

# Demonstration of Tunable Antenna-Coupled Intersubband Terahertz (TACIT) Mixer

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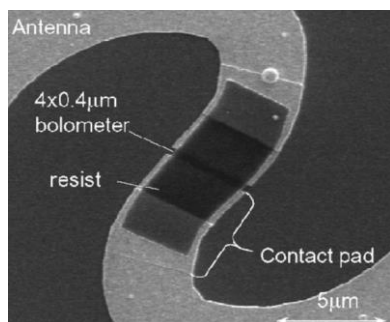
<sup>3</sup>Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, 91109 USA

# Motivation

Sensitive THz mixer for 2-5 THz that works at relatively high temperature (50-70 K)

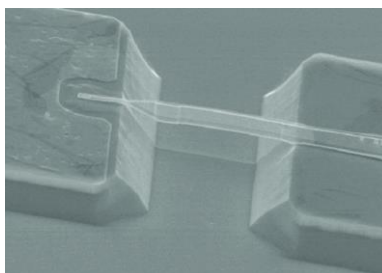
- high-resolution THz spectroscopy in deep space, etc

Superconducting  
hot-electron bolometer



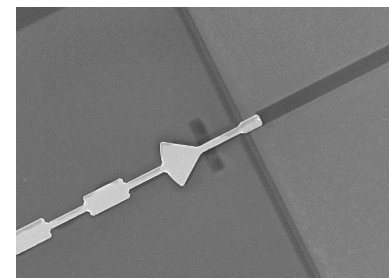
$T_N \sim 10^*$  quantum limit  
IF Bandwidth  $\sim 3$  GHz  
LO power  $\sim 1 \mu\text{W}$   
**Works below 4 K**

Schottky diode



Works at ambient T  
 $T_N \sim 50^*$  quantum limit  
LO power  $\sim 1$  mW

TACIT

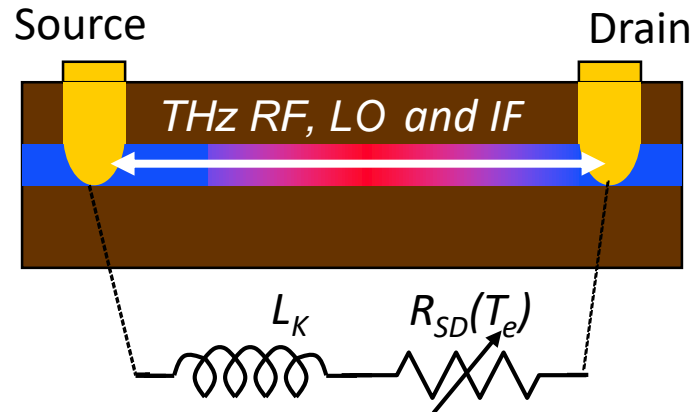


$T_N \sim 10^*$  quantum limit  
LO power  $\sim 1 \mu\text{W}$   
Works at 50-70 K  
IF bandwidth  $> 6$  GHz  
+ Tunability!

**Demonstrated** 😊

# Hot-electron Bolometer Based on High-mobility 2DEG in GaAs/AlGaAs QW

## Two-terminal Hot-electron Bolometer (HEB) based on high-mobility 2DEG<sup>1</sup>:



Mixing demonstrated at  $\sim 100$  GHz with wide IF bandwidths:

$\sim 3$  GHz for phonon-cooled device<sup>2,3</sup> @ 77 K

$\sim 20$  GHz for diffusion-cooled device<sup>4</sup> @ 77 K

$\sim 40$  GHz for ballistically cooled device<sup>5</sup> @ 1.5 K

But, due to large kinetic inductance, RF coupling efficiency significantly degrades above  $\sim 500$  GHz.

<sup>1</sup> Ynveson, Appl. Phys. Lett. **76**, 777 (2000)

<sup>2</sup> J. X. Yang et al, Appl. Phys. Lett. **66**, 1983 (1995)

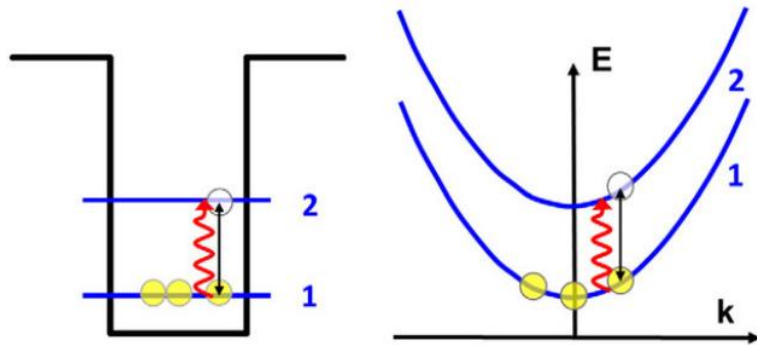
<sup>3</sup> D. V. Morozov et al, Semiconductors **39**, 1082 (2005)

<sup>4</sup> M. Lee et al, Appl. Phys. Lett. **78**, 2999 (2001)

<sup>5</sup> M. Lee et al, Appl. Phys. Lett. **81**, 1243 (2002)

# There's another way of absorbing THz radiation!

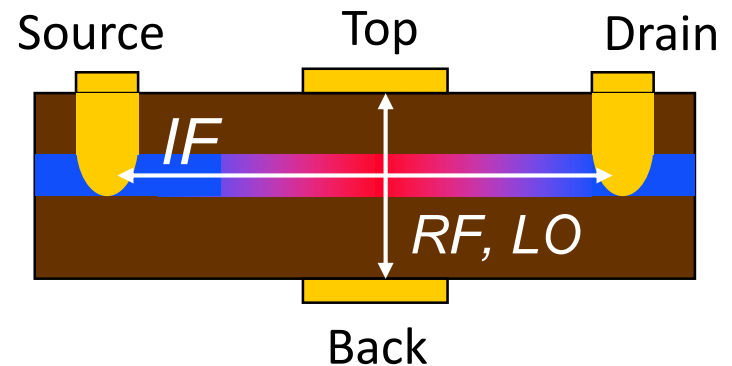
## Intersubband transitions<sup>1</sup>:



<sup>1</sup> Figure from A. Vasanelli et al. C. R. Physique **17**, 861-873 (2016)

No photocurrent generated!  
1 wide (~40 nm) QW

This requires THz E-fields oriented perpendicular to 2DEG plane:



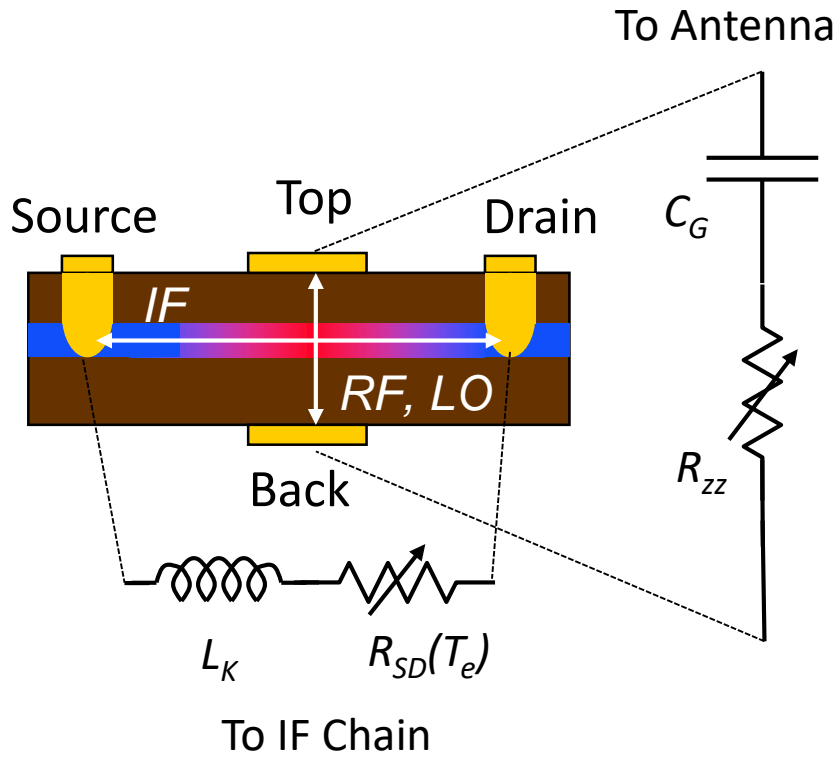
Independent tuning of  $n_s$  and  $E_{DC}$  is possible:

$$n_s \propto (V_T + V_B)$$

$$E_{DC} \propto (V_T - V_B)$$

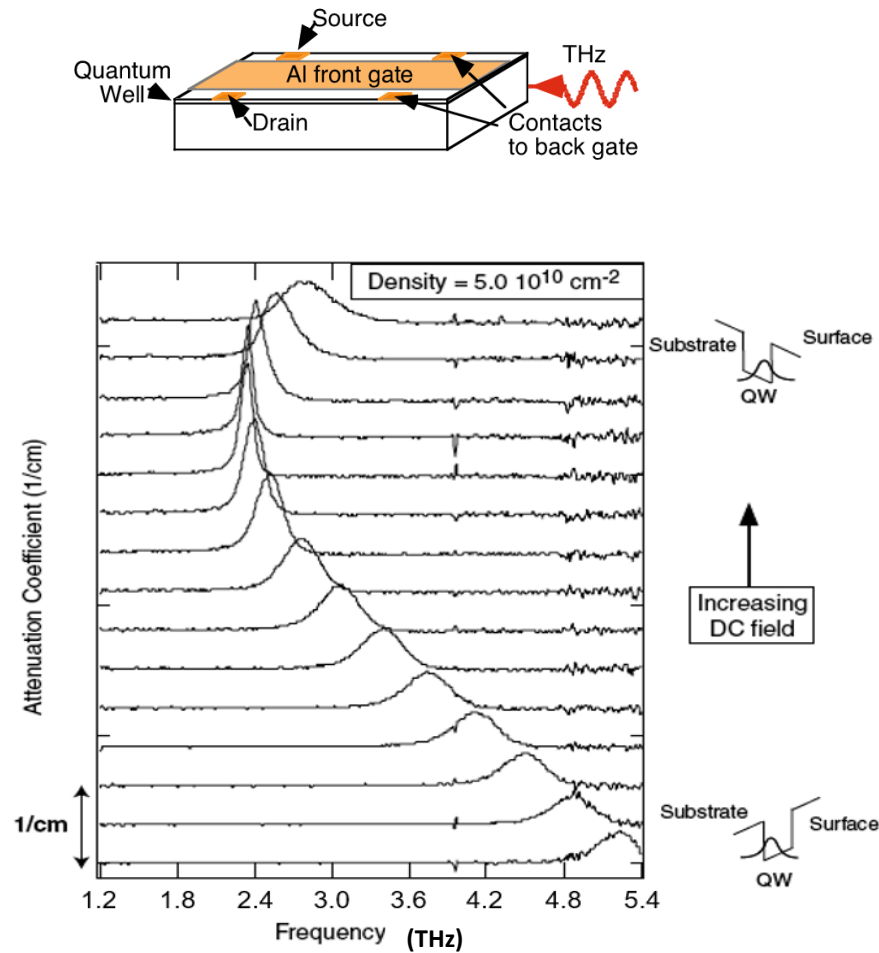
# Two Advantages

$n_s$  tunes RF impedance:



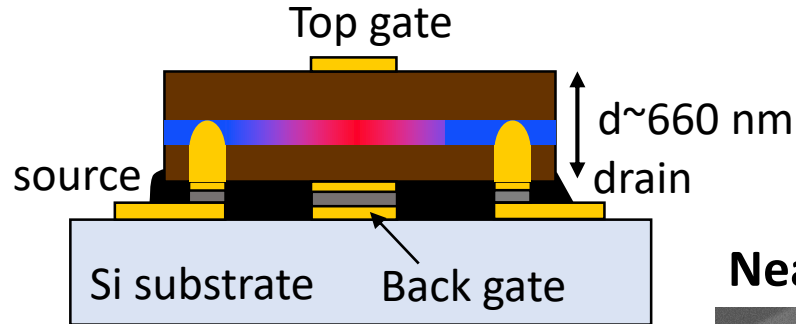
$$R_{ZZ} \propto n_s$$

$E_{DC}$  tunes detection frequency:

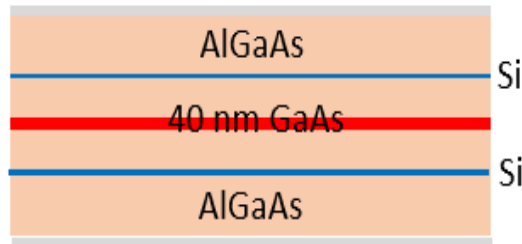


# Fabricated Prototype Device

## Vertical Profile:



## QW structure:



Grown in MBE @ Princeton

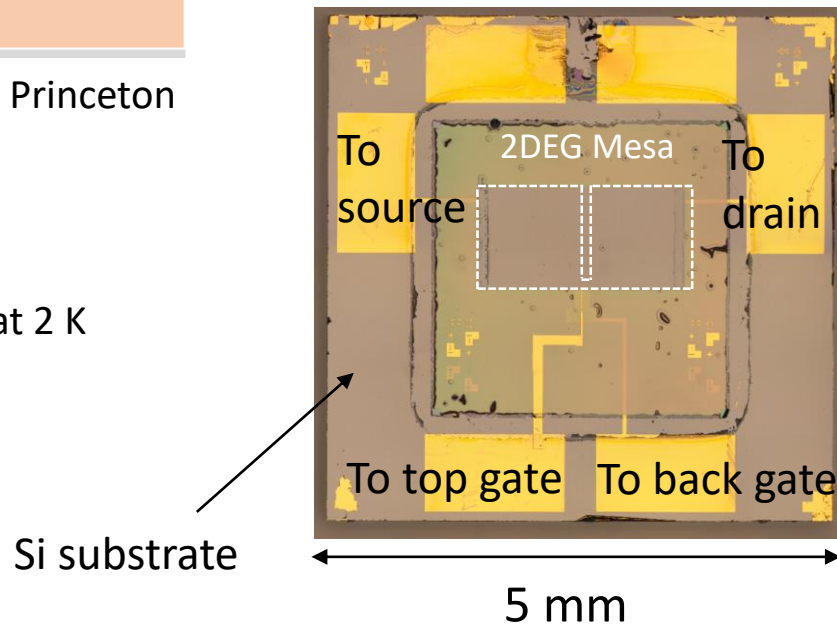
1 QW

40 nm GaAs

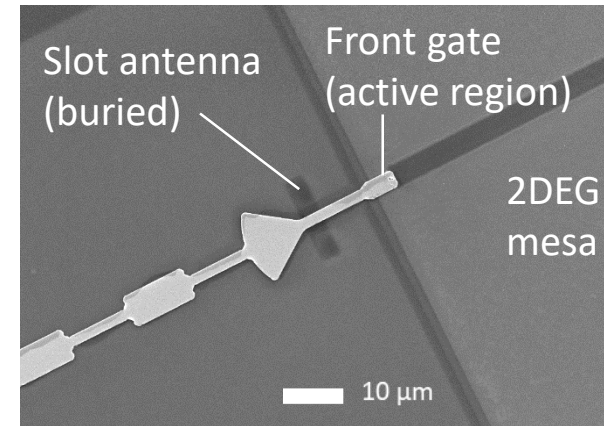
$n_s \sim 2 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-2}$

$\mu \sim 10^7 \text{ cm}^2/\text{V-s}$  at 2 K

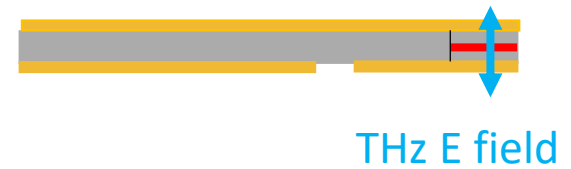
## Top-down View:



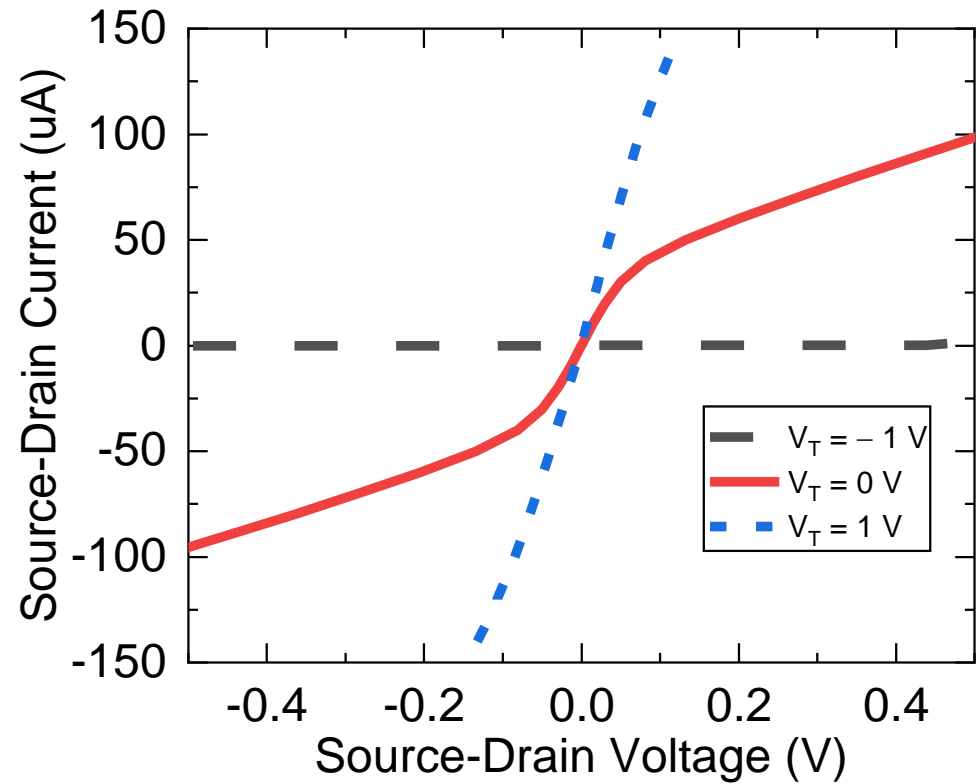
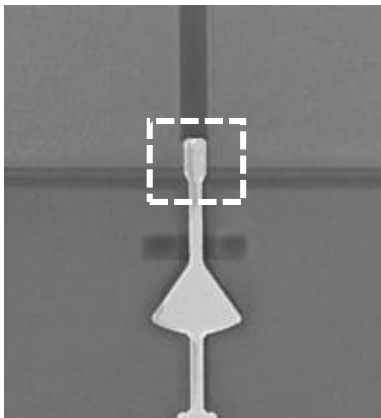
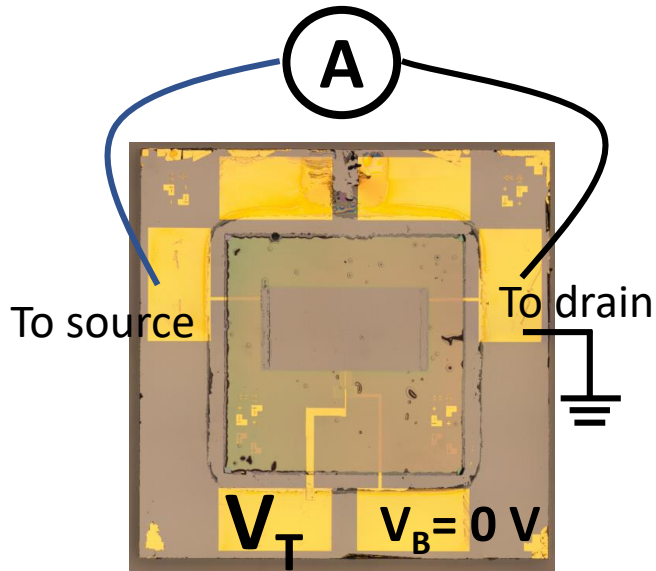
## Near active region:



## Side View:



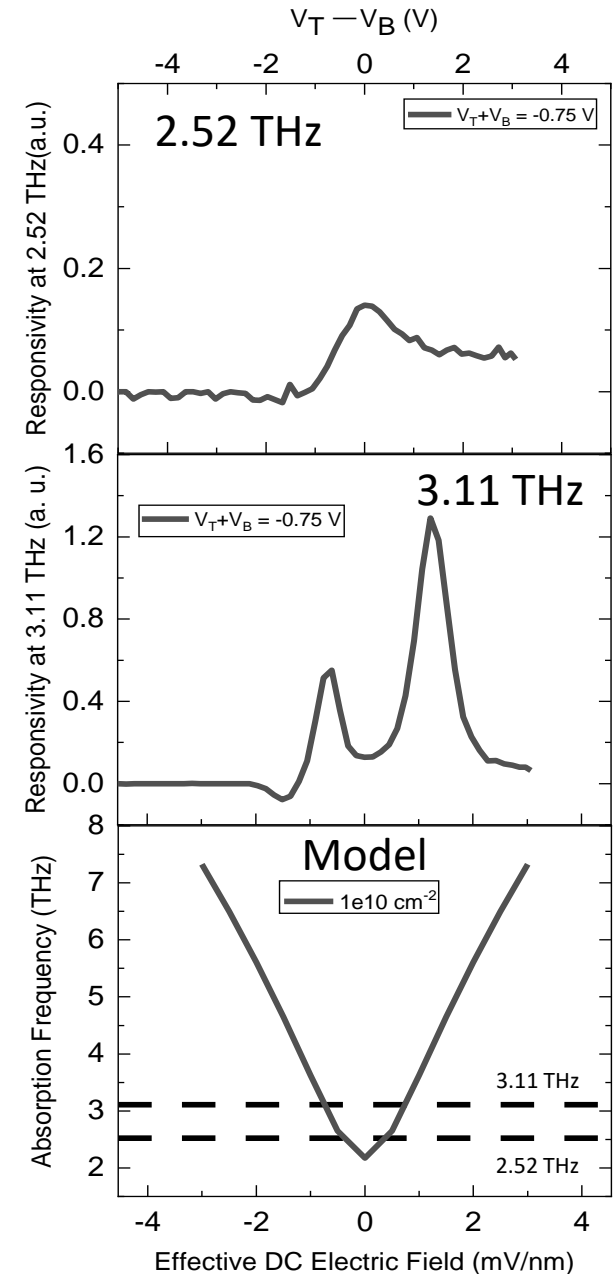
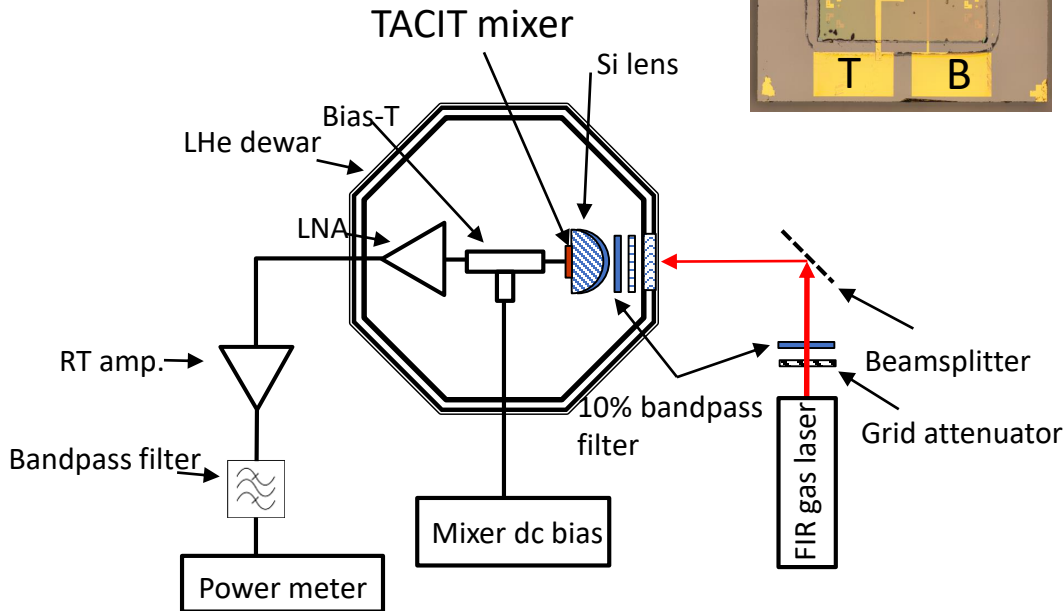
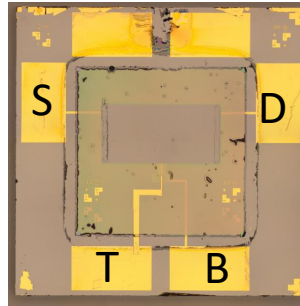
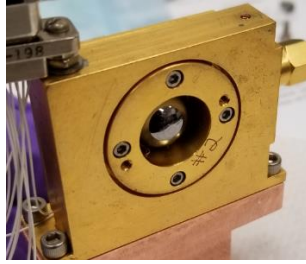
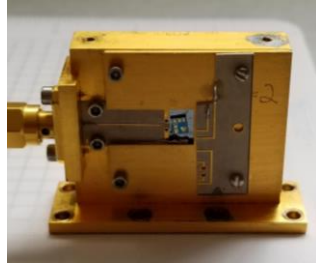
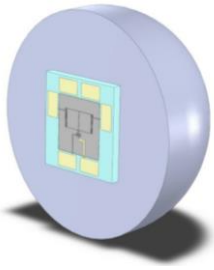
# Bolometric Response at 50 K



Gate works!

# Direct Detection at 36 K

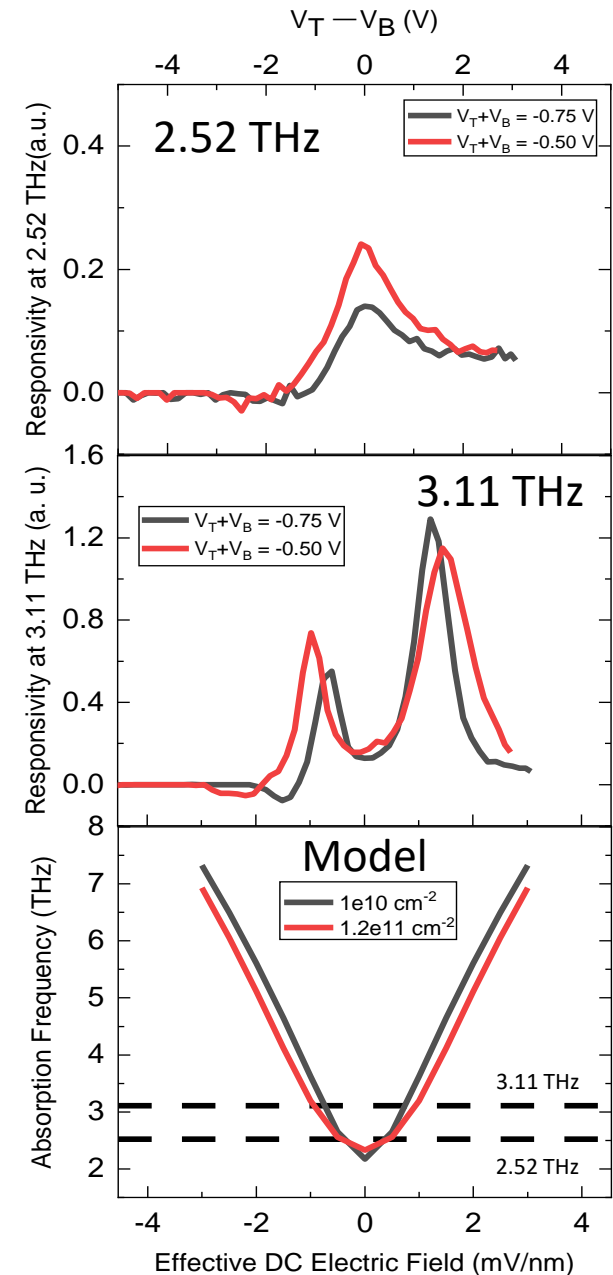
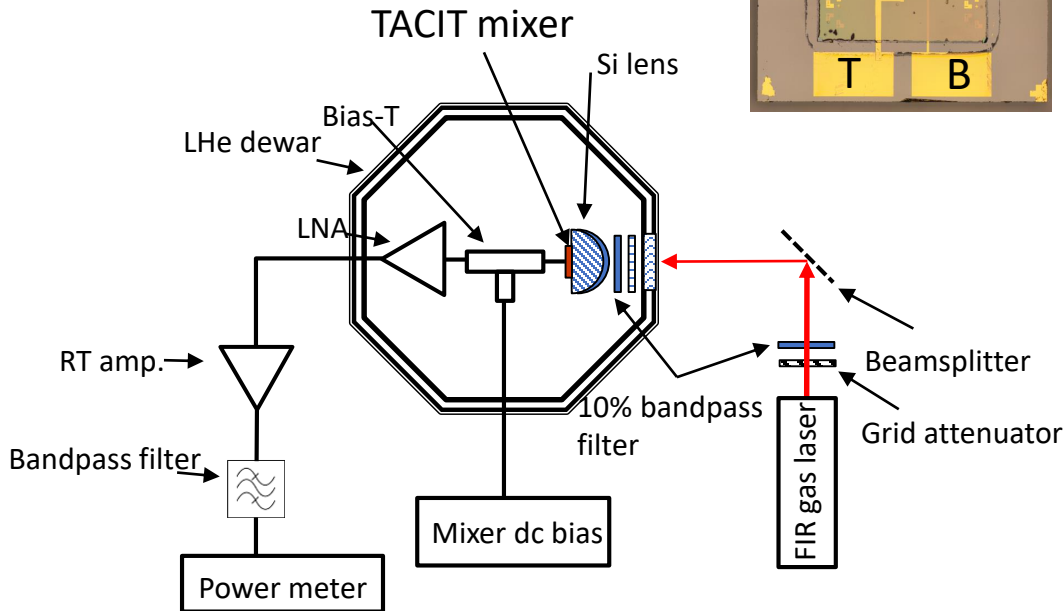
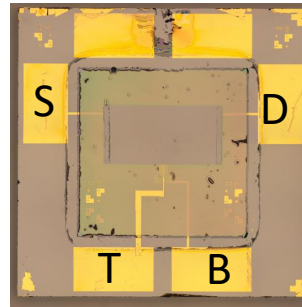
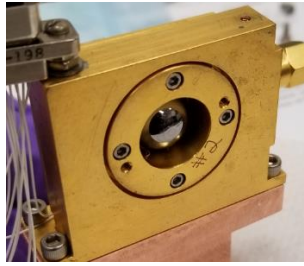
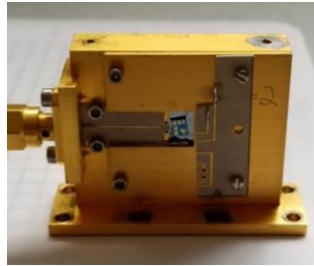
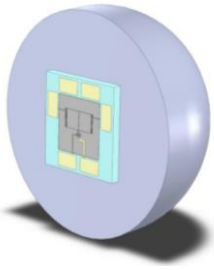
## Quasi-optical coupling:





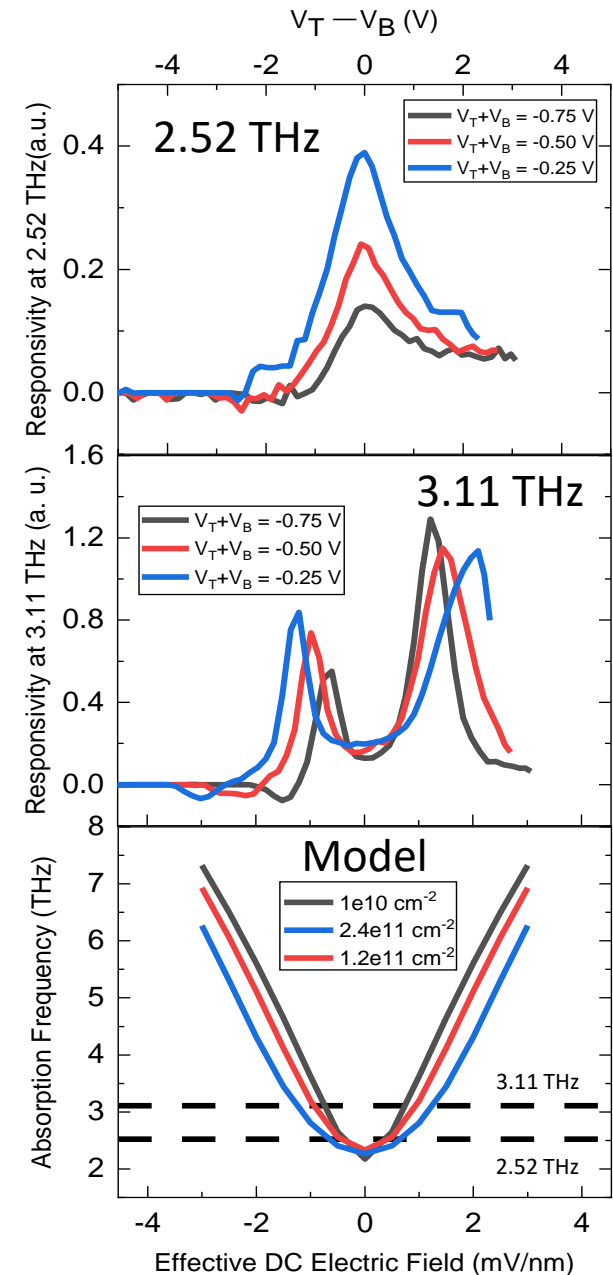
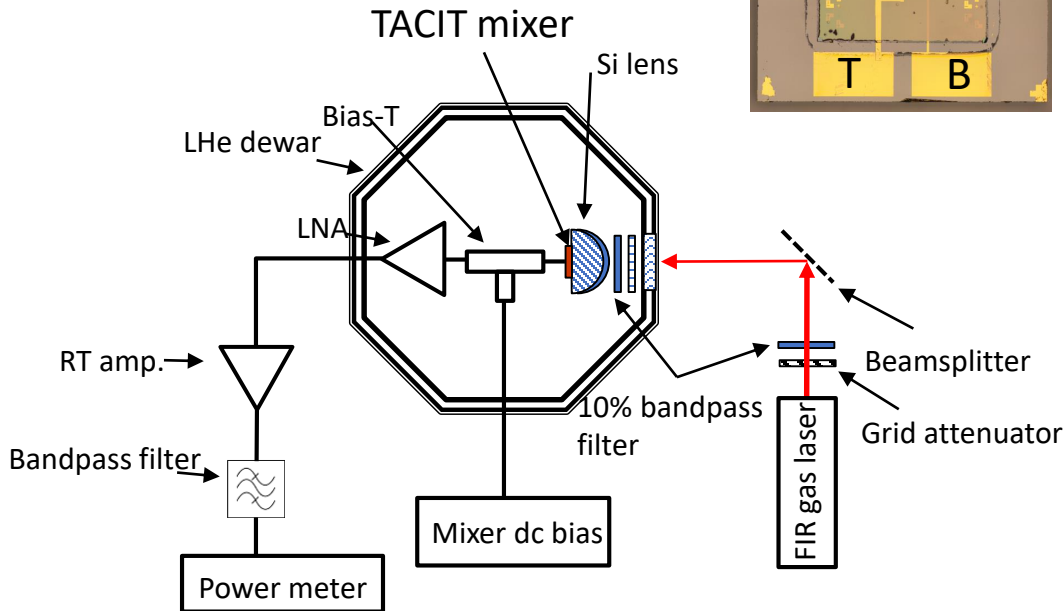
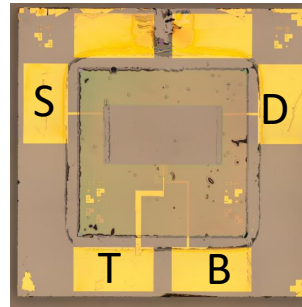
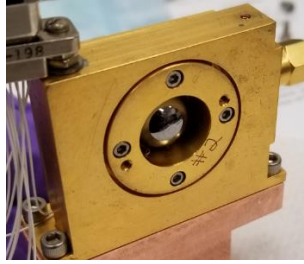
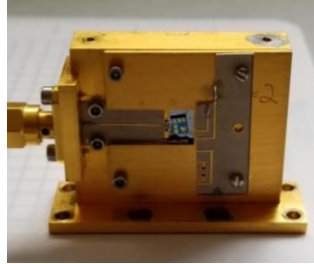
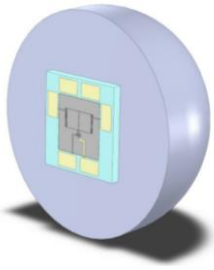
# Direct Detection at 36 K

## Quasi-optical coupling:

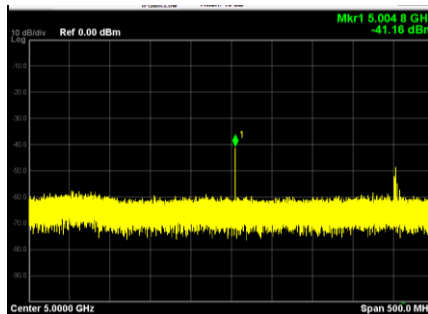
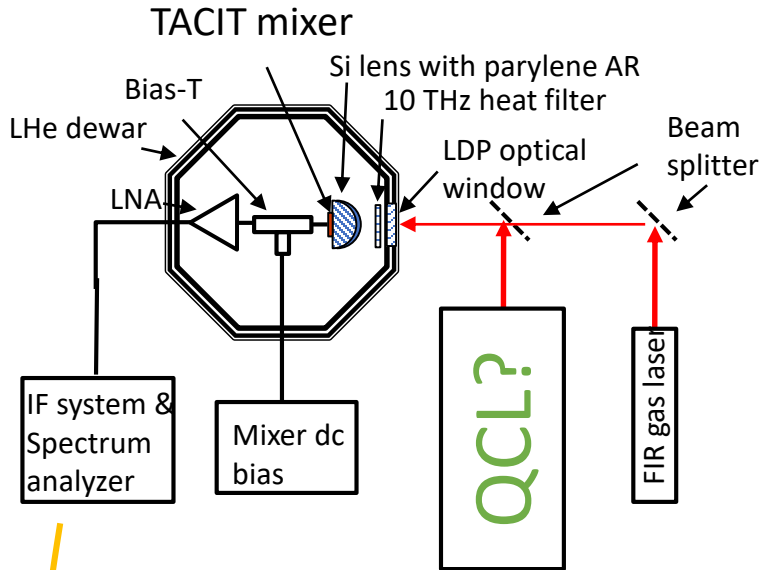


# Direct Detection at 36 K

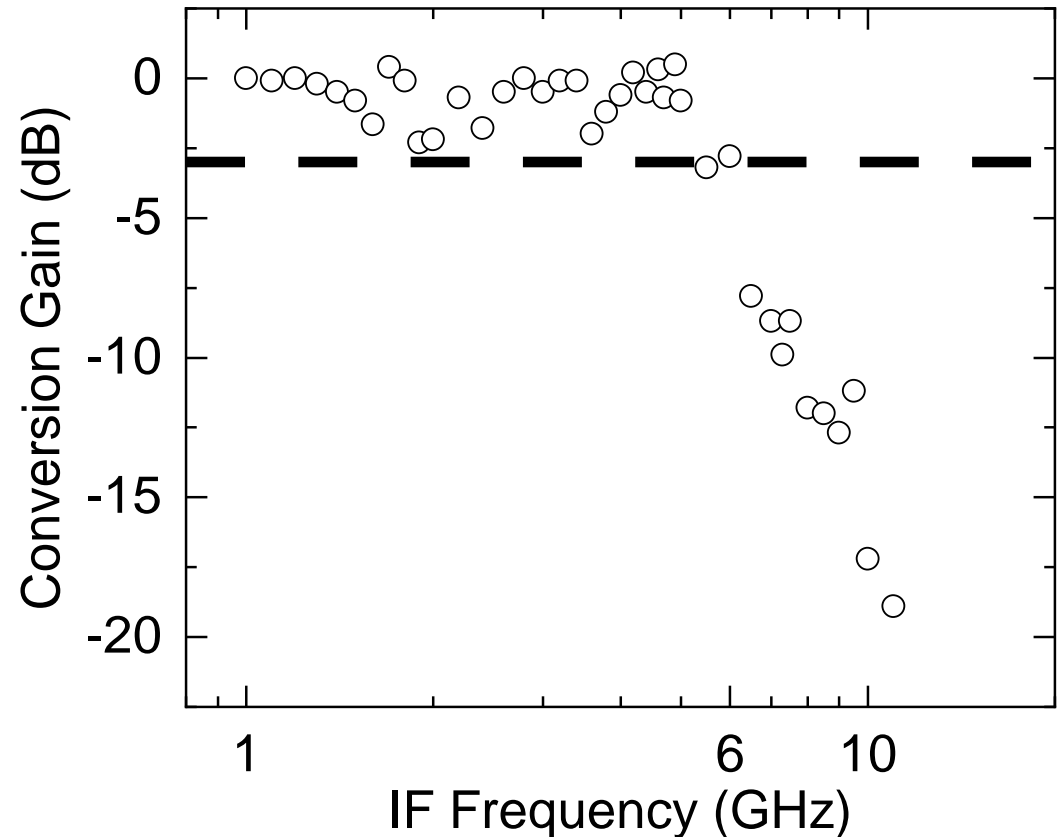
## Quasi-optical coupling:



# Heterodyne Detection at 60 K (2.52 THz)



IF signal at 5 GHz



-12dB/octave roll-off due to high-order filtering in IF circuit

# Summary and Outlook

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## **Prototype TACIT mixer**

- **tunability**
- **THz mixing at 60 K**
- **IF bandwidth > 6 GHz**

## **Outlook**

- **Response beyond 3.11 THz (QCL?)**
- **Noise temperature measurement**

# Acknowledgement

## High-mobility 2DEG growth@ Princeton

Dr. Ken West (Princeton)

Prof. Loren Pfeiffer (Princeton)

## QW design, device fabrication, and DC characterization @ UCSB



Dr. Mengchen Huang



Prof. Mark Sherwin

## Antenna Design and THz measurements @ JPL

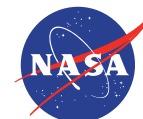


Dr. Jonathan Kawamura



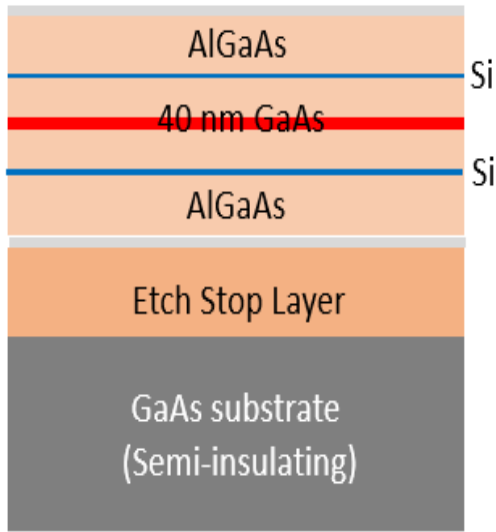
Dr. Boris Karasik

Funded by NASA PICASSO program



# Prototype TACIT Mixer

## Sample structure:



Grown in MBE @ Princeton

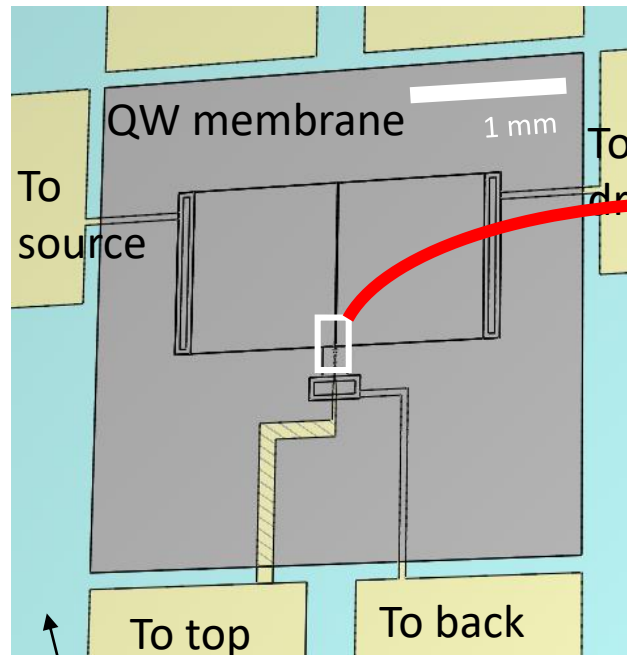
1 QW

40 nm GaAs

$\mu \sim 10^7$  cm<sup>2</sup>/V-s at 2 K

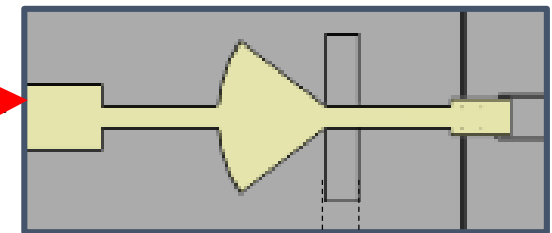
$n_s \sim 2 \times 10^{11}$  cm<sup>-2</sup>

## Prototype Design:

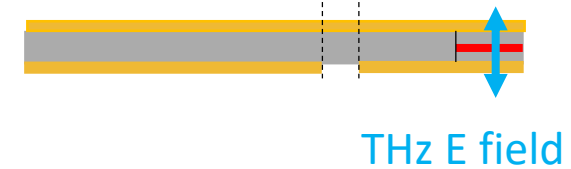


Si substrate

## Top-down View:

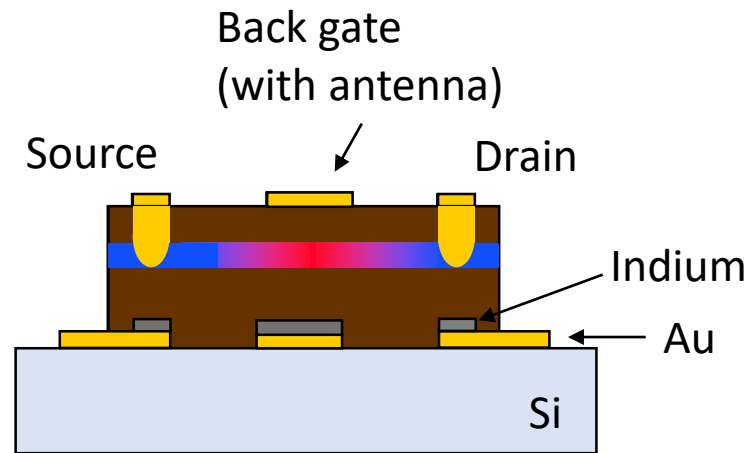


## Side View:



# Fabrication

We use a modified version of Epoxy-Bond-And-Stop-Etch (EBASE) flip-chip process<sup>1</sup>:

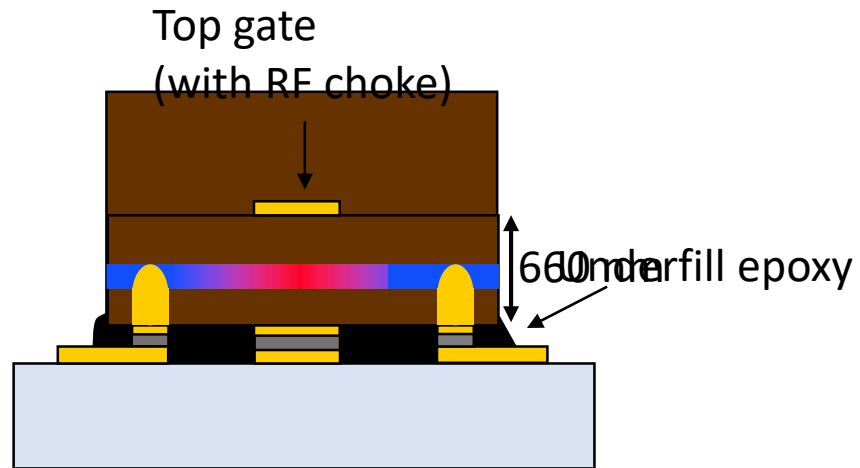


Definition of 2DEG Mesa

Flip-chip bonding and underfilling

<sup>1</sup>Weckwerth et al. *Superlattices and Microstructures*, **20**, 4 (1996)

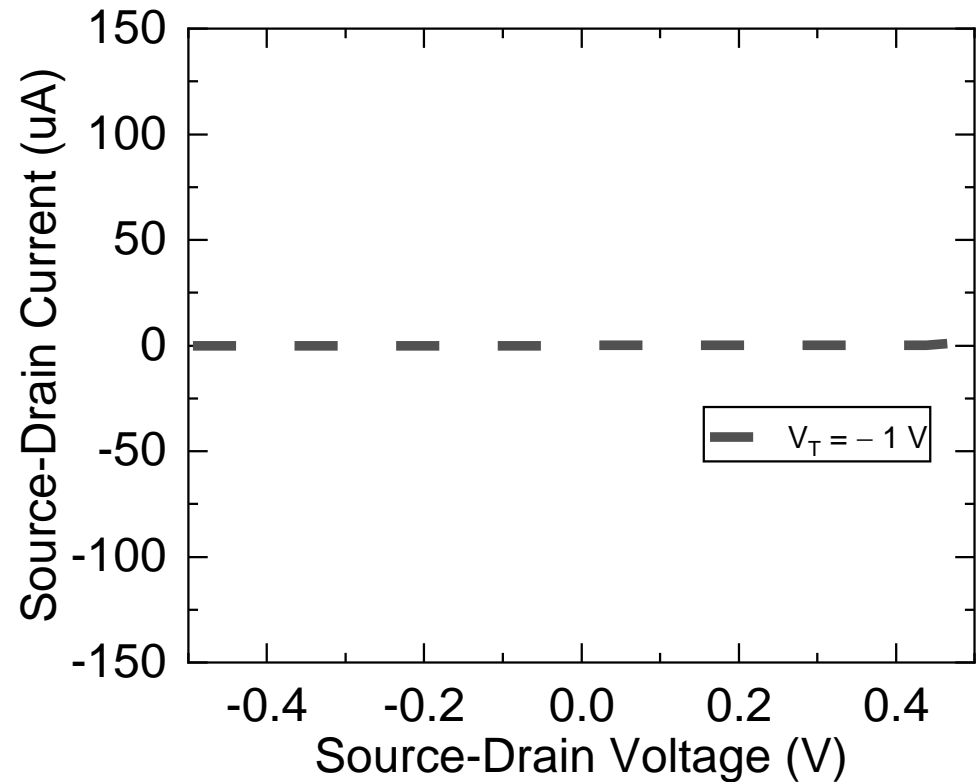
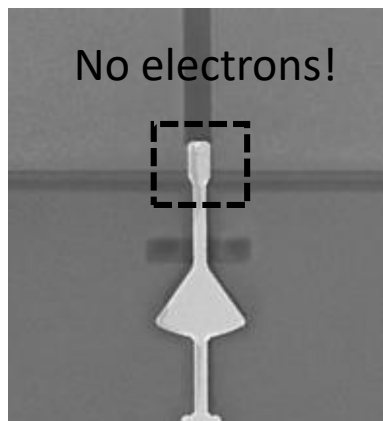
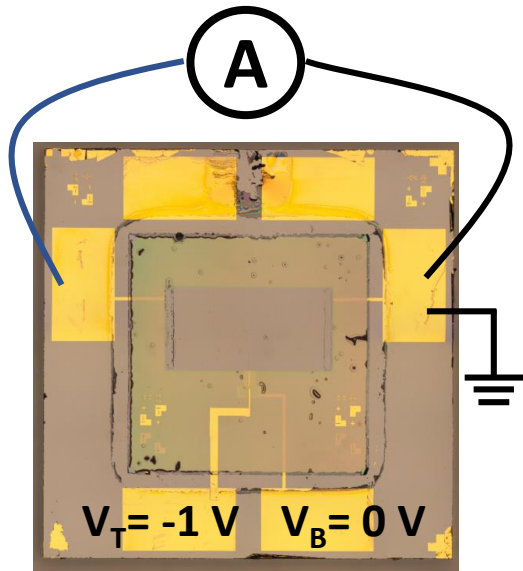
# Fabrication



Backside bonding and  
gate filling

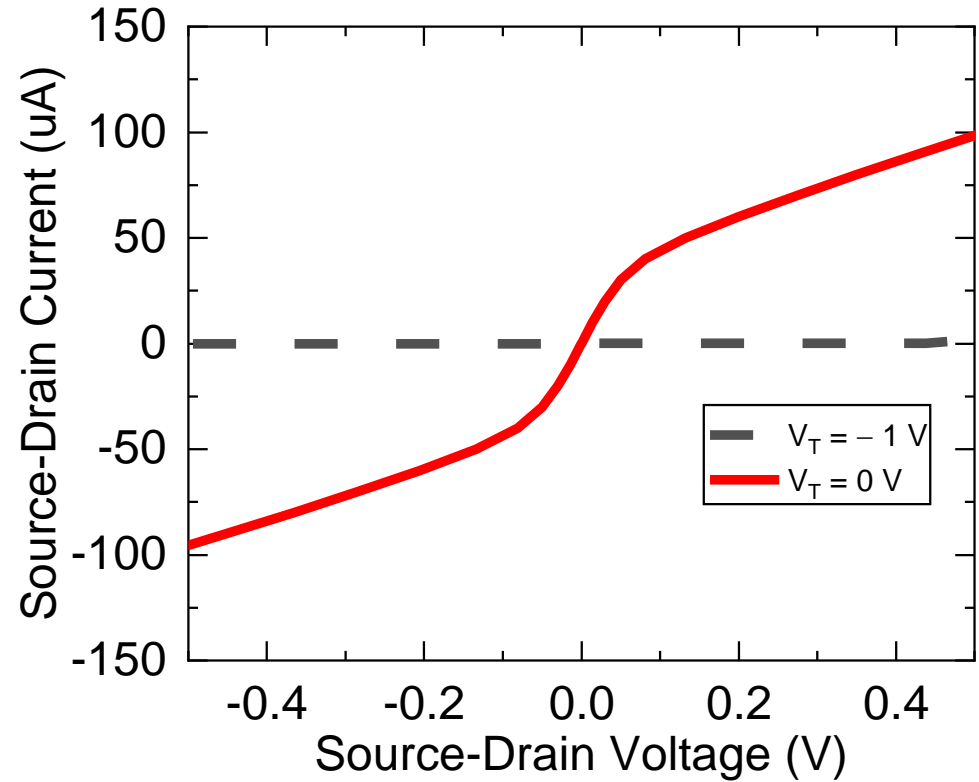
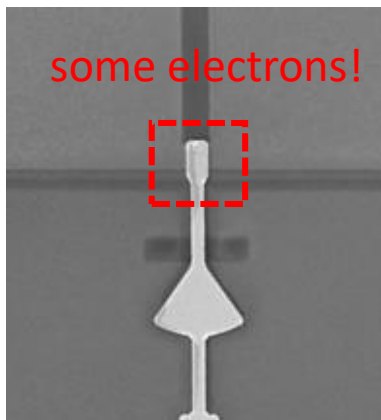
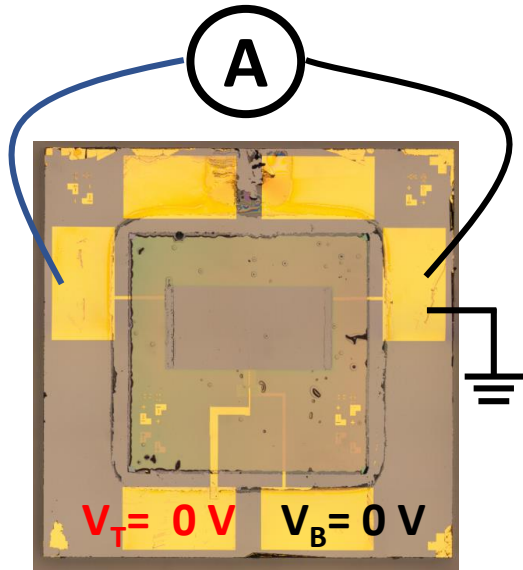


# Bolometric Response at 50 K



Electrons are all depleted and no current flows in the source-drain channel

# Bolometric Response at 50 K



There are some electrons in the active region that become hot