

# MATERIAŁY

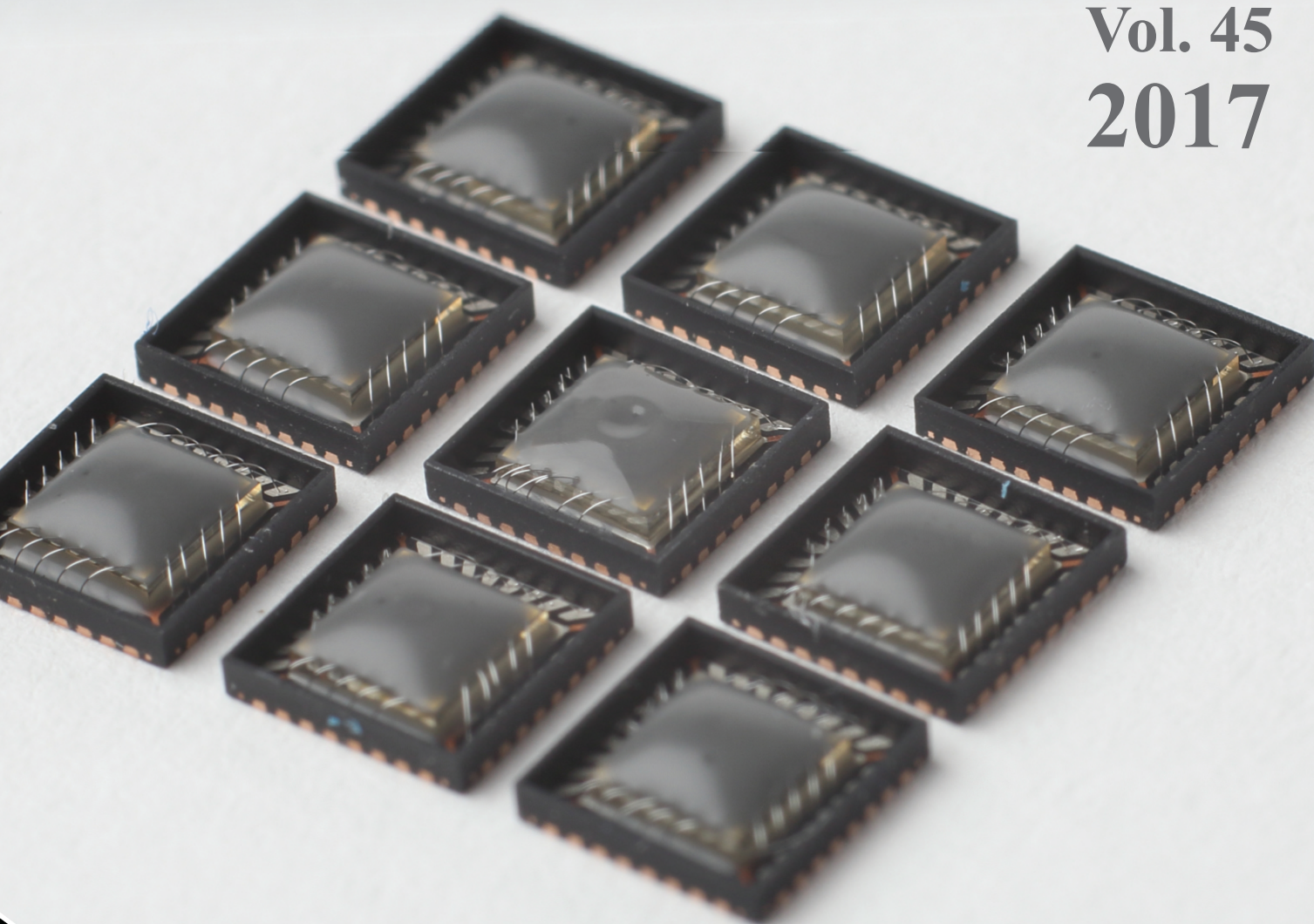
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# ELEKTRONICZNE

## ELECTRONIC MATERIALS

# 2-4

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INSTITUTE OF ELECTRONIC MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY

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**MATERIAŁY  
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ELECTRONIC MATERIALS**

**QUARTERLY**

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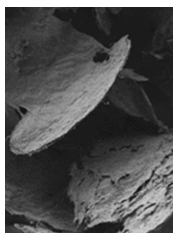
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**CONTENTS** **3** **Influence of gold electrodes on the properties of shear horizontal acoustic plate mode viscosity sensor in BT-cut quartz**

W. Soluch,  
M. Łysakowska,  
T. Wróbel

Until now the influence of gold electrodes on the properties of shear horizontal acoustic plate modes (SHAPMs) in BT-cut quartz ( $-50.5^{\circ}\text{YX}90^{\circ}$ ) was never before calculated or measured. Calculation presented in this study show that the amplitude of mechanical motion at the quartz plate surface decreases with an increase of the thickness of the gold layer. When the thickness of the gold layer is increased only on one side of the quartz plate, the amplitude decreases on the same side, whereas it remains unchanged on the opposite side. For one of the SHAPMs, the amplitude of mechanical motion become about twice as big when the gold layer thickness increased from about  $0.1\ \mu\text{m}$  to  $1\ \mu\text{m}$ . This effect was confirmed by the measurements of the changes of the delay line insertion loss against viscosity of glycerine and water solutions.



**6** **The influence of reducing agents on the reduced graphene oxide specific surface area determined on the basis of nitrogen adsorption isotherm**

The most common way to determine the specific surface of materials is to utilise direct methods, such as the flow method and the adsorptive method with the implementation of the adsorption isotherm equations. In our work we used the Brunauer, Emmet and Teller (BET) equation for the nitrogen adsorption isotherm description. Our goal was to examine the influence of reducing agents on the specific surface area of reduced graphene oxide. Graphene oxide was reduced by thiourea dioxide, thiourea, ammonium thiosulfate and sodium hydrosulfite.

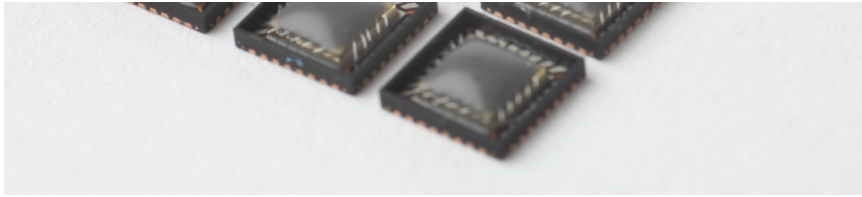
T. Strachowski,  
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K. Kowiorski,  
Z. Wiliński,  
M. Baran,  
J. Jagiełło,  
M. Winkowska,  
L. Lipińska



**12** **Preparation of a BiTeI polar semiconductor with a strong asymmetric inversion**

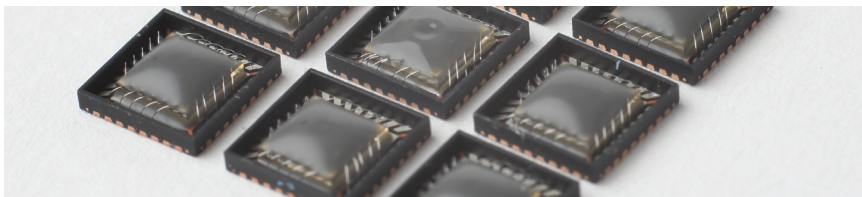
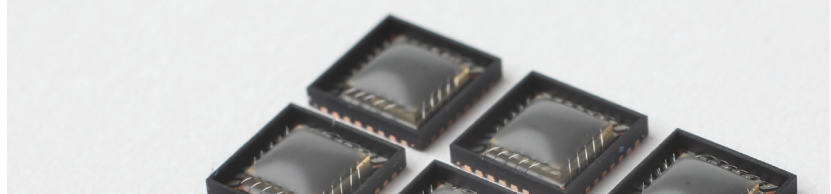
The paper describes the synthesis and crystallization processes of a BiTeI polar semiconductor, carried out by a modified vertical Bridgman method (VB), or/and by CVT (chemical vapor transport) method, in a horizontal position. For BiTeI samples, the measurements were performed by Van der Pauw method and by the structural techniques (EDS, XRD and Raman spectroscopy), which confirmed the presence of a pure BiTeI phase in the obtained materials.

A. Materna



**On the cover:**  
Graphene-based magnetic field sensors made in ITME.

Authors of the device: Tymoteusz Ciuk,  
Andrzej Kowalik, Iwona Jóźwik,  
Włodzimierz Strupiński



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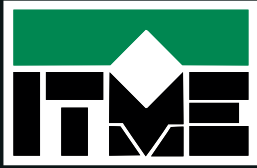
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The *Institute of Electronic Materials Technology* develops advanced innovative production technologies of materials characterized by a perfect crystallographic structure and excellent properties, as well as components based on these materials. The scope of R&D activities carried out covers the following areas:

- graphene;
- topological insulators;
- materials for spintronics;
- self-organising materials;
- photonic crystals, including plasmonic materials and metamaterials.

- wide gap semiconductors, including silicon carbide for GaN HEMT transistors;
- semiconductor-doped glass optical fibres for photovoltaics;
- eutectic materials for photovoltaics;
- SiC wafers and SiC epitaxial layers;
- glass-ceramic seals for fuel cells;
- thermoelectric materials;
- inert matrices for a safe storage of radioactive waste;
- electrode materials for lithium ion batteries;
- ceramic-metal composites and FGMs.

- materials for III-V based semiconductor lasers (obtained using GaAsP, InGaP, AlGaAs, GaAs, GaSb and InP), wafers, epitaxial structures;
- GaN-based epitaxial structures;
- materials for solid state lasers, produced using strontium-calcium niobate;
- infrared photodetectors and UV photodetectors;
- oxide crystals for lasers, passive Q modulators, scintillators, electro-optical and piezoelectric devices, substrates for superconducting HTSc layers;
- glass and ceramics with carefully designed spectral characteristics, including transparent ceramics;
- diffractive optical elements and microlenses;
- nanostructured thin layers;
- luminescent nanopowders and nanocrystals;
- optical fibres and waveguides, including active and photonic fibres.

- silicon monocrystals (standard Si wafers and Si wafers with special properties);
- porous silicon;
- silicon foils;
- epitaxial layers on silicon;
- SiC wafers and SiC epitaxial layers;
- nanopowders and polymer-based powders, pastes and inks for printed electronics;
- photosensitive pastes;
- piezoelectric crystals;
- ceramic-metal composites;
- super-pure metals.

**ITME has elaborated a great number of innovative electronic components based on the manufactured materials, for instance:**

- optical fibres (active and photonic), filters, diffractive lenses, two-dimensional photonic microstructures;
- passive elements on membranes (sensors);
- filters, resonators, sensors and actuators based on surface acoustic waves;
- semiconductor devices (lasers, transistors, photodetectors, Schottky diodes);
- solid state lasers and microlasers.

**The manufacture of state of the art components is possible at ITME due to high-tech equipment enabling:**

- design and manufacture of masks;
- deposition of dielectric thin films ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ,  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$ , AlN);
- multilayer metallization;
- use of lithography: contact printing using deep UV, electron beam pattern generation;
- application of various etching techniques, including reactive ion etching and controlled sidewall etching.

## Advanced methods of material properties investigation:

**The characterization of materials is performed at ITME by the following methods:**

- standard chemical analysis and spectral instrumental methods (flame atomic emission spectrometry, atomic absorption spectroscopy, ultraviolet to far-infrared spectroscopy);
- Mössbauer spectroscopy (conventional, conversion electron method, X radiation method and unique "rfMössbauer" method developed at ITME);
- X-ray powder diffraction using the Rietveld method, High Resolution X-ray diffraction, X-ray reflectometry and X-ray diffraction topography;
- scanning electron microscopy and a method based on synchrotron radiation;
- electron paramagnetic resonance;
- atomic force microscopy;
- standard thermal methods (high-temperature microscopy, thermogravimetry, differential/thermal analysis, dilatometry, etc.) and X-ray methods;
- mechanical methods (testing resistance, friction, hardness, etc.);
- optical methods (microscopy, absorption, reflectometry).

## Methods of electronic and photonic components investigation:

**ITME tests optoelectronic, microelectronic and piezoelectric devices, using special techniques enabling the characterization of components, including:**

- I-V and C-V measurements;
- deep level transient spectroscopy;
- impedance measurements and the measurements of scattering matrix elements up to the frequency of 20 GHz;
- noise measurements;
- analysis of operational parameters of lasers and photodetectors.