



Modification of electrical properties of GaN by ion implantation and UHPA

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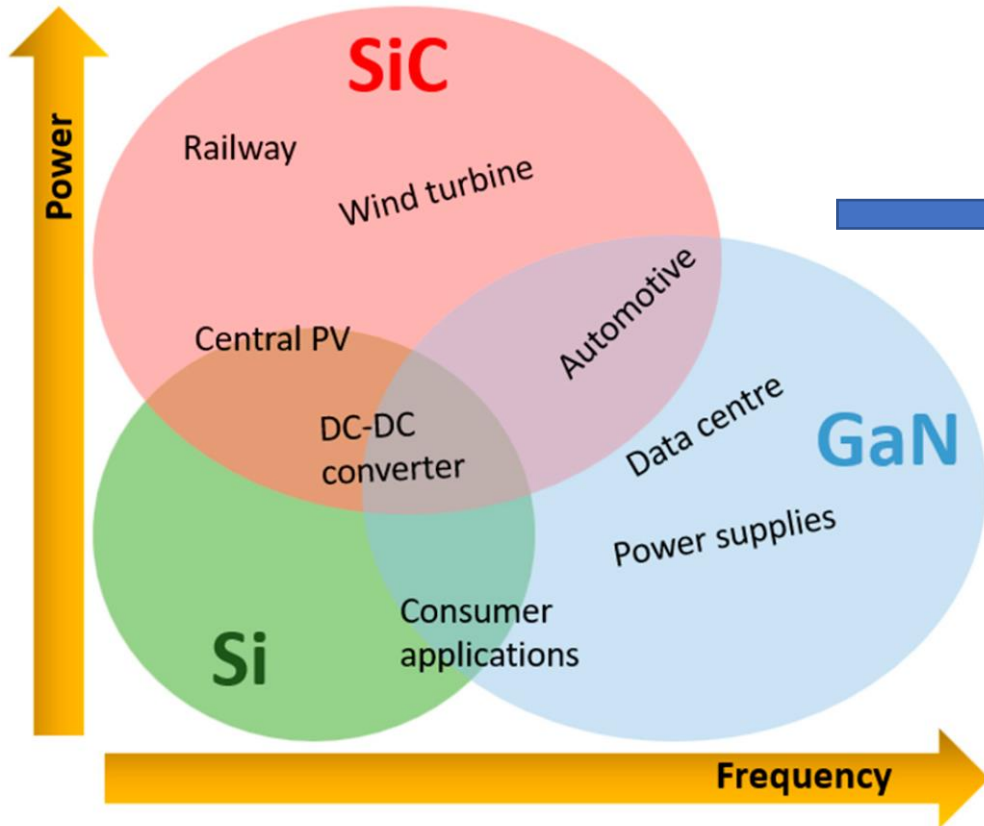
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Outline

- Motivation
- Ion Implantation and UHPA
- SIMS results
- Structural analysis results: XRD and TEM
- Electrical properties
- Summary

Why GaN-based devices?



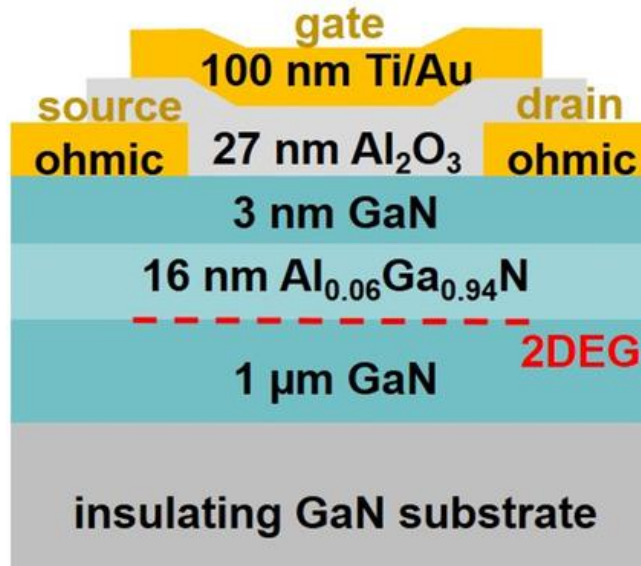
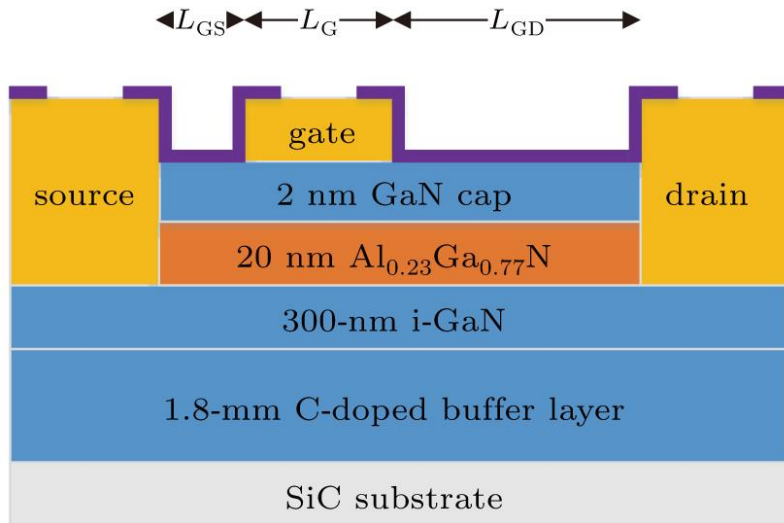
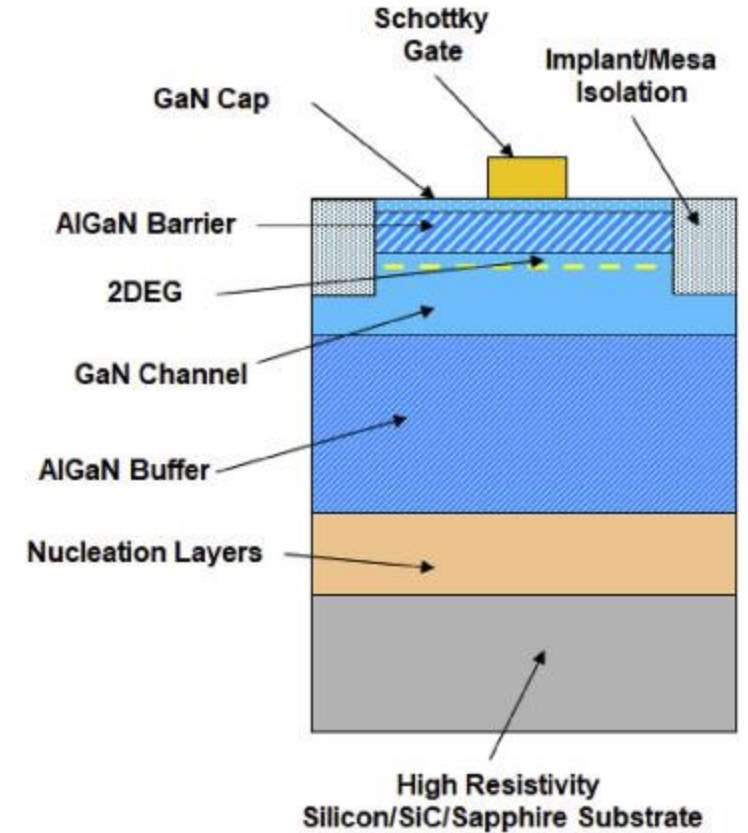
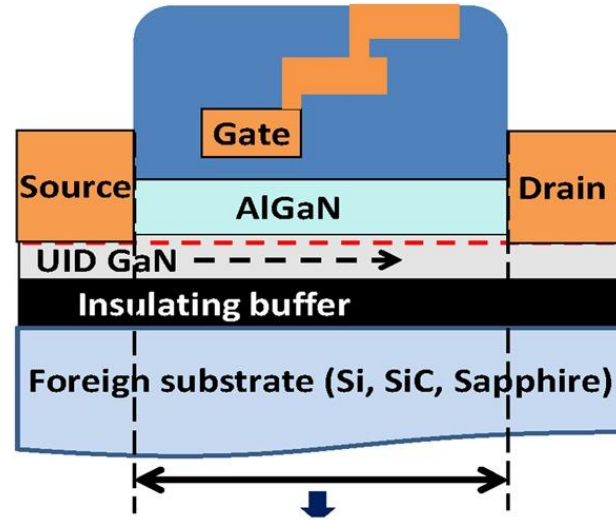
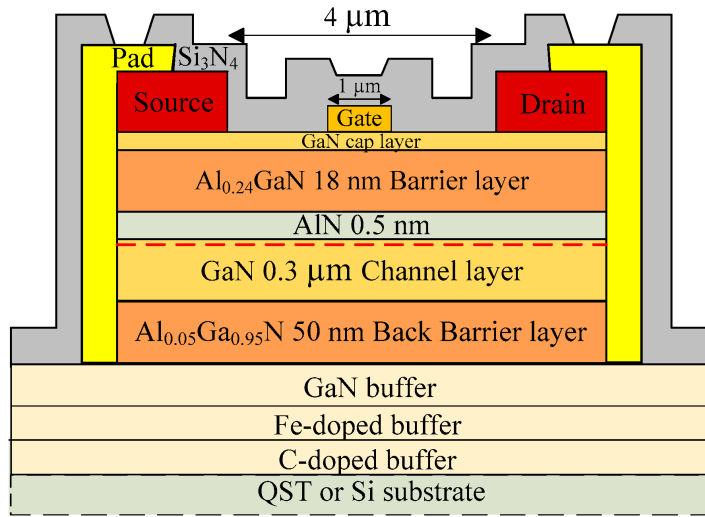
- AC-DC (power factor correction, PFC)
- PV inverters
- Data centers
- PC (DC-DC)



Source: Energies 2022, 15(9), 3415

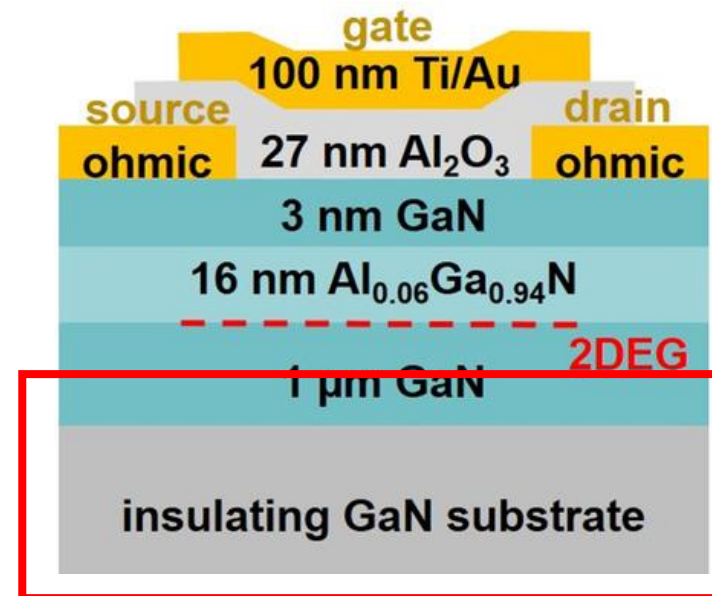
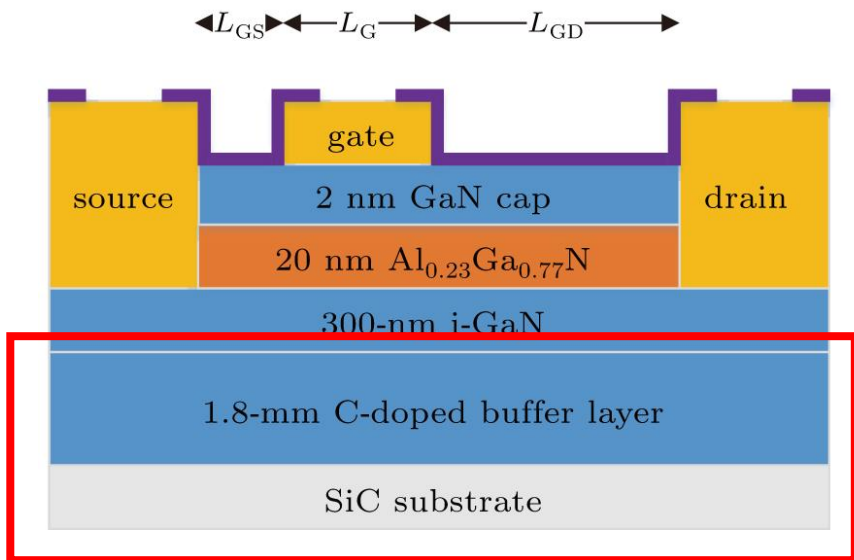
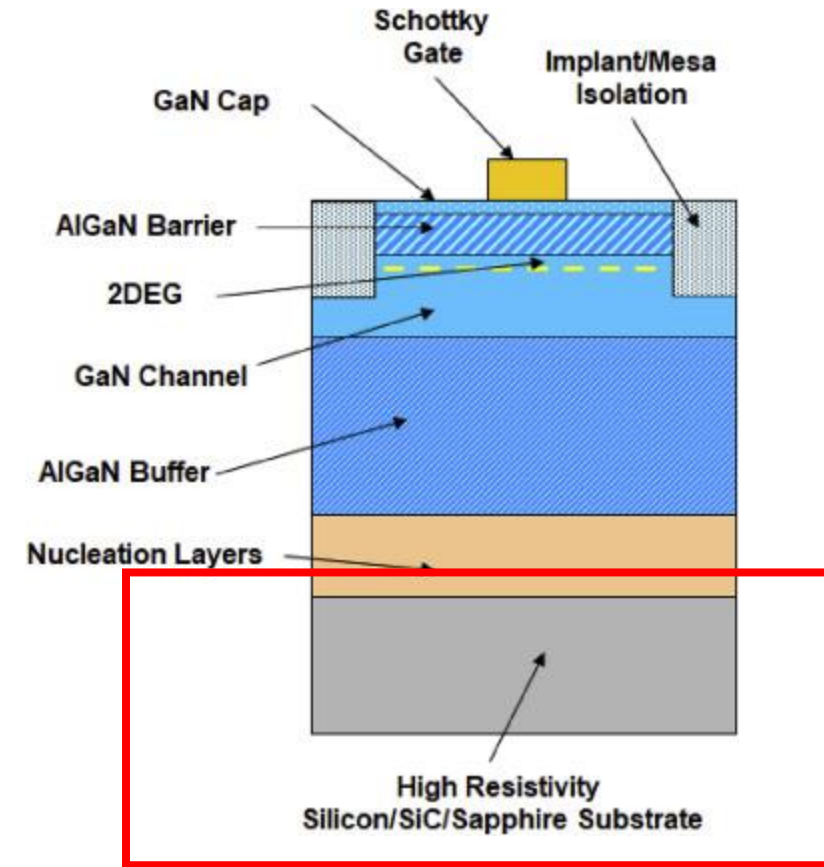
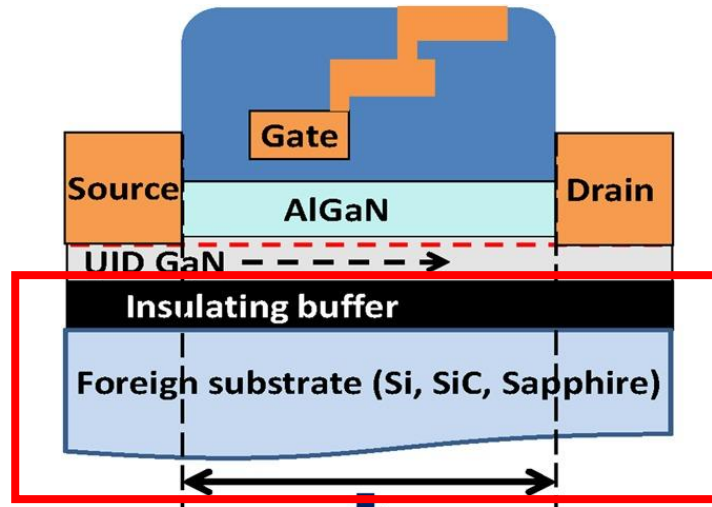
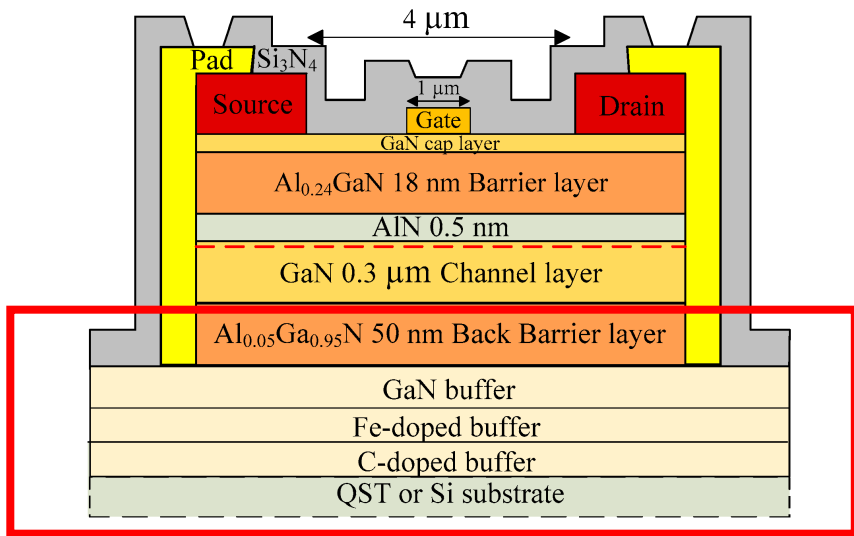
Source: www.hama.com

Lateral GaN-based transistors



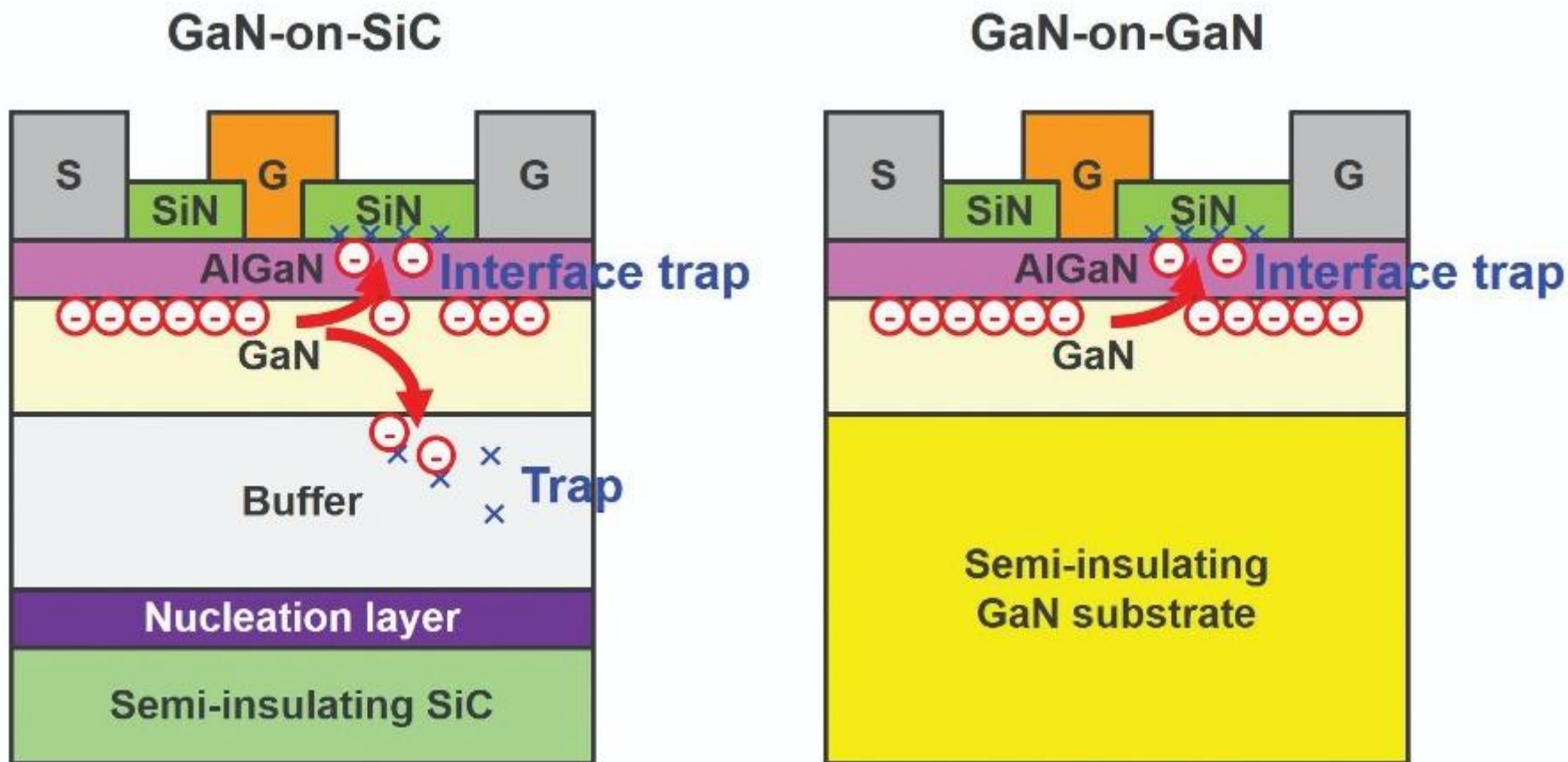
S. Chowdhury et al. Phys. Status Solidi A 212 2015
 S. Schmult et al. Phys. Status Solidi A 217 2020
 Mingchen Hou et al 2021 Chinese Phys. B **30** 097302
 F. Iucolano et al., Mat. Sci. Sem. Proc. Vol. 98 2019

Lateral GaN-based transistors



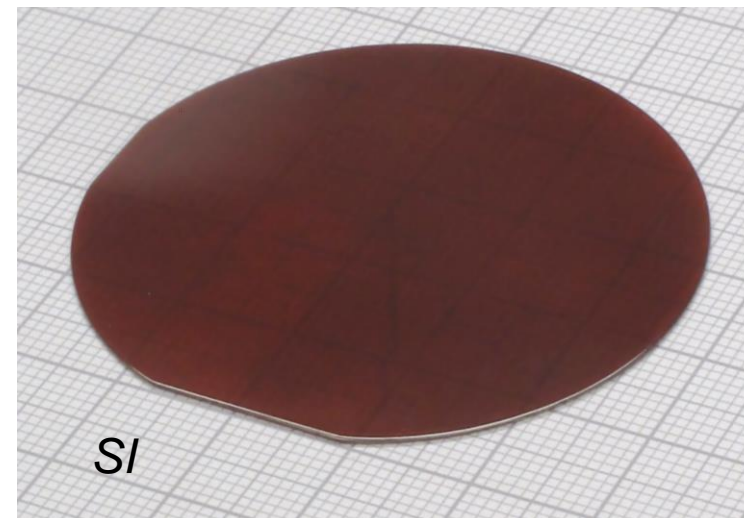
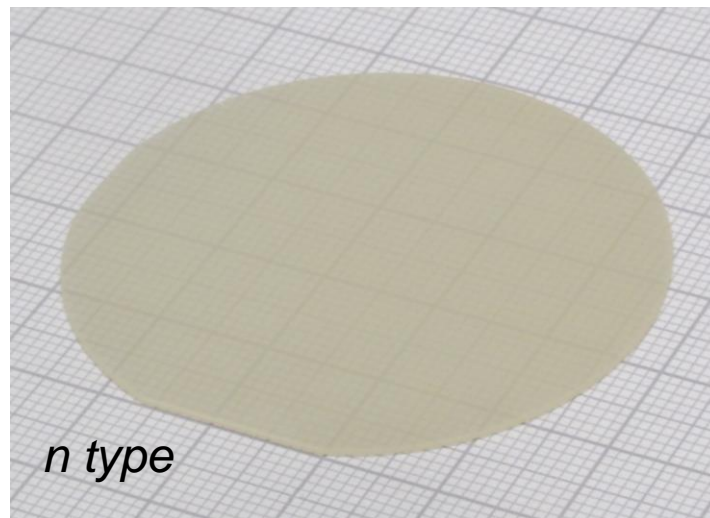
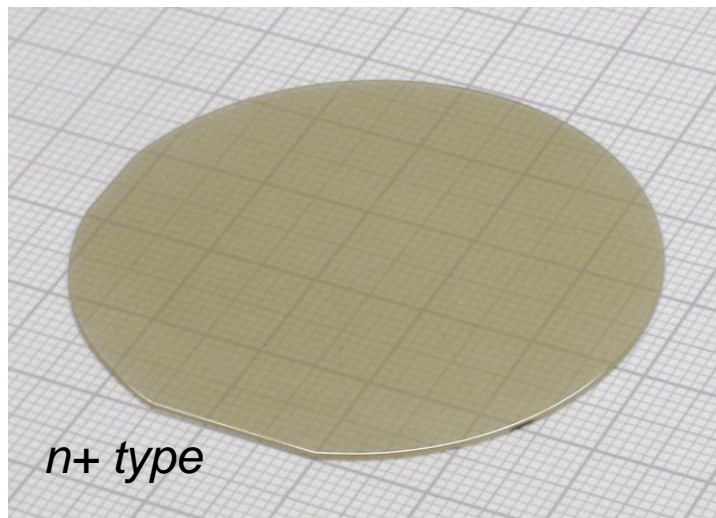
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Substrate role in HEMT



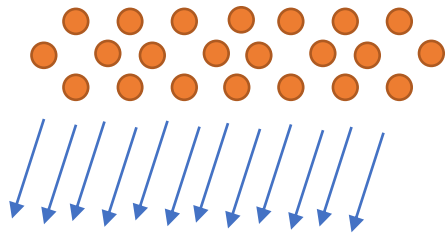
Additional trapping of electrons due to high concentration of threading dislocations

2" Ammonothermal GaN wafers



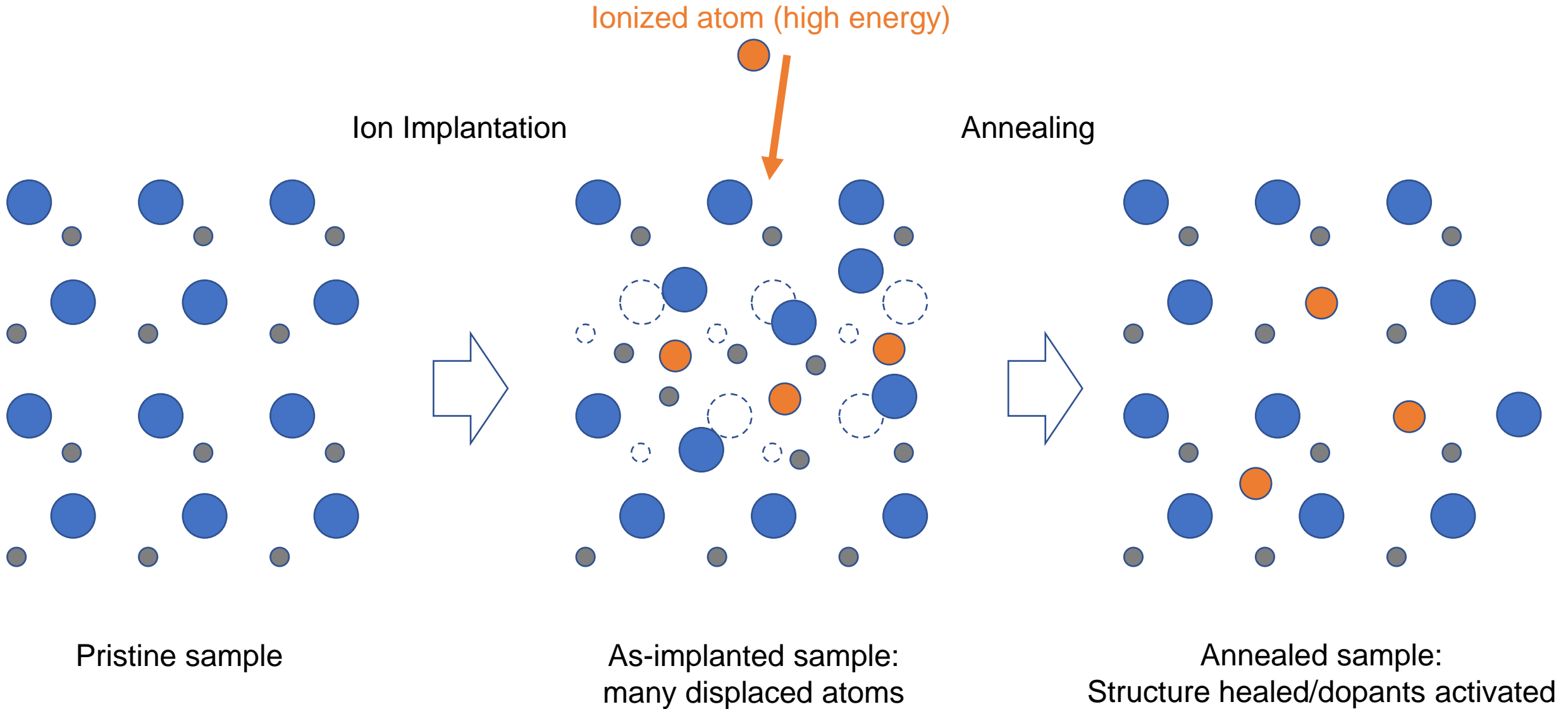
<i>Material type</i>	<i>Conductivity type</i>	<i>Carrier concentration [cm⁻³]</i>	<i>Carrier mobility [cm²/Vs]</i>	<i>Resistivity [Ωcm]</i>	<i>Note</i>
<i>High carrier concentration</i>	<i>n+ type</i>	<i>~10¹⁹</i>	<i>~150</i>	<i>10⁻³</i>	<i>Low TDD</i>
<i>Low carrier concentration</i>	<i>n type</i>	<i>~10¹⁸</i>	<i>~250</i>	<i>10⁻²</i>	<i>Low TDD</i>
<i>High resistivity (Mn-doped)</i>	<i>semi-insulating (SI)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>≥10⁸</i>	<i>Low TDD, Difficult wafering</i>

Acceptor dopant

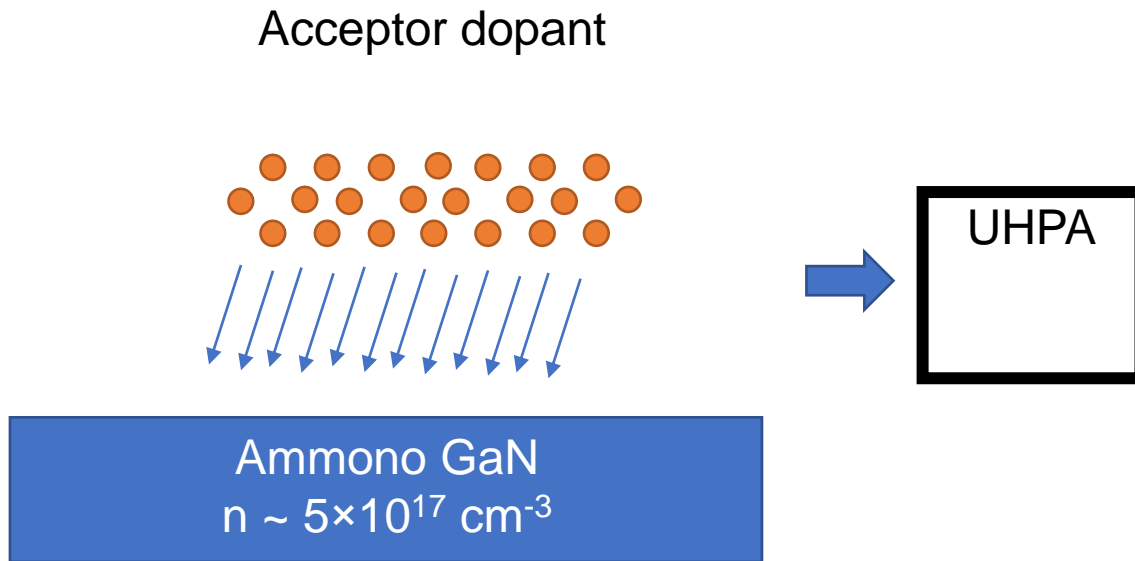


Ammono GaN
 $n \sim 5 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

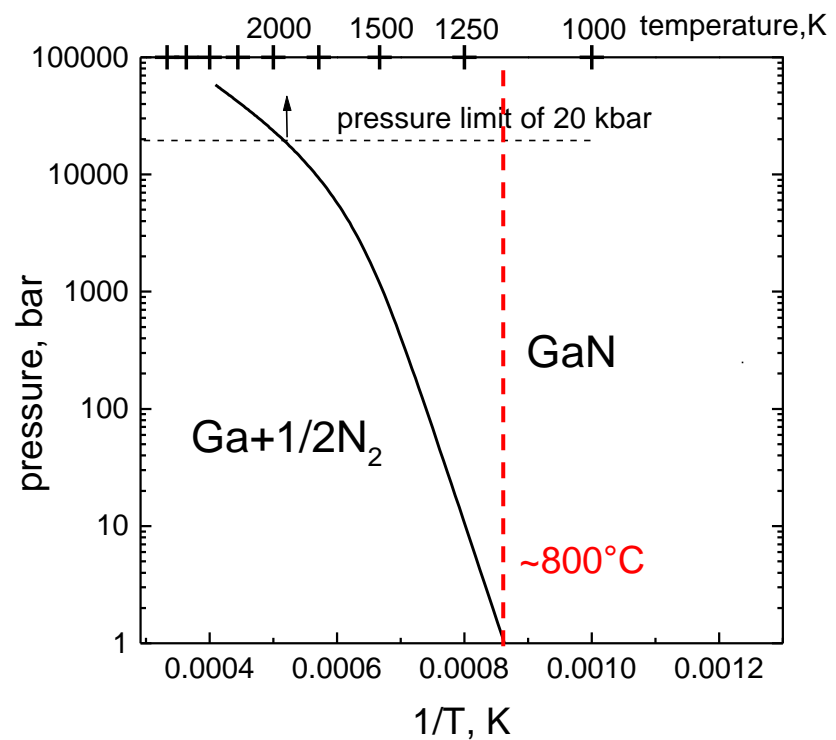
Ion Implantation in Semiconductors



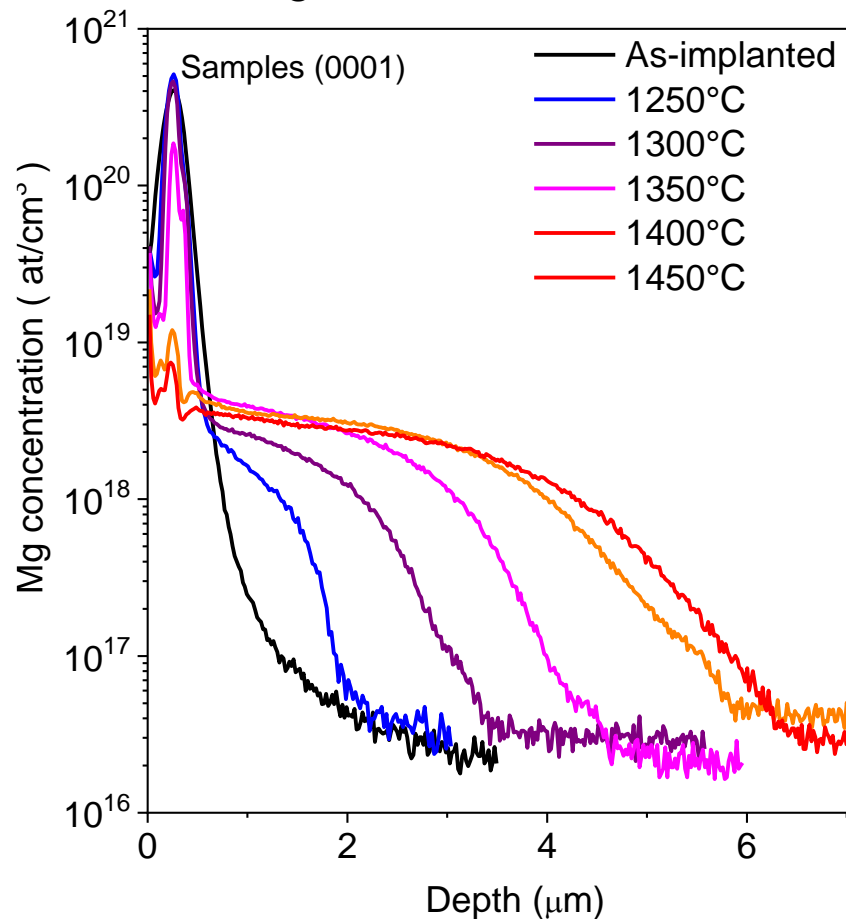
Samples preparation



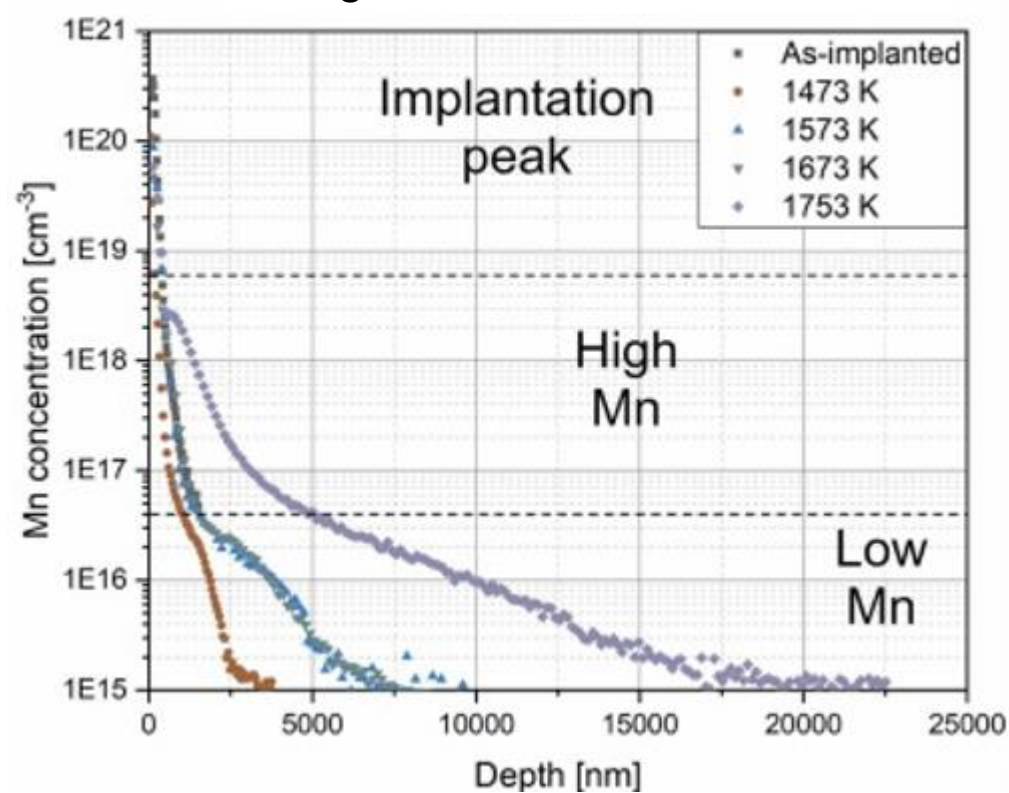
Annealing of implanted GaN



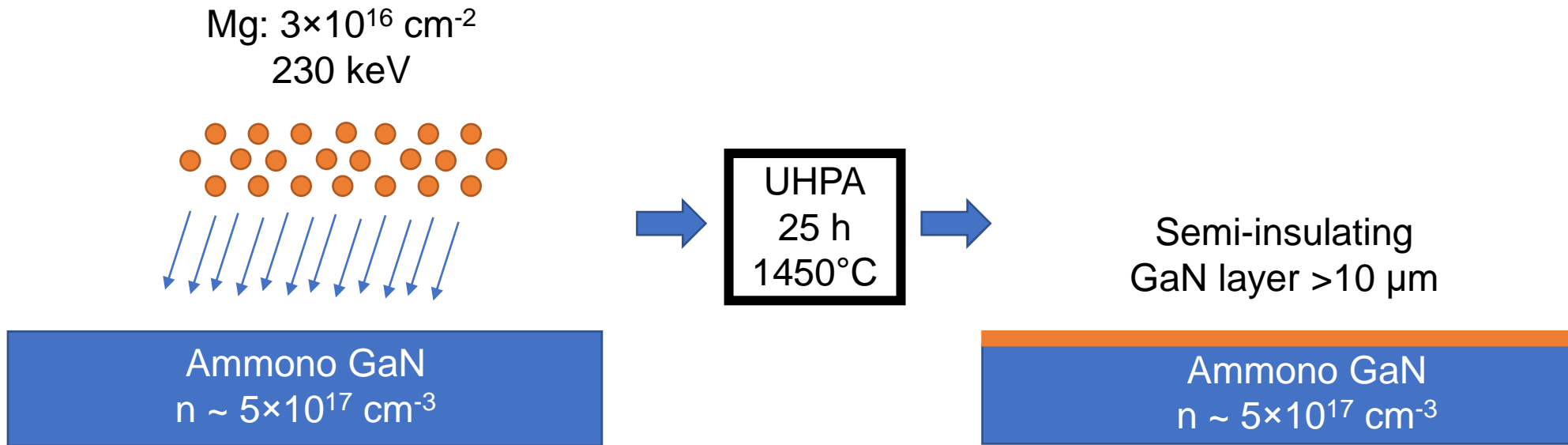
Magnesium 1.5 h UHPA



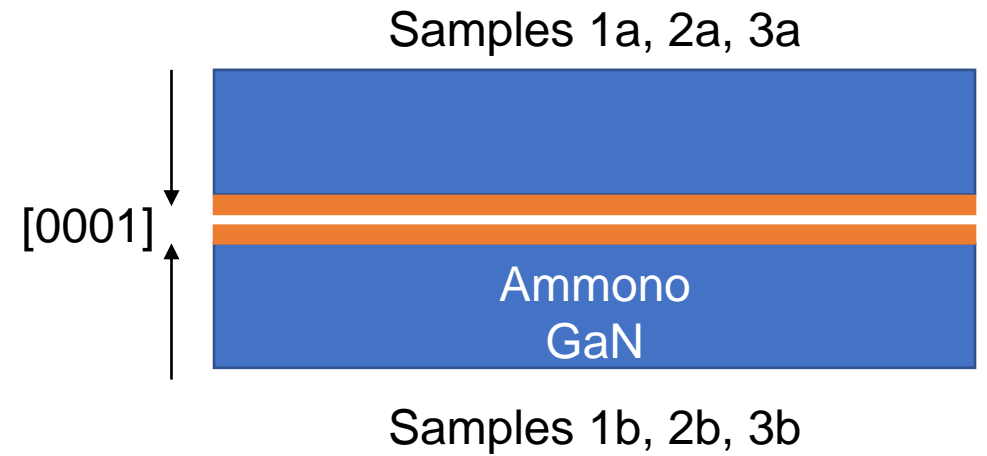
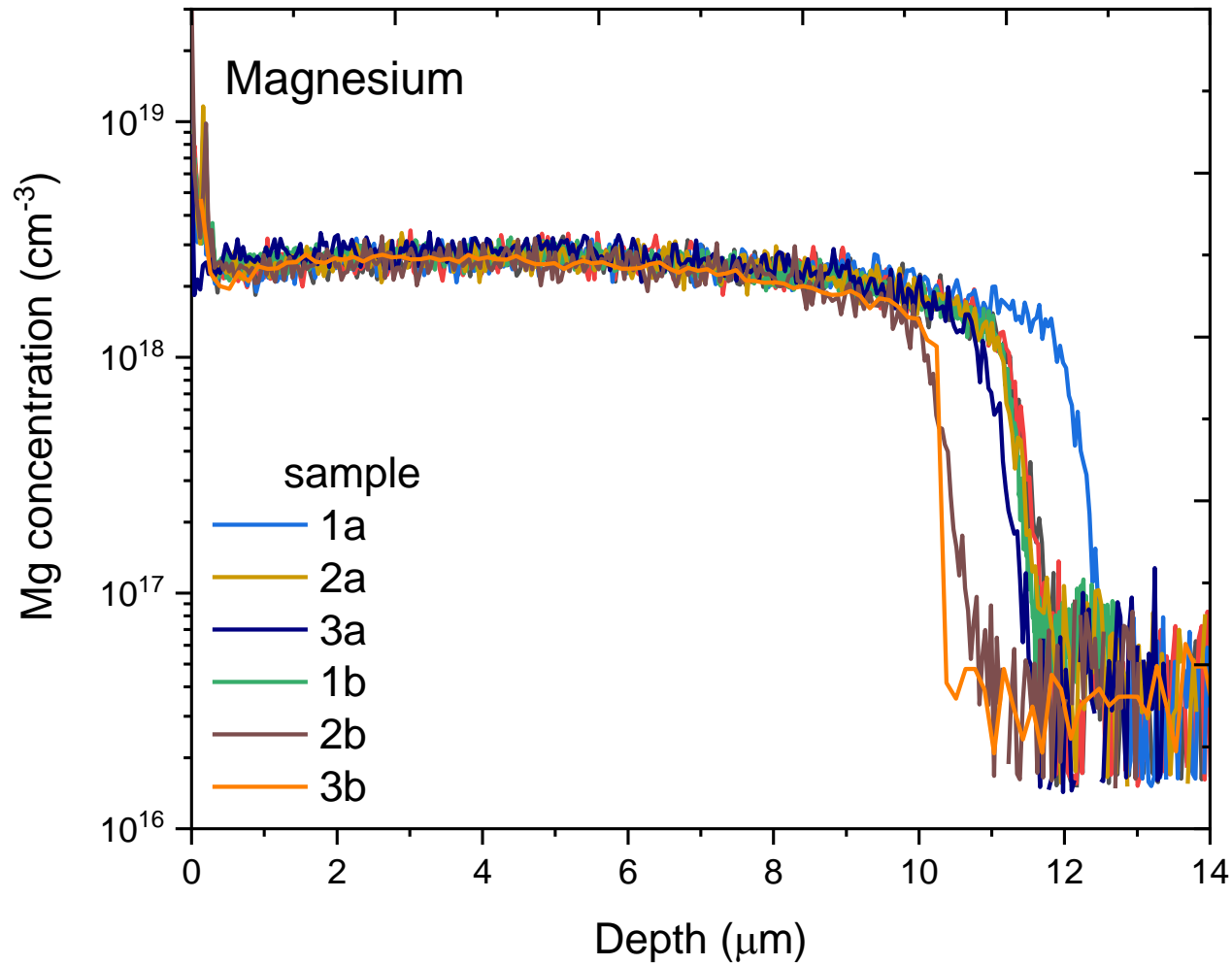
Manganese 30 h UHPA



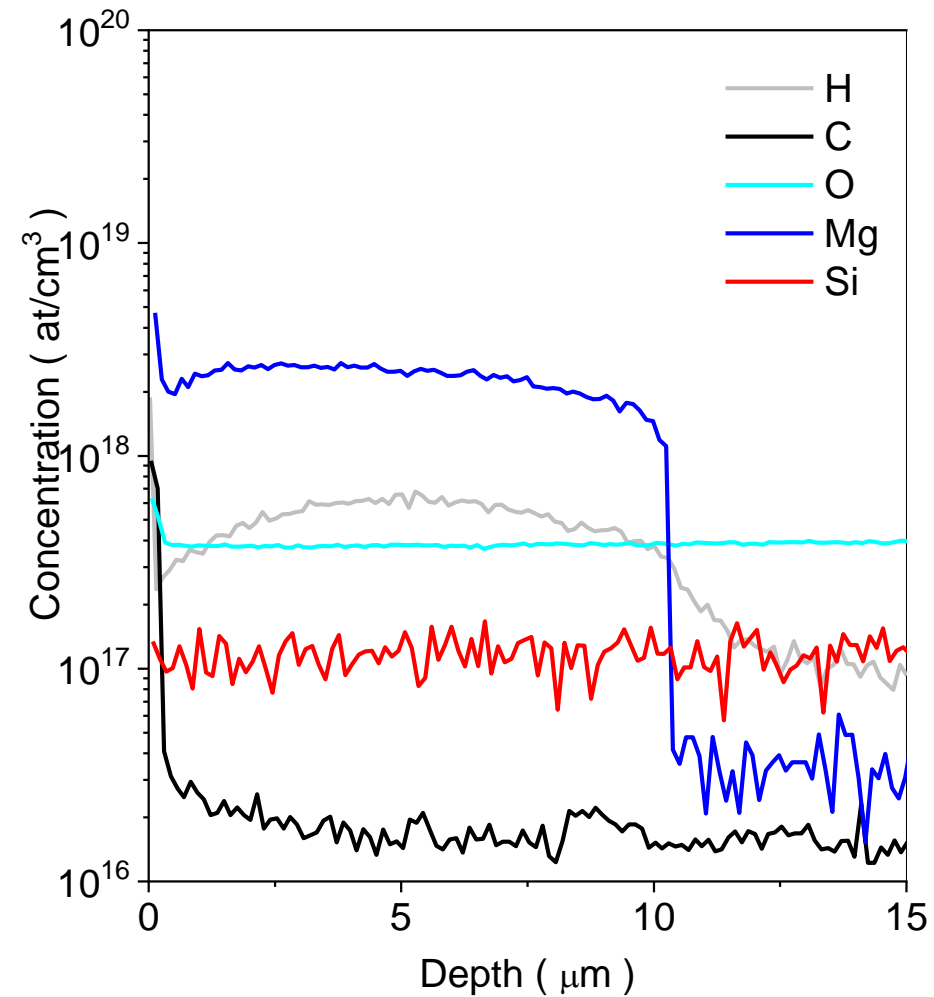
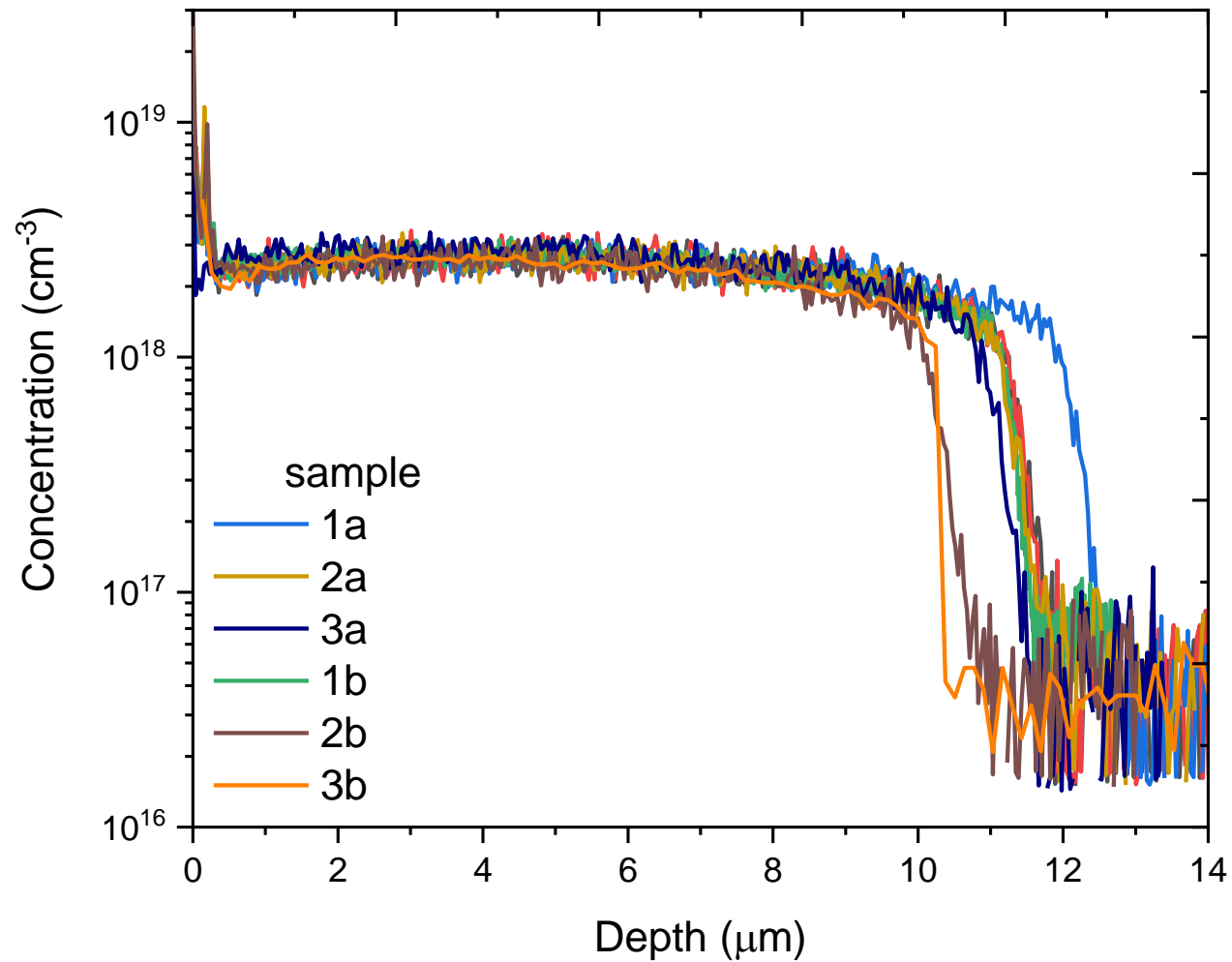
Samples preparation



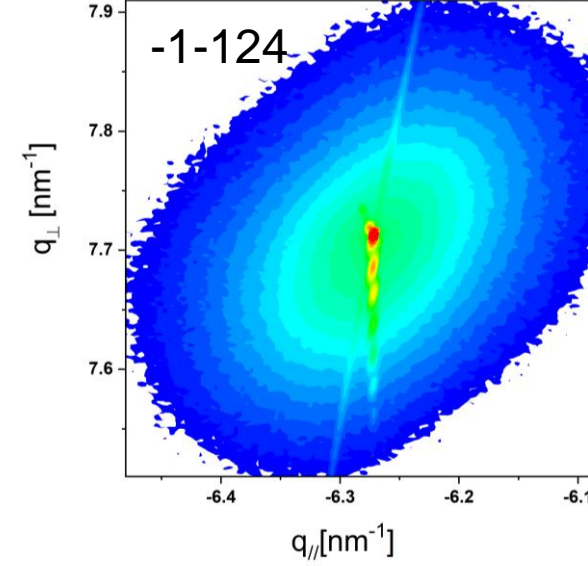
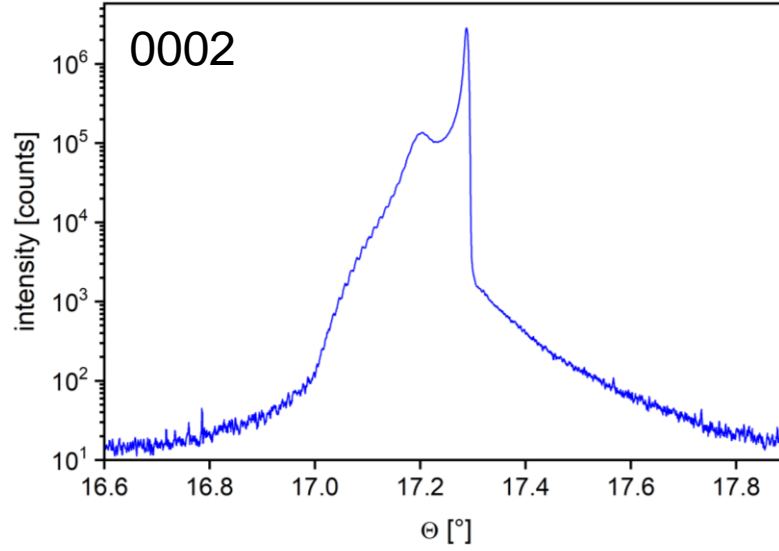
Depth profiles of Mg after UHPA



Depth profiles after UHPA

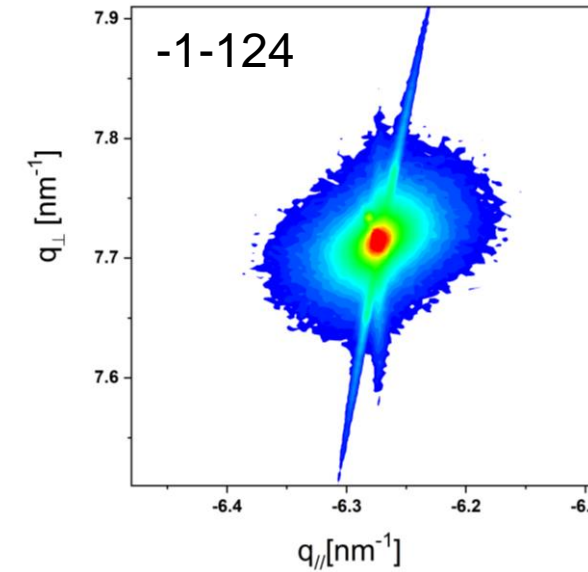
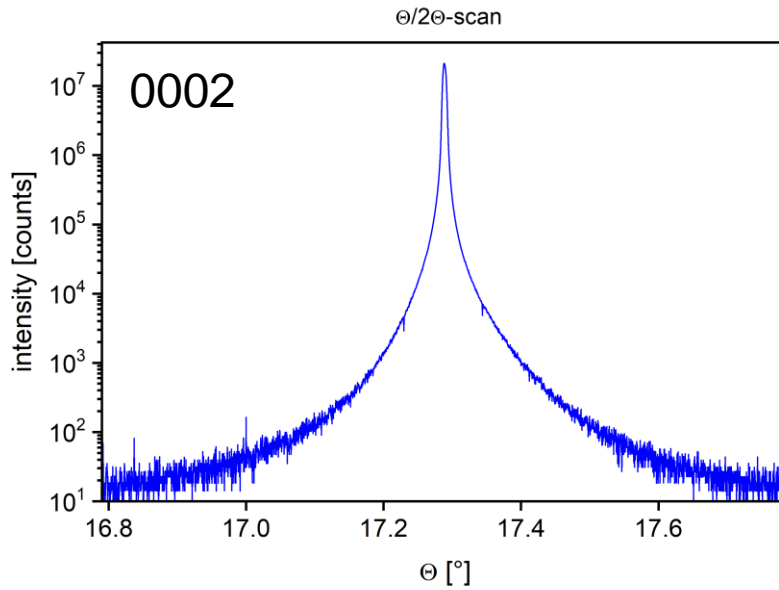


As-Implanted



The sample shows enormous diffuse scattering after implantation.

Annealed
1450°C/25h

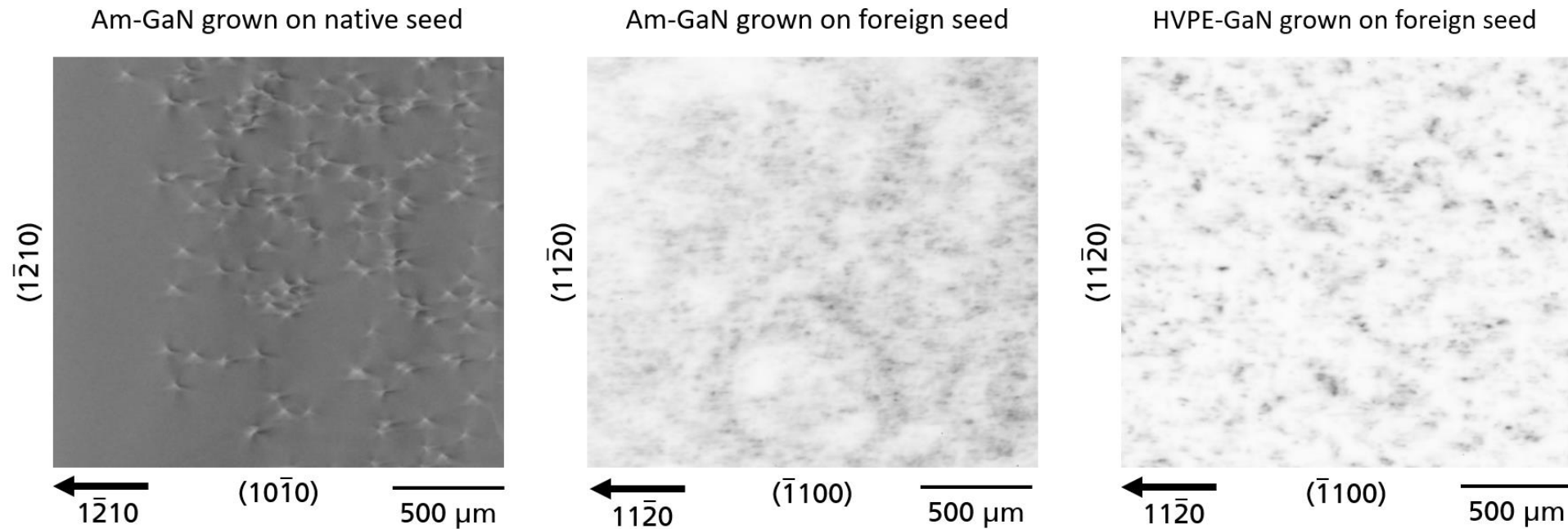


Ammonothermal GaN → high structural perfection

- X-Ray Topography (XRT)**

The Borrmann effect

*dramatic increase in transparency for X-ray diffraction in transmission
robust method for evaluating the structural perfection of GaN
proof of the high perfection of the crystals*

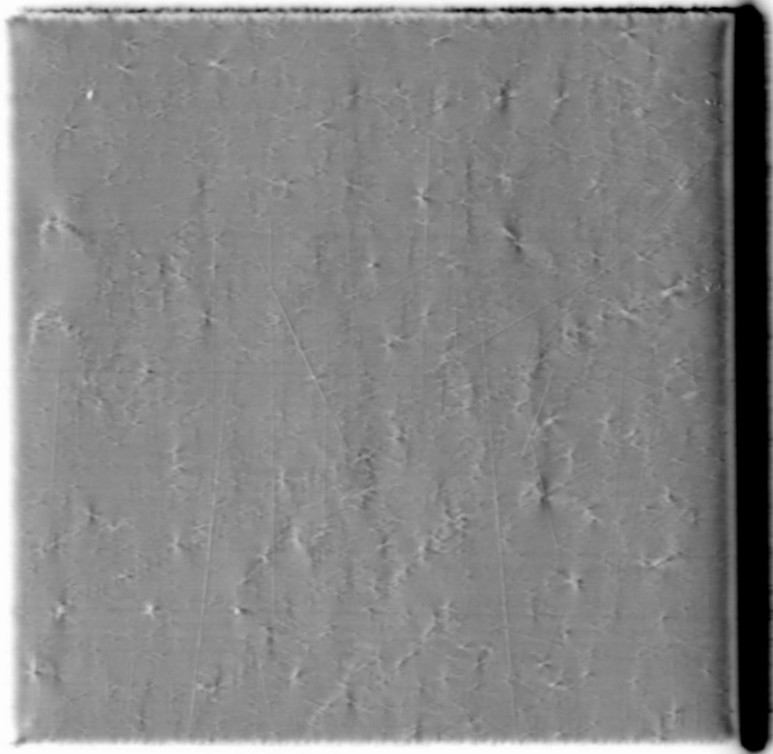


The Borrmann effect is blocked

X-Ray Topography in transmission mode

As-Implanted
transmission, Cu-radiation

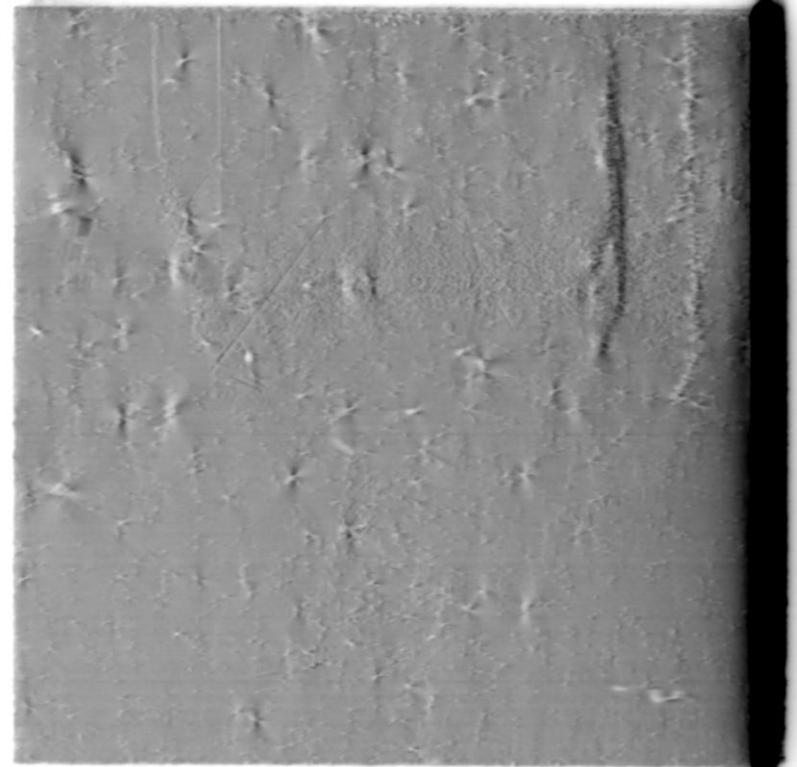
a)



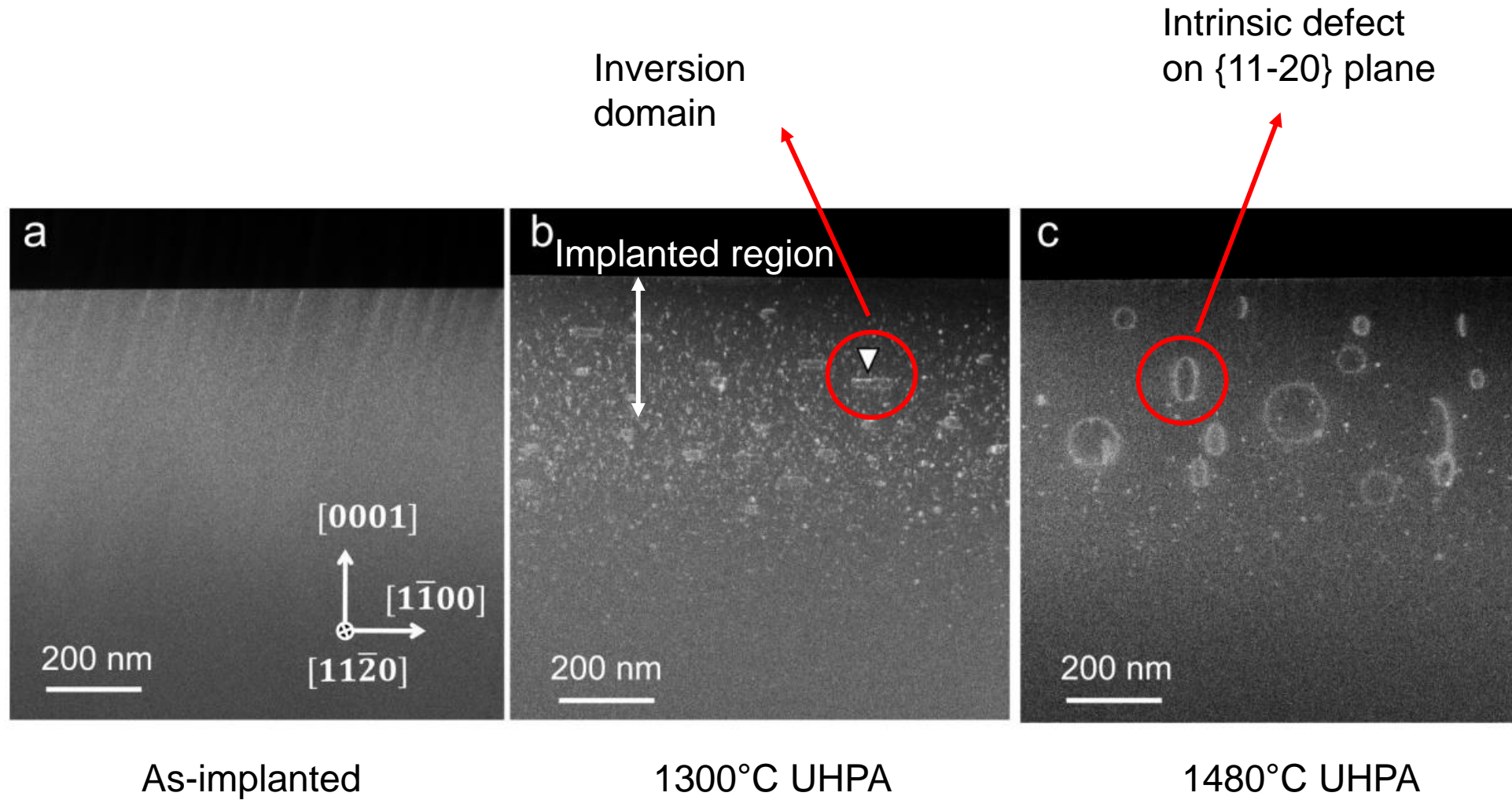
←
11-20

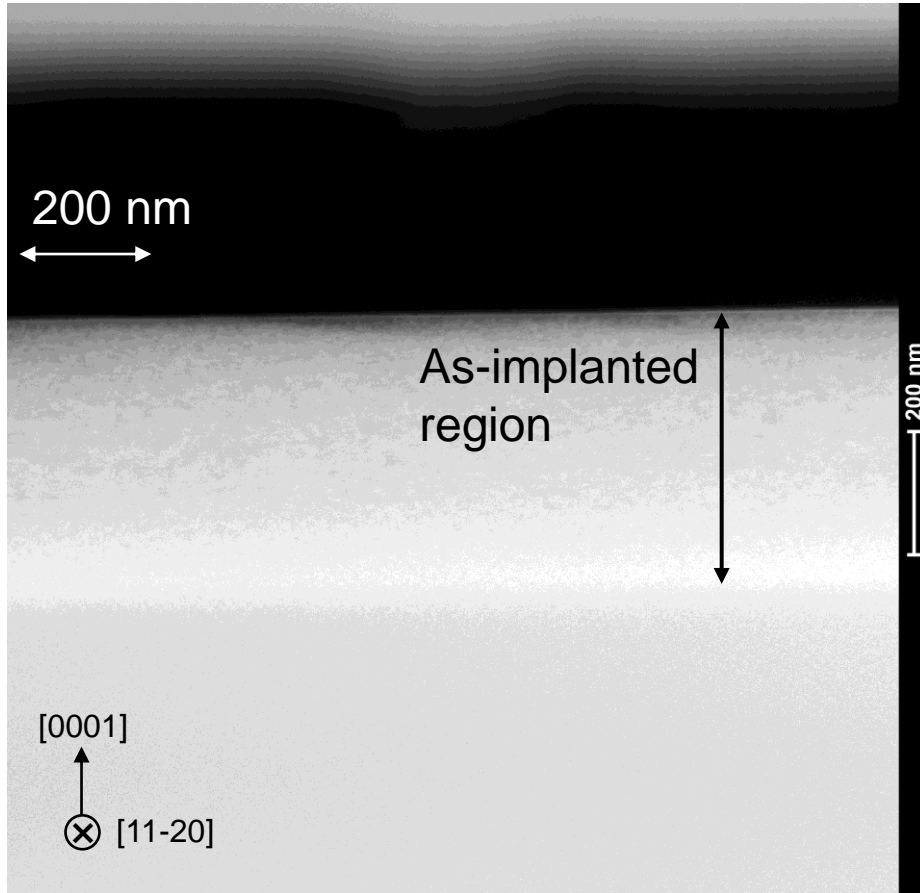
Annealed sample
transmission, Cu-radiation

b)

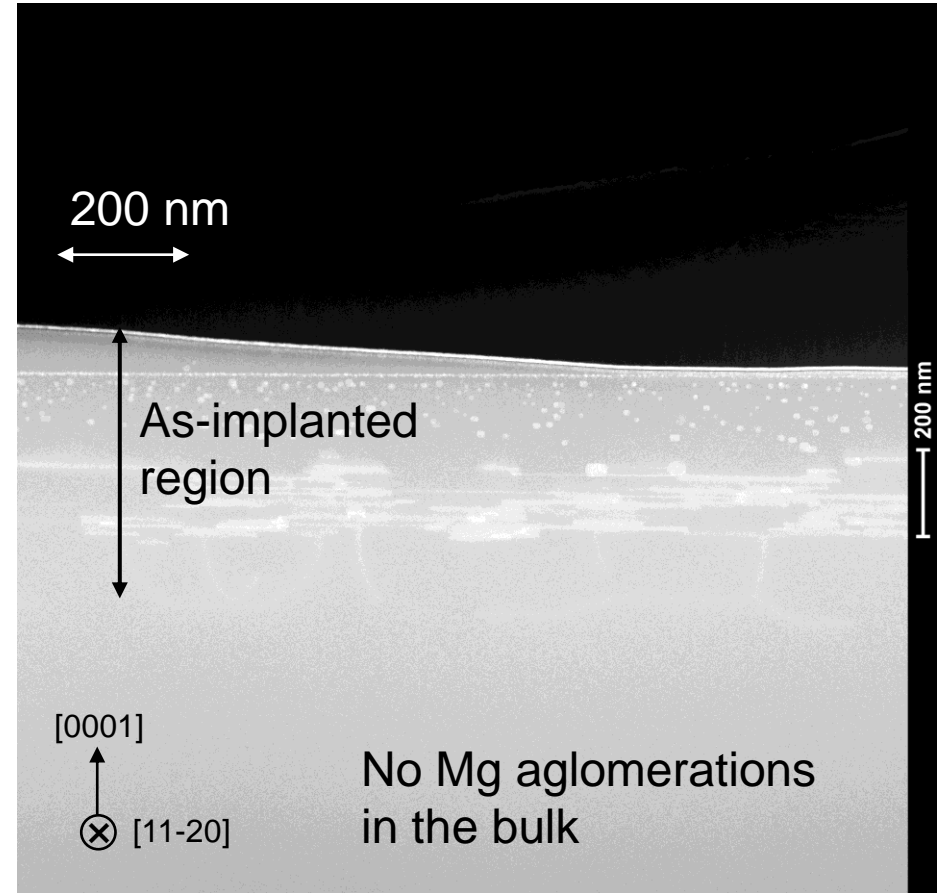


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11-20





As-implanted sample



UHP-annealed sample

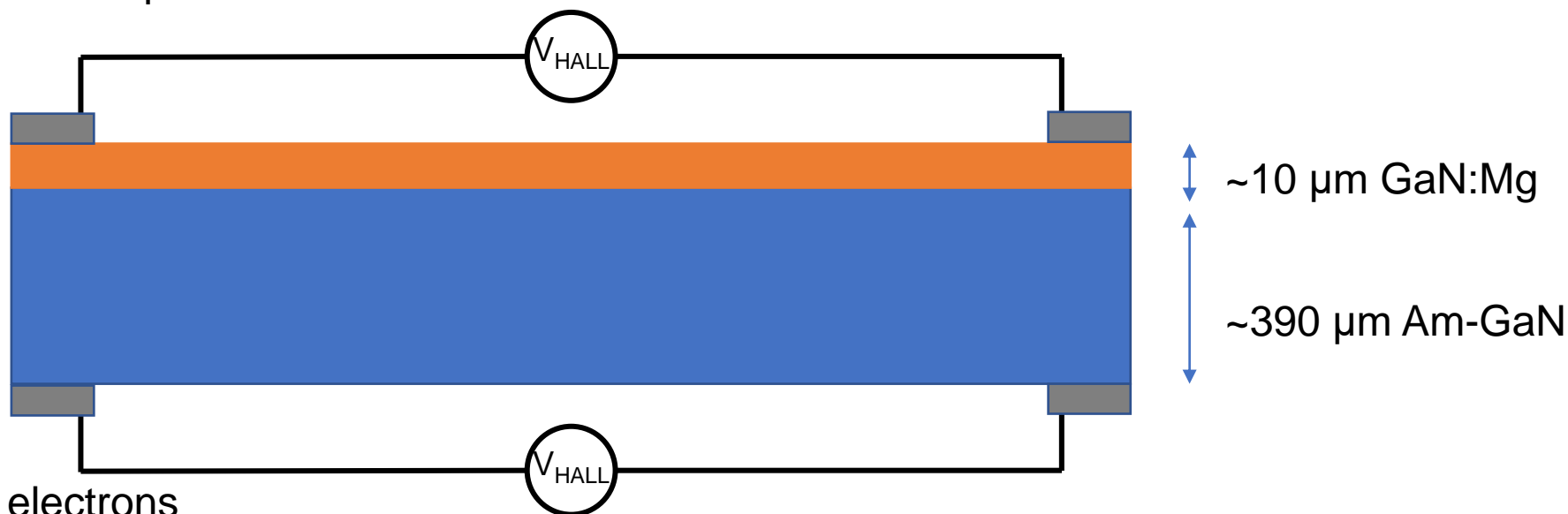
Electrical measurements

Majority carrier type: not possible to determine

Carrier mobility: not possible to measure

Resistivity: $\rho > 1 \times 10^4 \text{ } \Omega\text{cm}$ (in $T > 500 \text{ K}$)

Free carrier concentration: not possible to measure



Majority carrier type: n, electrons

Carrier mobility: $\mu = 360 \text{ cm}^2/\text{Vs}$

Resistivity: $\rho = 1 \times 10^{-2} - 8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ } \Omega\text{cm}$ (in T range 180-300 K)

Free carrier concentration: $n = 4.5 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ (well correlated with [O] from SIMS)

Magnesium ion implantation and UHPA drastically changed the electrical properties of the sample. A highly resistive layer of GaN:Mg was successfully achieved by mentioned techniques.

- Deep diffusion of Mg was successfully achieved while keeping the constant Mg concentration
- Semi-bulk layer (10-12 μm) of GaN:Mg was observed
- The ion-implantation induced damage was removed from the crystal
- The implanted Mg was successfully activated resulting in semi-insulating layer



Thank you!

Acknowledgments

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