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Supporting Information

Site-controlled single photon emitters fabricated by near field illumination

*F. Biccari**, A. Boschetti, G. Pettinari, F. La China, M. Gurioli, F. Intonti, A. Vinattieri, M. S. Sharma, M. Capizzi, A. Gerardo, L. Businaro, M. Hopkinson, A. Polimeni, M. Felici

1. Calculation of QD diameter

Using the emission energies in Figure 1b of the manuscript, we can estimate the size of our QDs. We assume that they have a cylindrical shape, with a radius R , determined by the QD fabrication parameters, and thickness $L = 6$ nm, the same of the original QW, since it is reasonable that hydrogen is uniformly removed all along the thickness of the GaAs/GaAsN/GaAs QW. Since the emission energy, E , of an exciton in a QW of thickness L and in a cylindrical QD of thickness L and radius R are respectively

$$E^{\text{QW}} = E_g + E_L - E_b^{\text{QW}}$$

and

$$E^{\text{QD}} = E_g + E_L + E_R - E_b^{\text{QD}}$$

where E_g is the energy gap, E_L and E_R are the confinement energies along the z -direction and radial direction, respectively. E_b^{QD} and E_b^{QW} are the (positive) exciton binding energies for the QD and QW, respectively. The difference between these two emission energies is given by

$$\Delta E = E_R - (E_b^{\text{QD}} - E_b^{\text{QW}}).$$

ΔE is experimentally determined by the data in Figure 1b of the manuscript, between the QD and QW exciton emissions.

The expression for E_R as a function of R is given by [1]

$$E_R = b \frac{\hbar^2 u_{mp}^2}{2m^* R^2}$$

where u_{mp} is the p -th zeros of the m -th Bessel function (J_m) and $m^* = 0.14 m_0$ is the GaAsN electron effective mass (m_0 being the electron mass) [2,3]. We are interested in the lowest energy level, where $u_{01} \approx 2.4048$. b is a factor to take into account the finite barrier (about 245 meV for the electrons) around the dot. Assuming b is the same of the z -direction, we have $b = 0.63$, which is given by the ratio of the electron confinement energies calculated for the GaAs/GaAsN/GaAs QW with finite and infinite potential barriers. We are neglecting the hole confinement contribution since the holes are subjected to a much smaller confinement

potential (about 7 meV) [4] with respect to the electrons and its value is within our uncertainty.

The lowest energy exciton (formed by an electron and a light hole for every kind of GaAsN nanostructure [5,6,7]) in a QW like ours has been demonstrated to have about $E_b^{QW} = 10$ meV [8]. However, no calculation or data exist in the literature for the E_b^{QD} . Considering the E_b^{QD} in other III-V systems [9], we have assumed $E_b^{QD} = (20 \pm 10)$ meV.

The QD diameter, $2R$, has therefore been calculated with the formula

$$2R = \sqrt{\frac{2b\hbar^2 u_{01}^2}{m^*(\Delta E + E_b^{QD} - E_b^{QW})}}$$

Considering the ΔE values 140, 125, 80, 30, 10 meV, corresponding to 0.7, 0.8, 0.9, 1.0 and 1.1 mW fabrication power and 1 s time exposure, we obtain $2R = 4.8, 5.0, 6.1, 9.2, 13$ nm, respectively, with an error of about $\pm 15\%$. This proves that with the SNOM tip we have removed hydrogen from an area much smaller than the diffraction limit.

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