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Enhance Infrared Light Emitting Diodes Efficiency Using Surface Plasmonic Effect and Photonic Crystals

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Abstract: Infrared light emitting diodes efficiency based on GaAs substrate has been limited due to light trapping and total internal reflection of GaAs materials. In this paper we introduced a new method of combining surface plasmonic effect and photonic crystal structure to enhance not only light extraction efficiency but also internal quantum efficiency. Through Finite Difference Time Domain method we found that under the condition of 400nm Au grating and 400 nm SiO2 photonic crystals, highest efficiency will be obtained.

I. INTRODUCTION

Traditional method mainly focused on how to change the reflection of material to reduce total internal reflection. Recently several study proposed using surface plasmon theory to enhance internal quantum efficiency. However, because of high index of metal, the power excited by surface plasmon can't be efficiently coupled out. So we combined surface plasmon and photonic crystal to achieve enhancement of light emitting efficiency for led through improvement of both internal quantum efficiency and light extracting efficiency.

II. SIMULATION RESULTS

We simulate three kinds of GaAs LED structures. To couple emitting power to surface plasmonic modes we attenuate GaAs material to 100nm bottom contact, 10nm active layer and 40nm top contact. On the bottom of device we coated a 200nm thickness reflection layer of Au. On the top of LED, we fabricate three kinds of structures which are 200nm height photonic crystals of SiO₂, 20nm height Au grating and a structure which combined these two structures.

Far field distribution has been calculated by FDTD method. By analysing field distribution, we calculated light extraction efficiency and internal quantum efficiency through equations below:

$$LEE = \frac{\gamma_{rad}}{\gamma_{rad} + \gamma_{loss}} \tag{1}$$

$$IQE = \frac{\gamma_{rad} + \gamma_{loss}}{\gamma_{rad} + \gamma_{loss} + \gamma_{unrad}}$$
(2)

Where γ_{rad} is the radiative decay rate, γ_{loss} is the power absorbed by material and γ_{unrad} is unradiative power.

Top Contact (p+ GaAs)
Active Layer
Bottom Contact (n+ GaAs)
Reflection Layer

Fig. 1 Structure A: with photonic crystals

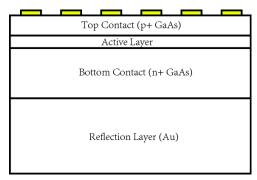


Fig. 2 Structure B: with metal gratings

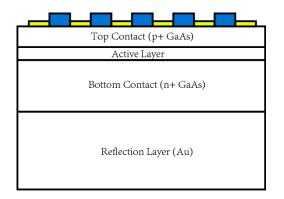


Fig. 3 Structure C: with PC and metal gratings

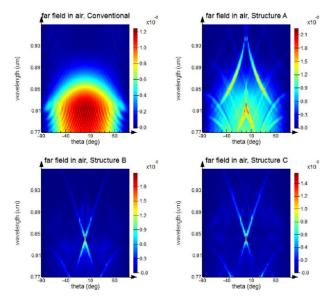


Fig. 4 Far field distribution vs theta

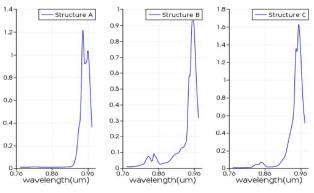


Fig. 5 Light extraction efficiency

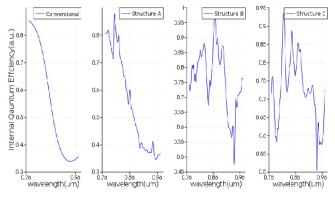


Fig. 6 Internal quantum efficiency

Fig.4 indicates that introducing of metal grating will greatly change the distribution of far field for light emitted from LED compared to conventional and photonic crystal structure. Fig.5 shows that although metal grating decrease the enhancement of light extraction efficiency compared to photonic crystal LED, but a combination of these two structures will enhance LEE. Fig.6 shows surface plasmonic effect attribute to the improving of internal quantum efficiency.

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