

Semiconductor Pulse

September 2026 Taiwan monthly signals. Global quarterly context.

Edition 2026-10-13-r1. As of 2026-10-13. Fixed edition; subsequent updates receive a new release.

359 of 434 comparable Taiwan ecosystem companies grew revenue year over year in September 2026. Growth participation narrowed versus Aug 2026 on matched membership. The signals help test where the cycle is spreading; pricing, mix and shipment timing still require separate evidence.

Executive readout

Median revenue growth: +29.9% - YoY; equal company weight; 434 eligible companies.

Growth breadth: 82.7% - 359 of 434 comparable reporters.

Three-month momentum: +31.5% - Revenue-sum YoY; 336 companies with eligible history.

Participation narrowed on the same roster

359 of 434 matched companies grew in Sep 2026, versus 379 in Aug 2026 (-4.6 pp). The median company YoY-growth change was -3.4 pp. Check segment differences before changing ecosystem-wide planning assumptions.

Growth reaches distinct corporate exposures

Core semiconductors: 76.2% growing (157/206); production adjacencies: 90.5% (124/137); hardware demand: 85.7% (78/91). These separate views are not additive revenues or verified customer flows.

Durability needs sustained growth and better economics

253 of 336 eligible companies grew in each of the last three months. Rolling three-month revenue growth is +31.5% across 336 companies; median revenue is +43.8% above the same month two years earlier across 329. Test pricing, mix and inventory before extrapolating volume or profit.

What changed since August 2026

The same 434-company roster is used for both months; 434 companies have comparable YoY readings in both. 434 report September 2026 revenue and 434 have valid YoY comparisons. Missing observations are excluded from each calculation, never treated as zero.

Measure	Aug 2026	Sep 2026	Change
Median company revenue YoY	+35.6%	+29.9%	-5.7 pp
Growth breadth (434 matched)	87.3%	82.7%	-4.6 pp
Three-month revenue-sum YoY	+33.1%	+31.5%	-1.7 pp

Measure	Aug 2026	Sep 2026	Change
Median revenue vs two years earlier	+36.9%	+43.8%	+7.0 pp

YoY growth improved for 188 matched companies and softened for 246; 0 were unchanged. The median company change was -3.4 pp. 16 crossed into growth and 36 crossed out. Changes between displayed medians differ from the median of company-level changes. Rolling and two-year eligibility can vary between months.

Outliers and contrary signals

4 companies have absolute YoY growth above 500%. 53 of 336 companies with both measures have a one-month YoY reading at least 30 percentage points away from rolling three-month growth. These are review flags, not errors or proof of a turning point. Equal-weight medians reduce the influence of individual extremes; small segment samples, low bases, price, mix, currency and timing still matter.

September: a strong quarter with narrower participation

Growth remains widespread, but the September print weakens the case for a uniformly broadening cycle. The retreat is concentrated in chip design; equipment and systems retain strength. A softer final month and a strong accumulated quarter can both be true.

September 2026 corporate revenue, compared with August on the same 434-company roster. Quarterly cross-checks use results published by October 13, 2026 and retain each company's fiscal reporting period. Medians give each company equal weight; they are not industry revenue growth. The company roster and exposure classifications are held at the September 20 mapping for a consistent comparison.

A strong quarter ends with fewer companies growing

359/434 growing, versus 379 in August · 82.7% breadth, down 4.6 percentage points

The quarter retains substantial revenue expansion while the final month shows narrower participation. Treat September as a reason to review exposed accounts and the next print, rather than evidence that the whole quarter or global industry has turned down.

September median company revenue growth is 29.9% YoY, versus 35.6% in August. On the fixed roster, 36 companies crossed out of positive growth and 16 crossed into it; the median individual company change was -3.4 percentage points. The July-September revenue-sum comparison is still +31.5% YoY at the median across 336 companies with complete history. Its median company growth-rate change versus April-June is +9.0 percentage points across 334 comparable companies.

What could challenge this reading? The one-month change can reflect seasonality, currency, shipment timing, price and mix. The three-month and acceleration samples are smaller than the 434-company monthly roster.

What to watch next. Check whether October restores participation, particularly among chip issuers, and whether quarterly margins and inventories support the accumulated revenue growth.

[Official Taiwan monthly disclosures](#)

Design and IP loses participation despite a growing quarter

50/84 growing, versus 67 in August · median YoY +5.8%, versus +24.9%

The deterioration is concentrated enough to warrant attention, but it does not establish a general collapse in design demand. Separate the September revenue pattern from the quarter's revenue, and prioritize companies whose weakness persists.

Design & IP accounts for 17 of the ecosystem's 20 net lost growers. Its median individual company YoY change is -5.9 percentage points. The official semiconductor cohort has 157/206 growing, down from 176. MediaTek illustrates the difference between the last month and the full quarter: September is +2.0% YoY, while the sum of its July-September monthly disclosures is NT\$168.1 billion, +18.3% YoY and +10.4% versus April-June.

What could challenge this reading? The group mixes products and end markets. The 17-of-20 decomposition describes the fixed roster; it does not identify a cause. MediaTek's monthly-sum bridge is derived revenue, not a reported Q3 profit or margin result.

What to watch next. Test the next monthly print and company earnings commentary for order timing, product launches, inventory and changes in customer demand.

[MediaTek and design-company September disclosures](#)

Equipment strengthens while foundries remain positive

Equipment median YoY +57.0% · 34/37 growing; foundries +27.2% · 9/9 growing

Equipment and fabrication corporate revenues are showing different rates of growth. Review project timing and the equipment pipeline alongside foundry utilization, rather than assuming every part of the chain shares one trajectory.

Equipment & facilities rises from +37.3% median YoY in August, with a +10.0-percentage-point median individual company change. Foundries fall from +30.7%, with a -3.4-point median individual change, even though all nine remain positive. TSMC's July-September monthly-sum bridge is NT\$1,494.2 billion, +50.9% YoY; UMC's is NT\$74.2 billion, +25.6%.

What could challenge this reading? Equipment classifications include facilities and project businesses. These corporate revenues do not establish wafer volumes, new capacity utilization or a future order backlog. Monthly-sum bridges remain nominal TWD.

What to watch next. TSMC's scheduled October 15 earnings and subsequent foundry results will add margins, utilization and management context. The revenue bridges do not substitute for those disclosures.

[TSMC September revenue](#)

[TSMC financial calendar](#)

System assembly outpaces power, cooling and interconnect

Systems & ODM median YoY +62.9% · 21/23 growing

The hardware buildout is spreading unevenly across corporate exposures. The separation is a useful question for supplier and account reviews: do product content, project schedules or shipment timing explain why system assembly and infrastructure suppliers are moving at different rates?

Systems & ODM rises from +51.2% median YoY in August. In the fixed-history relationship sample, July-September growth is +62.9% for systems versus +20.8% for power, cooling & interconnect: a 42.1-percentage-point gap, the widest of the 60 monthly readings in this window. The same pair has a 0.74 correlation after the simple broad-cycle adjustment.

What could challenge this reading? The fixed-history sample can differ from the latest-print roster. Correlation is exploratory, and the widest observed gap is not statistical significance, a verified customer link or proof of a bottleneck.

What to watch next. Look for repeated divergence and corroborating company disclosures before attributing it to a structural constraint or a spending shift.

[Systems and infrastructure-company monthly disclosures](#)

Lower annual growth still accompanies exceptional revenue levels

Memory median YoY +194.1% · three-month growth +216.3% · 15/16 growing

The softer annual rate alone does not demonstrate falling revenue levels or the end of the memory expansion. Longer baselines and quarterly profitability add useful context; pricing, product mix and unit demand still need separate evidence.

The memory median YoY rate falls from +256.4% in August, while the median company sequential change remains +3.1%. Revenue is +346.1% versus September two years earlier at the median across 15 eligible companies; this is cumulative, not annualized. Micron's newly reported fiscal Q4 adds a global actual: US\$54.23 billion revenue and 86.8% GAAP gross margin, for the quarter ended September 3 and released September 30.

What could challenge this reading? Taiwan reporters are not the global DRAM or NAND market. Micron's fiscal Q4 contains 14 weeks versus 13 in the prior-year quarter; reported growth is not adjusted for the extra week. Its accounting period differs from Taiwan's calendar Q3.

What to watch next. Compare subsequent supplier disclosures for price, bit shipments, inventories and customer configurations before translating strong revenue into a volume-growth assumption.

[Micron fiscal Q4 2026 actual results](#)

Company explanations distinguish stock-building from final demand

Weikeng +79.9% YoY; PCL +125.8% YoY · different disclosed drivers

Distributor revenue may lead customers' consumption when purchases are brought forward; newly consolidated revenue may increase the reporting perimeter. Examine sell-through, replacement costs and comparable organic scope before extrapolating these gains.

Weikeng's September note links its increase to semiconductor cost pressure, expected vendor price increases, customer early stock-building and seasonal purchasing. PCL attributes part of its increase to group consolidation. These are company-specific explanations that change how their revenue signals should be used.

What could challenge this reading? Two company explanations cannot establish an ecosystem-wide stock-building cycle or quantify the share of growth driven by consolidation changes. They constrain those companies' interpretation and identify questions to test elsewhere.

What to watch next. Check subsequent revenue, customer inventory and scope disclosures for reversals or sustained consumption. Use margins and inventory alongside the top-line signal.

[Weikeng September company note](#)

[PCL September consolidation note](#)

What the combined evidence reveals

Relationship window: 2021-10 to 2026-09. Taiwan monthly signals end in September 2026; quarterly disclosures are limited to those published by 2026-10-13. Global comparisons use the available covered fiscal quarters, with their period ends shown; they are not September monthly measurements.

Optical chips & components: broad participation accompanies faster growth

+40.9% median revenue growth · 18/19 growing · +25.0 pp momentum change

Participation and momentum point in the same direction. This segment deserves closer examination when judging whether the cycle is spreading.

18 of 19 companies grew in Sep 2026; median revenue growth was +40.9% YoY. Three-month growth changed by a median +25.0 pp versus three months earlier across 13 eligible reporters. The median change across 12 other eligible segments was +14.5 pp.

Historical context: +34.9% three-month growth, at the 100th percentile across 60 monthly readings for 12 companies with complete history. Membership is held fixed for this history; it can differ from the latest-print sample.

What could challenge this reading? Reported revenue mixes price, volume, currency and product mix. Company-wide classifications cannot isolate AI demand or identify the customer behind a shipment.

What to watch next. Watch whether Optical chips & components sustains participation over the next two prints and whether relevant global earnings confirm the economics.

Memory is growing on a different scale

+194.1% median YoY · +216.3% three-month growth · 15/16 growing

The size and persistence of this move warrant a separate cycle interpretation. Treating it as representative of the whole industry would overstate the typical company's experience.

Median revenue grew +194.1% YoY, with 15/16 companies growing. The three-month measure was +216.3% across 16 companies; 15 companies support a median +346.1% two-year comparison.

Historical context: +237.5% three-month growth, at the 100th percentile across 60 monthly readings for 15 companies with complete history. Membership is held fixed for this history; it can differ from the latest-print sample.

What could challenge this reading? Fast revenue growth does not establish a similar increase in unit demand. Pricing, product mix and the comparison base need independent evidence.

What to watch next. Compare the next monthly print with global revenue, margin and inventory disclosures before inferring a durable demand shift.

Revenue growth is reaching margins unevenly

10 of 52 growing companies have lower gross margins · 57 matched comparisons

The revenue cycle is translating into different economic outcomes. Margin pressure among growing companies is a reason to examine pricing, mix and ramp costs before extrapolating profit growth.

52 of 57 comparable global companies grew revenue in their latest covered quarter. 42 of those maintained or improved gross margin year over year; 10 saw margin contraction. Synopsys Inc: +42.4% sales, -5.6 pp gross margin; Veeco Instruments Inc: +16.5% sales, -2.7 pp gross margin; Acme Research, Inc.: +36.0% sales, -2.5 pp gross margin.

Matched quarter ends are on or after 2026-05-01 and no later than 2026-09. Covered sectors with at least three matched companies: Compute & design: +50.1% median sales growth, +2.6 pp median gross-margin change (3 companies); Analog, power & embedded: +25.1% median sales growth, +3.2 pp median gross-margin change (14 companies); Connectivity & data infrastructure: +34.8% median sales growth, +2.8 pp median gross-margin change (8 companies); Equipment & process control: +24.8% median sales growth, +0.3 pp median gross-margin change (9 companies); Test & packaging: +35.6% median sales growth, +4.6 pp median gross-margin change (4 companies); Logic & IP: +22.4% median sales growth, +0.1 pp median gross-margin change (3 companies); Equipment subsystems: +23.5% median sales growth, +1.9 pp median gross-margin change (4 companies). These are company medians, not weighted industry results.

What could challenge this reading? This comparison covers 57/61 relevant anchors with recent revenue and matched gross-margin data. Fiscal dates and scopes differ; acquisitions, amortization and product mix can affect margins. It is not a weighted global industry result.

What to watch next. Follow margin changes alongside inventory growth, management commentary and the next reported quarter. Rising sales with repeated margin pressure would weaken a simple demand-led expansion thesis.

Systems & ODM and power, cooling & interconnect: an unusually wide growth gap

+62.9% vs +20.8% three-month growth · +42.1 pp gap · 0.74 adjusted correlation

These exposures have usually moved together, yet current growth rates are separating unusually far. The gap raises a concrete question: is spending shifting within the hardware buildout, or are product mix and shipment timing temporarily separating the two?

Across 60 monthly observations, Systems & ODM and Power, cooling & interconnect had a growth correlation of 0.89, and 0.74 after a simple broad-cycle adjustment. Their current growth gap is +42.1 pp, versus a median +3.9 pp over the window (100th percentile). For Foundries and Substrates & PCB, 0.80 falls to -0.11 after the same adjustment.

Systems & ODM / Power, cooling & interconnect: 0.89 observed correlation; 0.74 after broad-cycle adjustment. Fixed membership: 19/23 and 21/37; 60 monthly observations. Rank correlation 0.93; correlation of monthly growth changes 0.65; first-half / second-half correlation 0.91 / 0.72.

Foundries / Substrates & PCB: 0.80 observed correlation; -0.11 after broad-cycle adjustment. Fixed membership: 9/9 and 33/47; 60 monthly observations. Rank correlation 0.77; correlation of monthly growth changes 0.23; first-half / second-half correlation 0.86 / 0.79.

What could challenge this reading? These are exploratory associations among selected corporate exposures, not verified customer links. Overlapping growth windows, common demand and FX can create correlation. The adjustment is a proxy, not a causal model.

What to watch next. Watch whether the relationship persists across future releases and whether a divergence is corroborated by company disclosures.

An earlier monthly report is useful before a forecasting lead is proven

2 selected relationships · same-quarter and ± 3 / ± 6 -month comparisons · exploratory evidence

Monthly Taiwan disclosures can help interpret an unfinished earnings cycle. A useful view of the current quarter does not require a reliable forecast of the next quarter.

Memory versus Micron: 16 matched quarters, with same-period correlation 0.87 and a three-month Taiwan lead 0.88; Equipment & facilities versus Applied Materials: 16 matched quarters, with same-period correlation 0.56 and a three-month Taiwan lead 0.58. These comparisons use the same quarters at every delay.

Memory / Micron: common quarter ends 2022-06-02 to 2026-02-26. Taiwan later by six / three months, same period, and earlier by three / six months: 0.64 / 0.72 / 0.87 / 0.88 / 0.56. The same 16 quarters are used at every delay; fiscal periods are approximately aligned to months.

Equipment & facilities / Applied Materials: common quarter ends 2022-05-01 to 2026-01-25. Taiwan later by six / three months, same period, and earlier by three / six months: -0.29 / 0.17 / 0.56 / 0.58 / 0.52. The same 16 quarters are used at every delay; fiscal periods are approximately aligned to months.

What could challenge this reading? Fiscal periods are approximately aligned to months. Historical publication timestamps and original release vintages are incomplete, so these correlations do not measure days of information advantage or validated predictive performance.

What to watch next. A timing claim requires dated releases, exact reporting-period alignment and a test against forecasts using only prior information. No fixed Taiwan-to-global delay is asserted.

Evidence and interpretation

Analytical observations calculated by Semi AI Foundry, LLC from the published archive. Taiwan figures use corporate revenue in nominal TWD; global figures preserve reporting scope. Overlapping monthly growth windows are not independent. Comparisons are exploratory; no statistical significance, causality or validated forecasting power is claimed. Current membership introduces survivorship bias. Historical selections are not an as-known-then replay.

Supporting company disclosures

[Synopsys Inc](#) - Quarter ended 2026-07-31, compared with 2025-07-31. Consolidated EDA, IP and simulation; acquisition effects remain included.

[Veeco Instruments Inc](#) - Quarter ended 2026-06-30, compared with 2025-06-30. Consolidated company.

[Acm Research, Inc.](#) - Quarter ended 2026-06-30, compared with 2025-06-30. Consolidated company.

Why Taiwan illuminates the global cycle

Taiwan is a concentrated microcosm of critical parts of the semiconductor industry. Its depth across fabrication, packaging, test and downstream systems lets us examine how global demand, technology transitions and capacity constraints move through the value chain-month by month.

69% of sub-10nm capacity

Taiwan held 69% of global logic fabrication capacity below 10nm in the SIA/BCG study's 2022 baseline. This concentration gives its ecosystem unusual exposure to advanced computing demand.

Geographic fab capacity; historical benchmark, not a current estimate or a share of all chips.

From smaller chips to integrated systems

TSMC's CoWoS integrates logic with high-bandwidth memory; SoIC enables 3D chip stacking. These capabilities put Taiwan at the forefront of turning advanced silicon into high-performance computing systems.

Packaging, interconnect and memory integration help determine performance, power efficiency and the pace of a product ramp.

Front end to far back end

Pulse connects chipmakers with materials, fab suppliers, assembly and test, substrates, boards, server manufacturers, power and cooling. That breadth helps reveal where growth is spreading-and where it stops.

Mapped company exposures across the Taiwan ecosystem, including businesses with overseas operations.

From front end to far back end

Design & front end. Chip design, silicon wafers, materials, fab infrastructure and wafer fabrication. Compare design and foundry momentum with upstream suppliers to distinguish product ramps from a wider investment cycle.

Back end & advanced packaging. Assembly, chip integration, package substrates and interconnect. Look for alignment-or divergence-between fabrication and the capacity needed to package usable devices.

Far back end. Final test, burn-in, reliability screening and system-level test; related test infrastructure. Test and validation add another checkpoint between silicon production and qualified products ready to ship.

Downstream systems. Boards, modules, server / system manufacturing, networking, power and cooling. Examine whether chip demand is translating into a broader hardware buildout.

These stages describe the analytical lens. Monthly disclosures usually cover whole companies; they do not isolate each process, product, customer or facility. "Far back end" is used here for post-assembly test and qualification, with downstream systems shown separately.

Global implications

Demand breadth. Growth extending from foundries into packaging, test and systems would strengthen the case for a broader ramp. Strength confined to a few companies would suggest a narrower cycle.

Bottlenecks & investment. Diverging trajectories can flag questions about packaging throughput, substrates, test capacity or infrastructure spending. Earnings commentary, margins and inventory are needed to test the explanation.

Global cycle divergence. Compare AI-linked strength with memory, mature-node, analog, industrial and consumer exposures. This helps separate a technology-led buildout from a general semiconductor recovery.

Our synthesis uses this microcosm for an in-depth view of global dynamics: observe monthly changes, compare participation across stages, then test the interpretation against global quarterly results. These are analytical hypotheses, not verified customer flows or proof of causality.

Taiwan is a powerful observation point, but the global industry extends beyond it. Korean and US memory, US and European design and equipment, Japanese materials, and China's manufacturing and demand require their own evidence. Pulse pairs the Taiwan lens with its global quarterly coverage and makes remaining gaps visible. Earlier reporting offers an information lead; it does not establish a fixed forecasting lead.

Context sources

[SIA / BCG · capacity benchmark](#) - Emerging Resilience in the Semiconductor Supply Chain, May 2024, Exhibit 6, p. 14. Observed baseline: 2022. Capacity classified by fab location; fabs above 5,000 wafer starts/month with wafers of at least 8 inches; R&D fabs excluded. The 2032 figures are forecasts and are not used as current shares.

[TSMC · CoWoS](#) - Technology overview: logic and high-bandwidth-memory integration for AI and high-performance computing. Accessed 20 September 2026.

[TSMC · 3DFabric](#) - Technology overview: SoIC, CoWoS and InFO; 3D stacking and advanced packaging. Accessed 20 September 2026.

Selected Taiwan segments

Segment	Eligible	Median YoY	Growing
Foundries	9	+27.2%	9/9 (100.0%)
Design & IP	84	+5.8%	50/84 (59.5%)
Memory	16	+194.1%	15/16 (93.8%)
Assembly & test	22	+26.6%	21/22 (95.5%)
Power & discrete	15	+17.6%	11/15 (73.3%)
Silicon wafers	3	+13.5%	2/3 (66.7%)
Equipment & facilities	37	+57.0%	34/37 (91.9%)
Fab infrastructure	13	+41.1%	13/13 (100.0%)
Test infrastructure	10	+46.3%	9/10 (90.0%)
Substrates & PCB	47	+44.3%	40/47 (85.1%)
Materials & masks	9	+15.4%	8/9 (88.9%)
Systems & ODM	23	+62.9%	21/23 (91.3%)
Power, cooling & interconnect	37	+16.1%	28/37 (75.7%)
Network hardware	13	+45.9%	13/13 (100.0%)

Unweighted company medians, nominal TWD. Selected segments are not the whole ecosystem. High growth can reflect a low comparison base, pricing, mix or shipment timing.

Segment changes since August 2026

Segment	Aug 2026 YoY	Sep 2026 YoY	Median company change (n)
Foundries	+30.7%	+27.2%	-3.4 pp (9)
Design & IP	+24.9%	+5.8%	-5.9 pp (84)
Memory	+256.4%	+194.1%	-22.2 pp (16)
Assembly & test	+29.7%	+26.6%	-1.1 pp (22)
Power & discrete	+22.4%	+17.6%	+0.7 pp (15)
Silicon wafers	+20.0%	+13.5%	-6.4 pp (3)
Equipment & facilities	+37.3%	+57.0%	+10.0 pp (37)
Fab infrastructure	+59.1%	+41.1%	-3.5 pp (13)
Test infrastructure	+43.1%	+46.3%	+3.2 pp (10)
Substrates & PCB	+41.1%	+44.3%	-1.1 pp (47)
Materials & masks	+33.0%	+15.4%	-5.1 pp (9)
Systems & ODM	+51.2%	+62.9%	+2.7 pp (23)
Power, cooling & interconnect	+25.2%	+16.1%	-4.0 pp (37)
Network hardware	+45.1%	+45.9%	+2.4 pp (13)

The change column is the median of company-level YoY changes on matched membership; it is not subtraction of the two displayed segment medians. Parentheses show matched company counts. Small samples deserve particular caution.

Selected global quarterly evidence

Company results provide context; fiscal periods and reported scopes differ. These are not September monthly figures, verified supplier-to-customer relationships or a weighted global market index.

NVIDIA - Compute & design; quarter ended 2026-07-26; disclosed 2026-08-26; revenue YoY +105.9%; gross margin 75.0%. Company-wide reporting. Reporting currency: USD. [Source disclosure](#).

TSMC - Foundry; quarter ended 2026-06-30; disclosed 2026-07-16; revenue YoY +33.7%; gross margin 67.7%. Consolidated company; revenue in company-reported USD; margins under TIFRS. Reporting currency: USD. [Source disclosure](#).

Micron - Memory; quarter ended 2026-09-03; disclosed 2026-09-30; revenue YoY +379.3%; gross margin 86.8%. Company-wide reporting. Reporting currency: USD. FY2026 Q4 spans 14 weeks (May 29-September 3), versus 13 weeks in the prior-year quarter; reported growth is not adjusted for the extra week. [Source disclosure](#).

Tokyo Electron - Equipment & process control; quarter ended 2026-06-30; disclosed 2026-07-30; revenue YoY +33.3%; gross margin 46.8%. Consolidated company; Japanese GAAP; selected quarters with published prior-year comparisons. Reporting currency: JPY. [Source disclosure](#).

Advantest - Test & packaging; quarter ended 2026-06-30; disclosed 2026-07-29; revenue YoY +39.3%; gross margin 69.5%. Consolidated company; IFRS; selected quarters with published prior-year comparisons. Reporting currency: JPY. [Source disclosure](#).

Renesas - Analog, power & embedded; quarter ended 2026-06-30; disclosed 2026-07-31; revenue YoY +28.5%; gross margin 58.6%. Consolidated company; IFRS; selected quarters with published prior-year comparisons. Reporting currency: JPY. [Source disclosure](#).

Synopsys Inc - EDA & design software; quarter ended 2026-07-31; disclosed 2026-08-26; revenue YoY +42.4%; gross margin 72.6%. Consolidated EDA, IP and simulation; acquisition effects remain included. Reporting currency: USD. [Source disclosure](#).

Entegris - Materials; quarter ended 2026-06-27; disclosed 2026-08-04; revenue YoY +11.5%; gross margin 47.6%. Company-wide reporting. Reporting currency: USD. [Source disclosure](#).

Arrow Electronics, Inc. - Semiconductor distribution; quarter ended 2026-07-04; disclosed 2026-08-06; revenue YoY +31.8%; gross margin 11.3%. Consolidated distributor; includes enterprise computing solutions. Reporting currency: USD. [Source disclosure](#).

What to watch

Next monthly print · participation

Check whether 359 of 434 growing companies broadens further. Inspect contrary signals before adjusting account priorities or capacity assumptions.

Next two prints · durability

Track the 253/336 companies with three consecutive months of growth and the +43.8% median two-year comparison. Persistent growth with a stronger base supports account prioritization; shipment timing and pricing remain alternative explanations.

Next quarterly disclosures · economics

Test revenue growth against margins, inventory and management commentary. Rising revenue with weakening margins or inventory accumulation would challenge a demand-led interpretation before capacity reservations or planning assumptions are increased.

Coverage

434 Taiwan reporters: 206 official semiconductor issuers, 137 mapped production adjacencies and 91 hardware-demand companies. 434 report the selected month, 434 support YoY, and 336 support rolling three-month analysis. The global archive covers 61 companies and 1460 quarters; selected evidence appears here. Coverage is broad, not a complete industry census. This edition holds the September 20 company roster and exposure classifications fixed for a consistent August-September comparison. Gaps remain in European and Japanese materials, China foundries, and selected equipment and device producers. Reporting currency, scope, recency and historical depth vary; the dates and eligible samples shown with each finding matter.

Monthly growth is nominal TWD, without FX or seasonal adjustment. Company medians measure participation, not market share. Eligible counts can vary over time; the current roster and retrieved archive values are used, not historical disclosure vintages. Quarterly dates, accounting bases and consolidation scopes differ. Missing values remain missing. Charts show published aggregate outputs only.

About this analysis

Semiconductor Pulse combines public company disclosures and industry information into an independent synthesis by Semi AI Foundry, LLC. The public edition presents selected findings, supporting evidence and material limitations. The complete source inventory, collection and integration workflows, analytical implementation and internal research record are maintained privately.

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Monthly release as of 2026-10-13. September 2026 Taiwan disclosures become the current monthly default; earlier editions remain available unchanged. Quarterly context preserves the latest covered disclosure for each selected company and may predate the Taiwan month.

Selected source credits

- [Taiwan Stock Exchange: monthly revenue disclosures](#)
- [Taipei Exchange: company disclosures](#)
- [Historical archive: FinMind \(attribution\)](#)
- [SEC: company financial disclosures](#)

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