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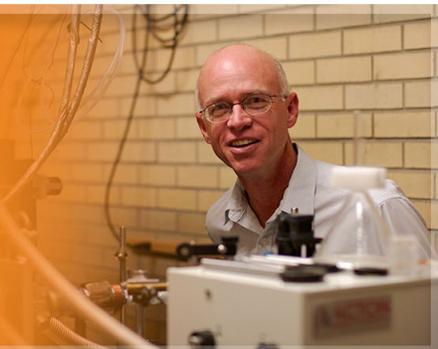
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Nonequilibrium phonon effects in midinfrared quantum cascade lasers

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We investigate the effects of nonequilibrium phonon dynamics on the operation of a GaAs-based midinfrared quantum cascade laser over a range of temperatures (77–300 K) via a coupled ensemble Monte Carlo simulation of electron and optical-phonon systems. Nonequilibrium phonon effects are shown to be important below 200 K. At low temperatures, nonequilibrium phonons enhance injection selectivity and efficiency by drastically increasing the rate of interstage electron scattering from the lowest injector state to the next-stage upper lasing level via optical-phonon absorption. As a result, the current density and modal gain at a given field are higher and the threshold current density lower and considerably closer to experiment than results obtained with thermal phonons. By amplifying phonon absorption, nonequilibrium phonons also hinder electron energy relaxation and lead to elevated electronic temperatures. © 2014 AIP Publishing LLC.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Quantum cascade lasers (QCLs) are electrically driven, unipolar semiconductor devices that achieve lasing by electronic transitions between discrete subbands formed due to confinement.¹ Conventional midinfrared (mid-IR) and resonant-phonon (RP) THz QCLs make use of the electron emission of optical phonons to assist the depopulation of the lower lasing level and help to achieve population inversion. An electron typically generates one phonon per stage in RP THz QCLs,^{2,3} and as many as 4–6 in mid-IR QCLs.⁴ The electronic system in QCLs dissipates much of the energy received from the external field through the emission of optical phonons.⁵ Phonon generation is typically faster than their anharmonic decay into acoustic modes,^{5–7} so QCL laser operation is accompanied by a considerable population of nonequilibrium phonons. The presence of nonequilibrium optical phonons has been experimentally observed using the combination of microprobe photoluminescence and Stokes/anti-Stokes Raman spectroscopy in the active region of both mid-IR⁴ and RP THz QCLs.^{2,8} Nonequilibrium phonons interact with the electronic system and can affect the device electronic and optical characteristics. The impact on mid-IR QCLs has been theoretically investigated using rate equations,⁹ as well as the ensemble Monte Carlo (EMC) approach,^{5,10} using a subset of subbands with assumed injection and extraction conditions. EMC has also been applied to analyze the influence of excess optical phonons on RP THz QCLs.^{3,7,11,12}

In this paper, we study the effects of nonequilibrium phonon dynamics on the electron transport and laser performance in mid-IR QCLs over a range of temperatures (77–300 K) by means of an EMC solution to the coupled Boltzmann transport equations (BTEs) for electrons and longitudinal optical (LO) phonons. As an example, we consider

the well-known 9- μm GaAs/AlGa_{0.45}As_{0.55} mid-IR QCL¹³ based on a conventional three-well active region design (Fig. 1). However, the technique is broadly applicable (a similar technique was recently used for RP THz QCLs^{3,7}), and we focus on the phenomena that are general for mid-IR QCLs. We show that nonequilibrium phonons are very important at low temperatures, for this particular design below 200 K, while their effects on QCL performance are negligible at higher temperatures. A key phenomenon is amplified interstage electron scattering with phonon absorption between the lowest injector and next-stage upper lasing levels, which leads to selectively enhanced injection and increased current and population inversion up to high fields and also to threshold current densities lower and closer to experiment than the results of calculation with thermal phonons. Nonequilibrium phonons also result in enhanced electronic subband

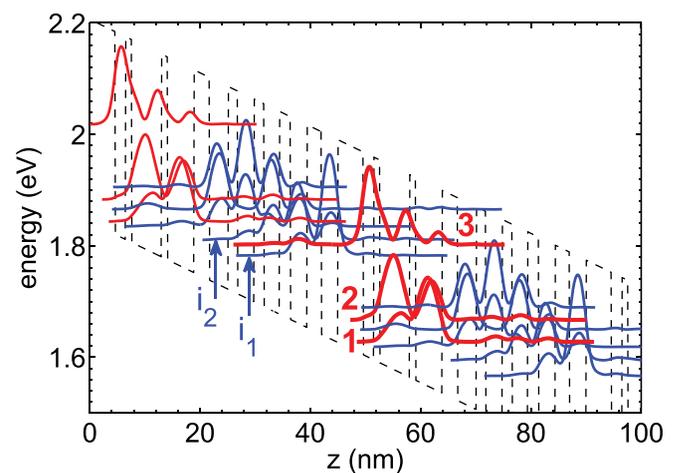


FIG. 1. Energy levels and wavefunction moduli squared of Γ -valley subbands in two adjacent stages of the simulated GaAs/AlGaAs-based structure. The bold red curves denote the active region states (1, 2, and 3 represent the ground state and the lower and upper lasing levels, respectively). The blue curves represent injector states, with i_1 and i_2 denoting the lowest two.

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temperatures, as enhanced absorption of phonons effectively impedes electron energy relaxation.

This paper is organized as follows. In Sec. II, we present the theoretical framework based on the coupled Boltzmann equations for electrons and LO phonons. In Sec. III, we show the calculated laser characteristics with and without nonequilibrium phonons and elucidate their microscopic underpinnings. We conclude with Sec. IV.

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The simulated structure is the well-characterized 9- μm GaAs/AlGa_{0.45}As_{0.55} mid-IR QCL from Ref. 13. The layer thickness (in Å) in one stage, starting from the injection barrier, is **46/19/11/54/11/48/28/34/17/30/18/28/20/30/26/30**. The bold script denotes barriers, the normal scripts are wells, and the underscored regions are *n*-type doped with a sheet density of $N_s = 3.8 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-2}$. Figure 1 shows the subband energy levels and wavefunction moduli squared in two stages of the simulated structure at a field of 48 kV/cm. The red curves represent the active region states, while the blue curves represent the injector states. The radiative transition happens between the upper lasing level 3 and lower lasing level 2, while state 1 is the ground state designed to depopulate level 2. Only the Γ -valley states are included in the simulation, as it has been demonstrated that intervalley leakage in this particular QCL design is negligible.^{14,15}

Within the semiclassical framework, the dynamics of the interacting electron and LO phonon systems in QCLs can be described by the coupled BTEs⁷

$$\frac{df_{i,\mathbf{k}_{\parallel}}}{dt} = \left. \frac{df_{i,\mathbf{k}_{\parallel}}}{dt} \right|_{\text{e-ph}} + \left. \frac{df_{i,\mathbf{k}_{\parallel}}}{dt} \right|_{\text{e-e}}, \quad (1a)$$

$$\frac{dN_{\mathbf{q}}}{dt} = \left. \frac{dN_{\mathbf{q}}}{dt} \right|_{\text{ph-e}} - \frac{N_{\mathbf{q}} - N_0}{\tau}. \quad (1b)$$

Here, $f_{i,\mathbf{k}_{\parallel}}$ is the electron distribution function for subband *i* and in-plane wave vector \mathbf{k}_{\parallel} . $N_{\mathbf{q}}$ is the optical phonon occupation number for wave vector \mathbf{q} and is also often referred to as the phonon distribution function; we will use the two terms interchangeably. The coupled BTEs (1) are solved by the particle-based EMC approach.^{3,7,12,15,18} The equations are coupled through the electron-phonon collision integrals $(df_{i,\mathbf{k}_{\parallel}}/dt)|_{\text{e-ph}}$ and $(dN_{\mathbf{q}}/dt)|_{\text{ph-e}}$, which can be evaluated using Fermi's Golden Rule.¹⁶ In the electronic transport EMC, we account for intrasubband and intersubband electron-LO phonon scattering, as well as for electron-electron scattering within the static random-phase approximation.¹⁹ We assume bulk phonons, since phonon confinement was shown to negligibly affect the electron-LO phonon scattering rates in mid-IR QCLs²⁰ and adopt periodic boundary conditions.^{7,15}

The phonon BTE (Eq. (1b)) has been simplified by applying the relaxation time approximation to describe the anharmonic decay of a LO phonon into two longitudinal acoustic (LA) phonons; the corresponding relaxation time τ is analytically derived¹⁷ and is of order picoseconds (e.g., $\tau = 8.5 \text{ ps}$ at 77 K). $N_0 = [\exp(\hbar\omega_0/k_B T_L) - 1]^{-1}$ is the

thermal equilibrium phonon occupation number for assumed dispersionless optical phonons of energy $\hbar\omega_0 = 36 \text{ meV}$ at lattice temperature T_L (k_B is the Boltzmann constant). We capture the time evolution of the nonequilibrium phonon distribution $N_{\mathbf{q}}$ (Eq. (1b)) via a histogram²⁴ generated over a discrete set of q_{\parallel} (magnitude of the in-plane \mathbf{q}_{\parallel}) and q_z (the cross-plane phonon momentum), where a “numerical” phonon is added/deleted every time and LO phonon is emitted/absorbed in the electronic EMC. At the end of each time step, the remaining nonequilibrium LO phonons are allowed to randomly decay based on the anharmonic decay time τ . $N_{\mathbf{q}}$ is obtained from the histogram by taking into account the phonon density of states and is used to calculate the updated electron-phonon scattering rates, which are proportional to $N_{\mathbf{q}}$ for phonon absorption and to $N_{\mathbf{q}} + 1$ for emission, for use during the next time step.

While the in-plane wave vector \mathbf{q}_{\parallel} of a bulk optical phonon involved in an electron-phonon scattering event is determined from in-plane momentum conservation, the cross-plane component q_z is not strictly conserved because of electron confinement.^{21–23} Previously, the momentum conservation approximation (MCA)^{11,22} and the uniform phonon distribution approximation with broadening²⁴ have been applied to this problem (the latter on a quantum well, not a QCL); the MCA underestimates the phonon mode exchange,⁵ while the broadening length is difficult to determine in QCLs. Here, we note that the probability distribution of q_z of phonons generated in transitions from initial subband *i* to final subband *f* is proportional to the overlap integral (OI) between the initial and final states $[\psi_i(z)$ and $\psi_f(z)$, respectively] over the simulation domain of length L (the OI is also involved in the electron-phonon scattering rate calculation)

$$|\mathcal{I}_{if}(q_z)|^2 = \int_0^L dz \psi_f^*(z) \psi_i(z) e^{-iq_z z}. \quad (2)$$

In this work, we use a random variable whose probability distribution follows the *normalized OI*, depicted in Fig. 2, to determine the q_z of a phonon involved in the $i \rightarrow f$ electron transition. The peak width of the normalized OI indicates

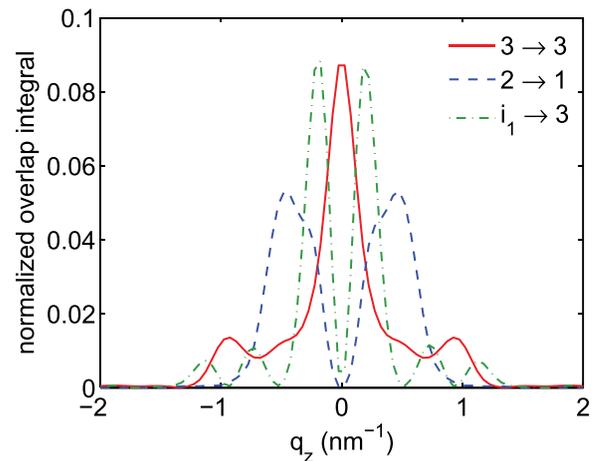


FIG. 2. Normalized overlap integral $|\mathcal{I}_{if}|^2$ from Eq. (2) versus cross-plane phonon wave vector q_z for several transitions (intersubband $i_1 \rightarrow 3$ and $2 \rightarrow 1$ and intrasubband $3 \rightarrow 3$).

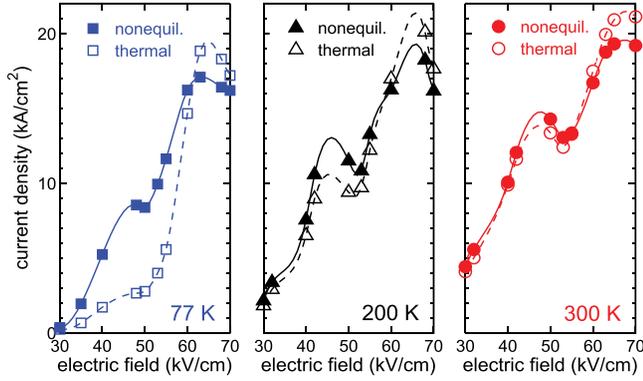


FIG. 3. Current density versus applied electric field obtained from the simulations with nonequilibrium (solid curves) and thermal (dashed curves) phonons at 77, 200, and 300 K.

how sharply the cross-plane momentum is conserved,²³ while the peak positions depend on the subband energy separation. Note that how the intrasubband OIs are strongly peaked at $q_z = 0$, while the intersubband OIs are zero at $q_z = 0$ (Fig. 2). The area of overlap between the regions under the OI curves corresponding to different transitions indicates the mutual optical-phonon mode exchange,⁵ i.e., quantifies how frequently an optical phonon created during one transition can participate in a different one.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Laser characteristics with and without nonequilibrium phonons

In Figs. 3–5, we present several laser characteristics, important in experiment, calculated with and without nonequilibrium phonons and at temperatures of 77, 200, and 300 K: the J – F curves (Fig. 3), modal gain versus electric field (Fig. 4), and modal gain versus current density (Fig. 5).

Modal gain is calculated as²⁶ $G_m = \frac{4\pi e^2 \langle z_{32} \rangle^2 \Gamma_w \Delta n}{2\epsilon_0 \eta \gamma_{32} L_p \lambda}$, with the following values:^{13,27,28} the dipole matrix element $\langle z_{32} \rangle = 1.7$ nm, optical mode refractive index $\eta = 3.21$, full width at half maximum $\gamma_{32}(T_L) \approx 8.68$ meV + 0.045 meV/K $\times T_L$, stage length $L_p = 45$ nm, wavelength $\lambda = 9$ μ m, and waveguide confinement factor $\Gamma_w = 0.31$.

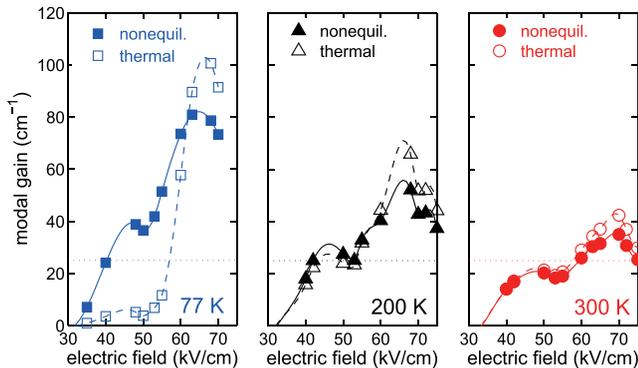


FIG. 4. Modal gain as a function of electric field, obtained from the simulations with nonequilibrium (solid curves) and thermal (dashed curves) phonons at 77, 200, and 300 K. The horizontal dashed line denotes the estimated total loss of $\alpha_{\text{tot}} = 25$ cm⁻¹.

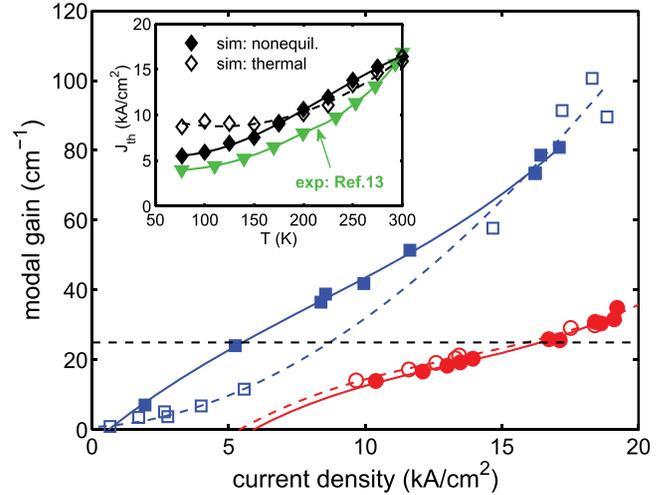


FIG. 5. Modal gain as a function of current density, obtained from the simulations with nonequilibrium (solid curves) and thermal (dashed curves) phonons at 77 and 300 K. The horizontal dashed line denotes the estimated total loss of $\alpha_{\text{tot}} = 25$ cm⁻¹. Inset: Threshold current density vs lattice temperature, as calculated with nonequilibrium (black solid curve) and thermal (black dashed curve) phonons, and as obtained from experiment¹³ (green curve).

Population inversion Δn is obtained from the EMC simulation. Waveguide loss $\alpha_w = 20$ cm⁻¹ and mirror loss $\alpha_m = 5$ cm⁻¹ are assumed,^{27,28} yielding a total loss estimate of $\alpha_{\text{tot}} = 25$ cm⁻¹.

The calculated laser characteristics reveal several important features, whose microscopic underpinnings we discuss below. In Figs. 4 and 5, we see that the current density and gain at a given field are considerably higher with nonequilibrium phonons than thermal ones at 77 K, while the difference is small at 200 K and barely perceptible at 300 K; this trend holds up to high fields (>60 kV/cm). Furthermore, in the inset of Fig. 5, we see that below 200 K, the inclusion of nonequilibrium phonons in the calculation gives lower threshold current densities, considerably closer to experiment¹³ with very similar design parameters than the results with thermal phonons. As we show below, these features have the same underlying microscopic mechanism.

B. How nonequilibrium phonons affect QCL characteristics: The microscopic picture

The enhanced modal gain in Fig. 5 stems from enhanced population inversion in the presence of nonequilibrium phonons. In Fig. 6, we present the percentage population of active region levels 3, 2, and 1 (left panel) and the bottom two injector states i_2 and i_1 (right panel) as a function of electric field at 77 K, with and without nonequilibrium phonons (solid and dashed curves, respectively). We see that the population of the upper lasing level, n_3 , is considerably higher with nonequilibrium phonons than it is equilibrium phonons, while the population of the lower lasing level, n_2 , is only slightly enhanced by them; as a result, the population inversion $\Delta n = n_3 - n_2$ and modal gain are considerably higher with than without nonequilibrium phonons.

How do nonequilibrium phonons enable this increase in the population inversion? At low temperatures, the occupation

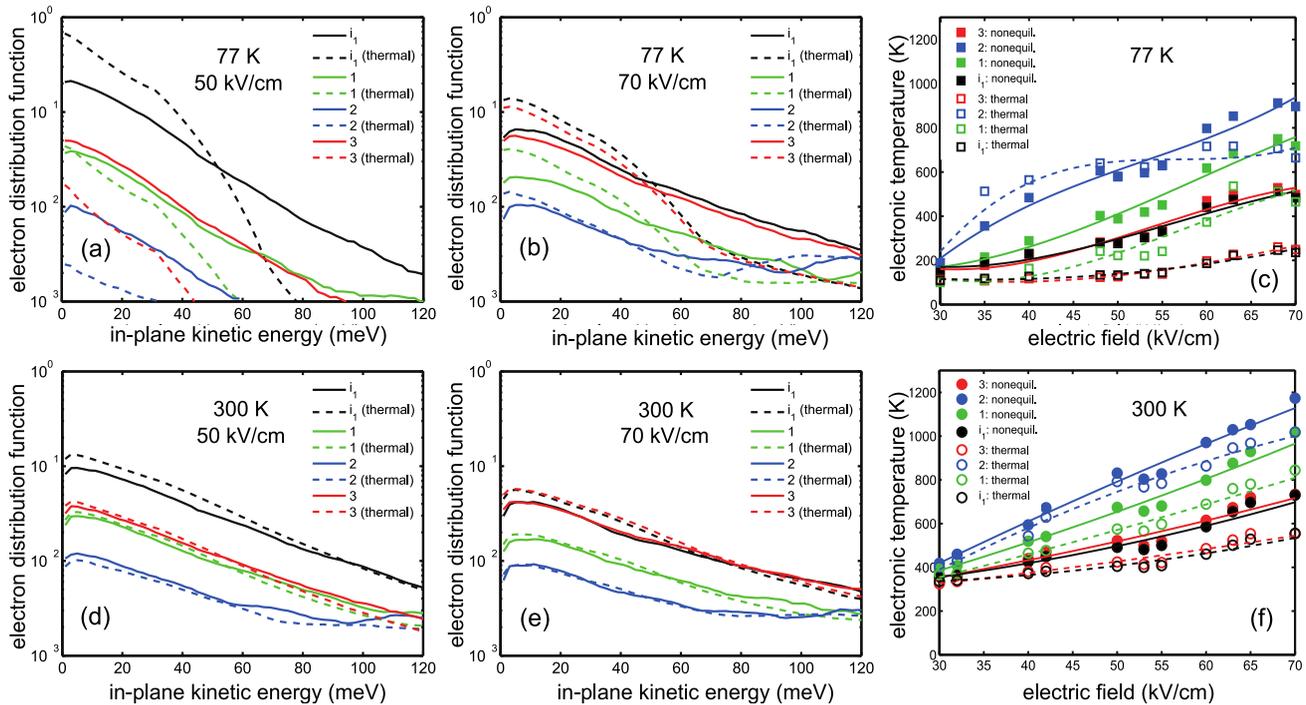


FIG. 8. (a), (b), (d), and (e) Population of the active region levels (3, 2, and 1) and the lowest injector state i_1 as a function of electron in-plane kinetic energy at the lattice temperature of 77 K and 300 K and at fields 50 kV/cm and 70 kV/cm, obtained with nonequilibrium (solid curves) and thermal (dashed curves) phonons. (c) and (f) Electron temperature vs applied electric field at the lattice temperature of 77 K and 300 K.

thermalization, as the distributions are much closer to Maxwellian with than without nonequilibrium phonons; the long-energy tails present in the distributions are a signature of the high rate of phonon absorption. Indeed, amplified electron absorption of phonons impedes the energy relaxation of the electron system and results in higher electronic-subband temperatures T_e with nonequilibrium than thermal phonons, as shown in the plots of T_e , calculated from average kinetic energy, vs. field at 77 K and 300 K [Figs. 8(c) and 8(f)].

IV. CONCLUSION

We investigated the impact of nonequilibrium phonons on electron transport in a mid-IR GaAs-based QCL over a range of temperatures (77–300 K) using a coupled electron and phonon EMC technique that explicitly takes into account the phonon momentum distribution. The overarching message is that nonequilibrium phonons are important at temperatures below about 200 K and negligible otherwise. At low temperatures and in the presence of nonequilibrium phonons, the electron-LO phonon absorption rate increases by one to two orders of magnitude, and this microscopic phenomenon has several manifestations. Nonequilibrium phonons lead to a selective enhancement of injection from the lowest injector state into the upper lasing level via LO phonon absorption, which results in higher modal gain and current at a given field and a threshold current density lower and considerably closer to experiment than the calculation with equilibrium phonons. By amplifying phonon absorption, nonequilibrium phonons impede electron energy relaxation and lead to broader electron distributions and higher electronic temperatures than the simulation with thermal phonons.

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