

## Effect of Nitridation on Properties of AlN/ $\beta$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> Composite Structures

National Institute of Information and Communications Technology<sup>1</sup>, Tamura Corporation<sup>2</sup>

<sup>○</sup>Lingaparthi Ravikiran<sup>1</sup>, Yoshiaki Nakata<sup>1</sup>, Akito Kuramata<sup>2</sup>, Shigenobu Yamakoshi<sup>2</sup>,

Masataka Higashiwaki<sup>1</sup>

E-mail: lravikiran@nict.go.jp

We expect that AlN/ $\beta$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> heterostructures would produce high-density two-dimensional electron gas (2DEG) at the interface due to the spontaneous polarization in AlN. In this work, we performed heteroepitaxial growth of AlN thin films on  $\beta$ -Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ( $\bar{2}01$ ) substrates by plasma-assisted molecular beam epitaxy (PAMBE) and studied structural and electrical properties of the AlN/Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> composite structures.

Two different samples having the same AlN(5 nm)/Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ( $\bar{2}01$ ) structure were prepared by PAMBE to study effects of Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> surface nitridation on structural and electrical properties of AlN/Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> composite structures. For one sample, the Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> surface was nitrided at a substrate temperature of 300 °C prior to the AlN growth, and there was no nitridation process for the other one. As shown in Fig. 1, grain-type surface morphology with a root-mean-square (RMS) roughness of 1.9 nm was observed for the sample without nitridation by atomic force microscopy. On the other hand, the sample with nitridation showed smaller grains and a smoother surface with an RMS roughness of 0.8 nm, compared to the sample without nitridation.

Figure 2 shows a cross-sectional view of metal-oxide-semiconductor (MOS) capacitors fabricated using the AlN/Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> structures for capacitance–voltage ( $C$ – $V$ ) measurement. A 20-nm-thick Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> layer was formed on the AlN by atomic layer deposition to suppress leakage current. The backside Ti-based cathode electrode exhibited a good ohmic contact.

The sample without the nitridation process showed an almost constant capacitance, independent of the forward and reverse biases (Fig. 3). However, the sample with nitridation revealed accumulation and saturation behaviors in capacitance with increasing voltage in the forward bias range and depletion followed by saturation in the reverse bias range. When compared these experimental results with simulated  $C$ – $V$  curves for Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/AlN/Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> MOS capacitors with and without 2DEG at the AlN/Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> interface (an assumed  $n_s=7\times 10^{12}$  cm<sup>-2</sup>), it is clear that 2DEG is absent at AlN/Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> interface for both samples.

This work was partially supported by Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research No. 25289093 from MEXT, Japan.

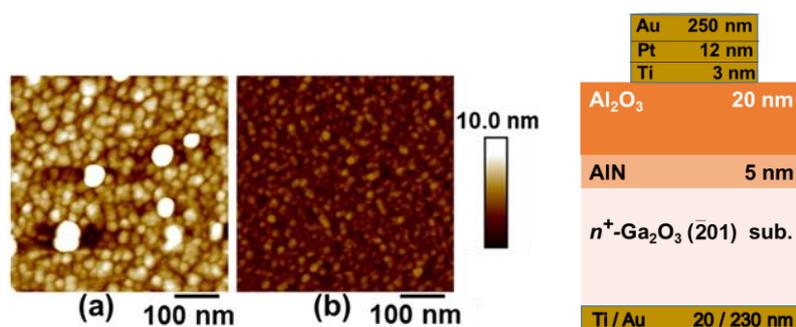


Fig. 1 AFM surface morphology of AlN/Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> composite structures (a) without and (b) with nitridation.

Fig. 2 Cross-sectional view of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/AlN/Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> MOS structure.

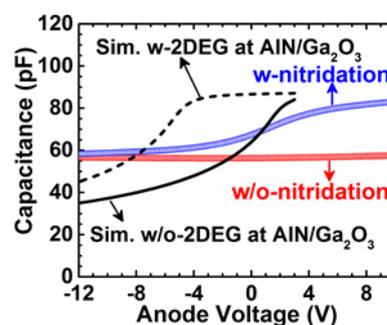


Fig. 3 Measured and simulated  $C$ – $V$  plots for Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/AlN/Ga<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> MOS capacitors.