GaAs半导体中的三光子吸收

程 昭 徐大纶 王力鸣* 侯 洵

(中国科学院西安光学精密机械研究所瞬态光学技术国家重点实验室,西安710068)

0 引 言

多光子吸收研究在科学技术领域特别是半导体光电子学领域有着重要的意义。由于它在高功率激光技术以及获取有关半导体中能带结构新信息方面的作用,而日益受到人们的广泛重视¹。自从1936 年 Göppert – Mzyer² 首先进行双光子吸收(TPA)过程的理论研究以来,虽然人们在双光子吸收方面作了大量的工作⁴,但是对半导体中三光子及多光子吸收的研究却很少。其主要原因是,高阶多光子吸收系数很小以致于实验很难测量,而且描述这些过程的方程很复杂,使得理论计算难以进行。

Mitra等人,从三阶与时间有关的微扰理论出发,在四能带理论模型下,分别就抛物线与非抛物线型能带,计算了 GaAs半导体中三光子吸收系数。本文从直接能隙半导体中三光子吸收跃迁速率的全量子理论表达式出发,在二能带和四能带理论模型下,分别就抛物线和非抛物线型能带,计算了 GaAs半导体的三光子吸收系数。在 0.602eV光子能量下所计算的三光子吸收系数与实验测量值作了比较。最后还给出了几种情况下三光子吸收系数与光子能量的关系曲线即色散曲线。

1 理 论

在全量子理论下,半导体中一个电子同时吸收三个能量为 $\hbar\omega$ 的光子,从价带 ν 跃迁到导带c时,单位体积的跃迁速率为 5 :

$$W_{3} = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{2} \hbar} \left(\frac{1}{2\varepsilon_{o} c n_{r} \omega^{2}} \right)^{3} g^{(3)} \int d^{3} \mathbf{k} \left| \sum_{A_{1}} \sum_{A_{2}} \left\langle A_{c} \left| -\frac{e}{m} \mathbf{v} \widehat{p} \right| A_{1} \right\rangle \right. \left. \left\langle A_{1} \left| -\frac{e}{m} \mathbf{v} \widehat{p} \right| A_{2} \right\rangle \left\langle A_{2} \left| -\frac{e}{m} \mathbf{v} \widehat{p} \right| A_{V} \right\rangle \right.$$

$$\left. \left[2\hbar\omega + E_{V}(k) - E_{1}(k) \right] \times \frac{\left\langle A_{1} \left| -\frac{e}{m} \mathbf{v} \widehat{p} \right| A_{2} \right\rangle \left\langle A_{2} \left| -\frac{e}{m} \mathbf{v} \widehat{p} \right| A_{V} \right\rangle \right.$$

$$\left. + \sum_{A_{1}} \left\{ \frac{\left\langle A_{c} \left| \frac{e^{2}}{2m} \mathbf{v} \mathbf{v} \right| A_{1} \right\rangle \left\langle A_{1} \left| -\frac{e}{m} \mathbf{v} \widehat{p} \right| A_{V} \right\rangle \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{\hbar \omega + E_{V}(k) - E_{1}(k)}{\hbar \omega + E_{V}(k) - E_{1}(k)} \right.$$

[•] 现在中山大学激光与光谱学研究所

$$+\frac{\langle A_{c} | -\frac{e}{m} \mathbf{u} \widehat{p} | A_{1} \rangle \langle A_{1} | \frac{e^{2}}{2m} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{u} | A_{v} \rangle}{2\hbar\omega + E_{v}(k) - E_{1}(k)} \right\} | \times \delta[3\hbar\omega + E_{v}(k) - E_{c}(k)] \qquad (1)$$

式中 \hat{p} 表示电子的动量算符, $g^{(3)}$ 为三阶光子相干度, A_1 , A_2 表示中间态, E_1 , E_2 表表示中间态能量,U表示模的偏振方向的单位矢量。I为入射光强度。

上式绝对值中的第一项为原子与辐射场相互作用哈密顿算符的线性项的贡献,第二项为非线性项的贡献。

三光子吸收系数 a_1 与单位体积跃迁速率 W_3 的 关系为:

$$a_3 = 6h\omega W_3 / I^3 \tag{2}$$

下面我们对于二能带和四能带理论模型,给出三光子吸收系数的表达式。

1. | 二能带模型

我们知道,计算多光子吸收系数时,要对所有可能的中间态求和,而要作到这一点是很困难的。二能带理论模型是 Basov等人 ⁶ 最早提出用于双光子吸收的简化模型。在这一模型中,价带 (v)和导带 (c)除作为跃迁的初态和终态外,本身也作为中间态。在二能带理论模型下,对 (1) 式化简可得到单位体积的三光子吸收跃迁速率的表达式 ⁵。

在抛物线型能带近似下:

$$\Delta E_{vc}(\mathbf{k}) = E_{g} + \frac{\hbar^{2} k^{2}}{2 m_{vc}^{*}}$$
 (3)

其中m% 为价带和导带的有效折合质量,E8 为禁带宽度。于是,单位体积三光子吸收跃迁速率的表达式为:

$$W_{3p} = \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar^{8}} \left(\frac{e}{m}\right)^{6} \left(\frac{I}{2\varepsilon_{o} c n_{r} \omega^{2}}\right)^{3} g^{(3)} | p_{cv}(o)|^{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\omega^{4}} \times \left(\frac{4m^{4}}{5\sqrt{m_{vc}^{*}}} (3\hbar\omega - E_{g})^{5/2} + \frac{| p_{vc}|^{4} m_{vc}^{*}^{3/2}}{4} (3\hbar\omega - E_{g})^{1/2} - \frac{2m^{2}\sqrt{m_{vc}^{*}}}{3} | p_{vc}(o)|^{2} (3\hbar\omega - E_{g})^{3/2}\right)$$

$$(4)$$

对非抛物线近似

$$\Delta E_{vc}(\mathbf{k}) = E_{g} \left(1 + \frac{\hbar^{2} k^{2}}{m_{vc}^{*} E_{g}} \right)^{1/2}$$
 (5)

可得:

$$W_{3np} = \frac{3}{4 \pi \hbar^{7} \omega^{3}} \left(\frac{e}{m}\right)^{6} \left(\frac{I}{2 \varepsilon_{o} C n_{r} \omega^{2}}\right)^{3} g^{(3)} | p_{ve}(o)|^{2} E_{g}^{-1} \times \left(\frac{m^{4}}{5 \sqrt{m_{vc}^{*}}} \left(\frac{9 \hbar^{2} \omega^{2} - E_{g}^{2}}{E_{g}}\right)^{5/2} + \frac{| p_{ve}(o)|^{4} m_{vc}^{*}^{3/2}}{4} \left(\frac{9 \hbar^{2} \omega^{2} - E_{g}^{2}}{E_{g}}\right)^{1/2} - \frac{m^{2} \sqrt{m_{vc}^{*}} | p_{ve}(o)|^{2}}{3} \left(\frac{9 \hbar \omega^{2} - E_{g}^{2}}{E_{g}}\right)^{3/2}\right)$$
(6)

这样,由(2)式及(4)、(6)式,可得到在二能带理论模型下,对抛物线近似及非抛物线近似的三光子吸收系数的表达式:

$$a_{3p} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2} \pi \hbar^7 \omega^3} \left(\frac{e}{m}\right)^6 \left(\frac{1}{2 \varepsilon_0 c n_T^r \omega^2}\right)^3 g^{(3)} | p_{cv}(o)|^2 \left(\frac{4 m^4}{5 \sqrt{m_{vc}^*}} \times (3 \hbar \omega - E_g)^{5/2} + \frac{| p_{vc}|^4 m_{vc}^{*3/2}}{4} (3 \hbar \omega - E_g)^{1/2} \right)$$

$$-\frac{2 m^2 \sqrt{m_{vc}^*}}{3} | p_{vc}(o)|^2 (3 \hbar \omega - E_g)^{3/2}$$

$$a_{3np} = \frac{9}{2 \pi \hbar^6 \omega^2} \left(\frac{e}{m}\right)^6 \left(\frac{1}{2 \varepsilon_0 c n_T \omega^2}\right)^3 g^{(3)} | p_{vc}(o)|^2 E_g^{-1} \times \left(\frac{m^4}{5 \sqrt{m_{vc}^*}} \left(\frac{9 \hbar^2 \omega^2 - E_g^2}{E_g}\right)^{5/2} + \frac{| p_{vc}(o)|^4 m_{cv}^{*3/2}}{4} \left(\frac{9 \hbar^2 \omega^2 - E_g^2}{E_g}\right)^{1/2} - \frac{m^2 \sqrt{m_{vc}^*} | p_{vc}(o)|^2}{3} \left(\frac{9 \hbar \omega^2 - E_g^2}{E_g}\right)^{3/2} \right)$$

$$(8)$$

1.2四能带模型

Braunstein ¹ 首先将三能带模型用于双光子吸收系数的理论计算。它是将一高导带能级作为跃迁的中间态。在三光子吸收的情况下,我们用两个高导带 m n作为跃迁的中间态,即用四能带简化模型(图 1),计算其吸收系数。

我们假设所有四个能带都是各向同性的。根据能带的对称性,从初态 ν 到中间态m或n 和从中间态m或n 到终态c以及中间态m n之间的跃迁或者是允许的或者是禁戒的。因此三光子吸收跃迁有四种可能:允许——允许——允许——余戒(a-a-a),允许——禁戒——禁戒(a-f-f),禁戒——禁戒——禁戒(f-f-f)。我们只就a-a-a及a-a-f跃迁给出三光子吸收系数的表达式。

a-a-a跃迁下,对抛物线及非 抛物线近似,其单位体积三光子吸收 跃迁速率的表达式为⁵:

$$W_{3p} = \frac{1}{2\pi\hbar^4} \left(\frac{e}{m}\right)^6$$

$$\times \left(\frac{I}{2\varepsilon_0 cn_r \omega^2}\right)^3 g^{(3)}$$

$$\times (2m_{cv})^{3/2} (3\hbar\omega - E_g)^{1/2}$$
中国知网 https://www.cnki.net

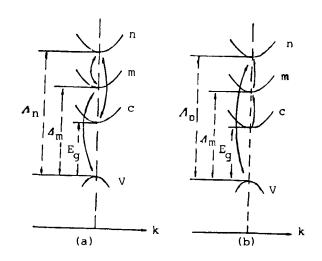


图 1 三光子吸收的四能带模型图,图(a)和图(b)的差别是中间态次序的变化引起的

Fig. 1 Four- band scheme for three- photon absorption. Case (a) and (b) differ by exchange in the order of the intermediate states.

$$\times \widehat{S} \left| \frac{p_{cm}(o)p_{mn}(o)p_{nv}(o)}{\left[\Delta_{m}-2\hbar\omega+\frac{m_{vc}^{*}}{m_{vm}^{*}}\left(3\hbar\omega-E_{g}\right)\right]\left[\Delta_{n}-\hbar\omega+\frac{m_{vc}^{*}}{m_{vn}^{*}}\left(3\hbar\omega-E_{g}\right)\right]} \right|^{2}.$$
(9)

$$W_{3np} = \frac{3\omega}{\pi\hbar^{3}} \left(\frac{e}{m}\right)^{6} \left(\frac{1}{2\varepsilon_{o}cn_{r}\omega^{2}}\right)^{3} g^{(3)} \frac{m_{vc}^{*3/2} [(3\hbar\omega)^{2} - E_{g}^{2}]^{1/2}}{E_{g}^{3/2}} \times \widehat{S} \left| \frac{p_{cm}(o) p_{mn}(o) p_{nv}(o)}{\left[A_{m}\left(1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} [(3\hbar\omega)^{2} - E_{g}^{2}]}{m_{vm}^{*} E_{g} A_{m}}\right)^{1/2} - 2\hbar\omega\right]} \times \frac{1}{\left[A_{n}\left(1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} [(3\hbar\omega)^{2} - E_{g}^{2}]}{m_{vm}^{*} E_{r} A_{m}}\right)^{1/2} - \hbar\omega\right]}\right|^{2}}$$
(10)

这样,由(2)式及(9)、(10)式,可得到三光子吸收系数的表达式:

$$a_{3p} = \frac{6 \, \hbar \omega W_{3p}}{I^3}$$

$$= \frac{3 \, \omega}{\pi \, \hbar^3} \left(\frac{e}{m}\right)^6 \left(\frac{1}{2 \, \varepsilon_o \, c \, n_r \, \omega^2}\right)^3 g^{(3)} \, (2 \, m_{cv}^*)^{3/2} \times (3 \, \hbar \, \omega - E_g)^{1/2}$$

$$\widehat{S} \left| \frac{p_{cm} \, (o) \, p_{mn} \, (o) \, p_{nv} \, (o)}{\left(\Delta_m - 2 \, \hbar \omega + \frac{m_{vc}^*}{m_{vn}^*} \, (3 \, \hbar \omega - E_g)\right) \left(\Delta_n - \hbar \omega + \frac{m_{vc}^*}{m_{vn}^*} \, (3 \, \hbar \omega - E_g)\right)} \right|^2$$

$$a_{3nP} = \frac{18 \,\omega^2}{\pi \,\hbar^2} \left(\frac{e}{m}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{2 \,\varepsilon_o \, c \, n_r \, \omega^2}\right)^3 \, g^{(3)} \, \frac{m_{vc}^{*3/2} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]^{1/2}}{E_g^{3/2}}$$

$$\times \, \widehat{S} \left| \frac{p_{cm} \, (o) \, p_{mn} \, (o) \, p_{nv} \, (o)}{\left(A_m \left(1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{m_{vm}^{*} \, E_g \, A_m}\right)^{1/2} - 2 \,\hbar\omega\right)} \right|^2$$

$$\times \frac{1}{\left(A_m \left(1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 - E_g^2 \,]}{A_m \, (1 + \frac{m_{vc}^{*} \, [\, (3 \,\hbar\omega)^2 -$$

同样可得到a-a-f 跃迁下,对抛物线及非抛物线近似的三光子吸收系数的表达式:

$$a_{3p} = \frac{\omega}{\pi \hbar^3} \left(\frac{e}{m}\right)^6 \left(\frac{1}{2 \varepsilon_0 c n_r \omega^2}\right)^3 g^{(3)} (2 m_{vc}^*)^{5/2} (3 \hbar \omega - E_g)^{3/2} \left(\frac{m}{m^+}\right)^2 \times \widehat{S} \left[\frac{p_{cm}(o) p_{nv}(o)}{\left(\Delta_m - 2 \hbar \omega + \frac{m_{cv}^*}{m_{vm}^*} (3 \hbar \omega - E_g)\right) \left(\Delta_n - \hbar \omega + \frac{m_{vc}^*}{m_{vn}^*} (3 \hbar \omega - E_g)\right)\right]^2$$

(13)

$$a_{3np} = \frac{6 \omega^{2}}{\pi \hbar^{2}} \left(\frac{e}{m}\right)^{6} \left(\frac{1}{2 \varepsilon_{o} c n_{r} \omega^{2}}\right)^{3} g^{(3)} m_{ve}^{*} ^{5/2} \left[(3 \hbar \omega)^{2} - E_{g}^{2}\right]^{3/2} E_{g}^{-5/2} \left(\frac{m}{m^{*}}\right)^{2} \times \widehat{S} \left| \frac{p_{cm}(o) p_{nv}(o)}{\left\{\Delta_{m} \left(1 + \frac{m_{ev}^{*}(9 \hbar^{2} \omega^{2} - E_{g}^{2})}{m_{vm}^{*} E_{g} \Delta_{m}}\right)^{1/2} - 2 \hbar \omega\right\}} \right|^{2} \times \frac{p_{cm}(o) p_{nv}(o)}{\left\{\Delta_{n} \left(1 + \frac{m_{ve}^{*}(9 \hbar^{2} \omega^{2} - E_{g}^{2})}{m_{c}^{*} E_{r} \Delta_{r}}\right)^{1/2} - \hbar \omega\right\}} \right|^{2}$$

$$(14)$$

式中 \hat{S} 为对称化算符,表示对 m n的对易求和。

2 计算结果及讨论

根据以上给出的几种情况下的三光子吸收系数的表达式,我们计算了光子能量为 0.602 eV 时, GaAs半导体中三光子的吸收系数。其结果如表 1 所示。计算中,我们假设 带间跃迁的动量矩阵元为³:

$$|p_{ij}(o)|^2 = \frac{m\Delta E_{ij}(o)f_{ij}}{2}$$
 (15)

其中 f_{ij} 为无量纲的振荡强度,其表达式为: 3

$$f_{\rm vn} = \frac{m}{2 \, m_{\rm vc}^*}$$
 , $f_{\rm nc} = \frac{m}{m_{\rm c}} - 1$ (16)

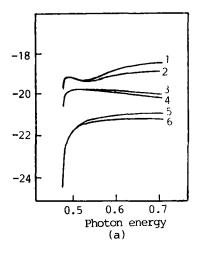
± 1	GaA.	的三米子吸收系数	(m3 / Gw2	$(\hbar \omega = 0.602 \text{eV})$
7	GGAS	N 二 元 丁服 以 杂 数	(gm ² / Gw ²	i (nw=u huzev)

	experimentical						
	f our-	- band mod	el	two- band model			· -
a-a-a		a-a-f		Parabolic	non-	NLP(8)	NLT ⁽⁹⁾
Parabolic	non-		non-	Parabolic	Parabolic		
	Parabolic	Parabolic	Parabolic				
1.32×10^{-2}	1.74×10^{-2}	0.07×10^{-2}	0.10×10^{-2}	1.02×10^{-1}	1.79×10^{-1}	2.83×10^{-1}	4.0×10^{-1}

在表 1 中我们把几种不同的理论计算值与现有的实验测量作了比较。发现二能带模型下非抛物线近似的三光子吸收系数的理论值与实验结果符合较好。这主要是由于四能带模型涉及到高导带带参量,而这些参量通过理论或实验是很难样确得到的。

图 2 (a) 为我们由式 (7)、(8)、(11)、(12)、(13) 与 (14) 得到的 GaAs中三光子吸收系数与光子能量的关系曲线即色散曲线。图 2 (b) 为 Mitra等人 给出的 a — a— a跃迁下,GaAs的三光子吸收系数的色散曲线。从图中可以看出: 我们所计算的四能带模型三光子吸收系数的色散曲线与 Mitra所给出的色散曲线具有相同的特征。在同一模型下,对于两种近似能带所计算的三光子吸收系数的色散曲线基本特征非常相似,而对于各种模型,非抛物线近似下的三光子吸收系

数。



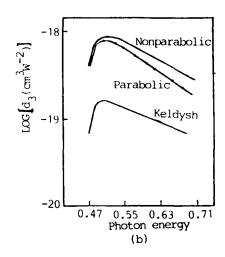


图 2 GaAs 三光子吸收系数的色散曲线

- (a) 中 1-非抛物线二能带模型
 - 2 抛物线二能带模型
 - 3-非抛物线四能带模型 (a-a-a)
 - 4 抛物线四能带模型 (a-a-a)
 - 5 非抛物线四能带模型 (a--a-f)
 - 6 抛物线四能带模型 (a—a—f)

Fig. 2 Dispersive curves of theer-photon absorption coefficients in GaAs

- (a) 1 Two-band model for a non-parabol parabolic band
 - 2 Two-band model for a parabolic dnaband
 - 3 Four-band model for a nonparabolic band (a-a-a)
 - 4 Four-band model for a parabolic band (a-a-a)
 - 5 Four-band model for a nonparabolic band (a-a-f)
 - 6 Four-band model for a parabolic band (a-a-f)

参考文献

- 1 Vaidya Nathan, Guenther A H, Mitra S S. J Opt Soc Am B, 1985, 2(2):294
- 2 Mayer M G. Ann Phys, 1936; 9:273
- 3 Vaidyanathan A, Walker T, Guenther A H, Mitra S S, Narducci L M. Phys Rev B, 1980; 21(2):743
- 4 Mitra S S. Judell N H K, Vaidyanathan A, et al. Opt Lett, 1982; 7(7):307
- 5 程昭,徐大纶,王力鸣,侯洵. 光子学报,1992; 21 (1):1~10
- 6 Basov N G, Grasyuk A Z, Efimkov V F, et al. J Phys Soc Jpn Suppl, 1966; 21:277
- 7 Braunstein R, Ockman N. Phys Rev, 1964, 134A (2):499
- 8 程昭,徐大纶,王力鸣,侯洵.红外与毫米波学报,1992,11(4):331~335
- 9 程昭,徐大纶,王力鸣,侯洵.光学学报,1992,12(5):426~430

THREE-PHOTON ABSORPTION IN GaAs

Cheng Zhao, Xu Dalun, Wang Liming, Hou Xun

State Key Laboratory of Transient Optics and Technology, Xi'an Institute of Optics and Precision Mechanics, Academia Sinica, Xi'an 710068

Received date: 1991 - 10 - 29

Abstract Using a two-band model and a four-band model, the three-photon absorption coefficients in GaAs are separately calculated for a parabolic band and a non-parabolic band in this paper. The expressions of the three-photon absorption transition rate for the direct-energy gap semiconductor based on the all-quantum theory are used in these calculations. The calculated results are compared with the experimental values. And the dispersive curves of three-photon absorption coefficients in GaAs are given for different models.

Keywords Three-photon absorption; All-quantum theory; Energy band; Dispersion



Cheng Zhao was born in 1964, in Shaanxi, China. He received the B. S. degree from Xidan University in 1985, and the M. S. degree from Xi'an Institute of Optics and Precision Mechaniscs, Academia Sinica, in 1991. He works now in Xi'an Institute of Optics and Precision Mechanics, Academia Sinica. His research interests include the generation of ultrashort laser pulse, the multi-photon processes and the ultrafast optical phenomena diagnosis. Mr Cheng is the author or coauthor of ten papers.

Institute for Laser and Spectroscopy, Zhongshan University