

# Normally Off AlGaIn/GaN MIS-High Electron Mobility Transistors Fabricated by Using Low Pressure Chemical Vapor Deposition Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> Gate Dielectric and Standard Ion Implantation

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## Abstract

This paper presents a fabrication technology of enhancement-mode (E-mode) AlGaIn/GaN metal insulator semiconductor high electron-mobility transistors (MIS-HEMTs) using 10 keV fluorine ion implantation. An 8 nm low pressure chemical vapor deposition (LPCVD) silicon nitride layer was deposited on the AlGaIn as gate dielectric and energy-absorbing layer that slows down the high energy (10 keV) fluorine ions to reduce the implantation damage. The E-mode MIS-HEMTs exhibit a threshold voltage as high as 3.3 V with a maximum drain current over 200 mA/mm (250 mA/mm for depletion-mode (D-mode) MIS-HEMTs) and a high on/off current ratio of 109. Meanwhile, the E-mode MIS-HEMTs dynamic RON is only 1.53 times than the static RON after off-state VDS stress of 500 V.

## Full Text

### Preamble

Device characterization was performed at a sweep rate of 1.2 V/s. The transfer characteristics, shown in Figure (a), compare depletion-mode (D-mode) and enhancement-mode (E-mode) MISHEMTs with extracted threshold voltages of  $V_{th} = -4.4$  V and  $V_{th} = 3.3$  V, respectively. These measurements were conducted at  $V_{DS} = 6$  V, plotting drain current  $I_{DS}$  (mA/mm) and transconductance  $G_m$  (mS/mm) as functions of gate-source voltage  $V_{GS}$  (V). Both device types exhibit maximum drain currents of approximately  $4 \times 10^9$  mA/mm. The subthreshold characteristics, presented in Figure (b), reveal subthreshold slopes of 71 mV/dec for the E-mode device and 201 mV/dec for the D-mode device.

The output characteristics demonstrate an on-resistance of  $R_{on} = 17.2 \Omega \cdot \text{mm}$  for the E-mode MISHEMT, measured with  $V_{GS}$  stepped from 0 V to 9 V in 1 V increments, achieving a breakdown voltage of  $BV = 573 \text{ V}$ . The D-mode MISHEMT, characterized with  $V_{GS}$  stepped from -5 V to 1 V, exhibits a comparable on-resistance of  $R_{on} = 14.9 \Omega \cdot \text{mm}$  and a similar breakdown voltage of  $BV = 575 \text{ V}$ .

The relationship between implantation dose and threshold voltage was investigated, with dose values of  $1.3 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ ,  $2.0 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ , and  $2.7 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  corresponding to threshold voltages of -0.74 V, 0.14 V, and 0.92 V, respectively. The threshold voltage extraction was performed at the  $I_{D(min)}$  point for each dose condition.

The device geometry was defined with  $L_{GD} = 15 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $L_{GS} = 4 \mu\text{m}$ , and  $L_G = 4 \mu\text{m}$ . Under these conditions, the dynamic on-resistance measured in the ON-state ( $V_{GS} = 8 \text{ V}$ ) is 1.53 times the static on-resistance obtained in the OFF-state ( $V_{GS} = 0 \text{ V}$ ).

*Note: Figure translations are in progress. See original paper for figures.*

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