



[calculatoratoz.com](http://calculatoratoz.com)



[unitsconverters.com](http://unitsconverters.com)

# Devices with Optical Components Formulas

Calculators!

Examples!

Conversions!

Bookmark [calculatoratoz.com](http://calculatoratoz.com), [unitsconverters.com](http://unitsconverters.com)

Widest Coverage of Calculators and Growing - **30,000+ Calculators!**  
Calculate With a Different Unit for Each Variable - **In built Unit Conversion!**  
Widest Collection of Measurements and Units - **250+ Measurements!**

Feel free to SHARE this document with your friends!

[Please leave your feedback here...](#)



## List of 14 Devices with Optical Components Formulas

### Devices with Optical Components

#### 1) Angle of Rotation of Plane of Polarization

$$\text{fx } \theta = 1.8 \cdot B \cdot L_m$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(a870788d6ed9b8fd294b7654a8c8526b\_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 19.53\text{rad} = 1.8 \cdot 0.35\text{T} \cdot 31\text{m}$$

#### 2) Apex Angle

$$\text{fx } A = \tan(\alpha)$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(c50c8b7b2cc2cf9ff925edec0ee94c0d\_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 8.167315^\circ = \tan(-3)$$

#### 3) Brewsters Angle

$$\text{fx } \theta_B = \arctan\left(\frac{n_1}{n_{ri}}\right)$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(f60b7a900783ac3fd531bfd9c111be6d\_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 56.0463^\circ = \arctan\left(\frac{1.5}{1.01}\right)$$

#### 4) Current Due to Optically Generated Carrier

$$\text{fx } i_{\text{opt}} = q \cdot A_{\text{pn}} \cdot g_{\text{op}} \cdot (W + L_{\text{dif}} + L_p)$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(83bbbd261710c59db0214aa27b2edc0d\_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 0.6\text{mA} = 0.3\text{C} \cdot 4.8\mu\text{m}^2 \cdot 2.9\text{e}13 \cdot (6.79\mu\text{m} + 5.477816\mu\text{m} + 2.1\mu\text{m})$$


#### 5) Diffraction using Fresnel-Kirchoff Formula

$$\text{fx } \theta_{\text{dif}} = a \sin\left(1.22 \cdot \frac{\lambda_{\text{vis}}}{D}\right)$$

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(f507db636256ac11a5525ef93ec6b8d7\_img.jpg\)](#)

$$\text{ex } 0.0061\text{rad} = a \sin\left(1.22 \cdot \frac{500\text{nm}}{0.1\text{mm}}\right)$$



6) Diffusion Coefficient of Electron 

$$D_E = \mu_e \cdot [\text{BoltZ}] \cdot \frac{T}{[\text{Charge-e}]}$$

Open Calculator 

$$\text{ex } 0.003387\text{m}^2/\text{s} = 1000\text{cm}^2/\text{V}^*\text{s} \cdot [\text{BoltZ}] \cdot \frac{393\text{K}}{[\text{Charge-e}]}$$

7) Diffusion Length of Transition Region 

$$L_{\text{dif}} = \frac{i_{\text{opt}}}{q \cdot A_{\text{pn}} \cdot g_{\text{op}}} - (W + L_p)$$

Open Calculator 


$$\text{ex } 5.477816\mu\text{m} = \frac{0.60\text{mA}}{0.3\text{C} \cdot 4.8\mu\text{m}^2 \cdot 2.9\text{e}13} - (6.79\mu\text{m} + 2.1\mu\text{m})$$

8) Effective Density of States in Conduction Band 

$$N_{\text{eff}} = 2 \cdot \left( 2 \cdot \pi \cdot m_{\text{eff}} \cdot [\text{BoltZ}] \cdot \frac{T}{[\text{hP}]^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

Open Calculator 


$$\text{ex } 3.9\text{E}^24 = 2 \cdot \left( 2 \cdot \pi \cdot 0.2\text{e-}30\text{kg} \cdot [\text{BoltZ}] \cdot \frac{393\text{K}}{[\text{hP}]^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

9) Electron Concentration under Unbalanced Condition 

$$n_e = n_i \cdot \exp\left(\frac{F_n - E_i}{[\text{BoltZ}] \cdot T}\right)$$

Open Calculator 

$$\text{ex } 0.339151\text{electrons}/\text{m}^3 = 3.6\text{electrons}/\text{m}^3 \cdot \exp\left(\frac{3.7\text{eV} - 3.78\text{eV}}{[\text{BoltZ}] \cdot 393\text{K}}\right)$$

10) Excitation Energy 

$$E_{\text{exc}} = 1.6 \cdot 10^{-19} \cdot 13.6 \cdot \left(\frac{m_{\text{eff}}}{[\text{Mass-e}]}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{[\text{Permittivity-silicon}]^2}\right)$$

Open Calculator 

$$\text{ex } 0.021783\text{eV} = 1.6 \cdot 10^{-19} \cdot 13.6 \cdot \left(\frac{0.2\text{e-}30\text{kg}}{[\text{Mass-e}]}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{[\text{Permittivity-silicon}]^2}\right)$$



### 11) Fringe Spacing given Apex Angle

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(dfbd6b3763a6d1d9afaa974f64e2e4b5\_img.jpg\)](#)

$$fx \quad S_{fri} = \frac{\lambda_{vis}}{2 \cdot \tan(\alpha_{opto})}$$

$$ex \quad 1.41782\mu = \frac{500nm}{2 \cdot \tan(10^\circ)}$$

### 12) Maximum Acceptance Angle of Compound Lens

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(ec9132f1d27c8919987d92907322654d\_img.jpg\)](#)

$$fx \quad \theta_{acc} = a \sin(n_1 \cdot R_{lens} \cdot \sqrt{A_{con}})$$

$$ex \quad 22.02431^\circ = a \sin(1.5 \cdot 0.0025m \cdot \sqrt{10000})$$

### 13) Peak Retardation

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(758ebdf4629c903da74c2e079717ae32\_img.jpg\)](#)

$$fx \quad \Phi_m = \frac{2 \cdot \pi}{\lambda_o} \cdot r \cdot n_{ri}^3 \cdot V_m$$

$$ex \quad 80.1349rad = \frac{2 \cdot \pi}{3.939m} \cdot 23m \cdot (1.01)^3 \cdot 2.12V$$

### 14) PN Junction Capacitance

[Open Calculator !\[\]\(248b91fcdac4810ffd15cf33fb6aec6f\_img.jpg\)](#)

$$fx \quad C_j = \frac{A_{pn}}{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot [\text{Charge-e}] \cdot \epsilon_r \cdot [\text{Permittivity-silicon}]}{V_0 - (V)}} \cdot \left( \frac{N_A \cdot N_D}{N_A + N_D} \right)$$

$$ex \quad 1.9E^6fF = \frac{4.8\mu m^2}{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot [\text{Charge-e}] \cdot 78F/m \cdot [\text{Permittivity-silicon}]}{0.6V - (-4V)}} \cdot \left( \frac{1e+22/m^3 \cdot 1e+24/m^3}{1e+22/m^3 + 1e+24/m^3} \right)$$



## Variables Used




- **A** Apex Angle (Degree)
- **A<sub>con</sub>** Positive Constant
- **A<sub>pn</sub>** PN Junction Area (Square Micrometer)
- **B** Magnetic Flux Density (Tesla)
- **C<sub>j</sub>** Junction Capacitance (Femtofarad)
- **D** Diameter of Aperture (Millimeter)
- **D<sub>E</sub>** Electron Diffusion Coefficient (Square Meter Per Second)
- **E<sub>exc</sub>** Excitation Energy (Electron-Volt)
- **E<sub>i</sub>** Intrinsic Energy Level of Semiconductor (Electron-Volt)
- **F<sub>n</sub>** Quasi Fermi Level of Electrons (Electron-Volt)
- **g<sub>op</sub>** Optical Generation Rate
- **i<sub>opt</sub>** Optical Current (Milliampere)
- **L<sub>dif</sub>** Diffusion Length of Transition Region (Micrometer)
- **L<sub>m</sub>** Length of Medium (Meter)
- **L<sub>p</sub>** Length of P-Side Junction (Micrometer)
- **m<sub>eff</sub>** Effective Mass of Electron (Kilogram)
- **n<sub>1</sub>** Refractive Index of Medium 1
- **N<sub>A</sub>** Acceptor Concentration (1 per Cubic Meter)
- **N<sub>D</sub>** Donor Concentration (1 per Cubic Meter)
- **n<sub>e</sub>** Electron Concentration (Electrons per Cubic Meter)
- **N<sub>eff</sub>** Effective Density of States
- **n<sub>i</sub>** Intrinsic Electron Concentration (Electrons per Cubic Meter)
- **n<sub>ri</sub>** Refractive Index
- **q** Charge (Coulomb)
- **r** Length of Fiber (Meter)
- **R<sub>lens</sub>** Radius of Lens (Meter)
- **S<sub>fri</sub>** Fringe Space (Micron)
- **T** Absolute Temperature (Kelvin)
- **V** Reverse Bias Voltage (Volt)
- **V<sub>0</sub>** Voltage Across PN Junction (Volt)
















- $V_m$  Modulation Voltage (Volt)
- $W$  Transition Width (Micrometer)
- $\alpha$  Alpha
- $\alpha_{opto}$  Angle of Interference (Degree)
- $\epsilon_r$  Relative Permittivity (Farad per Meter)
- $\theta$  Angle of Rotation (Radian)
- $\theta_{acc}$  Acceptance Angle (Degree)
- $\theta_B$  Brewster's Angle (Degree)
- $\theta_{dif}$  Diffraction Angle (Radian)
- $\lambda_o$  Wavelength of Light (Meter)
- $\lambda_{vis}$  Wavelength of Visible Light (Nanometer)
- $\mu_e$  Mobility of Electron (Square Centimeter per Volt Second)
- $\Phi_m$  Peak Retardation (Radian)



## Constants, Functions, Measurements used

- **Constant: pi**, 3.14159265358979323846264338327950288  
*Archimedes' constant*
- **Constant: [Boltz]**, 1.38064852E-23  
*Boltzmann constant*
- **Constant: [Charge-e]**, 1.60217662E-19  
*Charge of electron*
- **Constant: [Mass-e]**, 9.10938356E-31  
*Mass of electron*
- **Constant: [Permittivity-silicon]**, 11.7  
*Permittivity of silicon*
- **Constant: [hP]**, 6.626070040E-34  
*Planck constant*
- **Function: arctan**, arctan(Number)  
*Inverse trigonometric functions are usually accompanied by the prefix - arc. Mathematically, we represent arctan or the inverse tangent function as  $\tan^{-1} x$  or  $\arctan(x)$ .*
- **Function: asin**, asin(Number)  
*The inverse sine function, is a trigonometric function that takes a ratio of two sides of a right triangle and outputs the angle opposite the side with the given ratio.*
- **Function: ctan**, ctan(Angle)  
*Cotangent is a trigonometric function that is defined as the ratio of the adjacent side to the opposite side in a right triangle.*
- **Function: exp**, exp(Number)  
*n an exponential function, the value of the function changes by a constant factor for every unit change in the independent variable.*
- **Function: sin**, sin(Angle)  
*Sine is a trigonometric function that describes the ratio of the length of the opposite side of a right triangle to the length of the hypotenuse.*
- **Function: sqrt**, sqrt(Number)  
*A square root function is a function that takes a non-negative number as an input and returns the square root of the given input number.*
- **Function: tan**, tan(Angle)  
*The tangent of an angle is a trigonometric ratio of the length of the side opposite an angle to the length of the side adjacent to an angle in a right triangle.*
- **Measurement: Length** in Meter (m), Micrometer ( $\mu\text{m}$ ), Nanometer (nm), Millimeter (mm), Micron ( $\mu$ )  
*Length Unit Conversion* 
- **Measurement: Weight** in Kilogram (kg)  
*Weight Unit Conversion* 
- **Measurement: Electric Current** in Milliampere (mA)  
*Electric Current Unit Conversion* 



- **Measurement: Temperature** in Kelvin (K)  
*Temperature Unit Conversion* 
- **Measurement: Area** in Square Micrometer ( $\mu\text{m}^2$ )  
*Area Unit Conversion* 
- **Measurement: Energy** in Electron-Volt (eV)  
*Energy Unit Conversion* 
- **Measurement: Electric Charge** in Coulomb (C)  
*Electric Charge Unit Conversion* 
- **Measurement: Angle** in Radian (rad), Degree ( $^\circ$ )  
*Angle Unit Conversion* 
- **Measurement: Capacitance** in Femtofarad (fF)  
*Capacitance Unit Conversion* 
- **Measurement: Magnetic Flux Density** in Tesla (T)  
*Magnetic Flux Density Unit Conversion* 
- **Measurement: Electric Potential** in Volt (V)  
*Electric Potential Unit Conversion* 
- **Measurement: Diffusivity** in Square Meter Per Second ( $\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ )  
*Diffusivity Unit Conversion* 
- **Measurement: Mobility** in Square Centimeter per Volt Second ( $\text{cm}^2/\text{V}^*\text{s}$ )  
*Mobility Unit Conversion* 
- **Measurement: Carrier Concentration** in 1 per Cubic Meter ( $1/\text{m}^3$ )  
*Carrier Concentration Unit Conversion* 
- **Measurement: Permittivity** in Farad per Meter (F/m)  
*Permittivity Unit Conversion* 
- **Measurement: Electron Density** in Electrons per Cubic Meter ( $\text{electrons}/\text{m}^3$ )  
*Electron Density Unit Conversion* 





## Check other formula lists

- [Devices with Optical Components Formulas](#) 
- [Photonics Devices Formulas](#) 
- [Lasers Formulas](#) 

Feel free to SHARE this document with your friends!

## PDF Available in

[English](#) [Spanish](#) [French](#) [German](#) [Russian](#) [Italian](#) [Portuguese](#) [Polish](#) [Dutch](#)

5/10/2024 | 9:37:23 AM UTC

[Please leave your feedback here...](#)

