Tunable terahertz frequency comb generation using time-dependent graphene sheets

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We investigate the interaction between electromagnetic pulses and two-dimensional current sheets whose conductivity is controlled as a function of time by the generation of photocarriers, and we discuss its applicability to tunable frequency comb generation. To this aim, we develop an analytical model that permits the calculation of the scattered waves off a thin sheet with time-dependent, dispersive sheet conductivity. We evaluate the transmitted spectrum as a function of the dispersive behavior and the modulation frequency of the number of photocarriers. We conclude that such active materials, e.g., time-dependent graphene sheets, open up the possibility to manipulate the frequency of incident pulses and, hence, could lead to highly tunable, miniaturized frequency comb generation.

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The solutions, i.e., the reflected and transmitted fields, can only be found after inserting constitutive relations describing the coupling between the electric and magnetic currents on one hand and the electric and magnetic fields on the other hand. Below, we will solve this problem for sheets with dispersionless, time-dependent conductivities, as well as for sheets with a time-dependent electric conductivity with Drude dispersion.

When the scattering time scale of the carriers is sufficiently smaller than the modulation time scale, we can resort to the approximation that the sheet has dispersionless conductivities \( j_{se}(t) = \sigma_{se}(t)E_{loc}(t) \) and \( j_{sm}(t) = \sigma_{sm}(t)H_{loc}(t) \), where \( \sigma_{se} \) and \( \sigma_{sm} \) are the electric and magnetic sheet conductivities, respectively. The electric and magnetic sheet currents introduce a discontinuity in the magnetic and electric fields. Therefore, the constitutive equations relate the surface currents to the local fields on the surface \( (E_{loc} \text{ and } H_{loc}) \), which equal the average of the tangential fields across the surface \[36\]. Inserting these constitutive relations into Eqs. (1) and (2) yields the transmitted and reflected fields given by

\[
\begin{align*}
\hat{G}_T(t) &= \frac{4 - \sigma_{se}(t)\sigma_{sm}(t)}{[2 + \sigma_{se}(t)][2 + \sigma_{sm}(t)/\eta]} \hat{G}_f(t), \quad (3) \\
\hat{G}_R(t) &= \frac{2[\sigma_{se}(t)\eta - \sigma_{sm}(t)/\eta]}{[2 + \sigma_{se}(t)][2 + \sigma_{sm}(t)/\eta]} \hat{G}_f(t). \quad (4)
\end{align*}
\]

Subsequently, we consider a constitutive relation that includes dispersion and explicit time dependence in the electric currents, but with vanishing magnetic currents. This constitutive relation accurately describes the behavior of a graphene layer in which the number of photocarriers is modulated as a function of time,

\[
j_{se}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sigma_{se}(t - u, t)E(u)du,
\]

\[
\sigma_{se}(t - u, t) = \frac{\sigma_0(t)}{\tau} \exp\left(-\frac{t - u}{\tau}\right) h(t - u),
\]

where \( h(t) \) is the Heaviside step function. When we insert this constitutive relation in Maxwell’s boundary conditions, we obtain a Volterra integral equation of the second kind \[37\] for the transmitted field. Its solutions are given by

\[
\begin{align*}
\hat{G}_T(t) &= \hat{G}_f(t) - \frac{\eta}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{t} \frac{\sigma_0(t)}{\tau} \exp\left(-\frac{t - u}{\tau}\right) \times \exp\left(-\frac{\eta}{2\tau} \int_{u}^{t} \sigma_0(s)ds\right) \hat{G}_f(u)du. \quad (5)
\end{align*}
\]

We show in the Supplemental Material \[38\] that Eq. (5) is compatible with the traditional transmission formulas that arise in the limits of time-dependent nondispersive carriers and time-invariant dispersive carriers. We note that, in the nondispersive as well as in the dispersive case, the surface conductivity is multiplied with the sheet impedance \( \eta \). Therefore, it is possible to trade in the amplitude of the conductivity variation for a larger angle of the oblique incident waves.

We now apply the previously derived formulas to evaluate the field that is transmitted through an interface with time-dependent conductivity, and we demonstrate how sheets with time-dependent electrical conductivity allow for frequency sideband generation at integral multiples of the modulation frequency. In all subsequent simulations, we illuminate the sheet with a Gaussian pulse \( G_1 = \sin(\omega_0(t - t_m)) \exp\left[-(t - t_m)^2/\Delta^2\right] \), where \( t_m \) is an arbitrary time shift, \( \omega_0 \) is the center frequency, and the pulse width \( \Delta t \) equals 200/\( \omega_0 \). This pulse is visualized both in the time domain and in the frequency domain in Fig. 1. In these and subsequent plots we nondimensionalized the abscissa using \( t_0 = 2\pi/\omega_0 \) and \( \omega_0 \). We start with the nondispersive interface, evaluating Eq. (3). We modulate the electric conductivity of the conductive sheet with the sinusoidal profile

\[
\sigma_0(t) = \frac{\sigma_{max} - \sigma_{min}}{2} \sin(\omega_{mod}t + 0.2) + \frac{\sigma_{max} + \sigma_{min}}{2}, \quad (6)
\]

which oscillates between the minimal conductivity \( \sigma_{min} = 10^{-8} \) S and the maximal conductivity \( \sigma_{max} = 100 \) mS with frequency \( \omega_{mod} = \omega_0/10 \). The transmitted wave will then be a sampled version of the incident pulse, generating a pulse train at fixed separation intervals, in agreement with the modulation period \( t_{mod} = 2\pi/\omega_{mod} \), as shown in Fig. 2(a).

In the frequency domain this transmitted signal corresponds to a comb of frequencies, where the incident spectrum—originally centered around \( \omega_0 \)—is copied at several sideband frequencies located at \( \omega_k = \omega_0 + \omega_{mod}k \) [see Fig. 2(b)]. The amplitude of the spectrum decreases at higher frequencies as a result of the finite sampling inherent to a sinusoidal modulation.

To investigate the effects of non-negligible dispersion of the photocarriers, we evaluate Eq. (5) to calculate the field transmitted through an interface whose conductivity modulation is given by Eq. (6). This is, e.g., necessary when the Drude scattering time \( \tau \) of the photocarriers is larger than the optical cycle of the incident pulse. In Fig. 3, we...
plot the transmitted field through a dispersive sheet with a collision frequency \( \gamma = \omega_0/\pi \). The output still corresponds to a frequency comb, with the incident spectrum copied at integral multiples of the modulation frequency \( \omega_{\text{mod}} \) around the incident center frequency \( \omega_0 \). However, in comparison with the transmitted wave in the nondispersive case (Fig. 2), the envelope decreases more rapidly. In return, the amplitude of the incident center frequency \( \omega_0 \) is larger in the dispersive case than in the nondispersive case. This indicates that less energy is spread from the central peak to the sidebands.

This trend is confirmed when we compare even higher scattering times \( \tau \), as demonstrated in Fig. 4 in which we plot the temporal and spectral representation of the transmitted pulse through two distinct sheets with different relaxation times, \( \tau = 2\pi/\omega_0 \) in Figs. 4(a) and 4(b) and \( \tau = 8\pi/\omega_0 \) in Figs. 4(c) and 4(d). By comparing Fig. 4(b) with Fig. 4(d), it is clear that the spectral envelope narrows down as the material response time increases. In the time domain, this behavior translates into transmitted pulses that are less sharp as \( \tau \) increases.

Finally, we discuss the influence of the modulation frequency \( \omega_{\text{mod}} \) on the spectrum of the transmitted pulse. In agreement with the intuitive sampling model of the time-dependent sheet, this modulation frequency directly corresponds to the spacing of the sidebands in the transmitted spectrum, even when considering a significant relaxation time \( \tau = \pi/\omega_0 \). This is shown in Fig. 5, where we compare the transmitted pulses of two sheets in which the photocarrier concentrations are modulated at a frequency \( \omega_{\text{mod}} = 0.05\omega_0 \) and \( \omega_{\text{mod}} = 0.2\omega_0 \), respectively.

FIG. 6. (Color online) (a) An illustration of the proposed mechanism for highly tunable frequency comb generation using graphene sheets. The sheet conductivity of the graphene sample is modeled using a Drude response, retrieved from experimental data [41]: \( \sigma_{\text{max}} = 28 \, \text{mS} \) and \( \tau = 167 \, \text{fs} \). (b) The resulting transmitted spectrum through the graphene sheet. Even when the considerable dispersion of the graphene photocarriers is taken into account, a quasimonochromatic pulse can be converted into a frequency comb.
The previous results are in agreement with our qualitative picture that a sheet with modulated photocarriers acts as a time-dependent shutter. In the rather academical example of dispersionless carriers, the spectrum of the transmitted field constitutes a frequency comb, in which the incident spectrum is copied at several sideband frequencies at a fixed separation frequency $\omega_{\text{mod}}$. When realistic dispersion is added to the carrier dynamics of the conducting system, the desired properties of the transmitted spectrum remain present. Qualitatively, the introduction of dispersion merely narrows the spectral envelope that limits the overall bandwidth of the frequency comb. In addition, we have shown that the sideband spacing can be tuned by changing the modulation frequency of the photocarriers.

Although the main point of this Rapid Communication is to theoretically propose a new idea for tunable frequency comb generation, we conclude with a brief discussion of the experimental feasibility of the proposed mechanism. Given the ability to modulate its carrier density at very high frequencies [39], graphene offers an attractive platform for tunable frequency comb generation. Moreover, at terahertz frequencies, the electronic response of graphene is essentially that of a free-electron Drude gas [40]. In Fig. 6, we present a typical frequency comb that can be transmitted through a graphene sheet. To obtain this figure, we inserted experimental data for the sheet conductivity of graphene, i.e., $\sigma_{\text{max}} = 28$ mS and $\tau = 167$ fs in our model [41]. The resulting frequency comb is centered around 3 THz and has a comb line spacing of 150 GHz. Figure 6 demonstrates that, even with contemporary available graphene samples, the proposed mechanism can be exploited to generate tunable frequency combs at terahertz frequencies. To further increase the bandwidth of the resulting combs, we expect that geometrically patterned graphene sheets [42] or other structured metasurfaces with a resonant response will be used to enhance the maximum surface conductivity. Another alternative would be the use of GaAs substrates with photoinduced carriers, whose modulation bandwidth is limited by the carrier recombination to a few gigahertz [43]. This makes them an attractive candidate for frequency comb generation at microwave frequencies.

The main advantage of our approach for the generation of frequency combs is its enhanced tunability. Indeed, the comb repetition frequency as well as the comb linewidth can be controlled by the modulation beam and the incident laser pulse, respectively. In this way, the same sheet could serve for the generation of frequency combs with different mode spacings, spectral linewidths, and overall bandwidths.

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