

Direct integration of PECVD-grown graphene electrodes into $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ -based UV-LEDs

Wolfgang Mertin

Umut Kaya, Hehe Zhang, Johanna Meier, Jan Mischke, Gerd Bacher
University of Duisburg-Essen & CENIDE, Bismarckstr. 81, 47057 Duisburg, Germany
wolfgang.mertin@uni-due.de

In anticipation of their promising applications in the deep-UV spectral range, e. g., for water disinfection or UV curing, $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ LEDs have experienced a lot of attention over the last decade [1]. One challenge on the route to efficient devices is the poor conductivity of the p- $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ top layer, and thus the limited lateral current spreading. While for blue GaN-based LEDs this issue is addressed by transparent conductive layers (TCL) of, e.g., ITO, this approach is not suitable for deep-UV LEDs due to the poor transparency of ITO in this spectral range.

Here, we present an attempt for using graphene as a TCL in UV $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ LEDs, expanding our recent work on graphene TCL in blue GaN-based LEDs [2]. Hereby, graphene has been directly grown on p-doped $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ via a PECVD process at low growth temperatures of around 670 °C to avoid surface degradation of the device. Using a N_2 -flux of 200 sccm instead of the commonly used H_2 , a CH_4 flux of 5 sccm and a growth time of 1 h, we routinely obtain few-layer graphene with a ratio of I_D/I_G between 1.1 and 2.7 and a ratio of I_{2D}/I_G between 0.3 and 0.95 on 2" wafers, with a maximum value of $I_{2D}/I_G = 1.3$ (Fig. 1). The graphene layers exhibit a transparency higher than 90 % in the UV range and a sheet resistance of less than 5 k Ω /sq. After integrating this graphene TCL directly into an $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ LED, an I/V characteristic with a diode-like behaviour is obtained. The corresponding electroluminescence spectrum (Fig. 2) reveals a distinct UV emission with a peak wavelength at 273 nm, with some contribution in the VIS spectral range. Remarkably, UV emission starts already at about 4 V, indicating excellent current injection on both, the n- and the p-side of the device.

References

- [1] M. Kneissl, Nature Photonics **13** (2019) 233
- [2] J. Mischke et al., 2D Materials **7** (2020) 035019

Figures

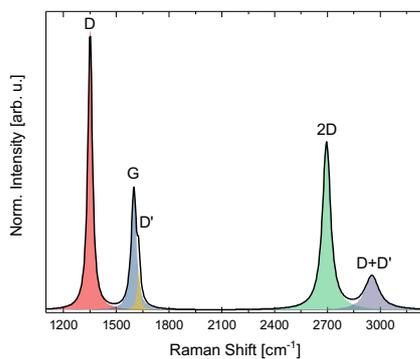


Figure 1: Raman spectrum of graphene directly grown on an $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ LED.

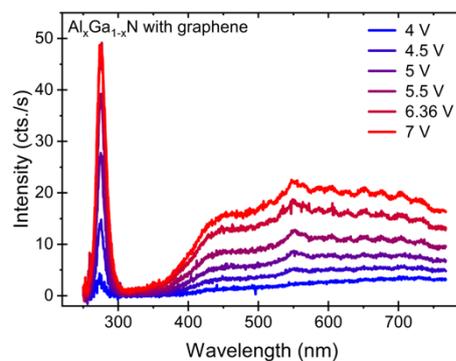


Figure 2: Electroluminescence spectra of an $\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{N}$ LED with graphene TCL for various voltages.

Acknowledgement

We thank Hans Lugauer and Adrian Avramescu from OSRAM Opto Semiconductors GmbH for their support during this work. This work is funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research, funding program Photonics Research Germany, contract number 13N15461.