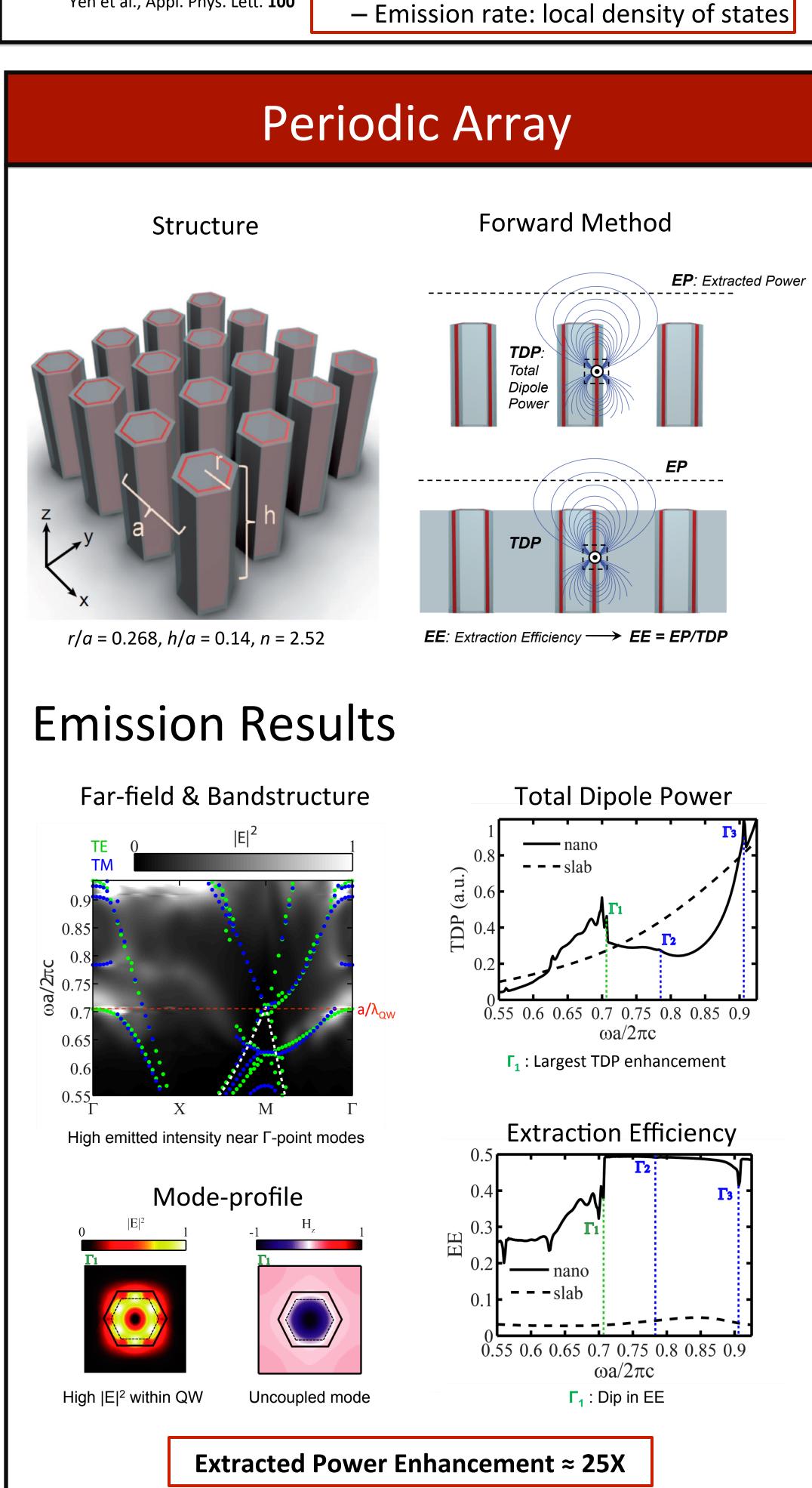
Optimizing Emission in Nanorod Arrays through Quasi-Aperiodic Inverse Design

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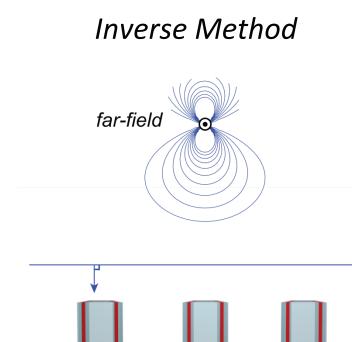
Motivation Nanostructuring to improve LED brightness MQWs. In_xGa_{1-x}N/GaN core-shell nanorod arrays **MOCVD** Growth Wide wavelength tunability Enhanced active area (fixed chip size) Avoid piezoelectric fields Periodic emitting structure affects Extraction efficiency Yeh et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. 100 Emission rate: local density of states



Quasi-Aperiodic Array

Controlling uncoupled resonances → break mirror symmetries

Structure



Forward vs. Inverse Methods:

Forward simulation

- Requires N simulations
- Large, finite-size lattice
- PML boundary conditions

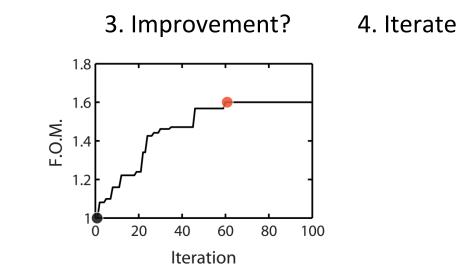
Inverse simulation

- Requires one simulation
- Single unit cell
- Periodic boundary conditions

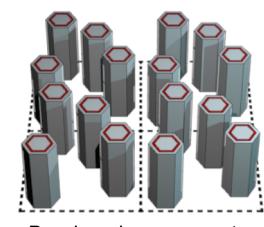
Random Walk Algorithm:

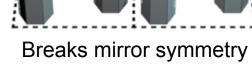
1. Randomly move rod

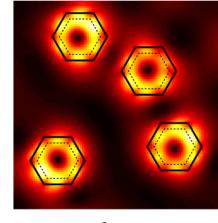
2. Calculate FOM



Optimized geometry:

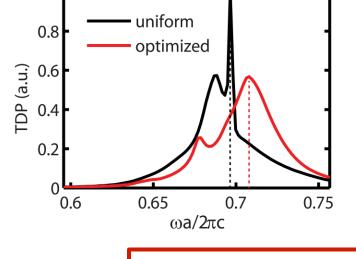


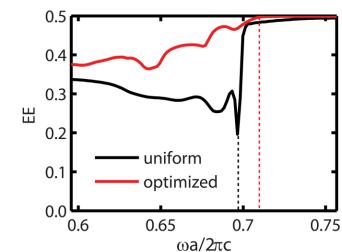


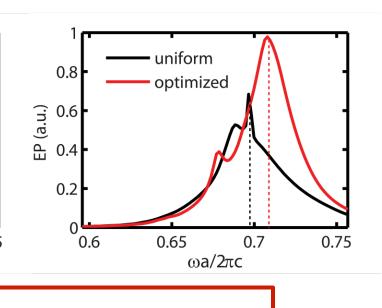


High |E|2 within QW

Forward emission calculations:







Integrated Extracted Power Enhancement ≈ 1.5X

Conclusions

Periodic core-shell nanorod arrays enhance emission

- $-\Gamma$ -point mode with ideal $|E|^2$ profile
- Extracted power 25X larger than infilled slab

Quasi-aperiodic arrays can further enhance emission

- Broadens resonance, preserves integrated TDP
- Achieves perfect light extraction
- Extracted power 1.5X larger than periodic array

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