

*Receivers & Array Workshop 2010
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Recent ETHZ-YEBES Developments in Low-Noise pHEMTs for Cryogenic Amplifiers

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Outline

- ***Group and Lab Introduction***
- ***ETH HEMT Process & Fabrication***
- ***Device Characteristics***
- ***YEBES Device-Test Results***
- ***Conclusion***

Introducing MWE Group

- **Established in 2006**

- **Members (9 Researchers + 1 Prof)**
 - 7 Ph.D. Candidates
 - 2 Postdocs
 - 1 Measurement Engineer + 1 Process Engineer

- **Research Areas**
 - **HEMTs (InP, Group III-N)**
 - InP/GaAsSb DHBTs
 - MOCVD (InP, GaInP, GaAsSb)
 - Circuit Design + Characterization

Introducing *ETH / FIRST Cleanroom*

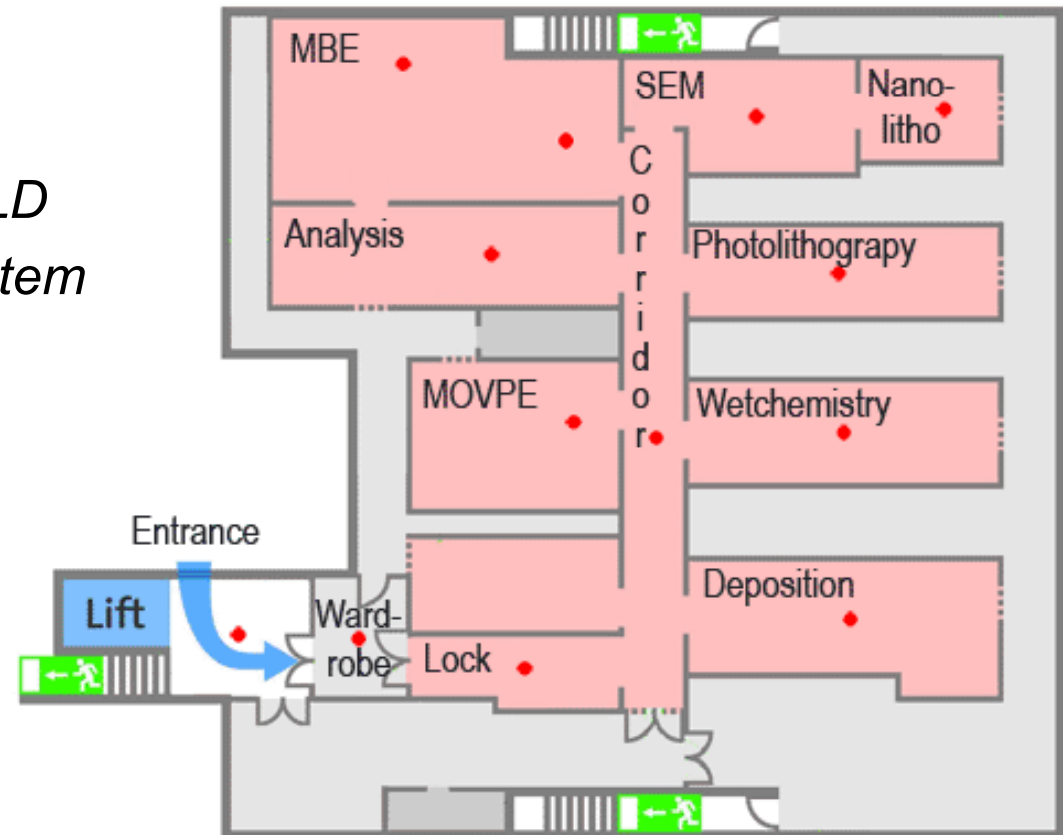
FIRST – Frontiers in Research Space and Time

- *In Operation Since 2002*
- *400 m² of Class 10-10'000*
- *State-of-the-Art Equipment*
- *Managed by 11 Professors*
- *Run by 9 perm. Employees*



Introducing ETH / FIRST Cleanroom Equipment

- 3 MBEs / MOVPE
- 2 X-Ray / PL Mapper
- 2 Zeiss SEMs / AFM
- 2 Raith 30kV EBLs
- PECVD / RIEs / ICP / LPCVD / ALD
- 3 EB-Evaporation / 1 Sputter System
- Rapid Thermal Annealer
- CV-Profiler / Hall Effect System
- Ellipsometer / Alphastep
- MA6 / MJB3 / DUV Aligners
- 3 Optical Microscopes
- Wet Bench Area / Litho Area
- ...



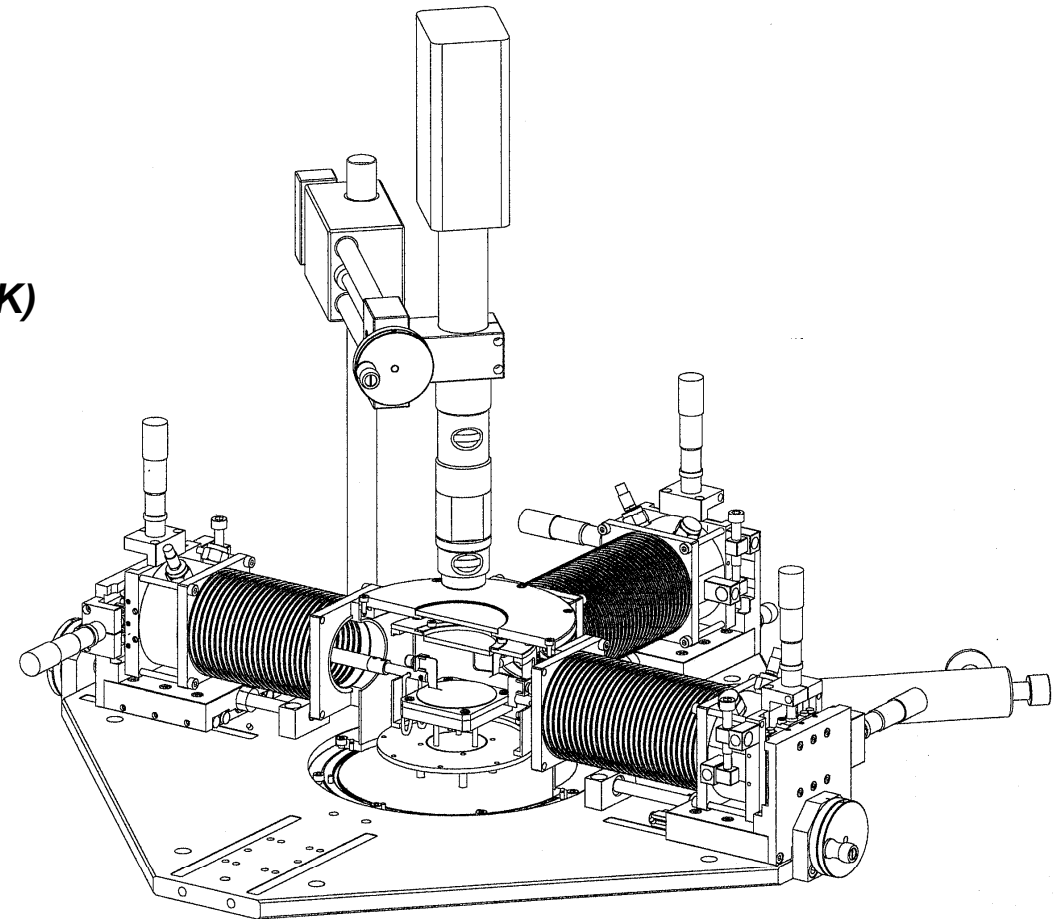
Introducing ETH / MWE “Measurement Lab”

Measurement Tools & Capabilities

- ***Vector Network Analyzers (0.045 – 110 GHz + 140 – 220 GHz)***
- ***Power Analysis (0.045–110 GHz)***
- ***Spectrum Measurements up to 90 GHz***
- ***Antenna Measurements***
- ***Noise Figure Measurements up to 75 GHz***
- ***Noise Parameters up to 20 GHz***
 - ***Up to 50 GHz by End of 2010***
 - ***Multiharmonic Load-Source Pull by End of 2010***

Introducing ETH / MWE “Cryo Lab”

- **On-Wafer Cryo-System**
 - **Open-Cycle IHe Cryostat**
 - **Vacuum Level: $<10e-6$ Torr**
 - **Temperature Range: 5 K to 400 K (± 0.1 K)**
 - **PID Temperature Controller**
 - **Temperature Sensors: Si Diode (Chuck) and Pt Thermometer (Probe Arm)**
- **Feedthrough:**
 - **RF Cables (K- and 2.4mm-connector)**
 - **DC Wires/Cables (10 pin)**
- **Probes**
 - **Cryogenic RF Probes (K- and 2.4mm connector)**
 - **Multi-Contact-Wedge Probe (9 pin)**



Introducing ETH / MWE “Cryo Lab”

- **Cryo Dewar System**
 - **Temperature Range: 10 K to 400 K**
 - **IN_2 shielded IHe Cryostat**

- **Feedthrough:**
 - **4 RF Cables (SMA-connectors)**
 - **2 DC Wires/Cables (16 pin)**

- **Probes**
 - **Any Probe Type/Size Fitting on the Copper Plate (Ø17cm x 10 cm)**



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ETH HEMT History

- **1991 Development of 0.25 μ m ETH AlInAs/GaInAs/InP HEMT**

Transistor-Process by C. Bergamaschi under Prof. Bächtold

- **1998 First ESA-Project Involving ETH-HEMTs and**

YEBES for Design & Fabrication of X-Band Amplifier

- ***...Transistor Supply for Various Projects***

- **2006-2008 Process Transfer from In-House Cleanroom to FIRST**

- **Currently: ESA Ka-Band Amplifier Project with ETH Devices and**

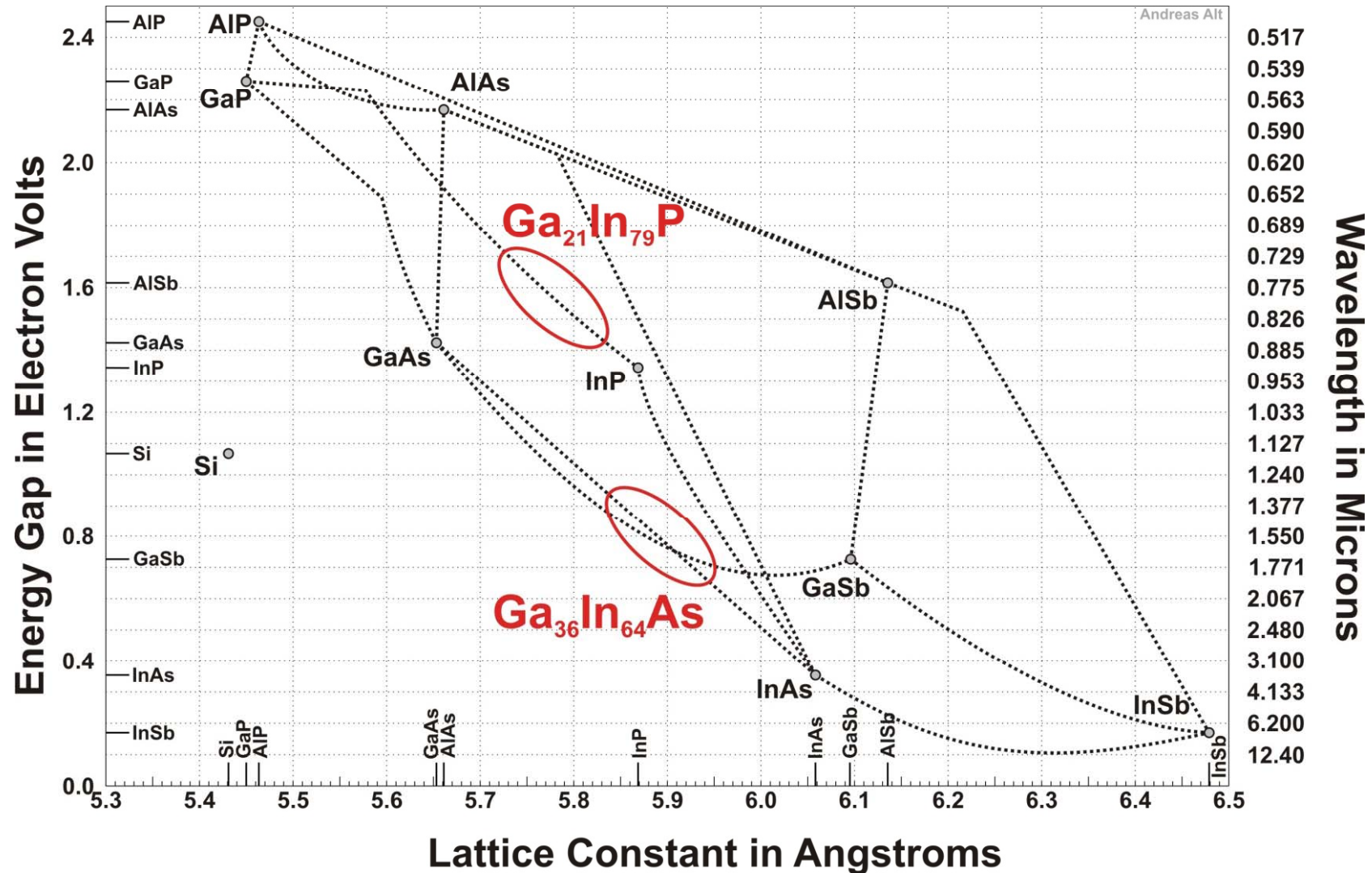
YEBES for Hybrid Amplifier Design & Fabrication (S. Halté)

ETH InP HEMT Work Today

- **Evolve “Conventional” AllInAs/GalnAs/InP HEMT Technology**
 - **Understand & Improve “Conventional” Devices**
- **InAs Channel Insets Without Antimonide Related Problems**
- **“Aluminum Free” GalnP/GalnAs pHEMT Concept for Improved [1]:**
 - *Reliability*
 - *High-Frequency Power Performance*
 - *LF-Noise*
 - *Cryogenic Performance*
 - *Breakdown Behavior*
 - *Improved Etch-Selectivity of GalnAs/GalnP (Recess)*

[1] A. Mesquida Küsters and K. Heime, "Al-Free InPBased High Electron Mobility Transistors: Design, Fabrication and Performance," *Solid-State Electronics*, vol. 41, pp. 1159-1170, 1997

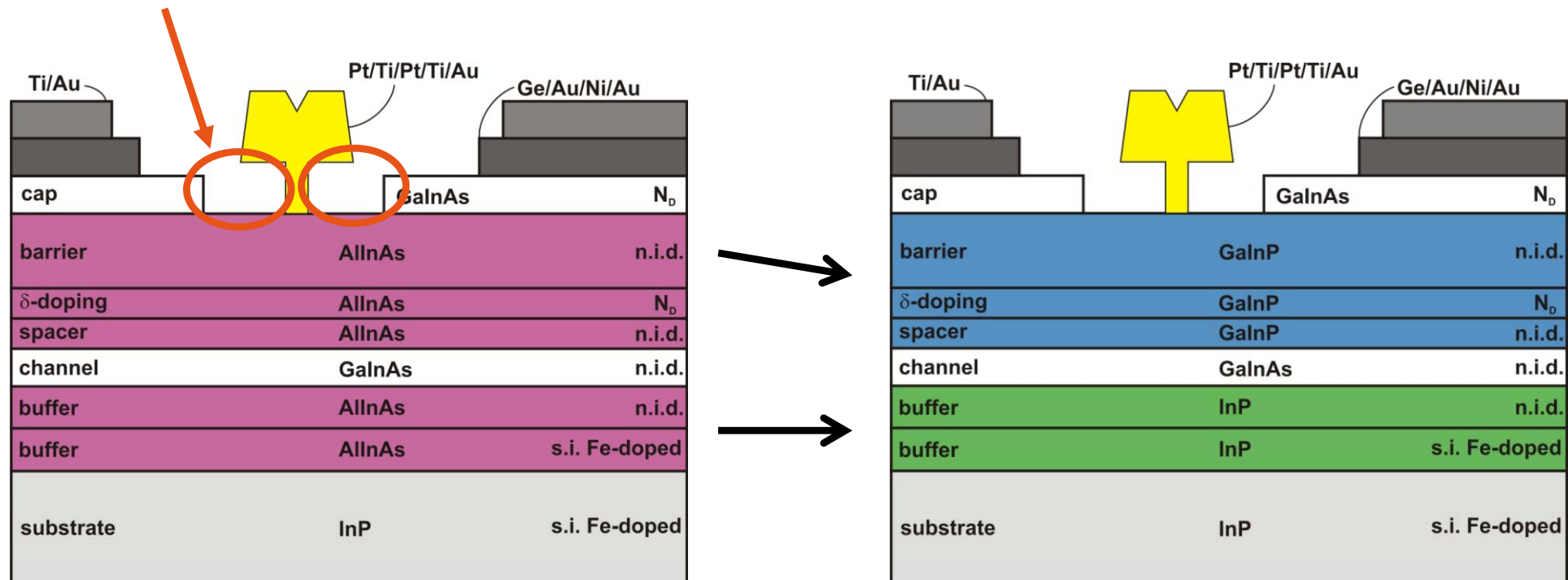
“Aluminum free” HEMT Concept



“Aluminum free” HEMT Concept

Goal: Eliminate AlInAs from HEMT-Epi

Sensitive Region, Even when Passivated!



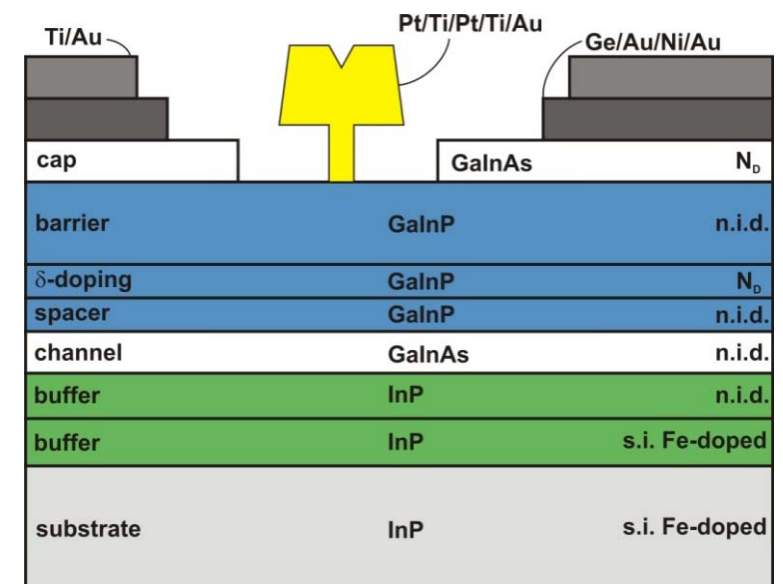
“Aluminum free” HEMT Concept

Difficulties to Consider when Replacing AlInAs with GaInP and InP

- Growing Insulating InP-Buffer on InP
- Achieving High Sheet Densities and High Mobilities

while

- Aiming for High Conduction Band Offset



Al-Free InP pHEMTs Motivation:

- ***AllnAs Can Be Chemically Unstable***
 - *Traps Present (Residual Oxygen, already in MOCVD Al Source)*
 - *Device Instabilities/Non-Idealities (e.g. Kink, Light Sensitivity, etc.)*
 - *Reliability Limiter*

- ***InP Buffer Layer Advantages***
 - *Al-Free*
 - *10x Higher Thermal Conductivity wrt Alloys*

- ***Old Idea: Explored by K. Heime in 1990's***
 - *$f_T = 150$ GHz*
 - *Claimed to Offer Lower Noise than AllnAs/GalnAs HEMTs*
 - *Did Not Gain Acceptance*

Al-Free InP pHEMTs (ETH-Grown)

$f_{MAX} > 600$ GHz (100 nm)

Peak f_T Bias:

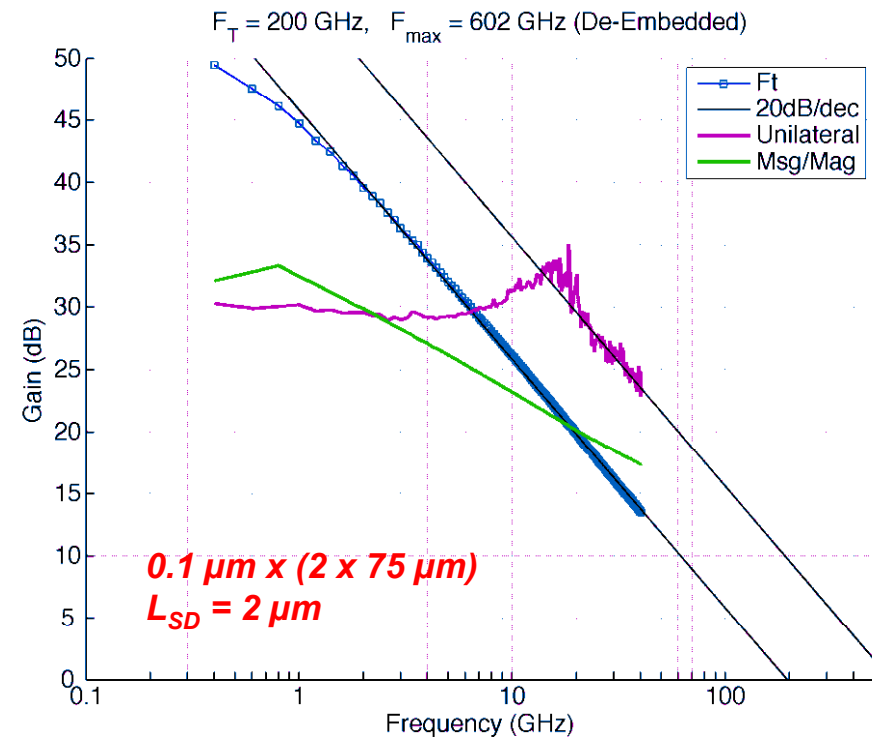
$f_T = f_{MAX} = 250$ GHz

Peak f_{MAX} Bias: $V_{DS} = 1.5$ V

$f_T = 200$ GHz / $f_{MAX} = 602$ GHz

Non-Optimized Layers on InP:Fe

$\mu = 8,300$ cm²/Vs $N_s < 1 \times 10^{12}$ /cm²



The GaInP/GaInAs Al-Free pHEMT on InP:Fe

is Very Promising!

Typical Device Fabrication Process

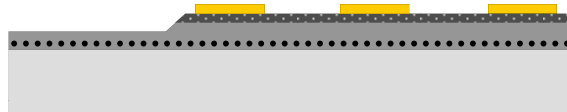
Ohmic Contacts



Ge/Au Annealed Contacts: $<0.1 \Omega\text{mm}$



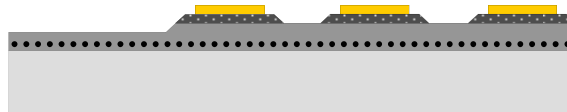
Device Isolation



Phosphoric Acid Based Solutions



Gate Recess



Organic Acids



T-Gates



*30-500nm Ebeam T-Gates +
 SiN_x Passivation*



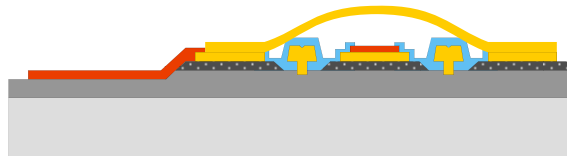
Metallization



Overlay Metallization

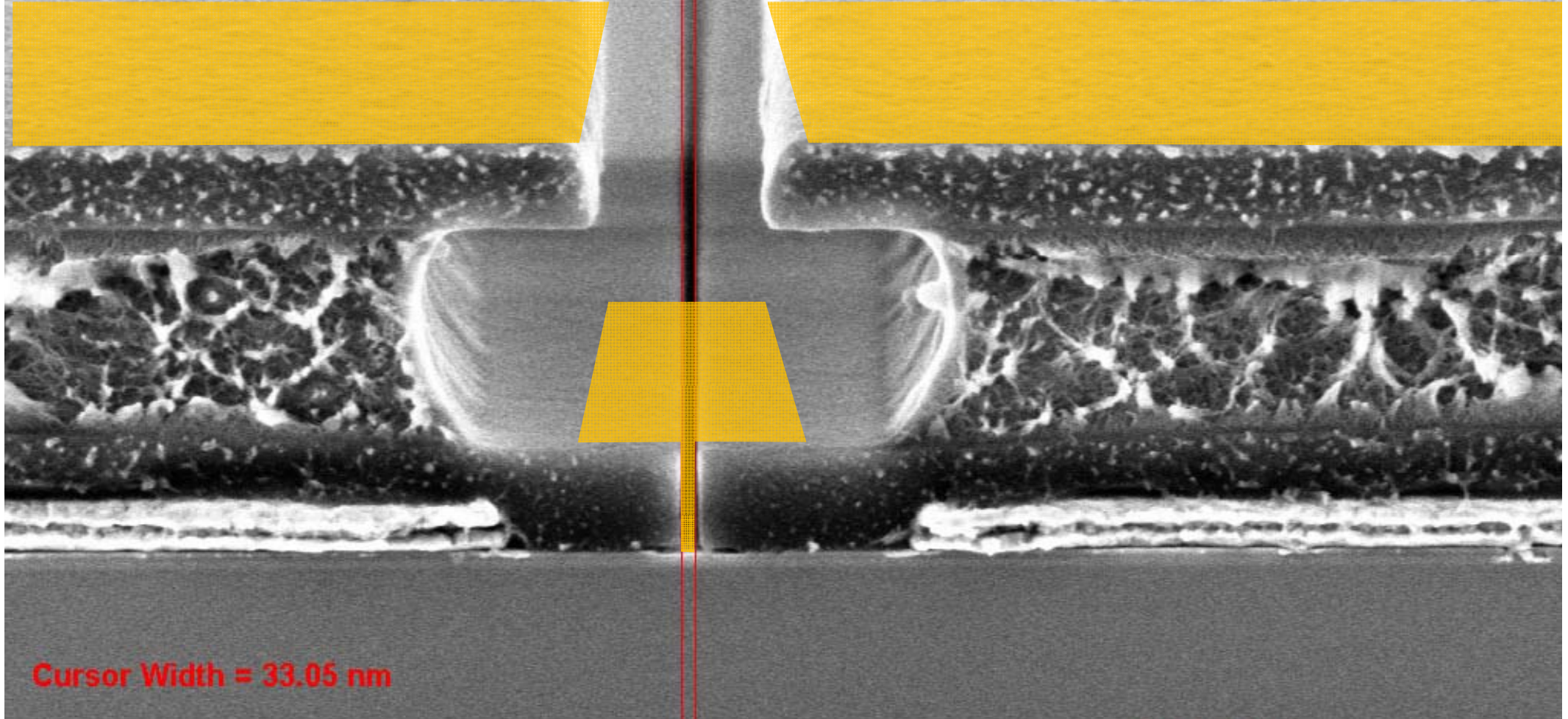


Electroplating



*Airbridges + Thick Pad-Metal Followed
by Thinning to $100\mu\text{m}$ + Dicing*

Electron Beam Lithography for Nanometric Gates



Cursor Width = 33.05 nm

1 μ m

EHT = 2.00 kV

Signal A = InLens

Pixel Size = 3.7 nm

Tilt Angle = 0.0°

Mag = 100.00 K X

WD = 2 mm

File Name = Zep_1-1_2500rpm__23.tif

FIRST

Center for Micro- and Nanoscience

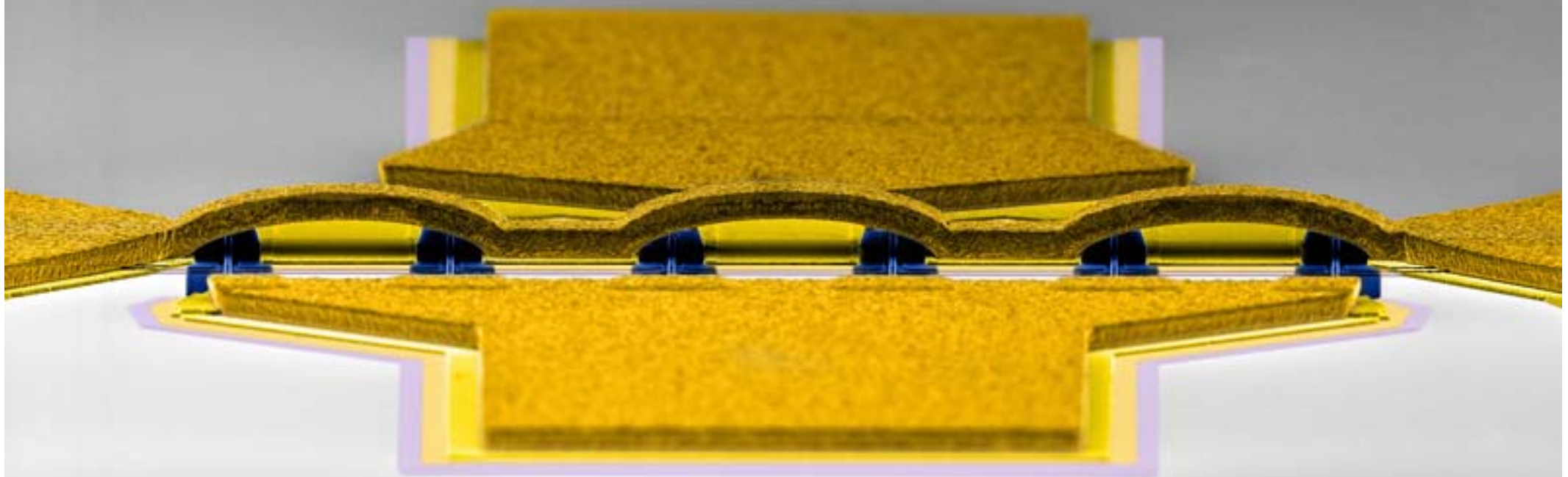
Andreas Alt

Date : 5 Sep 2009

6 Finger Air-Bridge Device

InP pHEMT (0.1 μ m x 100 μ m)

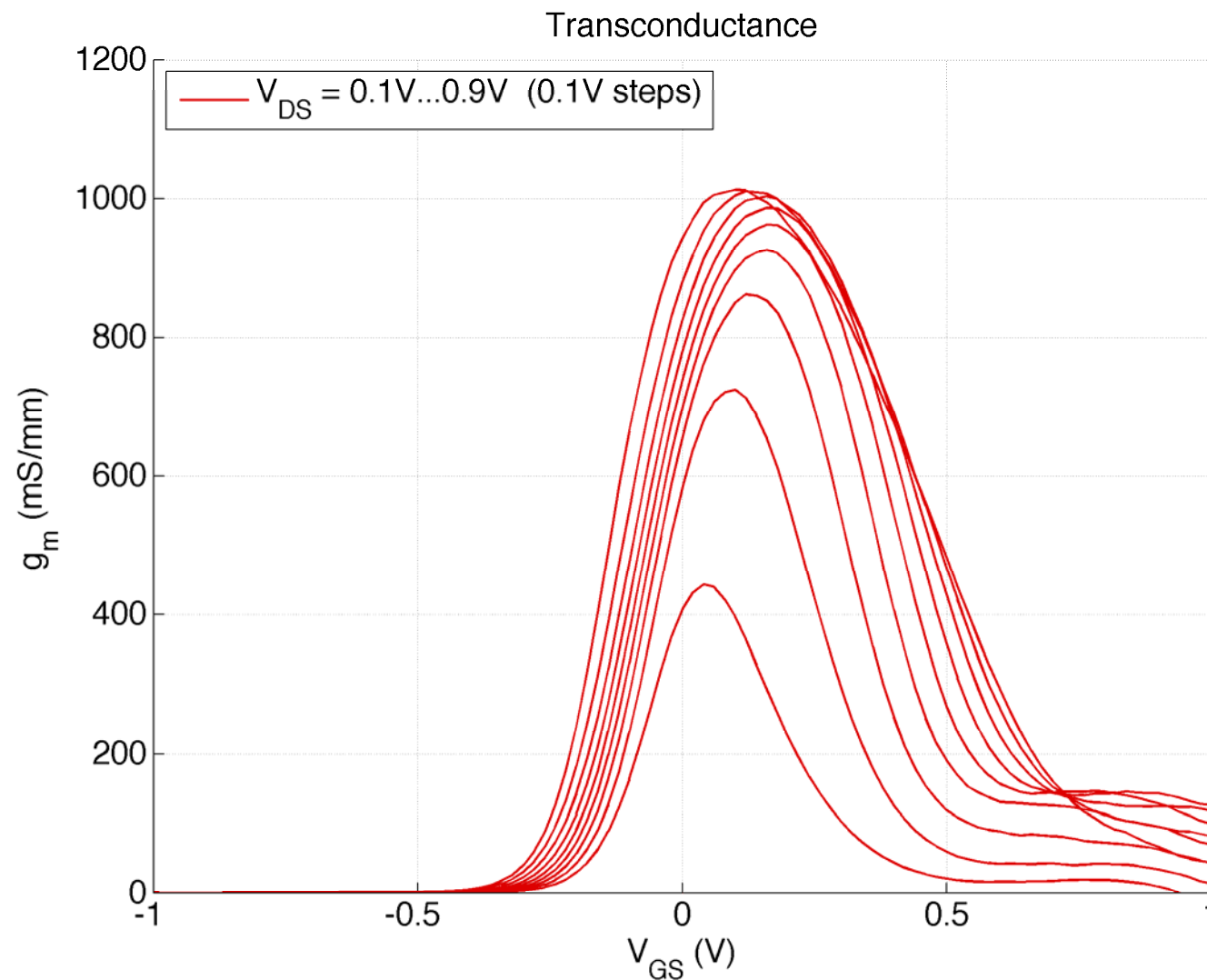
6 Finger Air-Bridge Device



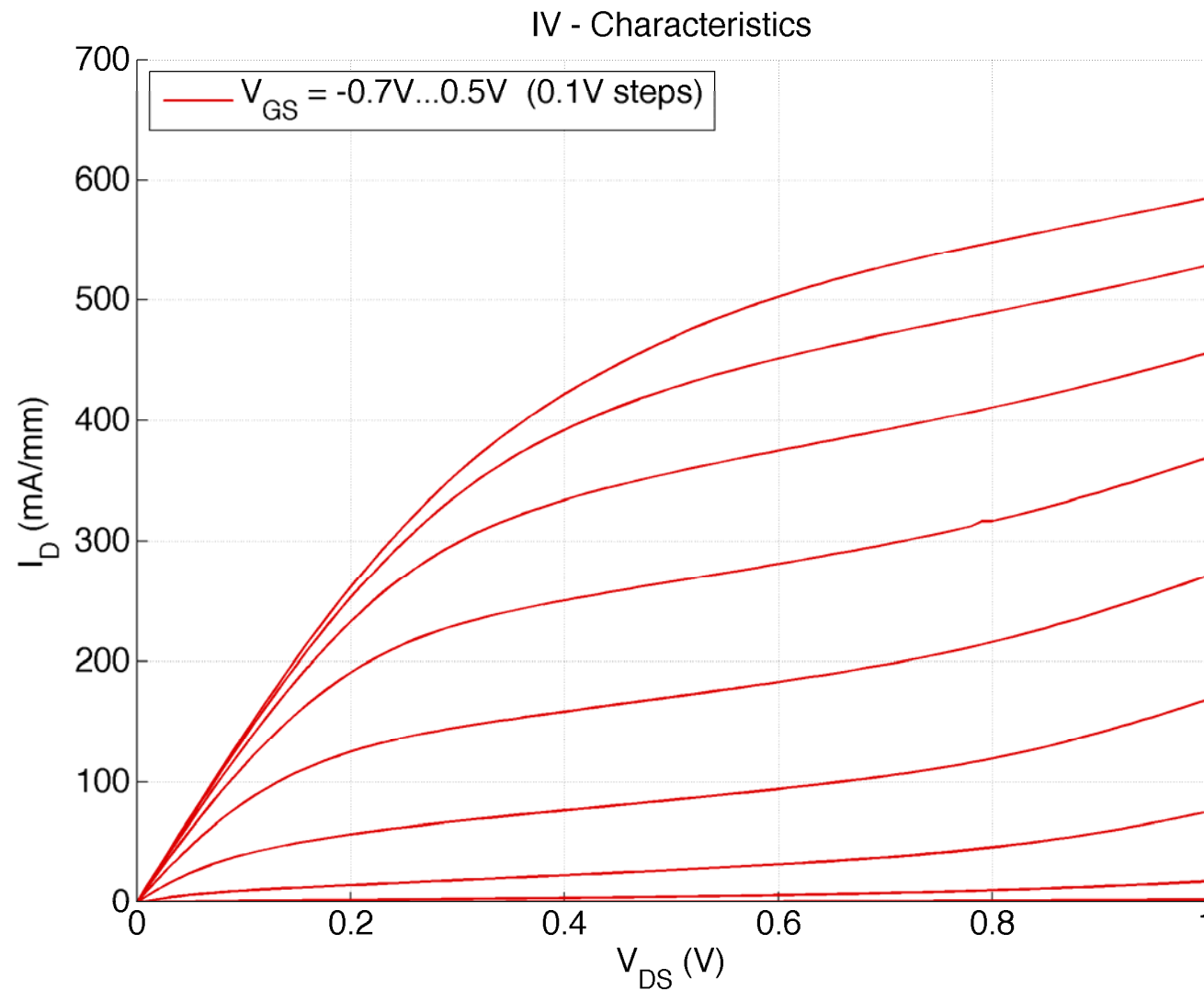
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DC Device Characteristics @ RT



DC Device Characteristics @ RT

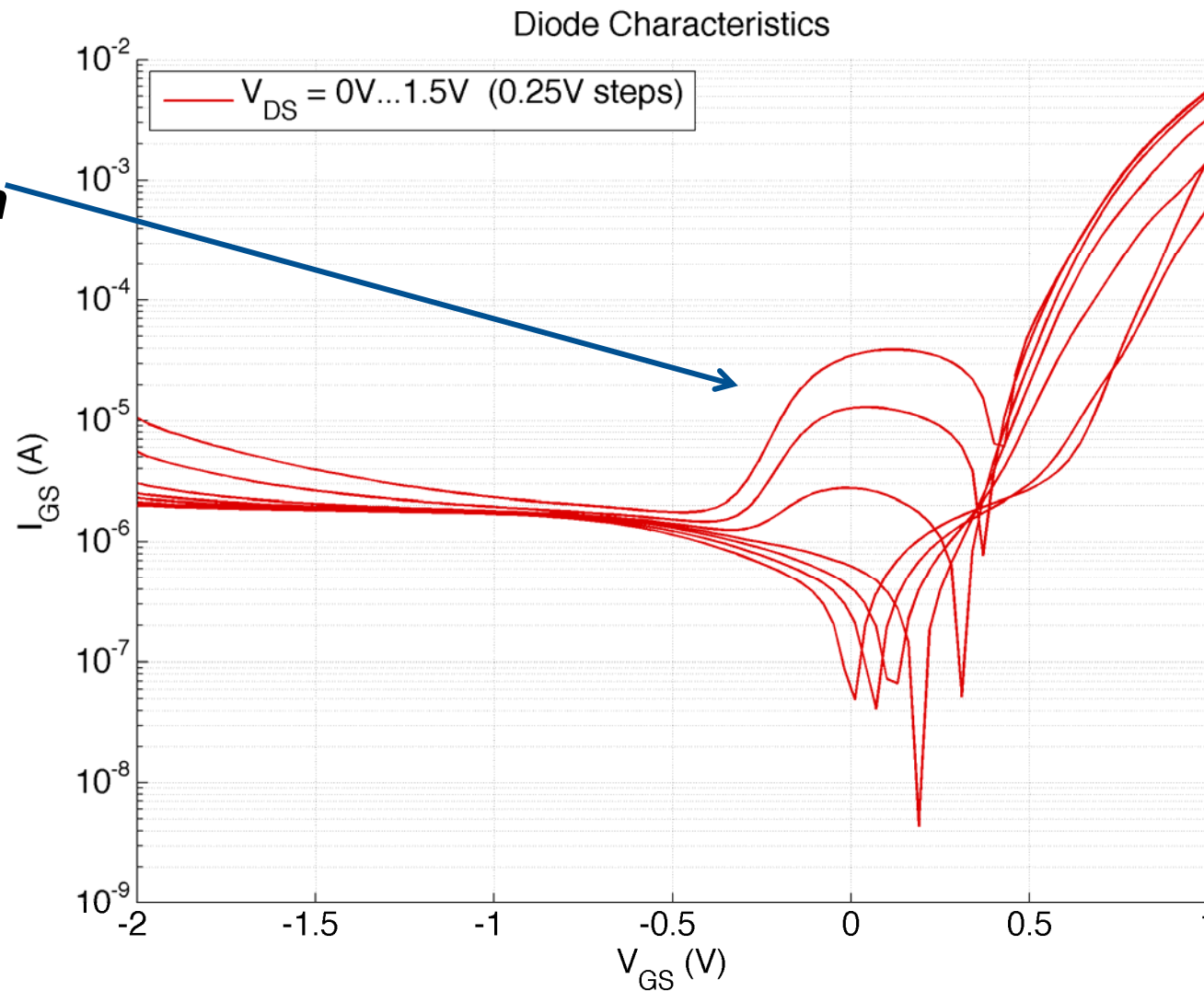


DC Device Characteristics @ RT

Impact

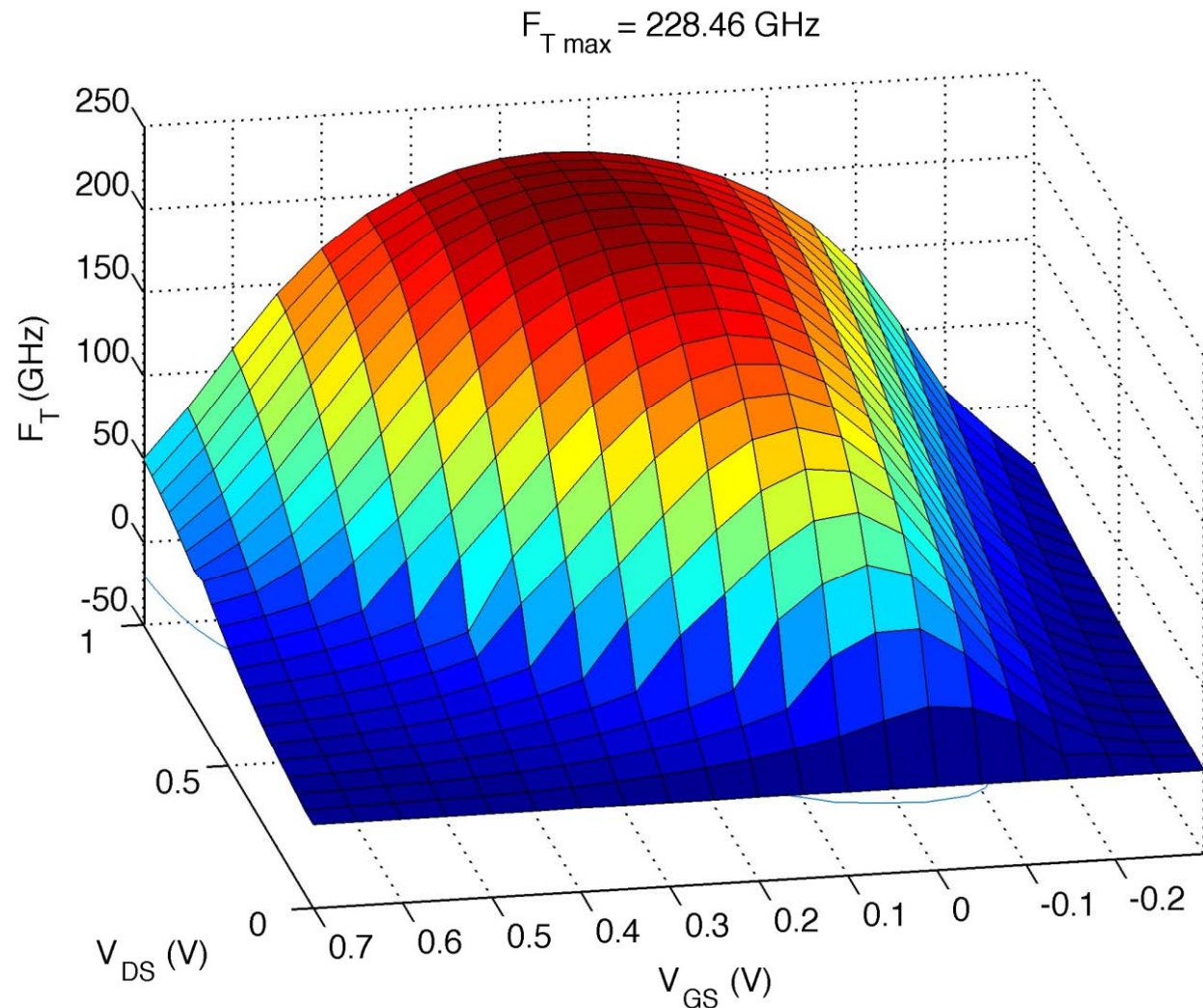
Ionization

($V_{DS} \geq 1V$)



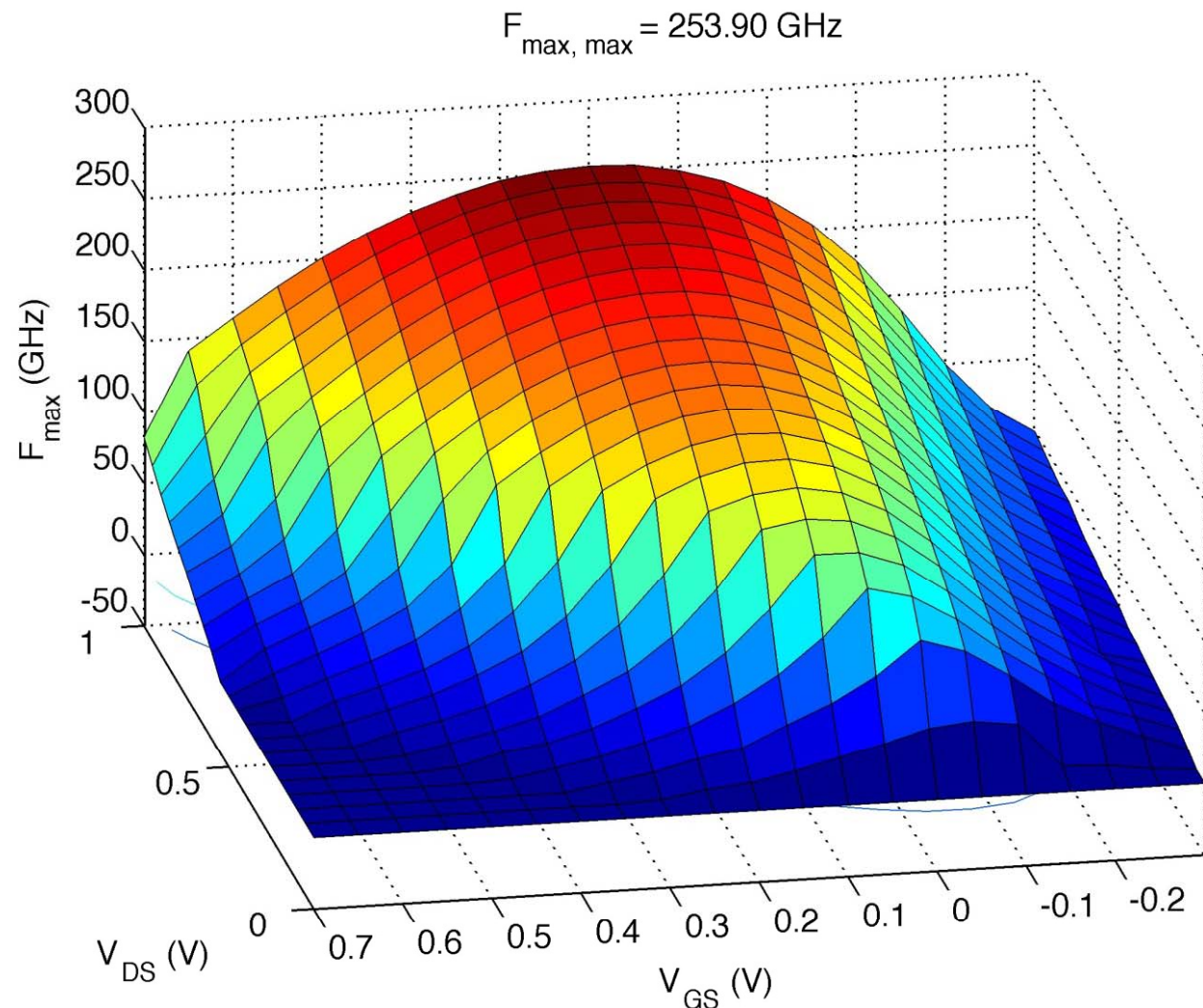
RF Device Characteristics @ RT

- Bias Sweep
Without Removing Pad-Parasitics!
- $0.1\mu\text{m} \times 150\mu\text{m}$

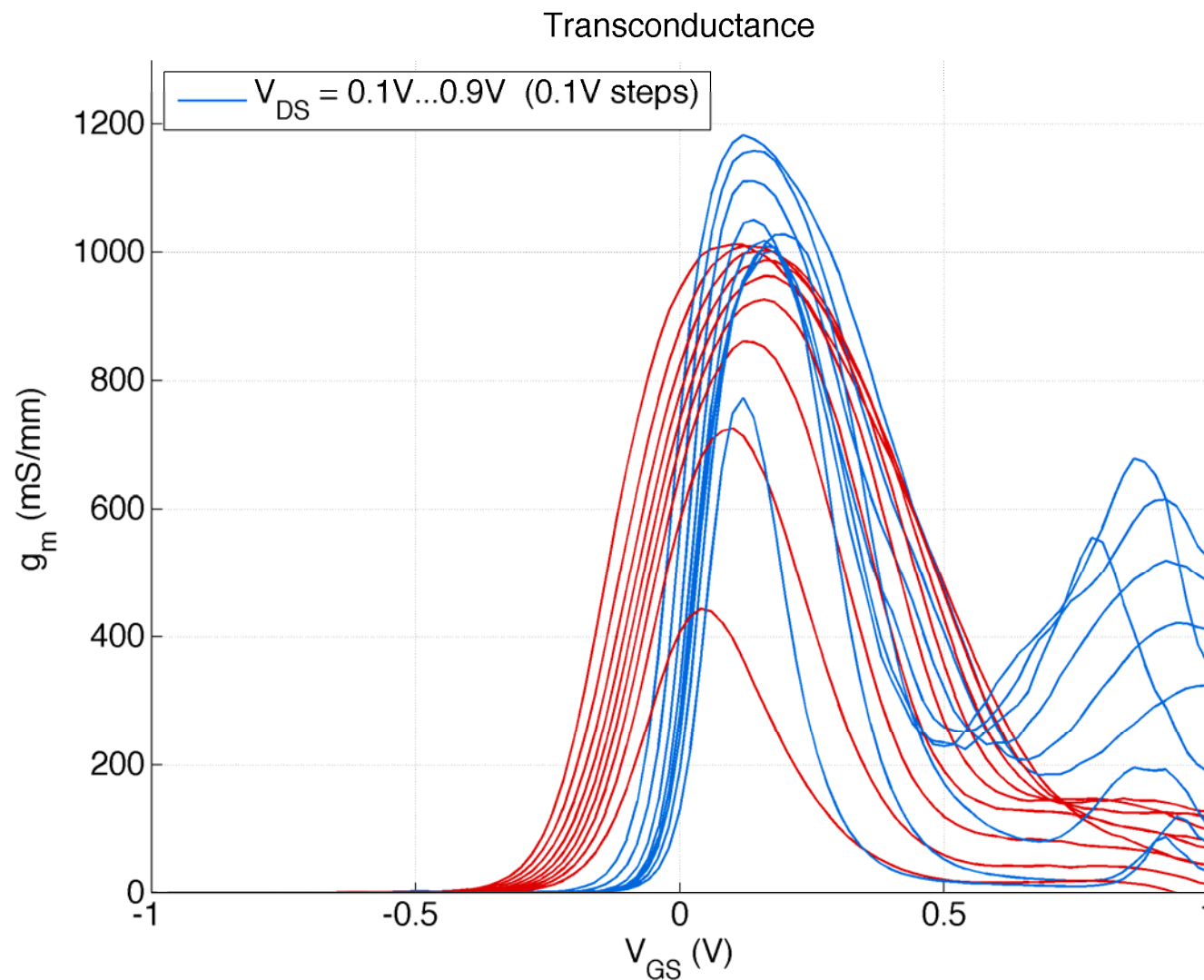


RF Device Characteristics @ RT

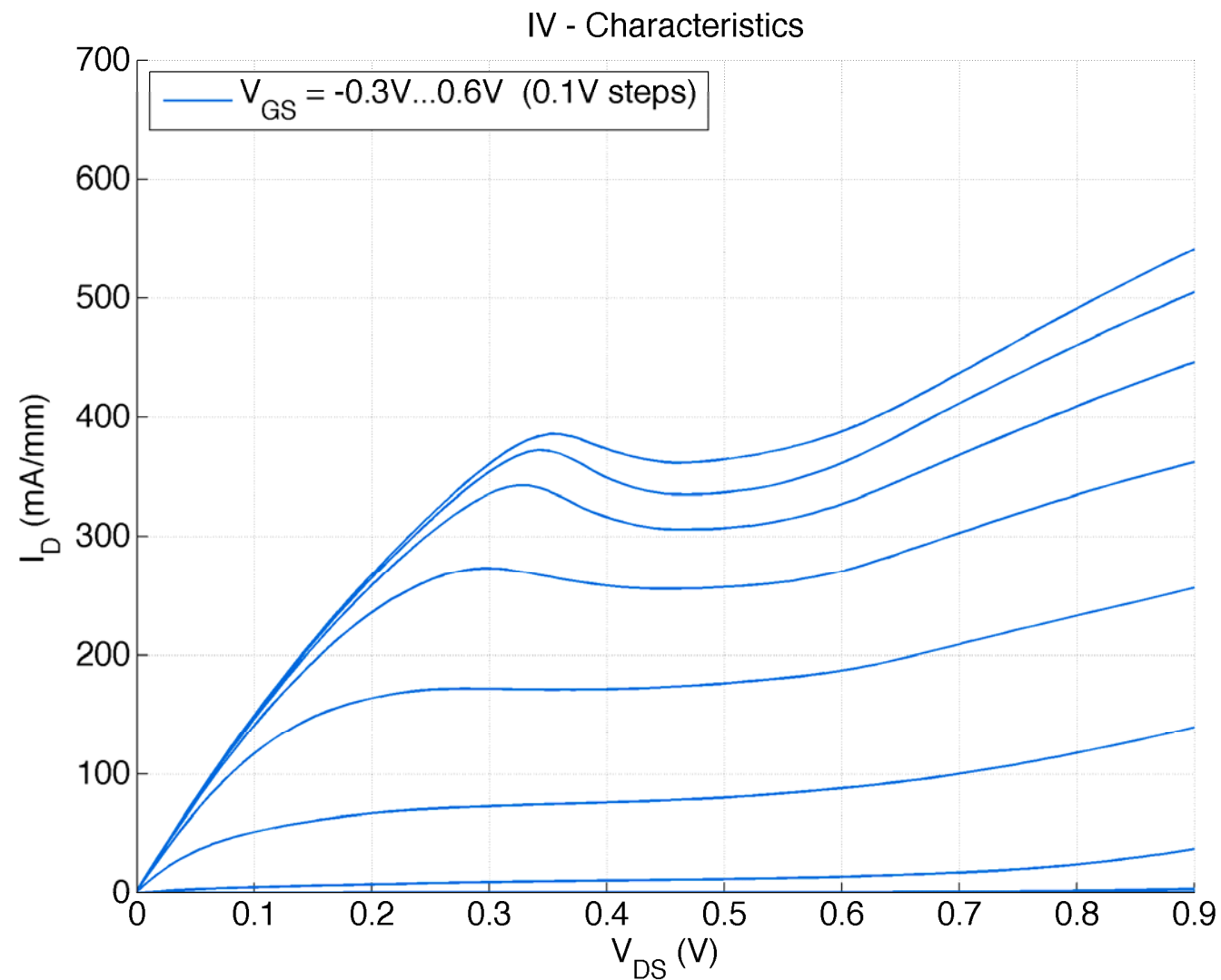
- Bias Sweep
Without Removing Pad-Parasitics!
- $0.1\mu\text{m} \times 150\mu\text{m}$



DC Device Characteristics @ 15K vs. 300K



DC Device Characteristics @ 15K



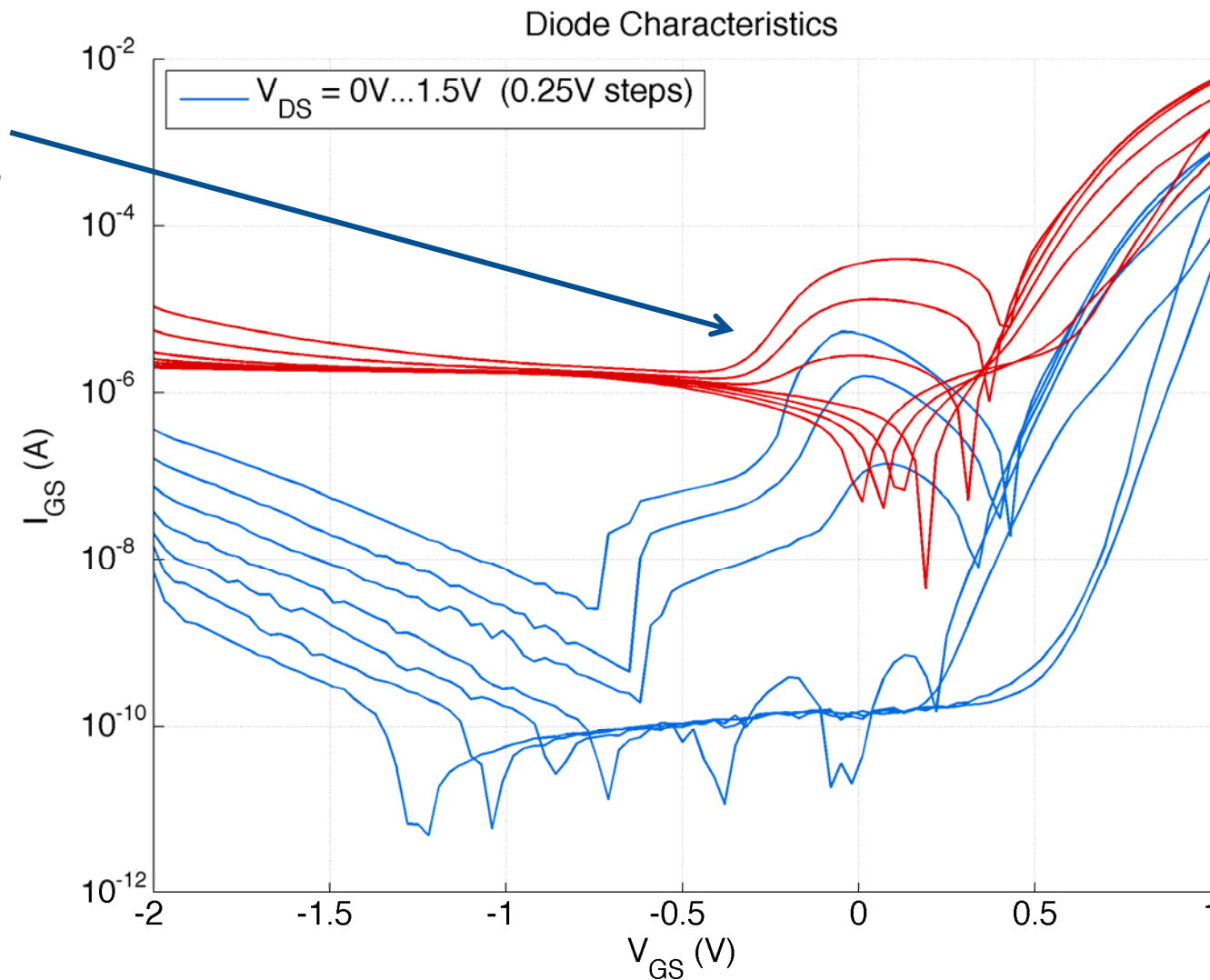
DC Device Characteristics @ 15K vs. 300K

Impact

Ionization

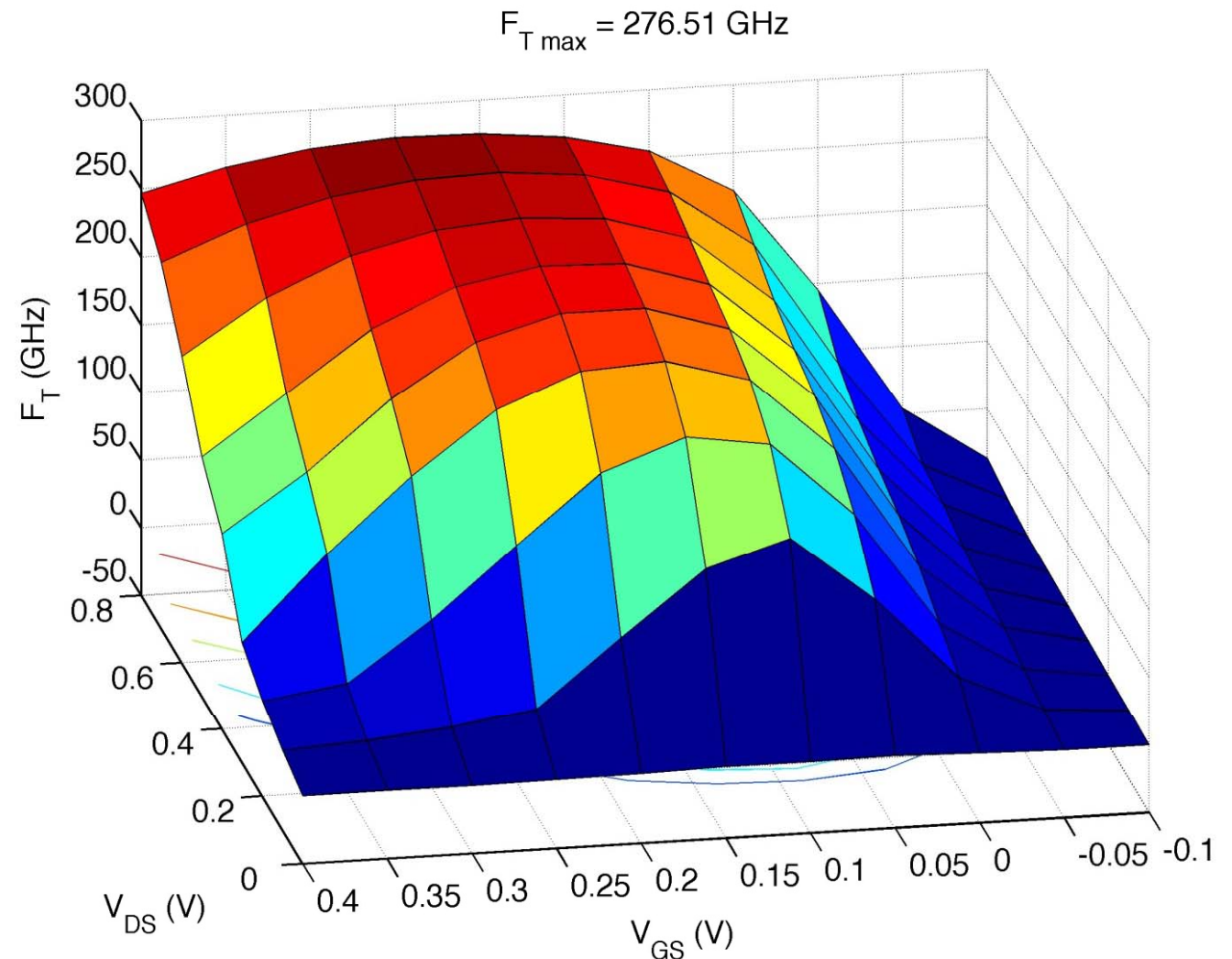
($V_{DS} \geq 1V$)

**$I_G \downarrow$ by 4 Orders
of Magnitude!**



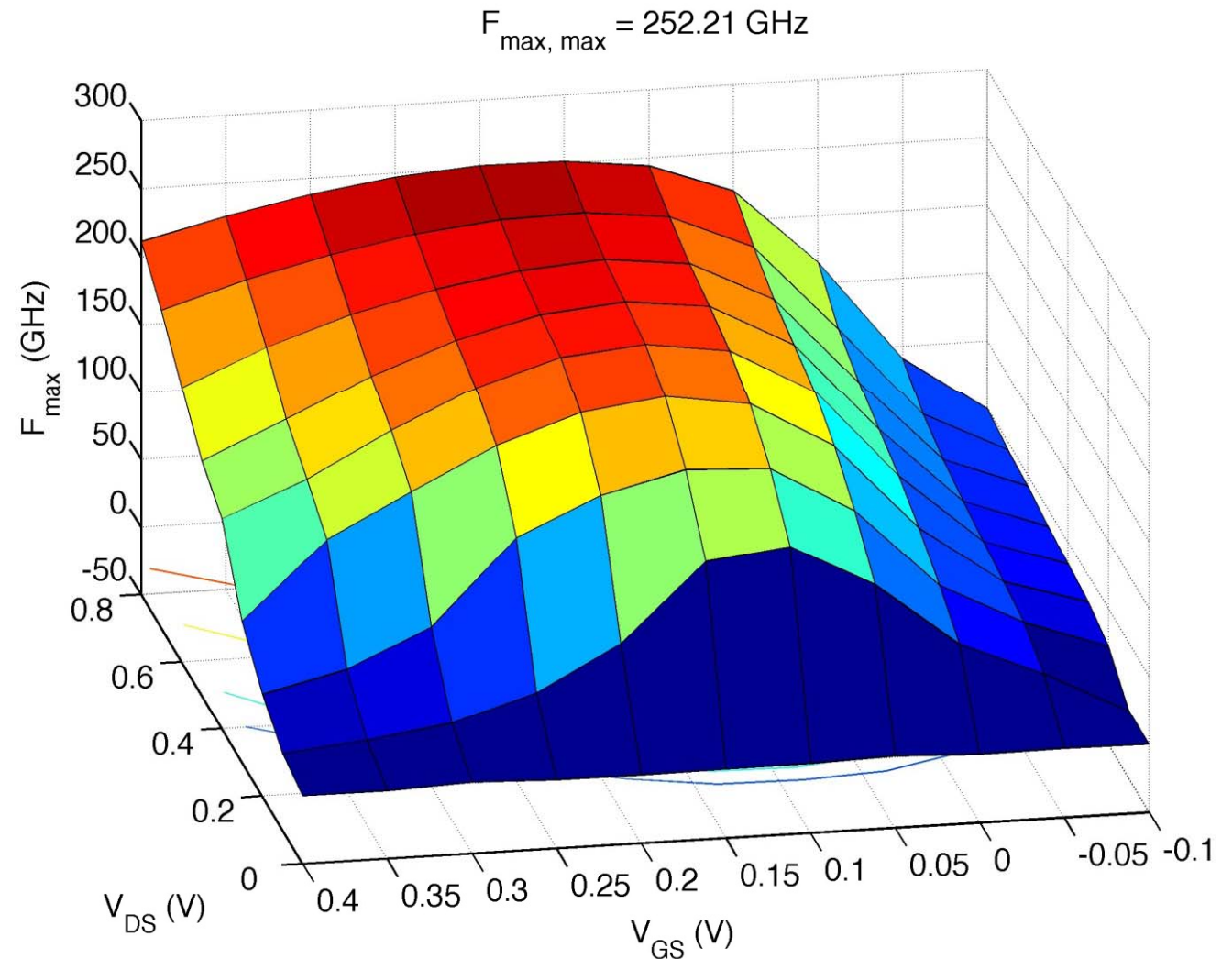
RF Device Characteristics @ 15K

- Bias Sweep
Without Removing Pad-Parasitics
- $0.1\mu\text{m} \times 150\mu\text{m}$



RF Device Characteristics @ 15K

- Bias Sweep
Without Removing Pad-Parasitics
- $0.1\mu\text{m} \times 150\mu\text{m}$

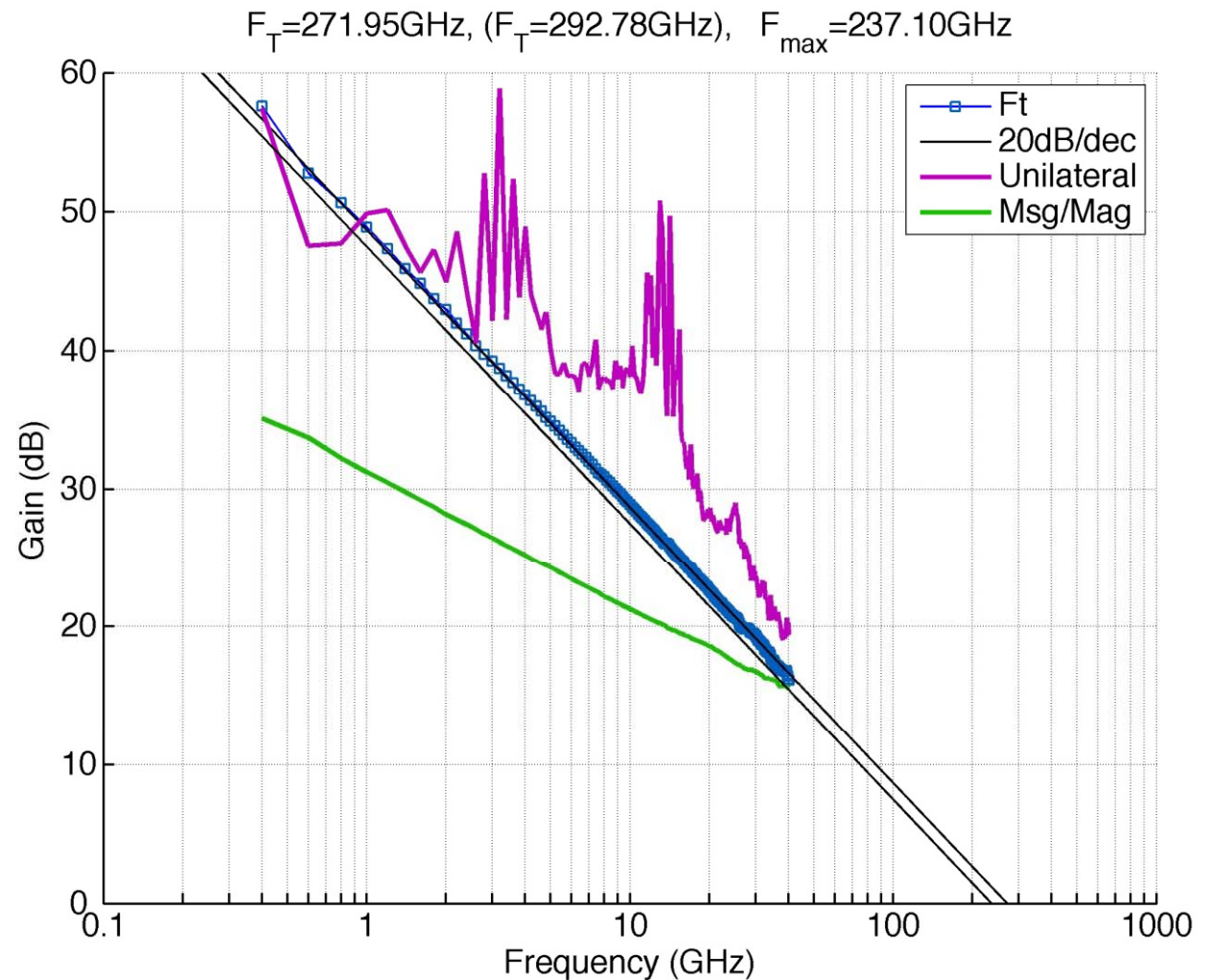


RF Device Characteristics @ 15K

- RF Data

**Without Removing
Pad-Parasitics!**

- F_T of 272 GHz @
 $0.7V V_{DS}$, $0.2V V_{GS}$
 $31mA I_{DS}$, **$0.12nA I_{GS}$**



RF Device Characteristics @ 15K

- RF Data

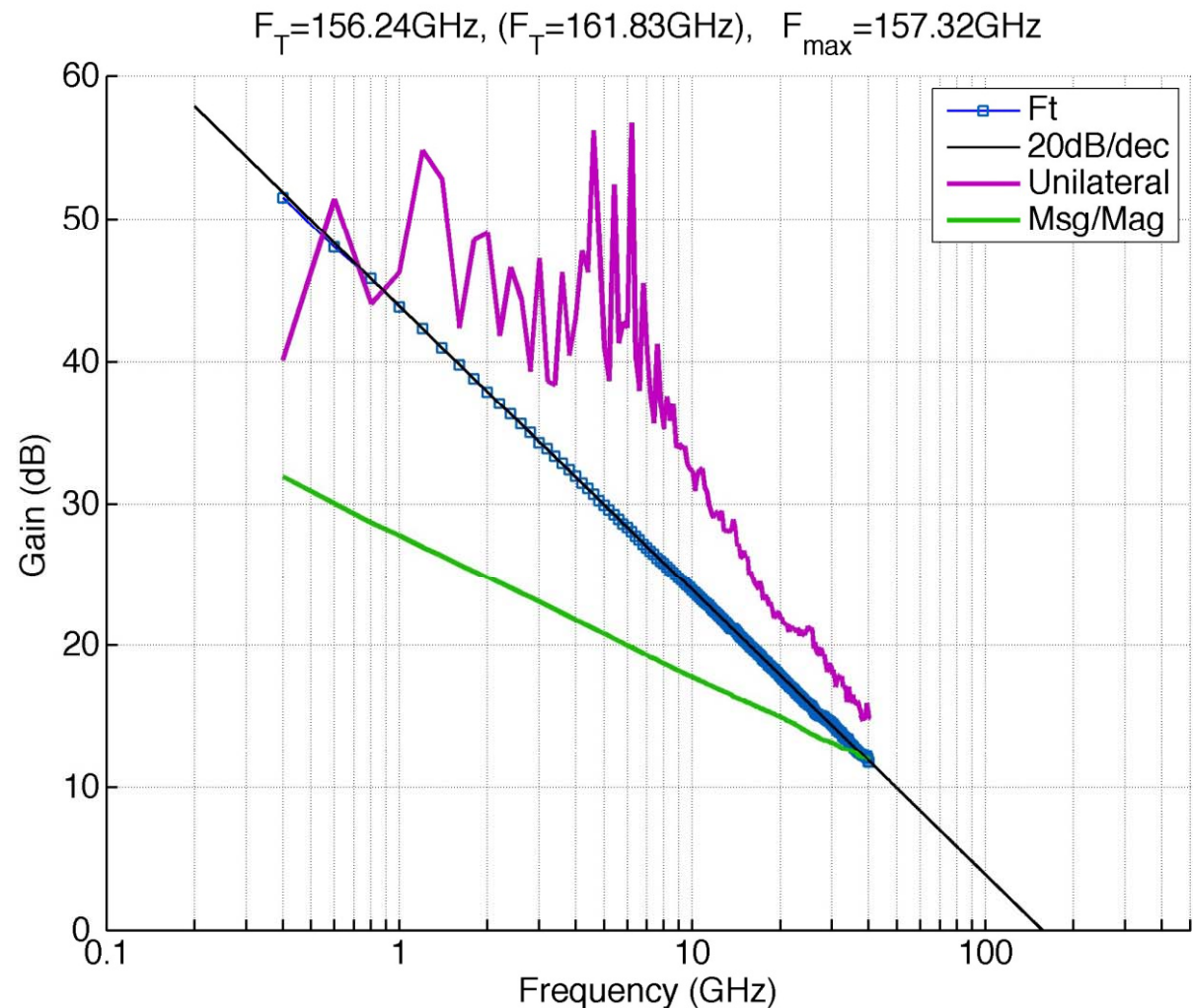
**Without Removing
Pad-Parasitics!**

- Typical Low-Noise
Bias Point @

$0.3V V_{DS}$, $0.05V V_{GS}$

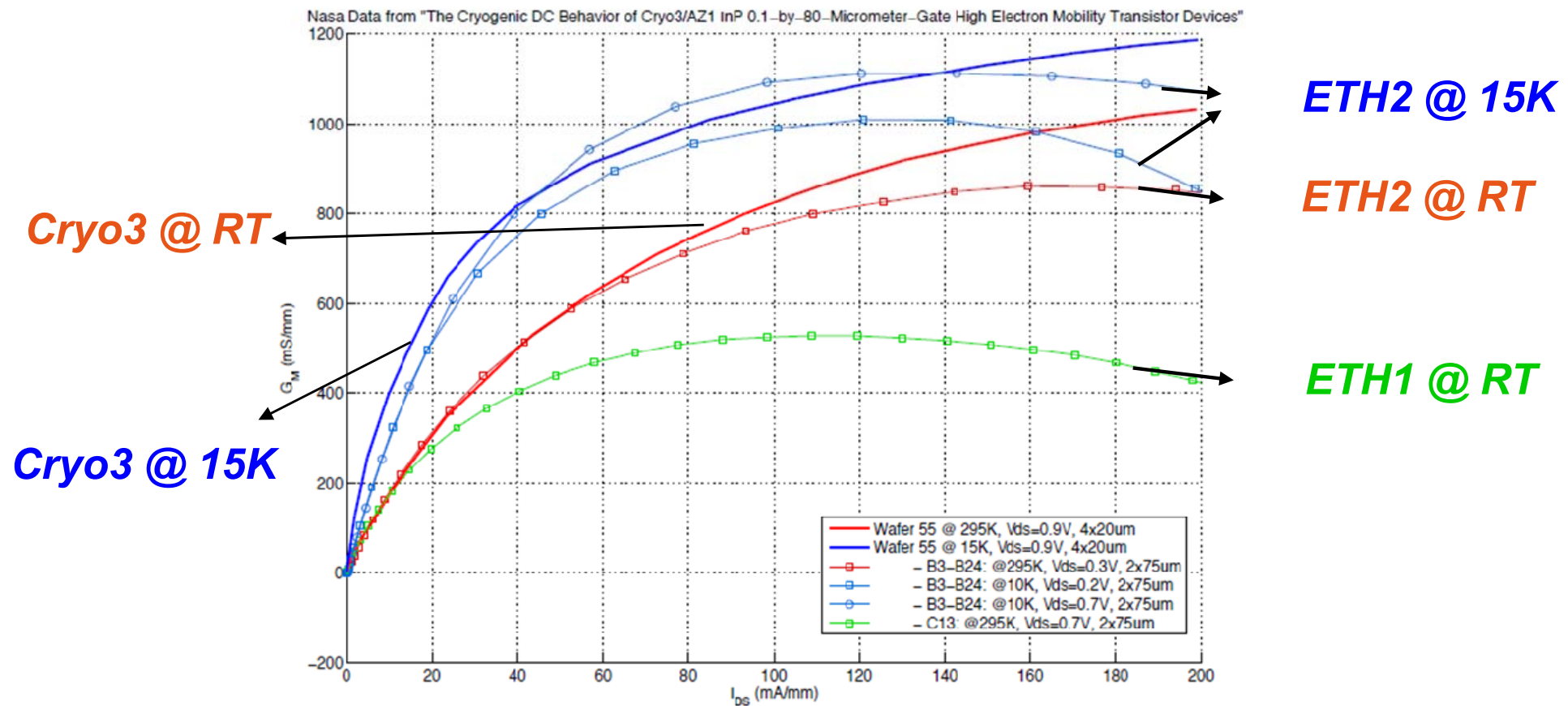
$4.3mA I_{DS}$, **$0.014nA I_{GS}$**

$F_T = 156 GHz$



How Judge on Cryo-Noise Performance - Without Building the Amplifier ?

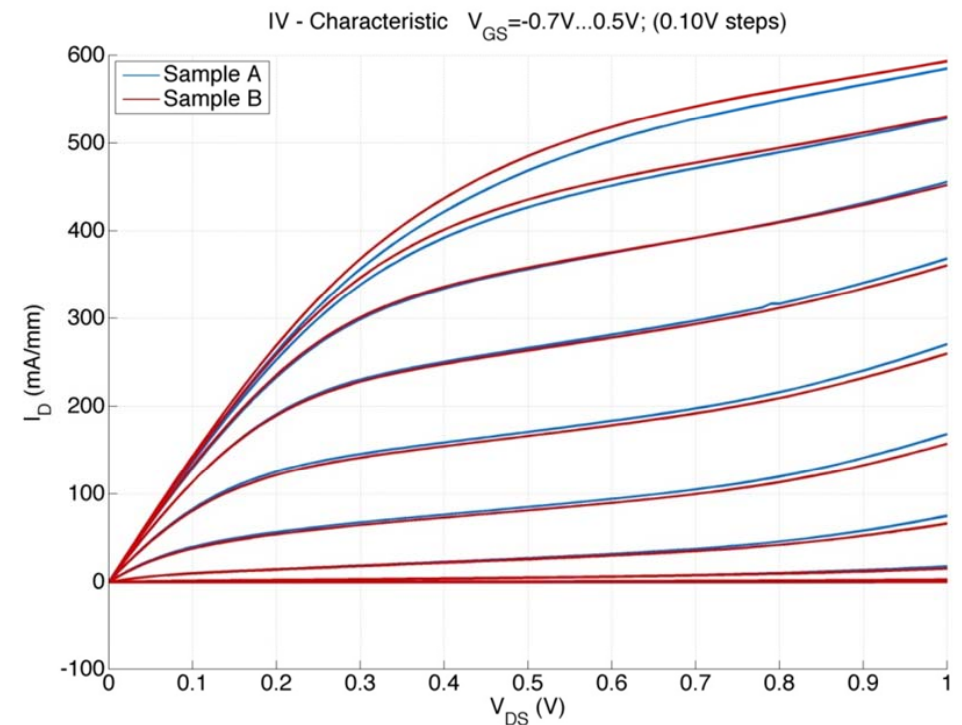
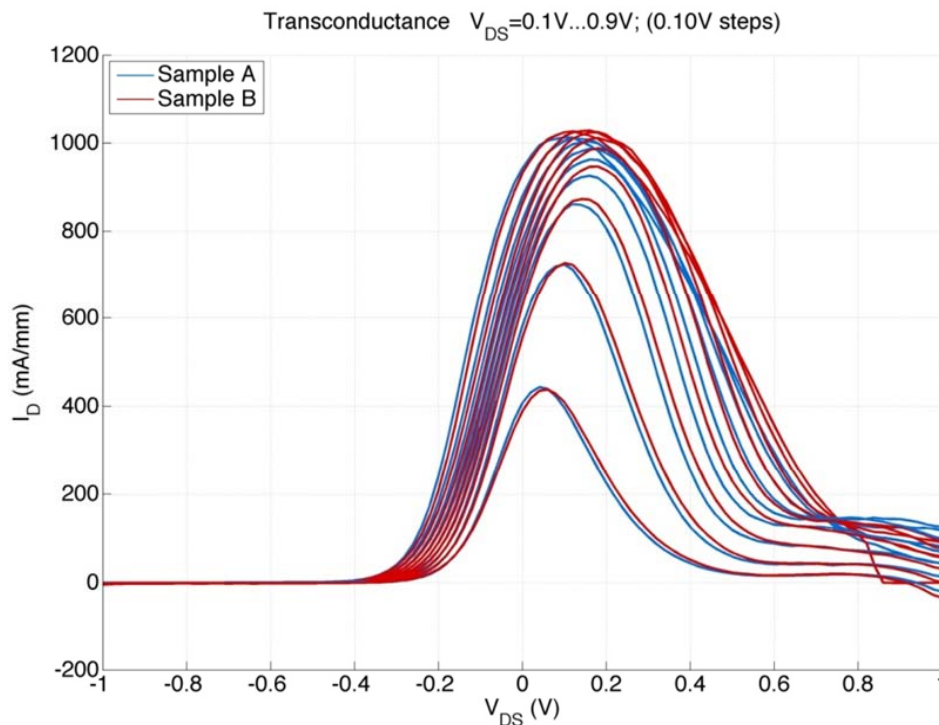
Cryo3 (4x20 μ m) vs. ETH (2x75 μ m)
(Not Quite Fair 4F vs. 2F!)



Processing Impact on Device Characteristics

A Single Process Step Can Have a Dramatic Impact on Gate Leakage!

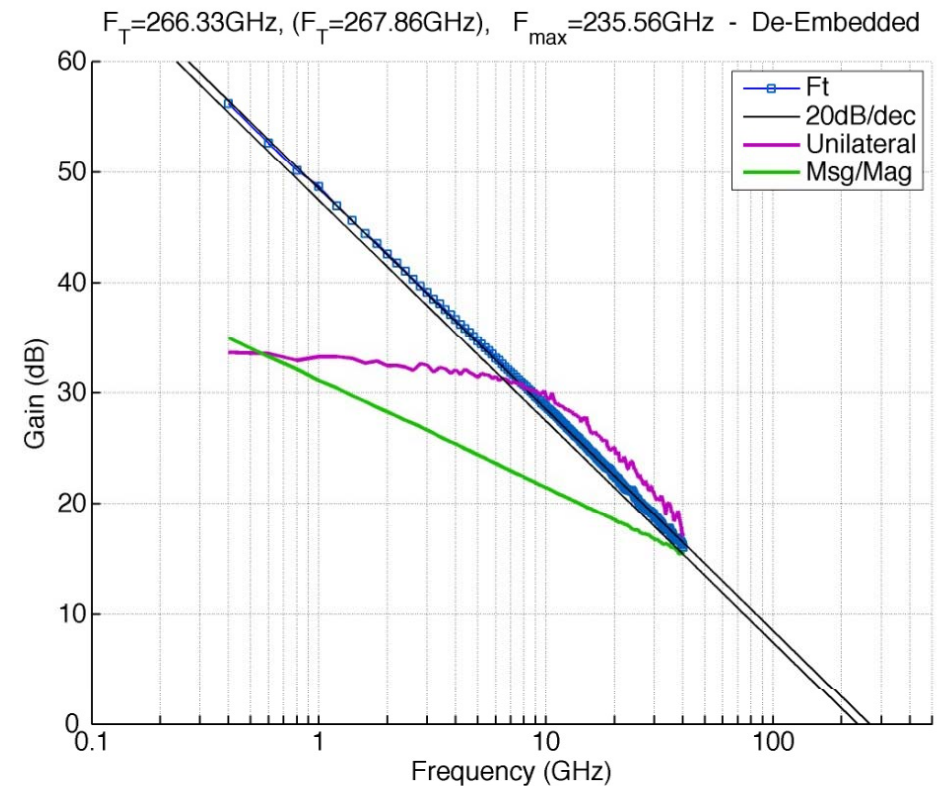
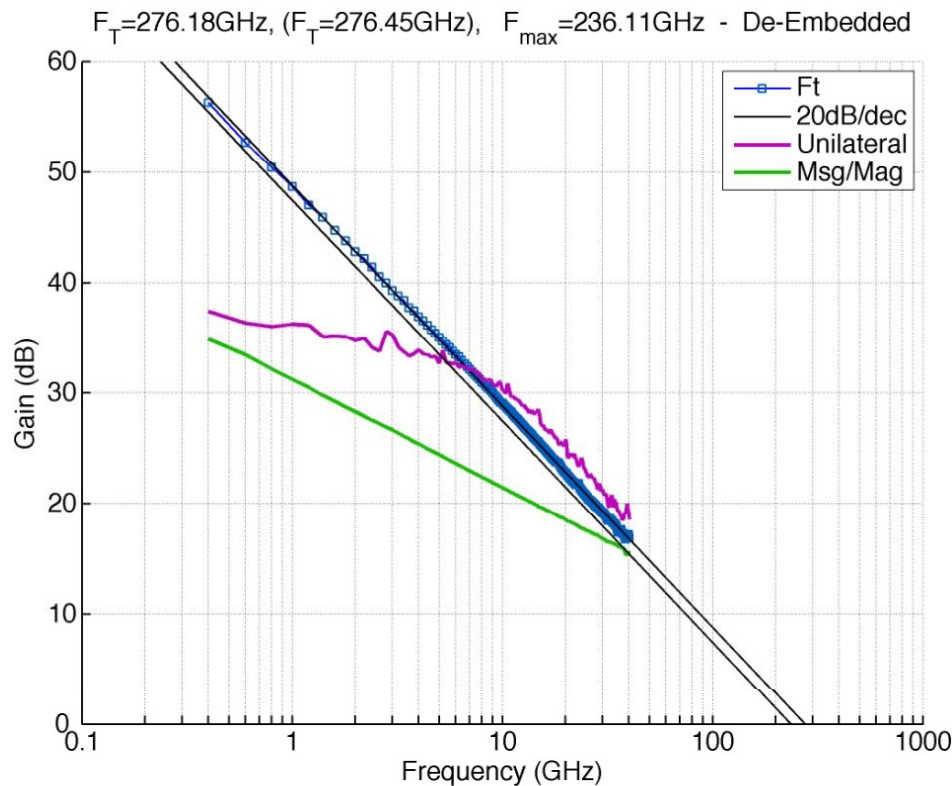
(Everything Else Kept the Same)



Processing Impact on Device Characteristics

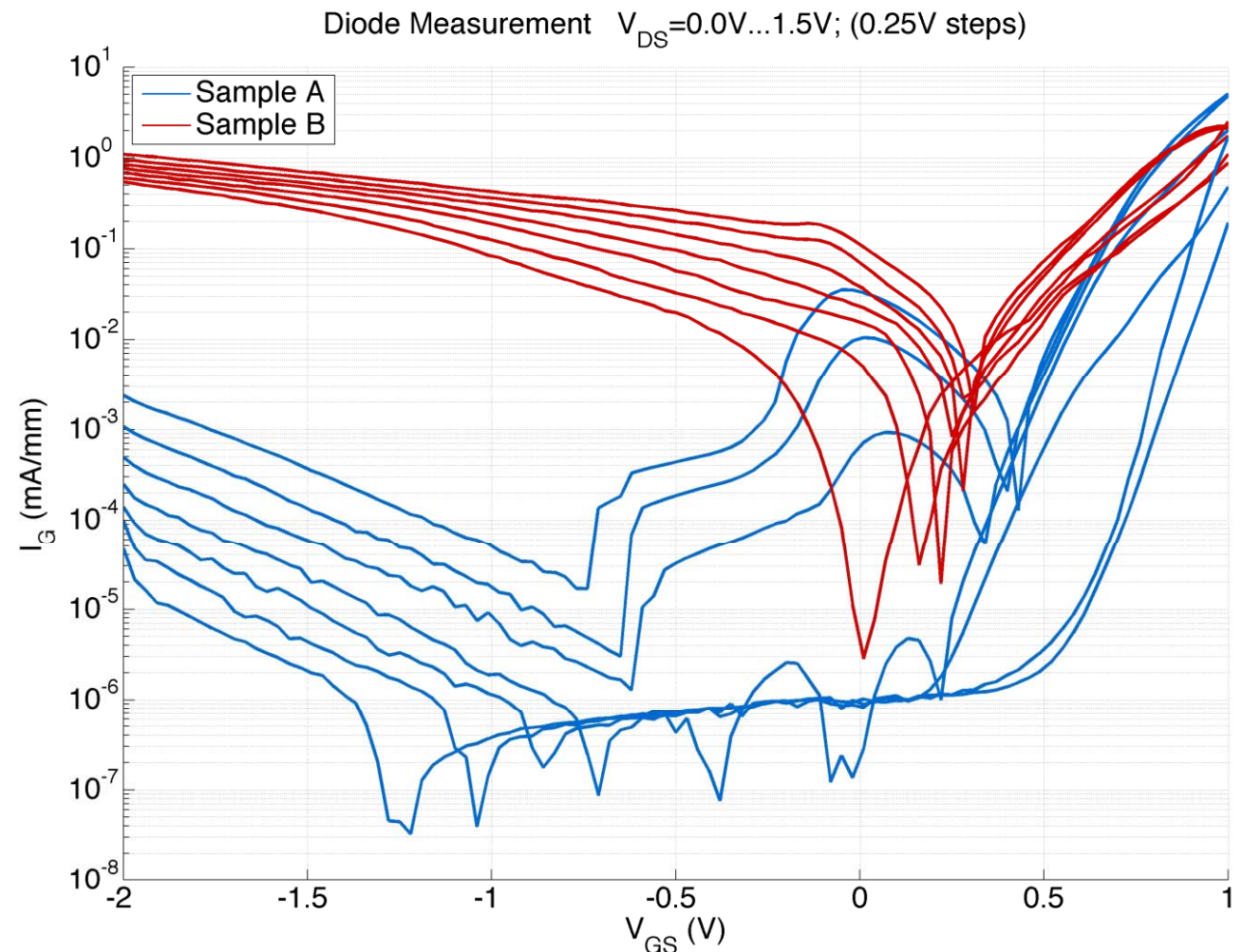
A Single Process Step Can Have a Dramatic Impact on Gate Leakage!

(Everything Else Kept the Same)



Processing Impact on Device Characteristics

In this Experiment the Processing Change Solely Influenced the Gate Leakage which is a Key Factor for the Noise Performance!



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Result Considerations

- ***CRYO3 is Considered the Best Cryo-Transistor Ever Measured***
- ***ETH Devices Presented Here are not Yet “Optimal”:***
 - *Source-Drain Distance is 2 μ m; Better Performance Expected for 1 μ m*
- ***Noise Characterization Over 16–26 GHz by YEBES***
- ***YEBES Used ETH Devices in the First Stage of their YK22 004 Amplifier, Comparing Against HRL and NGST Devices***

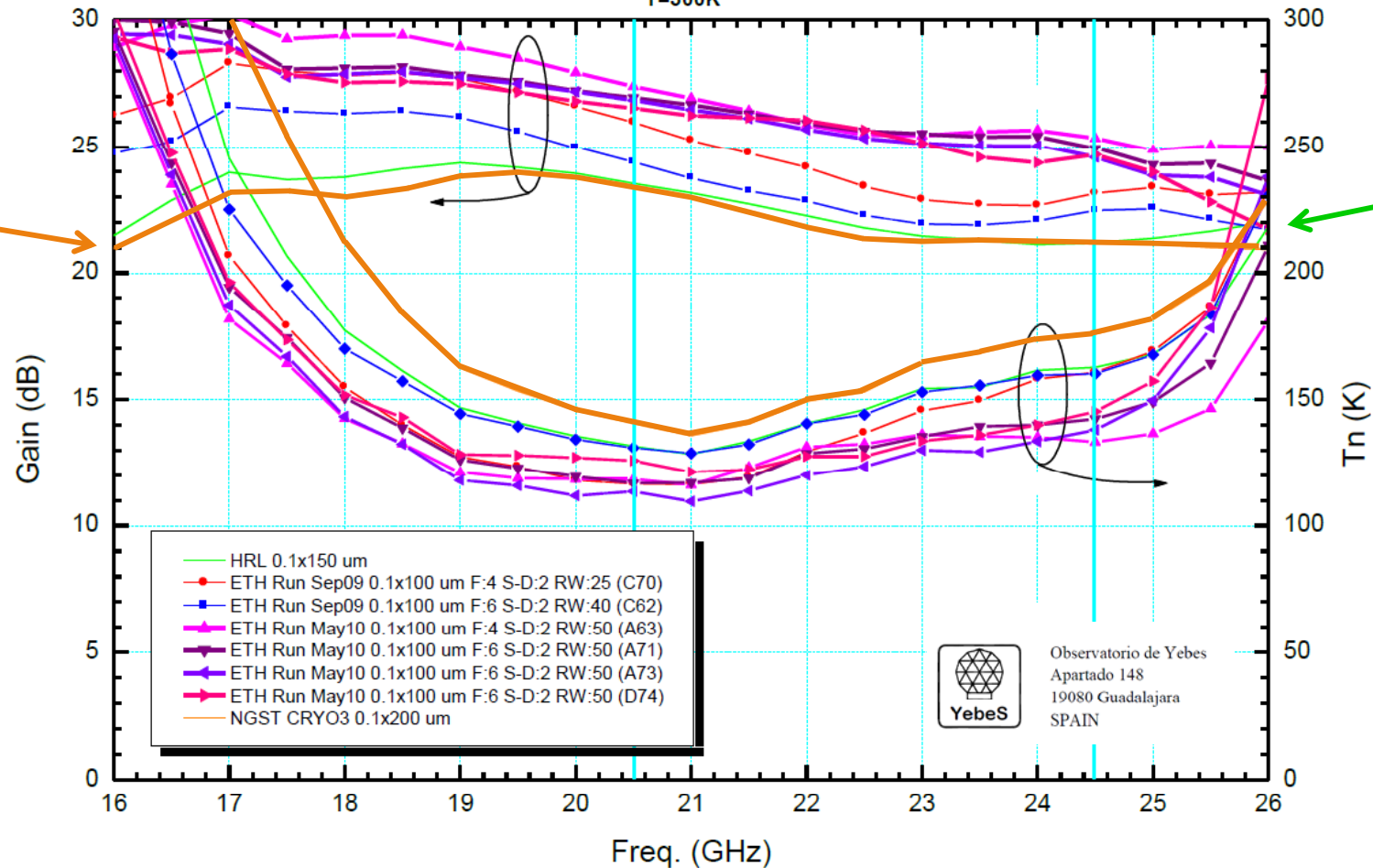
YEBES Amplifier Results @ 300K

YK22 004

T=300K

CRYO3

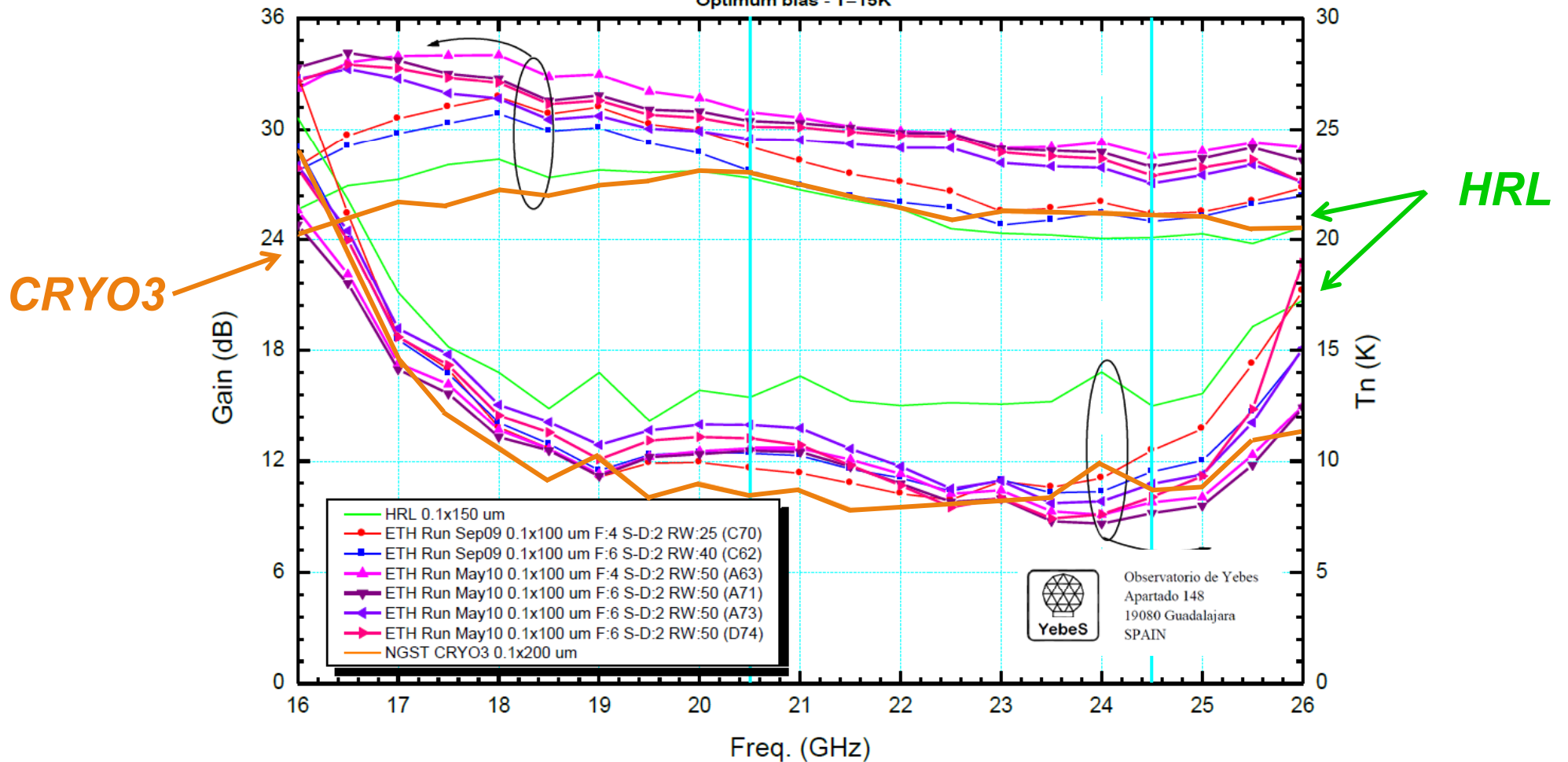
HRL



YEBES Amplifier Results @ 15K

YK22 004

Optimum bias - T=15K



ETHZ-YEBES Measurement Results

- ***Noise Results Obtained with ETH Devices Almost Reach CRYO3***
 - ***The Average in-Band Noise is Slightly Higher than CRYO3***
 - ***The Minimum Noise is in Some Cases Slightly Better than CRYO3***
- ***Gain is Significantly Higher for ETH Devices***
- ***Very Low Gate Leakage at Cryogenic Temperatures***

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Conclusion

- ***ITAR Complicates HEMT Procurement Outside US***
- ***ETH Technology as EU Source of High-Performance Devices***
 - ***Radio-Astronomy & Deep Space Network***
 - ***Telecommunications***
 - ***Research Applications***
- ***MWE / ETH Interested in Collaborative Projects***
 - ***Secure/Expand EU Source for Strategic Technology***
 - ***Extend Technological Limits***

End