

## MASTER OF SCIENCE

# Green Electronics

### At a Glance

- The best of German and Asian expertise in clean technology
- Nurturing innovators to create a green and sustainable future
- Joint degree conferred by TUM and NTU
- Vast career prospects regionally and worldwide
- Apply online at www.tum-asia.edu.sg







## About TUM & NTU

### **Technical University of Munich (TUM)**

The Technical University of Munich (TUM) was founded in 1868 and is one of Europe's leading technical universities. Serving as an entrepreneurial university that promotes talents and creates value for society, TUM has produced 17 Nobel Prize winners since 1927, most notably Ernst Otto Fischer (Chemistry) and Rudolf Mößbauer (Physics). Its focus areas are engineering sciences, natural sciences, life sciences, medicine, management and political and social sciences.

TUM promotes talents with its network of strong partners in research and industry. It is represented worldwide with the TUM Asia campus in Singapore, as well as offices in Beijing, Brussels, Cairo, Mumbai, San Francisco and São Paulo.

In international rankings, TUM regularly places among the best universities in Germany and worldwide. It is the only university to have won recognition as a German 'Excellence University' in every round since 2006.

## Technical University of Munich (TUM) Asia

Technical University of Munich (TUM) Asia was set up in 2002 as the first academic venture abroad by a German university, blending German academic excellence with industry relevance in Asia. Its partnerships with top Asian universities and industry leaders combine German engineering with Asian relevance to equip talents for industry and research sectors in the world.

With the changing needs of the economy, the specialised Master programmes that are offered keep pace with industry needs through an Asian-European perspective. Lecturers and professors hail from as far as Germany to equip students with their rich knowledge and experience.

More than a thousand students have come through the doors of TUM Asia and now ply their trades in top research institutes and companies across the globe.

### Nanyang Technological University (NTU)

Inaugurated in 1991, Nanyang Technological University (NTU) has grown to become a full-fledged research university and has been ranked the world's best young university (under 50 years old) by Quacquarelli Symonds for the sixth consecutive year in 2019.

NTU's academic and research programmes, which bear strong real-world relevance, have garnered strong support from major corporations and industry leaders. As the main Science and Technology university in Singapore, NTU has made substantial contributions to Singapore's drive for research and innovation.

ТΠ



NO.

TUM is ranked as the no. 1 University in Germany⁺

NO. 6

**17** Nobel Prize recipients TUM ranked no. 6 in the Global Employability Survey<sup>^</sup>

17 scientists and alumni of TUM have received the Nobel Prize

50 universities

TUM is ranked among the world's Top 50 Universities<sup>#</sup> l by QS World Ranking 2015–2019 and Academic Ranking I Universities (Shanghai ranking) 2011–2013, 2016 ad in the 2018 & 2019 Global University Employability by Times Higher Education (THE) I by Times Higher Education World University Rankings S World Ranking 2018 and Academic Ranking of World

ПП



## Programme Overview

Awarded by TUM and NTU, the Master of Science in Green Electronics (MSc in GE) equips students with comprehensive and in-depth knowledge of micro-/ nano-fabrication technology, renewable energy, power semiconductors as well as organic semiconductor devices and systems.

### **Programme Structure and Timeline**



## Programme Modules

#### Laboratory Core Modules

## Laboratory 1: Semiconductor Process and Device Simulation

Process models: diffusion, oxidation, implantation. Process variables/ targets: doping profiles, junction depths, oxide thicknesses. Process simulation: Simulate a given submicron CMOS process recipe and study profiles and layer structures. Physical models. Numerical algorithms and solutions. Device performance parameters. Short-channel effects. DC simulations. Device simulation: Simulate the DC characteristics of the "fabricated" device and analyze device operation with respect to potential, field, and carrier distributions as well as terminal I-V characteristics. Wafersplit experiment. Device-target vs. process-variable relations. Transistor performance optimisation/trade-offs through process variation. Technology development and optimization. Design of Experiment (DOE): Implement a computer experiment to study the scaling characteristics (varying gate length) of the given sub-micron technology. Study the influence of process variations on device performance parameters.

## Laboratory 2: Design and Modeling of Nanodevices

Part I includes MOSFET analytical equations, short-channel effects, compact models for circuit simulation, parameter extraction, and transistor optimisation. Part 11 includes semiconductor fundamentals. simulation of Si, Ge, and Sn band structures, Quantum well (QW), Energy subbands and wave functions. kp method. It also covers QW band structure calculation by using single band and 6-band kp method, density of state, doping concentration, and Fermi energy level calculations by using single band and 6-band kp method. Intersubband (intraband) transition, squared transition element calculation, absorption spectrum, and cut-off wavelength of QW infrared photodetectors are also discussed. The influence of Ge composition and well width on peak wavelength of photodetectors and optical gain simulation of Ge QW on Si are also covered.

### Core Technical Elective Modules

(Choose 6 out of 7 modules)

#### **Bioelectronics**

Introduction to bionanotechnology; Materials: electrolytes. oraanic molecules, lipid bilayers, DNA, proteins; Nanofabrication techniques and Biofunctionalisation self-assembly: of solid surfaces: Surface analytics characterisation: **Flectrical** and biosensors: solid-liauid interface. surface plasmon resonance, quartz microbalance, electrochemical impedance, nanopores, nanowires; Charge transfer in biomolecules: fundamentals and applications.

#### Introduction to Power Systems

Structure of the power system: generation, transportation and distribution and electricity consumption; Introduction to typical power plant types including new renewable technologies. Description of the transport, distribution and control philosophy; Introduction to the electricity demand, especially due to new electronic services; Fundamental terms of energy economy and electricity markets and Introduction into smart grids.

#### Materials for Electronic Devices

Bonding between atoms. Electronic and atomic structures. Basic crystal structures. Energy band. Semiconductors, insulators and organic materials. Defects and doping. Surface and interface. Functional properties of materials. Compound semiconductors. Nanostructures. Electronic ceramics.

#### **Microfabrication Technology**

Photolithography technology. Photoresist technology. Advanced lithography. Metrology defect inspection and analytical technique. Cleaning technology. Wet etching process and technology. Dry etching process and technology. Chemical mechanical polishing. Epitaxy. Plasma enhanced chemical vapour deposition. Atomic layer deposition. Physical vapour deposition.

## Microstructured Devices and Systems for Green Electronics

The course will focus on the operational principles and underlying physical effects of microstructured electronic and mechatronic devices microsystems and their and application fields. Other topics include: Basic physical effects in solid-state microstructured electronic and micromechatronical devices and their application fields: Characteristic material properties of semiconductors: Intrinsic and extrinsic electrical conductivity, mobility, charge carrier transpor by drift and diffusion, carrier generation-recombination, thermal conductivity, energy domain coupling effects; Basic operational principles of microdevices: pn-junction, MOS field effect, unipolar and bipolar electronic devices, power devices, various transducer effects; Phenomenological transport theory: Onsager's transport model, continuous field models of energy-coupled multidomain systems, physics-based macro-modeling of microsystems and selected sensor and actuator application examples.

#### Nanotechnology for Energy Systems

Approaches to nanotechnology: bottom-up top-down: vs. fabrication Characterization and issues in the nanoscale; Applications of nanotechnology in electronics, optoelectronics, telecommunications, medicine, biology, mechanics and robotics: Overview of nanotechnology programs in USA, Japan and Europe; Nanomaterials and nano-systems for energy applications; Examples of nanotechnology energy production, energy storage, energy harvesting, and high voltage technologies; A look into the future: electro and photocatalysis, hydrogen production and storage. Economical implications of nanotechnology in the energy field.

#### Optomechatronic Measurement Systems

This course will focus on optical principles and their application in green electronics production processes, photovoltaic devices, thin film measurement, display technology, distributed sensor networks and energy harvesting. Other topics include: fundamentals of optomechatronic measurement systems; refraction of light sources and detectors, interference and diffraction: electronic pattern speckle interferometry: thin film reflectometry as an insitu deposition sensing technique; ellipsometry for thin layer analysis; optical waveauide sensors and their application in renewable energy devices such as wind turbines: Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy for detection of greenhouse gases.

#### **Specialisation** Technical **Elective Modules**\*

(Choose 3 out of 7 modules)

#### Advanced MOSFET & Novel Devices

Historical development of mainstream MOSFETs until today; economical, technological and physical fundamentals; properties of long channel and short channel MOSFETs, hot carrier effects; short channel effects, scaling rules; basics of charge carrier transport (quantum mechanical. hydrodynamics, ballistics); proposed new MOSFET structures (strain engineering, metalgate, high-k, vertical MOSFETs, double gate MOSFETs); hot electron transistors; tunneling transistors; low dimensional devices; single electron transistors, single electron memories, quantum electronics.

#### **Green Nanotechnology**

Energy flow in environment; Optical properties of nanomaterials: Spectral selective windows; Solar thermal collectors; Solar cells; Cooling and energy harvesting; Electrochemical energy storage.

#### Lower Power Displays and Solid-State Liahtina

Low power flexible displays; OLED displays on flexible substrates; Printing processes for information displays; Evolution of Visible-Spectrum Light Emitting Diodes; LED Design Principles; Visible-Spectrum LED; White LED; Current Topics in Solid State Lighting.

#### **Modern Semiconductor Devices**

Bipolar transistor operation principles. Bipolar device modeling. State-ofthe-art bipolar structures. CMOS device scaling effects. Semiconductor memories. Future trends and challenges.

#### **Nanophotovoltaics**

Third generation photovoltaics; Quantum dot tandem cells: Hot carrier cells; Multiple electron hole pair generation; Impurity and intermediate band devices.

#### **Polymer Electronics**

**Fundamentals** of electronic and optoelectronic devices and polymer technologies based on semiconductors; An overview of Polvmer Electronics: Electronic structure and band theory; Beyond polyacetylene: Optoelectronic properties; Charge tranport; Synthesis and macromolecular design; The physics of polymers; Surfaces and interfaces: Polvmer transistors: Optoelectronic devices; Photovoltaic devices (organic and dye sensitized solar cells) and Polymeric memories.

#### Semiconductor Power Devices

Fundamentals of semiconductor device physics: electronic band structure, intrinsic and extrinsic conductivity, mobility. carrier transport by drift and diffusion, carrier generation and recombination, impact ionization, pn-junction, MOS field effect; Power device structures: PIN diode, Schottky diode, bipolar junction transistor, thyristor, power MOSFET, insulated gate bipolar transistor (IGBT); Robustness and destruction mechanisms of power devices: thermal breakdown, electrical breakdown, dynamic avalanche, latch-up in IGBTs and cosmic ray induced failure.

#### Non-Technical **Elective Modules** (Choose 2 out of 6 modules)

#### **Business Administration**

The primary purpose of the module is to introduce students to the different areas of business administration with the final objective to give them a basic understanding of how to face decision problems in a company. Most importantly, we will analyse long-term investment decisions, how to set up strategic planning in a company, how to gather timely information about the current situation of a company, and how to set up its long-term financial structure.

#### Industrial Marketing

Marketing strategies are developed for a typical commodity and speciality business. Students will work in teams to develop business cases, make their

own business decisions and develop marketing concepts based on provided information of a real case study.

#### **Innovation and Technoloay** Manaaement

This module presents the dynamics technological development of through innovation and the related management issues, the difference between creating a new product (invention) and improving an existing product/idea (innovation), Startups and financing of innovation, innovation-driven economic cycles and innovation impact on growth and iobs.

#### **International Intellectual Property** Law

This module will give a brief introduction to intellectual property rights and focus on insights into general principles of patent law and international conventions governing the patent law. Current developments and criticism of the current patent law system will also be addressed. In addition, practical (legal) aspects of the commercialisation of patents will be dealt with.

#### Modern Developments in Industry

The module will provide insights in the core elements of Industry 4.0 such as: introduction to Cyber-Physical System, Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technologies, information collection with intelligent sensors, industrial networking to connect the machines and processes together, Manufacturing Execution System (MES) for order management, production control and value adding to the complete supply chain management.

#### **Production Planning In Industry**

Manufacturers are confronted with special requirements of their production processes. Cycles, byproducts, batches and campaigns are difficult to handle by Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software packages nowadays. Concepts of material requirements planning, supply chain management (SCM) combined with basics in cost accounting will be explained.

\*Disclaimer: Elective modules available for selection are subject to availability. Unforeseen circumstances that affect the availability of the module include an insufficient number of students taking up the module and/or the unavailability of the professor. NTU and TUM Asia reserve the right to cancel or postpone the module under such circumstances.

## The TUM Experience



With the increase in our population and the growth of our economy, must be more we careful about how our industrial activities and resource consumption impact the environment. Electronics is one of our developed most and pervasive technologies. this perspective, In areen electronics show ways make new to electronic devices that are more attentive to the consequences of the environment.

Prof. Dr. Alessio Gagliardi Professor, Technical University of Munich Simulation of Nanosystems for Energy Conversion

## Entrepreneurial Thinking and Engagement

You will formulate and discuss ideas based on the diverse economic realities and learn to see from multiple vantage points. The unique joint degree programme equips you not only with the technical knowledge, but also with the business and cultural aspects of the subject.

#### **Industry Relevance**

Our professors - the world's best - are industry experts and active researchers. This allows you to learn from a curriculum that is built around the latest technological trends and knowledge.

#### Highest International Standards

You will receive a holistic learning experience with the local lecturers from academia and industry. The majority of our modules are covered by professors who fly in from Germany on an exclusive teaching basis to ensure that you receive their undivided attention.

#### **Global Prospects**

You can choose to complete your internship and thesis in Singapore or anywhere in the world with a company, university or research institute. Your internationally recognised degree and experience is a great boost to your profile for future global job opportunities.

#### **TUMCREATE**

TUMCREATE is a joint programme between the Technical University of Munich (TUM) and the Nanyang Technological University (NTU). The electromobility institute brings together the expertise and innovation of Germany and Singapore to drive innovation and shape the future of sustainable mobility by tackling issues ranging from molecules to the megacity. Graduates have the opportunity to apply for positions at TUMCREATE, especially if your interest lies in the area of transportation and mobility research.

## Industry Outlook

Did you know that a part of your gadget - computer, mobile phone, tablet or video console - was designed or manufactured in Singapore?

### Clean Technology – Singapore's Environmental Commitment

Singapore is the leading clean energy hub in the region and the prime location for major cleantech companies. Singapore's strengths in manufacturing sectors such as electronics, precision engineering and chemicals, connectivity with regional markets, access to skilled international talent, and extensive supplier base are beneficial to cleantech companies. Singapore aims to further develop its cleantech industry, particularly its solar energy capabilities due to rising energy demands, climate change concerns and rapid technological advances. Other important growth areas are smart grids, green buildings, and energy efficiency.



Source: Singapore Economic Development Board

### **Our Graduates**

Our graduates in Green Electronics are employed all over the world, with a majority in Singapore and Europe.

The most commonly accepted positions are Research Engineer, Product Development Engineer, Device Engineer, and Development Engineer.

Others may also choose to continue their academic journey with a doctoral candidate position (PhD).

CleanTech Park is Singapore's

## 1 <u>ST</u>

eco-business park. It was developed for forward-looking corporations that have embraced environmental sustainability.

#### There is a

2% - 5%

annual growth in productivity over the past decade registered by the electronics sector.

In 2016, Asia-Pacific had become the largest solar-powered region in the world and contributes to a

55%

global market share, compared to just over 10% in 2010.

Today, the semiconductor industry's fixed assets investment in Singapore stands at over

## S\$50 billion



**Processina Fee** SGD79 per application

**Tuition Fee** SGD38.520+

### **Admission Criteria**

- Bachelor Degree in Electrical or Electronics Engineering or a closely related discipline
- Bachelor Degree certificate or enrolment letter\* (if you have not completed your Bachelor Degree)
- Academic transcripts or mark sheets\*
- 2 Recommendation Letters from your professors or employers
- Statement of Purpose indicating the reason(s) you are interested in this programme
- Curriculum Vitae / Résumé
- TOEFL test score (≥100 for Internet-based test, DI code: 7368) or IELTS test score (≥6.5 overall) taken no more than two years ago from date of submission
- Akademische Prüfstelle (APS) certificate for applicants who hold a degree from China, Vietnam, or Mongolia

The full application process and documents required for submission is available at www.tum-asia.edu.sg/application-process

Applications open 1 October every year.

- \* Tuition fees are to be paid in 3 instalments.
- The tuition fee includes teaching fees, laboratory expenses and cost of mandatory events. The tuition fee does not include airfare, accommodation, living expenses, and miscellaneous fees (inclusive of registration. IT facilities, matriculation, examination, amenities, copyright, sports, and medical insurance). These fees will be separately borne by the student.
- <sup>+</sup> The tuition fee stated is accurate as of 1 January 2020. All fees are subject to revision due to currency fluctuations, at the discretion of TUM Asia. All fees quoted are inclusive of 7% Singapore's Government Goods & Services Tax (GST). Please refer to our website for fee updates.
- Documents which are not in English must be translated by a certified translator. All applicants are also required to submit an additional of
- 2 notarised copies of official or provisional Bachelor's Degree certificate
- 2 notarised copies of official academic transcript, and
- 2 passport-sized photographs when you have accepted the offer of admissions and are being matriculated into our programme.

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All information is accurate at the time of printing and is subject to change without prior notice.

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