

Parametric oscillation of optical phonons in magnetoactive III-V semiconductors

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Abstract - Using the hydrodynamic model of semiconductor plasmas and coupled mode theory of interacting waves, we have analytically studied parametric oscillation of optical phonons in magnetized doped III-V semiconductors. The origin of nonlinear interaction is assumed to lie in the complex effective second-order optical susceptibility arising from the nonlinear polarization created by induced current density and by interaction of the pump wave with molecular vibrations generated within the medium. Expressions have been obtained for threshold pump intensity and conversion efficiency of the proposed single resonant parametric oscillator. Numerical analysis has been made for a representative n-InSb crystal irradiated by 10.6 μm pulsed CO₂ laser. The effects of some important parameters such as transverse magnetostatic field, mirror reflectivity, crystal length etc. on the threshold pump intensity and conversion efficiency of the single resonant parametric oscillator have been analyzed in detail. The analysis establishes the technological potentiality of transversely magnetized doped III-V semiconductors as the hosts for parametric devices like parametric oscillators.

Key Words: Nonlinear optics, Optical parametric oscillation, Optical phonons, III-V semiconductors

1. INTRODUCTION

Nonlinear Optics is a branch of optics that deals with the behavior of light in nonlinear media. It deals with the interactions of applied electromagnetic fields in various materials to generate new electromagnetic fields altered in phase, frequency, amplitude or other physical properties [1-3]. The field of nonlinear optics is given increasing attention due to its wide application in the area of laser technology, optical communication and data storage technology [4, 5]. For the design and operation of a wide range of potential devices involving light, understanding the concepts of various nonlinear interactions are essential. Among these, parametric interaction is the fundamental interaction. The origin of this interaction lies in second-order optical susceptibility $\chi^{(2)}$ of the medium. In this process, an intense laser beam, hereafter referred as 'pump', interacts with nonlinear medium and results into generation of waves at new frequencies. This occurs due to mixing or controlled splitting of waves which may undergo amplification or attenuation depending on the material properties and geometry of externally applied electric and magnetic fields. Parametric interactions have been employed successfully to study the photon amplifiers

[6] and to generate high peak power sub-picosecond optical pulse [7].

The devices based on parametric interactions such as optical parametric amplifiers and oscillators occupies a special place in nonlinear optics due to their potential applications [8]. They have been extensively used in fabrication of tunable coherent radiation source with considerably high gain and high conversion efficiency [9]. Optical parametric oscillators are used for the generation of coherent light and mode-locked pulse trains over a continuous range of frequencies, usually in frequency bands where there is a paucity of tunable laser sources [10, 11].

An optical parametric oscillator (OPO) is a device based on optical parametric oscillation which oscillates at optical frequencies. It converts an input pump wave at frequency ω_0 into two output waves of lower frequency (ω_s, ω_i) by means of second order nonlinear optical interaction. The sum of the output waves frequencies is equal to the input wave frequency: $\omega_s + \omega_i = \omega_0$. For historic reasons, the two output waves are called "signal" and "idler", where the wave with higher frequency is called signal. A special case is the degenerate OPO, when the output frequency is one-half the pump frequency, $\omega_s = \omega_i = \omega_0 / 2$. The main application of an OPO is to generate longer wavelengths, like pulsed lasers at around 1.55 μm , from a 1.064 μm pump. The former wavelength lies in the eye-safe band and is commonly used by range-finding devices. But an OPO can also be used to generate longer wavelengths, or various wavelengths in the visible regime when pumped at 355 nm [12].

Recently major enhancements in the overall performance of continuous wave single resonant parametric oscillator (SRPO) through finite output coupling of the resonant wave and gain width and rise time studies of pulsed unstable OPOs have been reported [13, 14]. Various effective methods of generating eye safe radiations and light in the yellow and blue spectral region based on OPO characteristics are also being developed [15-17]. The developments in the field of OPO and their usage are restricted to a large extent due to the inherent material limitations, viz., low optical damage threshold, inadequate birefringence and optical transparency range.

The advent of new nonlinear materials with high-optical-damage threshold, wide optical transparency range and laser

pump sources of improved spectral and spatial coherence has created new vistas for generating widely tunable optical coherent radiation using OPO. Amongst the various nonlinear materials, the semiconductor crystals (especially III-V semiconductors) are substantially transparent for photon energies much less than the band-gap energies and undergo optical damage at considerably large excitation intensities [18, 19]. In addition, semiconductors have added advantages over other materials in terms of compactness, control over the material relaxation times, observed large nonlinearities in optical properties under near resonant laser irradiation and sophisticated fabrication technology [20, 21]. Furthermore, in these crystals, there exist a number of optically excited coherent collective mode (such as acoustical phonon mode, optical phonon mode, polaron mode, polariton mode etc.) and using the coupled mode scheme a strong tunable electromagnetic Stokes mode may be achieved as a signal wave at the expense of the pump wave.

Up to now, the optical parametric oscillation caused by optically excited coherent collective modes, in III-V semiconductor crystals have been reported by several research groups [22-24]. It appears from available literature that no theoretical formulation has been developed till now to study the optical parametric amplification in magnetized doped III-V semiconductors like InSb, GaAs, GaSb, InAs etc. with optical phonons acting as the idler wave. Such crystal classes are usually partially ionic and, therefore, piezoelectric scattering is overshadowed by optical phonon scattering mechanisms [25, 26]. The study of the propagation characteristics of coherent optical phonons are of significance important in the study of fundamental properties of crystals. The study of laser-longitudinal optical phonon interactions in III-V semiconductors is currently one of the most active fields of research due to its vast potentiality in fabrication of optoelectronic devices.

Keeping in view the possible impact of parametric interactions, in this paper, by using hydrodynamic model of (one component) semiconductor plasma and adopting the coupled mode approach, attention is focused on analytical investigations of optical parametric oscillation of optical phonon mode in magnetized doped III-V semiconductors.

2. THEORETICAL FORMULATIONS

An OPO, in its simplest form, consists of a nonlinear crystal (here III-V semiconductor crystal) placed within an optical resonator and illuminated by an intense laser (pump) beam at ω_0 . The pump field gives rise an idler wave at optical phonon frequency ω_{op} and a signal wave at Stokes frequency ω_s . The generated fields at ω_{op} and ω_s get amplified as they travel through the nonlinear crystal. The amplification at ω_{op} and ω_s occurs via parametric interaction among three optical fields viz. pump field, idler field and signal field within the

nonlinear crystal. This interaction is a result of nonlinear polarization exhibited by the crystal, which is noncentrosymmetric in nature. For a noncentrosymmetric III-V semiconductor crystal of length L , we will determine some operational characteristics such as threshold characteristics and conversion efficiency of the proposed OPO.

Parametric interaction processes have been studied by many researchers both classically as well as quantum mechanically. If there are large number of photons in the radiation field, it can be well described classically. In the treatment of coupled wave problems, the classical description is found more appropriate since then the decay or amplification of waves depend on relative phases among them, whereas in quantum mechanical description, if the number of quanta is prescribed, the phases will be undetermined as required by uncertainty principle. Thus, here, classical discussion on parametric interaction among pump field, idler field and signal field within the semiconductor crystal is given. We consider the hydrodynamic model of homogeneous semiconductor plasma. This model restricts our analysis to be valid only in the limit $kl \ll 1$ (k is the wave number and l is the carrier mean free path).

In order to study single resonant parametric oscillation due to excitation of optical phonon mode, the coupled mode scheme is used. We consider the propagation of a pump wave

$$\vec{E}_0 = \hat{x}E_0 \exp[i(k_0x - \omega_0t)] \quad (1)$$

in a III-V semiconductor crystal placed in magnetostatic field $\vec{B}_0 = \hat{z}B_0$; normal to the propagation vectors \vec{k}_0 , \vec{k}_{op} and \vec{k}_s (all parallel to the x -axis) of three interacting waves, viz. pump (ω_0, k_0) , idler (ω_{op}, k_{op}) and signal (ω_s, k_s) respectively. The momentum and energy exchange between these waves can be described by phase-matching conditions: $\hbar k_0 = \hbar k_{op} + \hbar k_s$ and $\hbar\omega_0 = \hbar\omega_{op} + \hbar\omega_s$; known as momentum and energy conservation relations, respectively. This yield $\omega_s = \omega_0 - \omega_{op}$ and $k_{op} = 2k_s = k$ (since $|k_0| \cong |k_s|$). The Stokes mode (ω_s, k_s) arises due to coupling of the pump field with density perturbations at an optical phonon frequency ω_{op} in the crystal. The coupling of the pump Stokes field generates a strong electrostatic (space-charge) field oscillating at frequency ω_{op} ; which possesses both longitudinal as well as transverse components. In the weakly polar semiconductors (viz., GaAs, InSb), the longitudinal optical (LO) phonons are associated with longitudinal electric field while transverse optical (TO) phonons are accomplished by transverse electrostatic field. The intensities of LO and TO phonons scattering become unrelated for finite k because they are determined by two independent parameters, viz., the electro-optical effect and the deformation potential Raman

tensor, respectively [27]. The polarization associated with the longitudinal vibration is much larger than the transverse component in III-V crystals like InSb, GaAs, etc. with zinc-blend structures [28]. Consequently, we neglect the transverse electric field and treat ω_{op} as the longitudinal optical phonon frequency.

We consider the weakly polar III-V semiconductor crystal consisting of the two atoms in the molecule vibrating in opposite directions. This diatomic molecule is characterized by its position and normal vibration coordinates $u_{\pm}(x,t)$. In the presence of pump wave, the equation of motion for a single oscillator under one dimensional (1-d) configuration is given by [29, 30]

$$\frac{\partial^2 s}{\partial t^2} + \omega_{opo}^2 s + 2\Gamma_{op} \frac{\partial s}{\partial t} = \frac{q_s}{M} E_{op} \quad (2a)$$

where $s(=u_+ + u_-)$ is the relative displacements of positive and negative ions, respectively. E_{op} is the macroscopic internal electrostatic field oscillating at ω_{op} . In equation (2a), ω_{opo} is the optical phonon frequency at $\left| \vec{k}_{op} \right| = 0$. Γ_{op} is introduced phenomenologically as a constant parameter and it takes into account the phonon decay. We consider $\Gamma_{op} \approx 10^{-2} \omega_{opo}$ [31-33]. q_s is the Sziget effective charge [34]. It is convenient to write the relative displacement in terms of new parameter w defined as [35]: $w = (NM)^{1/2} s$. Accordingly, equation (2a) can be expressed as:

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} + \omega_{opo}^2 w + 2\Gamma_{op} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \left(\frac{q}{M} \right)^{1/2} q_s E_{op} \quad (2b)$$

Since, the ions in the diatomic molecule possess opposite charges; therefore there will be a net dipole moment in the crystal and hence it induces a polarization ($P = q_s w$). The induced longitudinal phonon electrostatic field (E_{op}), arising due to the induced polarization can be determined from Poisson's equation. Consequently, we may express E_{op} in terms of the polarization as:

$$\frac{\partial E_{op}}{\partial x} = -\frac{n_{op} e}{\epsilon} - \frac{Nq_s}{\epsilon} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right), \quad (3)$$

where $\epsilon = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_{\infty}$, n_{op} is the perturbed carrier density oscillating at ω_{op} and $-e$ is electronic charge. At the entrance window $x = 0$, we consider that the density perturbation n_{op} is negligibly small such that the term $n_{op}(e/\epsilon)$ in equation (3) may be neglected safely. We obtain

$$E_{op} = \left| \frac{Nq_s}{k\epsilon} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) \right|, \quad (4)$$

where we have taken $\left| \vec{k}_{op} \right| = k$ (say). Using equation (2b), the value of E_{op} can be estimated approximately in the weakly polar III-V semiconductor crystals from the knowledge of strain ($\partial w / \partial x$) [36, 37]. Assuming $(\partial w / \partial x) = 10^6$, we get $E_{op}(0) = 2.15 \times 10^5 \text{ Vm}^{-1}$ in n-InSb crystal with $M = 2.7 \times 10^{-29} \text{ kg}$, $N = (a_l^3) = 3.7 \times 10^{27} \text{ m}^{-3}$, $q_s = 1.2 \times 10^{-20}$, $k = 1.86 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^{-1}$, $\epsilon_s = 17.54$ and $\epsilon_{\infty} = 15.68$.

The other basic equations considered in the formulation of $\chi^{(2)}$ are:

$$\frac{\partial n_1}{\partial t} + v_0 \frac{\partial n_1}{\partial x} + n_1 \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x} + n_0 \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{v}_0}{\partial t} + v_0 \vec{v}_0 + \left(\vec{v}_0 \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \vec{v}_0 = -\frac{e}{m} [\vec{E}_0 + (\vec{v}_0 \times \vec{B}_0)] = -\frac{e}{m} (\vec{E}_{eff}) \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{v}_1}{\partial t} + v_1 \vec{v}_1 + \left(\vec{v}_0 \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \vec{v}_1 + \left(\vec{v}_1 \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \vec{v}_0 = \frac{e}{m} [\vec{E}_1 + (\vec{v}_1 \times \vec{B}_0)]. \quad (7)$$

These equations and the symbols used have been well described in Ref. [22, 23]. In order to obtain the coupled mode equation for the optical phonon flux, we consider the density perturbations to vary as: $n_{op} \propto \exp[i(k_{op}x - \omega_{op}t)]$ and $n_s \propto \exp[i(k_sx - \omega_s t)]$. Using equation (5), these density perturbations can be obtained as:

$$n_{op} = \frac{k}{\omega_{op}} (n_s v_0 + n_0 v_{op}) \quad (8a)$$

and

$$n_s = \frac{k}{\omega_s} (n_{op} v_0^* + n_0 v_s). \quad (8b)$$

$$\text{Here, } v_{op} = -\frac{e}{m} \frac{(\nu - i\omega_{op}) E_{op}}{[\omega_c^2 + (\nu - i\omega_{op})^2]}$$

$$\text{and } v_s = -\frac{e}{m} \frac{(\nu - i\omega_s) E_s}{[\omega_c^2 + (\nu - i\omega_s)^2]},$$

with $n_1 = n_{op} + n_s$ and $v_1 = v_{op} + v_s$.

$\omega_c = (e/m)B_0$ is the electron-cyclotron frequency. Substitution of values of u and n_{op} from equations (2a) and (8a) respectively, in equation (3) and simple mathematical simplification yield

$$\left(1 + \frac{Nq_s^2}{\epsilon M \omega_{pp}^2} \right) \frac{\partial E_{op}}{\partial x} = \frac{ek}{\epsilon \omega_{op}} (n_s v_0 + n_0 v_{op}), \quad (9)$$

where $\omega_{pp}^2 = \omega_{op0}^2 - \omega_{op}^2 - 2i\Gamma_{op}\omega_{op}$.

Equation (9) reveals that the coupling of the perturbed electron density and oscillatory electron fluid velocity act as a disturbed source that can feed energy to the induced optical phonon field (E_{op}) leading to the amplification of this field with a large gain coefficient. We may express equation (9) in terms of the coupled electric fields. Using equations (4) – (6) and (9), the induced longitudinal optical phonon flux can be expressed as

$$\frac{\partial E_{op}}{\partial x} + \alpha_{op} E_{op} = i\beta_{op} E_0(x) E_s(x). \tag{10a}$$

Here $\alpha_{op} E_{op}$ is introduced phenomenologically to take into account the absorption processes in the crystal; α_{op} being the absorption coefficient in the off-resonant regime. β_{op} may be treated as the coupling parameter which can be obtained from the above formulations as

$$\beta_{op} = \frac{-iek^2\omega_0}{m\omega_{op}(\omega_0^2 - \omega_c^2)} \left[1 + \frac{Nq_s^2}{\epsilon M \omega_{pp}^2} + \frac{i\omega_p^2(\nu - i\omega_{op})}{\omega_{op}[(\nu - i\omega_{op})^2 + \omega_c^2]} \right]^{-1}, \tag{10b}$$

In deriving equation (10b), we assumed $\omega_0, \omega_s \ll \nu$.

The induced nonlinear polarization P_{NL} arising due to the nonlinear current density given by

$$\dot{P}_{NL} = \int \dot{J} dt = \int (\dot{J}_1 + \dot{J}_2) dt = -\int (n_0 e v_s + n_{op} e v_0^*) dt, \tag{11}$$

where $\dot{J} = \dot{J}_0 + \dot{J}_1$ represents the total induced current density in the crystal and it comprises of zeroth-order (\dot{J}_0) as well as perturbed components oscillating at the Stokes frequency \dot{J}_1 .

The complex optical susceptibility $\chi = \chi_r + i\chi_i$ can be obtained from:

$$P_{NL} = \epsilon_0 \chi E = \epsilon_0 [\chi^{(1)} + \chi^{(2)}] E \tag{12}$$

In equation (12), we have truncated the expression up to the second-order nonlinear optical susceptibility ($\chi^{(2)}$) since the origin of the three-wave parametric interactions lies in $\chi^{(2)}$ of the medium. Following the method adopted in chapter 3 and using equations (2b) - (6), (11) and (12), we obtain

$$\chi_i^{(1)} = \frac{\epsilon_\infty \nu \omega_p^2 \delta_s}{\omega_s^3 [\delta_s^2 + (\nu^2 / \omega_s^2)]} \tag{13}$$

and

$$\chi^{(2)} = \frac{-iekNq_s^2\omega_p^2}{\epsilon_0 m M \omega_0 \omega_s \delta_0 \delta_s \omega_{pp}^2 \Omega^2}, \tag{14}$$

where $\delta_0 = 1 - \frac{\omega_c^2}{\omega_0^2}$, $\delta_s = 1 - \frac{\omega_c^2}{\omega_s^2}$ and $\Omega^2 = \frac{\omega_p^2}{\delta_s} - \omega_{op}^2 + i\nu\omega_{op}$, in

which $\omega_p = \left(\frac{n_0 e^2}{m\epsilon} \right)^{1/2}$ is the electron-plasma frequency.

Using the slowly varying envelope approximation (SVEA) [38], let us now obtain an expression for threshold pump intensity of SRPO including the attenuation losses caused by mirror transmission as well as absorption and scattering inside the cavity. In order to obtain the steady state coupled mode equations for the pump and the Stokes waves, we employ Maxwell's equations in the presence of a finite induced nonlinear polarization P_{NL} arising due to the nonlinear current density given by

$$\nabla^2 \vec{E} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{E}}{\partial t^2} - \mu_0 \frac{\partial^2 \vec{P}_{NL}}{\partial t^2}. \tag{15}$$

where c is the velocity of light in the crystal.

Using equations (11) and (15) and employing SVEA, the equations describing the collinear OPO fields can be represented in terms of complex amplitudes as

$$\frac{\partial E_0}{\partial x} + \alpha_0 E_0 = i\beta_0 E_{op} E_s^* \tag{16a}$$

and

$$\frac{\partial E_s}{\partial x} + \alpha_s E_s = i\beta_s E_{op} E_0^*. \tag{16b}$$

Equations (16a) and (16b) represent the coupling between the pump and the backward scattered Stokes wave via the optical phonon mode in the medium. α_0 and α_s are the inherent backward absorption coefficients corresponding to pump wave frequency (ω_0) and Stokes wave frequency (ω_s), respectively. These are defined as:

$$\alpha_0 = \left(\frac{\omega_0}{\eta c} \right) \chi_i^{(1)} \tag{17a}$$

and

$$\alpha_s = \frac{\omega_s}{\eta c} \chi_i^{(1)}, \tag{17b}$$

where $\chi_i^{(1)}$ is the imaginary part of linear optical susceptibility [Eq. (13)] and η is the crystal background refractive index. Moreover $k_0 = \frac{\eta\omega_0}{c}$ and $k_s = \frac{\eta\omega_s}{c}$.

In equations (16a) and (16b), β_0 and β_s are the coupling parameter defined as:

$$\beta_0 = \left(\frac{\omega_0}{\eta c}\right) \chi^{(2)} \quad (18a)$$

and

$$\beta_s = \left(\frac{\omega_s}{\eta c}\right) \chi^{(2)}, \quad (18b)$$

where $\chi^{(2)}$ is the second-order optical susceptibility [Eq. (14)] of semiconductor crystal in the presence of magnetostatic field.

We now address ourselves to the analytical study of threshold pump intensity and operational characteristics of SRPO. We employ equations (10a) and (16b) and solve them assumed solution of the forms

$$E_{op}(x) = C_1 \exp(\gamma x) \quad (19a)$$

and

$$E_s(x) = C_2 \exp(\gamma x), \quad (19b)$$

where C_1 and C_2 are the arbitrary constants and γ is the gain coefficient. One may recall that the parametric interactions yield identical gain coefficients for both the idler and signal waves. The gain coefficient can be determined by using equations (10a) and (16b) through equations (19a) and (19b). Simplification yield

$$\gamma_0 = \left(\alpha_-^2 - \frac{8\beta_{op}\beta_{os}I_0}{\eta\epsilon_0 c}\right)^{1/2}. \quad (20)$$

We obtain

$$\gamma_{\pm} = \frac{-\alpha_s \pm \gamma_0}{2}, \quad (21)$$

where $\gamma_0 = \left(\alpha_-^2 - \frac{8\beta_{op}\beta_{os}I_0}{\eta\epsilon_0 c}\right)^{1/2}$, in which $I_0 = \frac{1}{2}\eta\epsilon_0 c|E_0|^2$ is

the pump field intensity. For simplicity, we consider $\alpha_{\pm} = \alpha_{op} + \alpha_s$. Also we have assumed $\beta_0 = \beta_s = \beta_{os}$ for $\omega_0 \sim \omega_s \sim \omega_{op}$.

Consequently, from equations (19a) and (19b), we get

$$E_{op}(x) = \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha_+ x}{2}\right) \left[C_{1+} \exp\left(\frac{\gamma_0 x}{2}\right) + C_{1-} \exp\left(\frac{-\gamma_0 x}{2}\right) \right] \quad (22a)$$

and

$$E_s(x) = \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha_+ x}{2}\right) \left[C_{2+} \exp\left(\frac{\gamma_0 x}{2}\right) + C_{2-} \exp\left(\frac{-\gamma_0 x}{2}\right) \right]. \quad (22b)$$

In order to study the parametric oscillations in the weakly polar semiconductor crystal, let us consider $E_{op}(0)$ and $E_s(0)$ to be finite due to finiteness of lattice vibrations and spontaneous noise field, respectively. These considerations enable one to determine the signal and the idler fields at the exit window $x = L$ with L being the sample length. Using the above boundary conditions, we obtain

$$C_{1+} = \frac{1}{2\gamma_0} \left[(\gamma_0 m \alpha_-) E_{op}(0) \pm 2i\beta_{op} E_0(0) E_s(0) \right] \quad (23a)$$

and

$$C_{2+} = \frac{1}{2\gamma_0} \left[(\gamma_0 \pm \alpha_-) E_s(0) \pm 2i\beta_{os} E_{op}(0) E_0^*(0) \right]. \quad (23b)$$

We also obtain

$$E_{op}(L) = \exp\left(\frac{-\alpha_+ L}{2}\right) \left[\left\{ \cosh(\gamma_0 L) - \left(\frac{\alpha_-}{\gamma_0}\right) \sinh(\gamma_0 L) \right\} E_{op}(0) + \left(\frac{2i\beta_{op}}{\gamma_0}\right) E_0(0) E_s(0) \sinh(\gamma_0 L) \right] \quad (24a)$$

and

$$E_s(L) = \exp\left(\frac{-\alpha_+ L}{2}\right) \left[\left\{ \cosh(\gamma_0 L) - \left(\frac{\alpha_-}{\gamma_0}\right) \sinh(\gamma_0 L) \right\} E_s(0) + \left(\frac{2i\beta_{op}}{\gamma_0}\right) E_{op}(0) E_0^*(0) \sinh(\gamma_0 L) \right]. \quad (24b)$$

Equations (24a) and (24b) describe the output signal and idler waves $x = L$ (i.e. end of the crystal of length).

In order to study the threshold pump intensity and the basic operational characteristic of OPO, we consider that the crystal satisfying equations (24a) and (24b) is kept inside an optical cavity such that we can have feedback of Stokes field. If the parametric amplified power gain is sufficiently high, a parametric oscillator can be constructed [39]. The consideration of feedback mechanism makes it possible for the parametric gain to overcome the losses and subsequently parametric oscillations occur.

In the present chapter, we have made an attempt to establish the weakly polar III-V semiconductor crystals as the class of materials suitable for the development of SRPO. The SRPO has many advantages over the double resonant parametric oscillator (DRPO) except that it requires large threshold pump intensity. Therefore, we have chosen SRPO for the present study. The optical cavity configuration for SRPO has been chosen such that the second mirror located at exit window of the cavity is strongly reflective at the Stokes wave frequency ω_s whereas, for the pump and optical phonon frequencies ω_0 and ω_{op} , both the mirrors are nearly transparent. We have taken R_s as the Stokes field reflectivity parameter of the second mirror. In this analysis, we have neglected the phase shifts in phonon and Stokes field due to traversal and reflection in the cavity [40]. For simplicity it is also assumed that the cavity length is equal to the crystal length L . In order to reduce the threshold value of the pump intensity and to enhance the power gain of the optical phonon modes well above the threshold, we have employed the round-trip mechanism. Under such circumstances, the threshold condition can be given by

$$R_s |E_s(L)| = |E_s(0)|. \tag{25}$$

Physically, equation (25) illustrates that the Stokes field undergoes neither amplification nor attenuation during one round-trip. While considering the attenuation loss due to absorption and scattering in the cavity as well as the mirror transmission loss, the total loss in the cavity may be expressed as [41]:

$$\alpha_{T+} = \alpha_{\pm} - \frac{1}{L} (\ln R_s). \tag{26}$$

Using Eqs. (24b), (25) and (26), we obtain

$$\left| \exp\left(\frac{-\alpha_{T+}L}{2}\right) \text{Re}(\beta_{0s}) R_s E_{op}(0) \sinh(\gamma_0 L) \right| = \left| \gamma_0 \frac{E_s(0)}{E_0(0)} \right|, \tag{27}$$

where $\gamma_0 = \left[4\alpha_{T-}^2 + \left(\frac{8I_0 \text{Re}(\beta_{op}\beta_{0s})}{\eta \epsilon_0 c} \right) \right]^{1/2}$; $E_s(0) = E_0(0)$.

The threshold pump intensity for SRPO can be obtained by differentiating equation (27) with respect to γ_0 as

$$I_{0th} = \left| \frac{\eta \epsilon_0 c}{8 \text{Re}(\beta_{op}\beta_{0s})} \left[\frac{1}{L^2} \left\{ \cosh^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{Q}\right) \right\}^2 - 4\alpha_{T-}^2 \right] \right|, \tag{28}$$

where $Q = \frac{E_0(0)}{E_s(0)} \left[LR_s E_{op}(0) \text{Re}(\beta_{0s}) \exp\left(\frac{-\alpha_{T+}L}{2}\right) \right]$.

In this sub-section, we will obtain address the analytical investigation of operational characteristics such as conversion efficiency of the proposed SRPO.

The conversion efficiency η_k is defined as the ratio of the idler (signal) output energy to the incident pump energy. In order to estimate the conversion efficiency of the parametric oscillator, relation between the idler (signal) power to constant signal (idler) power must be known. In the present article, this relation can be derived from the set of coupled mode equations (10) and (16a). In doing so, we have assumed the signal field (Stokes mode) as constant during single round-trip. Solving equations (10) and (16a) and obtained simplified solution of the idler mode as

$$E_{op}(L) = \exp(-\alpha_{T+}L) \left[\left\{ \cosh(\gamma_2 L) - \left(\frac{\alpha_{T-}}{\gamma_1} \right) \sinh(\gamma_2 L) \right\} E_{op}(0) + \left(\frac{2i\beta_{op}}{\gamma_1} \right) E_0(0) E_s(0) \sinh(\gamma_2 L) \right], \tag{29}$$

where $\gamma_1 = -\alpha_{T-} + \gamma_2$, $\gamma_2 = \left[\alpha_{T-}^2 + \text{Re}(\beta_{op}\beta_{0s}) |E_s|^2 \right]^{1/2}$.

Using equation (29) and the definition of η_k as given above, we can have

$$\eta_k = \frac{|E_{op}(L)|^2}{|E_0(0)|^2}. \tag{30}$$

Equation (30) may be used to determine the conversion efficiency of the proposed SRPO, respectively.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this section, we address the detailed numerical analysis of the threshold and operational characteristics of SRPO consisting of magnetized doped III-V semiconductor crystals. The following set of material parameters has been used to perform numerical appreciation of the results obtained and the crystal is assumed to be irradiated by 10.6 μm CO₂ laser [24, 31]:

$$\begin{aligned} m &= 0.015m_0, \quad \rho = 5.8 \times 10^3 \text{ kg m}^{-3}, \quad \epsilon_L = 17.8, \quad \epsilon_{\infty} = 15.68, \\ v &= 3.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ s}^{-1}, \quad \omega_{op} = 3.7 \times 10^{13} \text{ s}^{-1}, \quad n_0 = 10^{19} - 10^{24} \text{ m}^{-3}, \\ M &= 2.7 \times 10^{-29} \text{ kg}, \quad N = 1.48 \times 10^{28} \text{ m}^{-3}, \quad q_s = 1.2 \times 10^{-20} \text{ C}, \\ \alpha_u &= 1.68 \times 10^{-16} \text{ SI units.} \end{aligned}$$

This set of data is related to a typical n-InSb crystal, however, the results obtained in previous section may be applied to any III-V semiconductor crystal.

The nature of dependence of the threshold pump intensity $I_{0,th}$ of SRPO on different parameters such as externally applied magnetostatic field B_0 , mirror reflectivity R , crystal length L etc. may bestudied from equation (28). The results are plotted in Figs. 1 – 3.

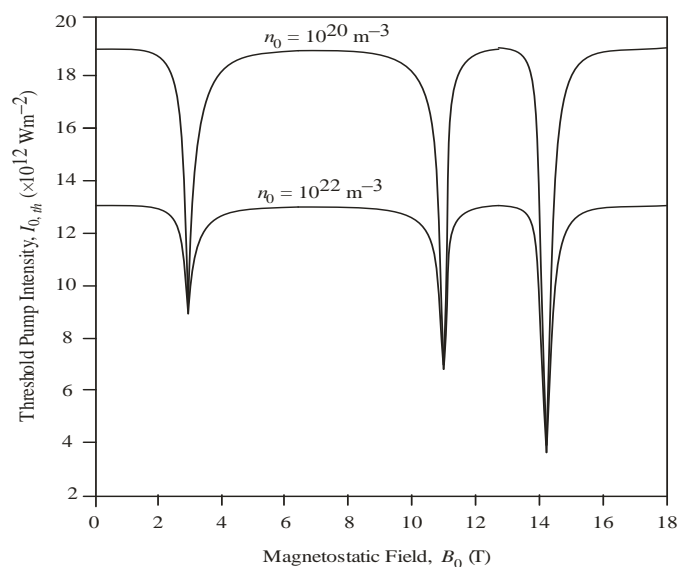


Fig -1: Variation of threshold pump intensity $I_{0,th}$ of SRPO with magnetostatic field B_0 with $R = 95\%$, $L = 0.3$ mm and $n_0 = 10^{22} \text{ m}^{-3}$ for two different doping concentrations n_0 .

Fig. 1 shows the variation of threshold pump intensity $I_{0,th}$ of SRPO with magnetostatic field B_0 with $R = 95\%$, $L = 0.3$ mm for two different values of doping concentration ($n_0 = 10^{20}m^{-3}$ and $n_0 = 10^{22}m^{-3}$). It can be observed that in both the cases, $I_{0,th}$ starts with a high value in the absence of B_0 ; remains nearly constant for $B_0 \leq 2$ T and decreases sharply attaining a minimum value ($I_{0,th} = 9 \times 10^{12} \text{ Wm}^{-2}$) at $B_0 = 3$ T. With increasing B_0 beyond this value, $I_{0,th}$ increases sharply and remains constant over a wide range of B_0 ($\approx 4 - 10$ T). With further increasing B_0 , $I_{0,th}$ again decreases sharply attaining a minimum value at $B_0 = 11$ T. With further increasing B_0 beyond this value, $I_{0,th}$ increases sharply and again remains constant over a narrow range of B_0 ($\approx 12 - 13$ T). With further increasing B_0 beyond this value, $I_{0,th}$ again decreases sharply attaining a minimum value at $B_0 = 14.2$ T. Beyond this value of B_0 , $I_{0,th}$ again increases sharply and becomes independent of magnetostatic field. The dip at $B_0 = 3$ T, 11 T and 14.2 T may be attributed to resonance conditions: $\omega_c^2 \sim \omega_{op}^2$, $\omega_c^2 \sim \omega_s^2$ and $\omega_c^2 \sim \omega_0^2$ respectively. A comparison between two cases reveals that except at resonance conditions, $(I_{0,th})_{n_0=10^{22}m^{-3}} < (I_{0,th})_{n_0=10^{20}m^{-3}}$. At resonance conditions, $I_{0,th}$ becomes independent of n_0 . Hence, an external magnetostatic field plays an important role in reducing the threshold pump intensity of SRPO in III-V semiconductors around resonance conditions.

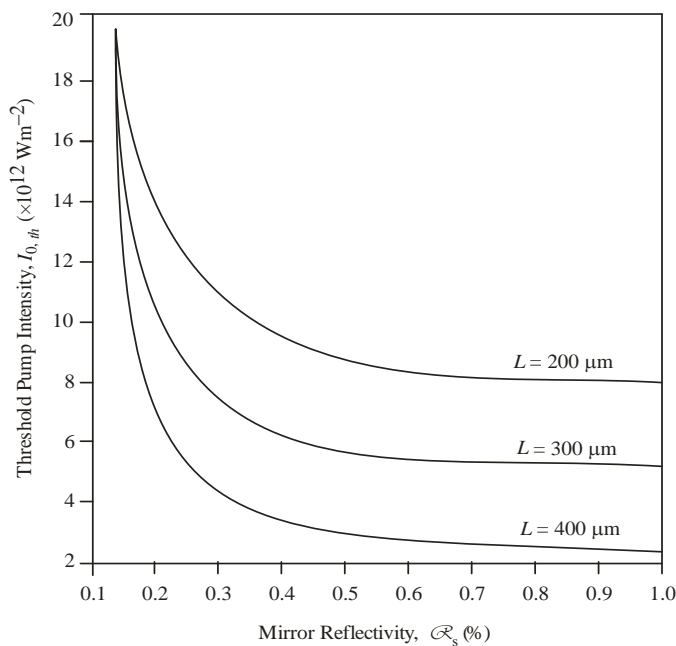


Fig -2: Variation of threshold pump intensity $I_{0,th}$ of SRPO with mirror reflectivity R with $B_0 = 14.2$ T (because at this particular value of B_0 , $I_{0,th}$ is minimum), $n_0 = 10^{22}m^{-3}$ for three different values of crystal length L .

Fig. 2 shows the variation of threshold pump intensity $I_{0,th}$ of SRPO with mirror reflectivity R with $B_0 = 14.2$ T (because at this particular value of B_0 , $I_{0,th}$ is lowest) and $n_0 = 10^{22}m^{-3}$ for three different values of crystal length L . It can be observed that for $R = 15\%$, $I_{0,th}$ is very high, independent of L and all the curves coincide. With increasing mirror reflectivity, $I_{0,th}$ decreases very rapidly for $R < 40\%$; the increase in mirror reflectivity increases the net gain per round trip at the signal wavelength resulting in lower oscillation threshold intensity for high reflectivity. For $R > 40\%$, the rate of fall of threshold intensity is very small. Moreover, with increasing crystal length, the rate of threshold intensity is faster. Hence, we conclude from this figure that threshold pump intensity of SRPO in III-V semiconductors can be effectively reduced by increasing the crystal length and mirror reflectivity $R \sim 40\%$.

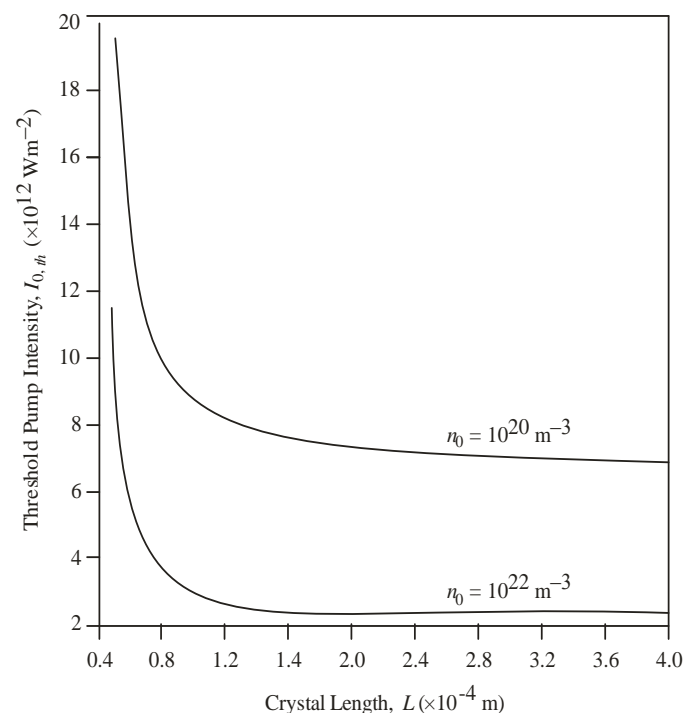


Fig -3: Variation of threshold pump intensity $I_{0,th}$ of SRPO with crystal length L with mirror reflectivity $R = 95\%$, $B_0 = 14.2$ T for two different values of doping concentration n_0 .

Fig. 3 shows the variation of threshold pump intensity $I_{0,th}$ of SRPO with crystal length L with mirror reflectivity $R = 95\%$ and $B_0 = 14.2$ T for two different values of doping concentration n_0 . It can be observed that for a given doping concentration, $I_{0,th}$ is very large for $L = 50\mu\text{m}$ and decreases quite sharply for $50\mu\text{m} < L < 120\mu\text{m}$. Beyond this value of crystal length, $I_{0,th}$ becomes nearly independent of L . Moreover, the highly doped semiconductor crystal yields lower of threshold pump intensity for same crystal length.

Hence we conclude from figures 2 and 3 that threshold pump intensity of SRPO can be lowered by increasing crystal (or cavity) length, mirror reflectivity and doping concentration. Using the material parameters (for n-Insb) given above, the nature of dependence of conversion efficiency on different parameters such as externally applied magnetostatic field B_0 , doping concentration n_0 , pump field intensity I_0 , crystal length etc. well above the threshold pump intensity may be studied from equations (30) and (31), respectively. The results are plotted in Figs. 4 – 9.

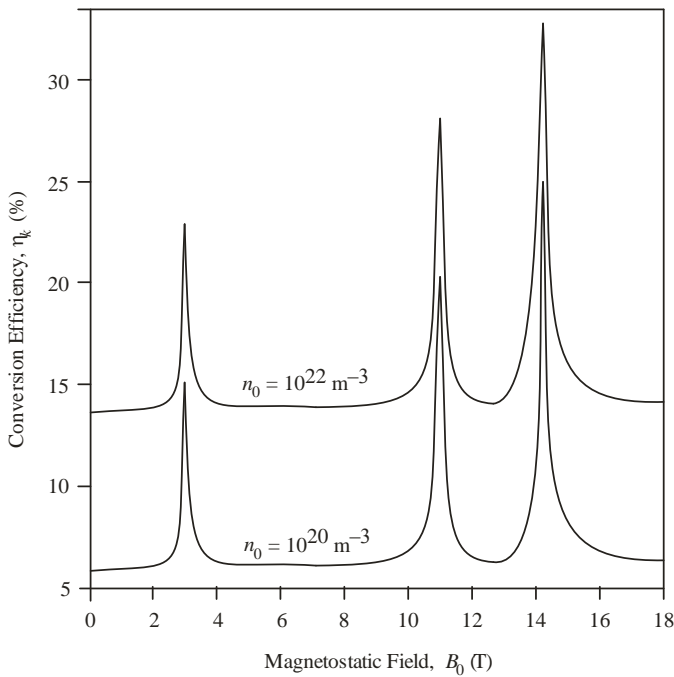


Fig -4: Nature of dependence of conversion efficiency η_k on externally applied magnetostatic field B_0 with $R = 95\%$, $L = 0.3$ mm and $I_0 = 6.5 \times 10^{13} \text{ Wm}^{-2}$ for two different values of doping concentration n_0 .

Fig. 4 shows the nature of dependence of conversion efficiency η_k on externally applied magnetostatic field B_0 with $R = 95\%$, $L = 0.3$ mm and $I_0 = 6.5 \times 10^{13} \text{ Wm}^{-2}$ for two different values of doping concentration n_0 . We observed that in both the cases, η_k is nearly independent of B_0 (from 0 to 18 T) except at 3 T, 11 T and 14.2 T. At these particular values of B_0 , η_k shows sharp peaks due to resonance conditions ($\omega_c^2 \sim \omega_{op}^2$, $\omega_c^2 \sim \omega_s^2$ and $\omega_c^2 \sim \omega_0^2$ respectively). On comparing the three peaks, we note that

$$(\eta_k)_{B_0=14.2\text{T}} : (\eta_k)_{B_0=11\text{T}} : (\eta_k)_{B_0=3\text{T}} = 1.43 : 1.17 : 1.$$

Moreover, we observed that with increasing n_0 from 10^{20} m^{-3} to 10^{22} m^{-3} , η_k becomes almost 1.5 times. Hence, we conclude from this figure that conversion efficiency of SRPO can be enhanced by proper selection of magnetostatic field

(around resonance conditions: $\omega_c^2 \sim \omega_{op}^2$, $\omega_c^2 \sim \omega_s^2$ and $\omega_c^2 \sim \omega_0^2$) and increasing doping concentration.

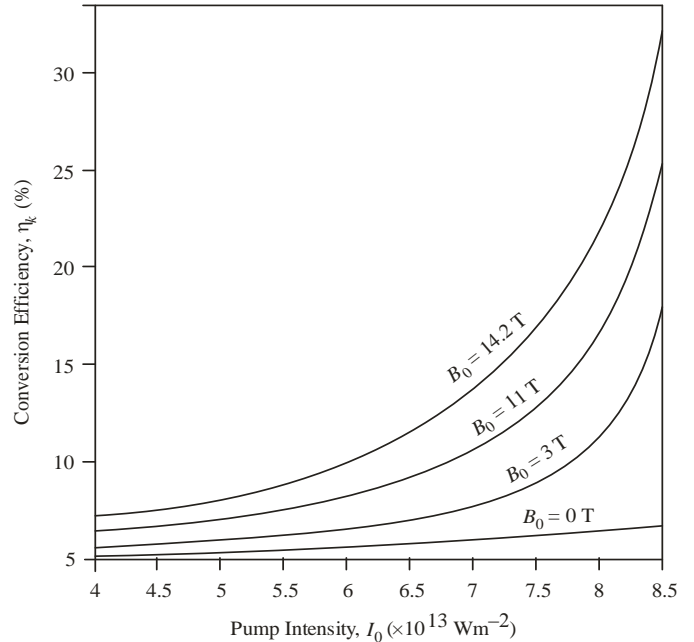


Fig -5: Nature of dependence of conversion efficiency η_k on pump intensity I_0 with $R = 95\%$, $L = 0.3$ mm and $n_0 = 10^{22} \text{ m}^{-3}$ for two different cases, viz. (i) absence of magnetostatic field ($B_0 = 0\text{T}$), and (ii) presence of magnetostatic field ($B_0 = 3\text{ T}, 11\text{ T}, 14.2\text{ T}$).

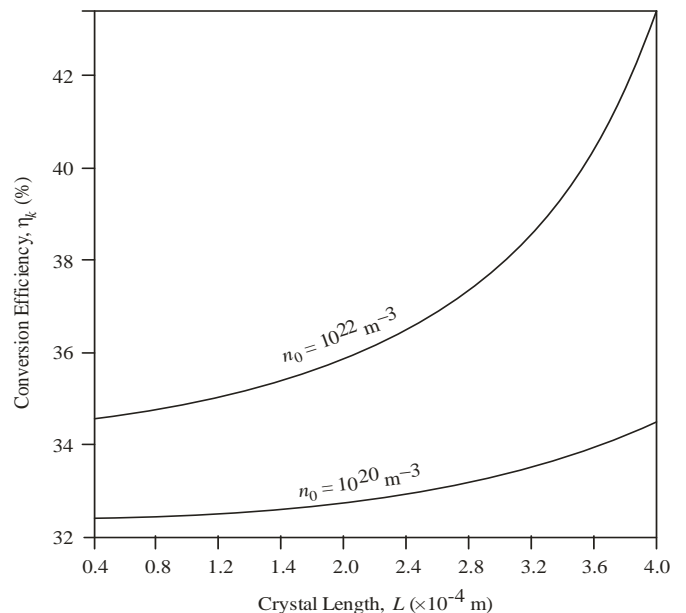


Fig -6: Nature of dependence of conversion efficiency η_k on crystal length L with $R = 95\%$, $B_0 = 14.2\text{T}$ and $I_0 = 6.5 \times 10^{13} \text{ Wm}^{-2}$ for two different values of doping concentration n_0 .

Fig. 5 shows the nature of dependence of conversion efficiency η_k on pump intensity I_0 with $R = 95\%$, $L = 0.3$ mm and $n_0 = 10^{22}\text{m}^{-3}$ for different cases, viz. (i) absence of magnetostatic field ($B_0 = 0\text{T}$), and (ii) presence of magnetostatic field ($B_0 = 3\text{T}, 11\text{T}, 14.2\text{T}$). We observed that in the absence of magnetostatic field, η_k is very small and increases linearly with I_0 . In the presence of magnetostatic field, η_k increases linearly with I_0 ($\leq 7 \times 10^{13}\text{Wm}^{-2}$). Beyond this point, η_k increases quadratically with I_0 . Such a behavior agrees well with the theoretically calculated values [42, 43] and experimental observations [44, 45]. Moreover, $(\eta_k)_{B_0=14.2\text{T}} > (\eta_k)_{B_0=11\text{T}} > (\eta_k)_{B_0=3\text{T}}$ and the effect of magnetostatic field is more pronounced at higher pump intensities. We obtained $\eta_k = 33\%$ at $B_0 = 14.2\text{T}$, which is limited by available pump power rather than crystal damage or intra-cavity losses. Hence we conclude from this figure that conversion efficiency of SRPO can be enhanced by increasing the pump intensity and externally applied magnetostatic field; the effect of magnetostatic field is more pronounced at high pump intensities.

Fig. 6 shows the nature of dependence of conversion efficiency η_k on crystal length L with $R = 95\%$, $B_0 = 14.2\text{T}$ and $I_0 = 6.5 \times 10^{13}\text{Wm}^{-2}$ for two different values of doping concentration n_0 . We observed that in both the cases η_k increases quadratically with L . The growth rate of η_k in case of heavy doping is more. Hence, it is clear that the effect of doping concentration is more pronounced for larger crystal lengths.

4. CONCLUSIONS

In the present study, a detailed numerical analysis of the threshold and operational characteristics of SRPO consisting of magnetized doped III-V semiconductor crystals have been undertaken. The hydrodynamic model of semiconductor-plasma has been successfully applied to study the influence of different parameters such as externally applied magnetostatic field, doping concentration, mirror reflectivity, crystal length etc. on threshold pump intensity and conversion efficiency of SRPO consisting of III-V semiconductor crystal duly irradiated by slightly off-resonant laser pulsed laser. An externally applied magnetostatic field plays an important role in reducing the threshold pump intensity of SRPO in III-V semiconductors around resonance conditions. The threshold pump intensity of SRPO can be lowered by increasing crystal (or cavity) length, mirror reflectivity and doping concentration. The conversion efficiency of SRPO can be enhanced by proper selection of magnetostatic field (around resonance conditions) and increasing doping concentration. The technological potentiality of transversely magnetized doped III-V semiconductor crystals as the hosts for parametric devices like parametric oscillators has been established.

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