



## **THz Equipment: State of the Art and Requirements for Next Generation Devices**

Carolina Medrano

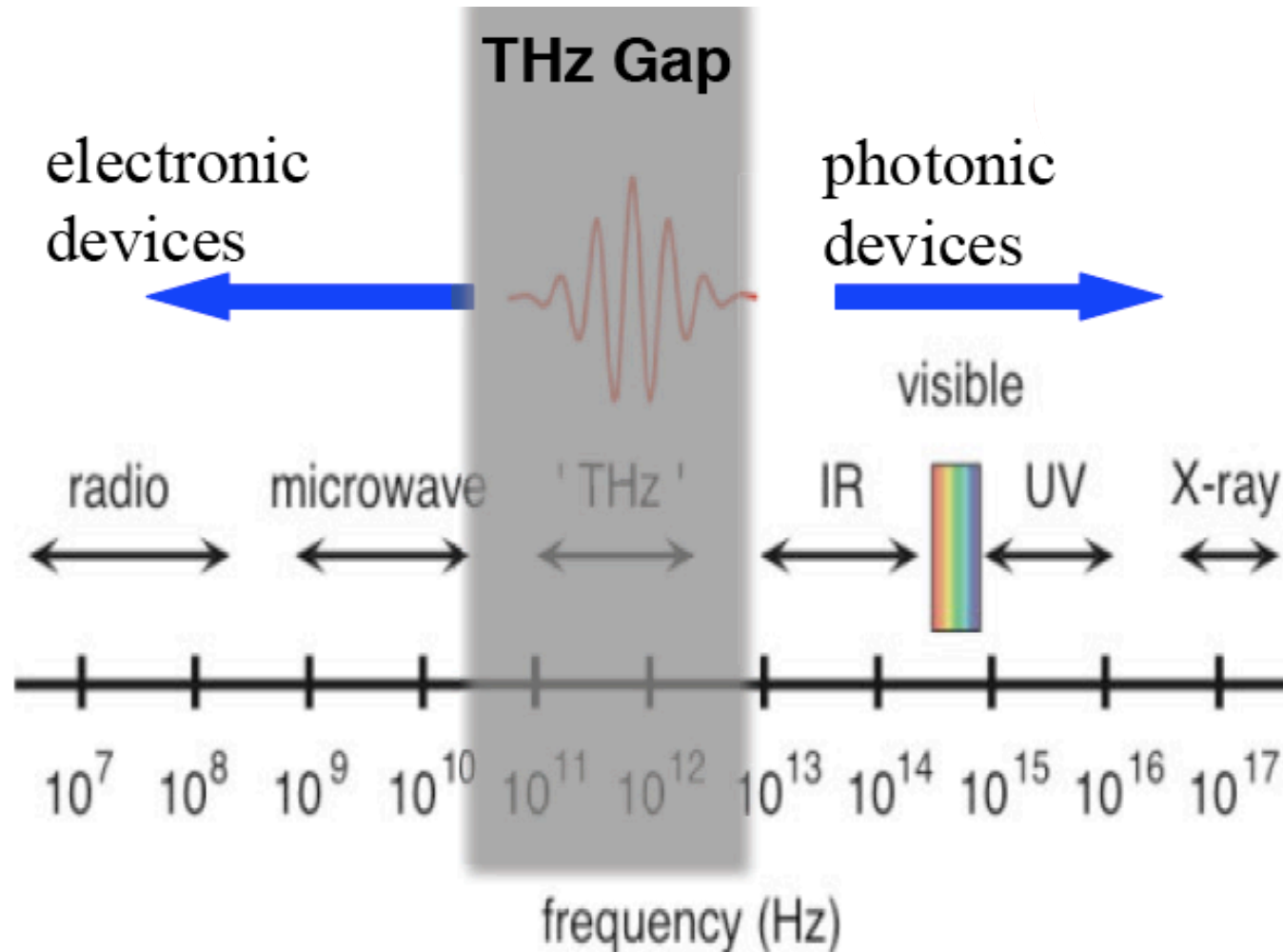
**Workshop on Photonic Instruments**

Thursday 24<sup>th</sup> of November 2011

Technopark - Zurich



## Terahertz Radiation

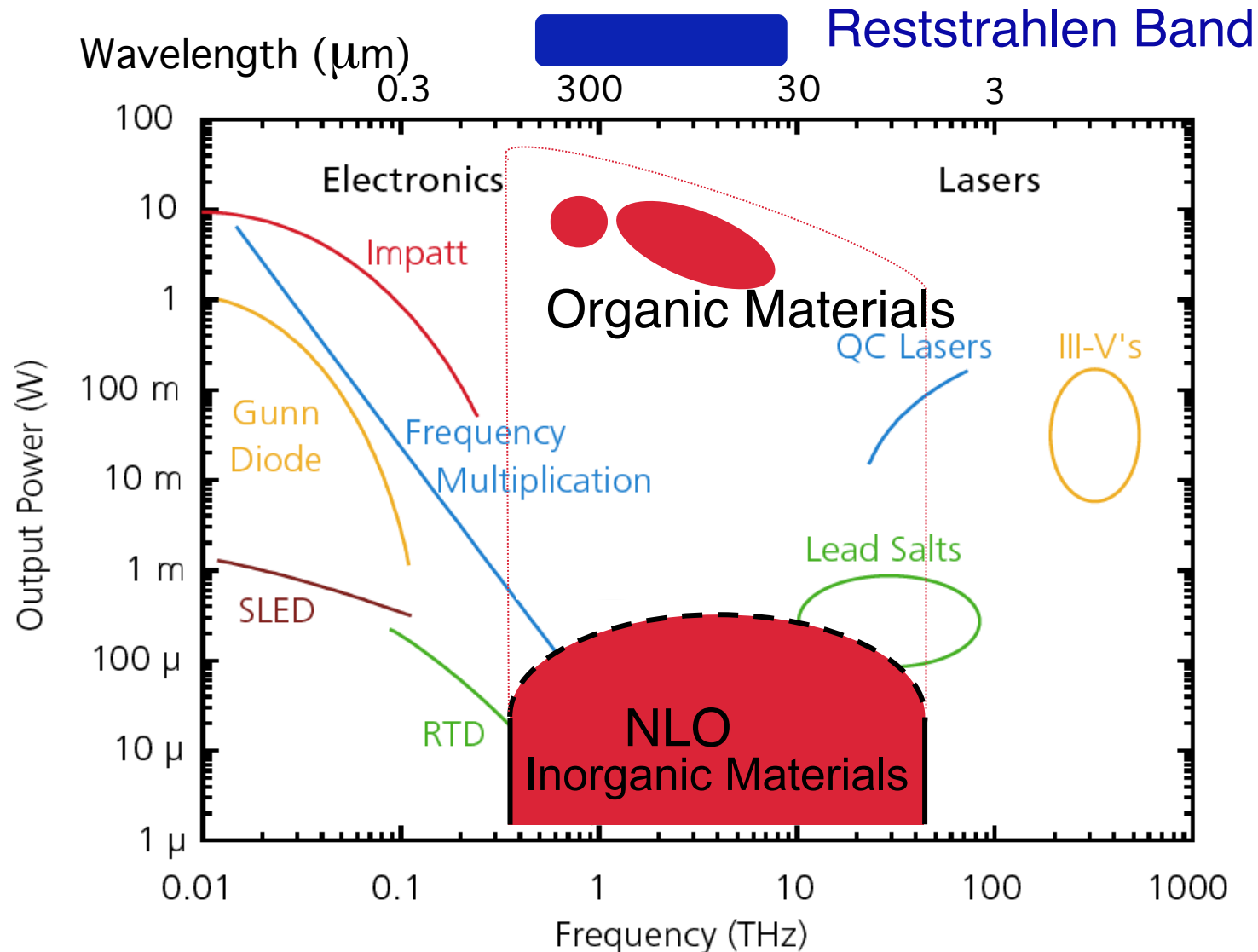




## Terahertz Radiation

1. THz goes through clothing, and many different packing material like plastic and carton.
2. THz radiation is ideal for **materials testing**, **security** control and for **inspection** of packages.
3. THz radiation is ideal **not ionizing**, therefore not dangerous for people.
4. Explosives, biological agents, or pharmaceuticals show **characteristic spectra in the THz regime**.

# Electronics, THz Waves and Lasers



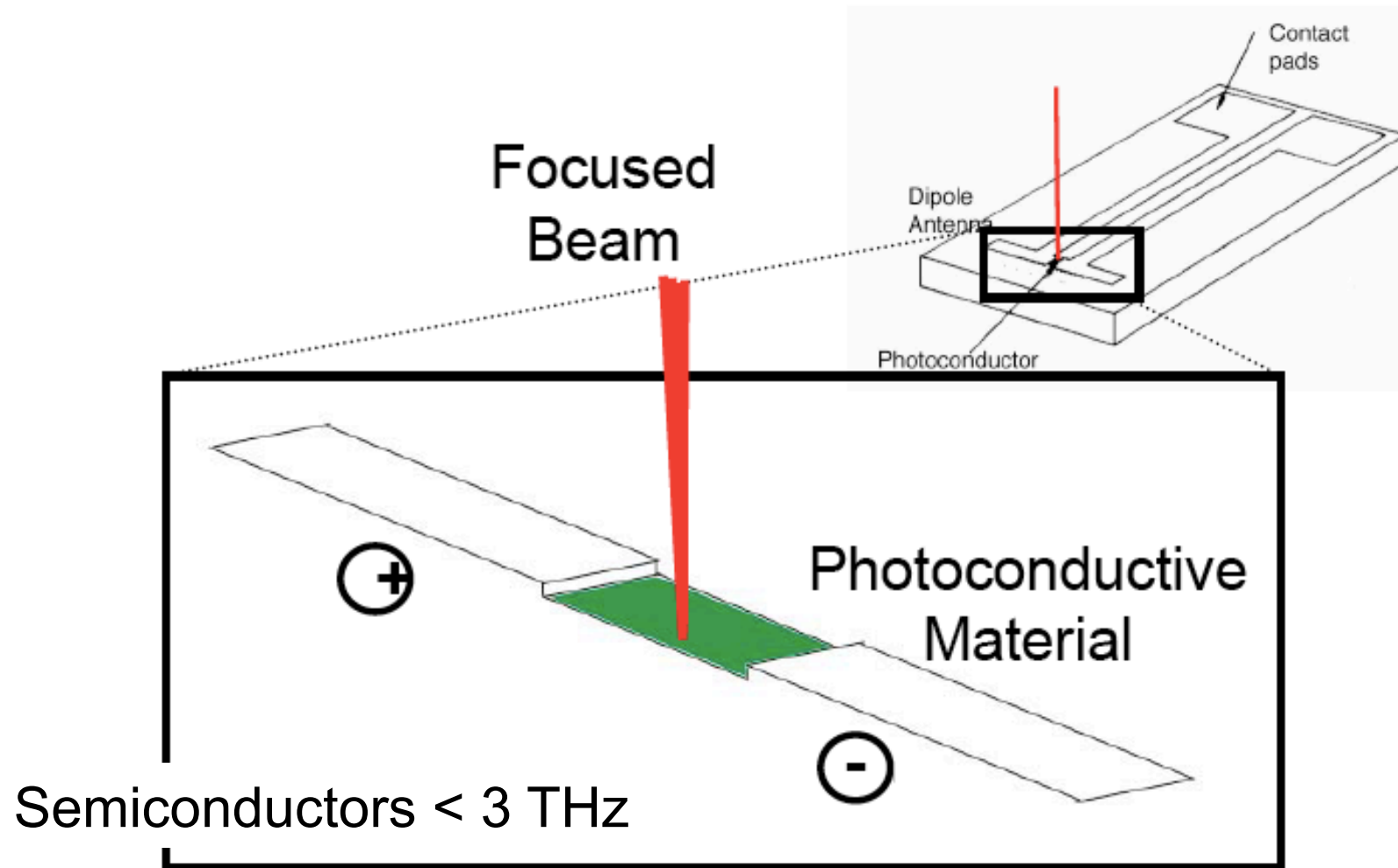


## **Terahertz Sources**

- Auston Switch (Semiconductors  $< 3$  THz)
- Quantum Cascade Lasers
- Optical Rectification up to 20 THz with organic materials
- Difference Frequency Generation 1 – 100 THz
- UTC-PD ( $< 1$  THz)
- BackWOscillators



## Auston Switch





## The Quantum Cascade Laser

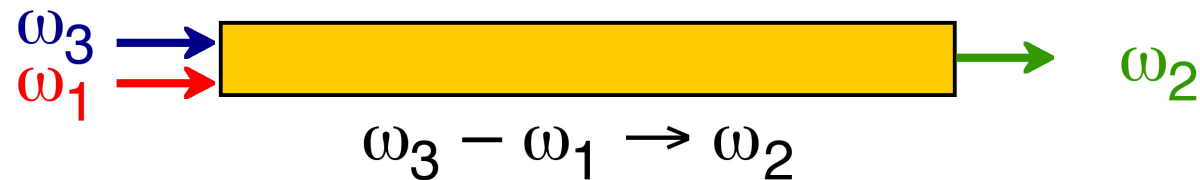
- Interband emission
- Specially designed band structure: quantum wells
- Low power
- Higher THz frequencies
- Cryogenic operation



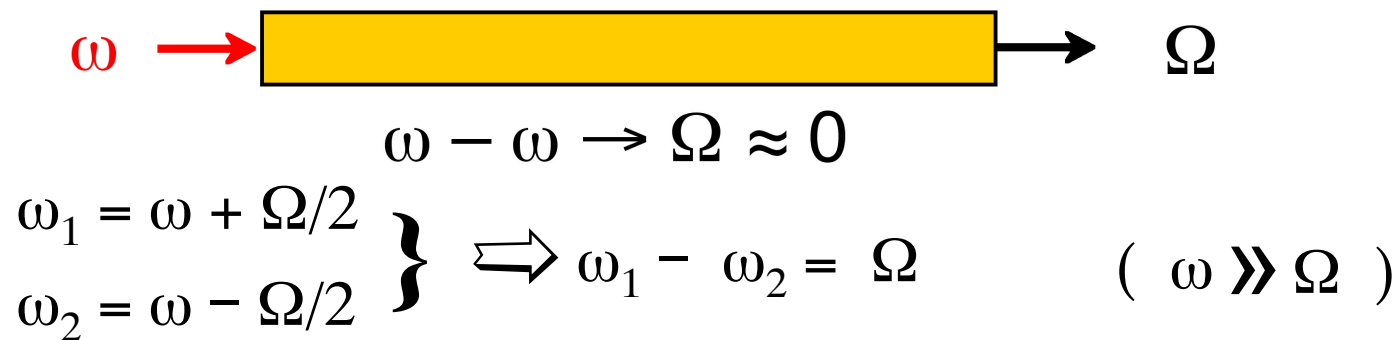


## Nonlinear Optical Techniques

difference-frequency generation



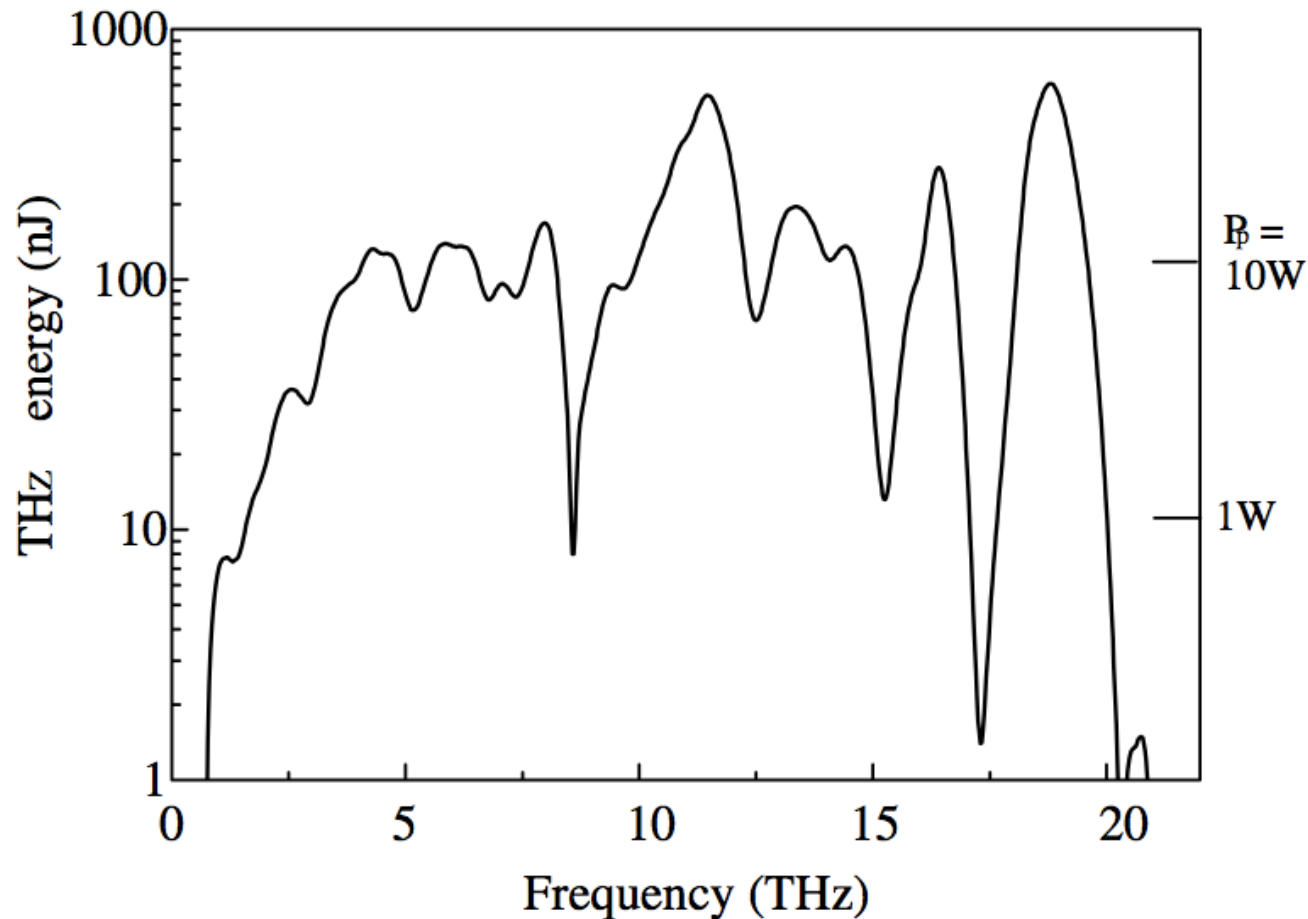
special case: optical rectification







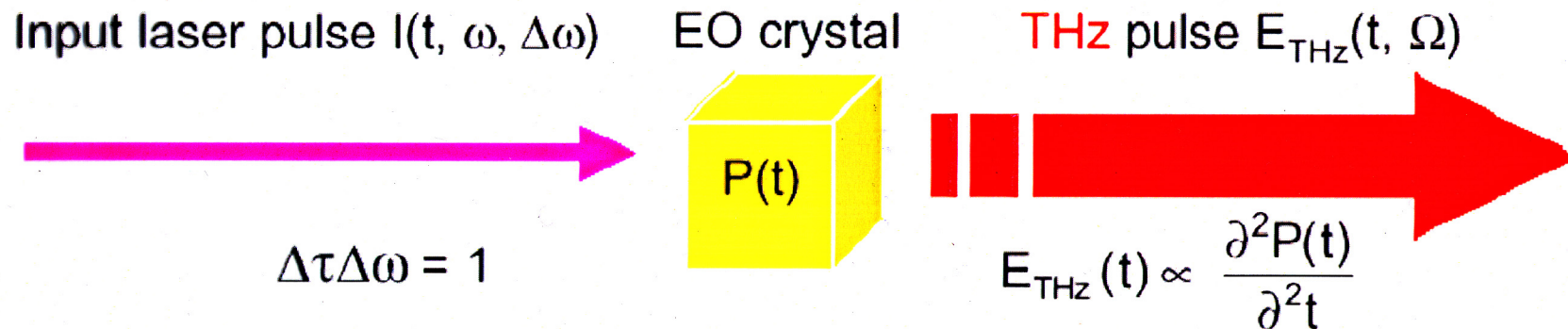
## Energy of THz-Waves Generated in DAST



Reference: T. Taniuchi et al., *Nonlinear Optics, Quantum Optics*, 34, 57 (2005)



## THz Optical Rectification



Beating frequency  $\Omega < \Delta\omega$  (laser bandwidth)

Dielectric polarization:  $P(\Omega) = \chi^{(2)}(\Omega, \omega+\Omega, -\omega) E(\omega+\Omega)E^*(\omega)$

$$\underline{E_{\text{THz}}(t)} \propto \frac{\partial J(t)}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 P(t)}{\partial^2 t} = \chi^{(2)} \frac{\partial^2 I(t)}{\partial^2 t}$$

**NLO** fs pulses



$$S(\omega) = S_0 \chi^{(2)} \omega^2 e^{-\tau^2 \omega^2 / 2} \times \frac{1 - \exp(-\alpha(\omega) L_{\text{crys}} / 2 - i \Delta k(\omega) L_{\text{crys}})}{\alpha(\omega) / 2 + i \Delta k(\omega)}$$

**with**  $\Delta k(\omega) = \frac{\omega (n(\omega) - n_{g,\text{opt}})}{c}$

**Material independent: *Optical Rectification***

**Material: *Nonlinearity***

**Material: *Propagation effects*  
(*Velocity-matching, absorption*)**



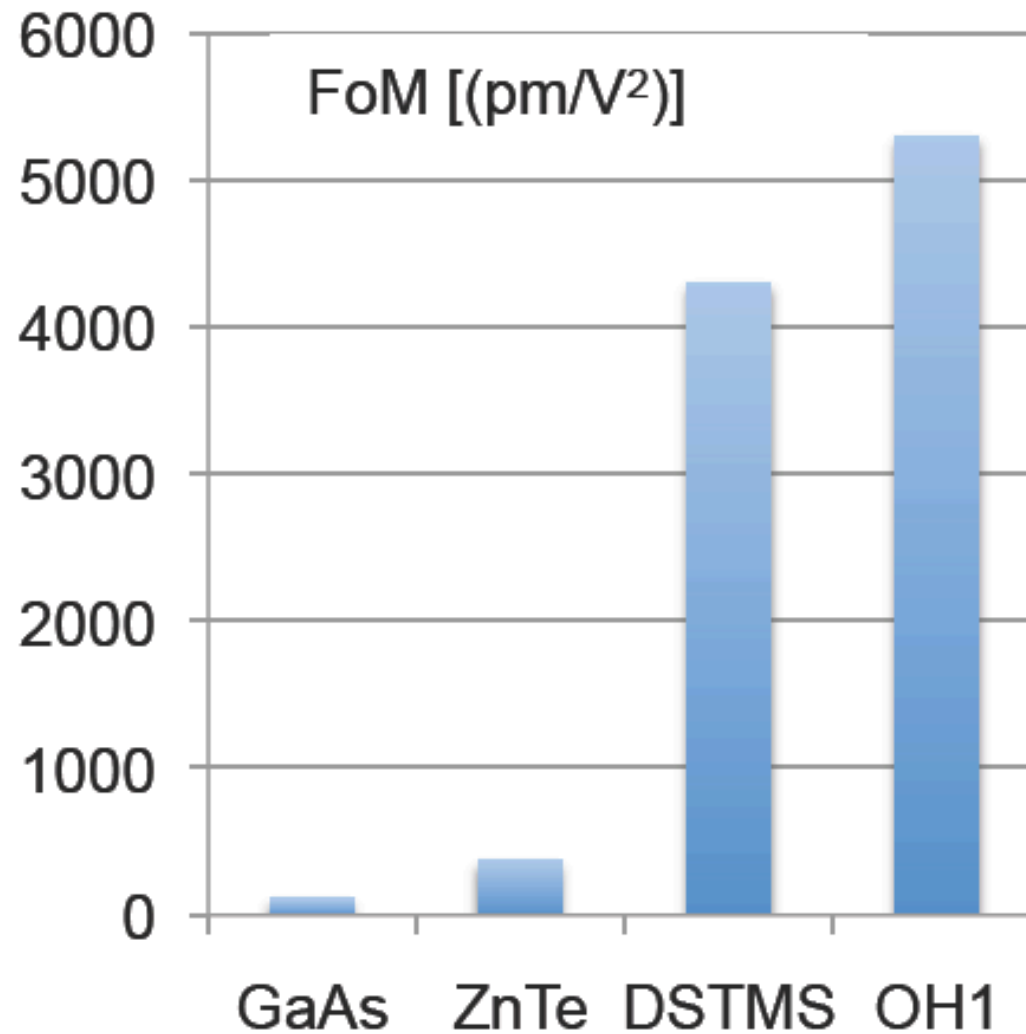
## **Requirements for Efficient Generation**

- Large nonlinear susceptibility:  $\chi^{(2)}$
- Low absorption:  $\alpha$
- Velocity-matching between the optical and the THz pulse:  $\Delta k=0$

Organic crystals satisfy all these conditions particularly well!

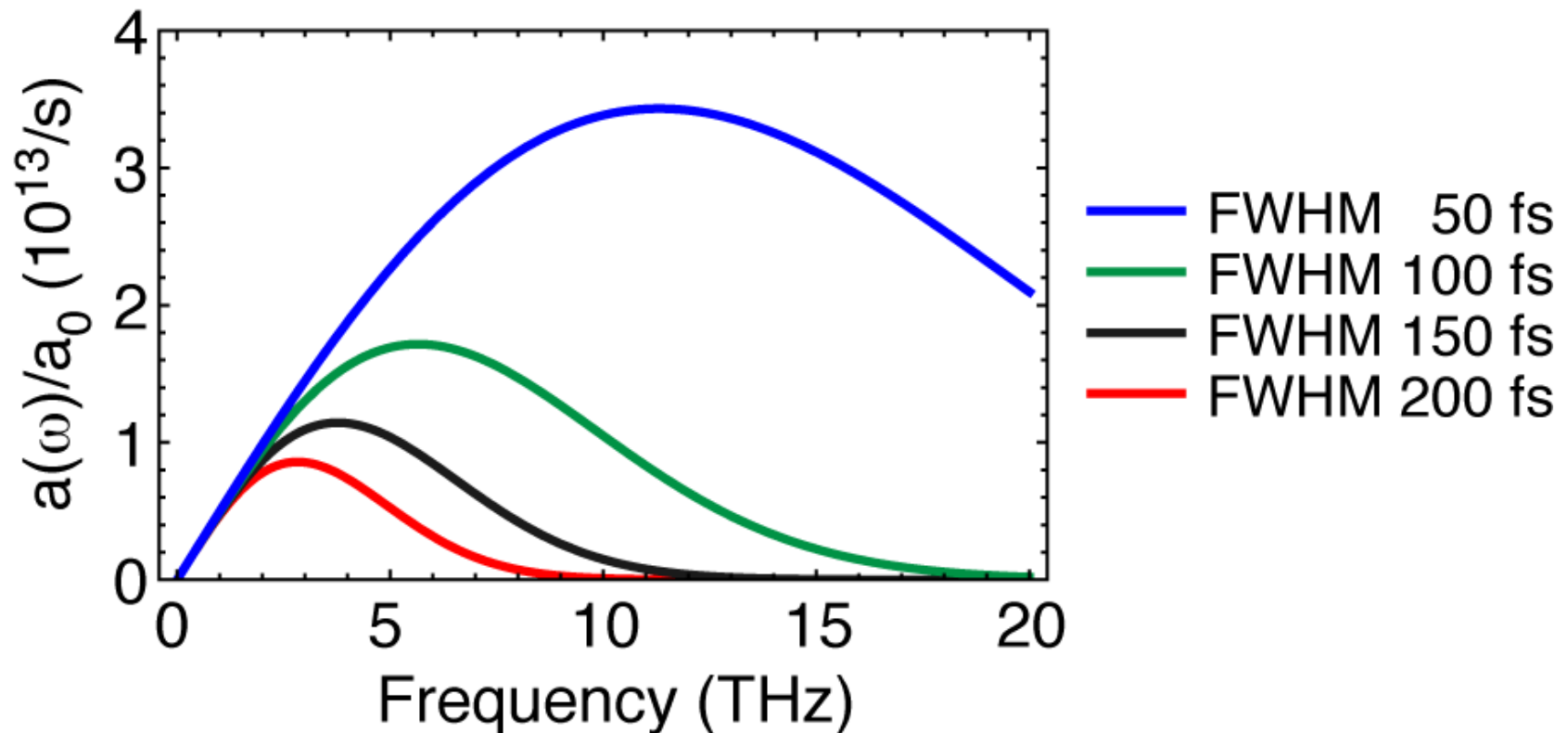


## Figure of Merit





## Source Term





## **Requirements for commercial sources**

- Compact
- Turn-key operation
- Fast measuring time (high laser pump power, high nonlinear optical susceptibility)
- Reliable and maintenance free (all-solid-state)



## **Our Solutions**

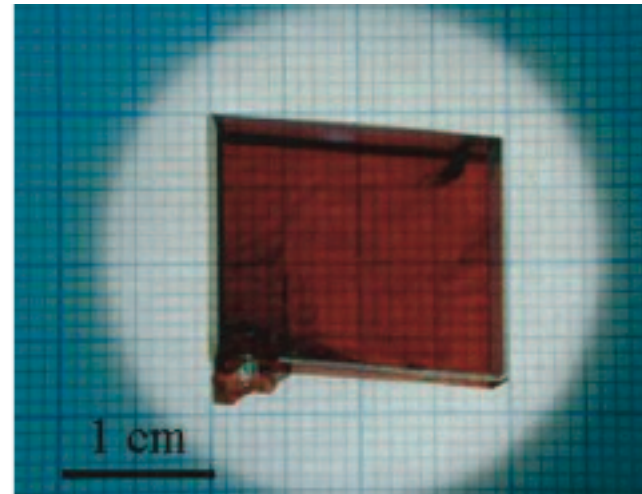
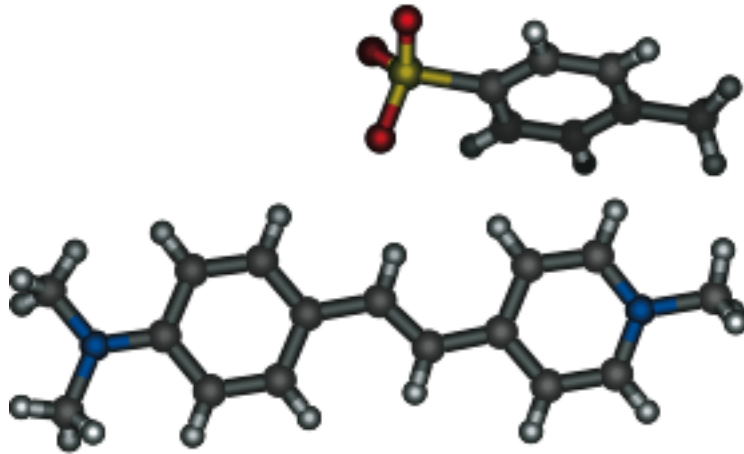
- *THz generators & detectors*
- *TeraSys4000*
- *TeraIMAGE*
- *TeraTune (DFG and ns pulses)*

Based on organic NLO materials and optical rectification





## The Organic EO Crystal DAST



Highly birefringent ( $n_1 - n_2 = 0.7$  @ 800 nm)

Electro-optic coefficient  $r_{11} = 77$  pm/V

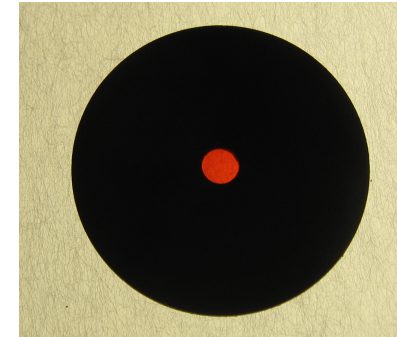
(ZnTe: 4 pm/V, GaAs: 1.5 pm/V)

(4-N,N-dimethylamino-4'-N'-methyl stilbazolium tosylate)

Producer: **Rainbow Photonics AG**



## THz generators and detectors



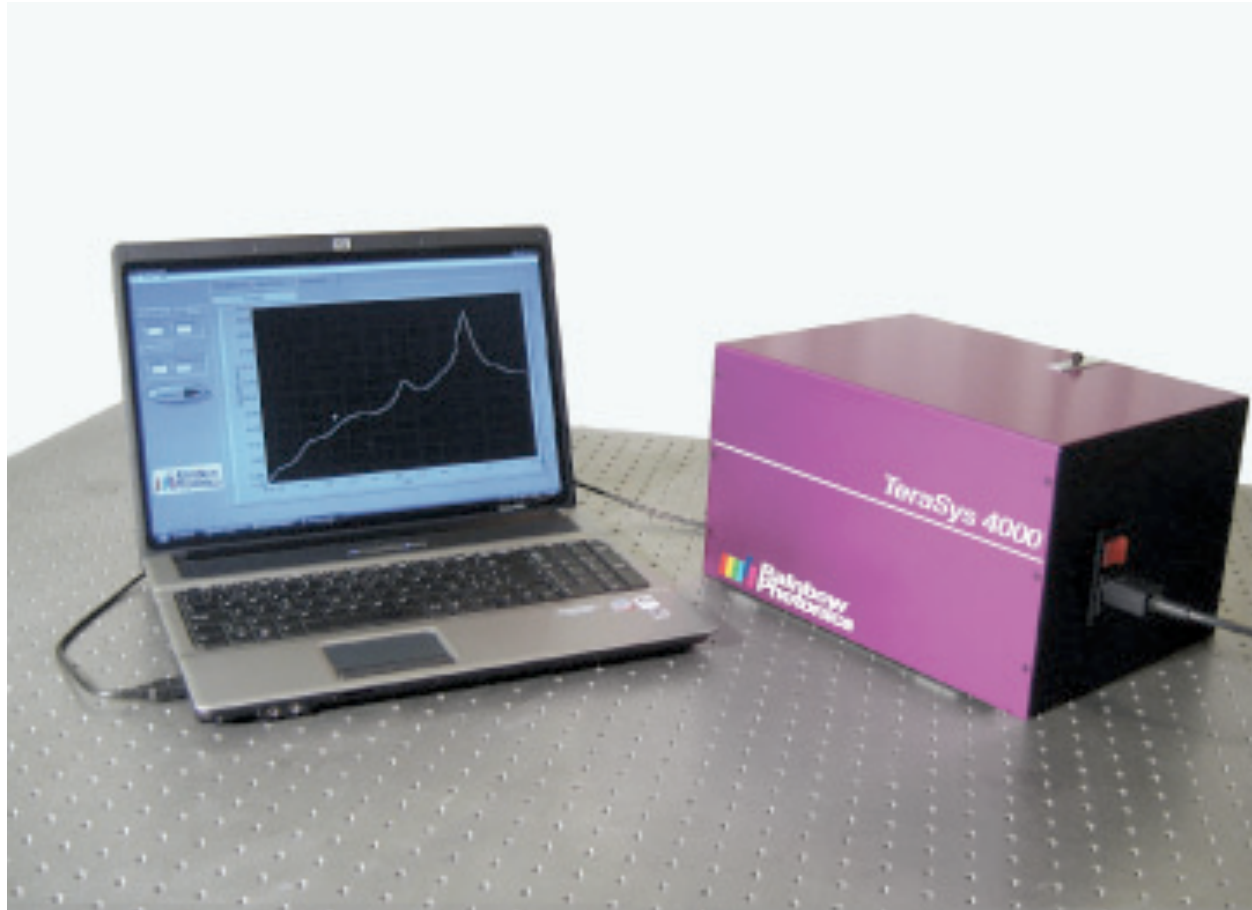
**DAST/DSTMS/OH1**

High damage threshold:  
15 GW/cm<sup>2</sup> for fs @1.5 μm



# *Rainbow Photonics AG*

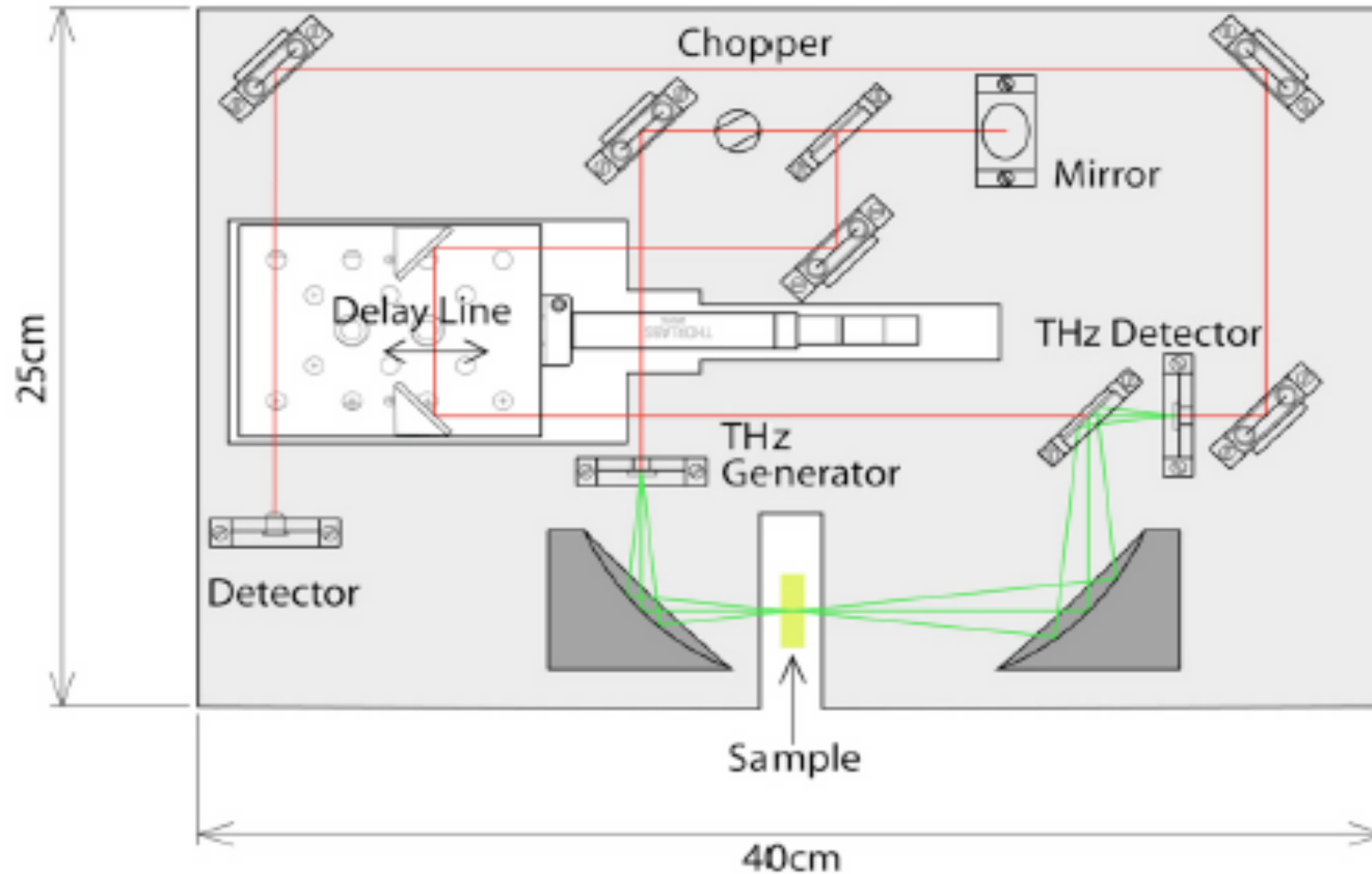
**TeraSys 4000 (0.3 - 10 THz)**



**Rainbow Photonics Ltd**

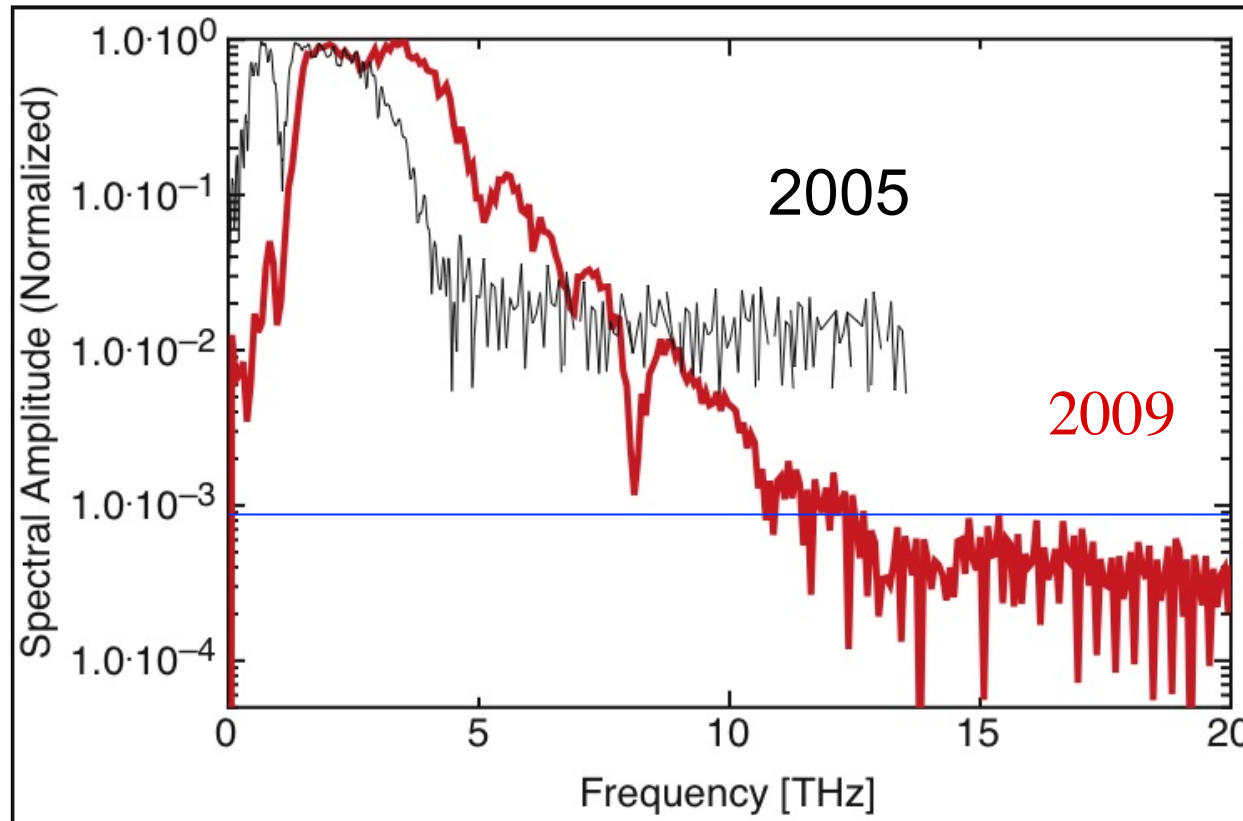


# Rainbow Photonics AG





## THz Generation in DSTMS



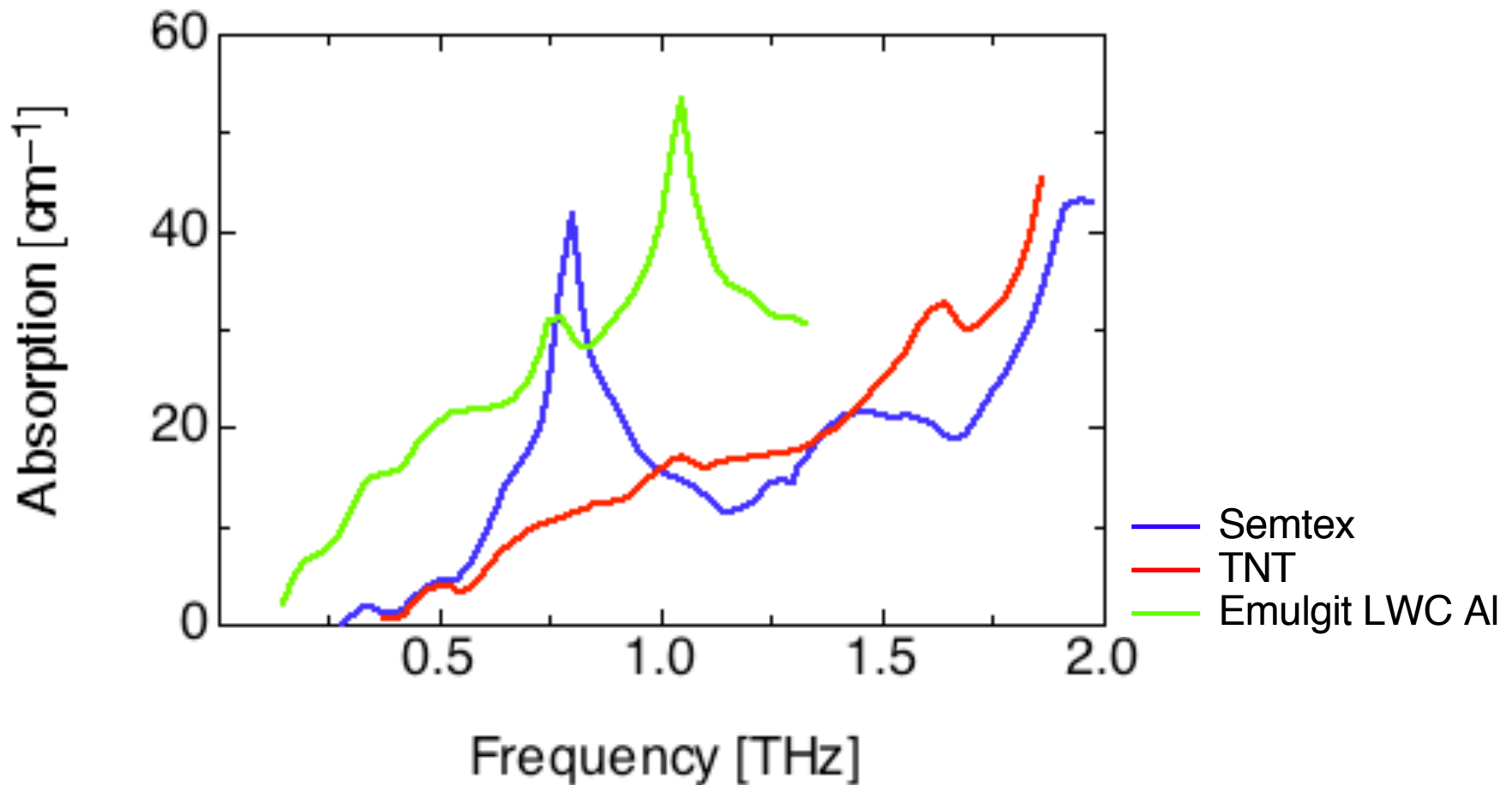
1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  Laser:

- 70 fs
- 100 MHz
- $P_{\text{avg}}=150$  mW

- 0.3 to 12 THz  
(Small Resonances at 0.65/1.02/2.7/5.1/8.05 THz)
- Dynamic Range:  $3 \cdot 10^3$  (65 dB Spectral Power)
- Scan Time: 20 s



## THz Absorption of 3 Explosives



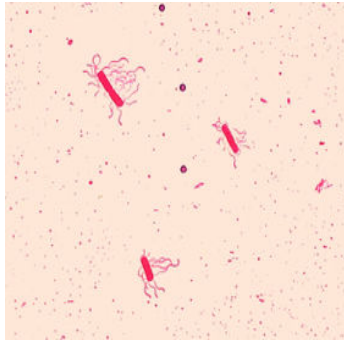


## ***TeraIMAGE***

- Frequency range 0.3 – 16 THz
- Organic DAST, DSTMS and OH1 THz generators and detectors
- Scan area  $> 5 \times 5 \text{ cm}^2$
- Computer controlled



## THz imaging: *Bacillus cereus* spores

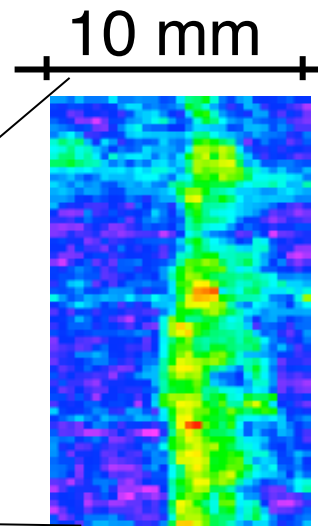
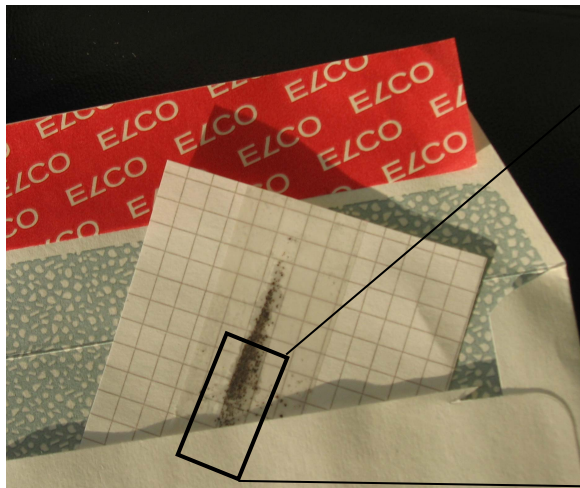


Bacillary, anaerobic and spore forming bacteria

→ Food poisoning

→ Closely related to *B. anthracis*!

### THz-Image



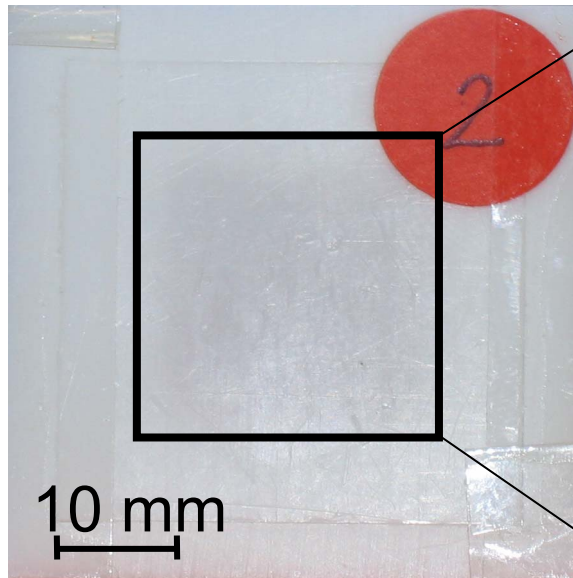
- Particle size ~1 micron
- ~ Monolayer
- Scanned area:  
7.5 x 15 mm
- 0.25 x 0.25 mm/pixel



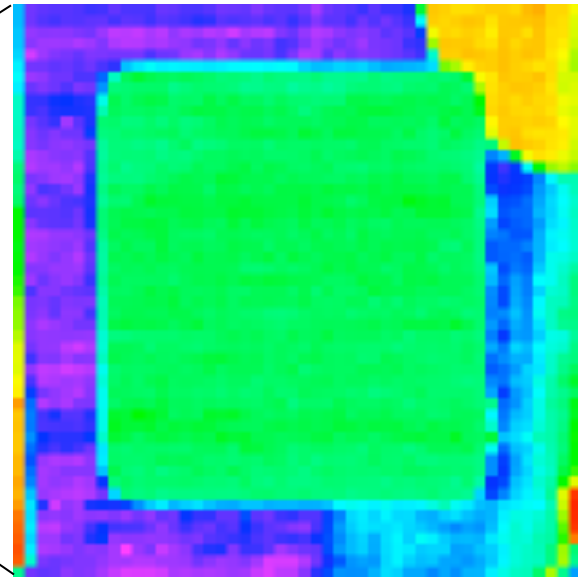


## THz-Image of Semtex

(a)



(b)



Semtex hidden  
in Teflon

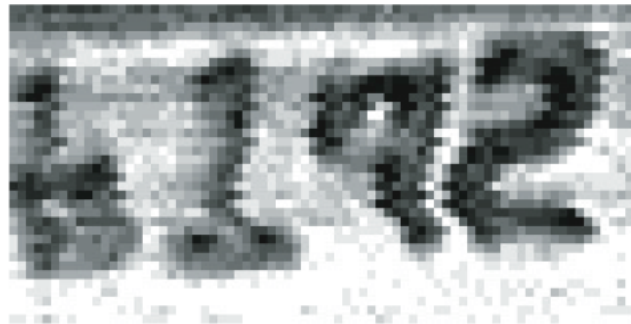
Size: 25 x 25 mm

- No explosive
- Explosive
- Red paper sticker in upper right corner.



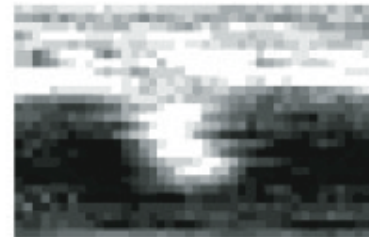
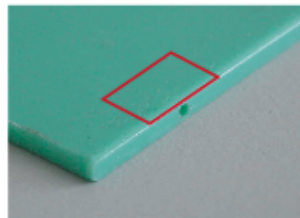
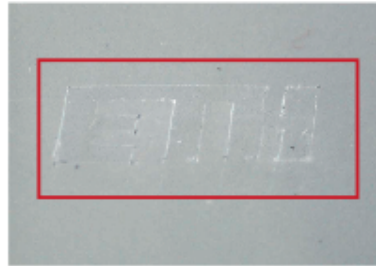
## Application: THz Imaging

- Most dielectrics are transparent
- Conductors are opaque



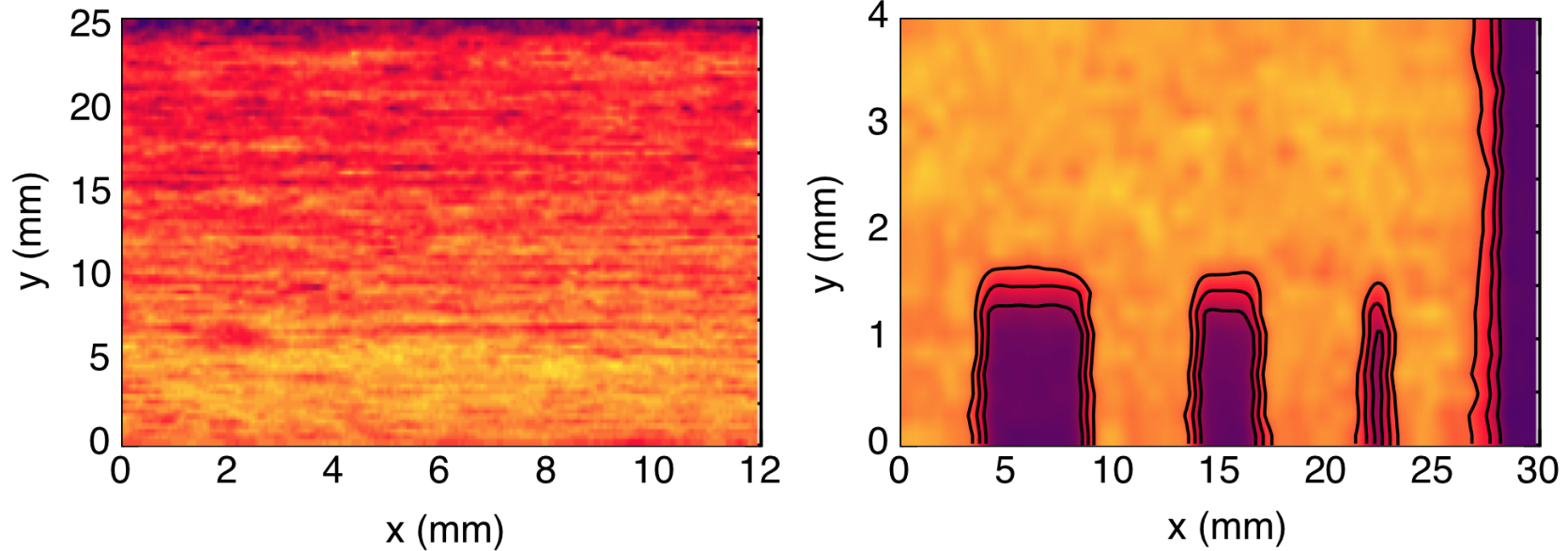


## THz Images





## Phase image (fixed time-delay)



Phase image acquired by terahertz pulse imaging.  
Left panel: UHMWPE plate without any defects.  
Right panel: UHMWPE plate with defects.



## THz Wave Technology Offers

- **Coherent** Radiation with Amplitude and **Phase** Information
- High **Spectral Resolution**  
(up to 0.005 THz ( $0.17 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ))
- **Wide Spectrum** for Spectral Fingerprint  
Selectivity (particularly with DSTMS)
- 2 (and 3)- Dimensional **Images**
- Spatial **Resolution** of Less Than 0.1 mm



## Outlook: Future Systems Requirements

- Femtosecond pump fiber lasers – **OR**
  - Average power > 2W
  - Pulse length: 10 – 80 fs
  - Rep. rate: 10 – 100 MHz
- Nanosecond pump lasers – **DFG**
  - Average power > 200 mW
  - Pulse length: 0.5 – 5 ns
  - Rep. rate: 0.1 – 10 kHz



# *Rainbow Photonics AG*

## Key Personnel



Dr. Mojca Jazbinsek  
CTO

Dr. Carolina Medrano  
CEO

Dr. Blanca Ruiz  
Product Manager

ETH Spin-off of the Nonlinear Optics Laboratory ETHZ (1997)



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