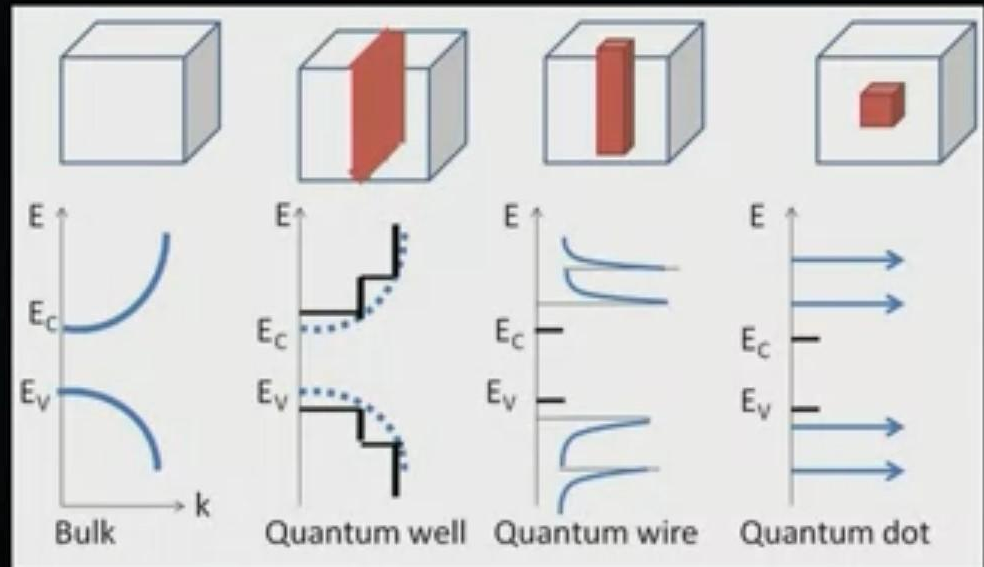


# Quantum confinement

Esc to exit full screen



<https://www.intechopen.com/books/solar-cells-new-approaches-and-reviews/quantum-dots-solar-cells>

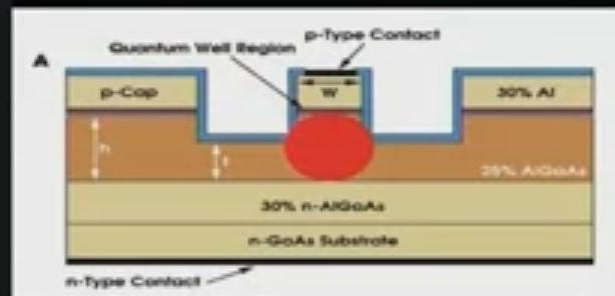
enhanced performance from your optical devices

# Quantum effects and lasers

## Quantum cascade laser [1]



## Quantum well laser [2]



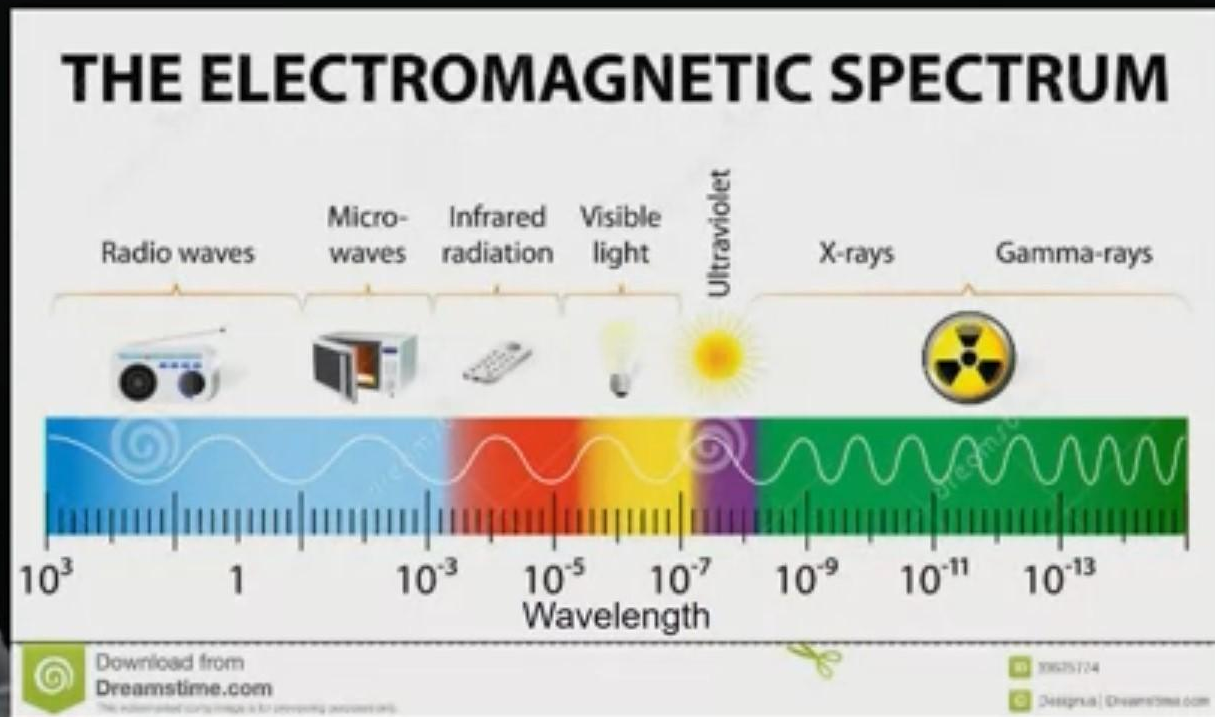
[1]

[https://www.google.com/search?q=quantum+cascade+laser&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwje-ZSh\\_IDWAhUi7IMKHUx-Ad8Q\\_AUIDCgD&biw=1264&bih=734#imgsrc=smlKu2nydmGmSM:&spf=1504165248807](https://www.google.com/search?q=quantum+cascade+laser&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwje-ZSh_IDWAhUi7IMKHUx-Ad8Q_AUIDCgD&biw=1264&bih=734#imgsrc=smlKu2nydmGmSM:&spf=1504165248807)

[2] P. W. Juodawlkis et al, "High-Power, Low-Noise 1.5- $\mu\text{m}$  Slab-Coupled Optical Waveguide (SCOW) Emitters: Physics, Devices, and Applications," IEEE J. of Sel. Top. in Quant. Electron. 17. 1698-1714 (2011).

just see an example from a publication from 2011,

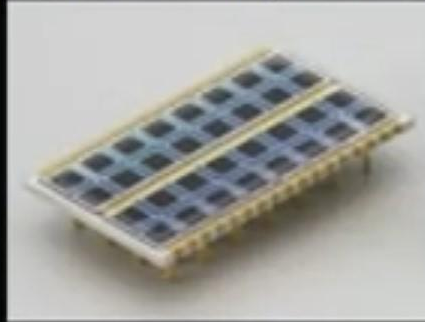
# Electromagnetic spectrum



you're essentially going doing optical detection to electrical,

# Detectors

## Silicon avalanche photodiode



## PIN photodiode



<http://www.hamamatsu.com/us/en/product/category/3100/4003/index.html>

### *Questions to answer*

- How do different detectors work?
- What are pros/cons?
- State of the art?

also a PIN photo diode and answer questions of how do these detectors work?



# Quantum Cascade Laser

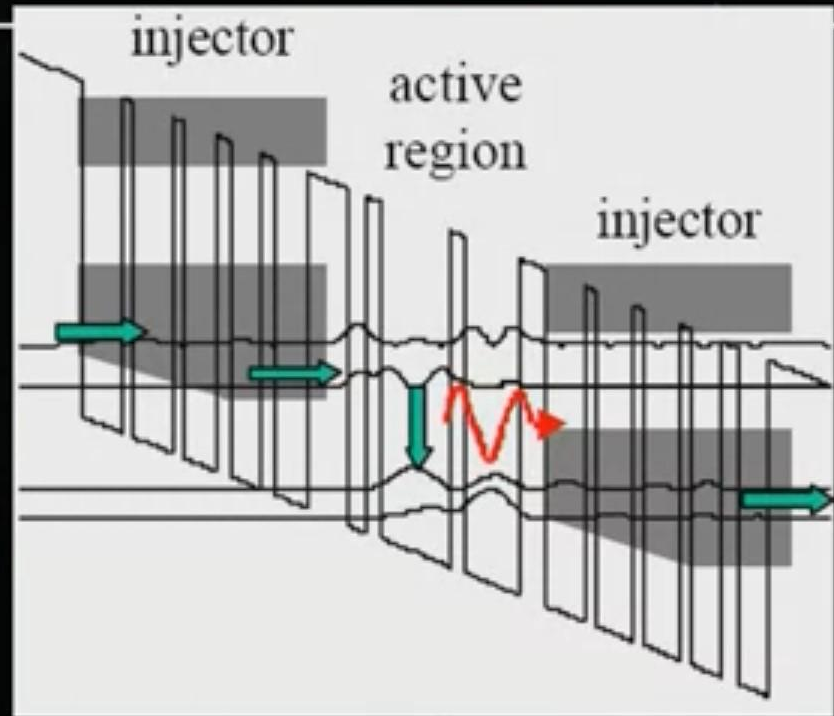


[https://www.google.com/search?q=quantum+cascade+laser&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwje-ZSh\\_IDWAhUi7IMKHUx-Ad8Q\\_AUIDCgD&biw=1264&bih=734#imgsrc=smlKu2nydmGmSM:&spf=1504165248807](https://www.google.com/search?q=quantum+cascade+laser&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwje-ZSh_IDWAhUi7IMKHUx-Ad8Q_AUIDCgD&biw=1264&bih=734#imgsrc=smlKu2nydmGmSM:&spf=1504165248807)

revolutionized the market for mid and long wavelength infrared lasers.



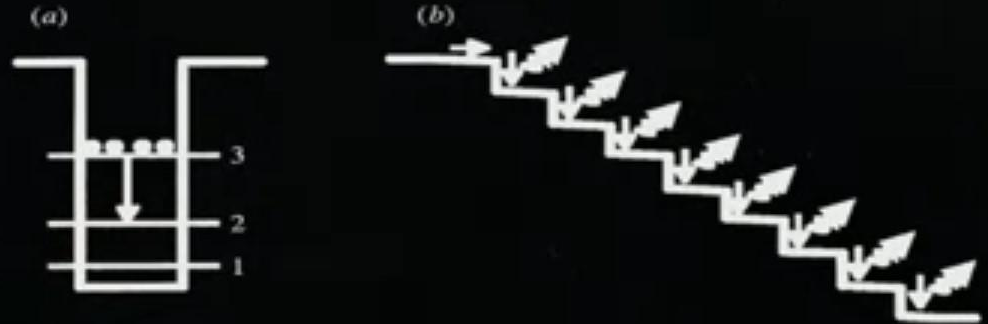
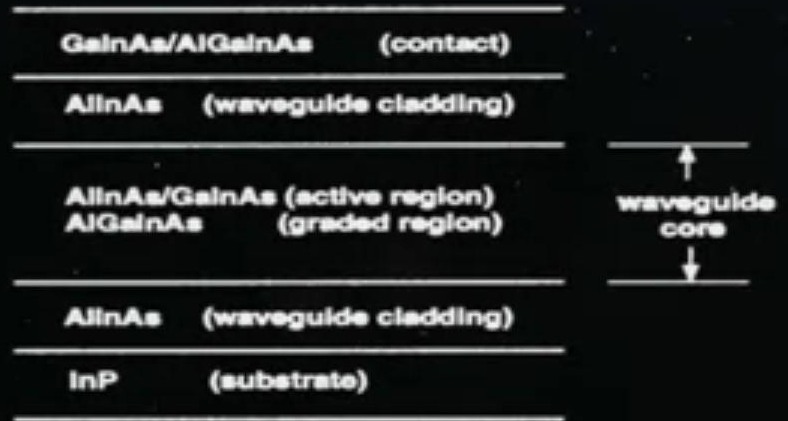
# Quantum Cascade Laser



<http://cqd.eecs.northwestern.edu/research/qcl.php>

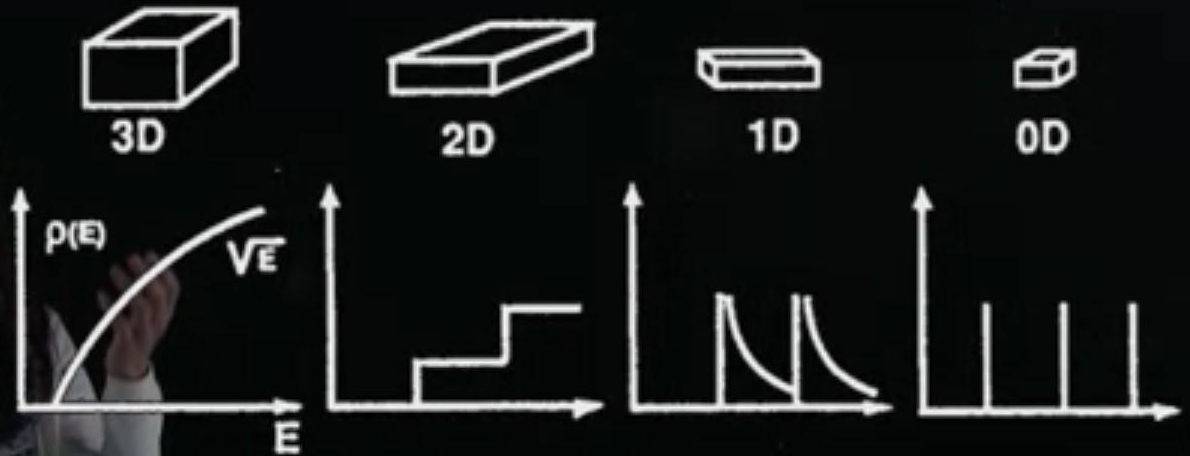
based on a series of hundreds of semiconductor laser layers.

# Quantum Cascade Laser



That's in essence what's happening with the quantum cascade laser.

# DOS in Low-Dimensional Structures

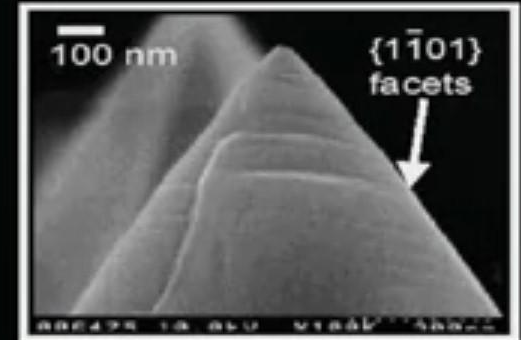
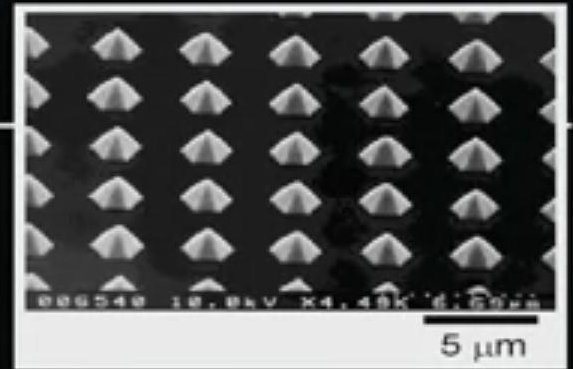


[https://www.researchgate.net/figure/241880293\\_fig1\\_Figure-11-Schematic-of-low-dimensional-semiconductor-structures-and-the-corresponding](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/241880293_fig1_Figure-11-Schematic-of-low-dimensional-semiconductor-structures-and-the-corresponding)

what happens when I have three-dimensions?



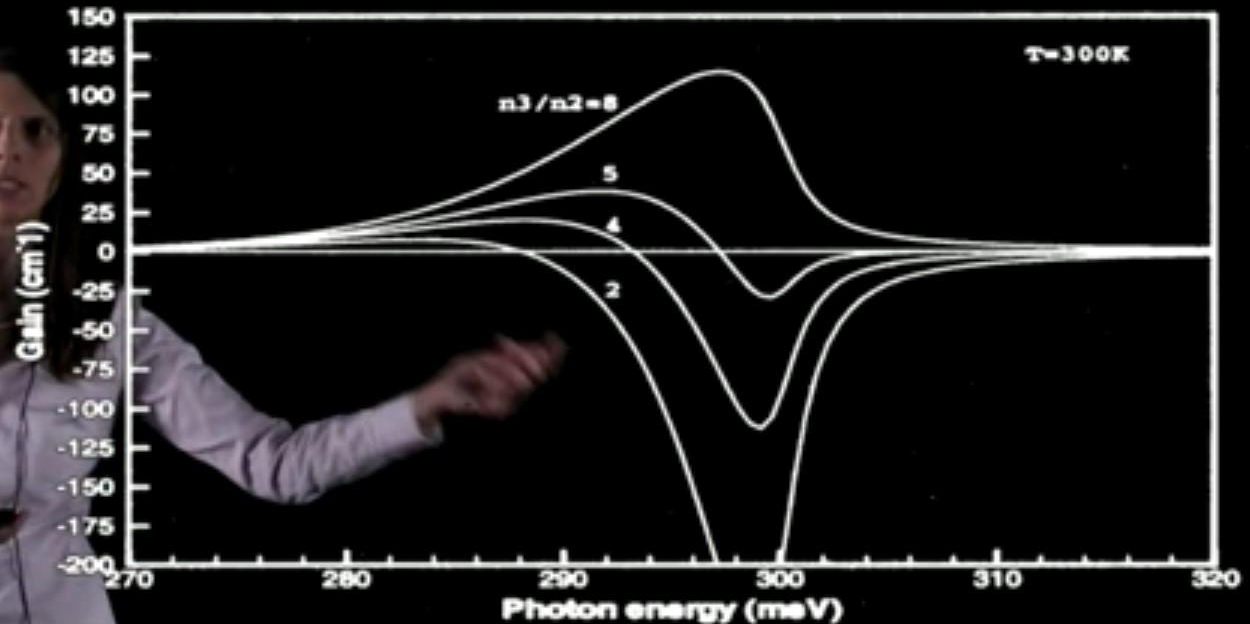
# Nitride Quantum Dot Laser



Tachibana, Someya, Ishida, and Arakawa, Fabrication of GaN quantum dots by metalorganic chemical vapor selective deposition, J. Crystal Growth, 237-239, 1312 (2002).

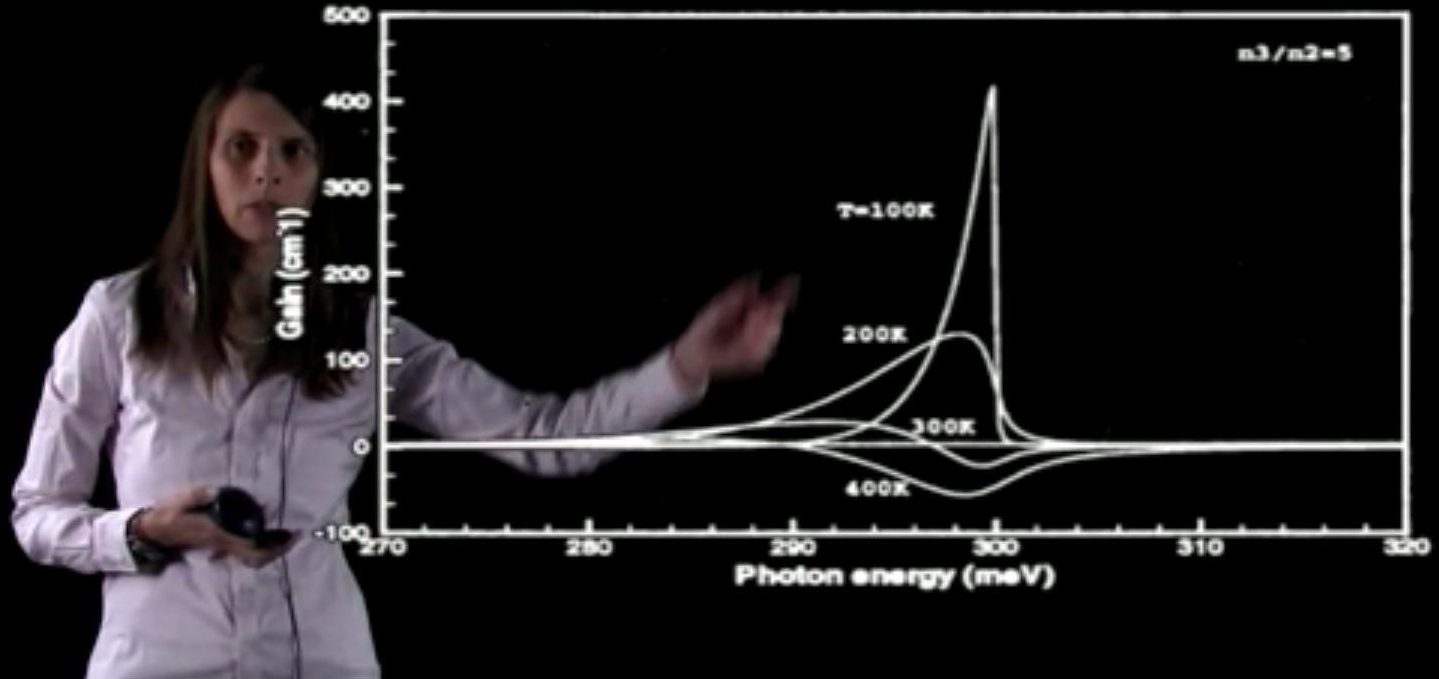
This is an example of a nitride quantum dot laser

# Quantum Cascade Laser



and you can see when you get to about five,

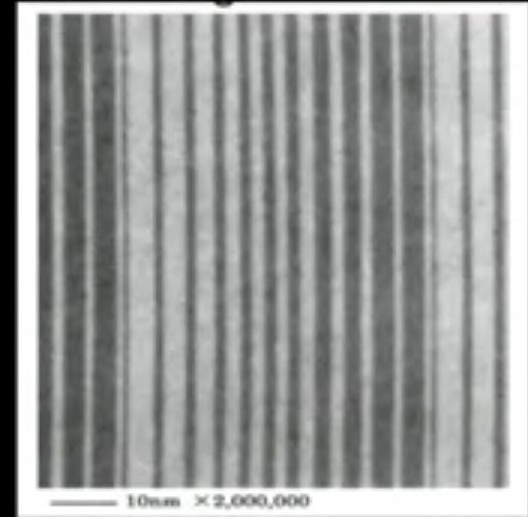
# Quantum Cascade Laser



You can see that here so you can see what happens to the gain as I started

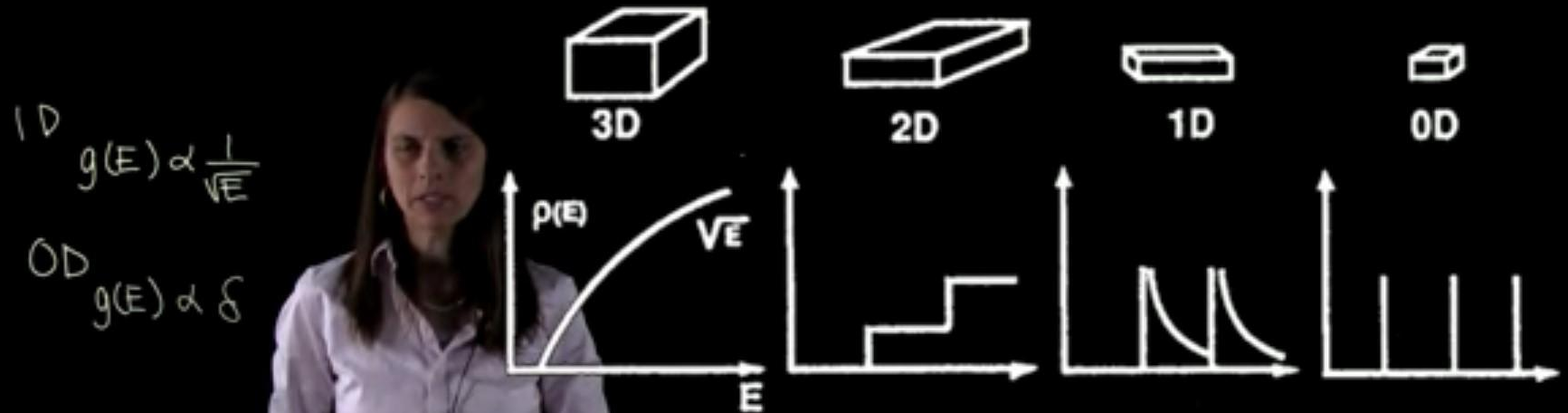
100K,

# Quantum Cascade Laser



you the different layers in a typical Quantum Cascade Laser.

# DOS in Low-Dimensional Structures



[https://www.researchgate.net/figure/241880293\\_fig1\\_Figure-11-Schematic-of-low-dimensional-semiconductor-structures-and-the-corresponding](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/241880293_fig1_Figure-11-Schematic-of-low-dimensional-semiconductor-structures-and-the-corresponding)

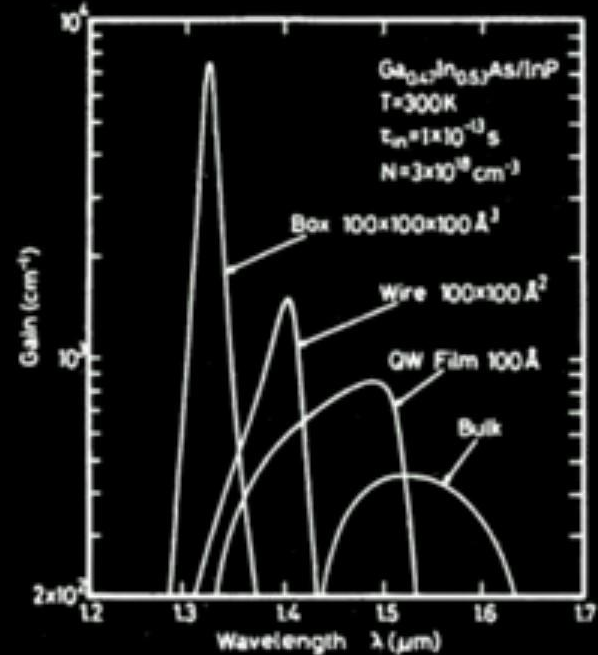
the lever we have on the device performance is that it modifies the gain.



# DOS in Low-Dimensional Structures

$$1D \quad g(E) \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{E}}$$

$$0D \quad g(E) \propto \delta$$



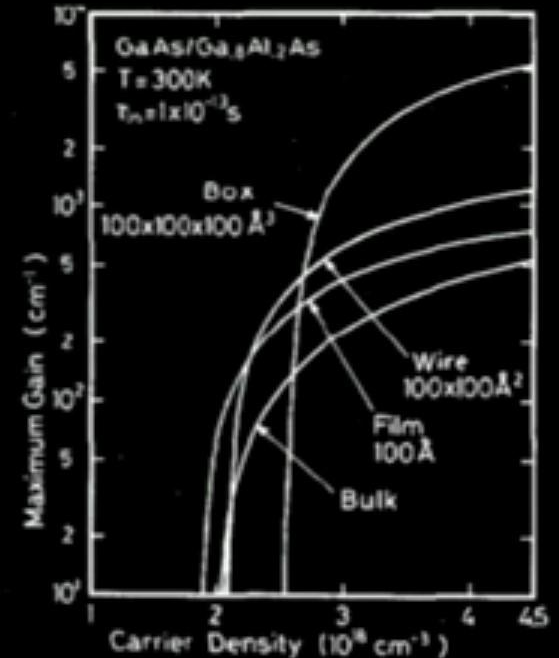
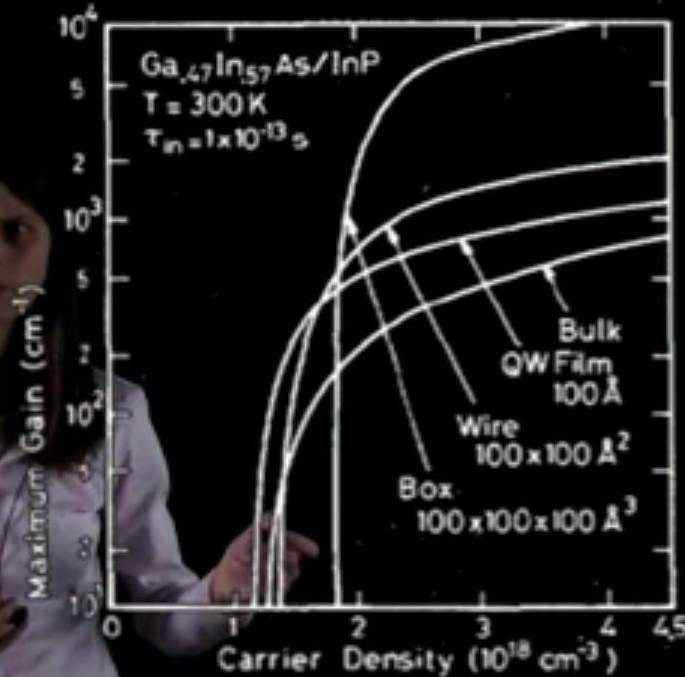
Arai and Maruyama, GaInAsP/InP quantum wire lasers, IEEE Sel. Top. In Quant. Electron. 15, 731 (2009)

So here you're looking at gallium  
indium arsenide indium phosphide.

# DOS in Low-Dimensional Structures

1D  $g(E) \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{E}}$

0D  $g(E) \propto \delta$



(b)

Asada, Miyamoto, and Suematsu, Gain and the threshold of three-

dimensional quantum box lasers, IEEE Quant. Electron. 22, 1915 (1986)

And so here, you can see what happens with the bulk structure, it's actually

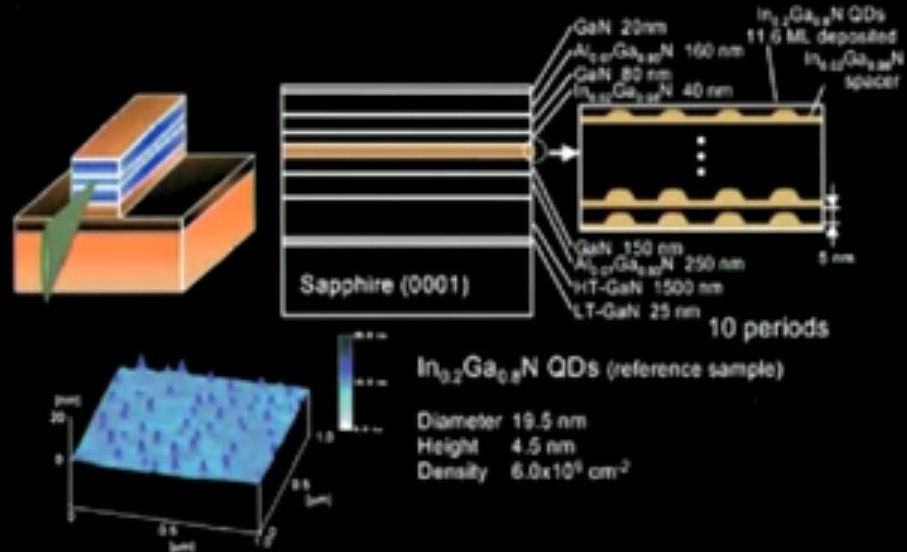


## A woman with long dark hair, wearing a white button-down shirt, stands against a black background. She is holding a black computer mouse with both hands in front of her. A thin cord is visible extending from the mouse.



၆၂

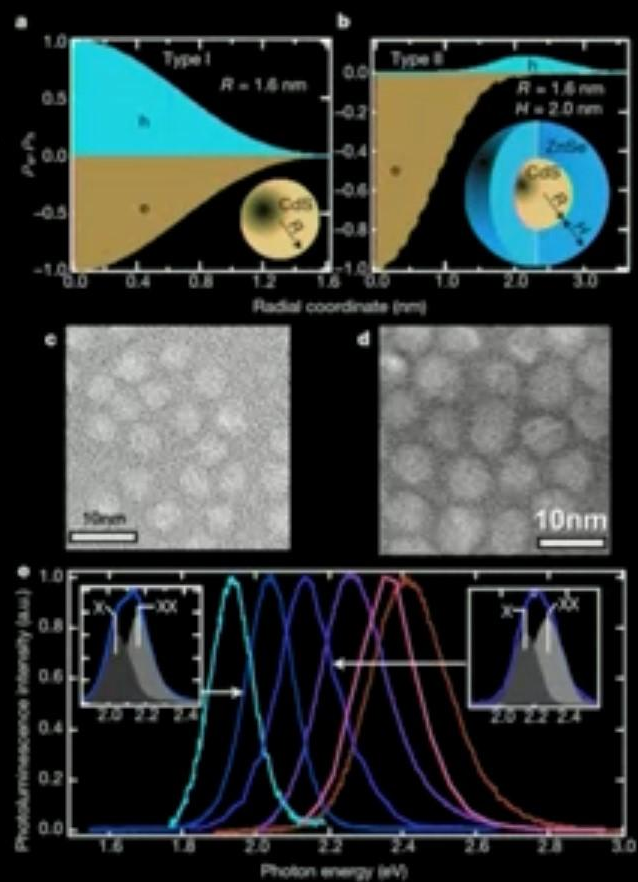
# Nitride Quantum Dot Laser



Tachibana, Someya, Ishida, and Arakawa, Fabrication of GaN quantum dots by metalorganic chemical vapor selective deposition, J. Crystal Growth, 237-239, 1312 (2002).

we've got a wave guide defined by this ridge to confine the light.

# Colloidal QD

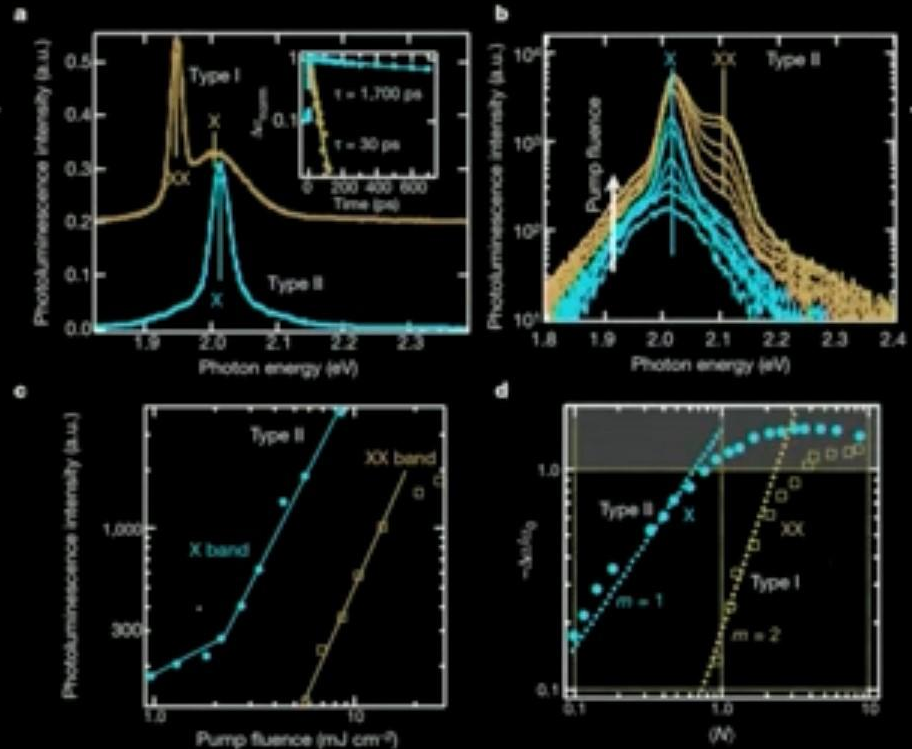


Klimov, Ivanov, Nanda, Achermann, Bezel, McGuire and Piryatinski, Single-exciton optical gain in semiconductor nanocrystals, *Nature* **447**, 441 (2007)

nanoscale crystal and particles that are surrounded by

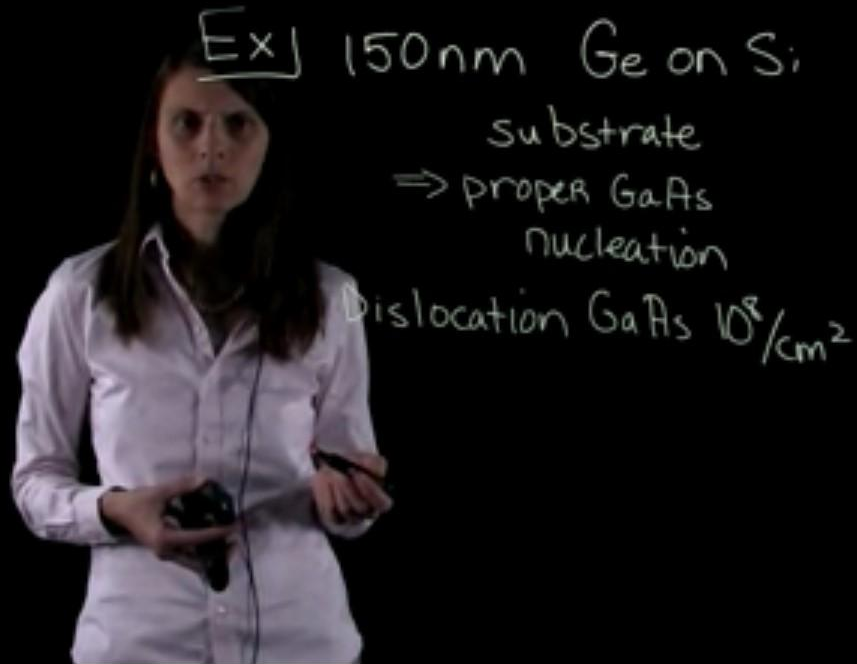


# Colloidal QD



Klimov, Ivanov, Nanda, Achermann, Bezel, McGuire and Piryatinski, Single-exciton optical gain semiconductor nanocrystals, *Nature* **447**, 441 (2007)

the system showing you that depending on the type quantum dot that we use,



Ex1 150nm Ge on Si

substrate

⇒ proper GaAs

nucleation

Dislocation GaAs  $10^8/\text{cm}^2$

aluminum gallium arsenide structure  
with quantum dots or grinch.

# References

The books below provide a nice introduction to the covered material, but are completely optional and are listed here in the case that you desire additional resources.

G. P. Agrawal, Semiconductor Lasers, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1993.

L. A. Coldren S. W. Corzine, and M. L. Maasanovic, Diode Lasers and Photonic Integrated Circuits, Wiley 1995.