



Semiconductors

Goals

- ✓ Use a solar panel to generate electricity from light
- ✓ Understand how semiconductors in the solar panel change light to electricity

Background

Metalloids are strange elements. They exhibit characteristics of both metals and nonmetals, defying categorization in either category. Silicon and germanium, the metalloids in Group 14, have become some of the most important elements to our modern world: they're the most commonly used semiconductors.

A semiconductor is a material that conducts electricity weakly due to high resistance. However, unlike metals, their resistance decreases when heated. From the first experiments with semiconductors in the 1830s by Michael Faraday, it was obvious that they behaved differently. They quickly became vital materials for radios and telephones. Since the late 20th century, they've enabled the mass production of computers and solar panels.

In a solar panel, silicon semiconductors use the photovoltaic effect to convert sunlight to electricity. Photons of light strike valence electrons in the semiconductor, causing them to travel through the material and generating an electric current that can be collected and used as a power source for all kinds of applications, from satellites and spaceships to pocket calculators.

During this activity, we will use the semiconductors in a solar panel to generate an electric current and use that current to power a small motor and determine how the semiconductors work.

Procedure

1. Look at the top of the car frame to see where you should attach the solar panel support. Make sure the solar panel support fits securely onto the top of the frame.
2. Place the solar panel on top of the support.
3. Connect the wires from the motor to the red and black plugs nearest to them on the front of the frame.
4. Use the other red and black wires to connect the solar panel to the other plugs on the front of the frame.
5. Make sure the car is in direct sunlight, and it should start to run.
6. Use the stopwatch to time how long it takes your car to complete the track.



Semiconductors



Observations



Experimentation

1. With the front wheels lifted, try tilting the solar panel so that it changes the angle of the light that hits it. Can you tilt it far enough that the motor stops running? Does it matter which direction you tilt the panel? Using a protractor, measure the biggest angle at which you can still run the motor.
2. You can use colored plastic gels, or different lightbulbs, to change the color of light hitting the solar panel. Do certain colors work better than others? Try using the solar panel to run the motor while the panel is hit with different wavelengths of light and record your observations below:

Light Color:	Time to fill H2:	Observations:



Semiconductors

- Raise the front wheels off the ground and use a piece of paper or other method to shade parts of the panel. Using a ruler, measure the farthest distance in from the edge of the solar panel that you can move the covering before the motor stops running.

Side:	Distance:	Observations:



Measurement

For this section, you will need a multimeter or the Horizon Renewable Energy Monitor. For an introduction to using a multimeter, [click here](#).

- Raise the front wheels off the ground and measure the current in Amps and the voltage in Volts while tilting the panel to get the highest values. Record your measurements below:

Current: _____ A

Voltage: _____ V

- Measure the current in Amps and the voltage in Volts while shading the solar panel. What is the lowest current and voltage that will still run the motor?

Current: _____ A

Voltage: _____ V



Semiconductors

3. Use different colors of light with your solar panel as before. Measure the current in Amps and the voltage in Volts while running the motor. What color gave the highest values? Record your answers below:

Color: _____

Current: _____ A

Voltage: _____ V



Analysis

1. Make a scientific claim about silicon semiconductors based on what you observed while running the solar car.
2. What evidence do you have to back up your scientific claim?
3. What reasoning did you use to support your claim?
4. Design an experiment that could test the effects of temperature extremes on the silicon in the solar cell. Describe your experiment below:

