



# InAlN/GaN HEMTs Technologies for Microwave, Fast switching and Mixed Signal Applications

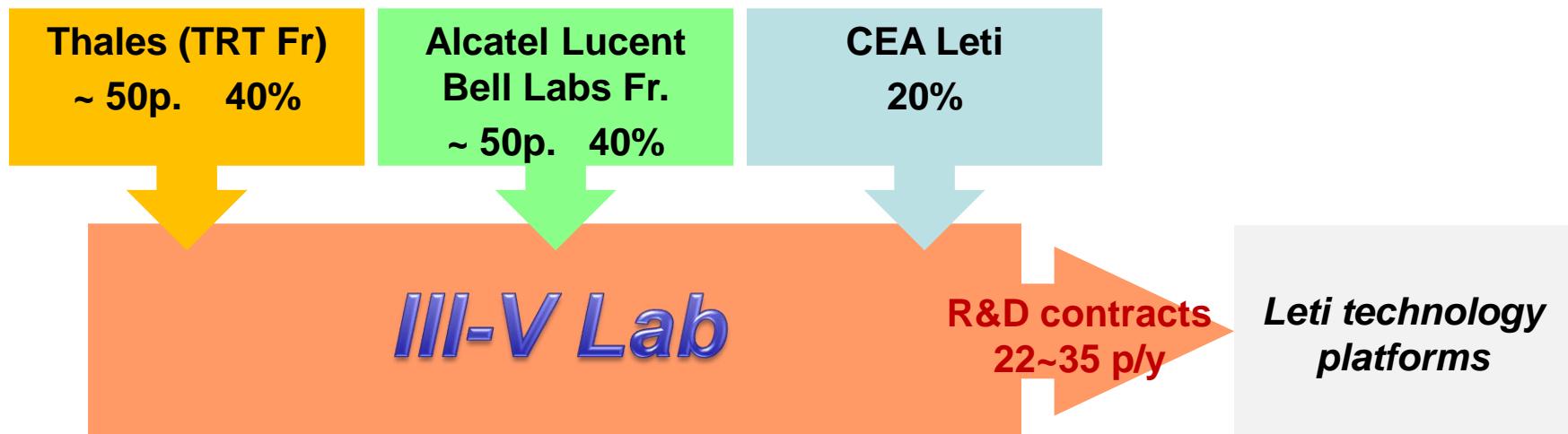
S.DELAGE / S.PIOTROWICZ



- ▶ **III-V Lab presentation**
- ▶ **Motivations**
- ▶ **Technology for L & S band applications**
- ▶ **Technology for X to Ka band applications**
- ▶ **Fast Switching applications**
- ▶ **E/D mode devices for mixed signal applications**

- ▶ **A jointly owned Alcatel-Lucent / Thales /CEA R&D Lab**
  - French GIE (Groupement d'Intérêt Economique) organization
- ▶ **with about 150 R&D experts (incl. 25 from CEA-Leti + ~18 PhD students)**
  - Dedicated to epitaxial growth, device and circuit design and manufacturing
- ▶ **performing R&T on III-V semiconductor technology and integration with Si circuits and micro-systems**
  - Optoelectronic and microelectronic materials, devices and circuits
  - From basic research to technology transfer for industrialisation ...
  - ... or to small scale and pilot line production
- ▶ **for complementary Alcatel-Lucent / Thales applications ...**
  - High bit rate Optical Fibre and Wireless Telecommunications
  - Microwave and Photonic systems for Defence, Security and Space
- ▶ **... and looking for valorisation through external cooperation**

- ▶ ‘Alcatel-Thales III-V Lab’ becomes ‘III-V Lab’
- ▶ Access to Leti Si microelectronic and microsystem technology platforms



## ► Opto-electronics

- Tx/Rx photonic integrated circuits for the next generations of optical-fibre communication networks : 10x10Gb/s, 40Gb/s and above, 100Gb/s Ethernet
- IR laser diodes and photonic micro-systems for optronic systems : DIRCM, detection of toxic gases and explosives, microwave links over optical fibres, laser pumping for atomic clocks and cold atoms sensors
- Advanced IR photo-detectors

## ► Micro-electronics

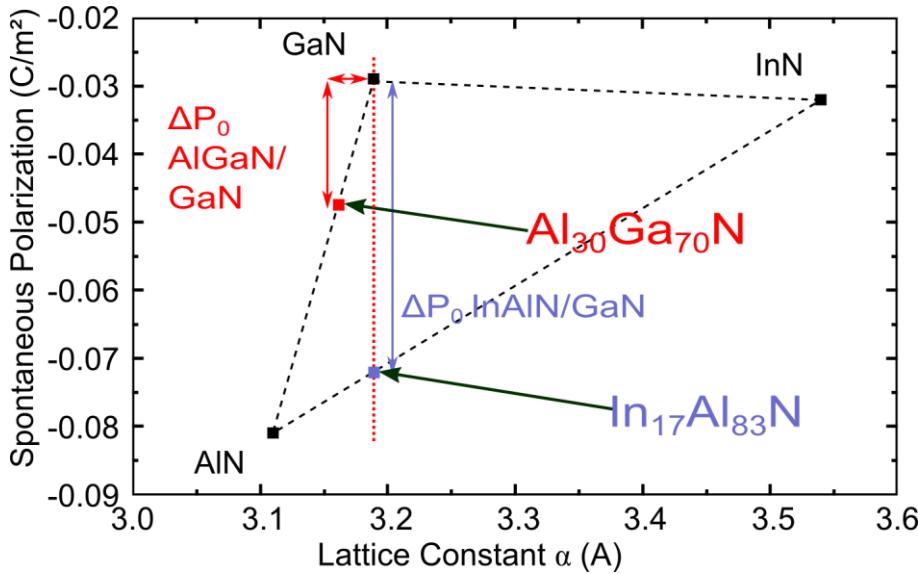
- GaN power HEMT MMIC technology for radars, electronic warfare, and wireless communication systems
- InP HBT technology for fast digital and mixed signal circuits : 40Gb/s and above front-end circuits, broadband ADCs, ...

*Thales Research and Technology  
Palaiseau*



*Alcatel-Lucent /Bell Labs Fr.  
Marcoussis*

# Motivations : Why AlInN/GaN HEMTs ?



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*Spontaneous polarization of GaN, InN and AlN  
compounds functions of lattice constant*

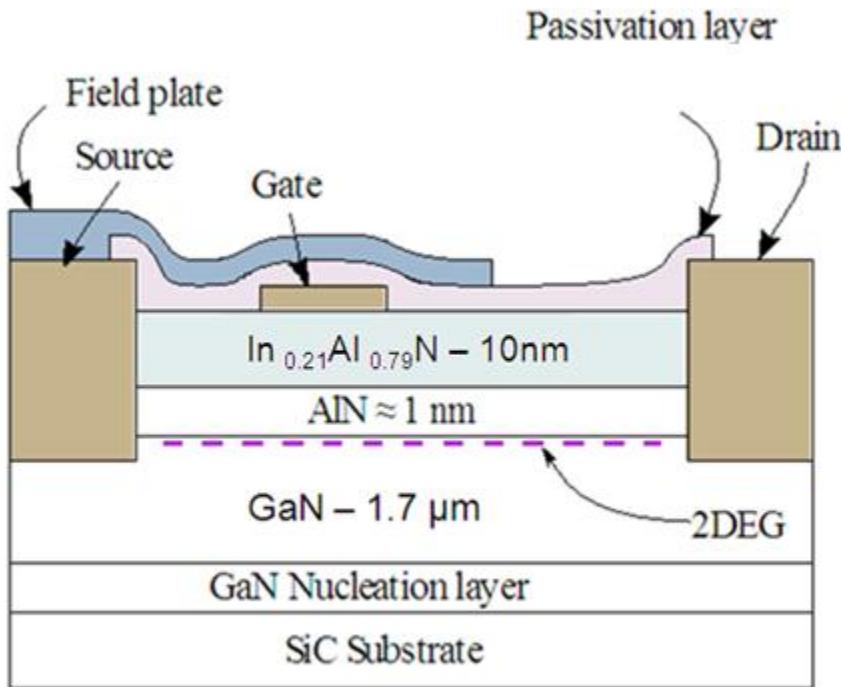
**In<sub>17</sub>Al<sub>83</sub>N/GaN :**  
- Spontaneous polarization without lattice mismatch

→ Spontaneous polarization higher :

More electrons density  
More power density

→ Lattice match :  
Less lag effects ?  
Better reliability ?

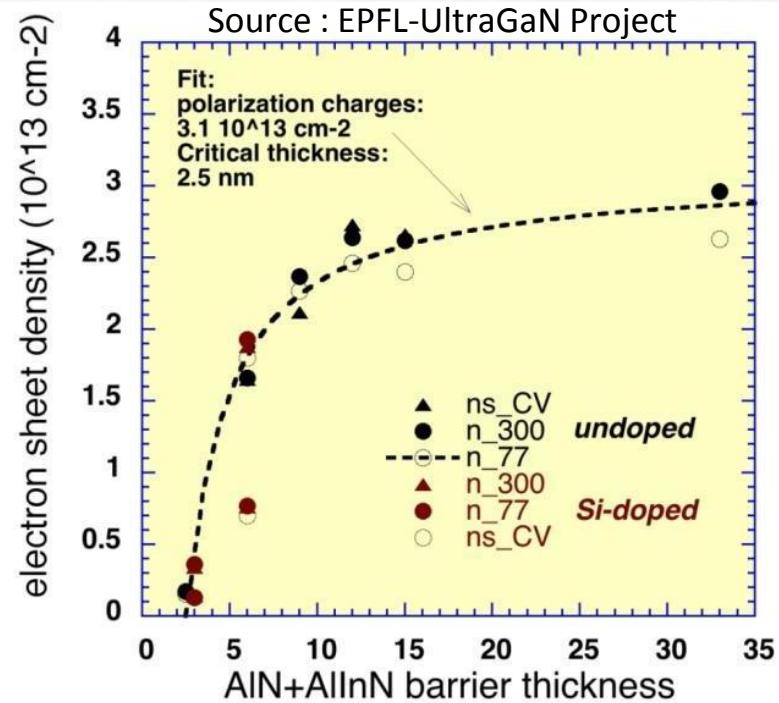
	$\Delta P_0$ (Cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Piezo (Cm <sup>-2</sup> )	Ns (cm <sup>-2</sup> )
Al <sub>30</sub> Ga <sub>70</sub> N/GaN	$-1.56 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$-0.98 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$1.58 \cdot 10^{13}$
In <sub>17</sub> Al <sub>83</sub> N/GaN	$-4.37 \cdot 10^{-2}$	0	$2.73 \cdot 10^{13}$



### Structure of studied HEMT

**AlN layer enhances sheet carrier mobility**

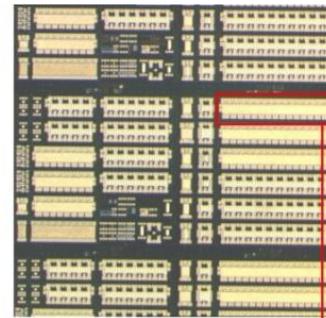
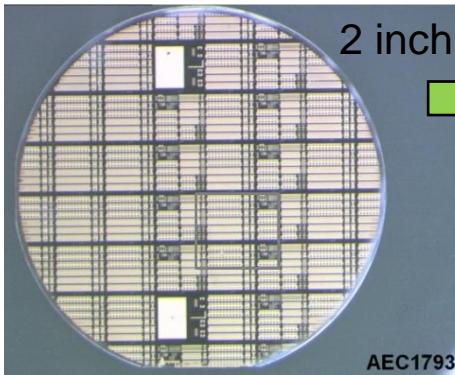
**Sheet resistance # 320 Ω/sq. – Sheet carrier density ns # 1.5E<sup>13</sup>cm<sup>-2</sup>**



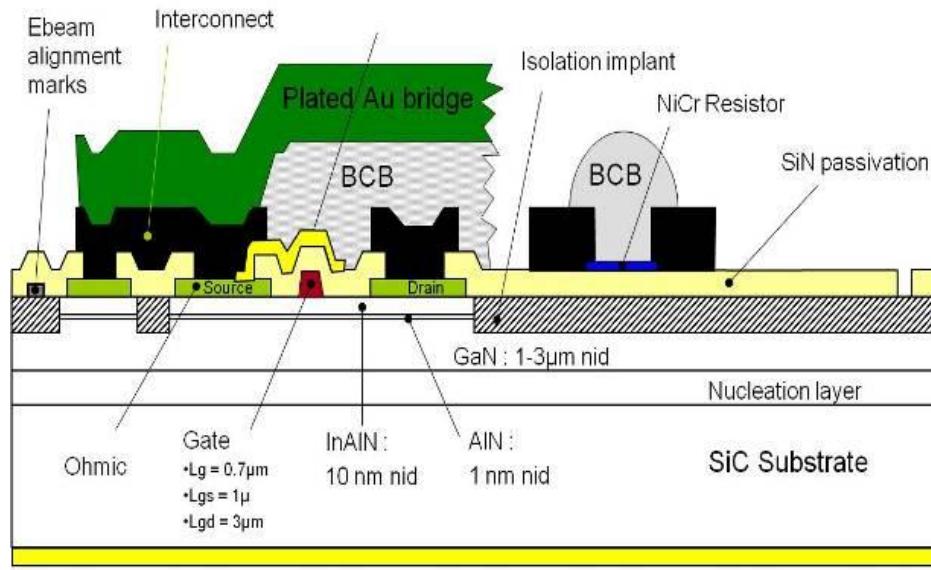
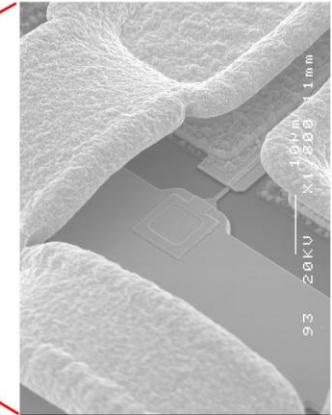
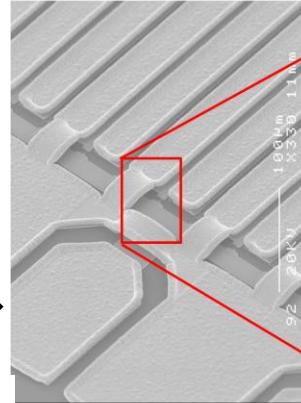
@ 5nm -> 50% of the charges

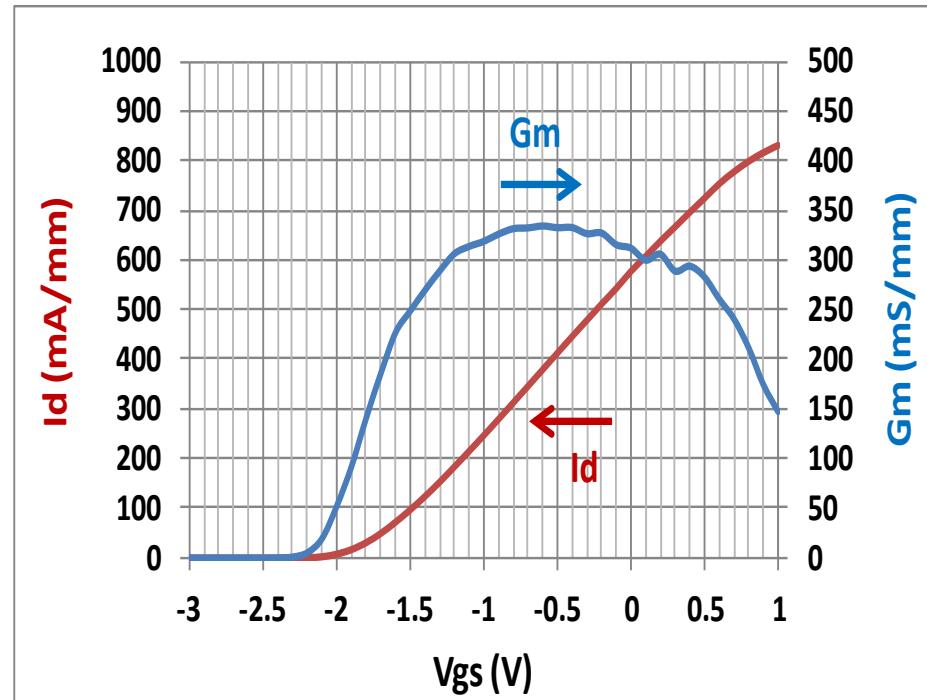
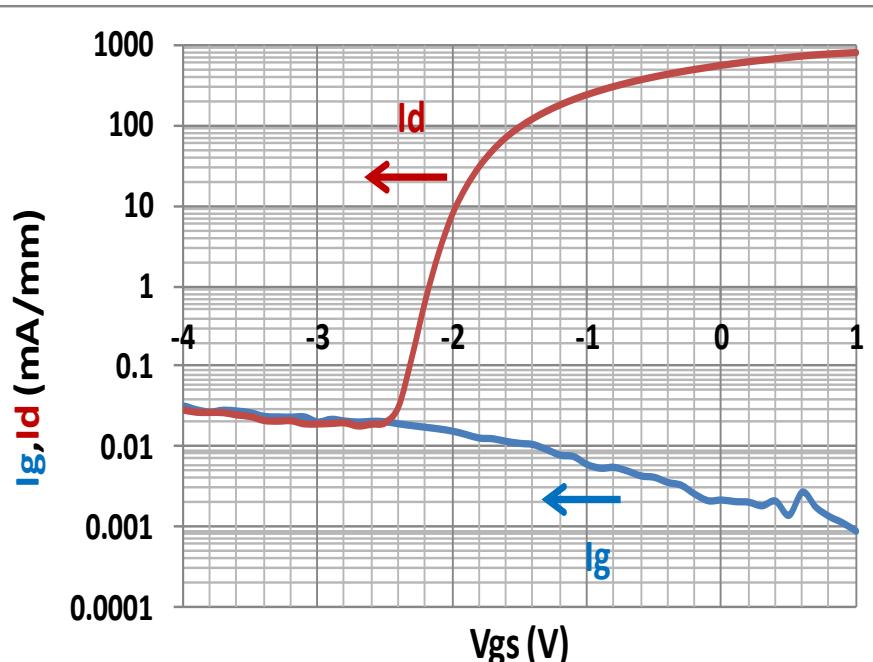
@ 11nm -> 85% of the charges

## ► Technology for S-Band Applications



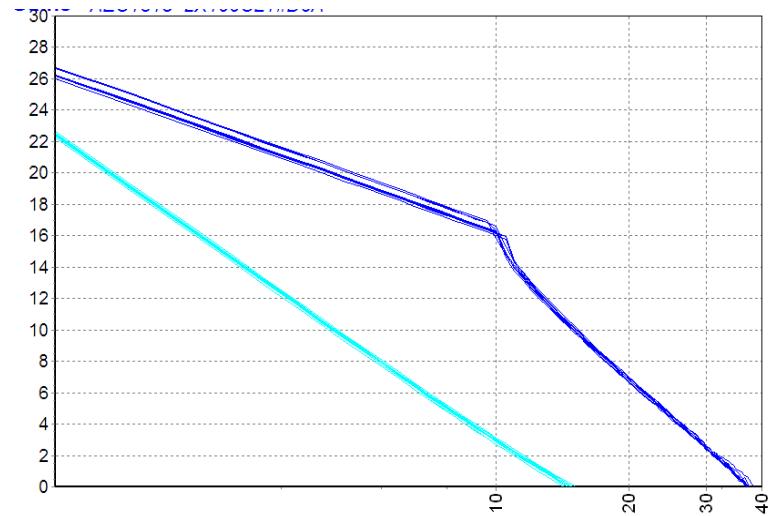
Wg=36mm, 90x400  $\mu\text{m}$ , 1mm x 5mm die





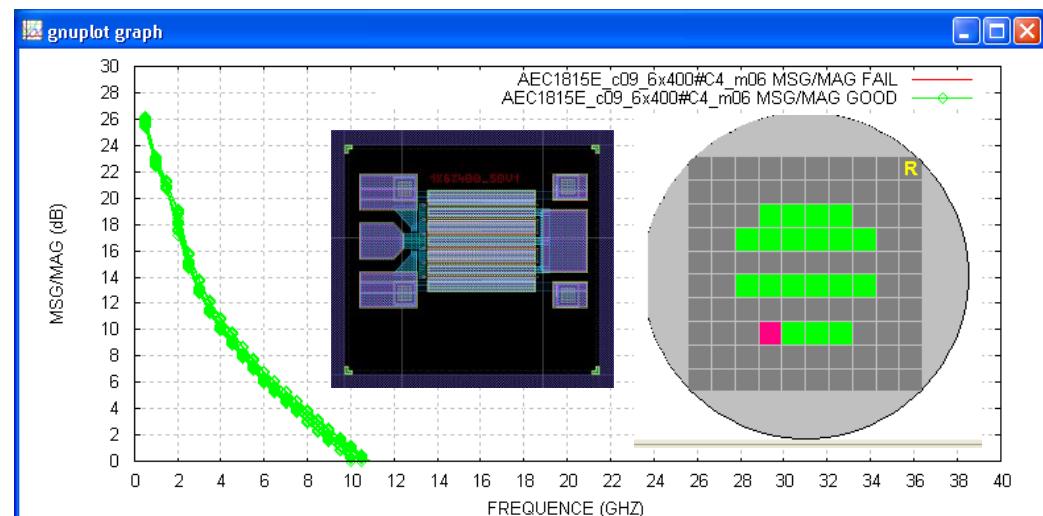
- ▶  $I_{dss} = 600 \text{ mA/mm} - I_{ds_{max}} = 800 \text{ mA/mm} @ V_{ds}=+1\text{V}$
- ▶  $G_{m_{max}} = 330 \text{ mS/mm} @ V_{gs}=-0.6\text{V}$
- ▶  $I_g < 20 \mu\text{A/mm} @ V_{ds}=10\text{V}$

# Small Signal Characterization



$F_T = 15 \text{ GHz} - F_{\text{MAG}} = 38 \text{ GHz}$

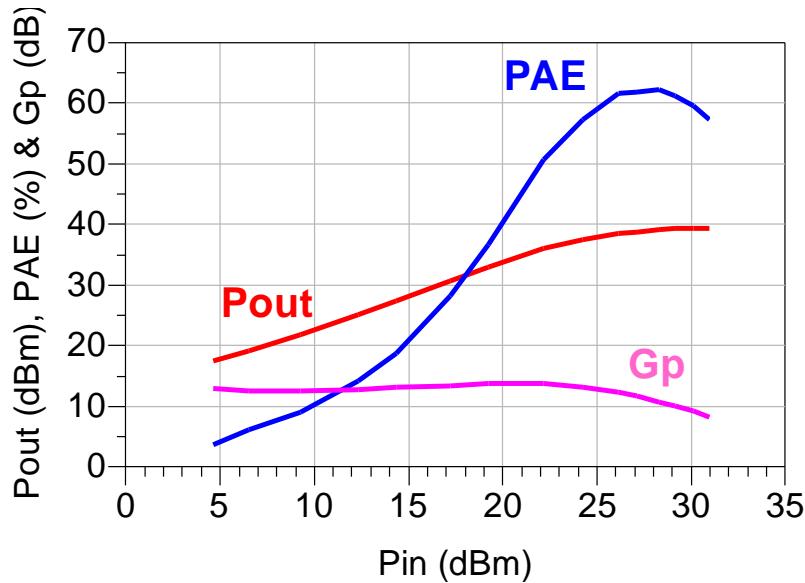
Gm # 300 mS/mm  
Gd # 3.2 mS/mm



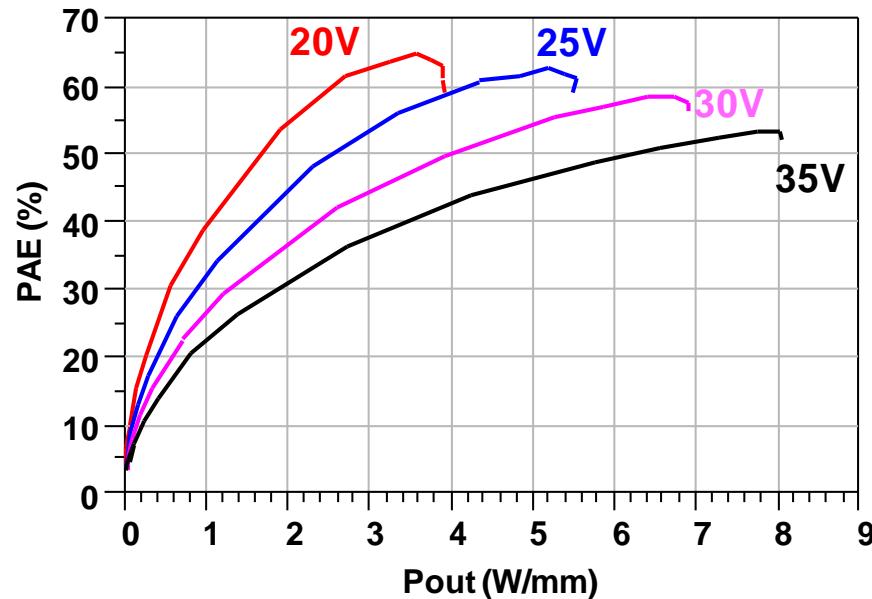
19 dB of MAG @ 2 GHz

C<sub>gs</sub> # 3.4 pF/mm  
C<sub>gd</sub> # 0.110 pF/mm  
C<sub>ds</sub> # 0.450 pF/mm

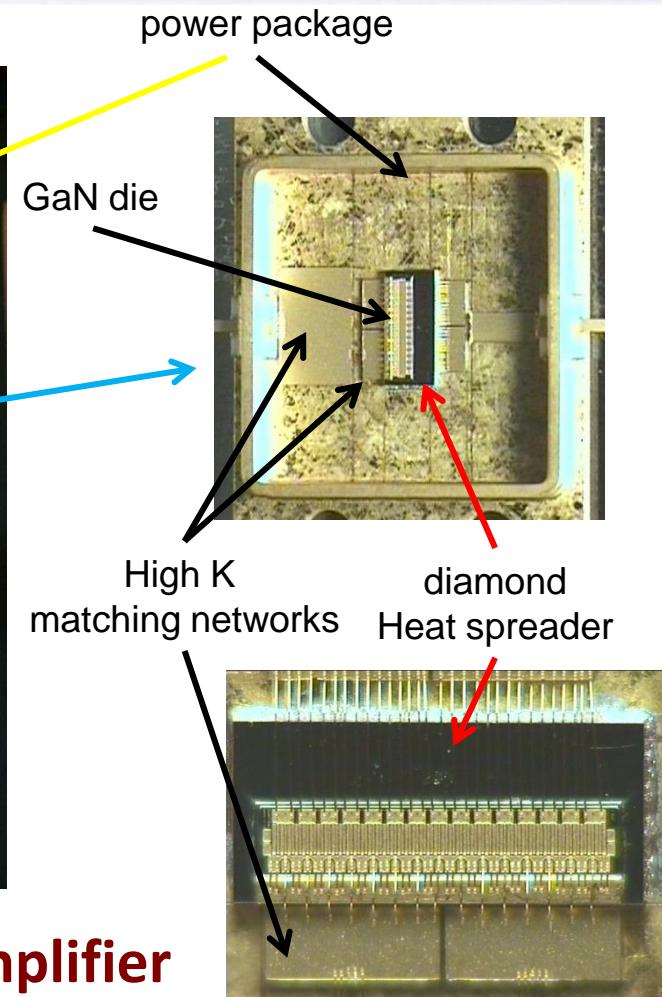
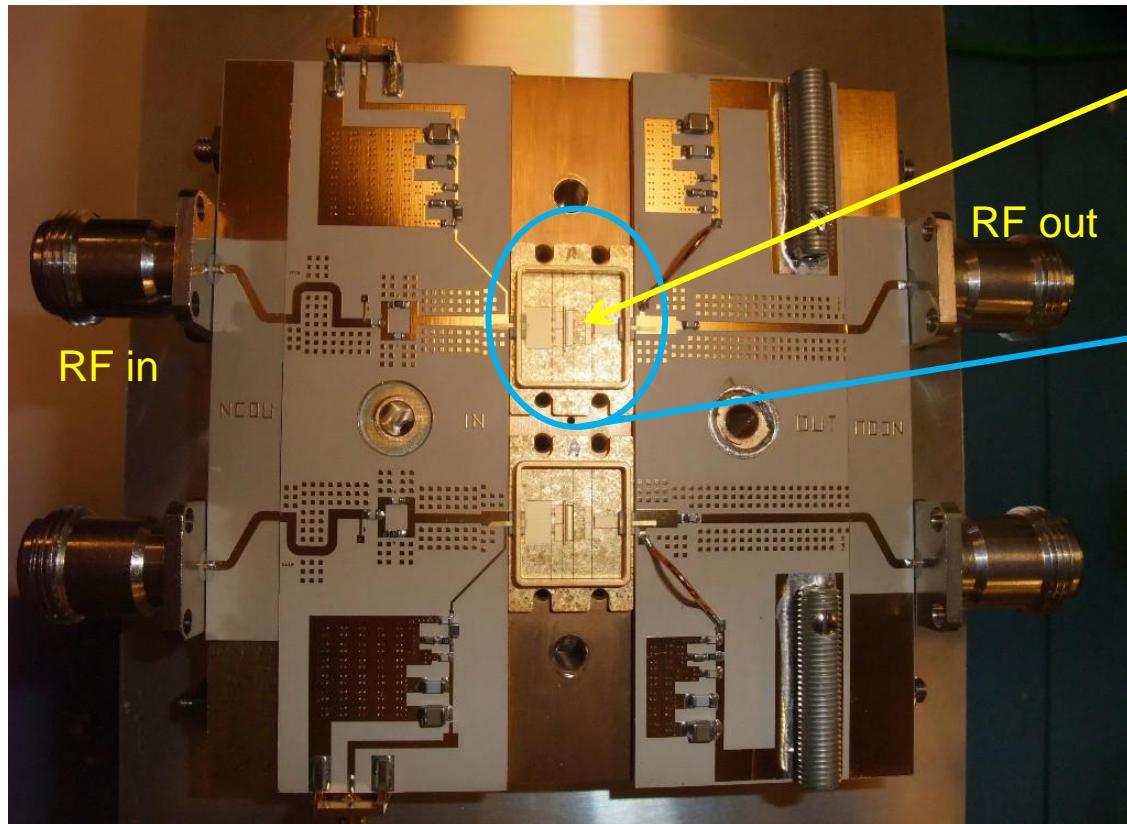
► On wafer large signal characterization : 2mm device @3.5 GHz



**Pout = 39dBm (8W - 4W/mm)  
with PAE = 62% and Gp=10.7dB  
(Vds0=20V – Ids0=60mA - Zl=17+j18 Ω)**



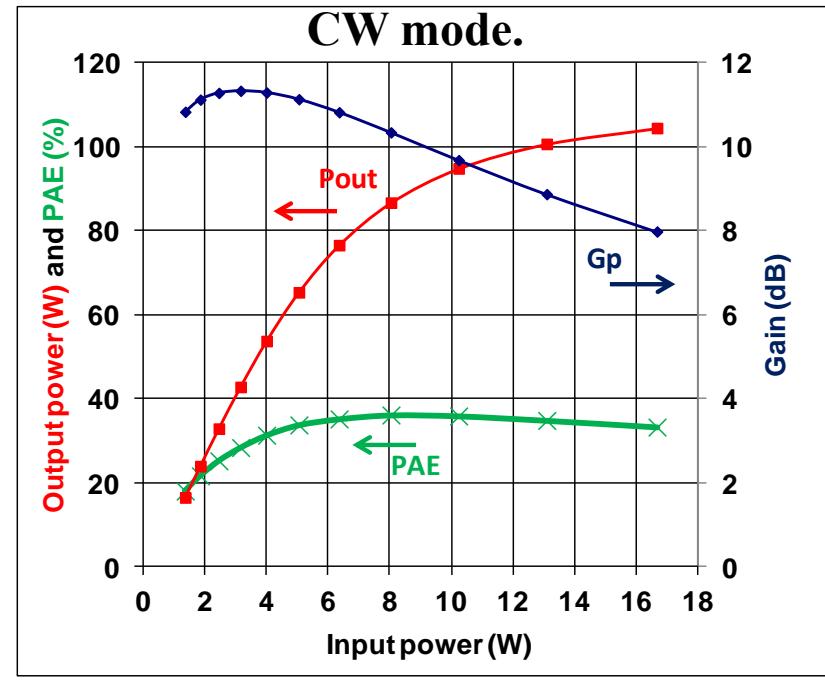
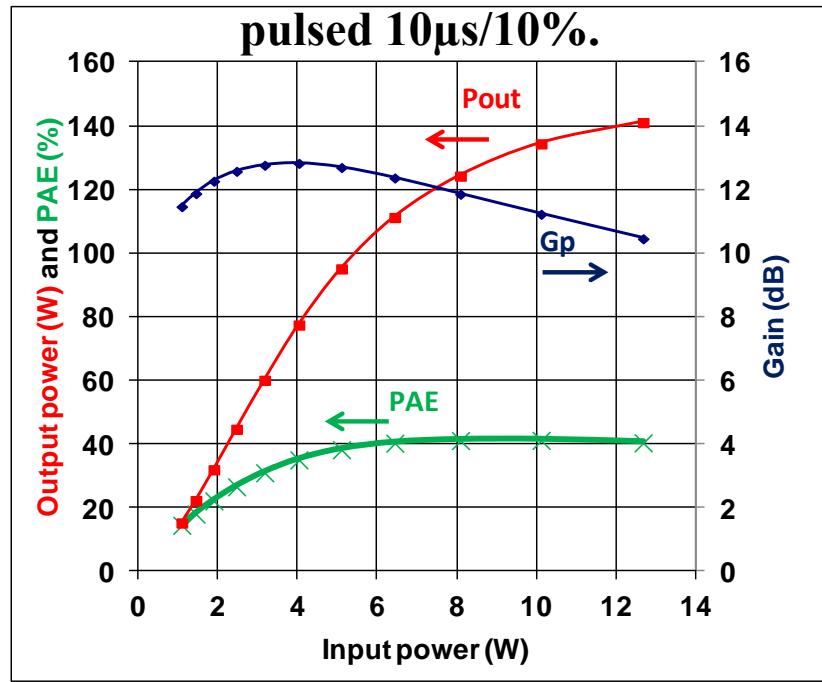
**Pout from 4 to 8W/mm with associated PAE from 62% to 53%  
(no re-tune at each vds)**



InAlN/GaN based Power amplifier

Can be measured in single ended or balanced configuration

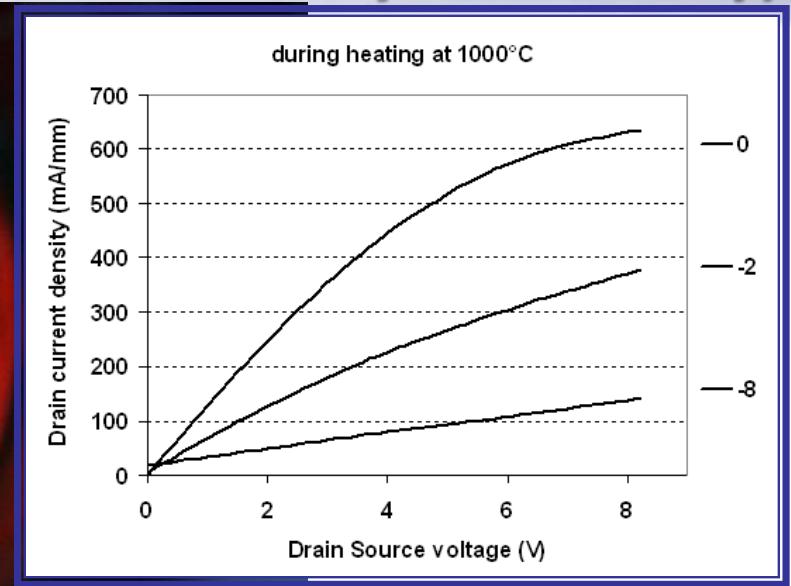
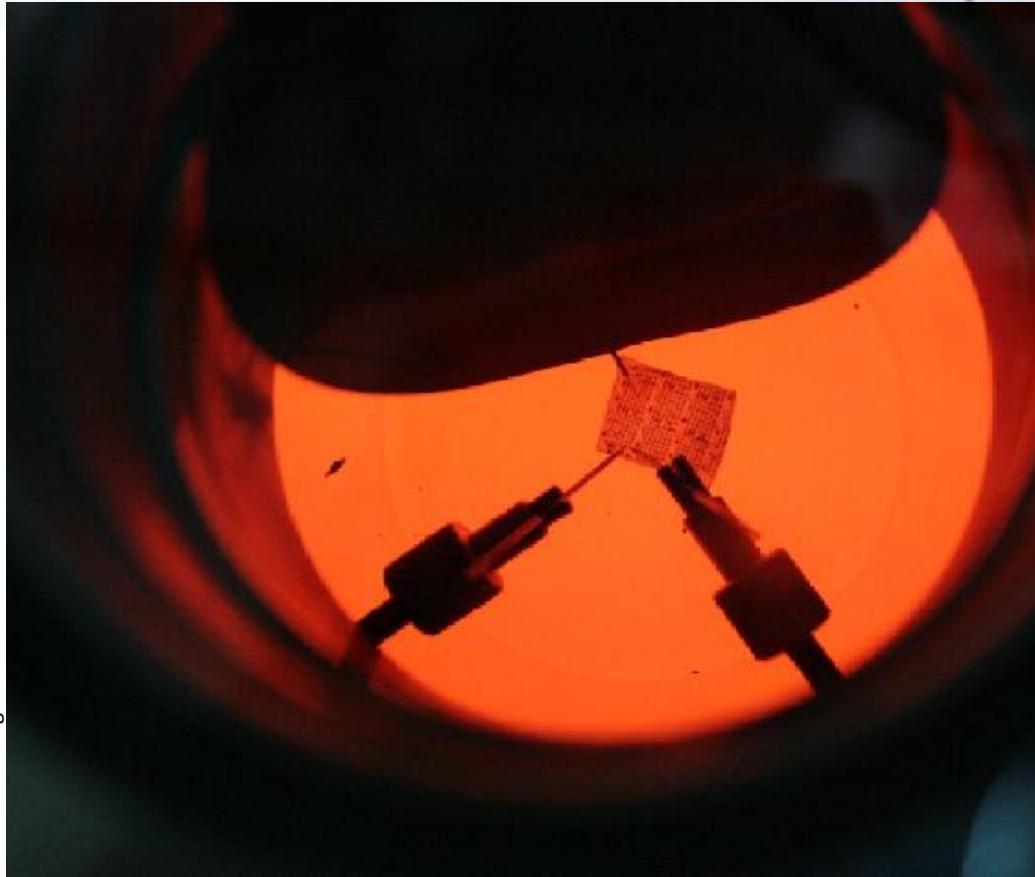
# L-Band (2GHz) High Power Packaged Amplifiers Measurements



**105W - CW reached (Pdiss = 4.5W/mm → Tchannel = 260°C )**

**140W - pulsed conditions ( Tchannel = 125°C)**

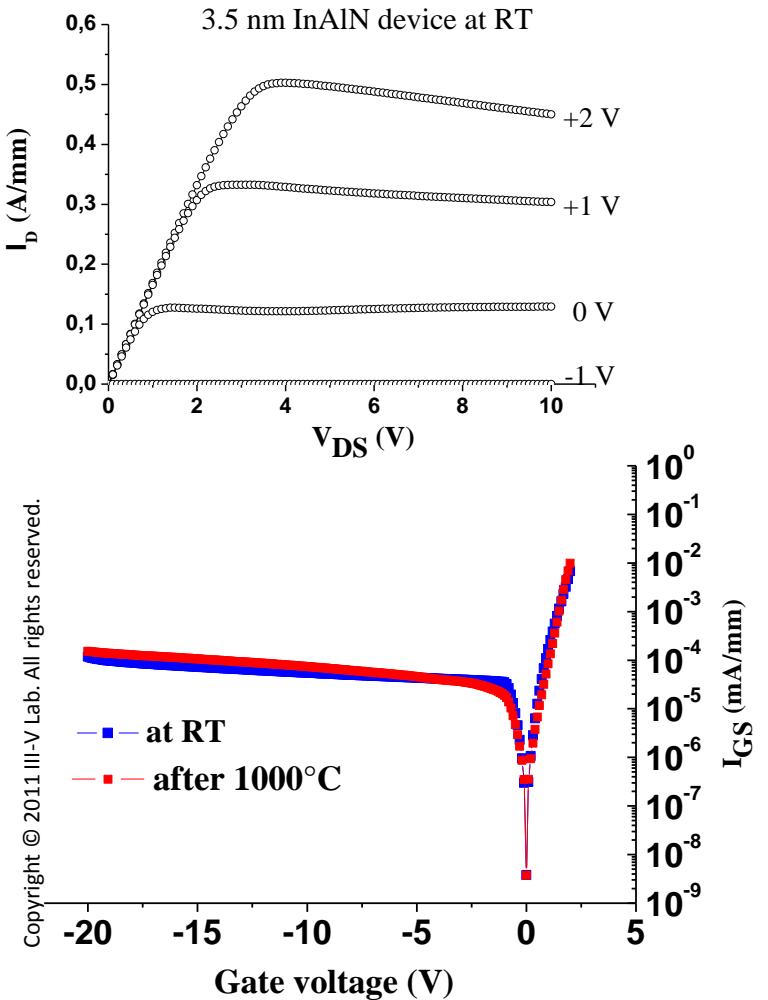
# High Temperature DC Measurements (ULM university – Germany)



**First time a transistor operates up to 1000 C !**

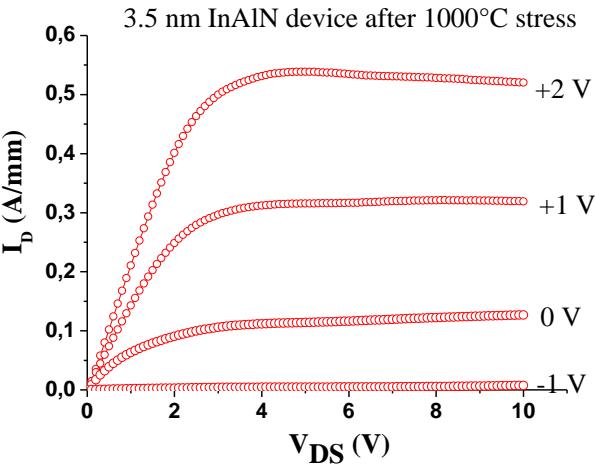


# Thermal stability of 3 nm barrier InAlN/GaN HEMTs



**Ultra thin barrier (few nm) InAlN/GaN heterostructure still working after 1000 C for 30min step.**

**Very promising for high robustness demanding applications.**



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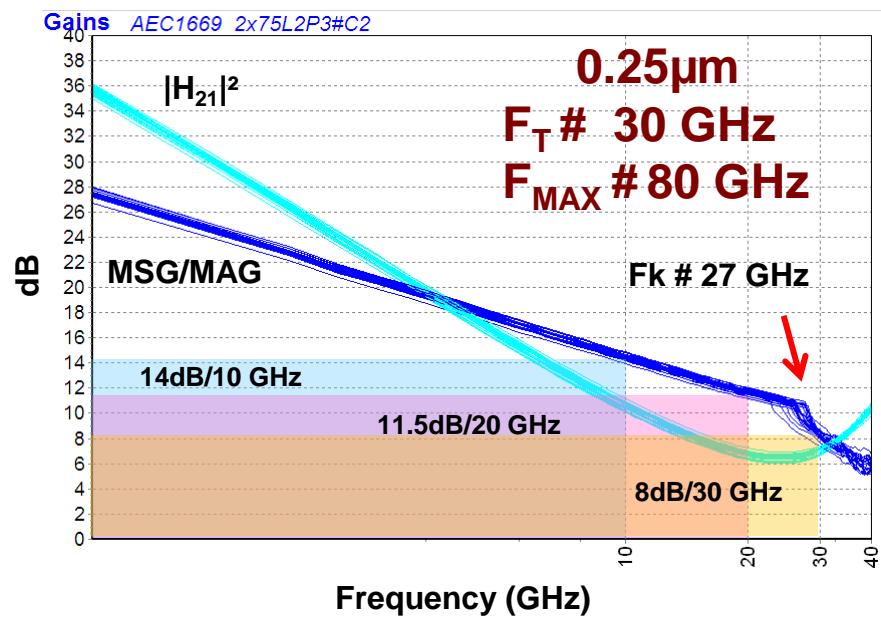
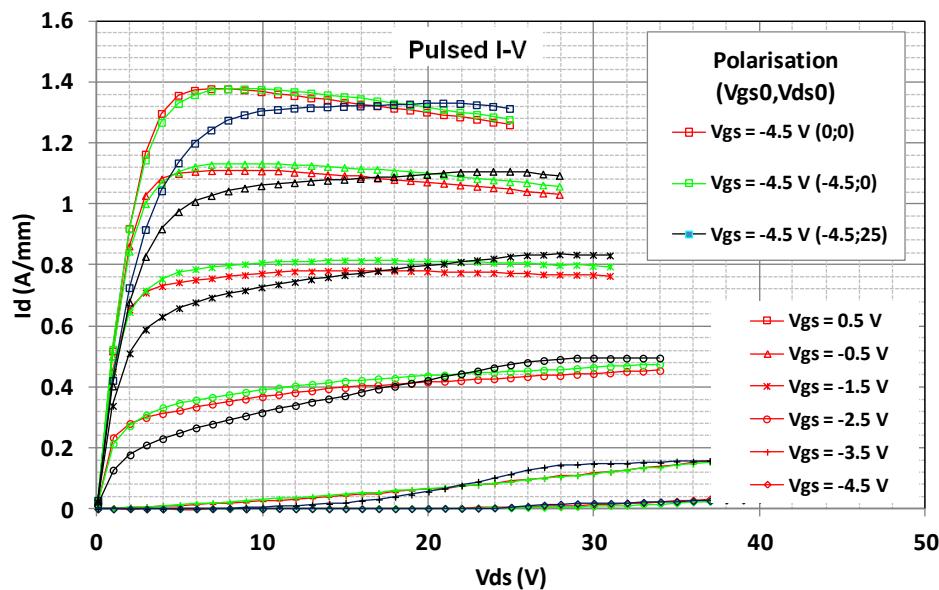


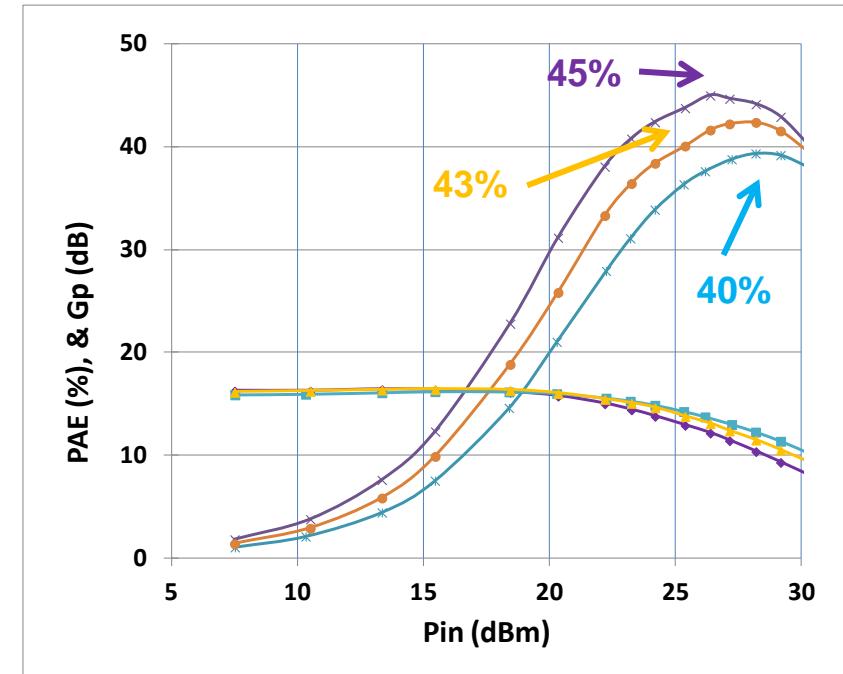
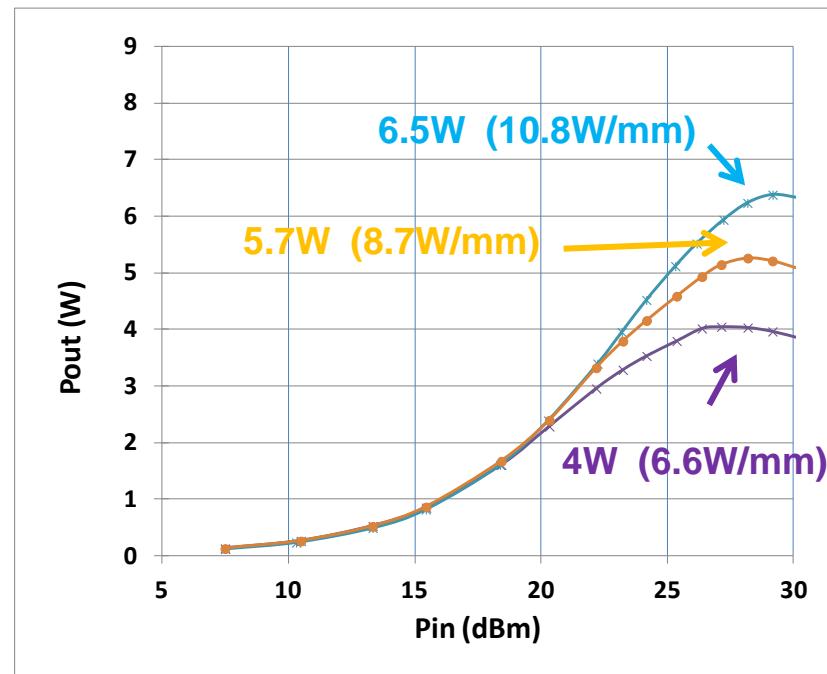
## ► Technology for X to Ka-Band Applications

$I_{dss} \sim 1.2\text{A/mm}$  and  $\sim 1.4\text{A/mm}$  @  $V_{gs} = 0.5\text{V}$

$G_m^{\max} \sim 450\text{mS/mm}$

$V_p \sim 3.8\text{V}$

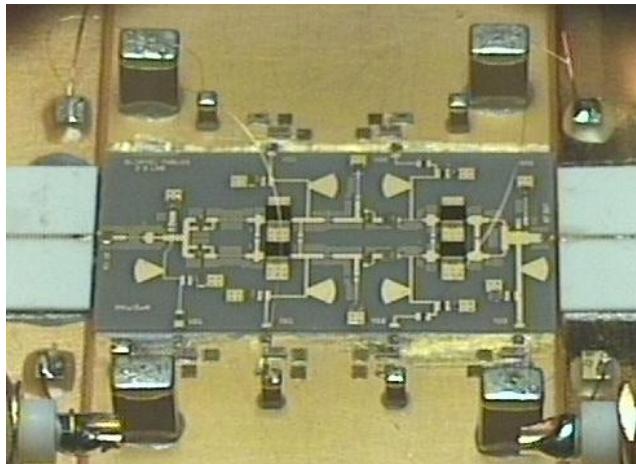
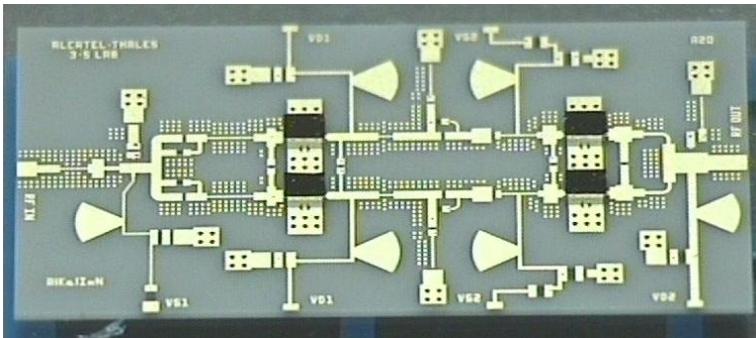




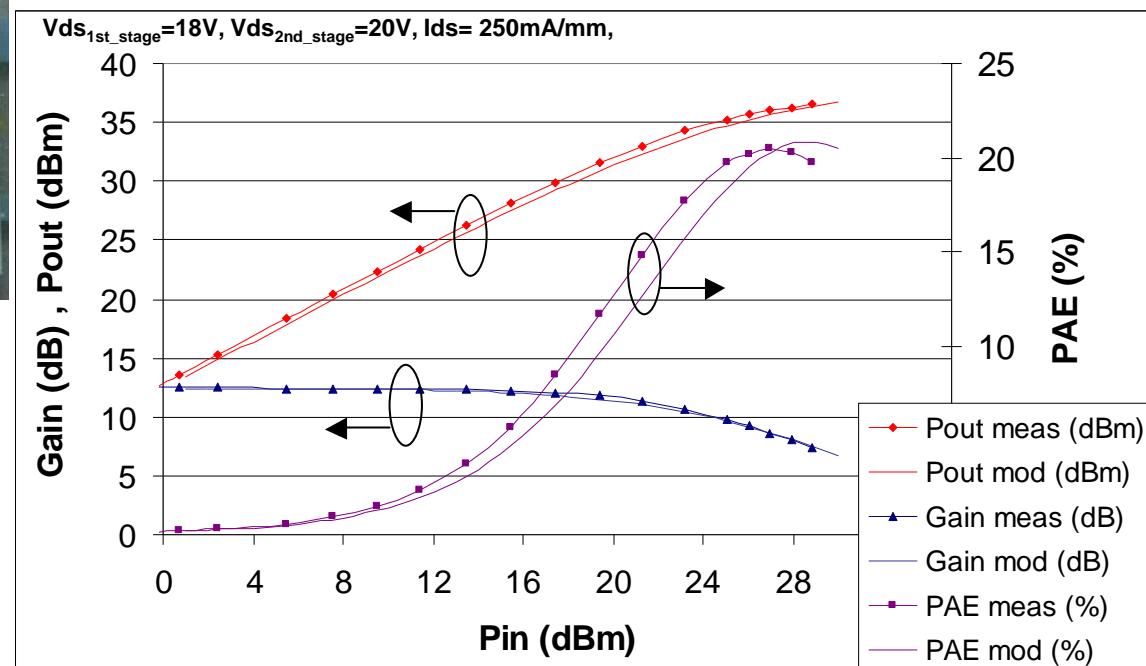
8x75µm - A-Class (500mA/mm)  $V_{gs0}=-2.1V$

**V<sub>ds</sub> from 20V to 30V**  
**Output power from 6.6W/mm to 10.8W/mm**  
**PAE from 45% to 40%**

# World first demonstration of 20 GHz CW InAlN/GaN Power amplifier



# 20 GHz AlInN/GaN amplifier In test JIG

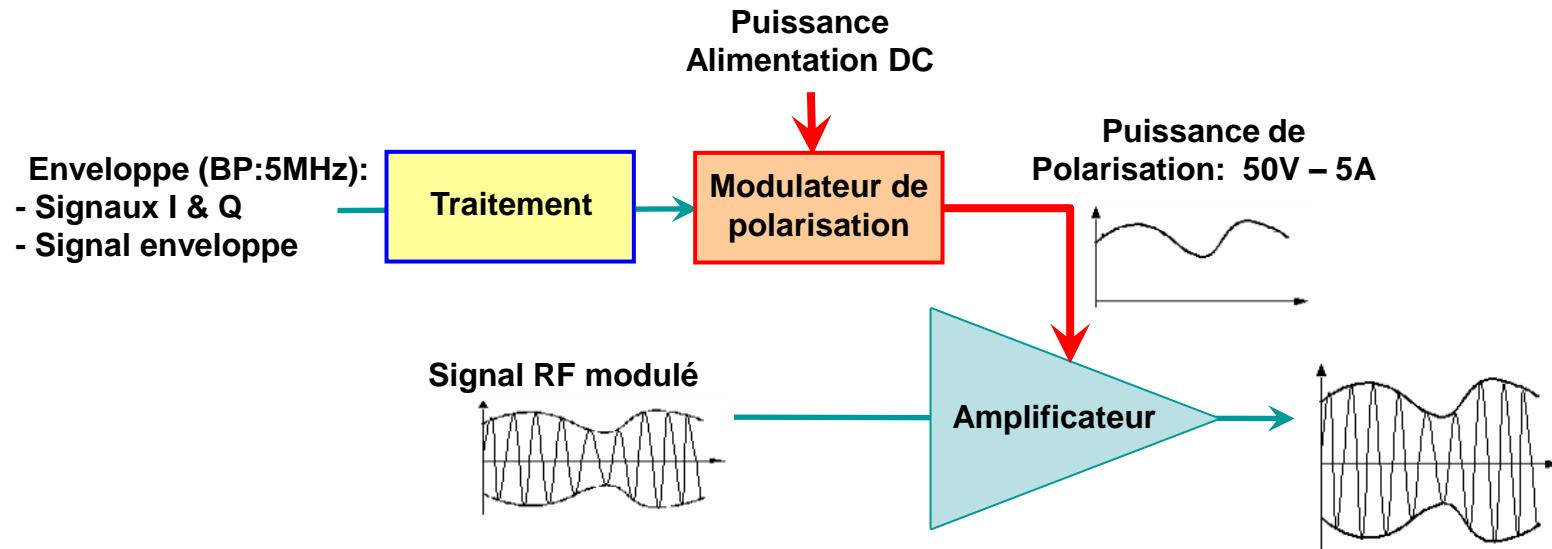


**20GHz : Pout = 4.5W with 20% PAE and  
12B of linear gain**

### Good comparison with the simulation

## ► Technology for Fast Switching Applications

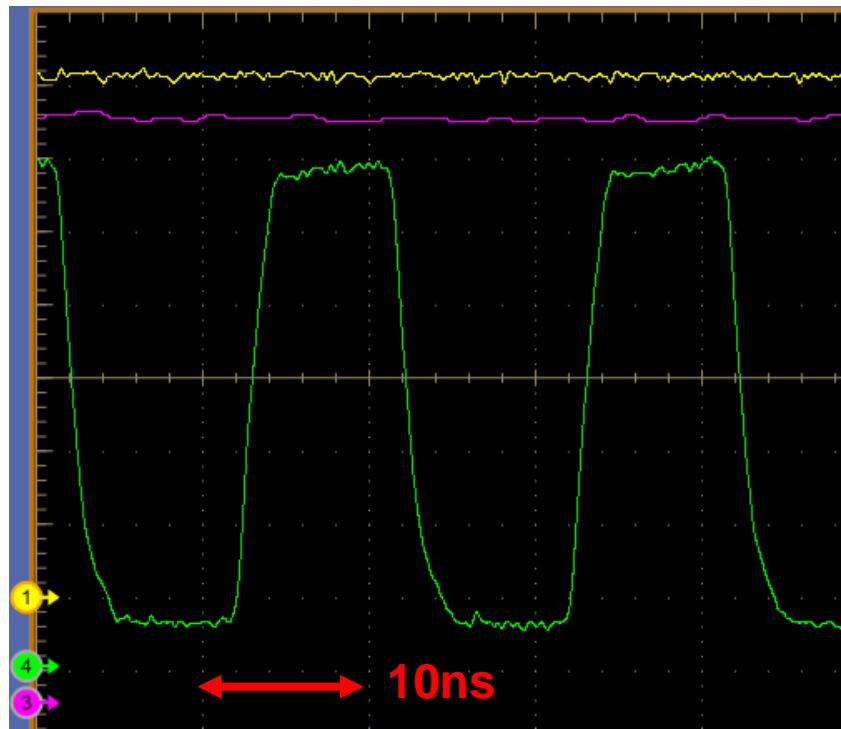
## Enveloppe Tracking



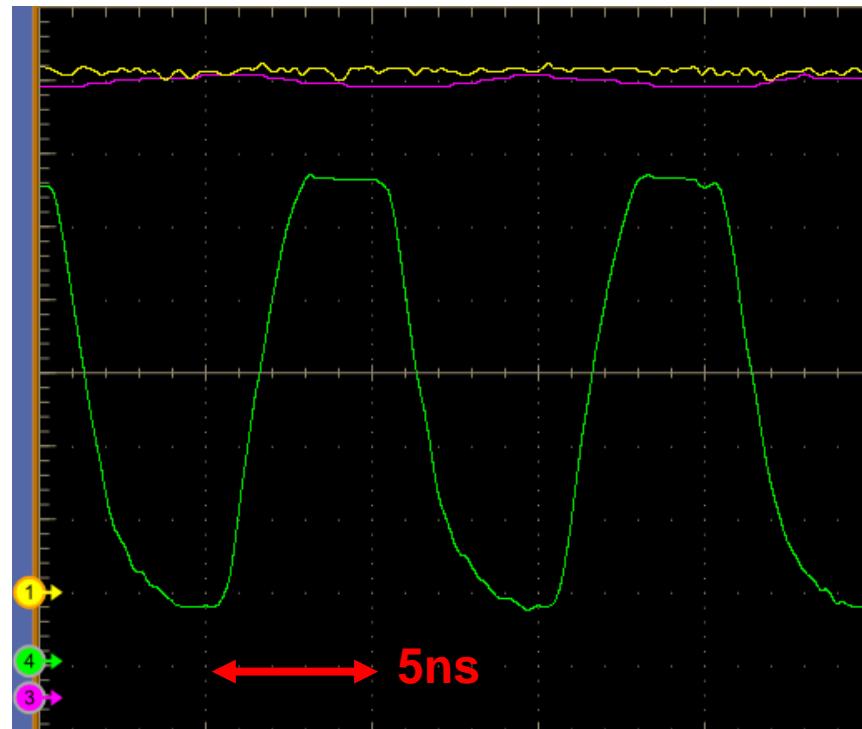
Mesures à  $V_{dd}=50V$ ,  $f_{commut}=50$  &  $100MHz$ 

## ► Mesures:

- Rch=500 Ohms,  $V_{dd} = 50V$ , DC = 50%



Fcommut= 50 MHz



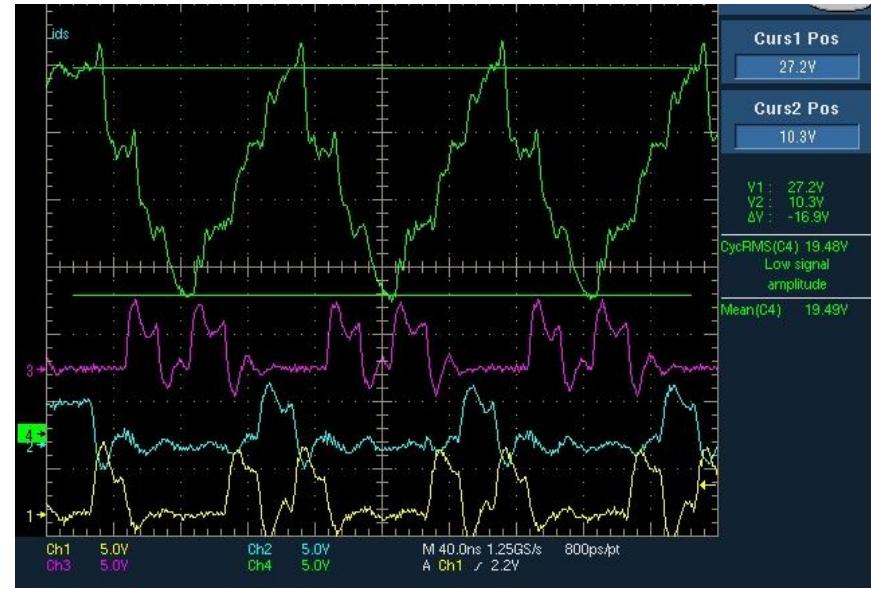
Fcommut=100MHz

► Mesures d'un signal sinusoïdal → fcommutation=6\*Fenveloppe

Fenv=3MHz (Fc=18MHz)



Fenv=8MHz (Fc=48MHz)

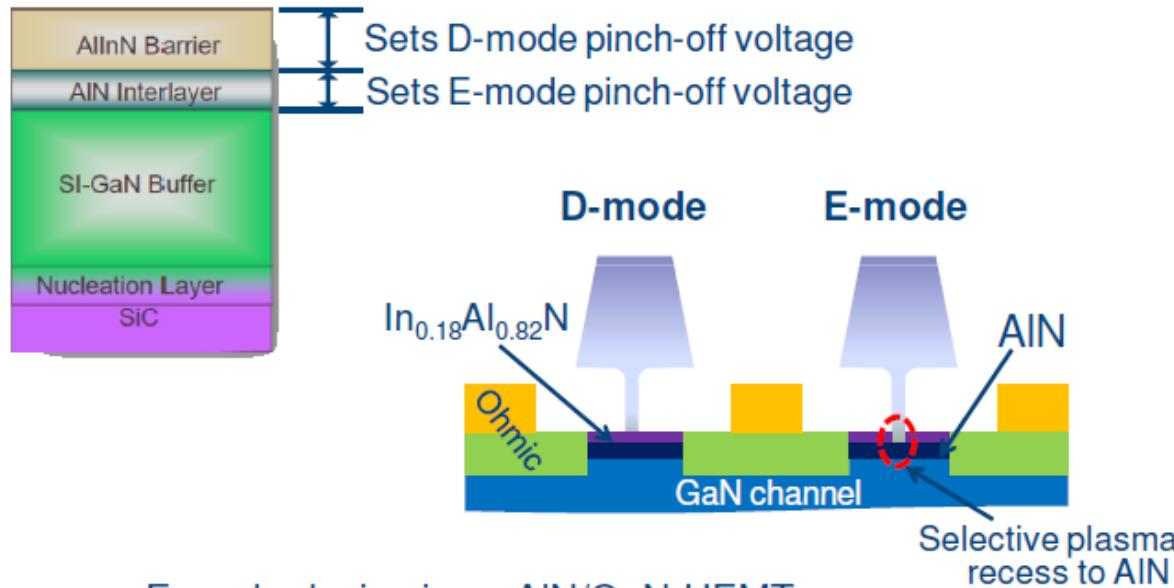


## ► Technology for Mixed-Signal Applications

TRIQUINT &amp; University of Notre-Dame



## InAlN/AIN/GaN E/D Approach



- E-mode device is an AlN/GaN HEMT
- InAlN provides low access resistance

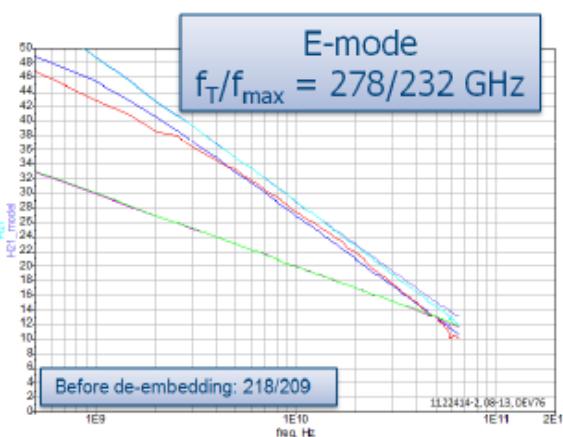
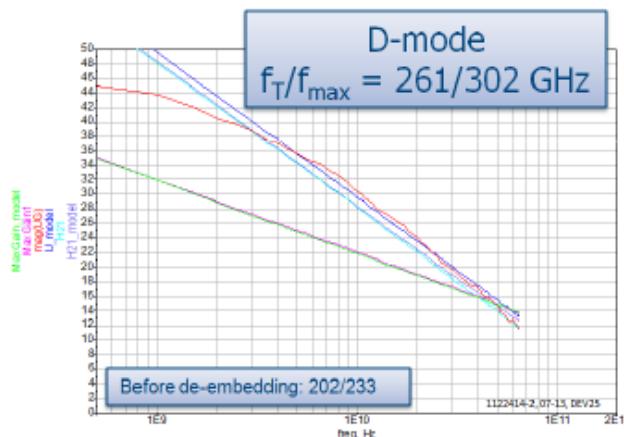
TRIQUINT &amp; University of Notre-Dame



## Small Signal Characteristics

*Devices from same wafer*

$I_g = 30 \text{ nm}$ ,  $I_{sd} = 160 \text{ nm}$ ,  $2 \times 50 \mu\text{m}$



	FT4(GHz)	Fmax(GHz)	Gm(mS)	Cgs (fF)	Cgd(fF)	Ri (ohm)	Rg(ohm)	Rs(ohm)	Rd(ohm)
0713_#25	D-mode	261	302	118	52	9	4.8	6	4
0813_#76	E-mode	278	232	155	54	17	6.6	6	2.6

**Merci de votre attention !**

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