ECS The Electrochemical Society
Advancing solid state & electrochemical science & technology

Comparison of Dual-Stack Dielectric Field Plates on β-Ga$_2$O$_3$ Schottky Rectifiers

View the article online for updates and enhancements.

Comparison of Dual-Stack Dielectric Field Plates on β-Ga₂O₃ Schottky Rectifiers

Patrick H Carey IV, [1,*,z] **Jiancheng Yang,** [1,*] **Fan Ren,** [1,**] **Ribhu Sharma,** [2]
Mark Law, [3,***] **and Stephen J. Pearton** [2,**]

[1]*Department of Chemical Engineering, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA*
[2]*Department of Materials Science and Engineering, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA*
[3]*Department of Computer Science and Engineering, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA*

The effects of bilayer field plates with various dielectric (SiO₂/SiNₓ, Al₂O₃/ SiNₓ, HfO₂/ SiNₓ) on Ga₂O₃ Schottky rectifier performance were investigated. The rectifiers were fabricated on 10 μm thick, Si doped (n = 2.8 × 10¹⁶ cm⁻³) β-Ga₂O₃ epitaxial layers grown by hydride vapor phase epitaxy on Ga₂O₃ Sn-doped substrates (n = 4.8 × 10¹⁸ cm⁻³) grown by edge-defined, film-fed growth. Temperature-dependent forward current-voltage characteristics were used to extract the average Schottky barrier height of 1.14 eV ± 0.03 eV for Ni, average ideality factor of 1.02 ± 0.02, and the Richardson's constant of 48.1 A/cm²K². The reverse breakdown and leakage current were the two characteristics predominantly affected by the field plate dielectrics. The highest reverse breakdown reached was 730 V for rectifiers with Al₂O₃/ SiNₓ, which was significantly higher than 562 V and 401 V for rectifiers with SiO₂/ SiNₓ and HfO₂/ SiNₓ, respectively. The on-resistance ranged from 3.8-5.0 × 10⁻³ Ω-cm², which was dependent on diode size, with diameters from 50 to 200 μm. This led to a power figure-of-merit (V_B²/R_ON) of 140 MW-cm². Design of the field plate is crucial in determining where reverse breakdown occurs.

With the imminent electrification of many of our current transport systems, there is a need for high performance power switching electronics for uses such as electric/hybrid vehicles, grid scale energy storage, industrial machinery control, and military systems.[1–8] In such cases, power electronics are responsible for the controlled transmission and conversion of electric energy for the appropriate end-use. Electronic switching devices based on materials such as Ga₂O₃, GaN, and SiC have great potential for these uses. GaN has recently found application for fast-charging of home electronics such as phones and laptops.[9] To enable greater power savings than the current state of the art achieved with GaN and SiC requires ultra-wide bandgap materials such as Ga₂O₃ (E_g = 4.5-5.0 eV).[10,11] An advantage of Ga₂O₃ is the ability to grow large, inexpensive substrates. High quality Ga₂O₃ substrates have been successfully prepared using conventional melt growth techniques like floating-zone, edge-defined film-fed growth (EFG), and Czochralski methods. This will enable low-cost mass production of bulk β-Ga₂O₃, a clear economic advantage over GaN and SiC. In addition, high quality epitaxial layers can be grown by metalorganic-chemical vapor deposition (MOCVD), hydride vapor phase epitaxy (HVPE), and molecular beam epitaxy (MBE).[12–19] As prices of wafers continue to decline with improvements to growth methods, adoption of Ga₂O₃ comes closer to a reality.

The primary usage of Ga₂O₃ will likely come in the form of low to medium frequency high-power switching applications (>1 kW). This arises due to Ga₂O₃ providing a 2–3x fold improvement in critical electric field over SiC and GaN; however, the primary limitations of Ga₂O₃ are its low electron mobility and low thermal conductivity. The low electron mobility is dominated by the high ionicity of the Ga-O bonds, which give rise to a 3x stronger Frölich coupling than found in GaN.[20] Little can be done to increase the intrinsic electron mobility, however formation of AlₓGa₁₋ₓO₃/Ga₂O₃ heterostructures may provide an avenue for improved mobility with the formation of a two-dimensional electron gas (2DEG) channel.[21] To alleviate the poor thermal conductivity, epitaxial growth on sapphire has been pursued, which can produce dislocation free growth of the α phase, along with epitaxial liftoff techniques to highly thermally conductive metal supports.[18,22]

In the pursuit of high-power switching devices, vertical Schottky rectifiers fabricated on Ga₂O₃ have already shown much promise, with records of V_BR = 2300 V for large diodes and absolute forward current of 2 A.[23,24] At these early stages of development for Ga₂O₃ rectifiers, edge termination methods have not been fully developed. In more mature technologies such as SiC and GaN methods such as mesas, high resistivity layers created by ion implantation, guard rings and field plates have been well characterized.[2,25–27] For Ga₂O₃, thus far the primary avenues of improving the reverse breakdown has been through field plating with a single dielectric layer and trenching.[24,28] The benefit of pursuing a dual stack, such as SiO₂/SiNₓ, is the improved reverse breakdown as the SiO₂ absorbs the high electric field and provides for conduction and valence band confinement, while the high-k dielectric lowers the field.

In this paper, we report on the effects of dual layer dielectric stacks on the performance of edge termination of Schottky diodes. The three dielectric stacks, Al₂O₃/ SiNₓ, SiO₂/ SiNₓ, and HfO₂/ SiNₓ were compared in terms of reverse breakdown, ideality factor, SBH, and C-V.

Experimental

The bulk 2-inch n⁺ β-Ga₂O₃ (001) wafers were grown by EFG, doped with Sn at 4.8 × 10¹⁸ cm⁻³ as determined by Hall effect measurements. A 10 μm (final thickness) Si-doped (2.8 × 10¹⁶ cm⁻³) n-type epi layer was grown by HVPE. The epitaxial layers were subjected to chemical mechanical planarization to remove surface roughness due to the HVPE growth. The back surface was also polished to remove sub-surface damages and improve the ohmic contact.

Schottky rectifier fabrication began with full back side deposition of ohmic contacts, Ti/Au (20/80 nm) deposited by electron beam evaporation, subsequently annealed at 550°C in flowing N₂ for 30 seconds. Immediately prior to E-beam evaporation, the sample was treated with UV Ozone for 20 minutes and soaked in 1:10 HCl: DI water for 1 minute to remove environmental carbon contamination.

Prior to all dielectric depositions on the epilayers, the samples also underwent the UV Ozone cleaning for 20 minutes. The Al₂O₃, and HfO₂ layers were deposited at 200°C in a Cambridge Nano Fiji
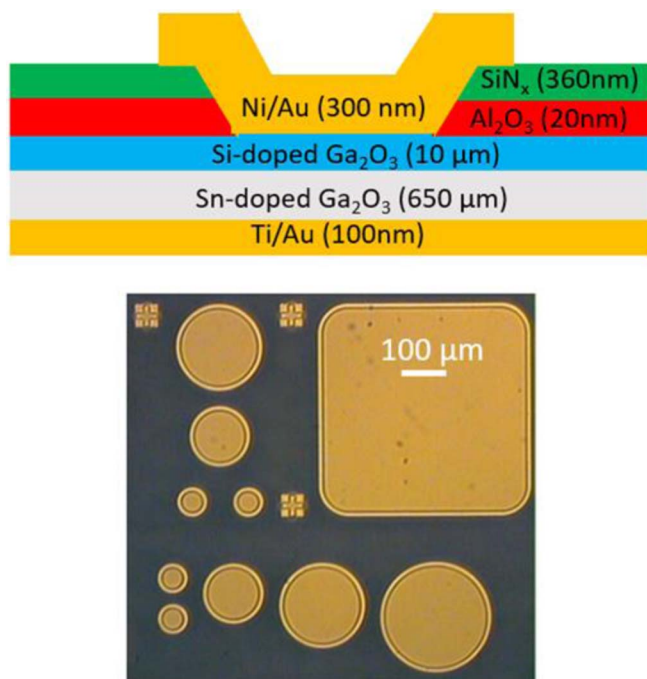
Figure 1. Field-plated Schottky rectifier schematic (top) and unit cell of fabricated devices (bottom).

200 atomic layer deposition (ALD) system to a thickness of 20 nm. For Al_2O_3, trimethylaluminum and H_2O were used as the precursors. For HfO_2, tetrakis(dimethylamido)-hafnium (IV) and H_2O were used. 40 nm of SiO_2 was deposited using a Plasma-Therm SLR Series plasma-enhanced chemical vapor deposition (PECVD) at 300°C using SiH_4 and N_2O as precursors. 360 nm of SiN_x was deposited by PECVD at 300°C using SiH_4 and NH_3 as precursors on top of all three insulators.

The frontside Schottky contact window through the dual stacks was patterned using traditional photo-lithography and opened with buffered oxide etchant (BOE) at room temperature. The frontside Schottky contacts Ni/Au (80/300 nm) were formed by traditional solvent lift-off techniques and E-beam evaporation; the contacts were overlapped by 10 μm on the dielectric window to form a field plate, as shown in Figure 1 (top). A range of different sized circular diodes were tested with diameters from 50 -200 μm. An optical image of the fabricated diodes is shown in Figure 1 (bottom). Current-voltage (I-V) characteristics were collected using an Agilent 4156B semiconductor parameter analyzer. Capacitance-voltage (C-V) characteristics were collected using an Agilent 4284A precision LCR Meter. Temperature dependent measurements from 25 to 125°C were carried out on a Wentworth automated temperature-controlled chuck.

Results and Discussion

In order to compare the dielectric stacks fairly, the device properties must be similar, thus C-V measurement was carried out to determine the intrinsic carrier concentration. Figure 2 shows the $1/C^2$-V characteristics used to extract the n-type donor concentration from the slope of the linear regime of this data. The carrier concentration was in the range of 3–5×10^{16} cm^{-3} in cases, indicating good uniformity.
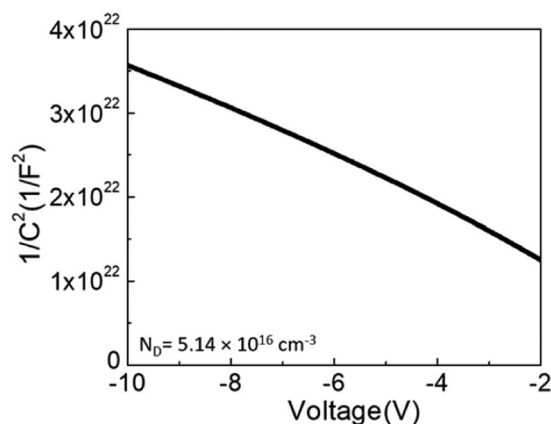

Figure 2. $1/C^2$ – V characteristics from a 200 μm diameter rectifier, giving a drift layer carrier concentration of 5.14×10^{16} cm^{-3}.

Figure 3a shows the temperature dependence of forward J-V characteristics from 25–125°C for the 200 μm diameter diodes with dielectric stack Al_2O_3/SiN_x. The zero-bias Schottky Barrier height and ideality factor (η) were extracted by fitting of the thermionic emission model to the linear region of the J-V curves. The average ideality factor, barrier height and On/Off ratio are presented at room temperature for each dielectric stack in Table I. The ideality factor and barrier height were fairly invariant across each sample and indicate the passivation plays little role in determining on-state characteristics. The Al_2O_3/SiN_x stack produced the closest to ideal diodes, with an average ideality factor of 1.02 and a SBH of 1.14 eV. From the J-V vs T curves, a Richardson plot, Figure 3b, was generated and produced a Richardson constant of 48.06 A·cm^{-2}·K^{-2}, which aligns with previous reports.[23,24,29,30] The on-state resistance values extracted from the linear regime of the J-V curves ranged from 3.8-5.0 $\times 10^{-3}$ Ω-cm^2. These values are comparable to those found by Yang et al. (5.9×10^{-4} to 0.26 Ω-cm^2).[23]

In order to discuss the reverse characteristics, it is first important to identify the band alignment of the key oxides which are in immediate contact to the Ga_2O_3.[31–33] These are shown in Figure 4. For a lateral MOSFET, 1 eV conduction and valence band offsets are generally accepted as the minimum offset required for a dielectric. However, with a vertical diode, the same rule does not apply necessarily as the dielectric is primarily present to lower the electrical field induced at the edges of the diode to prevent premature reverse breakdown. Based on this assessment, it would be expected that regardless of passivation on the Schottky surface, the reverse leakage current would be similar between dielectrics under low electric field conditions as the passivation has yet to play a significant role. However, Figure 5 shows this is not true. Al_2O_3 produces approximately an order of magnitude improvement in reverse leakage current. There are two primary reasons for Al_2O_3 achieving lower leakage current than SiO_2. The SiO_2 while having a larger conduction band offset than Al_2O_3 was deposited by PECVD and even with deposition parameters optimized to reduce the DC bias voltage on the sample to essentially zero, there may be some plasma induced damage. First, a charge on an insulator can induce a mirror charge on the opposing side of the insulator as such during the deposition as charged ions deposit, there must be an equilibrium of charge.[34] At the start of deposition, the SiO_2 layer is very thin and if the charge on the insulator is to exceed the breakdown capacitance of the

Table I. Summary and comparison of dielectrics and their effect on forward characteristics for field-plated Schottky rectifiers.

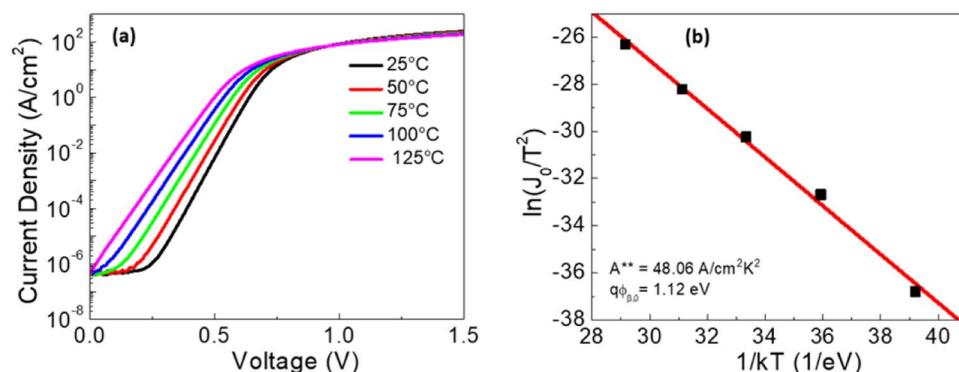| Dielectric Stack	SBH (eV)	Ideality Factor	On/Off Ratio (Current at +2V/−10V)
Al_2O_3/SiN_x	1.15 ± 0.03	1.02 ± 0.02	5.4×10^{10}
HfO_2/SiN_x	1.14 ± 0.06	1.12 ± 0.06	2.1×10^{10}
SiO_2/SiN_x	1.10 ± 0.07	1.15 ± 0.07	2.3×10^{10}

Figure 3. (a) Temperature dependence of forward current characteristics from 25 to 125°C and (b) Richardson plot with an extracted Richardson constant of 48.06 A/cm^{2}K^2.

thin SiO$_2$, that will produce conducting defects in the insulator layer. Second, the slight ion bombardment will introduce interfacial defects between the semiconductor and the insulator.[34–36] Post-PECVD annealing has been found to greatly improve the interfaces and insulators properties through reordering and removal of hydrogen content.[35,36] Kim et al. performed a very similar comparison of ALD Al$_2$O$_3$ and PECVD SiO$_2$ passivation, using SiGe as the substrate.[37] Kim found the interfacial trap density to be more than an order of magnitude less for ALD Al$_2$O$_3$ than PECVD SiO$_2$ and as a result the reverse leakage current was approximately 1 order of magnitude lower.

Figure 6 presents a set of reverse breakdown measurements on diodes for each dielectric stack. Al$_2$O$_3$/SiN$_x$ field-plated diodes exhibited the highest breakdown of 730 V. Under high electric field, the properties of both Ga$_2$O$_3$ and the dielectric stack with the field plate become increasingly important. In our experiments, we noted that a defect would become visible after breakdown measurements on the field plate; indicating it is likely breakdown occurring at the edge termination region and not on the center rectifier region. At the edge of the Schottky contact, breakdown will occur when the electric field exceeds the critical breakdown strength of the Ga$_2$O$_3$ epi layer or dielectric stacks. The electric field in the dielectric layer can be approximated from Gauss's Law ($E_{low \kappa}/E_{high \kappa} = \kappa_{high \kappa}/\kappa_{low \kappa}$). Gauss's law predicts that the breakdown will likely occur in the low k material due to the elevated electric field. This could be the main cause of rectifier terminated with SiO$_2$/SiN undergoing failure. HfO$_2$ has the lowest maximum breakdown strength as shown in Table II; therefore, the rectifier terminated with HfO$_2$/SiN exhibits the lowest breakdown voltage. Likely, for both the HfO$_2$ and SiO$_2$ based field plates, failure is induced within these layers rather than within the nitride.

To determine which layer was failing in our highest performing field plate, Al$_2$O$_3$/SiN$_x$, modeling of the estimated electric fields was performed via TCAD software FLOODS d. The model places the maximum peak at the edge of the field plate within the SiN$_x$ passivation, as shown in Figure 7. Key parameters for the simulation are presented
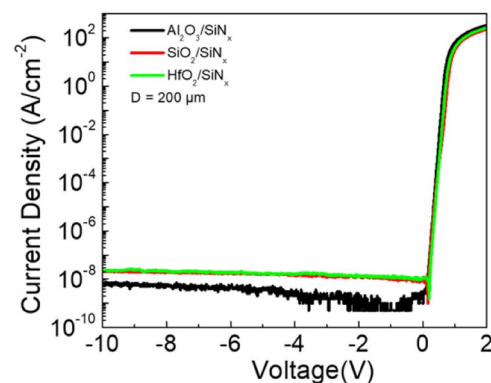

Figure 5. Low electric field J-V characteristics of 200 μm diameter diodes with varying dielectric stack.
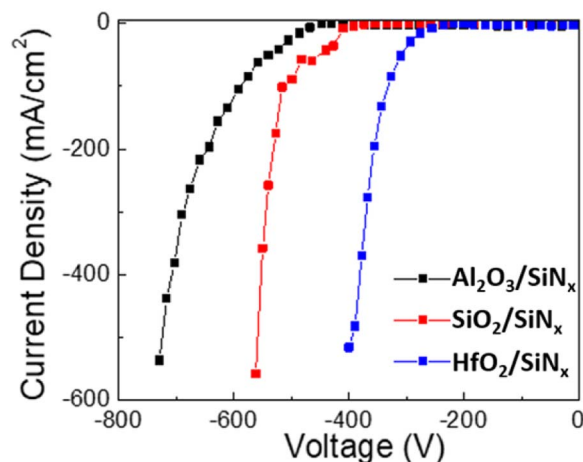

Figure 6. Reverse breakdown characteristics for field-plates with Al$_2$O$_3$/SiN$_x$, HfO$_2$/SiN$_x$ and SiO$_2$/SiN$_x$ passivation.

Table II. Summary of key dielectric properties for simulated electric field.

	β-Ga$_2$O$_3$	HfO$_2$	Al$_2$O$_3$	SiO$_2$	SiN$_x$
Bandgap (eV)	4.6	5.4	6.9	8.7	3.4
ΔE_c to Ga$_2$O$_3$	-	1.3	2.23	2.87	-
ΔE_v to Ga$_2$O$_3$	-	−0.5	0.07	1.23	-
Bulk Dielectric constant, ε_b	10	25	9	3.9	7
Thin Film Dielectric Constant, ε_{tf}	-	15.5[38]	7[39]	3.9[40]	6[41]
E_{exp} Dielectric (MV/cm)	-	-	8.7	-	6.7
E_{max} Theoretical (MV/cm)	8	>5	16	>10	11
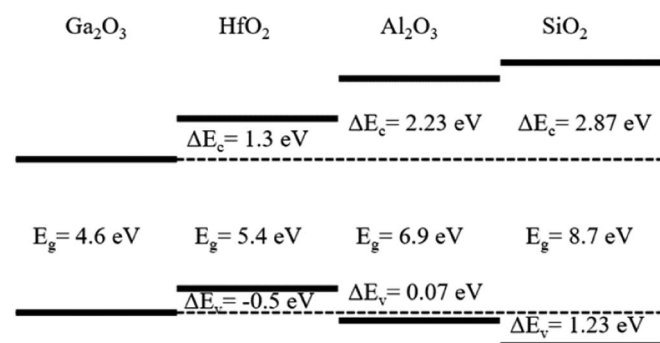
Figure 4. Band alignments of HfO$_2$, Al$_2$O$_3$, and SiO$_2$ to β-Ga$_2$O$_3$.

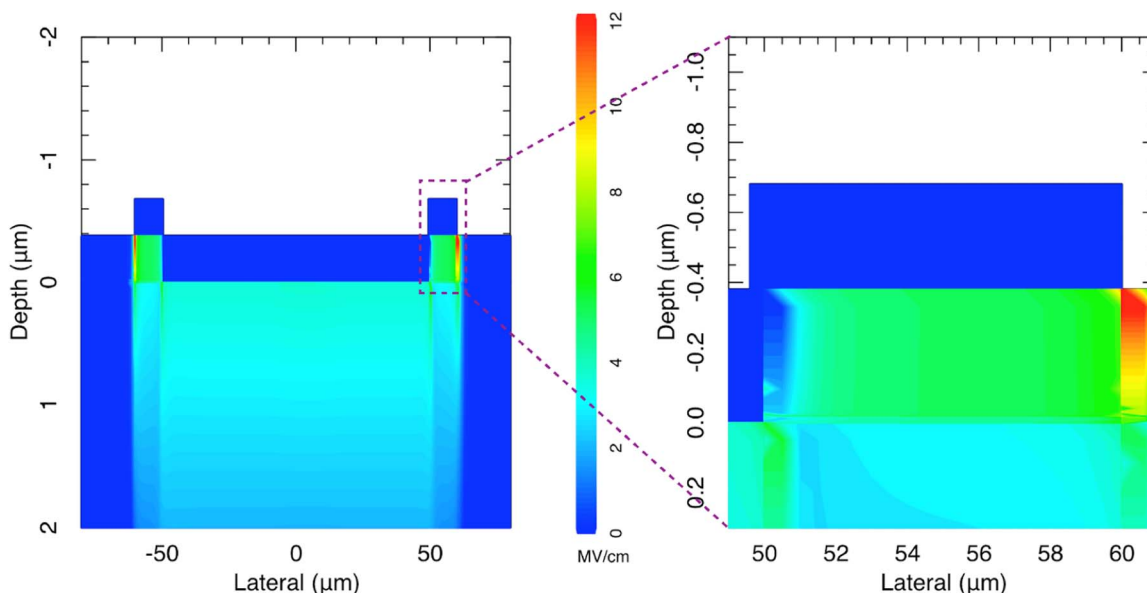**Figure 7.** Simulated electric field distribution of the test device with an Al_2O_3/SiN_x field plate at avalanche breakdown.

in Table II. For the maximum breakdown of 730 V, the simulation predicts a peak value of 12.2 MV/cm and 7.1 MV/cm within the SiN_x and Al_2O_3, respectively. To verify which layer of the field plate was failing, metal contacts were deposited across each individual dielectric to form a capacitor and test the vertical breakdown of each dielectric. The SiN_x capacitor in this formation withstood a field of 6.7 MV/cm and the Al_2O_3 capacitor withstood a field of 8.7 MV/cm. This indicates that likely the SiN_x layer was failing prematurely. This simulated result confirms our observation of a defect forming on the edge of the field plate during breakdown measurement and indicates the failure is likely within the nitride layer. The discrepancy of the simulated peak field and experimental can be attributed to the unknown taper angle of the wet etched field plate along with error in exact epi layer thickness that was achieved in chemical mechanical polishing of the test wafer.

Conclusions

β-Ga_2O_3 Schottky diodes were fabricated with various dielectrics to delineate the effect of field plating parameters on the reverse breakdown. Al_2O_3/SiN_x showed superior characteristics compared to HfO_2/SiN_x and SiO_2/SiN_x, due to the trade-off of bandgap and dielectric constant. Future efforts will focus on further tuning the field plate overlap length and dielectric thicknesses to maximize the reverse breakdown of the Schottky diode. These results discussed here provide a basis for comparing dielectrics based on their band alignments to Ga_2O_3 and demonstrates the need and promise for advanced electrical field mitigation techniques.

Acknowledgments

ORCID

Patrick H Carey IV https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8826-3977
Fan Ren https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9234-019X
Ribhu Sharma https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5754-7873
Stephen J. Pearton https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6498-1256

References

1. W. Lee, S. Li, D. Han, B. Sarlioglu, T. Minav, and M. Pietola, "A Review of Integrated Motor Drive and Wide-Bandgap Power Electronics for High-Performance Electro-Hydrostatic Actuators", *IEEE Transactions on Transportation Electrification*, **4**(3), 684 (2018).
2. A. Huang, "Power Semiconductor Devices for Smart Grid and Renewable Energy Systems", *Proceedings of the IEEE*, **105**(11), 2019 (2017).
3. V. Veliadis, R. Kaplar, J. Zhang, M. Bakowski, S. Khalil, and P. Moens, "IEEE ITRW Working Group Position Paper-Materials and Devices: WBG and UWBG Materials and Devices Are Examined in a New Working Group", *IEEE Power Electronics Magazine*, **5**(2), 45 (2018).
4. S. Pearton, J. Yang, P. Cary, F. Ren, J. Kim, M. Tadjer, and M. Mastro, "A review of Ga_2O_3 materials, processing, and devices", *Applied Physics Reviews*, **5**(1), 011301 (2018).
5. E. Hoene, G. Deboy, C. Sullivan, and G. Hurley, "Outlook on Developments in Power Devices and Integration: Recent Investigations and Future Requirements", *IEEE Power Electronics Magazine*, **5**(1), 28 (2018).
6. A. Perez-Tomas, F. Teherani, P. Bove, E. Sandana, E. Chikoidze, M. Jennings, D. Rogers, and S. Russell, "Wide and ultra-wide bandgap oxides: where paradigm-shift photovoltaics meets transparent power electronics", *Oxide-based Materials and Devices IX*, (2018).
7. F. Roccaforte, P. Fiorenza, G. Greco, R. Lo Nigro, F. Giannazzo, F. Iucolano, and M. Saggio, "Emerging trends in wide bandgap semiconductors (SiC and GaN) technology for power devices", *Microelectronic Engineering*, **187–188**, 66 (2018).
8. R. Kaplar, A. Allerman, A. Armstrong, M. Crawford, J. Dickerson, A. Fischer, A. Baca, and E. Douglas, "Review—Ultra-Wide-Bandgap AlGaN Power Electronic Devices", *ECS Journal of Solid State Science and Technology*, **6**(2), Q3061 (2016).
9. "RAVPower - Premium Portable Charger, External Battery, USB wall charger, travel charger, car charger, wireless charger, solar charger, cell phone batteries", Ravpower.com, 2018. Online]. Available: https://www.ravpower.com/promo/power-delivery.
10. H. Tippins, "Optical Absorption and Photoconductivity in the Band Edge of β−Ga_2O_3", *Physical Review*, **140**(1), A316 (1965).
11. H. He, R. Orlando, M. Blanco, R. Pandey, E. Amzallag, I. Baraille, and M. Rérat, "First-principles study of the structural, electronic, and optical properties of Ga_2O_3 in its monoclinic and hexagonal phases", *Physical Review B*, **74**(19), (2006).
12. Z. Galazka, R. Uecker, D. Klimm, K. Irmscher, M. Naumann, M. Pietsch, A. Kwasniewski, R. Bertram, S. Ganschow, and M. Bickermann, "Scaling-Up of Bulk β-Ga_2O_3 Single Crystals by the Czochralski Method", *ECS Journal of Solid State Science and Technology*, **6**(2), Q3007 (2016).
13. S. Ghose, S. Rahman, L. Hong, J. Rojas-Ramirez, H. Jin, K. Park, R. Klie, and R. Droopad, "Growth and characterization of β-Ga_2O_3 thin films by molecular beam epitaxy for deep-UV photodetectors", *Journal of Applied Physics*, **122**(9), 095302 (2017).
14. M. Tsai, O. Bierwagen, M. White, and J. Speck, "β-Ga_2O_3 growth by plasma-assisted molecular beam epitaxy", *Journal of Vacuum Science & Technology A: Vacuum, Surfaces, and Films*, **28**(2), 354 (2010).
15. Y. Yao, S. Okur, L. Lyle, G. Tompa, T. Salagaj, N. Sbrockey, R. Davis, and L. Porter, "Growth and characterization of α-, β-, and ε-phases of Ga_2O_3 using MOCVD and HVPE techniques", *Materials Research Letters*, **6**(5), 268 (2018).
16. M. Baldini, Z. Galazka, and G. Wagner, "Recent progress in the growth of β-Ga_2O for power electronics applications", *Materials Science in Semiconductor Processing*, **78**, 132 (2018).

17. A. Kuramata, K. Koshi, S. Watanabe, Y. Yamaoka, T. Masui, and S. Yamakoshi, "High-quality β-Ga₂O single crystals grown by edge-defined film-fed growth", *Japanese Journal of Applied Physics*, **55**(12), 1202A2 (2016).

18. Y. Chen, X. Xia, H. Liang, Q. Abbas, Y. Liu, and G. Du, "Growth Pressure Controlled Nucleation Epitaxy of Pure Phase ε- and β-Ga₂O₃ Films on Al₂O₃ via Metal–Organic Chemical Vapor Deposition", *Crystal Growth & Design*, **18**(2), 1147 (2018).

19. A. Kuramata, K. Koshi, S. Watanabe, Y. Yamaoka, T. Masui, and S. Yamakoshi, "High-quality β-Ga₂O₃single crystals grown by edge-defined film-fed growth", *Japanese Journal of Applied Physics*, **55**(12), 1202A2 (2016).

20. N. Ma, N. Tanen, A. Verma, Z. Guo, T. Luo, H. Xing, and D. Jena, "Intrinsic electron mobility limits in β-Ga₂O₃", *Applied Physics Letters*, **109**(21), 212101 (2016).

21. Y. Zhang, A. Neal, Z. Xia, C. Joishi, J. Johnson, Y. Zheng, S. Bajaj, M. Brenner, D. Dorsey, K. Chabak, G. Jessen, J. Hwang, S. Mou, J. Heremans, and S. Rajan, "Demonstration of high mobility and quantum transport in modulation-doped β-(AlₓGa₁₋ₓ)₂O₃/Ga₂O₃ heterostructures", *Applied Physics Letters*, **112**(17), 173502 (2018).

22. See https://www.ut-ec.co.jp/english/portfolio/flosfia for information on applications of Gallium Oxide rectifiers; See also https://spectrum.ieee.org/semiconductors/materials/gallium-oxide-power-electronics-cool-new-flavor for information on power electronics applications.

23. J. Yang, F. Ren, S. Pearton, and A. Kuramata, "Vertical Geometry, 2-A Forward Current Ga₂O₃ Schottky Rectifiers on Bulk Ga2O3 Substrates", *IEEE Transactions on Electron Devices*, **65**(7), 2790 (2018).

24. J. Yang, F. Ren, M. Tadjer, S. Pearton, and A. Kuramata, "2300V Reverse Breakdown Voltage Ga₂O₃Schottky Rectifiers", *ECS Journal of Solid State Science and Technology*, **7**(5), Q92 (2018).

25. E. Brunt, L. Cheng, M. O'Loughlin, C. Capell, C. Jonas, K. Lam, J. Richmond, V. Pala, S. Ryu, S. Allen, A. Burk, J. Palmour, and C. Scozzie, "22 kV, 1 cm2, 4H-SiC n-IGBTs with improved conductivity modulation", *2014 IEEE 26th International Symposium on Power Semiconductor Devices & IC's (ISPSD)*, 2014.

26. A. Ozbek and B. Baliga, "Finite-Zone Argon Implant Edge Termination for High-Voltage GaN Schottky Rectifiers", *IEEE Electron Device Letters*, **32**(10), 1361 (2011).

27. K. Baik, Y. Irokawa, F. Ren, S. Pearton, S. Park, and S. Lee, "Edge termination design and simulation for bulk GaN rectifiers", *Journal of Vacuum Science & Technology B: Microelectronics and Nanometer Structures*, **20**(5), 2169 (2002).

28. H. Xue, Q. He, G. Jian, S. Long, T. Pang, and M. Liu, "An Overview of the Ultrawide Bandgap Ga₂O₃ Semiconductor-Based Schottky Barrier Diode for Power Electronics Application", *Nanoscale Research Letters*, **13**(1), (2018).

29. J. Yang, F. Ren, M. Tadjer, S. Pearton, and A. Kuramata, "Ga₂O₃ Schottky rectifiers with 1 ampere forward current, 650 V reverse breakdown and 26.5 MW.cm⁻² figure-of-merit", *AIP Advances*, **8**(5), 055026 (2018).

30. K. Konishi, K. Goto, H. Murakami, Y. Kumagai, A. Kuramata, S. Yamakoshi, and M. Higashiwaki, "1-kV vertical Ga₂O₃ field-plated Schottky barrier diodes", *Applied Physics Letters*, **110**(10), 103506 (2017).

31. P. Carey, F. Ren, D. Hays, B. Gila, and S. Pearton, "Band alignments of dielectrics on (− 201) β-Ga₂O₃", *Gallium Oxide: Technology, Devices, and Applications*, 287 (2019).

32. P. Carey, F. Ren, D. Hays, B. Gila, S. Pearton, S. Jang, and A. Kuramata, "Band alignment of Al₂O₃ with (−201) β-Ga₂O₃", *Vacuum*, **142**, 52 (2017).

33. P. Carey, F. Ren, D. Hays, B. Gila, S. Pearton, S. Jang, and A. Kuramata, "Band alignment of atomic layer deposited SiO₂ and HfSiO₄ with -201 β-Ga₂O₃", *Japanese Journal of Applied Physics*, **56**(7), 071101 (2017).

34. B. Ip, K. Kao, and D. Thomson, "Charges and defects in SiO₂ films deposited by plasma-enhanced chemical vapor deposition at low temperatures", *Solid-State Electronics*, **34**(2), 123 (1991).

35. K. Cheung, "On the mechanism of plasma enhanced dielectric deposition charging damage", *2000 5th International Symposium on Plasma Process-Induced Damage*, (IEEE Cat. No.00TH8479).

36. S. Ali, M. Gharghi, S. Sivoththaman, and K. Zeaiter, "Properties and characterization of low-temperature amorphous PECVD silicon nitride films for solar cell passivation", *Journal of Materials Science*, **40**(6), 1469 (2005).

37. Y. Kim, J. Han, M. Takenaka, and S. Takagi, "Low temperature Al₂O₃ surface passivation for carrier-injection SiGe optical modulator", *Optics Express*, **22**(7), 7458 (2014).

38. X. Liu, S. Ramanathan, A. Longdergan, A. Srivastava, E. Lee, T. Seidel, J. Barton, D. Pang, and R. Gordon, "ALD of Hafnium Oxide Thin Films from Tetrakis(ethylmethylamino)hafnium and Ozone", *Journal of The Electrochemical Society*, **152**(3), G213 (2005).

39. B. H. Birey, "Thickness dependence of the dielectric constant and resistance of Al₂O₃films", *Journal of Applied Physics*, **48**(12), 5209 (1977).

40. K. Hirose, H. Kitahara, and T. Hattori, "Dielectric constant of ultrathin SiO₂ film estimated from the Auger parameter", *Physical Review B*, **67**(19), (2003).

41. A. Kaloyeros, F. Jové, J. Goff, and B. Arkles, "Review—Silicon Nitride and Silicon Nitride-Rich Thin Film Technologies: Trends in Deposition Techniques and Related Applications", *ECS Journal of Solid State Science and Technology*, **6**(10), P691 (2017).