

# Nano-Tera

## IST Project 2001-32517





# Partners

- Institute of Electronics, Microelectronics and Nanotechnology (Lille France)



- University of Salamanca (Spain)

VNIVERSIDAD DE SALAMANCA

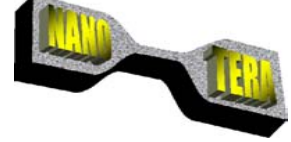


- Université catholique de Louvain (Belgium)



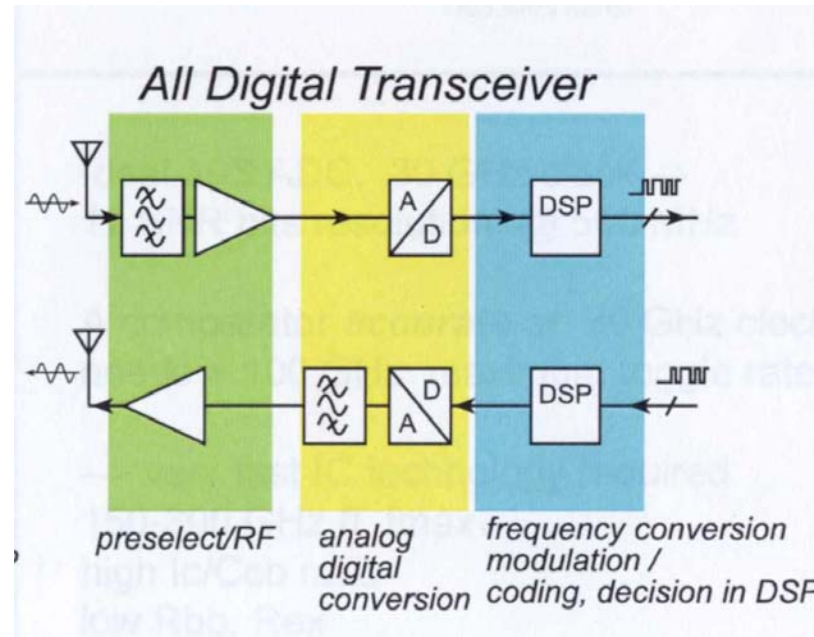
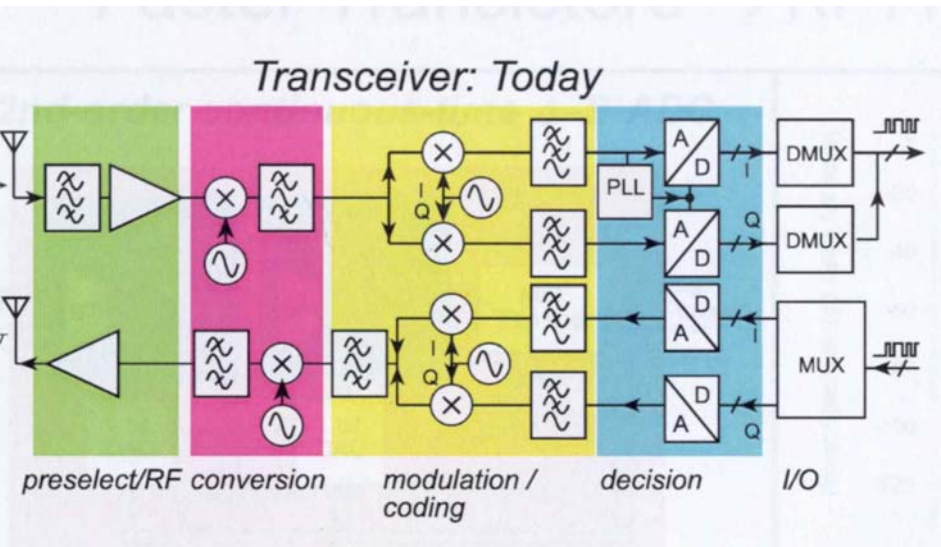
UCL





# MOTIVATIONS

- Needs for ultra high speed devices





# MOTIVATIONS

- Normally for semiconductor devices,  $F_{\max} \sim 1/L$
- For small  $L$ , ballistic or quasi ballistic transport (Without scatterings ) occur.
- Ballistic transport will provide the highest frequency of operation.
- Classical transport. No quantum transport. No phase coherence ( room temperature).



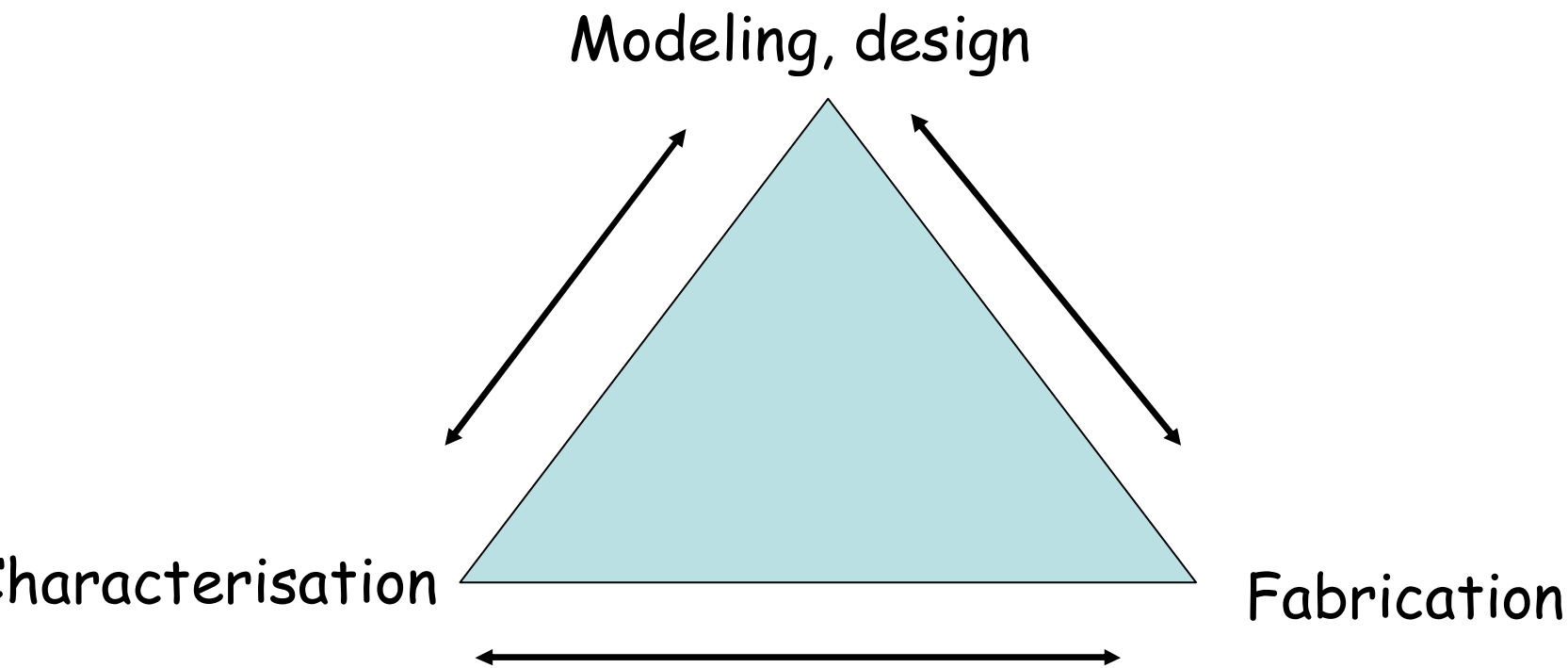


# NANOTERA OBJECTIVES

- Design, fabrication and characterisation of ballistic devices for room temperature operation in the millimetre wave range.
  - passive T or Y branch junctions
  - active (with gate control) ballistic devices for MUX/DEMUX or inverter applications



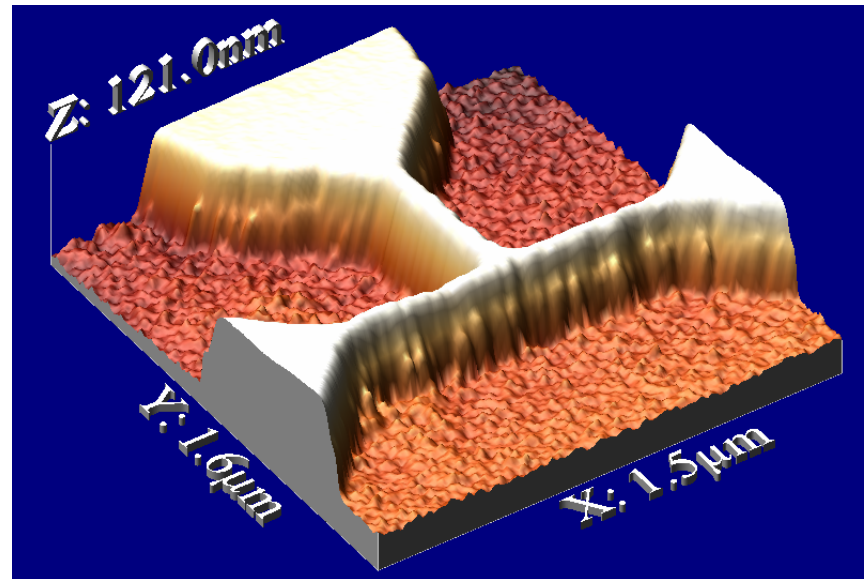
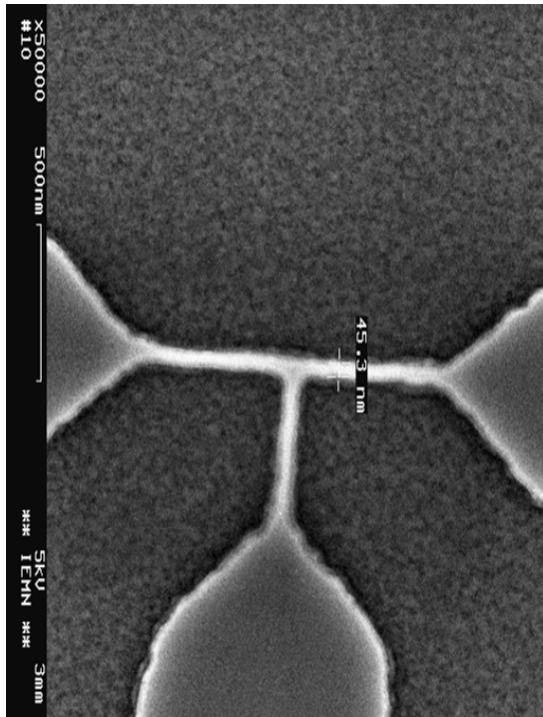
# NANOTERA WORKPROGRAM







# Ballistic TBJs



# Material system

Cap layer	InGaAs	$6 \cdot 10^{18}/\text{cm}^3$	$100 \text{ \AA}$
Schottky barrier	LM InAlAs	nid	$150 \text{ \AA}$
Delta doping plane	Si		
Spacer	LM InAlAs	nid	
Channel	$\text{In}_{0.7}\text{Ga}_{0.3}\text{As}$	nid	$150 \text{ \AA}$
Buffer	InAlAs	nid	$4000 \text{ \AA}$
InP SI substrate			

$L_p \sim 200 \text{ nm}$

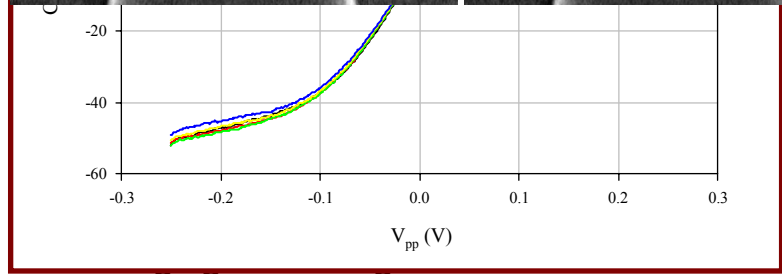
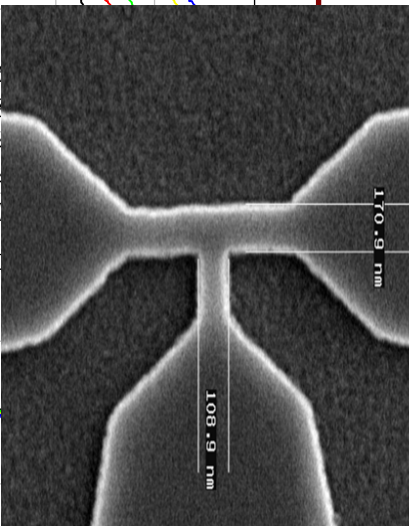
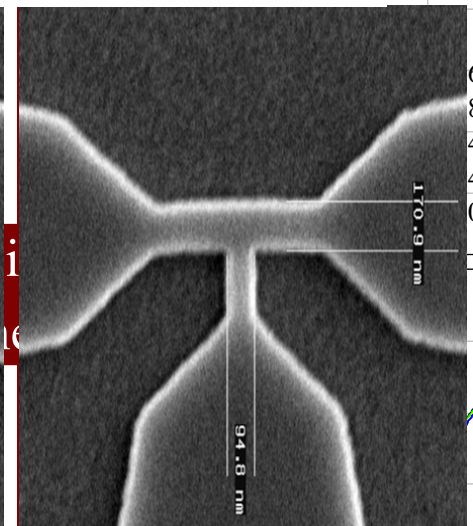
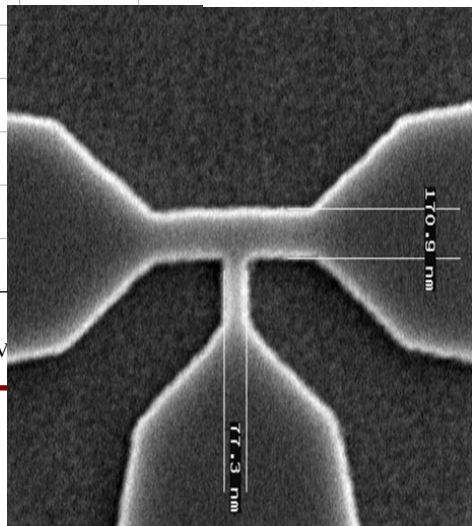
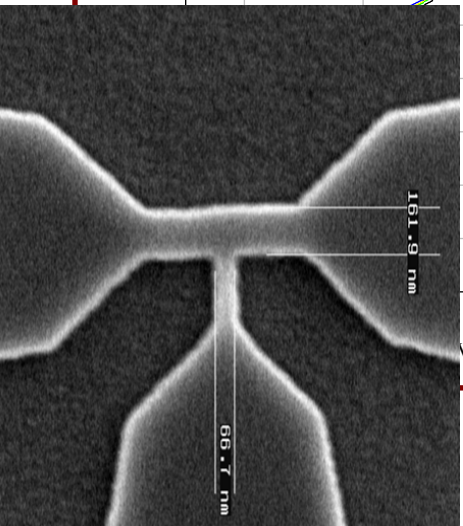
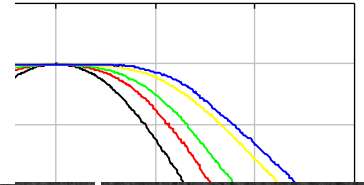
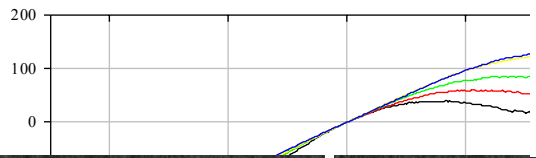
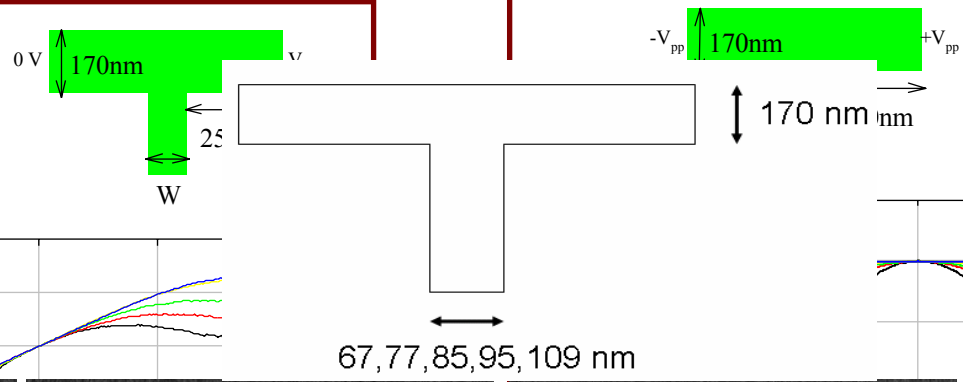
Spacer Thickness	Number	Hall 300K		Hall 77K	
		$n_H \times 10^{12} / \text{cm}^2$	$\mu_H \text{ cm}^2/\text{Vs}$	$n_H \times 10^{12} / \text{cm}^2$	$\mu_H \text{ cm}^2/\text{Vs}$
50	x6	5.26	10150	4.36	38680
100	x2	2.65	14000	2.6	74000
200	x2	1.82	14800	1.76	92000





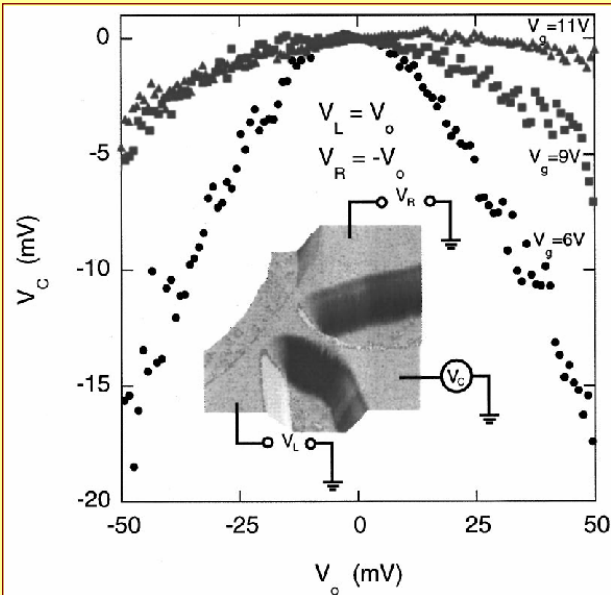
Push-fix measurements

Push-pull measurements



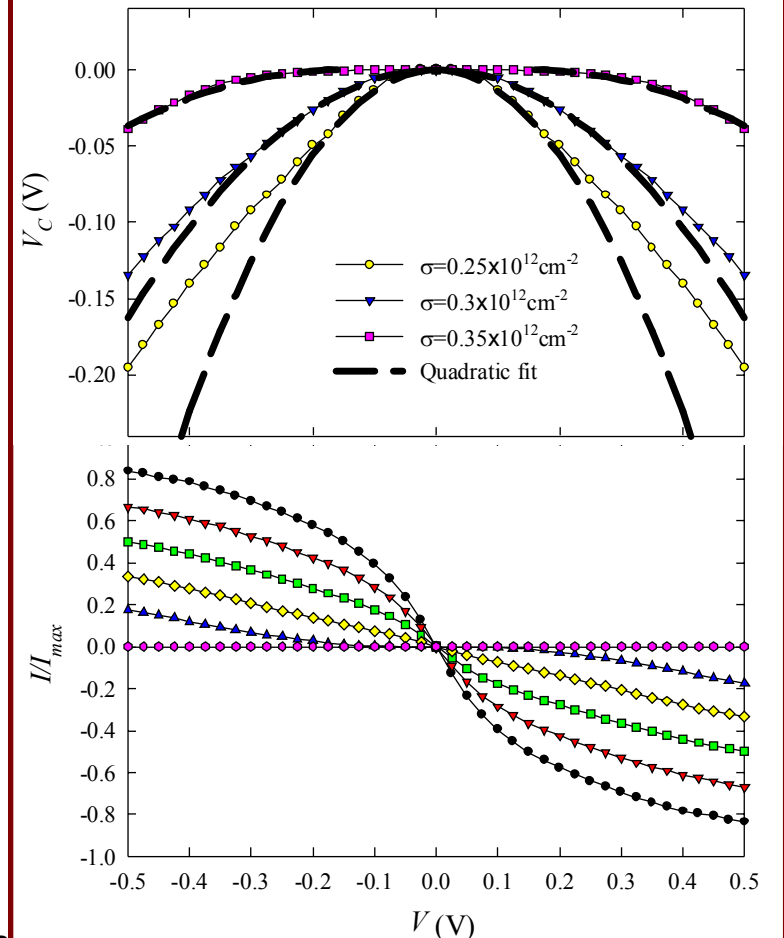
# Modelling-simulation

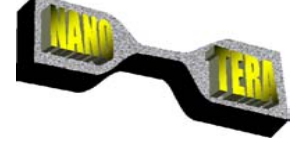
## Experimental



Shorubalko *et al.*, *Appl. Phys Lett.*, 2001

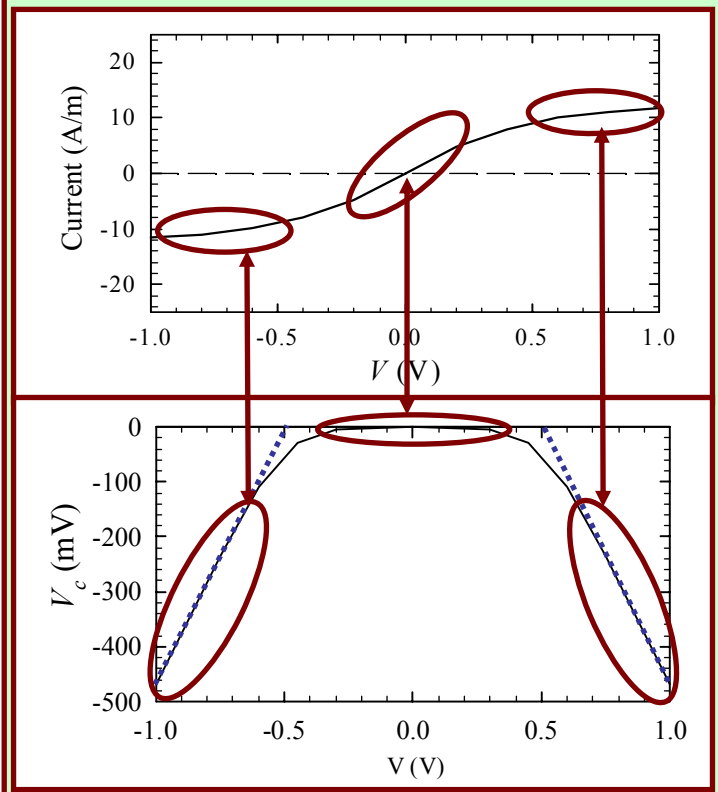
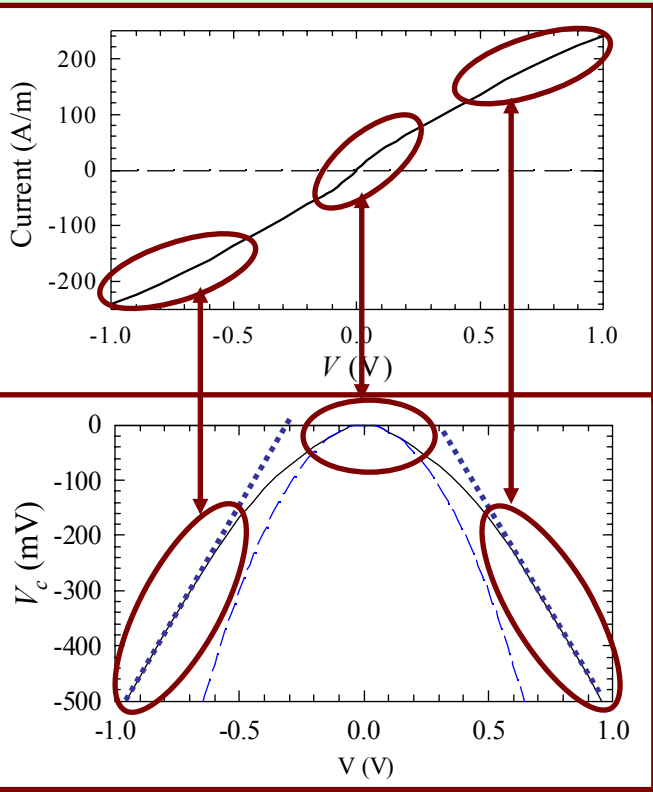
## Monte Carlo





**Ballistic TBJ (200nm)**

**Diffusive TBJ (2000nm)**



High Bias

Intervalley transfer



Saturation of  $I-V$



Linear  $V_c(V)$

Low Bias

Linear  $I-V$

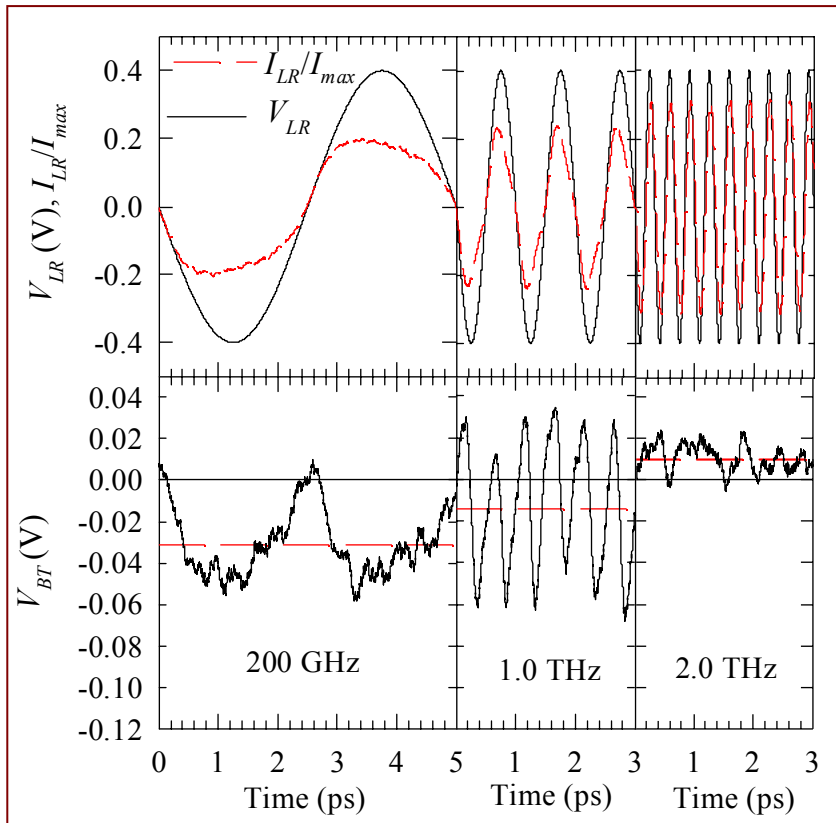
Parabolic  $V_c(V)$

$V_c=0.0$  V

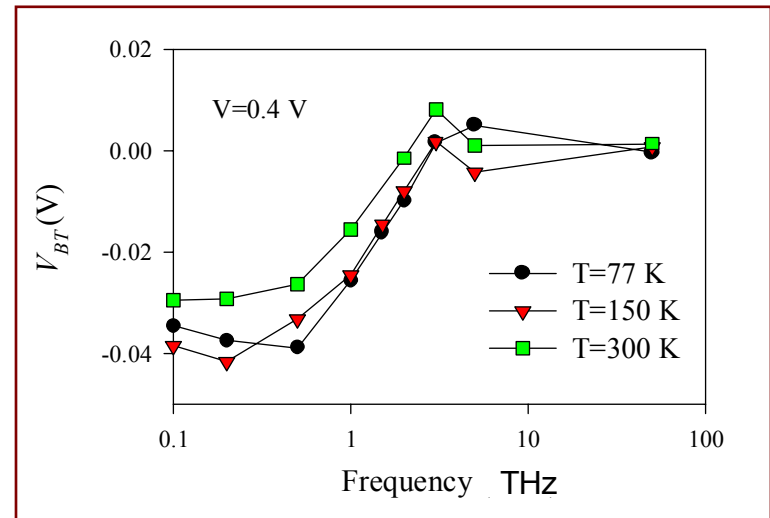
Ballistic/diffusive regimes can be distinguished by measuring  $V_c$

# Frequency Response

300 K

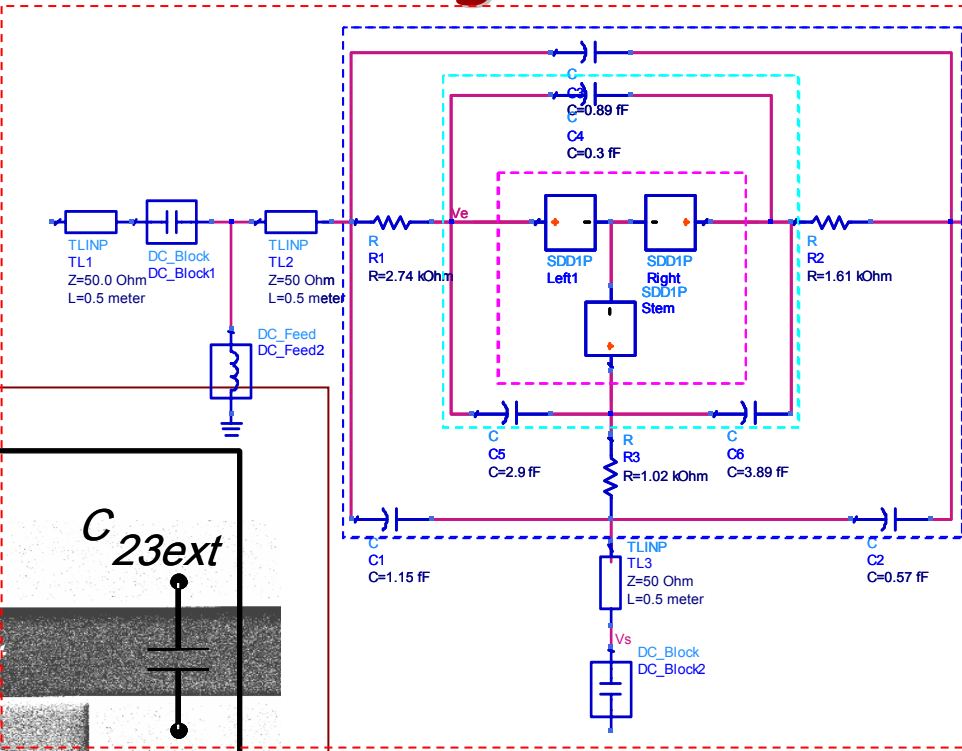
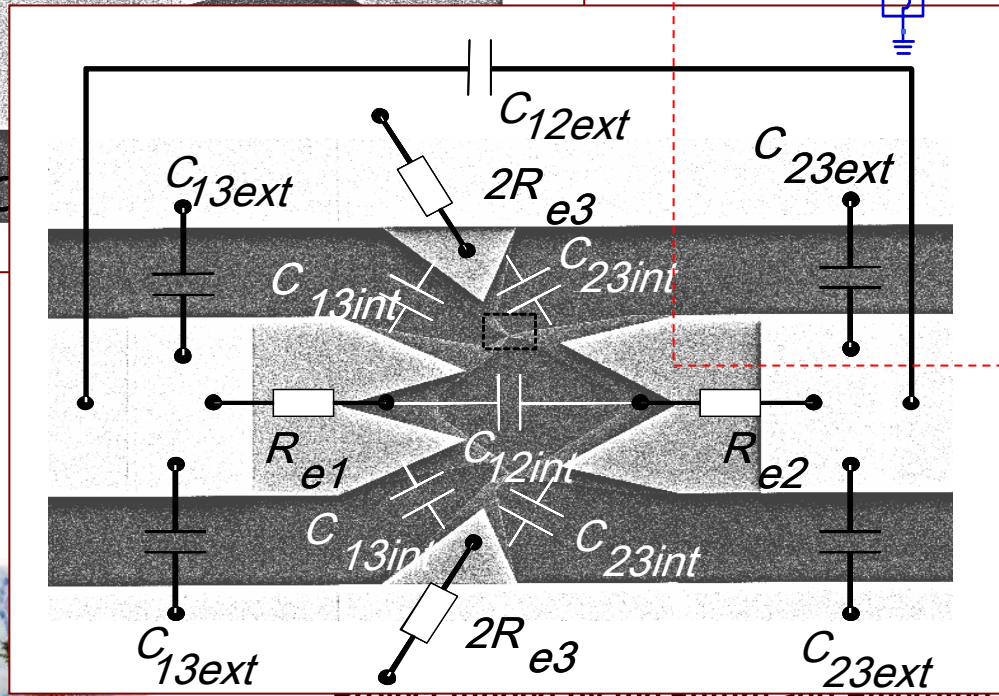
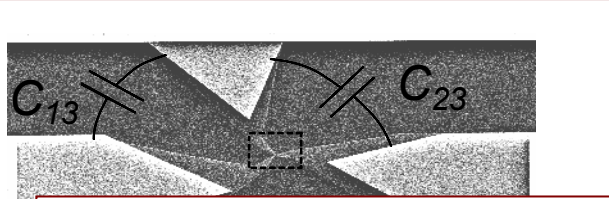
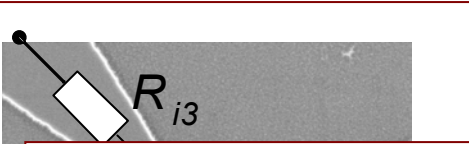


Amplitude of  $V_{BT}$   
vs. Frequency



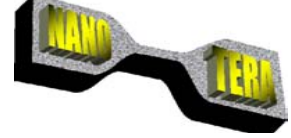


# Electrical modelling

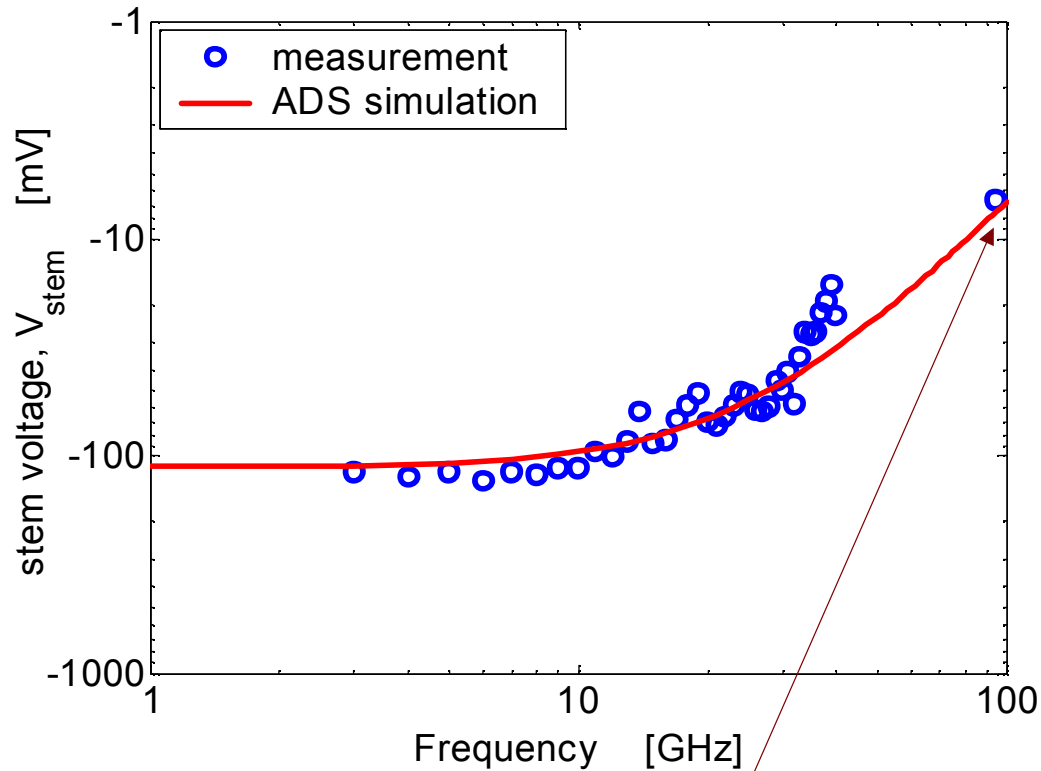


**+ Cables**





# Frequency behaviour of a ballistic detector

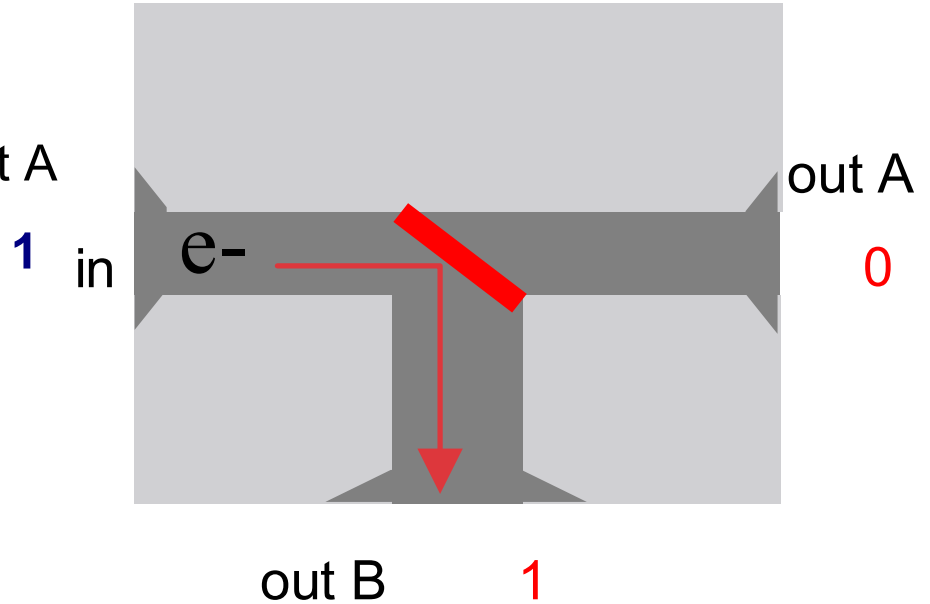
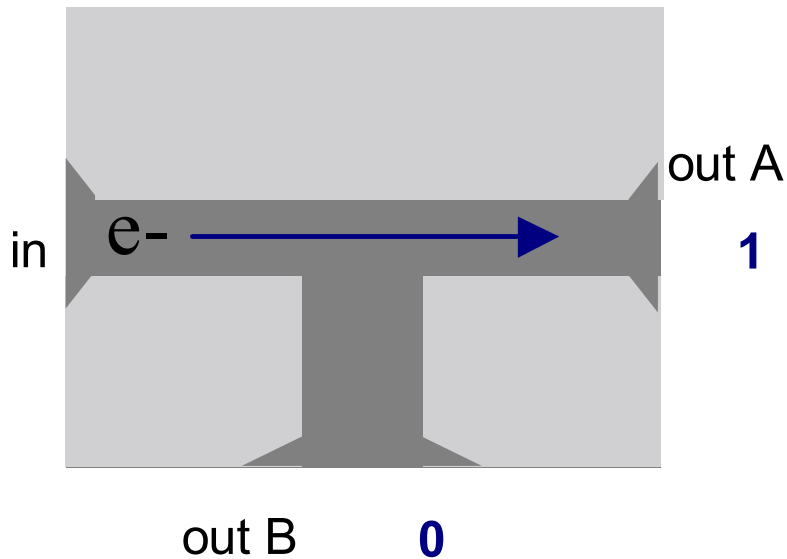


**Device still working at 100 GHz  
( and higher)**

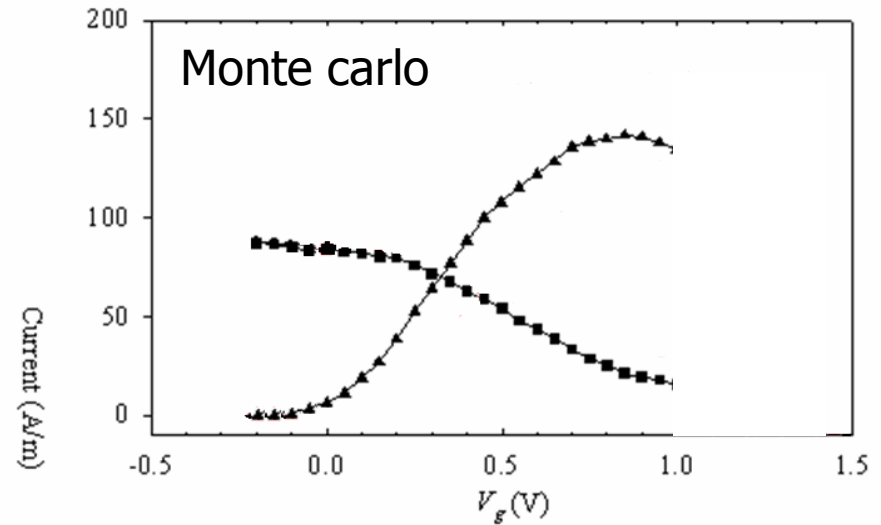
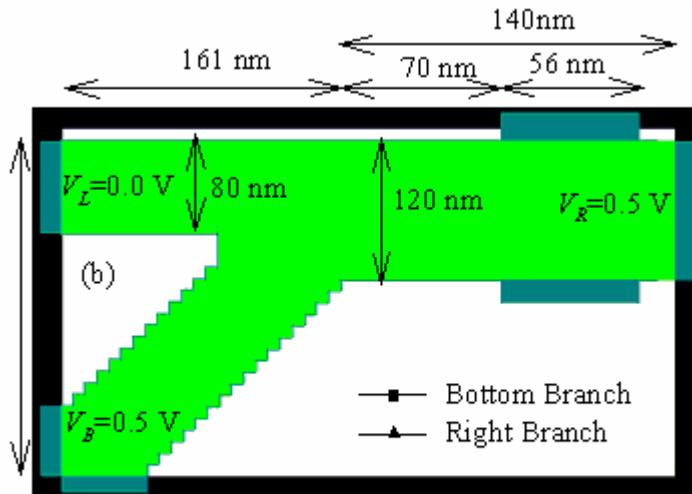




# Active ballistic devices

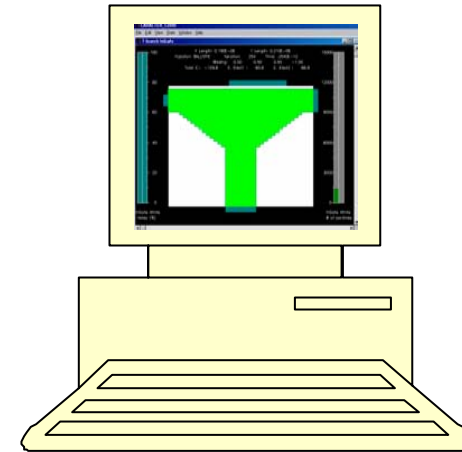
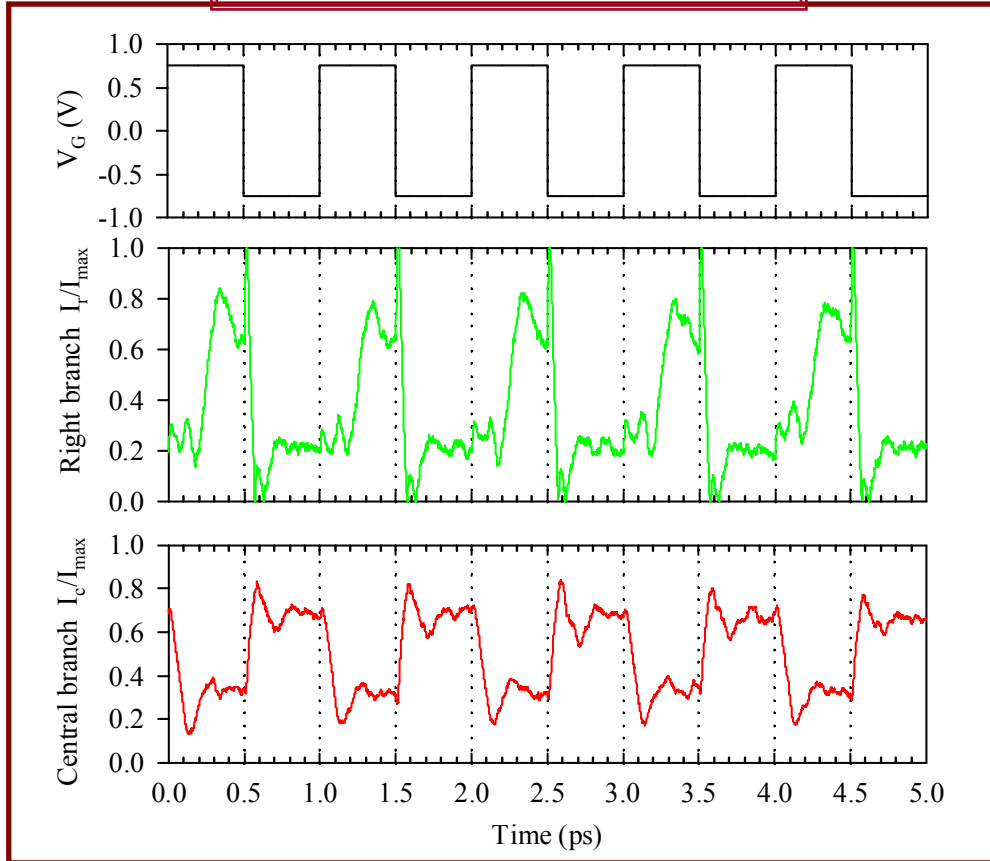


# MUX/DEMUX Optimization

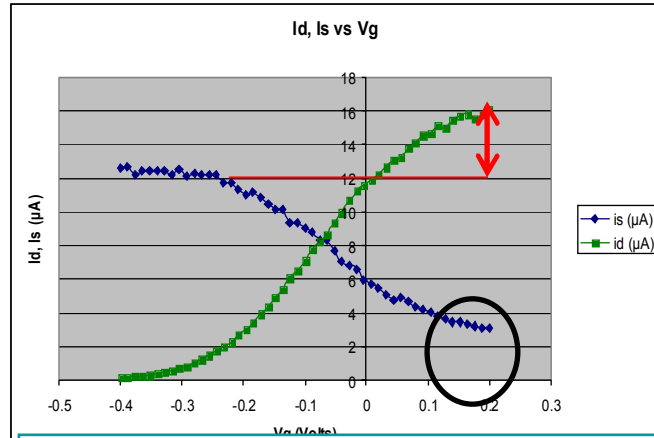
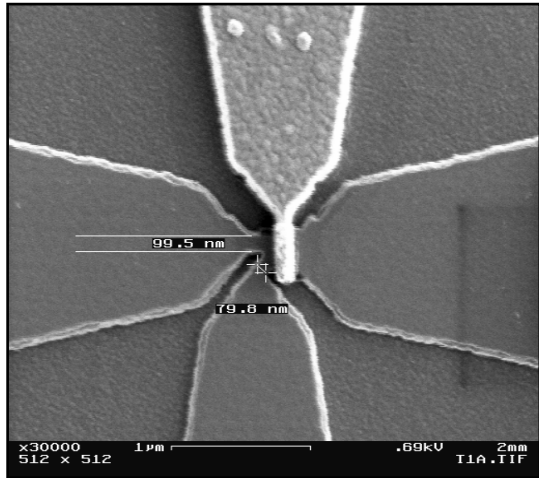




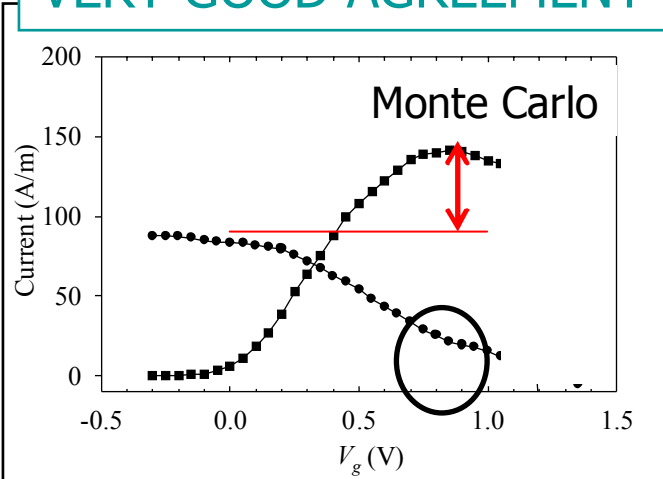
## 1 THz Operation



# Experimental results



VERY GOOD AGREEMENT

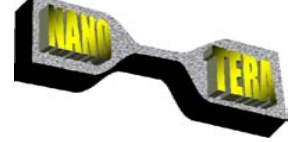




# Conclusion

- In depth analysis on the ballistic transport at RT in TBJ and related devices
- Very high intrinsic cut off frequency but limitations by the parasitics (R<sub>acc</sub>, C<sub>pad</sub>.....)
- Functionality of a TBJ based detector demonstrated at 100 GHz and RT.
- Active (gated) TBJ fabricated and tested. Good agreement with MC simulation. MUX/DEMUX behaviour demonstrated





# Conclusion

- Dynamic behaviour of nanodevices entirely determined by parasitics.

