

# THz Comb Spectroscopy

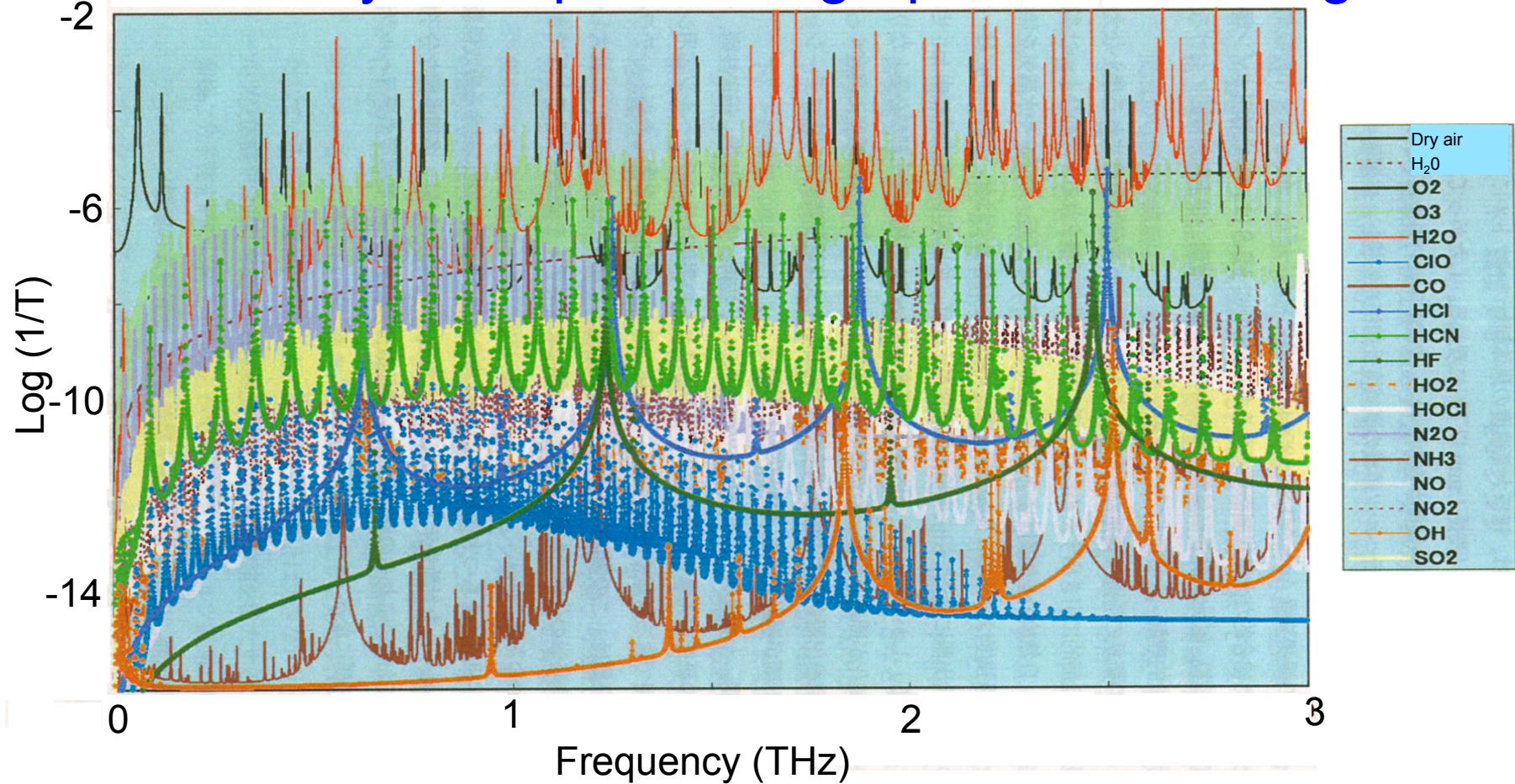
**Takeshi Yasui**

*University of Tokushima, Japan*  
*Osaka University, Japan*

**LTST-ISUPTW 2012@Wuhan**

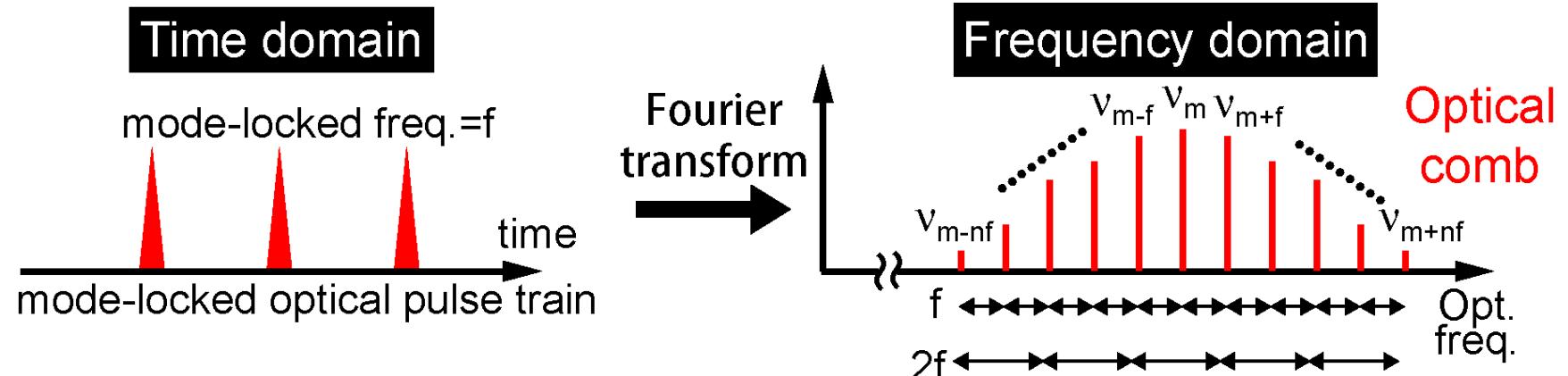
# Analysis of atmospheric gas molecules

Particularly rich spectral fingerprints in THz region

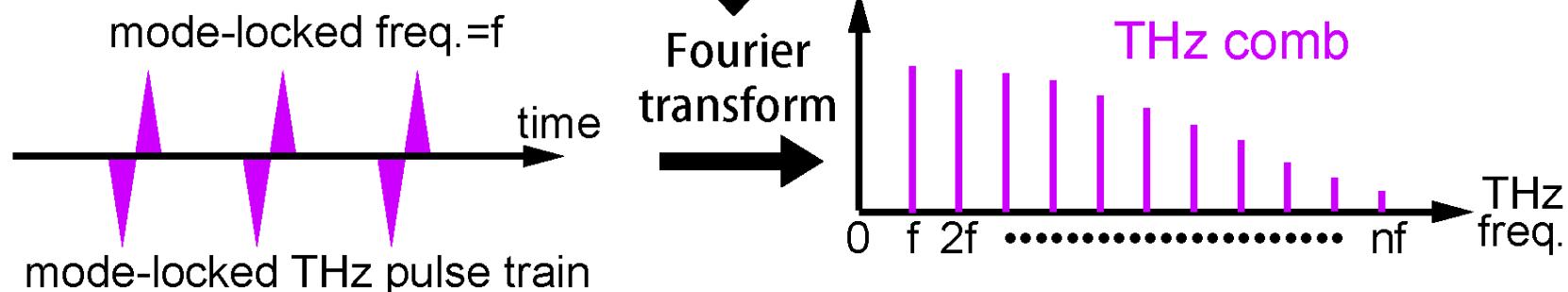


To measure densely distributed spectral fingerprints correctly, high accuracy, high resolution, and broadband are required.

# Optical comb and THz comb



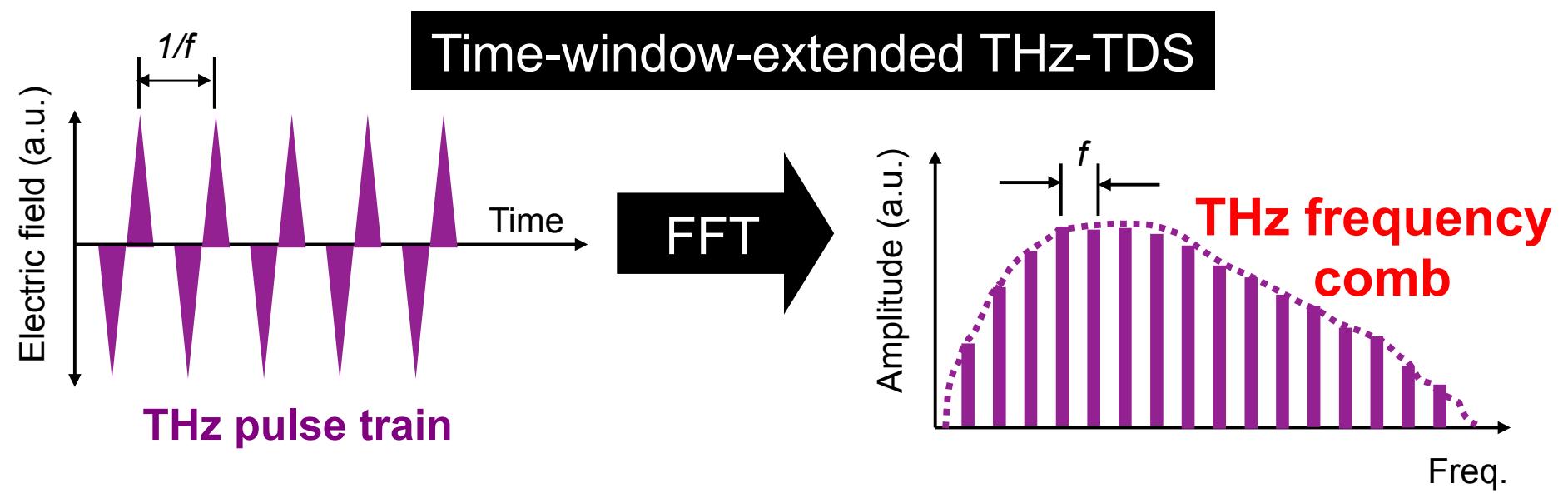
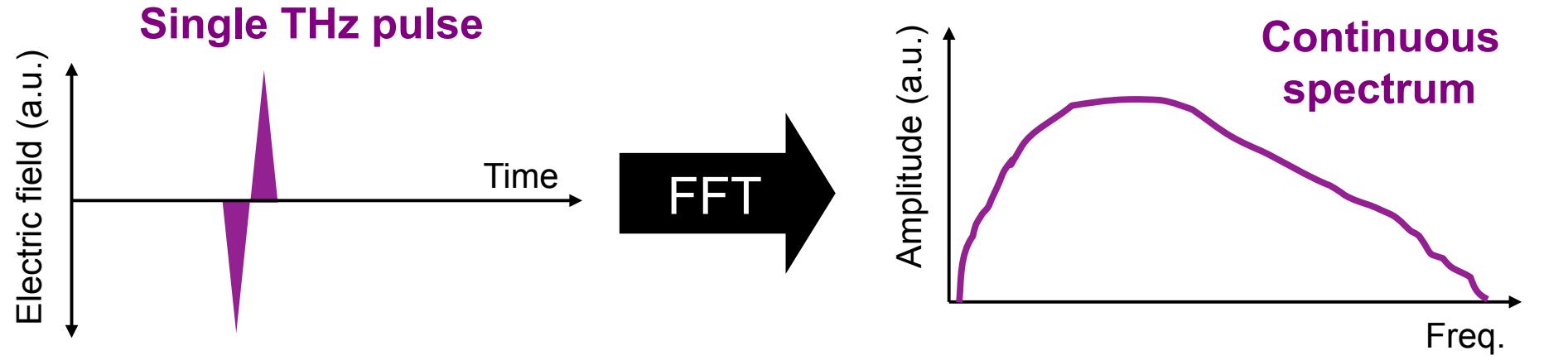
*Precise frequency marker  
for broadband THz spectrum*



Simple, broadband selectivity, high spectral purity,  
and absolute frequency calibration

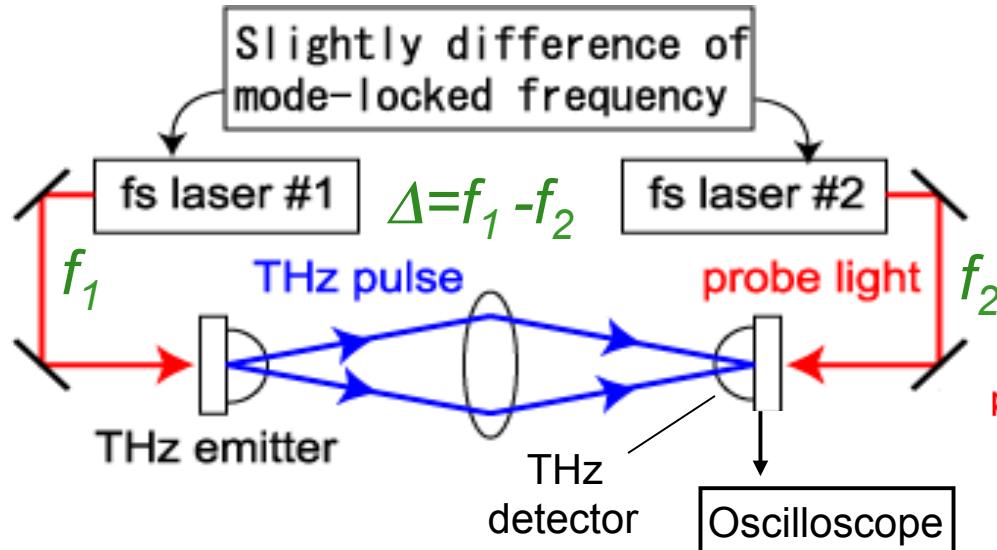
# How to measure THz comb

Traditional THz-TDS with mechanical time-delay scanning

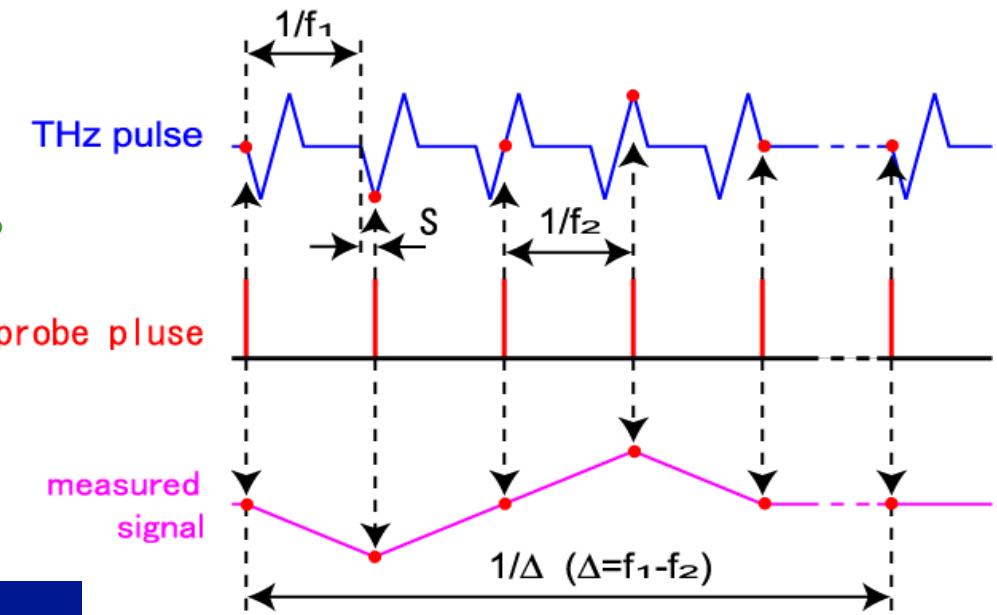


# Asynchronous-optical-sampling THz-TDS (ASOPS-THz-TDS)

ref) T. Yasui, Appl. Phys. Lett. 87, 061101 (2005).



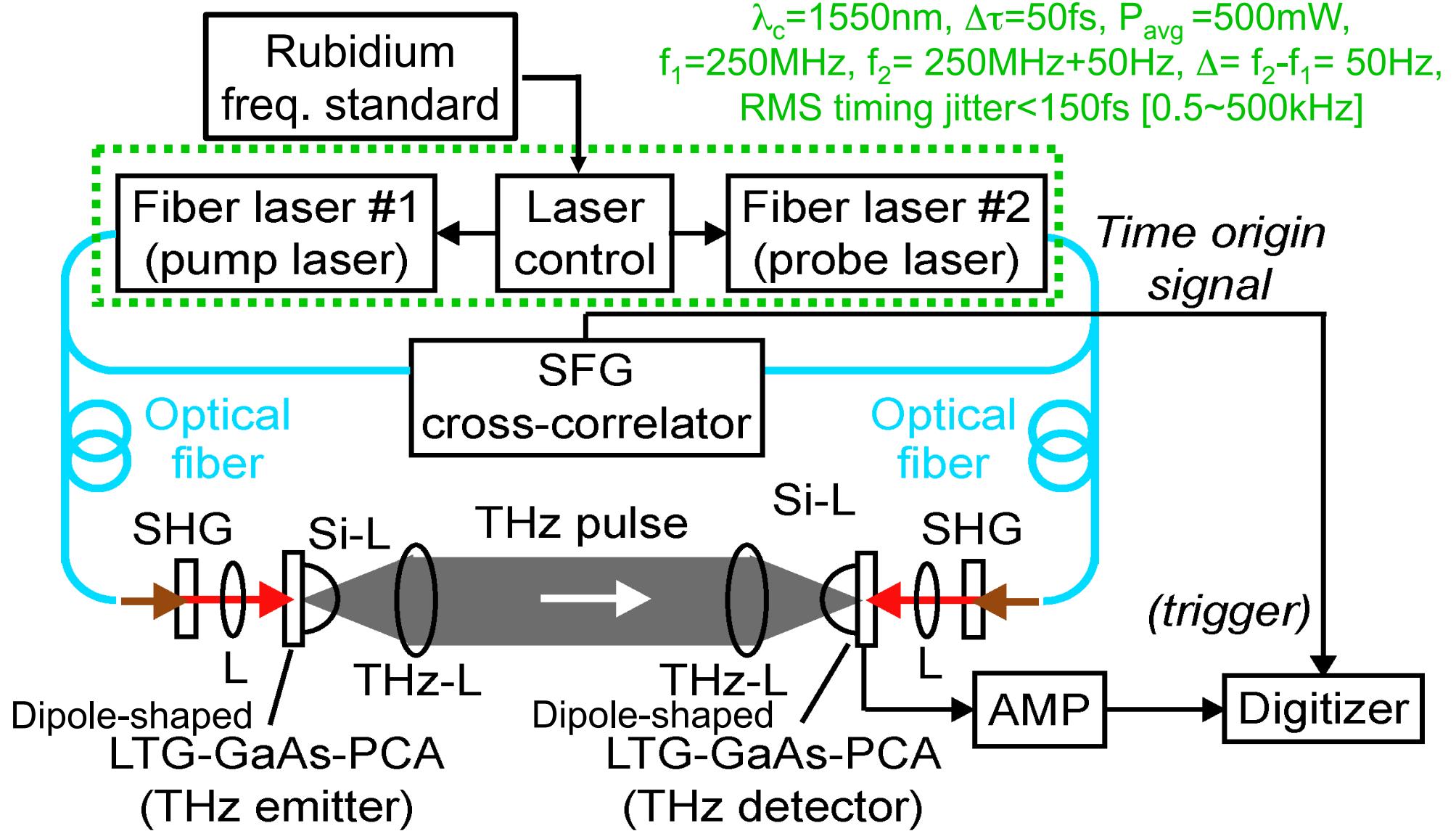
Overlap timing between THz and probe pulse is automatically shifted every pulse



- No need for mechanical time-delay scanning
- No limitation for size of time window

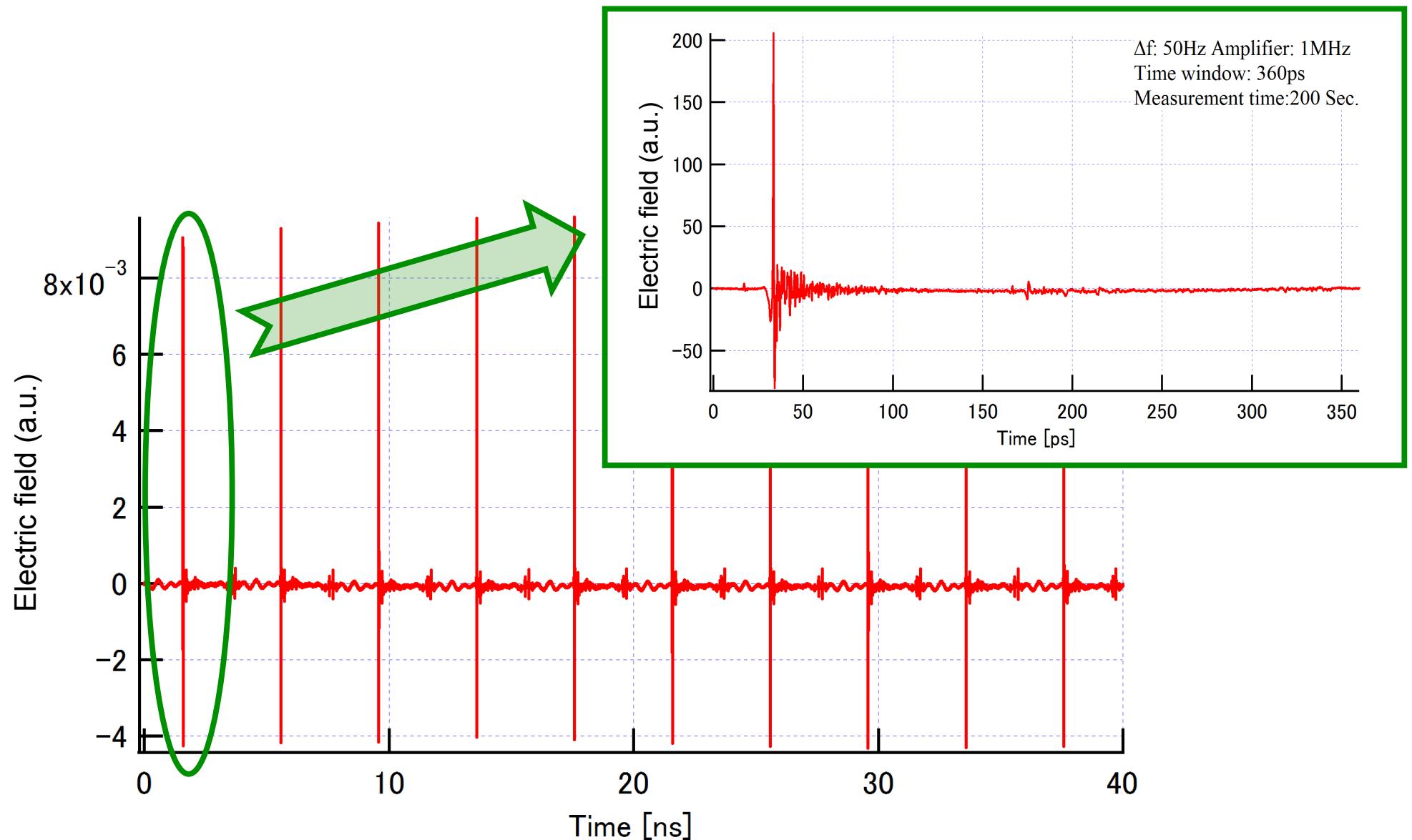
Time scale of ps THz pulse is linearly expanded to  $\mu$ s order

# Experimental setup



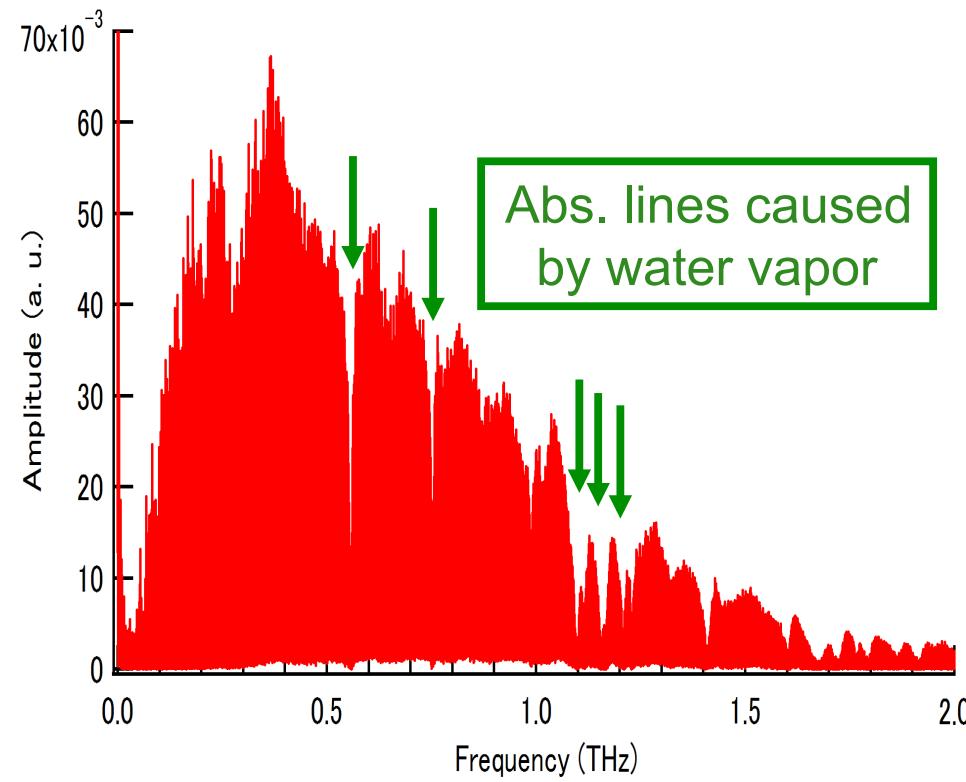


# Temporal waveform of 10 consecutive THz pulses

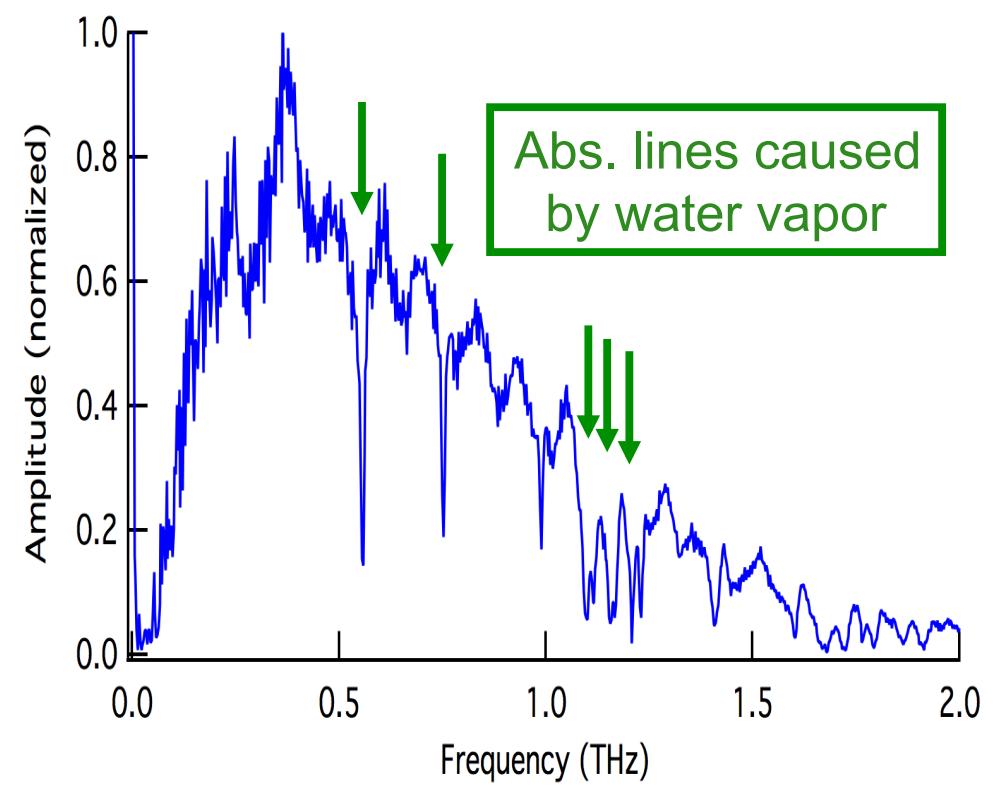


# Amplitude spectrum of THz comb

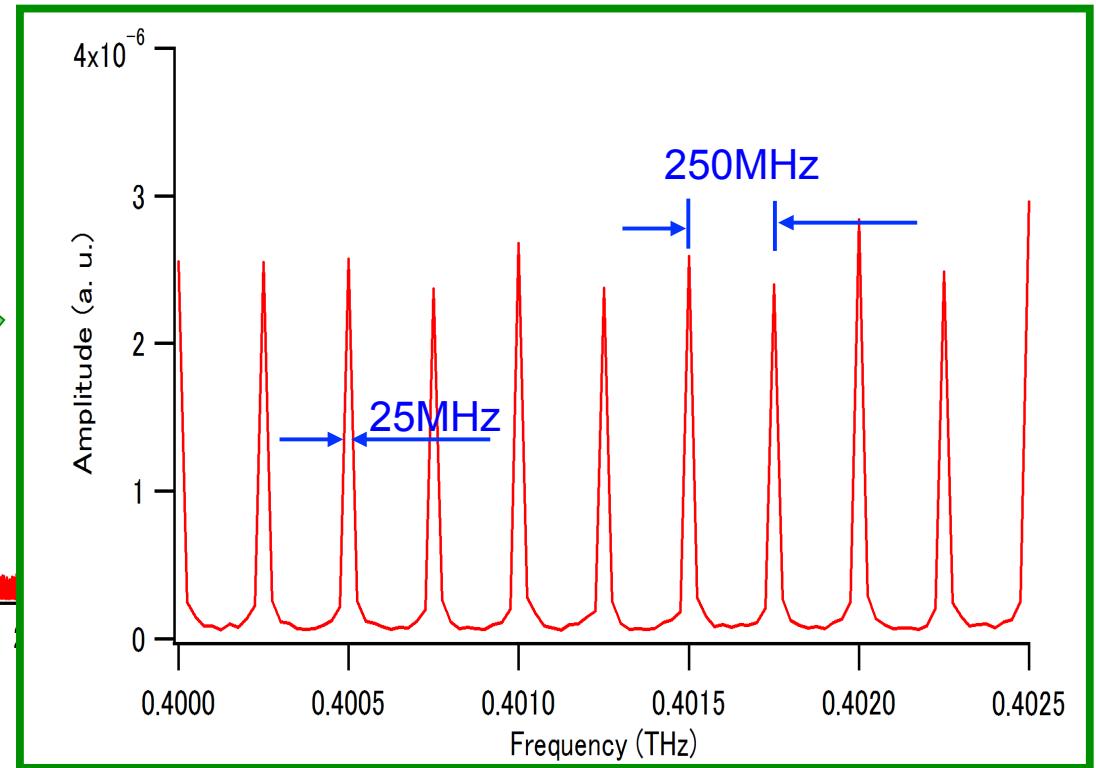
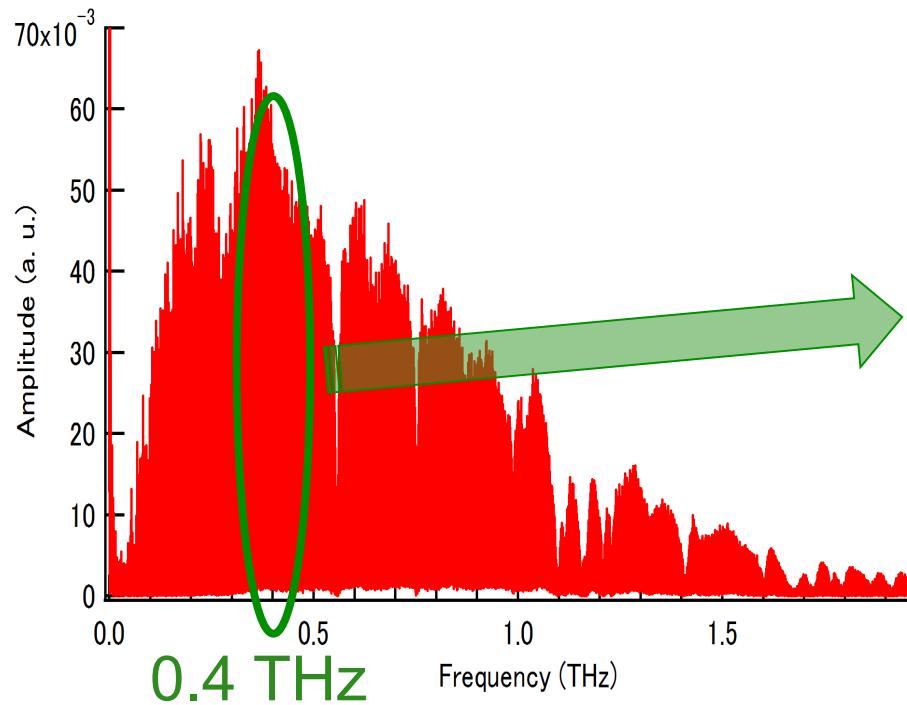
- 10 consecutive pulses  
(time window=40ns)



- Single THz pulses  
(time window=0.36 ns)



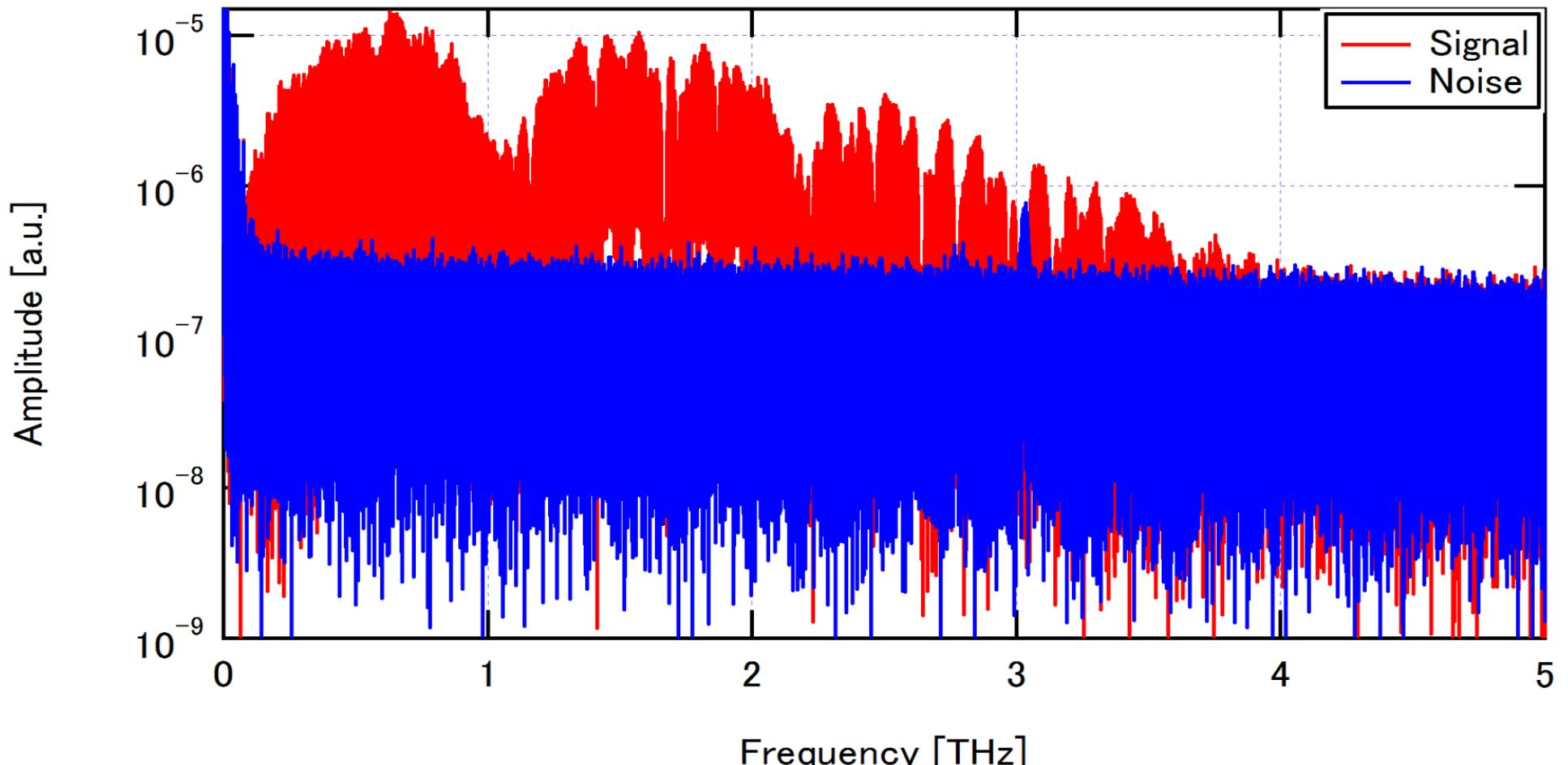
# Detailed spectrum of THz comb mode



Frequency spacing = 250MHz = mode-locked frequency  
Mode linewidth = 25 MHz = inverse of time window

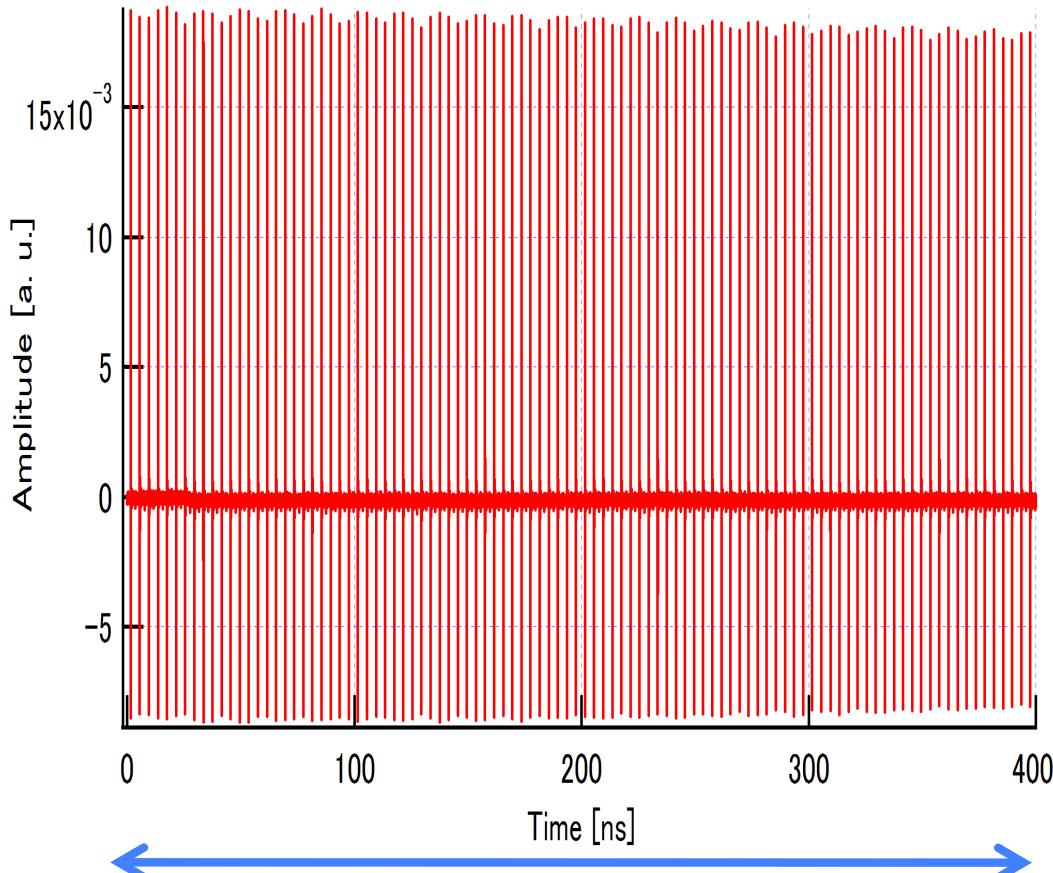
# Broadband spectrum using DAST crystal as THz emitter

THz detector: Dipole-shaped LT-GaAs photoconductive antenna



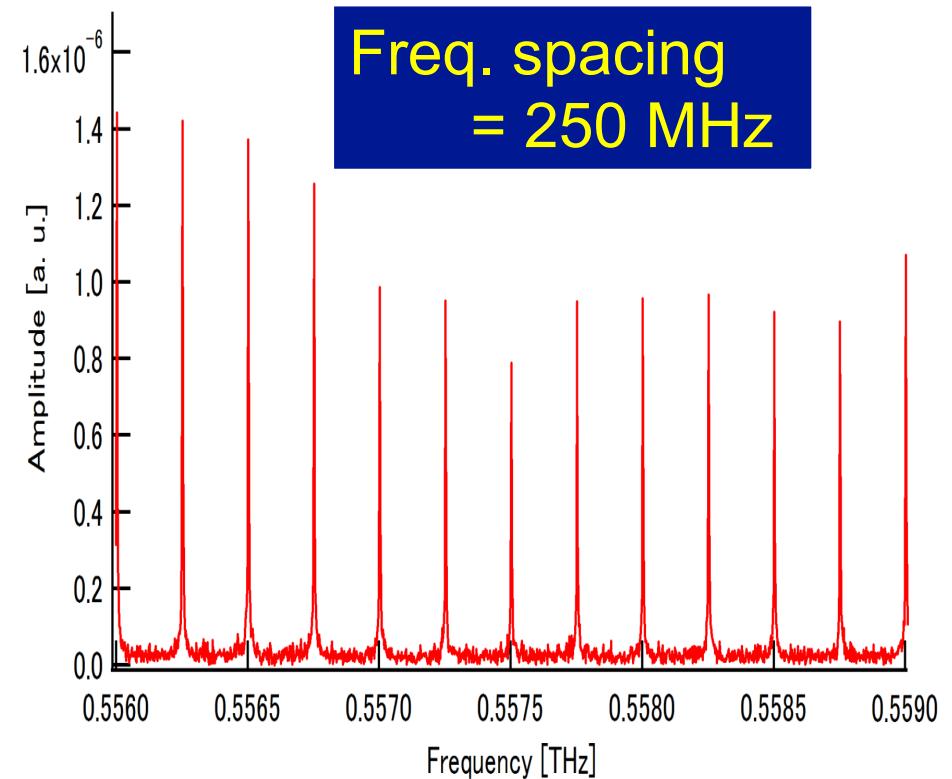
# Extend time window up to 100 pulse periods

Temporal waveform



Corresponding to mechanical  
time-delay scanning by 60 meter

Amplitude spectrum



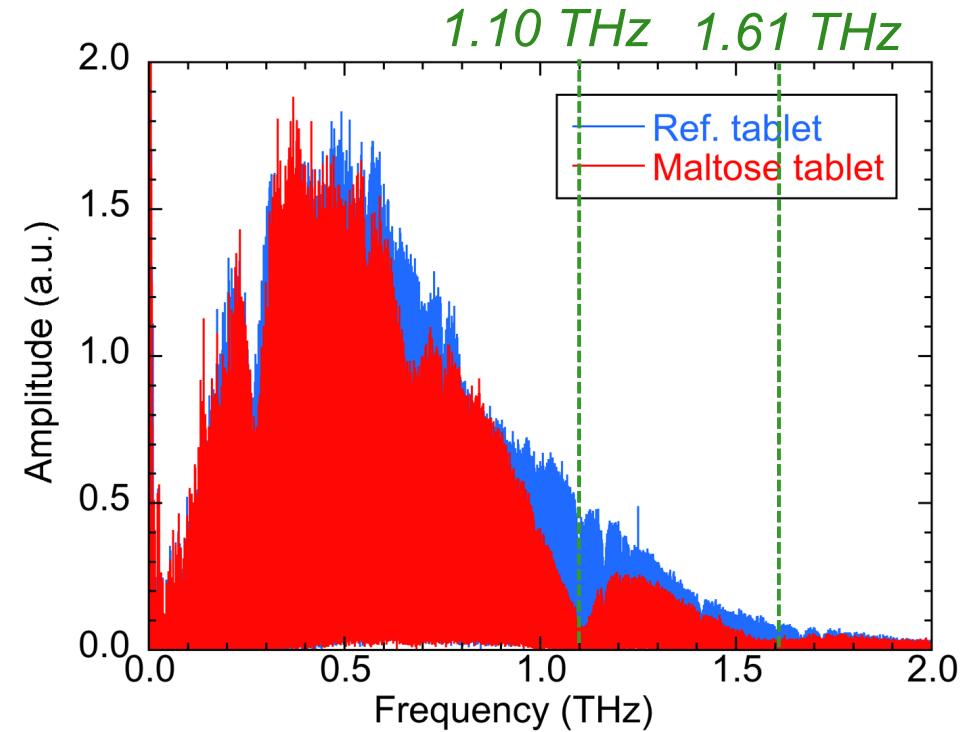
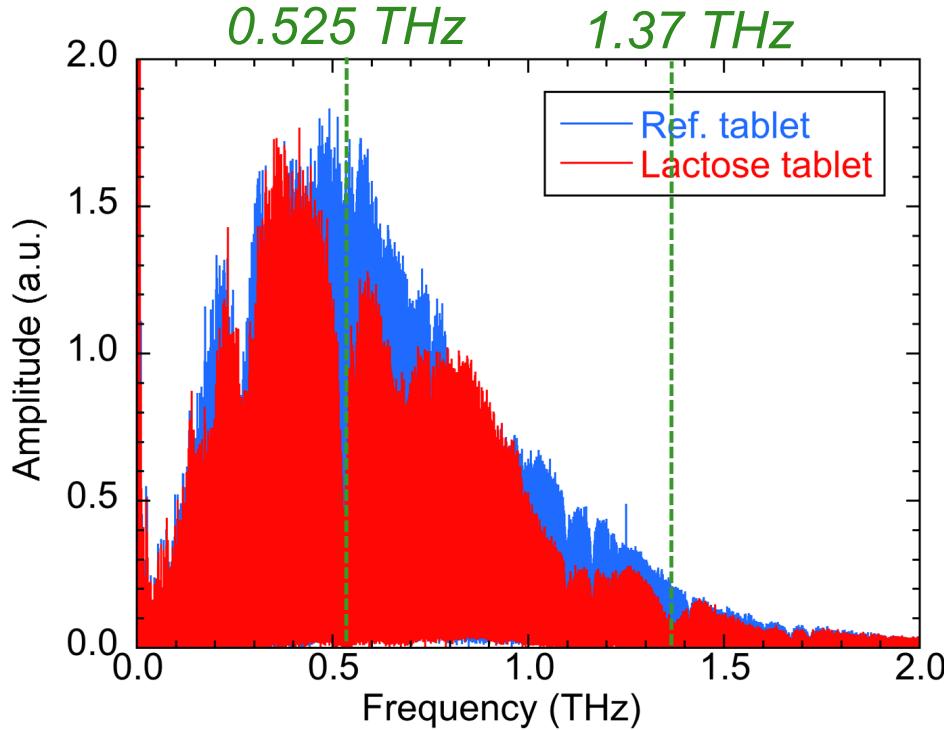
Linewidth = 2.5MHz

# Spectroscopy of sugar tablets

Lactose

D-maltose

*THz spectral fingerprints*





# Spectroscopy of low-pressure water vapor

*Rotational transition  $1_{10} \leftarrow 1_{01}$ : 0.5569360THz@NASA database*

$\text{H}_2\text{O}@1500\text{Pa}$  with  $\text{N}_2@17\text{kPa}$   
(Pressure broadening=1.5GHz)

$\text{H}_2\text{O}@600\text{Pa}$  with  $\text{N}_2@1400\text{Pa}$   
(Pressure broadening=250MHz)

