

MICRO-523: Optical Detectors

Week Three: Detector Formalism and Noise

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Outline

- 3.1 Quantum efficiency
- 3.2 Responsivity and depth
- 3.3 Optimal internal gain
- 3.4 Light source statistics

Exercise 3.1: Quantum Efficiency and Detectivity

Consider a semiconductor photodiode with a band gap E_g and an ideal quantum efficiency.

Sketch:

- its quantum efficiency η and
- its responsivity R_l

as a function of the wavelength of the incident photons.

Consider the noise N to be independent of wavelength.

Sketch its detectivity as a function of its wavelength.

Exercise 3.2: Responsivity and Depth

The absorption coefficient of silicon can be approximated as $\alpha_{cm^{-1}}(\lambda_{\mu m}) \cong 10^{7.2-5.5\lambda}$

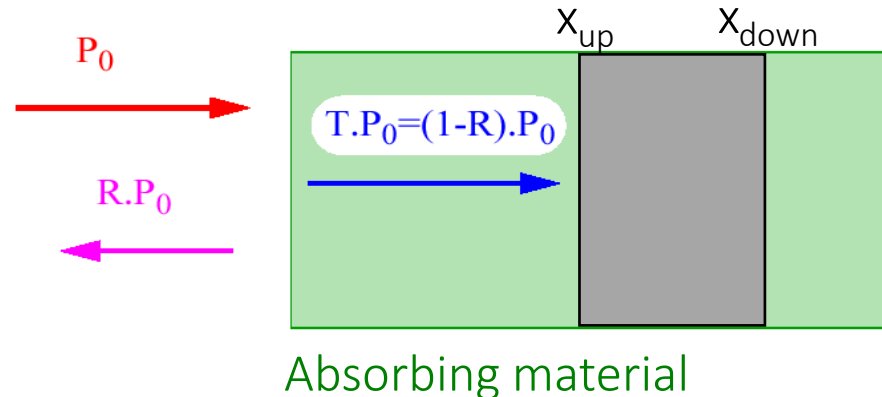
Consider two detectors and two wavelengths ($\lambda=450\text{nm}$ and $\lambda=600\text{nm}$).

The first detector is sensitive between $x_{1up} = 0.05\mu\text{m}$ and $x_{1down} = 0.3\mu\text{m}$.

The second detector is sensitive between $x_{2up} = 0.9\mu\text{m}$ and $x_{2down} = 4\mu\text{m}$.

The reflection coefficient is 10%.

Calculate the responsivity R_i and the quantum efficiency of both detectors at the abovementioned wavelengths.



Exercise 3.3: Optimal Internal Gain

We would like to detect an optical signal with $P_0=25$ pW using a detector with a variable internal gain G (for example an avalanche photodiode).

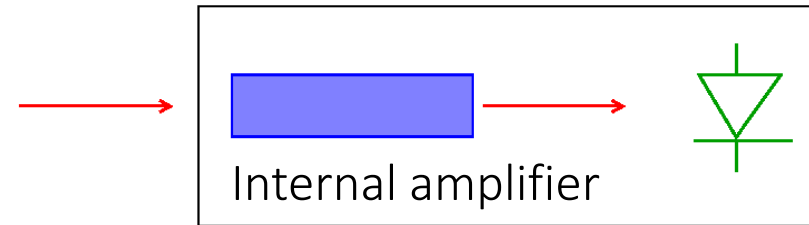
Its responsivity is $R_i=0.4$ A/W,
its bandwidth is $\Delta f=1$ MHz,
and its excess noise factor is $F=G^{0.3}$.

Determine as a function of its gain G :

- The amplified photocurrent $I_{\text{sig}}(G)$.
- The shot noise of this current.

The electronics generate an rms noise of $\Delta I_{\text{el}}=100$ pA.

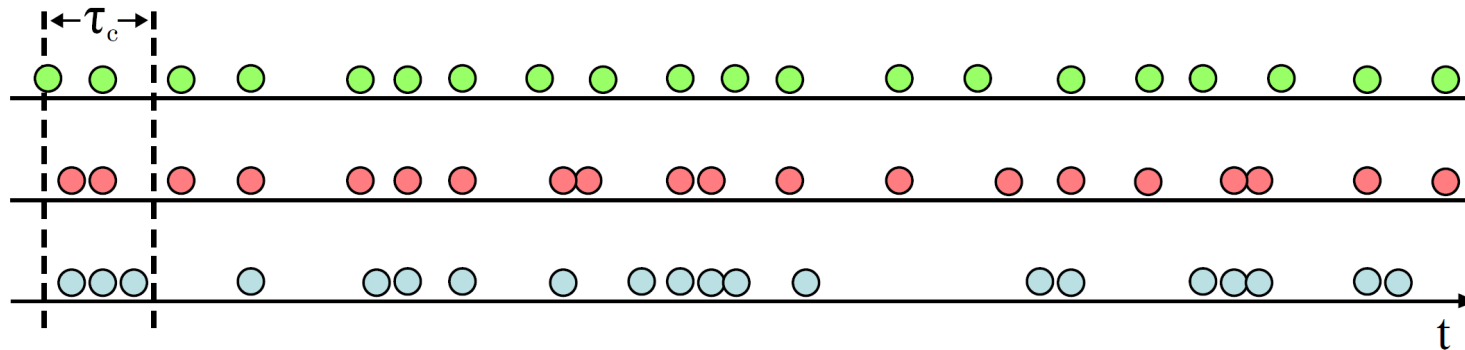
- Calculate the total noise Δi_{tot} as a function of the gain.
- Determine the signal to noise ratio as a function of gain.
- What is the optimal gain G_{opt} ?



Exercise 3.4: Light sources statistics

Questions

- Which kind of light sources exist?
- How are their statistical emission properties?



Photon detections as function of time for a) antibunched, b) random, and c) bunched light

By Ajbura - Vectorised version of File:Photon bunching.png, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=73299604>