



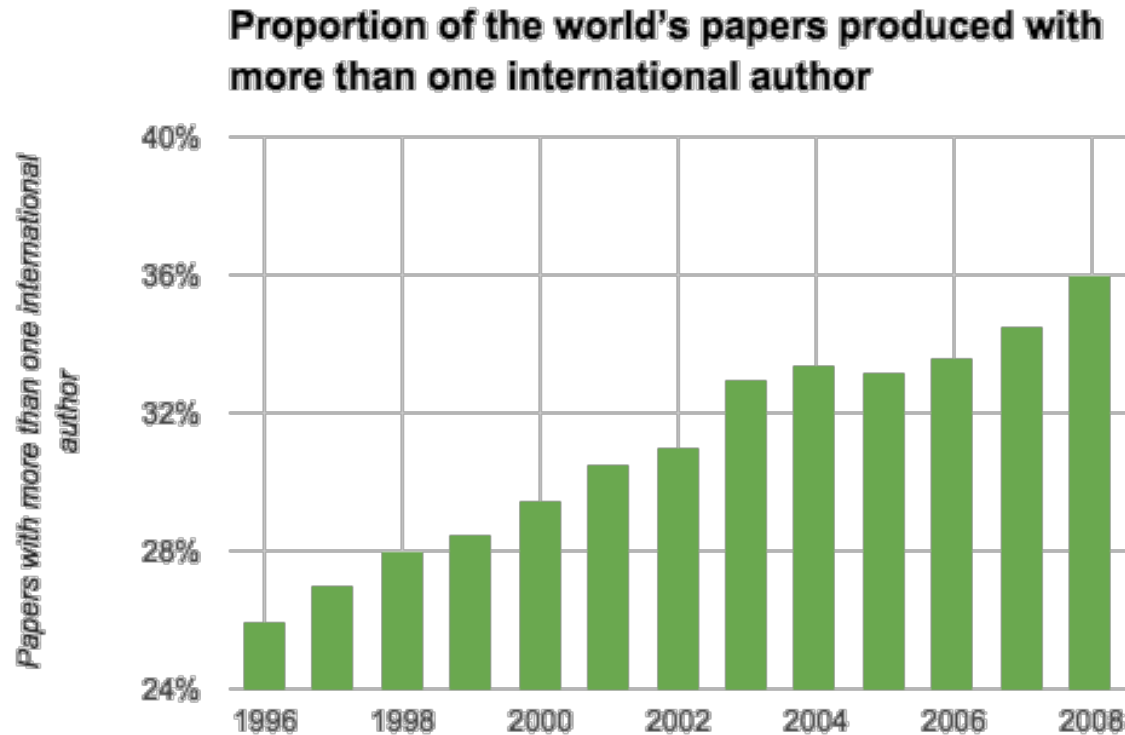
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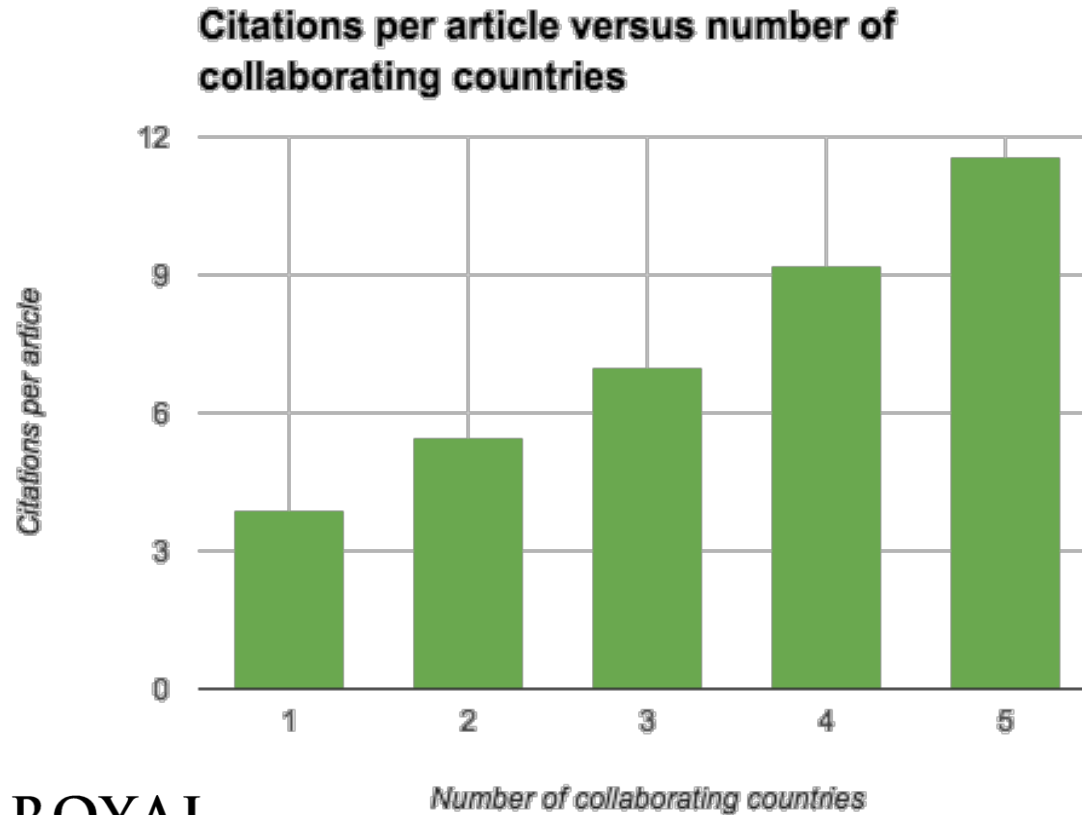
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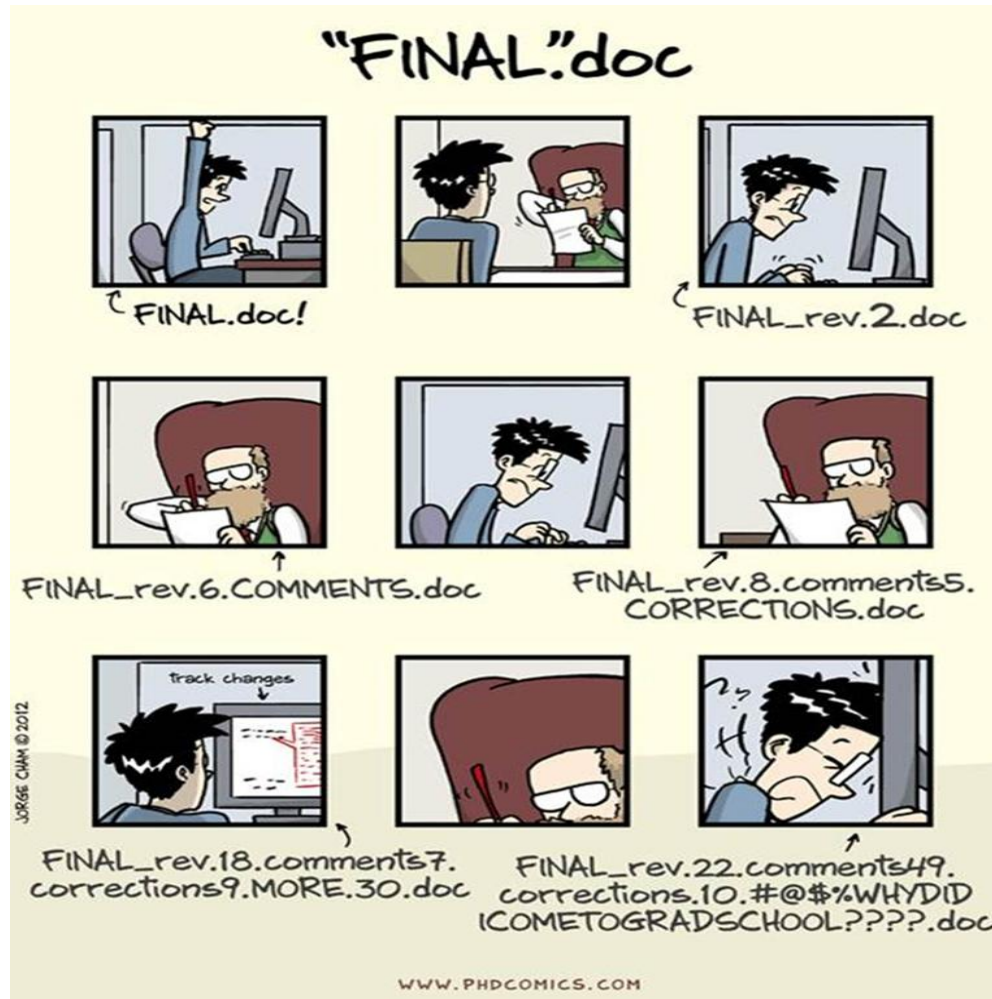
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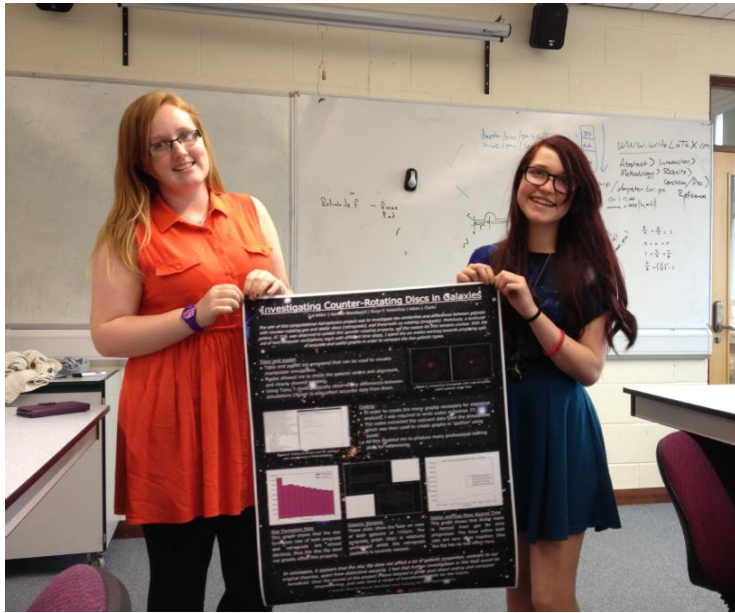


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Modeling of Trap Induced Dispersion of Large Signal Dynamic Characteristics of GaN HEMTs

O. Jardel¹, S. Laurent², T. Reveyrand², R. Quere², P. Nakkala², A. Martin²
S. Piotrowicz¹, M. Campovecchio², S.L. Delage¹
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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.

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Index Terms—Trappings effects, thermal effects, low frequency S-parameters, CAD non-linear model, RF pulsed operation.

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. 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. Memory effects are the main consequence of those trapping effects. In this paper we propose to investigate the dynamics of these trapping effects using here

account the dynamics of the traps. Finally we conclude and draw some perspectives.

II. IMPACT OF TRAPS ON LARGE 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.

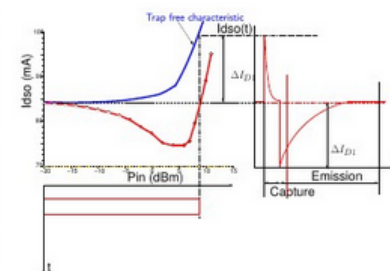


Fig. 1. Representation of the mechanism induced by traps on the average drain current.

Pulsed RF measurements were performed under DC bias on

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41 \begin{abstract}
42 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
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account the dynamics of the traps. Finally we conclude and draw some perspectives.

II. IMPACT OF TRAPS ON LARGE 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.

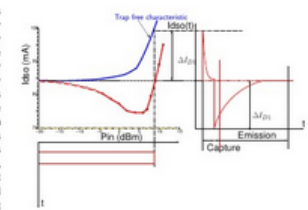


Figure 1. Representation of the mechanism induced by traps on the average drain current.

Pulsed RF measurements were performed under DC bias on AlGaInGaGaN and AlInGaGaN HEMTs of 8x75  m  2 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

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43

44 {Introduction}

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46 Personal Rapid Transit (PRT) is an emerging urban transport mode. It uses small

Personal Rapid Transit (PRT) is an emerging urban transport mode. It uses small, computerized vehicles to carry individuals and small groups between pairs of stations on a dedicated network of guideways. The vehicles operate on-demand and provide direct service to origin station to destination station. Two PRT systems are now operational, one at Heathrow (UK), and one at Heathrow Airport in London (UK). The Heathrow PRT system is a last mile circulator with three stations and twenty-one dedicated vehicles (1), that connects Business Parking with Terminal 5. Many other recently proposed PRT systems are being developed worldwide.





Fig. 1 Heathrow PRT infrastructure including guideway (a), control room (b), vehicle (c) and station (d). PRT vehicles, stations and infrastructure are located near Heathrow Airport Parking and are not yet operational. Each vehicle seats four passengers.



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Minimizing Average Passenger Waiting Times

Abstract

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Personal Rapid Transit (PRT) is an conventional hackney taxi system between stations in a dedicated network operating in 2010 and 2011. In both cases, passengers do not book ahead. Perfect information about future requests and statistical information to position vehicles result, which makes difficult stochastic optimisation problem. Passenger waiting time, one based on perfect information evaluation of these lower bounds, shows that these lower bounds are results also show that low waiting fleet size is large, which suggests that

Personal Rapid Transit (PRT) is an computer-guided vehicles to carry passengers on a dedicated network

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(c)

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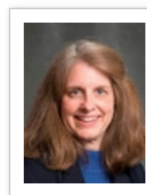
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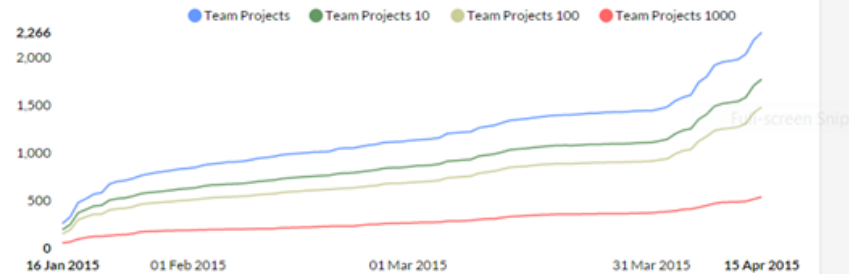


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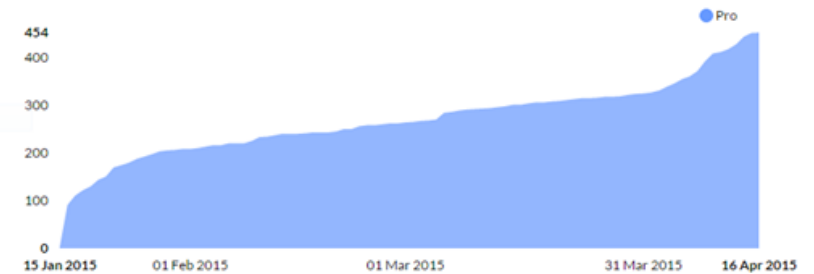
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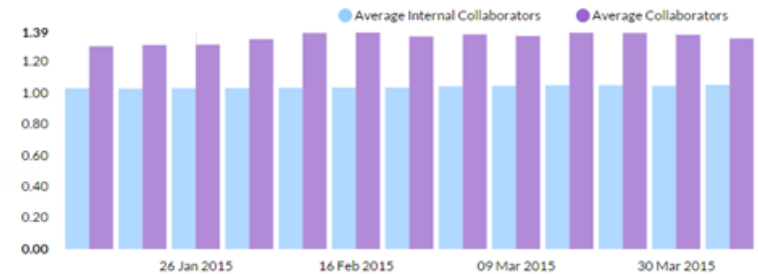
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Thanks!

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