

Characteristics of InGaP/GaAs Single-Heterojunction Bipolar Transistor with Zero Potential-Spike by δ -Doped Sheet

Wen-Shiung Lour, Jung-Hui Tsai¹, Wen-Chau Liu¹
and H. R. Chen²

Department of Electrical Engineering, National Taiwan Ocean University,
2 Peining Road, Keelung, Taiwan, Republic of China.

¹Department of Electrical Engineering, National Cheng-Kung University,
1 University Road, Tainan, Taiwan, Republic of China.

²Department of Electrical Engineering, Private Kung-Shan Institute of
Technology and Commerce, Da Wan Road, Tainan Hsien, TAIWAN, Republic of China.

FAX:+886-2-4622192-6203

Abstract

We report the fabrication and characterization of the InGaP/GaAs single heterojunction bipolar transistor (SHBT). The cross sectional structure of the studied device is shown in Fig.1. The SHBT with a delta-doped sheet located at the E-B heterointerface (δ -SHBT) exhibits a common-emitter current gain as high as 410 and an extremely low offset voltage of only 55 mV. Figure 2(a) and (b) illustrate the I-V characteristics and the expanded view near the near of the same device. The higher current gain of δ -SHBT can be attributed to the increase of the hole barrier resulting from the δ -doped sheet and to the reduction of charge storage because of the existence of thin spacer (50-Å). The low offset voltage is due to the elimination of the potential spike of E-B junction. The calculated conduction band-edge diagrams near the E-B junction of δ -SHBT, conventional SHBT and HEBT at various biased conditions are plotted in Fig.3. At equilibrium, no potential spike exists for all the three structures. As $V_{BE}=+1.0$ V forward biased, a potential spike about 60 meV existed in an SHBT while no potential spike existed in both δ -SHBT and HEBT. Also notice that the width of neutral region in narrow energy-gap emitter for an HEBT is also increased with biased voltage. It is evident that the potential spike do be eliminated by utilizing δ -doped sheet. On the other hand, calculated increase of the E-B capacitance for our δ -SHBT is very small due to the thin enough δ -doped sheet.

Cap.	0.3 μm	$3 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
Emitter	0.1 μm	$5 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
Spacer	5 nm	undoped
Base	0.1 μm	$1 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
Collector	0.5 μm	$2 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
Buffer	0.3 μm	$3 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

$\delta(n^+)$

n^+ -Substrate

Fig.1. Schematic cross section of the studied InGaP/GaAs δ -SHBT.

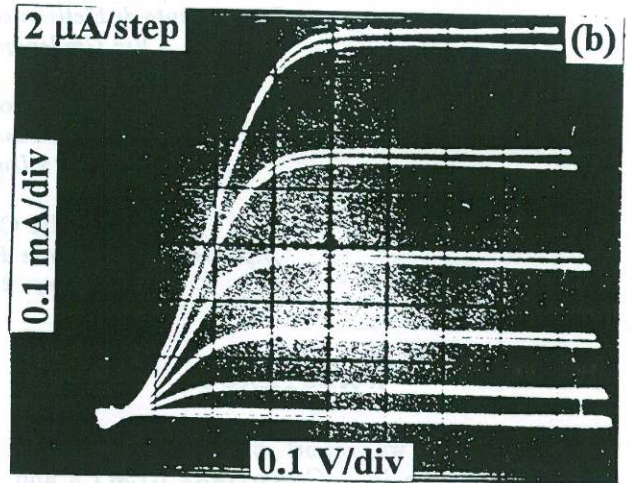
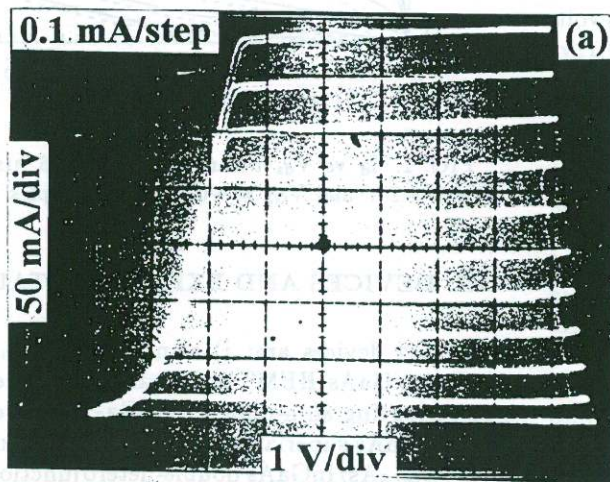


Fig.2 (a) Typical common-emitter characteristics of a δ -SHBT with emitter area of $1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}^2$. (b) The common-emitter configuration of the same device in the offset region on an expanded scale.

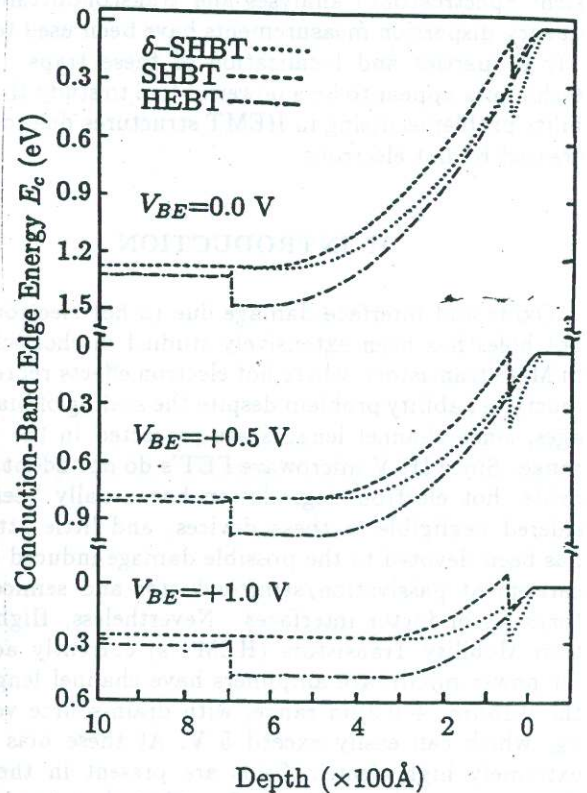


Fig.3. Calculated conduction-band edge diagrams near E-B junction of δ -SHBT, SHBT, and HEBT at thermal equilibrium, $V_{be} = +0.5$ and $+1.0$ V forward biased, respectively.