



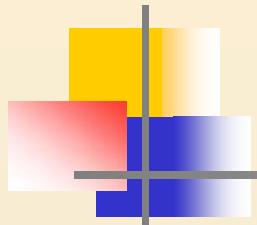
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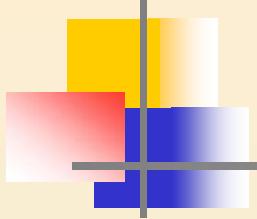
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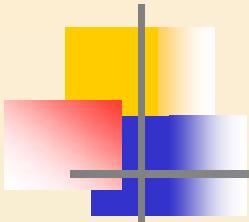
Growth and fabrication of GaN-based structures using AlInN insertion layers

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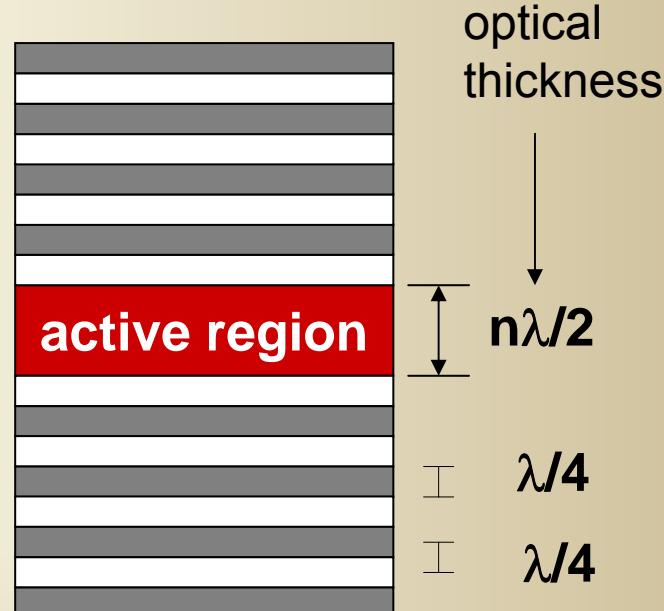
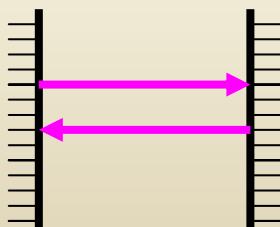
Outline:

- Introduction and motivation
- Design and growth of microcavities
 - ▶ Role of AlInN in in-situ monitoring
- Roles of AlInN layer in post-growth processing
 - ▶ End point detection in plasma etching
 - ▶ Etch selectivity in alkaline solutions
- Summary



Introduction - What is a **MicroCavity**?

- Used for improvement of efficiency of light emission and to obtain a narrower and more directed emission from light emitting devices
- Our MCs will employ two parallel mirrors between which light can be reflected with little loss



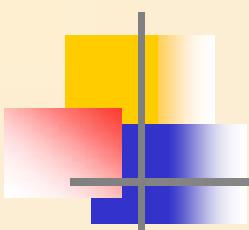
MC confine light



MC store light at certain resonant frequencies

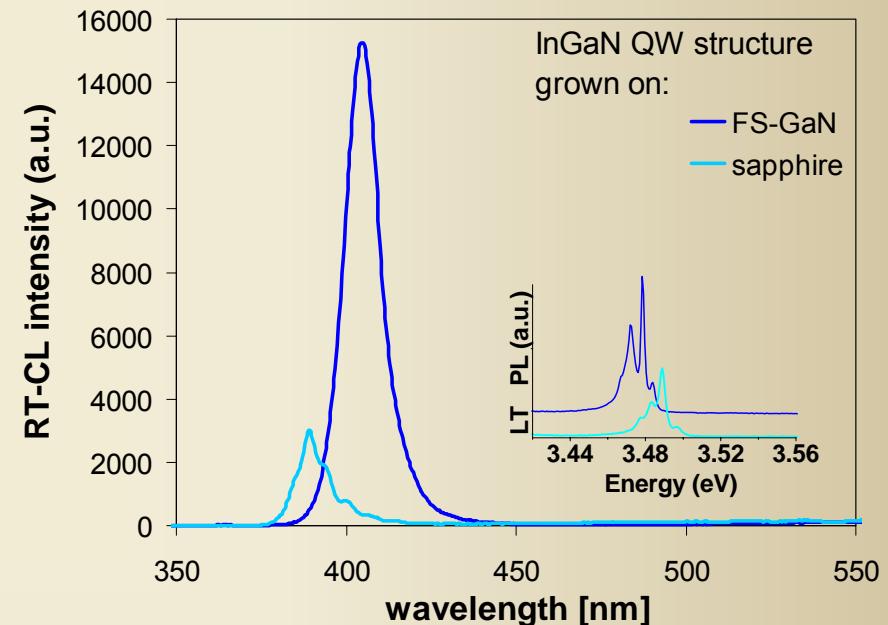


Quality of mirrors very important

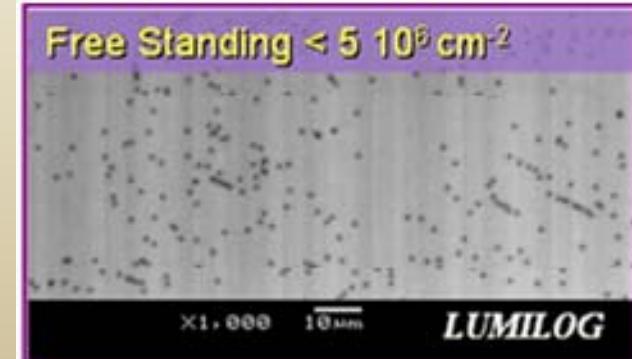
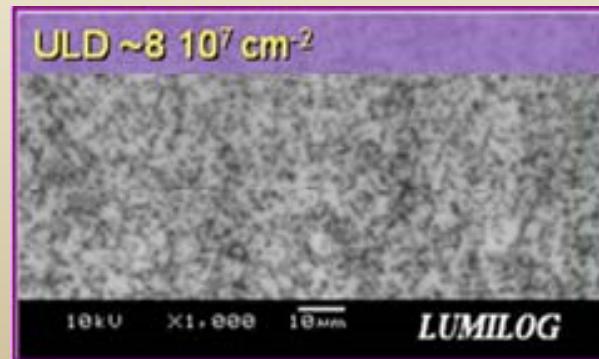
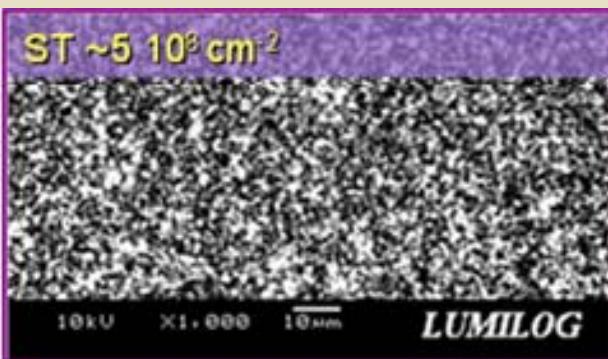


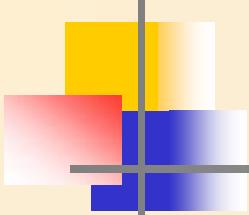
Free Standing-GaN: motivation

Increasing availability of free-standing GaN (e.g. Lumilog)



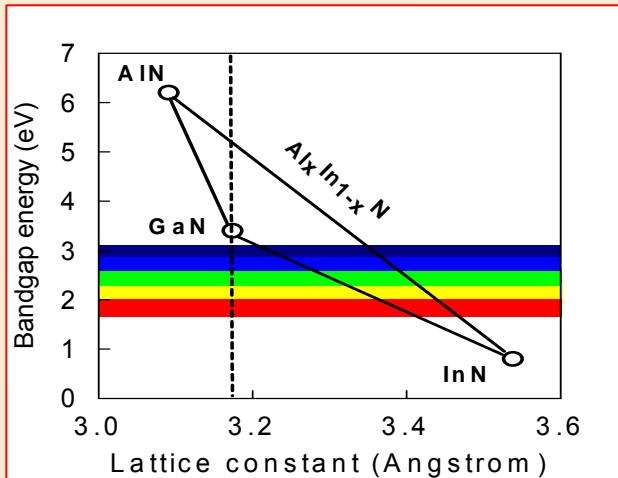
Improvement in emission properties with comparison to sapphire



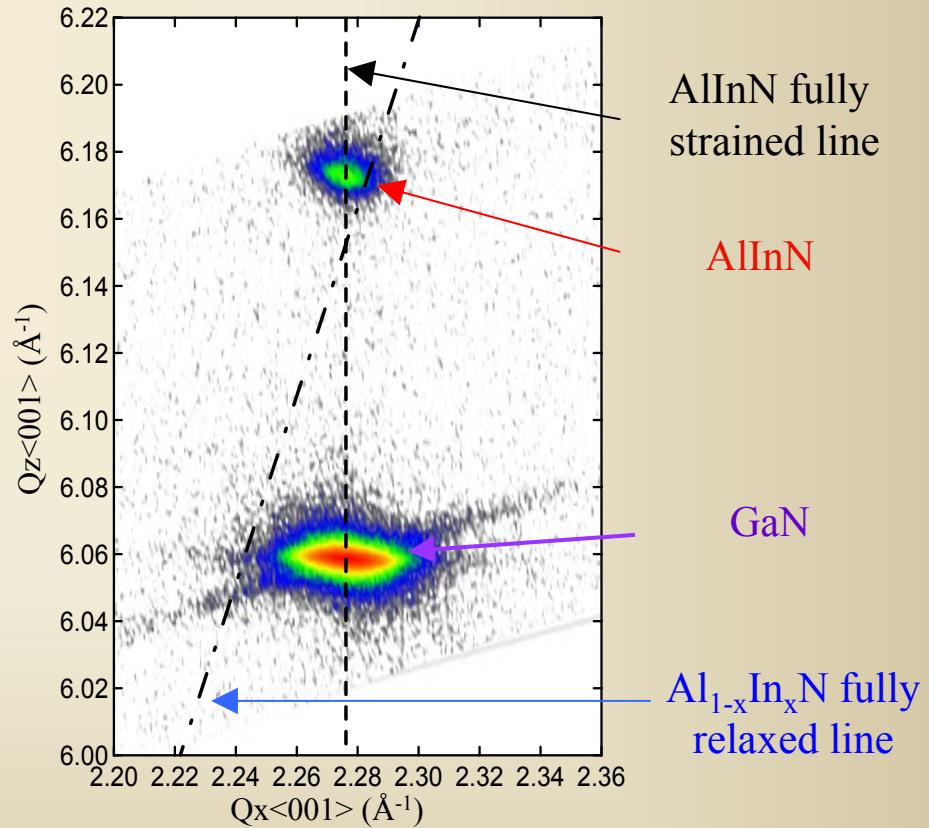
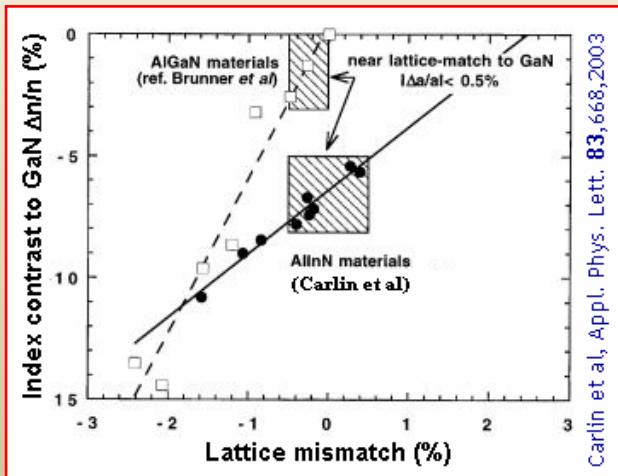


AlInN layers

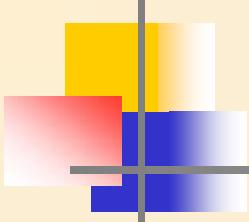
- AlInN: lattice matched to GaN



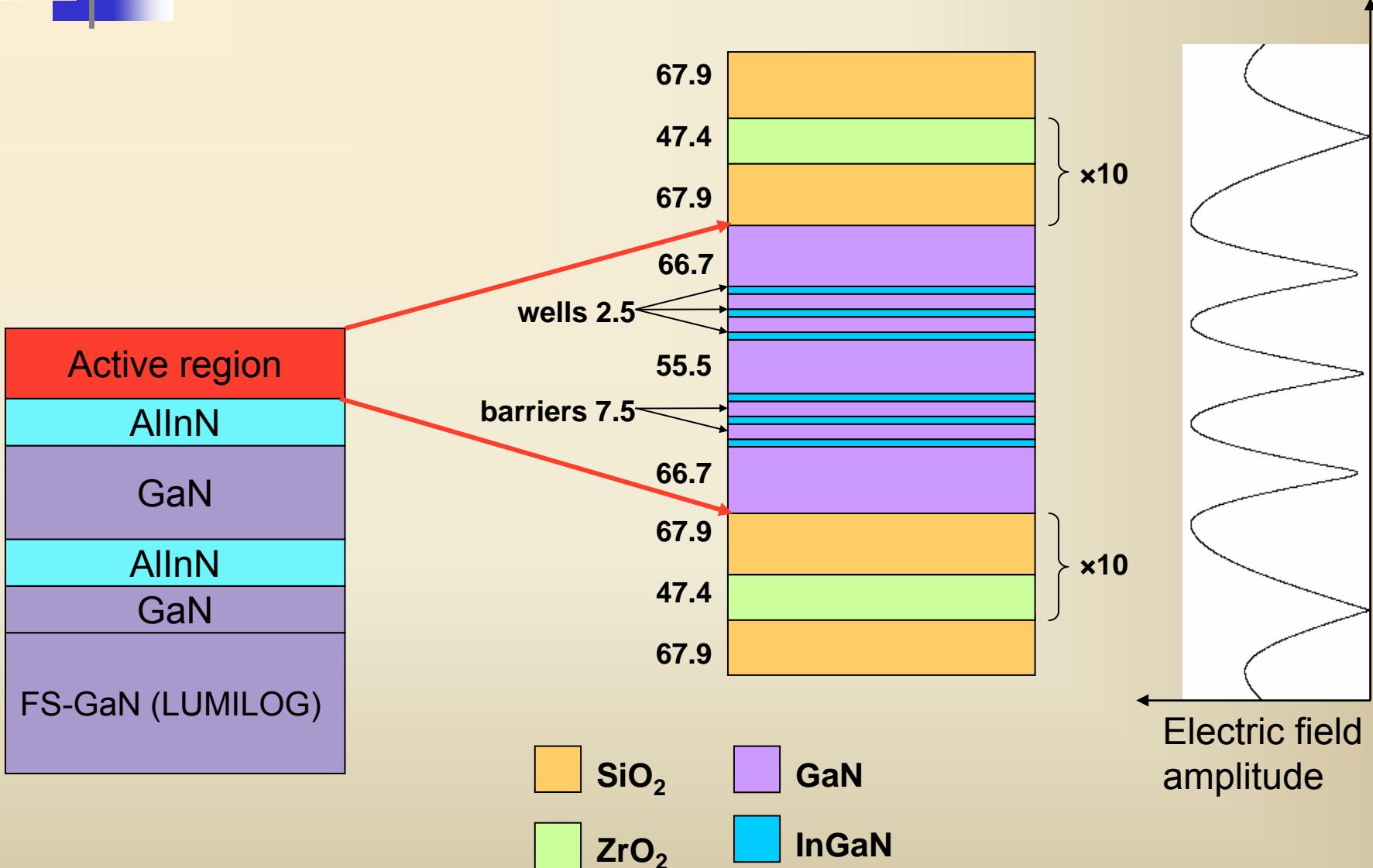
- AlInN/GaN: high refractive index contrast



X-ray reciprocal space mapping
performed by N. Franco at ITN, Sacavém,
Portugal using Cu K_α1 X-rays

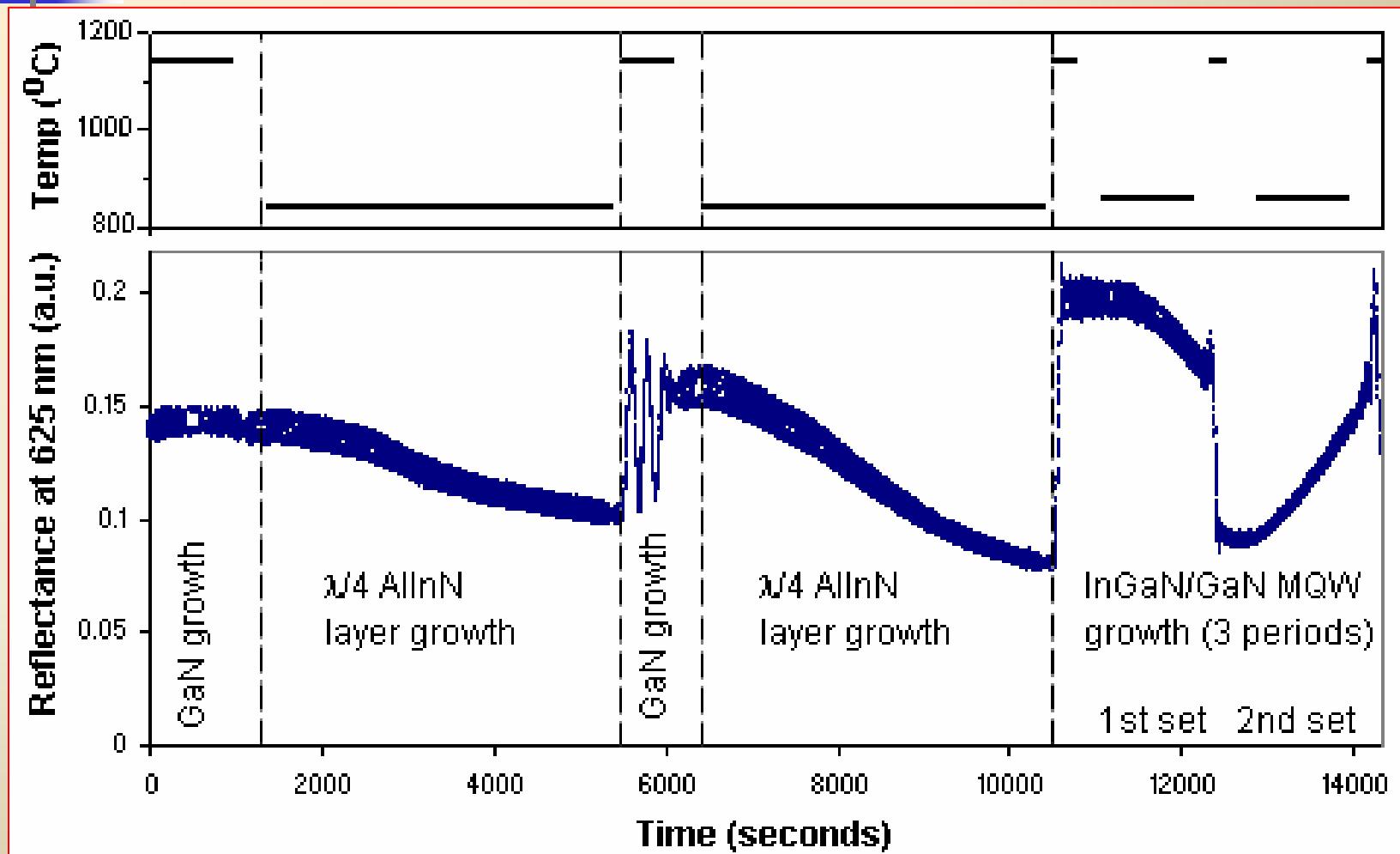


MC structure

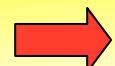


All dimensions in nm

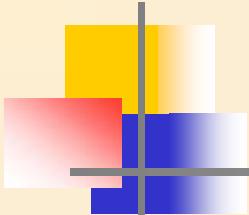
In-situ growth monitoring



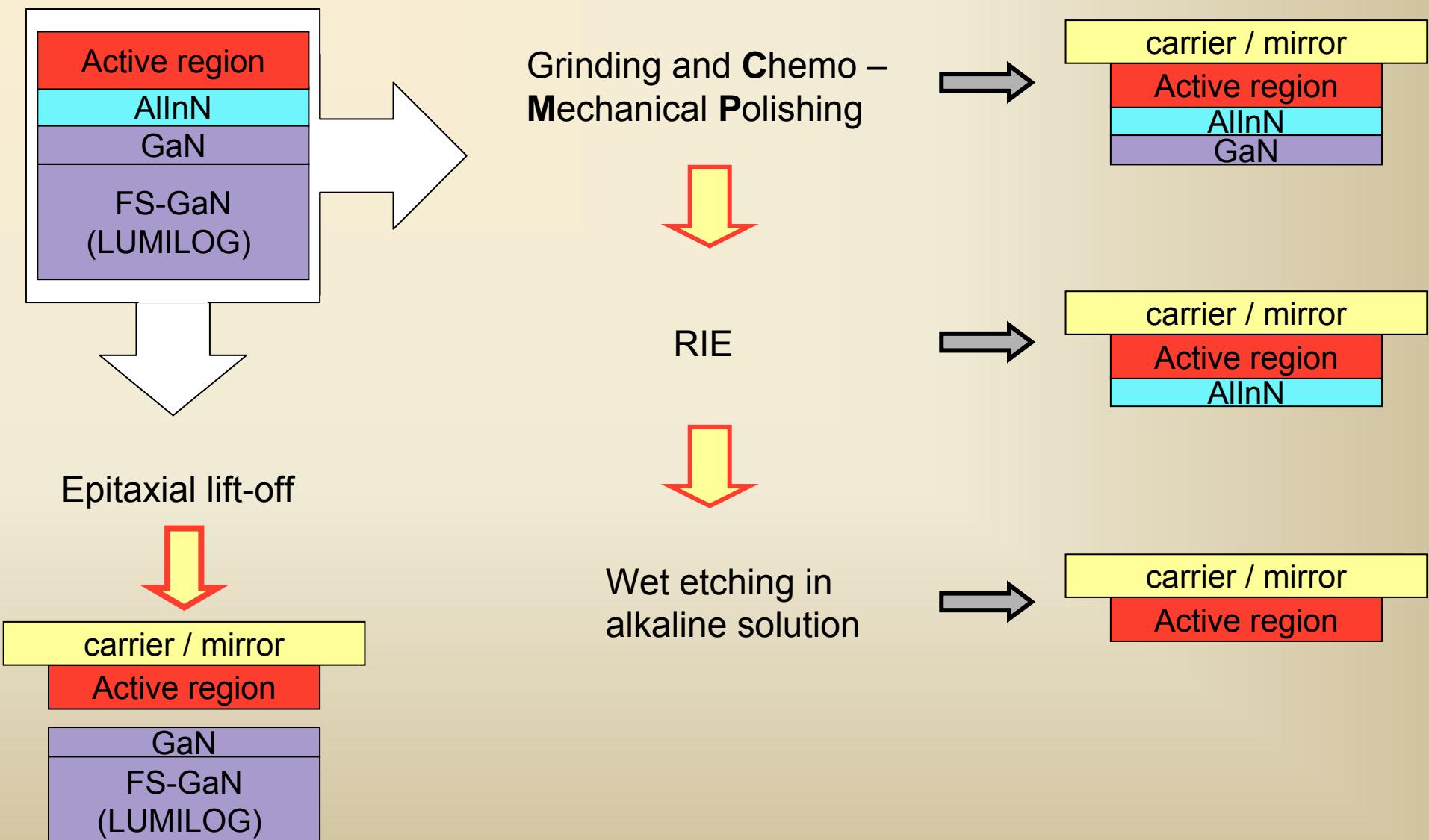
Refractive index contrast
between AlInN and GaN!



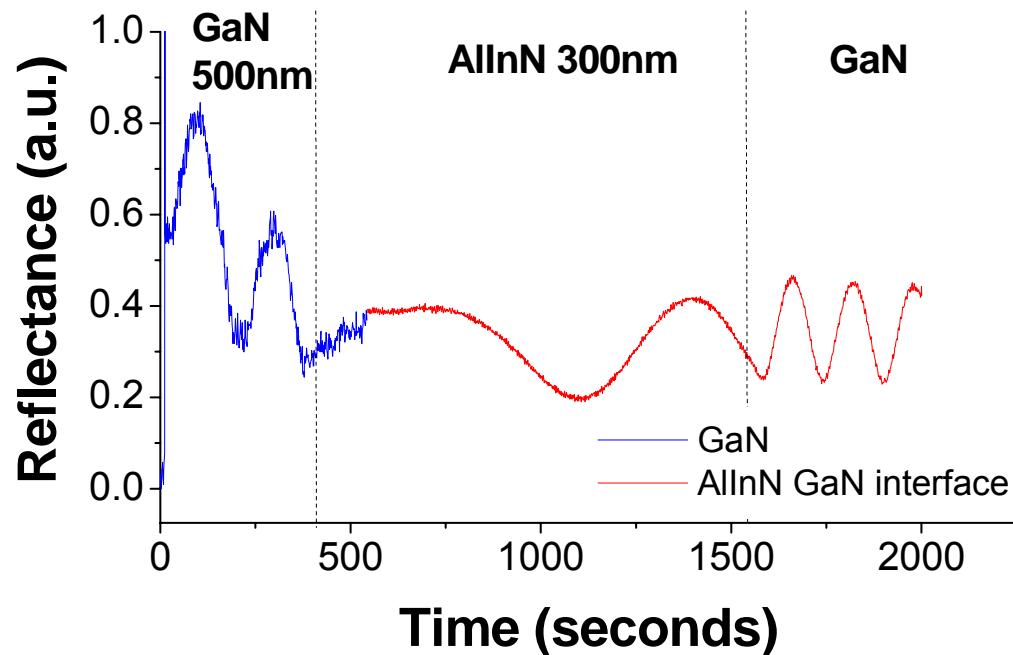
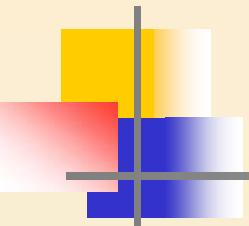
Measurement of growth rate (in real time) allows
to optimize thickness of MC active region



From grown structure to microcavity



Reactive Ion Etching - in-situ monitoring

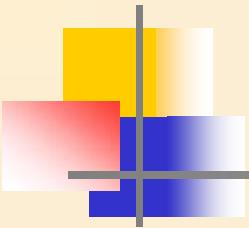


$Cl_2 + CH_4 + Ar:$

Etch rate:

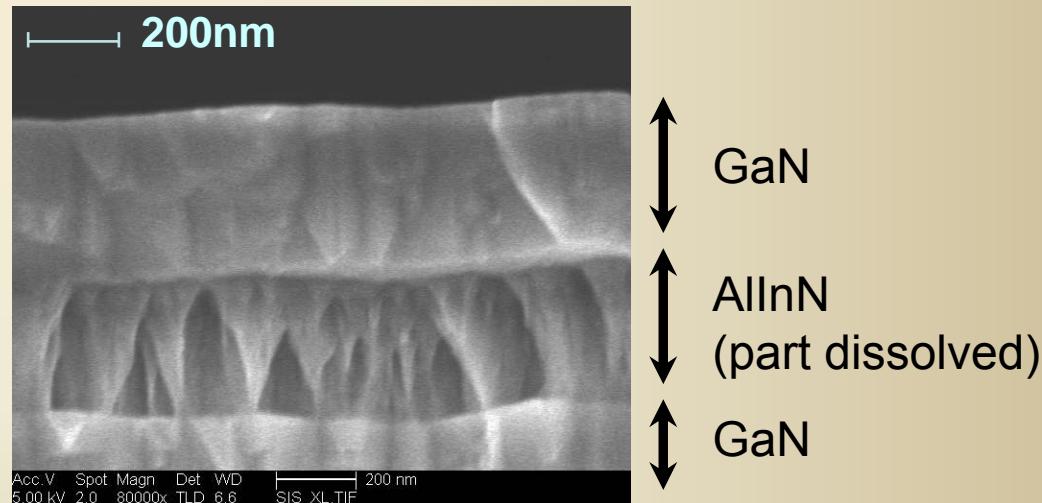
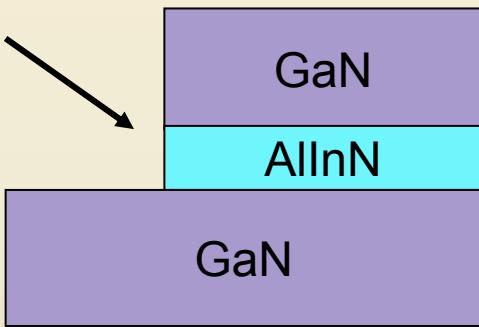
→ GaN/AllInN $\sim 5/1$

layer	on	Etch rate [Å/min]
GaN	AllInN	463
AllInN	GaN	105
GaN	Al_2O_3	550



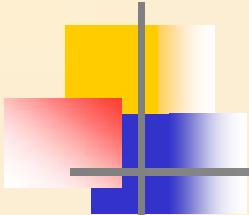
Etching in alkaline solution

Secondary electron image of the edge of a mesa produced by initial plasma etching of a GaN/AlInN/GaN trilayer after etching in 1,2-diaminoethane.



The 300nm AlInN layer has been undercut and etched into conical forms

→ this demonstrates selectivity which can be exploited in lift-off processing



Summary

- Insertion of $\lambda/4$ AlInN layers allows measurement of growth rates by a standard method which allows accurate control of layer thicknesses
- Selectivity demonstrated between AlInN and GaN layers in RIE
- Etching in alkaline solutions also shows strong selectivity