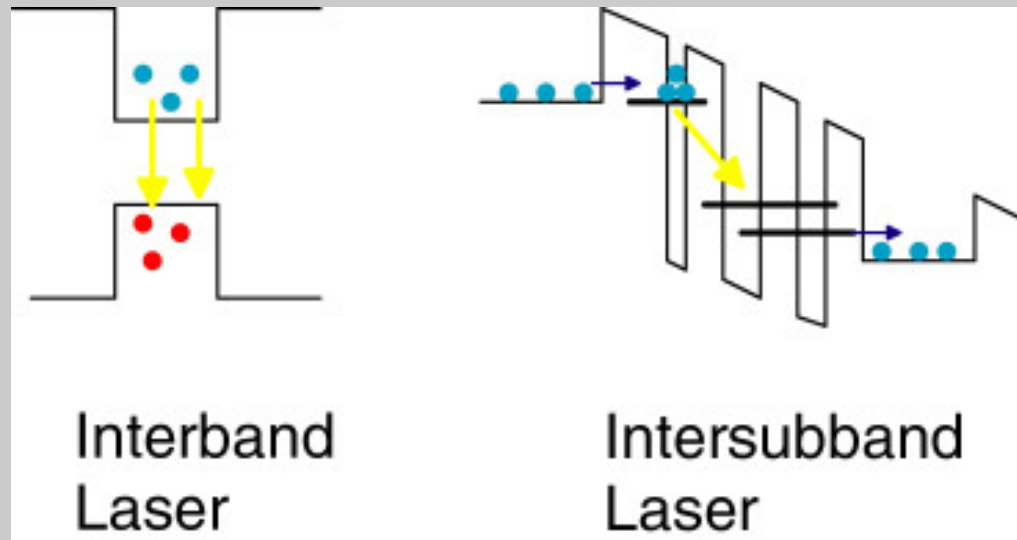


Intersubband laser

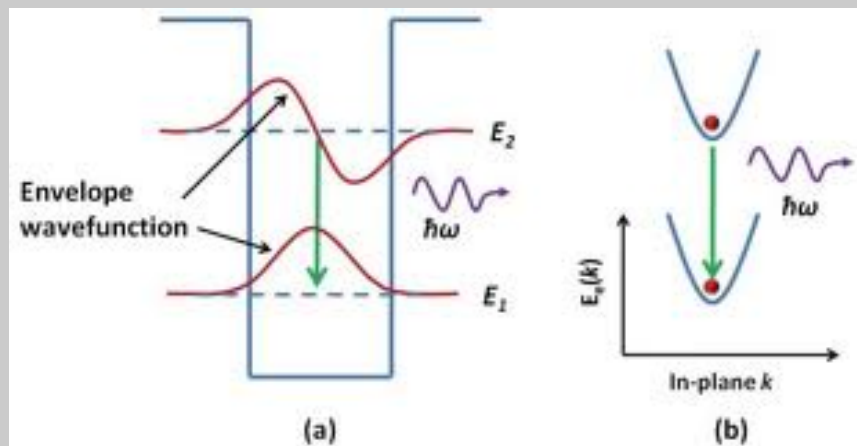


Intersubband laser



Long wavelength

Maybe silicon can be used



Intersubband laser application



Molecules absorb in the infrared, which is precisely where intersubband lasers emit.

Detect low concentration of molecules in air.

For example in medicine, detect lung cancer (and many other diseases) via breath.

Analyze smog,



nanometer Consortium Lund

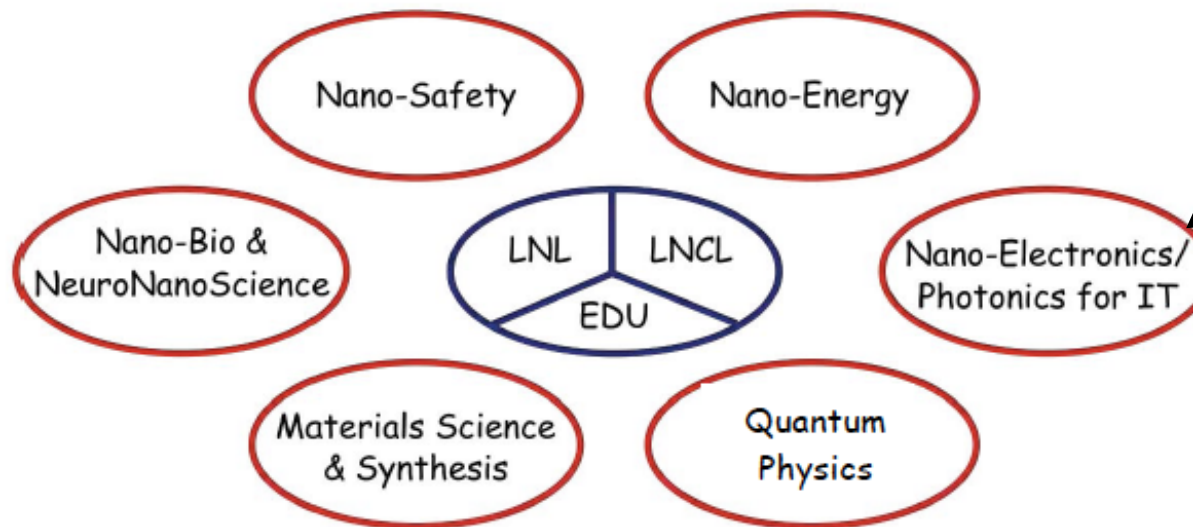
Director: Heiner Linke,

Founder: Lars Samuelson, Co-director: Sara Linse



Since 1 January 2010:

*The Nanometer Structure Consortium at Lund University (nmC@LU),
a Strategic Research Area funded by the Swedish Government
(in the area of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology)*



Mats-Erik Pistol

Nicklas Anttu

Resource areas:

LNL Lund Nano Lab

LNCL Lund Characterization Labs

EDU Nanoscience Education

Resources

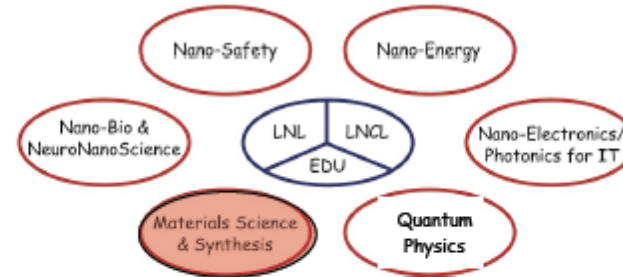
Fabrication of nanowires using several machines

**Structural characterisation:
transmission electron microscopy, X-ray diffraction**

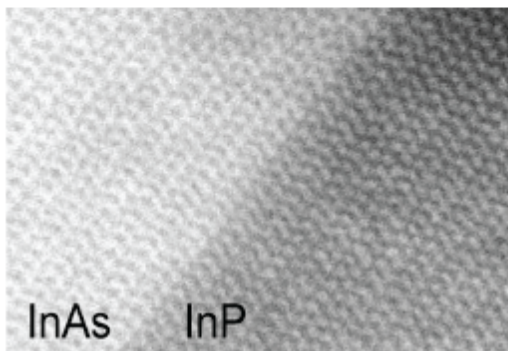
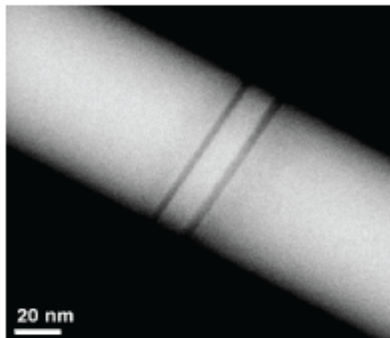
Electrical characterisation, also in magnetic field.

**Optical characterisation, photoluminescence,
photoconductivity, ...**

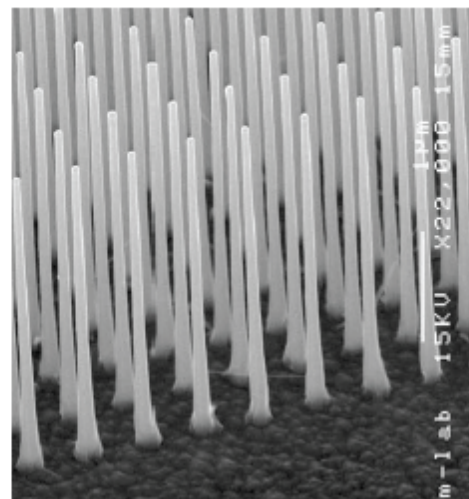
Materials science & synthesis



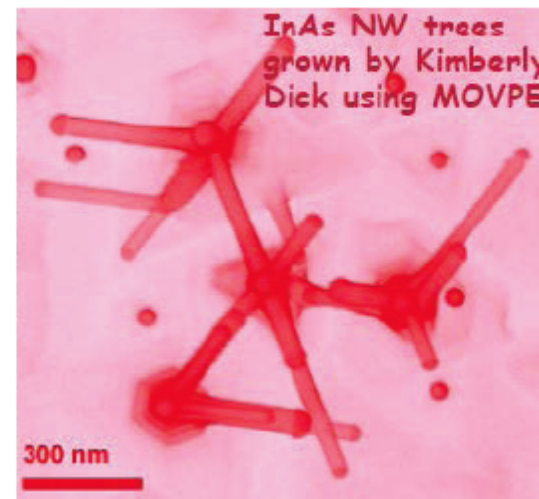
Heterostructures
with
atomically sharp
interfaces



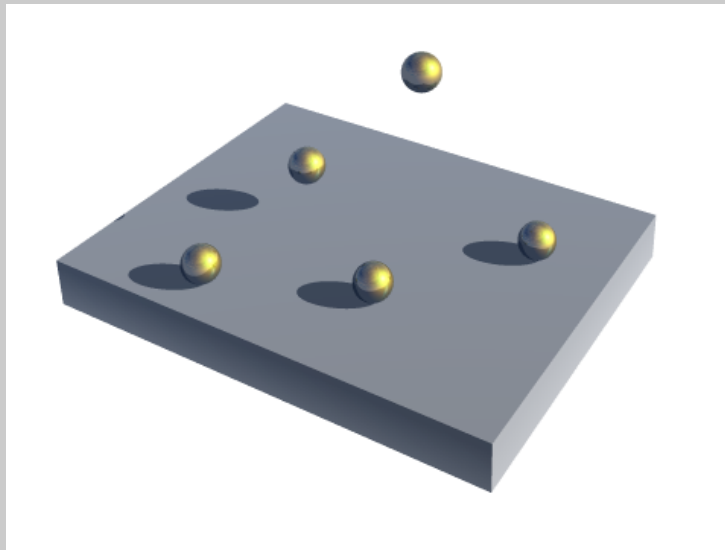
Accurate positioning:
metal seed positioning
by electron-beam
lithography



Branched nanowire "trees"



Seeding nanowire growth

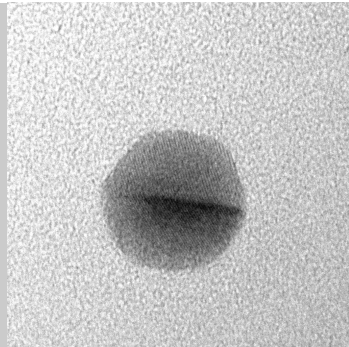


- **Nm-sized metal particles (Au)**

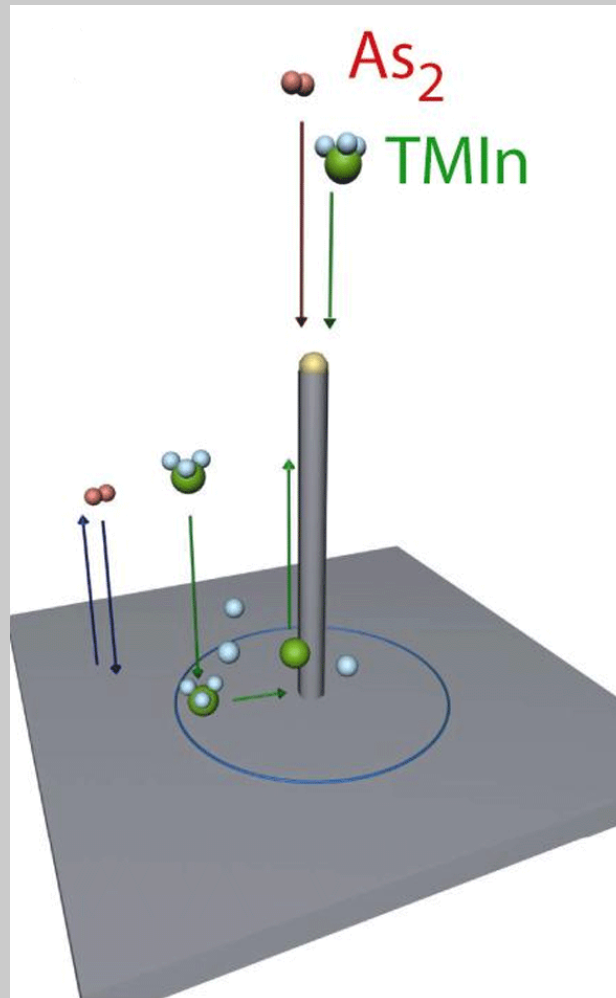
- Aerosols
- Colloids
- Lithography

- **Crystalline substrate (InAs)**

- (111)B orientation



Metal-Organic Vapor Phase Epitaxy



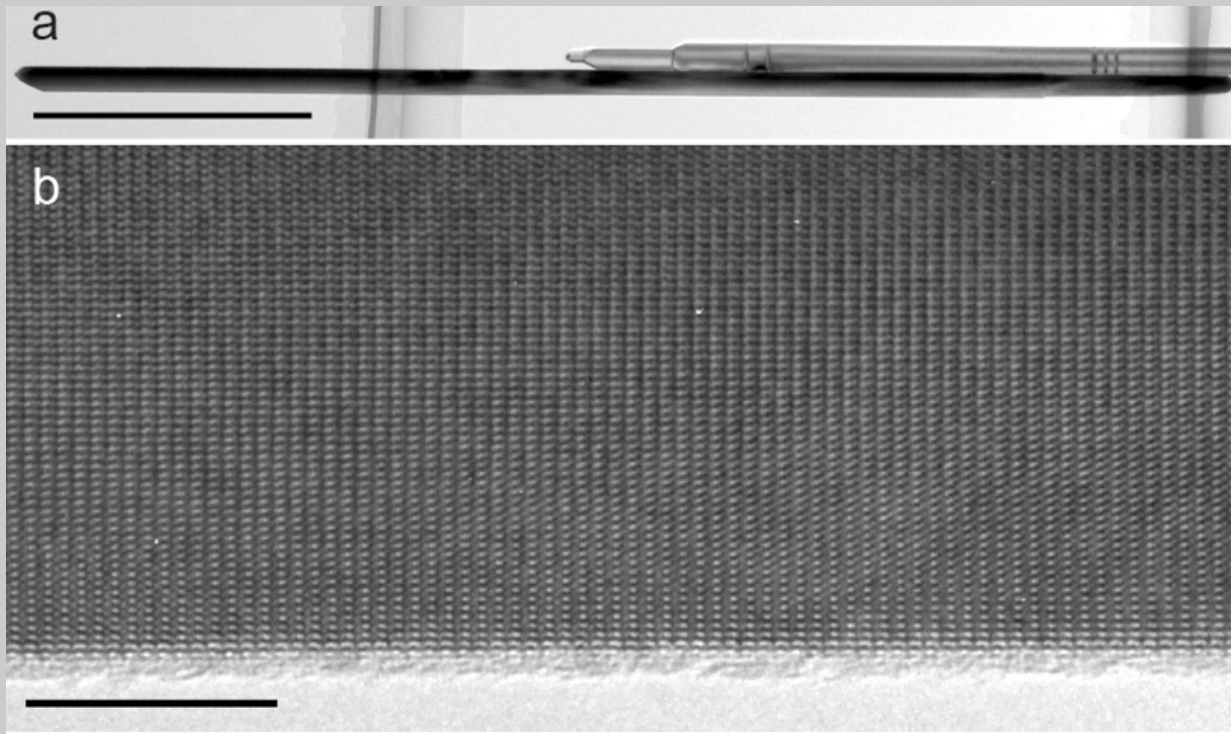
MOCVD:

- Low pressure
- Low growth rates

Growth:

- Au catalyze nanowire growth
- $D_{\text{wire}} \approx D_{\text{Au}}$

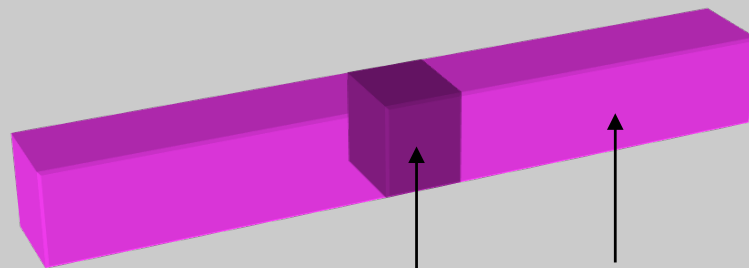
TEM results (wurtzite)



Segmented wires



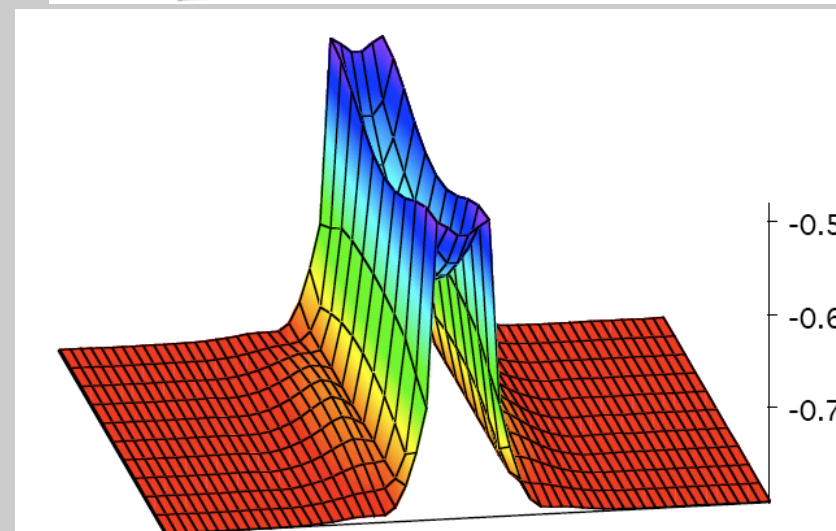
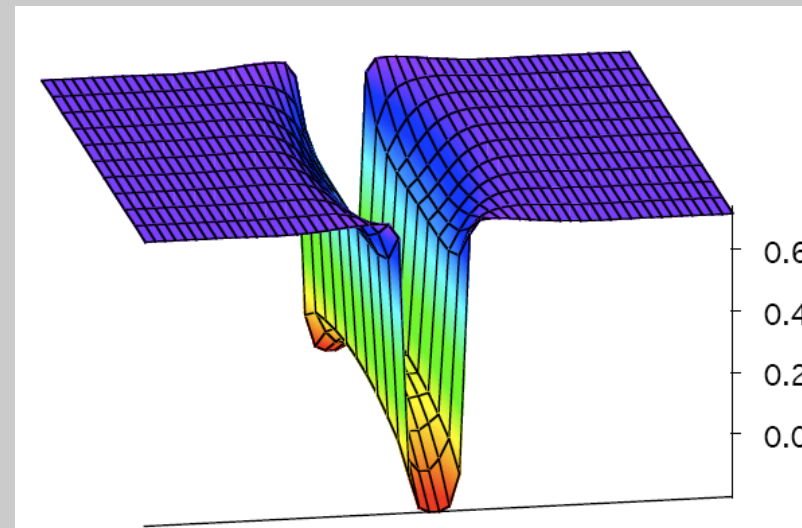
Conduction band



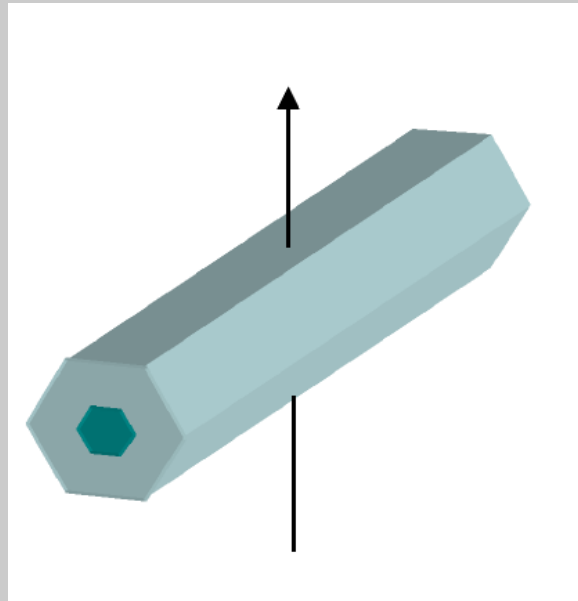
InAs

GaAs

Valence band



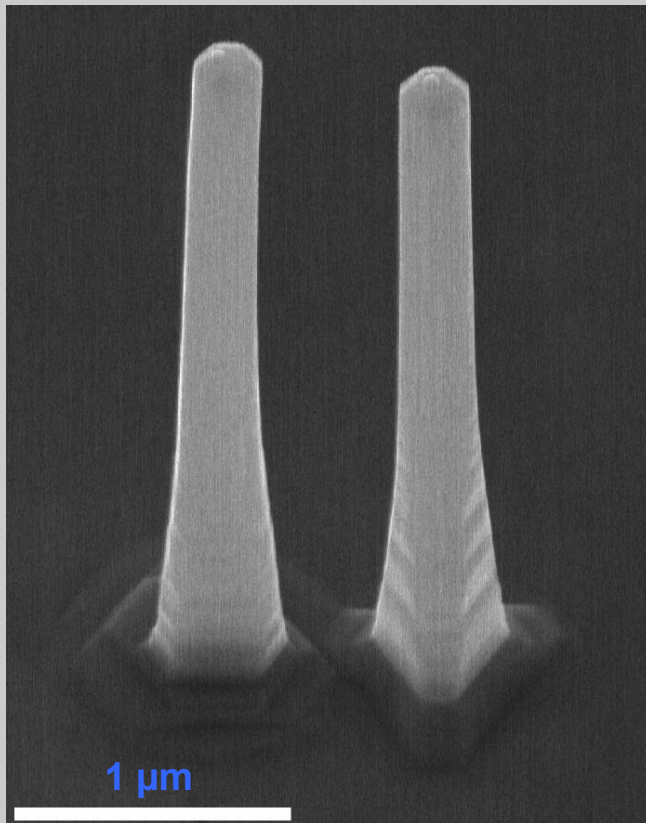
Core-shell



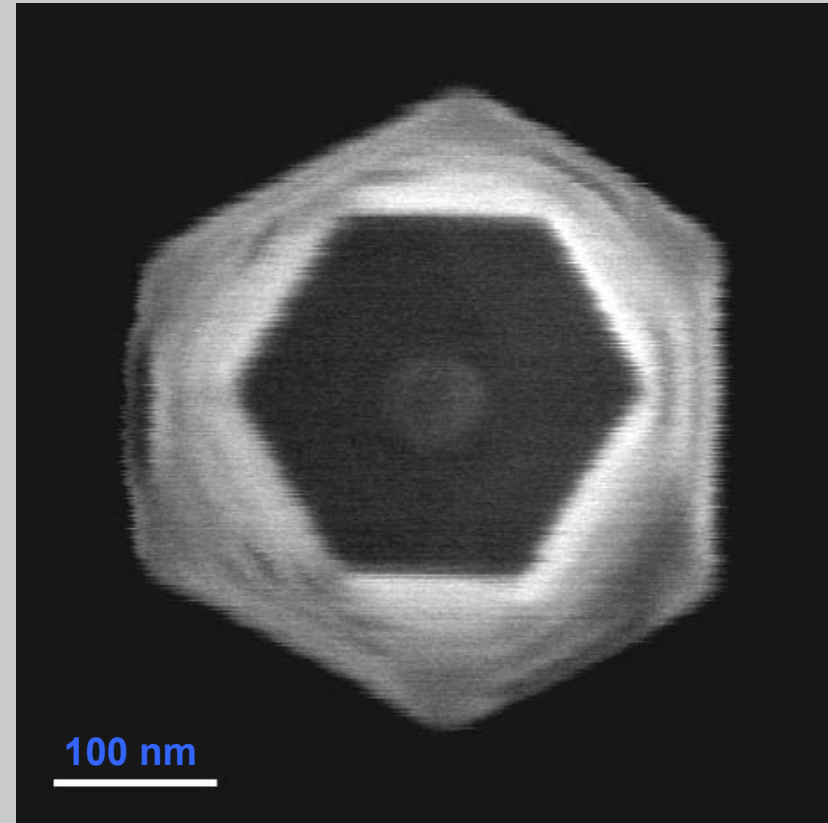
Core-shell wires



45 ° angle

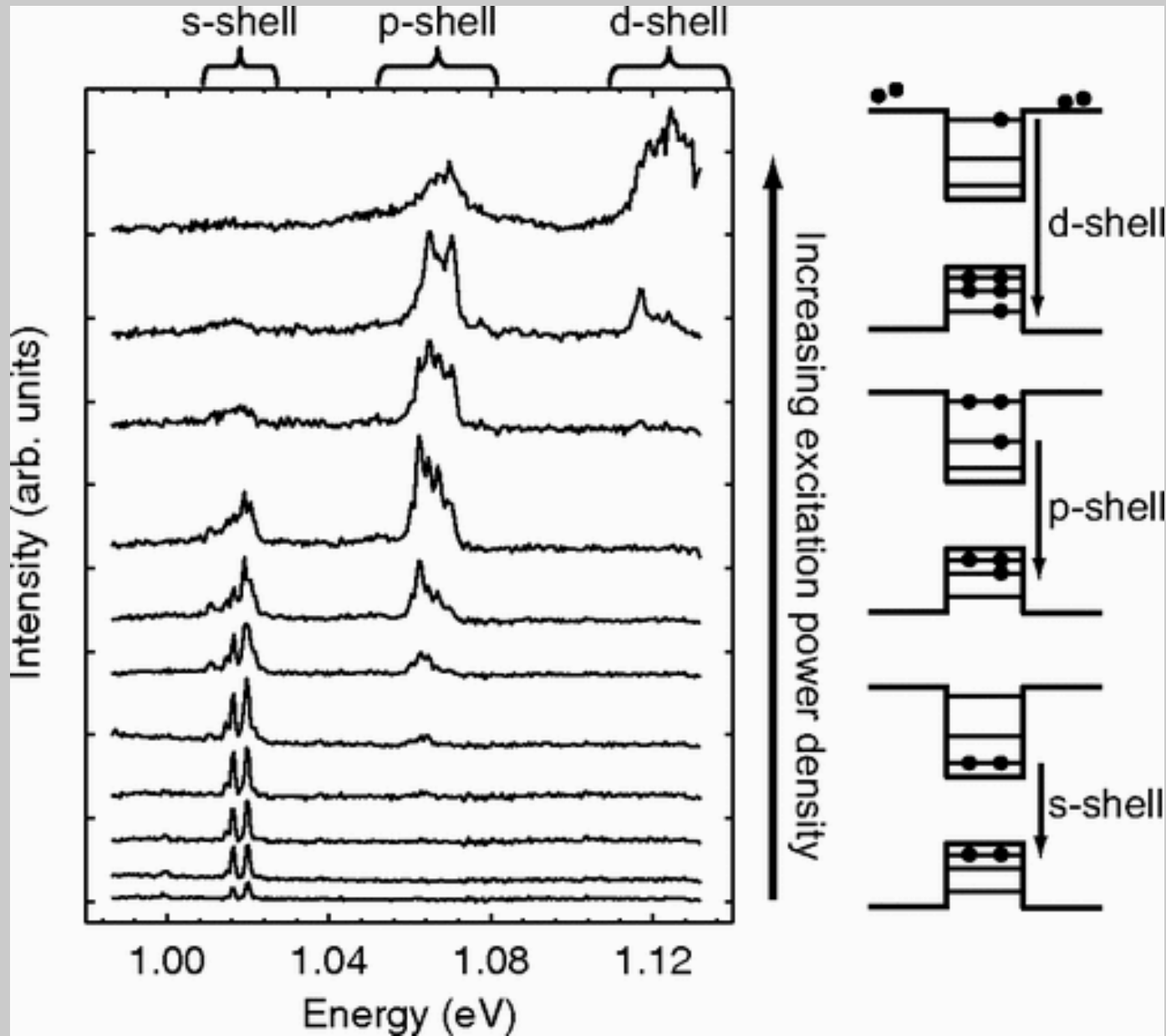


topview

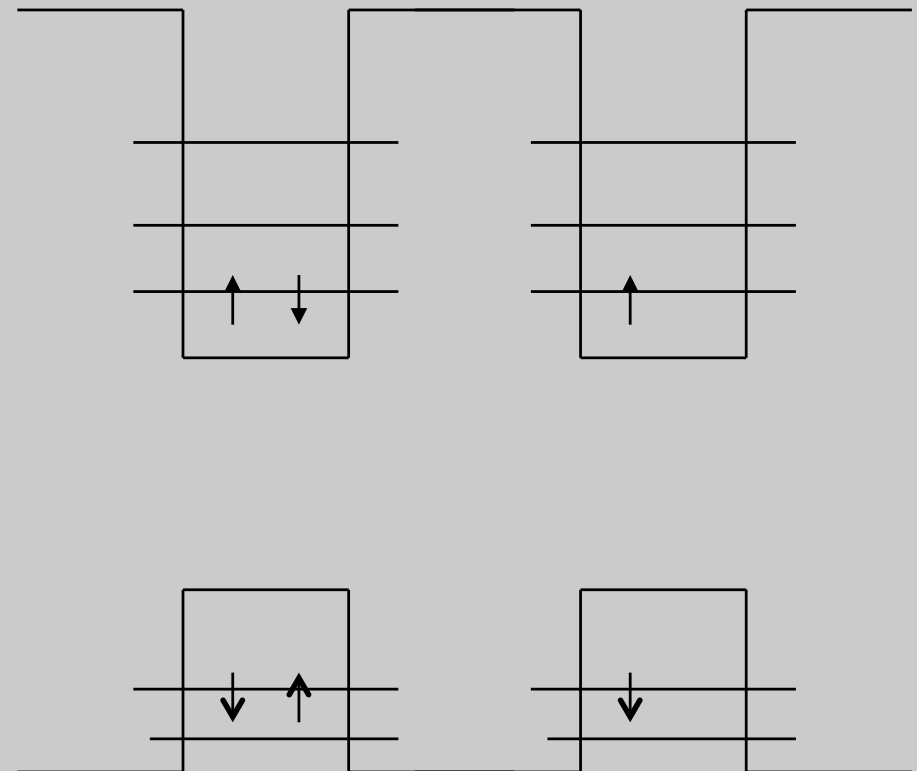
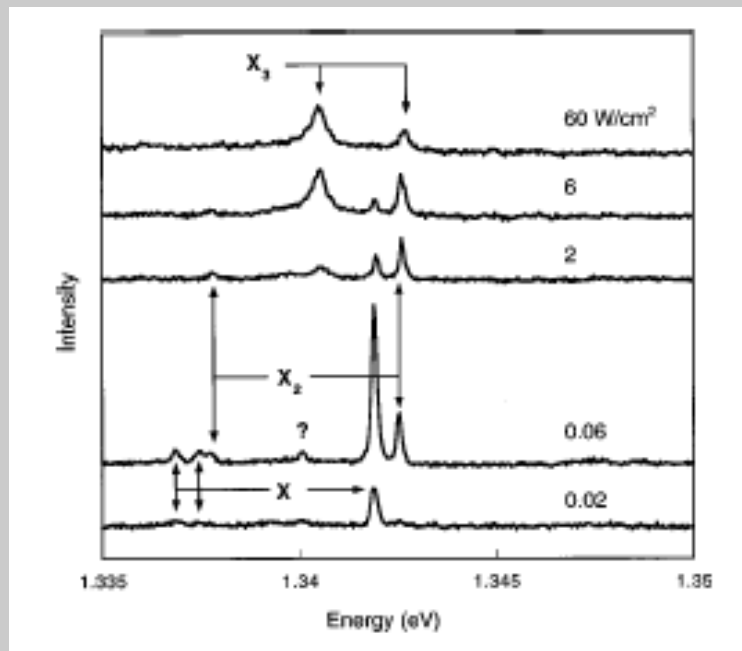


Single photon source using quantum dots

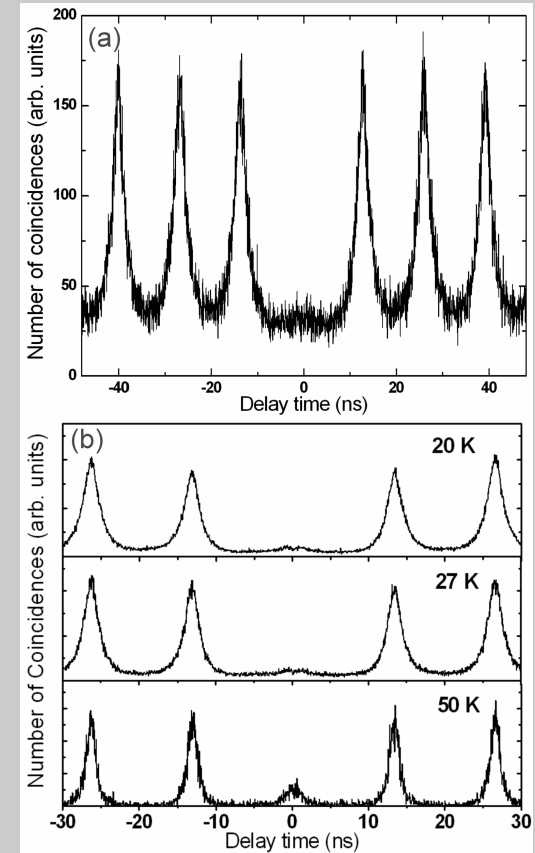
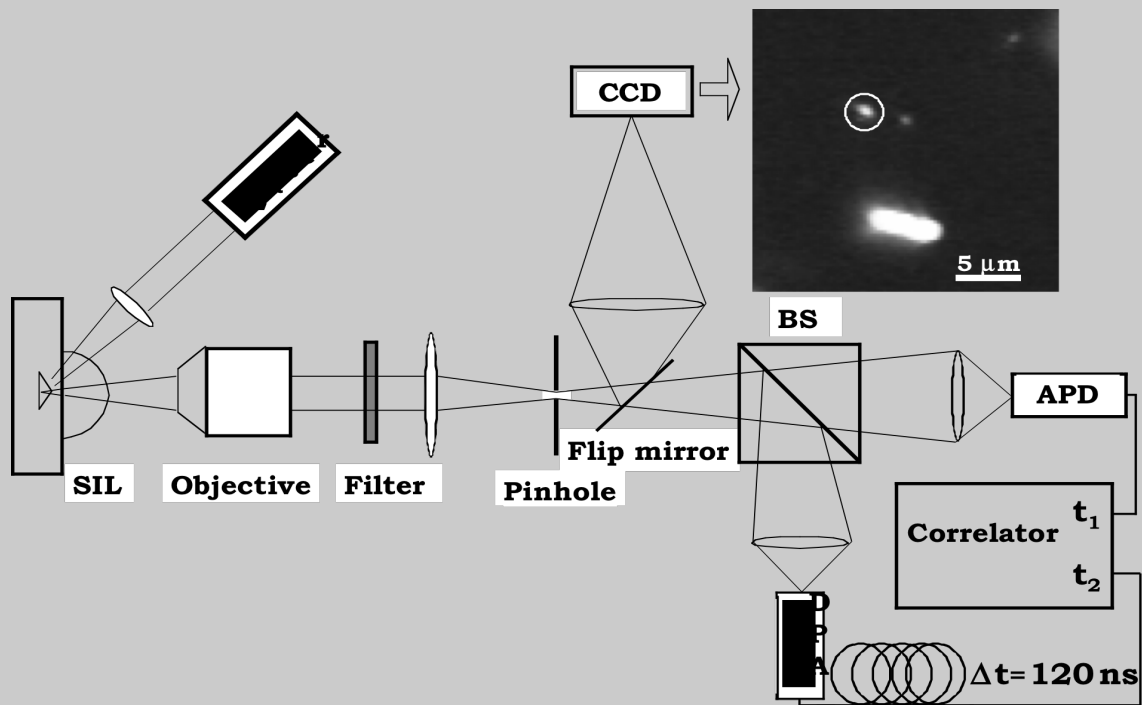
Increasing filling



Detailed look

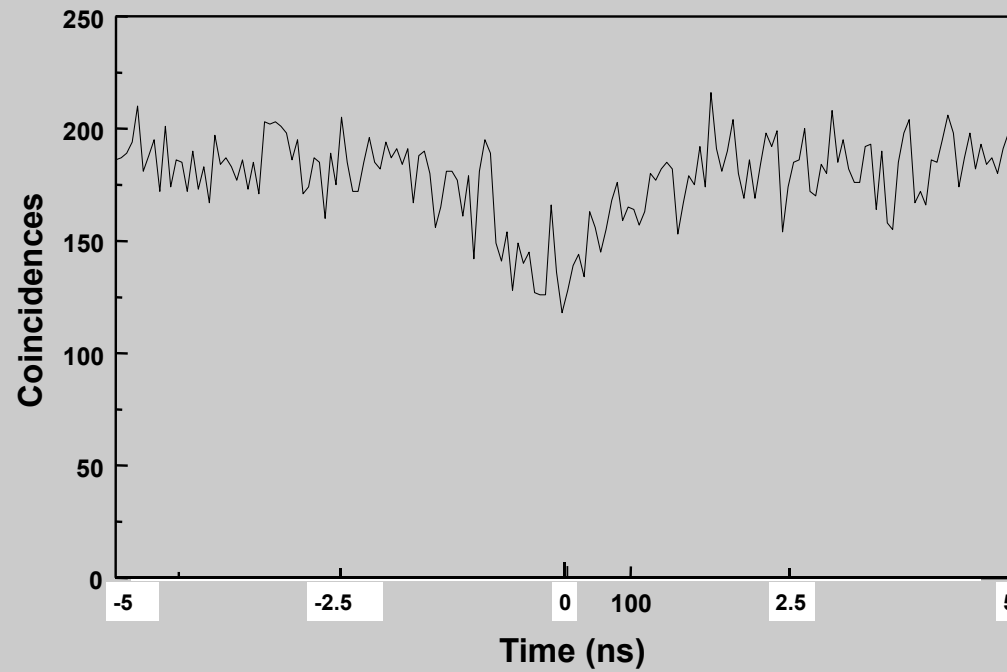


Single photons



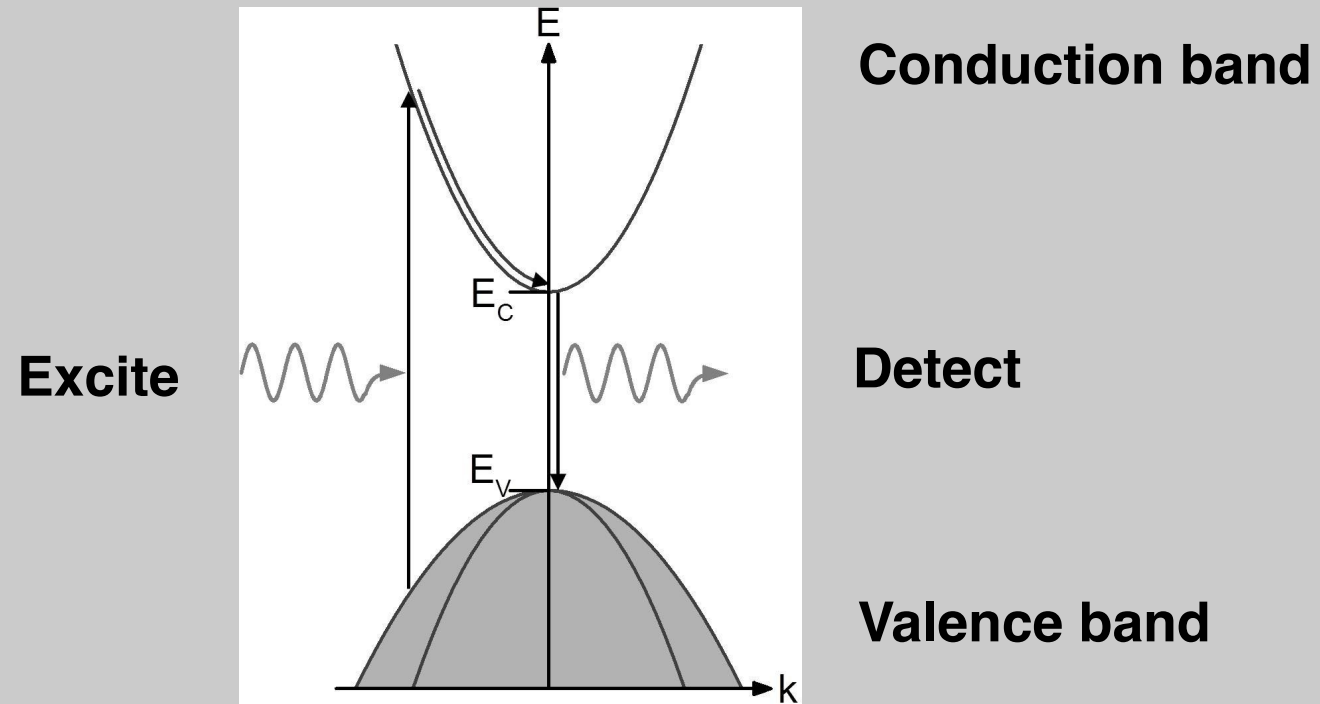
Single photons

Under continuous excitation



Photon upconversion

Photoluminescence

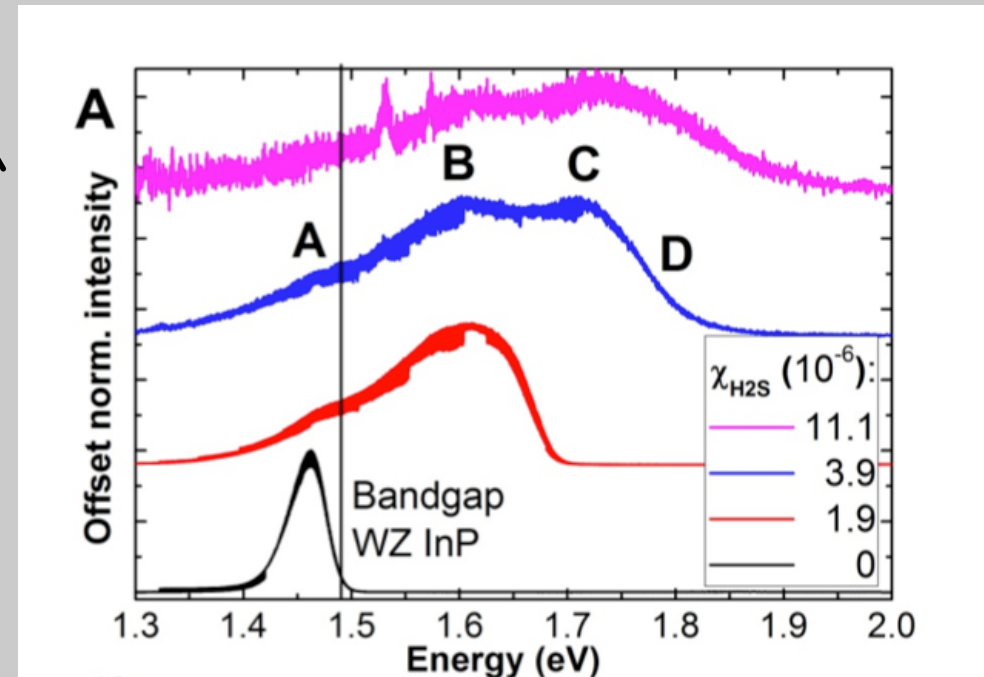


Doping dependent Photoluminescence Single n-type InP wire



Increasing doping shifts the PL
Burstein-Moss effect

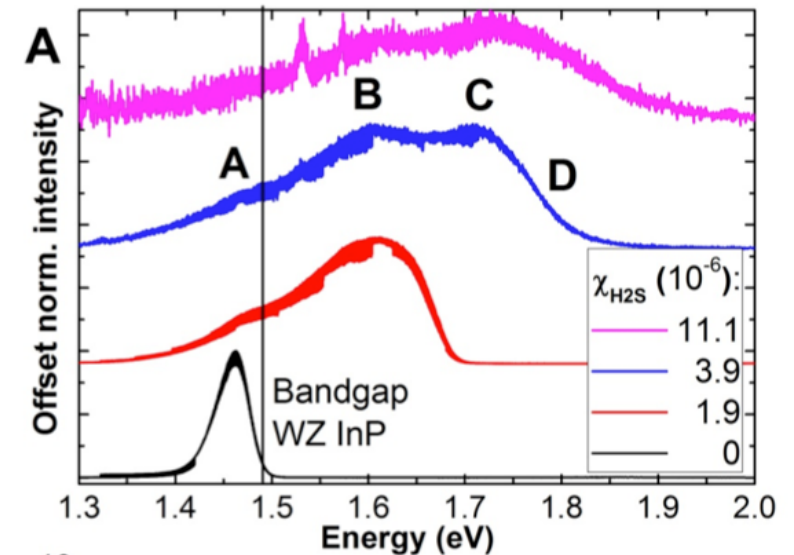
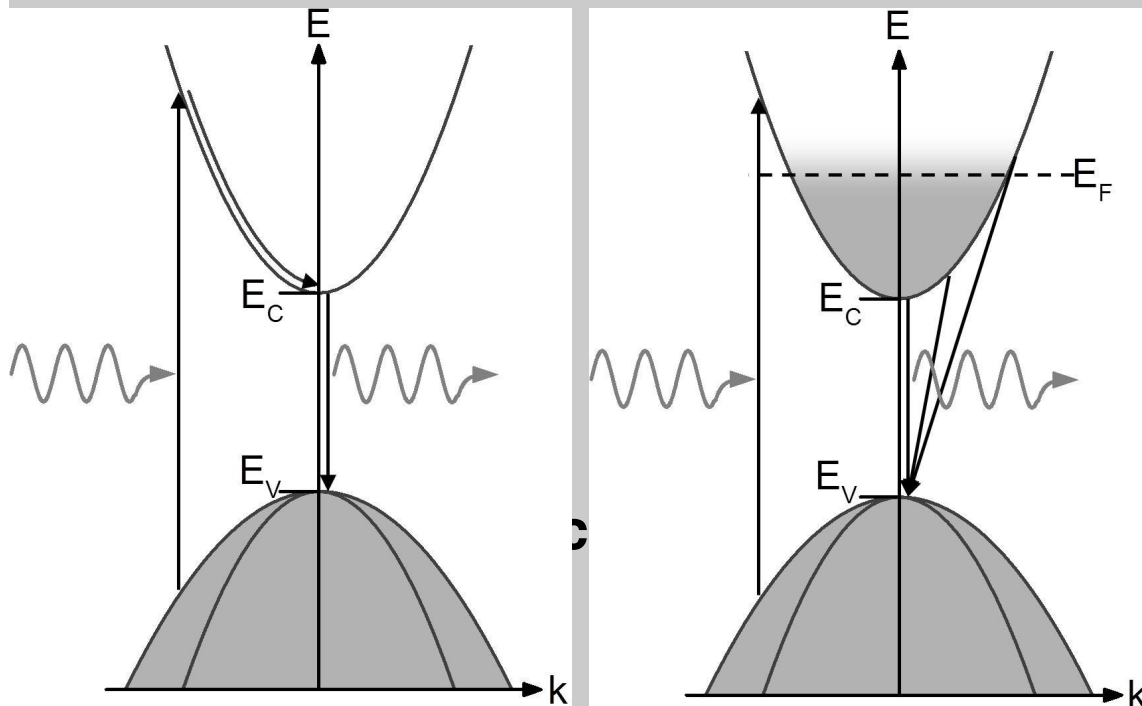
Increasing doping



Burstein-Moss effect

No doping

High doping

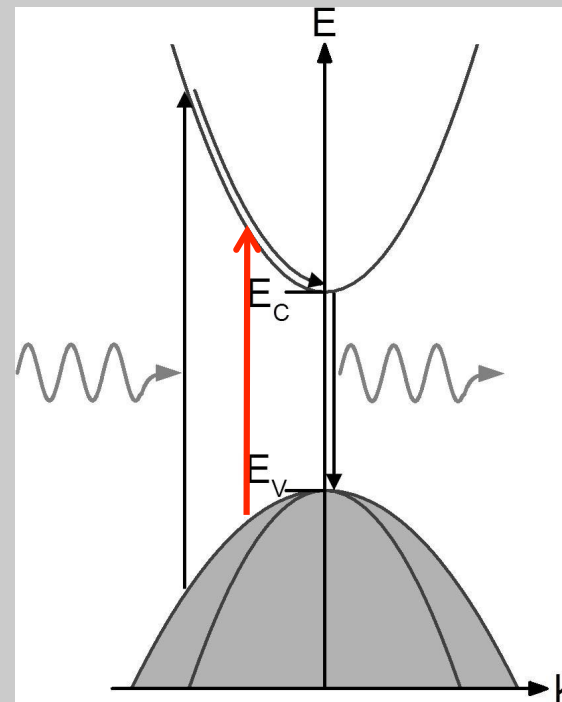


Photoluminescence excitation spectroscopy



Change excitation energy using a tunable laser

Almost like absorption



Detect

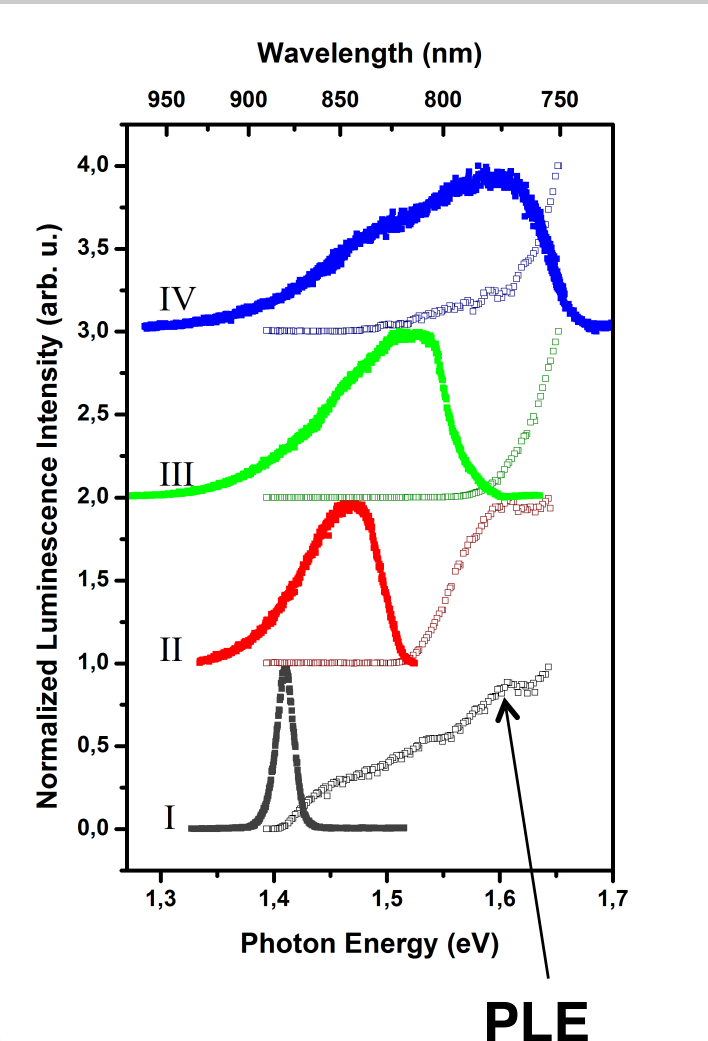
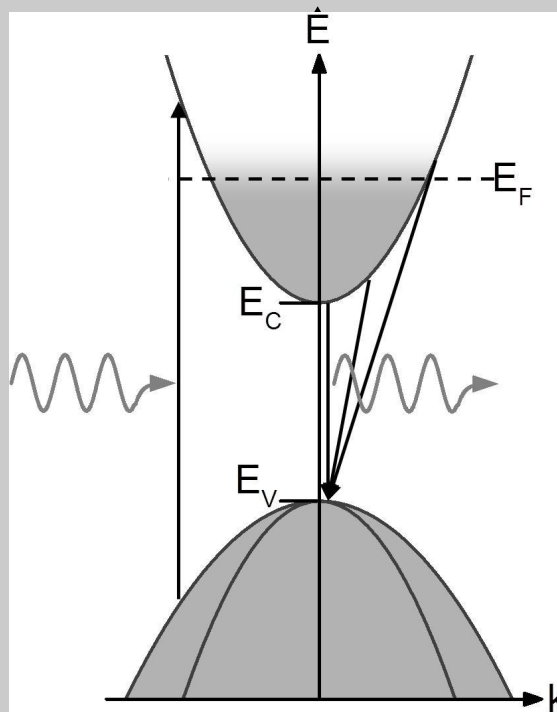
Doping dependent Photoluminescence Excitation Spectroscopy (PLE)



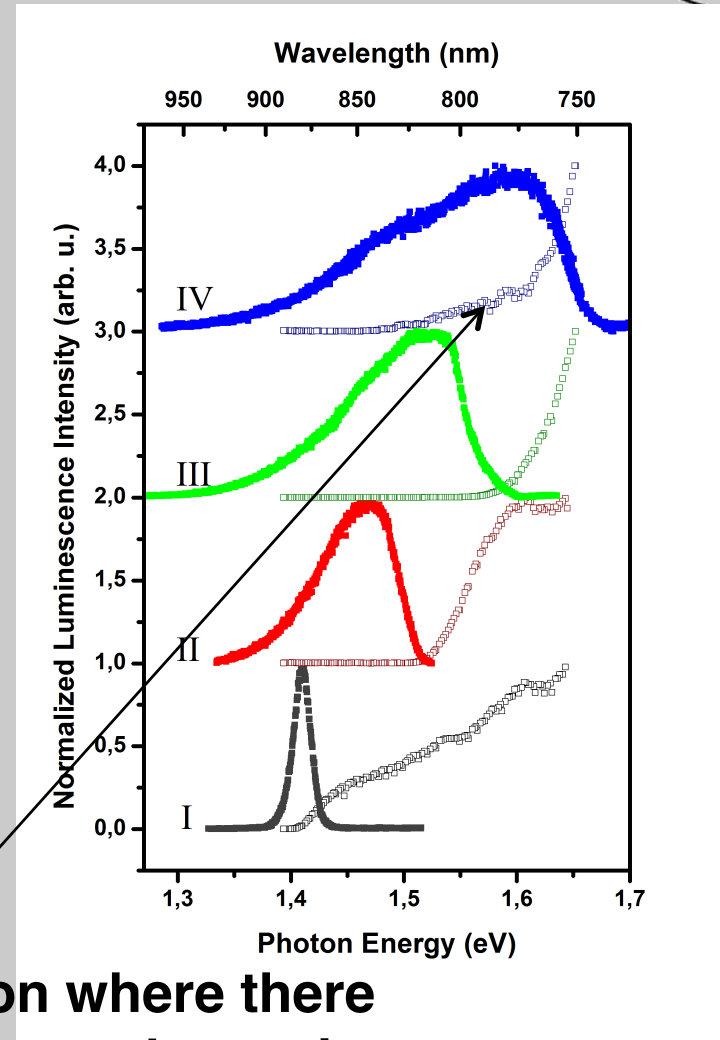
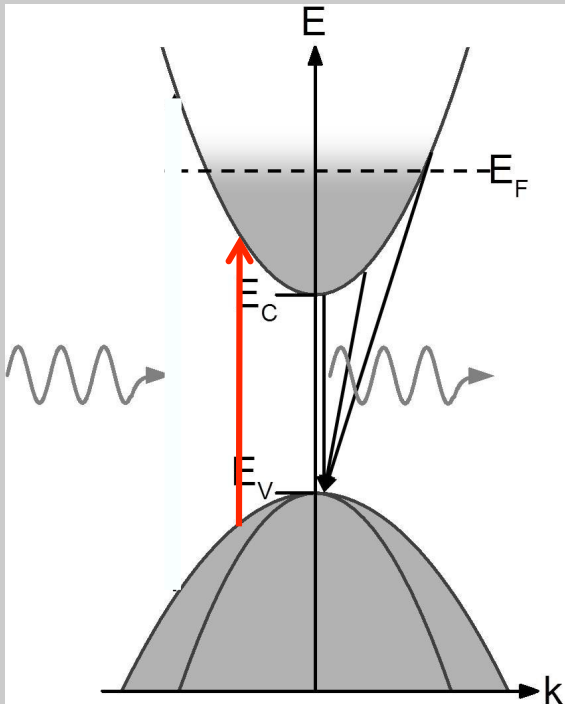
Change excitation energy.
Monitor luminescence

The absorption edge shifts.

No absorption into the
electron gas according
to text books.



A closer look



Absorption where there should be no absorption

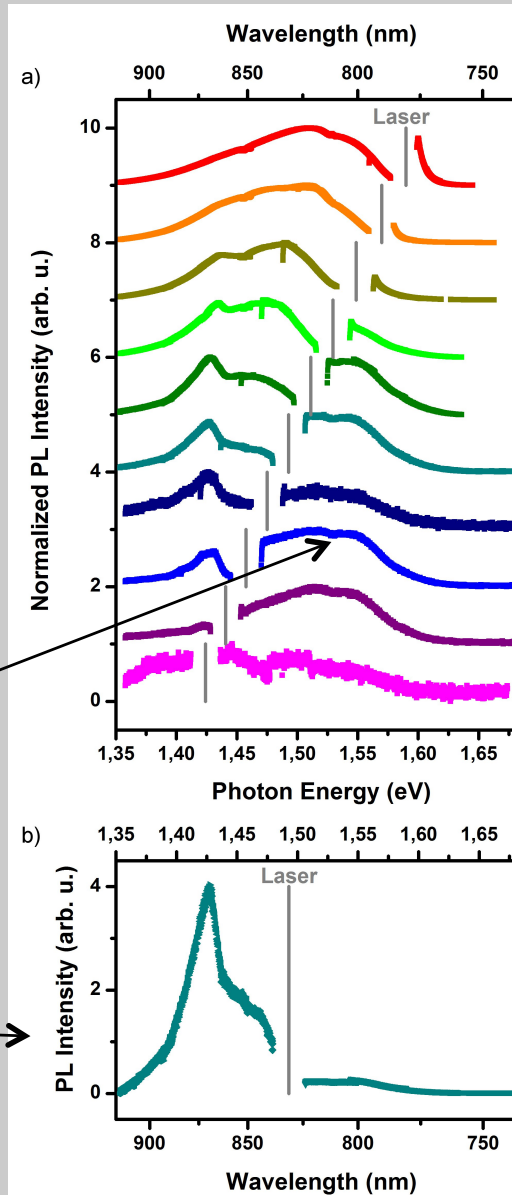
Excite into the electron gas



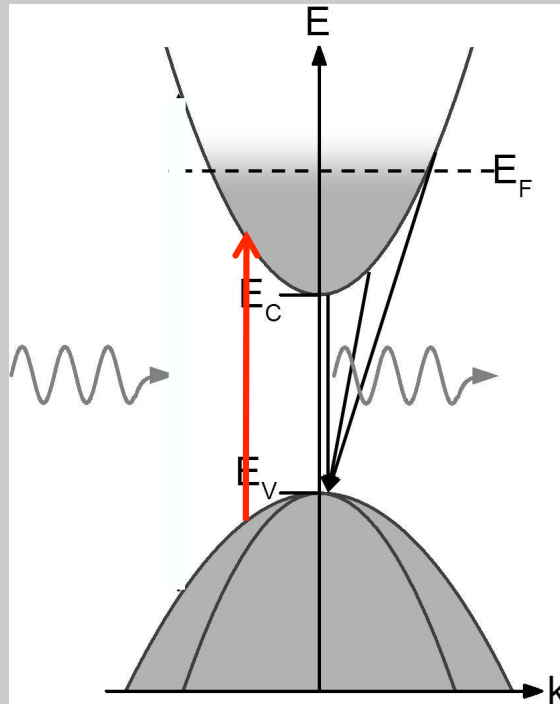
Photoluminescence below and above the exciting laser energy

Photon upconversion !

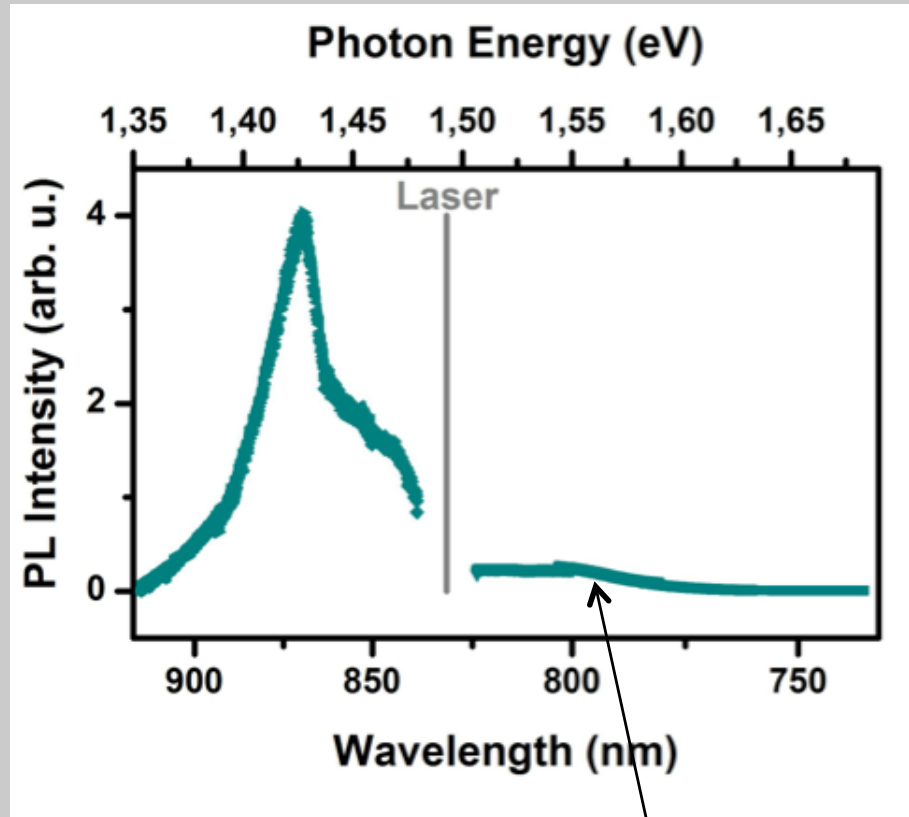
Without adjustment of gain



Rough explanation.

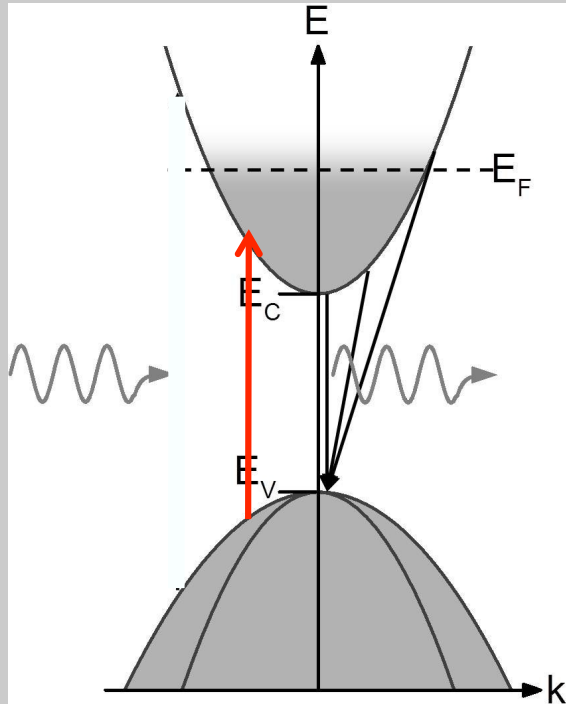


A puzzle

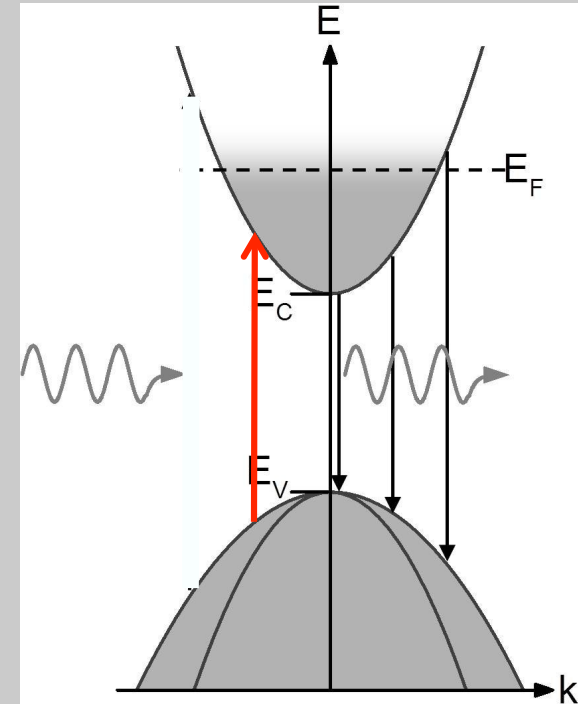


Why is this so weak?

A puzzle



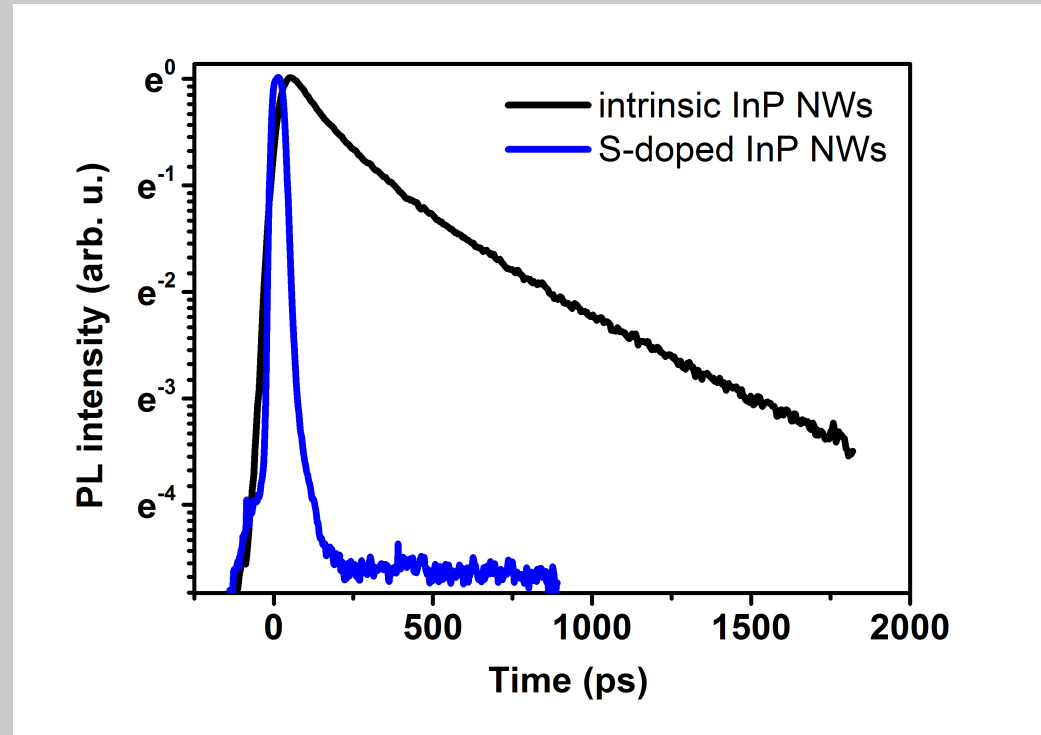
It cannot be like this, because then the upconversion and downconversion peaks should have similar intensity.



It must be more like this. I. e. recombination must be as fast as the hole relaxation.

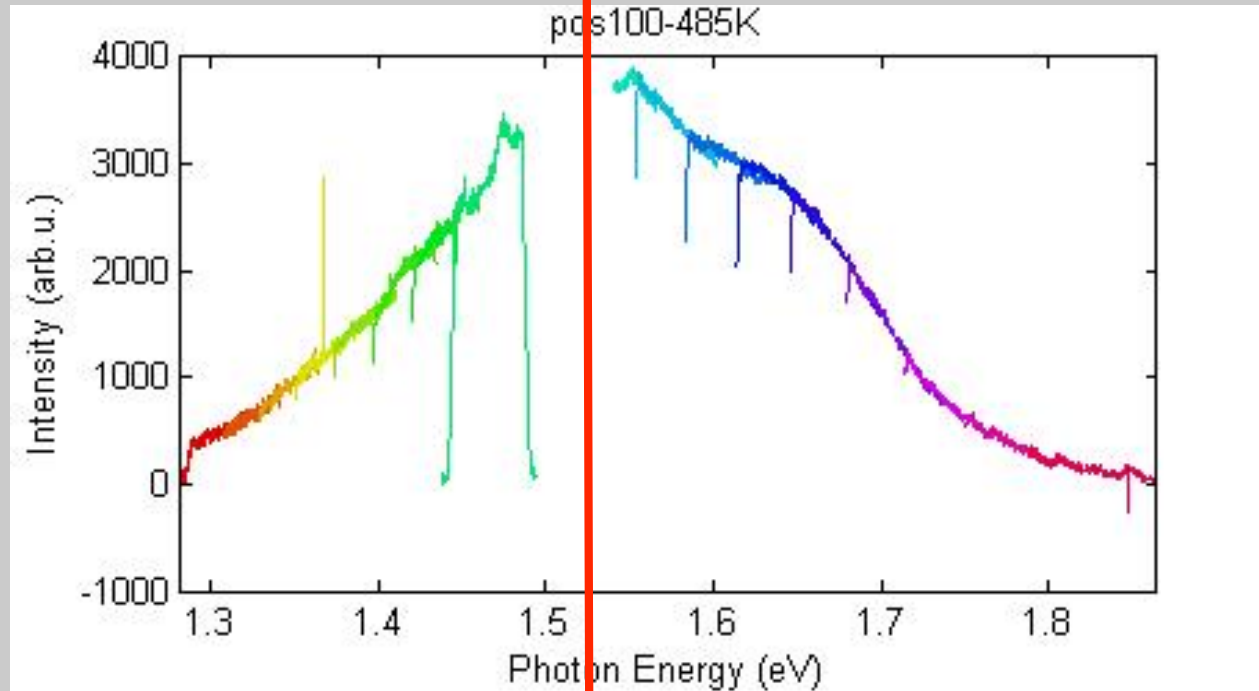
Test

Time-resolved photoluminescence



**Highly doped samples have a very fast recombination time (10 ps)
Undoped samples have a recombination time of 200 ps.**

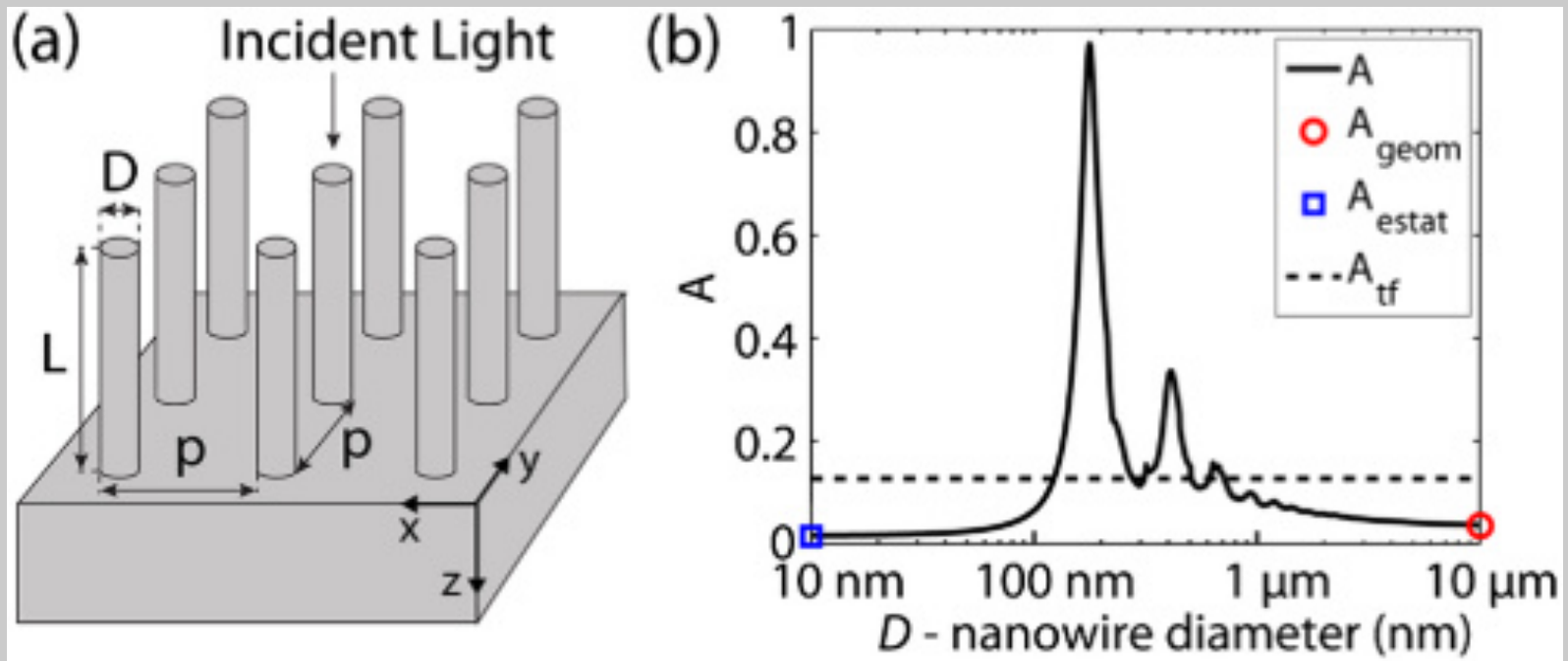
Room temperature



laser

Equal intensity above and below laser line!

Classical optics, incoupling



Classical optics, incoupling

