### SHREE H N. SHUKLA GROUP OF COLLEGE Question Bank Paper-401 Physics

# Physics-401

## **Semiconductor Device**

- ☆ In LEDs, light is given off due to <u>reverse bias/ ground state</u> of electrons and holes.
- $\Rightarrow$  LEDs emit light only when in **Forward** biased.
- $\Rightarrow$  A seven-segment LED array can display digits <u>0 to 9.</u>
- $\Rightarrow$  Photo-voltaic cells do not need an external **<u>power</u>** supply.
- A photodiode is essentially a <u>reverse</u> biased pn-junction which is illuminated with radiation.
- $\Rightarrow$  Incident radiations in a photodiode increase its <u>increase</u> current.
- $\Rightarrow$  The colour of light emitted by a LED depends on <u>material.</u>
- A pn-junction diode that radiates energy as light instead of heat is called

#### LED.

- $\Rightarrow$  The unit of illumination is **<u>mw/cm2</u>**.
- $\Rightarrow$  **LED** diode is used in seven-segment displays.
- ☆ LEDs are made from <u>Ga, As, P.</u>

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- $\Rightarrow$  LED is a device which converts <u>electrical</u> energy into <u>light</u> energy.
- A LED made by using gallium arsenide will emit **Infrared** light.
- A LED made with gallium phosphate will emit red / green light.
- ☆ The process of emitting photons from a semi-conductor material is called photons emition, recombining of e<sup>-</sup>.
- $\Rightarrow$  When a light increases, the reverse current in a photo diode is **<u>increases</u>**.
- ☆ For a given reverse voltage, the reverse current in a passing through the photo diode increases as the illumination is <u>increases.</u>
- A Photo diode converts <u>**light**</u> energy into <u>**electrical**</u> energy.
- $\Rightarrow$  In photo diode dark current flows when <u>no light</u>.
- ☆ The reverse current passes through the photo diode, when no light is incident on the ph-junction of photo diode is called <u>Dark current.</u>
- $\Rightarrow$  Solar cells are made from <u>silicon</u> materials.
- $\Rightarrow$  The basic principle of the solar cell is to convert the solar light energy into the

### electrical energy.

- $\Rightarrow$  In a solar cell p and n region are thin and its doping concentration is <u>highly</u>.
- $\Rightarrow$  A varactor diode is a <u>voltage</u> dependent variable capacitor.

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- A varactor diode is always in <u>reverse</u> biased.
- $\Rightarrow$  The capacitance of a varactor diode can be changed by <u>reverse voltage</u>.
- A semiconductor device that resembles a voltage variable capacitor is known as <u>varactor</u> diode.
- $\Rightarrow$  When the reverse bias voltage of varactor diode increases, its <u>capacitance</u>
- $\Rightarrow$  Another name of solar cell is **<u>photovoltaic cell</u>**.
- A Thermister made up from cobalt, copper, iron, zinc, nickel, manganese.
- A Thermistor decreases its resistance with increases its temperature, it is called

**<u>NTC</u>** type of thermistor.

A Thermistor increases its resistance with increases its temperature, it is called

**<u>PTC</u>** type of thermistor.

- $\Rightarrow$  Thermistor is a <u>temperature</u> dependent resistor.
- $\Rightarrow$  Explain the working of a LED.
- $\Rightarrow$  What is LED?
- $\Rightarrow$  Give two applications of LEDs.
- ☆ Why do LEDs need series current-limiting resistors?

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- $\Rightarrow$  How does LED differ from an ordinary diode?
- $\Rightarrow$  What is a photo-diode?
- $\Rightarrow$  Give two applications of photo-diodes.
- $\Rightarrow$  What is an optoisolator?
- $\Rightarrow$  What is a tunnel diode?
- ☆ Explain the V-I characteristics of a tunnel diode.
- $\Rightarrow$  Explain the working of tunnel diode oscillator.
- $\Rightarrow$  What is a varactor diode?
- $\Rightarrow$  Explain the working of varactor diode.
- $\Rightarrow$  Give one application of varactor diode.
- $\Rightarrow$  Explain the working of Shockley diode.
- $\Rightarrow$  Why is LED not made of silicon or germanium?
- $\Rightarrow$  Where do we use seven-segment display
- $\Rightarrow$  What is dark resistance of photo-diode?