






ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE
FÉDÉRALE DE LAUSANNE



UltraGaN project: Breakthrough in GaN devices thanks to InAlN/GaN heterostructure

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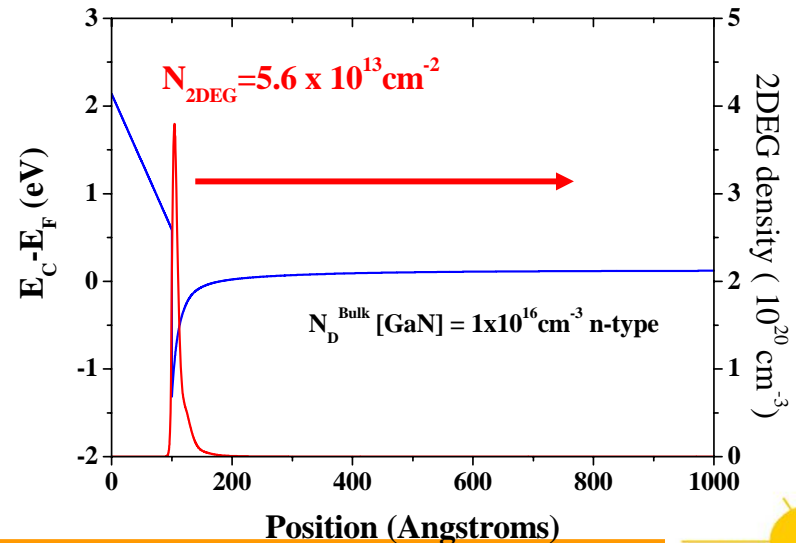
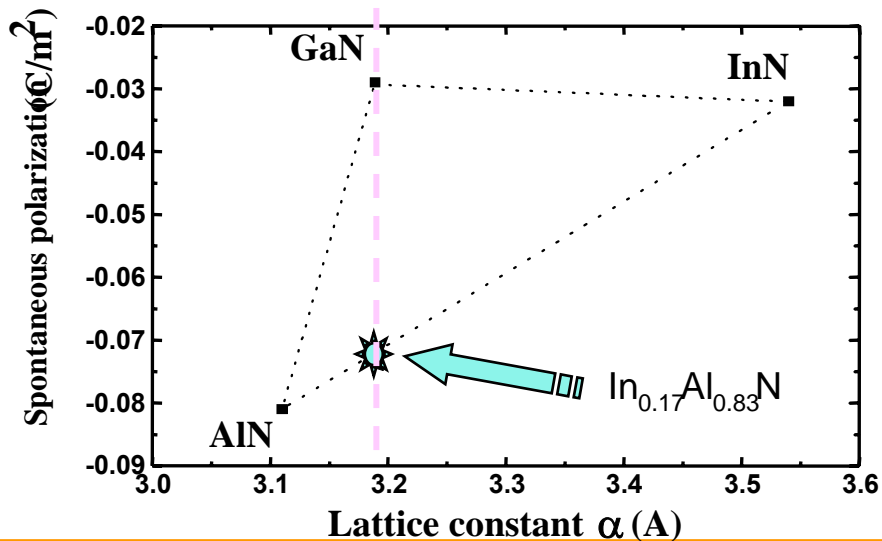
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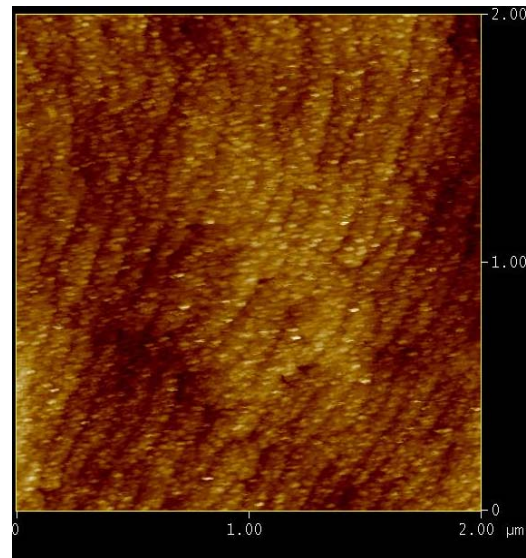
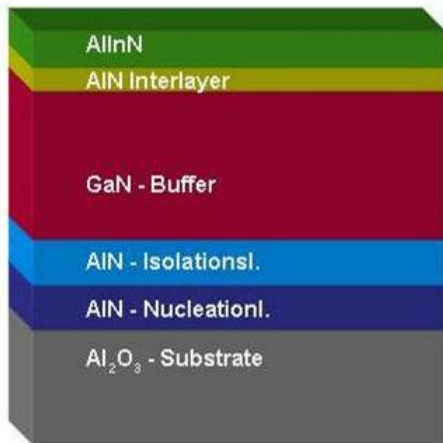


Why we do believe in InAlN/GaN Heterostructure for ultra High Power Microwave Applications ?

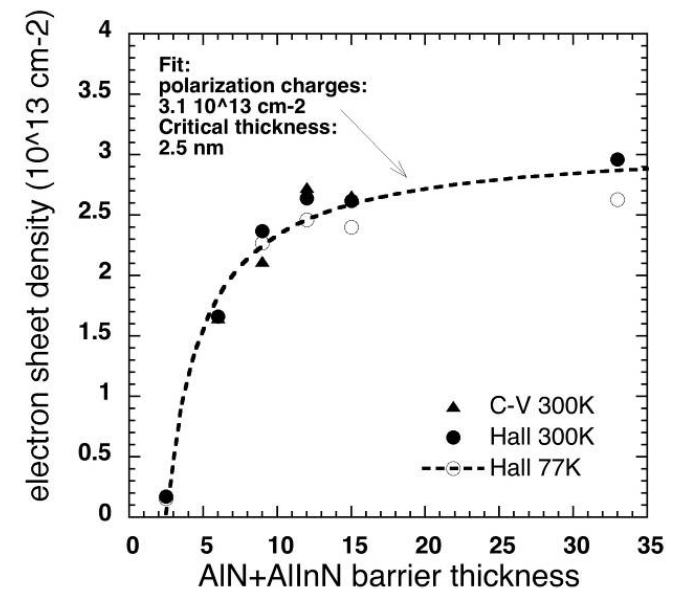
- $In_{0.18}Al_{0.82}N$ is lattice-matched to GaN
 - Strong spontaneous polarisation allowing high density 2-D gas without mechanical stress,
 - Improved reliability expected
 - Flexibility for choosing barrier layer thickness (gate length – WBG thickness ratio), i.e. higher frequency achievable.
 - Stronger spontaneous polarisation, which could triple the AlGaN one.
 - Higher 2D gas density (3A/mm expected for 0.25 μ m gate length)



Physical Properties of lattice-matched InAlN/GaN Heterostructure

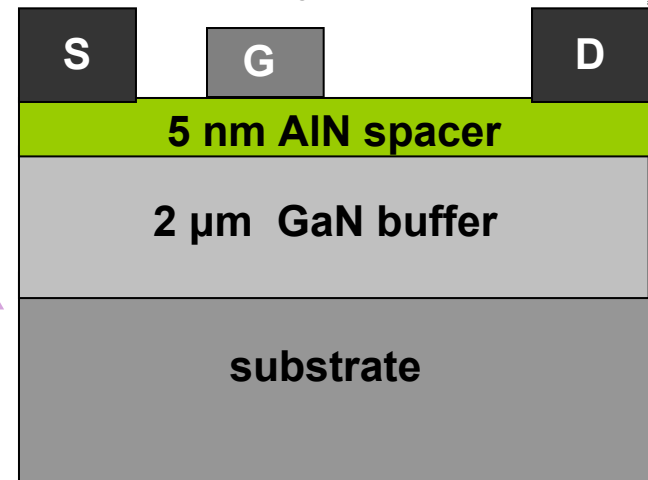
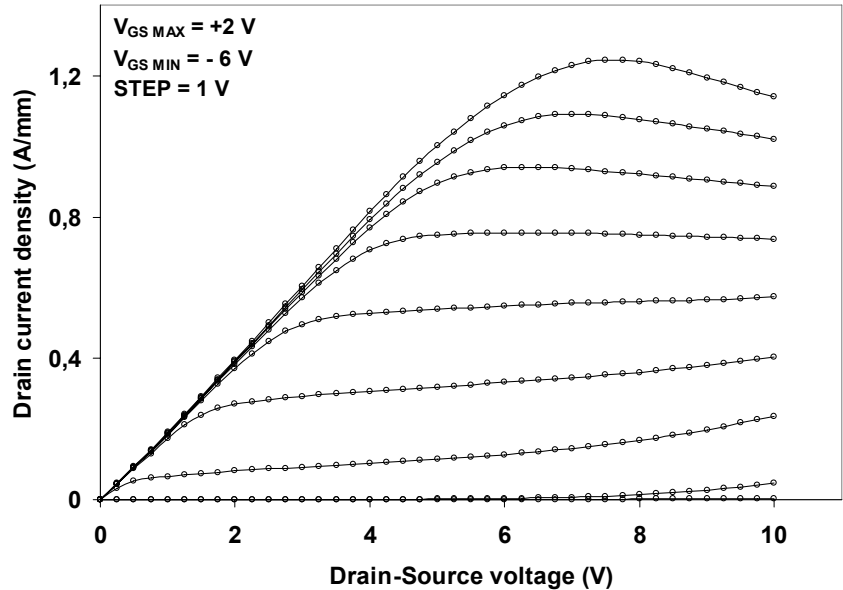
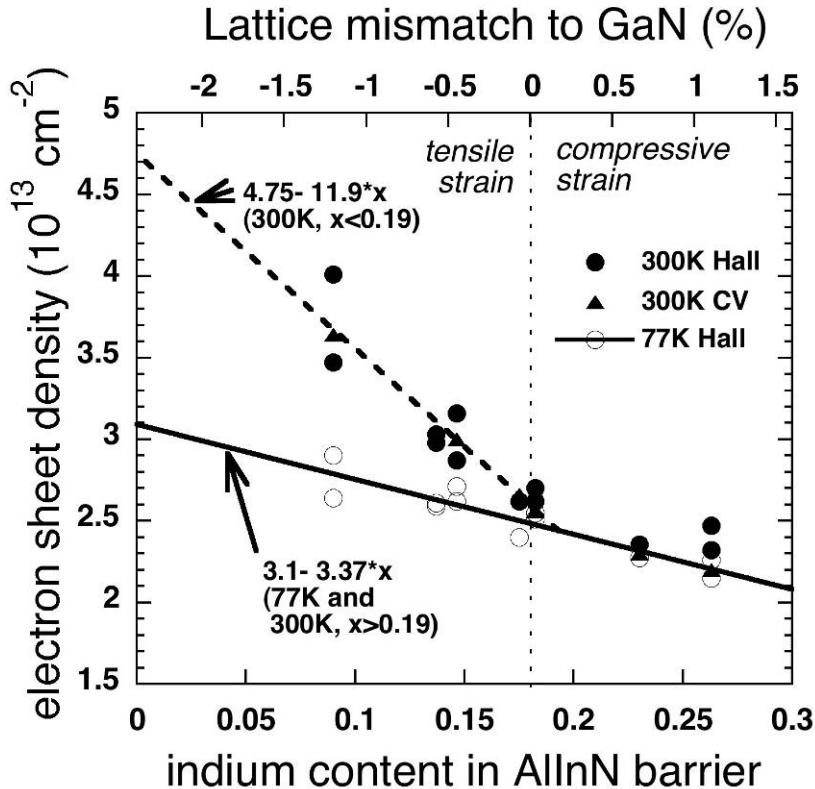


RMS = 0.6nm (AFM)



- **Low roughness (atomic steps)**
- **Excellent 2-dimensional growth**
- **Demonstration of HEMT heterostructure for barrier thickness as thin as 2.5nm !**

Sheet Carrier Density versus Indium Composition

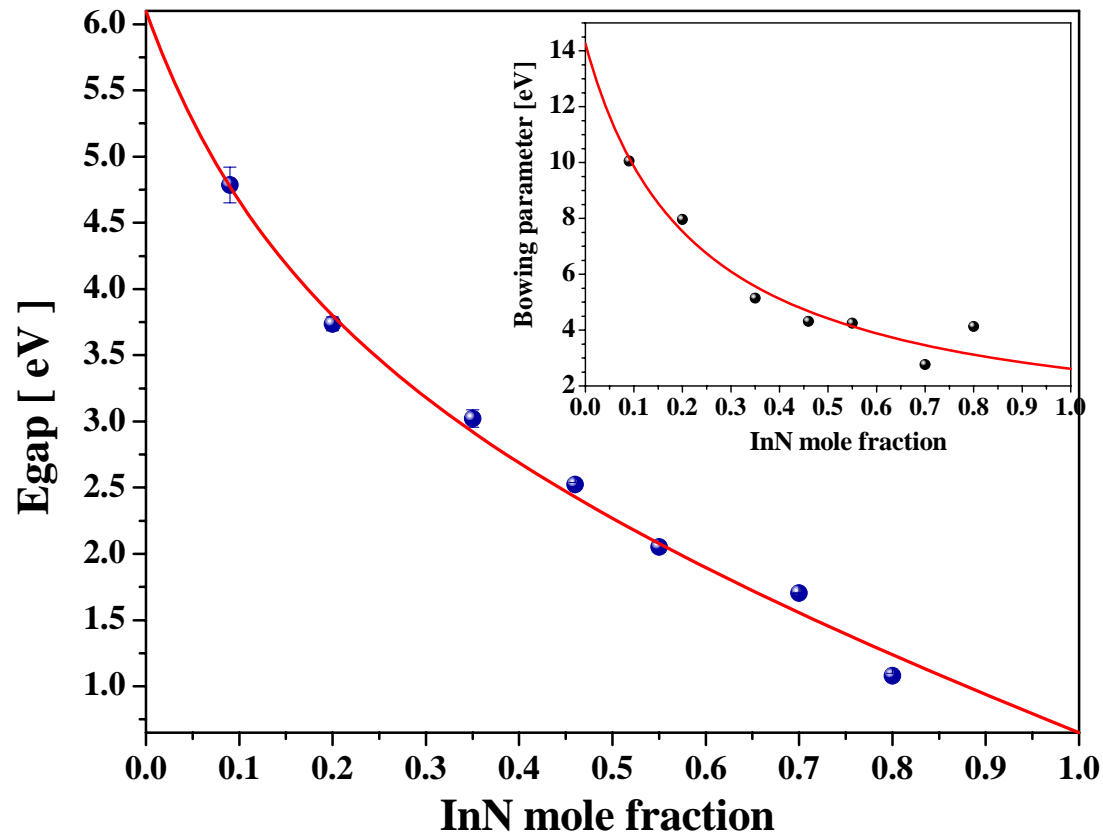


Towards MOCVD and MBE AlN/GaN HEMT !

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In_xAl_{1-x}N bandgap versus composition

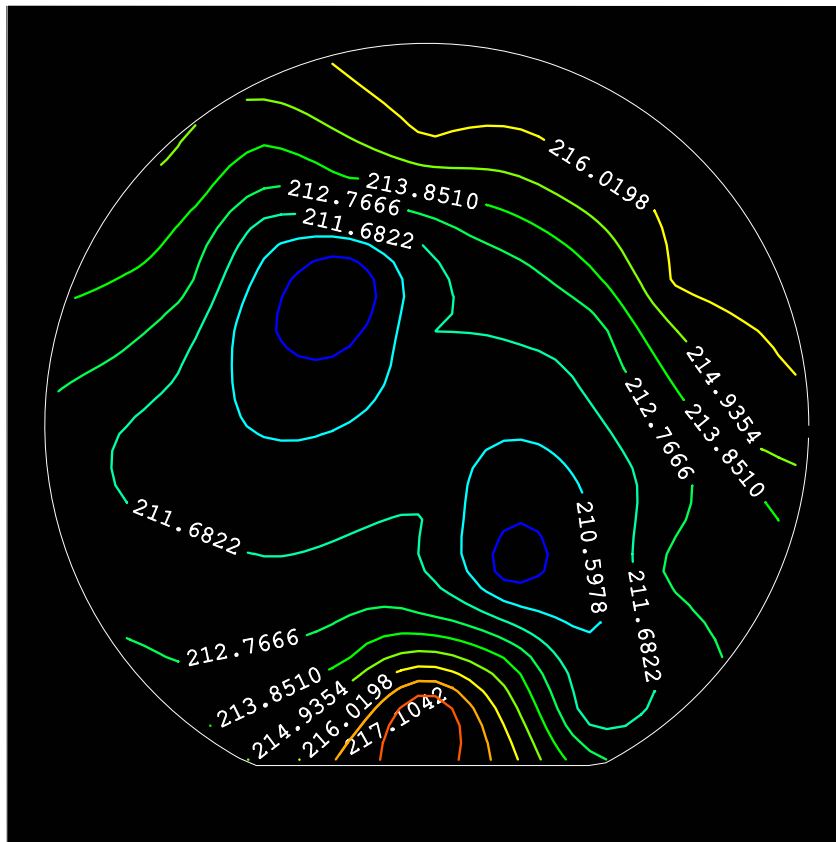


- ***Bowing parameter decreases monotonically with InN mole fraction***

$$b(x) = \frac{a}{1 + b \cdot x} \quad \text{with } a = 14.3 \pm 1.5 \text{ eV and } b = 4.5 \pm 0.9$$

InAlN/GaN HEMT Wafer Uniformity

- *Sheet resistance mapping of 2-inch wafer*

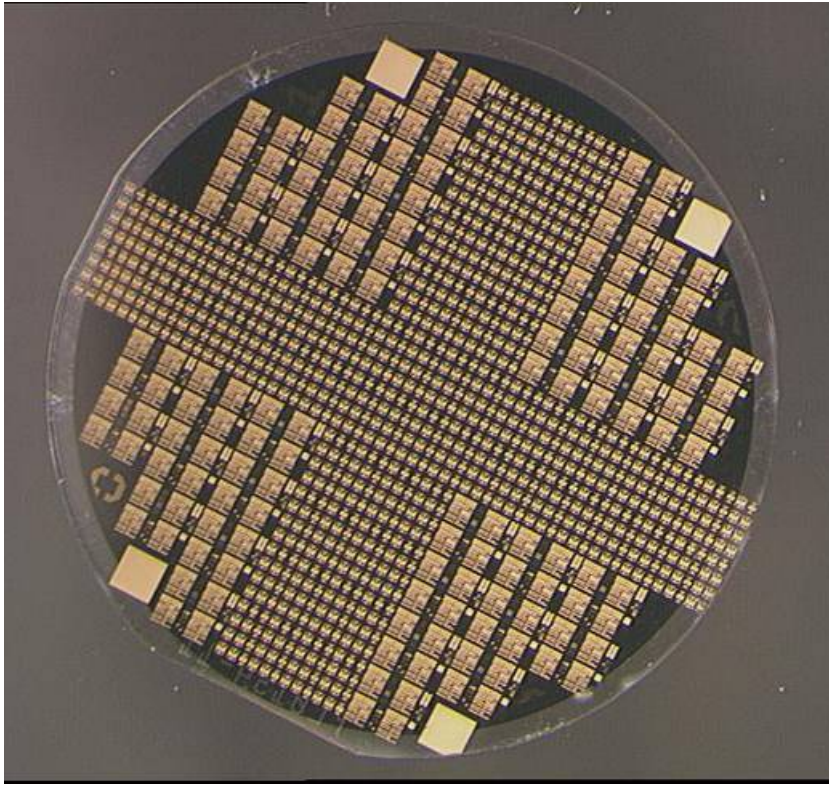


Statistical Summary

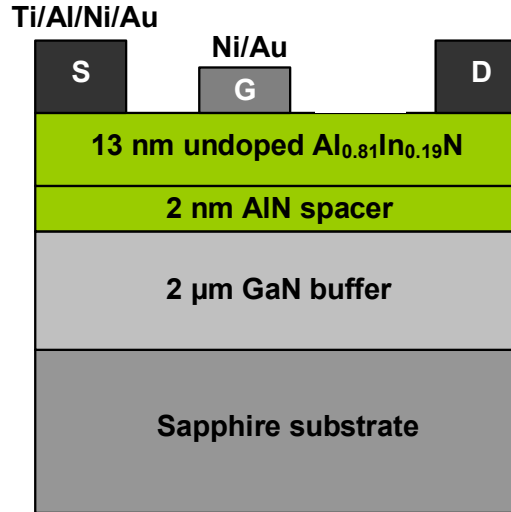
Number of Test Points	55
Average Value	212.9
Maximum Value	219.7
Minimum Value	208.1
Sample Spread (%)	5.56
Std Dev Value	2.3
Wafer Uniformity Value (%)	1.09

$n_s = 2.3 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
 $\mu = 1510 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$
 Barrier thickness = 14 nm

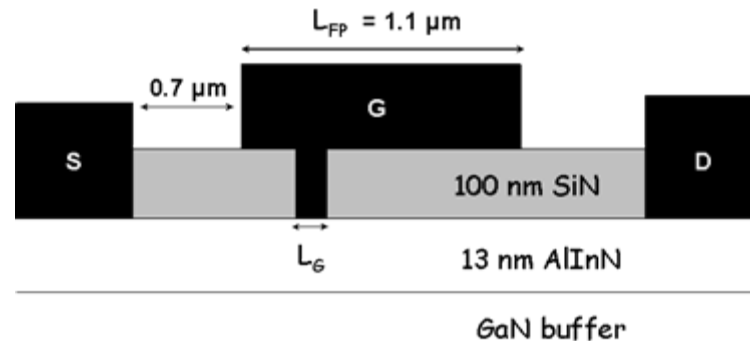
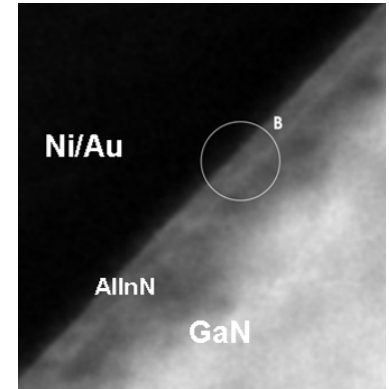
Example of HEMT Devices developed in UltraGaN



Optical photography of 2-inch wafer



Standard HEMT Device

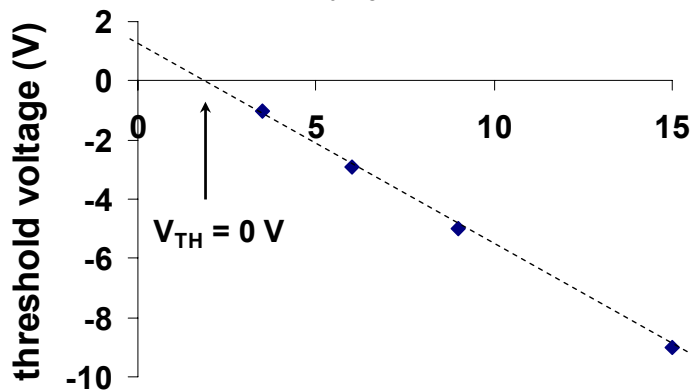
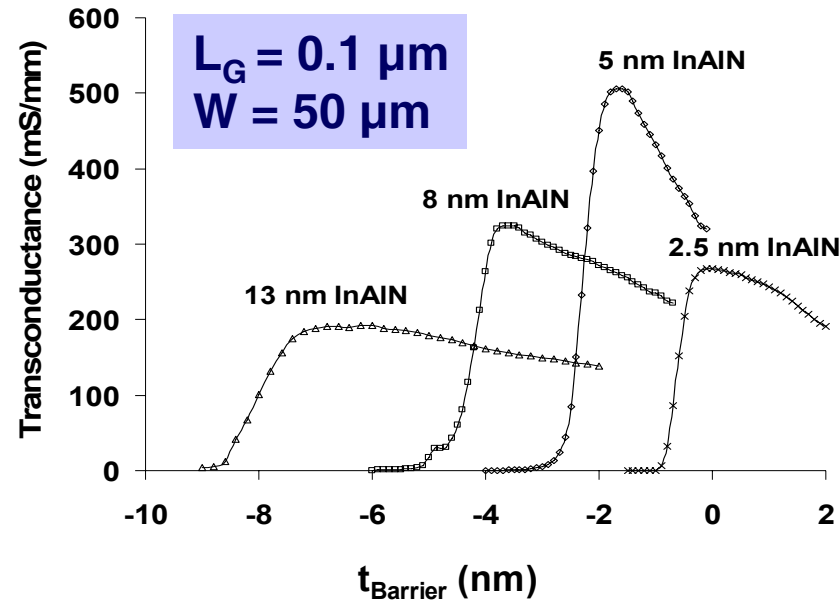


HEMT Device with Field Plate for E-Field spreading

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Extremely high transconductance (up to 500 mS/mm) with 5 nm InAlN barrier thickness



GaN HEMT downscaling can be overcome

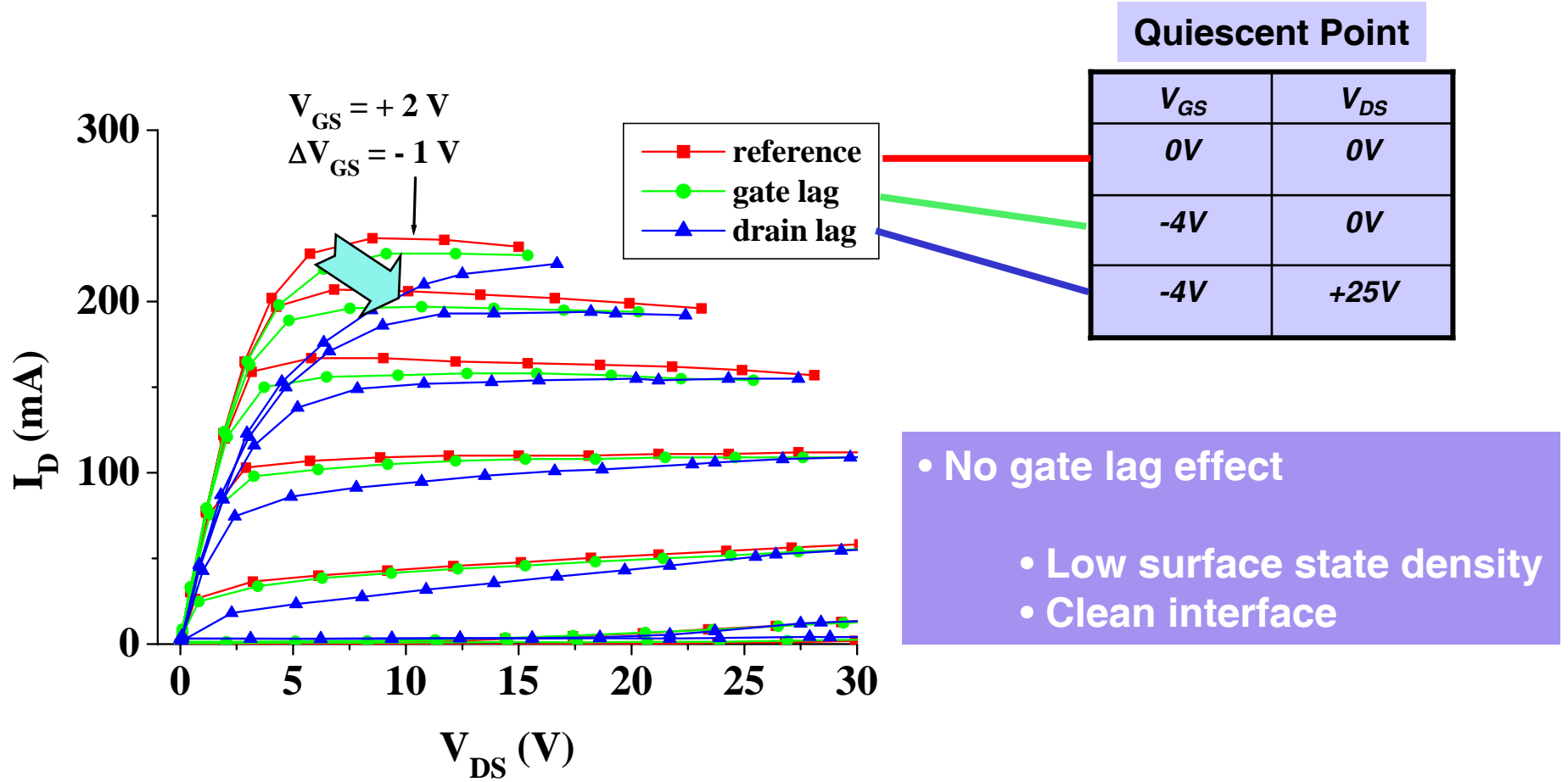
Possibility to use ultra short gate length while keeping high aspect ratio

Scaling of V_{TH} fully respected

E-Mode expected for 2 nm barrier thickness

Low trapping effects on 2x0.25μm x 75μm InAlN/GaN device

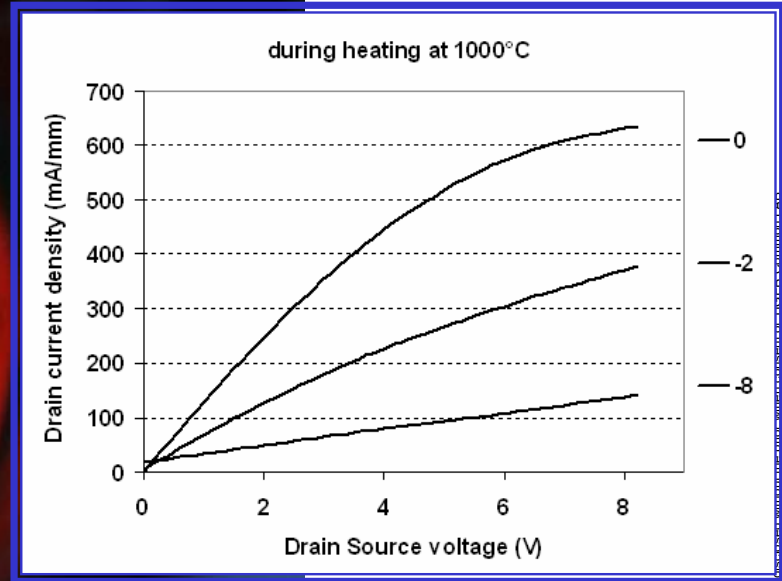
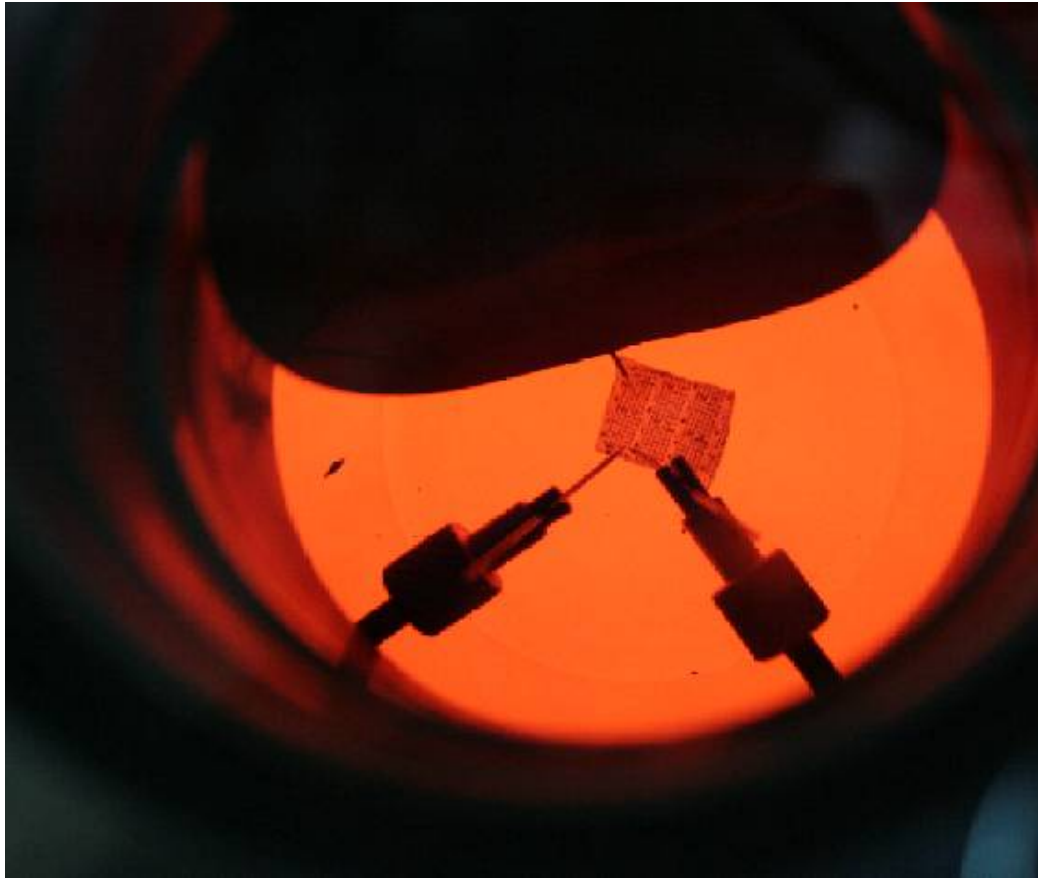
Pulse Ids-Vds (500ns pulse length – 1% duty cycle)



Very reduced Drain + Gate Lag effects similar to best AlGaN/GaN HEMT !

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High Temperature DC Measurements

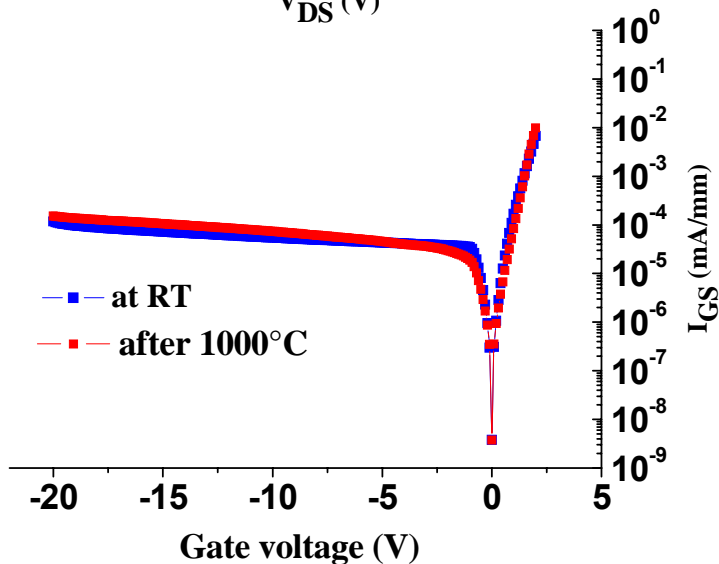
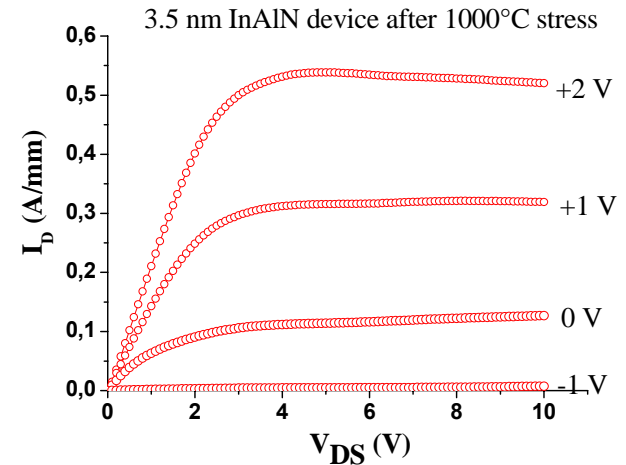
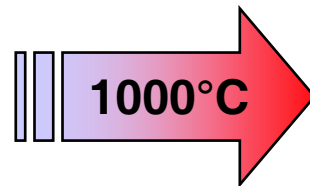
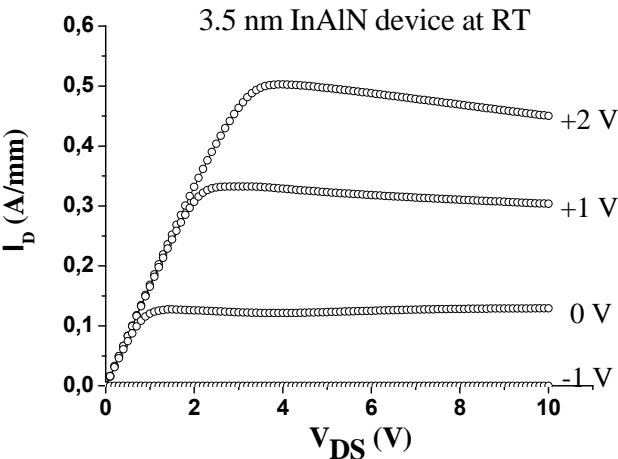


First time a transistor operates up to 1000°C !

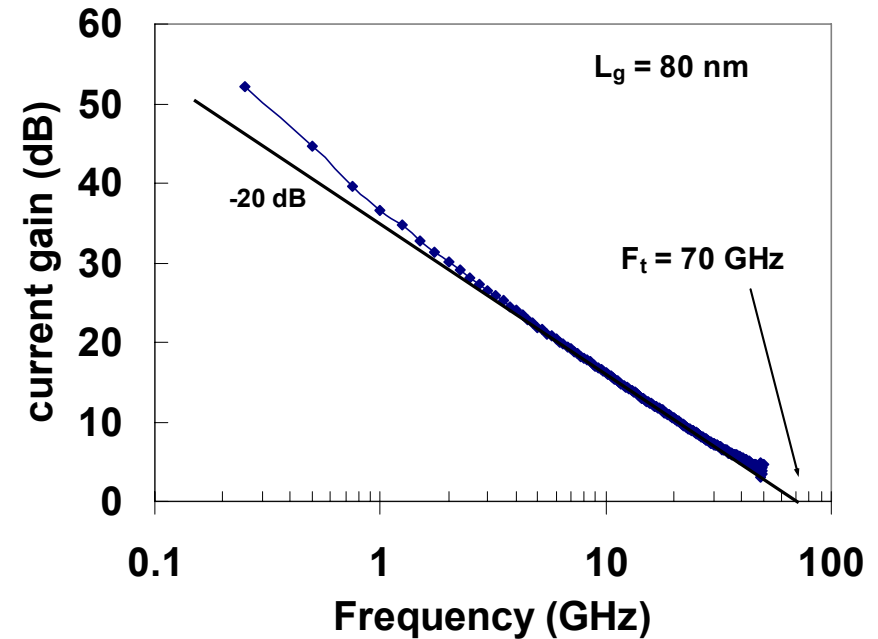
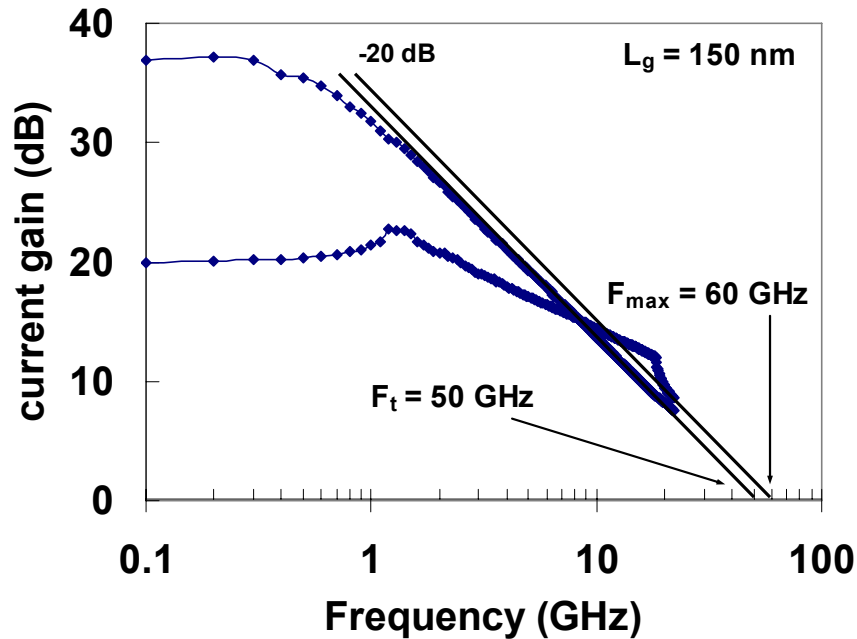
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Thermal stability of 3 nm barrier InAlN/GaN HEMTs



Ultra thin barrier (few nm) InAlN/GaN heterostructure still working after 1000°C for 30min step.
Very promising for high robustness demanding applications.

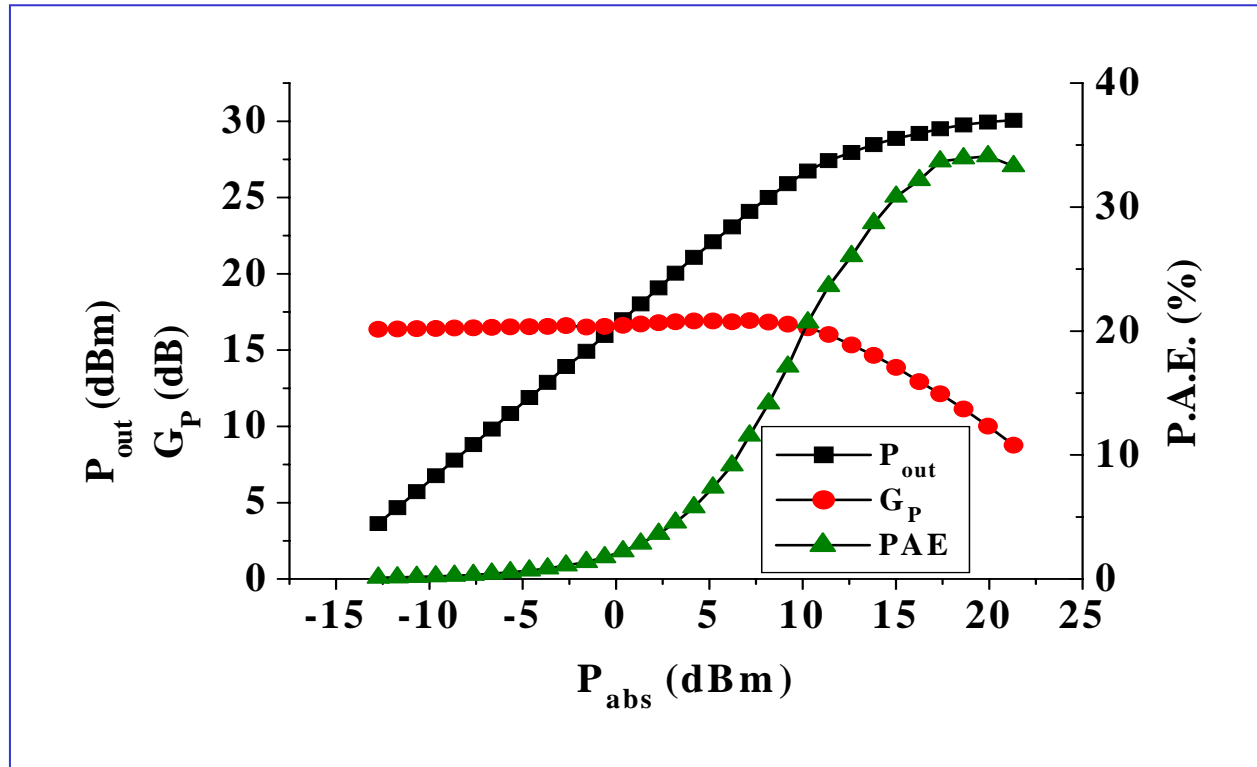


No T gate!

Favourably comparable to the best AlGaN/GaN device frequency performances

Capability of this structure to operate at high frequency

CW 10GHz 6.8W/mm Load-Pull Characteristics (without field – plate)



$V_{ds} = 30V - V_{gs} = -1.5V - 2 \times 75\mu m - L_g = 0.25\mu m$
World record using InAlN/GaN HEMT

UltraGaN Highlights at M24

- Can InAlN/GaN be an alternative to AlGaN/GaN HEMT ?
- **ULTRAGAN answer: Yes!**
 - No stress, if lattice-matched
 - Stress-free heterostructure with even double n_s
 - High thermal and chemical ceramic-like stability promising high robustness
 - HEMT demonstrated with barriers down to tunnelling thickness
 - Low dispersion effect leading to high power operation



Thank you for your attention !



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