

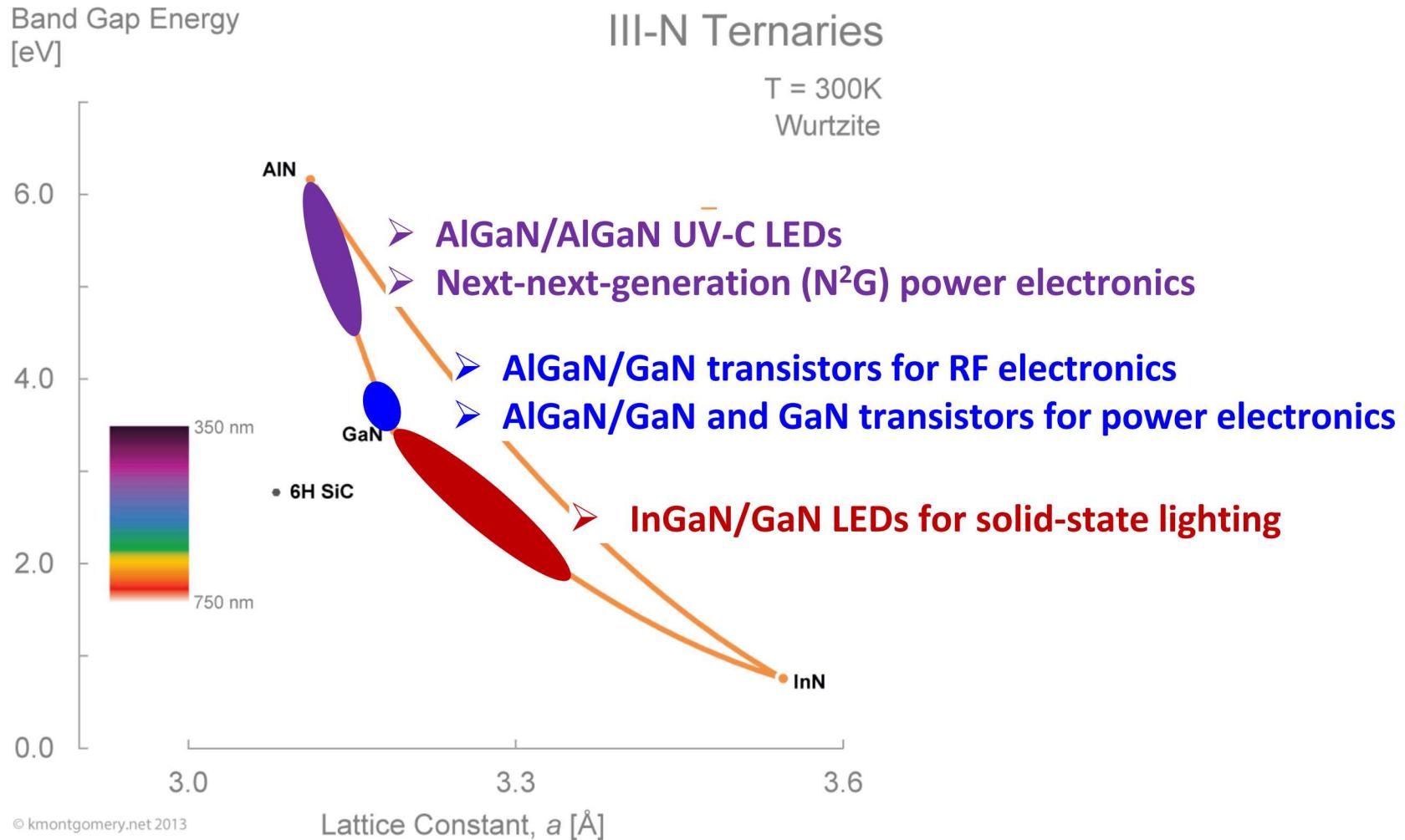
# **Wide Bandgap Nitrides for Efficiency: Doping and Defects**

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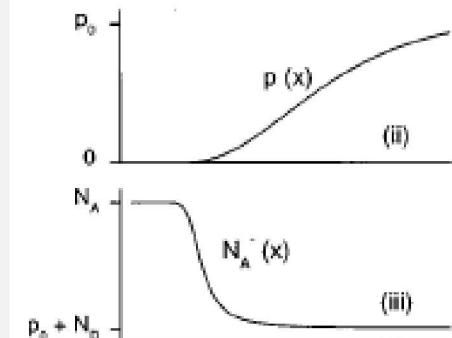
# Why III-N's?



➤ Persistent III-N challenges: doping and defects

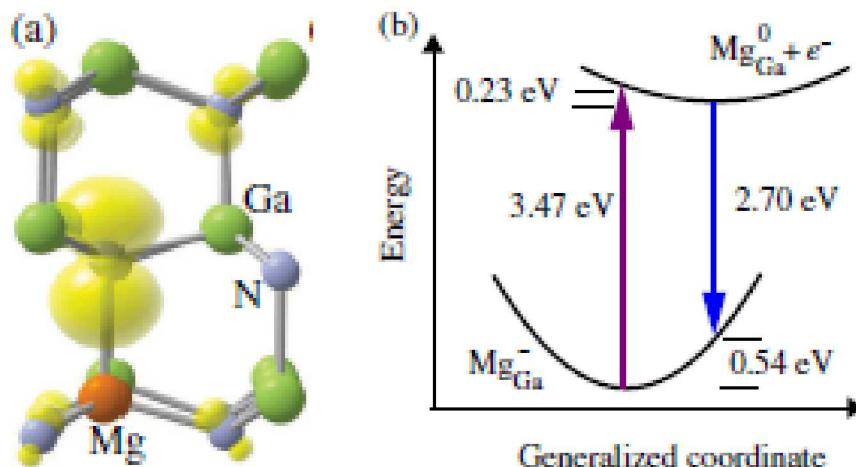
# P-type Mg dopant in GaN is actually a deep level

- $E_a$  for  $Mg_{Ga}$   $\sim 200$  meV from  $E_v$
- $p < 5 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3} \ll [\text{Mg}]$  in quasi-neutral region
  - Serious limitation for bipolar devices (LEDs, LDs, BJTs, PV)
- $p \ll N_{A^-}$  near depletion region
  - Invalidates depletion approximation
- $p$ -GaN behaves as a heavily doped junction and lightly doped bulk



Kozody et al. JAP 87 770 1999

- $Mg_{Ga}$  is not hydrogenic but more like an  $AX$  center
- “Shallow” acceptor gives rise to broad, deep level luminescence



Lyons et al. PRL 108 156403 2012

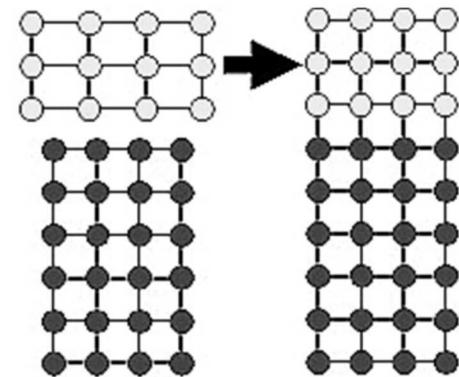
# Crystal defects limit InGaN/GaN LED efficiency

## Defects incorporate with large density in InGaN/GaN

- Highly mis-matched epitaxy and extended defects
- Growth conditions tradespace and impurities
- Likely contributor to InGaN/GaN “green-yellow gap”

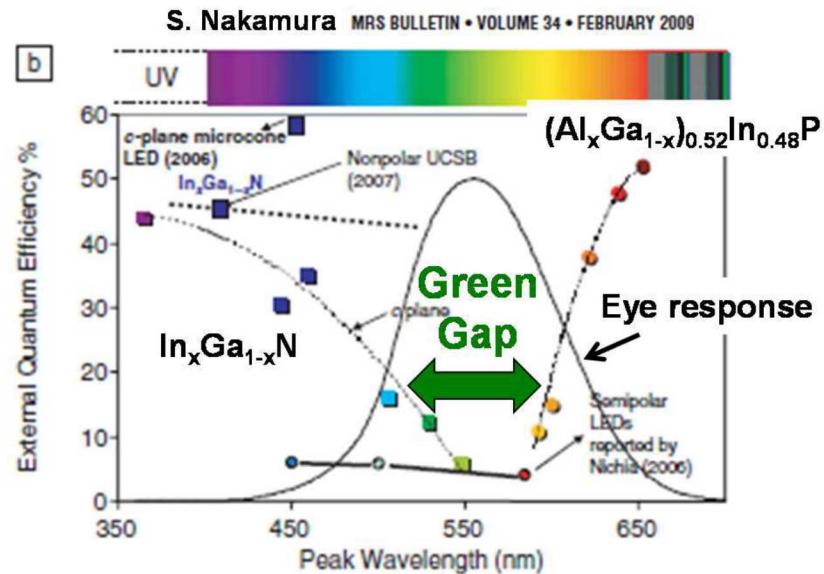
## Mis-matched epitaxy and strain

InGaN

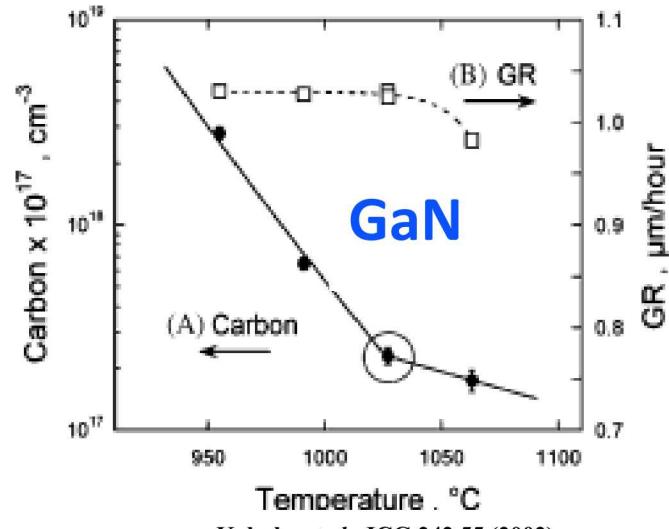


GaN

## Radiative efficiency InGaN/GaN LEDs

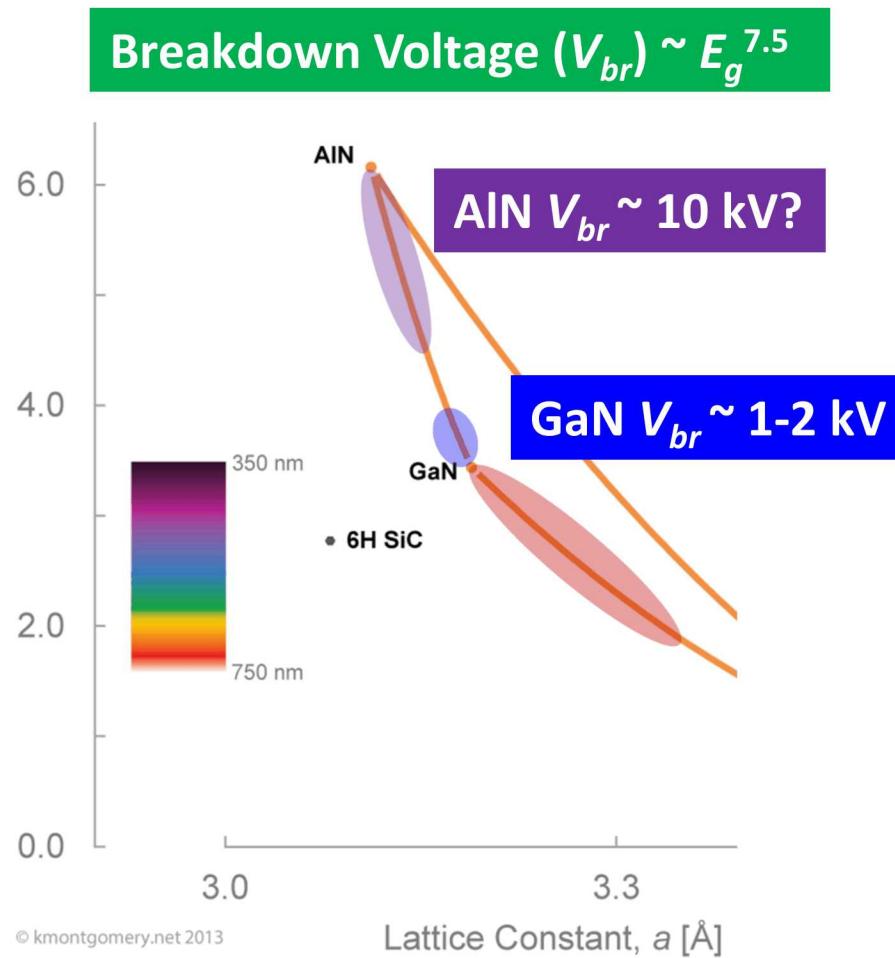


## Non-ideal growth conditions



Koleske *et al.*, JCG 242 55 (2002)

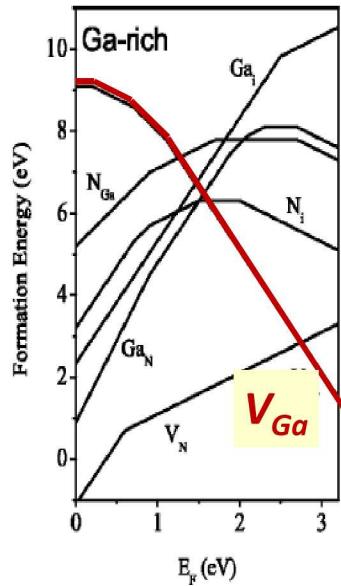
# Ultra-wide band gaps: Next frontier of power electronics



- Killer App: Ultra-wide band gap (UWBG) semiconductors ( $E_g > 4$  eV) could dramatically improve SWaP-C in high power systems
- Problems of doping and defects are fundamentally linked in UWBGs

# Theory: UWBGs self-compensate by native defect formation

## GaN defect formation

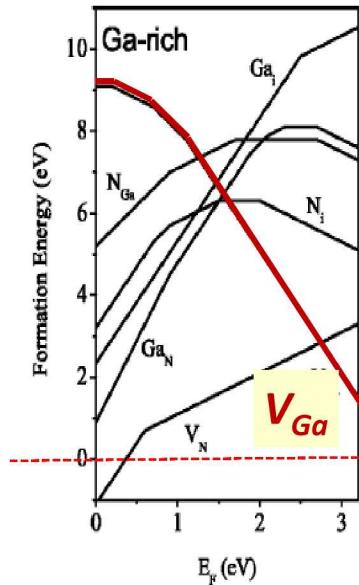


Appl. Phys. Rev.: C. G. Van de Walle and J. Neugebauer

- Compensating defects become more favorable with increasing  $E_g$
- Carrier capture reduces defect formation energy by  $\sim E_g$

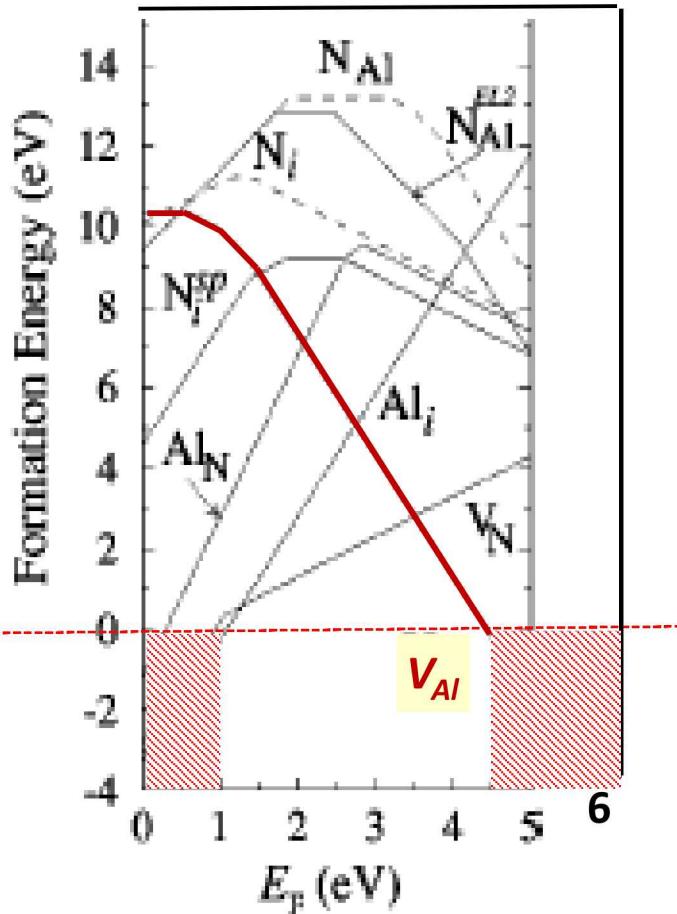
# Theory: UWBGs self-compensate by native defect formation

GaN defect formation



Appl. Phys. Rev.: C. G. Van de Walle and J. Neugebauer

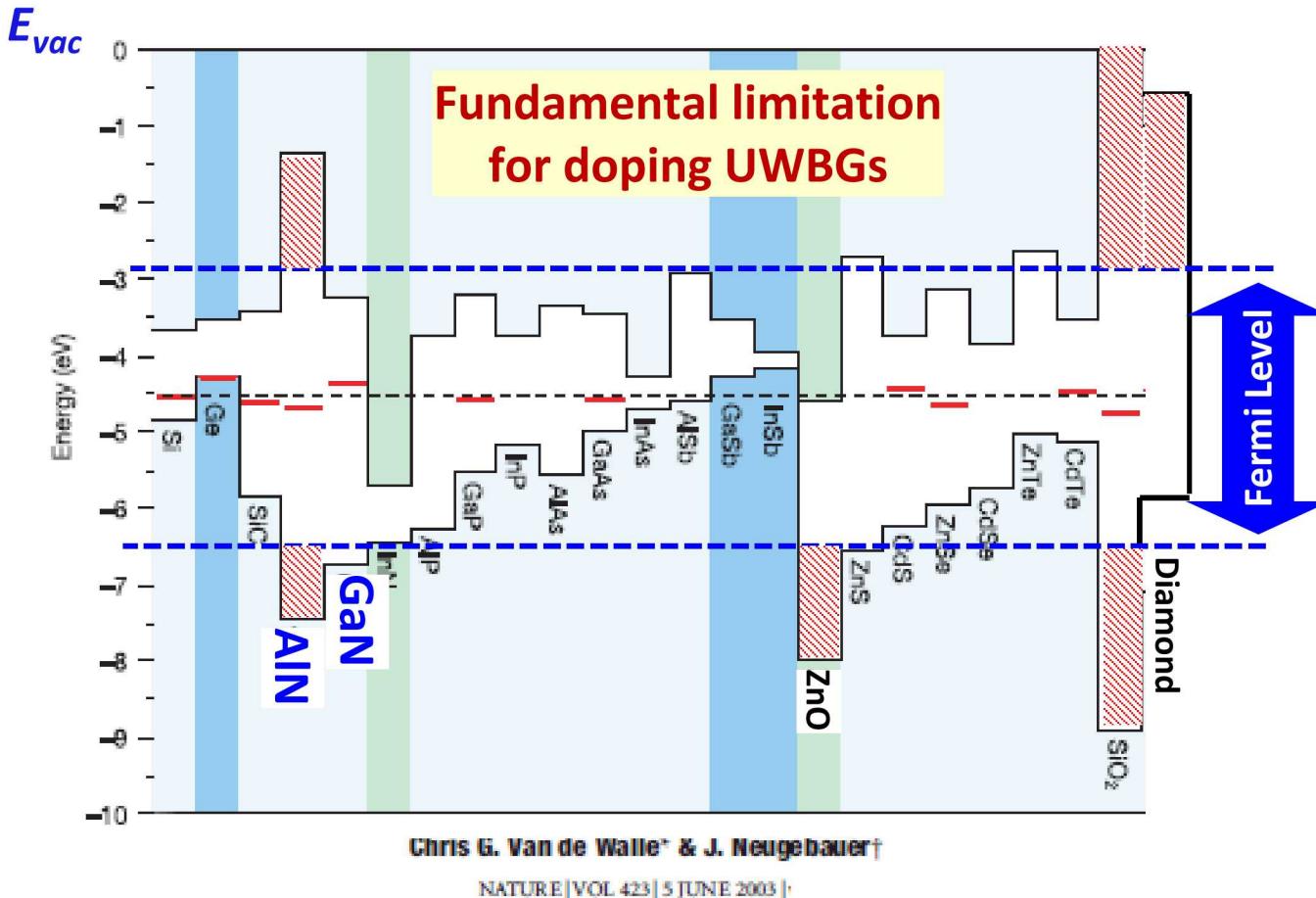
AlN defect formation



C. Stampfl<sup>1</sup> and C. G. Van de Walle<sup>2</sup>  
PHYSICAL REVIEW B, VOLUME 65, 155212

- Vacancy formation energy becomes negligibly small for UWBGs
- Defect formation pins  $E_f$  and completely compensates dopants

# Inefficacious doping in UWBGs is a universal problem



- Fermi Level bound within  $\sim 2$  eV of the charge neutrality level ( $E_{vac} - 4.5\text{ eV}$ )<sup>1,2</sup>
- Explains UWBG doping asymmetry or inefficacy
- At what Al composition does AlGaN cease to be a semiconductor?
- Why? Rampant defect formation? Deep dopants? Both?