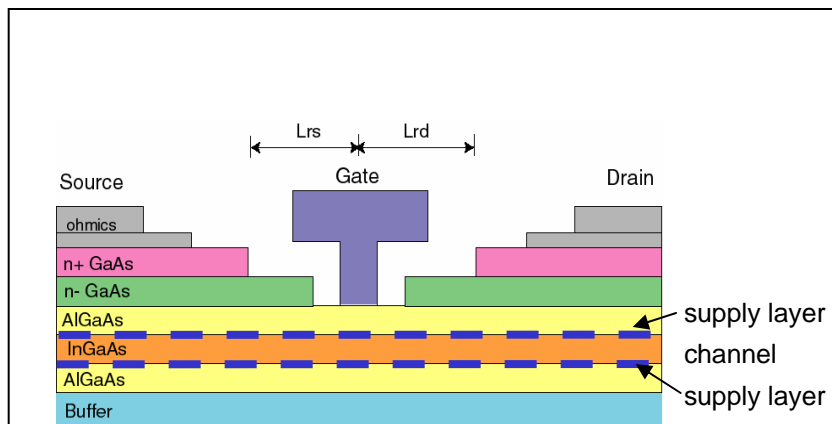


The Impact of Drain Recess Length on the RF Power Performance of GaAs PHEMTs

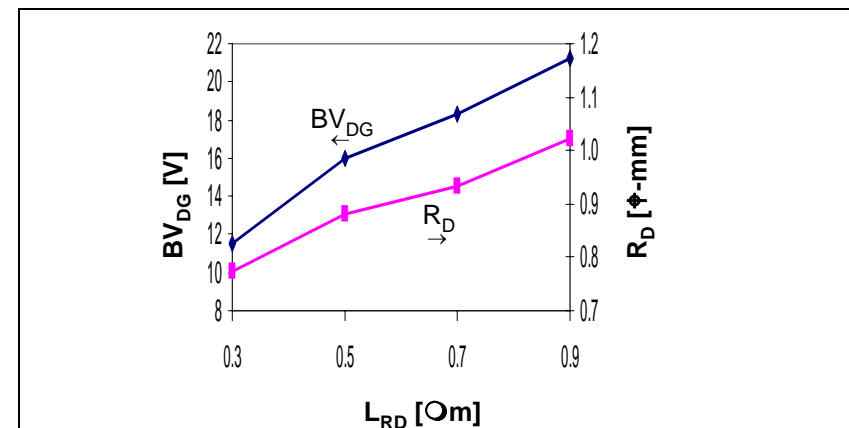
Melinda Wong¹, Jesus del Alamo¹, Akira Inoue², Takayuki Hisaka², and Kazuo Hayashi²

¹Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Microsystems Technology Laboratory, Cambridge, MA (USA)

²Mitsubishi Electric, Itami, Hyogo, Japan



- GaAs Pseudomorphic High Electron Mobility Transistors (PHEMTs) are widely used in RF power applications
- Want to increase output power by increasing L_{RD}



Good for power :

- $L_{RD} \uparrow \Rightarrow BV_{DG} \uparrow \Rightarrow V_{DS} \uparrow \Rightarrow P_{OUT} \uparrow$

Bad for power :

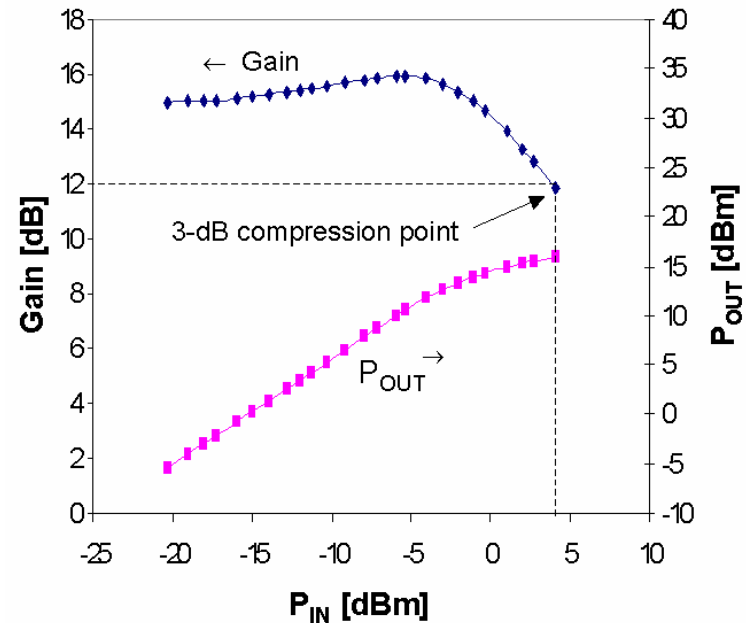
- $L_{RD} \uparrow \Rightarrow R_D \uparrow \Rightarrow P_{OUT} \downarrow$

Published results: $L_{RD} \uparrow \Rightarrow P_{OUT} \downarrow$

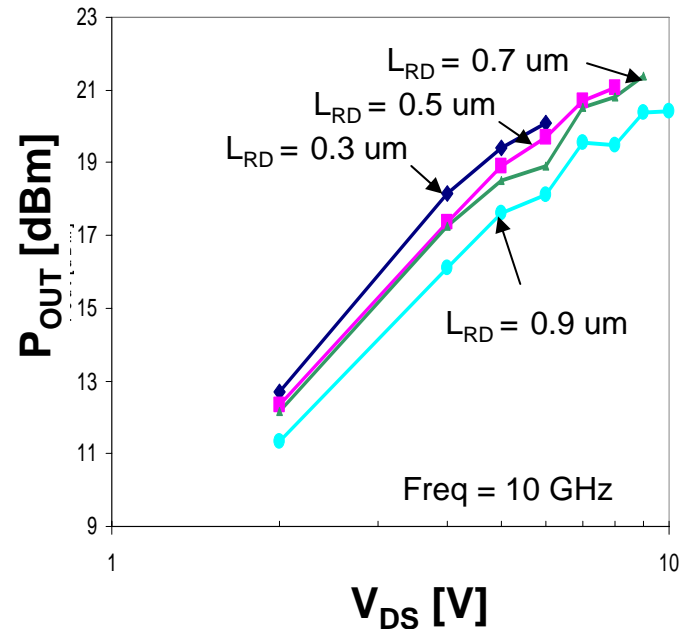
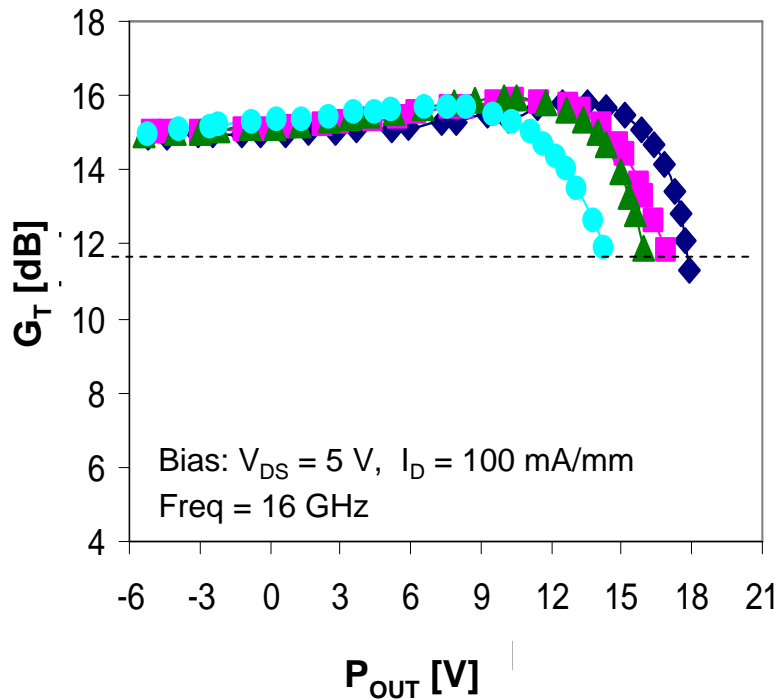
RF Measurement Methodology

- Study 4x40 devices ($L_G = 0.25 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$) with different L_{RD}
- Carry out load pull measurements
 - Bias at $I_D = 100 \text{ mA/mm}$ and different V_{DS}
 - Optimize for P_{OUT}
 - $G_T = 15 \text{ dB}$
 - $f = 10, 16 \text{ GHz}$

$L_{RD} [\mu\text{m}]$	$BV_{DG} [\text{V}]$	$f_{T\text{peak}} [\text{GHz}]$
0.3	12	65.0
0.5	16	64.0
0.7	18	61.8
0.9	21	60.2



Large Signal Performance vs. L_{RD}



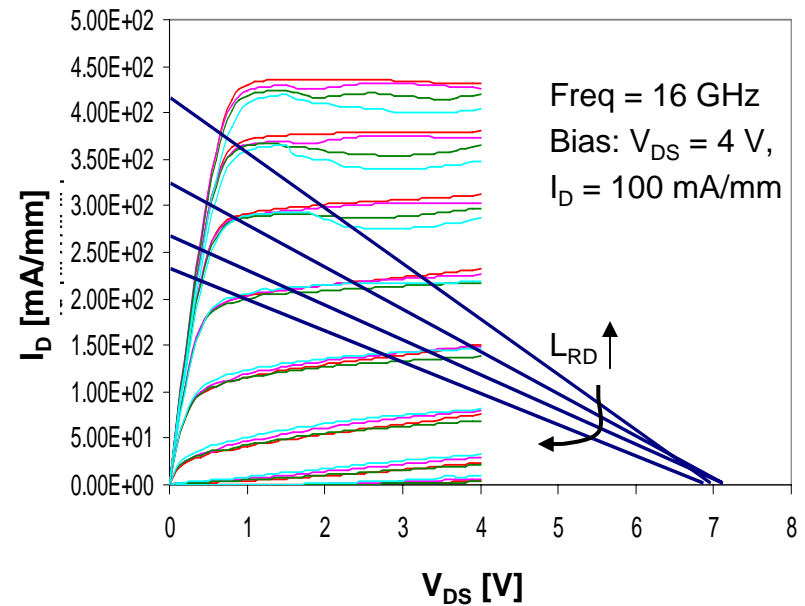
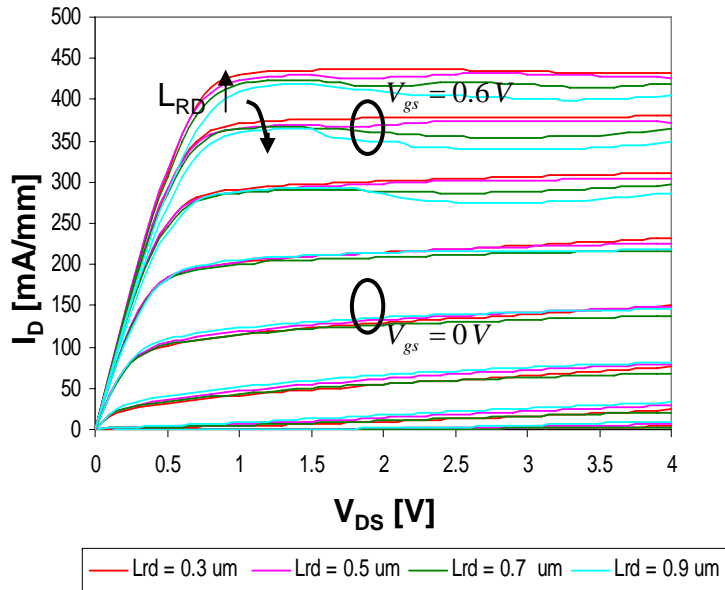
- **Experimental:**

$$L_{RD} \uparrow \Rightarrow P_{OUT} \downarrow$$

- $P_{OUT} \propto V_{DS}^2$
- Maximum allowable V_{DS} :

$$V_{DS} < \frac{1}{2}(V_{KNEE} + BV_{DG})$$
- $L_{RD} = 0.7$ μ m device delivers greatest power

Load line analysis



- $L_{RD} \uparrow \Rightarrow V_{DS,SAT} \uparrow, I_{MAX} \downarrow \Rightarrow P_{OUT}$ is reduced
- Load lines become *shallower* as L_{RD} increases
 - Not advantageous from a power standpoint
 - Due to 15 dB restriction

$$|A_V| = g_m \cdot R_L \quad L_{RD} \uparrow \Rightarrow g_m \downarrow \Rightarrow R_L \uparrow \text{ to keep } G_T \text{ constant}$$

Conclusions

- An optimum L_{RD} :
 - Must be chosen to achieve the highest P_{OUT} possible
 - Is reduced as operating frequency increases
- As $L_{RD} \uparrow$:
 - Earlier and softer compression
 - Load lines become increasingly shallow
 - $I_{MAX} \downarrow$
 - $g_m \downarrow$
 - $f_T \downarrow \Rightarrow \tau_{drain} \uparrow$ due to the extension of the depletion region
(see poster for additional details)