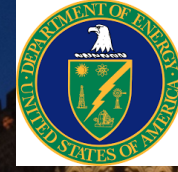




UK Research  
and Innovation



# Gallium Oxide – Taking over from SiC ?

Professor Martin Kuball

*Royal Academy of Engineering Chair in Emerging Technologies*

Hyun-Seop Kim, Aditya K. Bhat, Arpit Nandi, Vanjari Sai Charan, Indraneel Sanyal, Akhil, Kumar, Abhishek Mishra, Zeina Abdallah, Matthew Smith, Saeed Jahdi, James W. Pomeroy, David Cherns


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*<http://www.bristol.ac.uk/physics/research/cdtr/>*



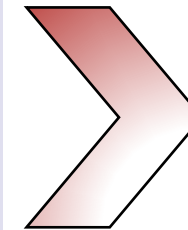
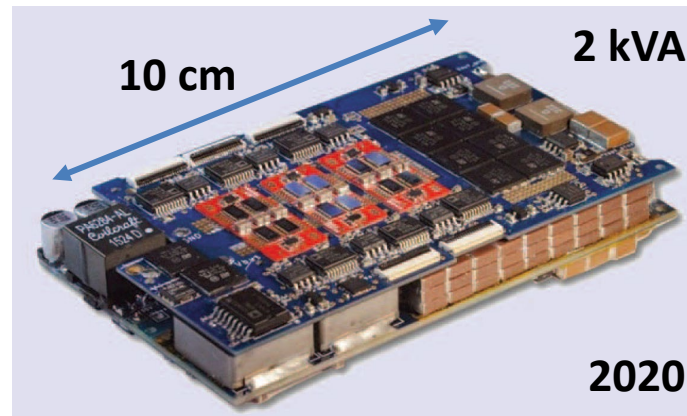
# Pathway from Si to wide to ultrawide bandgap semiconductors



	Narrow	Wide	ULTRAs – New class of materials				
	Si	4H-SiC	GaN	$\beta$ -Ga <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Diamond	h-AlN	h-BN
Bandgap (eV)	1.12	3.26	3.4	4.9	5.5	6.2	6.4
Breakdown Field (MV/cm)	0.3	2.5	3.8	8	10	16	12
<b>Baliga's figure of merit (FOM)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>3444</b>	<b>9000</b>	<b>9797</b>	<b>1678</b>
	Traditional	New		Emerging Technology			

## Emerging technology

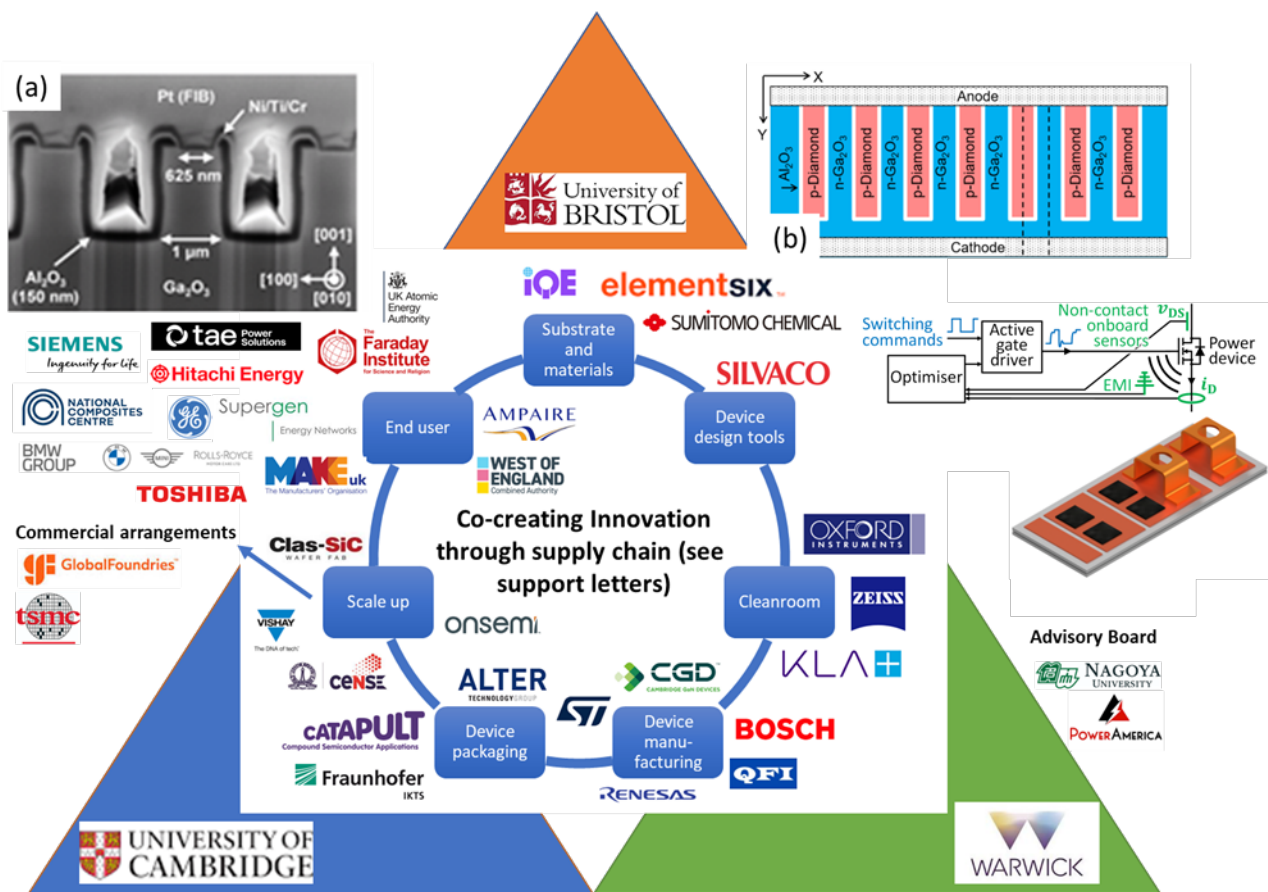
- >20% energy savings
- Smaller size
- Higher voltage rating
- ...



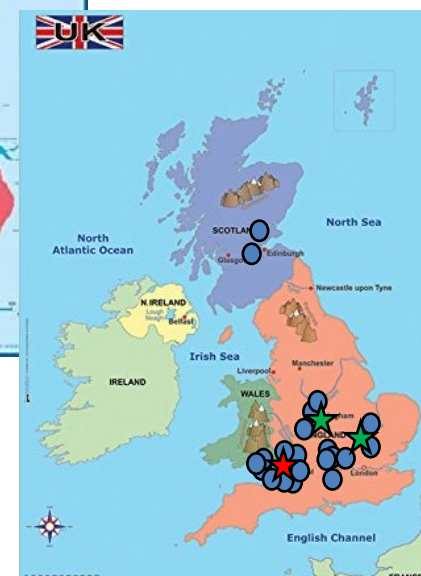
Match box size but  
more powerful!



# High voltage power electronics: Co-innovation to commercialization



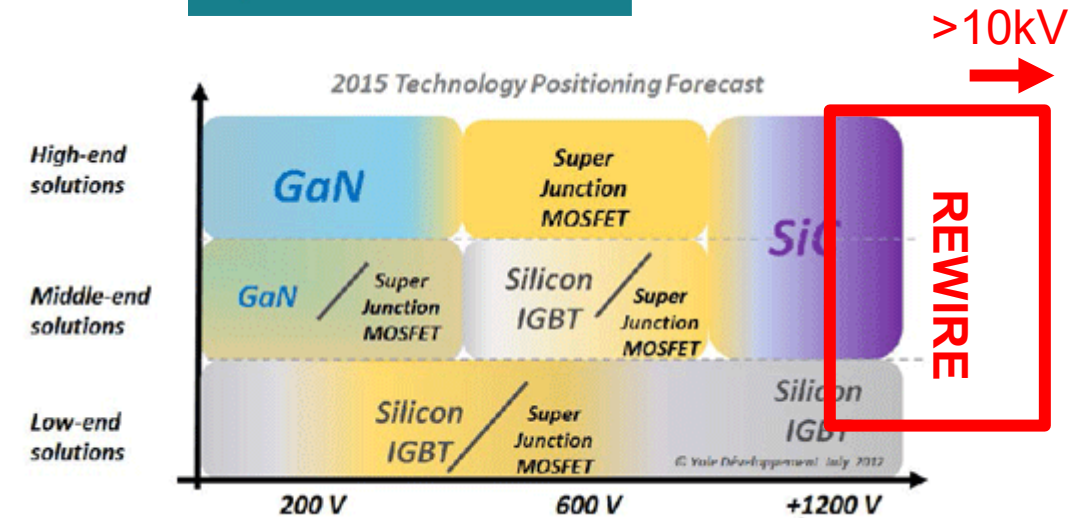
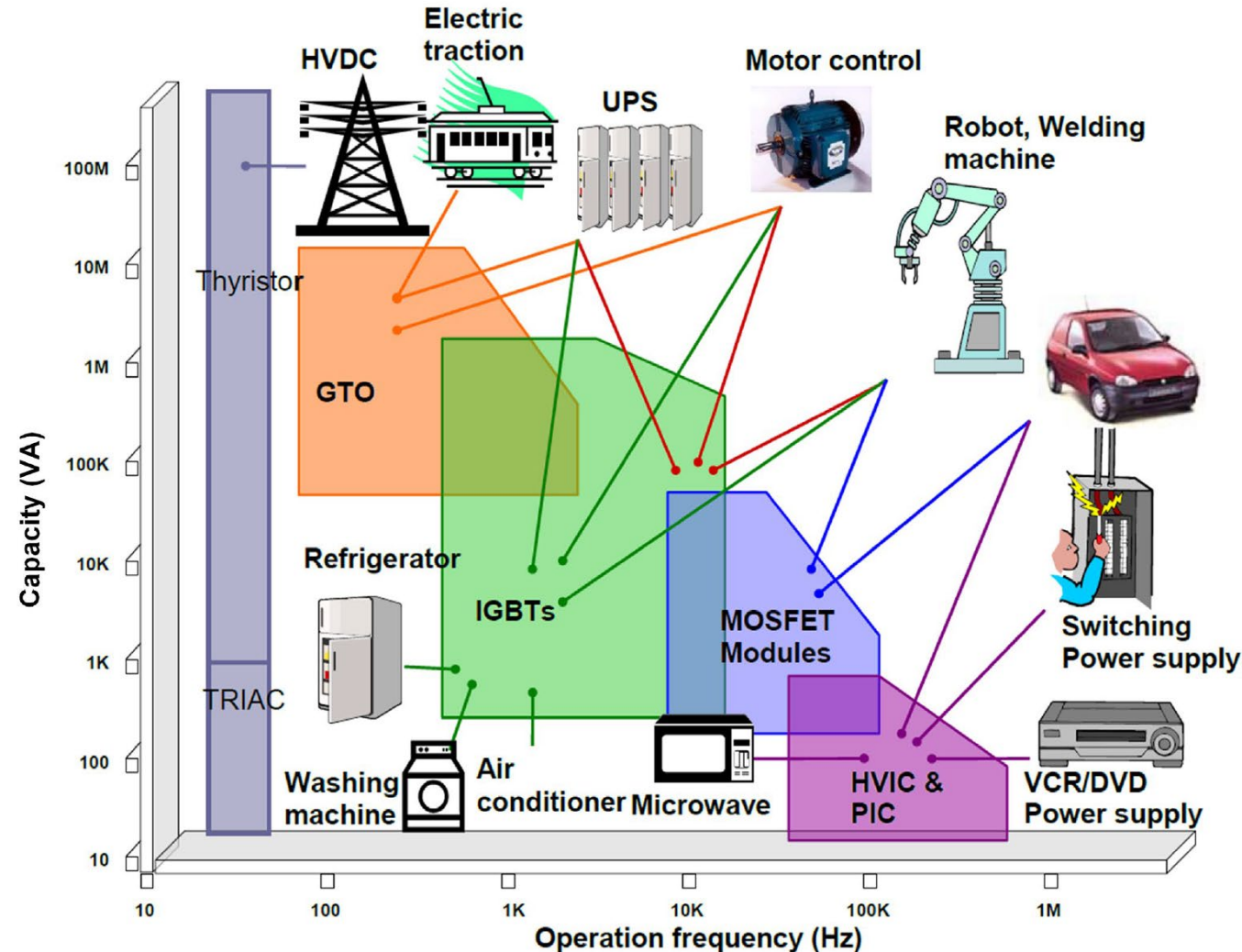
- ★ Academic lead
- ★ Academic partners
- Industrial partners



Power device technology through supply chain

£11M UK program with  
35 industrial partners with  
contributions of >£3M

# High voltage power electronics

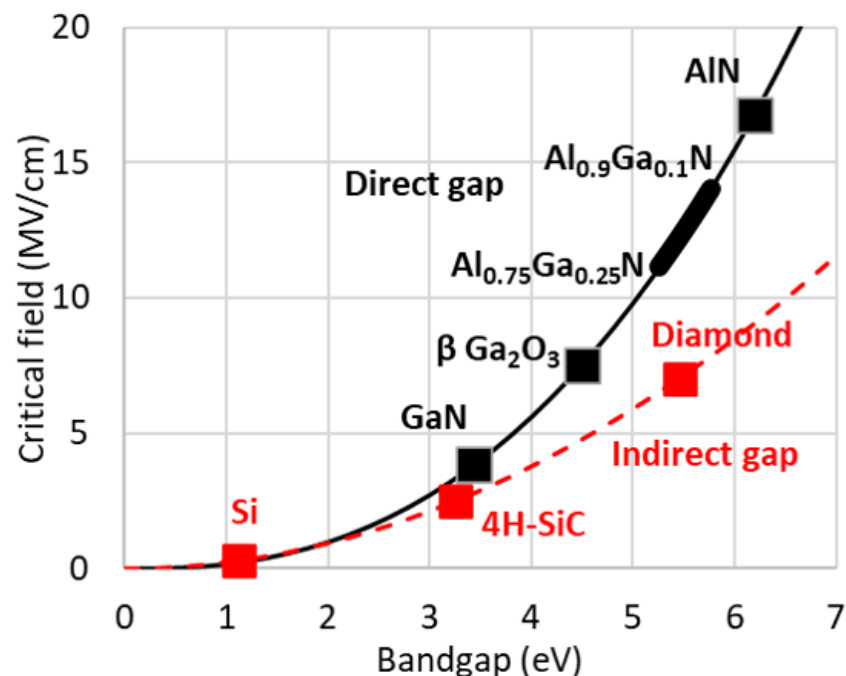


**Co-develop devices and applications with industry; wide and ultra-wide bandgap semiconductors**

**Power electronics is a major technology sector internationally.**



# Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> of great potential for power electronics

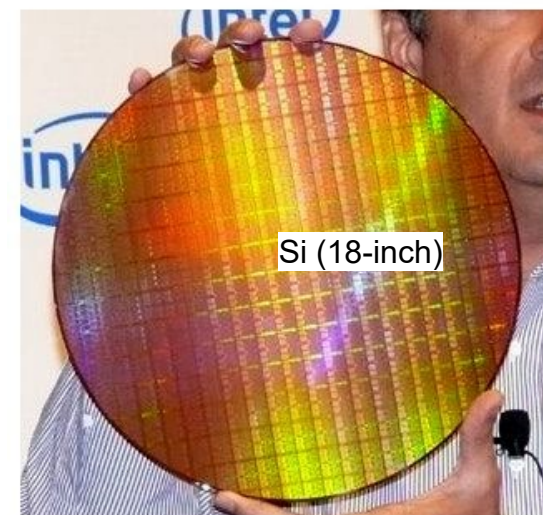
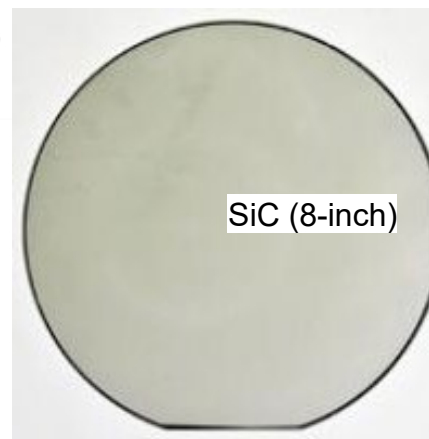
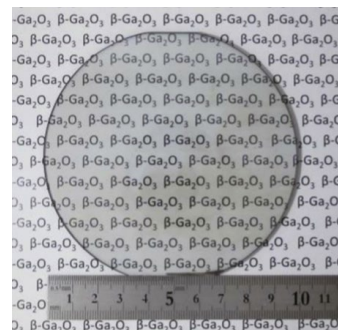


	Si	GaN	SiC	Diamond	Ga <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
E <sub>g</sub> (eV)	1.1	3.4	3.3	5.5	4.9
μ(cm <sup>2</sup> /V.s)	1400	1200	1000	2000	300
E <sub>c</sub> (MV/cm)	0.3	3.3	2.5	10	8
ε <sub>REL</sub>	11.8	9	9.7	5.5	10
λ(W/m.K)	250	130	370	2000	20
BFOM(μεE <sub>c</sub> <sup>3</sup> )	1	870	340	24661	3444

← Baliga Figure of Merit



Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (4 - 6-inch)





# Cleanroom facilities for device prototyping

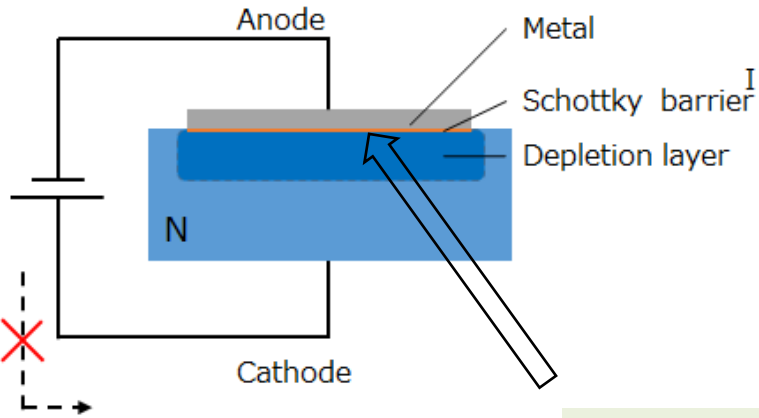


Example, Bristol cleanroom

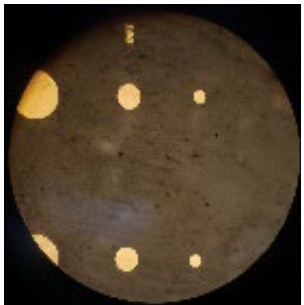


# How do increase breakdown voltage in power devices ?

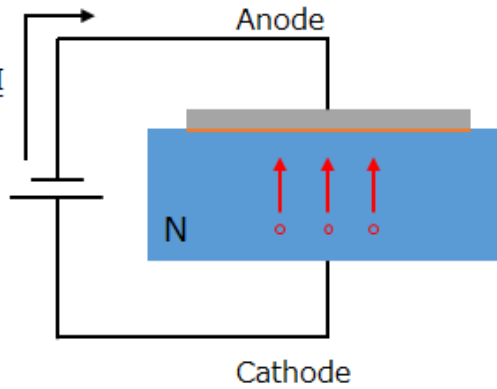
(OFF duration)



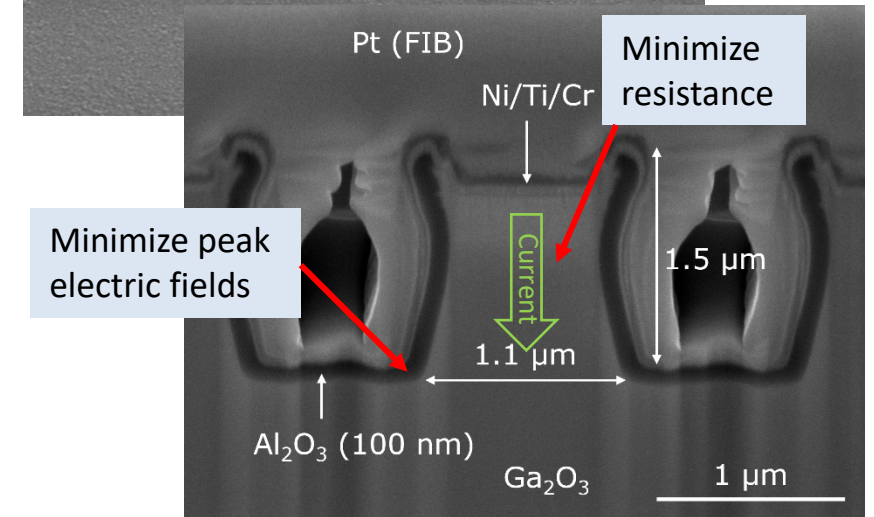
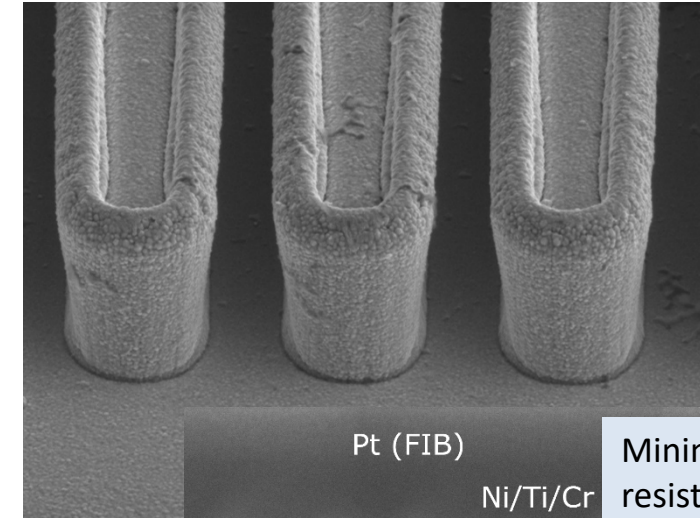
<https://toshiba.semicon-storage.com>



(ON duration)

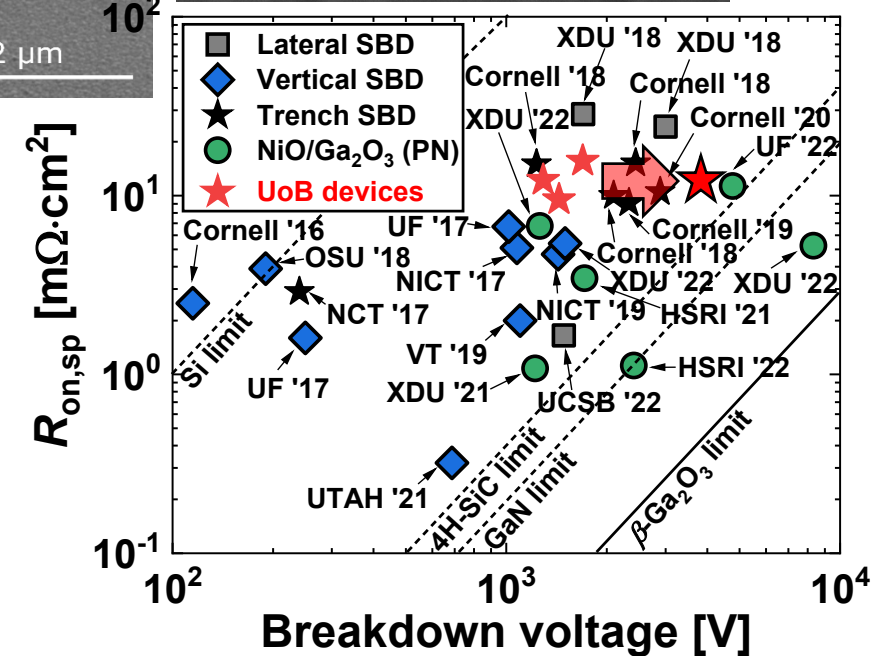
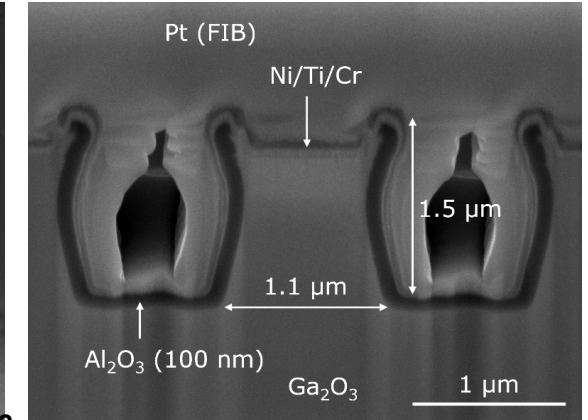
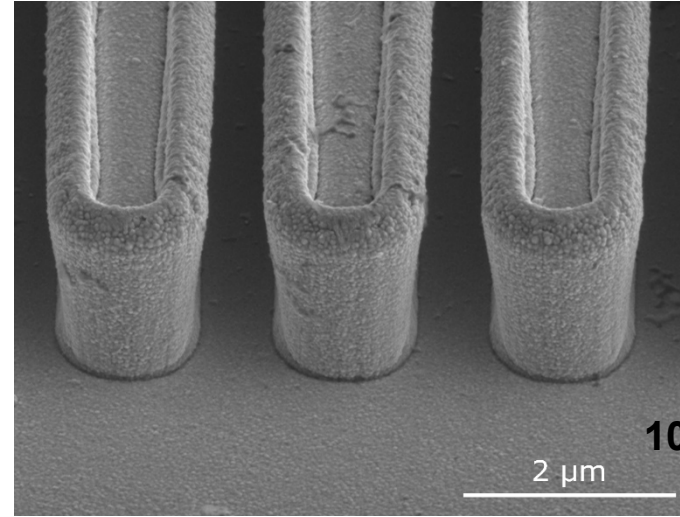
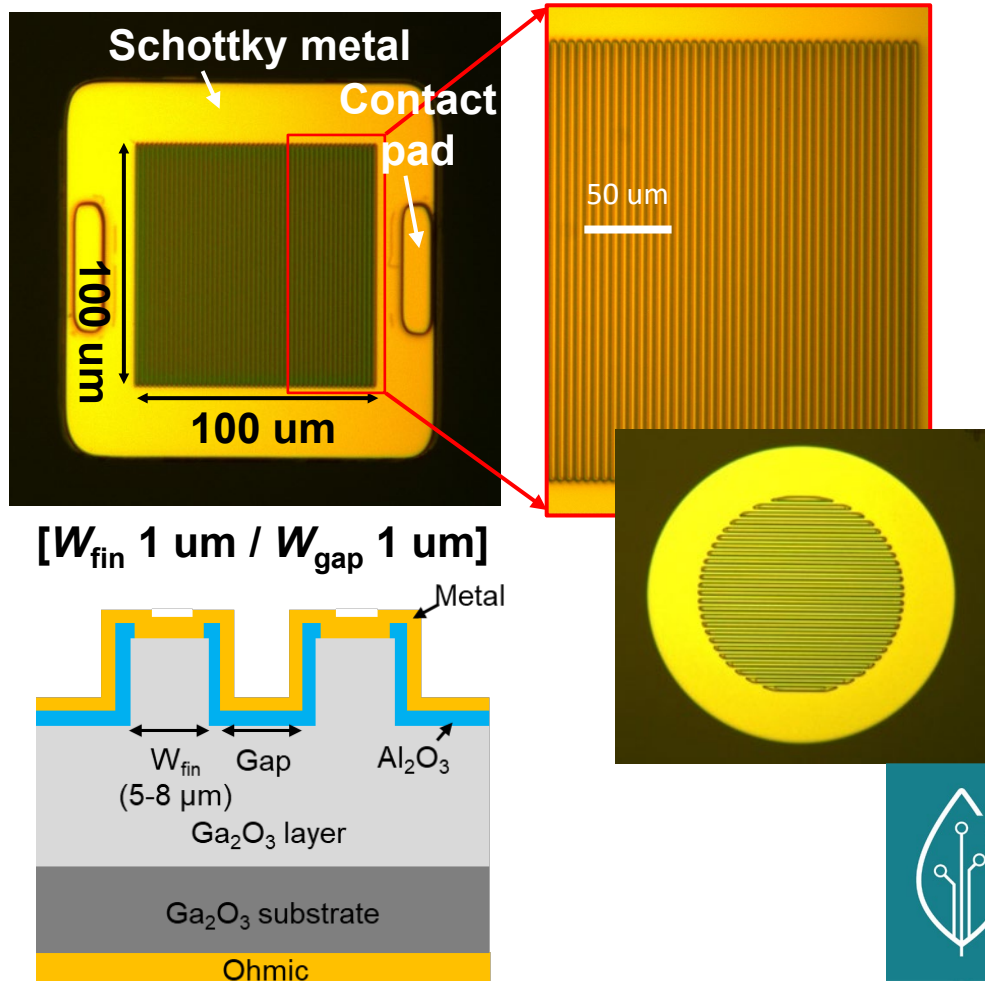


Most of the electrical field generated by the voltage applied near surface which limits the voltage these device can sustain!



3D semiconductor structures move the electric field inside the semiconductor and increase breakdown voltage

# Bristol fabrication of $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ trench Schottky Barrier Diodes

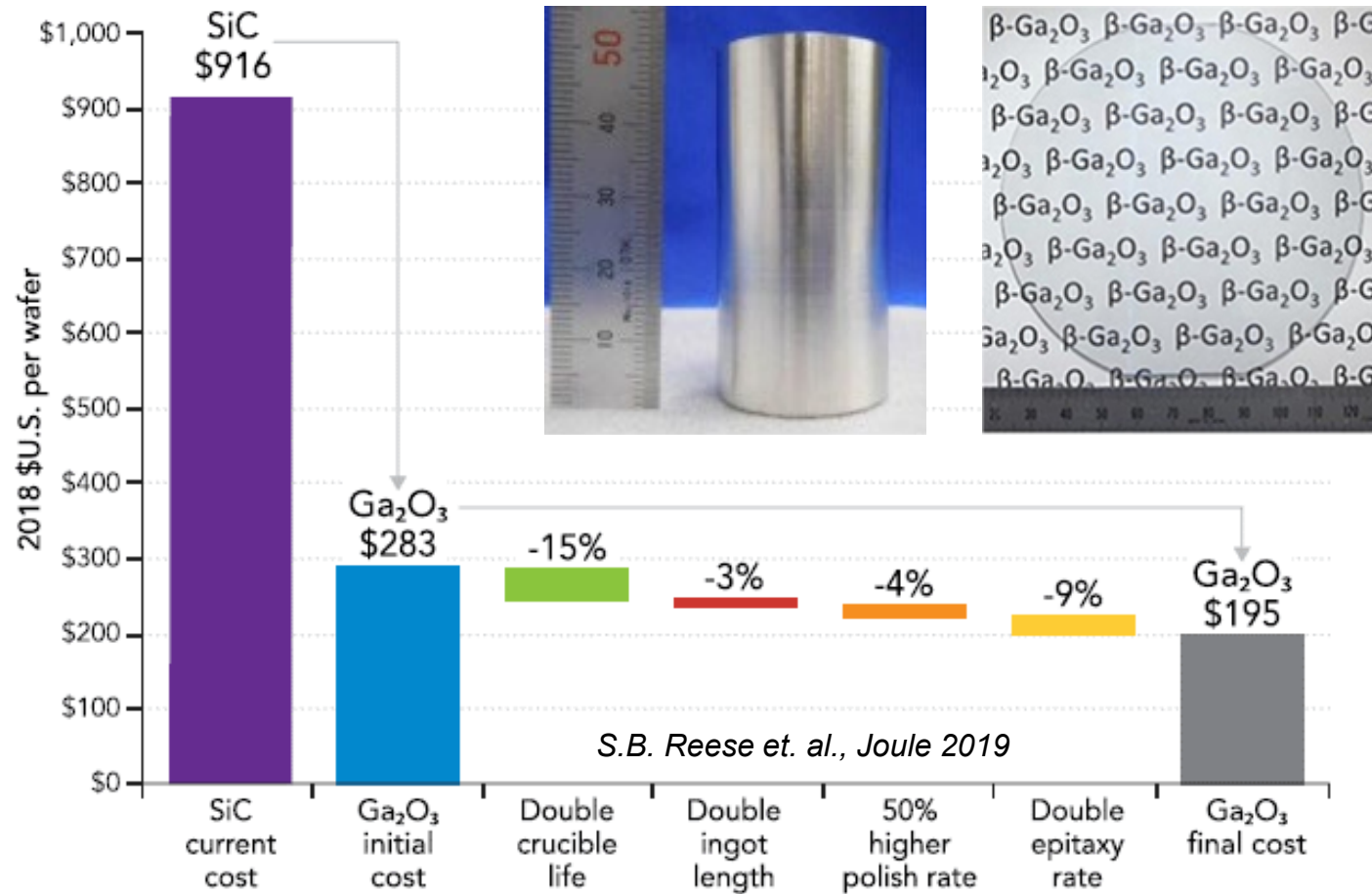




# Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> versus SiC device technology

## Why Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>? Cost Comparison

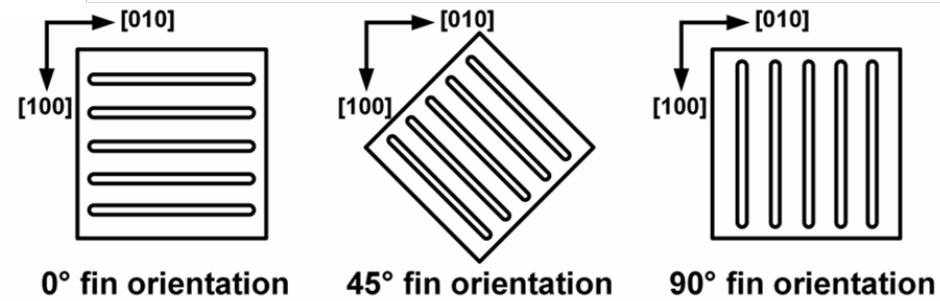
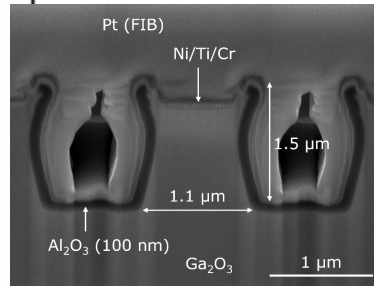
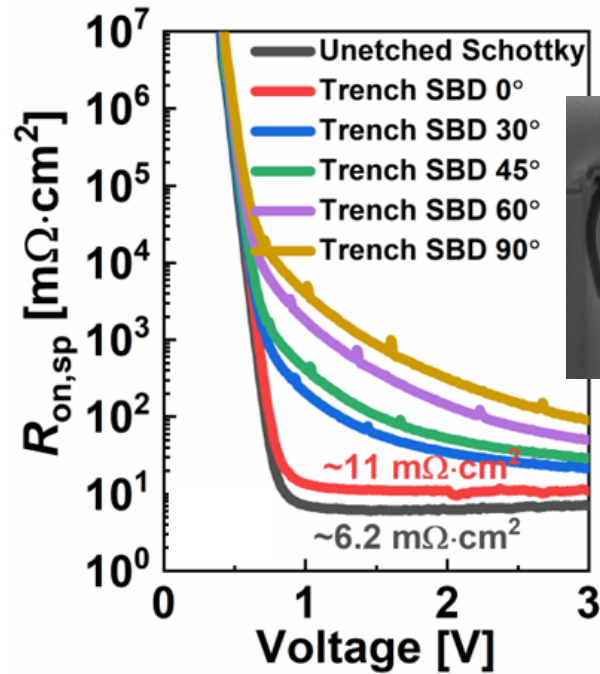
- Modelled 6-inch wafer costs comparison for Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and SiC wafers
- Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> wafers would cost 3x less than SiC wafers



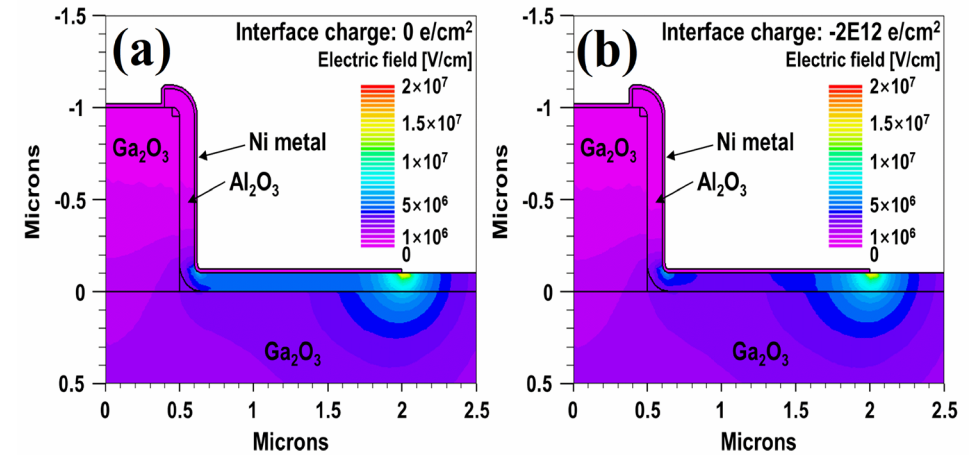
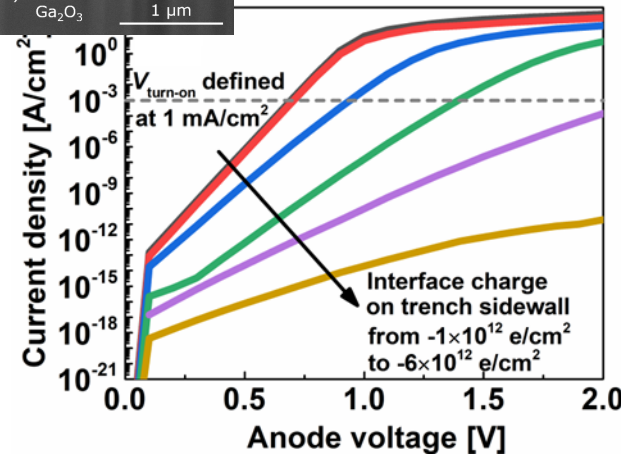
K.Hoshikawa et. al, Journal of Crystal Growth, 2016;  
M. Higashiwaki et al 2017  
J. Phys. D: Appl. Phys.

# In contrast to SiC, $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ has large in-plane anisotropy

Orientation dependence of trench SBDs



*H.S. Kim et al, accepted in IEEE Trans. Electron Dev.*

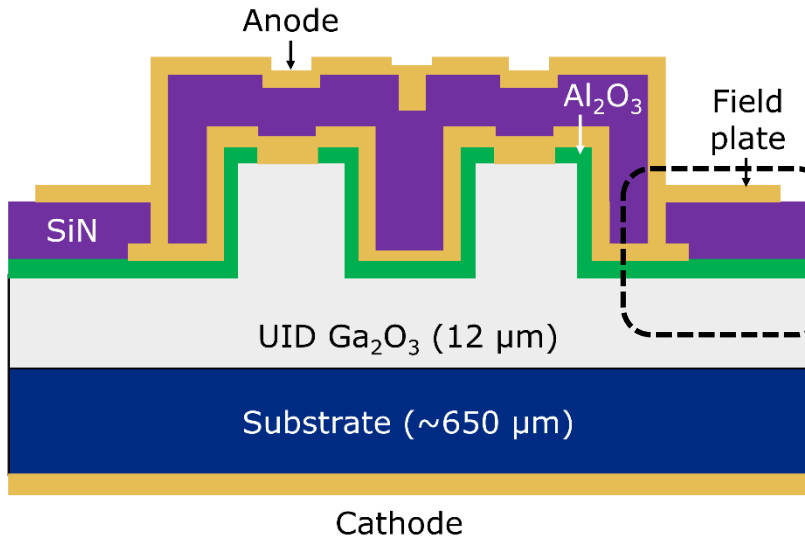


**Anisotropy (e.g. sidewall traps)**  
needs to be considered in  $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$  device design, though breakdown voltage is not affected in this case; also  $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$  exhibits a **low thermal conductivity** and **can not be well p-doped**.

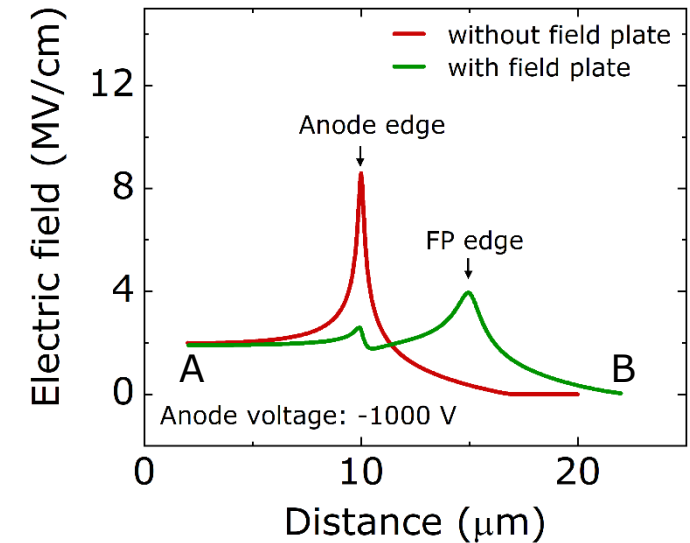
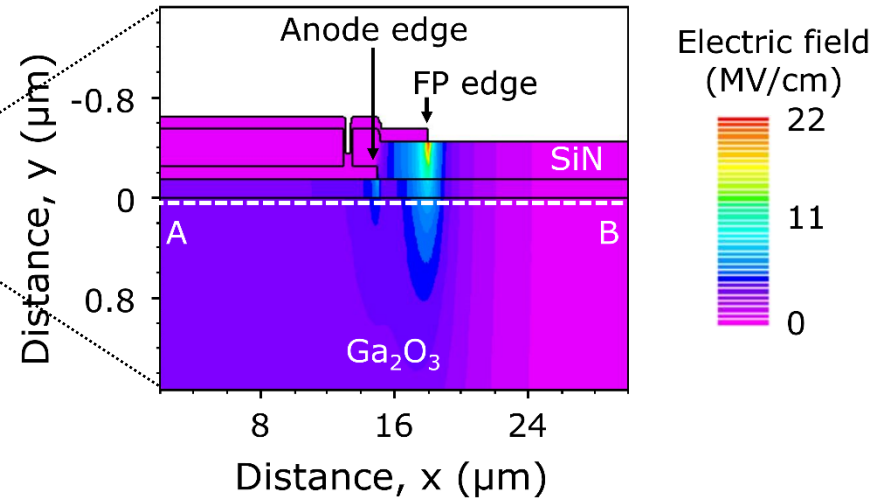


# Considerable thoughts into edge termination using field plates

TSBD with field plate



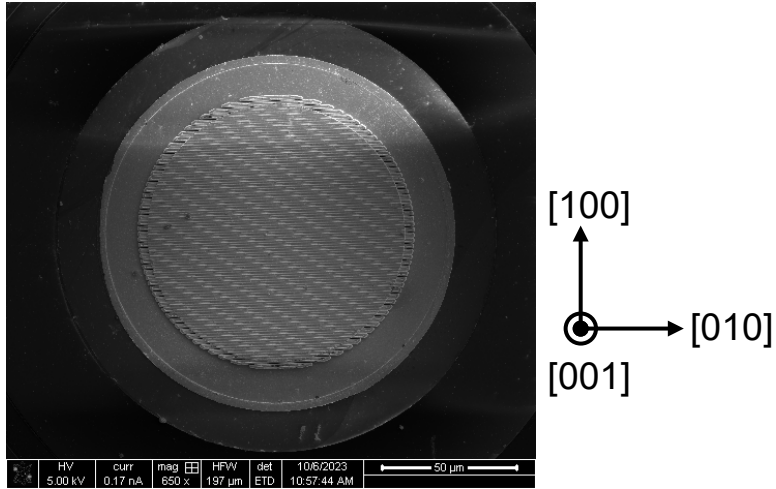
Simulated electric field



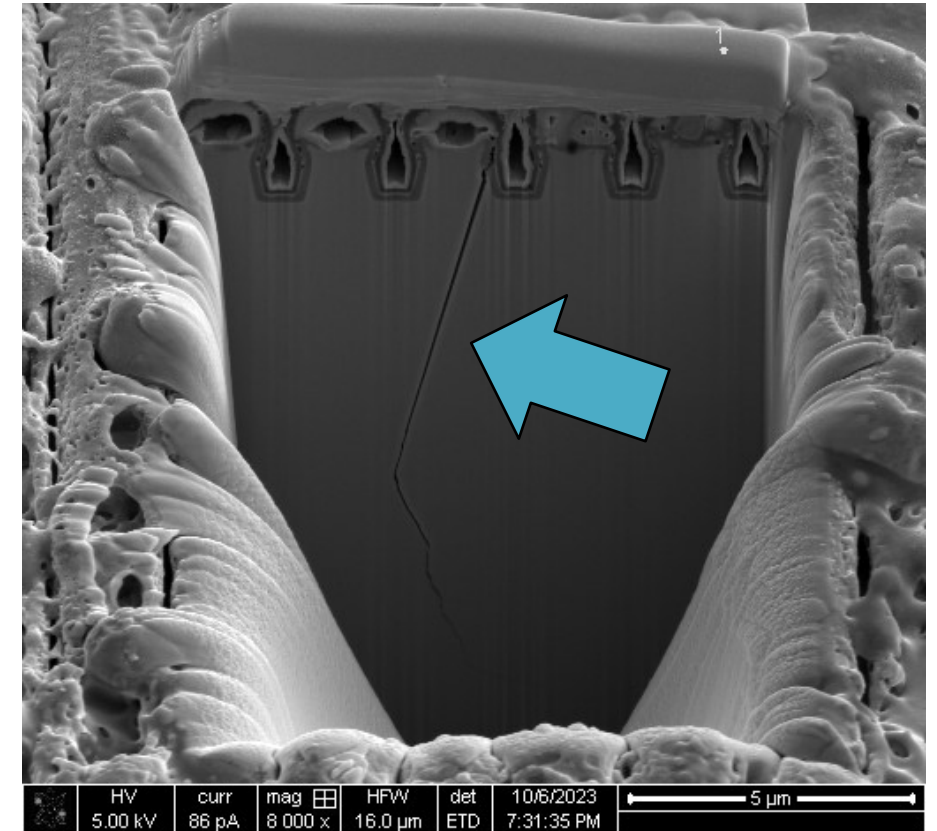
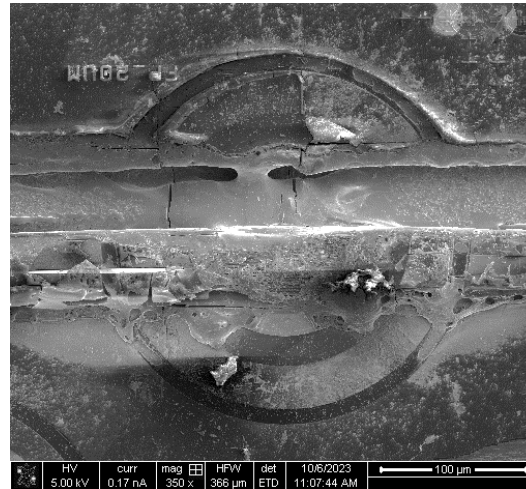
Field plate minimizes the electric field crowding at the edge by distributing the field between anode edge and field plate edge

# Reliability of $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ trench FETs: **More work needs to be done**

As fabricated



After breakdown



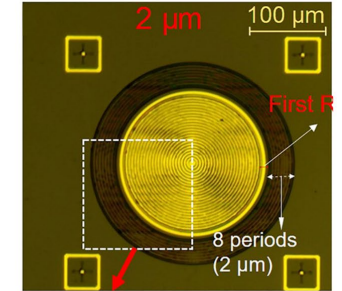
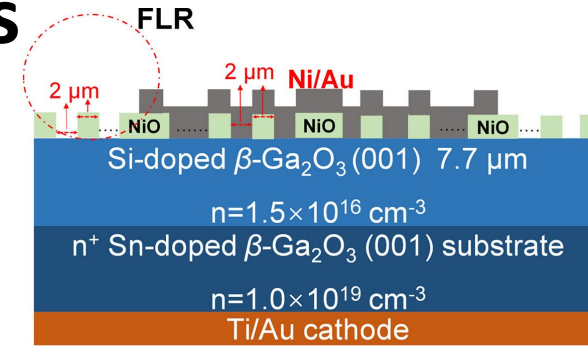
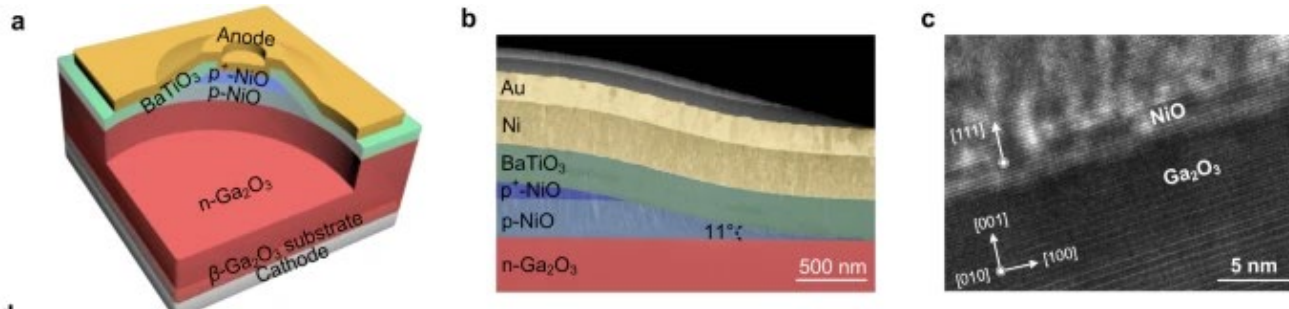
- Substrate orientation: (001) out-of-plane
- Breakdown is always observed along [010] direction

**Killer defects still need to be identified**

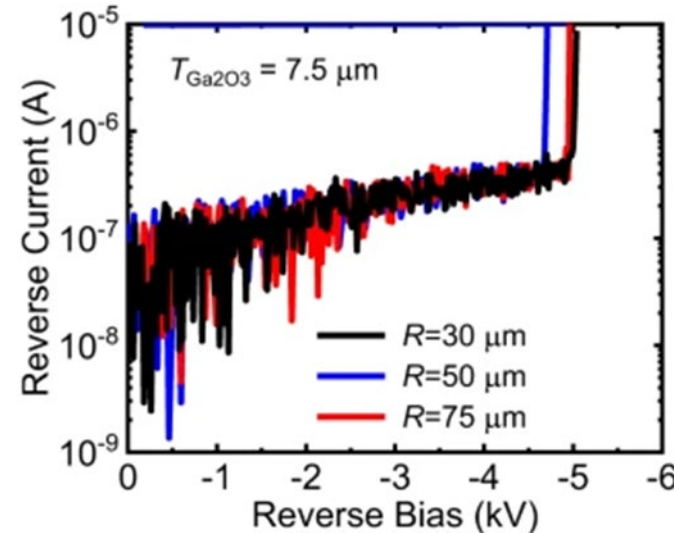
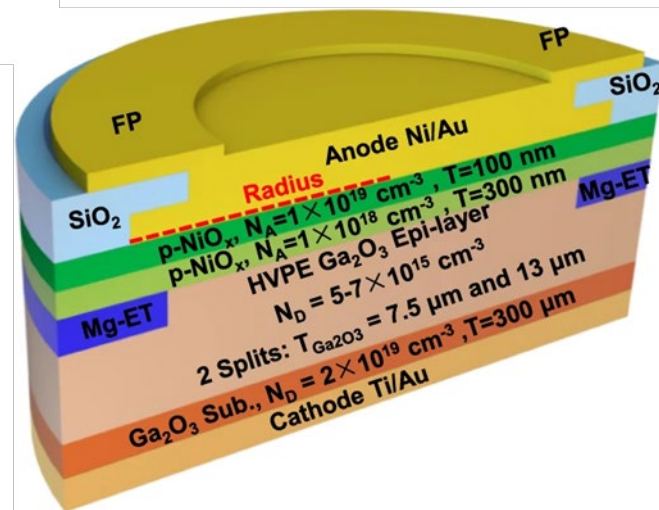


# Nickel Oxide - $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ integrated devices

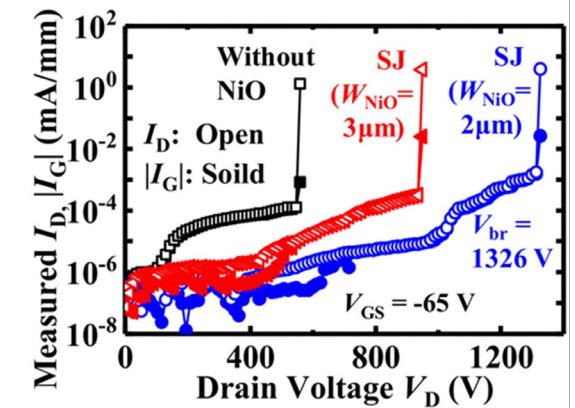
Avalanche and surge robustness, high breakdown voltage



F. Zhou et al, Nat Commun **14**, 4459 (2023) – Nanjing, Virginia Polytech, ANU



This addresses the lack of good p-doping of  $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ .

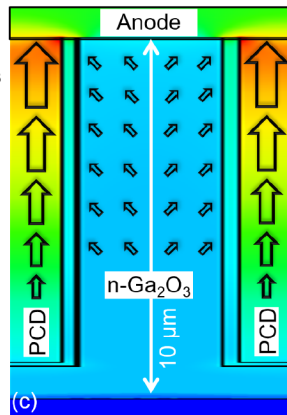
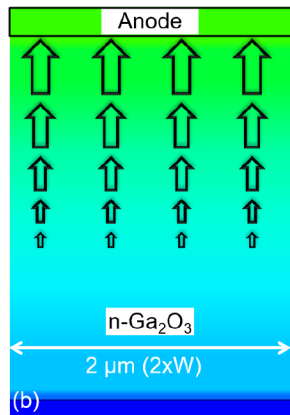
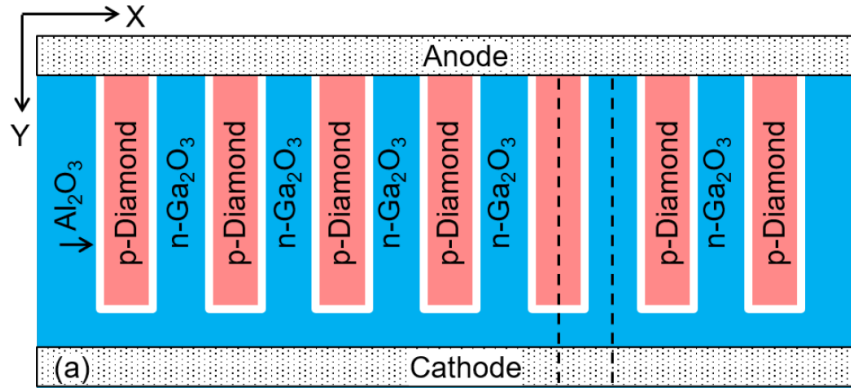


B. Li et al., Fundamental Research, 2023 (in press) - Xidian, CAS, Nanjing.

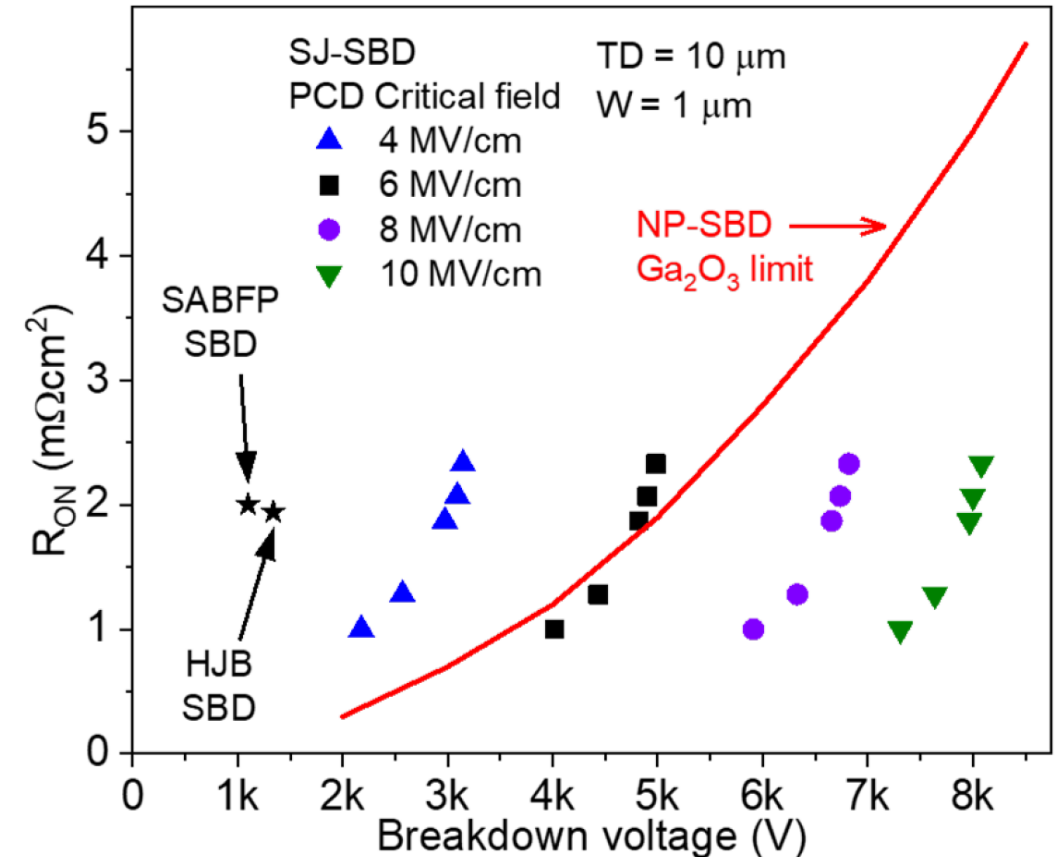
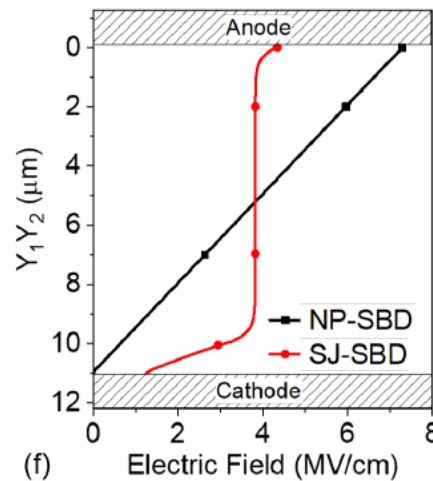
J. Zhang, et al., Nat Commun. **13**, 3900 (2022) – Xidian, Shanghai Jiao Tong, UEST

Corresponding work from University of Florida; generally up to 8kV devices

# Integrated Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> – diamond device technology



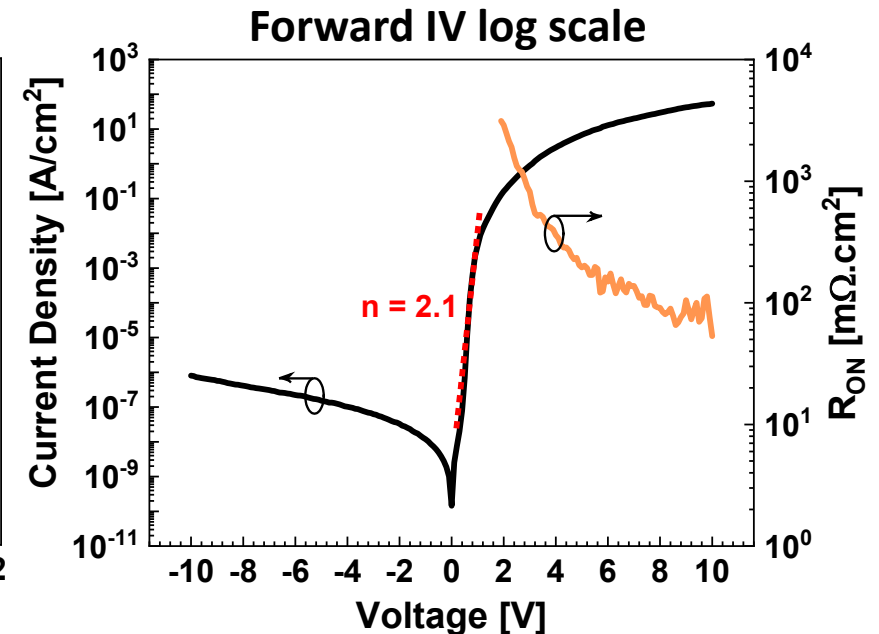
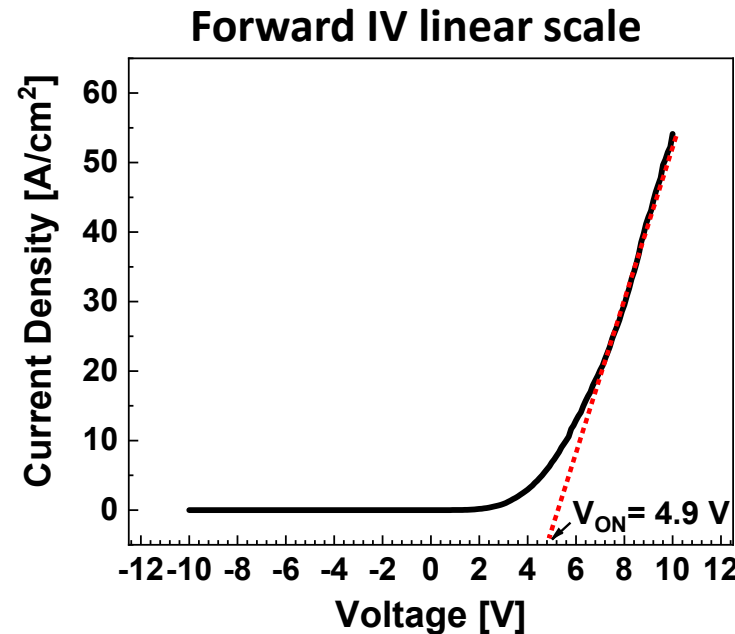
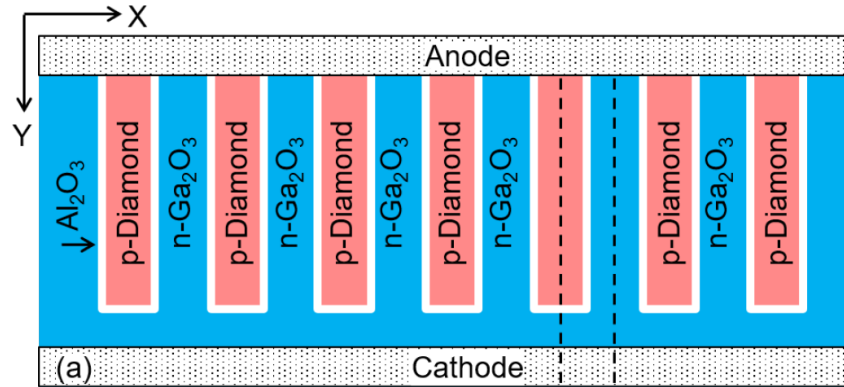
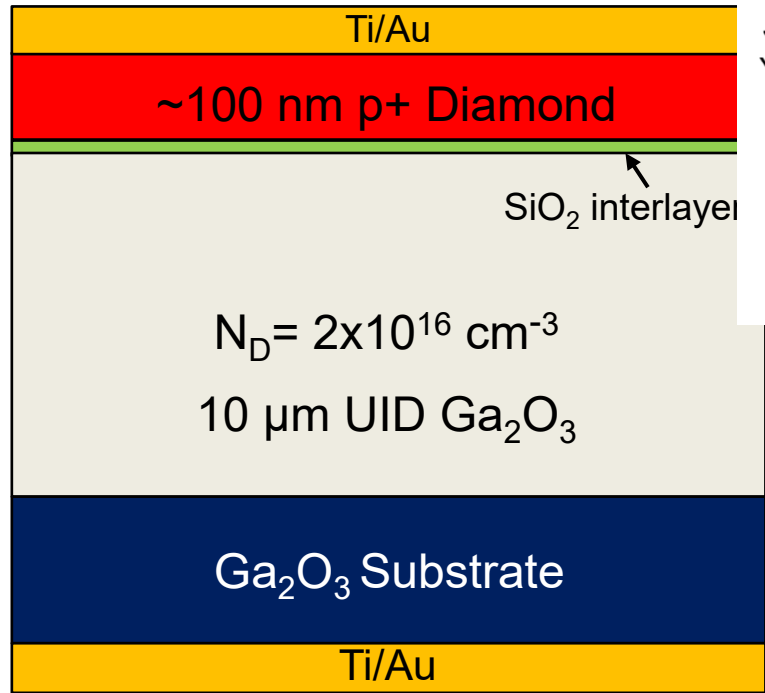
A. Mishra et al, IEEE Trans Electron Dev. IEEE Transactions on Electron Devices, vol. 68, no. 10, pp. 5055-5061, Oct. 2021



Use of p-diamond increases breakdown voltage, and improves heat sinking



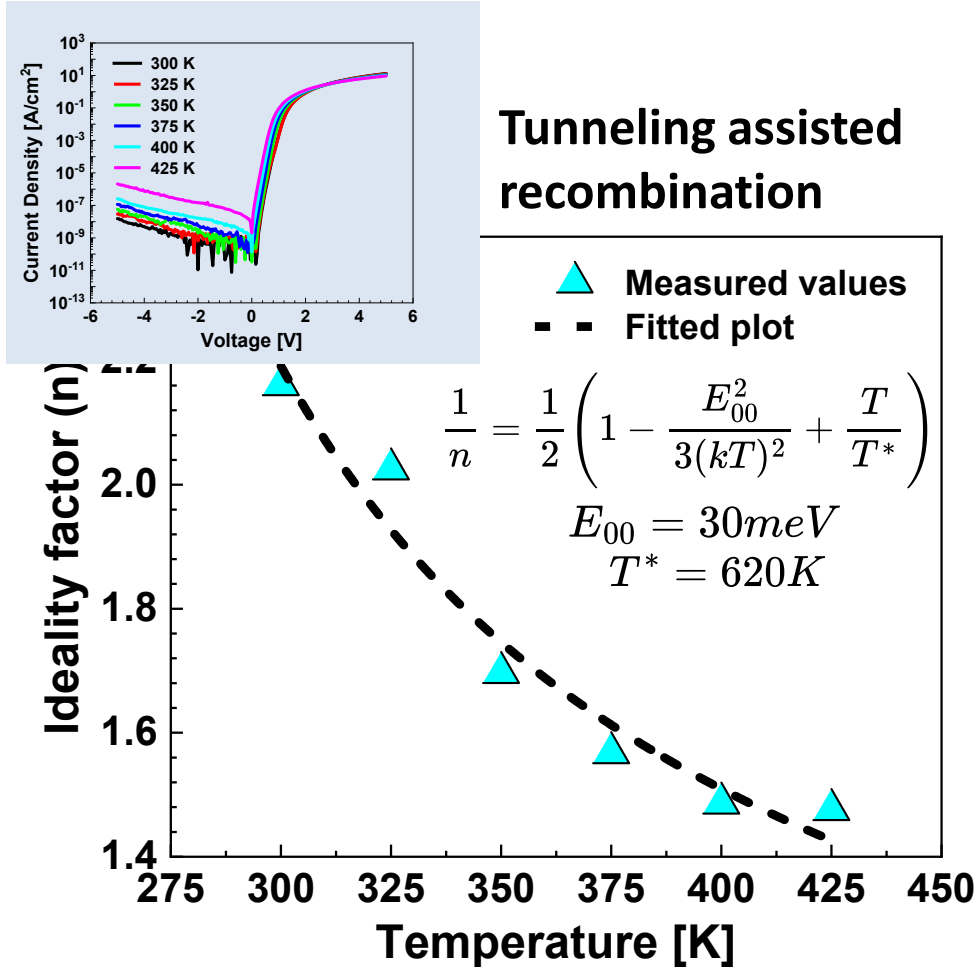
# Initial steps for diamond – Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> integration



On-Off ratio 10<sup>8</sup> → SiO<sub>2</sub> interlayer protects surface of Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

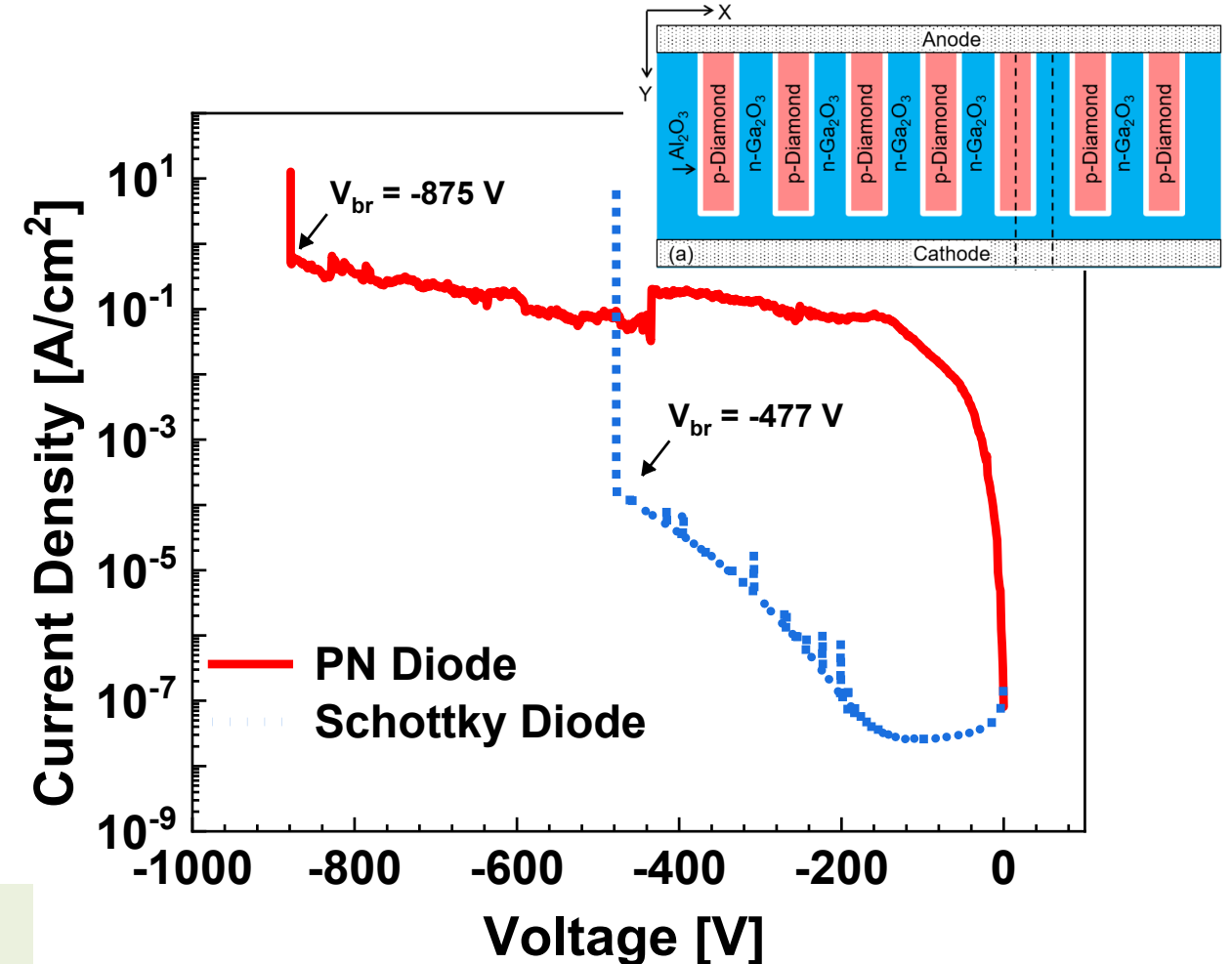
A. Bhat et al (Bristol-Stanford collaboration), submitted to EDL

# Conduction mechanisms & breakdown



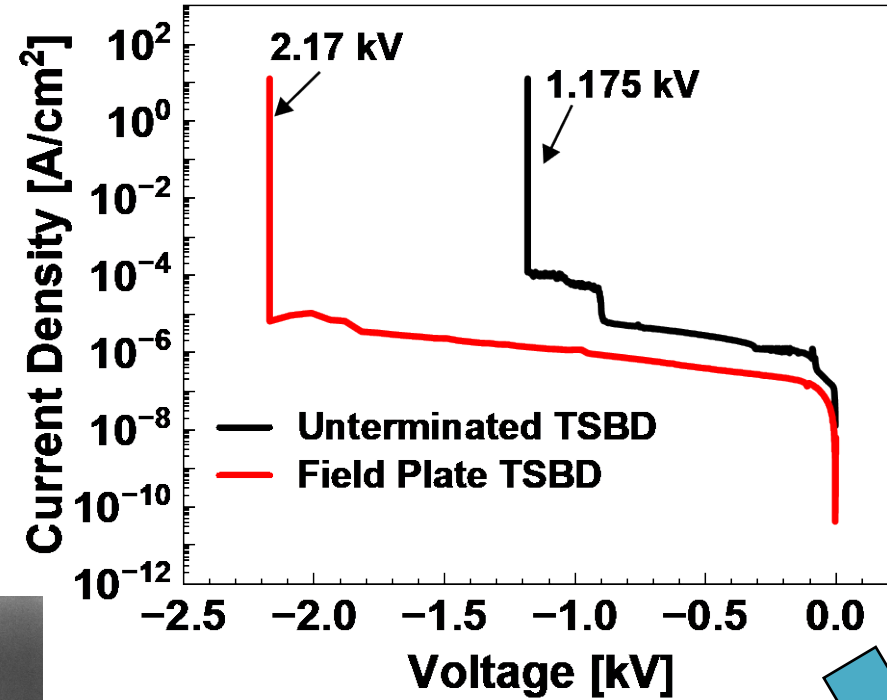
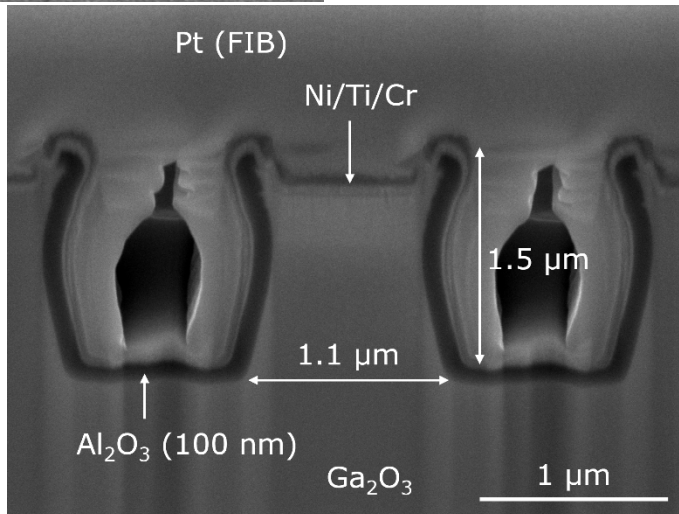
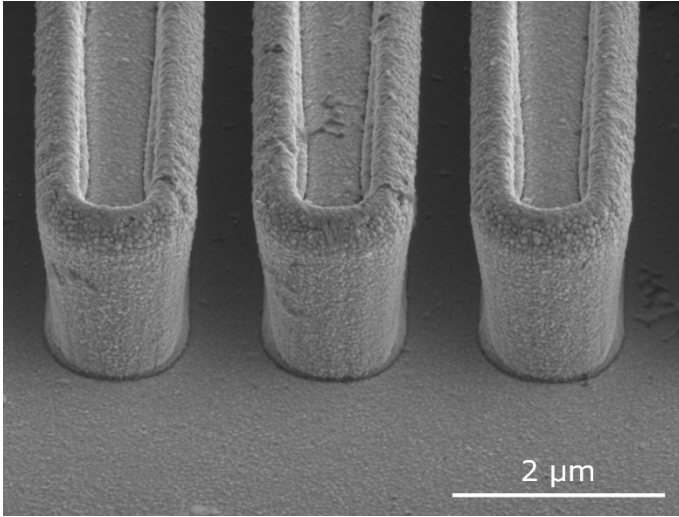
Should result into >3-5kV superjunction devices

A breakdown of 875 V, without edge termination!





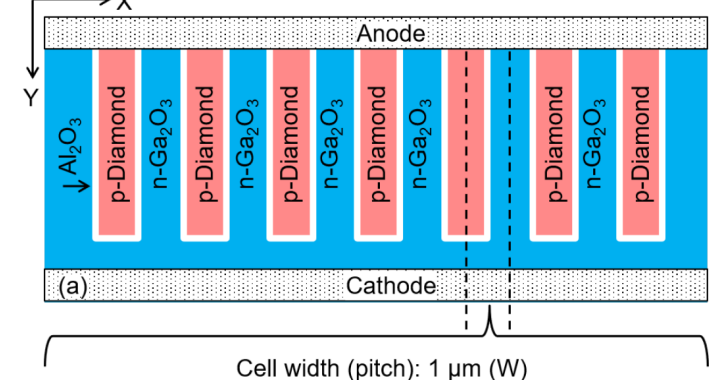
## Next steps



Latest Bristol  
fabricated Trench  
Schottky Barrier  
diode



Next step



# Ability to make next generation materials ...

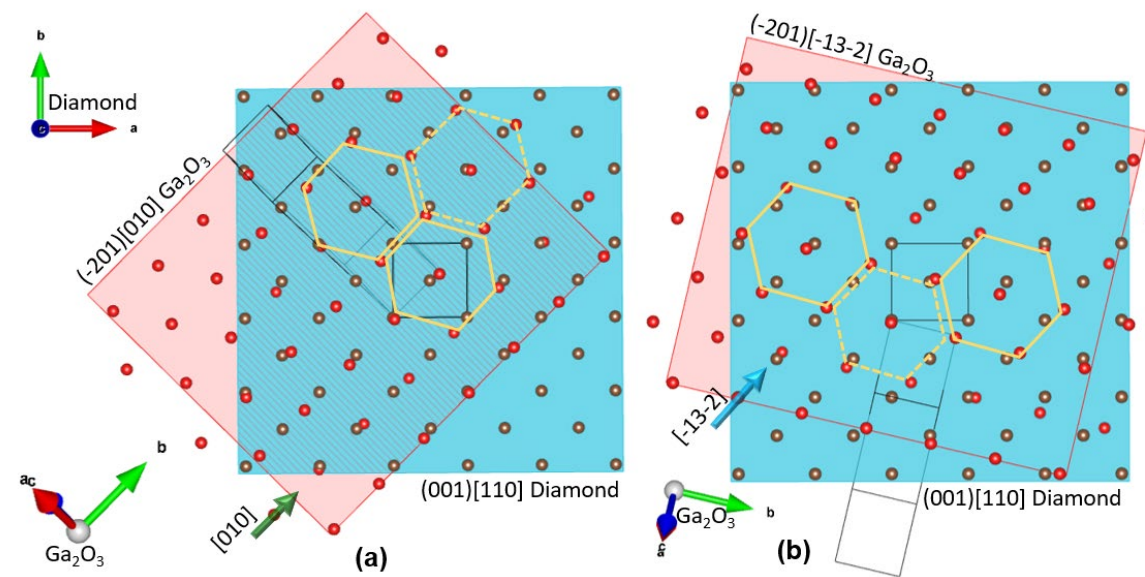
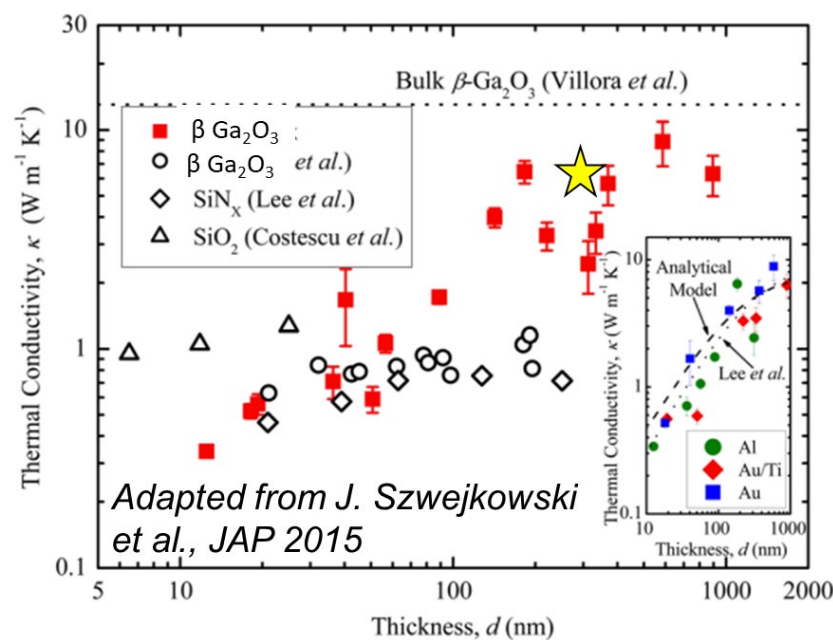
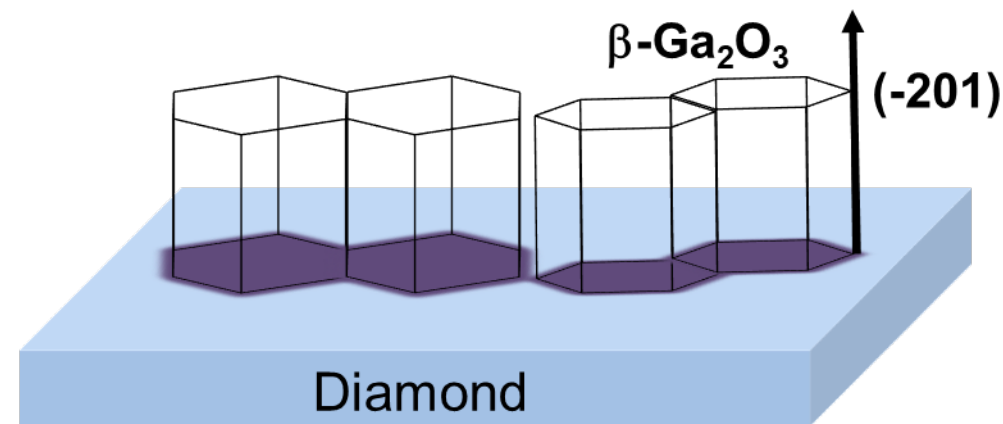
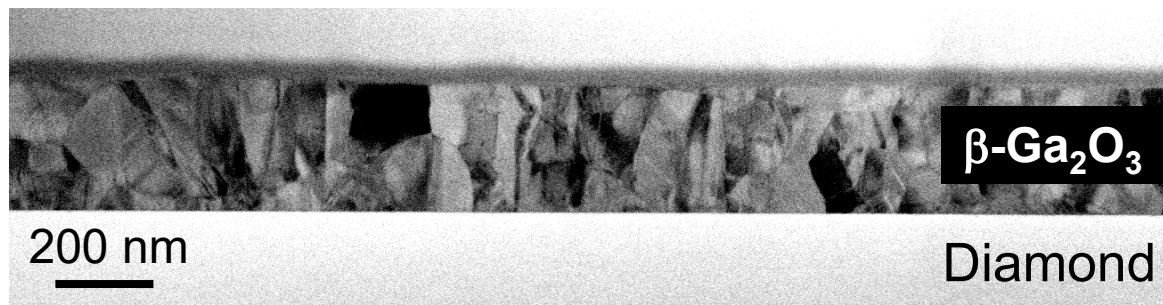


**Bristol Gallium Oxide Agnitron  
MOCVD system**

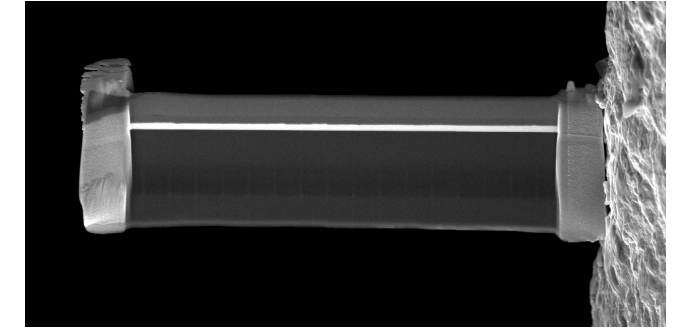
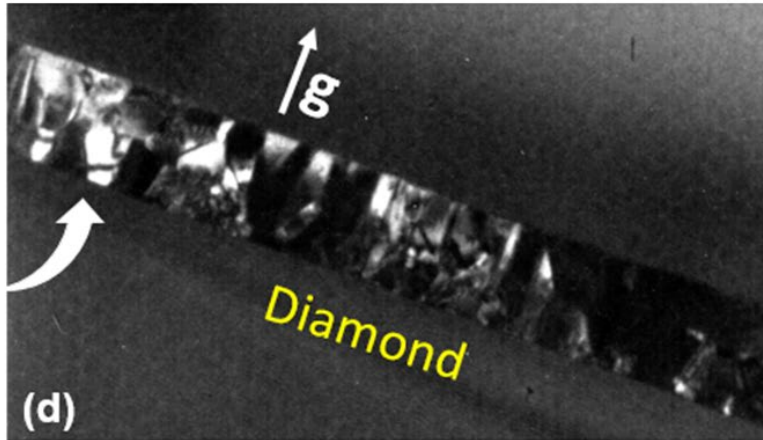
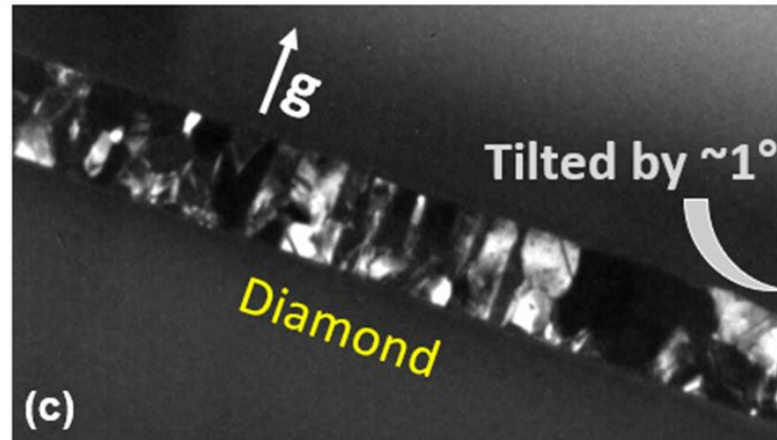
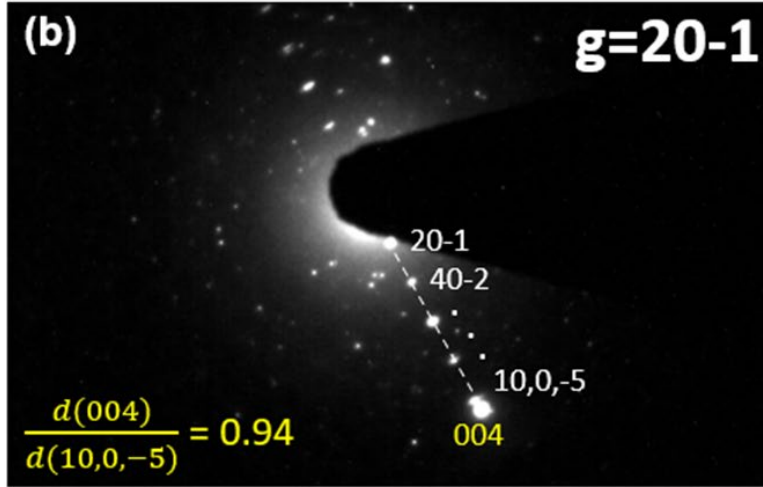
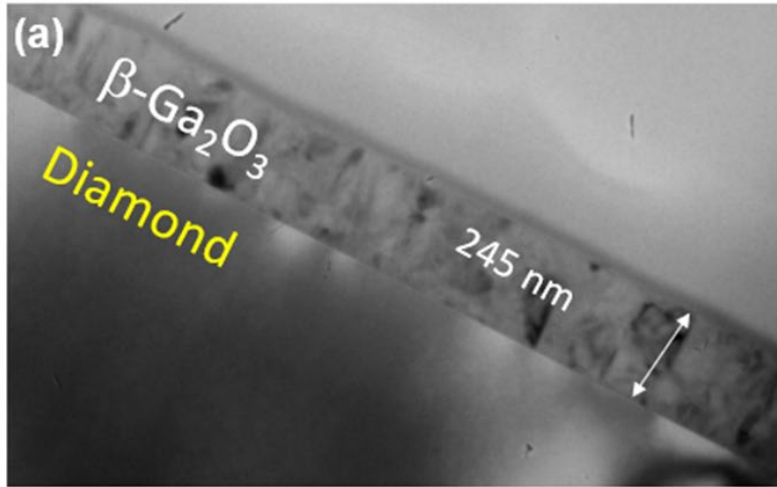




# Alternative for heat sinking: Growth of $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ on diamond



# TEM: Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> on diamond



Lamella prepared by Zeiss

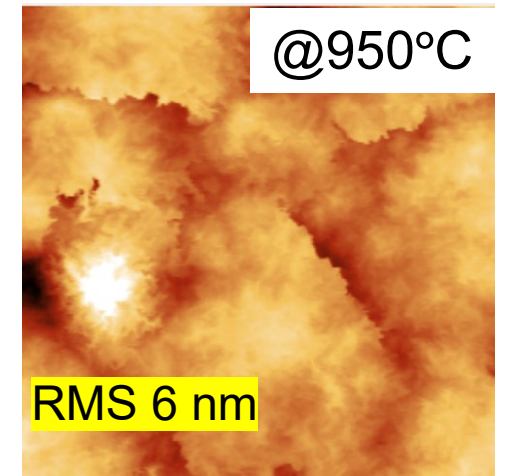
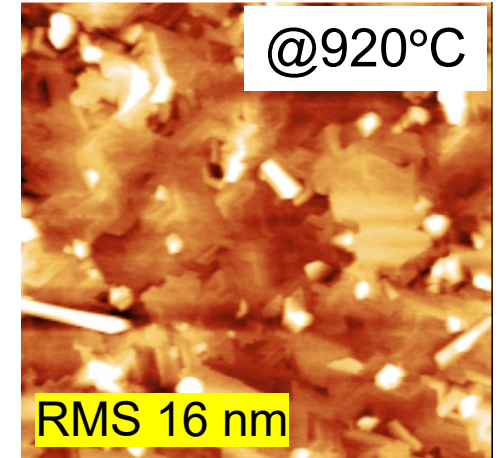
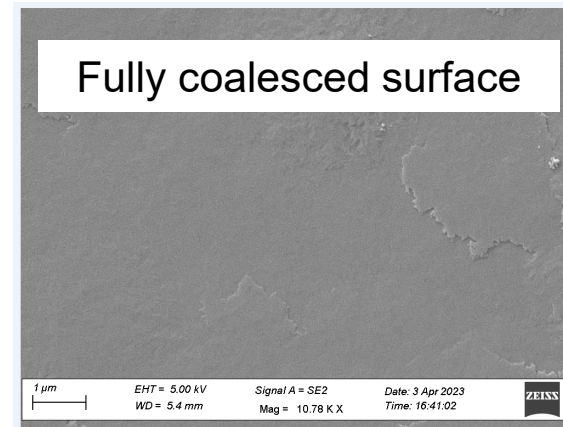
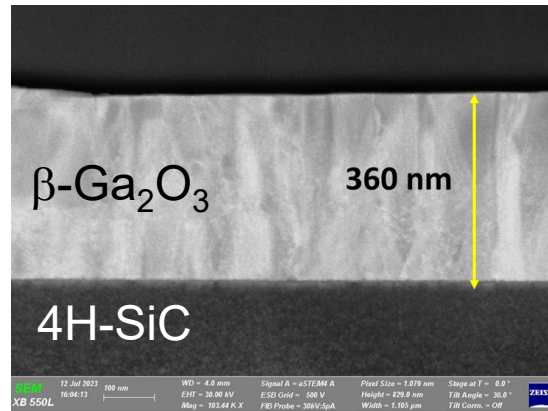
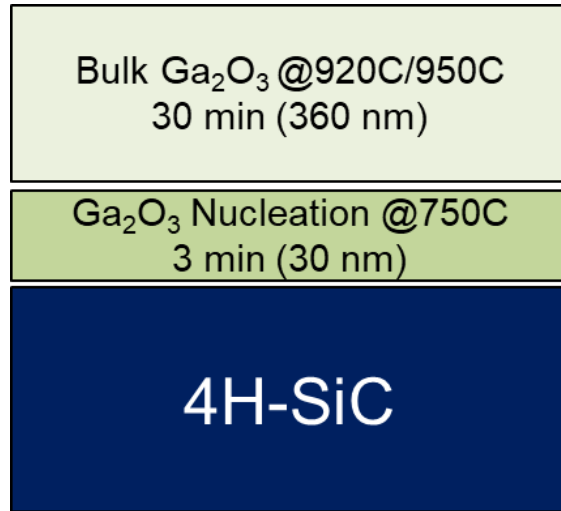
- Alignment of (20-1) Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> with (001) diamond
- Minor tilts show closely related mis-oriented grains

A. Nandi et al., *Cryst. Growth Des.* **23**, 8290–8295 (2023)



# $\beta$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> epitaxy on SiC also possible

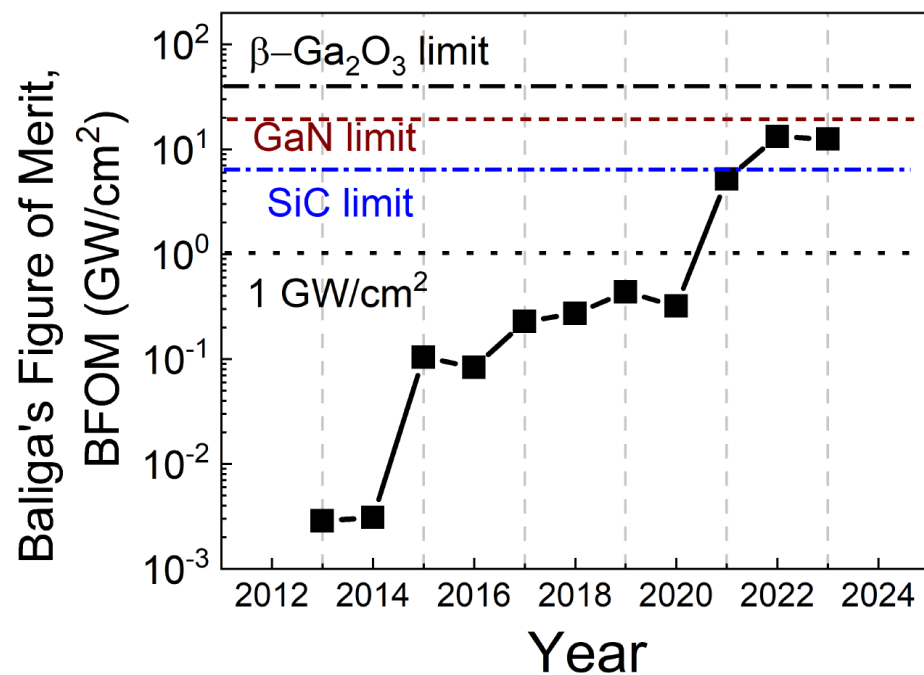
High quality  $\beta$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> hetero-epitaxy on SiC substrates:



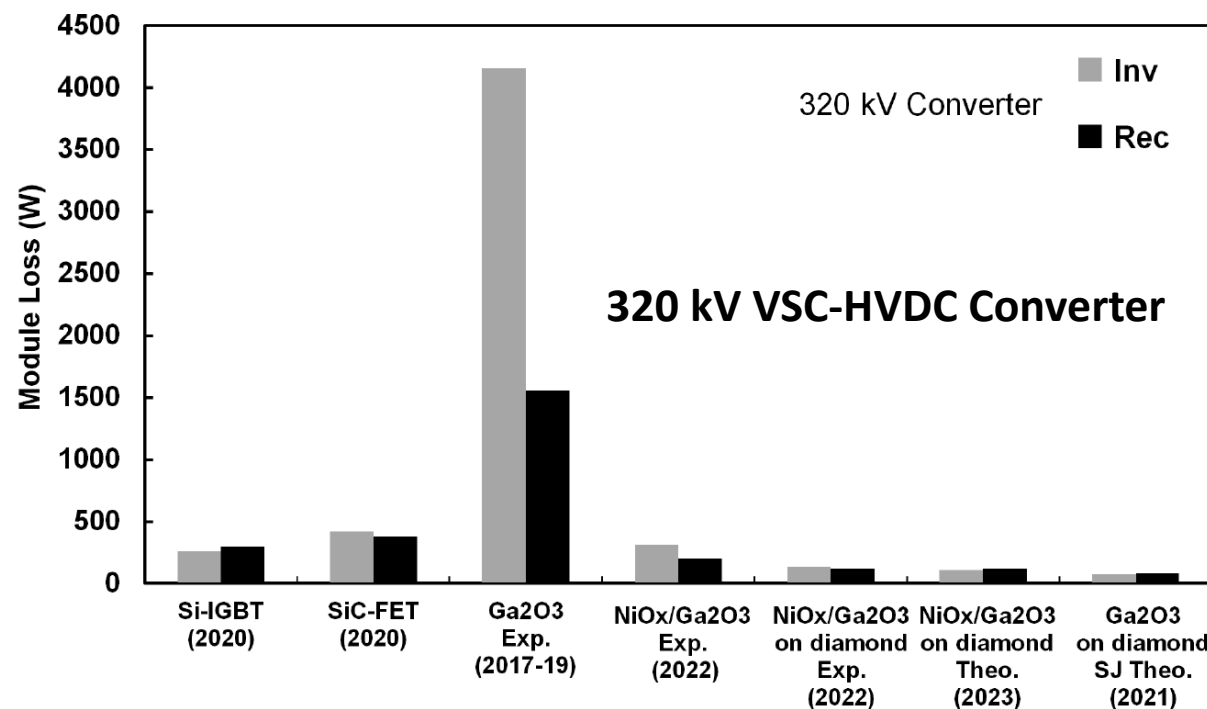
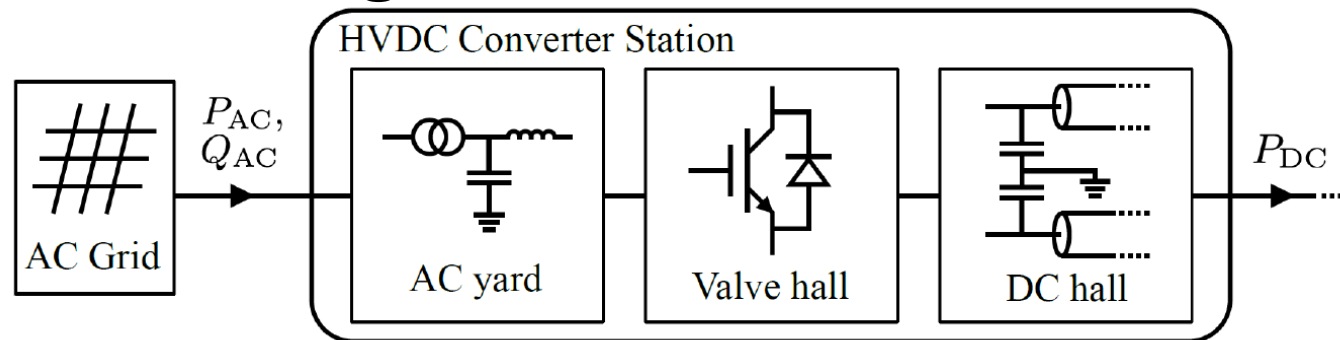
*I. Sanyal, submitted to Appl. Phys. Lett.*



# Are we chasing $\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$ power electronics ghosts ?



$\text{Ga}_2\text{O}_3$  could already now provide system benefits, with reduced converter losses.



# Conclusions

- **Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> power electronics has already exceeded many performance parameters of GaN and SiC power electronic devices.**
- **Device prototyping and commercialization pathways (for Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, SiC, GaN, AlGaN, diamond, BN etc) within the £11M UK funded Innovation and Knowledge Centre (IKC) REWIRE.**
- Huge opportunities for Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, though challenge of **low thermal conductivity** and **lack of workable p-type doping** need to be addressed; **integration of Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> with e.g. nickel oxide or diamond** can overcome some of Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>'s limitations; superjunctions, MOCVD growth on diamond and SiC substrates.
- **Good quality Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> Schottky Barrier Diodes (SBD) demonstrated; some failure modes of Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> devices discussed. Early power systems analysis shows Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> enables reduced converter losses.**
- **Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> could become a serious competitor to SiC in the high voltage power market.**



*Martin.Kuball@bristol.ac.uk*