



Development of Advanced Terahertz Optics using Liquid Crystals & Additive Manufacturing

Alexander Valavanis, University of Leeds

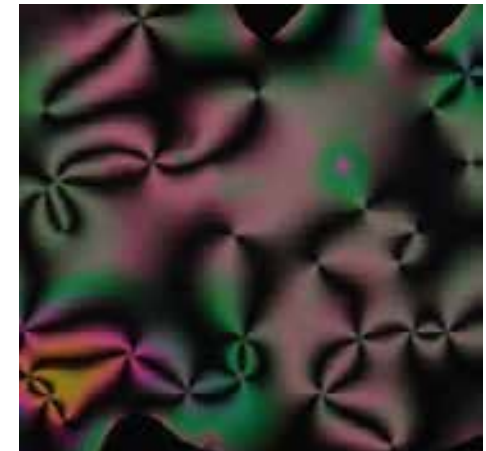
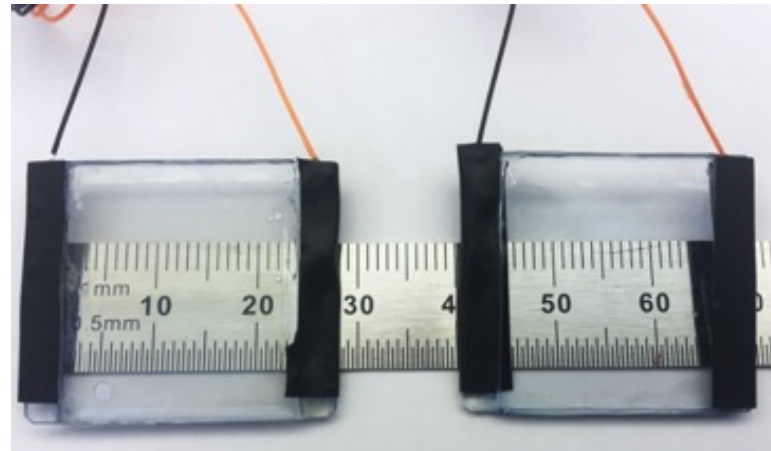
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Overview



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- “Supra-Terahertz” radiometry and components
- Additively manufactured optics
- Liquid-crystal adaptive optics



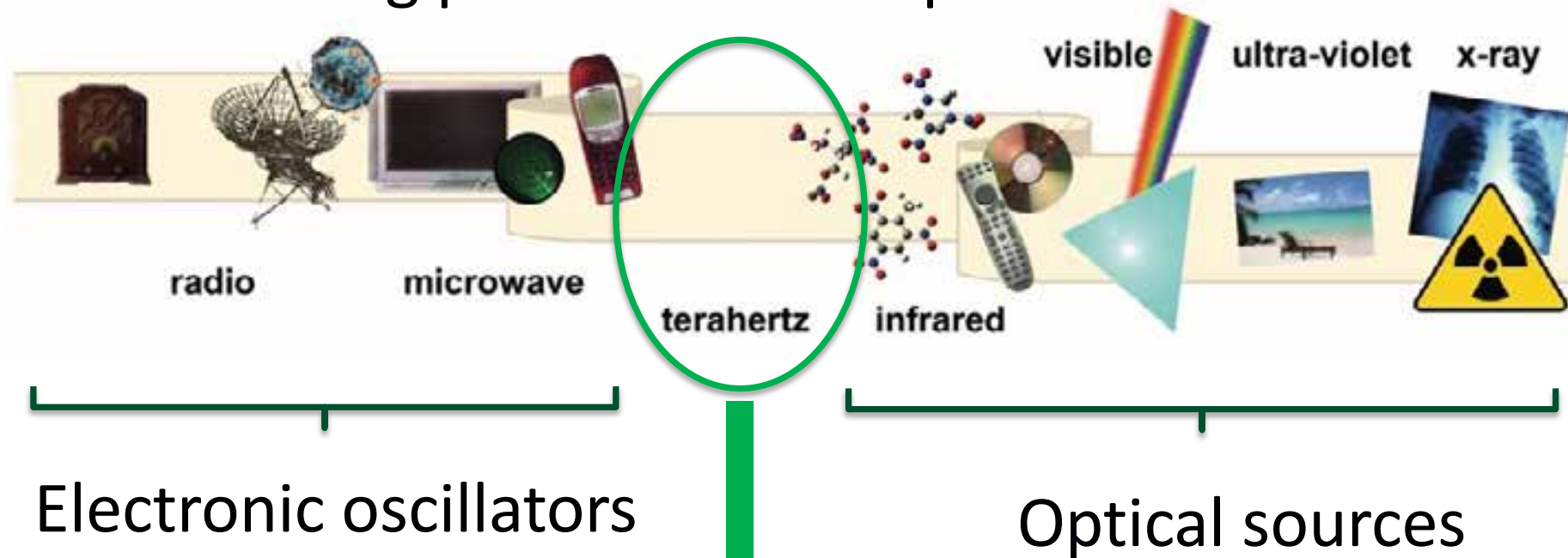
Terahertz (THz) radiation



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The meeting point between optics and electronics



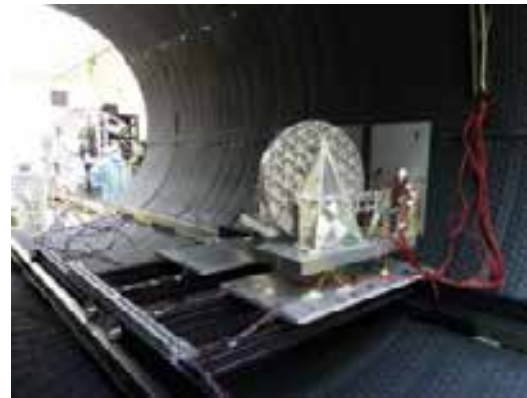
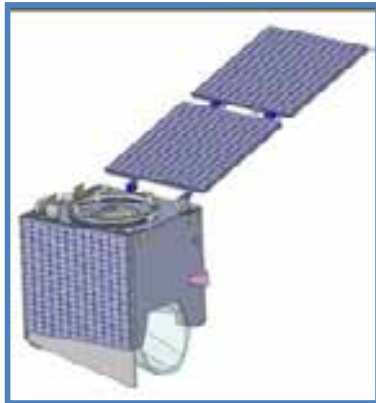
$$f = 0.3\text{--}10 \text{ THz} \quad \lambda = 1\text{--}0.03 \text{ mm}$$

$$k = 10\text{--}333 \text{ cm}^{-1} \quad E = 1.2\text{--}40 \text{ meV}$$

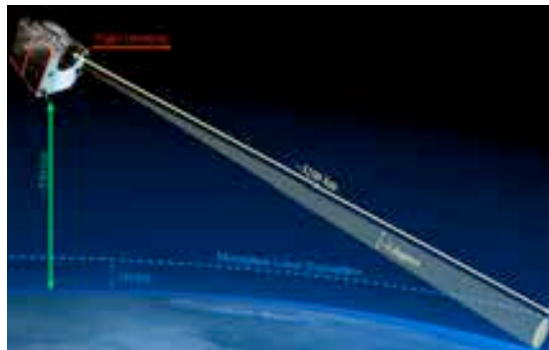
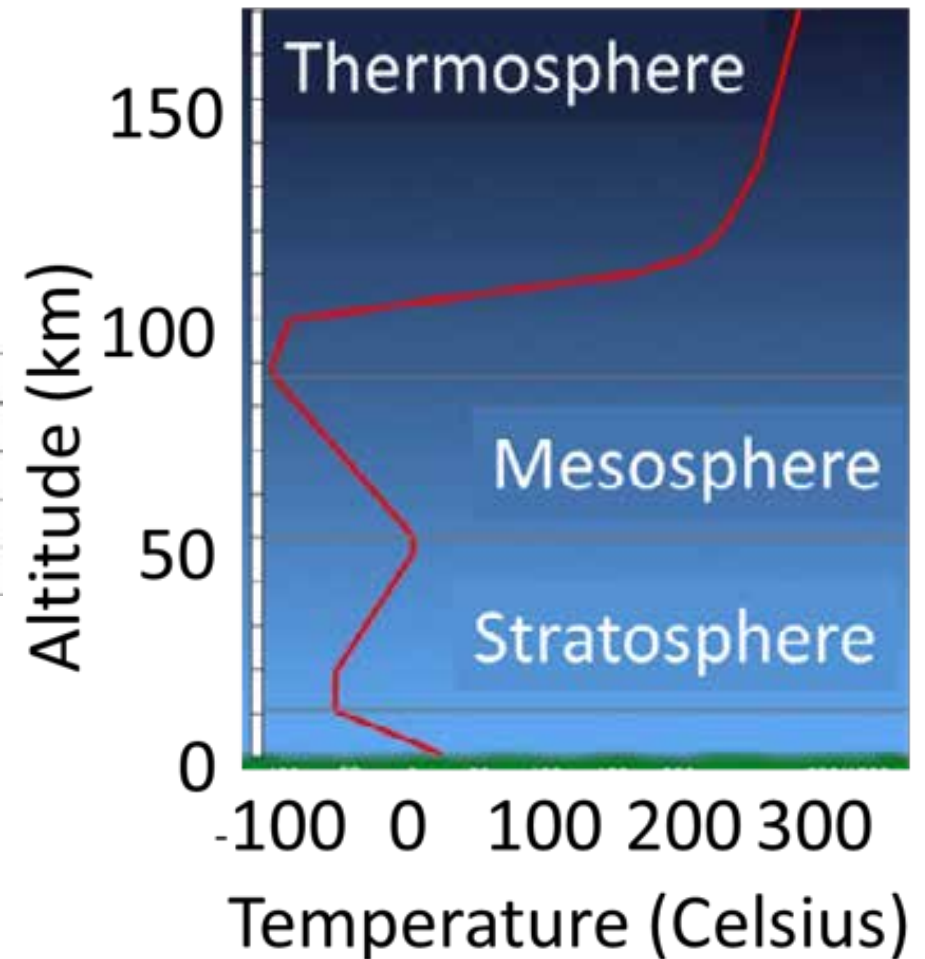
The KEYSTONE satellite concept



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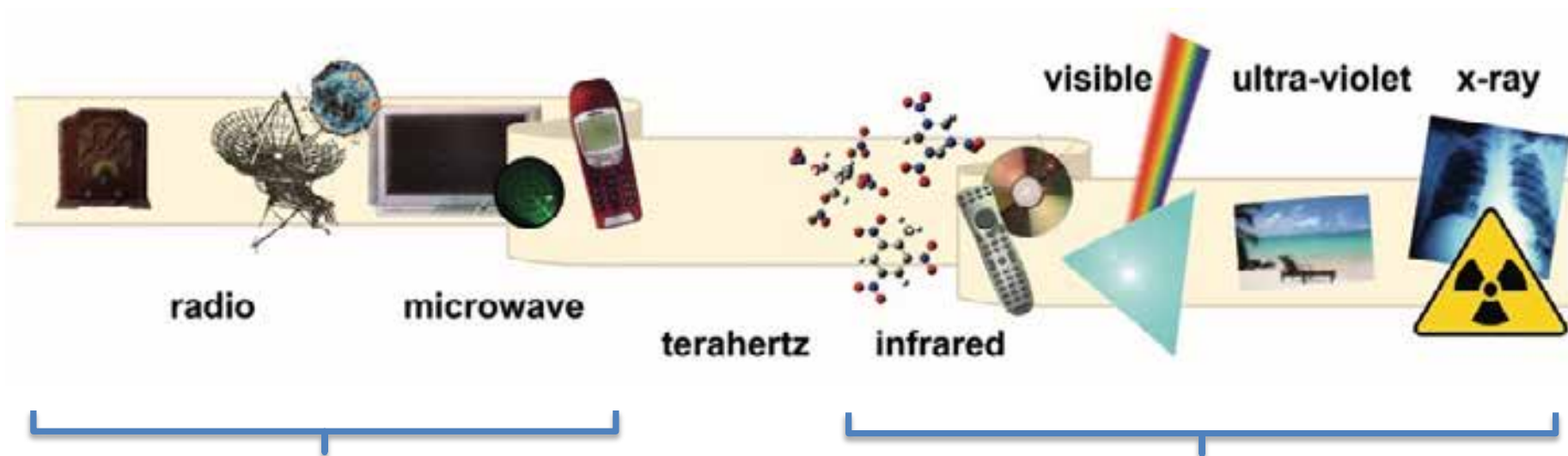
Designation	Band Centre	Primary Species	Secondary Species
Band 1	4.7 THz	O	O ₃
Band 2	3.5 THz	OH	CO, HO ₂
Band 3	1.1 THz	NO, CO	H ₂ O, O ₃
Band 4	0.8 THz	O ₂	O ₃



Supra-THz optics (or lack of)



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RF techniques
(reflectors,
waveguides etc)
ultra-high precision
needed for THz

Optical techniques
(lenses, fibres etc)
High diffraction; few
materials available at
THz frequencies!

New THz manufacturing techniques

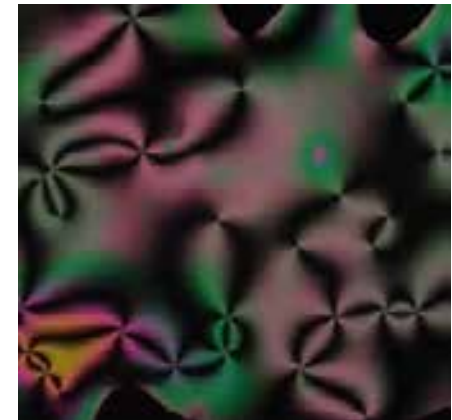


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Additive manufacturing
("3D printing") of custom
optical components



Liquid crystal-based devices for
adaptive and controllable
optics





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Additive manufacturing

Material & process selection



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Wide range of established AM processes available

Photocurable polymers vs thermoplastics...

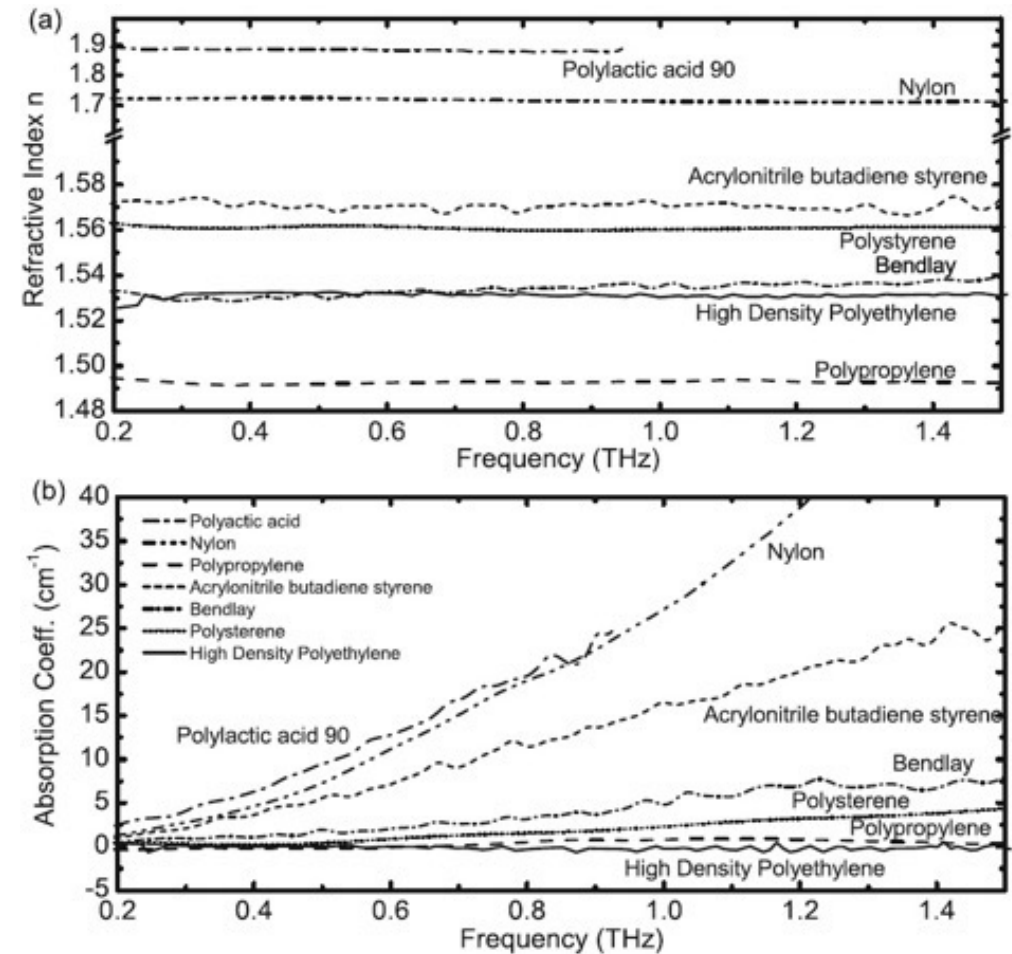


Thermoplastics



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Previous studies limited to < 2 THz.
PP/PE give lowest absorption for fused-filament fabrication (FFF).
Challenging to print PP!



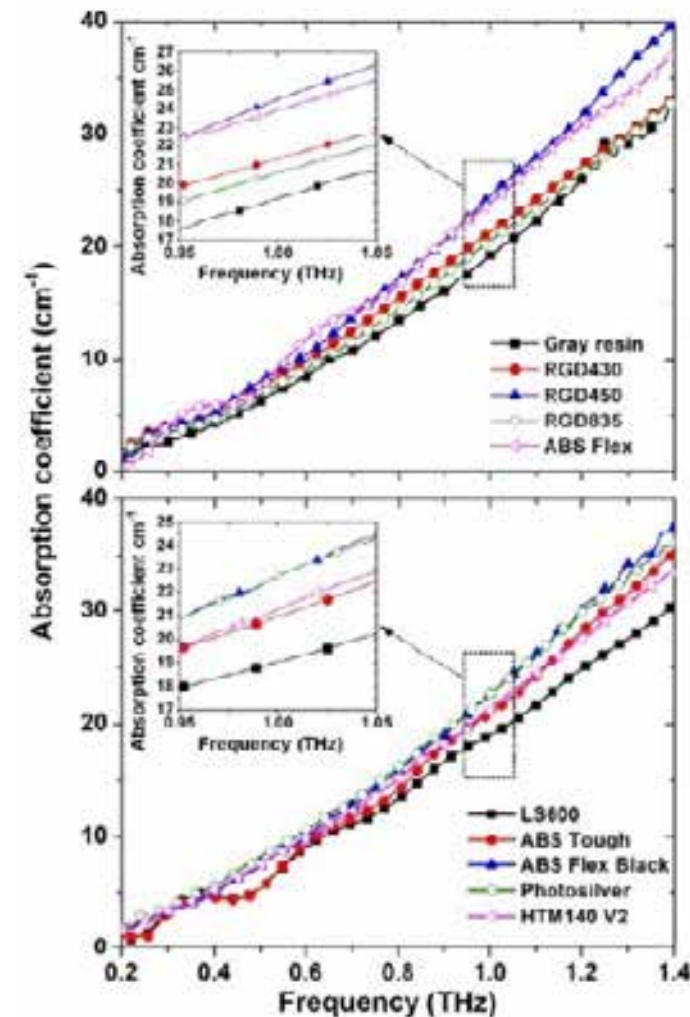
Busch et al., *J. IR mm & THz waves*, **35**, p. 993 (2014)

Photocurable inks



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Previous studies limited to < 2 THz.
Inkjet printing/Vat polymerisation are very reliable processes.
Much higher absorption coefficients though!



Duangrit et al., *IEEE Access*, 7, p. 12339 (2019)

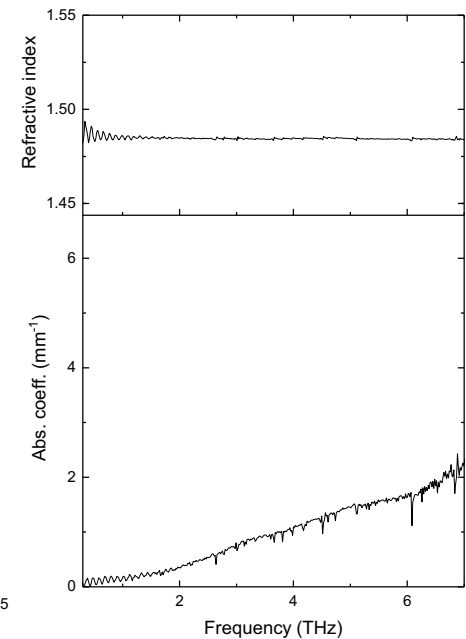
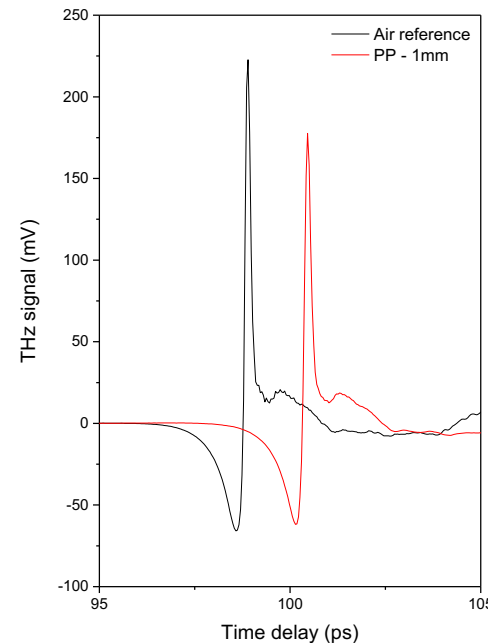
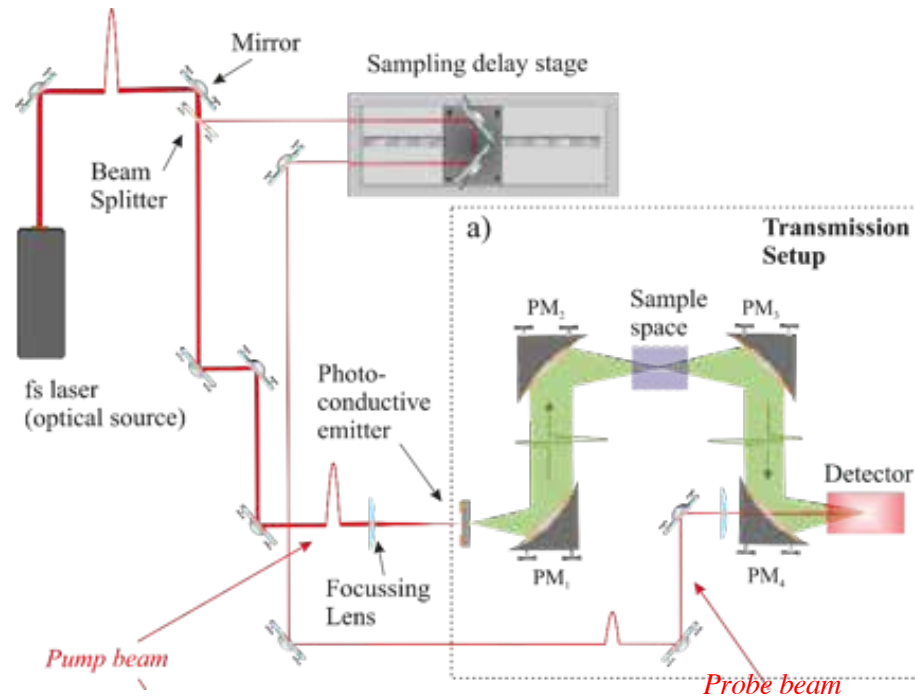
Supra-THz material analysis



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THz time-domain spectroscopy (TDS)

First AM material study over 6 THz bandwidth



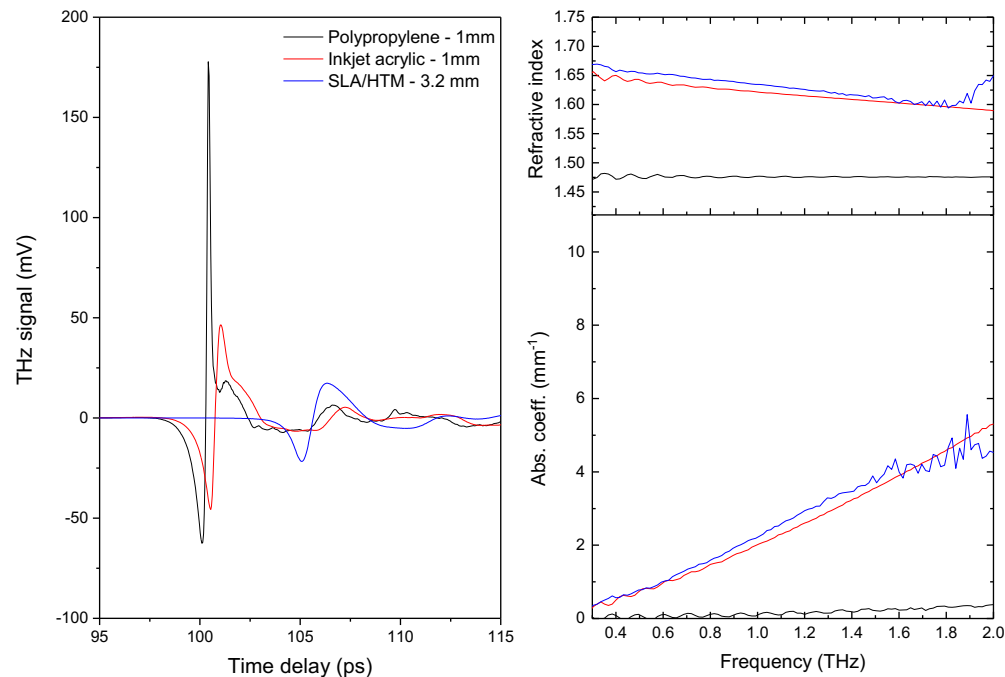
Supra-THz material comparison



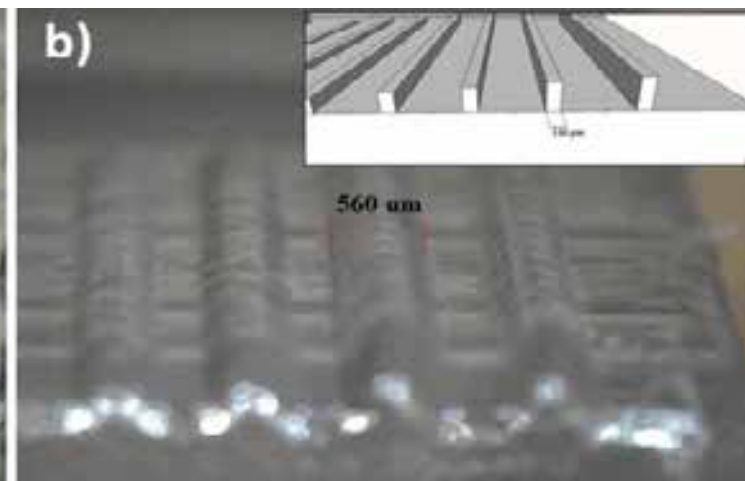
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PP much lower loss than acrylics
(4.3 dB/mm vs >21 dB/mm at 3 THz)

1.49 refractive index



- (a) FFF printed PP shows coarse hatching
- (b) Inkjet acrylics give smooth but rounded features

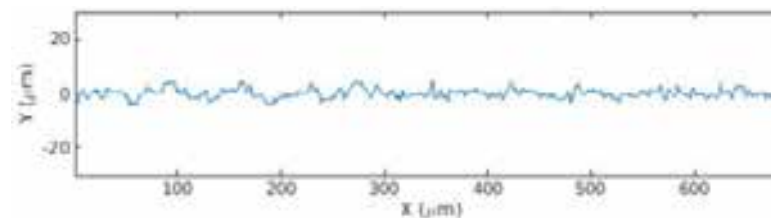
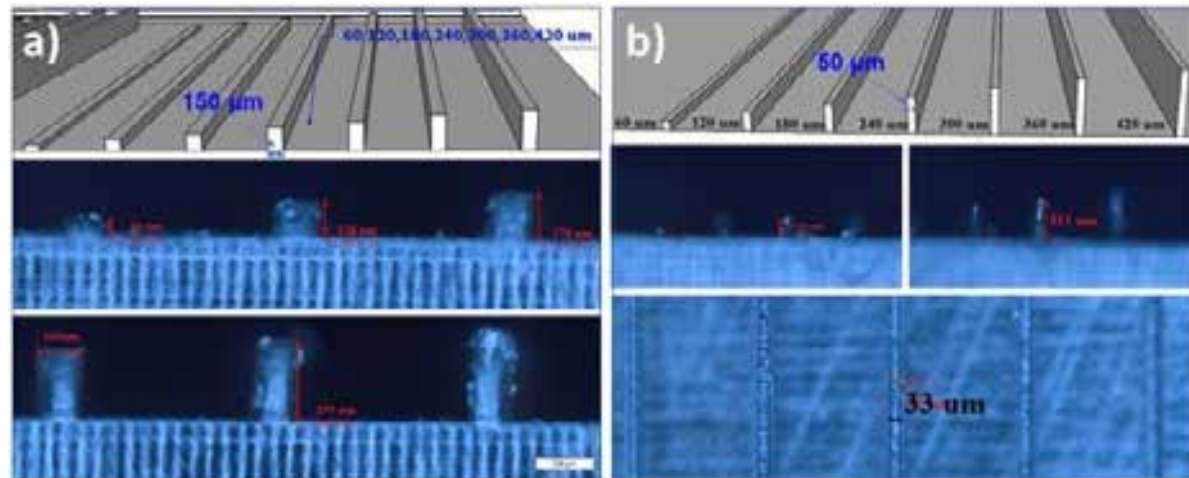


Process evaluation (2)

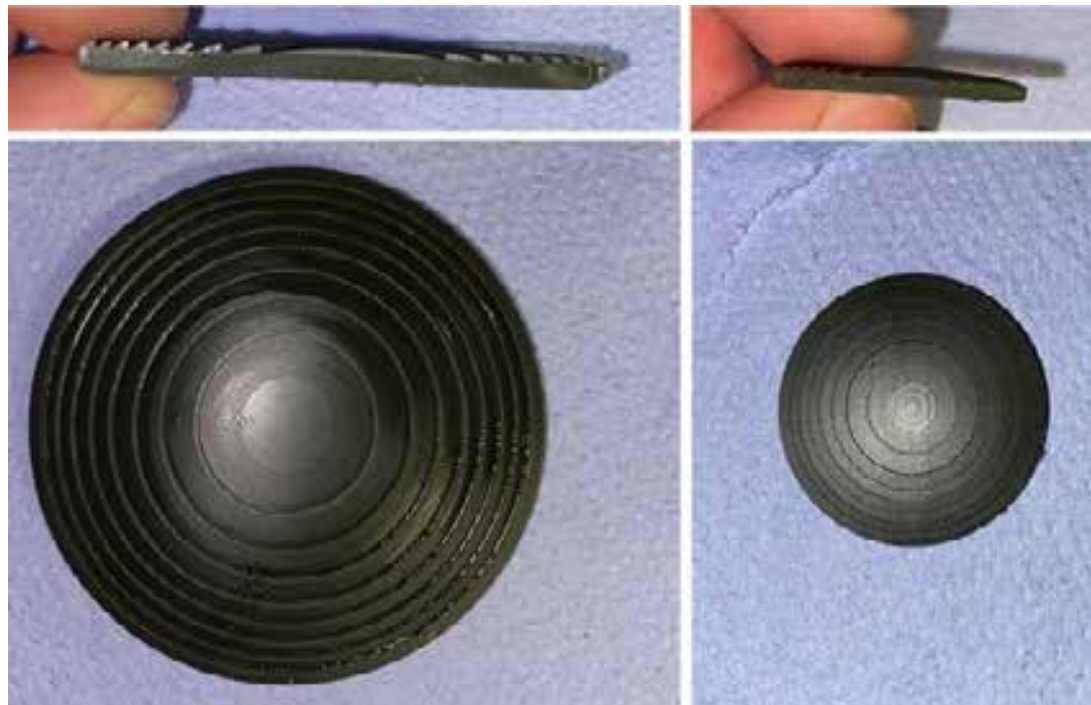


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DLP processed acrylics give best print resolutions
features down to $< 50 \mu\text{m}$
 $1.6 \mu\text{m}$ surface roughness



Exemplar THz Fresnel lens structures (1-mm groove pitch) fabricated





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Liquid crystals

Classic LC materials

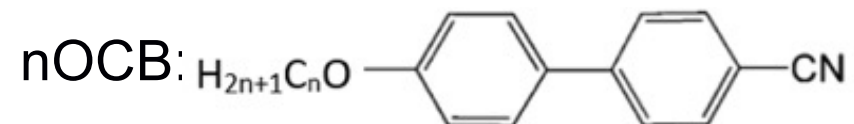
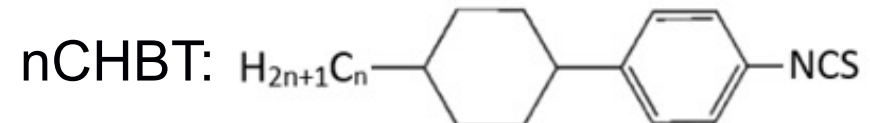
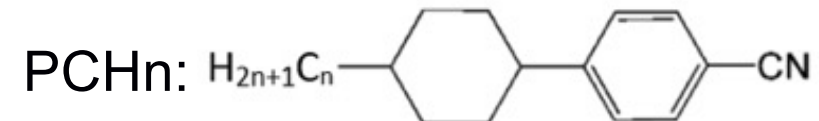
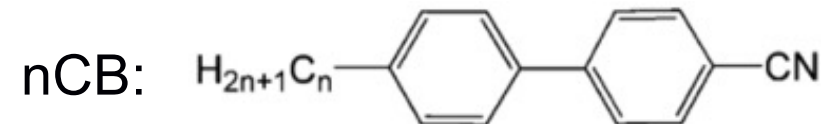


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Many materials studied below 2 THz.

Commercial “E7” mixture gives good birefringence.

Material	Frequency/THz	n_o	n_e	Δn	Ref.
5CB	0.7-2.54	1.8~2.1	2.02~2.28	0.1~0.2	[1]
	0.1-0.8	1.62~1.67	1.75	0.08~0.13	[2]
	0.5-2.0	1.57~1.6	1.69~1.7	0.10~0.12	[3]
6CB	0.1-0.8	1.62~1.65	1.72	0.07~0.1	[2]
7CB	0.1-0.8	1.58~1.6	1.70	0.1~0.12	[2]
E7	0.2-1.2	1.59~1.68	1.8	0.12~0.21	[4]
	0.2-2.0	1.55~1.57	1.7	0.13~0.15	[5]
PCH5	0.7-2.54	1.4~1.55	1.4~1.5	~0.05	[1]
	0.5-2.0	1.59~1.61	1.51~1.56	0.05~0.08	[3]
PCH7	0.5-2.0	1.59~1.61	1.51~1.56	0.05~0.08	[3]
SOCB	0.5-2.0	1.60~1.63	1.73~1.74	0.11~0.13	[2]
3CHBT	0.5-2.5	1.513~1.545	1.604~1.627	0.08~0.09	[6]
4CHBT	0.5-2.5	1.487~1.531	1.593~1.617	0.09~0.1	[6]
5CHBT	0.5-2.5	1.482~1.531	1.613~1.635	0.11~0.13	[6]
6CHBT	0.5-2.5	1.480~1.516	1.569~1.599	0.08~0.09	[6]
7CHBT	0.5-2.5	1.505~1.532	1.582~1.592	0.6~0.8	[6]
8CHBT	0.5-2.5	1.538~1.560	1.606~1.627	0.07	[6]
9CHBT	0.5-2.5	1.518~1.547	1.583~1.600	0.05~0.06	[6]
10CHBT	0.5-2.5	1.467~1.489	1.546~1.565	0.07~0.08	[6]
11CHBT	0.5-2.5	1.471~1.490	1.542~1.559	0.07	[6]
12CHBT	0.5-2.5	1.471~1.489	1.538~1.556	0.07	[6]



- [1] T. Nose, S. Sato, K. Mizuno, J. Bae, and T. Nozokido, *Appl. Optics* **36**, 6383 (1997).
 [2] R. Wilk, N. Vieweg, O. Kopschinski, T. Hasek, and M. Koch, *J. Infrared Millim. Terahertz Waves* **30**, 1139 (2009).
 [3] N. Vieweg, M. K. Shakfa, B. Scherger, M. Mikulics, and M. Koch, *J. Infrared Millim. Terahertz Waves* **31**, 1312 (2010).
 [4] C. Y. Chen, C. F. Hsieh, Y. F. Lin, R. P. Pan, and C. L. Pan, *Opt. Express* **12**, 2625 (2004).
 [5] C. S. Yang, C. J. Lin, R. P. Pan, C. T. Que, K. Yamamoto, M. Tani, and C. L. Pan, *J. Opt. Soc. Am. B-Opt. Phys.* **27**, 1866 (2010).
 [6] U. Chodorow, J. Parka, and K. Garbat, *Liq. Cryst.* **40**, 1089 (2013).

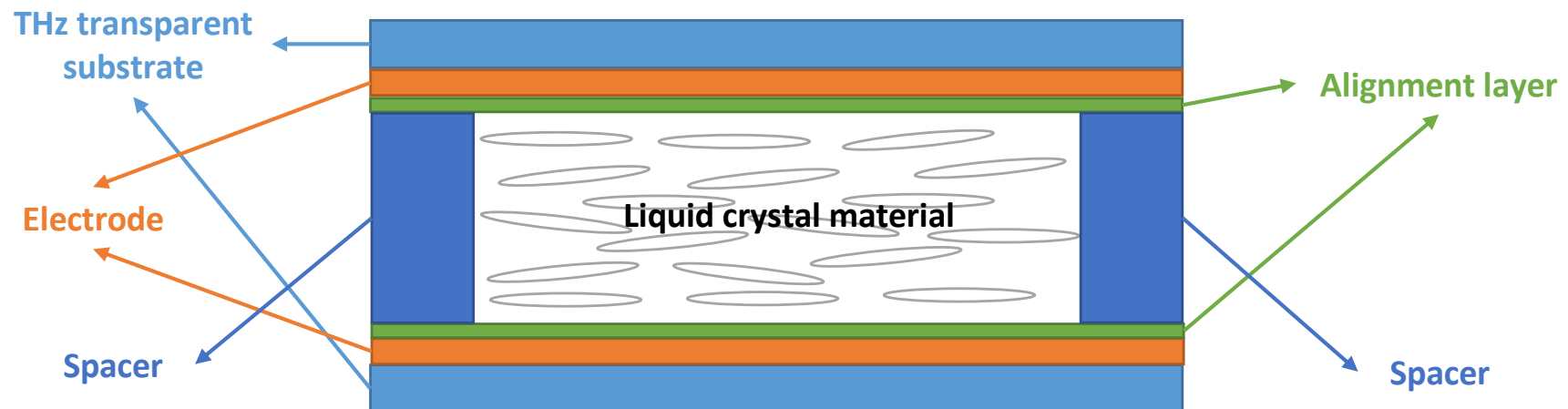
THz transparent materials needed!

Substrate - fused quartz

Electrodes - PEDOT:PSS conductive polymer

Alignment layer – polyimide

Spacer – Melinex[®] (polyester film)

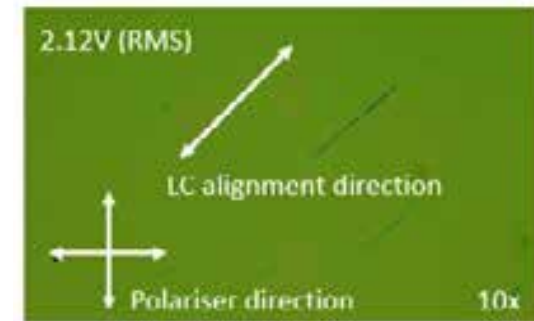
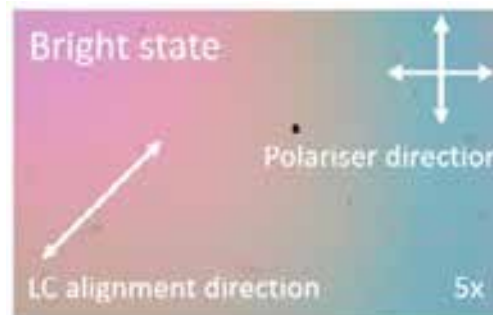
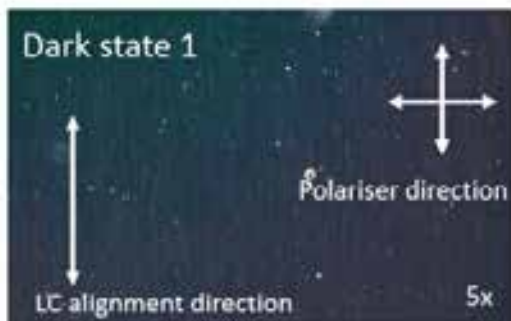
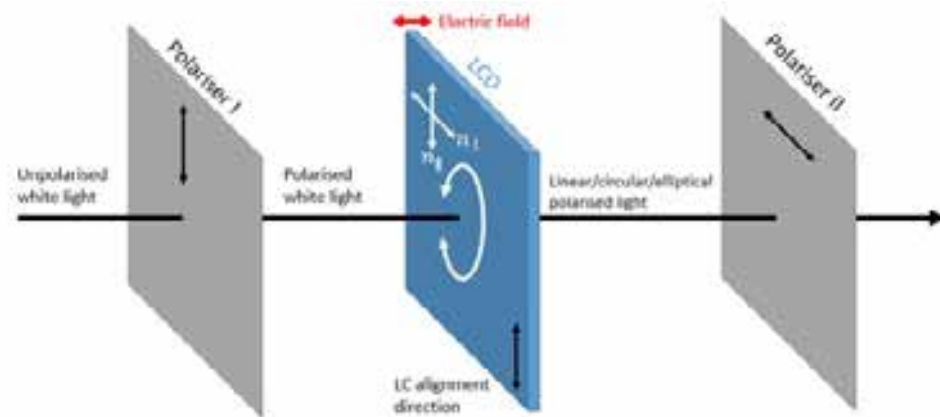
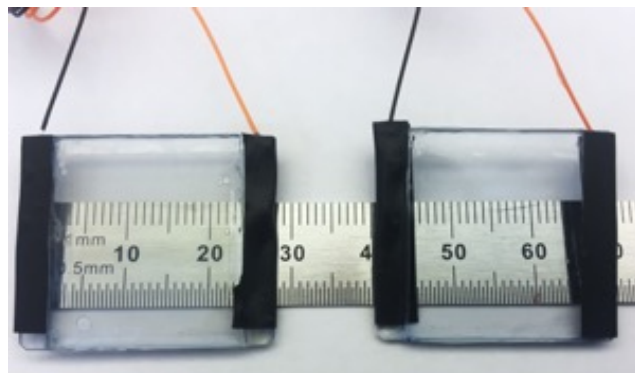


LC cell fabrication & test



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Optical measurements show uniform LC structure & strong response to applied field

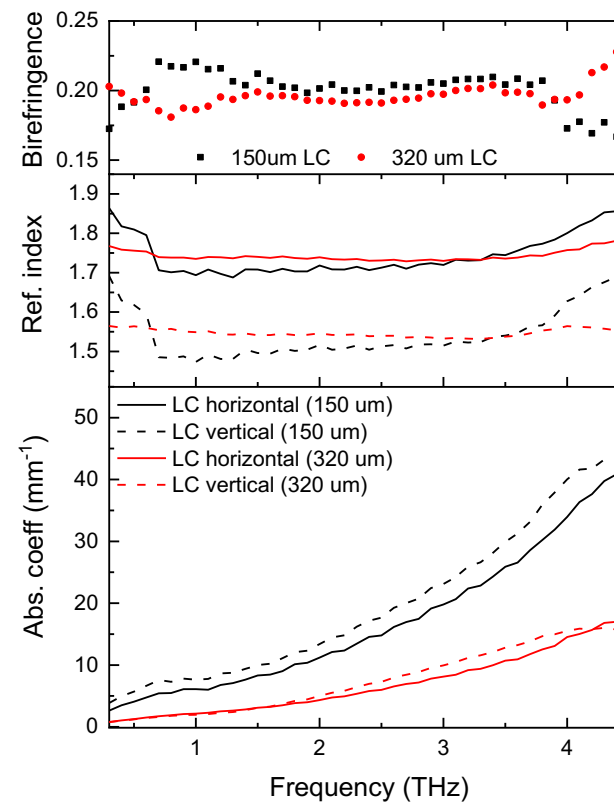
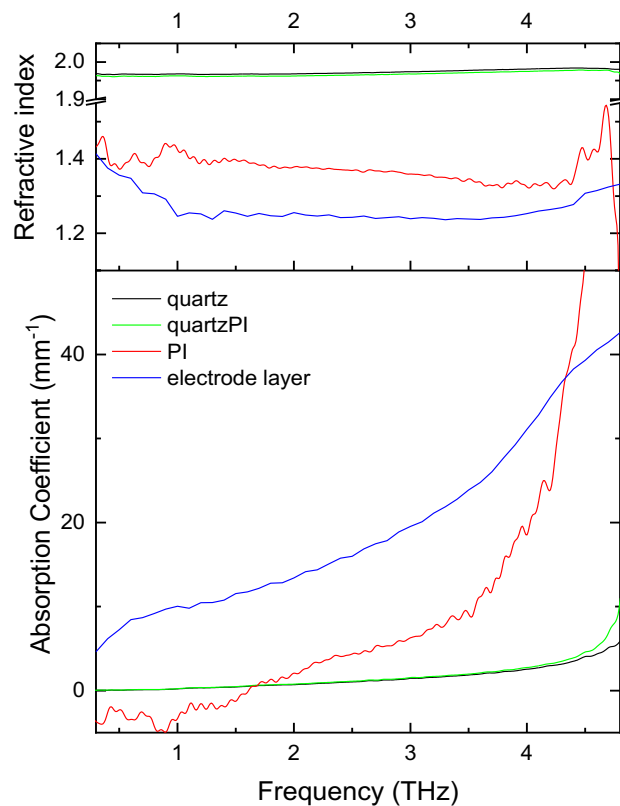


THz TDS analysis



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All materials THz transmissive up to >4.0 THz
Birefringence ~ 0.2 as expected



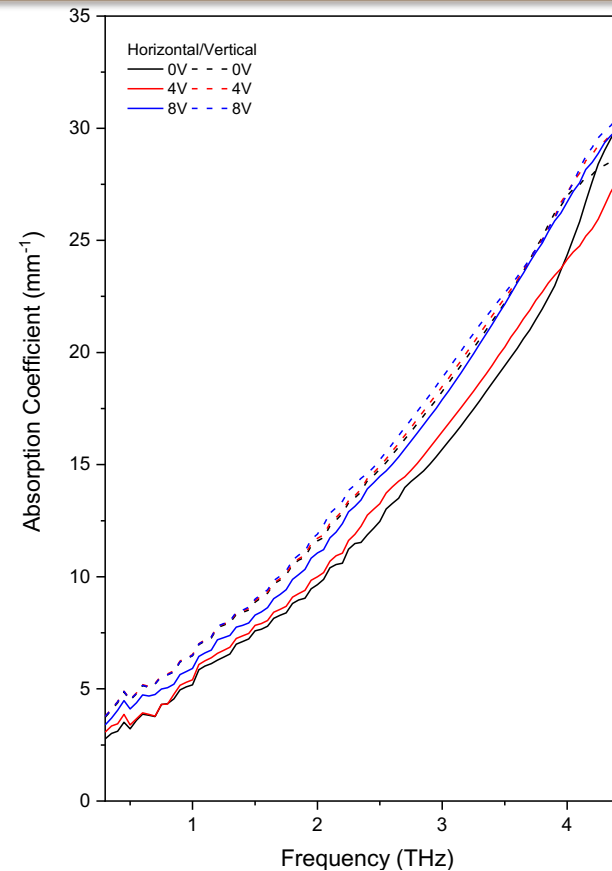
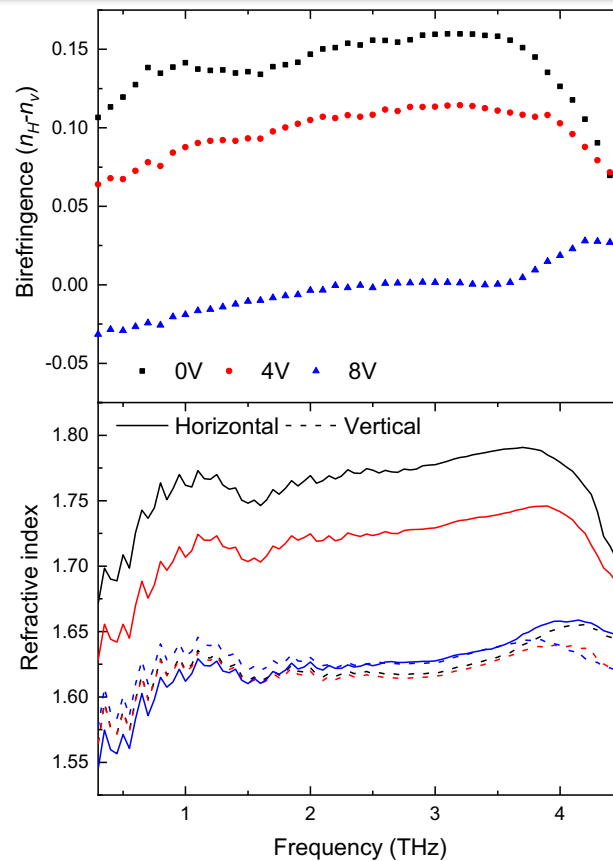
Electric field effects



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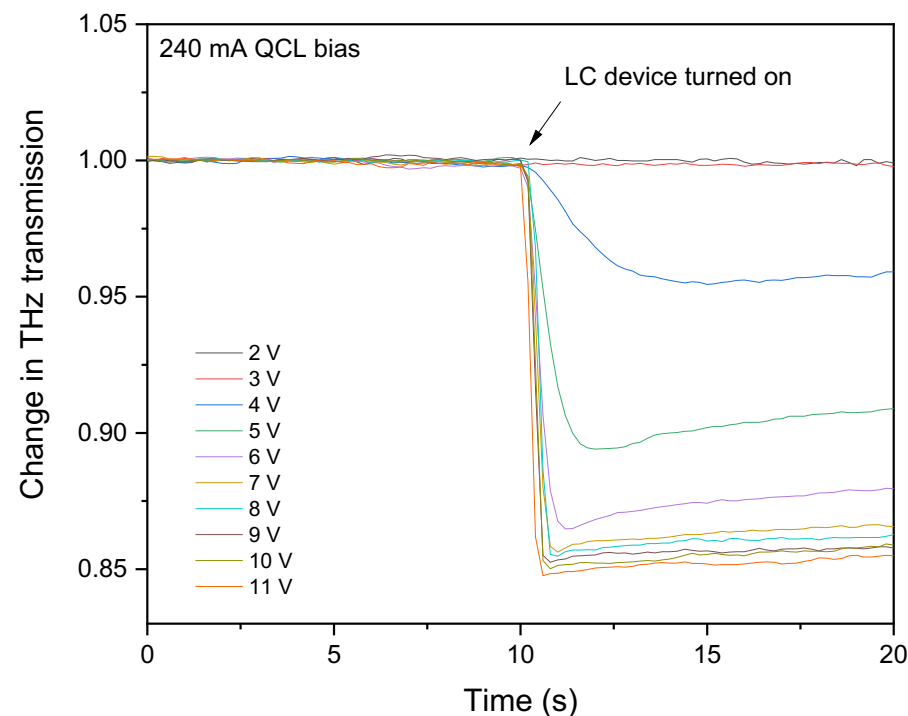
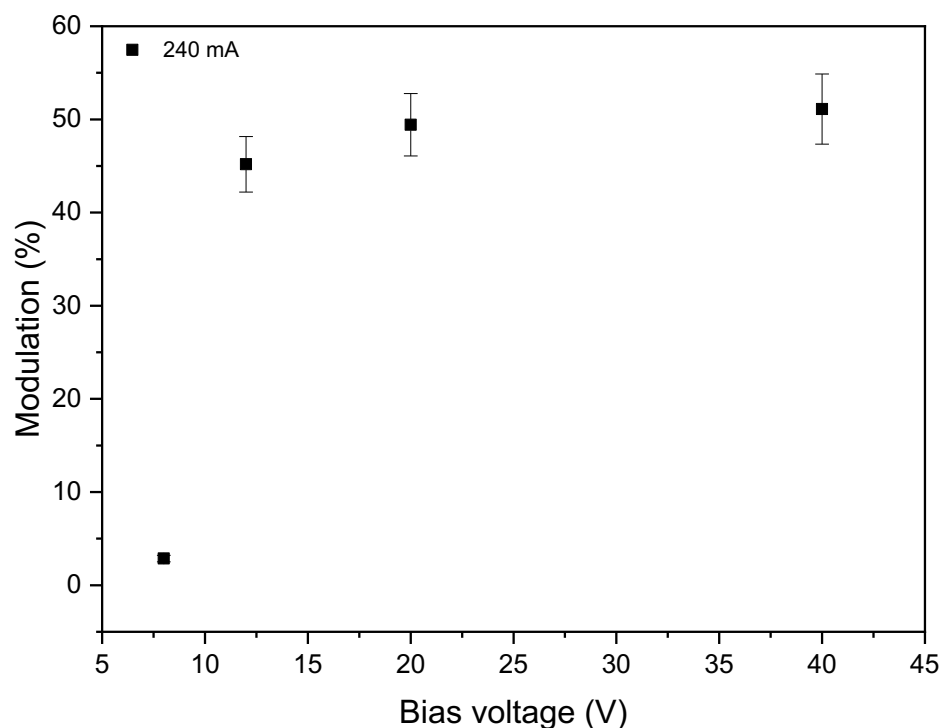


THz modulation study



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Large controllable transmission at 3.5 THz (up to 50%)
~1 s response achievable with thinner device





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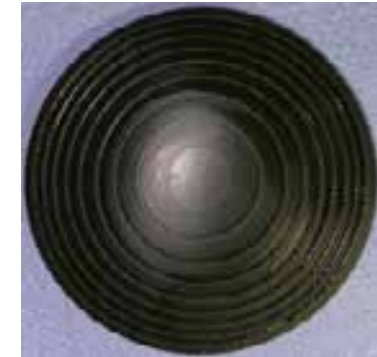
Summary

Conclusions

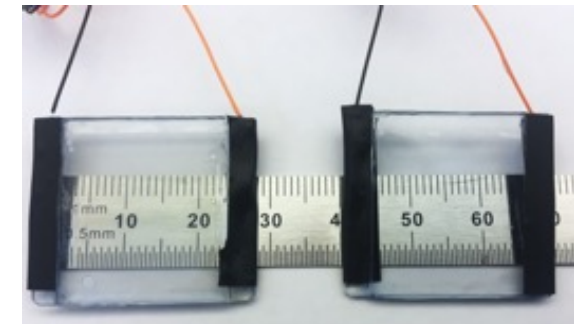


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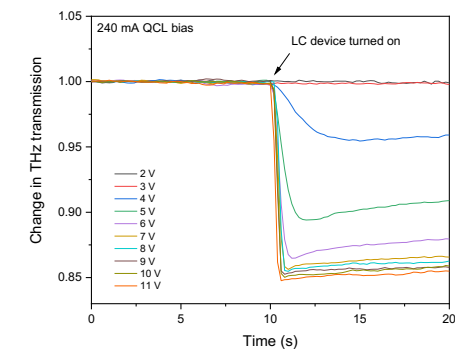
THz compatible AM materials & processes identified (separately!)



“E7” LC material provides good birefringence at > 2 THz



Exemplar LC device allows $>50\%$ 3.5-THz power modulation

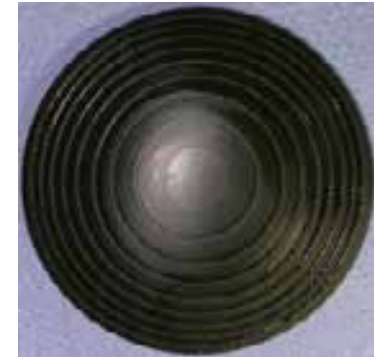


Next steps

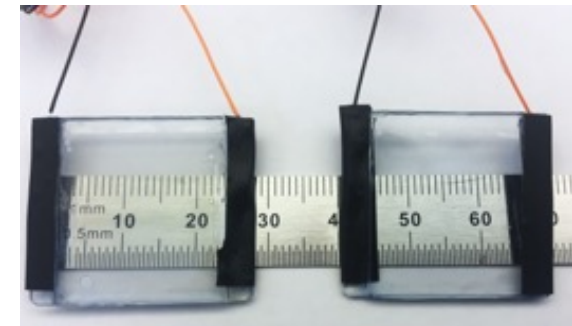


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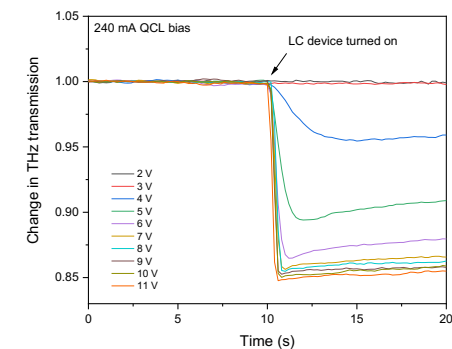
Test emerging AM technologies;
reflectors, calib. targets etc...



High-birefringence materials;
fast multi-layer modulators



Spatial-light modulators;
adaptive optics; metasurfaces...



Acknowledgments



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