



# Non-Conventional Tunneling Devices and Applications

T. C. McGill

T. J. Watson, Sr., Laboratory of Applied Physics  
California Institute of Technology  
Pasadena, CA 91125

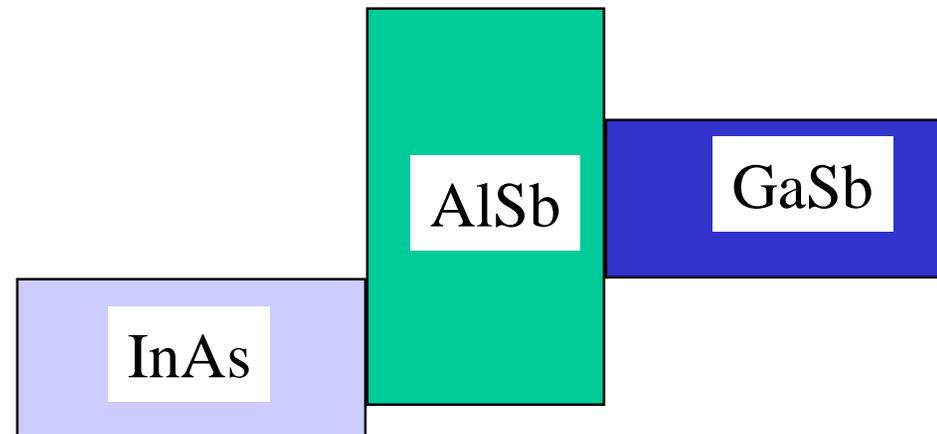
Tel. (626)395-4849 FAX (626)568-8972

EMAIL [tcm@ssdp.caltech.edu](mailto:tcm@ssdp.caltech.edu)

Web <http://www.ssdp.caltech.edu/ssdp>



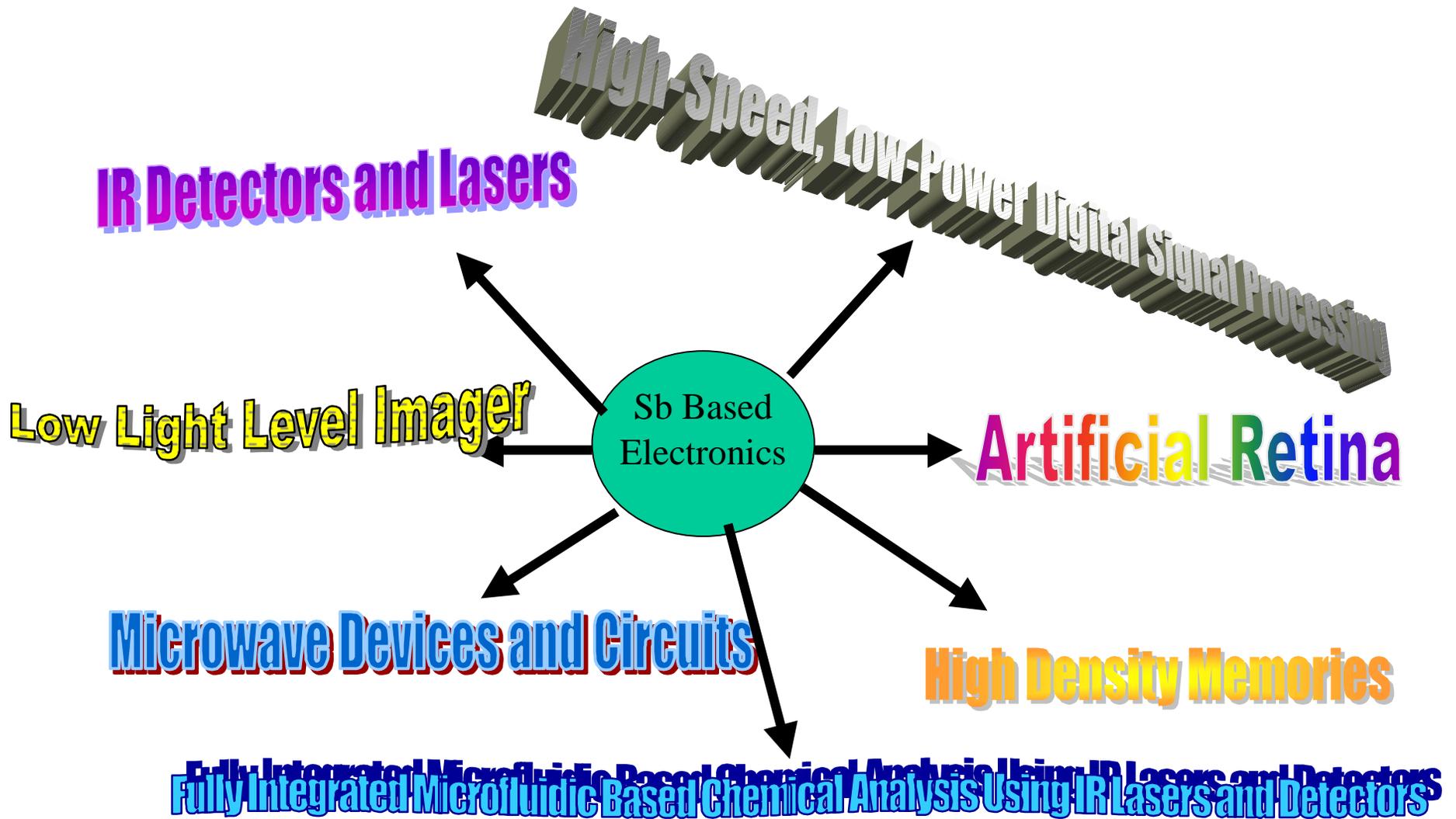
# InAs/GaSb/AlSb Devices



- Near Lattice Match
- Unusual Band Lineups
- Very Novel Devices



# Sb Electronics One Stop Shopping for the Military



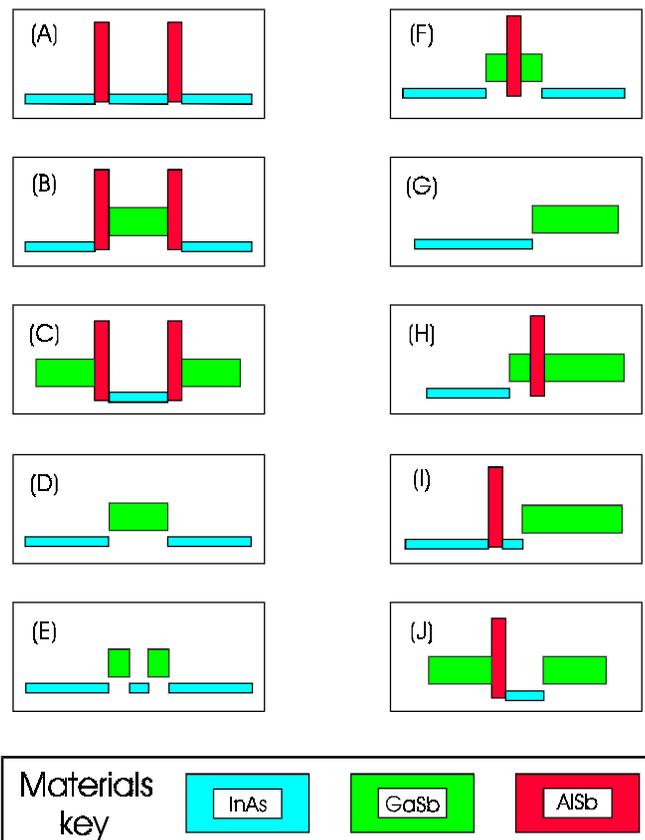


# Outline

- Digital Signal Processing Circuits
- IR Systems
- Integrated Functional Systems



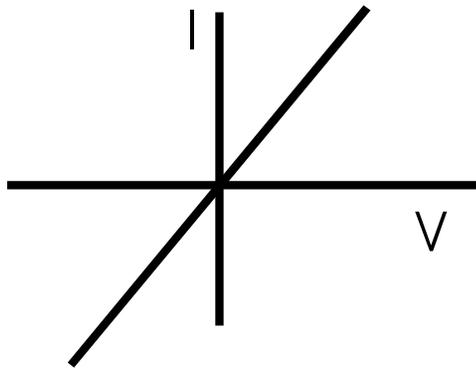
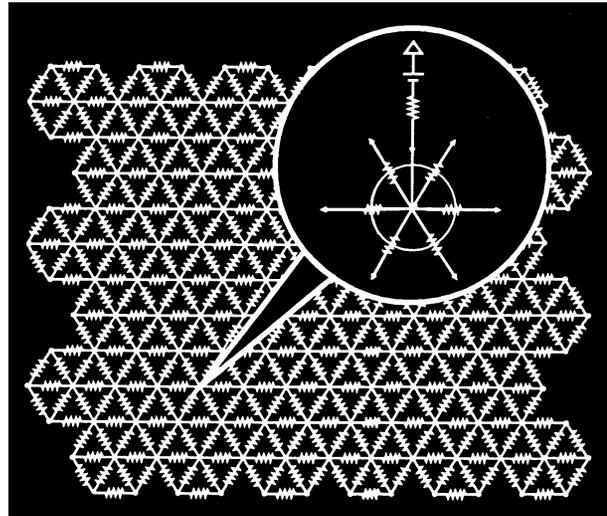
# Zoo of Devices



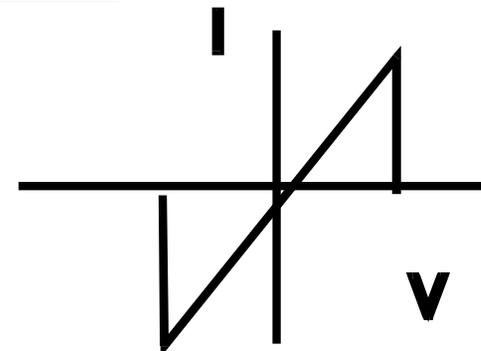
- Device A Holds High Frequency Record 720 GHz and Could Go to 1.4 THz
- Device B is the Basis for Retina and Very Low Power Digital Signal Processing



# Artificial Retina Concept



PURE RESISTIVE  
IV FOR LOCAL  
AVERAGING



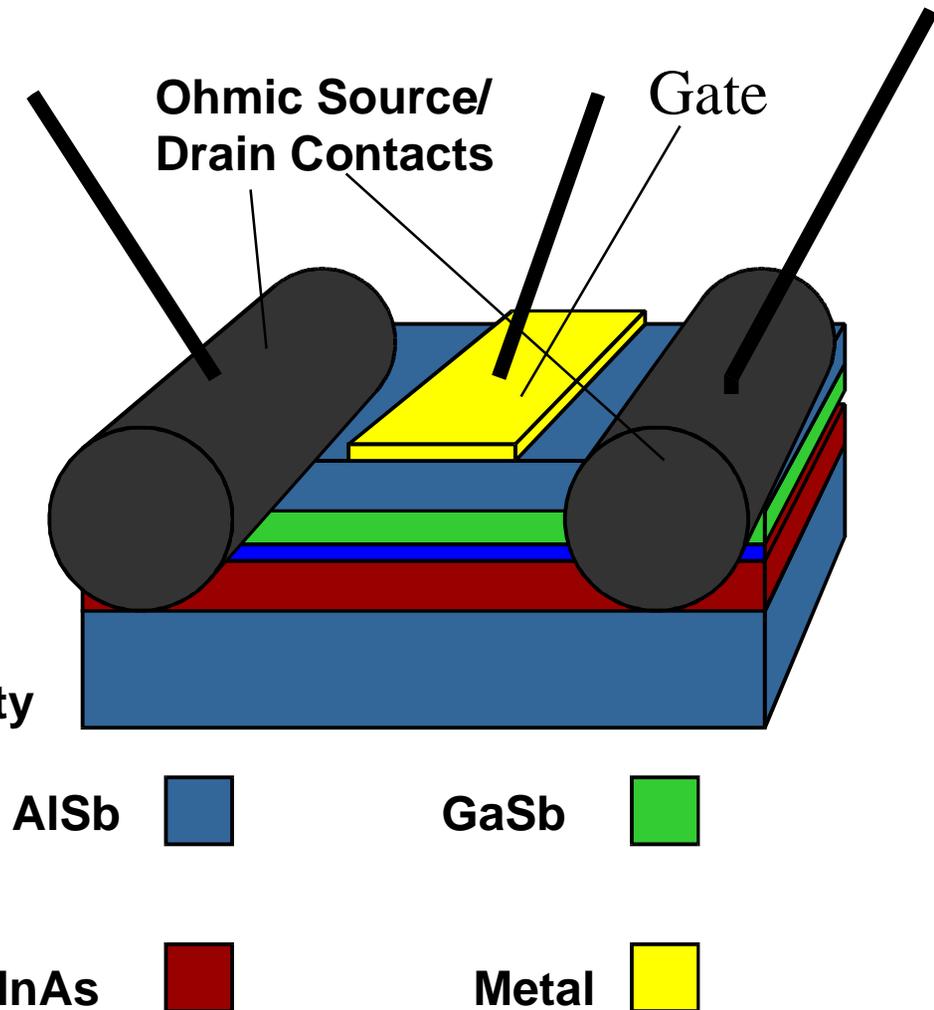
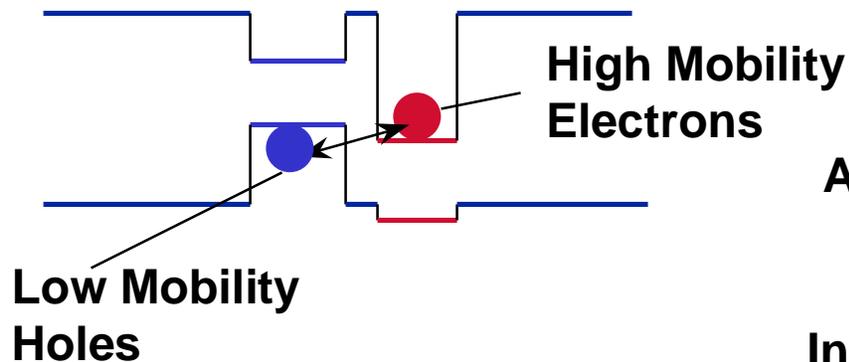
RESISTIVE FUSE  
IV FOR LOCAL AVERAGING  
AND EDGE DETECTION



# Three Terminal Tunneling Device

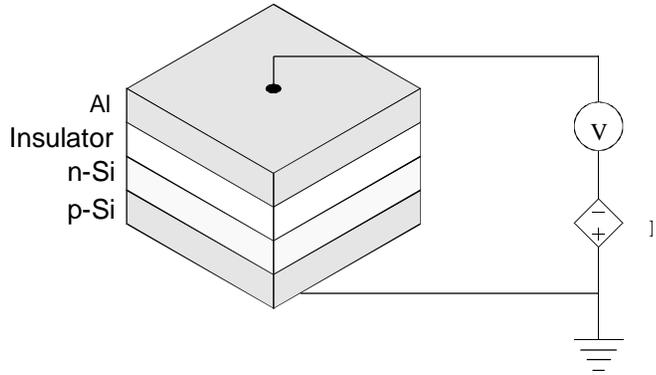
- High speed gate controlled modulation of source-drain IV
- High speed InAs channel
- Potentially interesting transport phenomena

## Band Diagram

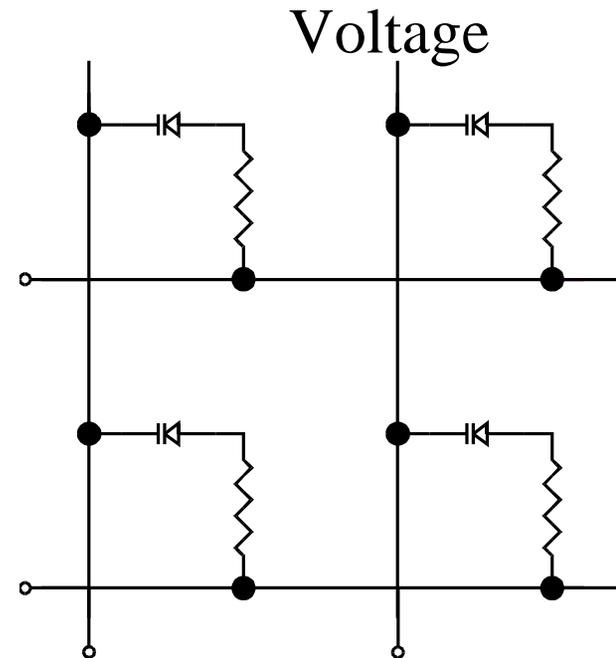
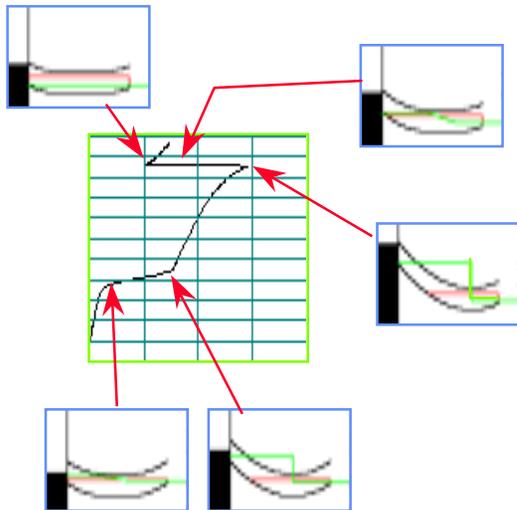
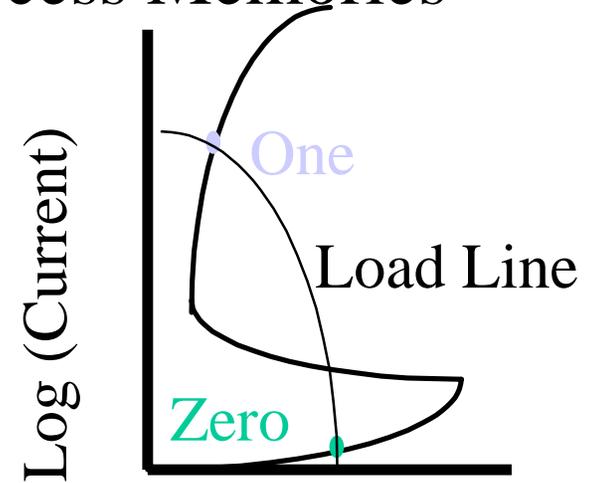




# Transistorless Static Random Access Memories



- SRAM Major More than 50% of Area of Modern Microprocessor
- New Concept Gives Factor of Twenty Increase in Density
- High Speeds Like 1ns



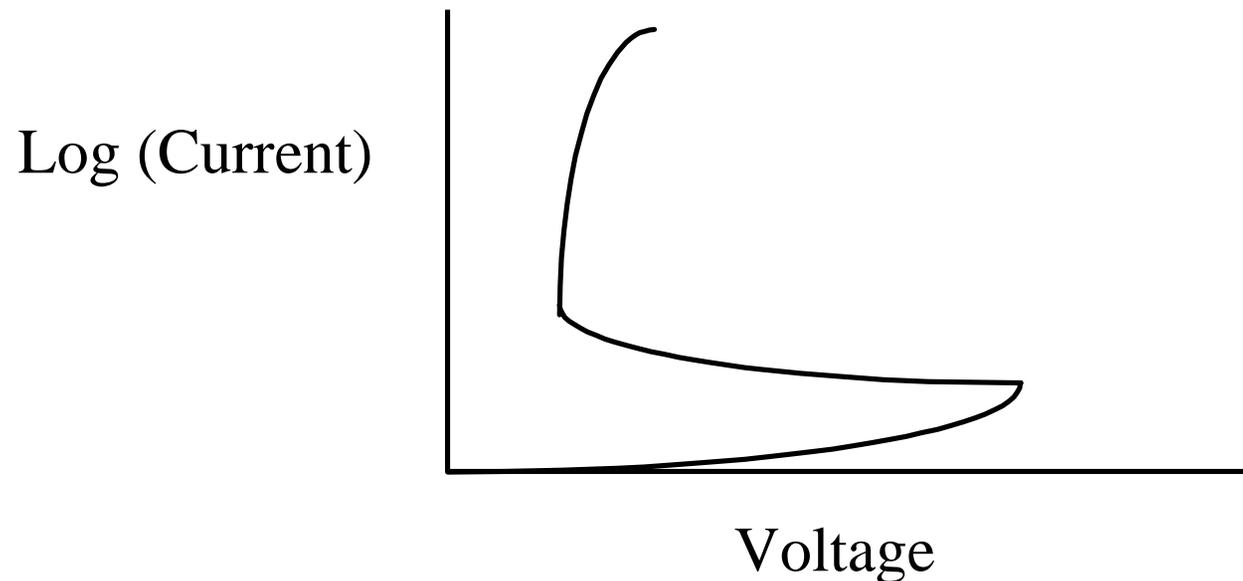


# What We Have to Offer

- SRAM More than 50% by Area of Current Microprocessors
- New Approach to SRAM's
- Advantages
  - High Density (50-1000X Current SRAM)
  - SRAM Performance at DRAM Densities
- Risks
  - Processing Challenges
  - Uniformity of Device Performance



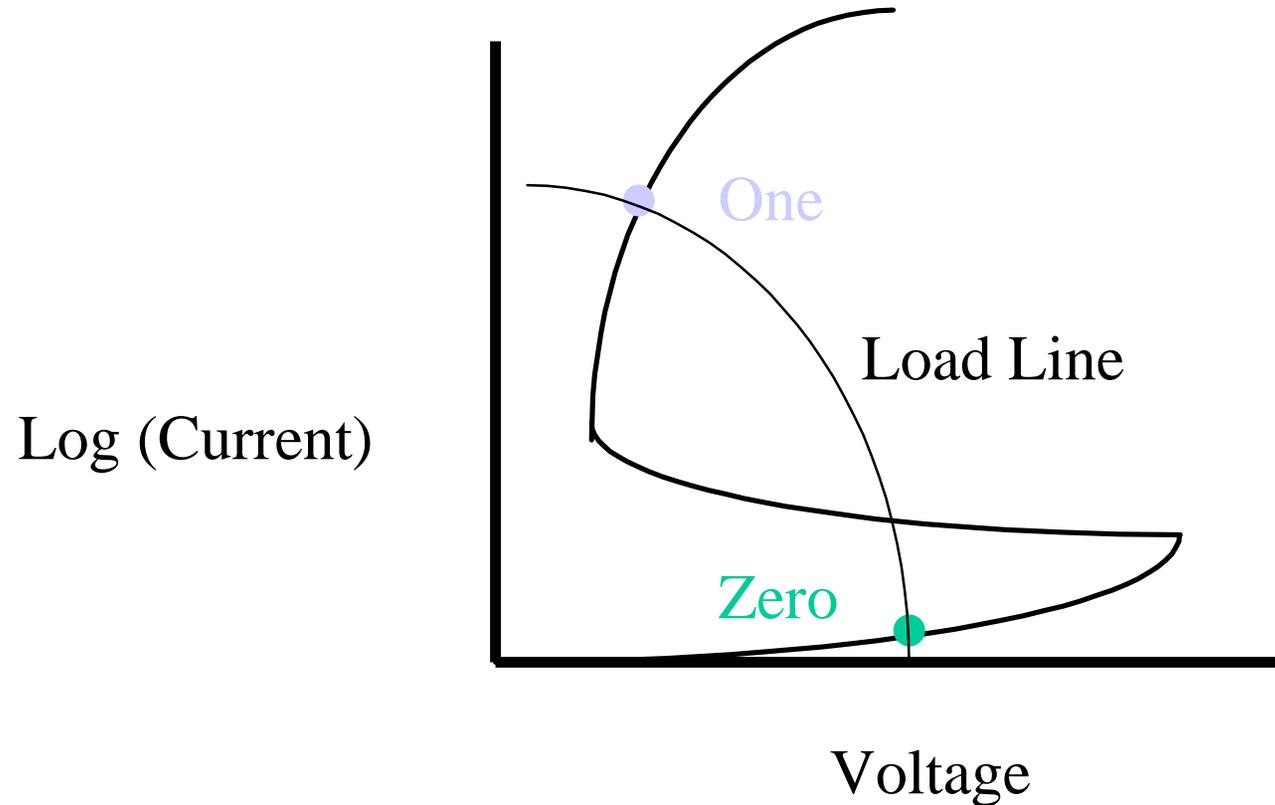
# Thyristor As Memory



Use Multi-Valued IV Characteristic to Make a Memory



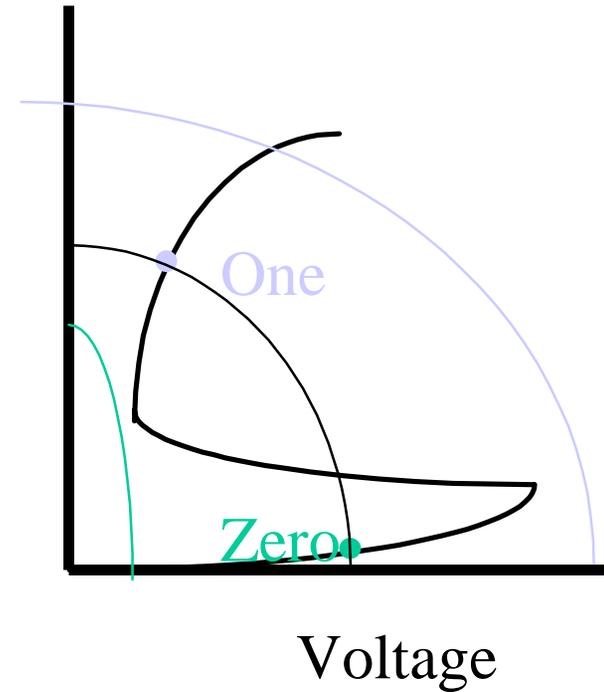
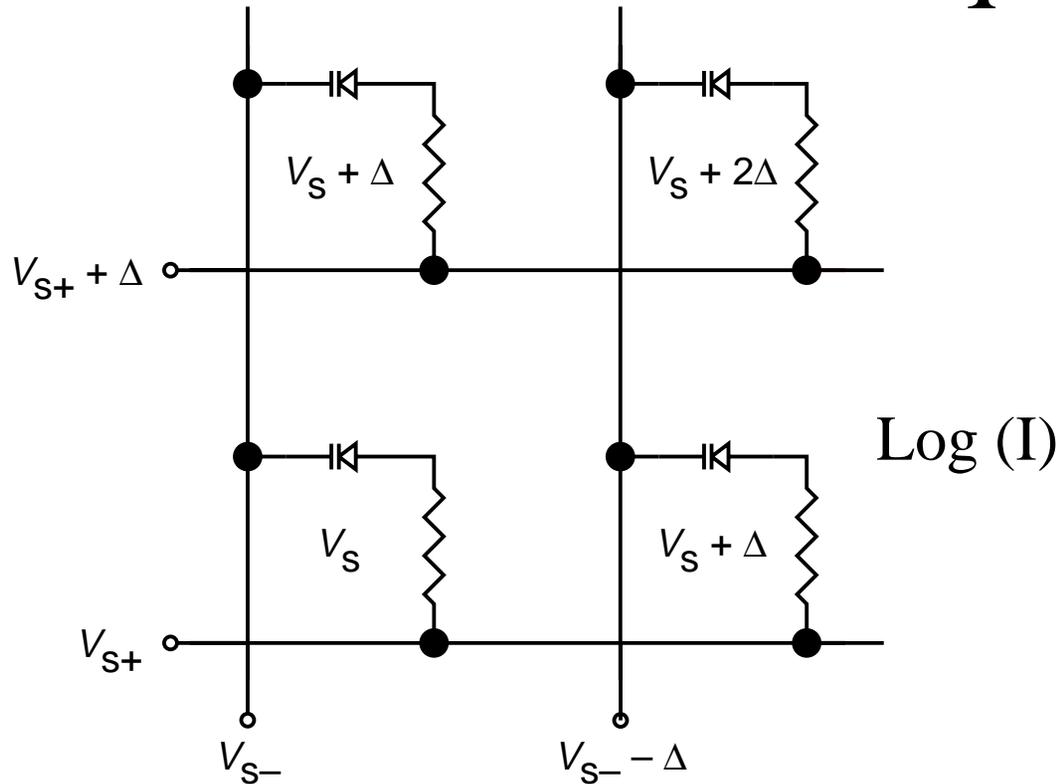
# Load Line Circuit



Consider two values of voltage in



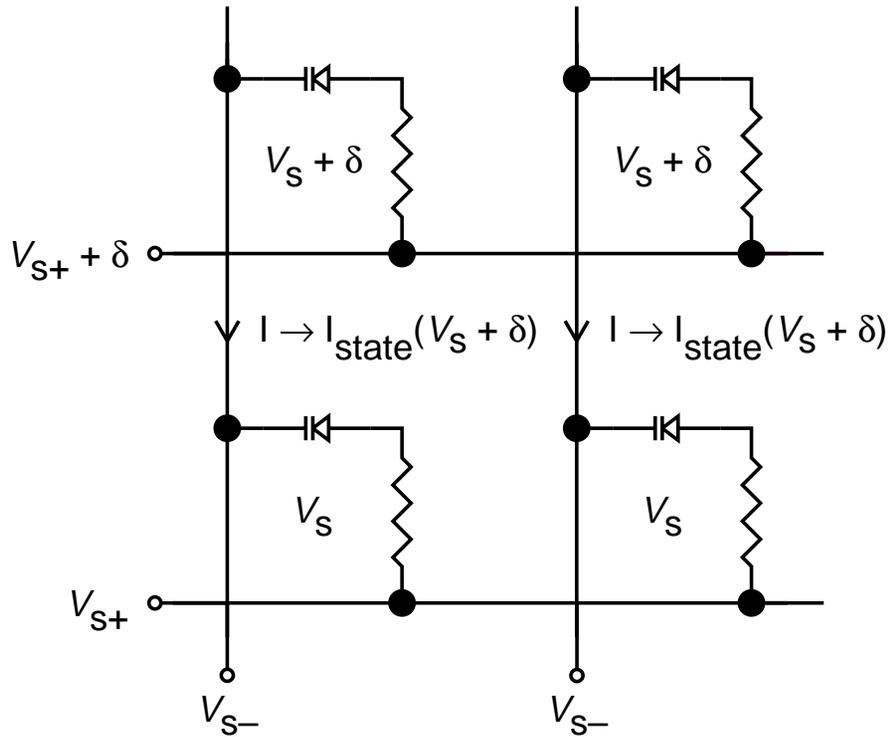
# Write Sequence



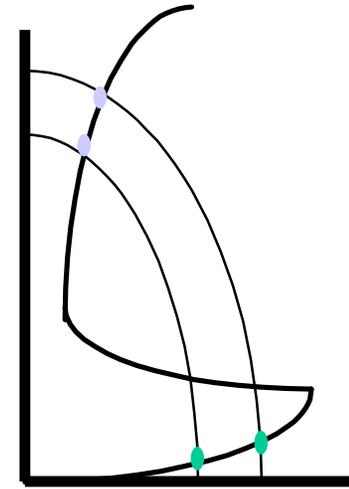
Apply Bias To Switch Into One Or Zero State



# Read Sequence



Log (I)



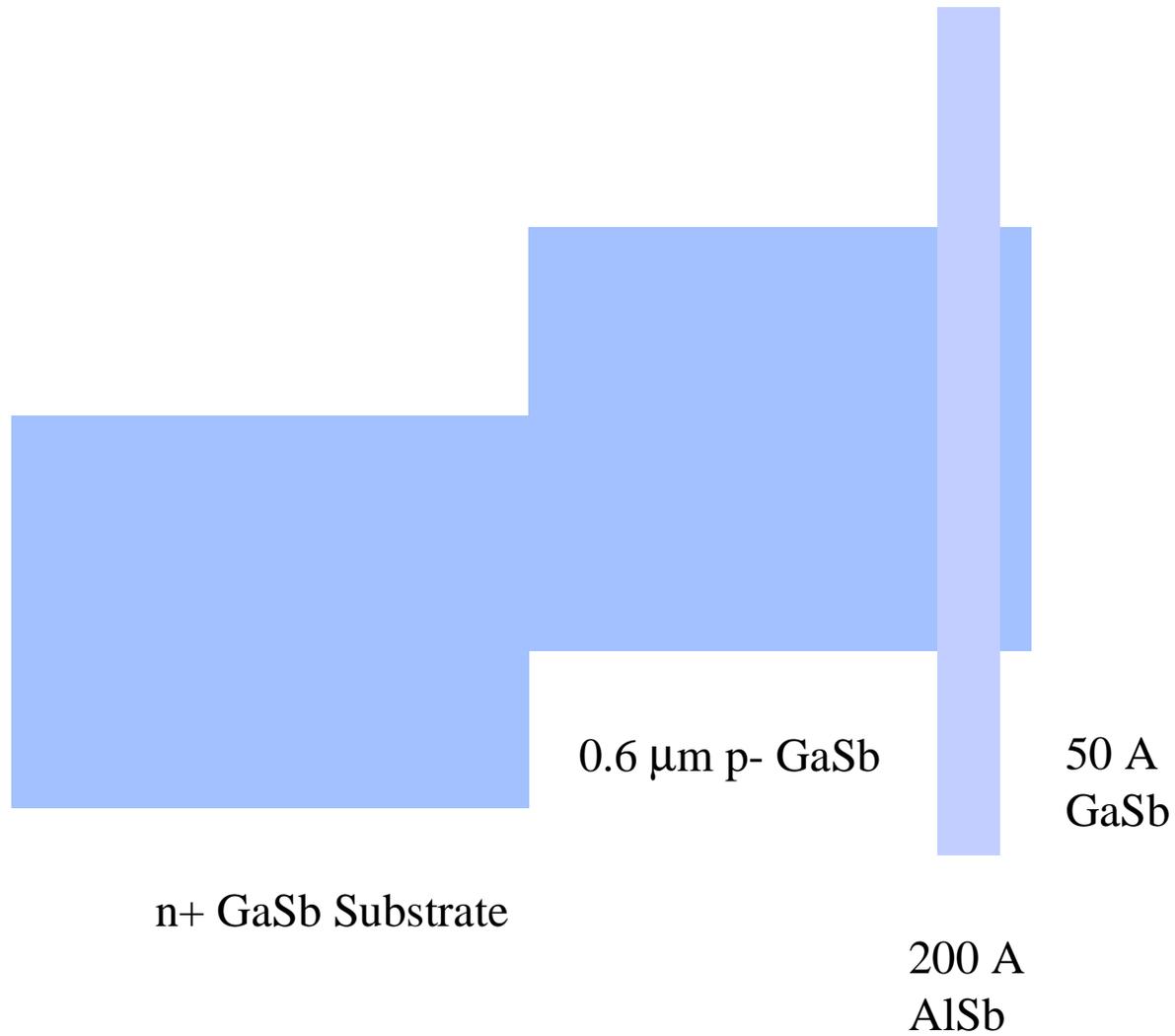
Voltage

Read Zero Versus One By Current Difference

Read Time = (Charge for One) / (Current for One)



# Sb Transistorless SRAM Structure

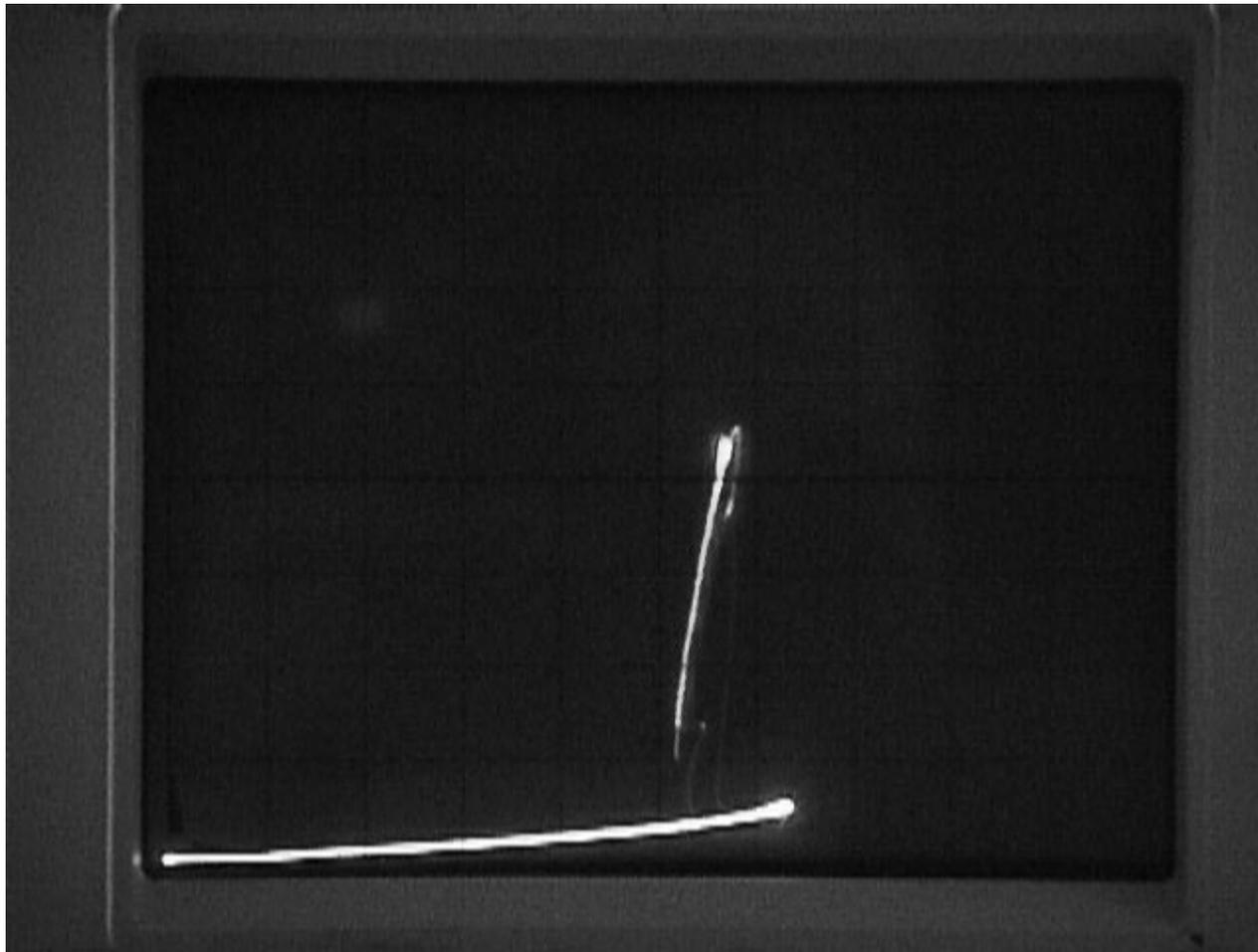




# Preliminary Results

- 50Å GaSb capping/200Å AlSb barrier/0.6 $\mu$ m p-GaSb/n-GaSb substrate.

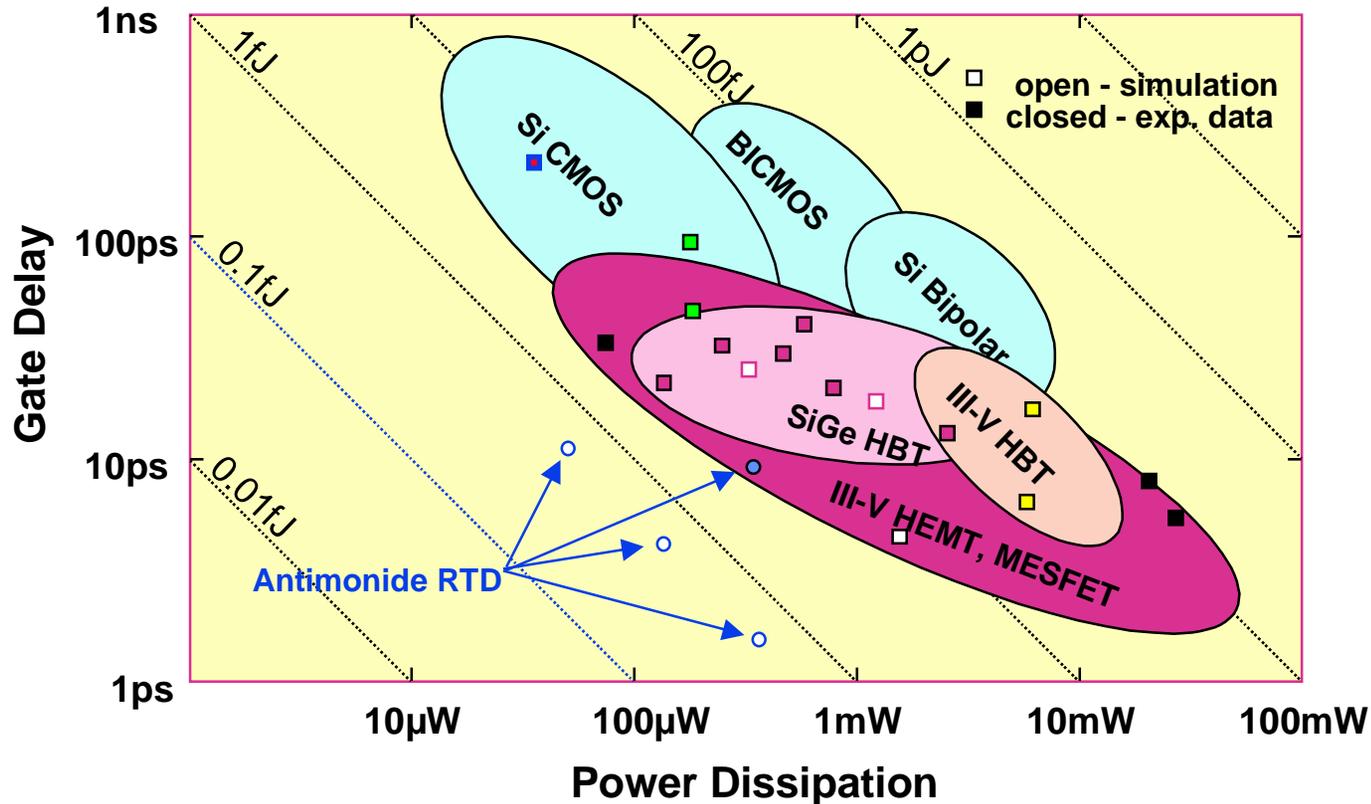
Current -  
5 mA/div



Voltage - 0.5 V/div



# Power - Delay Product for Digital IC Technologies



- data taken from U. König, et al., IEEE GaAs IC Symposium, pp14-18 (1995)
- Antimonide RTD data from W. Williamson et al., IEEE SSC **32**, 222(1997)
- Phillips, IEDM 95, p747; Siemans, op.cit. p739; NEC, IEDM 92, p. 397
- HRL, InP baseline and scaled process, 1997
- Vitesse FX and SCFX product data, GaAs MESFET, 1997
- Motorola, Complementary GaAs, GaAs IC Symp 95, p 18



# Quantum Computing

- Number of Different Phenomena
  - High  $g$  value in InAs
  - Superconducting InAs
  - Self-Assembling Dots
  - Spin Based Properties in InAs/GaSb Structures
- Could be Basis for Quantum Computing



# Mn in a III-V Zincblende

- Mn in GaAs
- Mn in InAs
- Mn in GaSb
- Most work in Japan



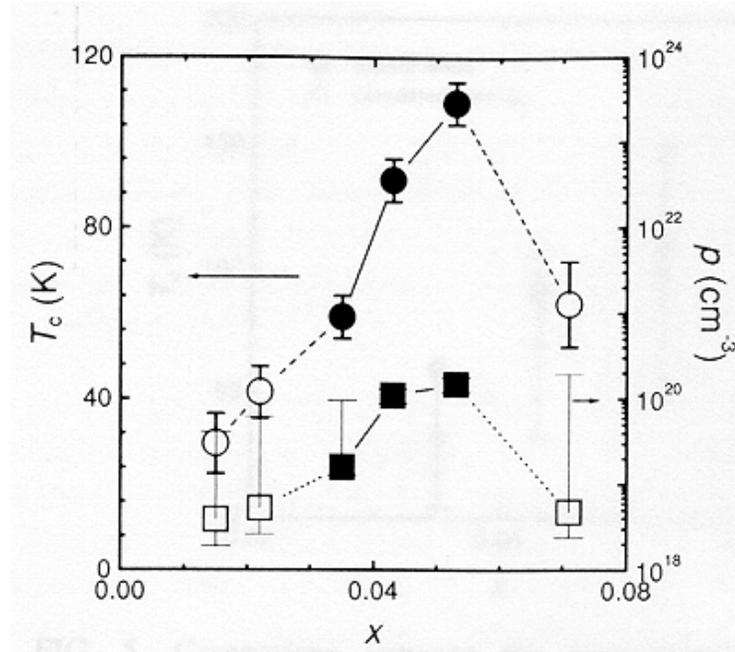
# Magnetism in a III-V (Ga,Mn)As<sup>1</sup>

- (Ga,Mn)As 200 nm thick layers.
- Low temperature MBE (200-300°C).
- Alloy grade Mn concentrations, running from  $x=0.015$  to  $x=0.071$  (relative to Ga).
- *p-type doping* is 15% of Mn concentration at most.

1: F. Matsukura *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B **57**, R2037 (1998).



# Ferromagnetism in (Ga,Mn)As



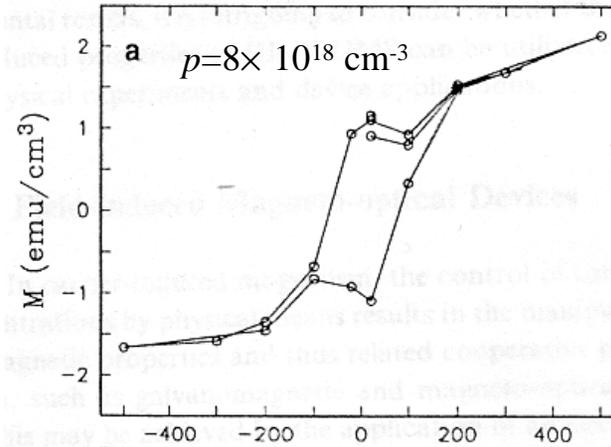
- Samples are ferromagnetic at low T.
- By applying appropriate strain, the easy axis of magnetization can be made to be in-plane or perpendicular to plane.
- $T_C$  up to 110 K
- Ferromagnetism caused by RKKY (carrier mediated) interaction.

RKKY: Ruderman-Kittel-Kasuya-Yoshida

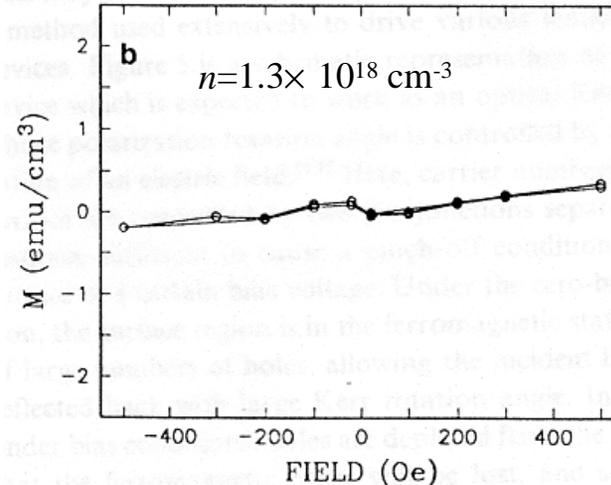


# Magnetism in a III-V: (In,Mn)As

- Low T MBE on GaAs.
- It has been shown that the Mn interaction (direct exchange) in the cation sublattice of zincblende structure is antiferromagnetic<sup>1</sup>.
- Low carrier concentration weakens RKKY<sup>2</sup>.
- Low  $T_c$  (10K or less).
- Increased  $T_c$  in thin (In,Mn)As/(Ga,Al)Sb heterostructures due to magnetoelastic effects.



(In,Mn)As  
 $T=2K$



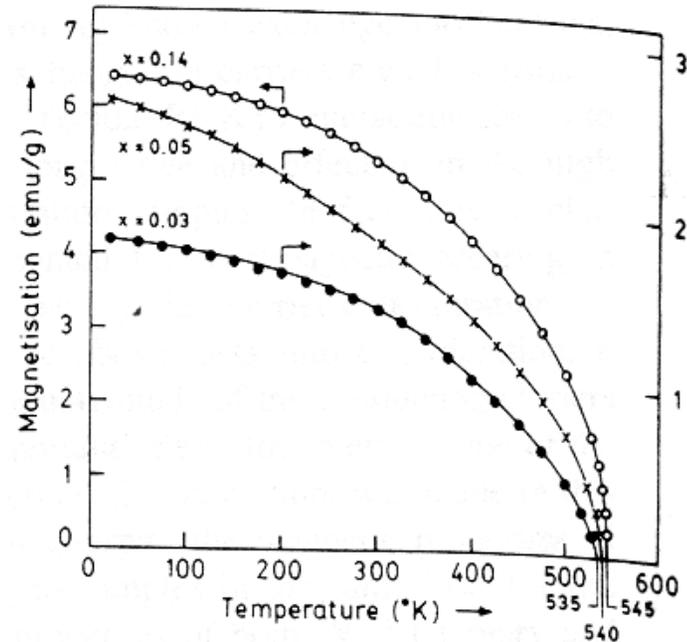
(In,Mn)As:Sn  
 $T=2K$

- 1: S. von Molnár *et al.*, J. Magn. Magn. Mater. **93**, 356 (1991).  
2: H. Munekata, Adv. Mater. **1995**, 7, No. 1, p. 82.



# Magnetism in a III-V: (Ga,Mn)Sb<sup>1</sup>

- Powdered sample.
- Ferromagnetic zincblende.
- High  $T_C$ .
- $p$ -type semiconductor
- For  $x=0.05$ ,  $p=1.12 \times 10^{10}$  (cm<sup>-3</sup>) at room temperature.
- Again, RKKY is claimed as origin of ferromagnetic order.



1: T. Adiraki and S. Basu, J. Magn. Magn. Mater. **161**, 282 (1996).



# Quantum Computation?

- Need longer spin lifetimes.
- Close spin scattering channels:
  - Presence of magnetic ions (?)
  - Limit interaction with other  $e^-$
- Modulation of splitting by changes in pressure.
- Modulation of ferromagnetism by controlling carrier concentration.

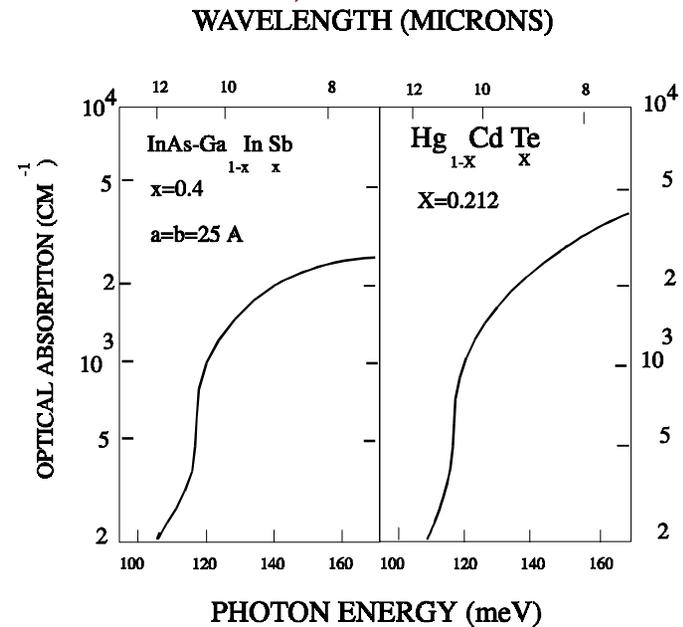
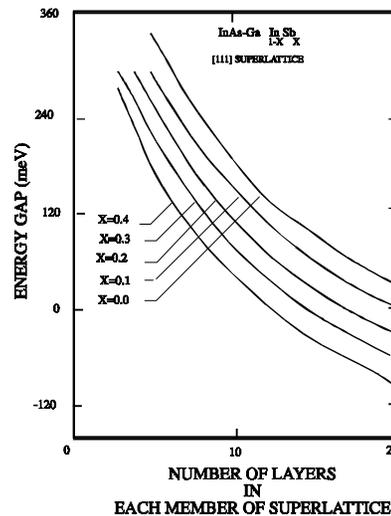
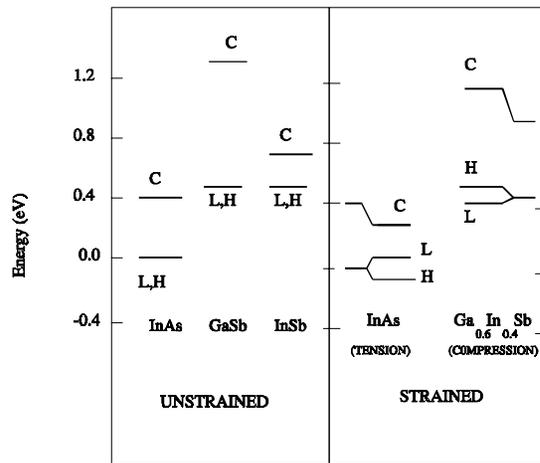


# Infrared Superlattices



# Basis of InAs/GaInSb Superlattice

(D. L. Smith and C. Mailhot)



- Involves Electrons in Conduction Band of InAs and Holes in GaInSb
- All Band Gaps Can Be Reached
- Absorption As Large As For MCT



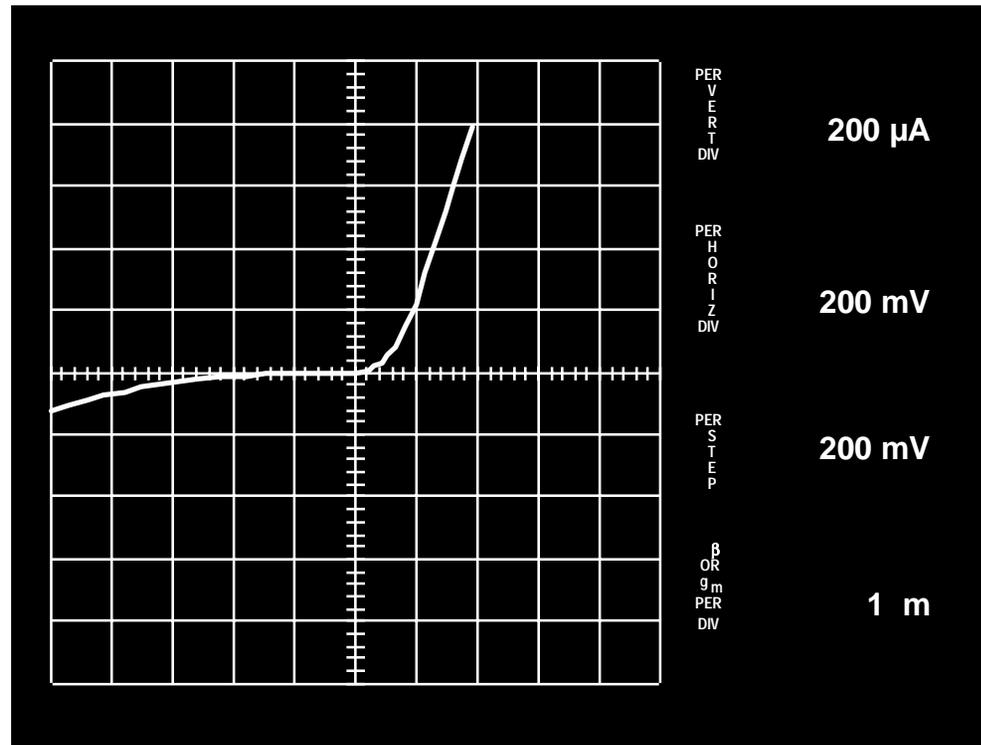
# Auger Recombination Suppressed in InAs/GaInSb

- **Theoretical Calculations by H. Ehrenreich and Co-Workers**
- Intrinsic lifetime demonstrated greater than in HgCdTe  $\Rightarrow$  higher ultimate operating temperature and/or performance
- Critical to further reduce extrinsic recombination at low excitation levels superlattice(Collaboration with Naval Research Laboratory)



# Superlattice pn diode behavior

## Richard Miles (HRL)

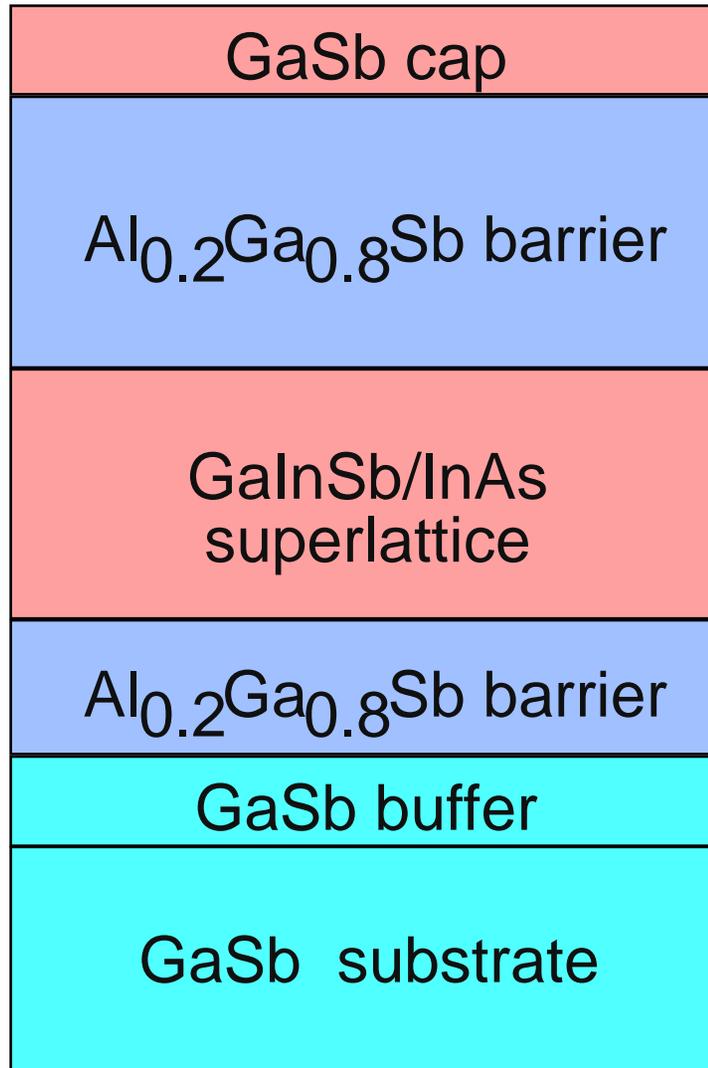


- $R_0A=0.1-1 \ \Omega\text{-cm}^2$  ( $\lambda_c=12 \ \mu\text{m}$  @ 78K);  
 $\eta_c=10\% \Rightarrow D^*=1 \times 10^{10} \ \text{cm}^2 \ \text{Hz}^{1/2}/\text{W}$
- $R_0A=1-25 \ \Omega\text{-cm}^2$  ( $\lambda_c=7.5 \ \mu\text{m}$  @ 78K);  $\Rightarrow D^*=2 \times 10^{10} \ \text{cm}^2 \ \text{Hz}^{1/2}/\text{W}$



# IR Lasers

(Richard Miles and David Chow (HRL))



30 Å

$\text{Al}_{0.2}\text{Ga}_{0.8}\text{Sb}$  barrier

2000 Å

GaInSb/InAs superlattice

4 periods (200Å)

$\text{Al}_{0.2}\text{Ga}_{0.8}\text{Sb}$  barrier

3500 Å

GaSb buffer

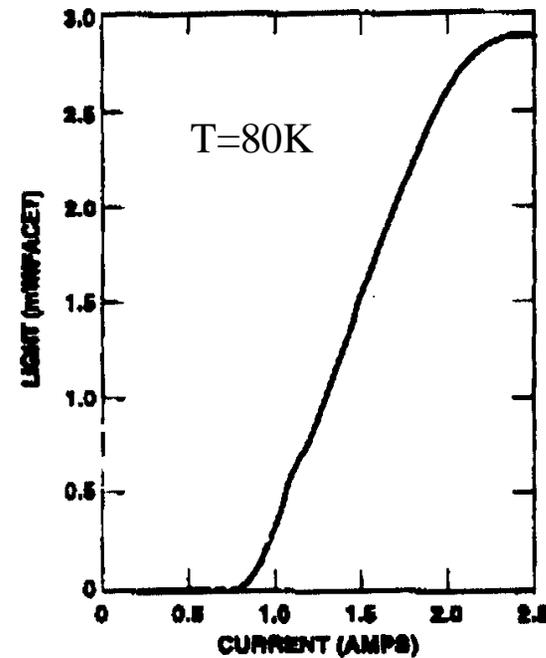
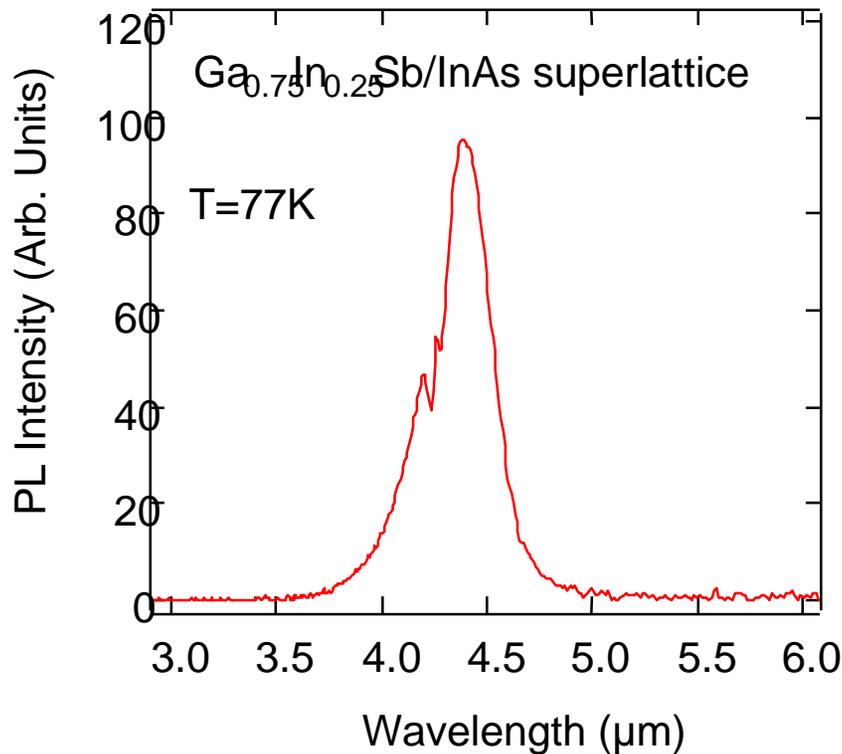
300 Å

GaSb substrate

- IR Superlattices based Lasers (3-5  $\mu\text{m}$ )
- Complimentary to Cascade Laser
- First Laser Based on Inter-Layer Transitions
  - Hole in GaInSb Layer
  - Electron in InAs Layer



# Optical Properties of MWIR superlattice (David Chow and Richard Miles)



- Luminescence observed at 300K!
- Lasing at 3.28  $\mu\text{m}$  at 170K and 3.90  $\mu\text{m}$  at 84K

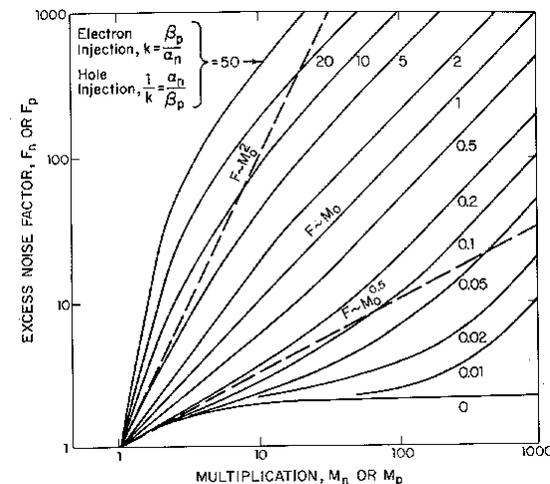
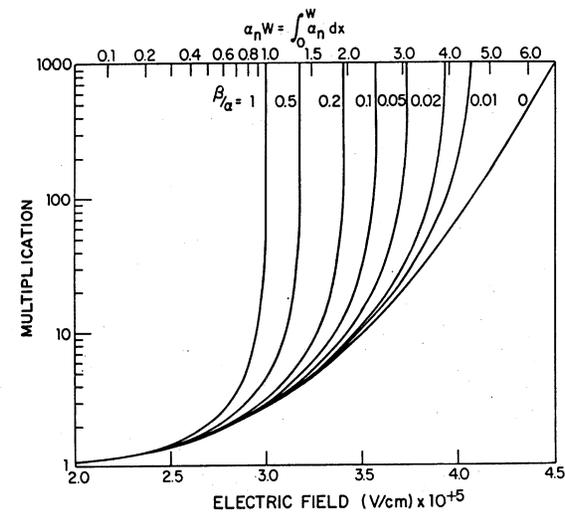


# Avalanche Photodiodes for Low Light Level Imaging



# Desired Characteristic: Impact Ionization by One Type of Carrier Only

- Better gain-bandwidth product
- Lower noise factor F
- Easier to maintain spatial uniformity in avalanche gain: less susceptible to micro plasma break down



McIntyre, 1966

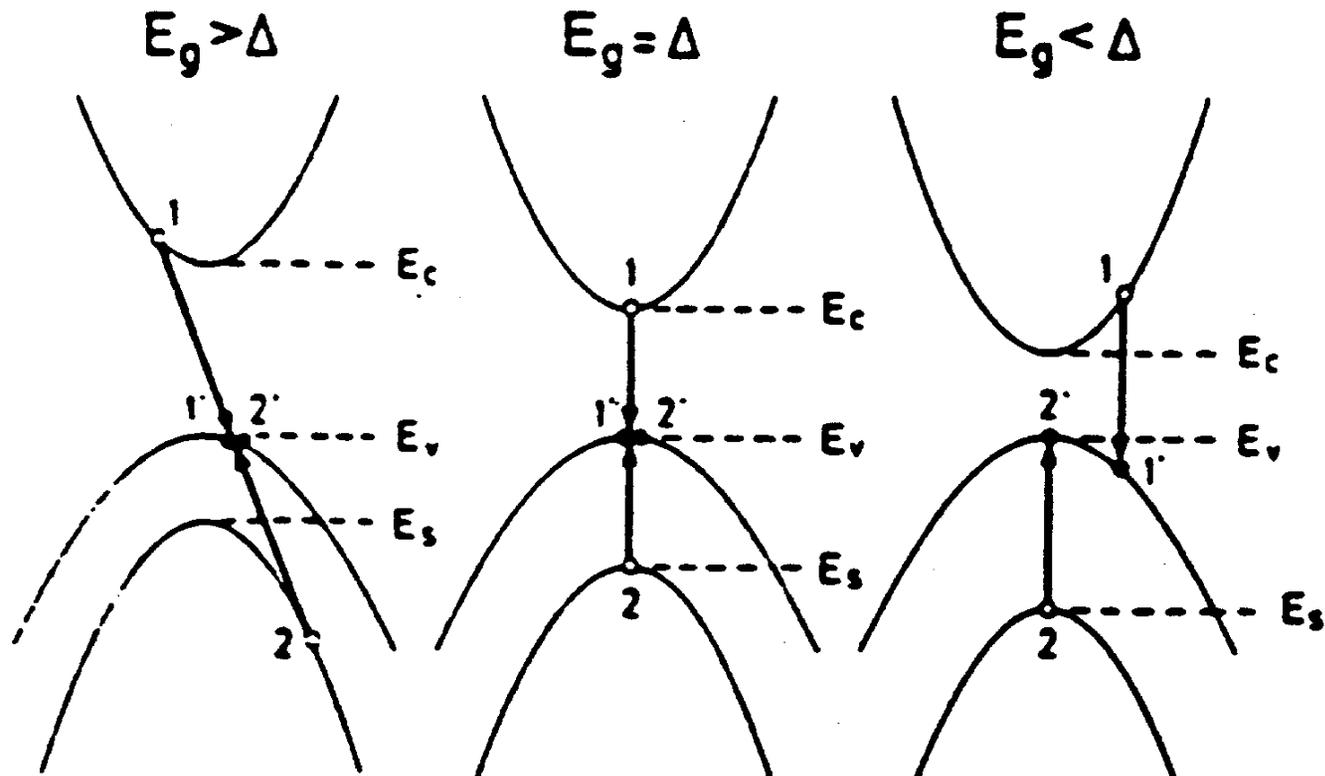


# Best APD

- One Carrier Impact Ionization Process Dominates
- Seek to Enhance the Hole Impact Ionization Rate
- Seek to Enhance the Electron Impact Ionization Rate

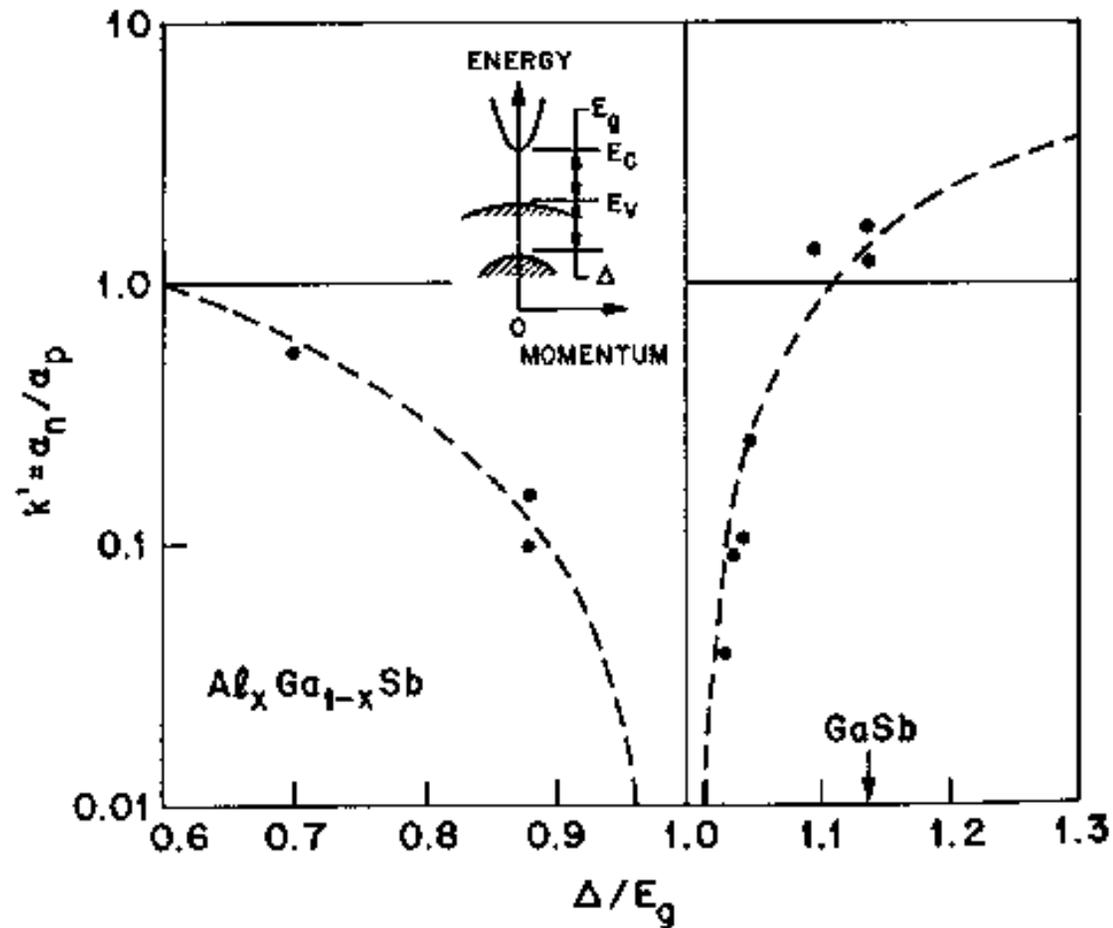


# Hole Impact Ionization





# Split-off Band Resonant Enhancement of Hole Impact Ionization in AlGaSb

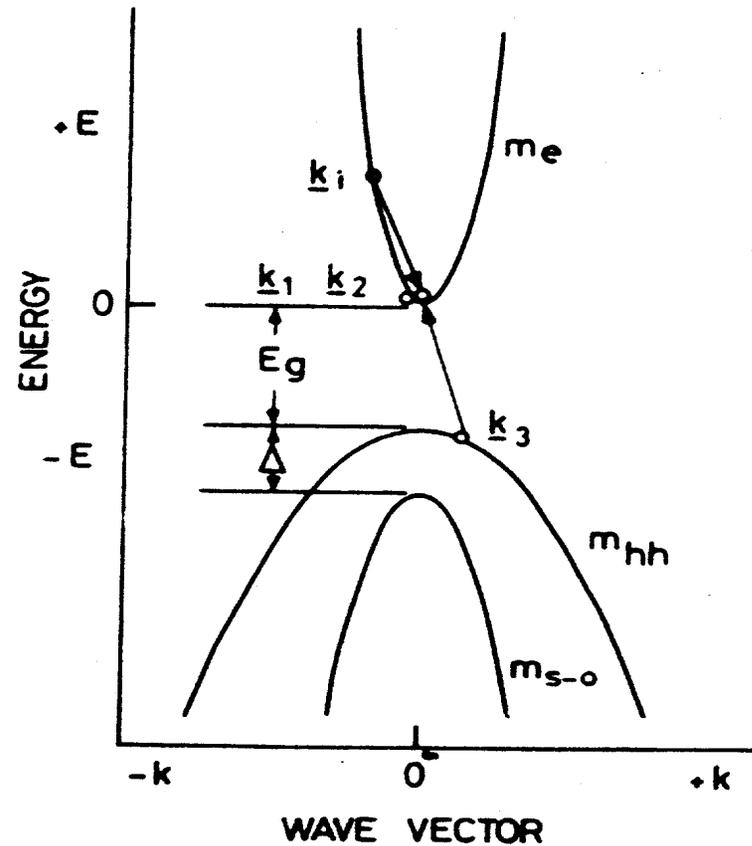


Hildebrand et al, 1981



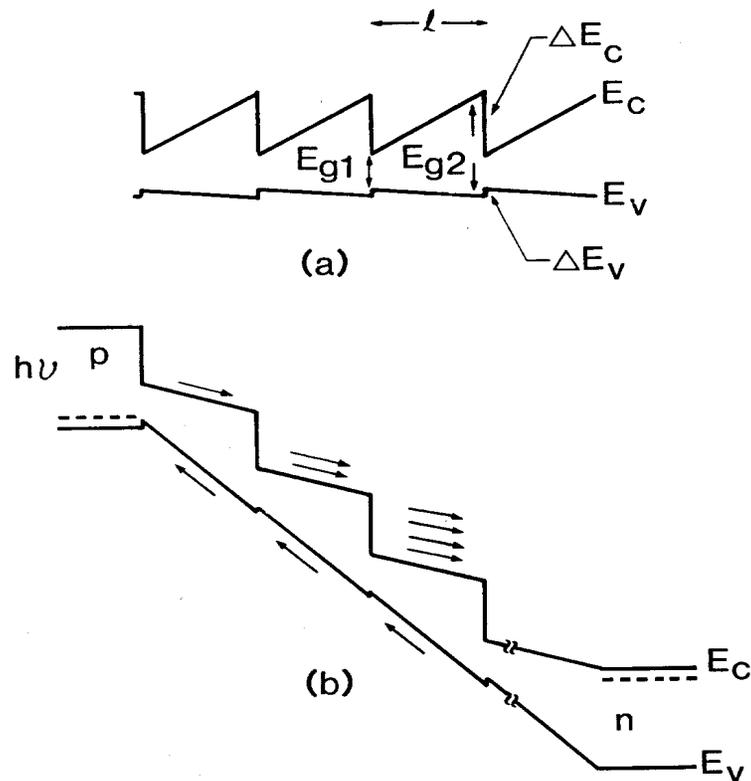
# Electron Impact Ionization

- Energy Conservation
- Momentum Conservation
- Equal group velocity for the three final particles





# Enhancement of Electron Impact Ionization by Bandgap Engineering



- GaSb/AlSb system

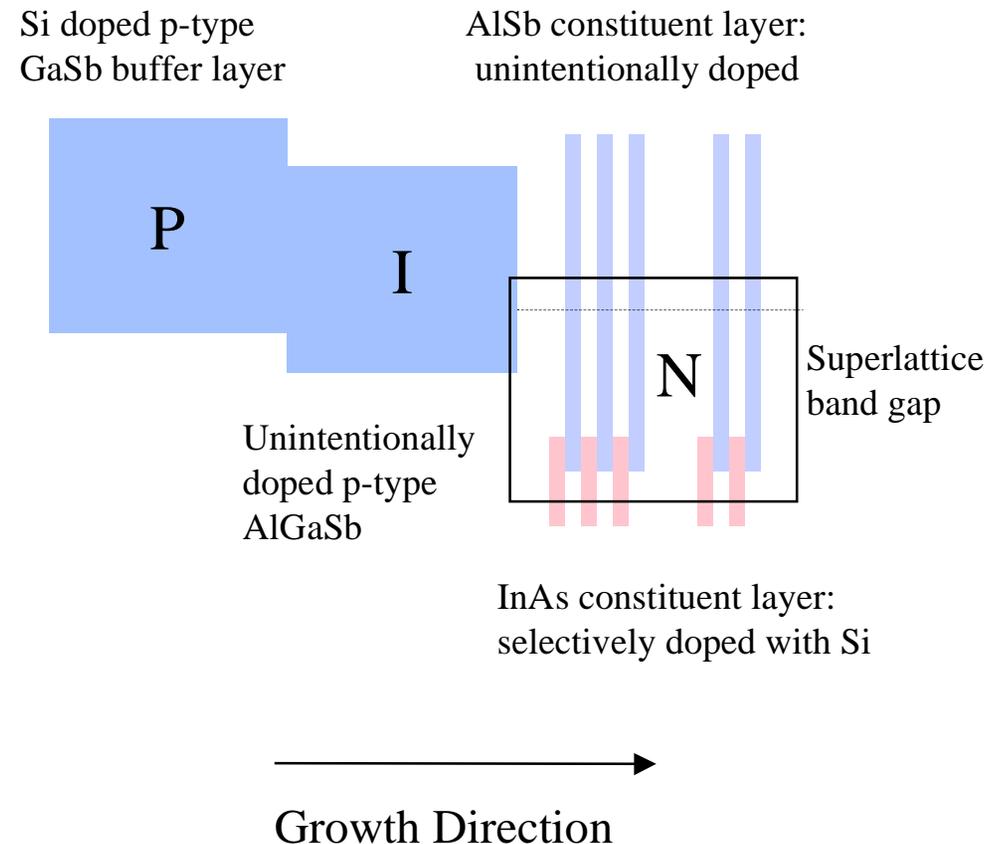
- Conduction band offset: 0.65 eV
- Valance band offset: 0.3 eV

Williams, Capasso, and Tsang, 1982



# APD in the Antimonide System by MBE

- In bonded wafer
- Unintentionally doped p-type ( $10^{17}/\text{cm}^3$ ) GaSb wafer
- Si doped p-type ( $10^{18}/\text{cm}^3$ ) GaSb layer
- Unintentionally doped AlGaSb avalanche multiplication layer
- Selectively doped n-type InAs/AlSb superlattice for top contact
  - Substrate temperature lowered to 420 C, near the GaSb RHEED 1x3 to 1x5 transition point
  - InAs layer doped with Si
  - InSb like interface
  - As flux minimized by using valved cracker





# Integration of Systems

- Overall Would like to Produce Integrated Functional System
- InAs/AlSb/GaSb Could be the Basis for a Number of Integrated Systems



# Integrated Infrared Detector System

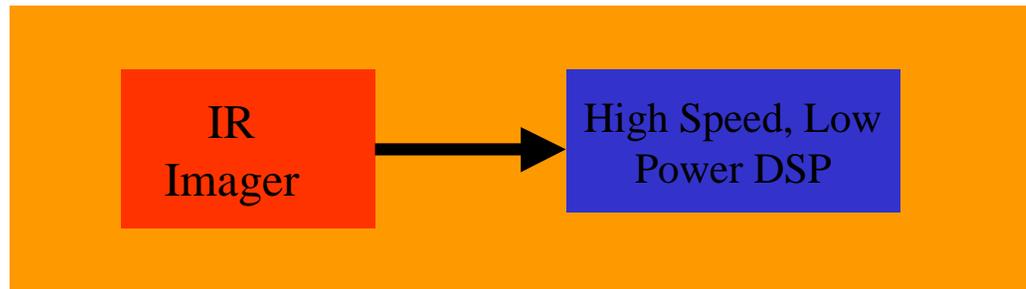
Infrared Superlattice Detector Array

Artificial Retina for Edge Enhancement

- Could Produce Multi-Spectra IR Imager
- Artificial Retina at Density for IR Pixels to Give Edge Enhancement



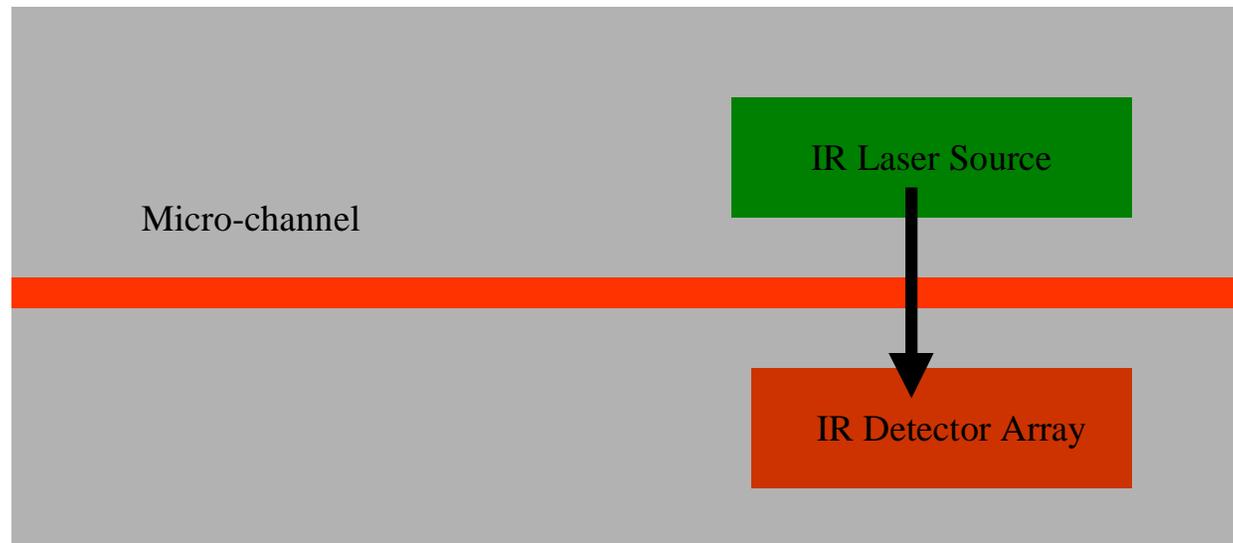
# Integrated Imager and Digital Signal Processor



Use Single Substrate to Fabricate IR Imager  
High Speed, Low Power Digital Signal  
Processor



# Microfluidic Chemical Analysis



InAs/GaSb/AlSb systems ideal for  
microfluidic analysis systems



# Summary

- InAs/GaSb/AlSb is one of the most versatile Heterojunction System
- Wide Range of Devices of Interest to the Military
- Basis for Integrated Function Chip
- Single Stop Shopping for US Military