



Plenary 2

- **Date / Time:** May 25 (Wed.), 2022 / 09:00–09:45
- **Place:** Convention Hall A
- **Session Chair:** Yong-Hoon Cho (KAIST, Korea)
- **Title:** Quantum and Nanoscale Engineering of Al(Ga,B)N for High Efficiency UV–C and Far UV–C Optoelectronics



Prof. Zetian Mi
(Univ. of Michigan, USA)

• Biography

Zetian Mi is a Professor in the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. His teaching and research interests are in the areas of low dimensional semiconductors and their applications in photonic, electronic, clean energy, and quantum devices and systems. Prof. Mi has received the Science and Engineering Award from W. M. Keck Foundation in 2020, the David E. Liddle Research Excellence Award in 2021, the Young Scientist Award from the International Symposium on Compound Semiconductors in 2015, and the IEEE Photonics Society Distinguished Lecturer Award in 2020. Prof. Mi currently serves as the Editor of Progress in Quantum Electronics. He also served as the Serial Editor of Semiconductors and Semimetals. Prof. Mi is a fellow of SPIE and OSA.

Abstract

Quantum and Nanoscale Engineering of Al(Ga,B)N for High Efficiency UV–C and Far UV–C Optoelectronics

Zetian Mi

*Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, University of Michigan
1301 Beal Ave., Ann Arbor, MI 48109, USA*

AlGa_N-based UV–C and far UV–C light emitting diodes (LEDs), in the wavelength range of ~200–280 nm, are highly desired for water and air purification and disinfection. To date, however, due to the large lattice mismatch, poor p–type conduction, and inefficient light extraction, it has remained extremely challenging to achieve high efficiency UV–C and far UV–C LEDs. These critical issues, together with the large transparency carrier density of ultrawide bandgap semiconductors, have also made it very difficult to realize low threshold deep UV laser diodes [1]. Recent studies suggest that some of these critical challenges can be addressed through nanoscale and quantum engineering of III–nitride semiconductors. Due to the efficient strain relaxation, dislocation–free Al(Ga,B)N nanostructures can be epitaxially grown directly on foreign substrates. Recent advances in selective area epitaxy have further shown that their properties can be precisely controlled, resulting in superior quality nanocrystals that are device worthy. Also due to efficient strain relaxation, Al (or Ga)–substitutional Mg formation energy is significantly reduced in nanocrystals, leading to relatively efficient p–type conduction of AlN [2]. Improved p–type conduction has also been achieved in Al–rich AlGa_N using a new epitaxy process – in situ tuning of the surface Fermi level, which significantly enhances the incorporation of Mg–acceptors without the formation of extensive compensating defects [3]. These advances have enabled the realization of tunnel junction UV–C and far UV–C LEDs with improved performance, including high external quantum efficiency (EQE) and high electrical efficiency [4]. Recent studies further suggest that high luminescence emission efficiency in the deep UV can be realized by exploiting strong quantum confinement of charge carriers, through either the formation of quantum dot–like nanoclusters or monolayer hBN. Significantly, the three–dimensional quantum confinement of charge carriers can drastically reduce the transparency carrier density of ultrawide bandgap semiconductors, which, together with the relatively efficient p–type conduction, can lead to electrically pumped UV laser diodes with low threshold operation [5]. In this talk, I will present an overview of some recent advances of nanoscale and quantum engineering of III–nitride heterostructures that are relevant for the development of UV–C and far UV–C LEDs and laser diodes [6]. The epitaxy, structural, optical, electrical, and excitonic properties of Al(Ga)N nanostructures and monolayer hBN will be presented. Improved design of UV–C and far UV–C optoelectronics, including the incorporation of tunnel junction, electron blocking layers and photonic crystals, will be presented, followed by discussions on the performance characterization of Al(Ga)N and hBN based UV–C and far UV–C optoelectronics, including LEDs and laser diodes.

References:

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