



High Power GaN Transistors

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## **SCOPE**

- >100W
- >1GHz
- Pulsed







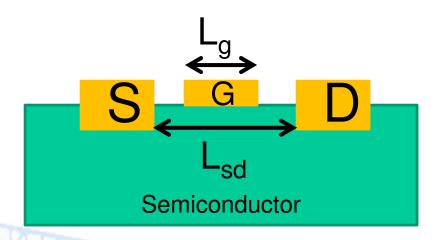
#### **AGENDA**

- Technical Background
- Integra Die Manufacturing Process
- State-of-the-art GaN Products
- Conclusions





#### THE TECHNICAL PROBLEM



As frequency ↑

 $L_{a} \downarrow$  (to reduce capacitance)

L<sub>ds</sub> ↓(to reduce parasitic series resistance)

V<sub>dsBK</sub> ↓ (Critical field remains constant) RF output power /mm of gate width↓

The solution: Use a semiconductor with as high a critical field as possible



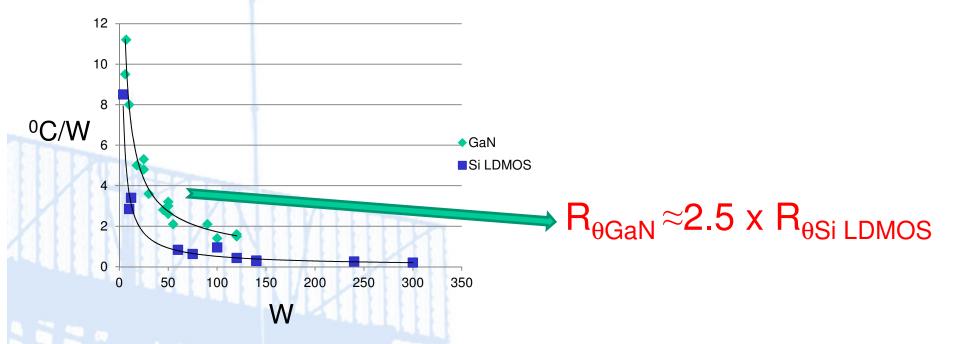
## THE TECHNICAL PROBLEM (Cont.)

	Critical Field	Thermal Conductivity
Si	X	у
GaN	10x	у
SiC	10x	3y

- Cannot utilise factor of 10 power advantage of GaN c.f. Si using only GaN because of thermal limitation
- Even GaN on SiC will allow only a factor of 2-3 power advantage in CW
- GaN on SiC can offer >3x Si power in pulsed applications
- NB Higher power/mm<sup>2</sup> means lower Capacitance/Watt i.e.
  GaN can operate to higher frequency than Si.



# **CW Thermal resistance of discrete single-ended transistors**



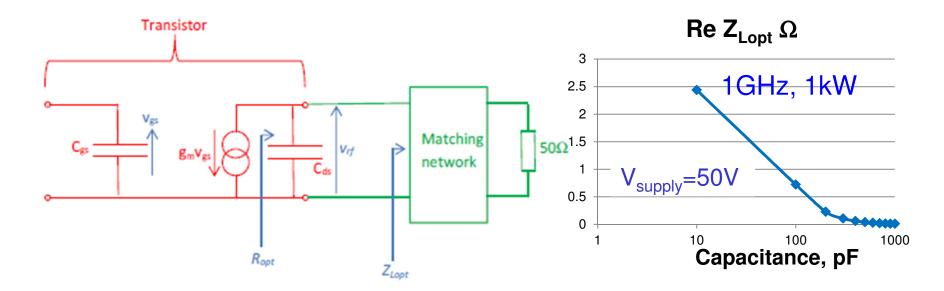
GaN is an ideal technology for pulsed applications!

16 manufacturers worldwide of pulsed GaN transistors!





#### **IMPORTANCE OF LOW CAPACITANCE**

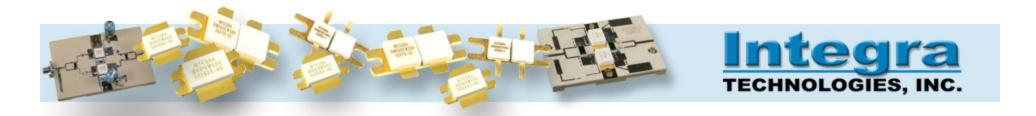


$$Z_{Lopt} = \frac{R_{opt}}{1 - j\omega C_{ds} R_{opt}}$$



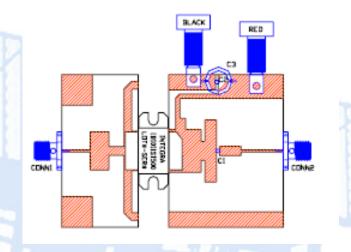
#### Si Bipolar

- Very mature
- Very reliable
- Higher efficiency than LDMOS (class C vs class A/B) – almost as good as GaN
- Simplest & cheapest circuits of any technology
- Frequency extension via common-base mode
- Lowest gain
- Very non-linear
- BeO package

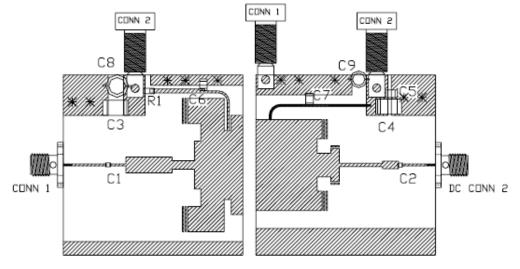


#### Si Bipolar

Simplest & cheapest circuits of any technology



1.5kW bipolar L bandJust 2 chip capacitors1 supply voltage



1kW LDMOS L band 10 capacitors, 1 resistor 2 supply voltages



#### Si Bipolar

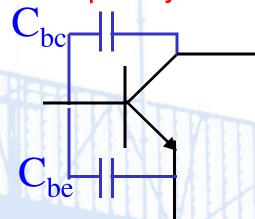
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#### Si Bipolar

Frequency extension via common-base mode



$$f_t \propto \frac{1}{c_{in}} = \frac{1}{c_{be} + c_{bc}}$$

$$f_t \propto \frac{1}{c_{in}} = \frac{1}{c_{be}}$$

FETs have  $C_{ds}$  which is comparable in value to  $C_{gs}$  so no frequency extension by using common gate mode



#### Si Bipolar

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- Frequency extension via common-base mode
- > Lowest gain
- ➤ Very non-linear
- ➢ BeO package



#### Si LDMOS

- Very linear
- BeO-free and cheaper package
- About 2dB more gain than bipolar but less than GaN
- Lowest efficiency
- No increase in power output compared with bipolar



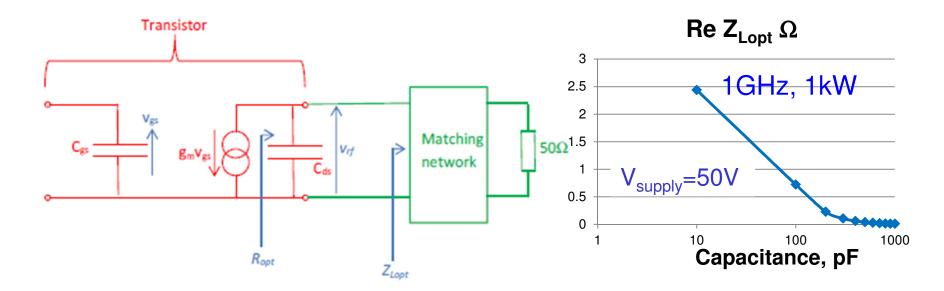
#### GaN

- Lowest capacitance per Watt of any technology
  - Wider bandwidth and higher frequency, less ripple
- Higher optimum load impedance
- Highest power density
  - Thermal issues
- Worse linearity than LDMOS





#### **IMPORTANCE OF LOW CAPACITANCE**



$$Z_{Lopt} = \frac{R_{opt}}{1 - j\omega C_{ds} R_{opt}}$$





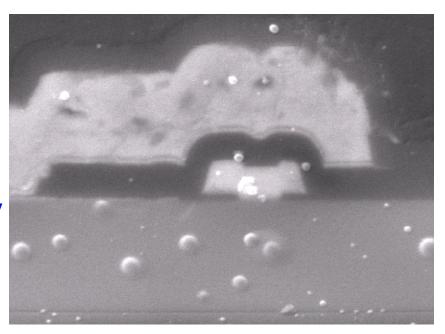
2.7-2.9GHz, 300μs, 10% duty cycle

	Device	Technology	Power (W)	Power- Added Efficiency %	Gain (dB)	Voltage (V)	
	IB2729M170	Si Bipolar	190	45	9.5	36	
	ILD2731M140	LDMOS	180	40.5	10.5	32	
	IGN2729M250	GaN	260	51	9.5	36	
	IGN2729M800	GaN	1000	55	11	50	



## **Integra Die Manufacturing Process**

- Integra designs and manufactures its own GaN die
- Die specifically designed for pulsed operation
- 4" GaN on SiC (6" ready)
- 0.5μm process
- Ti/Al/Ni/Au Ohmic contacts
- Ni/Au Gate contact
- 3 mil die thickness
- Double field plate design
- No via holes
- All gold process for high reliability
- High breakdown voltage for reliable 50V operation

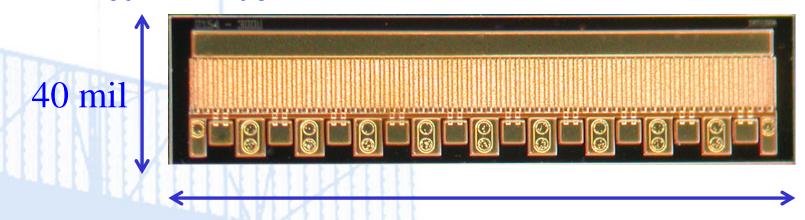






### **Die Details**

- 36mm total gate periphery
- 300µm finger width
- >150W 2.7-2.9GHz



154 mil





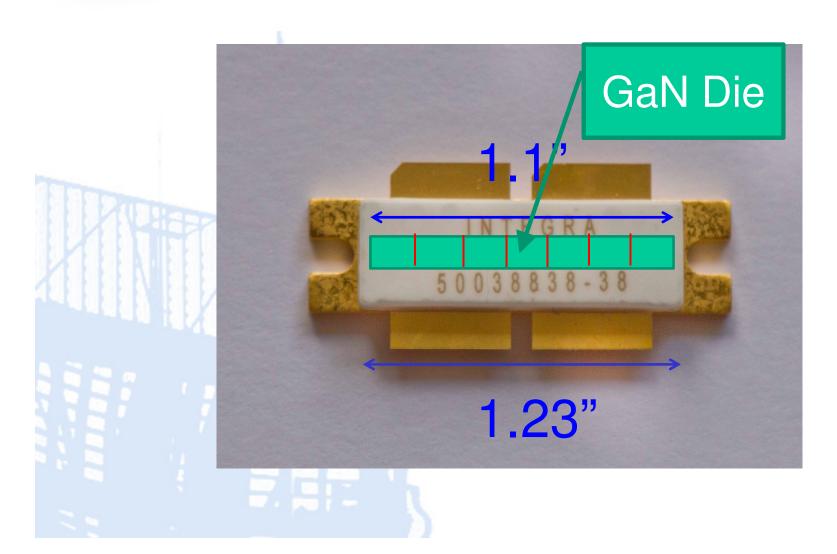
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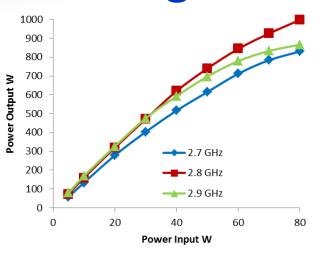
# **Integra 800W S band Package Details**

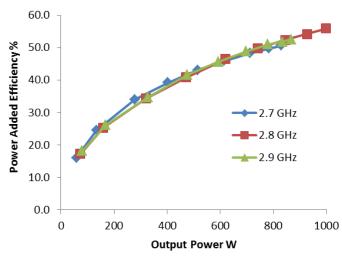


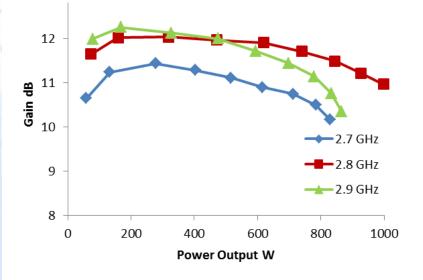




## **Integra 800W S band Results**







Test Conditions:  $300\mu s$ , 10% 50V,  $I_{DQ}=100mA$ 





# Integra 135W 3.1-3.5GHz $50\Omega$ matched transistor



Test Conditions:  $300\mu s$ , 10% 46V,  $I_{DQ}$ = 25mA

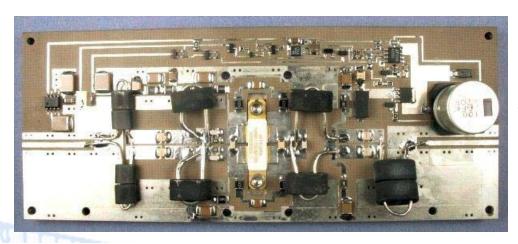
Typically 13dB gain, 50% efficiency, 10dB return loss

Typical application: phased array radar

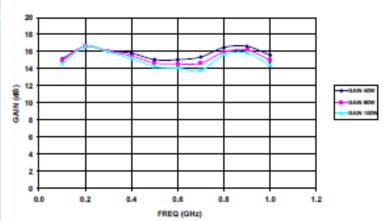


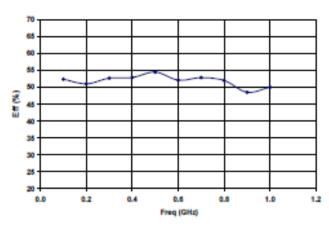


#### 100W CW 100-1000MHz GaN Pallet



Test Conditions:  $V_{ds}=28V$  $I_{DQ}=480mA$ 





Exploits low pF/W advantage of GaN



## **CONCLUSIONS**

This paper has shown examples of state-ofthe-art GaN products

