

THz Transceivers

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Sandia National Labs

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Albert D. Grine

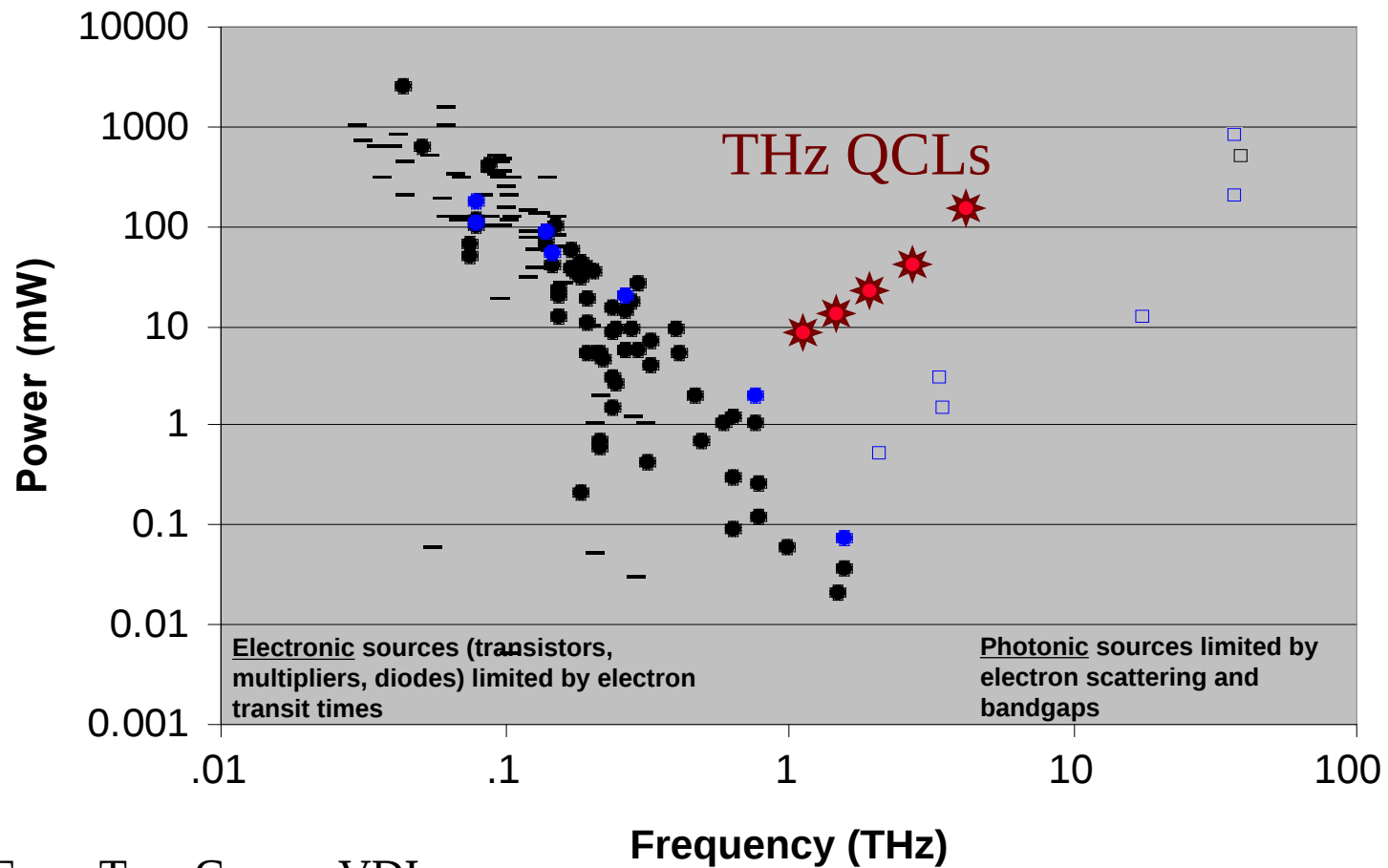
LMATA Government Services

With Support From:



The “Shrinking” THz Gap

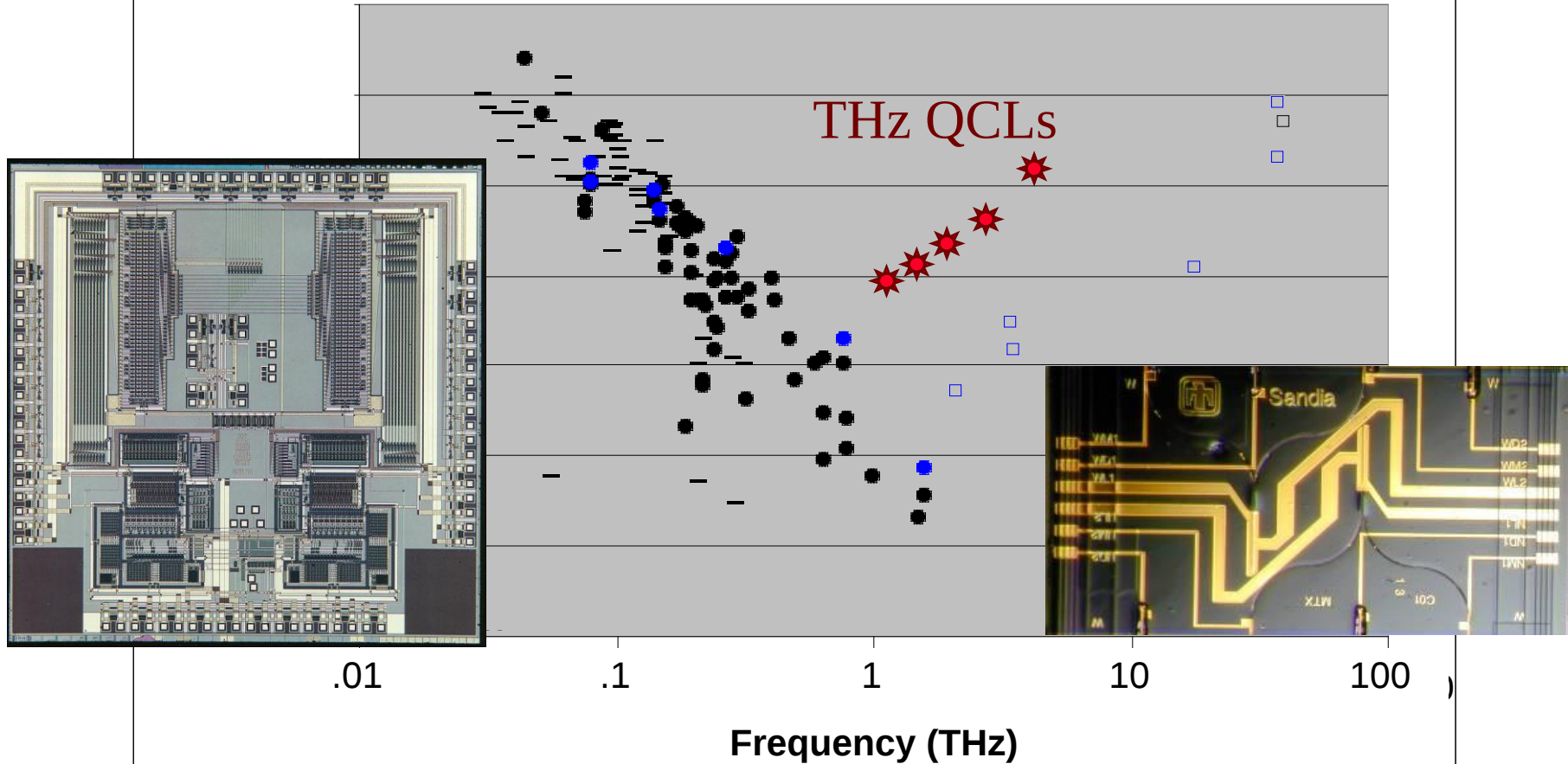
Solid-State THz Sources (CW)



From Tom Crowe, VDI

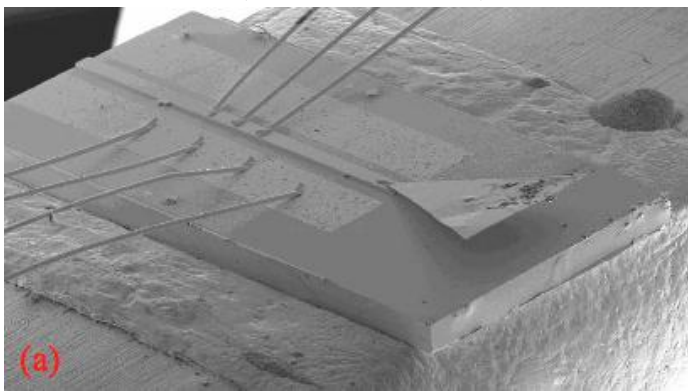
The THz Gap

~~Solid-State THz Sources (CW)~~
Integration

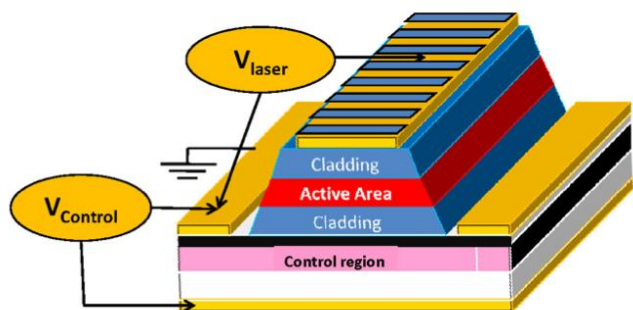
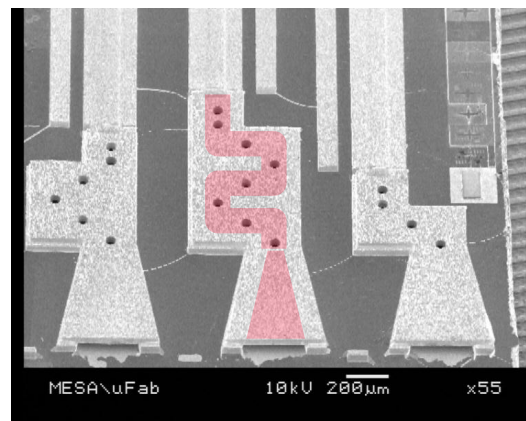


Integration examples

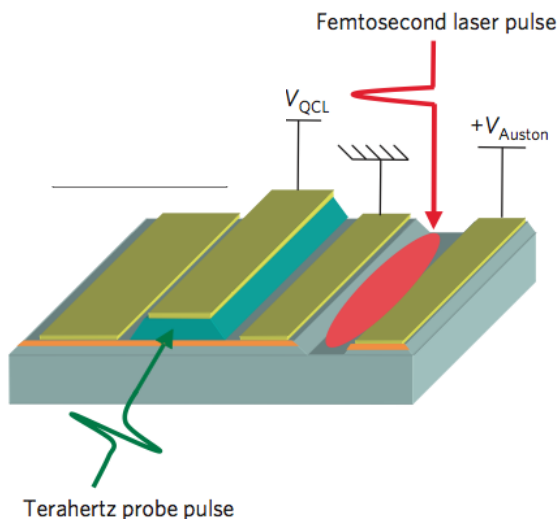
Antenna Coupling (IEMN/CNRS)



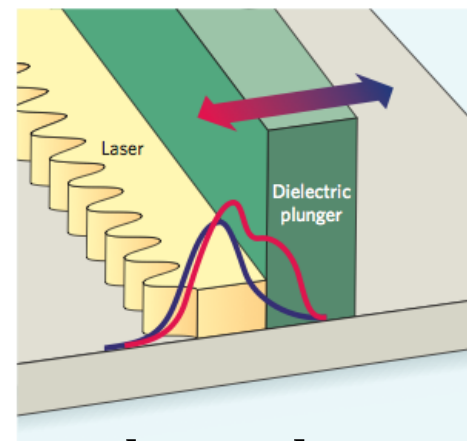
Integrated Waveguide (Sandia)



Modulator (U. Paris 7)

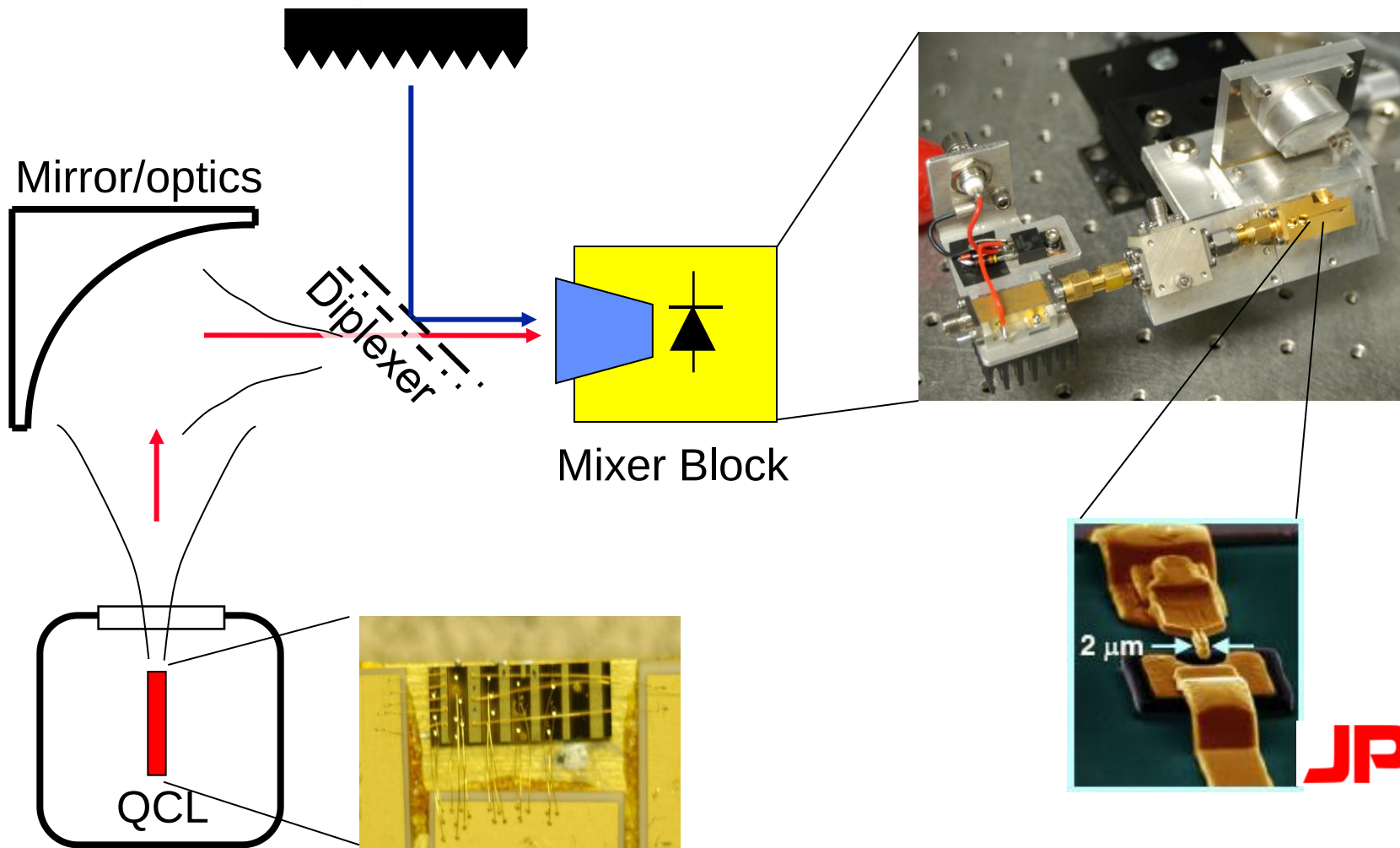


Pulse Amplifier (Ecole Normale Sup.)



Mechanical Tuning (MIT)

Coherent Detector: THz receiver



$$P \propto E_1 E_2 \cos(\omega_1 - \omega_2) + f(\omega_1) + f(\omega_2) + f(\omega_1 + \omega_2)$$

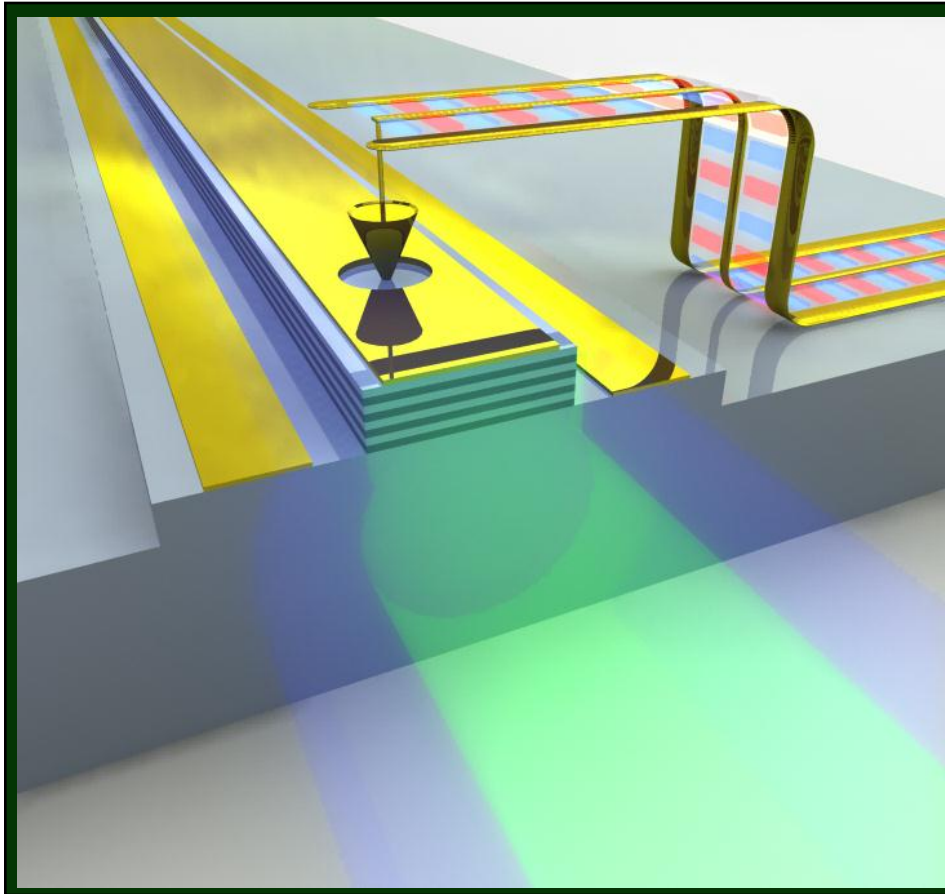


Outline

- Monolithically Integrated Transceiver Description
- Demonstration of Receiver Operation
- Laser Characterization

Monolithically Integrated Transciever

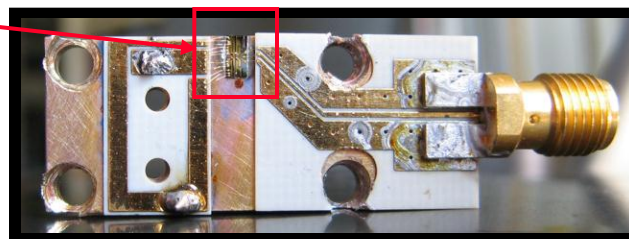
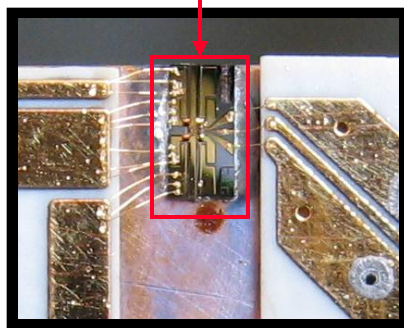
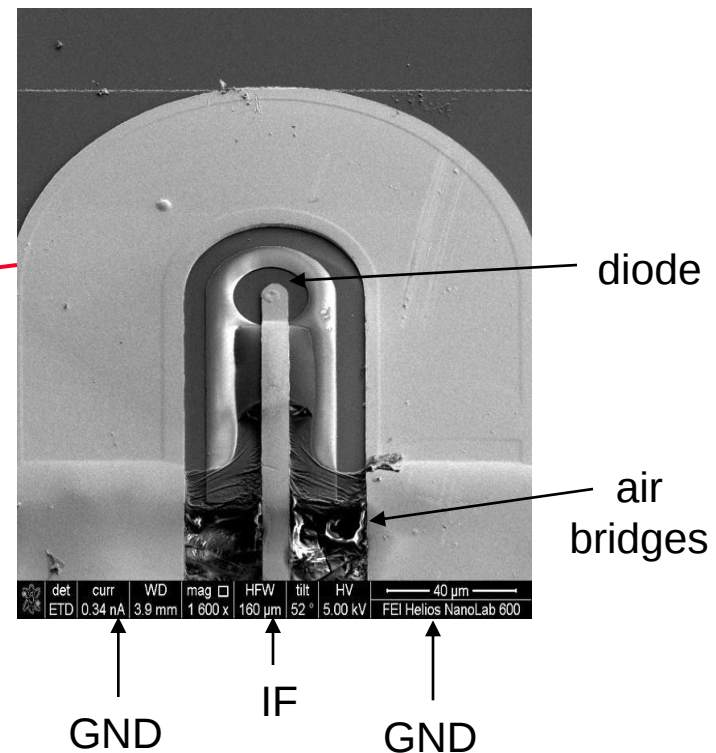
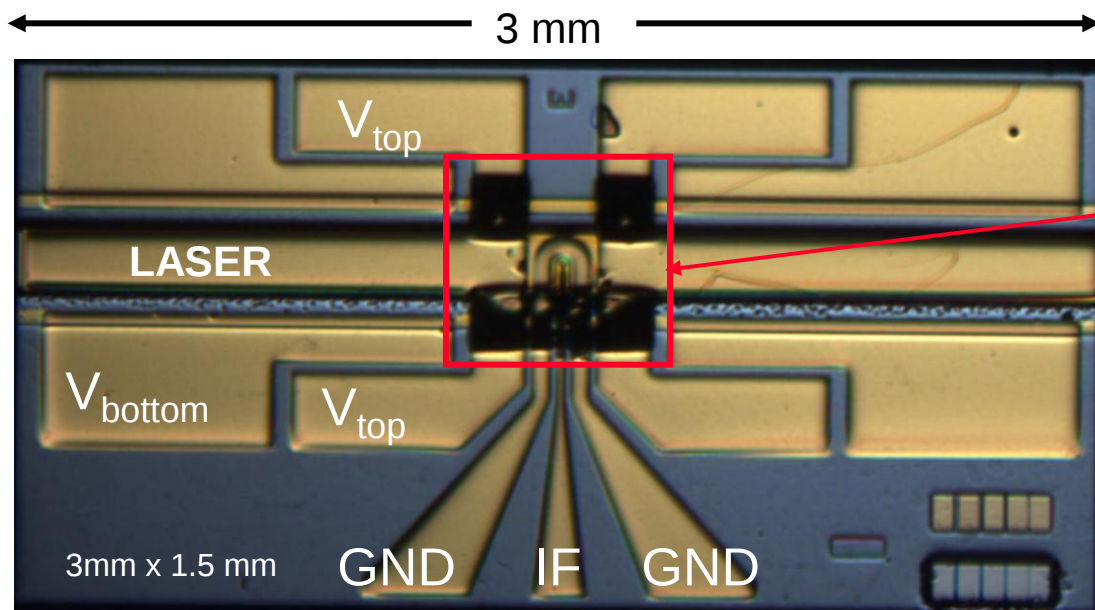
Insert diode directly into laser core



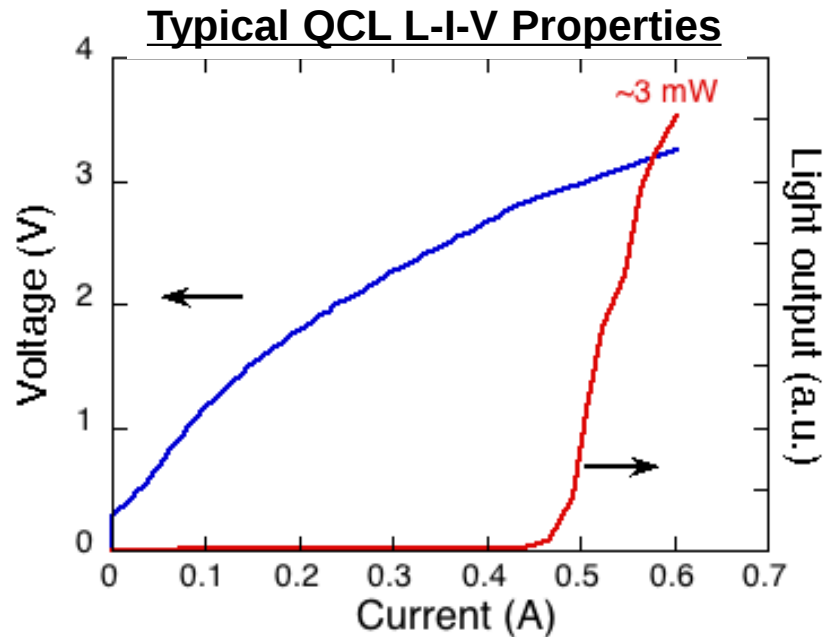
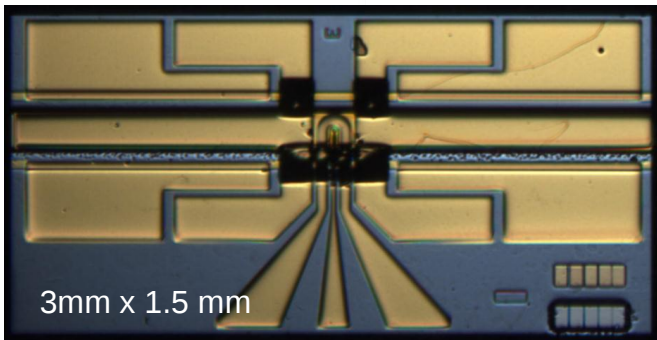
Benefits

- Reduces size
- Eliminate components
- Ensures constant 'alignment'
- Enhances laser/diode coupling
- Bonus : laser diagnostic tool

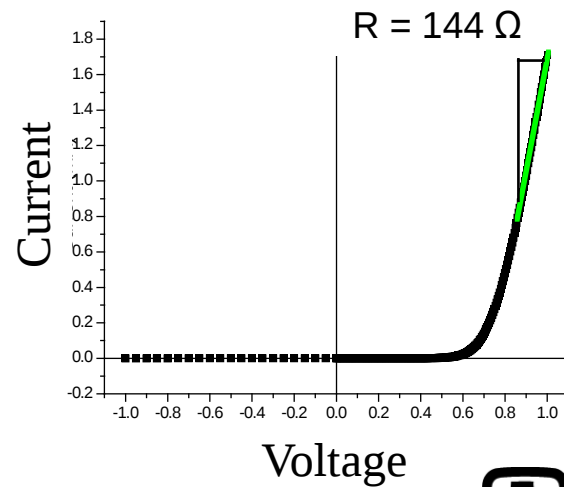
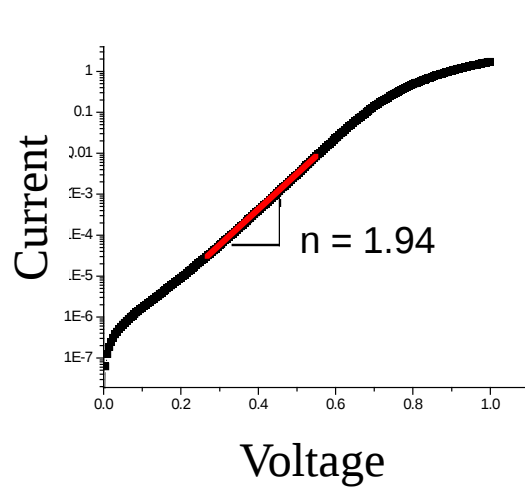
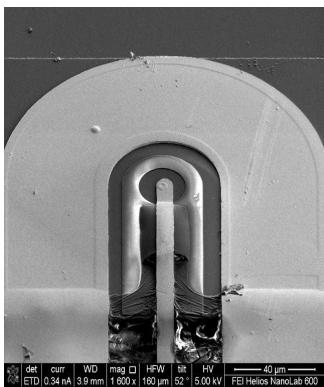
Completed QCL/Schottky THz IC



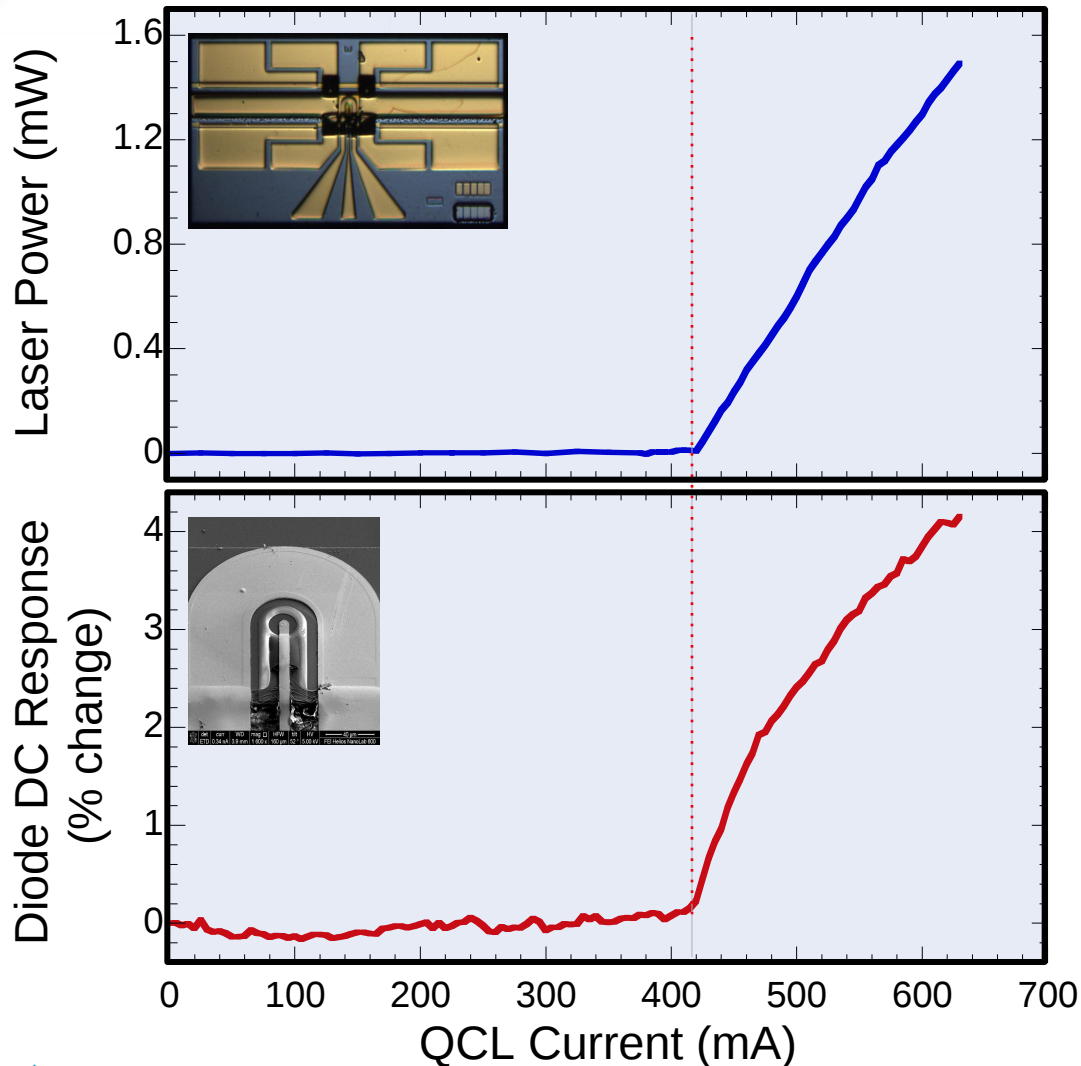
Diode and Laser DC Properties



Typical Diode DC I-V Properties

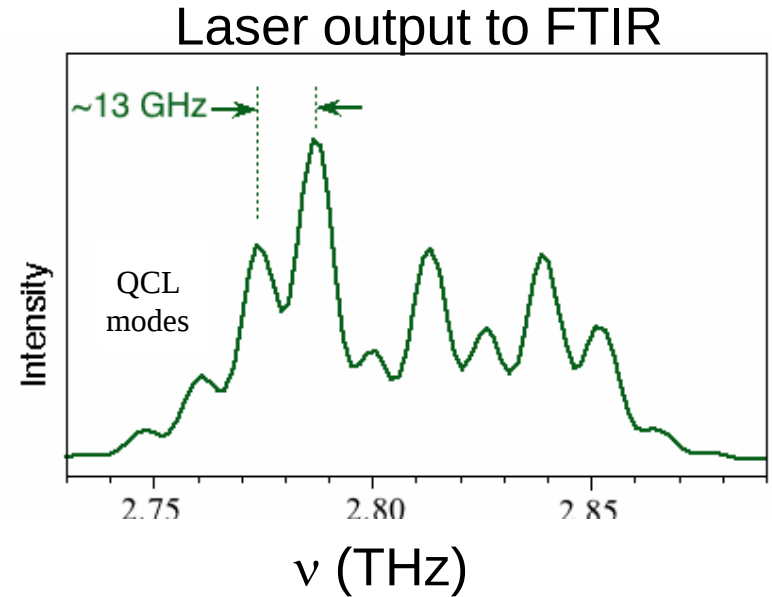
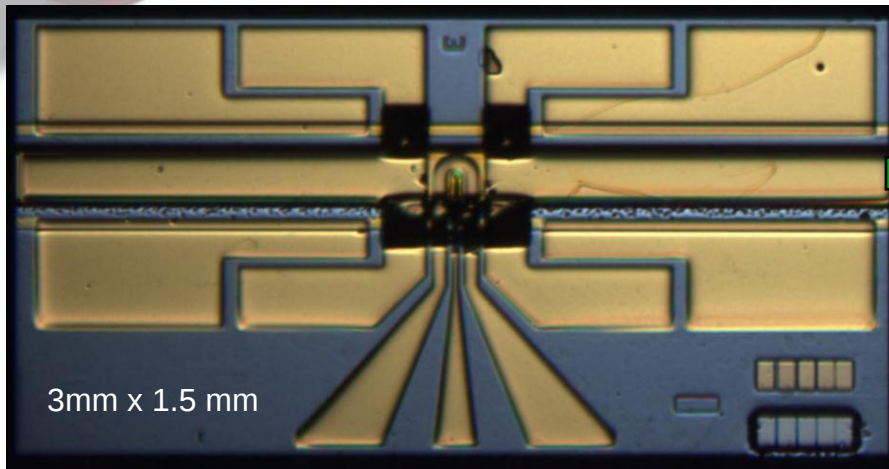


Diode Rectified Response



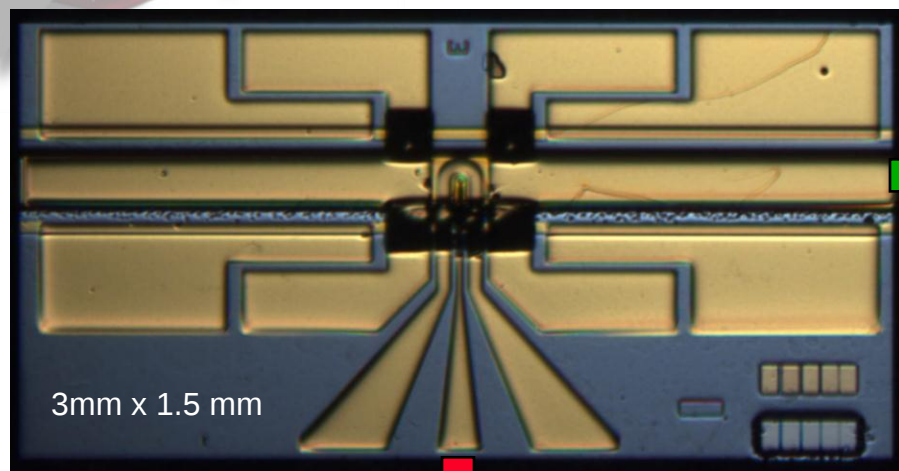
- Diode responds to QCL power
- But not linear in power

Integrated Diode THz Mixer

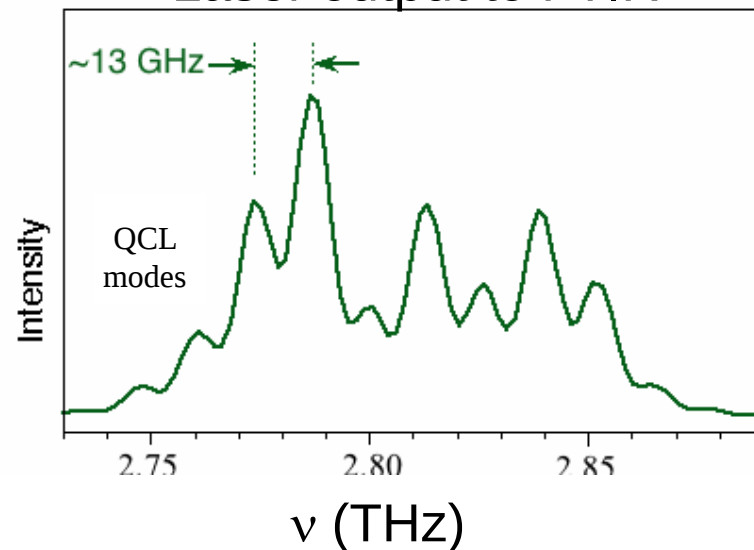


- Purposely built a multimoded QCL centered on 2.81 THz
 - QCL emission (FTIR) spectra show Fabry-Perot modes spaced by ~ 13 GHz

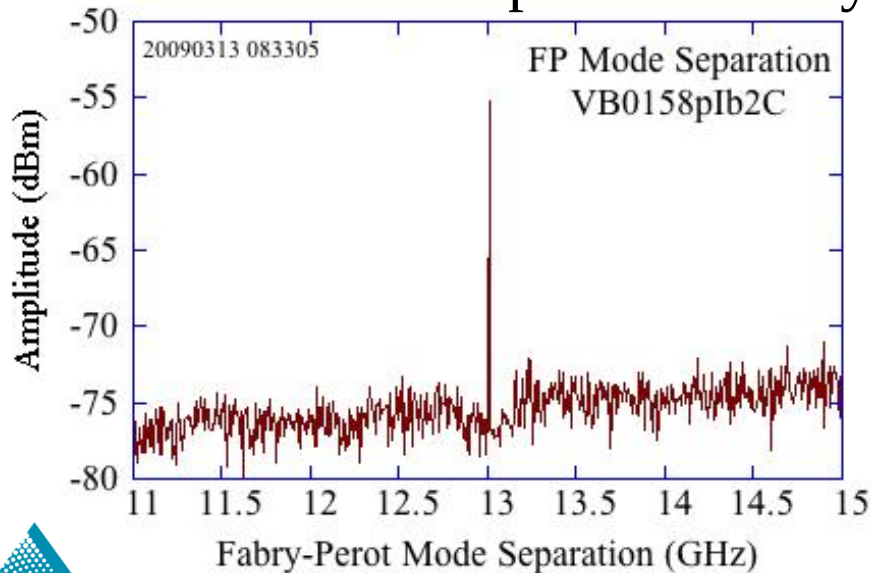
Integrated Diode THz Mixer



Laser output to FTIR

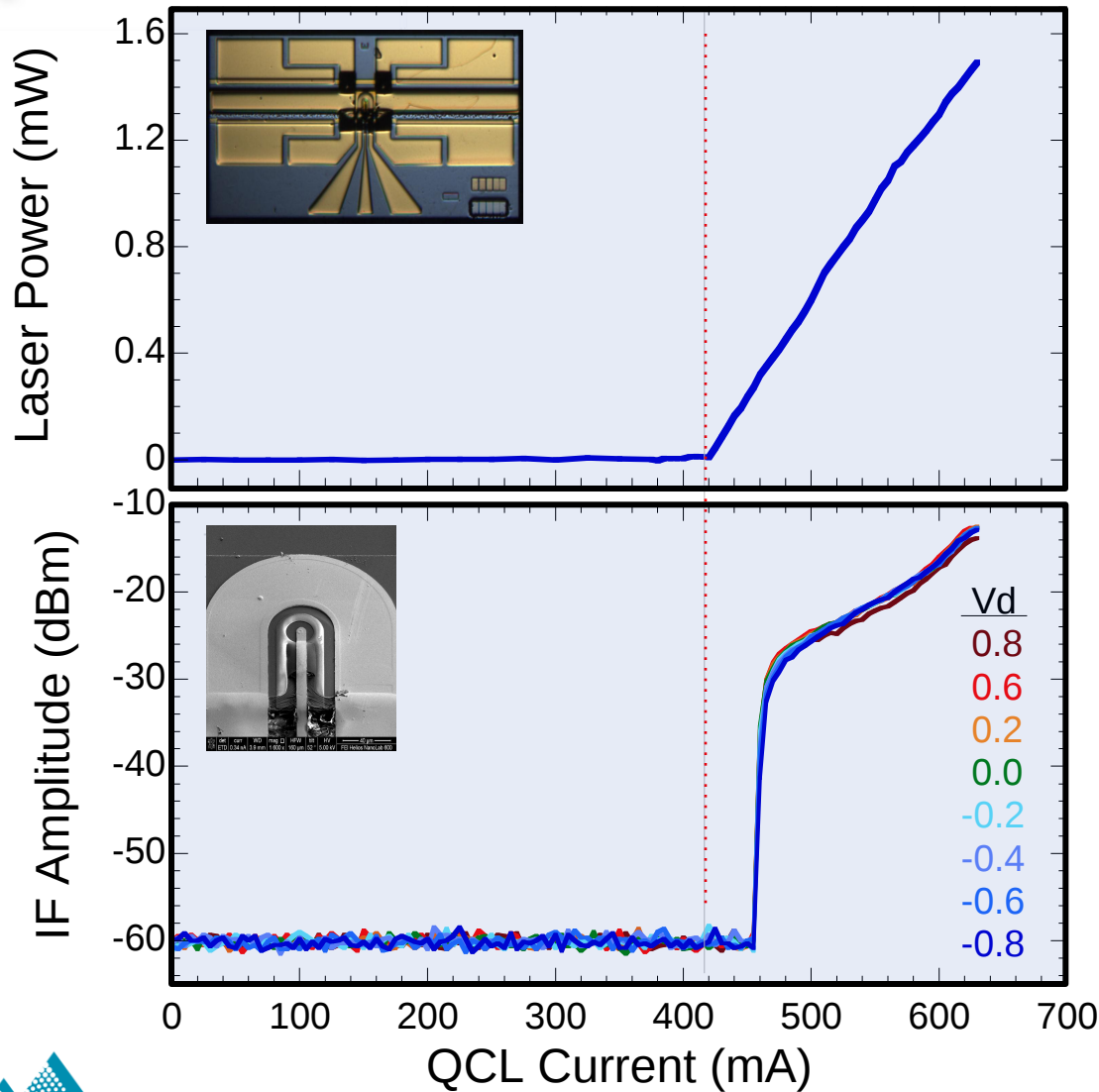


Electrical feed to spectrum analyzer



- Diode outputs IF signal at spacing between QCL modes

IF dependence on laser power



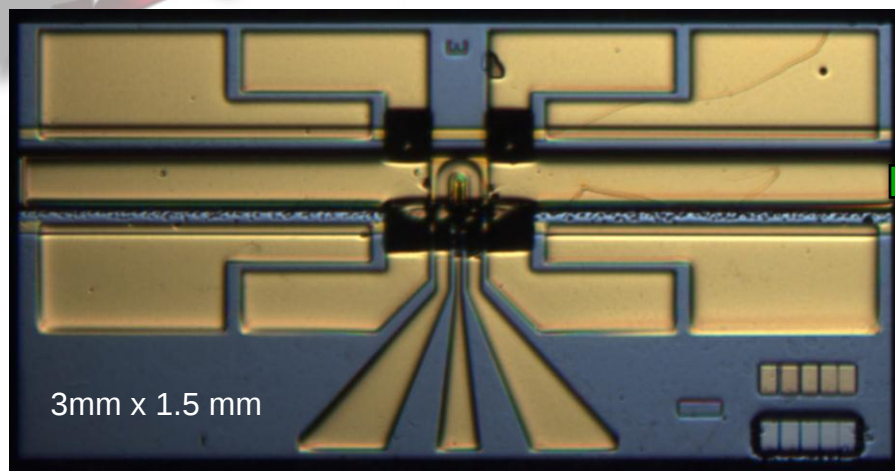
- IF indicates when laser turns multimoded.
- IF amplitude is fairly independent of diode bias.



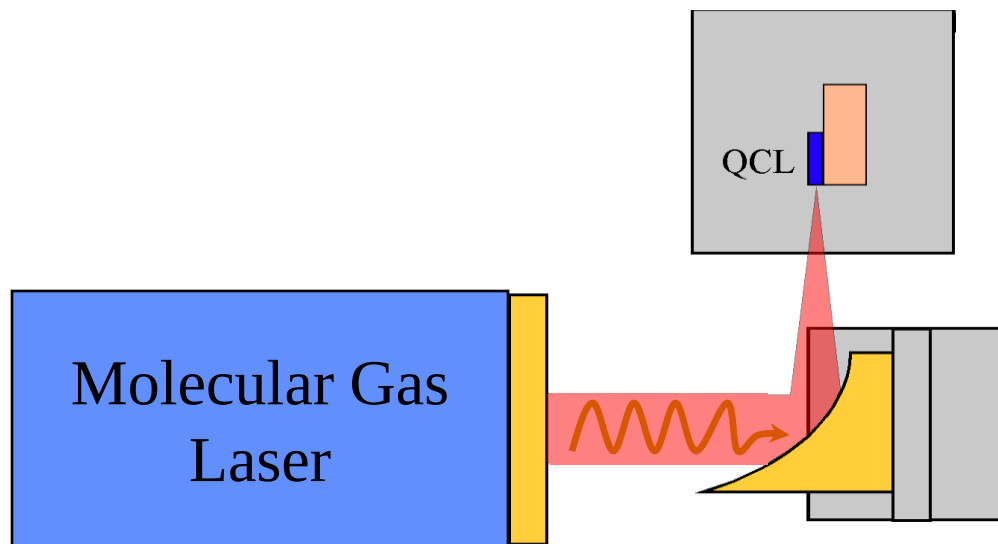
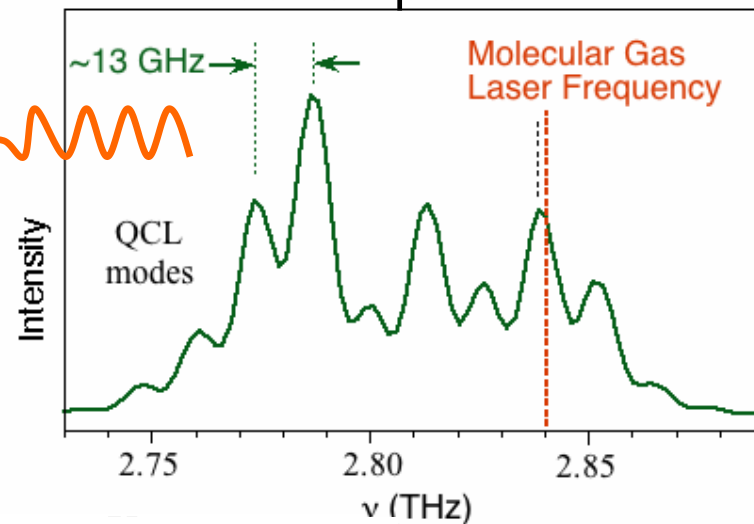
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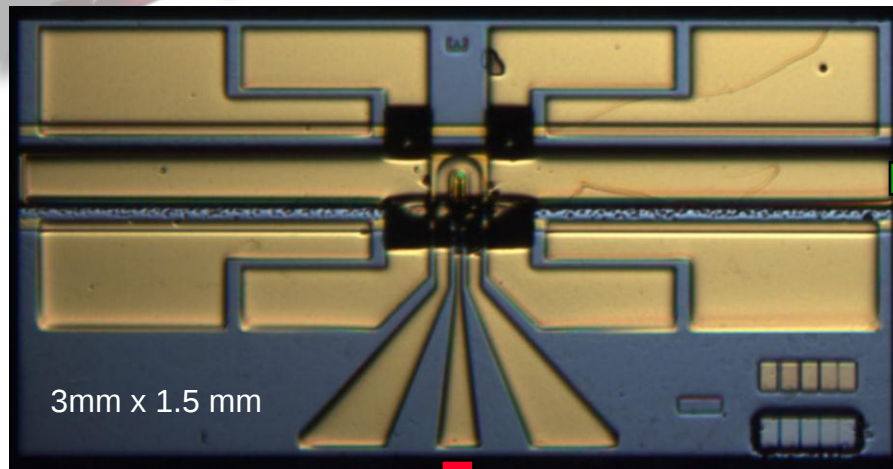
Integrated THz Receiver



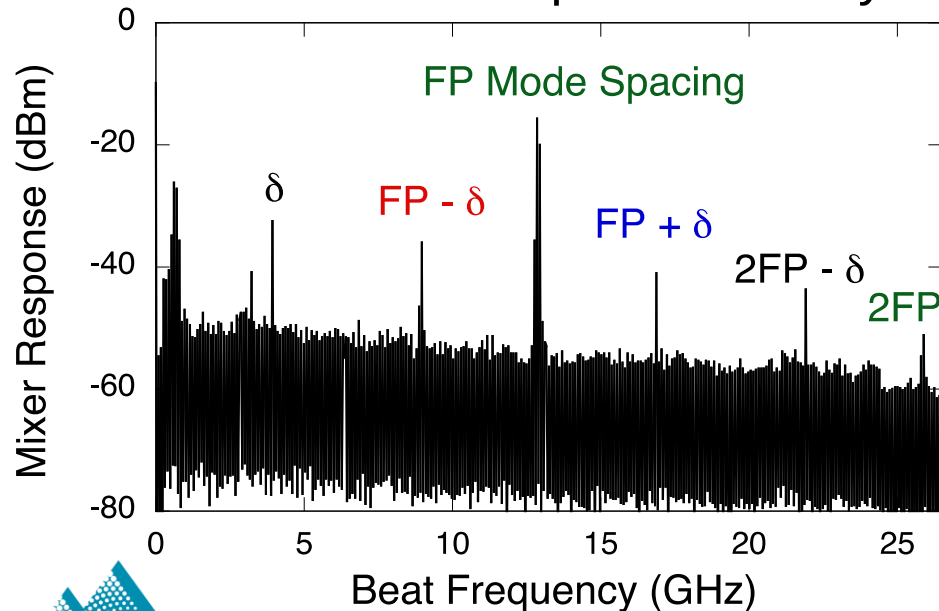
Laser output to FTIR



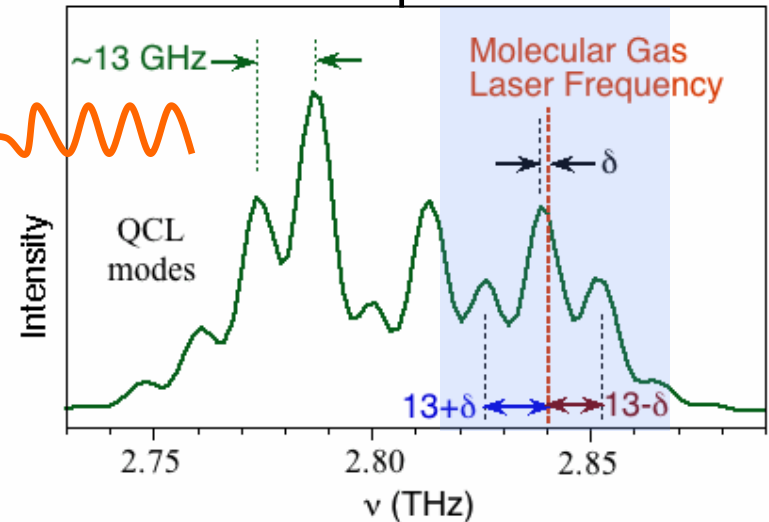
Integrated THz Receiver



Electrical feed to spectrum analyzer



Laser output to FTIR



Hi-res, coherent,
reciever

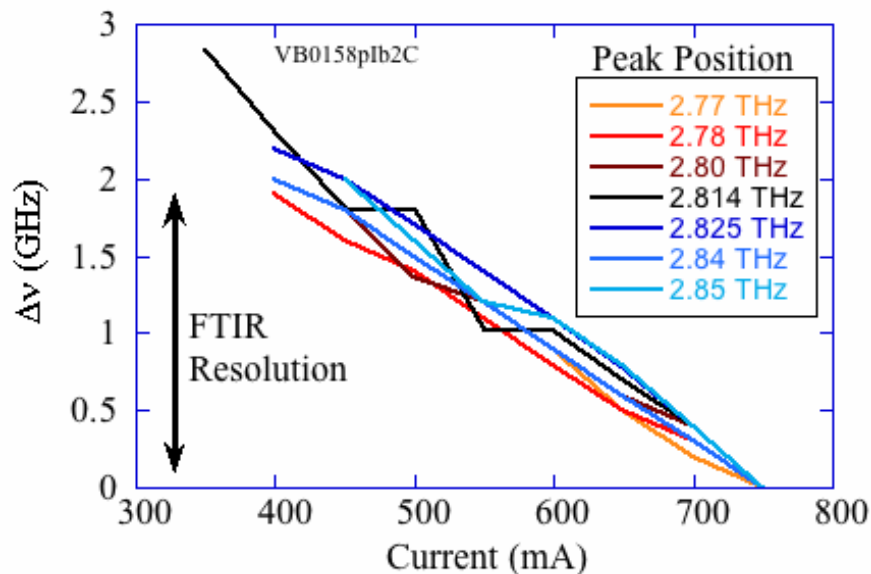
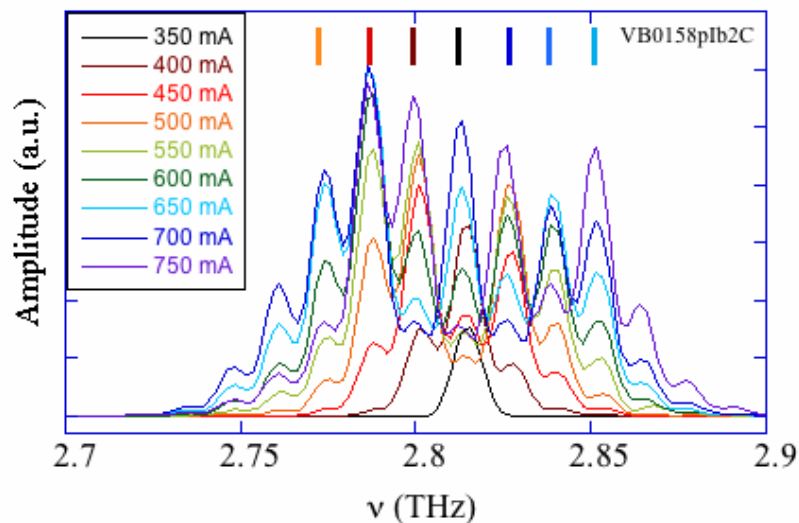


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 - Feedback Sensitivity

Laser Characterization

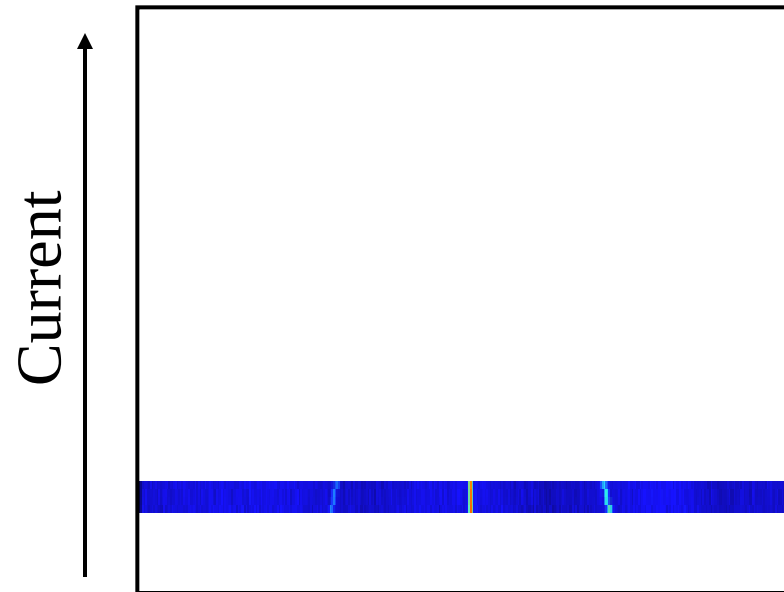
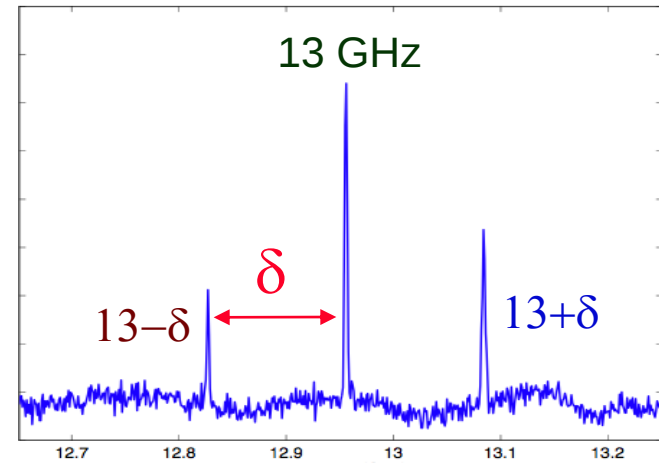
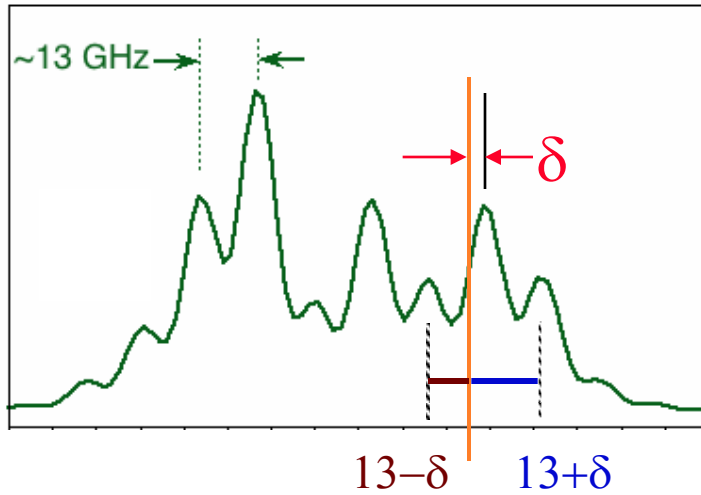
Current Tuning



Small redshift with current

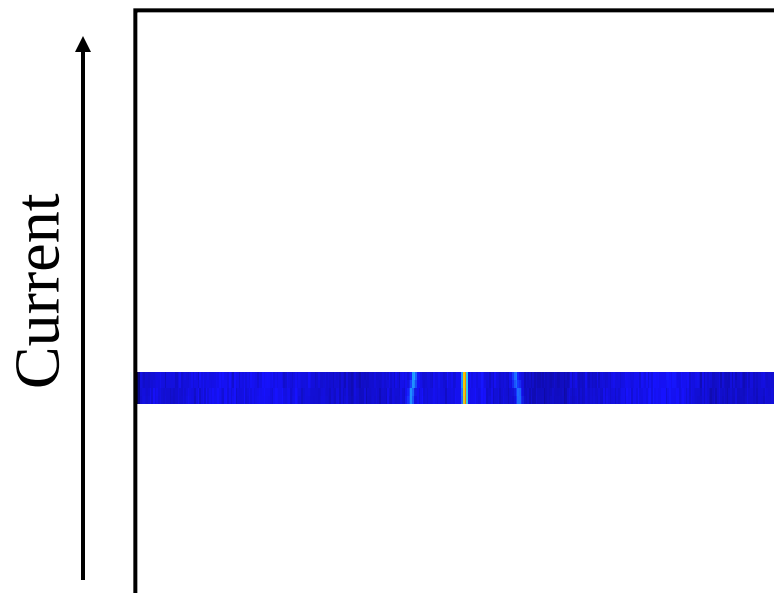
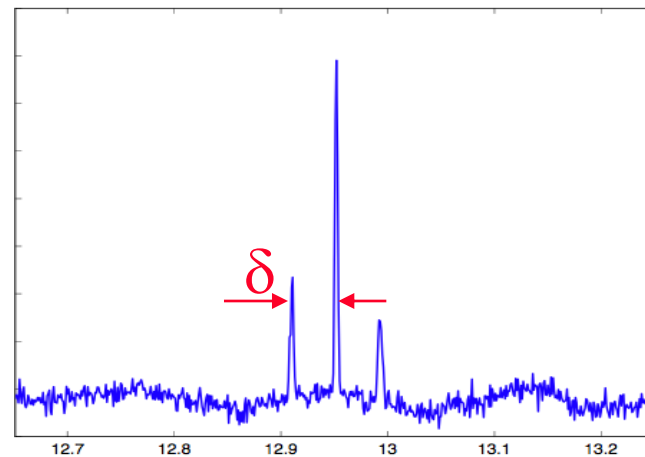
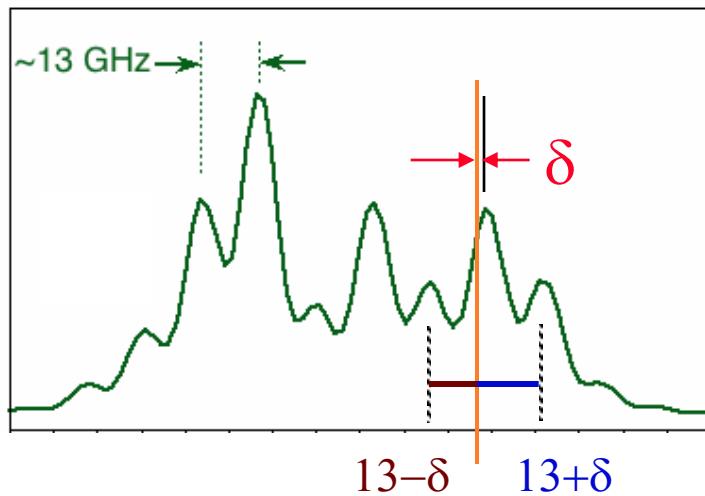
- Smaller than FTIR resolution
- Fairly noisy measurement

Current Tuning

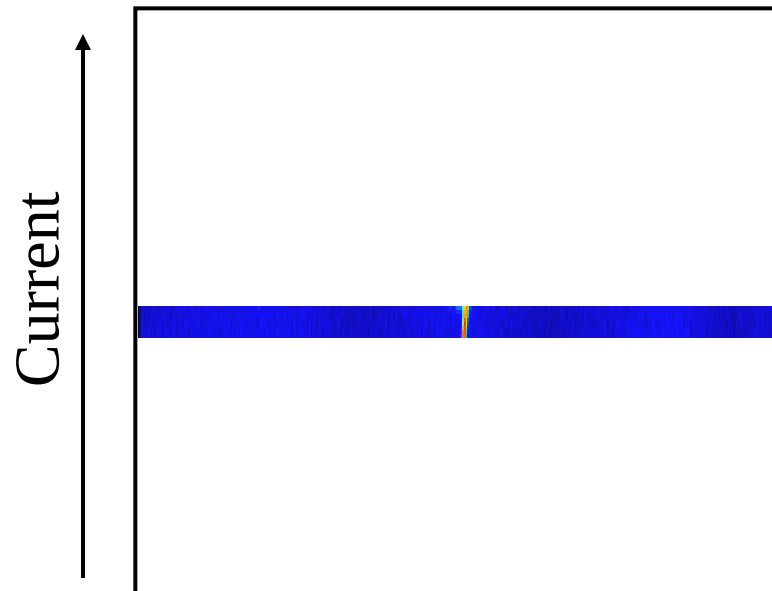
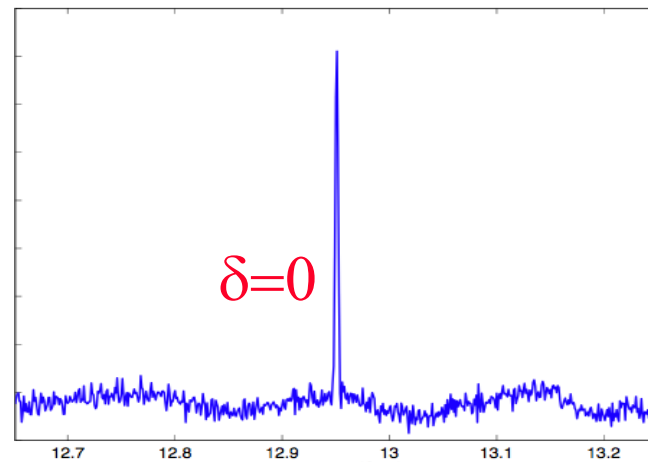
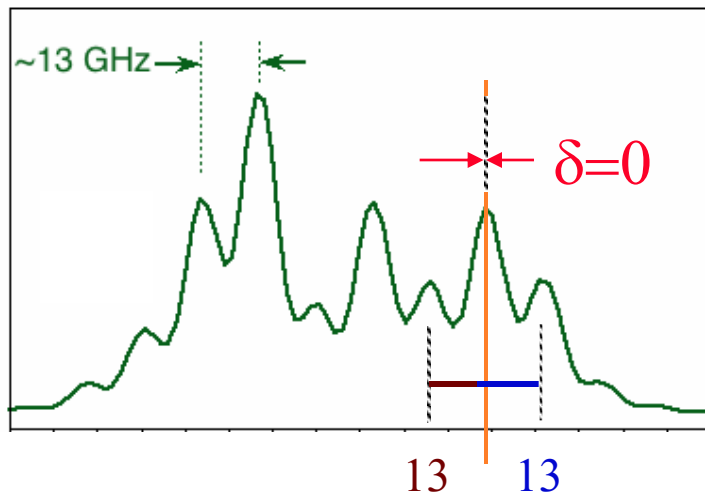


Current

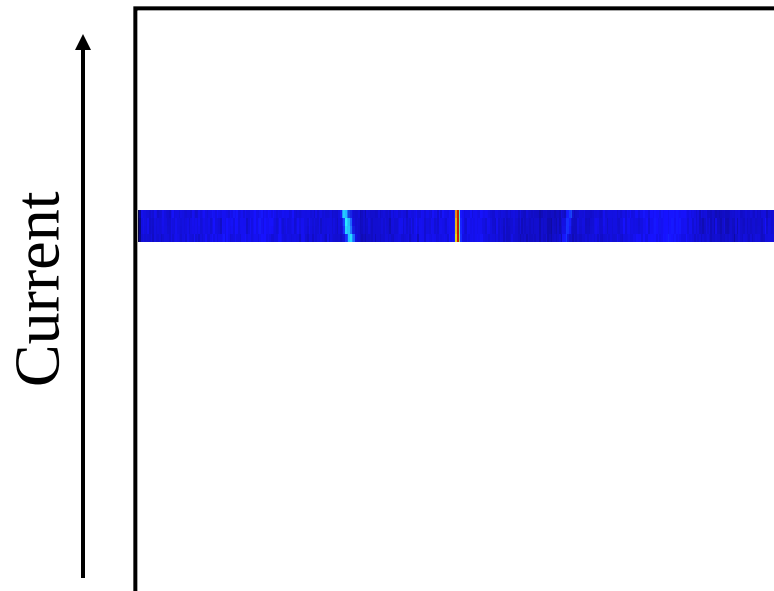
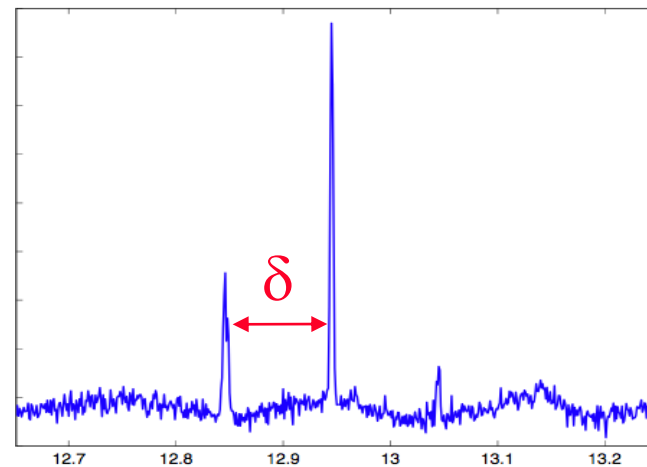
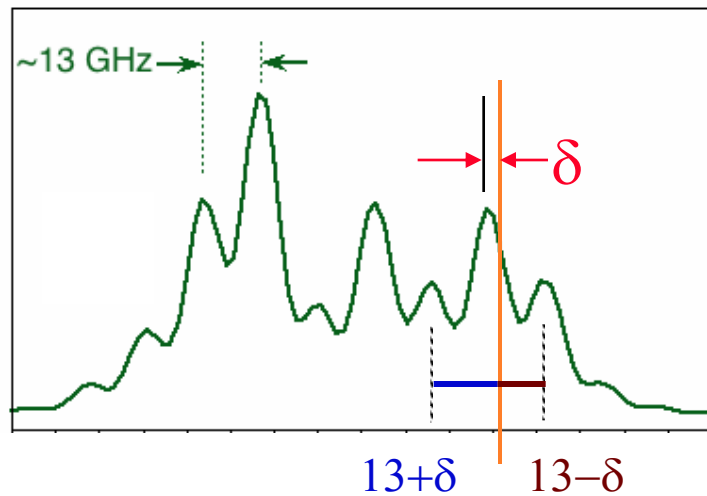
Current Tuning



Current Tuning

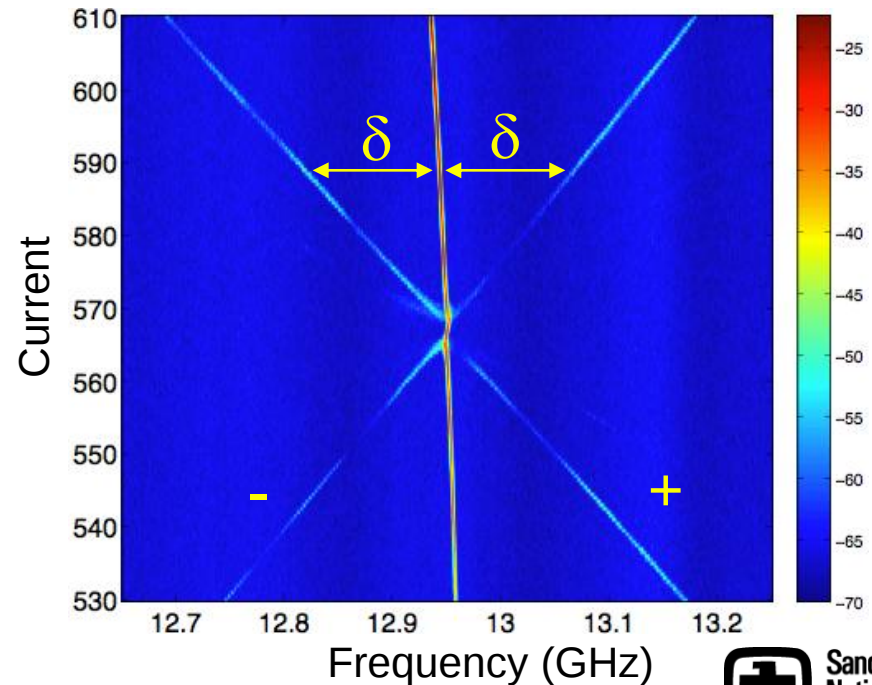
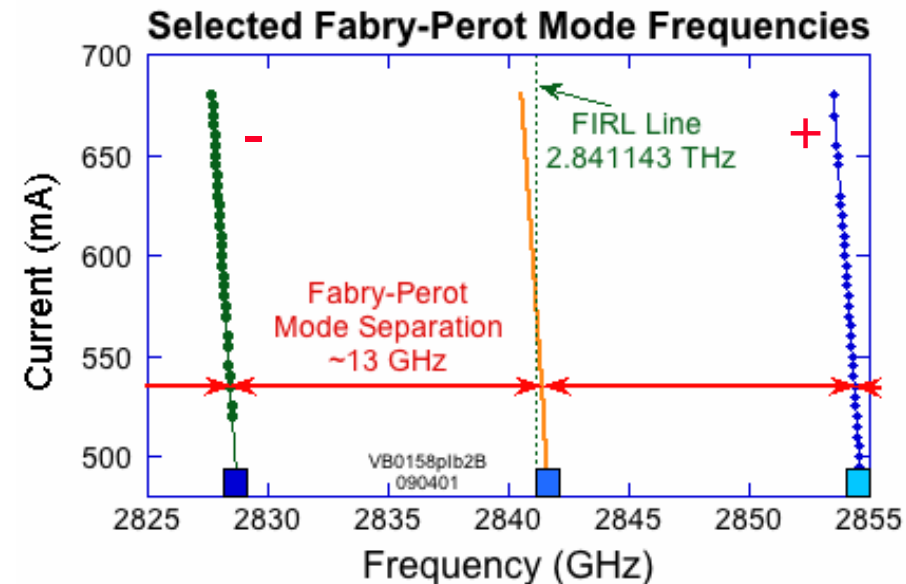
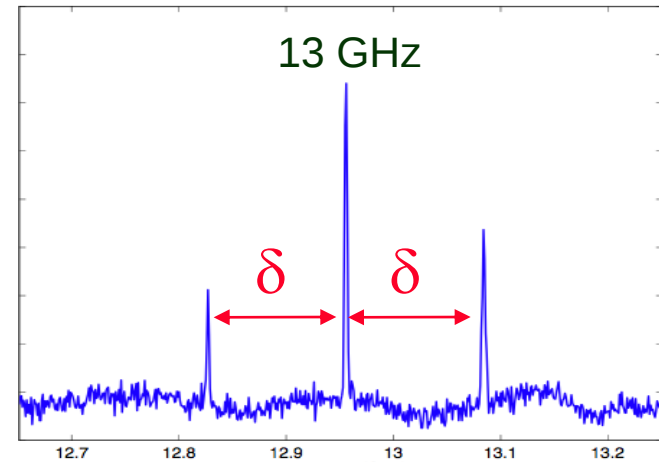


Current Tuning



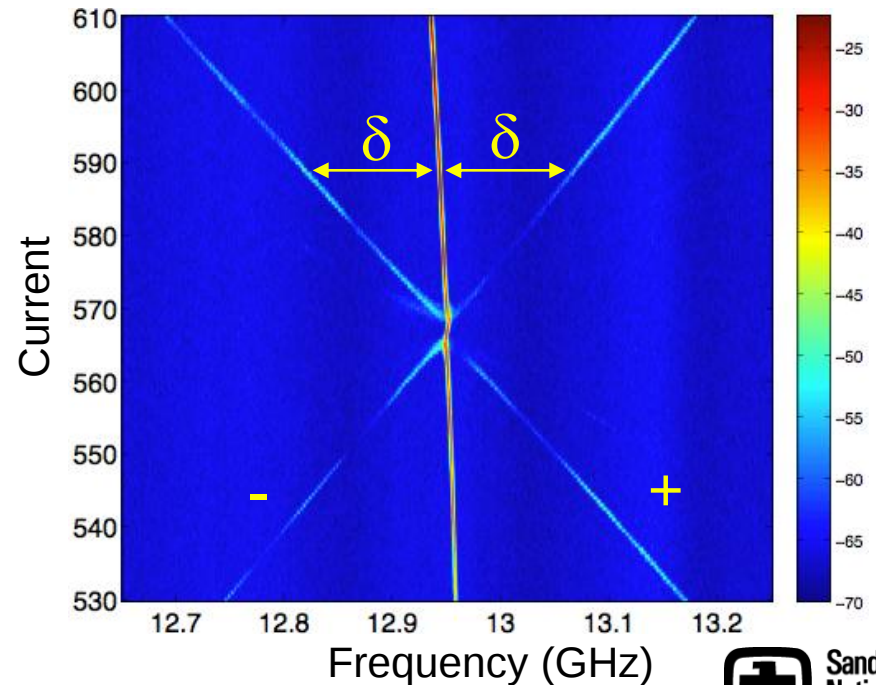
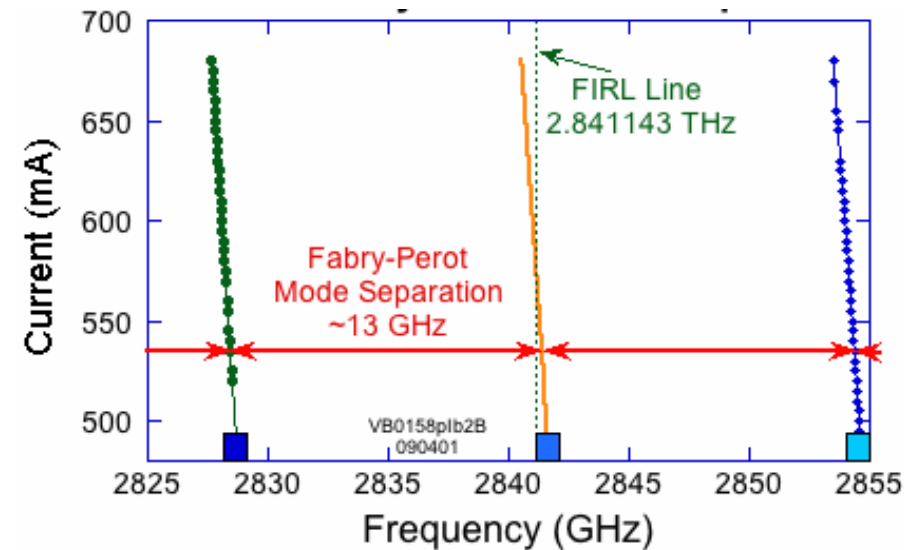
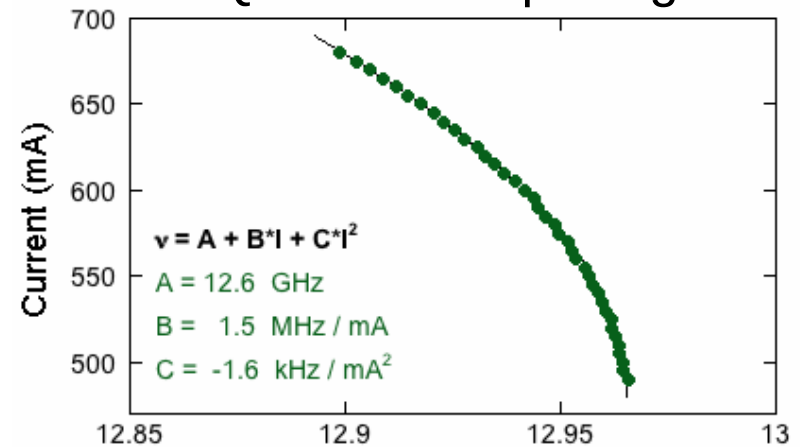
Current Tuning

~ 6 MHz / mA



Current Tuning

QCL Mode Spacing



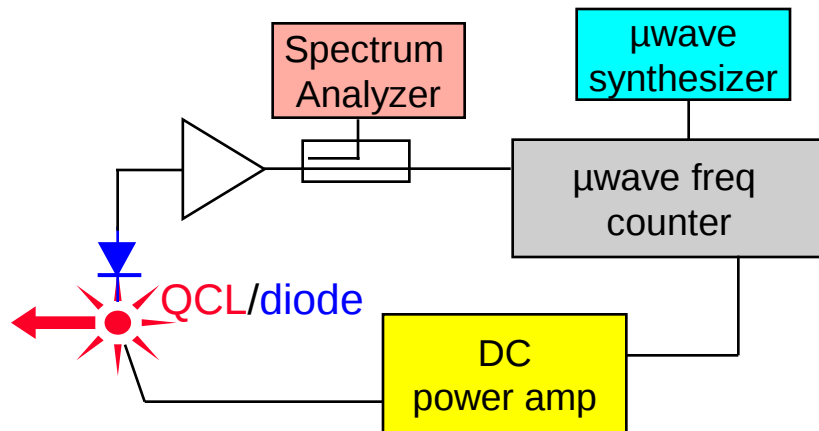


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Frequency/Phase Locked THz IC

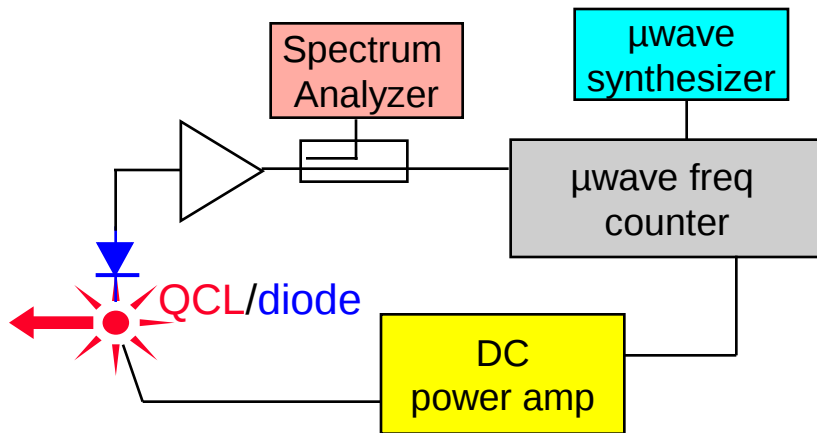
- Use integrated diode's IF output as feedback to lock the QCL modes against differential fluctuations*



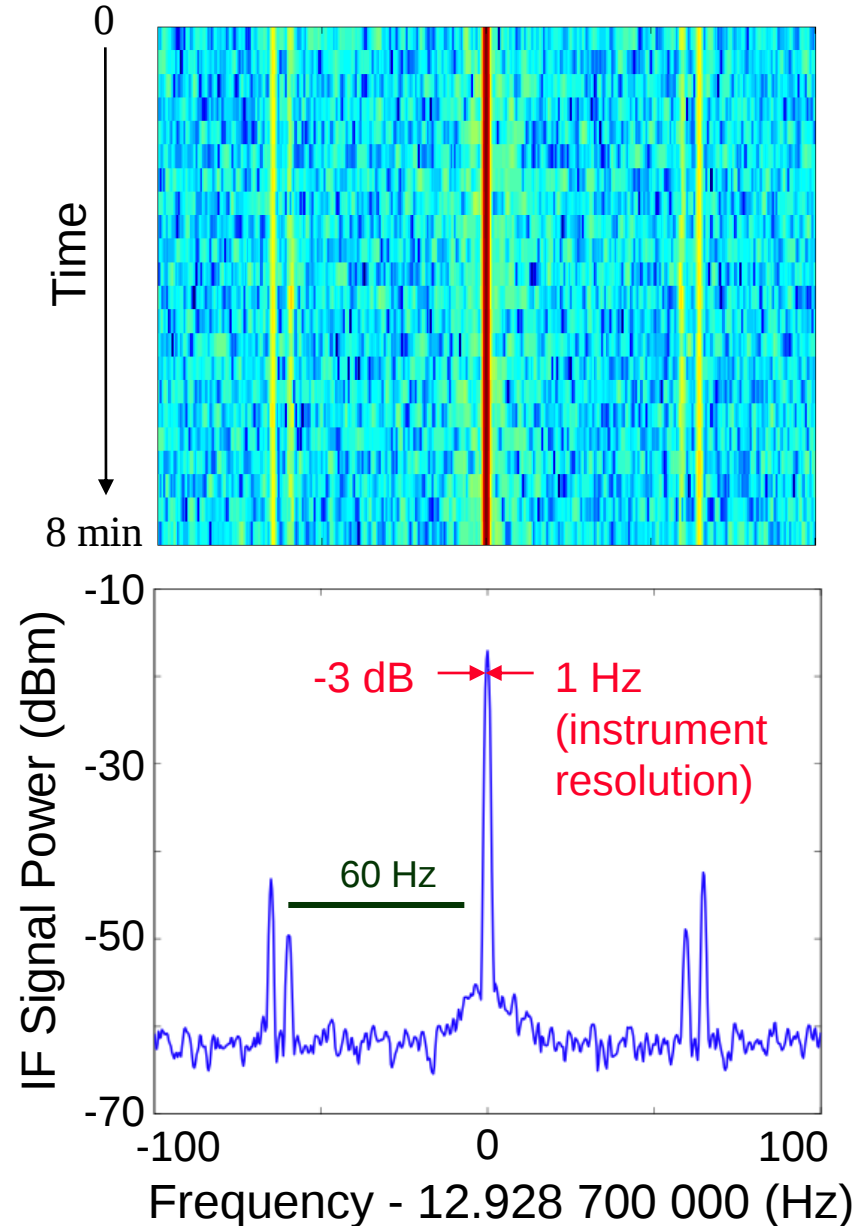
*Following Betz, Opt. Lett. **30**, 1837, (2005)
Baryshev, APL, **89**, 031115, (2006)

Frequency/Phase Locked THz IC

- Use integrated diode's IF output as feedback to lock the QCL modes against differential fluctuations*
- Locked IF linewidth ~ 1 Hz
- Extremely stable IF frequency and amplitude



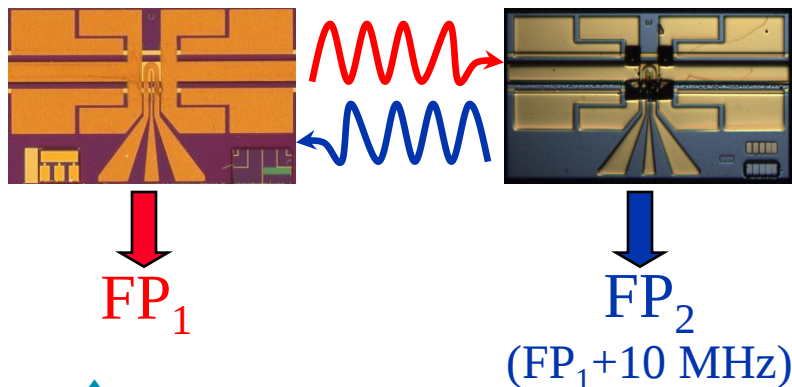
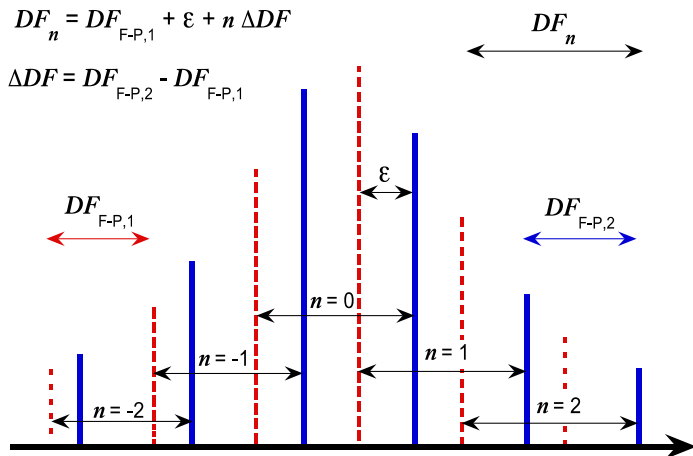
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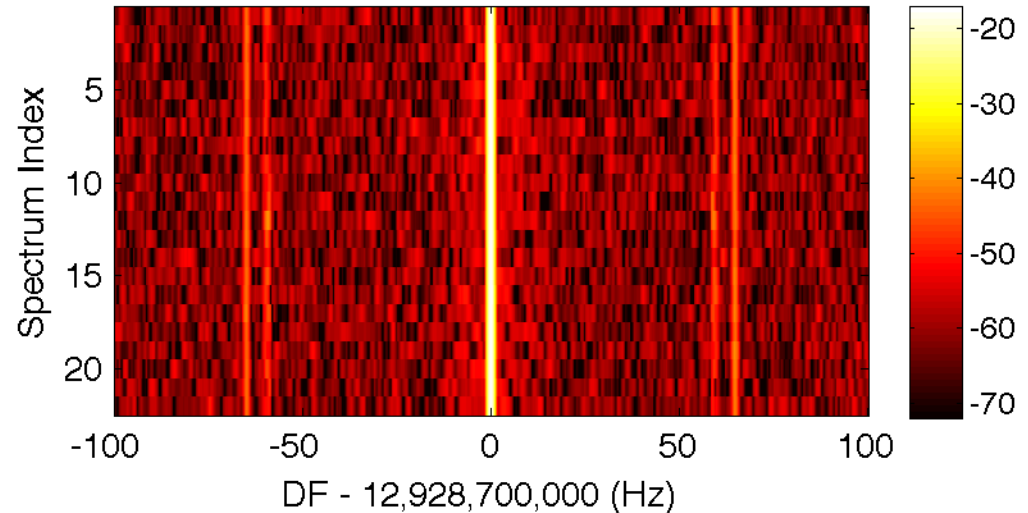
Absolute Frequency not Simultaneously Locked...

$$DF_n = DF_{F-P,1} + \varepsilon + n \Delta DF$$

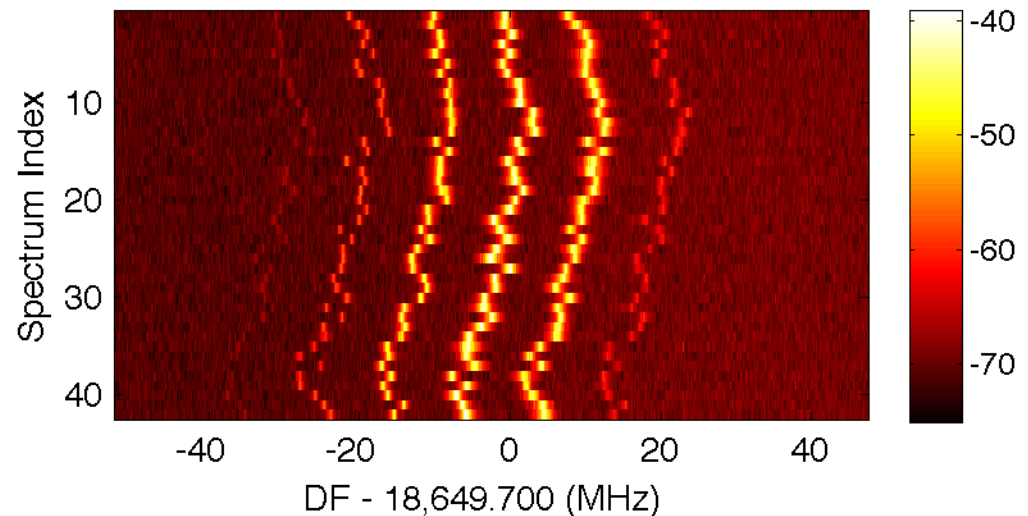
$$\Delta DF = DF_{F-P,2} - DF_{F-P,1}$$



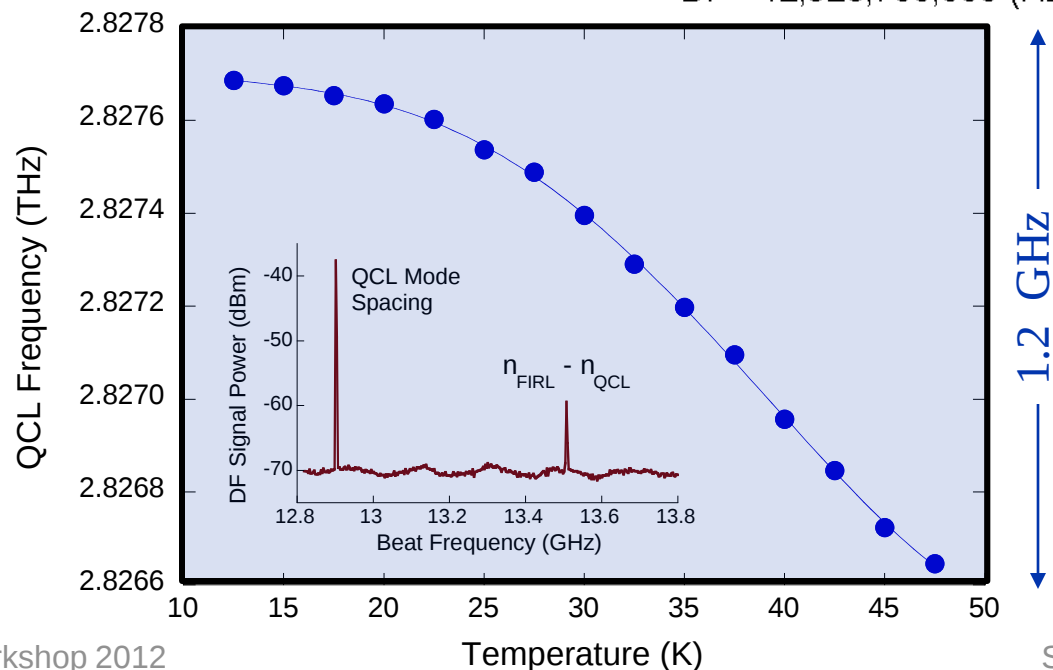
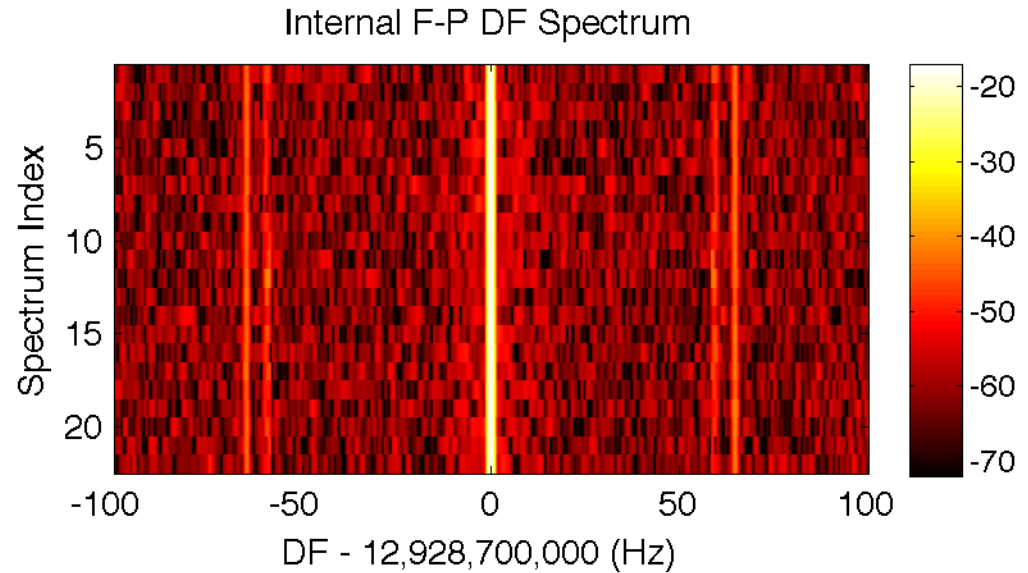
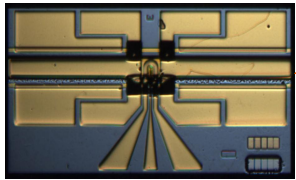
Internal F-P DF Spectrum



External DF Spectrum

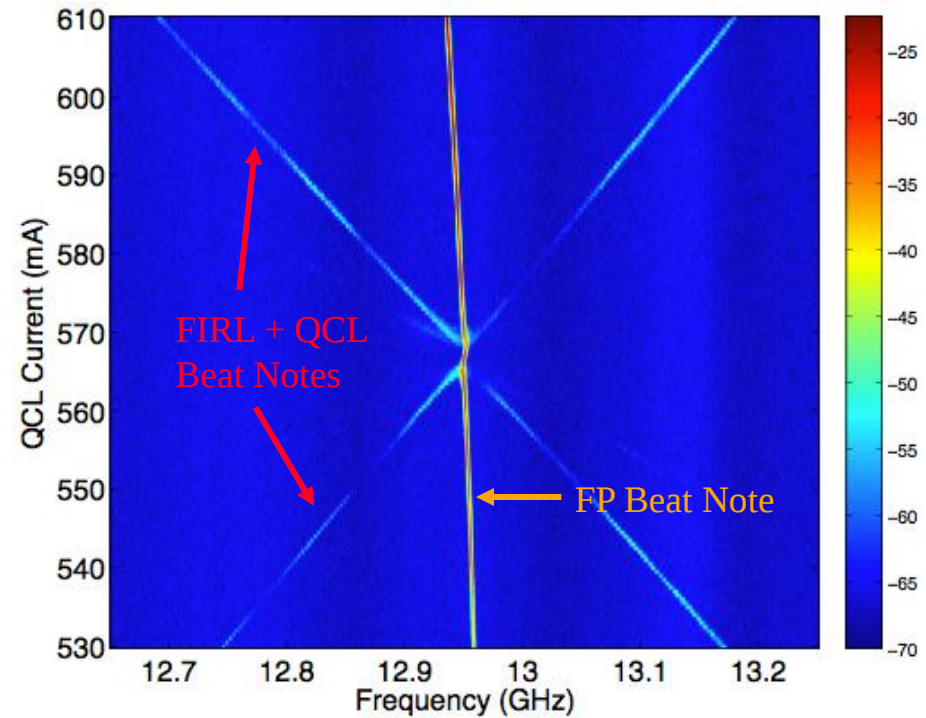
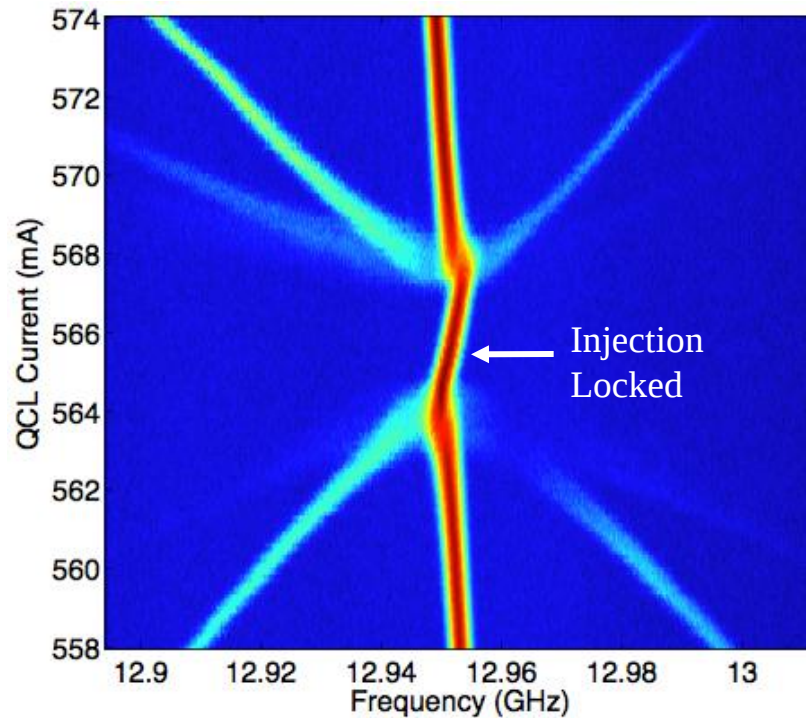


... Partly because of Temp drift



What happens when lasers cross?

- For $\delta < 23$ MHz, the QCL is injection locked.

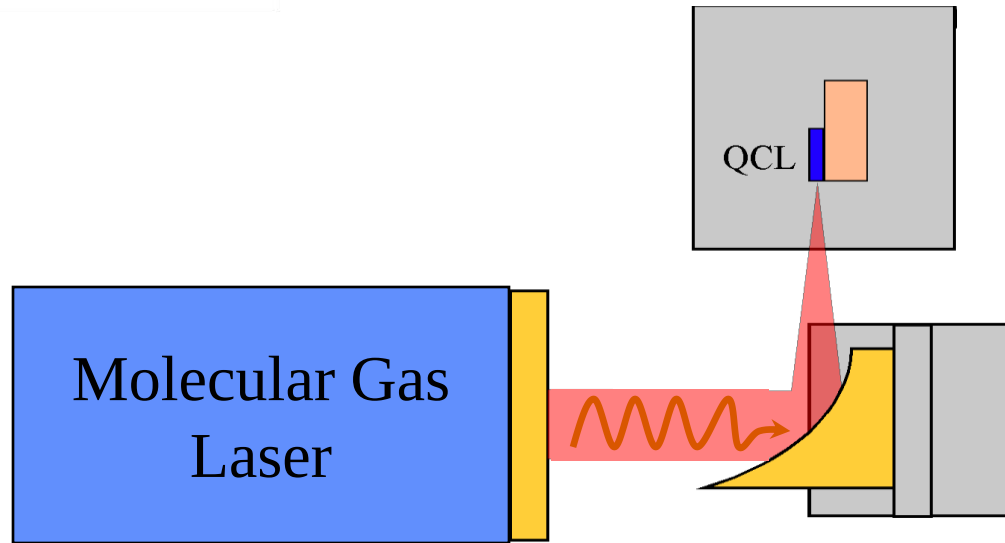




Outline

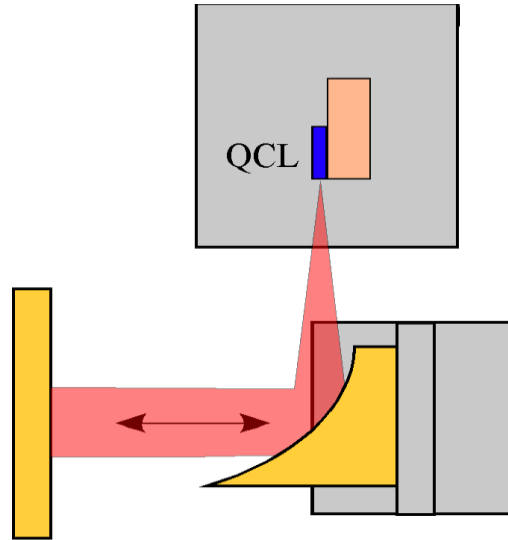
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Feedback Sensitivity



Some of the QCL emission retroreflects

Feedback Sensitivity

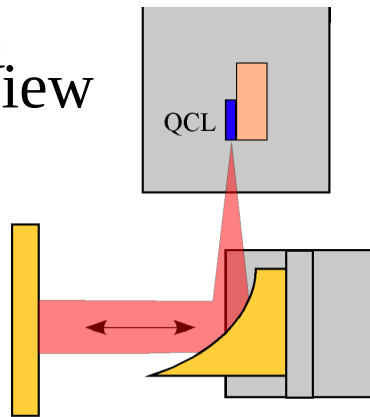


Some of the QCL emission retroreflects

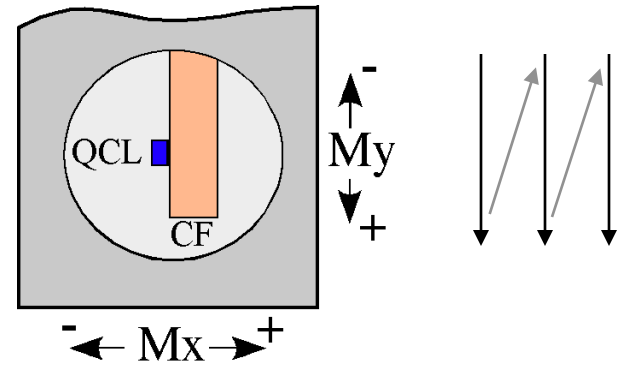
- Another laser facet
- Window or lens
- External mixers

Focal Position Sensitivity

Top View

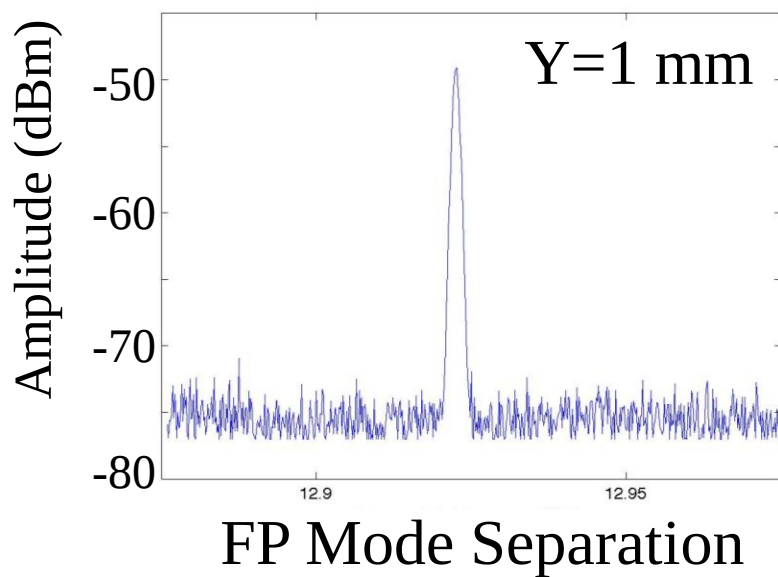
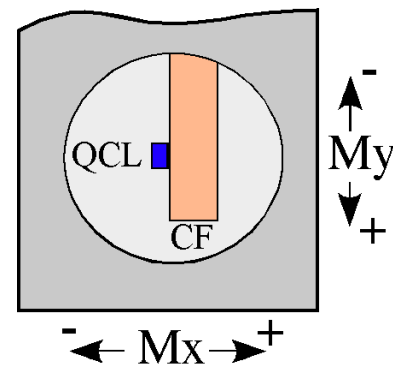


Front View

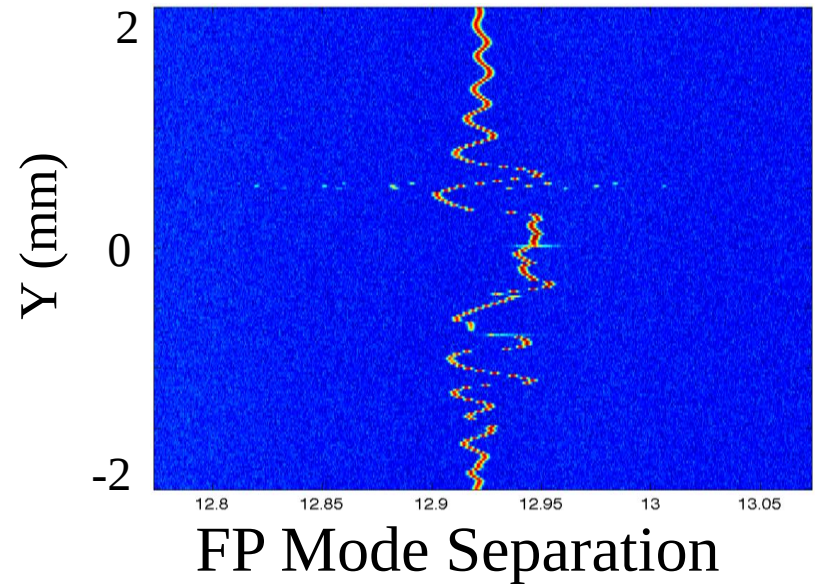
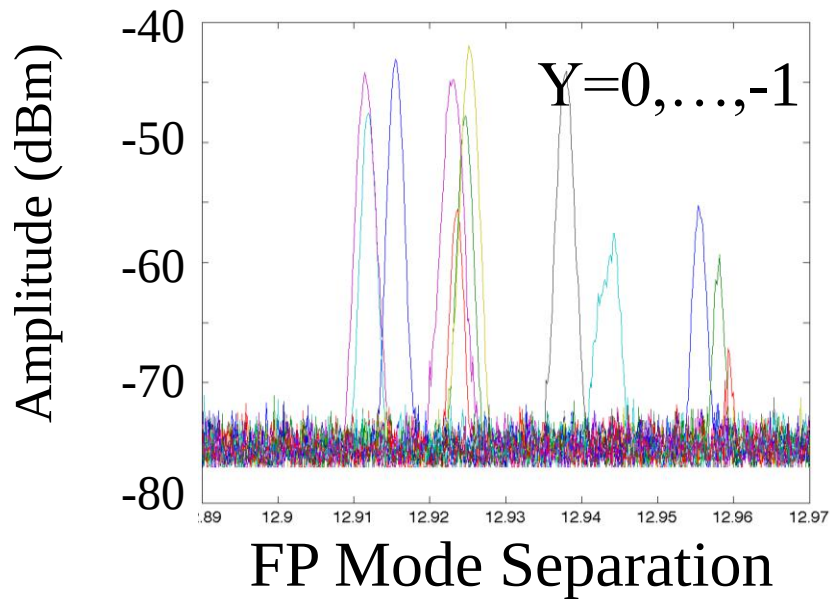
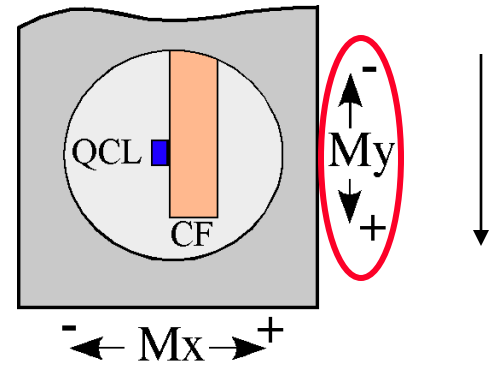


What happens when we scan the cryostat to find the FIRL beam?

Focal Position Sensitivity



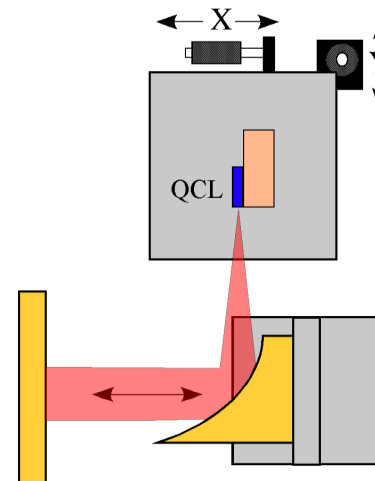
Focal Position Sensitivity



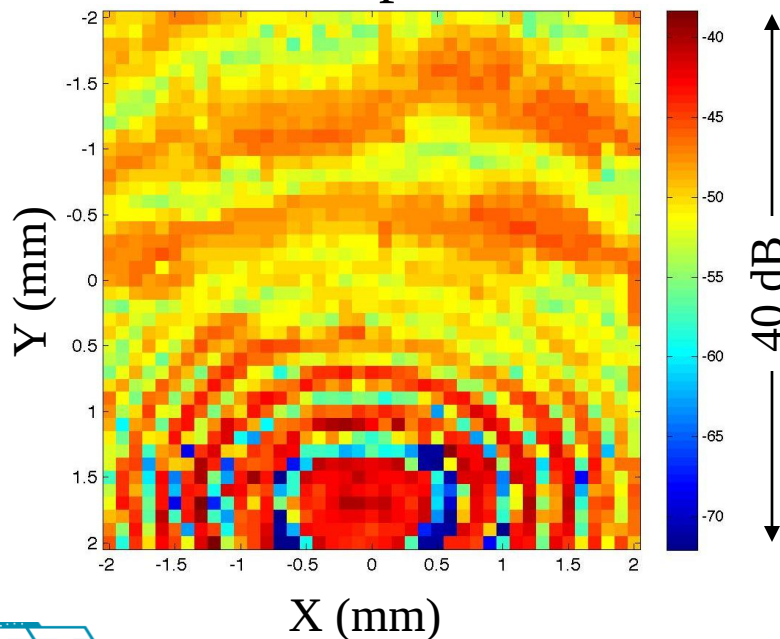
Focal Position Feedback Sensitivity

Strong frequency and amplitude pulling

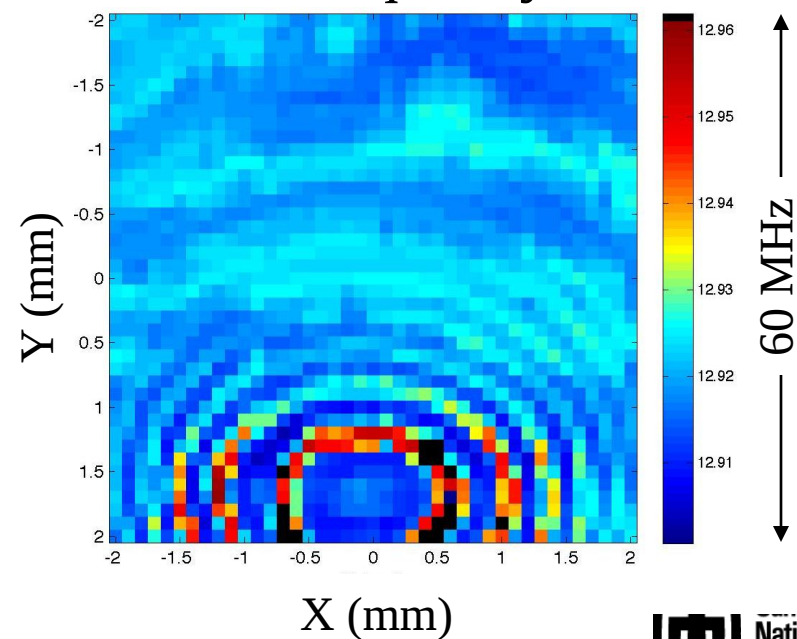
Simple demonstration of Airy diffraction pattern



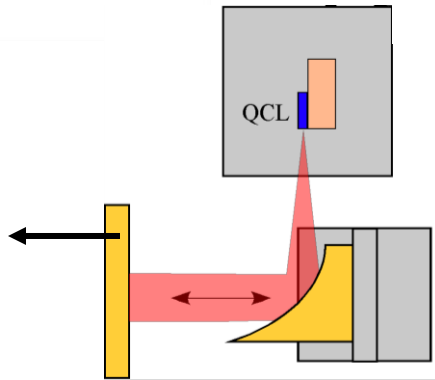
IF Amplitude



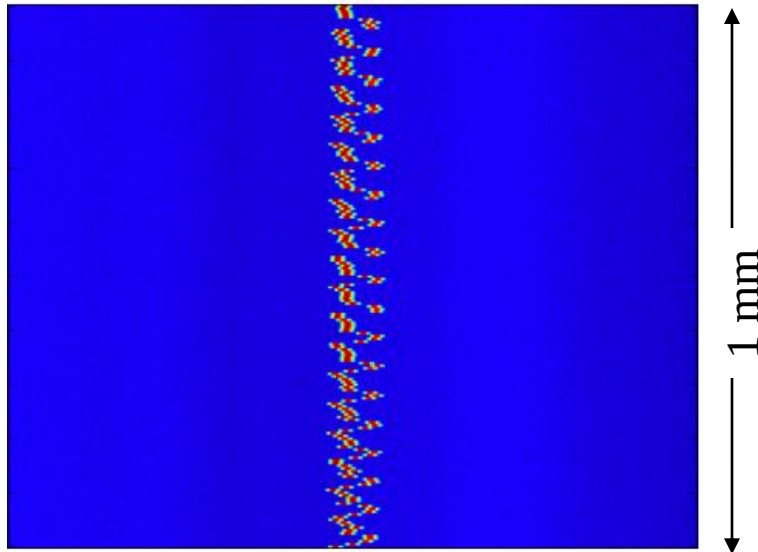
IF Frequency



Cavity Length Sensitivity

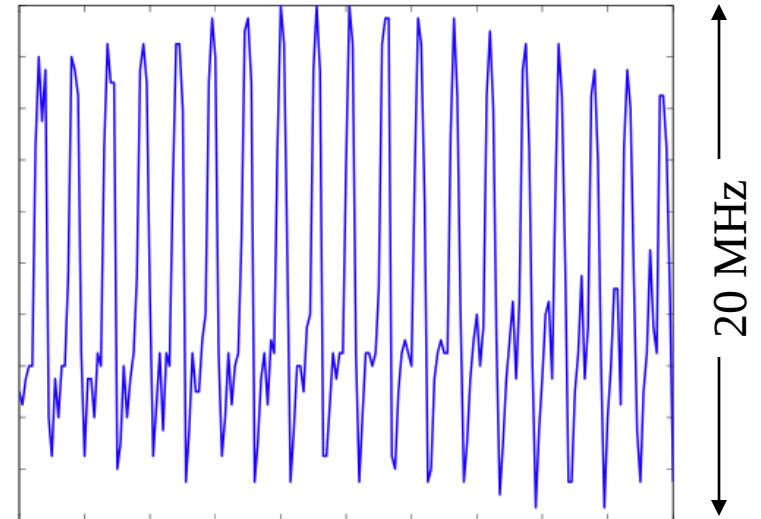


Mirror Position

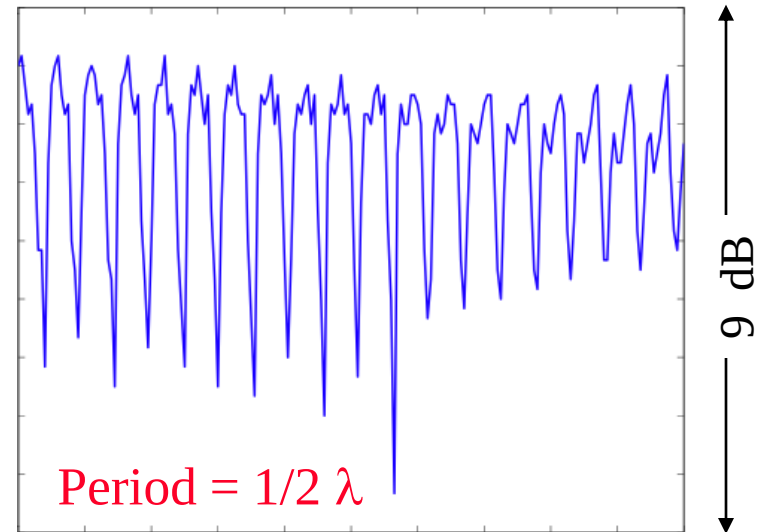


Frequency

Frequency



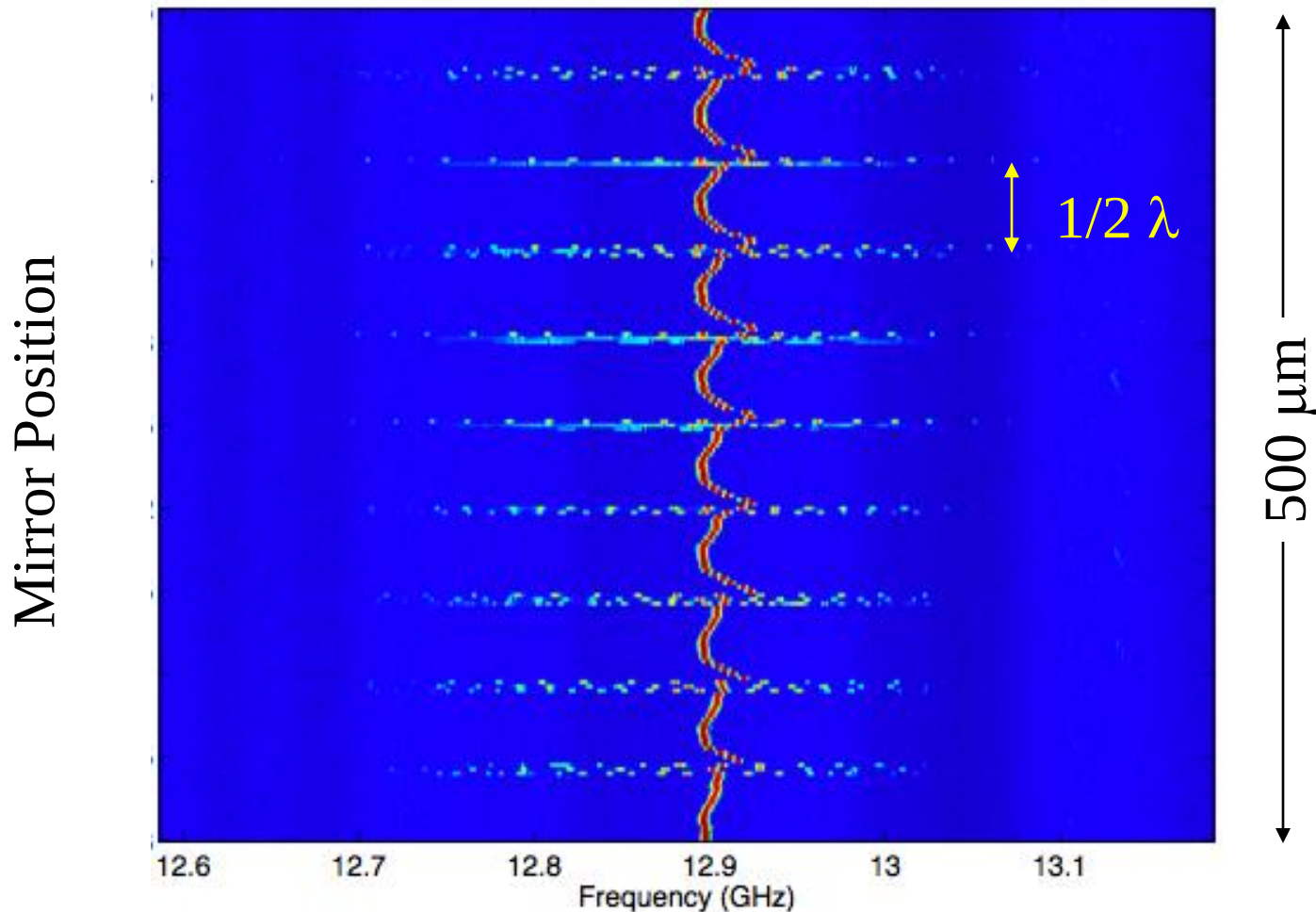
Amplitude



Mirror Position

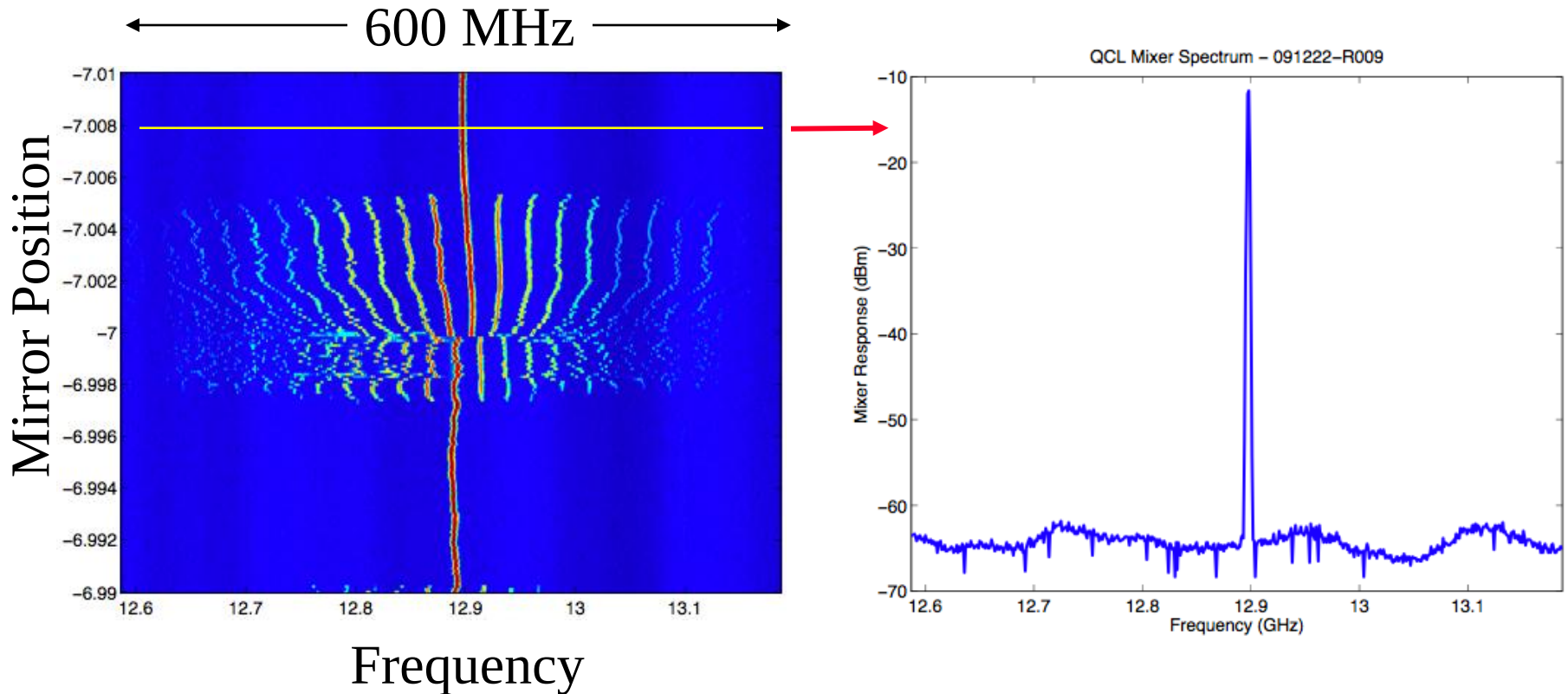
Feedback Effects on FP mode

Not always a single beat frequency



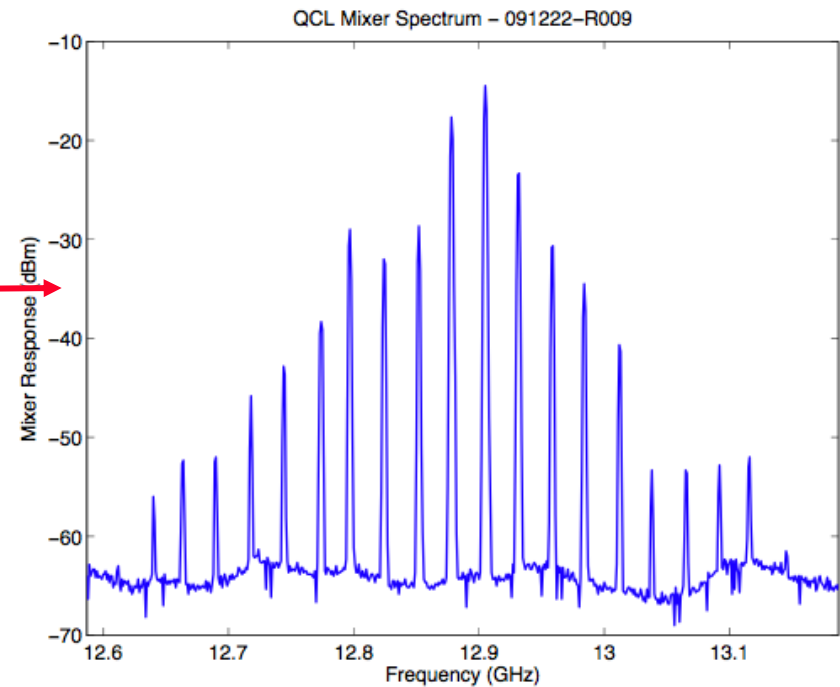
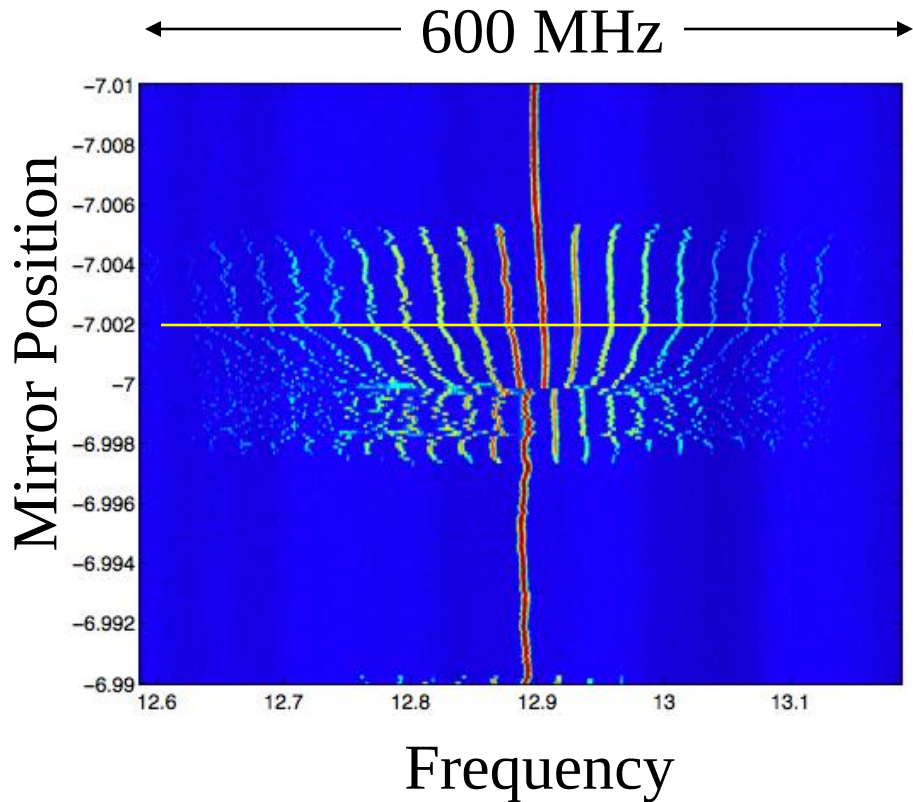
Feedback Effects on FP mode

Region I - Normal Fabry-Perot Modes



Feedback Effects on FP mode

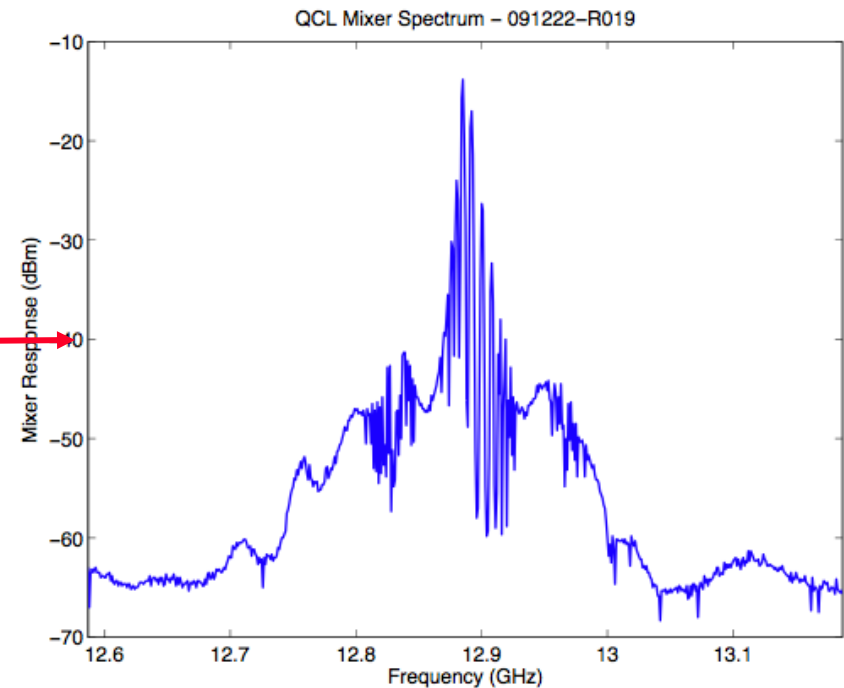
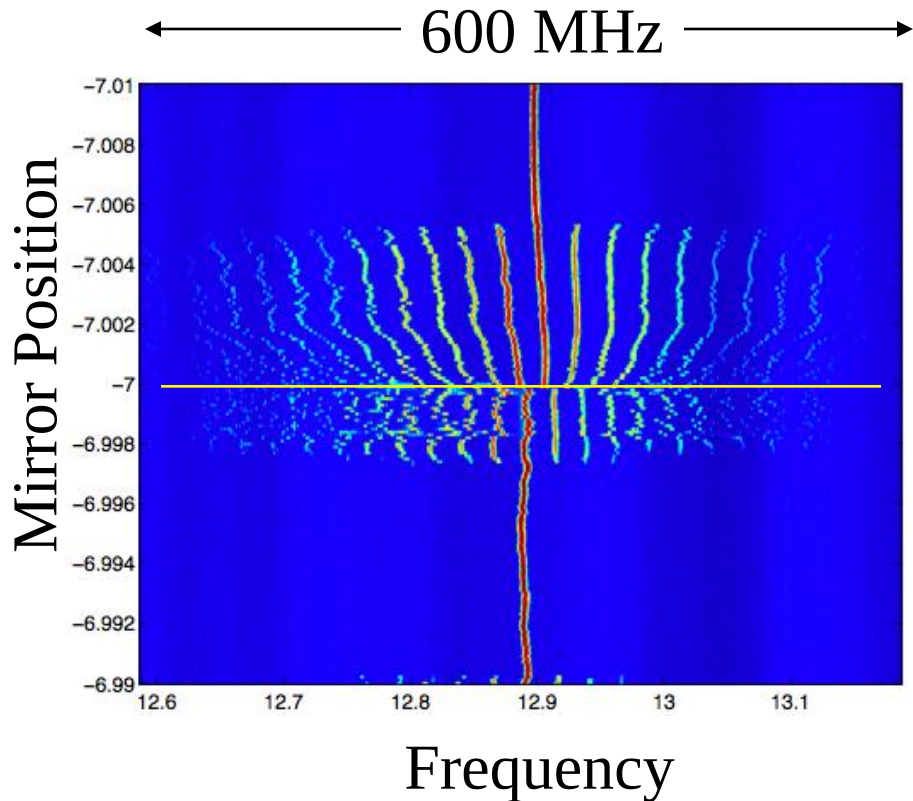
Region II - Fabry-Perot Modes Bifurcate



Stable Spectrum

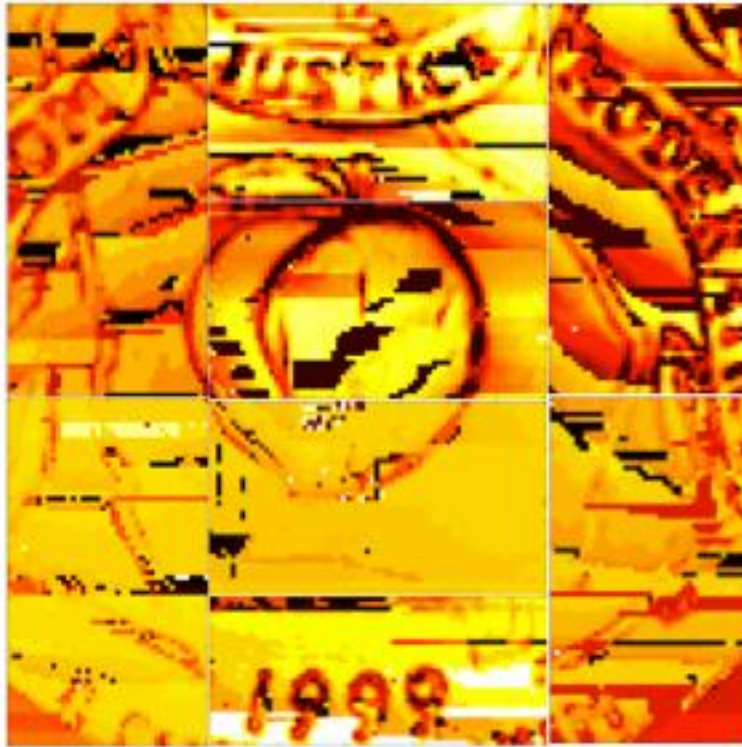
Feedback Effects on FP mode

Region III - Chaos Onset



Unstable Spectrum

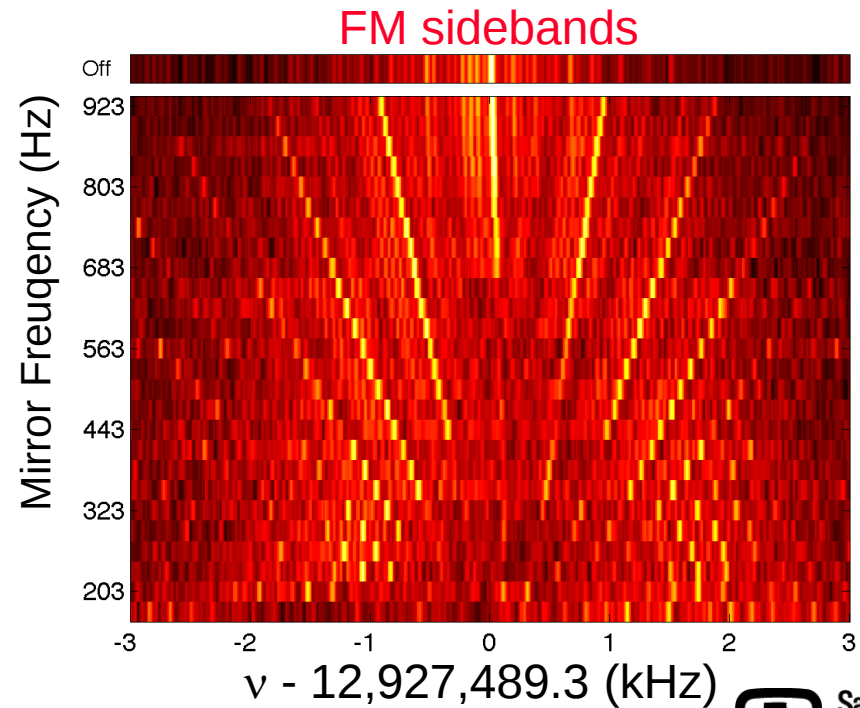
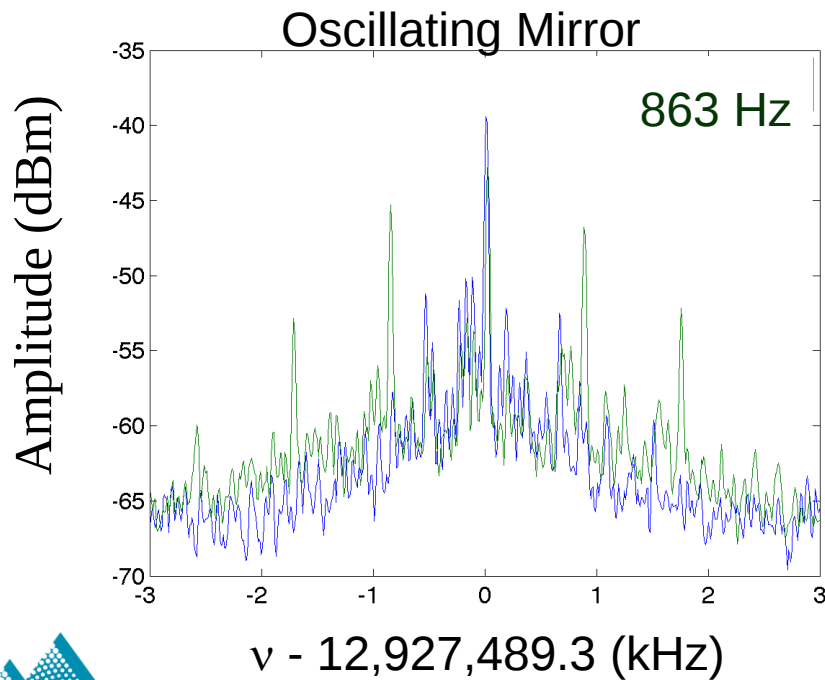
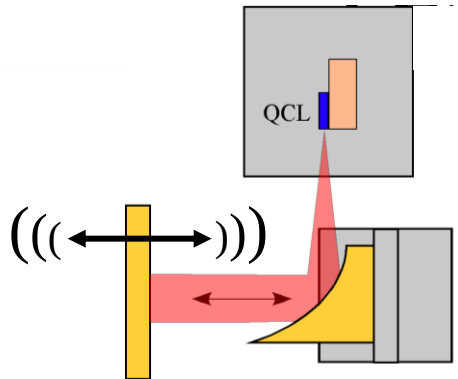
When life gives you ~~lemons~~ peaches...



... use feedback to image the topography

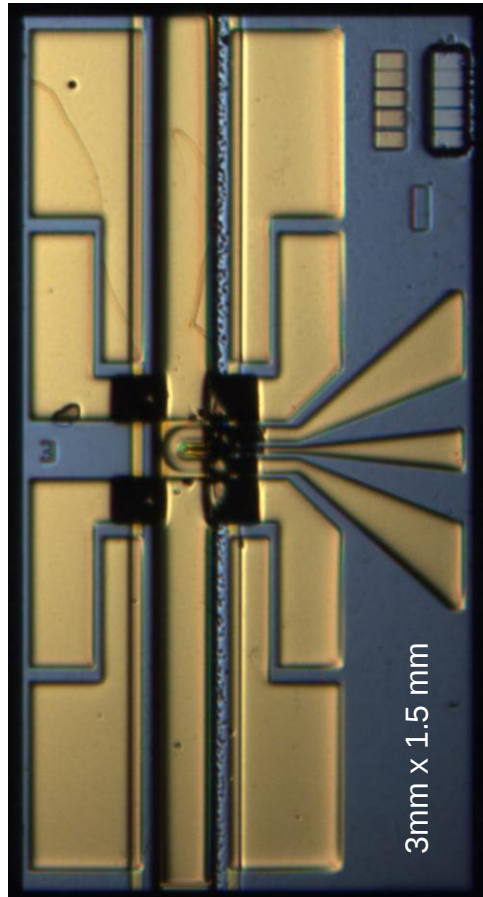
Or...

... use feedback to measure vibration frequency of a reflector

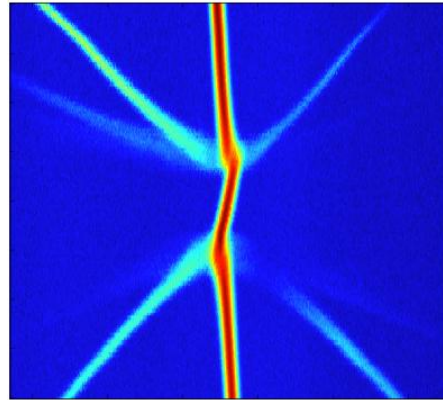


Summary

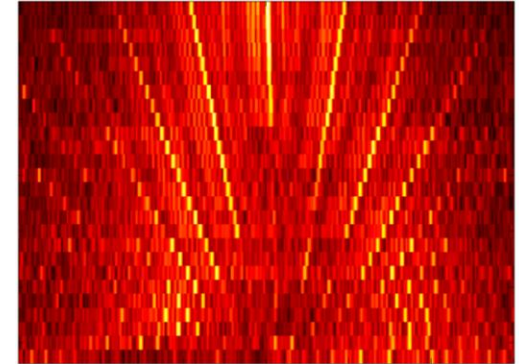
THz Integrated Transceiver



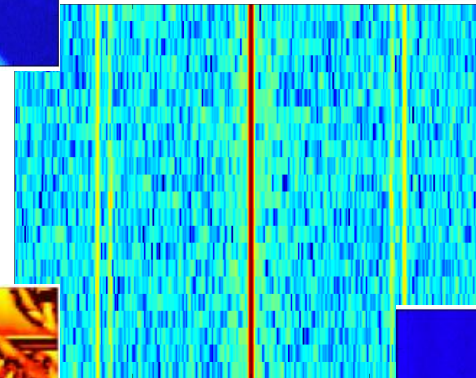
Laser Characterization Injection Locking



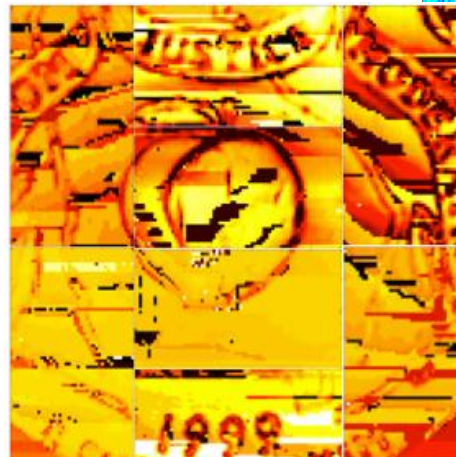
Vibrometry



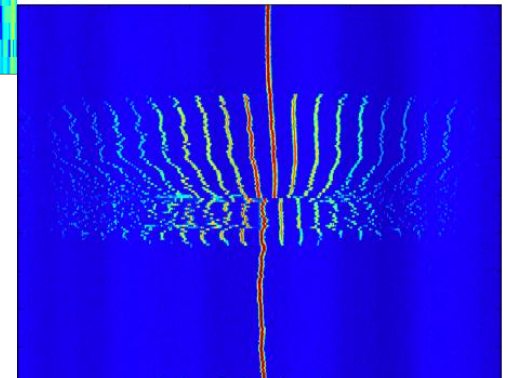
Phase Locking



Imaging



Feedback / Chaos



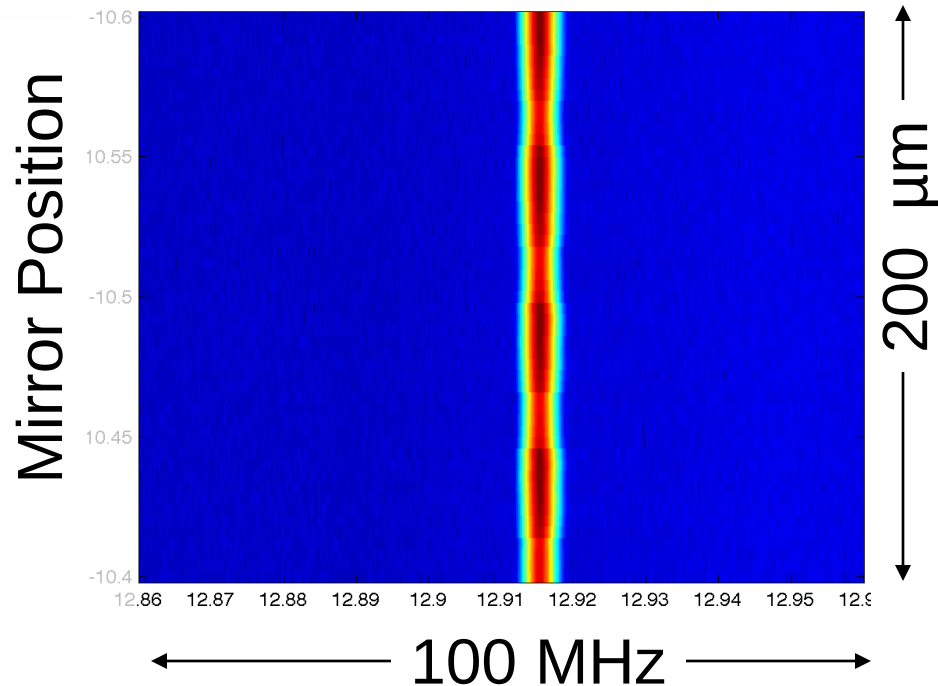


Extras

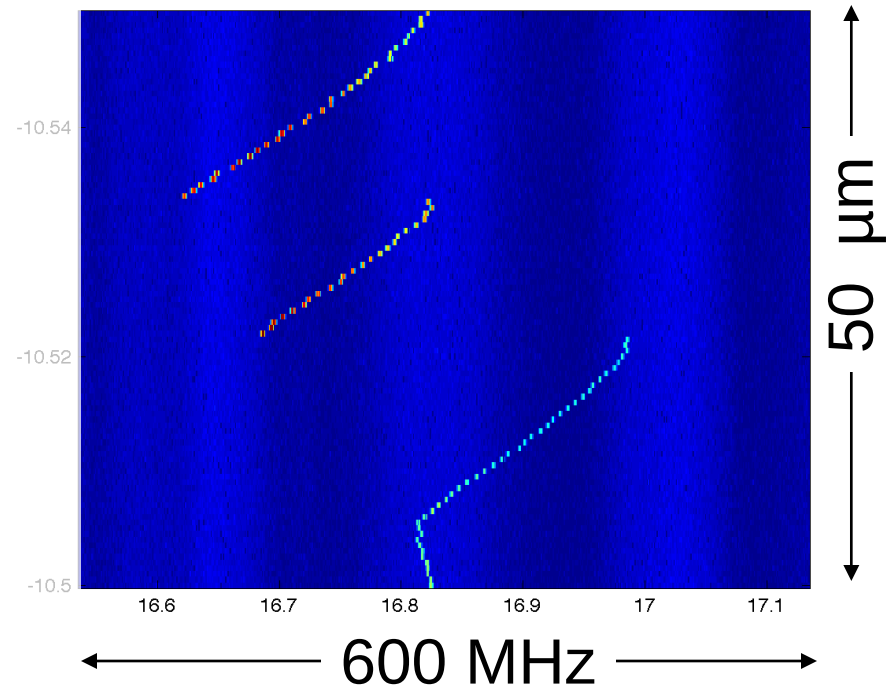


Feedback Effects for Locked FP

FP Mode

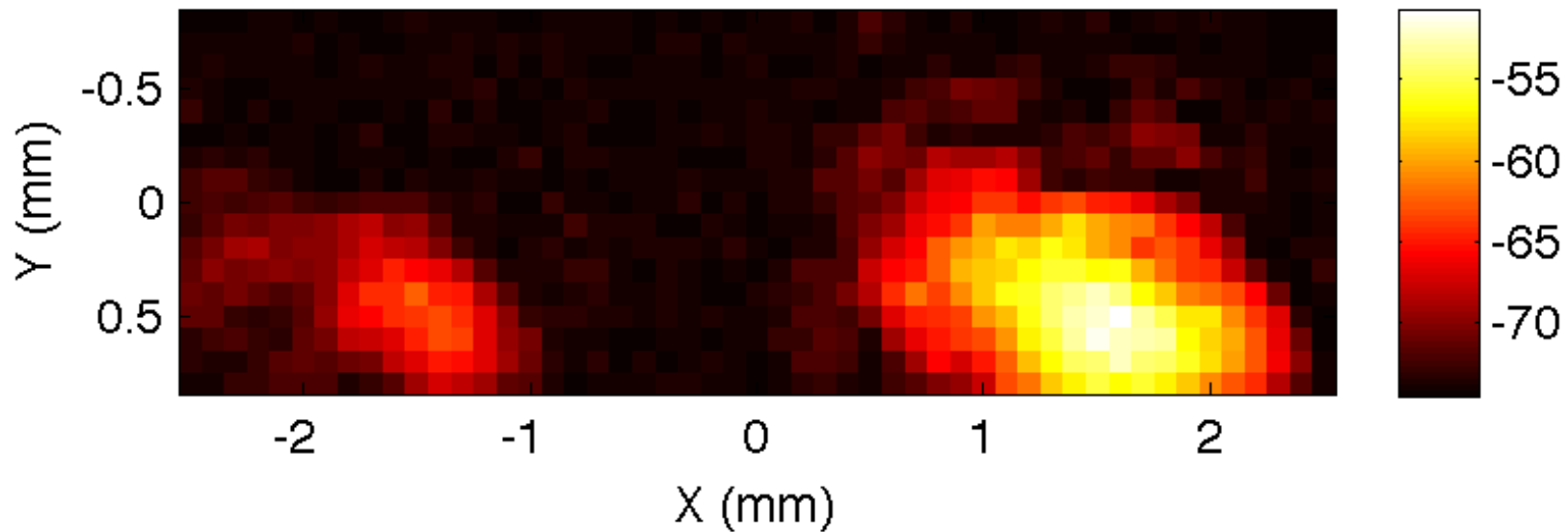
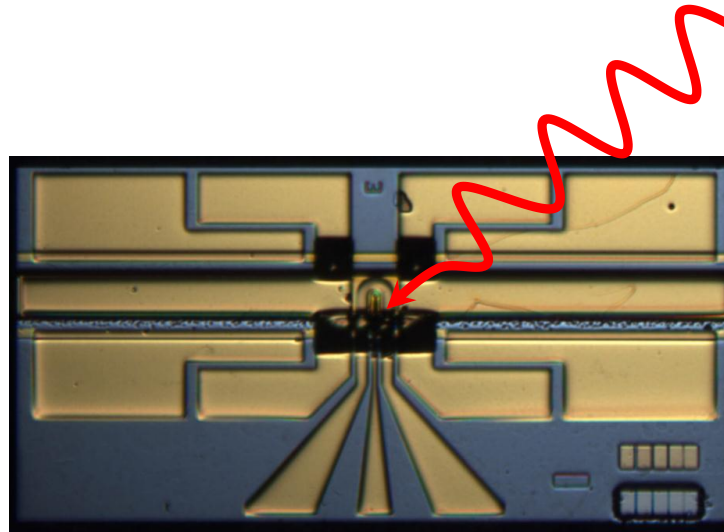
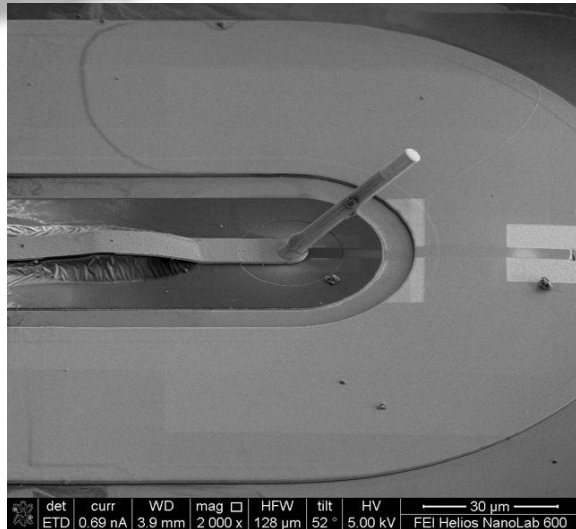


'□□□□□ Mode'



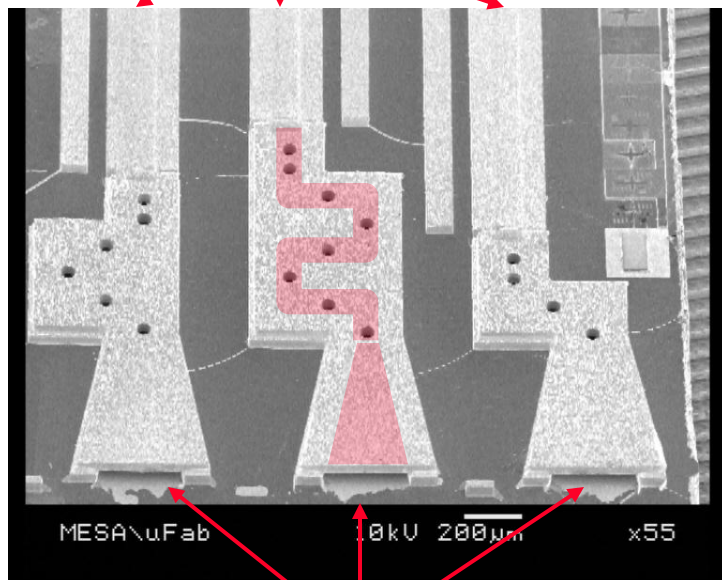
FP frequency is locked (~ 1 Hz) ... but amplitude is not.
... absolute frequency is not.

External Coupling to Receiver



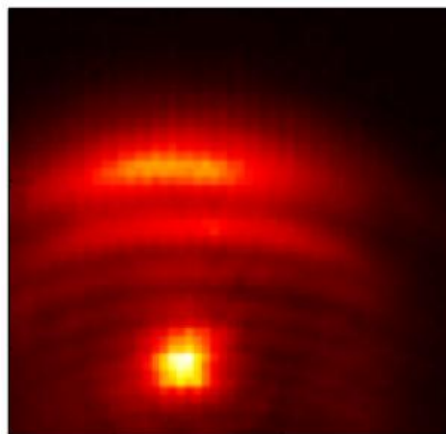
Integrated Waveguide Performance

THz QCLs

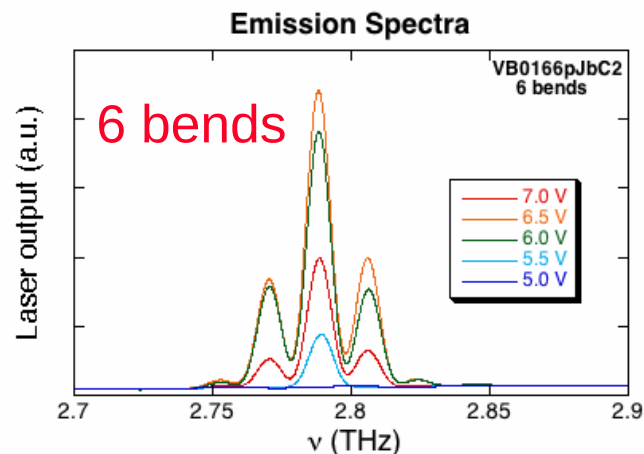
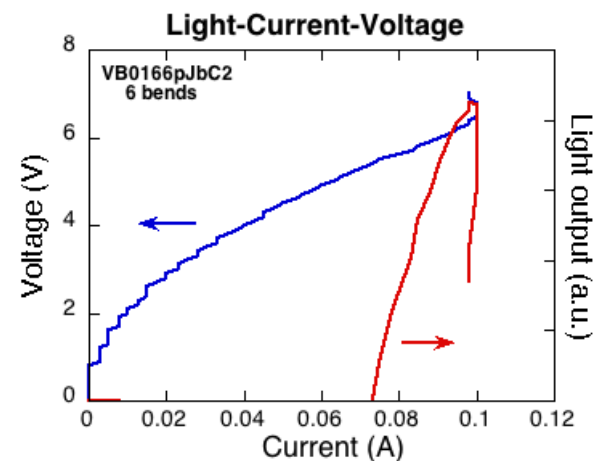


Horn Antennae

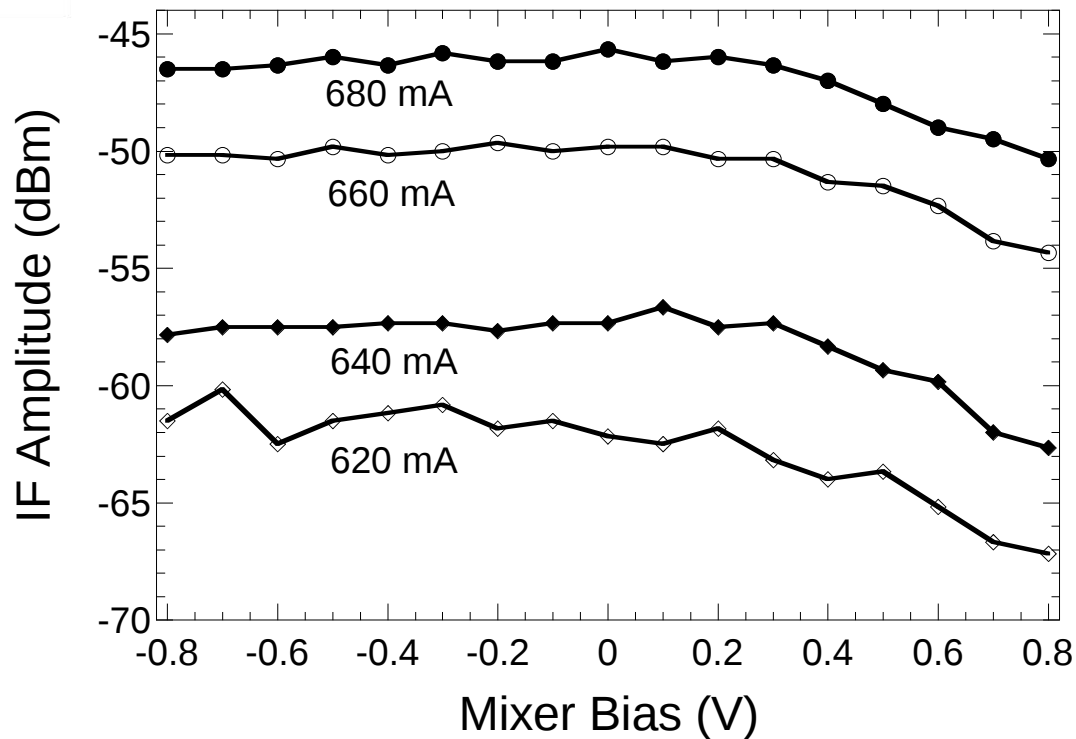
Beam Pattern



- Merges microwave and optical technology
- Output beam pattern defined by horn
- Emission can be moved around on the chip

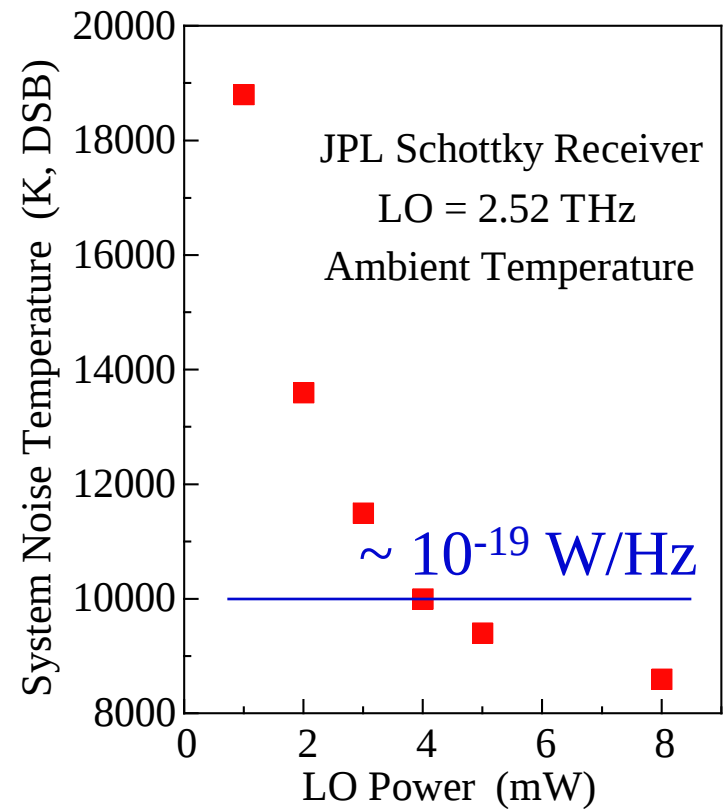
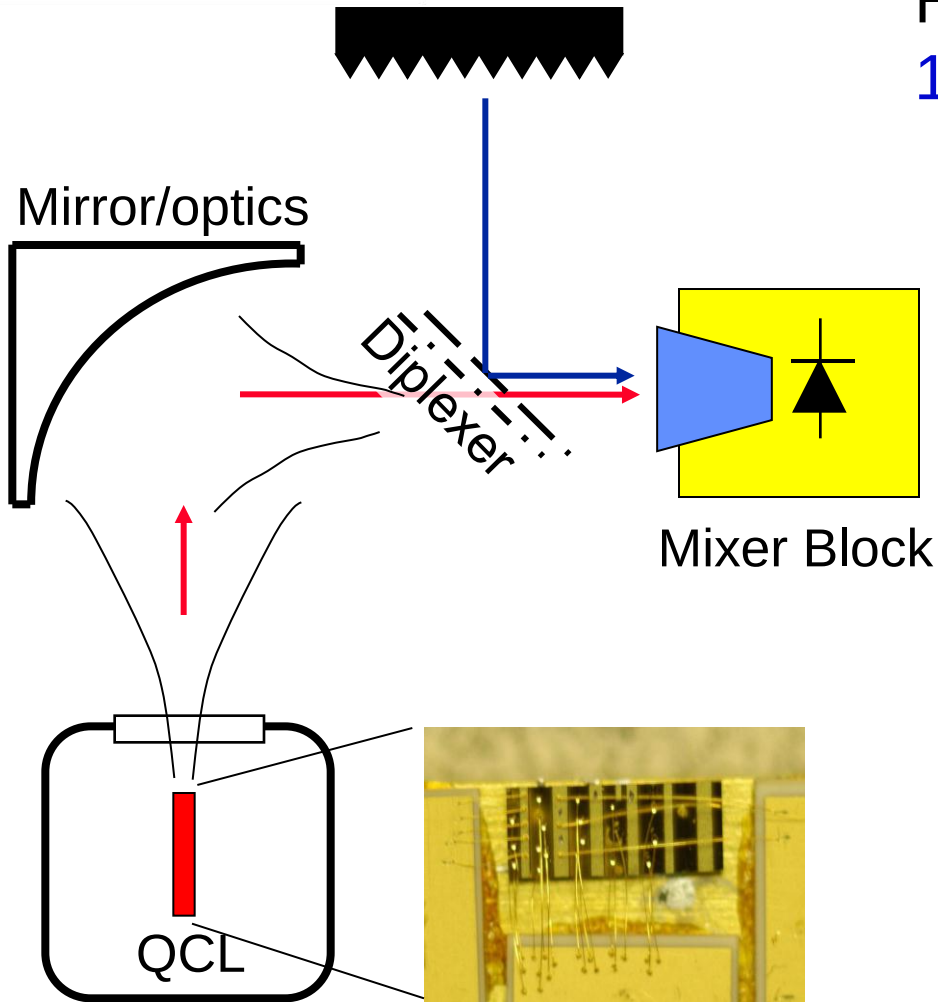


Mixer Response vs Diode Bias



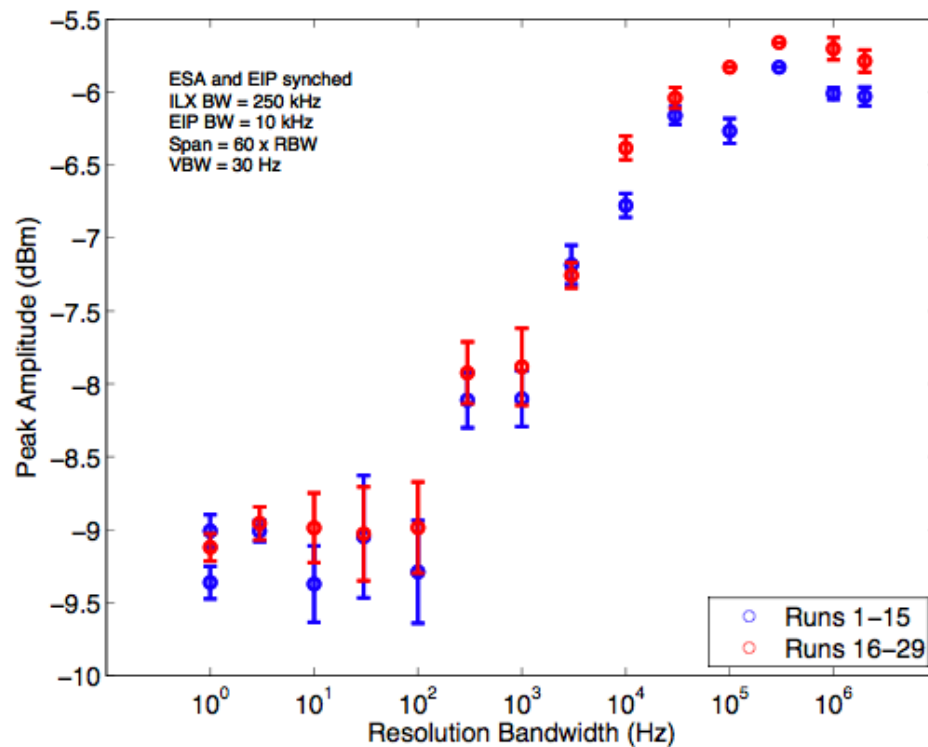
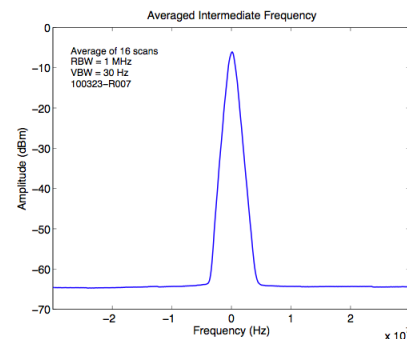
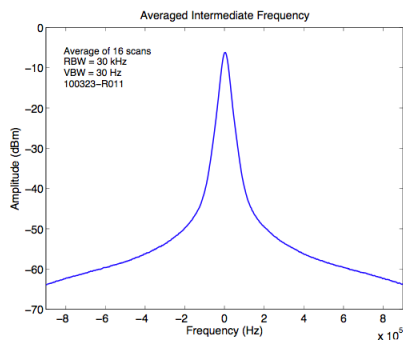
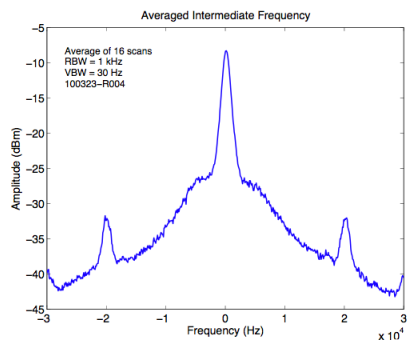
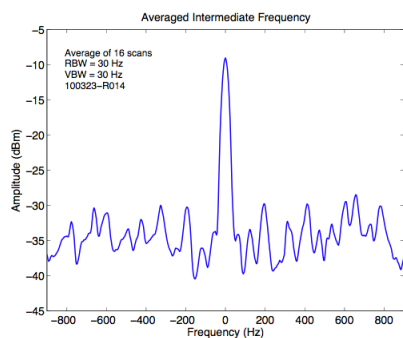
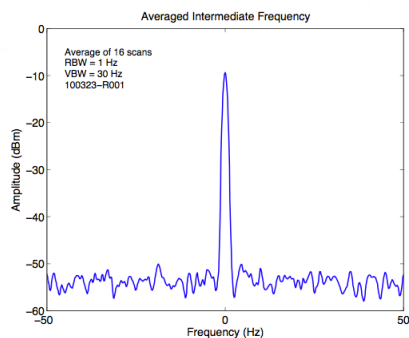
Coherent Detector: THz receiver

Heterodyne receivers enable:
1) high sensitivity detection

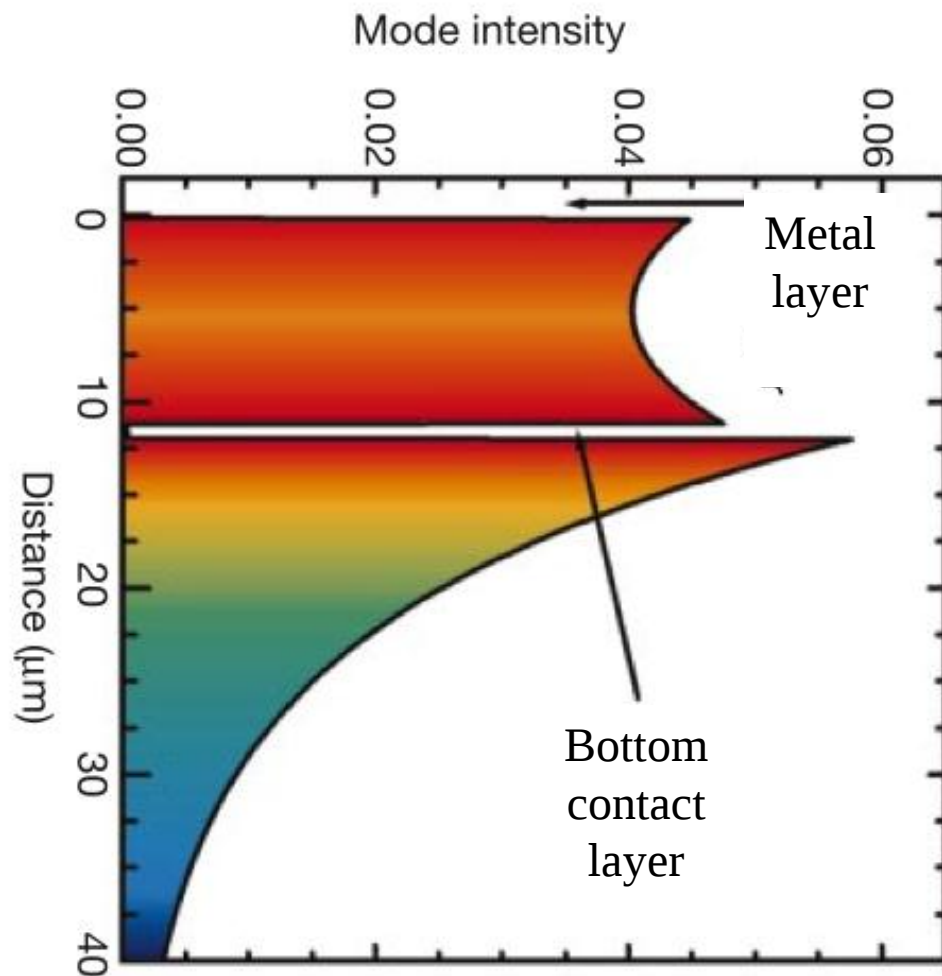
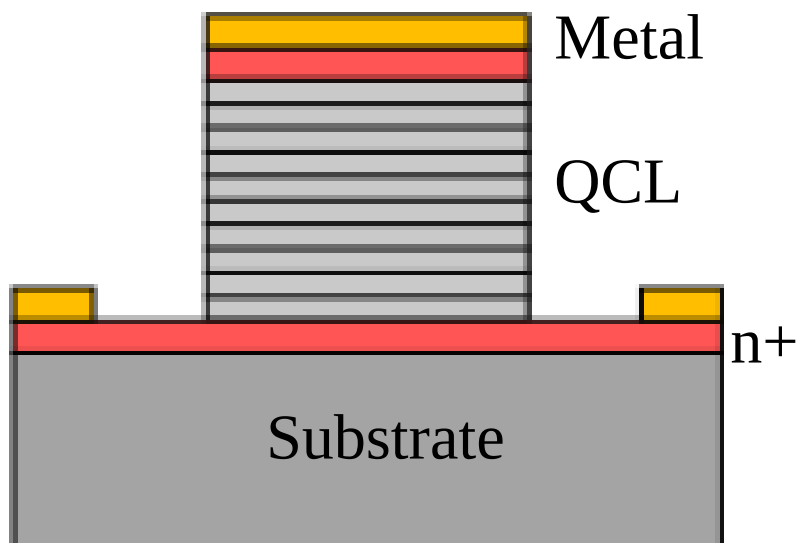


$$P \propto E_1 E_2 \cos(\omega_1 - \omega_2) + f(\omega_1) + f(\omega_2) + f(\omega_1 + \omega_2)$$

Phase Locking Bandwidth

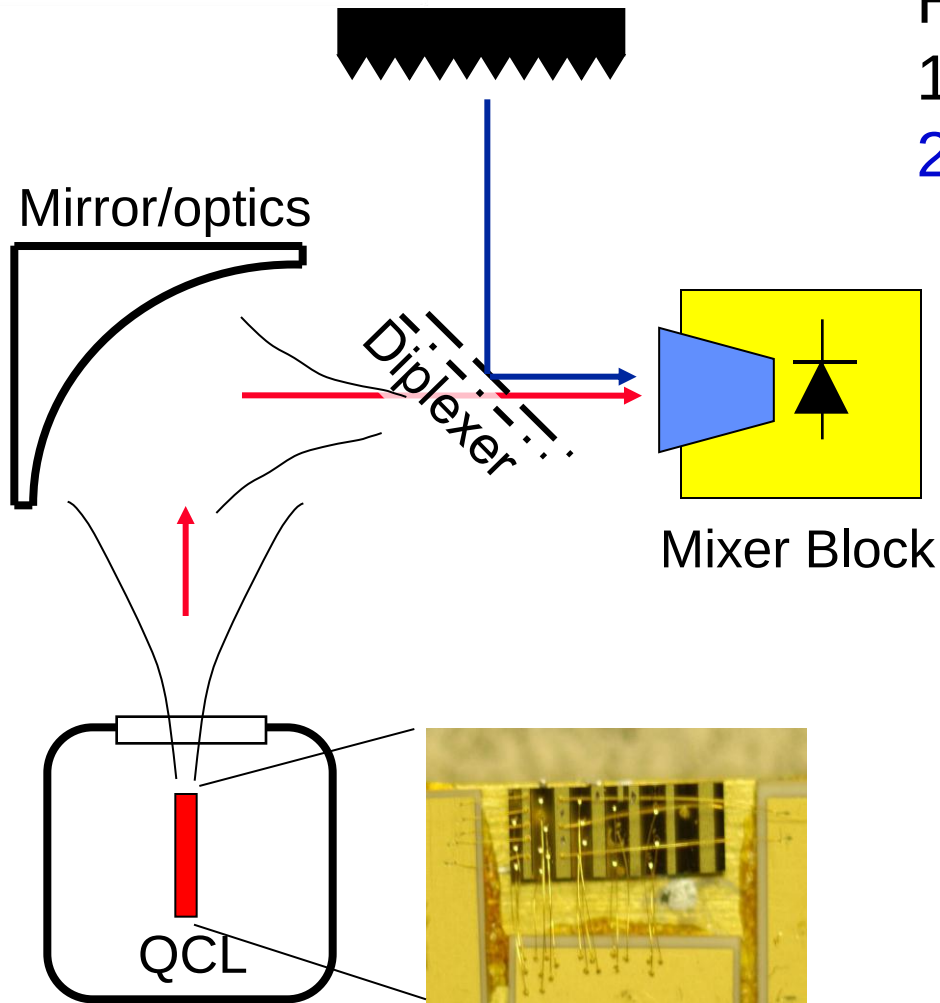


Diode placement relative to internal field



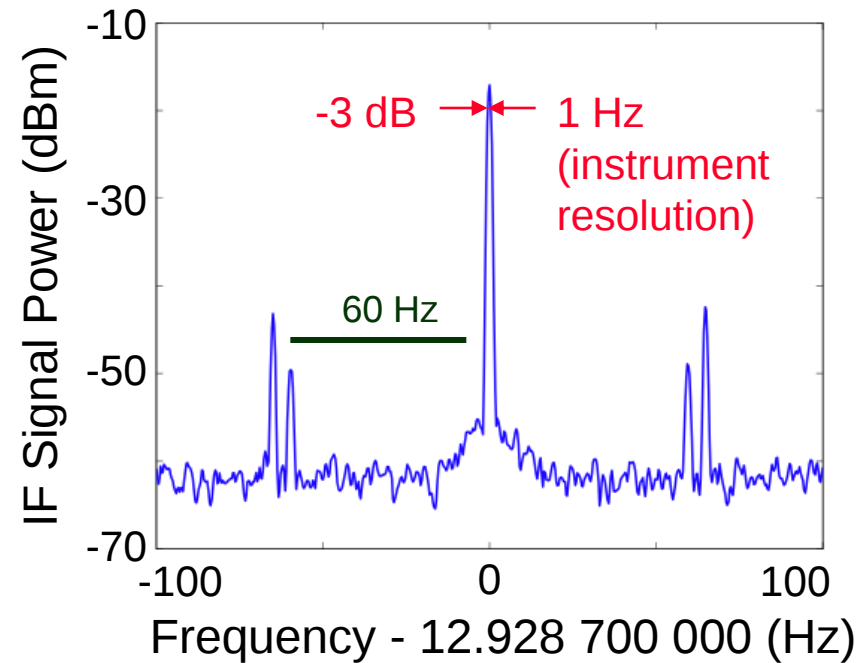
Kohler et al. , Nature, **417**, 2002

Coherent Detector: THz receiver



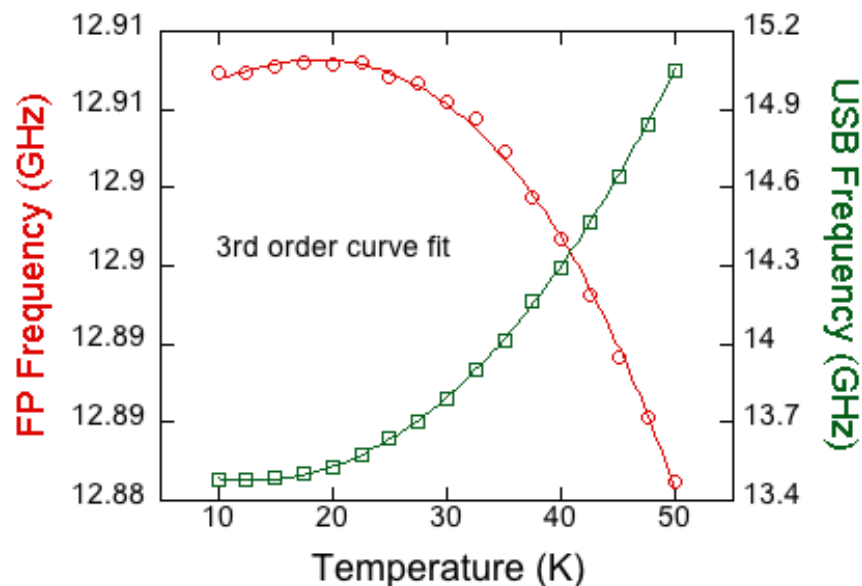
Heterodyne transceivers enable:

- 1) high sensitivity detection
- 2) high spectral resolution

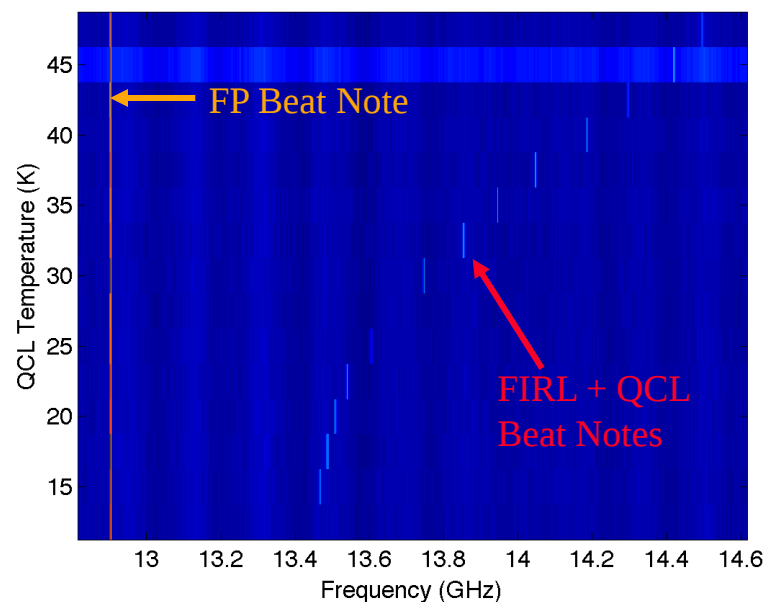
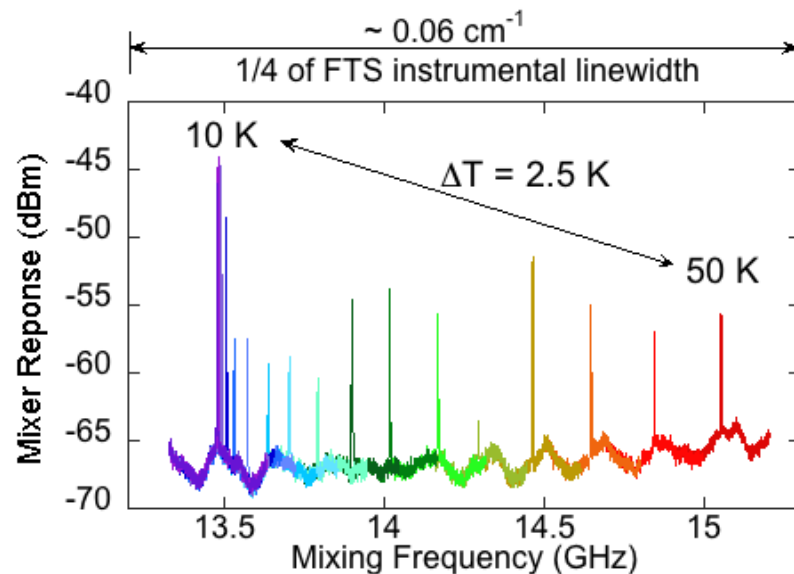


$$P \propto E_1 E_2 \cos(\omega_1 - \omega_2) + f(\omega_1) + f(\omega_2) + f(\omega_1 + \omega_2)$$

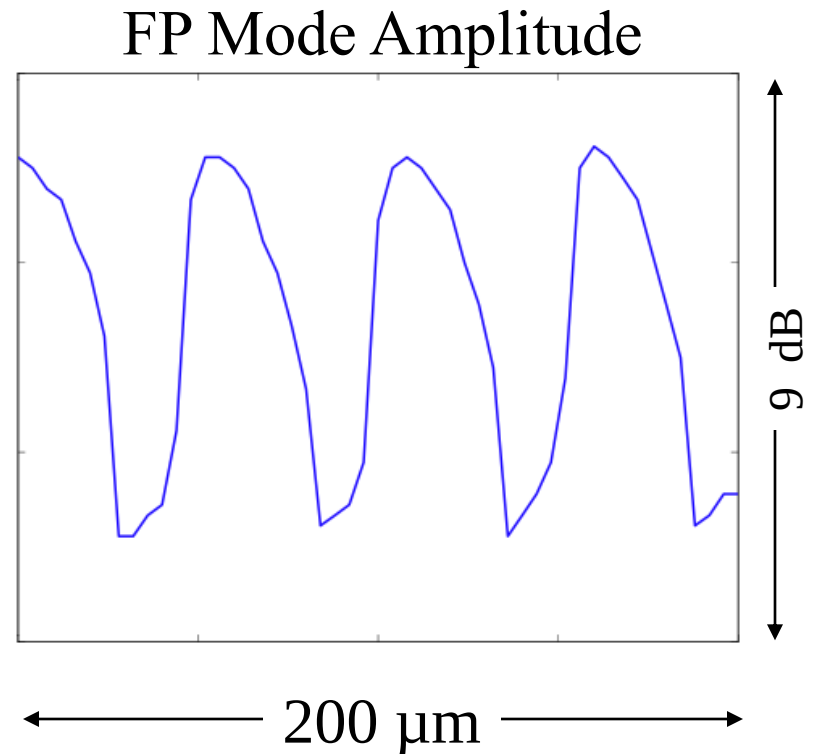
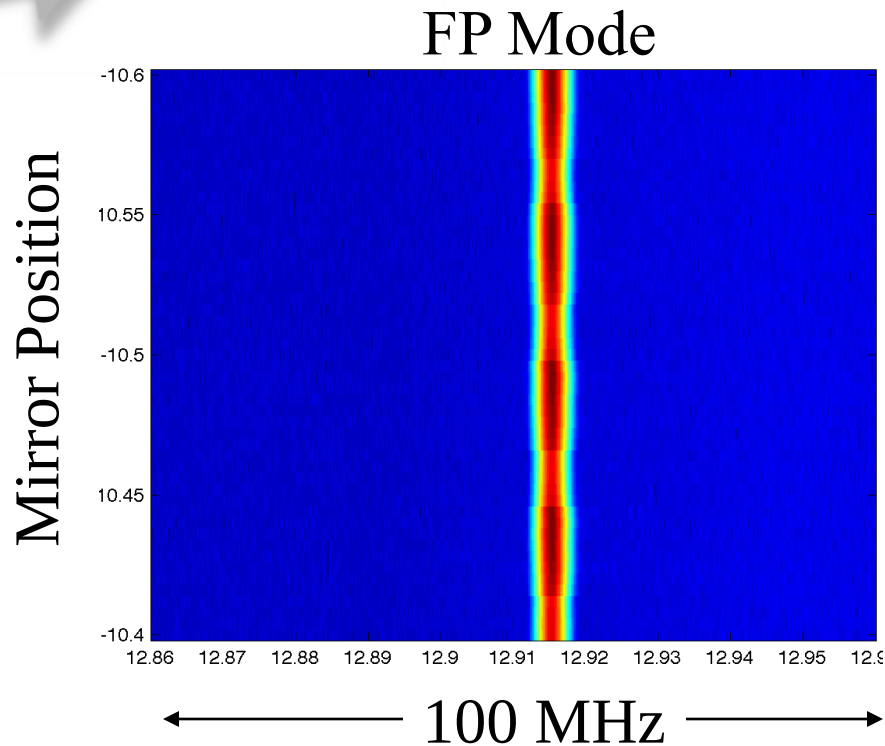
Similar for Temperature Tuning



- Can see the small shifts at low temperature
- Can see the FP mode spacing change
- Can see non-monotonic behavior of the FP mode spacing



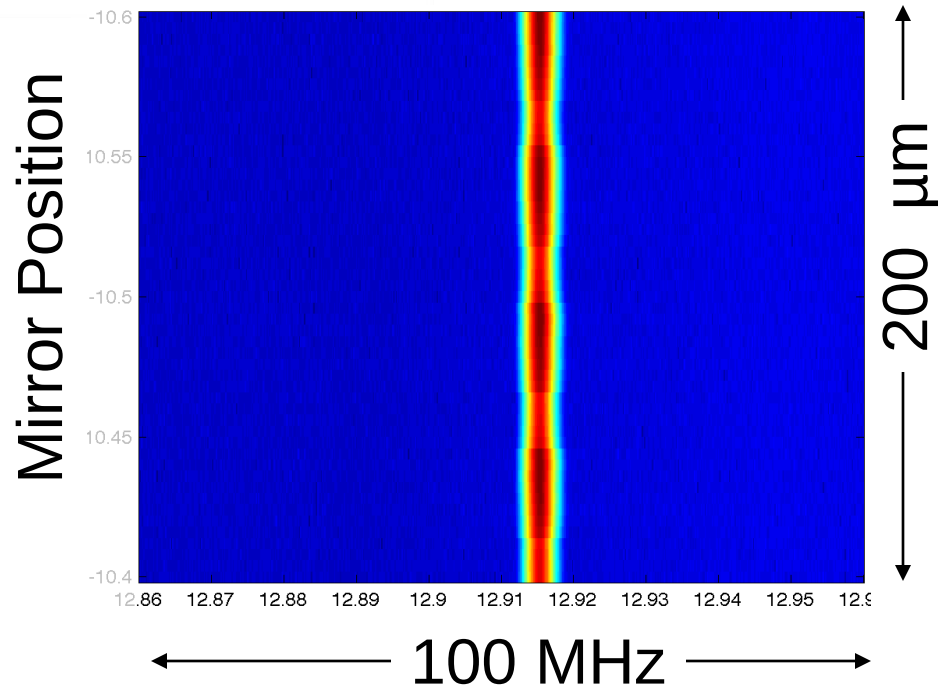
Feedback Effects for Locked FP



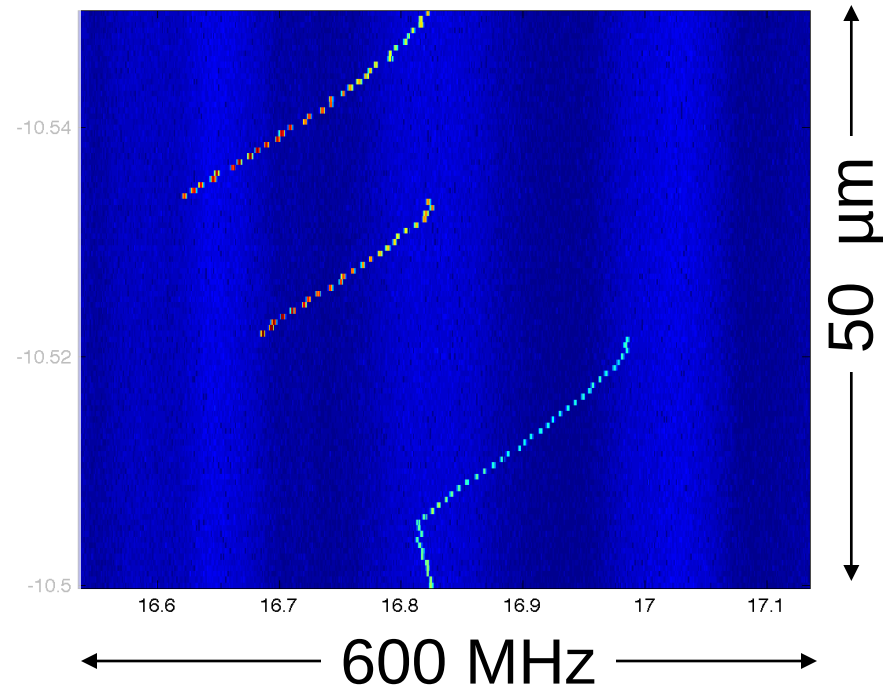
FP frequency is locked (~ 1 Hz) ... but amplitude is not.

Feedback Effects for Locked FP

FP Mode



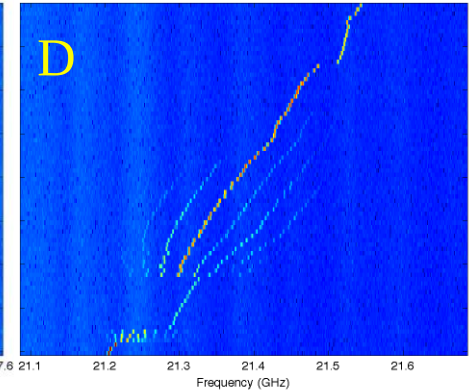
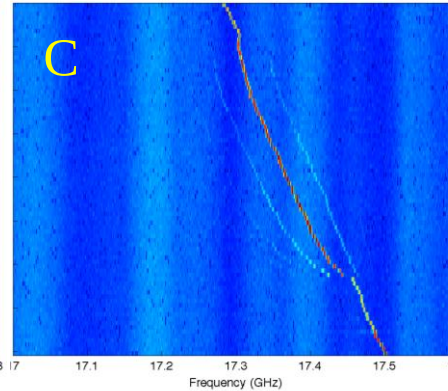
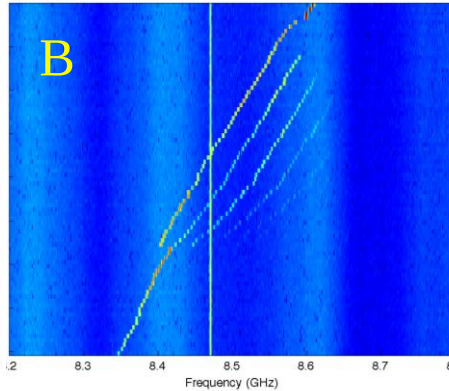
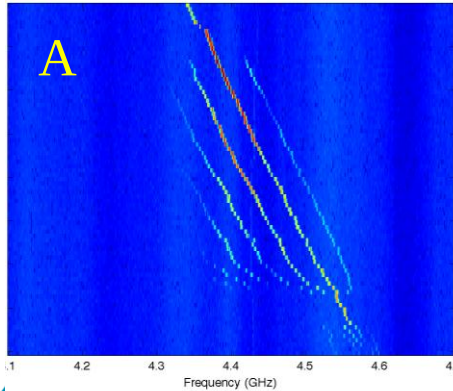
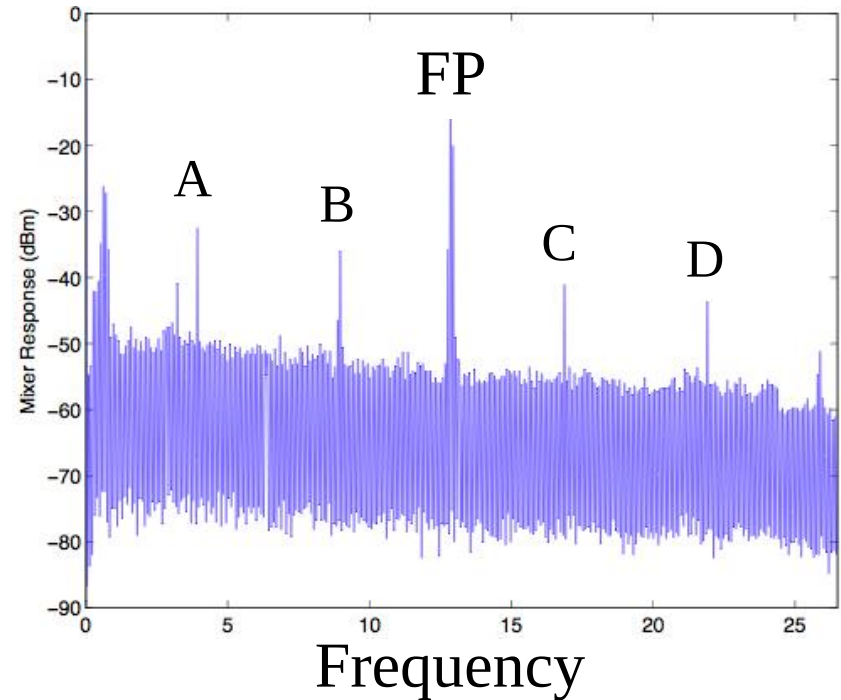
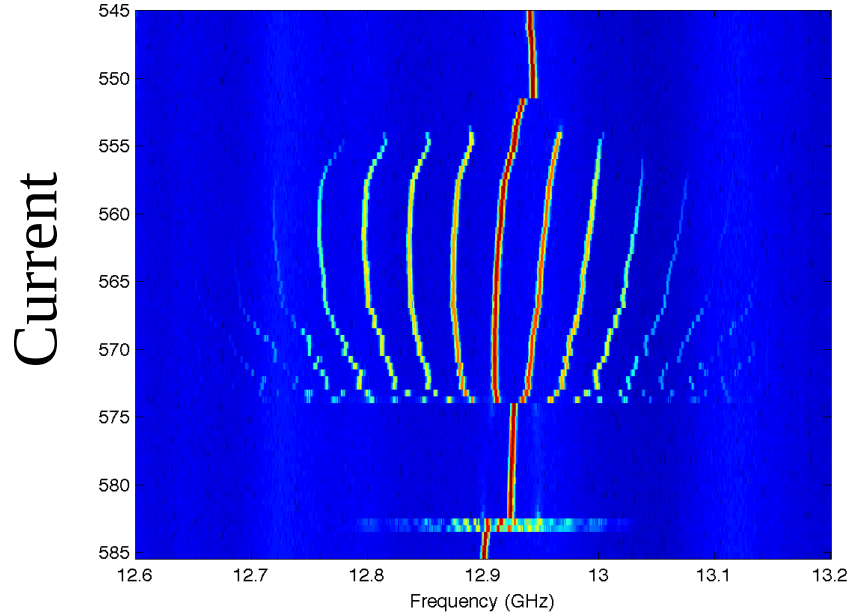
'□□□□□ Mode'



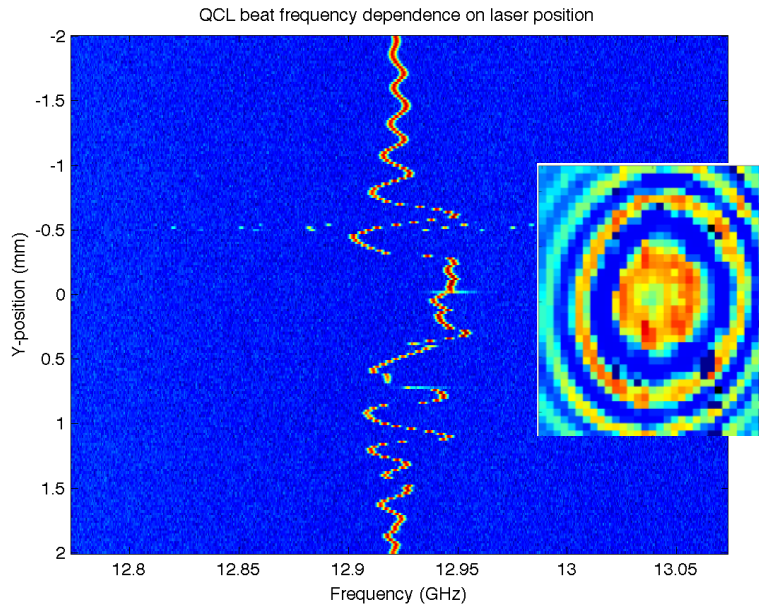
FP frequency is locked (~ 1 Hz) ... but amplitude is not.
... absolute frequency is not.

Proof of asymmetric splitting of FP modes

FP Mode

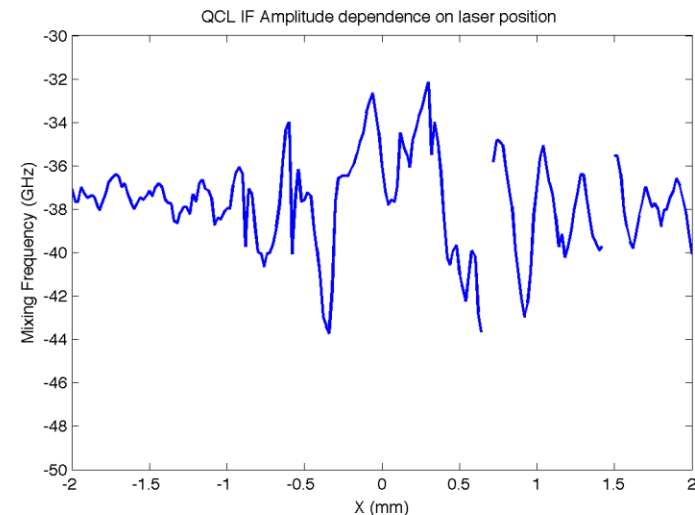
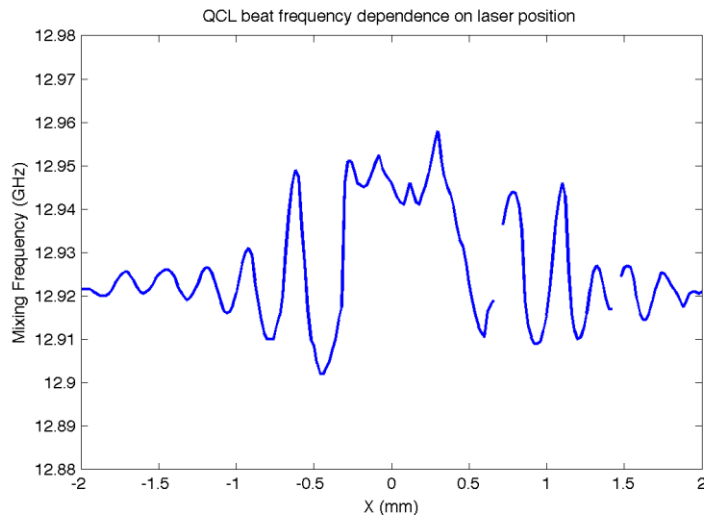


Focal Position Sensitivity

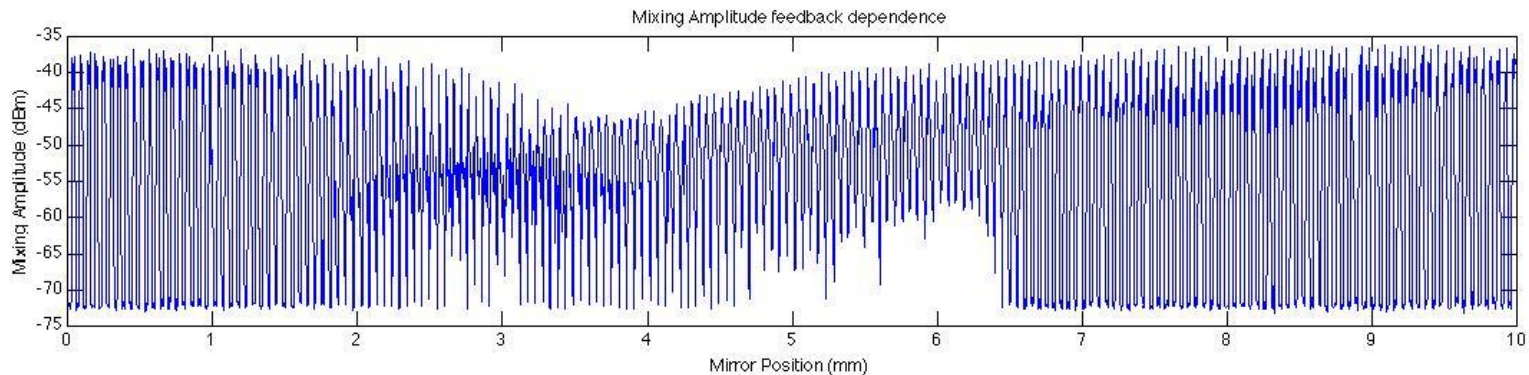
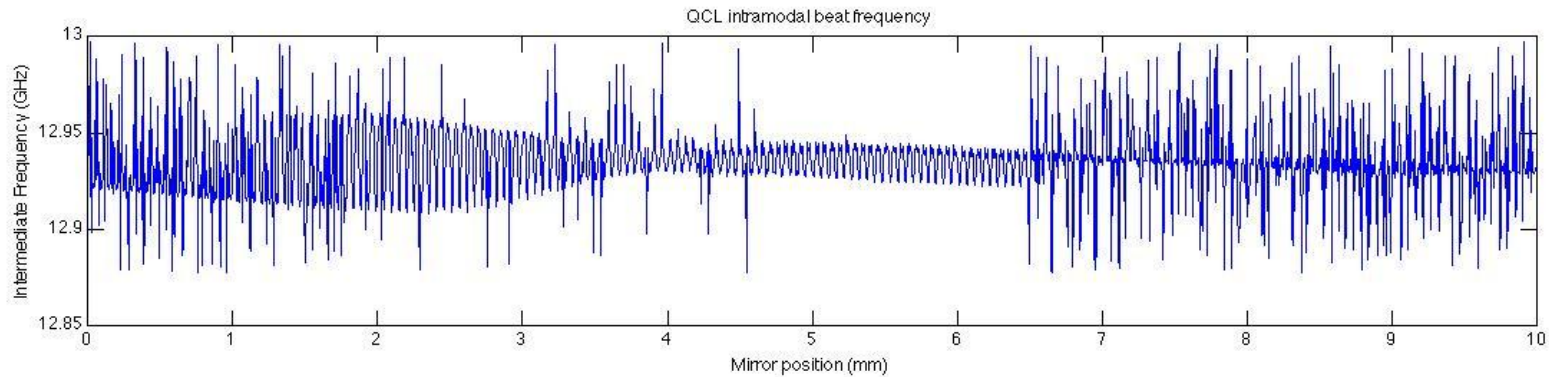


Hi-resolution slice

- 3 mm out of focal plane
- phase flips every $1/4 \lambda$



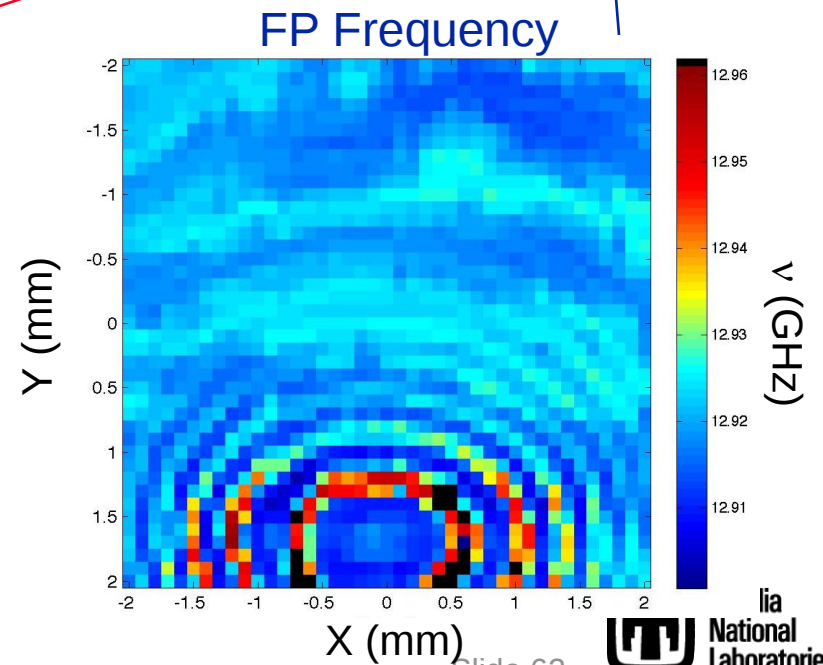
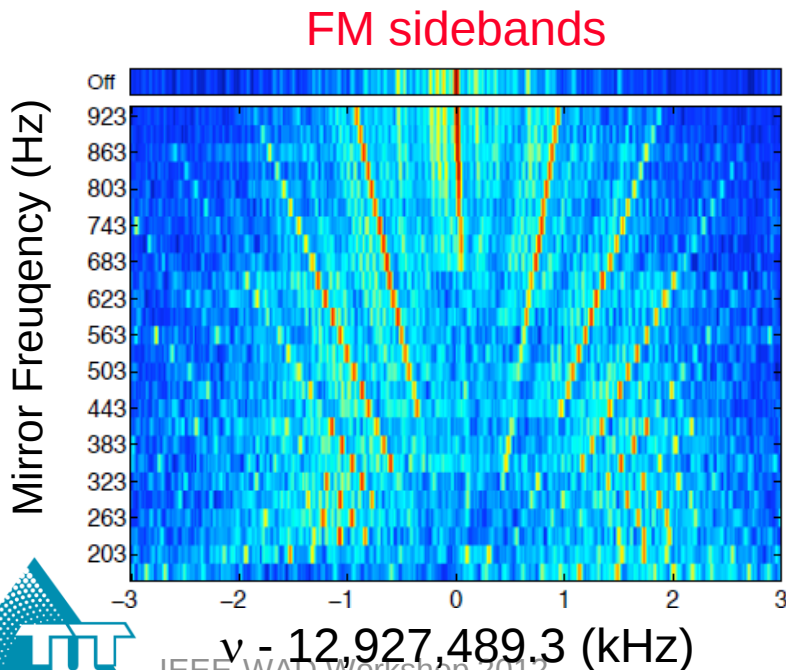
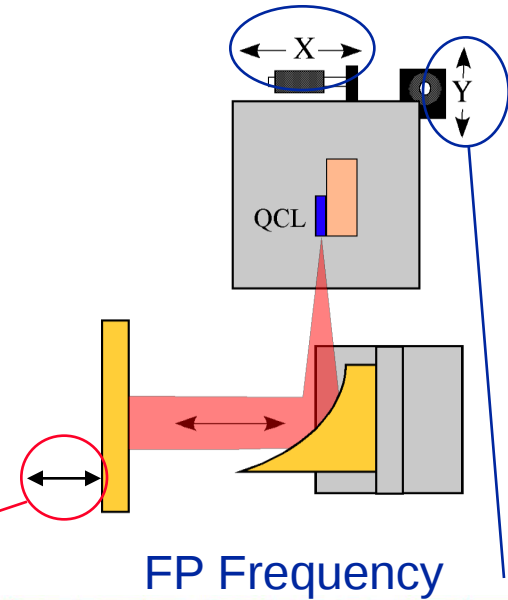
Feedback over long scan



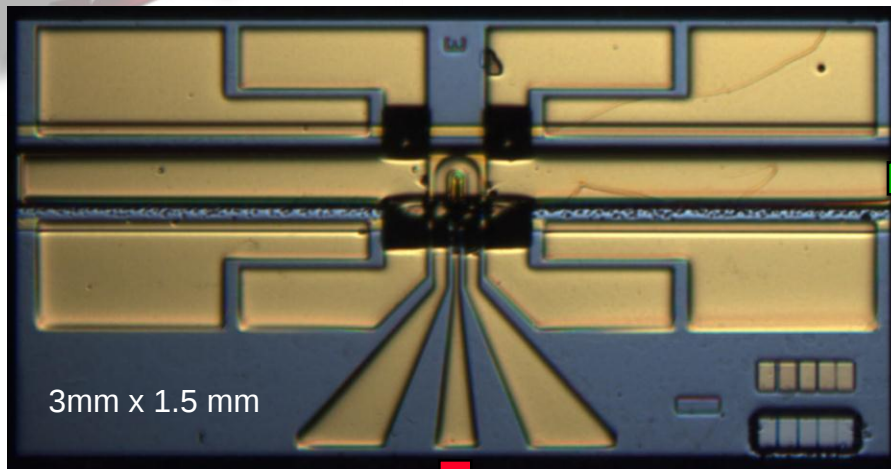
Regions where signal goes away may be single mode

Unique Tool to Explore Feedback Sensitivity

- Found QCL is strongly sensitive to feedback.
 - Difficult to measure other ways.
 - Bad when frequency stability is needed.
 - But possibly useful for vibrometry.
 - Possible reason for odd beampatterns.
 - Demonstrates need for isolators.

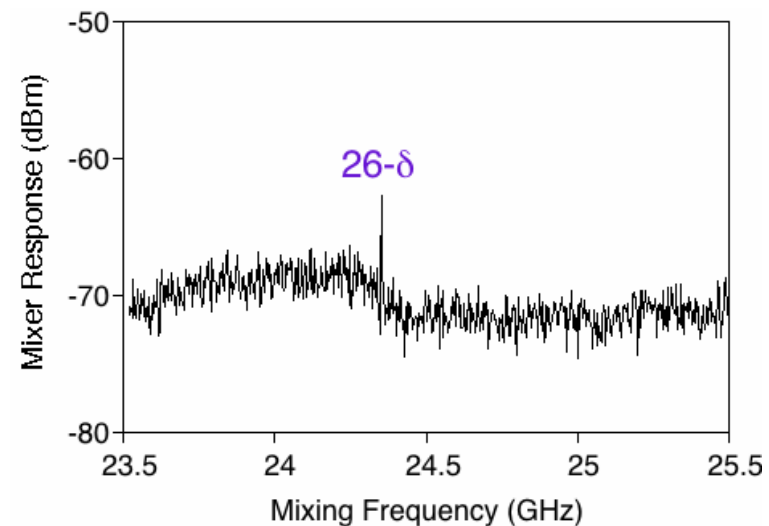
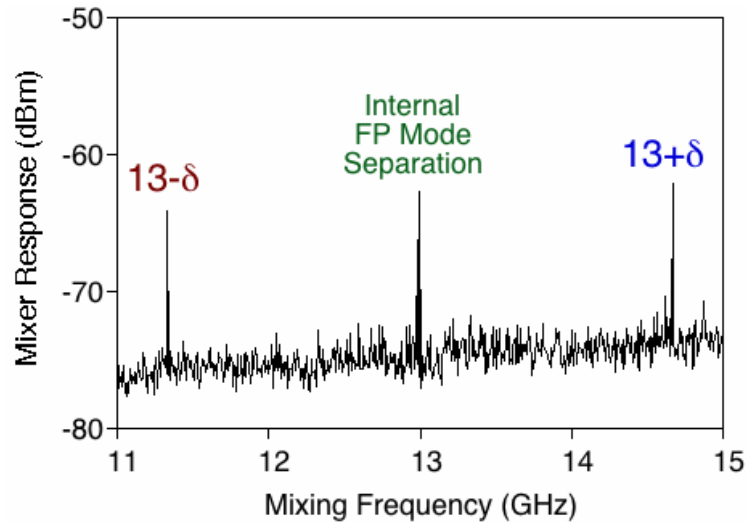
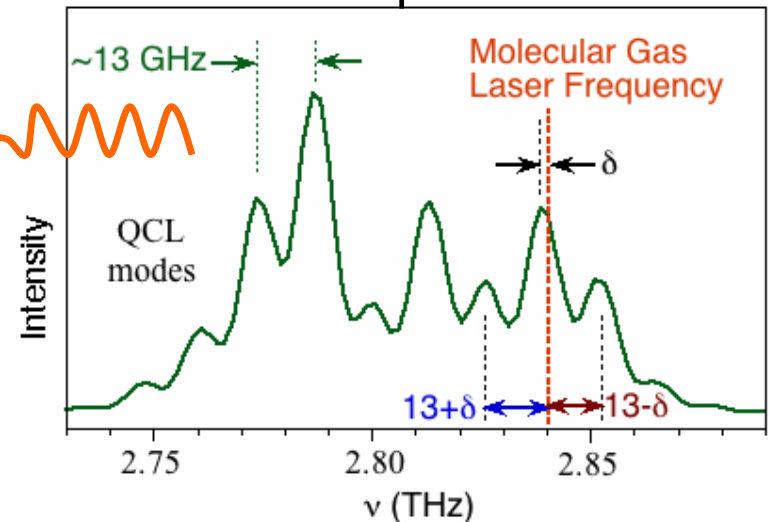


Integrated THz Receiver



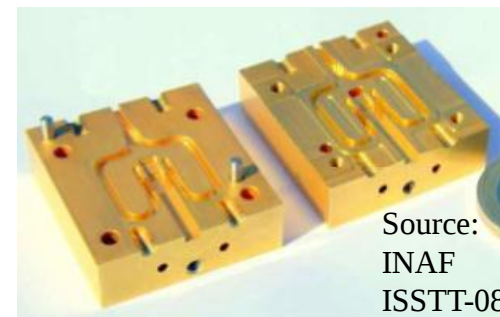
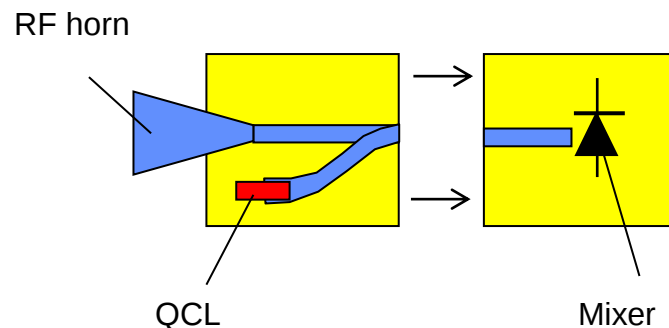
Electrical feed to spectrum analyzer

Laser output to FTIR



High-resolution, coherent detection of incident radiation

Mid-scale Integration: QCLs in rectangular waveguides



- **Why Rectangular Waveguides**

- RWG is a widely used standard
- Propagation mode structure in RWG known
- Horns should improve beampatterns and coupling
- Waveguide elements (couplers, splitters, ...) exist
- Can mate directly to mixers in existing RWG (no optics)

- **Problems with Existing Waveguides**

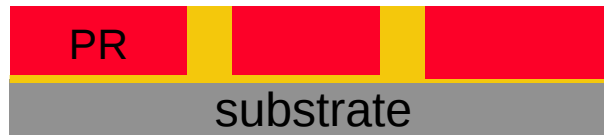
- Conventional machined split-block RWG doesn't work well with QCLs
- \$\$\$

Micromachining Rectangular Waveguides

1. Deposit seed metal and pattern photoresist



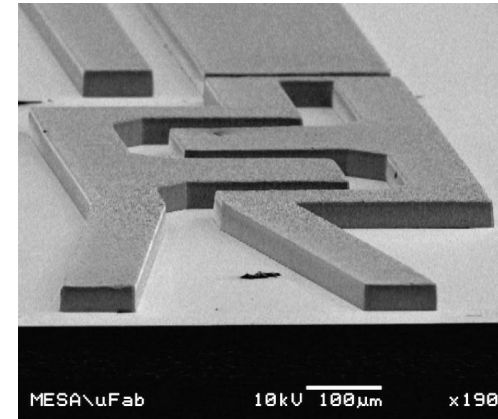
2. Electroplate Au in photoresist openings



3. Deposit 2nd seed, pattern 2nd PR, and plate lids

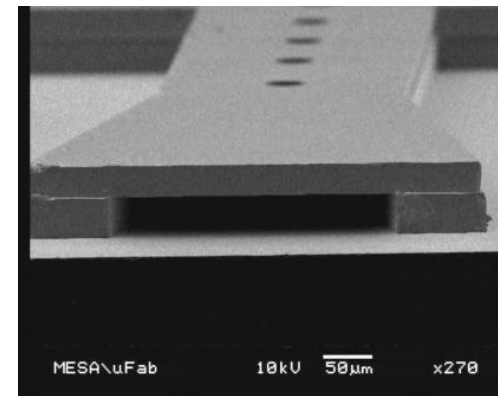


4. Remove photoresist and 2nd seed metal

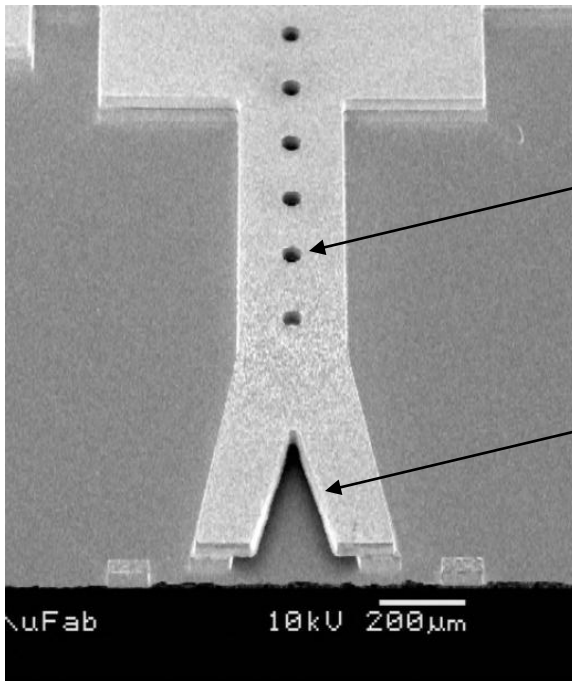


- Additive electroplating technique suitable for various substrates

- Allows waveguide fabrication on QCLs or other devices

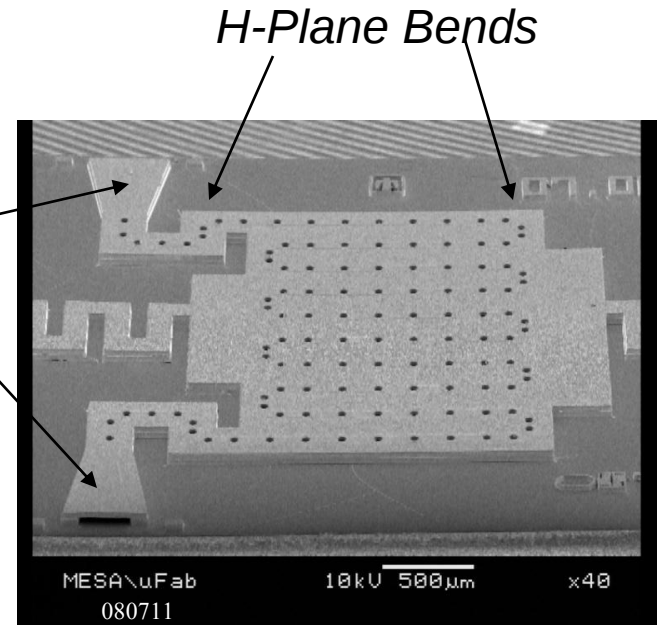


Micromachined THz Waveguides



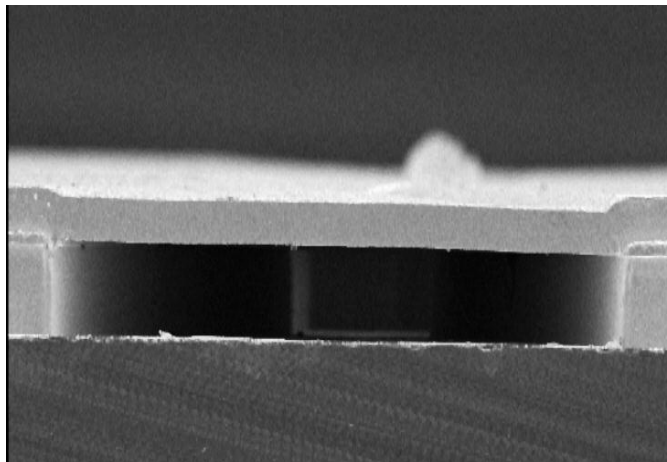
*Photoresist
removal holes*

Horn antenna

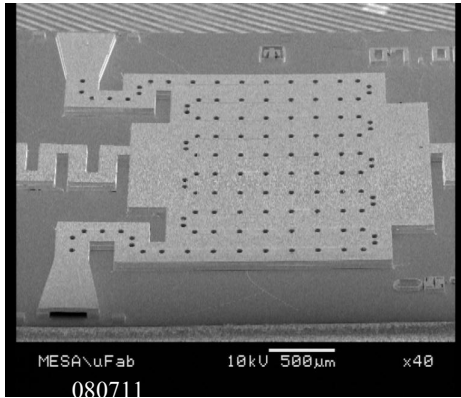


H-Plane Bends

*End view of
waveguide
horn antenna*



THz Micromachined Waveguide Components



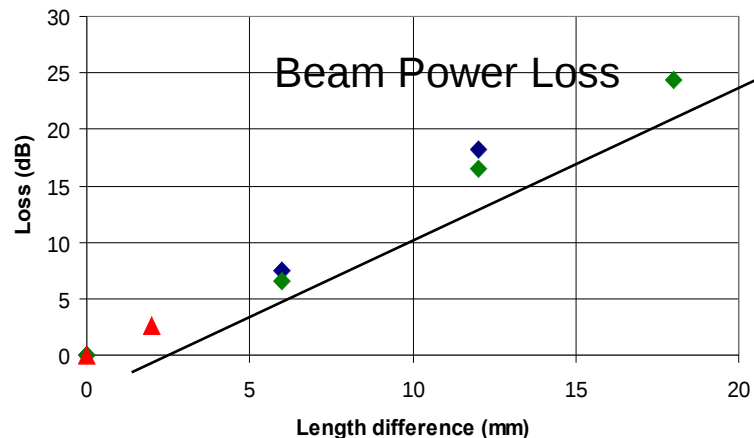
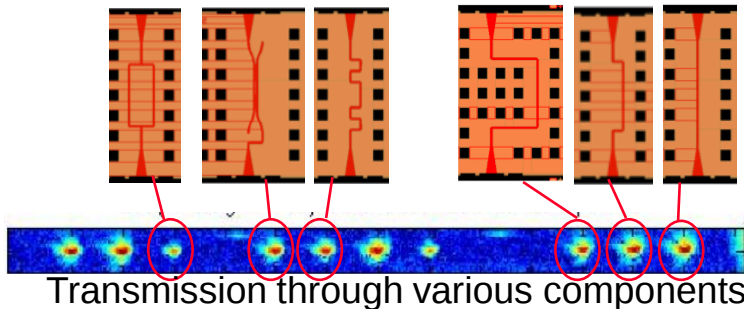
- Demonstrated THz components (waveguides, bends, tees, and couplers) needed for THz integrated circuits.

- Achieved low propagation and bend losses (at 2.9 THz).

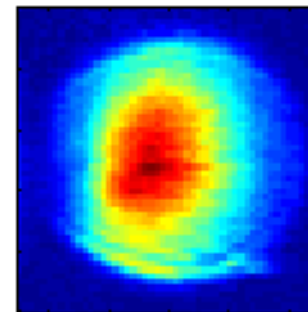
- 1.4 +/- 0.15 dB / mm (.15 dB / λ)

- 0.15 +/- 0.15 dB / bend

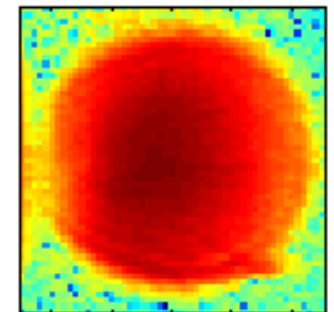
- Observed good far-field beam patterns.



Preliminary Antenna Beam Pattern

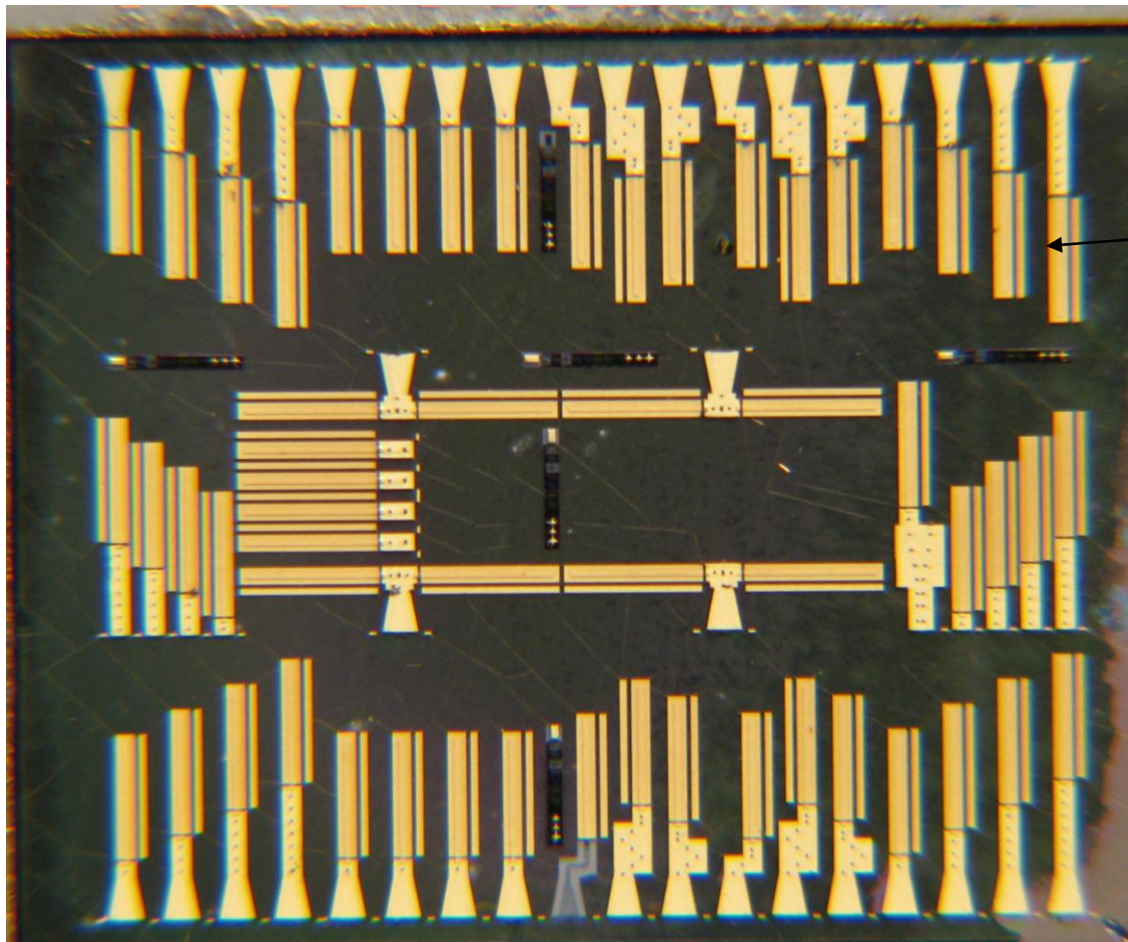


Linear Scale



Log Scale

Integrated Lasers with Waveguides



Built waveguides
on top of lasers

Chip Tests

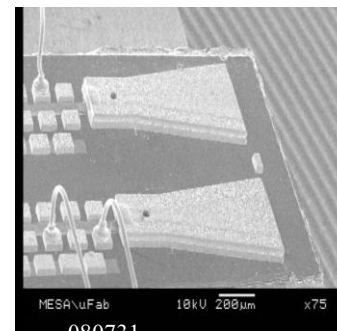
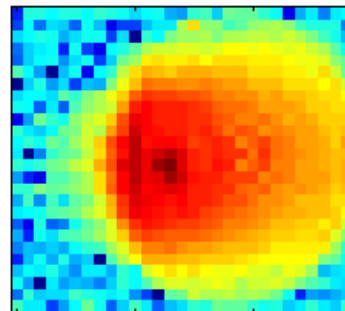
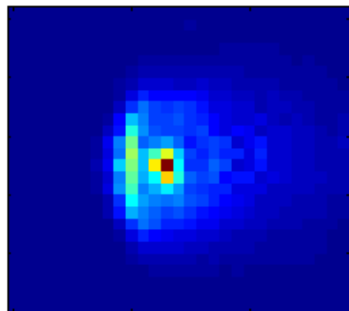
- H-plane bends
- E-plane bends
- Magic-Tees
- Combiners
- Horns
- Insertion position
- WG length

Note: parallel assembly advantage

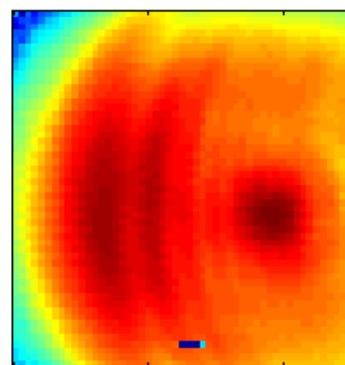
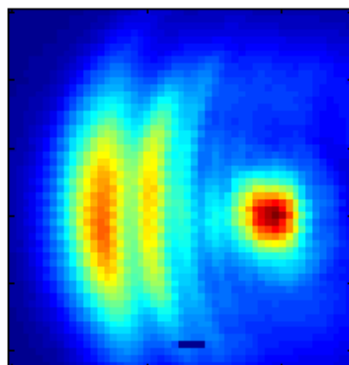
Integrated Waveguide Performance

Integrated Far-field beampatterns

Low
Res



High
Res

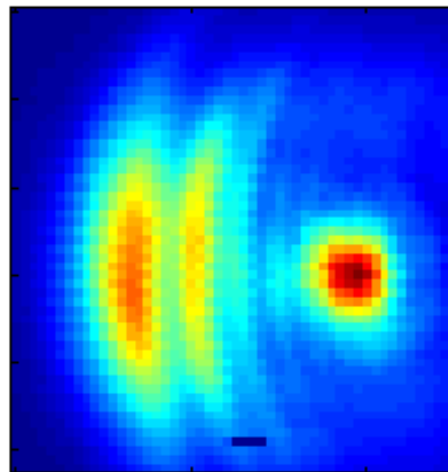
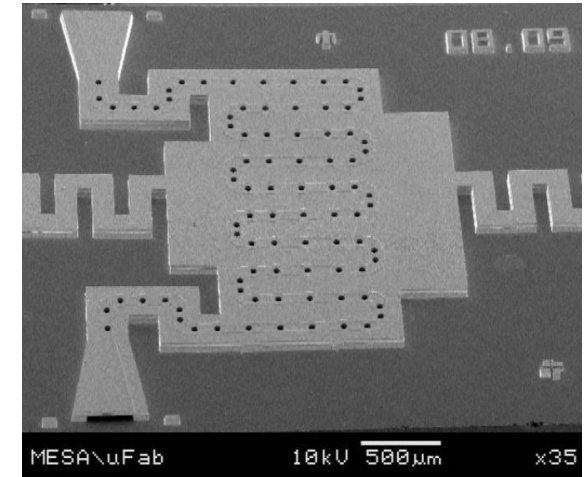
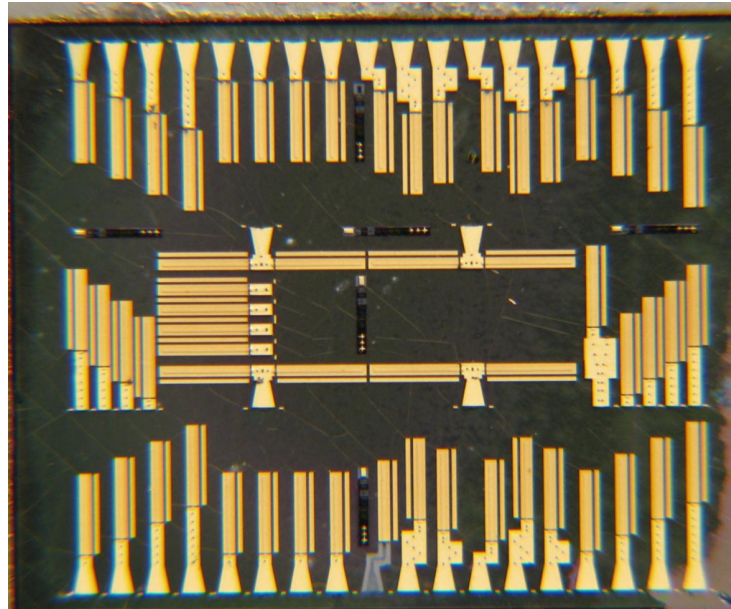
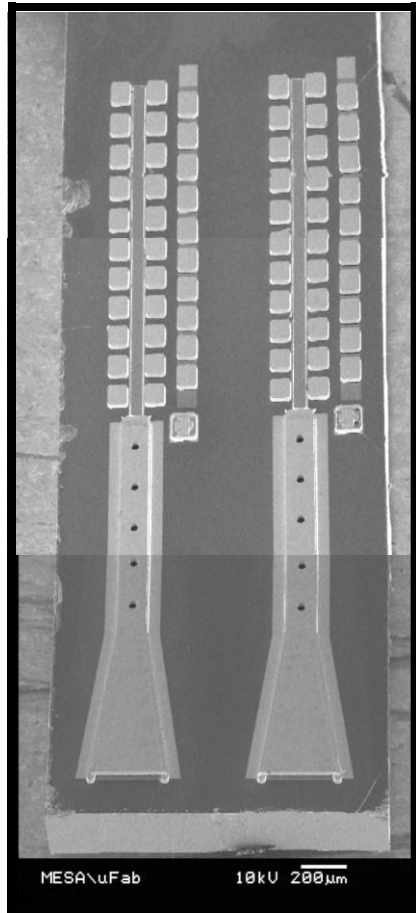


Linear
Scale

Log
Scale

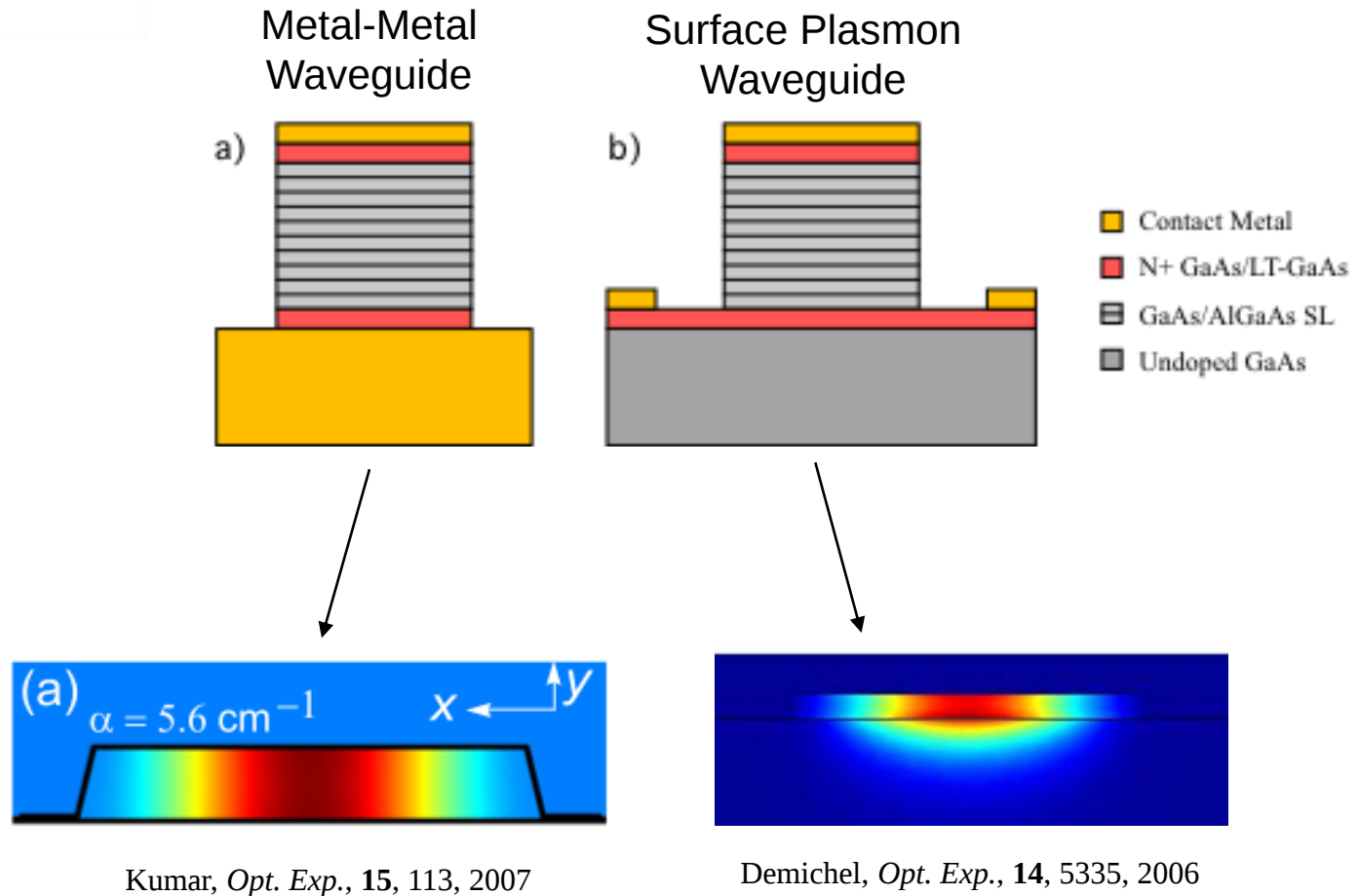
- Improvement over bare laser beampattern

Integrated Waveguide Summary



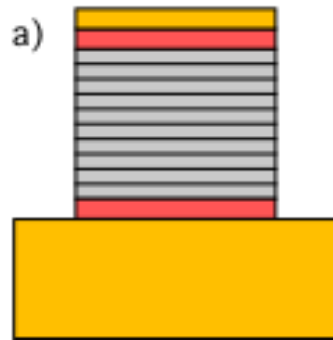
- Successfully merged of optical and electronic technologies
- Opens the door for THz on chip routing and integrated circuits

Two THz Waveguides

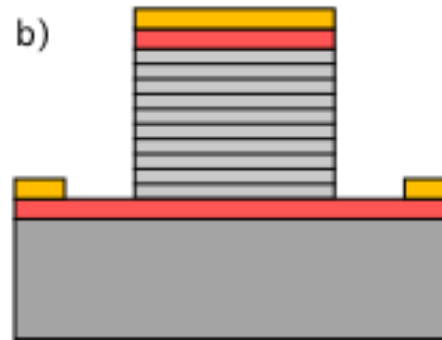


QCL Far Field Issues

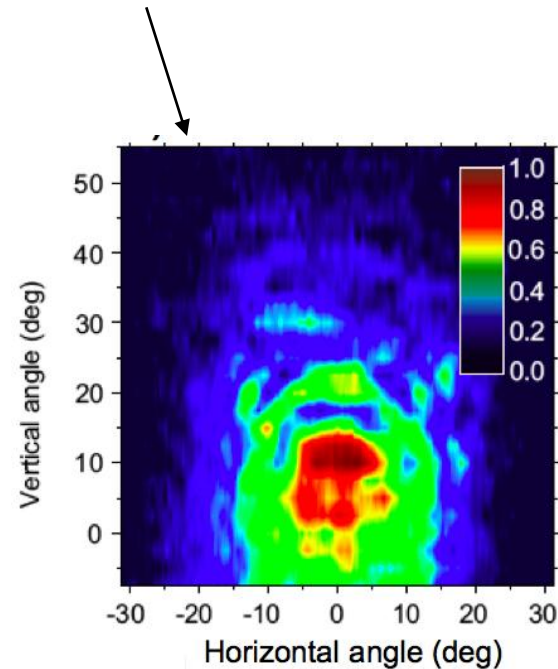
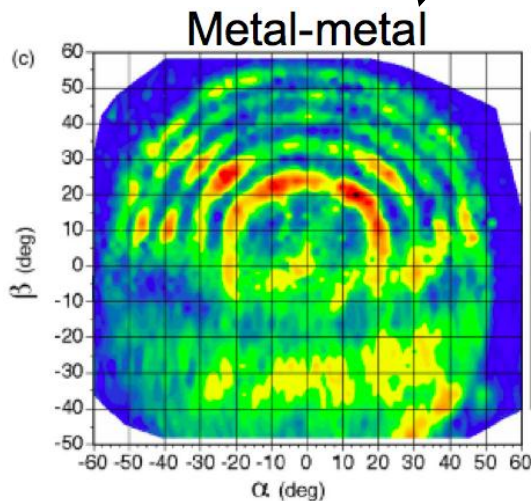
Metal-Metal
Waveguide



Surface Plasmon
Waveguide



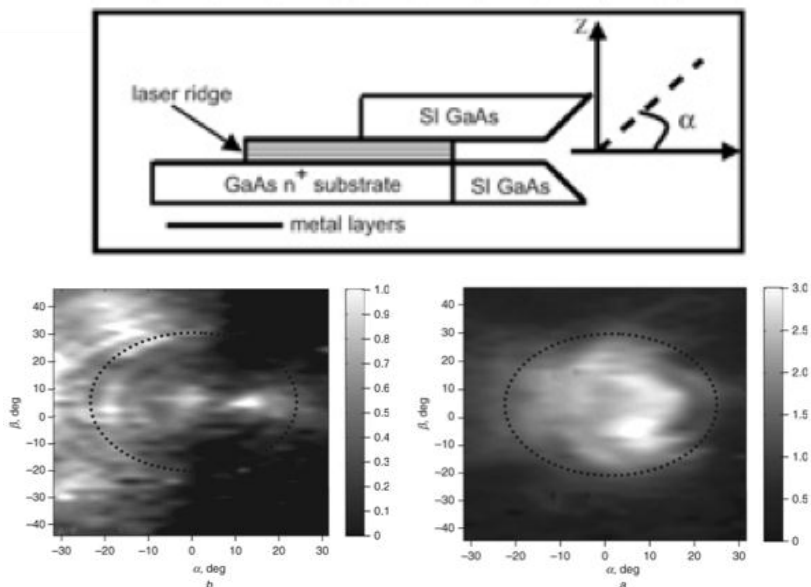
- Contact Metal
- N+ GaAs/LT-GaAs
- GaAs/AlGaAs SL
- Undoped GaAs



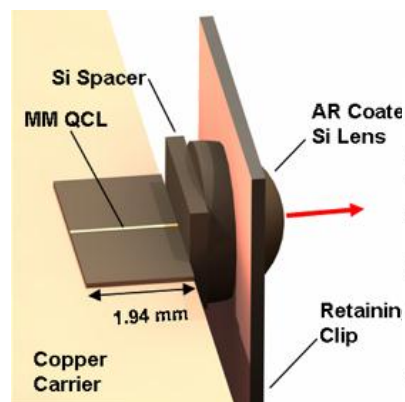
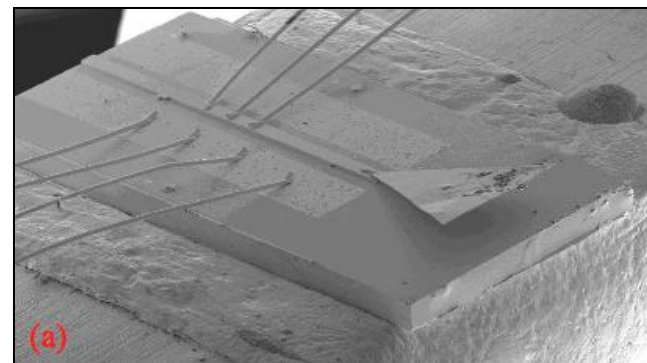
(Courtesy J. R. Gao, TU Delft)

Fixing the beam pattern

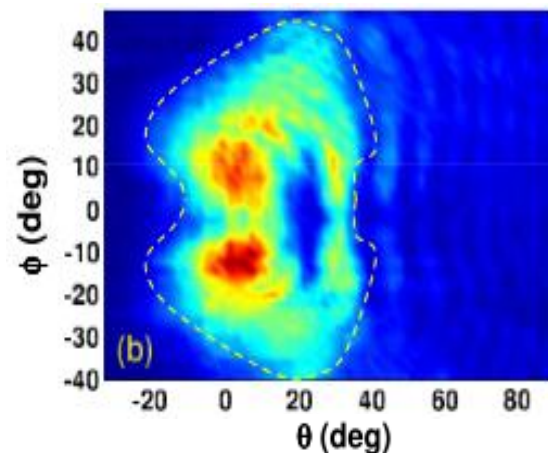
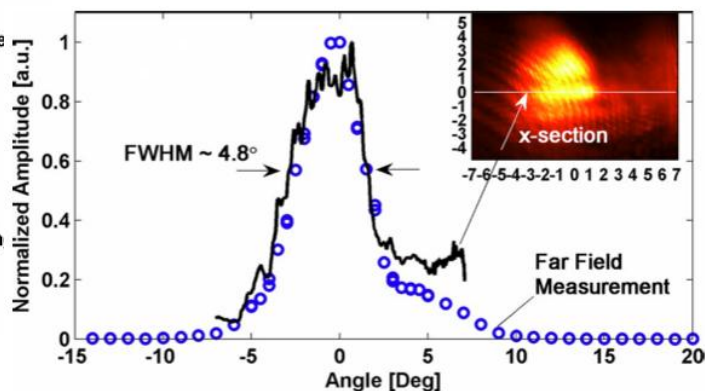
Amanti, *Elec. Lett.*, 43, p573, 2007



Maineult, *Appl. Phys. Lett.* 93, 183508 (2008)

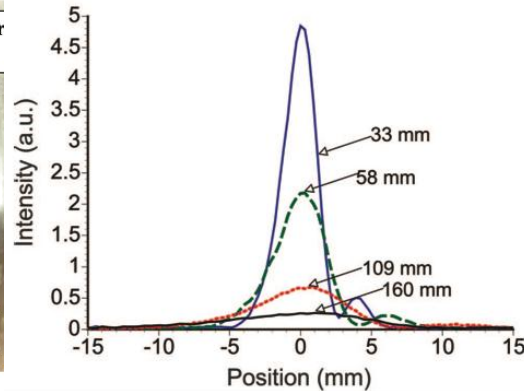
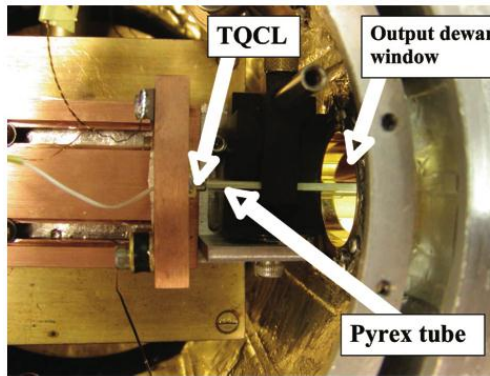


Lee, *Opt. Lett.*, 32, p2840, 2007

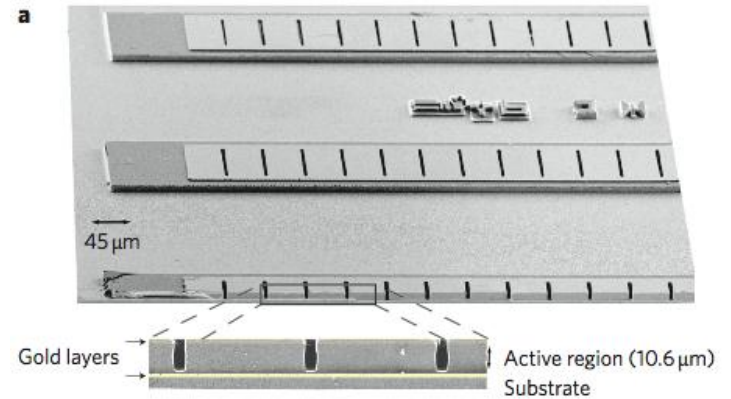


Controlling the Beampattern

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Amanti, Nat. Phot. 3, 586 (2009)



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