1.2 Introduction to the Course

1.2.1 Some General Remarks

- So what are "Electronic Materials"? Ask Google and you get an answer!
- Progress in Electrical Engineering was always dependent on progress in materials. For quite some time, electrical engineering meant electro*mechanical* engineering, and electrical products were made from "trivial" materials, as seen from a modern point of view. What was needed were cables, insulators, ferromagnetic sheet metal for transformers and generators, and a lot of metal for the general mechanics. A few applications centered around some mysterious materials out of that grew *electronics* and electronic materials. But even then there were key materials:
 - Cu wires of all kinds. Not so trivial how do you make a insulated but still flexible wire?
 - Insulating materials plastics didn't quite exist yet. Mica was one of the key materials there were mines for it!
 - Graphite and tungsten were important, whenever things got hot, like the filament in the light bulb or in a vacuum tube.
 - The "tube of **Braun**" the "*Braunsche Röhre*" as it was known in Europe the first **cathode ray tube** (*CRT*) in other words needed complicated glass work and some *ZnS* as electroluminescent material
 - Strange compounds like "phosphor bronze" were developed for contacts.
 - And Selenium (Se) was important for rectifiers, although nobody quite understood how it worked.
- The essential break through in the thirties was the **vacuum tube**; with it came electronics: Rectifiers, amplifiers, radio, black-and white **TV**, colour **TV**. It's not that long ago, but obviously long enough for some not to remember!
- The next break-through was called **transistor**; it happened in **1947**. **Integrated circuits** followed around **1970**, and since then we witness exponential growth with growth rates in the complexity of electronics (at constant prices) of <u>up to 40% a year!</u>
 - A good (german) book covering this development in some detail is Hans Queissers "Kristallne Krisen".