## The new material wurtzite AlP<sub>y</sub>N<sub>1-y</sub> Markus PRISTOVSEK

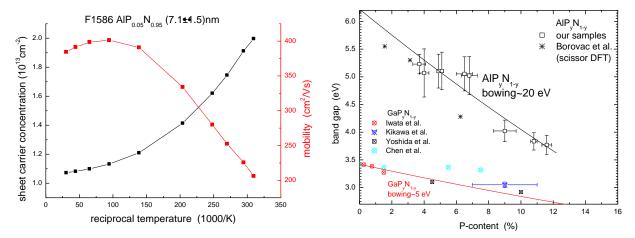
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This work introduces a new member of the Nitride family, wurtzite  $AlP_yN_{1-y}$  on GaN. This new material system is aimed as barrier layer in high electron mobility transistors (HEMT). Current commercial HEMT use  $Al_xGa_{1-x}N$  barriers, but a barrier with higher polarization induced carrier concentration would enable higher operation frequencies and lower losses.  $Al_{1-x}In_xN$  and  $Al_{1-x}Sc_xN$  have been both researched for this purpose, but  $Al_{1-x}In_xN$  has challenges in mass production due to Ga carrier over and necessary growth interruption and for Sc no suitable metal-organic precursor exists.  $AlP_yN_{1-y}$  can be grown on GaN at 1100°C, without a long growth interruption, and for growth both PH<sub>3</sub> as well as tertiery butyl-phosphine (tBP) are available, the latter a liquid precursor. tBP has been chooosen for this work.

Since the convalent radius of P is 50% larger than N but only 15% smaller than Al, compressive strain must be avoided or P will incorporate on the Al sublattice as well. Since ~11% of P gives lattice matching to GaN, the accessible range of P content is from 0...11%. However, due to the very large change in lattice constant between wurtzite AlP and AlN, the critical thickness tends to be small, e.g. 15 nm for 5% P content. This poses challenges for characterization, together with the weak X-ray scattering.

We have measured two dimensional electron gases on simple test structures with  $10^{13}$  cm<sup>-2</sup> sheet carrier density and 400 cm<sup>2</sup>/Vs mobility (fig. 1), showing the potential of AlPN. Current work focuses on the determination of fundamental properties like the band edge using room temperature cathodoluminescence. The result indicates a huge bowing of the band edge, with a bowing parameter of 20 eV (fig. 2). Further studies are on the way.



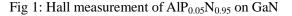


Fig 2: band gap of AlPN (together with GaPN data)