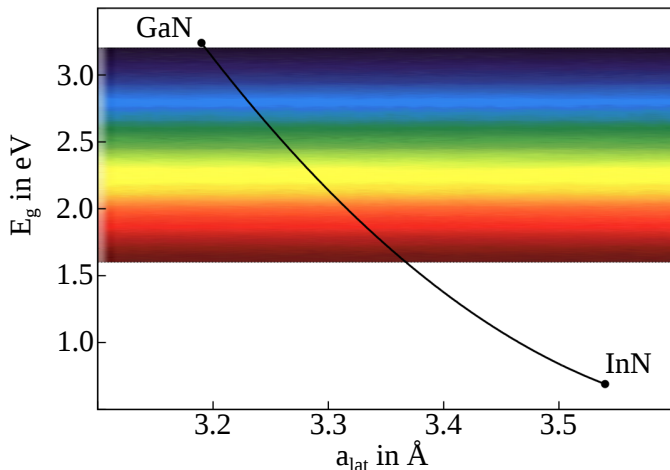


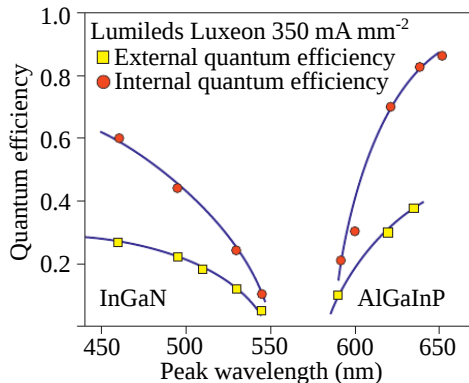
Carrier confining mechanisms in axial $\text{In}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}/\text{GaN}$ nanowire heterostructures

Oliver Marquardt

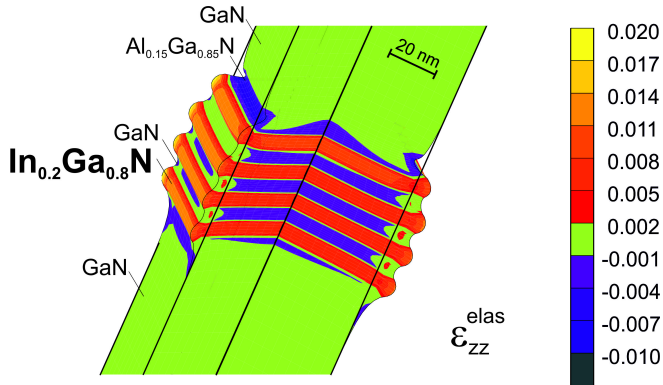




The bandgap of $\text{In}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ spans the whole visible spectrum...
but crystal quality reduced due to large lattice mismatch!

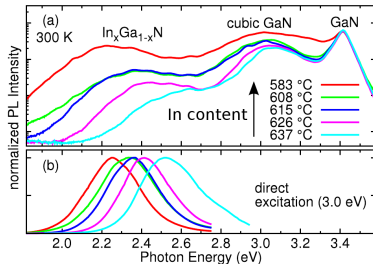


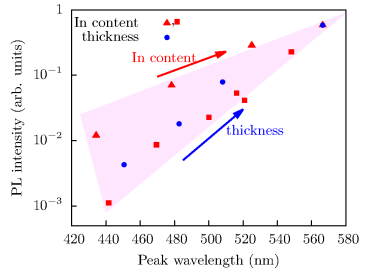
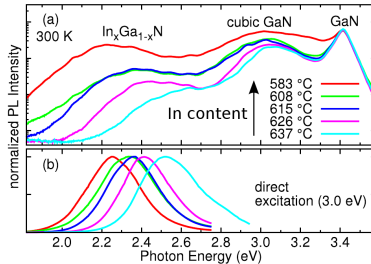
$\text{In}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ films in GaN with high In content and high structural quality are hard to achieve, due to large lattice mismatch



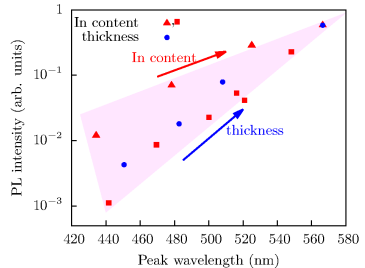
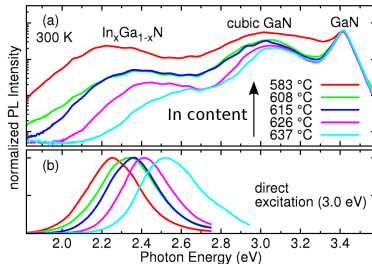
Axial $\text{In}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ nanowire heterostructures facilitate elastic relaxation

Image courtesy of M. Hanke, PDI

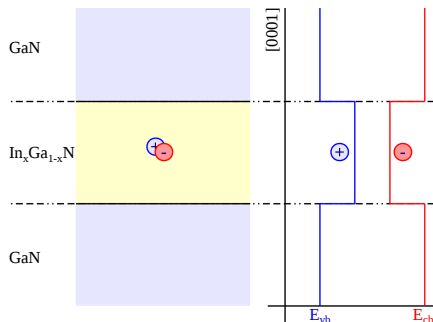




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Opposite trend compared to planar system!
Theoretical description of nanowires required

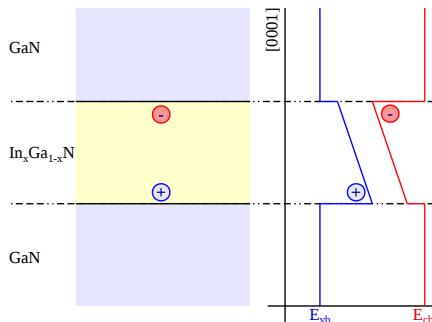


Planar layer

- Bulk band offsets

2 Böcklin et al., Phys. Rev. B **81**, 155306 (2010);

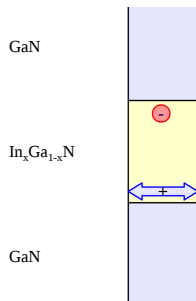
Kaganer et al., Phys. Rev. B **85**, 125402 (2012)



Planar layer

- Bulk band offsets
- Polarisation

2 Böcklin et al., Phys. Rev. B **81**, 155306 (2010);
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Nanowire

- Bulk band offsets
- Polarisation
- Elastic relaxation²
- Surface potentials: attractive for holes

2 Böcklin et al., Phys. Rev. B **81**, 155306 (2010);
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(ETBM, EPM, DFT)

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$d = 80 \text{ nm}$, $l = 20 \text{ nm}$

→ ~ 7.5 million atoms

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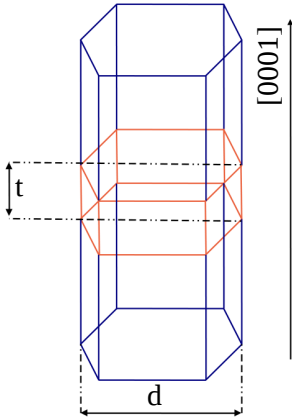
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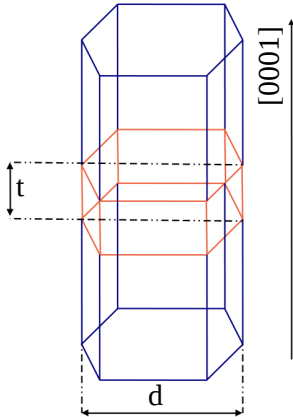
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Continuum approaches (EMA, $\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{p}$)

- Computationally cheap
- Treatment of large systems straightforward
- Neglects atomistic character of the crystal
- Alloys described via average (local) composition
- Treatment of single atomistic effects difficult



- Hexagonal nanowire of diameter d
- $\text{In}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ insertion of homogeneous In content x and thickness t
- Surface potential
For homogeneous distribution of donor-related charge:
 $V_{\text{surf}} \propto \rho_d \cdot d^2$.
 $\rho_d = 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3} \hat{=} \max(V_{\text{surf}}) = 80 \text{ mV}$ for a NW of $d=80 \text{ nm}$
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 - Vary x , t , and d
- Continuum approach favourable

Strain and polarisation

Continuum elasticity theory³

Single-particle electronic properties

eight-band $\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{p}$ model for wurtzite semiconductors⁴

Electron-hole overlap

$$\mathcal{O} = \sum_{\mathbf{r}} \varrho_{\text{el}}(\mathbf{r}) \varrho_{\text{ho}}(\mathbf{r}) \quad (1)$$

Implementation within plane-wave framework⁵

3 Povolotskyi et al., Phys. Stat. Solidi (C) **2**, 3891 (2005).

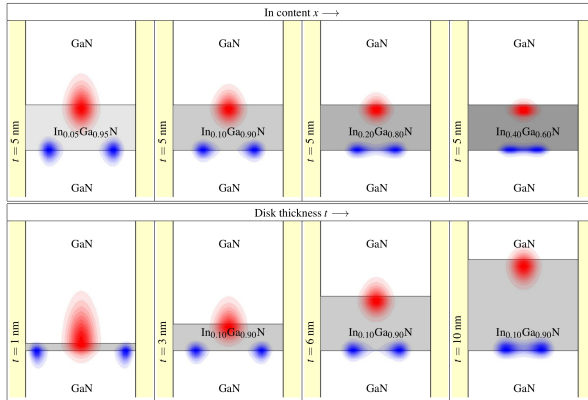
4 Chuang et al., Phys. Rev. B **54**, 2491 (1999).

5 www.sphinxlib.de;

Boeck et al., Computer Phys. Commun **182**, 543 (2011);

Marquardt et al., Comp. Mat. Sci. **95**, 280 (2014).

Interplay of polarisation and surface potential



Interplay between polarisation and surface potential – explains reduction of PL intensity with smaller In content or layer thickness

For a NW of 80 nm diameter and 20 nm segment length:
 $\rho_d = 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ corresponds to 8.3 charges⁷!

⁷ Corfdir et al., Phys. Rev. B **90**, 205301 (2014).

⁸ Marquardt et al., Nano Lett. **15**, 4289 (2015).

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Can atomistic effects be considered in continuum picture?

- Typical donors: Si, O represent **shallow donors** in $\text{In}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$
- Model individual donors via their Coulomb potential

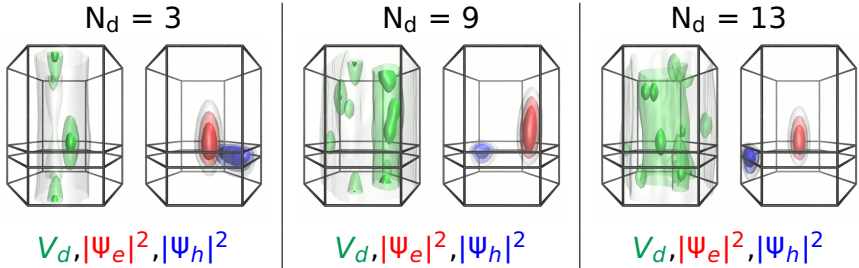
7 Corfdir et al., Phys. Rev. B **90**, 205301 (2014).

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Model system configurations

$x = 5\%$

$t = 1 \text{ nm}$

$x = 30\%$

$t = 1 \text{ nm}$

$x = 10\%$

$t = 5 \text{ nm}$

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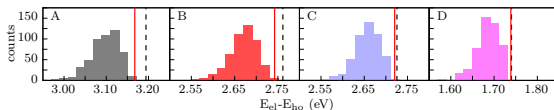
$t = 1 \text{ nm}$

$x = 10\%$

$t = 5 \text{ nm}$

$x = 30\%$

$t = 5 \text{ nm}$



- Variation of emission wavelength unaffected by x and t
- Energies smaller than for homogeneous charge distribution and donor-free case

Energies and electron-hole overlap

x = 5%

t = 1 nm

x = 30%

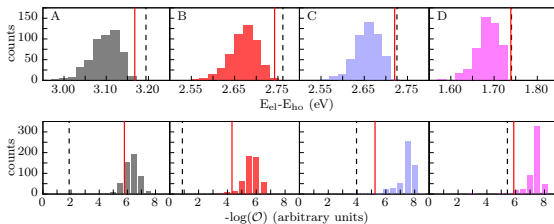
t = 1 nm

x = 10%

t = 5 nm

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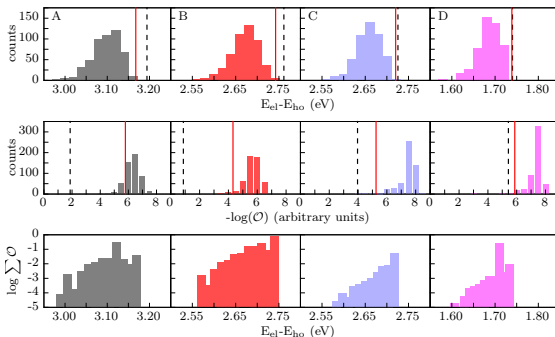
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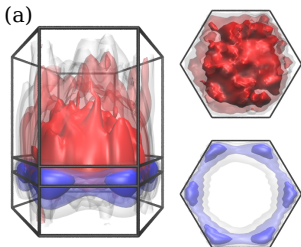
$t = 1 \text{ nm}$

$t = 5 \text{ nm}$

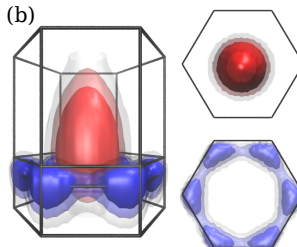
$t = 5 \text{ nm}$



ensemble average



homogeneous doping charge



- Average hole state confinement in good agreement with hole state in homogeneous doping charge model
- Electron localization governed by dopants – strong variations

- Continuum model to approach elastic, piezoelectric and electronic properties of semiconductor nanowires
 - Generalised to arbitrary nanostructures and materials
 - Multiband $\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{p}$ model can be adjusted to computational demand and accuracy
 - Treatment of shallow defects possible
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Thank you for your kind attention!