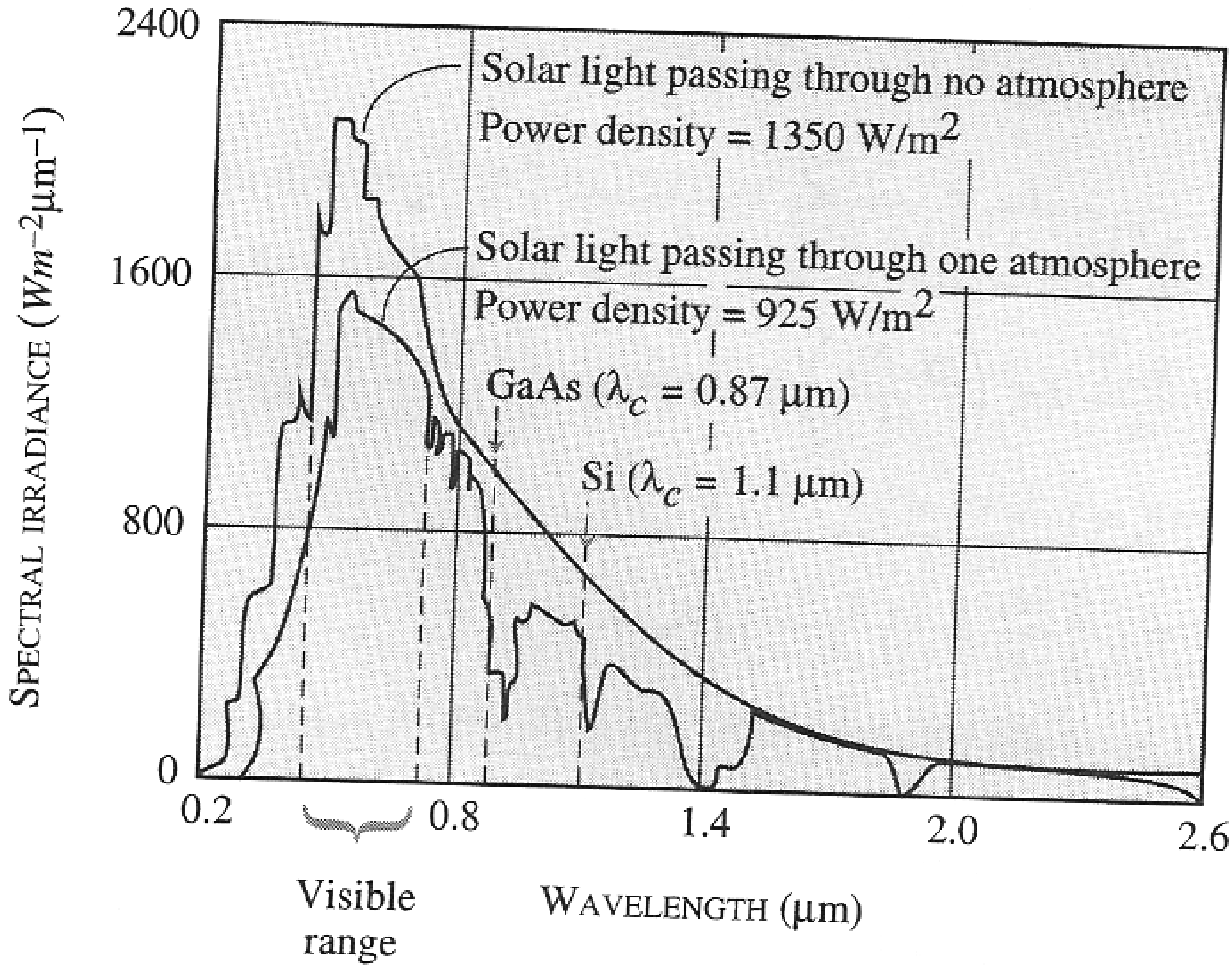


Equivalent circuit

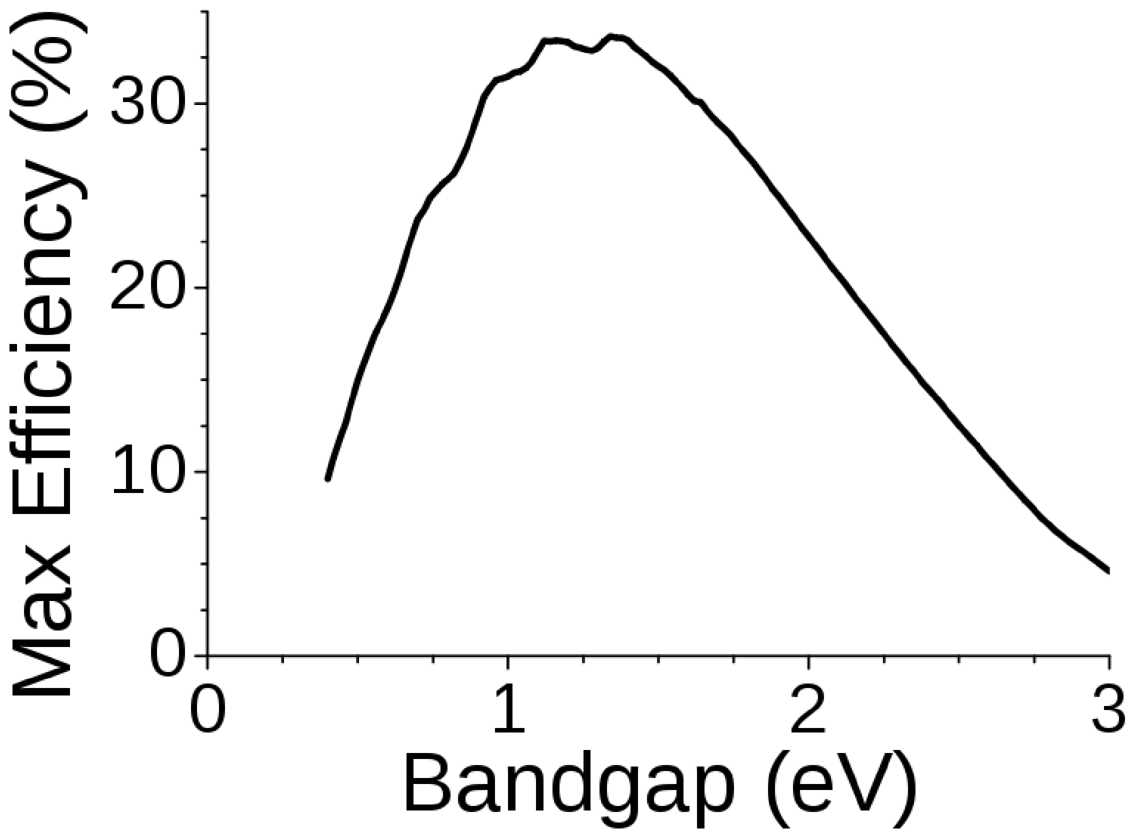




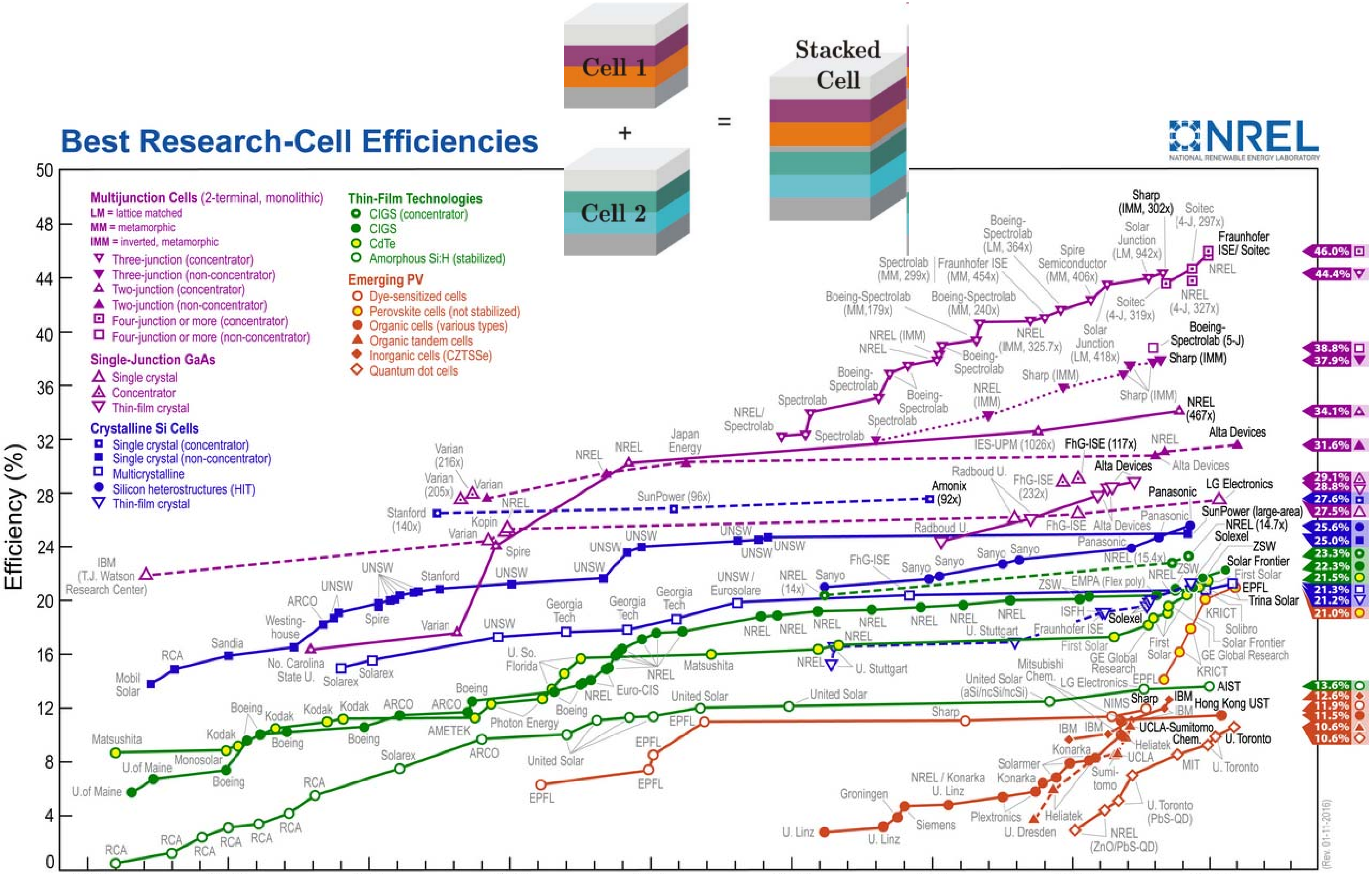
Solar spectrum



Shockley–Queisser limit



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shockley-Queisser_limit

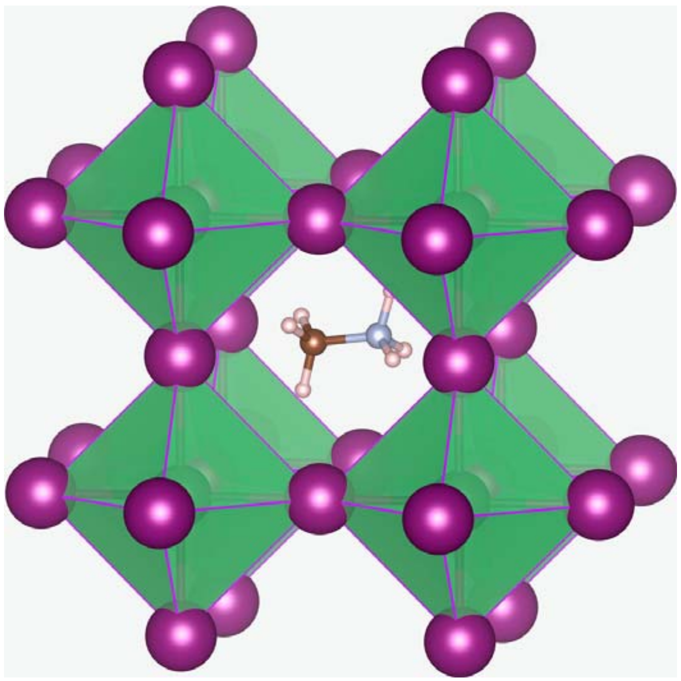


Biofuel efficiency ~ 1%

Grid parity will be reached in the next 10 years

Perovskite solar cells

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perovskite_solar_cell#/media/File:CH3NH3PbI3_structure.png

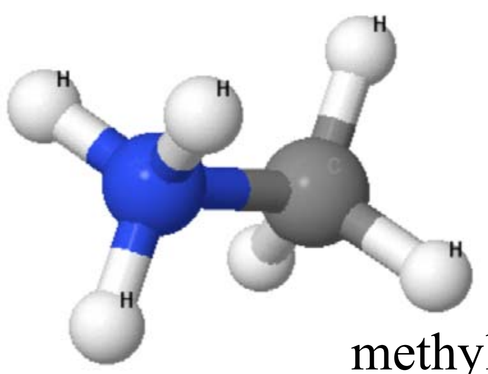


methylammonium lead trihalide ABX_3
$CH_3NH_3PbX_3$, where X is I, Br or Cl
Optical bandgap 1.5 - 2.3 eV

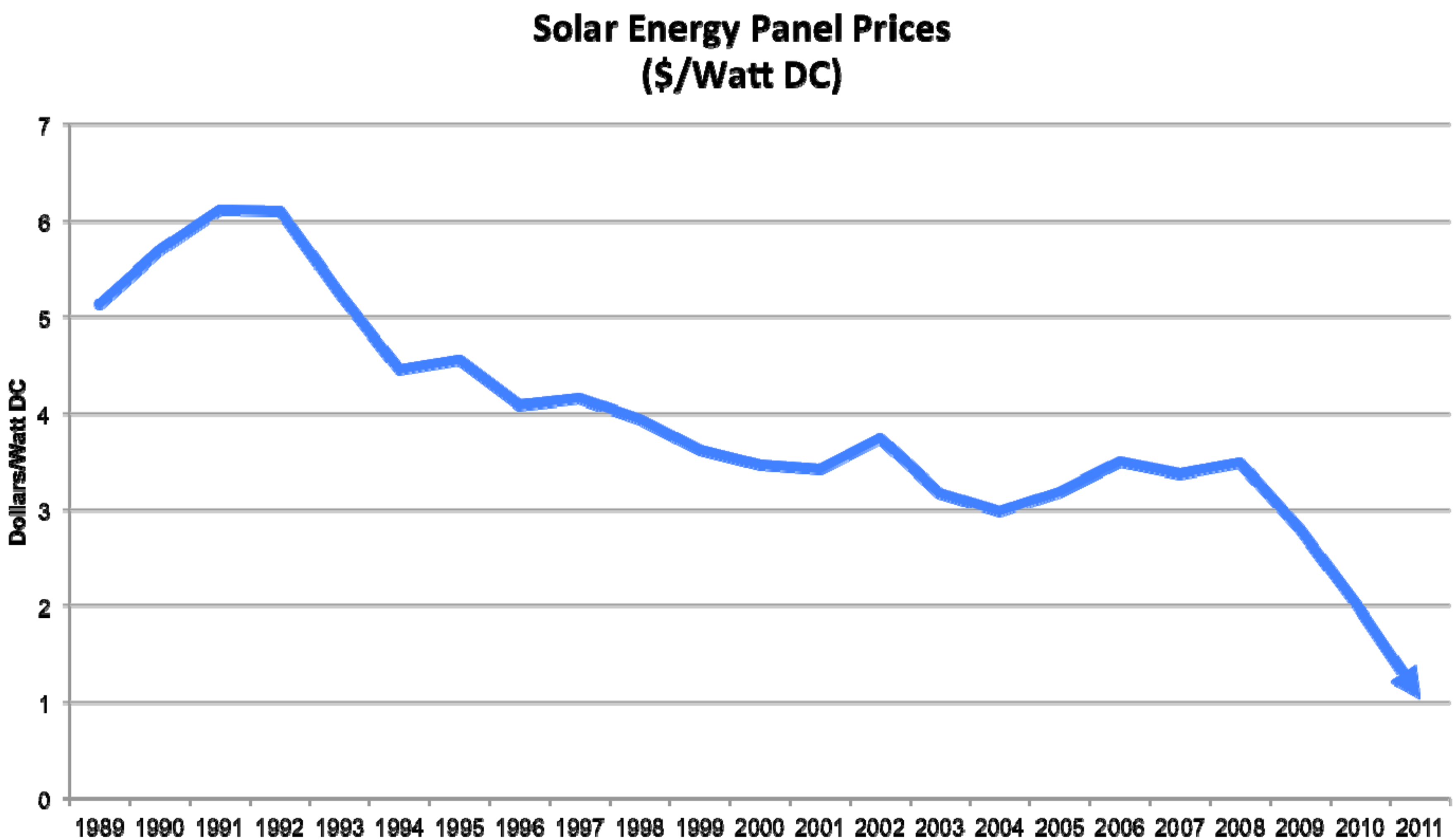
+ Cheaper to fabricate than Si solar cells.
(silicon cells require > 1000 C)

- Contains lead
Also less efficient $CH_3NH_3SnI_3$ version

- Not stable

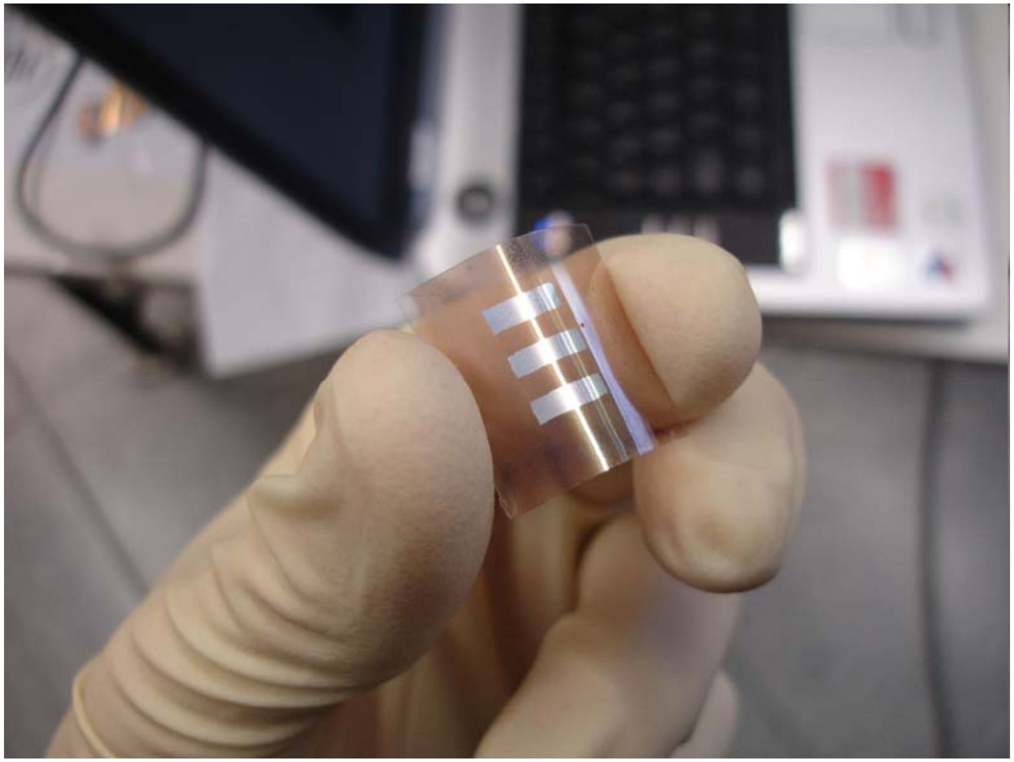


methylammonium



Source - EIA: October 19, 2011 http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/annual/showtext.cfm?t=ptb1008

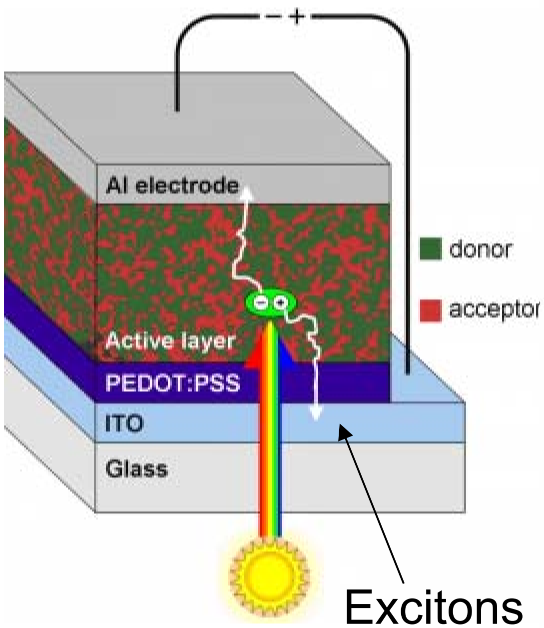
Printable solar cells



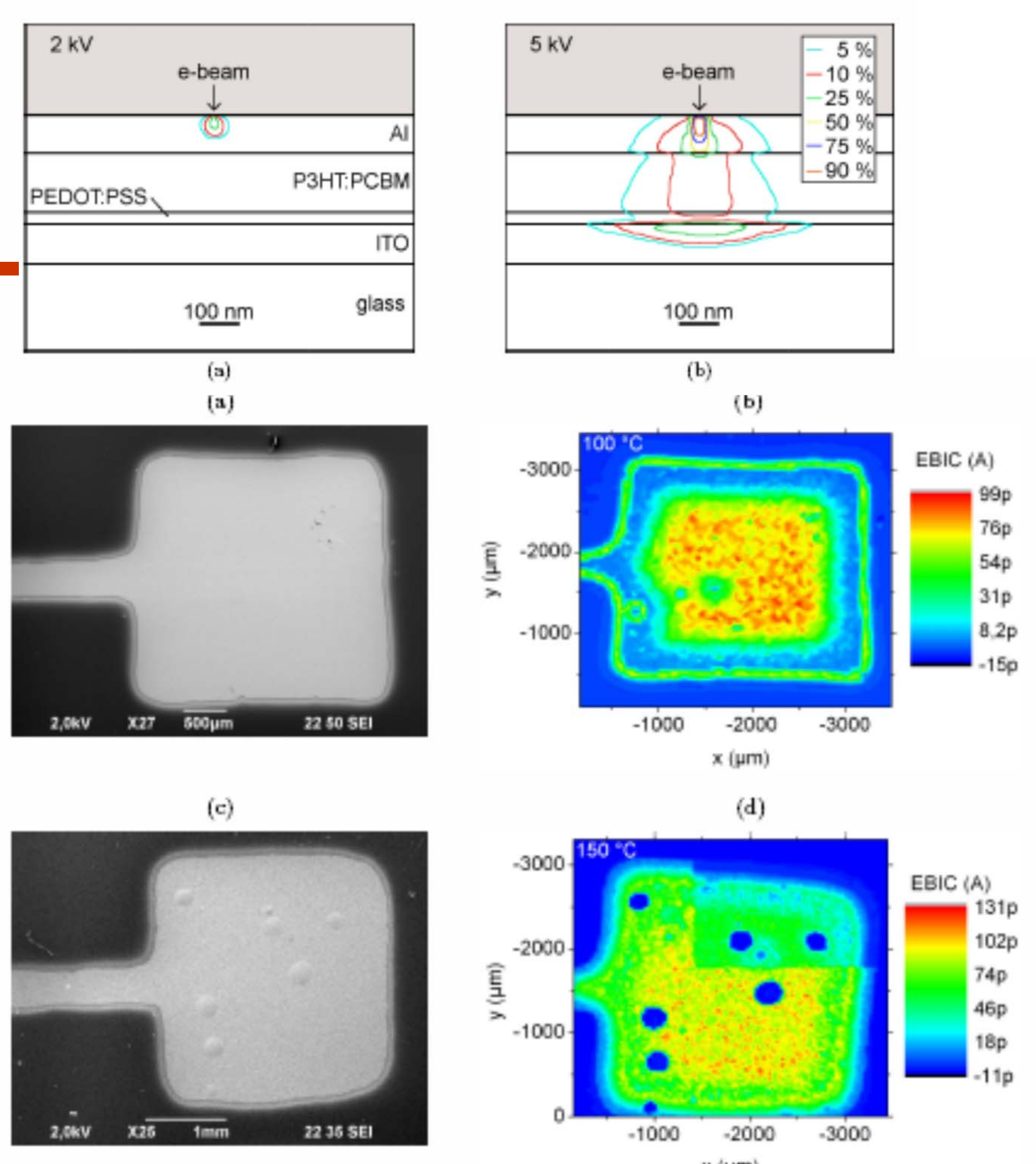
CD labor - TU Graz

Konarka

organic solar cells



Bulk heterojunction



http://www-ssrl.slac.stanford.edu/science-highlight/2011/january/effects-thermal-annealing-morphology-polymer%E2%80%93fullerene-blends-organic

MIT Technology Review

Computing

Intel Puts the Brakes on Moore's Law

Intel will slow the pace at which it rolls out new chip-making technology, and is still searching for a successor to silicon transistors.

by Tom Simonite March 23, 2016

Chip maker Intel has signaled a slowing of Moore's Law, a technological phenomenon that has played a role in just about every major advance in engineering and technology for decades.

Organic microprocessor

A modern desktop computer has the processing power of a mosquito brain.