

Intense THz Pulse Generation and Measurement

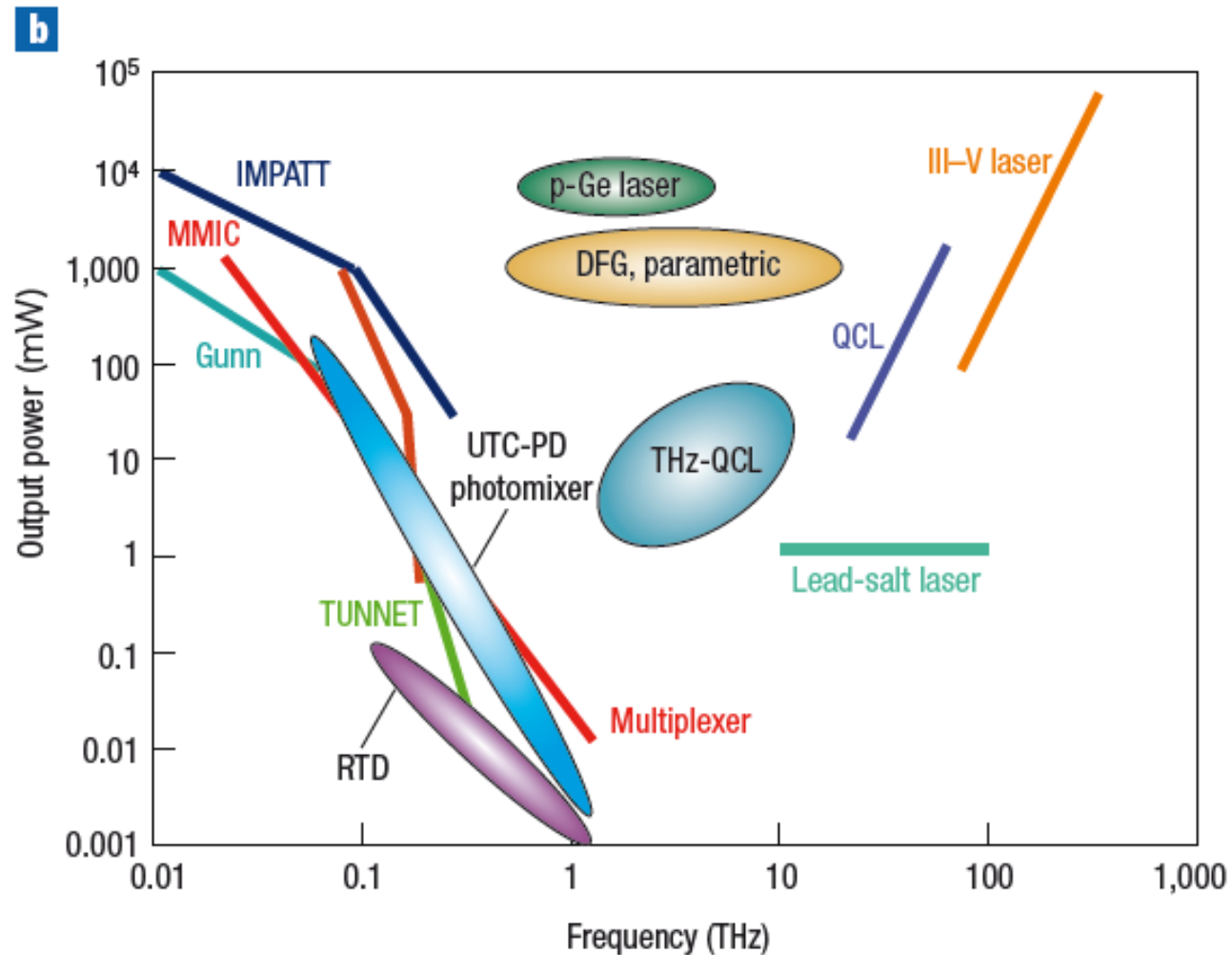
Yu-Hsiang Cheng

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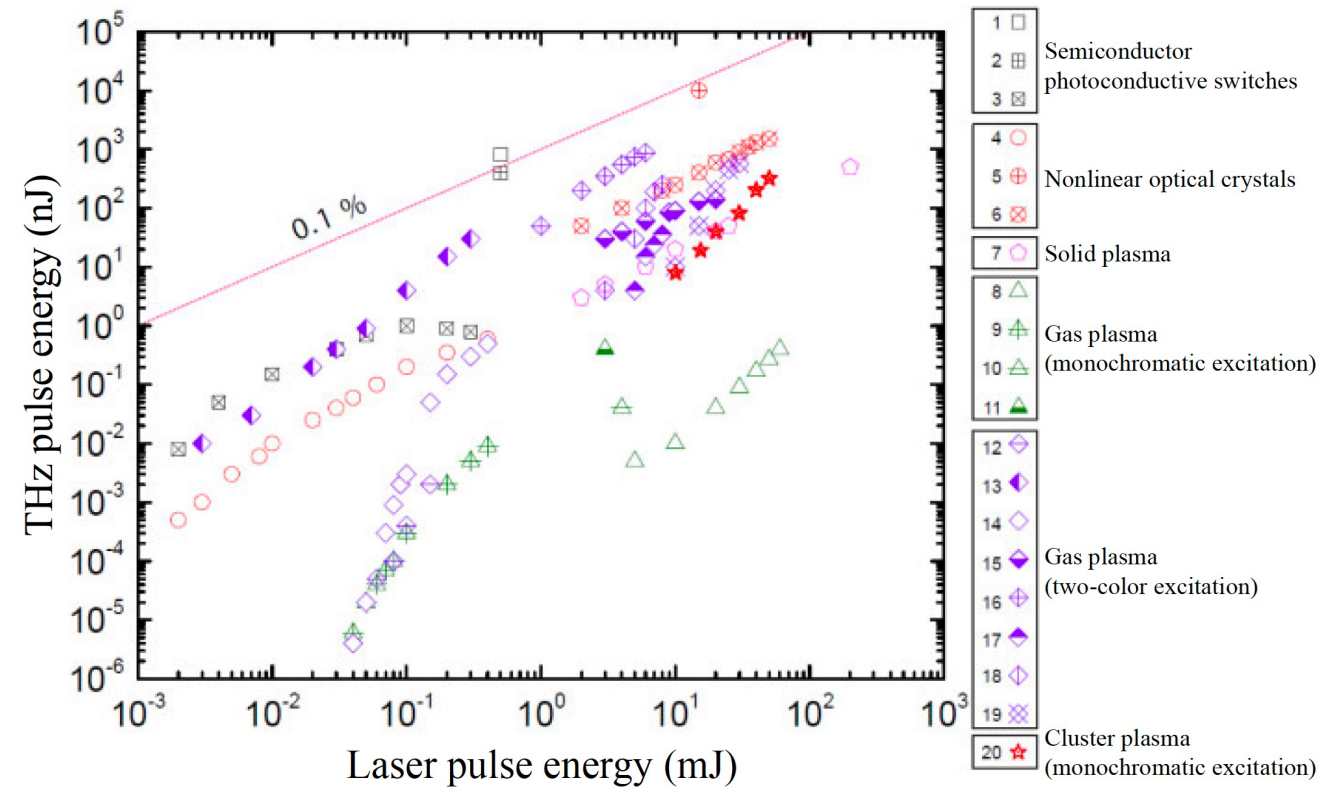
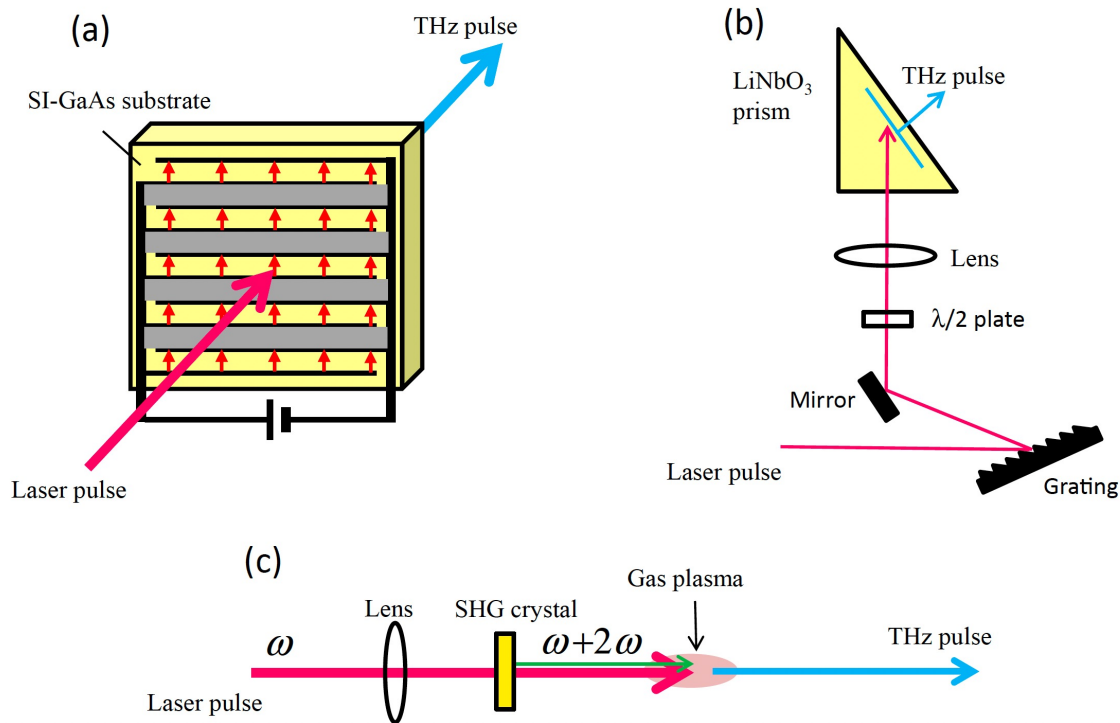
THz pulse generation

THz sources

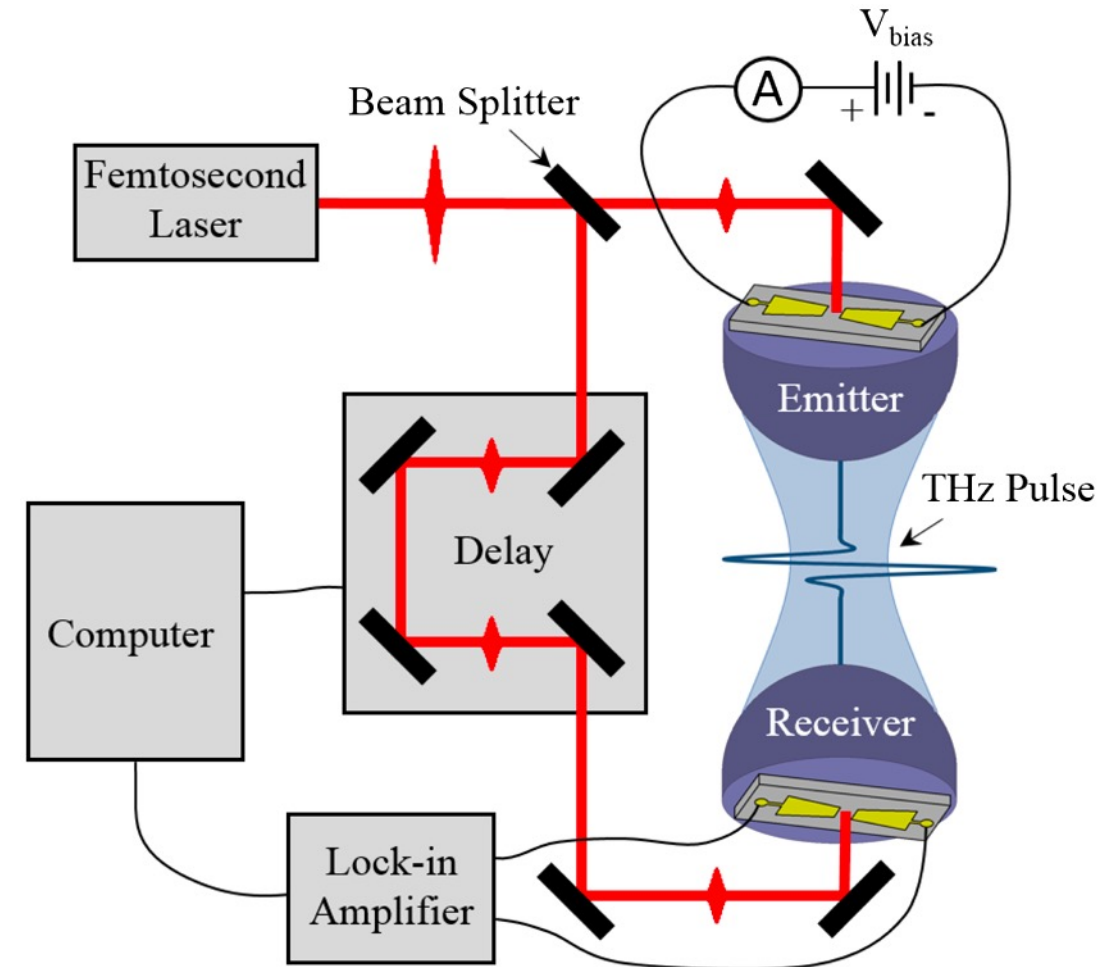
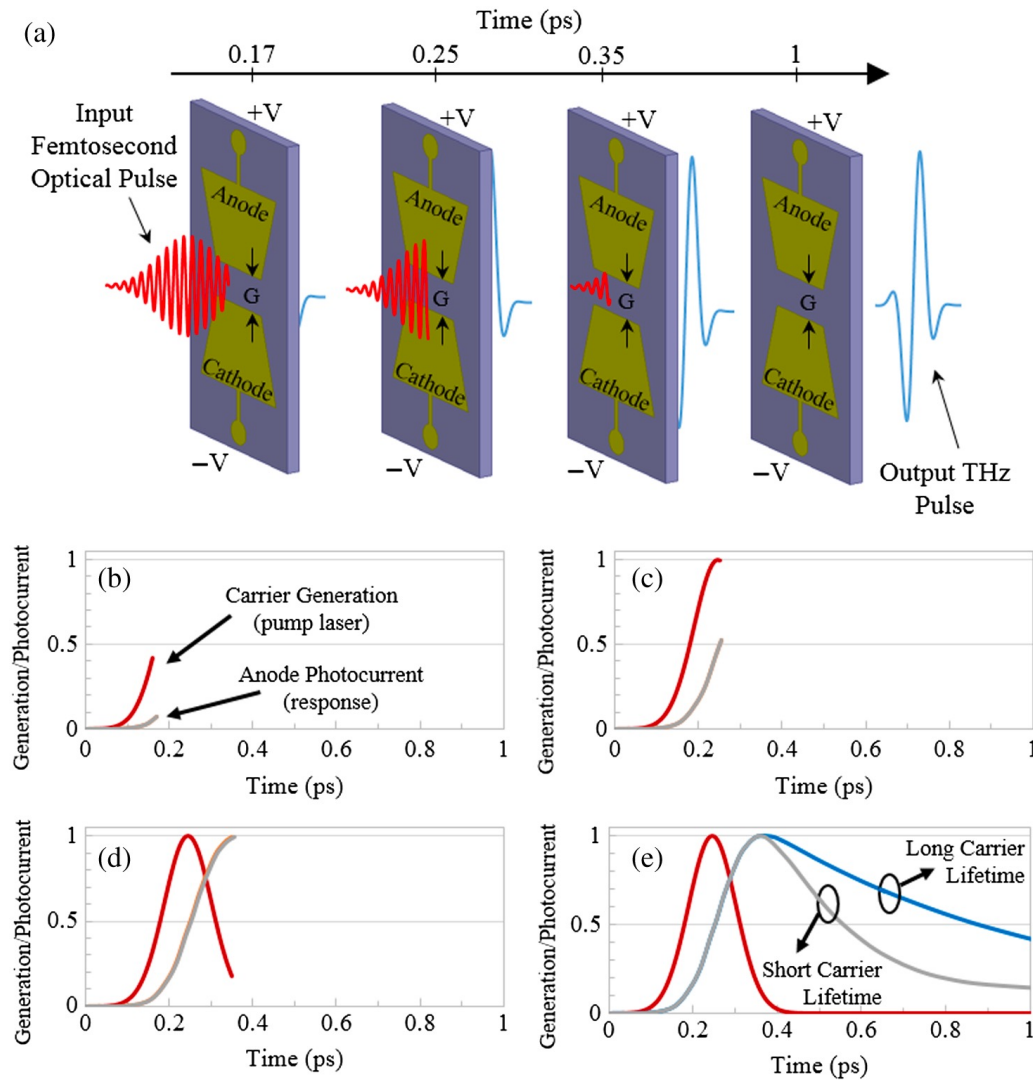


Tonouchi, M. Cutting-edge terahertz technology. *Nature Photon* **1**, 97–105 (2007).

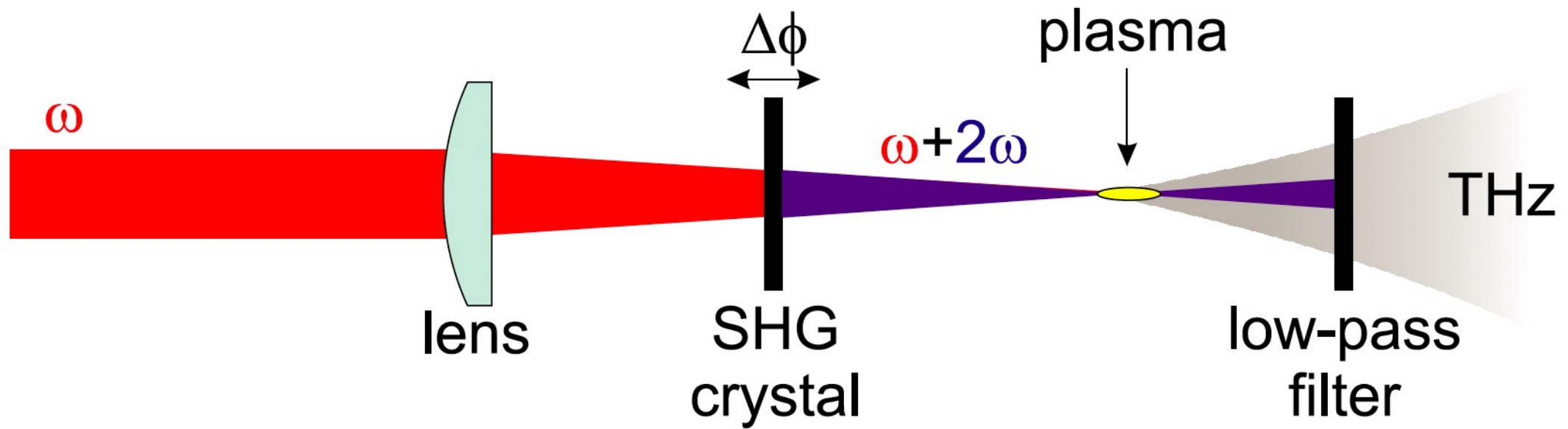
Overview of laser-based THz generation



Photoconductive antenna

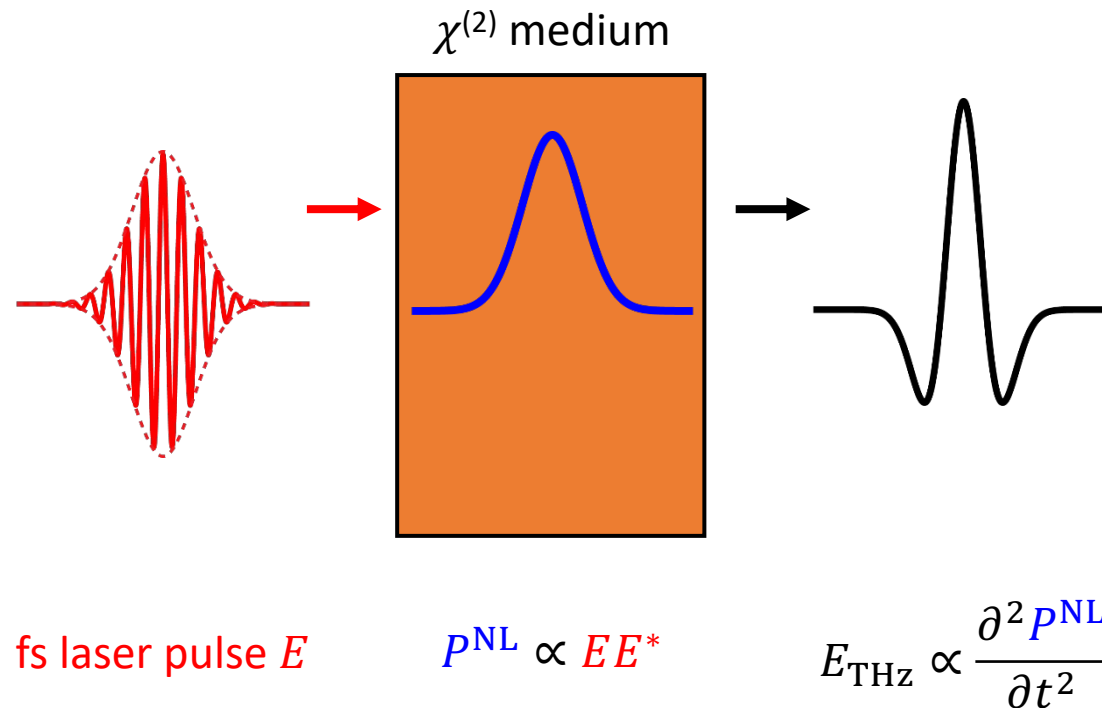


Air plasma $2\omega - \omega - \omega = 0$

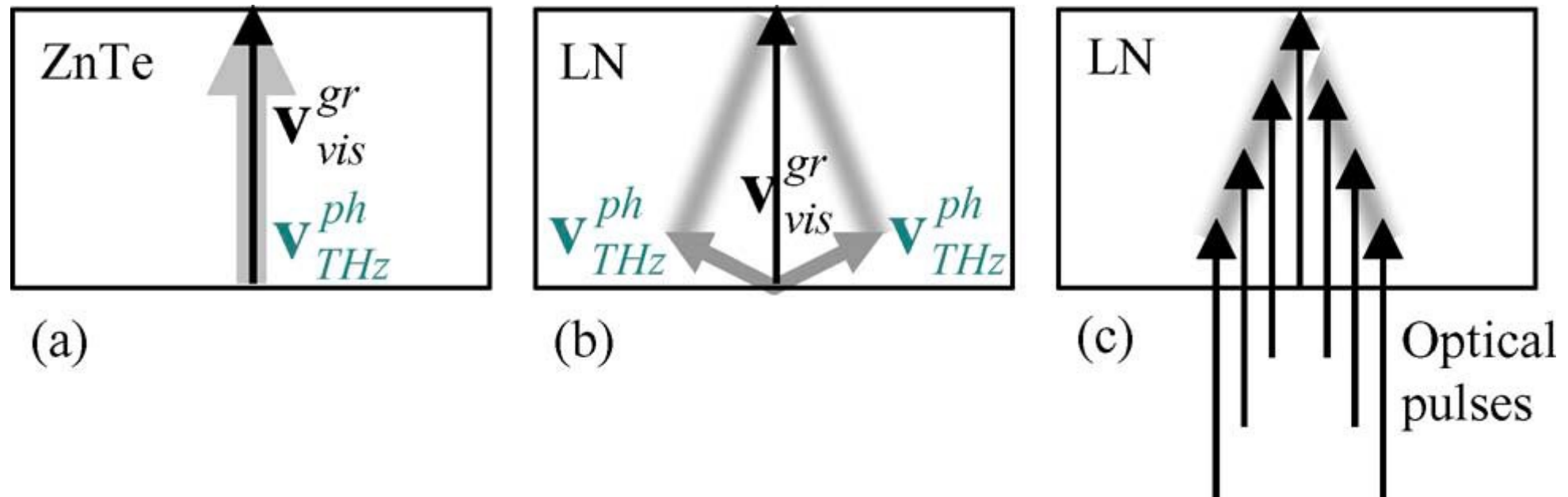


Optical rectification $\omega - \omega = 0$

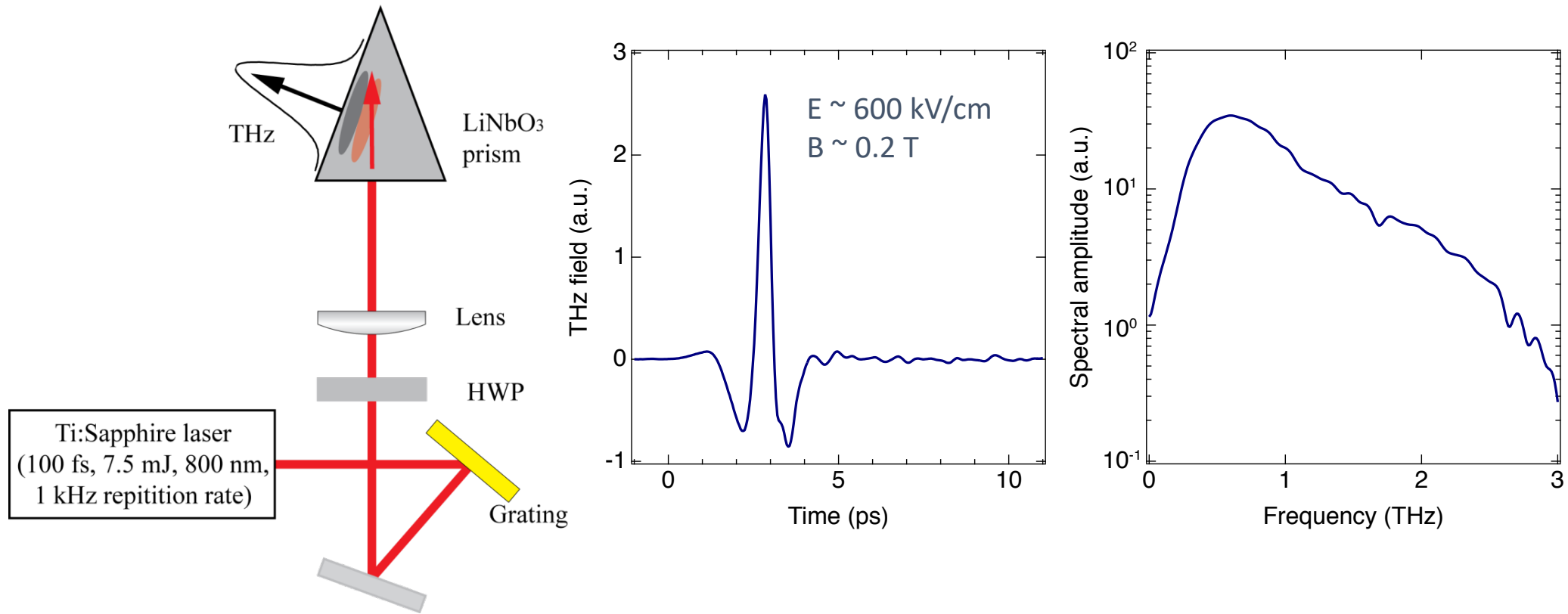
$$\nabla^2 \bar{E}_{THz} - \frac{\epsilon_r(\omega)}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \bar{E}_{THz} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0 c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \bar{P}^{NL}$$



Phase matching condition for OR

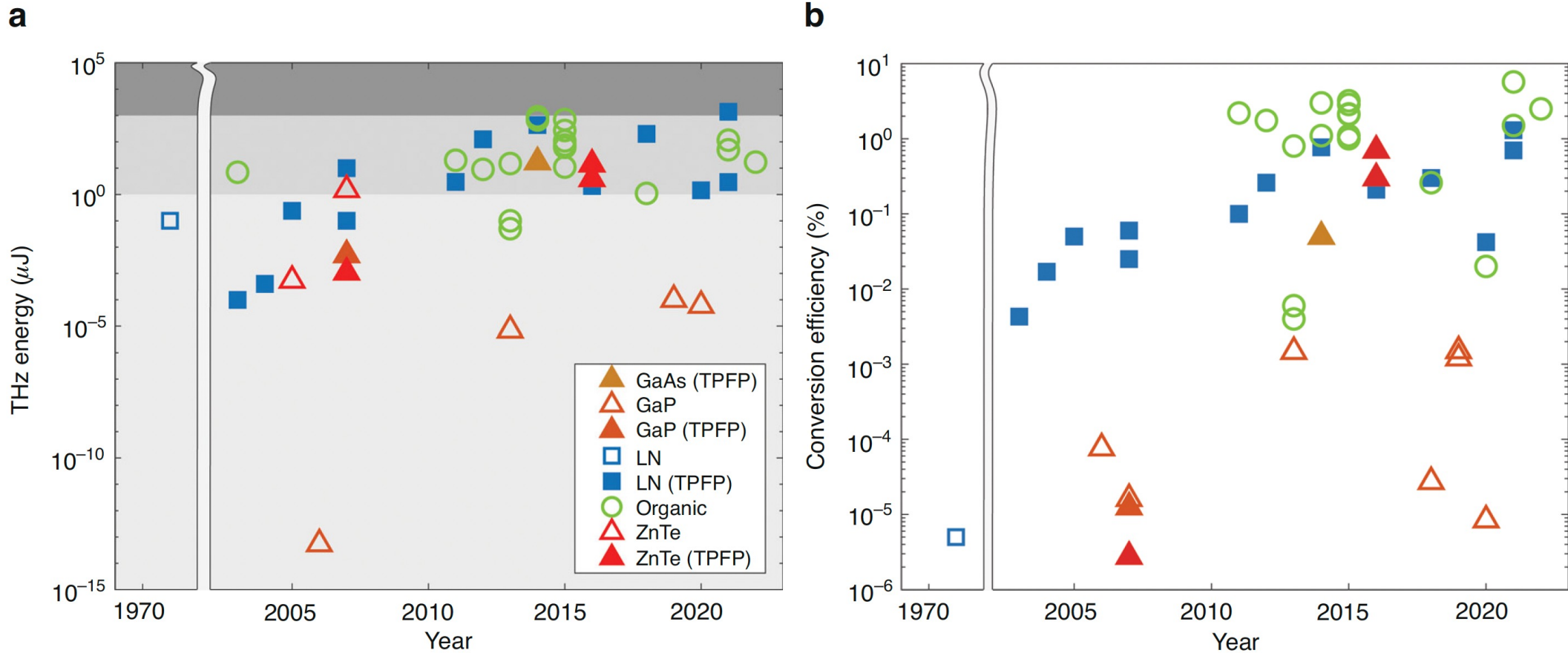


Tilted pulse front in LiNbO₃



J. Hebling et al, Opt. Express **10**, 1161(2002)
K.-L. Yeh et al, Appl. Phys. Lett. **90**, 171121(2007)

Intense THz pulses



Tóth, G., Polónyi, G. & Hebling, J. Tilted pulse front pumping techniques for efficient terahertz pulse generation. *Light Sci Appl* **12**, 256 (2023).

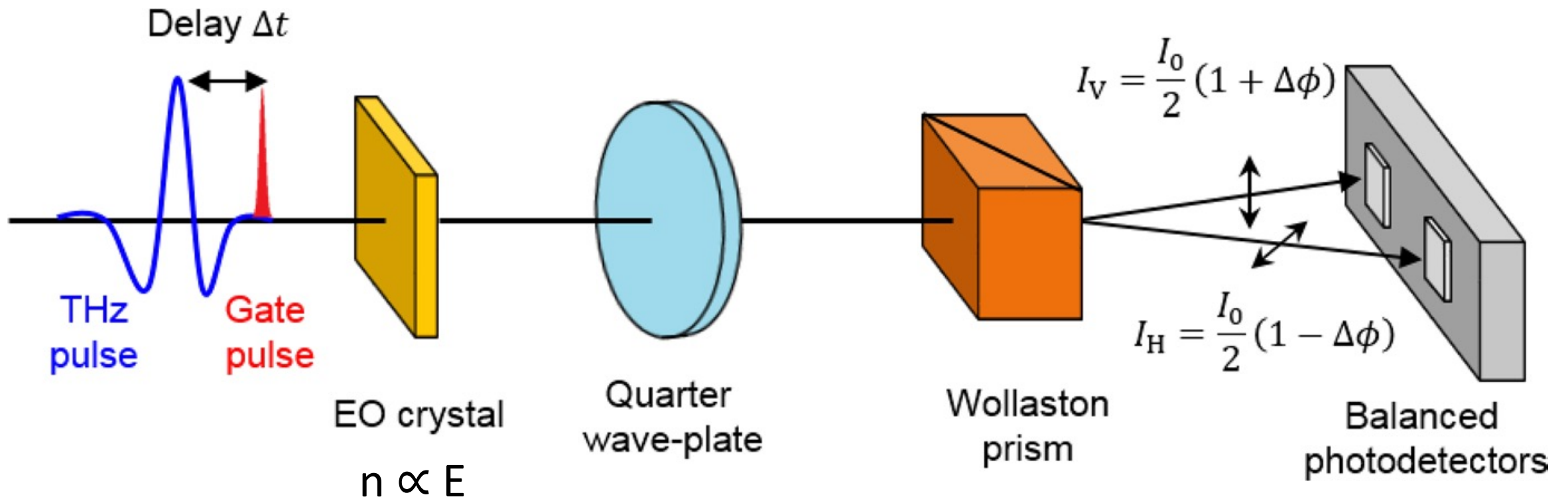
THz pulse detection

Table 2. Typical THz Detectors/Cameras Operating at Room Temperature

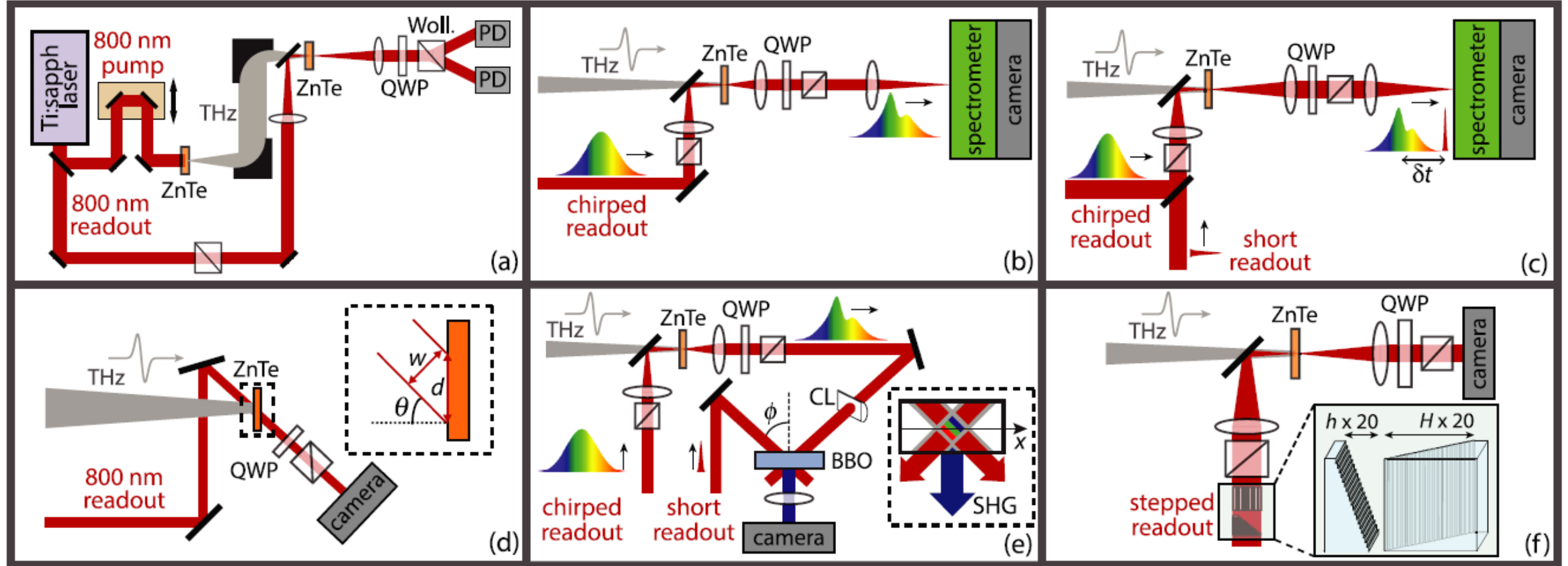
Detector	Detection Principle	NEP ^a (pW/√Hz)	Array	References
Thermal				
Microbolometer	Resistive change by thermal excitation	~10–100	Possible (Section 4.1)	[52–54]
Pyroelectric detector	Polarization change by thermal excitation of a pyroelectric crystal	~10–1000	Possible (Section 4.1)	[55–57]
Golay cell	Pressure change by thermal excitation of an encapsulated gas	~100–1000	Single-pixel	[58]
Mixer				
Schottky-barrier diode	High-frequency detection enabled by fast switching speeds in metal/semiconductor junction	~10–100	Possible	[59,60]
Plasmonic detector				
Field-effect transistor	Plasmonic excitation of electronic charge densities in transistor channels	~10–100	Possible (Section 4.2)	[61–63]
Optically triggered (THz-TDS)				
Photoconductive antenna	Ultrafast photoexcitation of charge carriers in a semiconductor gap	—	Possible (Section 3.3)	[40–46]
Electro-optic sampling	Birefringence-induced by THz pulse in nonlinear media	—	Possible (Section 3.4)	[64–68]
Air-biased-coherent-detection (ABCD)	THz field-induced second harmonic (TFISH) in plasma gas	—	Single-pixel	[69,70]

^aThe noise-equivalent power (NEP) is defined as the input power that gives a signal-to-noise ratio of 1 with a 1 Hz output bandwidth. It is a measure of the minimum detectable power, and a lower NEP indicates a more sensitive detector.

THz field detection by electro-optic sampling



Single-shot THz detection

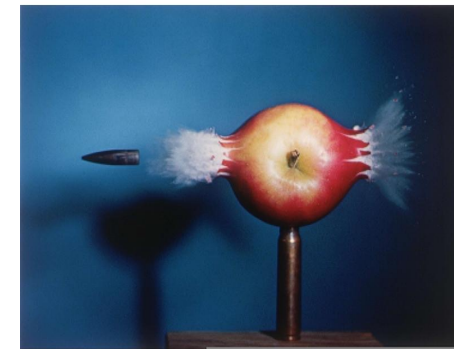


Ultrafast THz spectroscopy

Ultrafast optics

Unit	Size	Notes
attosecond	10^{-18} s	shortest time now measurable by scientists
femtosecond	10^{-15} s	pulse width on world's fastest lasers
picosecond	10^{-12} s	switching time of the world's fastest transistor
nanosecond	10^{-9} s	time for molecules to fluoresce
microsecond	10^{-6} s	length of time of a high-speed, strobe light flash
millisecond	0.001 s	time for a housefly's wing flap

Ultrafast Optics
(too fast to be monitored
with electronics)



Harold Eugene Edgerton, MIT

Ultrafast laser pulses (ps ~ as)

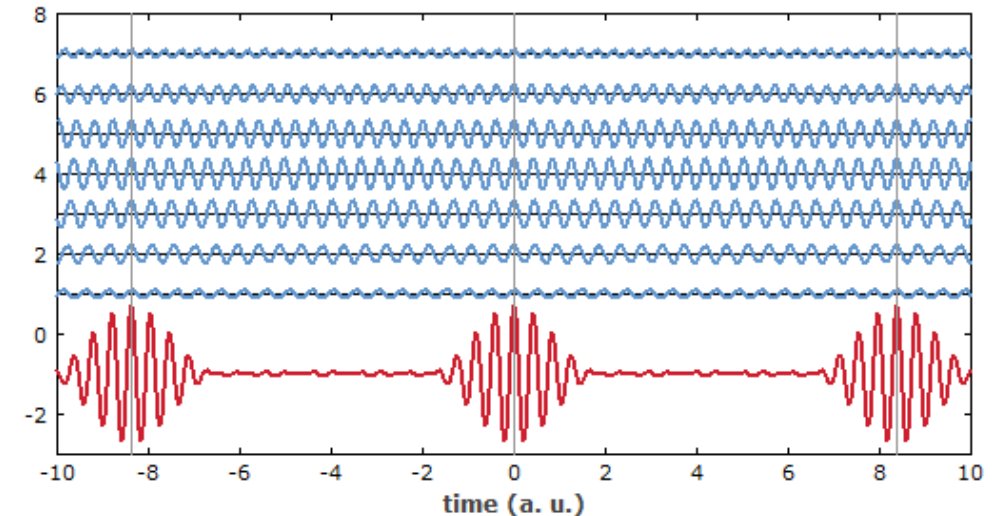
Why?

- High peak power or intensity
 - Nonlinearity
 - Laser machining
- Short duration
 - Excite materials “instantly”
 - Ultrafast snapshot
 - Monitor dynamics with high temporal resolution
- Broad bandwidth
 - Spectroscopy

$$1\text{mJ}/100\text{fs}=10\text{GW}$$

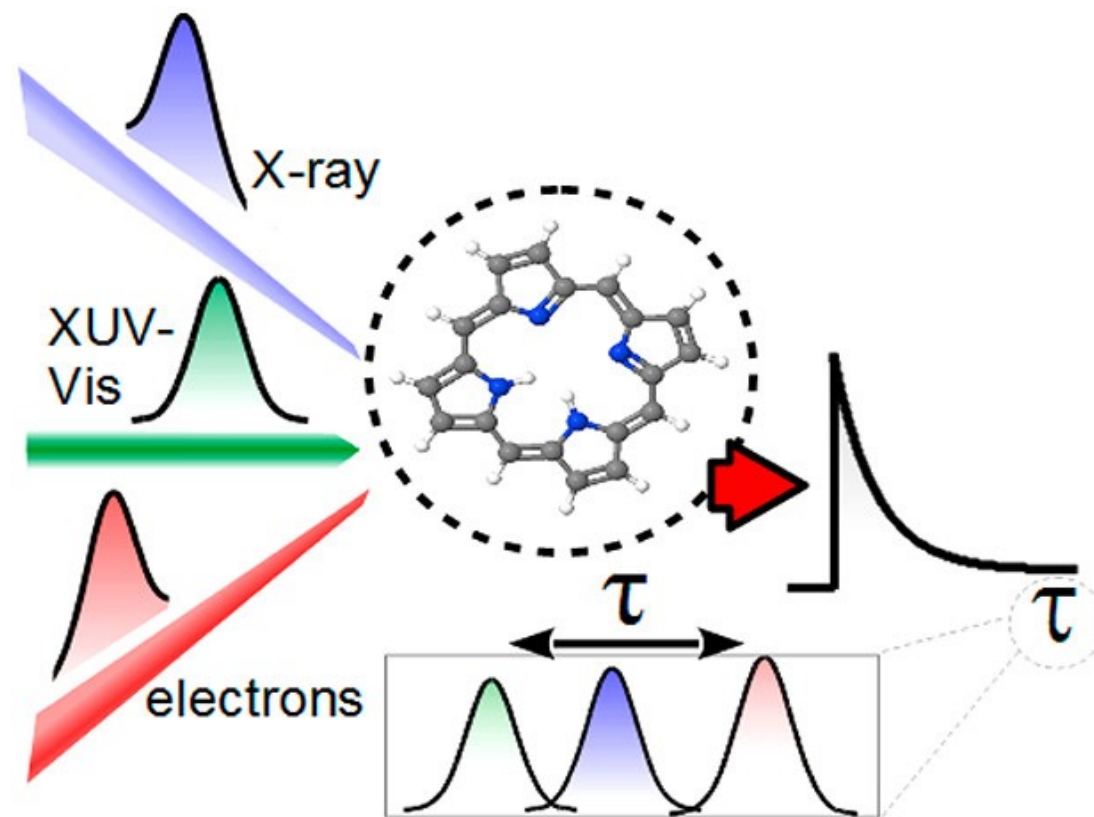
How?

- Large bandwidth
- Phase correlation (Modelocking)

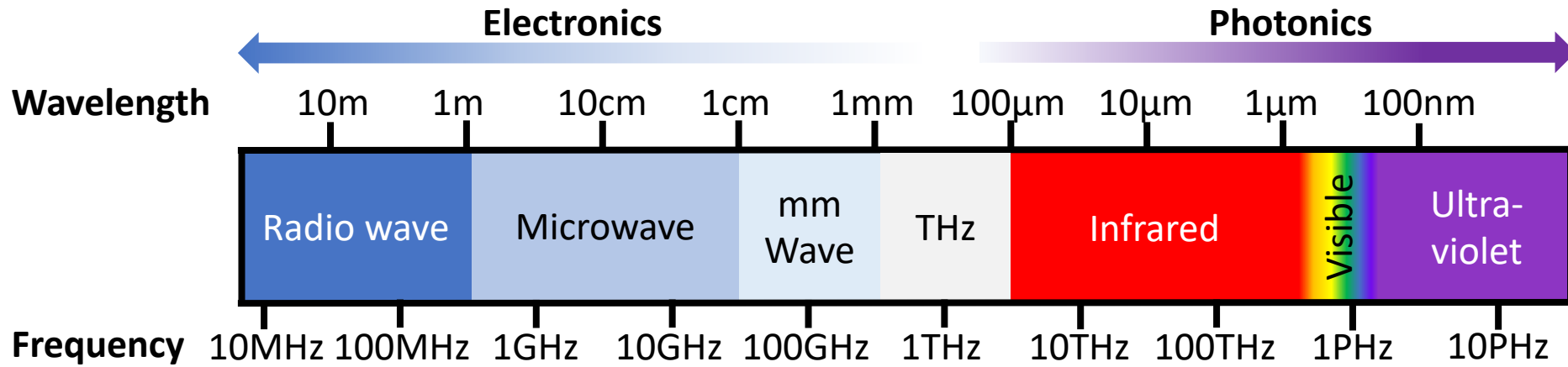


Pump-probe spectroscopy

Excite the sample and observe what happened in the femtosecond timescale

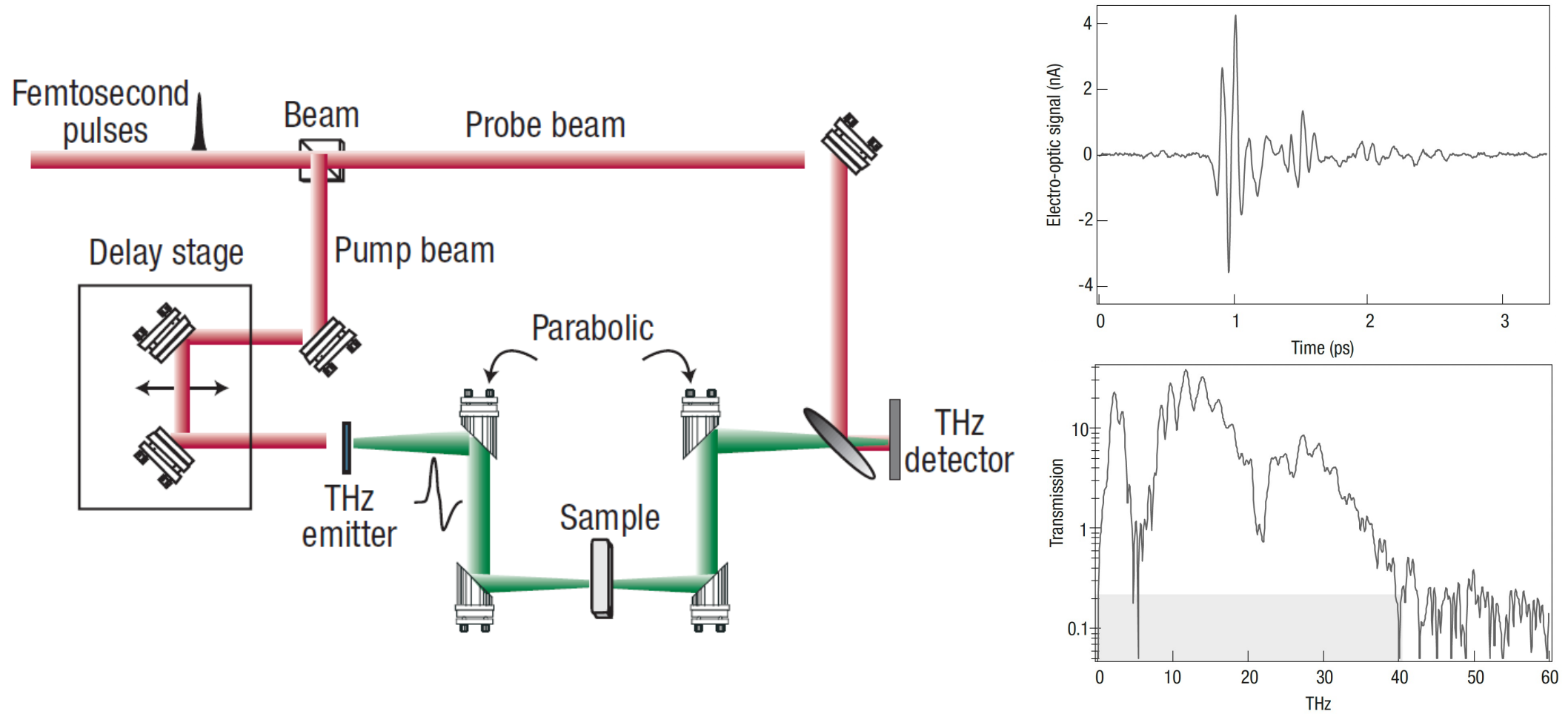


Terahertz gap



$$1 \text{ THz} = 1 \text{ ps} = 33 \text{ cm}^{-1} = 0.3 \text{ mm} = 4.1 \text{ meV} = 48 \text{ K}$$

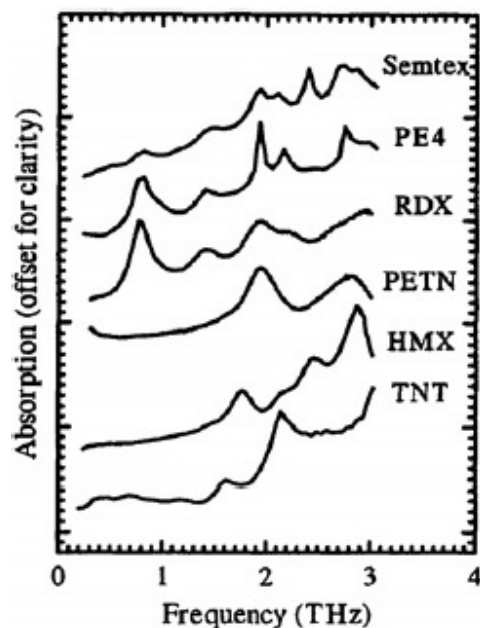
THz time-domain spectroscopy



Measure THz in time domain and then Fourier transform

Identify explosives and drugs

Table 1. Collection of absorbance peak positions of some explosives and drugs. Conversion to units of wavenumbers requires multiplication by $33 \text{ cm}^{-1} = 1 \text{ THz}$.



Material	Feature band centre position frequency (THz)	Reference
Explosive		
Semtex-H	0.72, 1.29, 1.73, 1.88, 2.15, 2.45, 2.57	[12]
PE4	0.72, 1.29, 1.73, 1.94, 2.21, 2.48, 2.69	[12]
RDX/ C4	0.72, 1.26, 1.73	[12, 14, 27]
PETN ^a	1.73, 2.51	[12]
PETN ^b	2.01	[16]
HMX ^a	1.58, 1.91, 2.21, 2.57	[12]
HMX ^b	1.84	[16]
TNT ^a	1.44, 1.91	[12]
TNT ^b	1.7	[16]
TNT	5.6, 8.2, 9.1, 9.9	[20, 27]
NH ₄ NO ₃	4, 7	[16, 22]
Drugs		
Methamphetamine	1.2, 1.7–1.8	[23]
MDMA	1.4, 1.8	[23]
Lactose α -monohydrate	0.54, 1.20, 1.38, 1.82, 2.54, 2.87, 3.29	[12]
Icing sugar	1.44, 1.61, 1.82, 2.24, 2.57, 2.84, 3.44	[12]
Co-codamol	1.85, 2.09, 2.93	[12]
Aspirin, soluble	1.38, 3.26	[12]
Aspirin, caplets	1.4, 2.24	[12, 23]
Acetaminophen	6.5	[19]
Terfenadine	3.2	[19]
Naproxen sodium	5.2, 6.5	[19]

^a Samples are prepared as pellets using spectrographic-grade polyethylene.

^b Samples are ordered as compressed pellets from Accurate Energetics LLC. All materials are in sensitized form (water-free).

Drugs in envelopes

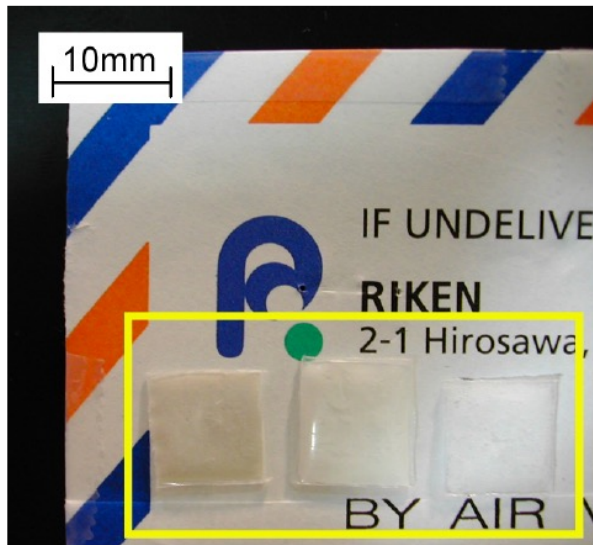


Fig. 2. View of the samples. The small polyethylene bags contain from left to right: MDMA, aspirin, and methamphetamine. The bags were placed inside the envelope during imaging. The area indicated by the yellow line represents the imaging target, 20×38mm in size. Since methamphetamine and aspirin are similar in appearance, we used a slightly longer bag for the latter to avoid confusion.

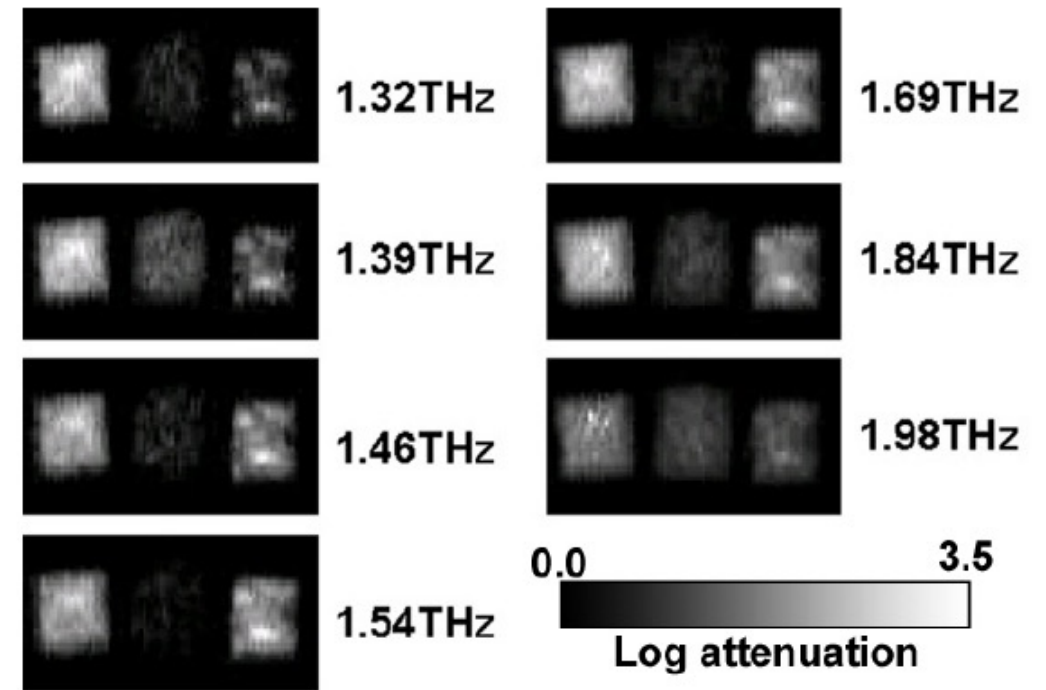


Fig. 3. Seven multispectral images generating a matrix $[I]$.

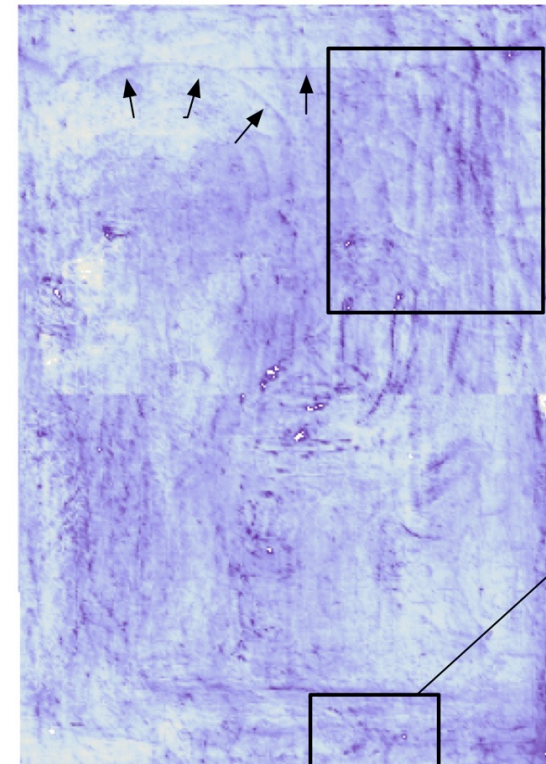
Hidden paint layers



(a) Image in the visible.



(b) 50% visible, 50% THz image.



(c) 100% THz image.

(a)

(b) *Goya*

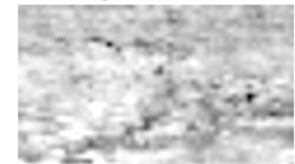
(c) Waveform maximum



(d) Amplitude at 0.80 THz

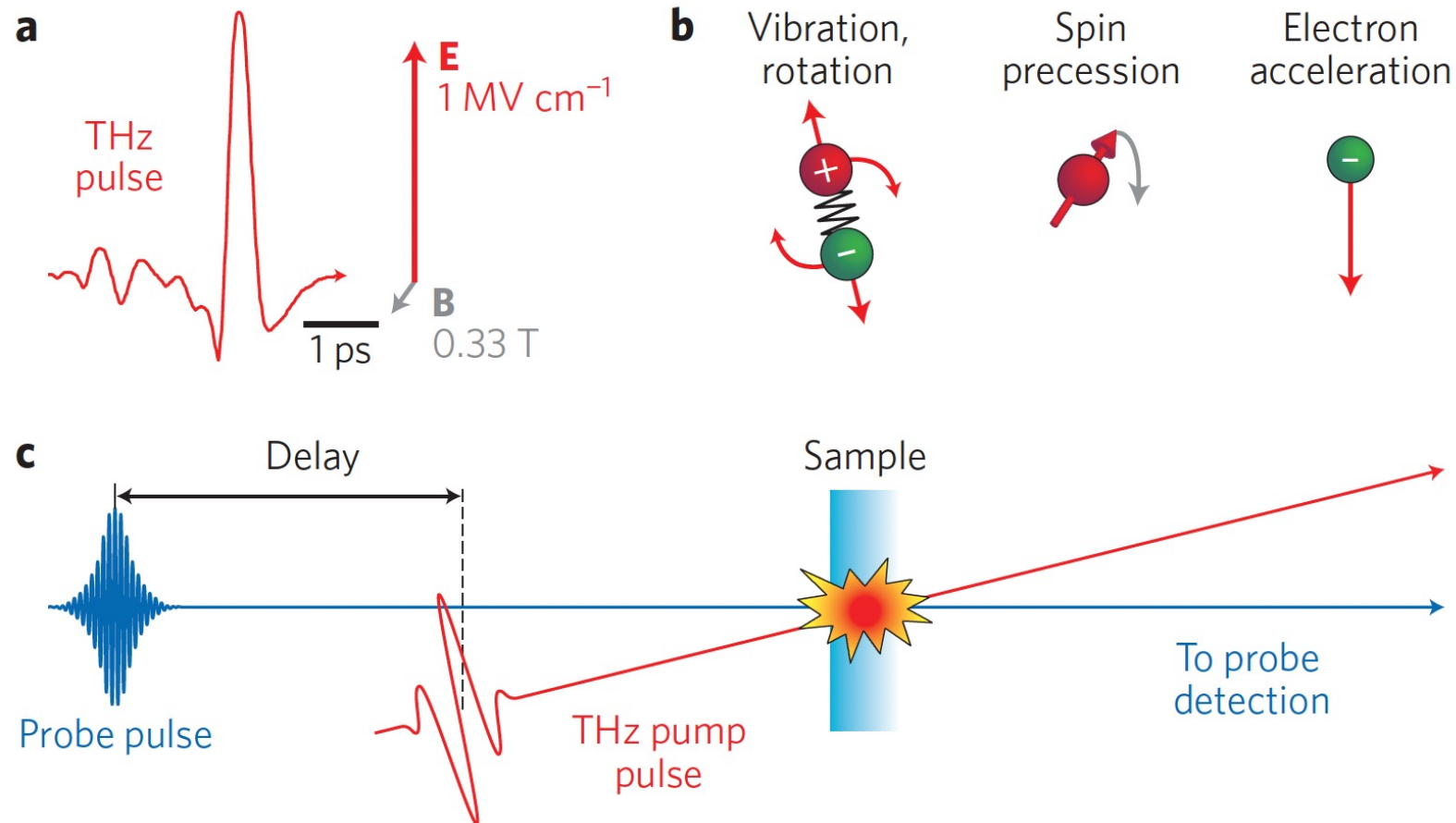


(e) Amplitude at 0.46 THz



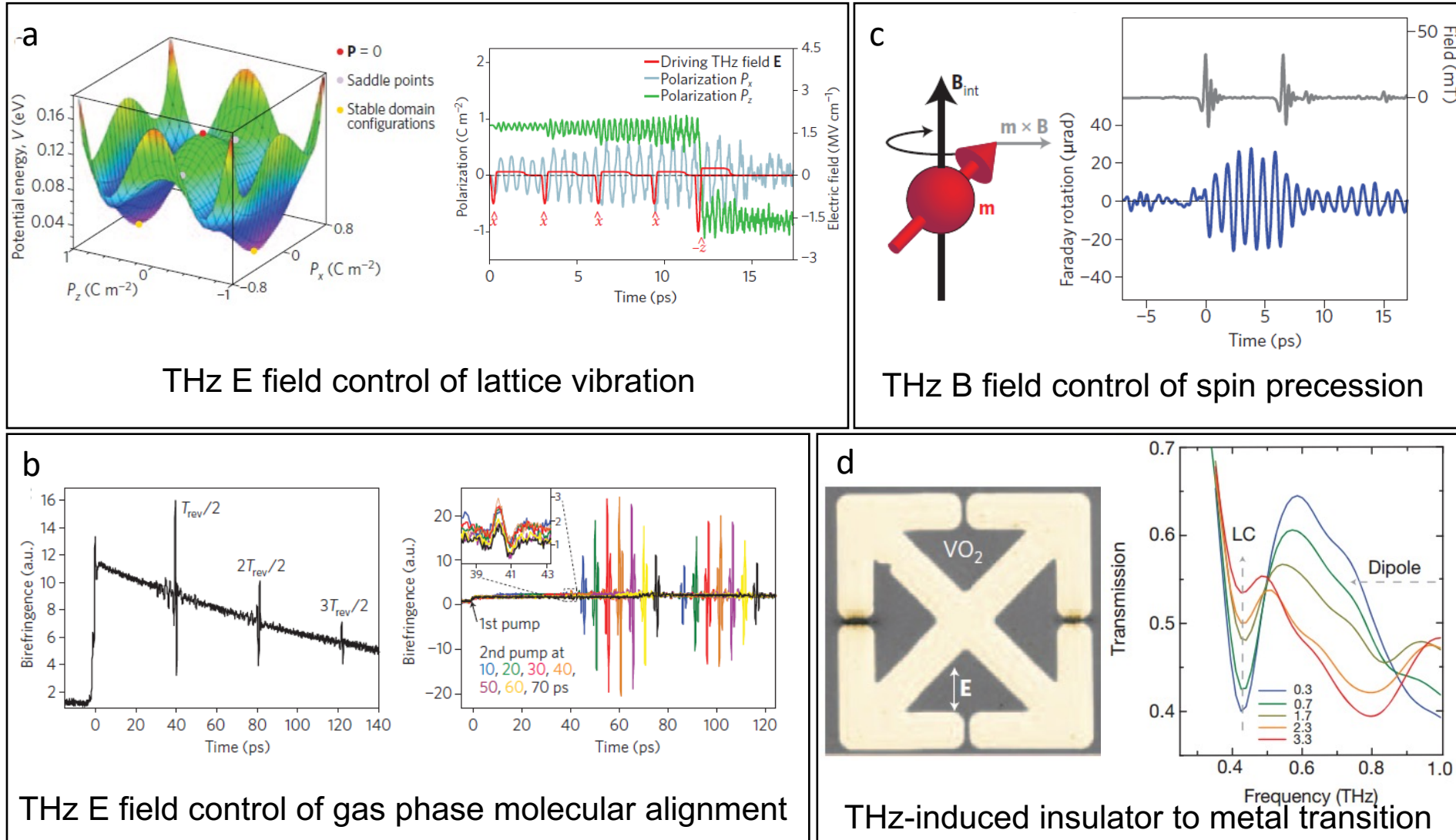
C. Seco-Martorell, V. López-Domínguez, G. Arauz-Garofalo, A. Redo-Sanchez, J. Palacios, and J. Tejada, "Goya's artwork imaging with Terahertz waves," Opt. Express 21, 17800-17805 (2013)

THz-pump optical-probe spectroscopy



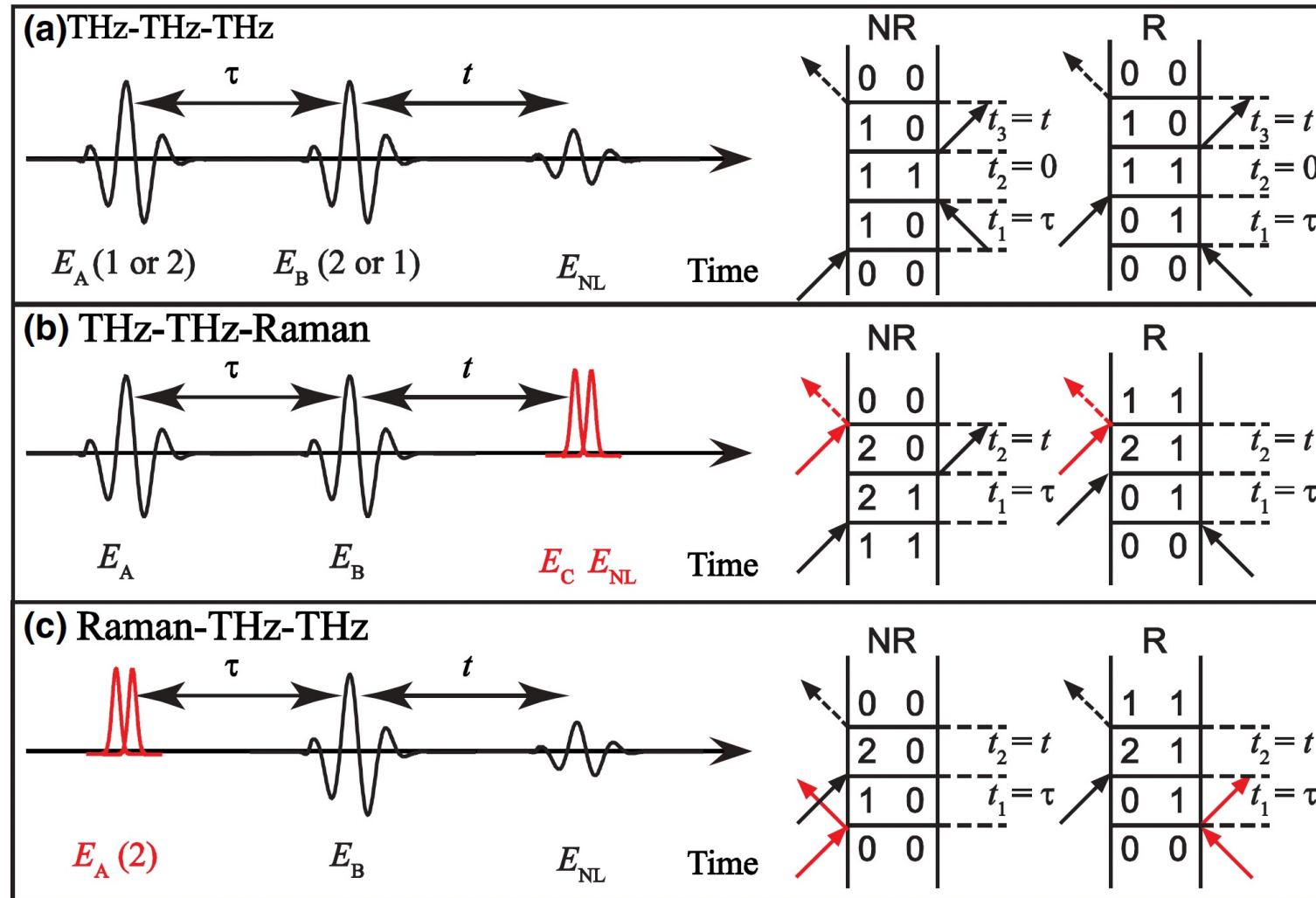
Kampfrath, T., Tanaka, K. & Nelson, K. Resonant and nonresonant control over matter and light by intense terahertz transients. *Nature Photon* **7**, 680–690 (2013).

THz-pump optical-probe spectroscopy

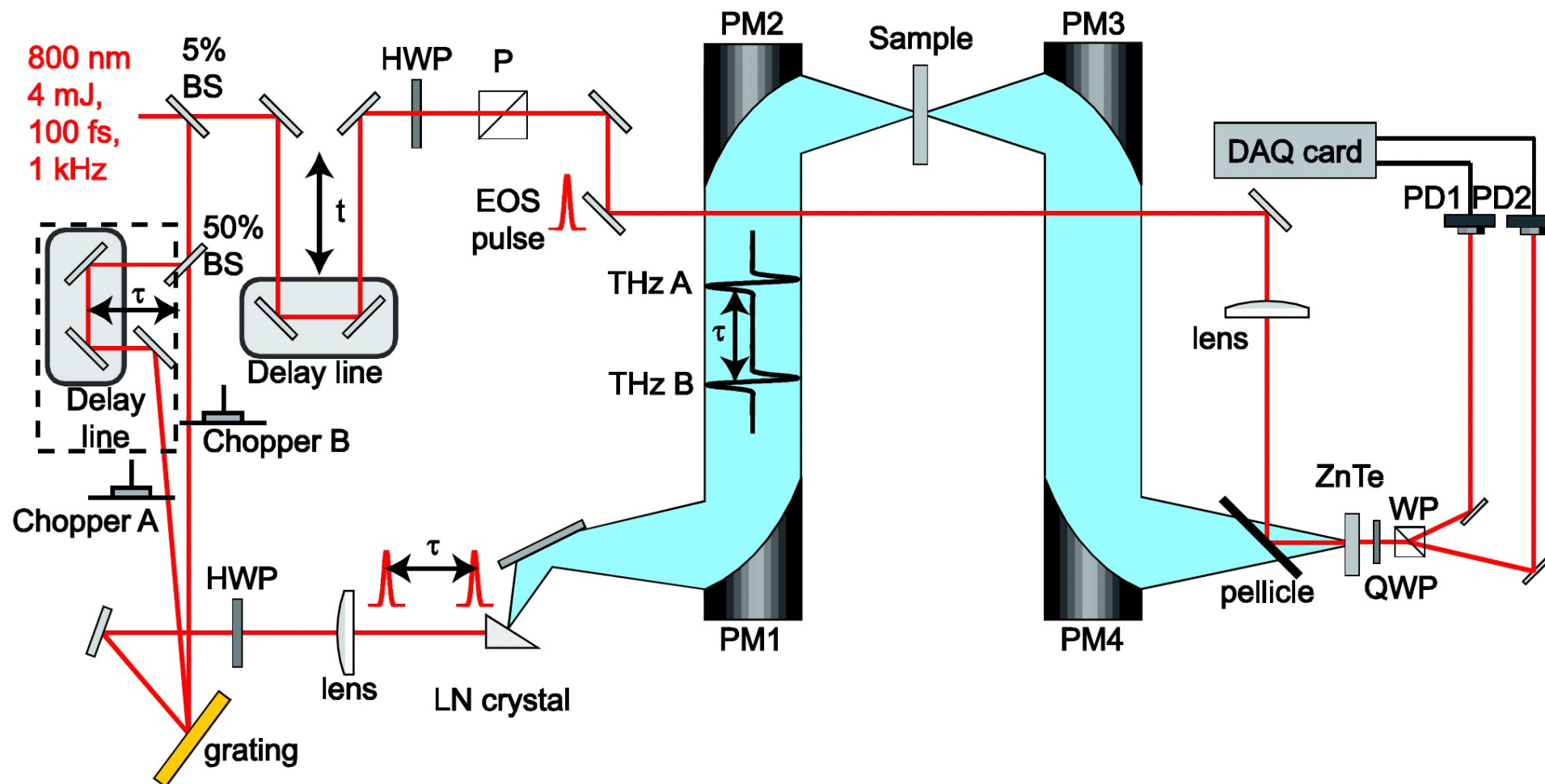


Kampfrath, T., Tanaka, K. & Nelson, K. Resonant and nonresonant control over matter and light by intense terahertz transients. *Nature Photon* **7**, 680–690 (2013).

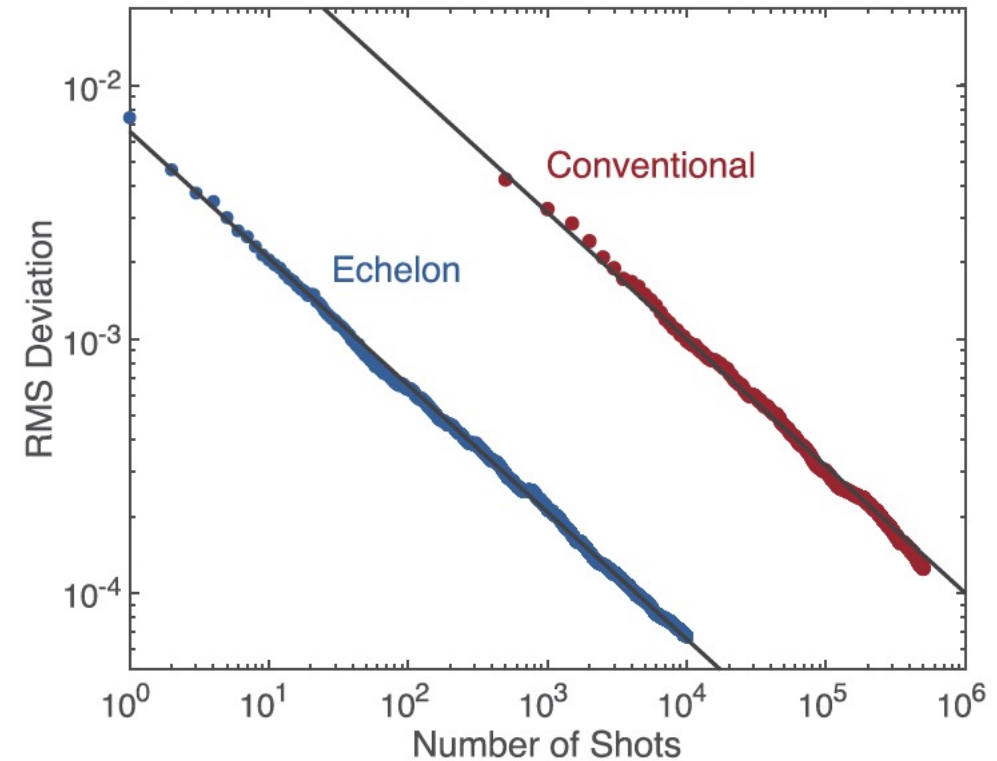
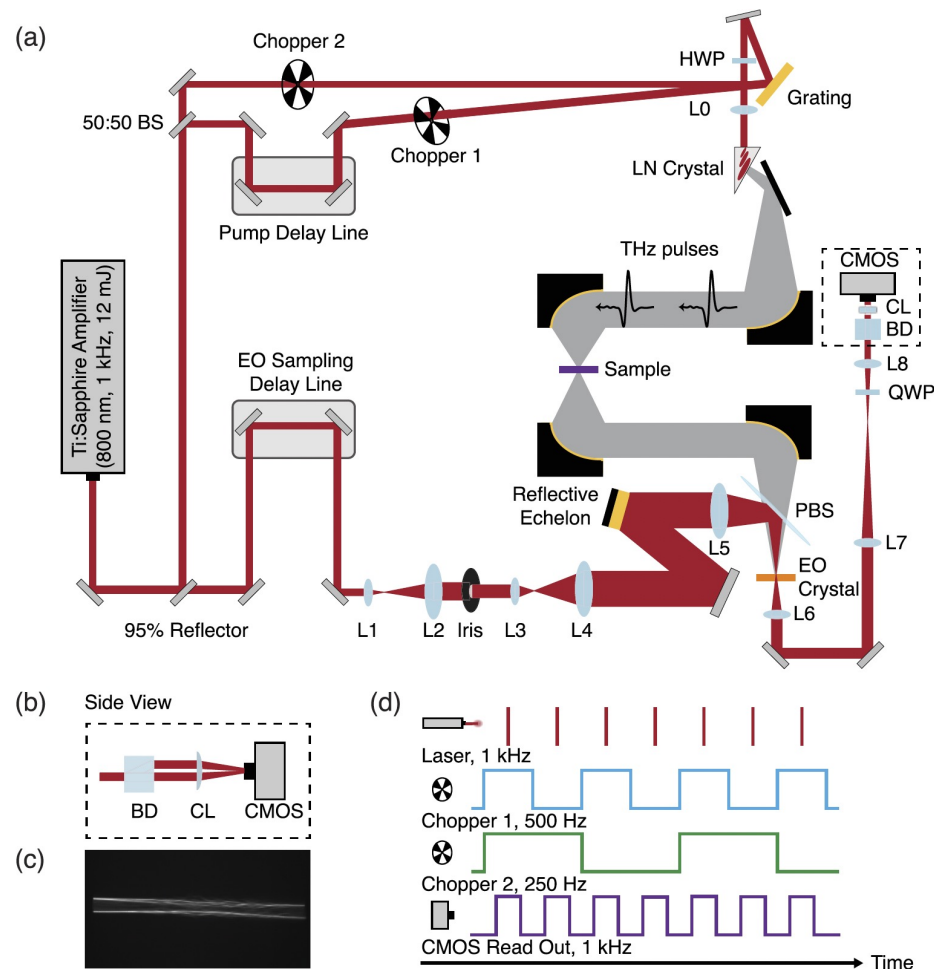
2D THz and 2D THz-Raman spectroscopies



2D THz spectroscopy



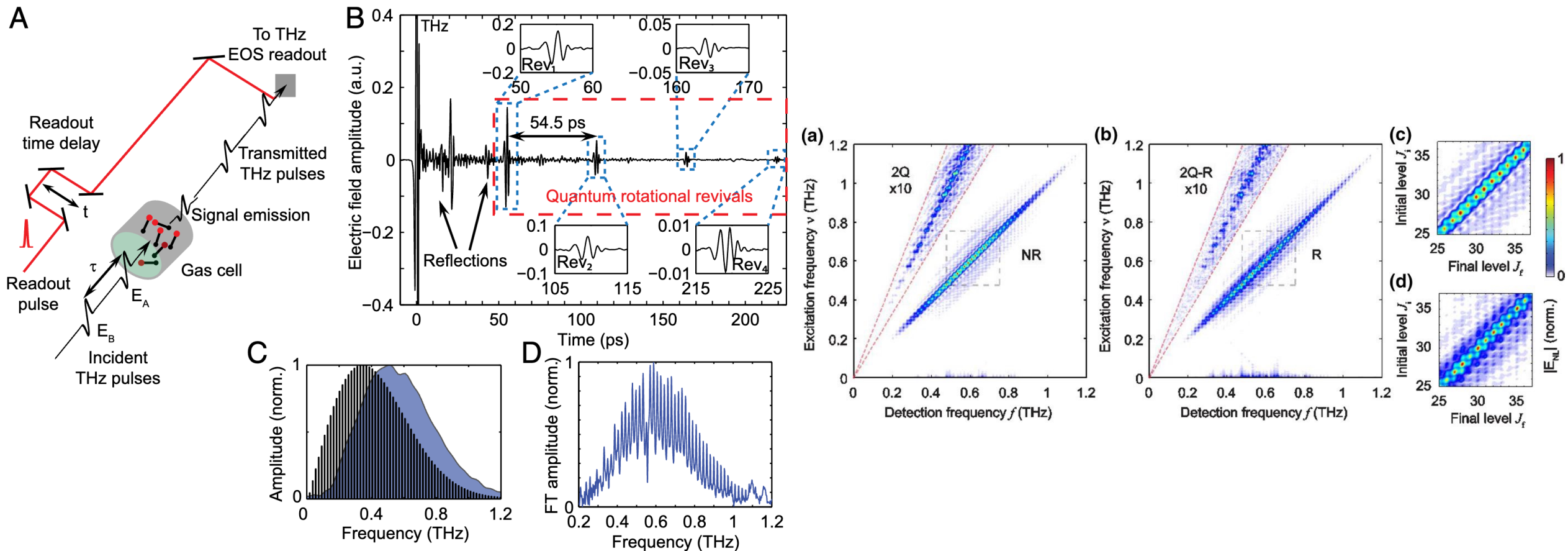
2D THz spectroscopy with single-shot detection



200-fold speed up in acquisitions

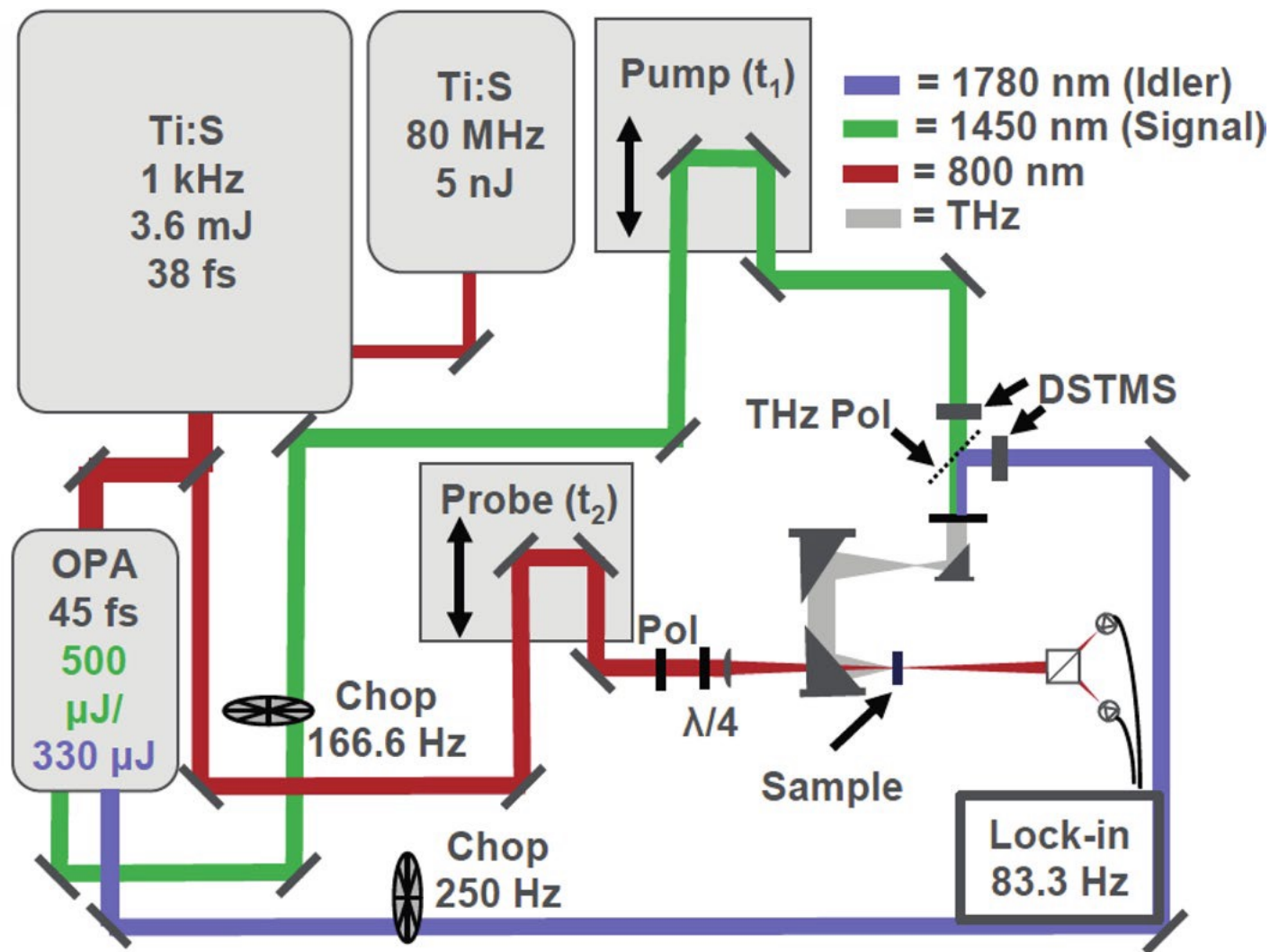
Frank Y. Gao, Zhuquan Zhang, Zi-Jie Liu, and Keith A. Nelson, "High-speed two-dimensional terahertz spectroscopy with echelon-based shot-to-shot balanced detection," Opt. Lett. 47, 3479-3482 (2022)

2D THz spectroscopy in gas

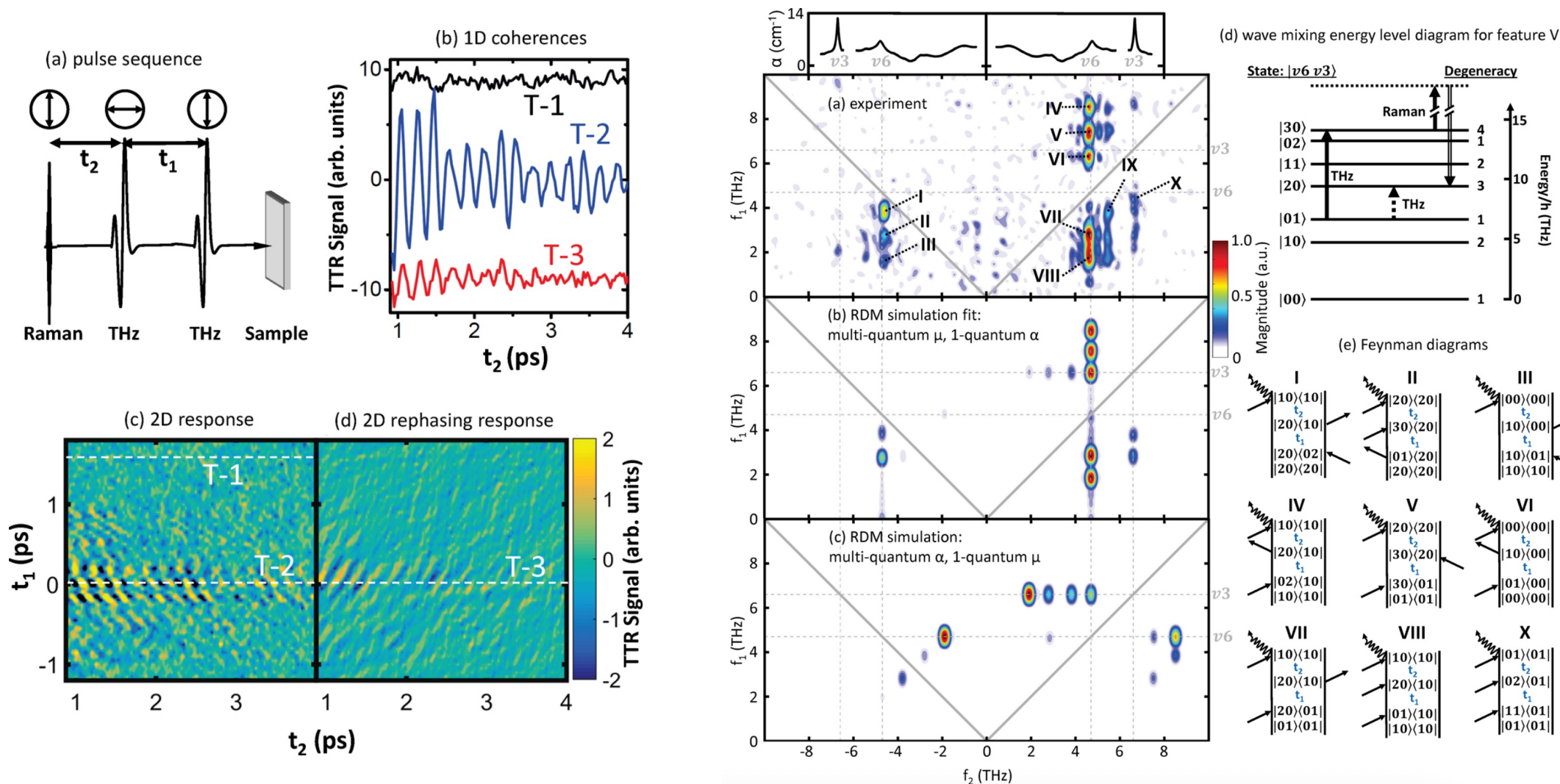


J. Lu, Y. Zhang, H.Y. Hwang, B.K. Ofori-Okai, S. Fleischer, & K.A. Nelson, Nonlinear two-dimensional terahertz photon echo and rotational spectroscopy in the gas phase, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 113 (42) 11800-11805 (2016).

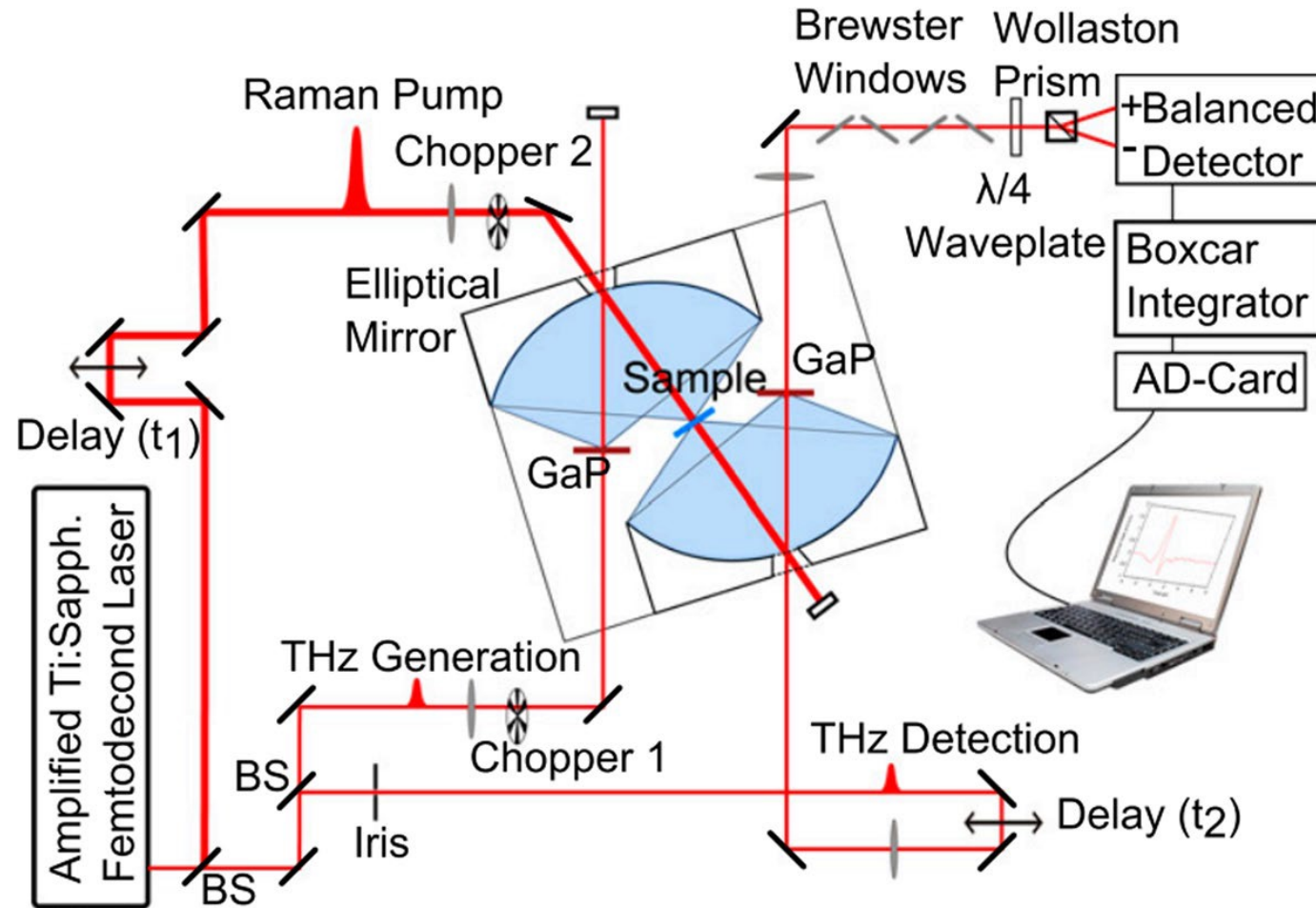
THz-THz-Raman spectroscopy



THz-THz-Raman spectroscopy of Bromoform

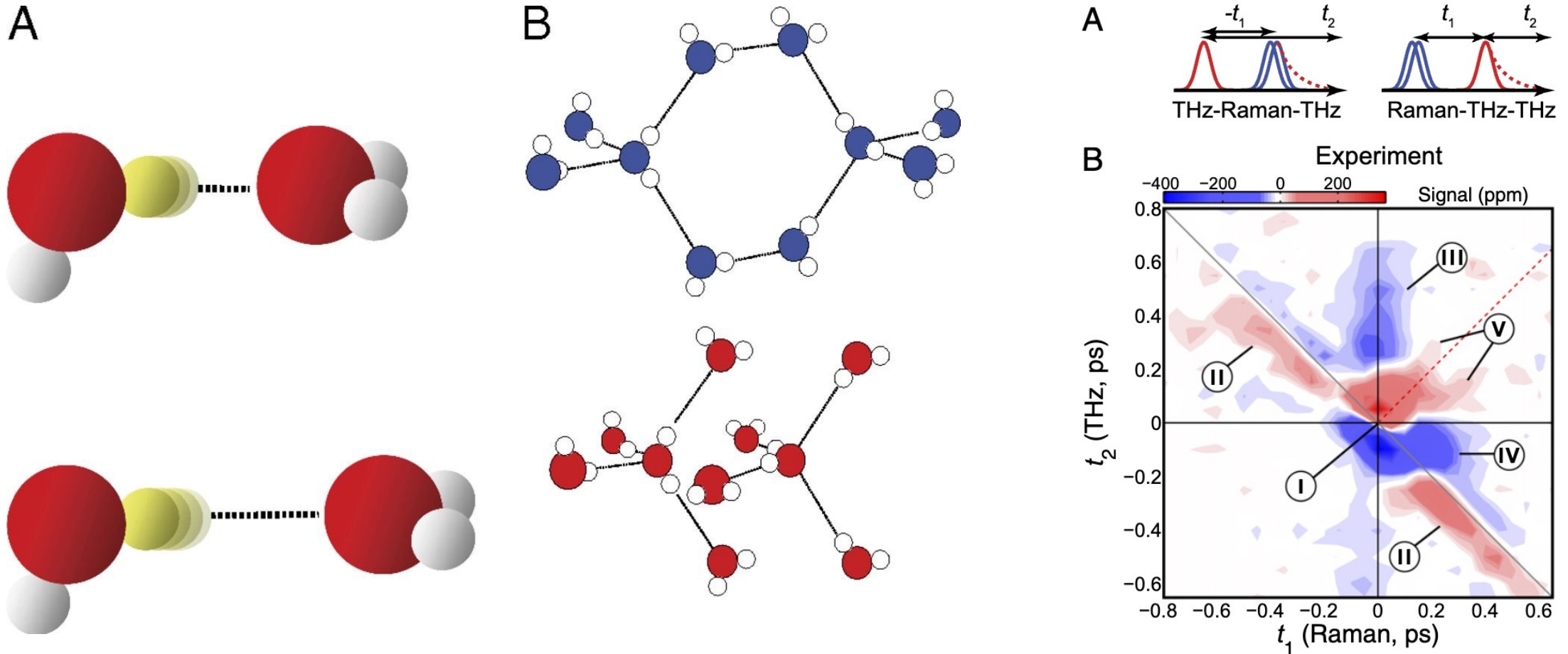


Raman-THz-THz spectroscopy



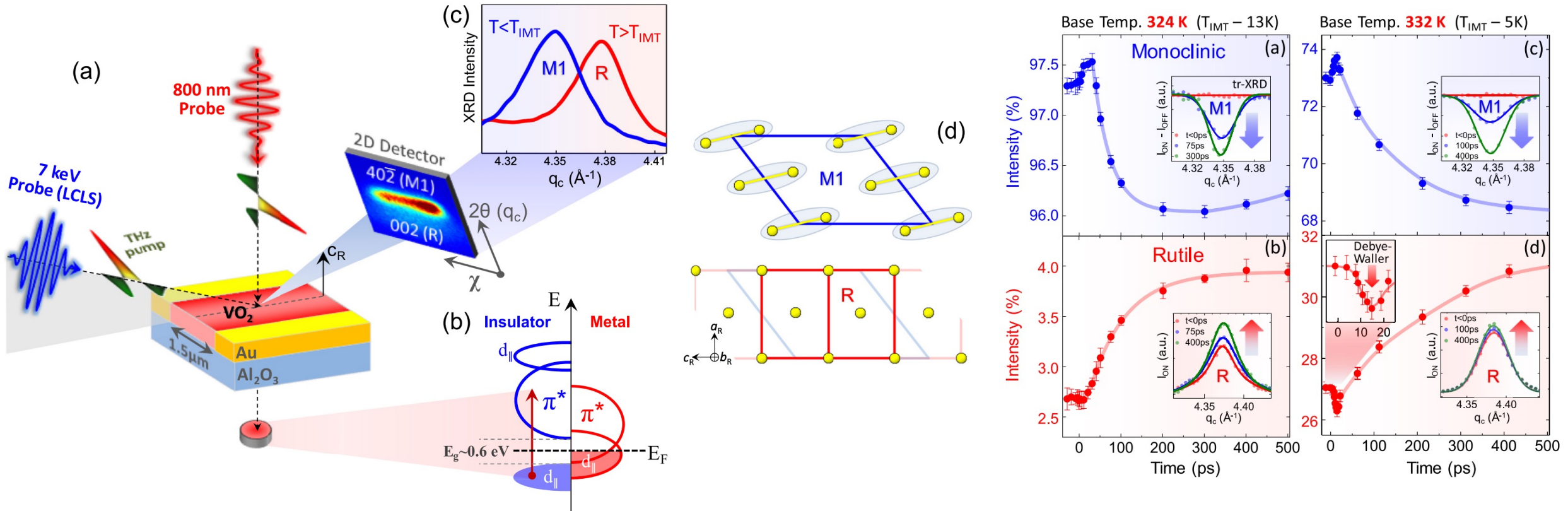
J. Savolainen, S. Ahmed, & P. Hamm, Two-dimensional Raman-terahertz spectroscopy of water, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 110 (51) 20402-20407 (2013).

Raman-THz-THz spectroscopy of water

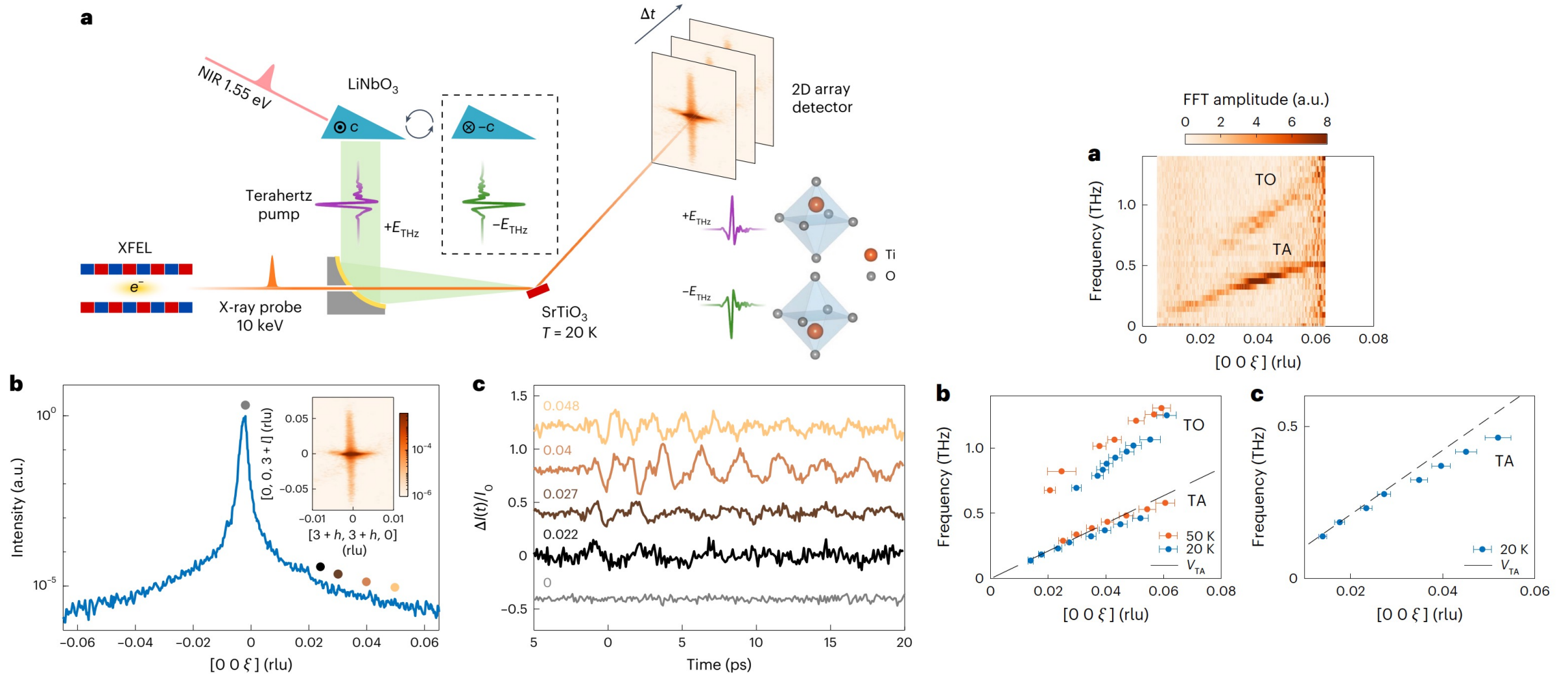


J. Savolainen, S. Ahmed, & P. Hamm, Two-dimensional Raman-terahertz spectroscopy of water, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 110 (51) 20402-20407 (2013).

THz-pump X-ray-probe spectroscopy in VO_2



THz-pump X-ray-probe spectroscopy in STO



Thank you