



## Optoelectronic devices for future telecommunications in the sub-terahertz and terahertz range

Guillaume Ducournau<sup>(1)</sup>, Kevin Froberger<sup>(1)</sup>, Sara Bretin<sup>(1)</sup>, Maximilien Billet<sup>(1)</sup>, Mohammed Zaknoune<sup>(1)</sup>,  
Emilien Peytavit<sup>(1)</sup>, and Jean-François Lampin<sup>(1)\*</sup>

(1) Institute of Electronics Microelectronics and Nanotechnology, University of Lille, CNRS, Centrale Lille, ISEN, University of Valenciennes, UMR 8520 - IEMN, Avenue Poincaré BP60069, Villeneuve d'Ascq, e-mail: jean-francois.lampin@iemn.univ-lille1.fr

The progressive congestion of the radio wave bands up to the microwave range stimulates research and development of new devices for the millimeter and sub-millimeter wave bands corresponding to sub-terahertz and terahertz bands. These ranges are particularly interesting for high data rate and short-range communications [1]. In order to develop these communications two main problems should be addressed for the transmitter: (1) the generation of sufficient power at the high carrier frequency, (2) the modulation of this carrier at the required data rate which is generally higher than 1 Gb/s.

Optoelectronics devices can contribute to solve these problems. In particular the modulation applied to a light carrier can be transferred to a mm or sub-mm wave carrier thanks to the photomixing process. In this approach the modulated laser light illuminates a fast photodetector and a second laser beam illuminates at the same time the photodetector. A beatnote is generated at the difference frequency between the two laser frequencies and generates a photocurrent at this frequency. The photocurrent drives an antenna and a modulated mm or sub-mm wave beam is radiated and carries the data. We have developed uni-traveling carrier photodiodes (UTC-PD) that are well suited for this application. The most recent approach is based on a resonant optical cavity: the semiconductor heterostructure is placed between two metallic mirrors that are also used as electrodes [2]. A power approaching 1 mW can be generated with these devices around 300 GHz with a record efficiency.

We have used UTC-PD in data transmission experiments. A 32-Gbit/s data transmission with 16-QAM modulation has been demonstrated with a link distance of 25 m at a carrier frequency of 385 GHz [1]. Higher performance is envisaged in the near future.

1. T. Nagatsuma, G. Ducournau, C. C. Renaud, "Advances in terahertz communications accelerated by photonics," *Nature Photonics*, **10**, May 2016, pp. 371-379, doi: 10.1038/nphoton.2016.65
2. P. Latzel, F. Pavanello, M. Billet, S. Bretin, A. Beck, M. Vanwolleghem, C. Coinon, X. Wallart, E. Peytavit, G. Ducournau, M. Zaknoune, J.-F. Lampin, "Generation of mW level in the 300-GHz band using resonant-cavity-enhanced untraveling carrier photodiodes," *IEEE Transactions on Terahertz Science and Technology*, **7**, 6, November 2017, pp. 800-807, doi: 10.1109/TTHZ.2017.2756059