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Science and Technology of Integrated Ferroelectrics Carlos Pazde-Araujo 2001-01-11 The aim of this book is to present in one volume some of the most significant developments that have taken place in the field of integrated ferroelectrics during the last decade of the twentieth century. The book begins with a comprehensive introduction to integrated ferroelectrics and follows with fifty-three papers selected by Carlos Paz de Araujo, Orlando Auciello, Ramamoorthy Ramesh, and George W. Taylor. These fifty-three papers were selected from more than one thousand papers published over the last eleven years in the proceedings of the International Symposia on Integrated Ferroelectrics (ISIF). These papers were chosen on the basis that they (a) give a broad view of the advances that have been made and (b) indicate the future direction of research and technological development. Readers who wish for a more in-depth treatment of the subject are encouraged to refer to volumes 1 to 27 of Integrated Ferroelectrics, the main publication vehicle for papers in this field.

Wide Bandgap Based Devices Farid Medjdoub 2021-05-26 Emerging wide bandgap (WBG) semiconductors hold the potential to advance the global industry in the same way that, more than 50 years ago, the invention of the silicon (Si) chip enabled the modern computer era. SiC- and GaN-based devices are starting to become more commercially available. Smaller,

faster, and more efficient than their counterpart Si-based components, these WBG devices also offer greater expected reliability in tougher operating conditions. Furthermore, in this frame, a new class of microelectronic-grade semiconducting materials that have an even larger bandgap than the previously established wide bandgap semiconductors, such as GaN and SiC, have been created, and are thus referred to as “ultra-wide bandgap” materials. These materials, which include AlGaIn, AlN, diamond, Ga₂O₃, and BN, offer theoretically superior properties, including a higher critical breakdown field, higher temperature operation, and potentially higher radiation tolerance. These attributes, in turn, make it possible to use revolutionary new devices for extreme environments, such as high-efficiency power transistors, because of the improved Baliga figure of merit, ultra-high voltage pulsed power switches, high-efficiency UV-LEDs, and electronics. This Special Issue aims to collect high quality research papers, short communications, and review articles that focus on wide bandgap device design, fabrication, and advanced characterization. The Special Issue will also publish selected papers from the 43rd Workshop on Compound Semiconductor Devices and Integrated Circuits, held in France (WOCSDICE 2019), which brings together scientists and engineers working in the area of III–V, and other compound semiconductor devices and integrated circuits. In particular, the following topics are addressed: – GaN- and SiC-based devices for power and optoelectronic applications – Ga₂O₃ substrate development, and Ga₂O₃ thin film growth, doping, and devices – AlN-based emerging material and devices – BN epitaxial growth, characterization, and devices

Physics of Semiconductor Devices V. K. Jain 2013-11-27 The purpose of this workshop is to spread the vast amount of information available on semiconductor physics to every possible field throughout the scientific community. As a result, the latest findings, research and discoveries can be quickly disseminated. This workshop provides all participating research groups with an excellent platform for interaction and collaboration with other members of their respective scientific community. This workshop’s technical sessions include various current and significant topics for applications and scientific developments, including • Optoelectronics • VLSI & ULSI Technology • Photovoltaics • MEMS & Sensors • Device Modeling and Simulation • High Frequency/ Power Devices • Nanotechnology and Emerging Areas • Organic Electronics • Displays and Lighting Many eminent scientists from various national and international organizations are actively participating with their latest research works and also equally supporting this mega event by joining the various organizing

committees.

High Tc Superconductors J. Dumas 1993-05-05 A wide range of progress in materials development [single crystals, ceramics, thin films, wire and tapes] is reported in the 169 papers in this volume. The main focus of the papers is in attaining a better understanding of the relationship between microstructure and electrical properties. Invited papers cover topics such as the effects of substitution and doping; multilayers; nanostructure characterisation; electric field effects in High Tc Superconductors [HTS]; surface stability; critical currents; flux pinning and magnetooptic imaging of flux patterns; effects of irradiation induced defects; properties and preparation of materials; microwave properties and electronic devices. A clearly broadened basis for understanding processes and mechanisms in [HTS] is portrayed. Appreciable progress has been achieved in the reproducible manufacturing of high quality materials supported by very efficient methods in microstructural analysis. This essential improvement is reflected in the increased number of practical devices encouraging the use of HTS in applications for electronics and power engineering, all of which are reviewed in depth in this work.

Chemical Vapor Deposition S Neralla 2016-08-31 This book provides an overview of chemical vapor deposition (CVD) methods and recent advances in developing novel materials for application in various fields. CVD has now evolved into the most widely used technique for growth of thin films in electronics industry. Several books on CVD methods have emerged in the past, and thus the scope of this book goes beyond providing fundamentals of the CVD process. Some of the chapters included highlight current limitations in the CVD methods and offer alternatives in developing coatings through overcoming these limitations.

Gallium Arsenide, Electronics Materials and Devices. A Strategic Study of Markets, Technologies and Companies Worldwide 1999-2004 R. Szweda 2000-12-05 The third edition of this highly respected market study provides a detailed insight into the global developments of the GaAs industry to 2004, and the implications for both suppliers and users of GaAs technology. The report has been completely revised and updated with a new chapter added on competitive technologies. The report also supplies market analysis by component type and application sectors. For a PDF version of the report please call Tina Enright on +44 (0) 1865 843008 for price details.

GaAs News 1989

Two-step MOVPE, in-situ etching and buried implantation: applications to the realization of GaAs laser diodes Pietro della Casa 2021-03-25 This

work is about two-step epitaxial growth using metalorganic vapor-phase epitaxy (MOVPE) for the realization of edge-emitting near-infrared laser diodes. The fabricated gallium arsenide-based devices fall into two categories: high-power lasers (watt range, multimodal) and tunable lasers (milliwatt range, monomodal). Common to both cases is that surface contamination – particularly that due to oxygen – needs to be removed before regrowth. Thus, in-situ etching with carbon tetrabromide (CBr₄) is first studied. The experimental results include kinetic data, the effects of different etching conditions as well as substrate characteristics, and the effectiveness in reducing surface contamination. These investigations pave the way to devices based on 2-step epitaxy combined with in-situ etching. Correspondingly, thermally-tuned SG-DBR lasers operating around 975 nm have been successfully realized, obtaining a tuning range of 21 nm. In addition, the possibility of using electronic tuning in similar devices has been explored. High-power broad-area lasers have also been realized, using two-step epitaxy combined with ex-situ and in-situ etching, to create a buried, shallow “mesa” containing the active zone. This approach allows introducing lateral electrical and optical confinement, and – simultaneously – non-absorbing mirrors at the laser facets. Additionally, a different strategy to create a buried current aperture is presented, which is based on ion implantation followed by epitaxial regrowth. This enables to improve device performance and simultaneously introduce non-absorbing mirrors at the facets with correspondingly increased reliability.

Simulation of Semiconductor Processes and Devices 2001 Dimitris Tsoukalas 2012-12-06 This volume contains the Proceedings of the International Conference on Simulation of Semiconductor Devices and Processes, SISPAD 01, held on September 5–7, 2001, in Athens. The conference provided an open forum for the presentation of the latest results and trends in process and device simulation. The trend towards shrinking device dimensions and increasing complexity in process technology demands the continuous development of advanced models describing basic physical phenomena involved. New simulation tools are developed to complete the hierarchy in the Technology Computer Aided Design simulation chain between microscopic and macroscopic approaches. The conference program featured 8 invited papers, 60 papers for oral presentation and 34 papers for poster presentation, selected from a total of 165 abstracts from 30 countries around the world. These papers disclose new and interesting concepts for simulating processes and devices.

State-of-the-Art Program on Compound Semiconductors XLI and Nitride and Wide Bandgap Semiconductors for Sensors, Photonics and Electronics V

H. M. Ng 2004

Recent Developments in Superconductivity Research Barry P. Martins

2007 Superconductivity is the ability of certain materials to conduct electrical current with no resistance and extremely low losses. High temperature superconductors, such as $\text{La}_{2-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{CuO}_x$ ($T_c=40\text{K}$) and $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{7-x}$ ($T_c=90\text{K}$), were discovered in 1987 and have been actively studied since. In spite of an intense, world-wide, research effort during this time, a complete understanding of the copper oxide (cuprate) materials is still lacking. Many fundamental questions are unanswered, particularly the mechanism by which high- T_c superconductivity occurs. More broadly, the cuprates are in a class of solids with strong electron-electron interactions. An understanding of such "strongly correlated" solids is perhaps the major unsolved problem of condensed matter physics with over ten thousand researchers working on this topic. High- T_c superconductors also have significant potential for applications in technologies ranging from electric power generation and transmission to digital electronics. This ability to carry large amounts of current can be applied to electric power devices such as motors and generators, and to electricity transmission in power lines. For example, superconductors can carry as much as 100 times the amount of electricity of ordinary copper or aluminium wires of the same size. Many universities, research institutes and companies are working to develop high- T_c superconductivity applications and considerable progress has been made. This volume brings together new leading-edge research in the field.

Emerging Non-Volatile Memories Seungbum Hong 2014-11-18 This book is an introduction to the fundamentals of emerging non-volatile memories and provides an overview of future trends in the field. Readers will find coverage of seven important memory technologies, including Ferroelectric Random Access Memory (FeRAM), Ferromagnetic RAM (FMRAM), Multiferroic RAM (MFRAM), Phase-Change Memories (PCM), Oxide-based Resistive RAM (RRAM), Probe Storage, and Polymer Memories. Chapters are structured to reflect diffusions and clashes between different topics. Emerging Non-Volatile Memories is an ideal book for graduate students, faculty, and professionals working in the area of non-volatile memory. This book also: Covers key memory technologies, including Ferroelectric Random Access Memory (FeRAM), Ferromagnetic RAM (FMRAM), and Multiferroic RAM (MFRAM), among others. Provides an overview of non-volatile memory fundamentals. Broadens readers' understanding of future trends in non-volatile memories.

Clean Electricity from Photovoltaics Mary D Archer 2001-06-04

Photovoltaic cells provide clean, reversible electrical power from the sun. Made from semiconductors, they are durable, silent in operation and free of polluting emissions. In this book, experts from all sectors of the PV community — materials scientists, physicists, production engineers, economists and environmentalists — give their critical appraisals of where the technology is now and what its prospects are. Contents: The Past and Present (M D Archer) Device Physics of Silicon Solar Cells (J O Schumacher & W Wettling) Principles of Cell Design (J Poortmans et al.) Crystalline Silicon Solar Cells (M A Green) Amorphous Silicon Solar Cells (C R Wronski & D E Carlson) Cadmium Telluride Solar Cells (D Bonnet) Cu(In,Ga)Se₂ Solar Cells (U Rau & H W Schock) Super-High Efficiency III-V Tandem and Multijunction Cells (M Yamaguchi) Organic Photovoltaic Devices (J J M Halls & R H Friend) Quantum Well Solar Cells (J Nelson) Thermophotovoltaic Generation of Electricity (T J Coutts) Concentrator Cells and Systems (A Luque) Cells and Systems for Space Applications (C M Hardingham) Storage of Electrical Energy (R M Dell) Photovoltaic Modules, Systems and Applications (N M Pearsall & R Hill) The Photovoltaic Business: Manufacturers and Markets (B McNelis) The Economics of Photovoltaic Technologies (D Anderson) The Outlook for PV in the 21st Century (E H Lysen & B Yordi) Readership: Physicists, chemists and engineers.

Keywords: Electricity; Photovoltaics; Cadmium; Solar Cells

Reviews: "... is an excellent resource for its intended readership of students, scientists and technologists working in the area ... it is well indexed, and includes a handy list of useful web and library references. At the very least, the book deserves a place in the library of every research institution and company working on renewable energy." Nature "With a broad range of coverage, many references in each chapter, and an appendix listing useful quantities, factors and symbols, this book would be an excellent reference source for any one working in the field of photovoltaics." IEEE Electrical Insulation Magazine "It is timely, up-to-date and a very comprehensive work. The chapters are written by leading experts in their field who are able to communicate the technology and their enthusiasm ... Photovoltaic R&D is a multi-disciplinary activity, and most chapters should be accessible to advanced undergraduate students, postgraduates and researchers with a wide range of backgrounds. It can be recommended to those starting a PhD in the area and to existing researchers in other fields who wish to find out what all the excitement is about." Contemporary Physics

Optoelectronic Nanodevices Minas M. Stylianakis 2020-04-15 During the last decade, novel graphene related materials (GRMs), perovskites, as

well as metal oxides and other metal nanostructures have received the interest of the scientific community. Due to their extraordinary physical, optical, thermal, and electrical properties, which are correlated with their 2D ultrathin atomic layer structure, large interlayer distance, ease of functionalization, and bandgap tunability, these nanomaterials have been applied in the development or the improvement of innovative optoelectronic applications, as well as the expansion of theoretical studies and simulations in the fast-growing fields of energy (photovoltaics, energy storage, fuel cells, hydrogen storage, catalysis, etc.), electronics, photonics, spintronics, and sensing devices. The continuous nanostructure-based applications development has provided the ability to significantly improve existing products and to explore the design of materials and devices with novel functionalities. This book demonstrates some of the most recent trends and advances in the interdisciplinary field of optoelectronics. Most articles focus on light emitting diodes (LEDs) and solar cells (SCs), including organic, inorganic, and hybrid configurations, whereas the rest address photodetectors, transistors, and other well-known dynamic optoelectronic devices. In this context, this exceptional collection of articles is directed at a broad scientific audience of chemists, materials scientists, physicists, and engineers, with the goals of highlighting the potential of innovative optoelectronic applications incorporating nanostructures and inspiring their realization.

The Current Trends of Optics and Photonics Cheng-Chung Lee 2014-11-25 Optics and photonics offer new and vibrant approaches to meeting the challenges of the 21st century concerning energy conservation, education, agriculture, personal health and the environment. One of the most effective ways to address these global problems is to provide updated and reliable content on light-based technologies. Optical thin films and meta-materials, lasers, optical communications, light-emitting diodes, solar cells, liquid crystal technology, nanophotonics and biophotonics all play vital roles in enriching our lives. We hope to raise readers' awareness of how optical technologies are now promoting sustainable development and providing reliable solutions to basic human needs. Furthermore, in order to broaden new research fields, we hope to inspire them to pursue further cutting-edge breakthroughs on the basis of the accomplishments that have already been made.

Gallium Nitride and Related Wide Bandgap Materials and Devices R. Szweda 2000-07-07 The second edition of Gallium Nitride & Related Wide Bandgap Materials and Devices provides a detailed insight into the global developments in GaN, SiC and other optoelectronic materials. This report

also examines the implication for both suppliers and users of GaN technology. For a PDF version of the report please call Tina Enright on +44 (0) 1865 843008 for price details.

III-nitride Zhe Chuan Feng 2006 III-Nitride semiconductor materials - (Al, In, Ga)N are excellent wide band gap semiconductors. This book presents the various developments and achievements in the field. It is useful for engineers, scientists and students.

Diode Laser Materials and Devices - A Worldwide Market and Technology Overview to 2005 R. Szweda 2001-12-20 This report examines the development of the diode laser industry over a six-year period, 2000 to 2005, incorporating analysis of trends in markets, technologies and industry structure. It is designed to provide key information to users and manufacturers of substrates, epitaxial wafers (epiwafers) and devices. The coverage includes components, laser diodes, and the semiconducting (SC) wafers and epiwafers on which most of these devices are made. The geographical coverage of the report includes North America, Japan and Europe, which together will account for over 90% of the production and consumption of diode laser materials and devices over the next five years. However, many other countries have activities in this field including South-East Asia (Taiwan, South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia etc), China, India, Australia and Eastern Europe (Russia, Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic) amongst others. Activities in these countries are commented on in the text where relevant, but are not quantified in the market data. Chapter 1 is an introduction to the market study. Chapter 2 contains an executive summary. Chapter 3 overviews materials markets. The size, quality, and particularly the price, of substrates and wafers are key factors in determining the ability of companies to produce competitive laser products. Chapter 3 also examines trends in materials technologies for laser diodes, the impact of the device markets on wafer demand, and the main suppliers. This chapter introduces the semiconductor materials that are presently or will likely become important to the fabrication of diode laser devices. The principal distinguishing properties of these materials are explained with reference to their application. Chapter 4 chapter examines the basic application sectors for laser diode devices as well as the basic commercial opportunities, changes and forces acting within each sector. The chapter also examines the market for the basic types of device as well as the promising newer types. For each type of device, market data and forecasts are provided and future prospects described. The application data are presented for the following industrial groups: • Automotive • Computers • Consumer • Industrial • Military and Aerospace •

Telecommunications • Others A full 5-year forecast and analysis is provided by application and region. Chapter 5 is a technology overview. In this chapter a background and overview of developments in the principal technological R&D and production processes for devices is provided. The main focus is on the most important enabling technology for the production of the present and future generations of laser diodes and related devices. This process is crystal growth and involves the following sequence: • Bulk growth of single crystals • Epitaxial growth of semiconductor single crystal layers • Ion implantation • Device fabrication, ie gate and contact formation, etc • Packaging & test Chapter 6 profiles substrate suppliers, epiwafers suppliers and merchant and captive producers of GaAs devices. Chapter 7 lists universities and selected industrial labs involved in the areas of diode laser research. Chapter 8 is a directory of suppliers. Chapter 9 provides acronyms and exchange rates. For a PDF version of the report please call Tina Enright on +44 (0) 1865 843008 for price details.

Microscopy of Semiconducting Materials 2001 A.G. Cullis 2018-01-18 The Institute of Physics Conference Series is a leading International medium for the rapid publication of proceedings of major conferences and symposia reviewing new developments in physics and related areas. Volumes in the series comprise original refereed papers and are regarded as standard referee works. As such, they are an essential part of major libration collections worldwide. The twelfth conference on the Microscopy of Semiconducting Materials (MSM) was held at the University of Oxford, 25-29 March 2001. MSM conferences focus on recent international advances in semiconductor studies carried out by all forms of microscopy. The event was organized with scientific sponsorship by the Royal Microscopical Society, The Electron Microscopy and Analysis Group of the Institute of Physics and the Materials Research Society. With the continual shrinking of electronic device dimensions and accompanying enhancement in device performance, the understanding of semiconductor microscopic properties at the nanoscale (and even at the atomic scale) is increasingly critical for further progress to be achieved. This conference proceedings provides an overview of the latest instrumentation, analysis techniques and state-of-the-art advances in semiconducting materials science for solid state physicists, chemists, and materials scientists.

The Chinese Information War Dennis F. Poindexter 2018-06-07 Reviews of the First Edition: "The book raises important points and makes a strong case for more coordinated government and private sector efforts to address the information war problem effectively. Recommended"--Choice "A strong addition to current events and international issues collections,

recommended"--Midwest Book Review "Extensive factual research...provides ample references in this detailed research...an eye opening expose that details the working of the Chinese government...fascinating"--Slashdot China's information war against the United States is clever technically, broadly applied and successful. The intelligence community in the U.S. has publicly stated this is a kind of war we do not know how to fight--yet it is the U.S. military that developed and expanded the doctrine of information war. In fact, the U.S. military is at a disadvantage because it is part of a democratic, decentralized system of government that separates the state from commercial business. China's political systems are more easily adapted to this form of warfare, as their recent land seizures in the South China Sea demonstrate. We call this annexation, when it is a new form of conquest.

Metalorganic Vapor Phase Epitaxy (MOVPE) Stuart Irvine 2019-10-07 Systematically discusses the growth method, material properties, and applications for key semiconductor materials MOVPE is a chemical vapor deposition technique that produces single or polycrystalline thin films. As one of the key epitaxial growth technologies, it produces layers that form the basis of many optoelectronic components including mobile phone components (GaAs), semiconductor lasers and LEDs (III-Vs, nitrides), optical communications (oxides), infrared detectors, photovoltaics (II-IV materials), etc. Featuring contributions by an international group of academics and industrialists, this book looks at the fundamentals of MOVPE and the key areas of equipment/safety, precursor chemicals, and growth monitoring. It covers the most important materials from III-V and II-VI compounds to quantum dots and nanowires, including sulfides and selenides and oxides/ceramics. Sections in every chapter of Metalorganic Vapor Phase Epitaxy (MOVPE): Growth, Materials Properties and Applications cover the growth of the particular materials system, the properties of the resultant material, and its applications. The book offers information on arsenides, phosphides, and antimonides; nitrides; lattice-mismatched growth; CdTe, MCT (mercury cadmium telluride); ZnO and related materials; equipment and safety; and more. It also offers a chapter that looks at the future of the technique. Covers, in order, the growth method, material properties, and applications for each material Includes chapters on the fundamentals of MOVPE and the key areas of equipment/safety, precursor chemicals, and growth monitoring Looks at important materials such as III-V and II-VI compounds, quantum dots, and nanowires Provides topical and wide-ranging coverage from well-known authors in the field Part of the Materials for Electronic and Optoelectronic

Applications series Metalorganic Vapor Phase Epitaxy (MOVPE): Growth, Materials Properties and Applications is an excellent book for graduate students, researchers in academia and industry, as well as specialist courses at undergraduate/postgraduate level in the area of epitaxial growth (MOVPE/ MOCVD/ MBE).

Proceedings of the Twenty-First State-of-the-Art Program on Compound Semiconductors (SOTAPOCS XXI) S. N. G. Chu 1995

Introduction to Nitride Semiconductor Blue Lasers and Light Emitting Diodes Shuji Nakamura 2000-03-09 The "blue laser" is an exciting new device used in physics. The potential is now being recognized for its development into a commercial lighting system using about a tenth of the power and with a thousand times the operating lifetime of a comparable conventional system. This comprehensive work introduces the subject at a level suitable for graduate students. It covers the basics physics of light emitting diodes (LEDs) and laser diodes (LDs) based on gallium nitride and related nitride semiconductors, and gives an outline of their structural, transport and optical properties, and the relevant device physics. It begins with the fundamentals, and covers both theory and experiment, as well as an examination of actual and potential device applications. Shuji Nakamura and Nichia Chemicals Industries made the initial breakthroughs in the field, and these have revealed that LEDs and LDs are a sophisticated physical phenomenon and a commercial reality.

EUROCVI 15 Anjana Devi 2005

III-Nitrides Light Emitting Diodes: Technology and Applications Jinmin Li 2020-08-31 The book provides an overview of III-nitride-material-based light-emitting diode (LED) technology, from the basic material physics to the latest advances in the field, such as homoepitaxy and heteroepitaxy of the materials on different substrates. It also includes the latest advances in the field, such as approaches to improve quantum efficiency and reliability as well as novel structured LEDs. It explores the concept of material growth, chip structure, packaging, reliability and application of LEDs. With spectra coverage from ultraviolet (UV) to entire visible light wavelength, the III-nitride-material-based LEDs have a broad application potential, and are not just limited to illumination. These novel applications, such as health & medical, visible light communications, fishery and horticulture, are also discussed in the book.

Handbook of GaN Semiconductor Materials and Devices Wengang (Wayne) Bi 2017-10-20 This book addresses material growth, device fabrication, device application, and commercialization of energy-efficient white light-emitting diodes (LEDs), laser diodes, and power electronics

devices. It begins with an overview on basics of semiconductor materials, physics, growth and characterization techniques, followed by detailed discussion of advantages, drawbacks, design issues, processing, applications, and key challenges for state of the art GaN-based devices. It includes state of the art material synthesis techniques with an overview on growth technologies for emerging bulk or free standing GaN and AlN substrates and their applications in electronics, detection, sensing, optoelectronics and photonics. Wengang (Wayne) Bi is Distinguished Chair Professor and Associate Dean in the College of Information and Electrical Engineering at Hebei University of Technology in Tianjin, China. Hao-chung (Henry) Kuo is Distinguished Professor and Associate Director of the Photonics Center at National Chiao-Tung University, Hsin-Tsu, Taiwan, China. Pei-Cheng Ku is an associate professor in the Department of Electrical Engineering & Computer Science at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA. Bo Shen is the Cheung Kong Professor at Peking University in China.

Physics and Technology of High-k Gate Dielectrics 5 Samares Kar 2007-01-01 This issue covers in detail all aspects of the physics and the technology of high dielectric constant gate stacks, including high mobility substrates, high dielectric constant materials, processing, metals for gate electrodes, interfaces, physical, chemical, and electrical characterization, gate stack reliability, and DRAM and non-volatile memories.

Assessment of Advanced Solid-State Lighting National Research Council 2013-04-27 The standard incandescent light bulb, which still works mainly as Thomas Edison invented it, converts more than 90% of the consumed electricity into heat. Given the availability of newer lighting technologies that convert a greater percentage of electricity into useful light, there is potential to decrease the amount of energy used for lighting in both commercial and residential applications. Although technologies such as compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) have emerged in the past few decades and will help achieve the goal of increased energy efficiency, solid-state lighting (SSL) stands to play a large role in dramatically decreasing U.S. energy consumption for lighting. This report summarizes the current status of SSL technologies and products-light-emitting diodes (LEDs) and organic LEDs (OLEDs)-and evaluates barriers to their improved cost and performance. Assessment of Advanced Solid State Lighting also discusses factors involved in achieving widespread deployment and consumer acceptance of SSL products. These factors include the perceived quality of light emitted by SSL devices, ease of use and the useful lifetime of these devices, issues of initial high cost, and possible benefits of reduced energy

consumption.

Proceedings of the First International Symposium on Long Wavelength Infrared Detectors and Arrays: Physics and Applications Electrochemical Society. Electronics Division 1995

MOCVD Production Tool for High Speed Electronic Devices 1910

Multiwafer metalorganic vapor phase epitaxy (MOVPE) present several advantages over other epitaxial growth technologies. These production oriented advantages are extremely uniformity of layer thickness, doping and composition, low defect density and highly efficient utilization of the precursor. These advantages result in a low cost of ownership and in a low cost for the epilayer growth process. In this contribution the status of the current industrial standard of the AIXTRON Planetary Reactor® currently used in production for HFET, HBT, LED, lasers and detectors is reviewed. The main features of this reactor concept is the high flexibility in reactor size (15 x 2", 35 x 2", 9 x 4", 5 x 6" wafer load) and the automated cassette-to-cassette wafer loading system. Starting with the industrial specifications required for the epitaxial growth of electronic devices such as layer thickness uniformity of less than 1%, p and n type doping uniformity of 1% and a defect density on the wafer of less than 1 cm² we show the recently obtained results from industrial applications. Production processes for HFET used in MMIC and for HBT applied in mobile communication systems will be discussed in detail. Further challenges arising from high speed optoelectronic devices such as the handling of phosphorous containing compounds will be shown to give an idea for further applications of the MOVPE process.

Epitaxy Marian A. Herman 2013-03-09 In a uniform and comprehensive manner the authors describe all the important aspects of the epitaxial growth processes of solid films on crystalline substrates, e.g. processes in which atoms of the growing film mimic the arrangement of the atoms of the substrate. Emphasis is put on sufficiently fundamental and unequivocal presentation of the subject in the form of an easy-to-read review. A large part of this book focuses on the problems of heteroepitaxy. The most important epitaxial growth techniques which are currently widely used in basic research as well as in manufacturing processes of devices are presented and discussed in detail.

Introduction to Semiconductor Lasers for Optical Communications David J. Klotzkin 2020-01-07 This updated, second edition textbook provides a thorough and accessible treatment of semiconductor lasers from a design and engineering perspective. It includes both the physics of devices as well as the engineering, designing and testing of practical lasers. The

material is presented clearly with many examples provided. Readers of the book will come to understand the finer aspects of the theory, design, fabrication and test of these devices and have an excellent background for further study of optoelectronics.

Compound Semiconductors 1999 K Ploog 2000-01-01 An international perspective on the latest research, Compound Semiconductors 1999 presents an overview of important developments in all III-V compound semiconductors such as GaAs, InP, and GaN; II-VI compounds such as ZnS, ZnSe, and CdTe; IV-IV compounds such as SiC and SiGe; and IV-VI compounds such as PbTe and SnTe. The book emphasizes piezoelect Self-Assembled Quantum Dots Zhiming M Wang 2007-11-29 This multidisciplinary book provides up-to-date coverage of carrier and spin dynamics and energy transfer and structural interaction among nanostructures. Coverage also includes current device applications such as quantum dot lasers and detectors, as well as future applications to quantum information processing. The book will serve as a reference for anyone working with or planning to work with quantum dots.

The Physics of Semiconductor Devices R. K. Sharma 2019-01-31 This book disseminates the current knowledge of semiconductor physics and its applications across the scientific community. It is based on a biennial workshop that provides the participating research groups with a stimulating platform for interaction and collaboration with colleagues from the same scientific community. The book discusses the latest developments in the field of III-nitrides; materials & devices, compound semiconductors, VLSI technology, optoelectronics, sensors, photovoltaics, crystal growth, epitaxy and characterization, graphene and other 2D materials and organic semiconductors.

Handbook Of Synthetic Methodologies And Protocols Of Nanomaterials (In 4 Volumes) 2019-08-13 This comprehensive book set includes four volumes, covering the methods and protocols for the synthesis, fabrication, and characterization of nanomaterials. The first two books introduce the solution phase and gas synthesis approaches for nanomaterials, providing a number of most widely used protocols for each nanomaterial. An exhaustive list of nanomaterials are included, which are arranged according to the atomic number of the main element in the compound for easy search. For each material, the protocols are categorized according to the morphology of the nanostructure. A detailed reference is included in each protocol to point the readers to the source of the protocol. The third book describes many unconventional methods for the fabrication of nanostructures, including lithography and printing, self-assembly, chemical

transformation, templated synthesis, electrospinning, laser induced synthesis, flame and plasma synthesis, and atomic layer deposition processes. The fourth book covers the typical methods for structural characterization of nanomaterials, including electron diffraction, electron microscopy, atomic force microscopy, scanning tunneling microscopy, X-ray diffraction, in-situ and operando X-ray techniques, X-ray absorption fine structure spectroscopy, static and dynamic light scattering, vibrational characterization methods, and NMR spectroscopy. In addition to the introduction of the basic operational principles of these tools, the book focuses explicitly on how they can be applied for analyzing nanomaterials. The handbook is a complete reference that can provide readers easily accessible information on how to synthesize and characterize nanomaterials desired for their target applications.

Compound Semiconductor 2004

15th European Workshop on Metalorganic Vapour Phase Epitaxy (EWMOVPE XV) June 2-5, 2013, Aachen, Germany kein Autor 2013

Chemical Vapour Deposition Anthony C. Jones 2009

Chemical Vapour Deposition (CVD) involves the deposition of thin solid films from chemical precursors in the vapour phase, and encompasses a variety of deposition techniques, including a range of thermal processes, plasma enhanced CVD (PECVD), photon- initiated CVD, and atomic layer deposition (ALD). The development of CVD technology owes a great deal to collaboration between different scientific disciplines such as chemistry, physics, materials science, engineering and microelectronics, and the publication of this book will promote and stimulate continued dialogue between scientists from these different research areas. The book is one of the most comprehensive overviews ever written on the key aspects of chemical vapour deposition processes and it is more comprehensive, technically detailed and up-to-date than other books on CVD. The contributing authors are all practising CVD technologists and are leading international experts in the field of CVD. It presents a logical and progressive overview of the various aspects of CVD processes. Basic concepts, such as the various types of CVD processes, the design of CVD reactors, reaction modelling and CVD precursor chemistry are covered in the first few chapters. Then follows a detailed description of the use of a variety CVD techniques to deposit a wide range of materials, including semiconductors, metals, metal oxides and nitrides, protective coatings and functional coatings on glass. Finally and uniquely, for a technical volume, industrial and commercial aspects of CVD are also discussed together with possible future trends, which is an unusual, but very important aspect of the book. The book has

been written with CVD practitioners in mind, such as the chemist who wishes to learn more about CVD processes, or the CVD technologist who wishes to gain an increased knowledge of precursor chemistry. The volume will prove particularly useful to those who have recently entered the field, and it will also make a valuable contribution to chemistry and materials science lecture courses at undergraduate and postgraduate level.

CVD of Compound Semiconductors Anthony C. Jones 2008-11-20

Chemical growth methods of electronic materials are the keystone of microelectronic device processing. This book discusses the applications of metalorganic chemistry for the vapor phase deposition of compound semiconductors. Vapor phase methods used for semiconductor deposition and the materials properties that make the organometallic precursors useful in the electronics industry are discussed for a variety of materials. Topics included: * techniques for compound semiconductor growth * metalorganic precursors for III-V MOVPE * metalorganic precursors for II-VI MOVPE * single-source precursors * chemical beam epitaxy * atomic layer epitaxy Several useful appendixes and a critically selected, up-to-date list of references round off this practical handbook for materials scientists, solid-state and organometallic chemists, and engineers.