异质结耗尽层基区侧复合对突变 HBT 重要性分析*

周守利1, 任晓敏2

(1 浙江工业大学信息学院,杭州 310014) (2 北京邮电大学电信工程学院,北京 100876)

摘要:基于热场发射-扩散载流子输运模型,在电流连续性方程中包含异质结(E-B结)耗尽层基区侧复合电流的前提下,推导出了描述突变 HBT 电流特性的新解析方程.在此基础上,探讨了对 E-B结耗尽层基区侧复合电流各不同考虑情况下的 HBT 电流计算结果的差异程度.结果表明:在较高集电极电流密度处,E-B结耗尽层基区侧的复合电流很重要;此外,在电流连续性方程中包含 E-B结耗尽层基区侧的复合电流,这在更高集电极电流密度处也是必要的.

关键词: HBT; 热场发射-扩散; 复合电流; 电流连续性方程

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1 引言

异质结双极晶体管(HBT)由于采用宽带隙的发射区、窄带隙的基区,因而在仍保持较高的发射结注入效率的前提下允许高浓度掺杂的基区,这不仅使得基区的串联电阻减少,而且可使基区做得较薄,从而大大改善了器件的直流和高频特性.

随着 E-B 结偏压的升高, HBT 的异质结耗尽层基区侧的复合电流迅速增大,在一定的偏压下可超过发射区侧相应的复合电流成份[1]. 然而,在 HBT 的发射区、基区和集电区电流计算公式的推导过程中,目前多数文献忽略了 E-B 结耗尽层基区侧的复合电流[2,3];而少数考虑了的,为了避免运算的复杂性,则采用常规近似处理方法:即在电流连续性方程中忽略异质结耗尽层基区侧的复合电流,而仅在最后得出的 HBT 电流方程里唯象地加入相应的复合电流[4,5].

本文基于热场发射-扩散载流子输运机制^[2],在推出 HBT 电流计算新方程的基础上,对完全忽略 E-B 结基区侧复合电流和仅对之作常规近似处理的这两种模型的准确程度做了探讨.

2 器件模型

2.1 E-B 结耗尽层复合电流

在异质结耗尽层内,载流子复合机制为 SRH 复合、辐射复合和 Auger 复合的共同作用.即:

$$J_{SCR} = J_{SCR,1} + J_{SCR,2} \tag{1}$$

$$J_{SCR,1} = J_{SRH,1} + J_{Aug,1} + J_{Rad,1}$$
 (2)

$$J_{SCR,2} = J_{SRH,2} + J_{Aug,2} + J_{Rad,2}$$
 (3)

其中 下标 1 表示耗尽层发射区侧部分;下标 2 表示基区侧部分,即 $J_{SCR,1}$ 为异质结耗尽层发射区侧的复合电流; $J_{SCR,2}$ 为耗尽层基区侧的复合电流. 对于 GaAs 基HBT,上述各种复合电流可表示成[1.5]:

$$J_{\text{SRH},1} = \frac{2qn_{\text{i},1}W_{\text{BE}}}{\tau_{\text{n}}\Theta} \sinh\left[\frac{qV_{\text{BE}}}{2kT}\right] a \tan\left(\frac{Z_{\text{n}} - Z_{\text{0n}}}{Z_{\text{0n}}Z_{\text{n}} + 1}\right)$$
(4)

$$J_{\text{SRH.2}} = \frac{2qn_{\text{i,2}}W_{\text{BE}}}{\tau_{\text{p}}\Theta} \sinh\left[\frac{qV_{\text{BE}} - \Delta E_{\text{fn}}}{2kT}\right] a \tan\left(\frac{Z_{\text{op}} - Z_{\text{p}}}{Z_{\text{op}}Z_{\text{p}} + 1}\right)$$
(5)

$$J_{\text{Aug},1} = \frac{2qn_{\text{i},1}^{3} W_{\text{BE}}}{\Theta Z_{\text{n}} Z_{\text{on}} \tau_{\text{n}}} \exp\left[\frac{qV_{\text{BE}}}{kT}\right] \sinh\left[\frac{qV_{\text{BE}}}{2kT}\right] \times (Z_{\text{n}} - Z_{\text{0n}}) (A_{\text{n},\text{n}} \tau_{\text{n0},\text{n}} Z_{\text{n}} Z_{\text{0n}} + A_{\text{p},\text{n}} \tau_{\text{p0},\text{n}})$$
(6)

$$J_{\text{Aug},2} = \frac{2qn_{\text{i},2}^{3} W_{\text{BE}}}{\mathscr{C}Z_{\text{p}}Z_{\text{op}}\tau_{\text{p}}} \exp\left[\frac{qV_{\text{BE}} - \Delta E_{\text{fn}}}{kT}\right] \sinh\left[\frac{qV_{\text{BE}} - \Delta E_{\text{fn}}}{2kT}\right] \times (Z_{\text{op}} - Z_{\text{p}}) (A_{\text{n},\text{p}}\tau_{\text{n}^{0},\text{p}}Z_{\text{p}}Z_{\text{op}} + A_{\text{p},\text{p}}\tau_{\text{p}^{0},\text{p}})$$
(7)

$$J_{\text{Rad},1} = q n_{i,1}^2 B_n W_{\text{BE}} N_{\text{rat}} \left[\exp\left(\frac{q V_{\text{BE}}}{kT}\right) - 1 \right]$$
 (8)

$$J_{\text{Rad},2} = q n_{i,2}^2 B_p W_{\text{BE}} (1 - N_{\text{rat}}) \left[\exp\left(\frac{q V_{\text{BE}} - \Delta E_{\text{fn}}}{kT}\right) - 1 \right]$$
(9)

各参量的含义同文献[1], W_{BE} 为 E-B 结耗尽层厚度; ΔE_{fn} 为准费密能级分裂量, 可以表示为 $^{[6]}$:

$$\Delta E_{\text{fn}} = E_{\text{f,n1}} - E_{\text{f,n2}} = qV_{\text{BE}} - kT \ln \left[\frac{\Delta n_2(x_2) + n_{20}}{n_{20}} \right] \doteq qV_{\text{BE}} - kT \ln \left[\frac{n_2(x_2) - n_{20}}{n_{20}} \right]$$
(10)

2.2 载流子浓度差 $\Delta n_2(x_2)$, $\Delta n_2(x_3)$ 的计算

根据电流连续性方程,任一截面处的总电流应该相等,因此有:

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[†]通信作者.Email:zhoushl@zjut.edu.cn

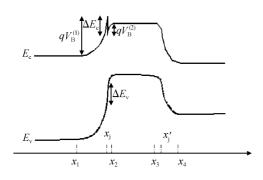


图 1 突变 HBT 典型能带图

Fig. 1 Energy band diagram of an abrupt HBT

$$J_{\rm n}(x_{\rm i}) = J_{\rm n}(x_{\rm 2}) + J_{\rm SCR,2}$$
 (11)

其中 $J_n(x_j)$ 是在突变异质结界面处的电流,根据热场发射-扩散模型,可表示为[2,7]:

$$J_{n}(x_{j}) = q\gamma_{n} v_{n} \left[n(x_{j}^{-}) - n(x_{j}^{+}) \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta E_{c}}{kT}\right) \right]$$
(12)

式中 $\gamma_n = 1 + \delta_n$, δ_n 为隧穿因子 [2]; ν_n 为垂直于异质结界面方向的电子平均热运动速度(数值为 $\sqrt{\frac{kT}{2\pi m_n^*}}$); n (x_j^-) 和 $n(x_j^+)$ 是紧邻界面 (x_j) 两侧的电子浓度,分别为 [2]:

$$n(x_{j}^{-}) = N_{D1} \exp \left[-\frac{qV_{B}^{(1)}}{kT} \right]$$
 (13)

$$n(x_j^+) = n_2(x_2) \exp \left[\frac{qV_B^{(2)}}{kT}\right]$$
 (14)

 $V_{\rm B}^{(1)}$ 和 $V_{\rm B}^{(2)}$ 如图 1 的能带图中所示,即分别指异质结势垒在发射区和基区侧的分布.图 1 的坐标表示说明如下: x_1 和 x_2 分别为 E-B 异质结耗尽层发射区侧、基区侧的边界坐标; x_3 和 x_4 分别为 B-C 同质结耗尽层基区

侧、集电区侧的边界坐标; x_j 和 x_j 分别为 E-B 异质结和 B-C 同质结界面坐标.

 $J_n(x_2)$ 是在 x_2 界面处的电流,也是基区体区域的 边界电流,由漂移-扩散方程可得:

$$J_{n}(x_{2}) = \frac{qD_{n2}}{L_{n2}} \times \frac{\left[n_{2}(x_{2}) - n_{20}\right] \cosh\left(\frac{W_{B}}{L_{n2}}\right) - \left[n_{2}(x_{3}) - n_{20}\right]}{\sinh\left(\frac{W_{B}}{L_{n2}}\right)}$$
(15)

在电流连续性方程(11)式中,为避免推导的繁琐复杂,近似认为 $J_{SCR.2} = J_{SRH.2}$,后面的计算结果表明这种近似是适当的.因此:

$$J_{\text{SCR},2} \doteq J_{\text{SRH},2} = \frac{2qn_{\text{i},2} W_{\text{BE}}}{\tau_{\text{p}}\Theta} \sinh \left[\frac{qV_{\text{BE}} - \Delta E_{\text{fn}}}{2kT}\right] a \tan \left(\frac{Z_{\text{0p}} - Z_{\text{p}}}{Z_{\text{0p}}Z_{\text{p}} + 1}\right)$$
(16)

将准费密能级分裂表达式(10)代入上式,即可求得:

$$J_{SCR,2} \doteq J_{SRH,2} \doteq \frac{qn_{i,2} W_{BE}}{\tau_{p}\Theta} a \tan\left(\frac{Z_{0p} - Z_{p}}{Z_{0p} Z_{p} + 1}\right) \times \sqrt{\frac{n_{2}(x_{2}) - n_{20}}{n_{20}}}$$
(17)

今

$$k_1 = \frac{n_{i,2} W_{BE}}{\tau_p \Theta} a \tan \left(\frac{Z_{0p} - Z_p}{Z_{0p} Z_p + 1} \right)$$
 (18)

则 $J_{SCR,2}$ 可表示为:

$$J_{SCR,2} \doteq q k_{1} \sqrt{\frac{n_{2}(x_{2}) - n_{20}}{n_{20}}}$$
 (19)

将(12),(15),(19)式代入(11)式,简化后可求得:

$$\Delta n_2(x_2) = n_2(x_2) - n_{20} = \left[\frac{-k_2 + \sqrt{k_2^2 + 4k_3 R_n}}{2R_n} \right]^2$$
(20)

其中:

$$\begin{cases} k_{2} = \frac{k_{1}}{v_{n}\gamma_{n}\sqrt{n_{20}}} \exp\left[-\frac{qV_{B}^{(2)} - \Delta E_{c}}{kT}\right] \\ k_{3} = N_{D1} \exp\left[-\frac{qV_{B}^{(1)} + qV_{B}^{(2)} - \Delta E_{c}}{kT}\right] + \left[n_{2}(x_{3}) - n_{20}\right] \exp\left[-\frac{qV_{B}^{(2)} - \Delta E_{c}}{kT}\right] - n_{20} \\ R_{n} = 1 + \cosh\left(\frac{W_{B}}{L_{n2}}\right) \exp\left[-\frac{qV_{B}^{(2)} - \Delta E_{c}}{kT}\right] \\ \eta_{n} = \frac{J_{nE}}{qv_{n}} \times \frac{1}{\gamma_{n}n_{20}} \\ J_{nE} = \frac{qD_{n2}n_{20}}{L_{n2} \sinh\left(\frac{W_{B}}{L_{n2}}\right)} \end{cases}$$

$$(21)$$

对于 $n_2(x_3)$,利用二极管定律有^[2]:

$$n_2(x_3) = n_{20} \exp\left(-\frac{qV_{\text{CB}}}{kT}\right) \tag{22}$$

因而:

$$\Delta n_2(x_3) = n_2(x_3) - n_{20} = n_{20} \left[\exp\left(-\frac{qV_{CB}}{kT}\right) - 1 \right]$$
(23)

2.3 突变 HBT 发射区、基区和集电区电流计算公式

不计 BC 结耗尽层载流子的产生和复合,则发射极电流 J_E 可表示为:

$$J_{\rm E} = J_{\rm n}(x_1) + J_{\rm p}(x_1) = [J_{\rm n}(x_2) + J_{\rm SCR}] + J_{\rm p}(x_1)$$
(24)

集电极电流 J_c 可表示为:

 $J_{\rm C} = J_{\rm n}(x_3) + J_{\rm p}(x_3) = J_{\rm n}(x_3) + J_{\rm p}(x_4)$ (25) 基极电流 $J_{\rm B}$ 即为:

$$J_{\rm B} = J_{\rm E} - J_{\rm C} \tag{26}$$

式中 $J_n(x_2)$ 由(15)式给出; $J_p(x_1)$ 是空穴由基区注入 到发射区所形成的电流成分,可表示为[2]:

$$J_{p}(x_{1}) = \frac{J_{pE}}{R_{p}} \left[\exp\left(\frac{qV_{BE}}{kT}\right) - 1 \right] \cosh\left(\frac{W_{E}}{L_{p1}}\right)$$
 (27)

其中:

$$\begin{cases} J_{pE} = \frac{qD_{p1} p_{10}}{L_{p1} \sinh\left(\frac{W_{E}}{L_{p1}}\right)} \\ R_{p} = 1 + \eta_{p} \cosh\left(\frac{W_{E}}{L_{p1}}\right) \exp\left[-\frac{qV_{B}^{(1)} + \Delta E_{v}}{kT}\right] (28) \\ \eta_{p} = \frac{D_{p1}}{v_{p} L_{p1} \sinh\left(\frac{W_{E}}{L_{p1}}\right)} \end{cases}$$

 $J_n(x_3)$ 为集电极的电子电流成份,利用扩散方程和 边界条件可得:

$$J_{n}(x_{3}) = qD_{n2}\frac{d\Delta n_{2}}{dx}\bigg|_{x=x_{3}} = \frac{qD_{n2}}{L_{n2}} \times \frac{\left[n_{2}(x_{2}) - n_{20}\right] - \left[n_{2}(x_{3}) - n_{20}\right] \cosh\left(\frac{W_{B}}{L_{n2}}\right)}{\sinh\left(\frac{W_{B}}{L_{n2}}\right)}$$
(29)

 $J_{p}(x_{4})$ 为集电极的空穴电流成分,由于 BC 结为同质结,故有[2]:

$$J_{p}(x_{4}) = J_{pC} \left[1 - \exp\left(-\frac{qV_{CB}}{kT}\right) \right] \cosh\left(\frac{W_{C}}{L_{p3}}\right) (30)$$

其中:

$$J_{\rm pC} = \frac{qD_{\rm p3} \, p_{\rm 30}}{L_{\rm p3} \sinh\left(\frac{W_{\rm C}}{L_{\rm ca}}\right)} \tag{31}$$

综上所述,在忽略 BC 结耗尽层载流子的产生和复合后,可以得到 HBT 的集电极电流 $J_{\rm C}$ 、发射极电流 $J_{\rm E}$ 和基极电流 $J_{\rm B}$ 分别为 $^{[8]}$:

$$J_{C} = J_{n}(x_{3}) + J_{p}(x_{3}) = J_{n}(x_{3}) + J_{p}(x_{4}) = \frac{qD_{n2}}{L_{n2}} \times \frac{\left[n_{2}(x_{2}) - n_{20}\right] - \left[n_{2}(x_{3}) - n_{20}\right] \cosh\left(\frac{W_{B}}{L_{n2}}\right)}{\sinh\left(\frac{W_{B}}{L_{n2}}\right)} + \frac{J_{pC}\left[1 - \exp\left(-\frac{qV_{CB}}{kT}\right)\right] \cosh\left(\frac{W_{C}}{L_{p3}}\right)}{\left[1 - \exp\left(-\frac{qV_{CB}}{kT}\right)\right] \cosh\left(\frac{W_{C}}{L_{p3}}\right)}$$
(32)
$$J_{E} = J_{p}(x_{1}) + J_{n}(x_{1}) = J_{p}(x_{1}) + \left[J_{n}(x_{2}) + J_{SCR}\right] = \frac{J_{pE}}{R_{p}}\left[\exp\left(\frac{qV_{BE}}{kT}\right) - 1\right] \cosh\left(\frac{W_{E}}{L_{p1}}\right) + \frac{qD_{n2}}{L_{n2}} \times \frac{\left[n_{2}(x_{2}) - n_{20}\right] \cosh\left(\frac{W_{B}}{L_{n2}}\right) - \left[n_{2}(x_{3}) - n_{20}\right]}{\sinh\left(\frac{W_{B}}{L_{n2}}\right)} + \frac{J_{SCR,1} + J_{SCR,2}}{33}$$

$$J_{B} = J_{E} - J_{C}$$
(33)

由上面可以看出,如果在电流连续性方程(11)式中忽略 $J_{SCR,2}$,则 HBT 的电流计算公式推导可大为简化,对于常规近似处理方法,则仅是在最后的 J_E 表达式中

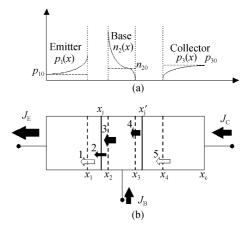


图 2 (a) Npn HBT 少数载流子浓度分布示意图; (b) 电流说明示意图 其中 1,2,3,4,5 处的电流分别指 $J_p(x_1)$, J_{SCR} , $J_n(x_2)$, $J_n(x_3)$, $J_p(x_4)$.

Fig. 2 (a) Sketchy view of minority carrier concentration for npn HBT; (b) Current flow of npn HBT Currents marked 1, 2,3,4,5 refer to $J_p(x_1)$, J_{SCR} , $J_n(x_2)$, $J_n(x_3)$, $J_p(x_4)$.

唯象地加入 $J_{SCR,2}$.

图 2 给出了上述推导过程所用到的少数载流子浓度分布和电流说明示意图.

3 结果与讨论

用上述模型分析了一个与 Schneider 实验测量有相同结构的突变 AlGaAs/GaAs HBT^[9],具体的器件结构见文献[9],其中:发射区 Al_{0.3} Ga_{0.7} As 厚 200nm,掺杂 2×10^{17} cm⁻³;基区 GaAs 厚度 100nm,掺杂 5×10^{19} cm⁻³;集电区 GaAs 厚度 1000nm,掺杂 2×10^{16} cm⁻³.

图 3 为 E-B 结耗尽层各复合电流的模拟结果,可以看出,耗尽层发射区侧和基区侧的复合电流占主要部分的都是 SRH 复合,在超过一定的偏压下,基区侧的复合电流迅速增大并超过发射区侧相应的复合电流.

图 4 是在电流连续性方程中包含 E-B 结耗尽层基区侧复合电流(本文模型),仅是在最后的 J_E 表达式中唯象地加入 $J_{SCR,2}$ (常规近似处理方法,即在电流连续性

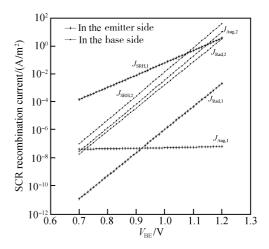


图 3 E-B 结耗尽层发射区、基区侧 3 种复合电流与偏压关系 Fig. 3 Bias dependence of the emitter and the base side recombination current components of the emitter-base SCR

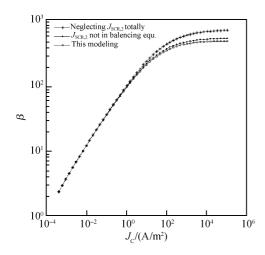


图 4 AlGaAs/GaAs HBT 的直流增益 (基于 Gummel 图)本文模型与常规近似处理结果之比较

Fig. 4 Comparison of the current gain β using the exact and the two usual approximate modeling for the AlGaAs/GaAs HBT (Based on Gummel plot)

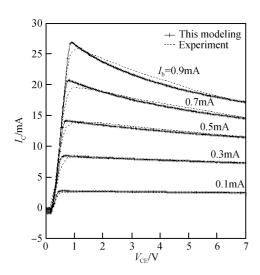


图 5 包含自热效应下突变 AlGaAs/GaAs HBT 的共射直流输出特性 Fig. 5 Common-emitter *I-V* characteristics of the AlGaAs/ GaAs HBT including self-heating effect

方程中忽略 $J_{SCR,2}$) 和完全忽略 $J_{SCR,2}$ 3 种情况下的直流增益(基于 Gummel 图)模拟结果之间的比较. 从该图中可以看出:与本文模型相比,在较高集电极电流 J_C 处,完全忽略 $J_{SCR,2}$ 情况下的增益计算结果相对偏差较大,仅在最后的 J_E 表达式中唯象地加入 $J_{SCR,2}$ 的近似处理

方法情况下的增益计算结果也有一定的相对偏差;并且这两种情况下的相对偏差随 $J_{\rm C}$ 的增加都有继续增大的趋势,这是由于 $J_{\rm C}$ 的增高意味着发射区载流子的更多注入而导致更大的复合电流,从而 $J_{\rm SCR,2}$ 体现出来的重要性就越明显.

此外,基于本文模型计算了该器件的共射直流输出特性,但为了与文献[9]相应的实验测量数据进行有效比较,在计算中考虑了自热效应和发射区及集电区准中性体区域的电阻压降所带来的影响^[8].从图 5 可以看出理论计算与实验测量结果之间吻合得较好^[8,9].

因此,在较高电流密度处,为了精确的器件模拟计算,在 HBT 的电流方程推导中,在电流连续性方程中考虑 E-B 结耗尽层基区侧的复合电流是必要的.

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An Analysis of the Importance of Recombination in the Base Side of the Emitter-Base SCR in Abrupt HBTs*

Zhou Shouli^{1,†} and Ren Xiaomin²

(1 College of Information Engineering, Zhejiang University of Technology, Hangzhou 310014, China) (2 School of Telecommunication Engineering, Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications, Beijing 100876, China)

Abstract: In this paper, we investigate the importance of including recombination in the base side of the emitter-base space-charge-region(SCR) in the current continuity equation when computing the current gain in abrupt HBTs. Based on the thermionic field-diffusion model, new analytical expressions for the terminal currents are proposed. These new expressions are more accurate in predicting the performance of HBTs operating at high collector current density because of the inclusion of the recombination currents in the current continuity equation.

Key words: HBTs; thermionic-field-diffusion; recombination currents; current continuity equation

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[†] Corresponding author. Email: zhoushl@zjut.edu.cn