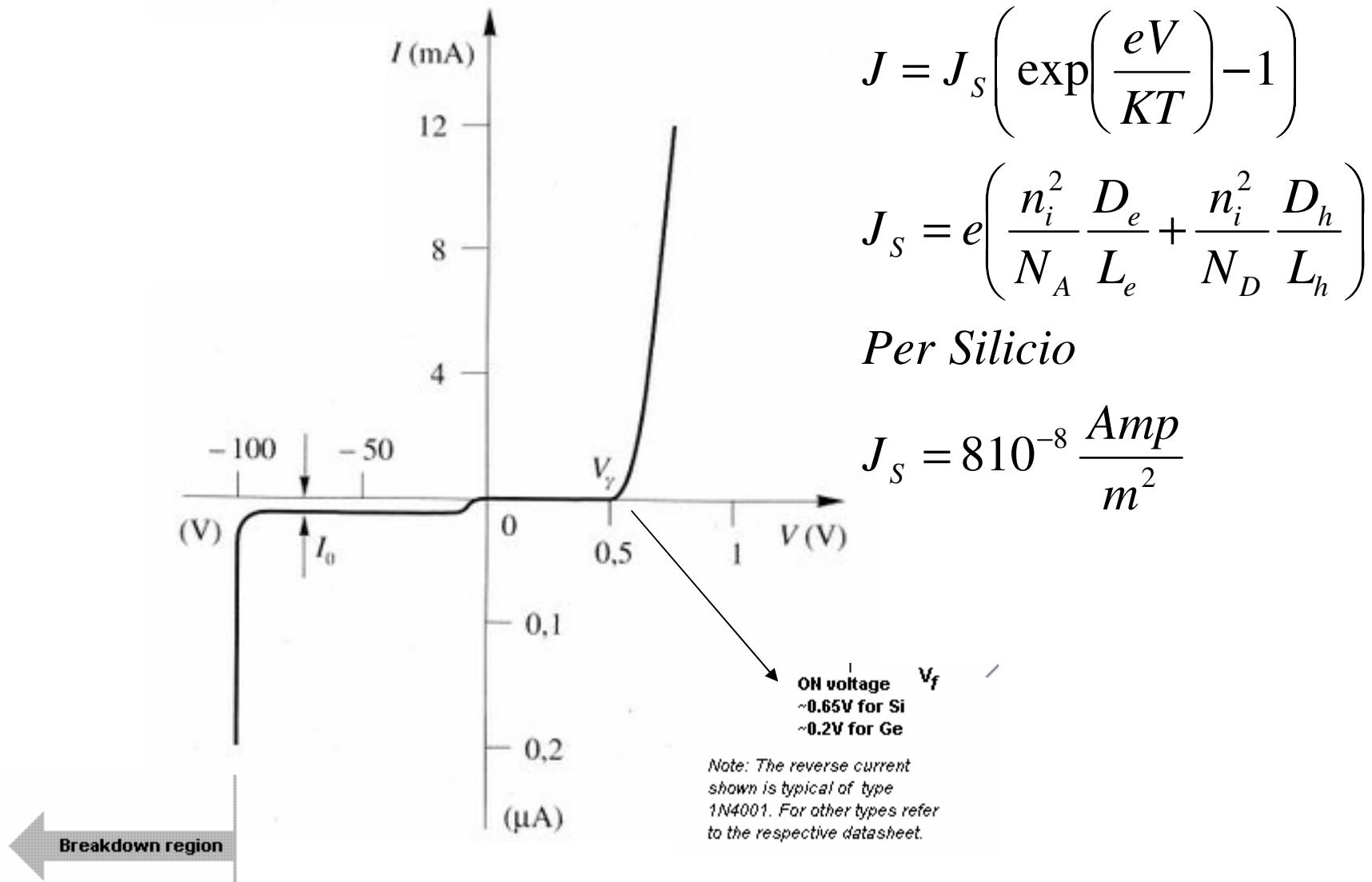
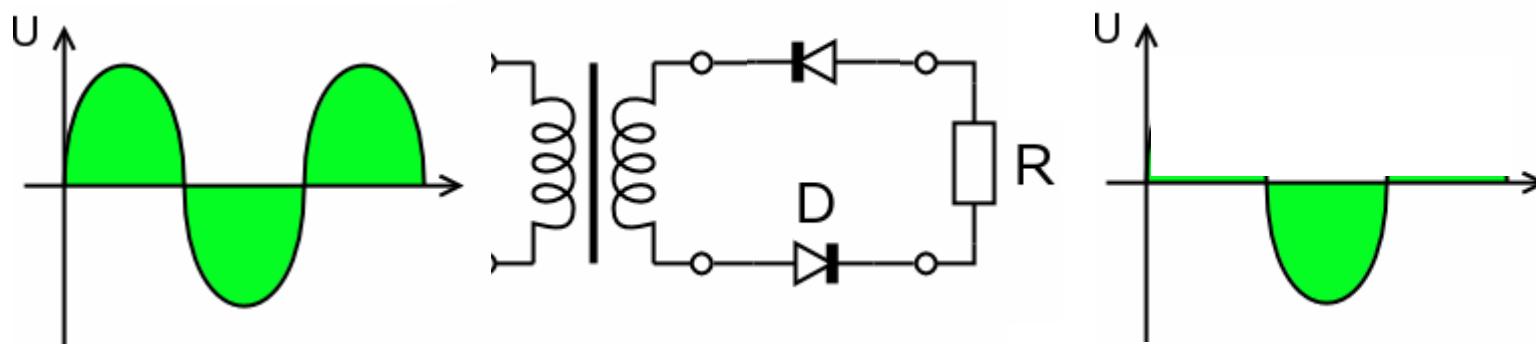
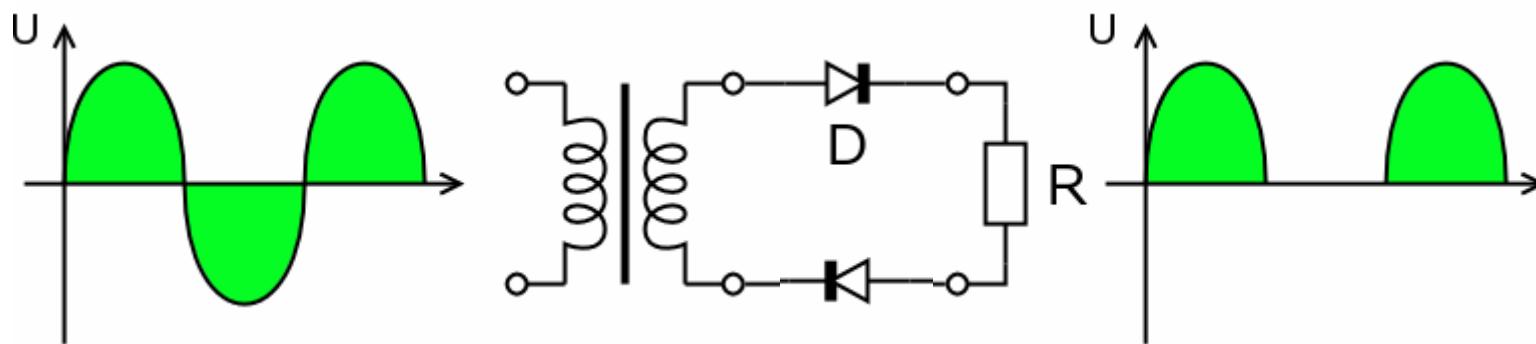


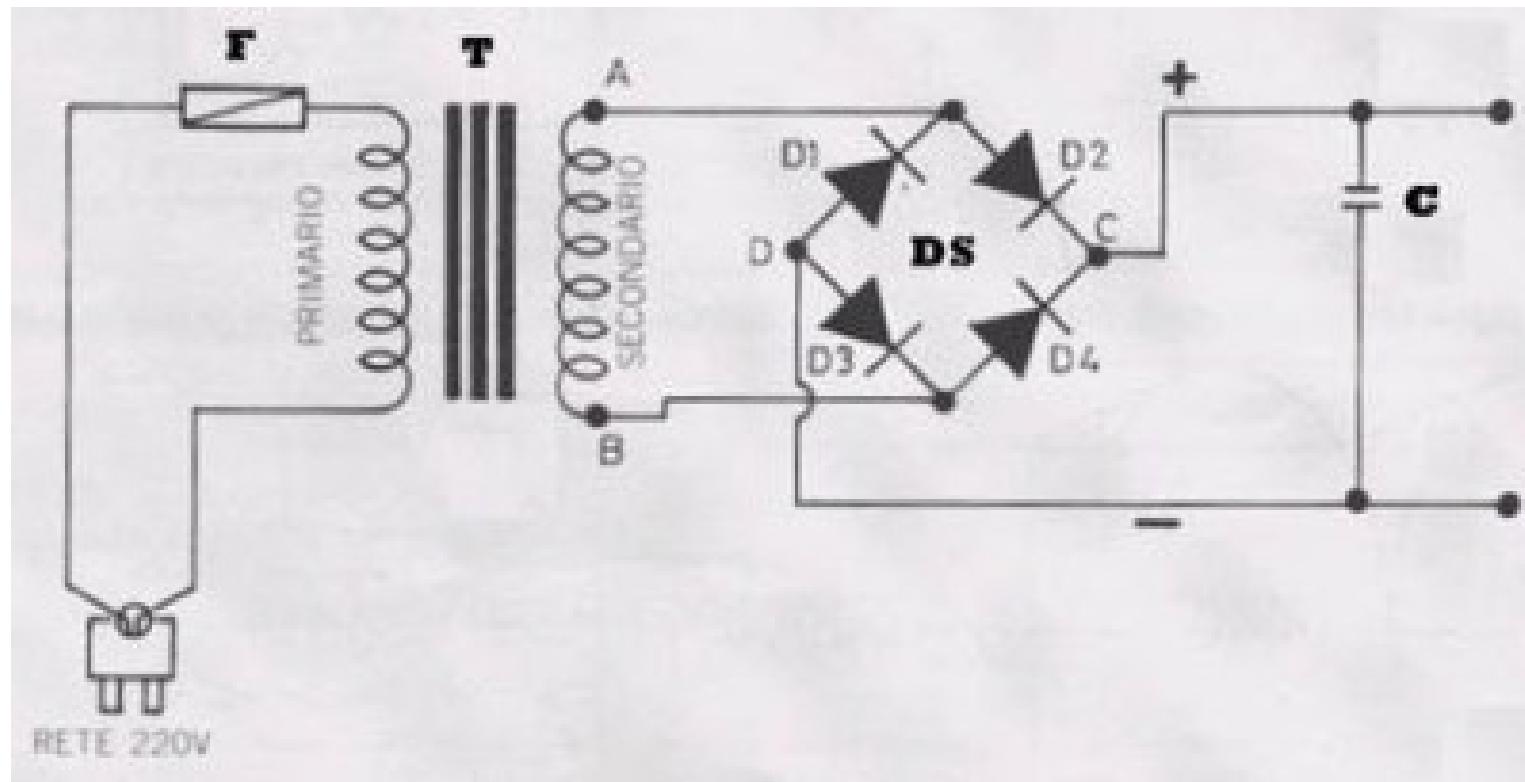
# Legge di Shockley



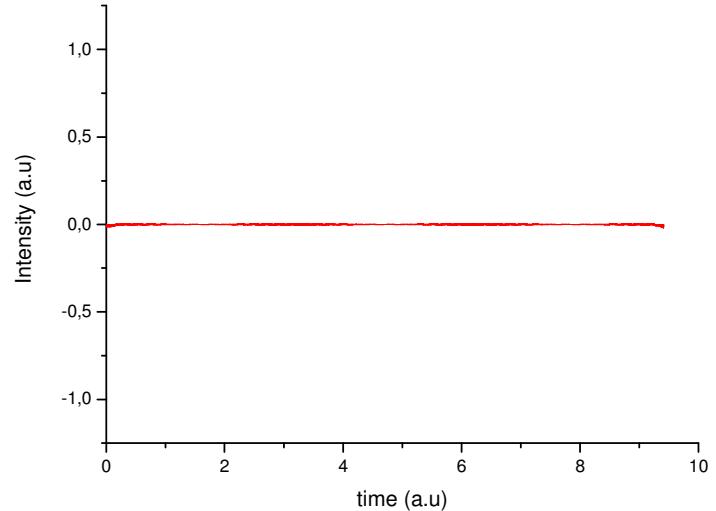
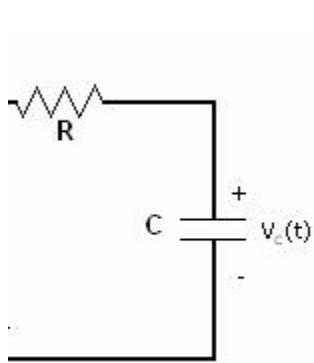
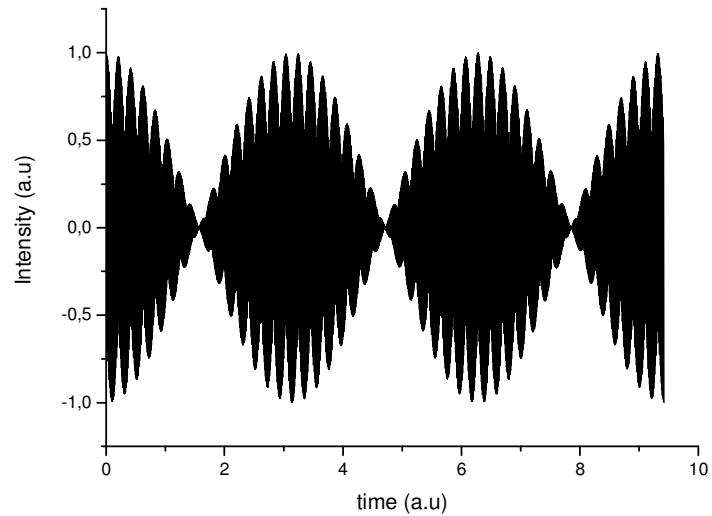
# Raddrizzatore



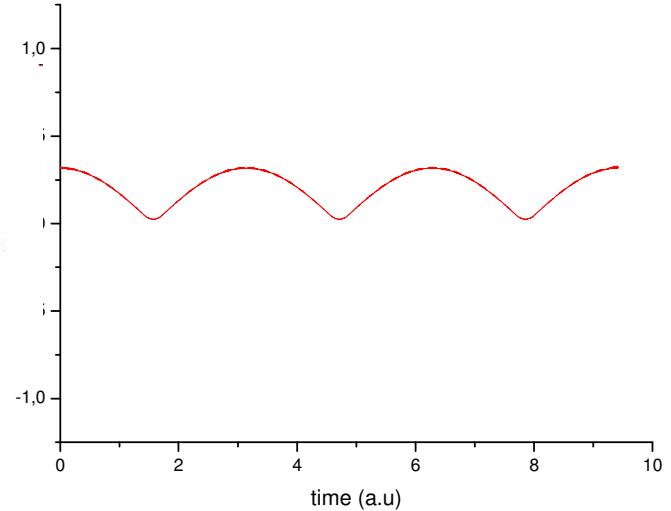
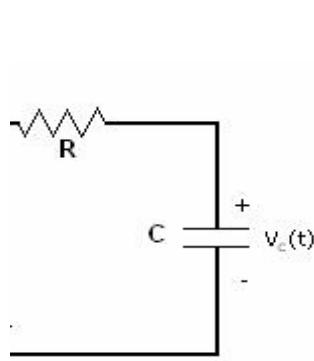
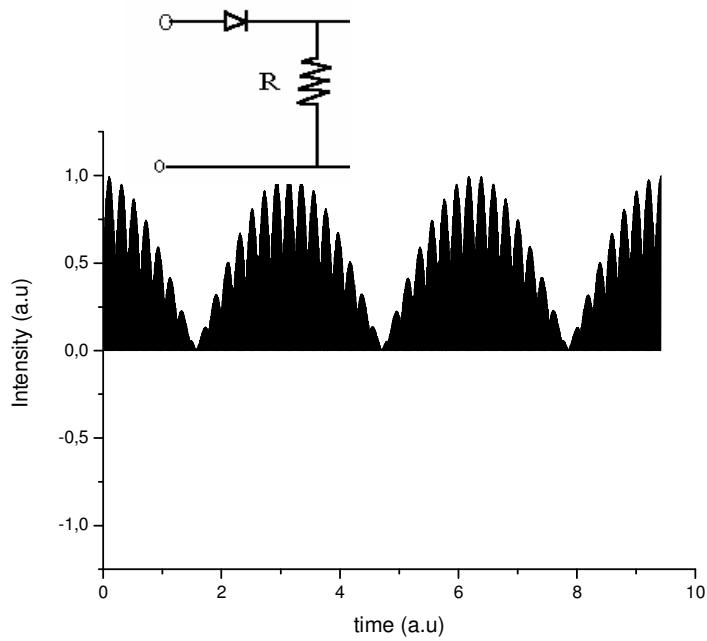
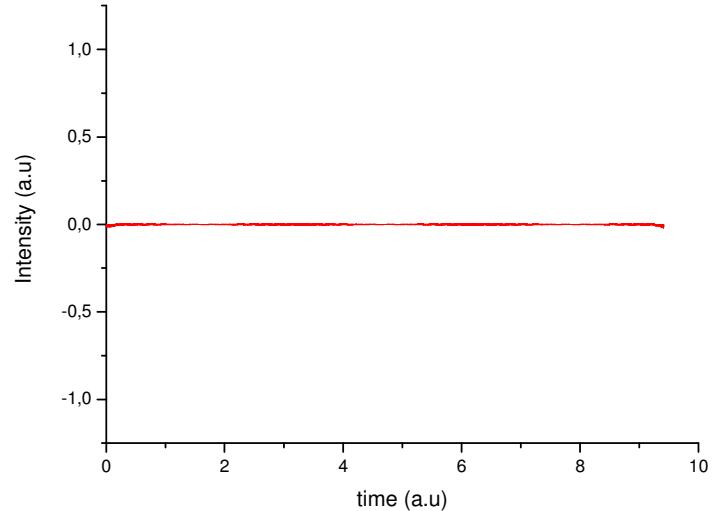
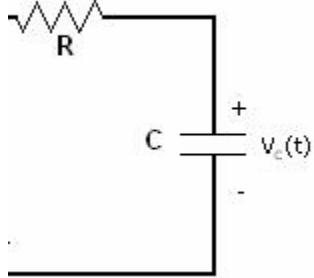
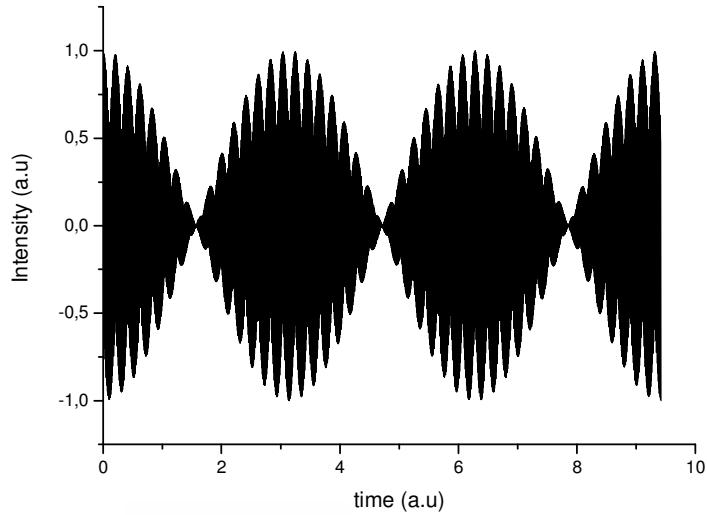
# Alimentatore cw



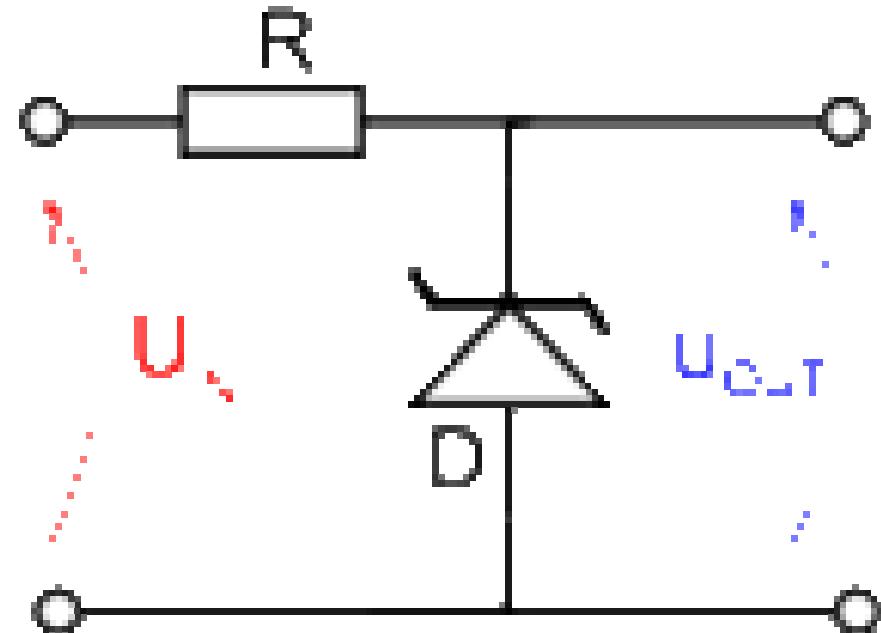
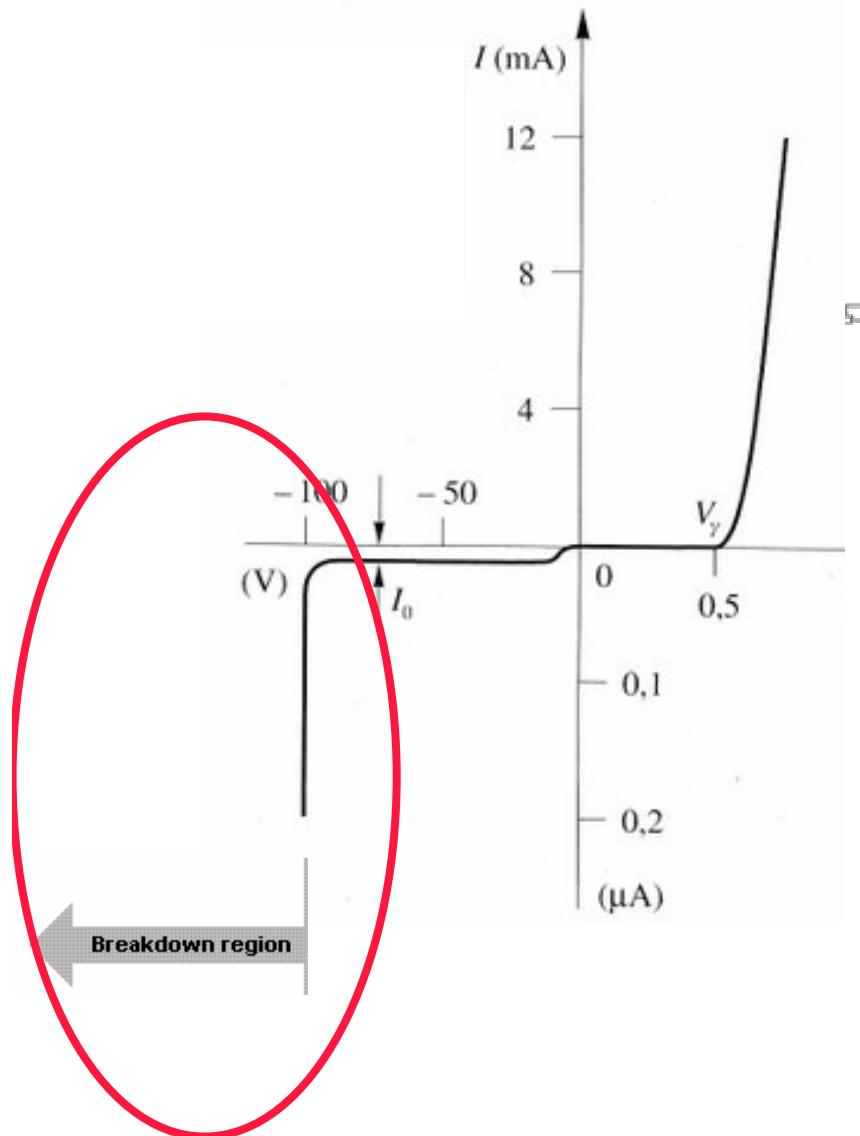
# Demodulatore AM



# Demodulatore AM



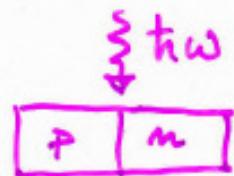
# Diodo Zener: stabilizzatore di tensione



Se  $U_{in} > V_{zener} \rightarrow U_{out} = U_{in}$

Se  $U_{in} < V_{zener} \rightarrow U_{out} = V_{zener}$

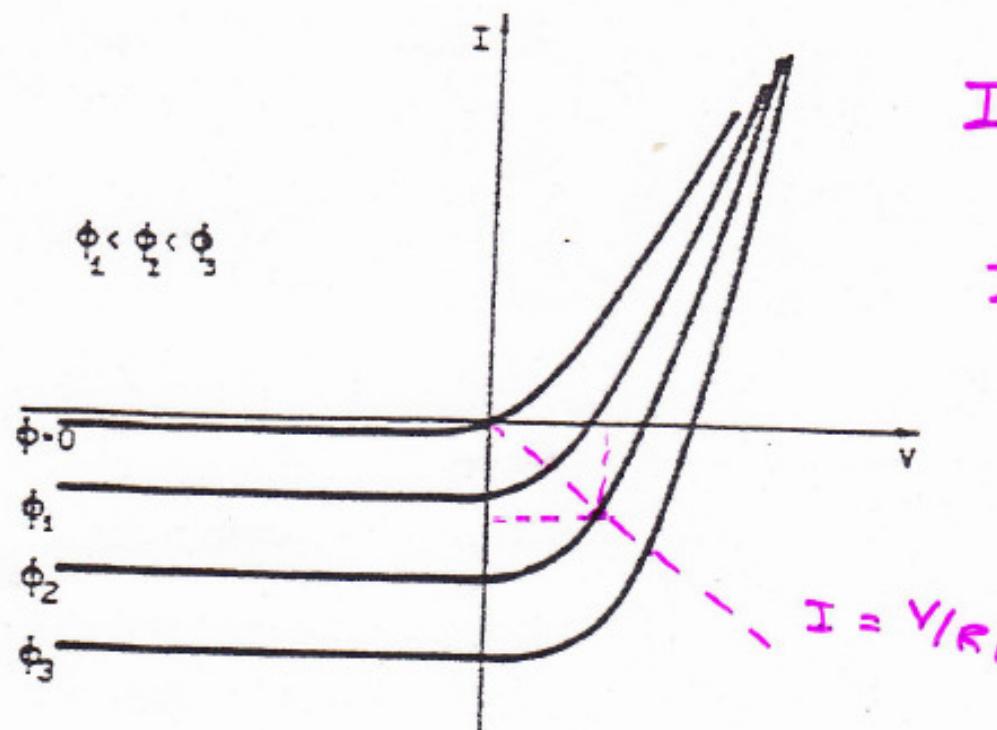
# Cella solare

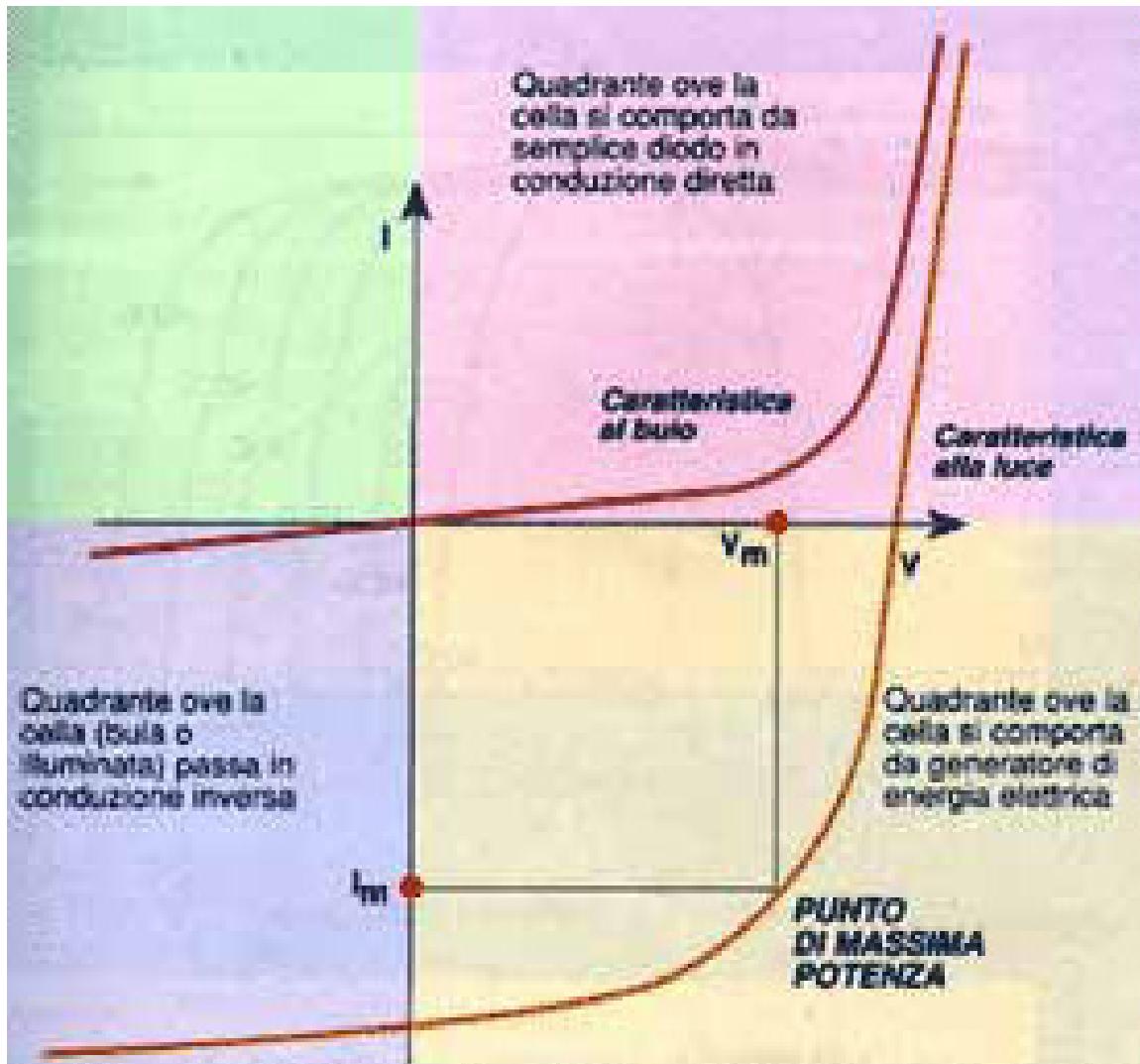


$\phi = \text{flusso luminoso}$

$$I = I_s (e^{\frac{eV}{kT}} - 1) - I_L$$

$$I_L \propto \phi$$





# Cella solare

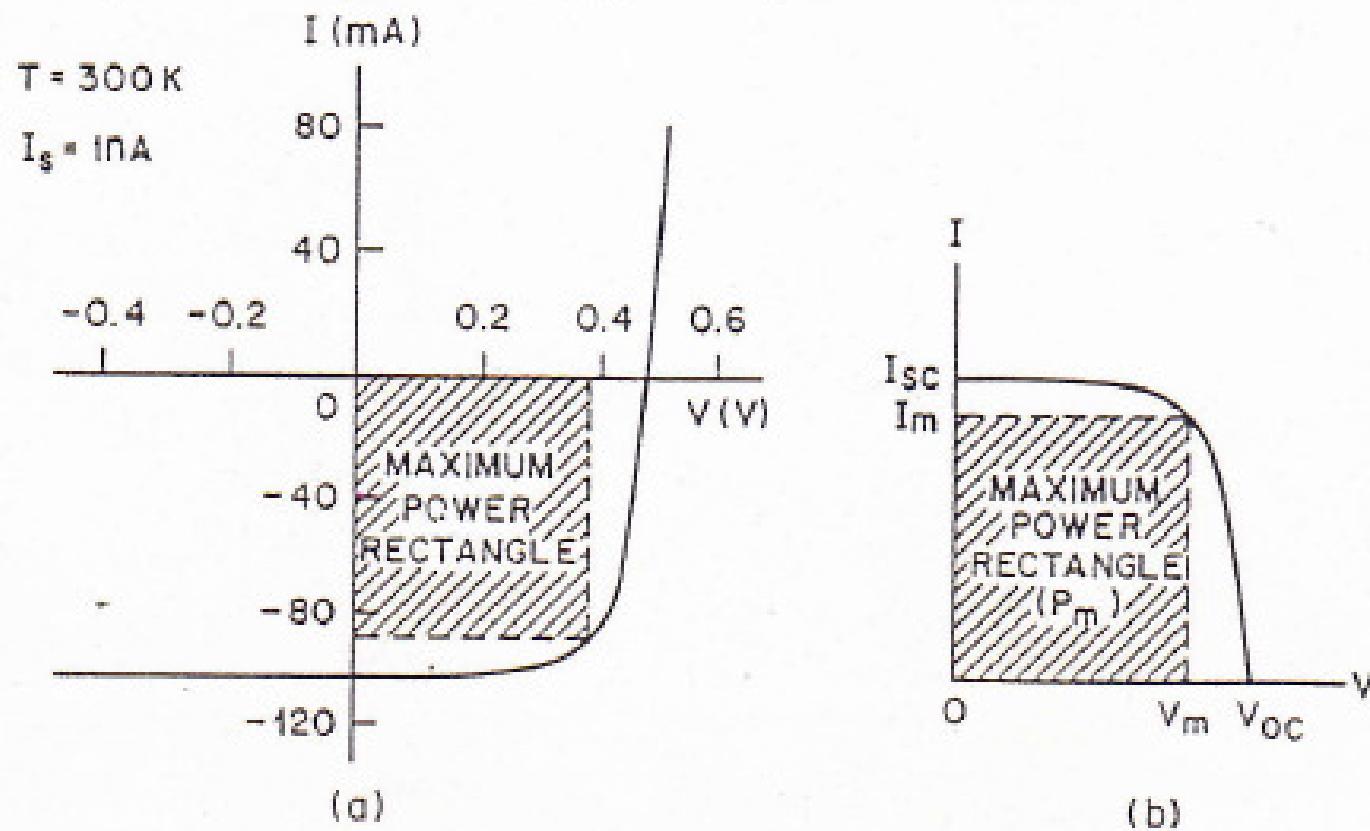


Fig. 41 (a) Current-voltage characteristics of a solar cell under illumination. (b) Inversion of (a) about the voltage axis.



Concentrazione  
500x

# Efficienza cella solare

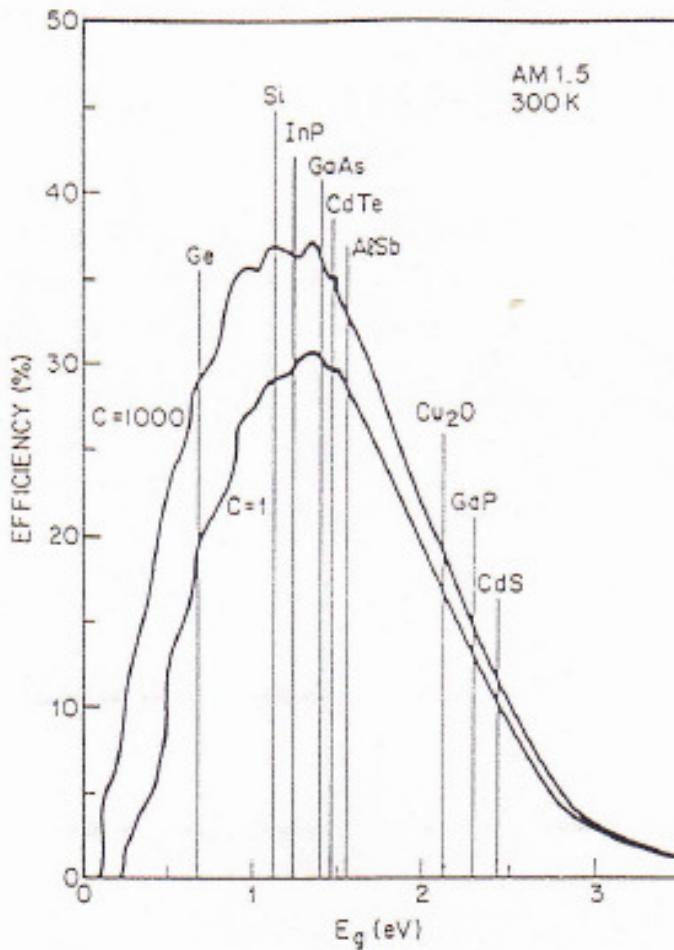
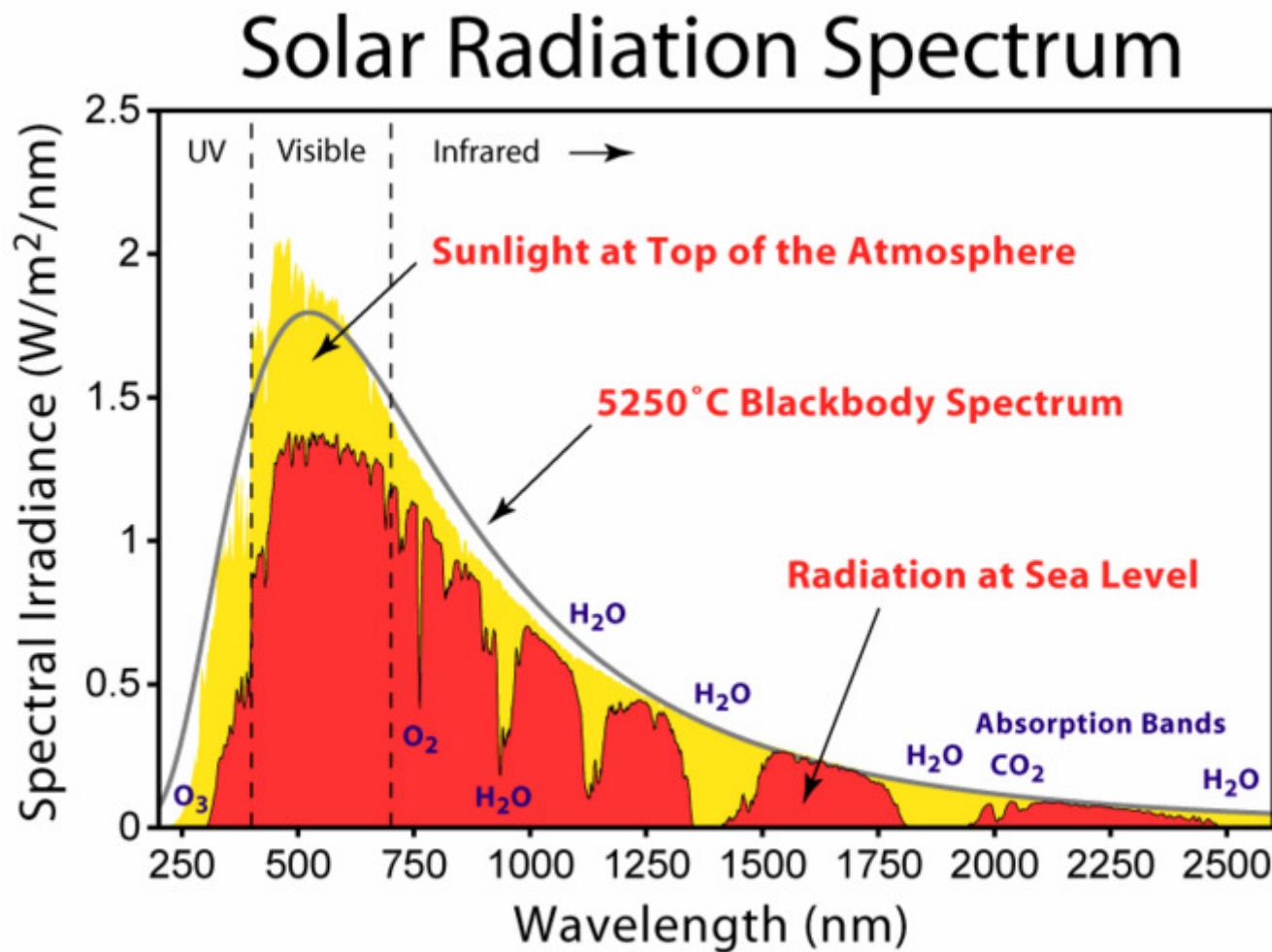
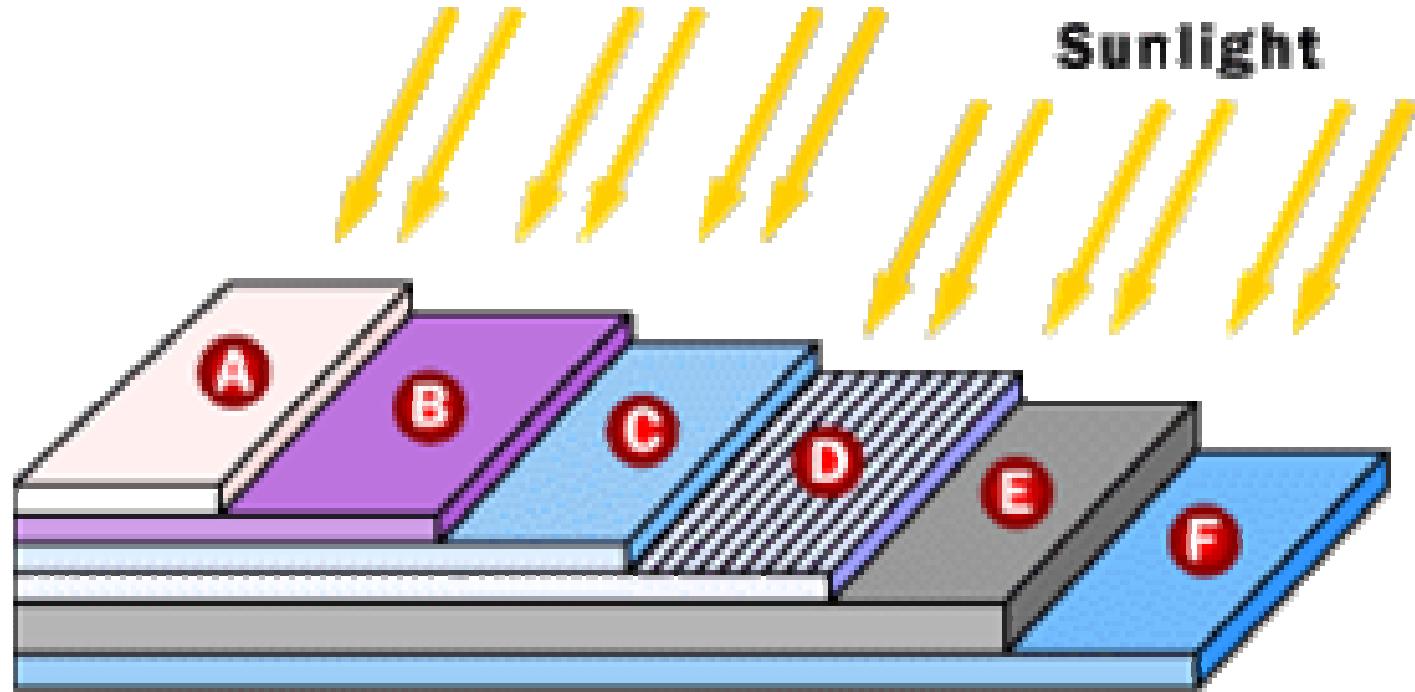


Fig. 7 Ideal solar-cell efficiency at 300 K for 1 sun and for 1000-sun concentration. (After Ref. 13.)

# Quale materiale per celle solari?



# Struttura cella solare



**A** Cover glass

**B** Antireflective coating

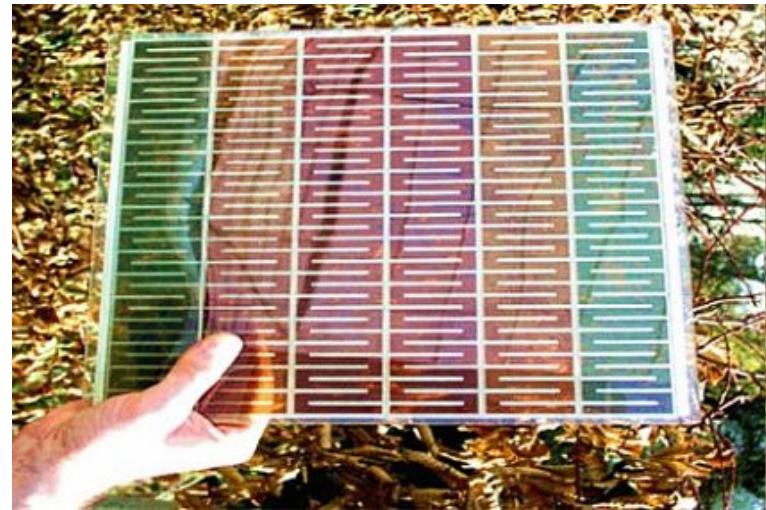
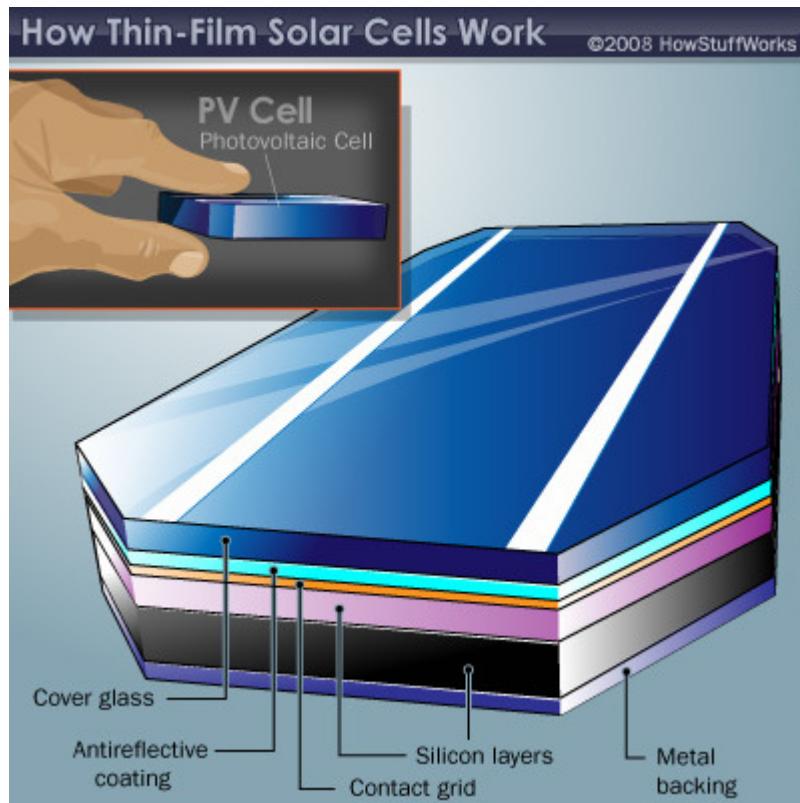
**C** Contact grid

**D** N-type Si

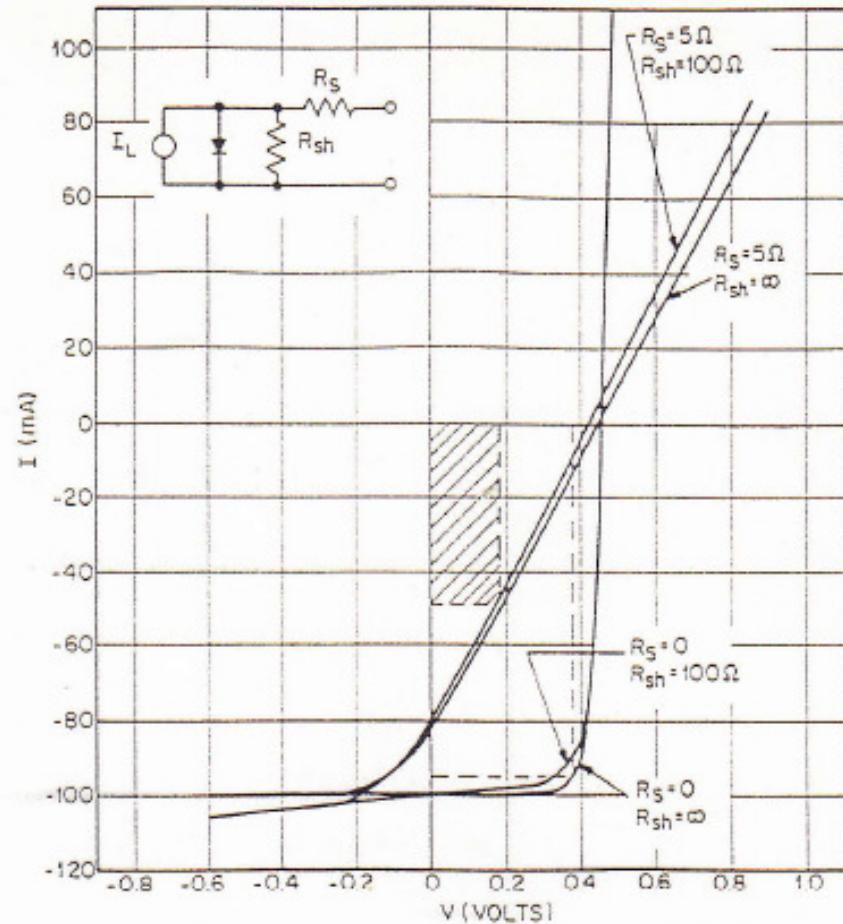
**E** P-type Si

**F** Back contact

# Struttura cella solare



# Shunt and series resistance



$$I = I_s \left( \exp\left(\frac{e(V - R_s I)}{K T}\right) - 1 \right) - I_L$$

Fig. 12 Theoretical  $I$ - $V$  characteristics for various solar cells that include series and shunt resistances. The insert shows the equivalent circuit. The parameters are identical to those shown in Fig. 5. (After Prince, Ref. 12.)

