

MOCVD-based Tunnel Junctions for III-Nitride Emitters

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Acknowledgements

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Interband Tunnel Junctions

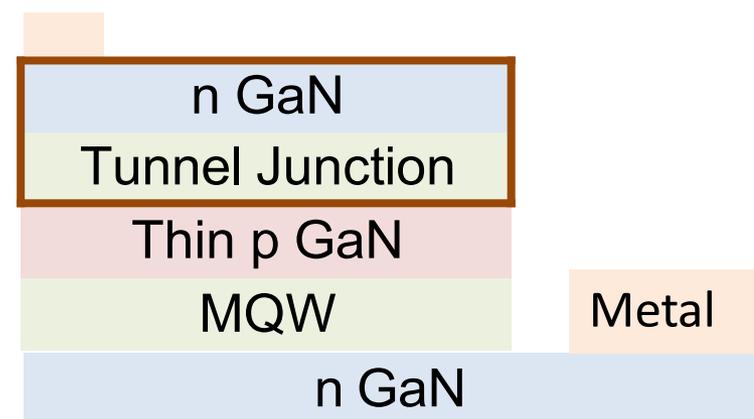
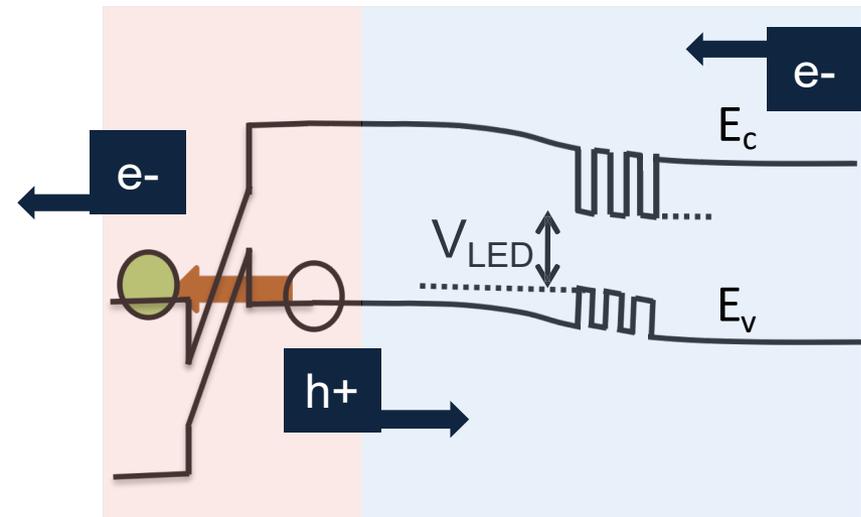
Tunnel Junctions

- Under reverse bias electrons tunnel from valence band on p-side of TJ to open states in the conduction band on n-side of TJ
- Tunneling enables effective hole injection to p-side of reverse biased TJ

Tunnel Junctions for application in LEDs

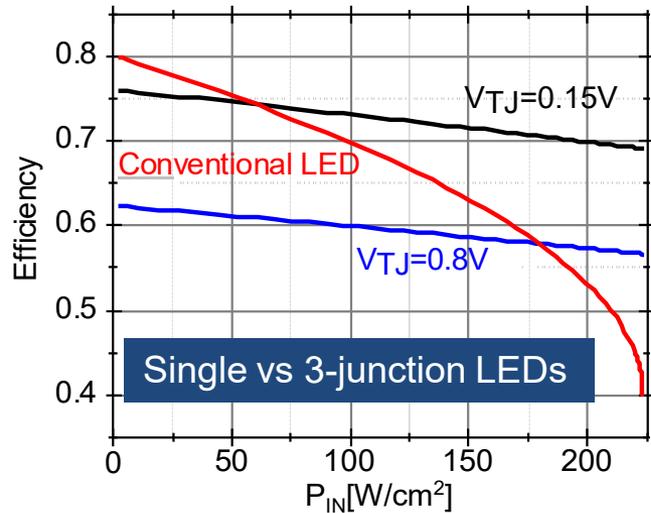
- Holes can be injected from the tunnel junction directly into the active region of the LED
- **Low-cost process flow** (top transparent n-GaN spreading layer) – enables new device designs

TJ in reverse bias



Cascaded LEDs for Efficiency Droop

Akyol et al, *Appl. Phys. Lett.* 103 , 081107 (2013)



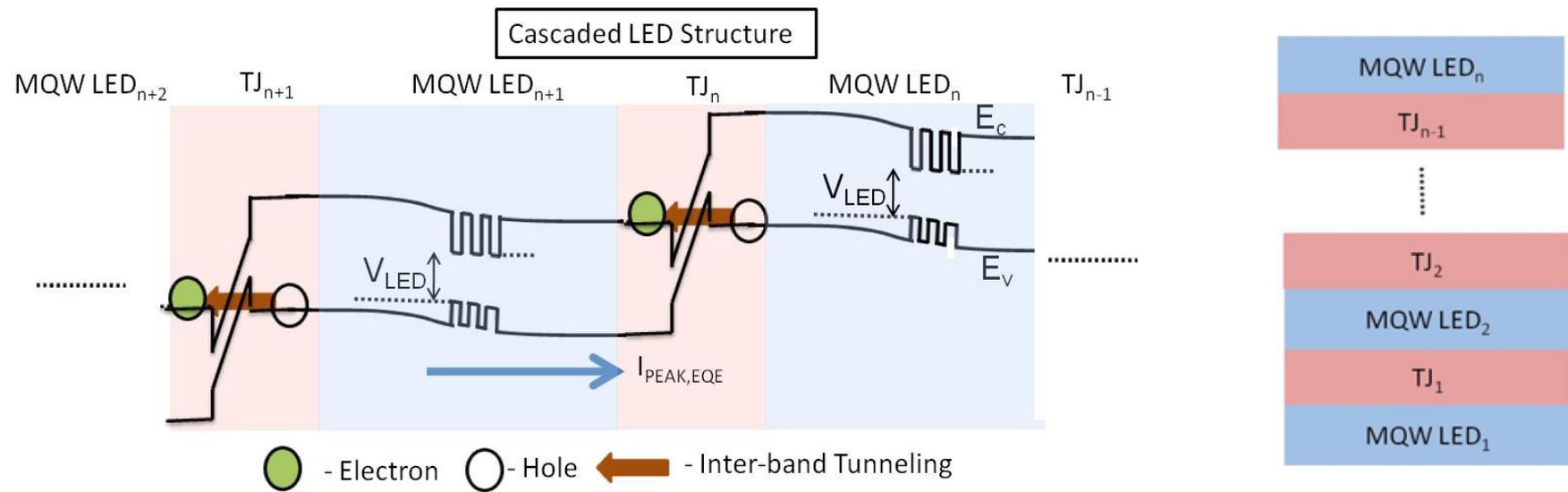
Efficiency droop: Main issue in LED lighting today

- Carrier overflow
- Auger recombination

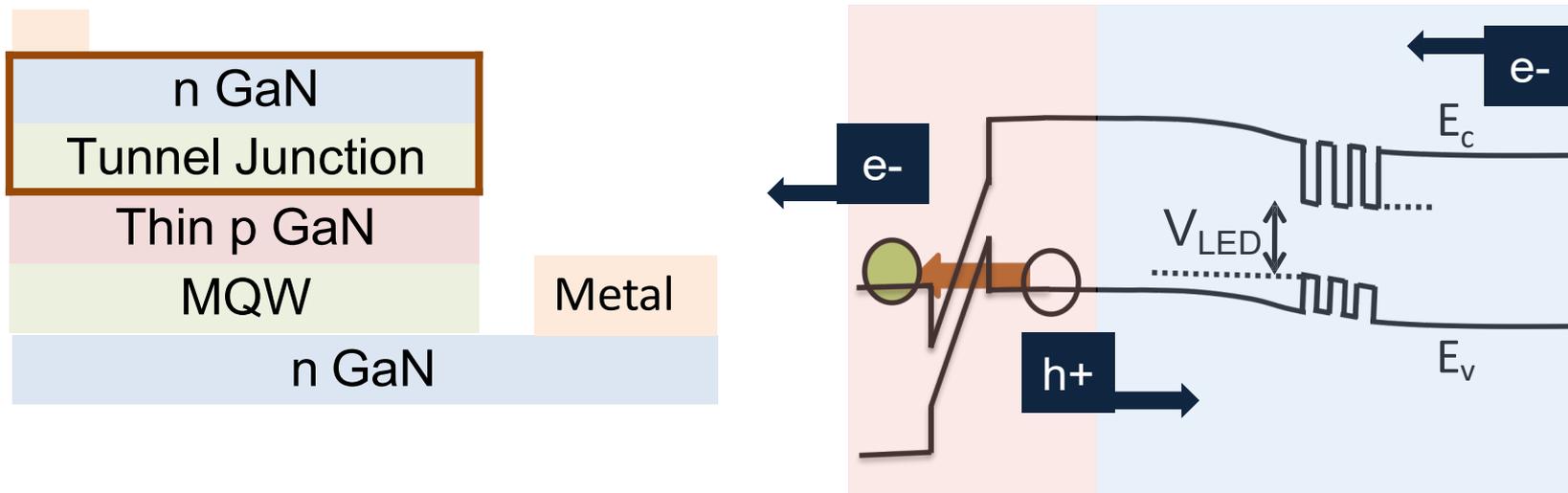
Cascaded LEDs

- Low current density with multiple active regions
- Each e-h pair injected creates multiple photons
- Also important for longer wavelenths

Cascaded LED Structure



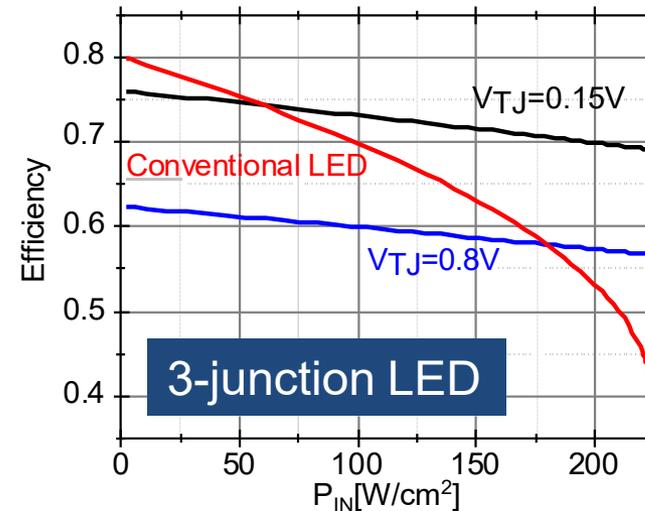
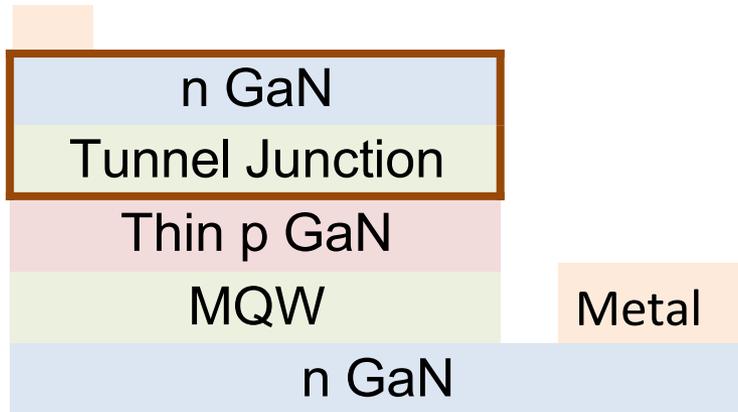
High Current Density – Lasers



- Edge-emitting lasers: ITO can lead to significant losses
- VCSELS need a **transparent top region**
- High power density - **high current density**
- Tunnel junctions can enable very **low resistance transparent contacts**

Tunnel junctions could enable high current density lasers

Key challenges for MOCVD Tunnel Junctions



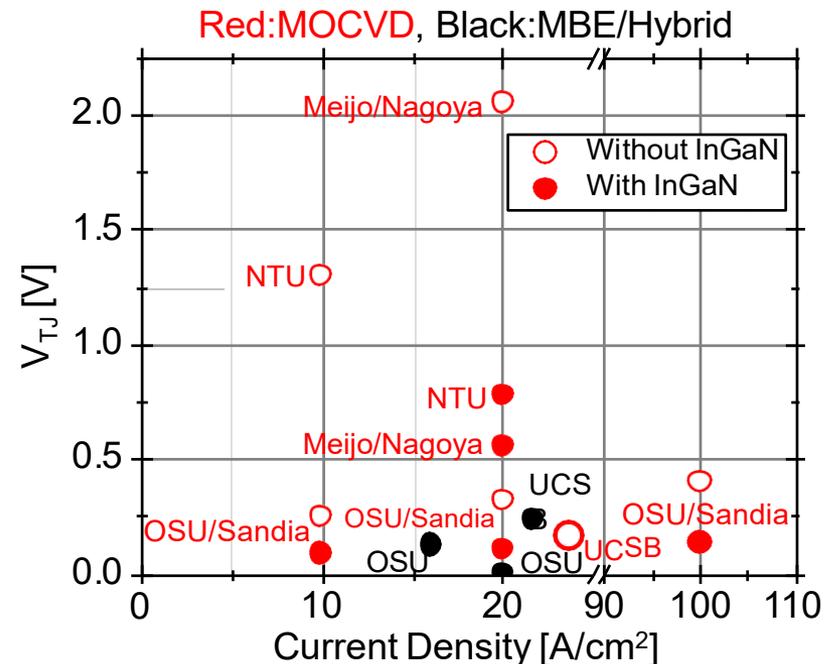
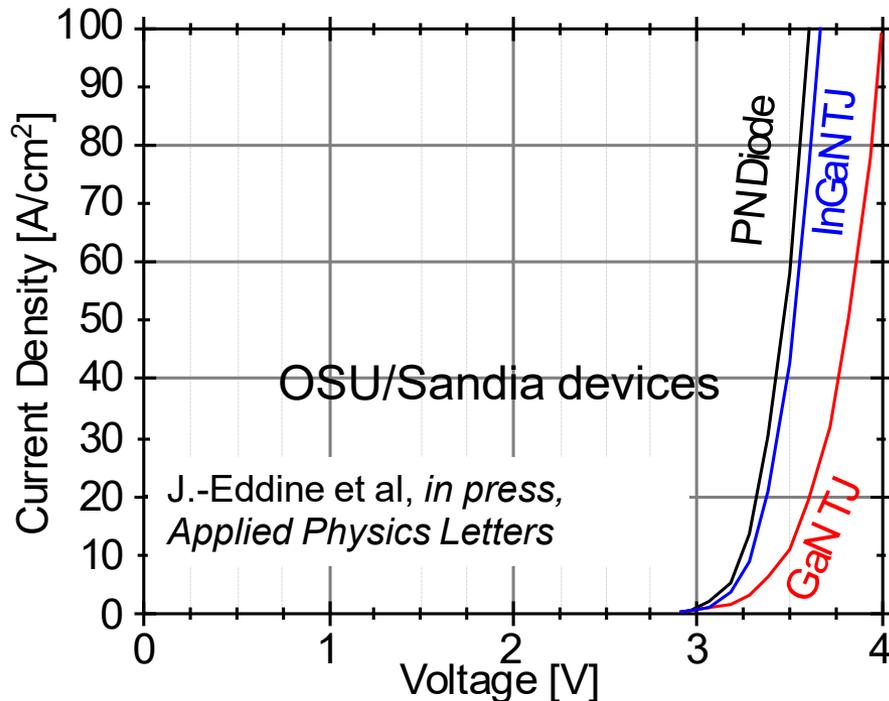
**Objective: transparent low voltage loss tunnel junctions
< 0.2 V @ 35 A/cm²**

Main challenges for all-MOCVD structures

1. High doping density in n+ and p+ tunnel junction
2. Abrupt doping profiles (challenging for MOCVD)
3. Activation of buried p-type region
4. Impact of thermal budget (in multi-active region structure) on quantum well regions

Experimental Results: Record Low MOCVD V_{TJ}

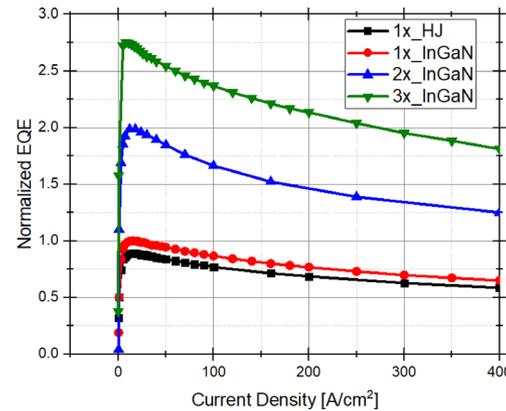
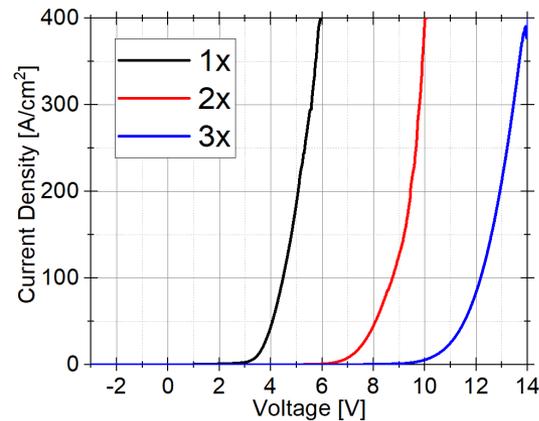
- PN diode shows expected characteristics – turn-on voltage = 3.1V
- TJ resistance was de-embedded using reference PN-diode characteristics
- State-of-art low V_{TJ} demonstrated at 100 A/cm²
 - 0.18 V for transparent (< 7%) InGaN interlayer junction (OSU/Sandia)**
 - 0.2 V for GaN homojunction (UCSB/Li et al) - regrown TJ**



Jamal-Eddine, Zane, et al. "Low voltage drop tunnel junctions grown monolithically by MOCVD." APL 118.5 (2021): 053503.

Multi-active region LEDs and TJ-lasers

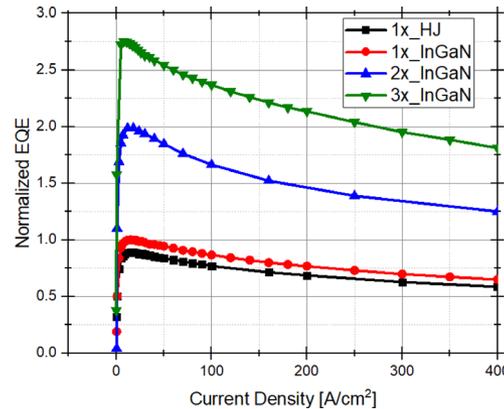
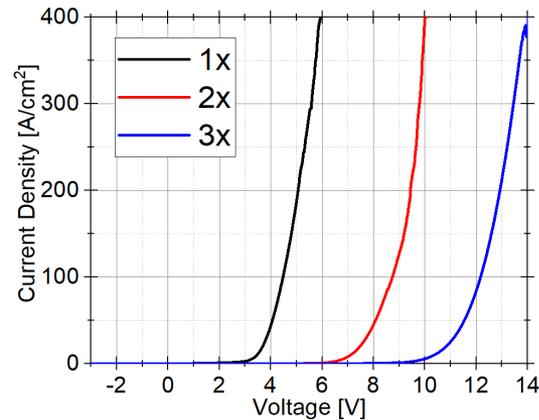
3 junction 450 nm LED (Ohio State University/Sandia)



- 3-junction multi-active region LEDs demonstrated
- Near-ideal EQE scaling achieved in new generation devices
- HR-TEM shows no additional defects due to doped tunnel junctions

Multi-active region LEDs and TJ-lasers

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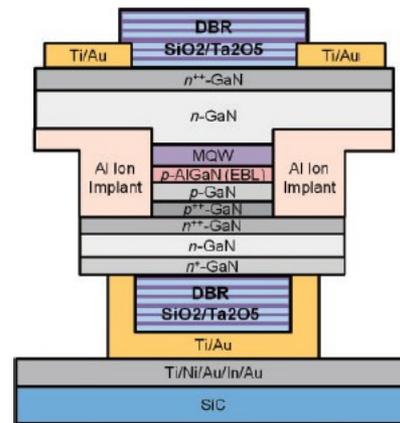


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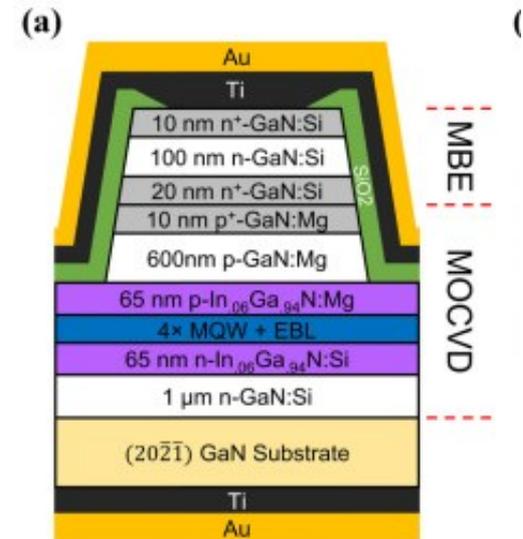
TJ-based VCSEL (UCSB)

- 2018 - Demonstrated a tunnel-injected VCSEL with buried PN junction
- Edge-emitting laser using a hybrid MBE/MOCVD tunnel junction

Shows potential of tunnel junctions for future laser applications

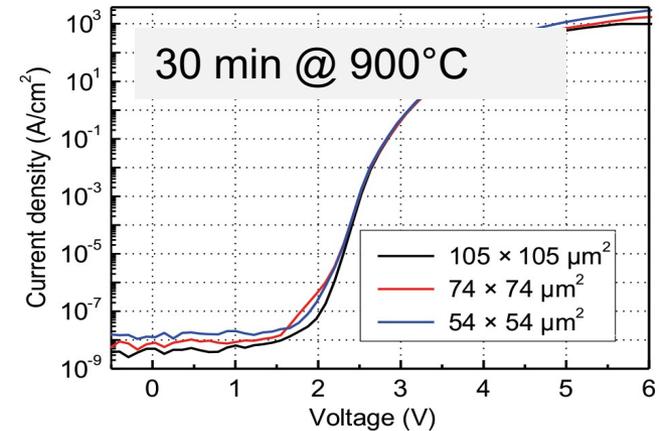


SeungGeun Lee *et al* 2018 *Appl. Phys. Express* 11 062703



Yonkee, Benjamin P., *et al.* *Optics express* 24.7 (2016): 7816-7822.

Lateral activation and extended defects

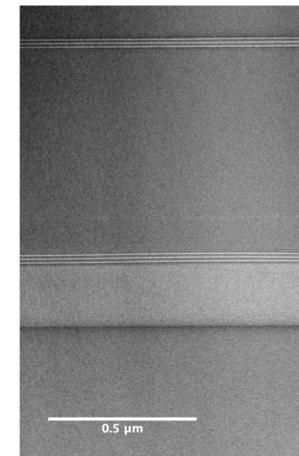


Activation conditions are critical

- Dramatic change in device performance as annealing conditions are optimized
- Lateral activation is complete – devices up to 100x100 μm² are fully activated

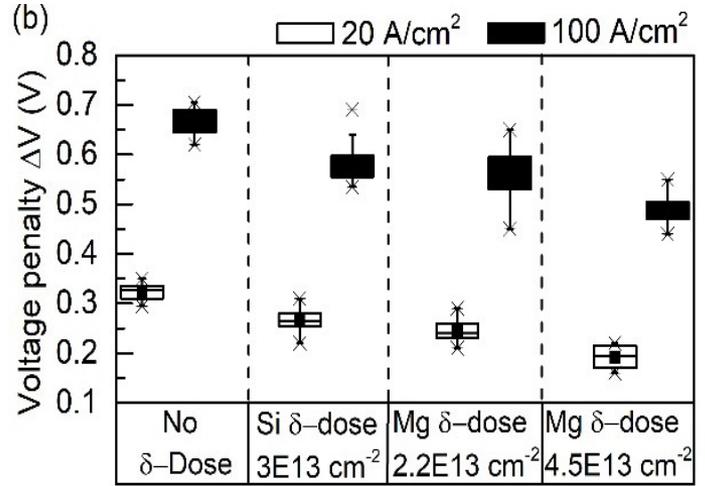
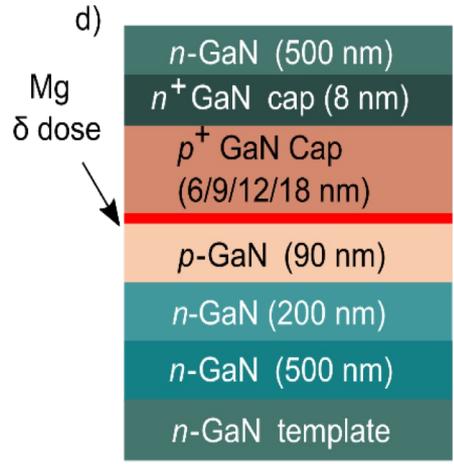
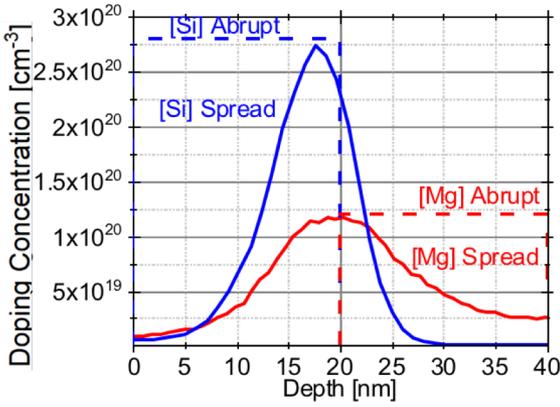
Extended defects/degradation

- No extended defects introduced due to high doping density
- No degradation in active regions grown above the tunnel junction



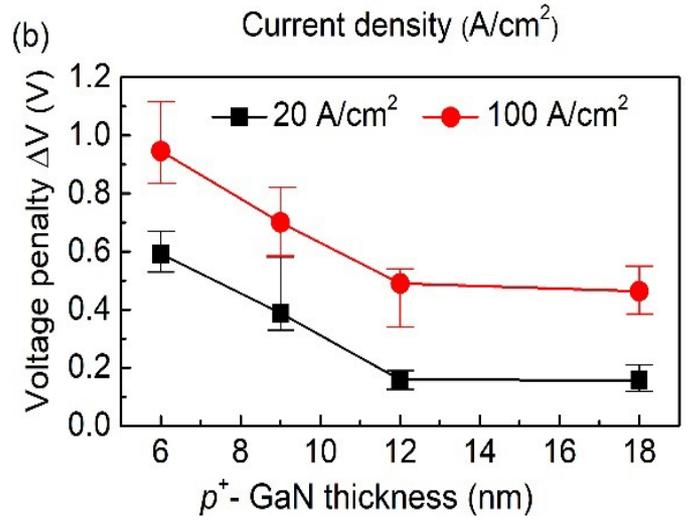
HR TEM of a 3-junction LED

Impact of doping profiles



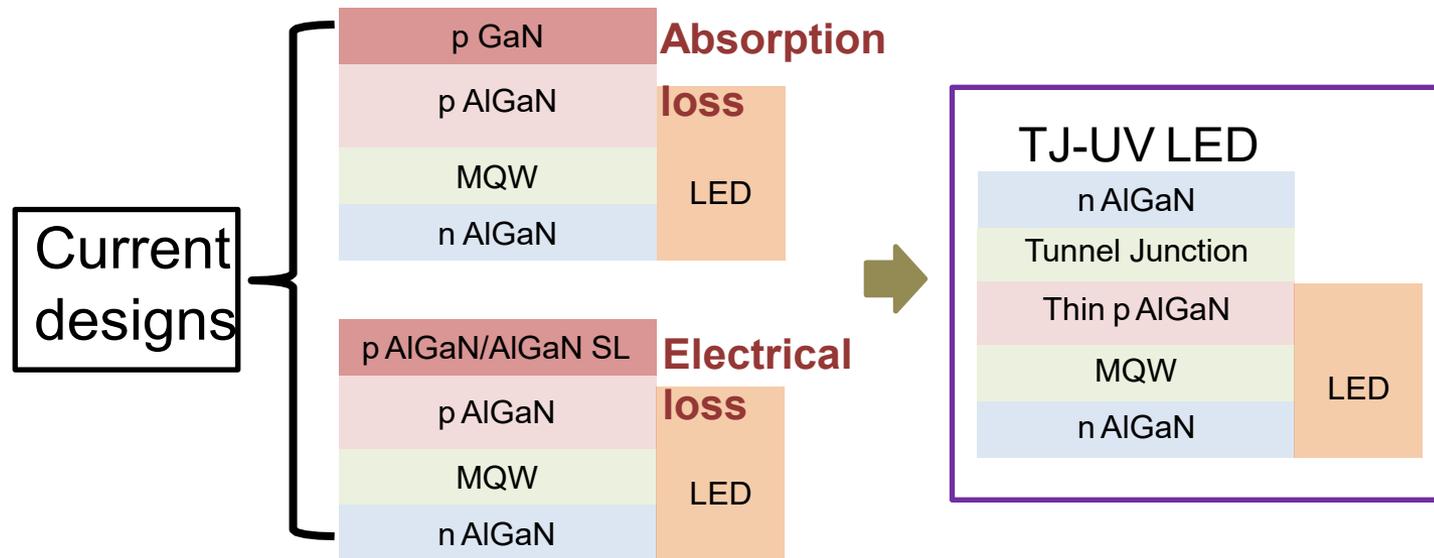
Doping level and position require nanoscale precision

- Significant change in voltage drops as doping levels are increased
- MOCVD doping profiles lead to significant overlap
- Exact position of doping profiles (at nanometer scale) can impact the voltage drop.



Hasan, Syed MN, et al. "All-MOCVD-Grown Gallium Nitride Diodes with Ultra-Low Resistance Tunnel Junctions." J. Phys. D: Applied Physics (2021).

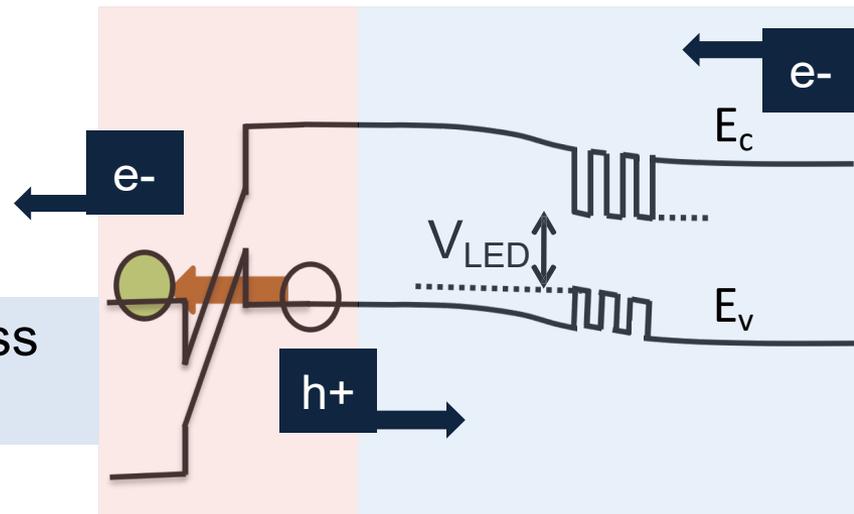
Tunnel-based UV LEDs



- Replace p-type contact using tunneling contact.
- Non-equilibrium injection.

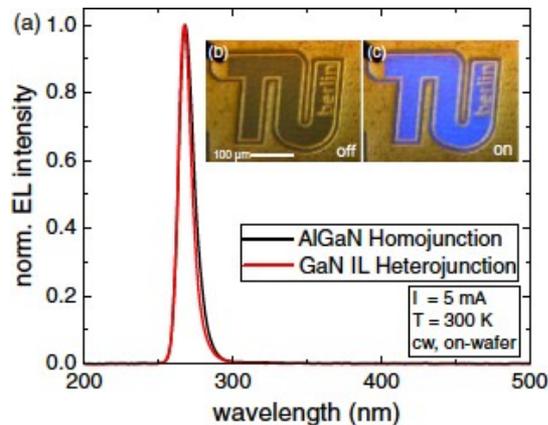


- Reduced light absorption loss
- Better contacts.

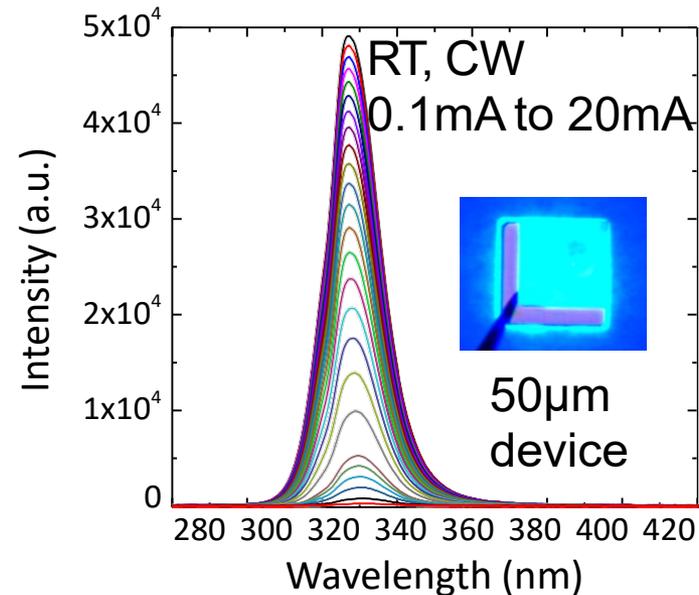


Tunnel Injected UV LEDs

MOCVD TJ UV LED



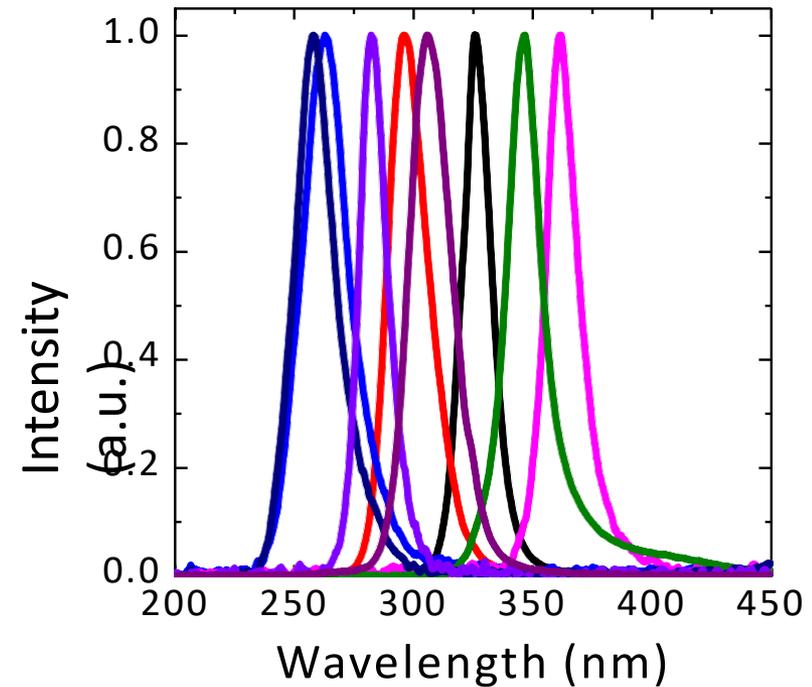
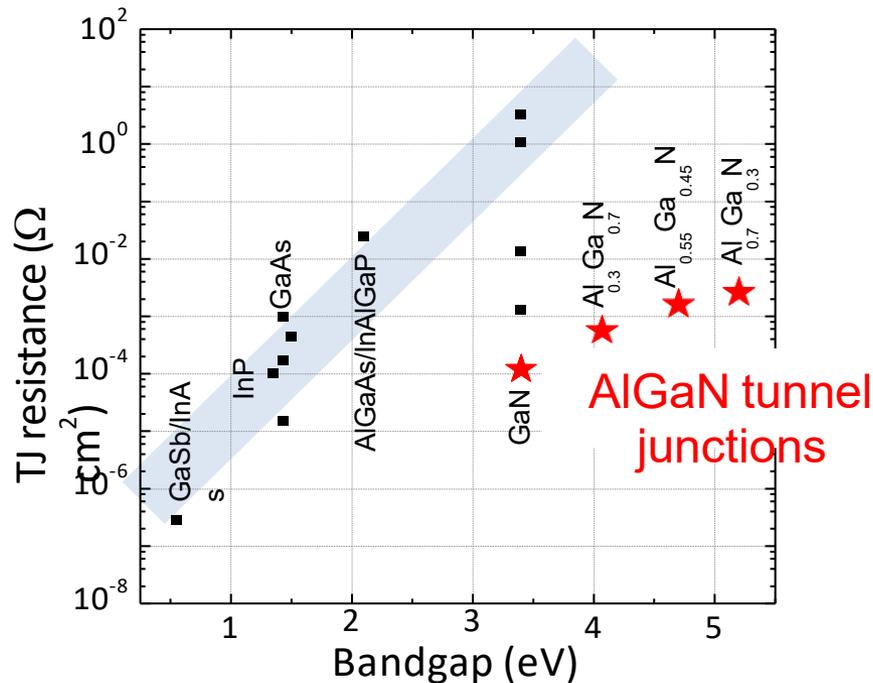
Kuhn, Christian, et al.
Photonics Research 7.5
(2019): B7-B11.



Zhang, Yuewei, et al. *Applied Physics Letters* 106.14 (2015): 141103.

- Lowest TJ resistance of **$5.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Ohm cm}^2$** is obtained for $\text{Al}_{0.3}\text{Ga}_{0.7}\text{N}$ TJ
- Polarization-engineered tunnel junctions provide low on-resistance
- All-MOCVD tunnel junctions have been demonstrated recently (TU Berlin) – emission at 260 nm

Tunnel-injected UV LEDs



- Demonstration of tunnel junctions for > 5 eV material (70% AlGaN)
- Emission wavelength down to 257 nm demonstrated for tunnel-injected LEDs
- Could enable next-generation highly efficient UV LEDs and lasers

Electrical injection is efficient, but light extraction still remains a significant challenge

Summary

- Tunnel junctions have made significant progress over the last decade
- Several challenges related to MOCVD tunnel junctions are now resolved
 - MOCVD tunnel junction resistance $< 0.2 \text{ V}$ at 100 A/cm^2
 - Multi-active region LEDs with excellent EQE scaling
 - Tunnel-injected edge-emitting lasers and VCSELs
 - UWBG AlGa_{0.7}N tunnel junctions up to 70% AlGa_{0.7}N

Tunnel Junctions are an exciting new tool for next-generation III-Nitride LED and lasers!

