

Gallium

Critical & Strategic Raw Material!

20-May-2026



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Freiberger Compound Materials
Freiberger Compound Materials
Hensoldt
Vishay
AZUR SPACE Solar Power
Fraunhofer IAF
Jenoptik
United Monolithic Semiconductors
Airbus Defence & Space
IMAT e.V.



Content

1. Introduction of IMAT e.V.
2. Supply chain of III-V products
3. High potential of III-V materials
4. No European defense possible without GaAs / GaN high RF output power
5. GaAs and GaN enable high-performance technologies
6. Impact on energy demand and carbonization in Europe
7. Summary – Take Away



Our daily life is unthinkable without the use of semiconductors

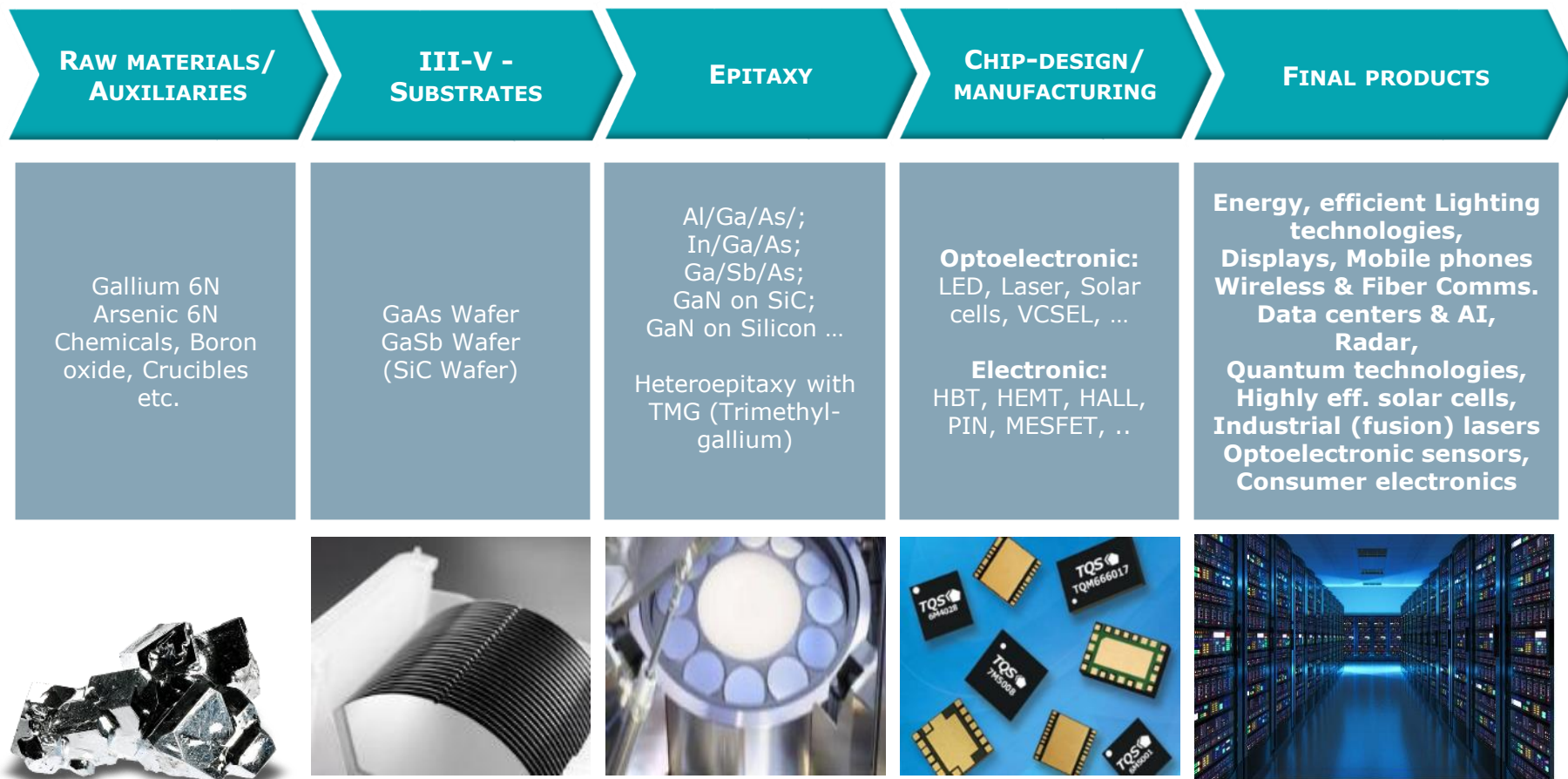
Innovative **MAT**erials for sustainable high-tech electronics, photonics and related industries!

The IMAT e.V. association is a network of companies and research institutions in the context of III-V semiconductors.

The members cover all stages of the value and supply chain from the wafer through the chip, up to the module and its final applications.



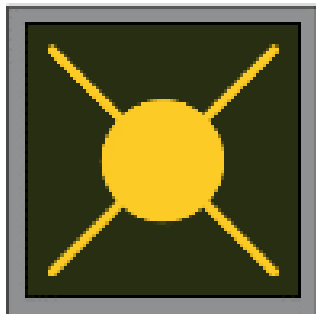
Supply Chain of III-V products



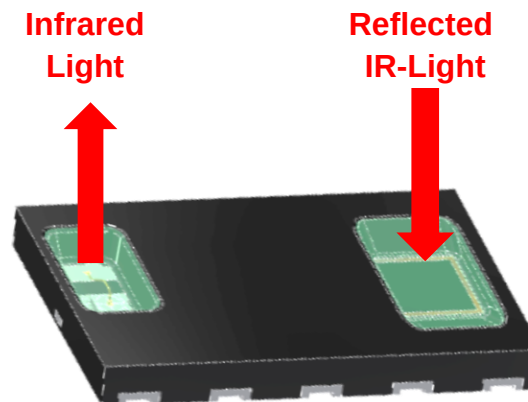
III-V material resources are limited, but their potential is “unlimited” and the demand is increasing continuously

GaAs technologies

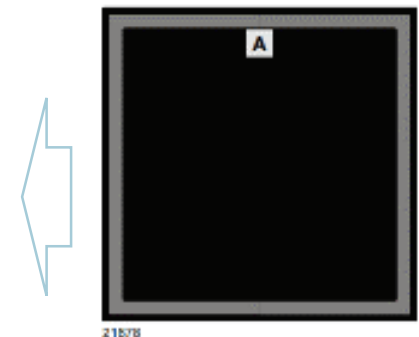
- Gallium is a rare element on Earth and does not occur in its elemental form, but only in a compound form, mainly in aluminum ores.
- Gallium semiconductor compounds can emit light from the infrared to the ultraviolet spectrum.



Infrared Emitter Chip
e.g. (L x W x H in mm):
0.260 x 0.260 x 0.17
 $\lambda = 855 \text{ nm}$ (890nm, 940nm)



Proximity sensor in package

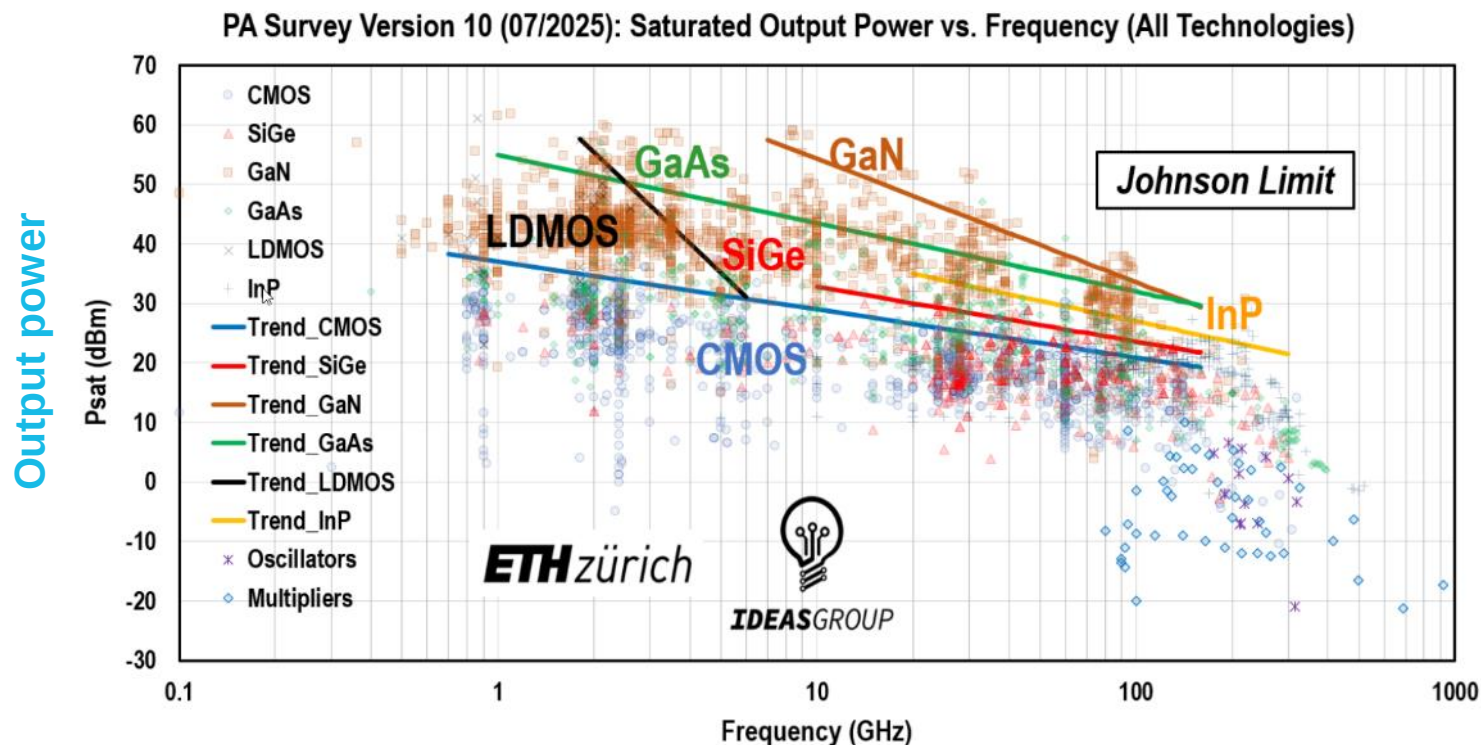


Photodetector Chip
e.g. (L x W x H in mm):
2.37 x 2.37 x 0.28
Radiant sensitive area: 4.4 mm²

Silicon technologies

- Silicon is available “unlimited” and has a lot of physical properties for cheap volume production.
- Silicon can't emit light, but can detect it.

GaAs / GaN enables high RF output power



PA Survey Version 10: Saturated Output Power vs. Frequency (All Technologies). Hua Wang

Only GaN / GaAs based HPAs are capable to deliver
Watt level output power at high frequencies



European GaAs / GaN Supply chain – for Defense RF Electronics in Europe



*No European Source
for semi-insulating
SiC substrates*



GaAs and GaN enable high-performance technologies

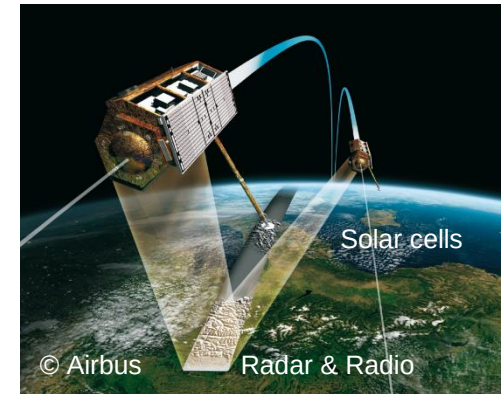
Smartphone



Power Conversion, Electric Drive & assistance



Defense and Space



Quantum Technology



Laser for material processing / laser fusion



LEDs for displays and illumination



European GaAs Supply chain for international markets – for Optoelectronics



Without GaAs and GaN, energy demand and carbonization in Europe will rise sharply

GaN Power Electronics

- **Fast chargers:** Compact, high-performance power adapters for laptops and cell phones use GaN transistors. Without them, chargers would once again become large and heavy.
- **Electric mobility:** GaN inverters convert electricity more efficiently in electric cars. A shortage would reduce the range of electric vehicles and increase charging times.
- **AI Data Centers:** 800V power conversion technology from electric mobility is the basis for current AI Data Center architectures.

Modern LED Lighting

- With limitations in Gallium, there would be less **blue LEDs**. Since white light in modern lamps is usually generated by blue LEDs with a phosphor coating, modern, energy-efficient lighting would disappear!
- **Displays:** Production of nearly all modern screens (LCDs with LED backlighting) would be disrupted.
- **AI Data Centers:** Optical communications are key for high data rates at low power consumption

Future of GaAs and GaN applications

1. There are an increasing number of new applications for which components containing GaAs or GaN are essential. This functionality cannot be replaced by any other material.
2. The performance of existing devices must and will be further developed and improved. Where silicon-based components can be used, this has already been implemented for cost reasons alone.



Summary – take away

- Gallium is a critical and strategic raw material enabling many essential product applications, crucial in the further Digitalization, Clean Energy, Defense Readiness and Green Deal goals.
- In areas where silicon is technically competitive, it is taking over due to cost efficiency.
- European defense capabilities depend on GaAs / GaN high RF output power.
- Energy efficiency depends on GaN through efficient lighting and power electronics with AI data center impact on the rise.
- Many current sensor applications and future quantum photonics sensing rely on mature GaAs (opto-) electronics and lasers.
- It is crucial to foster the full value chain in Europe to increase resilience and reduce dependencies w.r.t. Asia / China / US geopolitical interests.



THANK YOU

Questions? Please contact us!

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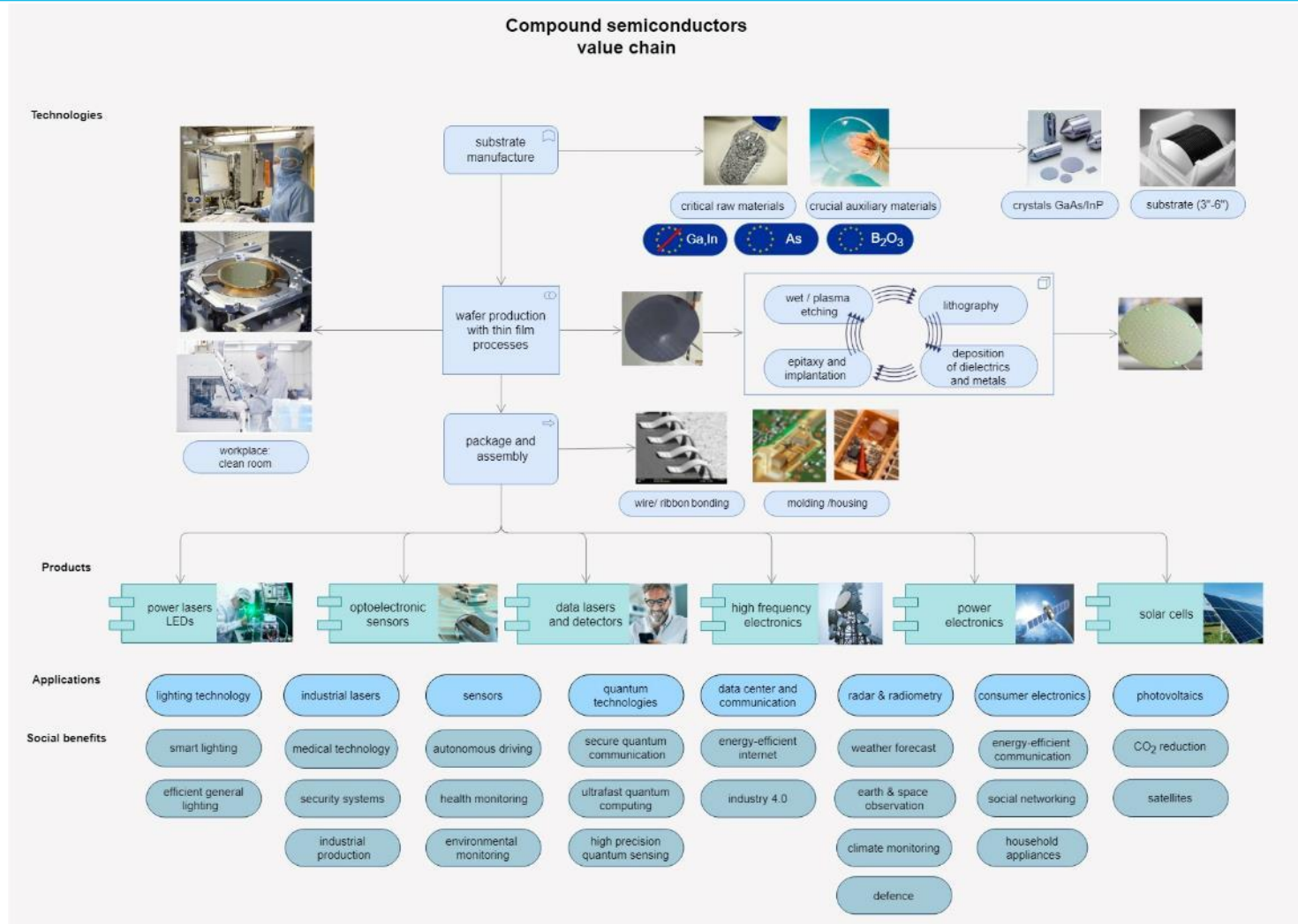
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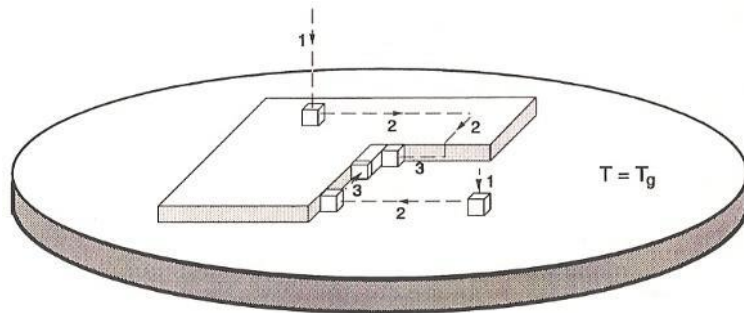
Annex

Supply Chain

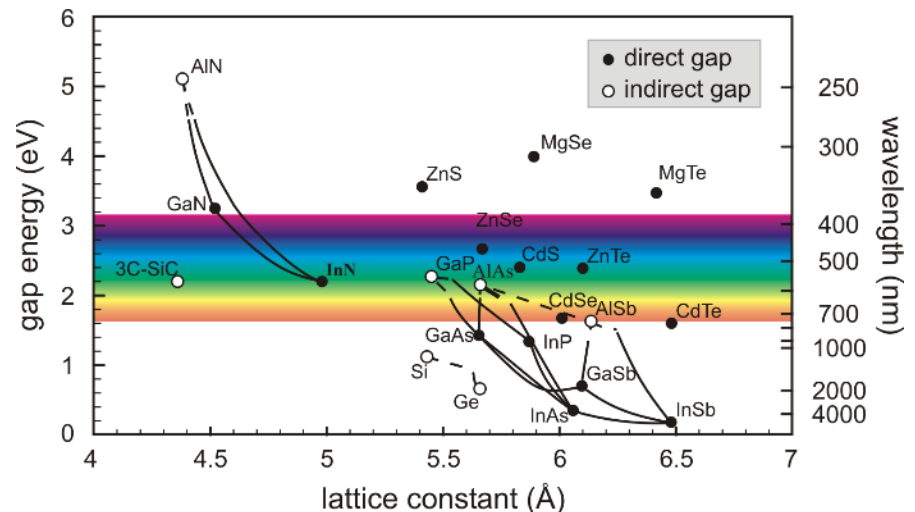


..., but their potential & demand are “unlimited”.

Hetero epitaxy is the key process for most of the III-V devices and technologies



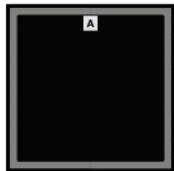
State of the art optical and electronic devices can be built on GaAs and other substrates using the full spectrum of direct and indirect band gap semiconductors shown below.



One optical example: Proximity Sensor

Photo Detector

Material: **Silicon**



Photodetector Chip
e.g. (L x W x H in mm):
2.37 x 2.37 x 0.28
Radiant sensitive area: 4.4 mm²

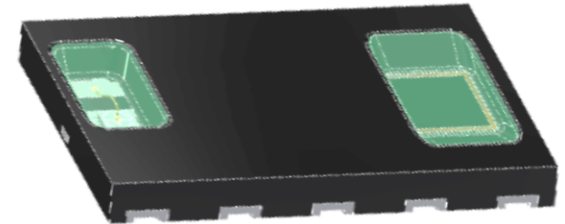
Infrared Emitter (IR-LED)

Material: **GaAs (III-V)**

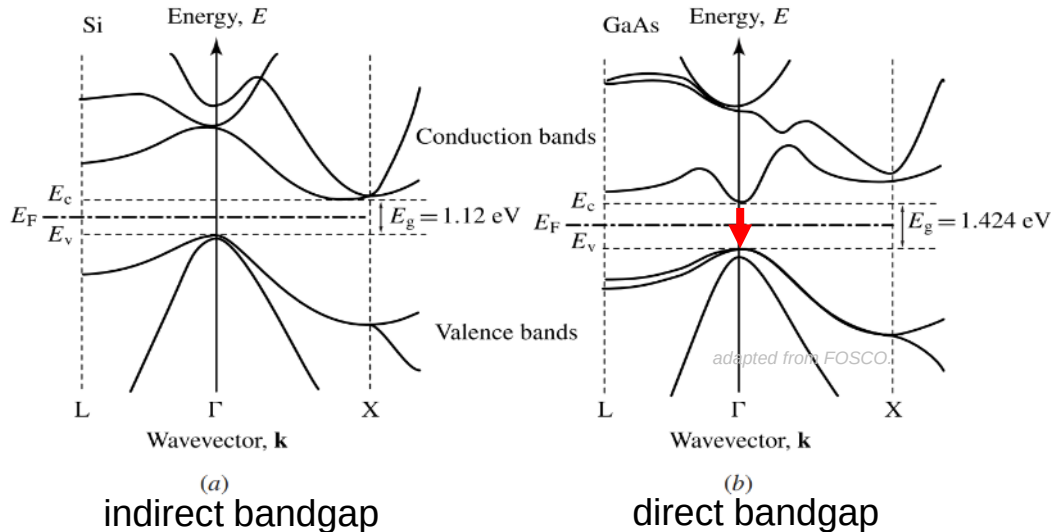


Infrared Emitter Chip
e.g. (L x W x H in mm):
0.260 x 0.260 x 0.17
 $\lambda = 855 \text{ nm}$ (890nm, 940nm)

Joined package



band structure



crystal structure

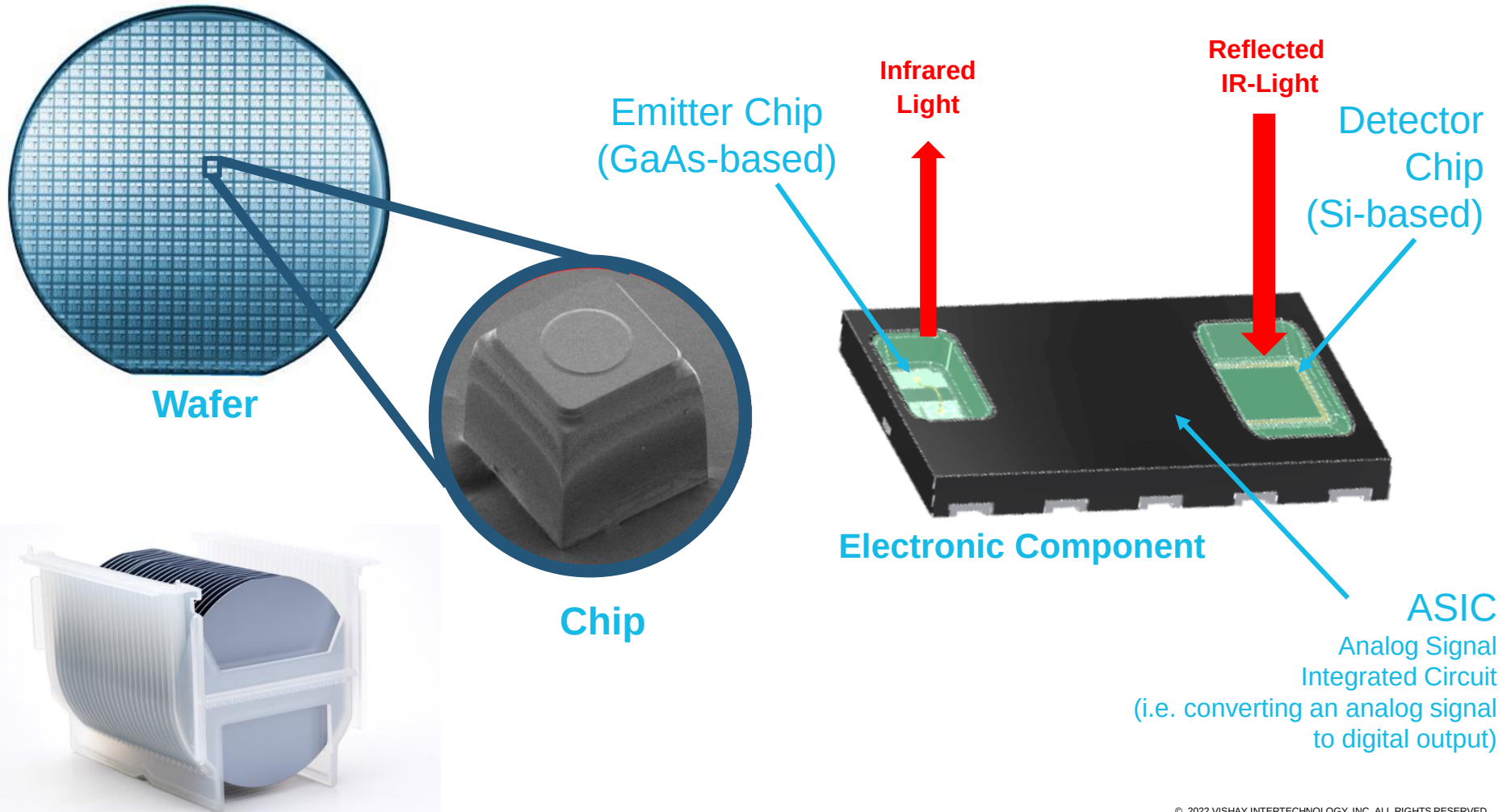
diamond lattice

zinc blende lattice

- LEDs are made from direct bandgap semiconductors like GaAs
- Indirect bandgap materials like Silicon are unsuitable for light emission and can instead be used for detectors.

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One optical example: Proximity Sensor



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GaAs Opto-Electronics are already part of your daily life. If we lose them, we'll go back to the "Stone Age"

Force sensing



Proximity sensors



Air Quality/smoke dec.



Turn knobs



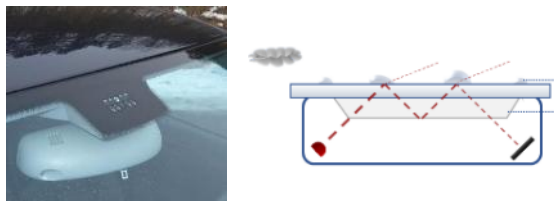
Remote controls



Battery Management



Rain sensors



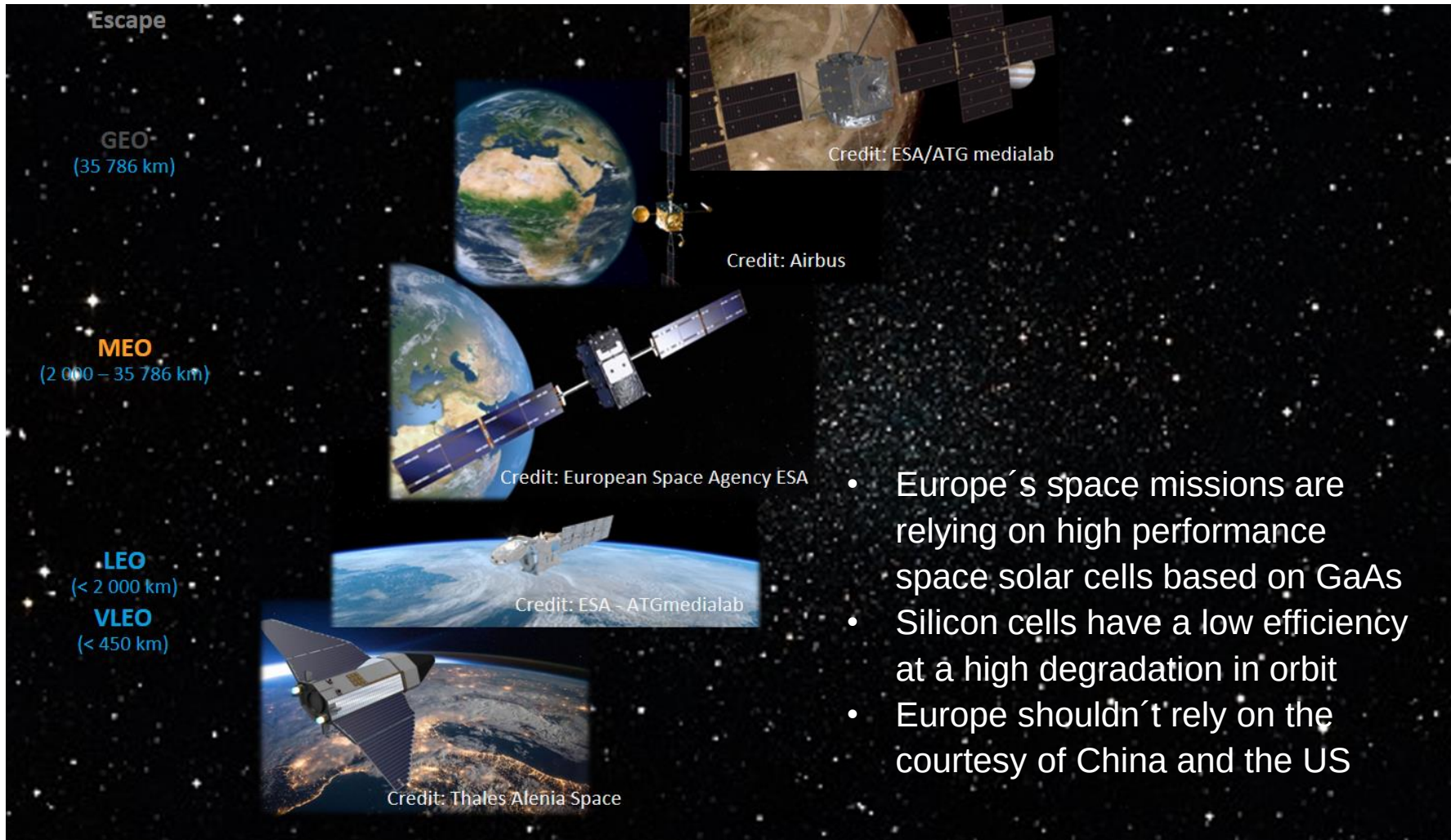
Driver assistance



Wearables / AR glasses



European Space Missions are Depending on Highly-Efficient GaAs-Based Solar Cells



The diagram illustrates various satellite orbits and the corresponding solar cell technology used. It features a vertical stack of satellite images against a starry background. From top to bottom, the orbits shown are:

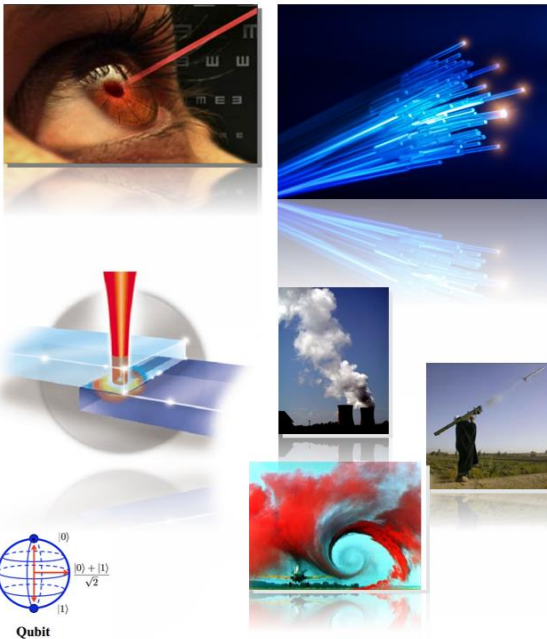
- Escape**: A satellite escaping Earth's orbit.
- GEO (35 786 km)**: A satellite in Geostationary Orbit, shown with a large solar panel array. Credit: ESA/ATG medialab.
- MEO (2 000 – 35 786 km)**: A satellite in Medium Earth Orbit, shown with a large solar panel array. Credit: Airbus.
- LEO (< 2 000 km)**: A satellite in Low Earth Orbit, shown with a large solar panel array. Credit: European Space Agency ESA.
- VLEO (< 450 km)**: A satellite in Very Low Earth Orbit, shown with a large solar panel array. Credit: ESA – ATGmedialab.
- LEO (< 2 000 km)**: A satellite in Low Earth Orbit, shown with a large solar panel array. Credit: Thales Alenia Space.

- Europe's space missions are relying on high performance space solar cells based on GaAs
- Silicon cells have a low efficiency at a high degradation in orbit
- Europe shouldn't rely on the courtesy of China and the US

Other Opto-Electronics

GaSb

2.X μm Semiconductor Disk Lasers (IR)



Type-II Superlattice IR-Detectors (IR)



GaN

Blue light and Lightening

