

Plasmon Based Split-Grating Gate Terahertz Detector

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Outline

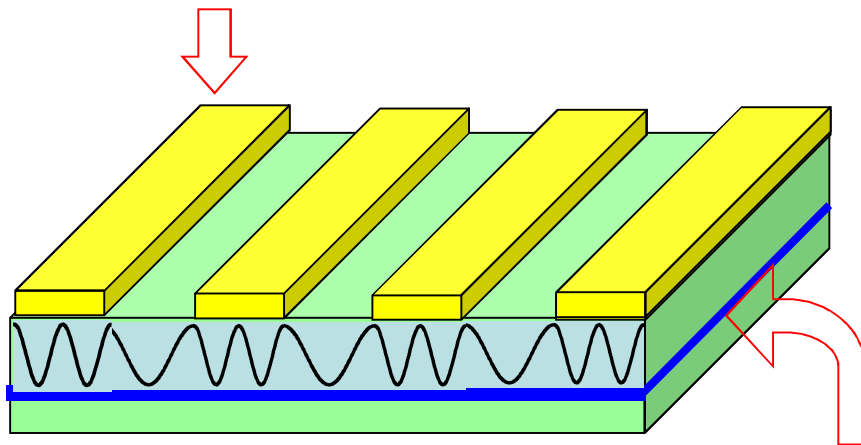
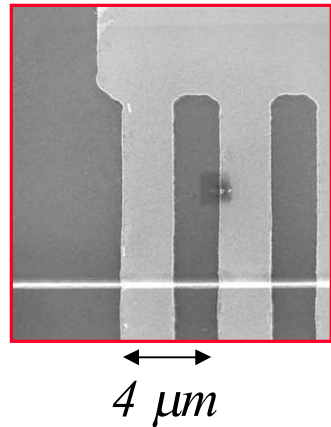
- **Background**
- **Split-Gate Detectors**
- **Measurements and comparison**
- **Conclusion**

THz Detector Design

Plasmon:

Collective oscillation

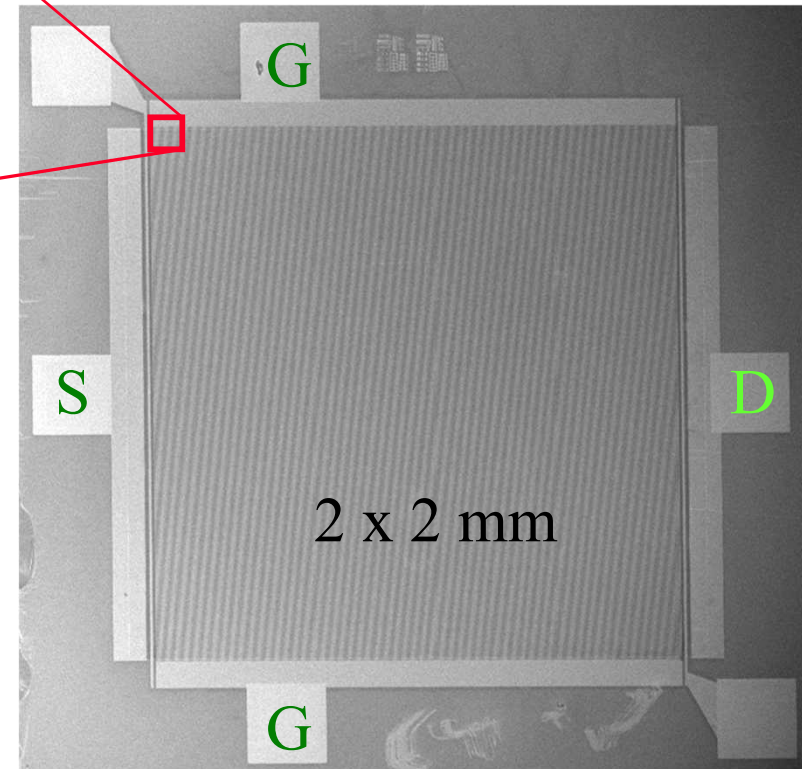
Periodic Grating
Ti/Au Gate



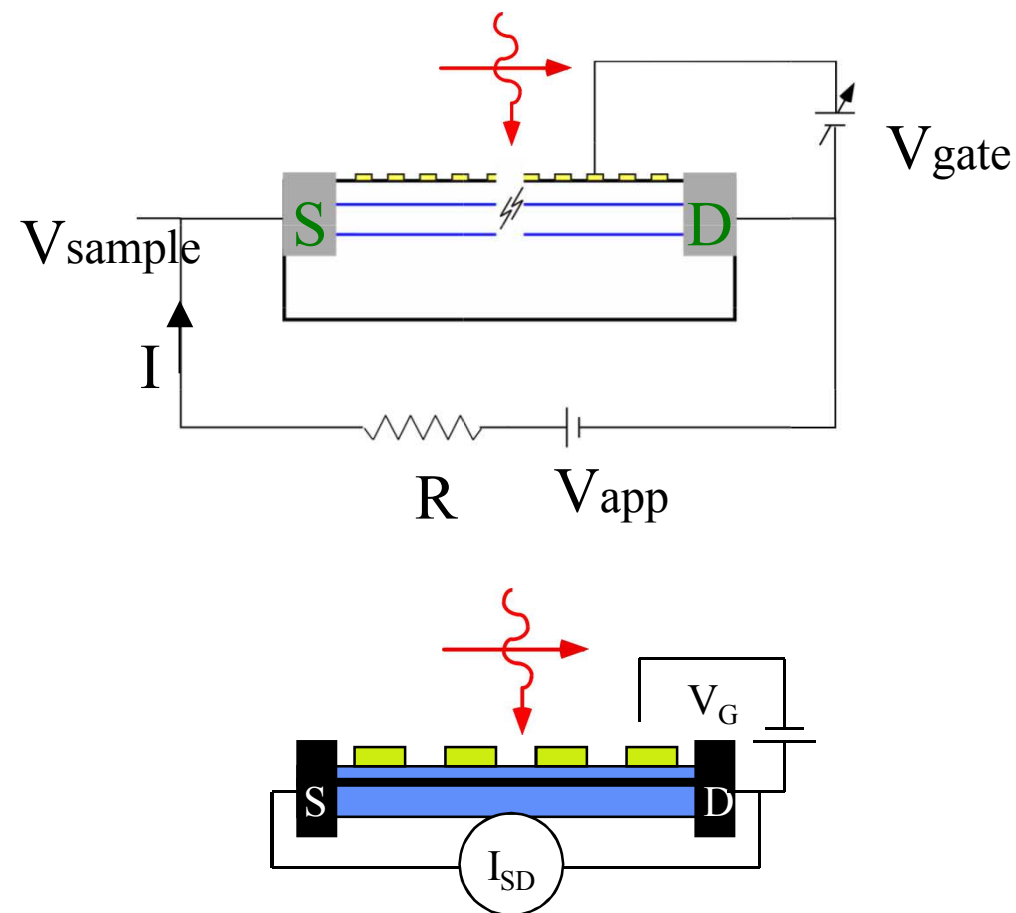
GaAs/AlGaAs

Single or double quantum wells

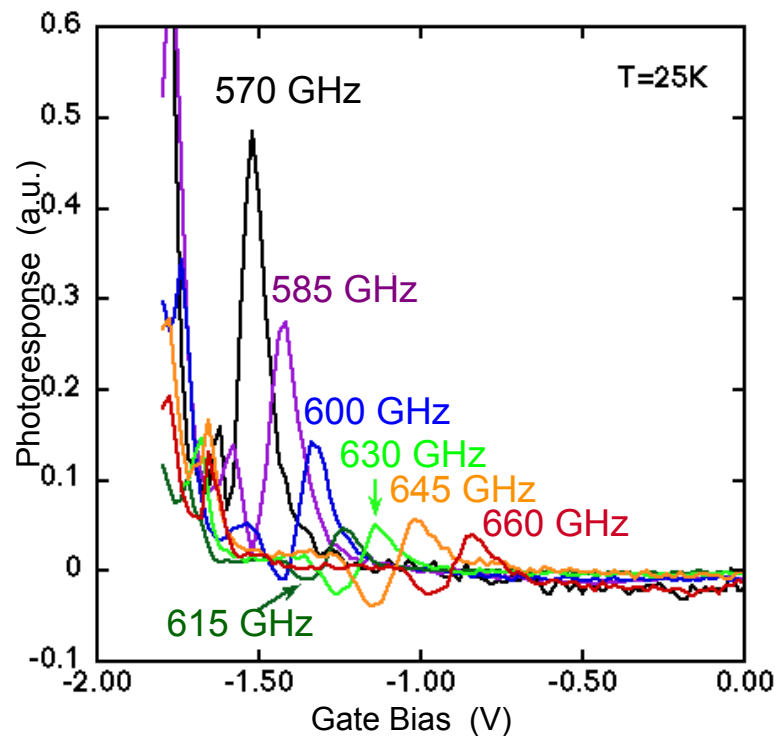
Top View



Standard Measurement Geometry

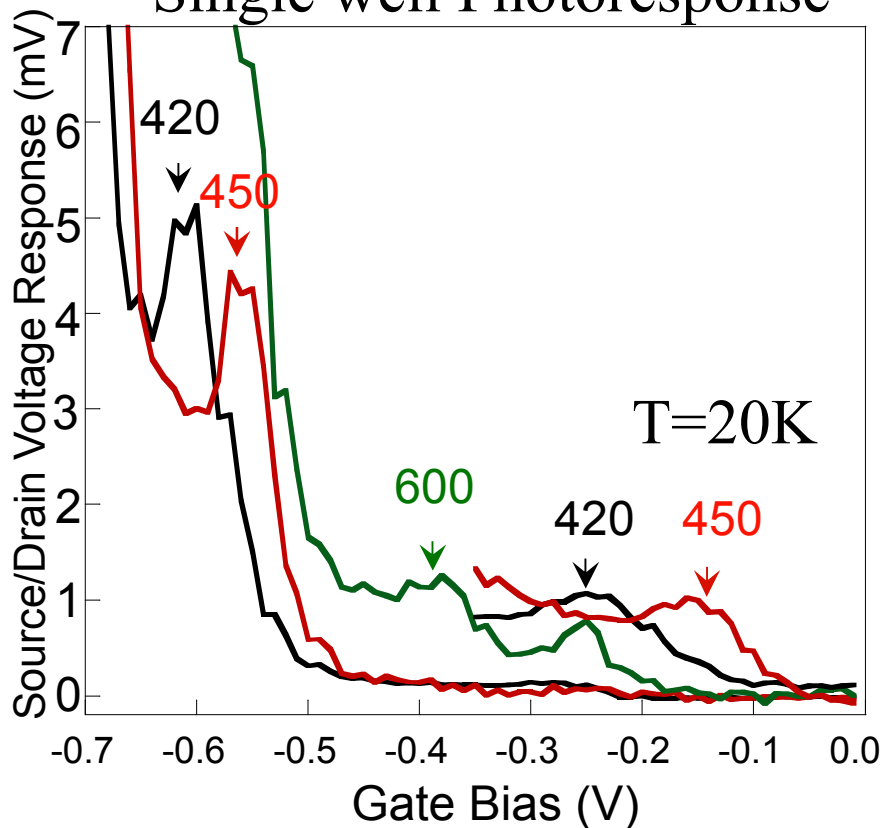


Double Well Detector

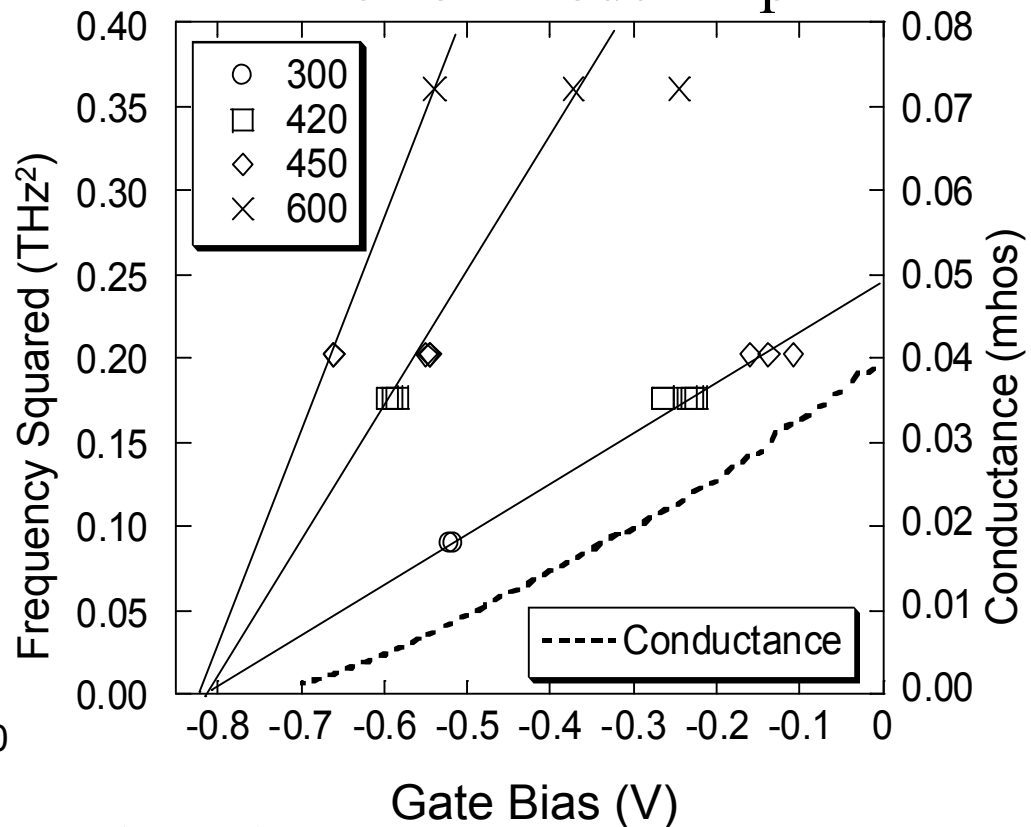


Tunable Photoconductive Detector

Single well Photoresponse

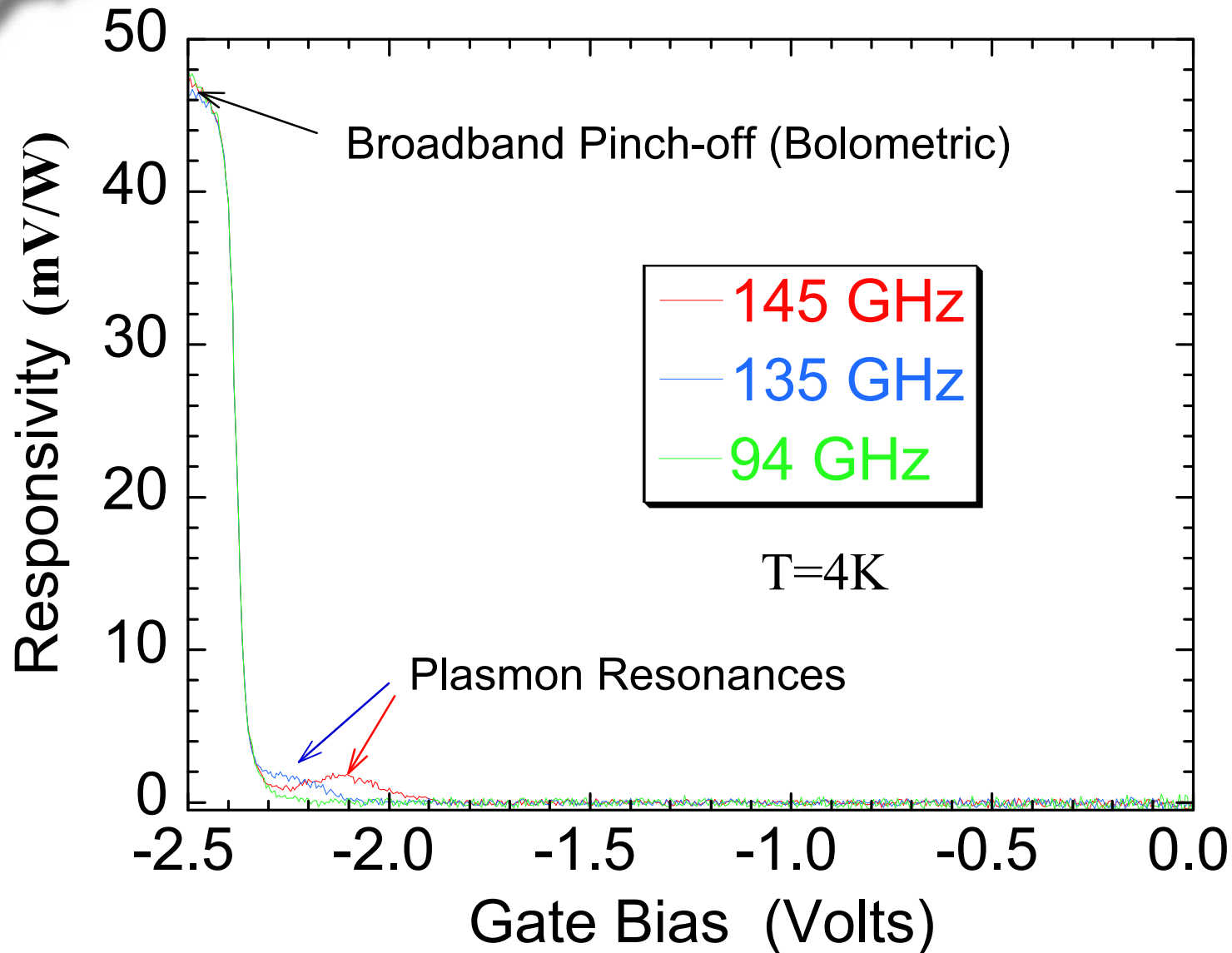


Plasmon Mode-Map



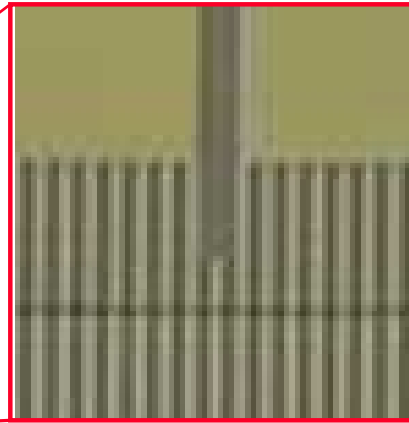
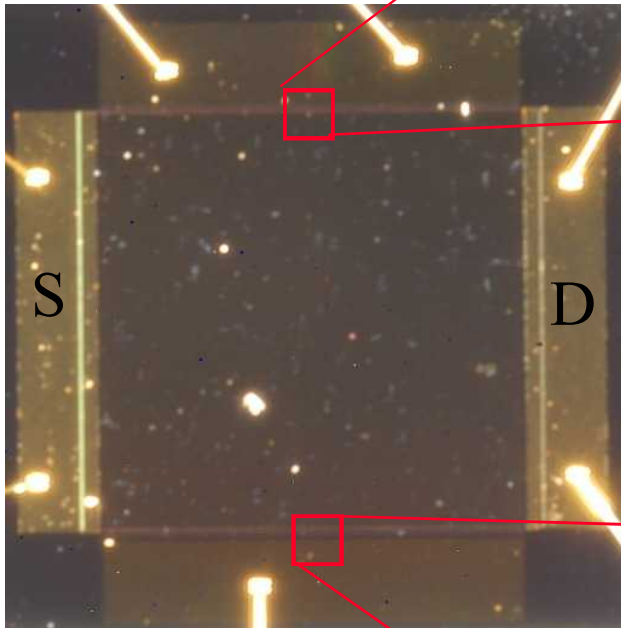
$$f_p^2 \propto n(V_G)k_j$$

Split Gate Detector - Motivation



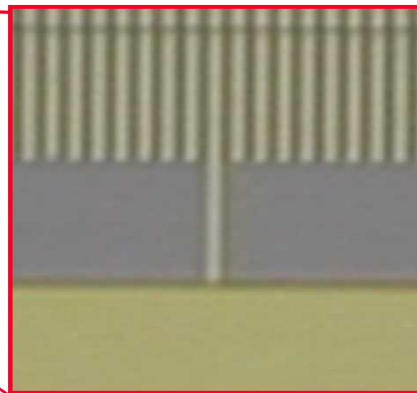
Split Gate Detectors

GOAL:
Combine tunability
&
High Responsivity



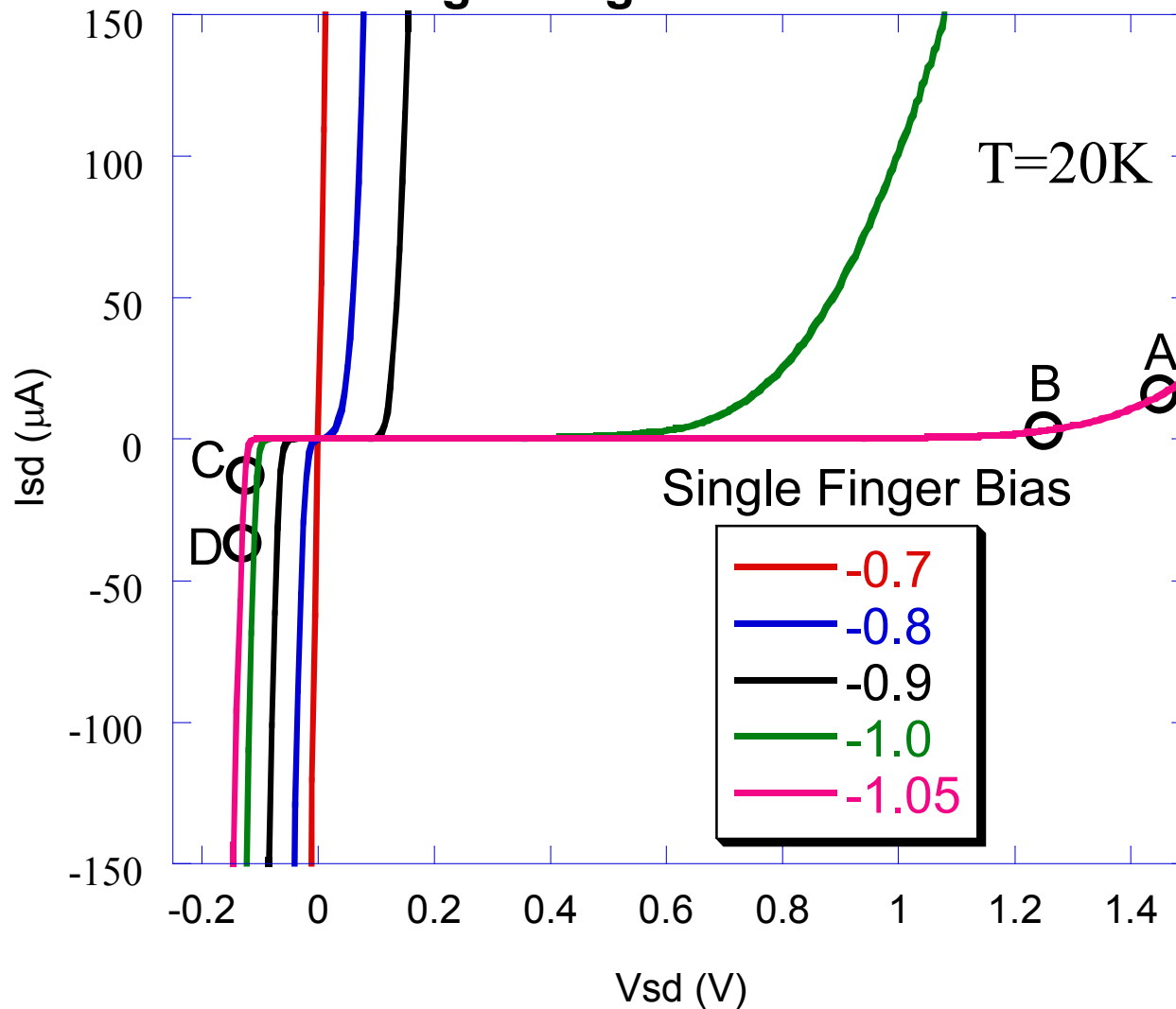
Majority of gate biased at plasma frequency (defines absorption frequency)

Single gate line biased to depletion
(defines responsivity)



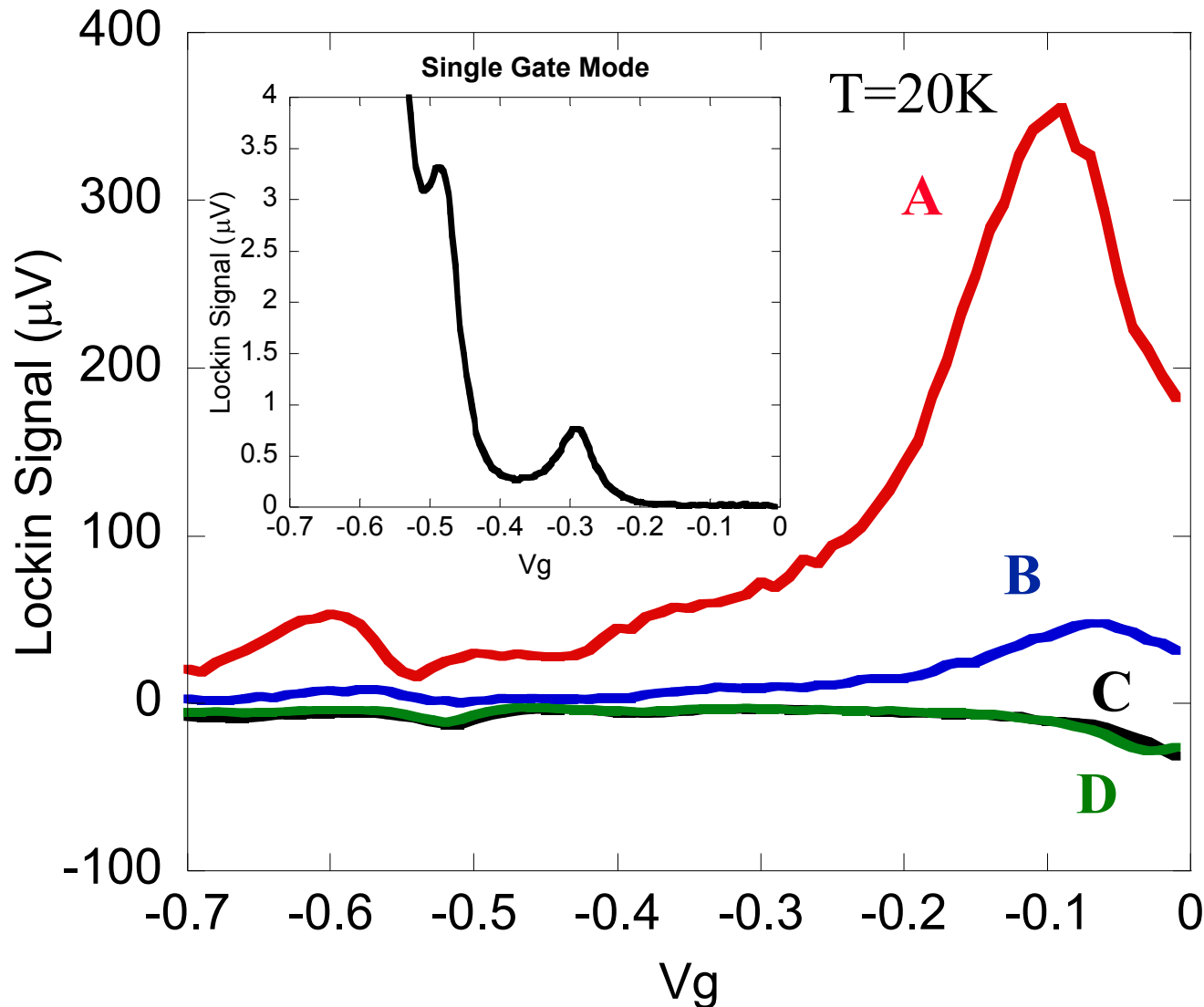
Split Gate Detectors IV Characteristics

Device IV at various
Single Finger Gate Biases

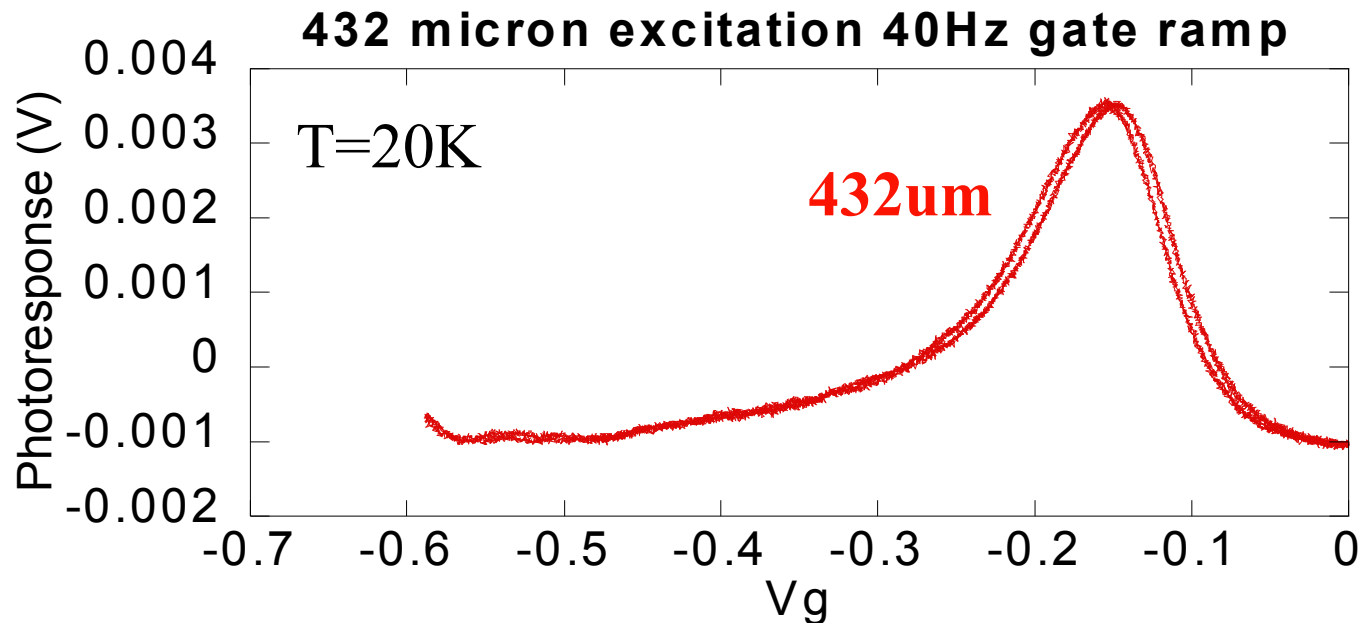
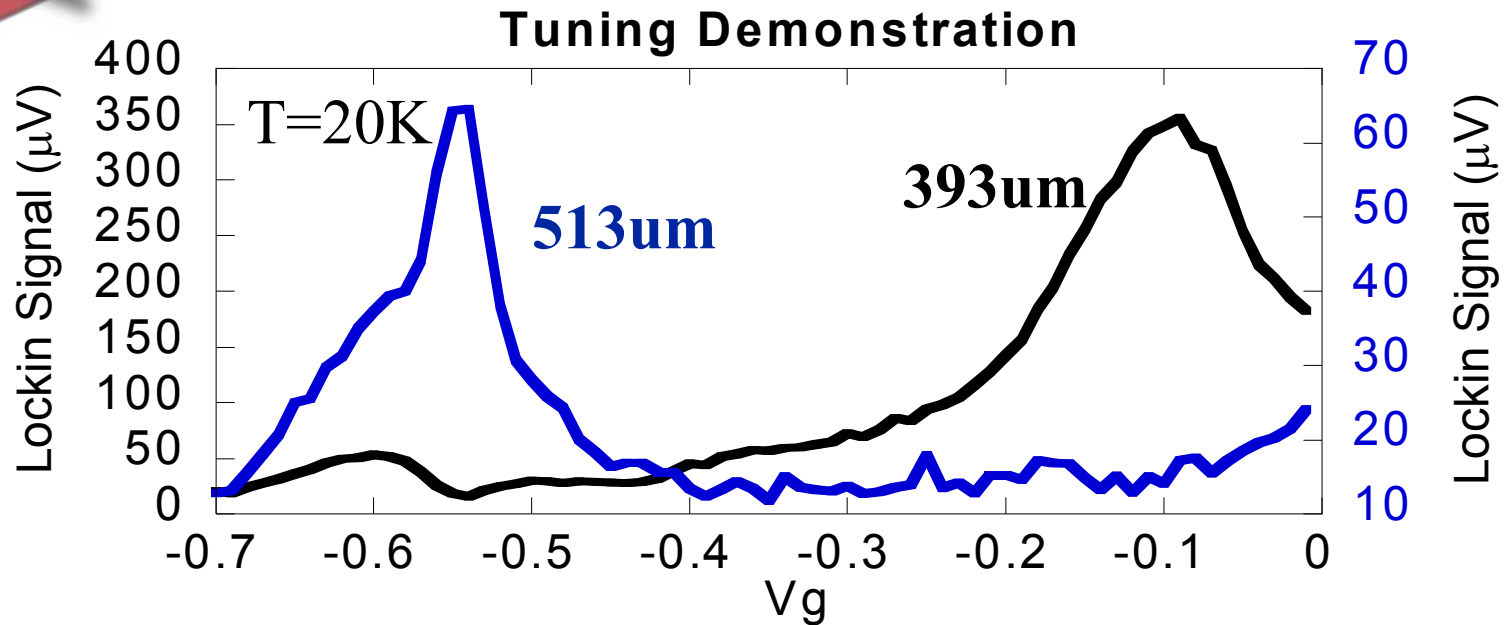


Split Gate Detectors

393 micron excitation Split Gate Mode Various Operating Points



Split Gate Detectors





Conclusions

- **Split grating-gate detectors offer several orders of magnitude increased responsivity over single gate counterparts**
- **Split gate detectors retain tunability similar to original design**
- **Need to better understand fundamental operating principles to further enhance photoresponse**



Temperature Dependence Single Gate Mode

