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# Excited State Quantum Cascade Lasers and Lasing in $k$ -Space

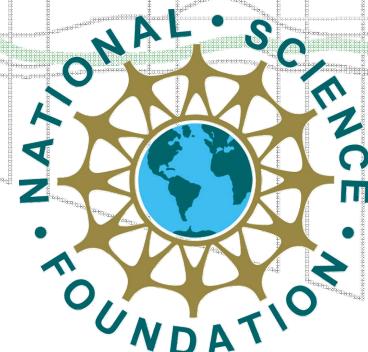
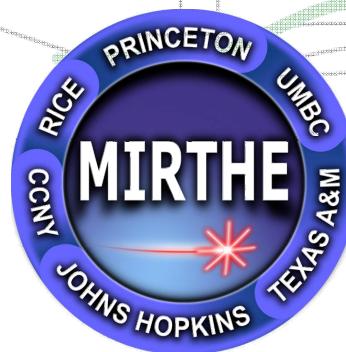
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Dan Wasserman, Fred Towner,<sup>2</sup> Fow-Sen Choa,<sup>3</sup>  
John W. Cockburn,<sup>1</sup> and Claire Gmachl

*Department of Electrical Engineering, Princeton University*

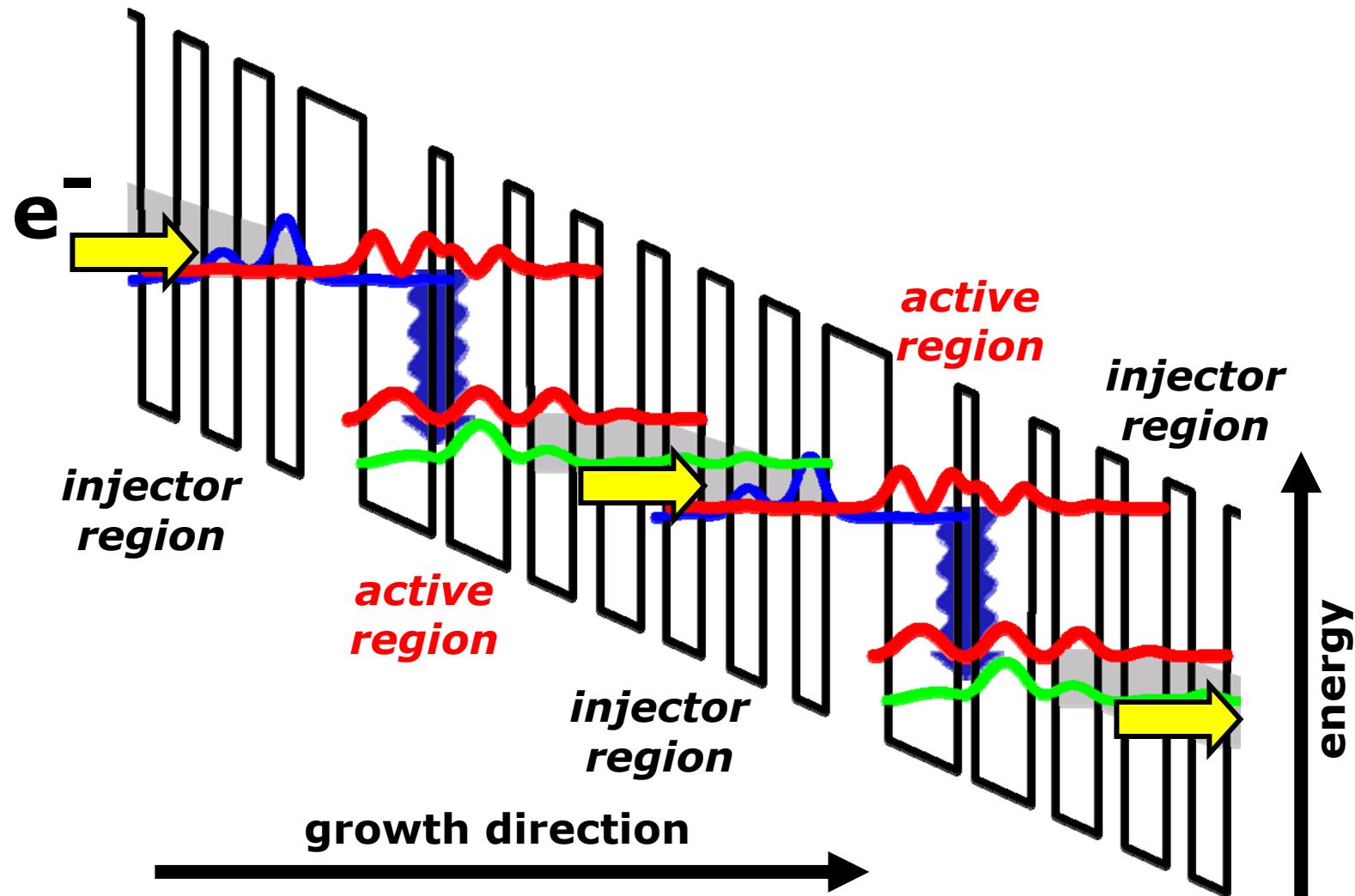
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<sup>2</sup>*Maxion Technologies, Inc.*

<sup>3</sup>*Department of Electrical Engineering, UMBC*



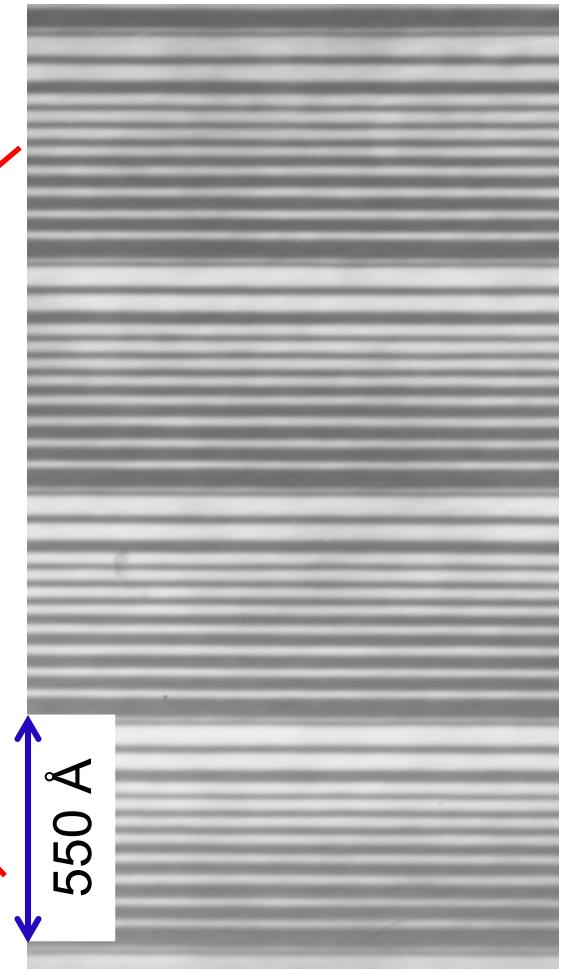
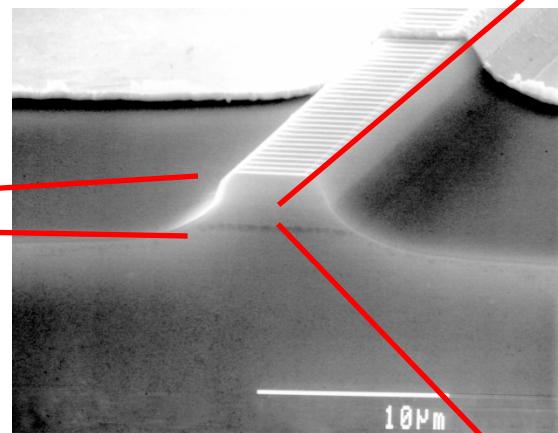
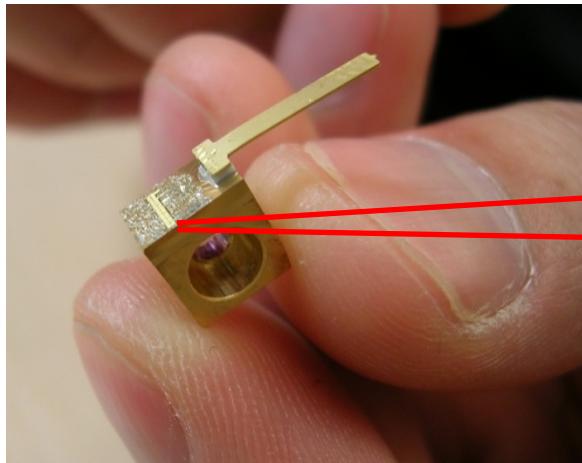
# Quantum Cascade Lasers



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# Built “one atom at a time”

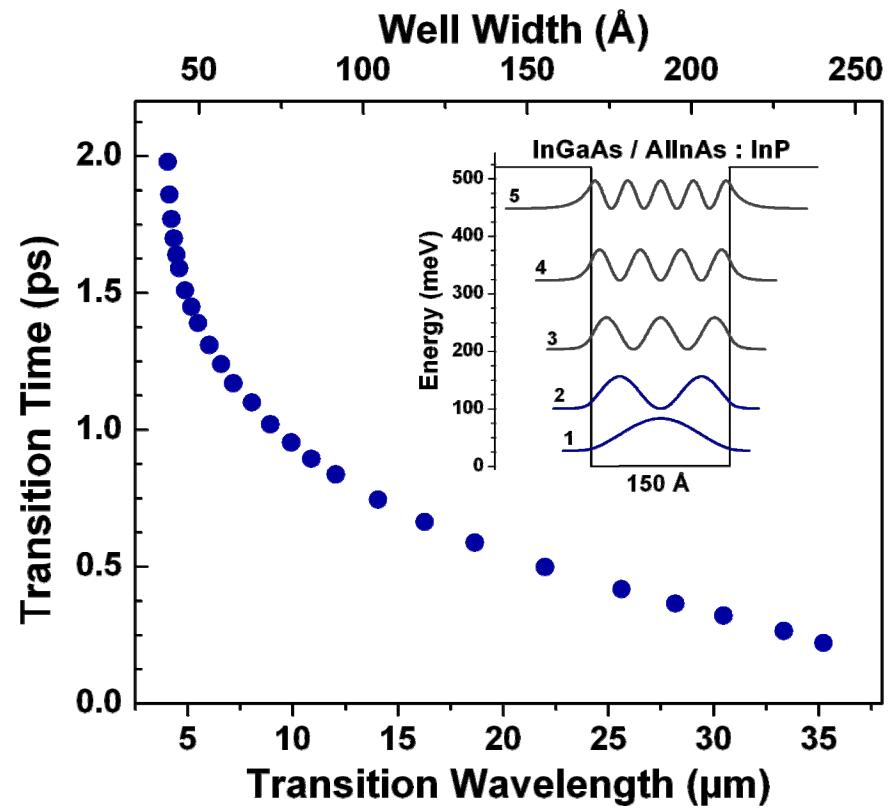
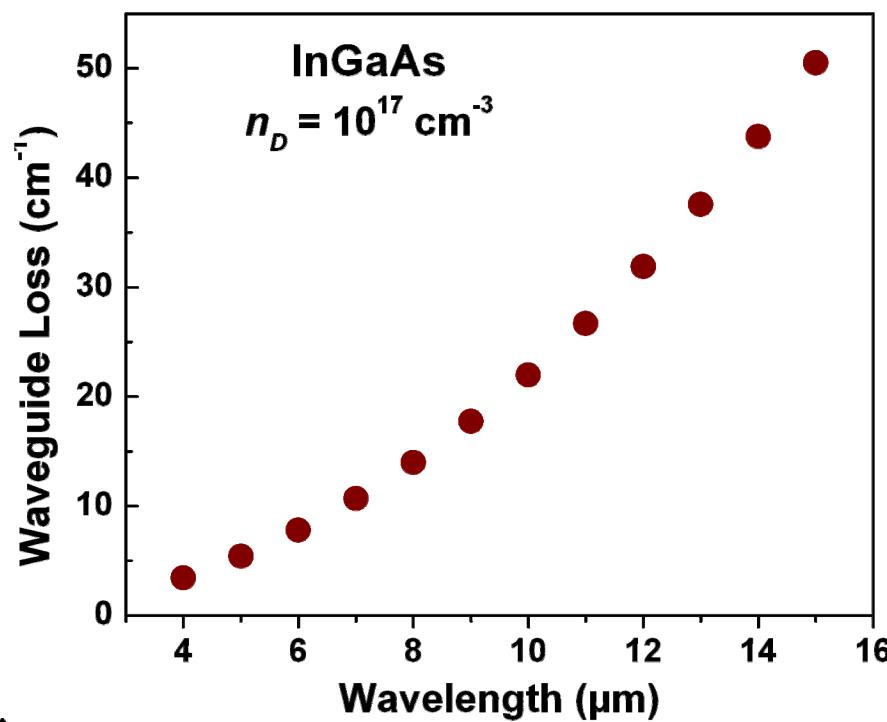


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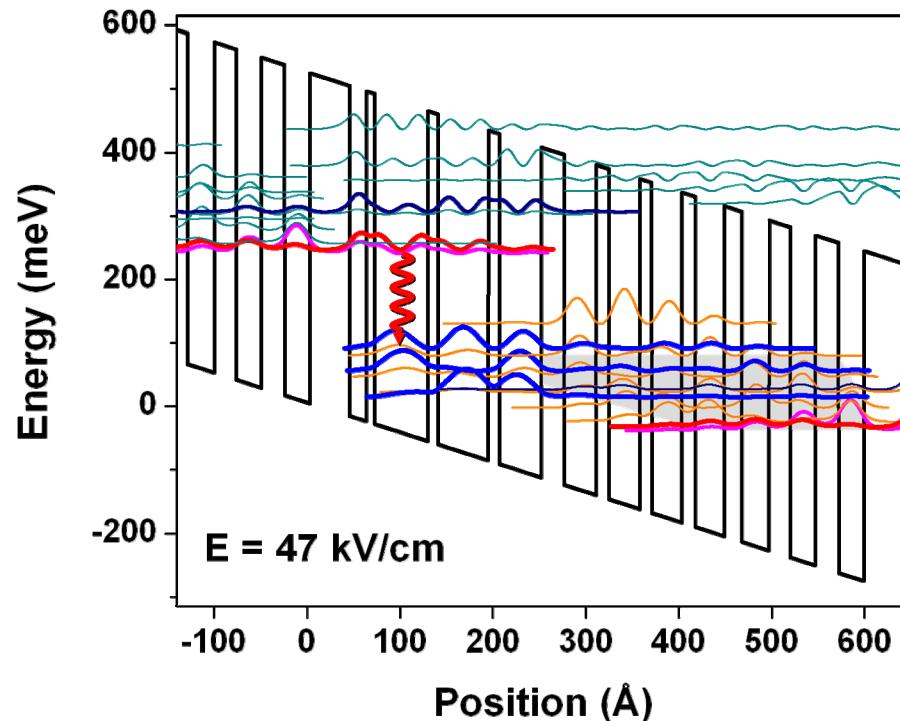
# Why is long wavelength so hard?

- Optical absorption
- Upper laser level lifetime
- Optical mode impedance mismatch



# Designing a Better QC Laser

- QC emitters:  
a “designer”  
material
- Limited by  
design space



$$J_{th} = \frac{\alpha_m + \alpha_w}{g\Gamma}$$

$$g = \tau_u \left( 1 - \frac{\tau_l}{\tau_{ul}} \right) \frac{4\pi q}{\epsilon_0 \lambda_0 n_{eff} L_p \delta E_{ul}} z_{ul}^2$$



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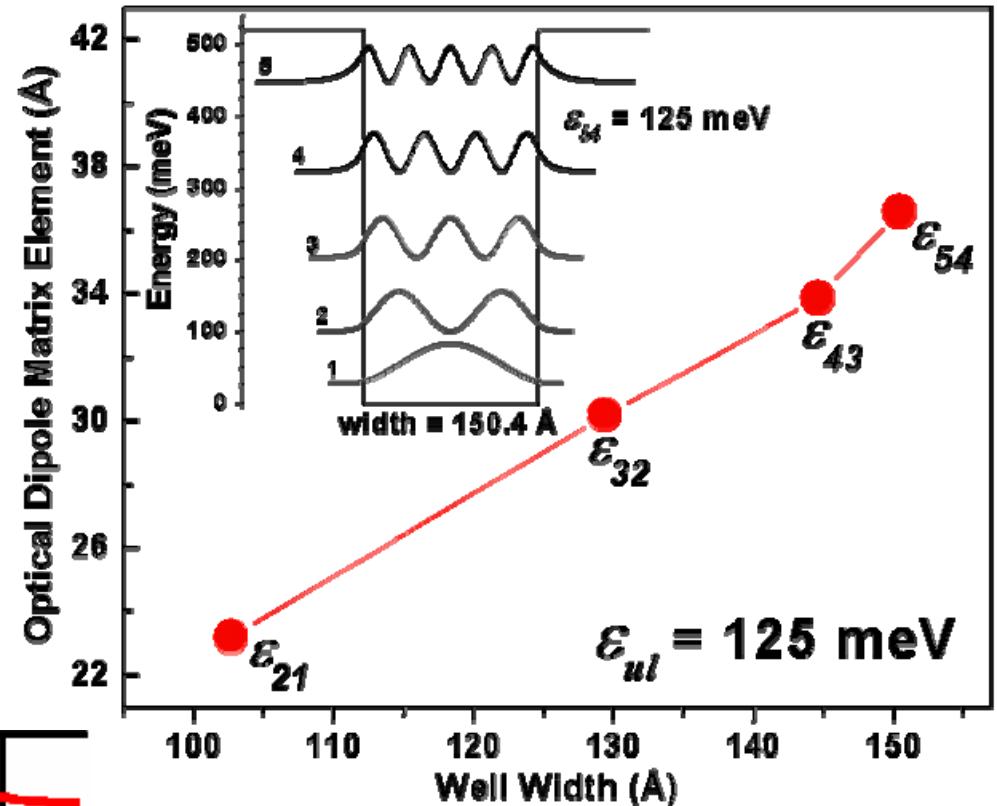
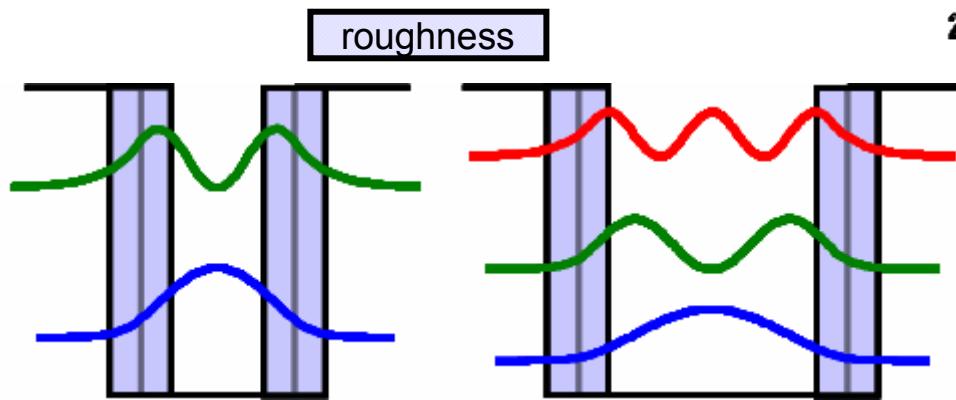
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# Improving Laser Gain

*optical dipole matrix element*

$$g \propto z_{ul}^2 = \left| \langle \phi_u(z) | z | \phi_l(z) \rangle \right|^2$$

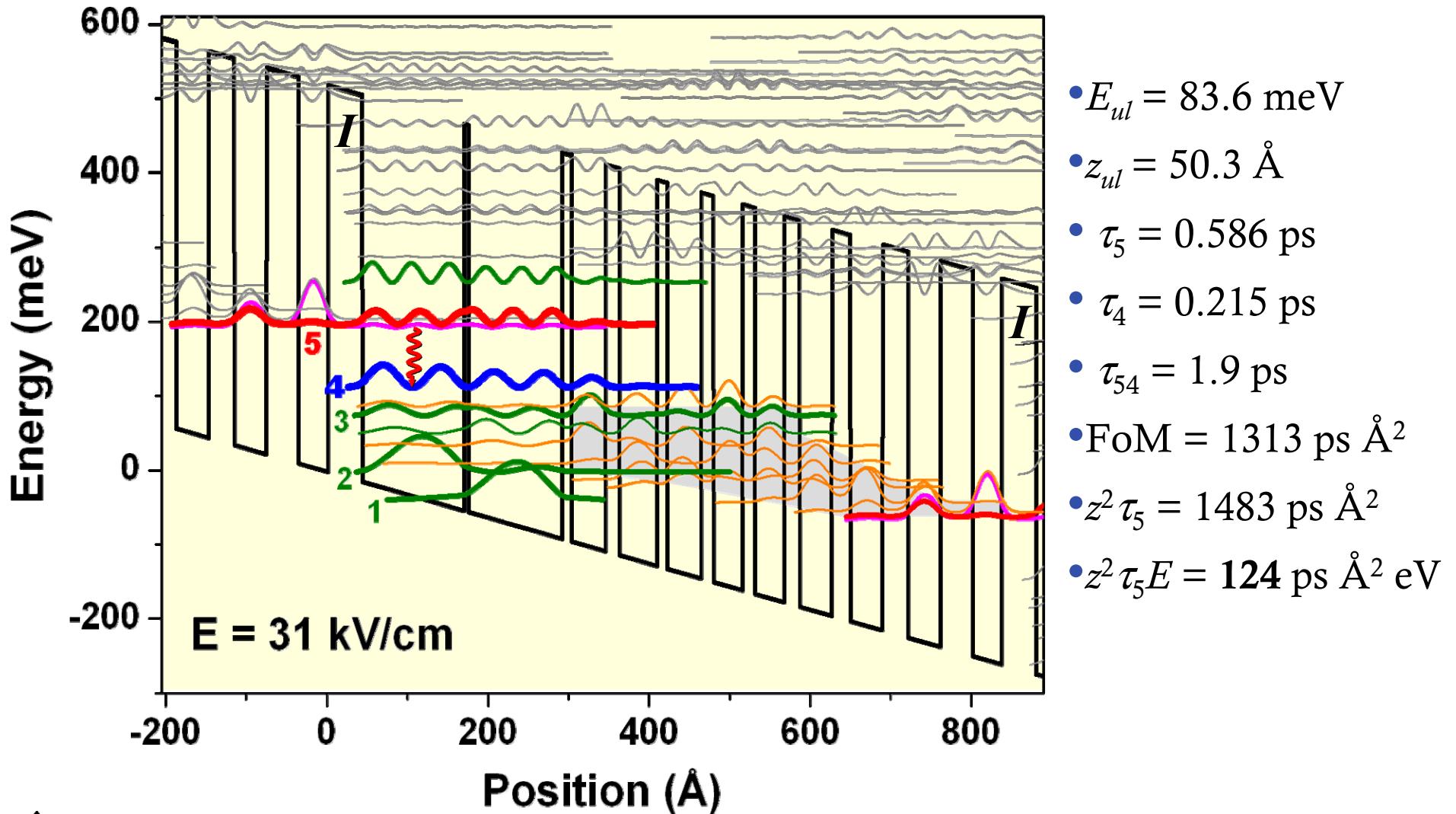
$$g \propto \frac{1}{\delta E_{ul}}$$



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# 14.8 $\mu\text{m}$ Excited State QC Laser



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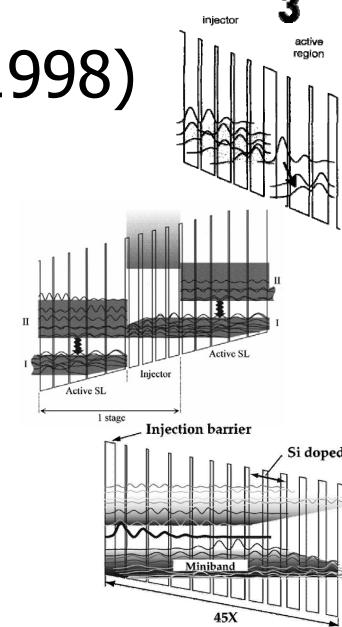
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# FoM comparison

Gmachl 13  $\mu\text{m}$  Diagonal Transition (1998)

$\tau_3 z^2 E$  ( $\text{ps A}^2 \text{ eV}$ )

**69.8**



Tredicucci 17  $\mu\text{m}$  Superlattice (1999)

**56.0**

Rochat 15.6  $\mu\text{m}$  Quasi-SL (2001)

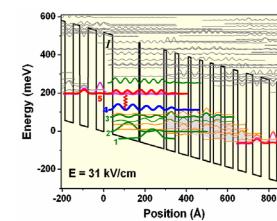
**70.2**

15  $\mu\text{m}$  Vertical Transition (2007)

**83.6**

15  $\mu\text{m}$  Excited State (2007)

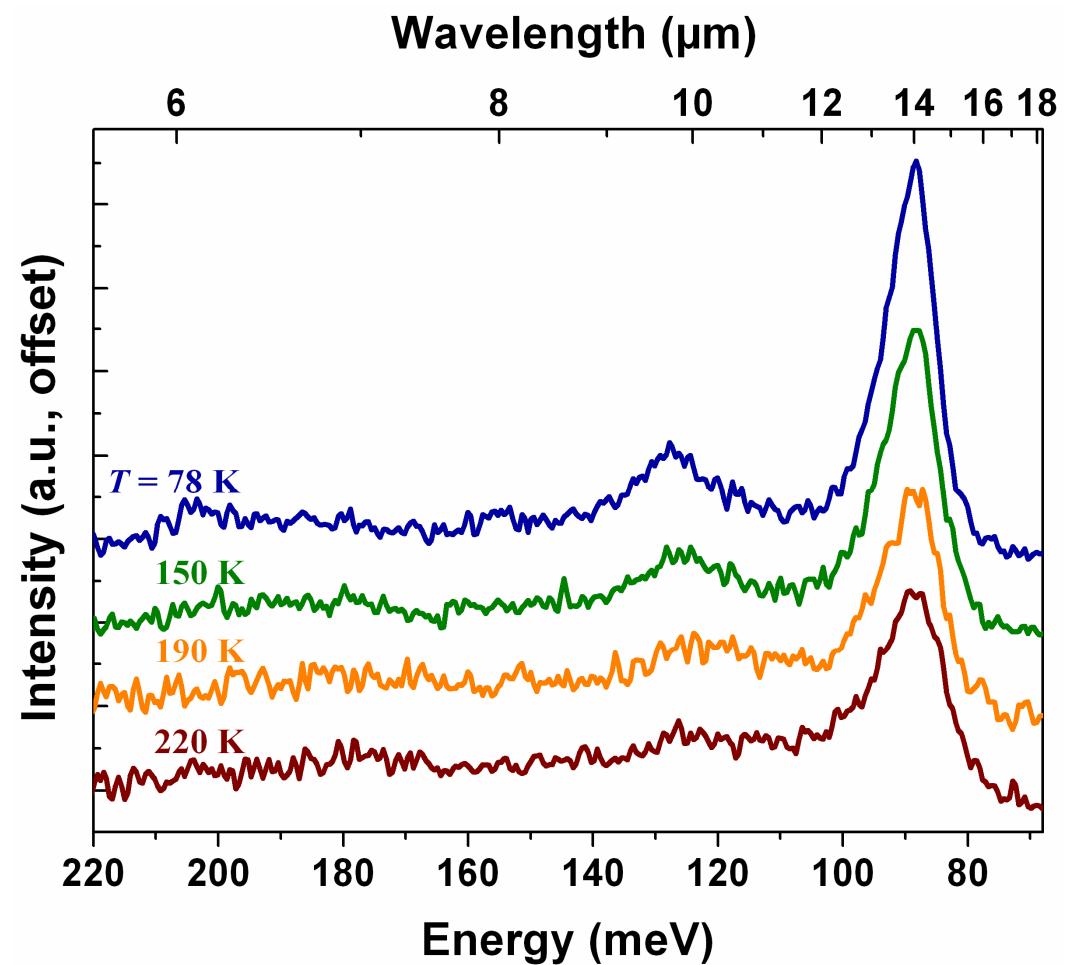
**123.9**



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# 15 $\mu\text{m}$ Emission

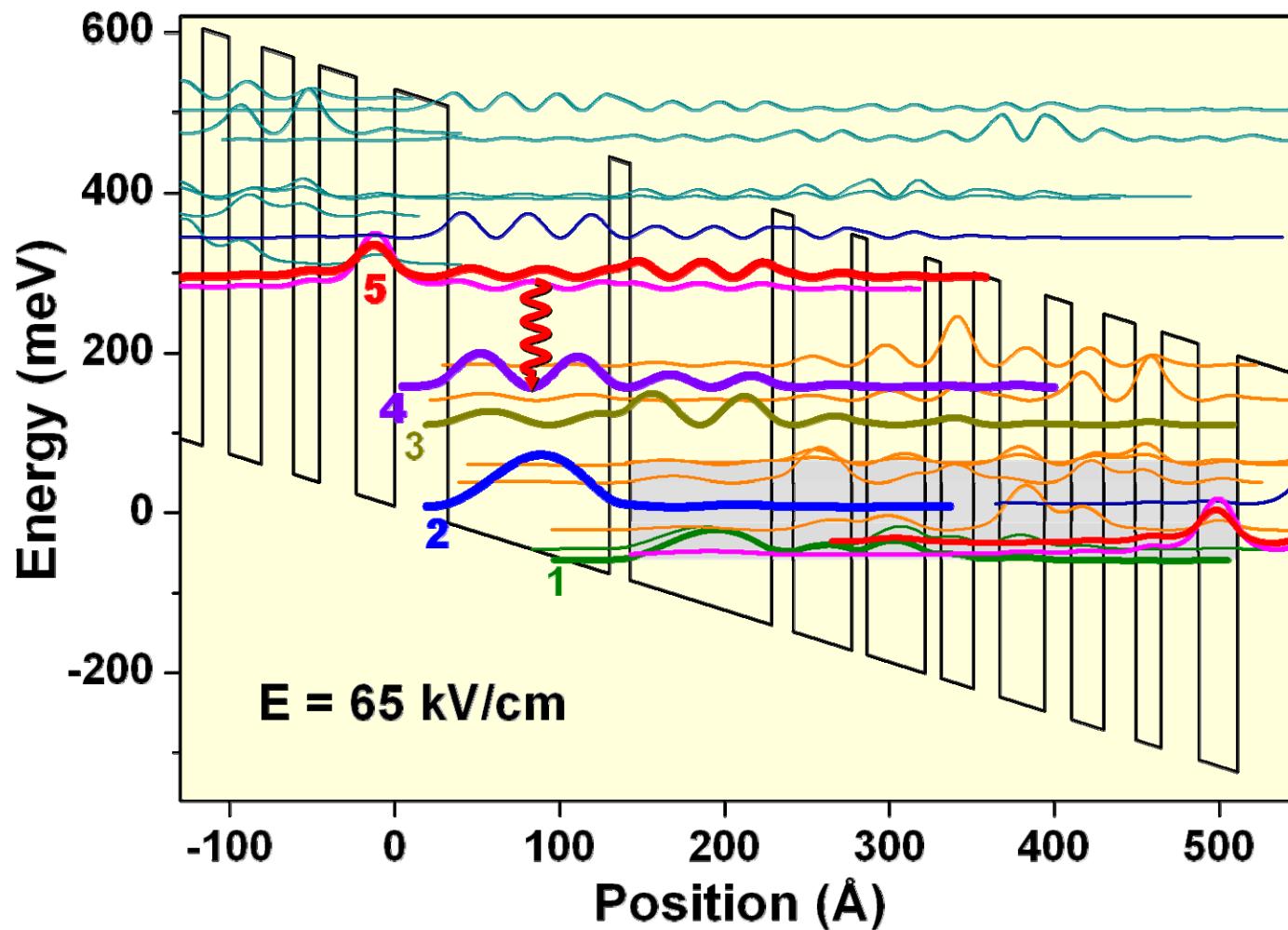


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# 9.5 $\mu\text{m}$ Excited State Laser

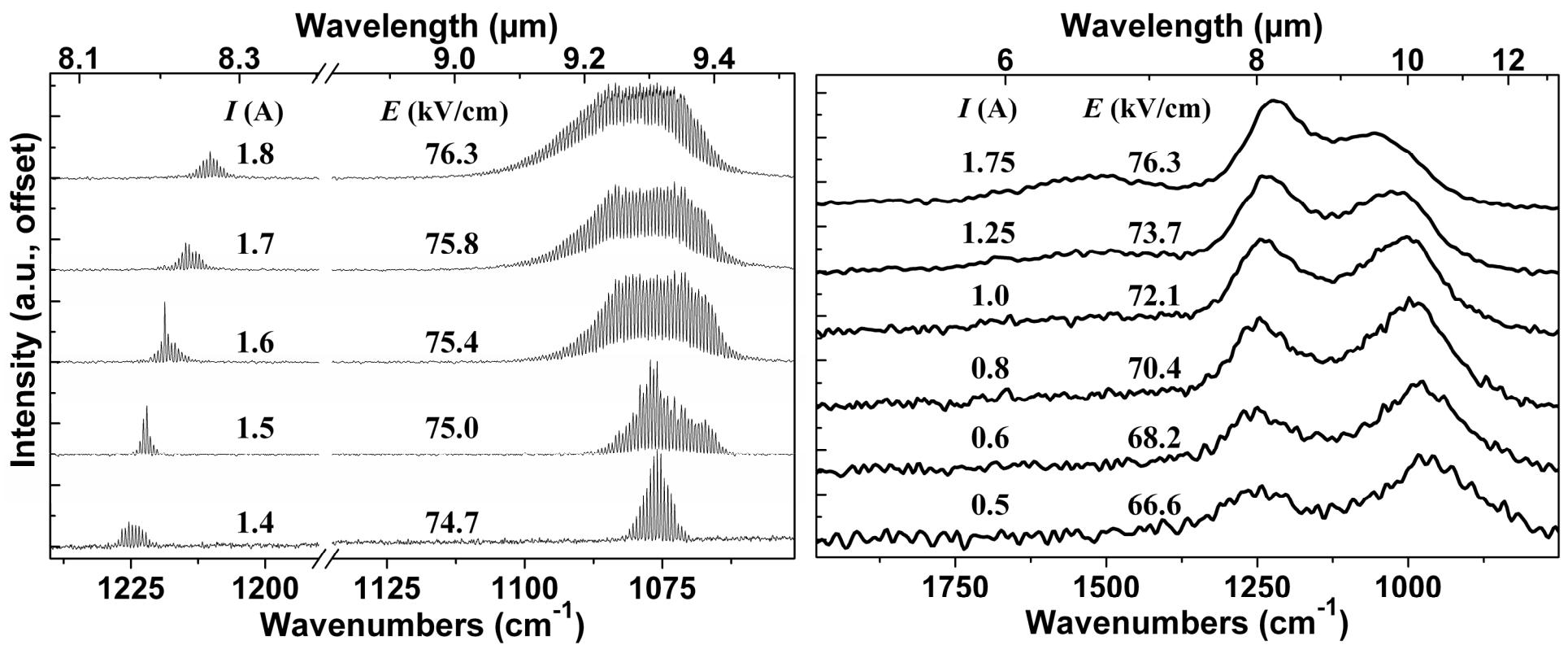


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# Excited State Emission

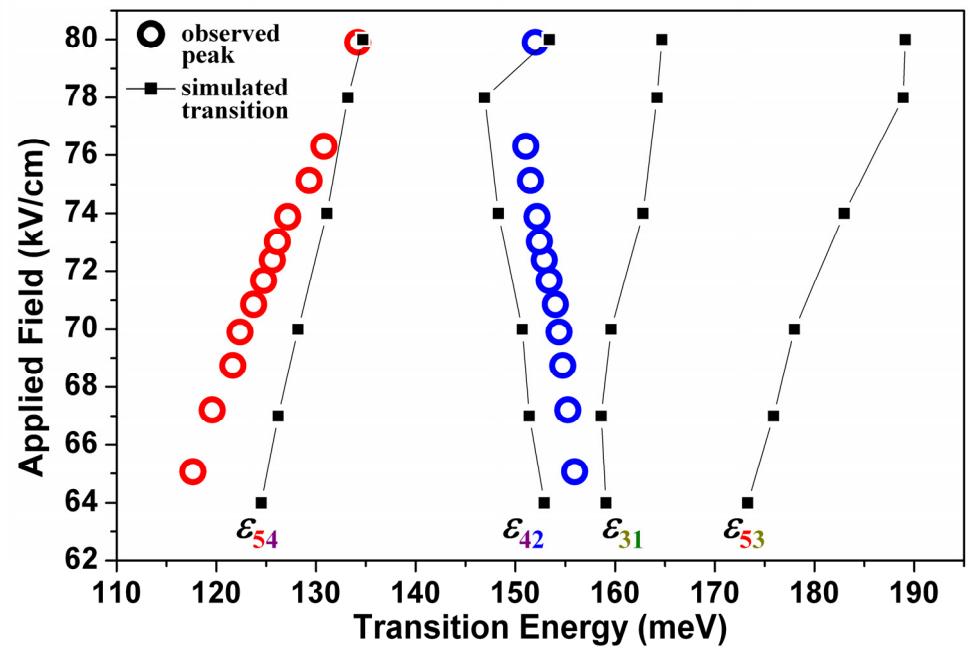
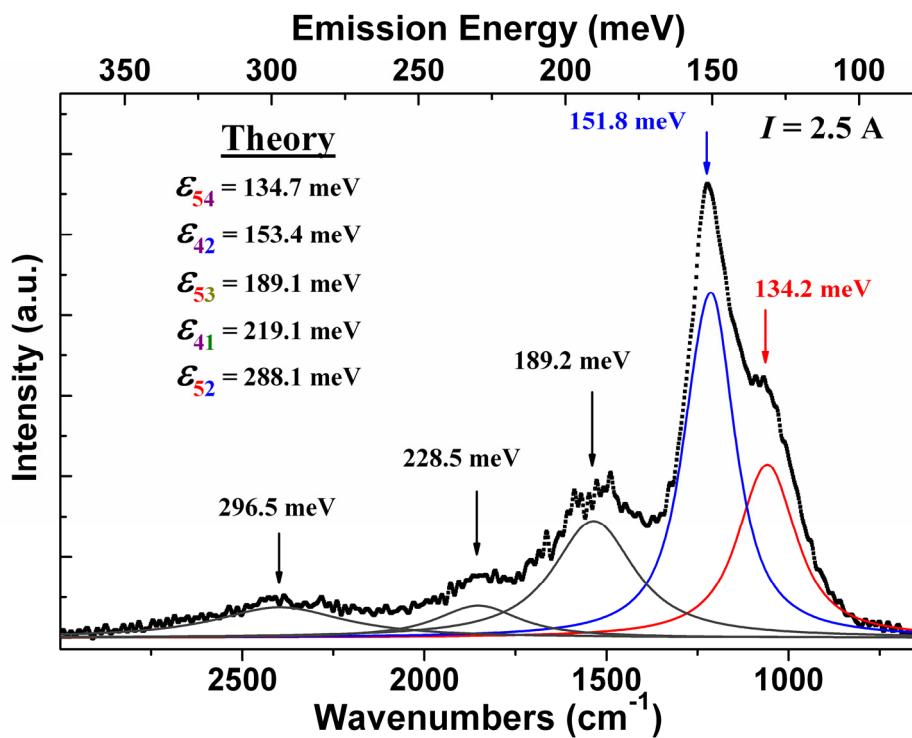


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# Transition Identification

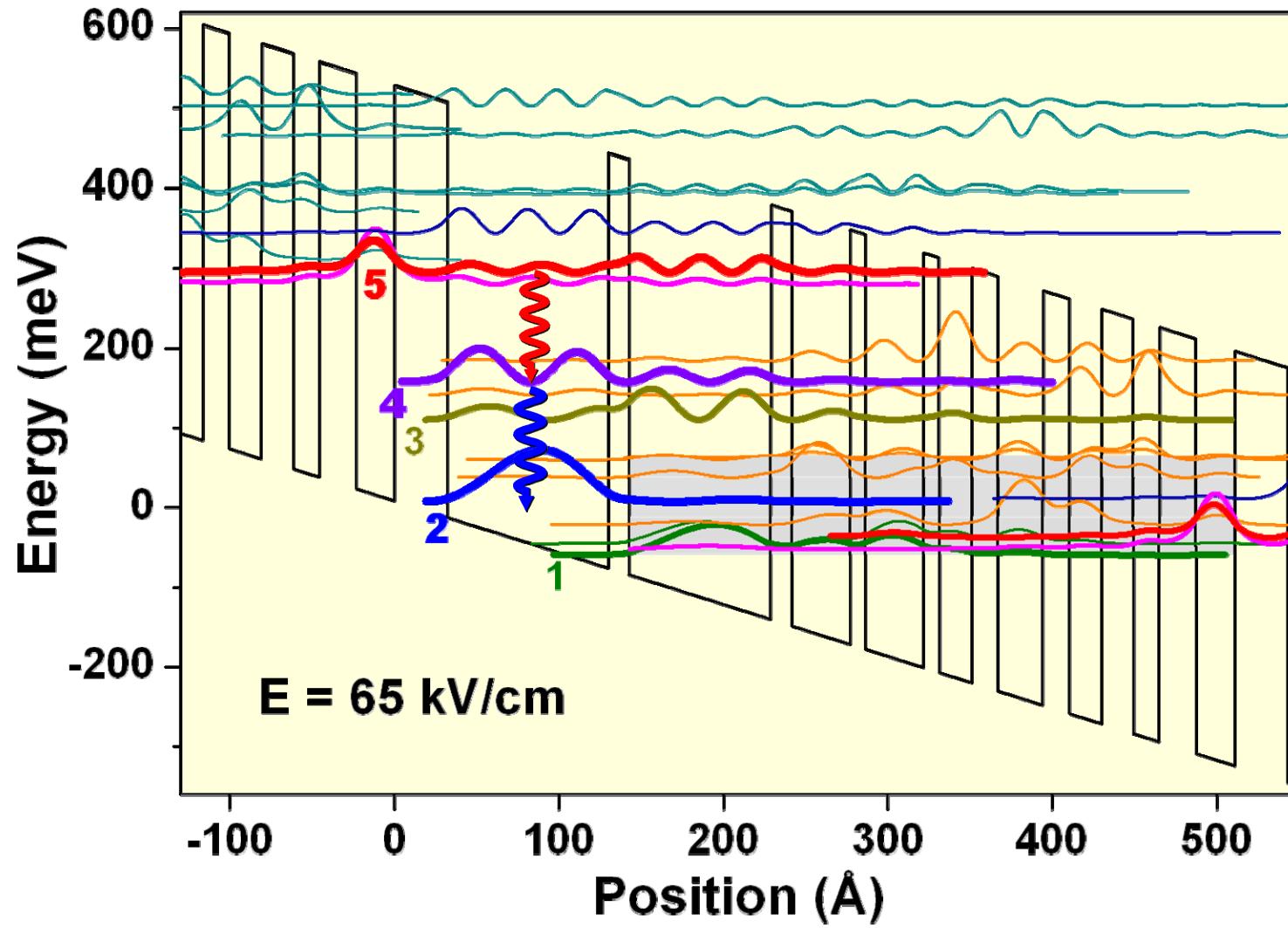


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# Stacked Transitions

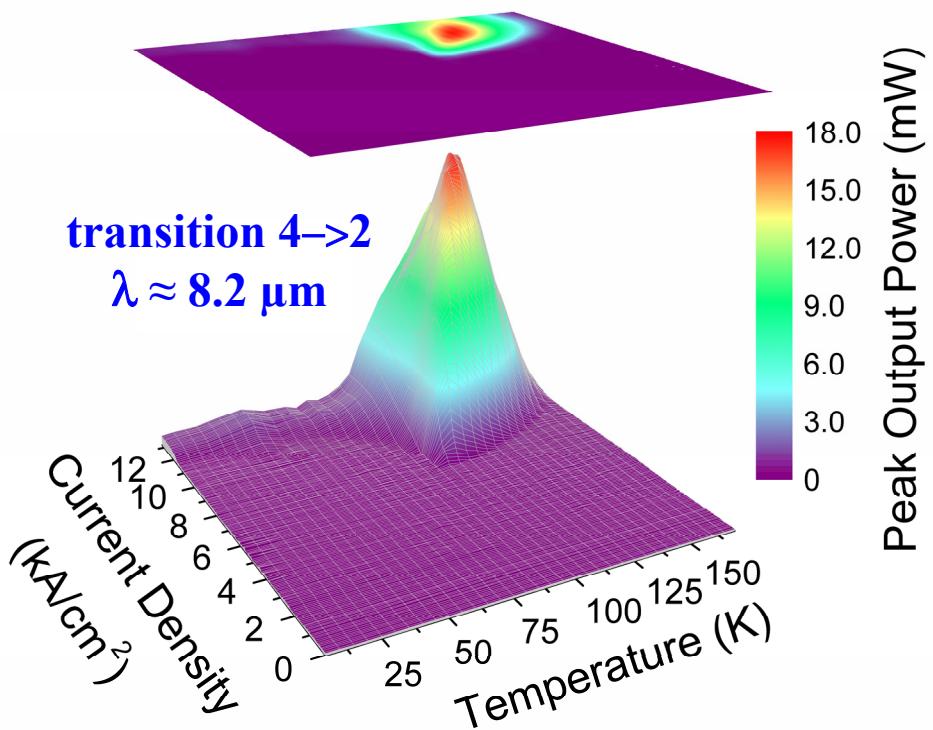
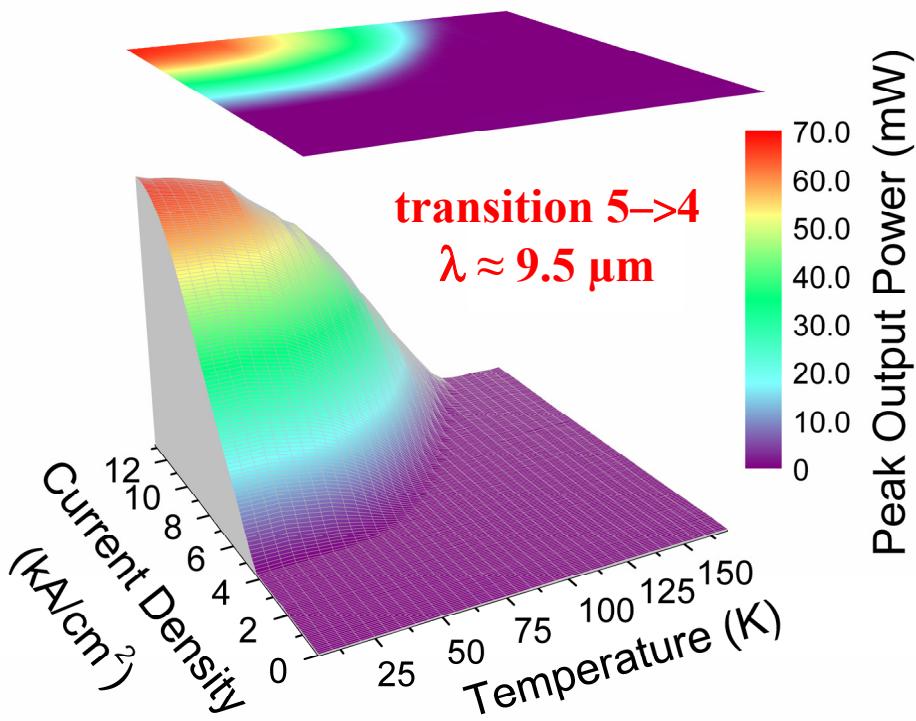


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# Light – Current

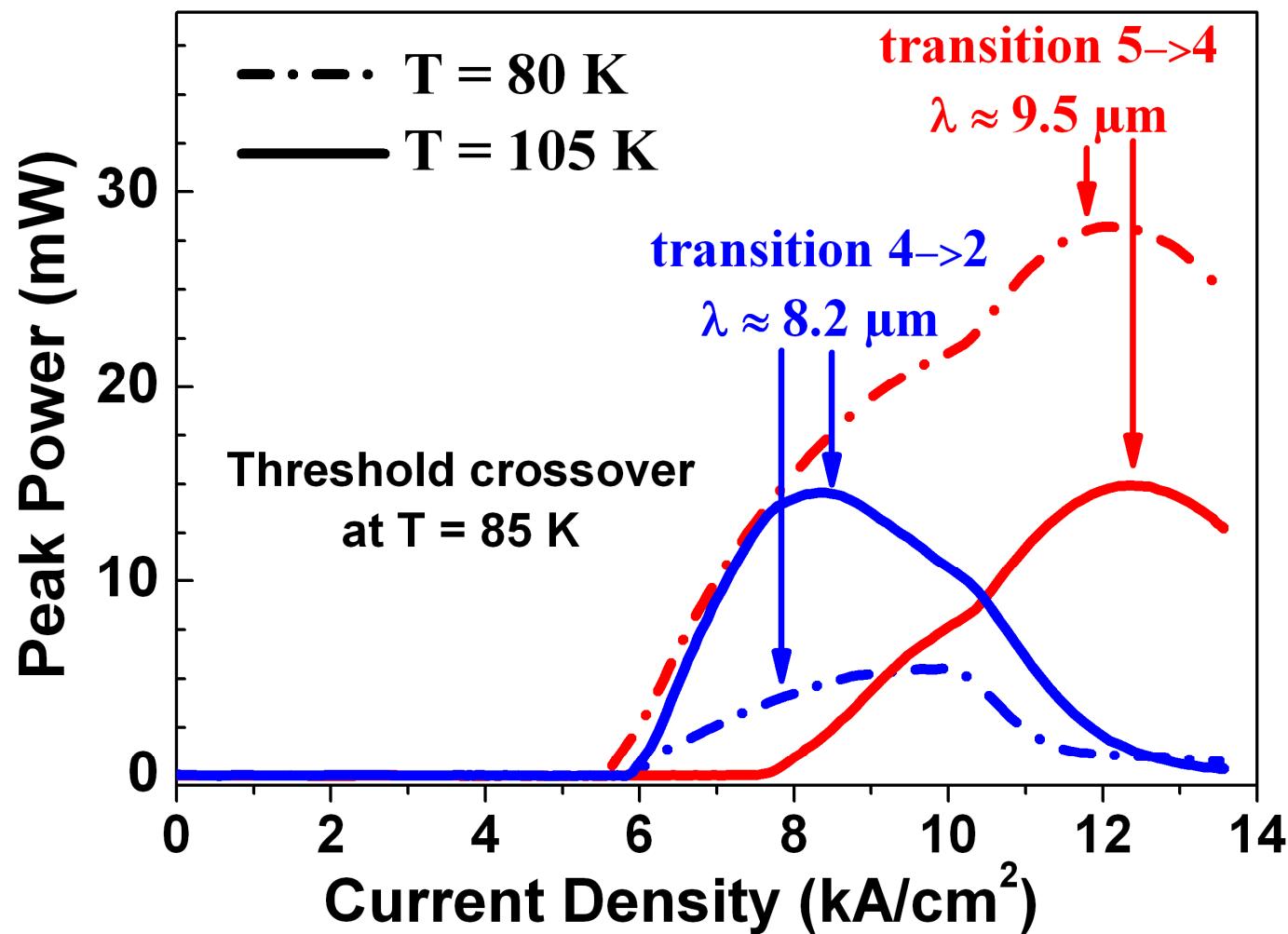


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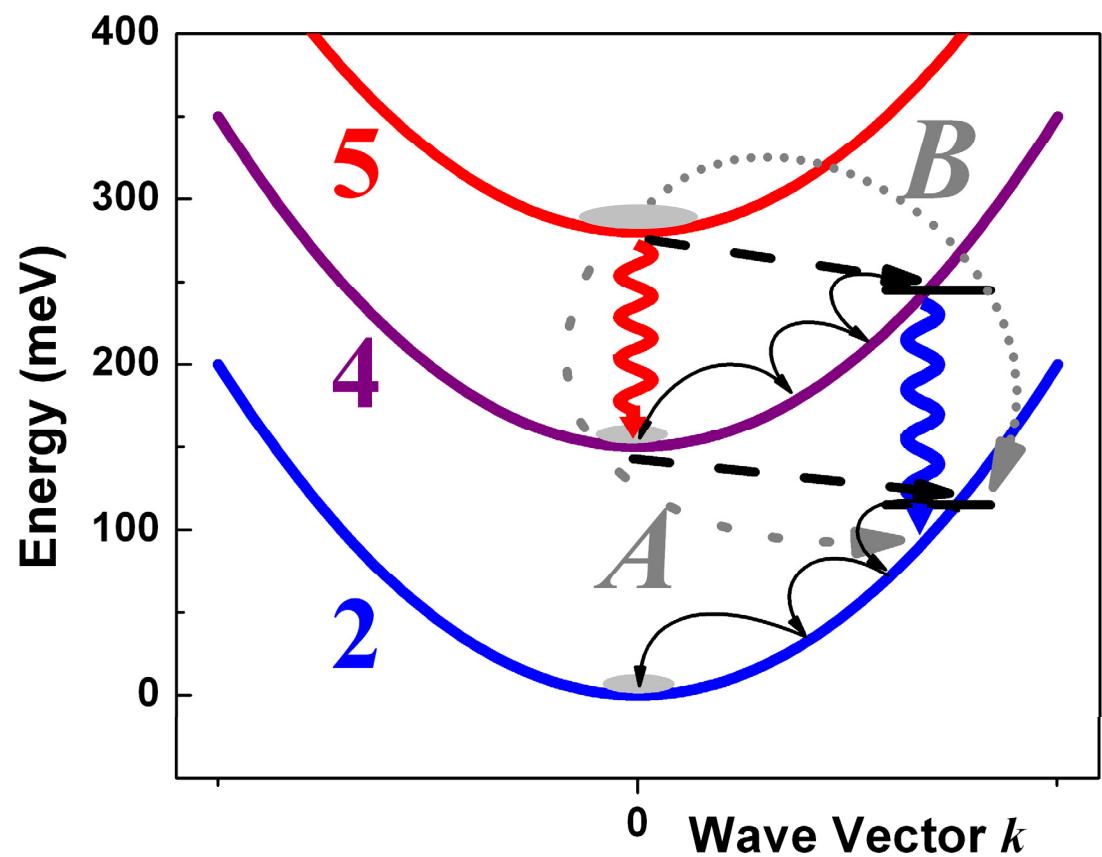
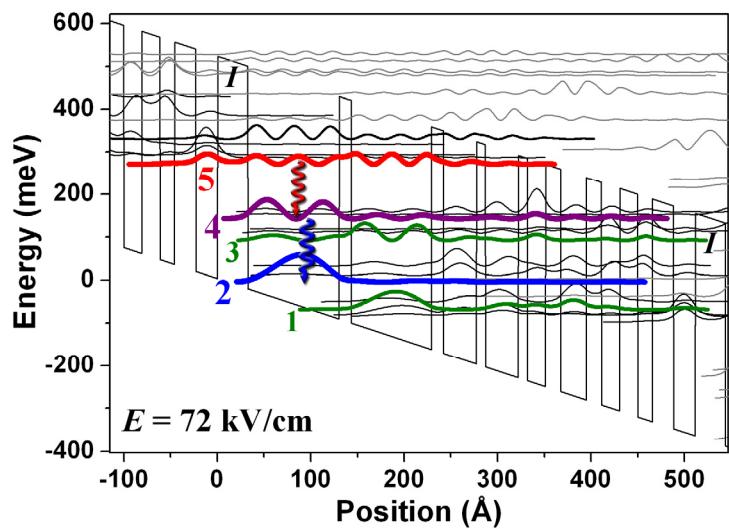
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# Light – Current Cross Section



# High k-Space Model



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# Rate Equation Modeling

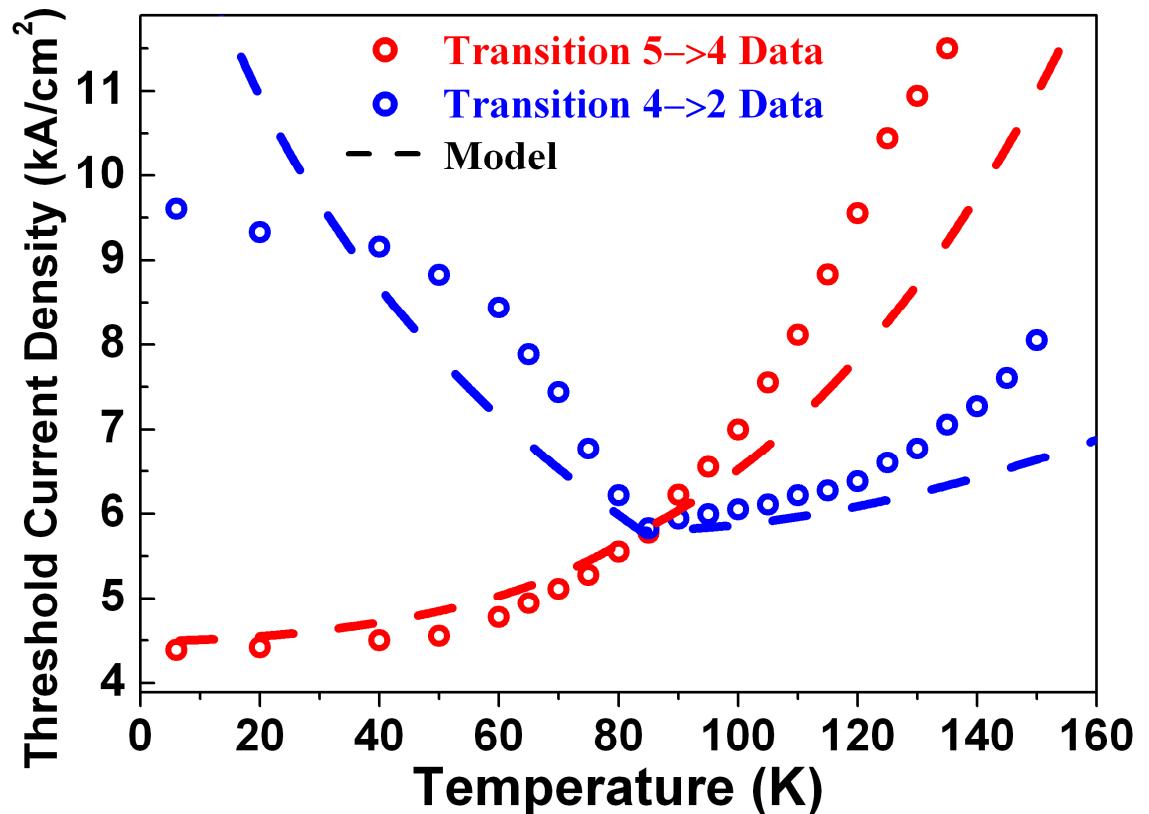
$$\frac{dN_5}{dt} = \eta \frac{J}{q} - \frac{N_5}{\tau_5(T)} - \frac{1}{N_p n_{eff}} \frac{c_0}{g_c} (N_5 - N_4) S_{54}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dN_{4k}}{dt} = & (1-\eta) \frac{J}{q} + \frac{N_5}{\tau_{54}(T)} - \frac{N_{4k}}{\tau_{4k}(T)} \\ & - \frac{1}{N_p n_{eff}} \frac{c_0}{g_c} (N_{4k} - N_{2k}) S_{42} \end{aligned}$$

...

$$\frac{dS_{u\ell}}{dt} = \Gamma \frac{c_0}{n_{eff}} g_c (N_u - N_\ell) S_{u\ell} - \frac{S_{u\ell}}{\tau_{ph}}$$

$$g_c = \frac{2q^2 E_{u\ell} z_{u\ell}^2}{\hbar c_0 \epsilon_0 n_{eff} L_p \delta E_{u\ell}}$$

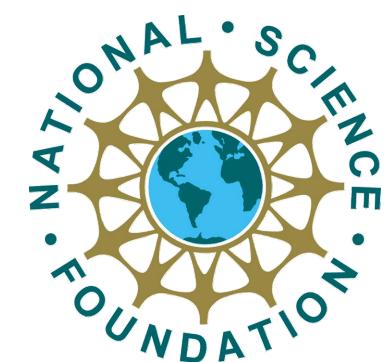


# Summary

- 12 – 16  $\mu\text{m}$  band
- 14  $\mu\text{m}$  excited state emission
- $k$ -space lasing



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