

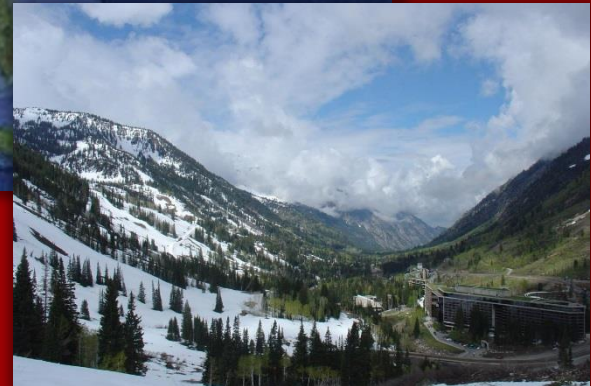
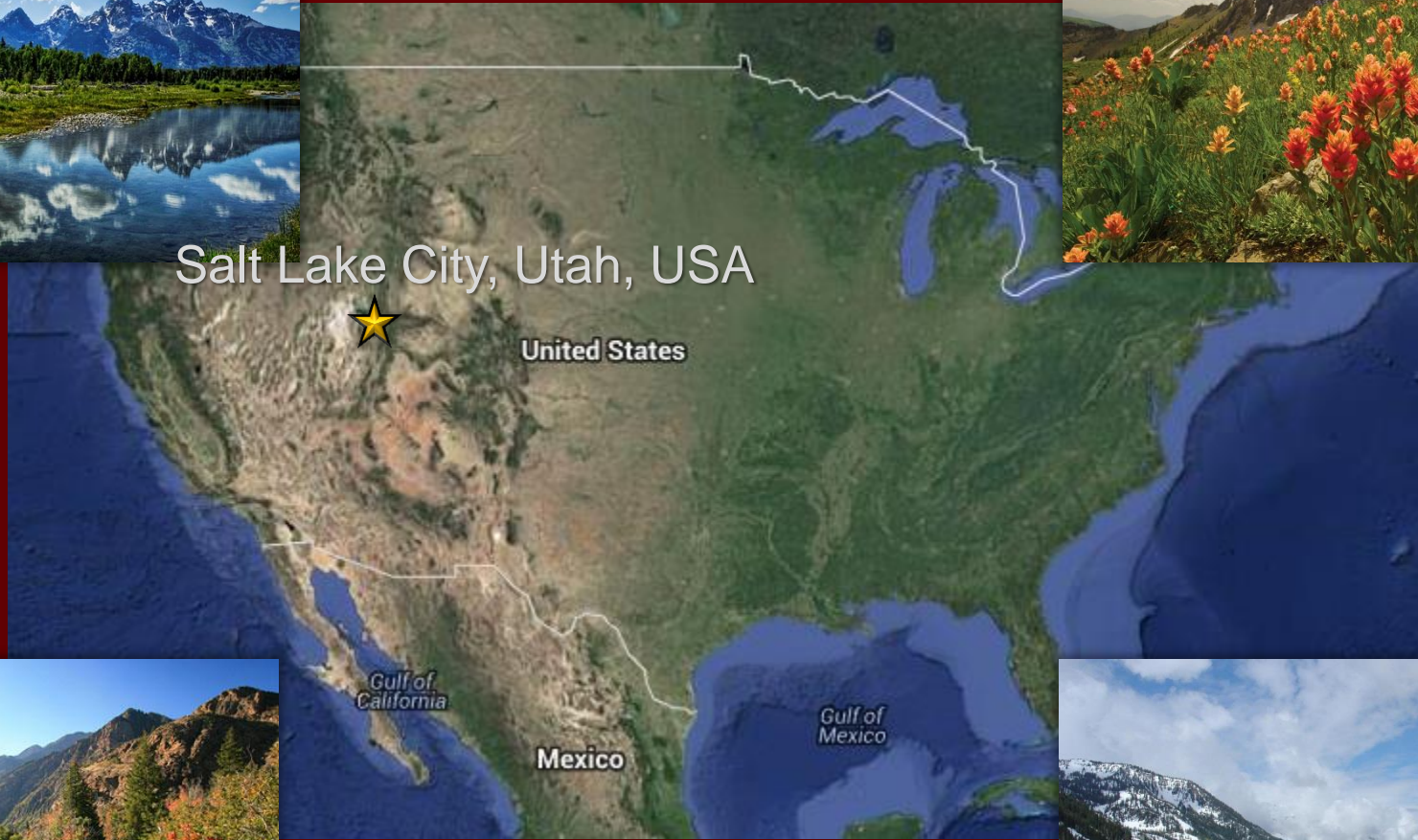
# THz Optoelectronics research group



**PI Berardi Sensale-Rodríguez**  
The University of Utah - [berardi.sensale@utah.edu](mailto:berardi.sensale@utah.edu)  
[www.terahertzoptoelectronics.org](http://www.terahertzoptoelectronics.org)



# THz optoelectronics research group @ UofU



# THz optoelectronics research group @ UofU

**Dr. Berardi Sensale-Rodriguez (PI)**

PhD Electrical Engineering,  
University of Notre Dame (USA)

## Graduate students:

**Sara Arezoomandan (PhD-ECE)**

MSc. Electrical Engineering,  
University of Tehran (Iran)

**Hugo Condori (PhD-ECE)**

MSc. Electrical Engineering,  
Montana State University (USA)

**Mehdi Hasan (PhD-ECE)**

MSc. Electrical Engineering,  
University of New Mexico (USA)

**Athena Shahrabi (PhD-MSE)**

BS. Materials Science and Engineering,  
Sharif University (Iran)

## Alumni:

**Kai Yang (MSc-CS, 2014)**

## Graduate students:

**Xinbo Wang (PhD-ECE)**

MSc. Electrical Engineering,  
Beijing JiaoTong University (China)

**Phrashant Gopalan (PhD-ECE)**

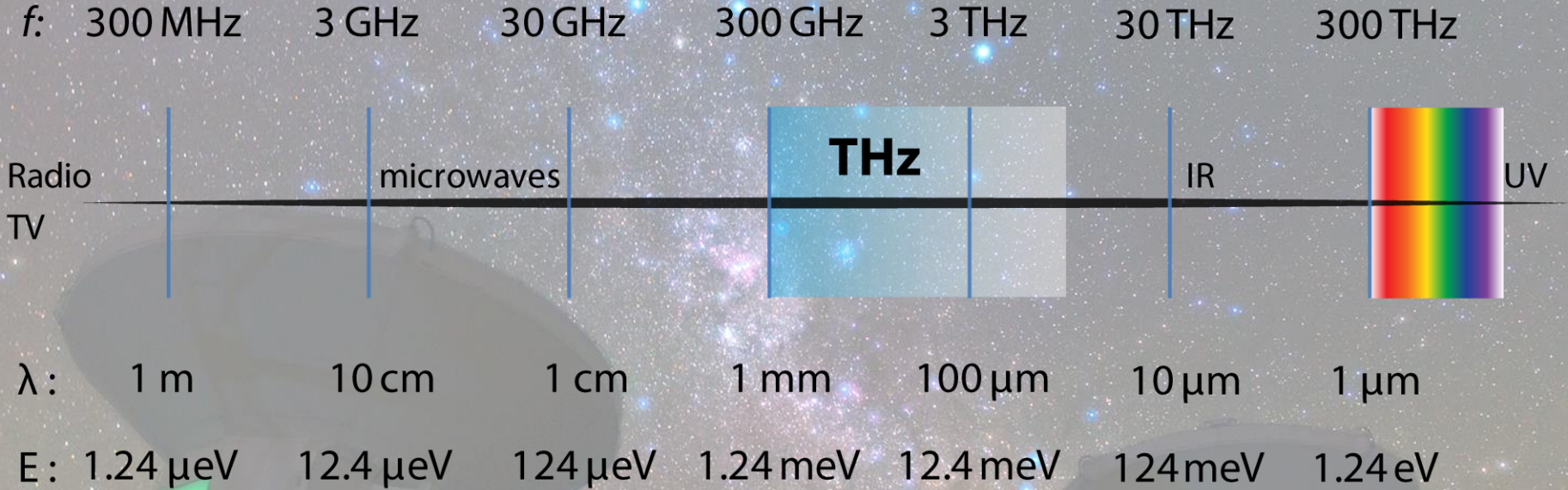
MSc. Electrical Engineering,  
University of Pennsylvania (USA)

## Alumni:

**James Hirst (MSc-ECE, 2015)**



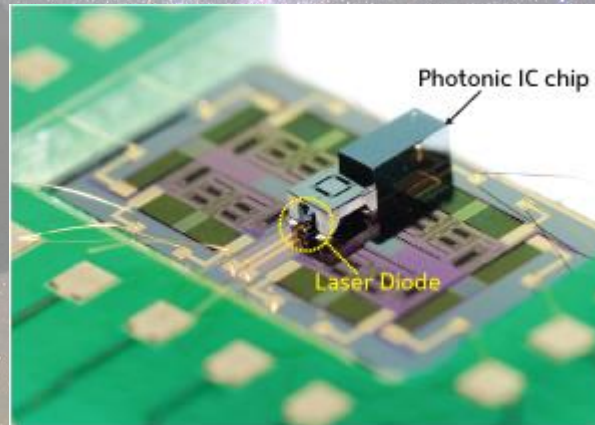
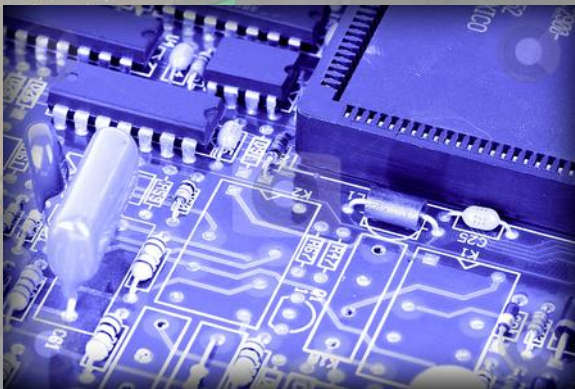
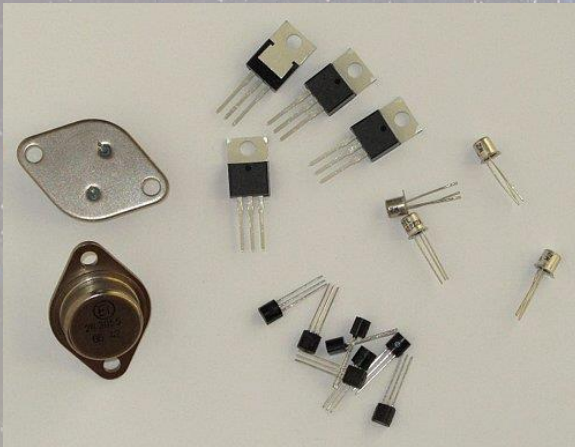
# The THz frequency range





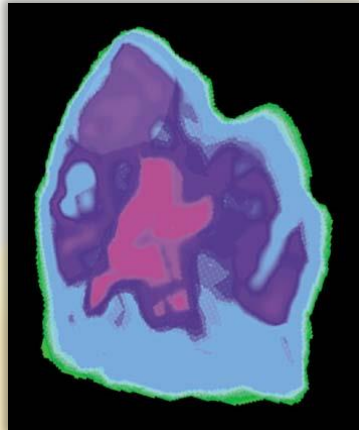
# Radio waves vs. optical waves

Today... RF electronics and optical devices



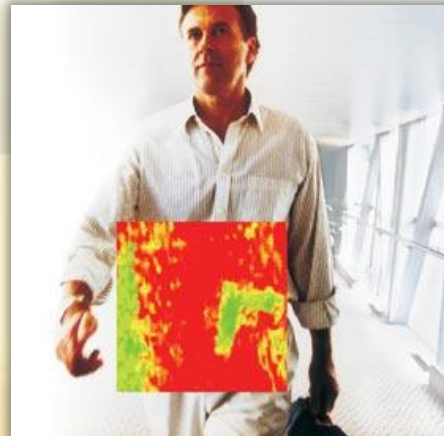
# Applications of THz waves

## Medical imaging



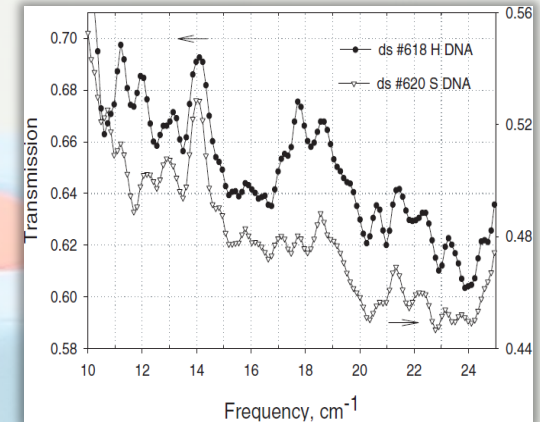
<http://thznetwork.net/>

## Security



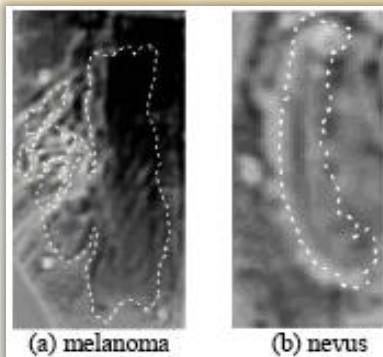
<http://thznetwork.net/>

## Spectroscopy

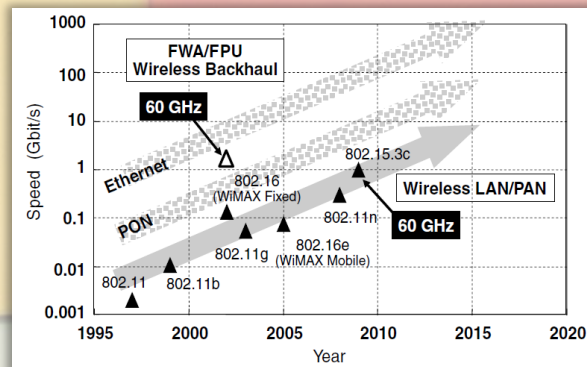


*Chem. Phys. Lett.*, vol. 320, no. 42, (2000)

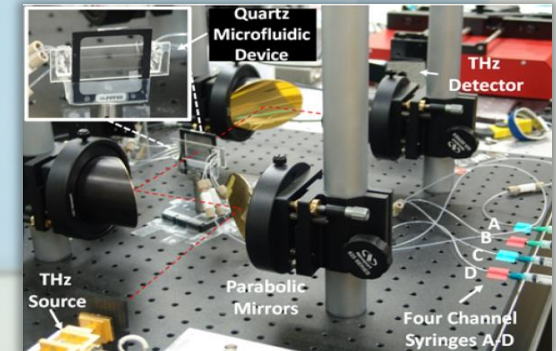
## Communications



*IEEE Eng. Med. Biol. Conf.*, 199-200, (2005)



*J. Infrared Milli. Terahz. Waves* 32, 143 (2011)



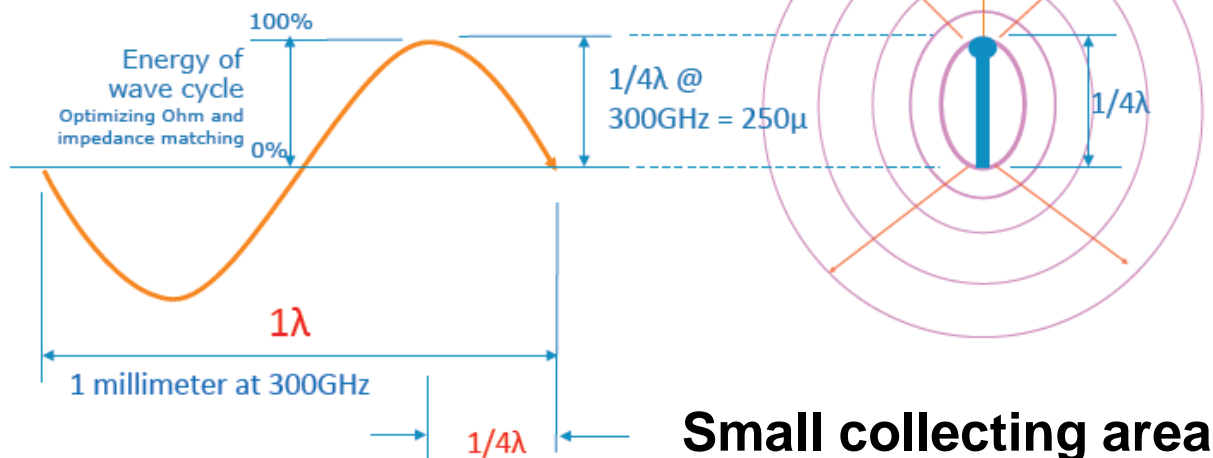
Pathak et al. *IRMMWTHz-2012*





# The THz gap

## Quarter Wave Antenna Problem at mm Wave and THz Frequencies



At 300 GHz (1mm wavelength)  
The maximum omni-directional  
antenna size is 250 microns.....  
For a receiver this is a very  
small signal collecting area!

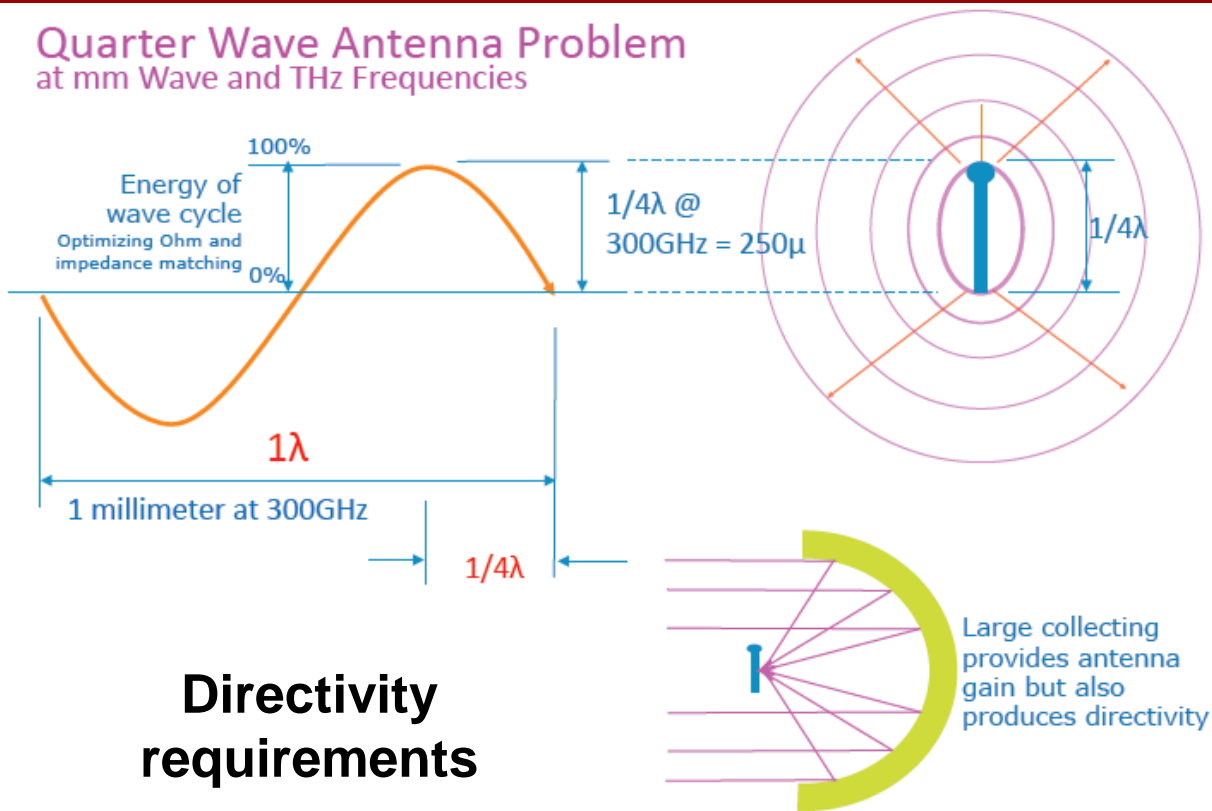
**Small collecting area  
due to small antenna  
size**

[www.ieeeusa.org/communications/ia/files/Britz-FCC-19Dec2011.pdf](http://www.ieeeusa.org/communications/ia/files/Britz-FCC-19Dec2011.pdf)



# The THz gap

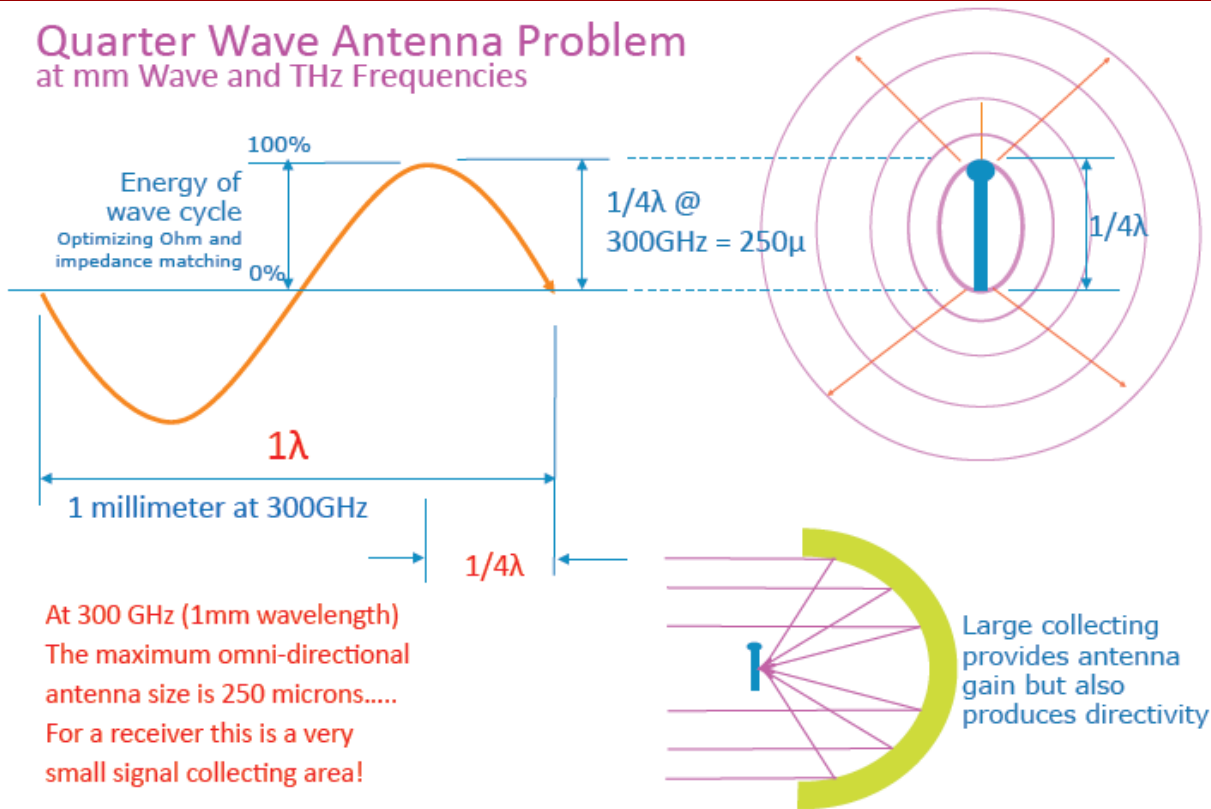
## Quarter Wave Antenna Problem at mm Wave and THz Frequencies



[www.ieeeusa.org/communications/ia/files/Britz-FCC-19Dec2011.pdf](http://www.ieeeusa.org/communications/ia/files/Britz-FCC-19Dec2011.pdf)

# The THz gap

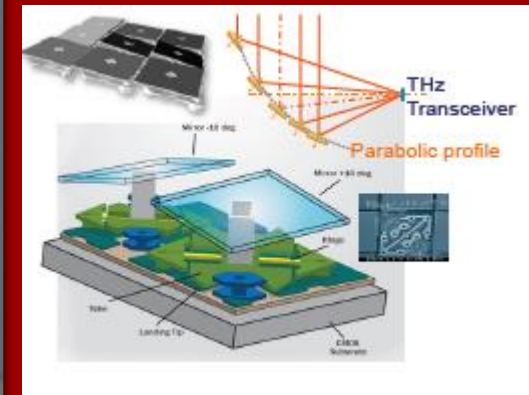
## Quarter Wave Antenna Problem at mm Wave and THz Frequencies



[www.ieeeusa.org/communications/ia/files/Britz-FCC-19Dec2011.pdf](http://www.ieeeusa.org/communications/ia/files/Britz-FCC-19Dec2011.pdf)

## Challenge:

**beam steering is  
needed in order to  
establish  
communication  
links!**





# The THz gap

**Need for devices capable of controlling the properties of transmitted/reflected THz beam**

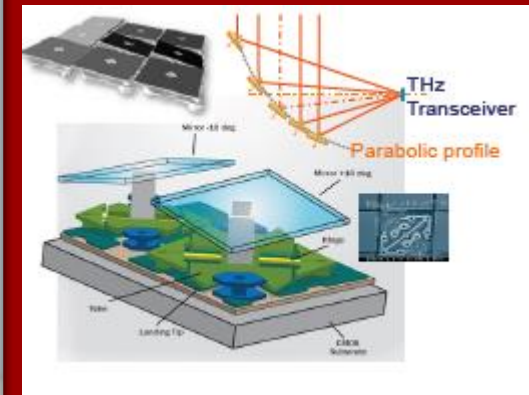
**“Local properties” → metamaterials**

**Which properties?**

**Amplitude & Phase**

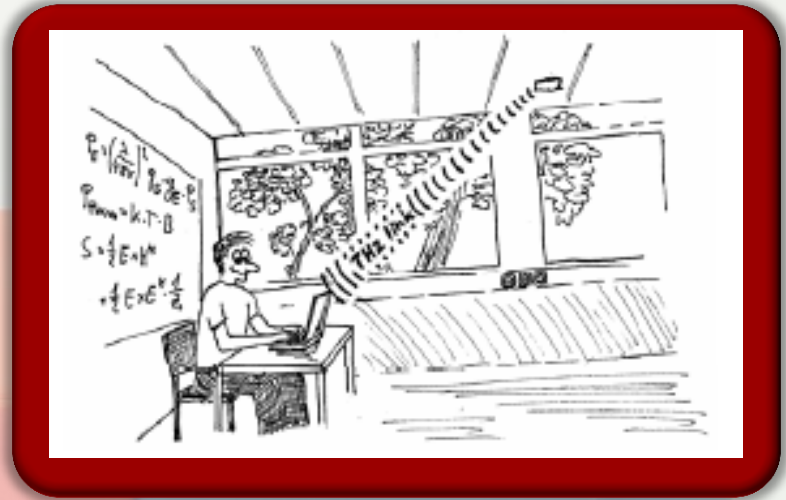
**Challenge:**

**beam steering is needed in order to establish communication links!**



# The THz gap

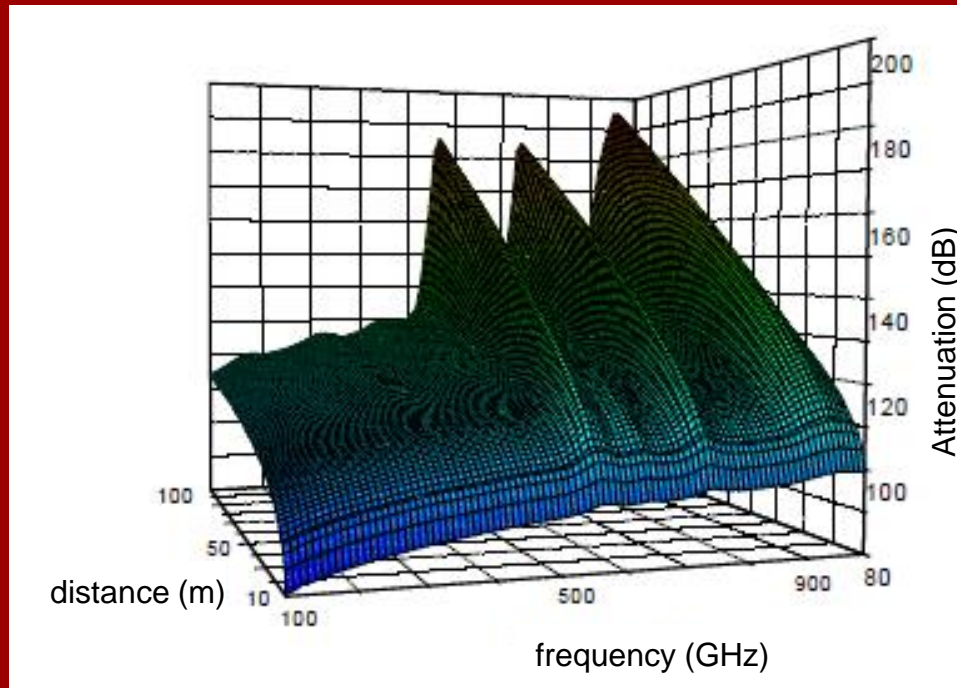
Let's suppose we want to build a THz band communications link...





# The THz gap

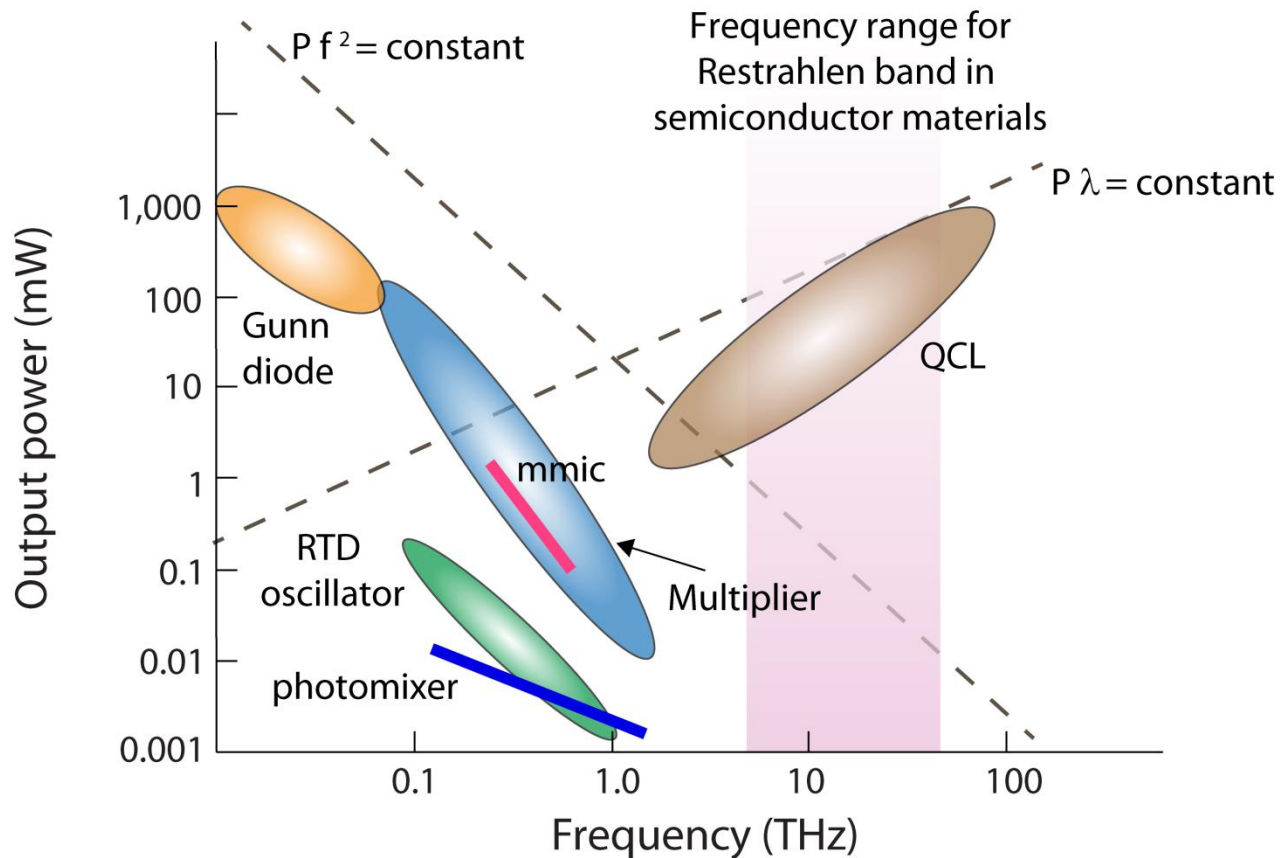
## Loss in THz communication links



**~100dB power  
attenuation @ 10 m  
from the source!  
Need for powerful  
enough sources to  
counteract these  
losses!**

# The THz gap

## Device efficiency drops at THz frequencies...





# The THz gap

## Need for devices:

- Efficiently **operating at RT**
- Capable of **actively manipulating** THz waves (modulators, switches, active filters, active lenses,...)
- Capable of **responding to THz frequencies** (amplifiers, oscillators, detectors, switches,...)
- Other needs: integration, measurement techniques, interface, etc.

# Deep-subwavelength THz metamaterials

## Motivation

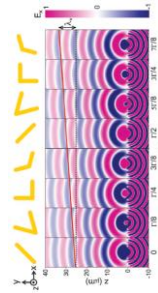
- Realize beam shaping employing reconfigurable metamaterial phase shifters.
- *What are the best metamaterial geometries?*

### Light Propagation with Phase Discontinuities: Generalized Laws of Reflection and Refraction

Nanfang Yu,<sup>1</sup> Patrice Genevet,<sup>1,2</sup> Mikhail A. Kats,<sup>1</sup> Francesco Aieta,<sup>3,3</sup> Jean-Philippe Tetienne,<sup>3,4</sup> Federico Capasso,<sup>1\*</sup> Zeno Gaburro<sup>1,5\*</sup>

generalized Snell's law of refraction

$$\sin(\theta_t)n_t - \sin(\theta_i)n_i = \frac{\lambda_0}{2\pi} \frac{d\Phi}{dx}$$



For beam shaping applications, an ideal metacell geometry should simultaneously provide:

- large phase modulation (PM),
- large transmittance (T),
- small unit-cell to wavelength ratio ( $L/\lambda_p$ ).

Two figures of merit related to (i), (ii), and (iii) can be defined:

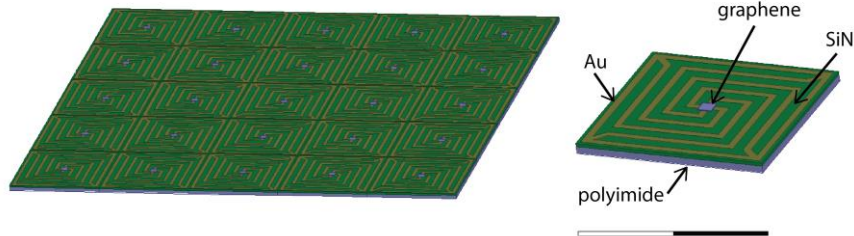
$$foM_1 = \frac{PM \times T}{[360^\circ] \times [100\%]} \quad foM_2 = \frac{L}{\lambda_p}$$

Appl. Phys. A  
DOI 10.1007/s00339-014-8693-8

Applied Physics A  
Materials Science & Processing

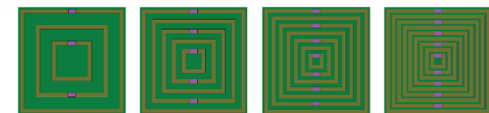
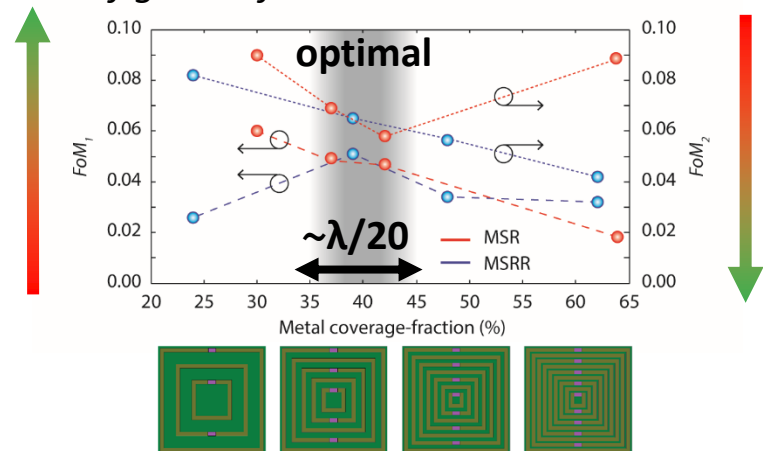
## Graphene-based electrically reconfigurable deep-subwavelength metamaterials for active control of THz light propagation

Sara Arezoomandan · Kai Yang · Berardi Sensale-Rodriguez



We showed (*Applied Physics A*, 2014) that active deep-subwavelength metamaterials can provide better tradeoffs than the previous art in terms of the figures of merit.

Later on (*Scientific Reports*, 2015), we identified that the *metal coverage fraction* is a key parameter, which should be optimized, affecting the device figures of merit.



# Reconfigurable THz filters

## Motivation

- Employing a *uniform graphene layer* as the active element in metamaterial THz filters (as in previous works) *modulates well the transmission amplitude at resonance, but does not shift the resonance in frequency.*
- *Propose a device structure that can behave as a reconfigurable filter.*

NANO LETTERS

Letter  
pubs.acs.org/NanoLett

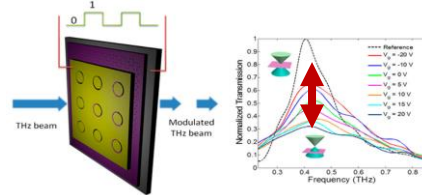
NANO LETTERS

Letter  
pubs.acs.org/NanoLett

### High-Contrast Terahertz Wave Modulation by Gated Graphene Enhanced by Extraordinary Transmission through Ring Apertures

Wei Gu,<sup>1</sup> Jie Shi,<sup>1</sup> Kimberly Reichel,<sup>1</sup> Daniel V. Nickle,<sup>1</sup> Xiaowei He,<sup>1</sup> Gang Shi,<sup>1</sup> Robert Vajta,<sup>2</sup> Pulickel M. Ajayan,<sup>1,3,4</sup> Junichiro Kono,<sup>1,3,4</sup> Daniel M. Mittleman,<sup>1,3,4</sup> and Qianfan Xu<sup>1,3,4</sup>

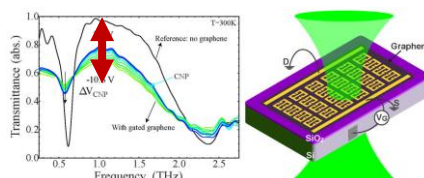
<sup>1</sup>Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, <sup>2</sup>Department of Materials Science and Nanofabrication, and <sup>3</sup>Department of Physics and Astronomy, Rice University, Houston, Texas 77005, United States



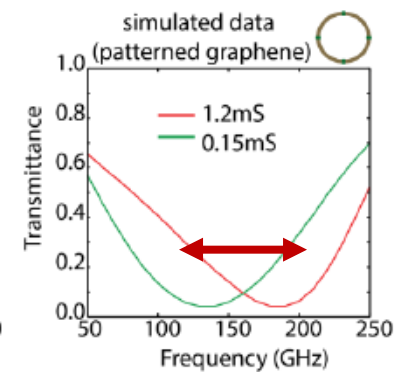
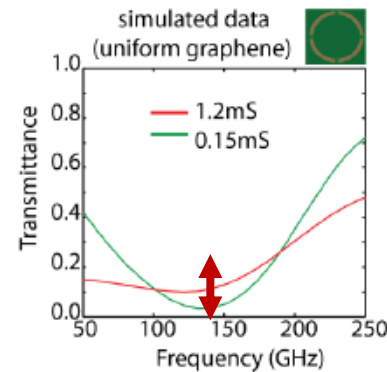
### Low-Bias Active Control of Terahertz Waves by Coupling Large-Area CVD Graphene to a Terahertz Metamaterial

Federico Valmorra,<sup>1</sup> Giacomo Scialari,<sup>1</sup> Curdin Mäuser,<sup>1</sup> Wanggang Fu,<sup>1</sup> Christian Schönenberger,<sup>2</sup> Jong Won Choi,<sup>3</sup> Hyung Gyu Park,<sup>3</sup> Matthias Beck,<sup>3</sup> and Jérôme Faist<sup>1</sup>

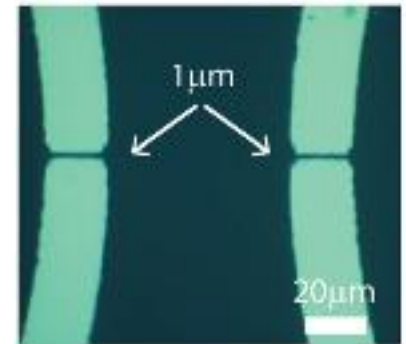
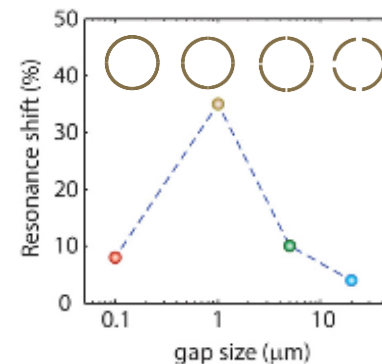
<sup>1</sup>Institute for Quantum Electronics, ETH Zurich, Wolfgang-Pauli-Strasse 16, CH-8093 Zurich, Switzerland  
<sup>2</sup>Department of Physics, University of Basel, Klingelbergstrasse 82, CH-4056 Basel, Switzerland  
<sup>3</sup>Institute of Energy Technology, ETH Zurich, Sonneggstrasse 3, CH-8092 Zurich, Switzerland



Transmittance versus frequency, when the graphene conductivity is altered, for a SRR metamaterial structure containing: (left) uniform graphene, and (right) patterned graphene)



The key parameter to optimize, is the SRR gap size, there is an optimal giving the largest resonance shift.



We demonstrated (Appl. Phys. Lett., 2014) that by employing optimally patterned graphene in metamaterials, rather than uniform graphene, when altering its conductivity, the resonance frequency can be shifted.

APPLIED PHYSICS LETTERS **105**, 093105 (2014)

### Graphene-based tunable metamaterial terahertz filters

Kai Yang, Shuchang Liu, Sara Arezoomandan, Ajay Nahata, and Berardi Sensale-Rodriguez<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, The University of Utah, 50 S. Central Campus Dr., Salt Lake City, Utah 84112, USA

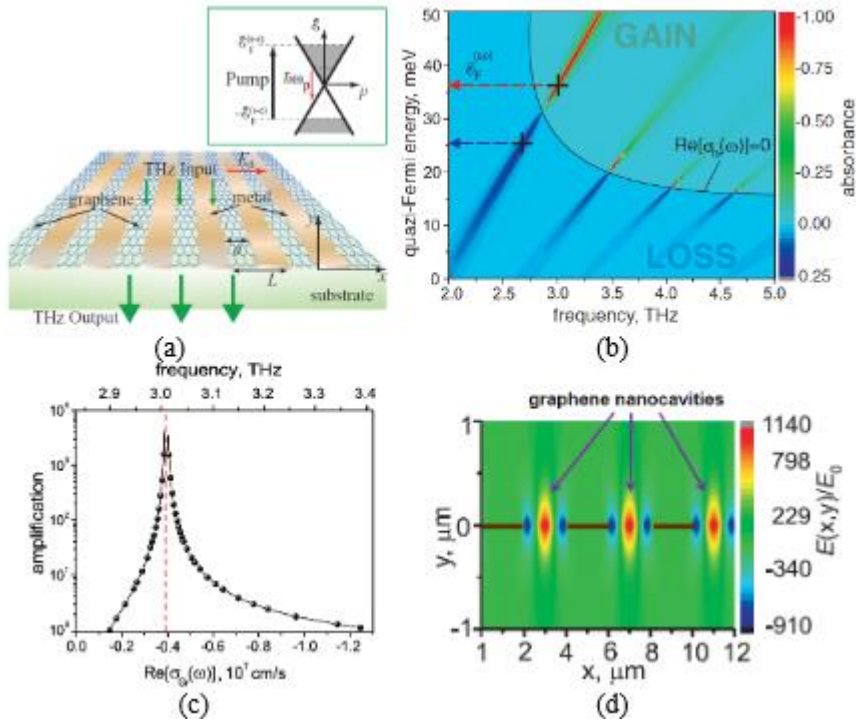


# THz/far-IR sources

## Graphene Active Plasmonics for Superradiant Terahertz Lasing

T. Otsuji<sup>a</sup>, T. Watanabe<sup>a</sup>, S.A. Boubanga Tombet<sup>a</sup>, A. Satou<sup>a</sup>, A.A. Dubinov<sup>b</sup>, V. Popov<sup>c</sup>, V. Ryzhii<sup>a</sup>  
<sup>a</sup> Research Institute of Electrical Communication, Tohoku University, Sendai, 9808577 Japan  
<sup>b</sup> Institute for Physics of Microstructures, Russian Academy of Sciences, Nizhny Novgorod, Russia  
<sup>c</sup> Kotelnikov Institute of Radio Engineering and Electron. (Saratov Branch), RAS, Saratov, Russia

## THz lasing in plasmonic structures

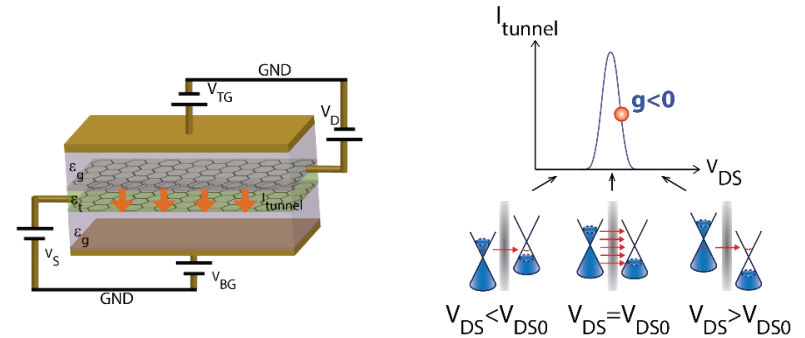


APPLIED PHYSICS LETTERS 103, 123109 (2013)

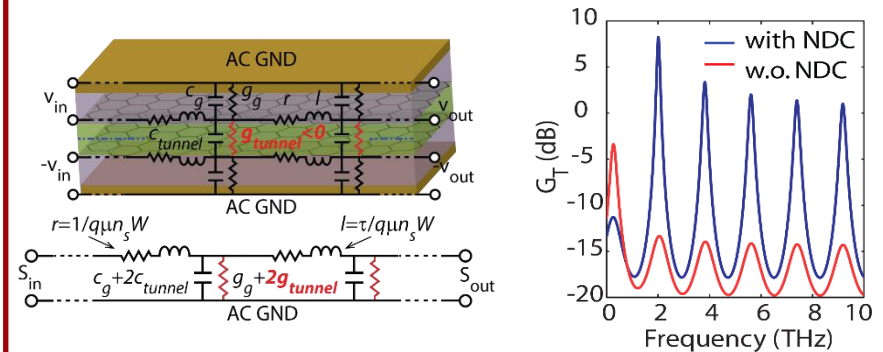


## Graphene-insulator-graphene active plasmonic terahertz devices

Berardi Sensale-Rodriguez<sup>a)</sup>  
 Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, The University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112, USA



## THz amplification in plasmonic devices



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 The University of Utah - berardi.sensale@utah.edu