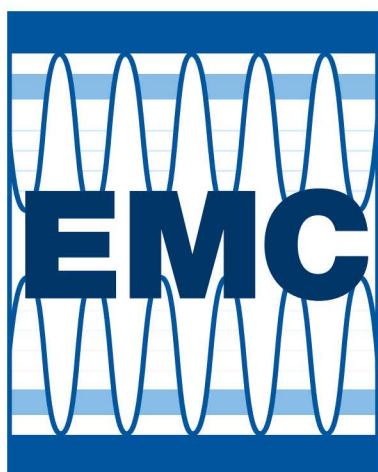


Exceptional service in the national interest



***In-Operando* Imaging of Field Spreading and Carrier Transport in GaN-Based pin Diodes**

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59th Electronic Materials Conference
University of Notre Dame
South Bend, IN
June 28-30, 2017

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³**Quora Technology, Inc., Santa Clara, CA**

⁴**ARPA-E, US DOE, Washington, DC**



Application space for GaN in power electronics

high power • high temperature • high frequency • low power losses • low weight and volume

Data Centers



gizmodo.com

Aerospace



nasa.gov

Energy



ge.com solarcity.com energy.gov

Transportation



tesla.com

Consumer Electronics

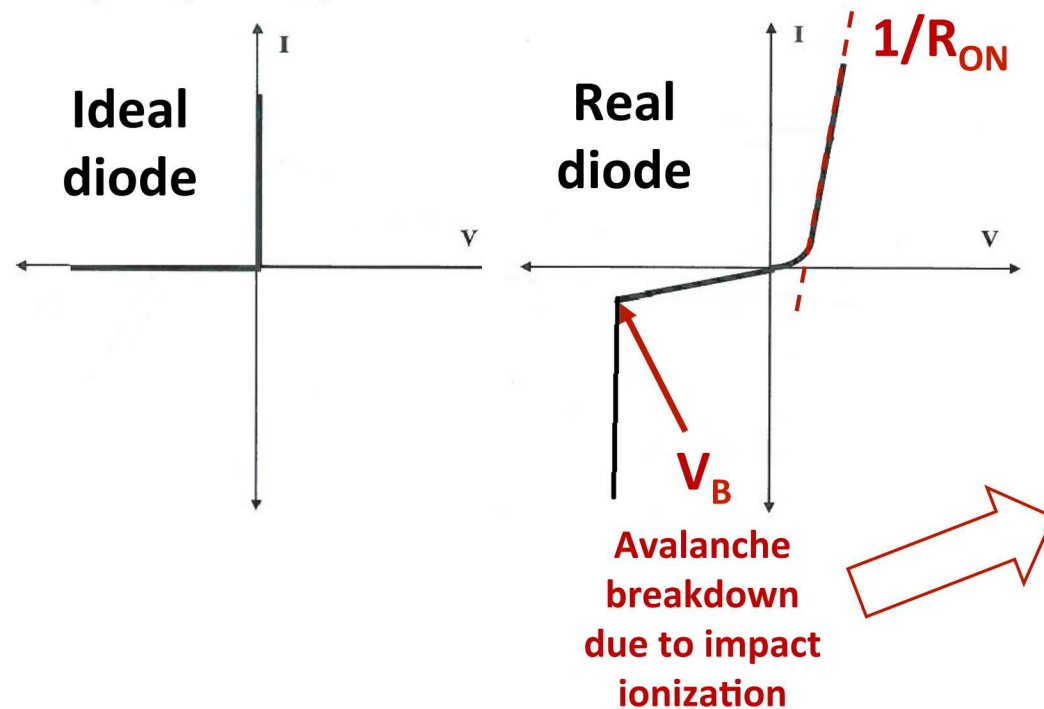
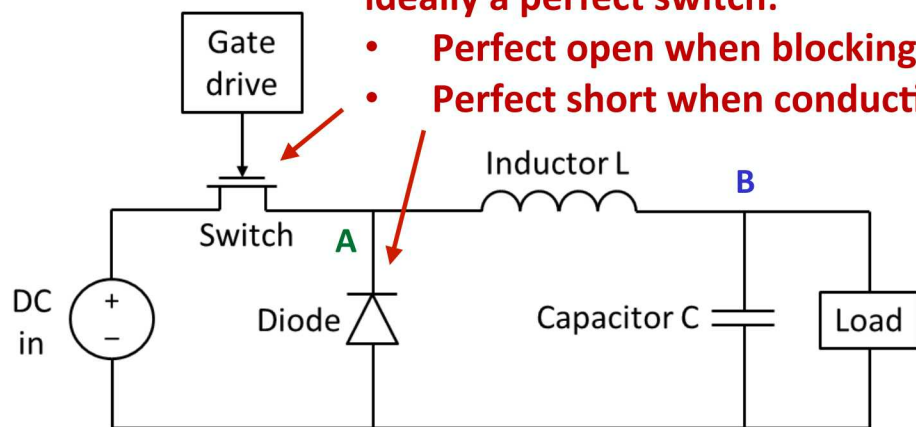


apple.com

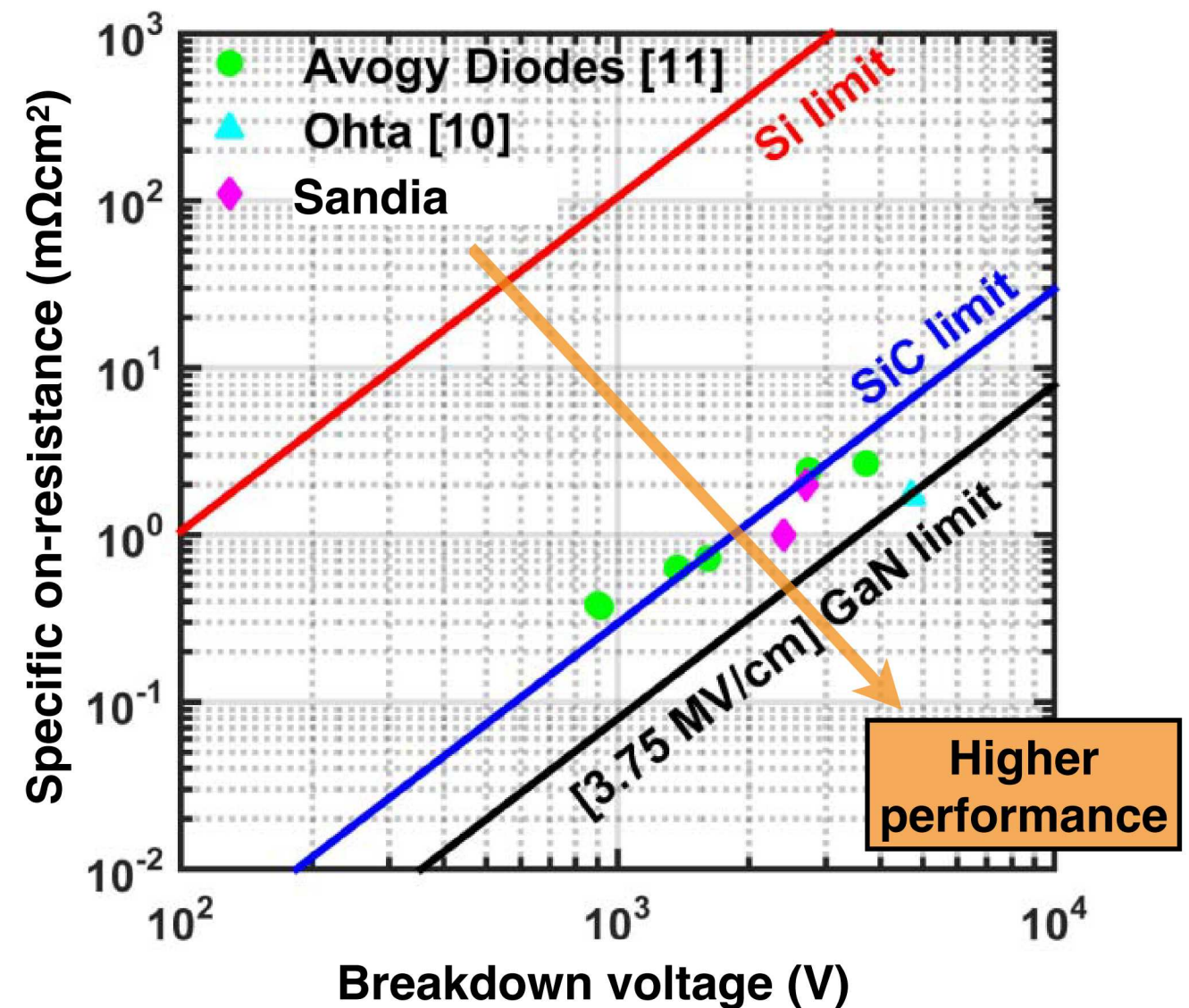
State-of-the-art devices do not achieve the theoretical limits of performance

A power semiconductor device is ideally a perfect switch:

- Perfect open when blocking
- Perfect short when conducting



Unipolar Figure-of-Merit

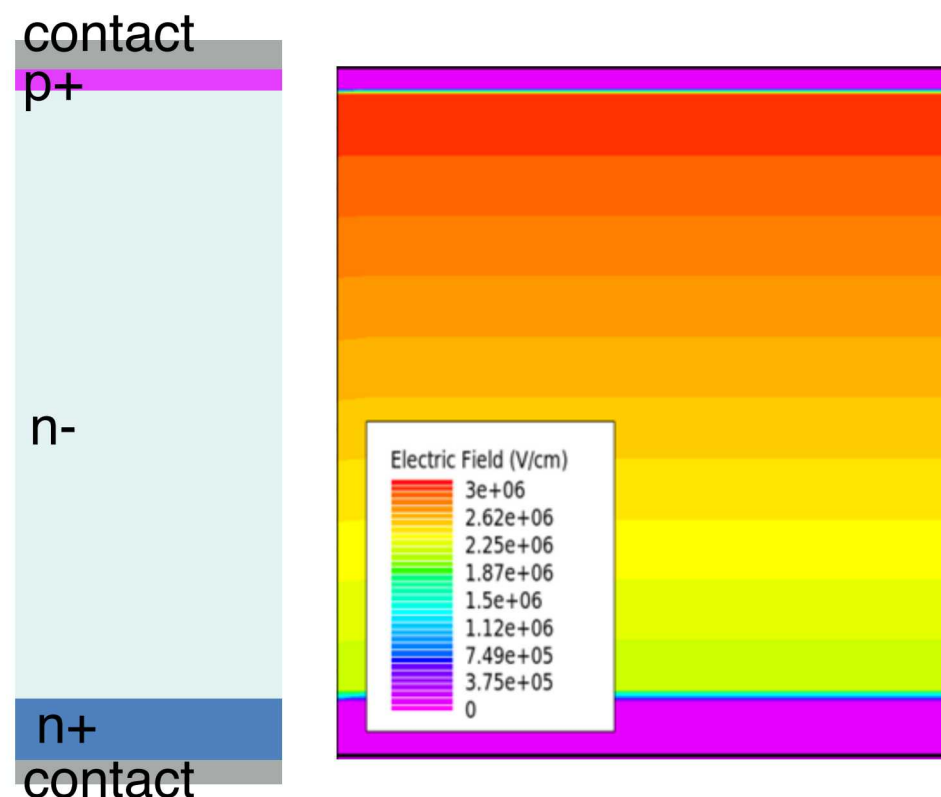


J. R. Dickerson et al., IEEE Trans. Electron Dev., 2016

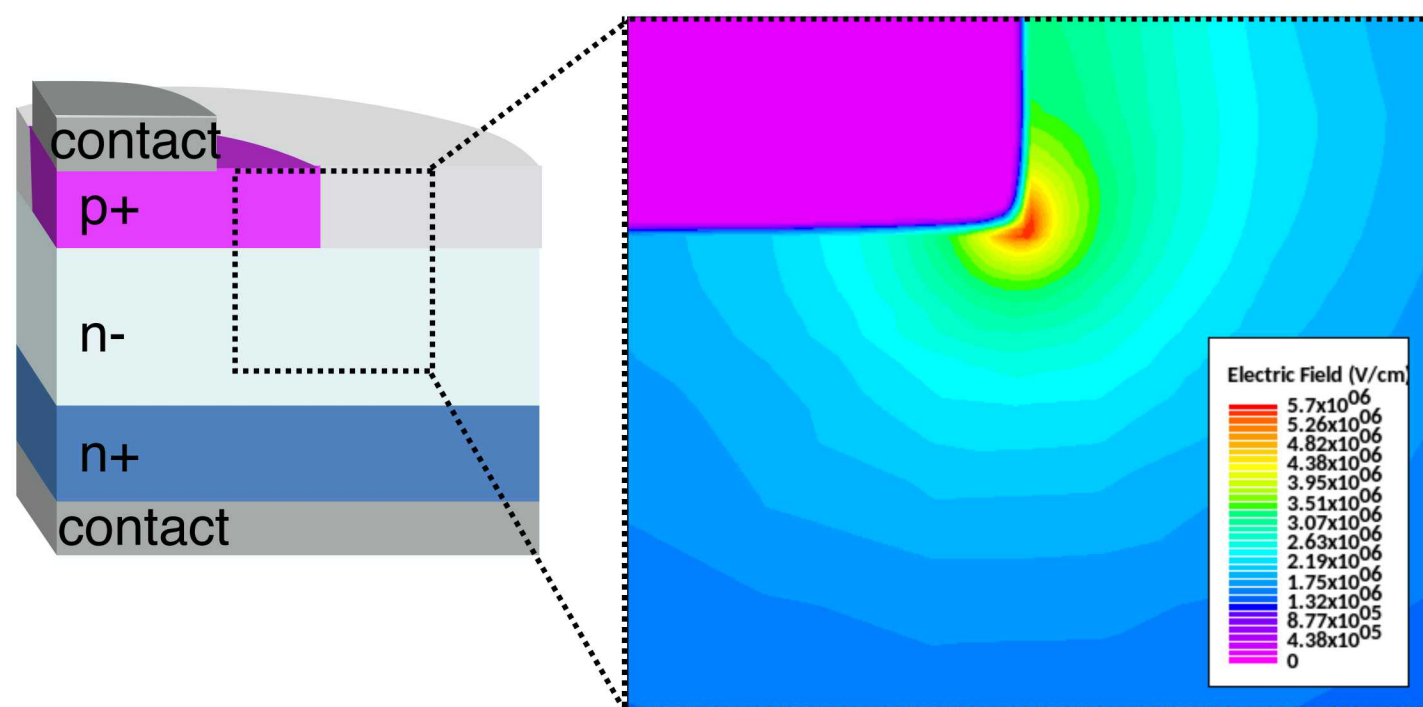
Courtesy of R. J. Kaplar

Field crowding leads to premature breakdown, below the theoretical limit of planar junctions

Ideal parallel plane junction:



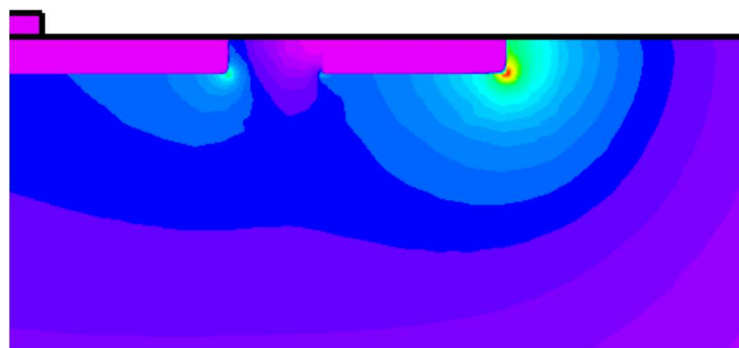
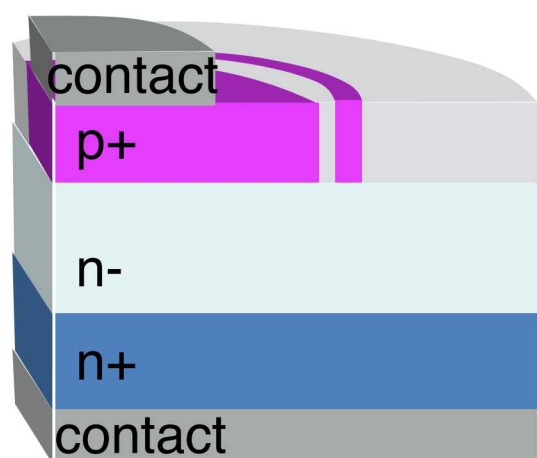
Real junction has edges where field crowding occurs:



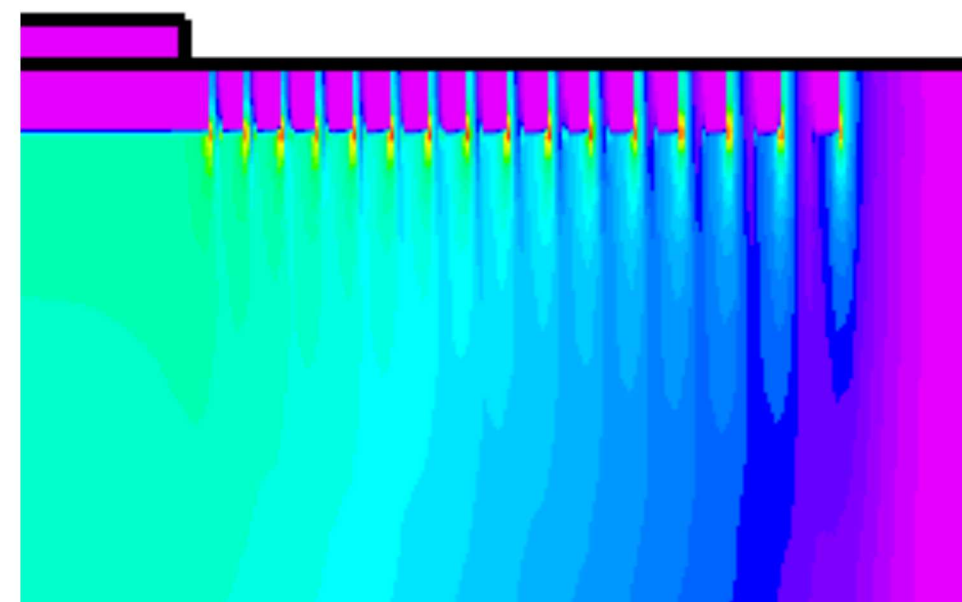
Numerical calculations courtesy of J. R. Dickerson

Edge terminations are used to mitigate field crowding

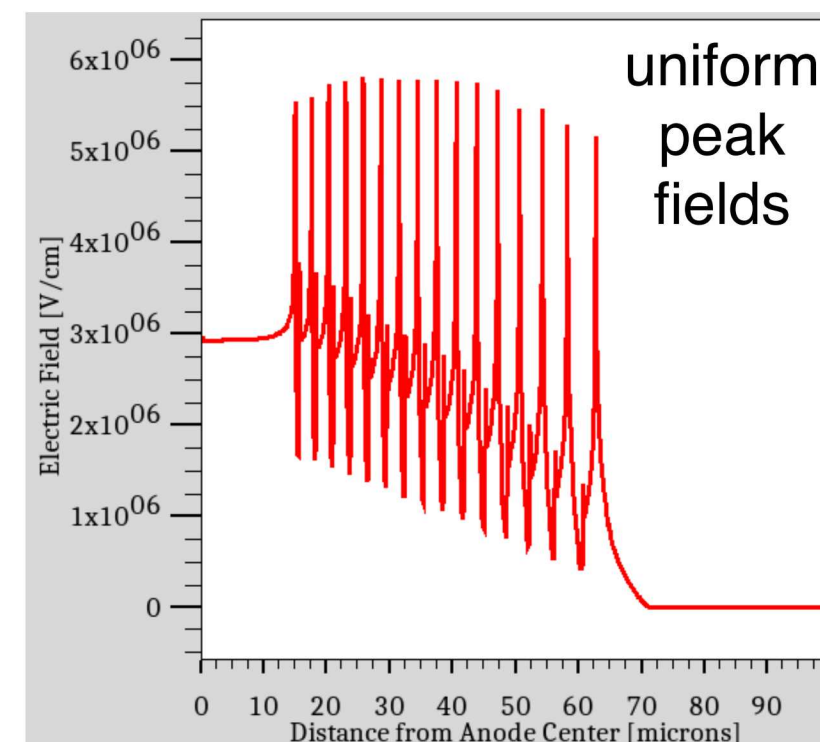
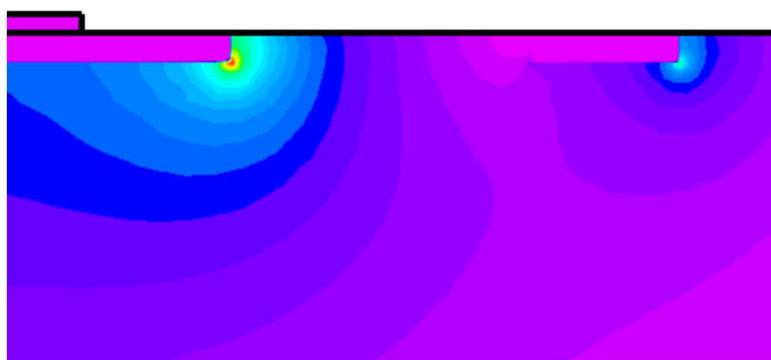
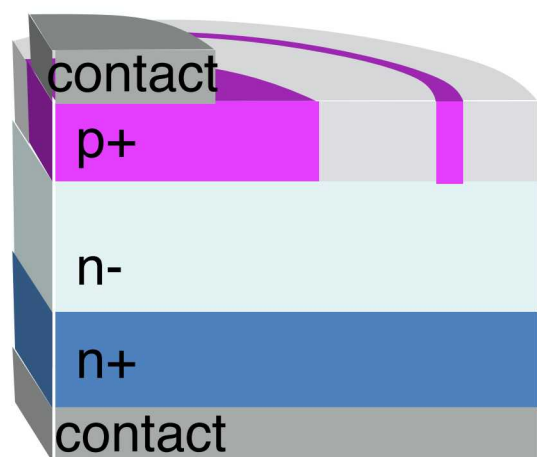
Guard ring too close:



Optimized 15 ring design:



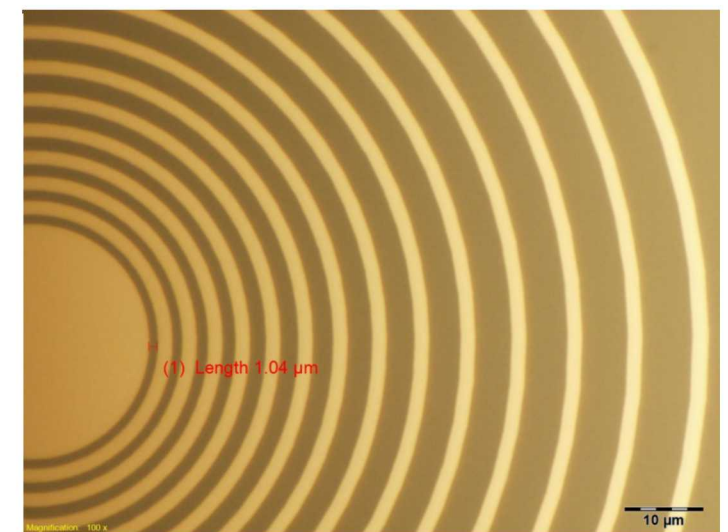
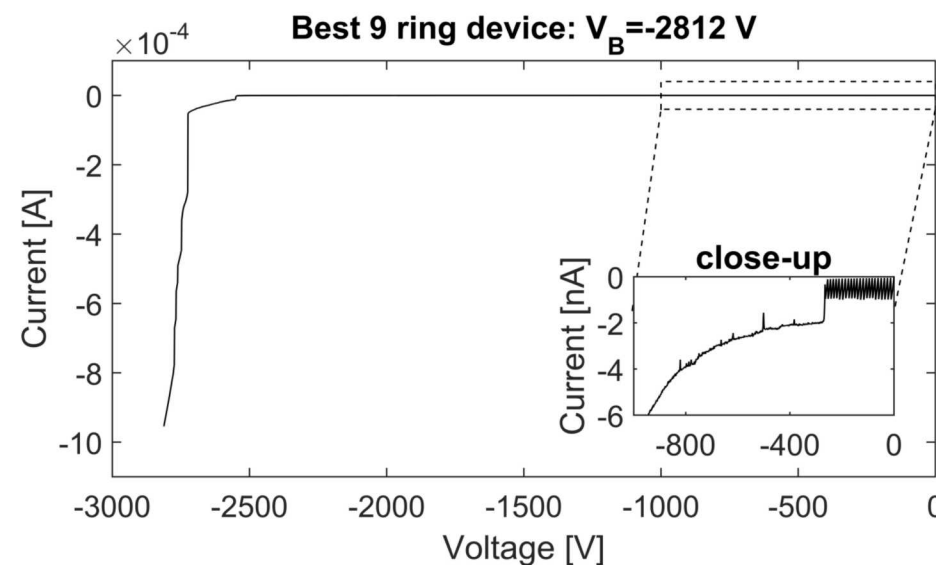
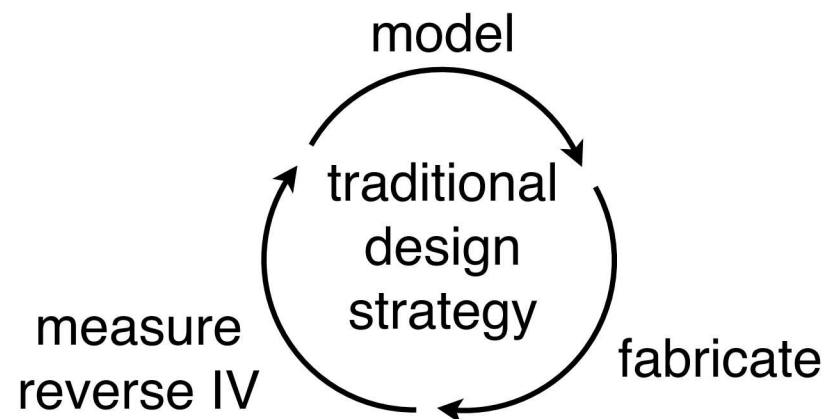
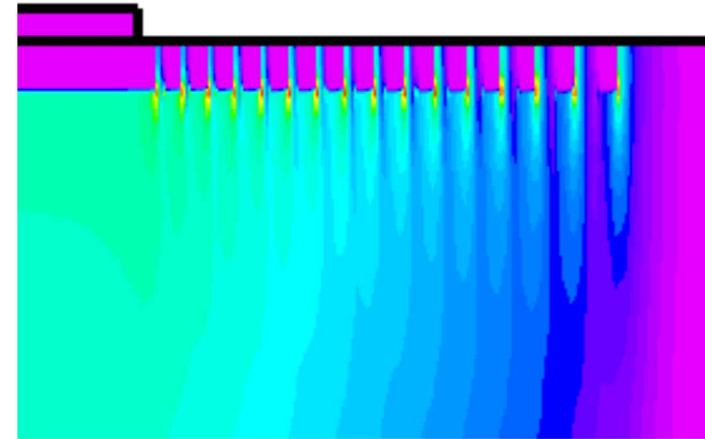
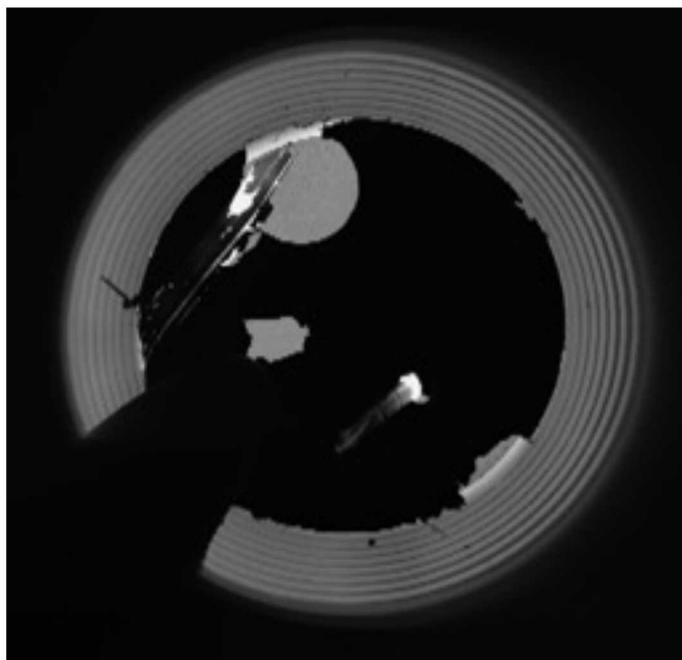
Guard ring too far:



Numerical calculations courtesy of J. R. Dickerson

Our work focuses on gaining a more nuanced understanding of edge termination performance

map electric field spreading with EBIC/OBIC



Courtesy of J. R. Dickerson



- extent of space-charge region (field spreading)
- in the case of high fields, field-induced charge multiplication (field strength)
- carrier diffusion length
- recombination centers
- areas prone to breakdown
- device non-uniformities



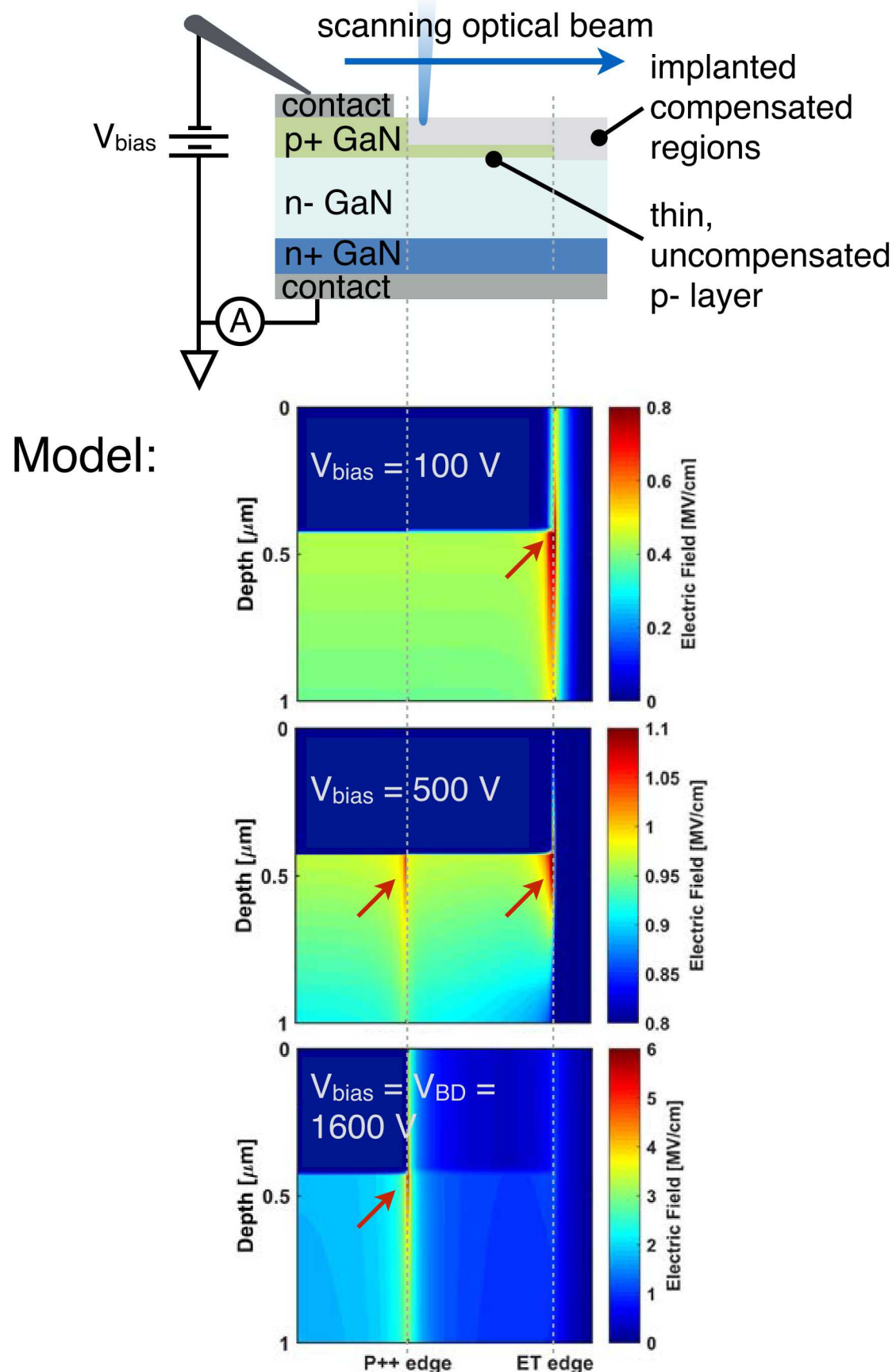
SEM

EBIC

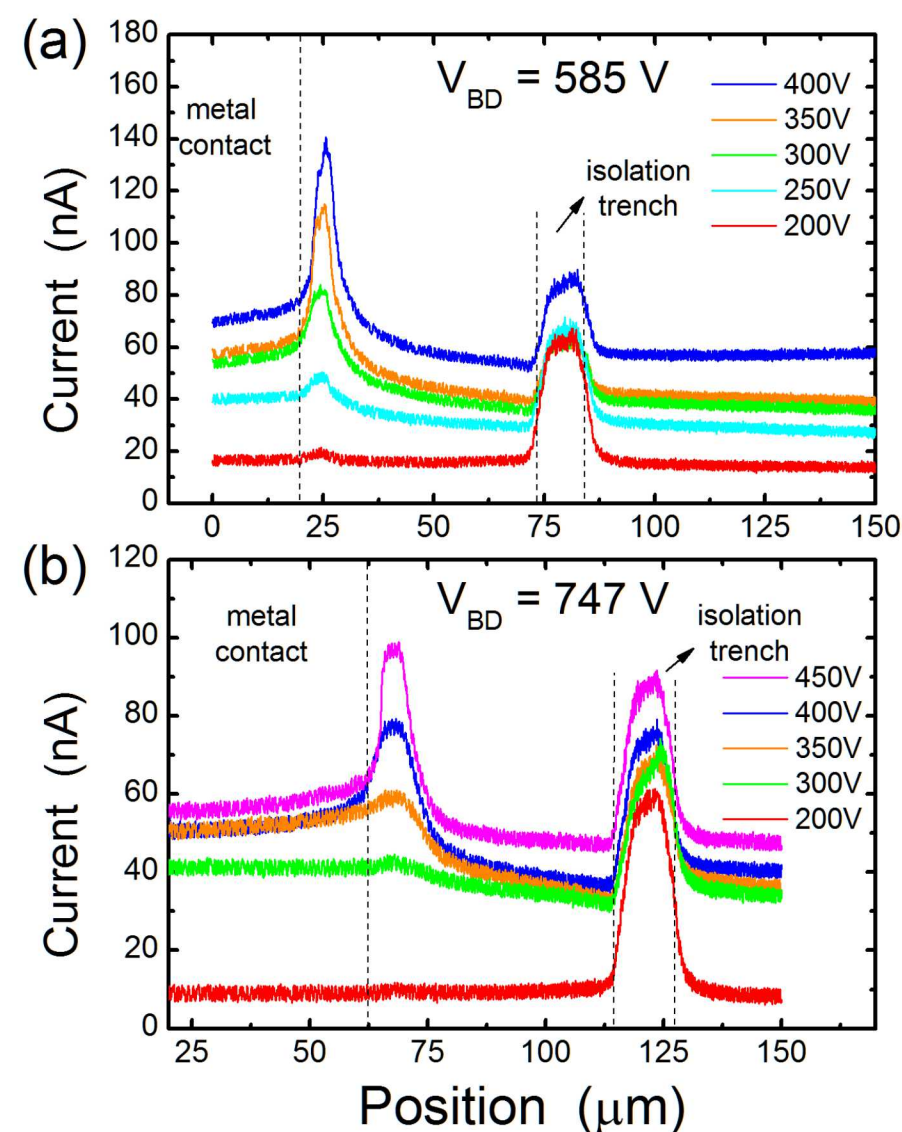
top contact

25 μm

Detection of shifting E-field peak location with bias

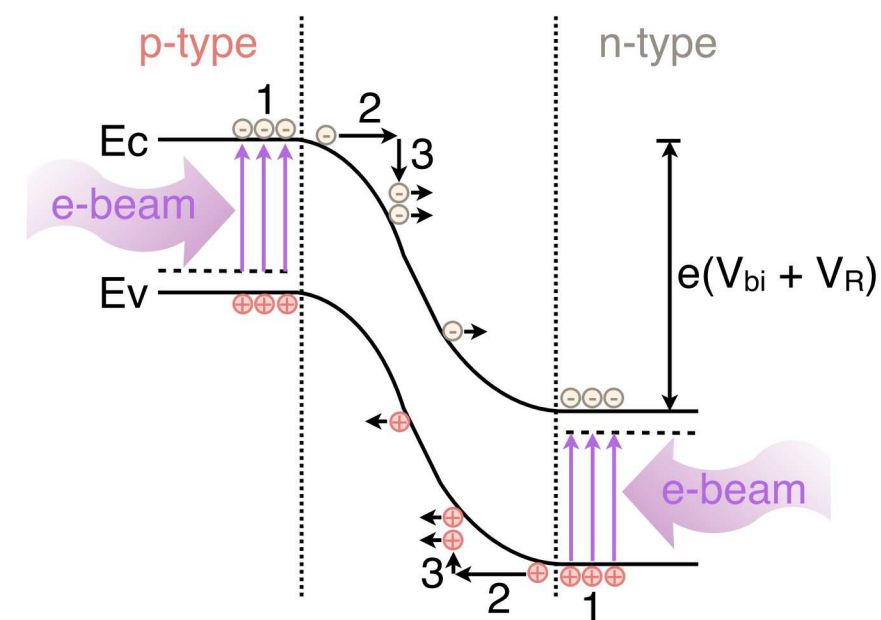
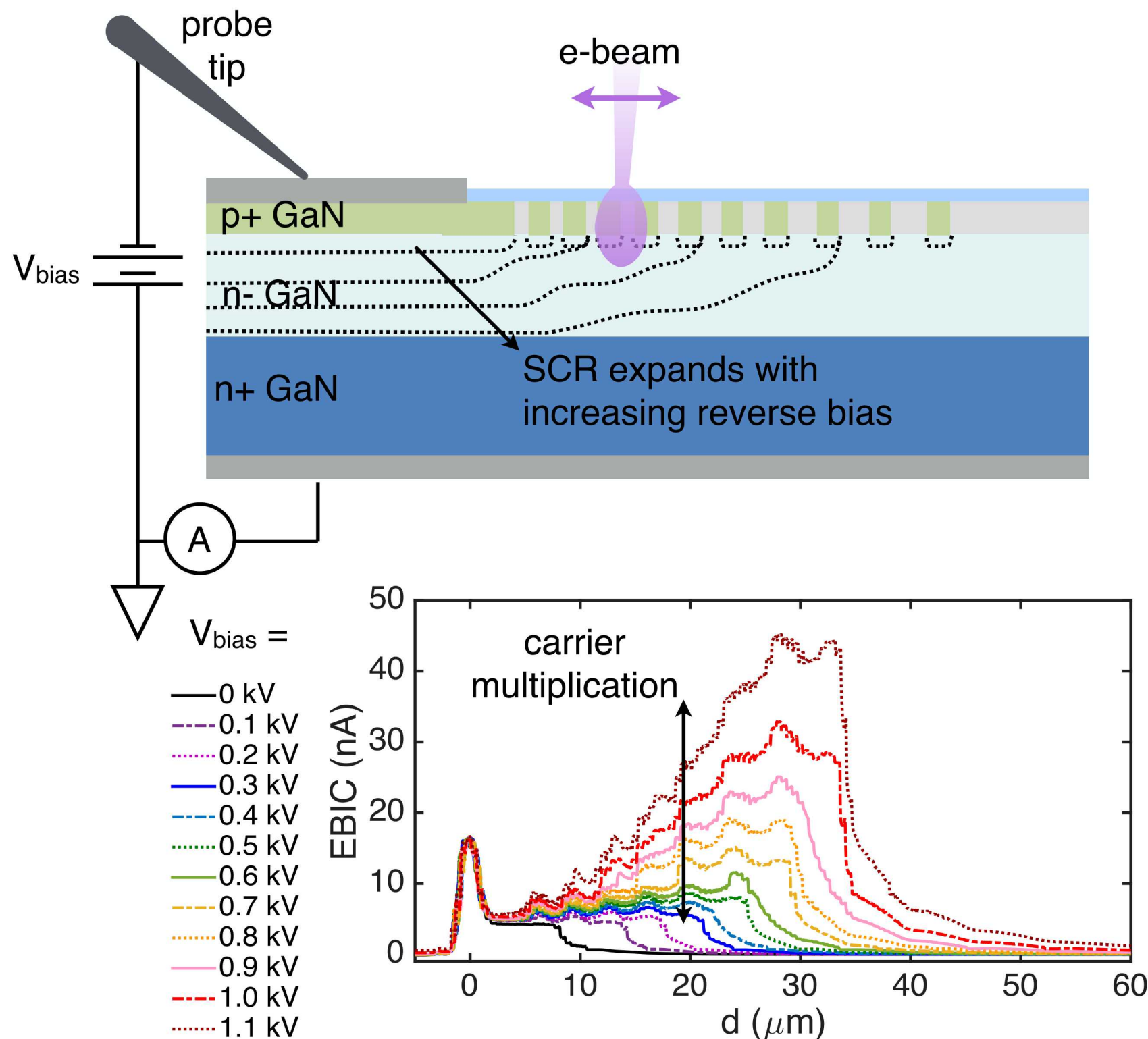


OBIC measurements:



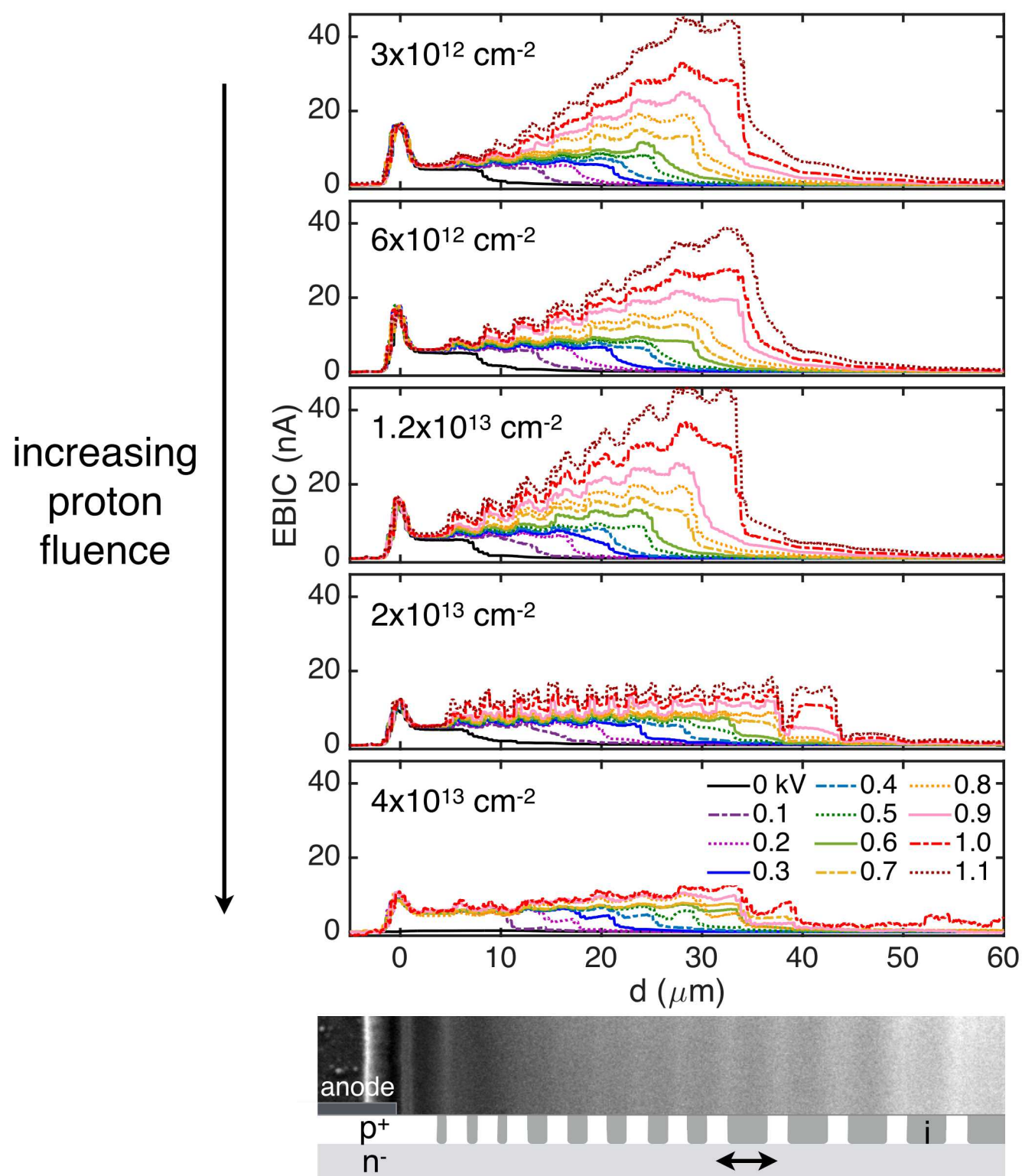
- Model predicts movement of E-field peak from end of edge termination towards contact with increasing bias
- Confirmed by OBIC measurements

Detection of field-induced charge multiplication gives an indication of local electric field strength



Device courtesy of Avogy, Inc.
K. C. Collins et al., IEEE Electron Device Lett., 2017

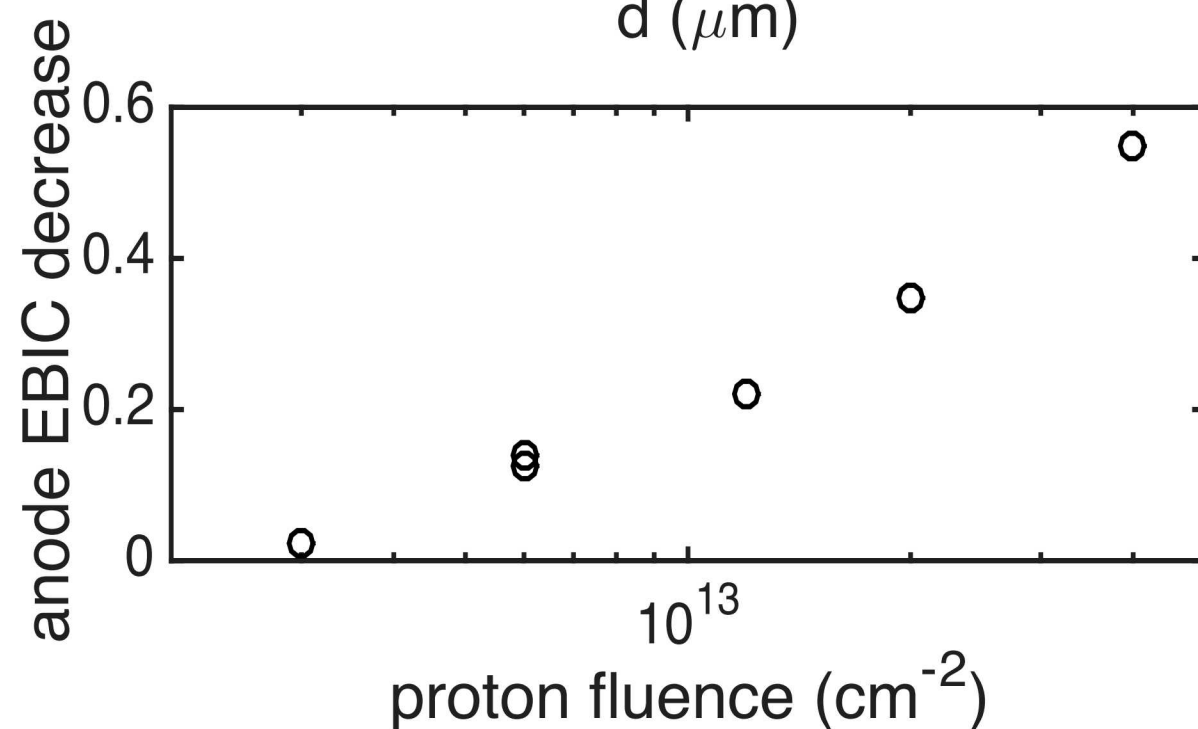
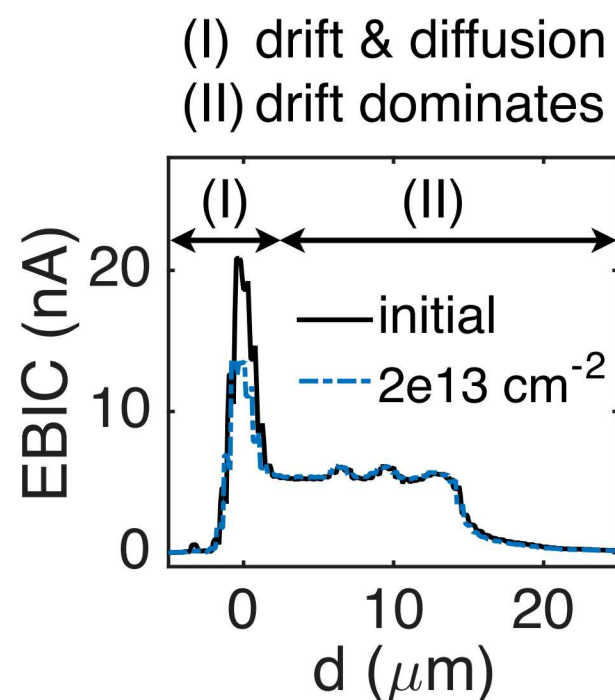
Measuring field spreading and strength provides insights into edge termination performance following irradiation



large gap between 8th and 9th p-rings

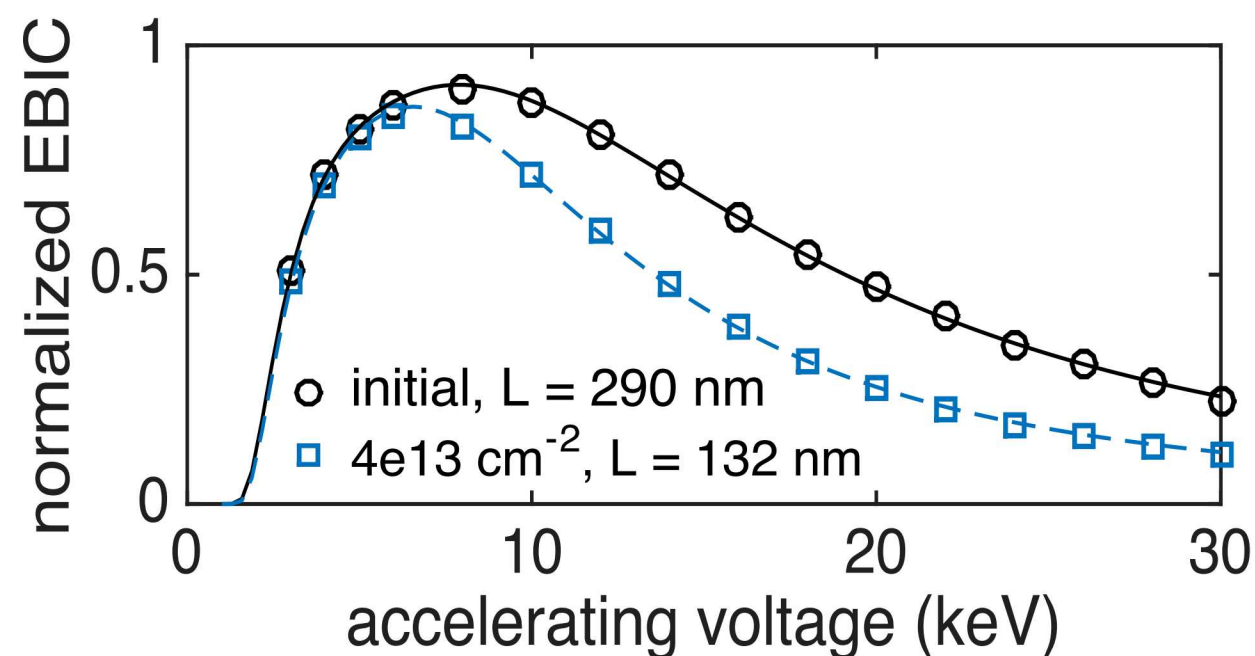
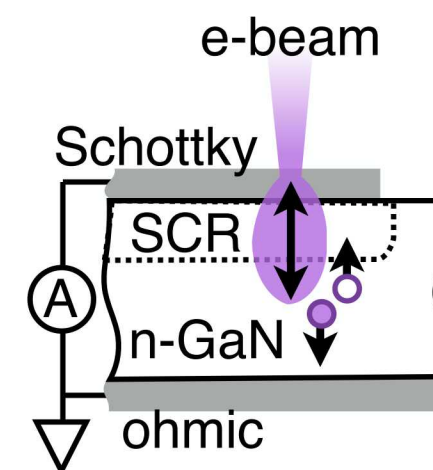
Device courtesy of Avogy, Inc.
K. C. Collins et al., IEEE Electron Device Lett., 2017

Irradiation decreases free carrier diffusion lengths, and the effect is apparent in the near-contact EBIC magnitude



55% decrease in anode EBIC peak height

Quantifying carrier transport

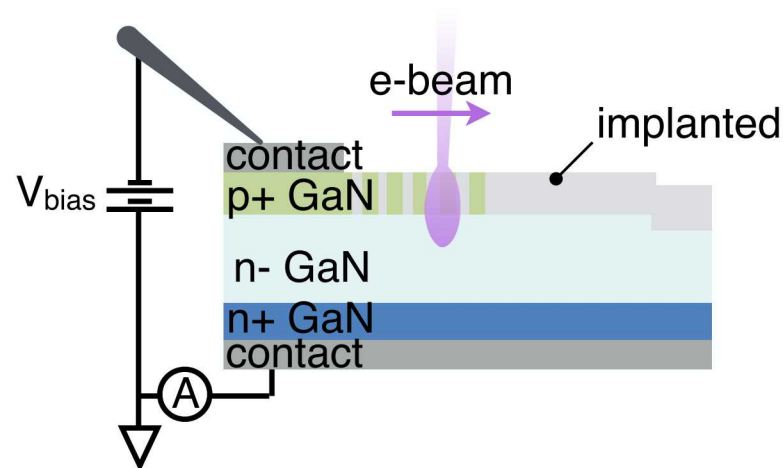
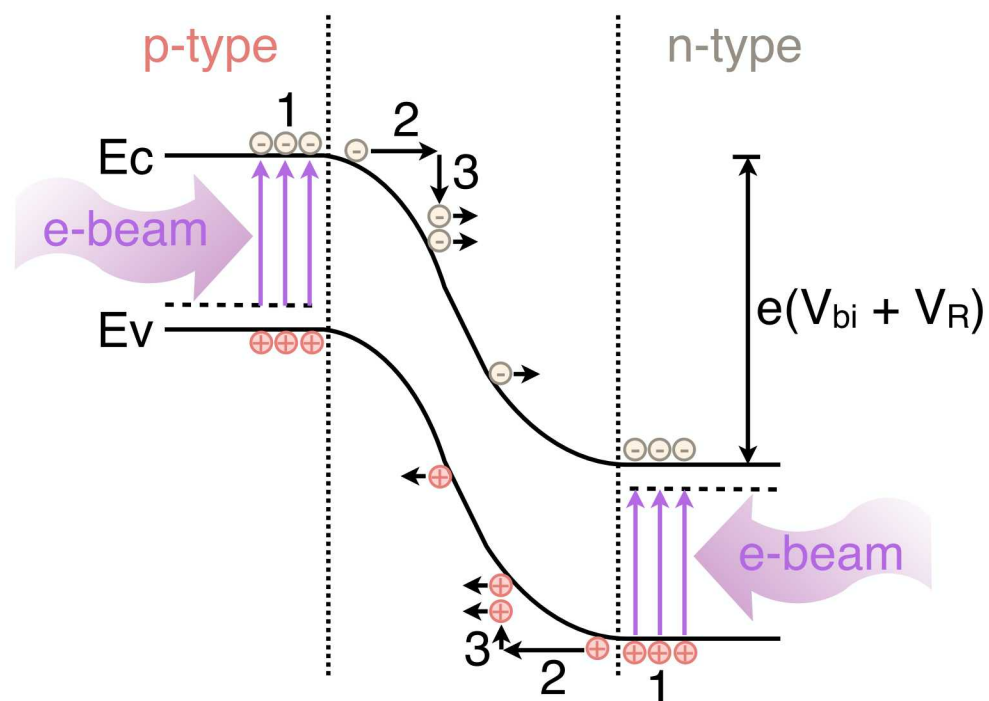


55% decrease in hole diffusion length

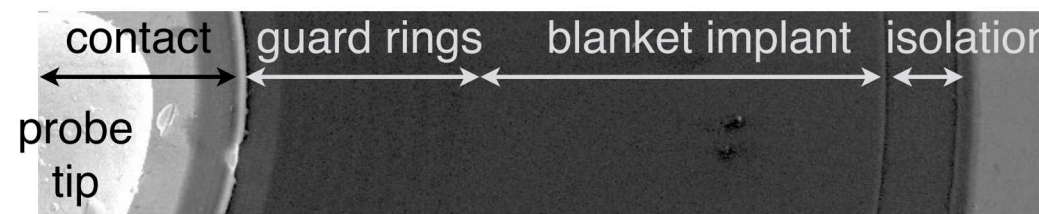
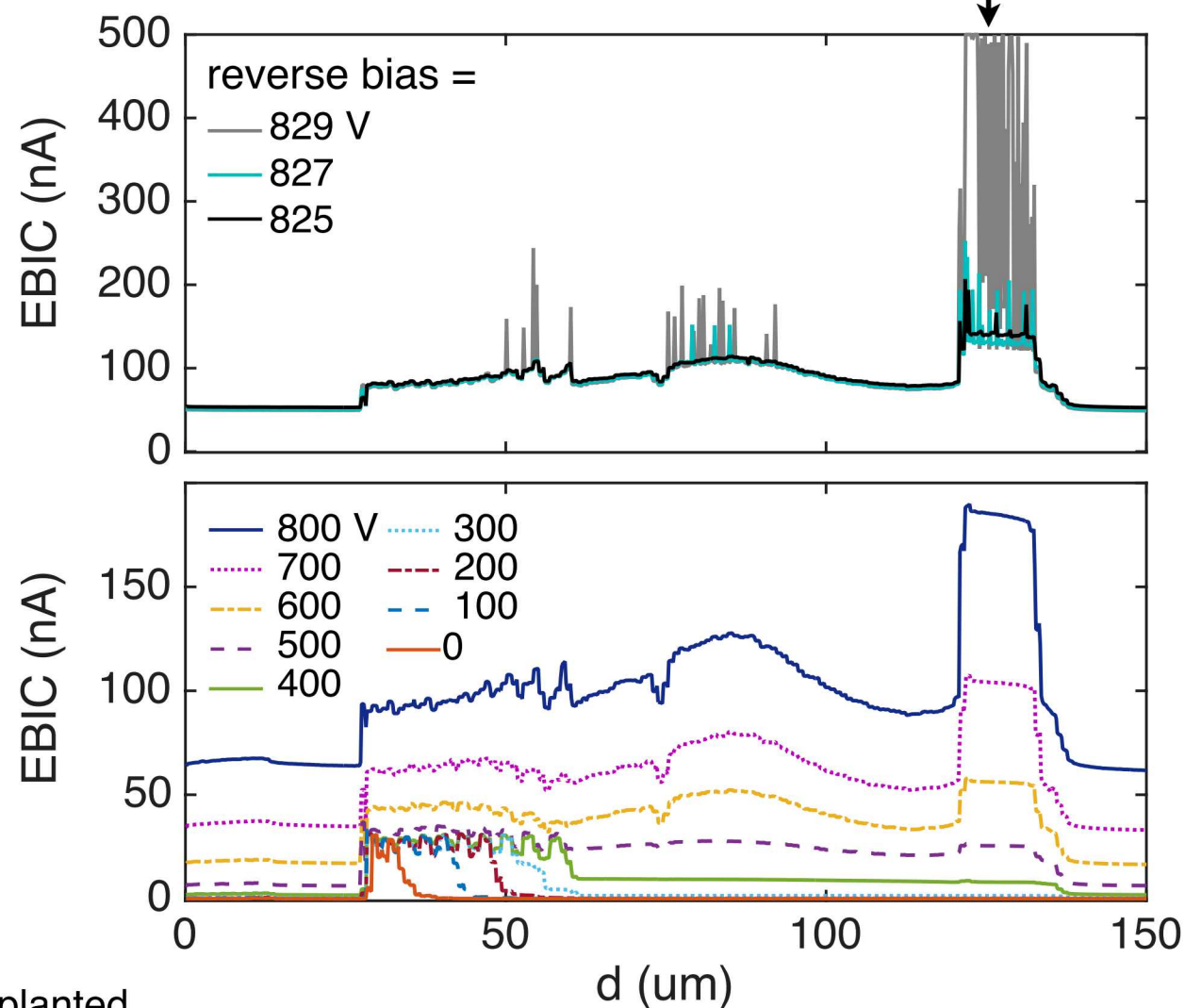
K. C. Collins et al., IEEE Electron Device Lett., 2017

Identifying high field regions prone to avalanche initiation

locally inducing avalanche with carrier injection from e-beam

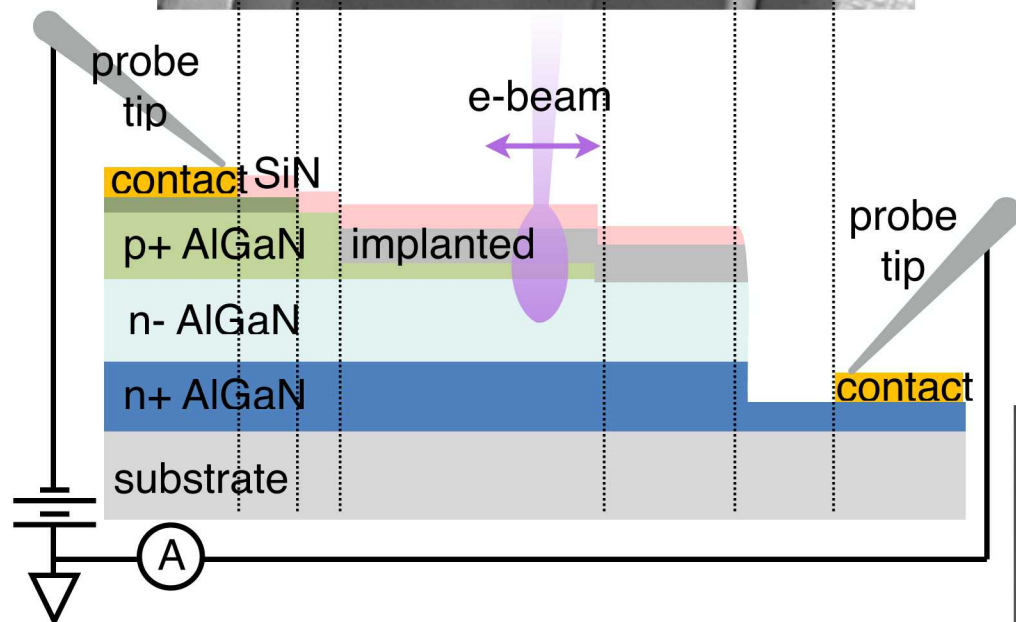
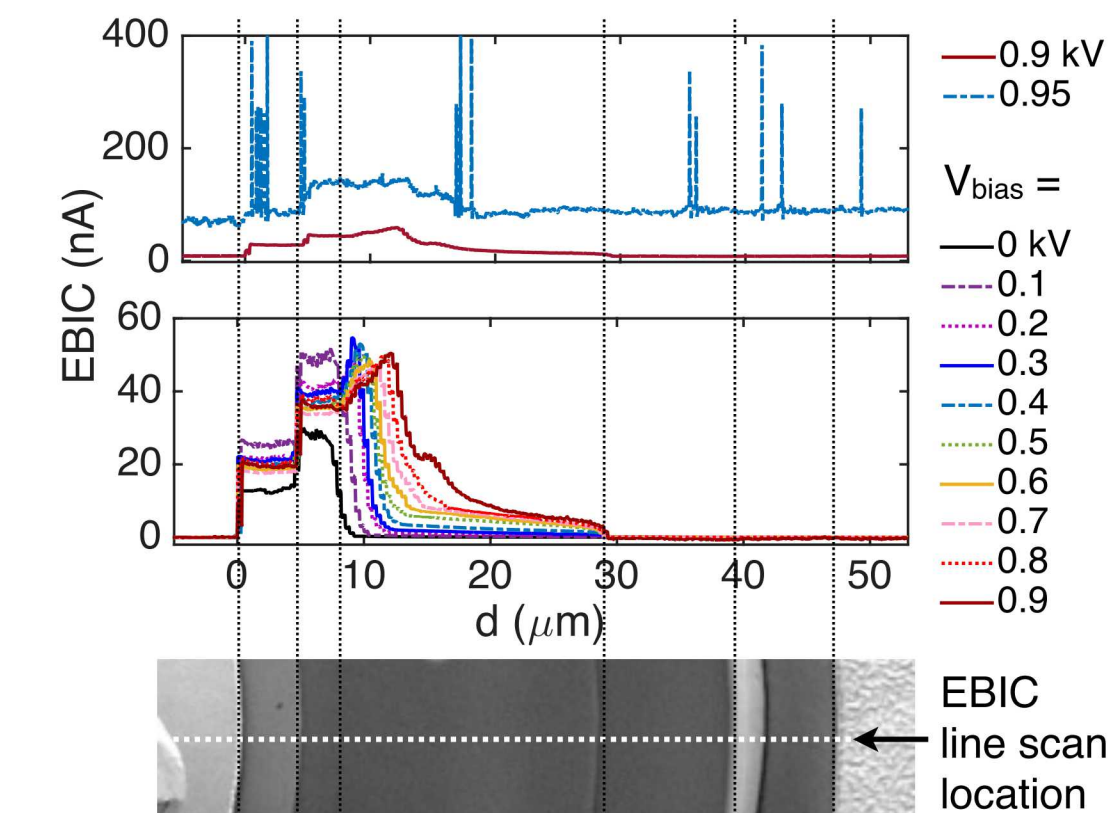


beam-induced avalanche



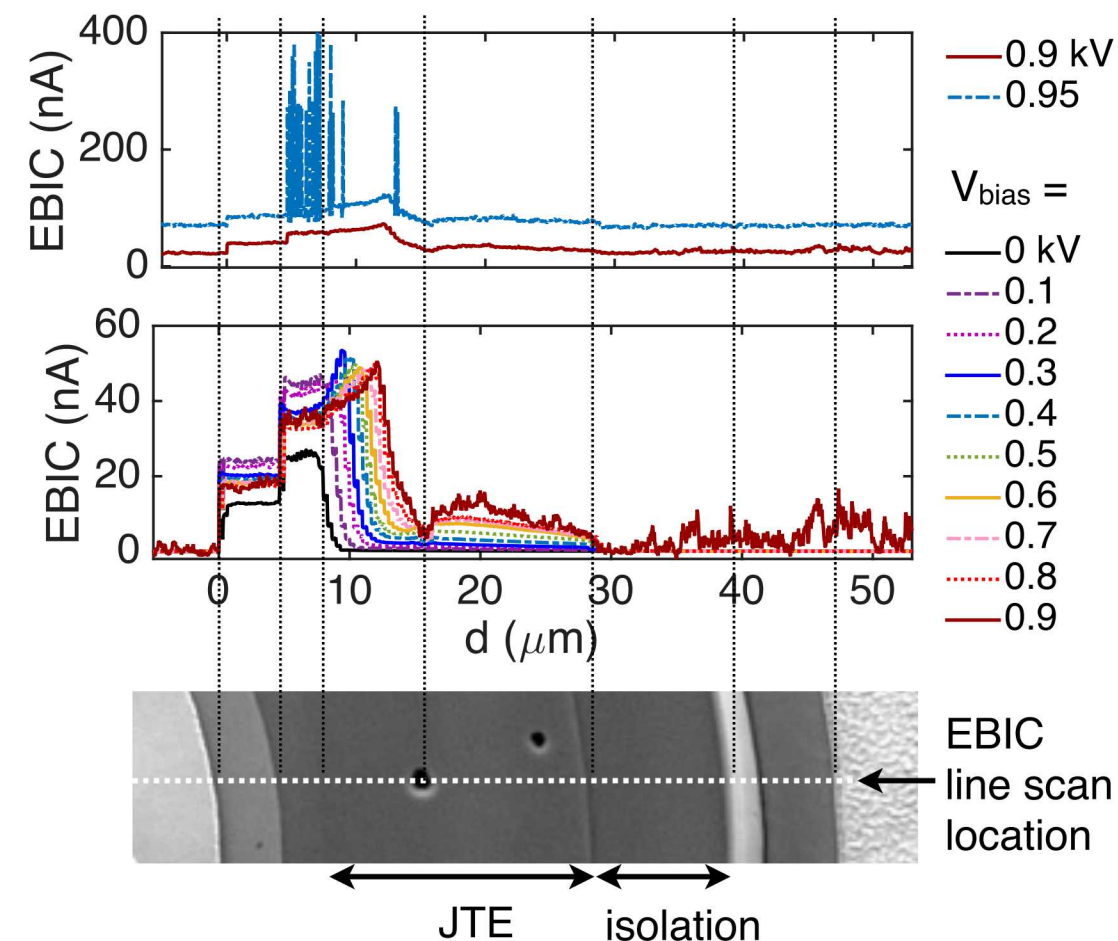
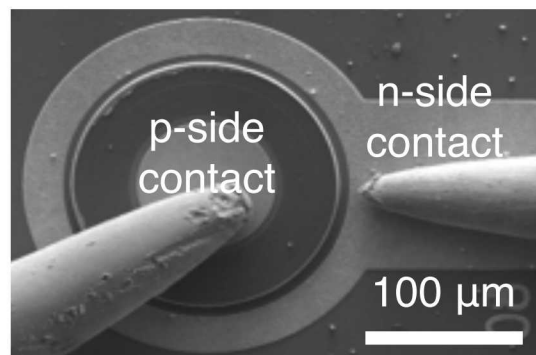
R. J. Kaplar et al., Elect. Dev. Fail. Anal., 2017

Investigating defects: a nanopipe in AlGaIn



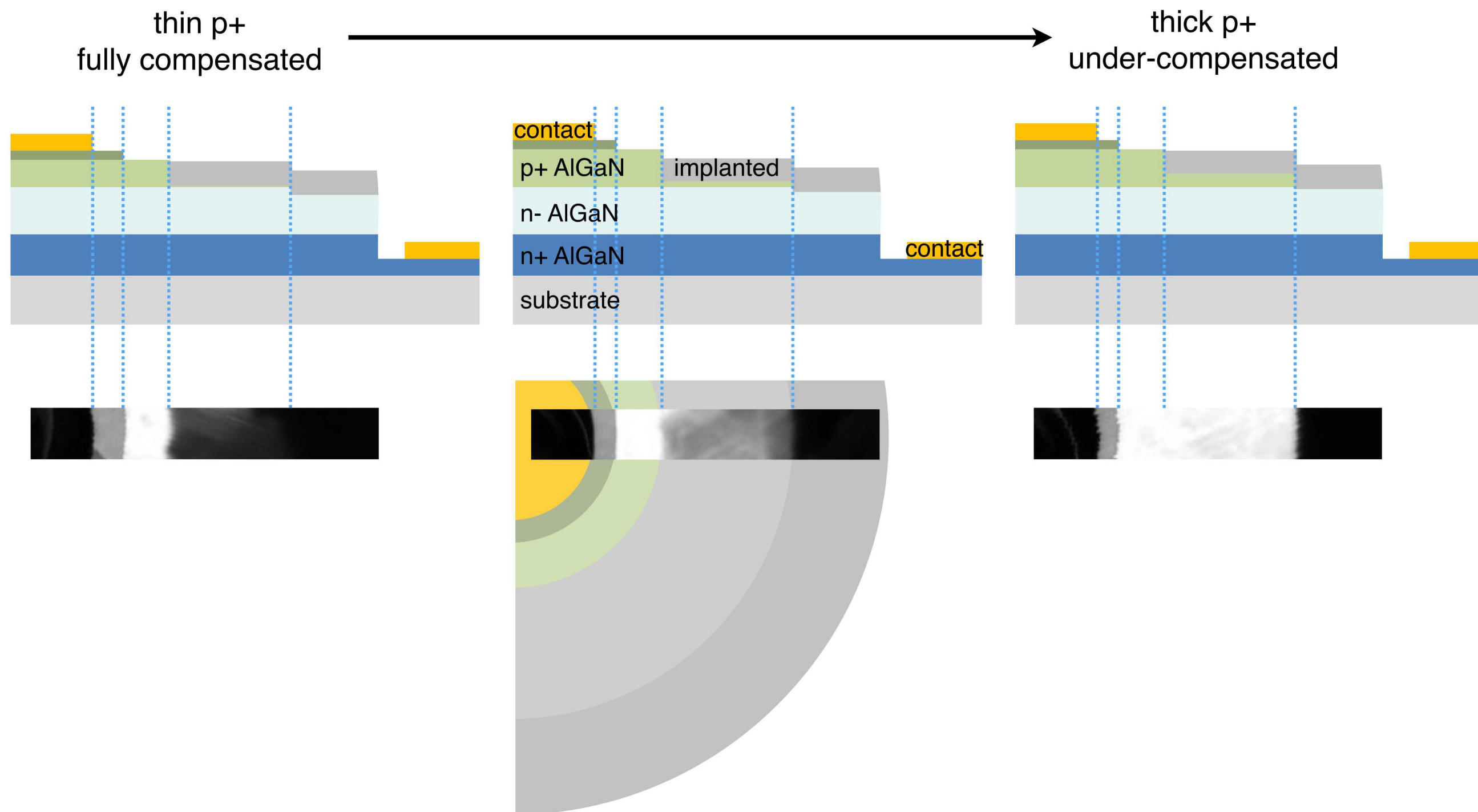
AlGaIn vs GaN . . .

- mismatched epitaxy
- insulating substrate & front side contacts
- higher dislocation density and more point defects



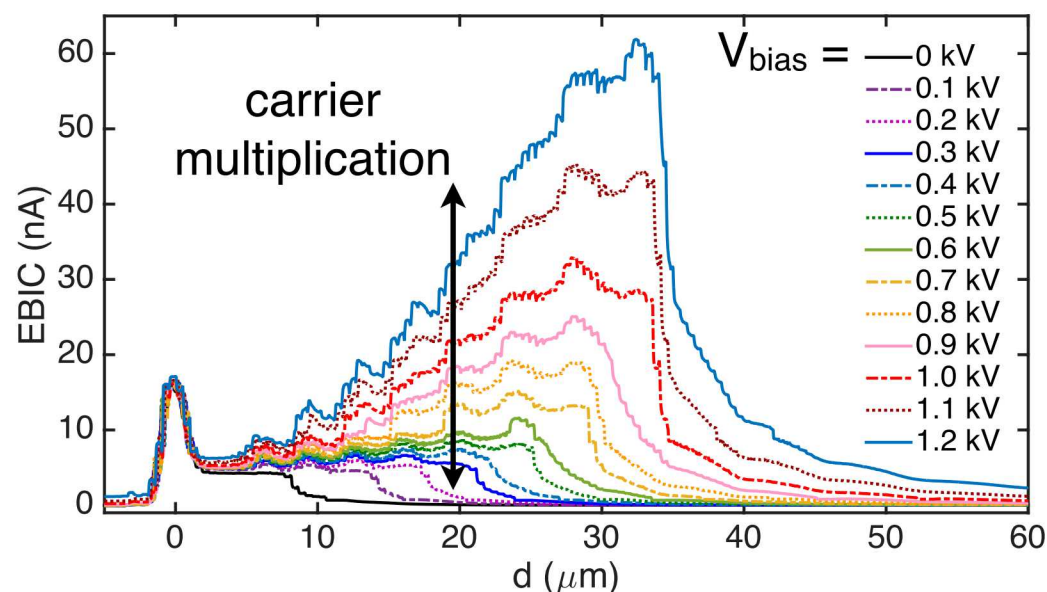
- Drop in EBIC at nanopipe suggests that pipe extends into n- region, so there is no junction under the pipe

Non-uniform p-layer thickness leads to non-uniform carrier compensation by ion implantation



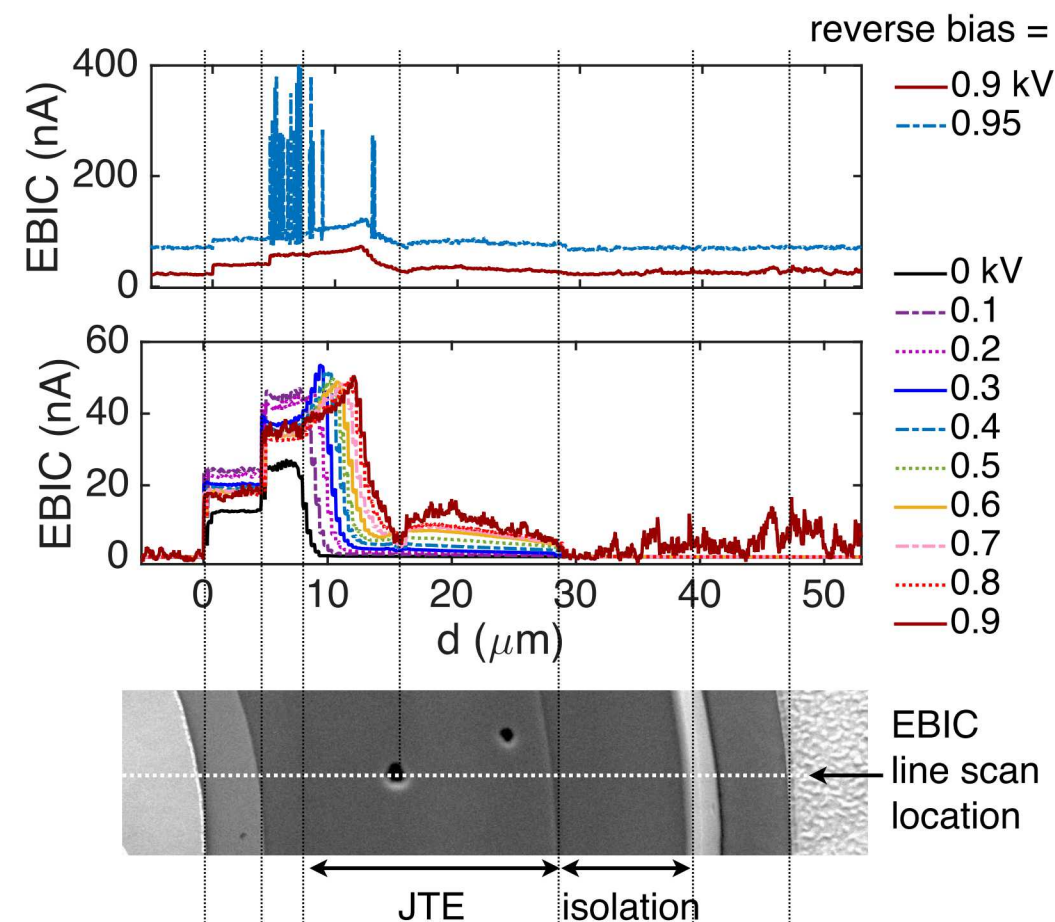
In summary, EBIC and OBIC are useful diagnostic tools

Measuring field spreading and field strength *in-operando*:

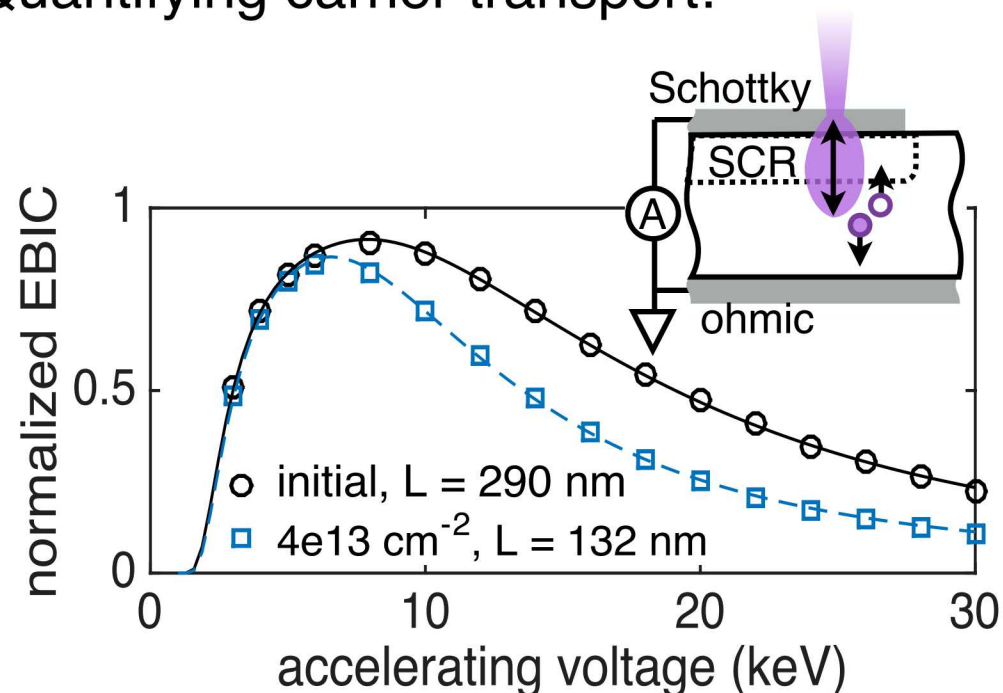


Identifying regions prone to avalanche:

Understanding defects:



Quantifying carrier transport:



Revealing device non-uniformities:

