

Terahertz Radiation above 1 THz from Intrinsic Josephson Junction Arrays

M. Ji^{a,b}, Y. Huang^{a,b}, X. J. Zhou^{a,b}, D. Y. An^{a,b}, N. Kinev^c, A. Sobolev^c, B. Gross^d, T. Hatano^b, V. P. Koshelets^c, R. Kleiner^d, W. W. Xu^a, H. B. Wang^{a,b,*}, and P. H. Wu^a

^a *Research Institute of Superconductor Electronics, Nanjing University, Nanjing 210093, China*

^b *National Institute for Materials Science, Tsukuba 3050047, Japan*

^c *Kotel'nikov Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics, Moscow 125009, Russia*

^d *Physikalisches Institut and Center for Collective Quantum Phenomena in LISA+,
Universität Tübingen, D-72076 Tübingen, Germany*

*Corresponding author

E-mail address: hbwang1000@gmail.com

[Keywords] Josephson junctions, terahertz radiation, continuous wave, coherent emission

In recent years, high temperature superconductor (HTC) $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2\text{CaCu}_2\text{O}_8$ (BSCCO) devices have become indispensable for generating electromagnetic coherent terahertz (THz) radiation and attracted a lot of research interest [1-6]. It has been reported, that an optimized GBG (gold-BSCCO-gold) sample structure with a BSCCO stack embedded between two gold layers, can give rise to strong and tunable coherent emission. However, the observation of THz emission from these GBG and other conventional mesa structures shows, that the frequencies are well below 1 THz, which limits the application of THz technology. In our experiments, we improved the sample structure by gluing a second, thermally anchored substrate onto the surface of a GBG sample, which leads to better cooling. Investigations of the stacks using the same measurement methods demonstrated that the sample with new structure allows for a remarkable increase in emission frequency compared to the previous designs. The maximum voltage of this better cooled and dimension-unchanged sample was increased and, accordingly, both the emission frequencies and the tunable frequency range were significantly increased to 1.05 THz and 0.71 THz, respectively [8].

We gratefully acknowledge financial support by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant 11234006), the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (Project KL930/12-1), the Grants-in-Aid for scientific research from JSPS, and RFBR grants 13-02-00493-a, and 14-02-91335.

References

- [1] R. Kleiner et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **68**, 2394 (1992).
- [2] L. Ozyuzer et al., Science **318**, 1291 (2007).
- [3] H. B. Wang et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **102**, 017006 (2009).
- [4] H. B. Wang et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **105**, 057002 (2010).
- [5] M. Tsujimoto et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **105**, 037005 (2010).
- [6] T. Kashiwagi et al., J. J. Appl. Phys. **51**, 010113 (2012).
- [7] D. Y. An et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. **102**, 092601 (2013).
- [8] M. Ji et al., to be published.