

Wafer-scale GaN HEMT Performance Enhancement by Diamond Substrate Integration

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Briefing prepared for ICNS-10

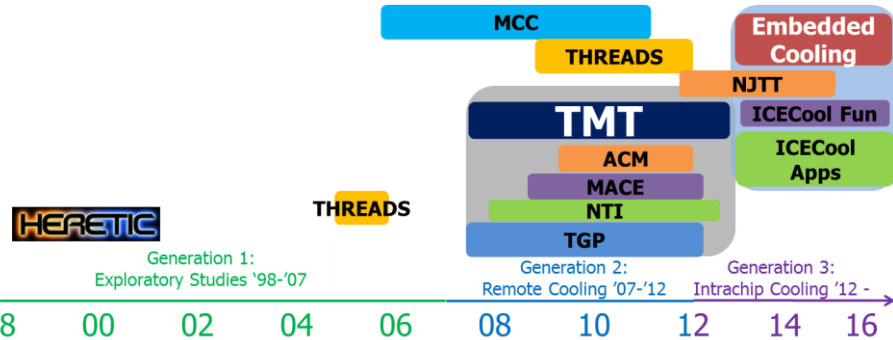
August 27, 2013



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Background



Heat Removal by Thermo-Integrated Circuits (HERETIC)

- 1998: DARPA PM Towe
- 2001: DARPA PM Radack
- 2002: HERETIC ends

Technologies for Heat Removal in Electronics at the Device Scale (THREADS)

- 2005-2006: DARPA PM Rosker
- 2009-2013: DARPA PM Albrecht

Micro Cryo Coolers (MCC)

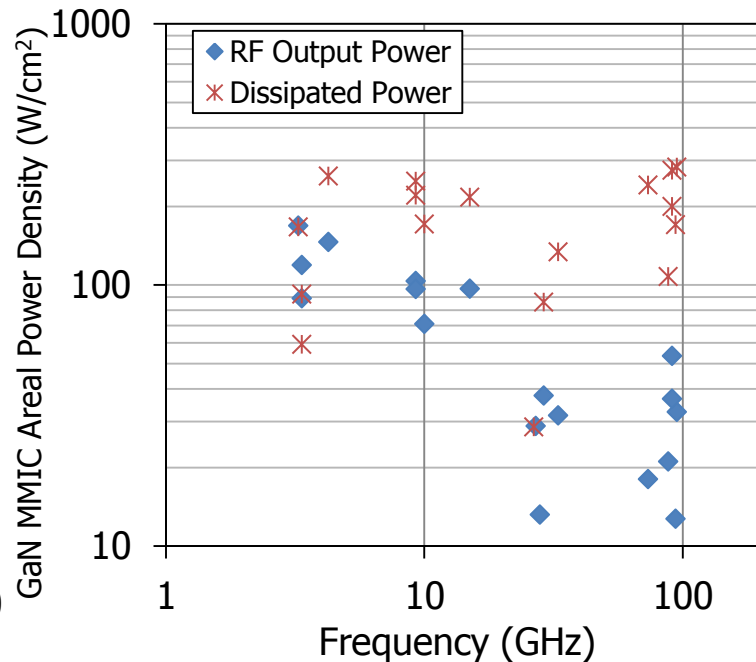
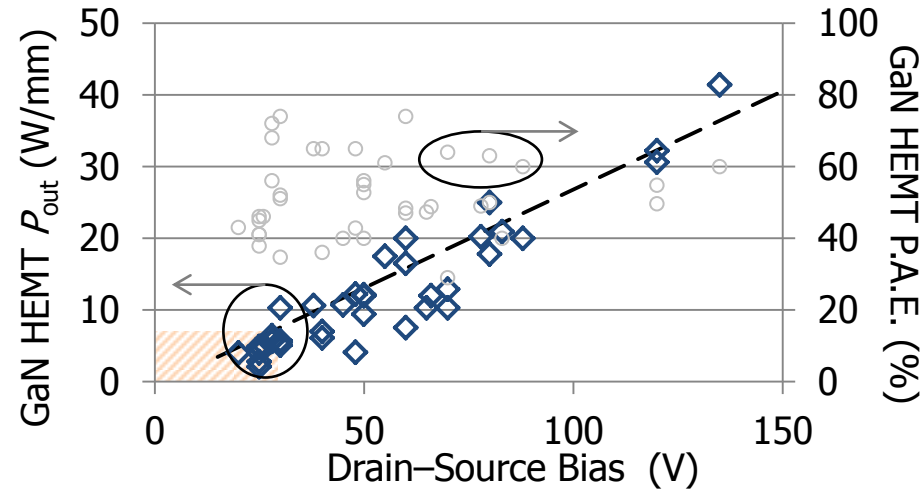
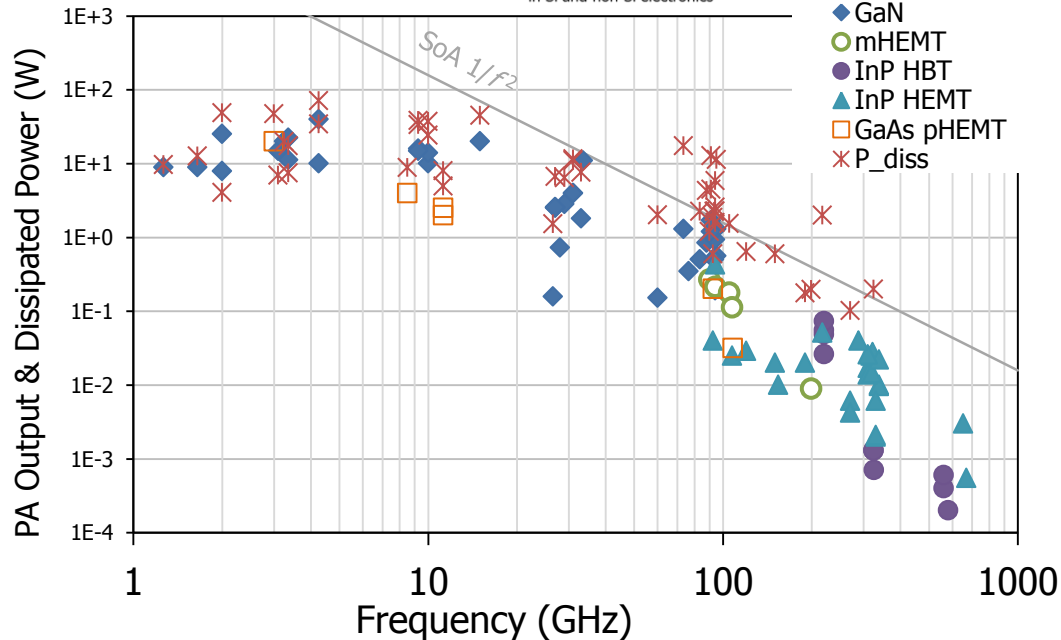
- 2006-2011: DARPA PM Dennis Polla

Thermal Management Technologies (TMT)

- 2007-2010: DARPA PM Kenny
- 2010-present: DARPA PM Bar-Cohen

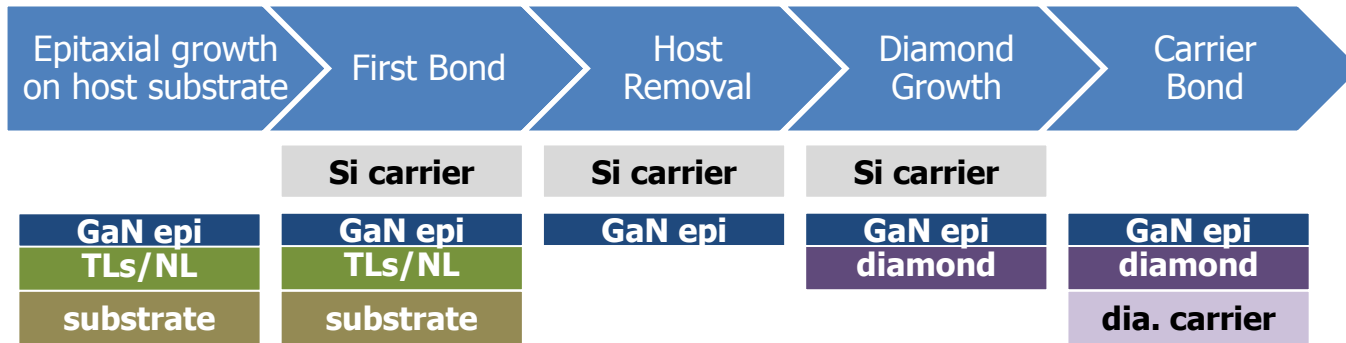
Embedded Cooling (NJTT and ICECool)

- 2011 - 2015: DARPA PM Bar-Cohen
- NJTT and ICECool explore novel, disruptive, chip/package level – embedded - thermal technologies in Si and non-Si electronics

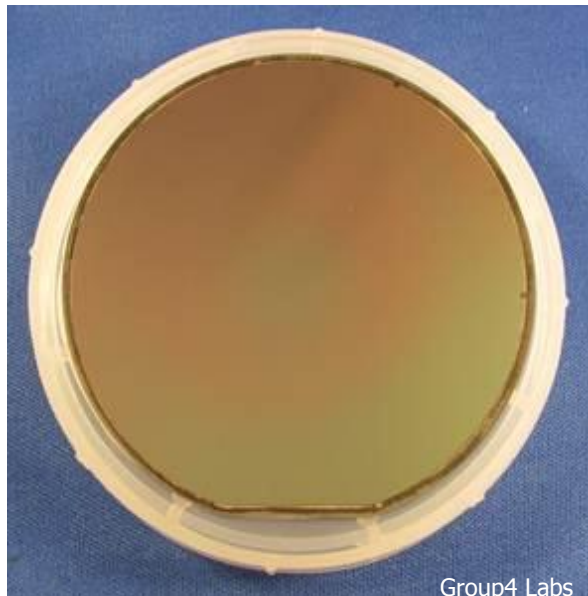




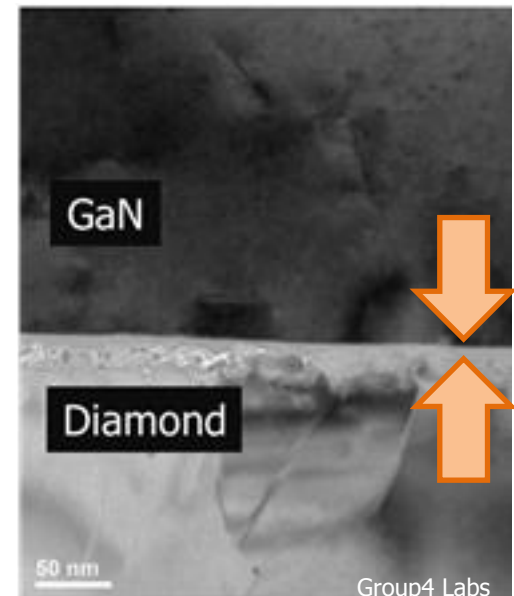
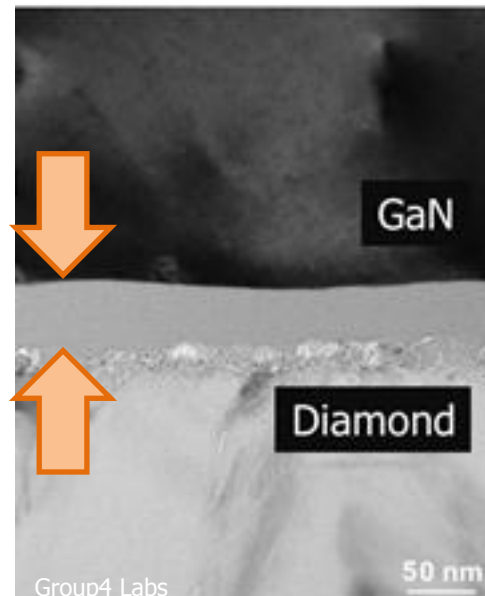
GaN-on-diamond Wafer Development



4" freestanding AlGaIn/GaN-on-diamond from a Si substrate with optimized dielectric layer



Reduced dielectric layer thickness (7× shown) to achieve TBR consistent with 3× power handling at similar channel temperature





Objective



- **Compare AlGaN/GaN/Si and AlGaN/GaN/Diamond device performance using nominally the same epitaxy and same device geometry**
 - **Materials characterization**
 - **PCM, DC, transient, small signal, large signal analysis**
 - **Thermal evaluation**

Thickness	Composition
25 Å	GaN cap
200 Å	Al _{0.26} Ga _{0.74} N barrier
0.8 μm	GaN buffer (thinned)
550 Å	Proprietary dielectric
116 μm	CVD diamond



Fabrication Process Flow



G437C
Diamond

G439C
Si

Surface clean	Etch off protective Si ₃ N ₄ layer; 7-min 49% HF, wait 24 hrs	X	
Mesa	Cl-based ICP etch ~80-nm deep	X	X
Ohmic	220-nm Ti/Al/Ni/Au 850C, 30s alloy in N2	X	X
PCM test	Rc, Rsh, isolation characteristics	X	X
T-gates	400-nm Ni/Au	X	X
Metal 1	500-nm Ni/Au	X	X
Passivation	100-nm PECVD Si ₃ N ₄ , 300C	X	X
PCM test	Passivated Rc, Rsh, isolation characteristics	X	X
dc/RF test	dc IV, small signal RF response	X	X





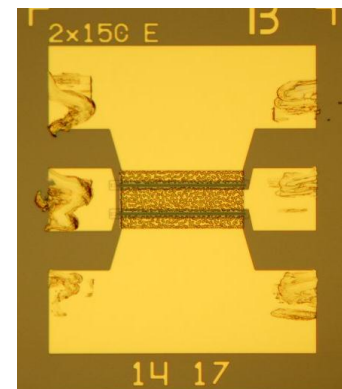
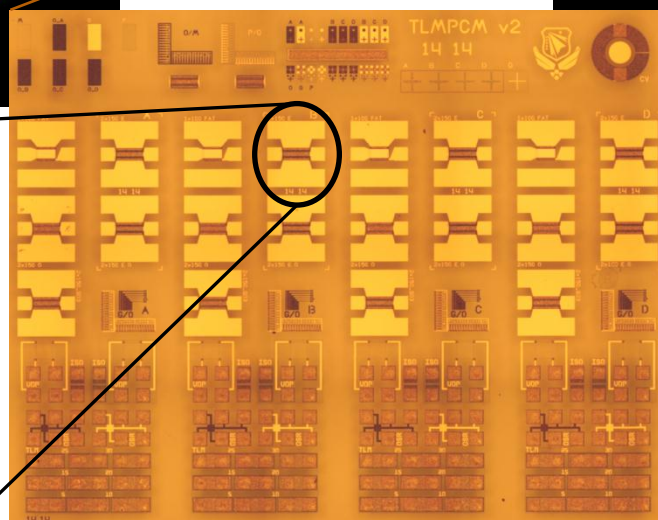
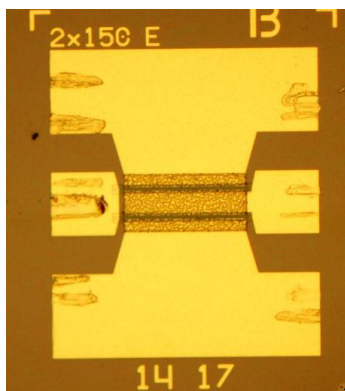
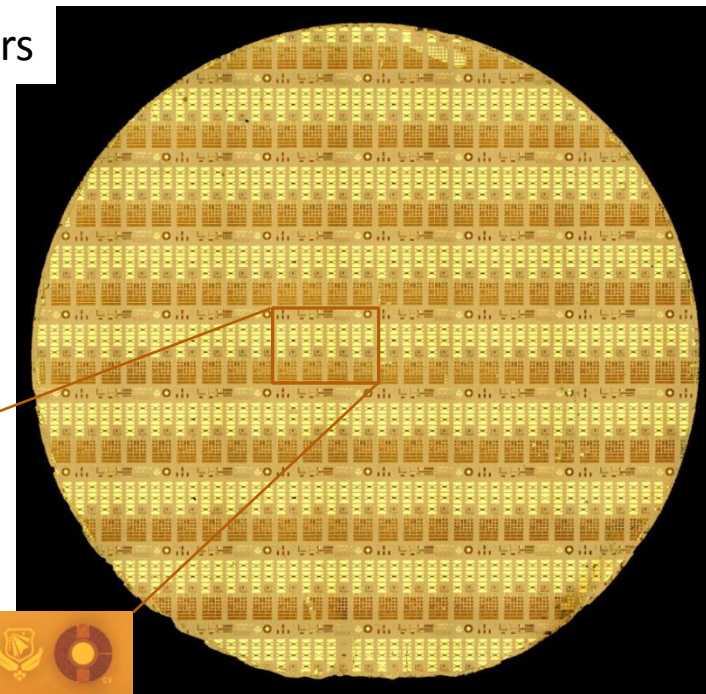
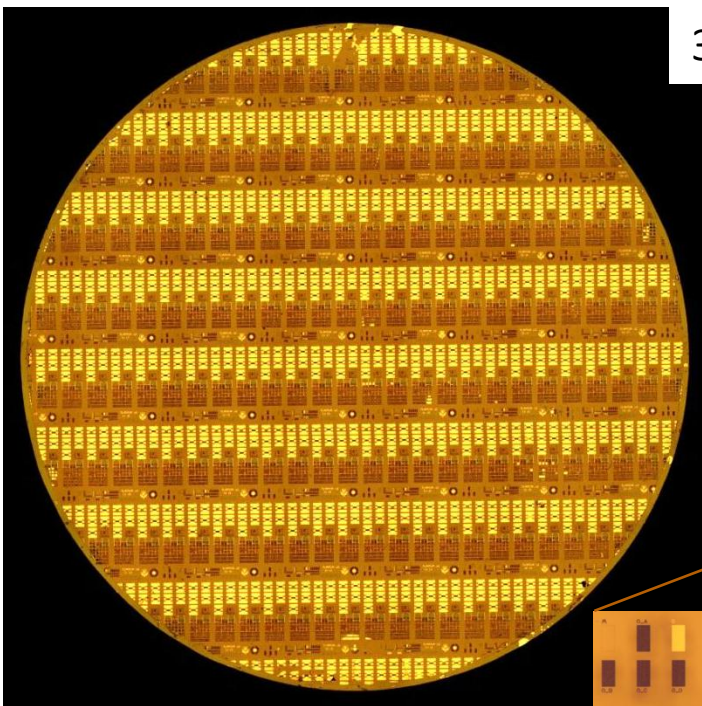
Wafer Details

G437C (GaN/Diamond)

G439C (GaN/Si)

30 mm diameter wafers

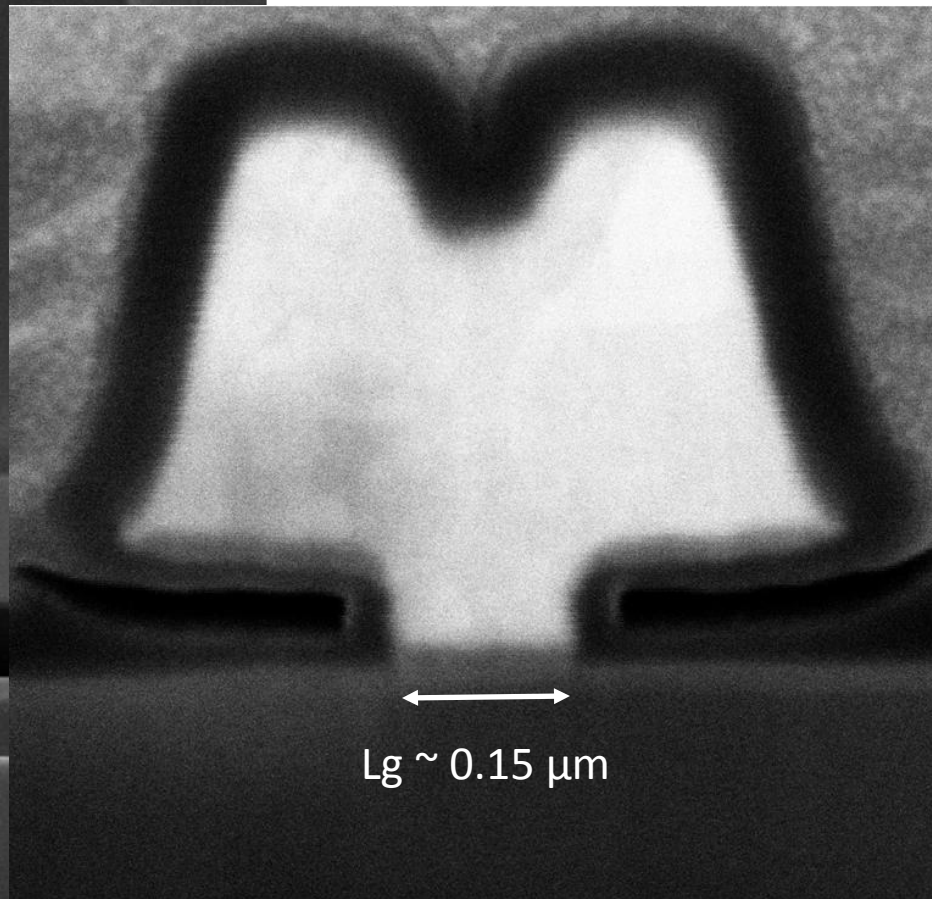
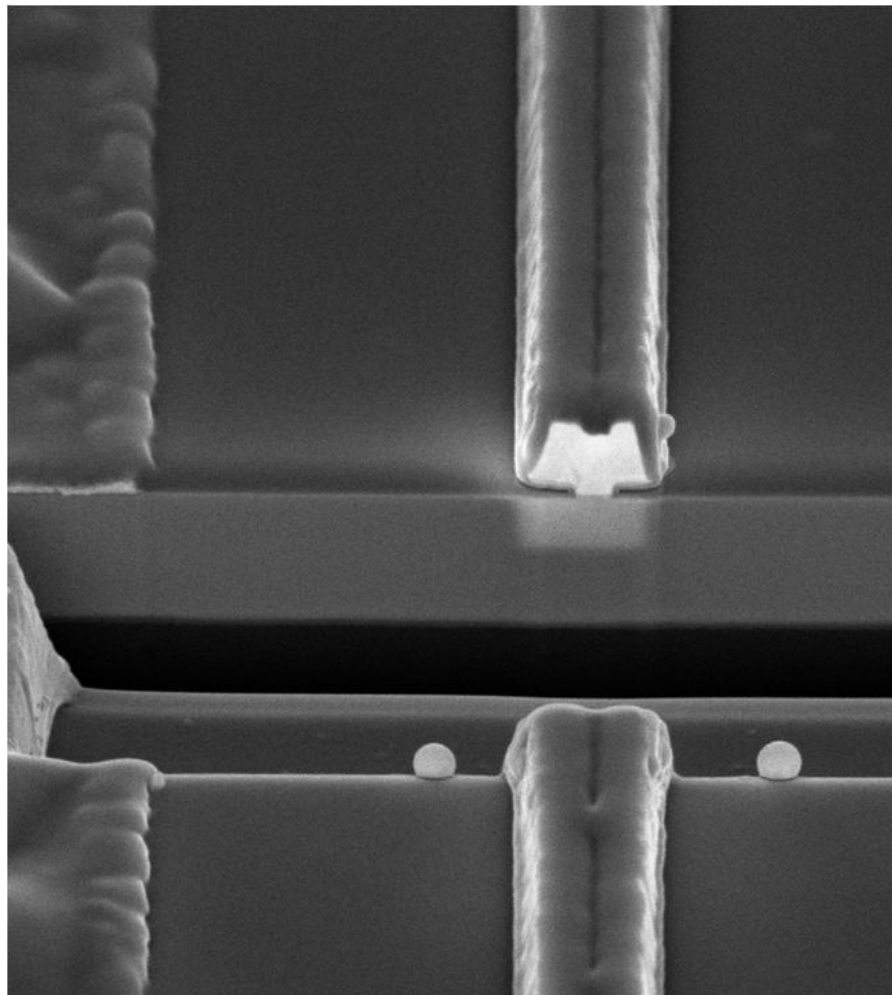
3.8 mm x 3.0 mm Reticle
(36 full reticles/wafer)



- $W_g = 0.3 \text{ mm}$
($2 \times 150 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$)
- $L_g = 0.15 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$
- $S/D = 4.5 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$



Nominal Device Cross-Section



Det	Mag	FWD	Tilt	Spot	200 nm
TLD-S	350 kX	4.906	52.0°	3	1418 - CP -30

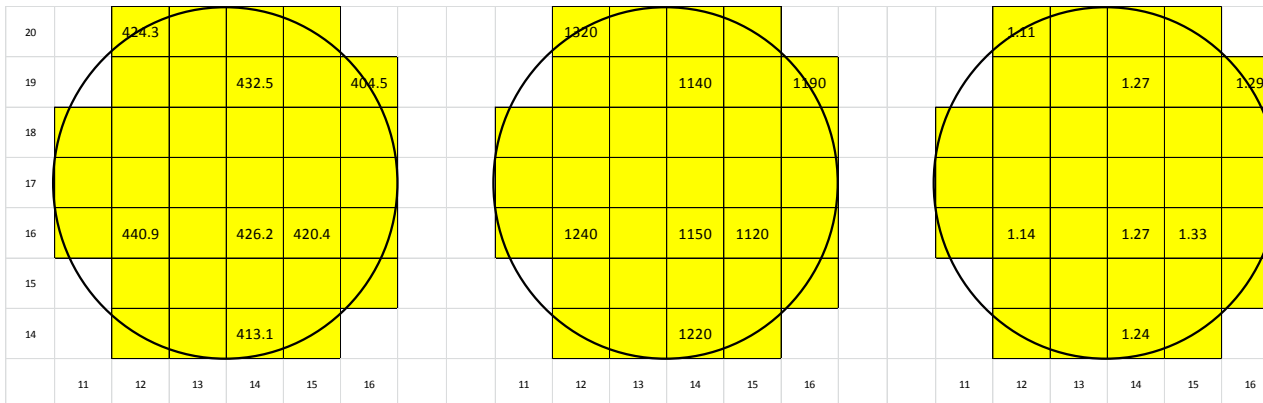
E-Beam	Det	Mag	FWD	Tilt	Spot	2 μm
5.00 kV	TLD-S	50.0 kX	4.962	52.0°	3	Diamond 1216_A_Center_001



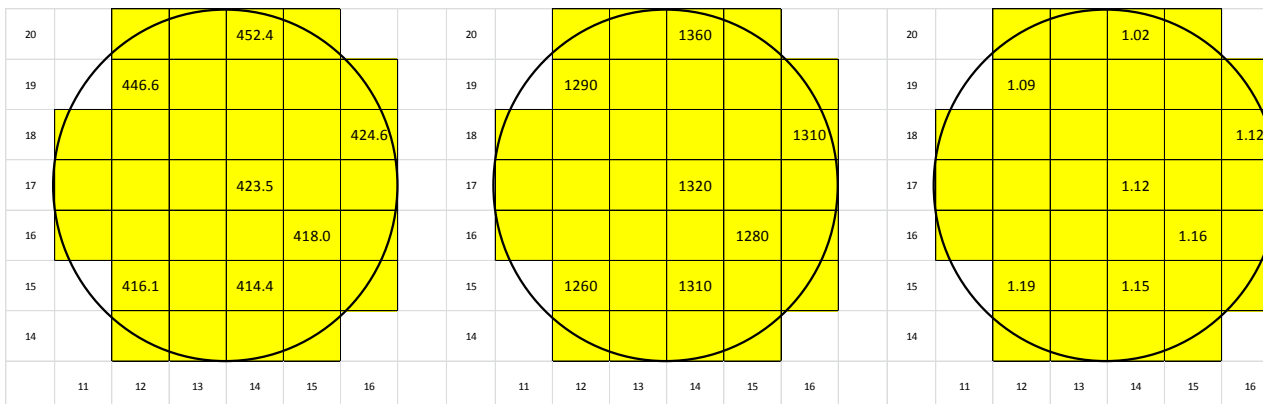
Materials Characterization



**G437C
GaN/Diamond**



**G439C
GaN/Si**



	G437C (GaN/Diamond)			G439C (GaN/Si)		
	Rsh (Ω/sq)	μ ($\text{cm}^2/\text{V*s}$)	Ns ($\text{e}13/\text{cm}^2$)	Rsh (Ω/sq)	μ ($\text{cm}^2/\text{V*s}$)	Ns ($\text{e}13/\text{cm}^2$)
mean	423.1	1197	1.2	427.9	1304	1.1
st dev	12.0	69	0.1	15.3	32	0.1

Sheet resistance identical, but GaN/Si shows higher mobility





Post-Process PCM Data



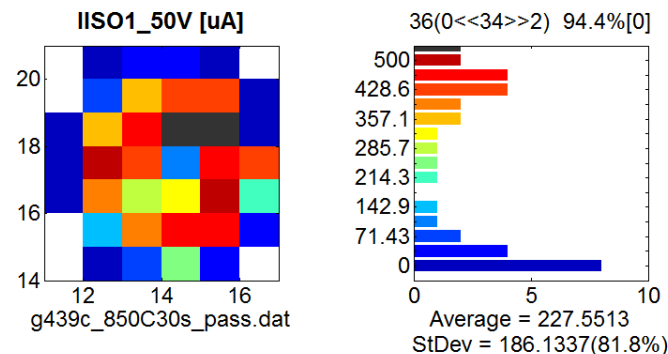
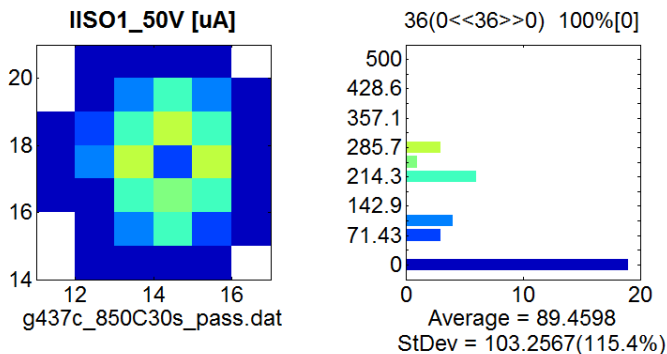
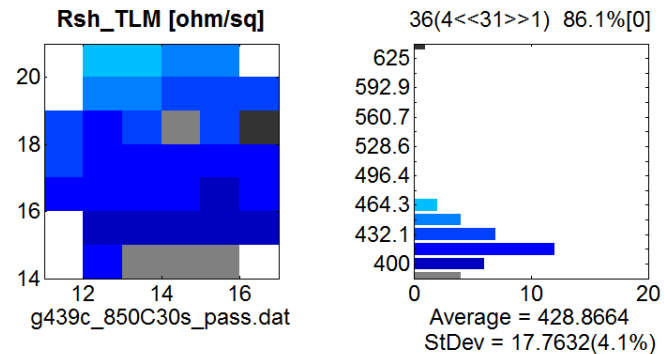
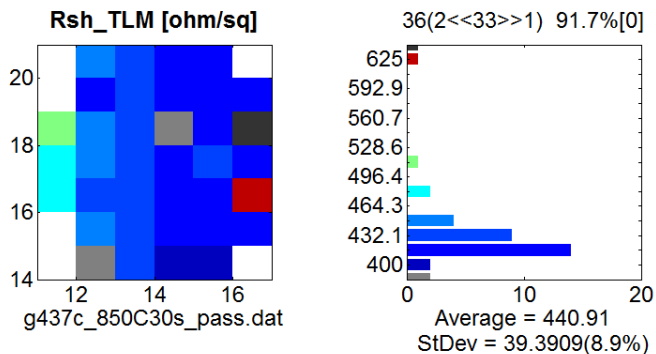
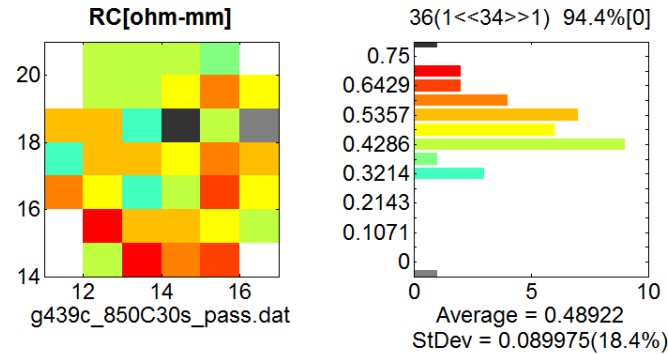
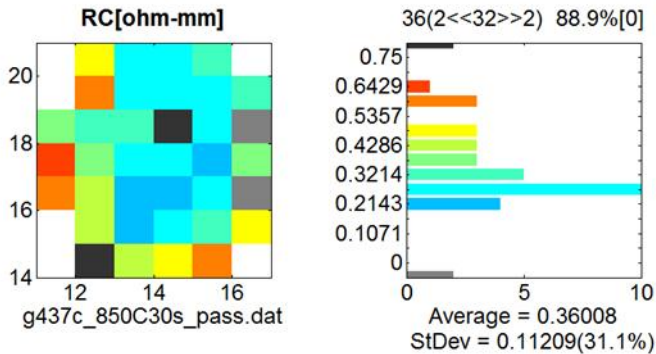
G437C (GaN/Diamond)

G439C (GaN/Si)

Contact Resistance

Sheet Resistance

Buffer Isolation





Passivated DC Device Results



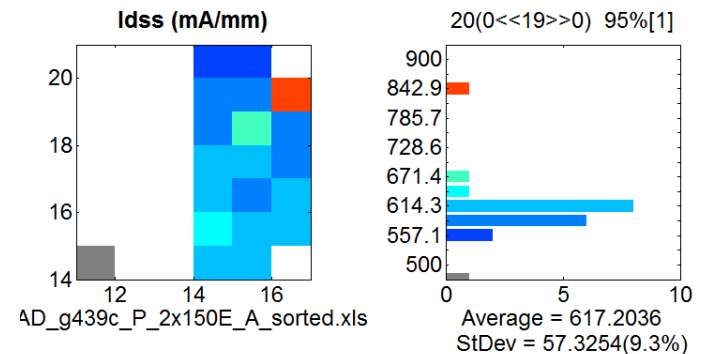
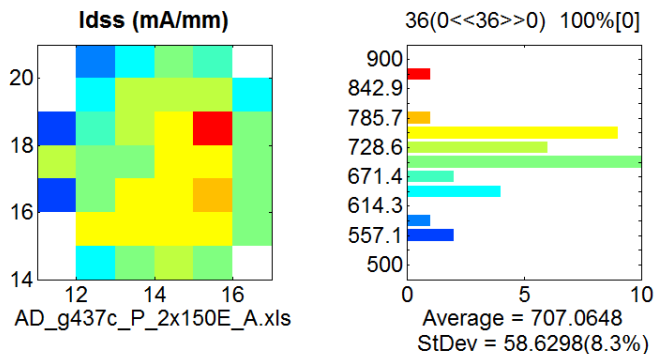
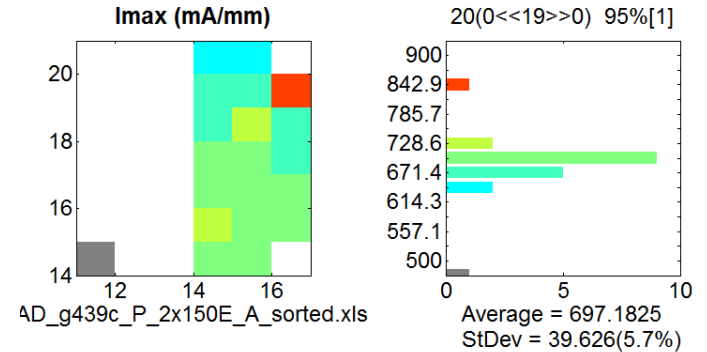
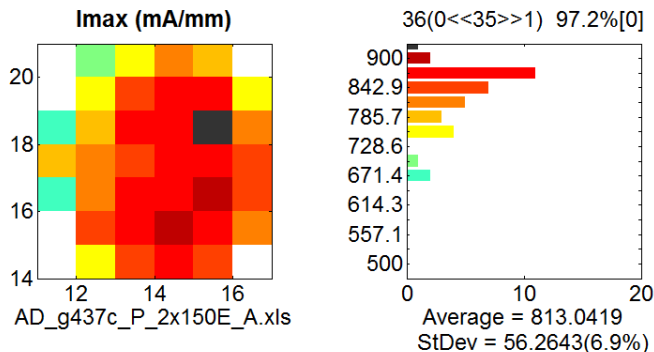
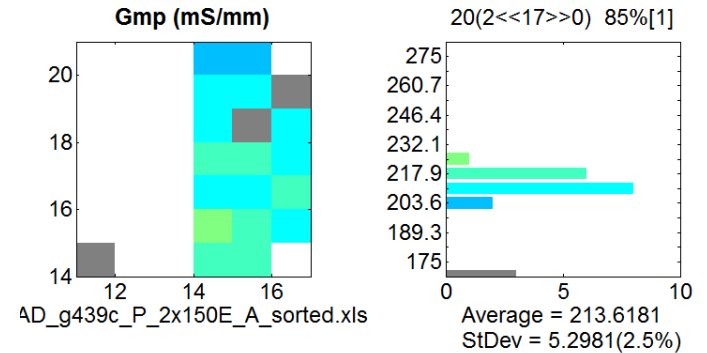
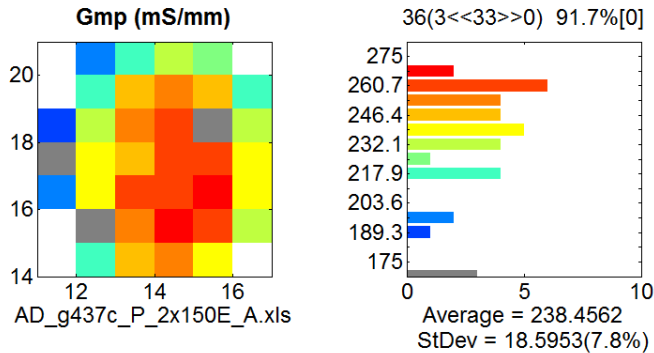
G437C (GaN/Diamond)

G439C (GaN/Si)

Trans-conductance
 $V_{DS} = 10V$

Maximum Drain Current
 $V_g = +1V$
 $V_d = 10V$

Saturated Drain-Source Current
 $V_g = 0V$
 $V_d = 10V$





Passivated DC Device Results



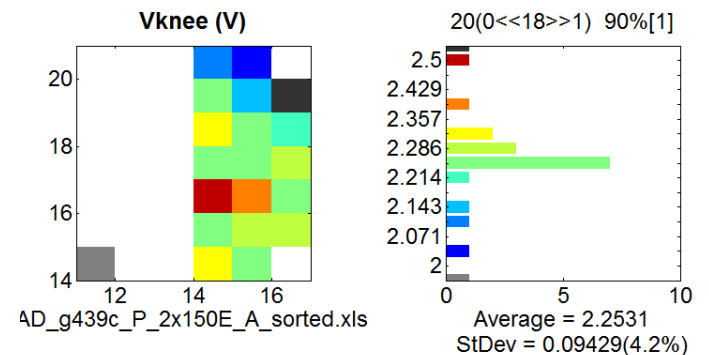
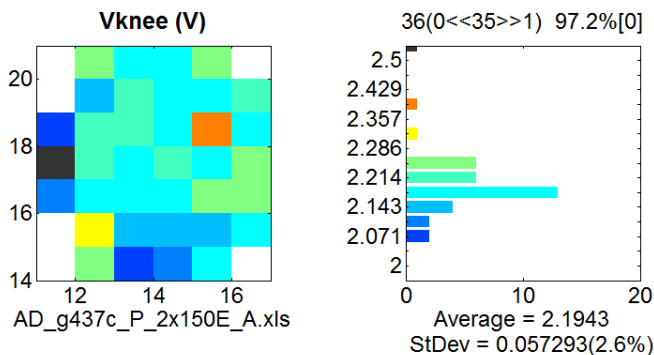
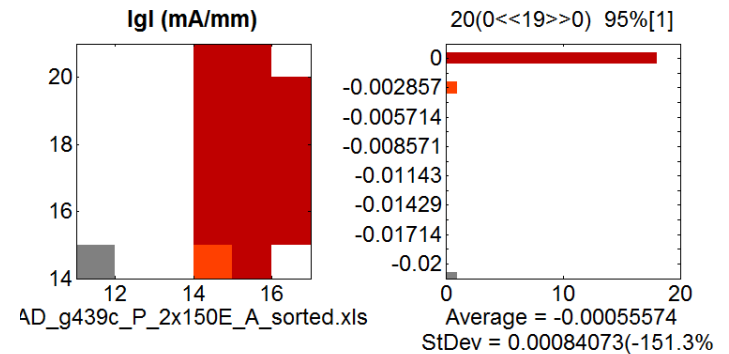
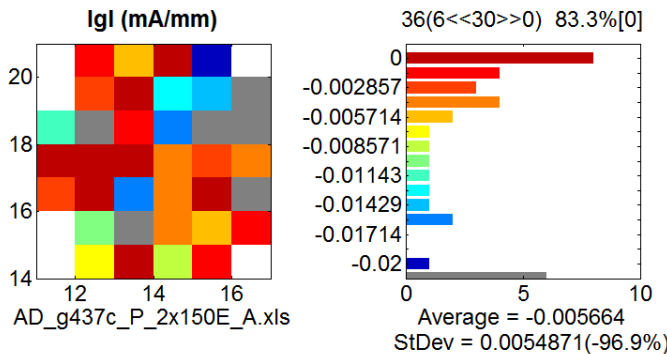
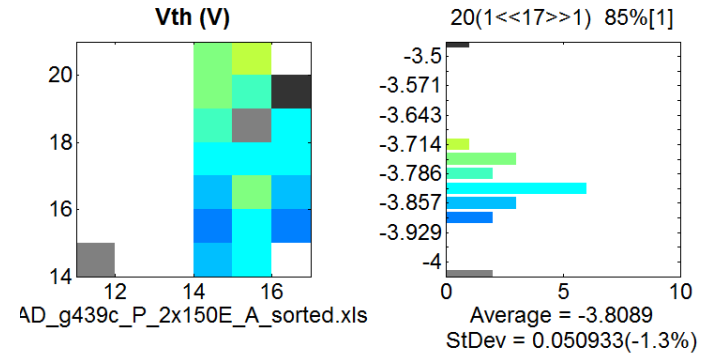
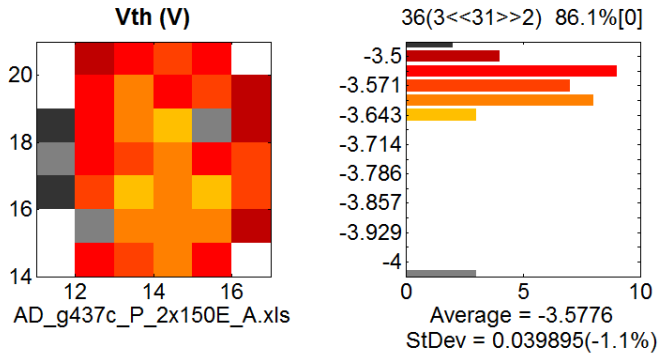
G437C (GaN/Diamond)

G439C (GaN/Si)

Threshold Voltage
 $V_{DS} = 10V$

Gate Leakage
 $V_G = V_{th} - 2V$

Knee Voltage
 $V_{DS} = 10V$





Passivated RF Device Results



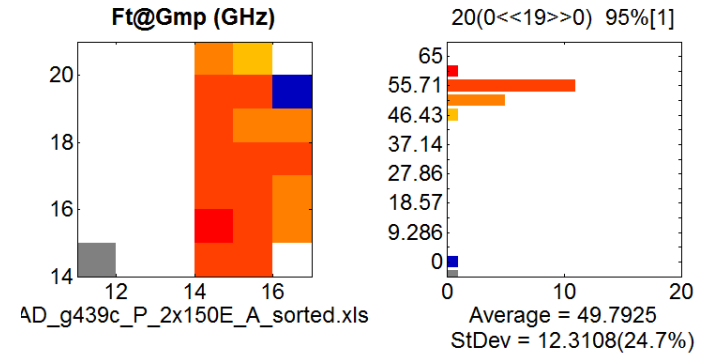
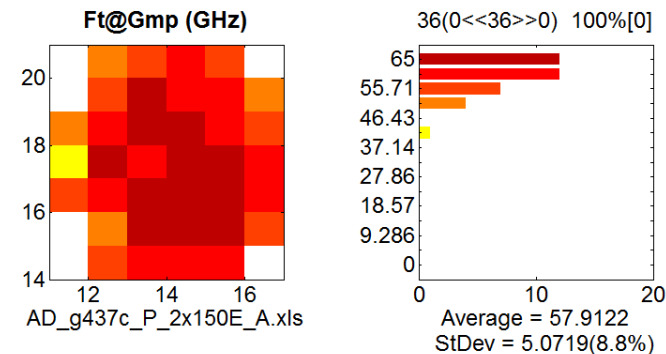
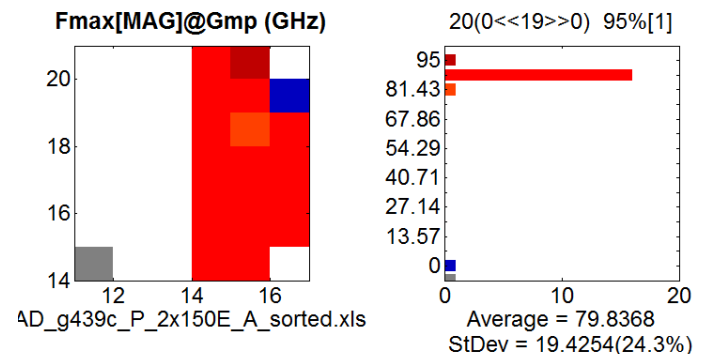
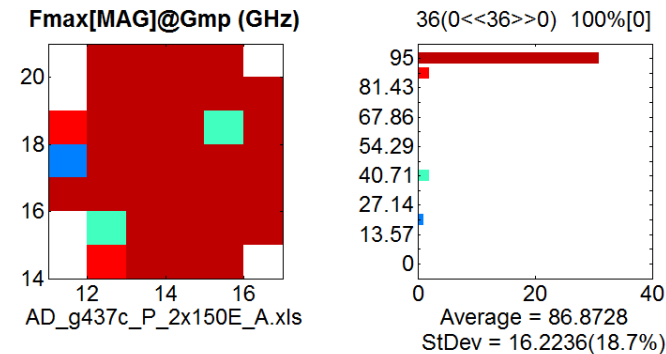
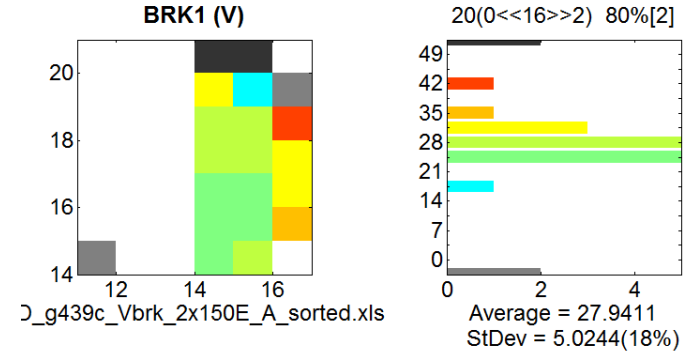
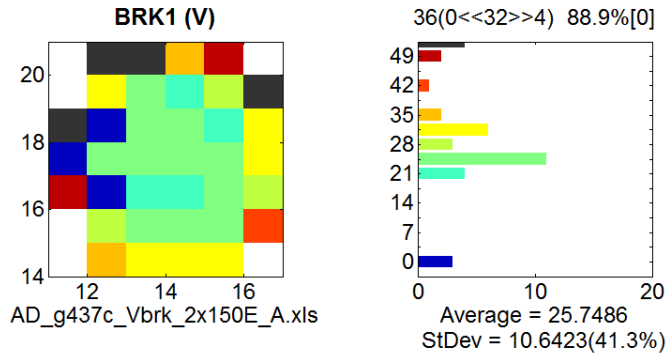
G437C (GaN/Diamond)

G439C (GaN/Si)

Breakdown
Ids = 1 mA/mm

f_{max} (MAG)
Vd = +10 V
Vg = Gmp

f_t
Vd = +10 V
Vg = Gmp



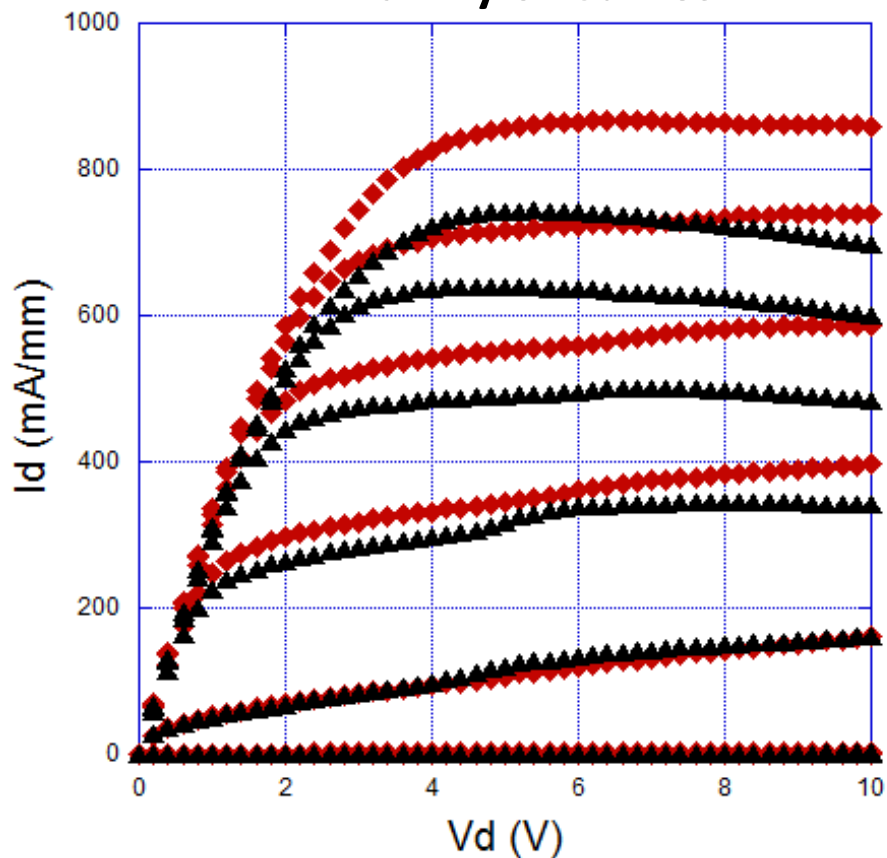


Representative IV and Transfer Curves

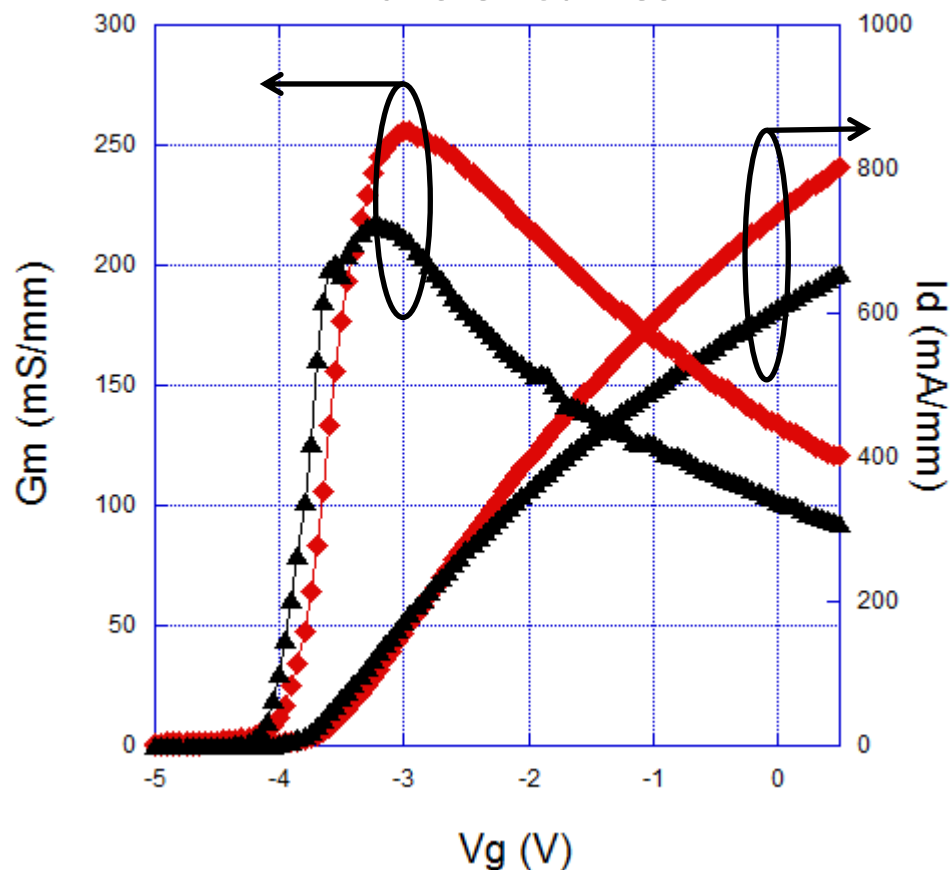


GaN/Diamond
GaN/Si

IV Family of Curves



Transfer Curves



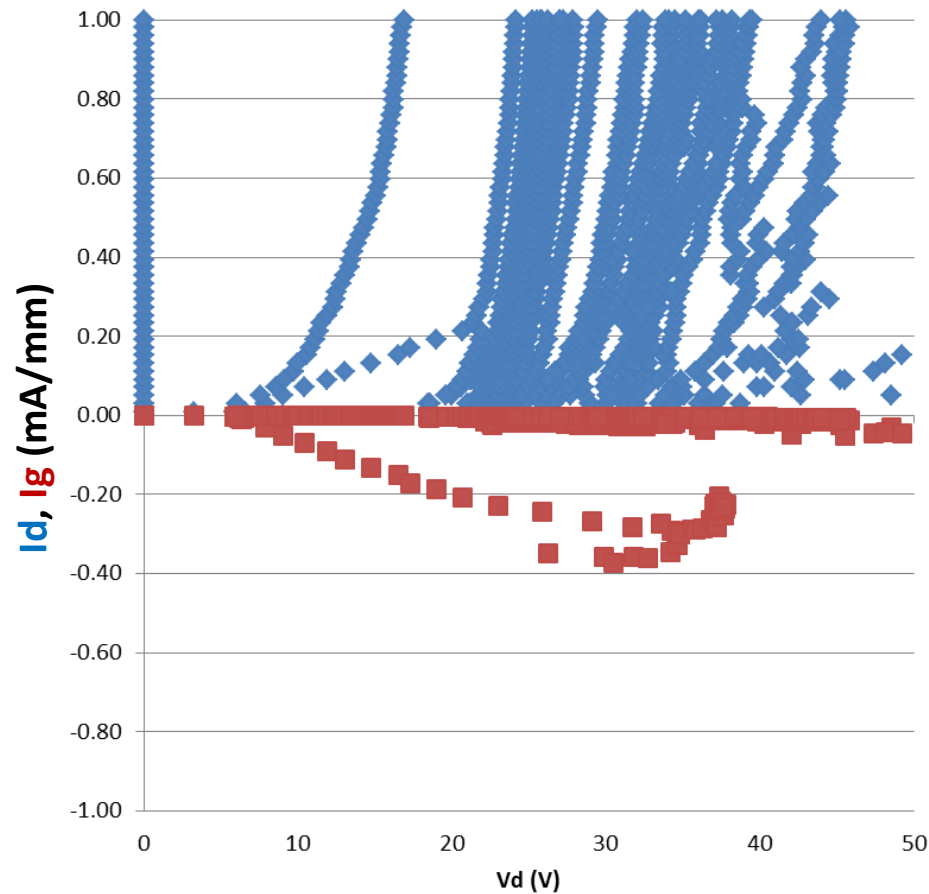
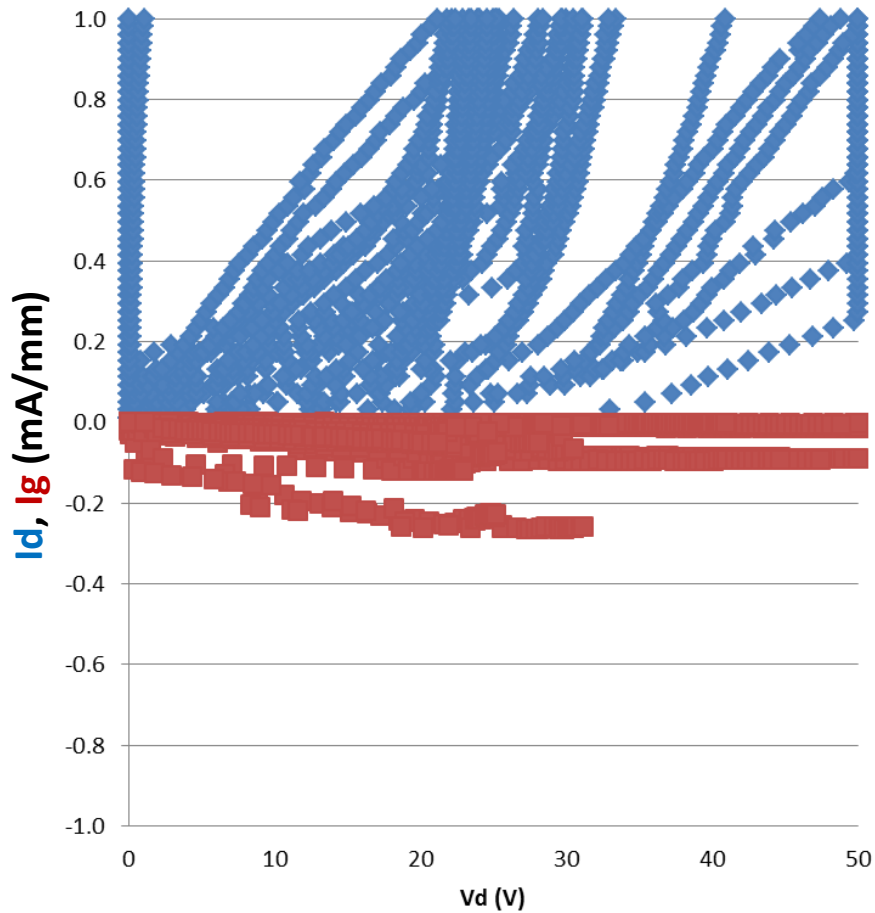


Leakage Currents



G437C (GaN/Diamond)

G439C (GaN/Si)



Similar current leakage characteristics



Data Summary



Parameter	GaN/diamond	GaN/Si
Rc (Ω -mm)	0.36 (0.11)	0.49 (0.09)
Rsh (Ω /sq)	441 (39.4)	429 (17.8)
IISO@50V (μ A)	89 (103)	226 (186)
GmPeak (mS/mm)	238 (18.6)	214 (5.3)
Vth (V)	-3.58 (0.04)	-3.81 (0.05)
Imax (mA/mm)	813 (56.3)	697 (39.6)
Idss (mA/mm)	707 (58.6)	617 (57.3)
Igl (μ A/mm)	-5.66 (5.49)	-0.56 (0.84)
Vbk (V)	25.75 (10.64)	27.94 (5.02)
GLag@5V (%)	7.9 (NA)	7.1 (NA)
DLag@5V (%)	10.0 (NA)	10.6 (NA)

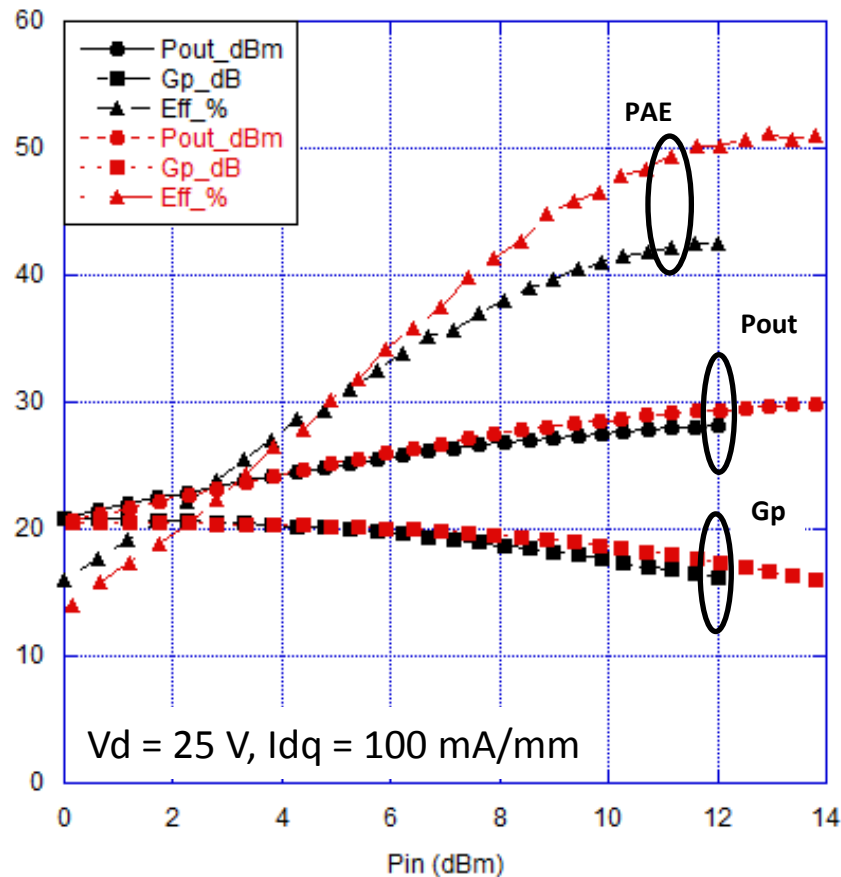
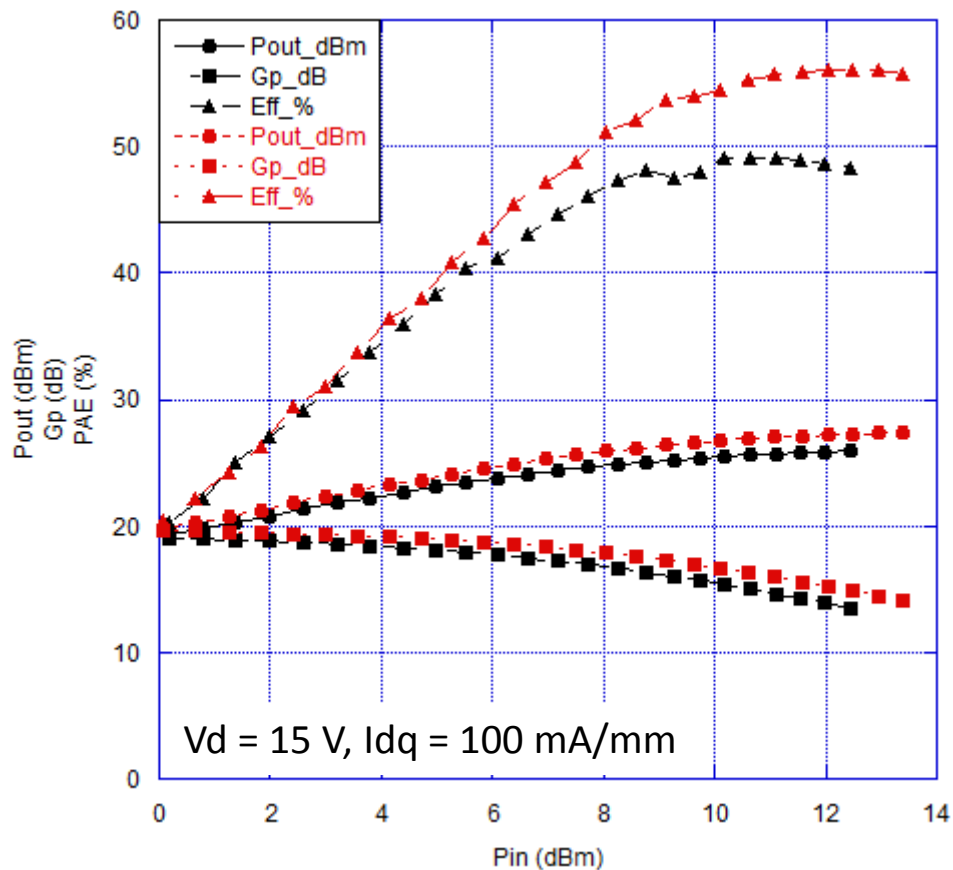


Load Pull Analysis



GaN/Si

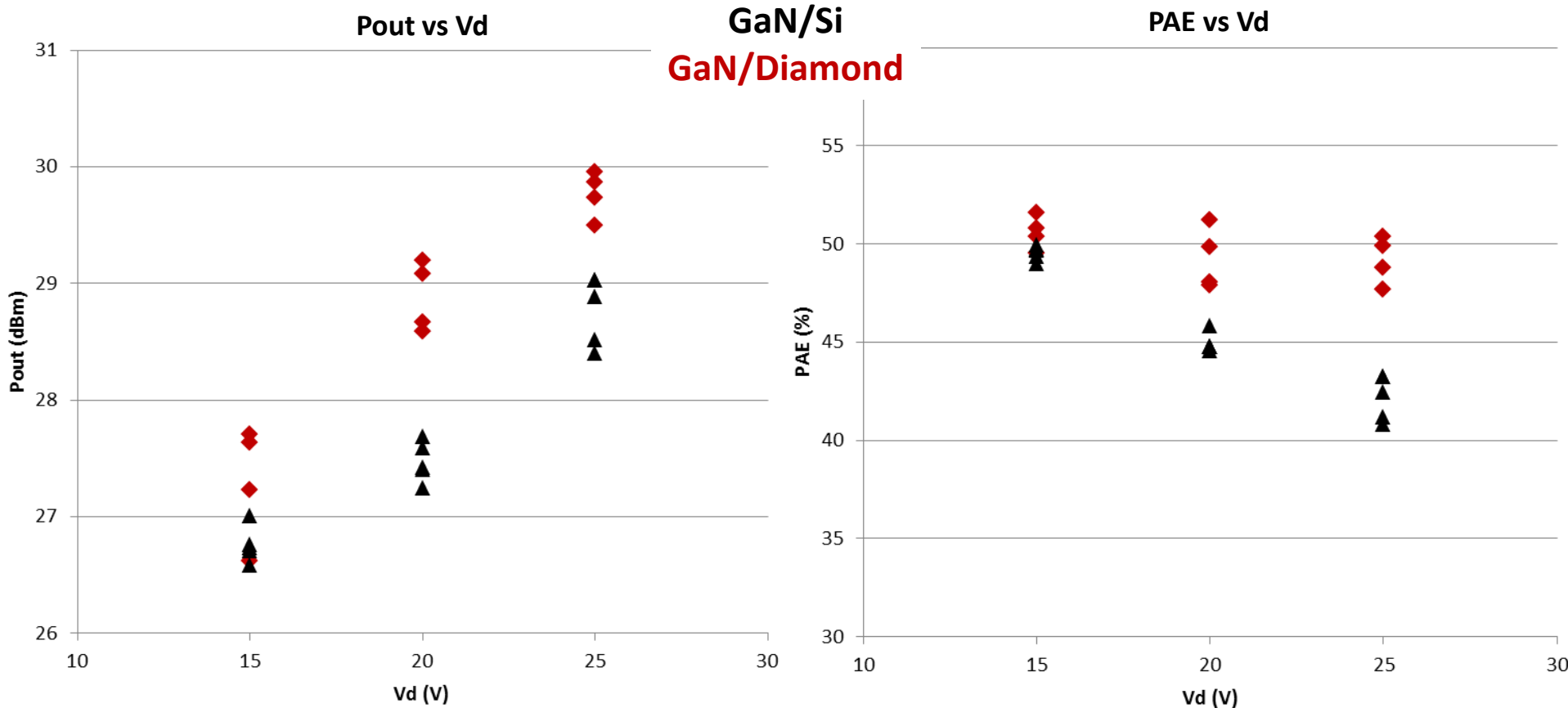
GaN/Diamond



X-band large signal analysis shows GaN/Diamond devices perform better than GaN/Si under equivalent operating conditions



Load Pull Analysis



Large signal trends consistent with increased self-heating in GaN/Si over GaN/Diamond
- lower output power for given drain bias
- greater roll off in power added efficiency with increasing drain bias



Pulsed IV Analysis



G437C (GaN/Diamond)

G439C (GaN/Si)

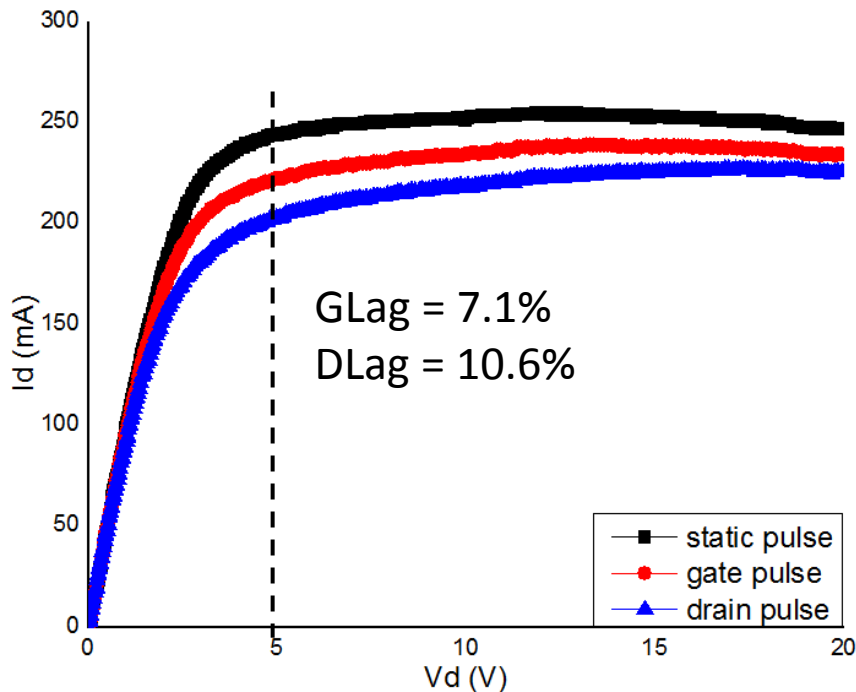
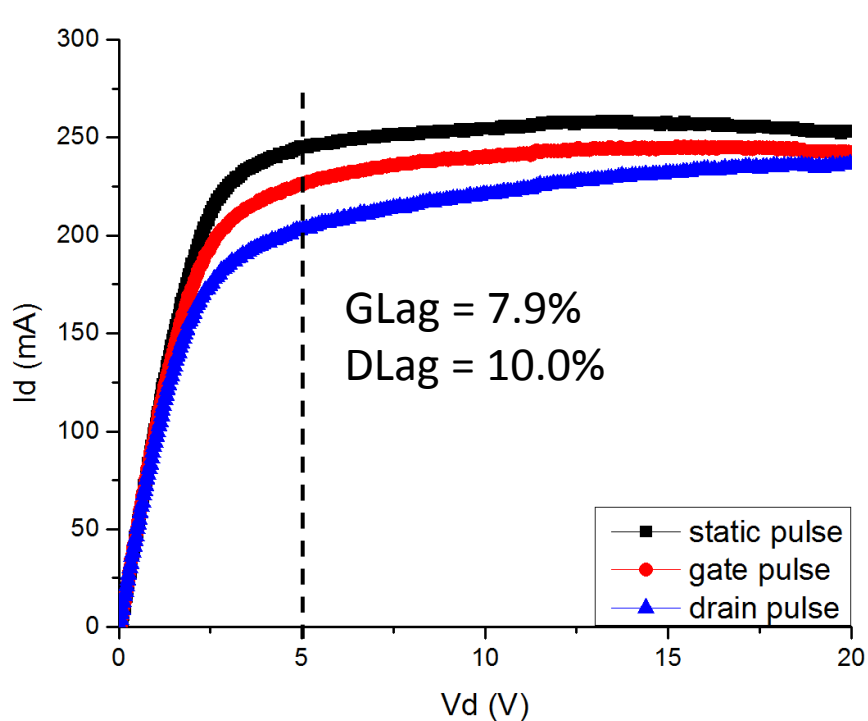
Static pulse: $V_d = 0V, V_g = 0V$

Gate pulse: $V_d = 0V, V_g = -6V (\sim V_{th} - 2V)$

Drain pulse: $V_d = 20V, V_g = -6V$

$GLag = 1 - (\text{Gate pulse}/\text{Static pulse})$

$Dlag = 1 - (\text{Drain pulse}/\text{Gate pulse})$



Little difference in dispersion characteristics between GaN/Si and GaN/Diamond



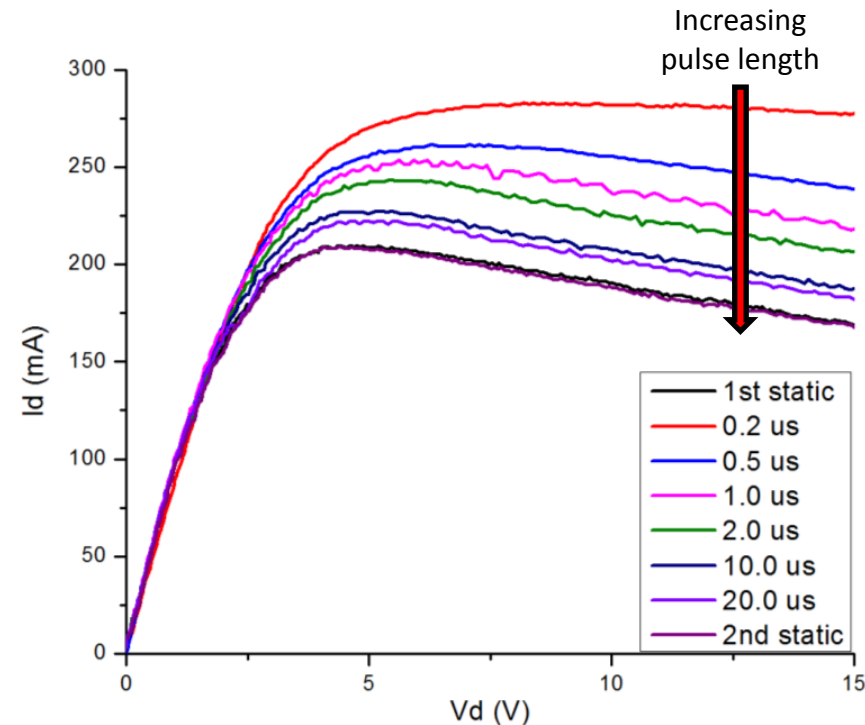
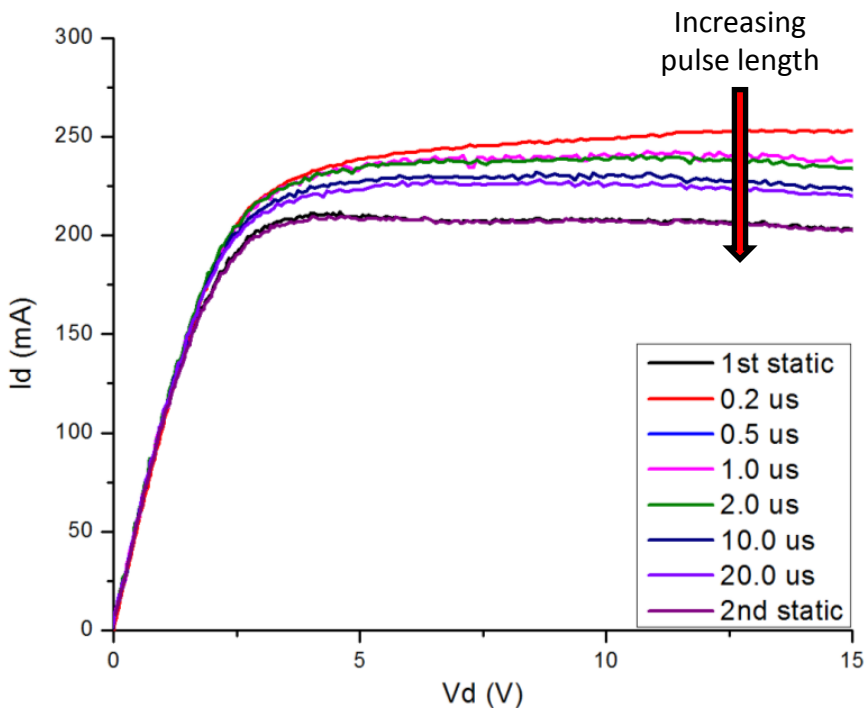
Pulse Length Analysis



G437C (GaN/Diamond)

G439C (GaN/Si)

Current Droop Evaluation

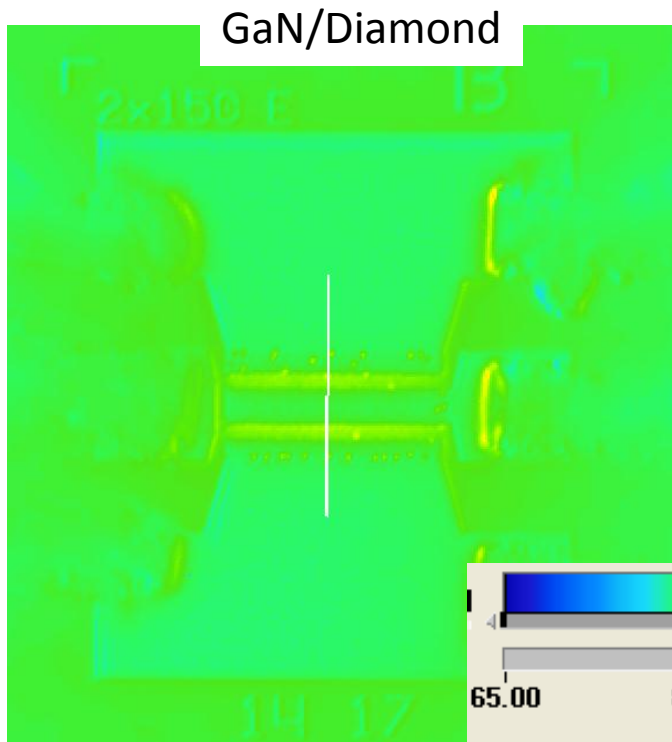


GaN/Si shows more current droop and is more sensitive to pulse length than GaN/Diamond due to increased self-heating

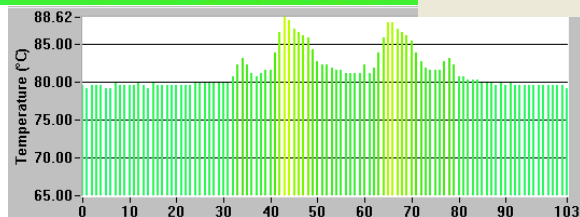
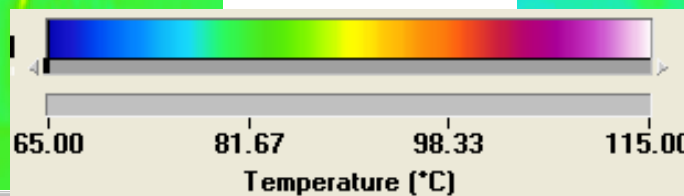
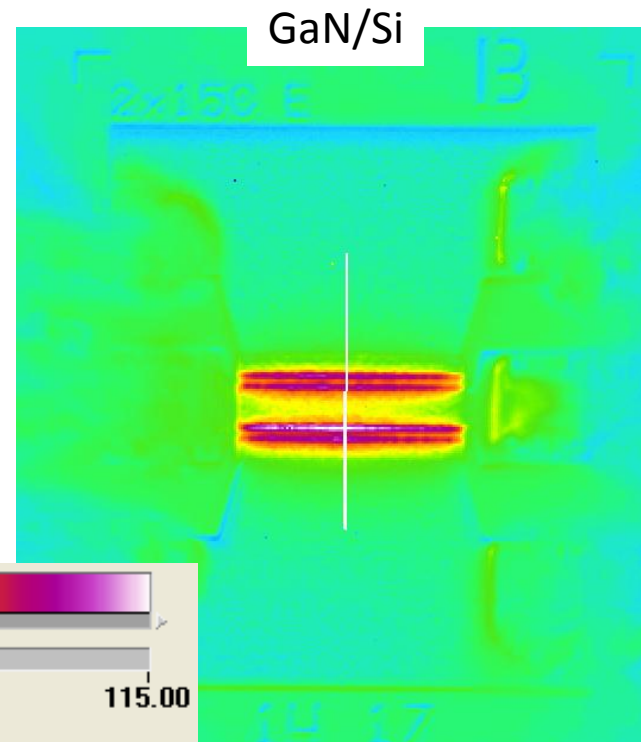


IR Analysis

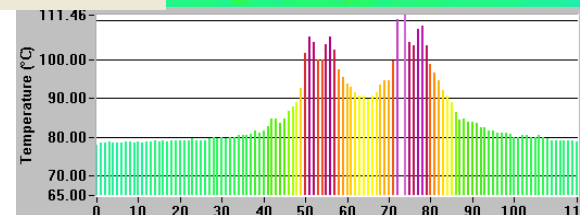
$$R_{th} \sim (T_{peak} - T_{base}) / (V_d * I_d)$$



$V_d = 25 \text{ V}$
 $I_d = 130 \text{ mA}$



$R_{th} \sim 7.44 \text{ K}/(\text{W}/\text{mm})$



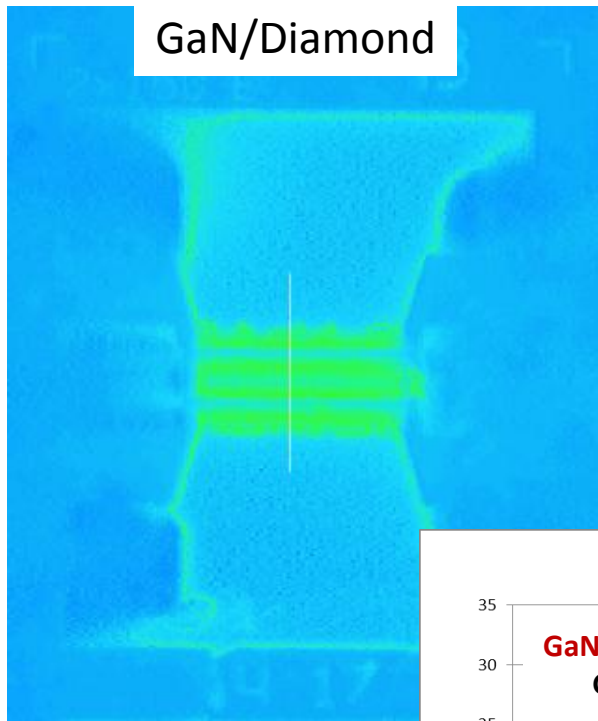
$R_{th} \sim 16.6 \text{ K}/(\text{W}/\text{mm})$

$R_{th} \text{ for GaN/SiC} \sim 11.5 \text{ K}/(\text{W}/\text{mm})$

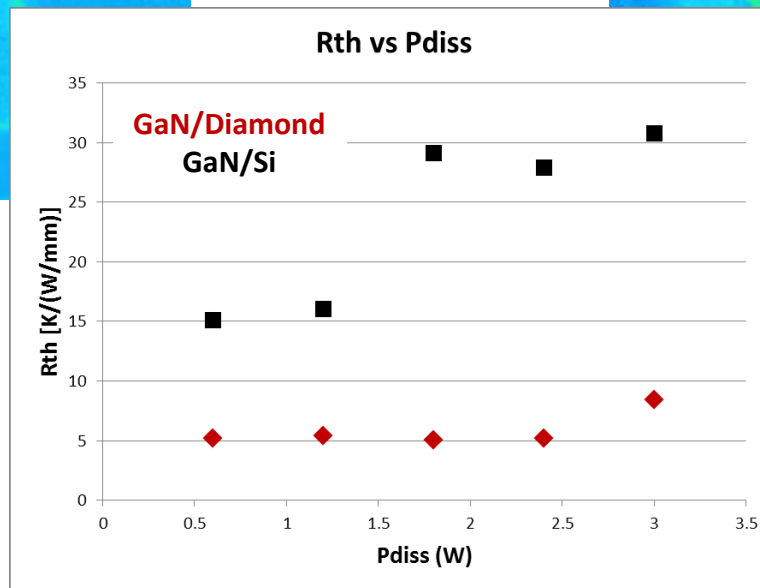
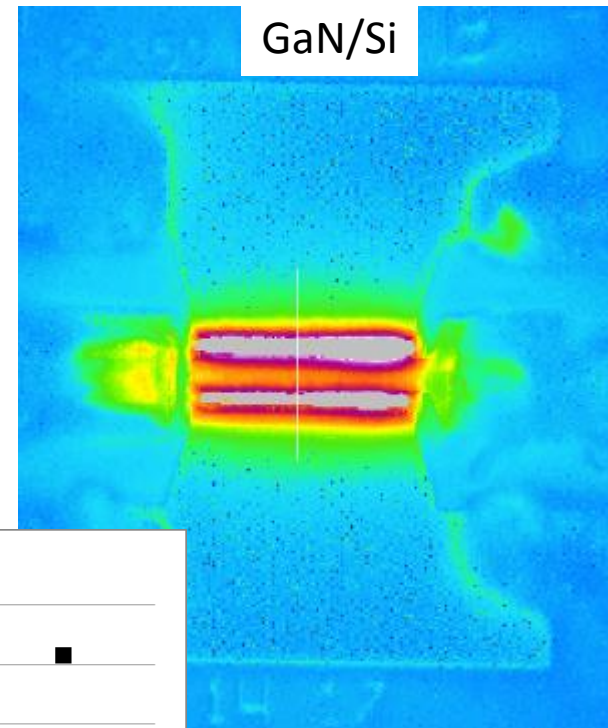


IR Analysis

$$R_{th} \sim (T_{peak} - T_{base}) / (V_d * I_d)$$



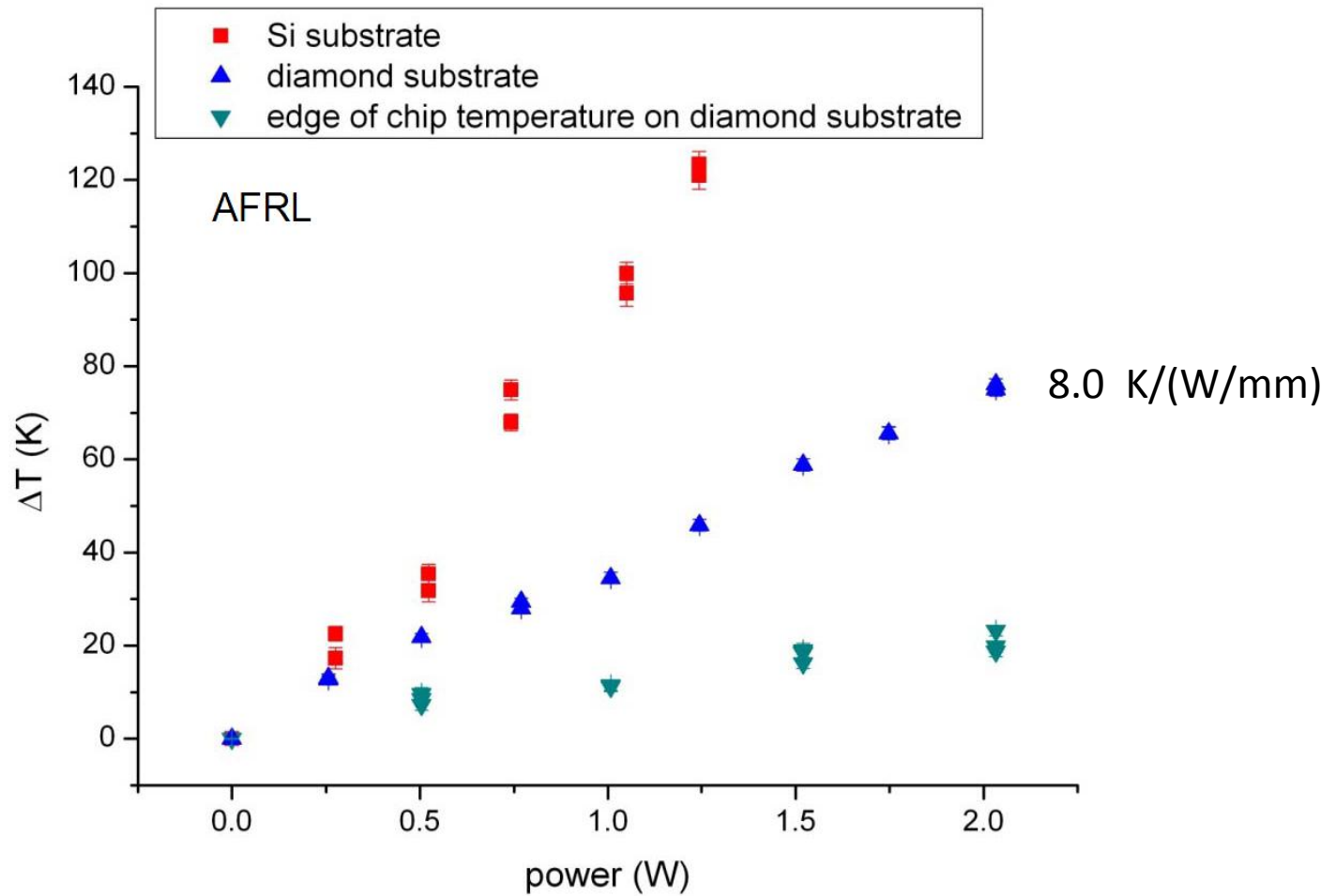
$V_d = 20\text{ V}$
 $I_d = 150\text{ mA}$



Rth increases with Pdis for GaN/Si while remaining fairly flat for GaN/Diamond



μ Raman Analysis





Conclusions/Remarks



- **Measurable differences between GaN/Diamond and GaN/Si samples**
- **Observed differences are consistent with improved thermal characteristics of GaN/Diamond relative to GaN/Si**
 - **Desirable drain current characteristic**
 - **Improvement in power added efficiency**
 - **Improvement in transient characteristics**
 - **Improved thermal resistance measured via IR & μ Raman**
- **Some engineering challenges remain (μ , I_G , V_{br})**
- ***Manuscript on this work submitted to Physica Status Solidi***