

Optical Gain

In this tutorial we calculate the optical gain upon optical irradiation. The irradiation parameters are the

- photon energy of the irradiation and the
- line width.

Physics model

The transition rate per volume element can be expressed with the following sum,
$$R = R_{ab} - R_{ba} = \frac{2}{V} \sum_{k_a} \sum_{k_b} \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} |H_{ba}|^2 \delta(E_b - E_a - \hbar\omega)(f_a - f_b).$$

In order to evaluate the sum much faster we calculate the H_{ba} matrix element at $k_a = 0$; $k_b = 0$ (Remark: $k_a = k_b$), and we neglect the k dependence of it. Then we can simplify the sum in the following form, if the irradiation has the $\gamma(E, w)$ broadening function, where E is the irradiation energy, and w is the line width.

$$R(E, w) = C_0(E) \int dE_a dE_b \gamma(E_a - E, w) \cdot H(E_a - E) \cdot [n(E_a) - p(E_b)]$$

Here $C_0(E)$ is an energy dependent constant, $C_0 = \frac{\pi e^2 \hbar}{m_0^2 E}$.

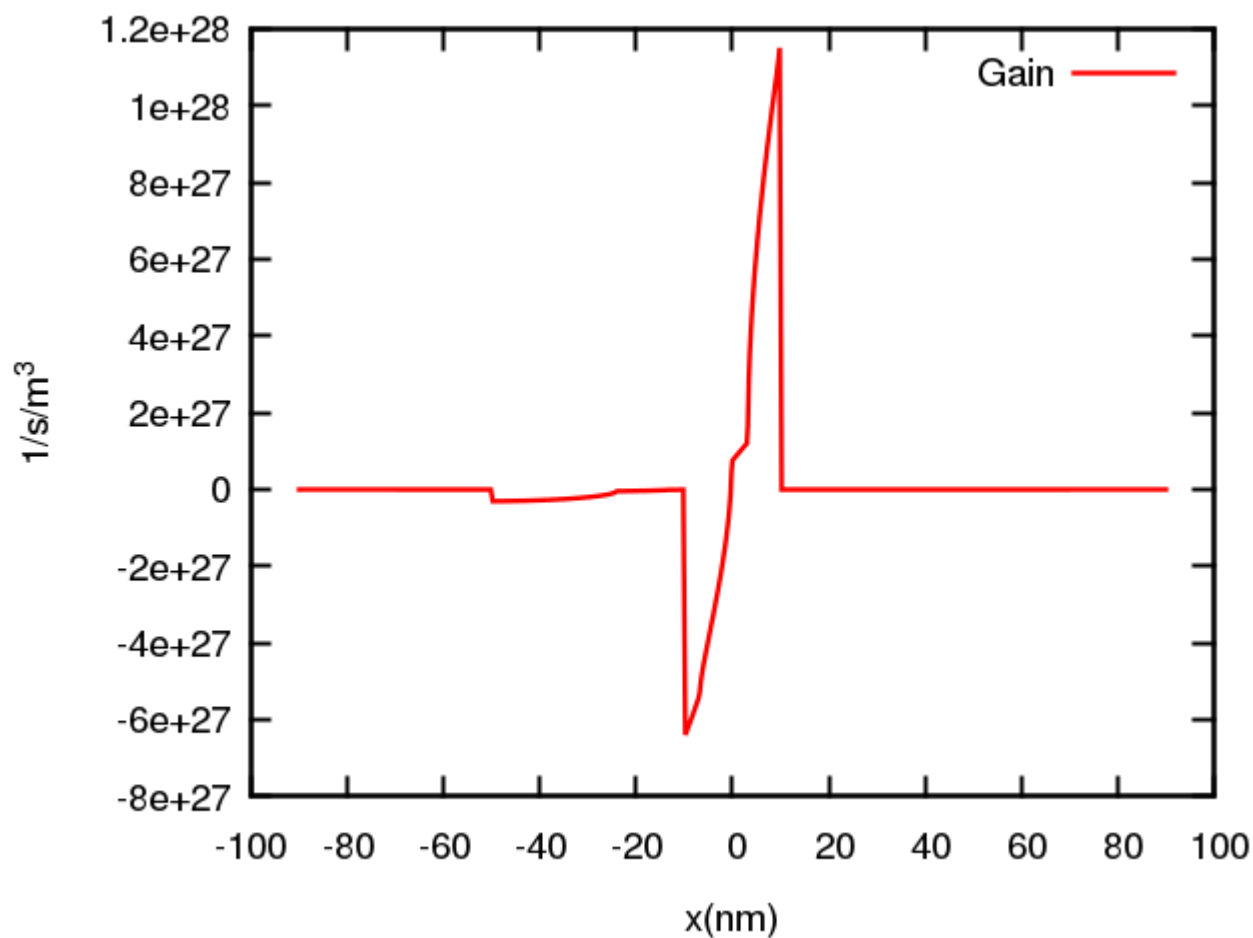
Input file structure

A new keyword has been introduced to handle an optical device, *opticaldevice{}*

```
opticaldevice{
  name = "quantum_region_name"
  line_broadening = 1           #Line broadening model (1: Lorentzian)
  photon_energy = 1            #Photon energy in (eV)
  line_width = 1               #Line width in (eV)
}
```

An in the run paragraph you have to also add *solve_optical_device{}* in order to include it the simulation flow.

Results



From: <https://nextnano-docu.northeurope.cloudapp.azure.com/dokuwiki/> - nextnano.NEGF - Software for Quantum Transport

Permanent link:

https://nextnano-docu.northeurope.cloudapp.azure.com/dokuwiki/doku.php?id=nnp:optics:optical_gain&rev=1486118932

Last update: 2017/02/03 10:48