

Section 27

Heterojunction Bipolar Transistor

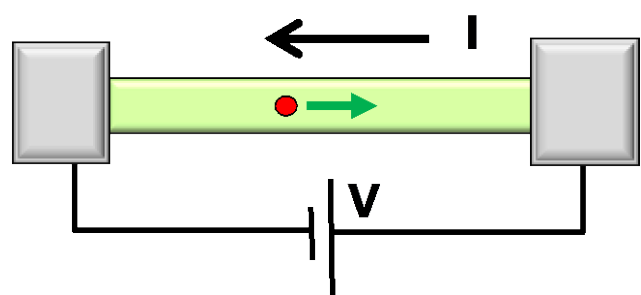
27.6 Graded Base HBTs

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School of Electrical and
Computer Engineering

Section 27 Heterojunction Bipolar Transistor



$$I = G \times V$$

$$= q \times n \times v \times A$$

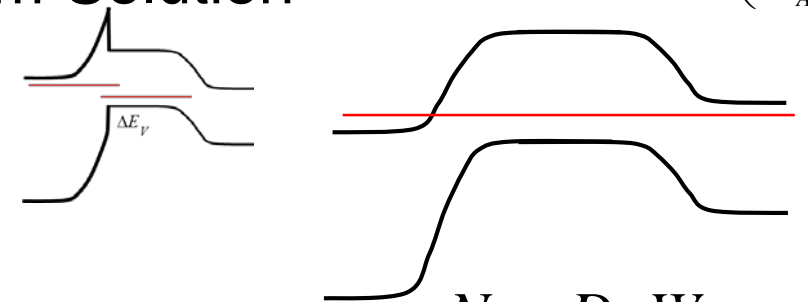
↑ charge density
 ↑ velocity
 area

$$\beta_{poly,ballistic} \rightarrow \frac{n_{i,B}^2}{n_{i,E}^2} \times \frac{N_E}{N_B} \times \frac{v_{th}}{v_s}$$

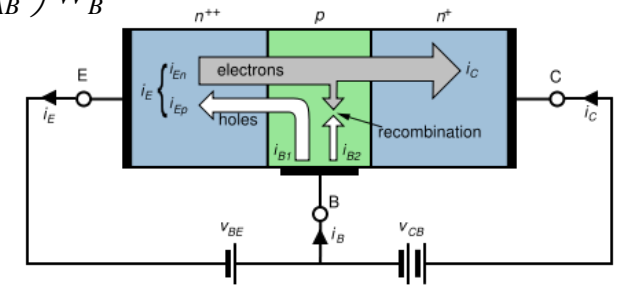
$$\frac{n_{i,B}^2}{n_{i,E}^2} = \frac{N_{C,B} N_{V,B} e^{-E_{g,B}/kT}}{N_{C,E} N_{V,E} e^{-E_{g,E}/kT}} \approx e^{(E_{g,E} - E_{g,B})/kT}$$

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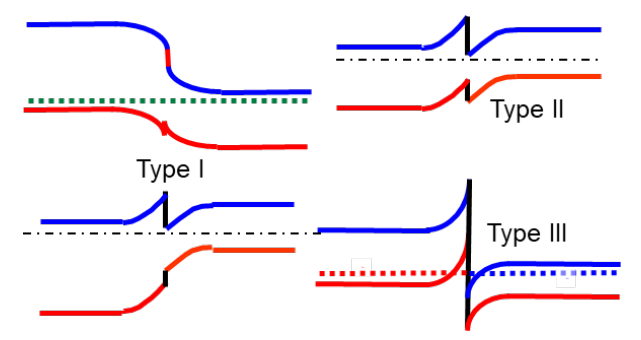
- 27.1 Applications, Concept, Innovation, Nobel Prize
- 27.2 Heterojunction Equilibrium Solution
- 27.3 Types of heterojunctions
- 27.4 Abrupt junction HBTs
- 27.5 Graded junction HBTs
- 27.6 Graded base HBTs ← status
- 27.7 Double heterojunction HBTs
- 27.8 Modern Designs



$$J_n = q \left(\frac{n_{iB}^2}{N_{AB}} \right) \frac{D_n}{W_B} e^{qV_{BE}/kT}$$

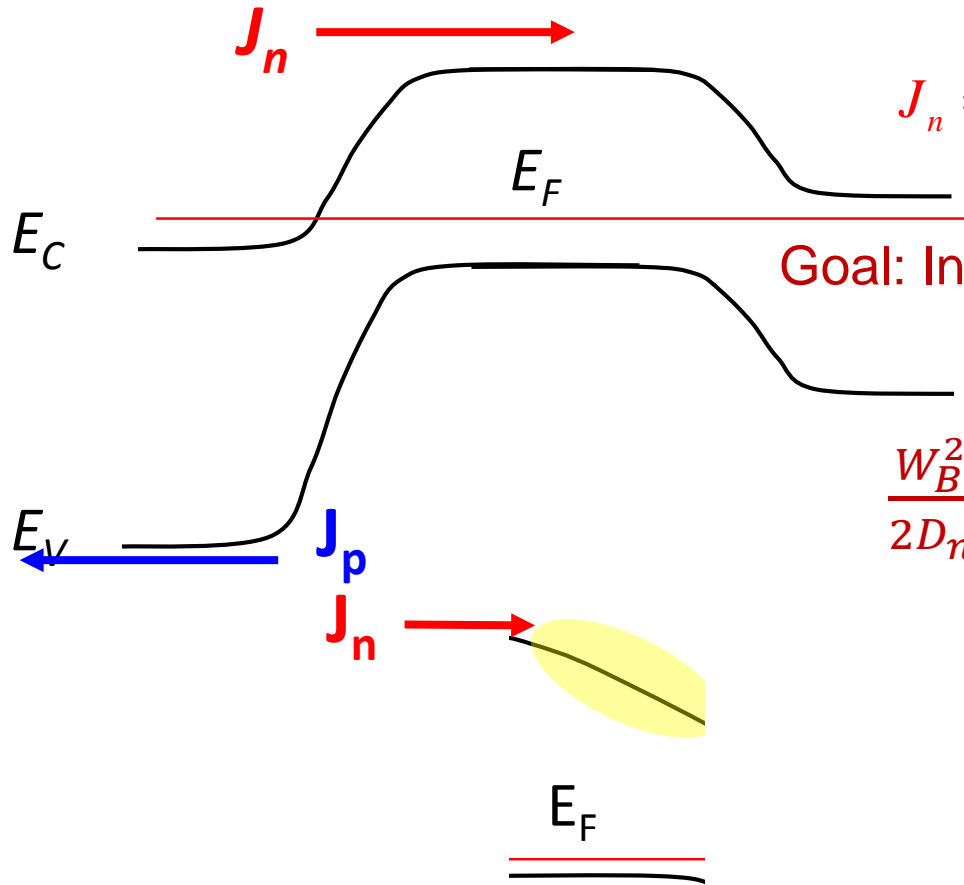


$$\beta_{DC} \approx \frac{N_{DE}}{N_{AB}} \frac{D_n}{D_p} \frac{W_E}{W_B} e^{\Delta E_G / kT}$$



Mark Lundstrom, "Heterostructure Fundamentals," Purdue University, 1995.
 Herbert Kroemer, "Heterostructure bipolar transistors and integrated circuits," Proc. *IEEE*, **70**, pp. 13-25, 1982.

HBT Opportunities



$$J_n = q \left(\frac{n_{iB}^2}{N_{AB}} \right) \frac{D_n}{W_B} e^{qV_{BE}/k_B T}$$

Goal: Increase I_C

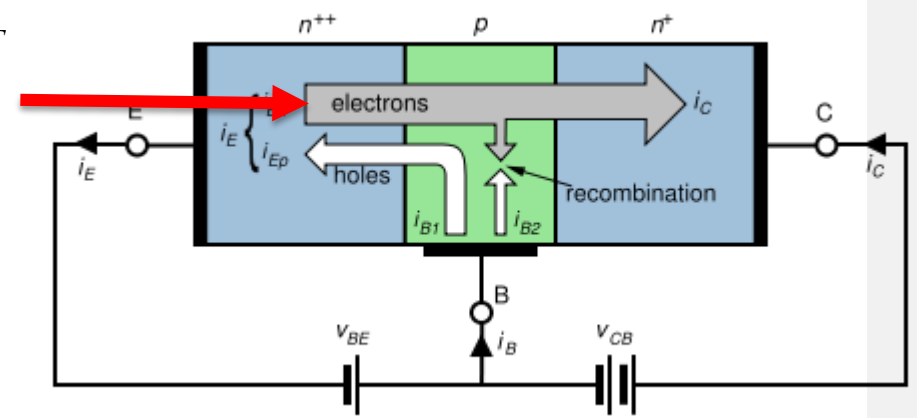
$$\frac{W_B^2}{2D_n} = \tau_{diff} \text{ transit time through base}$$

Can the base transit time be reduced?

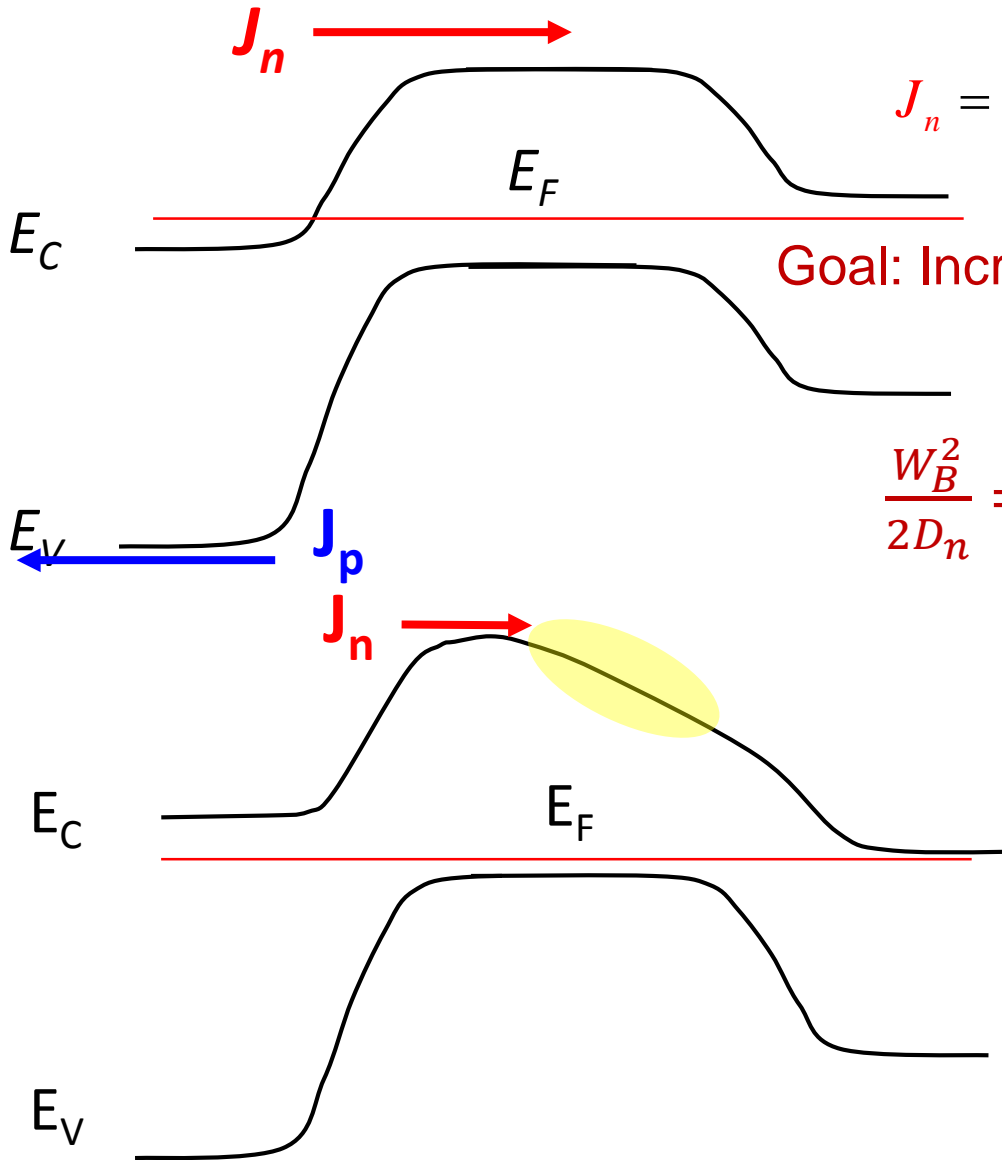
Can the electrons be accelerated?

Can one build in an accelerating field?

Without affecting the base current?



HBT Opportunities



$$J_n = q \left(\frac{n_{iB}^2}{N_{AB}} \right) \frac{D_n}{W_B} e^{qV_{BE}/k_B T}$$

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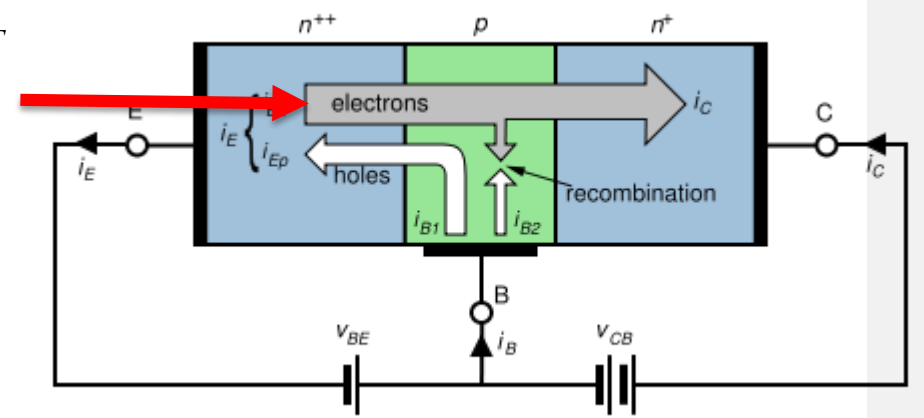
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Graded Bases

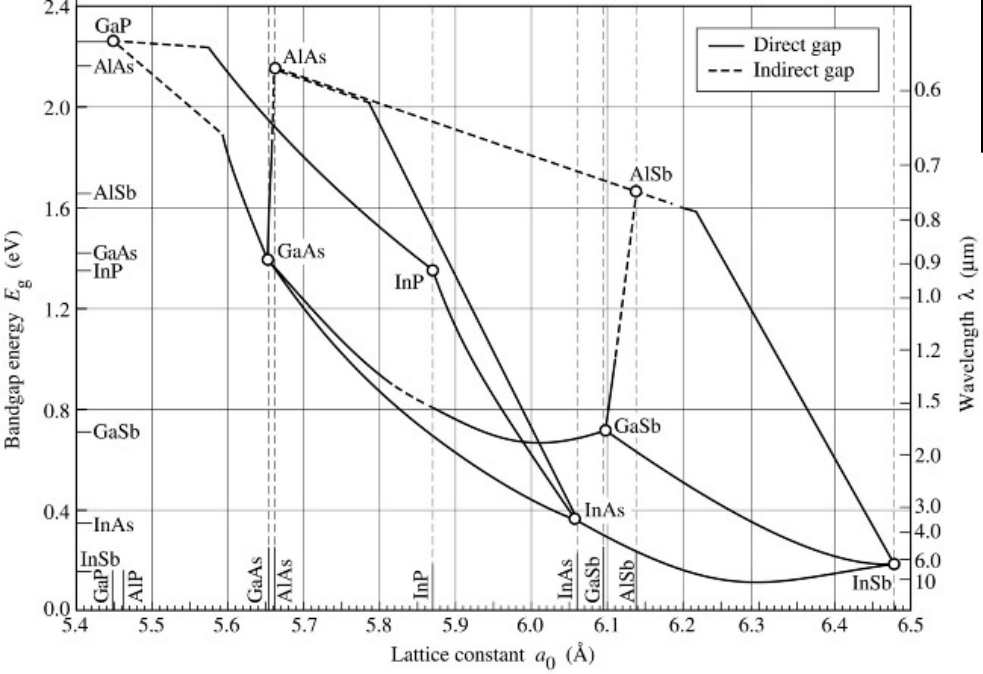
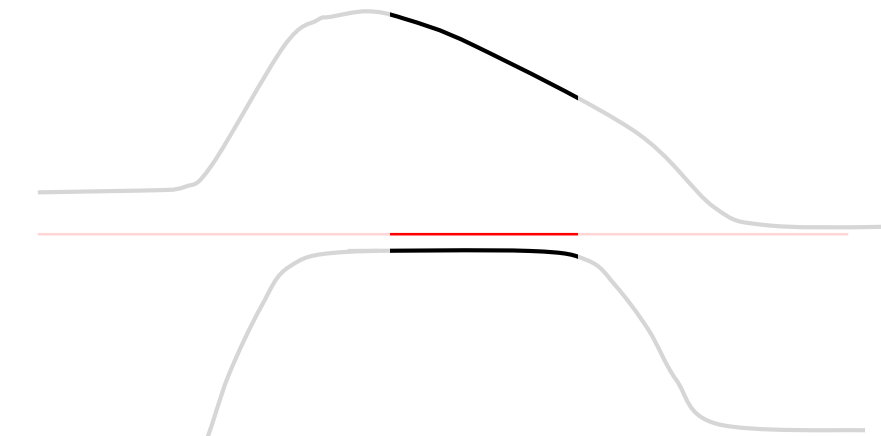


Fig. 7.6. Bandgap energy and lattice constant of various III-V semiconductors at room temperature (adopted from Tien, 1988).



Graded Bases

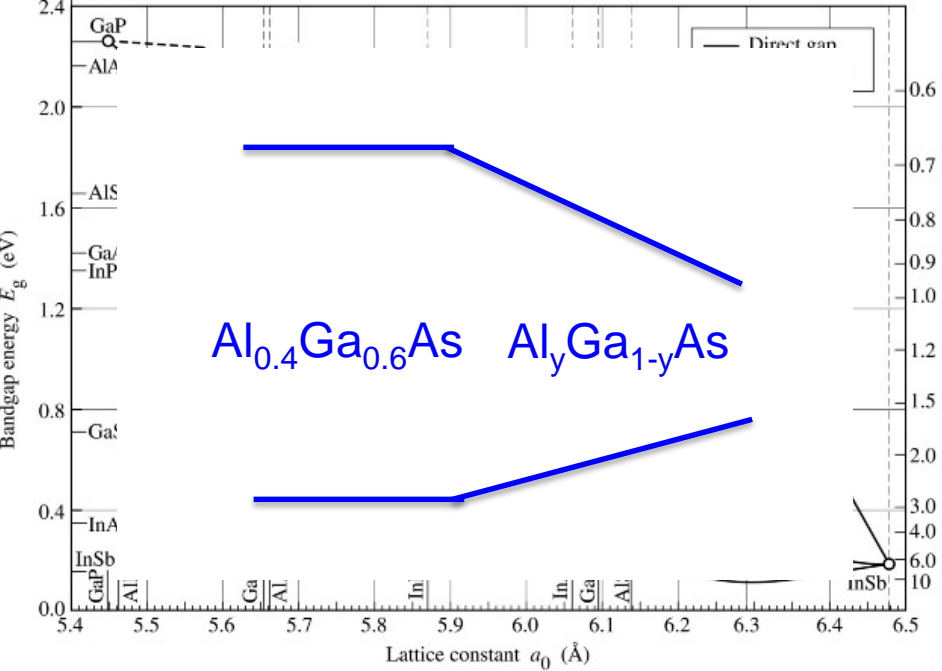
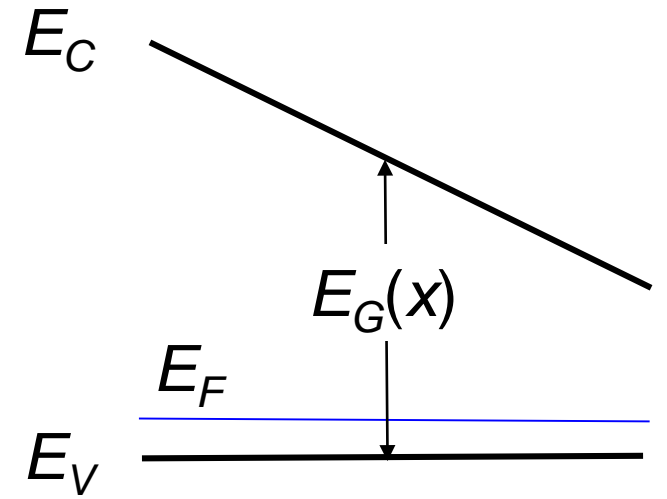
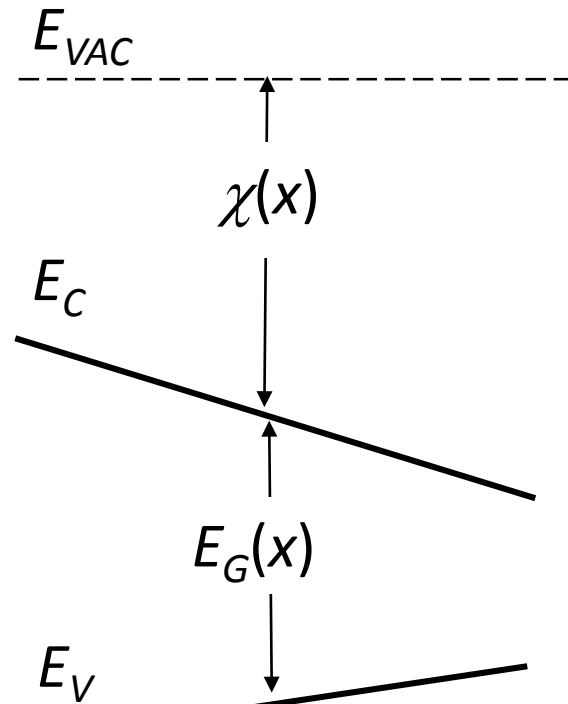


Fig. 7.6. Bandgap energy and lattice constant of various III-V semiconductors at room temperature (adopted from Tien, 1988).



Intrinsic compositionally graded

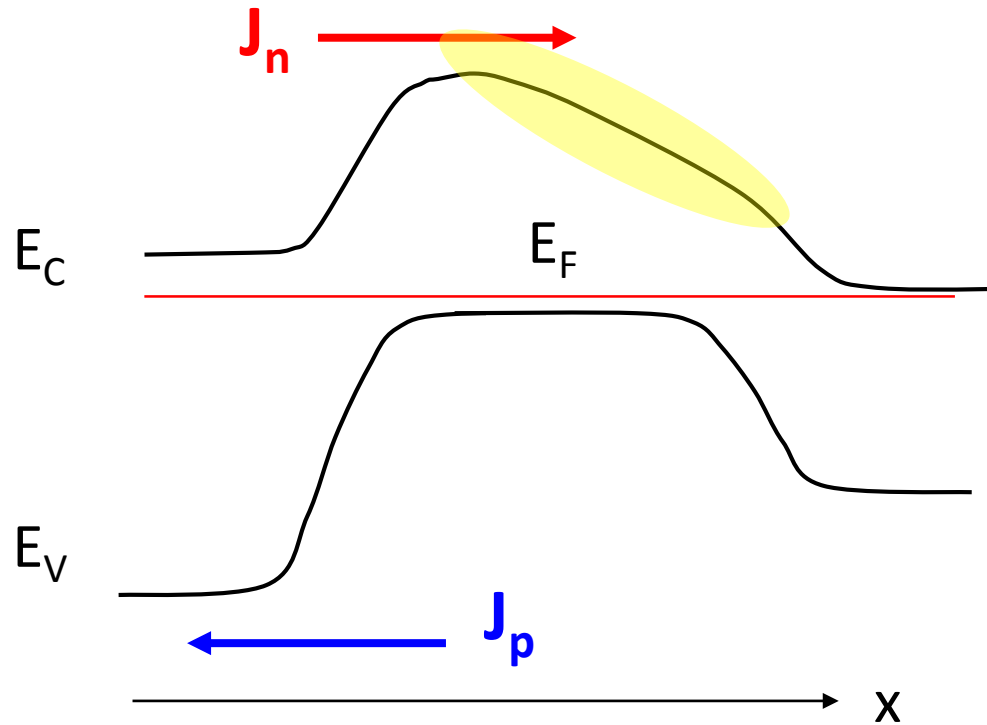
Uniformly p-doped compositionally graded

In real devices this grading is NOT continuous!

Step-like grading => steps in E_C and E_V

Why do they not matter?

Graded Base HBTs



$$\mathcal{E}_{eff} = \frac{\Delta E_G / q}{W_B}$$

$$\tau_b = \frac{W_B}{\mu_n \mathcal{E}_{eff}} \ll \frac{W_B^2}{2D_n}$$

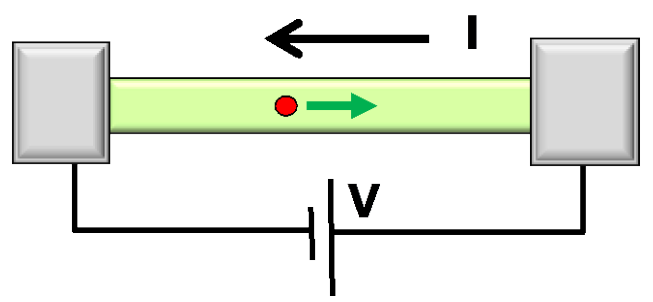
$$J_n = q \left(\frac{\bar{n}_{iB}^2}{N_B} \right) \frac{D_n}{W_B} e^{qV_{BE} / k_B T}$$

$$J_p = q \left(\frac{n_{iE}^2}{N_E} \right) \frac{D_p}{W_E} e^{qV_{BE} / k_B T}$$

$$\beta_{DC} = \frac{N_E}{N_B} \frac{D_n}{D_p} \frac{W_E}{W_B} \frac{\bar{n}_{iB}^2}{n_{iE}^2}$$

Base transit time

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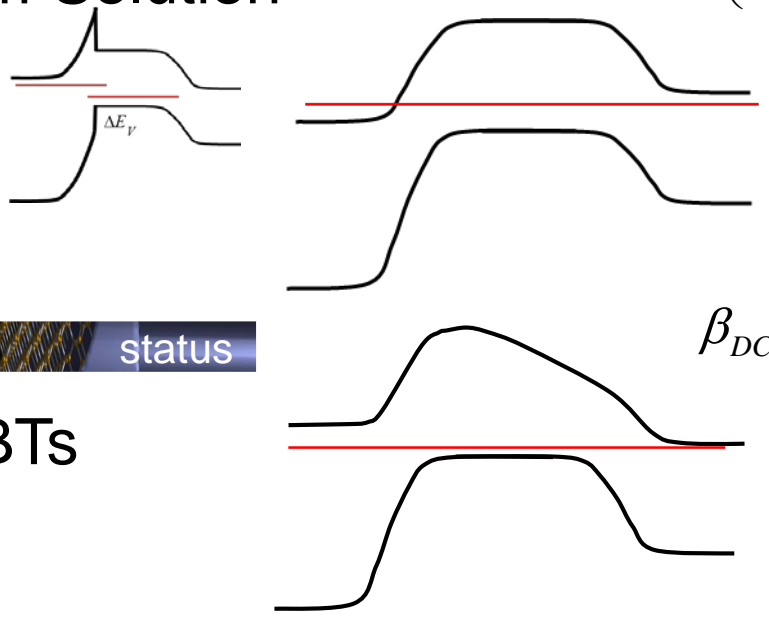
↑ charge density ↑ velocity area

$$\beta_{poly,ballistic} \rightarrow \frac{n_{i,B}^2}{n_{i,E}^2} \times \frac{N_E}{N_B} \times \frac{v_{th}}{v_s}$$

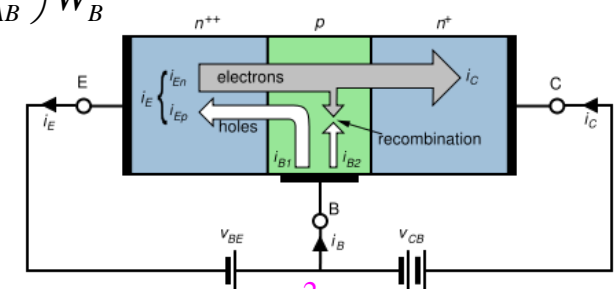
$$\frac{n_{i,B}^2}{n_{i,E}^2} = \frac{N_{C,B} N_{V,B} e^{-E_{g,B}\beta}}{N_{C,E} N_{V,E} e^{-E_{g,E}\beta}} \approx e^{(E_{g,E} - E_{g,B})\beta}$$

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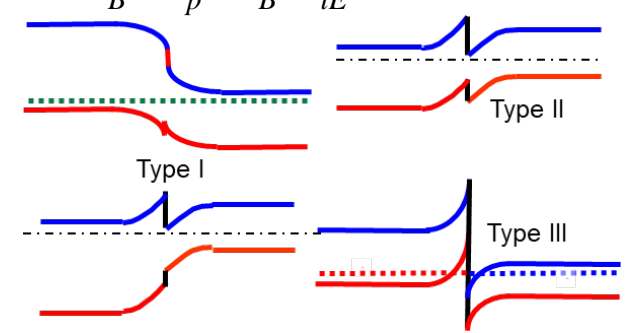
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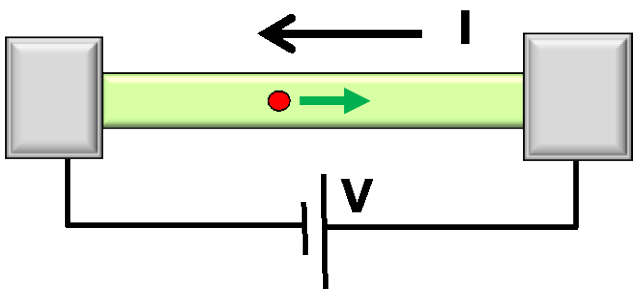


$$\beta_{DC} = \frac{N_E D_n W_E n_{iB}^2}{N_B D_p W_B n_{iE}^2}$$



Mark Lundstrom, "Heterostructure Fundamentals," Purdue University, 1995.
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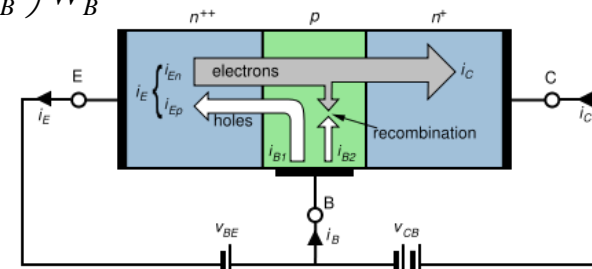
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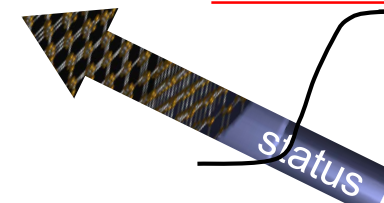
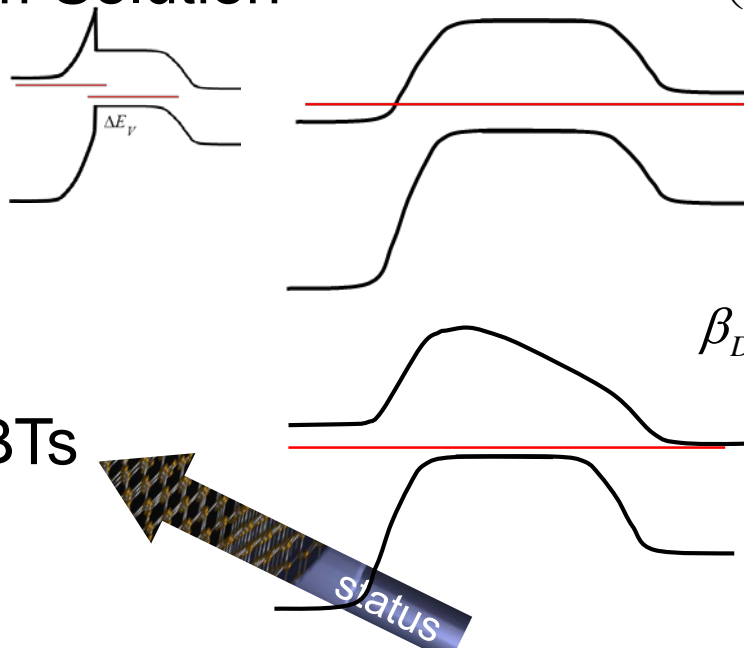
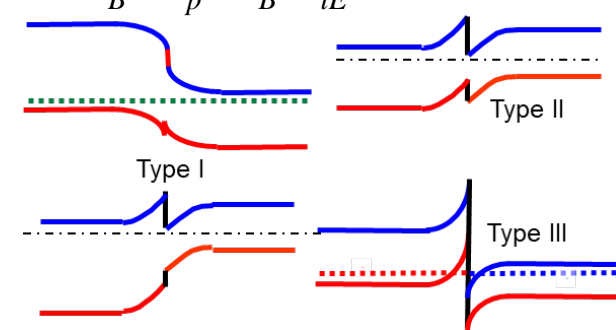
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