

**Investigation of wave propagation
in
random and specially structured media**

by

Divya Sharma

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for the award of the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

*Raman Research Institute
Bangalore 560 080
India
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Dedicated to

my parents

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work reported in this thesis has been independently carried out by me at the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, under the supervision of Dr. Hema Ramachandran. The subject matter presented in this thesis has not previously formed the basis of the award of any degree, diploma, associateship, fellowship or any other similar title.

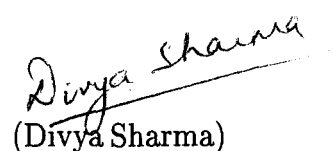


(Dr. Hema Ramachandran)

Raman Research Institute

Bangalore 560 080

India.




(Divya Sharma)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled Investigation of wave propagation in random and specially structured media, submitted by Divya Sharma for the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy of Jawaharlal Nehru University, is her original work. This has not been published or submitted to any other University for any other degree or diploma.



Prof. Ravi Subrahmanyam
(Center Chairperson)
Raman Research Institute
Bangalore 560 080
India.



Dr. Hema Ramachandran
(Thesis Supervisor)

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Preface

This Thesis describes the experimental, theoretical and the numerical simulation work carried out on Random Amplifying Medium (RAM). By RAM, we mean here an optically pumped lasing (active or amplifying) medium with spatial (essentially quenched) disorder. In general, disorder is understood as introduced through a dielectric medium ($\epsilon(\omega)$) with complex refractive index ($n(\omega) = \sqrt{\epsilon(\omega)} \equiv n'(\omega) - in''(\omega)$). Here, the real part $n'(\omega)$ provides the randomness while the imaginary part $n''(\omega)$ gives the amplification. In general, both could be random. In this Thesis, we have specifically considered two distinct classes of RAMs, the direct or D-RAM and its reverse or R-RAM. A D-RAM consists of continuous active medium in which discrete, passive scatterers are randomly embedded. In contrast, in an R-RAM, it is the scatterers which are active while the continuum medium is passive.

The emphasis of the Thesis is, primarily, on studying the statistical fluctuations in the emitted intensity from RAMs. Here the statistical fluctuations are over the ensemble of different microscopic realizations of the randomness or disorder for the given macroscopic disordered sample (hence, “sample-to-sample” fluctuations)¹. Normally, these statistical fluctuations exhibit Gaussian statistics, that is the observed intensity fluctuates about a well-defined mean with a finite variance. However, we have observed a crossover from the Gaussian to the non-Gaussian, or Lévy statistics with diverging variances for intensity fluctuations. The crossover is as a function of scattering and gain parameters characterizing the RAM; these parameters, thus, provide a means for tuning the Lévy exponent.

The Thesis comprises six chapters; their contents are stated below. References made in

¹These fluctuations are not to be confused with an intrinsic quantum/classical statistical intensity fluctuations in the emission of light.

each chapter are listed out at the end of that chapter.

Chapter 1 reviews the present state of research in RAMs and provides an elementary introduction to both the Gaussian and the Lévy statistics. The distinguishing features are described through some physical examples.

Chapter 2 discusses our theoretical and experimental studies on dye-scatterer RAMs. We analytically show that in the limit of high gain and strong scattering, Lévy statistical fluctuations in the emitted intensity should be observed. We attribute these to the “sample-to-sample” fluctuations which in turn give rise to certain rare, long paths which dominate the intensity due to high gain in the system. We experimentally demonstrate the “Gaussian-to-Lévy” statistical crossover in dye-scatterer RAMs. By altering the scattering and gain parameters, the tunability of Lévy exponent was achieved.

In order to make a parametric study of the crossover over a wide range of RAM parameters that are not easily accessible in experiments, a Monte Carlo simulation of the photon diffusion in a RAM is performed. The simulation and its results which corroborate our model calculation and physical experiments of the previous chapter, are discussed in Chapter 3. In the limit of very high gain, an interesting “Lévy microscope effect” is observed, where the mean intensity is dominated by a single largest event.

In order to establish the crucial role of rare long amplifying paths in causing Lévy statistical fluctuations, we created a specially structured RAM consisting of random aggregate of active (dye-doped) fiber segments embedded in a passive bulk. We term this an F-RAM (Fiber- Random Amplifying Medium) and showed it as an optical realization of the Arrhenius cascade model in Chapter 4. The F-RAM is shown to exhibit the crossover from the Gaussian to the Lévy statistics with tunable Lévy exponent, by means of experiments. Further, the theoretical treatment described in Chapter 2 for a dye-scatterer RAM is extended using the “effective-medium” theory to describe an F-RAM.

Chapter 5 discusses the interesting case of a reverse RAM (R-RAM) (active scatterers (discrete) embedded in passive bulk (continuum)). The Mie scattering theory was applied using negative absorption or gain to model the amplifying scatterers. Unlike conventional dye-scatterer RAMs (discussed in Chapter 2) where enhanced scattering always favours light

amplification, we find by Monte Carlo simulation of photon diffusion in an R-RAM, that this is not always true in R-RAMs. In particular, we observe a non-monotonic dependence of the overall gain on the refractive index mismatch for a suitable range of parameter values characterizing the R-RAM. We attribute this observation as arising due to the competition between the effectiveness of the individual amplifying scattering events and the frequency of these multiple scattering events in an R-RAM. This in turn is due to the reversal of roles of the scatterers and the propagation medium in an R-RAM as distinct from the D-RAM.

Finally, we conclude the Thesis by discussing in Chapter 6, some finer points of the work presented herein and some open questions that may provide directions for future studies.

As appendices, we present certain identities (appendix A), computer codes (appendices B and C) and scattering coefficients for an amplifying slab (appendix D), at the end of the Thesis.

The work presented in the Thesis has appeared in the following publications :

Publications

1. *Lévy statistical fluctuations from a random amplifying medium.*

Divya Sharma, Hema Ramachandran and N. Kumar
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2. *Lévy statistics of emission from a novel random amplifying medium : an optical realization of the Arrhenius cascade.*

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3. *Gaussian-to-Lévy statistical crossover in random amplifying medium : Monte Carlo simulation.*

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4. *Interplay of disorder and amplification in passive medium with active scatterers : Monte Carlo simulation.*

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Papers presented in Conference Proceedings

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3. *Lévy statistical fluctuations from a random amplifying medium.*

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4. *Tunable Lévy exponent of emission statistics of a fiber-random amplifying medium.*

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5. *Lévy statistics in optics : Violation of the Central Limit Theorem.*

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Contents

1	An Introduction to Random Amplifying Media and Lévy statistics	1
1.1	Laser	2
1.2	Random Laser	3
	Characteristic length scales for a random laser	5
	Scattering mean free path l_s :	5
	Transport mean free path l_t :	6
	Gain length l_g :	7
	Amplification length l_{amp} :	7
	Critical Volume/ Thickness :	7
	Classification of Random Lasers	7
	Random Laser with non-resonant (incoherent) feedback	8
	Random laser with resonant (coherent) feedback	10
	Regimes of light transport in a random laser	13
	Light localization and coherent amplification	16
1.3	Gaussian statistics	17
	Random walk	17
	Central Limit Theorem (CLT)	18
1.4	Lévy statistics	20
	Lévy flights	20
	Generalized Central Limit Theorem (GCLT)	22
	Lévy walk	23
	Examples of Lévy flights/walks	25

1.5	Lognormal Distribution	26
2	Fluctuations in the emission intensity from a RAM : Crossover from the Gaussian to the Lévy statistics	34
2.1	Motivation	34
2.2	Theoretical analysis	36
2.3	Experimental details	43
2.4	Results	44
	Gain narrowing	44
	Intensity histograms	47
2.5	Physical interpretation of the experimental results	61
2.6	Conclusions	62
3	Gaussian-to-Lévy statistical crossover in dye-scatterer random amplifying media: Monte Carlo simulation	65
3.1	Motivation	65
3.2	Monte Carlo simulation	67
3.3	Results	71
3.4	Conclusions	90
4	Fiber-Random Amplifying Medium : An optical realization of the Arrhenius cascade	93
4.1	Motivation	93
4.2	Arrhenius Cascade	94
4.3	Fiber-Random Amplifying Medium (F-RAM)	97
4.4	Theoretical analysis	99
4.5	Experimental Details	101
4.6	Results	103
	Gain narrowing	103
	Intensity histograms	106
4.7	RAM vs F-RAM	111

4.8	Conclusions	113
5	Interplay of disorder and amplification in a passive medium with active scatterers : Monte Carlo simulation	115
5.1	Motivation	115
5.2	Monte Carlo simulation	119
5.3	Results	121
5.4	Conclusions	125
6	Concluding remarks	127
A	Statistical Distributions	129
	Random variable (r.v.)	129
	Probability distribution function (PDF)	129
	Probability density function	130
	Moments of a random variable X	131
	Central moments of a random variable X	131
	Standardized random variable X^*	132
	Characteristic function of a random variable X	132
	Joint probability distribution function of random variables X and Y	133
	Joint Density function	133
	Relationship between marginal and joint densities	134
	Independent random variables	134
	Independent identically distributed random steps or variables (i.i.d.r.v.) . . .	134
B	Simulation code for a D-RAM	135
C	Simulation code for an R-RAM	142
D	Reflection and Transmission by an amplifying slab	148