

Time resolved photocurrent measurements of terahertz QCLs

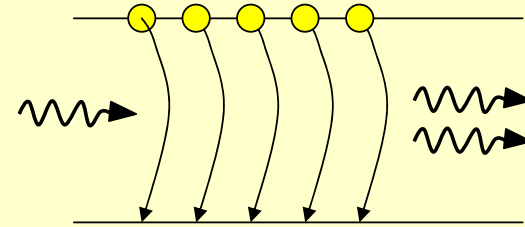
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Lukas Mahler
(*SNS Pisa*)

NQ Vinh, Ben Murdin, Carl Pidgeon
(*FELIX, Surrey, Heriot-Watt*)

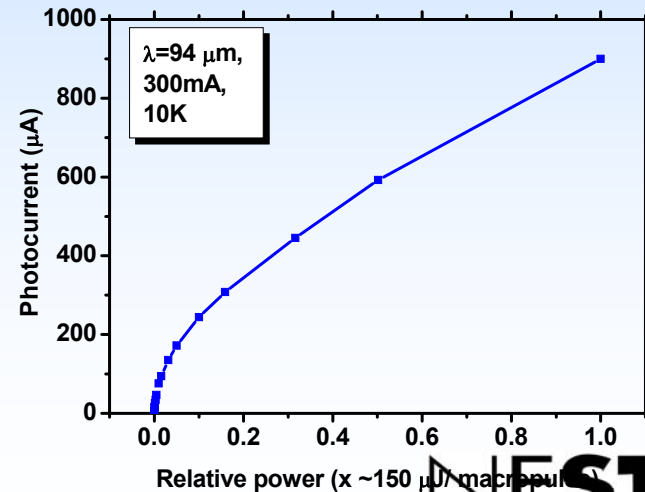
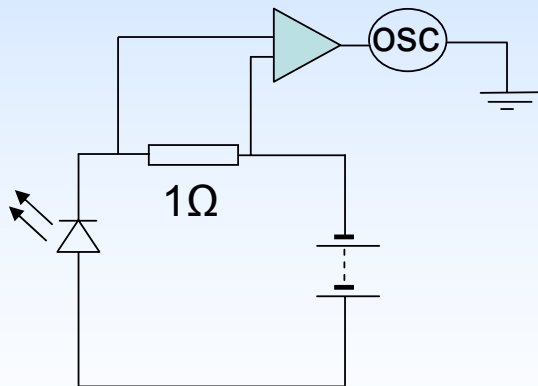
Harvey Beere, Dave Ritchie
(*MBE growth- Cambridge*)

Photocurrent measurements

- Use free electron laser source.
- Tunable short pulses ($\sim 10\text{ps}$)
- High power
- Laser biased cw



FEL pulse stimulates emission-get current pulse.



Photocurrent measurements

- Use free electron laser source.
- Tunable short pulses (~10ps)
- High power
- QCL biased cw

Transition saturation:

Homogeneous broadening

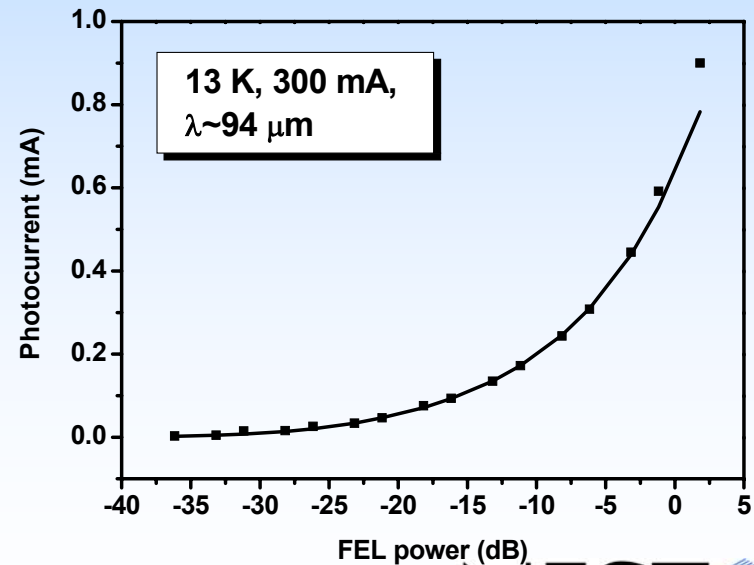
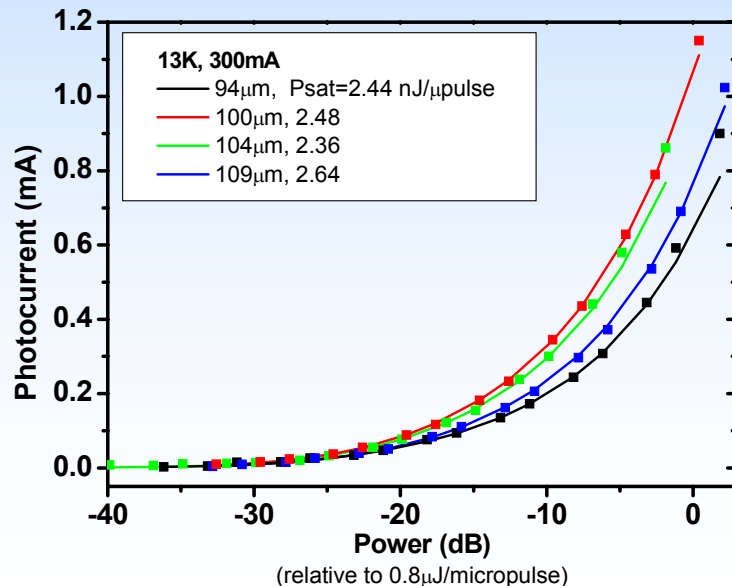


$$\Delta I = \frac{\alpha_0 P}{1 + \frac{P}{P_{sat}}}$$

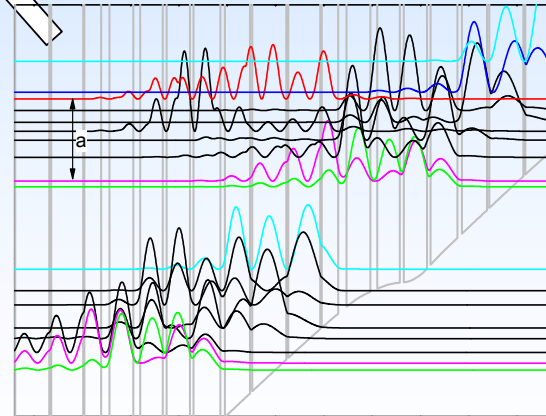
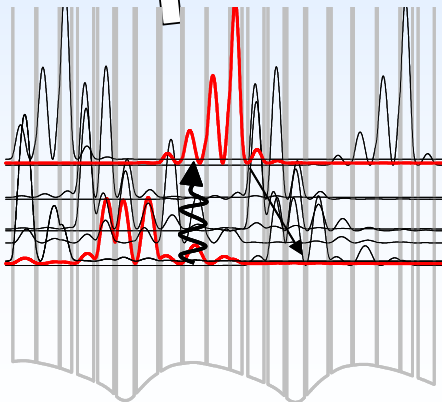
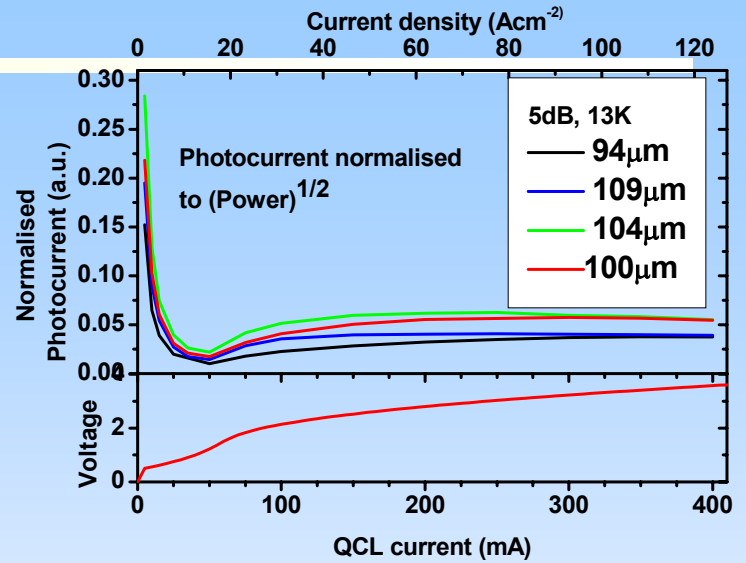
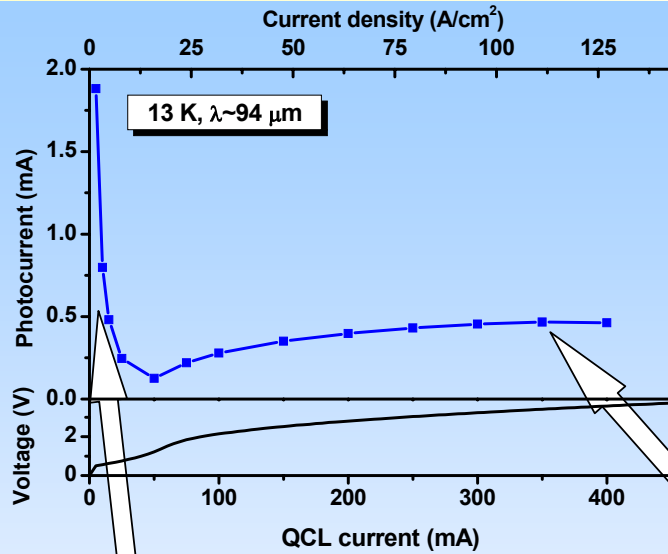
Inhomogeneous broadening



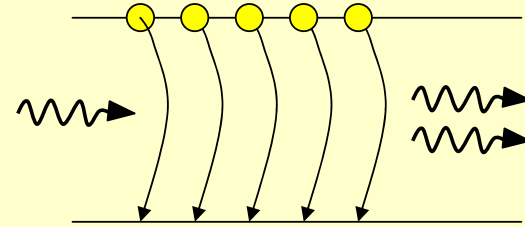
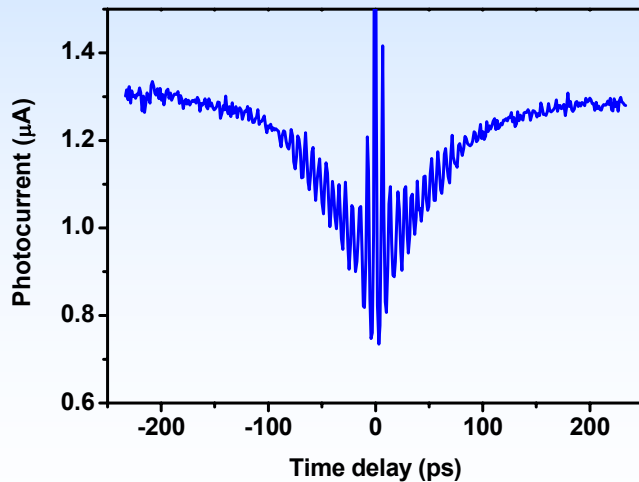
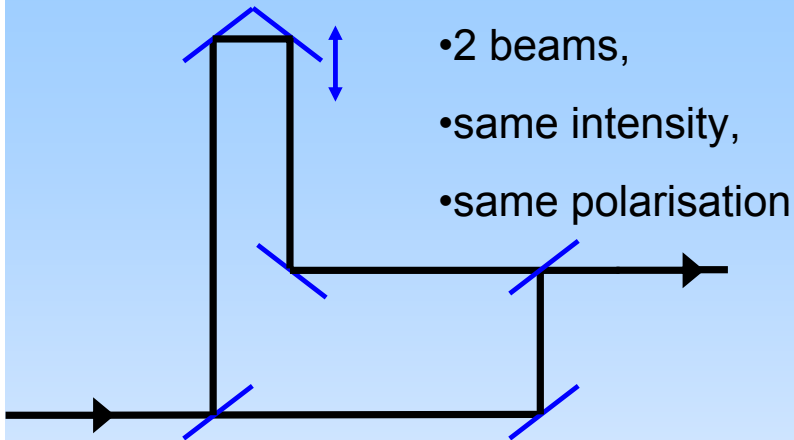
$$\Delta I = \frac{\alpha_0 P}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{P}{P_{sat}}}}$$



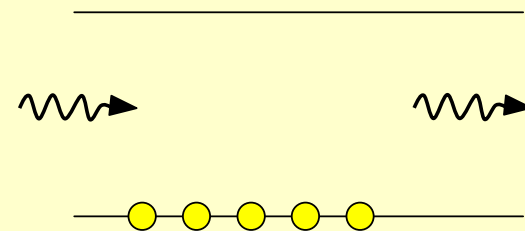
Current dependence



Time resolved photocurrent

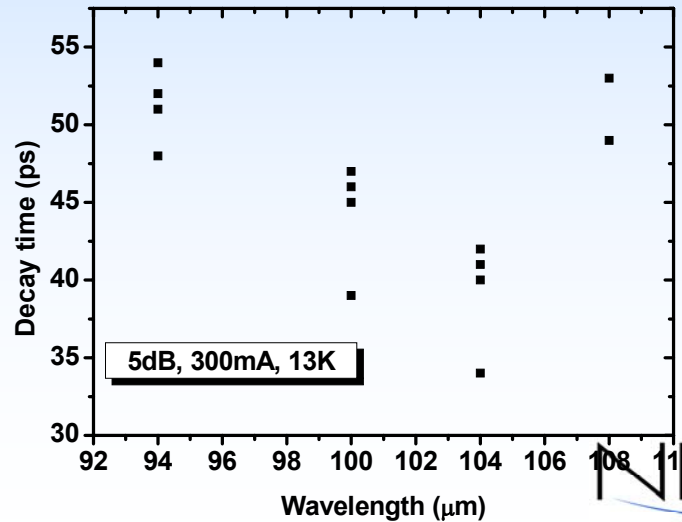
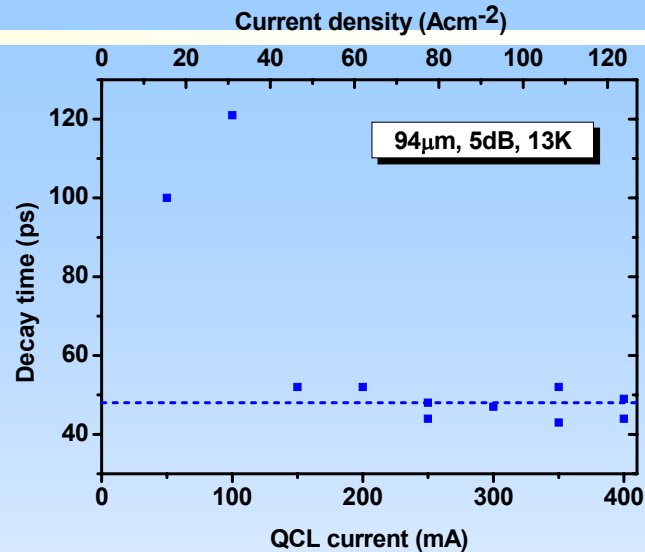
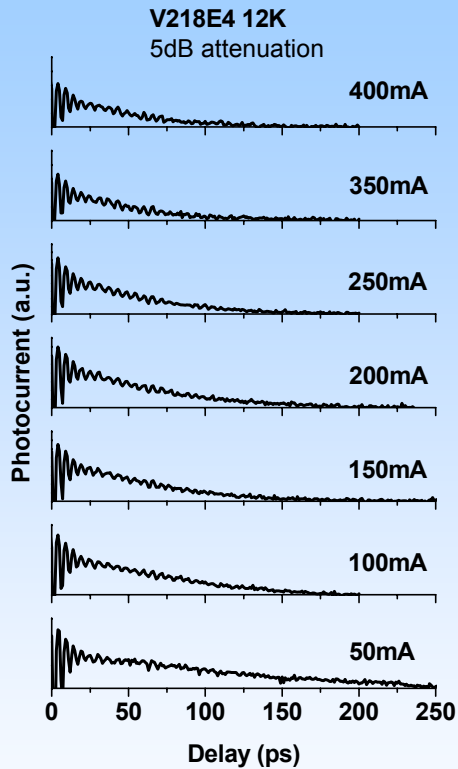


FEL pulse stimulates emission-get current pulse.



Short delay times- no electrons in ull i no current pulse

Time resolved photocurrent



Conclusions

- ✓ Time resolved photocurrent used to measure QCL dynamics
- ✓ Laser transition inhomogeneously broadened
- ✓ Gain recovery time 40-50 ps

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Conclusions

- ✓ Measure LEF of a THz QCL
- ✓ LEF~0.5
- ✓ Due to cross- absorption effects
- ✓ Time resolved photocurrent used to measure QCL dynamics
- ✓ Laser transition inhomogeneously broadened
- ✓ Gain recovery time ~50 ps

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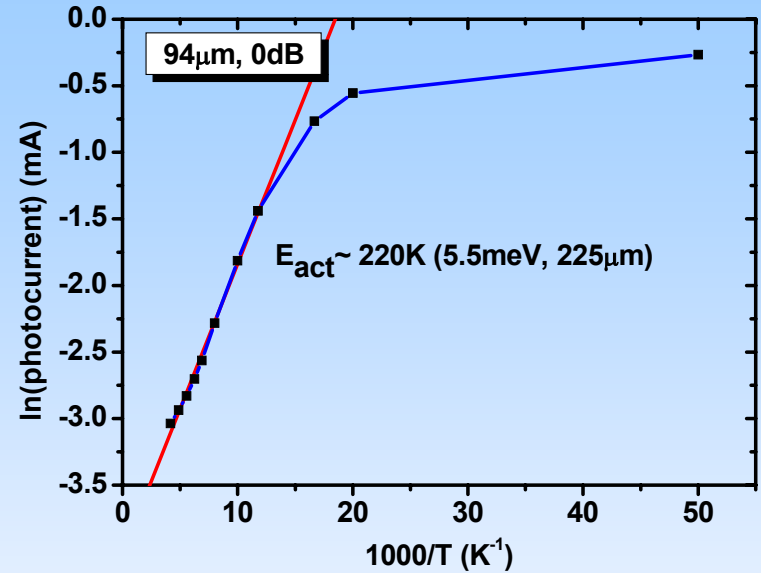
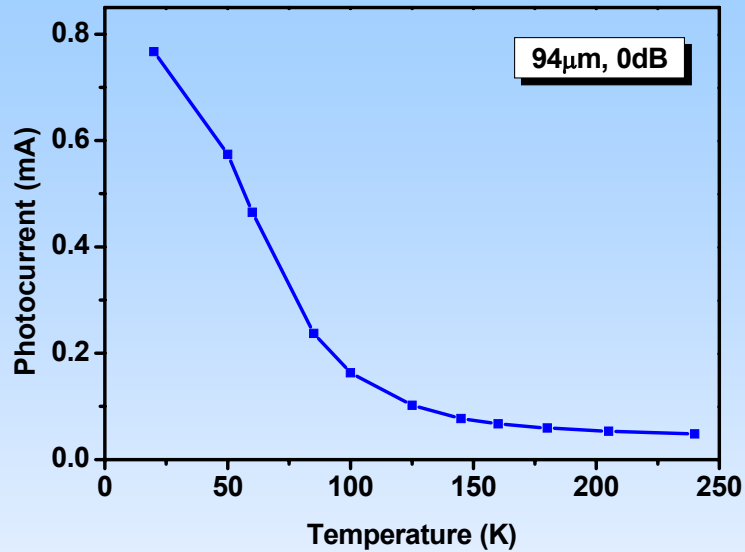


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Contents

- Terahertz QCLs
- Linewidth Enhancement factor
- Time resolved photocurrent & gain recovery time

Temp dependence



Decay times reduce very quickly with temperature