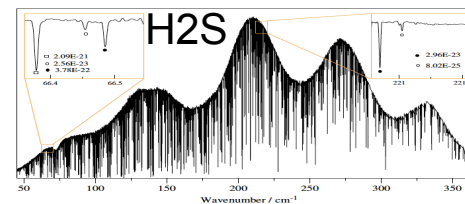
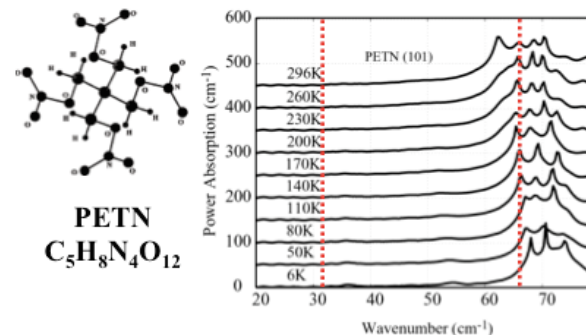


Silicon-Based THz Spectroscopy based on a Fully-Integrated Picosecond Impulse Radiator

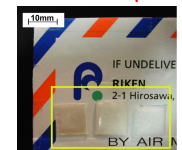
Aydin Babakhani, Rice University

THz Chemical Detection:

- Vibrational spectroscopy
- Detection of narcotics, pharmaceuticals, explosive related chemicals
- PETN, RDX, RDX, 2,4-DNT
- Gas spectroscopy (e.g. H₂S)

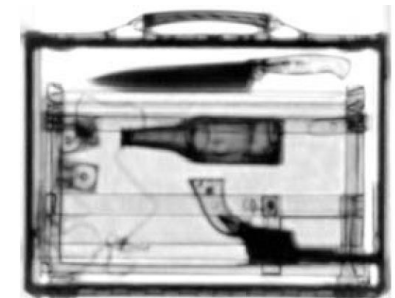
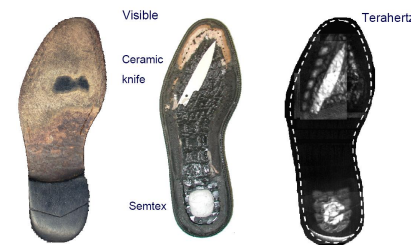


“white powder” in an envelope



THz Security Imaging:

- A powerful new imaging modality
- Complementary to X-ray imaging
- Spectroscopic identification of materials

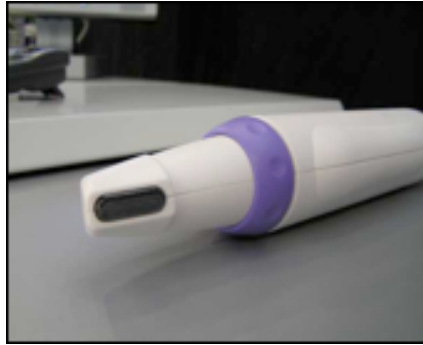


Conventional THz Spectrometers

Teraview's \$300K solution

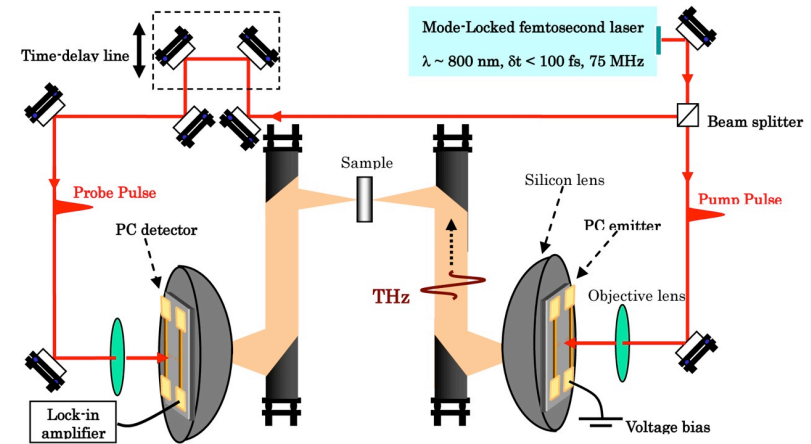


Teraview's THz-TDS system cost: \$300K ⁽¹⁾



THz probe ⁽¹⁾

- **Terahertz source:** Laser gated photoconductive semiconductor emitter
- **Terahertz detector:** Laser gated photoconductive semiconductor receiver
- **Laser Ti:** Sapphire ultrashort pulsed laser
- **Spectral range:** 60GHz – 3THz



Too Bulky (few m³)

Too Heavy (~200kg)

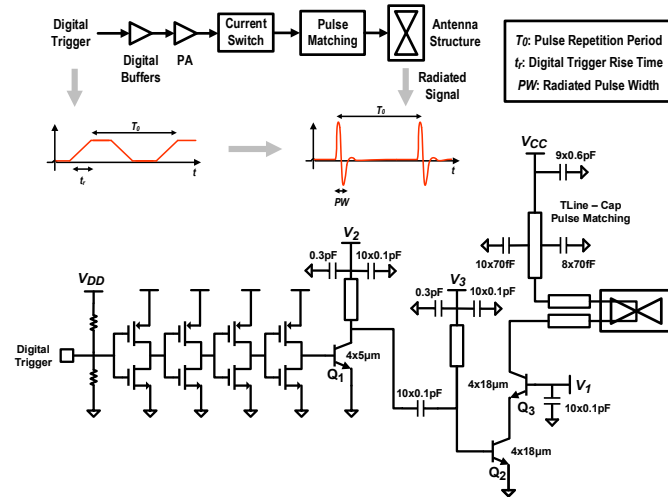
Too Expensive (~\$300K)

Low Average Power (μW)

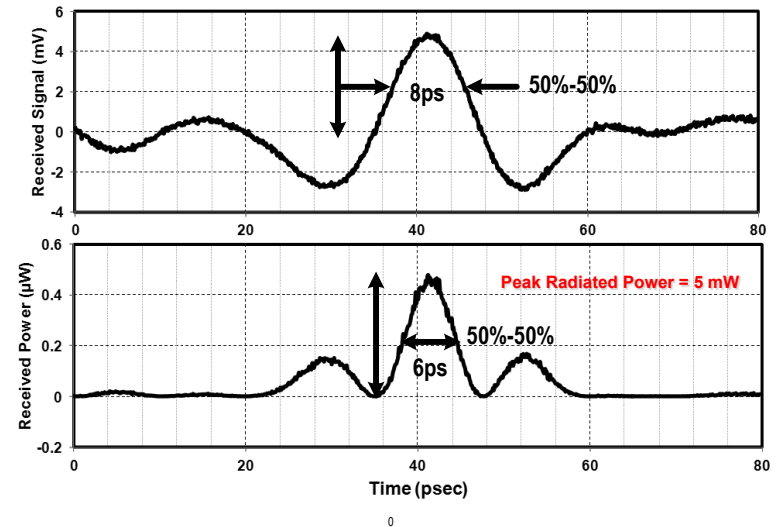
Too Slow (~1 hour)

Rice University's Sub-8psec Impulse Radiator

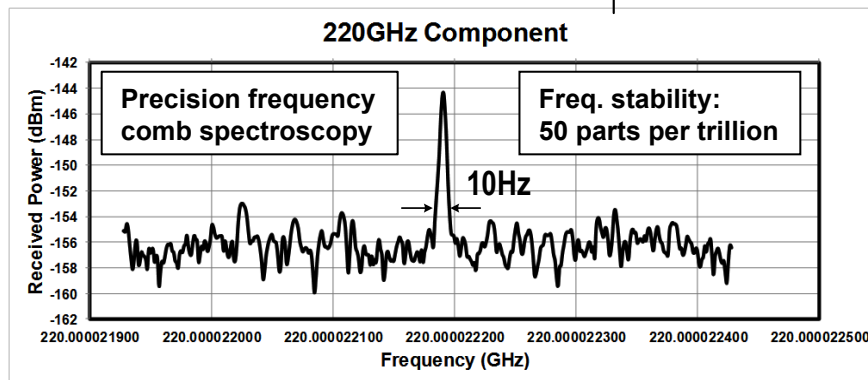
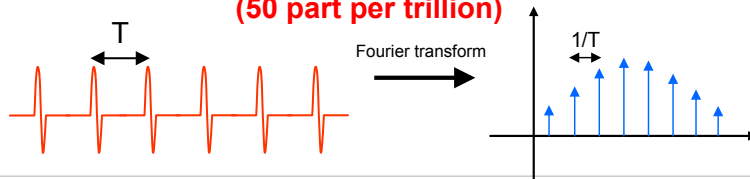
Direct Digital-to-Impulse Radiator



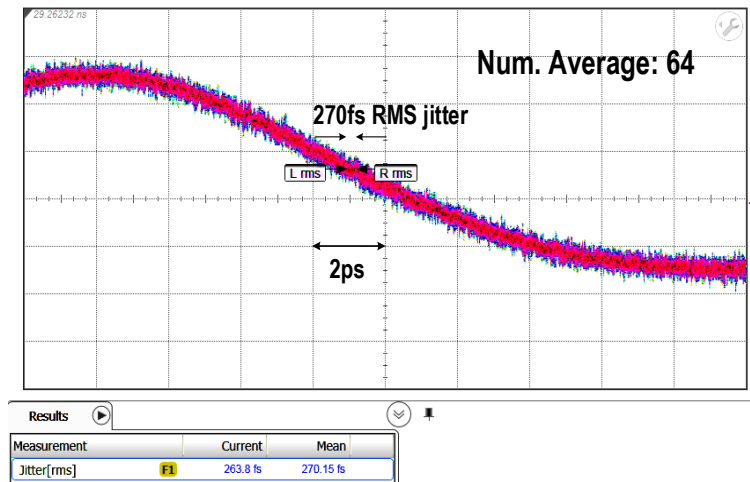
Shortest Pulse Ever Radiated from a Silicon Chip



Precision Frequency-Comb Spectroscopy (50 part per trillion)

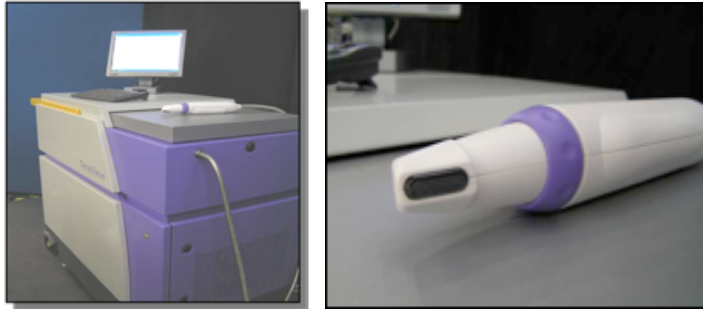


Record Timing Jitter

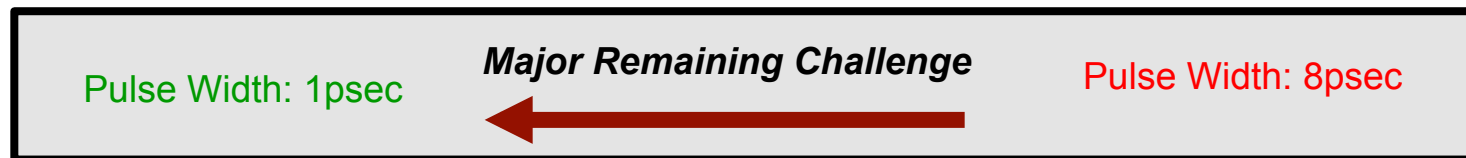
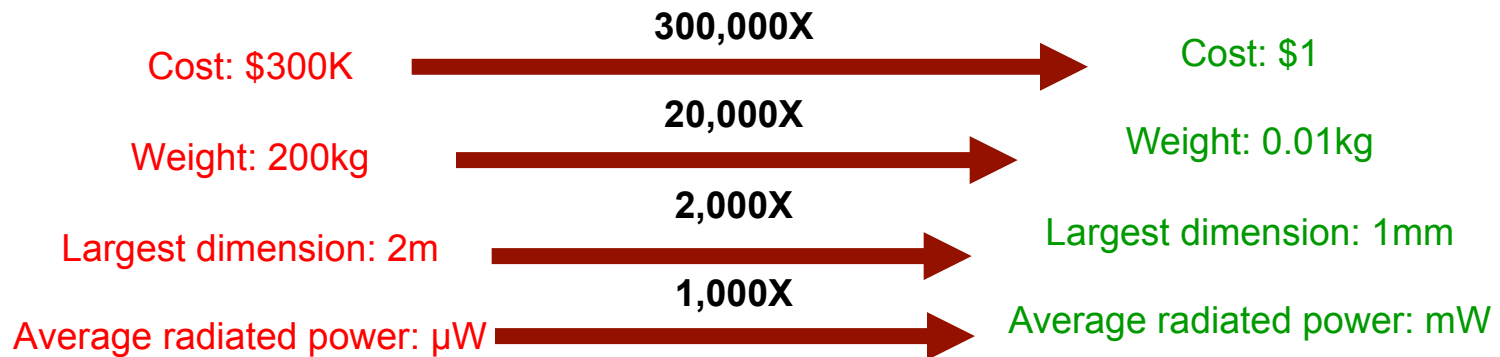
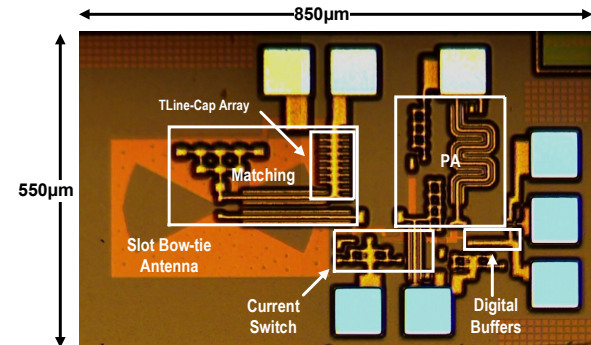


Comparison with Conventional THz Systems

Teraview's THz-TD Spectrometer



Rice University's p-sec Impulse Radiator



Main Objectives of the Proposed Project

- Reduce the duration of the radiated impulses to 1psec to enable high-precision THz spectroscopy
- Fabricate an improved transmitter chip to produce short pulses
- Fabricate a receiver (detector) microchip to detect THz pulses
- Build a portable prototype for standoff detection of trace chemical residues
- Push the scan rate to below 100msec