

Article

Superinjection of Holes in Homojunction Diodes Based on Wide-Bandgap Semiconductors

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Supplementary Materials

Table S1. Main material parameters used in the numerical simulations.

Diode	4H-SiC	3C-SiC	wz-ZnS	wz-AlN
Energy bandgap at $T=300$ K, eV	3.23 [1]	2.36 [1]	3.8 [2]	6.23 [3]
Dielectric constant	9.78 [4]	9.72 [5]	8.32 [2]	9.14 [6]
Density of states effective electron mass	$0.77m_0$ [7]	$0.72m_0$ [8]	$0.31m_0$ [2]	$0.31m_0$ [3]
Density of states effective hole mass	$0.91m_0$ [9]	$1.11m_0$ [10]	$0.7m_0$ [11]	$7.26m_0$ [12]
Acceptor concentration in the p-type region, cm^{-3}	10^{18}	10^{18}	10^{18}	10^{18}
Acceptor compensation ratio	5%	5%	5%	40% (fitted from the experimental data) [13]
Acceptor ionization energy, eV	0.23 (Al) [14] 0.32 (B) [15]	0.26 (Al) [16] 0.34 (Ga) [16]	0.6 (Cu) [17]	0.63 (Mg) [13]
Donor concentration in the n-type region, cm^{-3}	10^{18}	10^{18}	10^{18}	10^{18}
Donor compensation ratio	5%	5%	5%	10 % [18]
Donor ionization energy, eV	0.06 (N) [19]	0.05 (N) [16]	0.1 (Al) [20]	0.25 (Si) [21]

Electron mobility in the p-type region, cm²/Vs	500 [22,23]	200 [24]	100 [2]	100 [21]
Hole mobility in the p-type region, cm²/Vs	140 [22,23]	55 [25]	10 [26]	5 [25]
Electron mobility in the i-type region, cm²/Vs	900 [22,23]	650 [24]	140 [2]	300 [25]
Hole mobility in the i-type region, cm²/Vs	140 [22,23]	70 [25]	15 [26]	14 [25]
Electron mobility in the n-type region, cm²/Vs	300 [22,23]	200 [24]	100 [2]	100 [21]
Hole mobility in the n-type region, cm²/Vs	120 [22,23]	55 [25]	10 [26]	5 [25]
Electron saturation velocity, cm/s	2.2×10 ⁷ [27]	2.0×10 ⁷ [1]	1.8×10 ⁷ (ZnSe value) [28]	1.5×10 ⁷ [25]
Hole saturation velocity, cm/s	1.5×10 ⁷ [1]	1.5×10 ⁷ [1]	1.8×10 ⁷ (the same as for electrons)	1.25×10 ⁷ [25]
Electron and hole recombination lifetimes in the p-type region, ns	17 ^{a)}	80 [29]	100 (estimated from Refs. [30–32])	10 (GaN value) [33,34]
Electron and hole recombination lifetimes in the i-type region, ns	20 ^{a)}	100 [29]	100 (estimated from Refs. [30–32])	10 (GaN value) [33,34]
Electron and hole recombination lifetimes in the n-type region, ns	17 ^{a)}	80 [29]	100 (estimated from Refs. [30–32])	10 (GaN value) [33,34]
Radiative recombination coefficient, cm³/s	-	-	7.1×10 ⁻¹⁰ (ZnTe value) [35]	0.45×10 ⁻¹⁰ [36]

a) The recombination lifetimes for electrons and holes are calculated using the Scharfetter relation [37,38]:

$$\tau = \frac{\tau_0}{1 + \frac{N_D + N_A}{N_{\text{ref}}}}$$

where N_D and N_A are the concentrations of donors and acceptors, respectively, N_{ref} is estimated to be $5 \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ [38] and $\tau_0 = 20 \text{ ns}$ [38].

Table S2. Temperature dependence of the main material parameters of 4H-SiC.

	$T = 200 \text{ K}$	$T = 400 \text{ K}$
Energy bandgap, eV	$E_g(T) = E_g(0) - 6.5 \times 10^{-4} T^2 / (1300 + T)$ [1]	
Electron mobility in the p-type region, cm^2/Vs	730 [22,23]	260 [22,23]
Hole mobility in the p-type region, cm^2/Vs	450 [22,23]	70 [22,23]
Electron mobility in the i-type region, cm^2/Vs	1550 [22,23]	310 [22,23]
Hole mobility in the i-type region, cm^2/Vs	345 [22,23]	75 [22,23]
Electron mobility in the n-type region, cm^2/Vs	400 [22,23]	200 [22,23]
Hole mobility in the n-type region, cm^2/Vs	245 [22,23]	70 [22,23]
SRH recombination lifetime, ns	$\tau_{SRH} \sim (T/300)^2$ [39,40]	
Electron saturation velocity, cm/s	$V_{satn} \sim (T/300)^{-0.44}$ [27,41,42]	
Hole saturation velocity, cm/s	The same temperature dependence as for electrons	

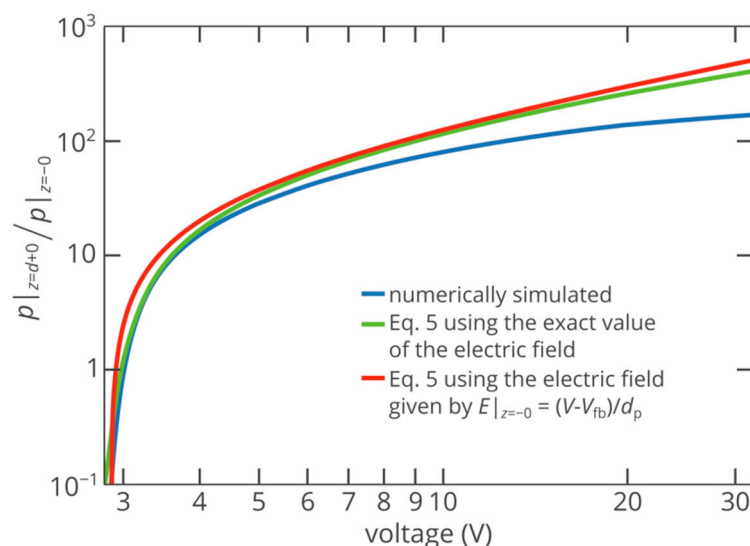


Figure S1. Dependence of the ratio of the hole density at the i-n junction to the hole density at the p-i junction on the bias voltage in the 4H-SiC p-i-n diode shown in Figure 2a in the main text. Here, we assume the recombination rate in the i-region of the p-i-n diode is equal to zero, while the recombination rate in the n-type and p-type layers is simulated using the parameters listed in Table S1. The blue curve is obtained from the self-consistent numerical simulations; the green curve is obtained using equation (5) and the electric field in the p-type region retrieved from the numerical simulations; the red curve is obtained using only equation (5) and the material parameters of 4H-SiC

listed in Table S1, the electric field in the p-type layer near the p-i junction is calculated using a very simple expression $E|_{z=0} = (V - V_{fb})/d_p$, where d_p is the size of the p-type region and $qV_{fb} = E_g + kT \times [\mathcal{F}_{1/2}^{-1}(n_{eqn}/N_c) + \mathcal{F}_{1/2}^{-1}(p_{eqp}/N_v)]$, where n_{eqn} and p_{eqp} are the electron and hole densities in the n-type and p-type injection layers, N_c and N_v are the effective densities of states in the conduction and valence bands of 4H-SiC, q is the electron charge, kT is the thermal energy, E_g is the bandgap energy of 4H-SiC and $\mathcal{F}_{1/2}^{-1}(x)$ is the inverse Fermi-Dirac function.

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