

# Single Mode GaN nanowire lasers

Qiming Li, Jeremy Wright, Huiwen Xu, Jeffery Figiel, Karen Cross,  
Dan Koleske, George Wang, Igal Brener, Willie Luk, Weng Chow

Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM

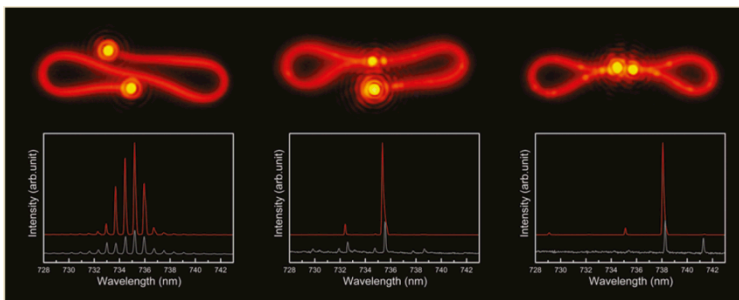
# Outline

- Why single mode GaN nanowire laser? State of Art?
- Experimental:
  - Materials: GaN nanowire by “bottom up” technique
  - Measurement: uPL set up
- Strategy 1 :geometry control and mode competition
- Strategy 2 :coupled nanowire pair/Vernier effect
- Summary

# Why single mode GaN nanowire laser? State of Art?

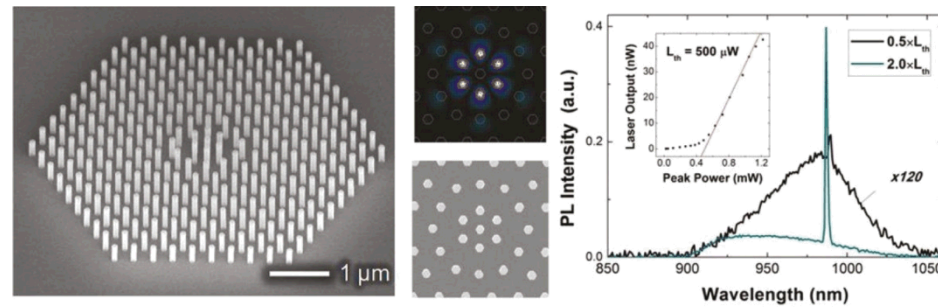
- High Beam Quality, interference-free.
- Desired for imaging, reading, and writing.
- A few reports (CdSe and InGaAs) on single mode nanowire laser (IR range).
- Lack of detailed research on GaN single mode nanowire (UV range).

CdSe Nanowire, 735 nm



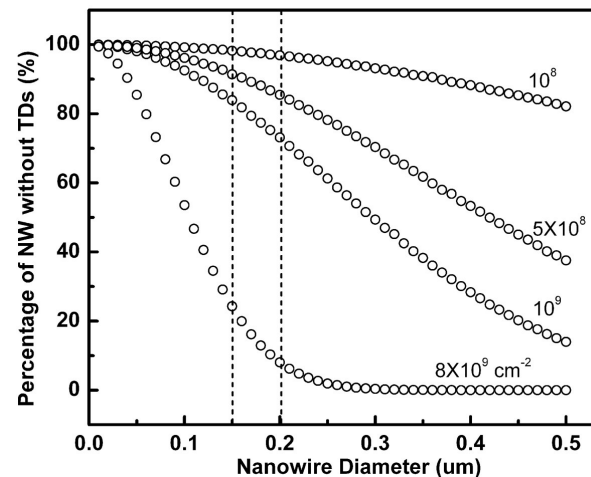
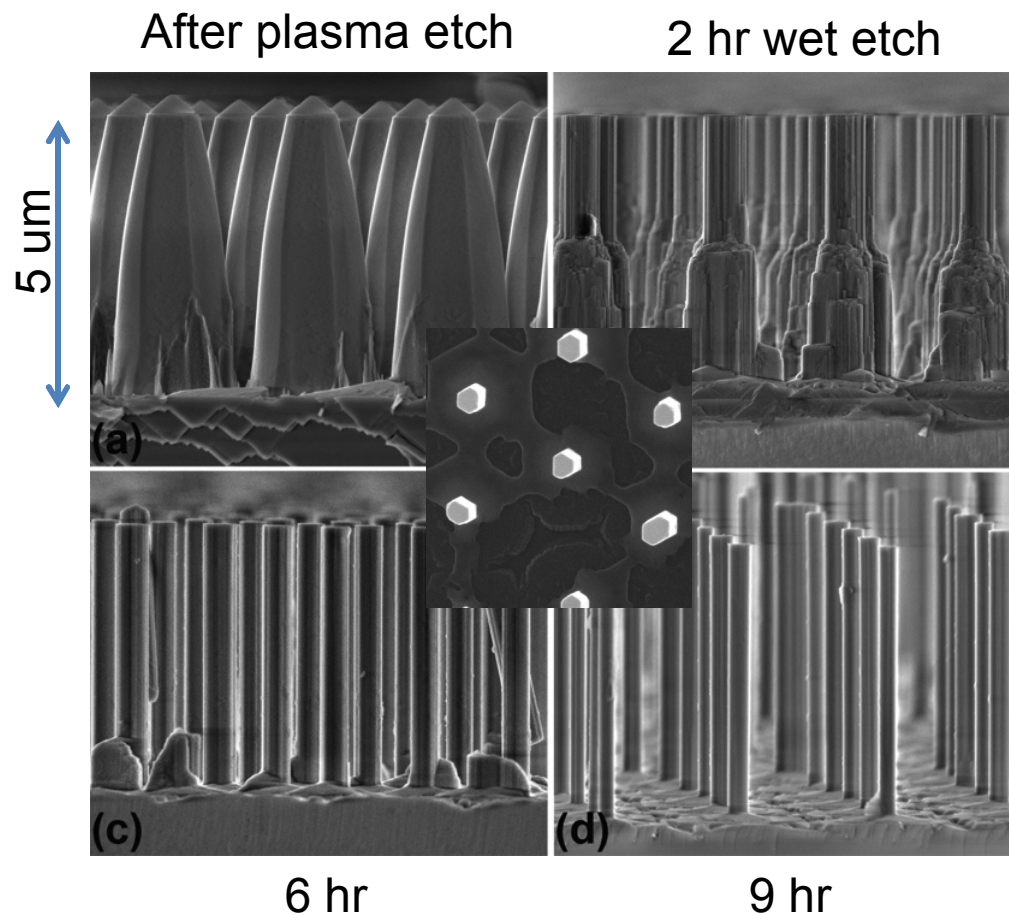
*Nano Lett.*, 2011, 11 (3), 1122

InGaAs Nanowire, 989 nm



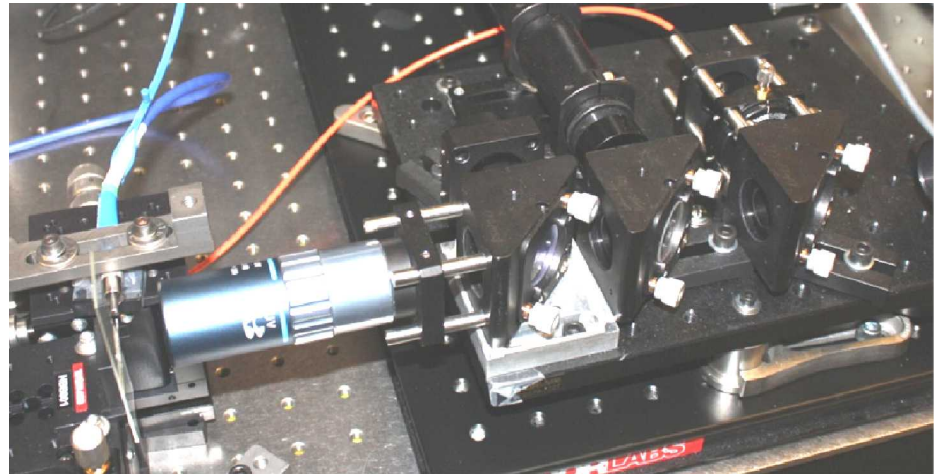
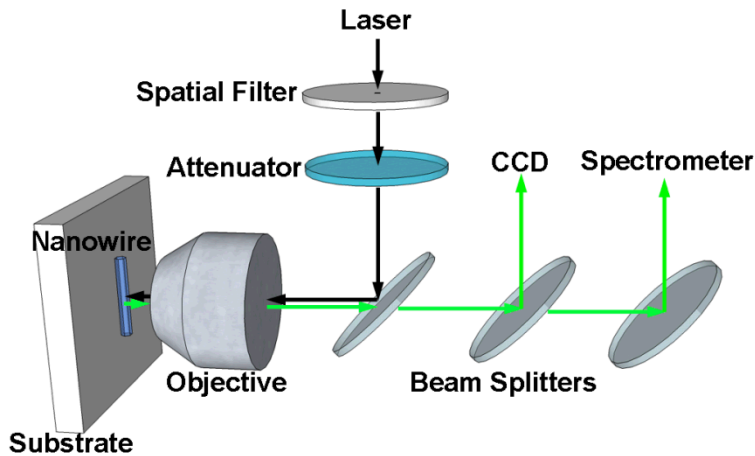
*Nano Lett.*, 2011, 11 (12), 5387

## 2-step nanowire fabrication process



1. Controlled nanowire length and diameter
2. ~90% nanowire are dislocation free
3. High surface quality
4. High material quality

# GaN nanorod lasing - $\mu$ PL setup

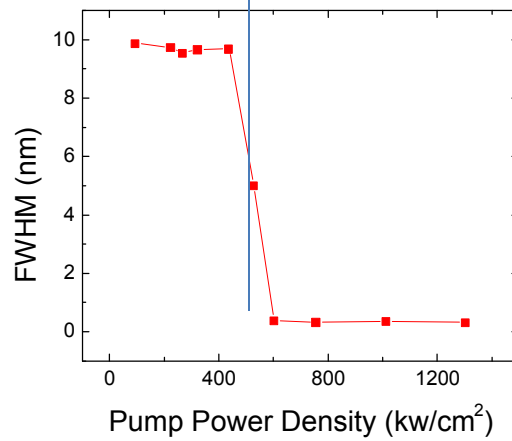
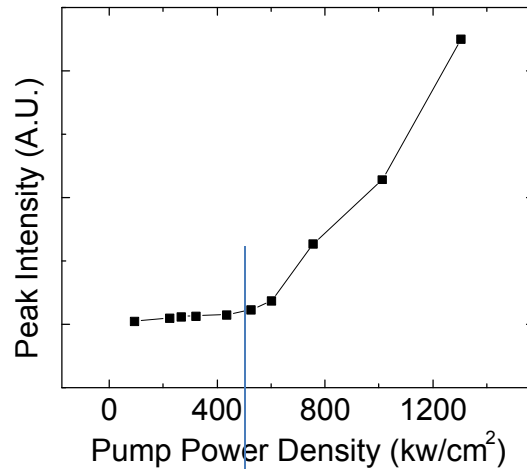


- 266 nm pulsed quadrupled YAG laser
- 5.2mW, Pulse Width: 0.4ns, Rep Rate: 9.08 kHz, Pulse Energy: 0.64 $\mu$ J, Peak Power: 1.6kW
- pump power densities ranging from 15kW/cm<sup>2</sup> to 3MW/cm<sup>2</sup>
- 5  $\mu$ m spot
- Room Temperature

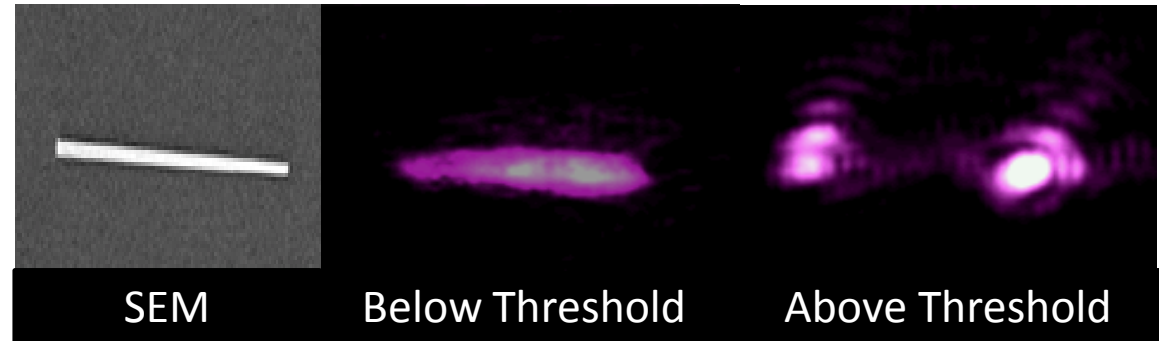
# GaN nanowire lasing – diameter effect

## 250 nm or larger

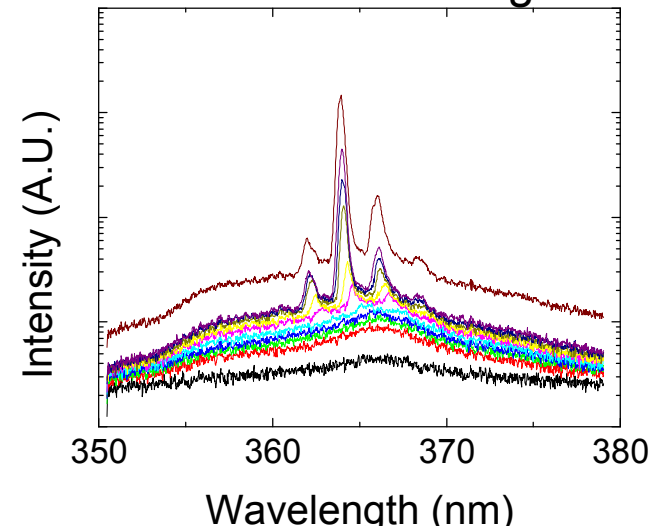
Threshold ~ 500 kW/cm<sup>2</sup>



Nanorod dimensions: 250 nm x 4.7 μm (lying flat on sapphire)

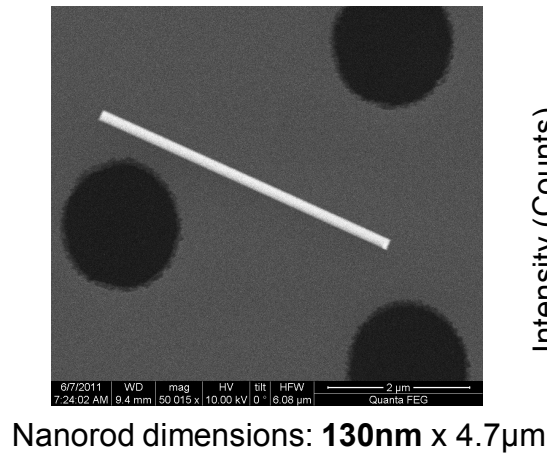
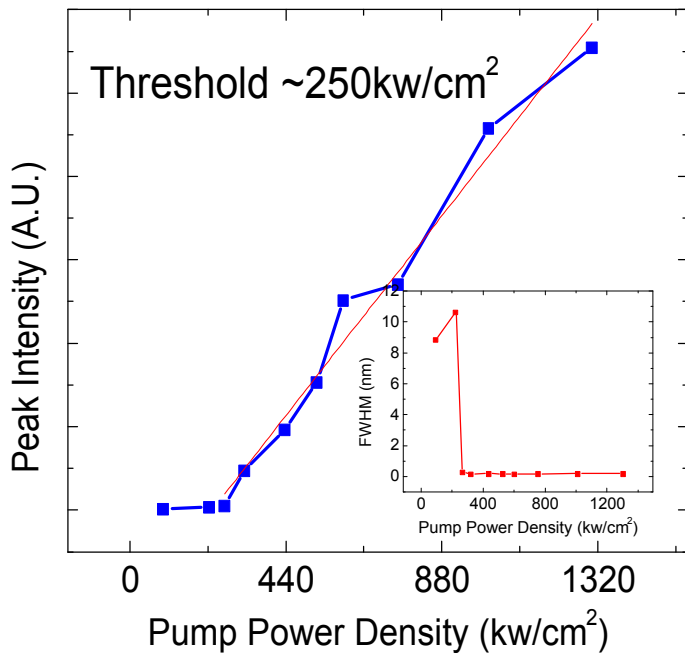


Multi-mode lasing

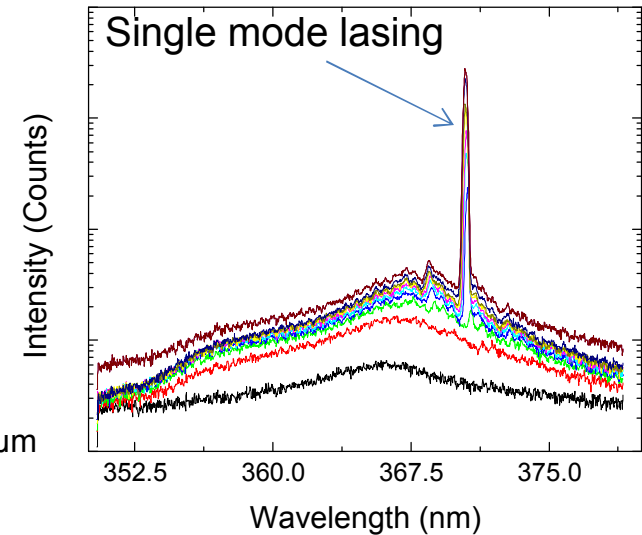


# GaN nanowire lasing – diameter effect

## ~130 nm



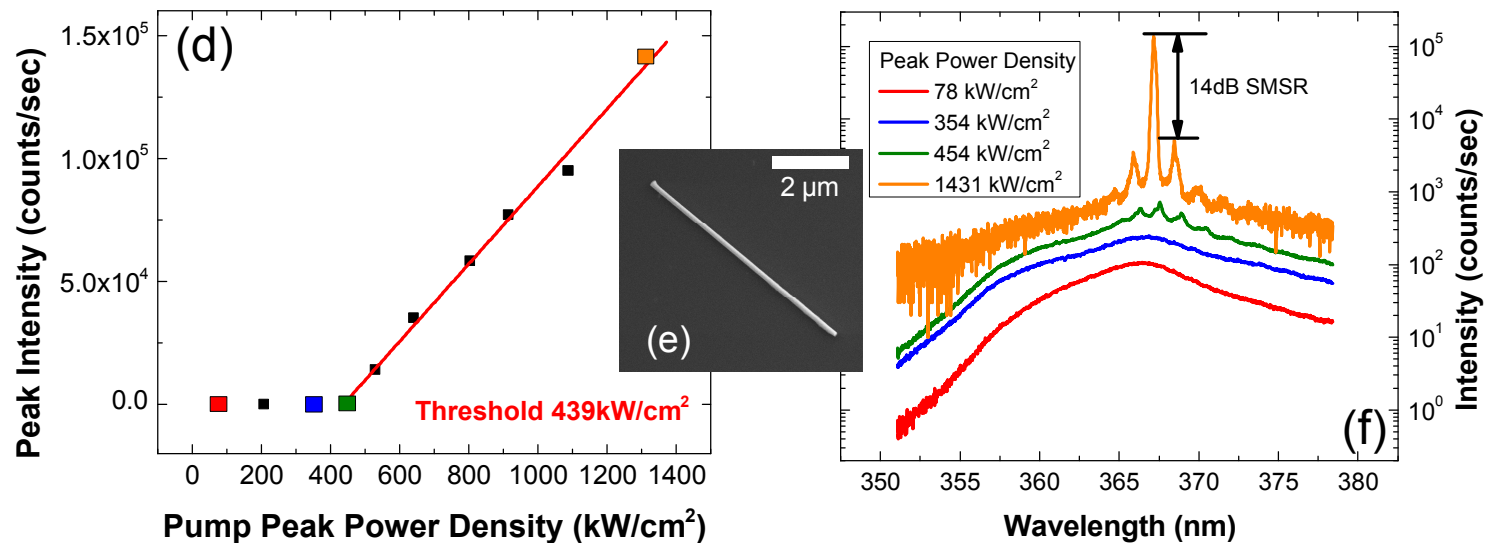
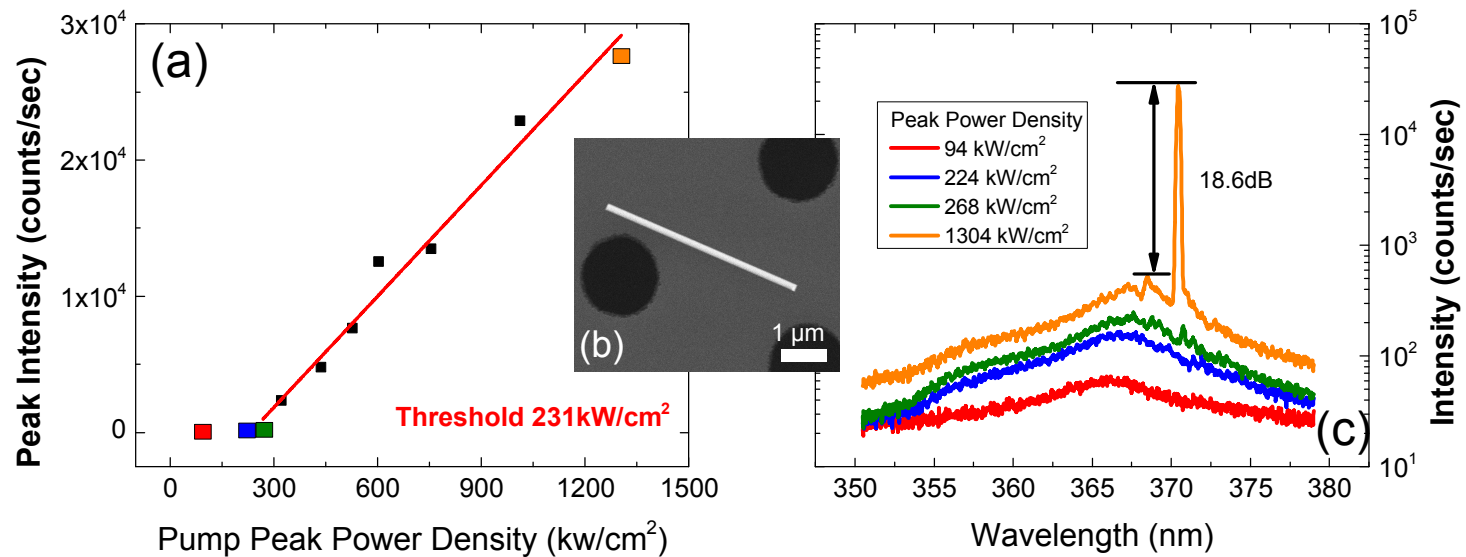
Nanorod dimensions: **130nm** x 4.7μm



- Narrow-Linewidth ( $<0.1 \text{ nm}$ ), **Single-Mode**, 15dB Side Mode Suppression Ratio, and **Low Threshold**

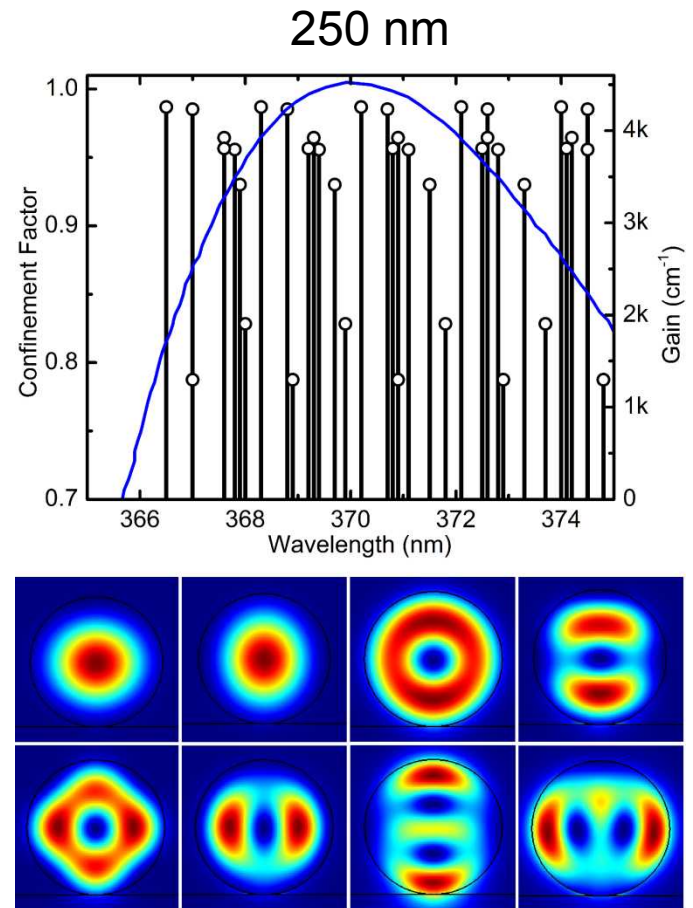
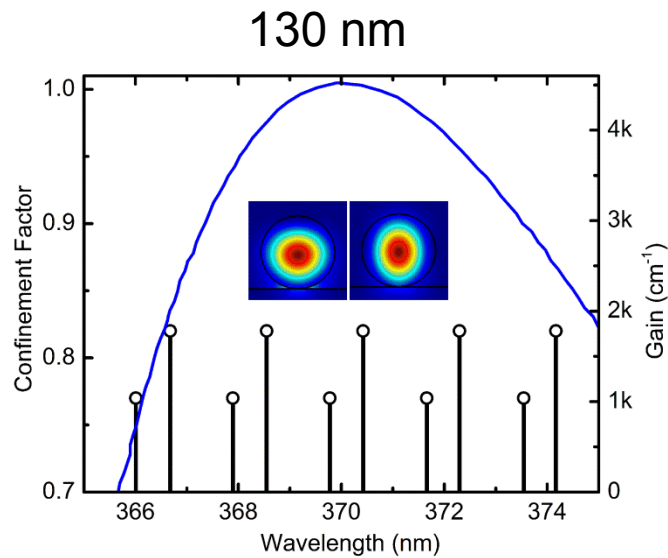
# GaN nanorod lasing – length effect

## 4.7 $\mu\text{m}$ vs 7 $\mu\text{m}$



# Nanowire geometry influence on optical mode

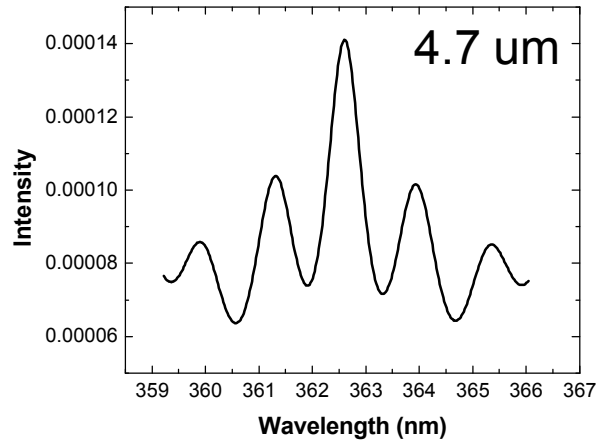
## Discussion 1: possible transverse mode allowed



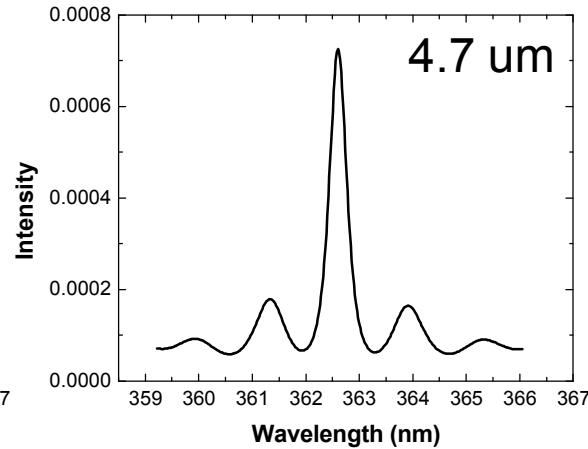
# Nanowire geometry influence on optical mode

## Discussion 2: mode competition

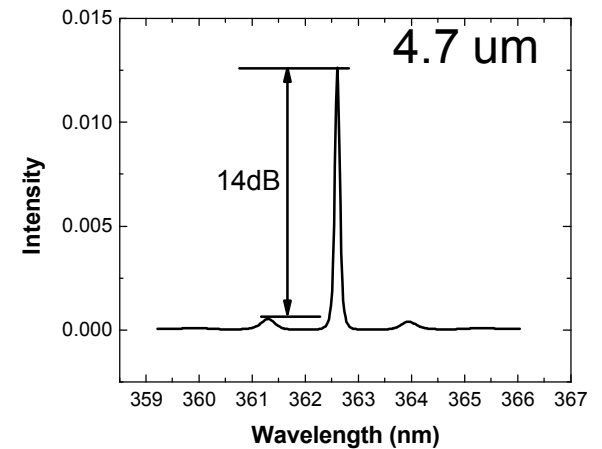
Below Threshold



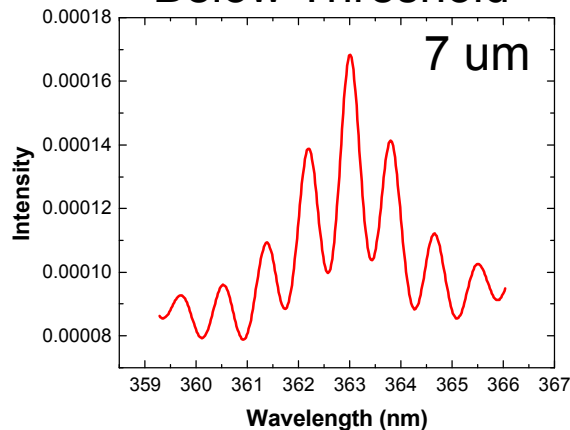
1.2X Threshold



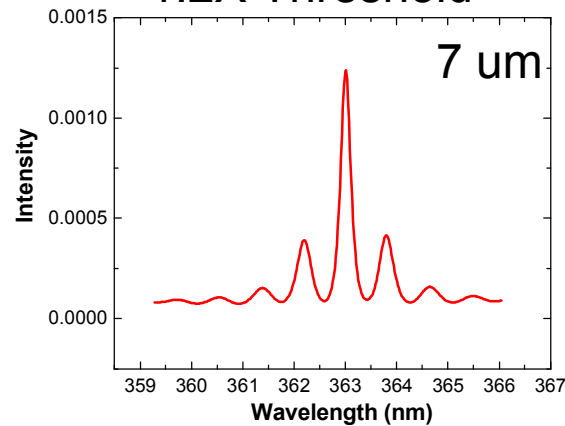
3X Threshold



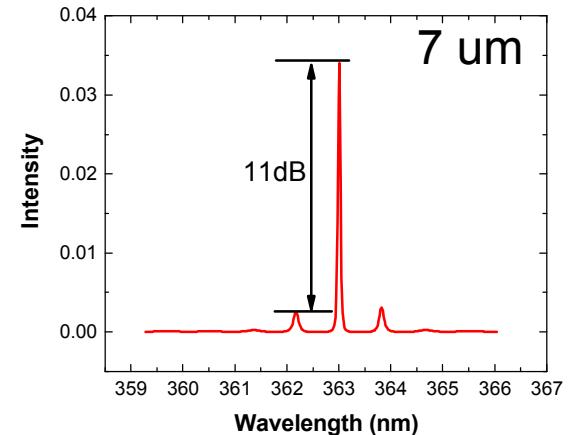
Below Threshold



1.2X Threshold



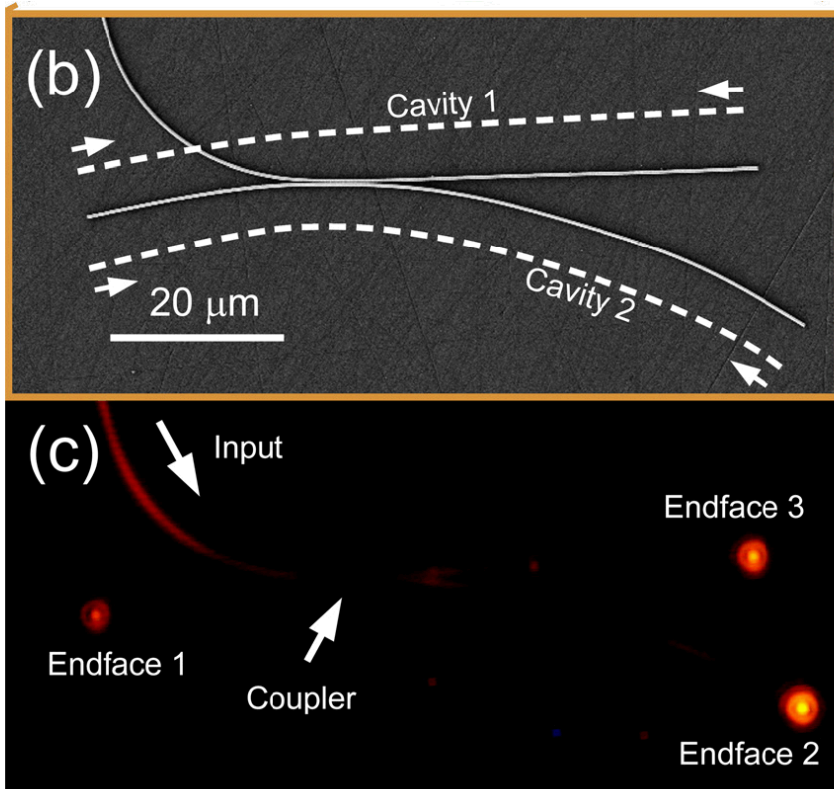
3X Threshold



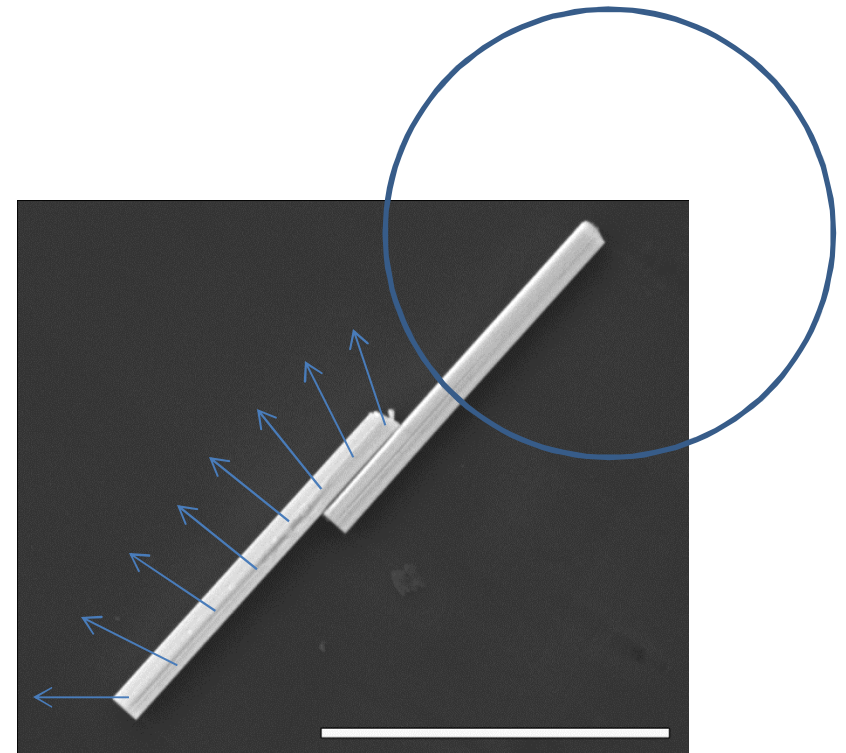
# Outline

- Why single mode nanowire laser?
- Experimental:
  - Materials: GaN nanowire by “bottom up” technique
  - Measurement: uPL set up
- Strategy 1 :geometry control and mode competition
- **Strategy 2 :coupled nanowire pair/Vernier effect**
- Summary

# Evanescent wave coupling between nanowires

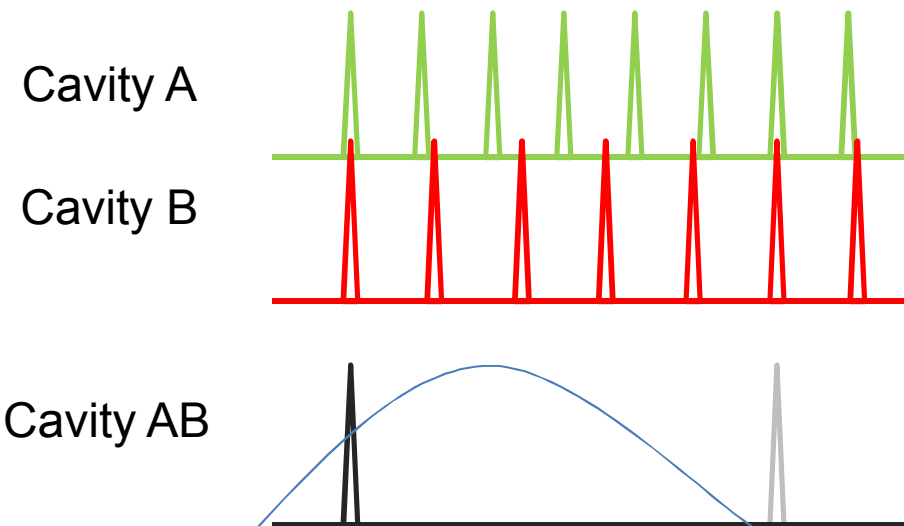
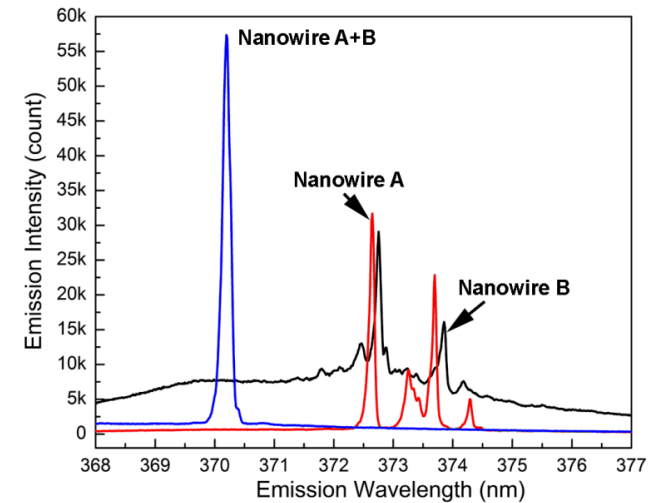
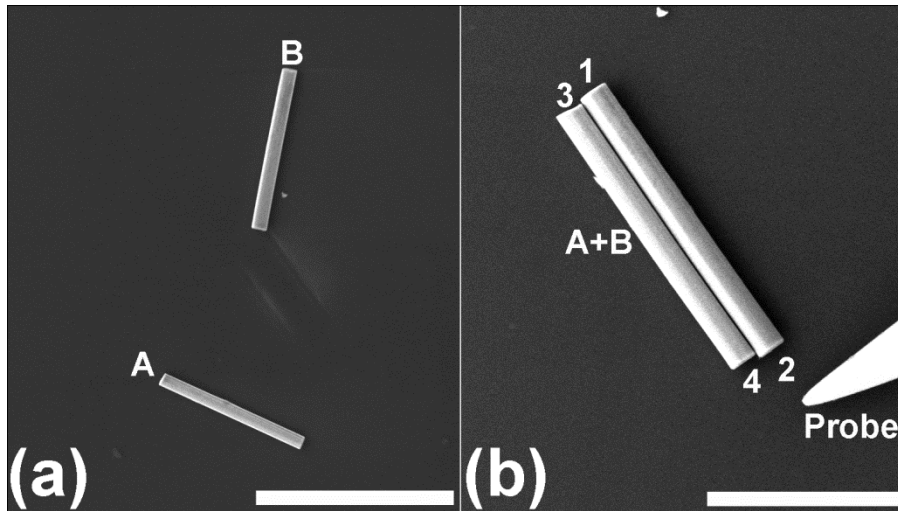


CdSe nanowire coupling  
Limin Tong's group  
APL 99, 023109 (2011)



GaN nanowire coupling

# Vernier Effect: Single mode selection between coupled cavities



Free Spectra Range > Gain Range/2

1. Individual nanowire shows multiply modes.
2. Coupled nanowires show single mode.
3. Cavities: 12+34+14+23
4. Increased free spectra range

# Summary

- Top down: a good way for making high quality GaN nanowires.
- Control nanowire diameter and length to achieve single mode emission.
- nanowire pairs provide mode selection through evanescent wave coupling.
- Near future work: Electrical injected nanowire lasers.