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Semiconductor laser Markov models in the micro-canonical, canonical and grand-canonical ensembles

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Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser
overview

Multimode
Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States
Events

Statistical
specifications

FD
MC
MS
Canon.

Conclusion

Semiconductor laser Markov models in the micro-canonical, canonical and grand-canonical ensembles

A semiconductor laser Markov picture

Arthur Vallet, Laurent Chusseau, Fabrice Philippe, Alain Jean-Marie

IES, Montpellier University

11/07/17





Summary

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser
overview

Multimode
Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States
Events

Statistical
specifications

FD

MC

MS

Canon.

Conclusion

1 Introduction

- Laser overview
- Multimode Laser
- Laser models

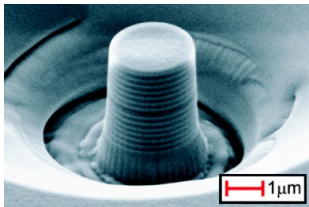
2 Semiconductor laser Markov picture

- States
- Events

3 Statistical specifications

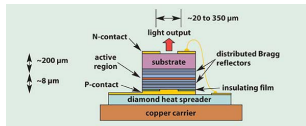
- Grand-canonical ensemble
- Micro-canonical ensemble
- Microscopic picture
- Canonical ensemble

4 Conclusion



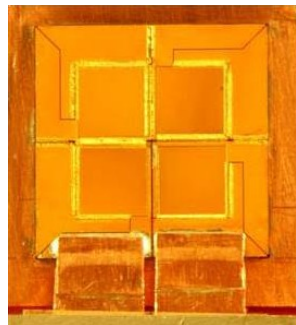
Micropillar with embedded colloidal CdSe/ZnS quantum dots

- $\approx 1 \mu m^2$
- $\approx 10 \mu W$



Vertical-Cavity Surface-Emitting Laser

- $\approx 0.01 mm^2$
- $\approx 1 mW$



High power VECSEL

- $\approx 1 cm^2$
- $\approx 1.5 kW$

[1] R. Bratschitsch and al., "Advances in Lasers and Electro Optic." *InTech*, 2010.



Photonics transitions

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser overview

Multimode

Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States

Events

Statistical specifications

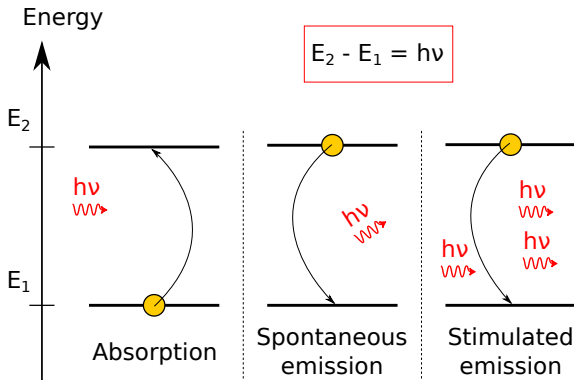
FD

MC

MS

Canon.

Conclusion



Photonics transitions

Definition

- Absorption
 $\left(\frac{dN_2}{dt}\right)_{abs} = BN_1m$
- Stimulated emission
 $\left(\frac{dN_2}{dt}\right)_{e.st} = -BN_2m$
- Spontaneous emission
 $\left(\frac{dN_2}{dt}\right)_{e.sp} = AN_2$



Semiconductor laser description

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser overview

Multimode Laser

Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States

Events

Statistical specifications

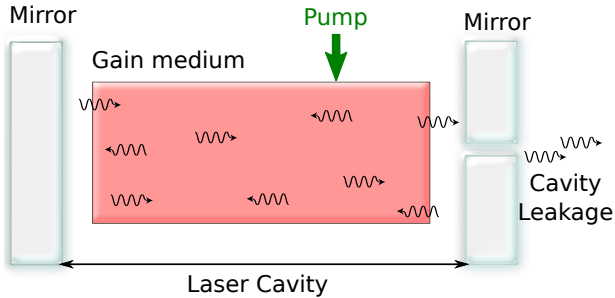
FD

MC

MS

Canon.

Conclusion



Laser cavity scheme

Definition

- Laser = Gain medium + laser cavity
- population inversion by pump
- Cavity leakage : laser main output



Summary

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser
overview

**Multimode
Laser**

Laser models

SC laser

States
Events

Statistical
specifications

FD
MC
MS
Canon.

Conclusion

1 Introduction

- Laser overview
- **Multimode Laser**
- Laser models

2 Semiconductor laser Markov picture

- States
- Events

3 Statistical specifications

- Grand-canonical ensemble
- Micro-canonical ensemble
- Microscopic picture
- Canonical ensemble

4 Conclusion



Dual mode laser

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser overview

Multimode Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States

Events

Statistical specifications

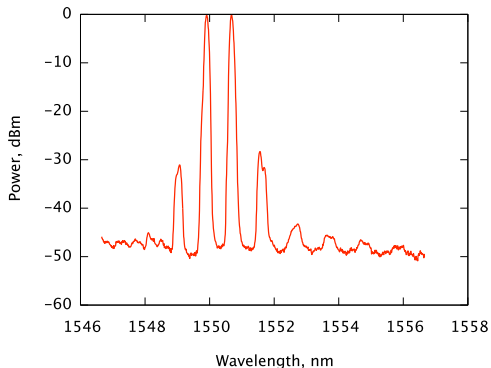
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MC

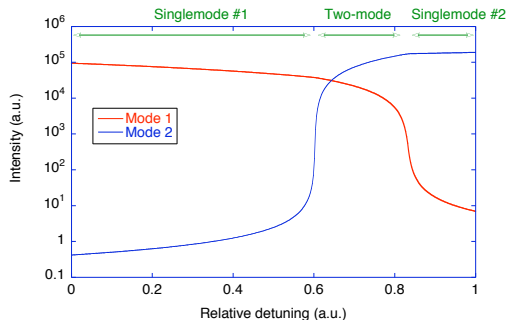
MS

Canon.

Conclusion



Multimode laser



Modal competition

[2] L. Chusseau et al., "Four-sections semiconductor two-mode laser for THz generation," *Proc. SPIE* **6343**, 2006, pp. 1097–1106.



Summary

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser
overview

Multimode
Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States
Events

Statistical
specifications

FD

MC

MS

Canon.

Conclusion

1 Introduction

- Laser overview
- Multimode Laser
- Laser models

2 Semiconductor laser Markov picture

- States
- Events

3 Statistical specifications

- Grand-canonical ensemble
- Micro-canonical ensemble
- Microscopic picture
- Canonical ensemble

4 Conclusion



Laser models overview

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser
overview

Multimode
Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States
Events

Statistical
specifications

FD
MC
MS
Canon.

Conclusion

Quantum simulations

- QED
- Few particles only
- Exact simulations
- Single-mode

Monte-Carlo simulations

- Trade-off between two approaches
- Small to big systems
- Multimode possibility
- Noise intrinsic in system

Rates equations resolution

- Analytic resolution
- No particles number limits
- Multimode possibility
- Fluctuations: Langevin noise

[3] M. Elk, "Numerical studies of the mesomaser," *Phys. Rev. A*, **54**, no. 5, pp. 4351–4358, 1996.

[4] G. P. Puccioni et al., "Stochastic Simulator for modeling the transition to lasing," *Opt. Express*, **23**, no. 3, p. 2369, 2015.

[5] A. Lebreton et al., "Stochastically sustained population oscillations in high- β nanolasers," *New J. Phys.*, **15**, 2013.

[6] L. a. Coldren et al., "Diode Lasers and Photonic Integrated Circuits", *Optical En.*, 1995.



Markov chains

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser overview

Multimode Laser

Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States

Events

Statistical specifications

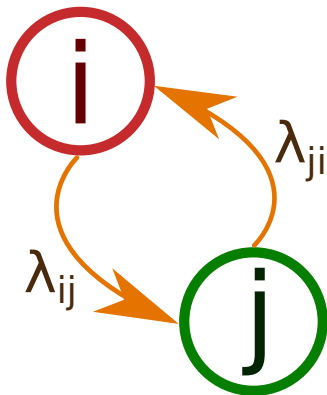
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MC

MS

Canon.

Conclusion



Markov chain simple example

Algorithm 1: Gillespie algorithm : Monte-Carlo simulation by Markov chain

begin

```

1  t = 0
   while t < T do
2  random number r_t = U(0, 1) for the waiting time
   Λ = ∑_{i ≥ 1} λ_i
   τ = -ln(r_t) / Λ
3  random number r_e = U(0, 1) for the next event
   index = min i : ∑_{j=1}^i λ_j ≥ r_e Λ
4  update rates and state
   t = t + τ

```



Summary

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser
overview

Multimode
Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States

Events

Statistical
specifications

FD

MC

MS

Canon.

Conclusion

1 Introduction

- Laser overview
- Multimode Laser
- Laser models

2 Semiconductor laser Markov picture

- **States**
- Events

3 Statistical specifications

- Grand-canonical ensemble
- Micro-canonical ensemble
- Microscopic picture
- Canonical ensemble

4 Conclusion



Model states

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser
overview

Multimode
Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States

Events

Statistical
specifications

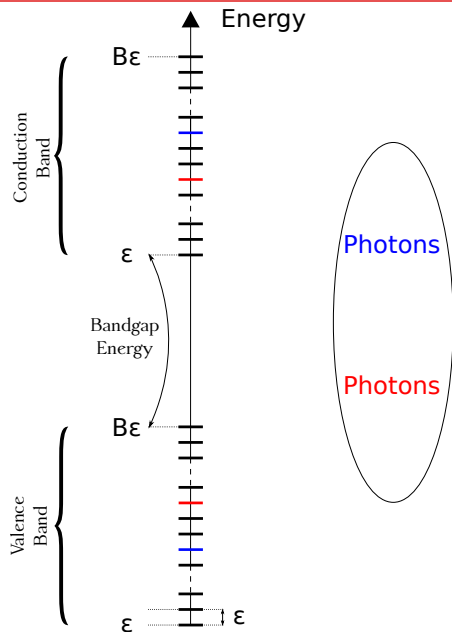
FD

MC

MS

Canon.

Conclusion



States

- Photon reservoir
- B evenly-spaced energy states in each band
- B electrons in total
- 0 or 1 electron per level
- Photons interact with electrons only at lasing level



Summary

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser
overview

Multimode
Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States

Events

Statistical
specifications

FD

MC

MS

Canon.

Conclusion

1 Introduction

- Laser overview
- Multimode Laser
- Laser models

2 Semiconductor laser Markov picture

- States
- **Events**

3 Statistical specifications

- Grand-canonical ensemble
- Micro-canonical ensemble
- Microscopic picture
- Canonical ensemble

4 Conclusion



Model events

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser overview

Multimode Laser

Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States

Events

Statistical specifications

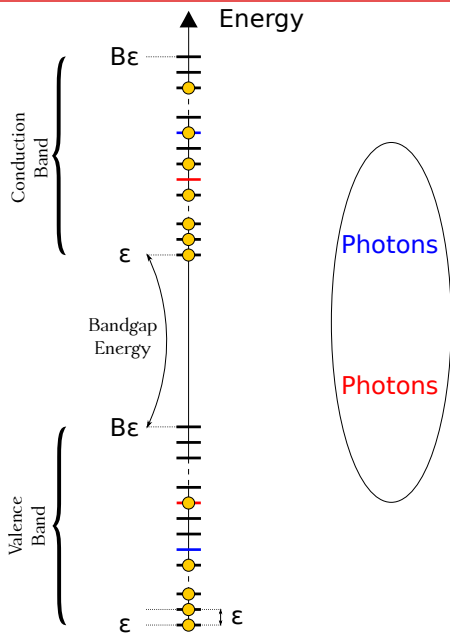
FD

MC

MS

Canon.

Conclusion



Events

- Absorption
 $\bar{n}_c \bar{n}_v m$
- Emission
 $n_c \bar{n}_v (m + 1)$
- Cavity output
 αm
- Thermalization
- Steady State :
Cavity output = pump



Model events

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser overview

Multimode Laser

Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States

Events

Statistical specifications

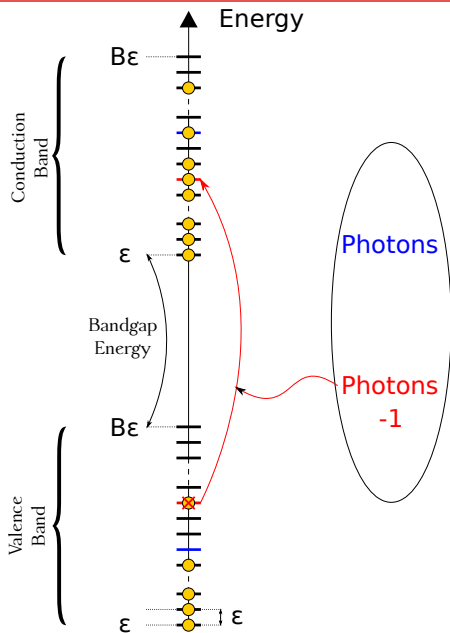
FD

MC

MS

Canon.

Conclusion



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 αm
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Cavity output = pump



Model events

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser overview

Multimode Laser

Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States

Events

Statistical specifications

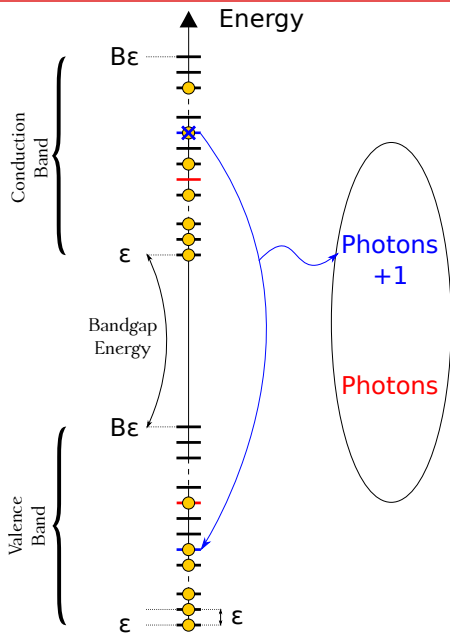
FD

MC

MS

Canon.

Conclusion



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 $\bar{n}_c n_v m$
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 $n_c \bar{n}_v (m + 1)$
- Cavity output
 αm
- Thermalization
- Steady State :
Cavity output = pump



Model events

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser overview

Multimode Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States

Events

Statistical specifications

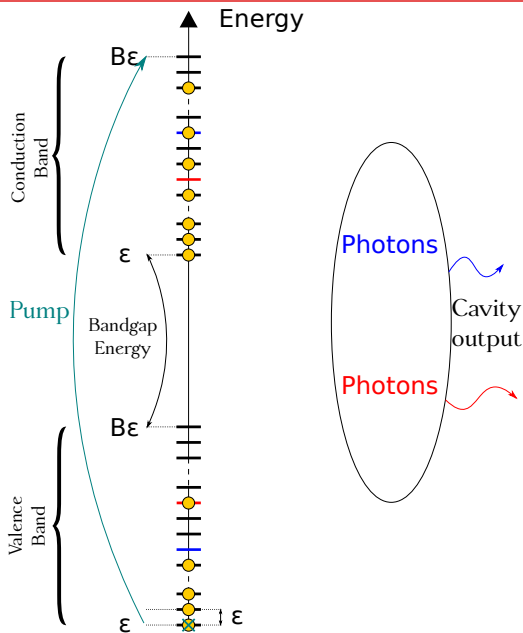
FD

MC

MS

Canon.

Conclusion



Events

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 $\bar{n}_c \bar{n}_v m$
- Emission
 $n_c \bar{n}_v (m + 1)$
- Cavity output
 αm
- Thermalization
- Steady State :
Cavity output = pump



Model events

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser overview

Multimode Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States

Events

Statistical specifications

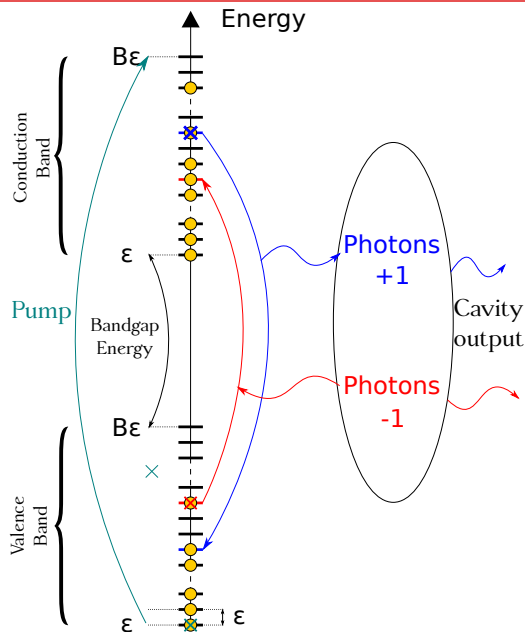
FD

MC

MS

Canon.

Conclusion



Events

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 $\bar{n}_c n_v m$
- Emission
 $n_c \bar{n}_v (m + 1)$
- Cavity output
 αm
- Thermalization
- Steady State :
Cavity output = pump



Summary

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser
overview

Multimode
Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States
Events

Statistical
specifications

FD

MC

MS

Canon.

Conclusion

1 Introduction

- Laser overview
- Multimode Laser
- Laser models

2 Semiconductor laser Markov picture

- States
- Events

3 Statistical specifications

- Grand-canonical ensemble
- Micro-canonical ensemble
- Microscopic picture
- Canonical ensemble

4 Conclusion



Fermi-Dirac Distribution

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser overview

Multimode Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States

Events

Statistical specifications

FD

MC

MS

Canon.

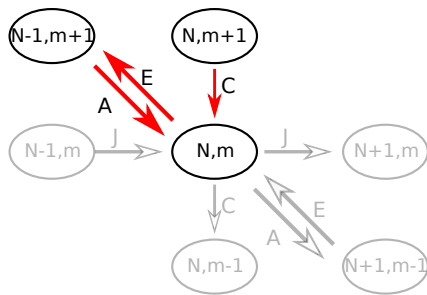
Conclusion

$$n_k = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}(k-\mu)} + 1}$$

Fermi-Dirac distribution

Problems

- Occupancy n_k and photon m are independent
- No fluctuation
- Thermal light variance \Rightarrow No laser
- Mean values calculable



$$\sum_{N=0}^B \Pi(N, m) n_k^2(N) = \sum_{N=0}^B \Pi(N, m+1) [\alpha + n_k^2(B - N)]$$

Detailed balance at m photons

$$\Pi(m) = \frac{\alpha + C_2}{C_1} \Pi(m+1)$$



Summary

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser
overview

Multimode
Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States
Events

Statistical
specifications

FD

MC

MS

Canon.

Conclusion

1 Introduction

- Laser overview
- Multimode Laser
- Laser models

2 Semiconductor laser Markov picture

- States
- Events

3 Statistical specifications

- Grand-canonical ensemble
- **Micro-canonical ensemble**
- Microscopic picture
- Canonical ensemble

4 Conclusion



Micro-canonical bands repartition

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser overview

Multimode Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States

Events

Statistical specifications

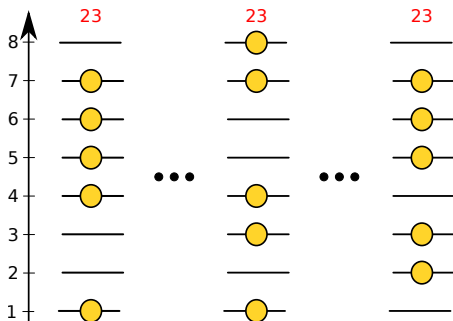
FD

MC

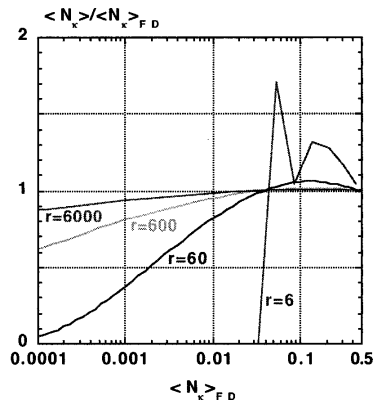
MS

Canon.

Conclusion



Possible repartitions of electrons for a given energy



Ratio between Microcanonical and FD occupancies for the same energy r

$$m_{\kappa}(r) = - \sum_{i=1,2,\dots} (-1)^i W[r - i(\kappa + i/2)]$$

[7] J. Arnaud et al., "Illustration of the Fermi-Dirac statistics," *Am. J. Phys.*, **67**, no. 3, pp. 215-221, 1999.



Summary

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser
overview

Multimode
Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States
Events

Statistical
specifications

FD

MC

MS

Canon.

Conclusion

1 Introduction

- Laser overview
- Multimode Laser
- Laser models

2 Semiconductor laser Markov picture

- States
- Events

3 Statistical specifications

- Grand-canonical ensemble
- Micro-canonical ensemble
- **Microscopic picture**
- Canonical ensemble

4 Conclusion



Microscopic description

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser
overview

Multimode
Laser

Laser models

SC laser

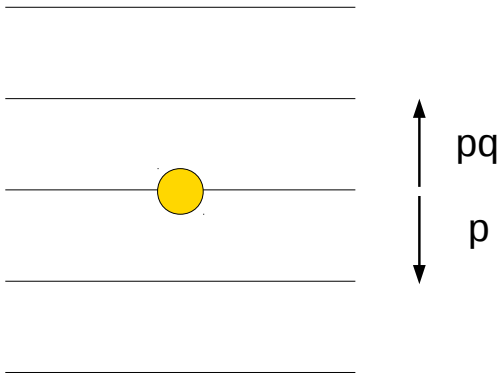
States
Events

Statistical
specifications

FD
MC
MS

Canon.

Conclusion



Thermalization event

Definition

- All electron movement simulated
- $p \equiv$ electron movement speed
- Boltzmann thermalization
- $q \equiv e^{\frac{-\epsilon}{k_B T}}$



Microscopic application

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser
overview

Multimode
Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States
Events

Statistical
specifications

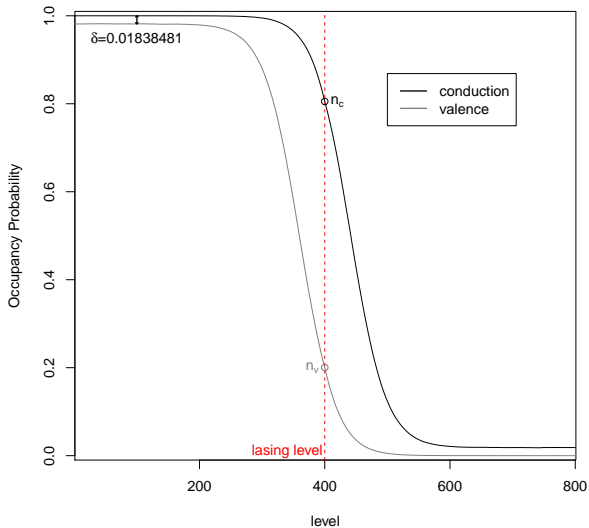
FD

MC

MS

Canon.

Conclusion



Problems

- Occupancy shift
- Pump values biased
- $> 10^5$ thermalization events per photon event
- Very time consuming



Microscopic modal competition

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser
overview

Multimode
Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States

Events

Statistical
specifications

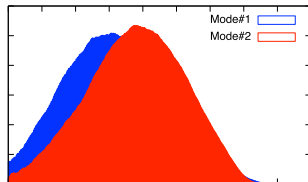
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MC

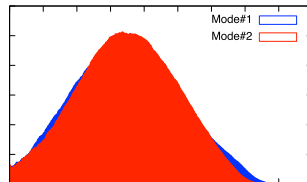
MS

Canon.

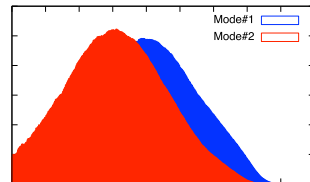
Conclusion



$$\alpha_L = 0.615$$



$$\alpha_L = 0.616$$



$$\alpha_L = 0.617$$

Stable dual-mode solution exist but only a very tiny range of laser parameters

- [8] L. Chusseau et al., "Monte Carlo modeling of the dual-mode regime in quantum-well and quantum-dot semiconductor lasers," *Opt. Express*, 22, no. 5, pp. 5312–5324, 2014.



Summary

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser
overview

Multimode
Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States
Events

Statistical
specifications

FD

MC

MS

Canon.

Conclusion

1 Introduction

- Laser overview
- Multimode Laser
- Laser models

2 Semiconductor laser Markov picture

- States
- Events

3 Statistical specifications

- Grand-canonical ensemble
- Micro-canonical ensemble
- Microscopic picture
- **Canonical ensemble**

4 Conclusion



Canonical ensemble

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser overview

Multimode Laser

Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States

Events

Statistical specifications

FD

MC

MS

Canon.

Conclusion

Hypothesis

We may use canonical occupancy at laser level.

$$n_k(N, q) = \frac{Z(N-1, q)q^k}{Z(N, q)} [1 - n_k(N-1, q)]$$

Canonical Occupancy

$$Z(N, q) = \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{q^{i-1} - q^B}{1 - q^i}$$

Partition function

$$n_k(N+1, q) = \frac{(1 - q^{N+1})q^k}{q^N - q^B} [1 - n_k(N, q)]$$

Recursive occupancy formula



Canonical vs. Microscopic difference

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser
overview

Multimode
Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States
Events

Statistical
specifications

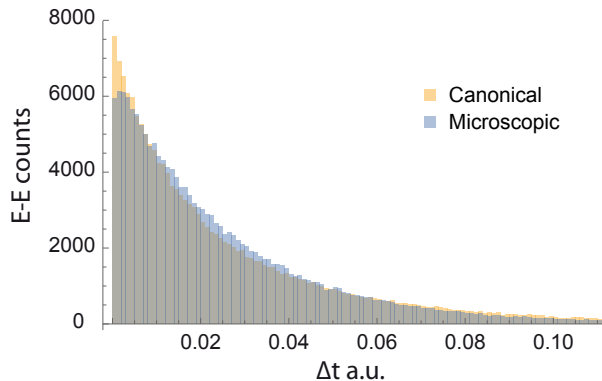
FD

MC

MS

Canon.

Conclusion



Distributions of double emission events

Double emission events

- Canonical : Exponential distribution
- Microscopic : Non exponential distribution
- \exists Solution to restrain fast E-E within the Markov framework



Dual-mode photon statistics

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser overview

Multimode Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States

Events

Statistical specifications

FD

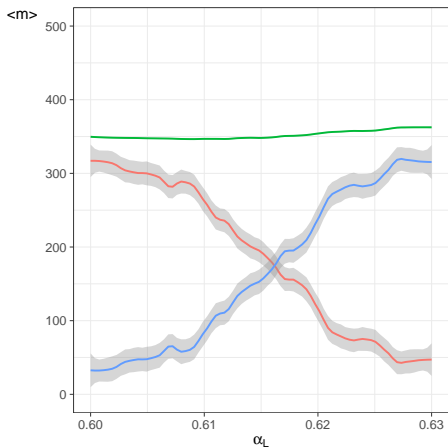
MC

MS

Canon.

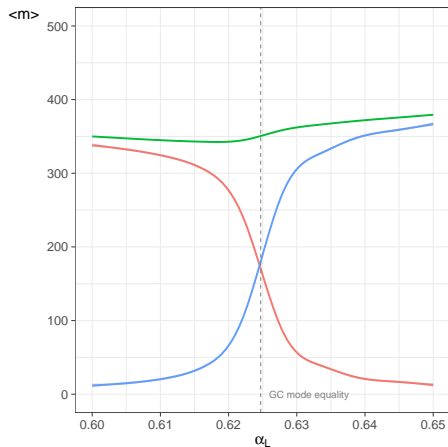
Conclusion

Microscopic



Photon statistic for microscopic at pump rate 210

Canonical



Photon statistic for canonical at pump rate 210



Dual-mode photon statistics

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser overview

Multimode Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States

Events

Statistical specifications

FD

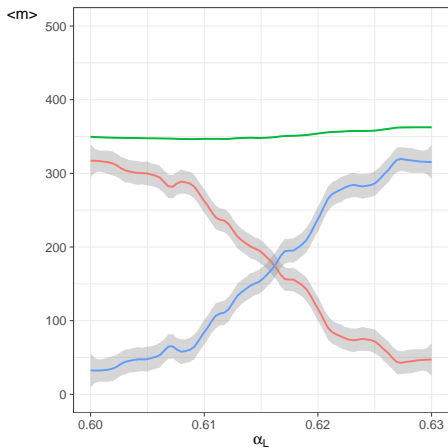
MC

MS

Canon.

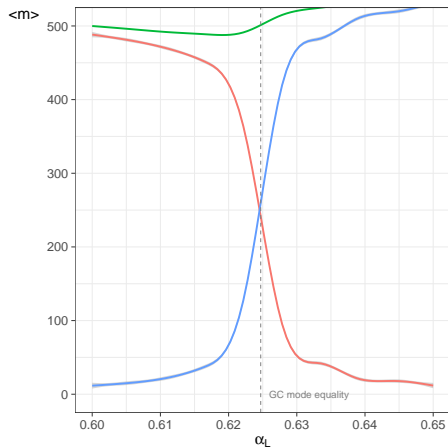
Conclusion

Microscopic



Photon statistic for microscopic at pump rate 210

Canonical



Photon statistic for canonical at pump rate 300



Dual-mode photon statistics

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser overview

Multimode Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States

Events

Statistical specifications

FD

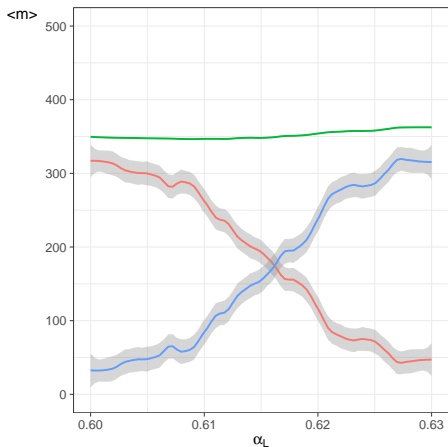
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MS

Canon.

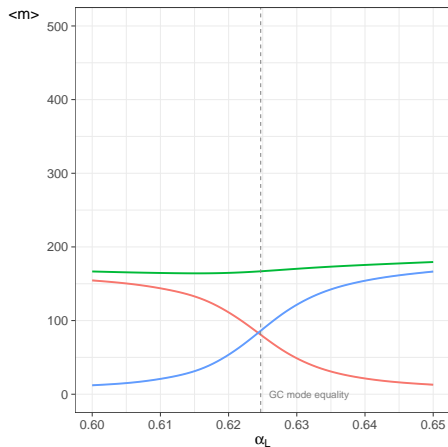
Conclusion

Microscopic



Photon statistic for microscopic at pump rate 210

Canonical



Photon statistic for canonical at pump rate 100



Bimode photon Fano factor

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser overview

Multimode Laser

Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States

Events

Statistical specifications

FD

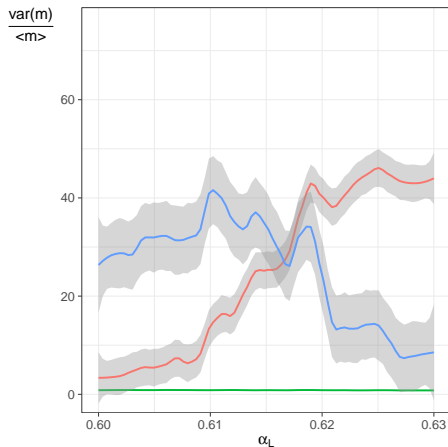
MC

MS

Canon.

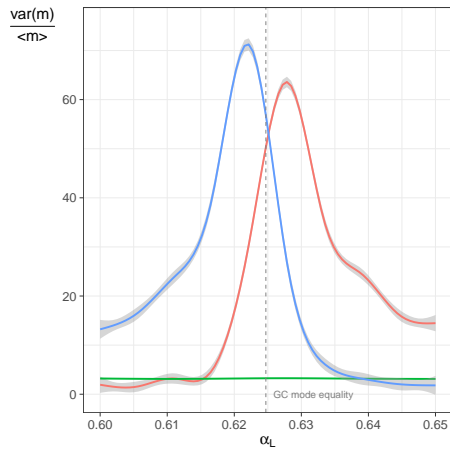
Conclusion

Microscopic



Photon Fano factor for microscopic at pump rate 210

Canonical



Photon Fano factor for canonical at pump rate 210



Bimode photon Fano factor

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser overview

Multimode Laser

Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States

Events

Statistical specifications

FD

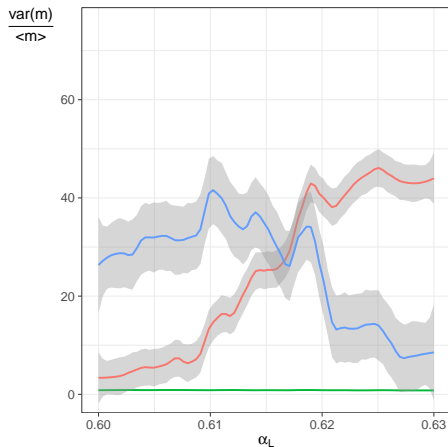
MC

MS

Canon.

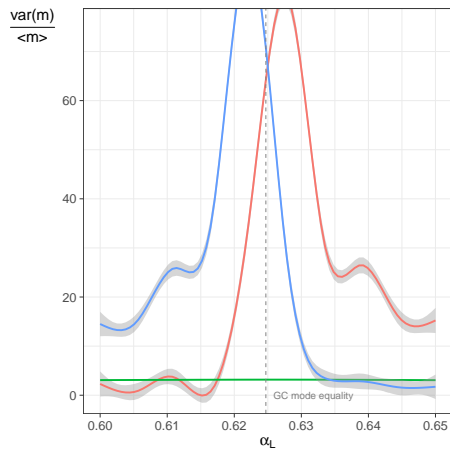
Conclusion

Microscopic



Photon Fano factor for microscopic at pump rate 210

Canonical



Photon Fano factor for canonical at pump rate 300



Bimode photon Fano factor

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet

Introduction

Laser

overview

Multimode

Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States

Events

Statistical
specifications

FD

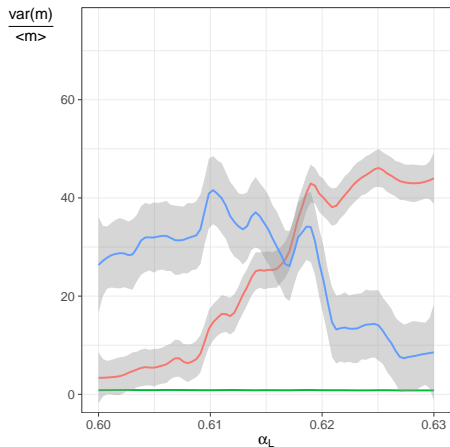
MC

MS

Canon.

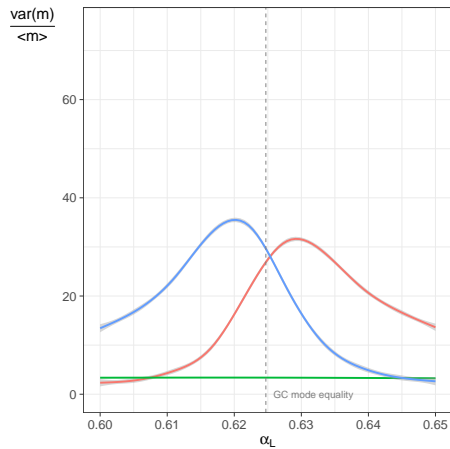
Conclusion

Microscopic



Photon Fano factor for microscopic at pump rate 210

Canonical



Photon Fano factor for canonical at pump rate 100



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Introduction

Laser
overview

Multimode
Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States
Events

Statistical
specifications

FD
MC
MS
Canon.

Conclusion

Monte-Carlo semiconductor laser simulation based on Markov chain

- requires electron presence at lasing levels → different statistical ensembles.
- **Grand-canonical**: thermal light → nonsense for a laser.
- **Micro-canonical**: accurately, but considers only closed systems.
- **Microscopic**: take thermalization into account.
Satisfactory from physical point of view but was very slow.
- **Canonical**: shortcut in Markov chain
Speed up the program from 1h to 1s with the same physical accuracy.



Laser Markov

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Introduction

Laser overview

Multimode Laser

Laser models

SC laser

States

Events

Statistical specifications

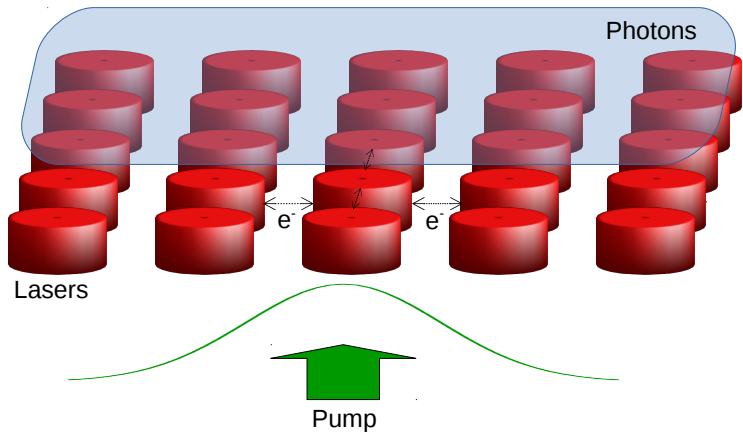
FD

MC

MS

Canon.

Conclusion



2D Semiconductor laser model



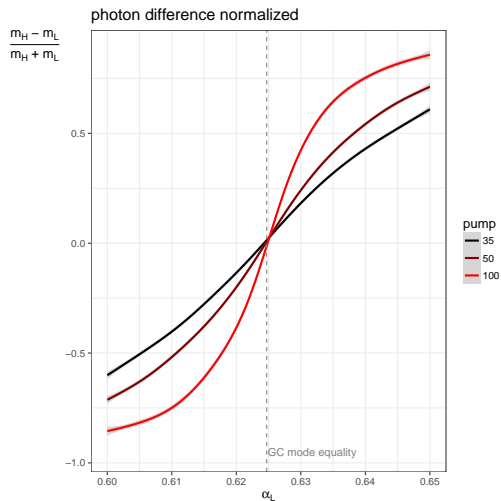
appendix



Modal competition

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet



Modifications

- CPU time:
1 hour \rightarrow 1 sec
- No occupancy congestion
- Microscopic convergence $p \rightarrow \infty$

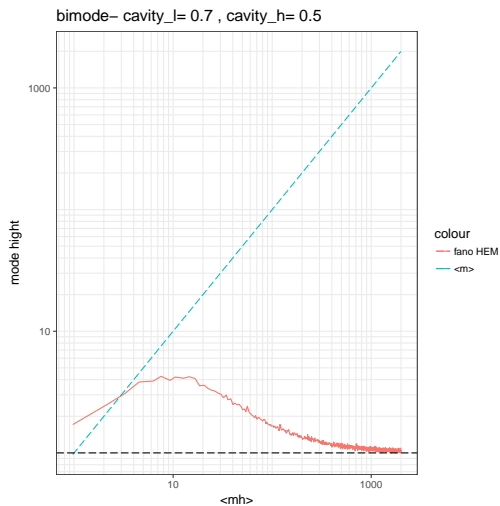
Canonical modal competition for different cavity output and pump rates



Single-mode threshold

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet



Fano factor of a quasi-single-mode laser

Threshold definition

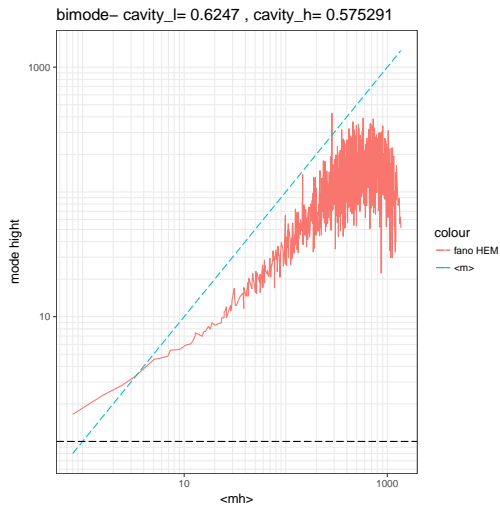
- Mode extinction
extinction frequency
extinction length
- Fermi level maximum
- Fano maximum



Threshold bi-mode

Laser Markov

Arthur Vallet



Threshold definition

- Mode threshold
- laser threshold
- noise dependence of modal competition

Fano factor of dual-mode with equality of photons mean