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Article

Strain Analysis of GaN HEMTs on (111) Silicon with Two Transitional $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ Layers

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Abstract: We have designed and then grown a simple structure for high electron mobility transistors (HEMTs) on silicon, where as usual two transitional layers of $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ ($x = 0.35$, $x = 0.17$) have been used in order to engineer the induced strain as a result of the large lattice mismatch and large thermal expansion coefficient difference between GaN and silicon. Detailed x-ray reciprocal space mapping (RSM) measurements have been taken in order to study the strain, along with cross-section scanning electron microscope (SEM) images and x-ray diffraction (XRD) curve measurements. It has been found that it is critical to achieve a crack-free GaN HEMT epi-wafer with high crystal quality by obtaining a high quality AlN buffer, and then tuning the proper thickness and aluminium composition of the two transitional $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ layers. Finally, HEMTs with high performance that are fabricated on the epi-wafer have been demonstrated to confirm the success of our strain engineering and above analysis.

Keywords: HEMTs; strain; $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$; crack-free; silicon

1. Introduction

In the last decade, III-nitride devices have been widely used in many applications, such as general illumination [1], radio-frequency communication [2] and power conversion [3], etc. Especially for electronic applications, GaN high electron mobility transistors (HEMTs) are expected to demonstrate a number of major advantages, such as a fast switching speed, low switching loss and high power conversion efficiency in comparison with silicon based counterparts [4]. Thus far, a number of substrates have been explored for the growth of GaN HEMTs, such as sapphire (Al_2O_3), silicon, silicon carbon (SiC) and free-standing GaN, among which silicon substrates are becoming more attractive to the semiconductor industry due to the mature silicon technology, good thermal conductivity and scalability. However, there is a large lattice mismatch and a large thermal expansion coefficient (TEC) difference between GaN and silicon, typically causing extensive cracks in the post-growth cooling down process [5–9], and thus posing a great challenge for growing GaN HEMTs on silicon substrates.

Until now, a number of approaches have been proposed, such as AlN/GaN super-lattice layers [10,11], $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ -based interlayers [8,12–14], patterned silicon substrate [15,16] and step-graded $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ strain-release layers [17–20]. The idea is to use the compressive strain that is built due to the GaN on these Al(Ga)N layers to compensate the tensile strain between GaN and silicon generated during the post-growth cooling down process. Among these methods, the graded

$\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ method is very popular due to its easiness to achieve and analyze the strains in each layer. In detail, for the graded $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ buffer layers, a large number (>4) of $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ layers [21] and different Al compositions (from 0.75 to 0.25) have been reported [22]. However, the growth procedures are quite time-consuming, leading to a high manufacturing cost [12]. On the other side, due to the complex epi-structure design, the strain-released mechanism is still not explicitly explained yet.

In this paper, we design a very simple HEMT epi-structure with one AlN buffer layer, only two graded transitional $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ layers and then a GaN/ $\text{Al}_{0.2}\text{Ga}_{0.8}\text{N}$ heterostructure. This simple structure allows us to analyze the strain more clearly for the graded $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ transitional layers with different compositions and thicknesses. By measuring X-ray reciprocal space mapping (RSM), the strain components in our $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ layers can be obtained and then feed back into epi-wafer growth. Finally, the HEMTs with high performance have been demonstrated, verifying the quality of our GaN HEMT epi-wafers.

2. Materials and Methods

Figure 1 schematically displays the GaN HEMTs epi-structure used. First, a standard 2-inch (111) silicon wafer is loaded into a low-pressure metalorganic vapour-phase epitaxy (MOVPE) system (Aixtron, Herzogenrath, Germany) and subjected to a high temperature (1320 °C) annealing process under H_2 ambiance to remove any contaminants and native oxides. Subsequently, the temperature is decreased to 1000 °C and a trimethylaluminium (TMA) pre-flow is conducted without any NH_3 flowing for 40 s. A thin low-temperature AlN (LT-AlN) layer is then grown, followed by a high temperature AlN (HT-AlN) layer grown at 1297 °C. The thickness of the AlN layer is 260 nm in total. Next, two layers of $\text{Al}_{0.35}\text{Ga}_{0.65}\text{N}$ and $\text{Al}_{0.17}\text{Ga}_{0.83}\text{N}$ have been further grown as strain-compensation transitional layers. After finishing the growth of the two $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ transitional layers, a 1.2 μm (0001) GaN layer was then grown, followed by a final 25 nm $\text{Al}_{0.2}\text{Ga}_{0.8}\text{N}$ barrier layer. During the cooling down procedure, N_2 and NH_3 are used as cooling gases in order to eliminate any micro cracks generated on the final $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ layer which has been accepted as a result of H_2 enhanced surface etching [23].

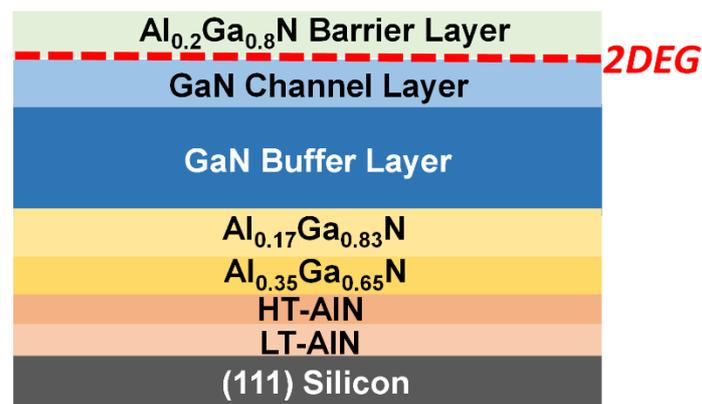


Figure 1. Epi-structure designed for our GaN high electron mobility transistors (HEMTs) with two graded $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ strain-compensation transitional layers grown on (111) silicon.

3. Results and Discussions

The whole wafer has been examined across two inches by optical microscopy, confirming that it is crack-free except for the edge region of the wafer, as shown in Figure 2c,d. Furthermore, cross-sectional scanning electron microscope (SEM, Raith, Dortmund, Germany) measurements have been taken as shown in Figure 2a,b, taken from the central part and the edge part, respectively, indicating that the thicknesses for the AlN buffer layer, the $\text{Al}_{0.35}\text{Ga}_{0.65}\text{N}$ layer, the $\text{Al}_{0.17}\text{Ga}_{0.83}\text{N}$ layer and the GaN layer are 258 nm, 180 nm, 290 nm and 1.18 μm , respectively.

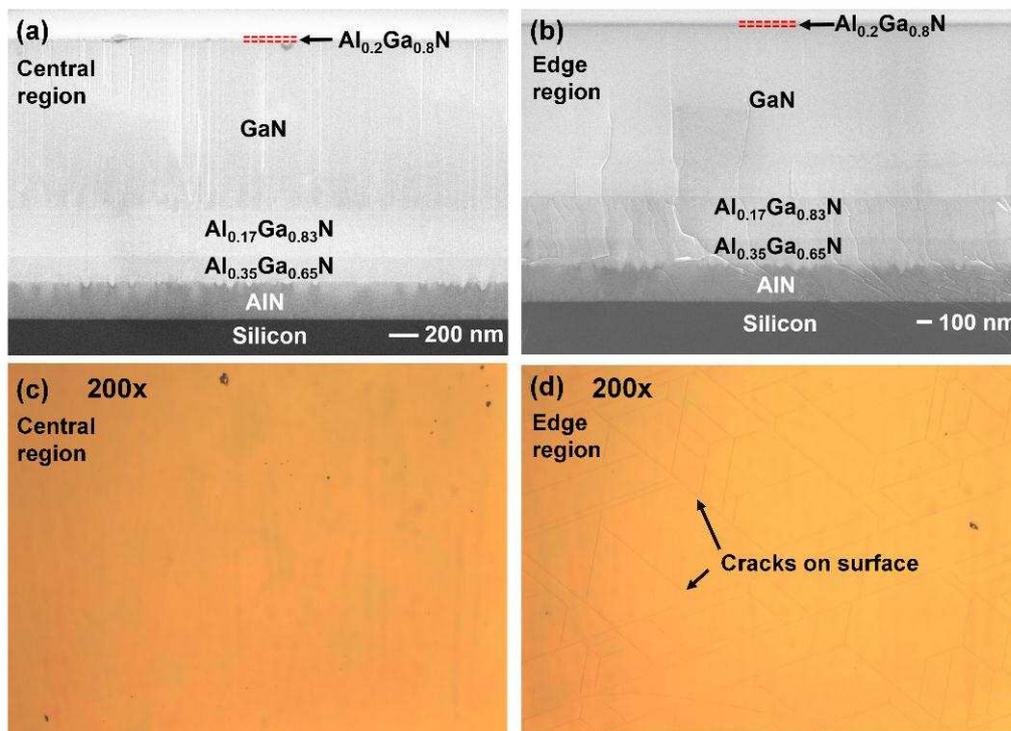


Figure 2. Cross-sectional SEM images of the epi-structure of GaN HEMT on silicon (a) in the central region and (b) in the edge region; Optical microscope images of the wafer surface (c) in the central region and (d) in the edge region.

By comparing Figure 2a,b, the AlN layer in the central part is flat and crack-free, which eventually leads to a crack-free region for the final device structure. In contrast, at the edge region, most cracks generated in the AlN layers merge into the second $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ layer, thus filtered by the $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ layers. However, there are still a few cracks penetrating the GaN layer which extend to the surface, as shown in Figure 2d. The differences of the crack densities in the AlN layers between the central and the edge regions may be caused by the differences in wafer bowing, which are measured to be 121 m and 63 m for the wafer centre and wafer edge, respectively. At the same time, we also note that our wafer centre bowing is comparable and even smaller than the reported 119 m in [18].

The crystal quality has been further characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD, Bruker, Billerica, MA, USA) measurements as shown in Figure 3b–d, demonstrating that the full-width half-maximum (FWHM) values for the AlN and the GaN layers measured across the (002) reflection are 0.3783° and 0.1348° , respectively. The FWHM value for the GaN layer measured across the (102) GaN reflection is 0.2533° . Our (002) direction XRD result is better than the reported 0.294° and 0.2° in References [18,19], and close to the reported 0.122° and 0.132° in References [12,22]. Moreover, our (102) GaN direction XRD result is also comparable to the reported 0.24° in Reference [19]. This represents that a high crystal quality has been achieved by our method, and also implies that it is crucial to obtain an AlN buffer with high quality, which is one of the factors leading to our high quality GaN grown on top.

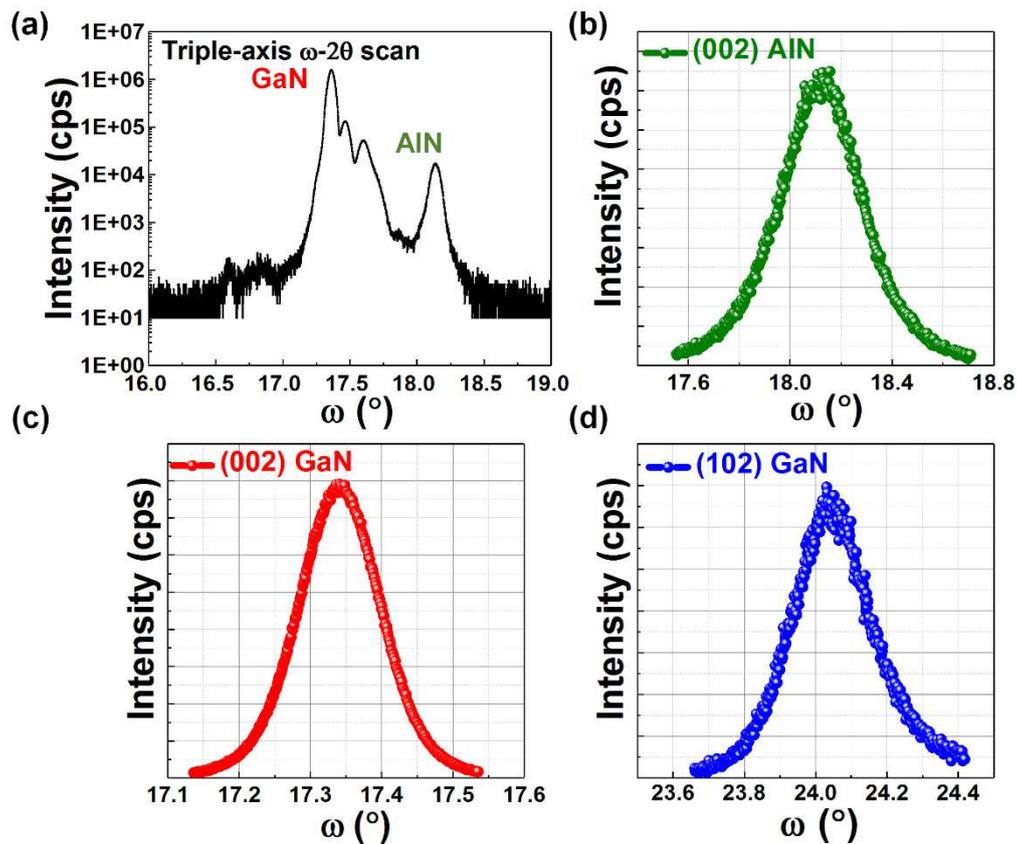


Figure 3. XRD results: (a) ω - 2θ scan aligned on AlN and XRD rocking curves of (b) (002) AlN, (c) (002) GaN and (d) (102) GaN.

According to Reference [24], the screw dislocation density (D_{screw}) and edge dislocation density (D_{edge}) in the GaN layer can be calculated by using the below equations:

$$D_{screw} = \frac{\beta_{(0002)}^2}{4.35b_{screw}^2} \quad (1)$$

$$D_{edge} = \frac{\beta_{(10\bar{1}2)}^2 - \beta_{(0002)}^2}{4.35b_{edge}^2} \quad (2)$$

where, $\beta_{(0002)}$ and $\beta_{(10\bar{1}2)}$ are the FWHM of symmetric (0002) and asymmetric ($10\bar{1}2$) ω scan. Burgers vector lengths for screw-type and edge-type are 0.5185 nm (b_{screw}) and 0.3189 nm (b_{edge}), respectively.

Thus, we can get

$$D_{screw} = \frac{\beta_{(0002)}^2}{4.35(0.5185 \text{ nm})^2} = 4.733 \times 10^8 \text{ cm}^{-2}$$

$$D_{edge} = \frac{\beta_{(10\bar{1}2)}^2 - \beta_{(0002)}^2}{4.35(0.3189 \text{ nm})^2} = 3.167 \times 10^9 \text{ cm}^{-2}$$

With our growth method, the edge dislocation density is almost 7.3 times the screw dislocation density, thus edge dislocation dominates all the dislocations. In future, we will focus on reducing the edge dislocation to further optimize the GaN buffer layers.

To further analyze the strain and Al composition effects on the strain compensation layers separately [25], reciprocal space mapping (RSM, Bruker, Billerica, MA, USA) measurements have been

taken from the central part and the edge part along the [0002] and [11 $\bar{2}$ 4] directions, which are shown in Figure 4. The golden dash line indicates the coordinates of GaN, Al_xGa_{1-x}N and AlN layers in RSM maps. The solid white line shows the fully relaxed Al_xGa_{1-x}N layers grown AlN. In Figure 4a,c, in the (0002) Bragg reflection plane, three epitaxial layers overlap with each other at Q_x = 0, making it difficult to investigate the in-plane strain distribution of Al_xGa_{1-x}N transitional layers. We rotated certain angles to the (11 $\bar{2}$ 4) Bragg reflection plane to better analyze the in-plane strain, as shown in Figure 4b,d.

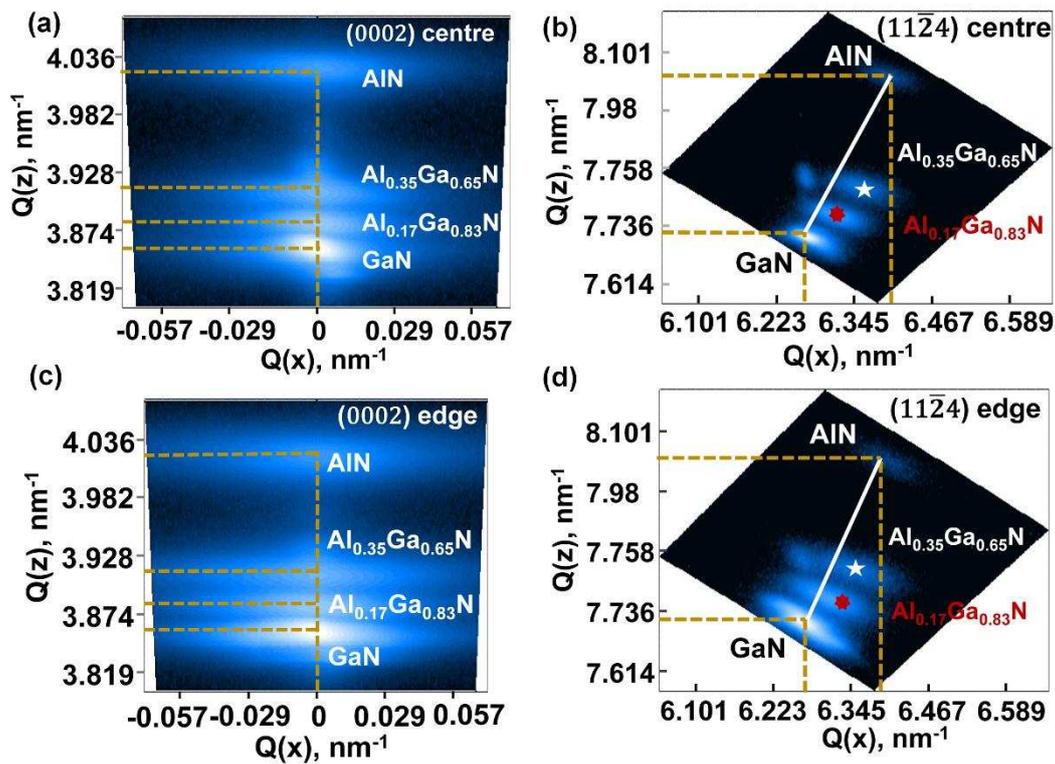


Figure 4. RSM results: (a) (0002) plane, (b) (11 $\bar{2}$ 4) plane for central region, (c) (0002) plane and (d) (11 $\bar{2}$ 4) plane for edge region.

Based on the RSM measurements, the compressive in-plane strain components accumulated in each Al_xGa_{1-x}N layer have been calculated according to the below equations:

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{4(h^2 + hk + k^2)}{3q_x^2}} \quad (3)$$

$$c = \frac{l}{q_z} \quad (4)$$

$$\tan[\alpha(x)] = \frac{q_x - q(x_0)}{q_z - q(z_0)} \quad (5)$$

$$\varepsilon_{zz} = -D(x)\varepsilon_{xx} \quad (6)$$

$$D(x) = 2 \frac{C_{13}(x)}{C_{33}(x)} \quad (7)$$

where (q_x, q_z) is the coordinates in the map, corresponding to the latticed constants (a, c) ; (h, k, l) is the Bragg reflection direction; $(q(x_0), q(z_0))$ is the coordinates of the fully relaxed reciprocal lattice points (RLPs) with the same Al composition as the (q_x, q_z) ; $\alpha(x)$ is the angle between the Q_z axis and the extended line interpolated from the two points described above; $\varepsilon_{zz} = \frac{[c - c_0(x)]}{c_0(x)}$, $\varepsilon_{xx} = \frac{[a - a_0(x)]}{a_0(x)}$

are in-plane and out-plane strain components, respectively, among which c and a are measured lattice parameters, where c_0 and a_0 are the relaxed parameters from Vegard's law; $C_{ij}(x)$ are the elastic constants.

For the GaN and AlN lattice constant, $a_{\text{GaN}} = 3.189 \text{ \AA}$, $c_{\text{GaN}} = 5.185 \text{ \AA}$, $a_{\text{AlN}} = 3.112 \text{ \AA}$, $c_{\text{AlN}} = 4.982 \text{ \AA}$ are used. For the elastic constants, $C_{13} = 103 \text{ GPa}$, $C_{33} = 405 \text{ GPa}$ for GaN [24] and $C_{13} = 108 \text{ GPa}$, $C_{33} = 373 \text{ GPa}$ for AlN [26] are used for calculation. We first calculate initial $D(x)$ values for the first and second $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ layer, then use these initial $D(x)$ values to obtain an initial $\alpha(x)$ value and Al composition value. After several steps of iterative operations using the least-square method for error-minimization, we can finally get accurate values of the in-plane strain component ε_{xx} , as listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Calculated in-plane strain components of the two strain-compensation $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ layers for both the wafer central and edge regions measured along the [1124] direction.

Location	1st layer $\text{Al}_{0.35}\text{Ga}_{0.65}\text{N}$	2nd layer $\text{Al}_{0.17}\text{Ga}_{0.83}\text{N}$
central	−0.00227	−0.00189
edge	−0.00174	−0.0011

From Table 1, we can see that, the strain components in the wafer central region are larger than the one in wafer edge region. According to Reference [12], there are three strains causing the cracks formation. Namely, the lattice mismatched strain, the grain size growth strain (or dislocation relaxation-related strain) and the thermal expansion coefficient mismatched strain. For the former two strains, they exist during the growth. For the thermal strain, it occurs during the cooling down procedure. At the growth temperature, initial tensile strain accumulates during AlN growth. After $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ growth, compressive strain accumulated. Finally, during the GaN growth, compressive strain increases at first then decreases due to the dislocation relaxation. Given that the GaN thicknesses and dislocation densities are almost the same for the wafer centre and edge, an equal amount of compressive strain accumulated in GaN layers and was consumed by dislocations during the growth procedure for wafer centre and edge. However, cracks form only at the wafer edge after cooling down, so we can conclude that not enough initial compressive strain accumulated during the $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ transitional layers for the wafer edge leads to the cracks formed at the edge region when cooling down to room temperature.

To evaluate the whole HEMT epi quality, Hall measurements have also been conducted. The Ti/Al/Ti/Au (20/150/50/80 nm) alloys have been deposited as pads and thermally annealed in order to form Ohmic contacts. The Hall result shows that a carrier mobility of the two-dimensional electron gas (2DEG) is as high as $1600 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ S}^{-1}$, which is less than, but still comparable to the reported $2150 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ S}^{-1}$ in Reference [12]. The high carrier mobility confirms the success of the strain compensation and a low dislocation density in the GaN channel layer, otherwise carrier scattering is expected to lead to a low mobility.

To further verify the epi quality, GaN HEMT devices are also fabricated on the HEMT epi-wafer. The fabrication process is described as below: A 300 nm depth mesa is etched down to define the active region for the HEMT by inductive coupled plasma (ICP) etching, then the metal stack of Ti/Al/Ti/Au (20/150/50/80 nm) is deposited and then annealed under a $850 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ N_2 ambient atmosphere for 30 s in order to form Ohmic contacts for the source and drain of the HEMT. Finally, a Ni/Au (50/150 nm) alloy is deposited in order to form a Schottky gate for the HEMT.

Figure 5a shows a schematic configuration of the HEMT device. Figure 5b shows a typical current-voltage (I-V) as a function of gate voltage, measured by a two-channel Keithley 2612B source meter (Cleveland, OH, USA). For the HEMT device with a gate length, gate-to-drain distance, gate-to-source distance and gate width of $2 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$, $3 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$, $15 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$, $120 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$, respectively, it shows a maximum current density of 290 mA/mm at $V_{\text{gs}} = 1 \text{ V}$ and $V_{\text{ds}} = 8.8 \text{ V}$ and specific-on resistance of $0.427 \text{ }\Omega \cdot \text{mm}^2$, comparable to the reported value of 688 mA/mm at $V_{\text{ds}} = 9 \text{ V}$ in Reference [12], considering the large

active area of our HEMT. These results indicate a high mobility and carrier density of the channel layers of our HEMT epi.

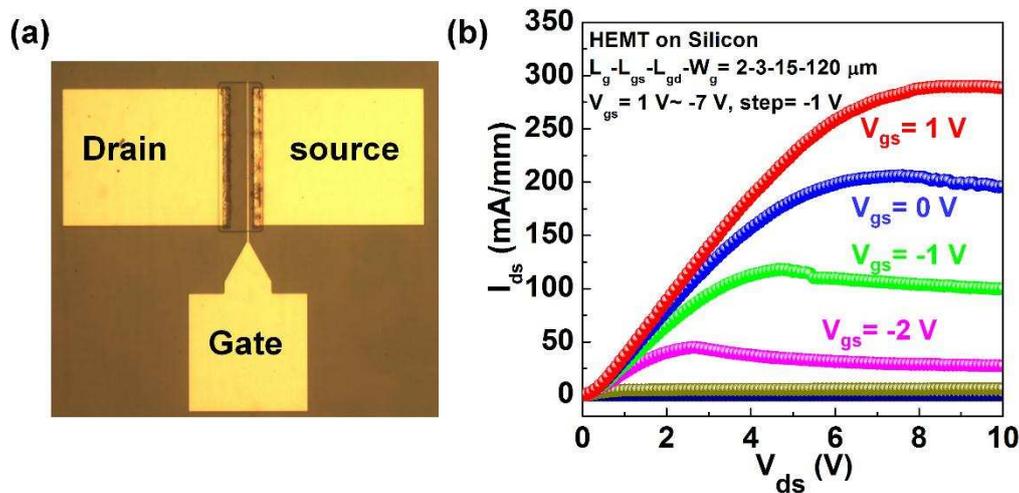


Figure 5. A schematic configuration of the HEMT device (a); current–voltage (I–V) as a function of gate voltage (b).

4. Conclusions

To conclude, we have achieved a crack-free GaN HEMT epi-wafer grown on silicon by properly tuning two $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ transitional layers. The compressive strain of GaN on the $\text{Al}_{0.35}\text{Ga}_{0.65}\text{N}$ and $\text{Al}_{0.17}\text{Ga}_{0.83}\text{N}$ layers on the AlN buffer is good enough to compensate the tensile strain between GaN and silicon. As a result of a high crystal quality AlN buffer layer, high quality GaN HEMTs on silicon with a mobility of $1600 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ S}^{-1}$ and a current density of 290 mA/mm for $120 \mu\text{m}$ -gate HEMTs have been achieved.

Author Contributions: T.W. conceived and designed the experiments; Y.C. and C.Z. conducted the experiments; L.J. contributed to the reciprocal space mapping measurement; V.E. contributed to the HEMT I–V and transfer curves measurement; C.Z. and X.Y. and Y.G. grew the samples; J.B. provided professional advices on device fabrication.

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Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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