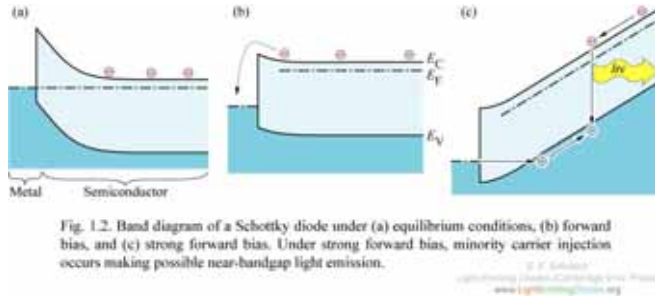


1. SiC가 schottky contact strong forward bias가 minority carrier가 tunneling potential barrier LED (10~110 V)



2. GaP 가 'optically active isoelectronic impurity'

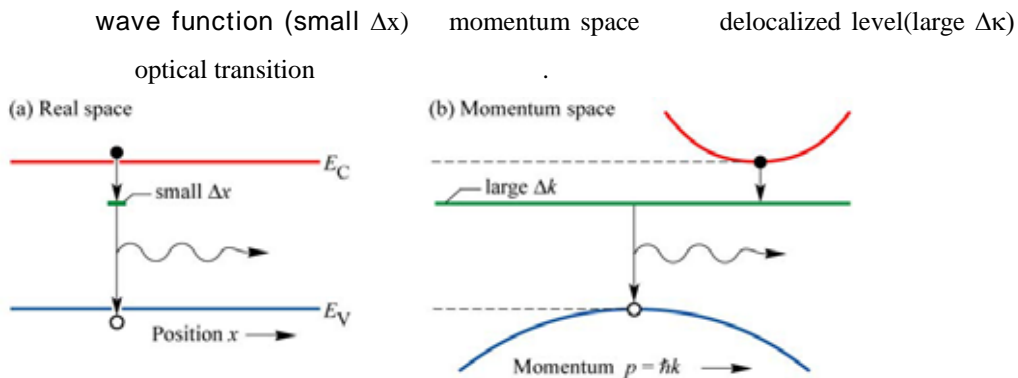
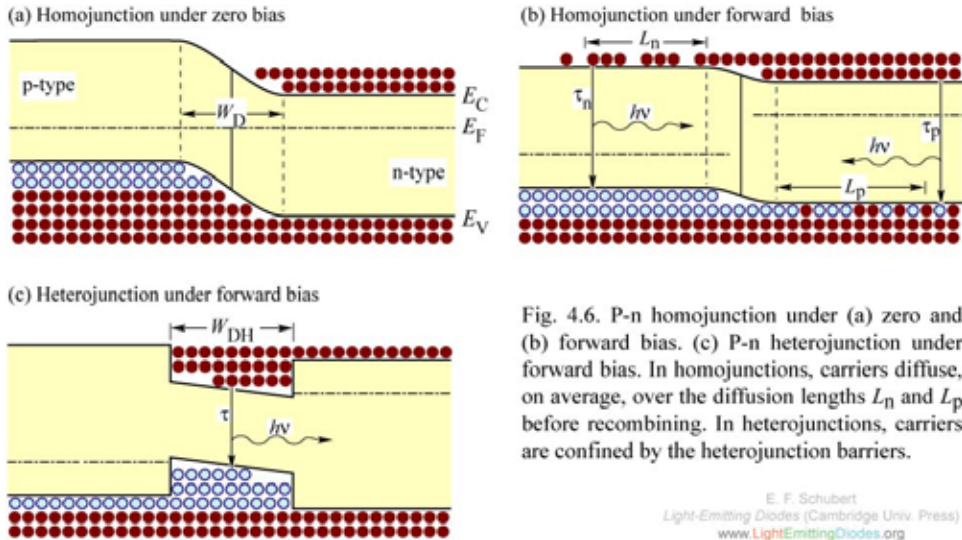


Fig. 1.5. (a) Real-space and (b) momentum-space optical transitions in GaP doped with an optically active impurity such as O or N, emitting in the red and green parts of the spectrum, respectively. GaP LEDs employ the *uncertainty principle* ($\Delta x \Delta p \geq \hbar/2\pi$) which predicts that an electron wave function localized in real space is delocalized in momentum space, thereby making momentum-conserving (vertical) transitions possible.

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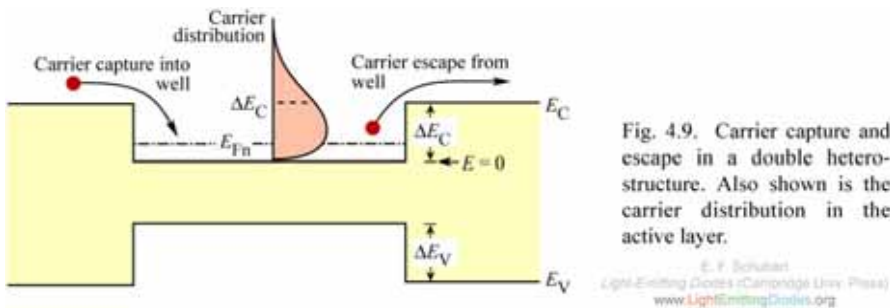
3. band gap energy가 barrier carrier confine Active region carrier barrier junction confine active region radiative recombination



4.

Carrier loss

LED, carrier 가 active layer barrier layer
 active region, active region free carrier 가 Fermi-Dirac
 distribution, carrier confining barrier height energy 가
 carrier barrier active region



Carrier overflow

Carrier overflow high injection current density . Injection current가 가
 active region carrier concentration 가 Fermi energy가
 . Fermi energy 가 barrier top active region carrier가
 flood가 injection current density
 가 active region carrier concentration 가 optical
 intensity saturation .

Carrier leakage

electron hole diffusion coefficient가 , electron blocking layer

active region electron 가
 electron blocking layer confinement-active layer interface high band gap energy
 가 doped blocking layer

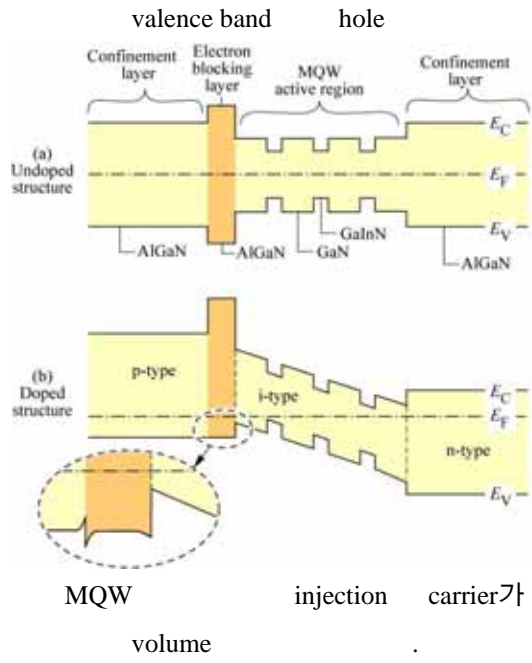


Fig. 4.12. AlGaIn current-blocking layer in an AlGaIn/GaN/GaInN multi quantum well structure. (a) Band diagram without doping. (b) Band diagram with doping. The Al content in the electron-blocking layer is higher than in the p-type confinement layer.

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5.
$$\Delta\lambda = \frac{1.8kT\lambda^2}{hc} = \frac{1.8 \times (1.3807 \times 10^{-23}) \times 298 \times (540 \times 10^{-9})^2}{(6.63 \times 10^{-34}) \times (3 \times 10^8)} = 10.86 \text{ nm}$$

6.

p-doping
 n-type p-type III-V electron
 mobility가 hole mobility carrier
 p-type doping

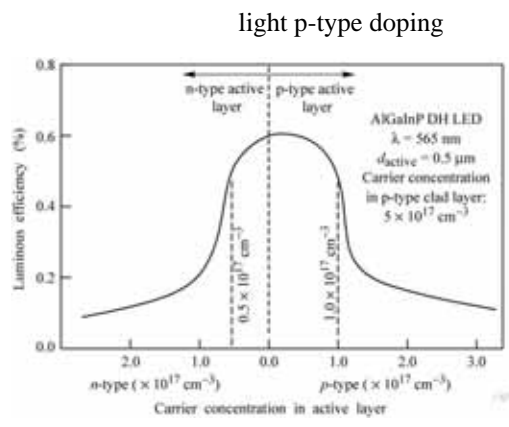


Fig. 7.4. Dependence of the luminous efficiency of an AlGaInP double heterostructure LED emitting at 565 nm on the active layer doping concentration (after Sugawara *et al.*, 1992).

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P-cladding doping

n,p-type cladding layer doping n,p type
 optimum band hole
 electron diffusion length cladding layer p-type
 doping concentration

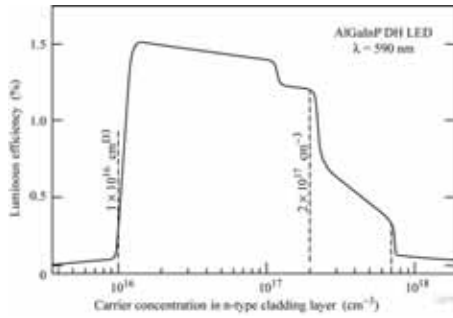


Fig. 7.7. Dependence of the luminous efficiency of an AlGaInP double heterostructure LED emitting at 565 nm on n-type confinement layer doping concentration (after Sugawara *et al.*, 1992).

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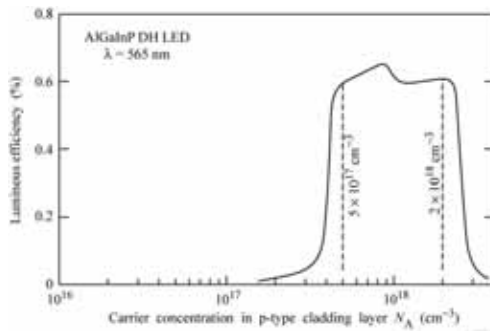


Fig. 7.8. Dependence of the luminous efficiency of an AlGaInP double heterostructure LED emitting at 565 nm on the p-type confinement layer doping concentration (after Sugawara *et al.*, 1992).

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7.

High energy slope of spectrum Boltzmann distribution 가

Bandgap energy

Diode forward voltage

(6)

가 가 forward voltage