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THz-TDS techniques and devices

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CENTER
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Components and Systems for Terahertz Applications

www.teravil.lt



Funded by
the European Union

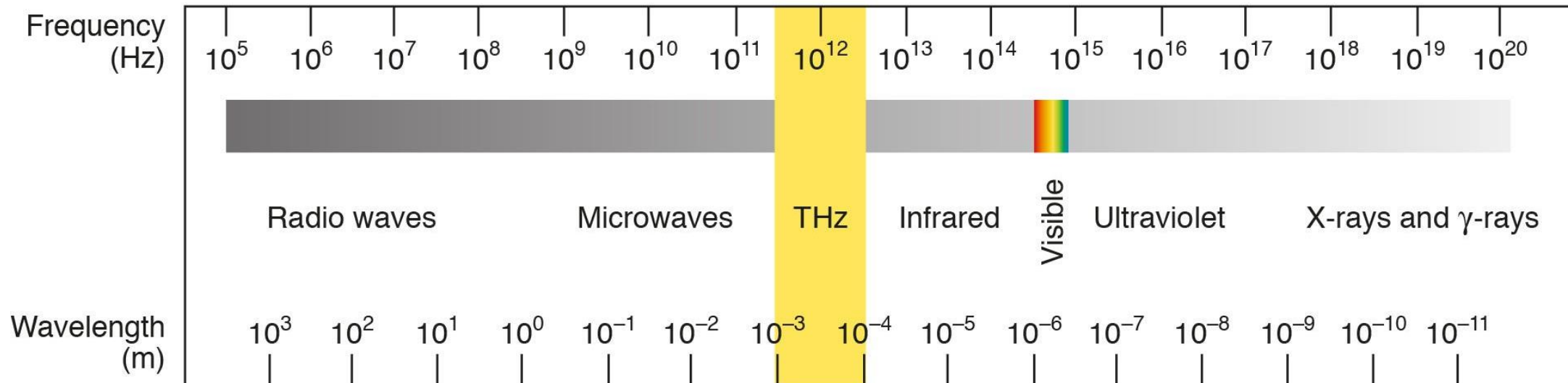
- Terahertz Excitation Spectroscopy (TES)
 - ✓ For investigating hot carrier dynamics
- Optical pump – THz probe (OPTP)
 - ✓ For picosecond carrier lifetime measurements
- Terahertz Time – Domain Spectroscopy (THz-TDS)
 - ✓ For terahertz transmission/reflection measurements

Terahertz waves in EM spectrum

$$f = 100 \text{ GHz} - 10 \text{ THz}$$

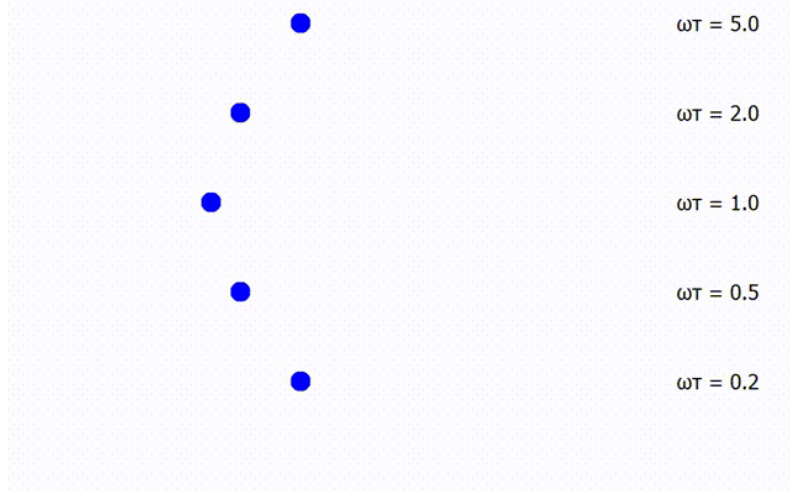
$$\lambda = 3 \text{ mm} - 30 \mu\text{m}$$

$$h\nu = 0.41 \text{ meV} - 41 \text{ meV}$$



- Transistors too slow
- Antennas are tiny
- Metals do not conduct well
- Thermal energy at room temperature is 25.6 meV or 6.19 THz
- THz LEDs/Lasers dominated by noise

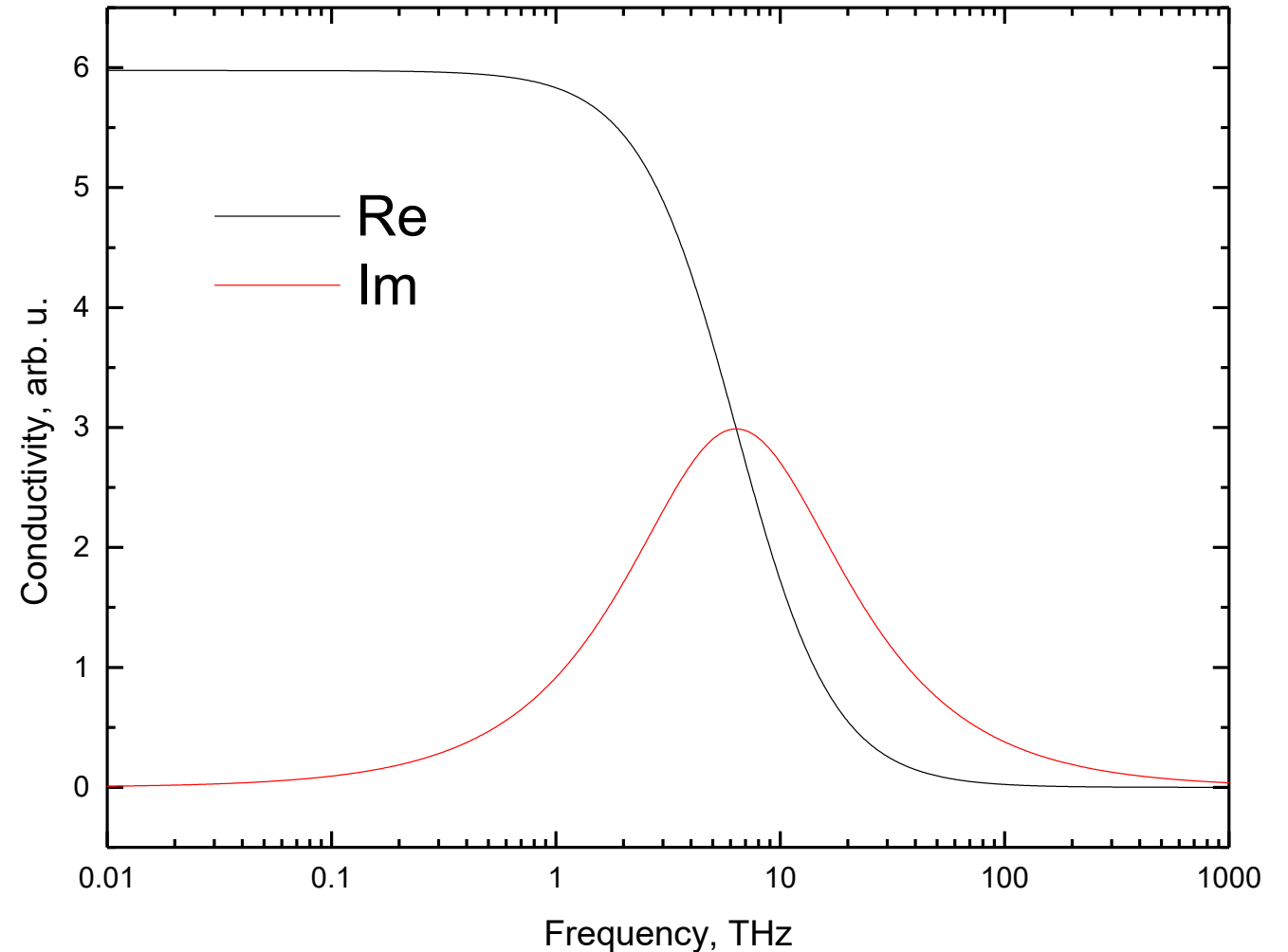
Metal conductivity at THz frequencies



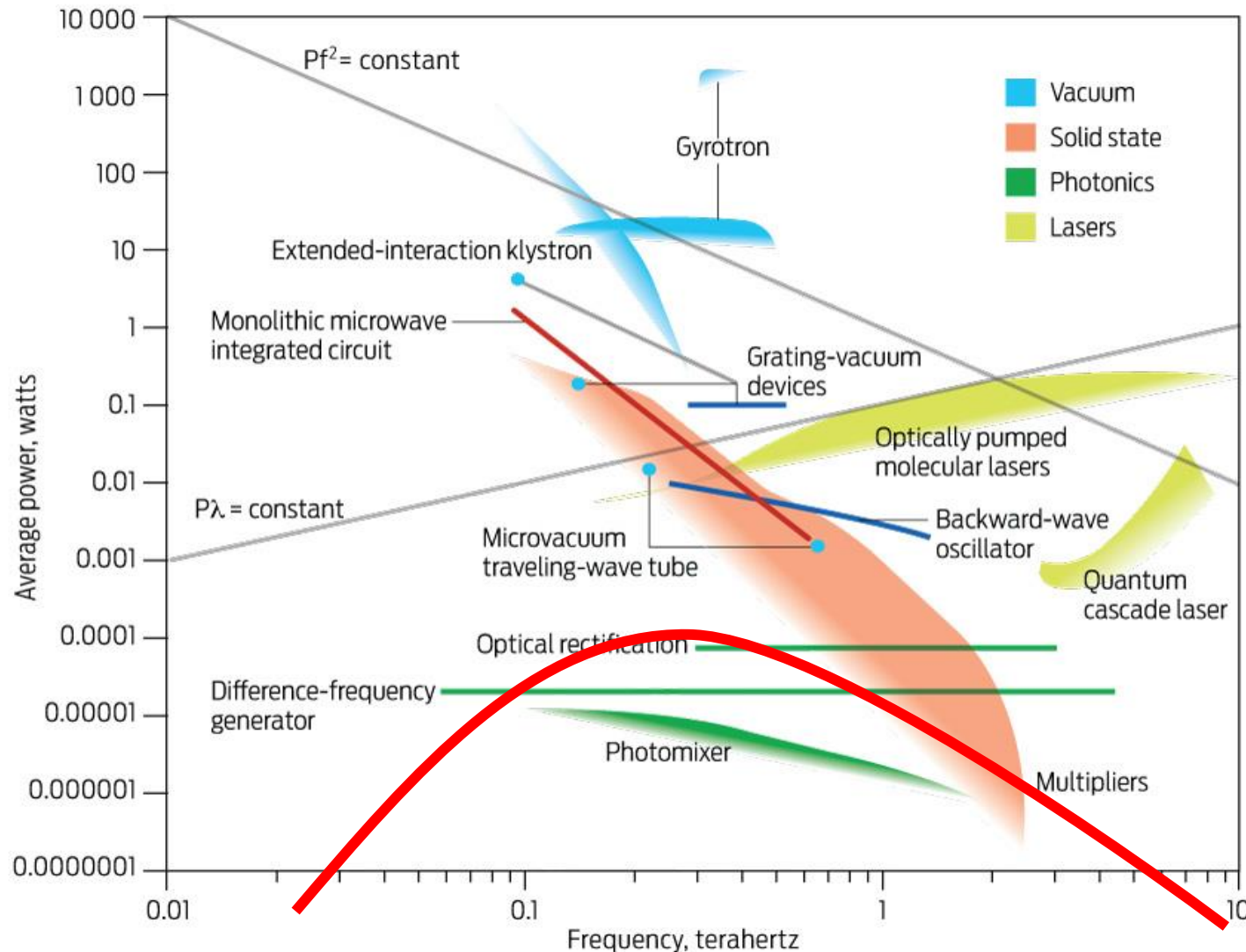
$$L_K = \left(\frac{m_e}{ne^2} \right) \left(\frac{l}{A} \right)$$

Kinetic inductance:

- finite electron velocity
- parasitic capacitance/inductance
- heating
- poor impedance matching



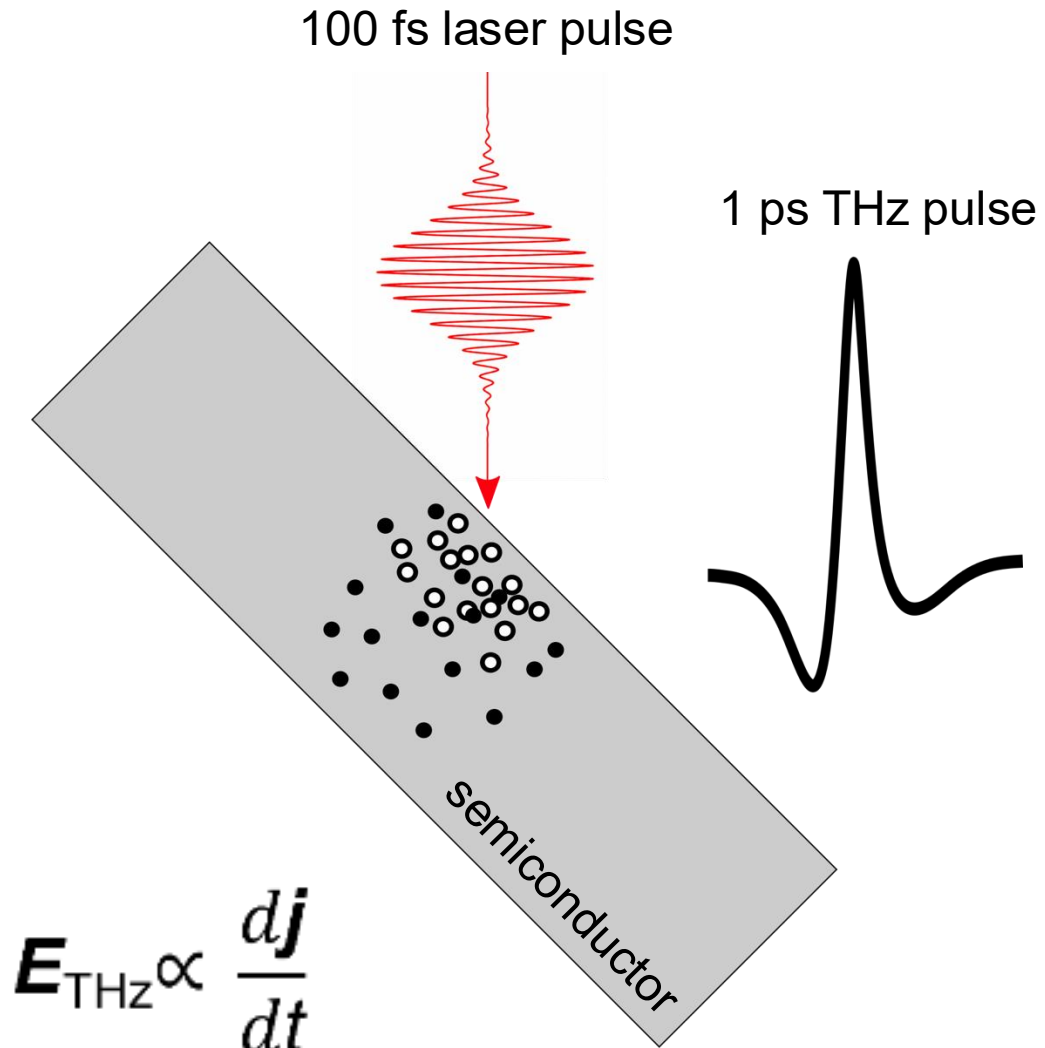
THz radiation generation methods



THz emission from semiconductors after femtosecond laser excitation:

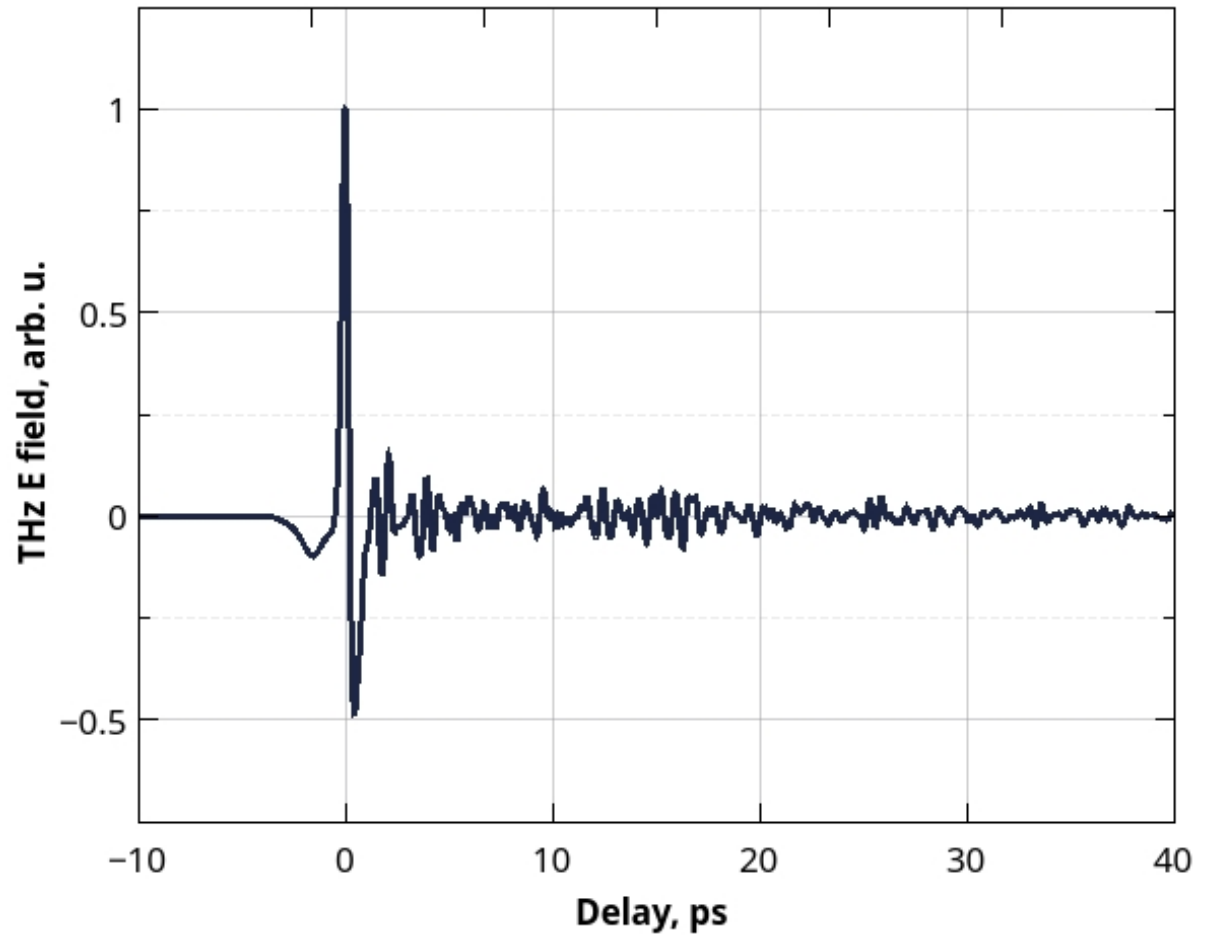
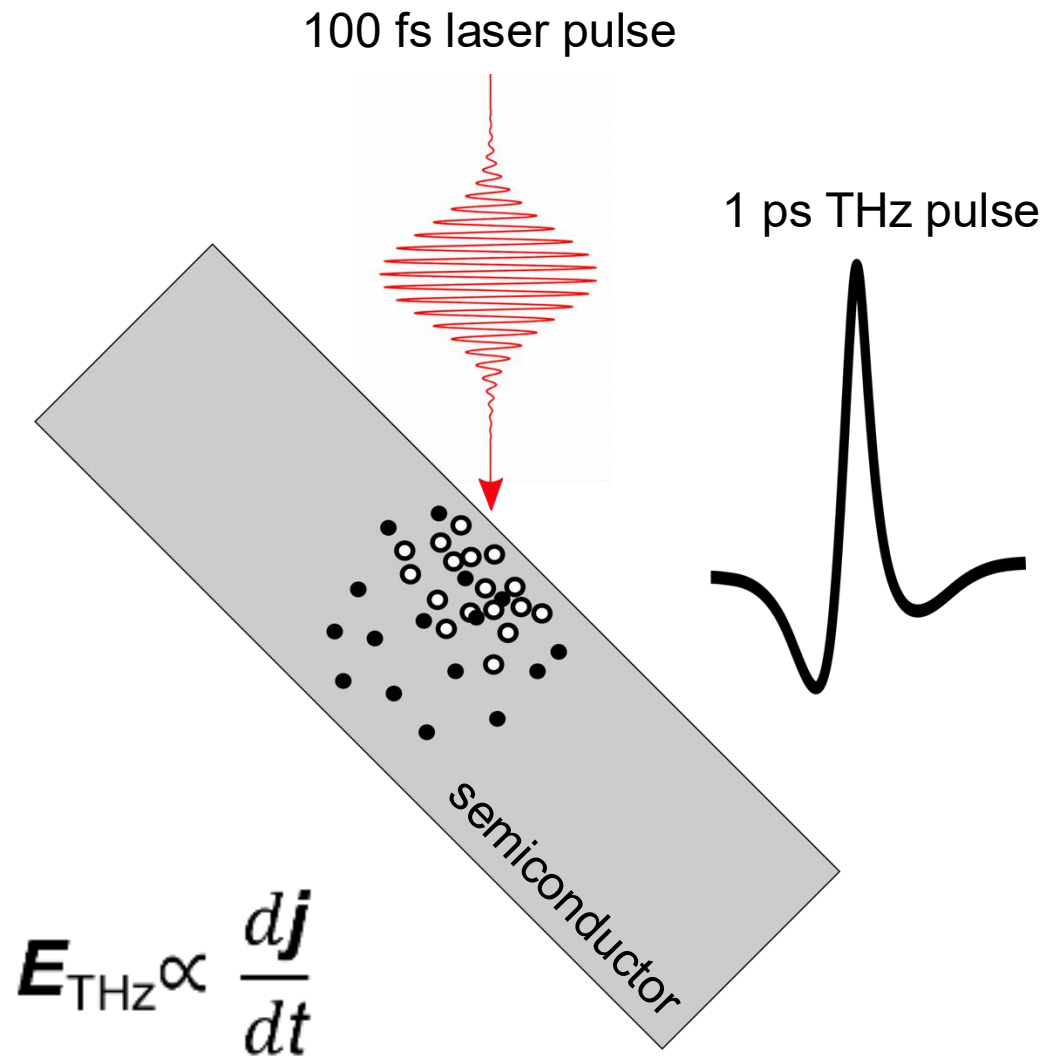
- Simple to implement
- Extremely wide spectrum
- Works at Room Temperature
- Sensitive coherent detection gives good signal-to-noise ratios

Terahertz pulse emission

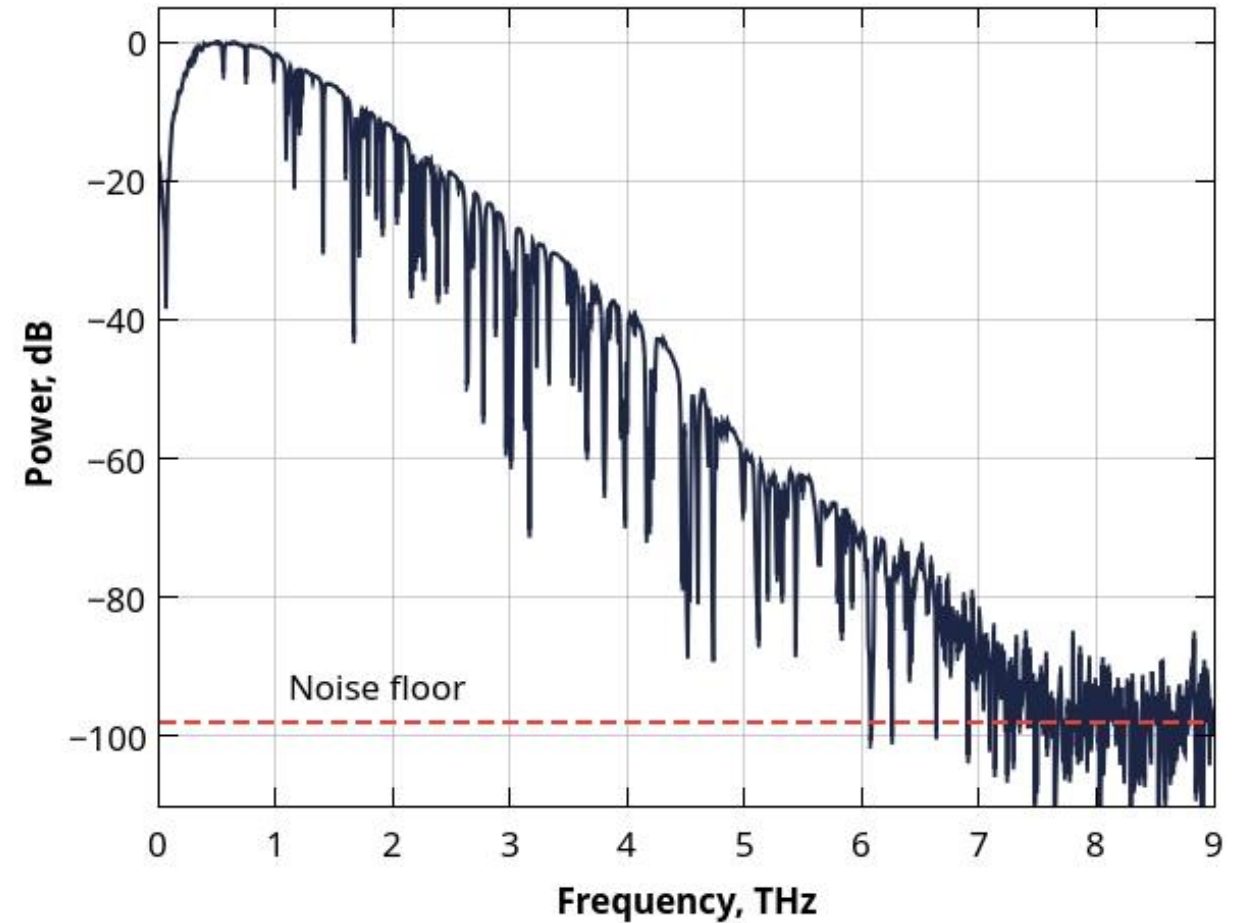
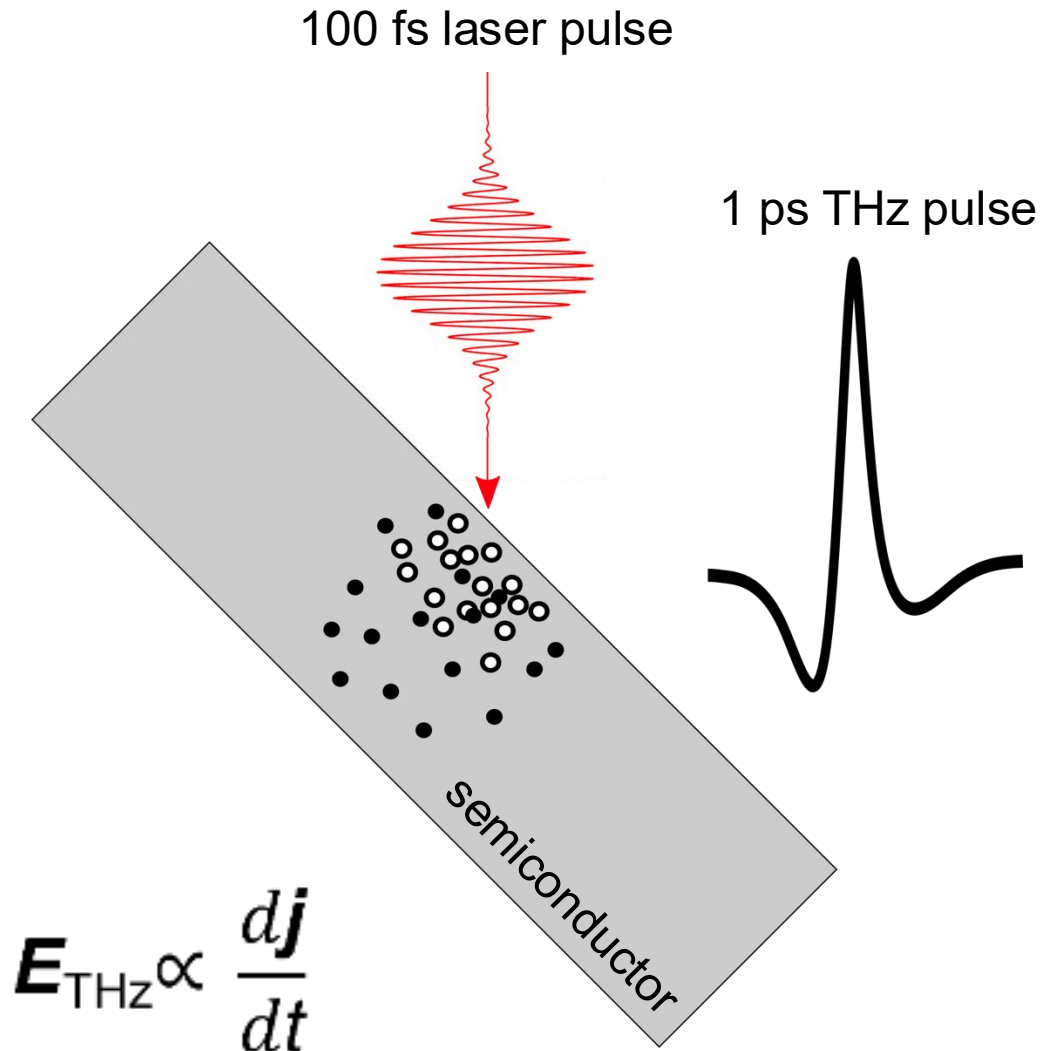


Time after pulse	Main process
0–100 fs	photon absorption, electron–hole pair generation
10–100 fs	carrier-carrier scattering, hot carrier thermalization
0.1–10 ps	carrier cooling by phonon emission
fs–ps	drift/diffusion currents, THz emission
ps–ns+	trapping, recombination, heat diffusion

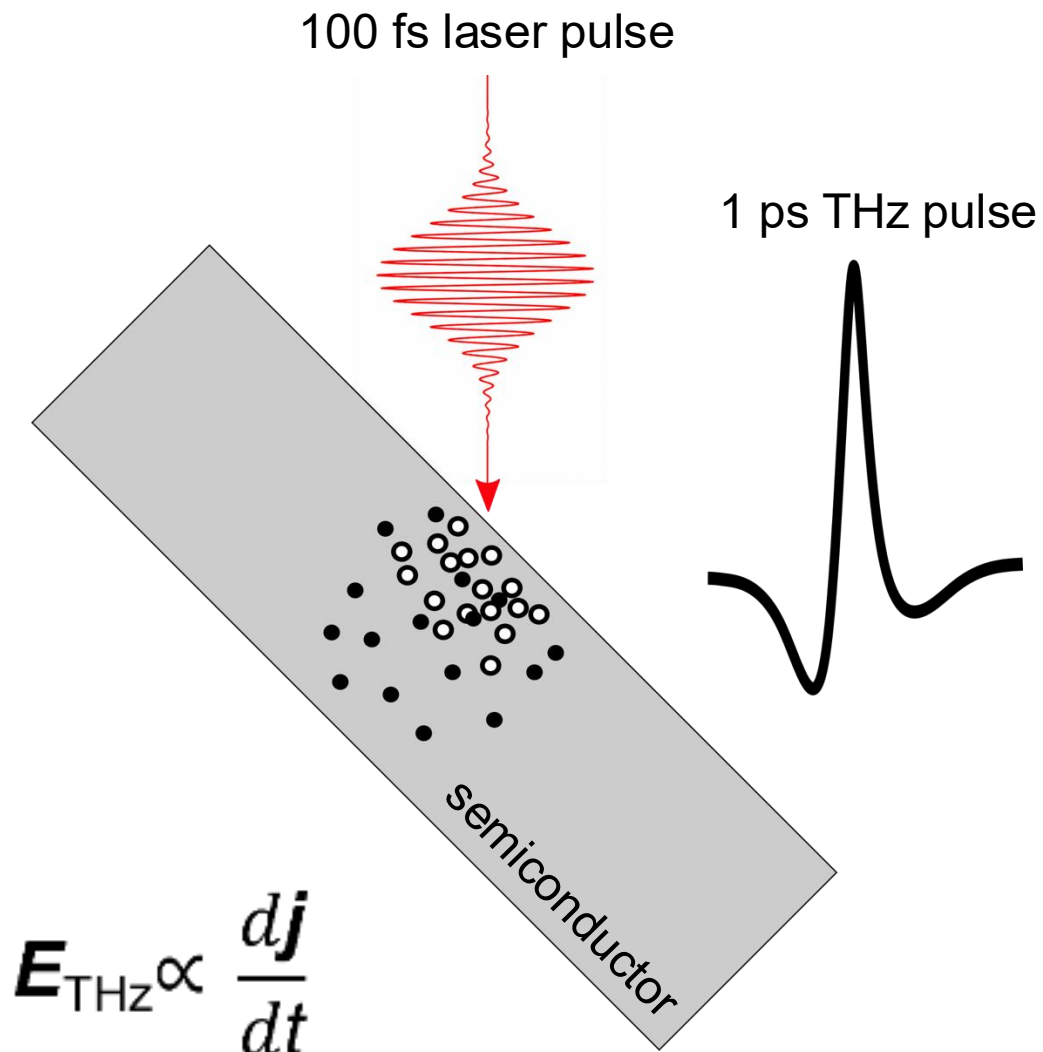
Terahertz pulse emission



Terahertz pulse emission

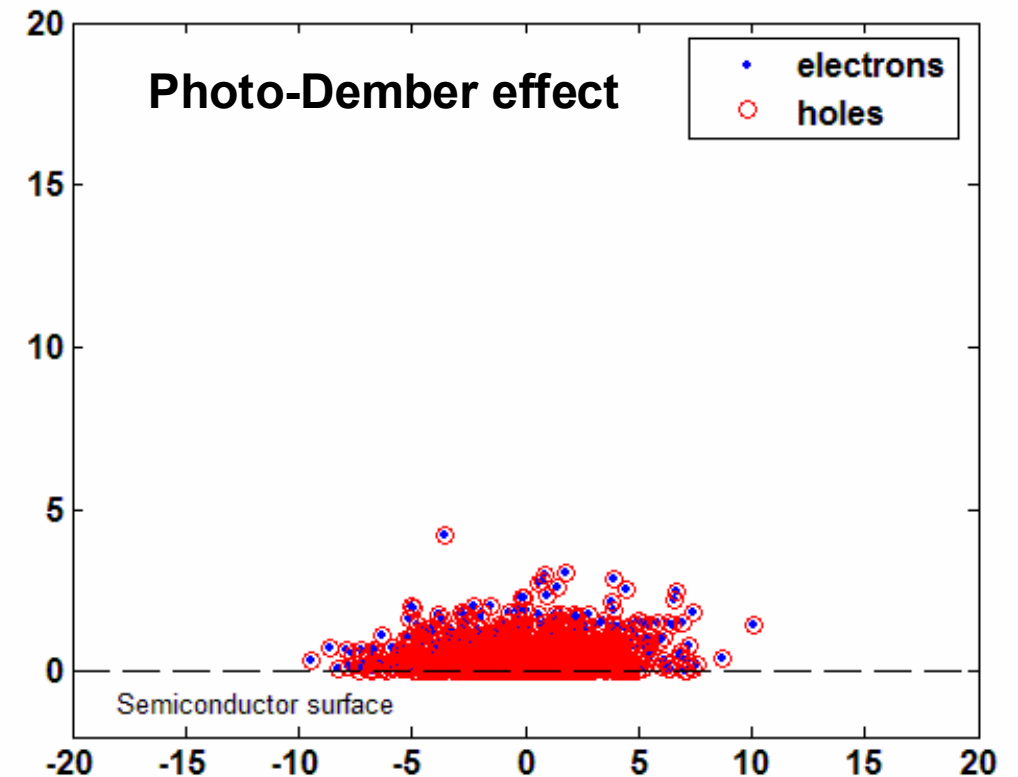


Terahertz pulse emission (diffusion)

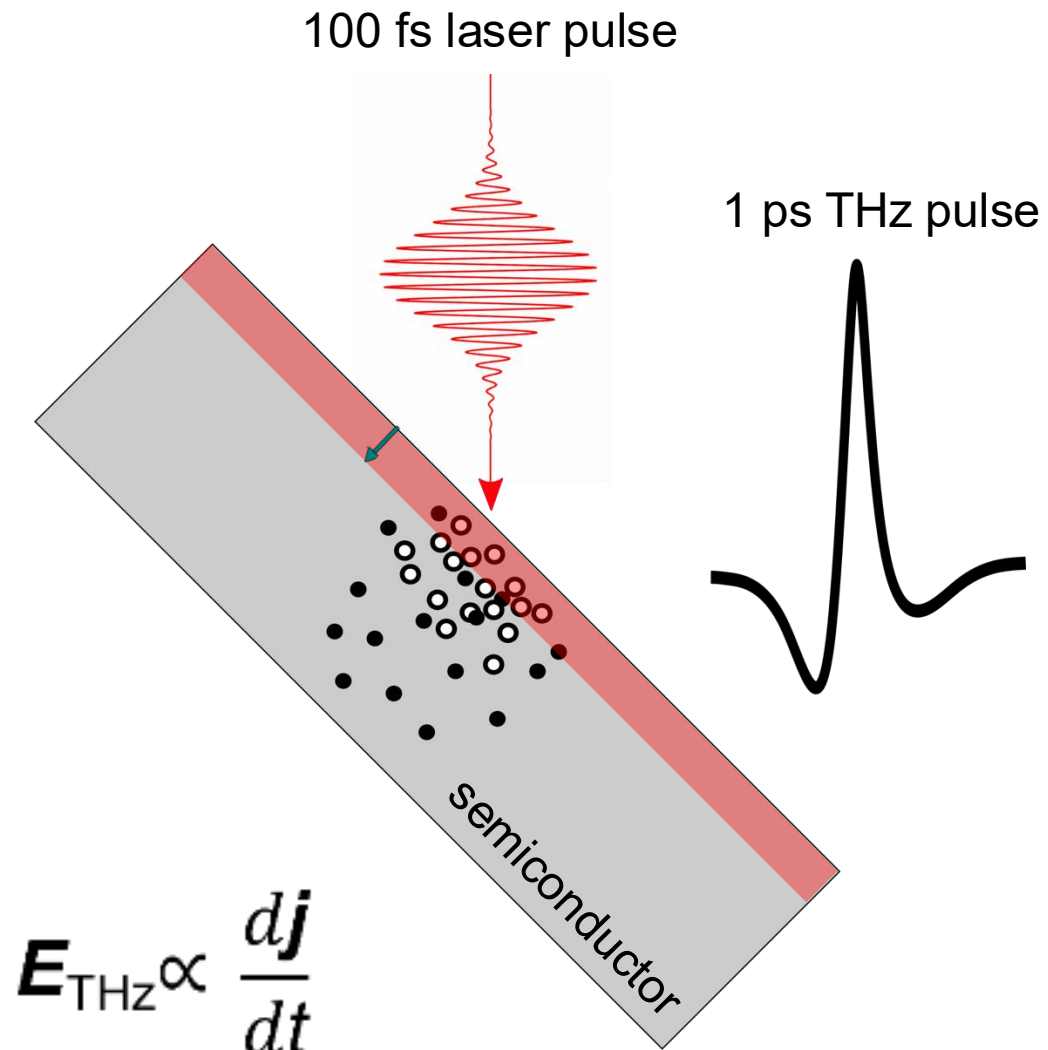


$$J_{\text{diff}} = qD \frac{dn}{dx} \quad D \sim \mu \frac{k_B T_c}{q}$$

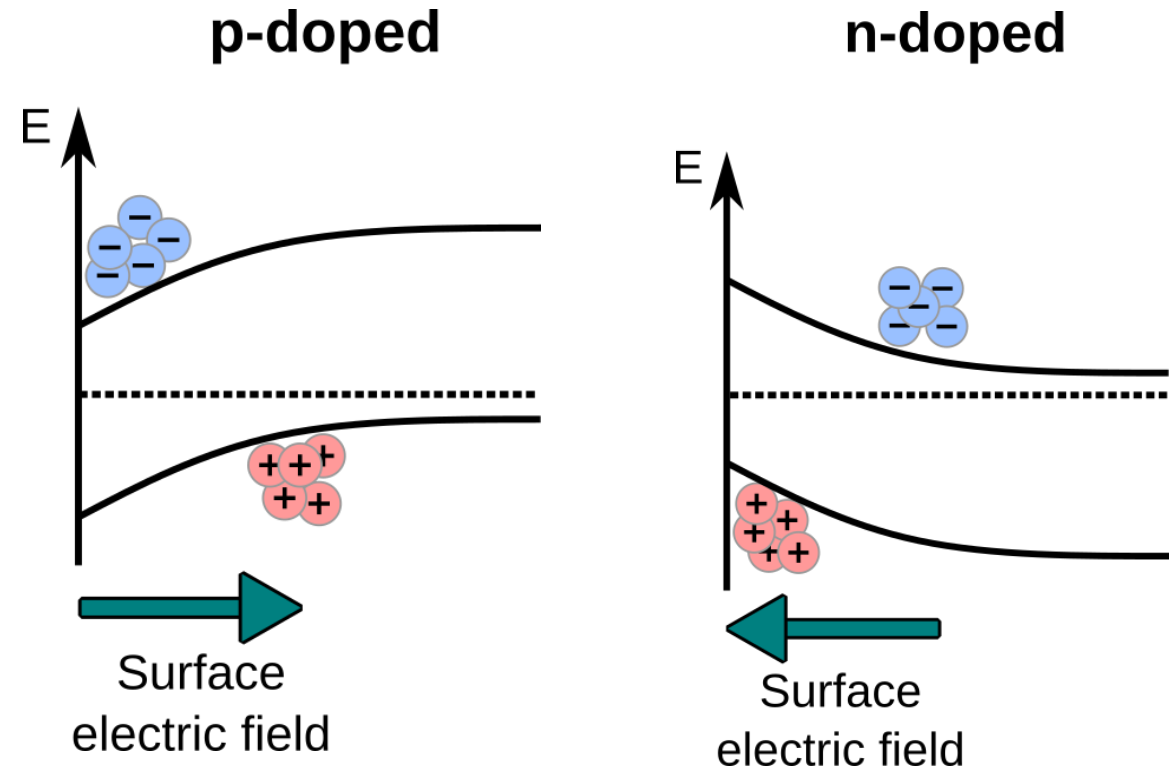
- Proportional to carrier concentration gradient



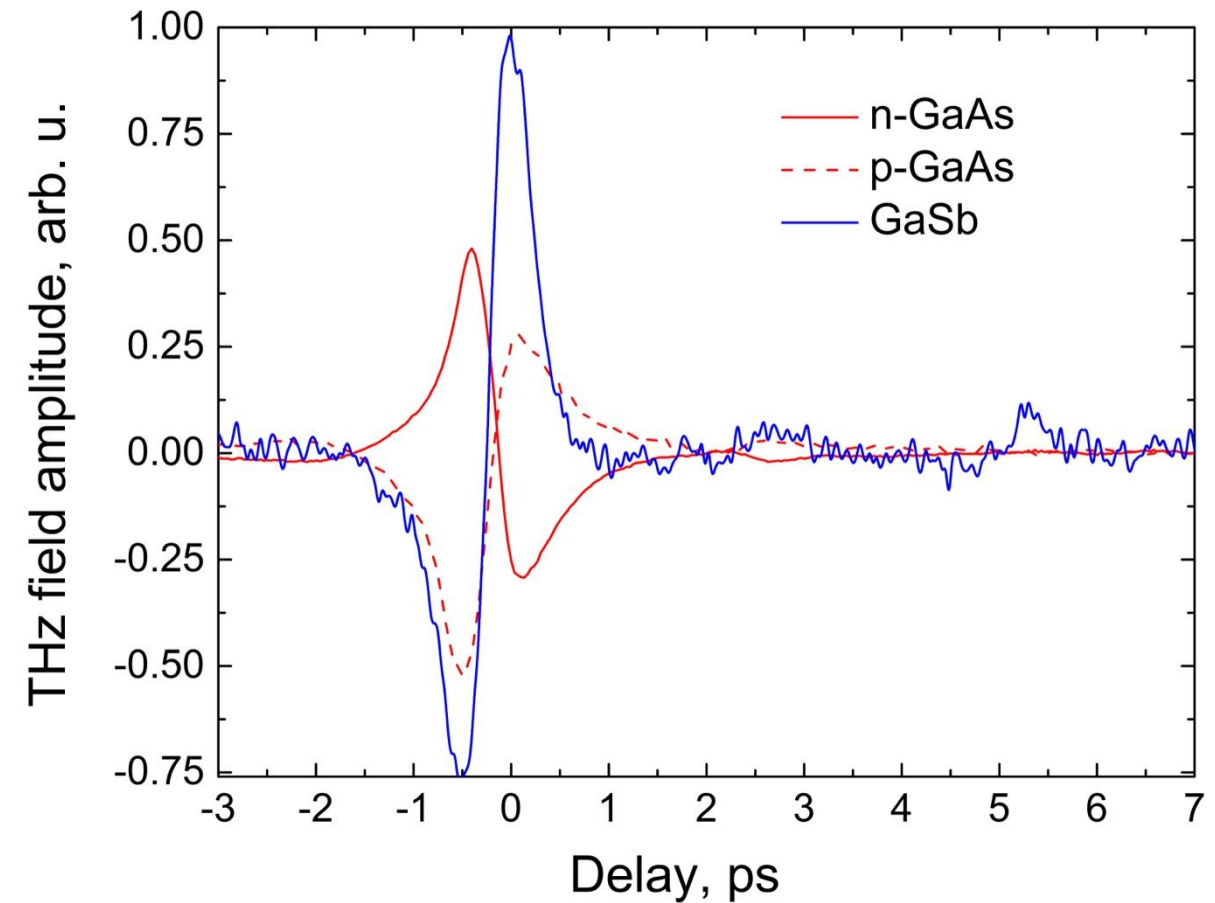
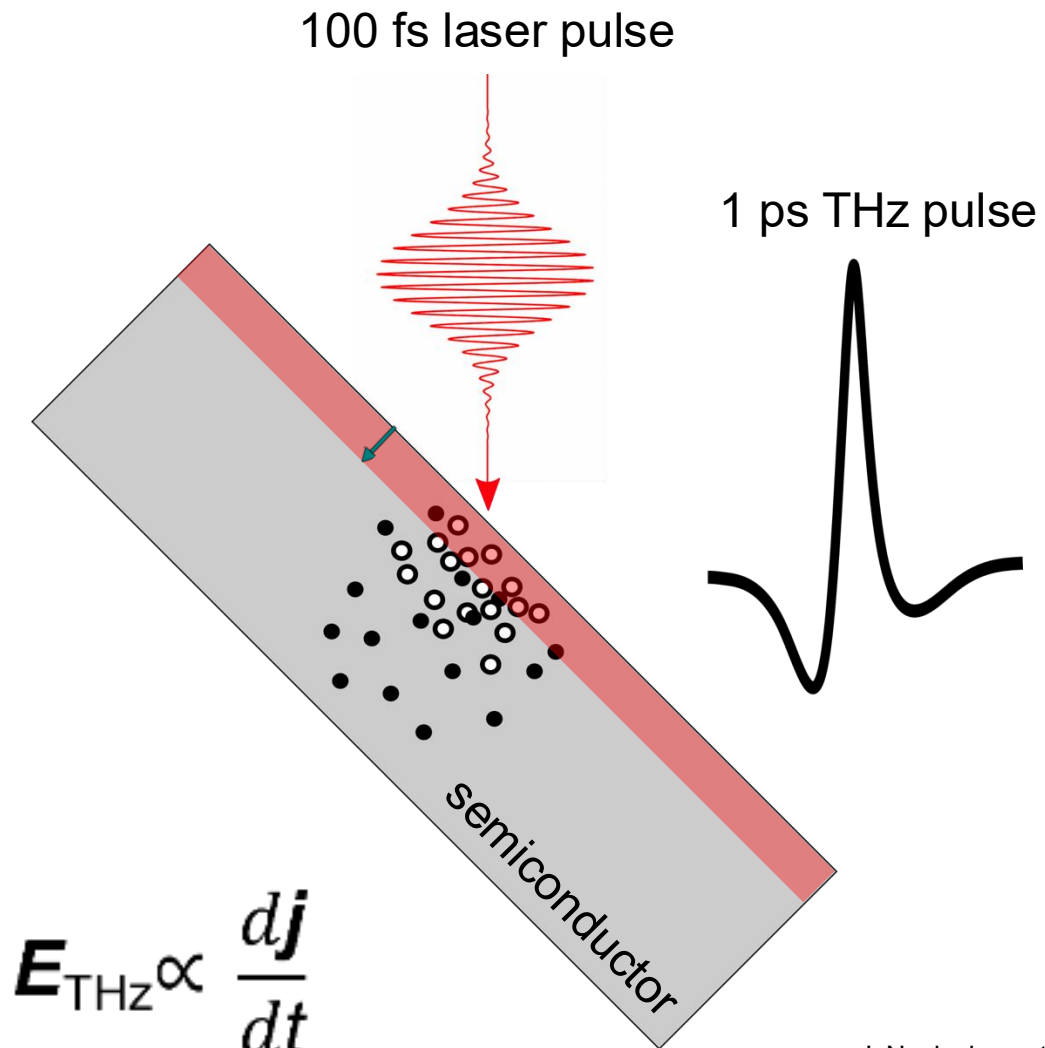
Terahertz pulse emission (drift)



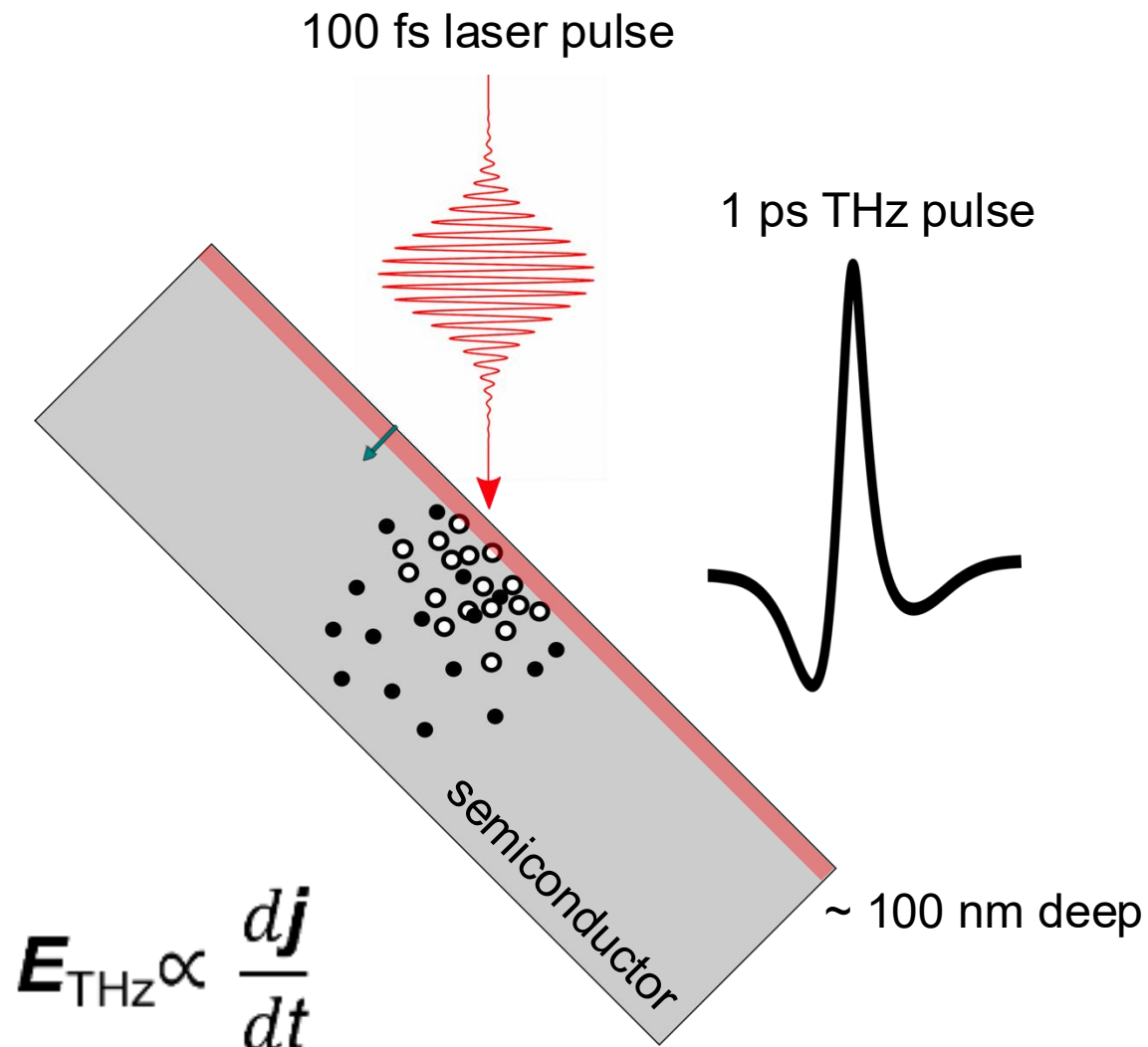
$$J_{\text{drift}} = qn\mu E$$



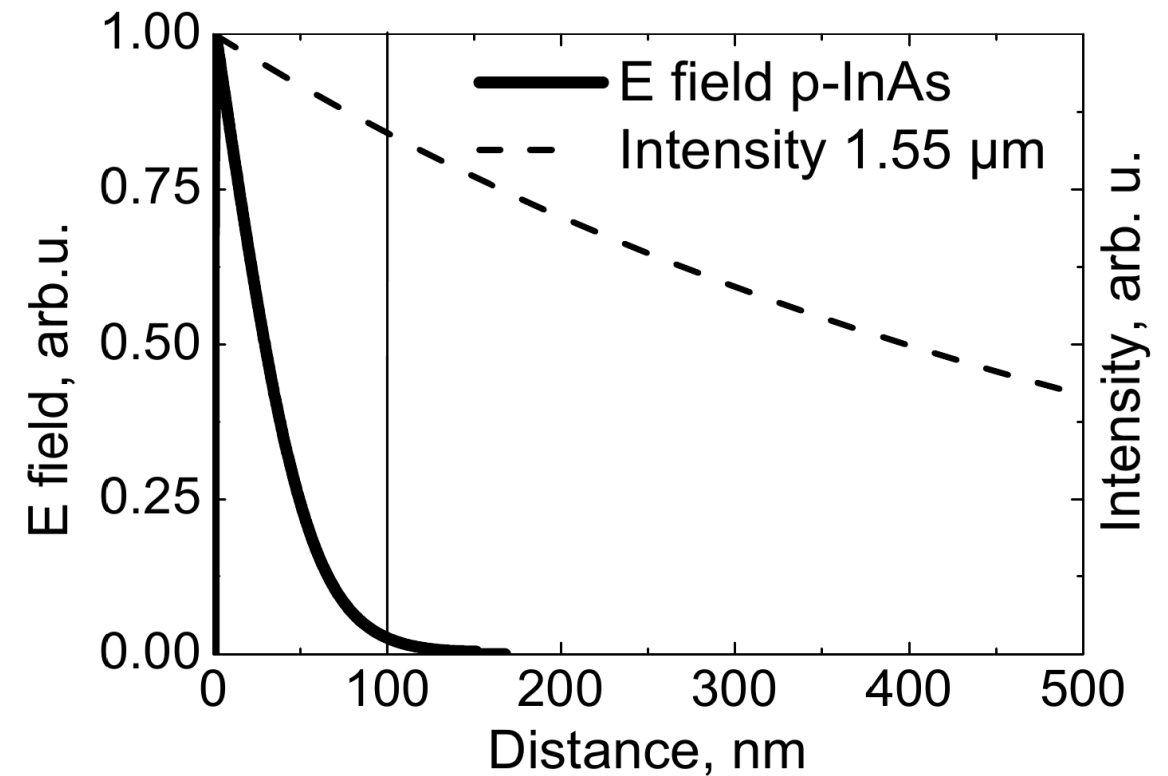
Terahertz pulse emission (drift)



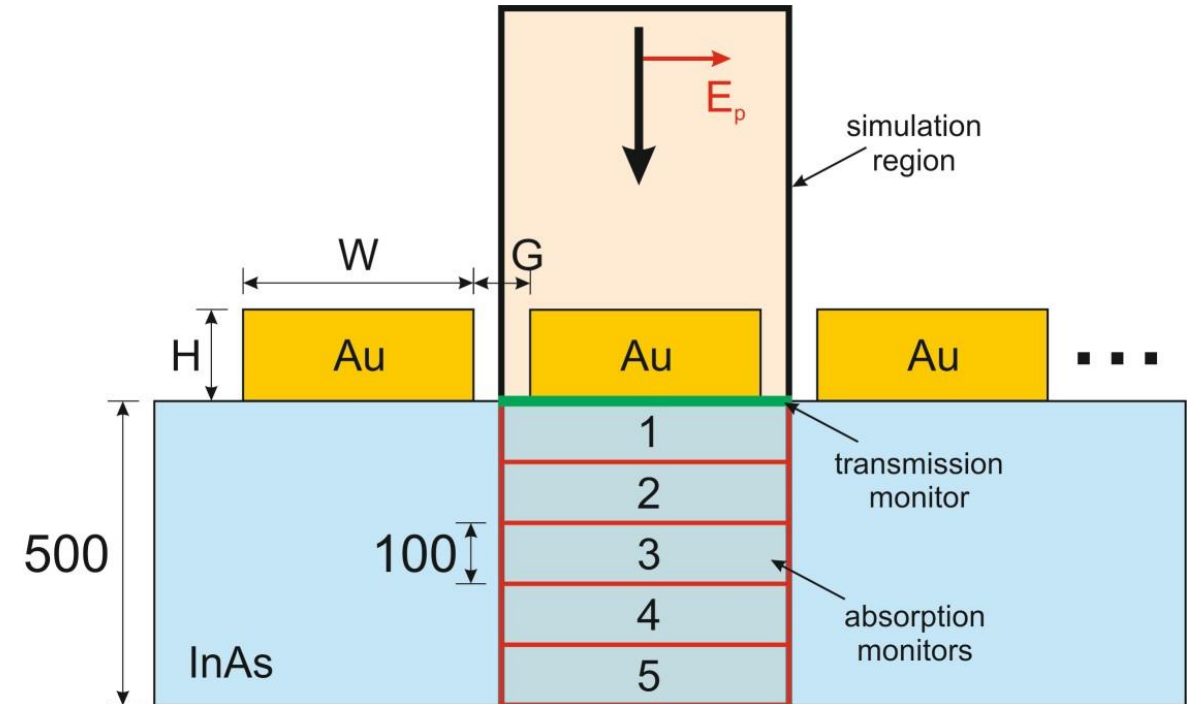
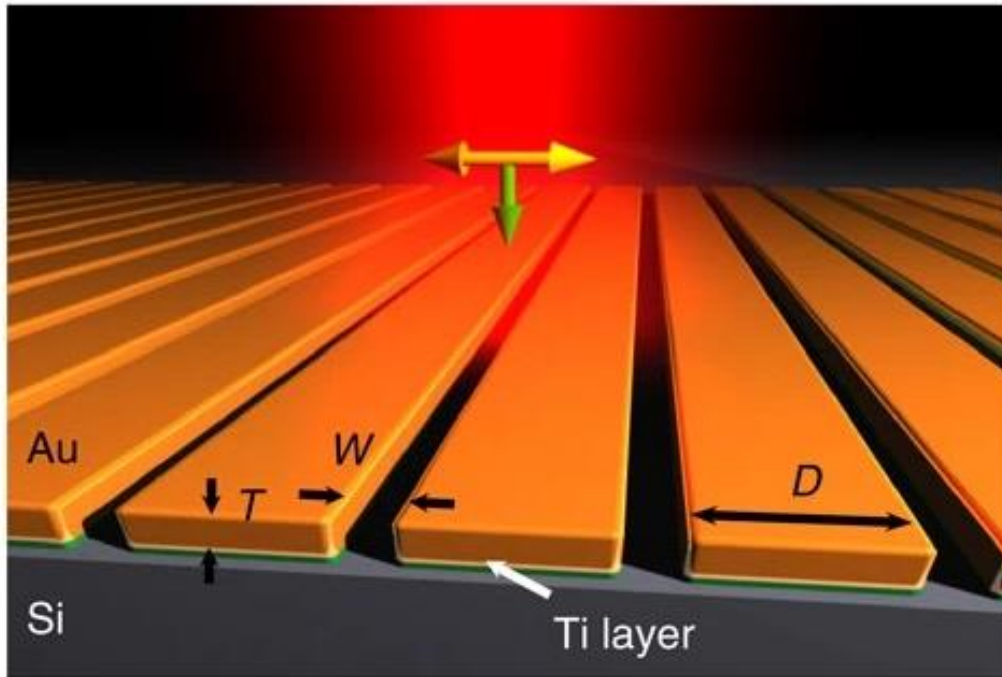
Terahertz pulse emission (drift)



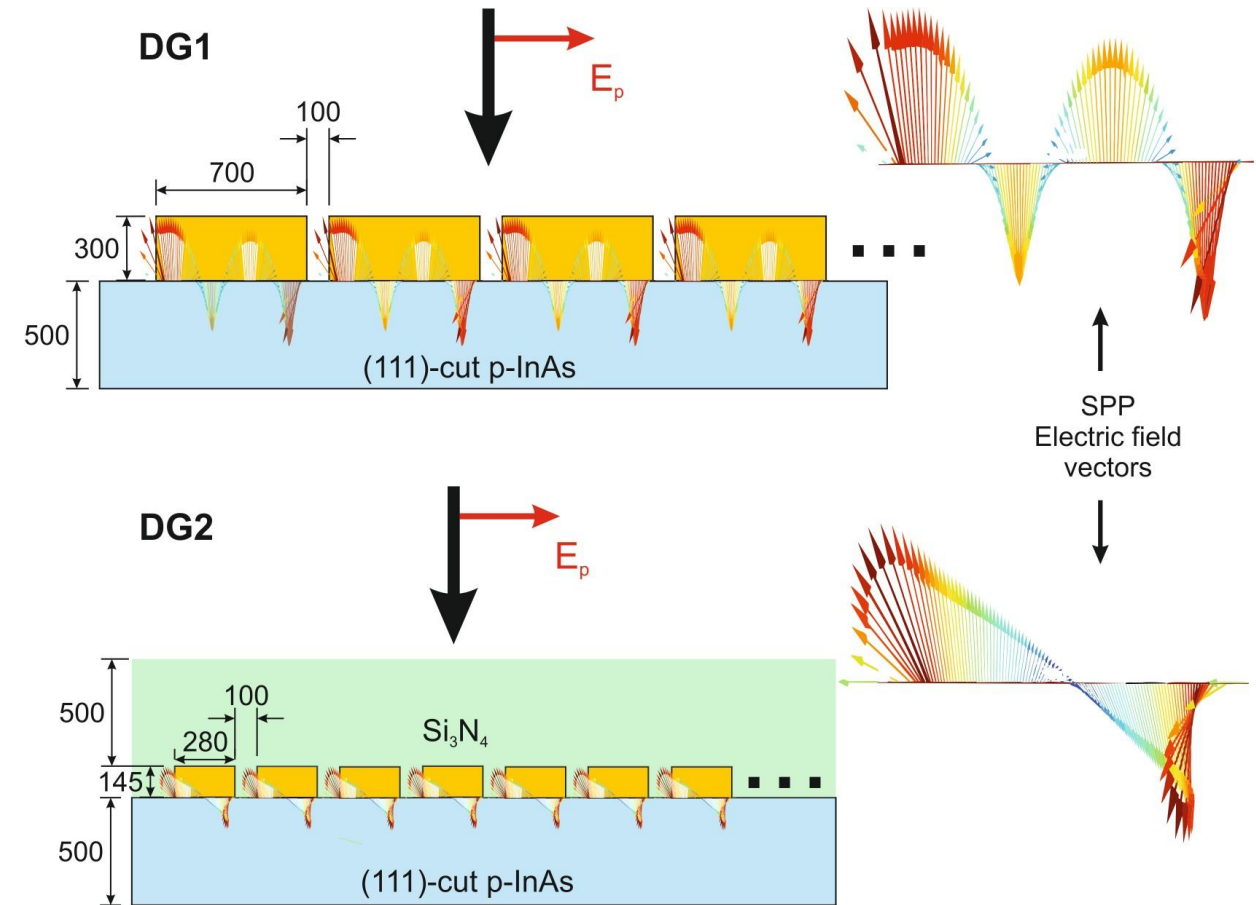
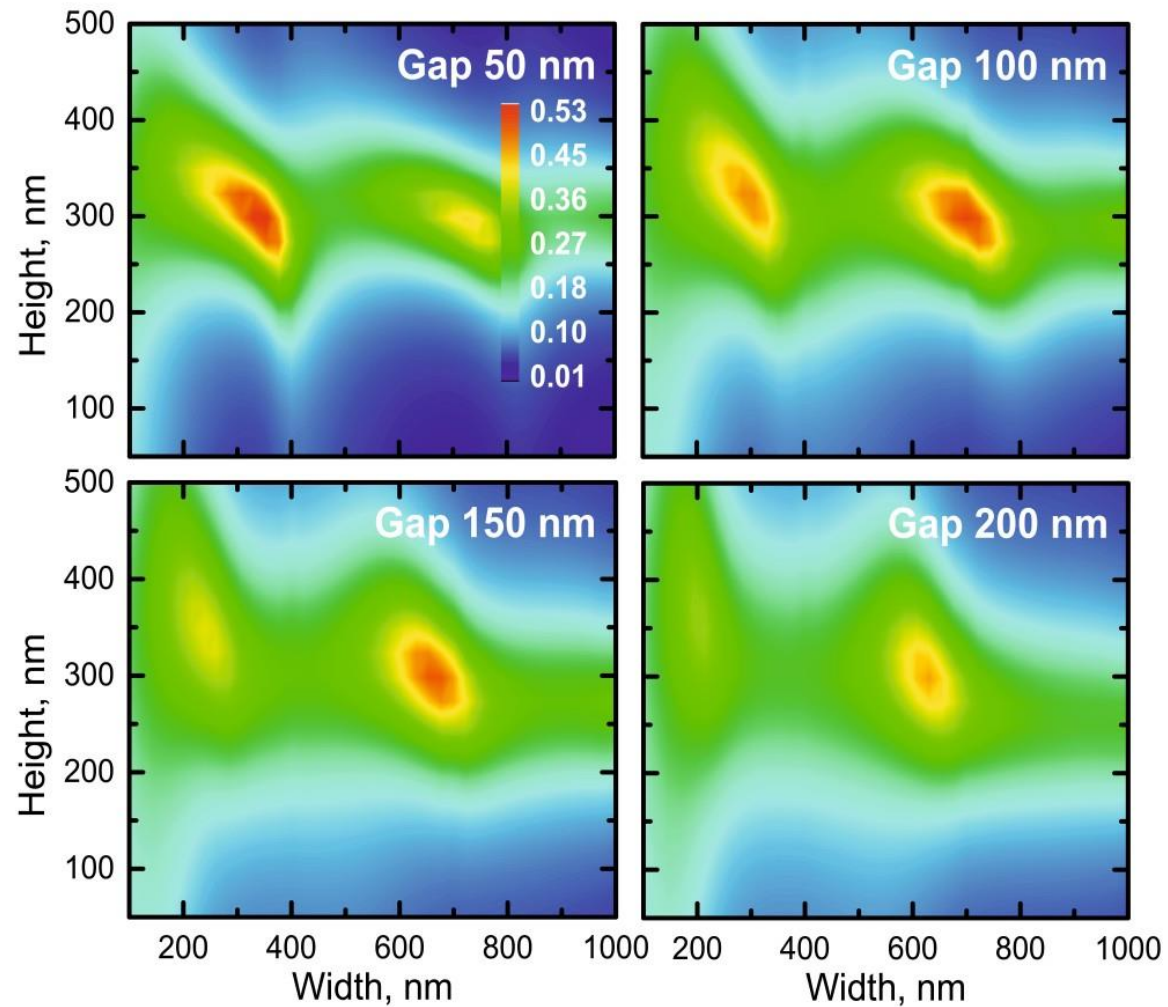
$$J_{\text{drift}} = qn\mu E$$



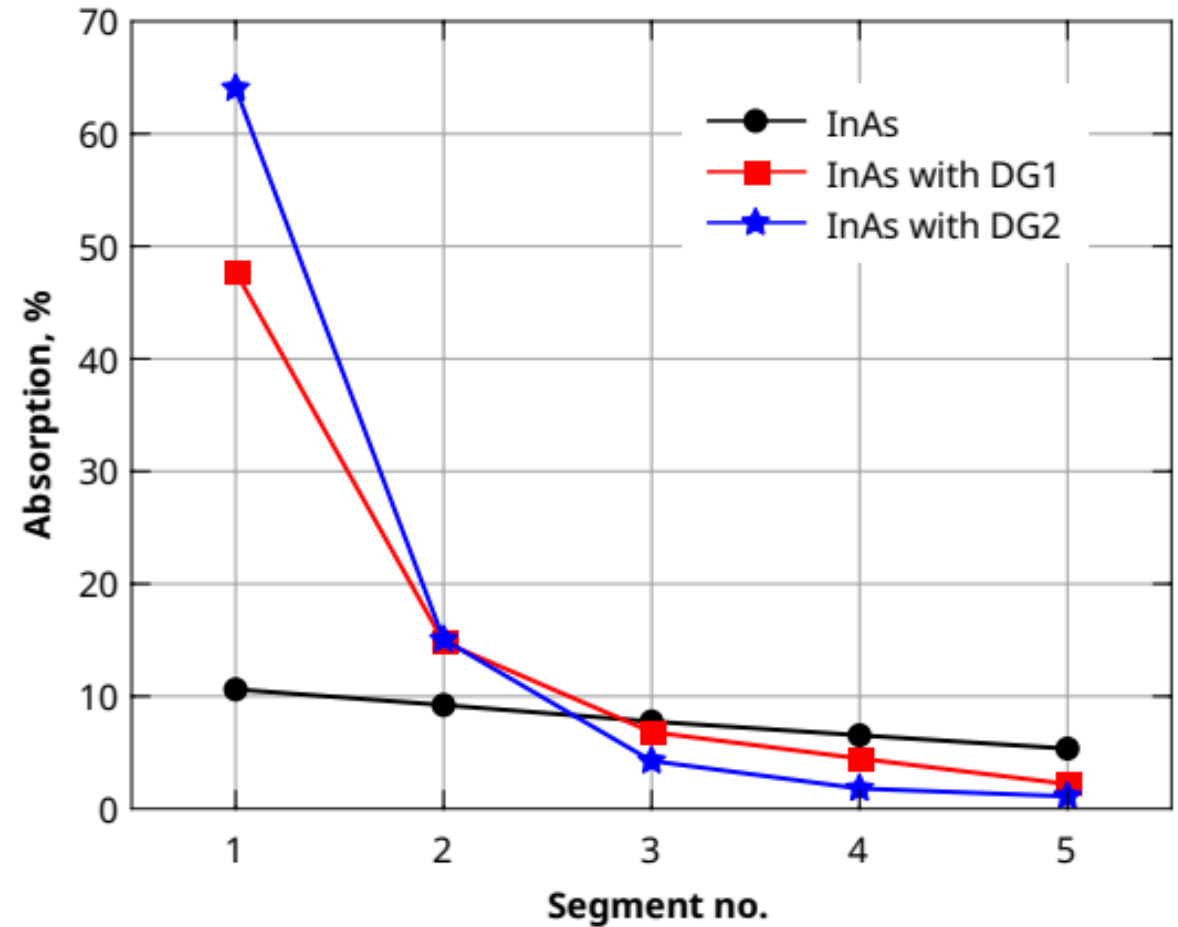
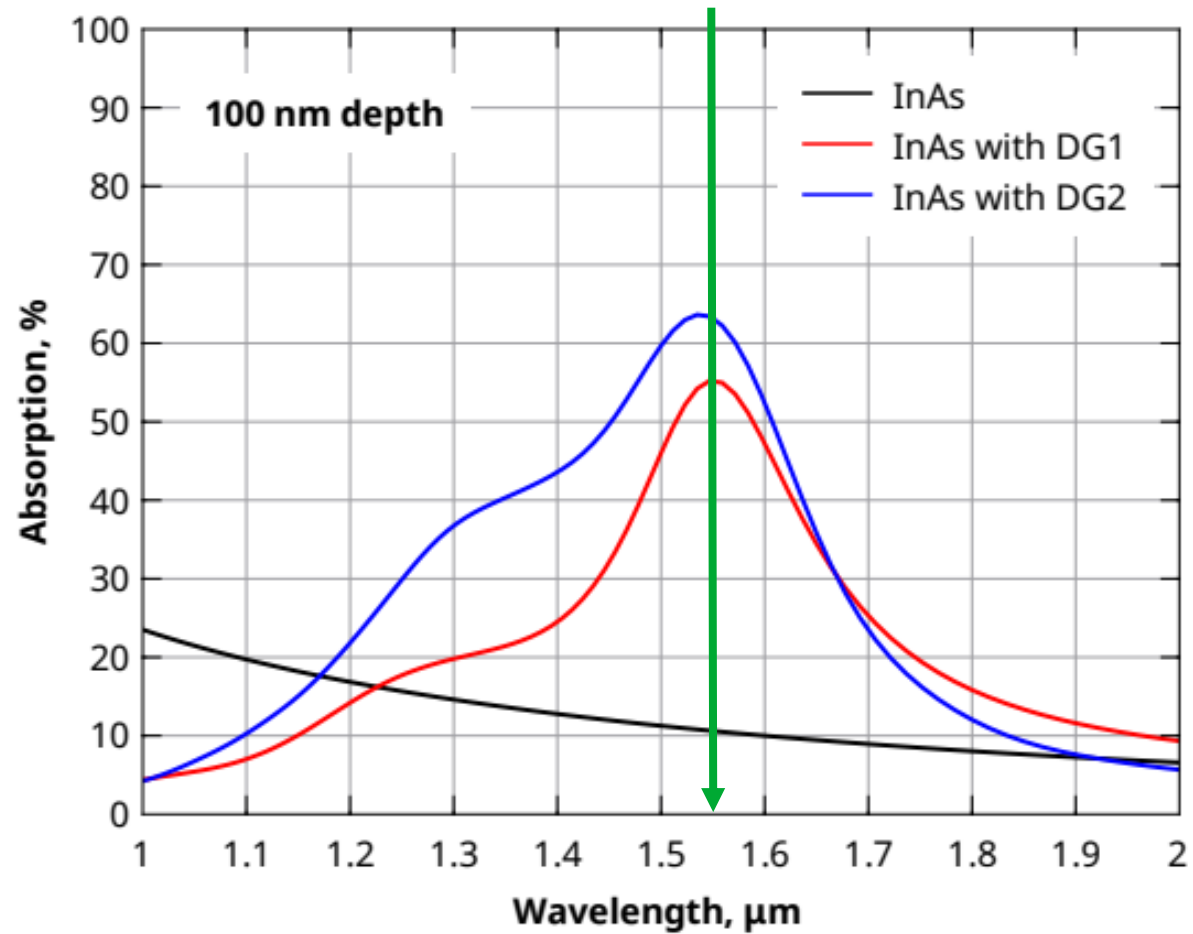
Plasmonic diffraction grating



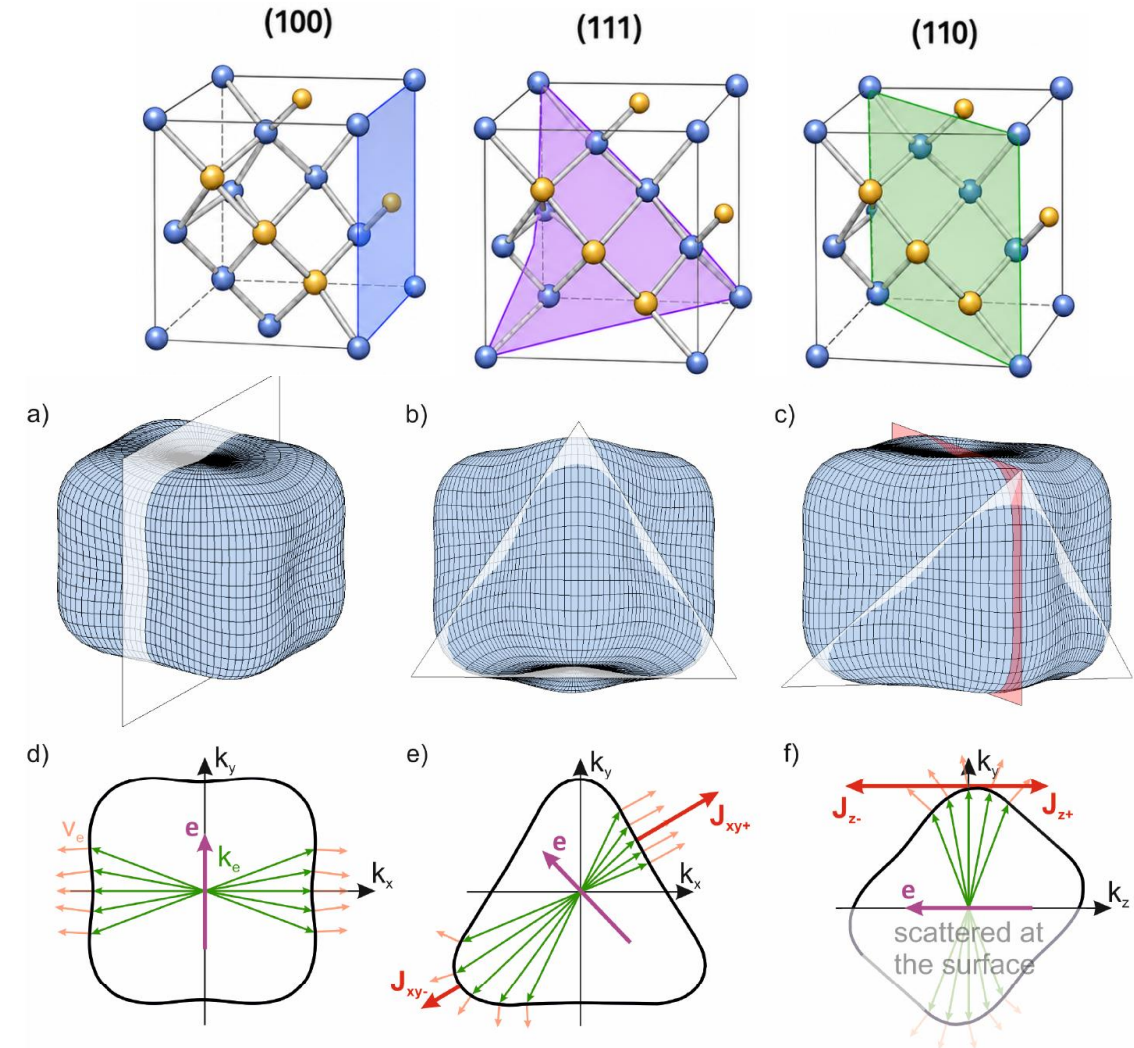
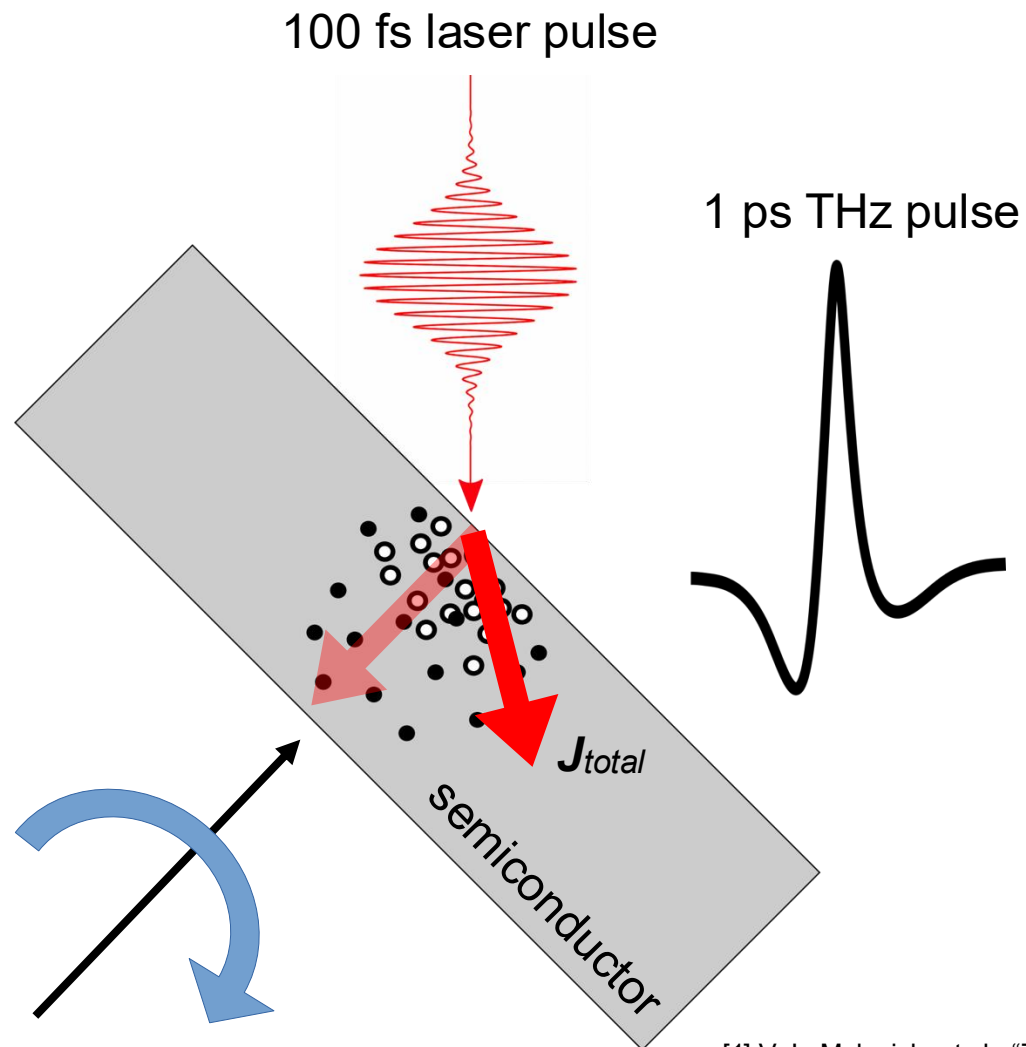
Plasmonic diffraction grating (sweeps)



Plasmonic diffraction grating



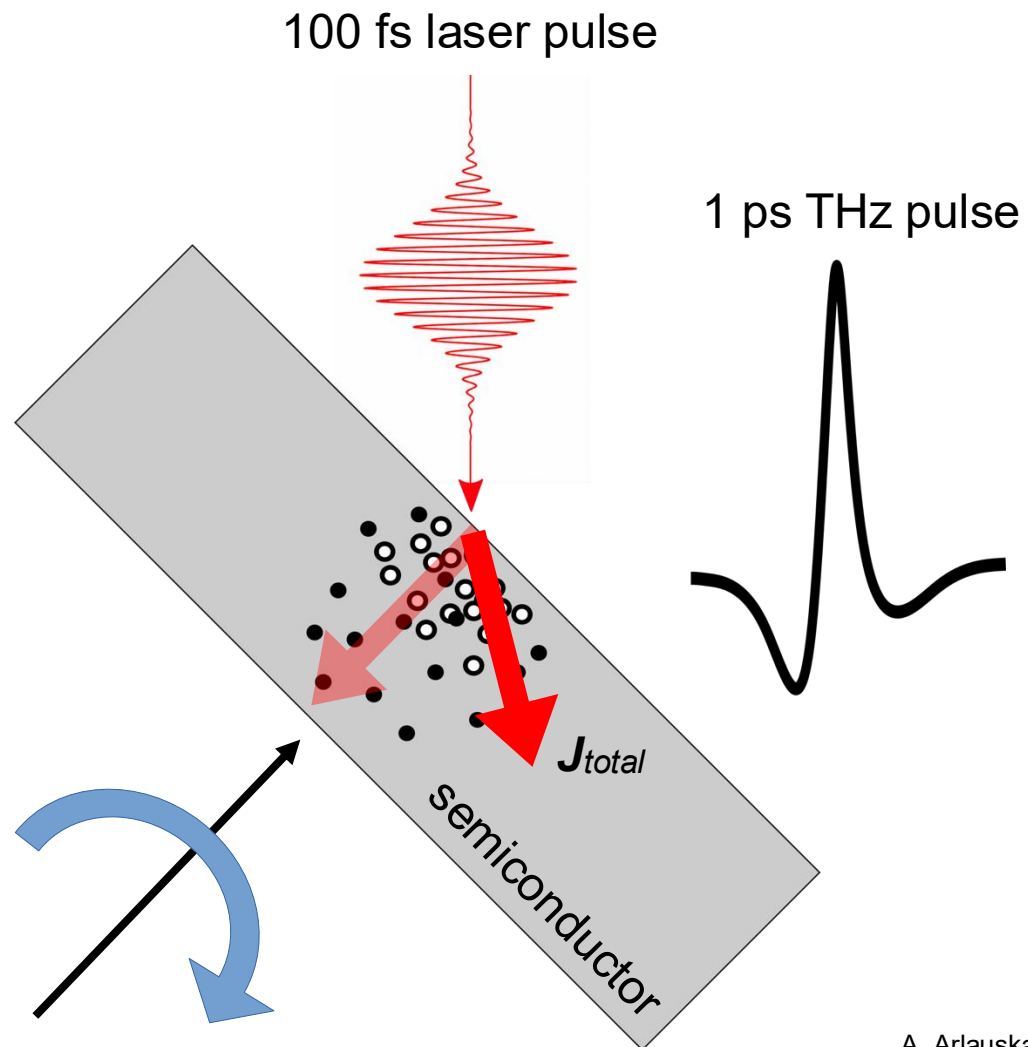
Terahertz pulse emission (lateral photocurrent)



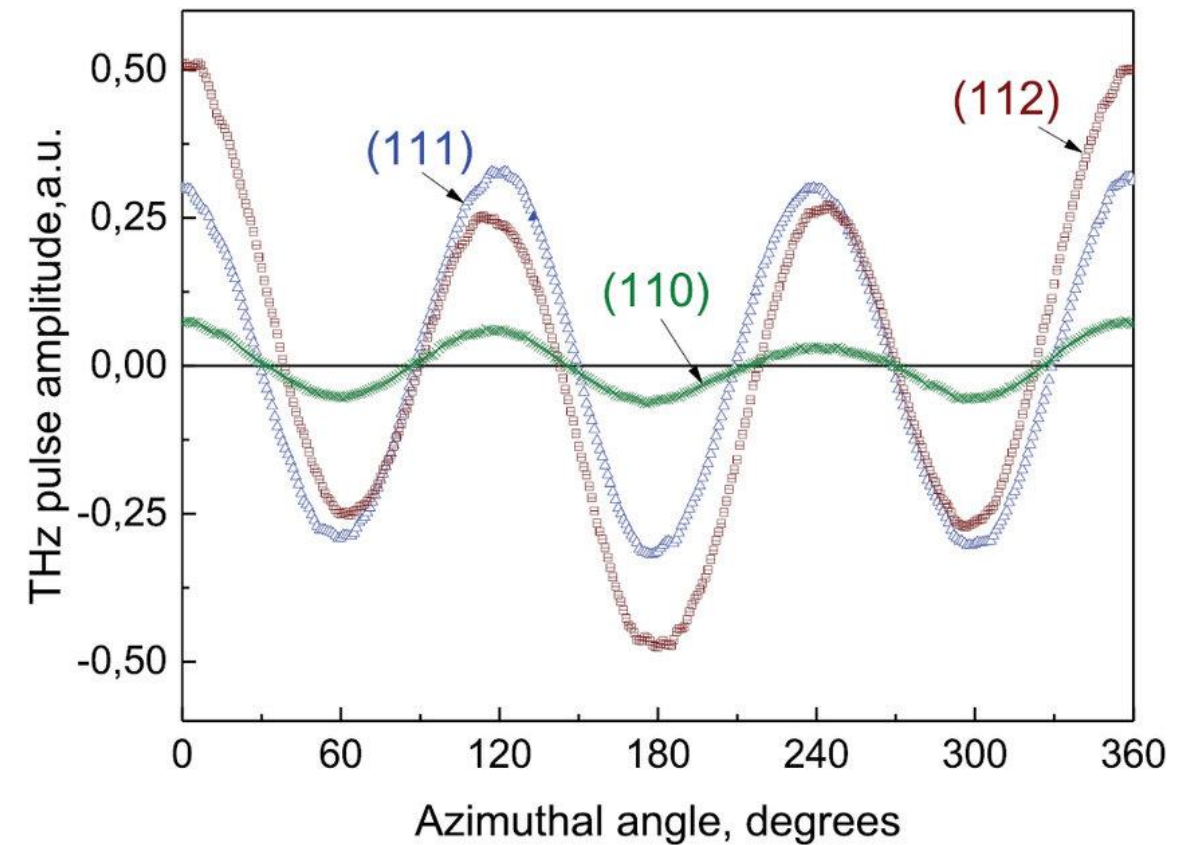
[1] V. L. Malevich, et al., "Terahertz emission from cubic semiconductor induced...", *JAP*. **112** (2012), DOI: [10.1063/1.4758181](https://doi.org/10.1063/1.4758181)

[2] Y. V. Malevich, et al., Anisotropic picosecond photoconductivity..., *JAP*, vol. 115, no. 7, p. 073103, Feb. 2014, DOI: [10.1063/1.4865961](https://doi.org/10.1063/1.4865961)

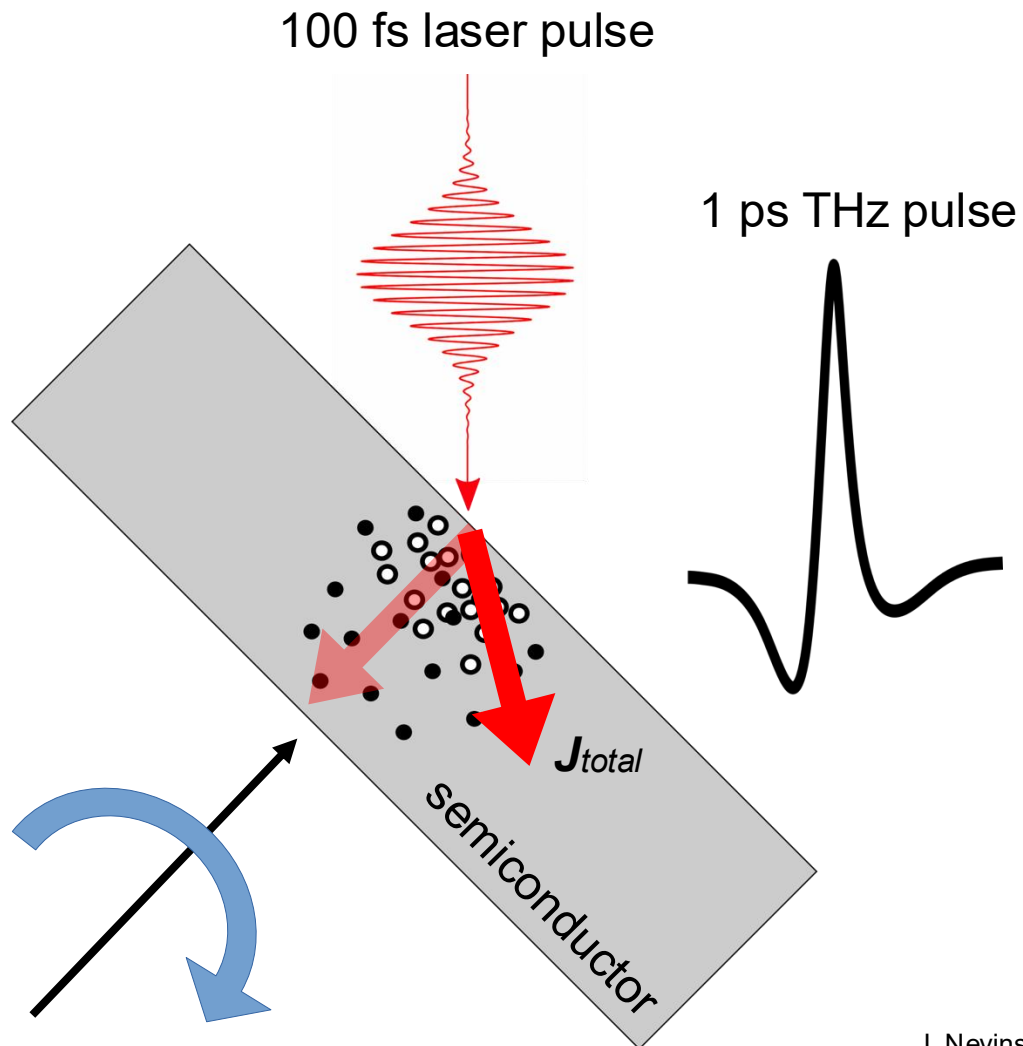
Terahertz pulse emission (lateral photocurrent)



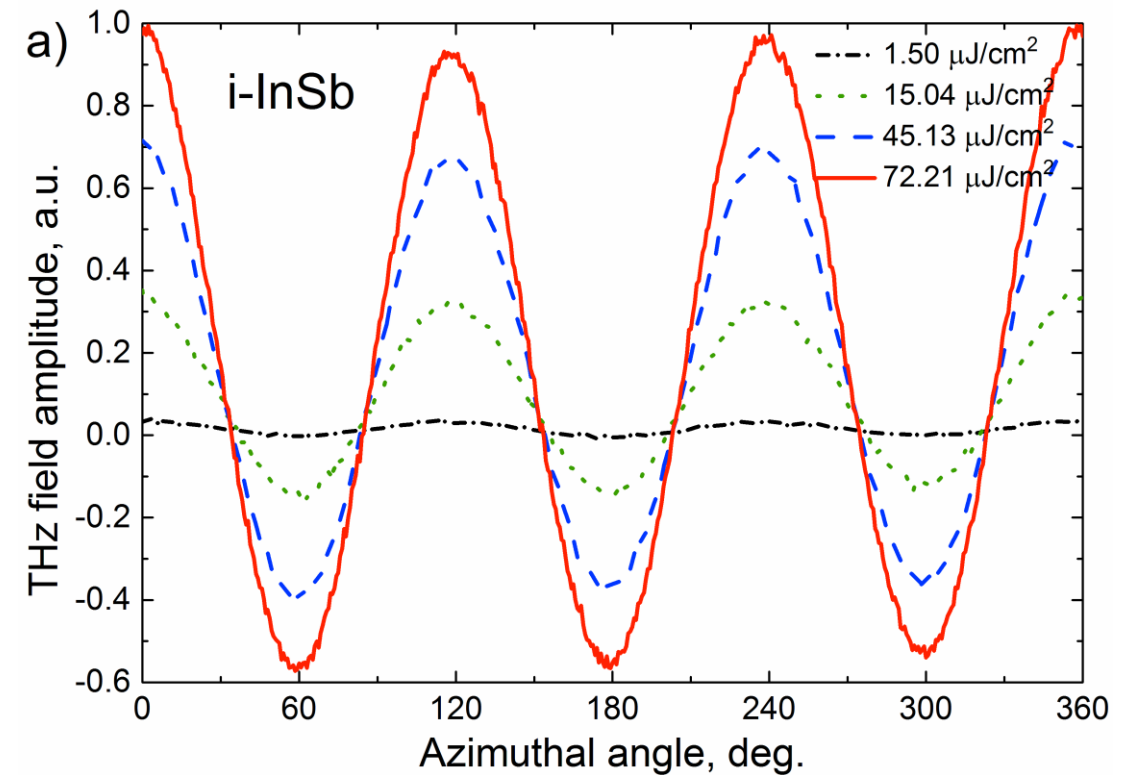
InSb



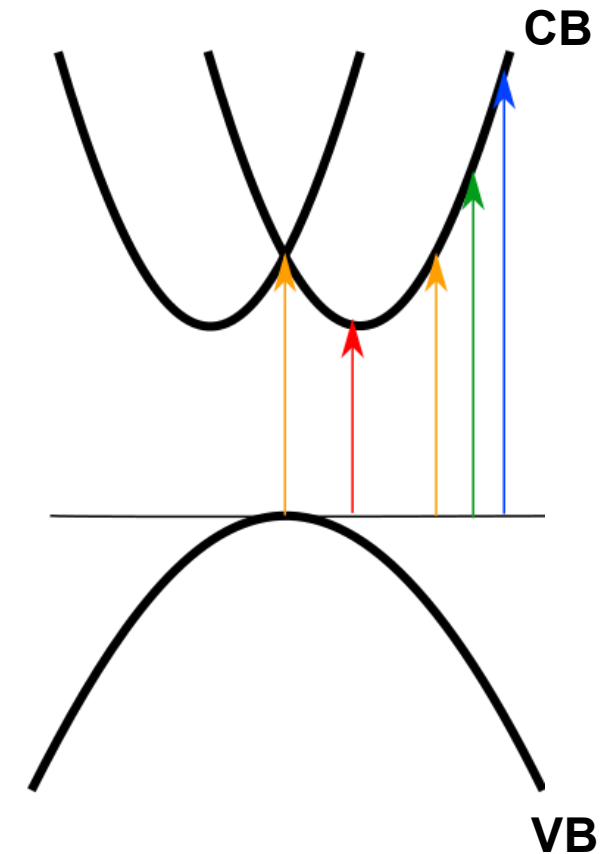
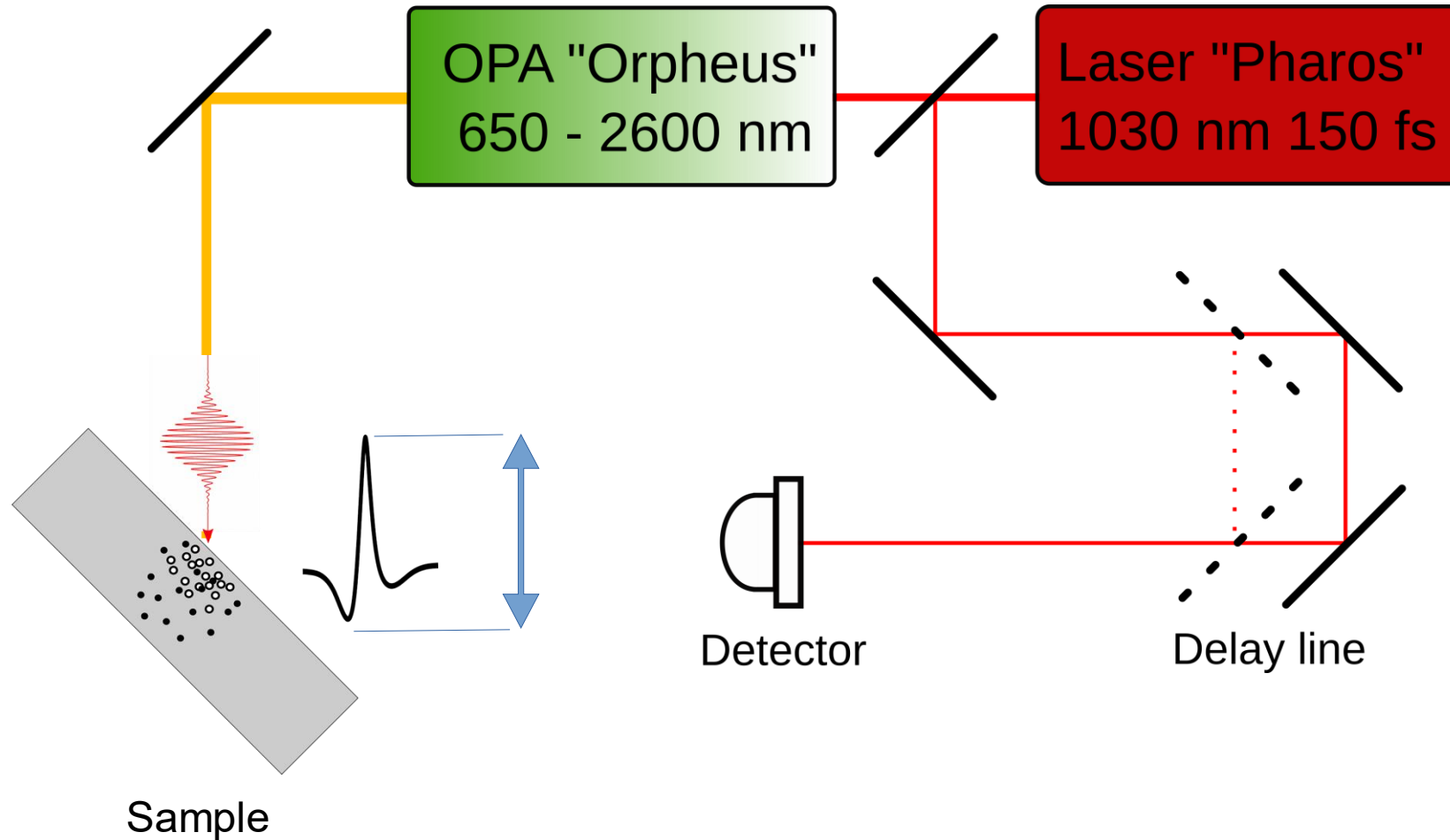
Terahertz pulse emission (lateral photocurrent)



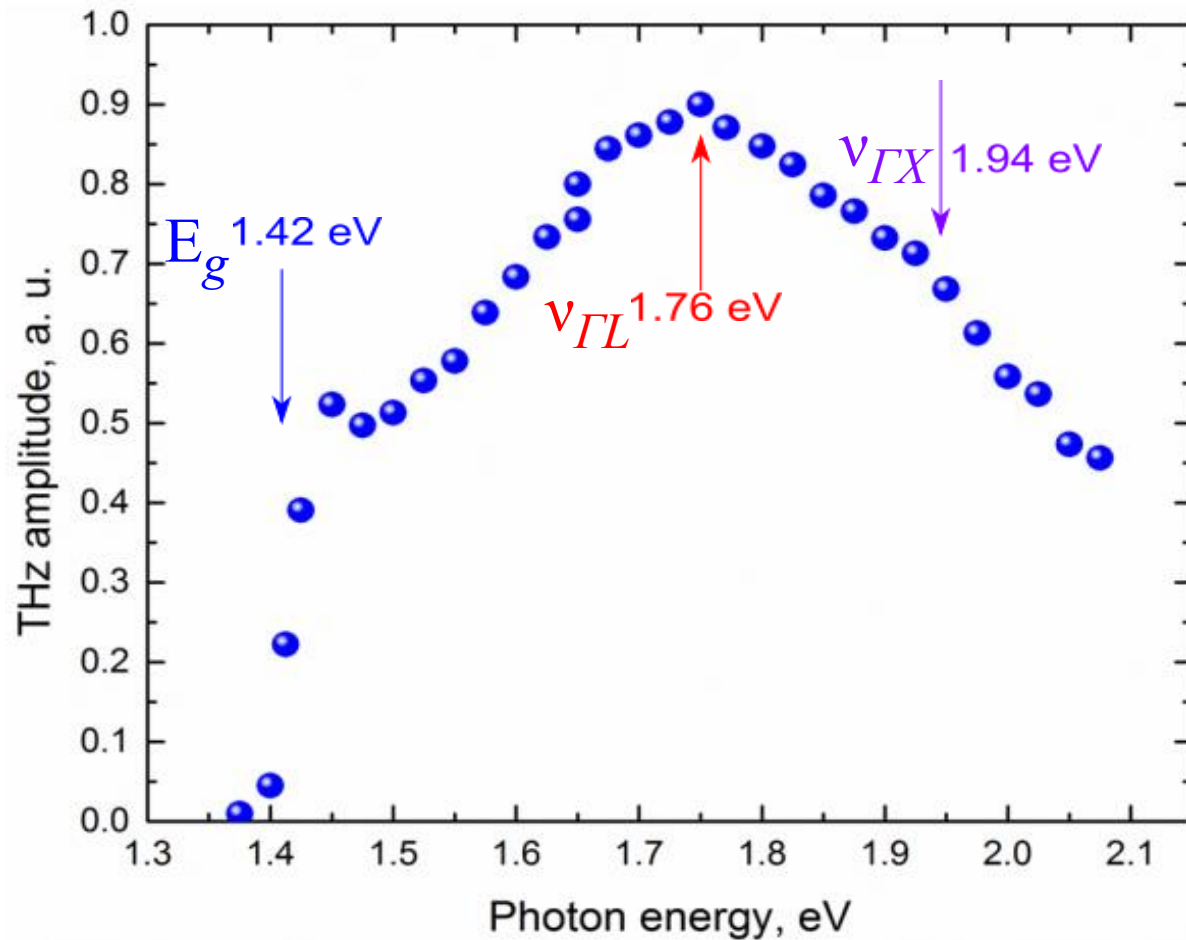
InSb



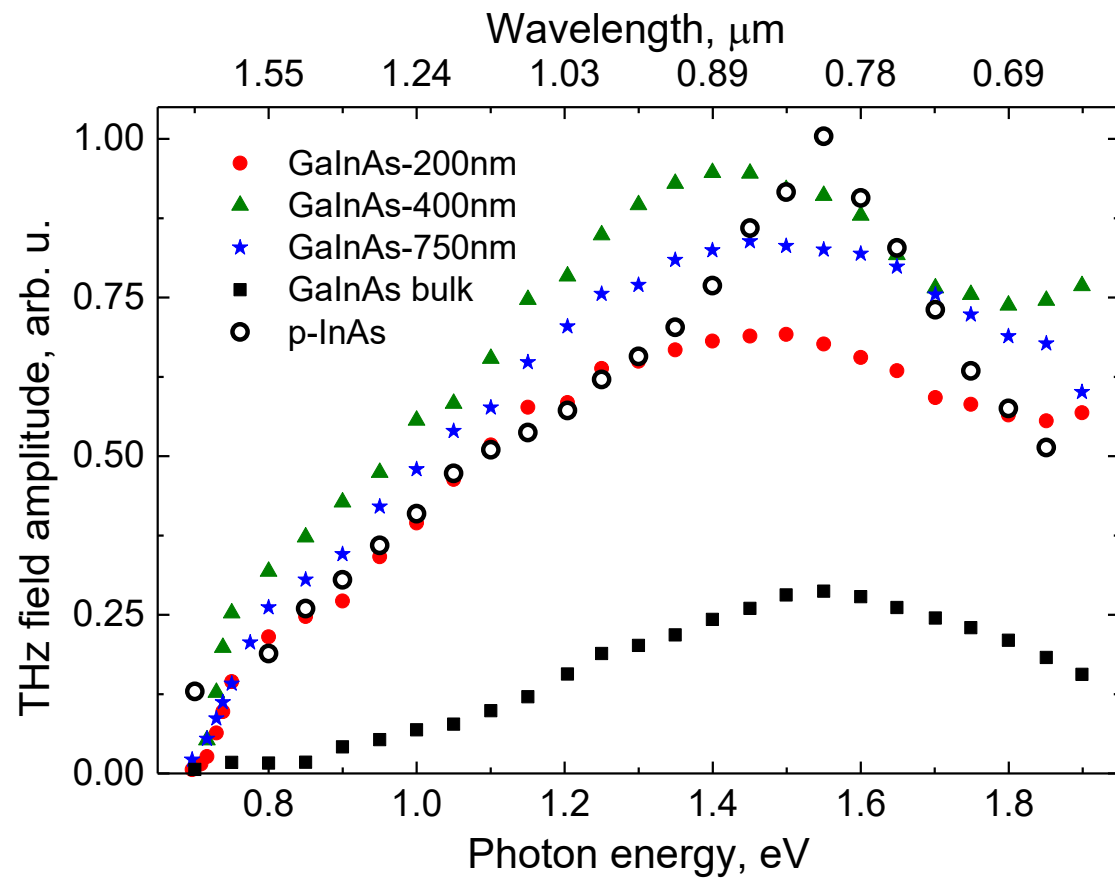
Terahertz Excitation Spectroscopy (TES)



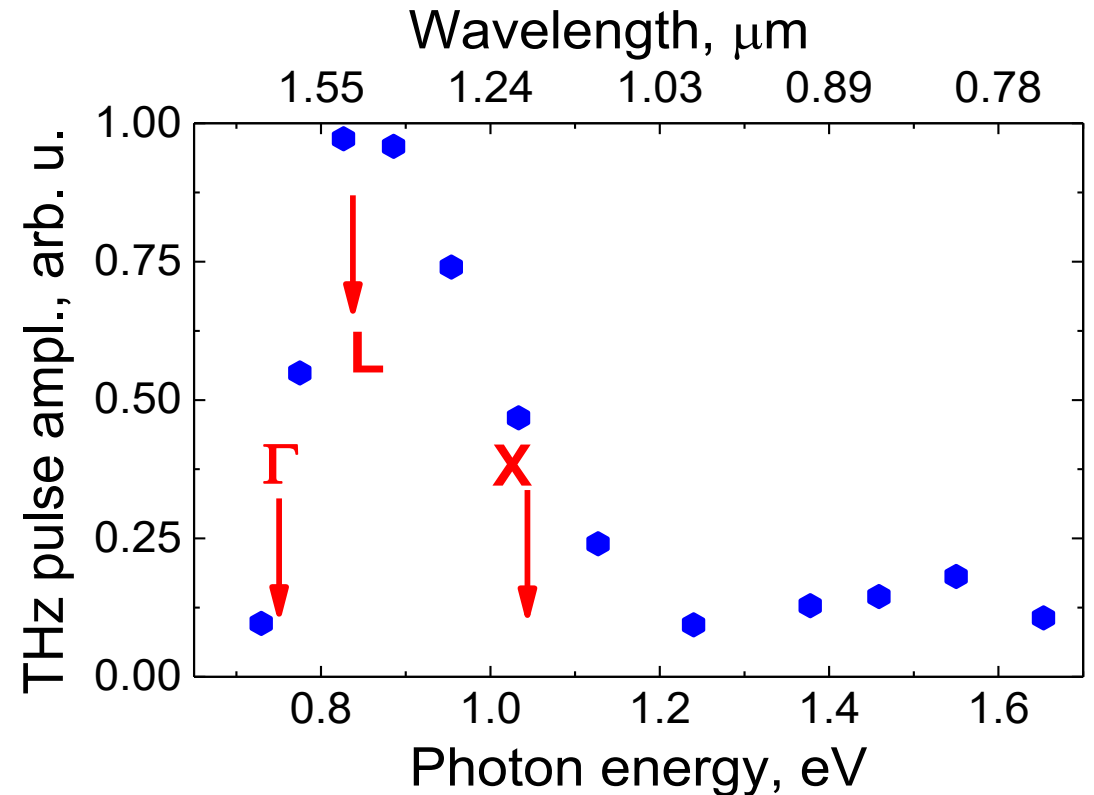
TES characterization (GaAs)

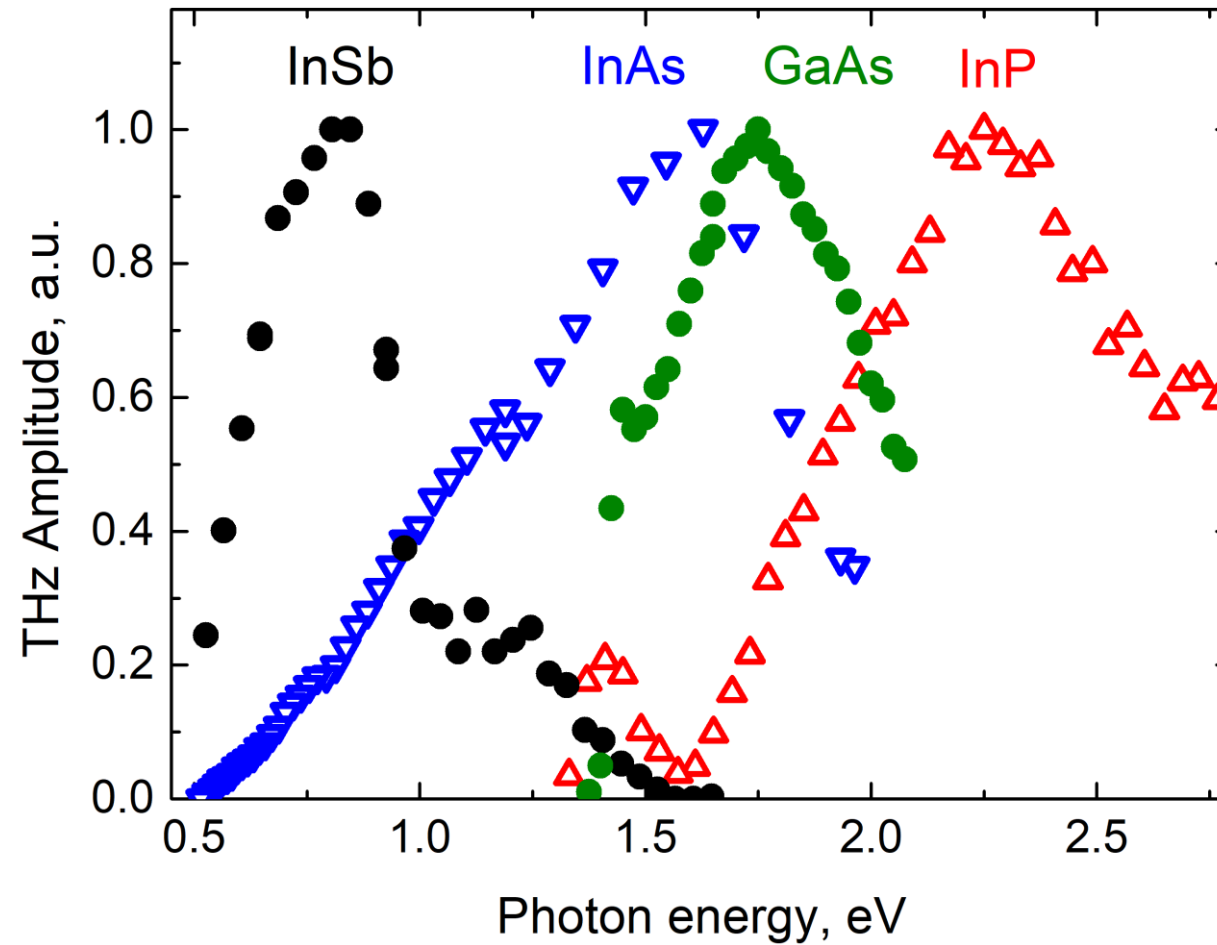


• GaInAs p-i-n junction



• GaSb

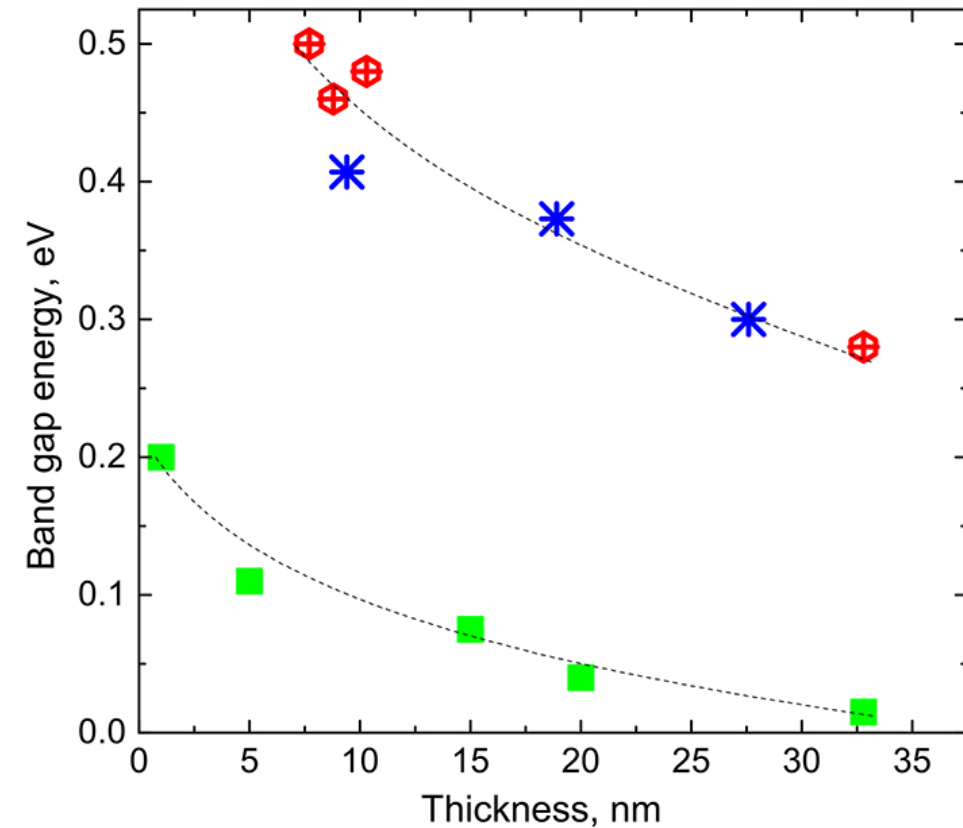
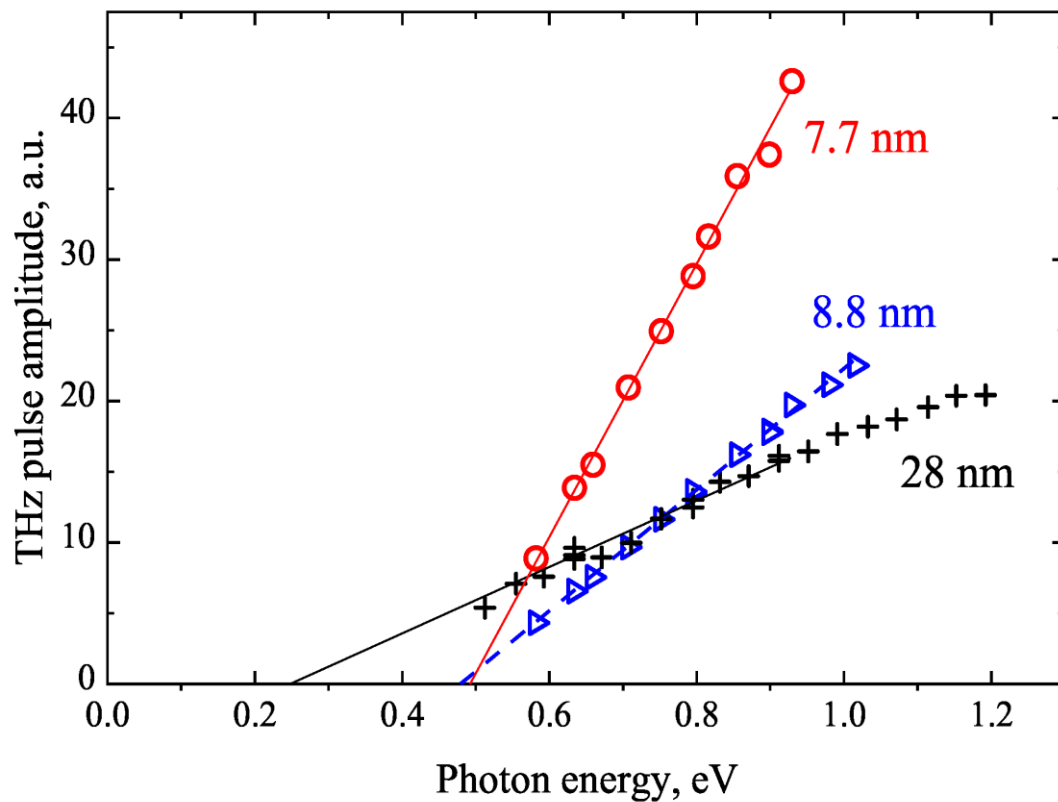




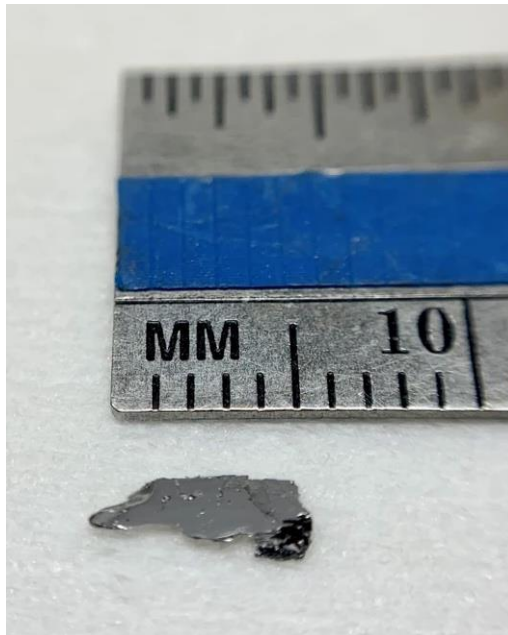
R. Adomavičius et al, Spectral dependencies of terahertz emission from InAs and InSb. *Appl. Phys. Lett.* 87, 1–3 (2005);

A. Krotkus, I. Nevinskas, R. Norkus, “Semiconductor Characterization by Terahertz Excitation Spectroscopy”, *Materials*, 16, 28 59 (2023), DOI: [10.3390/ma16072859](https://doi.org/10.3390/ma16072859)

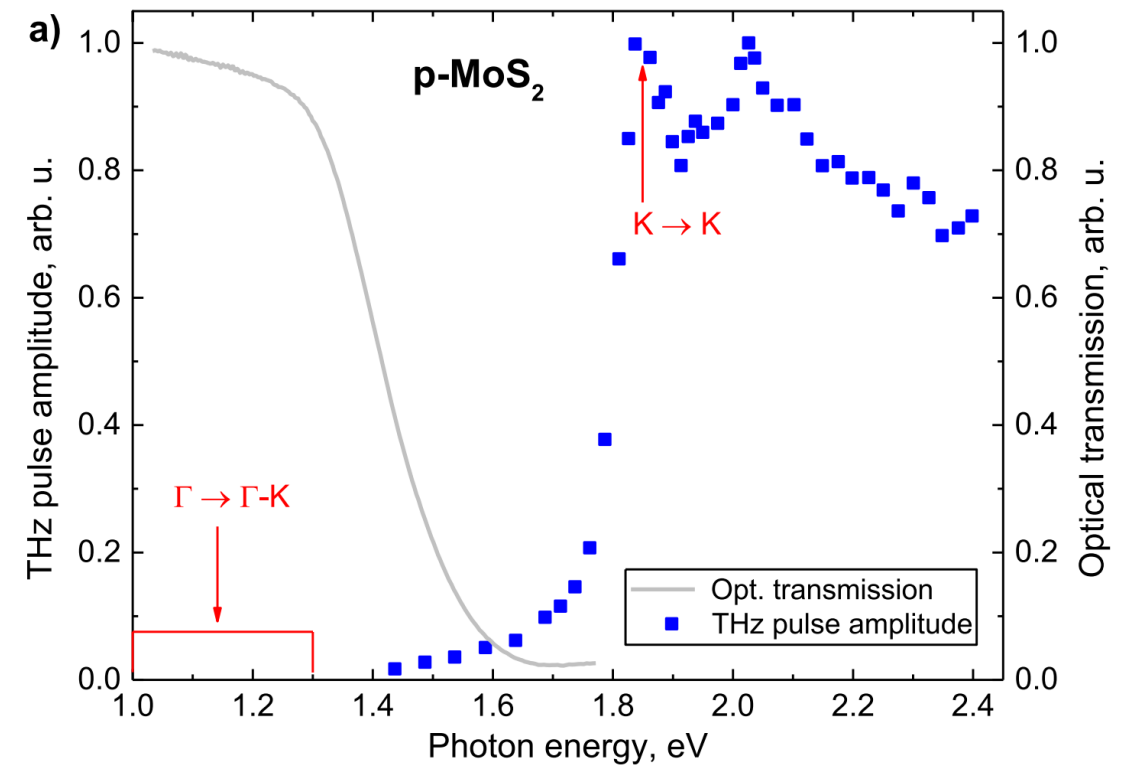
Bismuth on silicon substrate



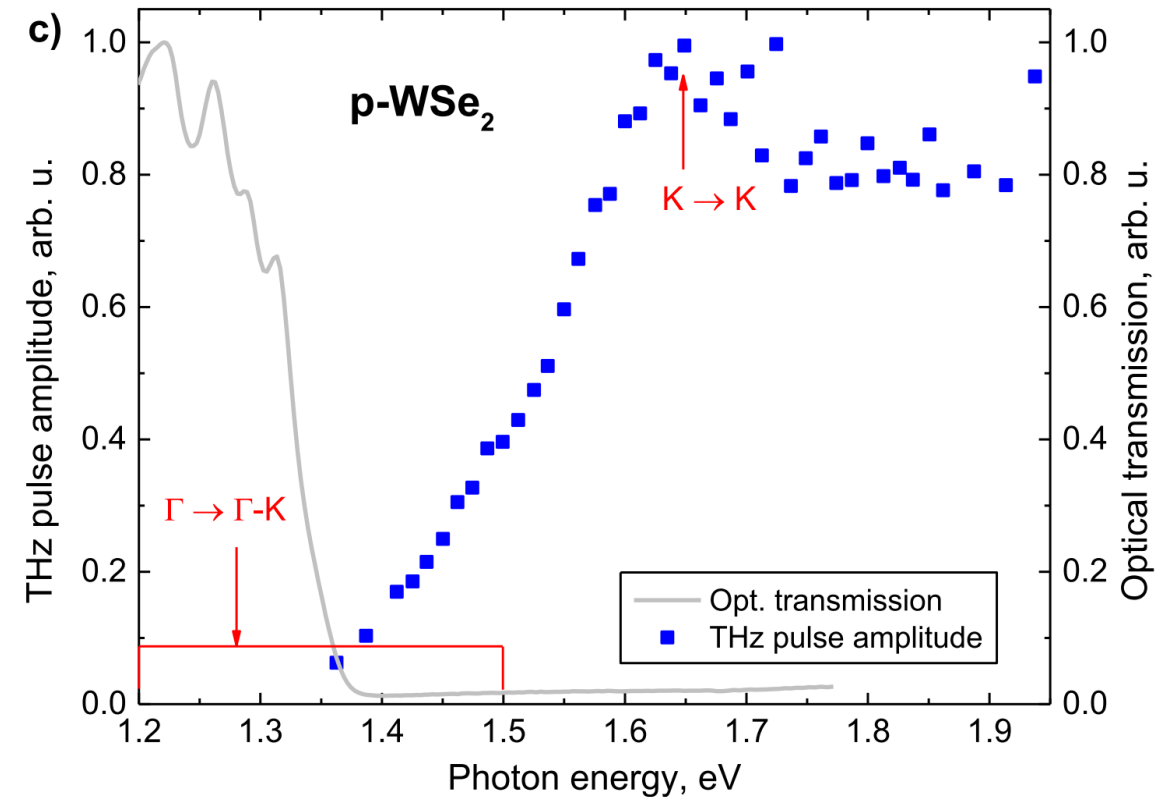
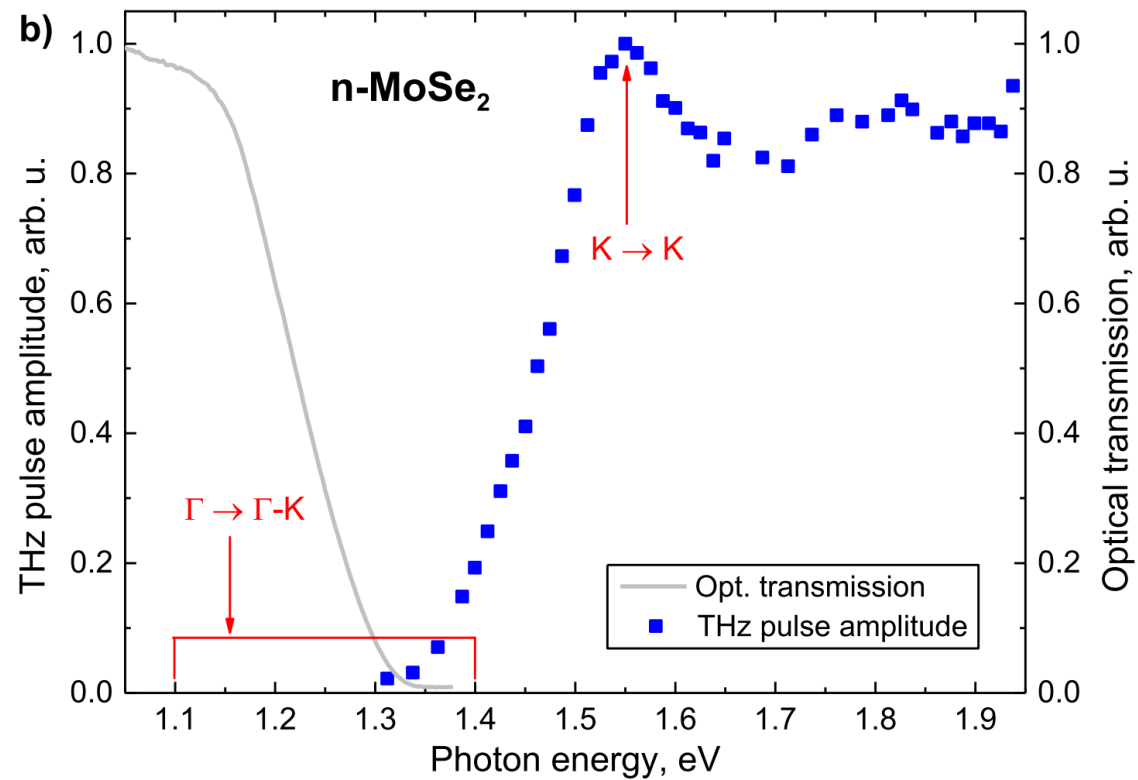
- Transition Metal Dichalcogenides (TMD)



10-50 μm thick

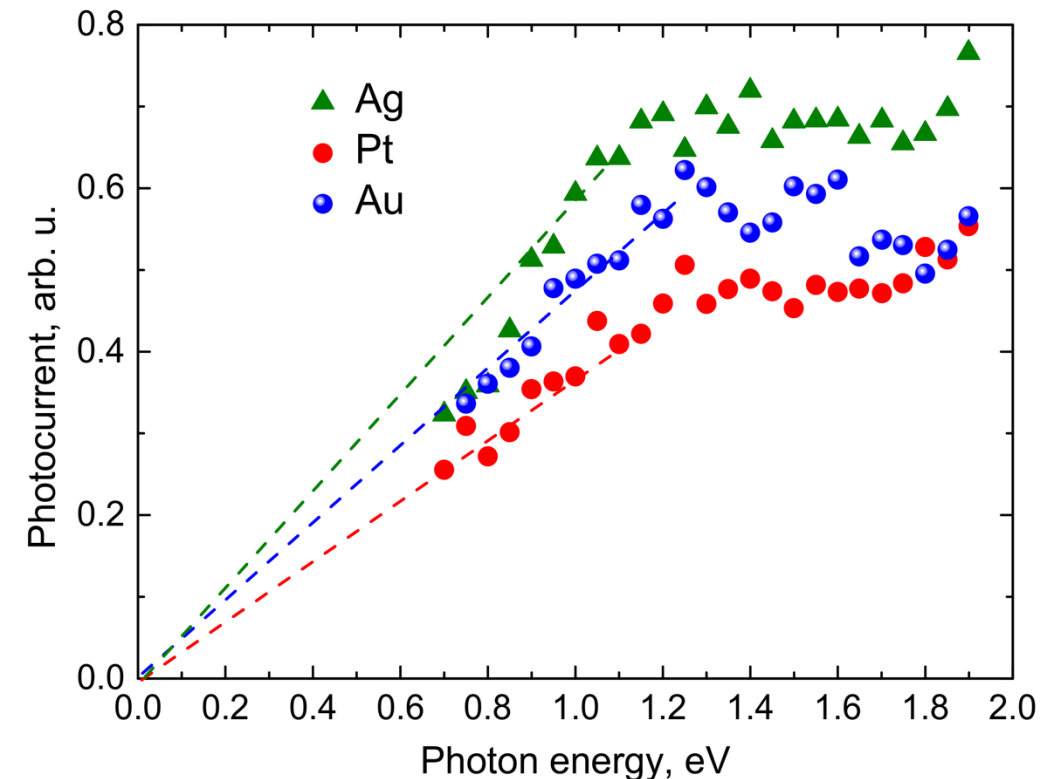
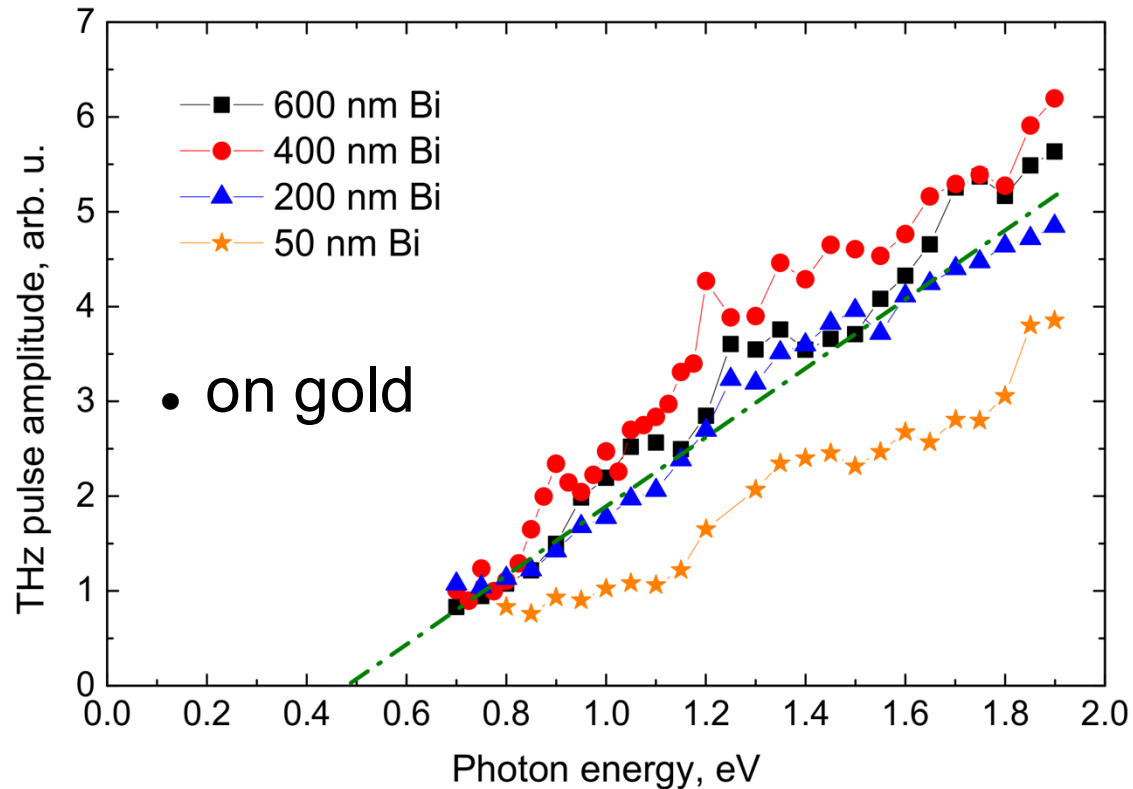
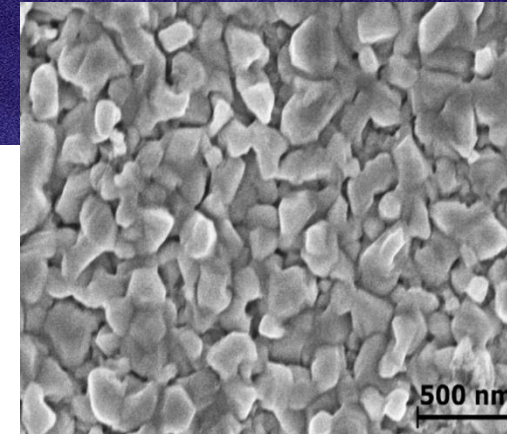


• Transition Metal Dichalcogenides (TMD)



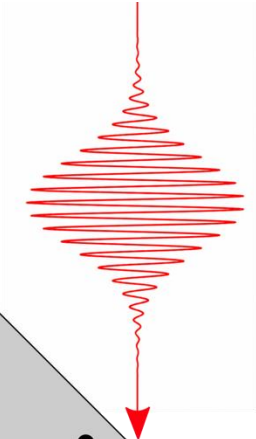
• Electrodeposited bismuth on metals

- (Seebeck effect)

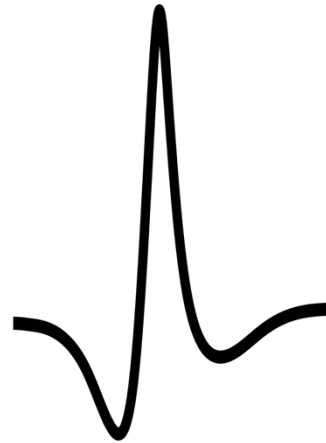


TES characterization (2D materials)

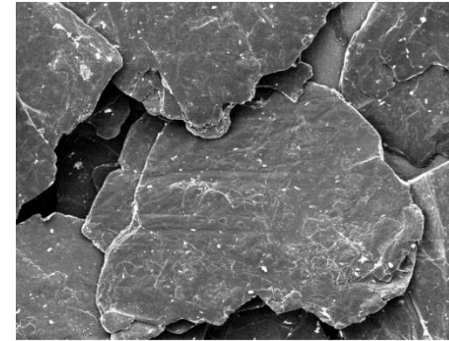
100 fs laser pulse



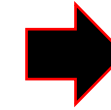
1 ps THz pulse



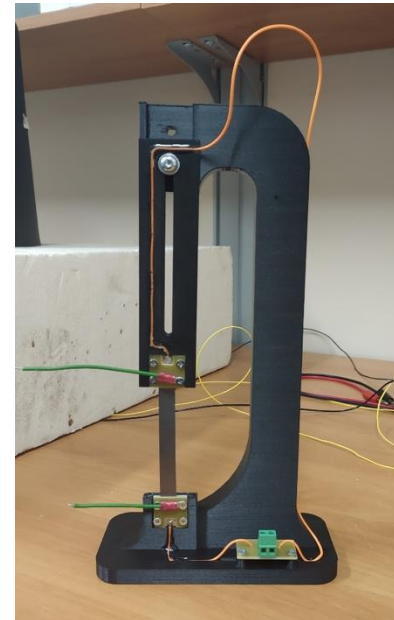
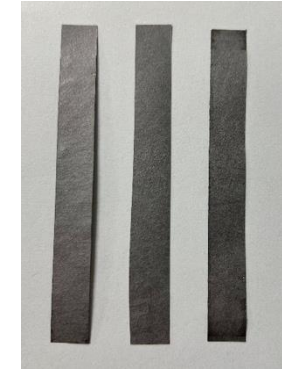
semiconductor



SEM image of GNP flakes

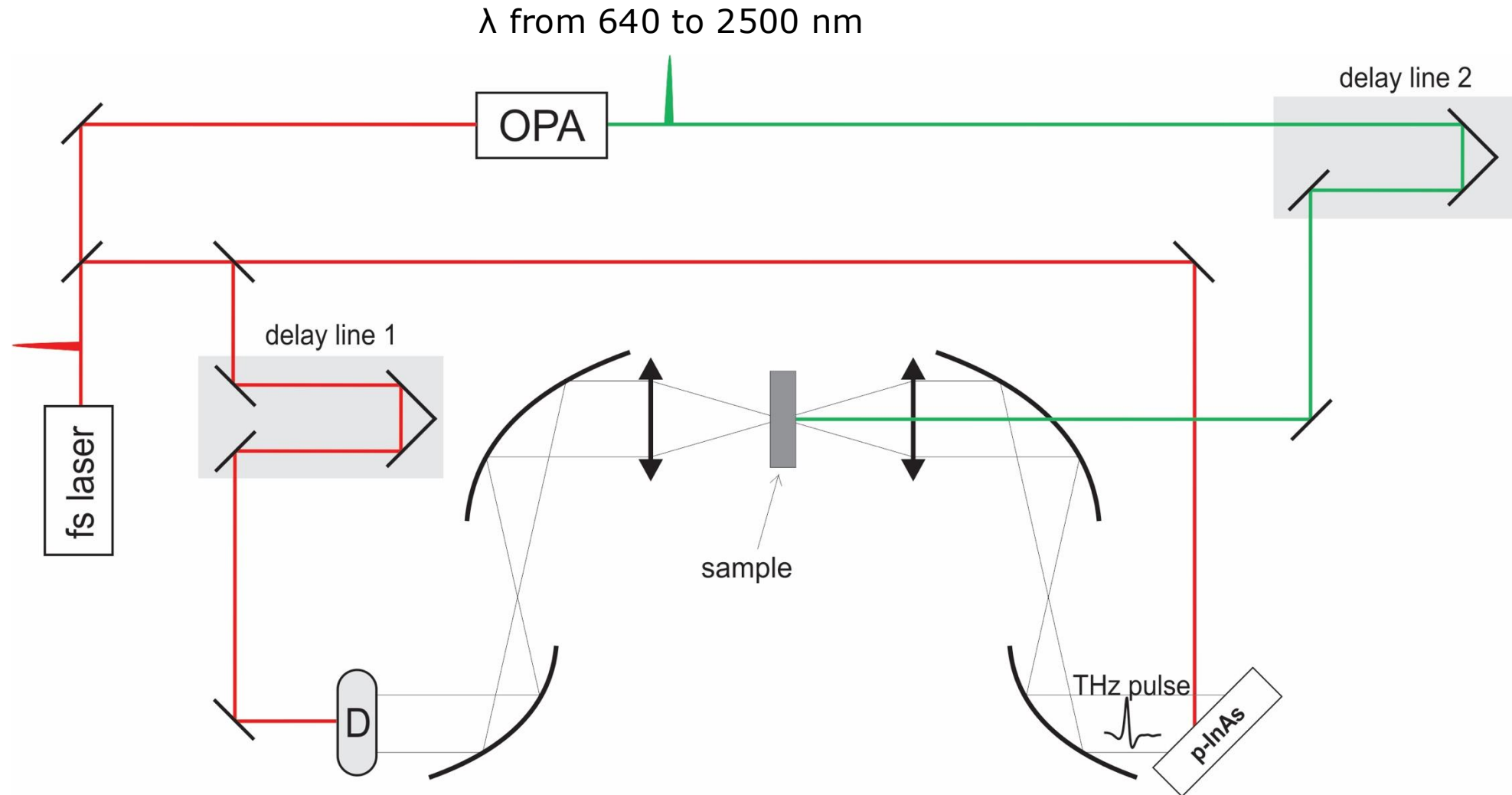


GNP-strips
(1 cm x 10 cm
x ~100 μ m)

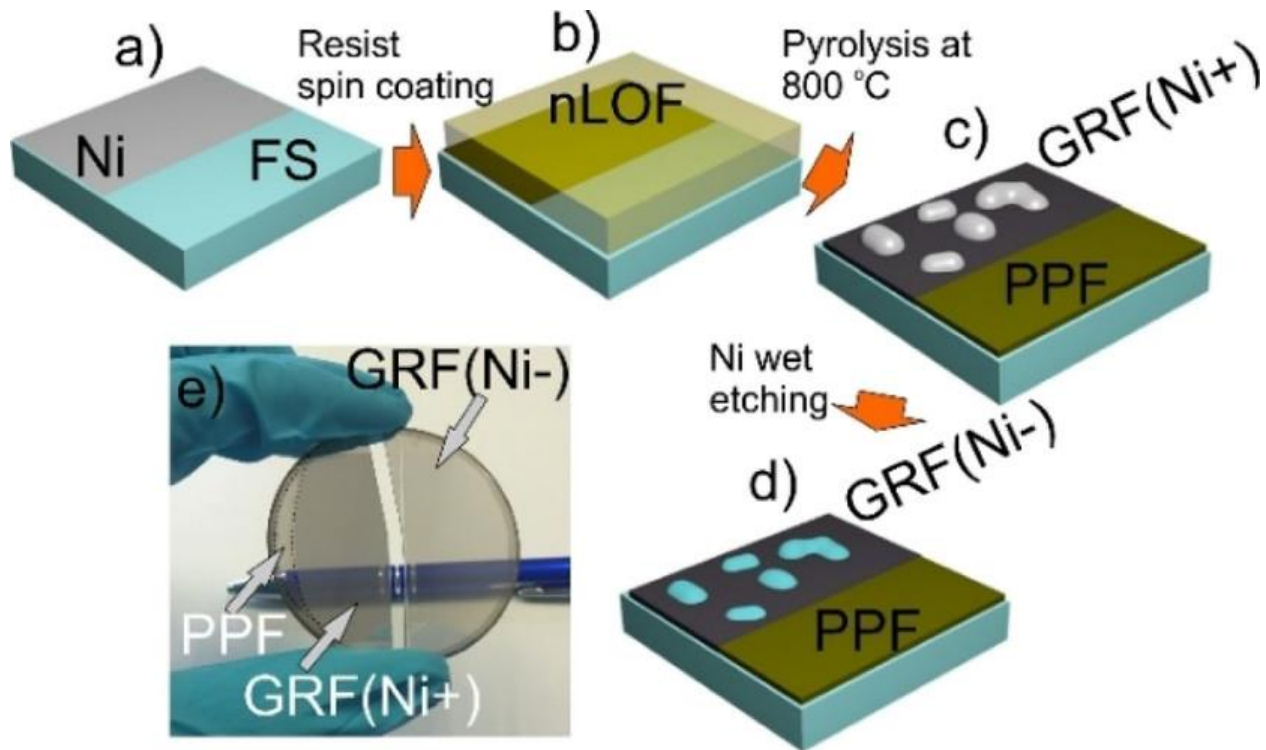


- **THz emission from GNP-strips under strain conditions**
 - Electrical properties change and so does the THz pulse emission

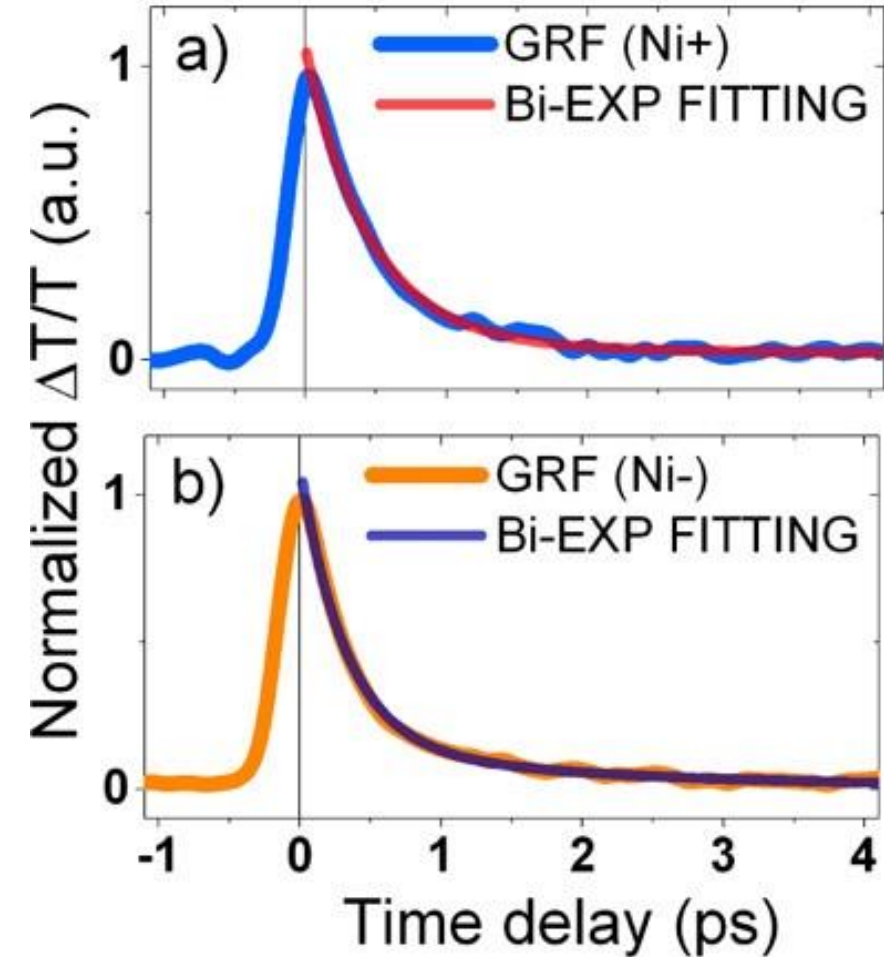
Optical pump – THz probe



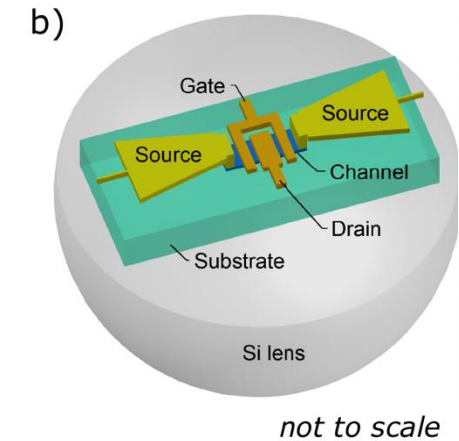
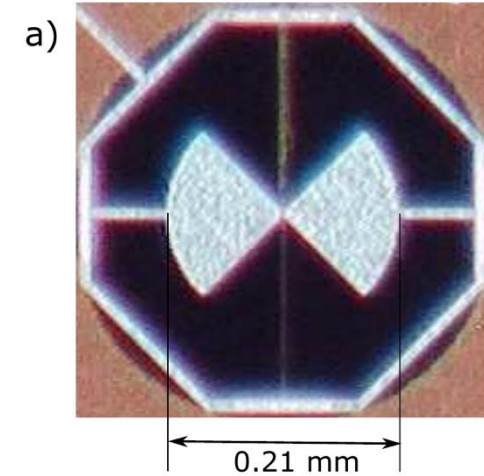
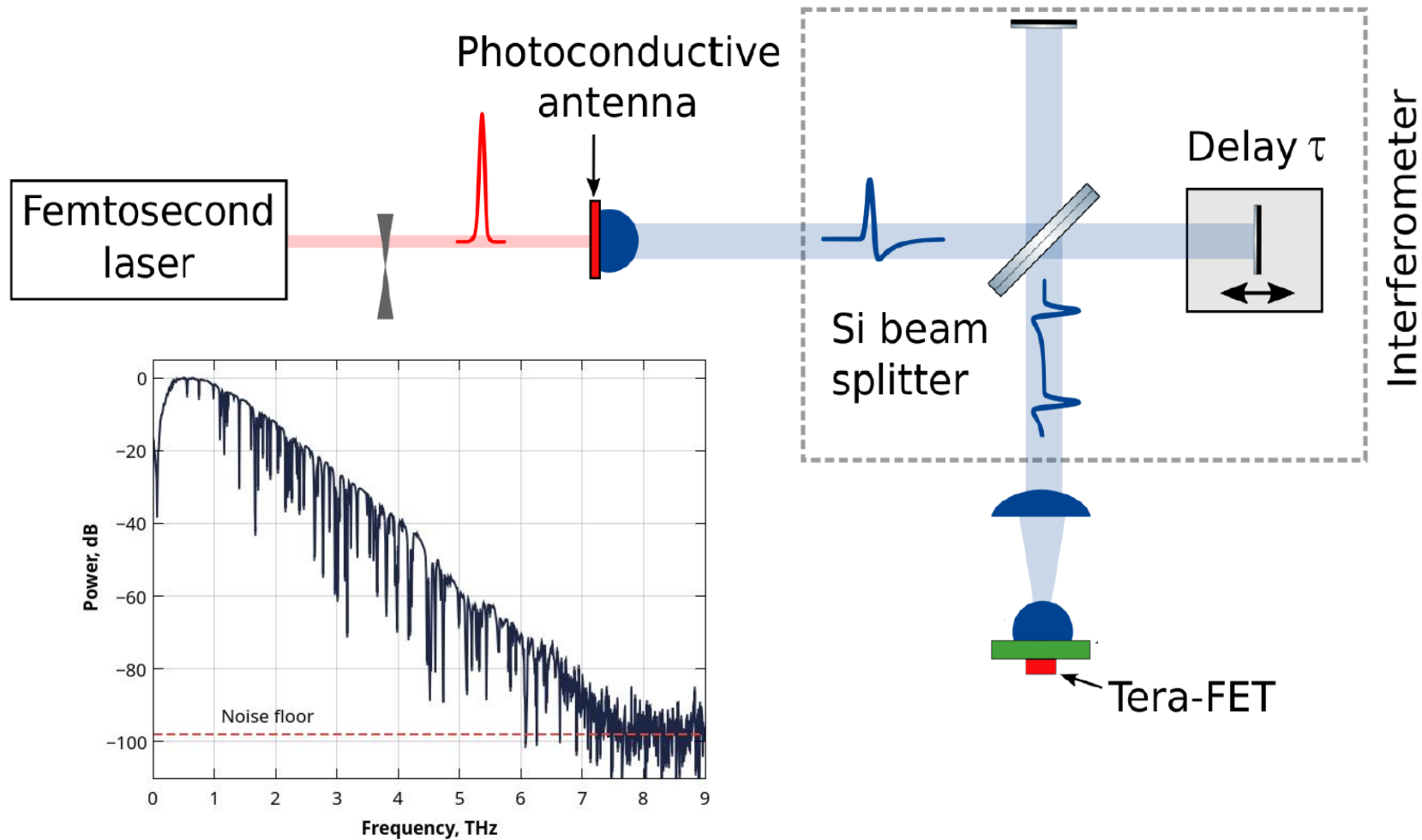
Optical pump – THz probe



~ 50 nm thick graphitic films



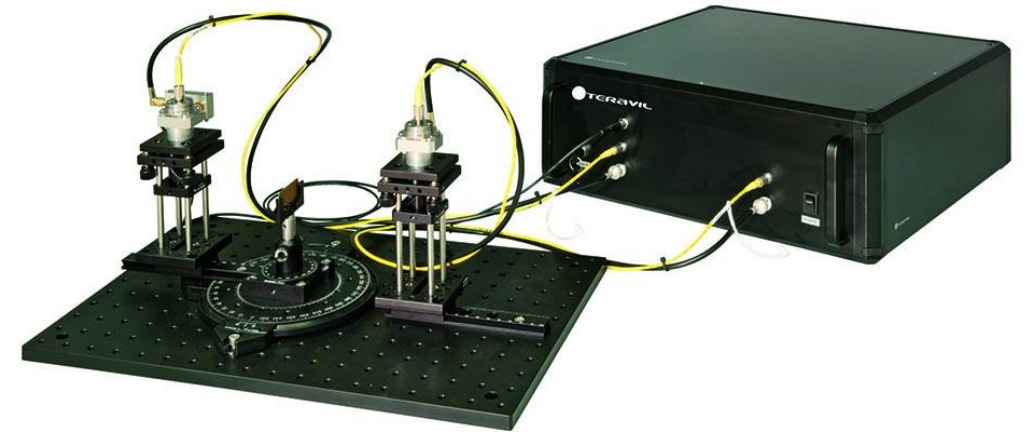
THz pulse autocorrelation



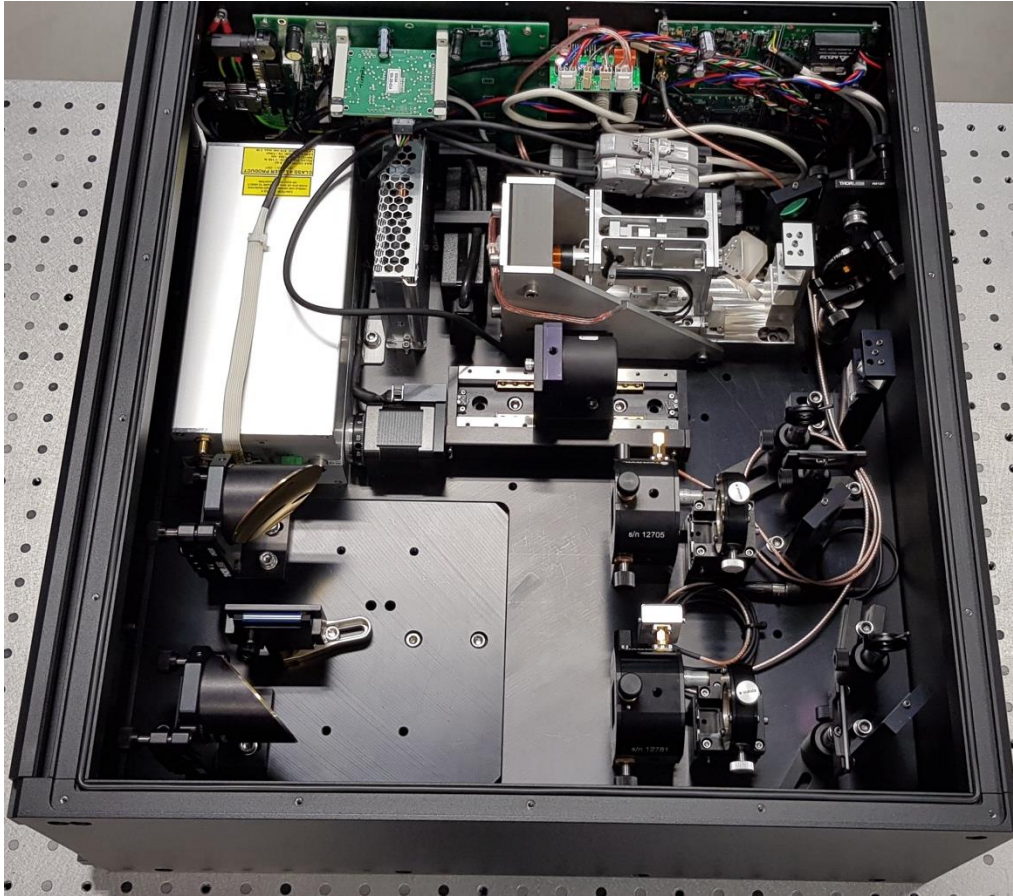
T-SPEC series



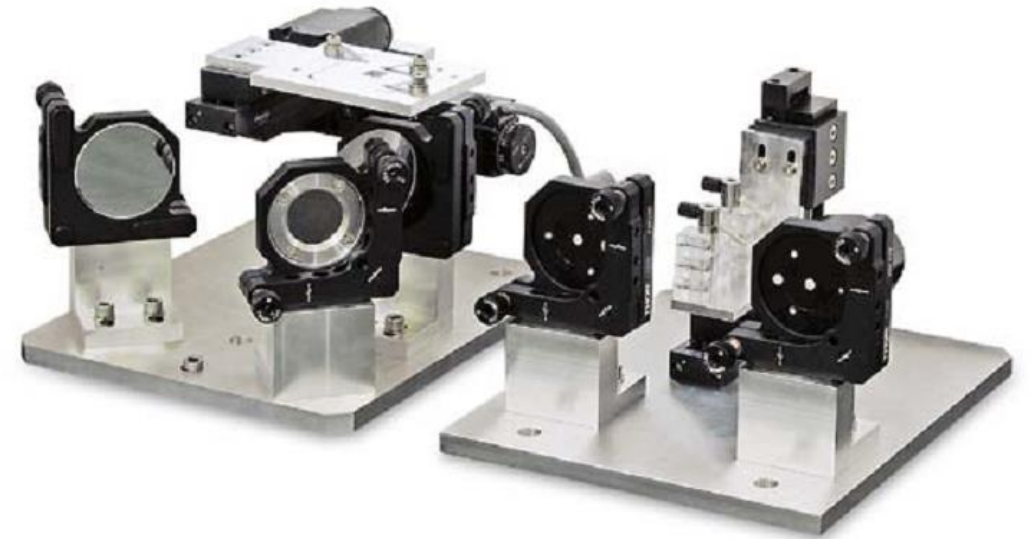
T-FIBER series



Real-Time Terahertz Spectrometer



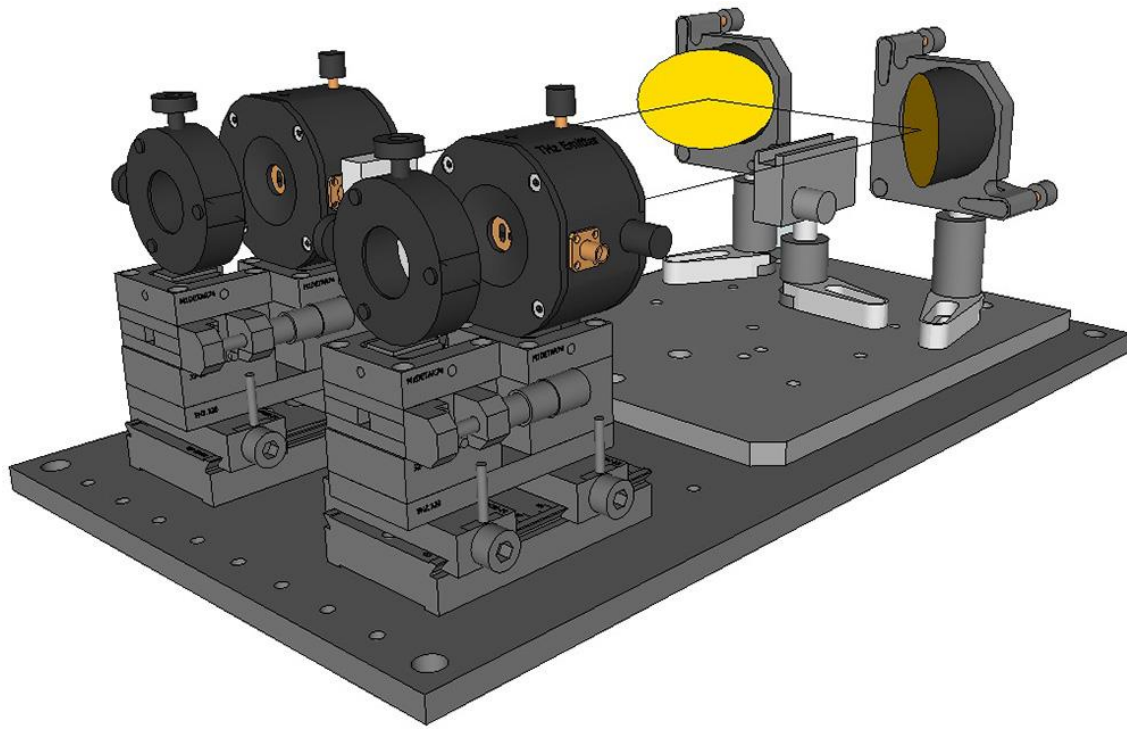
**Reflection
module**



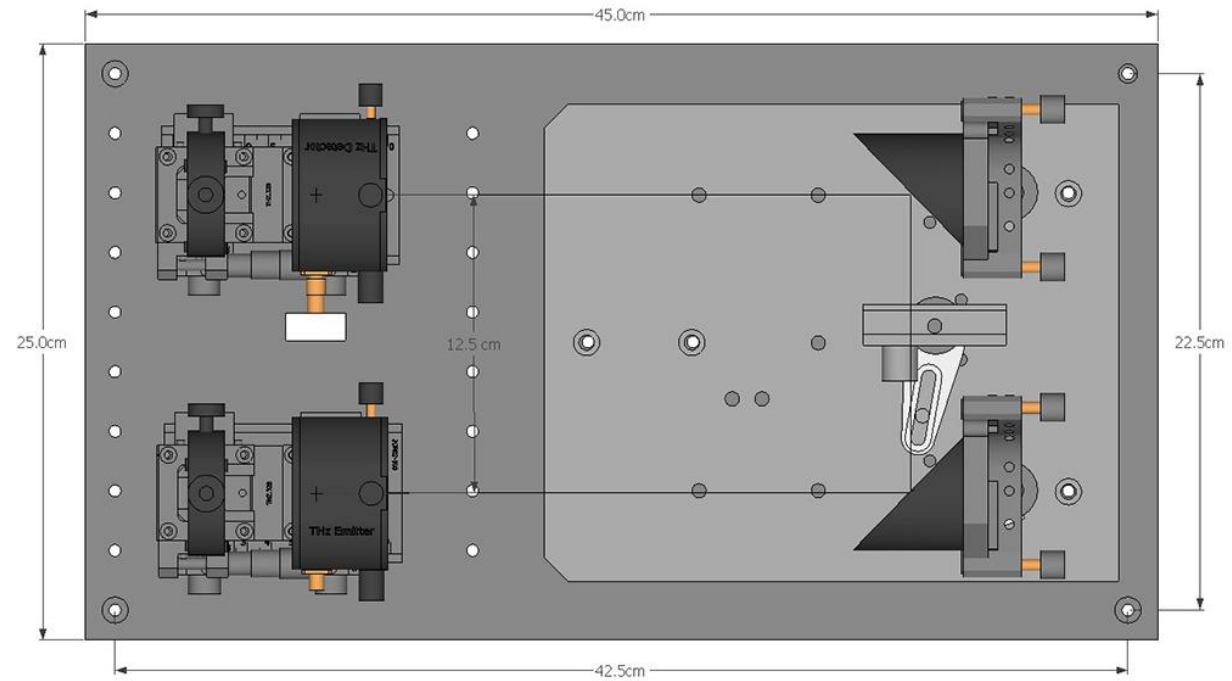
**Transmission
module**

For more information: www.teravil.it

Side view



Top view

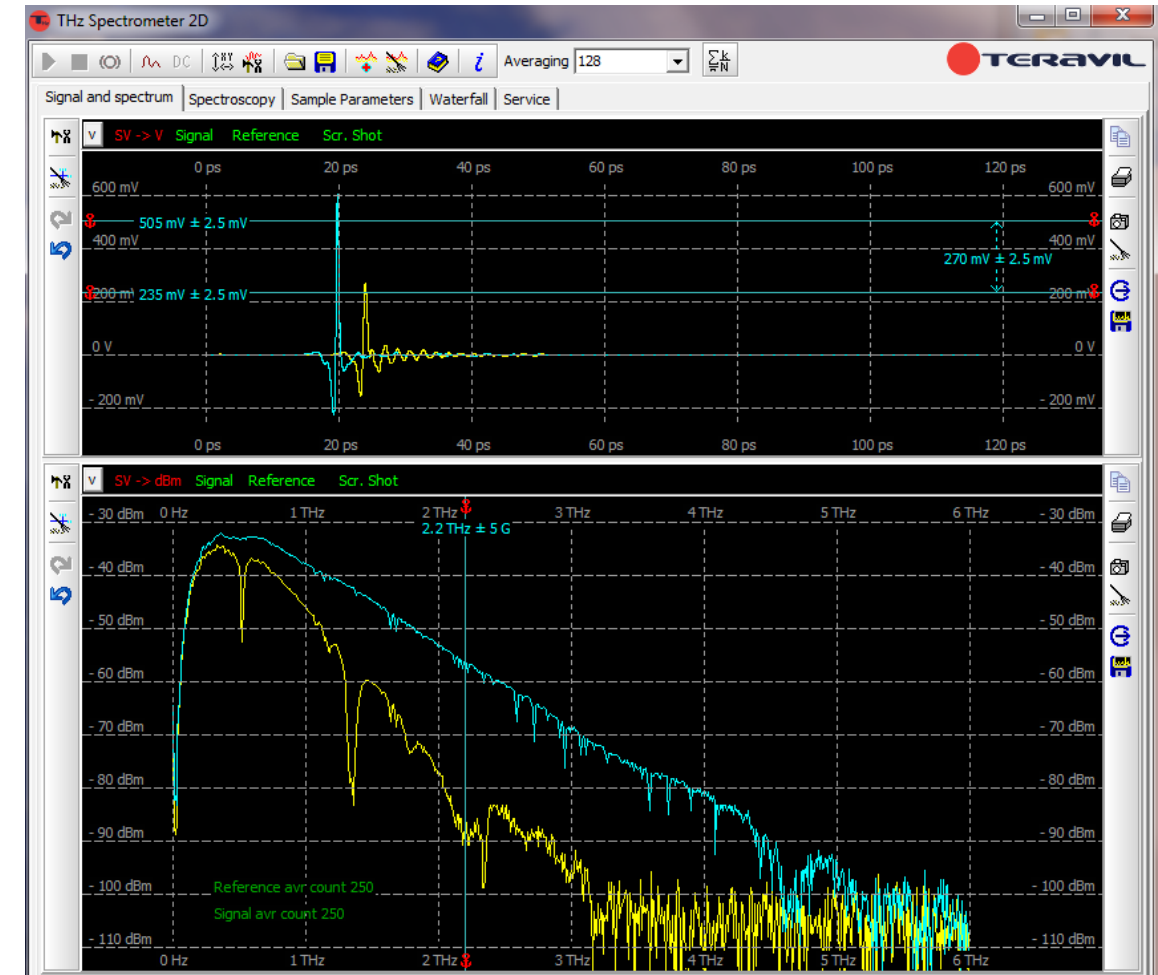


Real-Time Terahertz Spectrometer



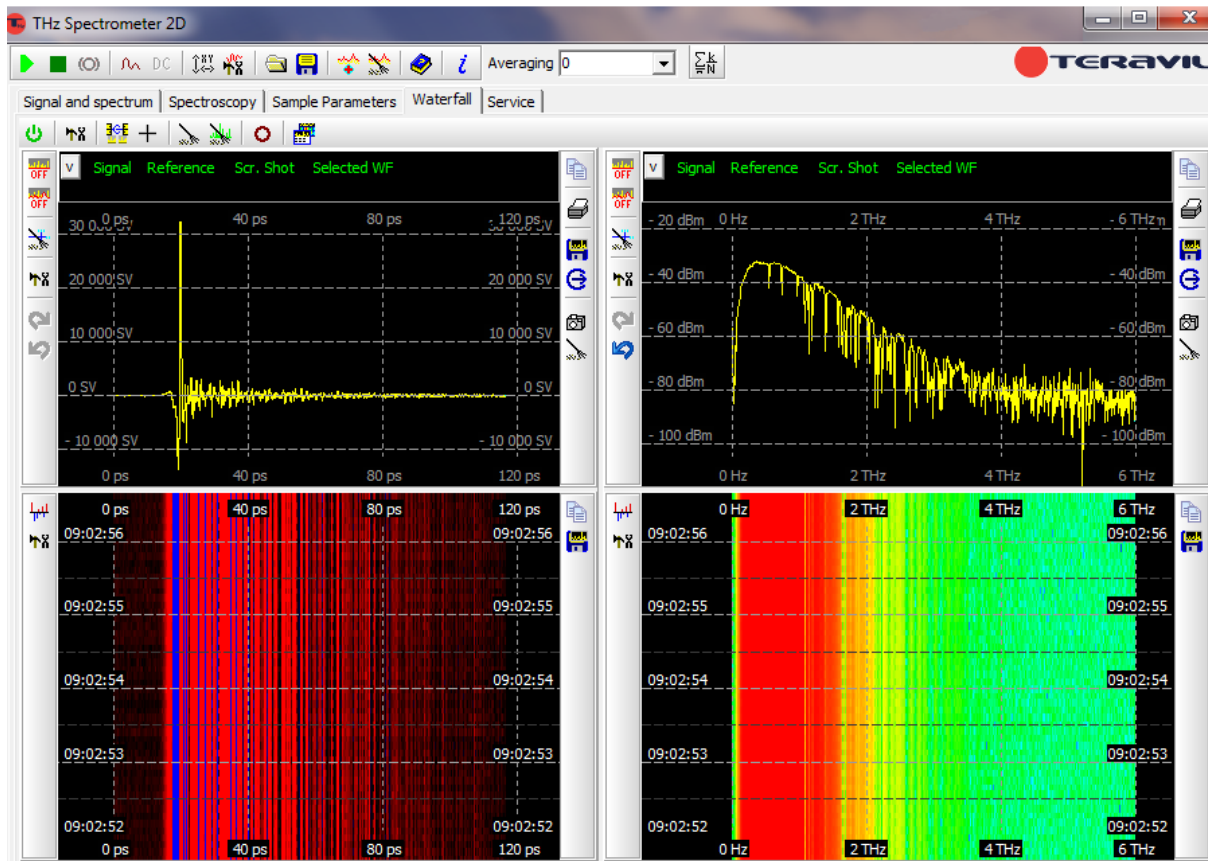
Specifications

Model	T-SPEC 800	T-SPEC 1000
General specifications		
Spectral range	>4.5 THz	>3.5 THz
Dynamic range	>90 dB @ 0.4 THz	>70 dB @ 0.4 THz
Acquisition rate	10 scans/s	
Spectral resolution:		
fast scan	8.6 GHz	
combined mode (fast + slow)	~1 GHz	
Scan range:		
fast scan	116 ps	
combined mode (fast + slow)	928 ps	
Beam diameter on the sample	~ 2 mm @ 0.4 THz	
Configurations	Transmission / normal reflection	
Computer interface	USB 2.0	
Dimensions	560 × 520 × 202 mm	
Pump Laser		
Pump laser	Integrated ELMO with second harmonic module	Integrated FF50
Laser output type	Free space	
Wavelength	780 nm	1064 nm
Pulse duration	<100 fs	<160 fs
Output power	>80 mW	>60 mW
Pulse repetition rate	100 MHz	30 MHz

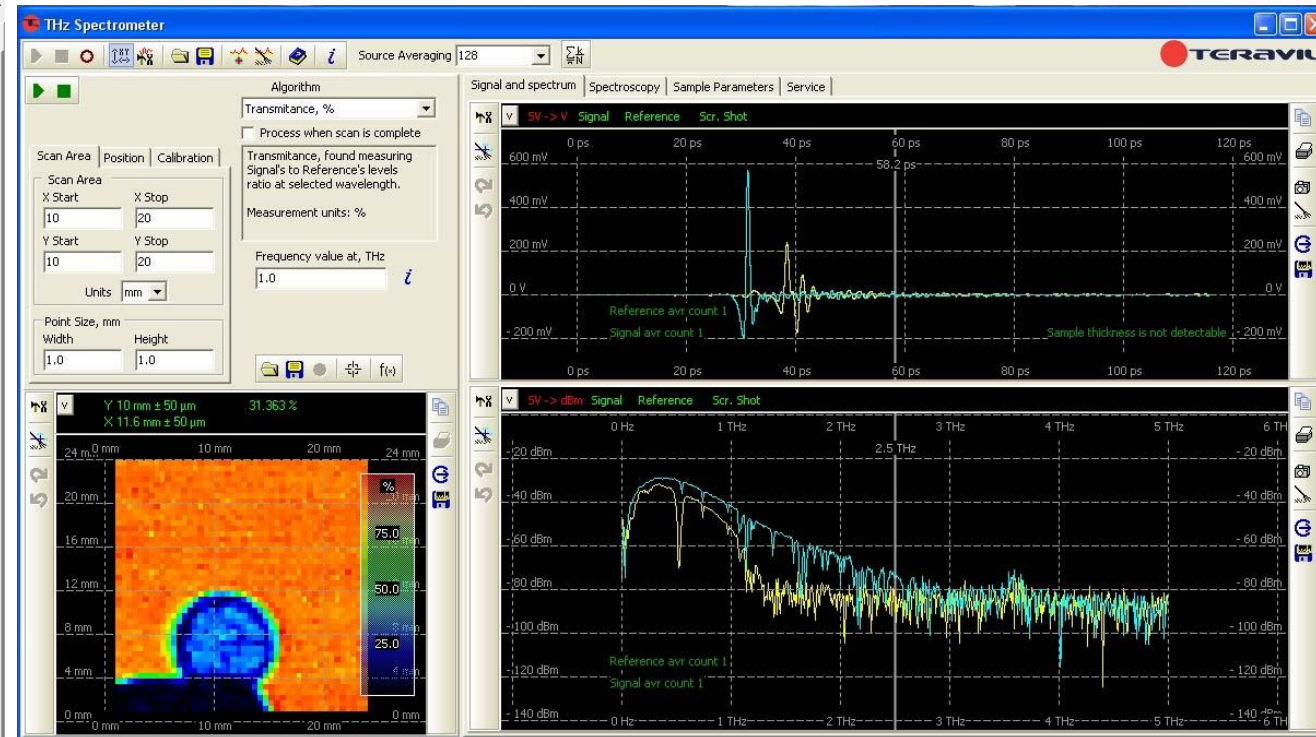


For more information: www.teravil.it

- Waterfall function



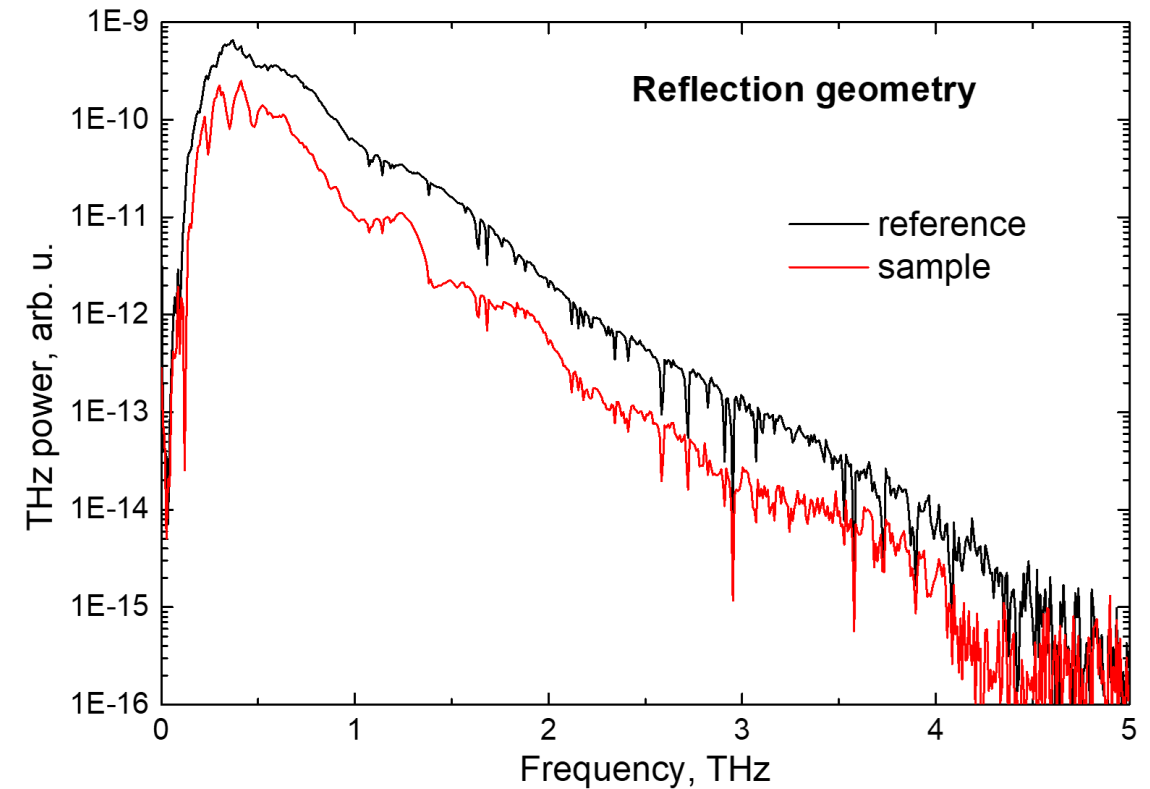
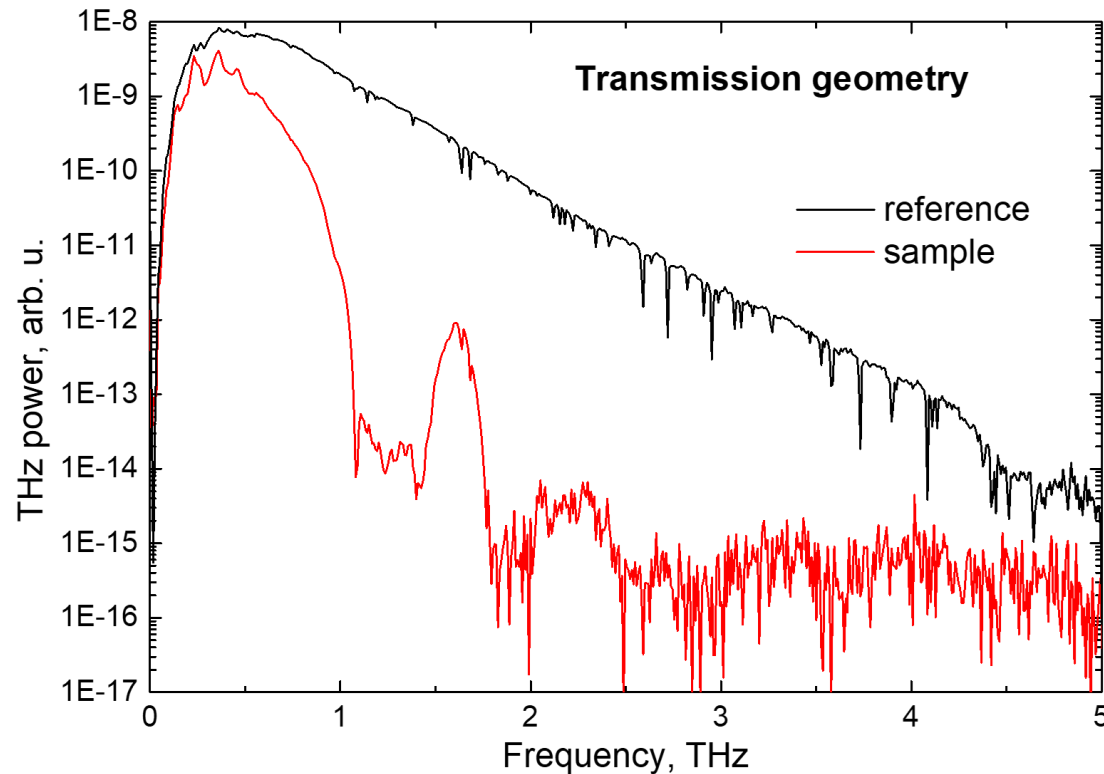
- Raster scan imaging



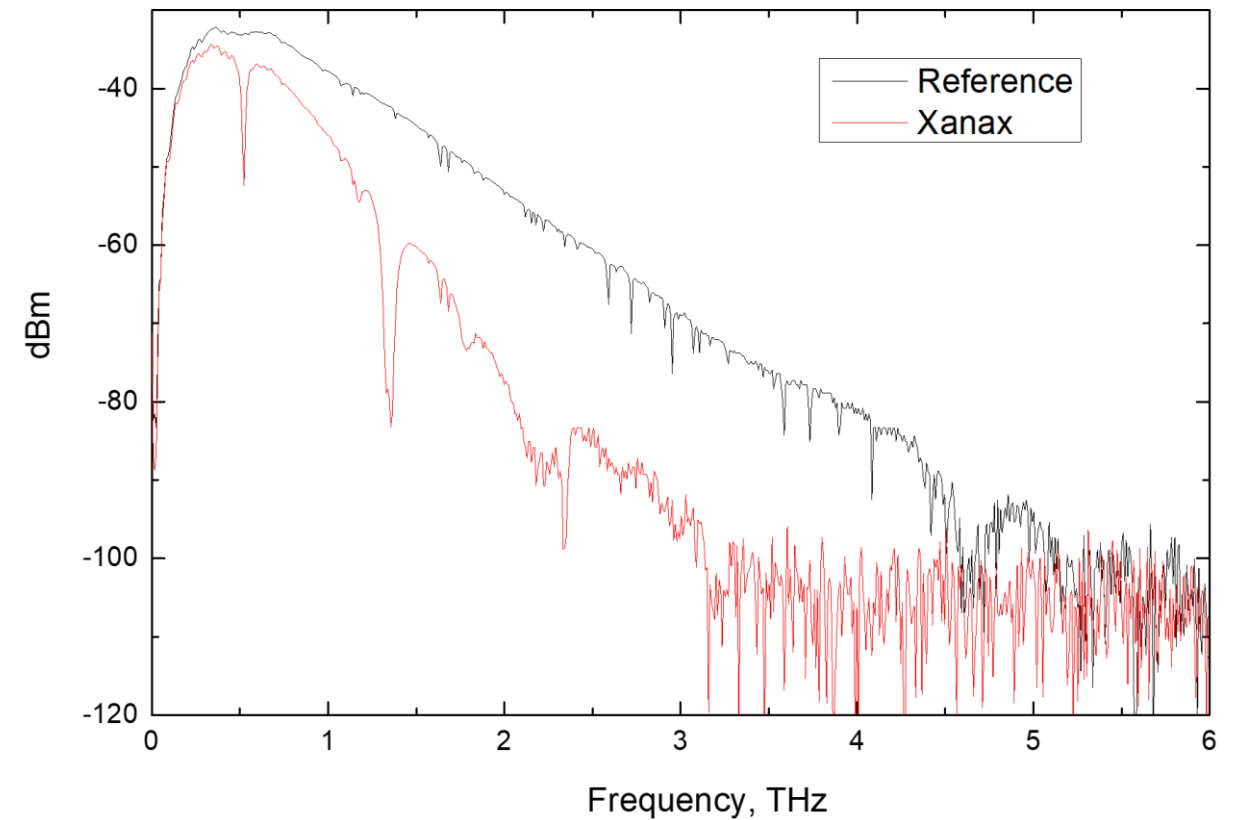
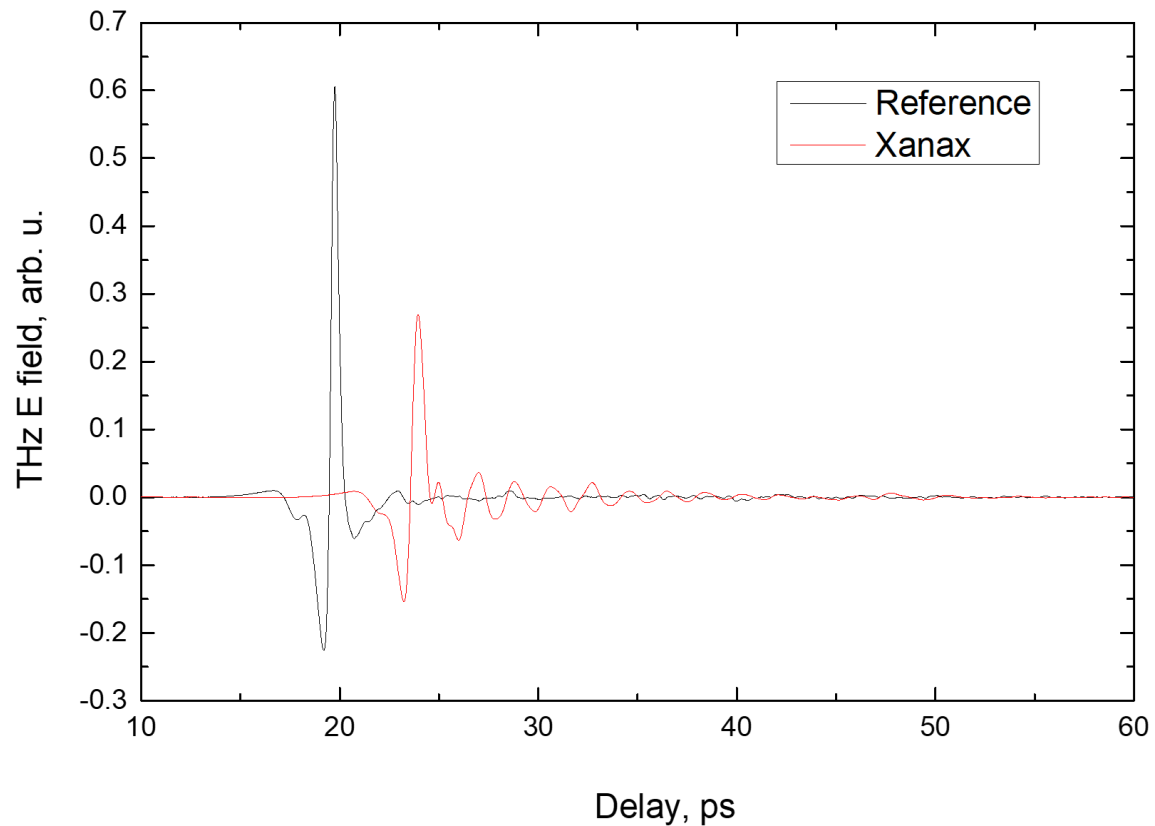
THz-TDS (transmission)



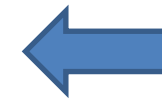
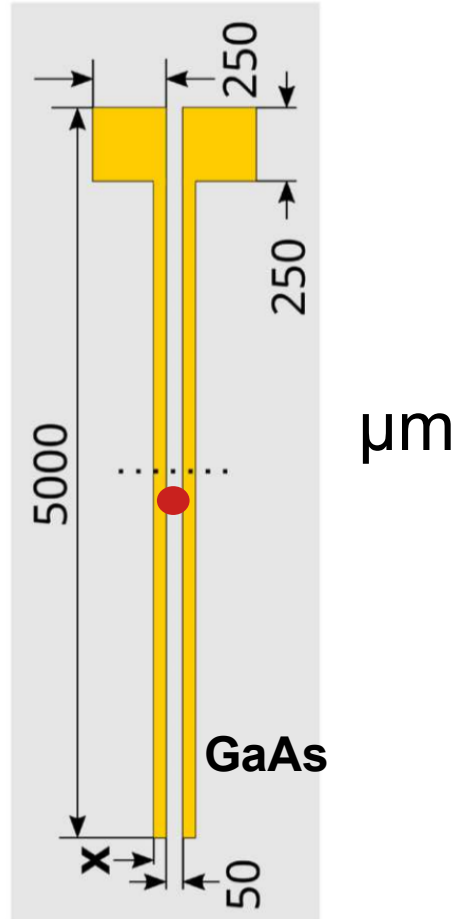
- **$\text{Cs}_3\text{Bi}_2\text{Br}_9 + \text{CuBr}_2$ perovskite**



- **XANAX tablet (Lactose and Alprazolam)**

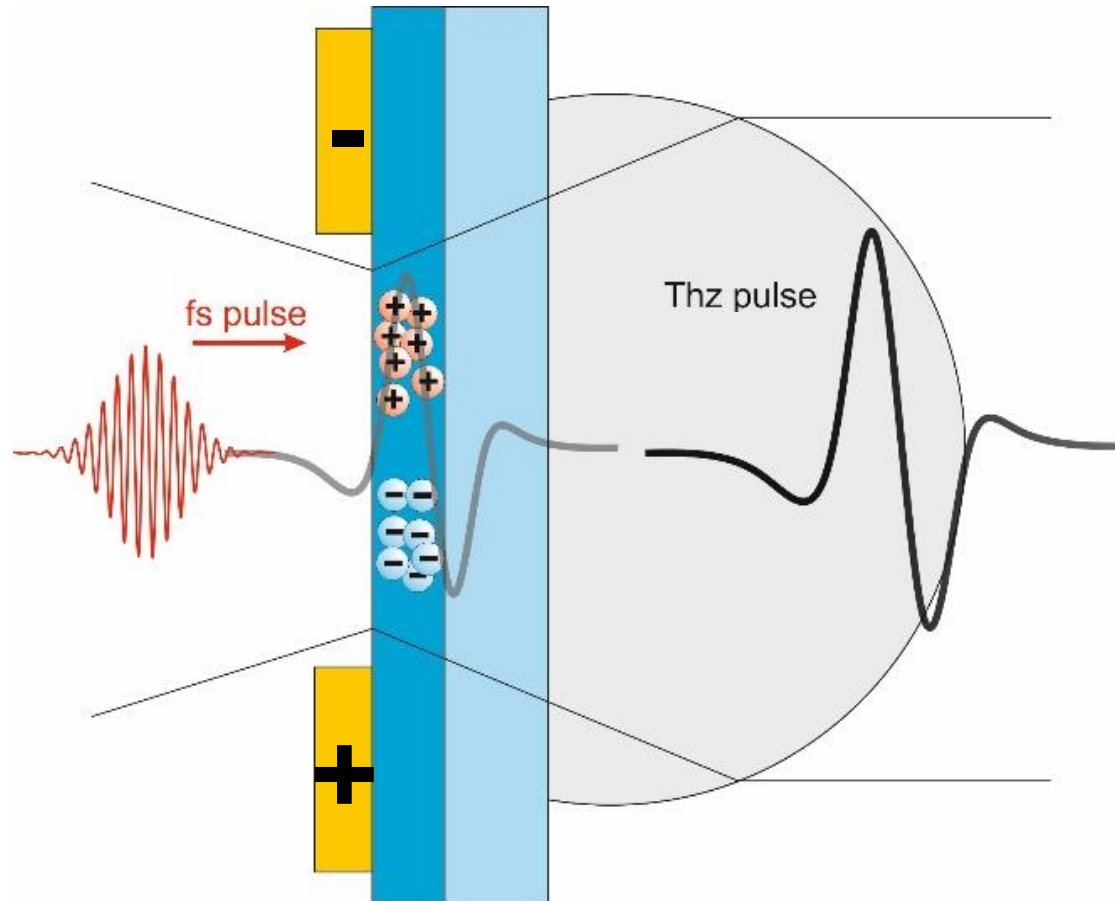


Photoconductive antenna

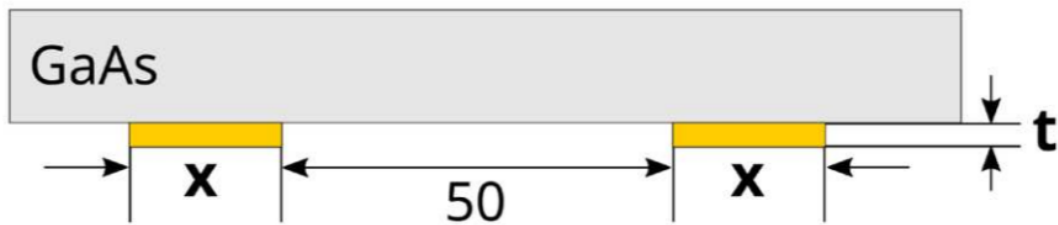
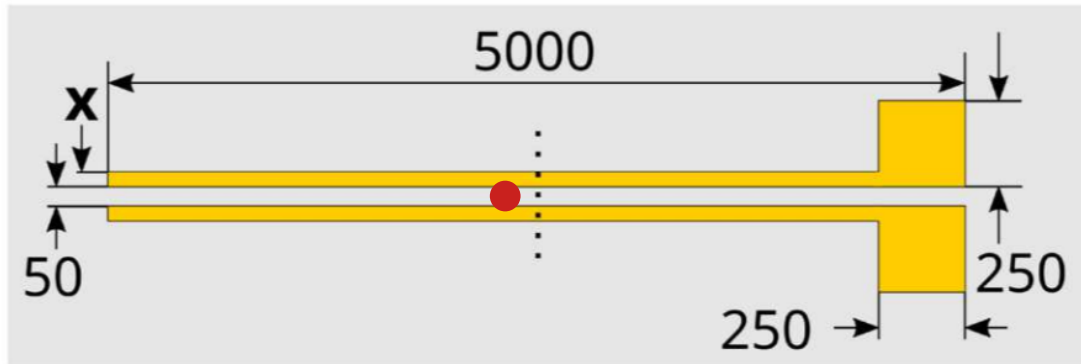


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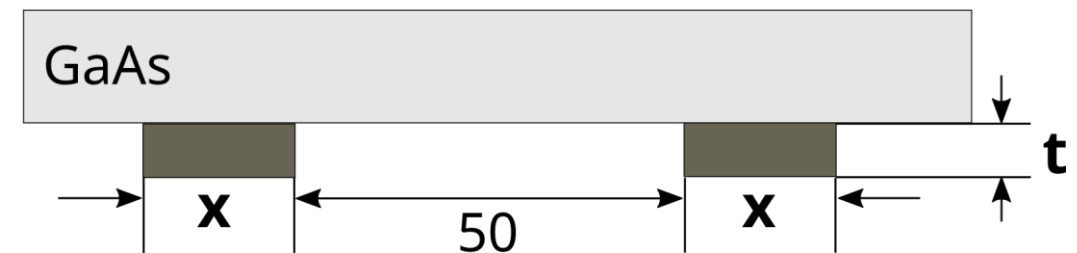
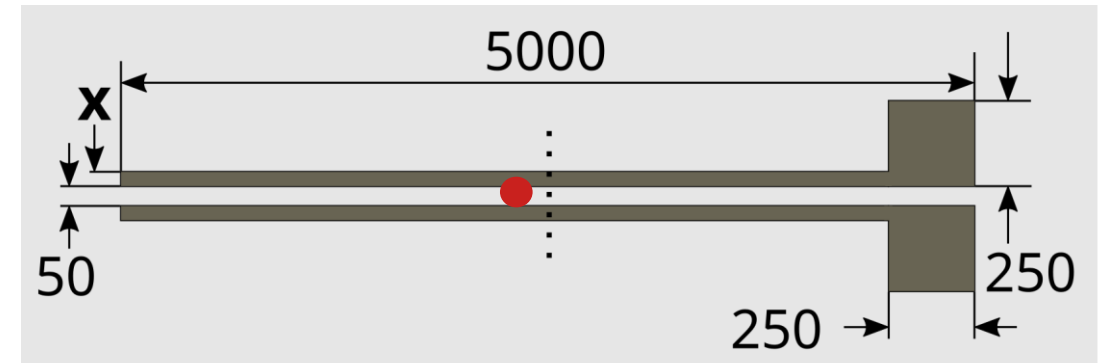
- Apply bias for THz emission
- Connect amperemeter for THz detection



AuGe / Ni / Au
140 / 25 / 40 nm

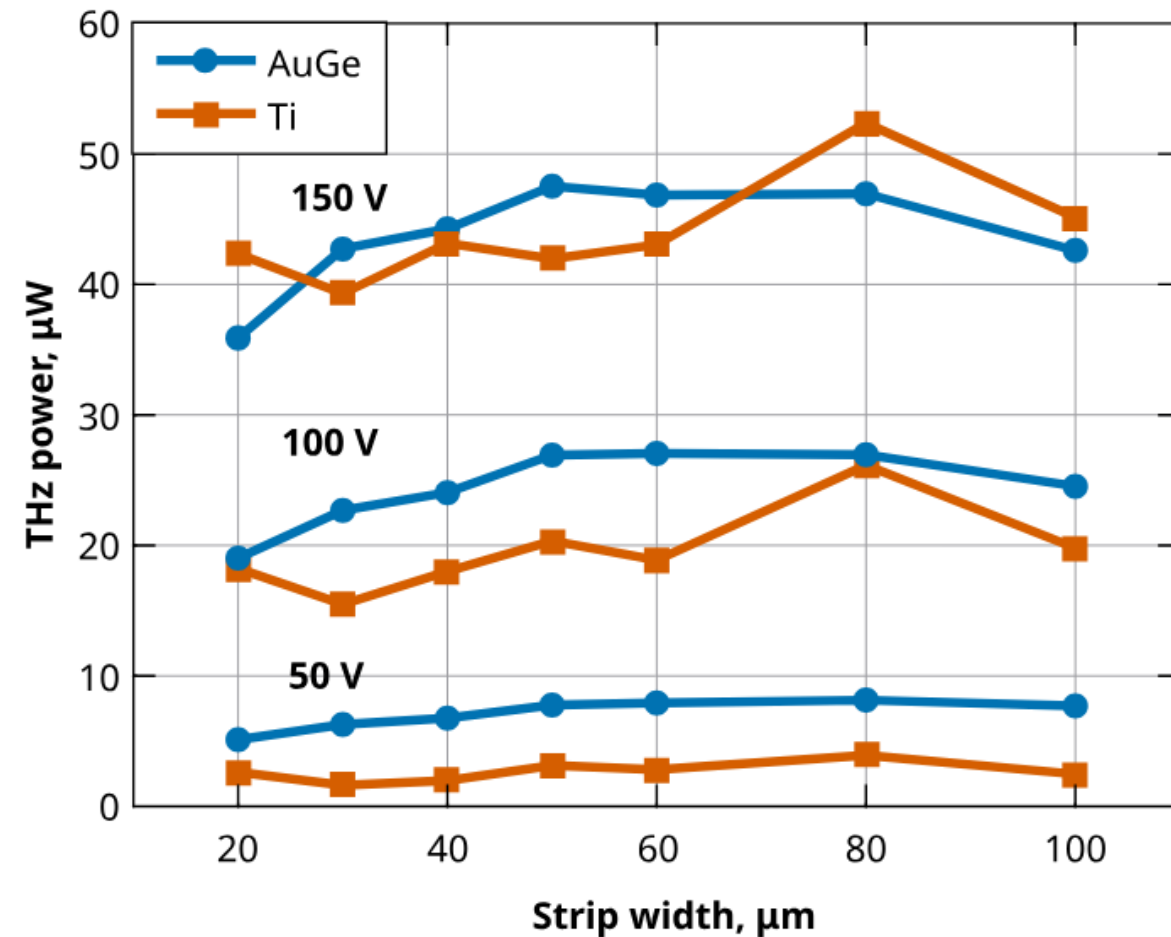


Ti 1 μm

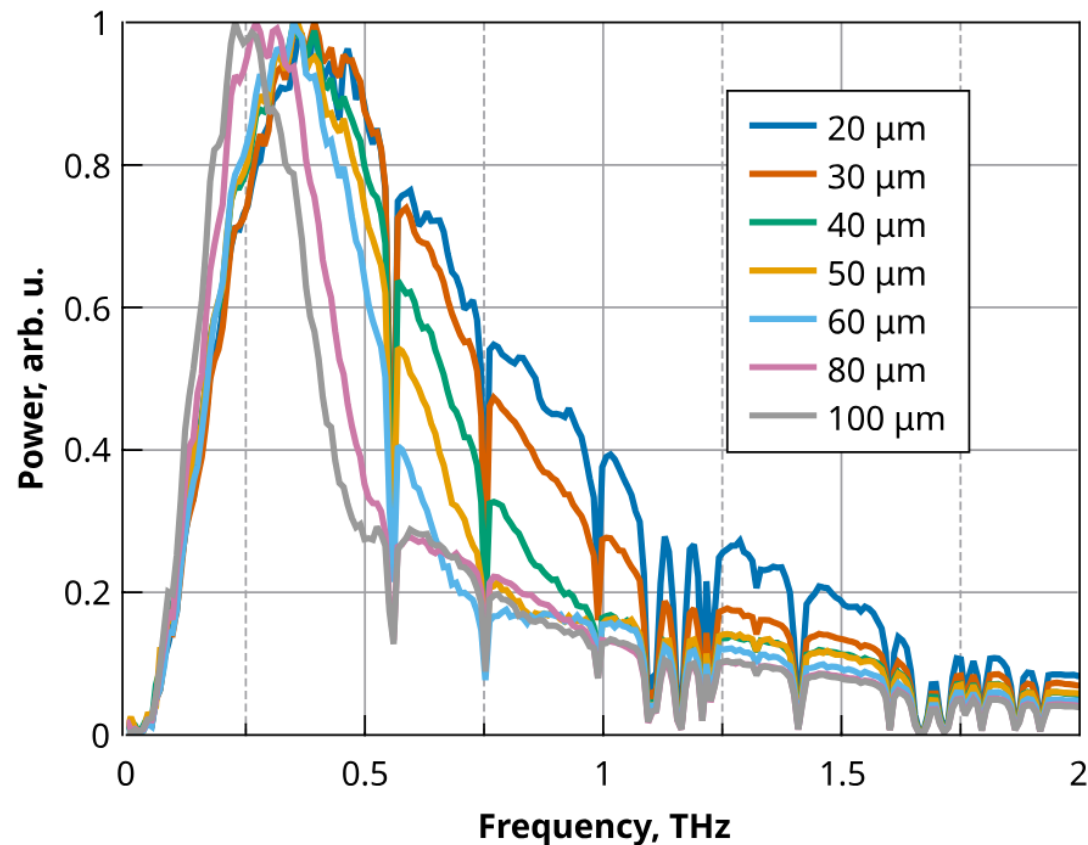


Photoconductive antenna (emitted power)

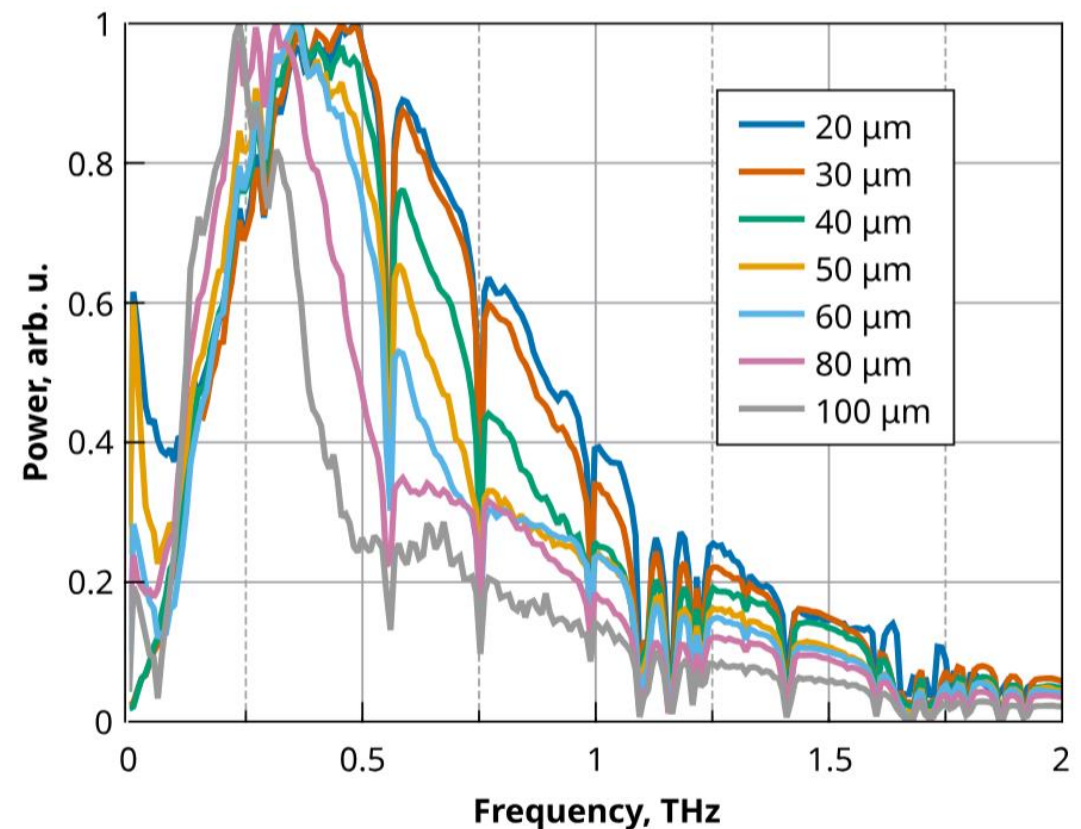
- Comparable THz emission power
- Ti has x20 lower conductivity than Au



AuGe / Ni / Au
140 / 25 / 40 nm

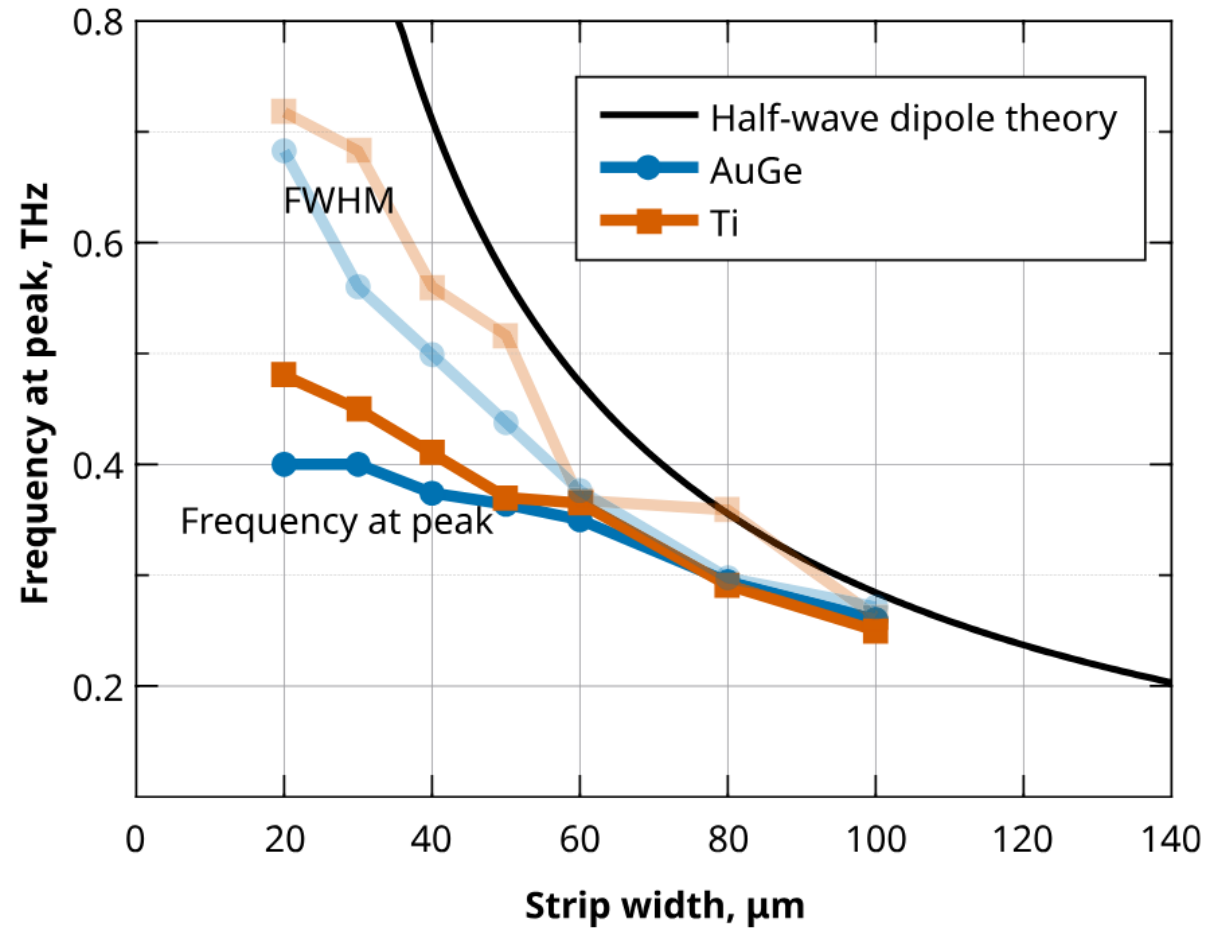


Ti 1 μm

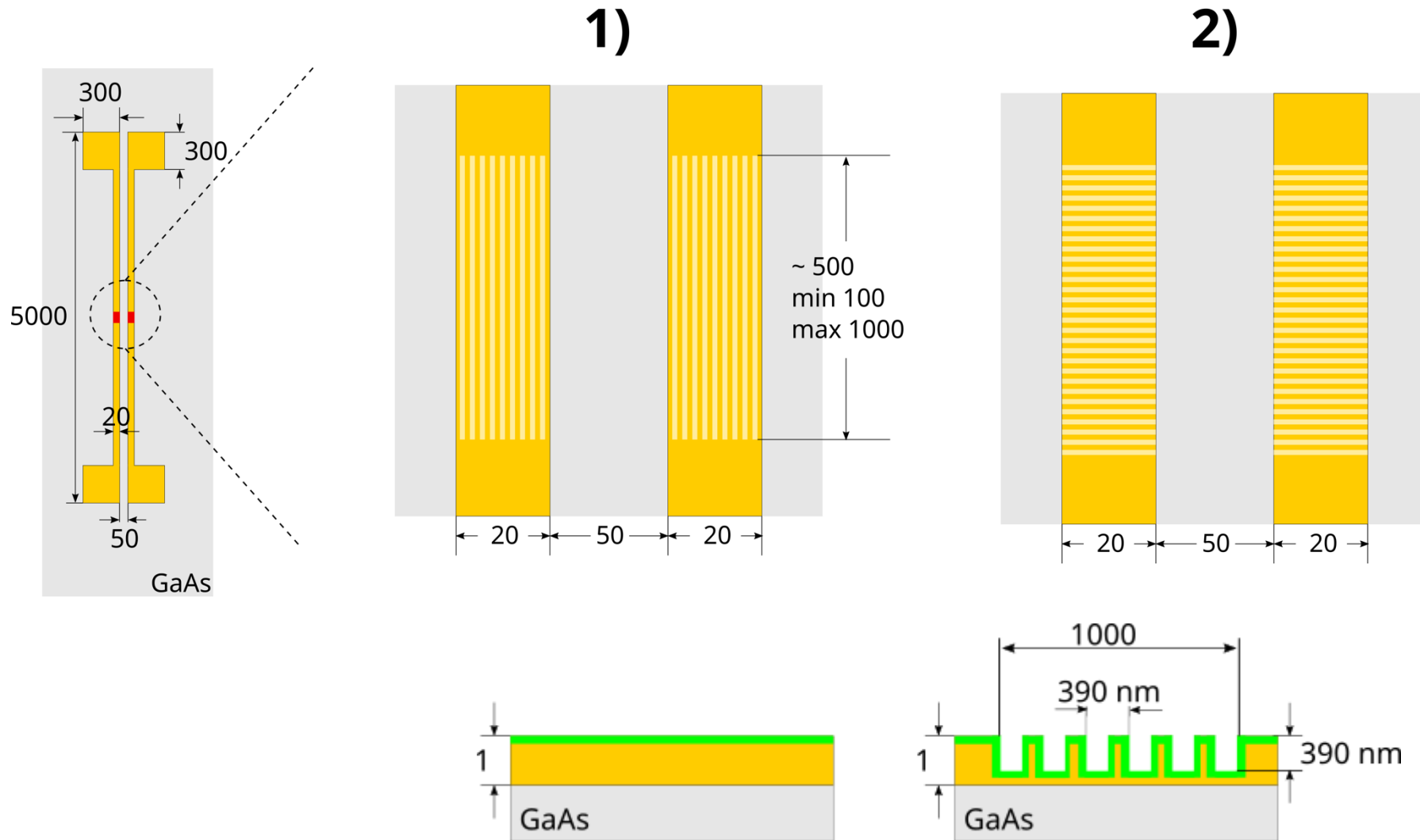


Photoconductive antenna (spectra)

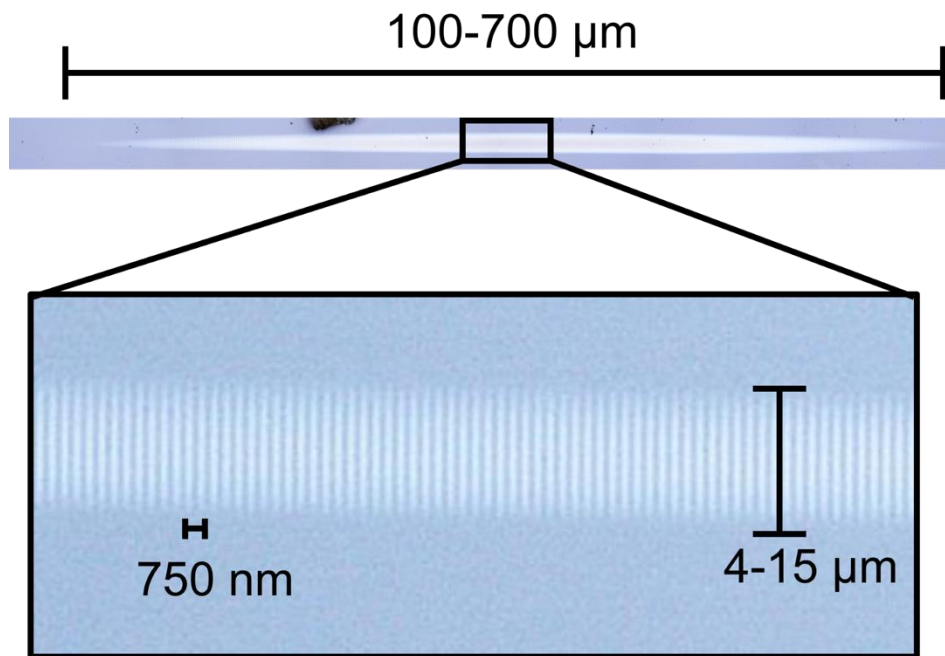
→ Skin effect?



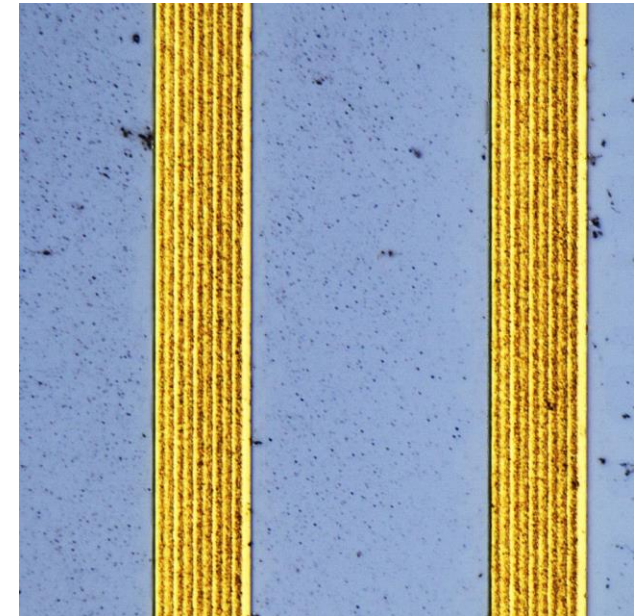
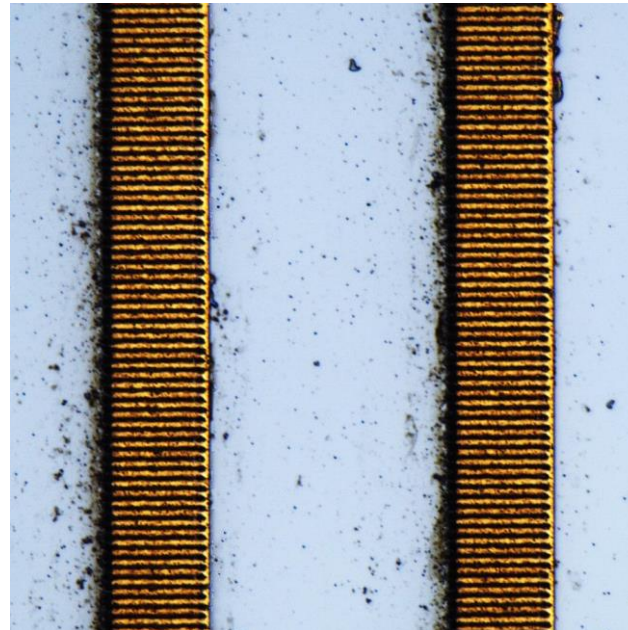
Photoconductive antenna (nanotexturization)

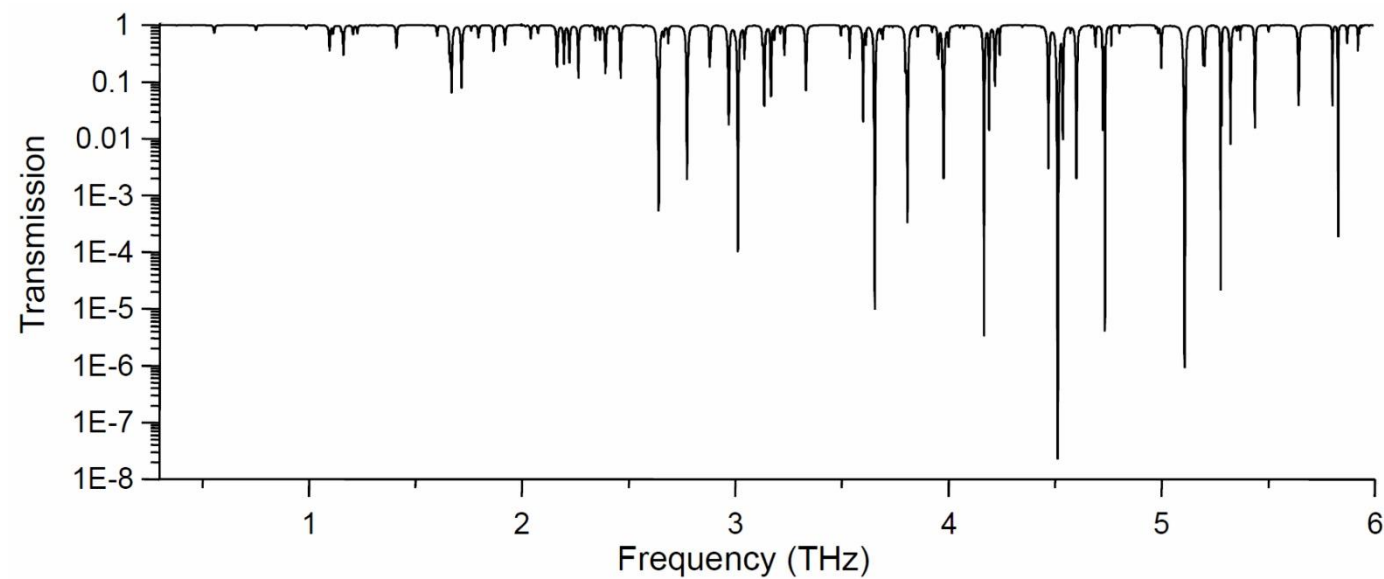


Interference ablation



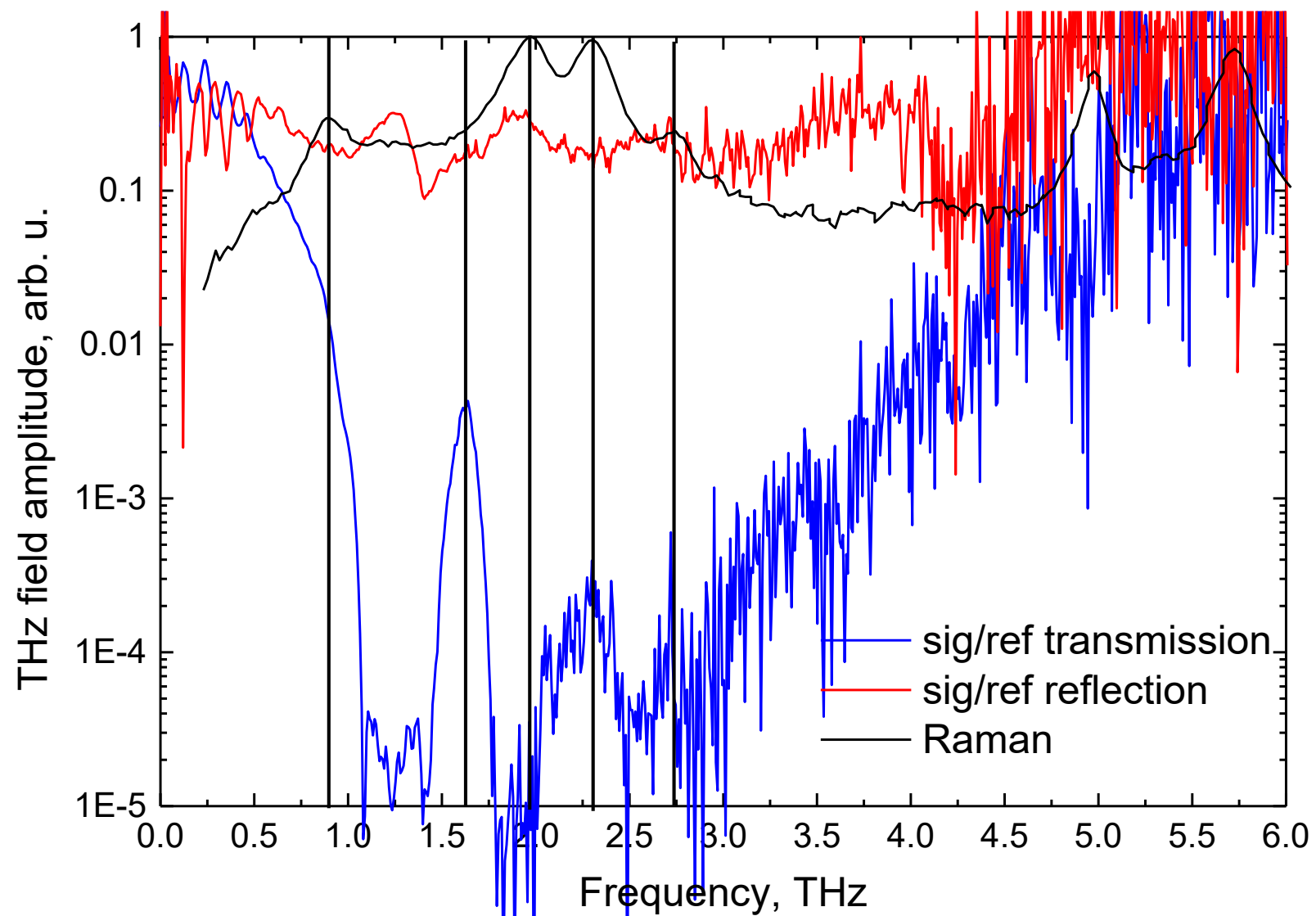
Focused beam scanning





THz radiation applications

Application	Main use	Key THz advantage
Spectroscopy	Material and molecular identification	Unique THz fingerprints
Semiconductors	Carrier lifetime, mobility, conductivity	Contact-free ultrafast probing
Non-destructive testing	Defects in composites, coatings, plastics	Penetrates non-metallic materials
Pharmaceuticals	Tablet coating, porosity, hydration	Non-contact quality control
Security	Concealed objects, explosives, powders	Penetrates packaging and clothing
Biomedical sensing	Skin, tissue, hydration, cancer margins	Sensitive to water and tissue structure
6G communication	Ultra-fast short-range wireless links	Very large bandwidth
Astronomy	Molecular lines and interstellar gases	Matches rotational/vibrational transitions
Cultural heritage	Hidden layers in art and manuscripts	Non-destructive imaging
Fundamental physics	Low-energy excitations in materials	Matches phonons, plasmons, magnons



Terahertz water absorption lines

