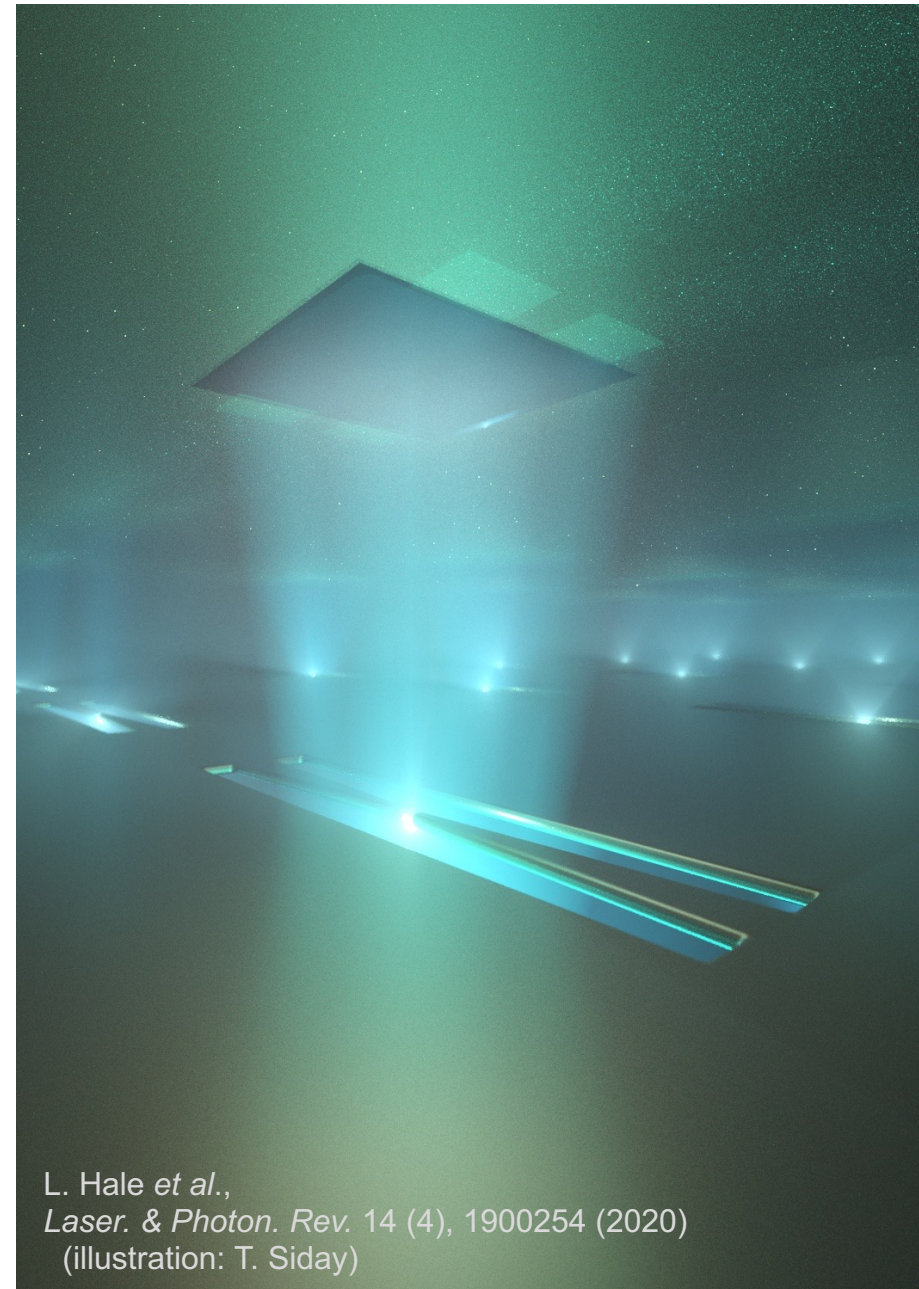


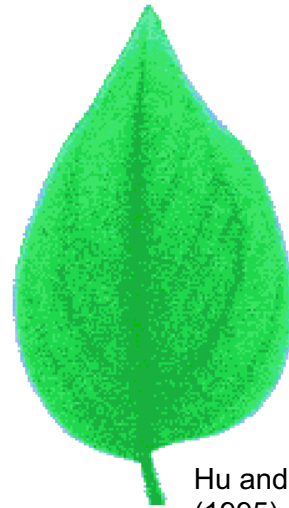
THz near-field Imaging and Spectroscopy:

Fundamentals, Technology and Current Trends

Oleg Mitrofanov
UCL



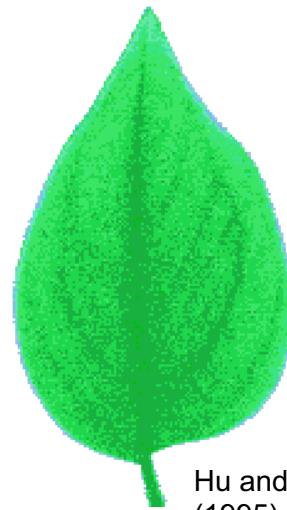
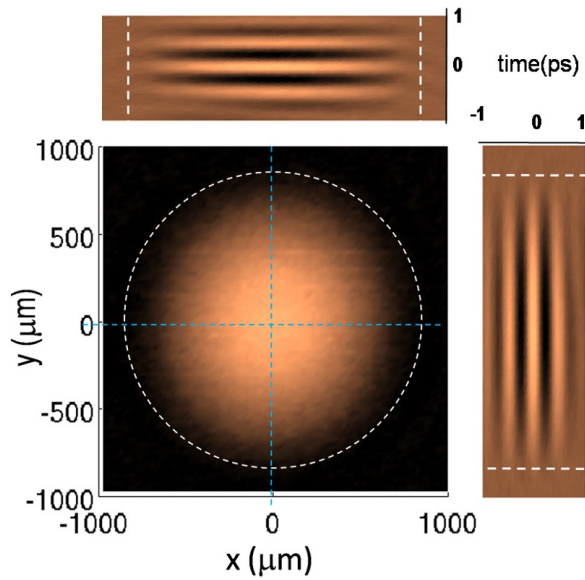
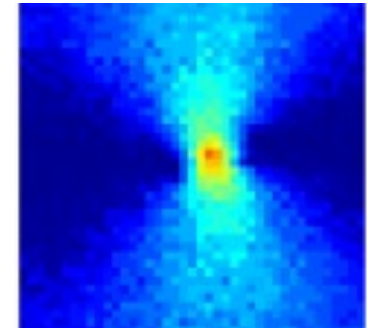
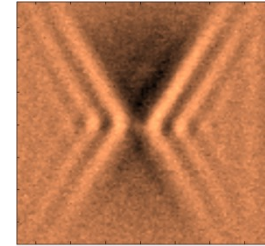
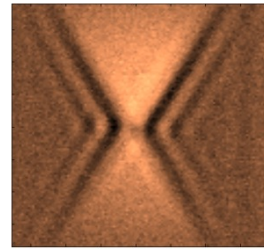
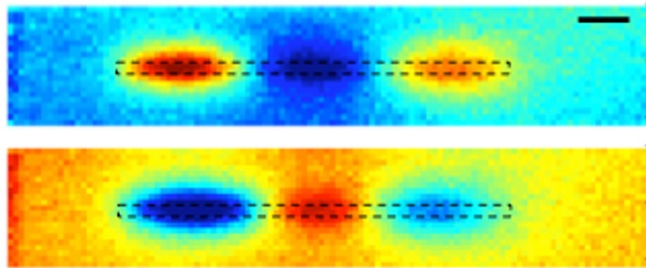
L. Hale *et al.*,
Laser. & Photon. Rev. 14 (4), 1900254 (2020)
(illustration: T. Siday)



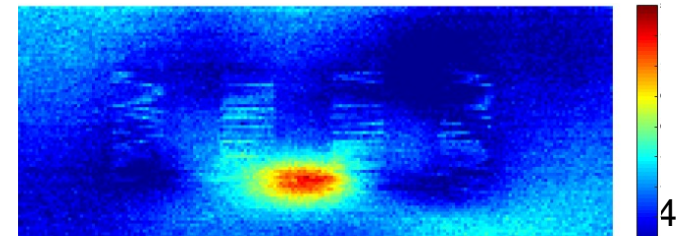
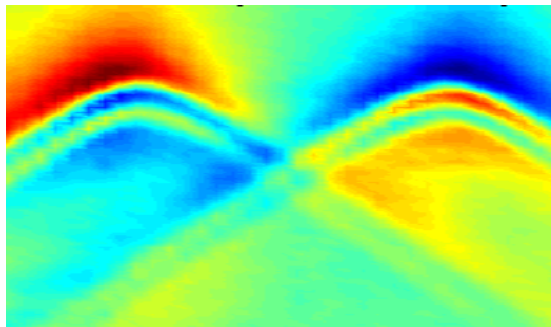
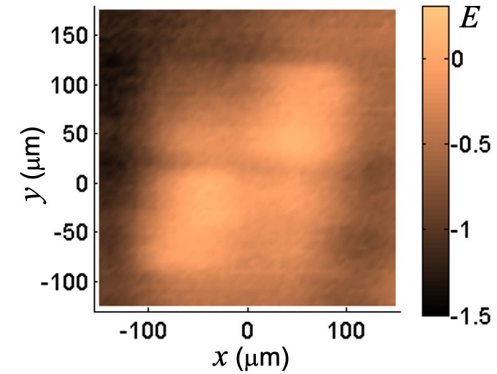
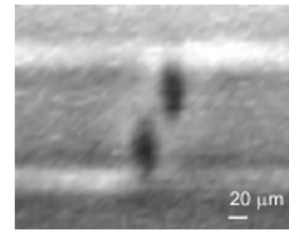
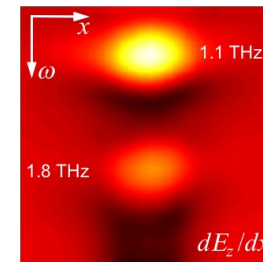
Hu and Nuss
(1995)



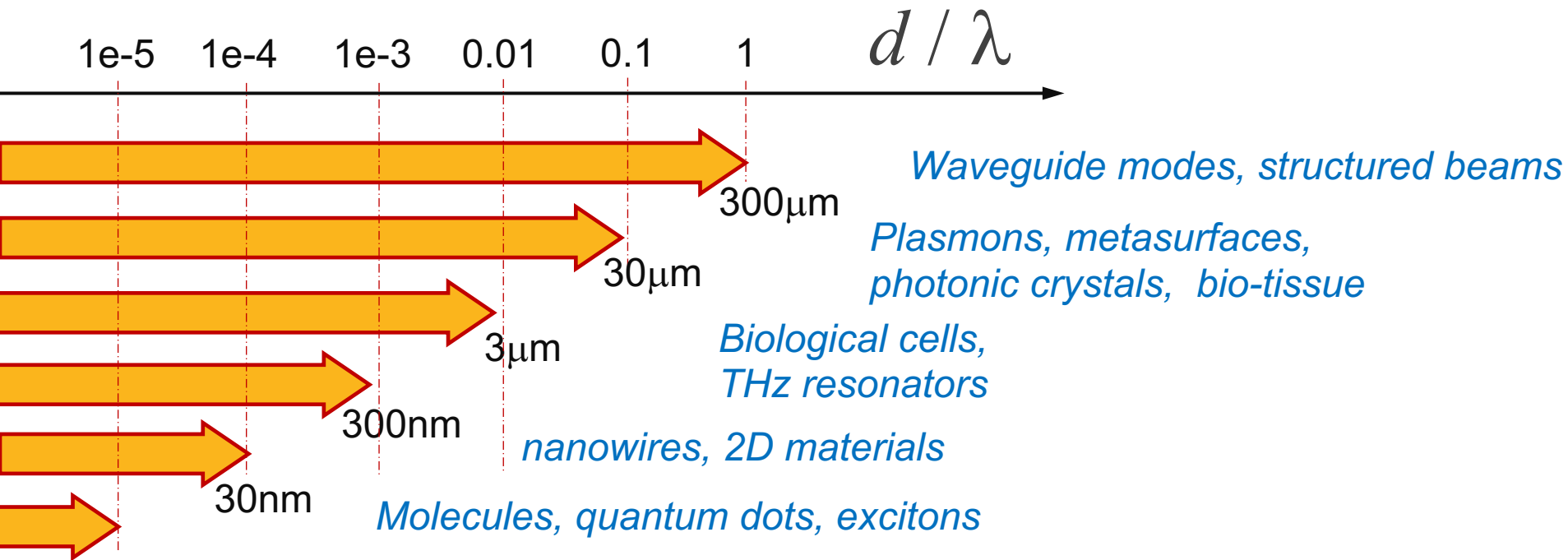
Hu and Nuss
(1995)



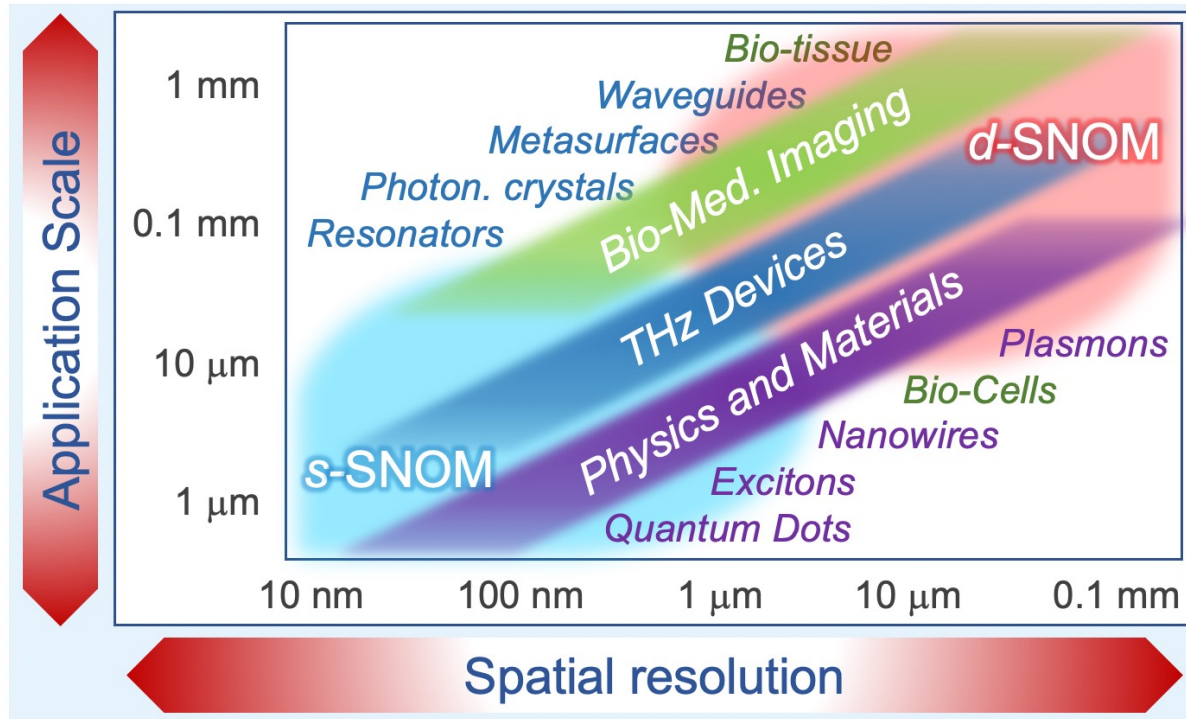
Hu and Nuss (1995)



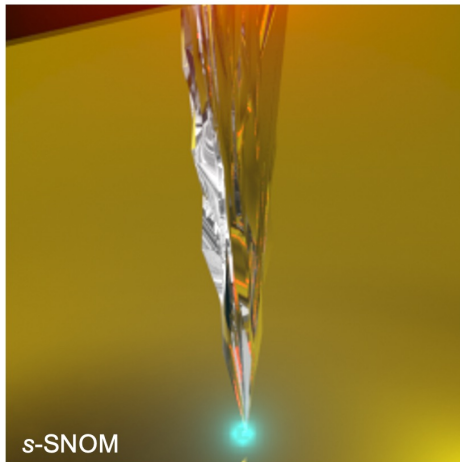
Wide range of subwavelength size systems



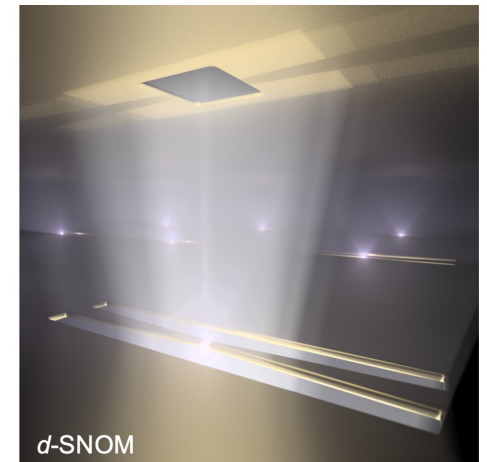
How do we enable THz imaging?



Boland et al. THz Roadmap (2023)

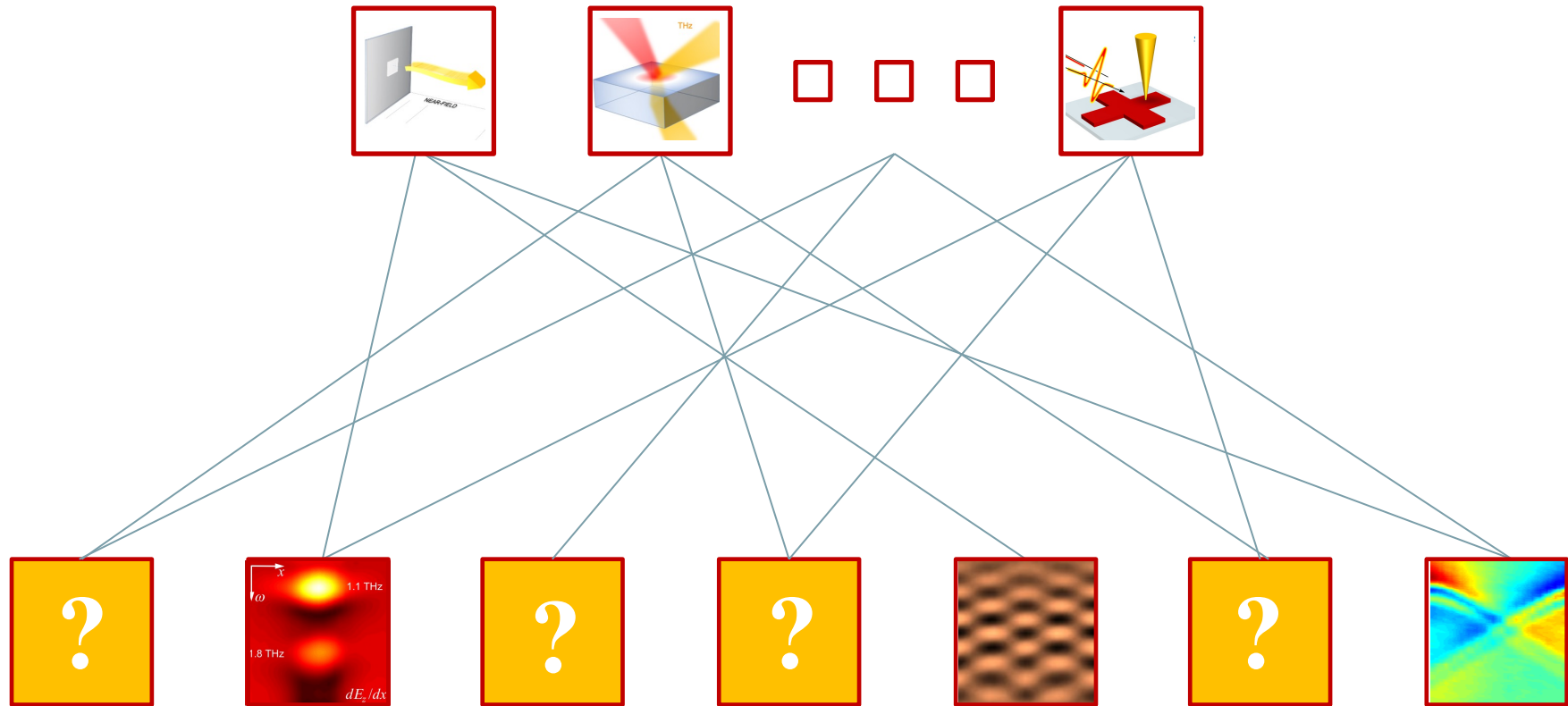


s-SNOM



d-SNOM

THz near-field Microscopy Approaches



THz near-field microscopy applications

*Right instrument
for a given problem*

*Appropriate problems
for a given instrument*

Fundamentals of THz near-field microscopy

Examples:

Microscopy and Spectroscopy of THz resonators

Imaging of THz surface plasmon waves

Image interpretation

Technology:

Subwavelength aperture and Scattering tip probes

Improving sensitivity in THz microscopy

Current Trends in THz microscopy methods

$$d = \frac{\lambda}{2n \sin \alpha}$$

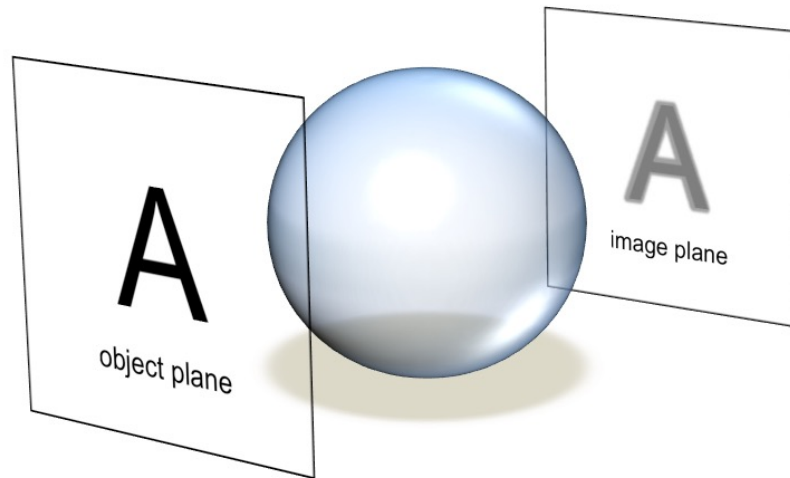
Ernst Abbe (c. 1873)



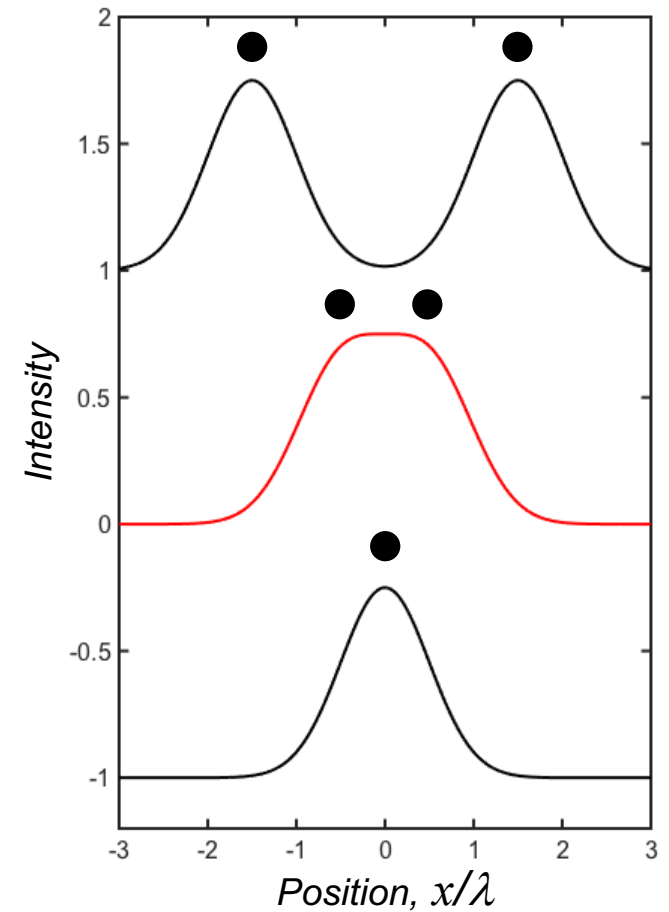
Hu and Nuss
(1995)

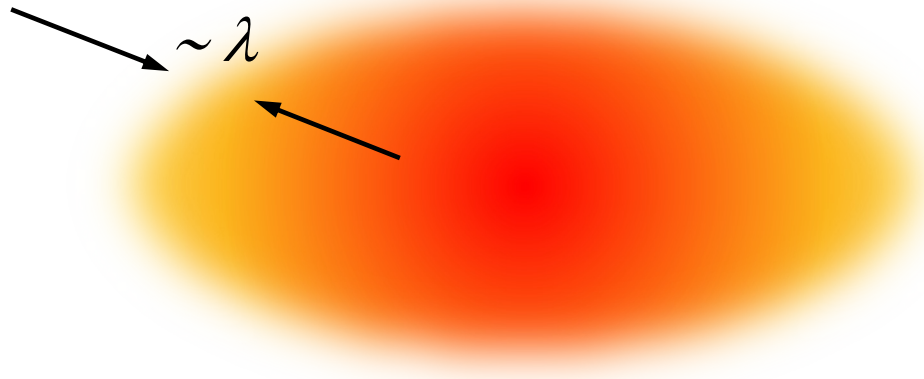
$$d = \frac{\lambda}{2n \sin \alpha}$$

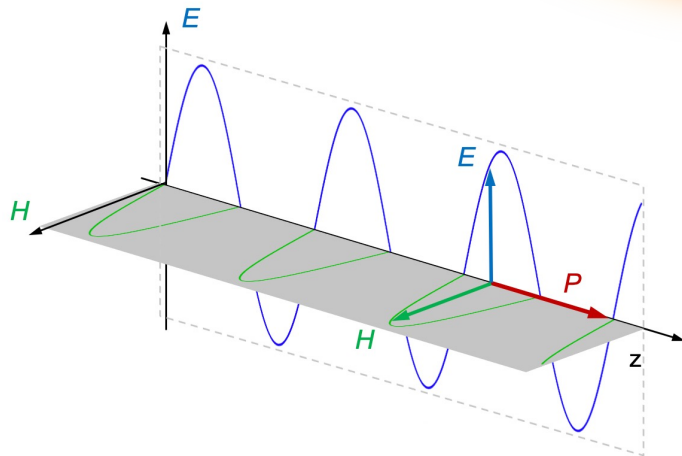
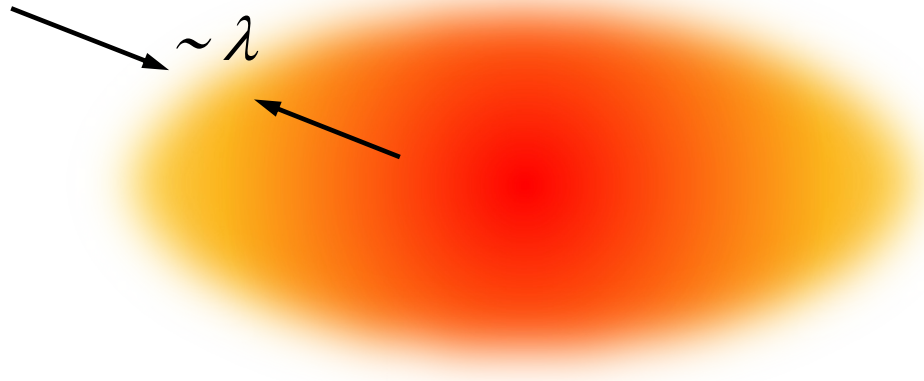
Ernst Abbe (c. 1873)

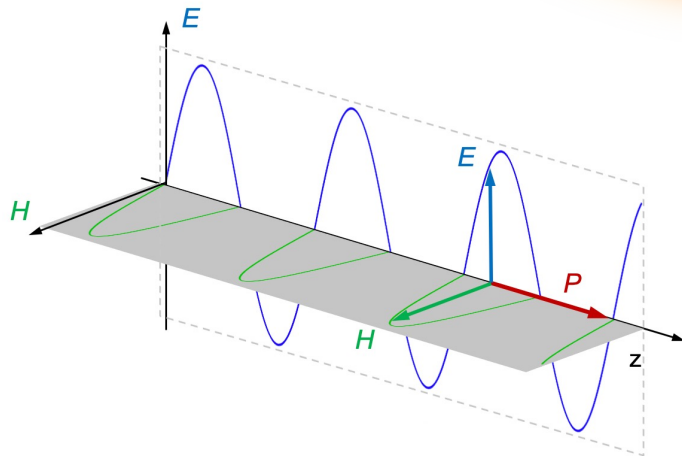
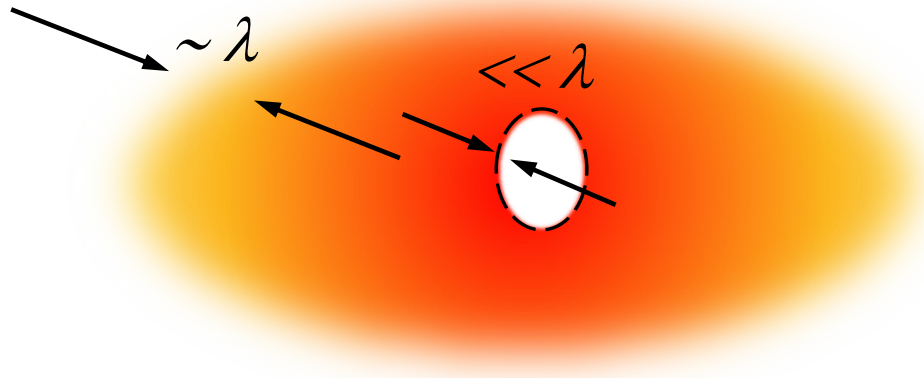


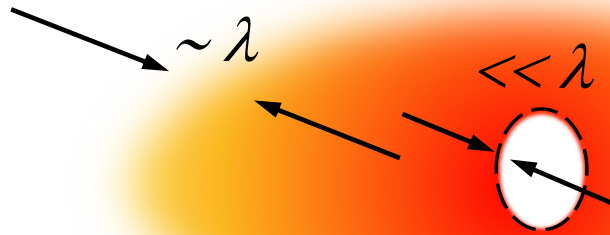
*Far-Field – propagating waves:
point-spread function
limits resolving two points*



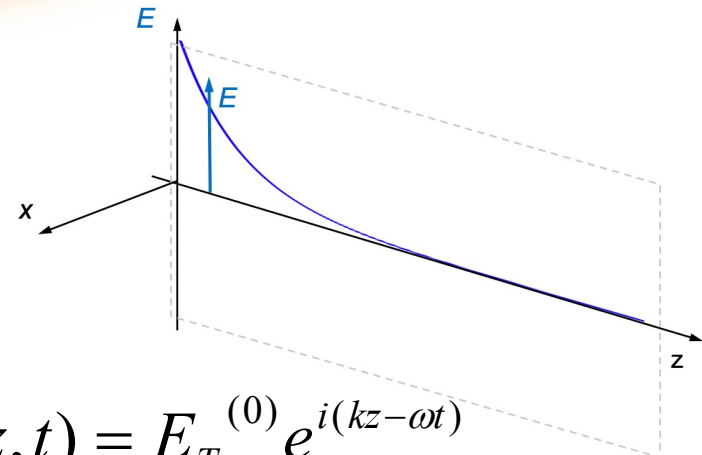
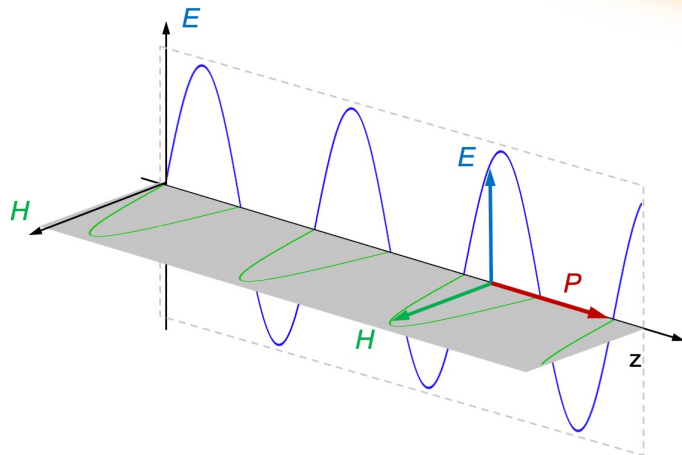








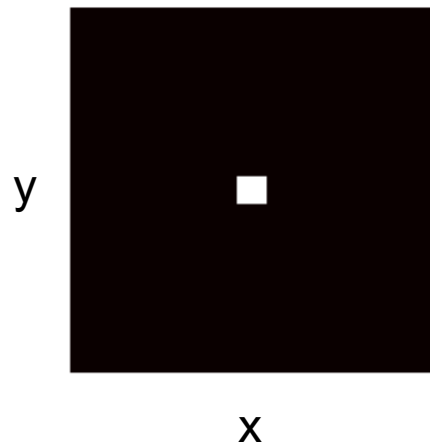
*Induced charges
and
Polarization*



$$E_T(z, t) = E_T^{(0)} e^{i(kz - \omega t)}$$

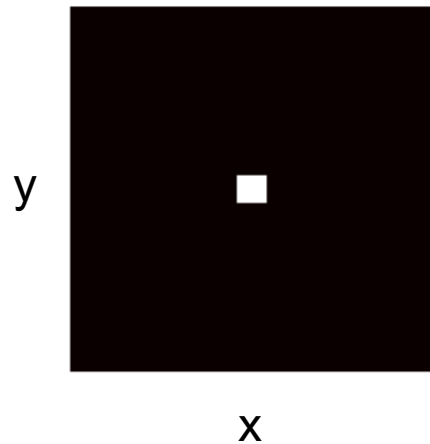
Evanescent waves allow EM wave confinement on subwavelength scale

How to include Evanescent Waves into analysis framework?



*Spatial
distribution*

$$E(k_x, k_y) = \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \iint_{xy} E(x, y) e^{-i[k_x x + k_y y]} dx dy$$

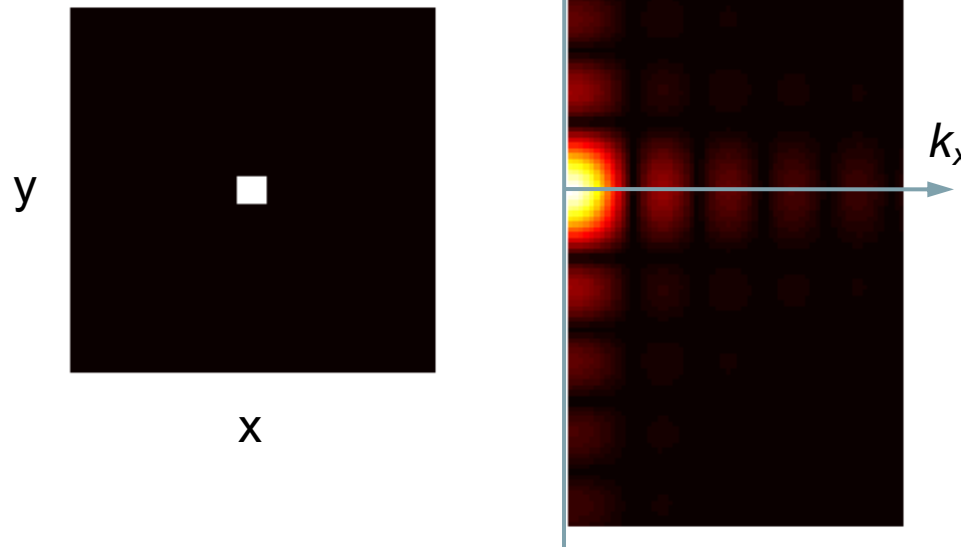


*Spatial
distribution*

2D Fourier transform

$$E(k_x, k_y) = \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \iint_{xy} E(x, y) e^{-i[k_x x + k_y y]} dx dy$$

$E(x, y)$ is a superposition of waves
 $E(k) e^{i k r + i \phi}$

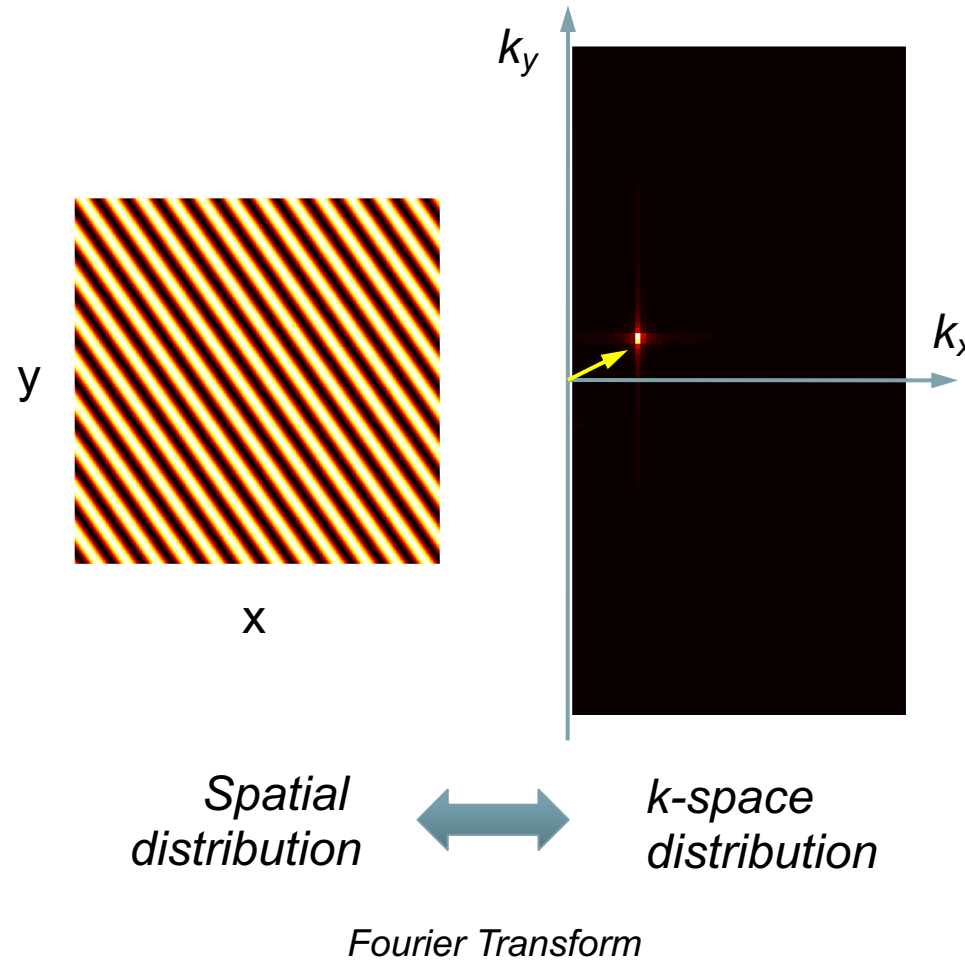


Spatial
distribution

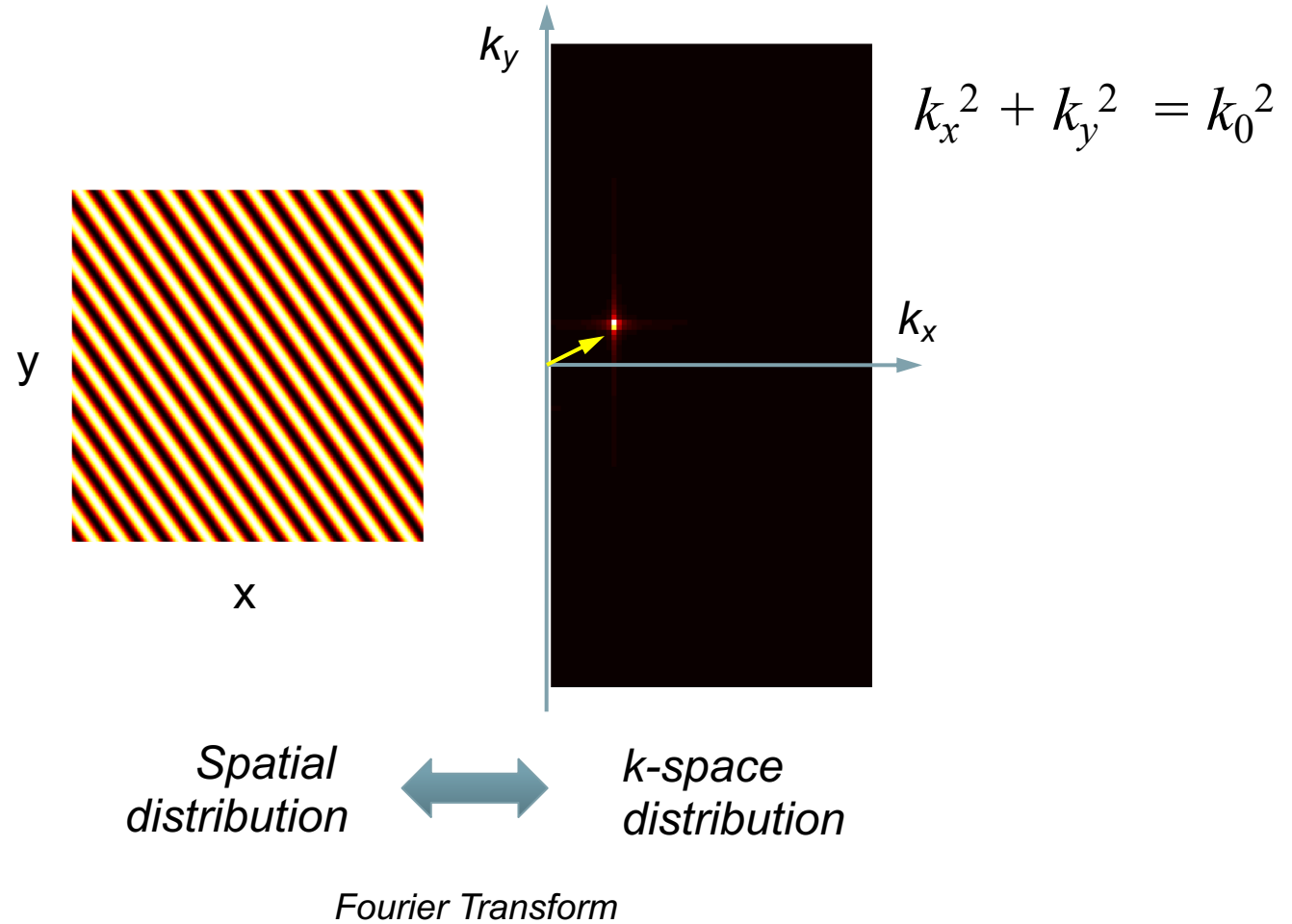
k-space
distribution

Fourier Transform

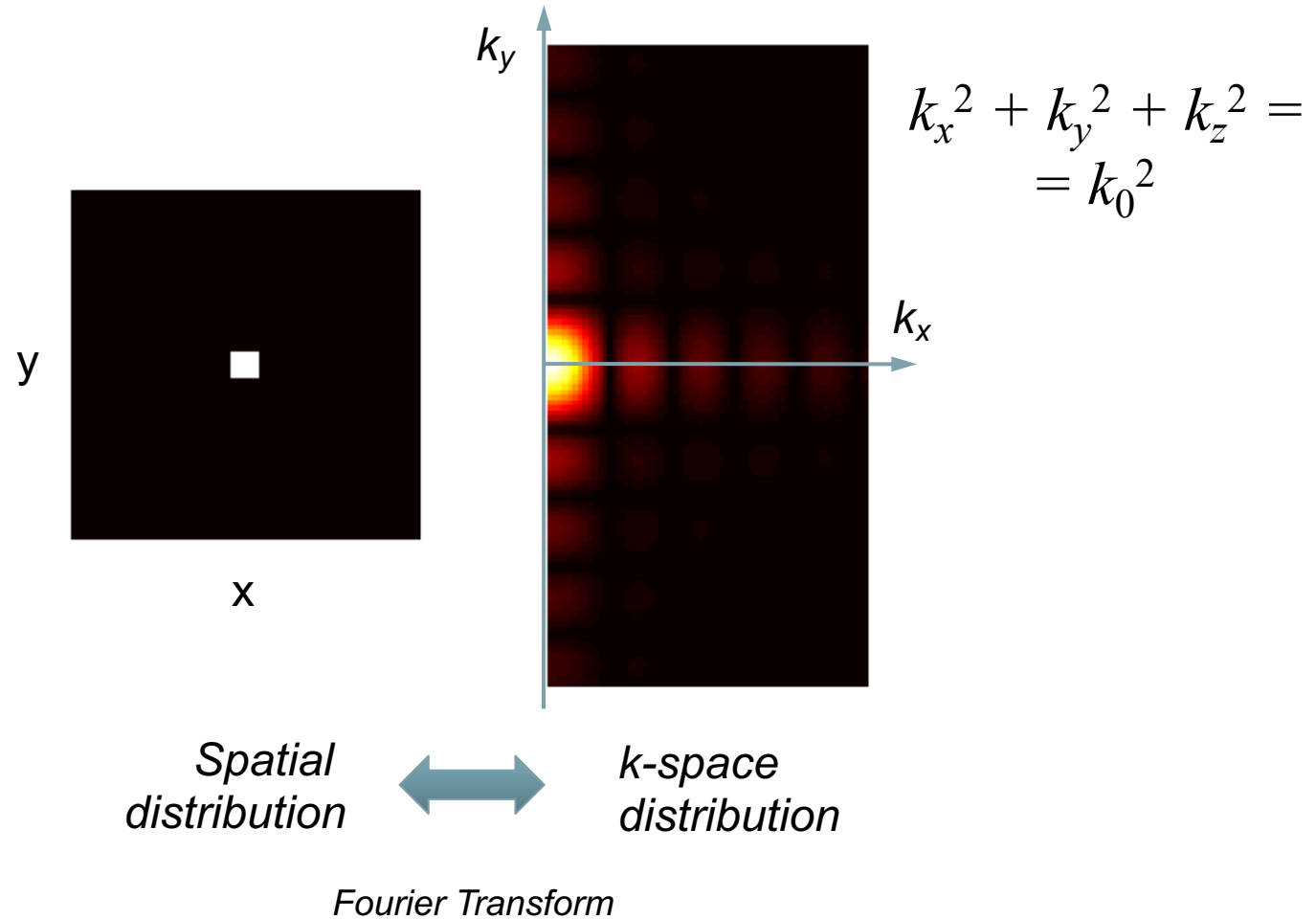
2D Fourier transform



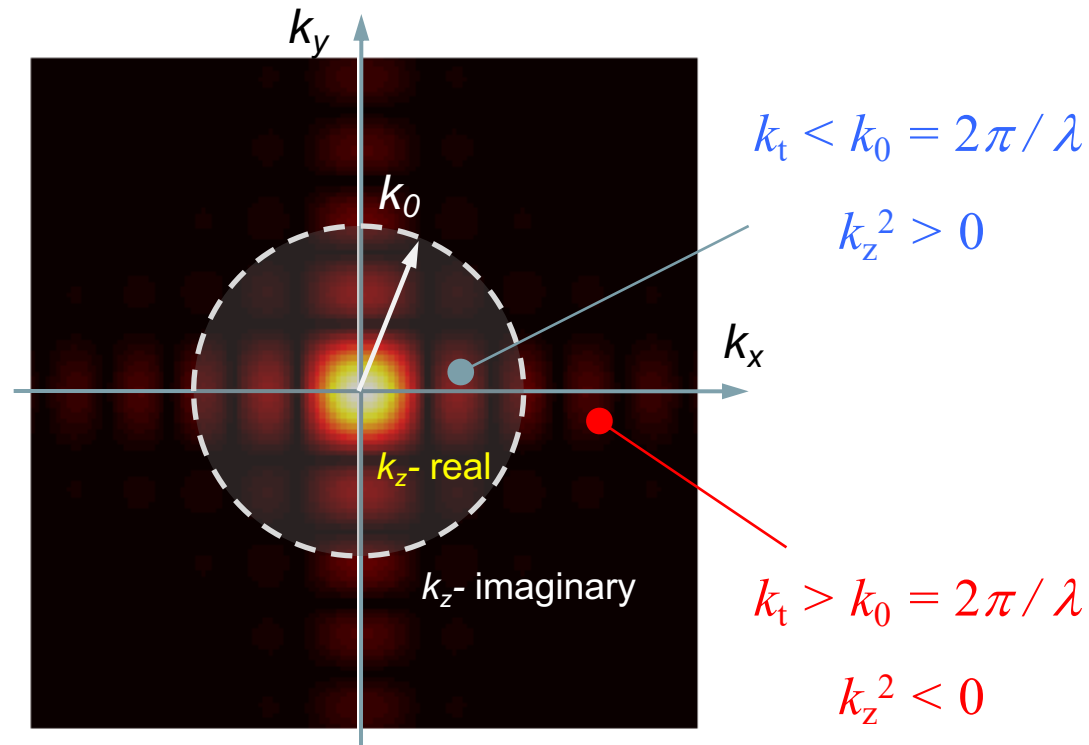
2D Fourier transform



2D Fourier transform



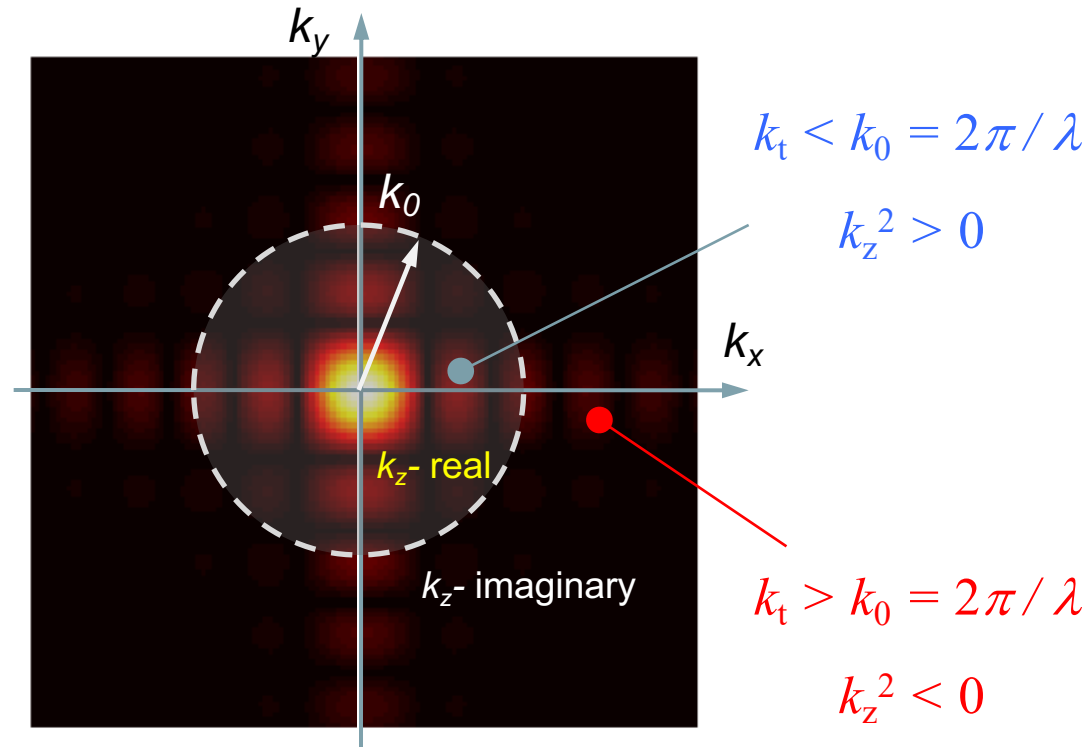
$$k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2 = k_0^2$$



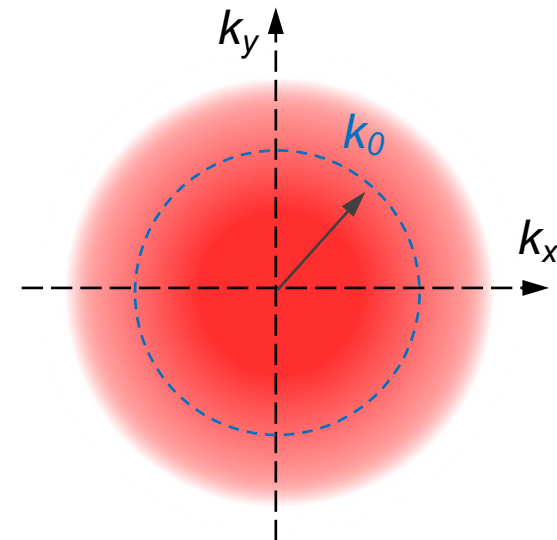
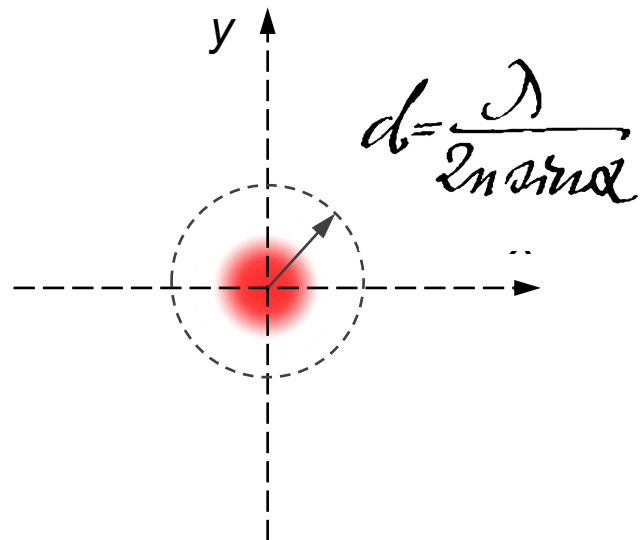
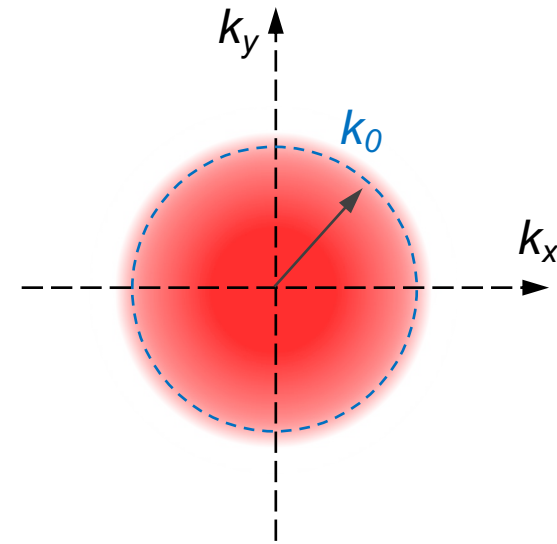
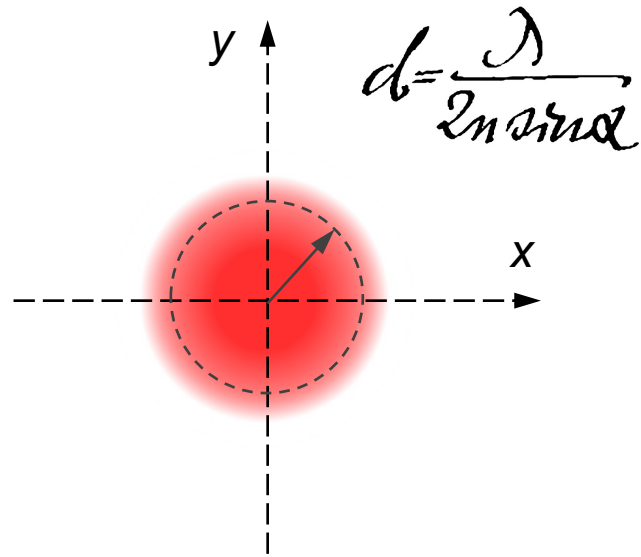
Any subwavelength field distribution contains imaginary k_z components – evanescent waves, localized near objects and interfaces

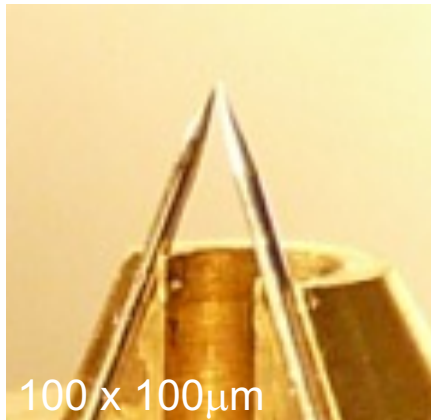
$$k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2 = k_0^2$$

$$d = \frac{\lambda}{2n \sin \alpha}$$



Any subwavelength field distribution contains imaginary k_z components
 – evanescent waves, localized near objects and interfaces

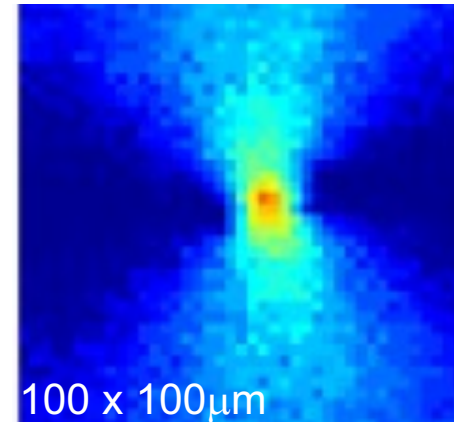






$$\lambda \sim 200 \mu\text{m}$$

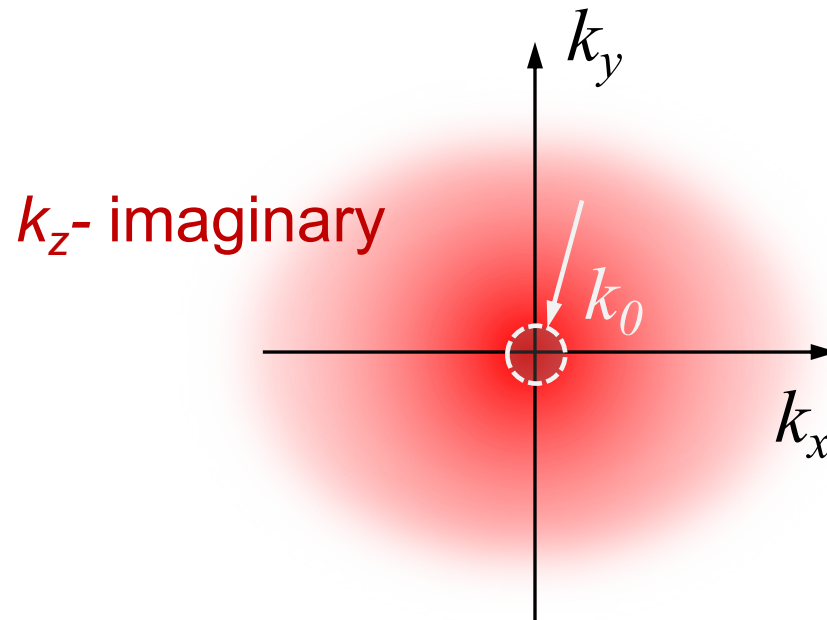
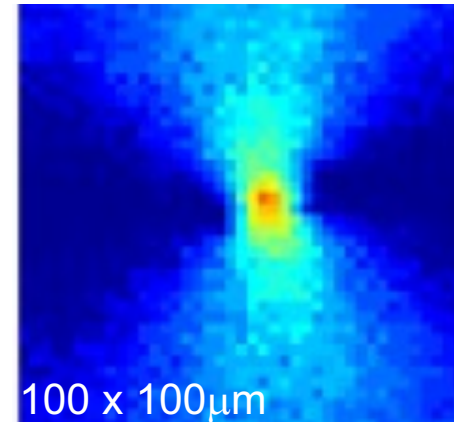
$$d < 10 \mu\text{m}$$

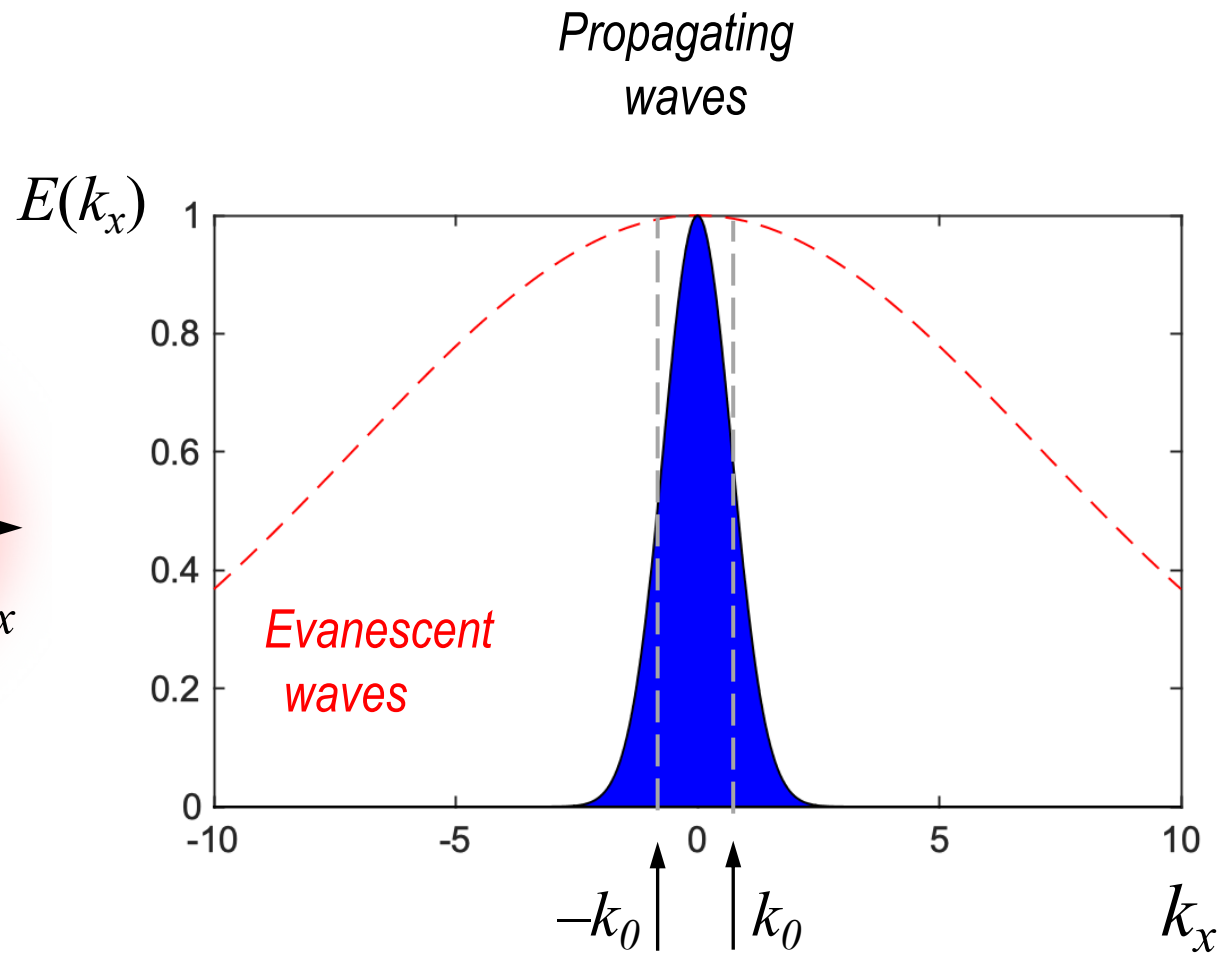
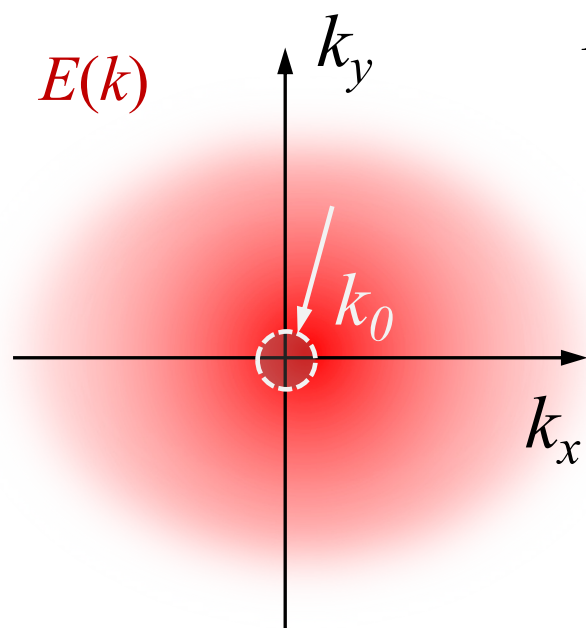


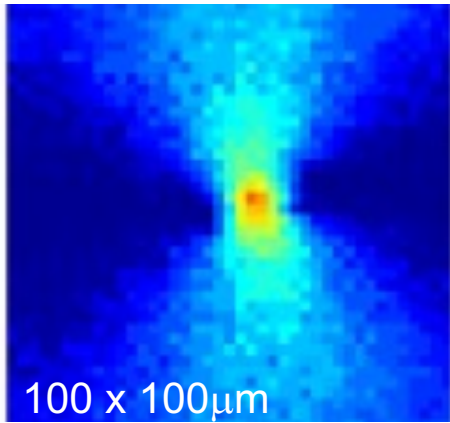


$$\lambda \sim 200 \mu\text{m}$$

$$d < 10 \mu\text{m}$$

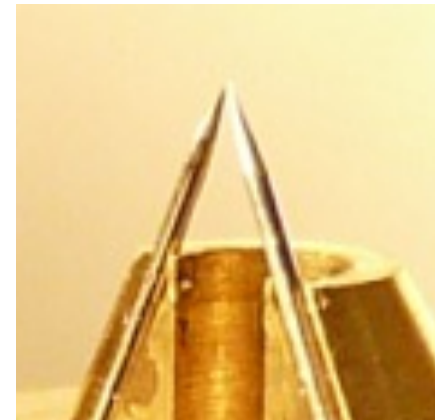




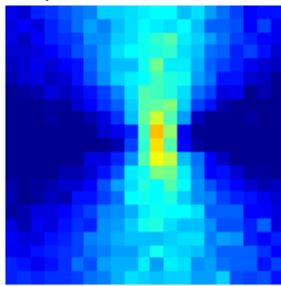


$$\lambda \sim 200 \mu\text{m}$$

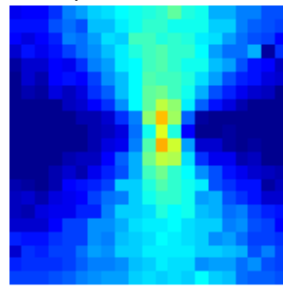
$$d < 10 \mu\text{m}$$



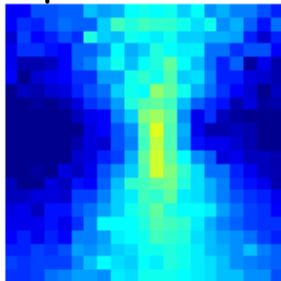
$$\Delta z = 0 \mu\text{m}$$



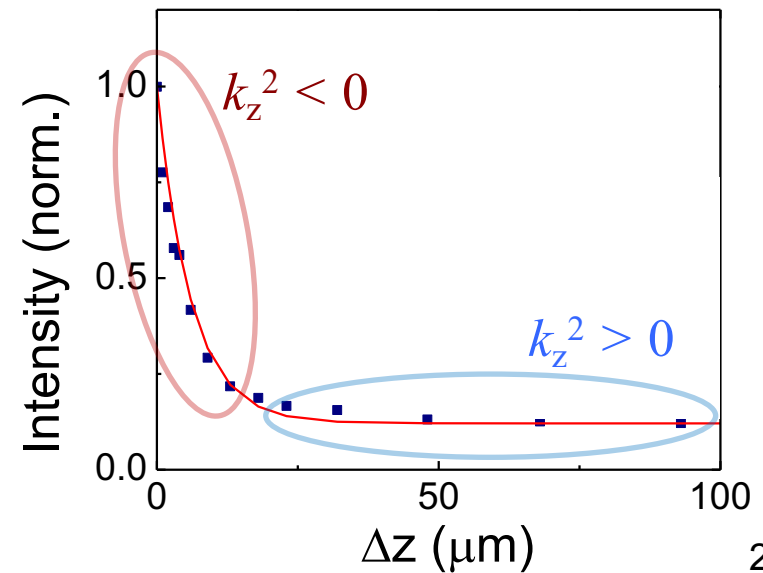
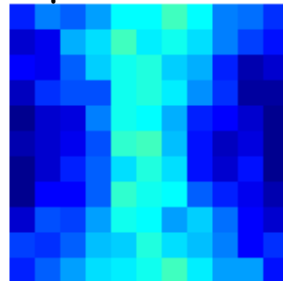
$$\Delta z = 1.5 \mu\text{m}$$

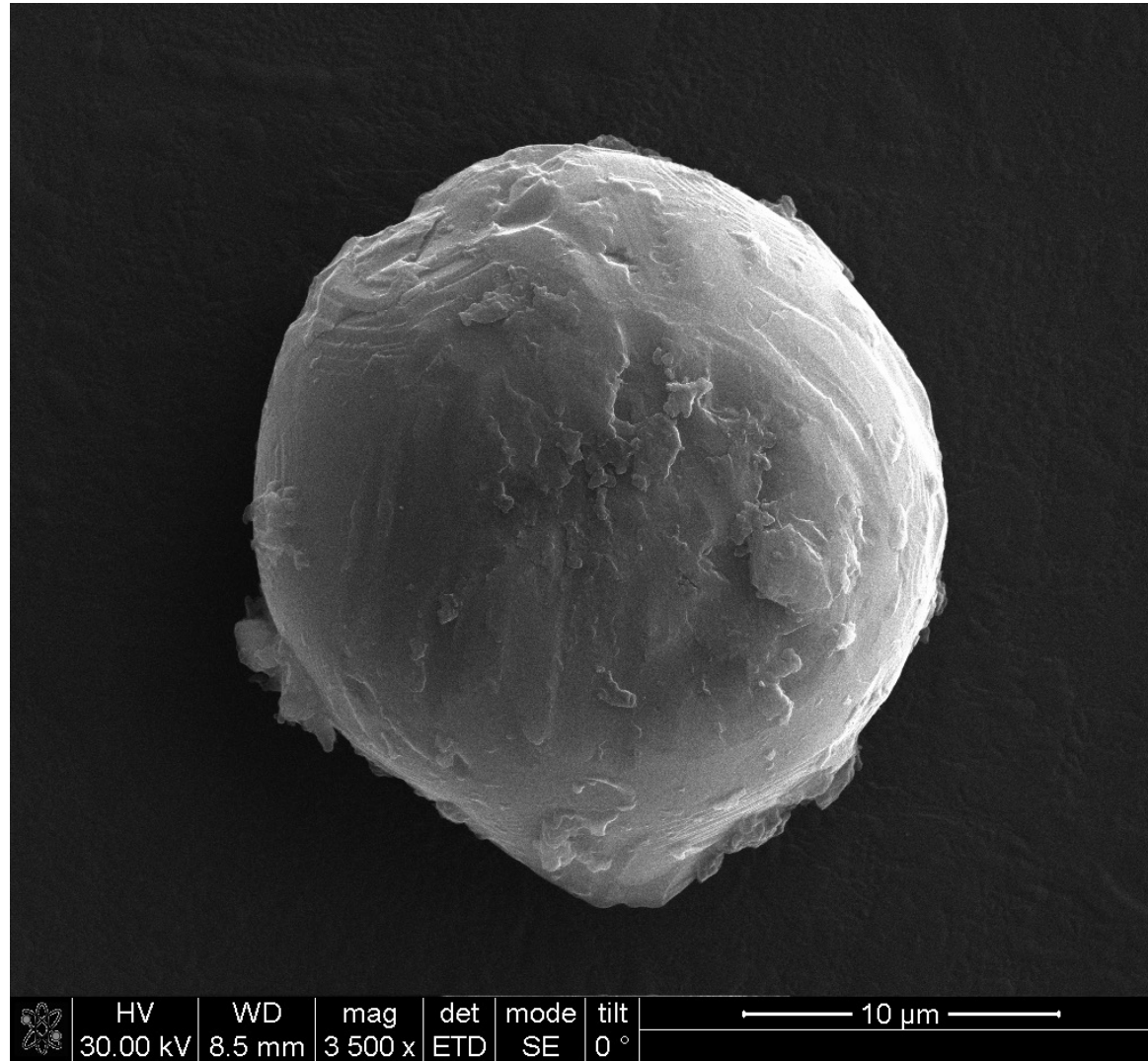


$$\Delta z = 4 \mu\text{m}$$



$$\Delta z = 8 \mu\text{m}$$





TiO_2 sphere:

$$d \sim 20 \mu\text{m}$$

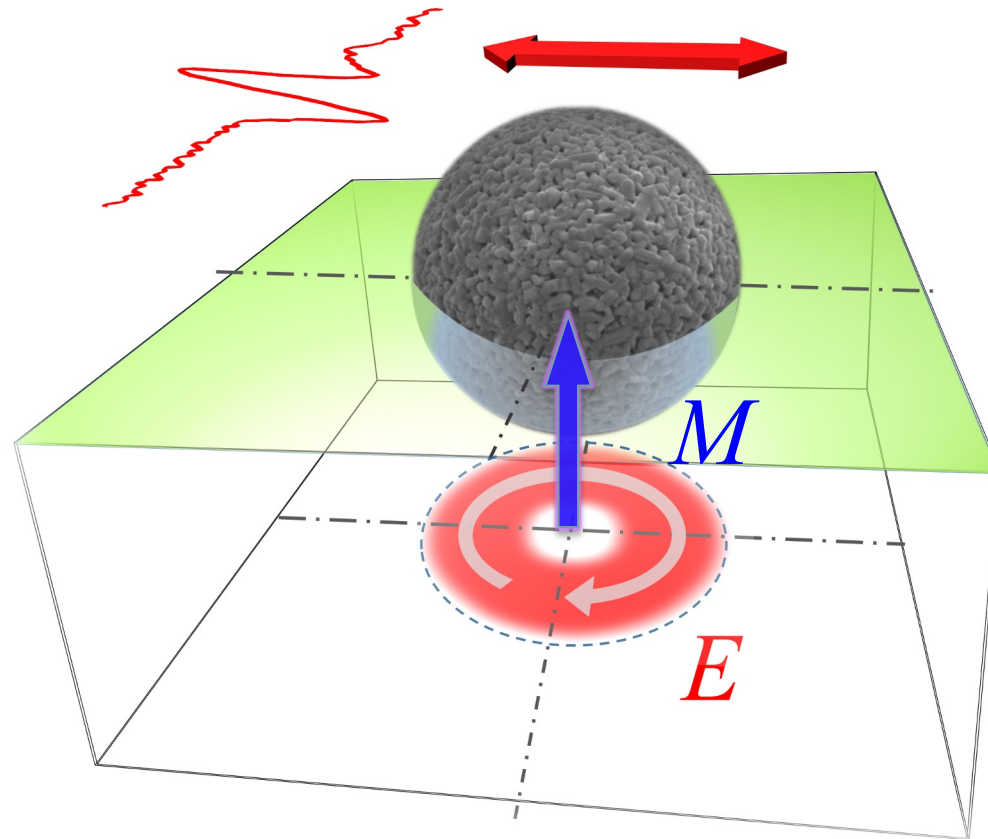
$$\lambda_{MD} \sim 300 \mu\text{m}$$

$$d / \lambda \sim 0.07$$

$$\epsilon \sim 80-100$$

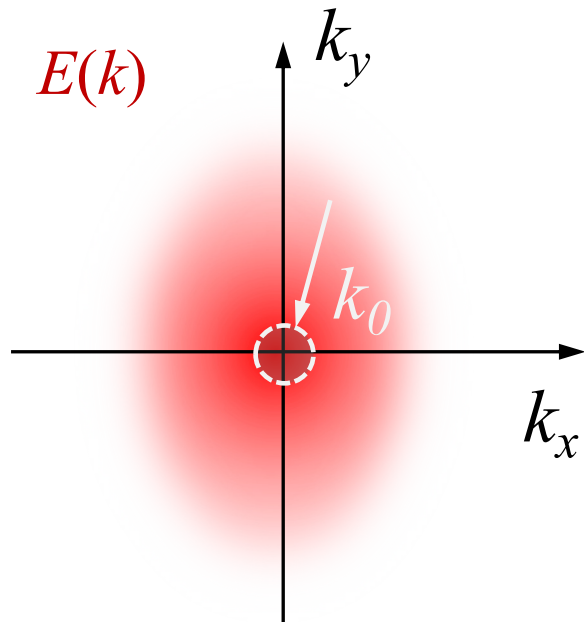
$$d \sim 20 \mu\text{m}$$

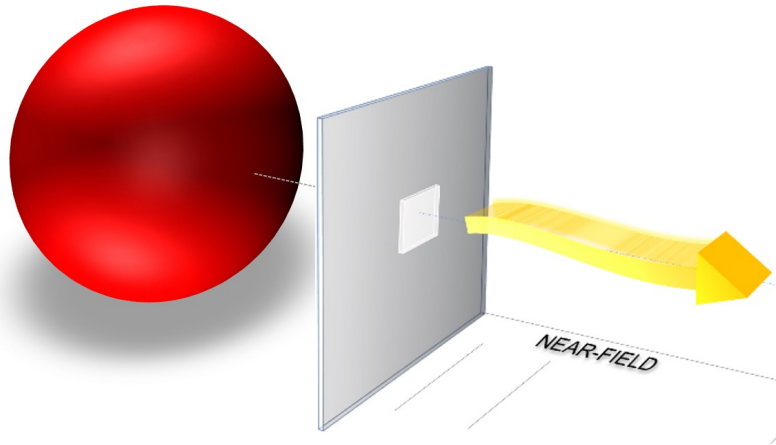
$$\lambda_{MD} \sim 300 \mu\text{m}$$

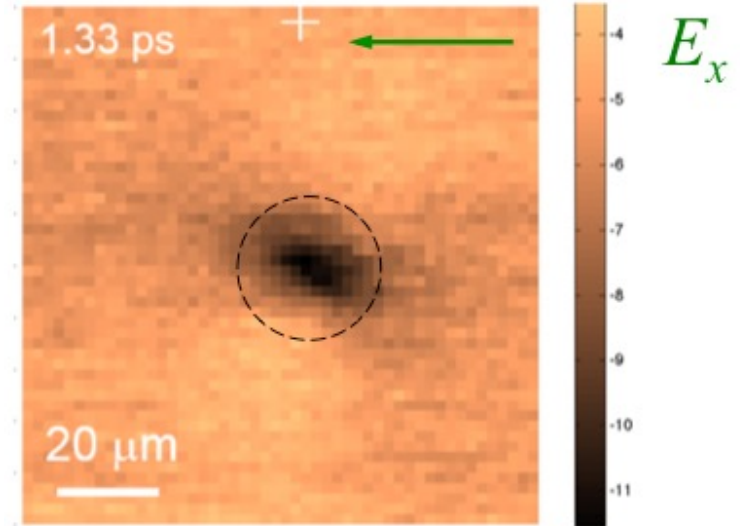
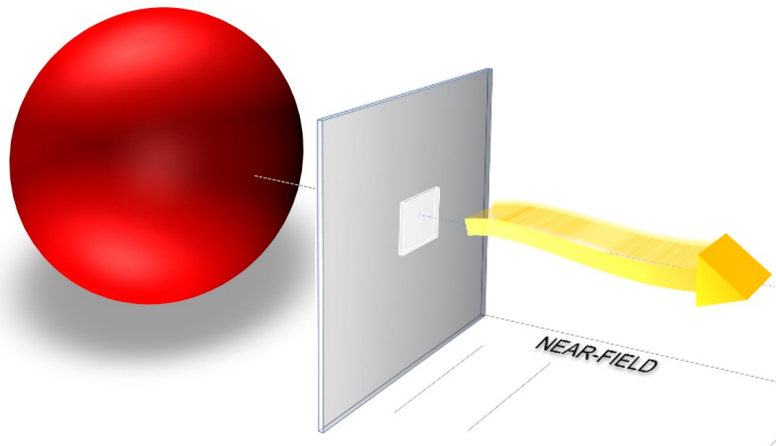


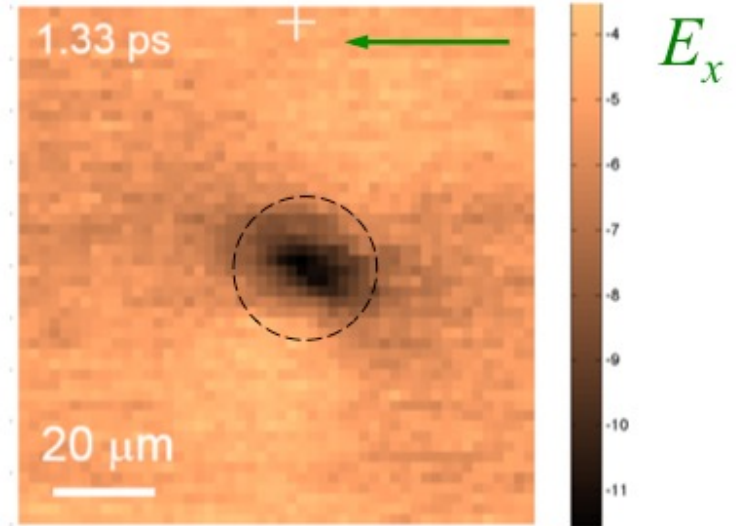
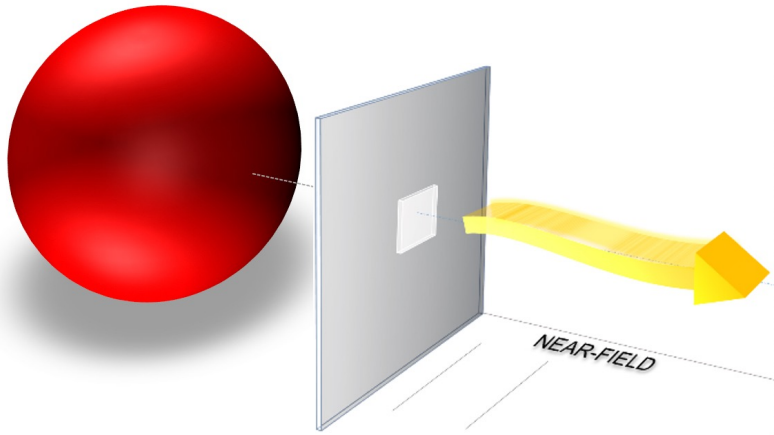
$$d / \lambda \sim 0.07$$

$$k_t \gg k_0$$

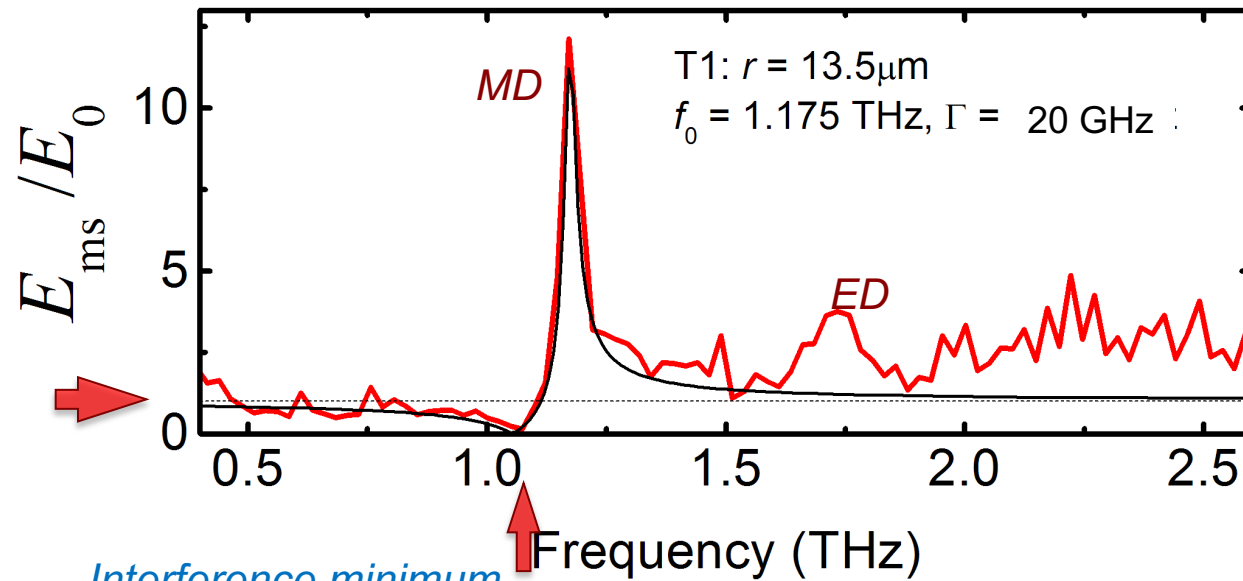








Enhancement factor and width to quantify the resonator

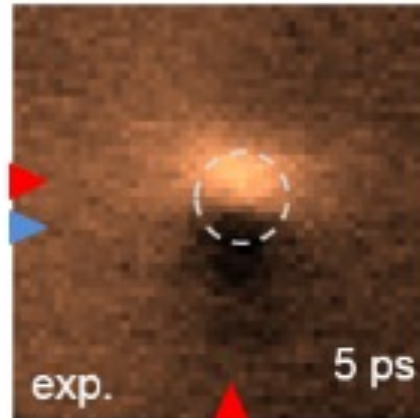
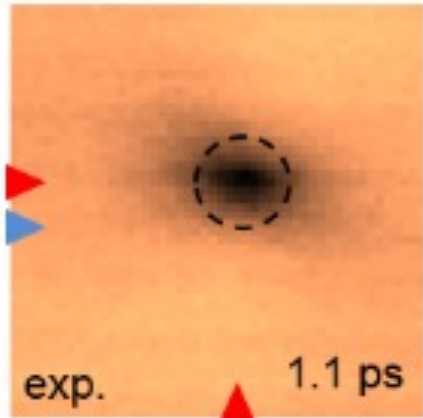


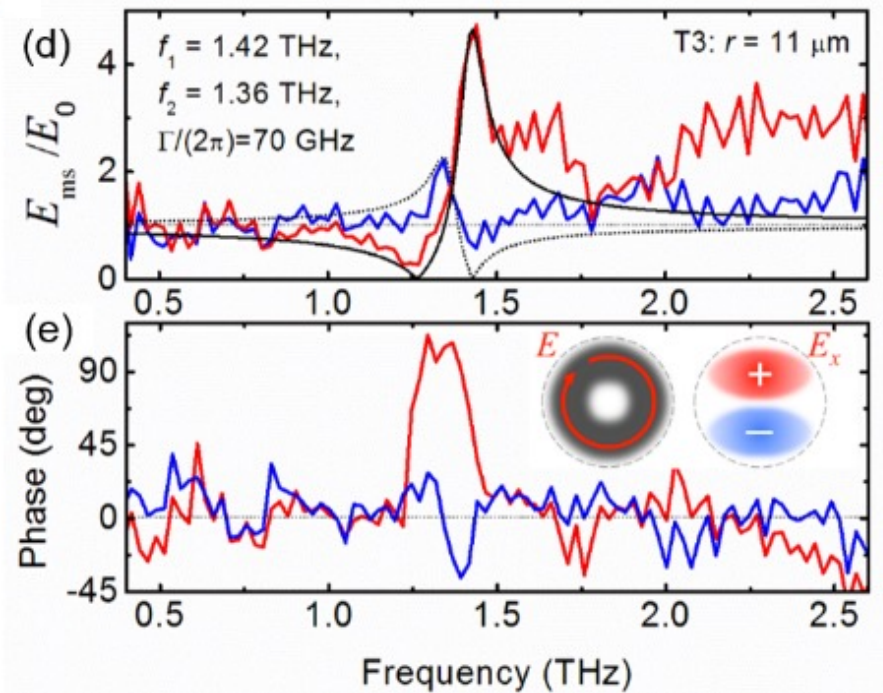
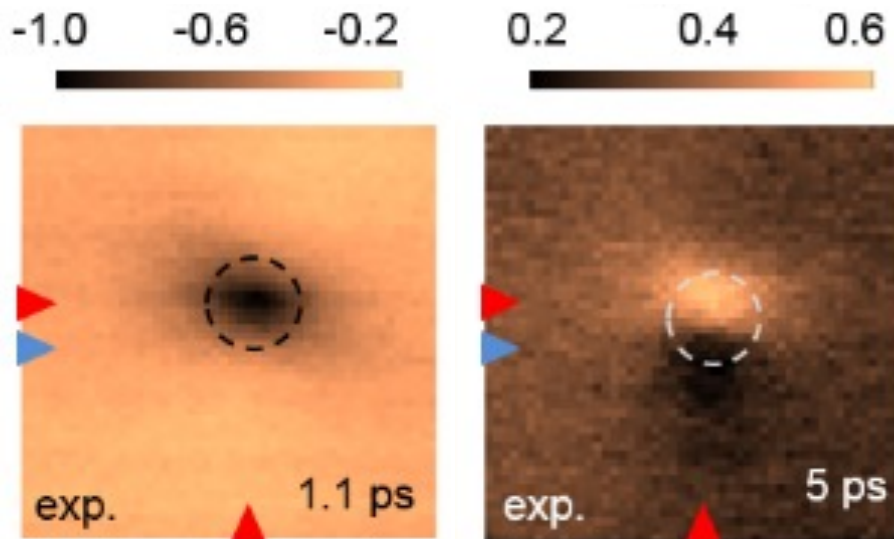
No effect on transmission away from resonance

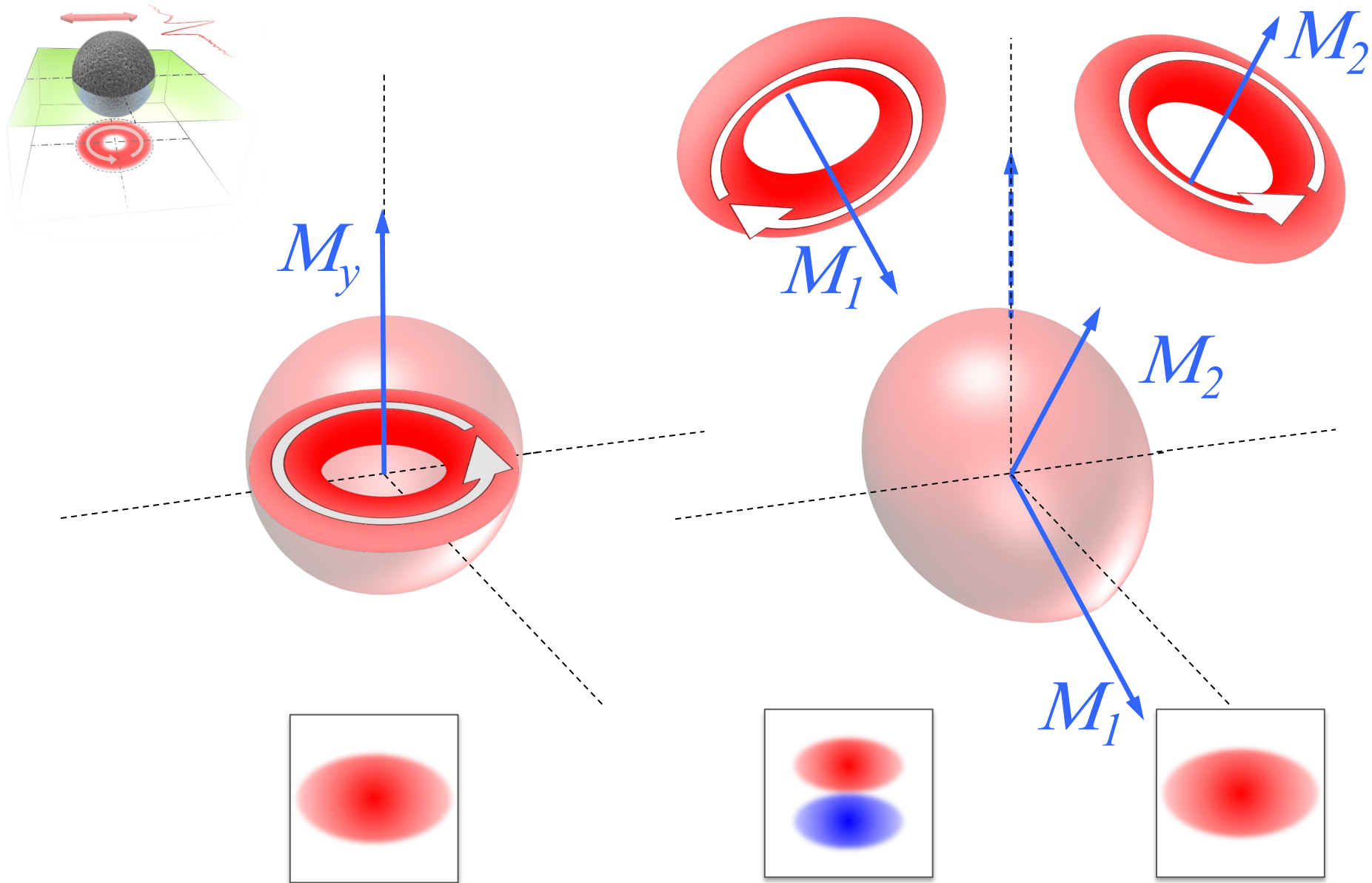
Interference minimum (Fano line-shape)

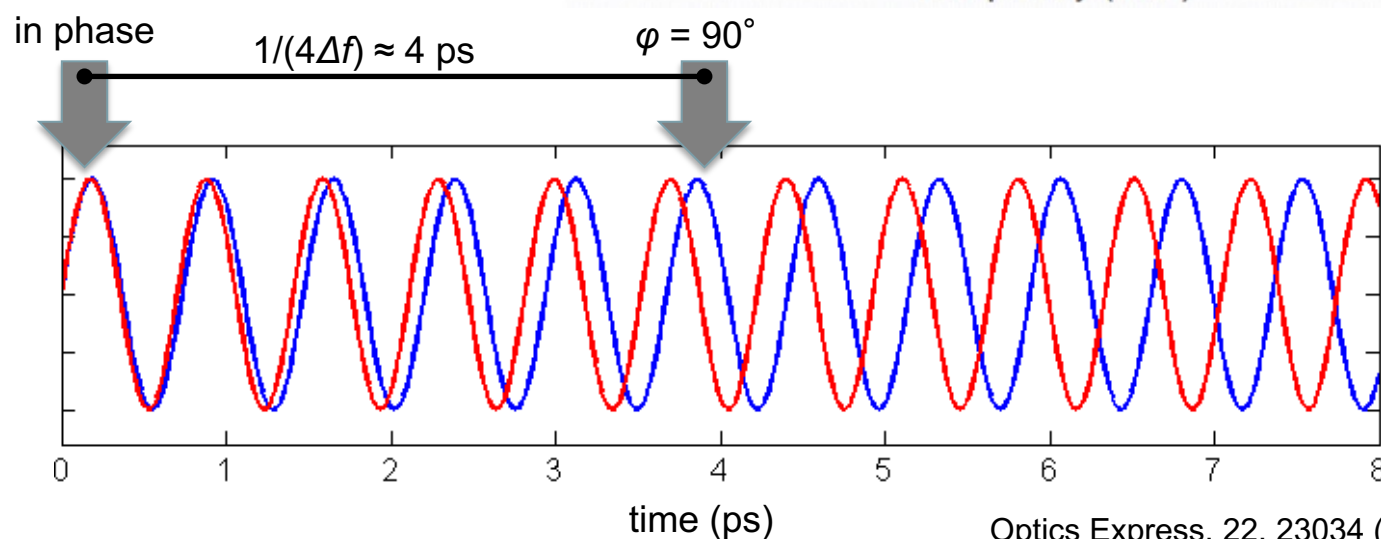
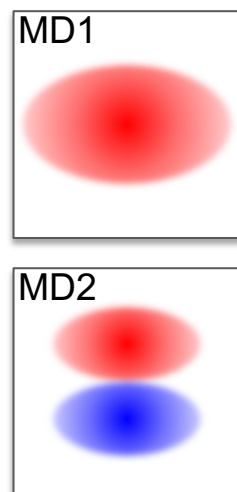
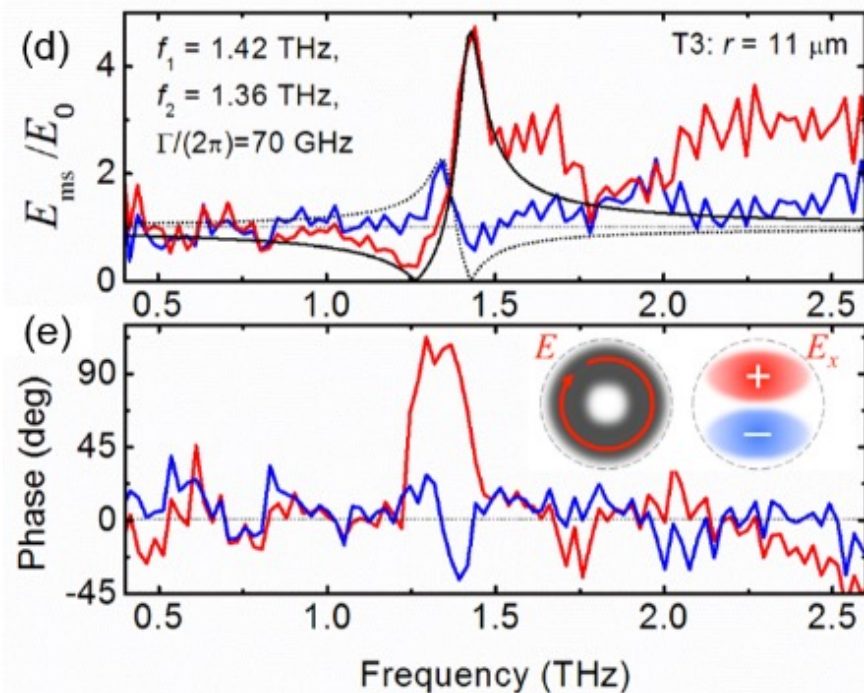
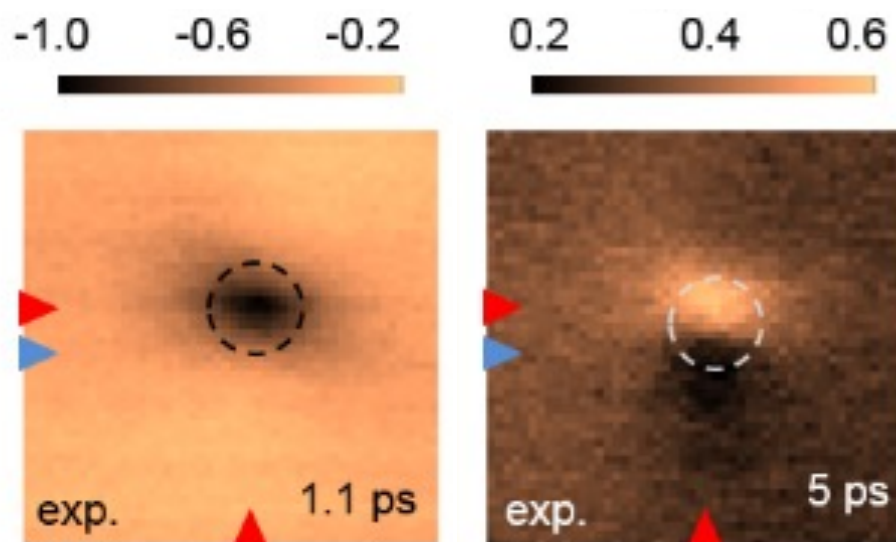
-1.0 -0.6 -0.2

0.2 0.4 0.6





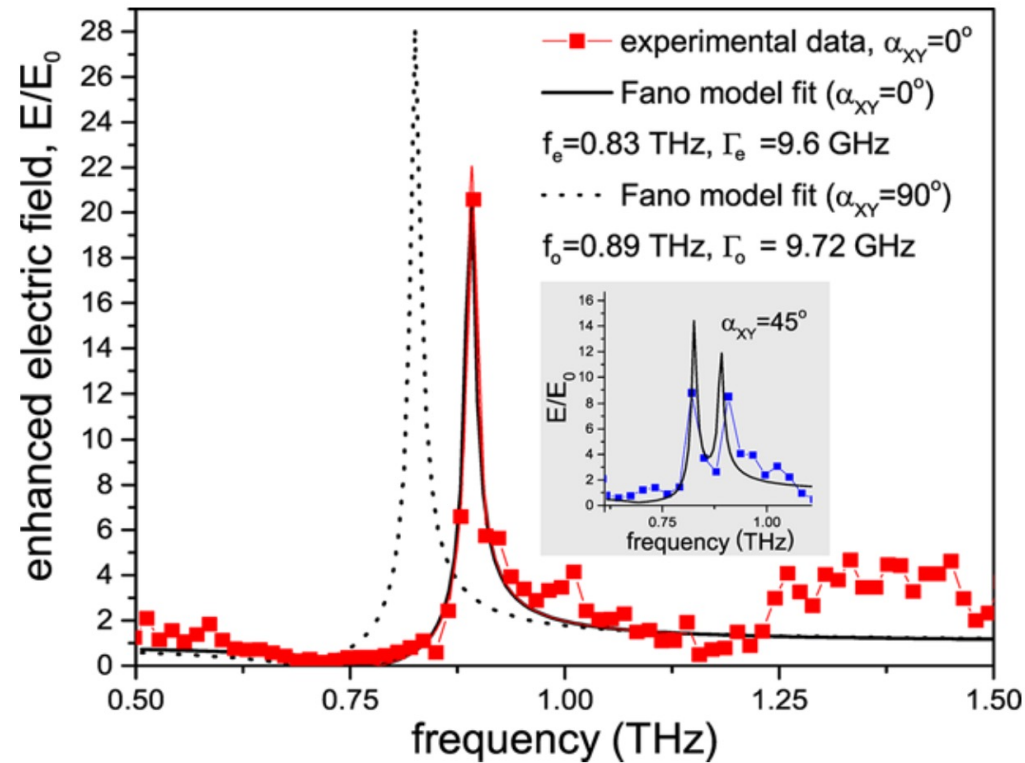
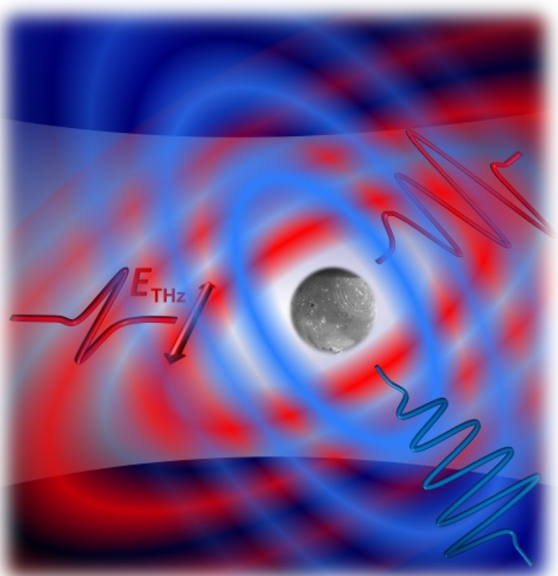
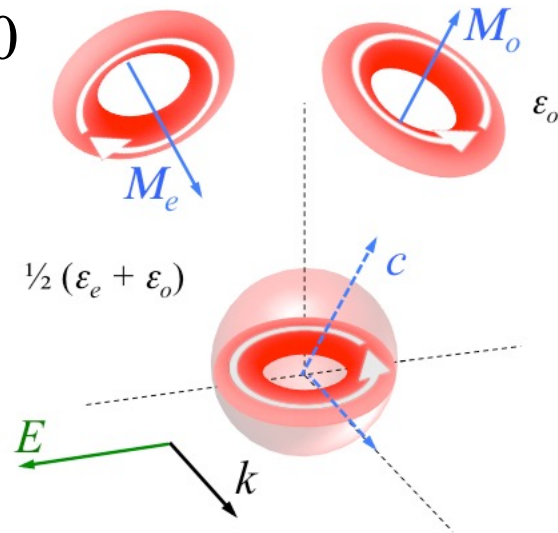




Single crystal TiO_2 :

$$\epsilon_e = \sim 150;$$

$$\epsilon_o = \sim 70$$



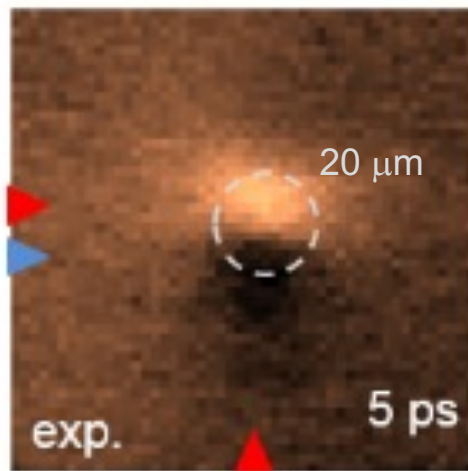
Near-field spectroscopy allows 'seeing' two modes

$$d = \frac{\lambda}{2n \sin \alpha}$$

Ernst Abbe (c. 1873)



Hu and Nuss
(1995)



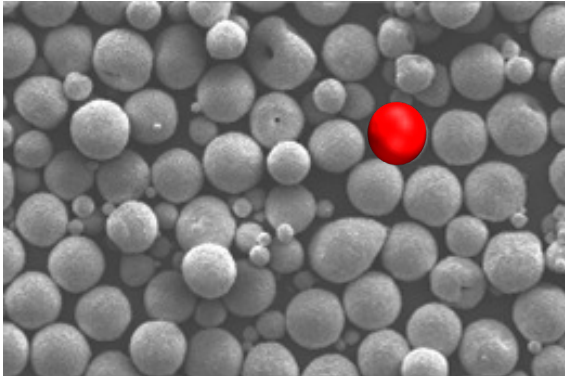
Subwavelength resolution reveals additional structure in the fields

Can near-field microscopy improve sensitivity?

Sub-wavelength size
of TiO_2 resonators

$$d \sim 20 \mu\text{m}$$

$$\lambda_{MD} \sim 300 \mu\text{m}$$

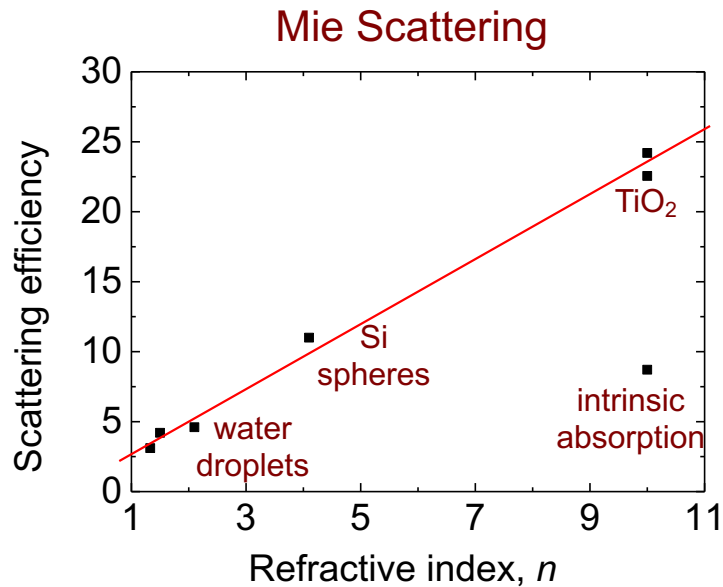
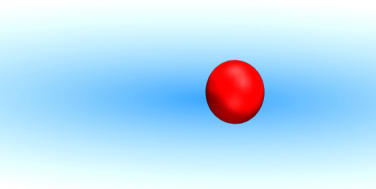


*What is far-field effect
due to single resonator?*

Sub-wavelength size
of TiO_2 resonators

$$d \sim 20 \mu\text{m}$$

$$\lambda_{MD} \sim 300 \mu\text{m}$$



Far-field total extinction by a single
 TiO_2 sphere

0.1-1.0%

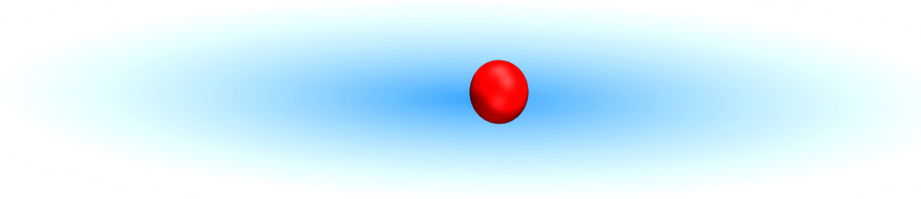
(est. for typical THz-TDS)

Total scattered power reduces due to the
physical cross-section scaling with n^{-2}

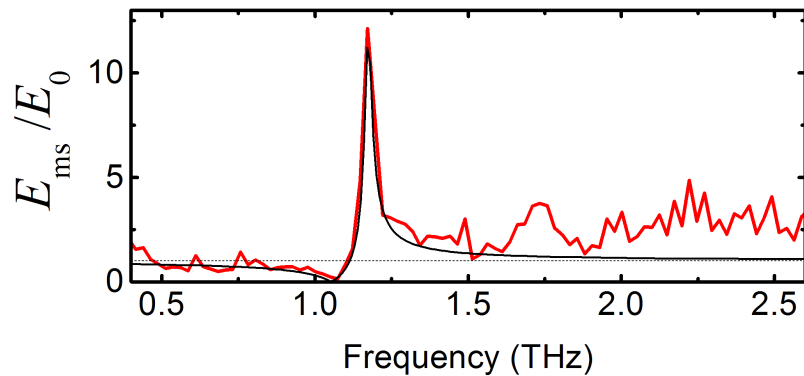
Sub-wavelength size
of TiO₂ resonators

$$d \sim 20 \mu\text{m}$$

$$\lambda_{MD} \sim 300 \mu\text{m}$$



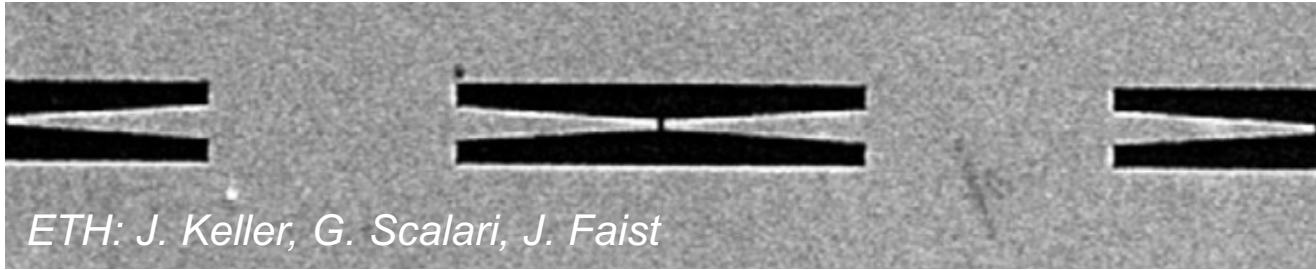
Near-field:

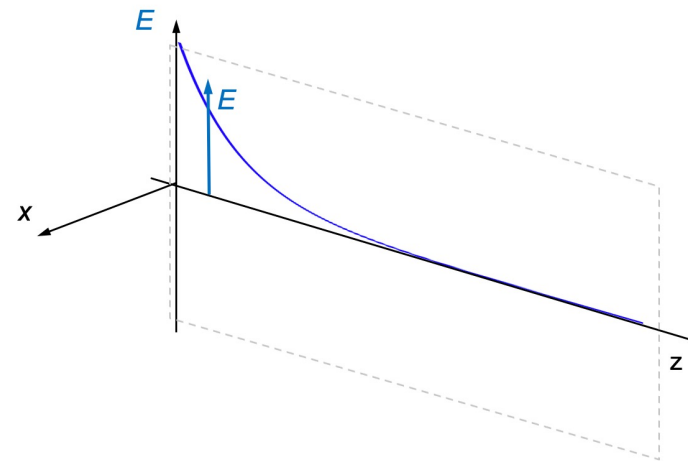
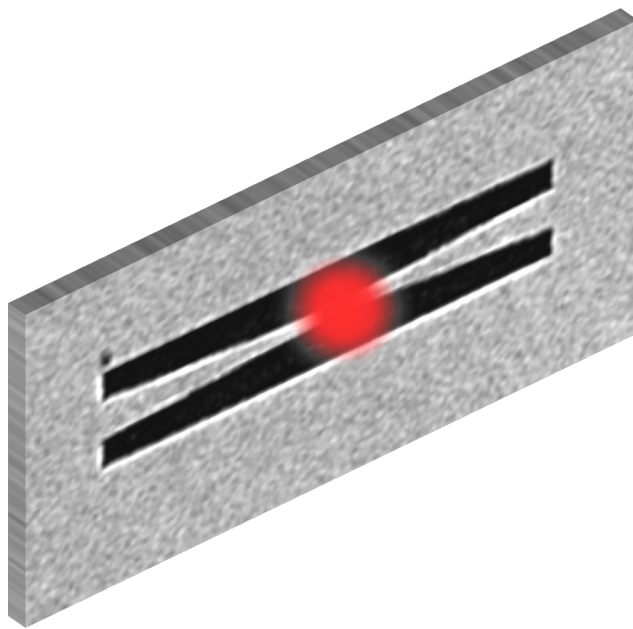
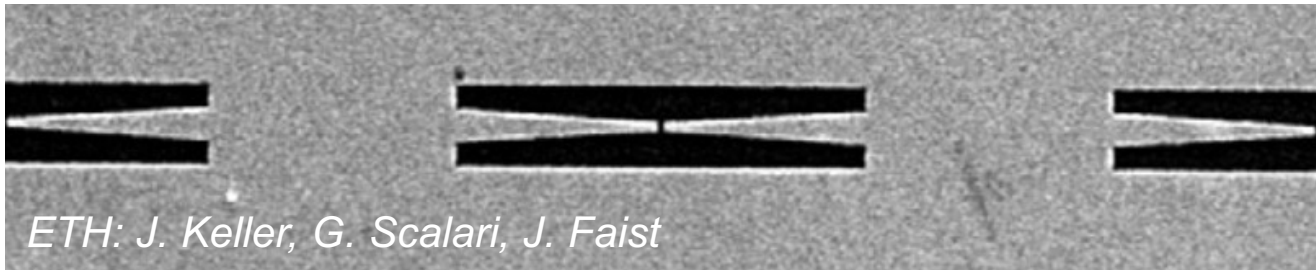


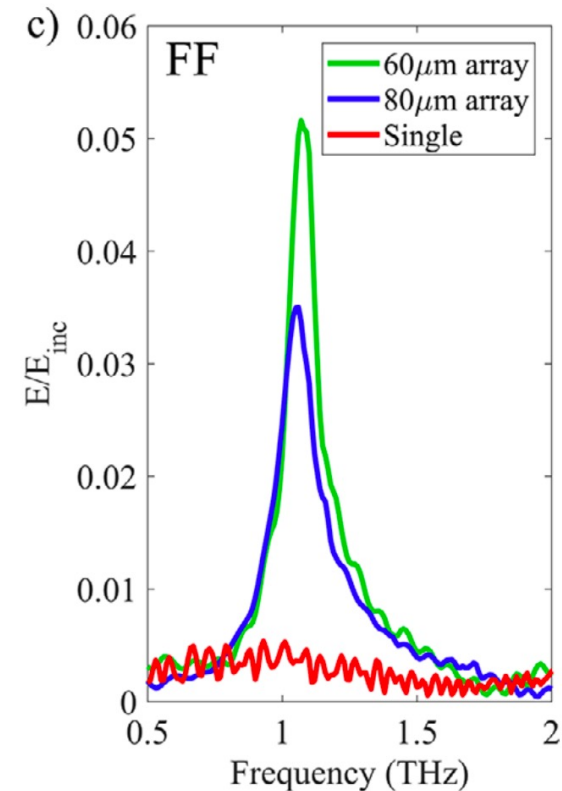
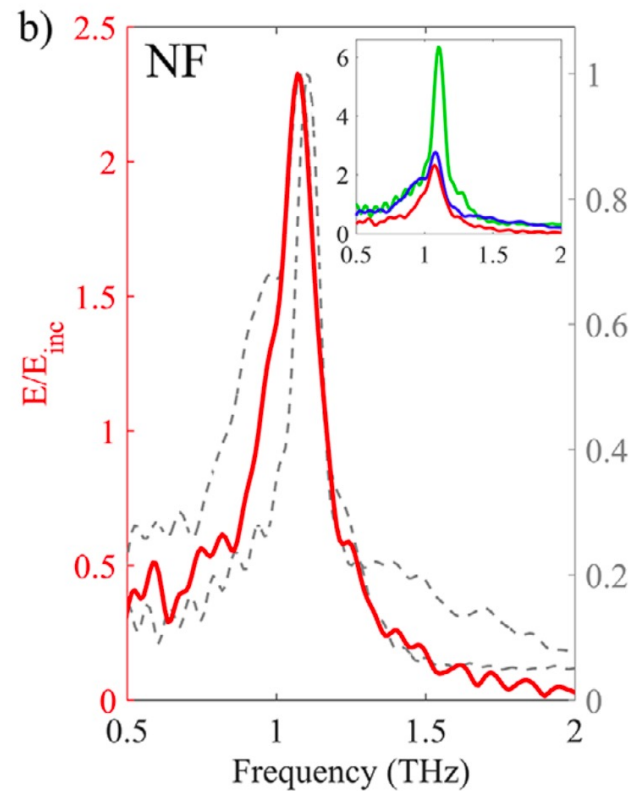
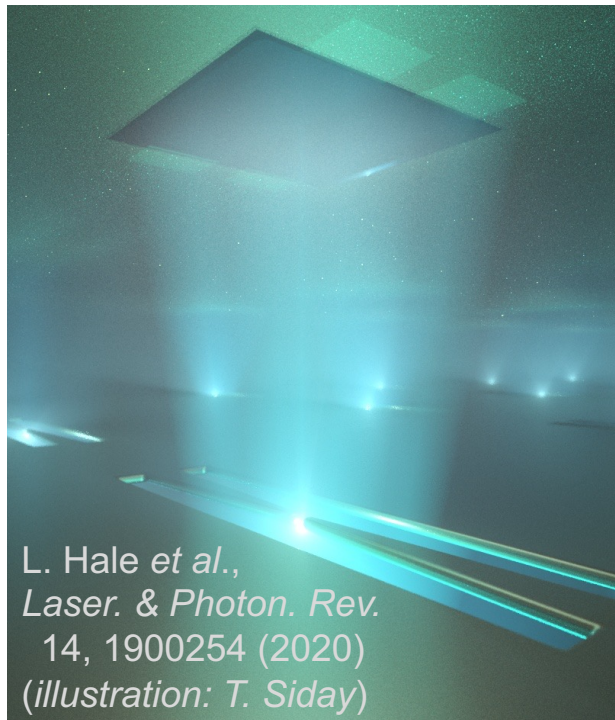
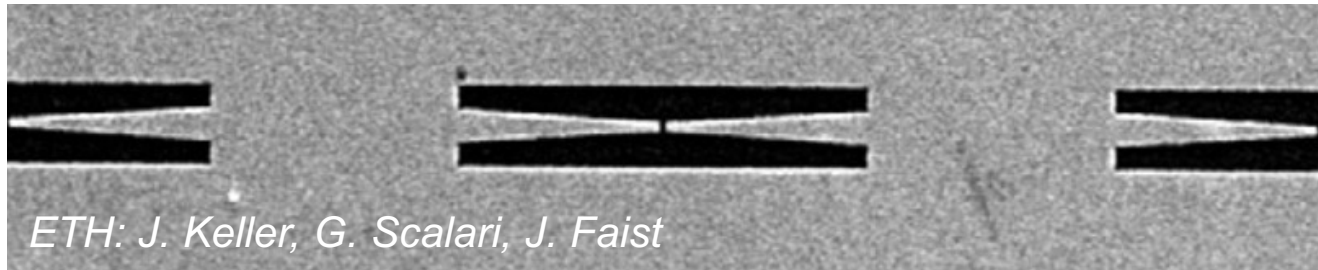
Far-field total extinction by a single
TiO₂ sphere

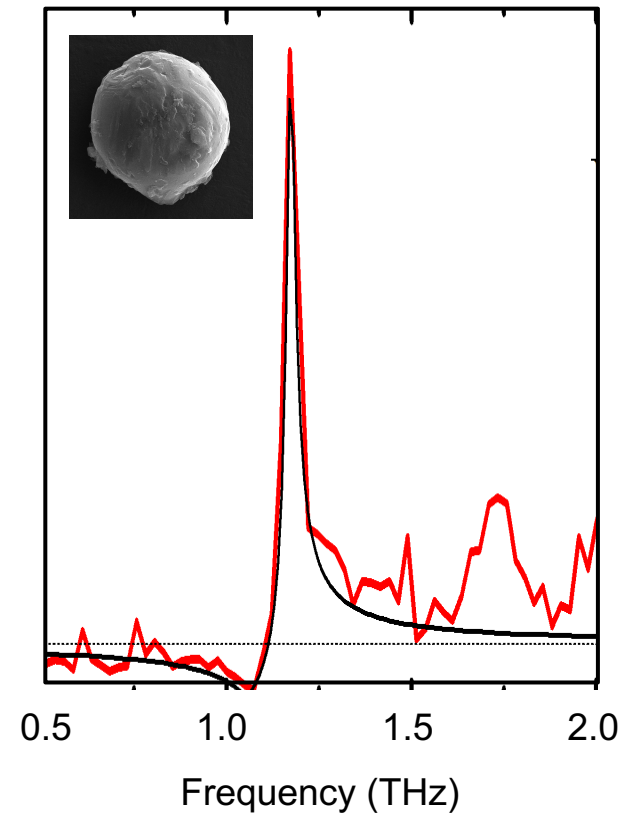
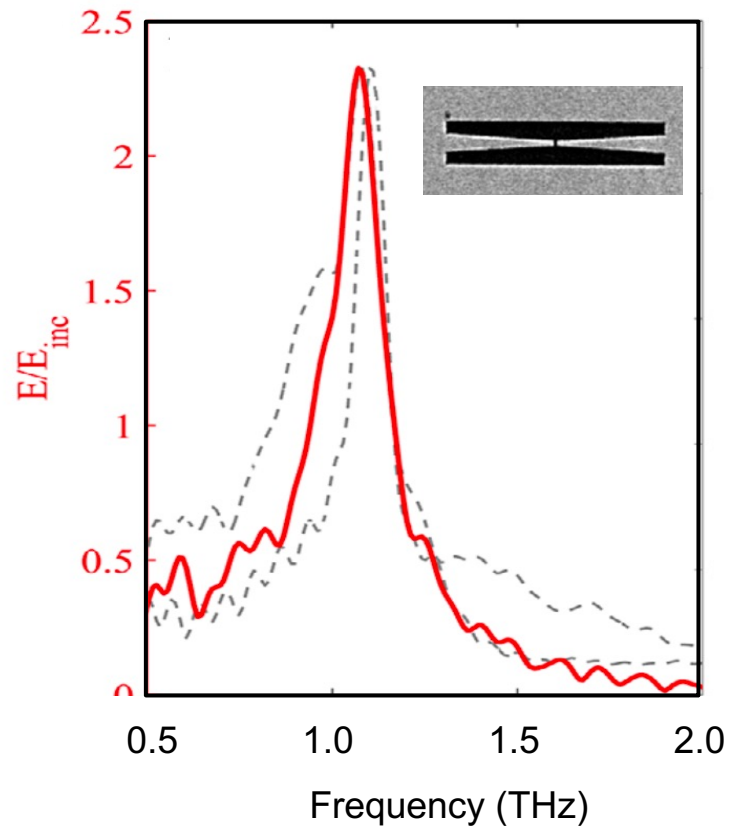
0.1-1.0%

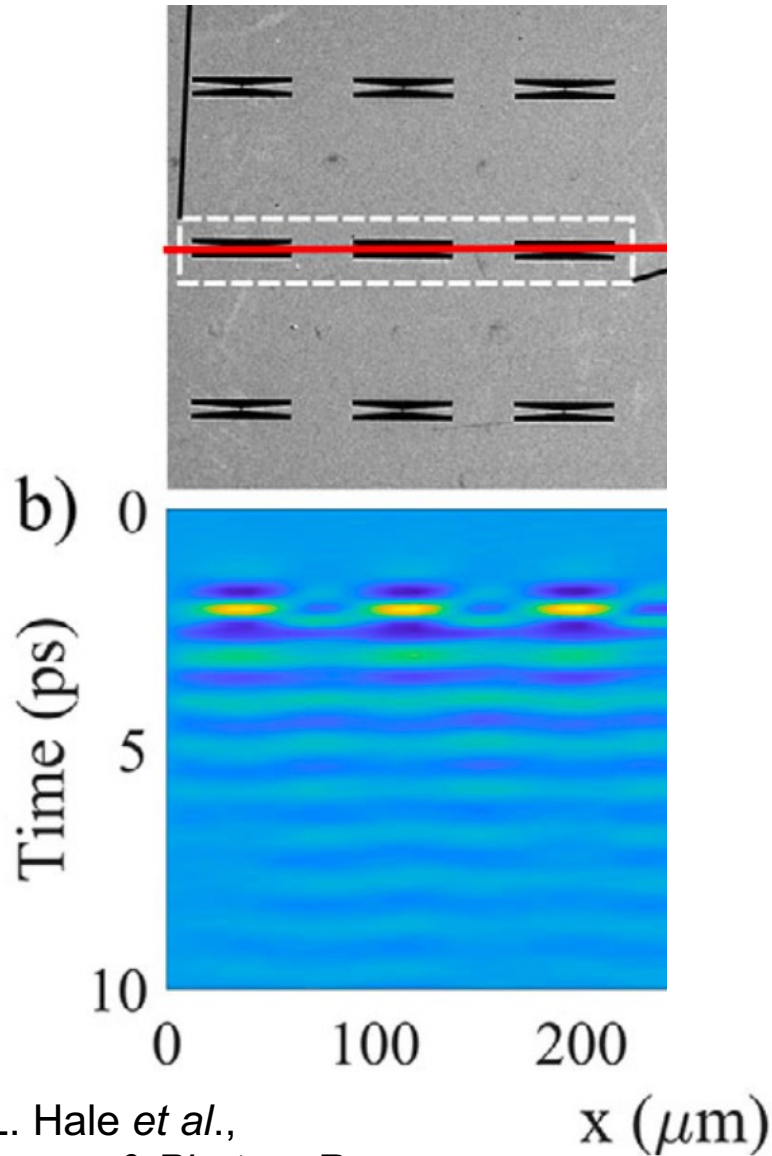
(*est. for typical THz-TDS*)

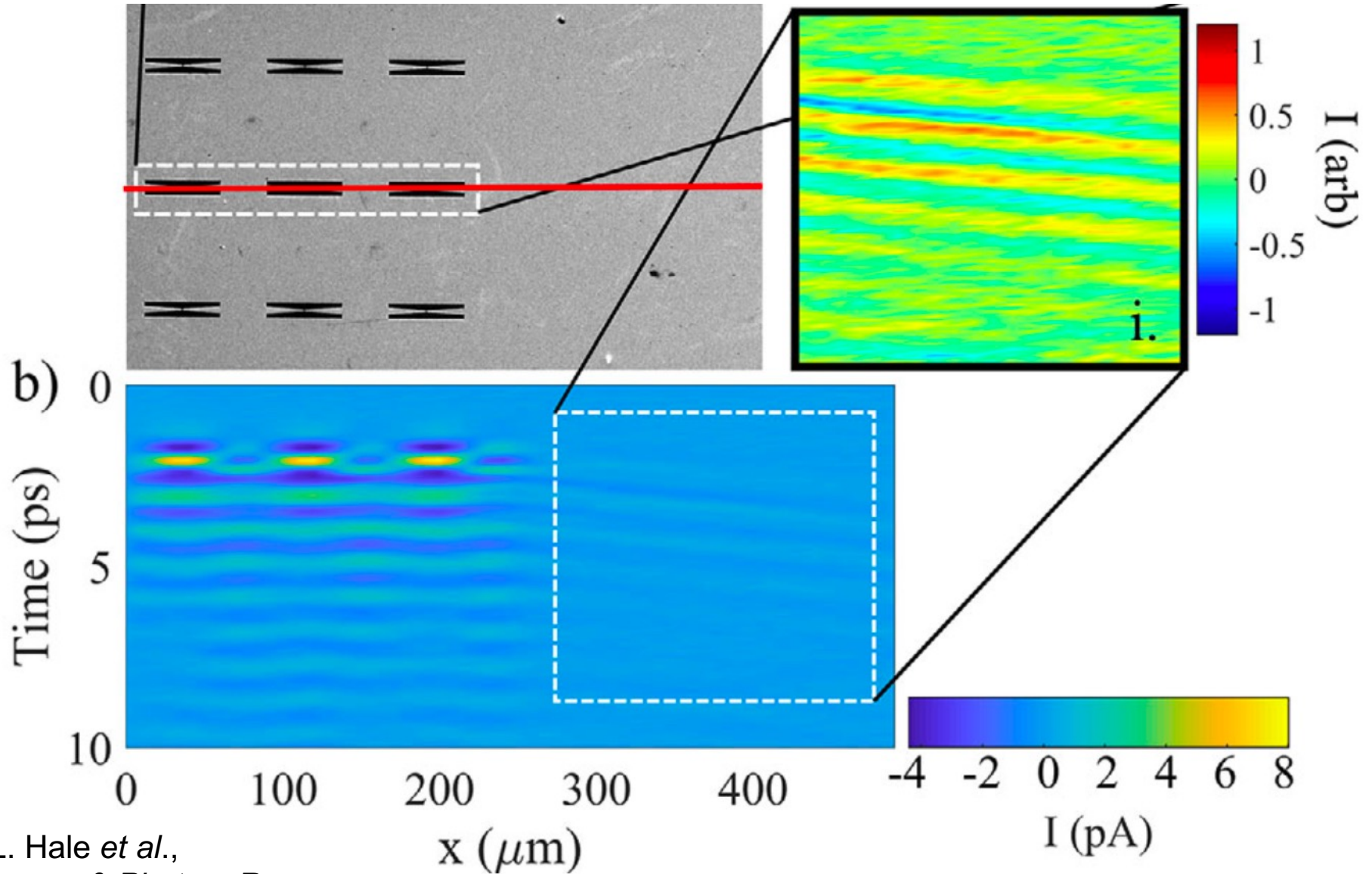












Fundamentals of THz near-field microscopy

Examples:

Microscopy and Spectroscopy of THz resonators

Imaging of THz surface plasmon waves

Image interpretation

Technology:

Subwavelength aperture and Scattering tip probes

Improving sensitivity in THz microscopy

Current Trends in THz microscopy methods

L. Hale, T. Siday (U. Regensburg), R. Hermans (*Industry*), A. Macfaden (U. Cambridge),
R. Mueckstein (*Industry*), M. Navarro-Cia (U. Birmingham), M. Natrella (*Industry*),
and R. Thompson
University College London



J. Reno, I. Brener, T. Harris, T.S. Luk and W. Pan
CINT, Sandia National Laboratories

L. Viti, M. C. Giordano, E. Dardanis, and M. S. Vitiello
CNR-Nano, Italy



W. Yu, C. Berger, W. A. de Heer, and Z. Jiang
Georgia Tech.

Y. Todorov, D. Gacemi, A. Mottaghizadeh and C. Sirtori
Univ. Paris Diderot, Paris, France

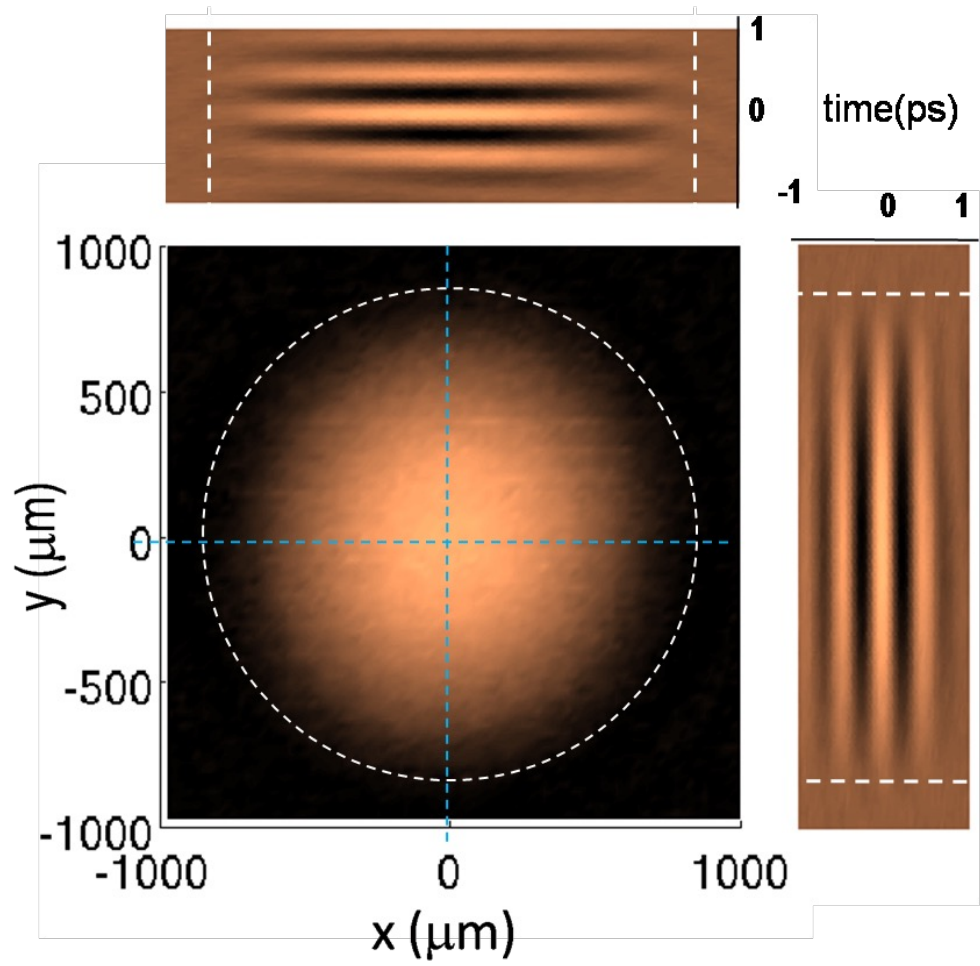
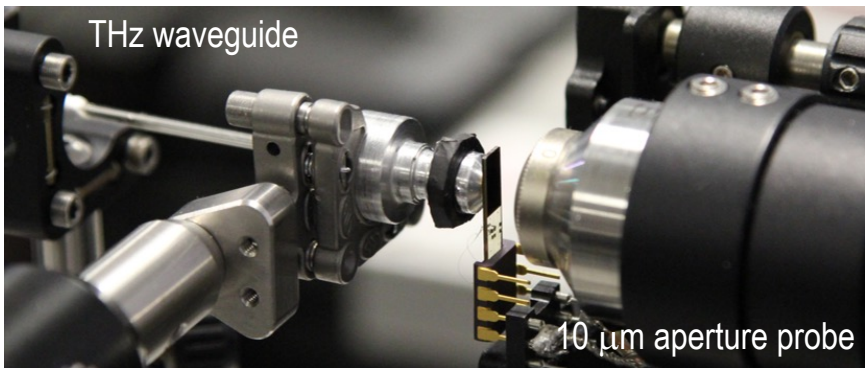
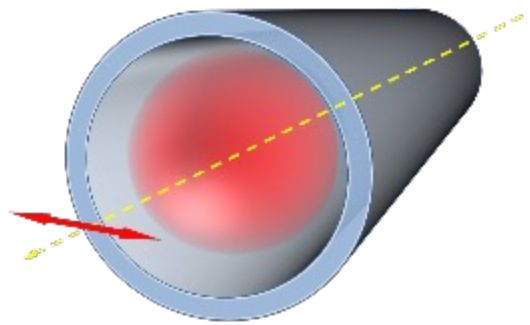


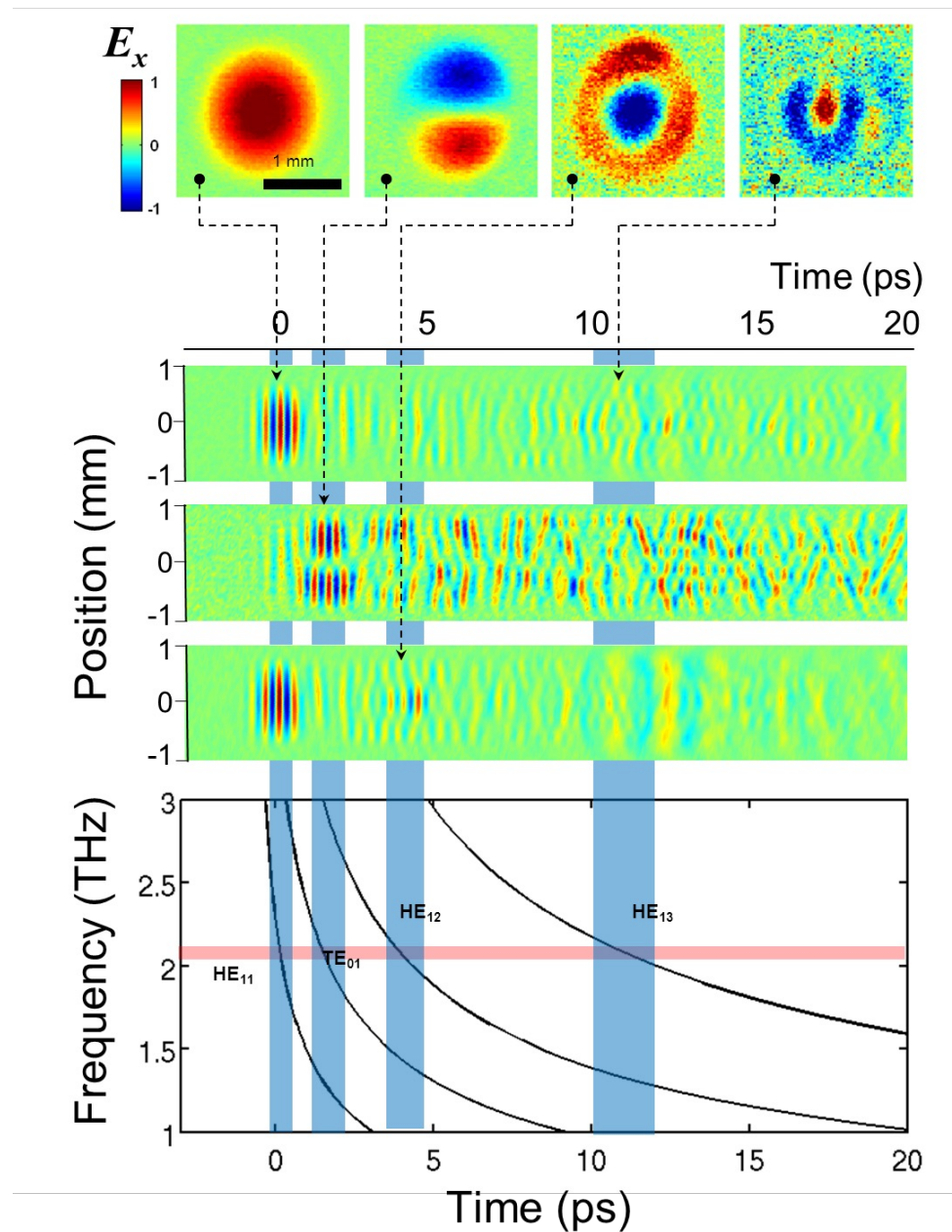
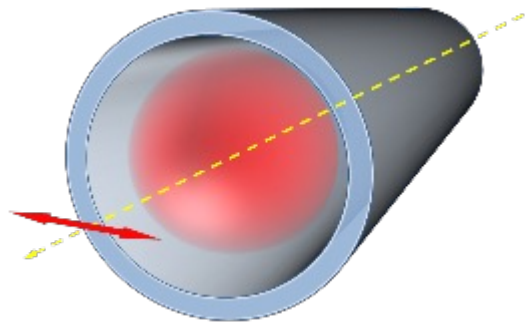
Z. Han, F. Ding and S. I. Bozhevolnyi
China Jiliang University and DTU, Denmark

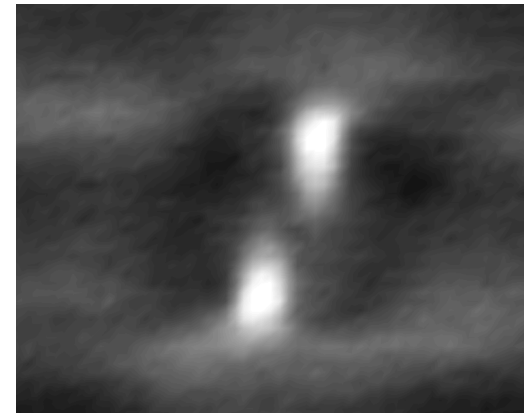
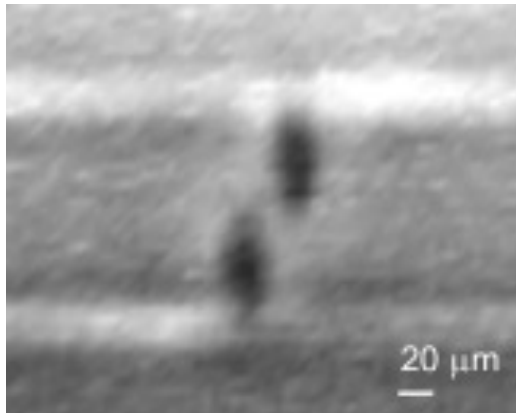
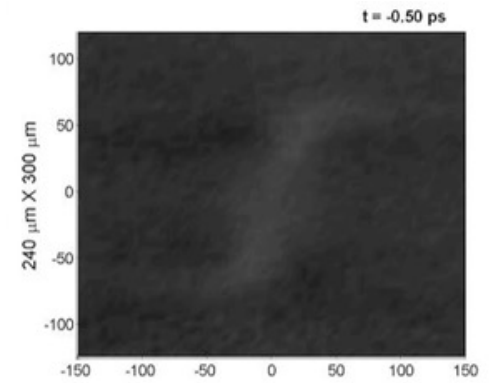
J. Keller, G. Scalari and J. Faist
ETH-Zurich

*Results/Graphs
from other groups*

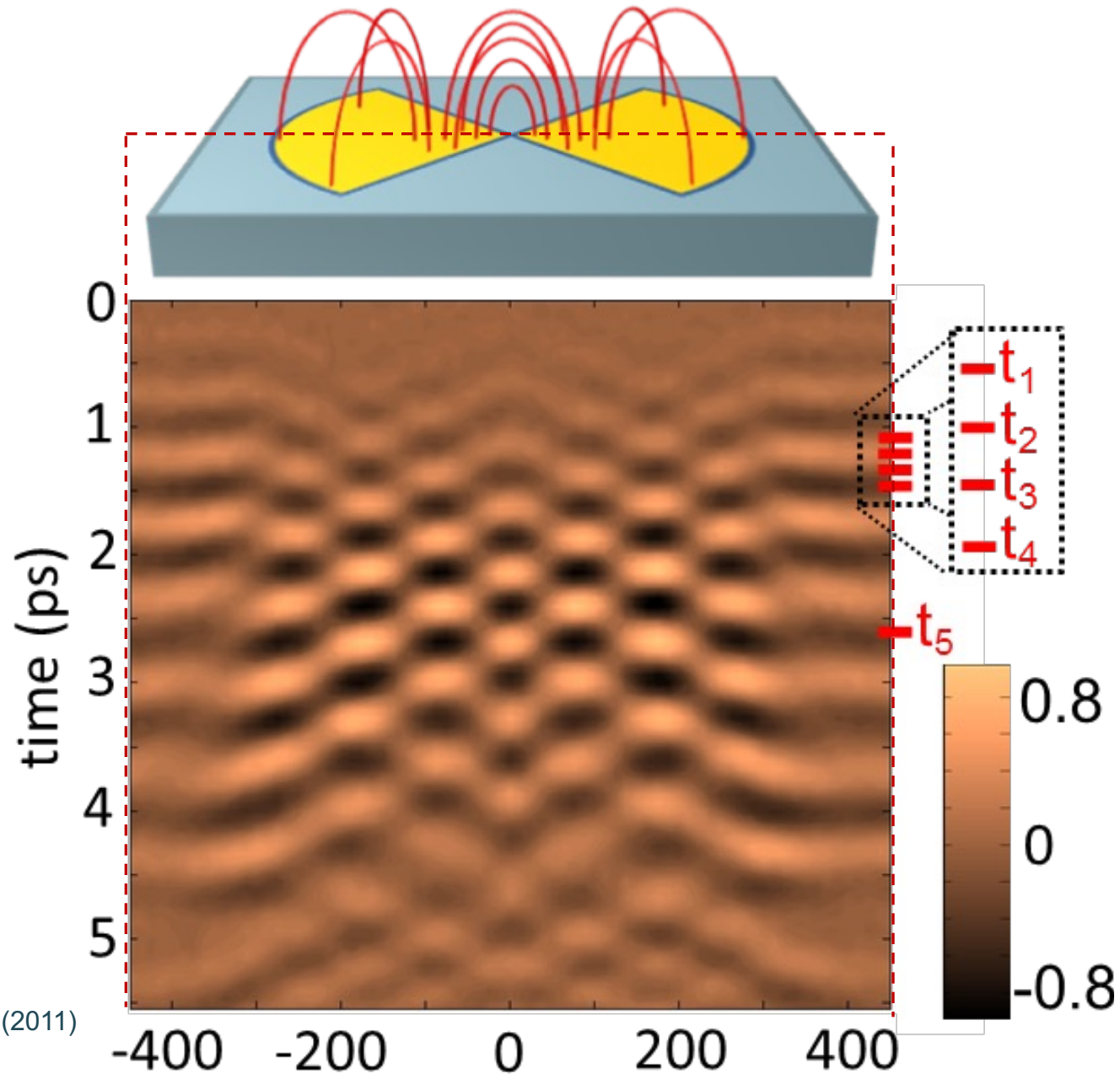
I. Khromova (U. Navarra) P. Mounaix (CNRS, Bordeaux),
P. Kuzel (Czech Acad. Sci.)







Mitrofanov et al. *J. STQE* **103**, 600 (2001)



Epitaxial monolayer graphene - Gr on C-face SiC

