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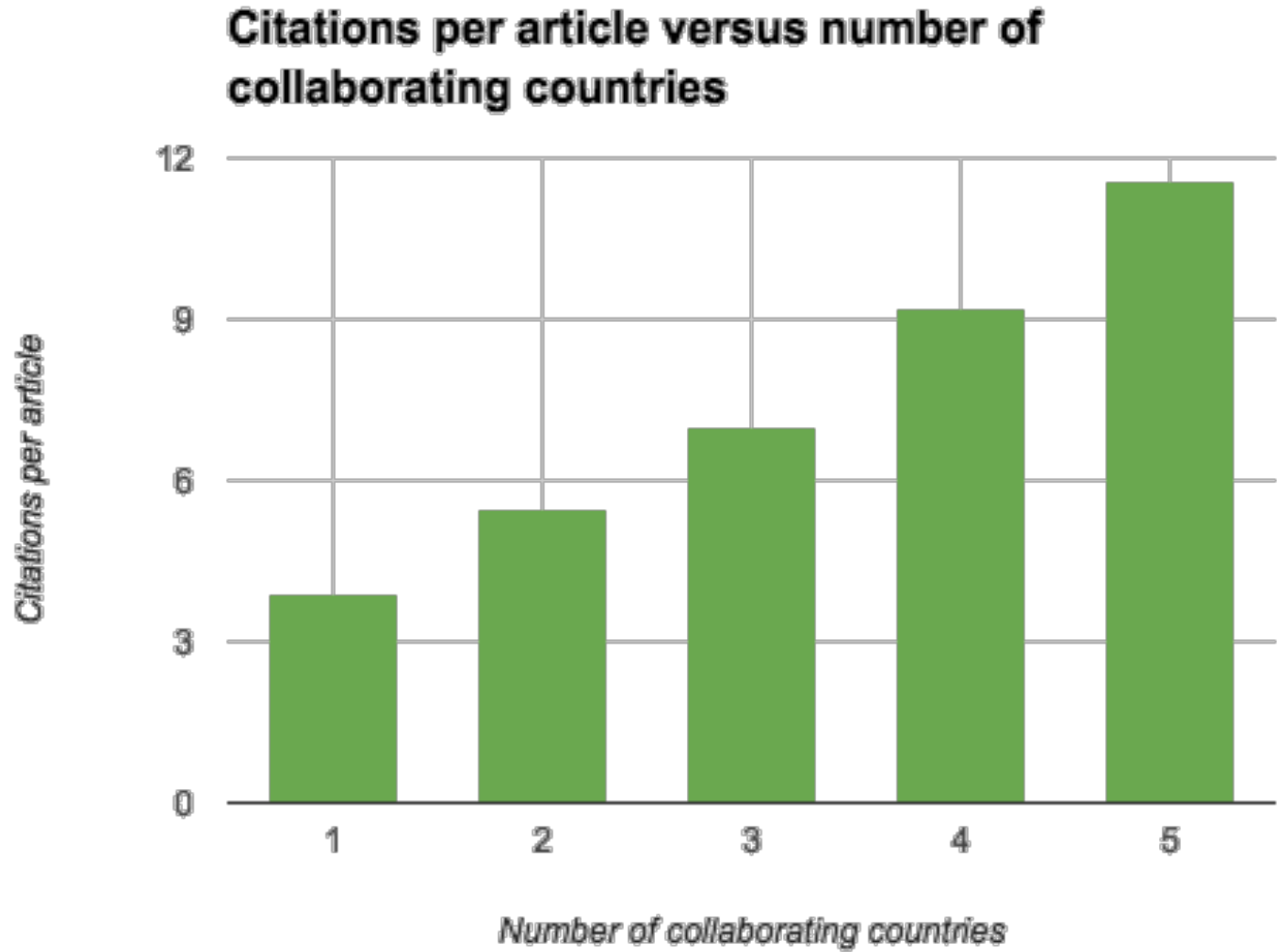
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Modeling of Trap Induced Dispersion of Large Signal Dynamic Characteristics of GaN HEMTs

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Modeling of Trap Induced Dispersion of Large Signal Dynamic Characteristics of GaN HEMTs

O. Jardel^{*}, S. Laurent[†], T. Reveyard[†], R. Quéré[†], P. Nakkala[†], A. Martin[†]
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Abstract

We propose here a non-linear GaN HEMT model for CAD including a trapping effects description consistent with both small-signal and large-signal operating modes. It takes into account the dynamics of the traps and then allows to accurately model the modulated large signal characteristics that are encountered in telecommunication and radar signals. This model is elaborated through low-frequency S-parameter measurements complementary to more classical pulsed-IV characterizations. A 8x75 μ m AlInN/GaN HEMT model was designed and particularly validated in large-signal pulsed RF operation. It is also shown that thermal and trapping effects have opposite effects on the output conductance, thus opening the way for separate characterizations of the two effects.

Introduction

Gallium Nitride (GaN) High Electron Mobility Transistors (HEMT) on SiC are now recognized as good candidates for the development of a number of RF applications and notably Power Amplifiers (PA) for telecommunications and radars, due to their high breakdown voltage, their high cut-off frequency as well as their high temperature capabilities. However they are still subject to parasitics effects such as thermal effects and especially trapping effects. One convenient way to identify the impact of trapping effects is to monitor the average drain current of the transistor versus an increasing RF input power. Those trapping effects have been extensively studied using a number of techniques such as pulsed measurements, load-pull measurements as well as frequency dispersion measurements. At the same time, models have been proposed that take those effects into account [1], [2], [3], and while the effects of traps are well taken into account in CW conditions, their impacts on

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I. INTRODUCTION

Gallium Nitride (GaN) High Electron Mobility Transistors (HEMT) on SiC are now recognized as good candidates for the development of a number of RF applications and notably Power Amplifiers (PA) for telecommunications and radars, due to their high breakdown voltage, their high cut-off frequency as well as their high temperature capabilities. However they are still subject to parasitics effects such as thermal effects and especially trapping effects. One convenient way to identify the impact of trapping effects is to monitor the average drain current of the transistor versus an increasing RF input power. Those trapping effects have been extensively studied using a number of techniques such as pulsed measurements, load-pull measurements as well as frequency dispersion measurements. At the same time, models have been proposed that take those effects into account [1], [2], [3], and while the effects of traps are well taken into account in CW conditions, their impacts on dynamic large signal characteristics remain difficult to understand. They manifest themselves under modulated signals such as RF pulses or telecommunications signals. In this paper we propose to investigate the dynamics of those trapping effects using large signal pulsed load pull measurements as well as low frequency dispersion measurements. It will be shown that a consistent nonlinear model can be obtained that allows to describe the full dynamic behavior of GaN transistors. The paper is organized as follows: Section II describes the theoretical impact of traps on the average current obtained under pulsed load pull conditions. Section III presents the measurements performed on an AlInN/GaN 8x75 μ m HEMT and the results

II. THE IMPACT OF TRAPS ON SIGNAL CHARACTERISTICS

One convenient way to identify the impact of trapping effects is to monitor the average drain current of the transistor versus an increasing RF input power. It has already been reported in [1] and [3] that this drain current under class-AB conditions decreases as the input power increases, contradicting the expected characteristics. Clearly this behavior cannot be explained by thermal behavior as far as the channel temperature sinks when the power increases and would leads, at least for moderate powers, to an average drain current enlargement.

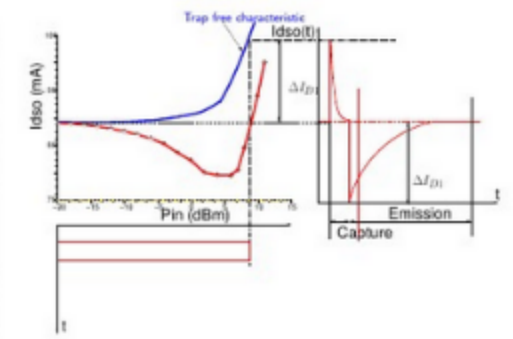


Figure 1. Representation of the mechanism induced by traps on the average drain current.

Pulsed RF measurements were performed under DC bias on AlGaIn/GaN and InAlN/GaN HEMTs of 8x75x0.25 μ m² for a large number of output loads. For all devices, we obtain the same shape of the average drain current which is schematized in Figure 1. The average current decrease is due to the trap capture, which increases alike to the gate and drain voltage excursions versus the input power for a CW measurement. Indeed, the number of ionized traps is roughly proportional to the maximum value of the drain-source voltage, because of the dissymmetry of the capture and emission time constants [4]. When the RF power is pulsed, the average drain current



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65   background for the study;
66 • describe the purpose, methods and procedures, core findings
67   and results, and conclusions of the study;
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71 • be a single paragraph of less than 250 words;
72 • contain the full name of the organism studied;
73 • NOT contain citations or abbreviations.
74
75 Introduction
76
77 For the introduction, authors should be mindful of the broad
78 readership of the journal. The introduction should set the stage for
79 the importance of the work to a generalist reader and draw the
80 reader in to the specific study. The scope and impact of the work
81 should be clearly stated.
82
83 In individual organisms where a mutant is being studied, the
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The typeset preview on the right shows the rendered version of the document. It features a header 'GENETICS' and 'up-to-date and saved'. The main title is 'Template for preparing your submission to GENETICS using Overleaf'. Below the title are author names and affiliations. The abstract section is titled 'ABSTRACT' and contains a paragraph of text. The introduction section is titled 'Introduction' and contains a paragraph of text. The preview also includes a 'KEYWORDS' section and a 'Guide to using this template in Overleaf' section.

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3
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5 % {inv} Investigation
6 % {gs} Genomic Selection
7 % {goi} Genetics of Immunity
8 % {ggs} Genetics of Sex
9 % {mp} Multiparental Populations
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11 \title{Template for preparing your submission to
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14 \author[ $\ast$ ]{Author One}
15 \author[ $\dagger$ ]{Author Two}
16 \author[ $\ddagger$ ]{Author Three}
17 \author[ $\S$ ]{Author Four}
18 \author[ $\ast\ast$ ]{Author Five}
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20 \affil[ $\ast$ ]{Author one affiliation}
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23 \affil[ $\S$ ]{Author four affiliation}
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25
26 \keywords{keyword; keyword2; keyword3; ...}
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28 \runningtitle{GENETICS Journal Template on Overleaf} % For
29 use in the footer
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31 \correspondingauthor{Corresponding Author}
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- emphasize new or important aspects of the research;

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- cite similar work in other organisms.

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* Please list the author's correspondence address and email for the corresponding author. The corresponding author should be marked with a * in the author list, as shown in the example.

Genetics, Vol. XXX, XXXX-XXXX July 2016 1

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58 **Your Abstract**

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The khmer software package: enabling efficient nucleotide sequence analysis

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¹mcrusoe@msu.edu, Microbiology and Molecular Genetics, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, USA

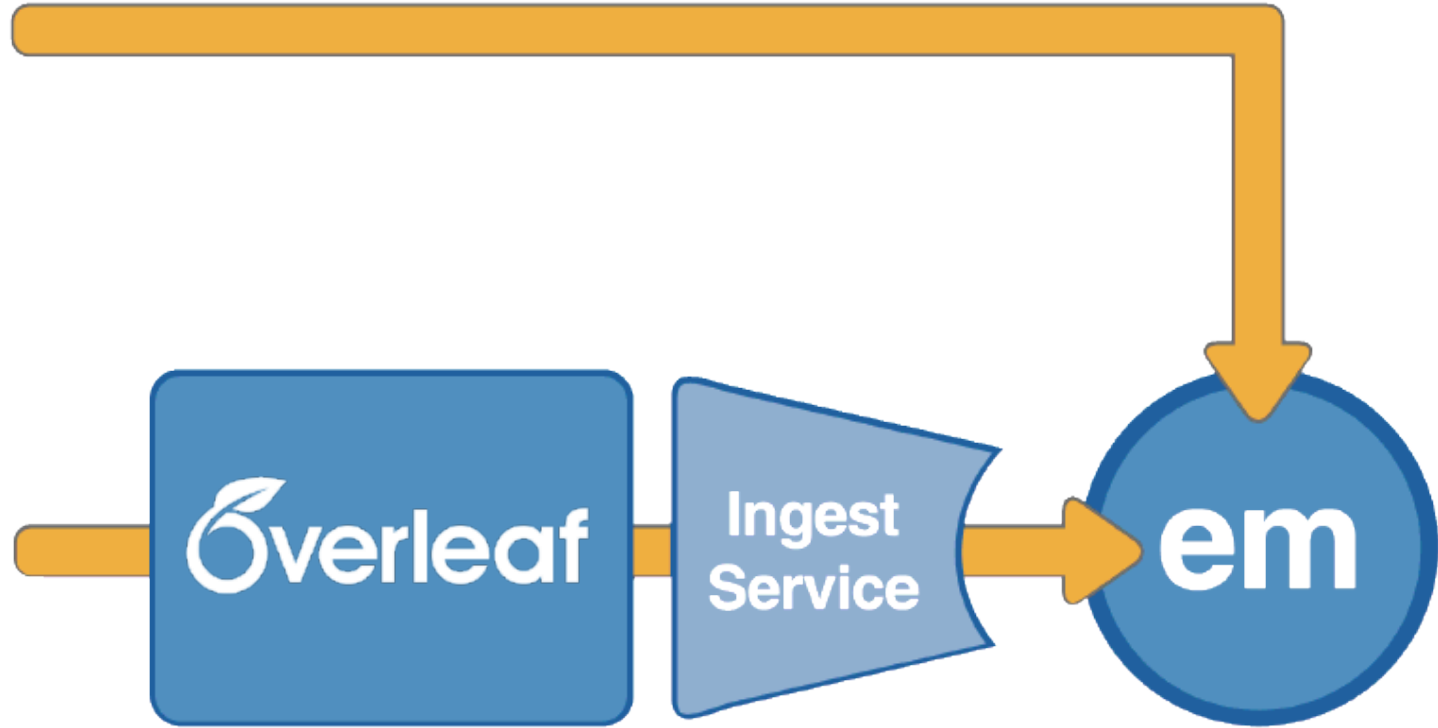


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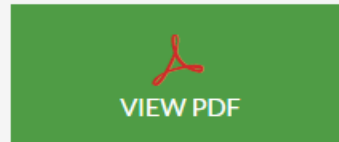


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$$\bar{X}_n = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

denote their mean. Then as n approaches infinity, the random variables $\sqrt{n}(\bar{X}_n - \mu)$ converge in distribution to a normal $\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$.

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1
21 \thispagestyle{empty}
22
```

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23 Thanks for using Overleaf to write your article. Your introduction goes here! Some examples of commonly used commands and features are listed below, to help you get started.

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24 Guidelines can be included for standard research article sections, such as this one.

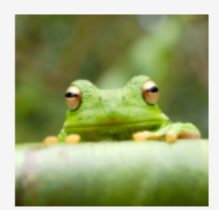
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```
25 \sec{examples}
```

26 Use section and subsection commands to organize your document. \LaTeX handles all the formatting and numbering automatically. Use ref and label commands for cross-references.

Figures and Tables

27 Use the table and tabular commands for basic tables --- see Table~ \equiv {tab:widgets}, for example. You can upload a figure (JPEG, PNG or PDF) using the project menu. To include it in your document, use the includegraphics command as in the code for Figure~ \equiv {fig:view} below.



An example image of a frog.

```
46
47 \begin{table}[ht]
48
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¹Address of first author
²Address of second author

ABSTRACT

Please provide an abstract of no more than 300 words. Your abstract should explain the main contributions of your article, and should not contain any material that is not included in the main text.

Keywords: Keyword1, Keyword2, Keyword3

INTRODUCTION

Thanks for using Overleaf to write your article. Your introduction goes here! Some examples of commonly used commands and features are listed below, to help you get started.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Guidelines can be included for standard research article sections, such as this one.

SOME \LaTeX EXAMPLES

Use section and subsection commands to organize your document. \LaTeX handles all the formatting and numbering automatically. Use ref and label commands for cross-references.

Figures and Tables

Use the table and tabular commands for basic tables --- see Table 1, for example. You can upload a figure (JPEG, PNG or PDF) using the project menu. To include it in your document, use the includegraphics command as in the code for Figure 1 below.

Item	Quantity
Candles	4
Fork handles	?

Table 1. An example table.

Citations

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Mathematics

\LaTeX is great at typesetting mathematics. Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be a sequence of independent and identically distributed random variables with $E[X_i] = \mu$ and $\text{Var}[X_i] = \sigma^2 < \infty$, and let

$$S_n = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

denote their mean. Then as n approaches infinity, the random variables $\sqrt{n}(S_n - \mu)$ converge in distribution to a normal $\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$.



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Exciting news – in July 2017, ShareLaTeX joined Overleaf!



+



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ShareLaTeX

We're now bringing the best to the two platforms together –
e.g. improved n-line track changes and commenting

The image shows a document editor interface with a text area on the left and a sidebar on the right. The text area contains three paragraphs of Lorem Ipsum text. The first paragraph (lines 3-4) has a green highlight and a green dashed line pointing to a comment in the sidebar. The second paragraph (lines 5-6) has a red dashed line pointing to a comment in the sidebar. The third paragraph (lines 7-8) has a yellow highlight and a yellow dashed line pointing to a comment in the sidebar. The sidebar on the right has a toggle switch for 'Track Changes is on' which is turned on. It contains three comment cards: 1) 'Added Track inserts by you and your co-author...' with 'Reject' and 'Accept' buttons. 2) 'Deleted You can also track deletes!' with 'Reject' and 'Accept' buttons. 3) 'You: And leave comments' with 'Hit "Enter" to reply' input field and 'Resolve' and 'Reply' buttons. The text in the sidebar is partially obscured by the text in the main area.

Check our blog for regular updates: www.overleaf.com/blog



Thanks for listening!

Contact: john@overleaf.com

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