東北大学 電気通信研究所

研究室外部評価資料

(2013年度-2018年度)

Activity Report of Research Laboratory for External Review

April 2013 - March 2019 (FY. 2013-2018)

Research Institute of Electrical Communication Tohoku University

超ブロードバンド信号処理研究室

Ultra-Broadband Signal Processing

A. 研究室名 / Research Laboratory

超ブロードバンド信号処理研究室 Ultra-Broadband Signal Processing

B. 構成員 / Faculty and Research Staff (as of May 1, 2019)

※ 欄を適宜追加削除等調整して下さい.期間内に異動等があった場合には,在籍期間を記載して下さい

※ 欄を適宜追加削除等調整して下さい.期間内に異動等があった場合には,仕籍期間を記載して下さい.						
教授 / Professor						
氏名	尾辻 泰一					
Name	Taiichi Otsuji (April 2005-Present)					
分野名	超ブロードバンドデバイス・システム研究分野					
Research Field	Ultra-Broadband Devices and Systems					
准教授 / Associate Professor						
氏名 Name	末光 哲也 / Tetsuya Suemitsu (October 2006—August 2017) Stephane Boubanga-Tombet (April 2014—September 2016) 佐藤 昭 / Akira Satou (November 2017—Present)					
分野名 Research Field	極限高速電子デバイス研究分野 Ultrafast Electron Devices (April 2013 – August 2017) 超ブロードバンドデバイス物理研究分野 Ultra-Broadband Device Physics (April 2014 – September 2016, November 2017 – Present)					
助教 / Assistant Professor						
氏名 / Name	佐藤 昭 / Akira Satou (April 2013-October 2017) 渡辺 隆之 / Takayuki Watanabe (November 2017-Present)					
他 / Others						
	客員教授:1名 / Visiting Professors: 1 (April 2013 – Present) 助教(プロジェクト特任): 1名 (April 2013 – March 2015) 研究支援者: 2名 (April 2013 – March 2015, April 2014 – March 2016)					
Research Field 助教 / Assistant Profe 氏名 / Name	超ブロードバンドデバイス物理研究分野 Ultra-Broadband Device Physics (April 2014 – September 2016, November 2017-Present) essor 佐藤 昭 / Akira Satou (April 2013-October 2017) 渡辺 隆之 / Takayuki Watanabe (November 2017-Present) 客員教授:1名 / Visiting Professors: 1 (April 2013-Present) 助教(プロジェクト特任): 1名 (April 2013-March 2015)					

C. 研究目的 / Research Purpose

本研究室では、いまだ未踏の電磁波領域であるミリ波・テラヘルツ波(サブミリ波)帯の技術を開拓、実用化するために、本領域で動作する新しい電子デバイスおよび回路システムの創出と、それらの情報通信・計測システムへの応用に関する研究開発を行っている。

Terahertz (sub-millimeter) coherent electromagnetic waves are expected to explore the potential application fields of future information and communications technologies. We are developing novel, ultra-broadband integrated signal-processing devices/systems operating in the millimeter and terahertz frequency regime.

D. 主な研究テーマ / Research Topics

- 1. 新材料:グラフェンを用いた新原理テラヘルツデバイスの創出とそのシステム応用
- 2. プラズモン共鳴型テラヘルツ帯光源・検出・変調デバイスの研究実用化とシステム応用
- 3. InGaAs 系極限高速電界効果トランジスタおよび GaN 系高耐圧・高周波トランジスタ及びそれらの集積回路応用
- 4. 光無線キャリア周波数下方変換デバイスの研究とその光無線融合ネットワークへの応用
- 1. Graphene-based terahertz lasers and ultrafast transistors, and their system applications
- 2. Plasmon-resonant terahertz emitters/detectors/modulators and their system applications
- 3. InGaAs-based field effect transistors (FETs) for ultimately high frequency, GaN-based FETs for high power and high frequency, and their application to integrated circuits
- 4. Optical-to-wireless carrier frequency down-converters and their applications to optical-wireless convergence networks

E. 学術論文等の編数 / The Number of Research Papers									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total		
(1) 査読付学術論文		16	10	16	10	8	80		
Refereed journal papers				(1)			(4)		
(2) 原著論文と同等に扱う									
查読付国際会議発表論文	7	3	4	4	6	5	29		
Full papers in refereed conference			(1)		(1)		(3)		
proceedings equivalent to journal papers									
(3) 査読付国際会議	52	37	34	42	34	39	238		
Papers in refereed conference proceedings	(14)	(20)	(16)	(18)	(16)	(25)	(109)		
(4) 査読なし国際会議・シンポジウム等	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Papers in conference proceedings	U	U	U	0	U	U	U		
(5) 総説・解説	3	4	0	2	0	0	9		
Review articles		7	U		U	U	9		
(6) 査読付国内会議 Refereed proceedings in domestic conferences		0	0	0	0	0	0		
								(7) 査読なし国内研究会・講演会	23
Proceedings in domestic conferences	(10)	(5)	(3)	(1)	(4)	(3)	(26)		
(8) 著書	2	2	2	1	0	0	7		
Books				ı	U	U	′		
(9) 特許	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Patents	U	U	U	U	U	U	U		
(10) 招待講演	28	25	19	21	21	28	142		
Invited Talks	20	23	19	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	20	142		

F. 特筆すべき研究成果 / Significant Research Achievements (FY.2013-2018)

See Ref. 1. "#" mark indicates research carried out at a former organization.

2013-2018 年度の研究成果(論文・特許など)のうち、前半(2013-2015 年度)と後半(2016-2018 年度)それぞれで代表的な数件(2-3 件程度ずつ)について、参考資料を引用して、その特徴と学術的意義などを簡単に紹介する。英文のみ、もしくは和文と英文で記載。

要約は300字程度. 論文誌の要約/Abstract のコピー可. 学術面での国際的インパクトならびに社会的影響を100字程度で記載. 必ずしも当該期間内に発表・出版したものに限るのではなく、例えば過去に発表したものでもこの期間内に成果が得られたり、評価されるようになったりしたものも含むものとする.

インパクトファクターや被引用件数など、できる限り第三者が定量的に評価できる指標を用いてアピールすること。それらの指標にはそぐわない場合には、その事情とそれに変わる適当な評価指標・尺度を示すこと。

[2013-2015]

Y. Kurita, G. Ducournau, D. Coquillat, A. Satou, K. Kobayashi, S. A. Boubanga Tombet, Y. M. Meziani, V. V. Popov, W. Knap, T. Suemitsu, and T. Otsuji, "Ultrahigh sensitive sub-terahertz detection by InP-Based asymmetric dual-grating-gate HEMTs and their broadband characteristics," Appl. Phys. Lett., Vol. 104, No. 25, pp. 251114 1-4, 2014. [IF: 3.521 / 3.352 (five-year) by WOS (2018)] [Times Cited: 52]

[Related paper(s) published in 2013-2015]

T. Otsuji and M.S. Shur, "Terahertz plasmonics: good results and great expectations," IEEE Microwave Magazine, Vol. 15, Iss. 7, pp. 43-50, Nov-Dec. 2014. [IF: 2.949 / 3.471 (five-year) by WOS (2018)] [Times Cited: 39]

S.A. Boubanga Tombet, Y. Tanimoto, A. Satou, T. Suemitsu, Y. Wang, H. Minamide, H. Ito, D. V. Fateev, V.V. Popov, and T. Otsuji, "Current-driven detection of terahertz radiation in dual-grating-gate plasmonic detector," Appl. Phys. Lett., Vol. 104, Iss. 26, pp. 262104-1-4, July 2014. [IF: 3.521 / 3.352 (five-year) by WOS (2018)] [Times Cited: 25]

T. Otsuji, "Trends in the Research of Modern Terahertz Detectors: Plasmon Detectors," IEEE Trans. Thrz. Sci. Technol., Vol. 5, No. 6, pp. 1110-1120, Nov. 2015. DOI: 10.1109/TTHZ.2015.2487222 [IF: 3.107 / 3.030 (five-year) by WOS (2018)] [Times Cited: 22]

要約: 二次元プラズモンの非線形整流作用を原理とし、独自の非対称二重回折格子ゲート構造を有する InP-HEMT ベースのプラズモニック THz 検出素子を試作・評価し、従来性能を 1 桁以上上回る超高感度・低雑音性能を達成した。また、同素子における検出感度の周波数特性を世界で初めて明らかにした。 学術面での国際的インパクトおよび社会的影響: 本研究に関連し、IEEE より Fellow 称号授与(尾辻泰一、2013.1.1)、ならびに Electron Device Society Distinguished Lecturer に選出(尾辻泰一、2012.1.1)された。H22~25 年度 JST-ANR 日仏戦略的科学技術国際共同研究推進事業課題として推進し、事後評価: S 評定を得た。プラズモニック THz 検出素子の実用可能性を実証するものであり、THz 無線通信や THz カメラなど、将来の安心・安全・ユビキタスな情報通信社会につながる大きな産業的インパクトを有している。

Abstract: In this paper, we fabricated and evaluated the performance of an InP-HEMT-based plasmonic THz detector with our original asymmetric dual-grating-gate structure, which utilizes the nonlinear rectification effect of two-dimensional plasmons, and demonstrated its ultrahigh responsivity and low noise performance over one-order-of-magnitude higher than conventional plasmonic THz detectors. Also, we demonstrated the broadband characteristics of the detector responsivity for the first time in the world.

International impact on both academic and social aspects: Related to this work, Taiichi Otsuji was given IEEE

Fellow on Jan. 1, 2013, and elected for Electron Device Society Distinguished Lecturer on Jan. 1, 2012. Also, this work had been promoted within the framework of FY2010-2013 JST-ANR Japan-France Project of Strategic International Collaborative Research Program and was received S rating on the ex-post evaluation. This achievement verified the feasibility of the plasmonic THz detectors and possesses a big industrial impact that leads to the implementation of THz wireless communications and THz cameras for the future safe, secure, ubiquitous information and communication society.

T. Watanabe, T. Fukushima, Y. Yabe, S.A. Boubanga Tombet, A. Satou, A.A. Dubinov, V. Ya Aleshkin, V. Mitin, V. Ryzhii, and T. Otsuji, "The gain enhancement effect of surface plasmon polaritons on terahertz stimulated emission in optically pumped monolayer graphene," New Journal of Physics, Vol. 15, Iss. 7, pp. 075003-1-11, July 2013. DOI: 10.1088/1367-2630/15/7/075003 [IF: 3.773 / 3.626 (5 year) by WOS (2018)] [Times Cited: 52]

[Related paper(s) published in 2013-2015]

T. Otsuji, V. Popov, and V. Ryzhii, "Active graphene plasmonics for terahertz device applications," J. Phys. D., Vol. 47, Iss. 09, pp. 094006-1-10, 2014. DOI: 10.1088/0022-3727/47/9/094006 [IF: 2.829 / 2.868 (five-year) by WOS (2018)] [Times Cited: 47]

T. Otsuji, S. Boubanga Tombet, A. Satou, M. Ryzhii, and V. Ryzhii, "Terahertz-wave generation using graphene: toward new types of terahertz lasers," IEEE J. Selected Topics in Quantum Electron., Vol. 19, Iss. 1, pp. 8400209-1-9, 2013. (invited) doi: 10.1109/JSTQE.2012.2208734 [IF: 4.681 / 4.122 (five-year) by WOS (2018)] [Times Cited: 39]

A. Satou, V. Ryzhii, Y. Kurita, and T. Otsuji, "Threshold of terahertz population inversion and negative dynamic conductivity in graphene under pulse photoexcitation," J. Appl. Phys., Vol. 113, Iss. 14, pp. 143108-1-7, 2013. DOI: 10.1063/1.4801916 [IF: 2.328 / 2.224 (five-year) by WOS (2018)] [Times Cited: 32]

- D. Svintsov, V. Vyurkov, V. Ryzhii, and T. Otsuji, "Hydrodynamic electron transport and nonlinear waves in graphene," Phys. Rev. B, Vol. 88, Iss. 24, pp. 245444-1-8, 2013.DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevB.88.245444 [IF: 3.736 / 3.739 (five-year) by WOS (2018)] [Times Cited: 18]
- D. Svintsov, V. Ryzhii, A. Satou, T. Otsuji, and V. Vyurkov, "Carrier-carrier-scattering and negative dynamic conductivity in pumped graphene," Opt. Express, Vol. 22, No. 17, pp. 19873-19886, Aug. 2014. DOI: 10.1364/OE.22.019873 [IF: 3.561 / 3.531 (five-year) by WOS (2018)] [Times Cited: 14]

要約: 光励起した単層グラフェンにおける表面プラズモンポラリトン (SPP) の励起にともなう非線形キャリア緩和/再結合ダイナミクスとテラヘルツ (THz) 光子の誘導放出を光ポンプ/THz プローブ・光プローブ測定を用いて実験的に研究した。光ポンプ・THz プローブパルスの直線偏光下での THz プローブパルス強度の空間分布を観察し、入射 THz プローブパルスが SPP を励起することができる TM モードをとる領域においてのみ、大きな利得が得られることを明らかにした。観測された利得係数は理論計算とよく一致し、光励起単層グラフェンにおける THz 誘導放出に対する SPP の励起による利得増強の発生を支持するものである。

学術面での国際的インパクトおよび社会的影響: 本論文はグラフェン内二次元電子系のプラズモンを

利用した新規のコヒーレントテラヘルツ電磁波の増幅を実現する手段を実験的に明らかにしたものであり、著者らが初めて理論発見した物理現象[A. A. Dubinov et al., J. Phys.: Condens. Matter, Vol. 23, pp. 145302-1-8, 2011. **Times Cited: 119** by WOS (2018)]を自らの手で実験実証に成功したものである。これまでに 50 回を超える被引用数を得ている。テラヘルツ半導体電子工学ならびに電気・通信工学の発展に顕著な貢献を果たした。井上研究奨励賞受賞[主著者:渡辺隆之, 2015 年 1 月]の中核的成果。

Abstract: Nonlinear carrier relaxation/recombination dynamics and the resultant stimulated terahertz (THz) photon emission with excitation of surface plasmon polaritons (SPPs) in photoexcited monolayer graphene has been experimentally studied using an optical pump/THz probe and an optical probe measurement. We observed the spatial distribution of the THz probe pulse intensities under linear polarization of optical pump and THz probe pulses. It was clearly observed that an intense THz probe pulse was detected only at the area where the incoming THz probe pulse takes a transverse magnetic (TM) mode capable of exciting the SPPs. The observed gain factor is in fair agreement with the theoretical calculations. Experimental results support the occurrence of the gain enhancement by the excitation of SPPs on THz stimulated emission in optically pumped monolayer graphene.

International impact on both academic and social aspects: This paper experimentally reveals the method to realize giant amplification of coherent THz electromagnetic waves using plasmons in 2D electron systems in graphene that the authors first discovered theoretically [A. A. Dubinov et al. J. Phys.: Condens. Matter, Vol. 23, pp. 145302-1-8, 2011. Times Cited: 119 by WOS (2018)]. We have obtained more than 50 citations so far. It made a significant contribution to the development of THz semiconductor electronics and electrical and communication engineering. Core achievement of Inoue Foundation Research Encouragement Award [the 1st author: Dr. Takayuki Watanabe, January 2015].

3. V. Ryzhii, A. Satou, T. Otsuji, M. Ryzhii, V. Mitin and M.S. Shur, "Dynamic effects in double graphene-layer structures with inter-layer resonant-tunneling negative conductivity," J. Phys. D: Appl. Phys., Vol. 46, Iss. 31, pp. 315107-1-6, 2013. DOI: 10.1088/0022-3727/46/31/315107 [IF: 2.829 / 2.868 (five-year) by WOS (2018)] [Times Cited: 38]

[Related paper(s) published in 2013-2015]

D. Svintsov, V. Vyurkov, V. Ryzhii, and T. Otsuji, "Voltage-controlled surface plasmon-polaritons in double graphene layer structures," J. Appl. Phys., Vol. 113, pp. 053701-1-5, 2013. DOI: 10.1063/1.4789818 [IF: 2.328 / 2.224 (five-year) by WOS (2018)] [Times Cited: 43]

V. Ryzhii, A. A. Dubinov, V. Ya. Aleshkin, M. Ryzhii, and T. Otsuji, "Injection terahertz laser using the resonant inter-layer radiative transitions in double-graphene-layer structure," Appl. Phys. Lett., Vol. 103, pp. 163507-1-4, 2013. DOI: 10.1063/1.4826113 [IF: 3.521 / 3.352 (five-year) by WOS (2018)] [Times Cited: 30]

要約: 相対論的ディラックフェルミオンとしての特異な半金属的電子物性を有する一対の単原子薄膜グラフェンを原子数層の絶縁性二次元原子薄膜で隔ててなるグラフェン二重層ナノキャパシタとそのキャリアドープ量およびフェルミレベルを静電的に制御する外部ゲート機構とからなる構造体において、特定のバイアス印加によってテラヘルツフォトンおよびプラズモンの放射・吸収がアシストする量子力学的トンネル効果が発現すること、この現象がグラフェン単体から得られるテラヘルツ帯利得およびテ

ラヘルツ波整流検出感度をともに1~2桁もの向上が図れることを理論発見した。

学術面での国際的インパクトおよび社会的影響: 本論文はグラフェンを中心とする二次元原子薄膜へテロ積層構造とそこに発現する複合量子効果が、テラヘルツ帯光源・検出デバイスの性能(レーザー発振関温度、発光強度、テラヘルツ検出感度、検出素子雑音性能)を格段に向上できることを初めて明らかにしたものであり、将来の超高速テラヘルツ無線通信システムの送信・受信フロントエンドの実現をはじめ、テラヘルツ波のICT産業応用を大きく拓くキーテクノロジーとして、テラヘルツ半導体電子工学ならびに電気・通信工学の発展に顕著な貢献を果たした。

Abstract: Carrier transport and optoelectronic and plasmonic properties of the graphene double-layer (GDL) nanocapacitors comprising a pair of monoatomic thin film graphene holding unique semi-metallic electronic properties as relativistic Dirac fermions separated by an atomic thin insulating film and an external gate that electrostatically controls the carrier doping and Fermi levels in the GDL were theoretically studied. The authors revealed that the device structure enables quantum-mechanical tunneling assisted by the emission or absorption of THz photons and plasmons when the GDL and external gate are pertinently biased. It has been theoretically discovered that the obtained optical gain and detection responsivity in the THz range can both be improved by one to two orders of magnitude beyond those obtained from a monolayer graphene-based devices.

International impact on both academic and social aspects: The technology discovered in this paper could enormously improve the performances of the THz band light source and detector devices (lasing threshold temperature, emission intensity, detection responsivity, and noise temperature) by orders of magnitude beyond existing monolayer-graphene-based technology. This will greatly open up telecommunication applications in the ICT industry, including the realization of the transmitter/receiver front-end of future ultra-high-speed THz wireless communication systems, and will give a significant impact and contribution to the development of engineering and electrical and communication engineering.

[2016-2018]

D. Yadav, G. Tamamushi, T. Watanabe, J. Mitsushio, Y. Tobah, K. Sugawara, A.A. Dubinov, A. Satou, M. Ryzhii, V. Ryzhii, and T. Otsuji, "Terahertz light-emitting graphene-channel transistor toward single-mode lasing," Nanophotonics, vol. 7, iss. 4, pp. 741-752, 2018. DOI: 10.1515/nanoph-2017-0106 [IF: 6.908 / 7.149 (five-year) by WOS (2018)] [Times Cited: 3]

[Related paper(s) published in 2016-2018]

V. Ryzhii, D.S. Ponomarev, M. Ryzhii, V. Mitin, M.S. Shur, and T. Otsuji, "Negative and positive terahertz and infrared photoconductivity in uncooled graphene," Opt. Mat. Exp., vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 585-597, 2019. DOI: 10.1364/OME.9.000585 [IF: 2.673 / 2.688 (five-year) by WOS (2018)] [Times Cited: 2]

G. Alymov, V. Vyurkov, V. Ryzhii, A. Satou, and D. Svintsov, "Auger recombination in Dirac materials: A tangle of many-body effects," Phys. Rev. B, vol. 97, iss. 20, pp. 205411-1-13, May 2018. DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevB.97.205411 [IF: 3.736 / 3.739 (five-year) by WOS (2018)] [Times Cited: 7]

A. Satou, G. Tamamushi, K. Sugawara, J. Mitsushio, V. Ryzhii, and T. Otsuji, "A fitting model for asymmetric I-V characteristics of graphene FETs for extraction of intrinsic mobilities," IEEE Trans. Electron Dev., Vol. 63,

Iss. 8, pp. 3300-3306, July 2016. DOI: 10.1109/TED.2016.2578325 [IF: 2.704 / 2.722 (five-year) by WOS (2018)] [Times Cited: 6]

要約: グラフェンをチャネルとし、分布帰還型共振器としての機能と電流注入機能を有するデュアルゲート構造のトランジスタレーザー素子を所内施設設備で試作、評価した結果、100K の温度環境下で、5.2 THz、0.1 マイクロワット出力の単一モードレーザー発振、ならびに 1~7.6 THz、80 マイクロワット出力のインコヒーレント広帯域増幅自然放出に他に先駆けて成功した。グラフェンを利得媒質とするテラヘルツレーザーの原理と構造を 2007年に理論発見した著者ら自らによって実験実証に成功したものである。これにより、グラフェンテラヘルツレーザの単一モード室温発振に向けての解決すべき課題と実現の見通しを得た。

学術面での国際的インパクトおよび社会的影響:フォトニクス分野における第一級国際学術論文誌 Nanophotonics (Impact Factor: 6.9 by WOS) に掲載料免除措置にて掲載。テラヘルツ科学技術で最高権威・最大規模の国際会議 IRMMW-THz2017 において主著指導学生が Outstanding Student Paper Award を本成果で受賞。2017 年度 米国光学会(OSA)フェロー表彰、ならびに応用物理学会(JSAP)フェロー表彰受彰の中核的業績。

Abstract: Carrier transport and optoelectronic and plasmonic properties of the graphene double-layer (GDL) nanocapacitors comprising a pair of monoatomic thin film graphene holding unique semi-metallic electronic properties as relativistic Dirac fermions separated by an atomic thin insulating film and an external gate that electrostatically controls the carrier doping and Fermi levels in the GDL were theoretically studied. The authors revealed that the device structure enables quantum-mechanical tunneling assisted by the emission or absorption of THz photons and plasmons when the GDL and external gate are pertinently biased. It has been theoretically discovered that the obtained optical gain and detection responsivity in the THz range can both be improved by one to two orders of magnitude beyond those obtained from a monolayer graphene-based devices.

International impact on both academic and social aspects: The technology discovered in this paper could enormously improve the performances of the THz band light source and detector devices (lasing threshold temperature, emission intensity, detection responsivity, and noise temperature) by orders of magnitude beyond existing monolayer-graphene-based technology. This will greatly open up telecommunication applications in the ICT industry, including the realization of the transmitter/receiver front-end of future ultra-high-speed THz wireless communication systems, and will give a significant impact and contribution to the development of engineering and electrical and communication engineering. Published in the first-class international scholarly journal Nanophotonics (Impact Factor: 6.9 by WOS) in the field of photonics with a publication-charge exemption. Leading author at the top-ranked international conference IRMMW-THz 2017 for terahertz science and technology, an award student receives an Outstanding Student Paper Award for this achievement. Core achievements of the 2017 US Optical Society (OSA) Fellow Award and the Applied Physics Society (JSAP) Fellow Award, the corresponding author, Prof. Taiichi Otsuji.

2. D. Yadav, S. Boubanga-Tombet, T. Watanabe, S. Arnold, V. Ryzhii, and T. Otsuji, "Terahertz wave generation and detection in double-graphene layered van der Waals heterostructures," 2D Mater., vol. 3, pp. 045009-1-8, Oct. 2016. DOI: 10.1088/2053-1583/3/4/045009 [IF: 7.343 / 8.039 (five-year) by WOS (2018)] [Times Cited: 10]

[Related paper(s) published in 2016-2018]

D. Svintsov, Zh. Devizorova, T. Otsuji, and V. Ryzhii, "Plasmons in tunnel-coupled graphene layers: Backward waves with quantum cascade gain," Phys. Rev. B, vol. 94, pp. 115301-1-12, 2016. DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevB.94.115301 [IF: 3.736 / 3.739 (five-year) by WOS (2018)] [Times Cited: 12]

A.A. Dubinov, A. Bylinkin, V. Ya Aleshkin, V. Ryzhii, T. Otsuji, and D. Svintsov, "Ultra-compact injection terahertz laser using the resonant inter-layer radiative transitions in multi-graphene-layer structure," Opt. Exp., vol. 24, iss. 26, pp. 29603-29612, 2016. DOI:10.1364/OE.24.029603 [IF: 3.561 / 3.531 (five-year) by WOS (2018)] [Times Cited: 2]

要約: 相対論的ディラックフェルミオンとしての特異な半金属的電子物性を有する一対の単原子薄膜グラフェンを原子数層の絶縁性二次元原子薄膜で隔ててなるグラフェン二重層ナノキャパシタとそのキャリアドープ量およびフェルミレベルを静電的に制御する外部ゲート機構とからなる構造体を対象として、著者らが理論発見したテラヘルツフォトンおよびプラズモンの放射・吸収がアシストする量子力学的トンネル効果の発現を当該素子の設計試作評価を通して、他に先駆けて実験実証に成功した。学術面での国際的インパクトおよび社会的影響:グラフェン単体の微弱な THz 利得上限(1 層あたり 2.3%)を桁違いに向上させる新規な材料・素子構造と物理現象の発現を実現したものであり、その学術的インパクトと、工学応用上のインパクトは極めて大きい。二次元物質の材料デバイス科学分野における第一級国際学術論文誌 2D Materials (Impact Factor: 7.3 by WOS) に掲載され、これまでに 10 回に上る被引用数を得ている。

Abstract: Graphene double-layer nanocapacitors comprising a pair of monoatomic thin film graphene holding unique semi-metallic electronic properties as relativistic Dirac fermions separated by an atomic thin insulating 2D films and an external gate that electrostatically controls the carrier doping and Fermi levels in the GDL were experimentally studied. The new phenomena of photon- and plasmon-assisted quantum-mechanical tunneling between the GDL under pertinent bias conditions that were theoretically discovered by the authors were experimentally proven for the first time.

International impact on both academic and social aspects: The authors developed novel materials and device structures and discovered physical phenomena that significantly improve the weak THz gain upper limit (2.3% per layer) of monolayer graphene structure, and its academic impact and impact on engineering applications are significant. The results were published in 2D Materials (Impact Factor: 7.3 by WOS), the first-class international journal in the field of material sciences, attracting 10 times citations so far.

3. Y. Koseki, V. Ryzhii, T. Otsuji, V. V. Popov, and A. Satou, "Giant plasmon instability in dual-grating-gate graphene field-effect transistor," Phys. Rev. B, vol. 93, no. 24, pp. 245408-1-5, 2016. DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevB.93.245408 [IF: 3.736 / 3.739 (five-year) by WOS (2018)] [Times Cited: 11]

[Related paper(s) published in 2013-2018]

S. Boubanga-Tombet, D. Yadav, W. Knap. V.V. Popov, and T. Otsuji, "Terahertz light amplification by current-driven plasmon instabilities in graphene," CLEO: Int. Conf. on Lasers and Electro-Optics Dig., SW4D.4, San Jose, CA, USA, May 13-18, 2018. DOI: 10.1364/CLEO_SI.2018.SW4D.4 [h5-index: 58 / h5-median: 95 by Google Scholar (2018)]

O.V. Polischuk, D. V. Fateev, T. Otsuji, and V.V. Popov, "Plasmonic amplification of terahertz radiation in a periodic graphene structure with the carrier injection," Appl. Phys. Lett., vol. 111, iss. 8, pp. 081110-1-4, 2017. DOI: 10.1063/1.4990620 [IF: 3.521 / 3.352 (five-year) by WOS (2018)] [Times Cited: 4]

要約: グラフェンをチャネル材料とし、独自の非対称二重回折格子ゲート構造を有するトランジスタを 対象としてチャネル内キャリア輸送を半古典的ボルツマン輸送方程式で定式化し、ドレインバイアス印 加に伴う直流チャネル電流によってプラズモン不安定性が誘発され、特定のバイアス条件下では、テラ ヘルツ帯で自励発振現象が発現することを数値解析によって明らかにした。

学術面での国際的インパクトおよび社会的影響: グラフェンを利得媒質とする新原理テラヘルツレーザーを理論発見し、初めて実験実証に成功したが、閾値温度(現行 100K)と発振出力(現行 $0.1 \mu W$)の向上が課題であった。本研究はその技術課題を克服する新たな動作原理とそれを実装する素子構造を理論的に明らかにし、他に先駆けて実証に成功したものである。h5-Index: 58 をはじめとする当該分野で最高権威の 3 つの国際会議で高スコアを得て採択され、2018 年度の内に 18 件に上る国際会議で基調講演・招待講演で発表するなど、当該分野で世界的に高く評価されている。

Abstract: The authors developed a numerical model of the carrier transport based on the semi-classical Boltzmann equation for graphene-channel transistors with original asymmetric dual-grating-gate diffraction grating structures, and they revealed that plasmon instabilities can be induced by the current injection with applied drain bias and the self-excitation in the THz region takes place in certain bias conditions.

International impact on both academic and social aspects: Although a new type of THz lasers based on graphene as a gain medium was theoretically discovered and experimentally demonstrated for the first time, enhancement of the threshold temperature (currently 100K) and emission power (currently 0.1 μ W) is a main problem. This work theoretically revealed a new mechanism to overcome the problem and the device structure for its implementation, and it was verified for the first time. This work has been highly evaluated world-wide in the relevant field; accepted to three highest-authority international conferences with high scores (including a conference with h5-Index of 58) and presented as 18 plenary/invited talks in international conferences in FY2018.

G. 特筆すべき活動 / Significant Activities (FY.2013-2018)

See Ref. 2-9. "#" mark indicates research carried out at a former organization.

研究室外部評価参考資料の2以降を参照しながら、2013-2018年度のなどの活動の中から特筆すべきものを取り出し、前半(2013-2015年度)と後半(2016-2018年度)に分けて簡単に紹介する. 英文のみ、もしくは和文と英文で記載.

[2013-2015]

1. 化合物半導体へテロ構造内二次元プラズモンを用いたテラヘルツ検出・光源デバイスの開発 / Development of Terahertz Sources and Detectors Utilizing Two-Dimensional Plasmons in Compound Semiconductor Heterostructures

テラヘルツ帯で室温動作可能・小型な超高感度検出デバイスおよび高出力光源デバイスの実現を目指し、化合物半導体へテロ構造内二次元プラズモンを活用したデバイスの検出・発生原理の理論的解明、設計指針構築、試作、および性能評価を行った。独自に提案した非対称二重回折格子ゲート構造素子により、超高感度検出デバイスの実現に成功するとともに[参考資料 1-(1)-25, 1-(1)-26, 1-(1)-43]、光源デバイスからの単色コヒーレントテラヘルツ波放射を実証した[参考資料 1-(2)-1, 1-(5)-5]。当該テーマに関連して、IEEE フェロー(尾辻泰一、2014/1/1)、応用物理学会フェロー(尾辻泰一、2018/5/10)、米国光学会フェロー(尾辻泰一、2018/10/22)が授与された。本研究は、H22~25年度 JST-ANR 日仏戦略的科学技術国際共同研究推進事業課題(PI:尾辻泰一)として事後評価:S 評定を得た。本研究テーマに関連し、フランス・モンペリエ第二大学(JST-ANR 日仏戦略的科学技術国際共同研究推進事業)、ロシア・ロシア科学アカデミーコテルニコフ無線電子工学研究所(JSPS-RFBR 二国間交流事業)、スペイン・サラマンカ大学(RIEC 共同プロジェクト)との国際共同研究を行なった。

For implementation of room-temperature operating, compact ultrahigh sensitive detectors and high-power sources in the terahertz range, we conducted theoretical and experimental studies of terahertz detectors and sources based on two-dimensional plasmons in compound semiconductor heterostructures. With our original asymmetric dual-diffraction-grating-gate structures, we succeeded to realize ultrahigh-sensitive detectors [Reference Data 1-(1)-25, 1-(1)-26, 1-(1)-43] as well as to observe a monochromatic, coherent terahertz emission [Reference Data 1-(2)-1, 1-(5)-5]. In relation to the research theme, IEEE fellow (Taiichi Otsuji, 2014/1/1), JSAP fellow (Taiichi Otsuji, 2018/5/10), and OSA fellow (Taiichi Otsuji, 2018/10/22) were given. The research theme earned an S rating for expost evaluation of FY2010-2013 JST-ANR Strategic International Collaborative Research Program (PI: Taiichi Otsuji). This work was done in international collaboration with Université Montpellier II, France (JST-ANR Strategic International Collaborative Research Program), Kotelnikov Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia (JSPS-RFBR Bilateral Joint Research Project), and Universidad de Salamanca, Spain (RIEC Cooperative Research Project).

2. グラフェン・テラヘルツレーザーの創出 / Creation of Graphene Terahertz Lasers

グラフェンの特異な光電子物性特にゼロ・エネルギーバンドギャップを活用した、テラヘルツ帯で室温動作可能・小型な高出力レーザを実現するため、バンド間反転分布形成およびテラヘルツ誘導放射の理論解析・実験実証を行った。グラフェン表面プラズモンポラリトンの励起により、バンド間遷移に基づくテラヘルツ利得を4桁以上増強する巨大利得作用を発見した[参考資料 1-(1)-7, 1-(2)-8] (RIEC Award (渡辺隆之、2013/11/21)、井上研究奨励賞 (渡辺隆之、2014/12/2) を受賞)。さらに、グラフェン二重層ナノキャパシタにおいて、テラヘルツフォトンおよびプラズモン放射・吸収アシストトンネル効果によって高いテラヘルツ帯利得および整流検出感度を得られることを理論発見した[参考資料 1-(1)-8]。本研

究は、2007-2013 年度 JST-CREST 課題 (PI: 尾辻泰一) として事後評価: A 評定、2011-2015 年度 JSPS 特別推進研究課題 (PI: 尾辻泰一) として進捗評価: A 評定を得た。本研究テーマに関連し、アメリカ・ニューヨーク州立大学バッファロー校(RIEC 共同プロジェクト)、ロシア・ロシア科学アカデミーコテルニコフ無線電子工学研究所(JSPS-RFBR 二国間交流事業)、スペイン・サラマンカ大学(RIEC 共同プロジェクト)との国際共同研究を行なった。

To implement room-temperature operating, compact, high-power terahertz lasers based on unique optoelectronic properties of graphene, especially zero energy band-gap, we theoretically and experimentally studied the interband population inversion and stimulated emission of terahertz photons. We discovered a giant enhancement of the terahertz gain by excitation of surface plasmon-polaritons in graphene, more than 4 orders of magnitudes compared with the terahertz gain based on the interband transition [Reference Data 1-(1)-7, 1-(2)-8] (RIEC Award (Takayuki Watanabe, 2013/11/21) and Inoue Award (Takayuki Watanabe, 2014/12/2) were given). Also, we theoretically discovered that high terahertz gain and rectification detection responsivity by the new phenomena of photon- and plasmon-absorption-/emission-assisted quantum-mechanical tunneling in graphene double-layer nanocapacitors [Reference Data 1-(1)-8]. The research theme earned an A rating for ex-post evaluation of FY2007-2013 JST-CREST and an A rating for progress evaluation of FY2011-2015 JSPS Grant-in-Aid for Specially Promoted Research. This work was done in international collaboration with State University of New York at Buffalo, USA (RIEC Cooperative Research Project), Kotelnikov Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia (JSPS-RFBR Bilateral Joint Research Project), and Universidad de Salamanca, Spain (RIEC Cooperative Research Project).

[2016-2018]

1. グラフェン・テラヘルツレーザーの創出 / Creation of Terahertz Lasers

2013 - 2015 年度に続き、グラフェン・テラヘルツレーザの研究を進めた。グラフェンをチャネルとし、分布帰還型共振器としての機能と電流注入機能を有するデュアルゲート構造のトランジスタを試作・評価した結果、100K の温度環境下で、5.2 THz, 0.1 マイクロワット出力の単一モードレーザー発振、ならびに 1-7.6 THz、80 マイクロワット出力のインコヒーレント増幅自然放出に他に先駆けて成功した[参考資料 1-(1)-72, 1-(2)-15, 1-(2)-16, 1-(2)-18, 1-(2)-19, 1-(2)-20, 1-(2)-24] (IRMMW-THz 2017 Outstanding Student Paper Award, the Third Place (Deepika Yadav, 2017/8/30) を受賞)。また、非対称二重回折格子ゲート構造を有するグラフェンチャネル・トランジスタにおいて直流電流注入によるテラヘルツ帯プラズモン不安定性が発現することを数値解析によって明らかにするとともに[参考資料 1-(1)-50]、同素子の試作評価を行ない、プラズモン不安定性に起因する室温テラヘルツ波増幅の観測に成功した[参考資料 1-(2)-25, 1-(2)-28]。本研究テーマに関連し、アメリカ・ニューヨーク州立大学バッファロー校(RIEC 共同プロジェクト)、ロシア・ロシア科学アカデミーマイクロ構造物理研究所(JSPS-RFBR 二国間交流事業)、ロシア・モスクワ物理工科大学(RIEC 共同プロジェクト)、スペイン・サラマンカ大学(RIEC 共同プロジェクト)との国際共同研究を行なった。

In continuation of the FY2016-2018 activity, we advanced the study of terahertz graphene lasers. We fabricated and evaluated graphene-channel transistors with dual gate structures which act as distributed feedback resonators and with current injection, and we succeeded for the first time to observe 5.2-THz, 0.1- μ W monochromatic lasing and 1-7.6-THz, 80- μ W incoherent amplified spontaneous emission [Reference Data 1-(1)-72, 1-(2)-15, 1-(2)-16, 1-(2)-18, 1-(2)-19, 1-(2)-20, 1-(2)-24] (IRMMW-THz 2017 Outstanding Student Paper Award, the Third Place (Deepika

Yadav, 2017/8/30) was given). Also, we numerically revealed the occurrence of terahertz plasmon instabilities in graphene-channel transistors with the asymmetric dual-grating-diffraction-grating structures by current injection [Reference Data 1-(1)-50], and we fabricated the devices and experimentally succeeded to observe the room-temperature terahertz amplification originating from the plasmon instabilities [Reference Data 1-(2)-25, 1-(2)-28]. This work was done in international collaboration with State University of New York at Buffalo, USA (RIEC Cooperative Research Project), Institute of Physics for Microstructures, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia (JSPS-RFBR Bilateral Joint Research Project), Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Russia (RIEC Cooperative Research Project), and Universidad de Salamanca, Spain (RIEC Cooperative Research Project).

2. 二次元原子薄膜へテロ接合に基づくテラヘルツデバイスの創出 / Creation of Terahertz Devices Based on 2D-Atomically-Thin-Layered Heterojunctions

グラフェン二重層ナノキャパシタ構造デバイスの設計試作評価を行ない、テラヘルツフォトンおよびプラズモン放射・吸収アシストトンネル効果の発現を他に先駆けて実験実証に成功した[参考資料 1-(1)-57, 1-(2)-11, 1-(2)-12](電子情報通信学会エレクトロニクスソサエティ平成 27 年度電子デバイス研究専門委員会会学生発表奨励賞(Deepika Yadav, 2016/1/21)、RJUSE TeraTech-2016 Best Student Oral-Presentation Award(Deepika Yadav, 2016/11/4)、9th HOPE Meeting with Nobel Laureates・Best Presentation Award(Deepika Yadav, 2017/3/2)を受賞)。本研究は、28~32 年度科研費基盤研究(S)課題(PI:尾辻泰一)として推進している。本研究テーマに関連し、アメリカ・ニューヨーク州立大学バッファロー校(RIEC 共同プロジェクト)、ロシア・ロシア科学アカデミーマイクロ構造物理研究所(JSPS-RFBR 二国間交流事業)、ロシア・モスクワ物理工科大学(RIEC 共同プロジェクト)、スペイン・サラマンカ大学(RIEC 共同プロジェクト)との国際共同研究を行なった。

We fabricated graphene double-layer nanocapacitors and succeeded for the first time to observe the manifestation of the photon- and plasmon-absorption-/emission-assisted quantum-mechanical tunneling [Reference Data 1-(1)-57, 1-(2)-11, 1-(2)-12] (Excellent Student Paper-Presentation Award from the Technical Committee on Electron Devices (Deepika Yadav, 2016/1/21), RJUSE TeraTech-2016 Best Student Oral-Presentation Award (Deepika Yadav, 2016/11/4), 9th HOPE Meeting with Nobel Laureates • Best Presentation Award (Deepika Yadav, 2017/3/2) were given). This research theme has been promoted by FY2016-2020 JSPS Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (S) (PI: Taiichi Otsuji). This work was done in international collaboration with State University of New York at Buffalo, USA (RIEC Cooperative Research Project), Institute of Physics for Microstructures, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia (JSPS-RFBR Bilateral Joint Research Project), Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Russia (RIEC Cooperative Research Project), and Universidad de Salamanca, Spain (RIEC Cooperative Research Project).

3. 化合物半導体へテロ構造内二次元プラズモンを用いたテラヘルツ検出デバイスの開発 / Development of Terahertz Detectors Utilizing Two-Dimensional Plasmons in Compound Semiconductor Heterostructures 2013-2015 年度に続き、化合物半導体へテロ構造内二次元プラズモンを用いた非対称二重回折格子ゲート構造トランジスタ・テラヘルツ検出素子の開発を進めた。二次元金属回折格子構造を導入した新素子を試作し、プラズモンの二次元流体的性質によって発現する特異な検出感度偏光特性を観測し[参考資料 1-(2)-27]、同検出素子の高効率化・高機能化の可能性を拓いた(AWAD 2018 Young Researcher Award (鈴木雅也、2018/7/4)、電子情報通信学会電子デバイス研究専門委員会・論文発表奨励賞(鈴木雅也、2019/1/28)を受賞)。

In continuation of the FY2013-2015 activity, we advanced the development of the terahertz detectors with the asymmetric dual-diffraction-grating-gate structures based on two-dimensional plasmons in compound semiconductor heterostructures. We fabricated a new device with a two-dimensional metallic diffraction grating structure and observed unique polarization characteristics of the detection responsivity [Reference Data 1-(2)-27], which opens up possibilities of the efficiency enhancement and functionalization of the plasmonic terahertz detectors (AWAD 2018 Young Researcher Award (Masaya Suzuki, 2018/7/4) and the Encouragement Prize for Best Student Paper Presentations at the IEICE Electronic Devices Research Committee Technical Meetings (Masaya Suzuki, 2019/1/28) were given).

4. トランジスタ構造に基づく光無線キャリア周波数下方変換デバイスの開発 / Development of Optical-to-Wireless Carrier Frequency Down-Converters Based on Transistor Structures

Beyond 5G 以降の次世代通信技術基盤となる光通信・無線通信融合化技術の実現で鍵となる、光データ信号を無線データ信号へ直接変換が可能な低遅延・高効率キャリア周波数下方変換デバイスを開発した。グラフェン FET ならびに InP 系高電子移動度トランジスタ(HEMT)を用いてキャリア周波数下方変換の実験実証に成功した(当該分野で最高権威の国際会議 ECOC で Top Score を得て採択[参考資料 1-(1)-48])。 さらに、InP 系 HEMT に単一走行キャリア・フォトダイオード構造を導入した新素子を試作し、周波数下方変換利得を 3 桁以上向上させることに成功した[参考資料 1-(2)-29]。

As a key component for implementation of convergence of optical networks and wireless networks as next-generation communication technology infrastructures beyond 5G or after that, we developed low-latency, high-efficiency carrier frequency down-converting devices that enable direct conversion from optical data signals to wireless data signals. We succeeded for experimental demonstration of the carrier frequency down-conversion using graphene-channel FETs and InP-based high-electron-mobility transistors (HEMTs) (accepted for a highest-authority international conference, ECOC, in the relevant field with top score [Reference Data 1-(1)-48]). Also, we succeeded in enhancement of the frequency down-conversion gain more than 3 orders of magnitudes by introduction of the uni-traveling carrier photodiode structure to an InP-based HEMT [Reference Data 1-(2)-29].