"2011计^论」"量子物质科学协同创新中心 Collaborative Innovation Center of Quantum Matter



Abstract: I believe that group III n tr de sem conductors are among the most promising materials for solving global problems and real zing a sustainable society. GaN and related n tr de materials have had a major impact on human I ves. Their most important application is blue LEDs. Portable games machines and cellular or smart

games mach nes and cellular phones were monochrome. The younger generation can now enjoy full-color portable games and cellular/smart phones because of the emergence of blue LEDs. Today, appl cat ons of blue LEDs are not I m ted to d splays. In comb nat on w th phosphors, blue LEDs can act as a wh te I ght source and are also used in general lighting. In Japan, about three-quarters of general lighting systems composed of ncandescent and fluorescent lamps will have been replaced with LED lamp systems by 2020, by which we can reduce total electricity consumption by 7%, corresponding to a saving of 1 trillion JPY per year. AlGaN-based deep-UV LEDs are effect ve for the ster I zat on and pur f cat on of water. UNICEF reported that 663 m ll on people st II lack access to safe dr nk ng water and 2.4 b II on people do not use safe san tat on fac I t es. New water ster I zat on and purf cat on systems have been commerc al zed n which high-power DUV LEDs are installed. Other applications of DUV LEDs include as a sterilizer for sanitation facilities, resins and the curing of inks, detecting forged banknotes, photol thography, and dermatology. This material system is also promising for electron dev ces. In mobile or smart phone base stations, high-frequency RF amplifiers employing GaAs-based heterojunct on feld-effect trans stors (HFETs) are being replaced with those employing GaN-based HFETs because of the r capability of higher-power operation. By replacing S-based power devices such as insulated gate b polar trans stors or super-junct on MOSFETs with GaN-based power devices, the average efficiency of nverters or converters can be mproved from 95% to more than 99% n pr nc ple. As a result, we can expect an add t onal 9.8% reduct on of electr c ty consumpt on.

To real ze a susta nable soc ety and soc al resources based on n tr de sem conductor dev ce and systems, we are fac ng several problems that must be solved. In this presentation, I would I ke to discuss the current status of our understanding of n tr de sem conductors, especially the problems to be solved, and the prospects of their future application.

Acknowledgements: I would I ke to acknowledge all my colleagues, espec ally Profs. I. Akasak, N. Sawak, K.