

# Fundamental Modeling of Radiation Effects in AlGa<sub>N</sub>/Ga<sub>N</sub> HEMTs

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Ren, and S. J. Pearton

# Ionizing Radiation Sources

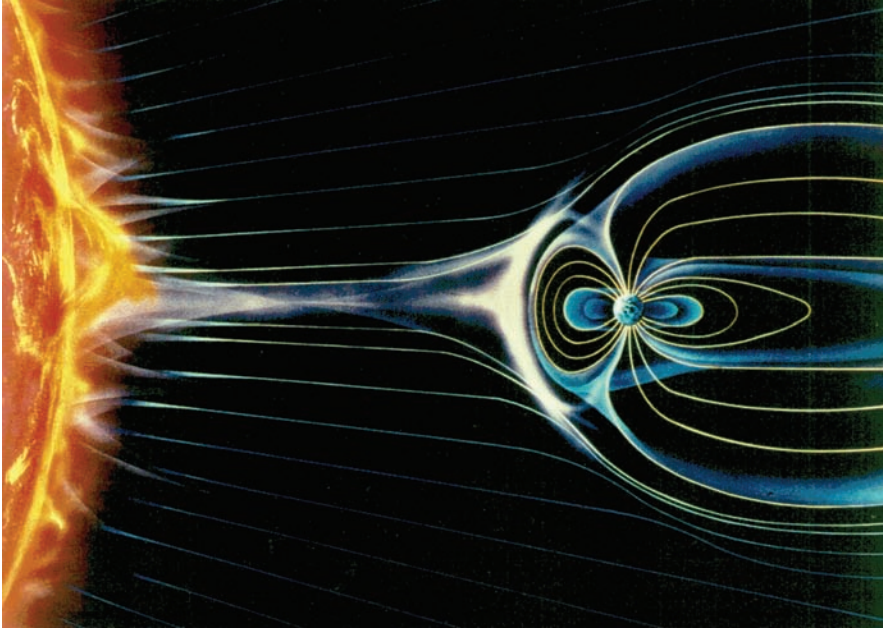
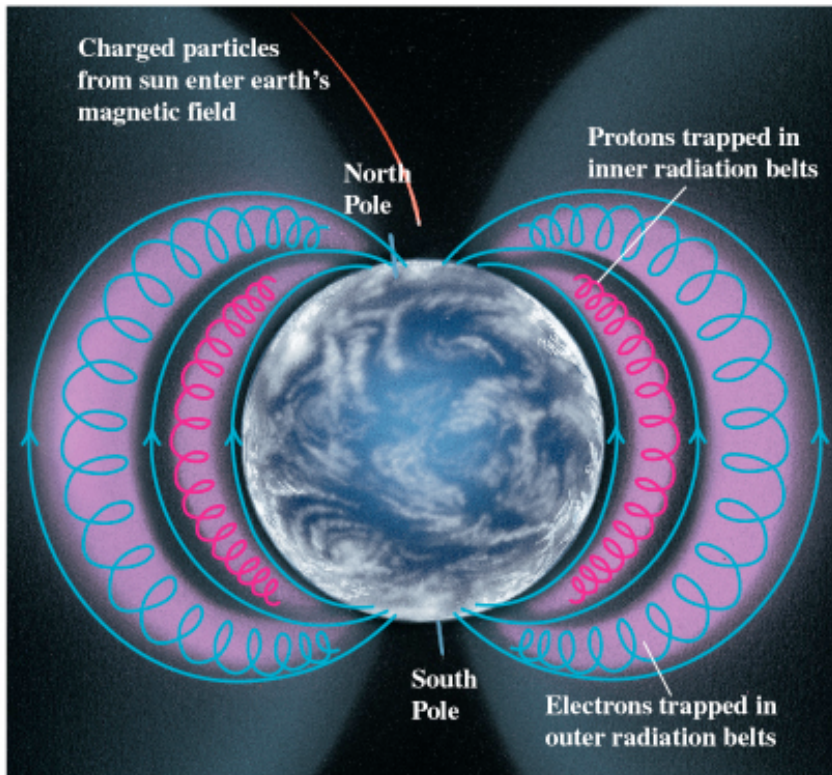


Image Credit: NASA.

1. Radiation from solar flares  
x-rays, gamma-rays, protons,  
electrons
2. Galactic cosmic radiation  
85% protons, 14% alpha particles,  
1% heavy ions

# Radiation in Low Earth Orbit

## Van Allen belts



(a)

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Inner belt - extends to 2.5 Earth radii

- protons up to 600 MeV and electrons up to several MeV

Outer belt - out to 10 Earth radii.

- electrons and protons (0.1 to 5 MeV)

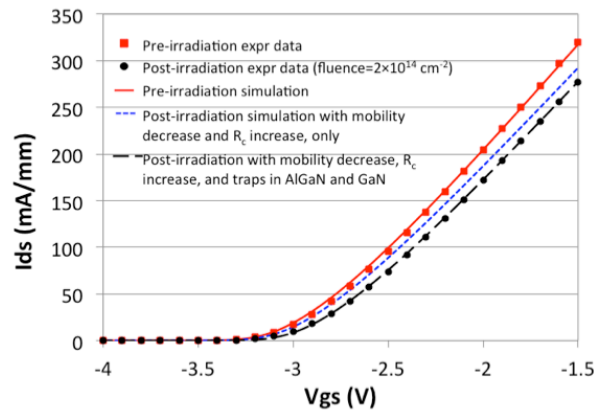
“Hacking the Van Allen Belts”

IEEE Spectrum, Feb, 2014

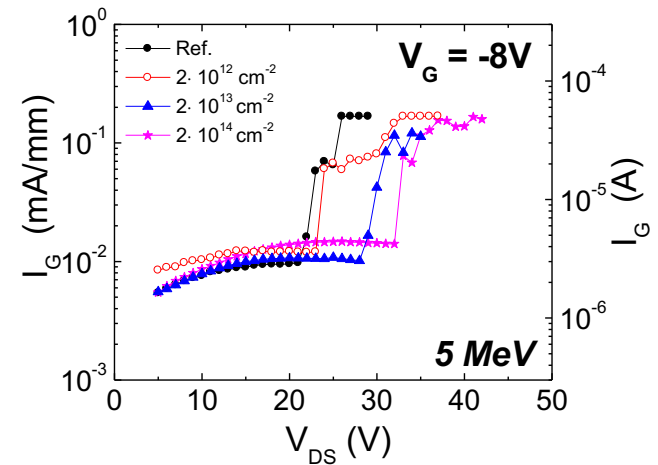
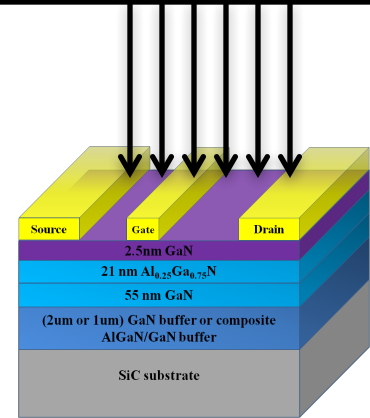
# Overview

## Radiation (total ionizing dose) effects on AlGaN/GaN HEMTs using FLOODS

### 1. Modeling device degradation



### 2. Modeling reasons behind unexpected reliability enhancement from radiation

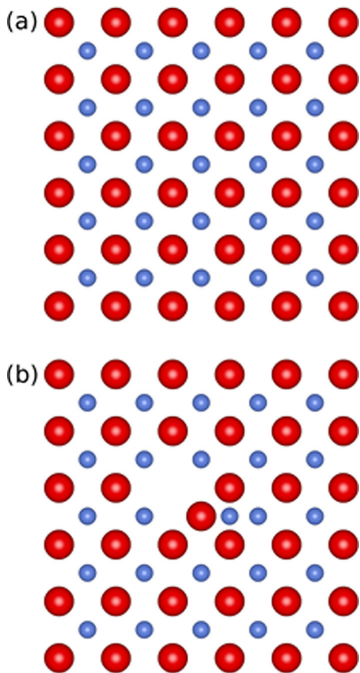


# Radiation-Induced Damage

- Electron-hole pair generation
- Proton, electron, gamma-ray irradiation

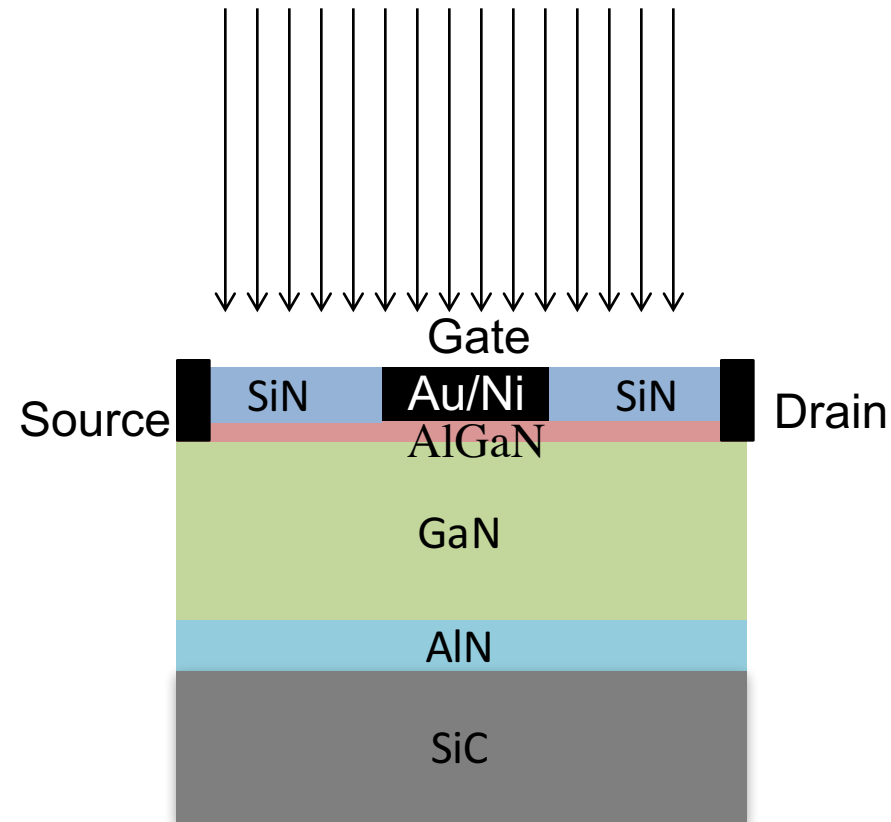
- **Point defects**

- Frenkel pairs
  - Ga vacancy ( $V_{Ga}$ ), Ga interstitial ( $Ga_i$ )
  - N vacancy ( $V_N$ ), N interstitial ( $N_i$ )
- Modification of existing defects
  - Dehydrogenation of defect complexes



# AlGaN/GaN HEMT Performance Degradation

5 MeV Proton irradiation



- Positive threshold voltage shift
- Reduction in mobility
- Reduction of drain current

GaN-based devices have at least **5 times more radiation tolerance** than GaAs or Si devices



# AlGaIn/GaN HEMT Performance Degradation

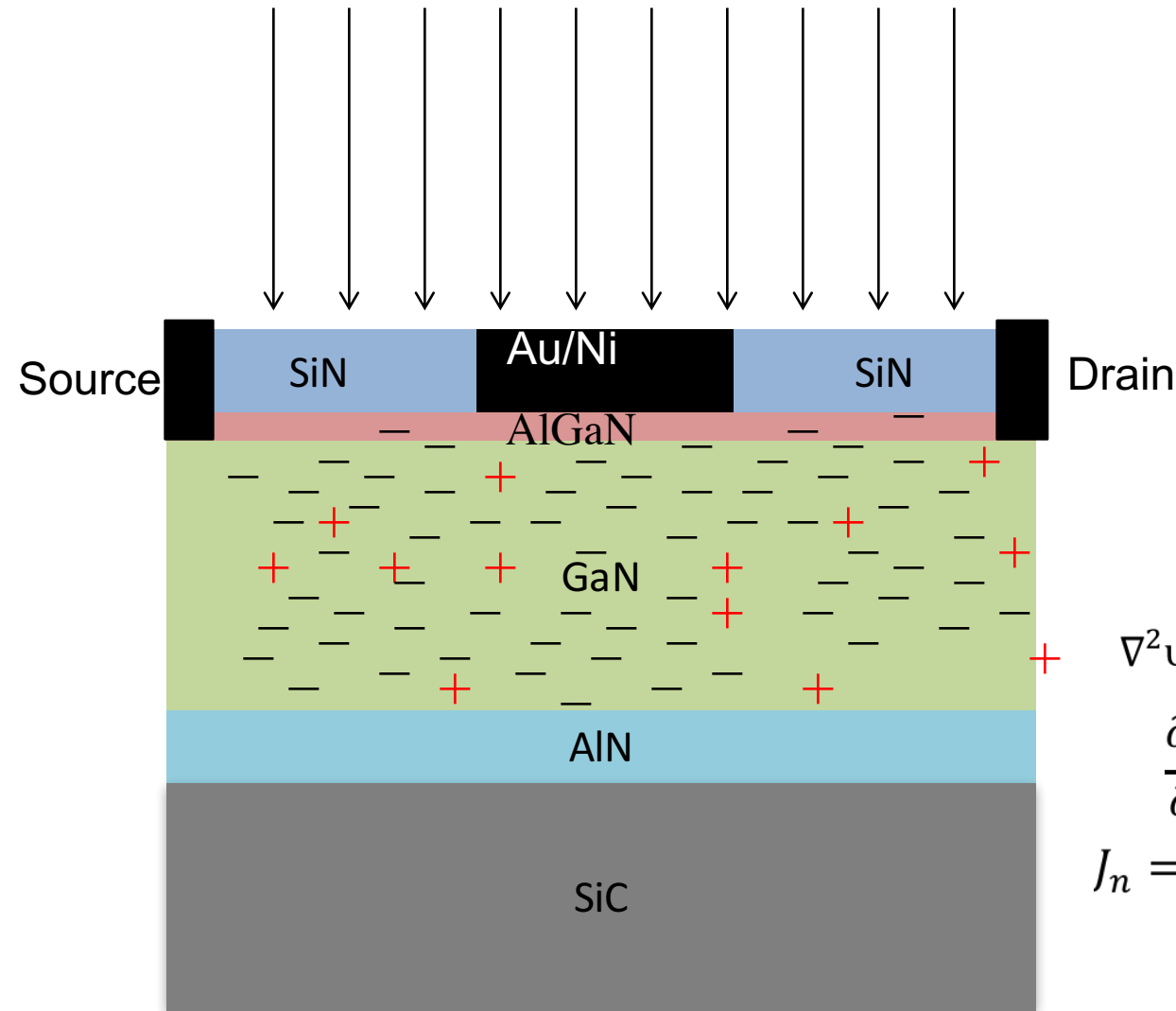
Irradiation Dose (cm <sup>-2</sup> )	I <sub>DSS</sub> (mA/mm)	Reduction of Sheet Carrier Concentration (%)	Reduction of Mobility (%)	Carrier Removal Rate (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	ΔV <sub>th</sub> (mV)	Δg <sub>m</sub> (%)	Reverse Gate Leakage at V <sub>G</sub> = -5V and V <sub>DS</sub> = 5V (μA/mm)
5×10 <sup>9</sup>	726	0	0	-	0	0	3.6
5×10 <sup>10</sup>	725	0	0	-	0	0	3.8
2×10 <sup>12</sup>	725	0	3	-	0	0	3.5
2×10 <sup>13</sup>	716	1	7	850	10	5	5.6
2×10 <sup>14</sup>	630	10	41	810	95	10	8.1

## 5 MeV Proton irradiation

Fluences below 2×10<sup>14</sup>/cm<sup>2</sup> have little effect on performance metrics

- radiation-induced defects in GaN buffer are on the same order of magnitude of as-grown defects

# Displacement-Related Trap Creation



## Device Equations

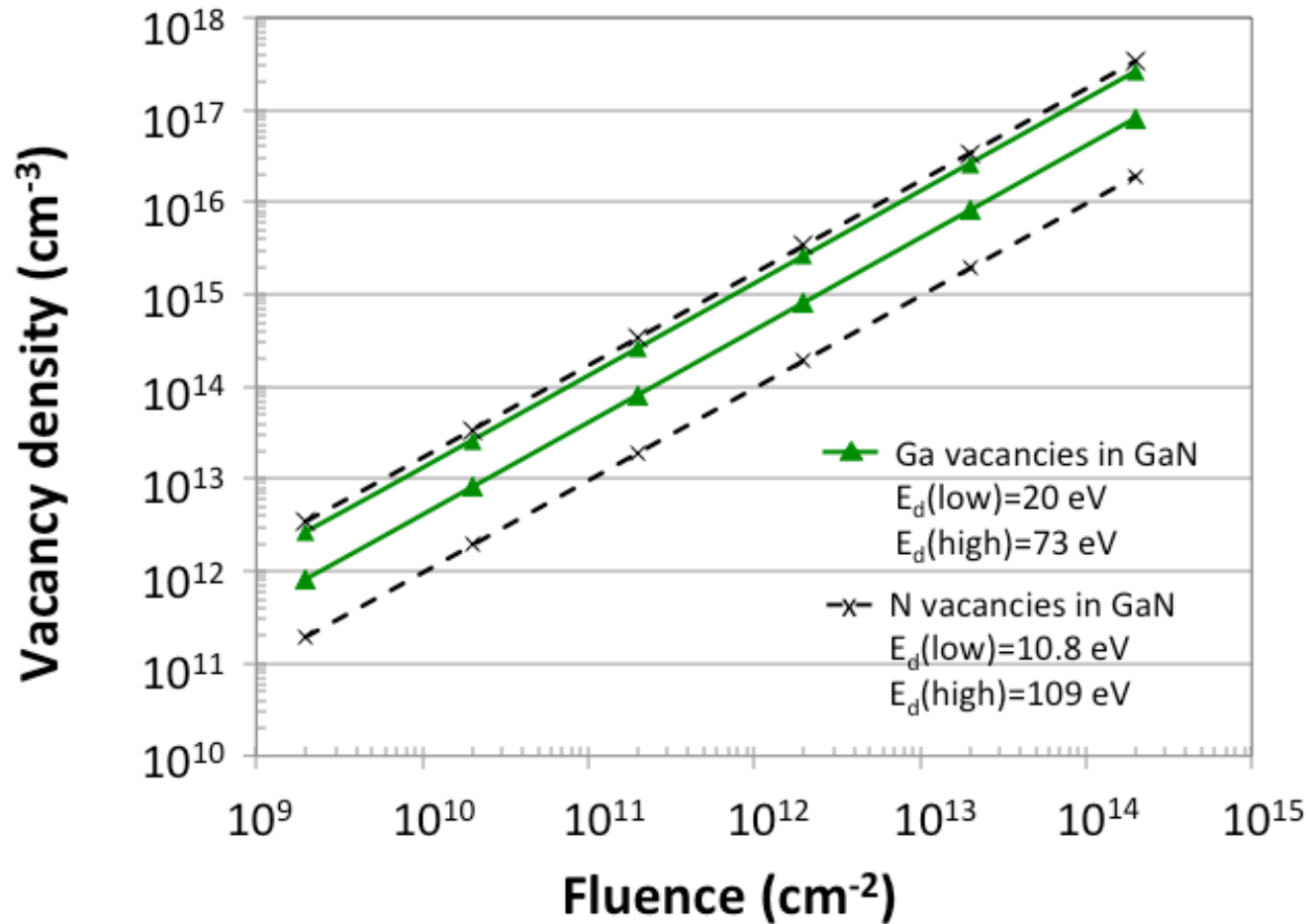
$$\nabla^2 \psi = -\frac{q}{\epsilon} [p - n + \text{Doping} + \text{Trap}]$$

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{q} \nabla \cdot J_n, \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{q} \nabla \cdot J_p$$

$$J_n = -q\mu_n n \nabla \phi_n, \quad J_p = q\mu_p p \nabla \phi_p$$



# Radiation-induced Defect Estimation



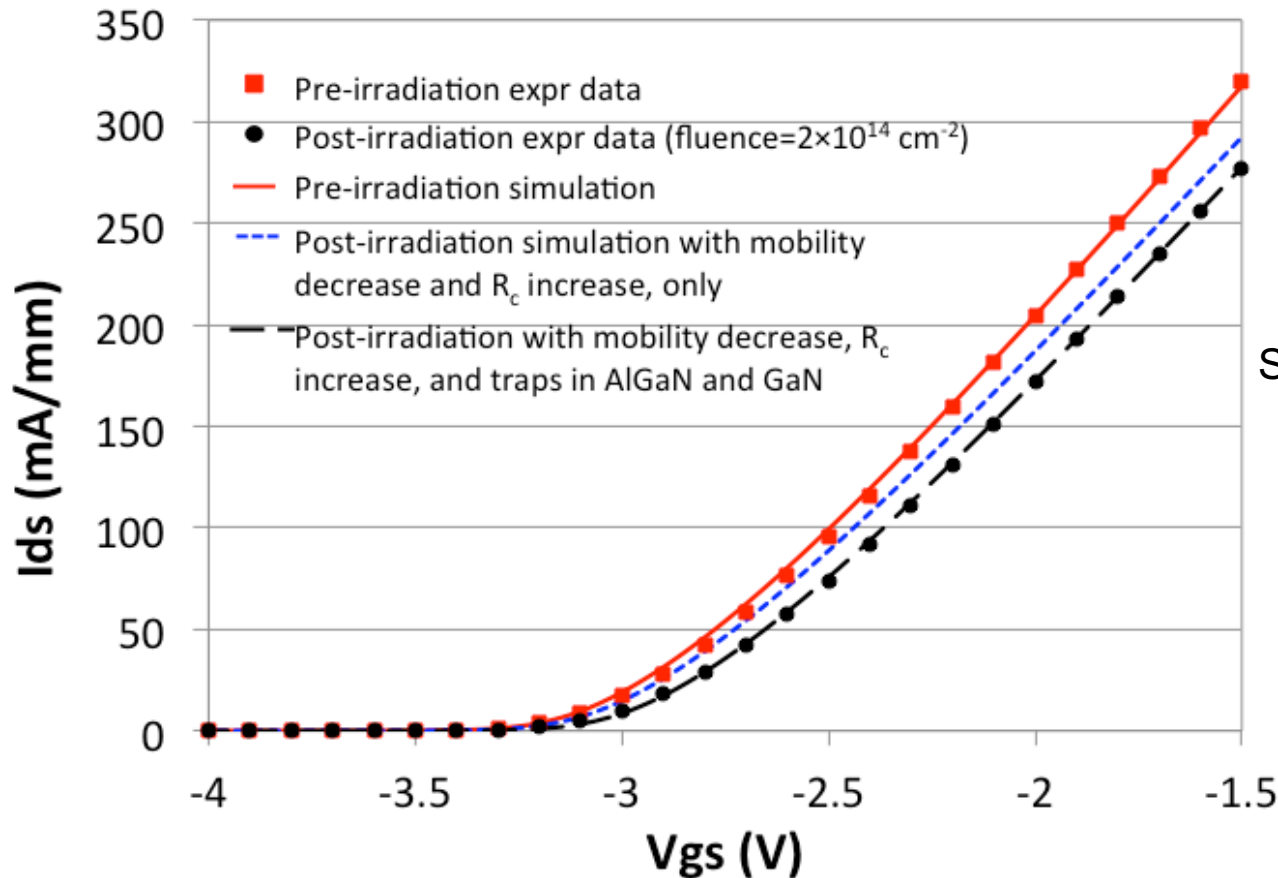
TRIM (Transport of Ions in Matter) simulation results

$V_{\text{GA}}$  – acceptor-like traps (-)

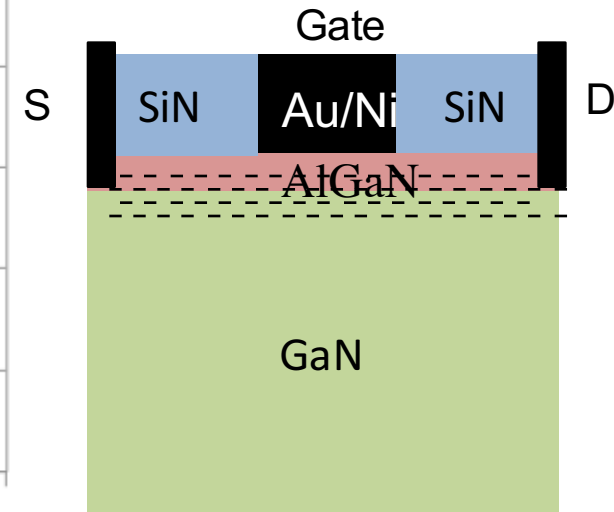
$V_{\text{N}}$  – acceptor or donor-like traps (+)

Positive  $V_{\text{T}}$  shift needs acceptor-like traps

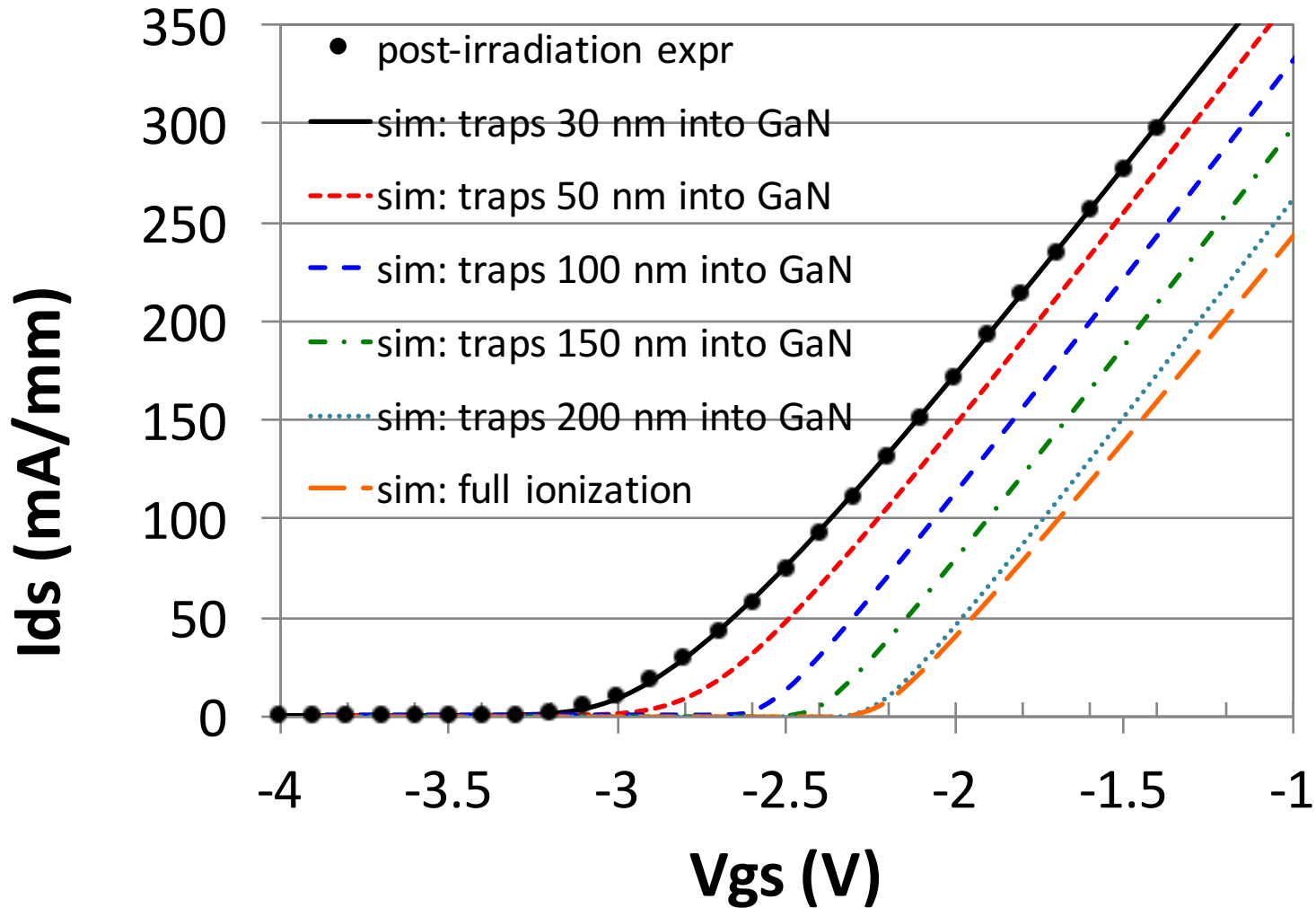
# Modeling Threshold Voltage Shift



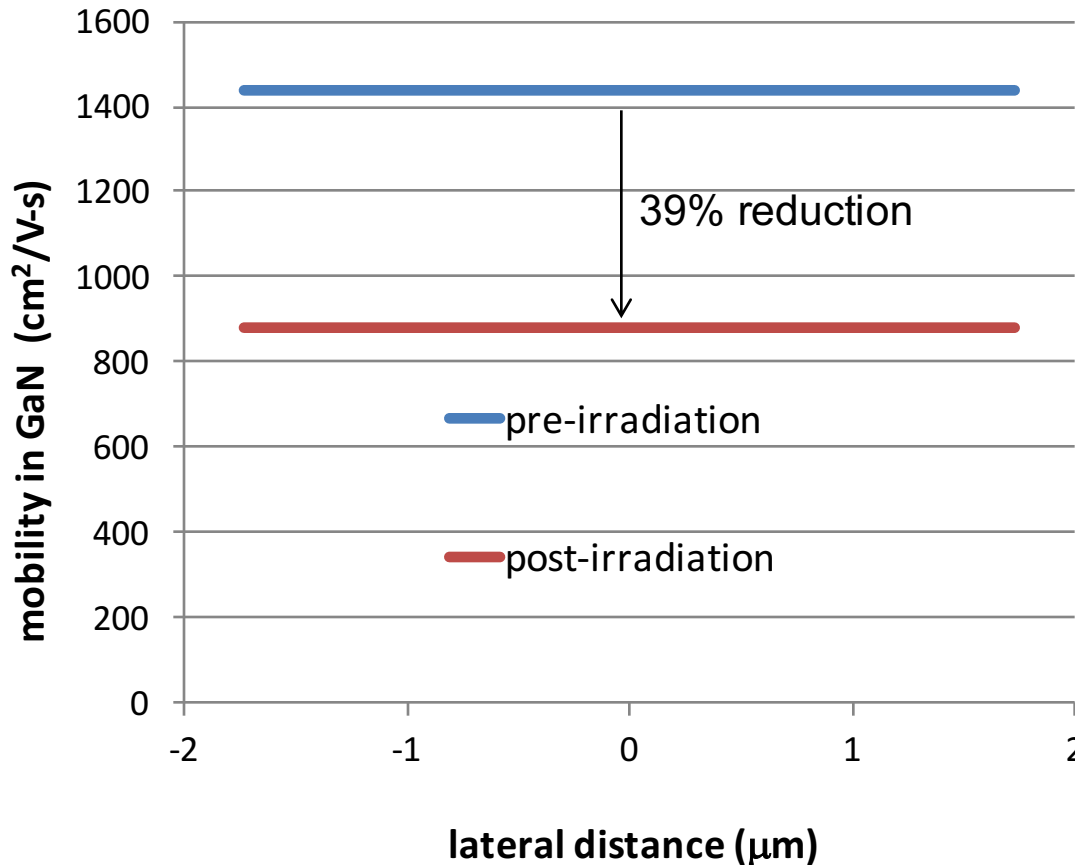
Neg trap conc:  
 $1 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$   
30 nm into GaN



# Role of Trap Ionization



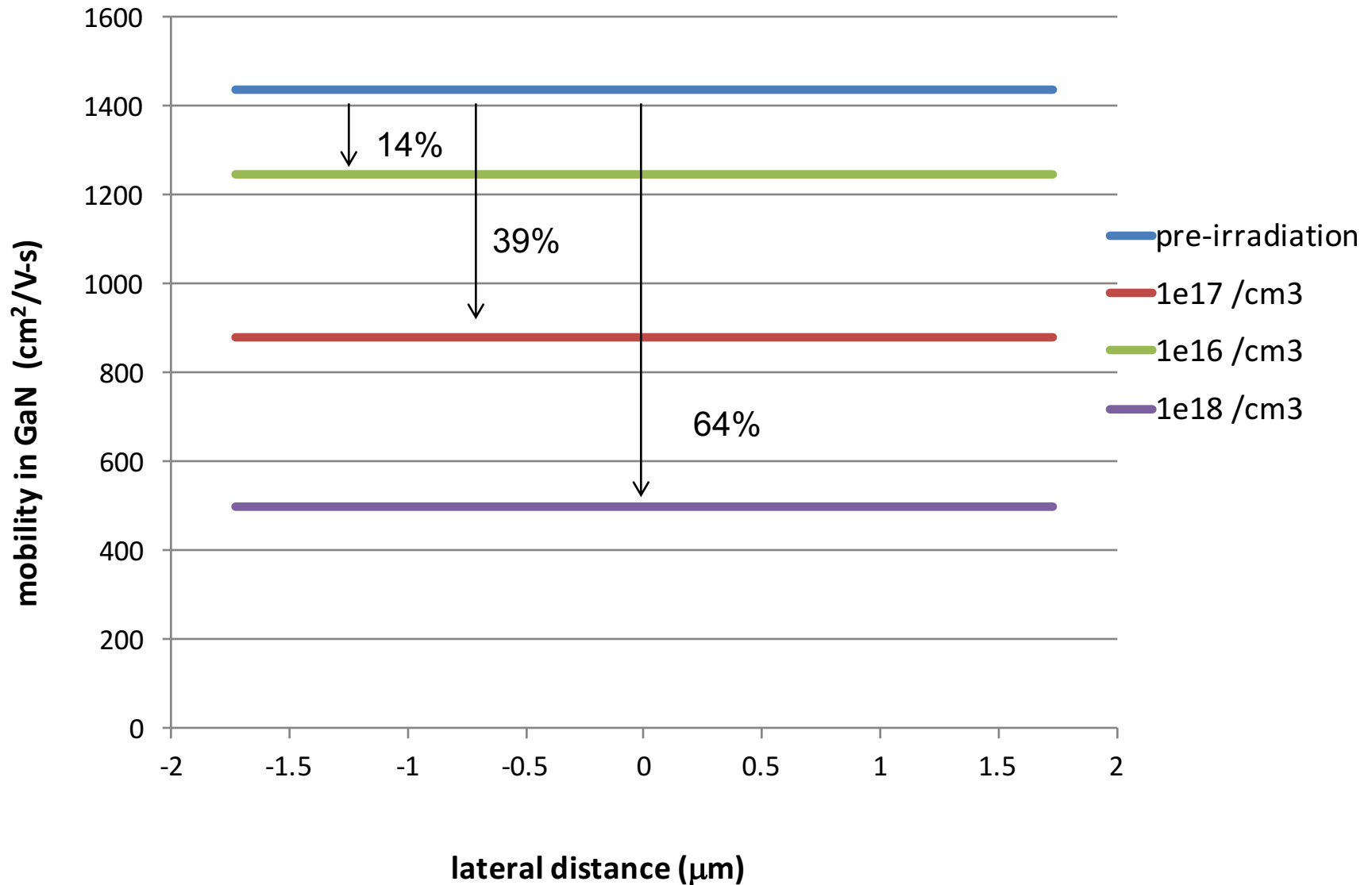
# Modeling Mobility Reduction



$$\mu = \mu_{\min} \left( \frac{T}{300} \right)^{\beta_1} + \frac{(\mu_{\max} - \mu_{\min}) \left( \frac{T}{300} \right)^{\beta_2}}{1 + \left[ \frac{\text{Doping}}{N_{\text{ref}} \left( \frac{T}{300} \right)^{\beta_3}} \right]}$$

Farahmand et. al., IEEE TED, 2001

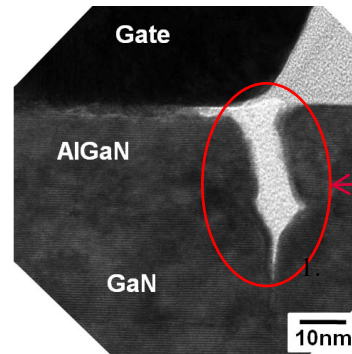
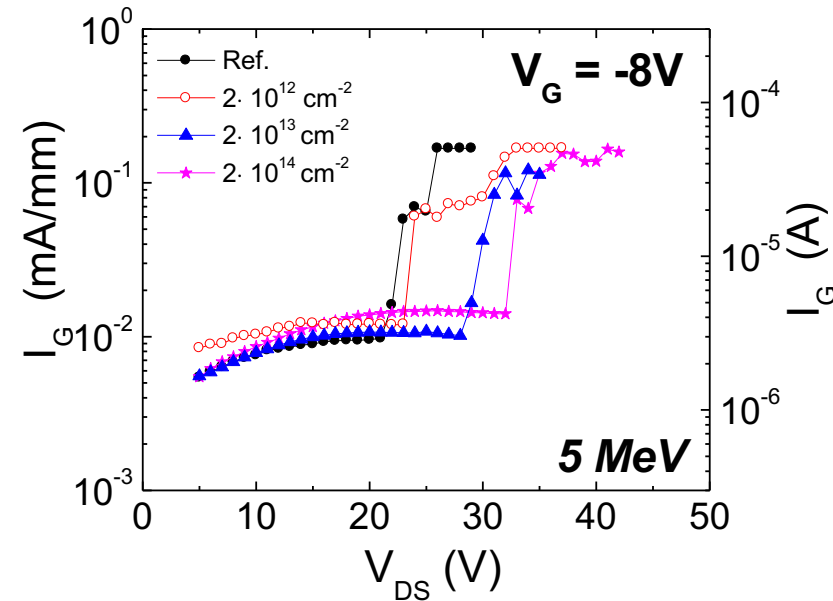
# Modeling Mobility Reduction



# AlGaIn/GaN HEMT Reliability Enhancement

Irradiation Dose ( $\text{cm}^{-2}$ )	Drain Breakdown Voltage $V_{BR}$ (V)	Critical Voltage, $V_{cri}$ (V)
Pristine	30	22
$10^9$	31	23
$5 \times 10^9$	30	22
$5 \times 10^{10}$	29	22
$2 \times 10^{12}$	31	23
$2 \times 10^{13}$	36	28
$2 \times 10^{14}$	41	32

5 MeV Proton irradiation



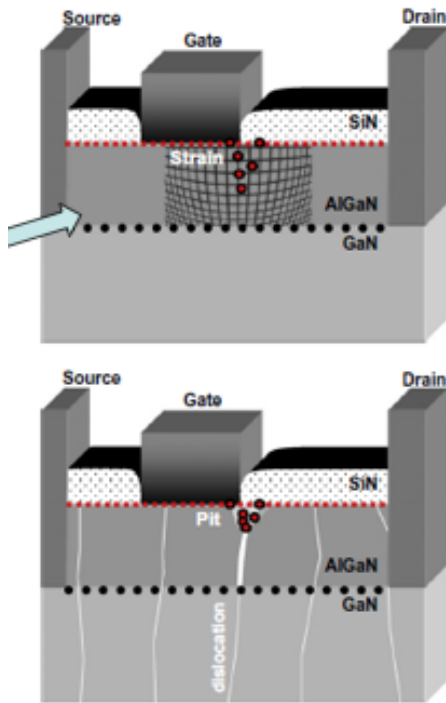
Pit-shaped defect

S. Y. Park et al., "Correlation between Physical Defects and Performance in AlGaIn/GaN," *Trans. Electrical and Electronic Materials*, vol. 11, no. 2 p.49-53, April 2010.

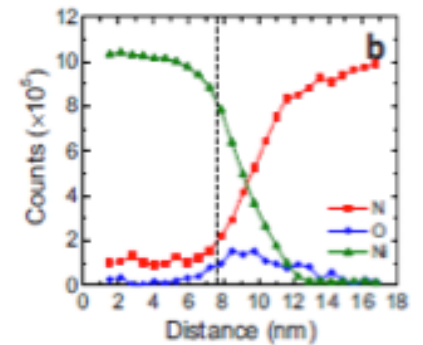
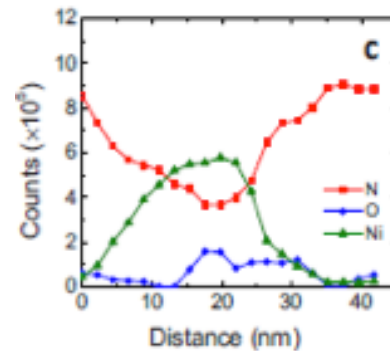
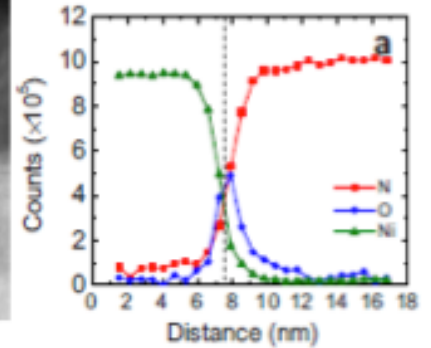
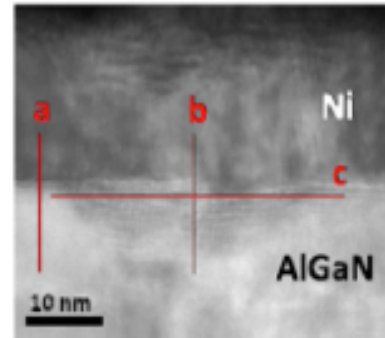
# Gate-Diffusion Defect Formation

## Pit-Shaped Defect Formation:

- Piezoelectric material → high localized electric and strain fields (near gate / drain edge)
- Strain-enhanced gate metal diffusion



$$D' = D * \exp\left(\frac{Q's}{kT}\right)$$



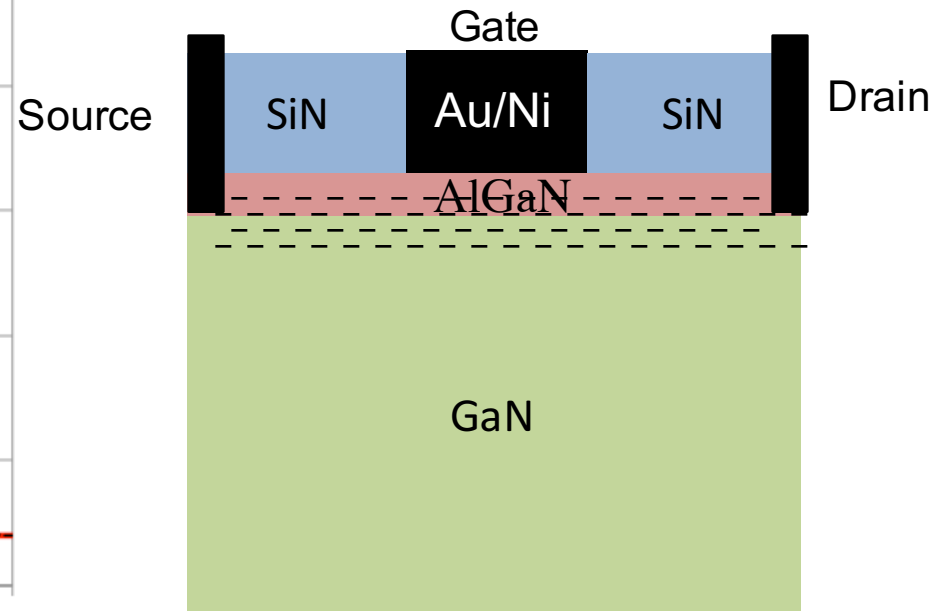
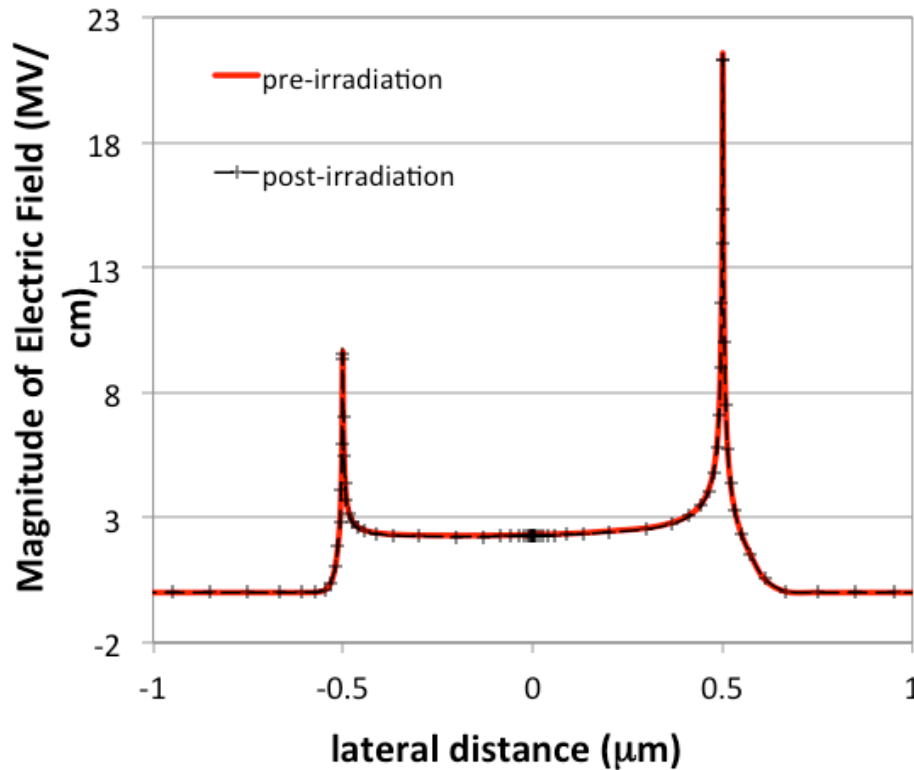
Kuball, M et al Microelectronics Reliability 51 2011 pp:195–200

Ren, F et al. JVST B 5 Microelectronics and Nanometer structures Apr 2011



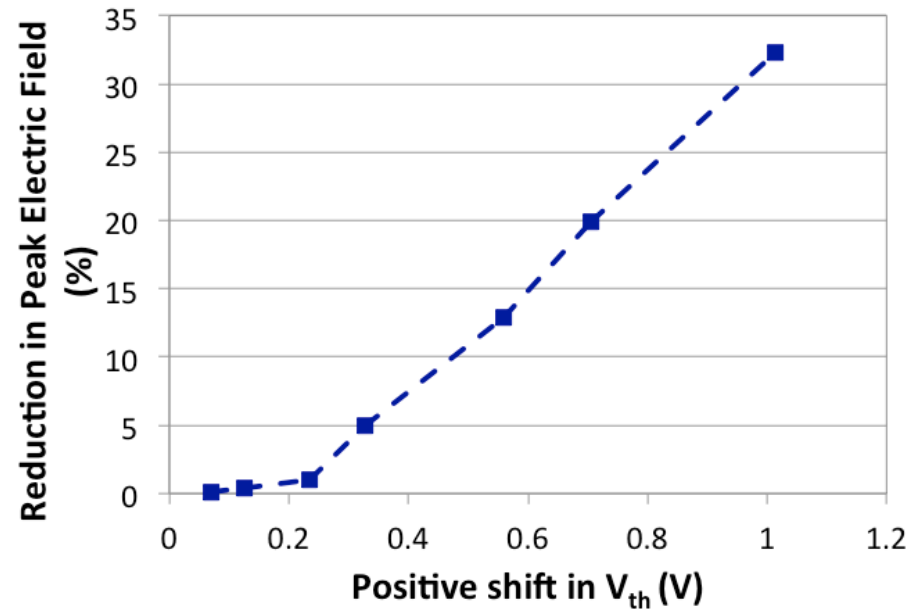
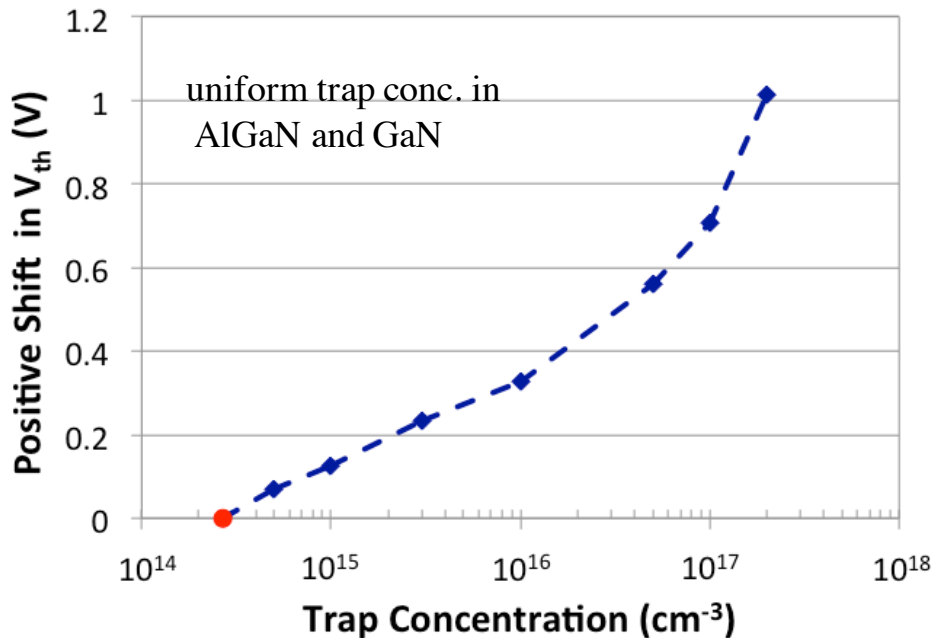
# Virtual Gate in GaN Buffer?

- **Hypothesis I:** Acceptor-like traps in the **GaN buffer** = virtual gate
- **Floods Test:** Peak electric field values (5 nm into AlGaN) show  $\sim 1\%$  change for post-irradiation simulation (need 40% reduction to match experiments)



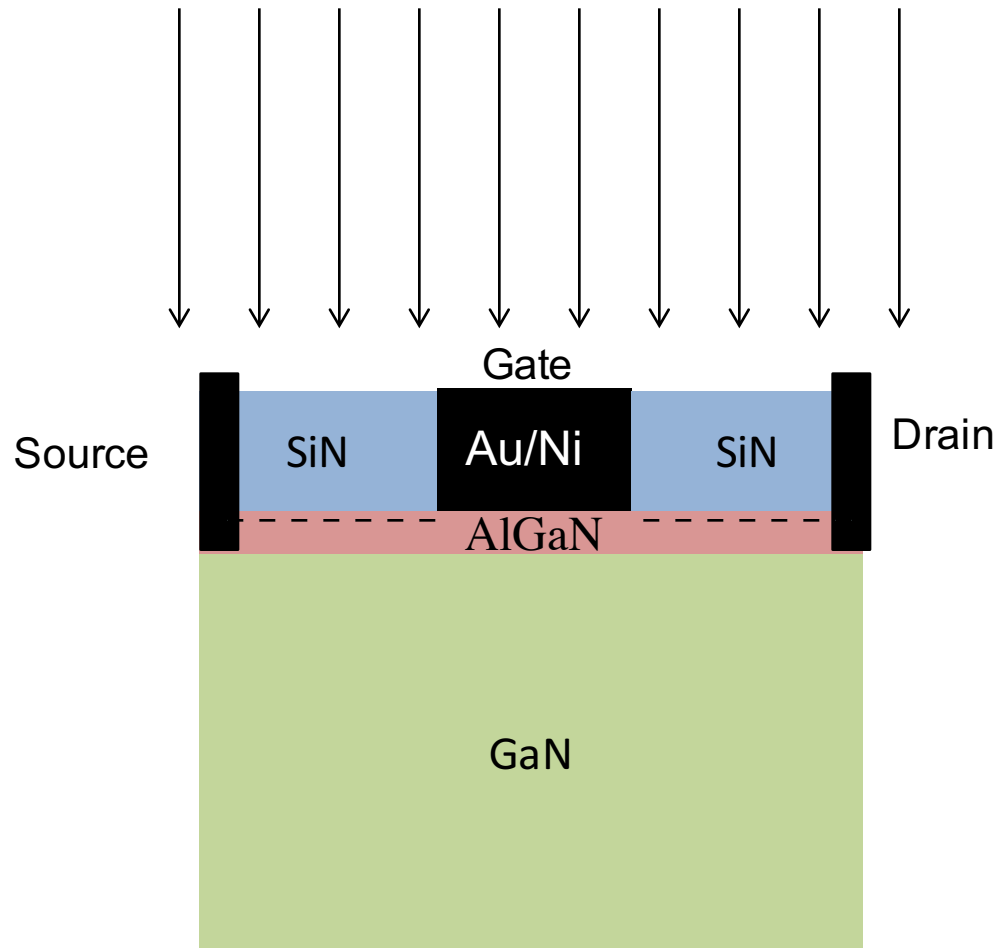
# Virtual Gate in GaN Buffer

- **Hypothesis I:** Acceptor-like traps in the **GaN buffer** = virtual gate
- **Floods Test:** Peak electric field values (5 nm into AlGaIn) show  $\sim 1\%$  change for post-irradiation simulation



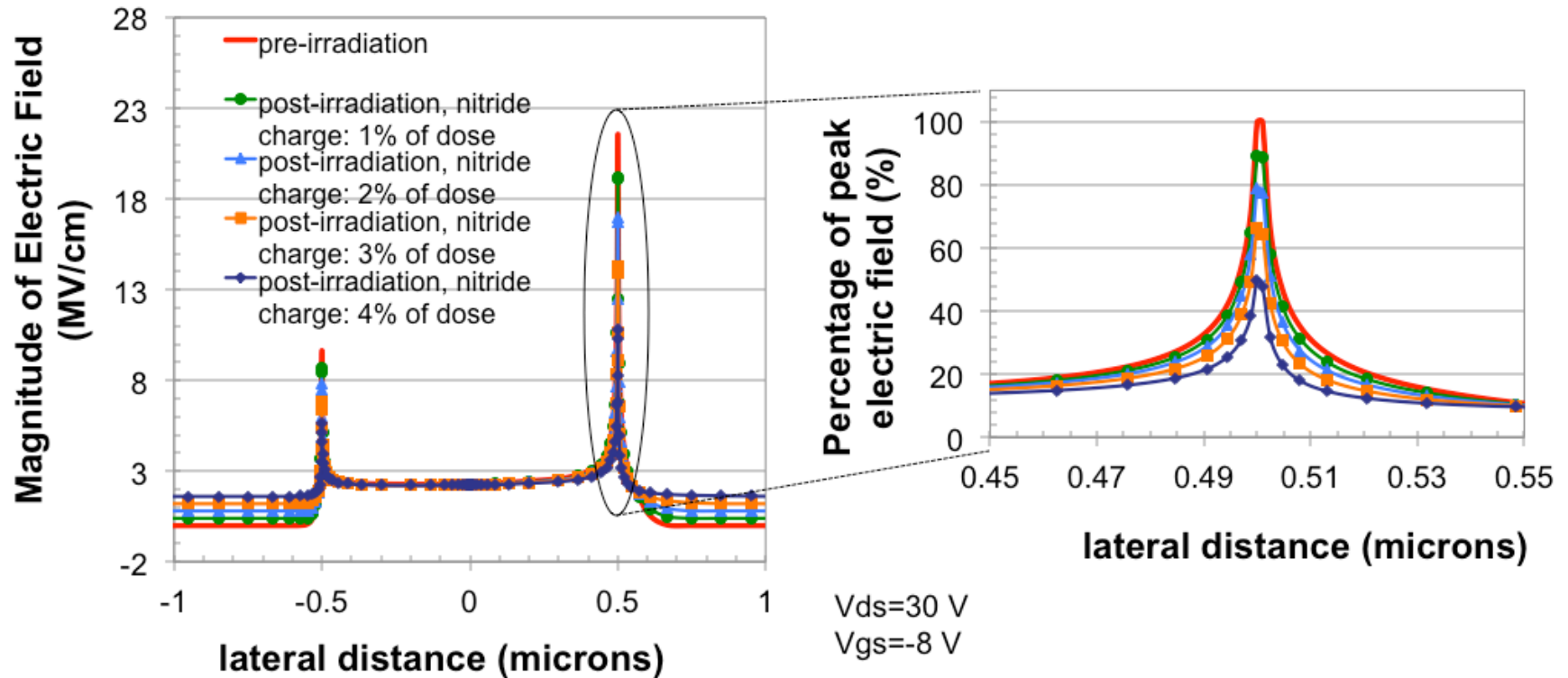
- **Hypothesis I is unlikely:** Need a  $V_{th}$  shift  $\sim 1\text{V}$  for 30% e-field reduction

# Virtual Gate at SiN/AlGaN Interface



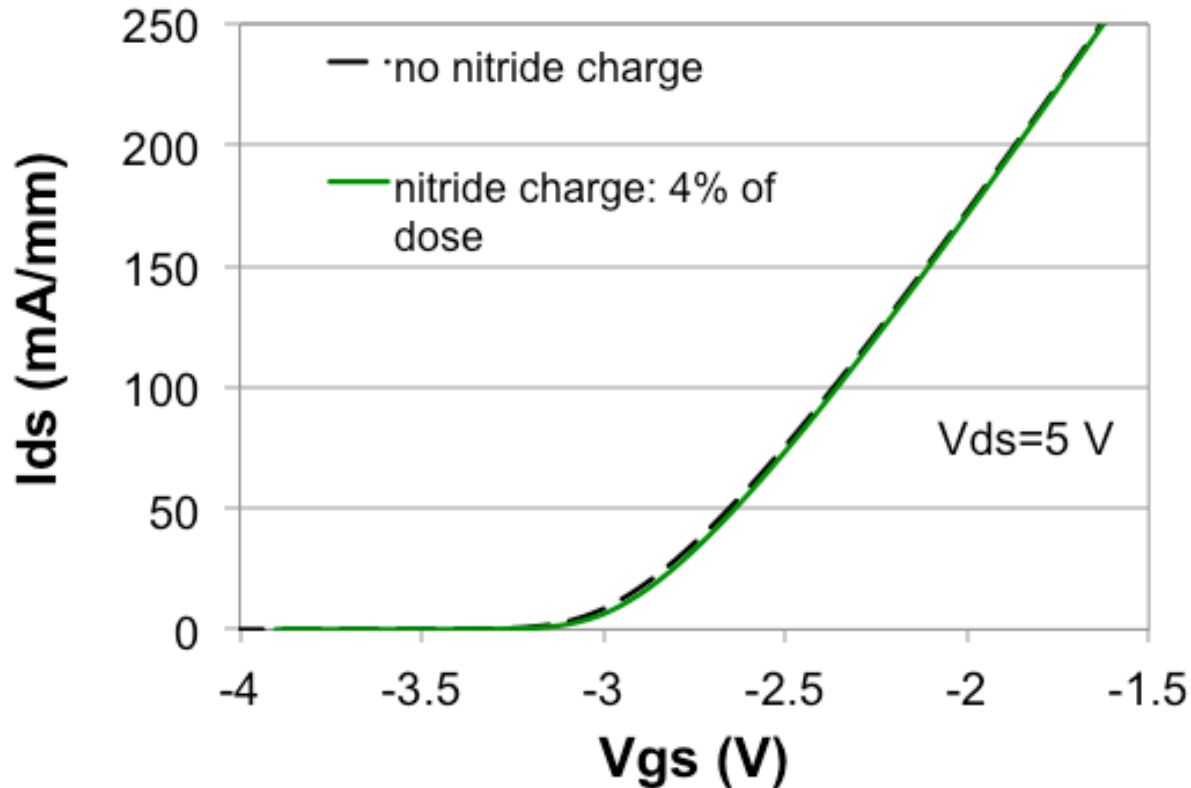
# Virtual Gate at SiN/AlGaN Interface

- Hypothesis II: Acceptor-like traps in the SiN/AlGaN interface = virtual gate**



- Peak electric field values (5 nm into AlGaN) show 10 to 50% change for various sheet charge densities (4% =  $8 \times 10^{12} / \text{cm}^2$ )**

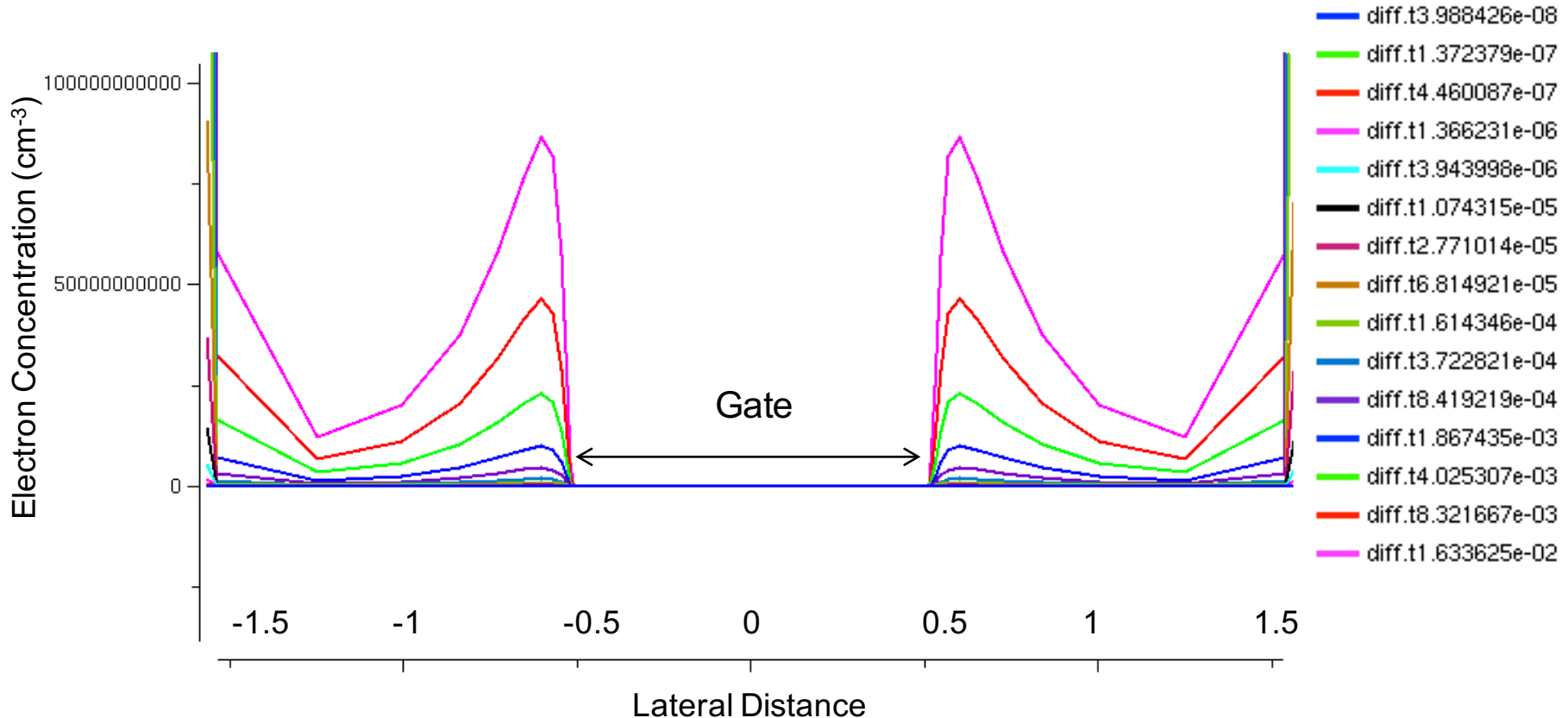
# Virtual Gate at SiN/AlGaN Interface



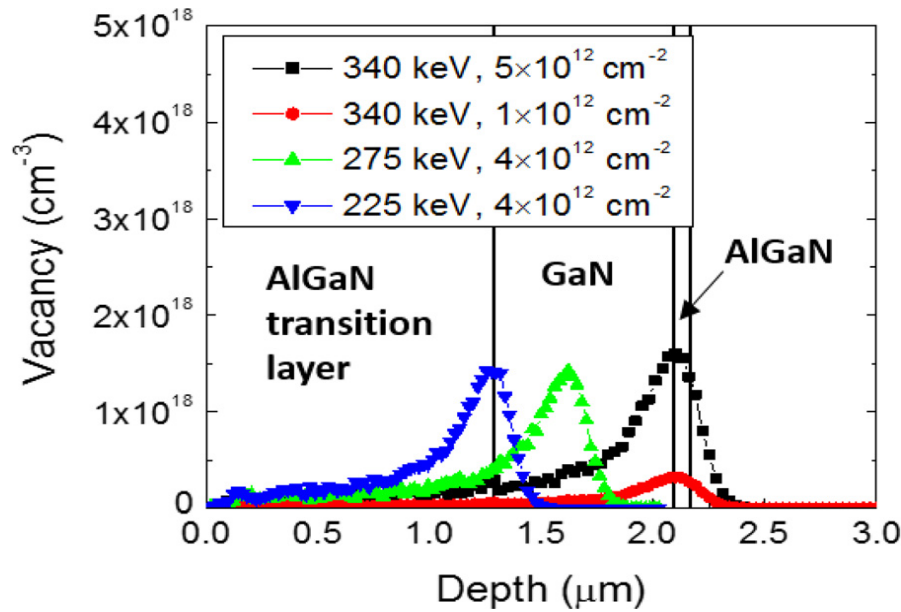
- The  $I_d$ - $V_g$  curves do not change much with the nitride charging.
- Hypothesis II is plausible.

# Nature of SiN/AlGaN Charging?

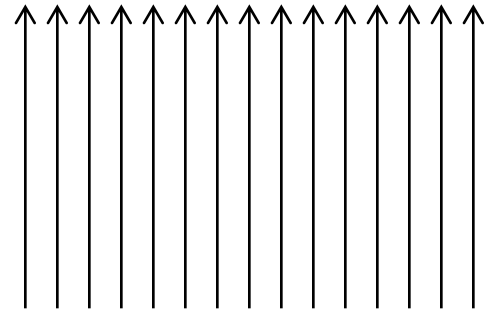
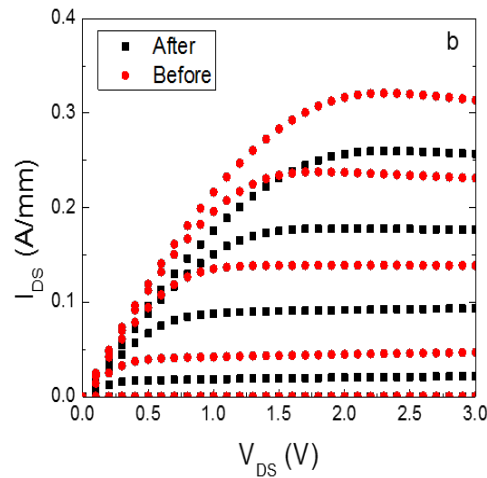
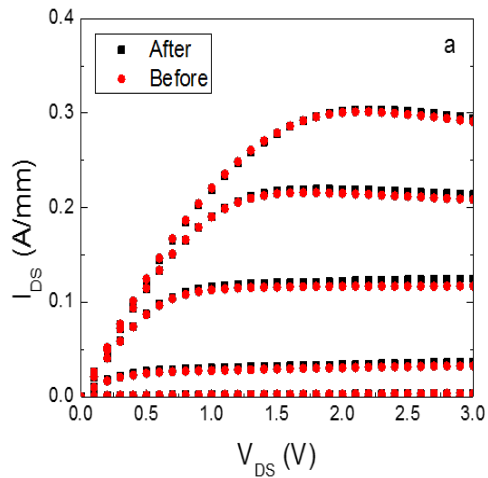
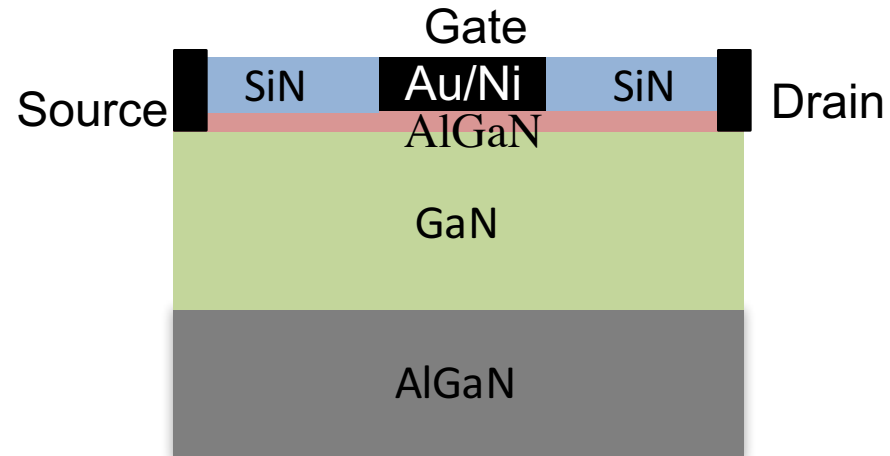
- Electron/hole pair generation
  - $2 \times 10^{16}$  (pairs/cm<sup>3</sup>-s) calculated by TRIM



# Nature of Nitride/AlGaN Charging?



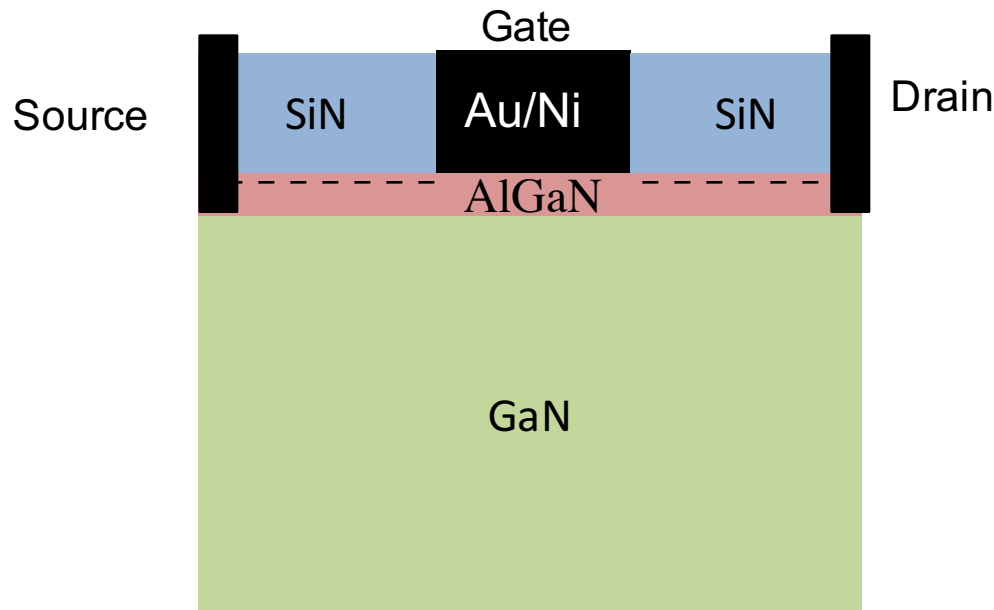
## Backside Irradiation Experiment





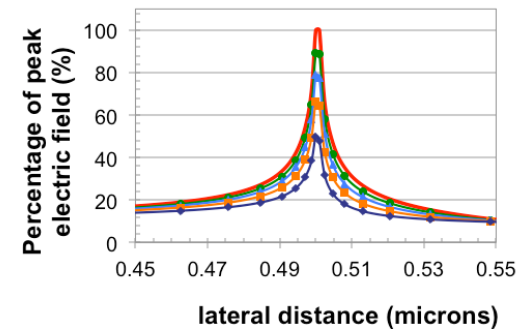
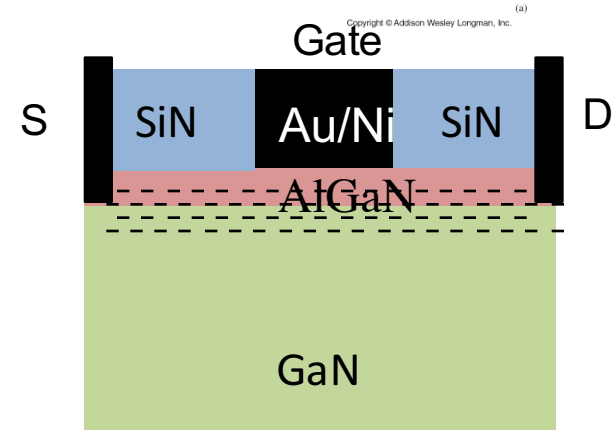
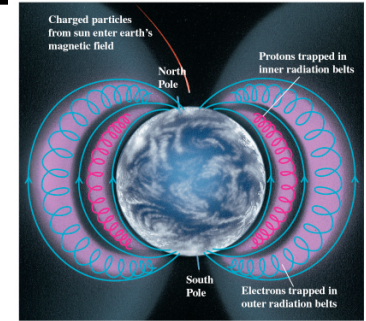
# Nature of Nitride/AlGaN Charging?

- Mobile defect-related trap states that agglomerate at Nitride/AlGaN interface
  - Maybe assisted by electron cloud



# Summary

- GaN-based devices are robust to irradiation
- DC device degradation can be modeled by negative trapped charge near 2DEG
- Enhanced reliability can be modeled by negative trapped charge at SiN/AlGaN interface
  - Reduces peak electric field
  - Mechanism unclear



Funding source: DTRA, AFRL

