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Symmetric Lateral Bipolar Transistors as Low Noise Signal Amplifier

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Bipolar junction transistors (BJTs) are characterized by superior high frequency and low noise performance in comparison with metal-oxide-semiconductor field-effect transistors (MOSFETs). A lateral version of the BJT (LBJT) fabricated on silicon-on-insulator (SOI) substrates with a fully CMOS-compatible and low cost process has large potential to improve the power performance of traditional bipolar circuits [1]. Meanwhile, BJTs with high current gain (β) can serve as a local signal amplifier and are of considerable interest in sensor applications. It has been demonstrated that an intimate integration of BJTs with FET-based biosensors for immediate sensing signal amplification can significantly suppress the interference from environmental noise and therefore improve overall signal-to-noise ratio of the biosensors [2]. Such noise mitigation approach is particularly important for FET biosensor with downsized channel, *e.g.*, silicon nanowire (SiNW), aiming for large surface-to-volume ratio and therefore high charge sensitivity, as the SiNWFET biosensor operates at low current level and are extremely vulnerable to environmental noise. The LBJT is well-suited in this circumstance as its

fabrication can share the same process as that for the SiNWFET sensor.

In this work, we demonstrate NPN-type LBJTs on SOI wafers with $\beta > 60$ using a fully CMOS-compatible process [3]. Systematic investigation on the substrate voltage modulation effects on current-voltage characteristics and low frequency noise of the LBJT will be presented. Potential benefit on β and noise of the LBJT from the substrate voltage modulation will also be analyzed and discussed.

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