

Jeremy B. Wright<sup>1,2</sup>, Huiwen Xu<sup>2</sup>, Julio Martinez<sup>1</sup>, Ting S. Luk<sup>1,3</sup>, Qiming Li<sup>1</sup>, George Wang<sup>1</sup>, Luke Lester<sup>2</sup>, and Igal Brener<sup>1,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM USA 87185

<sup>2</sup>Center for High Technology Materials, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87106

<sup>3</sup>Center for Integrated Nanomaterials, Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM USA 87185

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## Why Lasers for Solid State Lighting?

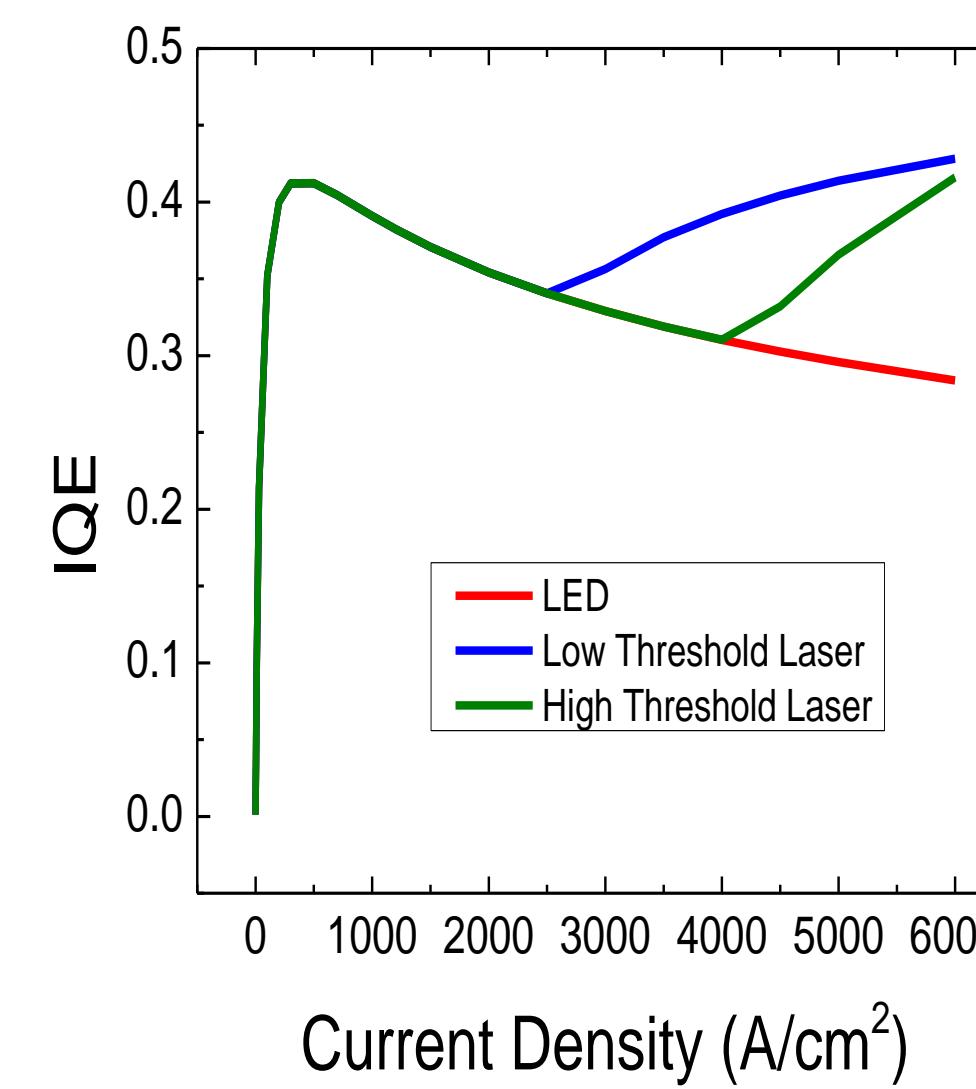
- Stimulated emission clamps the carrier density
- Lasers offer an avenue for bypassing efficiency droop at high current densities
- There are novel existence proofs for ultra-efficient lasers (>70%) at other (IR) wavelengths

## Why Nanowires as Lasers?

- Relaxed strain opening up growth substrate possibilities
- Large optical confinement
- Can accommodate a wider range of alloy compositions
- Typically free of threading dislocations

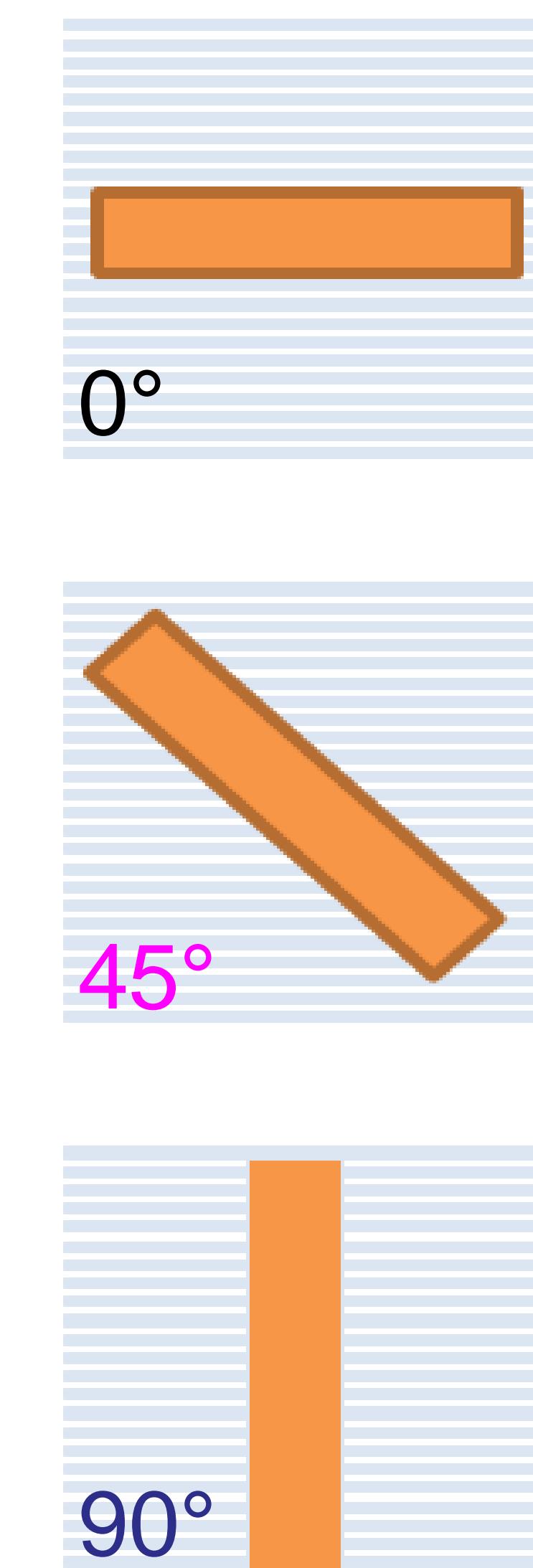
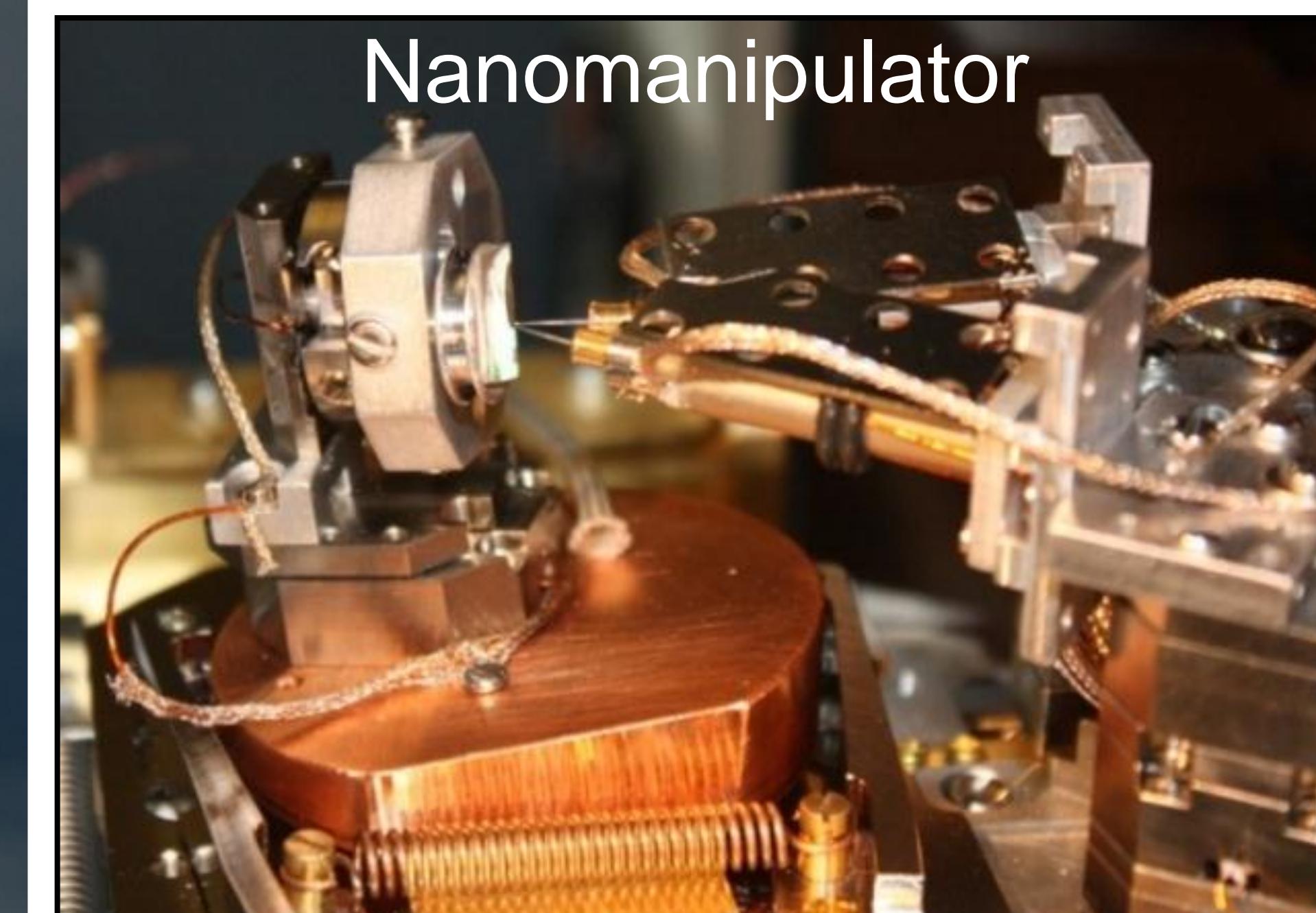
## Importance of Single-Mode

The benefits of single-mode are low threshold and low intensity noise. When using stimulated emission to work around the efficiency droop of III-N emitters it is necessary to have a low threshold. Single-mode lasers typically have a lower threshold compared to multimode emitters.



In a device with feedback the onset of stimulated emission overcomes the efficiency droop of the LED. Having a lower threshold means the droop is minimized at lower current densities.

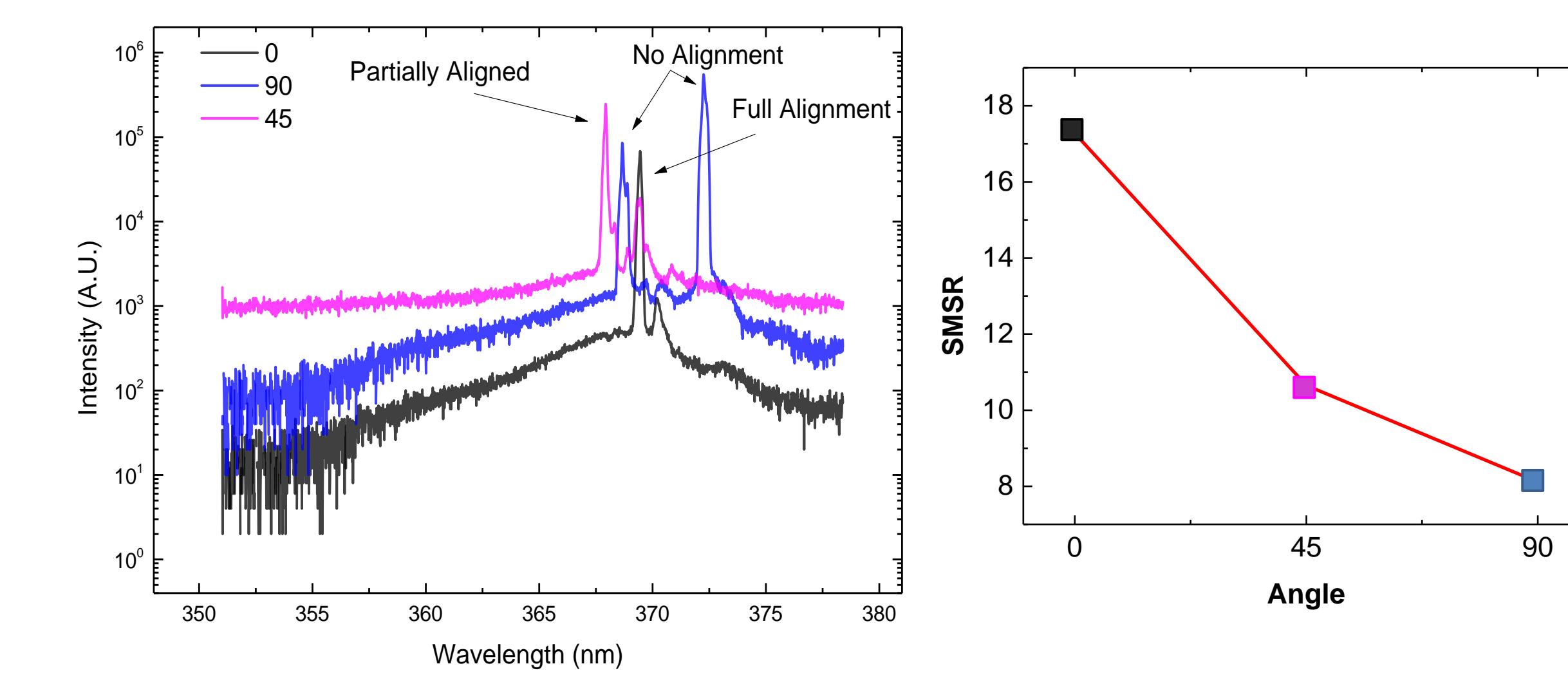
## Manipulation of Single Nanowires



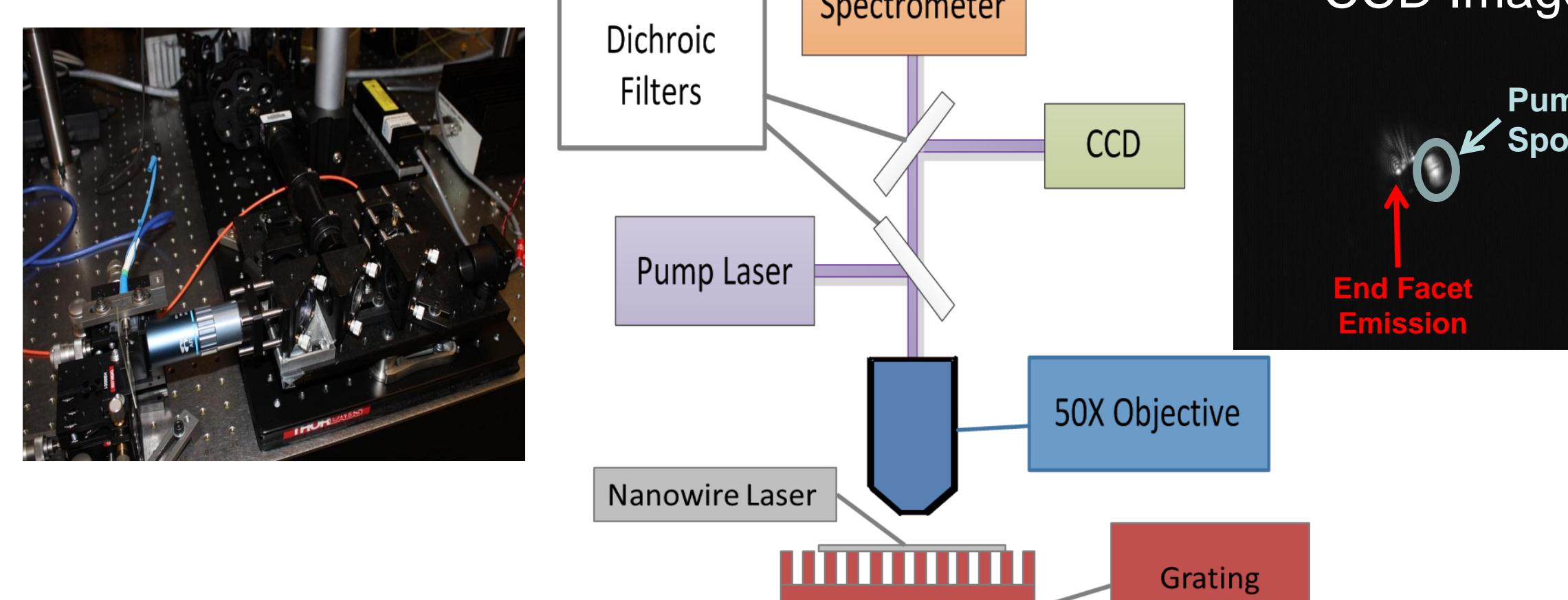
Nanowires were oriented on the grating substrates using a custom made nanomanipulation tool. Two probes on piezo driven stages were used to tune the angle between the grating and the nanowire.

## Variable Angle Tuning

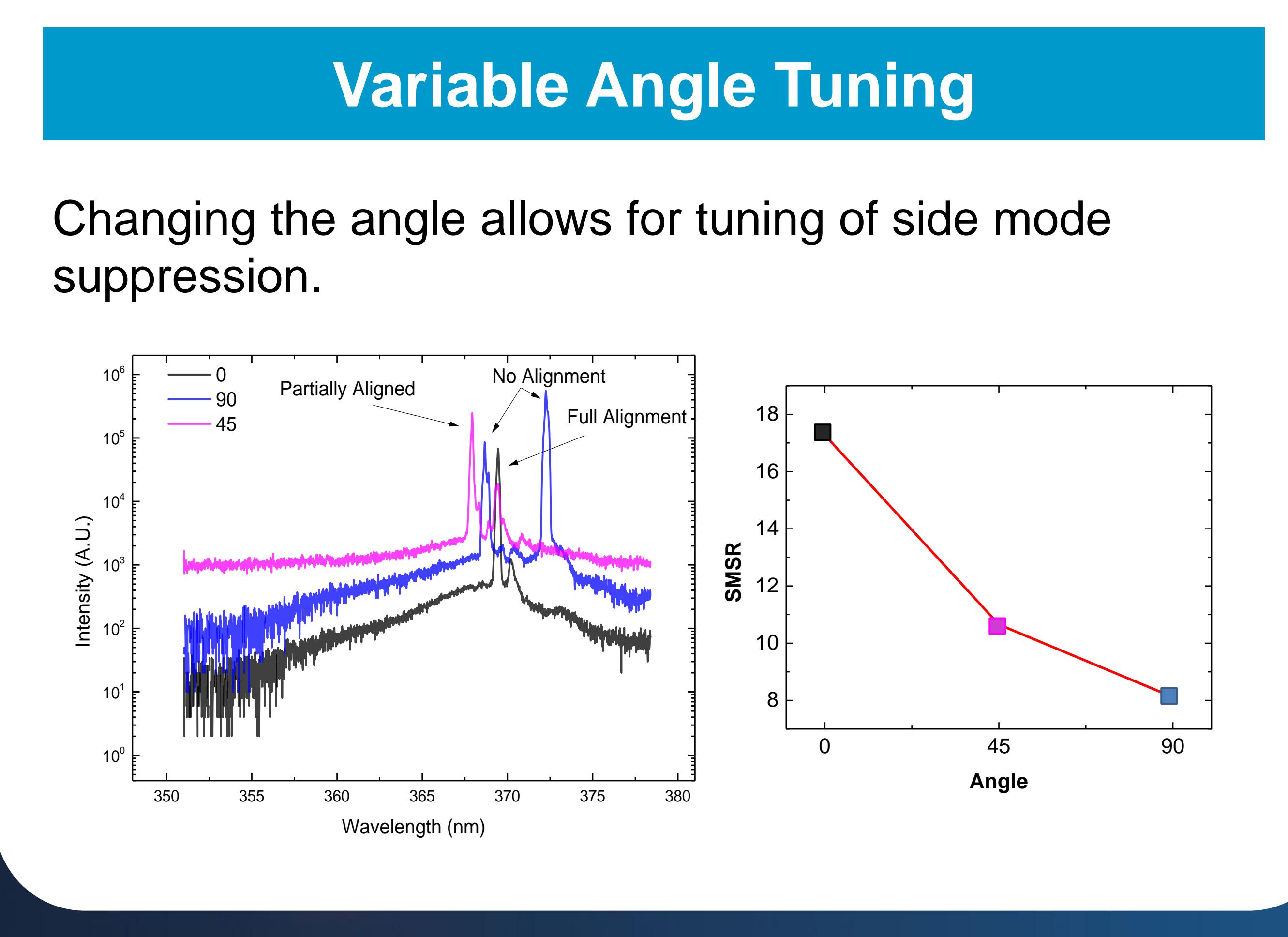
Changing the angle allows for tuning of side mode suppression.



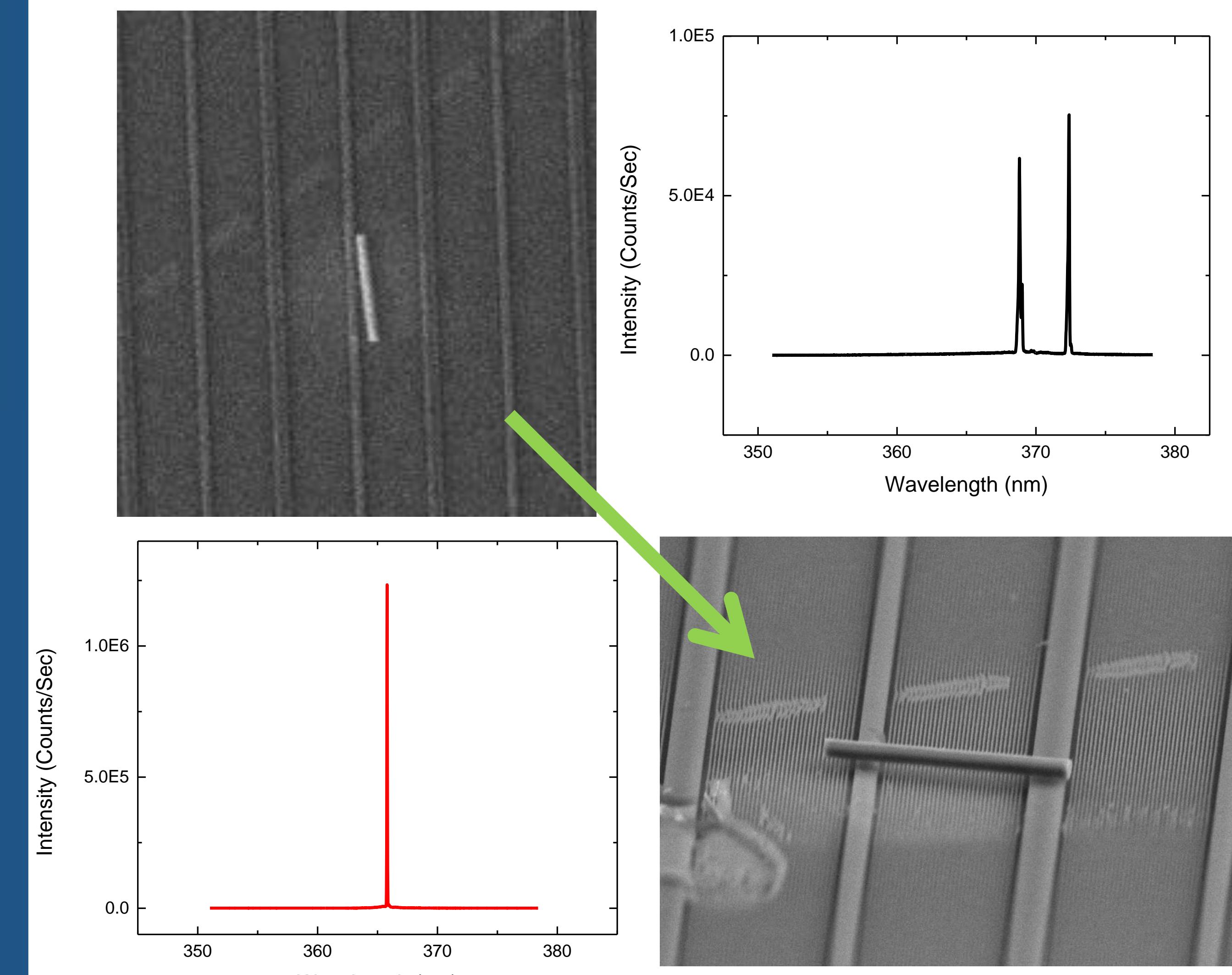
## Characterization of III-N Nanowires



GaN nanowires lying on SiN gratings are optically excited through a 50x objective by a 266nm laser whose power is trimmed by a series of neutral density filters. Emission from the nanowire is collected through the same objective and is characterized by a spectrometer.



## Rotation can Improve Lasing Characteristics



## Before and After Rotation Comparison

