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Creation and Manipulation of Quantum Emitters in Solid-State Materials

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Certificate of Original Authorship

I, Minh Anh Phan Nguyen, declare that this thesis, is submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Doctor of Philosophy, in the School of Mathematical and Physical Sciences at the University of Technology Sydney.

This thesis is wholly my own work unless otherwise referenced or acknowledged. In addition, I certify that all information sources and literature used are indicated in the thesis.

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Contributing publications

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Abbreviations

2D	Two-Dimensional
AFM	Atomic Force Microscope
APD	Avalanche Photodiode
BFP	Back-Focal Plane
CL	Cathodoluminescence
CVD	Chemical Vapour Deposition
CW	Continuous Wave
DFT	Density Function Theory
DW	Debye-Waller
ELOG	Epitaxially-Laterally Overgrown
EMCCD	Electron-Multiplied Charged Coupled Device
eV	Electron Volts
FDTD	Finite-Difference Time-Domain
FWHM	Full-Width Half-Maximum
FT	Fourier-Transform
GeV	Germanium Vacancy
GSD	Ground-State Depletion
HAADF	High-Angle Annular Dark-Field
hBN	Hexagonal Boron Nitride
HDD	High Density of Dislocations
HPHT	High-Pressure High-Temperature
HVPE	Hydride Vapour Phase Epitaxy
IPA	Isopropyl Alcohol
IRF	Instrument Response Function
LDD	Low Density of Dislocations
LDOS	Local Density of States

LSP	Localised Surface Plasmon
MBE	Molecular Beam Epitaxy
MOCVD	Metal-Organic Chemical Vapour Deposition
MOVPE	Metal-Organic Vapour Phase Epitaxy
NA	Numerical Aperture
ND	Nanodiamond
NV	Nitrogen Vacancy
$N_V B_N$	Anti-site Nitrogen Vacancy in hBN
PAMBE	Plasma-Assisted Molecular Beam Epitaxy
PSB	Phonon-Sideband
QE	Quantum Efficiency
SiC	Silicon Carbide
SMLM	Single-Molecule Localisation Microscopy
SNR	Signal-to-noise
SPE	Single-Photon Emitter
SPP	Surface Plasmon Polariton
SPS	Single-Photon Source
TCSPC	Time-Correlated Single Photon Counting
TD	Threading Dislocation
TEM	Transmission Electron Microscope
Ti:SAP	Titanium Sapphire
TMDC	Transition-Metal Dichalcogenides
UV	Ultra-violet
VLS	Vapour-Liquid-Solid
ZPL	Zero-Phonon Line

Abstract

Single-photon emitters are considered as a fundamental building block upon which many quantum-based applications are established. Of the many solid-state quantum emitters discovered, there exists three which garnered an increasing interest over the past few years; gallium nitride (GaN), germanium vacancy (GeV) colour centres in diamond, and quantum emitters in hexagonal boron nitride (hBN). Each of these solid-state emitter systems have unique advantages, making them intriguing candidates for quantum applications. However, there is still much to be understood regarding their optical properties and origin. Thus, the focus of this thesis is then established—to understand the origins of these solid-state sources through systematic studies of their growth and fabrication, followed by how they interact with the surrounding environment, and finally the modification of these interactions upon the addition of nanophotonic architectures.

Two separate studies were done on quantum emitters in GaN. First, the effects of microstructure and growth mechanics on the formation of emitters in GaN were investigated through multi-spectroscopic analysis in a systematic study of various material properties. No observable correlation was recorded, suggesting the origin of emitters was of an extrinsic nature, rather than intrinsic. The second study detailed the characterisation of the optical properties of GaN SPEs through resonant excitation, approaching Fourier-transform-limited linewidths of ~ 250 MHz—the narrowest reported for these emitters.

Next, a determination of the quantum efficiency (QE) of GeV colour centres in nanodiamond was performed by measuring and comparing radiative emission rates in a changing dielectric environment. Combined with Fourier-plane imaging of the resulting emission

patterns, a quantum efficiency of 22% was calculated from ensembles, several times higher than the SiV colour centre.

Finally, two separate studies on hBN SPEs were performed—the first study demonstrating the creation of emitters with high-energy electron irradiation. In this study, different hBN multilayer and monolayer flakes were irradiated with electrons in the megaelectronvolt regime, resulting in emitter creation within the flat regions of the hBN flakes, areas not seen in prior methods. The second study details the hybridisation of hBN emitters with plasmonic nanospheres, assembled via an atomic force microscope. An enhancement resulted in a maximum count rate of approximately 5.8 M counts/second, with the linear transition dipole exploited to maximise coupling to the nanospheres.

All of these studies serve to highlight the unique properties of their respective material systems, and further their development towards reliable integration with fundamental nanophotonic devices for applications in quantum information science.