

SHORT NOTE

Blue Laser on High N₂ Pressure-Grown Bulk GaN

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In this note we report briefly on the details of pulsed-current operated “blue” laser diode, constructed in our laboratories, which utilizes bulk GaN substrate. As described in Ref. [1] the substrate GaN crystal was grown by HNPSG method, and the laser structure was deposited on the conducting substrate by MOCVD techniques (for the details see Sec. 2 and Sec. 4 of Ref. [1], respectively).

The laser diode is separate confinement heterostructure device. The active layer of the laser is In_{0.09}Ga_{0.91}N/In_{0.01}Ga_{0.99}N 5 repetition multiple quantum well. The active layer is stacked between two 0.1 μm GaN:Si and GaN:Mg waveguiding layers. The *n*-type cladding is 120 repetition 25 Å/25 Å GaN/Al_{0.15}Ga_{0.85}N silicon doped superlattice. *p*-type cladding is formed by Mg doped 0.36 μm thick Al_{0.08}Ga_{0.92}N layer. The structure is capped by 0.1 μm highly Mg doped GaN contact layer. The device was processed as narrow stripe, oxide isolated laser. The stripe width is 10 μm. The laser diode was operated under pulsed current conditions with pulse width of 200 ns and the frequency of 1 kHz. The diode was tested at temperatures between –40°C and –10°C. Figure 1 shows the emission spectra below the threshold current while Fig. 2 demonstrates the lasing spectrum just above the threshold.

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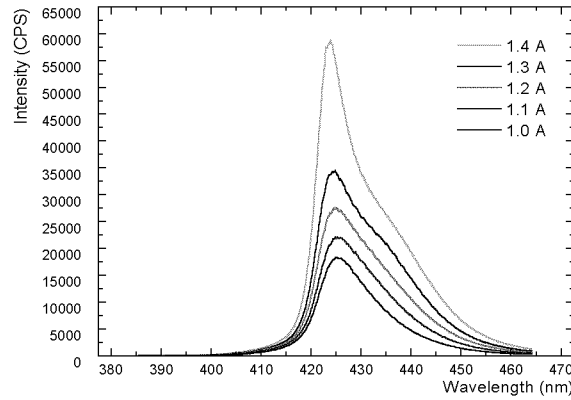


Fig. 1. The emission spectra below lasing threshold, measured at $T = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$. Operating currents are indicated in the legend. Biasing parameters are as specified in the text.

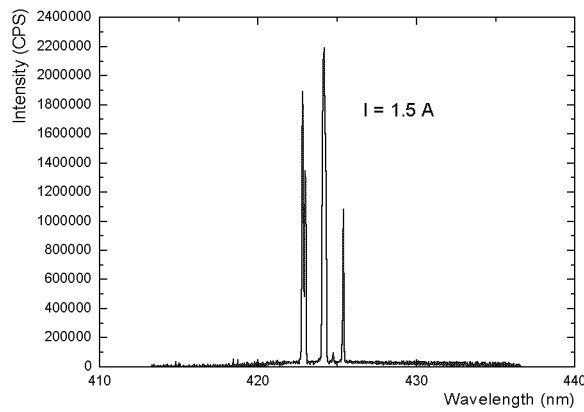


Fig. 2. The emission spectrum of the laser diode above threshold, measured at $T = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$. The diode is run at the current of 1.5 A. Biasing parameters are as specified in the text.

The dominant emission wavelength is 425 nm. Typically from two up to four distinctive modes were observed. Figure 3 presents the optical emission for the increasing current. Output power in a pulse reached almost 8 mW at 2 A. The measurement has been made at nominal temperature $T = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$. The sharp decrease in efficiency in the high current region can be associated with the device heating and higher real temperature of the device.

The increase in the optical output of the device in function of the current is presented in more detail in Fig. 4. In left column the camera presents eye-view perspective of the device below and above the threshold. In right column the optical power measured in pulse is shown.

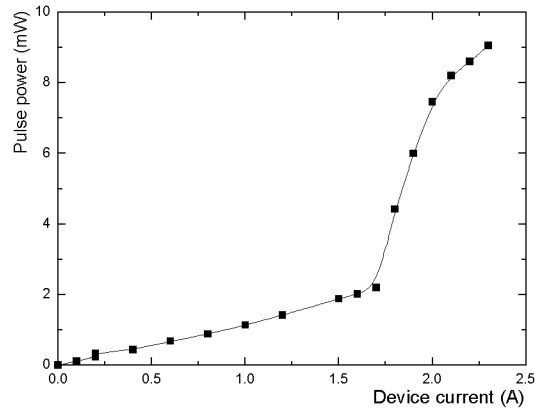


Fig. 3. Output power (in pulse) as a function of the device current. All parameters measured at -40°C .

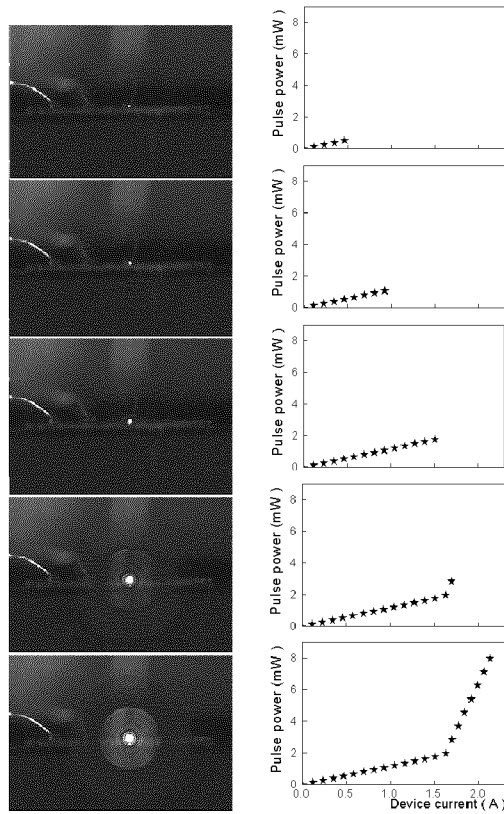


Fig. 4. Optical emission of the laser diode for increasing electric current: left column — camera view; right column — output power (in pulse). The measurement has been made at -40°C .

The laser diode is a first laser diode realized on true bulk GaN substrate in HPRC and the 8th institution worldwide to ever demonstrate the current injection laser based on GaN [2]. We believe that this achievement opens a path to fast development of dislocation-free high-power laser diodes operating in blue and UV spectral range.

Acknowledgments

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References

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