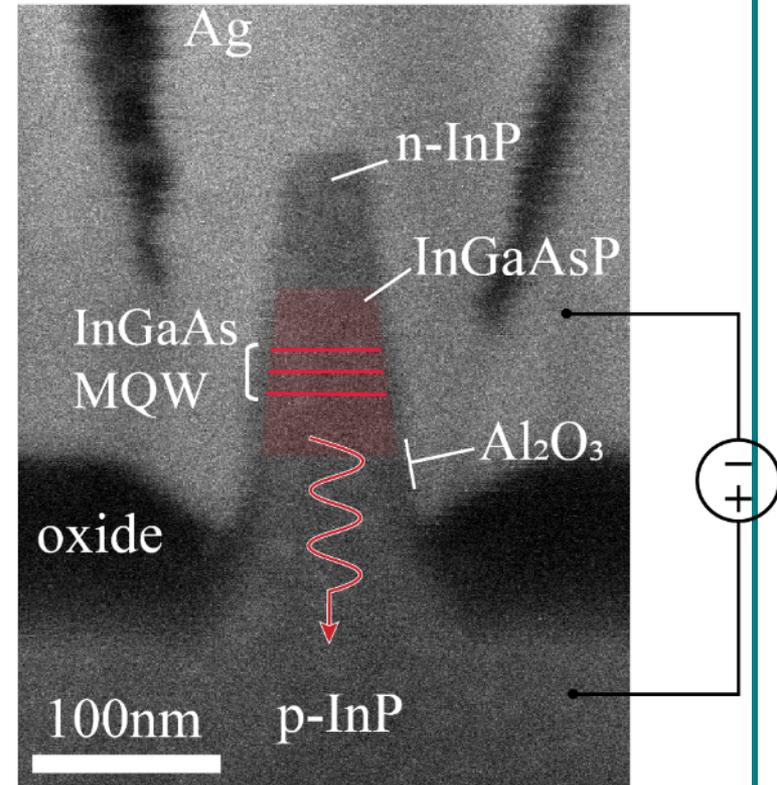
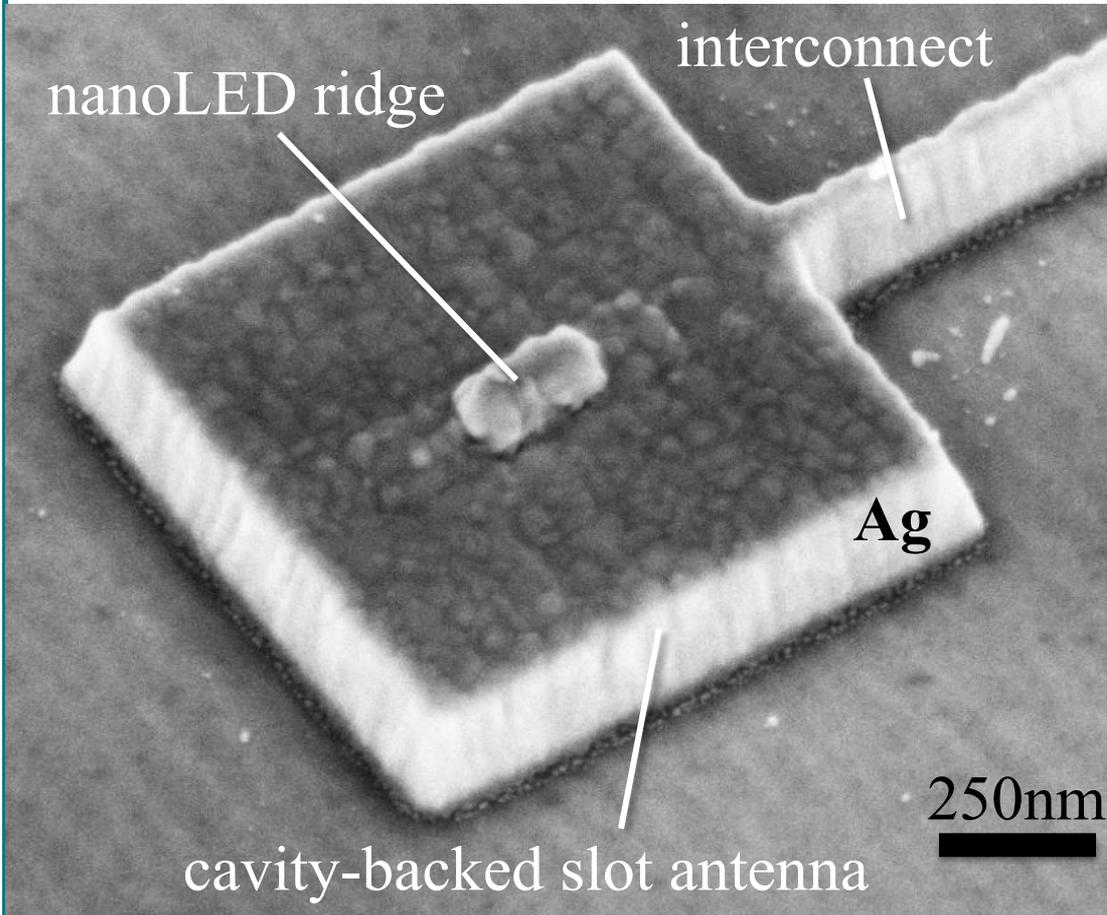
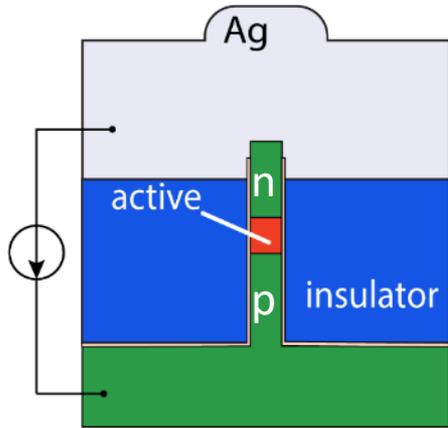


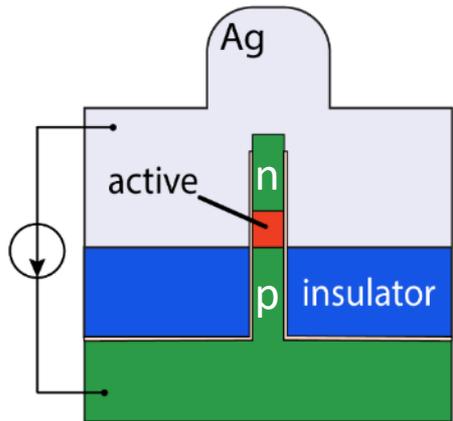
Electrically-injected III-V antenna-LED



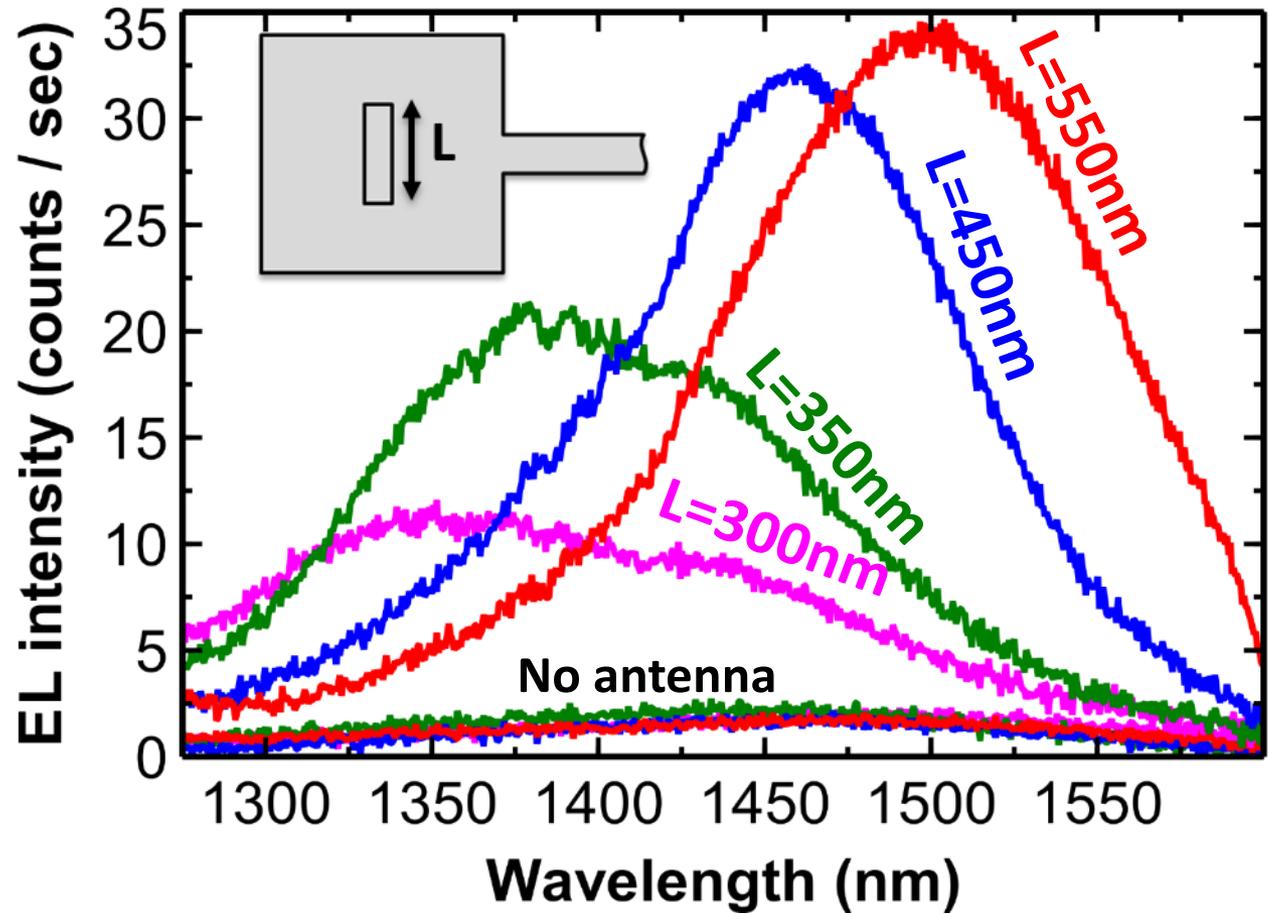
Antenna-enhanced electroluminescence



No antenna



Antenna-LED



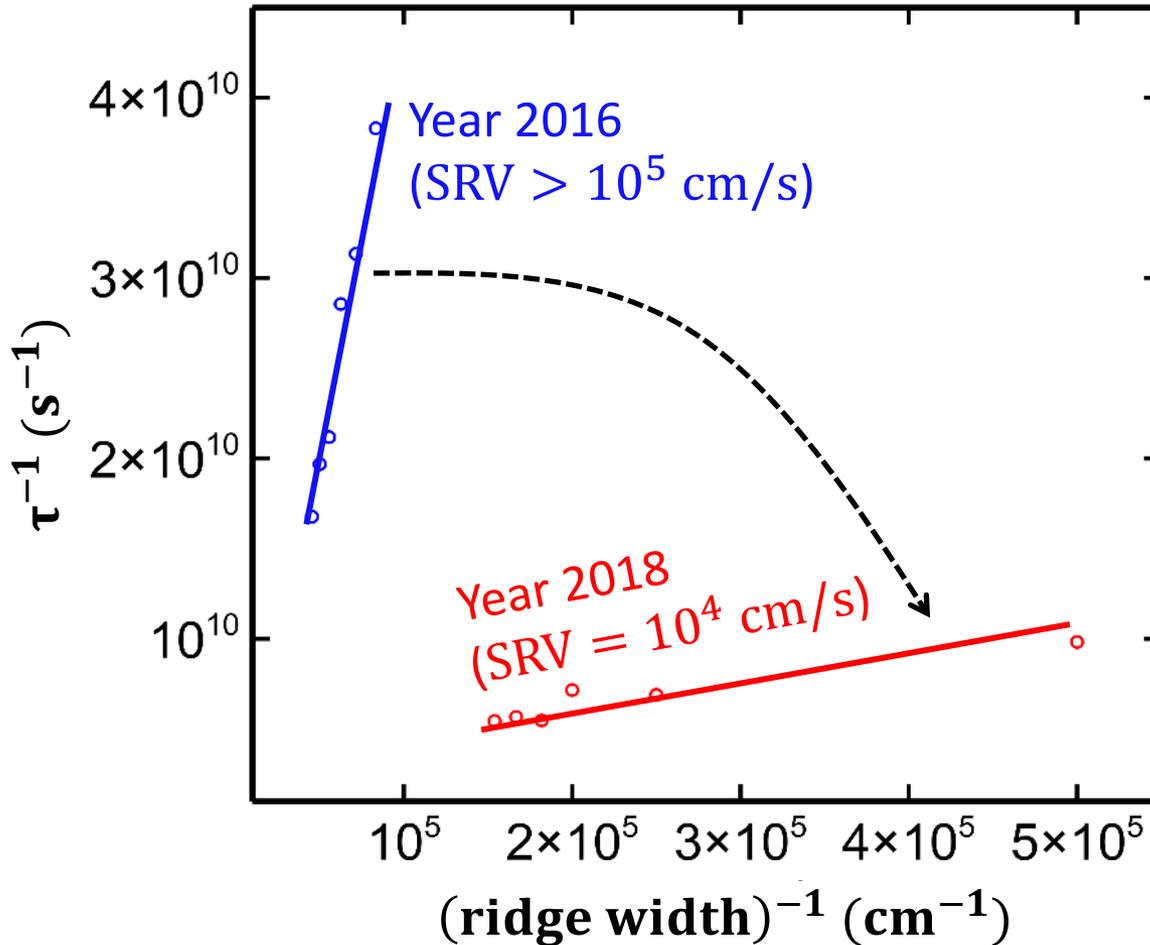
Fortuna et al. ISLC 2016

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Controlling non-radiative recombination at surface

Photoluminescence decay time vs ridge width

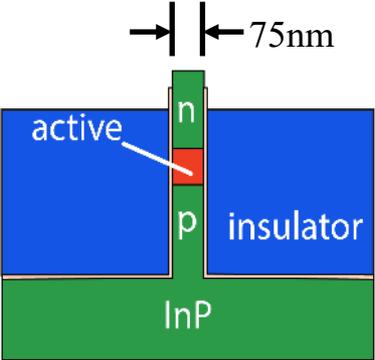


Key process steps:

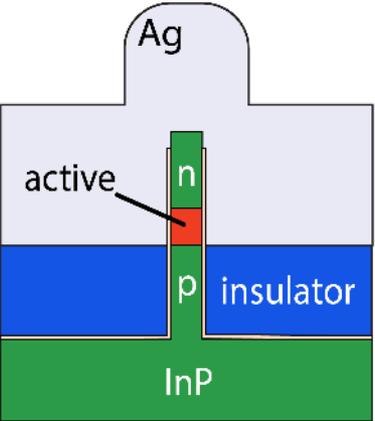
- ① Post-etch surface clean:
Dilute TMAH followed by buffered HF leaves behind pristine surface.
- ② Surface protection:
“Thick” 15nm ALD-deposited Al_2O_3 protects active region surface.
- ③ Active region passivation
Ammonium sulfide treatment followed by low-temperature ($150^\circ C$) Al_2O_3 ALD.



Clear observation of antenna enhancement

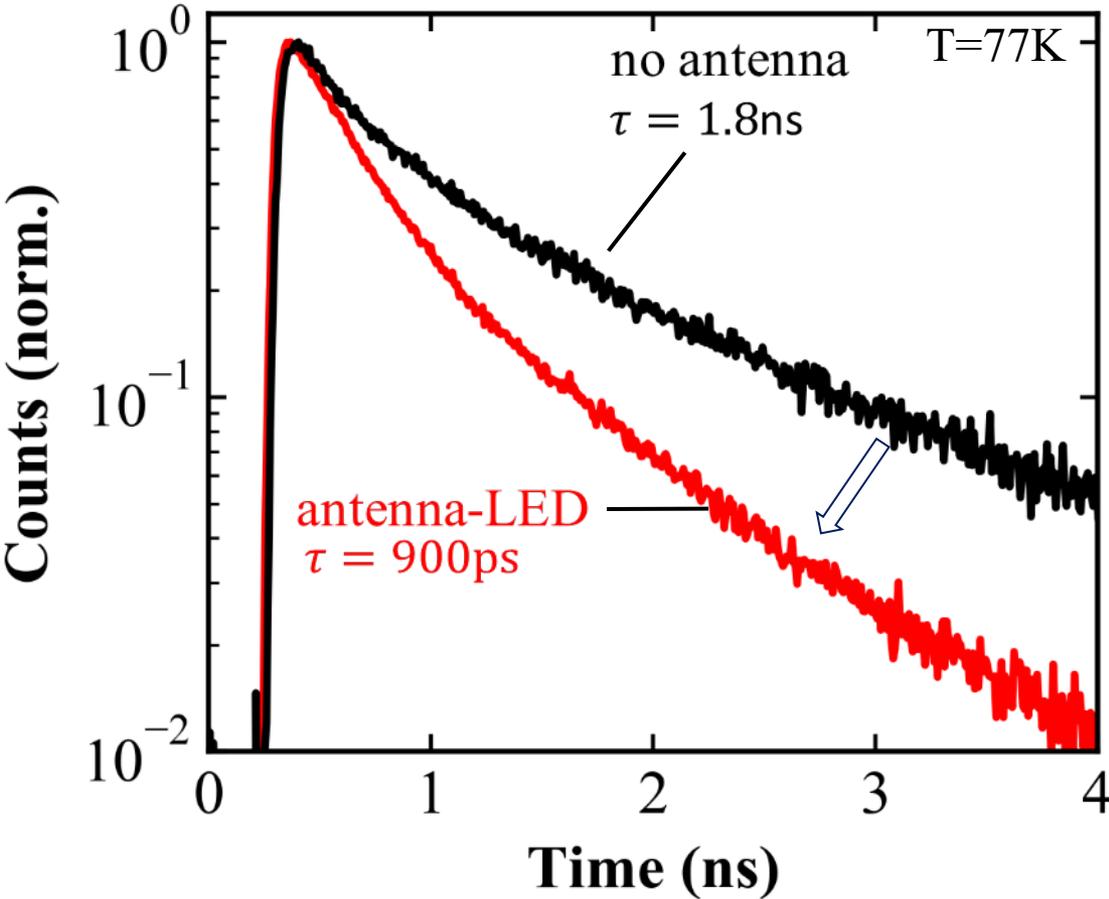


No antenna

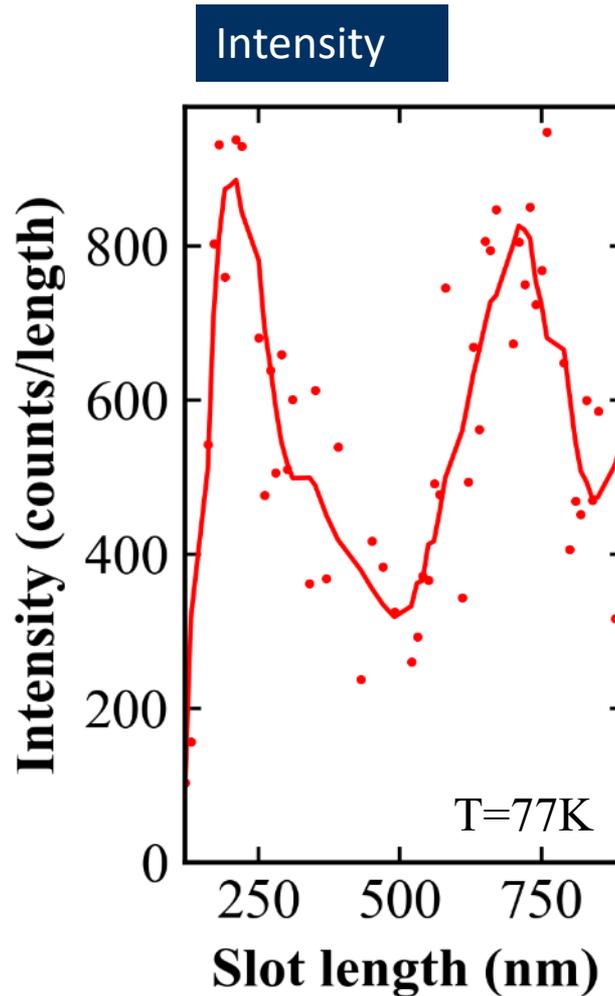
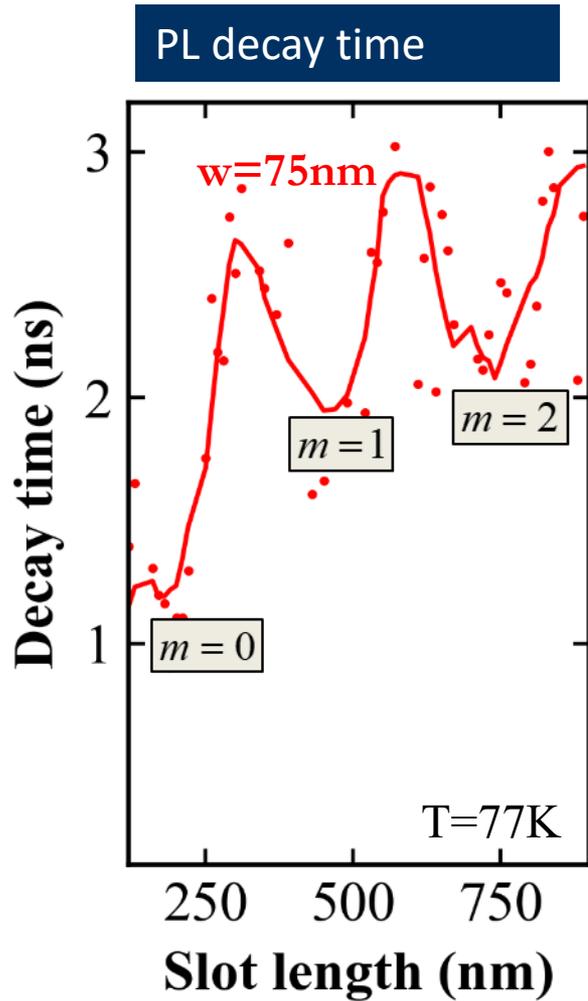


Antenna-LED

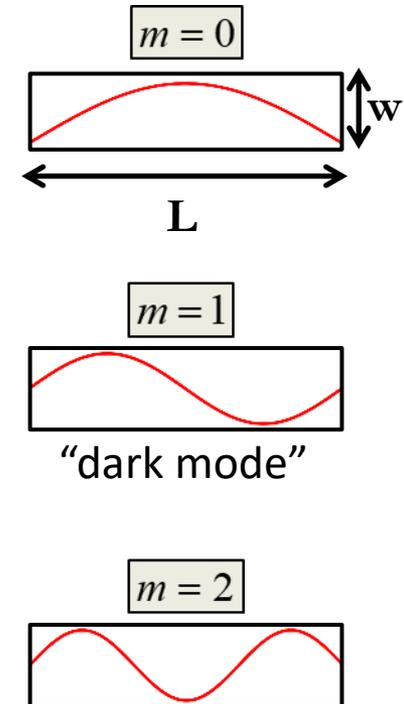
Time-resolved photoluminescence (PL)



Clear observation of antenna enhancement



Electric-field
within slot



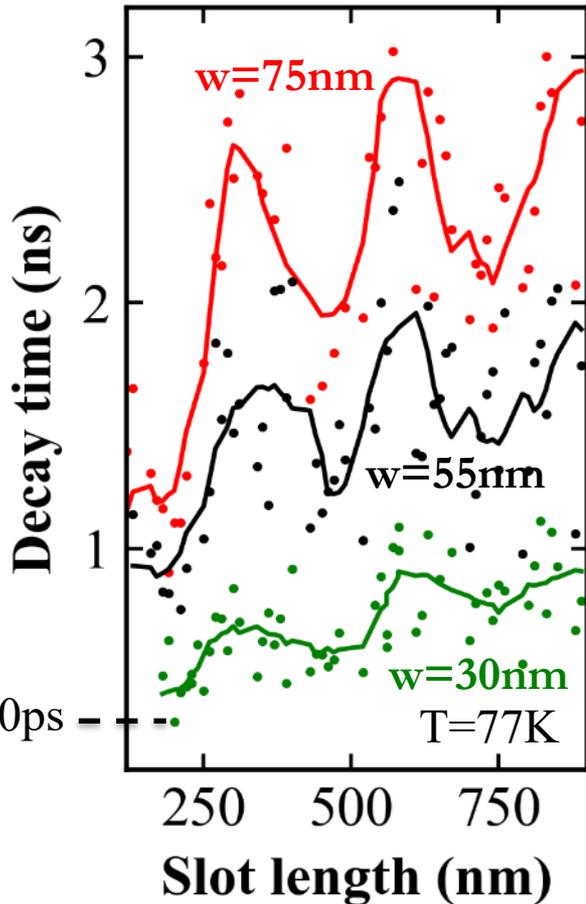
Note: Intrinsic decay time $\tau_{\text{rad},0} = 3.8\text{ns}$

S.A. Fortuna, C. Heidelberg, E.A. Fitzgerald,
E. Yablonovitch, M.C. Wu. ISLC. 2018

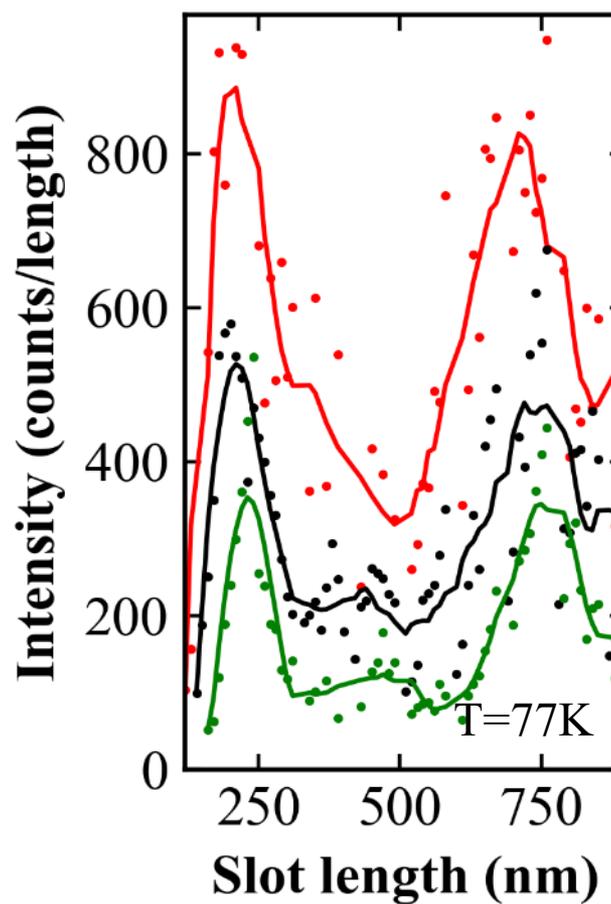


Clear observation of antenna enhancement

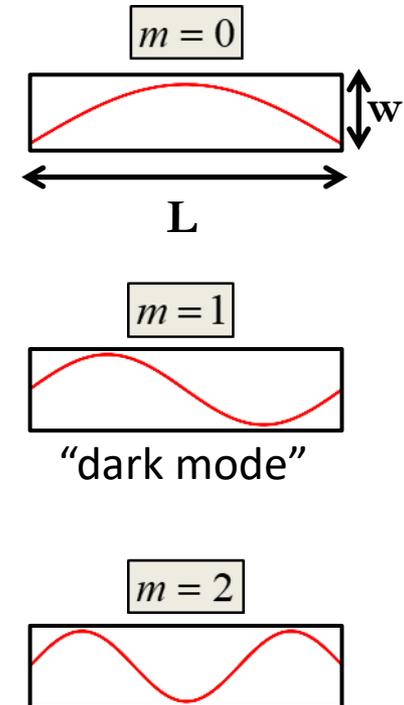
PL decay time



Intensity



Electric-field within slot

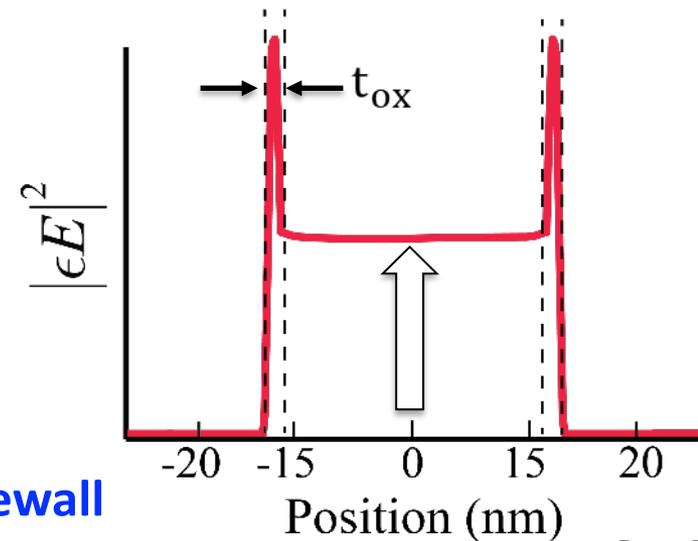
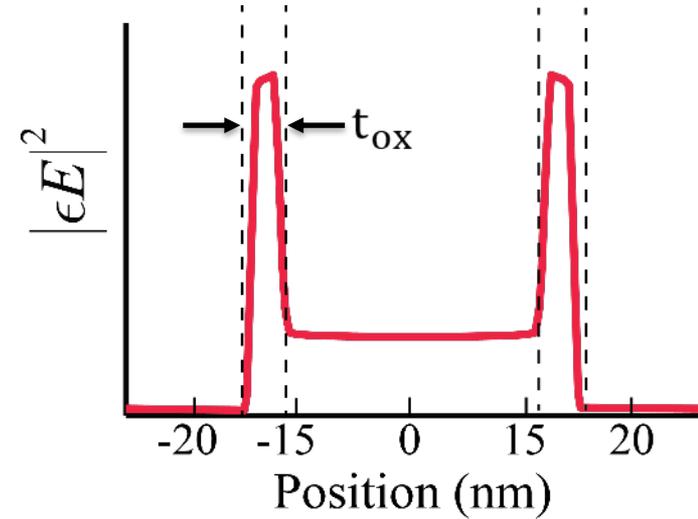
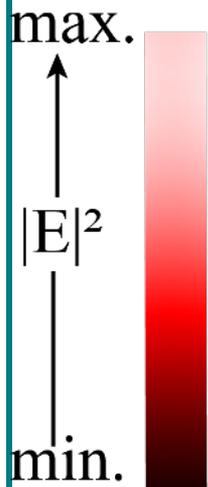
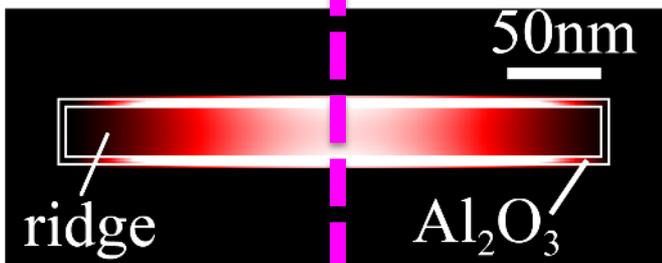
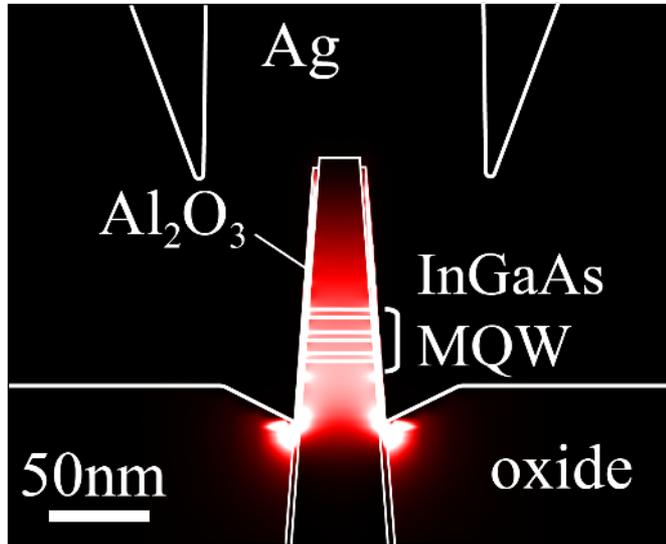


Note: Intrinsic decay time $\tau_{\text{rad},0} = 3.5\text{ns}$

S.A. Fortuna, C. Heidelberger, E.A. Fitzgerald,
E. Yablonovitch, M.C. Wu. ISLC. 2018



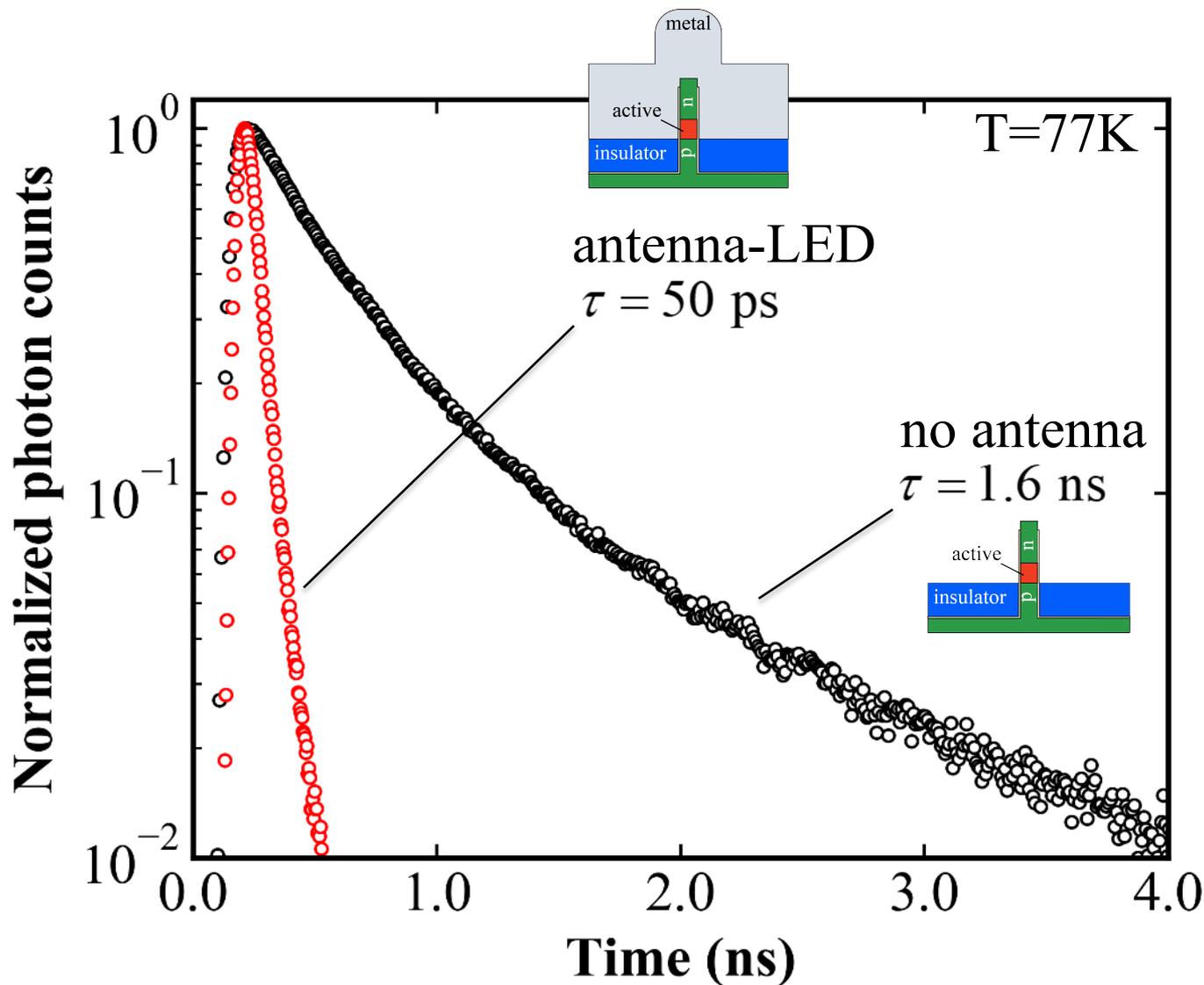
Further Enhancement with Device Scaling



Oxide thickness on sidewall reduced from 3 nm to 1 nm

50 picosecond spontaneous emission lifetime

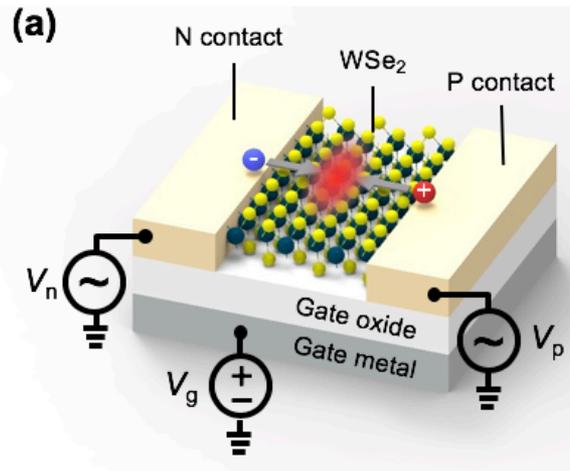
Aggressively-scaled 1nm oxide thickness



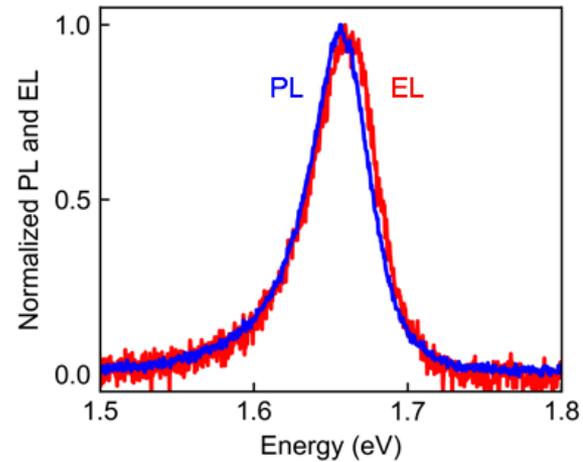
High efficiency Monolayer WSe₂ LEDs (collaboration with Javey Group)



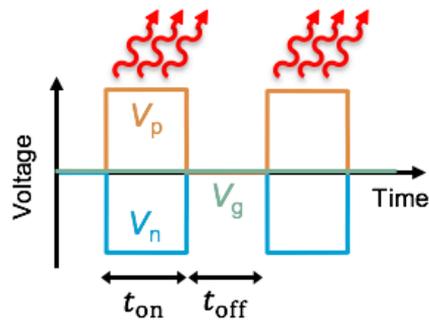
Kevin Han



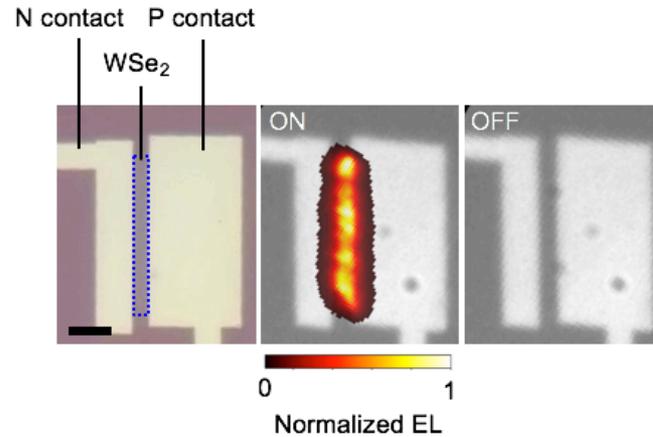
(c)



(b)



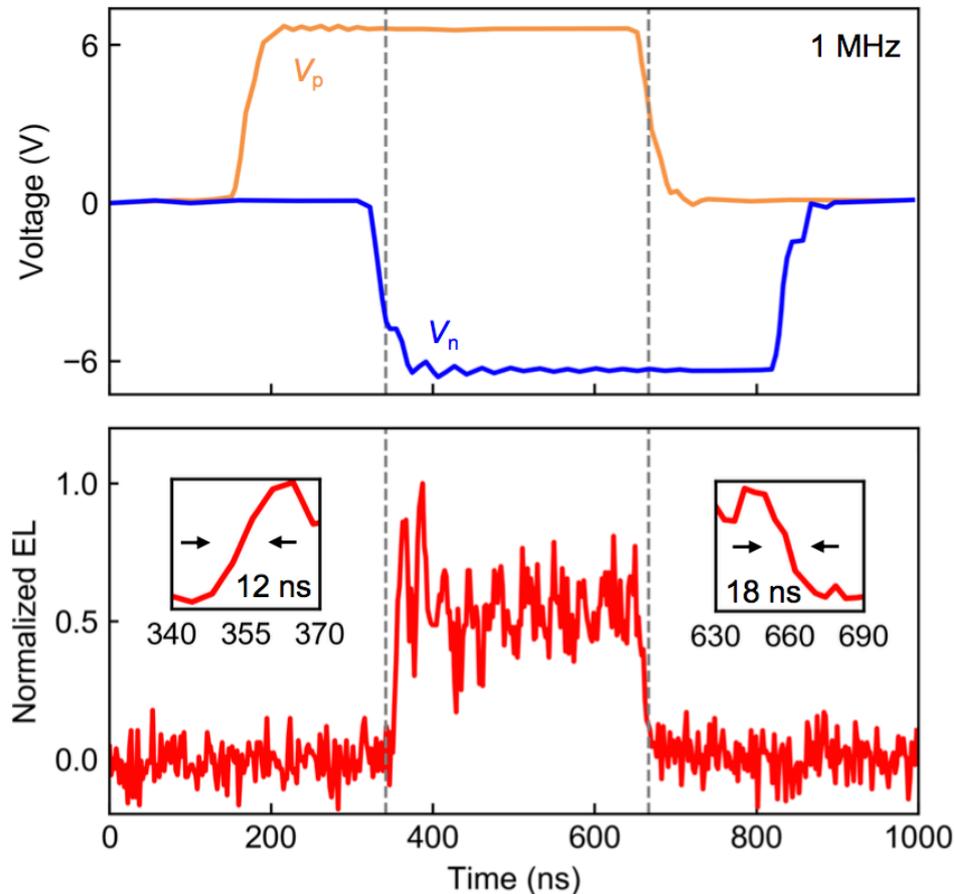
(d)



Process improvements yield EL efficiency close to PL (~1%),
indicating material-limited efficiency

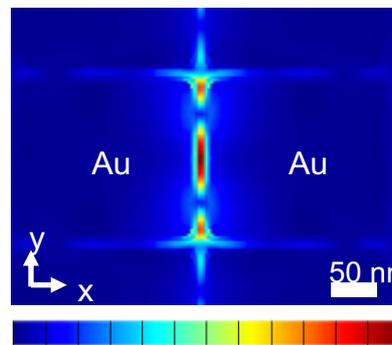
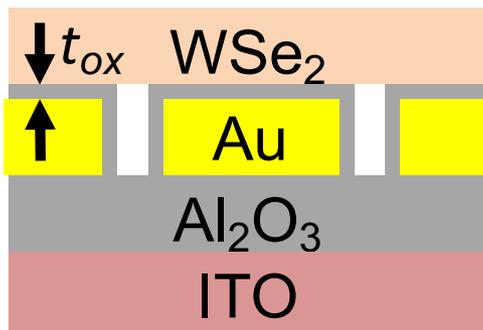
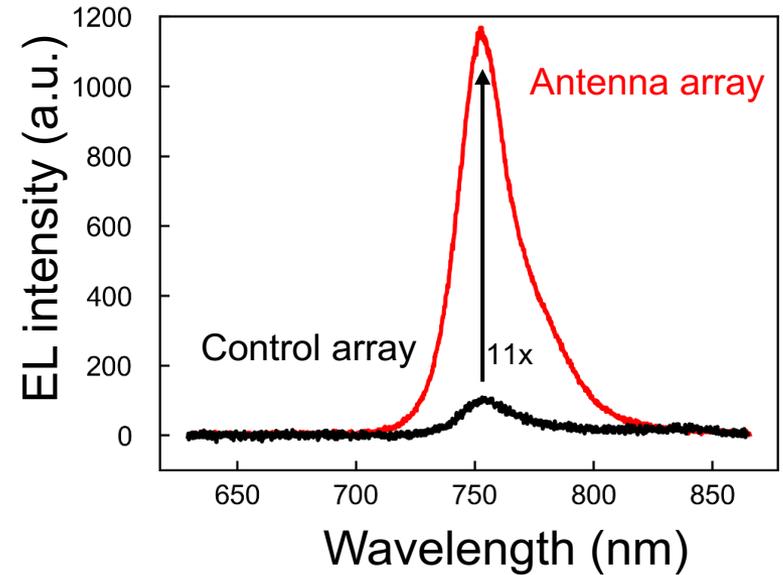
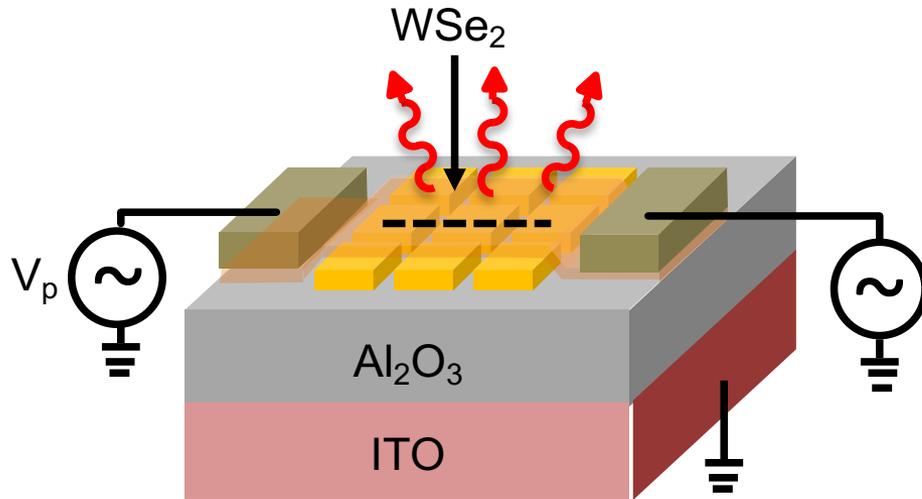


Dynamic Response of TMDC LED



- Strong light emission when both electrons and holes are injected
- Rise/fall time $\sim 12/18$ ns

First Electrical Injection Antenna LED in Monolayer TMDC



Cross Section

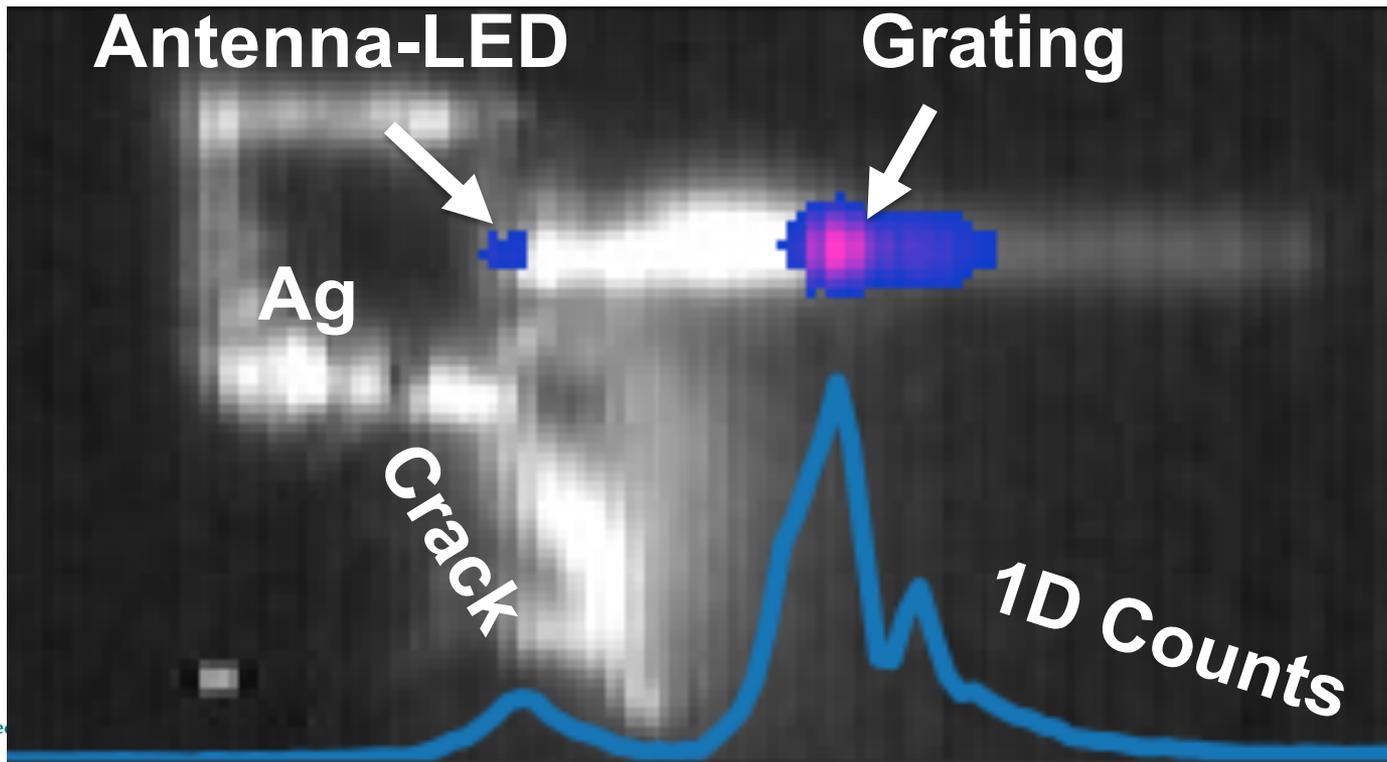
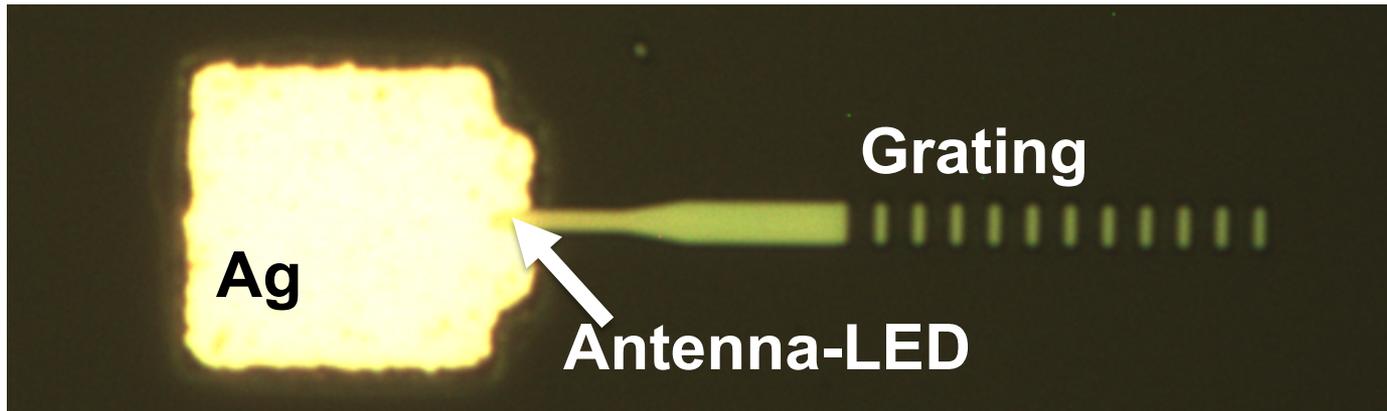
Top View E-Field



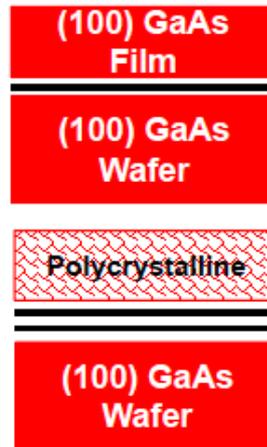
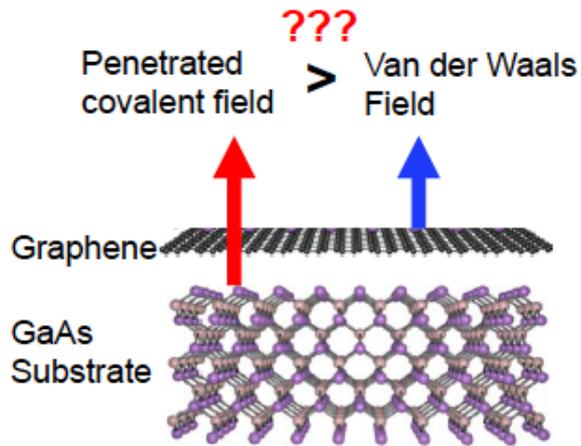
Antenna-LED with tapered coupler



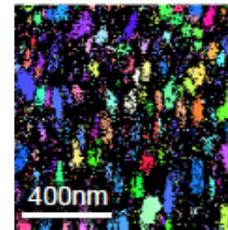
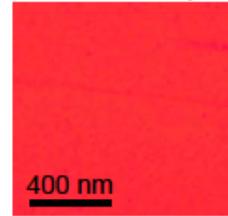
Nicolas Andrade



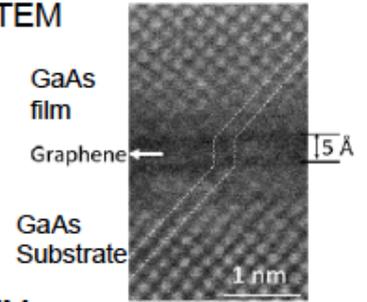
Strategy to interintegrate nano-LED on Si: Remote epitaxy



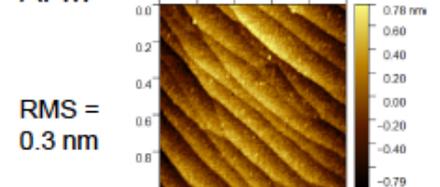
EBSD map



HRTEM

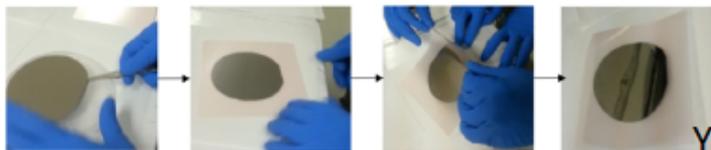
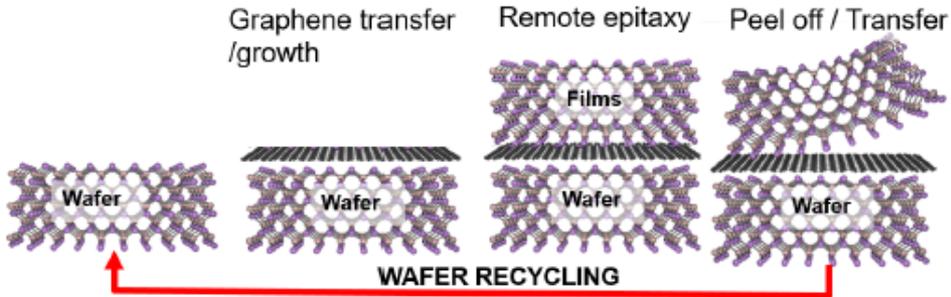


AFM



Perfect single-crystalline planar films can be grown on 2D materials

Application: 2D material-based layer transfer (2DLT)



Monolayer graphene + Wafer
= Copy Machine (Film producer)

Y. Kim et al., and J. Kim., *Nature* 544, 340 (2017)

Prof. Jeehwan Kim

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Center for Energy Efficient Electronics Science



A Science & Technology Center

Major Accomplishments

- **First temporal measurement of III-V antenna-LED**
 - ❑ 50 ps spontaneous emission lifetime measured at 77K
 - ❑ Compared with 1.6 ns without antenna
- **First experimental demonstration of waveguide-coupled slot antenna LED**
- **Electrical injection antenna LED with monolayer WSe₂ emitter**
 - ❑ Demonstrated first reliable LED operation in ambient condition
 - ❑ 11x enhancement demonstrated with optical antenna
- **III-V antenna-LED with p-doped emitter (for faster response)**
- **Remote epitaxy for heterogeneous integration**

