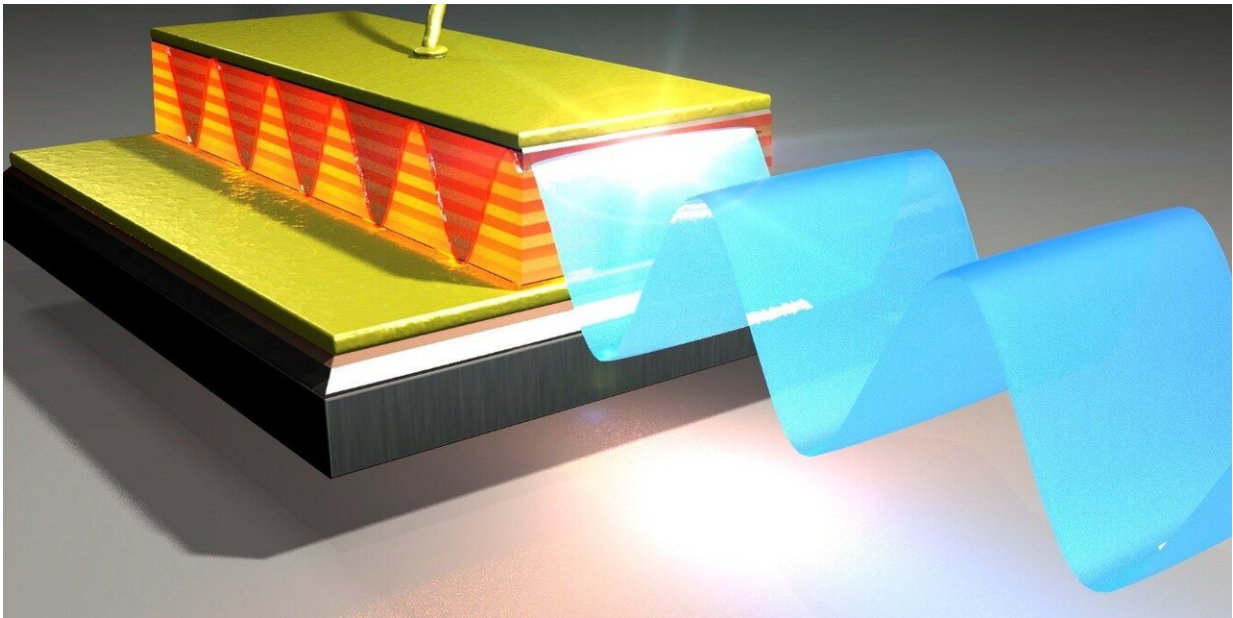


Millimeter wave photonics with terahertz semiconductor lasers

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Artistic impression of a THz QCL as a nonlinear mmWave source, where mmWaves are generated within the cavity (red) that radiate into free space (blue waves) Credit: David Darson

The volume of wireless telecommunication traffic is expected to surge in the near future with a continual increase in data traffic and corresponding necessary increases in bandwidth. It has therefore become imperative to increase the photon frequency into the upper reaches of the millimeter (mmWave) region, which corresponds to frequencies

between 30 GHz to 300 GHz.

Millimeter wave [generation](#) using photonic techniques has so far been limited to the use of near-infrared lasers that are down-converted to the mmWave [region](#). However, such methodologies do not currently benefit from a monolithic architecture and suffer from the high difference in photon energies between the near-infrared and mmWave region, that we called the quantum defect, which can ultimately limit the conversion efficiency. Terahertz (THz) wave region, with photons of lower energies, is however highly adapted. Moreover, we know how to generate them thanks to a compact miniaturized device, the quantum cascade lasers (QCLs). These lasers have inherent other advantages in this respect: their ultrafast dynamics and high nonlinearities open up the possibility of innovatively integrating both [laser](#) action and mmWave generation in a single device.

In this [article](#), LPENS researchers of the Nano-THz group, in collaboration with teams of C2N, NEST in Pisa, ONERA in Palaiseau and the University of Leeds have demonstrated intracavity mmWave generation within THz QCLs over the unprecedented range of 25 GHz to 500 GHz. Importantly, this work opens up the possibility of compact, low noise mmWave generation using THz frequency combs.

More information: Valentino Pistore et al. Millimeter wave photonics with terahertz semiconductor lasers, *Nature Communications* (2021).
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