## 297.

Accession number:20113714318998

Title:THz active imaging systems with real-time capabilities

Authors:Friederich, Fabian (1); Von Spiegel, Wolff (1); Bauer, Maris (1); Meng, Fanzhen (1); Thomson, Mark D. (1); Boppel, Sebastian (1); Lisauskas, Alvydas (1); Hils, Bernd (1); Krozer, Viktor (1); Keil, Andreas (2); Loffler, Torsten (2); Henneberger, Ralf (3); Huhn, Anna Katharina (4); Spickermann, Gunnar (4); Bolivar, Peter Haring (4); Roskos, Hartmut G. (1)

Author affiliation:(1) Physikalische Institut, Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität, 60438 Frankfurt am Main, Germany; (2) SynView GmbH, 61348 Bad Homburg, Germany; (3) Radiometer Physics GmbH, 53340 Meckenheim, Germany; (4) Institut für Höchstfrequenztechnik und Quantenelektronik, Universität Siegen, 57068 Siegen, Germany

Corresponding author: Friederich, F.

Source title: IEEE Transactions on Terahertz Science and Technology

Abbreviated source title: IEEE Trans. Terahertz Sci. Technolog.

Volume:1

Issue:1

Issue date:September 2011

Publication year:2011

Pages:183-200

Article number:6005341

Language:English

ISSN:2156342X

Document type:Journal article (JA)

Publisher:IEEE Microwave Theory and Techniques Society, 2458 East Kael Circle, Mesa, AZ 85213, United States

Abstract:This paper presents a survey of the status of five active THz imaging modalities which we have developed and investigated during the last few years with the goal to explore their potential for real-time imaging. We start out by introducing a novel waveguide-based all-electronic imaging system which operates at 812 GHz. Its salient feature is a 32-pixel linear detector array heterodyne-operated at the eighth subharmonic. This array in combination with a telescope optics for object distances of 2-6 m reaches a data acquisition speed suited for real-time imaging. The second system described then is again an all-electronic scanner (now for around 300 GHz), designed for object distances of  $\geq$ 8m , which combines mechanical scanning in vertical direction, synthetic-aperture image generation in horizontal direction, and frequency-modulated continuous-wave sweeping for the depth information. The third and fourth systems follow an optoelectronic approach by relying on several- to multi-pixel parallel electrooptic detection. One imager is based on a pulsed THz-OPO and homodyne detection with a CCD camera, the other on either continuous-wave electronic or femtosecond optoelectronic THz sources and a photonic-mixing device (PMD) camera. The article concludes with a description of the state of the art of imaging with focal-plane arrays based on CMOS field-effect transistors.

Number of references:83