

## 電荷敏感型赤外光子検出器による 2 色検出

## Two-color Detection in a Charge Sensitive Infrared Phototransistor (CSIP)

東大生研<sup>1</sup>, 東大総文<sup>2</sup> ○金 鮮美<sup>1</sup>, 小宮山 進<sup>2</sup>, 上田 剛慈<sup>2</sup>, 佐藤 崇<sup>2</sup>, 梶原 優介<sup>1</sup>IIS, Univ. of Tokyo<sup>1</sup>, Dept. Basic Sci., Univ. of Tokyo<sup>2</sup>, °Sunmi Kim<sup>1</sup>, Susumu Komiyama<sup>2</sup>, TakejiUeda<sup>2</sup>, Takeshi Satoh<sup>2</sup>, Yusuke Kajihara<sup>1</sup>

E-mail: kimsunmi@iis.u-tokyo.ac.jp

Charge sensitive infrared phototransistors (CSIPs) are ultra-highly sensitive detectors in a wavelength range of  $12\mu\text{m} \sim 45\mu\text{m}$ , fabricated in double quantum well (QW) GaAs/AlGaAs heterostructures [1]. Their unprecedented sensitivity has led to the first realization of passive terahertz near-field microscopy [2]. Promising applications are expected also in astrophysics [3].

Sensitive multicolor detection of electromagnetic waves is strongly demanded in many applications, but has been hardly accessible with conventional detectors. Here we demonstrate sensitive **two-color detection** by developing a novel structure in CSIPs. The device consists of triple GaAs/AlGaAs QWs (Fig. 1(a)), where photo-excitation takes place in upper two QWs (7nm-wide UQW1 and 9nm-wide UQW2) via inter-sub-band transitions. The excited UQWs 1 and 2 are thereby ionized, and are sensed by the lower QW (LQW) via its conductance change.

Two distinct photo-response lines at  $9.1\mu\text{m}$  and  $14.7\mu\text{m}$  (32.9 THz and 20.4 THz), marked by the arrows in Fig. 1(b), are consistent with the photon energies theoretically expected for respective UQWs. The broader spectrum around  $14.7\mu\text{m}$ , resulting from the overlap of several side peaks, is theoretically explained by the multiple intersubband transitions in UQW2.

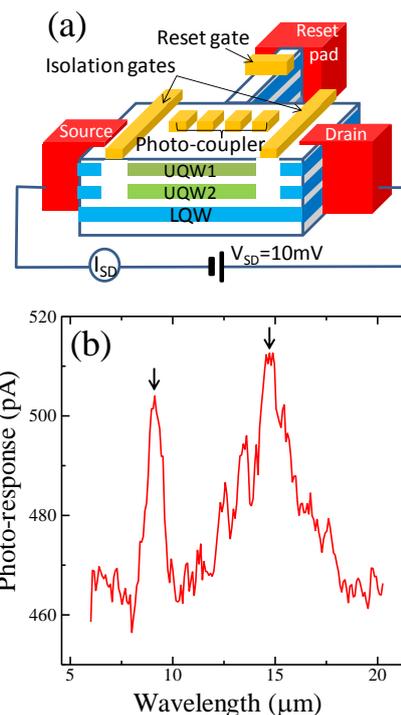


Fig. 1 (a) Schematic view of CSIP for two-color detection. (b) Spectral response of CSIP at 4.2K.

[1] S. Komiyama, "Single-photon detectors in the terahertz range", *IEEE J. Sel. Top. Quan. Electron.* Vol. 17, pp.54-66 (2011).

[2] Y. Kajihara, K. Kosaka, and S. Komiyama, "Thermally excited near-field radiation and far-field interference", *Opt. Express*, 19, 8, p.7695 (2011).

[3] R. Nihei et al., "Development of an ultra-sensitive far-infrared detector based on double quantum-well structure", *ISSIT Proceedings*, 23, 32, (2012)