



RIT Detector Virtual Workshop

**Photon Counting with InGaAsP Single Photon
Avalanche Diodes**

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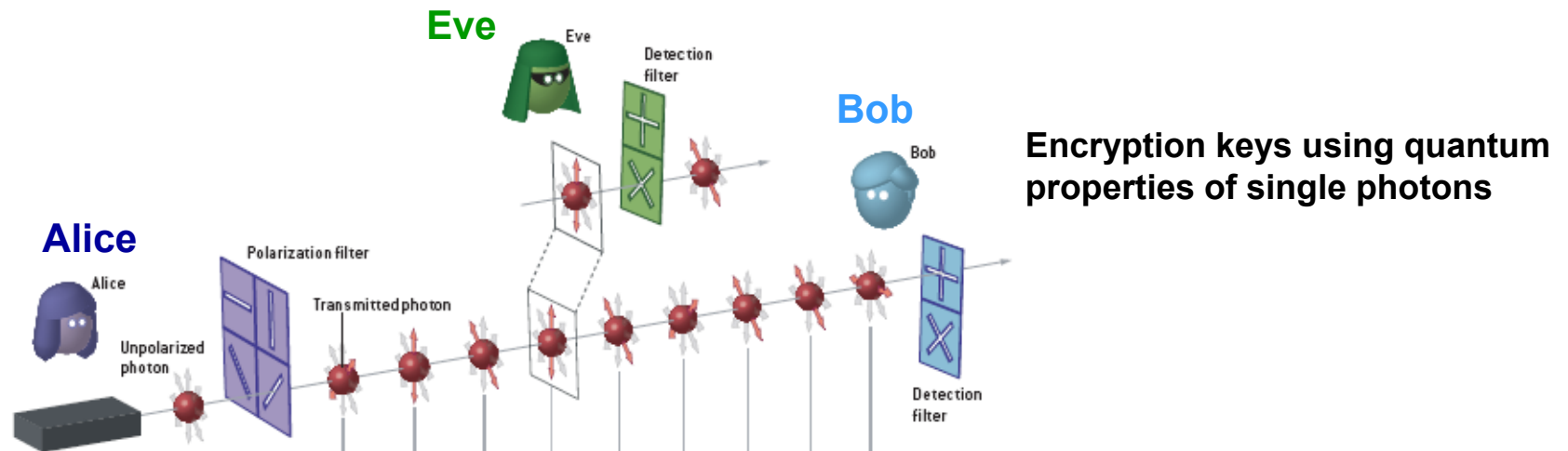
Tommaso Lunghi

Workshop Outline

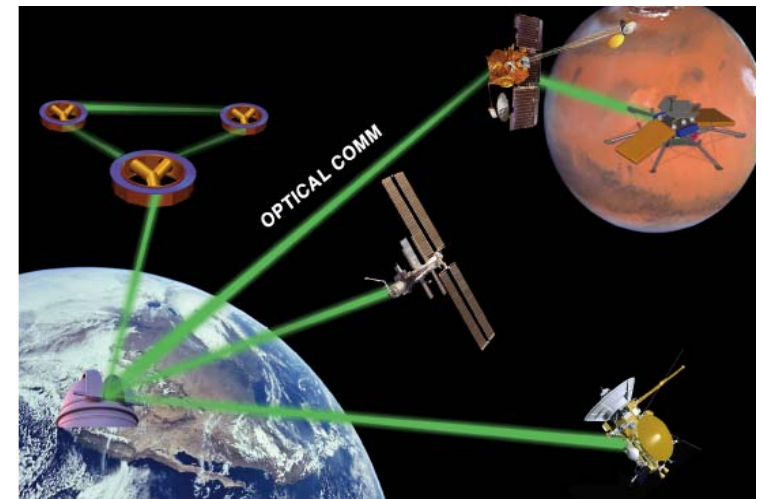
- **Applications and drivers**
- **InGaAsP single photon avalanche diode (SPAD) fundamentals**
 - ◆ SPAD device design and performance parameters
- **High-rate photon counting with InGaAsP SPADs**
 - ◆ Challenges of high-rate counting: transients and afterpulsing
 - ◆ Progress in high-rate counting techniques
- **Free-running operation with self-quenching NFADs**
 - ◆ Integration of negative feedback
 - ◆ Self-quenching avalanche dynamics
- **Scaling to large format SPAD arrays**
 - ◆ Integration for focal plane arrays and FPA performance
- **Future prospects**
 - ◆ High-rate photon counting
 - ◆ “Solid state photomultipliers” based on NFADs
 - ◆ Photon number resolution with SPADs/NFADs
 - ◆ Further scaling and micropixelated arrays

High-rate photon counting SPAD applications

- **Exploiting quantum mechanical nature of photons**
 - ◆ quantum information processing (e.g., quantum cryptography and computing)

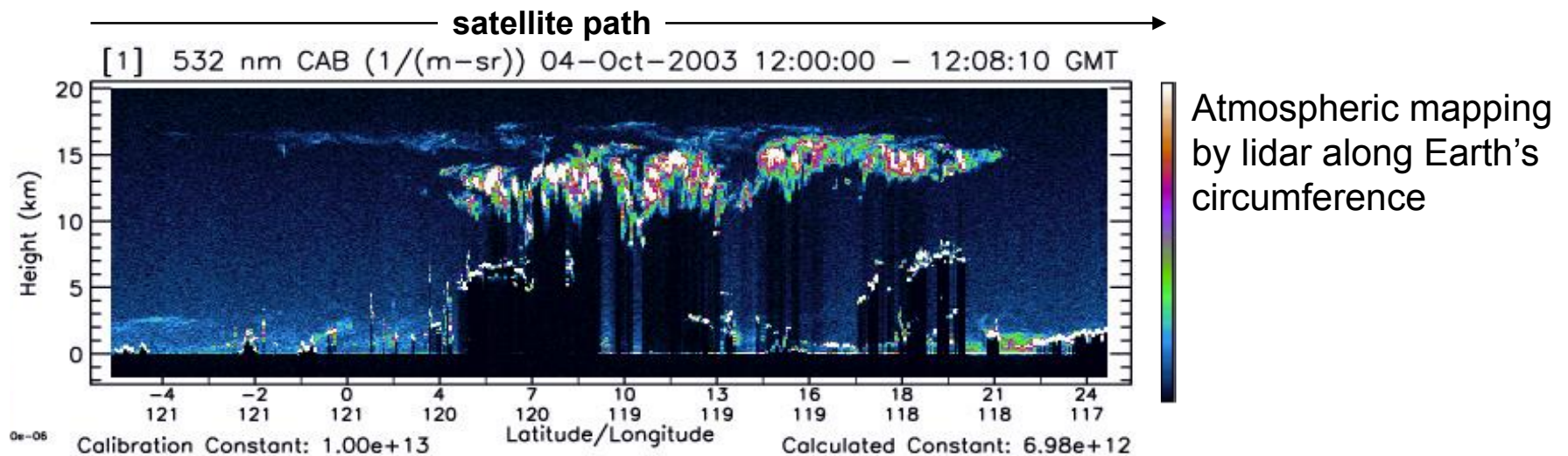


- **Free-space communications and single-photon imaging**
 - ◆ long-range free-space optical communications
 - ◆ single-photon imaging with high photon arrival rate



“Free-running” SPAD applications

- “Asynchronous” applications (no knowledge of photon arrival time)
- LIDAR measurements for earth science
 - ◆ Distributed reflection from soft targets (clouds, aerosols)

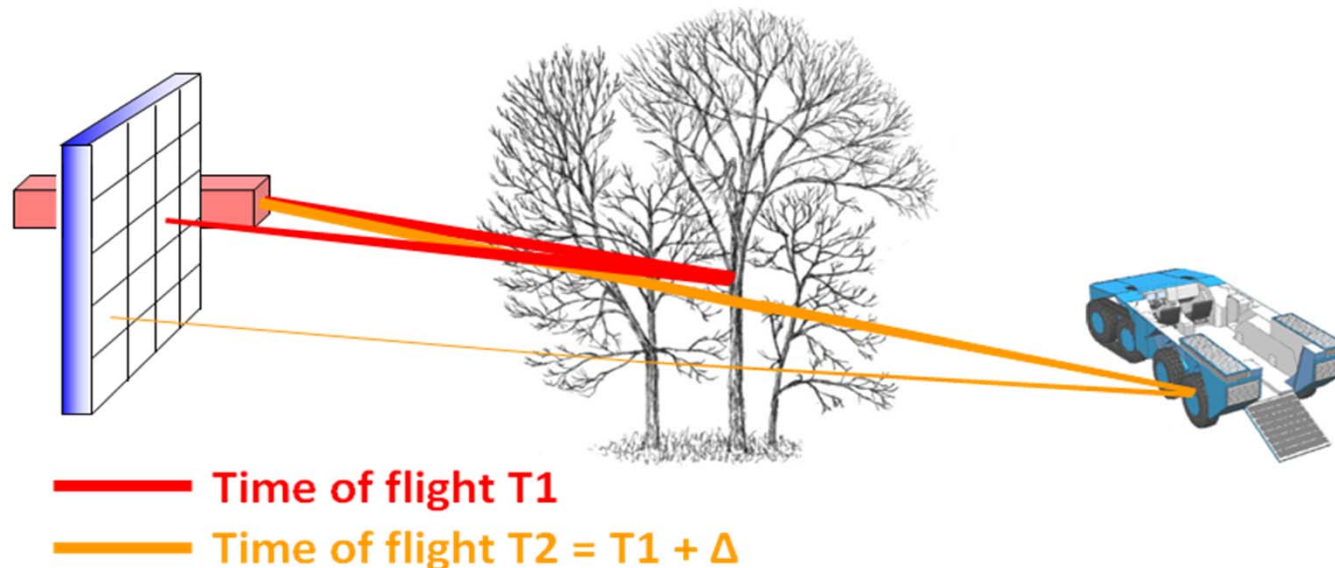


- Fluorescence measurements based on time-correlated SPC
 - ◆ temporally random single photon emissions

Large-format arrays required for imaging

- **Photon-starved low-light-level imaging applications**
 - ◆ Astronomy and astrophysics
 - ◆ Night vision
- **3-D LADAR (laser radar) imaging**
 - ◆ Perform independent LADAR measurement at every pixel of the imager
 - ◆ Time-of-flight information provides “depth” for generating 3-D point clouds

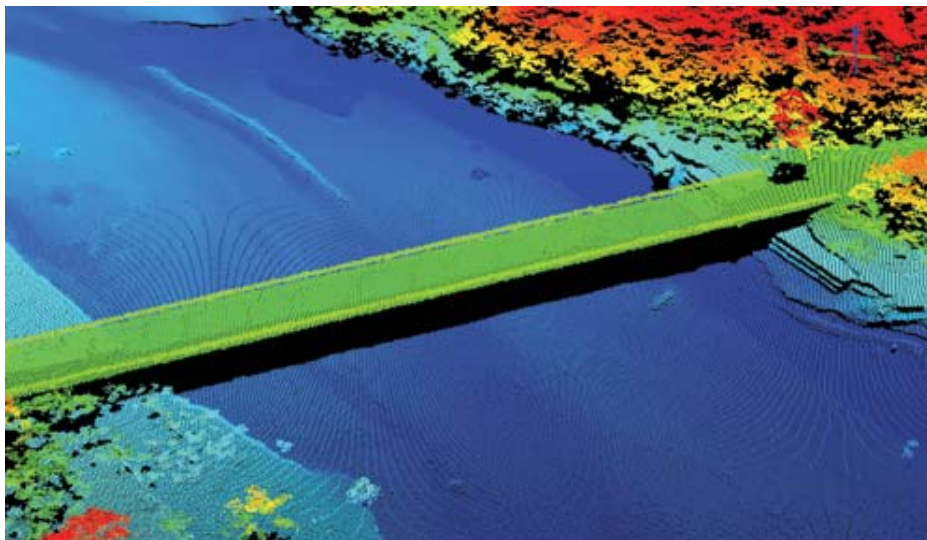
3-D LADAR imaging concept



Example of 3-D LADAR mapping applications

- Pioneering development of Geiger-mode APD 3-D LADAR at MIT Lincoln Lab
- Striking demonstrations of technology capability with MIT-LL ALIRT system
 - ♦ extensive mapping after Haiti earthquake in 2010
 - ♦ pair of 32 x 128 focal plane arrays scanned to obtain imagery

Assess trafficability (roads, bridges, etc.)



Terrain mapping, damage assessment, etc.



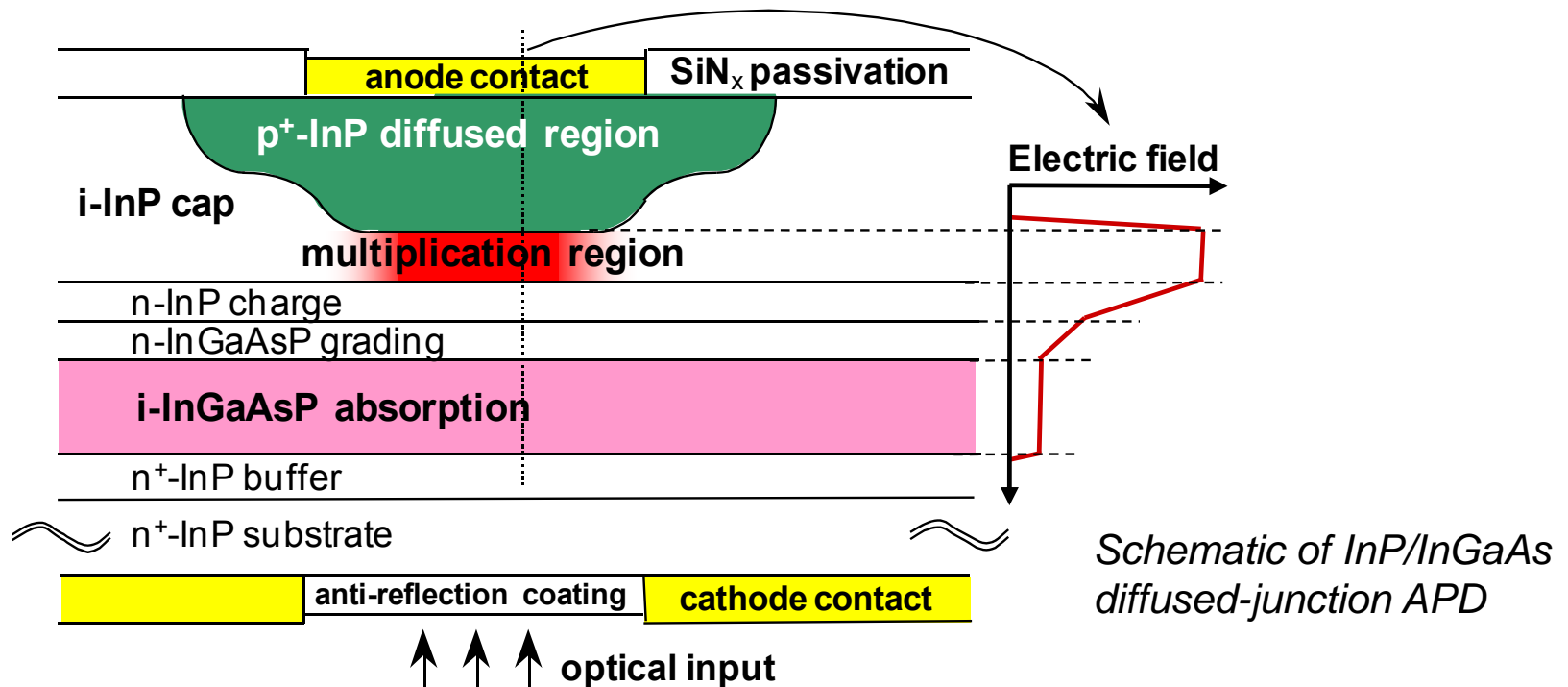
<http://www.ll.mit.edu/news/haitirelief.html>

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Basic APD design platform

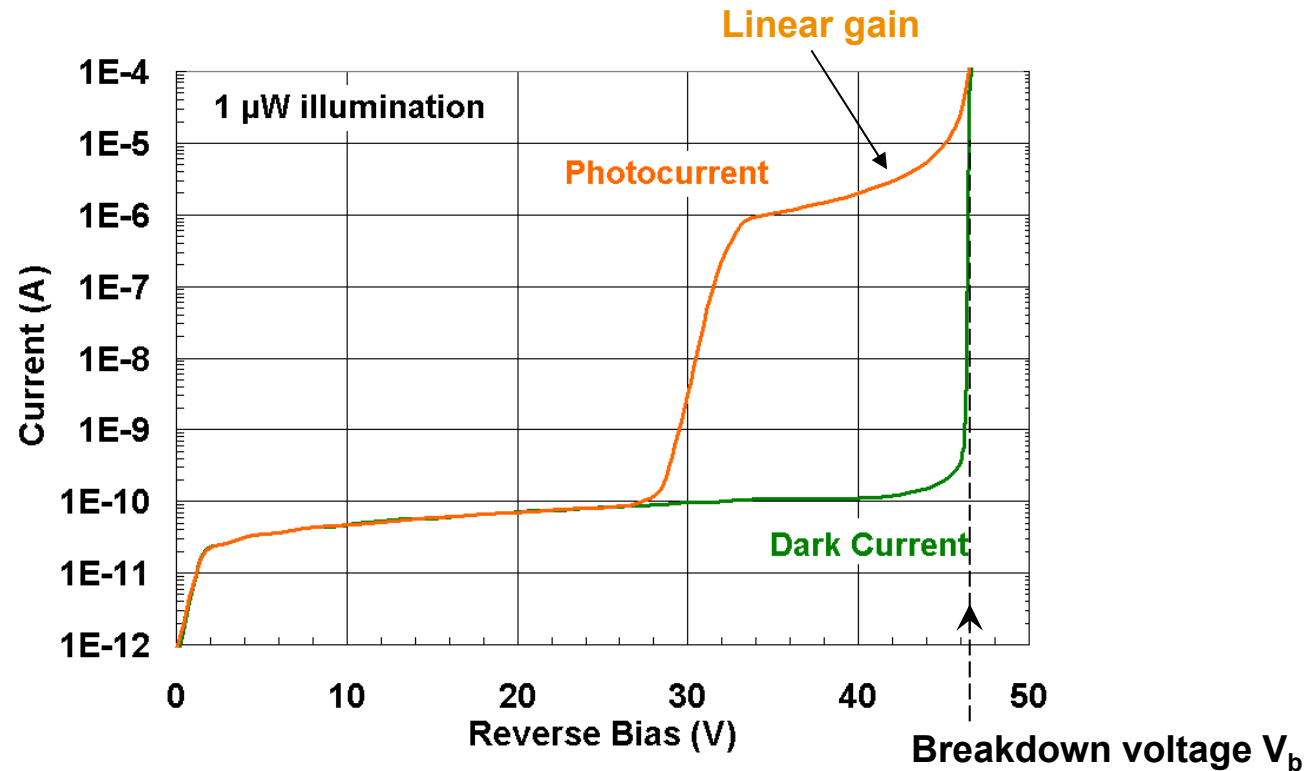
- Low E-field in absorption region → collect carriers, but minimize noise
- High E-field in multiplication region → induce avalanche gain
- PLI has long history with planar-geometry InP/InGaAs APDs
 - ◆ Stable and reliable buried p-n junction → very high yield and uniformity
 - ◆ Widespread deployment in telecom Rx as linear mode APD (LmAPD)
 - ◆ Re-engineered for single photon detection as Geiger mode APD (GmAPD)



APD I-V Characteristics: Linear & Geiger modes

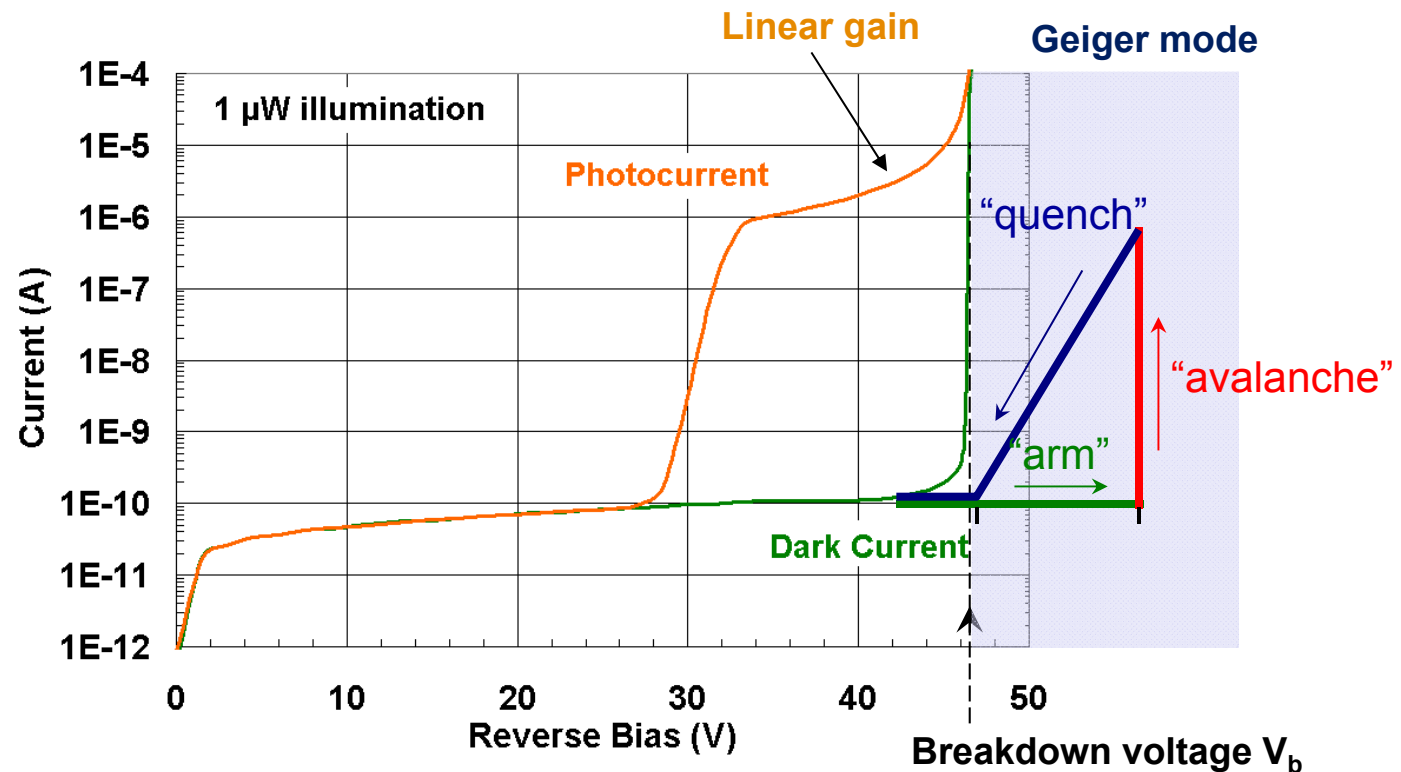


- **Linear mode performance defines behavior below breakdown voltage V_b**
 - ◆ Photocurrent below V_b is proportional to input optical power → ANALOG



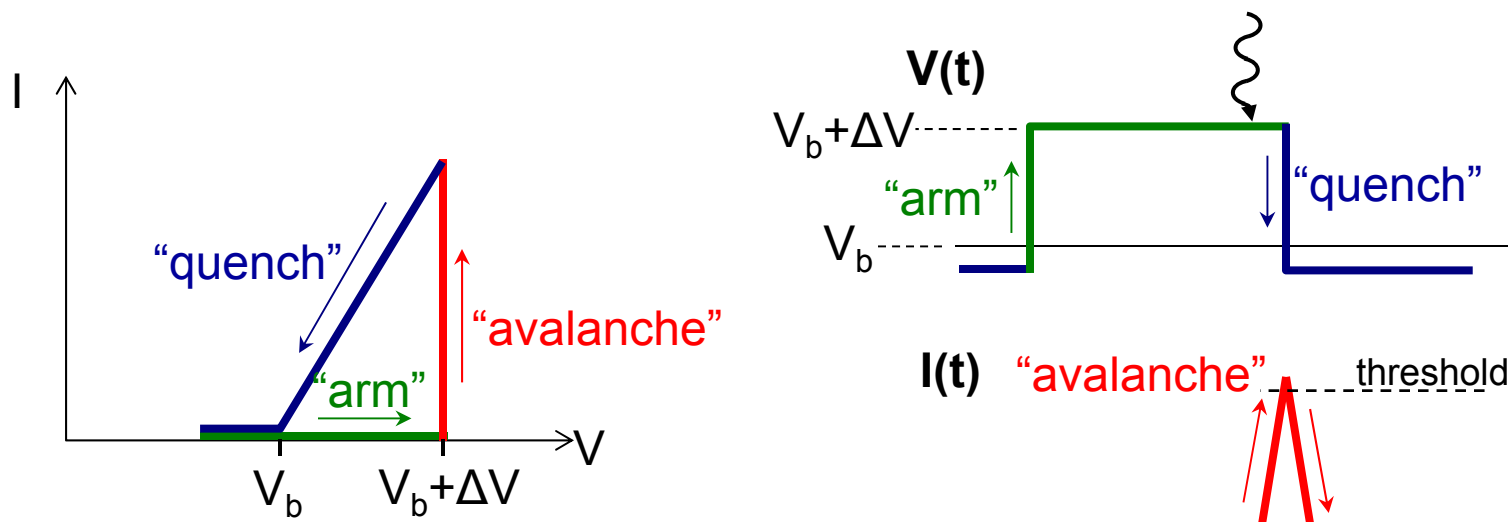
APD I-V Characteristics: Linear & Geiger modes

- **Linear mode performance defines behavior below breakdown voltage V_b**
 - ◆ Photocurrent below V_b is proportional to input optical power → ANALOG
- **Geiger-mode performance has different device functionality**
 - ◆ Operation above V_b can achieve self-sustaining avalanches → DIGITAL



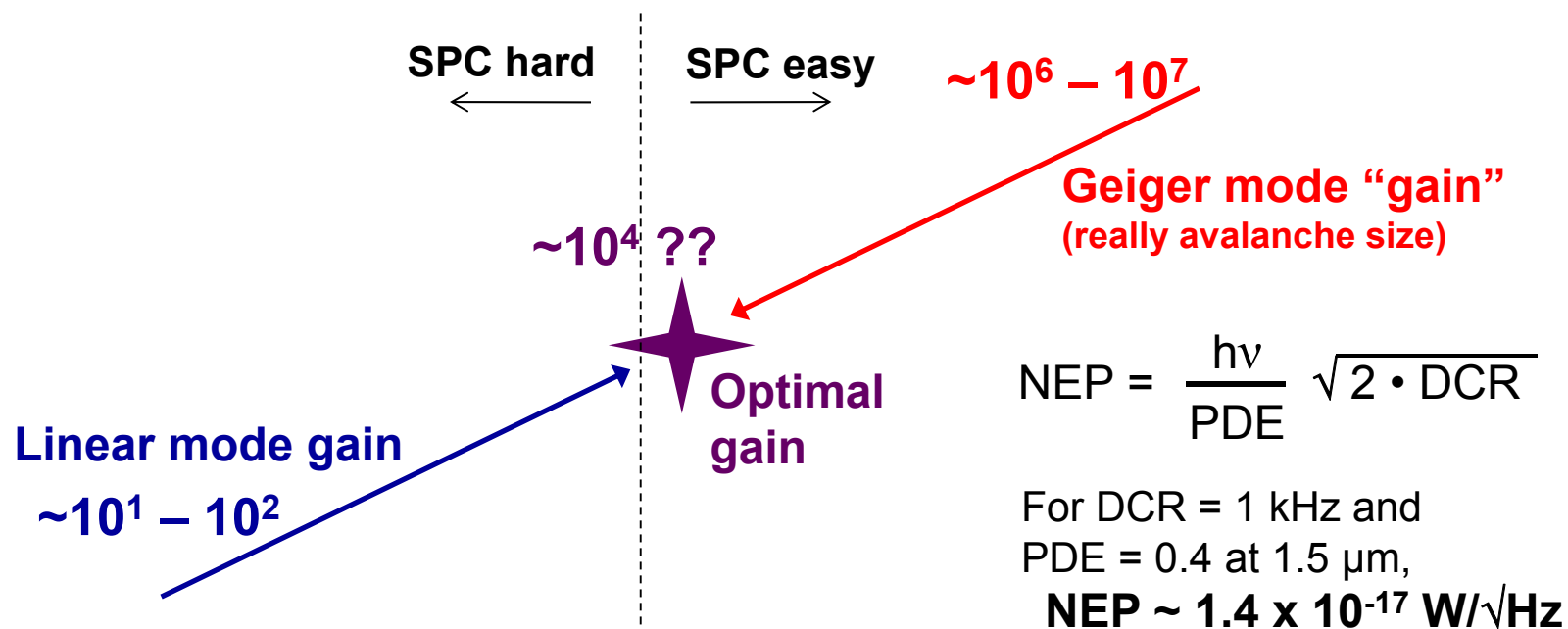
SPADs and Geiger-mode “effective gain”

- **SPAD generally viewed as a “photon-activated” switch**
 - ◆ Gain not strictly defined since avalanche can be self-sustaining
 - ◆ “Effective gain” dictated by combination of detector + circuit
- **GmAPD “gain” ~ # of charges Q that flow per avalanche**



Trends in single photon counting with APDs

- **Linear mode APDs: need more gain**
 - ♦ Challenge to overcome noise of circuitry (analog)
- **Geiger mode APDs: need less gain**
 - ♦ Large charge flow Q is easy to detect (digital detection process is noiseless)
 - ♦ Challenge is to reduce Q to minimize limitations of afterpulsing and crosstalk
 - Present implementations limited to 1 detection event per pixel per frame



Single photon detectors: with & without photons...

Ideal detector:

Always fires when a photon arrives

Never fires when a photon does not arrive

Photon Detection Efficiency (PDE):

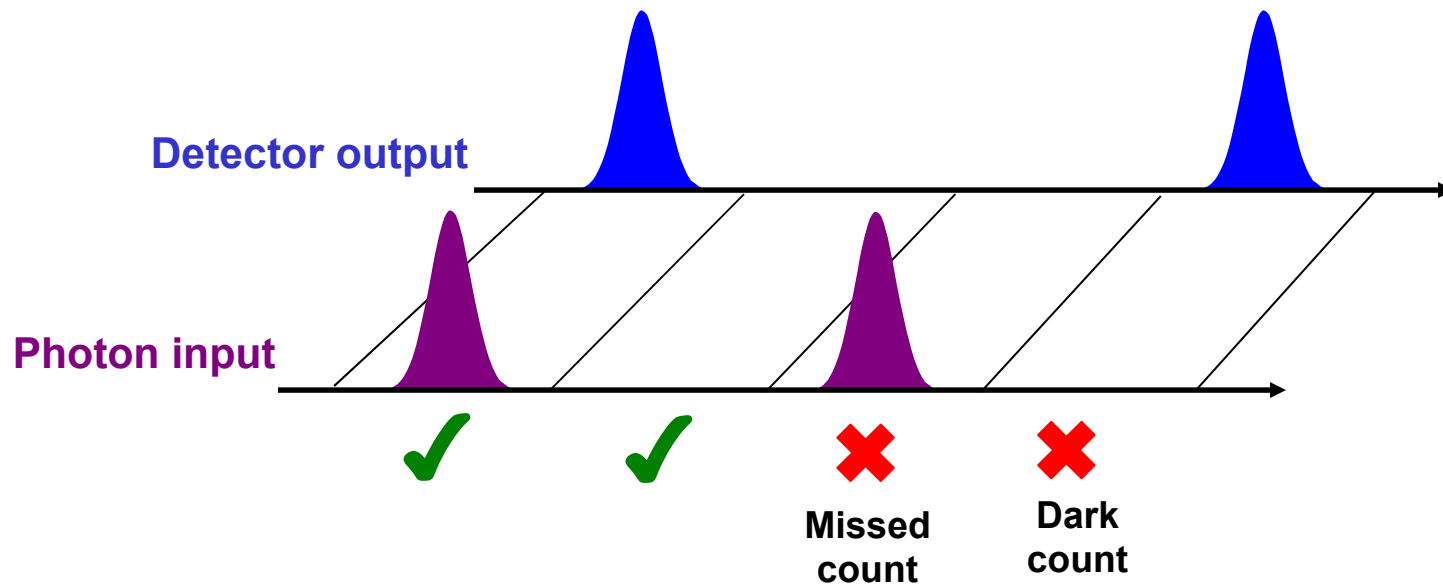
probability that photon arrival causes detector to fire

Dark Count Rate (DCR):

probability that detector fires in absence of photon arrival

$\text{Prob}(\text{Missed count}) = 1 - \text{PDE}$

Photon arrives	Yes	✓	✗ Missed count
	No	✗ Dark count	✓
		Yes	No
		Detector fires	



SPAD Performance Parameters

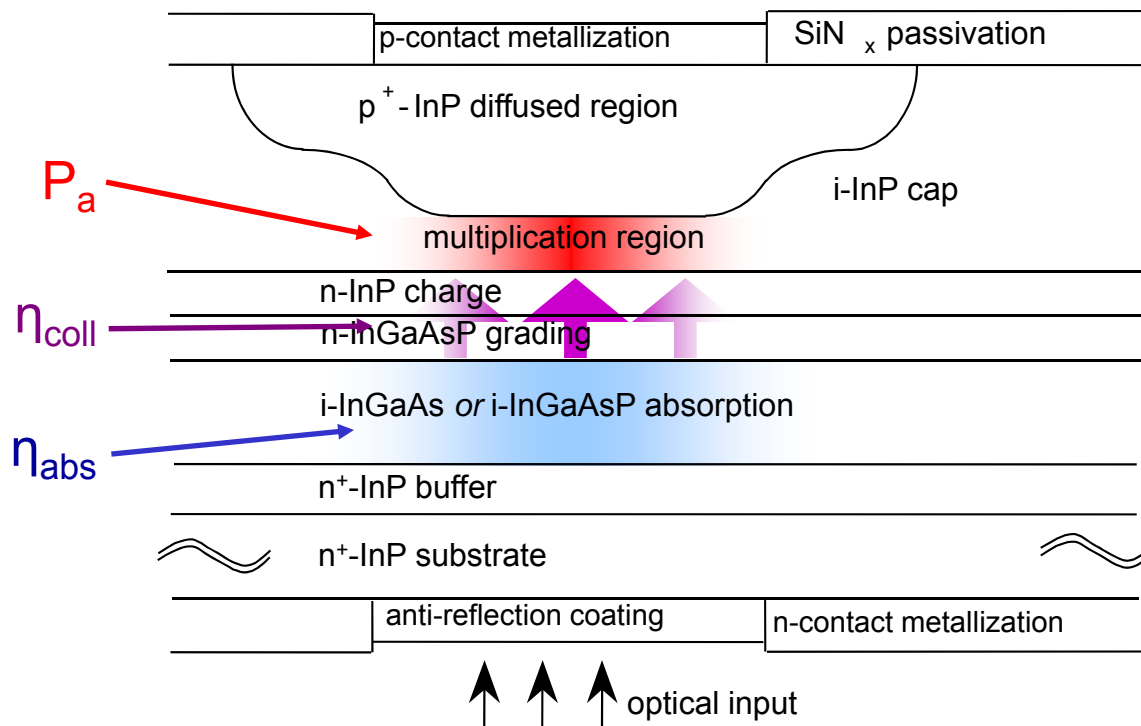
- **Photon detection efficiency (PDE):** probability of detecting incident photon
- **Dark count rate (DCR):** probability of “false” detection (no incident photon)
- **Timing jitter (TJ):** randomness in detection timing
- **Afterpulsing (AP):** increase in dark count rate following previous detection
 - ♦ Mitigated by sufficient “hold-off” time → ***BUT limits Counting Rate***

Critical performance trade-offs must be managed

- ♦ Increase overbias: **DE** 😊 , **TJ** 😊 , **DCR** 😞
- ♦ Decrease temperature: **DCR** 😊 , **AP** 😞

Photon Detection Efficiency

- **Photon detection efficiency: $PDE = \eta_{abs} \times \eta_{coll} \times P_a$**
 - ♦ η_{abs} : probability of photon absorption (i.e., quantum efficiency)
 - ♦ η_{coll} : probability of carrier collection (injection to multiplication region)
 - ♦ P_a : probability that collected carrier initiates detectable avalanche



For well-designed SPADs:

P_a depends on bias;
trade-off with DCR;
improves with wider
multiplier‡; >50%

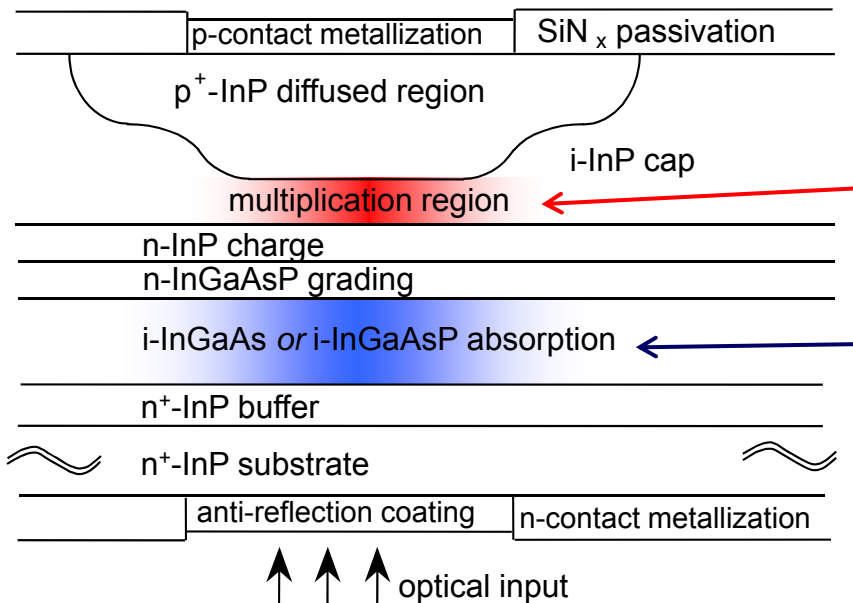
$\eta_{coll} \sim 100\%$

$\eta_{abs} \sim 70 - 90\%$

‡ Ramirez, Hayat, et al.,
JQE 42, 137 (2006)

Dark Count Rate

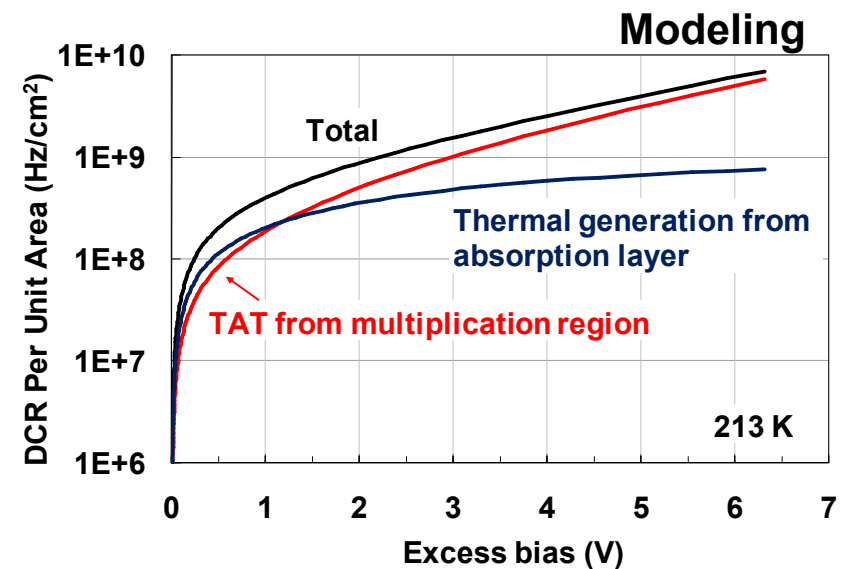
- DCR dominated by two mechanisms in SPAD structure



Trap-assisted tunneling in large-bandgap (~1.35 eV) InP multiplier

Thermal generation in small-bandgap (~0.77 eV) InGaAs absorber

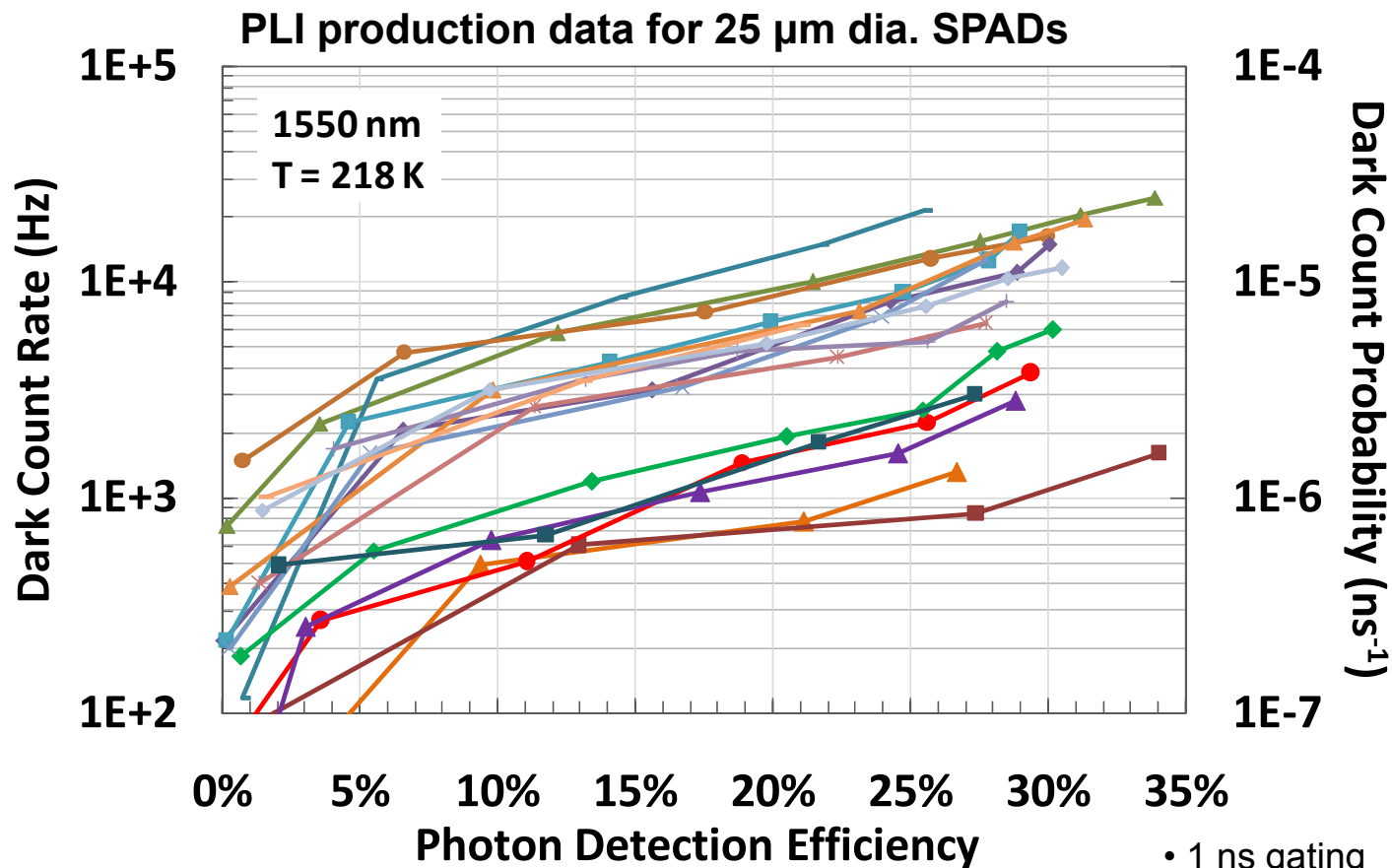
Modeling provides insight into dependence of DCR mechanisms on temperature and bias



Xiang, et al., Proc. SPIE 6771, 677127 (2007)

1.5 μm SPAD DCR vs. PDE Performance

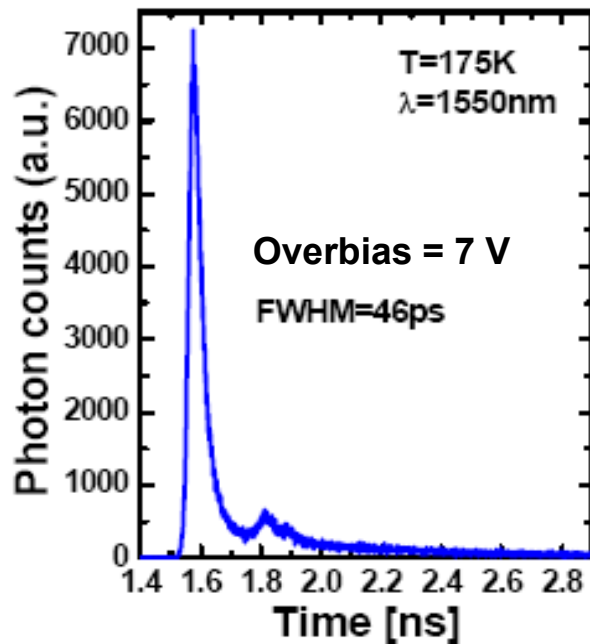
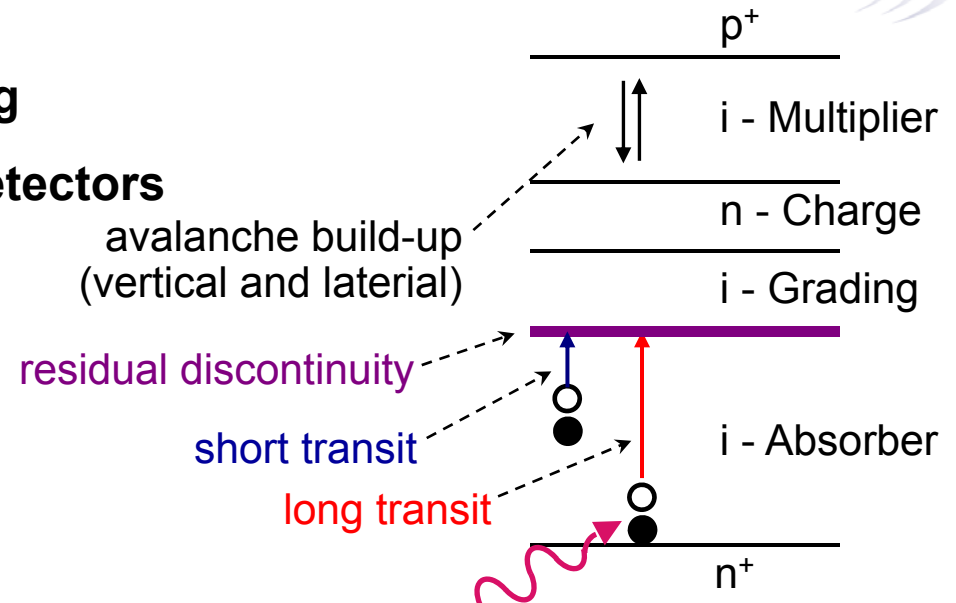
- **Fundamental trade-off: DCR and PDE both increase with bias**
- **State-of-the-art DCR: ~ 1 kHz at 20% PDE, ~ 2 kHz at 30% PDE**
 - ◆ Higher PDE accessible with larger bias



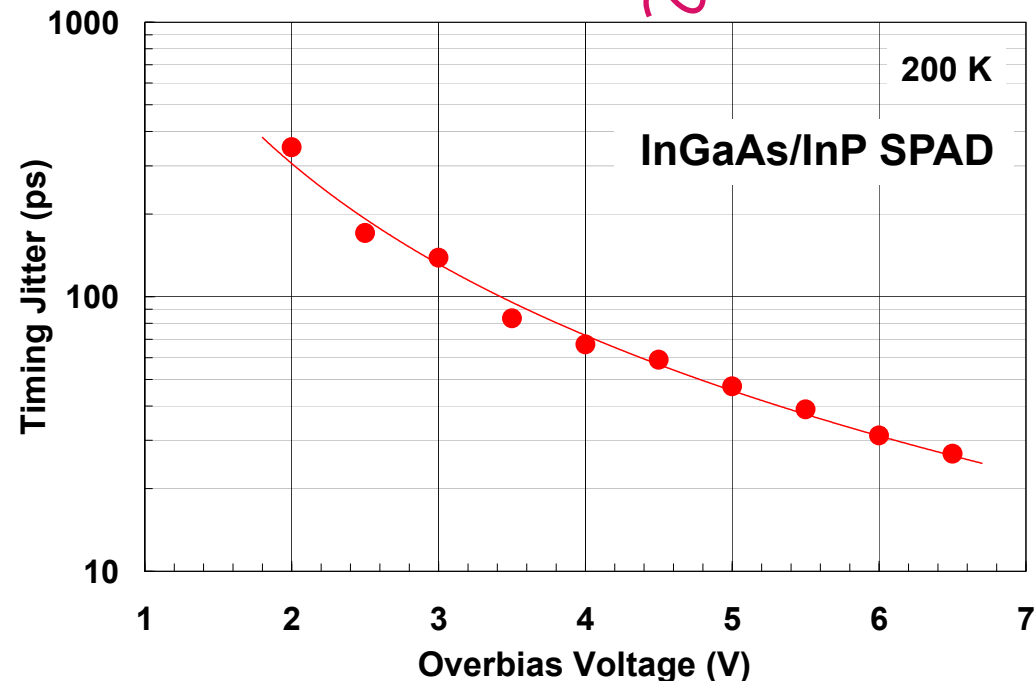
- 1 ns gating
- 500 kHz repetition rate

Timing Jitter

- Several factors affect detection timing
- Can be on par with other fast SPC detectors
 - ◆ Silicon SPADs ~ 50 ps
 - ◆ Superconducting SPDs ~ 30 ps
 - ◆ Requires high excess bias
→ DCR and afterpulsing trade-offs
- Jitter often circuit-limited



Zappa, Tosi, Cova, SPIE 65830E (2007)



Itzler, et al., J. Modern Opt. 54, 283 (2007)

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Challenges of high-rate photon counting

Two essential challenges for high-rate counting with APDs:

- **Suppress high-frequency transients**
 - ◆ Transients are common artifact of high bandwidth signal modulation
- **Suppress afterpulsing**
 - ◆ Afterpulsing elevates dark counts due to carrier trapping/detrapping
 - ◆ Historical mitigation by long hold-off times not an option at high rates

Must also have sufficient intrinsic device bandwidth

→ not a problem for small-diameter InP/InGaAs APDs up to ~GHz-scale

Transients induced by fast signal modulation

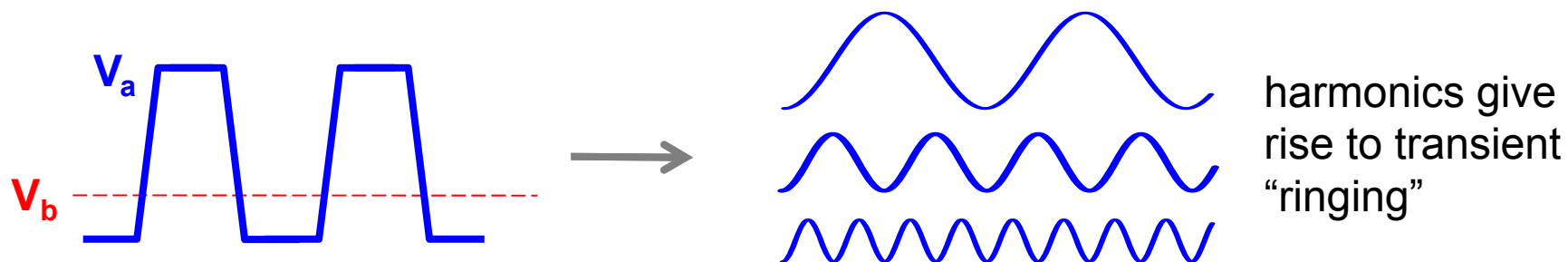


Dominant strategy: create identical transient and subtract

- **Obtain matched transient from another circuit element**
 - ◆ Matched APD detectors (NEC)
 - ◆ Dummy capacitance of appropriate size (Politecnico di Milano)
- **Obtain matched transient from same circuit element**
 - ◆ Matched RF delay lines (IBM → PLI)
 - ◆ Self-differencing by periodic delay and subtract (Toshiba/UK)

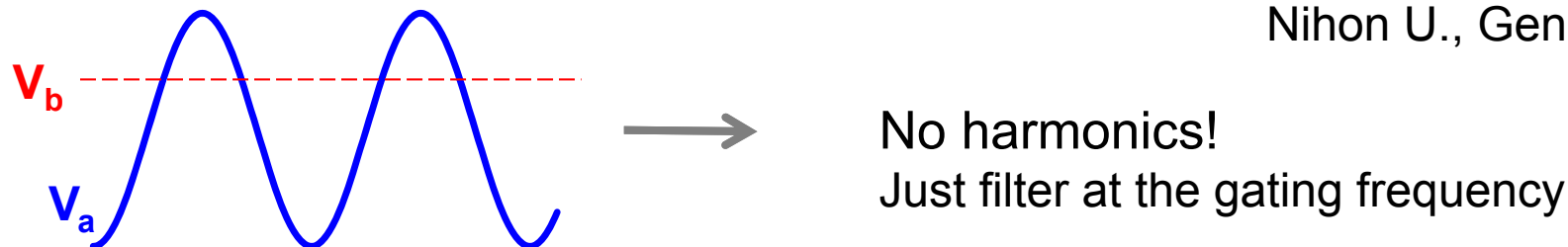
Consider range of modulation techniques

- “High-slew” gating → canonical approach

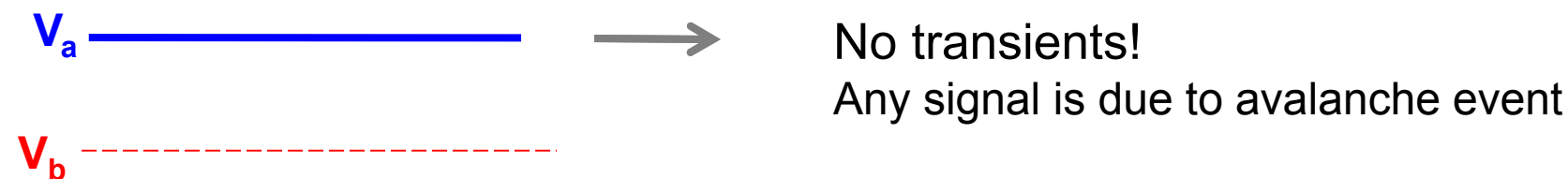


- Single-frequency gating → “sine-wave” gating approach

Nihon U., Geneva U.

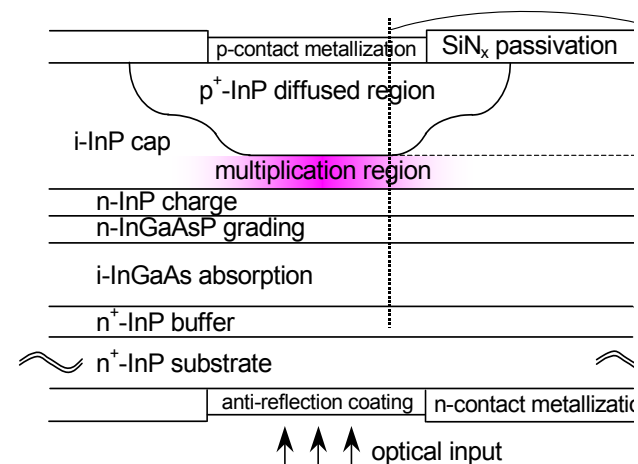
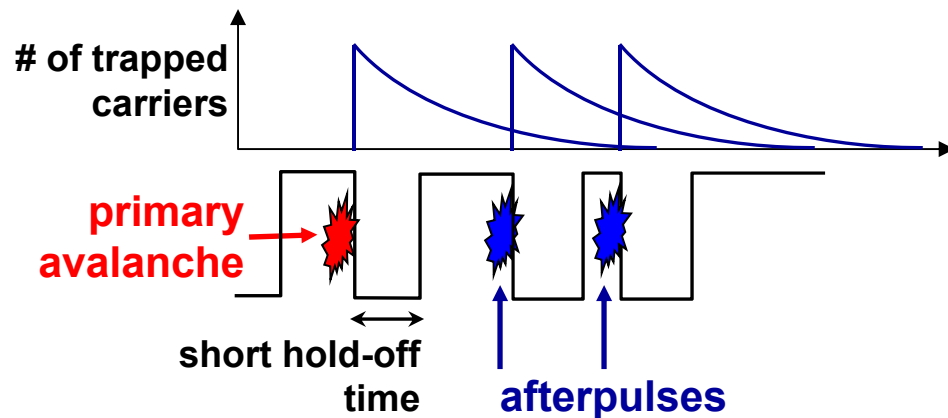


- “DC” biasing → “self-quenching” approach

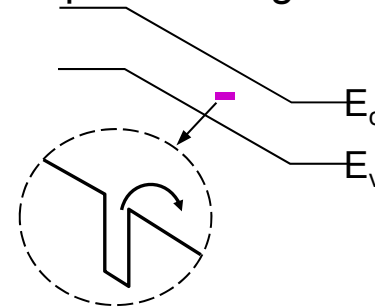


Afterpulsing: increased DCR at high rate

- Single photon detection by avalanche multiplication in SPADs
- Avalanche carriers trapped at defects in InP multiplication region
- Carrier de-trapping at later times initiates “afterpulse” avalanches

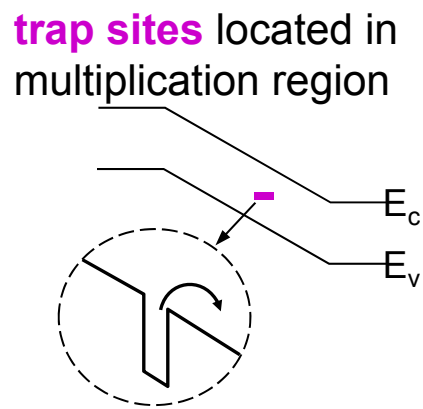
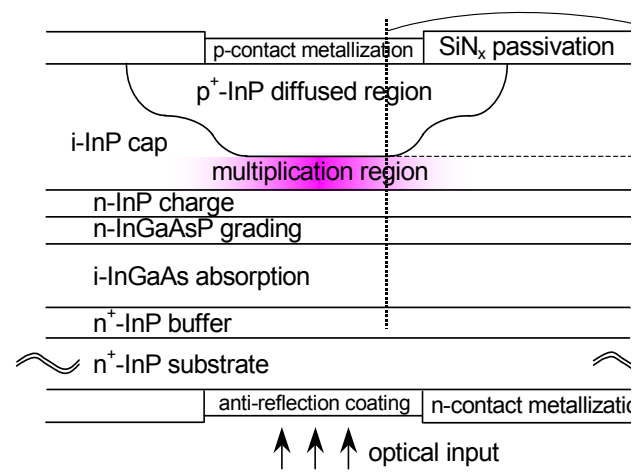
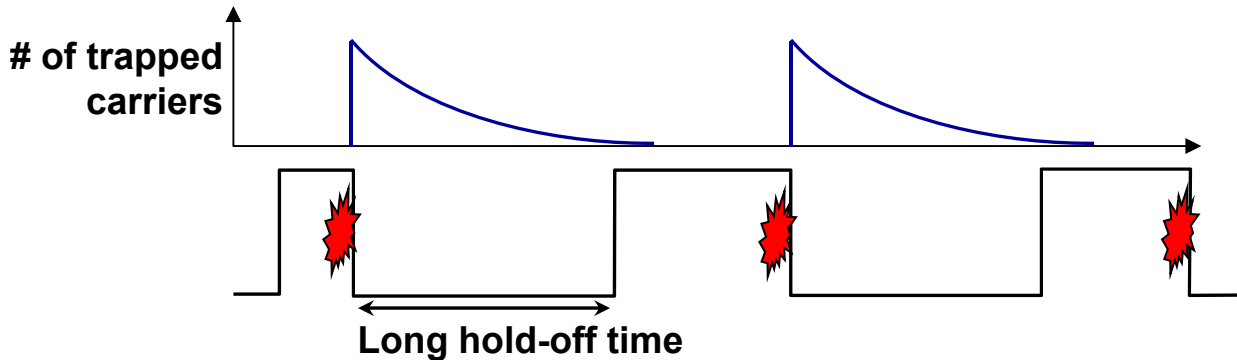
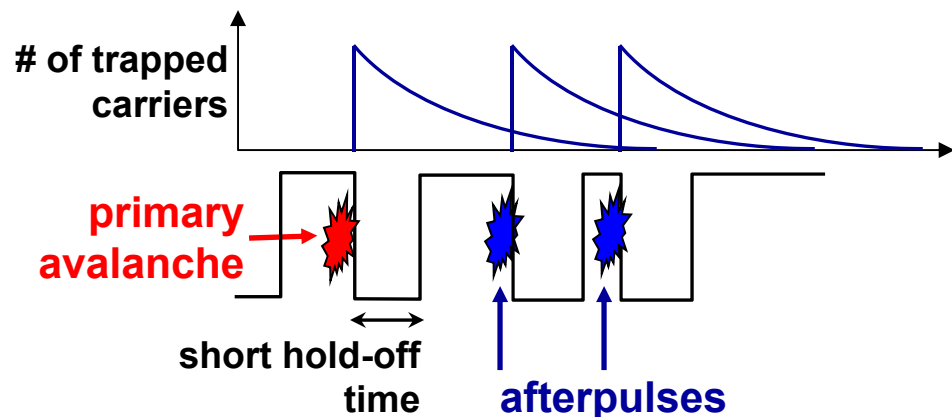


trap sites located in multiplication region



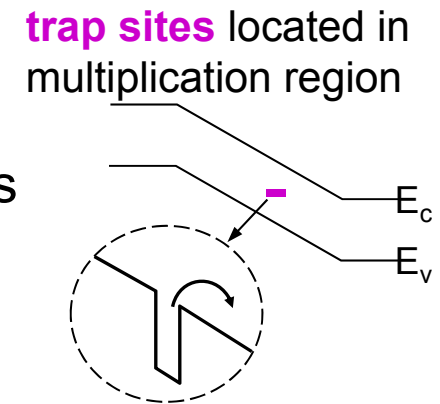
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- Carrier de-trapping at later times initiates “afterpulse” avalanches
- **Serious drawback of afterpulsing** → limitation on counting rate



Afterpulsing suppression strategies

- **Sufficient hold-off time before re-arming**
 - low repetition rate
- **Reduce material defects that cause trapping**
 - defects not known; substantial materials challenges
- **Rapid intentional detrapping by applied stimulus**
 - optical stimuli (sub-bandgap) not successful to date
 - thermal stimuli involve thermal time constants, probably too slow
- **Reduce number of trapped carriers**
 - **reduce charge flow per avalanche**
 - requires some form of rapid quenching → **strong “negative feedback”**
 - **consistent with high-speed gating** (short gates reduce charge flow)

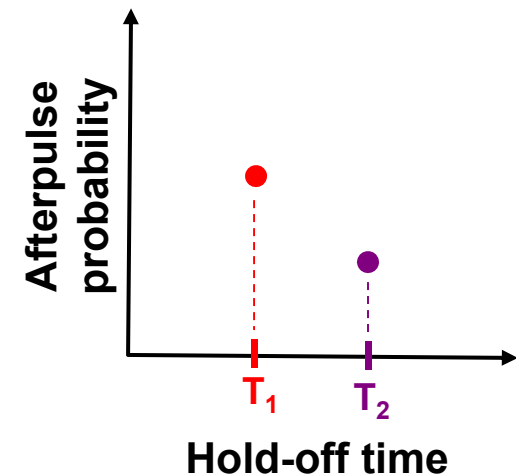
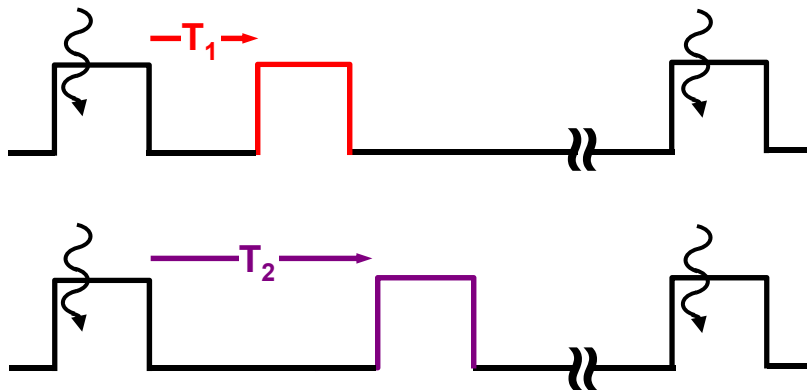


“Double-pulse” afterpulse characterization

- Use “time-correlated carrier counting” technique to measure afterpulses
- Trigger single-photon avalanches in 1st gate
- Measure probability of afterpulse in 2nd gate at T_n
- Use range of T_n to determine dependence of afterpulse probability on time following primary avalanche

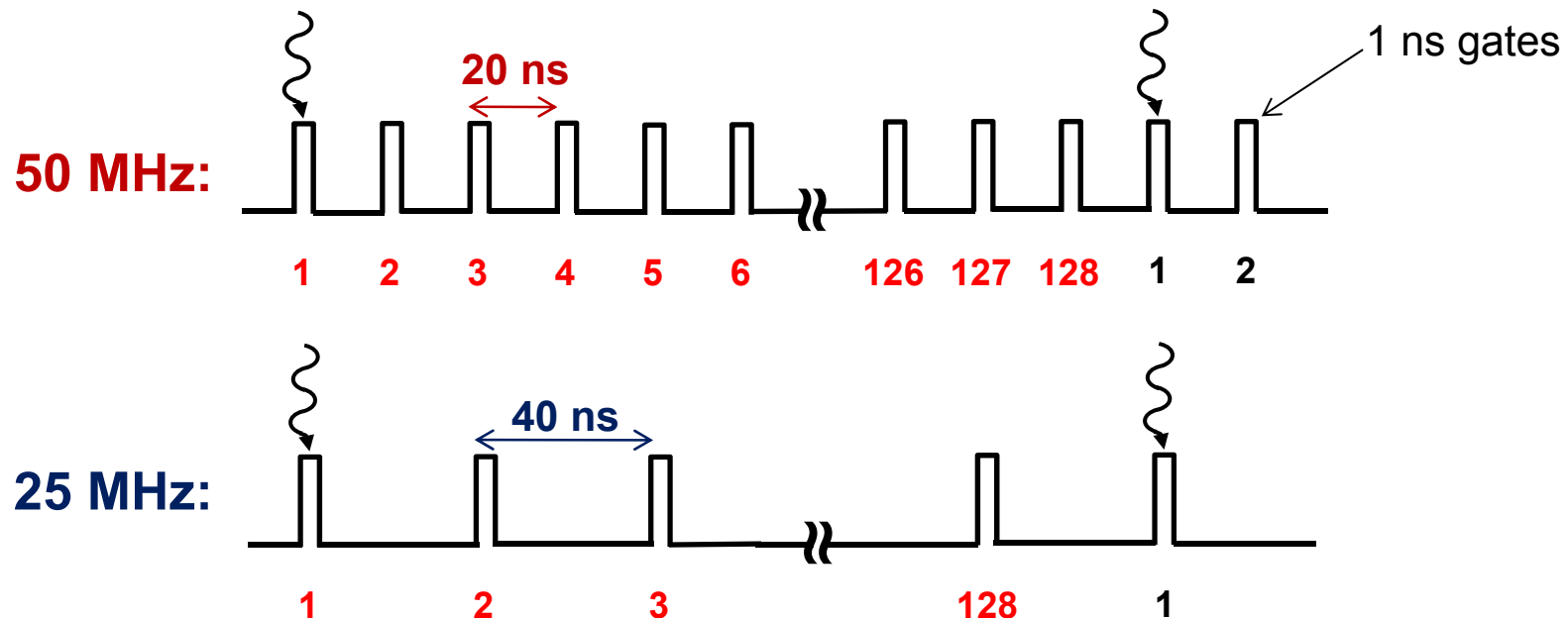
Cova, Lacaita, Ripamonti,
EDL 12, 685 (1991)

Double-pulse (“pump-probe”) method



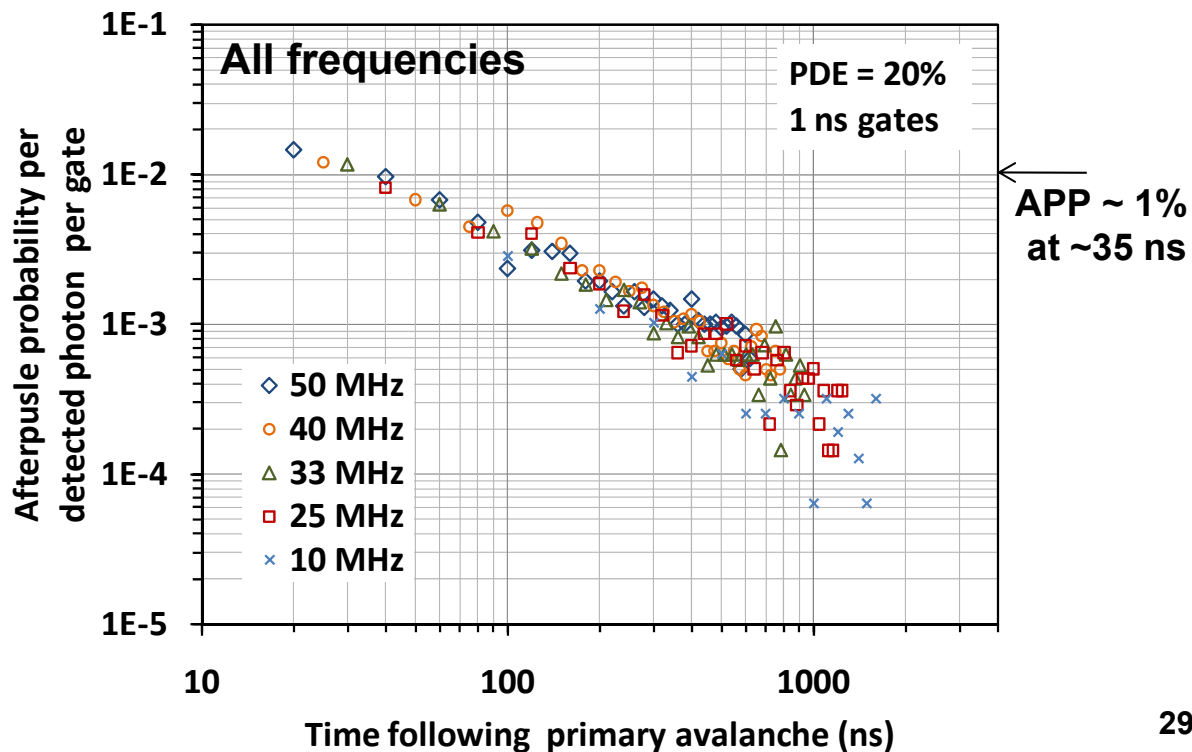
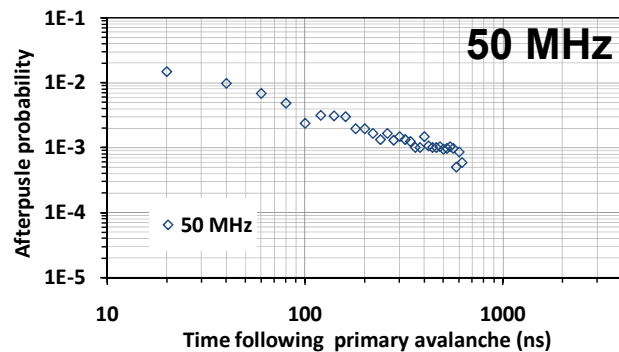
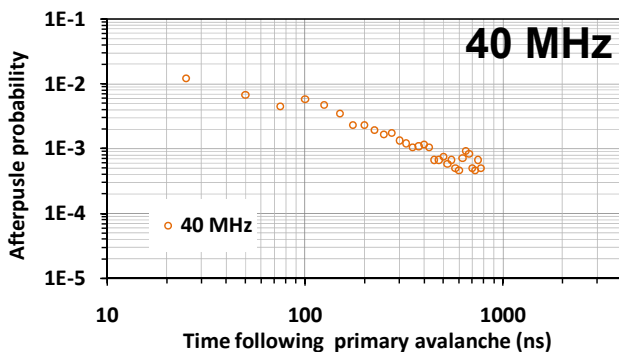
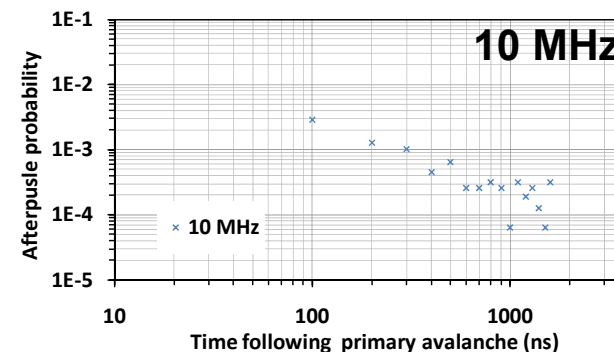
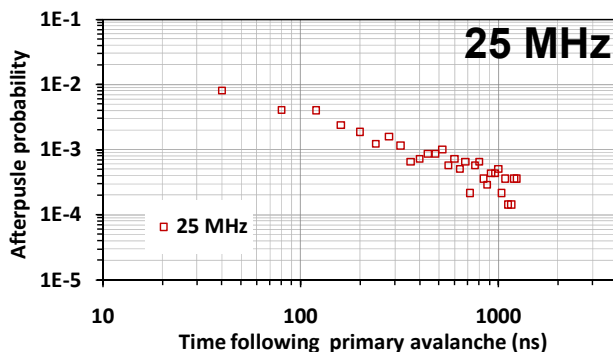
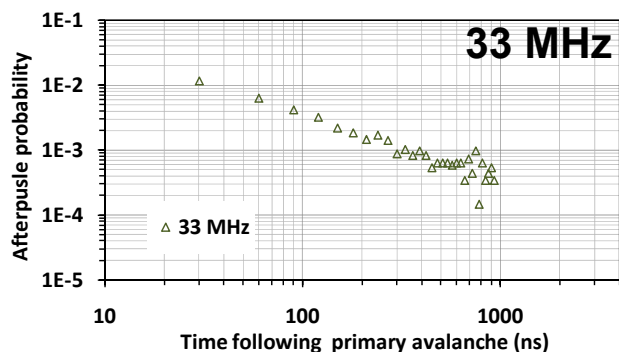
FPGA-based data acquisition

- Use FPGA circuitry to control gating and data collection
- Generalize double-pulse method to many gates
 - ◆ Capture afterpulse counts in up to 128 gates following primary avalanche
 - ◆ Temporal spacing of gates determined by gate repetition rate
- Allows capture of afterpulse count in any gate after avalanche
 - ◆ No need to step gate position as in double-pulse method



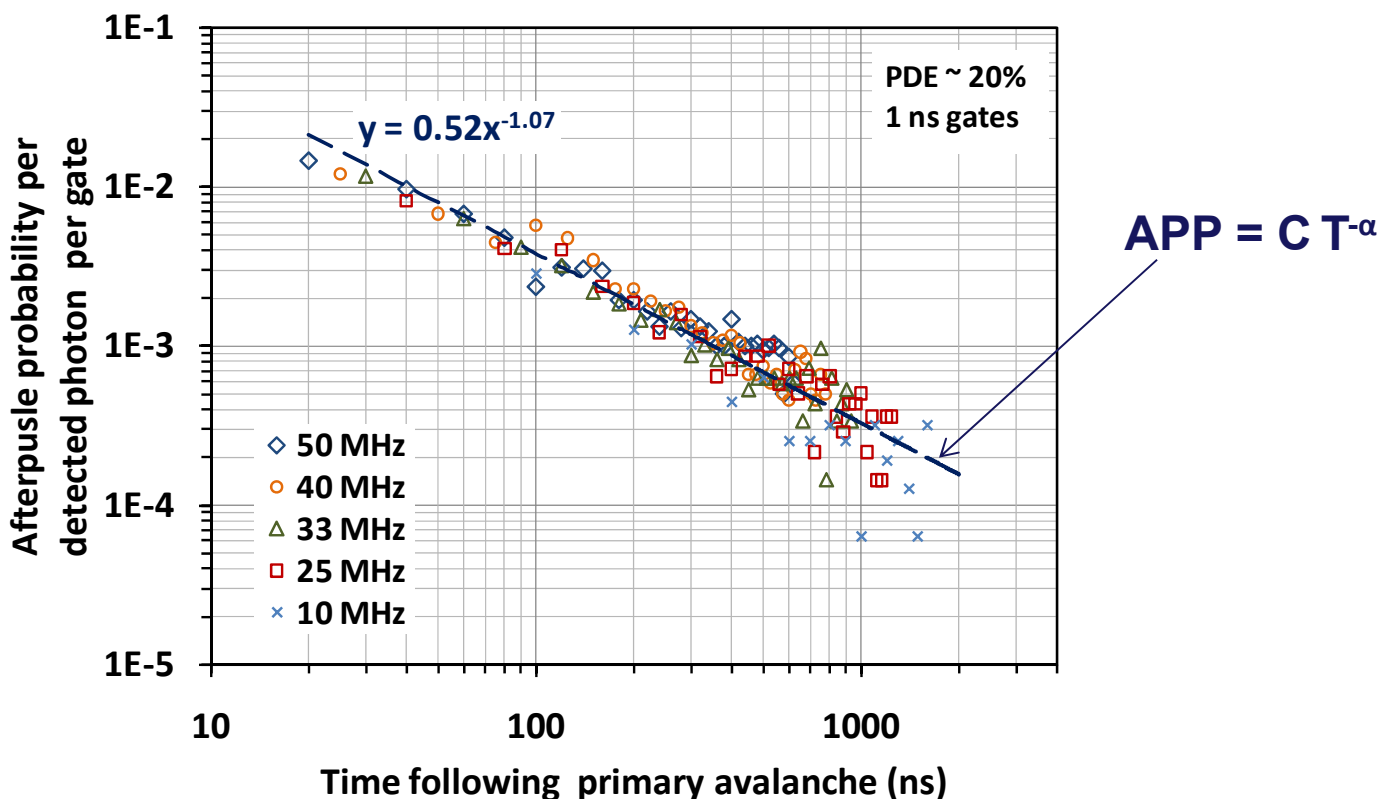
FPGA-based afterpulse measurements

- Obtain afterpulsing probability data at 5 frequencies for 32 gates



Recent re-interpretation of afterpulsing behavior

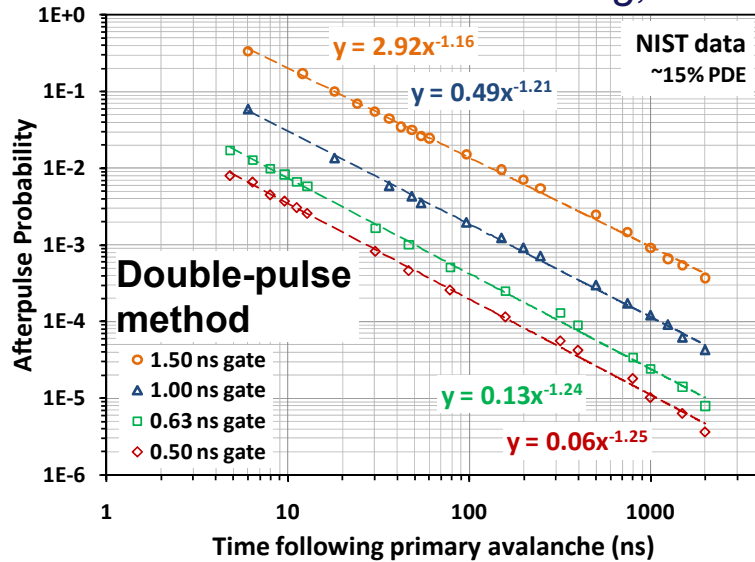
- Past fitting has assumed exponentials but is completely arbitrary
- We found good fitting for simple power law $T^{-\alpha}$ with $\alpha \approx -1$
 - Is power law behavior found for other afterpulsing measurements?
 - Is the power law functional form physically significant?



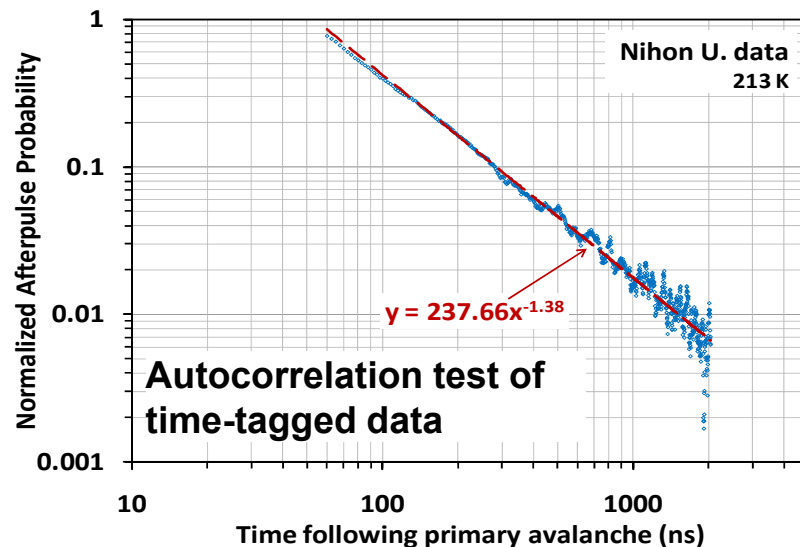
Afterpulsing data from other groups

- Good fits for power law $T^{-\alpha}$ with $\alpha \approx -1.0$ to -1.4
- All data for PLI InGaAsP SPADs

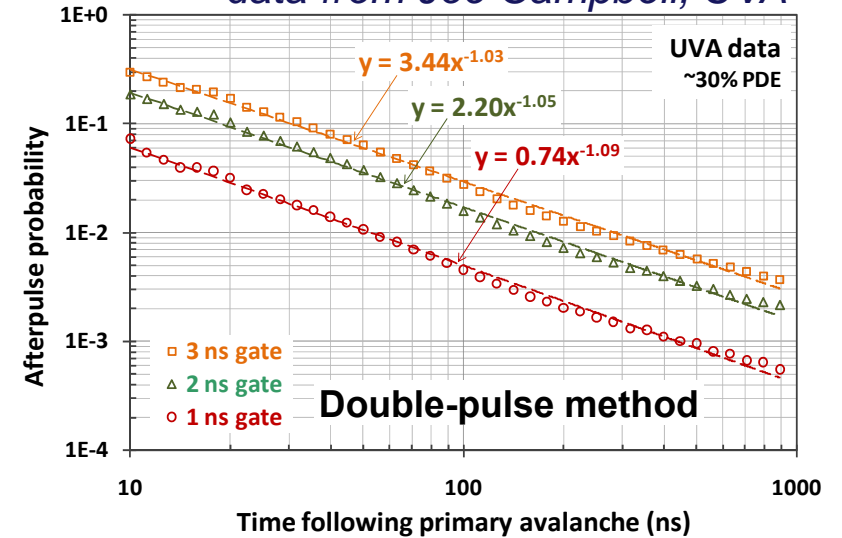
data from Alessandro Restelli and Josh Bienfang, NIST



data from Naota Namekata, Nihon U.



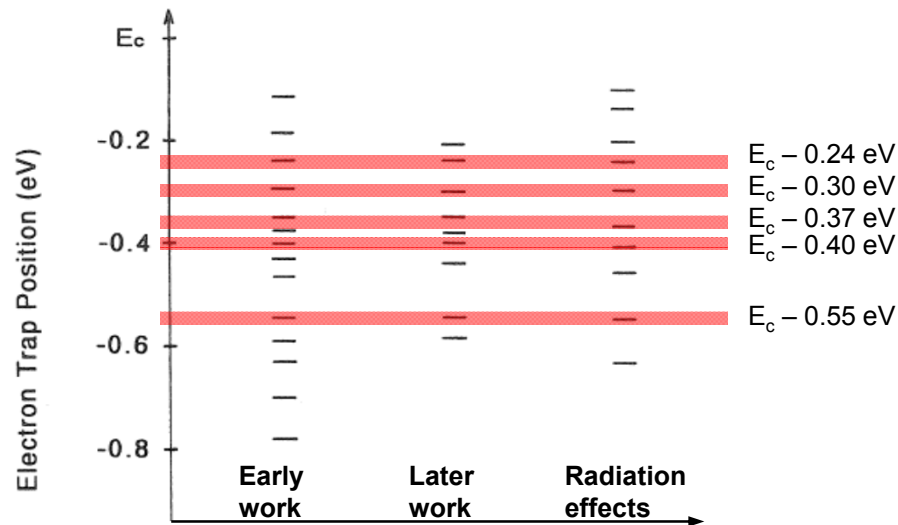
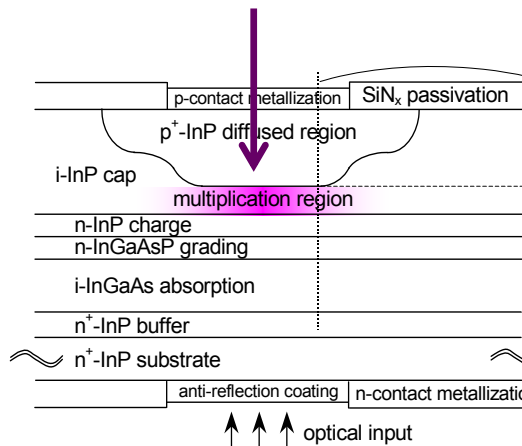
data from Joe Campbell, UVA



Literature on InP trap defects

- Literature on defects in InP describes dense spectrum of levels
- Power law behavior consistent with distribution of detrapping times
 - ◆ Based on simple model of afterpulsing with distribution of defects
 - ◆ Accurate only for specific distribution with $D(\tau) \propto \tau$

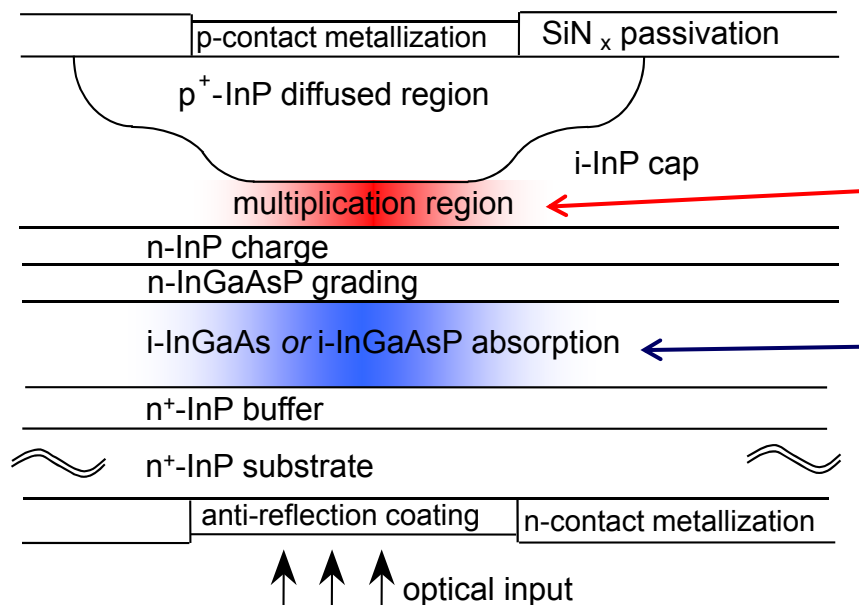
Deep-level traps in multiplication region



W. A. Anderson and K. L. Jiao, in "Indium Phosphide and Related Materials: Processing, Technology, and Devices", A. Katz (ed.) (Artech House, Boston, 1992)

Dark counts: possible connection to afterpulsing?

- Dark counts dominated by two mechanisms in SPAD structure



Trap-assisted tunneling in large-bandgap (~1.35 eV) InP multiplier

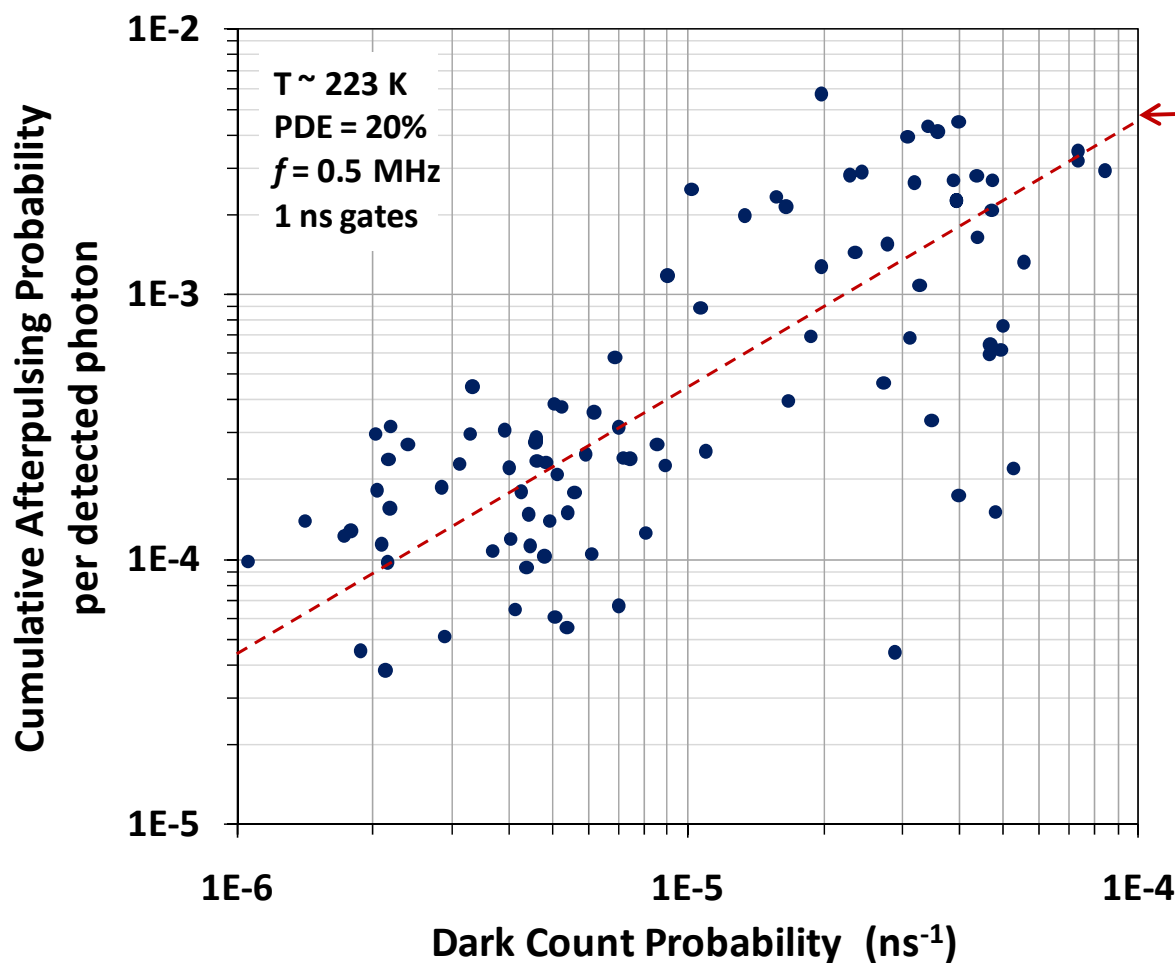
Thermal generation in small-bandgap (~0.77 eV) InGaAs absorber

- **Afterpulsing** is caused by **carrier trapping in multiplier**

→ Are TAT-induced dark counts and afterpulses due to same traps?

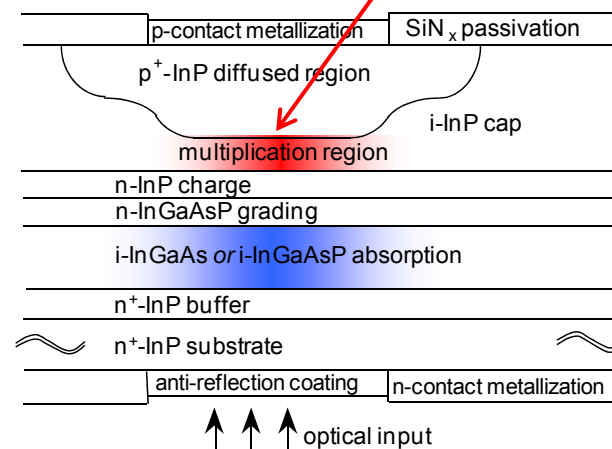
Correlation of afterpulsing with DCR

- **First evidence for same traps causing TAT and afterpulsing**
 - Scatter is large, so large sample size (~100 devices) is required
 - **To have low afterpulsing, must have low TAT-induced DCP**



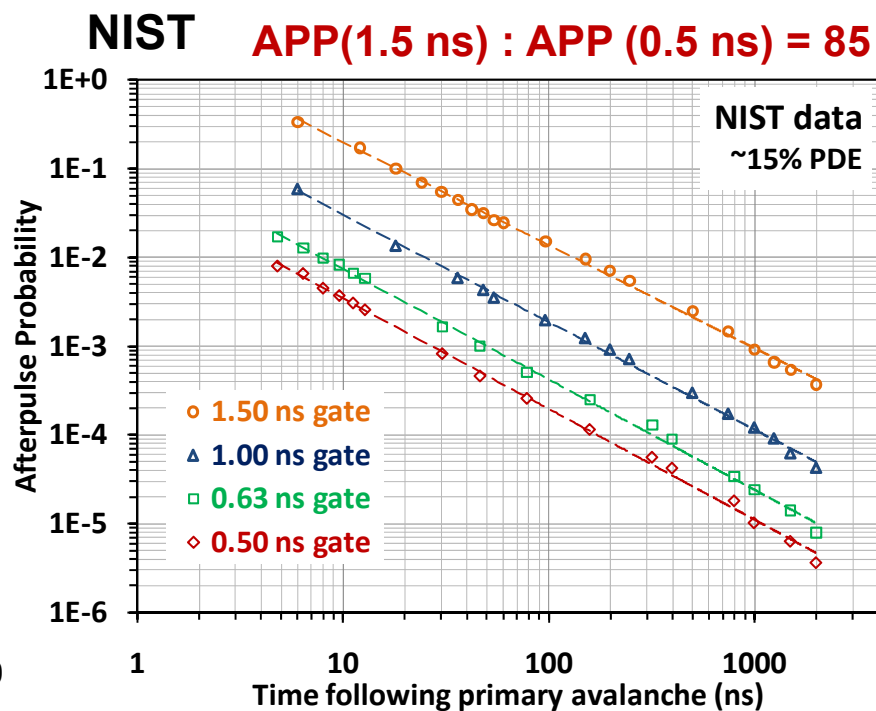
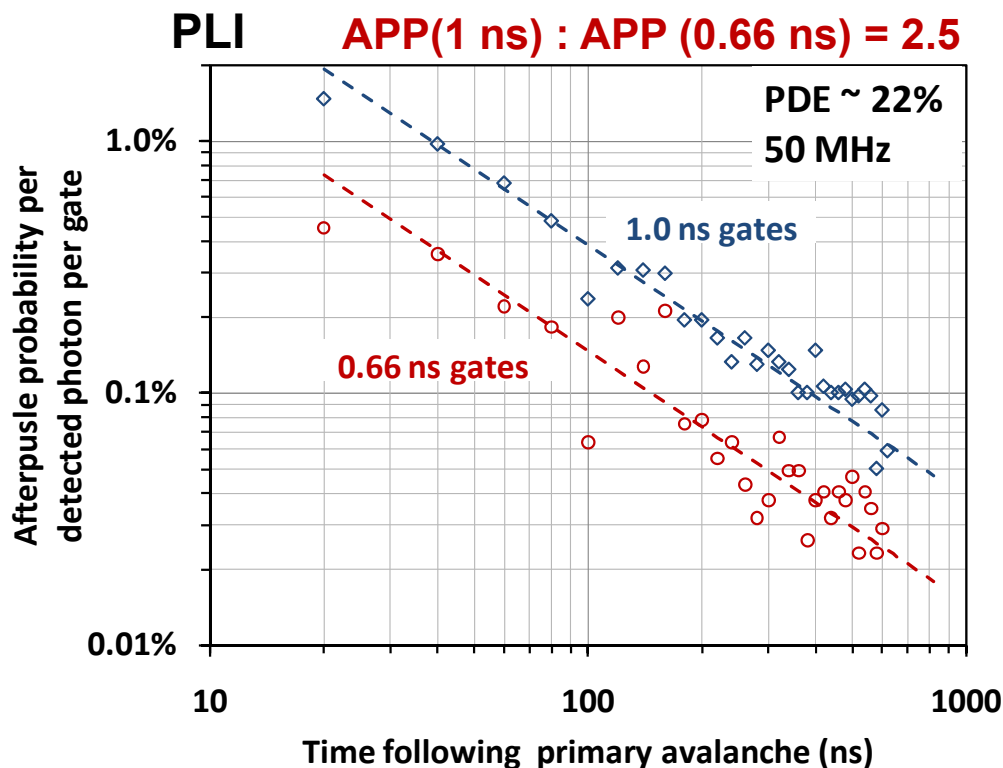
← arbitrary power law fit
 assuming $\text{APP} \propto \text{DCP}$
 [Correlation ~ 0.53]

trap defects in multiplier



Afterpulsing reduction with shorter gates

- Two advantages inherent in using shorter gates
 - ◆ Shorter “window” in which afterpulse can be detected → linear in gate width
 - ◆ Charge flow reduction → net reduction in APP is super-linear in gate width
- Enables higher counting rates with “synchronous counting”



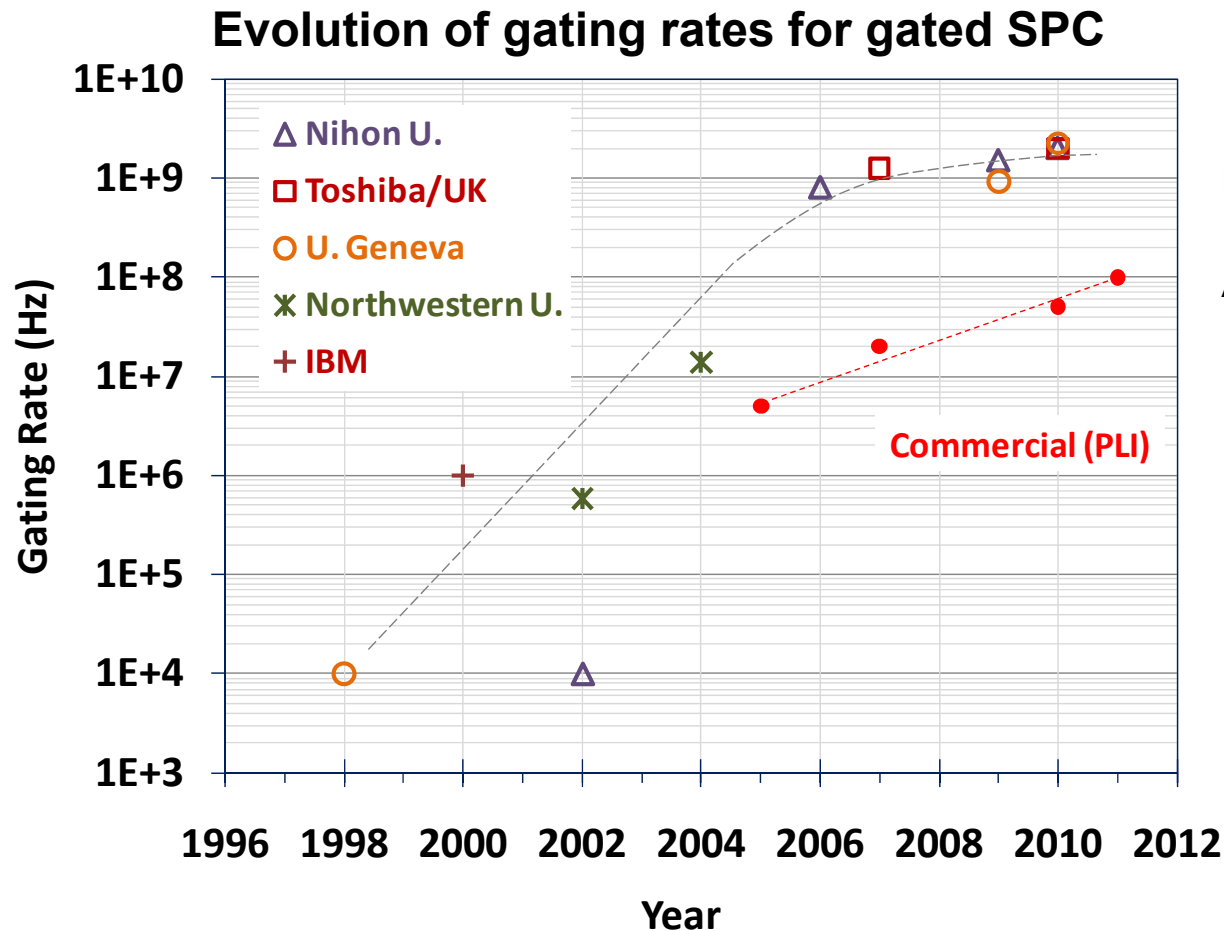
Data from A. Restelli and J. Bienfang

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 - ◆ SPAD device design and performance parameters
- **High-rate photon counting with InGaAsP SPADs**
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- Free-running operation with self-quenching NFADs
 - ◆ Integration of negative feedback
 - ◆ Self-quenching avalanche dynamics
- **Scaling to large format SPAD arrays**
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Evolution of photon counting rate

- Higher counting rate → shorter gates → reduced afterpulsing
- Gating rate is most consistent metric with sufficient data
 - ◆ Several rate metrics: System clock, periodic gating rate, actual counting rate



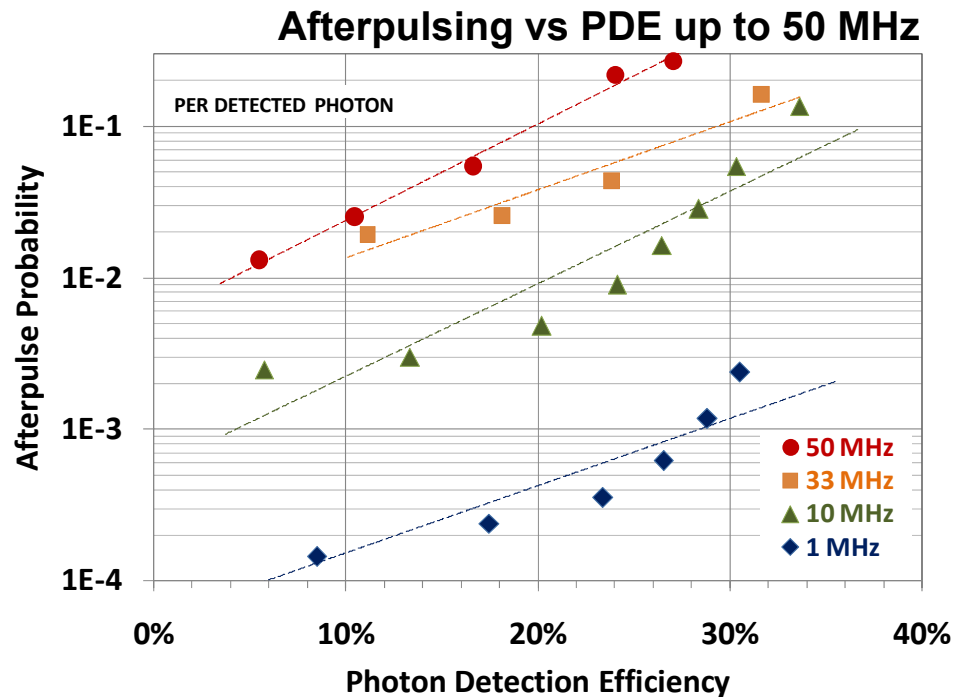
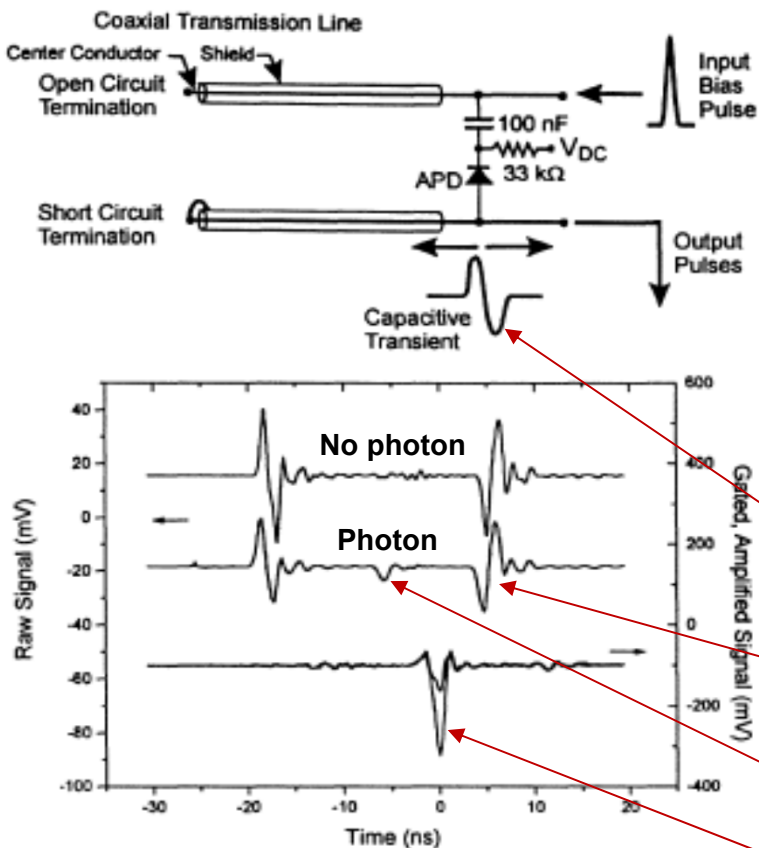
PDE ~ 10 – 20%

Acceptable afterpulsing
(APP ≤ 5%)

Transient cancellation with RF delay lines

- Precise cancellation for reduced threshold → detect smaller avalanches
- Afterpulsing ~ 3% at 12% PDE at 50 MHz
 - ◆ 100 MHz now available commercially

D. Bethune and W. Risk, JQE 36, 340 (2000)



Cancel transient response coincident with photon arrival

Temporally gate out leading and trailing transients

Net signal

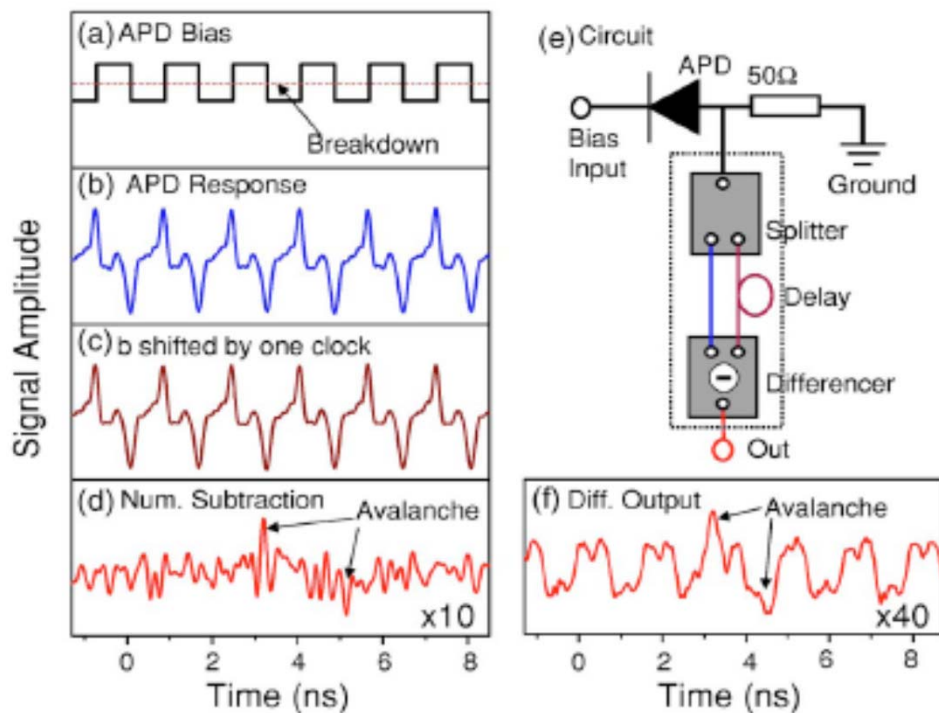
Signal after amplification and temporal gating



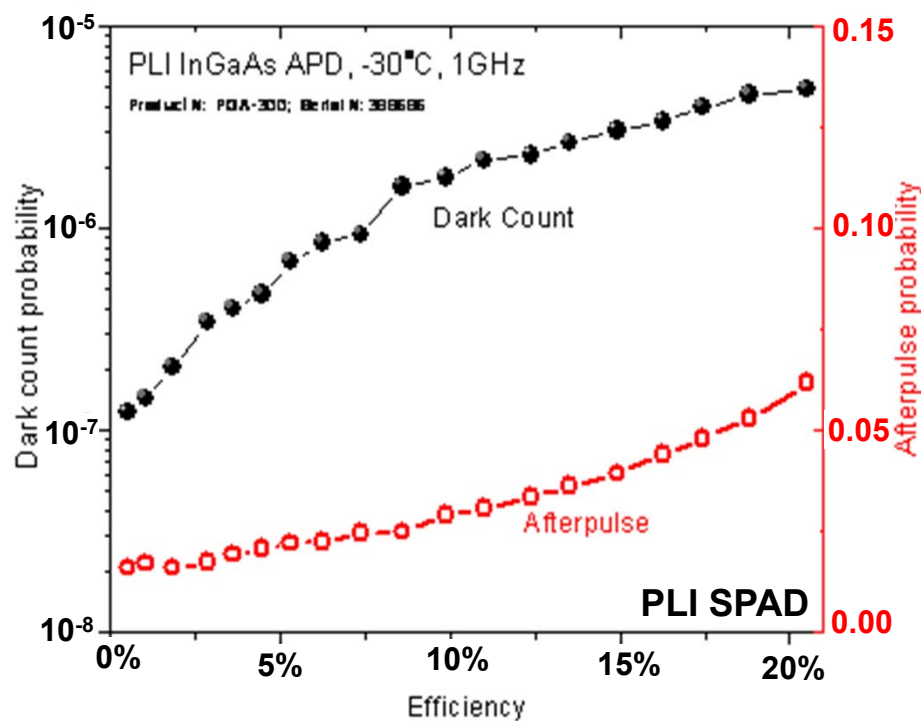
Self-differencing up to 2 GHz

- **Toshiba self-differencing technique with GHz gating, sub-ns gates**
 - ◆ 2 GHz gate repetition frequency, 50% duty cycle
- **Afterpulsing ~1.5% (at 12% PDE) demonstrated at 2 GHz**

Yuan, et al., APL 96, 071101 (2010)



Z. Yuan, et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. 91, 041114 (2007)

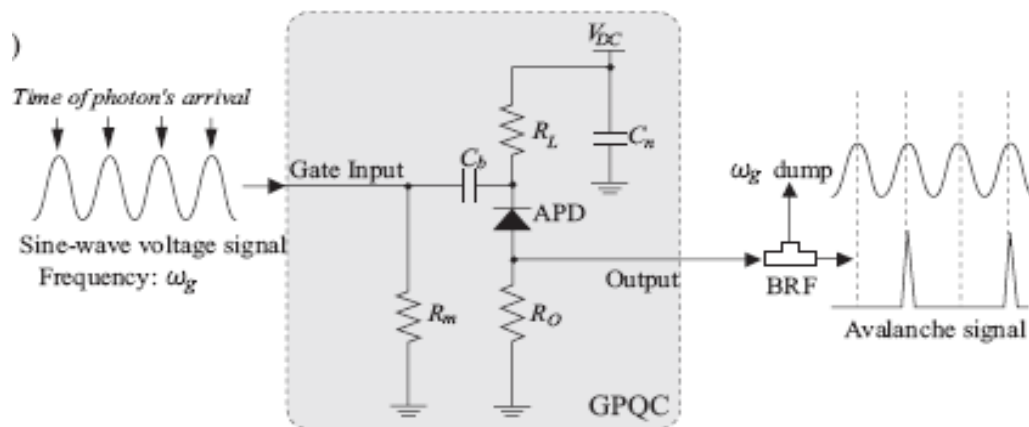


courtesy of Zhiliang Yuan – Toshiba/UK

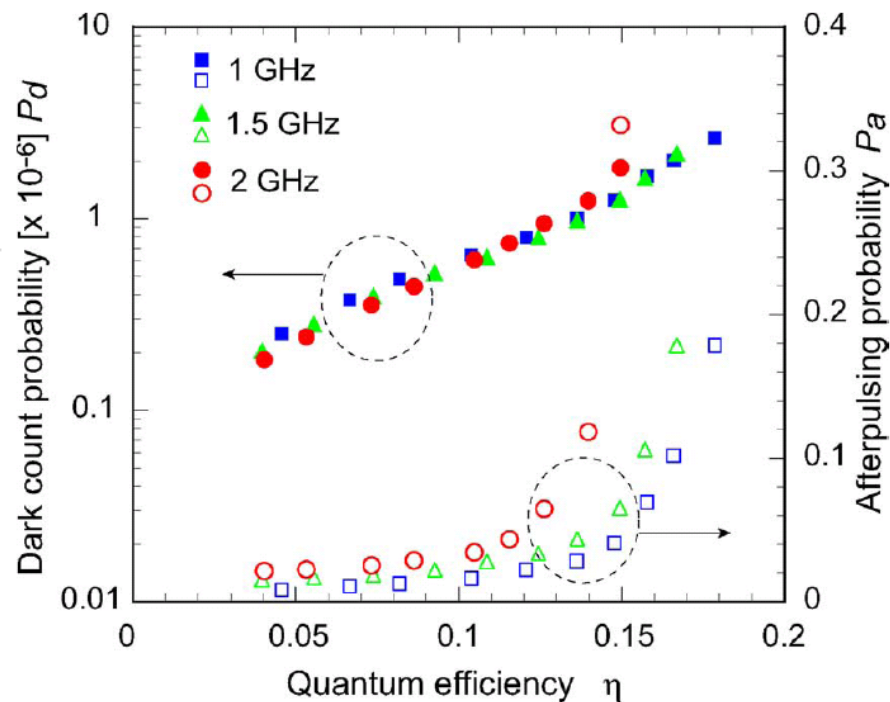
Sub-ns gating at 2 GHz with sine wave gating

- **Nihon Univ. sine-wave gating up to 2 GHz, sub-ns gates**
 - ◆ Strong notch filtering of sine wave bias leaves only avalanche response
- **Afterpulsing probability ~5 % (at 12% PDE) at 2 GHz**

Sine wave gating and filtering



N. Namekata, S. Sasamori, S. Inoue, Opt. Expr. 14, 10043 (2007)



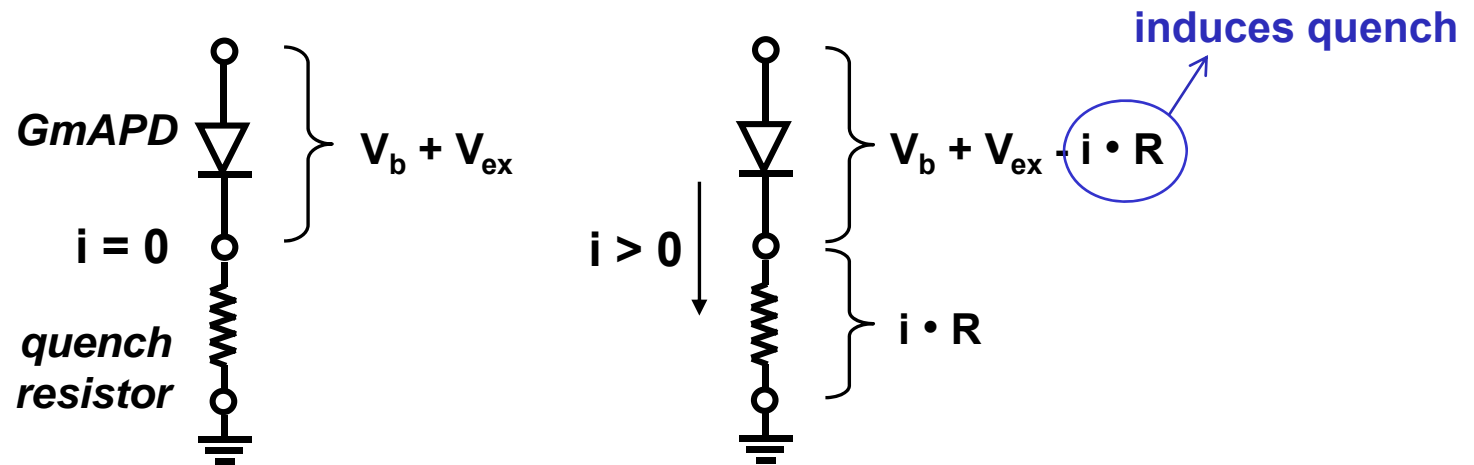
N. Namekata, S. Sasamori, S. Inoue, PTL 22, 529 (2010)

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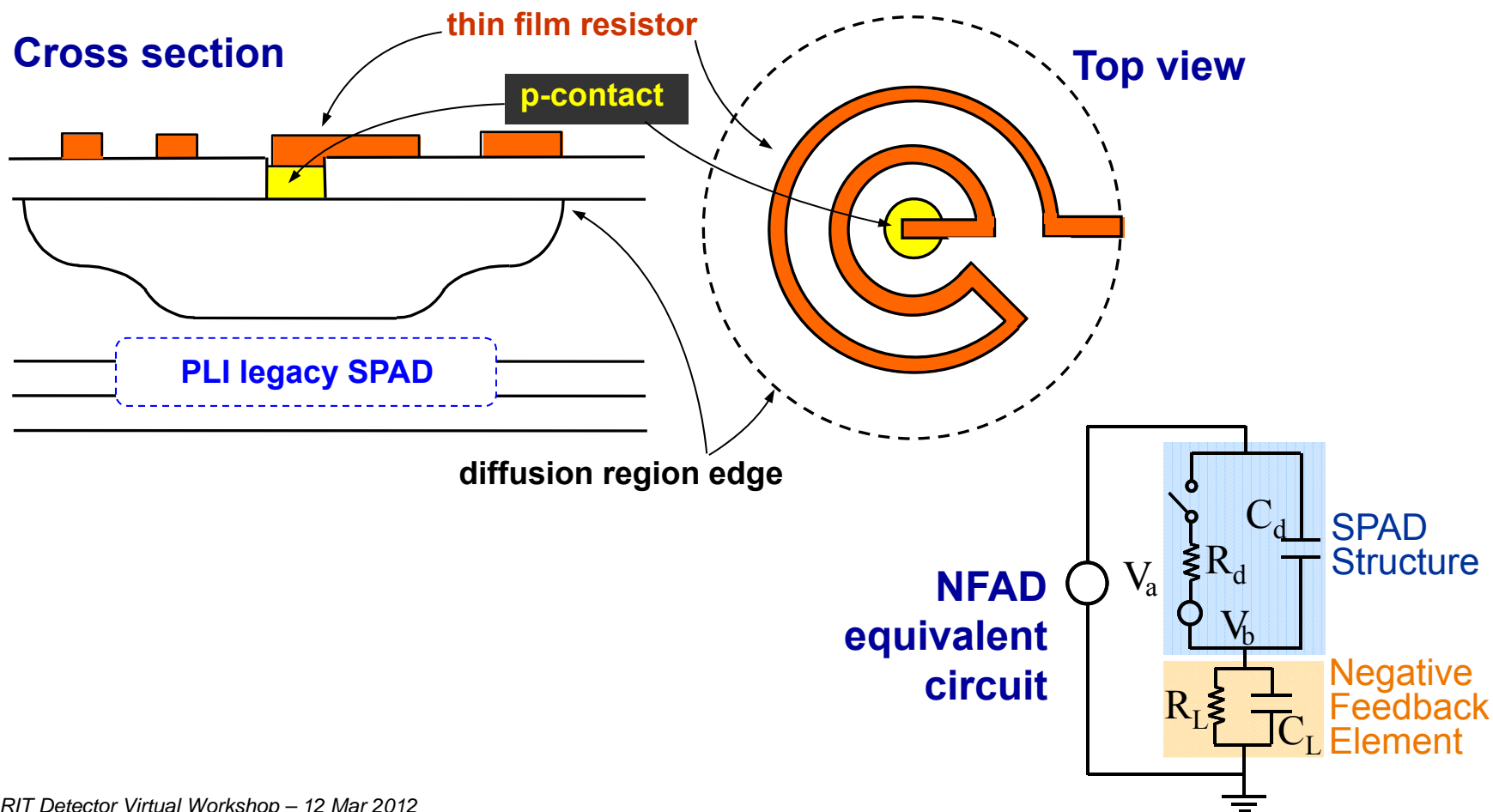
Self-quenching “negative feedback” APD (NFAD)

- Can we mitigate afterpulsing and crosstalk w/o complexity of short gating?
- Reduce avalanche current flow by self-quenching
 - Introduce “negative feedback” to oppose the positive feedback of avalanche impact ionization process
- Use passive quenching with “free-running” detector
 - ◆ Fixed DC bias across GmAPD + Resistor
 - ◆ Current flow through load resistance causes $I \cdot R$ drop → shifts voltage away from SPAD



Self-quenching NFADs device design

- Use monolithic implementation to minimize parasitic effects
 - ◆ Surface-integrated thin film resistors
 - ◆ Fully compatible with optimal GmAPD designs – no epi-structure tradeoffs



Self-quenching behavior depends on feedback

- Need large R_L to ensure rapid self-quenching and small charge flow Q
 - ◆ Current in junction must fall below threshold value for self-quench to occur
- “Recharge” time following quench has time constant $R_L C_d$

Principal design trade-off:

Large $R_L \rightarrow$ rapid quenching

Small $R_L \rightarrow$ rapid recharging

Device diameter: 25 μm

Discharge (quench):

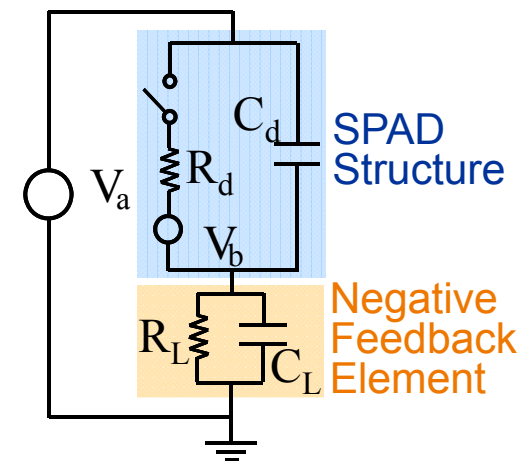
$$\tau \sim R_d C_d \rightarrow (5 \text{ k}\Omega)(100 \text{ fF}) \sim \mathbf{0.5 \text{ ns}}$$

Recharge (re-arm):

$$\tau \sim R_L C_d \rightarrow (0.1 - 1 \text{ M}\Omega)(100 \text{ fF}) \sim \mathbf{10 - 100 \text{ ns}}$$

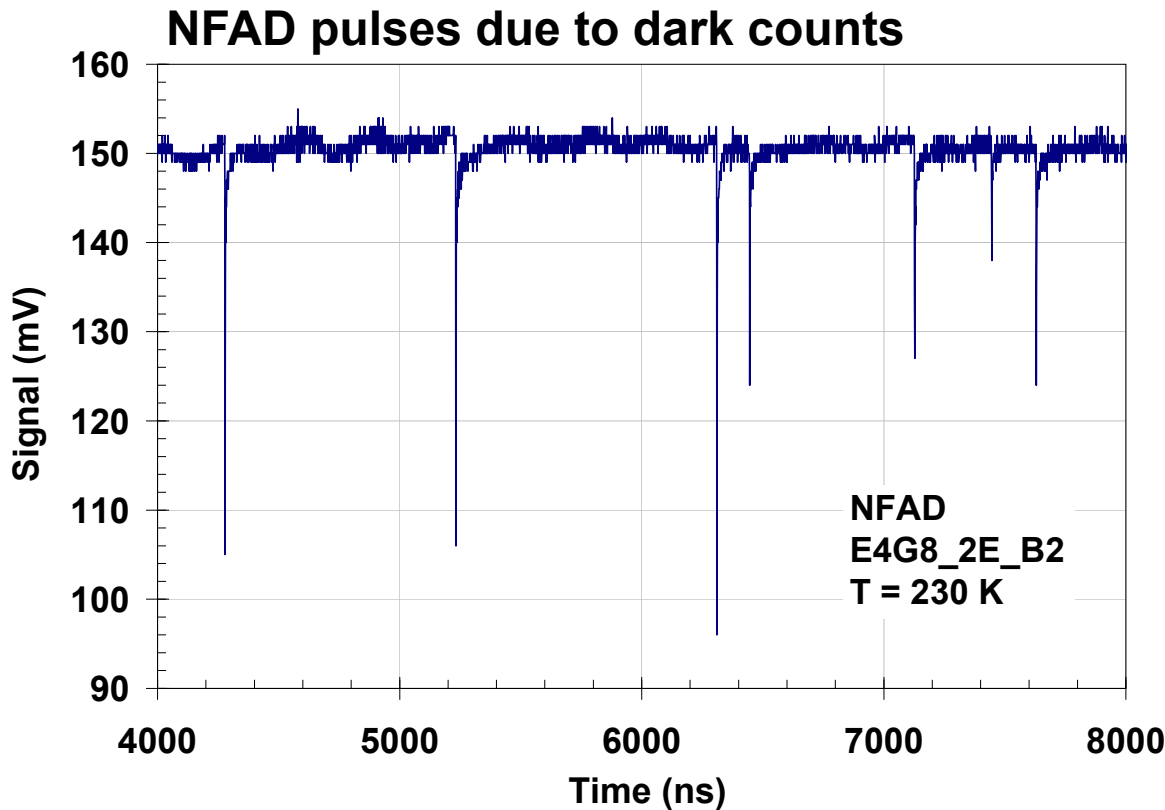
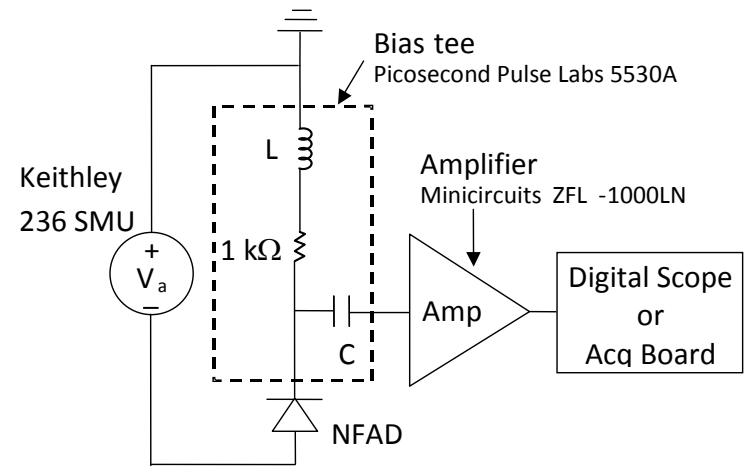
“Minimum” charge flow:

$$Q = C_d V_{\text{ex}} \rightarrow (100 \text{ fF})(2 \text{ V}) \sim \mathbf{1 \times 10^6 \text{ e}^-}$$



First generation of NFAD devices exhibited desired behavior

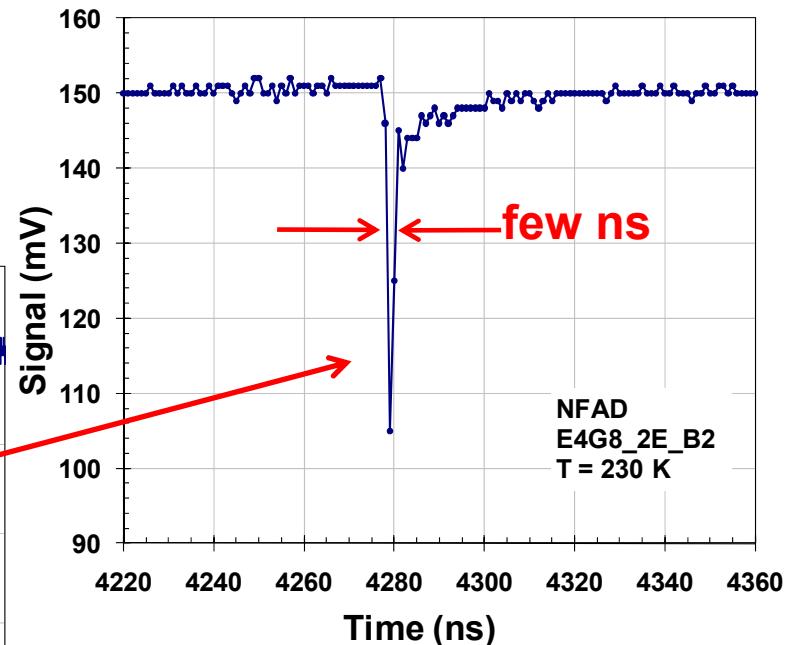
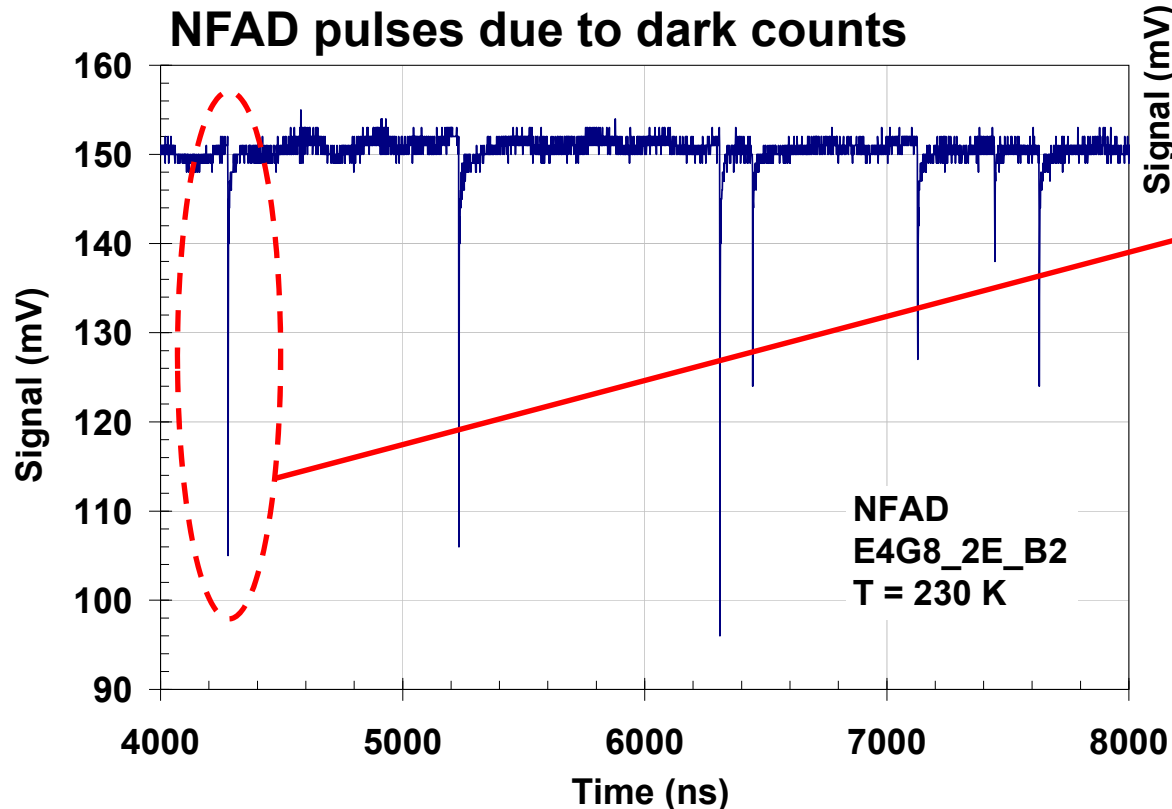
- Operate with simple bias T
- Sharp detection pulses with fixed DC bias



$R_L \sim 90 \text{ k}\Omega$

First generation of NFAD devices exhibited desired behavior

- Operate with simple bias T
- Sharp detection pulses with fixed DC bias

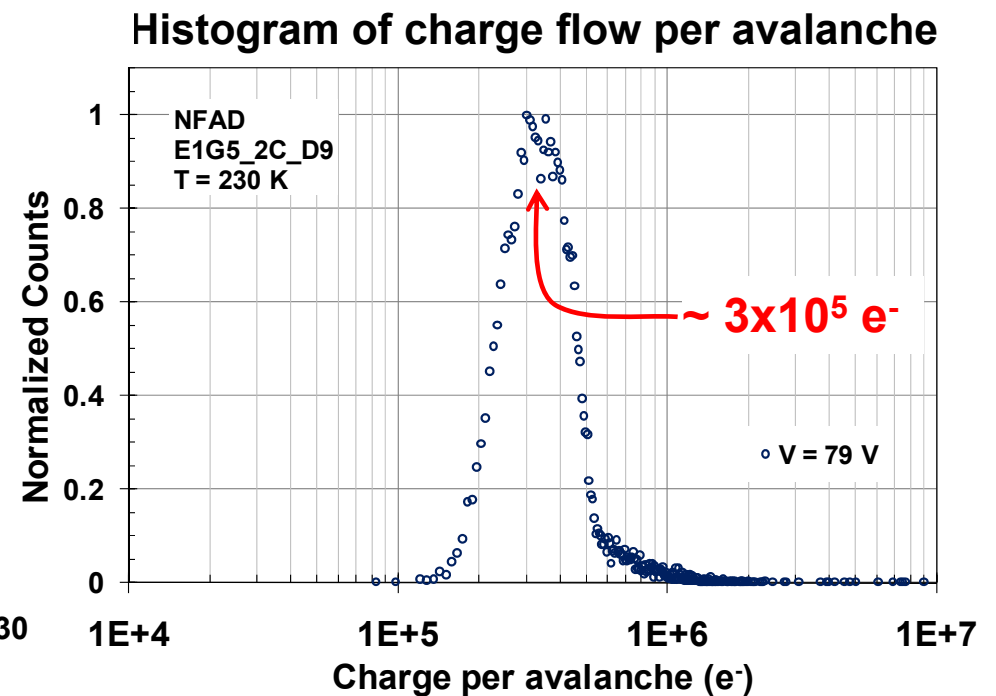
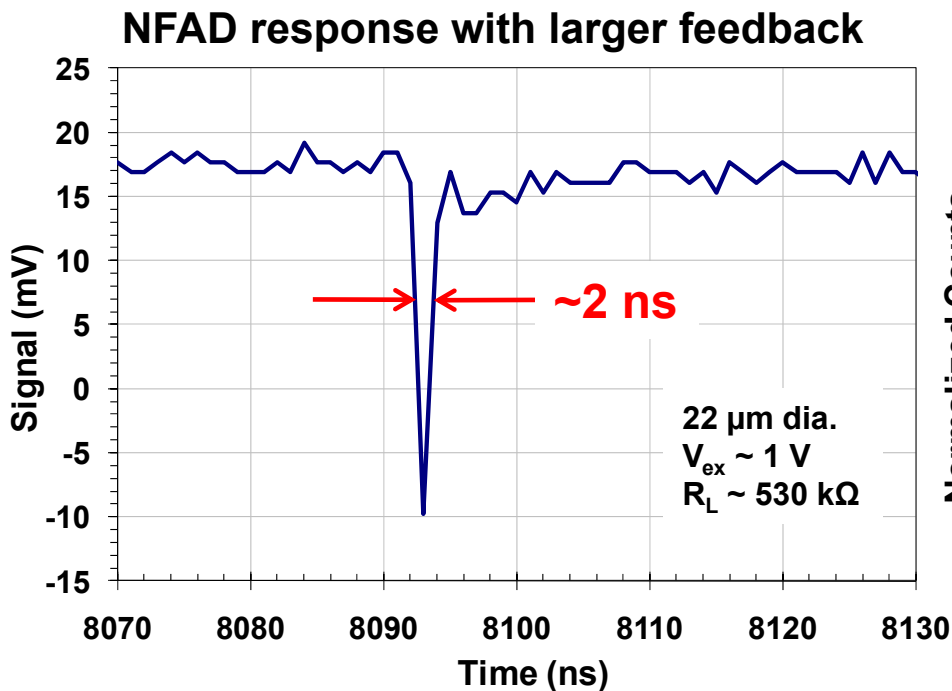


$R_L \sim 90 \text{ k}\Omega$

Larger negative feedback provides even more effective self-quenching

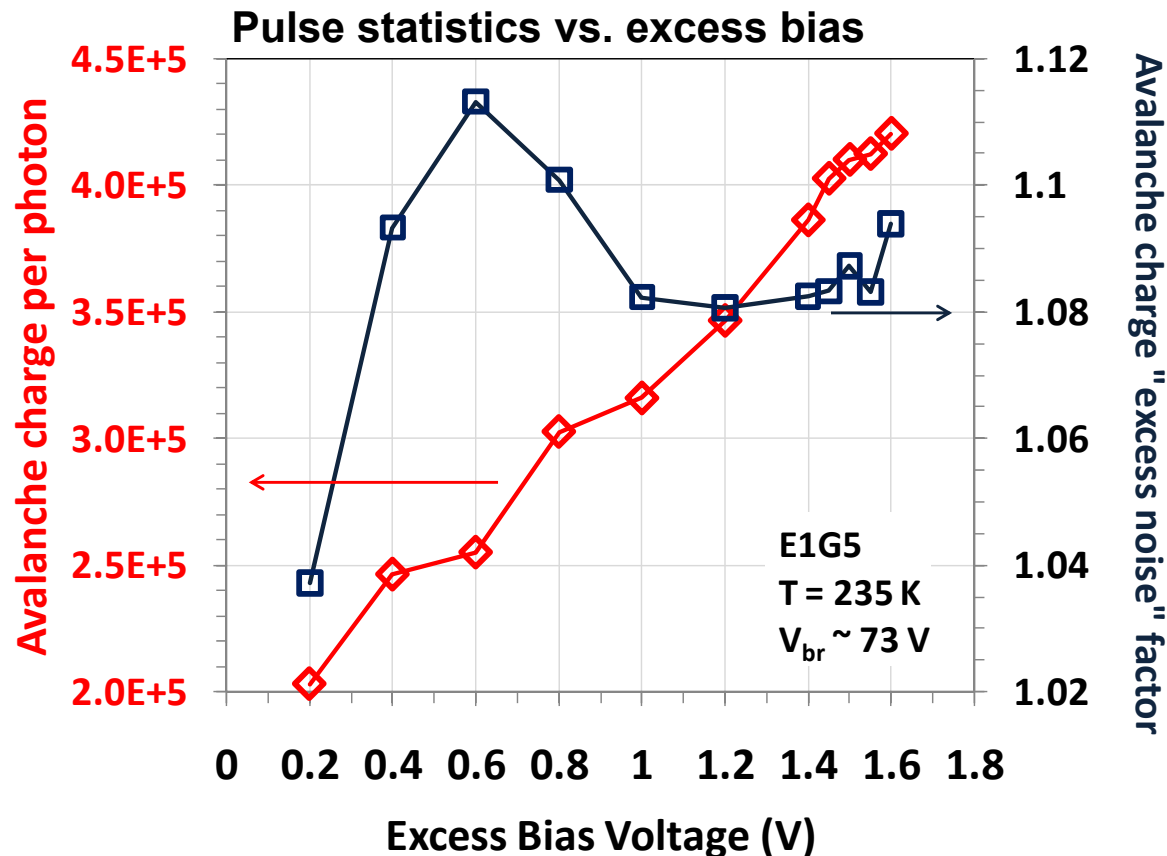
- NFAD avalanche response: pulse width ~ 2 ns, height ~ 25 mV
- Total current flow: $Q \sim 3 \times 10^5 e^-$
- **How reproducible are NFAD avalanche properties?**

$R_L \sim 500$ k Ω



Statistics of avalanche charge flow

- Analyze large number of pulses (~10,000) for pulse statistics
- Charge “excess noise” $F(Q)$ is a measure of avalanche consistency
 - ◆ Directly related to variance σ^2 of the distribution
- Significantly more uniform avalanches than legacy Geiger-mode operation
 - ◆ Good prospects for resolving “summed” pulses



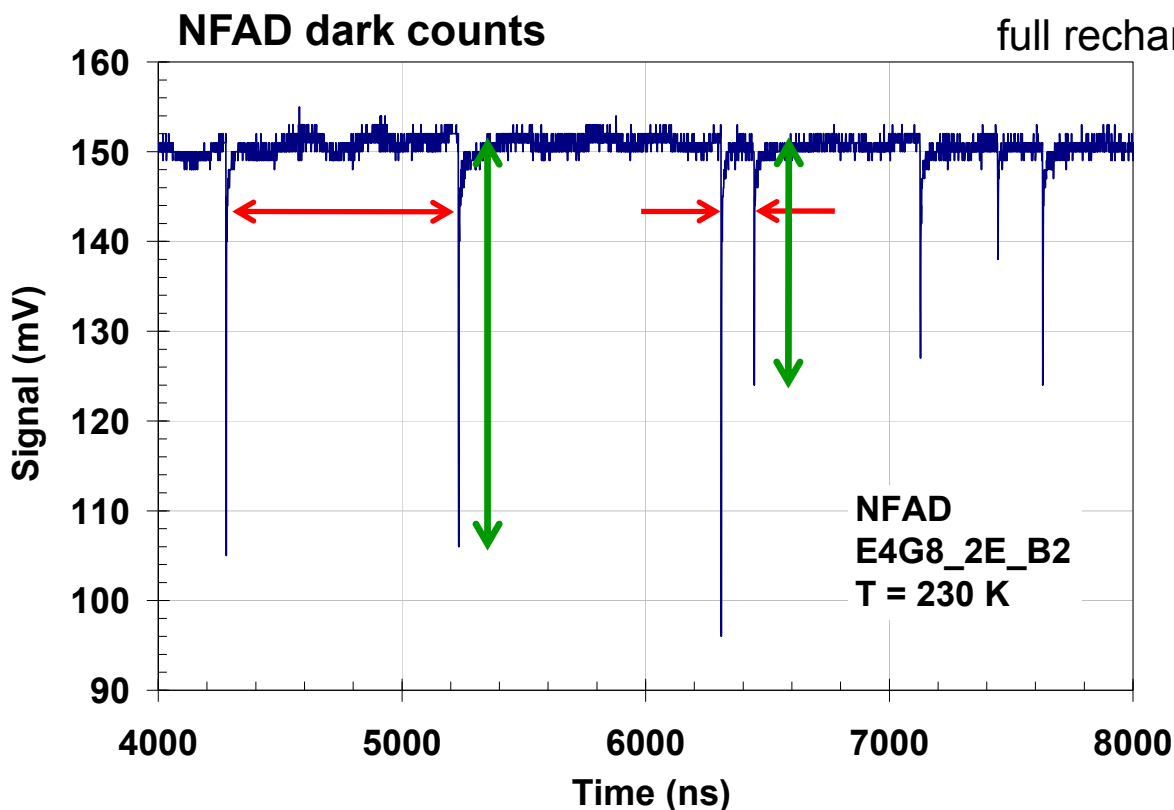
$$F(Q) = \frac{\sigma^2}{\langle Q \rangle^2} + 1$$

$$\sigma / \langle Q \rangle = 0.28$$

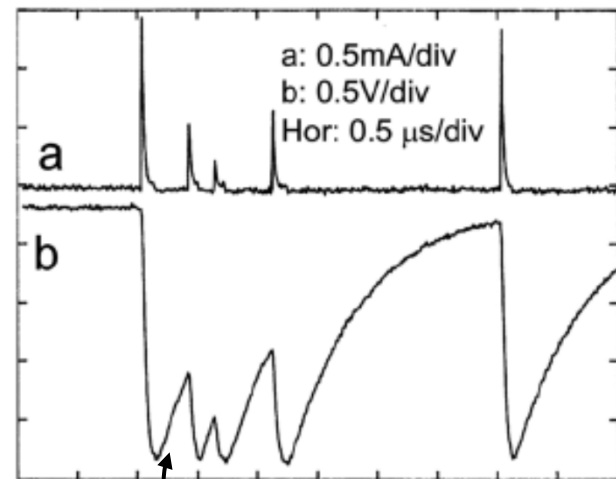
$$\rightarrow F(Q) = 1.08$$

Re-arming time from pulse height correlations

- Look at correlation between **pulse height** and **pulse inter-arrival time**
 - ♦ If pulse is triggered before full re-arming, pulse amplitude will tend to be lower



diode current

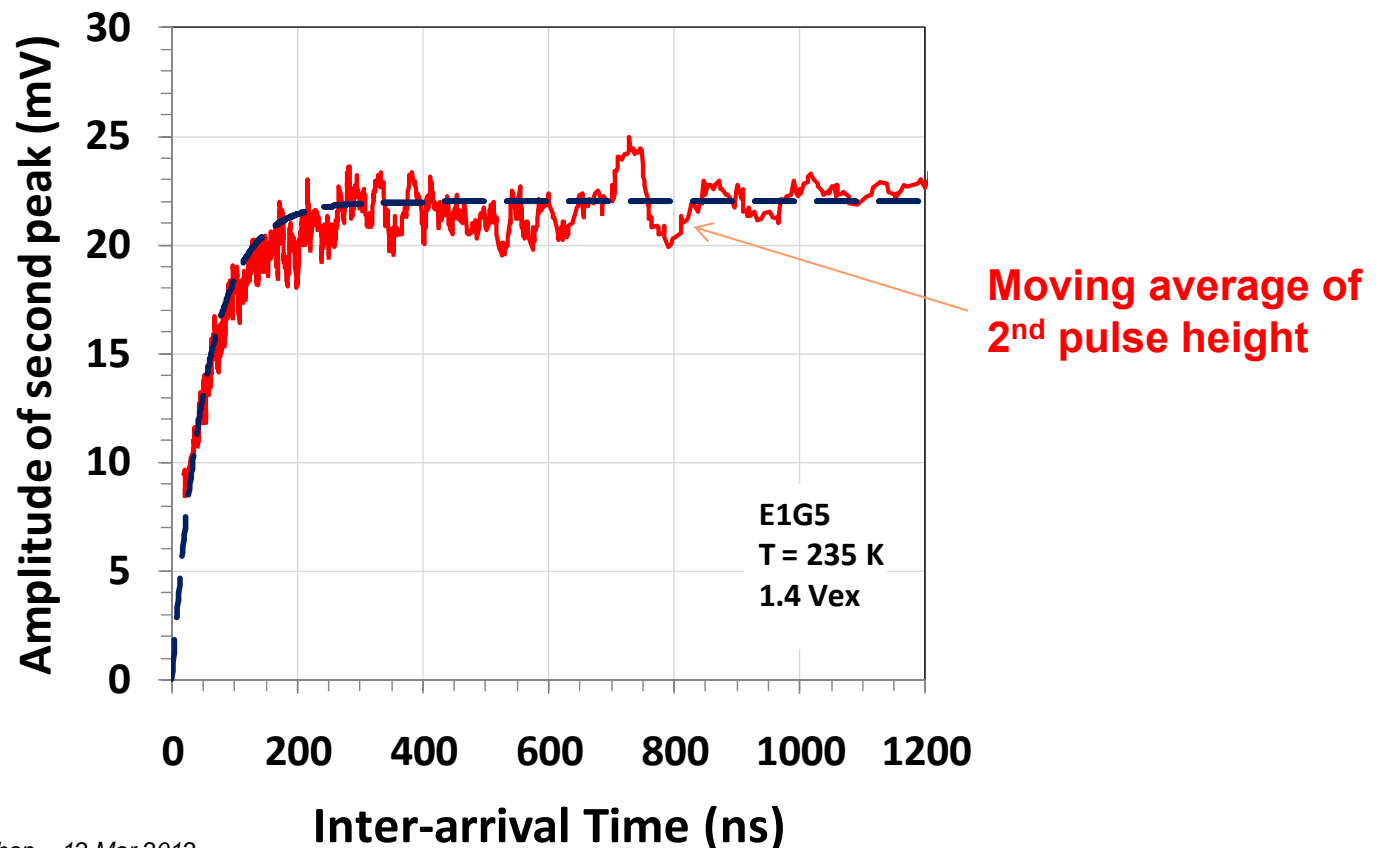


S. Cova, et al., Appl. Opt. 35, 1961 (1996)

partial recharge of excess bias

Re-arming time from pulse height correlations

- Use exponential fit to 2nd pulse height (moving average) vs. interarrival time
- Find time constant $\tau = 55 \text{ ns}$; 95% recharge in $3\tau \sim 165 \text{ ns}$
- Reasonable agreement with expected $\tau = R_L C_d = (800 \text{ k}\Omega)(80 \text{ fF}) \sim 64 \text{ ns}$

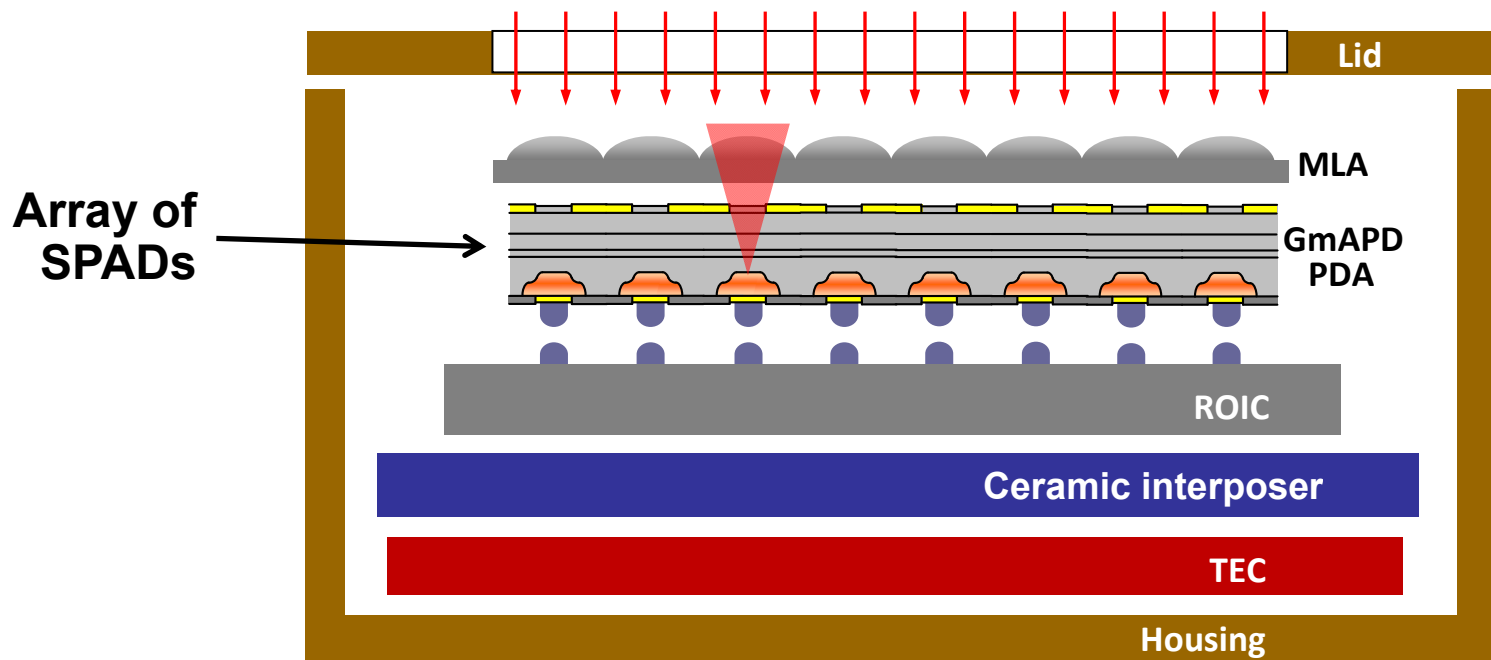


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Scaling SPADs to large-format imaging arrays

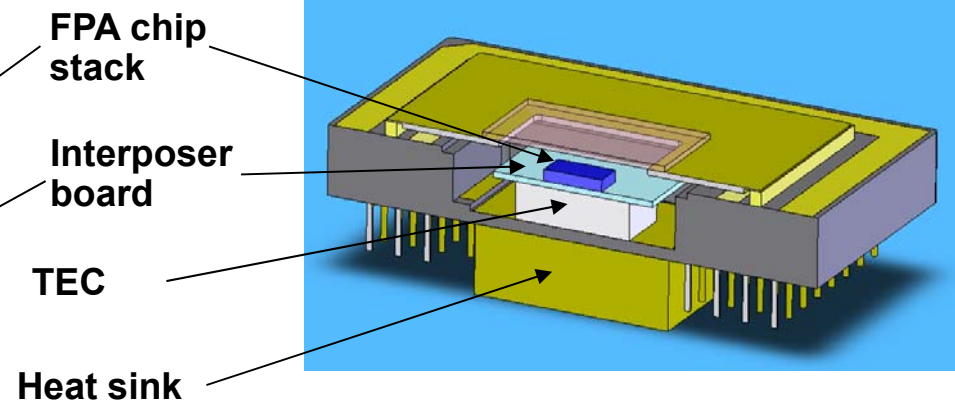
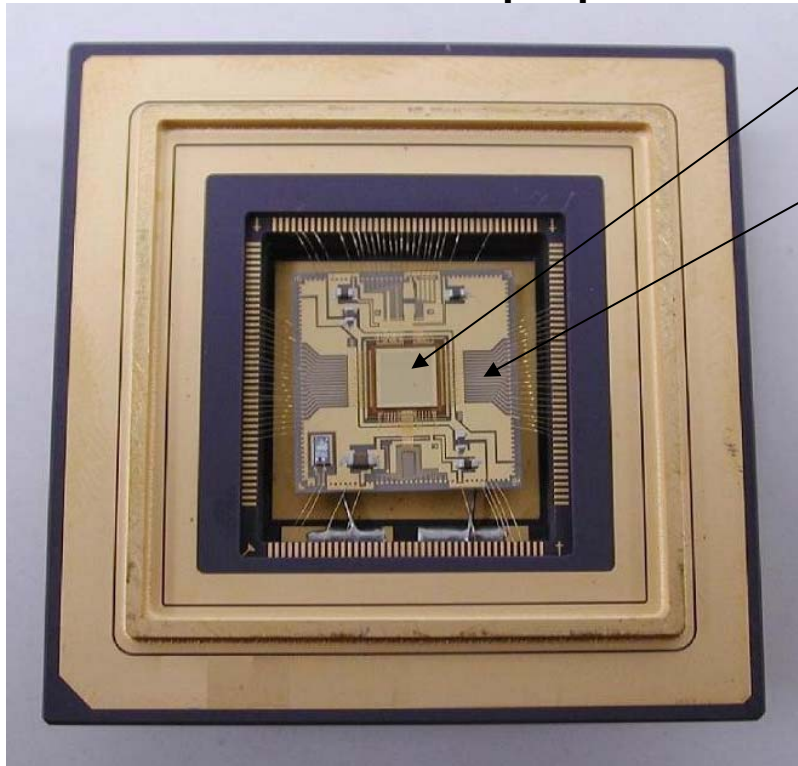
- **Focal plane array (FPA) employs three-chip stack as imaging sensor engine**
 - ◆ SPAD photodiode array (PDA)
 - ◆ CMOS readout integrated circuit (ROIC)
 - ◆ GaP microlens array (MLA)
- **Indium bump flip-chip hybridization of PDA to ROIC**
- **Passive μm -scale MLA alignment and attachment to PDA**



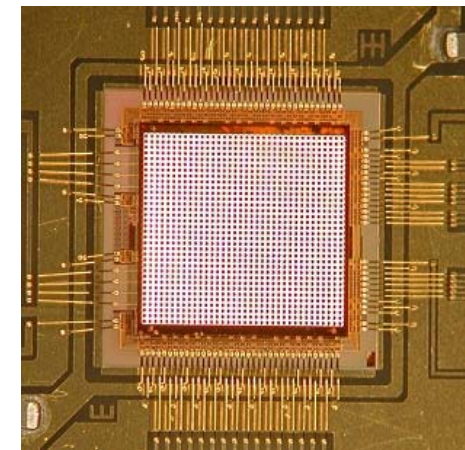
Focal plane array module assembly

- **Manage electrical, thermal, and optical interfaces to FPA**
 - ◆ 175-connection pin grid array package
 - ◆ Thermoelectric cooler (TEC) maintains $\Delta T \sim 55^\circ\text{C}$ with CuW heat sink
 - ◆ Microlens array on chip stack provides $\sim 75\%$ fill factor
 - ◆ Hermetic lid with sapphire window

Assembled FPA module
32 x 32 format with 100 μm pitch



Chip stack on interposer



Turn-key FPGA-driven camera system

- Three-board turn-key commercial camera
 - ◆ FPA board, FPGA board, and Interface board
- Adjustable frame period (“range gate”) between 4 ns and 10 μ s
- 32 x 32 format (100 μ m pitch) with ~200,000 frames per second



10 cm x 10 cm x 8 cm

Comprehensive GUI

Sync	Frame Number	Type	Status	Htz	E.Fine	Terminal	CLK/DIV	Bin W	Gate W	Gate D	CLK	Trig	APD S	APD B	APD T	GrayInt	Refresh	H. Temp	Res	Res	Res	Res	Superbin	B Bin	Het Val	Time-0	Time-1	Time-2	Time-3		
21930	31958	30	1	0	71	25	7999	1	250	2000	4	0	1	56	7190	2504	20000	50	3019	0	0	1024	0	0	393	5989	1344	6140			
2432	2778	2692	2649	2684	2694	2699	2595	2546	2592	2395	2202	2241	2101	2094	2197	1908	1471	1087	1641	1600	1690	1671	2062	2525	2586	2027	2049	2659	2512	2616	3531
2789	2382	2486	2304	3057	2659	2353	2473	2540	2407	2337	2080	2010	1810	1508	1137	1139	1099	1166	1171	1241	1384	1578	2027	2195	2555	2895	2081	2495	2474	2361	3221
2490	2623	3014	2983	2749	2809	2581	2432	2229	1594	1498	1513	1573	1394	1312	1282	1334	1235	1205	1180	1263	1183	1350	1504	1603	1601	2048	2593	2030	2377	3090	
2449	2991	3168	2639	2656	2786	2750	2310	1763	1650	1655	1549	1541	1374	1410	1359	1495	1370	1366	1320	1294	1356	1277	1396	1441	1490	1549	2394	2804	2896	2765	3220
2659	3052	2998	2639	2836	2987	2378	1790	1886	1795	1714	1587	1587	1446	1362	1442	1377	1412	1446	1409	1351	1380	1507	1528	1517	1521	1568	1488	1968	2447	2392	3275
2966	3165	3167	3205	2941	2666	2237	1842	1833	1779	1658	1499	1528	1365	1427	1330	1369	1524	1332	1293	1185	1246	1144	1296	1252	1429	1480	1449	1529	2138	2277	2650
3099	2840	3245	3386	2879	2818	2343	2080	1827	1641																						
3585	3233	3350	3268	3097	2849	2051	1987	1906	1615	1549	1409	1316	1237	1292	1330	1322	2130	1533	1150	1159	1072	1066	1134	1150	1261	1348	1501	1512	1930	2307	2778
2814	2747	2937	3083	3273	2706	1941	2123	2099	1988	1848	1628	1451	1400	1395	1446	2183	2880	1821	1236	1132	1249	1233	1297	1648	1493	1603	2766	1652	1370	2093	2829
1662	1390	2430	3126	3136	2034	1834	2425	2502	2294	1995	1892	1696	1538	1711	2145	2514	2364	1870	1523	1366	1326	1369	1299	1221	1695	1666	1680	1705	1410	1400	1142
1624	1419	1470	1807	3488	2398	2191	2532	2536	2583	2416	2124	1811	1953	2300	2227	2633	2499	1947	1688	1578	1629	1601	1487	1692	1766	1647	1573	1592	1350	967	
1596	1386	1340	1973	3882	2937	1975	2157	2427	2337	2573	2624	2536	2456	2111	2357	2676	2387	2129	1793	1584	1973	1832	1814	1975	1668	1867	1519	1347	1308	1303	985
1764	1431	1331	1968	3899	3059	2162	2401	2428	2605	2644	2494	2470	2096	2197	2395	2378	2140	2047	1804	1647	1702	1641	1793	1951	1588	1343	1439	1333	1473	1053	982
3214	1464	1362	2191	3649	3214	2204	2310	2280	2381	2245	2209	1962	1474	2042	2090	2048	1783	1762	1740	1738	1884	1451	1445	1619	1550	1329	1508	1609	1328	941	944
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1396	1357	1654	1900	2845	3701	2483	2283	2304	2314	1942	1678	1776	2072	2288	1763	1570	1379	1363	1458	1398	1440	1342	1328	1402	1402	1507	1494	1484	1035	985	
1464	1352	1346	1811	2588	3798	3026	2387	2127	1946	1913	1621	1545	1351	1986	1911	1464	1422	1597	1568	1496	1455	1352	1402	1305	1355	1370	1521	1422	1118	828	936
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1425	1254	1599	1418	1627	1442	2346	2920	2842	3918	1960	1925	1771	2022	2037	2012	1869	1747	1746	1680	1430	1251	1288	1384	1442	1341	1452	1113	1134	1052	840	908
1412	1422	1655	1639	1611	2279	3257	3161	2397	2006	1943	1609	1762	1796	1870	1700	1416	1280	1279	1285	1358	1320	1207	1240	1234	1374	1172	1004	1084	976	905	814
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4481	3644	4381	4713	4842	3206	3523	375	2997	2079	1850	1670	1679	1851	1821	1811	1839	1644	1658	1515	1455	1196	1329	1261	1337	1980	3346	3867	3594	369	933	1010
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3475	4659	4628	4307	3842	3034	2993	3096	3468	2592	1495	1424	1375	1358	1277	1244	1174	1247	1187	1170	1183	1185	1247	1453	1928	2519	3626	3410	2450	2741	4445	
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3549	4267	3823	4263	3765	3025	2763	3507	3145	3013	214	1416	1383	1266	1294	1246	1165	1103	987	998	1011	1024	1045	1065	1065	2000	2264	2659	3082	2672	3062	3822
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3868	4278	3852	3577	3787	3493	3102	3091	2986	2484	2203	1497	1114	1190	1181	1080	1067	937	915	973	808	783	1070	1389	1536	1681	1782	1534	1853	2523	1968	2337

DCR & PDE performance maps

- Full-camera 32 x 32 maps of DCR and PDE at 1.06 μm
 - PDE obtained using broad illumination
- 100% pixel yield: all pixels in spec

DCR Mean = 13.6 kHz
DCR σ = 2.2 kHz

DCR (in kHz)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
1	9	8	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	8	8	9	8	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	11	11	10	11	10	10			
2	8	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	10	12	10	12	12	11	12	11	11	13	11	12	12	10	11	9	9		
3	8	10	10	11	10	11	10	10	9	10	11	10	11	11	14	13	12	11	12	11	13	12	12	11	12	10	11	12	11	10	10		
4	9	9	9	10	10	11	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	13	12	14	11	13	11	13	12	13	12	13	12	14	12	11	13	11	11	11
5	8	10	9	10	10	11	13	11	10	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	14	13	13	14	13	13	12	13	13	13	11	11	12	11	12	
6	8	10	10	8	10	12	11	12	12	11	13	12	12	14	13	14	14	13	13	12	13	13	14	13	14	12	13	11	13	11	11		
7	8	10	9	9	11	12	12	12	12	12	13	12	13	11	13	13	13	13	13	15	13	14	13	14	13	14	13	12	13	13	11	12	
8	9	9	10	12	11	11	11	11	13	12	12	13	13	13	12	13	13	13	14	13	13	14	14	13	13	15	13	12	11	11			
9	10	11	11	11	12	12	13	13	13	12	13	14	12	13	14	14	15	15	14	14	13	14	14	14	13	14	14	13	13	12	11		
10	9	10	11	11	12	11	12	13	12	12	13	13	14	12	13	15	14	13	15	14	13	15	14	14	13	15	14	14	13	11	11		
11	9	11	11	12	11	12	11	11	11	12	12	13	14	14	12	15	15	15	13	15	15	13	13	15	15	14	14	13	13	13	13		
12	11	11	12	12	12	11	12	13	13	13	11	13	14	14	13	15	14	15	15	15	15	14	13	14	14	14	13	14	13	12	12		
13	10	12	11	12	13	12	12	13	14	14	13	12	13	14	13	16	15	15	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	11		
14	11	11	11	13	13	14	13	14	13	14	13	15	13	13	13	14	15	14	14	17	14	17	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14		
15	10	12	12	13	13	14	15	14	15	14	15	14	15	14	15	16	15	14	15	15	14	15	14	14	14	14	15	14	14	13	13		
16	12	12	13	13	13	12	14	15	14	12	14	14	15	15	14	17	14	15	14	14	15	15	15	15	14	16	14	15	15	16	14	14	
17	11	11	12	13	12	14	13	14	14	14	15	14	13	15	15	15	16	16	17	17	16	16	17	16	15	16	14	16	14	13	14		
18	10	9	11	13	13	12	15	14	15	14	14	15	14	14	16	16	15	16	16	15	14	16	16	16	16	16	17	16	14	14	13	13	
19	10	11	13	14	14	14	16	14	14	15	14	14	16	15	15	14	15	15	15	16	16	17	16	17	17	16	15	14	14	14	15		
20	11	12	12	13	14	13	15	17	14	15	15	16	15	14	15	15	14	15	15	16	18	17	15	18	18	16	15	16	14	14	14		
21	9	12	13	14	14	13	14	15	15	15	14	16	16	17	15	16	15	14	15	17	15	15	16	18	17	18	16	17	16	15	15	14	
22	10	12	13	12	15	13	15	16	16	15	15	16	16	14	16	15	16	14	16	15	16	17	17	16	16	17	16	16	18	13	17	16	
23	11	11	12	12	14	16	15	14	15	15	15	16	14	13	17	15	16	15	16	16	17	16	15	17	16	18	16	16	16	15	14	14	
24	11	10	12	12	14	14	15	15	15	14	17	14	16	17	16	17	16	17	16	17	16	17	16	17	16	16	16	18	15	17	15		
25	11	11	12	13	14	16	14	15	15	16	15	16	17	16	15	16	16	17	15	16	16	17	15	16	16	17	19	17	17	16	15	15	
26	10	11	12	14	14	12	15	14	14	14	15	13	15	16	17	16	16	17	17	15	17	17	16	17	16	18	17	16	16	14	16	15	
27	11	11	12	13	15	14	15	16	14	17	15	16	15	17	15	17	18	17	17	15	17	17	16	18	16	17	16	16	15	15	14	14	
28	11	11	13	12	14	15	15	14	14	15	15	17	16	16	17	16	16	14	17	15	15	17	16	16	17	16	18	16	15	16	16		
29	11	12	12	13	13	15	13	14	14	14	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	15	16	17	16	17	16	16	16	15	16	15	14	14	
30	11	11	12	13	13	14	14	14	14	15	15	16	15	16	15	16	15	14	16	16	15	14	16	16	18	16	17	17	16	17	15	15	
31	10	12	11	11	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	14	15	14	16	14	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	14	14	15	13	15	15	14	16	
32	11	11	12	12	12	12	11	12	11	12	12	12	12	11	14	14	15	14	12	15	15	13	14	14	14	14	15	15	14	14	14	16	

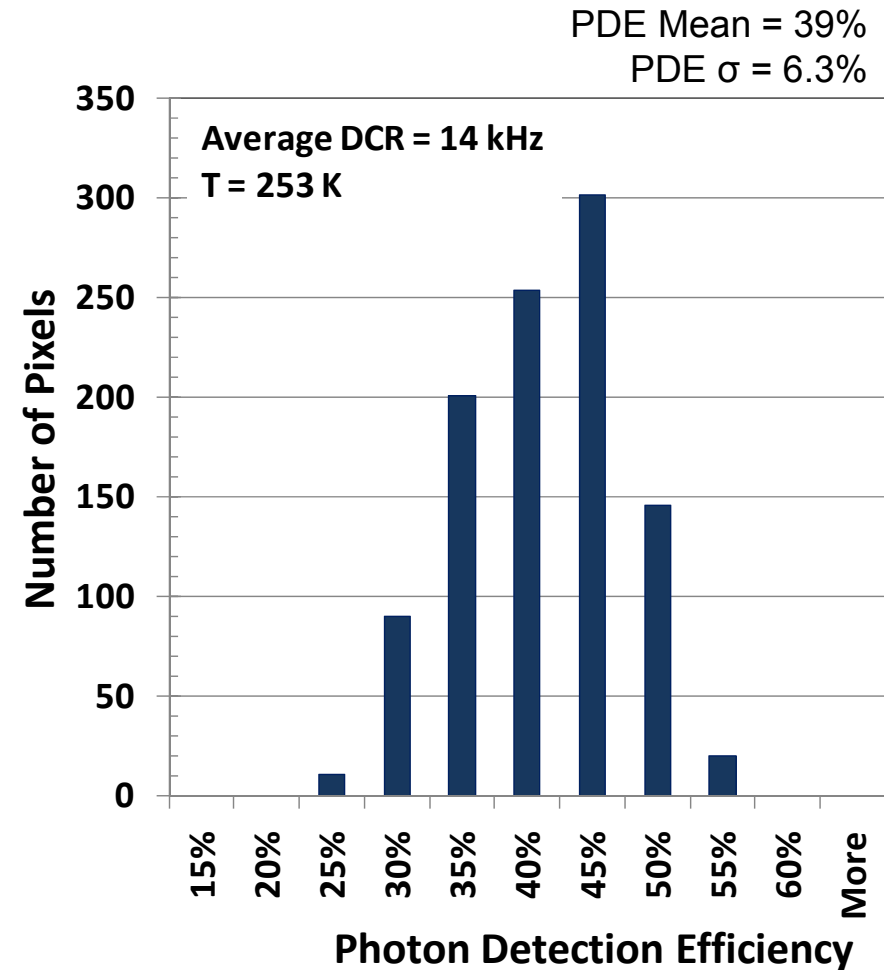
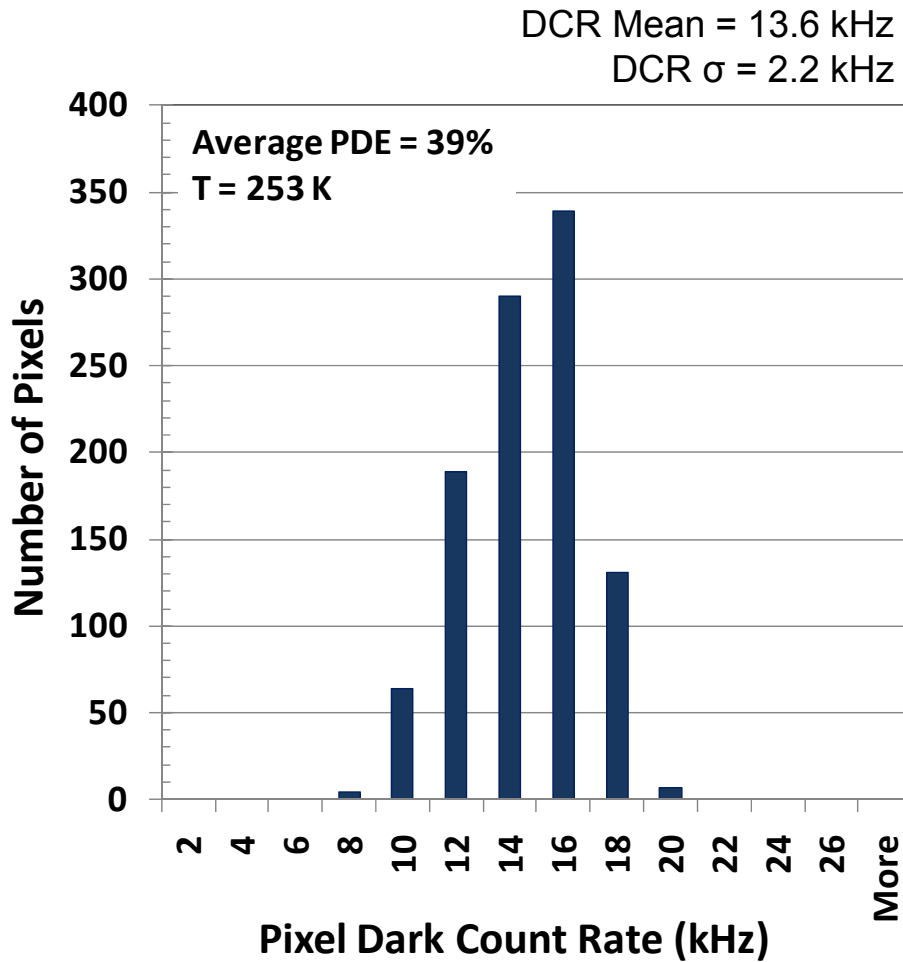
PDE Mean = 39%
PDE σ = 6.3%
T = 253 K

PDE (in %)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	28	23	27	27	30	26	29	30	26	27	27	29	23	25	25	27	25	28	26	28	24	27	27	25	28	29	27	24	27	25	27	
2	23	31	27	32	29	30	32	31	30	29	28	32	31	28	25	28	28	29	29	27	26	22	31	27	29	28	28	29	28	31	28	30
3	30	28	29	32	31	29	34	32	31	32	32	34	33	33	31	28	31	30	30	29	27	27	31	29	32	31	27	30	29	26	29	
4	25	30	31	31	31	31	33	30	35	33	31	32	33	29	32	33	29	29	33	31	30	33	31	31	31	33	32	31	31	30	27	28
5	28	27	27	30	31	33	32	31	37	33	35	33	31	31	32	27	30	34	32	31	33	30	32	31	31	31	29	32	31	29	29	31
6	27	26	30	32	33	34	33	33	38	34	37	36	34	33	30	32	30	35	34	33	33	32	32	33	34	35	33	30	34	29	27	30
7	29	30	29	30	29	33	36	38	33	35	34	38	34	33	33	35	35	31	33	28	36	31	36	32	34	35	35	34	34	28	29	30
8	26	32	31	33	33	35	34	36	39	34	38	35	32	34	35	34	37	36	35	37	36	37	36	38	34	36	34	31	37	32	30	33
9	31	34	34	33	31	33	34	36	37	33	37	34	35	37	34	36	36	40	37	39	39	36	36	34	37	35	37	34	34	30	32	
10	32	35	31	34	31	35	39	35	37	34	33	37	34	33	36	35	38	38	37	39	38	36	39	38	39	35	35	35	33	35	32	33
11	29	32	32	31	35	35	37	38	39	35	40	37	39	40	38	35	39	41	40	37	37	37	39	38	39	39	34	37	35	33	32	32
12	33	33	33	35	37	37	37	37	35	36	37	39	37	36	40	41	43	39	39	40	34	39	40	40	38	39	38	41	35	36	30	34
13	31	34	34	34	38	38	40	39	36	37	40	35	39	37	40	39	40	38	42	37	43	41	38	42	41	39	36	39	38	36	32	34
14	35	36	35	36	38	40	41	39	37	35	41	41	41	40	40	40	44	45	40	38	39	38	39	40	42	42	40	39	39	37	32	32
15	34	31	38	37	39	41	45	37	38	34	41	38	40	42	38	44	39	40	42	40	39	39	42	42	43	45	41	40	37	34	33	
16	33	33	40	37	37	42	45	42	38	37	36	42	39	41	42	43	42	43	43	45	41	43	40	39	43	43	41	41	41	38	37	35
17	38	36	38	37	39	44	42	40	40	38	36	43	44	43	41	43	42	41	44	44	42	37	39	43	39	42	44	44	39	39	36	35
18	35	39	41	37	37	44	43	42	41	39	39	39	41	47	40	43	40	44	45	44	44	44	43	37	43							

DCR & PDE distributions

- All 1024 pixels have $DCR < 20$ kHz for mean $PDE = 39\%$

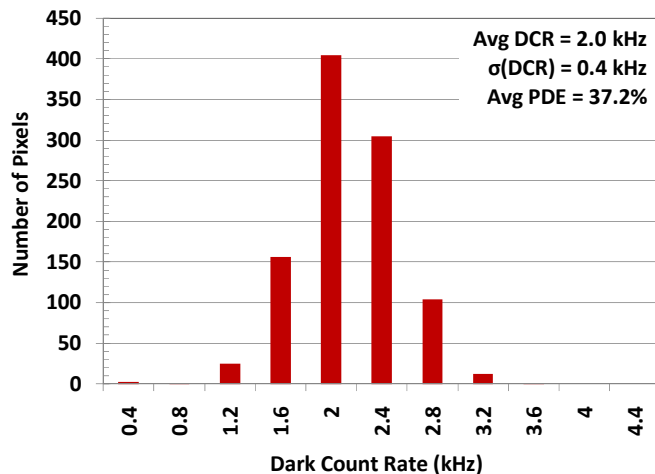


Excellent low DCR demonstrated

➤ Average DCR as low as 2.0 kHz at 37% PDE

DCR (in kHz)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.5	
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.4	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.7
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.6	
4	0.1	1.8	0.9	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.7	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.6	
5	0.0	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.8	2.2	1.6	
6	1.2	0.1	1.7	2.1	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.4	1.9	1.5	
7	1.0	1.7	1.4	2.3	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.3	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.2
8	1.2	1.6	2.4	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	2.2	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.4	
9	1.8	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.8	
10	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.8		
11	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.1		
12	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.2			
13	1.2	1.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.4	2.2	1.6	2.4	1.8	2.0	2.6	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.3
14	1.3	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.9	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.4	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.2	1.7	1.8	
15	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.9		
16	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.4	1.7	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.5	2.2	2.0	1.4	2.3	1.6	1.7
17	1.8	2.5	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	
18	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.6	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.6	1.6	1.8	
19	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.5	1.2	2.8	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.6	1.9	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.2	1.8	1.5
20	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.3	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.7	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.5	2.2	1.7	2.2	1.8
21	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.7	1.8	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.6	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.1	
22	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.9	1.9	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.4	1.6	1.7
23	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.6	3.1	1.9	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.5	2.4	1.7	1.6
24	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.7	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.2	1.8
25	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.2	3.0	2.4	1.9	1.7	2.6	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	1.9	
26	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.8	2.4	3.0	1.8	2.4	2.4	1.8	2.1	3.2	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.8	2.5	1.8	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.3	
27	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.7	1.9	2.8	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.7	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.6	
28	3.2	2.0	2.6	2.5	1.8	2.9	1.7	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.6	1.9	3.4	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.5	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.6	2.4	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.0
29	1.2	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.1	1.6	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.8	
30	1.5	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.5	2.9	2.5	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.4	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.3	
31	1.7	2.0	1.4	2.1	2.0	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.1	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.4	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.3
32	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.6	



PDE (in %)

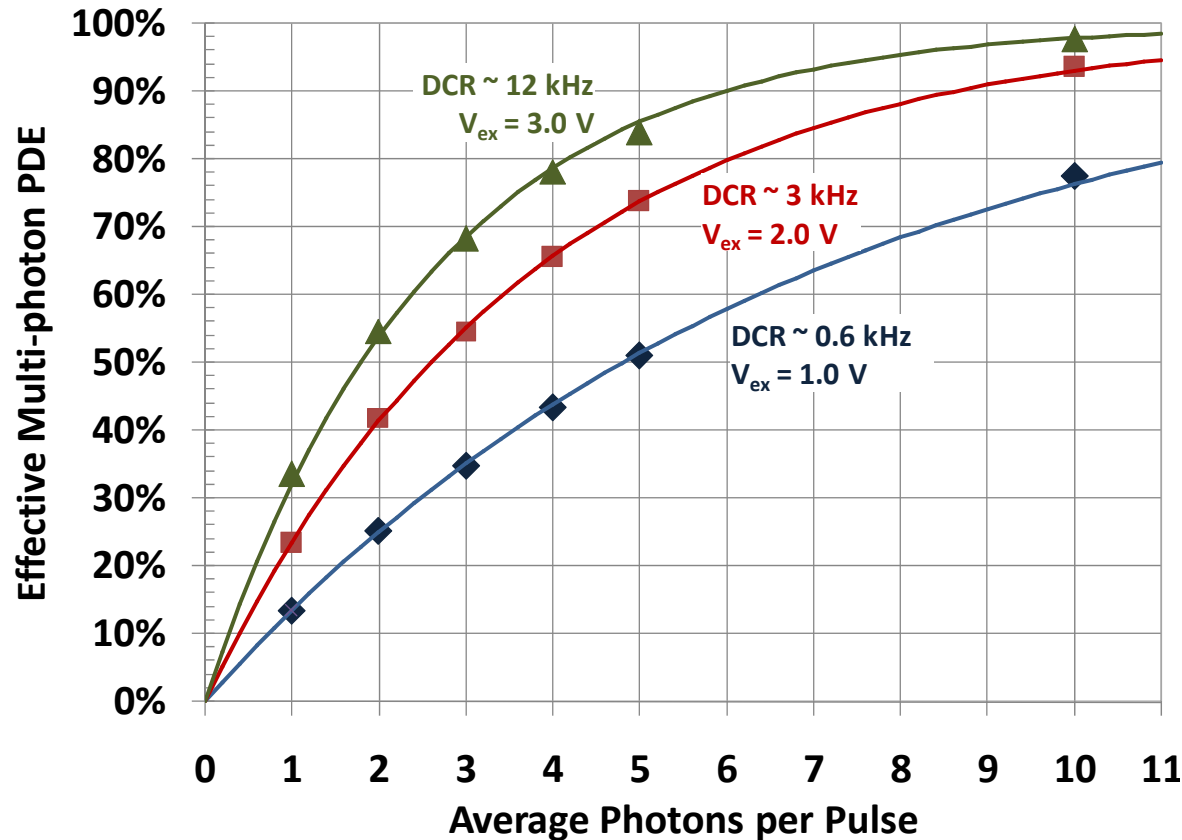
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14	31	34	38	37	38	38	36	36	36	37	36	36	37																			

Multi-photon pulse detection efficiency (PuDE)

- Measure PuDE as a function of mean photon number μ

- Good agreement with theory:
$$\text{PuDE}(\mu) = \sum_N \frac{\mu^N e^{-\mu}}{N!} \{1 - (1 - \text{PDE})^N\}$$

- ♦ Single photon sensitivity provides high detection probability for pulses of 5 - 10 photons



Points:
experimental data

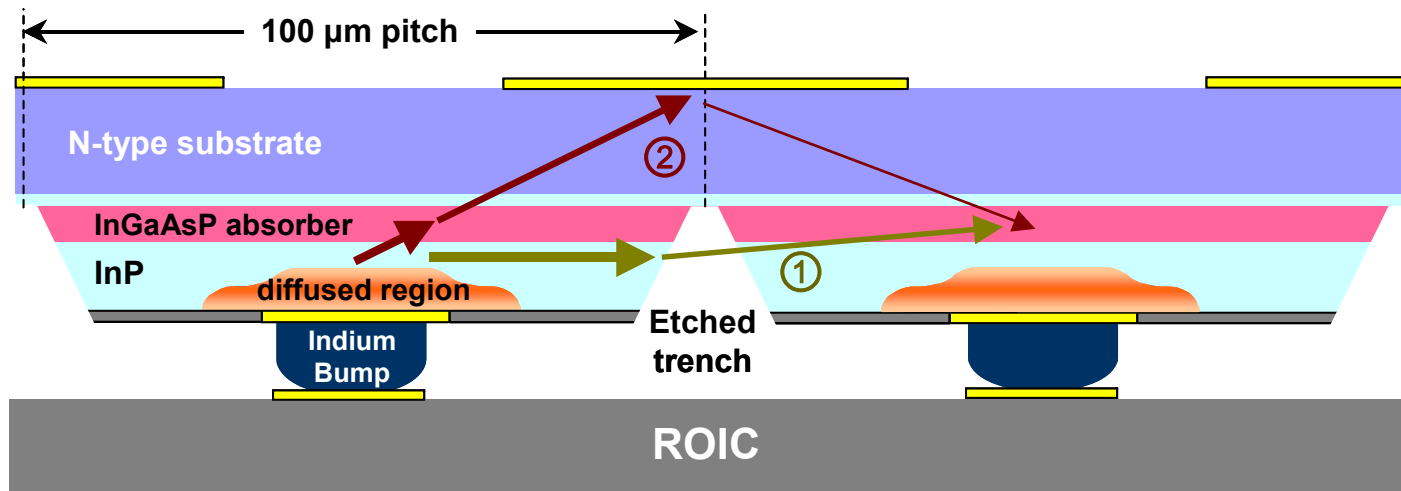
Solid lines:
theory

Crosstalk in SPAD arrays is challenge for scaling

- **Consider optical cross-talk contributions**
 - ◆ Avalanches can emit crosstalk photons due to hot carrier luminescence
 - ◆ Path ① : direct line-of-sight to nearest neighbor pixels
 - ◆ Path ② : reflection from back-side surface of PDA
- **Use etched trenches to mitigate line-of-sight crosstalk**



Photo of GmAPD 32 x 32 array



Crosstalk as function of pixel position

- **Crosstalk falls off with distance from primary avalanche (on average)**
 - ◆ Count all events within $\sim 500 \mu\text{m}$ radius and within 10 ns of primary avalanche
 - ◆ Nearest neighbor pixels show $<1\%$ crosstalk probability per pixel
 - ◆ Consistent “signature” shows that certain relative pixel positions have higher crosstalk

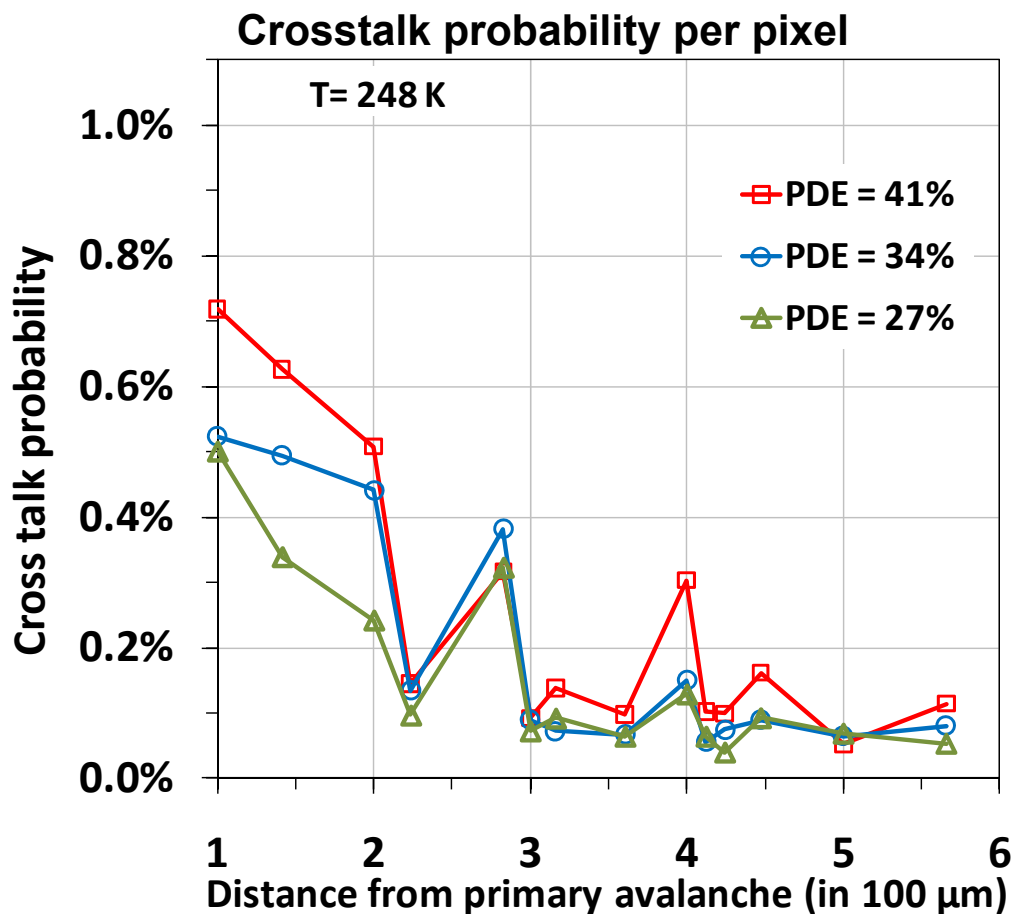


Illustration of relative distances from primary avalanche

			3			
	2.8	2.2	2	2.2	2.8	
	2.2	1.4	1	1.4	2.2	
3	2	1	0	1	2	3
	2.2	1.4	1	1.4	2.2	
	2.8	2.2	2	2.2	2.8	
			3			

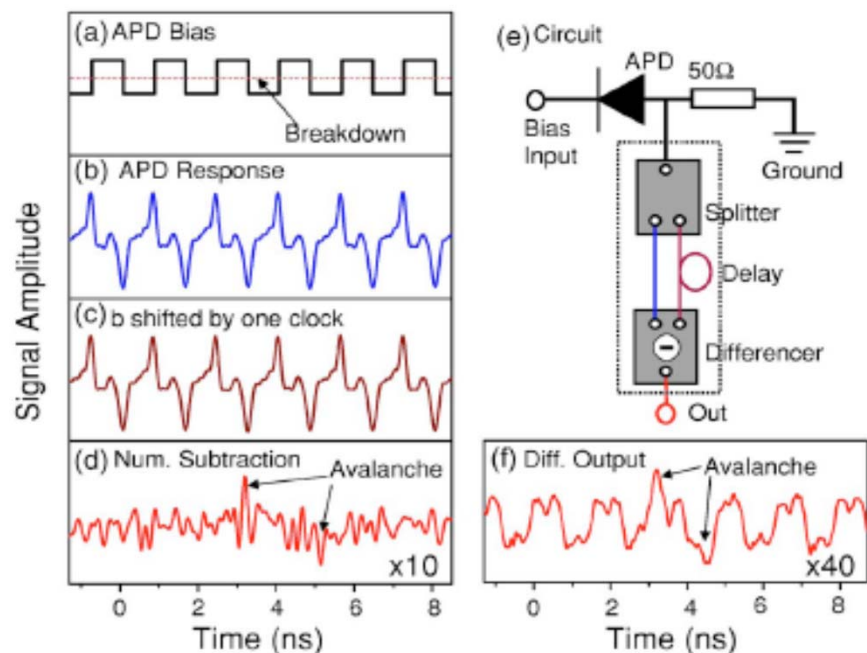


Workshop Outline

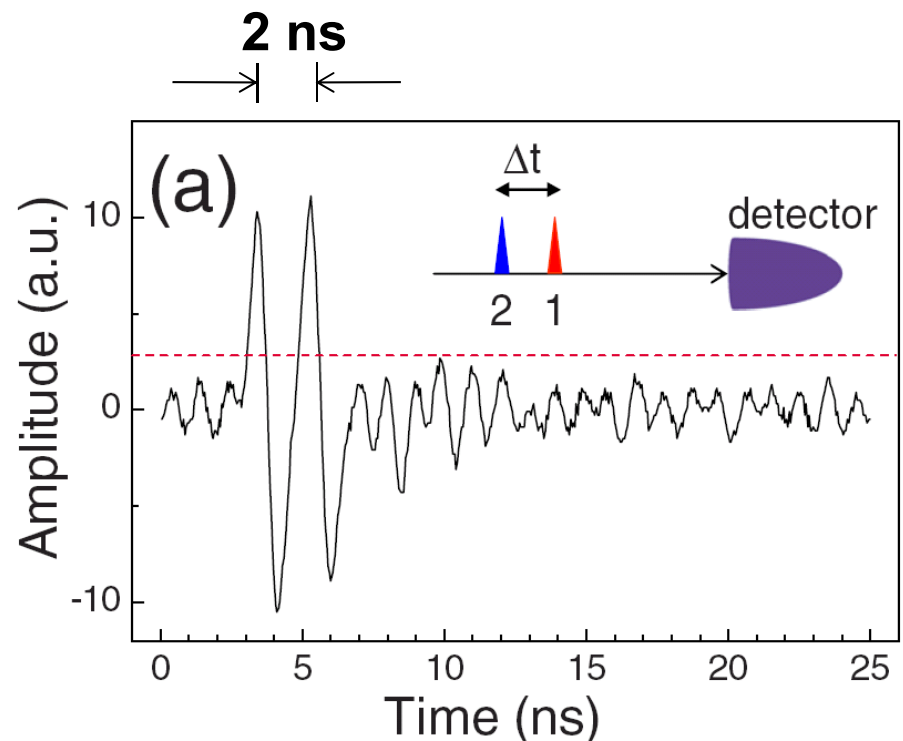
- Applications and drivers
- InGaAsP SPAD fundamentals
 - ◆ SPAD device design and performance parameters
- High-rate photon counting with InGaAsP SPADs
 - ◆ Challenges of high-rate counting: transients and afterpulsing
 - ◆ Progress in high-rate counting techniques
- Free-running operation with self-quenching NFADs
 - ◆ Integration of negative feedback
 - ◆ Self-quenching avalanche dynamics
- Scaling to large format SPAD arrays
 - ◆ Integration for focal plane arrays and FPA performance
- **Future prospects**
 - ◆ **High-rate photon counting**
 - ◆ **“Solid state photomultipliers” based on NFADs**
 - ◆ **Photon number resolution with SPADs/NFADs**
 - ◆ **Further scaling and micropixelated arrays**

Nanosecond-scale photon counting with SPADs

- Toshiba self-differencing technique with 1 GHz gating
- **Key point: proof-of-feasibility for SPADs counting every ~2 ns**



Z. Yuan, et al., *Appl. Phys. Lett.* 91, 041114 (2007)



A. R. Dixon, et al., *Appl. Phys. Lett.* 94, 231113 (2009)

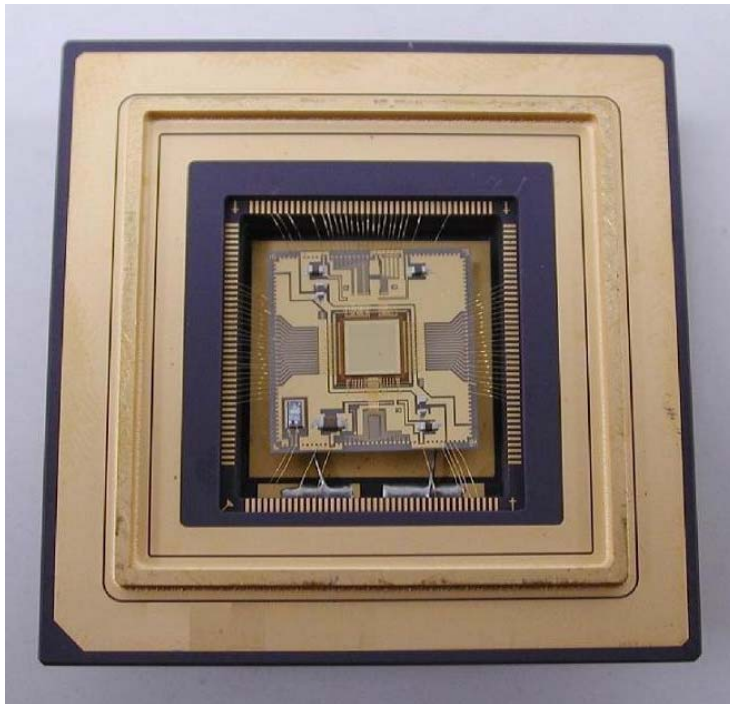
Prospects for advances in high-rate counting

- **Timing jitter limitations**
 - ◆ for communications apps, ~100 ps jitter will limit rates to < 10 GHz
- **Inherent device bandwidth limitations**
 - ◆ same challenges as 10 GHz linear APDs (transit time / RC / avalanche build-up)
- **Challenges of non-periodic (free-running) operation**
 - ◆ All GHz-rate techniques to date require periodic operation
- **Benefits in evolving to multiplexed solutions**

Multiplexed solutions for high-rate counting

- 1024 pixels with 250 ps timing quantization
 → for spread optical input, ~ 4 GHz effective counting rate
- Previous demonstrations by MIT-LL of arrays with asynchronous readout
- ...but substantial overhead in FPA complexity

32 x 32 FPA module



PDE (in %)

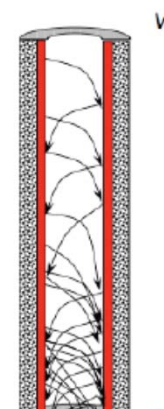
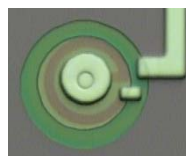
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NFADs as solid state photomultiplier (SSPM)

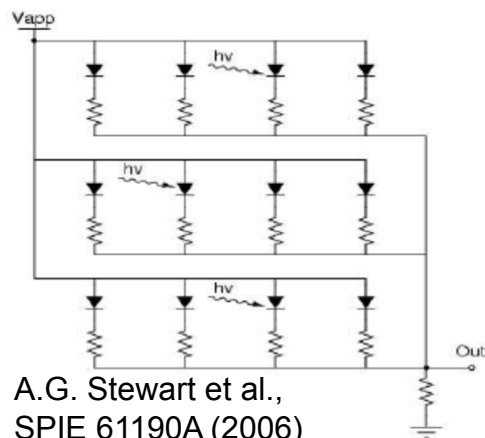
- Single NFAD device independently avalanches, self-quenches, and resets
- NFADs exhibit reasonably uniform pulse responses
- Connect a “matrix” of NFAD devices in parallel
 - “solid state” equivalent to microchannel plate (MCP) photomultiplier



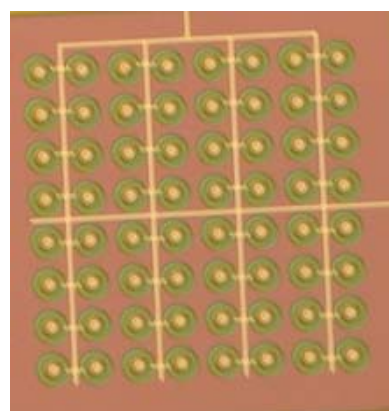
Single NFAD



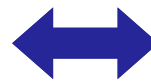
MCP “pore”



A.G. Stewart et al.,
SPIE 61190A (2006)



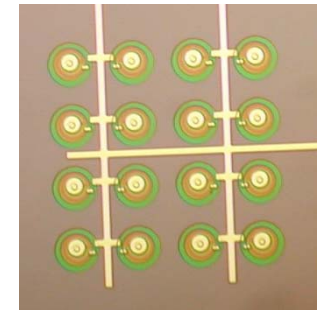
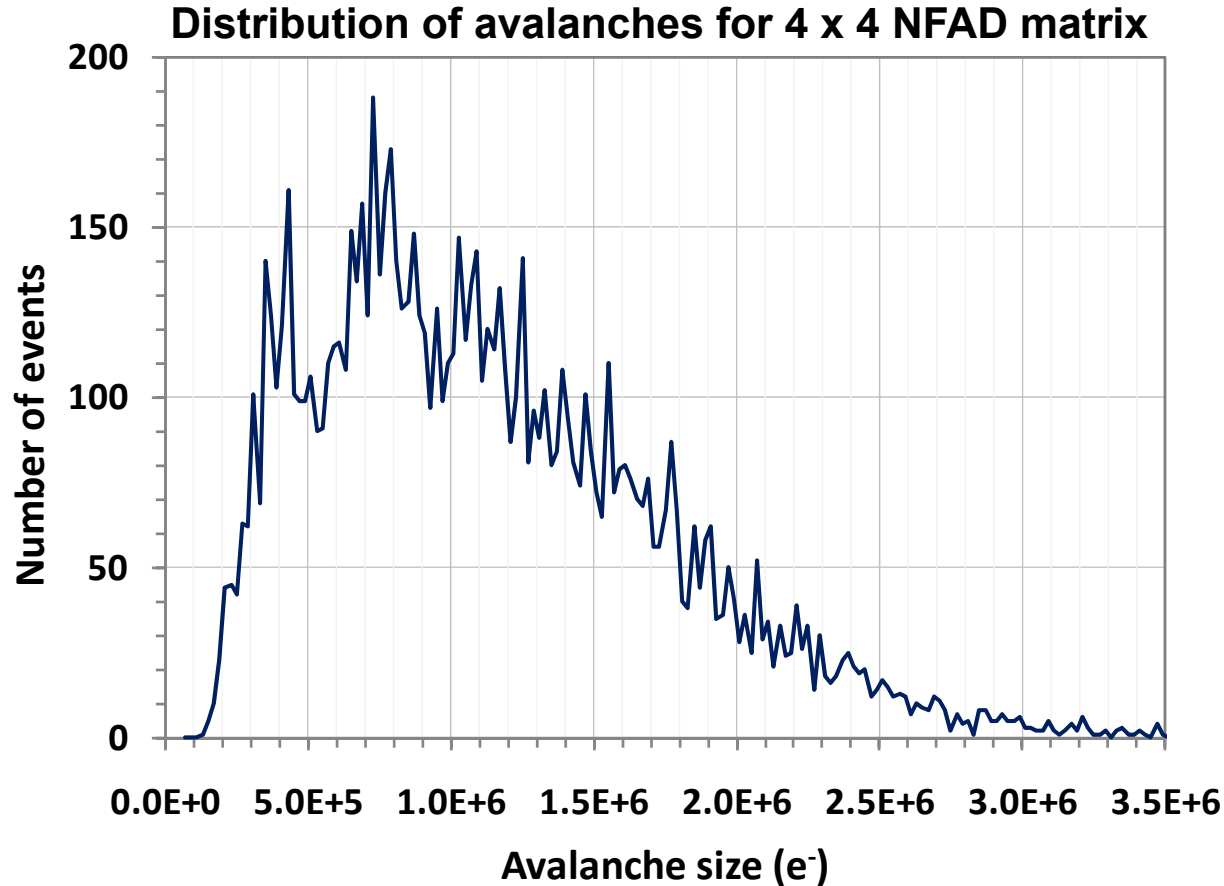
8 x 8 matrix of
InP NFADs



MCP e⁻ multiplier

First demonstration of NFADs as SSPM

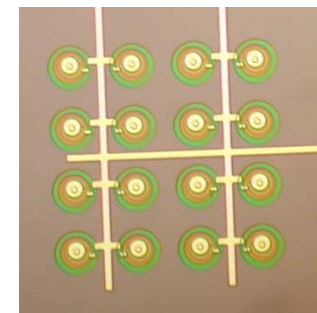
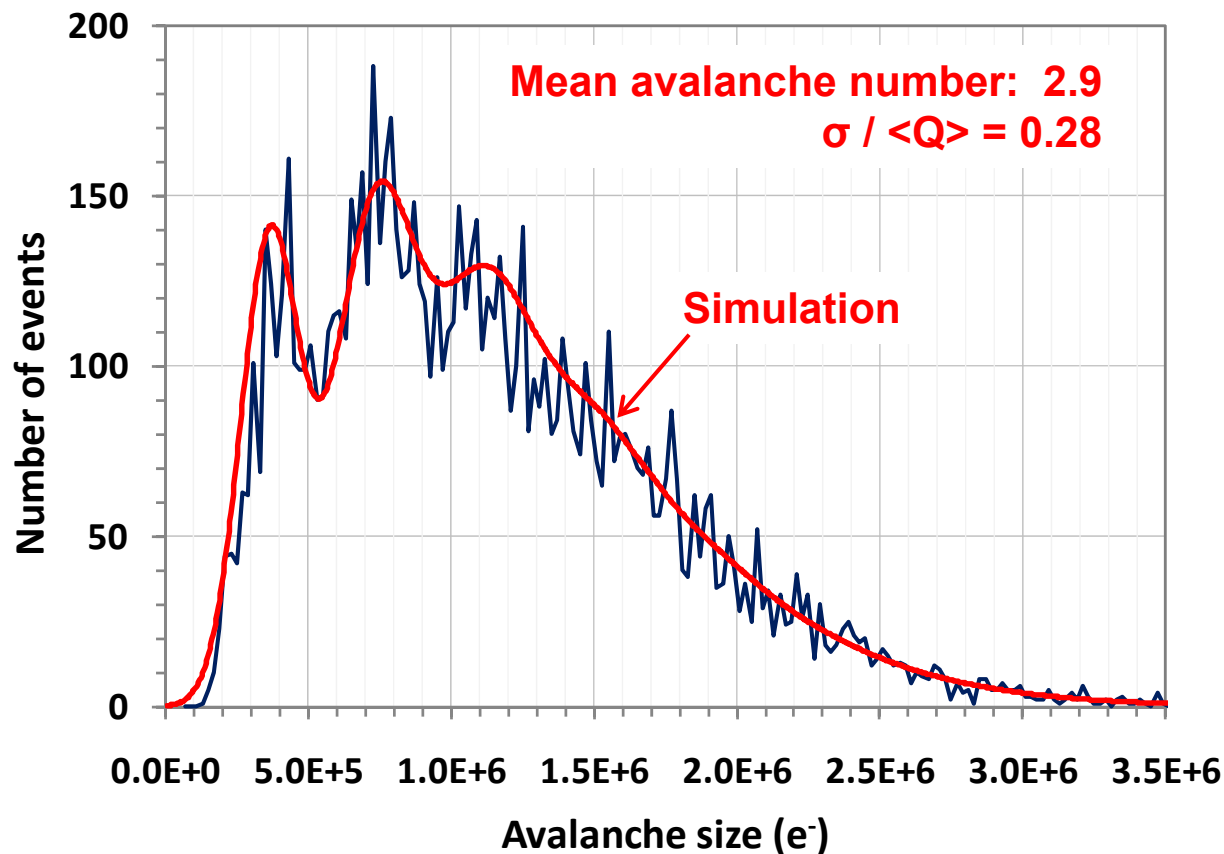
- “Matrix” of NFADs can provide photon number resolution
 - ◆ Measured distribution of avalanche response peaks shows multi-avalanche structure



4x4 NFAD matrix

First demonstration of NFADs as SSPM

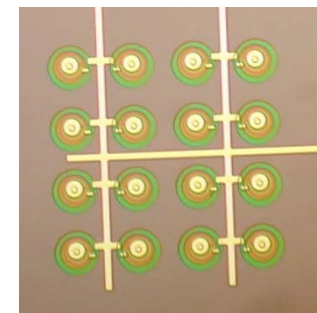
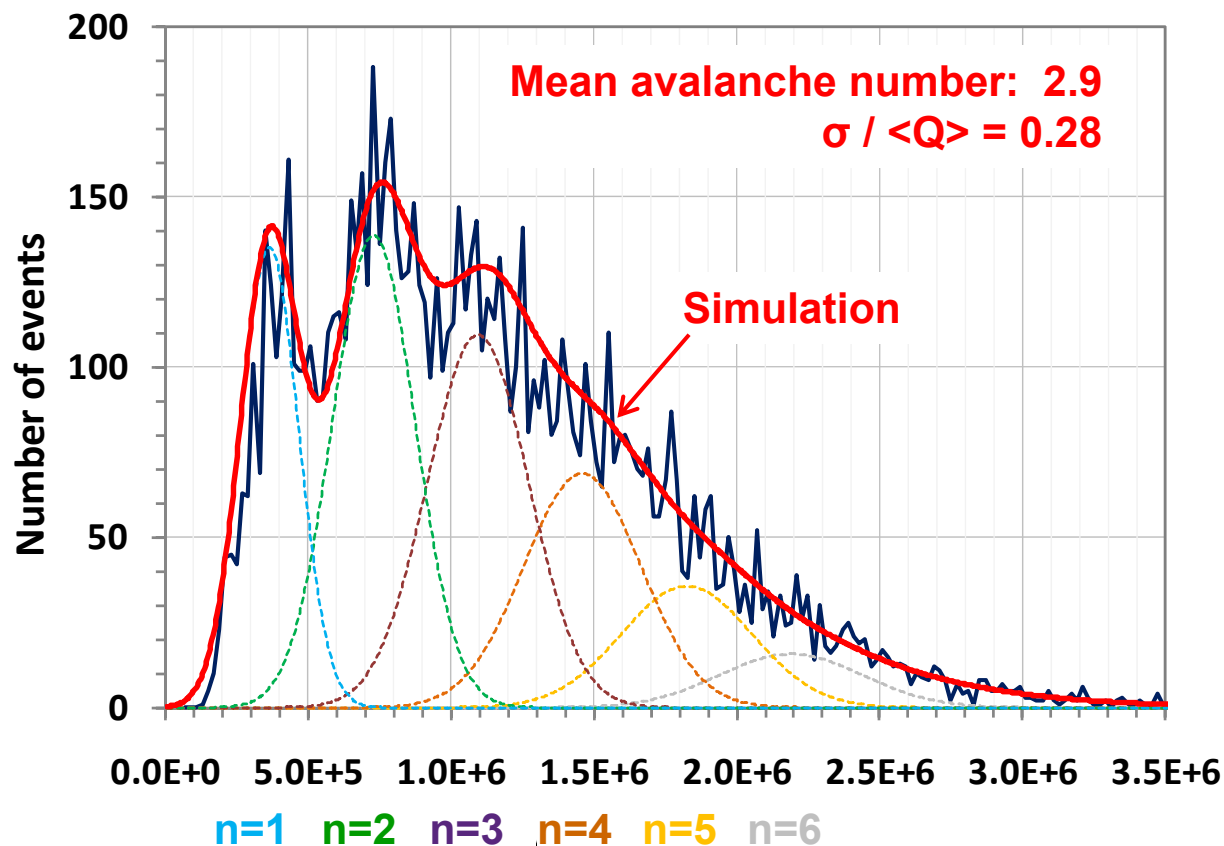
- **“Matrix” of NFADs can provide photon number resolution**
 - ◆ Measured distribution of avalanche response peaks shows multi-avalanche structure
- **Simple model provides very good description of response**
 - ◆ Assume Gaussian distribution for peak height variation ($\sigma / \langle Q \rangle = 0.28$)
 - ◆ Use Poisson statistics for incident photon number



4x4 NFAD matrix

First demonstration of NFADs as SSPM

- **“Matrix” of NFADs can provide photon number resolution**
 - ◆ Measured distribution of avalanche response peaks shows multi-avalanche structure
- **Simple model provides very good description of response**
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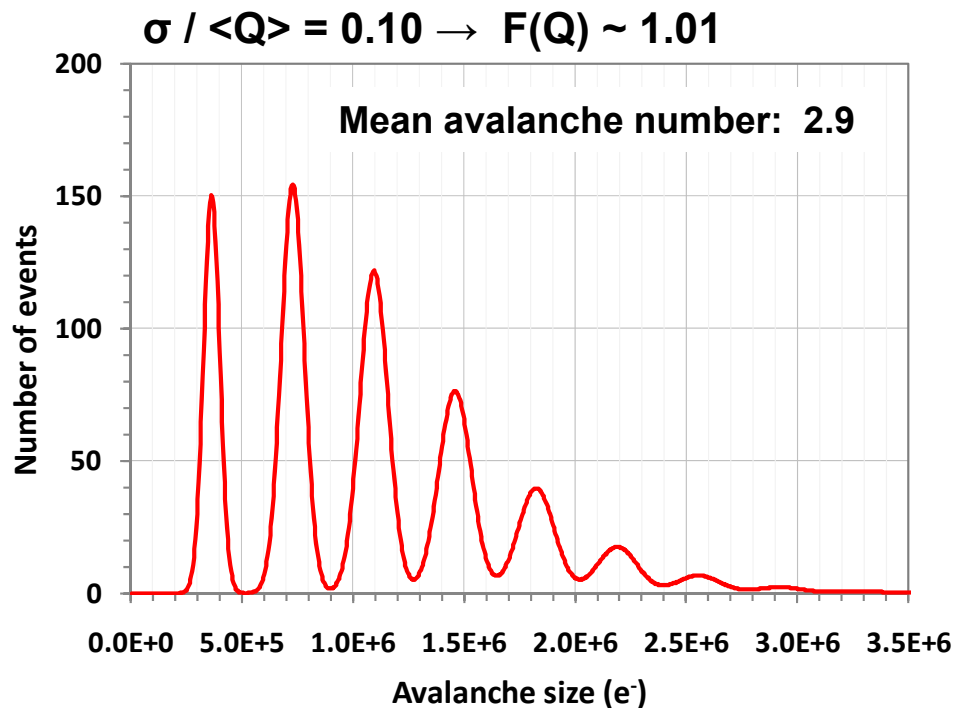
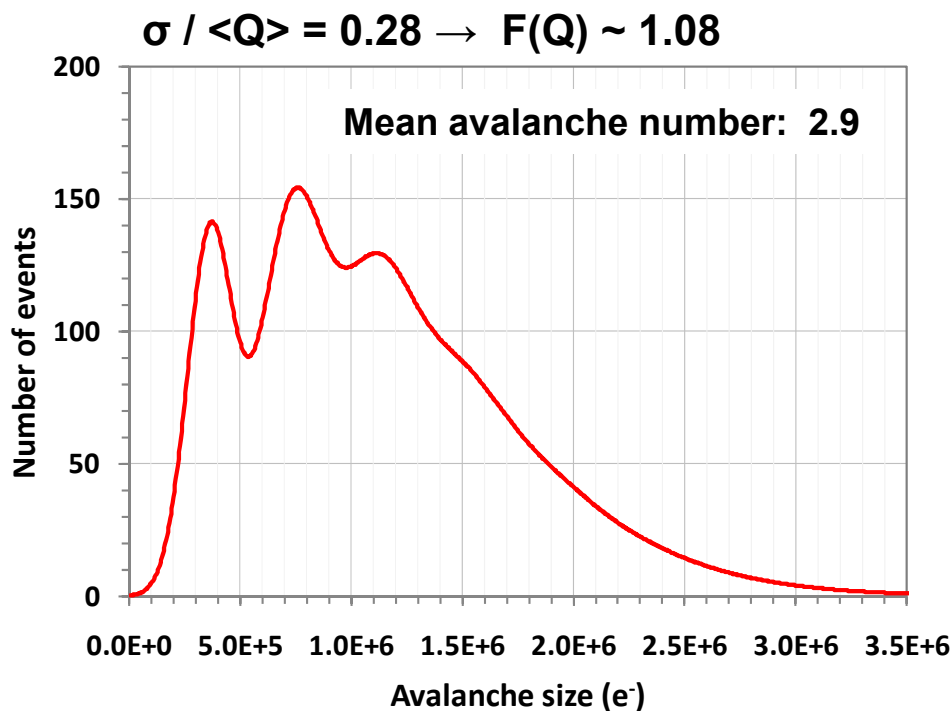


4x4 NFAD matrix

“n”-avalanche peaks spaced in increments of $3.65 \times 10^5 e^-$

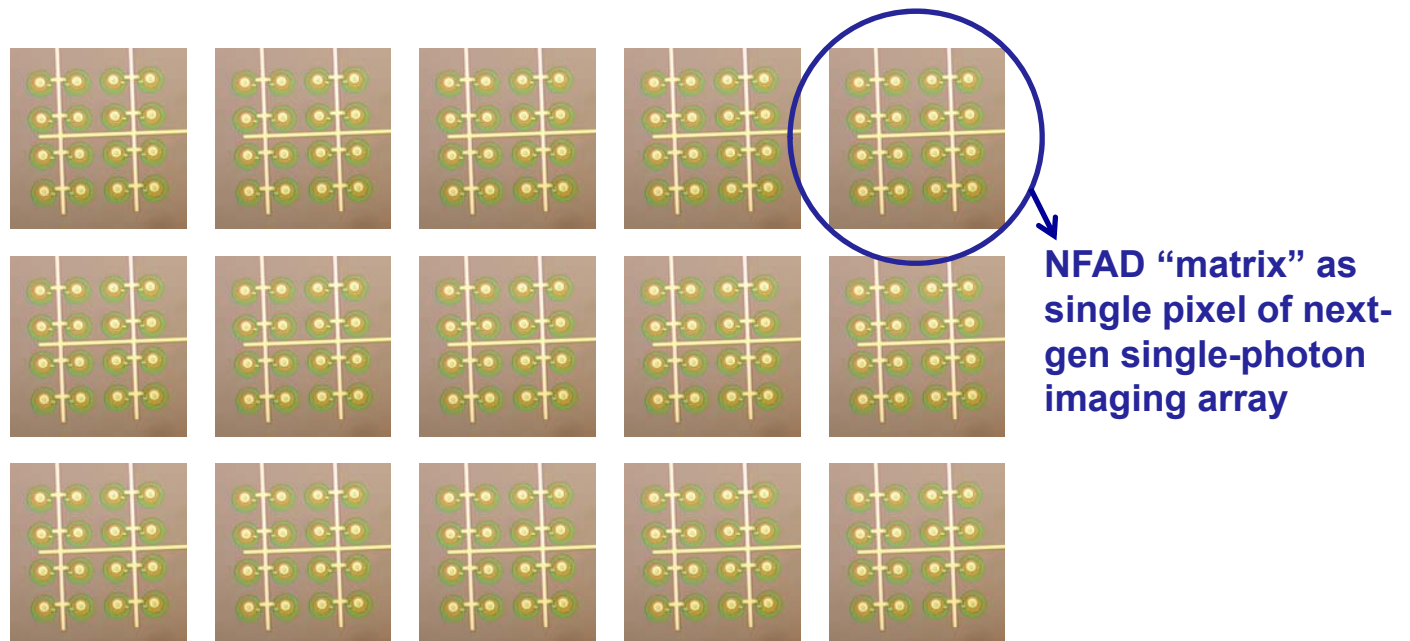
Achieving better photon number resolution

- **Better photon number resolution will require more uniform avalanches**
 - ♦ Fully resolved peaks between $n = 1$ and $n = 2$ requires $\sigma / \langle Q \rangle \sim 0.10$
- **Need further tailoring of feedback and reduction of parasitics**
 - ♦ Also work to improve device uniformity
- **Also lots of work to do on fill factor**



Potential for next-generation NFAD imager

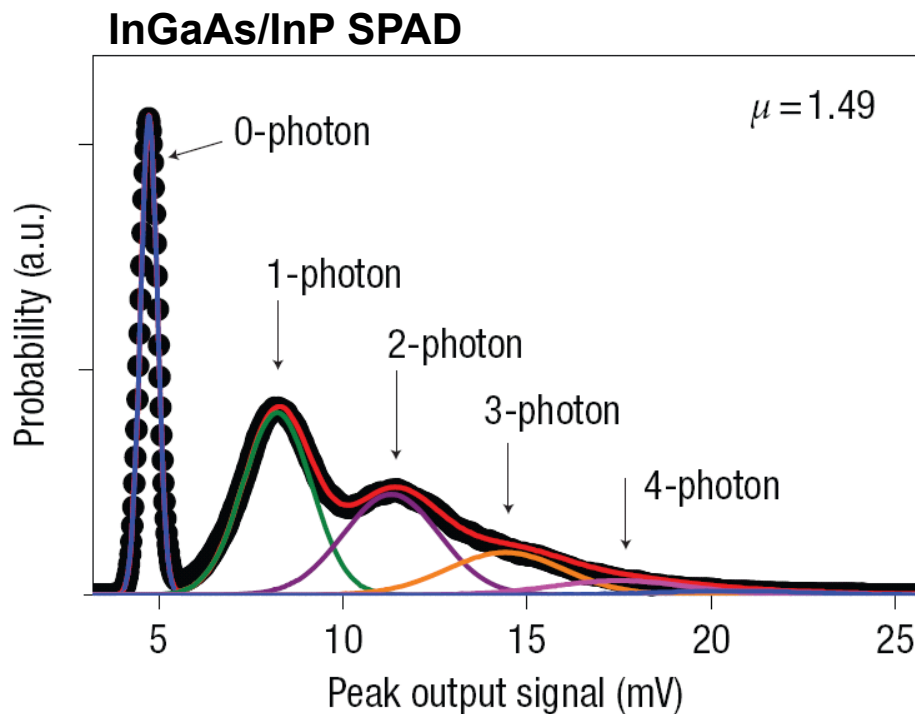
- **Next-gen single-photon imager with NFAD “matrix” at each pixel**
 - ◆ Provide pixel-level photon number resolution (PNR)
 - ◆ Degree of PNR determined by number of matrixed elements



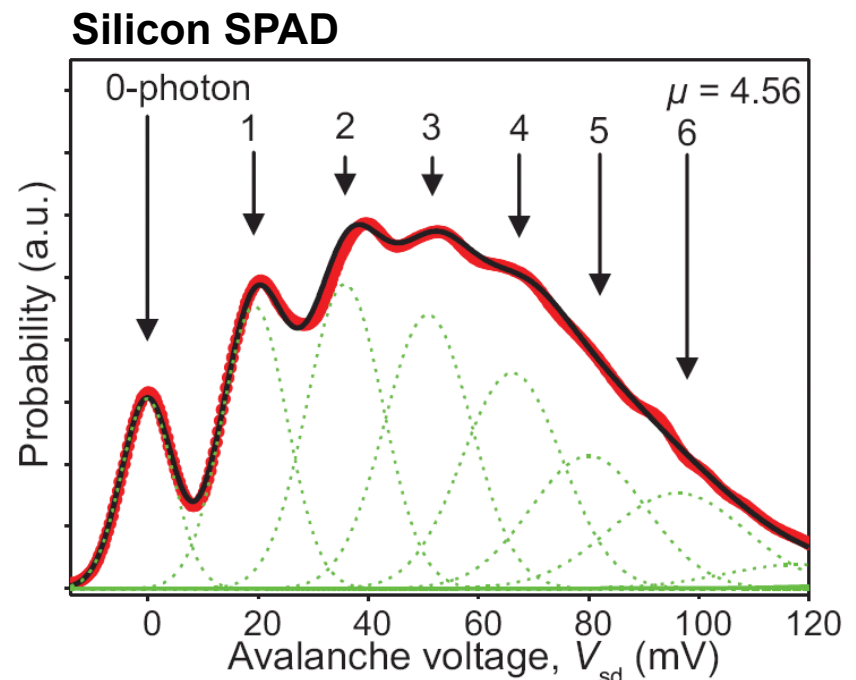
- **Also pursuing “active” NFADs with “two-state” feedback element**
 - ◆ High resistance for quenching, low resistance for re-charging

Photon number resolution with self-differencing

- **SPAD can have analog response with sensitivity to photon number**
 - ◆ Demonstrated with Toshiba self-differencing circuit
 - ◆ Histogram shape dictated by (i) Poisson distributed input, (ii) σ of charge flow per photon
- **Key is to restrict avalanche flow** (very short sub-ns gates in this case)



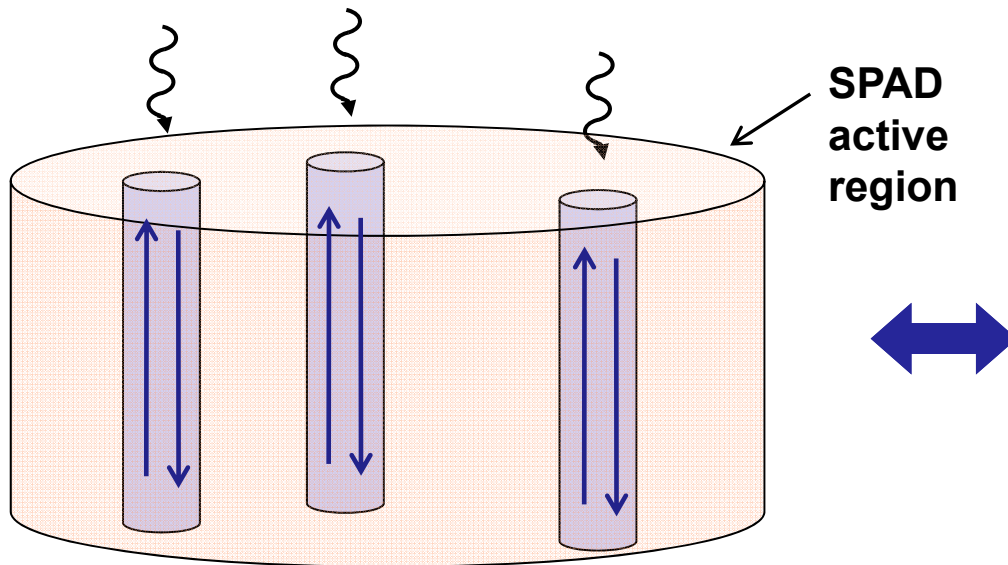
Kardynal, et al., *Nature Photonics*, 15 June 2008
 doi:10.1038/nphoton.2008.101



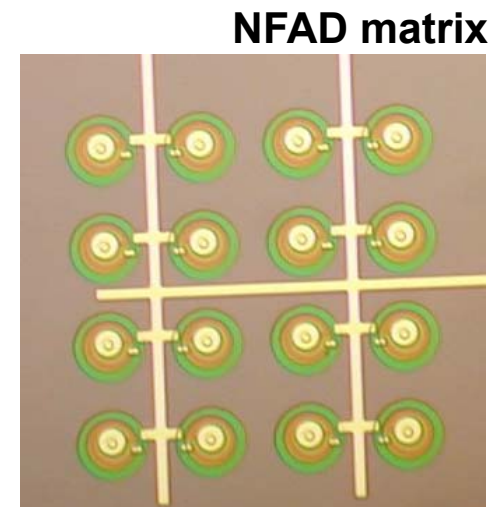
Single Photon Workshop 2011, 29 June 2011
 Braunschweig, Germany

PNR through fabricated NFAD micro-pixellation

- **PNR in discrete SPAD likely due to individual avalanche “filaments”**
 - ◆ Sufficient filament uniformity with fast quenching before lateral spreading
- **NFAD matrix provides similar “micropixellation” by fabrication**
 - ◆ Sufficient avalanche uniformity from negative feedback
- **Avalanche filament control converges on linear mode operation**



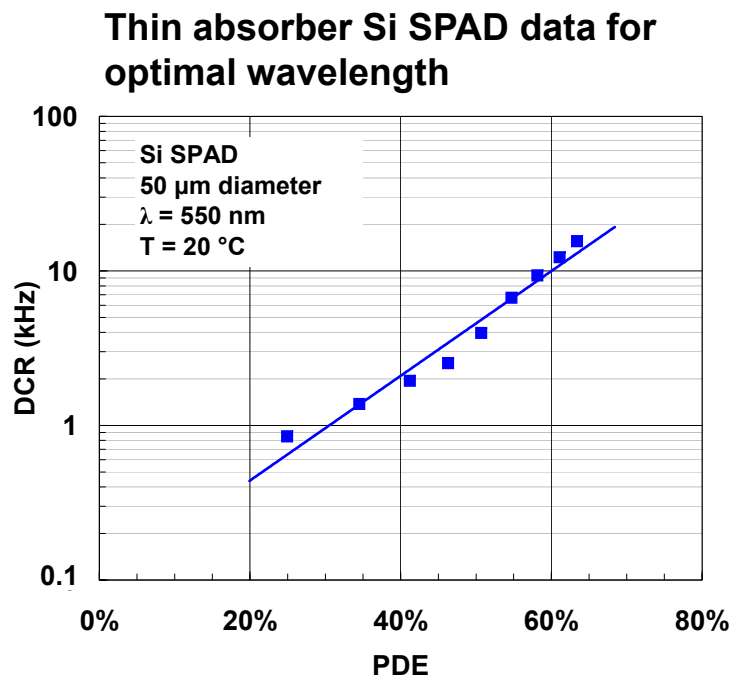
Distinct avalanche “filaments” providing PNR in single SPAD



NFAD matrix can provide “filaments” by design

Comparison of InGaAsP SPADs and Si SPADs

- **What can we project for InGaAsP SPADs based on more mature Si SPADs?**
- **Compare at different temperatures to compensate for difference in E_g**
 - ◆ Si outperforms InP by ~10X in DCR at same PDE
 - ◆ Best hold-off times for Si ~ 10 ns (1% afterpulsing, 20°C), ~10X better than InP at -60°C
 - Afterpulsing comparison is approximate due to strong circuit-dependence



Data from M. Ghioni and S. Cova, Politecnico di Milano

	Si	InGaAs/InP
Temperature	20 °C	- 70 °C
Diameter	50 μm	
Wavelength	550 nm	1550 nm
DCR vs PDE	10 kHz at 60% 2 kHz at 40% 0.5 kHz at 20%	10 kHz at 40% 2 kHz at 20% 1 kHz at 10%
Min hold-off for 1% AP (free-run)	~ 10 ns	~ 100 ns
Jitter (FWHM)	30 – 50 ps	50 – 100 ps

Summary: What lies ahead for InGaAsP SPADs?

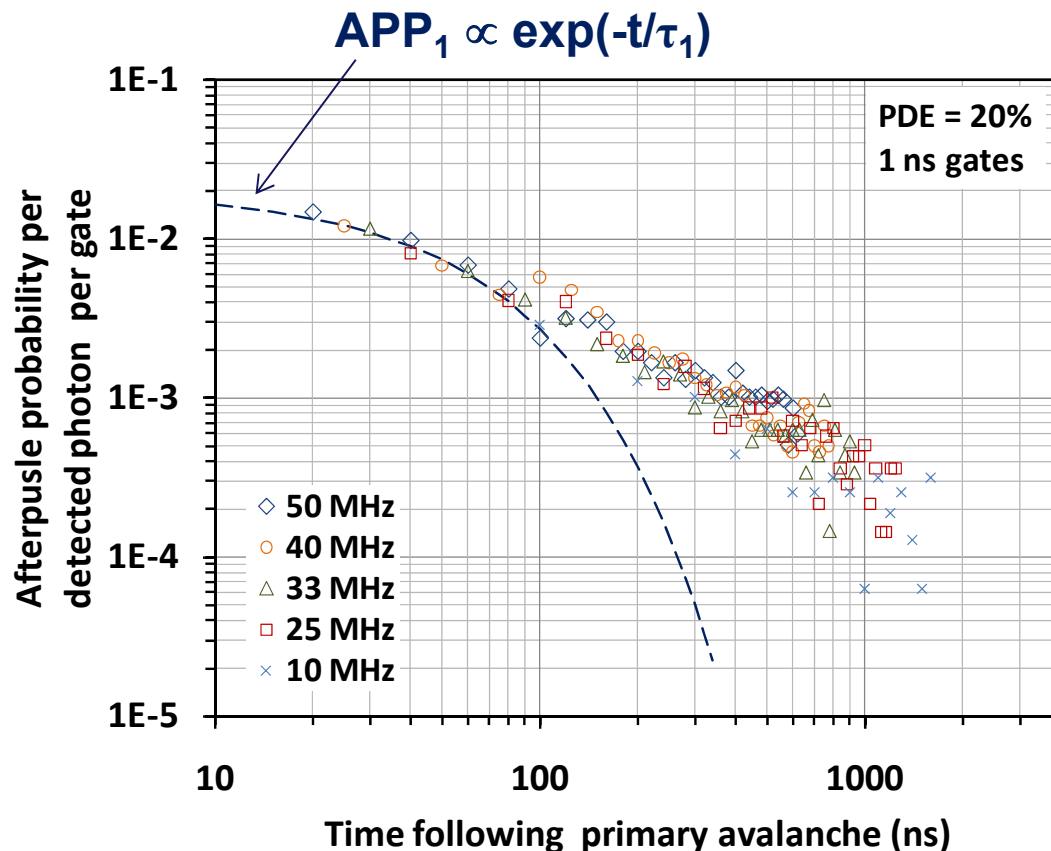


- **High-rate counting up to ~5 GHz for discrete detectors**
 - ◆ 0.5 GHz counting demonstrated with sub-ns periodic gating
 - ◆ Discrete detector counting limited to ~few GHz by fundamental APD dynamics
 - ◆ To reach even higher rates, use multiplexed solutions
- **Potential for analog behavior with SPADs/NFADs**
 - ◆ Photon number resolution (PNR) is feasible even in discrete SPADs
 - ◆ Micropixellation provides potential for more extensive PNR
 - ◆ Convergence of linear mode and Geiger-mode through negative feedback
- **Scaling to larger format arrays (e.g., Mpixel) is achievable**
 - ◆ Increased pixel count is challenging, but no fundamental limits
 - ◆ Further pitch reduction increasingly difficult due to single-photon crosstalk
- **Improvement in basic parameters requires materials advances**
 - ◆ DCR and afterpulsing directly related to material defect density
 - ◆ Higher PDE accessible if DCR and afterpulsing are tolerable at higher bias
- **Smart design concepts will progress faster than materials improvements**

BACK-UP SLIDES

Legacy approach to afterpulse fitting

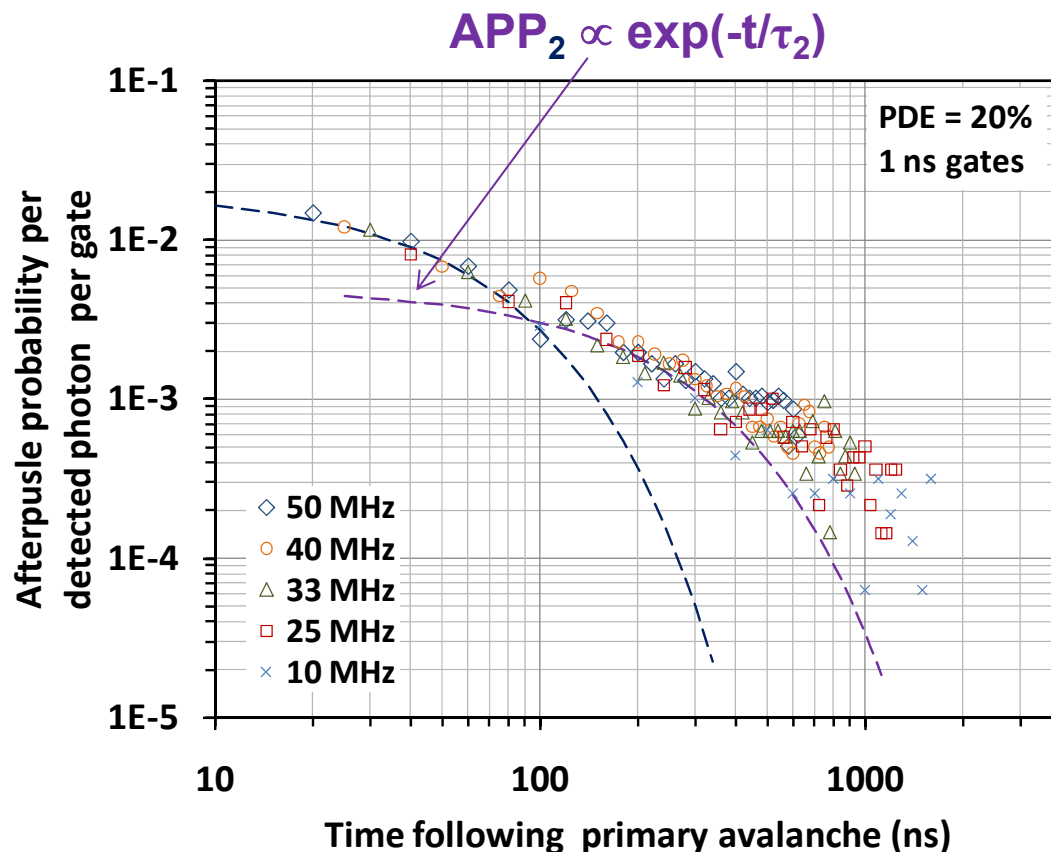
- Try to fit afterpulse probability (APP) data with exponential fit
 - ♦ Physically motivated by assumption of single dominant trap



Single exponential curve generally fits range of ~5X in time

Legacy approach to afterpulse fitting

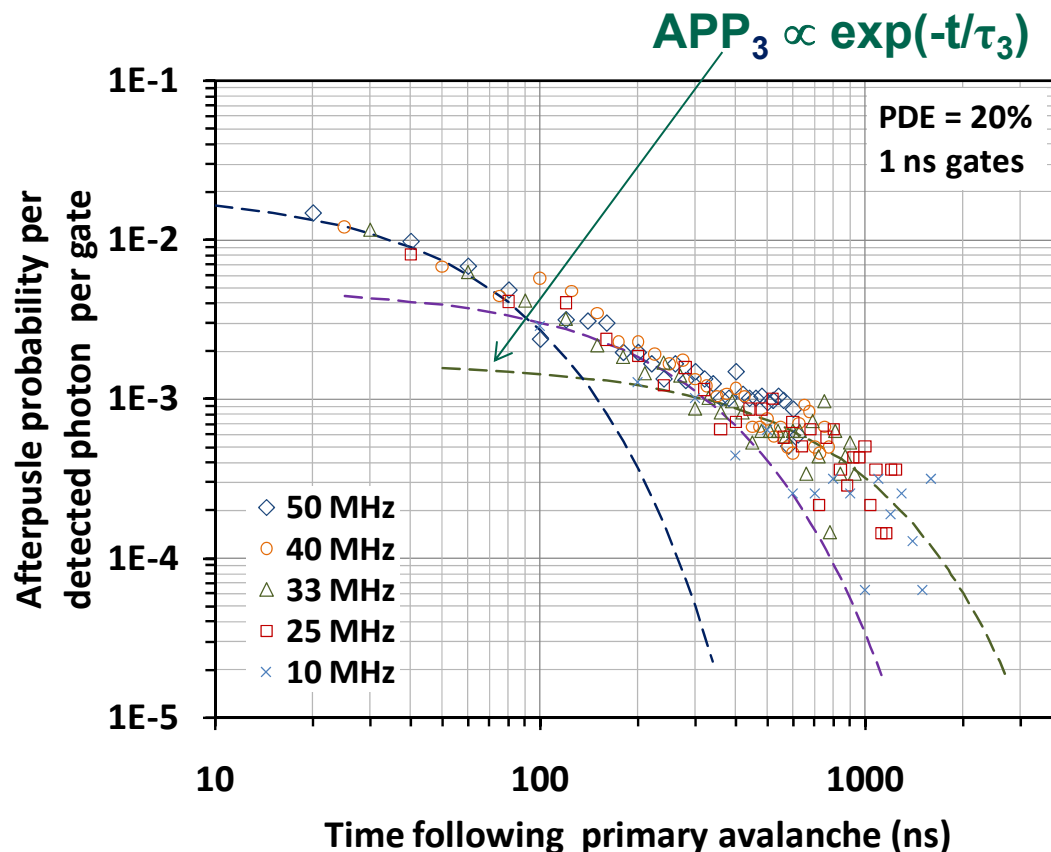
- Try to fit afterpulse probability (APP) data with exponentials
 - ◆ Physically motivated by assumption of single dominant trap
- Single exponential not sufficient; assume second trap



Single exponential curve generally fits range of ~5X in time

Legacy approach to afterpulse fitting

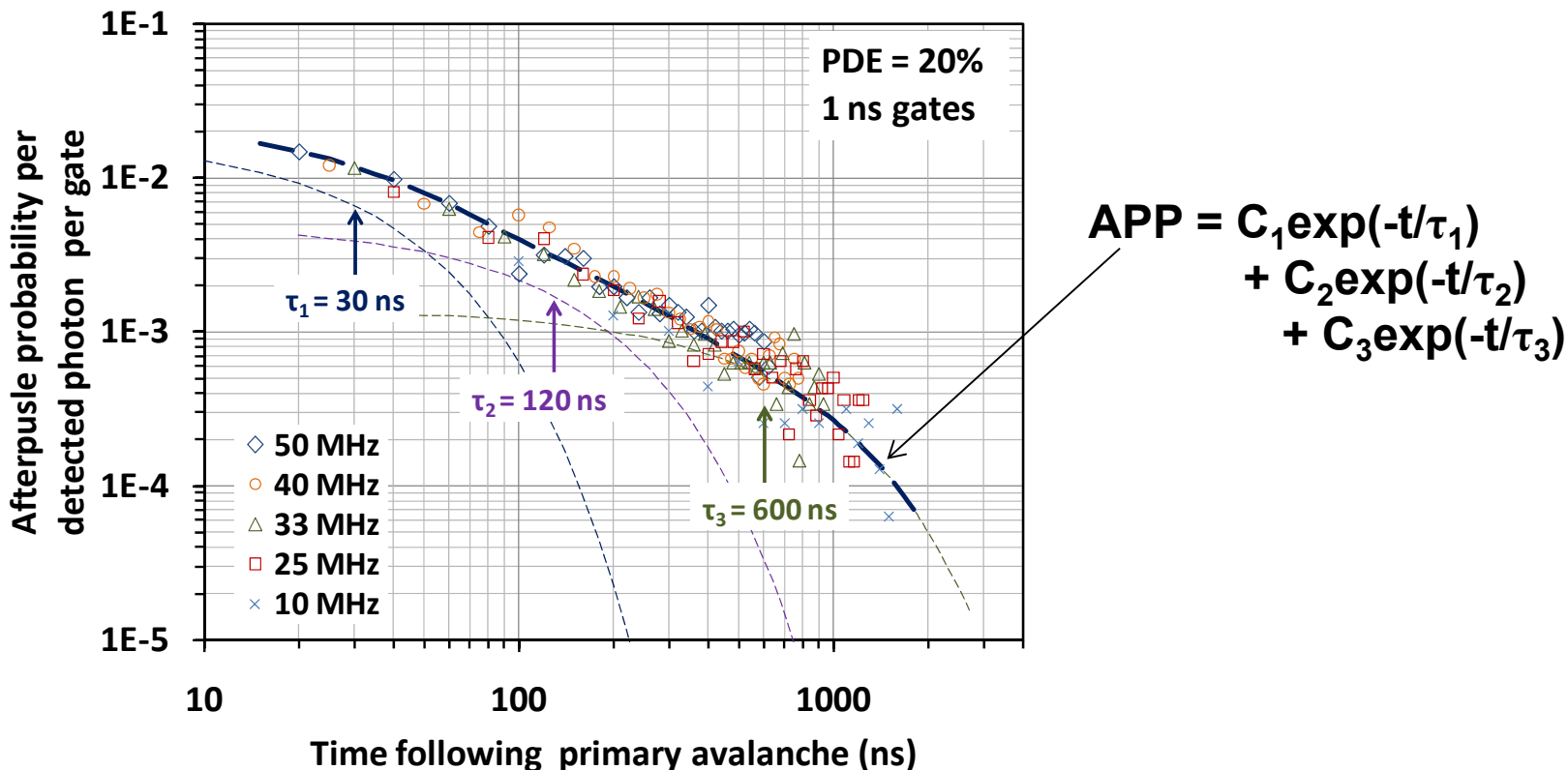
- Try to fit afterpulse probability (APP) data with exponentials
 - ♦ Physically motivated by assumption of single dominant trap
- Single exponential not sufficient; assume second trap
- Still need third exponential to fit full data set



Single exponential curve generally fits range of ~5X in time

Legacy approach to afterpulse fitting

- Can always achieve reasonable fit with several exponentials
- ...but choice of time constants is completely arbitrary!
 - depends on range of times used in data set
- Our assertion: No physical significance to time constants in fitting
 - simply minimum set of values to fit the data set in question

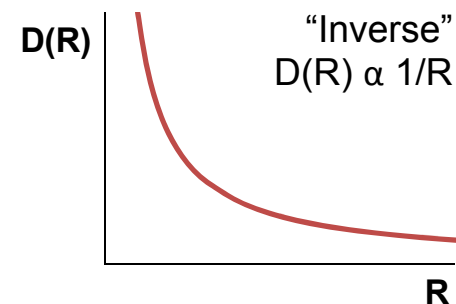
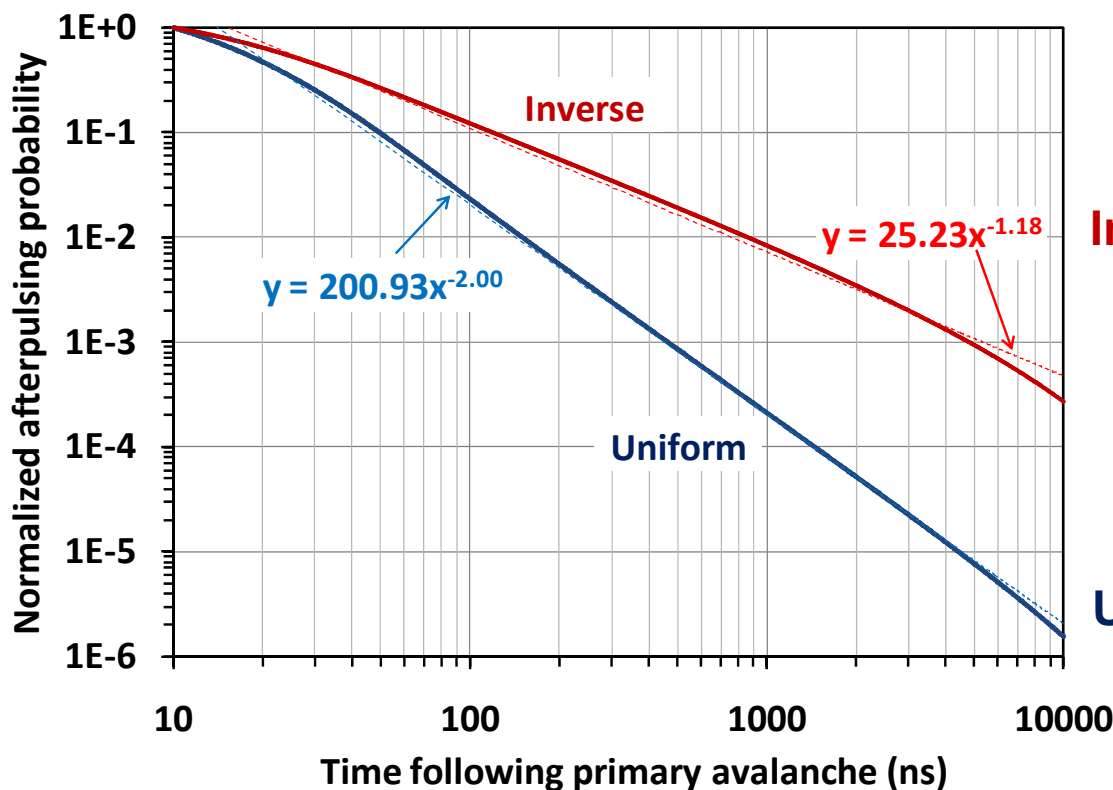


Modeling results for APP

- Develop model for APP with distribution of detrap rates $R \equiv 1/\tau$
 - APP related to change in trap occupation: $dN/dt \sim R \exp(-t R)$
 - Integrate over detrapping rate distribution $D(R)$

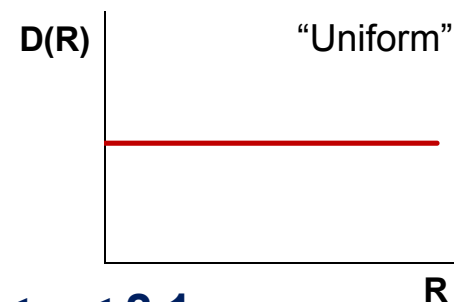
$$\rightarrow \text{APP} \sim \int dR D(R) R \exp(-t R)$$

- APP behavior fit well by $T^{-\alpha}$ for 10 ns to 10 μs



Inverse D(R):

$T^{-\alpha}$ with $1.05 < \alpha < 1.30$



Uniform D(R):

$T^{-\alpha}$ with $1.9 < \alpha < 2.1$