QUANTUM RINGS IN ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS

Submitted by Arseny M. Alexeev to the University of Exeter as a thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Physics.

February, 2013

This thesis is available for library use on the understanding that it is copyright material and that no quotation from the thesis may be published without proper acknowledgement.

I certify that all material in this thesis which is not my own work has been identified and that no material is included for which a degree has previously been conferred upon me.

Abstract

This thesis is devoted to optical properties of Aharonov-Bohm quantum rings in external electromagnetic fields. It contains two problems.

The first problem deals with a single-electron Aharonov-Bohm quantum ring pierced by a magnetic flux and subjected to an in-plane (lateral) electric field. We predict magnetooscillations of the ring electric dipole moment. These oscillations are accompanied by periodic changes in the selection rules for inter-level optical transitions in the ring allowing control of polarization properties of the associated terahertz radiation.

The second problem treats a single-mode microcavity with an embedded Aharonov-Bohm quantum ring, which is pierced by a magnetic flux and subjected to a lateral electric field. We show that external electric and magnetic fields provide additional means of control of the emission spectrum of the system. In particular, when the magnetic flux through the quantum ring is equal to a half-integer number of the magnetic flux quantum, a small change in the lateral electric field allows tuning of the energy levels of the quantum ring into resonance with the microcavity mode, providing an efficient way to control the quantum ring-microcavity coupling strength. Emission spectra of the system are calculated for several combinations of the applied magnetic and electric fields.

To my grandmother, Valentina, without whose will to live I would not be born.

Acknowledgements

First of all, I am extremely grateful and indebted to my supervisor Dr. Mikhail Portnoi for his expertise and inspiration. This thesis would not have been possible without his valuable guidance and encouragement.

I am also thankful to Prof. Ivan Shelykh for his appreciable contribution to Chapter 4 of this thesis.

I also wish to admit my mentor Dr. Euan Hendry for his support and advice during my PhD studies.

My special thanks to the International Institute of Physics-UFRN (Natal/RN-Brazil) for a great time in Brazil and their hospitality. A significant part of the research presented in Chapter 4 was done during my visits to Natal.

I take this opportunity to record my sincere gratitude to FP7 ITN Spin-Optronics project for financial support of my research and to all its members.

I would like to thank Charles Downing for valuable discussions of research results and critical reading of my manuscripts.

For great patience, emotional support and confidence in me I would like to acknowledge my family.

Contents

A	Abstract			
A	Acknowledgements			
Li	List of Figures 1			
G	Glossary			
Pa	art I		16	
1	Intr	roduction and overview	16	
	1.1	Introduction	17	
	1.2	Quantum mechanics in nanoscale Aharonov-Bohm quantum rings	19	
	1.3	Quantum electrodynamics in microcavities: light-matter coupling	22	
2	The	eoretical background	26	
	2.1	Introduction	27	
	2.2	Light-matter coupling in microcavities: quantum description	27	
		2.2.1 Quantization of the electromagnetic field	27	
		2.2.2 Two-level photon emitter	34	
		2.2.3 Field-emitter coupling	36	
		2.2.4 Density matrix operator	39	
		2.2.5 Equation of motion for the density matrix	42	
	2.3	Calculating optical transitions: electric dipole approximation	47	

Part II

90

3	Qua	Quantum rings in classical electromagnetic fields	
	3.1	Introduction	52
	3.2	Energy spectrum of an infinitely-narrow quantum ring	53
		3.2.1 Magneto-oscillations of the quantum ring eigenenergies	53
		3.2.2 Energy spectrum in the presence of a lateral electric field	55
	3.3	Magneto-oscillations of the quantum ring electric dipole moment	58
	3.4	Terahertz transitions and optical anisotropy in quantum rings	62
	3.5	Results and discussion	66
4	Qua	uantum rings in quantized electromagnetic fields	
	4.1	Introduction	69
	4.2 Quantum rings in high-quality terahertz microcavities		70
		4.2.1 Aharonov-Bohm quantum rings as two-level photon emitters	70
		4.2.2 The Jaynes-Cummings Hamiltonian and the Master Equation	74
		4.2.3 Emission spectrum of the system under incoherent pumping	77
	1 2		20
	4.3		00

Part III

5	Conclusions and outlook	90
A	Analytical solutions for small matrices	96

List of Figures

1.1	Capacitance-voltage spectra for three different samples. The two arrows	
	on the plot correspond to single-electron charging of the two spin states	
	of the so-called "s-shell" in the dots. The inset displays an atomic force	
	micrograph of self-assembled quantum rings on the surface of a reference	
	sample. (Reproduced from Ref. [8])	19
1.2	Sketches of the type-II InP/GaAs QDs: (a) conduction and valence band	
	profiles, indicating the spatial separation of electrons and holes; (b) top	
	view of the quantum dot plane, indicating the holes confined to a ring	
	around the quantum dot due to the Coulomb interaction with the electron	
	trapped in the dot. (Reproduced from Ref. [9])	20
1.3	SEM image of a pillar microcavity. The top and bottom mirrors are	
	formed by distributed Bragg reflectors. The middle layer contains multi-	
	ple quantum dots (single-photon emitters). (Reproduced from Ref. [50]) .	23
1.4	SEM image of a Noda cavity in a photonic crystal. On the right, calcu-	
	lated electric field, with maximum in dark is shown. The quantum dot	
	placed at the maximum of field intensity with a remarkable accuracy of	
	$25nm$ is pointed with the red cross. (Reproduce from Ref. [65]) \ldots	24
3.1	An Aharonov-Bohm quantum ring pierced by a magnetic flux and sub-	
	jected to a lateral electric field.	52

3.2	(a) The energy spectrum of an infinitely narrow quantum ring pierced by	
	a magnetic flux Φ . Each parabola corresponds to a particular value of the	
	electron angular momentum m . The electron energies ε are plotted versus	
	the number of flux quanta Φ/Φ_0 . (b) Expanded view on a smaller energy	
	scale	54
3.3	Relative directions of the external electric field ${f E}$ and the electron position	
	vector R	55
3.4	(a) The energy spectrum of an infinitely narrow quantum rings of radius	
	R pierced by a magnetic flux Φ and subjected to an in-plane electric field	
	$E = 0.2\varepsilon_1(0)/eR$. The electron energies ε are plotted versus the number	
	of flux quanta Φ/Φ_0 . (b) Expanded view on a smaller energy scale	57
3.5	A polar plot of the electron density distribution in a single-electron quan-	
	tum ring pierced by the magnetic flux $\Phi=0$ (top row) and $\Phi=\Phi_0/2$	
	(bottom row) and subjected to a weak in-plane electric field, $E \ll \varepsilon_1(0)/eR$:	
	(a) and (c) for the electron ground state; (b) and (d) for the first excited	
	state	59
3.6	Magneto-oscillations of the dipole moment of a ring at various temper-	
	atures for $E = 0.2\varepsilon_1(0)/eR$. Different curves correspond to different	
	temperatures in the range from $T=0.01arepsilon_1(0)/k_{\mathbf{B}}$ to $T=0.41arepsilon_1(0)/k_{\mathbf{B}}$	
	with the increment $0.1 \varepsilon_1(0)/k_{\mathbf{B}}$. The upper curve corresponds to $T=$	
	$0.01\varepsilon_1(0)/k_{\mathbf{B}}$	61
3.7	Magneto-oscillations of the dipole moment of a ring at various magni-	
	tudes of the in-plane electric field for $T = 0.01 \varepsilon_1(0)/k_{\rm B}$. Different curves	
	correspond to different magnitudes of the electric field in the range from	
	$E = 0.2\varepsilon_1(0)/eR$ to $E = 1.0\varepsilon_1(0)/eR$ with the increment $0.2\varepsilon_1(0)/eR$.	
	The upper curve corresponds to $E = 1.0\varepsilon_1(0)/eR$	62
3.8	Relative directions of the external electric field \mathbf{E} and the projection \mathbf{e} of	
	the THz radiation polarization vector onto the quantum ring's plane	63

3.9	Magneto-oscillations of the degree of polarization for the transitions be-	
	tween the ground state and the first excited state. Here T_{\parallel} and T_{\perp} cor-	
	respond to the intensities of transitions polarized parallel (e $\parallel~E)$ and	
	perpendicular (e \perp E) to the direction of the in-plane electric field, re-	
	spectively	65
4.1	An Aharonov-Bohm quantum ring embedded into a single-mode THz mi-	
	crocavity.	70
4.2	The normalized energy spectrum for the electron ground and the first ex-	
	cited states in the quantum ring as a function of dimensionless parameter	
	$f \text{ for } \beta = 0.1. \ldots $	73
4.3	Schematic diagram of the energy and emission spectra of the coupled QR-	
	MC system in the resonant case $\Delta = \hbar \omega_{MC}$: (a) the "Jaynes-Cummings	
	ladder"; (b) the Mollow triplet; (c) the Rabi doublet	76
4.4	Emission spectrum of the quantum ring-microcavity system in the pres-	
	ence of a lateral electric field $E=2.00 imes10^4 { m V/m}$ for $P_{MC}/{\cal G}=0.005$	
	and $P_{MC}/\mathcal{G} = 0.095$. The microcavity mode is in resonance with the	
	quantum ring transition. The upper row (brown) corresponds to the mi-	
	crocavity emission and the lower row (red) corresponds to the direct quan-	
	tum ring emission. The magnetic flux piercing the quantum ring is either	
	$\Phi = 0$ or $\Phi = \Phi_0/2$. The emission frequencies are normalized by the	
	quantum ring-microcavity coupling constant \mathcal{G}/\hbar and centred around ω_{MC} .	82

- 4.5 Anticrossing in the emission spectrum of the quantum ring-microcavity system at various magnitudes of the external lateral electric field E from 1.98×10^4 V/m to 2.02×10^4 V/m with the increment 50V/m: (a) microcavity emission spectrum (brown), (b) direct quantum ring emission spectrum (red). The magnetic flux piercing the quantum ring $\Phi = 0$. The resonance case $\Delta = \hbar \omega_{MC}$ corresponds to $E = 2.00 \times 10^4$ V/m. The microcavity pumping rate $P_{MC}/\mathcal{G} = 0.095$. The emission frequencies are normalized by the quantum ring-microcavity coupling constant \mathcal{G}/\hbar and centred around ω_{MC} .
- 4.6 Anticrossing in the emission spectrum of the quantum ring-microcavity system at various magnitudes of the external lateral electric field E from 1.98×10^4 V/m to 2.02×10^4 V/m with the increment 50V/m: (a) microcavity emission spectrum (brown), (b) direct quantum ring emission spectrum (red). The magnetic flux piercing the quantum ring $\Phi = \Phi_0/2$. The resonance case $\Delta = \hbar \omega_{MC}$ corresponds to $E = 2.00 \times 10^4$ V/m. The microcavity pumping rate $P_{MC}/\mathcal{G} = 0.095$. The emission frequencies are normalized by the quantum ring-microcavity coupling constant \mathcal{G}/\hbar and centred around ω_{MC} .

83

84

- 4.8 Emission spectrum of the quantum ring-microcavity system when the lateral electric field $E = 2.00 \times 10^4 \text{V/m}$ is rotated. The angle θ is counted between E and the projection of the microcavity mode polarization vector onto the quantum ring plane e. The upper row (brown) corresponds to the microcavity emission and the lower row (red) correspond to the direct quantum ring emission. The system is in resonance, $\Delta = \hbar \omega_{MC}$. The emission frequencies are normalized by the value of the quantum ringmicrocavity coupling constant for $\theta = \pi/2$ ($\mathcal{G}_{\pi/2}$) and centred around ω_{MC} . The microcavity pumping rate $P_{MC}/\mathcal{G}_{\pi/2} = 0.095. \dots 87$
- 5.1 A finite-width ring in a magnetic field for different values of in-plane electric field strength. The ring radius $r_0 = 100$ nm and its width is 20nm. 94
- A.1 The normalized energy spectrum as a function of dimensionless parameter f for $\beta = 0.1$. Dashed line - the result of analytical solution of the 3×3 system. Solid line - the result of numerical diagonalization of the 23×23 system. A horizontal line is shown to indicate $\lambda = 0$ value. . . . 98
- A.2 The normalized energy spectrum as a function of dimensionless parameter f for $\beta = 0.1$. Dashed line - the result of analytical solution of the 2×2 system. Solid line - the result of numerical diagonalization of the 23×23 system. A horizontal line is shown to indicate $\lambda = 0$ value. . . . 99
- A.3 Magnetic flux dependence of the wavefunction coefficients $|c_0|^2$ (solid line), $|c_{-1}|^2$ (dotted line), and $|c_{+1}|^2$ (dashed line): (a) for the ground state; (b) for the first excited state; (c) for the second excited state. . . . 101

Glossary

2LE	Two-Level Emitter
CEF	Classical Electromagnetic Field
MC	Microcavity
Q-factor	Quality factor
QD(s)	Quantum Dot(s)
QEF	Quantized Electromagnetic Field
QHO	Quantim Harmonic Oscillator
QR(s)	Quantum Ring(s)
SPE	Single-Photon Emitter
SS	Steady State
THz	Terahertz

Introductory notes

Please note that throughout this thesis, when it is clear from the context that an operator is used, the operator symbol ^ is omitted for reading ease.

Chapter 3 is based on the papers A.M. Alexeev and M. E. Portnoi, 'Electric dipole moment oscillations in Aharonov–Bohm quantum rings', Phys. Rev. B, 85:245419, Jun 2012 [1] and A.M. Alexeev and M. E. Portnoi, 'Terahertz transitions in Aharonov-Bohm quantum rings in an external electric field', Phys. Status Solidi C, 9:1309, Mar 2012 [2].

Chapter 4 is based on the paper A.M. Alexeev, I.A. Shelykh, and M. E. Portnoi, 'Aharonov-Bohm quantum rings in high-Q microcavities' recently submitted to Phys. Rev. B [3].