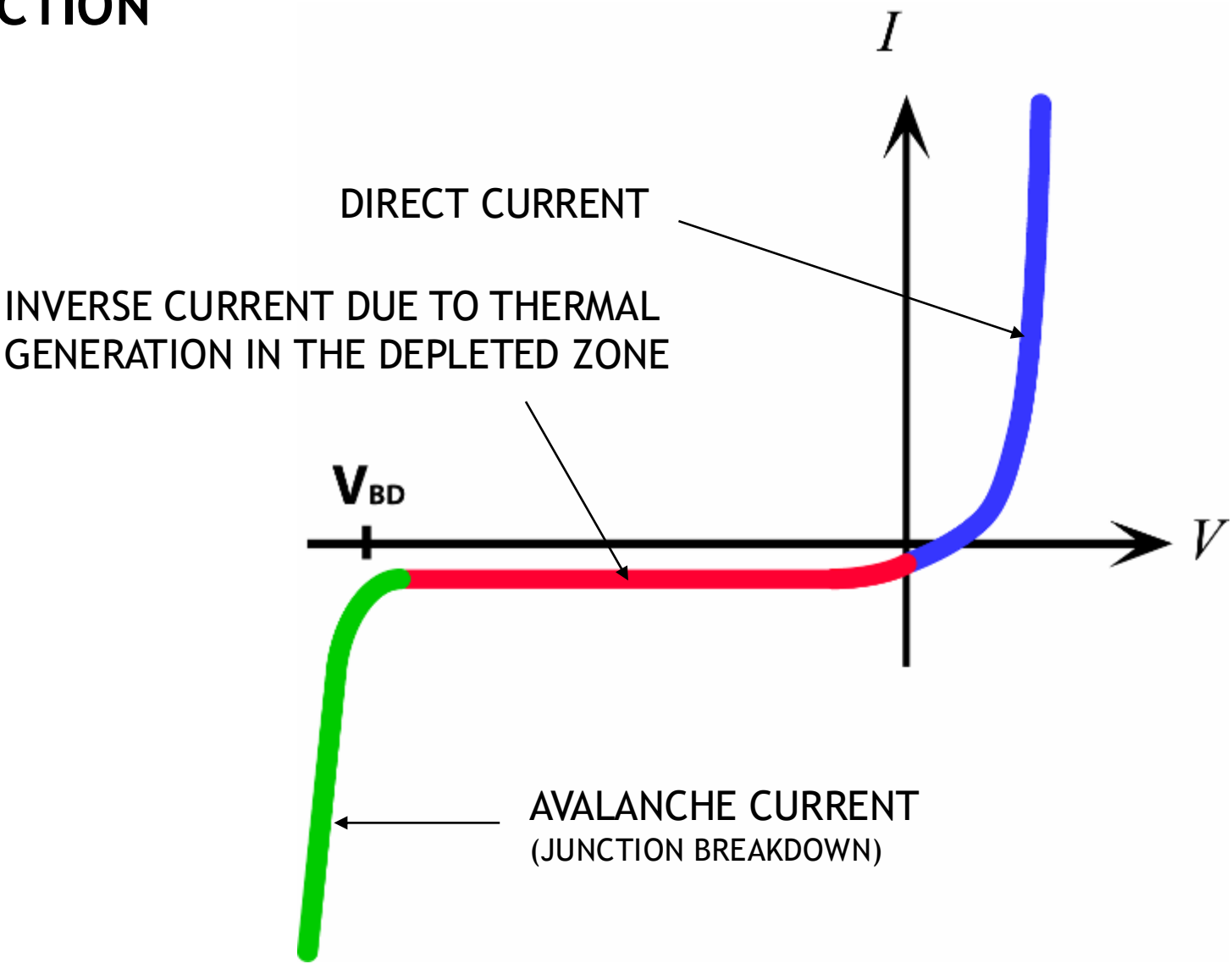


SINGLE-PHOTON AVALANCHE DIODE DEMYSTIFIED

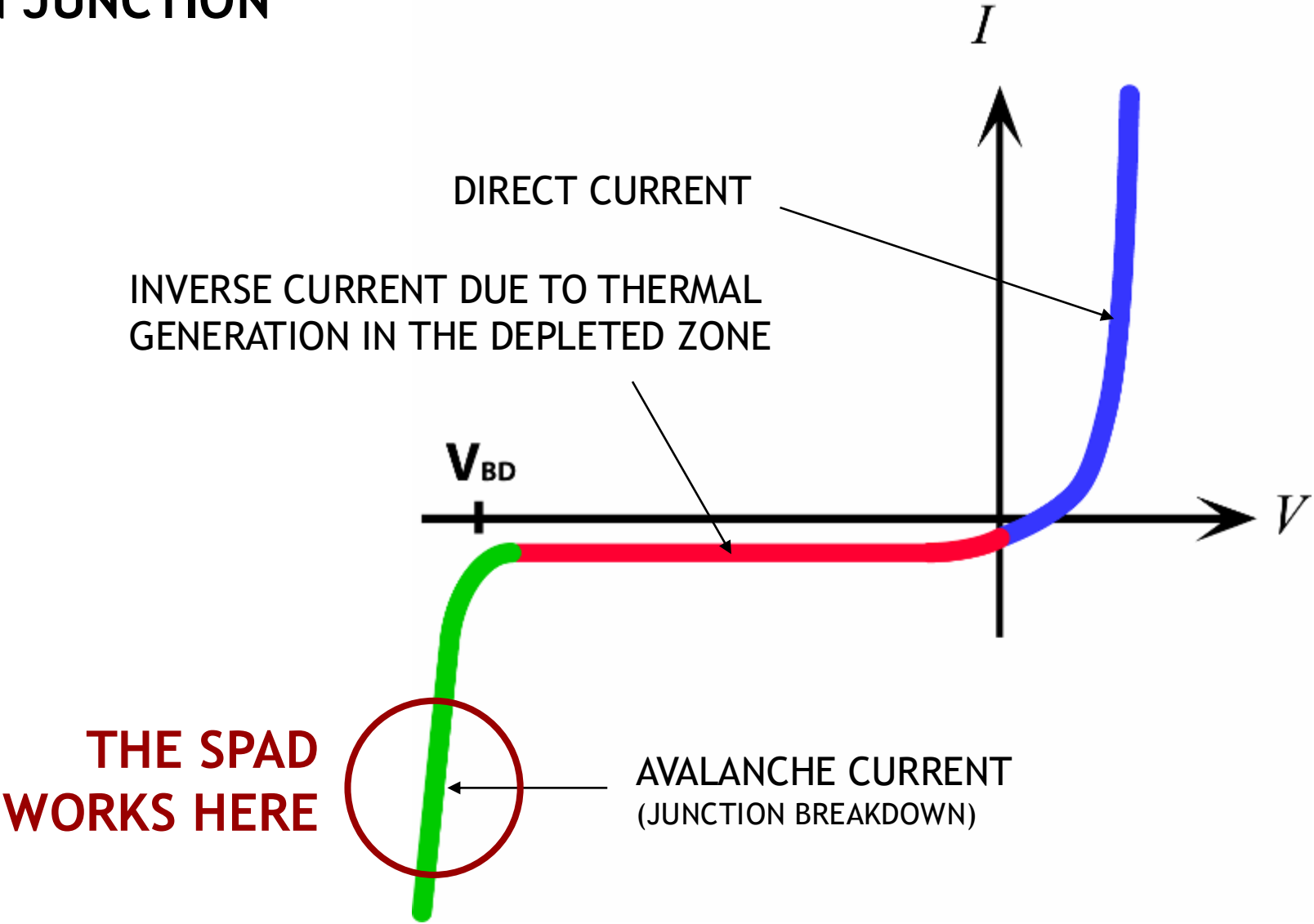
Fabrizio Guerrieri

LET'S CONSIDER THE TYPICAL PN JUNCTION I-V CHARACTERISTICS...

PN JUNCTION

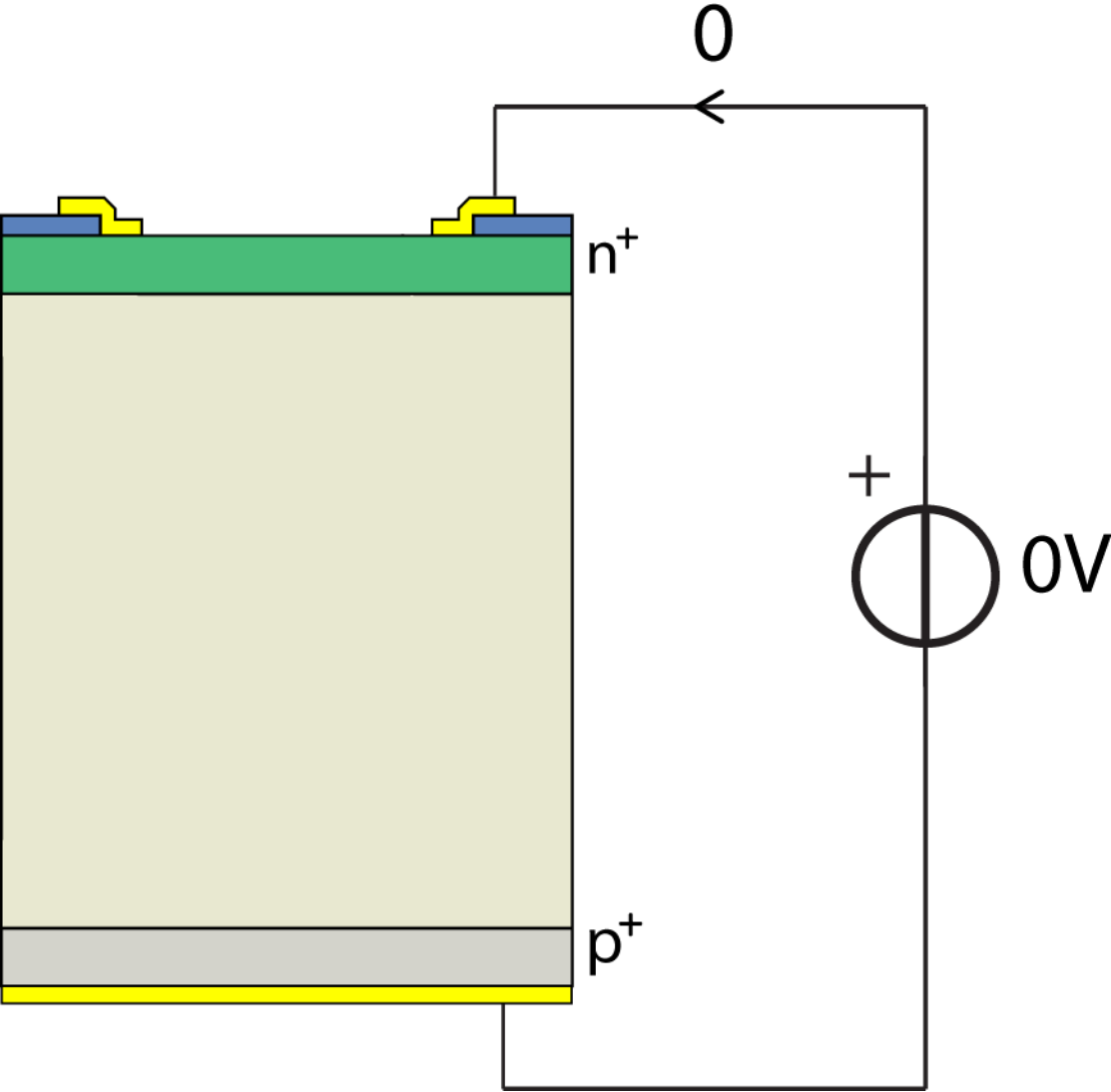


PN JUNCTION

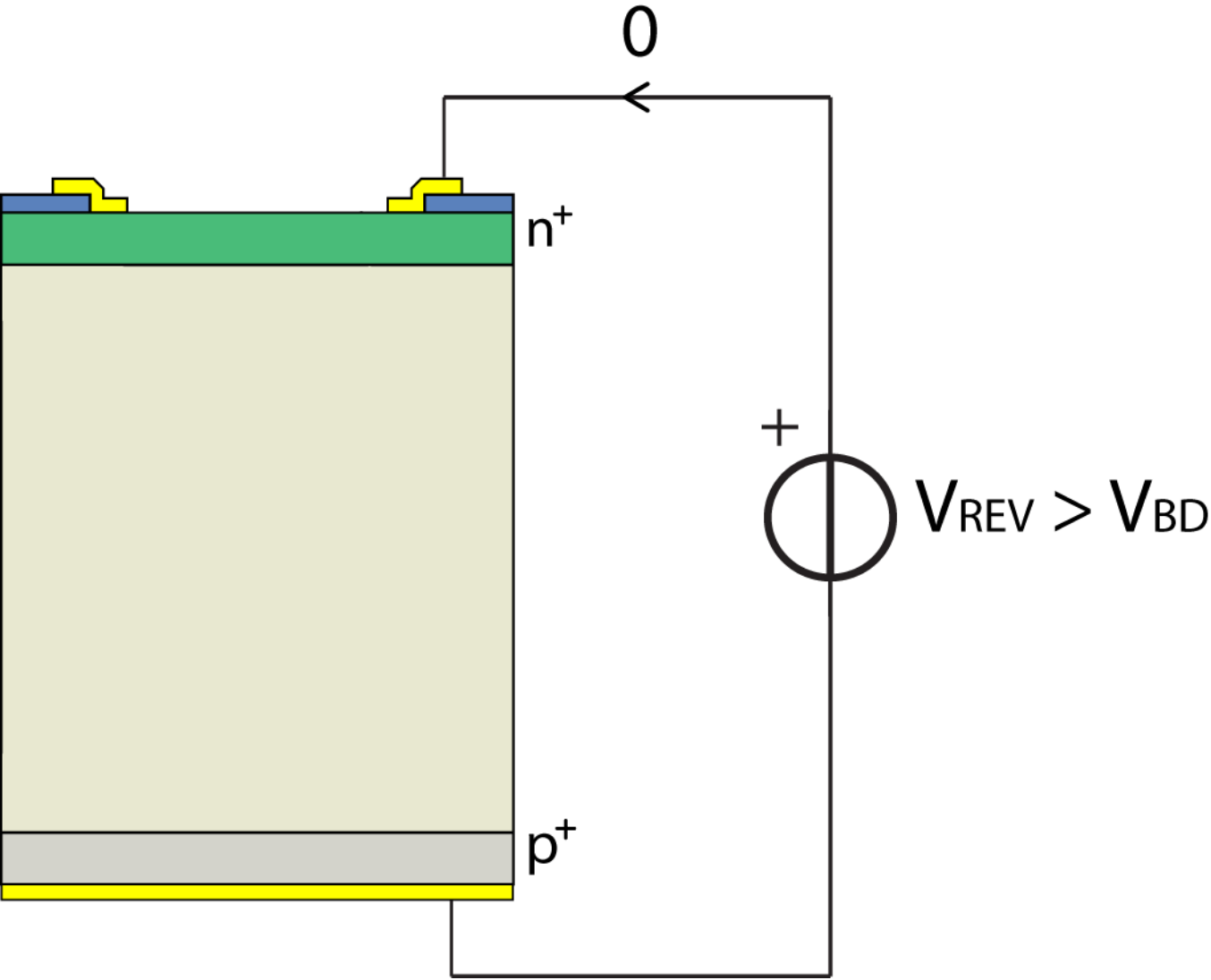


HOW DOES A SPAD WORK?

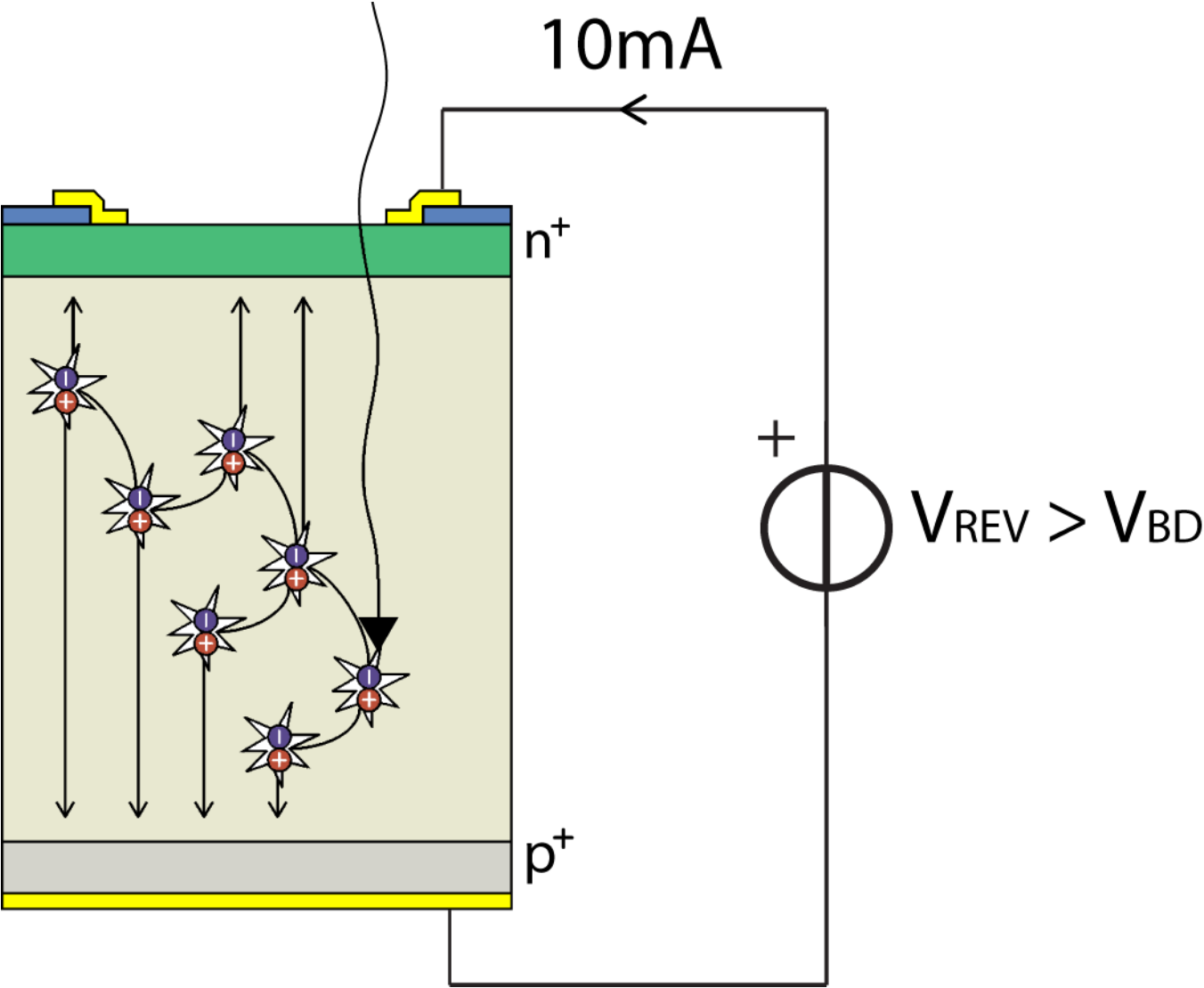
WITH A REVERSE VOLTAGE BELOW
BREAKDOWN NO CURRENT FLOWS



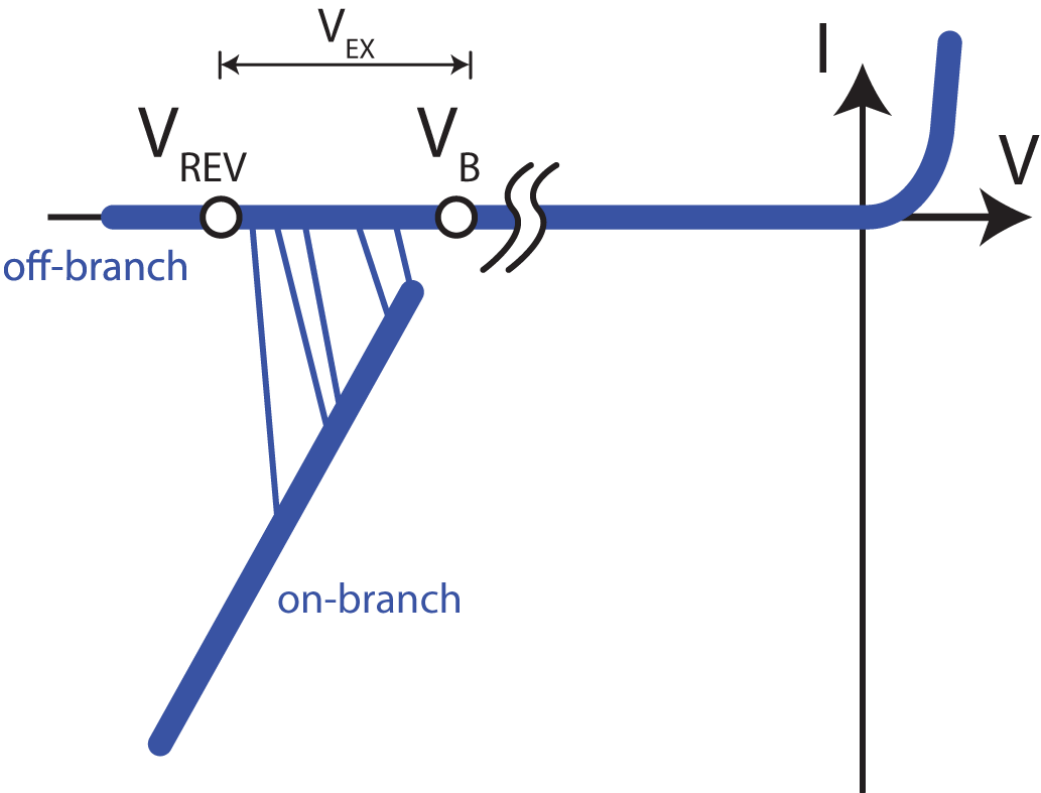
AT THE BEGINNING,
NO CURRENT FLOWS EVEN WITH
A REVERSE VOLTAGE ABOVE BREAKDOWN



**AN AVALANCHE CURRENT IS TRIGGERED BY THE
FIRST PHOTON GENERATING AN ELECTRON/HOLE
PAIR IN THE DEPLETED REGION**



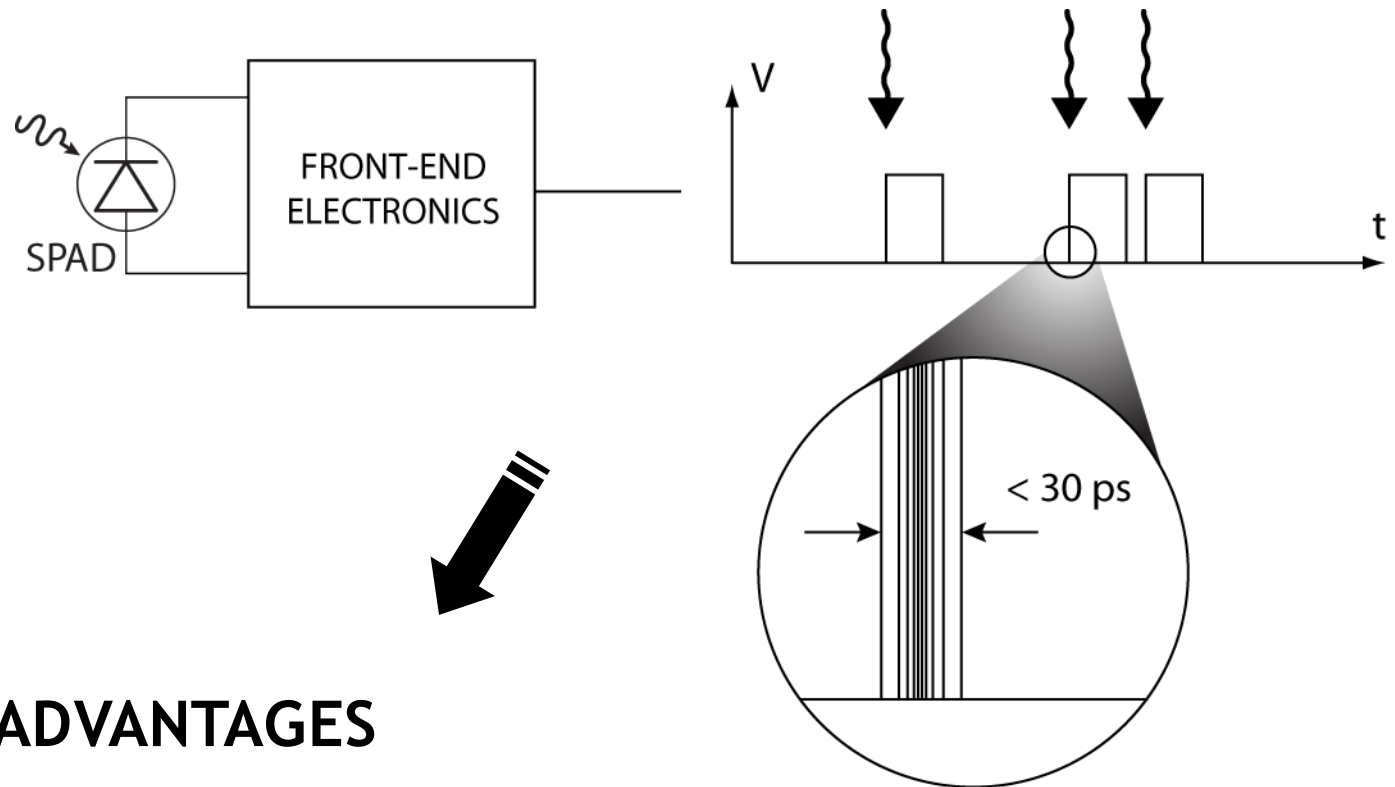
THE BRANCHED CHARACTERISTIC OF A SPAD



OBVIOUSLY A FRONT-END CIRCUIT (WE CALL IT QUENCHING CIRCUIT) IS NEEDED IN ORDER TO:

1. ENABLE THE SPAD RISING THE REVERSE VOLTAGE ABOVE BREAKDOWN
2. DETECT THE AVALANCHE CURRENT
3. QUENCH THE AVALANCHE CURRENT LOWERING THE REVERSE VOLTAGE BELOW BREAKDOWN

HOW CAN I USE A SPAD?



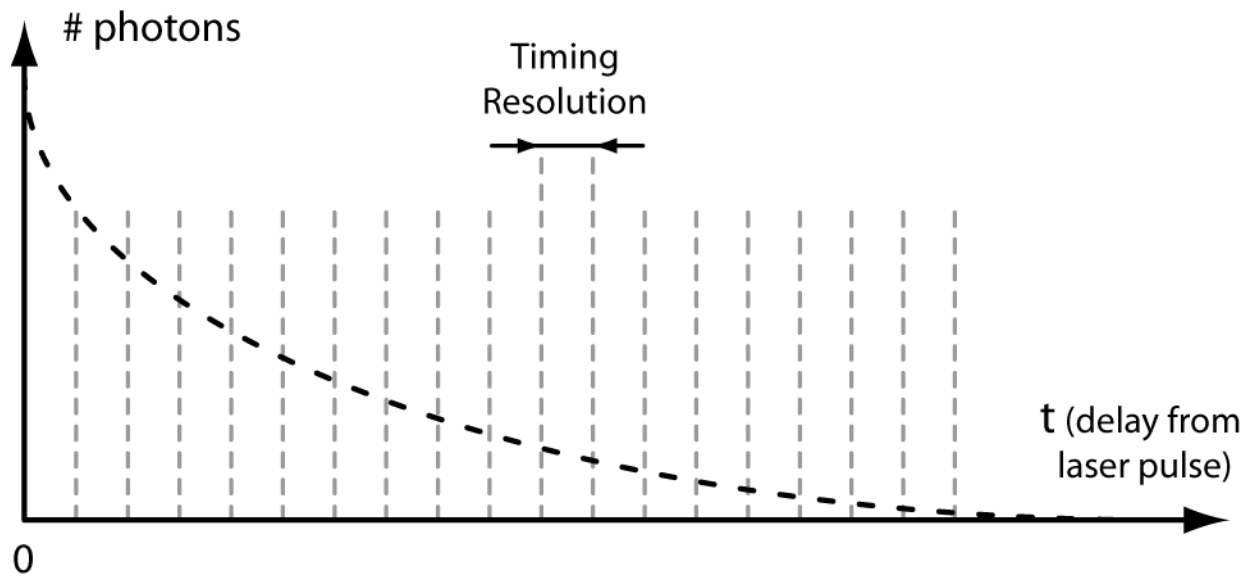
TWO MAIN ADVANTAGES

1. SINGLE-PHOTON LEVEL SENSITIVITY
2. ELECTRONIC PULSE'S RISING EDGE WITH VERY LOW TIME JITTER (30 ps OR BETTER)

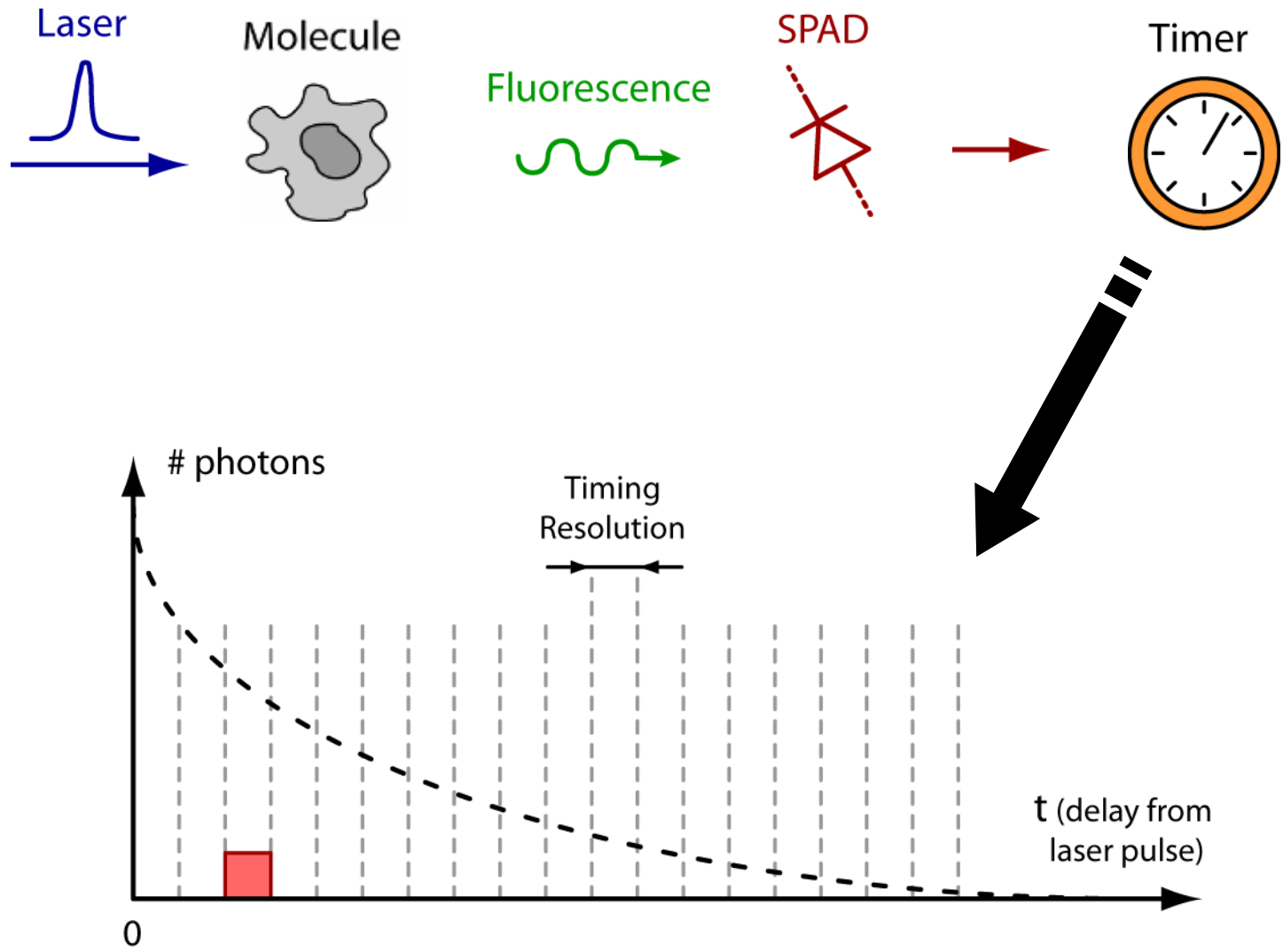
HOW CAN I USE A SPAD?

1. TIME CORRELATED SINGLE-PHOTON COUNTING (TCSPC)
(WE INFORMALLY CALL IT “PHOTON TIMING”)
2. TIME OF FLIGHT (TOF)
3. PHOTON-COUNTING

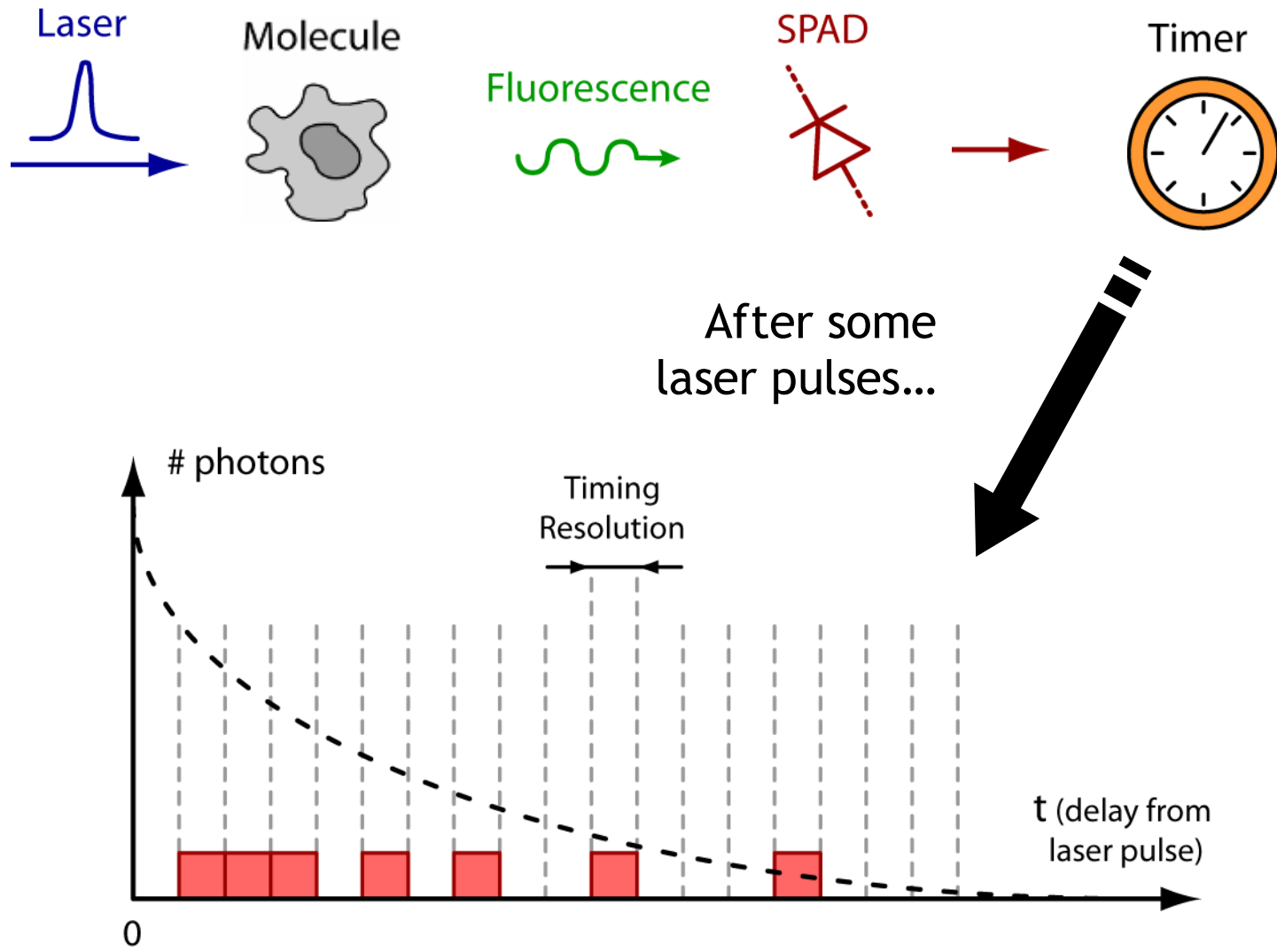
1 - PHOTON TIMING



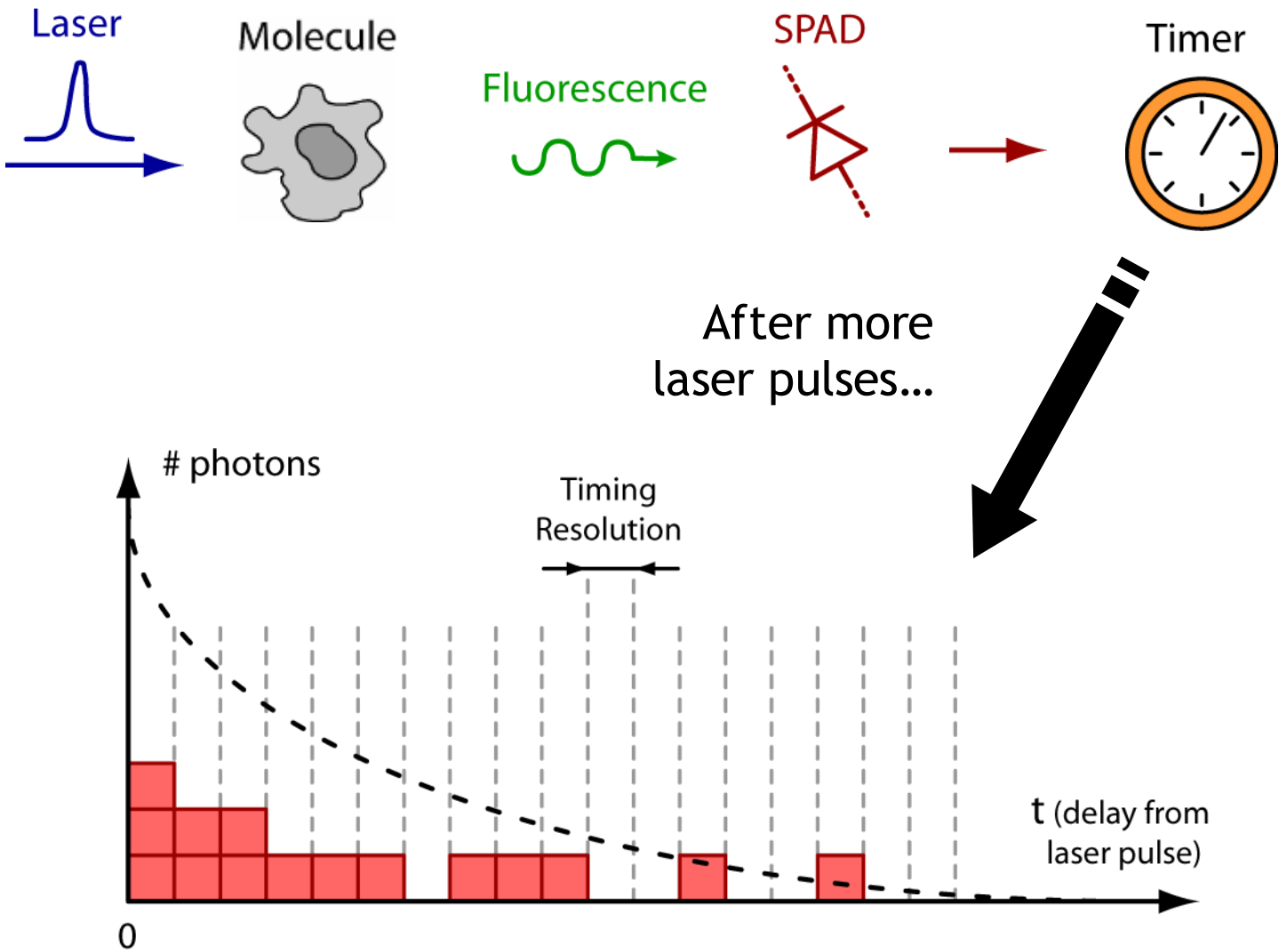
1 - PHOTON TIMING



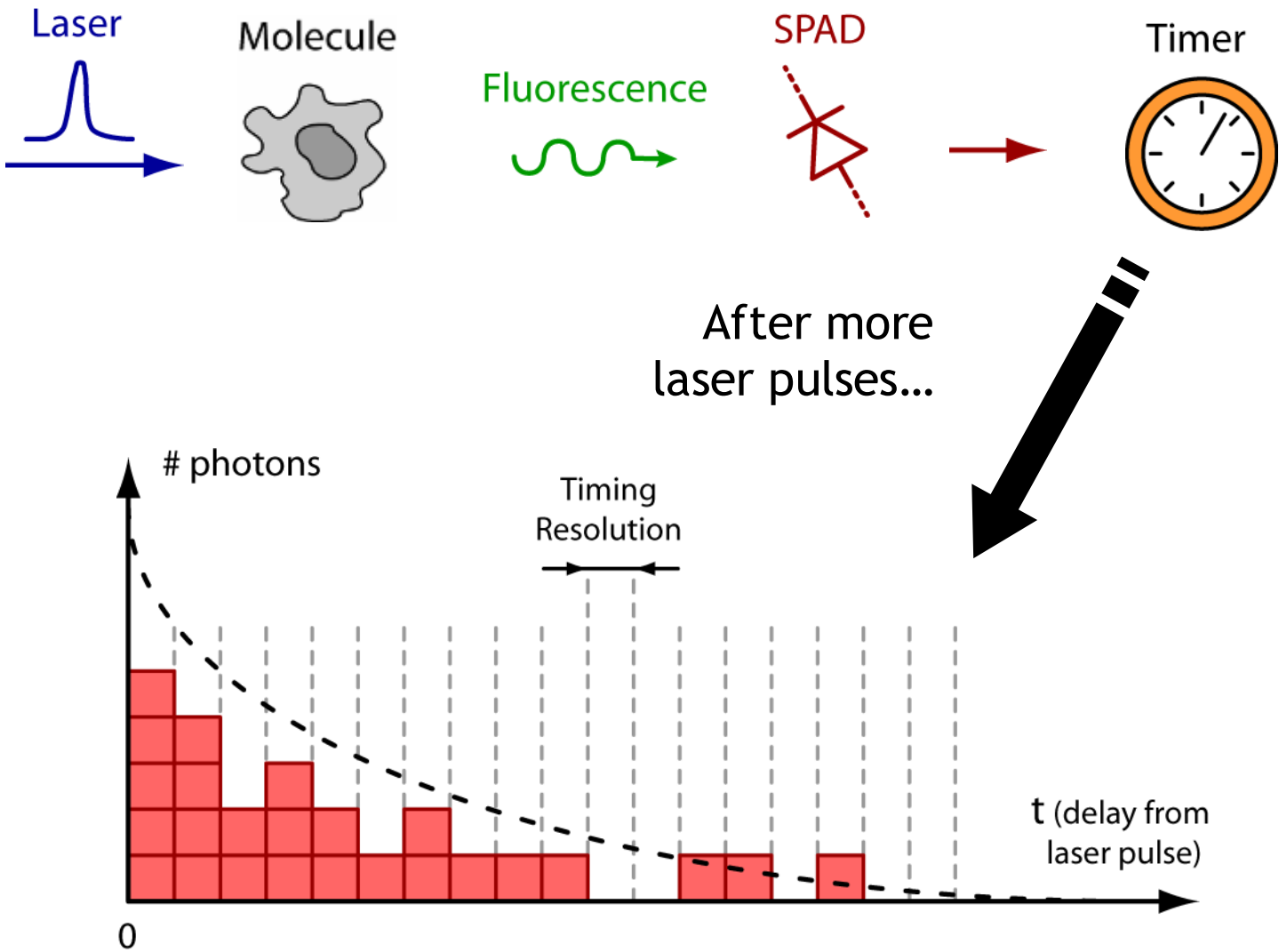
1 - PHOTON TIMING



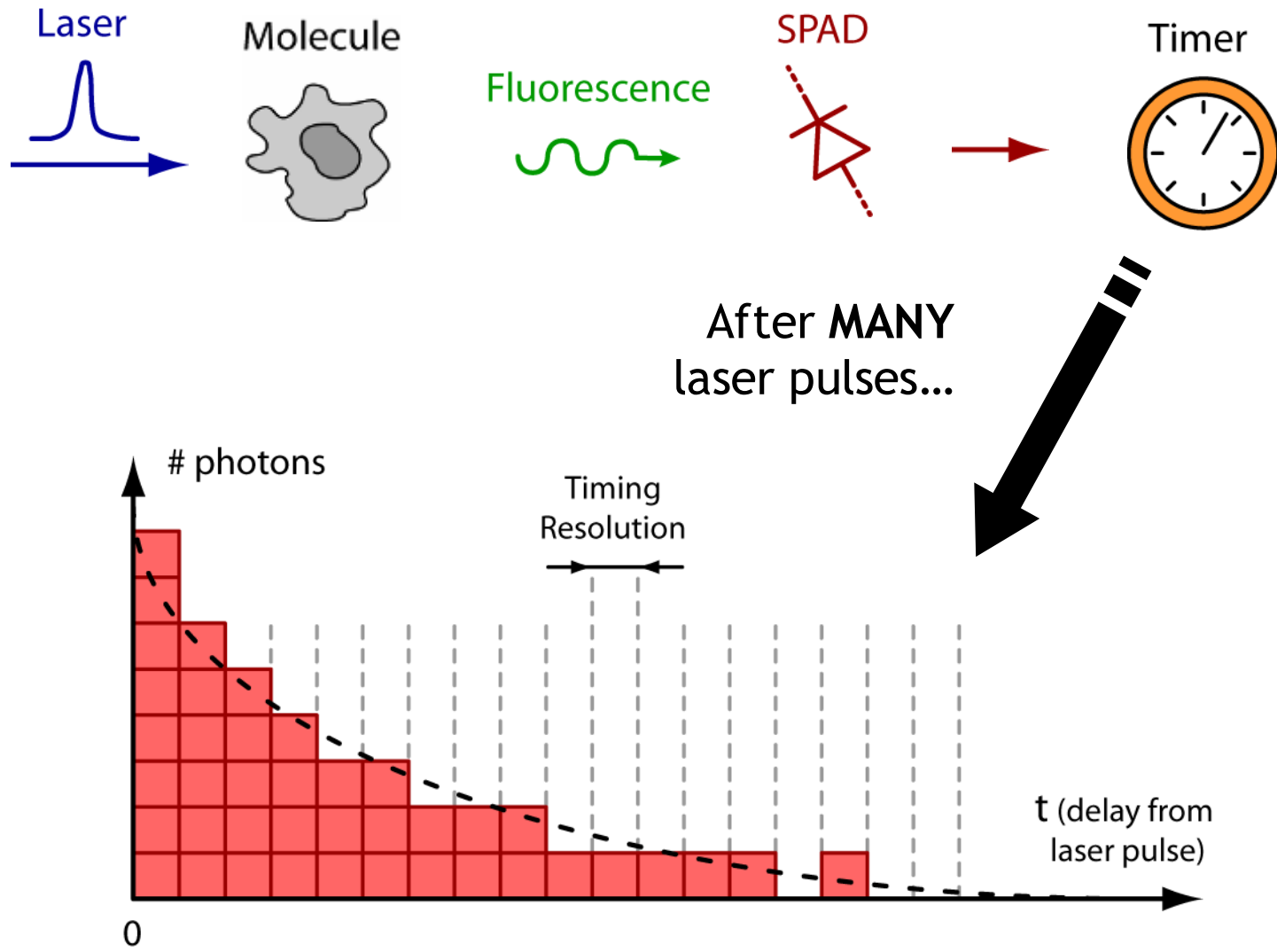
1 - PHOTON TIMING



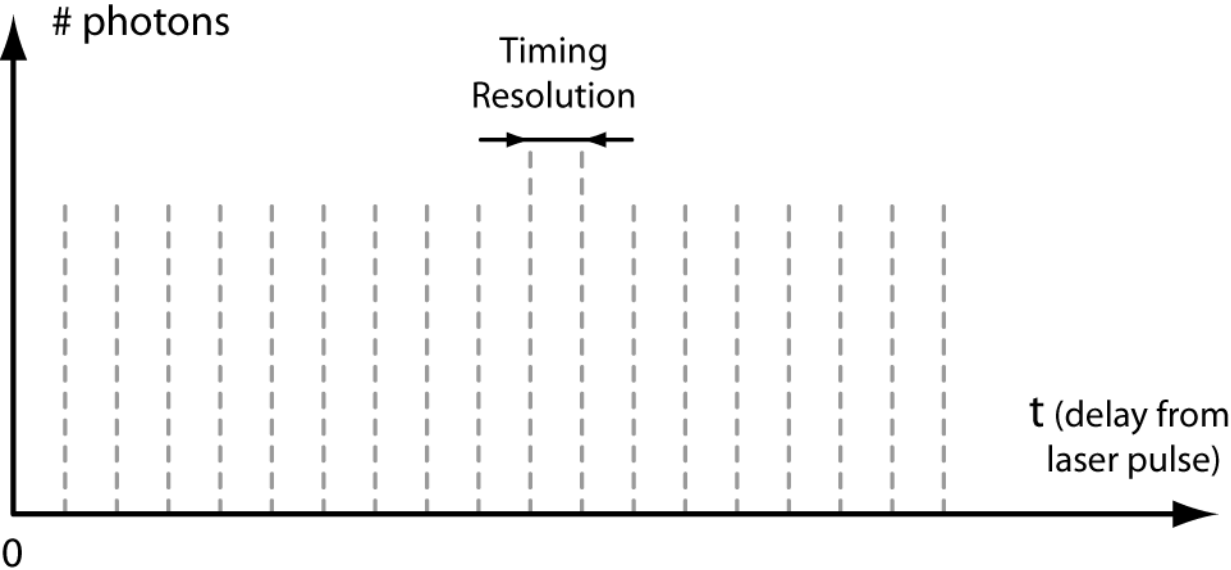
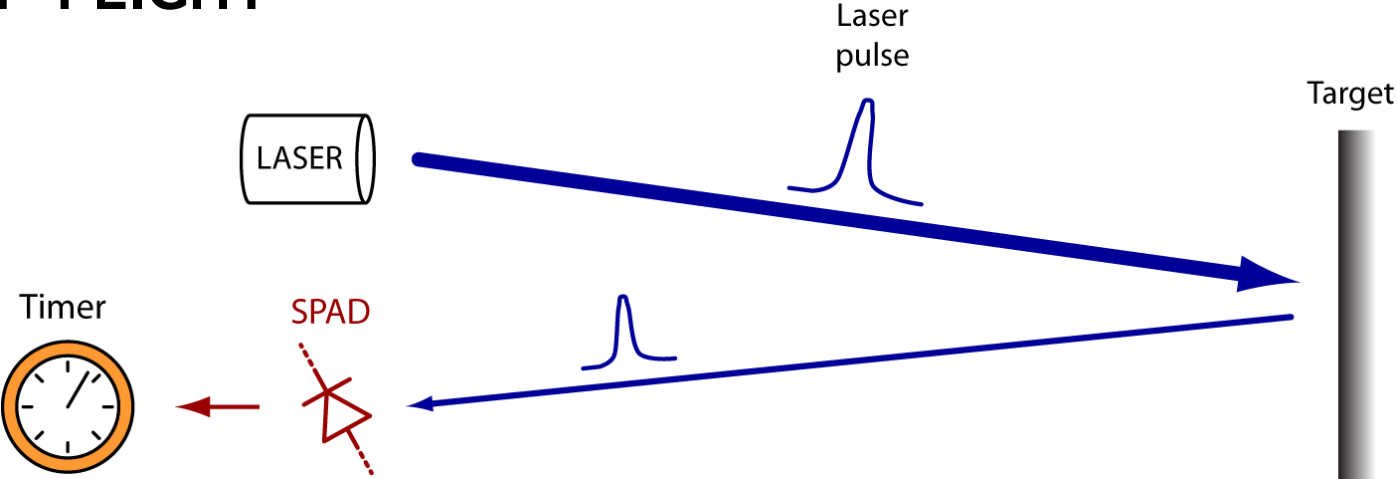
1 - PHOTON TIMING



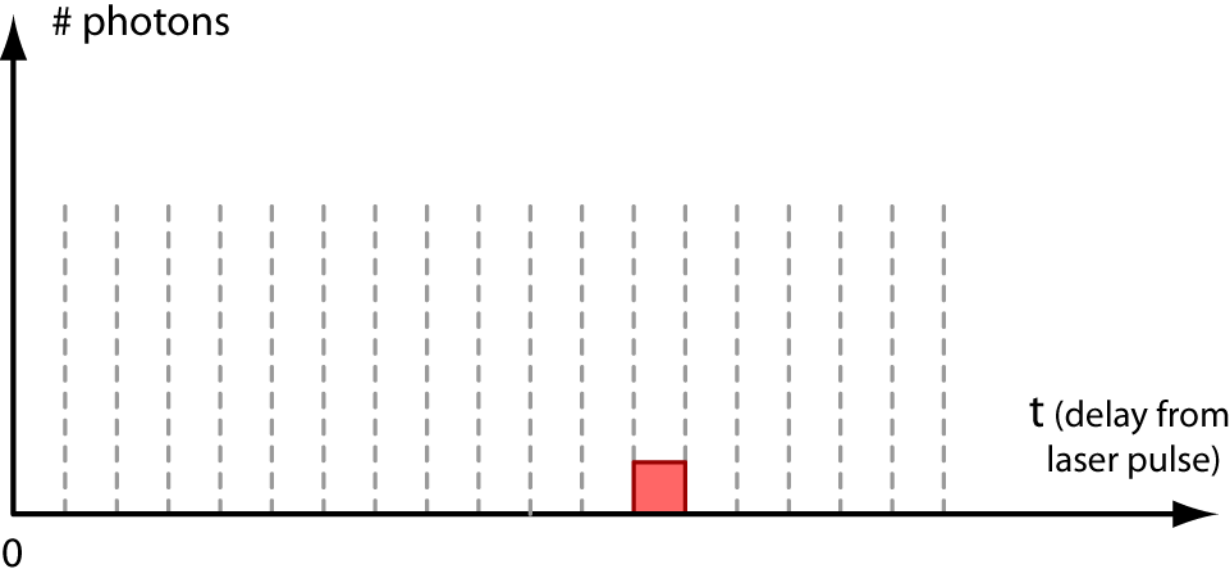
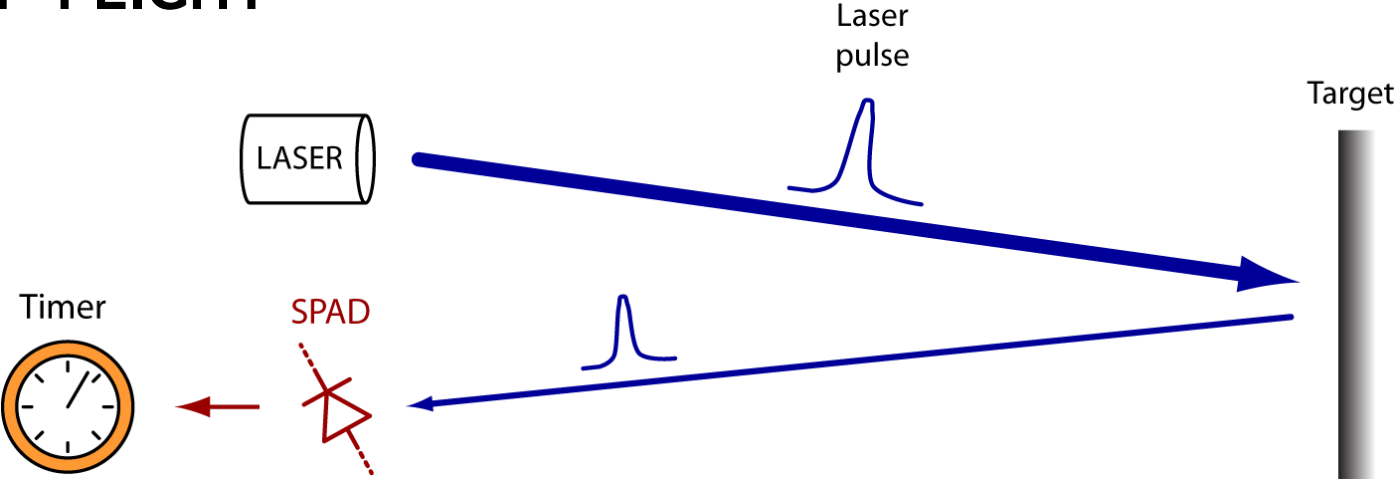
1 - PHOTON TIMING



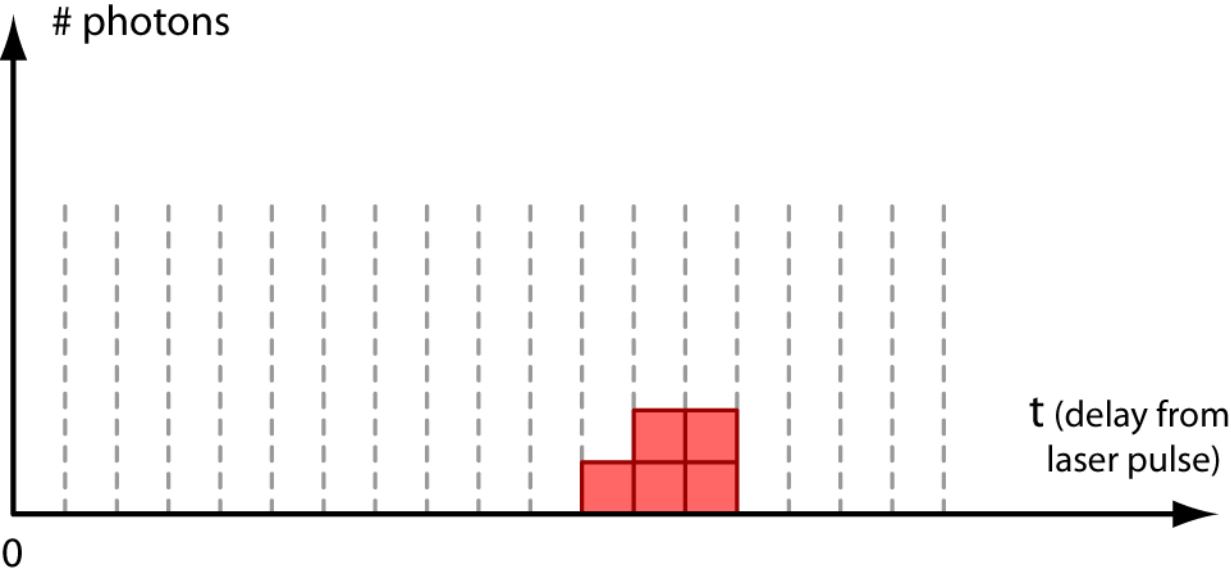
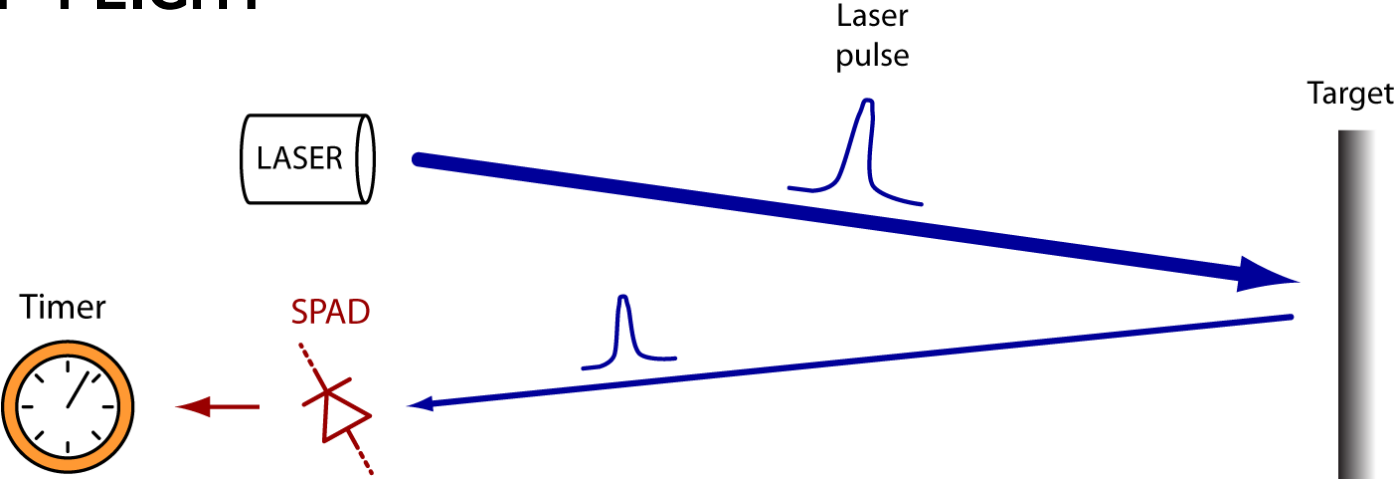
2 - TIME-OF-FLIGHT



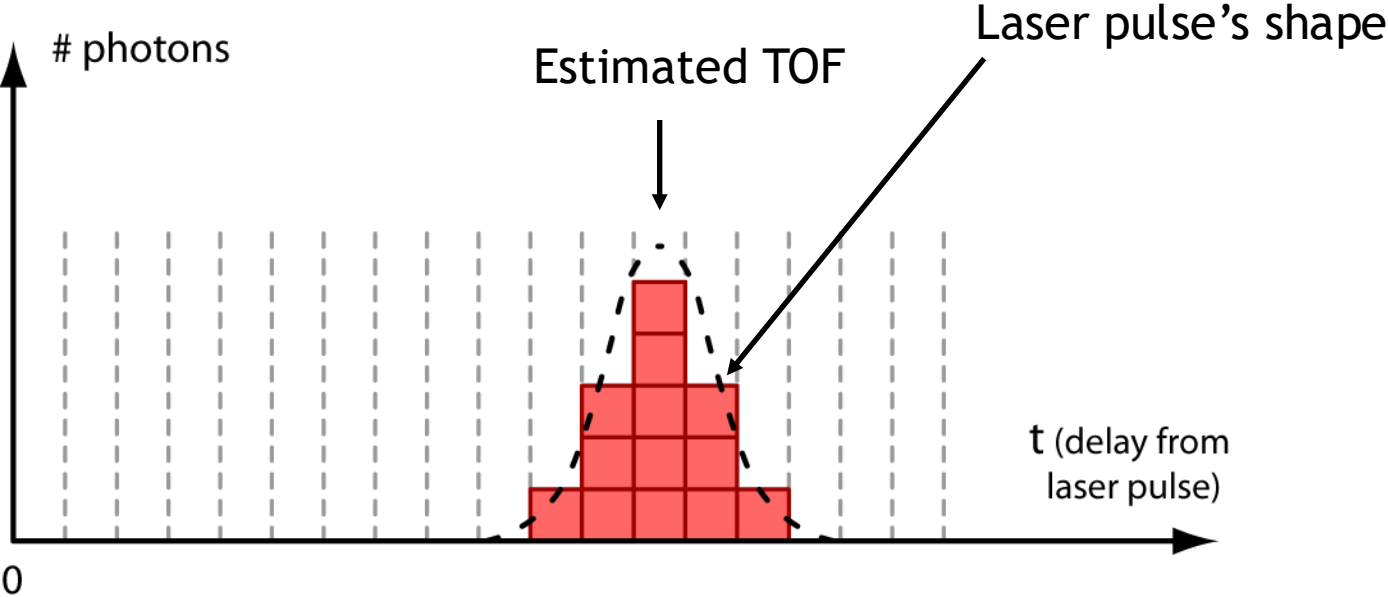
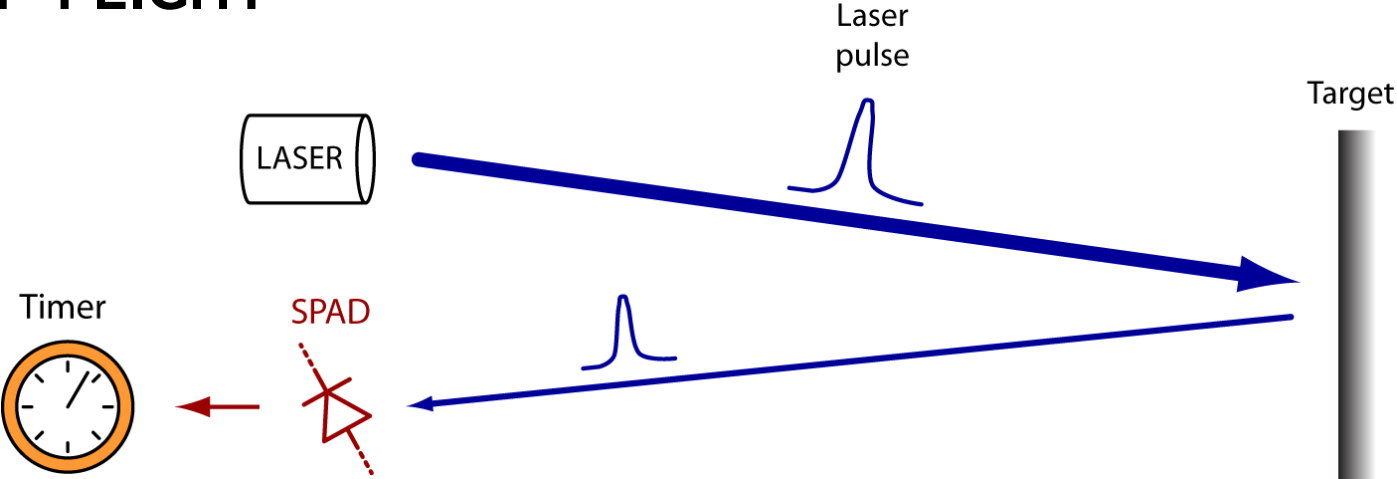
2 - TIME-OF-FLIGHT



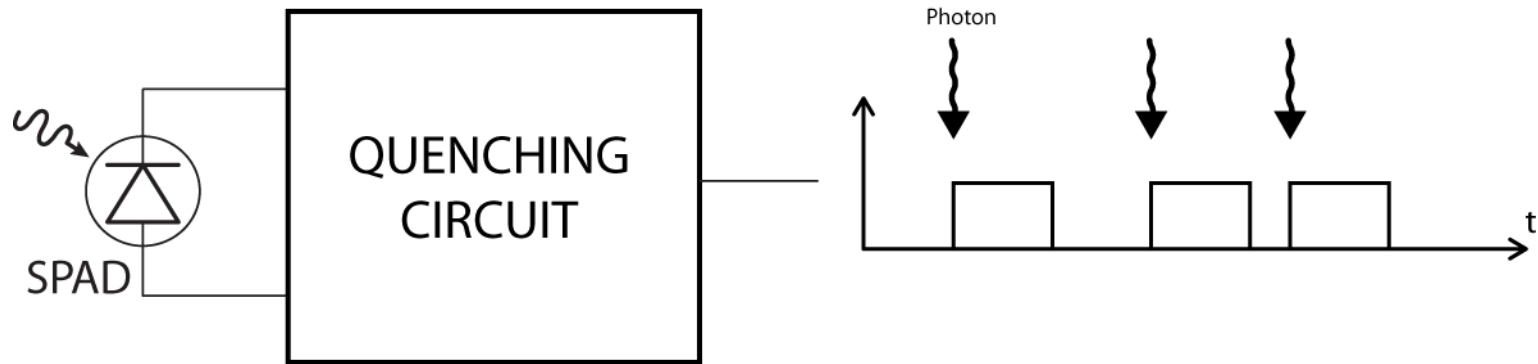
2 - TIME-OF-FLIGHT



2 - TIME-OF-FLIGHT



3 - PHOTON COUNTING



THE QUENCHING CIRCUIT DELIVERS AN OUTPUT PULSE EVERYTIME THE SPAD DETECTS A PHOTON

3 - PHOTON COUNTING

IN OUR ARRAYS EVERY PIXEL CONTAINS
EVERYTHING TO DO PHOTON-COUNTING

