

Material and device development of AlGaN based deep UV emitters



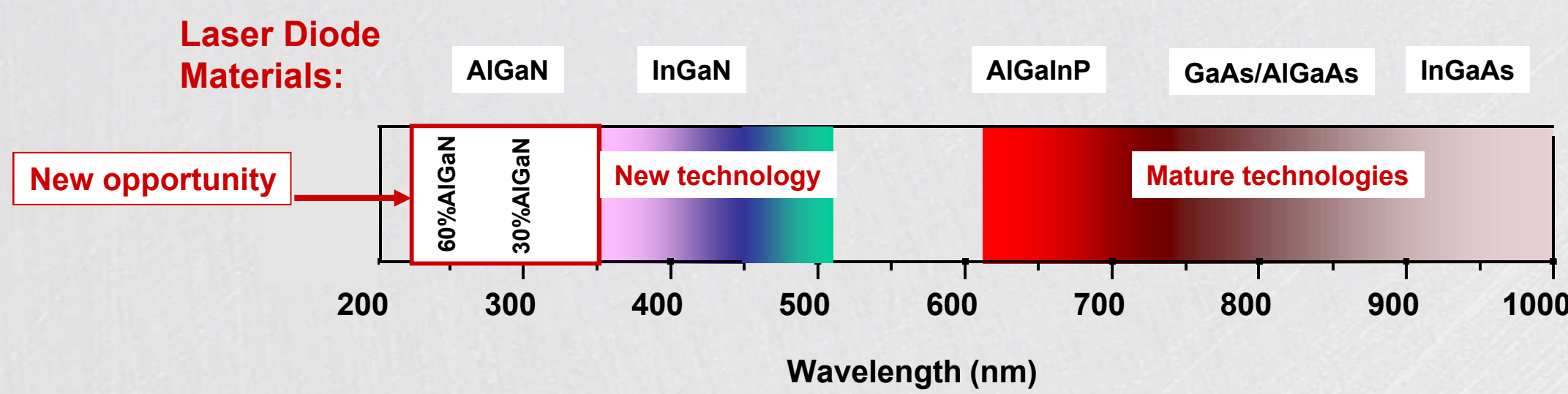
Sandia National Laboratories

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Challenge

Opportunity:

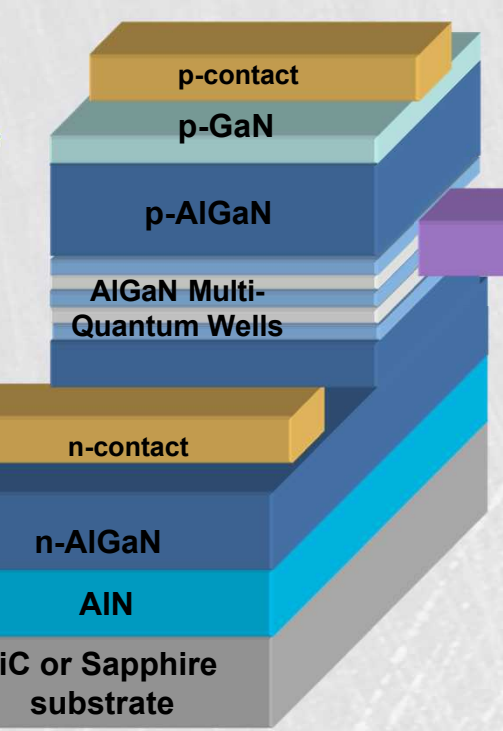
- Chemical sensing and material processing applications would greatly benefit from a compact, high performance laser diode at deep UV wavelengths (≤ 280 & 340 nm).
- AlGaN semiconductor alloys are emerging as a promising candidate for extending semiconductor laser diode technology into deep UV wavelengths.



Challenge:

- AlGaN semiconductors present several **major materials roadblocks** to laser demonstration:

AlGaInP
Deep UV
Laser
Diode

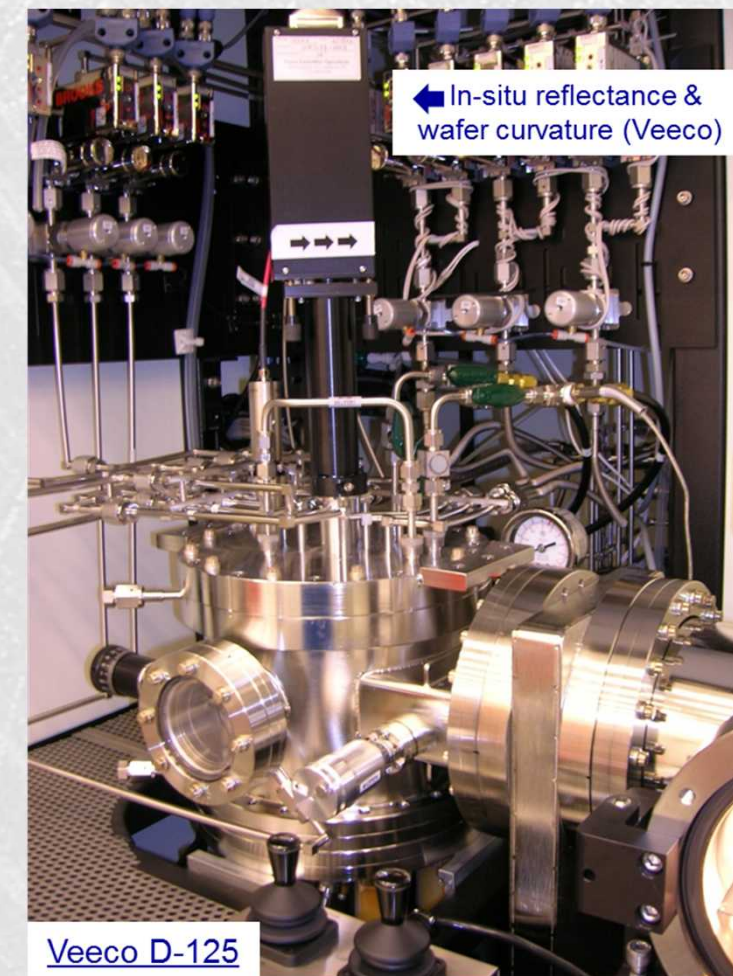


- Ineffective p-type doping of AlGaInP epilayers**
→ large (> 200 meV) acceptor ionization energies
- Non-radiative point defects (vacancies, impurities)**
→ reduces efficiency, impacted by growth conditions
- Lack of a lattice-matched substrate (extended defects)**
→ high threading dislocation density $> 1 \times 10^9 \text{ cm}^{-2}$; reduces efficiency, precludes reliable LD operation.
→ AIN substrates lead to high sheet resistance and optical loss.

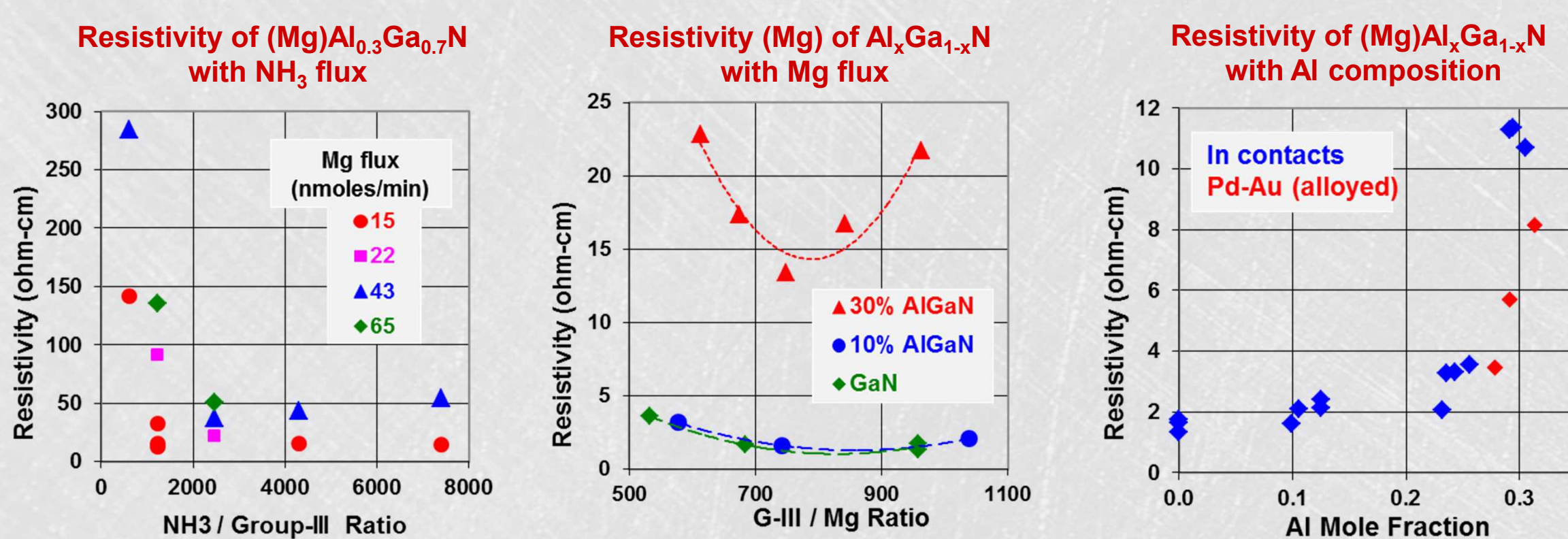
Results

(1) P-type $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ growth by MOCVD in a Veeco D-125 System

Temp: 990-1010° C
Pressure: 75 torr
Sources: TMAI, TMGa, NH_3 , H_2 , N_2
Growth Rate: 0.3-0.4 $\mu\text{m/hr}$ (AlGaIn)
0.07-0.12 $\mu\text{m/hr}$ (AIN)
V/III Ratio: 4000, 5000 (AlGaIn, AIN)
Dopants: Cp2Mg
(flow is not modulated in SL)
Sapphire: 0.2° off toward m-plane



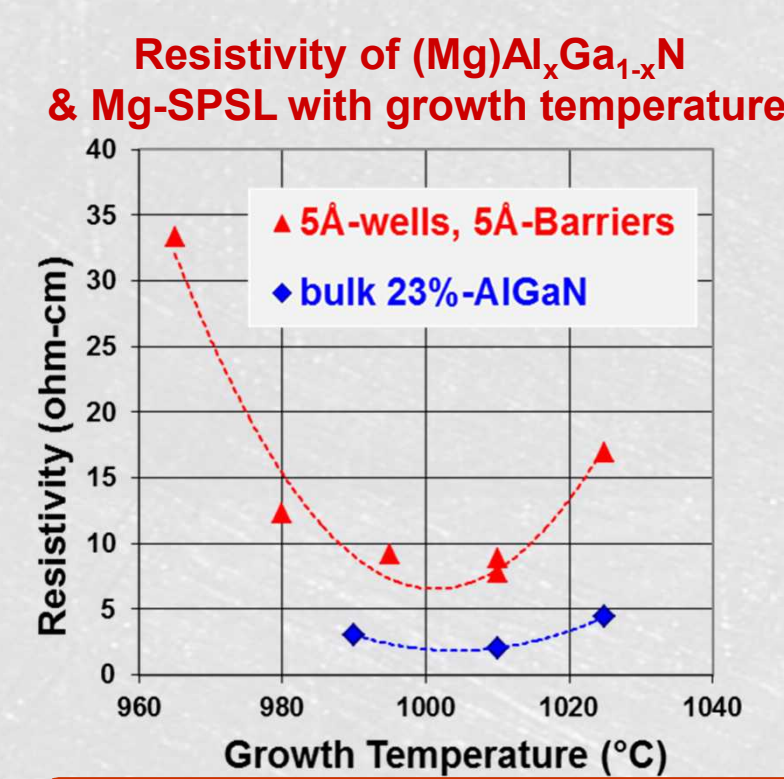
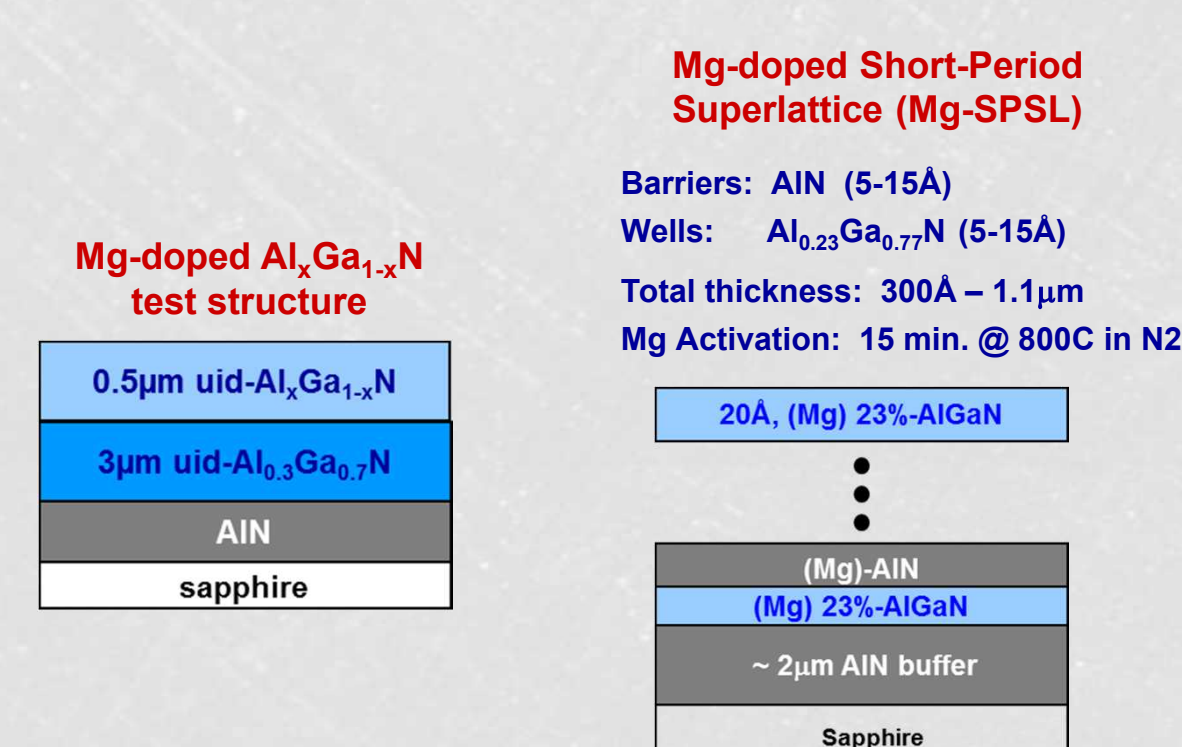
(1a.) P-type doping of $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ epilayers ($x < 0.3$)



Resistivity is largely independent of V/III ratios exceeding 1200.

Resistivity is more sensitive to Mg flux for AlGaIn films with higher Al composition.

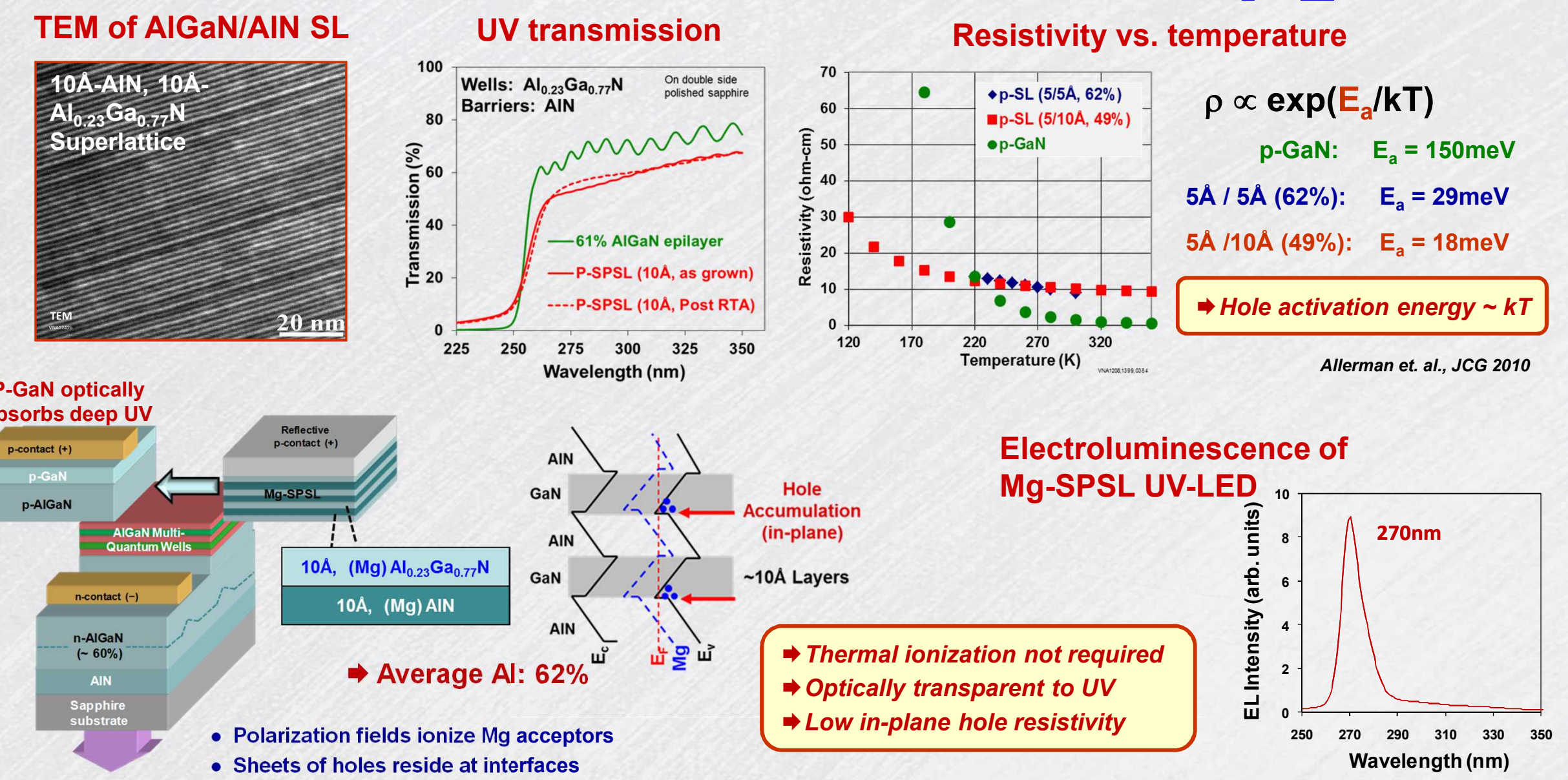
The increase in resistivity reflects the increase in Mg acceptor activation energy with higher Al composition.



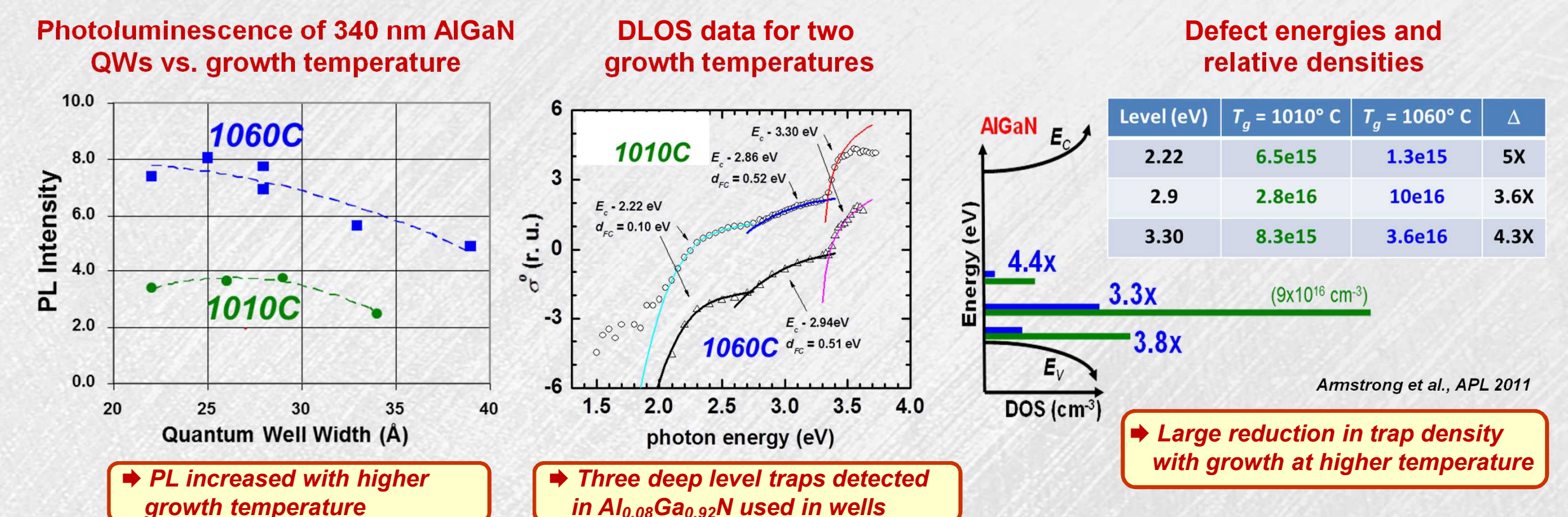
Resistivity of AlGaIn epilayers and Mg-SPSL are weakly dependent on temperature

Results (con't)

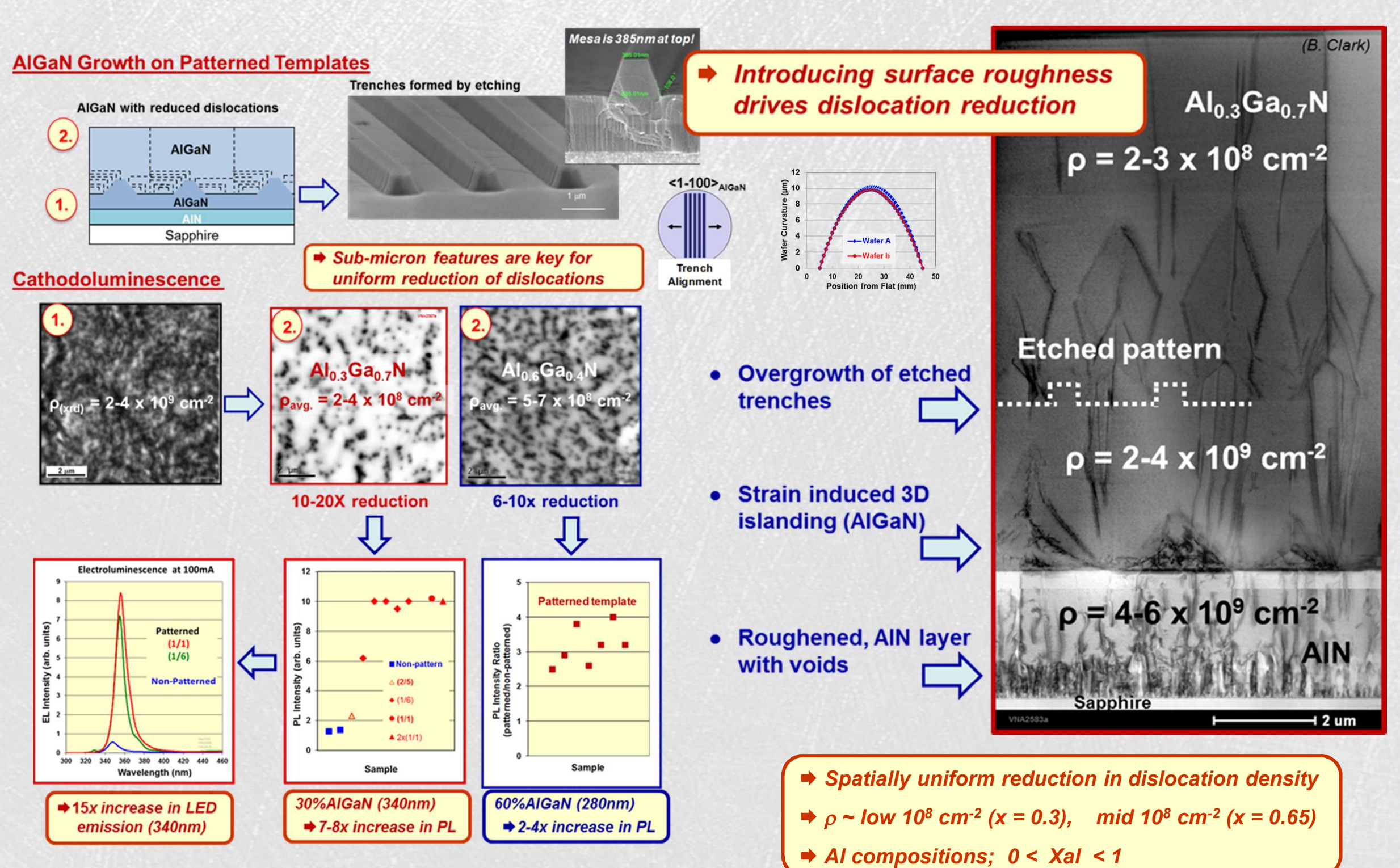
(1) AlGaInP/AIN Mg-doped polarization superlattices for p-type doping of " $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ " ($x > 0.5$)



(2) Deep Level Optical Spectroscopy (DLOS) to quantify point defects



(3) AlGaInP regrowth over etched trenches to reduce extended defects



(4) Laser diode processing and testing

