

The background of the slide features a large, faint watermark of the University of Cologne seal. The seal is circular and contains a central figure, likely a saint or religious figure, surrounded by text in Latin. The watermark is light gray and serves as a background element for the presentation.

# THz Heterodyne HEB receivers: options for large arrays and expected performance

Karl Jacobs & Team, KOSMA  
Institut für Astrophysik  
Universität zu Köln



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HEB array  
receivers  
K. Jacobs  
NOVA Workshop  
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# Outline

## Waveguide/horn antenna mixers for THz arrays

- RF design for ultrathin substrates, beamleads
- HEB ultrathin NbN (NbTiN) film fabrication
- device processing for beamlead devices
- waveguides for THz mixers
- device/waveguide/horn integration
- Local oscillator power issues
- On-chip integration of RF circuits
- Lessons learned

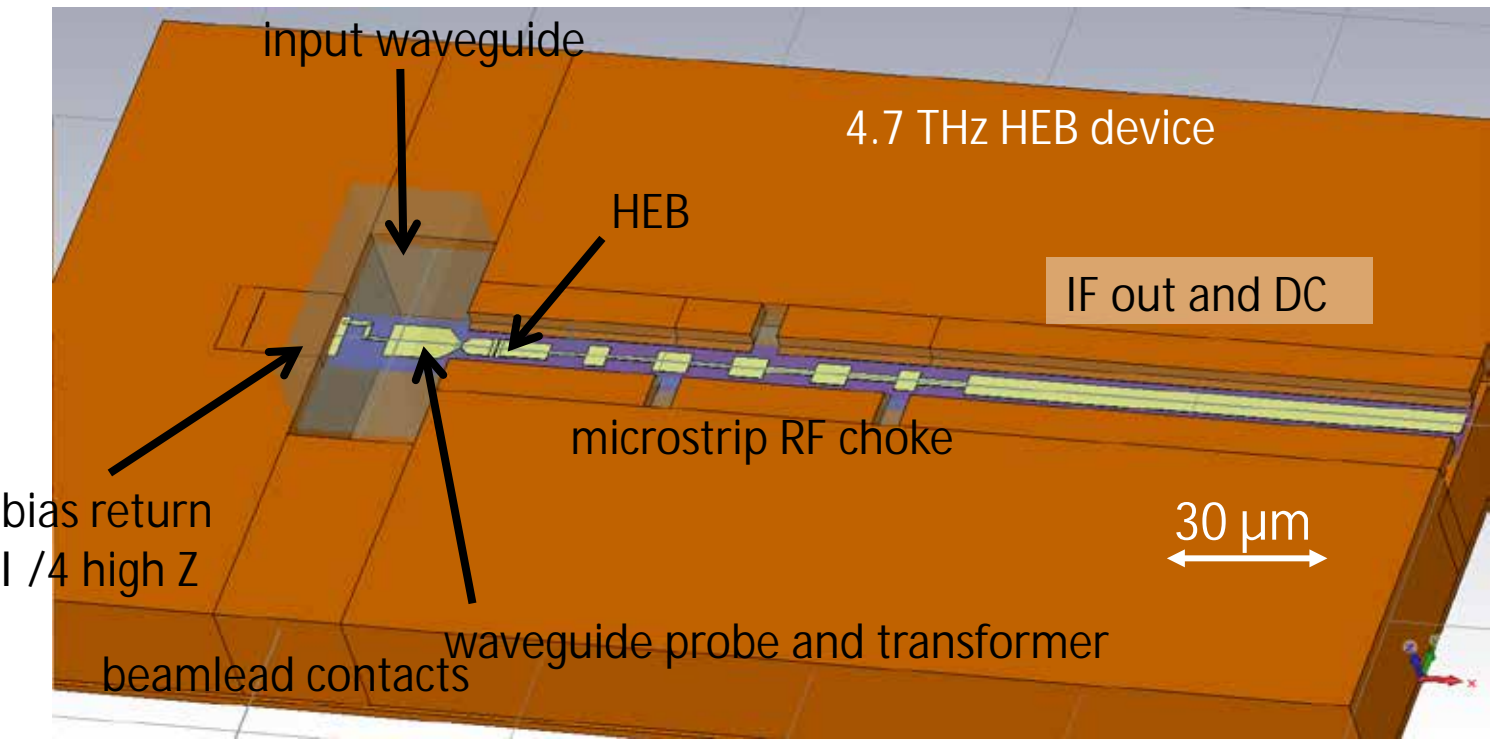


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# 3D outline of device in waveguide

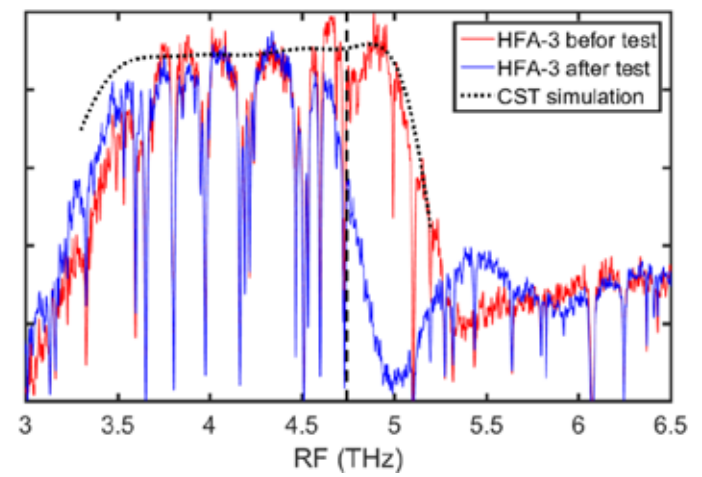
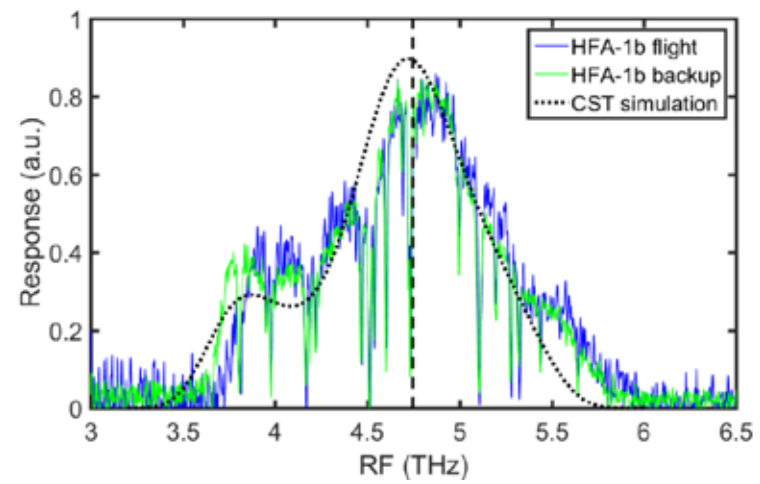
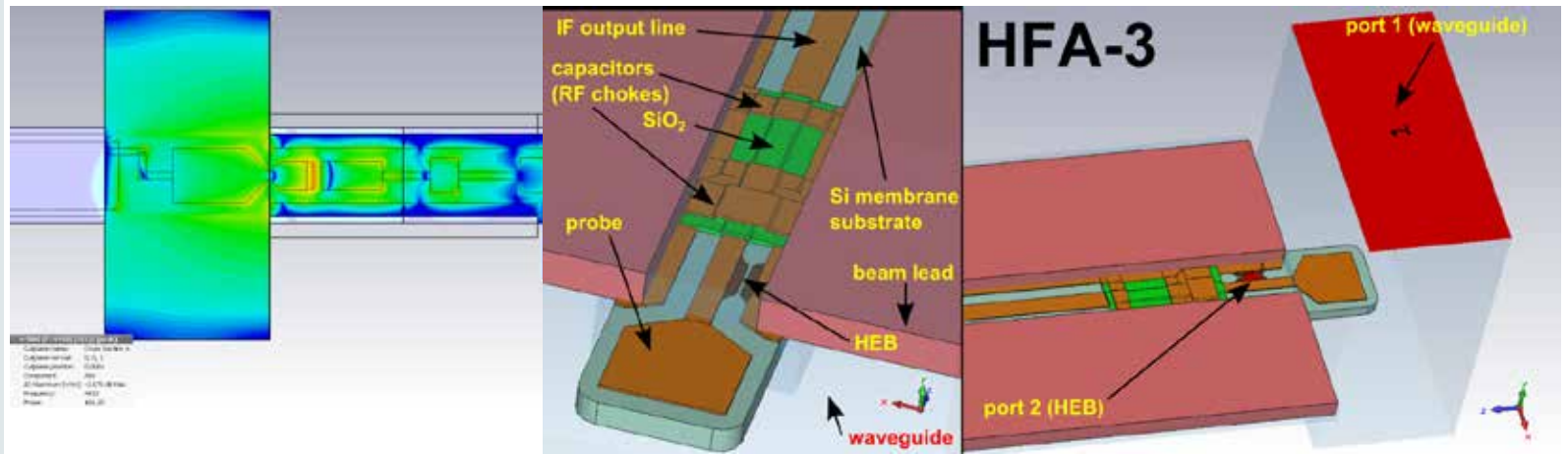
- Waveguide/horn: single mode, well defined beam
- Thorough 3D EM design needed for device
- THz characteristics of conductors and dielectrics
- Ultrathin substrate (suppress surface modes)





# 3D EM analysis

Modelling with CST, FTS verification (4.7 THz)

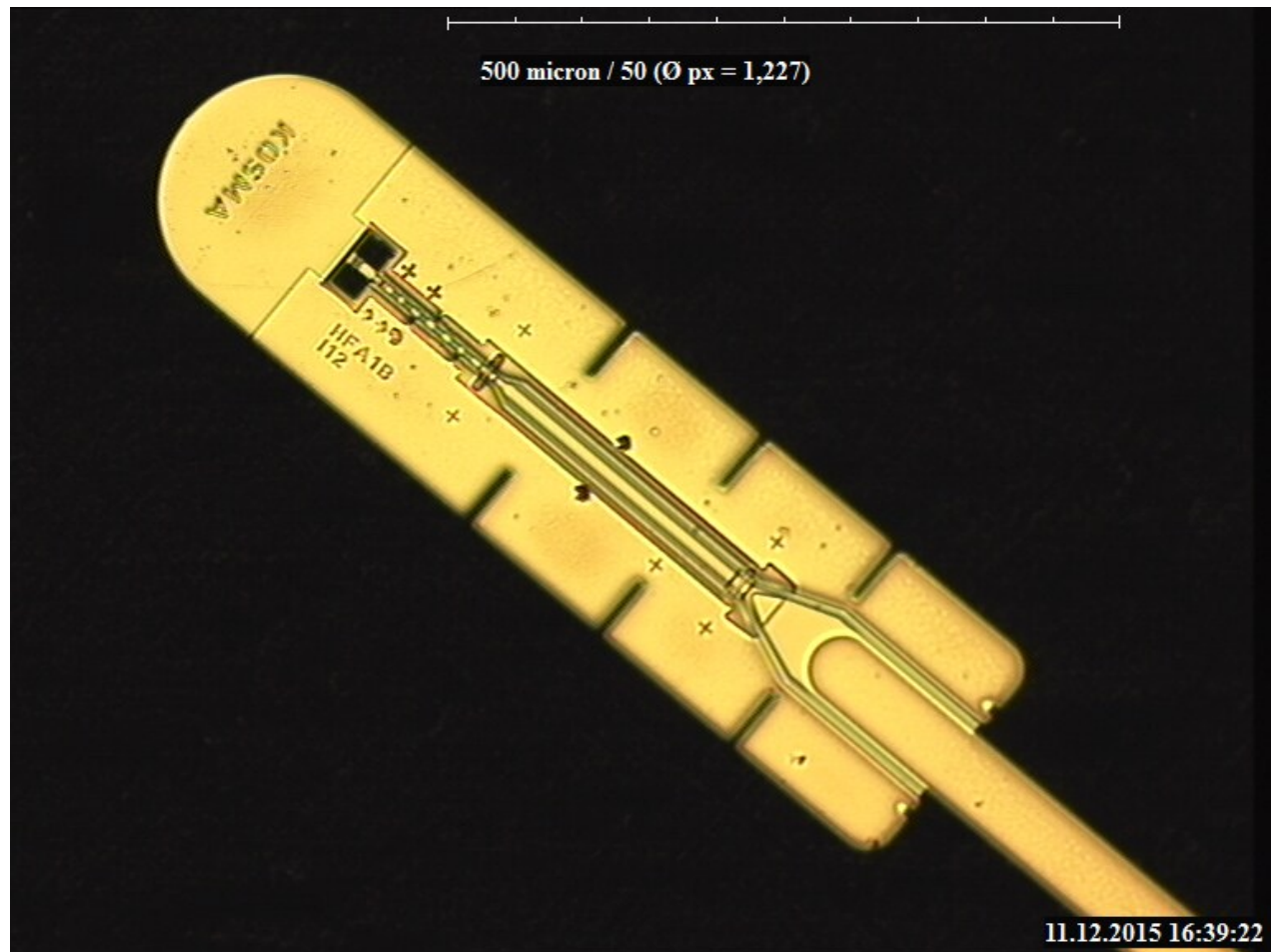


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# Key design feature: beam leads & shaped substrates

„RF gasket“ for horn waveguide, cooling path to block, RF & IF ground, mounting & contacting, registration



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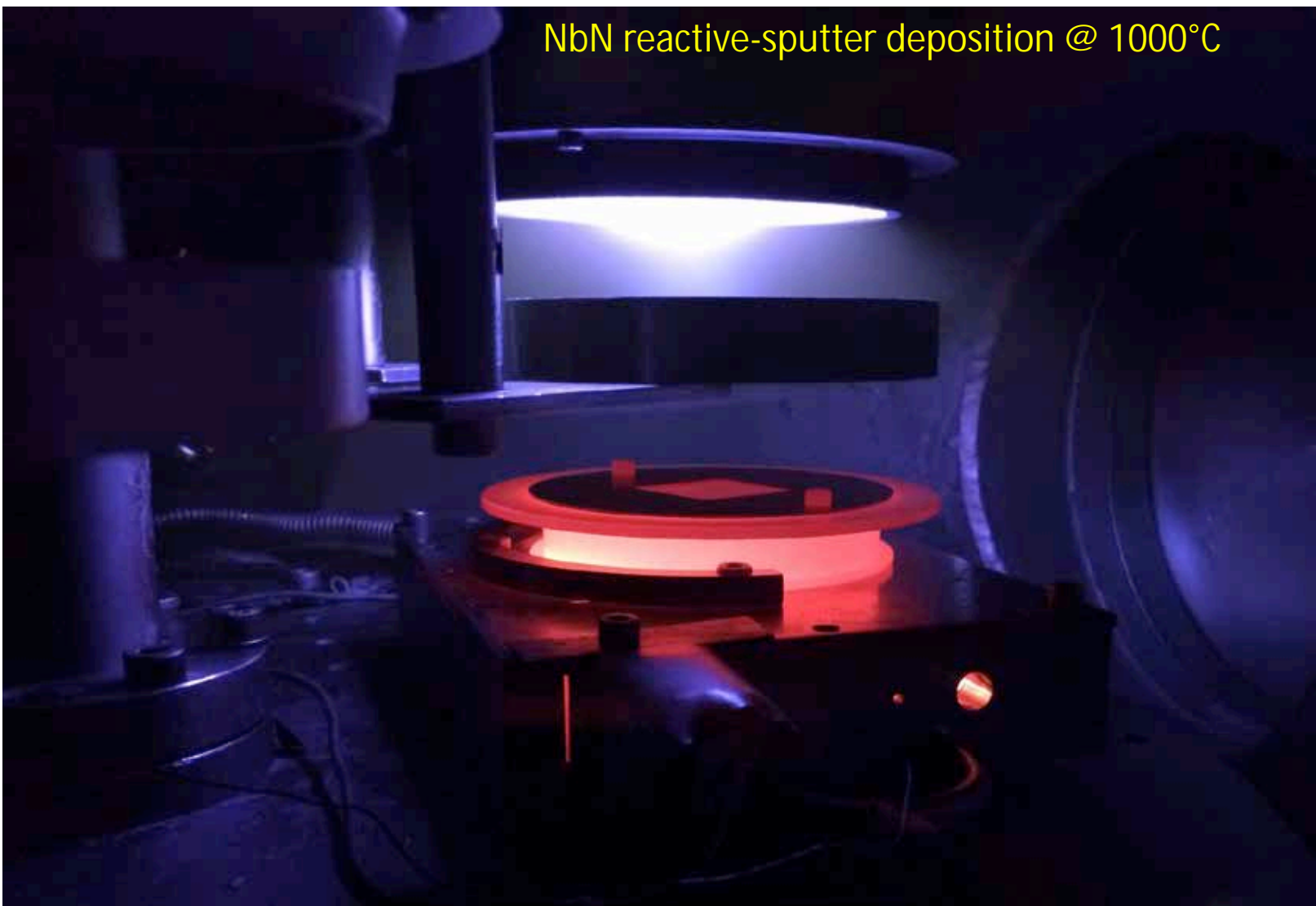
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# Key fabrication feature: NbN device layer



NbN reactive-sputter deposition @ 1000°C



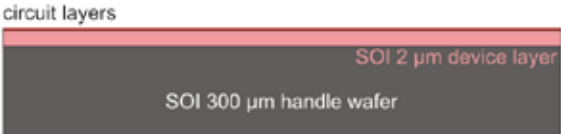
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# 2 $\mu\text{m}$ SOI membrane process

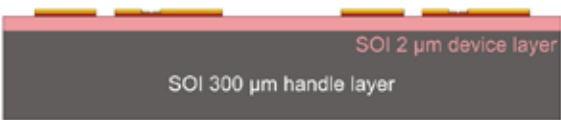
Hi-res Silicon-On-Insulator, 3  $\mu\text{m}$  electroformed beam leads

## Front side processing

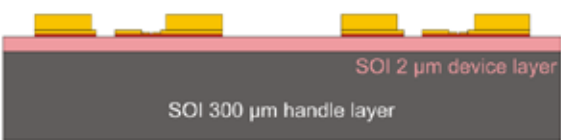
deposition of circuit layers onto SOI wafer



define circuit structures

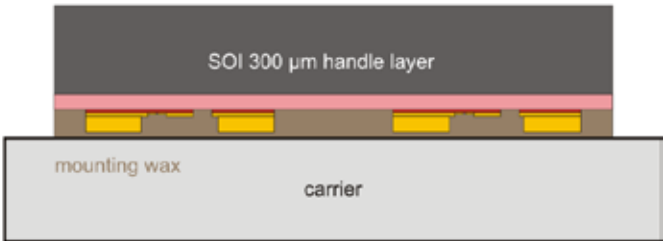


electroplate beam leads

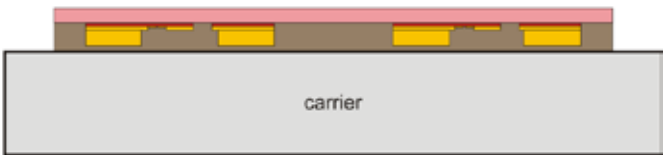


## Back side processing

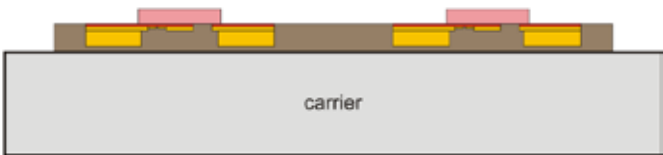
mount wafer face down to carrier wafer



remove Si handle layer with DRIE



structure membrane substrate through photolithography and DRIE



release individual membrane devices

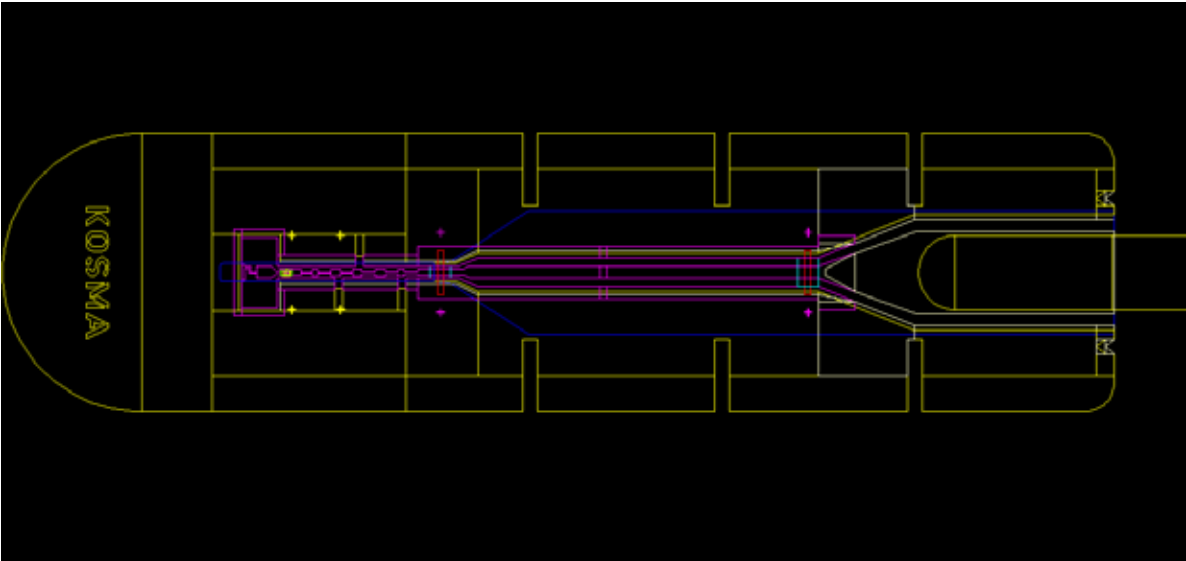




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# Mix-and-match Lithography



← 750  $\mu\text{m}$  →



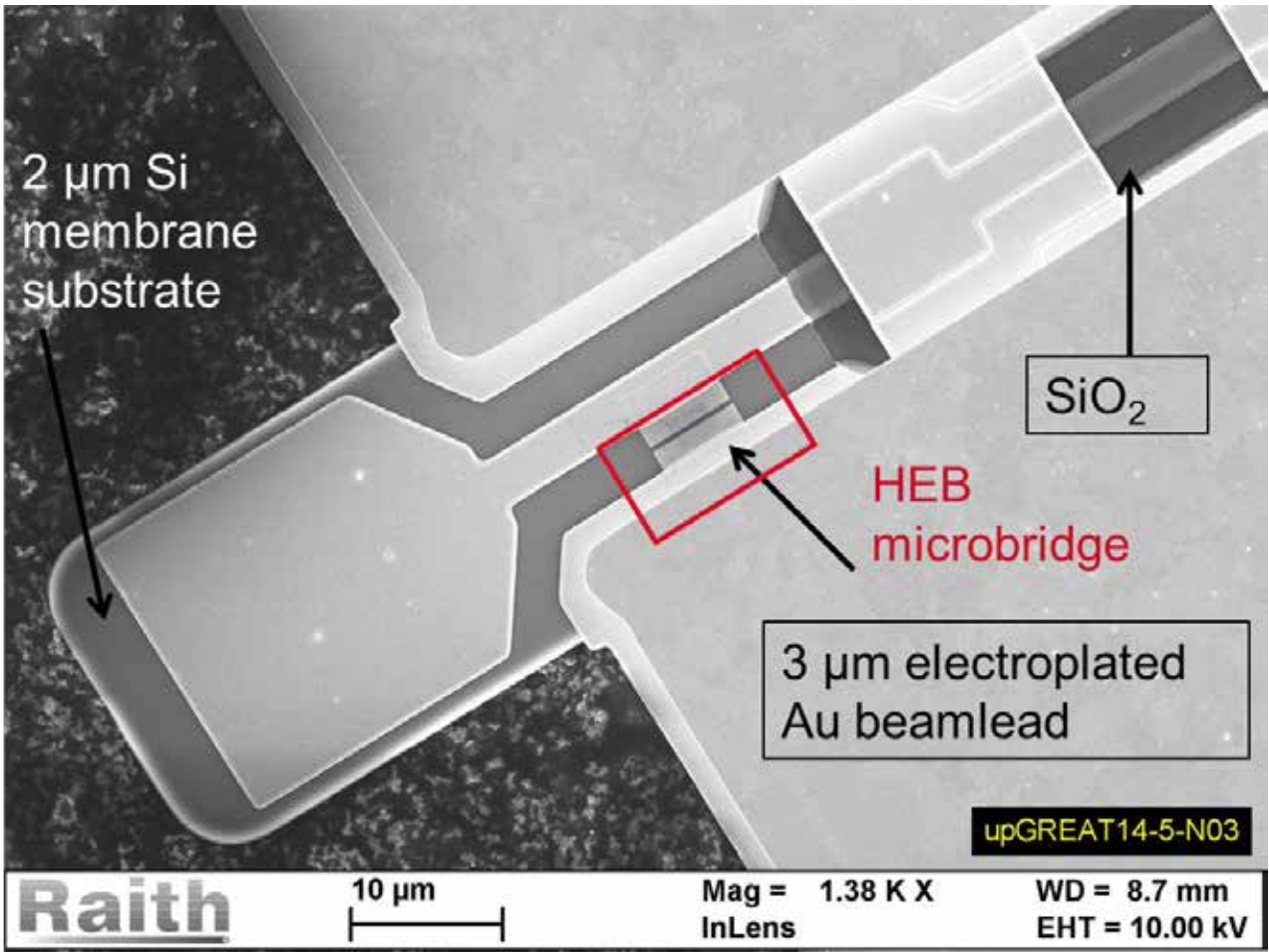
- Raith PIONEER E-beam litho
- 5 E-beam levels
- Field stitching (3-4 fields)
- with overlap to UV 300nm optical lithography





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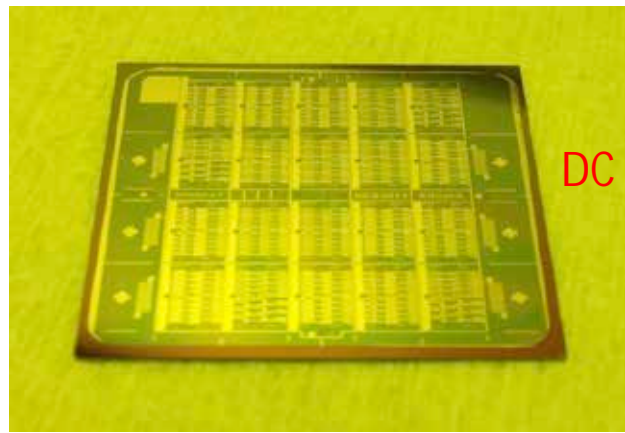
# E-beam lithography



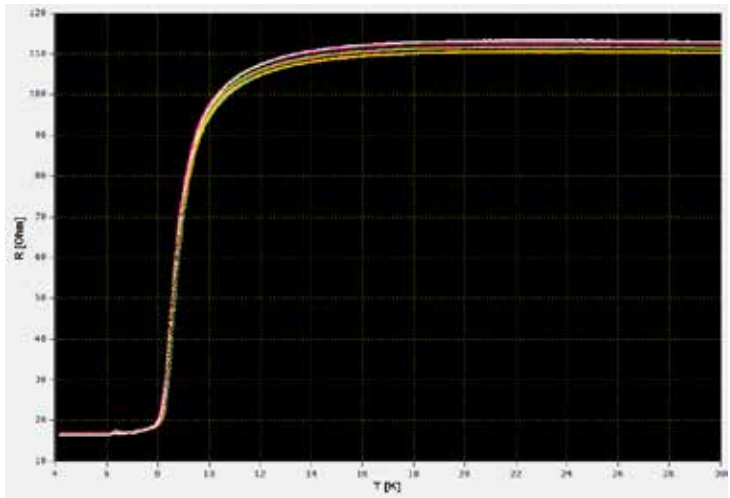


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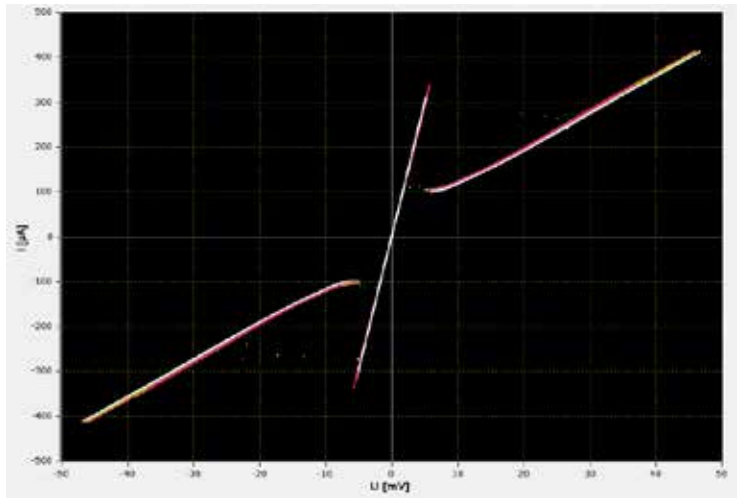
# DC testing before backside process



← 30 mm →



R/T

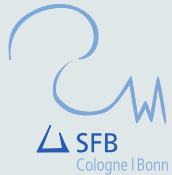
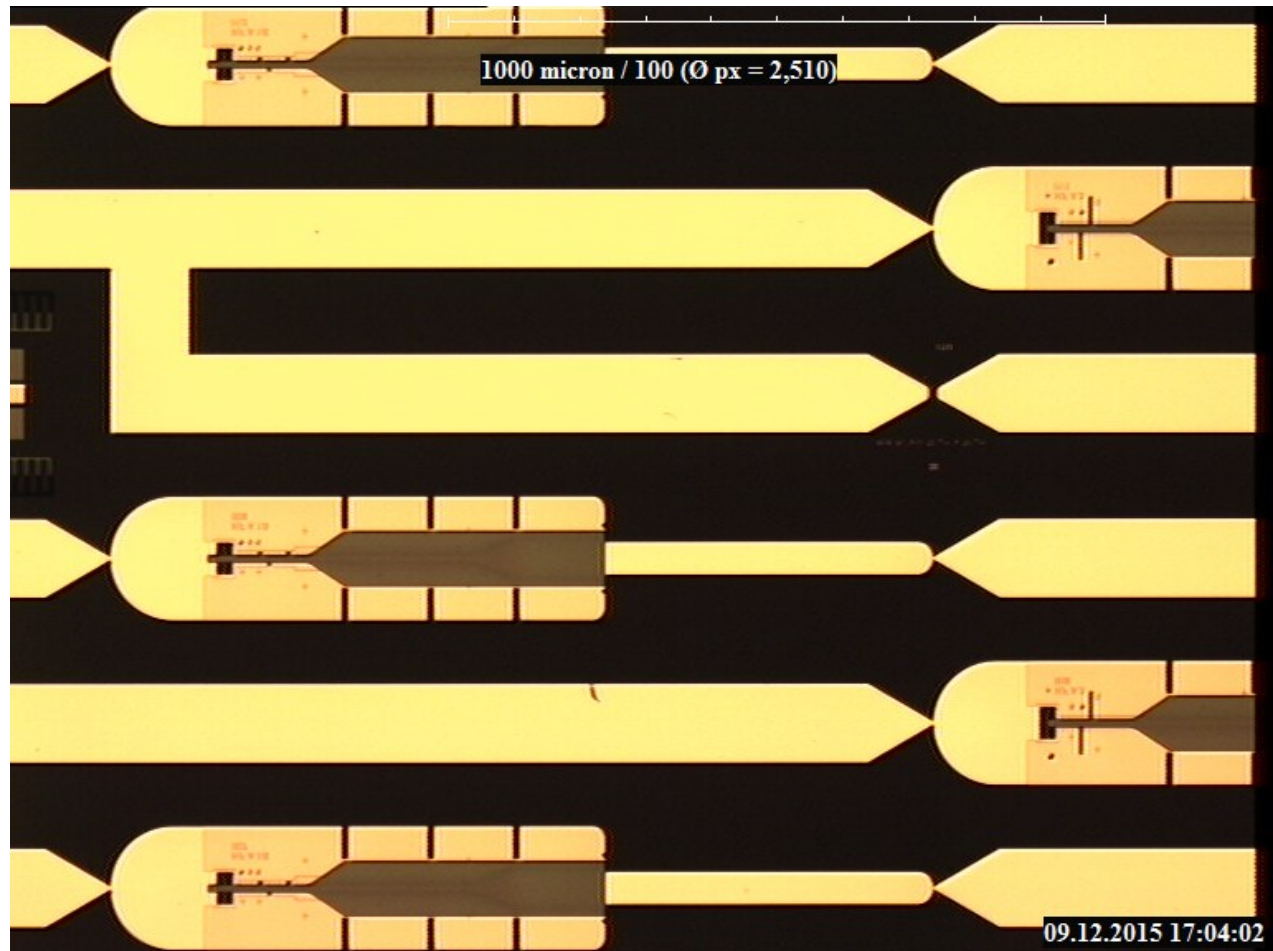


I/V



# Backside processing

View of substrate side after DRIE etch of device Si  
Shaped substrate + underside of beam leads



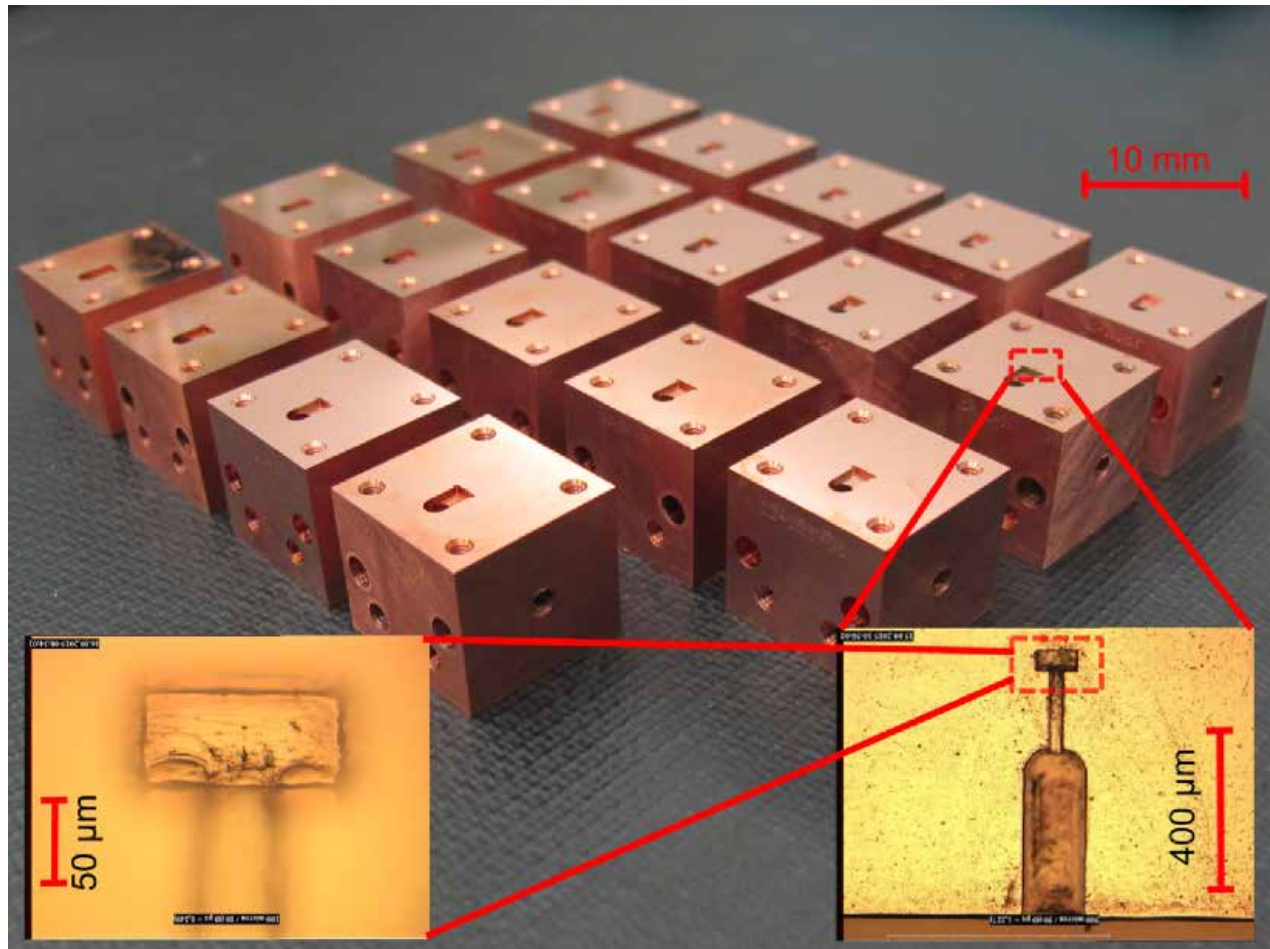
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# CuTe mixer blocks (1.9 THz)

Waveguide & substrate channel stamped w. steel tool

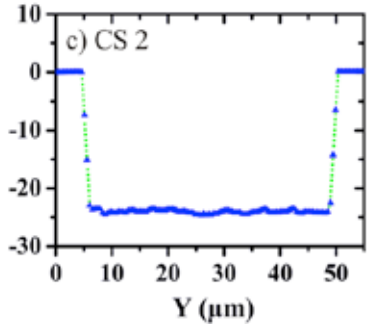
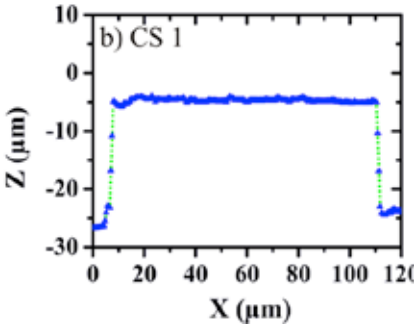
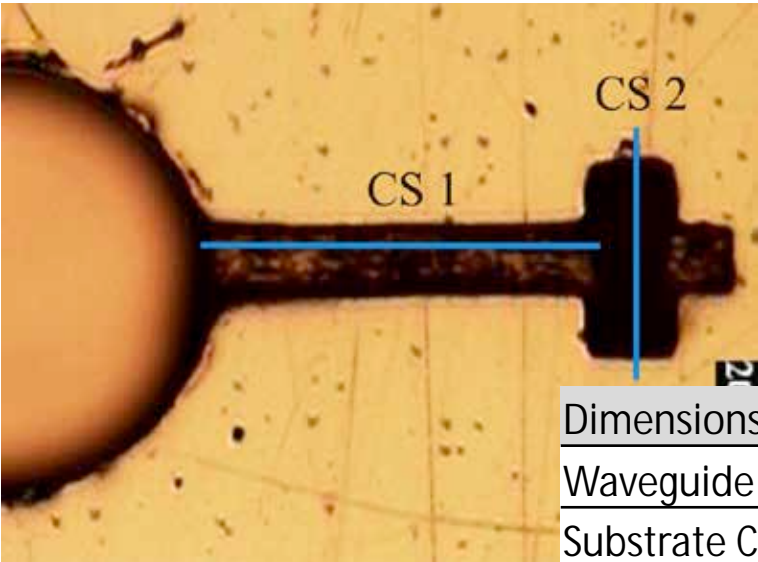


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# Surface quality (4.7 THz)

- Direct milled metal (CuTe alloy)
- achieved dimensional accuracy  $\pm 2 \mu\text{m}$
- roughness  $R_a < 0.2 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $RMS = 0.3 \mu\text{m}$



Dimensions & tolerances ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Width	Length	Depth
Waveguide	24 (2)	48 (3)	22 (2)
Substrate Channel	14 (+2)	105 (-5)	4 (+2)

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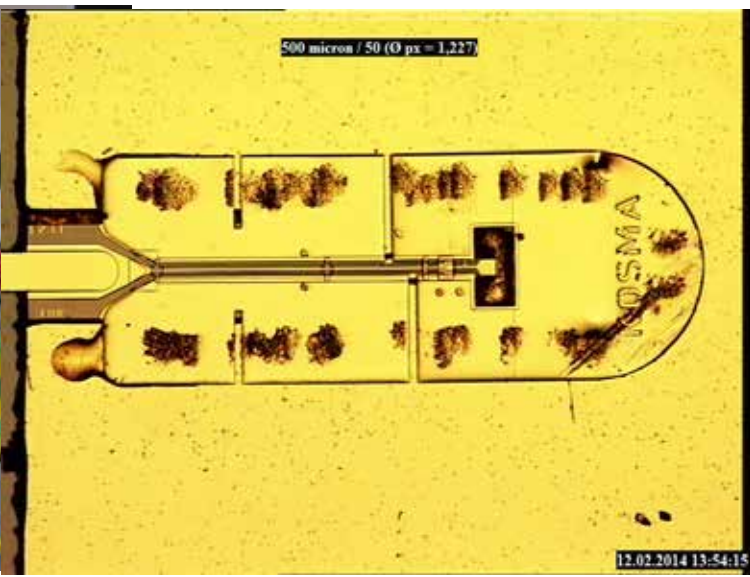
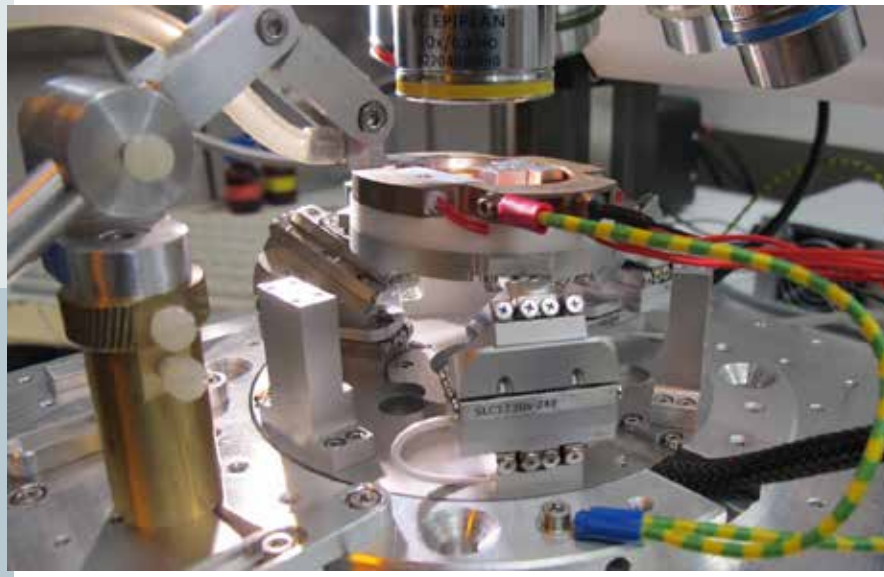




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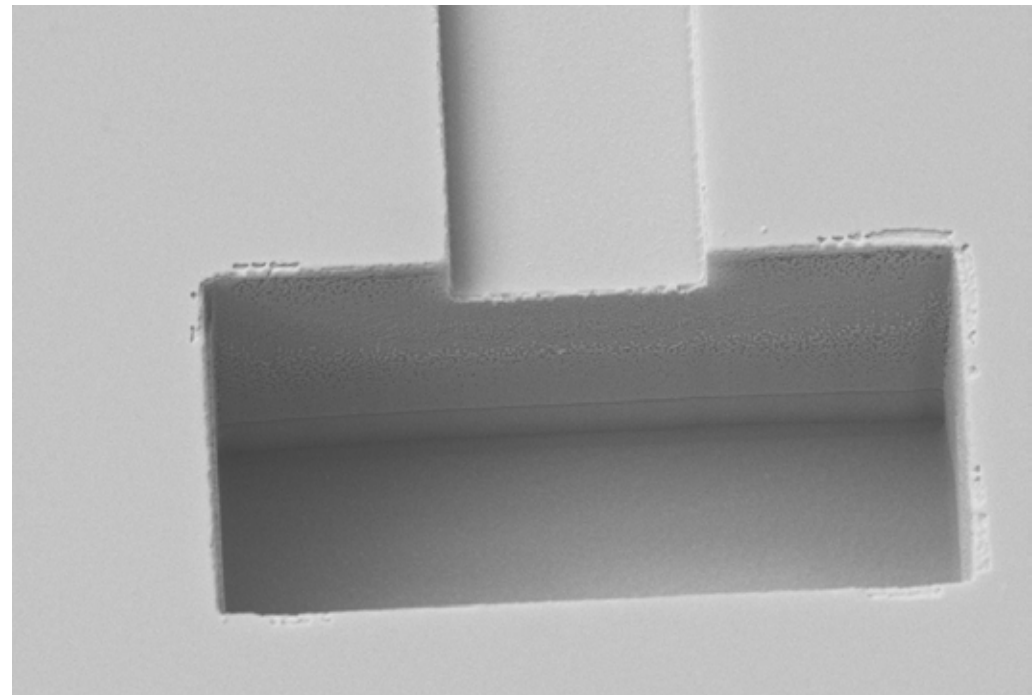
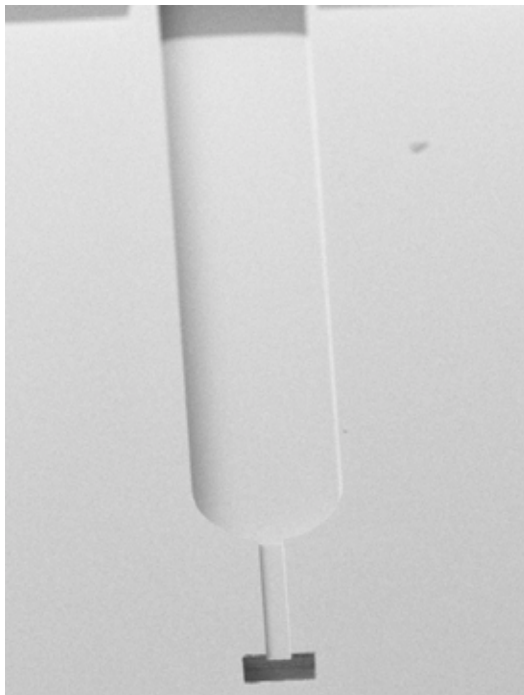
# Assembly

- Device integration with SmarPod 6DOF nanomanipulator
- Custom vacuum tweezers for device handling
- U/S bonding to gold plated block



# Road to 10THz? Si micromachining

- Multi-level deep reactive-ion etch (cryo)
- precise and reproducible lithographic definition
- Metal plating (Au) through sputter deposition



**Raith**

10 µm

Mag = 39.76 K X  
SE2

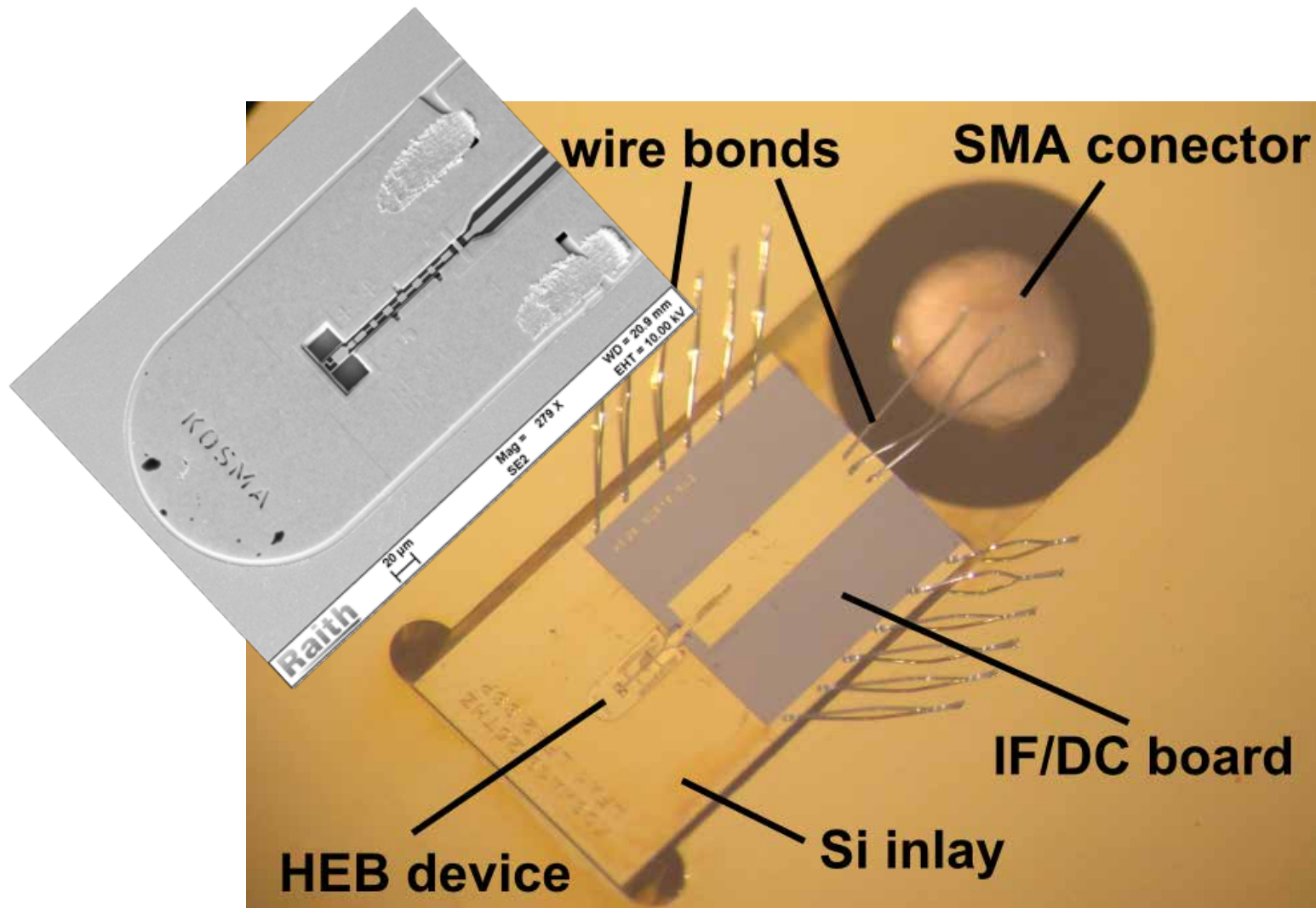
WD = 6.3 mm  
EHT = 20.00 kV



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# Si mixer block with device

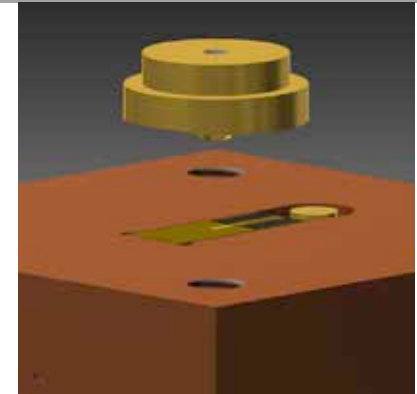
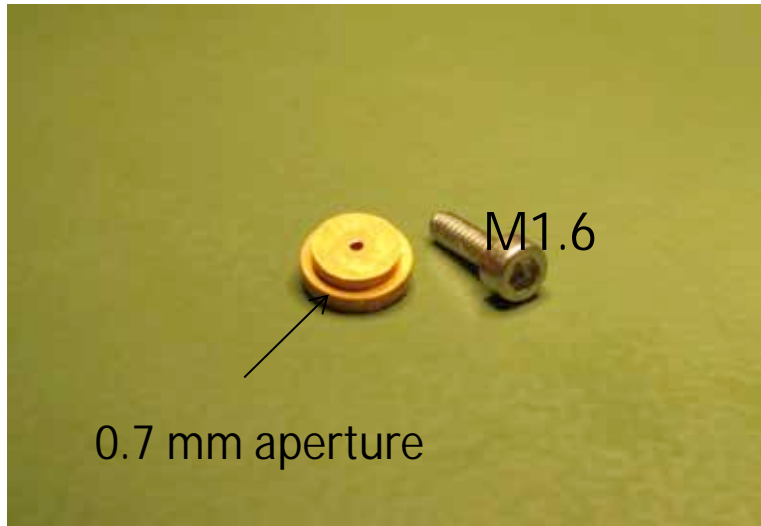
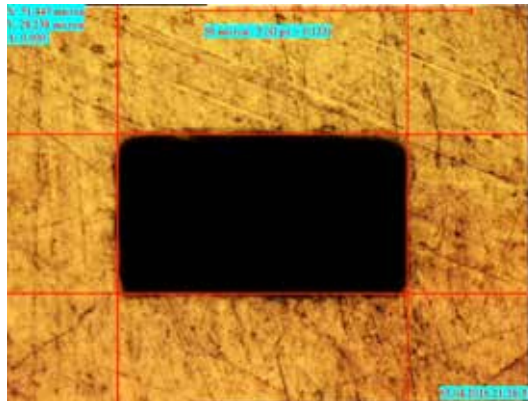






# 4.7 THz waveguide horn antenna

Smooth walled spline profile, circular to rectangular transition  
Developed & electroformed by RPG



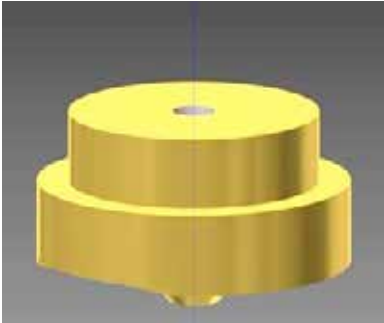
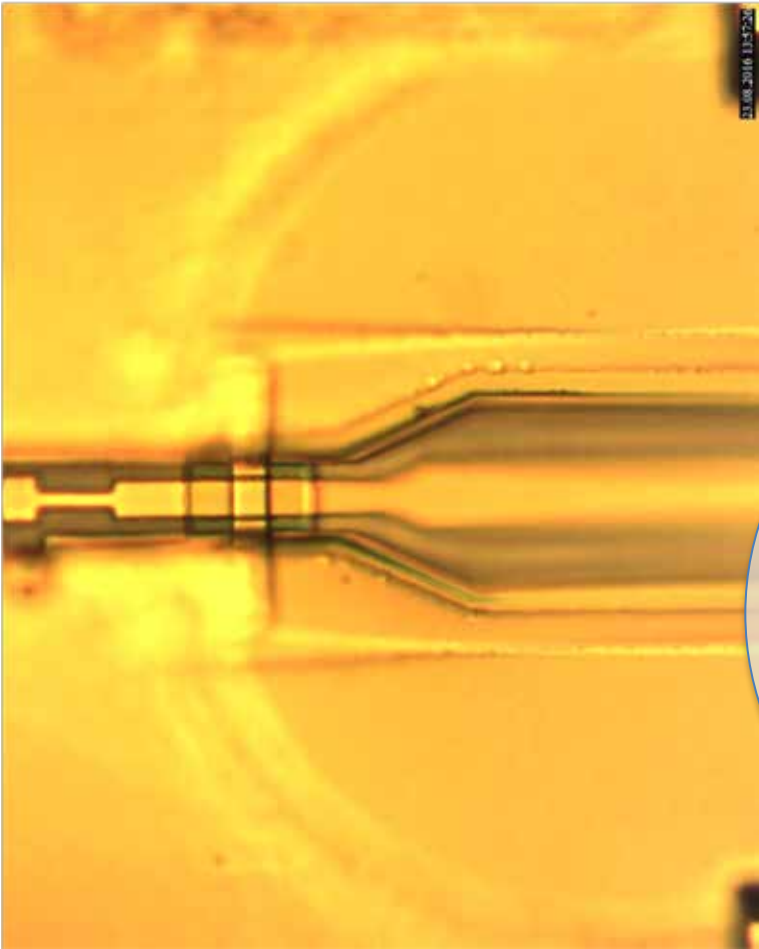
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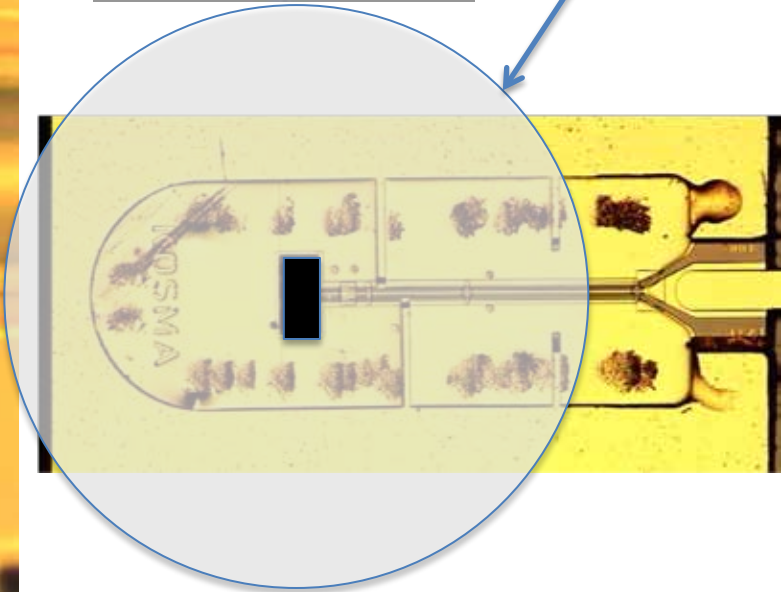
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# Mechanical stress on membrane

Waveguide ends in 0.8mm dia cone, presses on device  
beamlead, deforming CuTe block



Dia.  
0.8mm

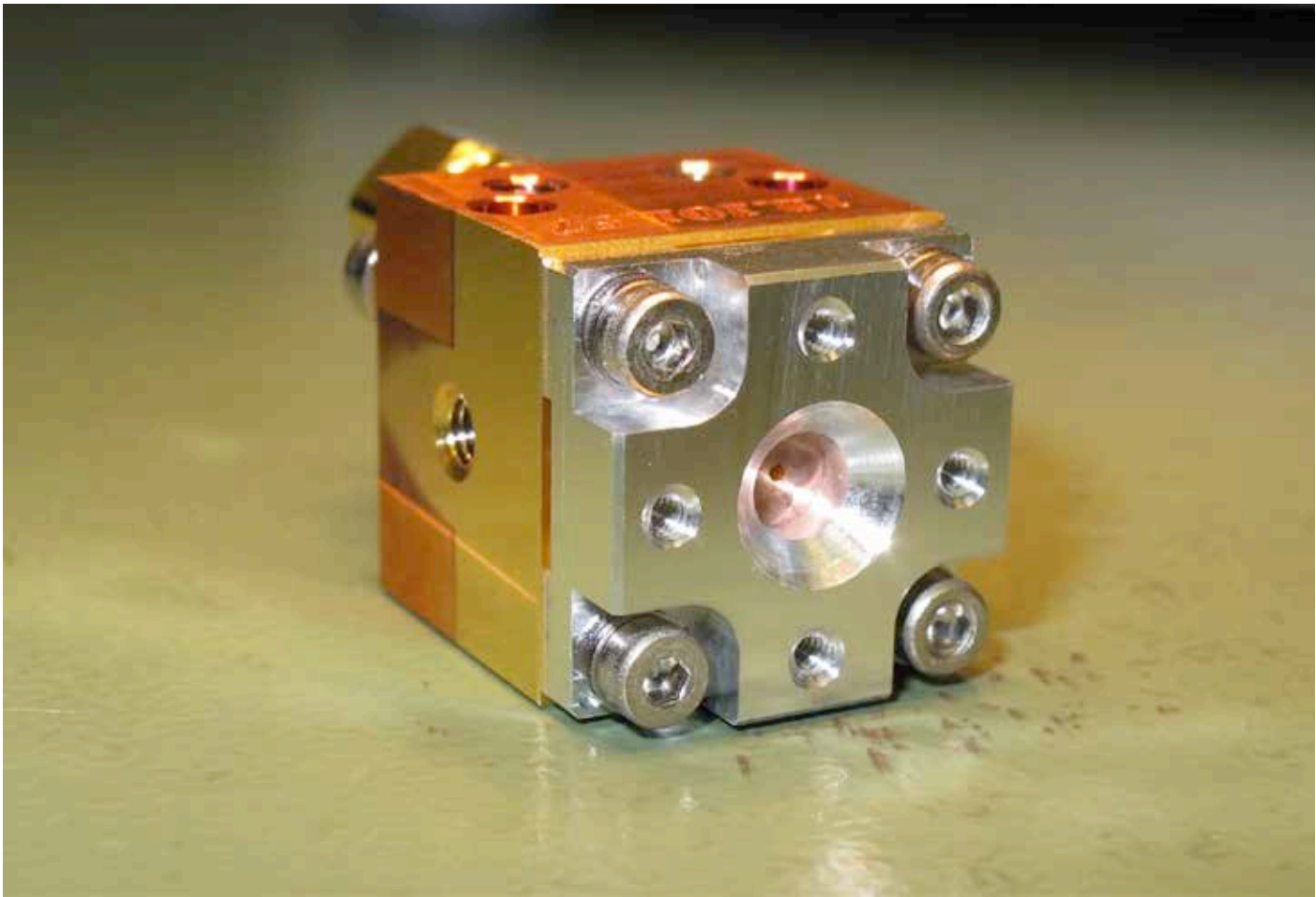






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# 4.7 THz flight mixer





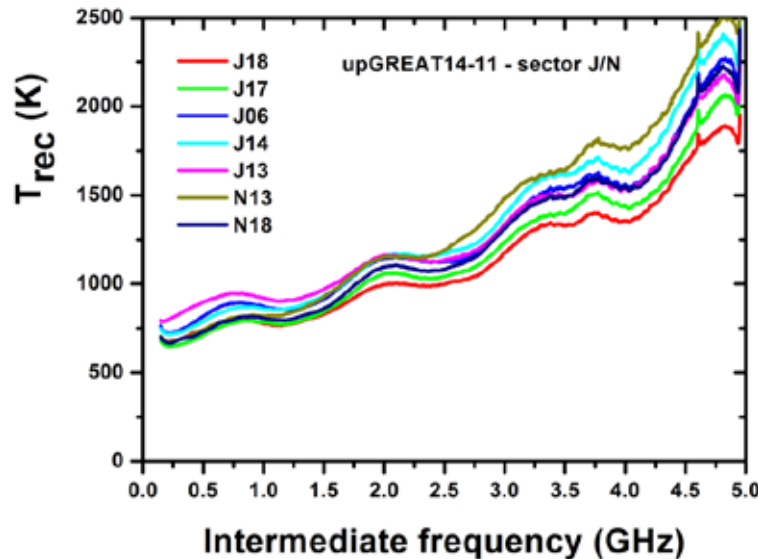
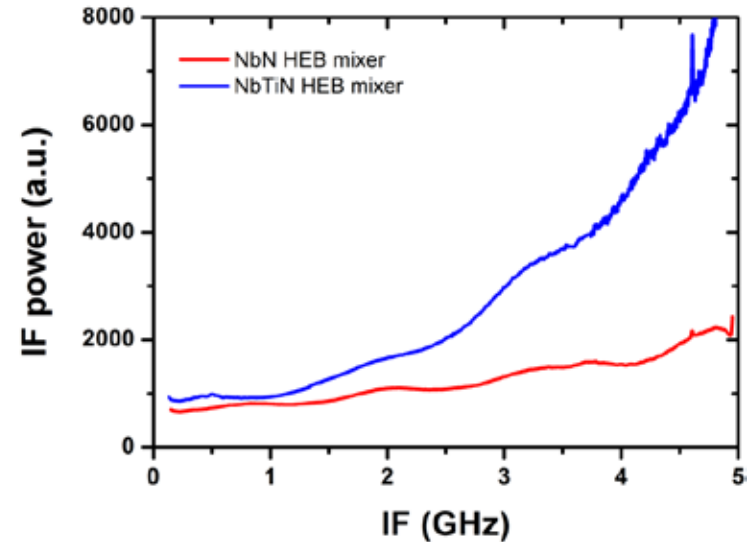
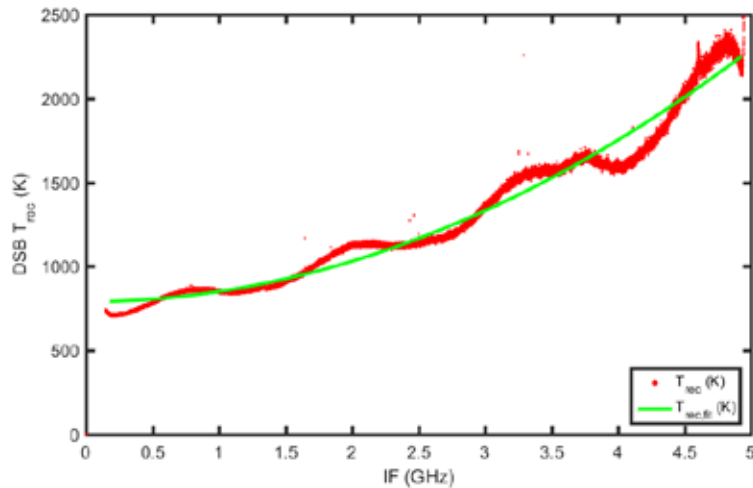
# Integration into faceted mirror assy.



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# Performance (1.9 THz)

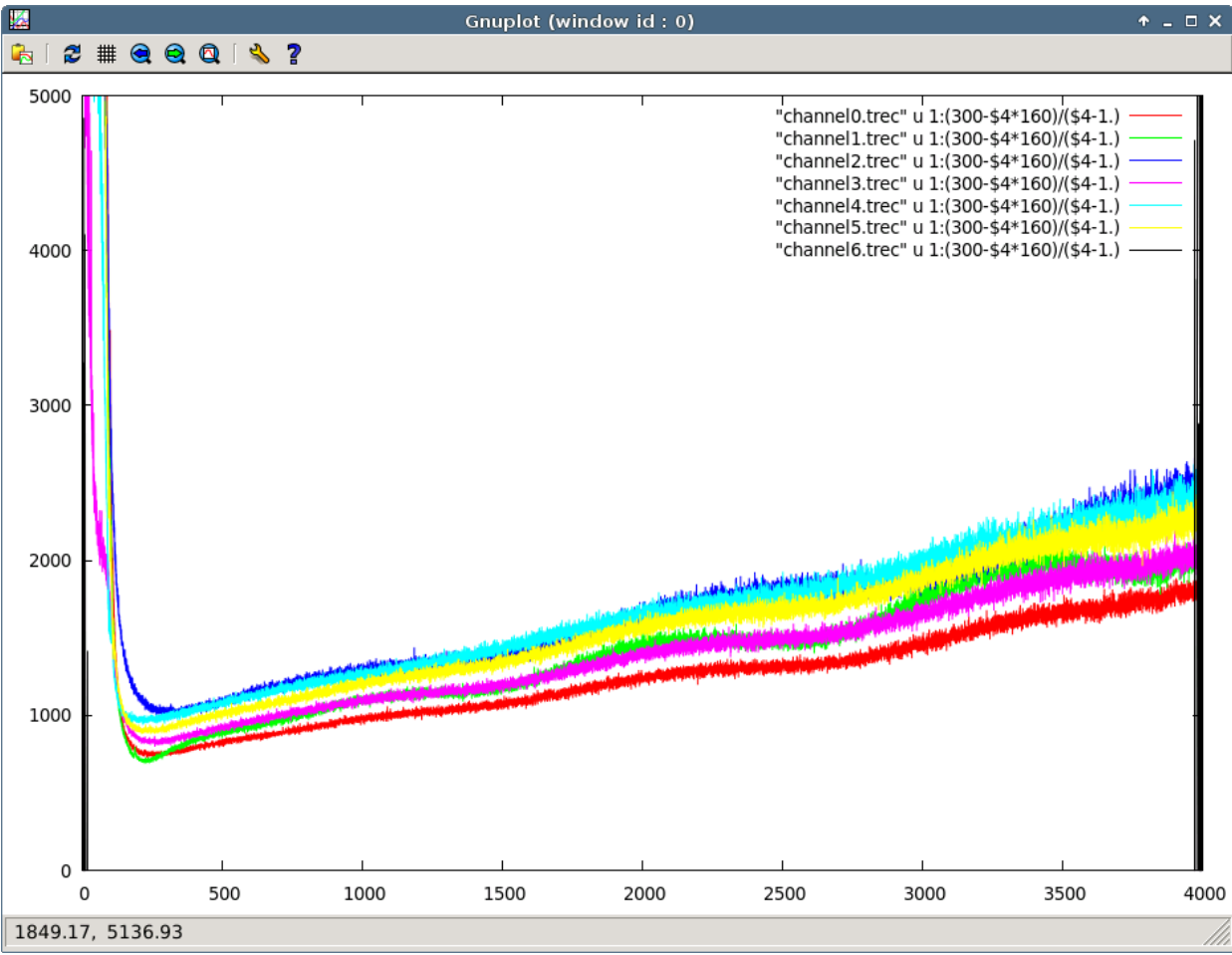


- IF bandwidth typical for NbN
- comparison to earlier NbTiN
- Much less LO power for NbTiN at same volume
- $T_{rec}$  uniformity good for optimally pumped devices



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# HFA results (4.7 THz)







HEB Waveguide Mixers for the upGREAT 4.7 THz Heterodyne Receiver Array

P. Pütz et al.

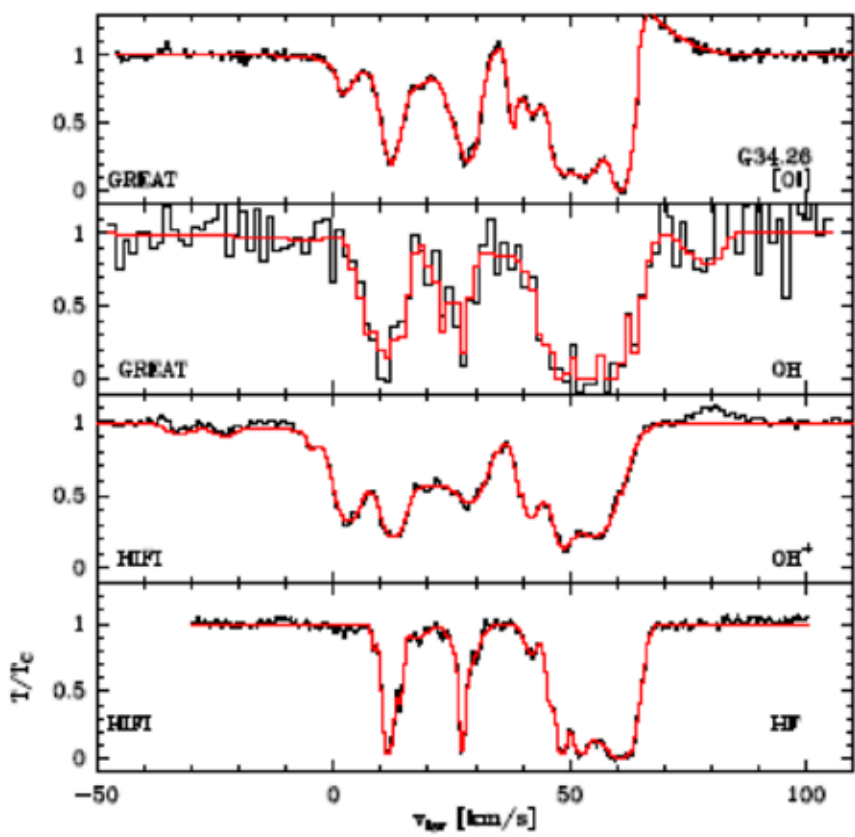
W2-1 ISSTT2016

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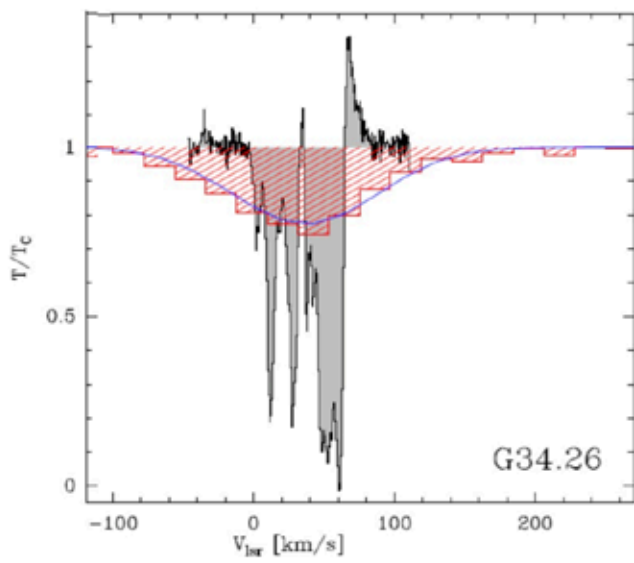
# Oxygen chemistry in diffuse clouds

63μm 4.7 THz GREAT H channel result

**[OI] absorption:**



- Complex profiles in many sources



- PACS washes out all relevant information

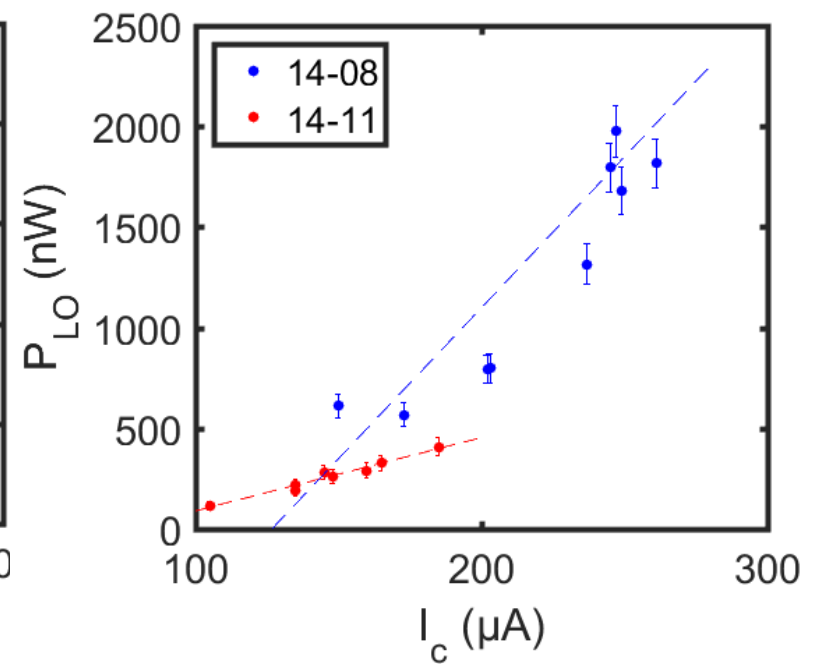
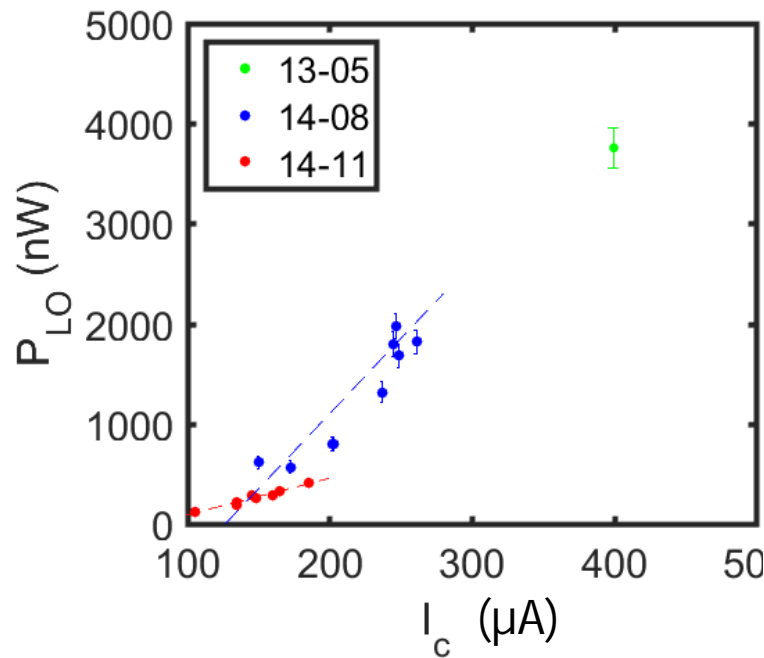
V. Ossenkopf, Zakopane 2015

H. Wiesemeyer et al., A&A 585, A76 (2016)





# LO power requirement dependence on $I_c$

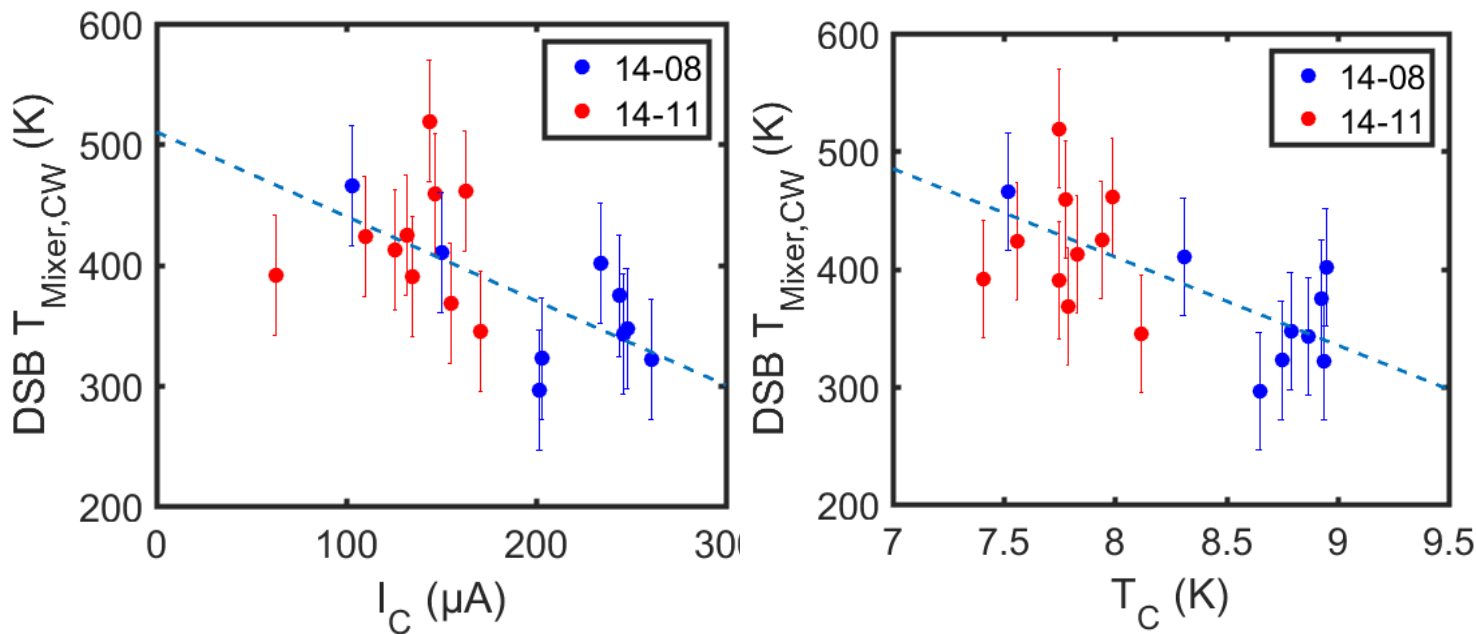




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# Trec vs. Ic, Tc

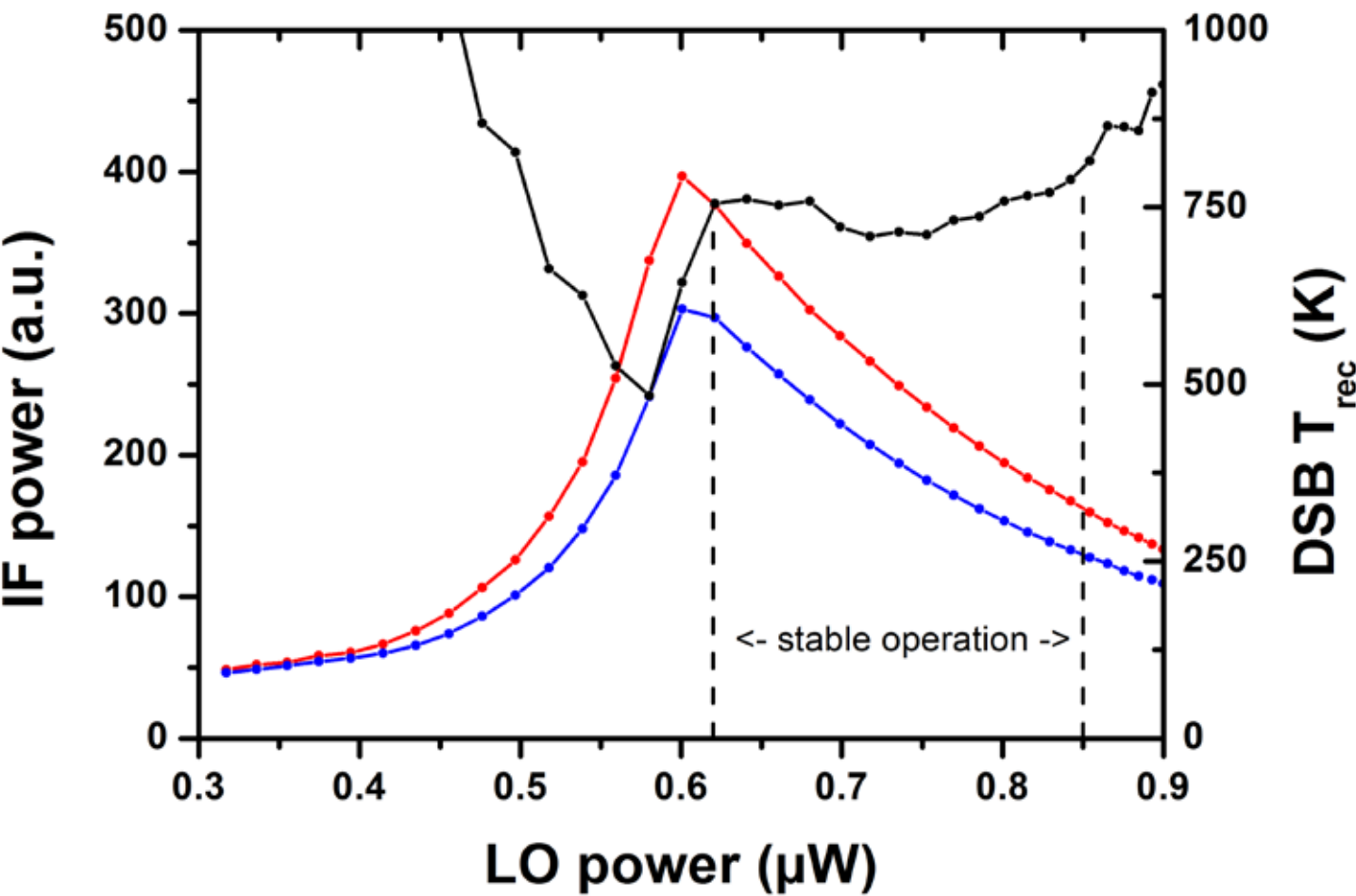
Performance penalty on thinner devices with less LO power requirement  
(Batch 14-11 (red) thinner than 14-08 (blue))





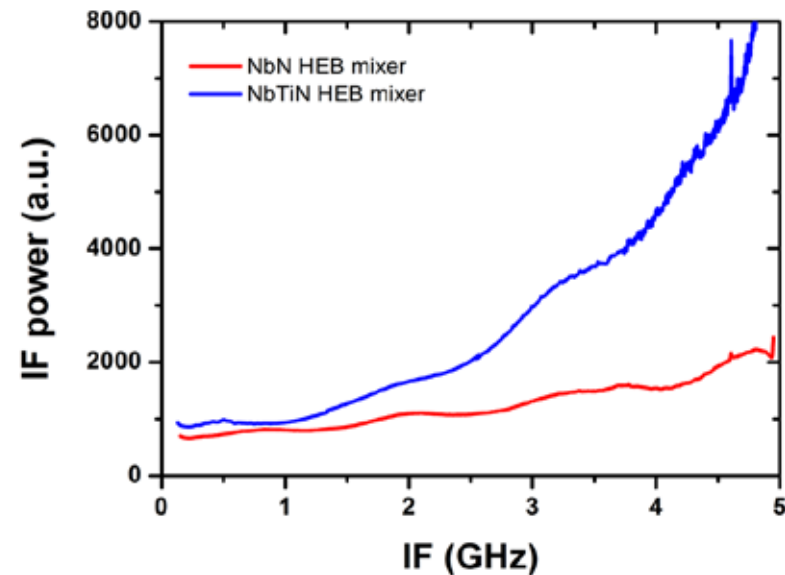
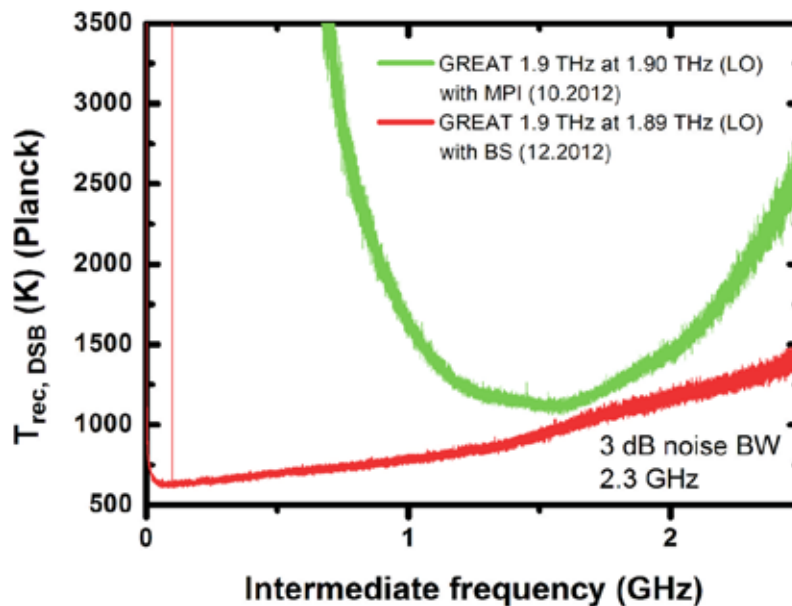
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# LO power tolerance $\leq 30\%$



# Martin Puplett Interferometer...

... to avoid LO power waste with beam splitter coupling?  
Throws away most sensitive part of limited IF bandwidth

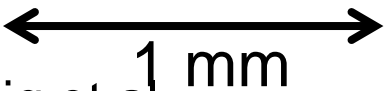
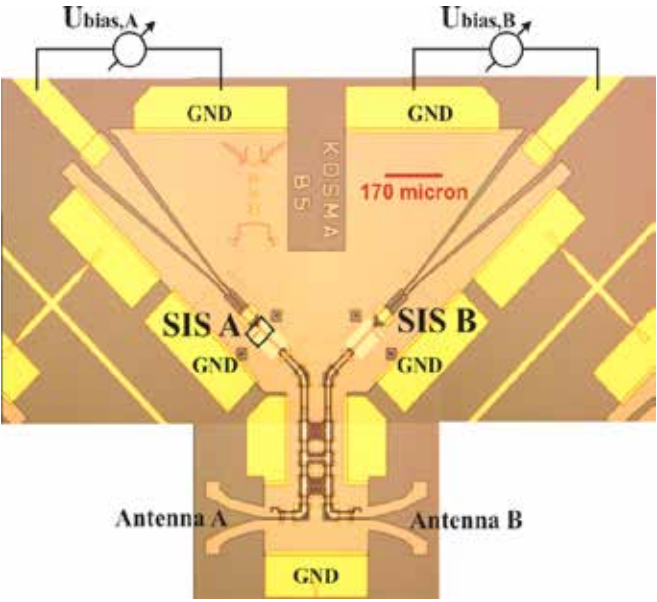


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# Balanced mixers

- Why do we throw away 90% of our LO power?
- Very successful 400-500 GHz balanced mixer design
- Key is 9 $\mu$ m shaped Si membrane



Westig et al.,  
Supercond. Sci. Technol.  
**24** (2011) 085012





# 3D EM design of balanced 1.9THz HEB mixer

- Follow-up on 400-500 GHz SIS design
- Realized in 2 $\mu$ m SOI technology
- On-chip integrated RF coupler

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# Lessons learned

- Waveguide mixers up to 5 THz show excellent performance
  - + well defined horn beam,
  - + single mode, RF bandwidth defined
  - + on-chip circuit integration (balanced mixers)
    - o demanding technology, but feasible for 7 + 14 pixels
- There is no such thing as enough LO power for THz arrays.
- NbN bandwidth is marginal for extragalactic work & interferometer diplexers
  - hope for  $\text{MgB}_2$  (Sergey) or SIS to 1.5 THz?
- Uniformity needs improvement
- Very thorough prototyping needed for space applications
  - demonstrate  $\geq 3$  mixers
- Mixer developers need power-representative LO source
- As always: array mixer performance  $\geq$  single mixer performance!