

# Terahertz frequencies: perspectives and opportunities



**Berardi Sensale-Rodríguez**  
The University of Utah - [berardi.sensale@utah.edu](mailto:berardi.sensale@utah.edu)  
<https://faculty.utah.edu/~bsensale>

# Outline

## I Introduction

- Waves
- The electromagnetic spectrum
- Radio waves versus optical waves

## II The terahertz frequency range

- Applications
- Challenges

# Outline



## Introduction

- **Waves**
- The electromagnetic spectrum
- Radio waves versus optical waves



## The terahertz frequency range

- Applications
- Challenges

# Waves...



Berardi Sensale-Rodríguez  
The University of Utah - [berardi.sensale@utah.edu](mailto:berardi.sensale@utah.edu)

# Waves...

Let's think a little bit...

1 - What is a “wave”?

2 – List some examples of waves

# Waves...

Let's think a little bit...

**1 - What is a “wave”?**

**2 – List some examples of waves**

# Waves...

Time periodic oscillations that travel along space

# Waves...

Time periodic oscillations that **travel along space**

# Waves...

Time periodic oscillations that **travel along space**

Let's take a snapshot of the background waves...



# Waves...

Time periodic oscillations that **travel along space**

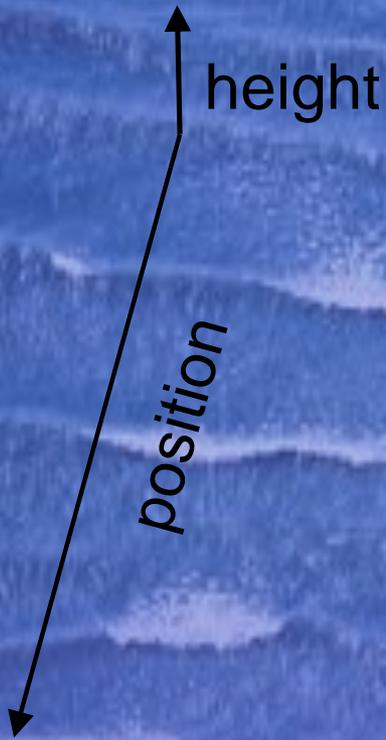
Let's take a snapshot of the background waves...



And look at the **water height versus position** along the wave propagation direction.

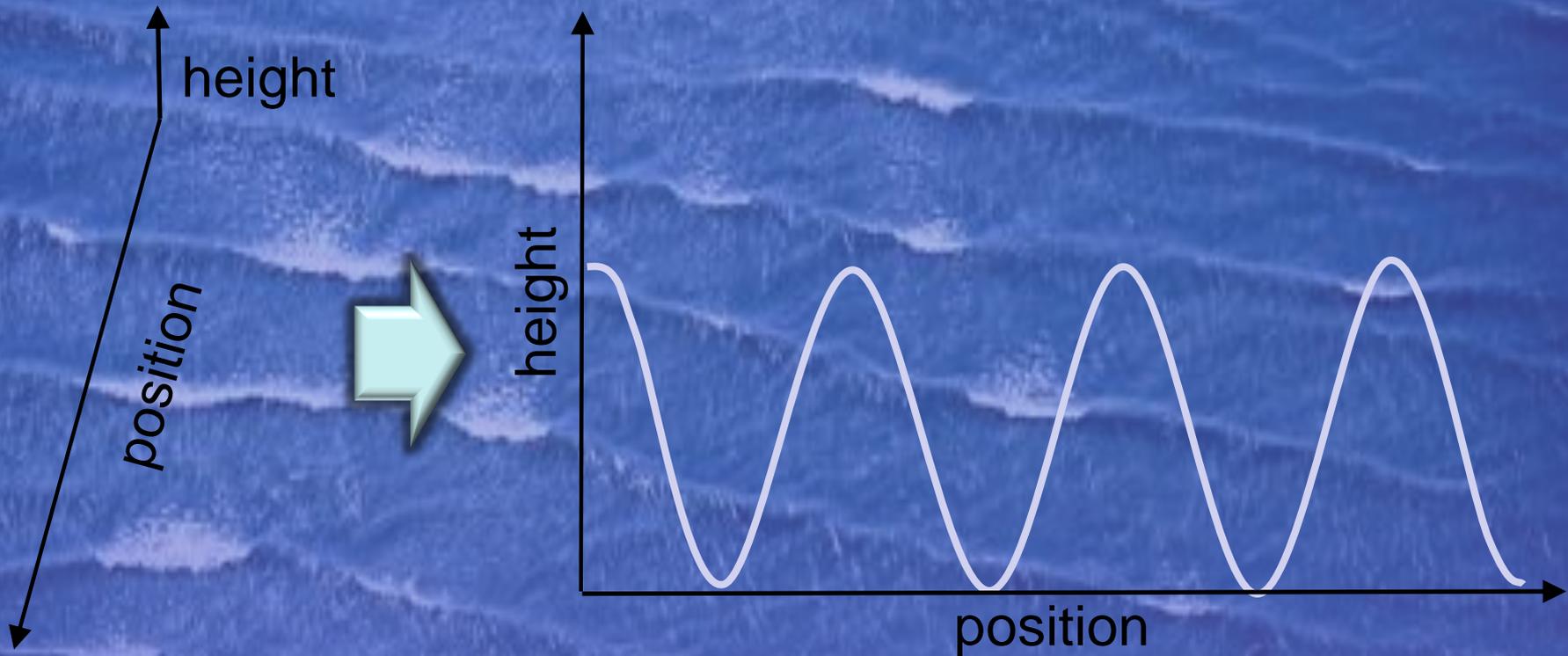
# Waves...

Water height versus position along the wave propagation direction.



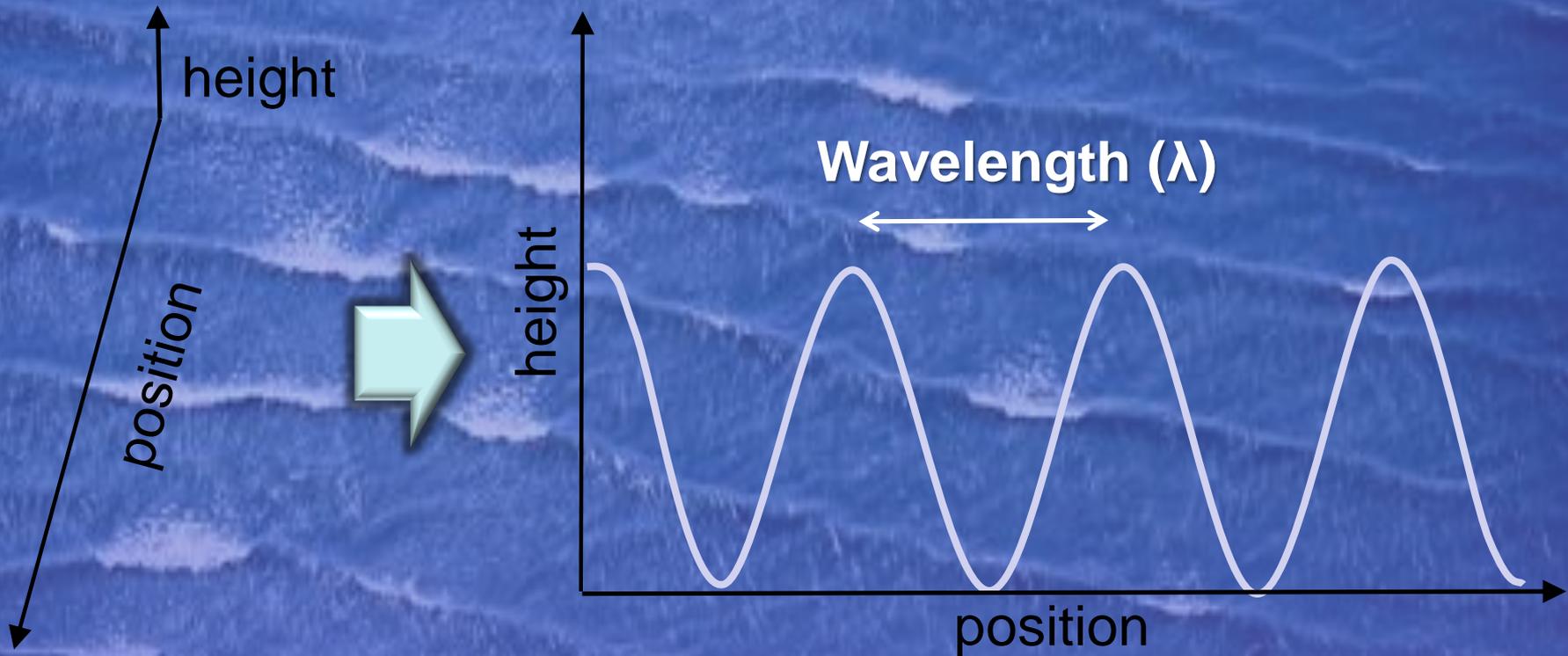
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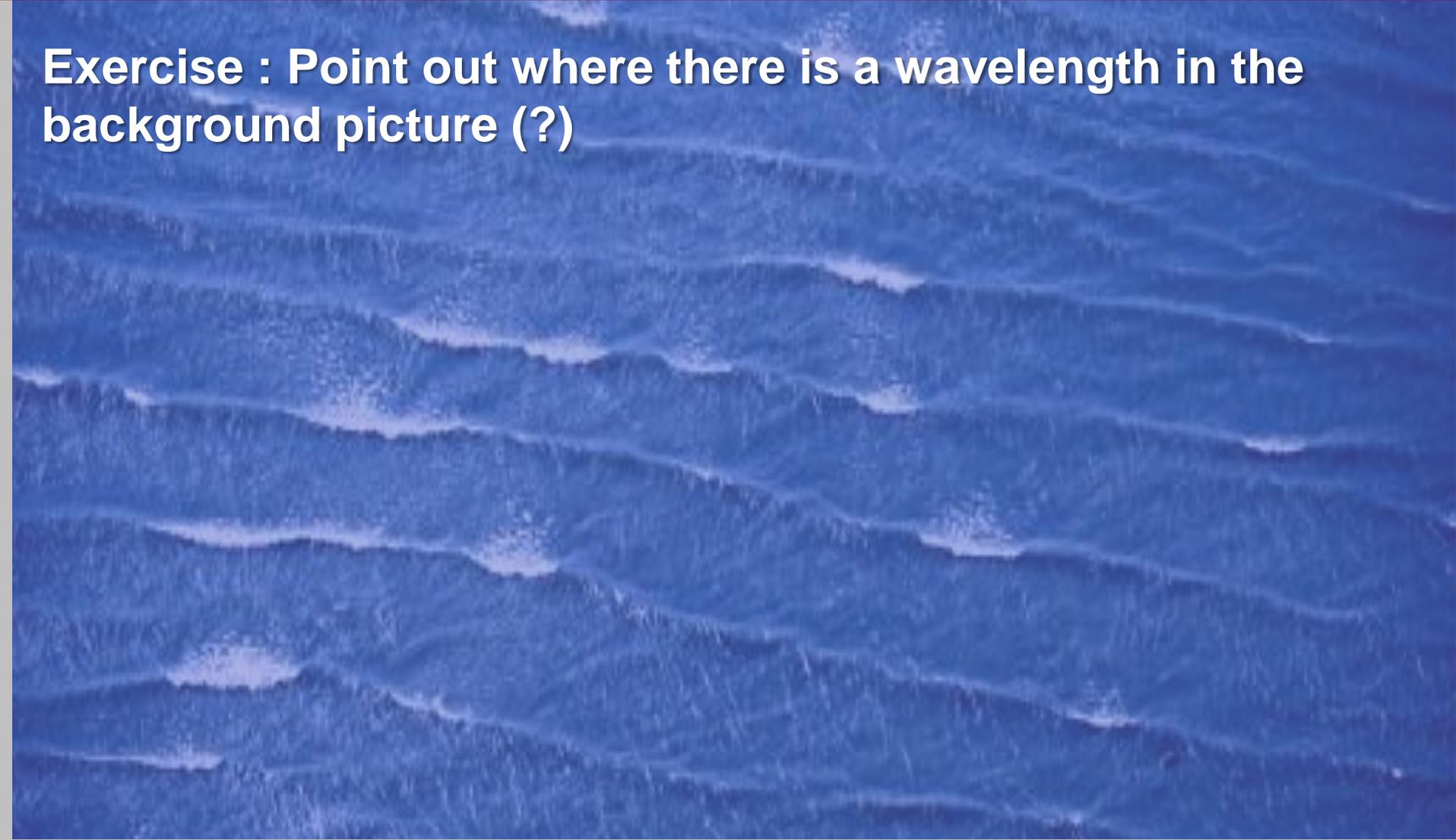
# Waves...

Water height versus position along the wave propagation direction.



# Waves...

**Exercise : Point out where there is a wavelength in the background picture (?)**



# Waves...

**Exercise : Point out where there is a wavelength in the background picture (?)**



wavelength



wavelength

# Waves...

**Time periodic oscillations** that travel along space

# Waves...

**Time periodic oscillations** that travel along space

observer



# Waves...

**Time periodic oscillations** that travel along space

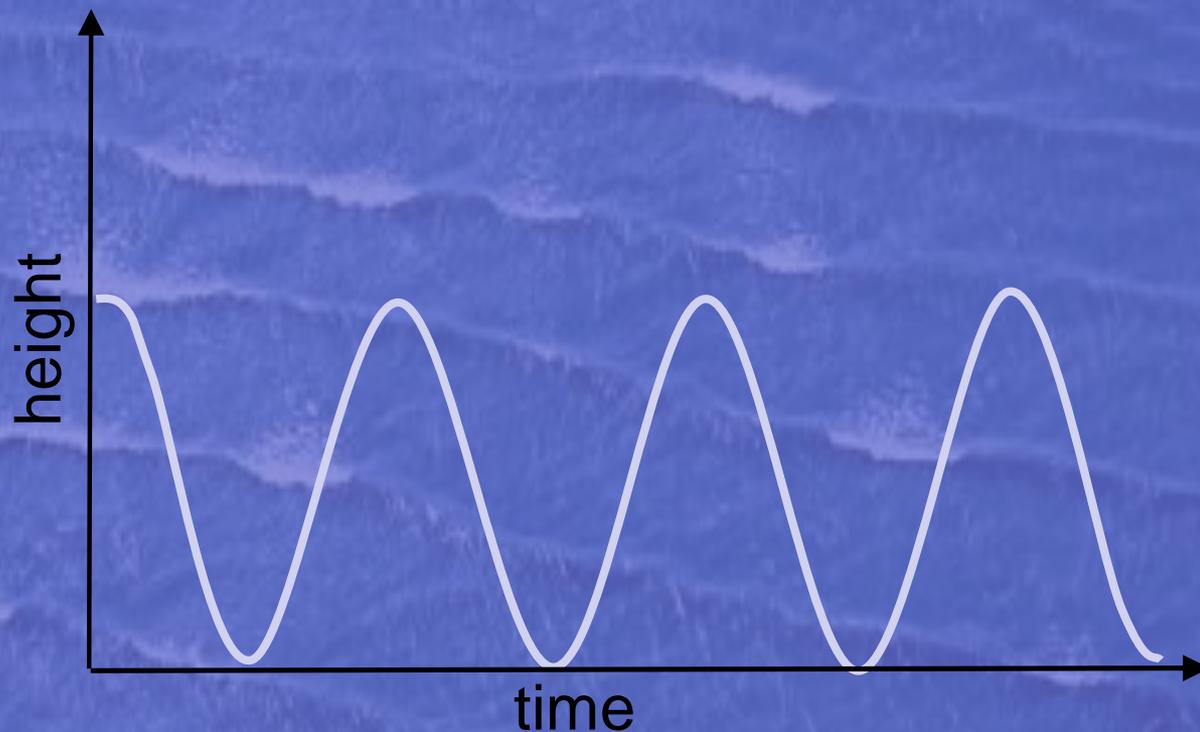
observer



Look at the **water height versus time** at a fixed point in space along the wave propagation direction.

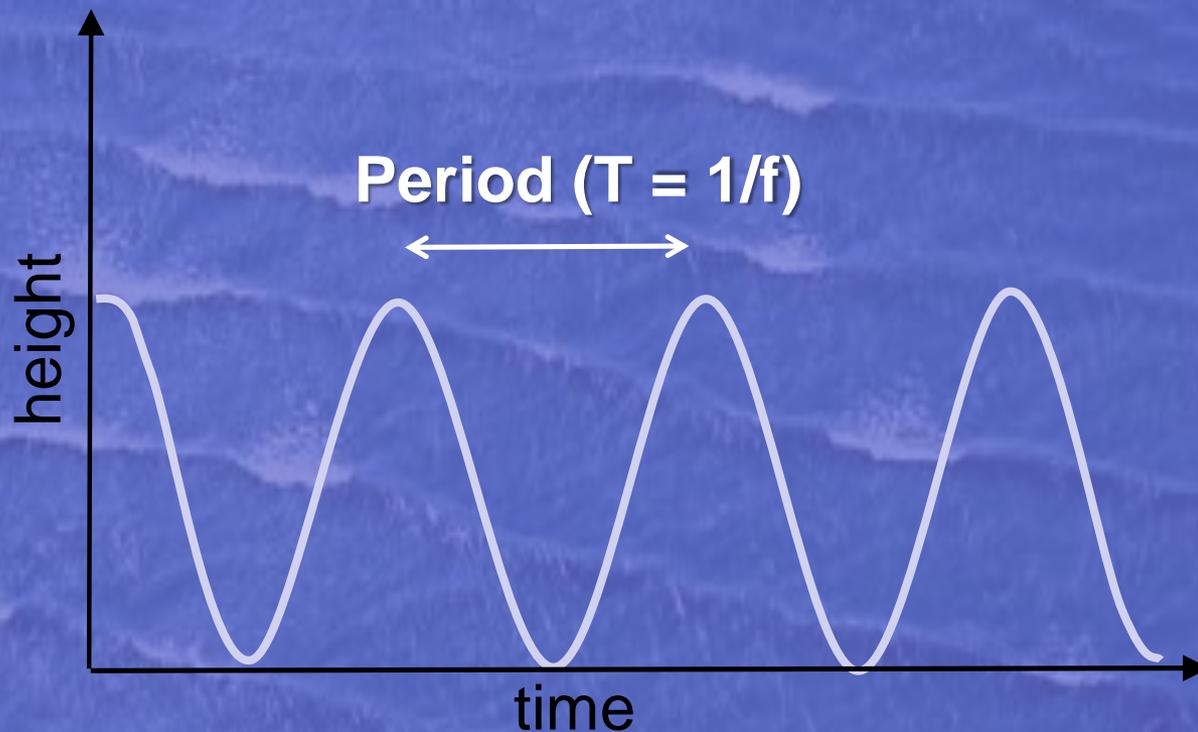
# Waves...

**Time periodic oscillations** that travel along space



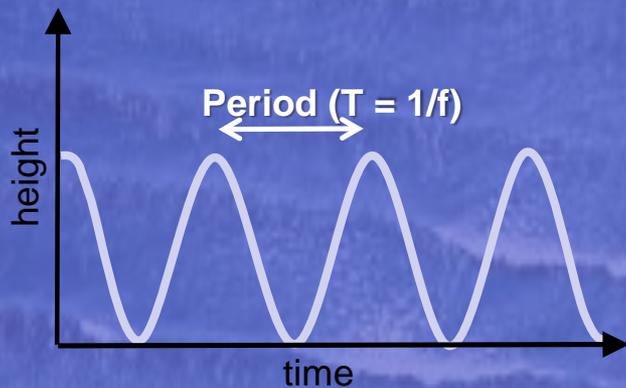
# Waves...

**Time periodic oscillations** that travel along space

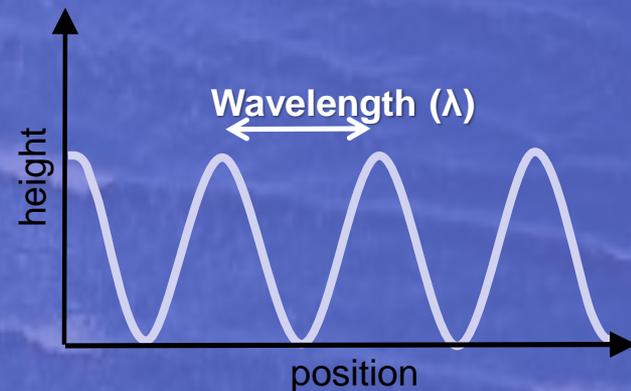


# Waves...

## Time periodic oscillations that travel along space



Once a maxima passes through the observation point, it takes (T) seconds for the next maximum to pass through.



The distance between these two maxima is ( $\lambda$ ) meters, therefore a maximum travels ( $\lambda$ ) meters in (T) seconds.

$$\text{The wave velocity is : } v = \lambda / T = \lambda \cdot f$$

# Waves...

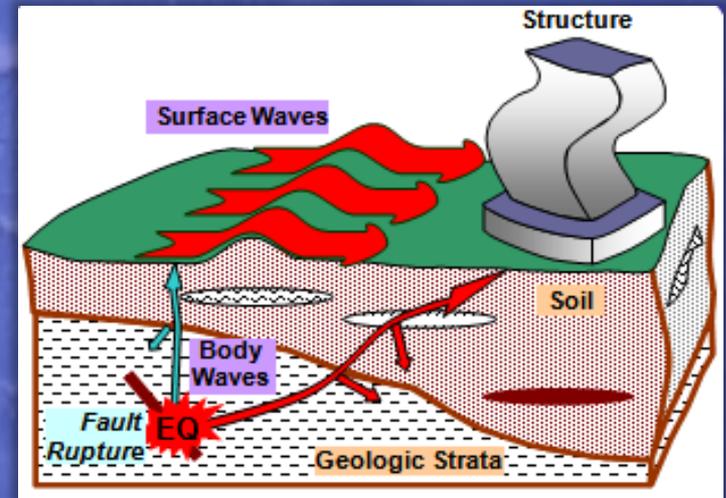
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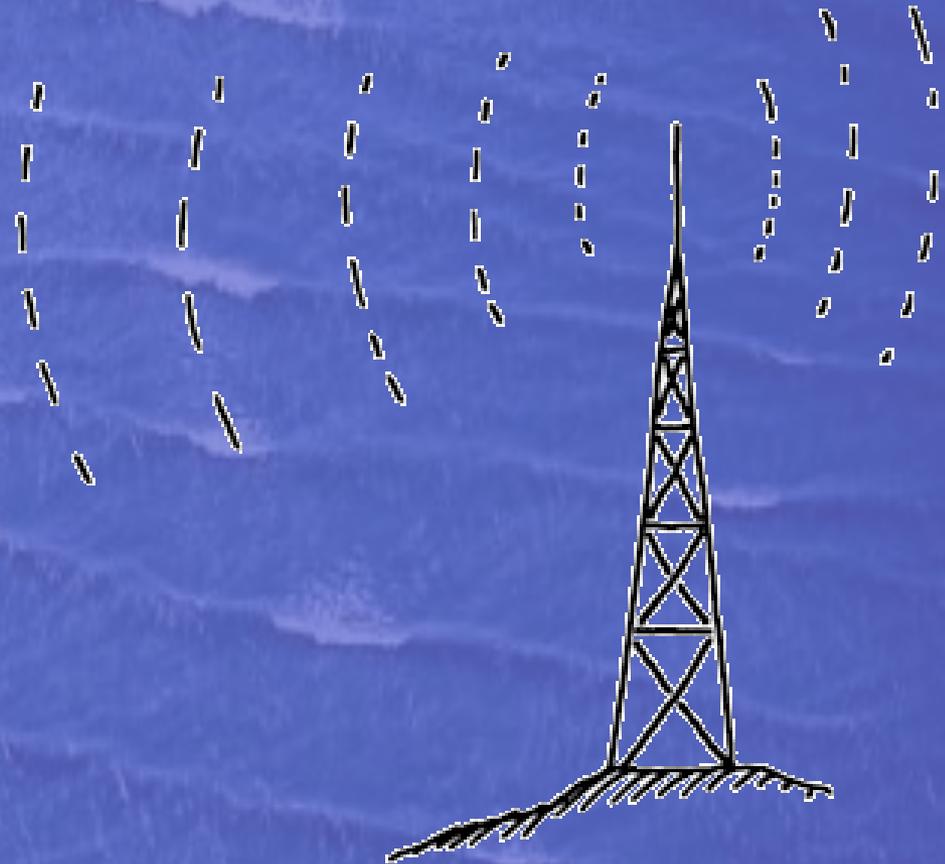
# Waves...

Water waves, sound waves, earthquake waves....



# Waves...

Electromagnetic waves ....



...“Electric field oscillations”

# Outline



## Introduction

- Waves
- The electromagnetic spectrum
- Radio waves versus optical waves



## The terahertz frequency range

- Applications
- Challenges

# The electromagnetic spectrum

Let's think a little bit... electromagnetic waves of different wavelength are called differently depending on the region of the spectrum where they belong, example: radio-waves, X-rays, etc.

- 1) List several types of electromagnetic waves you have heard of...
- 2) Order these by increasing frequency

# The electromagnetic spectrum

- Radio-waves (kHz-MHz),
- Microwaves (GHz),
- Millimeter-waves (100's GHz),
- Terahertz (few THz),
- Infrared (10's of THz),
- Visible light (100's THz),
- Ultraviolet (few PHz),
- X-rays(few EHz),
- Gamma rays(100's EHz)



# The electromagnetic spectrum

Wavelength and frequency are related by:

$$f = c / \lambda$$

where  $c$  is the speed of light ( $3 \times 10^8$  m/s)

Exercise : calculate typical wavelengths for the previous types of electromagnetic waves (?)

# The electromagnetic spectrum

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Exercise : calculate typical wavelengths for the previous types of electromagnetic waves (?)

• Radio-frequency	:	300	MHz
• Microwaves	:	3	GHz
• Millimeter-waves	:	300	GHz
• Terahertz	:	3	THz
• Infrared	:	30	THz
• Visible	:	600	THz
• Ultraviolet	:	3	PHz
• X-rays	:	3	EHz

# The electromagnetic spectrum

Wavelength and frequency are related by:

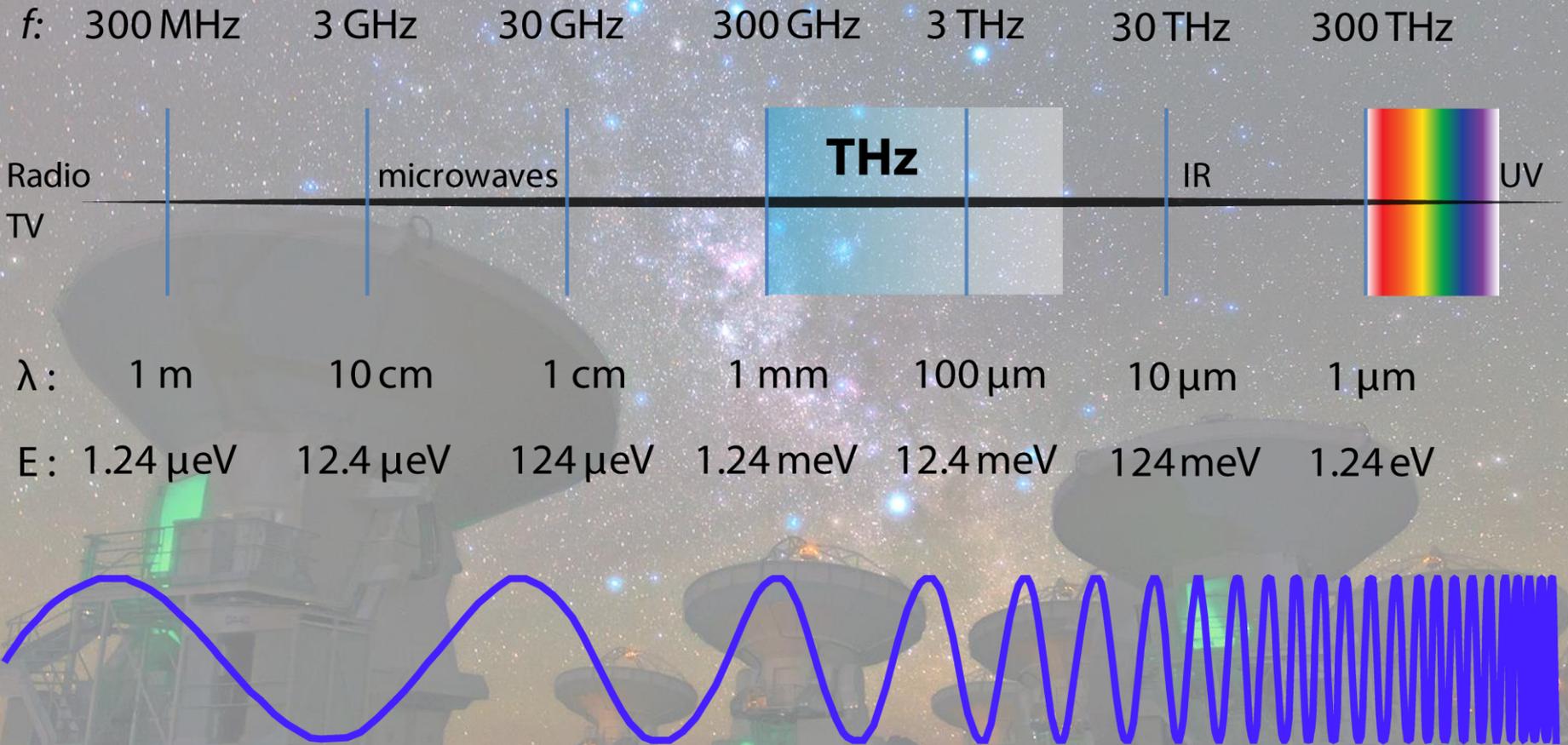
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Exercise : calculate typical wavelengths for the previous types of electromagnetic waves (?)

• Radio-frequency	:	300	MHz	→	1	m
• Microwaves	:	3	GHz	→	10	cm
• Millimeter-waves	:	300	GHz	→	1	mm
• Terahertz	:	3	THz	→	100	μm
• Infrared	:	30	THz	→	10	μm
• Visible	:	600	THz	→	500	nm
• Ultraviolet	:	3	PHz	→	100	nm
• X-rays	:	3	EHz	→	0.1	nm

# The electromagnetic spectrum



# The electromagnetic spectrum

Question : with electromagnetic waves of which wavelength do the following devices interact?



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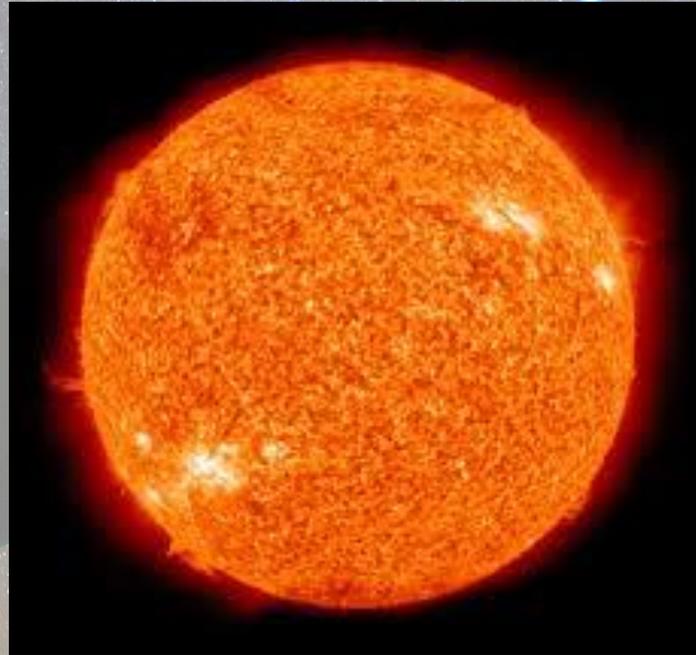


## The terahertz frequency range

- Applications
- Challenges

# Radio waves vs. optical waves

Since the beginnings of mankind, people has wondered about light...



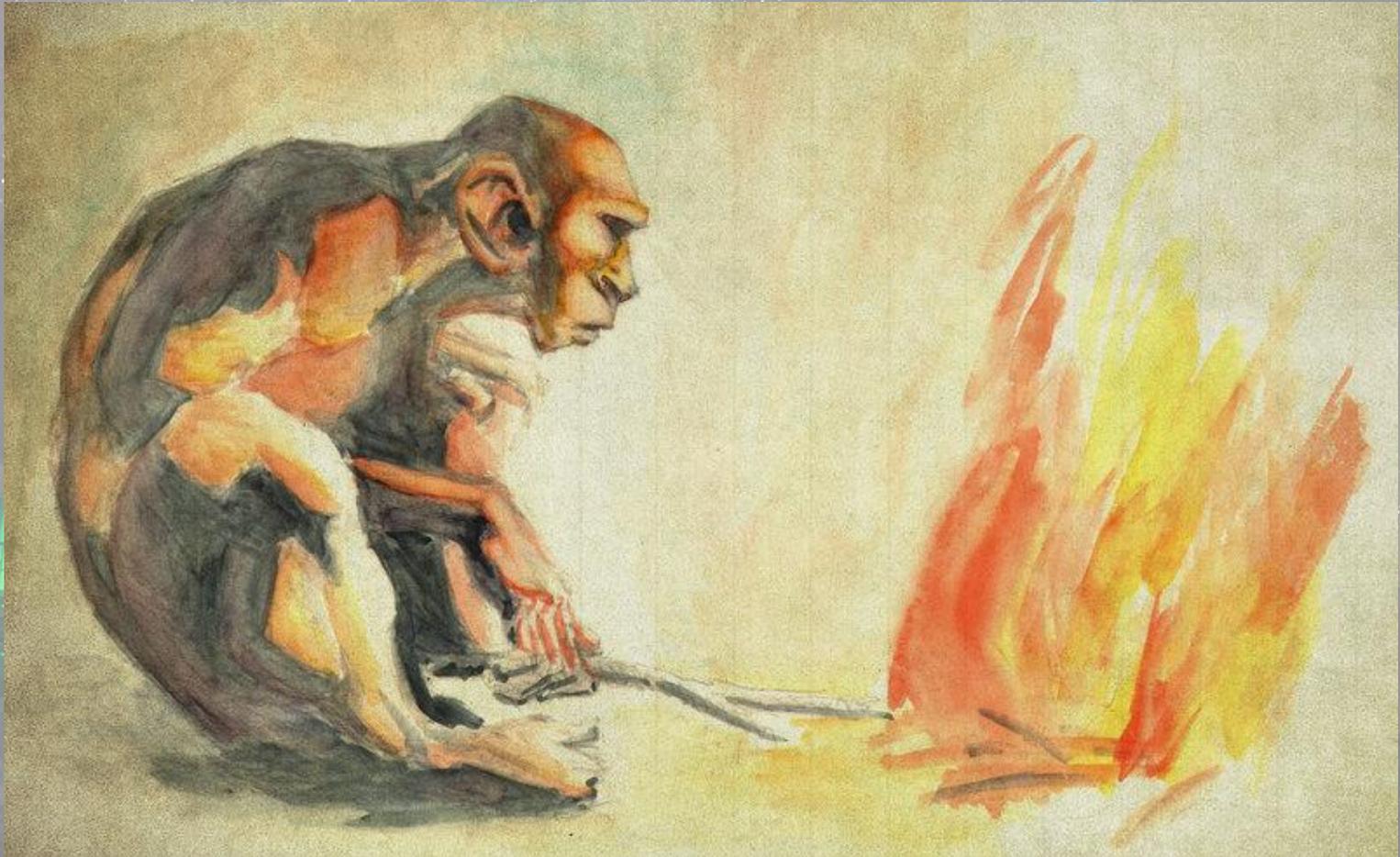
# Radio waves vs. optical waves

There are obvious sources of light in nature...



# Radio waves vs. optical waves

Which man eventually managed to harness...



Berardi Sensale-Rodríguez  
The University of Utah - [berardi.sensale@utah.edu](mailto:berardi.sensale@utah.edu)

# Radio waves vs. optical waves

Over history humanity deepened its understanding about light and how light interacts with matter...



# Radio waves vs. optical waves



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# Radio waves vs. optical waves

**Materials properties  
(i.e. refractive index)  
depend on wavelength**

**prism →  
different refraction for  
different wavelengths**

**therefore :**

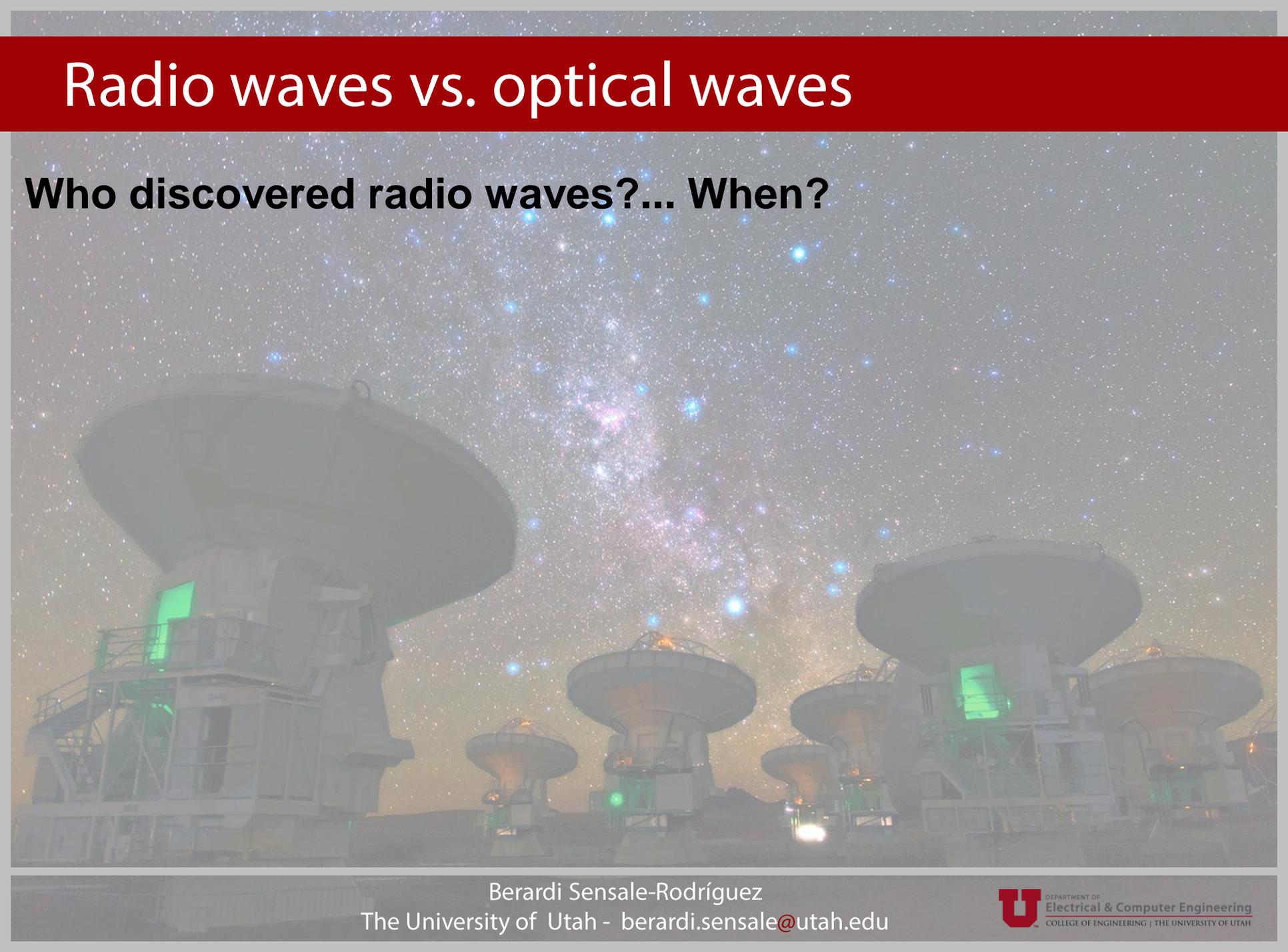
**white light can be  
separated into colors**

**this was Newton's  
discovery of the spectrum  
of light**



# Radio waves vs. optical waves

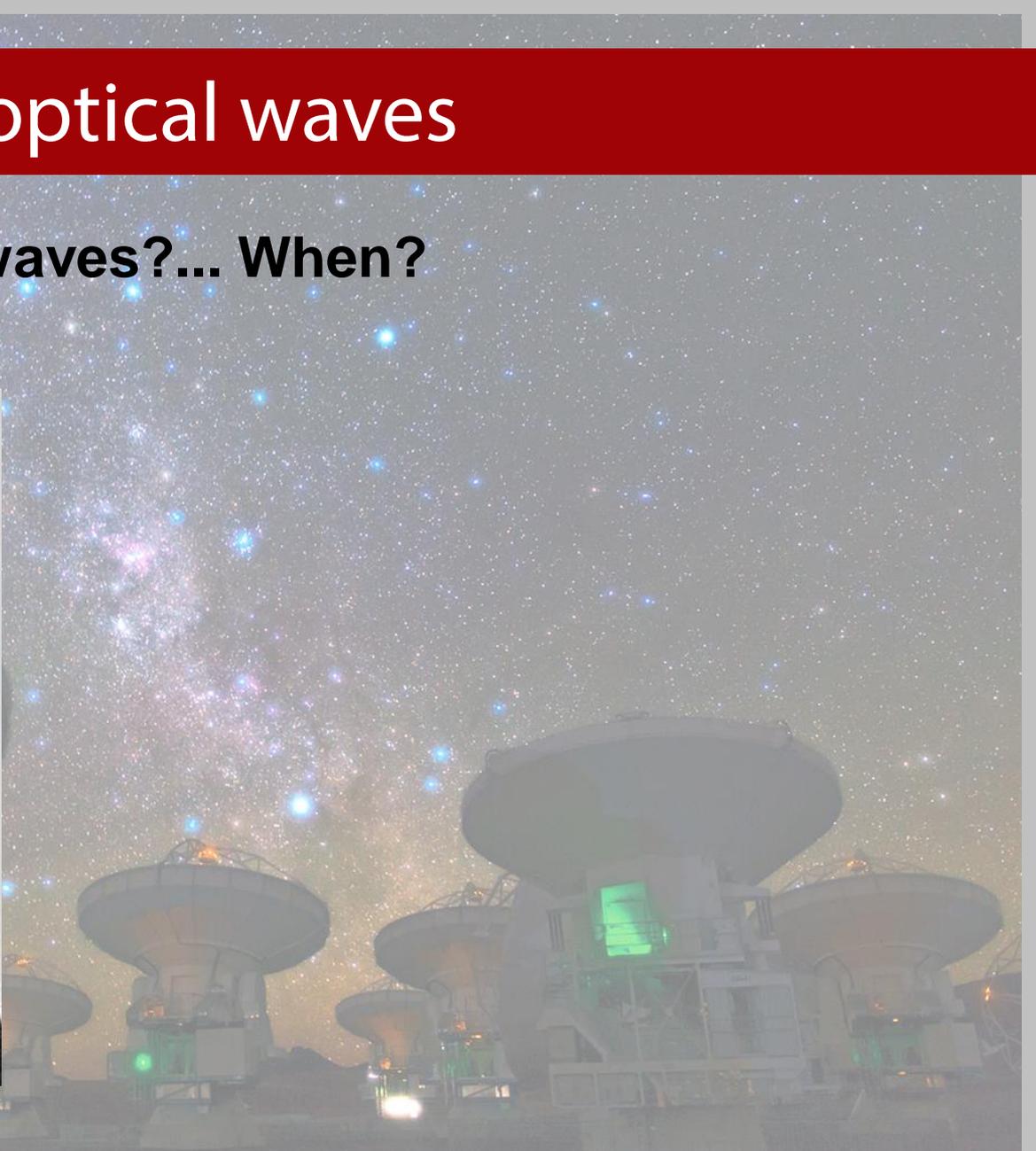
**Who discovered radio waves?... When?**



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# Radio waves vs. optical waves

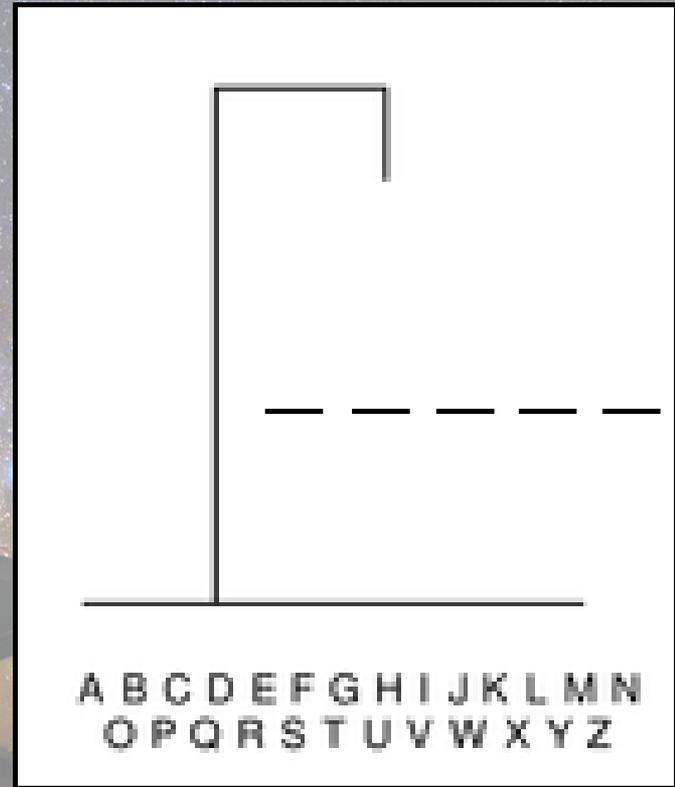
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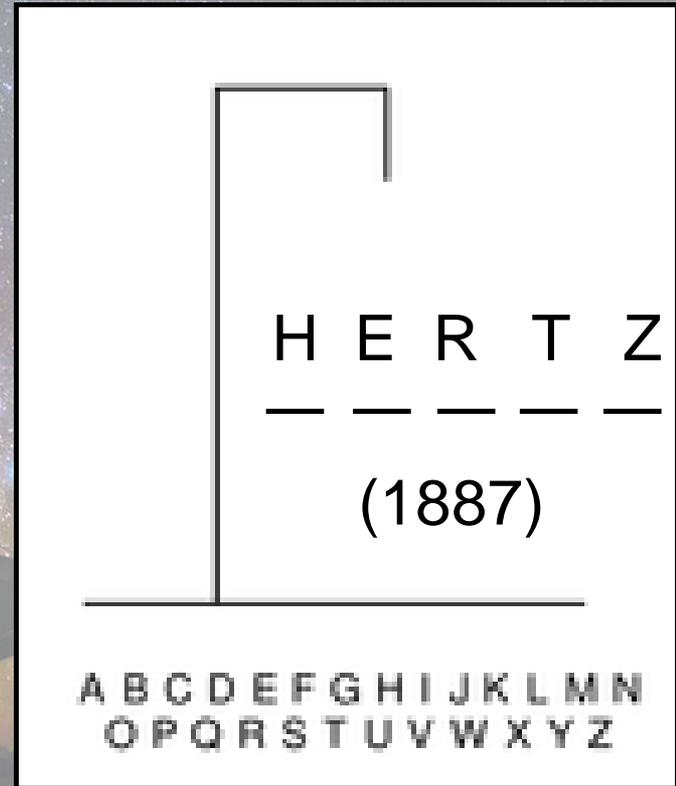
# Radio waves vs. optical waves

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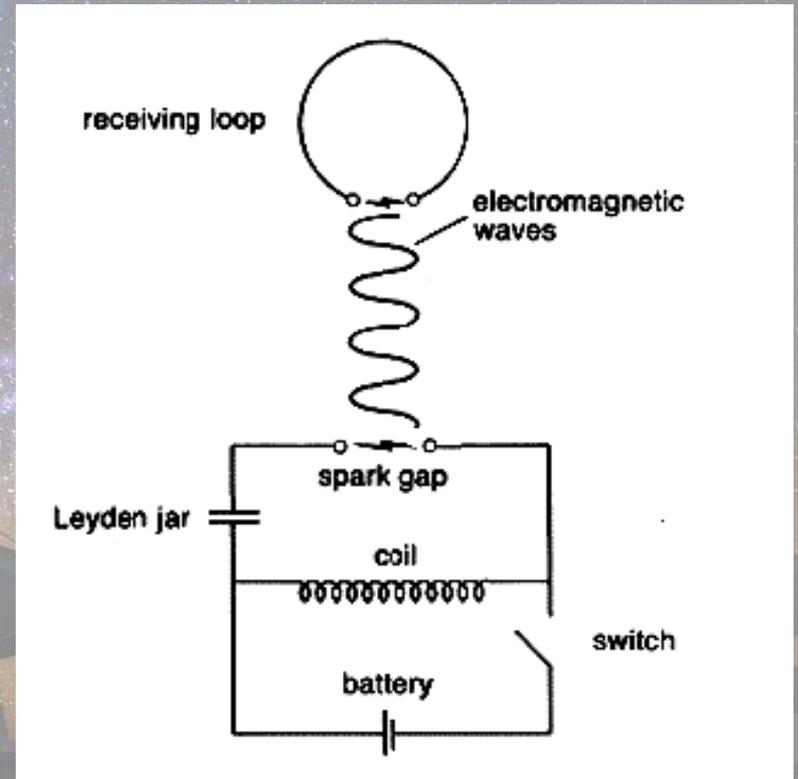
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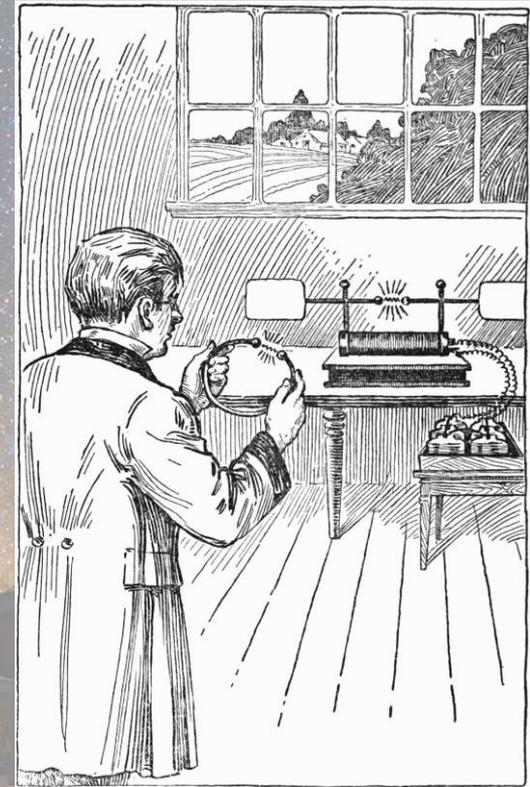
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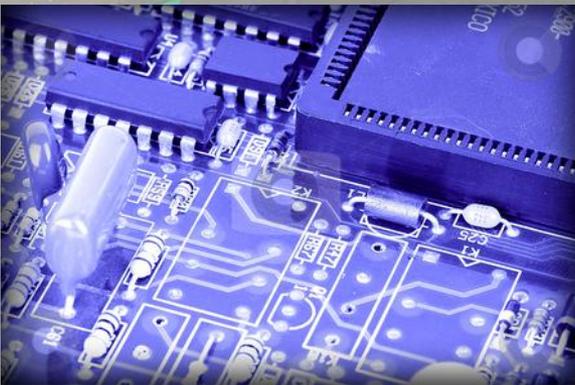
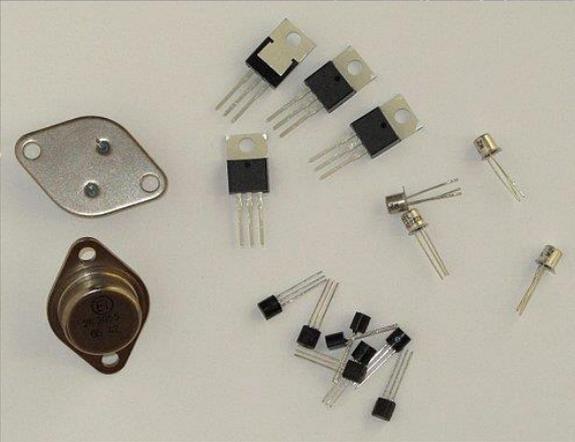
# Radio waves vs. optical waves

Who discovered radio waves?... When?



# Radio waves vs. optical waves

Today... RF electronics and optical devices



# Radio waves vs. optical waves

f: 300 MHz    3 GHz    30 GHz    300 GHz    3 THz    30 THz    300 THz

Radio  
TV

microwaves

THz

IR

UV



1 cm

1 mm

100  $\mu\text{m}$

10  $\mu\text{m}$

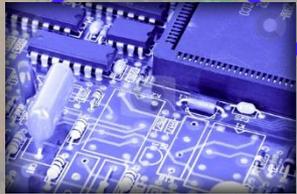
1  $\mu\text{m}$

124  $\mu\text{eV}$

1.24 meV

12.4 meV

124 eV



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# The THz frequency range

## HEAT RAYS OF GREAT WAVE LENGTH.

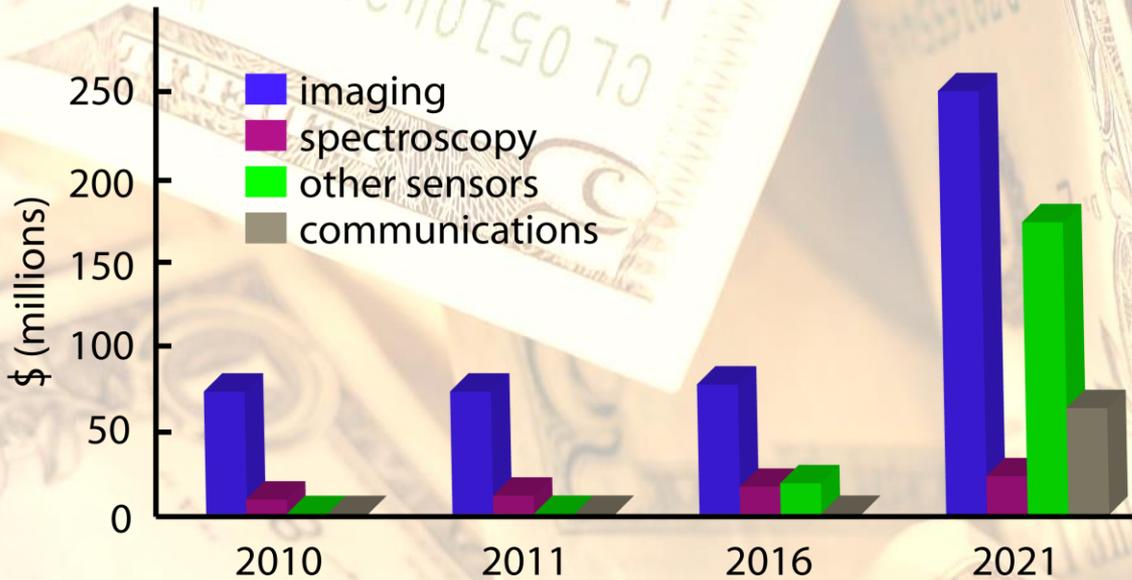
BY HEINRICH RUBENS AND E. F. NICHOLS.

SINCE we have become accustomed to think of waves of electrical energy and light waves as forming component parts of a common spectrum, the attempt has often been made to extend our knowledge over the wide region which has separated the two phenomena, ...

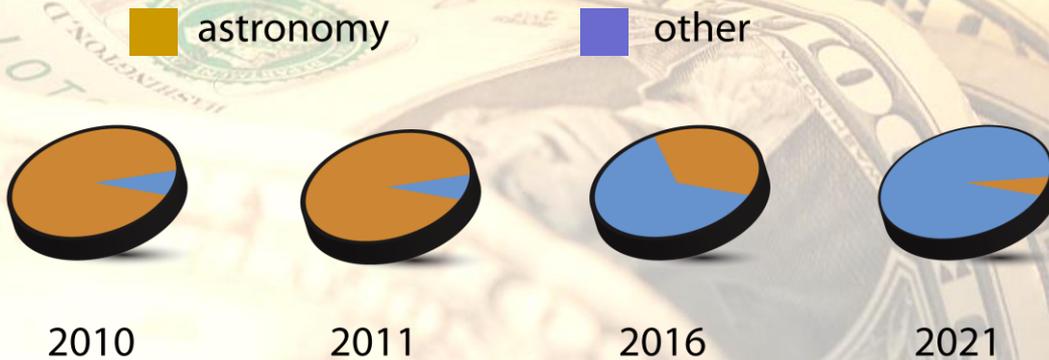
**Phys. Rev. 4, 314-323 (1897)**

-10 years after Heinrich Hertz's discovery of radio waves-

# The THz frequency range



**A growing market...**



**In transition...**

Source: BCC research

# Applications of THz waves



Berardi Sensale-Rodríguez  
The University of Utah - [berardi.sensale@utah.edu](mailto:berardi.sensale@utah.edu)

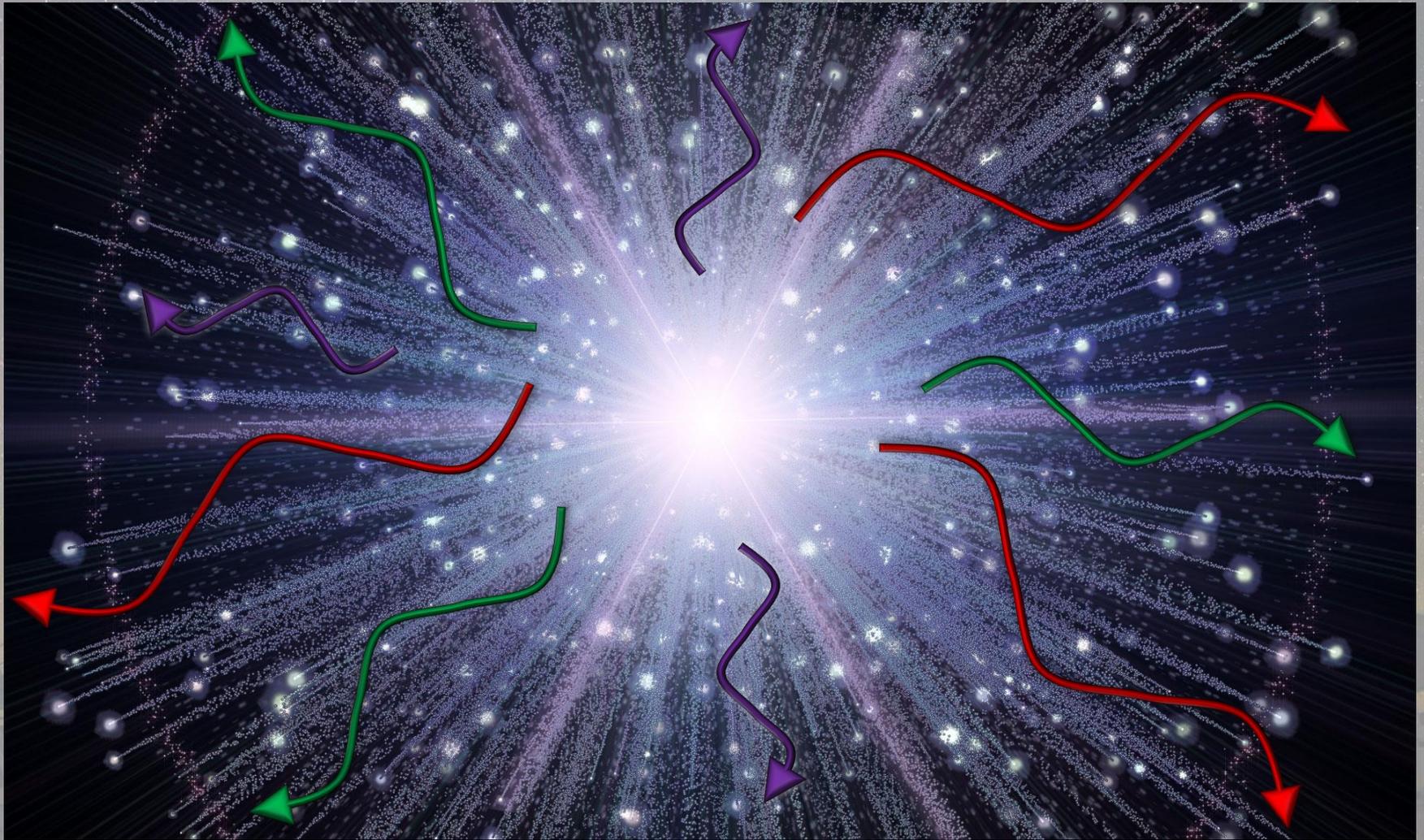
# Applications of THz waves

... to the time of the big bang ...



<http://io9.com/5881330/what-happened-before-the-big-bang>

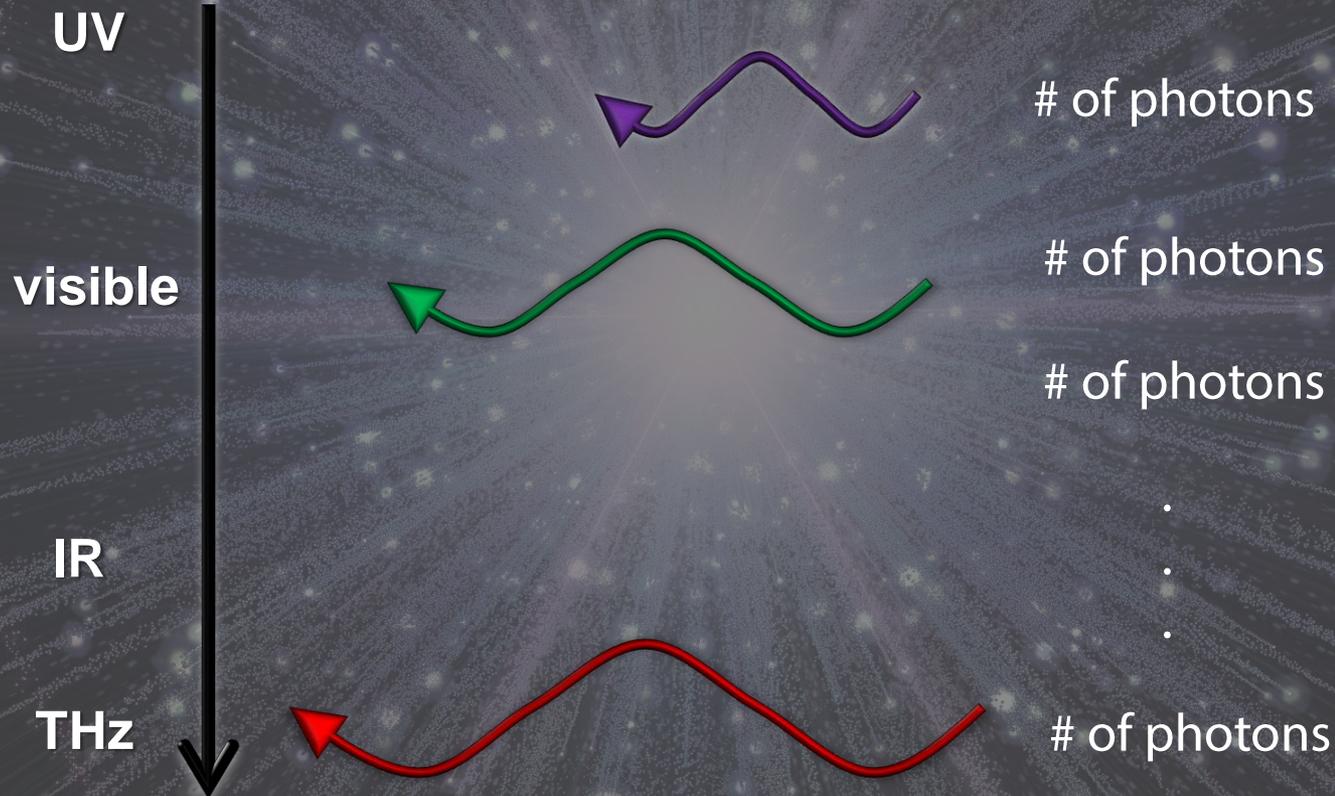
# Applications of THz waves



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# Applications of THz waves

Let's sort (per region of the electromagnetic spectrum) all the photons emitted since the beginning of the universe...



# Applications of THz waves

Results from the NASA Cosmic Background Explorer indicate that :

**98 %** of the photons emitted since the big bang fall into  
the THz and far-IR ranges.



Siegel, P. "Terahertz technology," *IEEE Trans. MTT*, vol. 50, no.3, pp.910-928, 2002

# Applications of THz waves

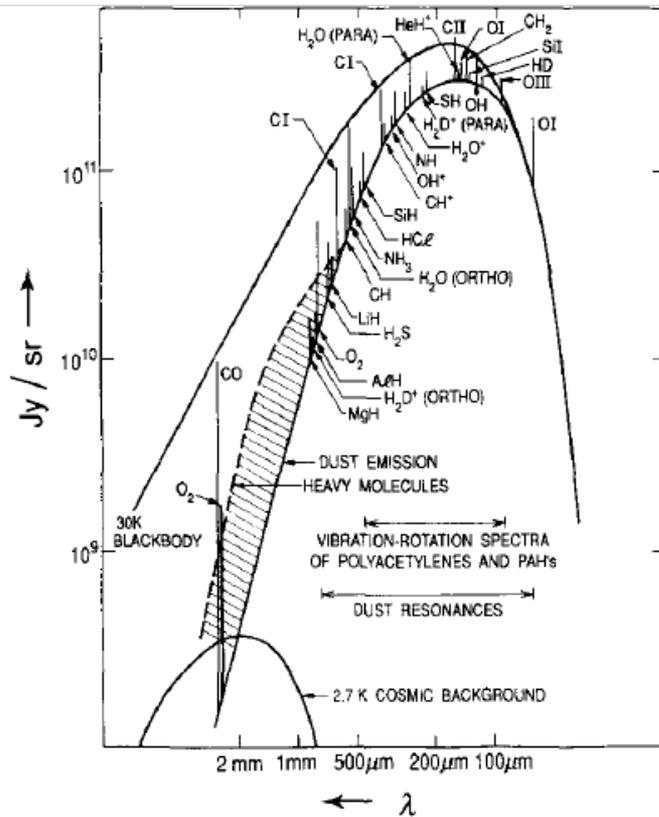


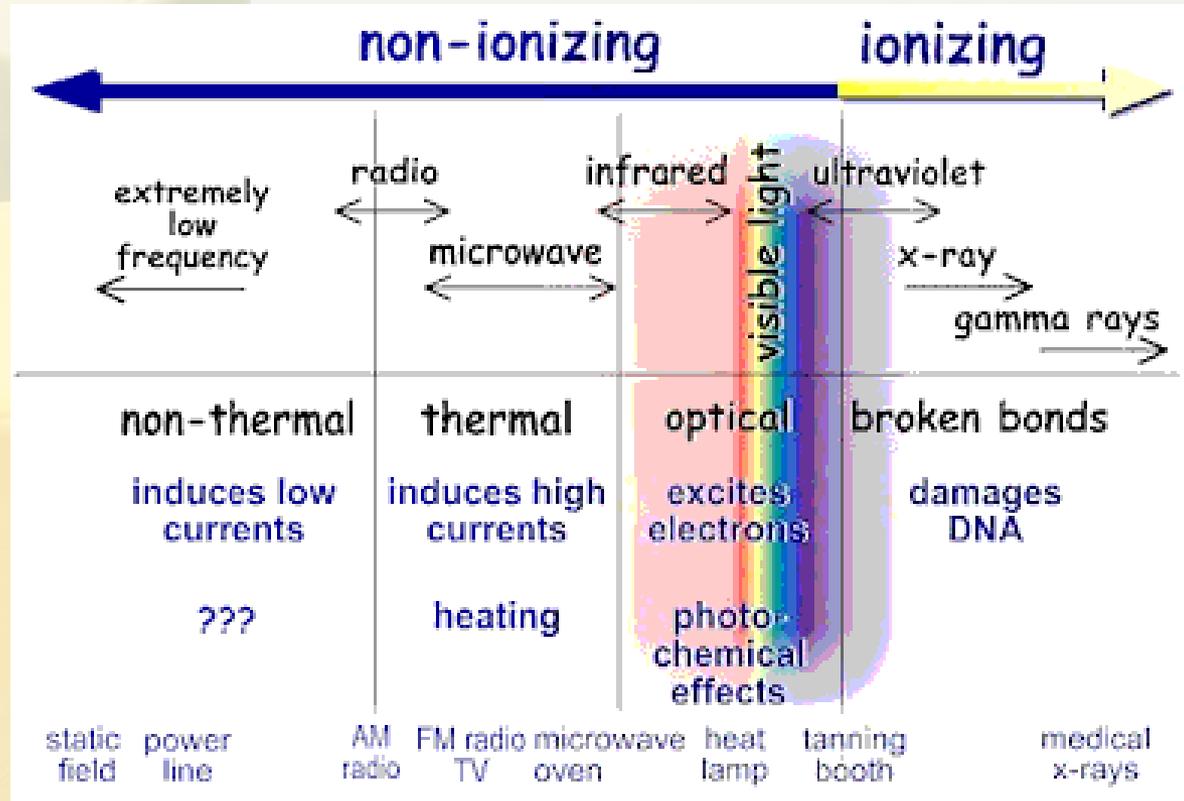
Fig. 1. A schematic presentation of some of the spectral content in the submillimeter band for an interstellar cloud. The spectrum includes dust continuum, molecular rotation line and atomic fine-structure line emissions.

**Astronomy:  
The most traditional  
application of THz  
technology**

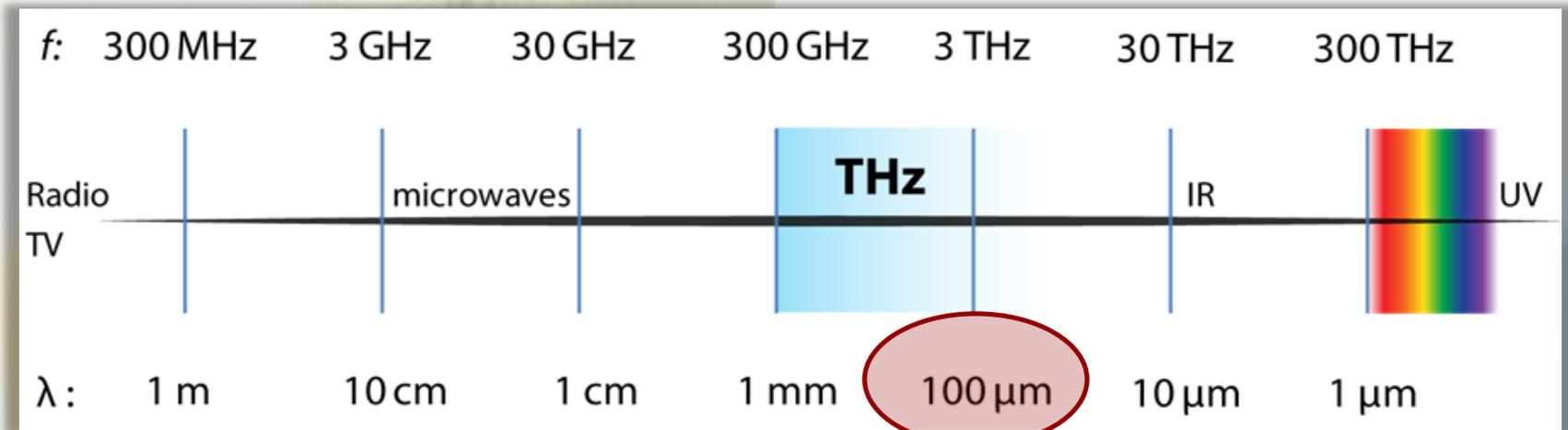
**Radiated power versus  
wavelength for interstellar  
dust and its key molecular  
vibration lines.**

Phillips, T.G.; Keene, J.; , "Submillimeter astronomy,"  
*Proceedings of the IEEE*, vol. 80, no.11, pp.1662-1678, 1992

# Applications

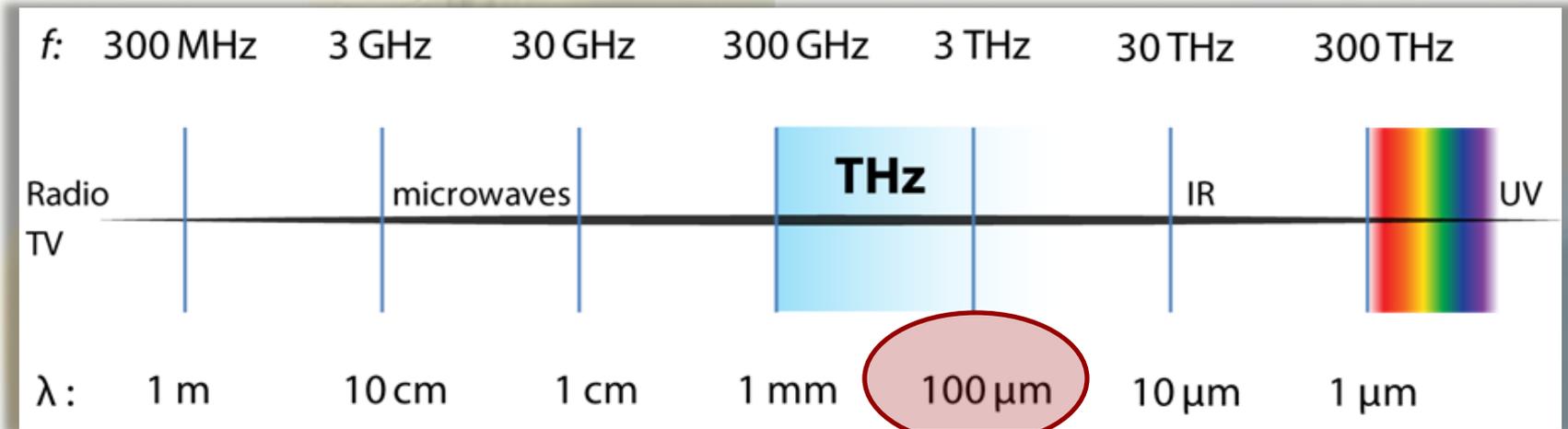


# Applications



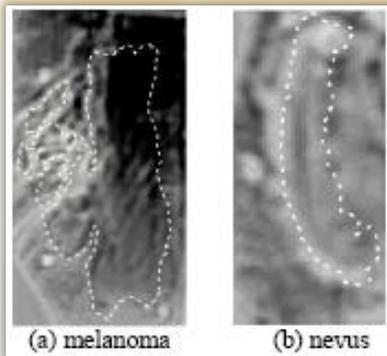
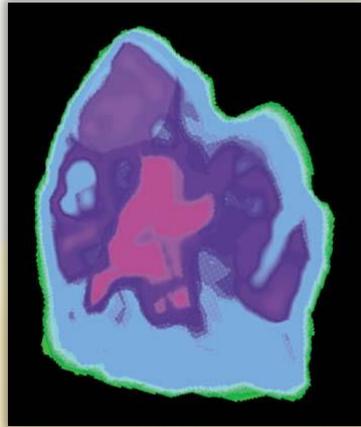
**Imaging applications!!!**

# Applications



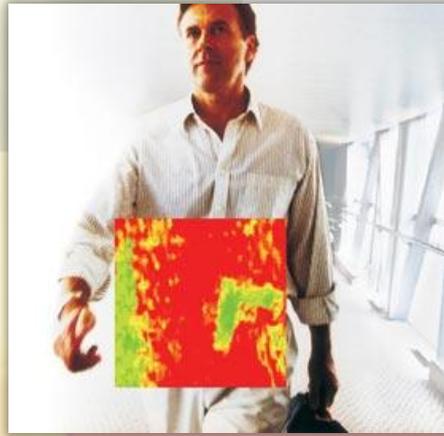
# Applications

## Medical imaging



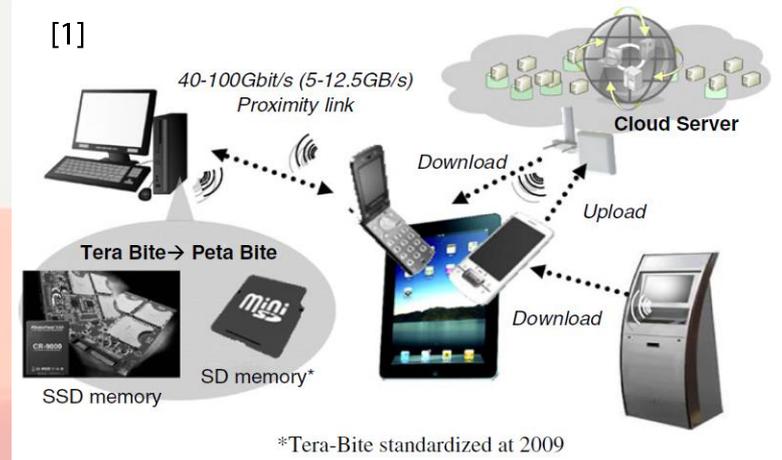
# Applications

## Security



# Applications

- [1] J. Infrared Milli. Terahz. Waves 32, 143 (2011)
- [2] JOSA A 29(2), 179 (2012)



- **Versus microwaves**
  - Larger bandwidth
  - Atmospheric attenuation
- **Versus IR**
  - Less directional
  - Less susceptible to fog attenuation and scintillation [2]

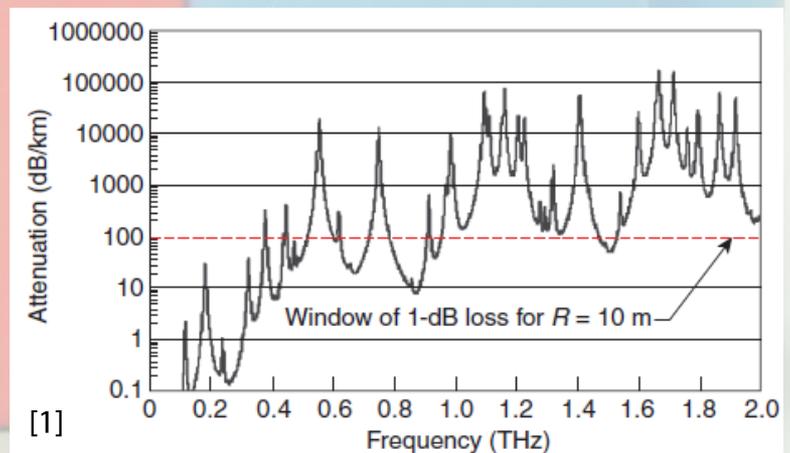
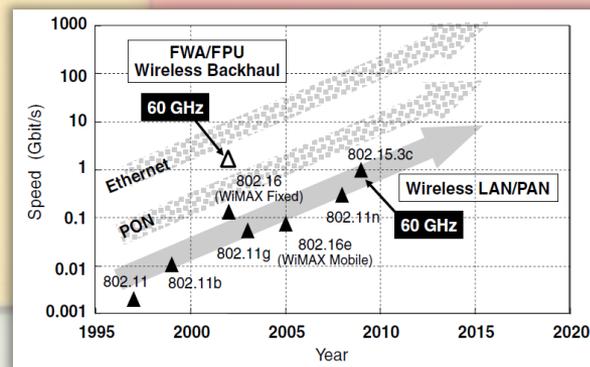


Figure 3. Atmospheric attenuation in the THz frequency range.

# Applications

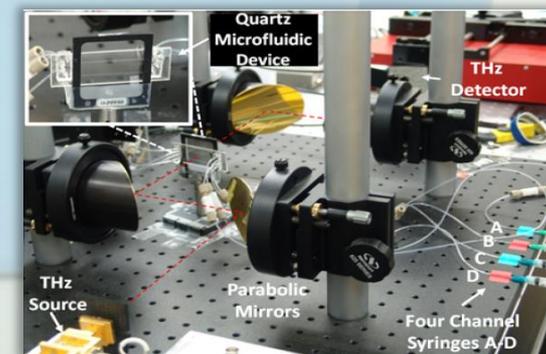
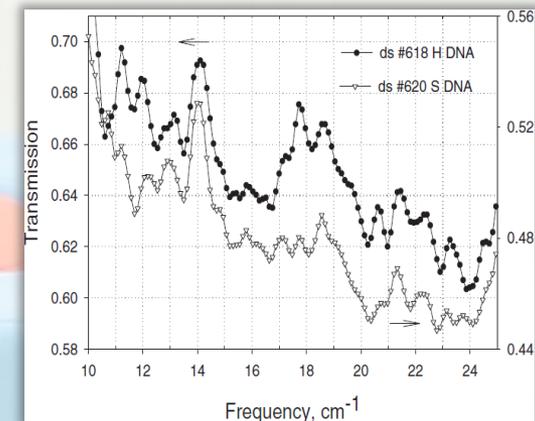
## Communications



# Applications

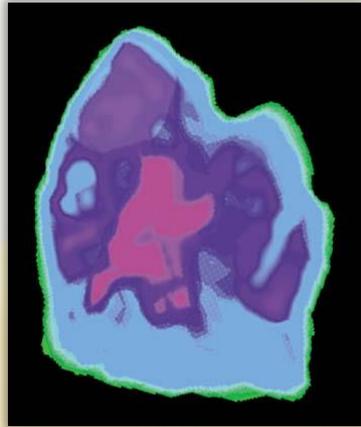


## Spectroscopy

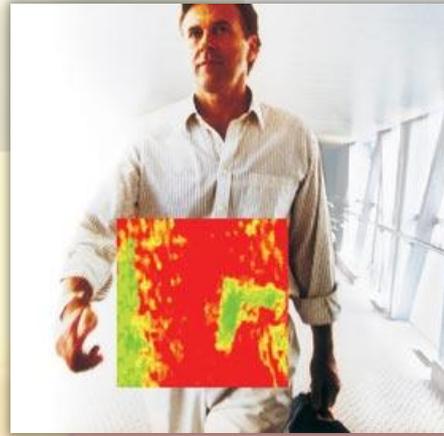


# Applications

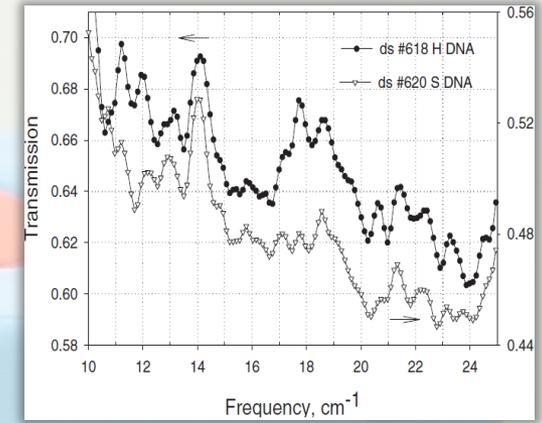
## Medical imaging



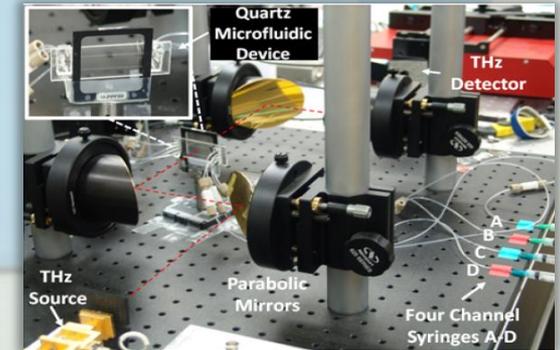
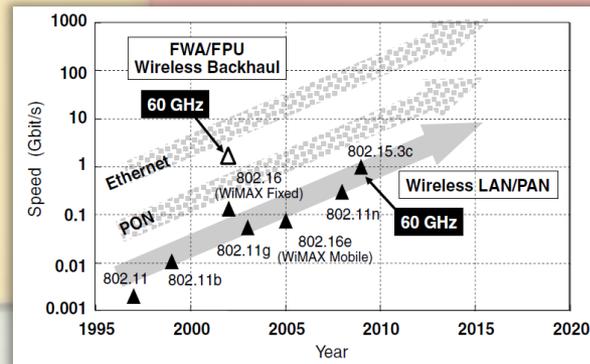
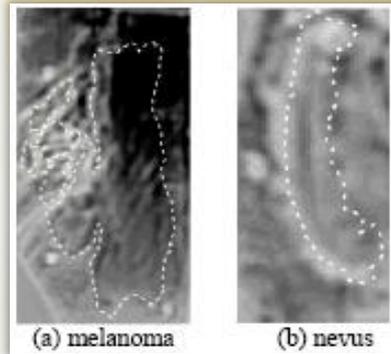
## Security



## Spectroscopy



## Communications



# Outline

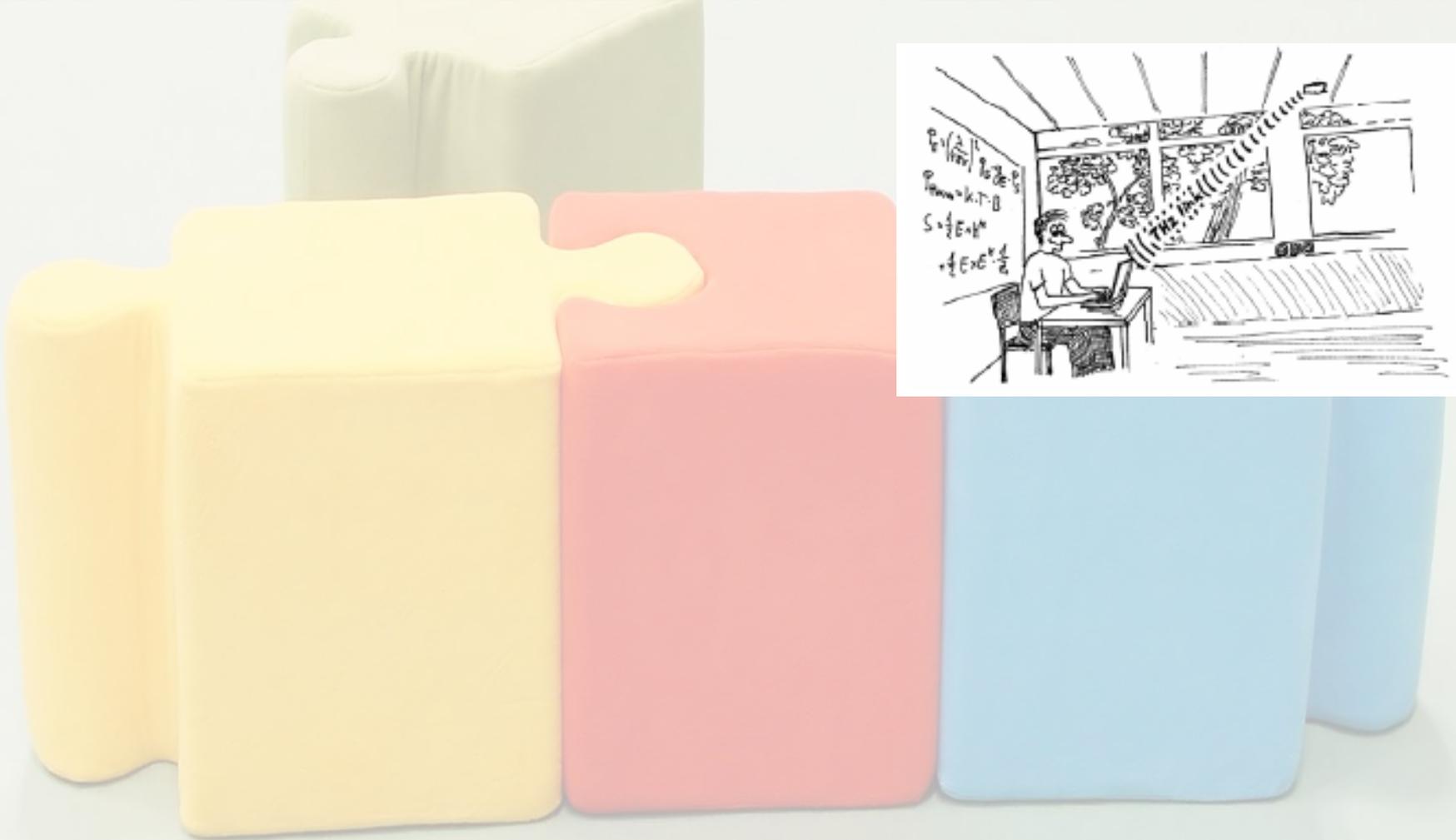
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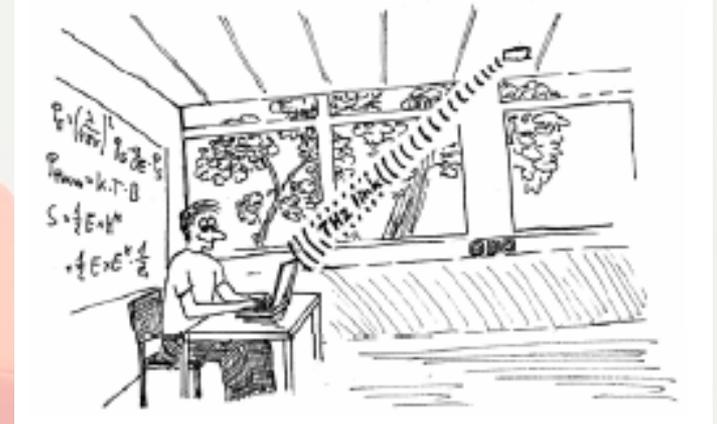
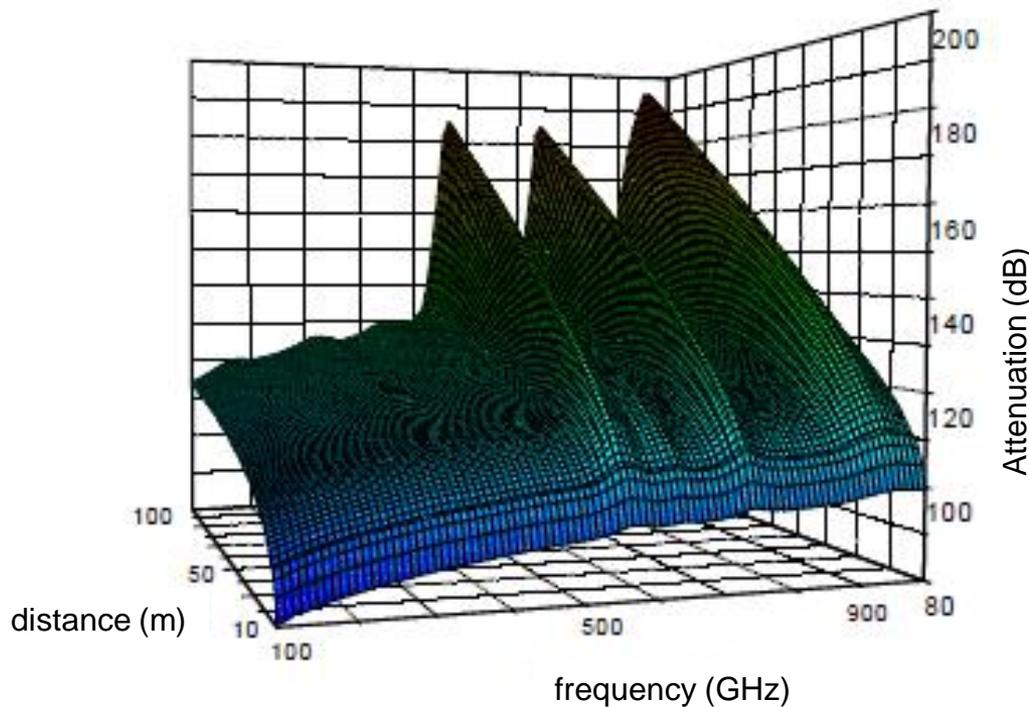
## II The terahertz frequency range

- Applications
- Challenges

# The THz gap



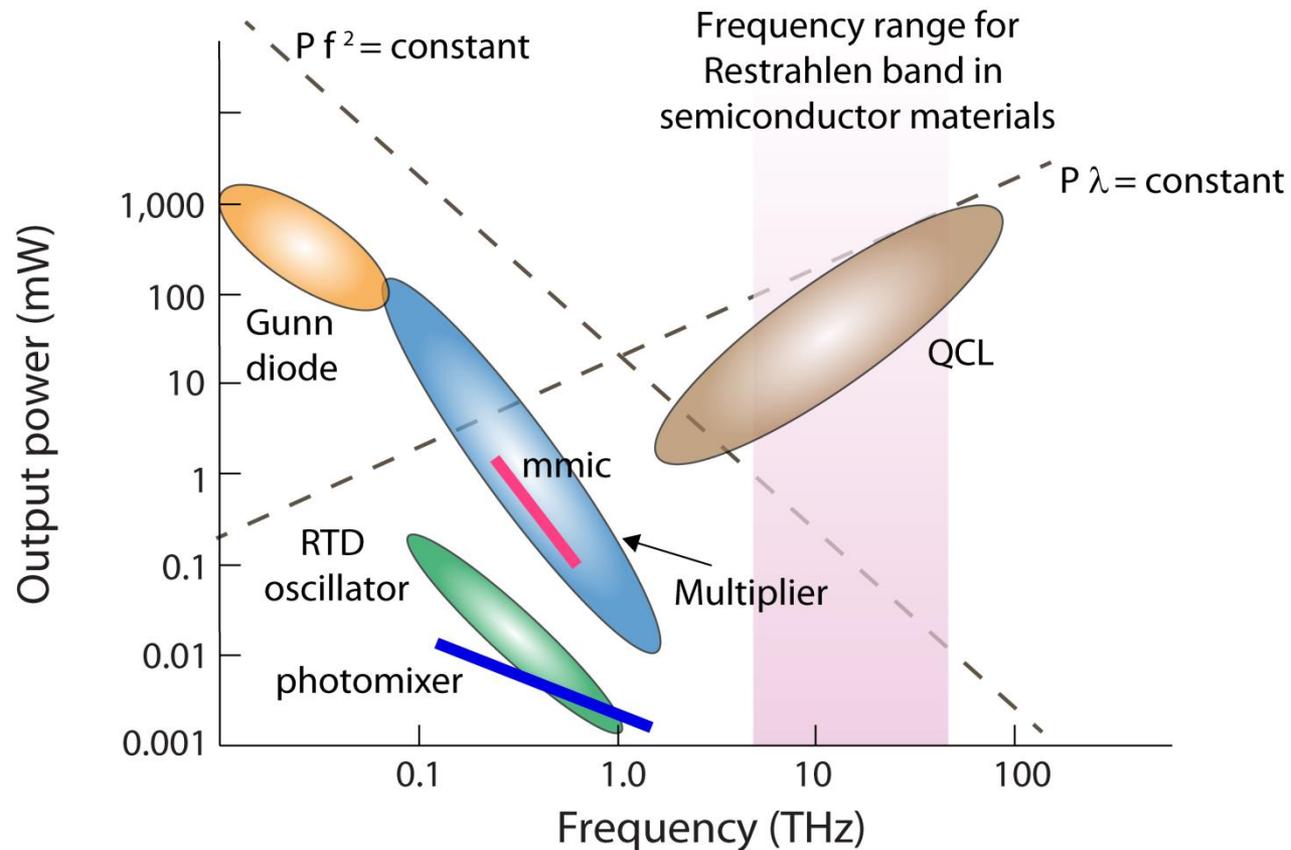
# The THz gap



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

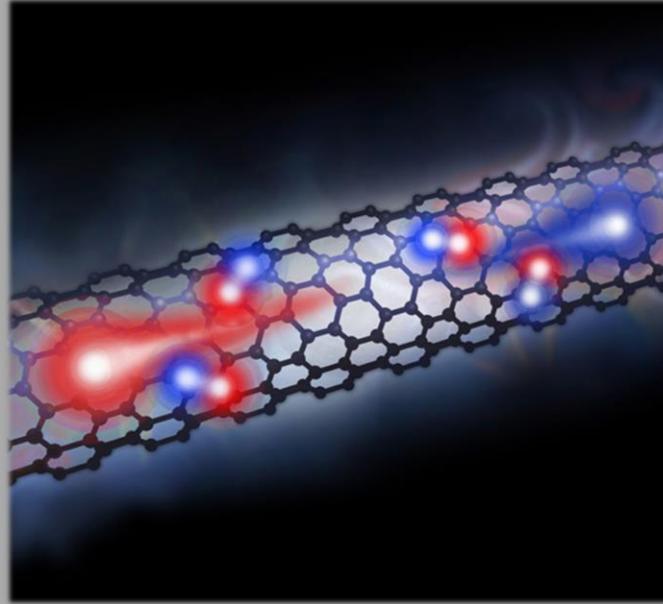
# The THz gap

## Device efficiency drops at THz frequencies...



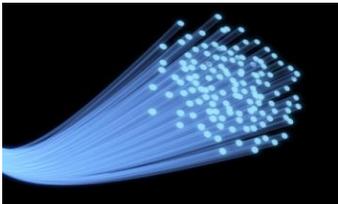
# Limitations of HF electronics

Device/system speed is limited by the velocity in which **carriers** can be transferred

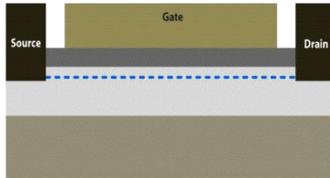


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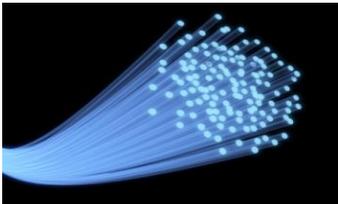
Optical fiber ; speed of light :  $s = 3 \times 10^{10}$  cm/s



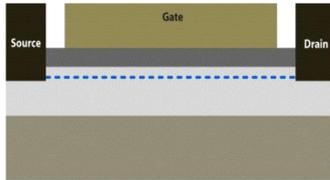
FET ; electron drift velocity :  $s = 2 \times 10^7$  cm/s

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Device/system speed is limited by the velocity in which **carriers** can be transferred



Optical fiber ; speed of light :  $s = 3 \times 10^{10}$  cm/s



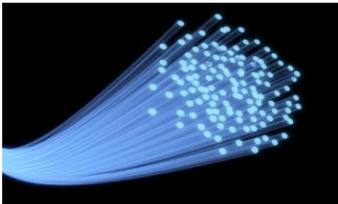
FET ; electron drift velocity :  $s = 2 \times 10^7$  cm/s

Question : in a 20nm device, which are the maximum achievable frequencies?

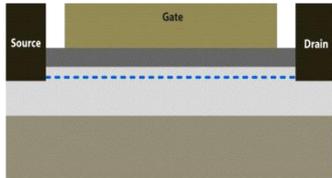
Suggestion calculate the time that takes for an electron to move along the transistor channel, estimate frequency from the inverse of this time.

# Limitations of HF electronics

Device/system speed is limited by the velocity in which **carriers** can be transferred



Optical fiber ; speed of light :  $s = 3 \times 10^{10}$  cm/s



FET ; electron drift velocity :  $s = 2 \times 10^7$  cm/s

## Challenge #1 :

**How to engineer semiconductor electronic devices operating at speeds larger than what is limited by the electron drift velocity ???**

# The THz gap

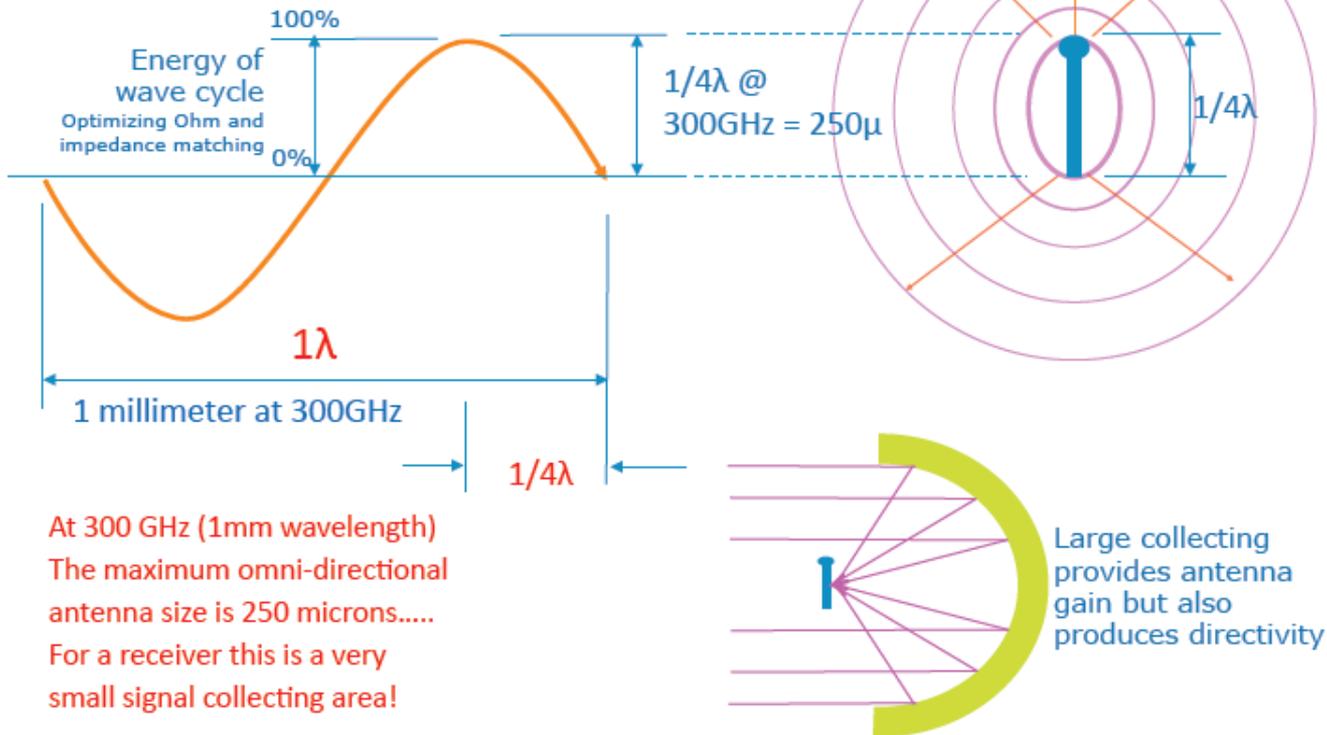
**Let's think a little bit...**

**... what are the typical dimensions of antennas at different frequencies?**

**Suggestion : what's the size of a radio antenna, what about a cell-phone antenna... and what about a photodiode?**

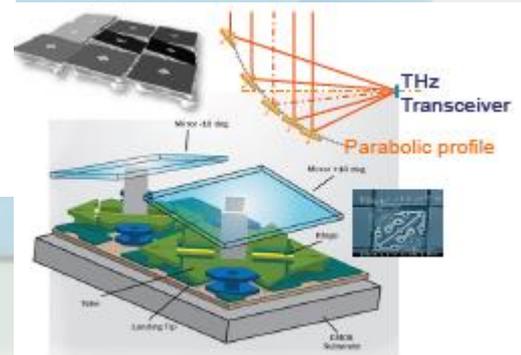
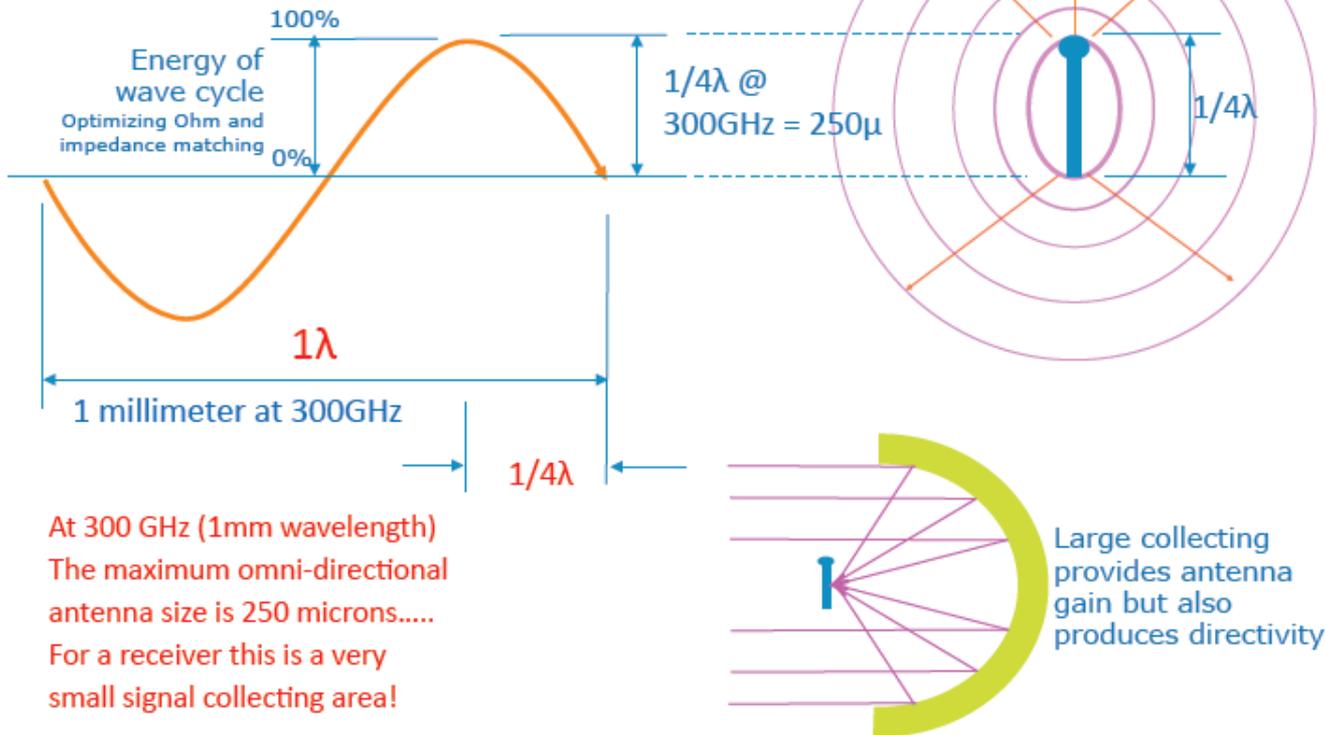
# The THz gap

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



# The THz gap

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



**Challenge #2 : beam steering is needed in order to establish a link!**

# 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.