Abstract

We propose a radically different idea for spatial light modulation in broadband terahertz range compared to existing solutions. We utilize the high and broadband absorption of water for THz spatial modulation by means of programmable digital microfluidic droplet array. The structure is transparent in the THz region as it has coplanar electrode arrangement without conducting top electrode. The array has two reservoirs to work as a closed system to move around droplet arrangements. A microfluidic chip has been manufactured to be used in reflective setup. This proof of concept is presented here including a 10x10 array demonstrated at 0.48THz with near 100% contrast. The possible usage of the solution is e.g. imaging using compressed sensing. The architecture is applicable to droplet spectral analysis as well due to its transparent top plate.

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1. Introduction

Generally, the Terahertz (THz) spatial waveform modulators are able to control the transmission of an incident terahertz wave. Moreover, beam steering and focusing is also reachable by two dimensional arrays of beam modulators. The monolithic integrated spatial modulators offer high modulation rate up to several megahertz, while usually limited to a certain resonant frequency or range with a limited switching value significantly less than 100%. Such modulators are the electrically-driven terahertz metamaterial spatial modulators [2-3] and reconfigurable metallic slits [4]. Solid state THz detector arrays are integrated in individual dies with a limited number of detectors per die due to the relatively long wavelength (0.1–3 mm). The spatially modulated illumination is a possibility to increase this spatial resolution in far field and near field cases (e.g. imaging using compressed sensing [1] or resolution enhancement by structured light). Our proof of concept chip has been chosen from this field.

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1.1. Droplet based modulation

The droplet and electromagnetic wave interaction has been utilized before in different contexts e.g. as dye laser frequency tuning architecture [9] and for material analysis [5]. We propose to utilize the high absorption of water for THz spatial modulation by means of programmable digital microfluidic droplet array. The water in liquid and vaporized form has high absorption coefficient with increasing value from 0.02 THz to 30 THz with several peaks. In the investigated sub-THz region this value varies in the range of 50-100 cm\(^{-1}\) with several peaks, which means that a few hundred \(\mu m\) water film constitutes almost total absorption [5]. Our solution takes advantage of this phenomenon by using droplets to create “off” states in a controlled volume, thickness, shape, positioned in a regular rectangular grid. The platform of droplet positioning and movement is the droplet-based digital microfluidics. In digital microfluidics [7], discrete fluidic droplets are translated, mixed or stored on the surface of an array of electrodes. These metallic structures are embedded in between two hydrophobic insulator layer. The working principle of the droplet manipulation is the electrowetting on dielectric (EWOD) [7]. The common solution is to form two layers of hydrophobic substrates, in which the bottom plate is patterned by an array of controllable electrodes and the top plate is coated with grounding electrode. In our scheme, the top electrode must remain “transparent” to the THz radiation, hence a conductive electrode cannot be mounted. Such structure of single electrode plate is called co-planar structure [6-7] with customized ground electrode system on the bottom plate only. Though the activation is higher than in the two conducting layer structure, the transparency is reached. The concept of modulation can be seen in Fig. 1.

1.2. Modulation limiting factors and perspectives

The drawbacks of the concept come basically from the fact, that macroscopic material movement takes place. The droplet size can vary in a wide range, depending on the electrode size. The achievable actuation speed mainly depends on this size, actuation potential, and droplet aspect ratio (droplet size/gap height). Scaling can be maintained as long as the aspect ratio is maintained and droplets could be as small as a few 10 \(\mu m\) [8]. The actuation speed is limited as well to around 100 Hz. On the other hand, the pixel acquisition speed of THz detectors or spectral analyzers used in imaging setups is in pair with this value.

![Illustration of the modulation principle using highly absorptive water droplets and the cross-section of the coplanar microfluidic structure.](image)
2. Microfluidic chip implementation

The array was realized by silicon micromachining technology. The schematic view of the process sequence is illustrated in Fig. 2a. The initial substrate was \(<100>\) single-crystalline silicon wafer. On the bulk silicon, 1000 nm thick thermally grown silicon-dioxide layer was applied (step 1). The electrode system was formed by lift-off technology (step 2-4). 300 nm thick aluminum film was deposited by e-beam evaporation (step 3) and was patterned by conventional photolithography (step 4). The dielectric layer of the microfluidic chip is composed of silicon-dioxide and subsequently developed Teflon AF layer. 100 nm silicon-dioxide was deposited by LPCVD process from silane and oxygen at a temperature of 435°C (step 5). The oxide was removed from the electric contact pads by buffered HF (step 6). Finally, 500 nm Teflon AF was spin-coated on the chip and dehydrated at 165°C on hot-plate to form a hydrophobic top layer (step 7). The top electrode of polyethylene is also covered with thick Teflon AF. The manufactured chip is shown in Fig. 3b. The electrode pitch is 1700 µm with 100 µm gap, while ground lines in the gap are 20 µm wide. The droplet height was set in the experiments to 500 µm. In spite of the fact, that the ground stripes are also covered by silicon-dioxide and hydrophobic layer (in contrast to co-planar structure [6-7]), the chip enables very low voltage and stable operation (~60-70V@10KHz).

3. Measurement results

The droplet translation architecture of the sample chip is designed for compressed sensing imaging applications. This imaging method is based on consequent randomly patterned illumination [1]. First, one of the reservoirs is filled and closed and the vertical chain is driven to form a 1D droplet sequence. Next, the modulator array is used to move the shifted droplets horizontally towards the opposite side. These two steps are repeated, and the array is filled with changing sparse and orthogonal patterns (the fill factor is less than \(1/9^{th}\) in order to avoid droplet collision). The vertical chain of the other side is utilized to collect the droplets and store in the reservoir. Later on the direction of flow is changed to backward. The application platform can be seen in Fig. 3a, where a continuous wave VDI sub-THz source provides
illumination in a quasi-optical setup. The sensor is a complex integrated CMOS based sensor with embedded amplification, lock-in detection and digital output streaming [10]. For characterization purposes several droplet arrangements have been raster-scanned with focused beam (Fig. 3b,c shows a two droplet scan at 0.48 THz). The droplets above near three free-space wavelength actuates as diffraction-limited near perfect black region, while the rest of the array had near complete reflection.

Acknowledgements

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Fig. 3. Optical setup in structured illumination application (a). Visual (b) and raster scan of two droplets in the array at 0.48 THz ($\lambda = 620$ $\mu$m) by focused irradiation (c) (spot size FWHM? was 2.2 mm). The array pitch is 1700 $\mu$m, while the droplets had near 2 mm diameter.