

A GaN on SiC HFET Device Technology for Wireless Infrastructure Applications

B. M. Green, H. Henry, K. Moore, J. Abdou, M. Miller, C.E. Weitzel

Freescale Semiconductor, Inc., 2100 E. Elliot Rd. MD EL720 , Tempe, Arizona 85284

I. INTRODUCTION AND DEVICE STRUCTURE

This paper presents Freescale's baseline GaN device technology for wireless infrastructure applications. At 48 V drain bias and 2.1 GHz operating frequency, strong power scaling is demonstrated with 10-11 W/mm realized on 0.3 mm devices and 5.9 W/mm demonstrated for 12.6 mm devices. The technology employs an un-doped AlGaIn/GaN HFET structure grown on 3" SiC semi-insulating substrates with a sheet resistance of approximately 380 ohms/sq. Device processing includes ECR mesa etch isolation, Ti/Al/Mo/Au ohmic contacts, SiN passivation, Ni-Au gates, and plated Au air-bridges. After front-side processing, the SiC substrates are thinned to a thickness of 4 mils and back-metallized using a Au plating process.

II. COMPARISON OF DC AND PULSED I-V CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 1 shows the pulsed I_D - V_D behavior of a 2x150 μm device for the case of $V_G=0\text{V}$ showing little, if any, collapse of the knee voltage for open channel conditions. These data were taken at a quiescent drain voltage of 25 V with the channel pinched off ($V_{GS}=-5\text{V}$).

III. ON-WAFER LOADPULL RESULTS

Figure 2 shows representative drive-up data for six 2x150 μm devices tested at a drain bias voltage of 48 V and a frequency of 2.1 GHz. The data in the figure show a power density that ranges between 10 and 11 W/mm with associated PAE's in the range of 62-67%.

IV. PACKAGED DEVICE LARGE SIGNAL PERFORMANCE AT 2.14 GHz

Figure 3 shows 2.14 GHz CW drive up characteristics for a 12.6 mm device. As can be seen from the data, a saturated output power of 74 W (5.9 W/mm) is achieved at a drain bias voltage of 48 V. It is estimated that the down bonds used here instead of source vias reduces the gain of the device by 1.5-2 dB. Single carrier W-CDMA linearity shown in Figure 4 shows an output power of approximately 10 W under the constraint of a -40 dBc ACPR. Under these conditions, the PAE is 27% as shown in Figure 5. As shown in Figure 6, at 74 W, 5.9 W/mm, the CW performance of packaged 12.6 mm devices sets a new benchmark for power density (5.9W/mm) of a microwave device with an output power in excess of 50 W.

REFERENCES

- [1] C.E. Weitzel, P. Asbeck, "Advanced Technologies for Power Amplifiers", Workshop Notes, IEEE Int'l Microwave Symposium, Long Beach, Calif., June 12-17, 2005.

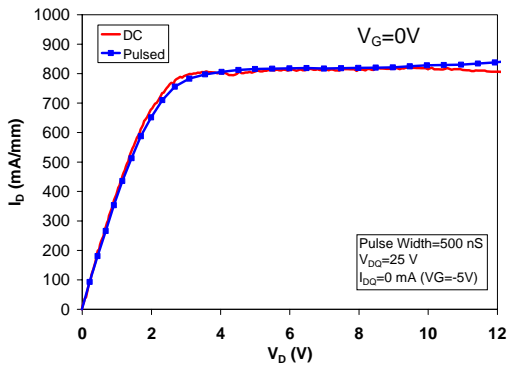


Figure 1: Comparison of DC and pulsed IV characteristics for a 2x150 μm AlGaIn/GaN HFET. Quiescent drain bias is 25 V and quiescent gate bias is -5 V. Pulse length is 0.5 μs and the period between pulses is 1 mS.

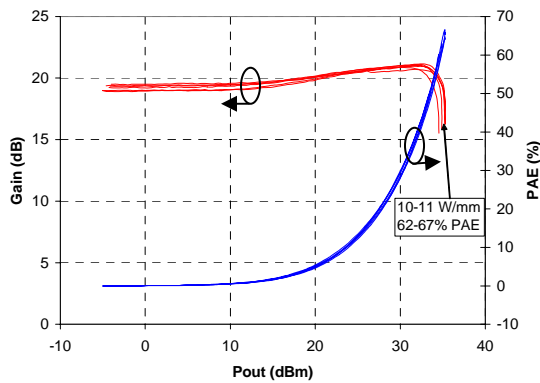


Figure 2: On-wafer saturation characteristics at $V_D=48$ V, $I_{DQ}=40$ mA for 2x150 μm device.

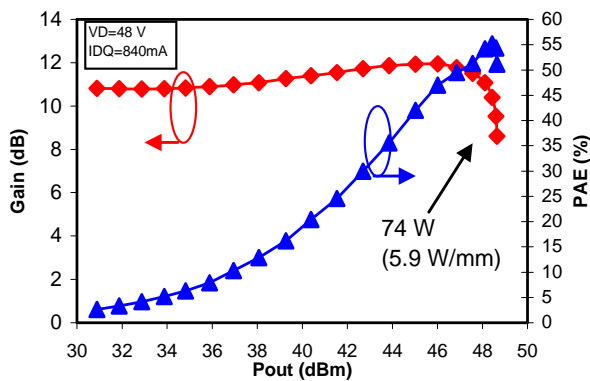


Figure 3: Packaged loadpull data at 2.14 GHz, 48 V drain bias for 12.6 mm device.

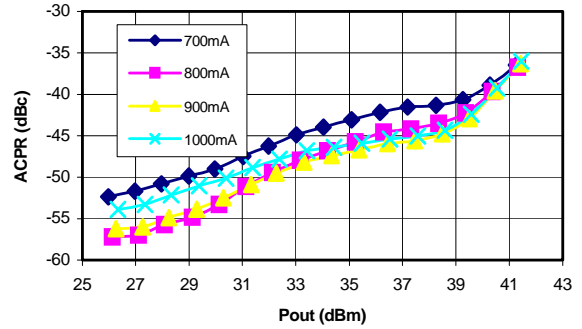


Figure 4: ACPR vs. output power data for 12.6 mm AlGaIn HFET at $V_D=28$ V for various quiescent drain currents taken using a 3GPP signal with 8.7 dB peak to average ratio.

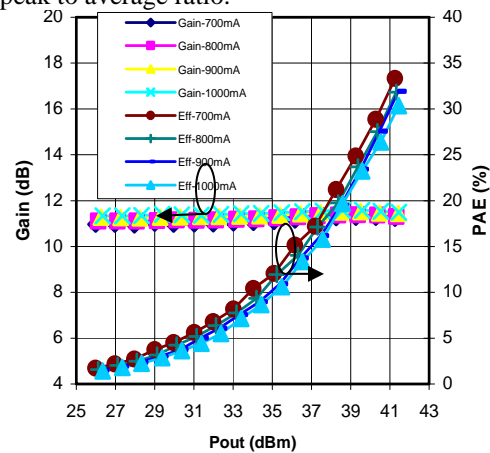


Figure 5: Gain and PAE vs. output power for 12.6 mm AlGaIn HFET at $V_D=28$ V for various quiescent drain currents.

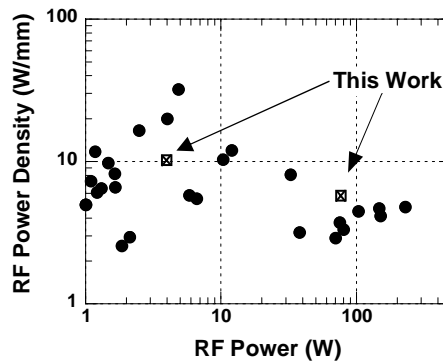


Figure 6: Comparison of RF performance in this work to published literature results for CW GaN microwave power devices [1].