

Short wavelength intersubband emission from GaN/AlN quantum wells

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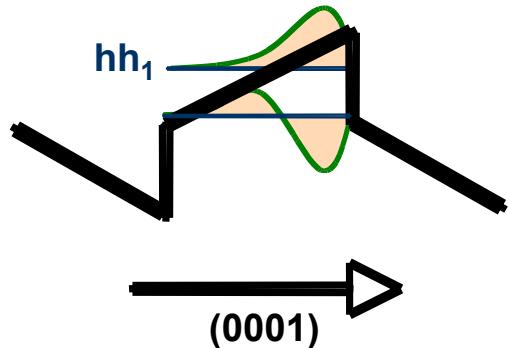
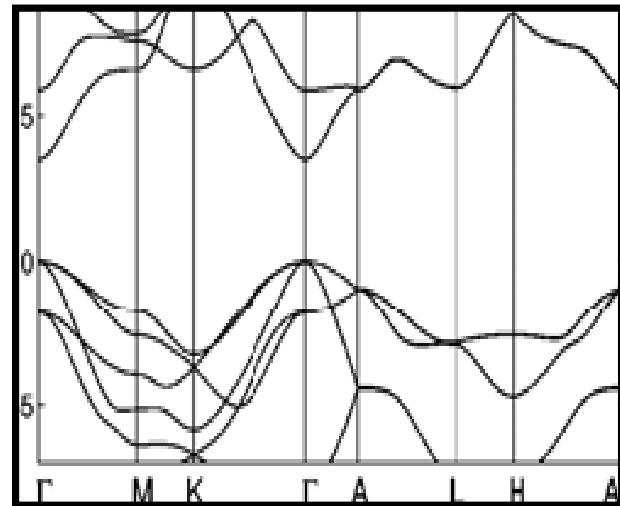
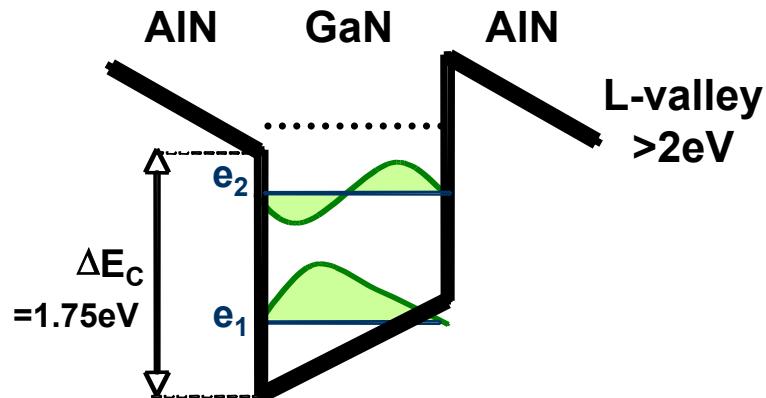
NirWave



Outline

- 💡 Motivations for III-nitride based ISB devices
- 💡 Short-wavelength ISB emission from GaN/AlN QWs
 - 💡 Resonant second harmonic generation in GaN/AlN QWs
 - 💡 ISB emission at 2.1-2.3 μm from GaN/AlN QWs
- 💡 Towards Quantum Fountain Lasers
- 💡 Conclusions and prospects

Properties of nitride heterostructures

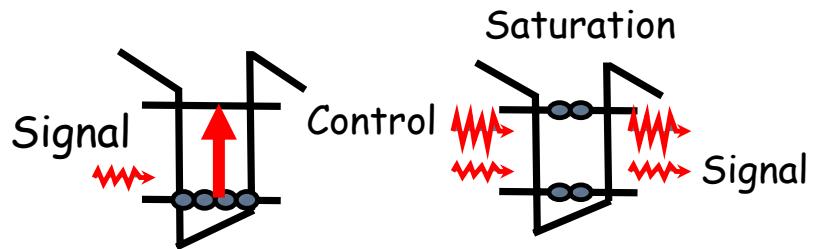


- Large conduction band offset : 1.75eV for GaN/AlN
- Direct gaps
- Remote lateral valleys (>2eV)
- Huge internal field (3-10 MV/cm)
- Electron effective mass ($0.2m_0 = 3$ times that of GaAs)

Nitride unipolar devices

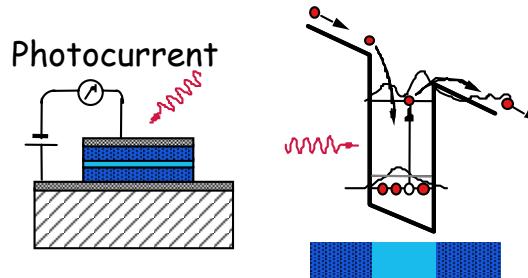
Ultrafast ISB all-optical gates
Absorption recovery time 150-400 fs @ $1.5 \mu\text{m}$

N. Iizuka et al., JAP 99, 093107 (2006); Optics Express 2006



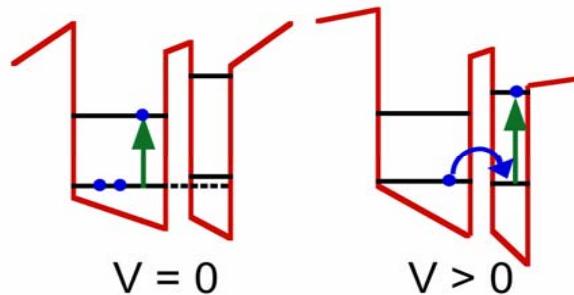
Fast quantum well photodetector (QWIPs)

Giorgetta et al., Elec. Lett., 43, 3 (2007)



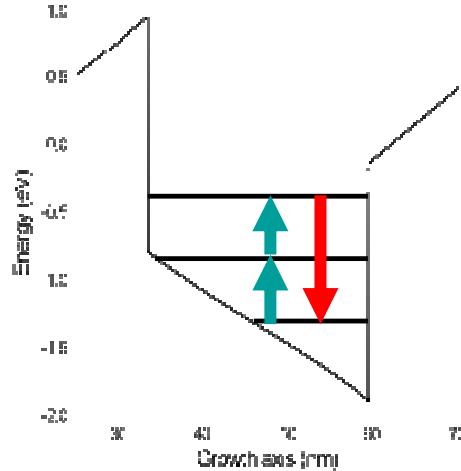
Multi-GHz electro-optical modulators based on coupled quantum wells

L. Nevou et al., APL 90, 223511 (2007)

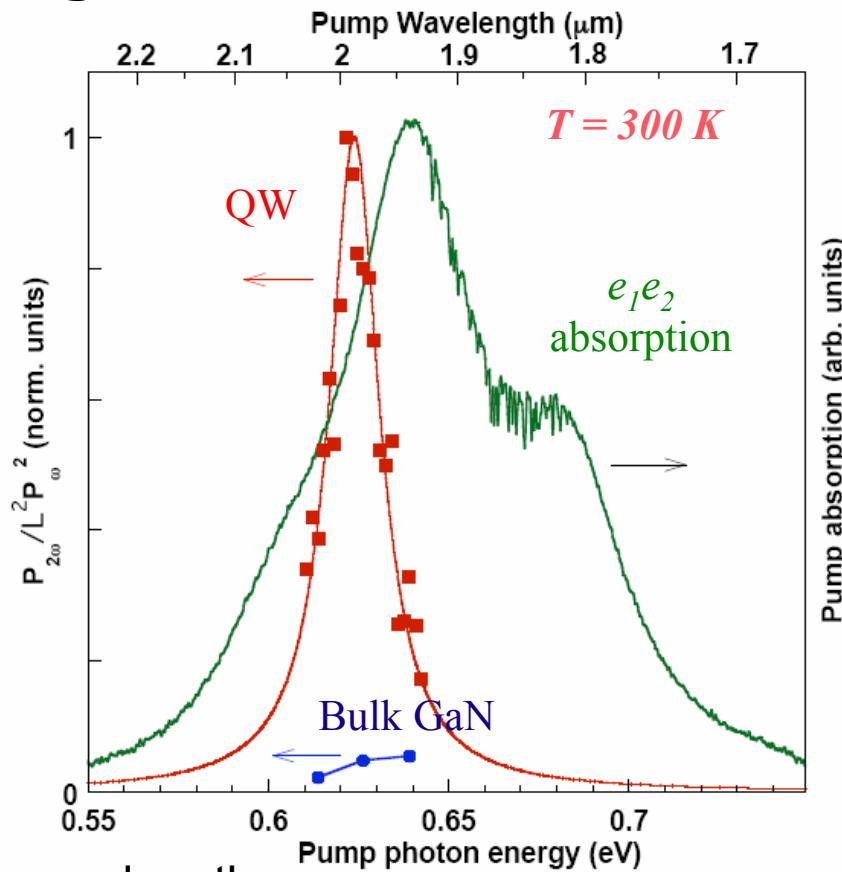


No emitting devices have been demonstrated up to recently!

Emission at $1\mu\text{m}$ through resonant second-harmonic generation

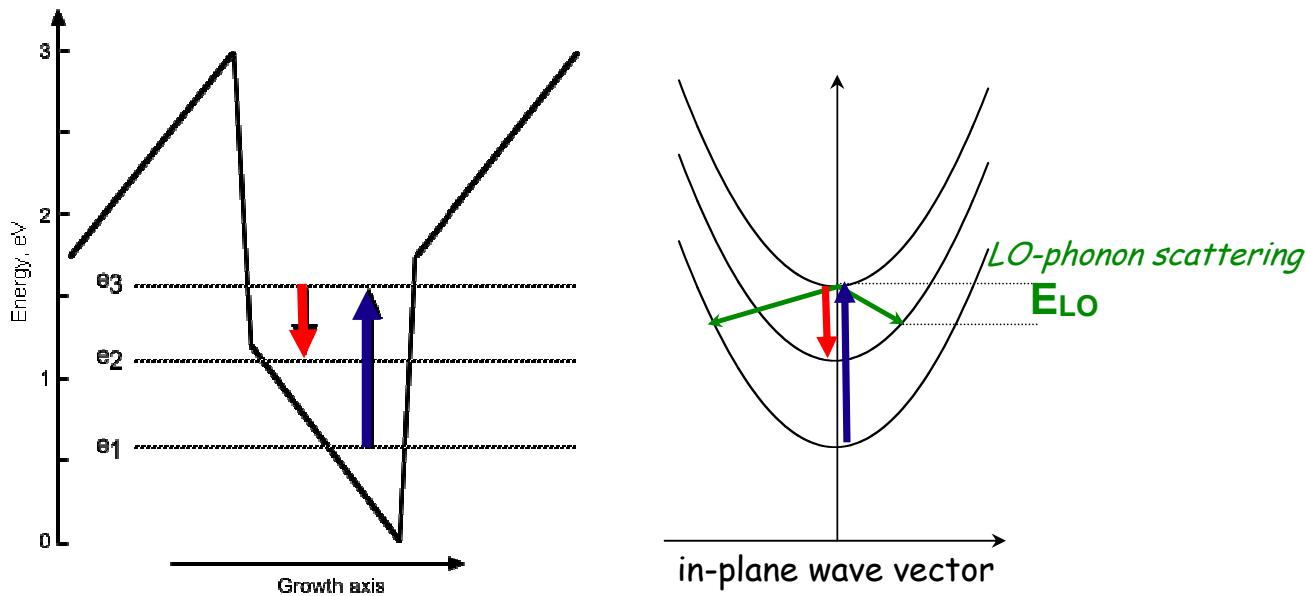


200 GaN/AlN QWs
2.6 nm well thickness



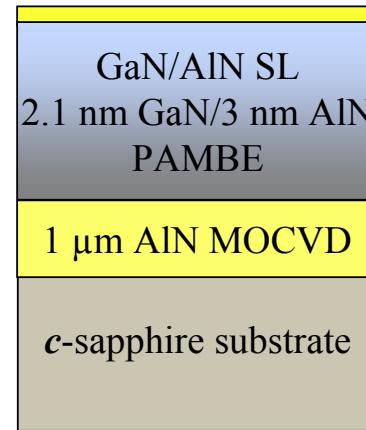
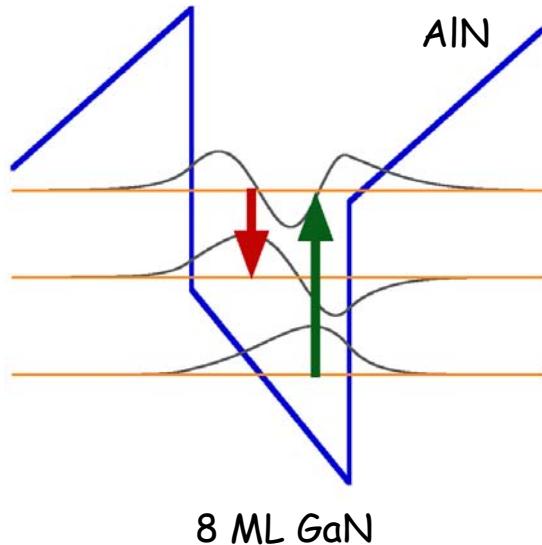
- Generation of radiation at $1\mu\text{m}$ wavelength
- Large double-resonance enhancement

Intersubband luminescence



- Observation of ISB luminescence is a challenging task because the ISB luminescence efficiency is very small
 - Radiative time in the nanosecond range ($\sim 20\text{-}30\text{ ns}$)
 - Non-radiative time in the $0.1\text{-}0.4$ picosecond range

Samples for ISB luminescence

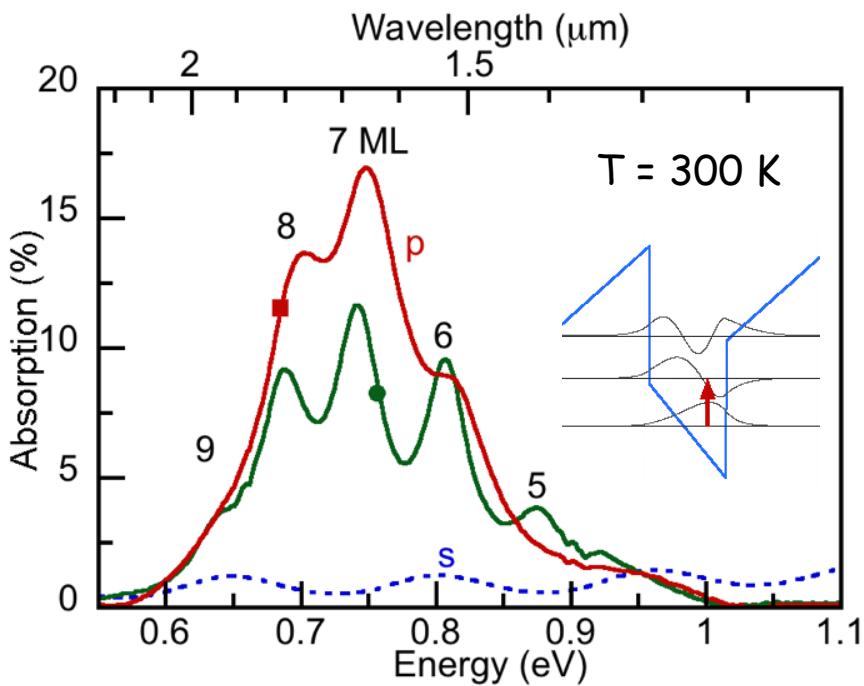


Plasma-assisted MBE:
E. Monroy et al. CEA-Grenoble

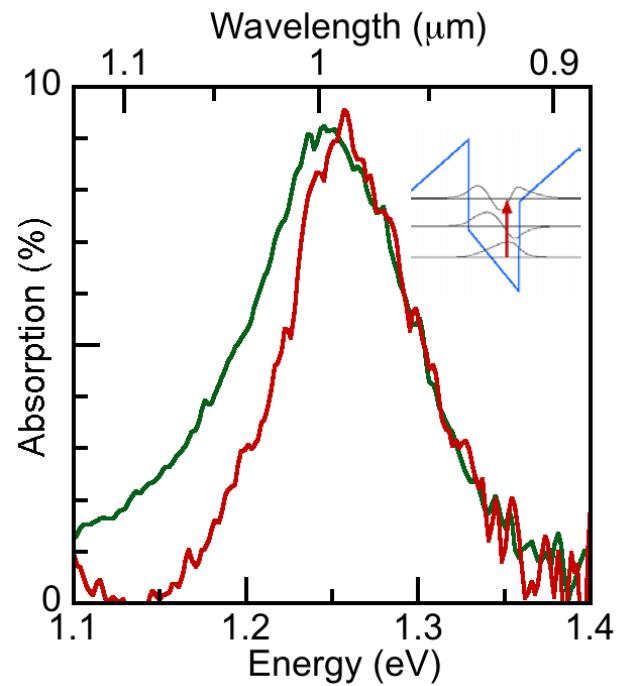
E900	E1000
250 periods	200 periods
no Si doping	Si doping $5 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

ISB spectroscopy

E900	E1000
250 periods	200 periods
no Si doping	Si doping $5 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

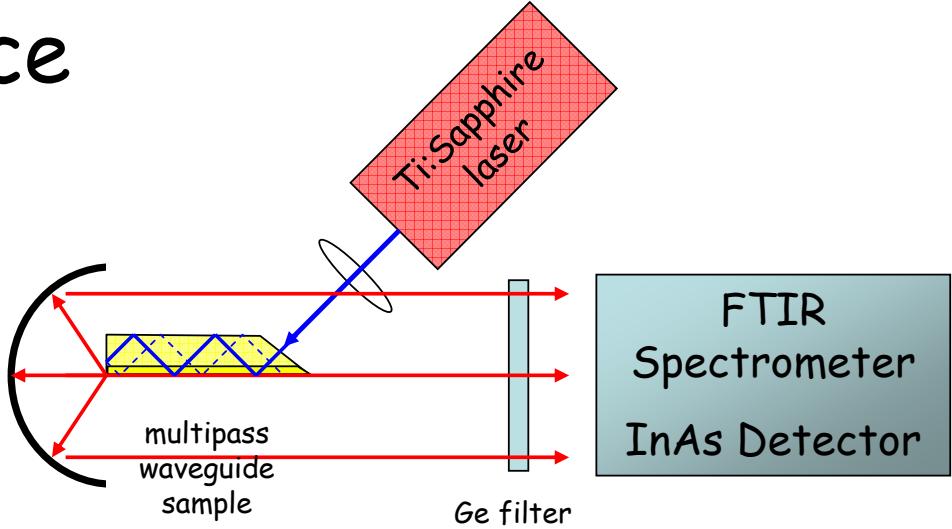
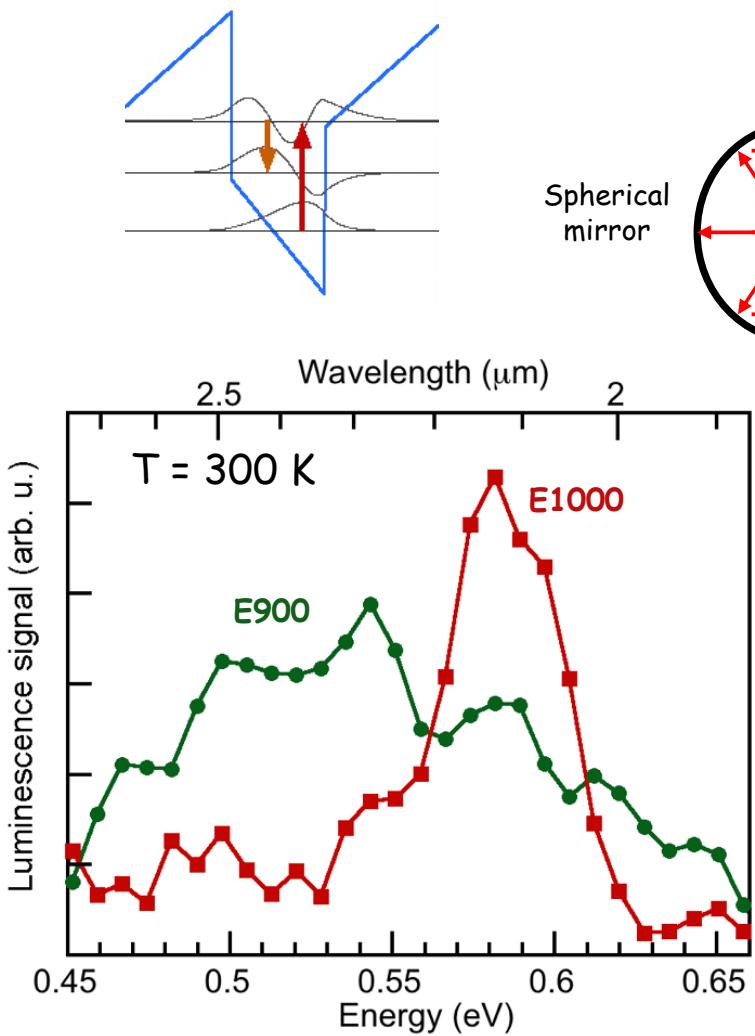


e_1-e_2 absorption (Brewster's angle)



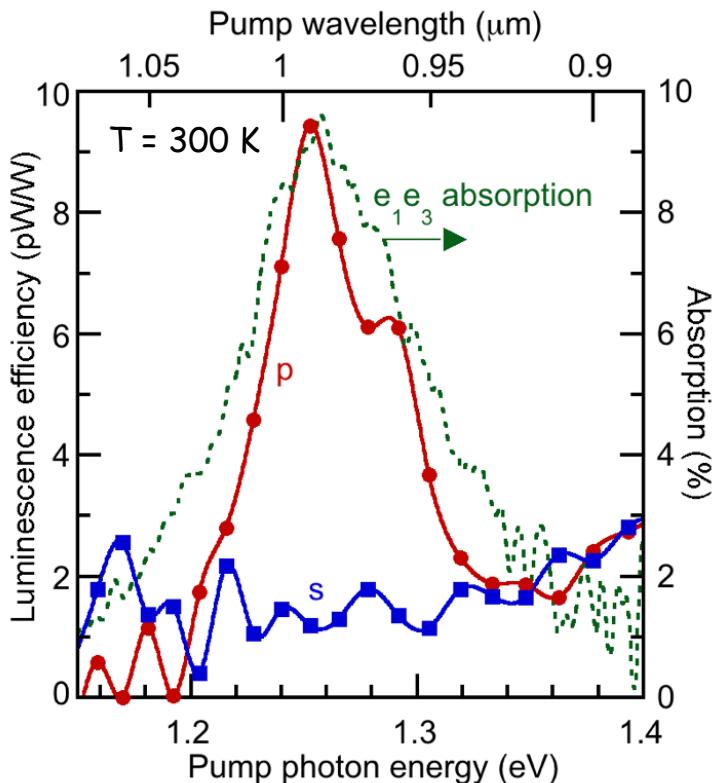
e_1-e_3 absorption (multipass waveguide)

ISB luminescence



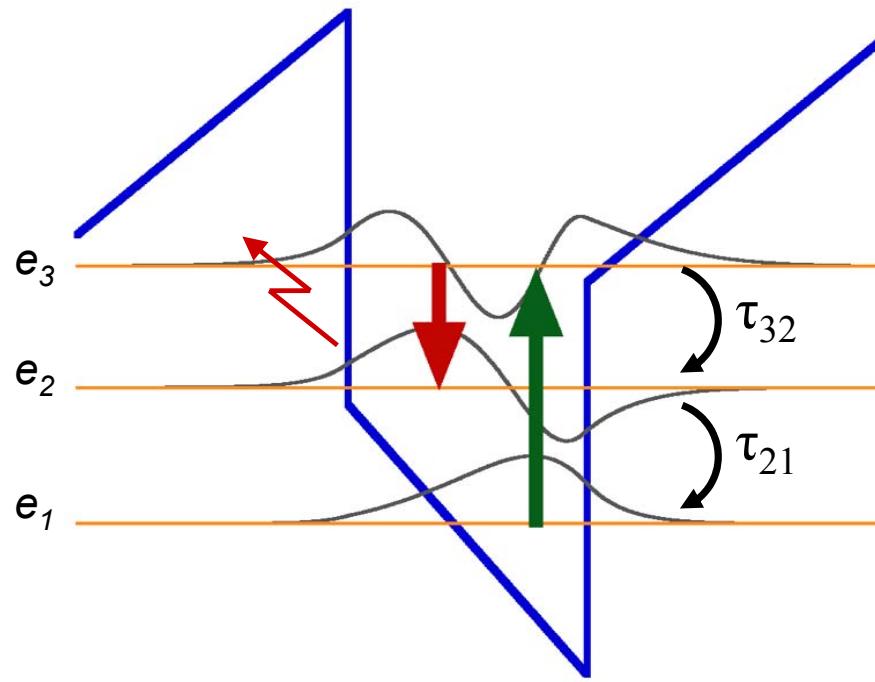
- 💡 p-polarized excitation @ 0.98 μm in resonance with e_1e_3 ISB absorption
- 💡 Emission strongly p-polarized
- 💡 Record short emission wavelength 2.13 μm
- 💡 300 K !

ISB luminescence excitation spectroscopy



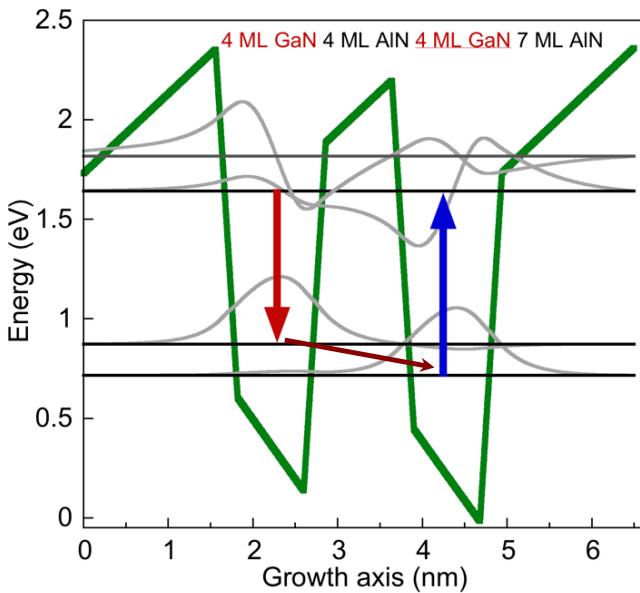
- ISB luminescence excitation spectrum at 300 K obtained by tuning the Ti:Sapphire laser wavelength
- The ISB emission follows the $e_1 e_3$ pump absorption for p-polarized excitation
- External efficiency 10 pW/Watt of pump power
- Internal quantum efficiency 0.3 $\mu\text{W}/\text{Watt}$ of pump power

Is population inversion achievable?



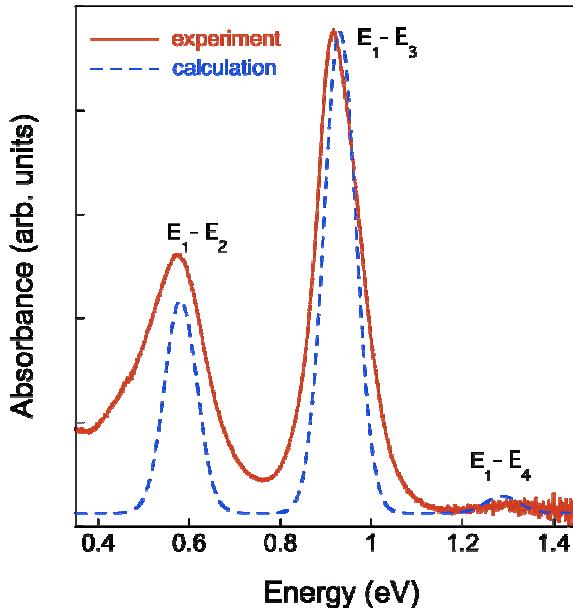
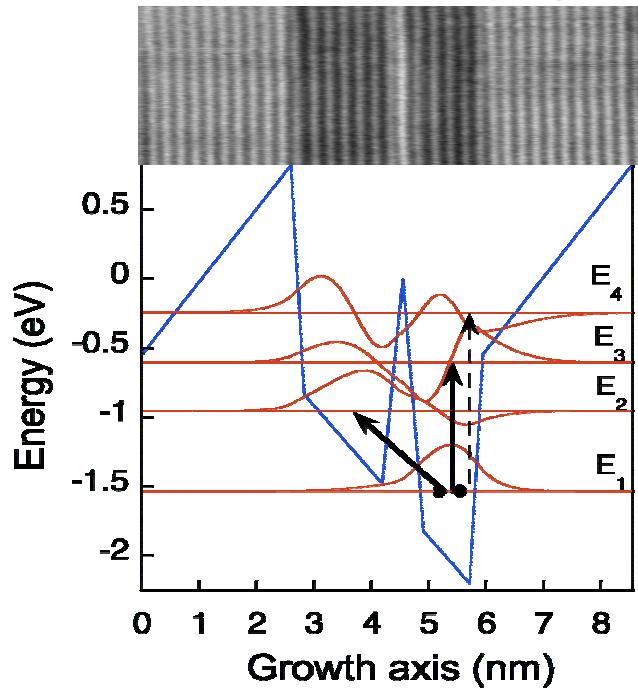
Condition for population inversion : $\tau_{21} < \tau_{32}$

Towards $1.5 \mu\text{m}$ ISB lasers



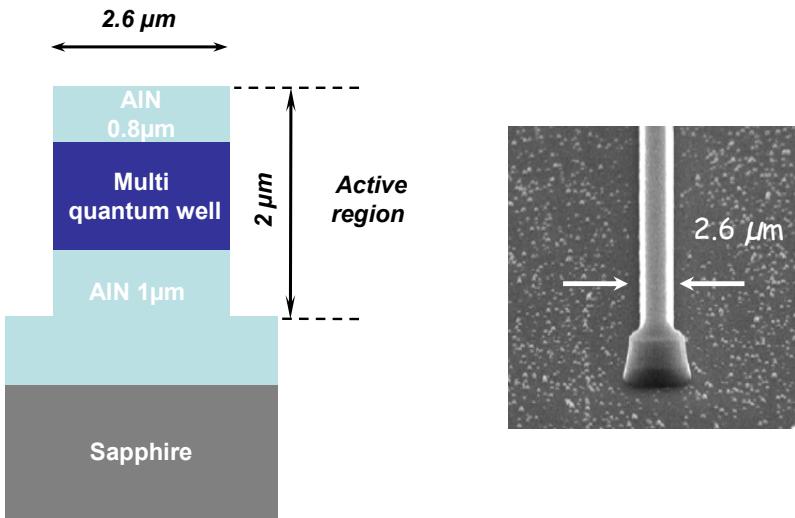
- 💡 Quantum Fountain scheme:
Coupled quantum wells provide room for population inversion and adjustment of pump/laser wavelength
- 💡 Pump @ $1.3 \mu\text{m}$
Emission @ $1.5 \mu\text{m}$
- 💡 Stimulated gain 50 cm^{-1} achievable (OPO pump laser)

Evidence of strong electronic coupling



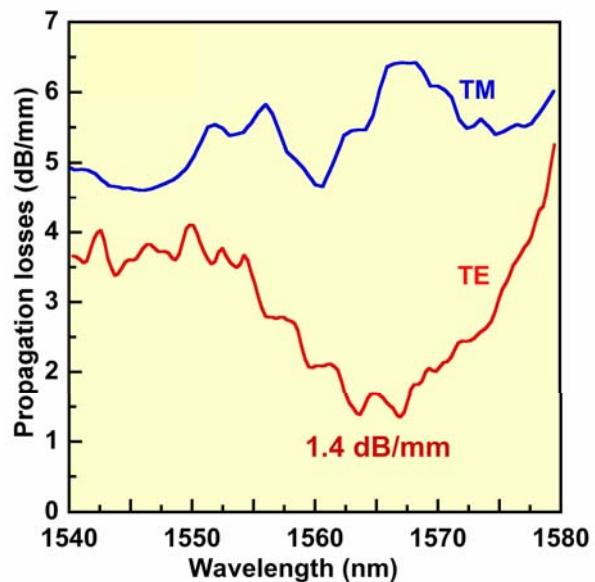
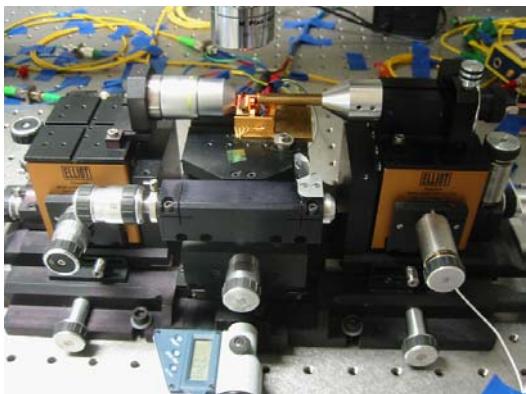
- Observation of e_1e_2 absorption is a signature of strongly coupled wells.
- The coupling vanishes for >4 ML thick AlN barriers.
- Excellent agreement with simulations assuming a potential drop at the interfaces spread over 1 ML

Loss measurements on nitride waveguides



💡 Loss measurements on nitride waveguides @ 1.5 μm : **4 cm⁻¹** for TM polarization << estimated gain

A. Lupu et al.
(to appear in IEEE Phot. Techn. Lett. 2007)



Conclusion:

- Resonant enhancement of SHG in GaN/AlN at $1\mu\text{m}$
- Demonstration of room temperature ISB emission at record short wavelength of $2.1\mu\text{m}$
- Towards QFL at $1.5\mu\text{m}$:
 - Coupled QWs provide gain = 50 cm^{-1}
 - Propagation losses in waveguide = 4 cm^{-1}