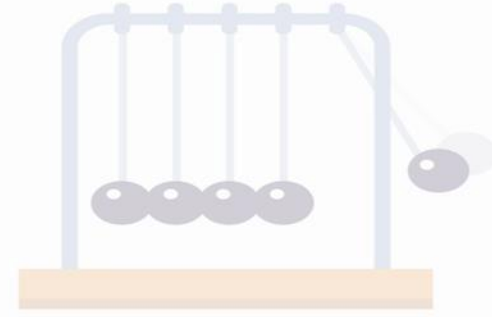


# **Characterization of optical (and IR) solid state detectors**

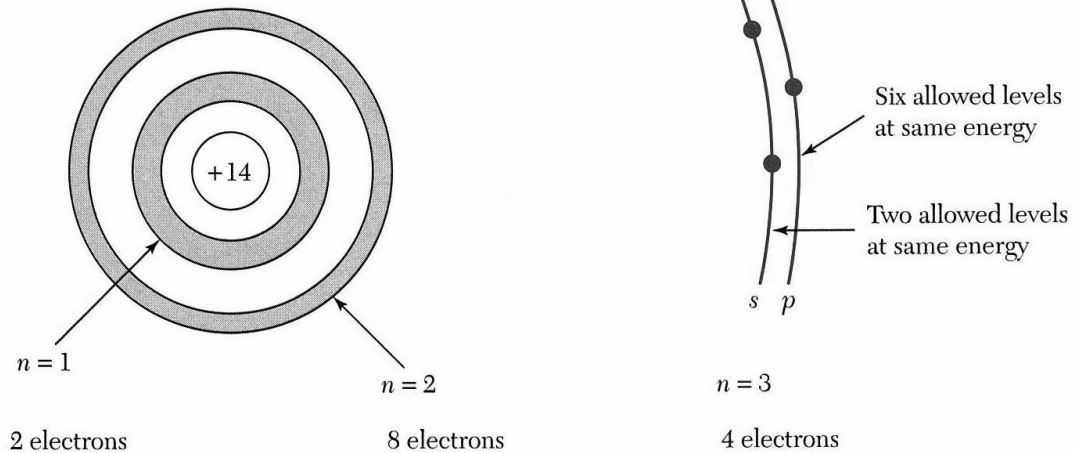


*SUMMER SCHOOL on  
PHYSICAL SENSING & PROCESSING – V EDITION  
Department of Physics & Astronomy – University of Bologna  
July 17-21, 2023*

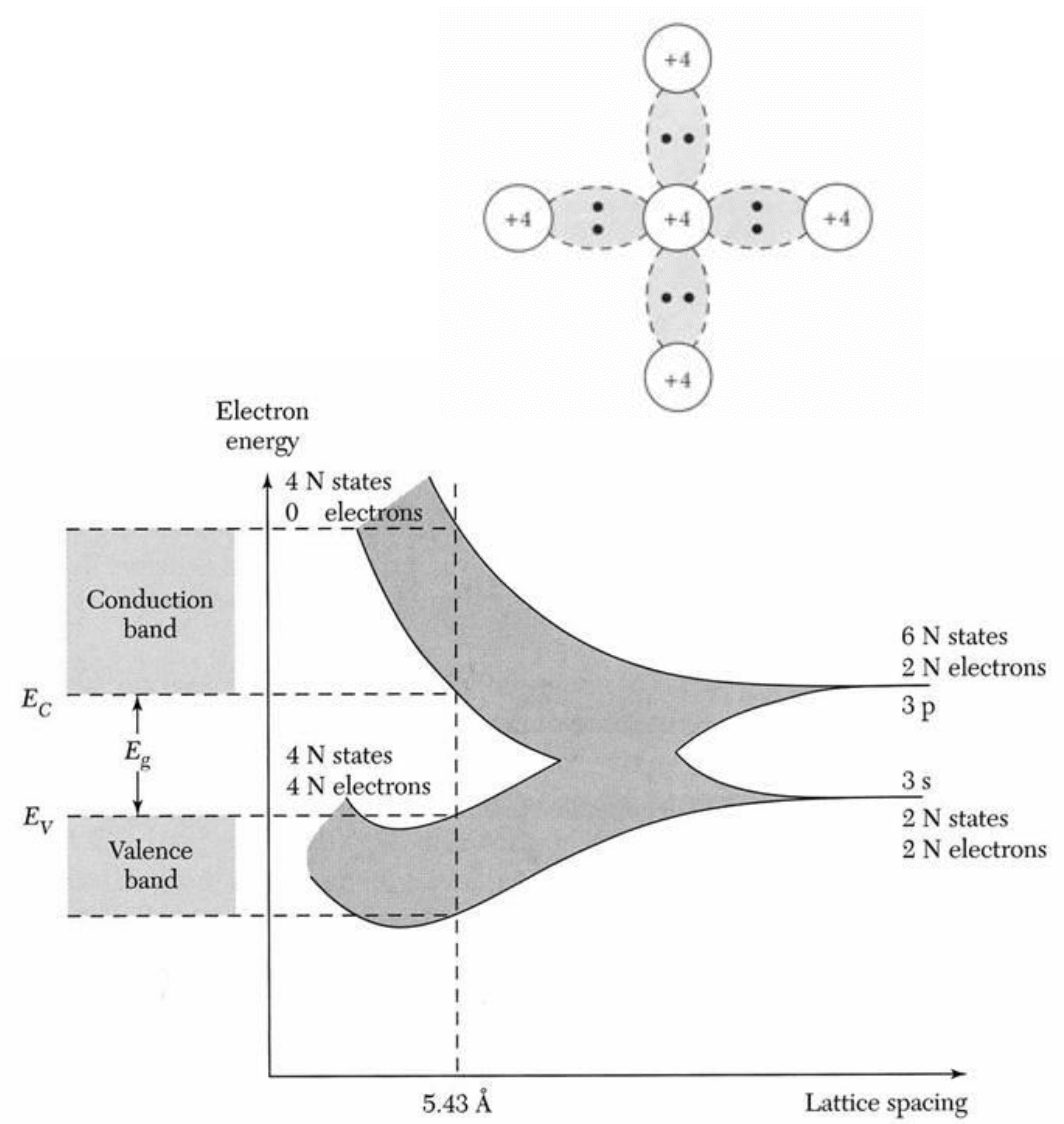
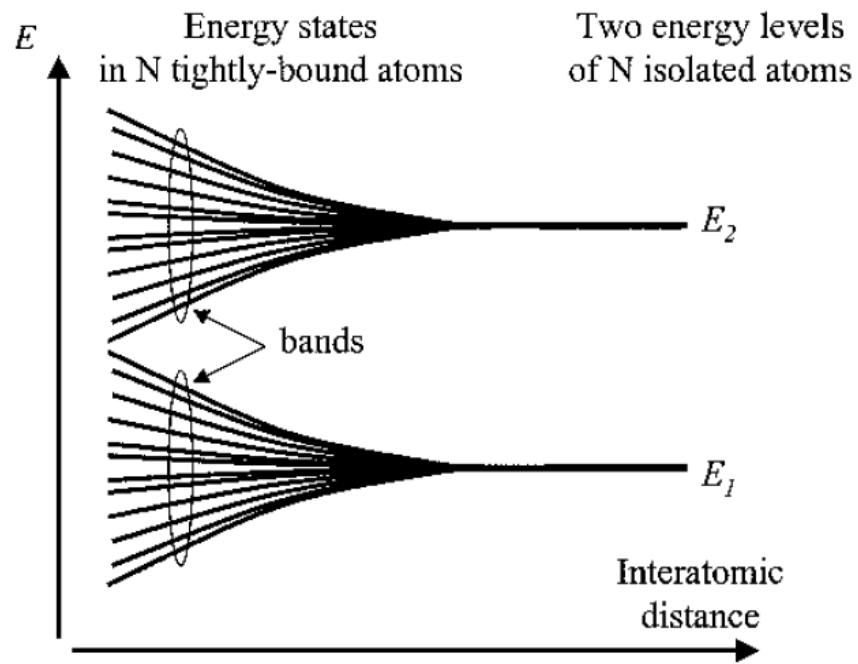


# Atomic Silicon

Gruppo	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	IA	IIA	IIIA	IVB	VB	VIB	VII B	VIII B			IB	IIB	IIIA	IVA	VA	VIA	VIIA	VIIIA	
Periodo																			
1	1 <i>H</i>																	2 <i>He</i>	
2	3 <i>Li</i>	4 <i>Be</i>												5 <i>B</i>	6 <i>C</i>	7 <i>N</i>	8 <i>O</i>	9 <i>F</i>	10 <i>Ne</i>
3	11 <i>Na</i>	12 <i>Mg</i>	Metalli di transizione										13 <i>Al</i>	14 <i>Si</i>	15 <i>P</i>	16 <i>S</i>	17 <i>Cl</i>	18 <i>Ar</i>	
4	19 <i>K</i>	20 <i>Ca</i>	21 <i>Sc</i>	22 <i>Ti</i>	23 <i>V</i>	24 <i>Cr</i>	25 <i>Mn</i>	26 <i>Fe</i>	27 <i>Co</i>	28 <i>Ni</i>	29 <i>Cu</i>	30 <i>Zn</i>	31 <i>Ga</i>	32 <i>Ge</i>	33 <i>As</i>	34 <i>Se</i>	35 <i>Br</i>	36 <i>Kr</i>	
5	37 <i>Rb</i>	38 <i>Sr</i>	39 <i>Y</i>	40 <i>Zr</i>	41 <i>Nb</i>	42 <i>Mo</i>	43 <i>Tc</i>	44 <i>Ru</i>	45 <i>Rh</i>	46 <i>Pd</i>	47 <i>Ag</i>	48 <i>Cd</i>	49 <i>In</i>	50 <i>Sn</i>	51 <i>Sb</i>	52 <i>Te</i>	53 <i>I</i>	54 <i>Xe</i>	
6	55 <i>Cs</i>	56 <i>Ba</i>	* 71 <i>Lu</i>	72 <i>Hf</i>	73 <i>Ta</i>	74 <i>W</i>	75 <i>Re</i>	76 <i>Os</i>	77 <i>Ir</i>	78 <i>Pt</i>	79 <i>Au</i>	80 <i>Hg</i>	81 <i>Tl</i>	82 <i>Pb</i>	83 <i>Bi</i>	84 <i>Po</i>	85 <i>At</i>	86 <i>Rn</i>	
7	87 <i>Fr</i>	88 <i>Ra</i>	** 103 <i>Lr</i>	104 <i>Rf</i>	105 <i>Db</i>	106 <i>Sg</i>	107 <i>Bh</i>	108 <i>Hs</i>	109 <i>Mt</i>	110 <i>Uun</i>	111 <i>Uuu</i>	112 <i>Uub</i>	113 <i>Uut</i>	114 <i>Uuq</i>	115 <i>Uup</i>	116 <i>Uuh</i>	117 <i>Uus</i>	118 <i>Uuo</i>	
			Elementi di transizione interna																
Lantanidi			* 57 <i>La</i>	58 <i>Ce</i>	59 <i>Pr</i>	60 <i>Nd</i>	61 <i>Pm</i>	62 <i>Sm</i>	63 <i>Eu</i>	64 <i>Gd</i>	65 <i>Tb</i>	66 <i>Dy</i>	67 <i>Ho</i>	68 <i>Er</i>	69 <i>Tm</i>	70 <i>Yb</i>			
Attinidi			** 89 <i>Ac</i>	90 <i>Th</i>	91 <i>Pa</i>	92 <i>U</i>	93 <i>Np</i>	94 <i>Pu</i>	95 <i>Am</i>	96 <i>Cm</i>	97 <i>Bk</i>	98 <i>Cf</i>	99 <i>Es</i>	100 <i>Fm</i>	101 <i>Md</i>	102 <i>No</i>			

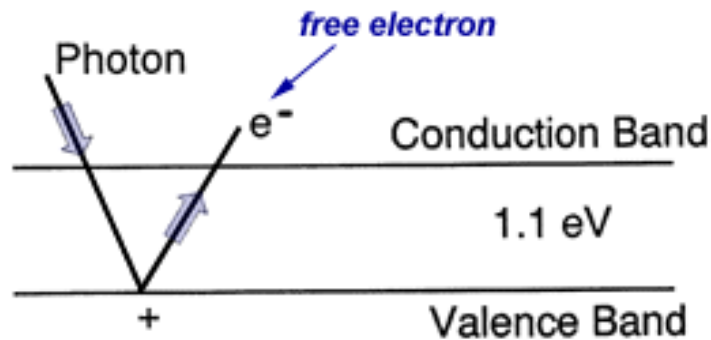


# INFINITE crystal lattice of PURE Si



# Photoelectric effect

## Photo-electric Effect



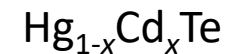
- $4000 \text{ \AA} < \lambda < 10,000 \text{ \AA}$  ,  $e^- = 1$

- $1 \text{ \AA} < \lambda < 1000 \text{ \AA}$  ,  $e^- = \frac{\text{eV}}{3.65 \text{ eV/e}^-}$

*Average Energy Required*

In the infrared the most used material for astrophysical imaging is the compound **HgCdTe**.

By varying the percentage of Hg to Cd the width of the forbidden energy gap is adjusted  $\rightarrow$  cut-off wavelength is moved

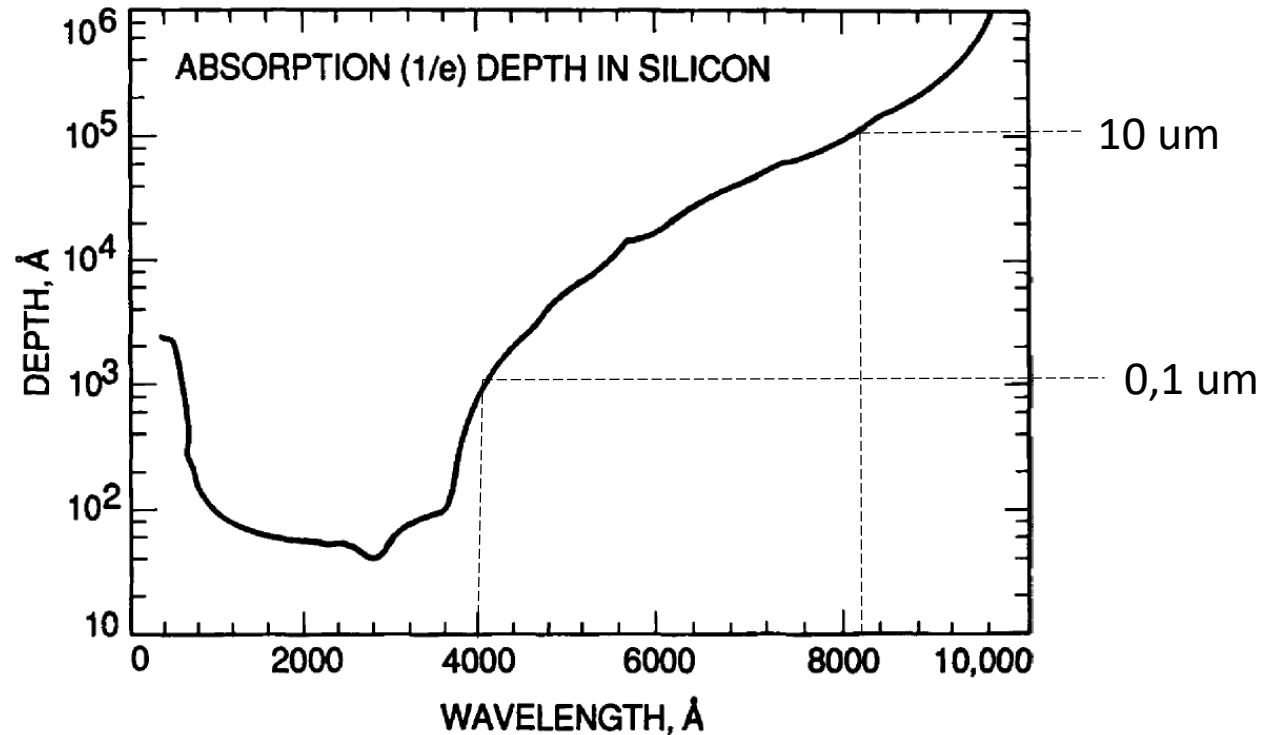
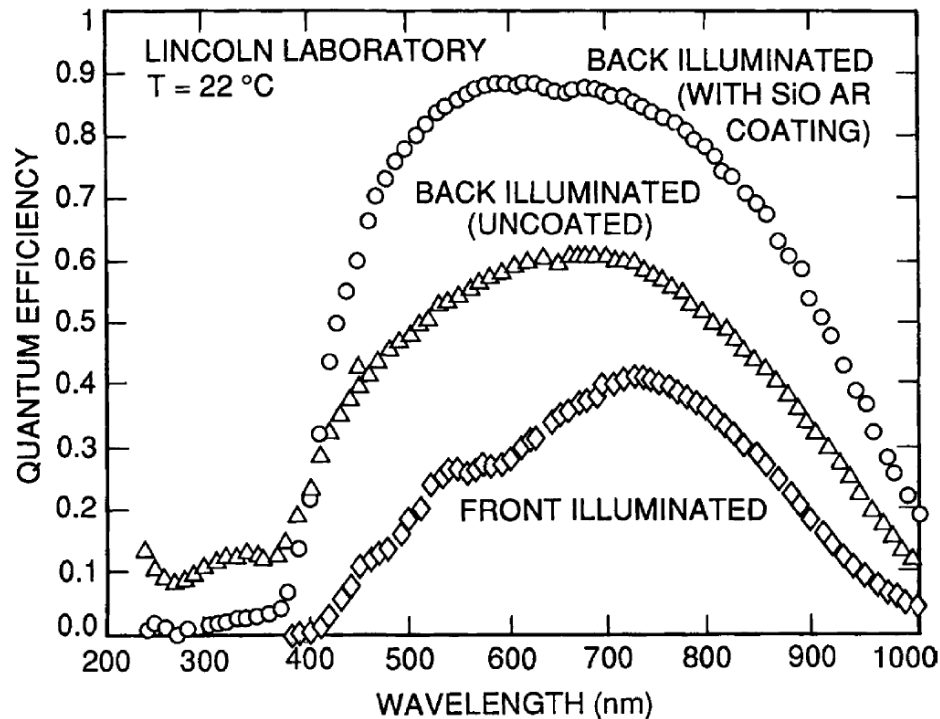


$x=0.196$   $E_g=0.09\text{eV}$   $\lambda=14\mu\text{m}$

$x=0.295$   $E_g=0.25\text{eV}$   $\lambda=5\mu\text{m}$

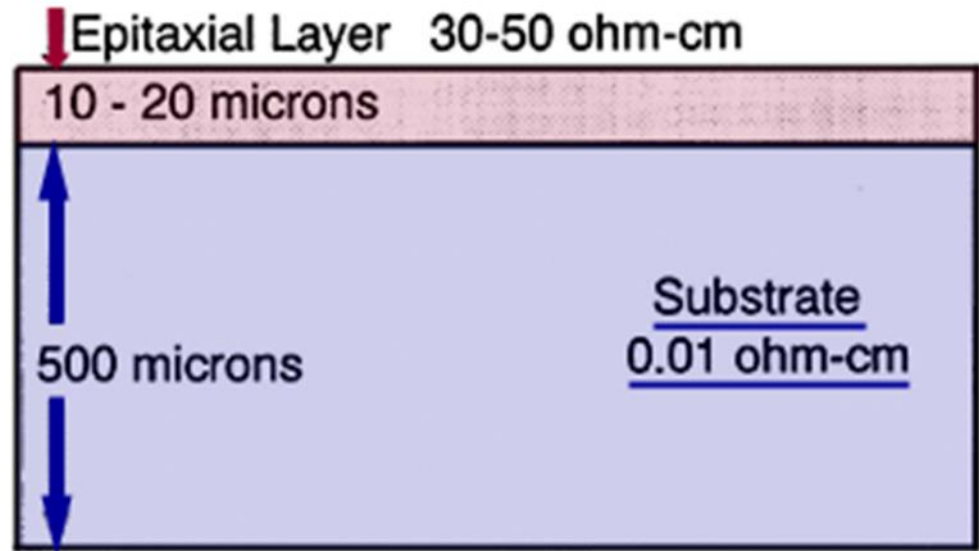
$x=0.55$   $E_g=0.73\text{eV}$   $\lambda=1.7\mu\text{m}$

# Quantum efficiency / depth of absorption



# Physical dimensions

## Epitaxial Silicon

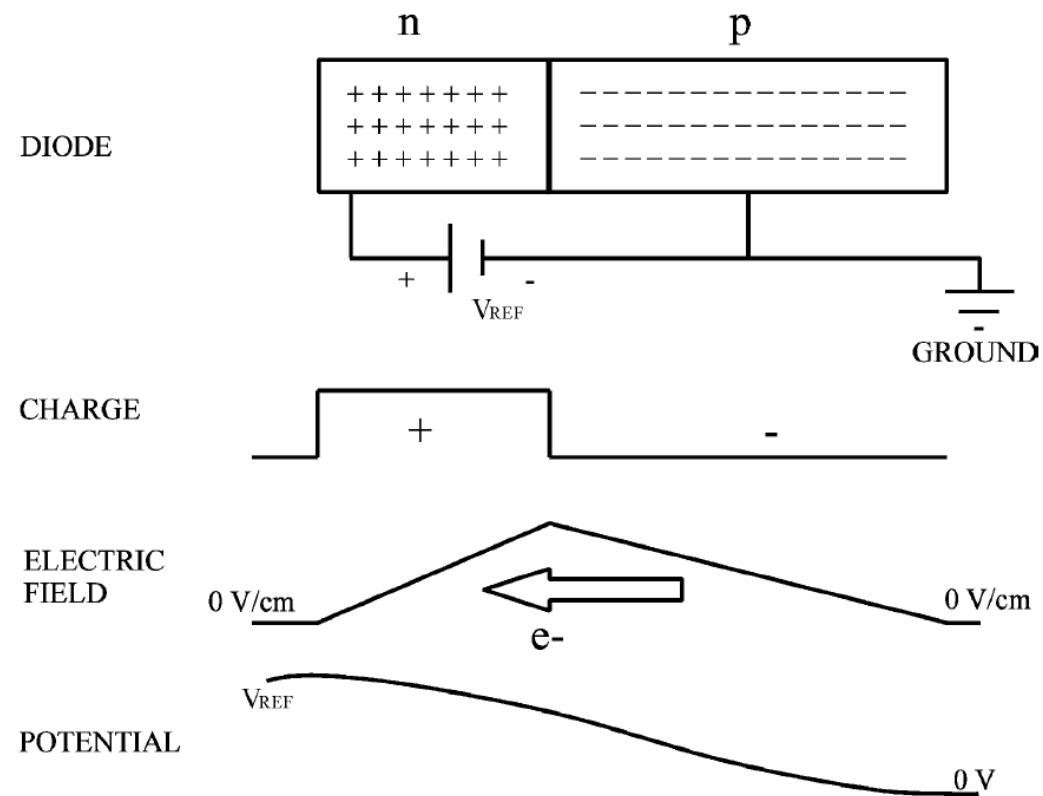


High quality epitaxial layer (high perfection of crystal lattice and absence of impurities – except dopant) is growth on top of a substrate. Detection takes place in this region.

Substrate (optically thick) provides mechanical support and electrical ground.

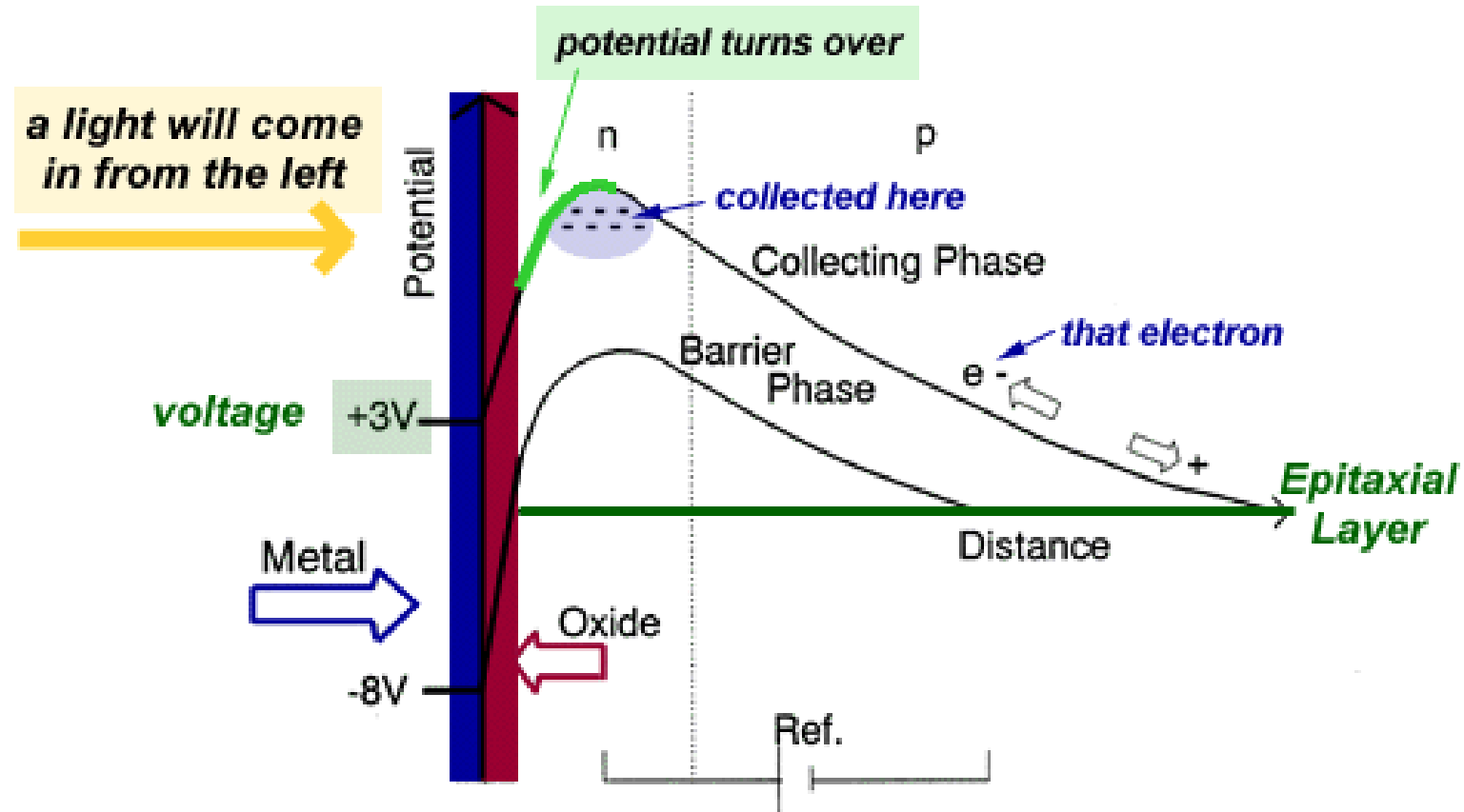
- 4, 5, 6 & 8-inch Diameter Wafers

# Charge collection 1: p-n junction depletion



# Charge collection 2

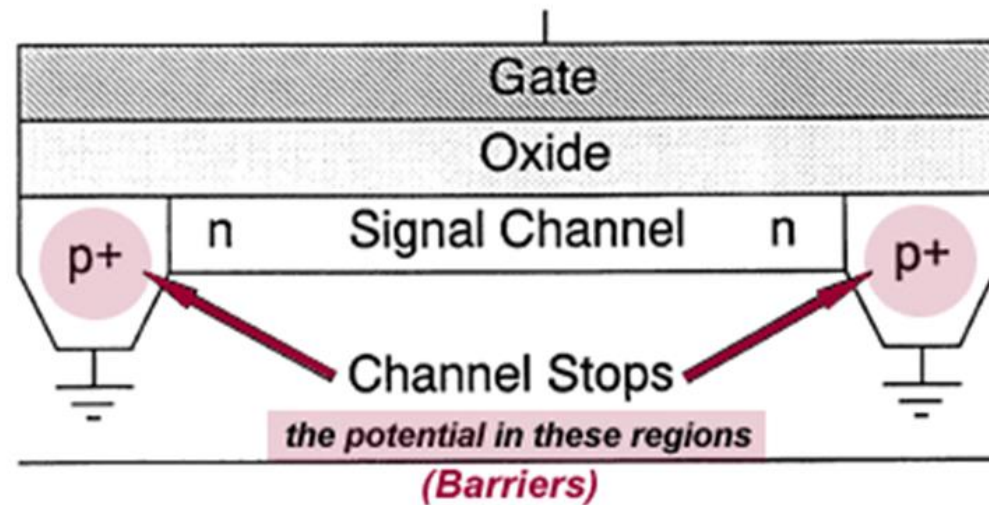
## Potential Well





# Pixels on CCD 1

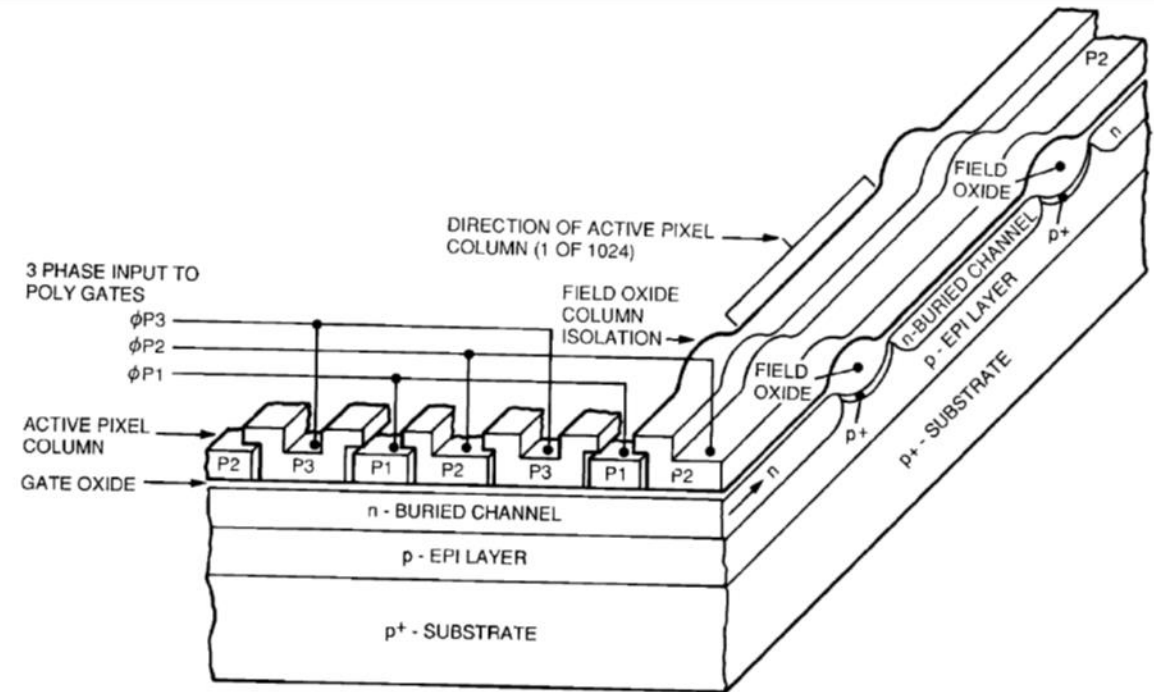
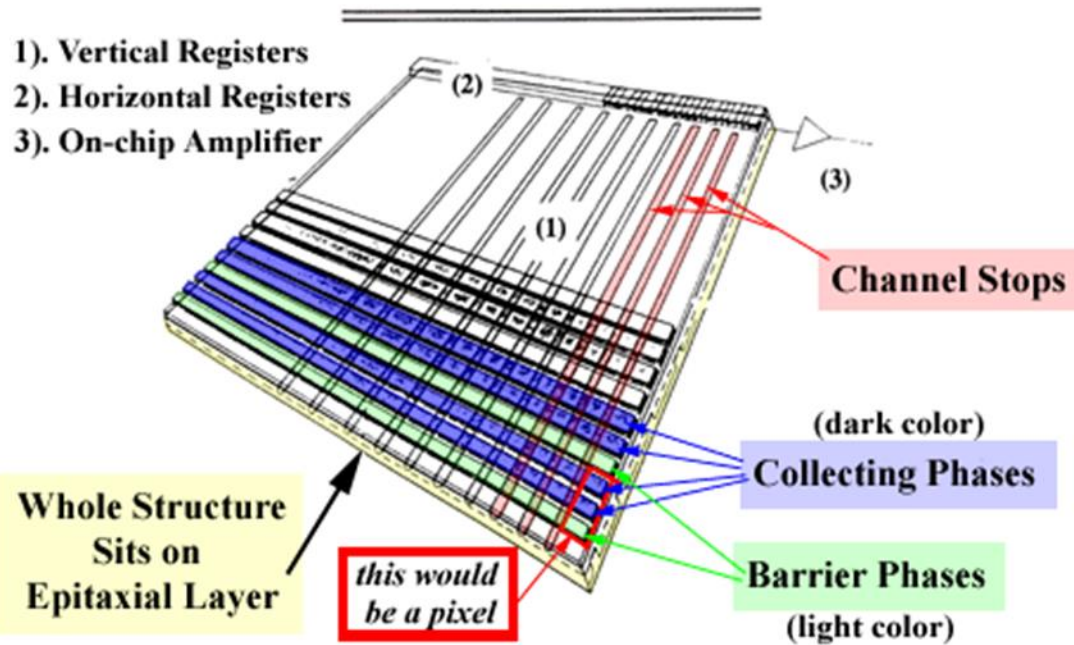
## CCD Channel Stops



# Pixels on CCD 2

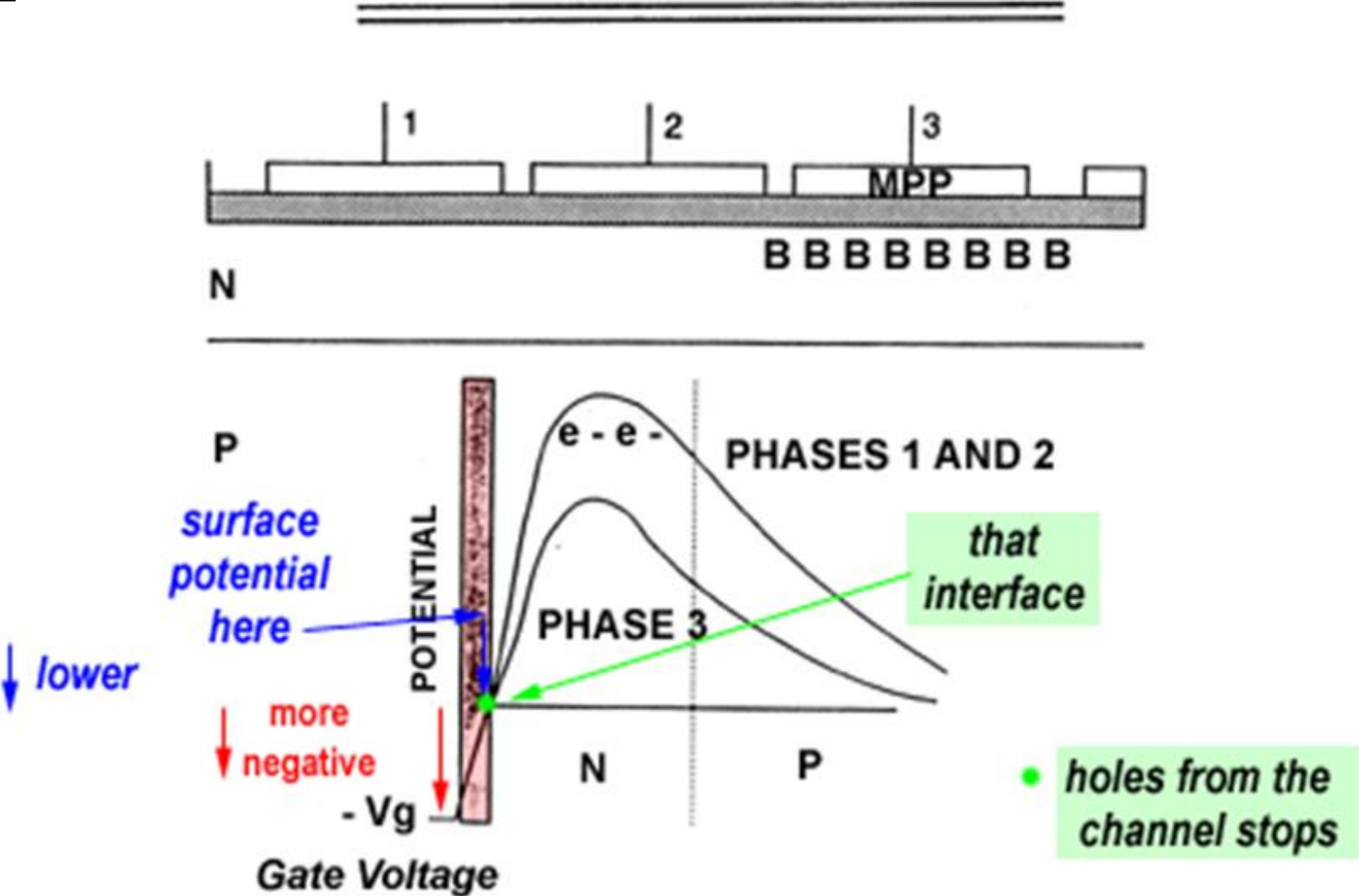
## CCD Array Components

- 1). Vertical Registers
- 2). Horizontal Registers
- 3). On-chip Amplifier

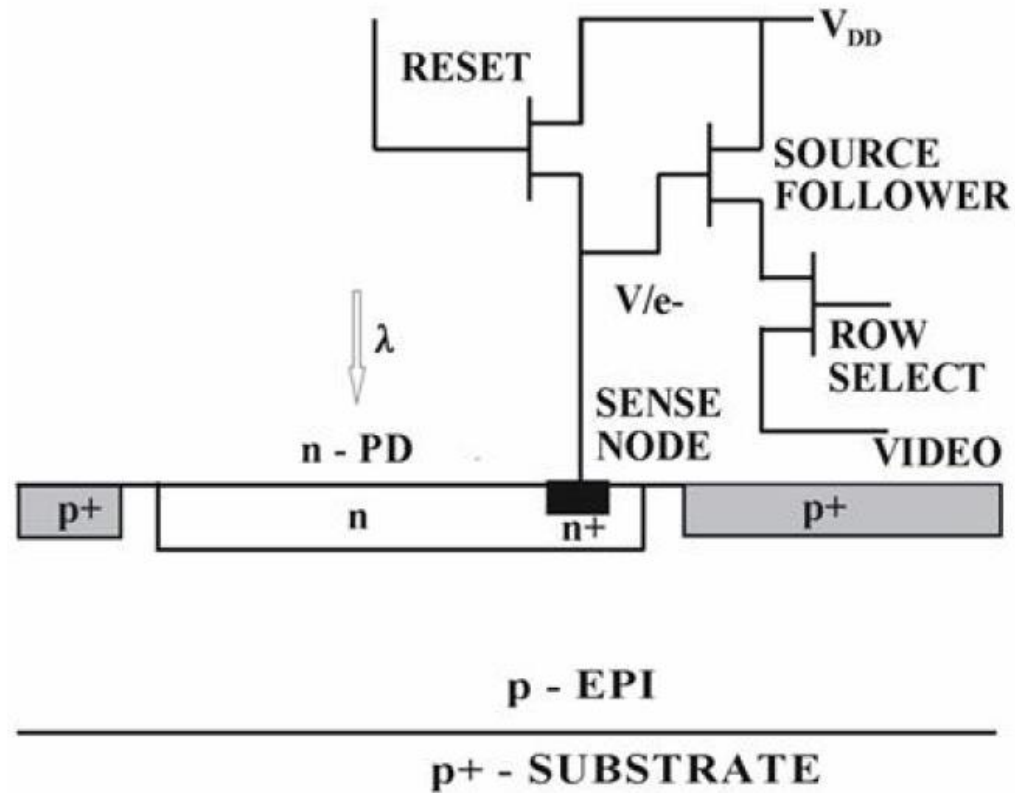


# Multi Pinned Phase MPP

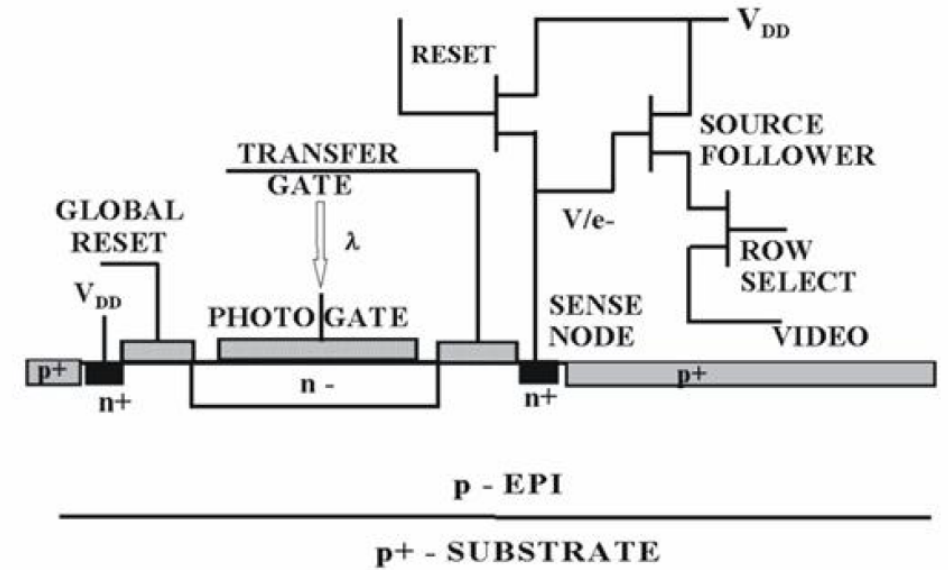
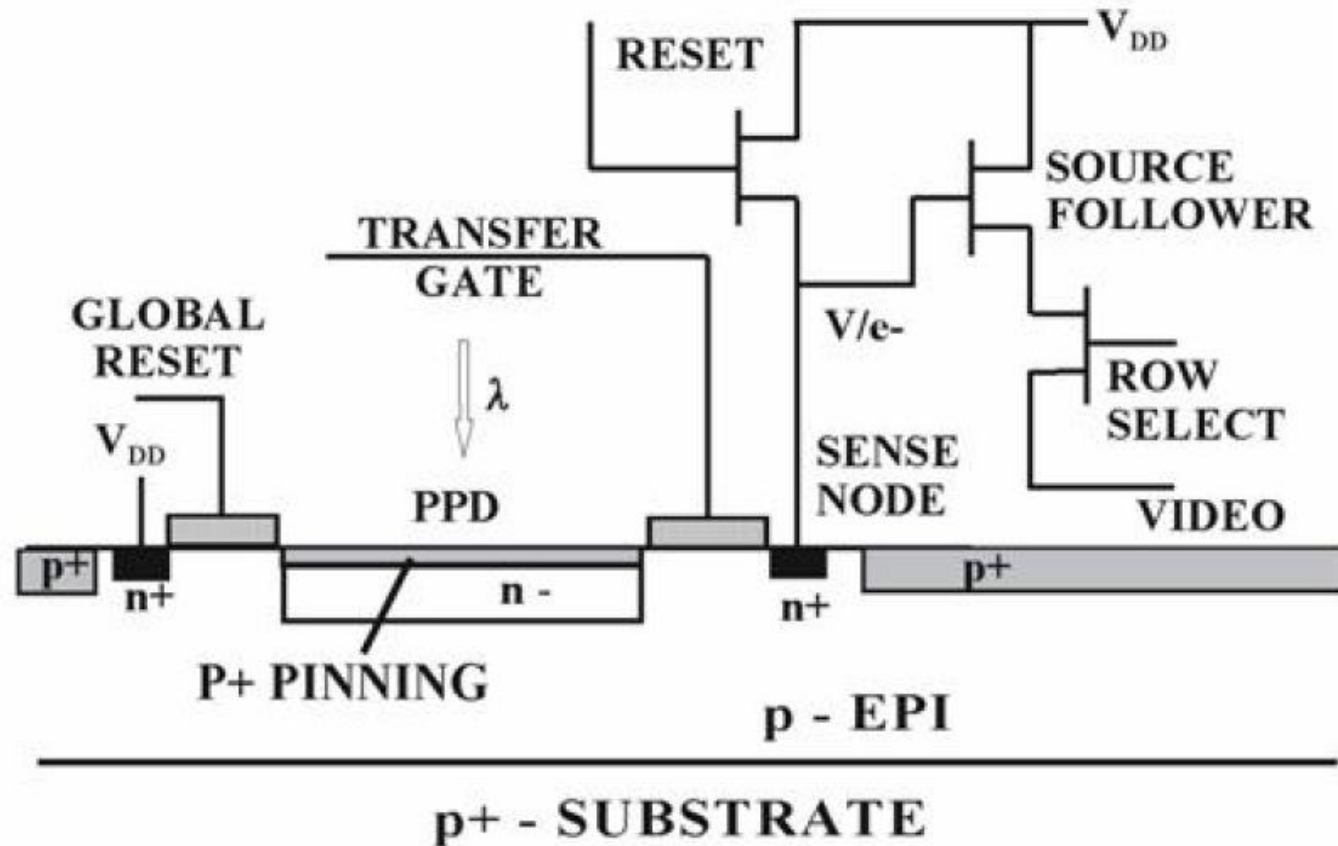
## Multi Pinned Phase (MPP)



# CMOS pixel architectures 1

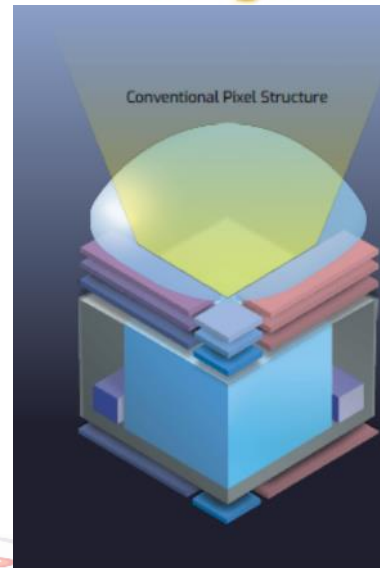
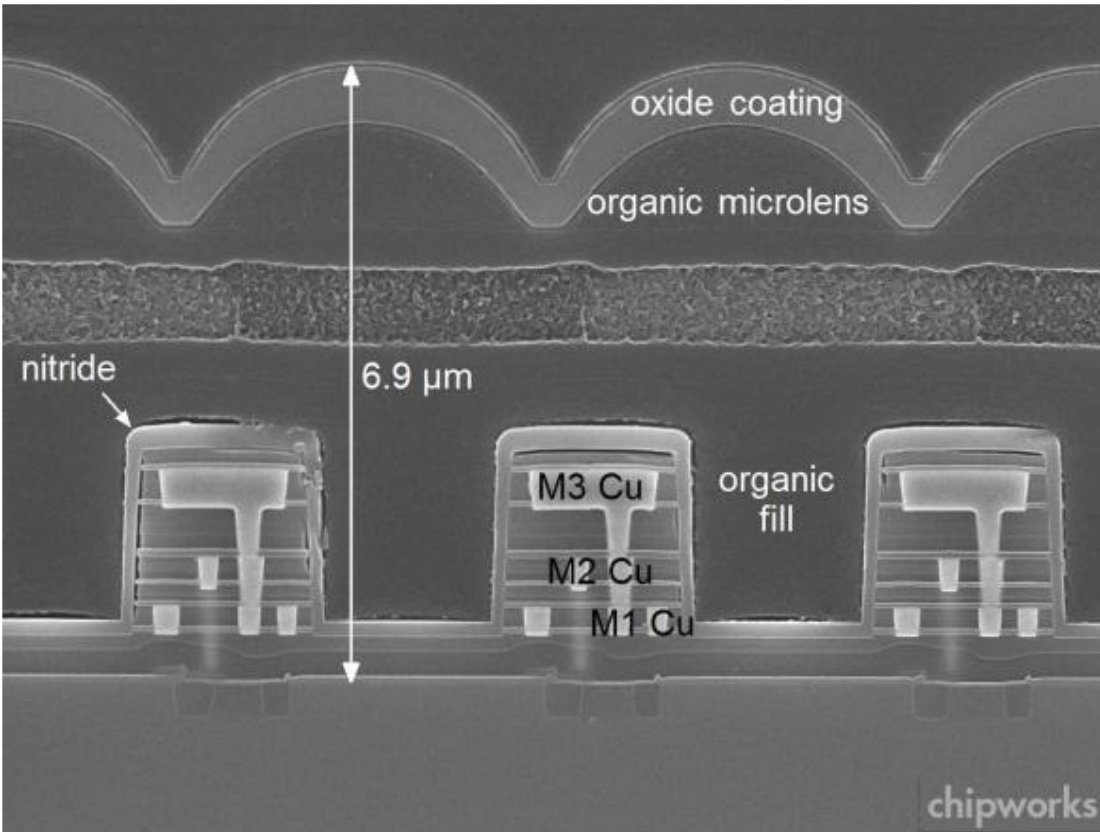
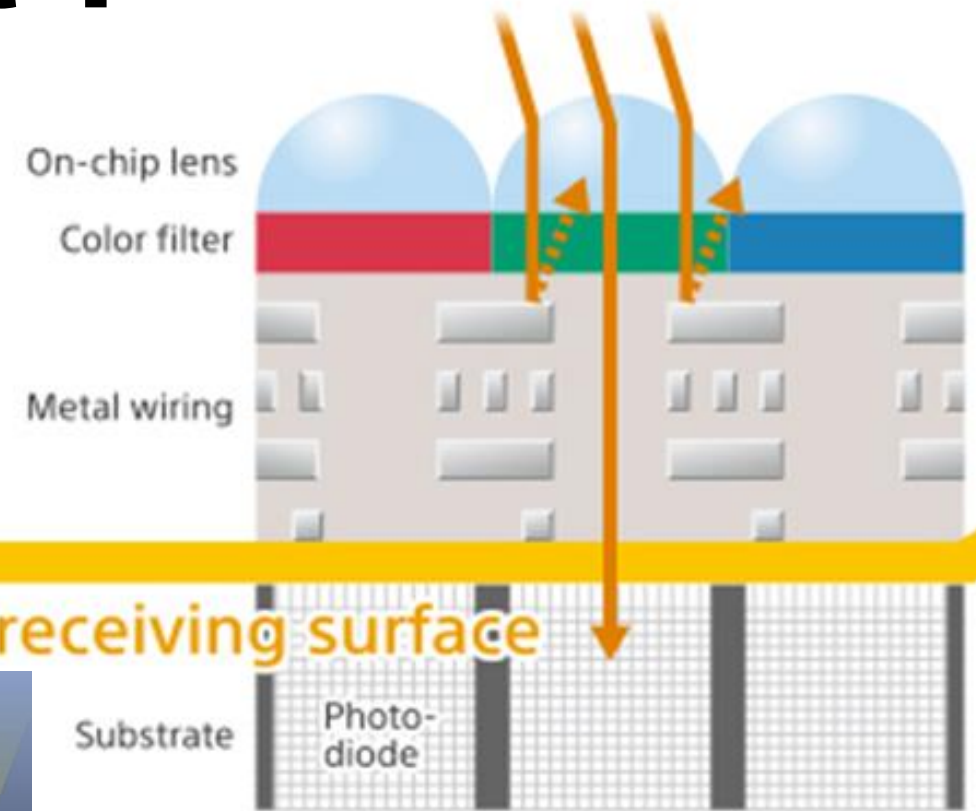


# CMOS pixel architectures 2

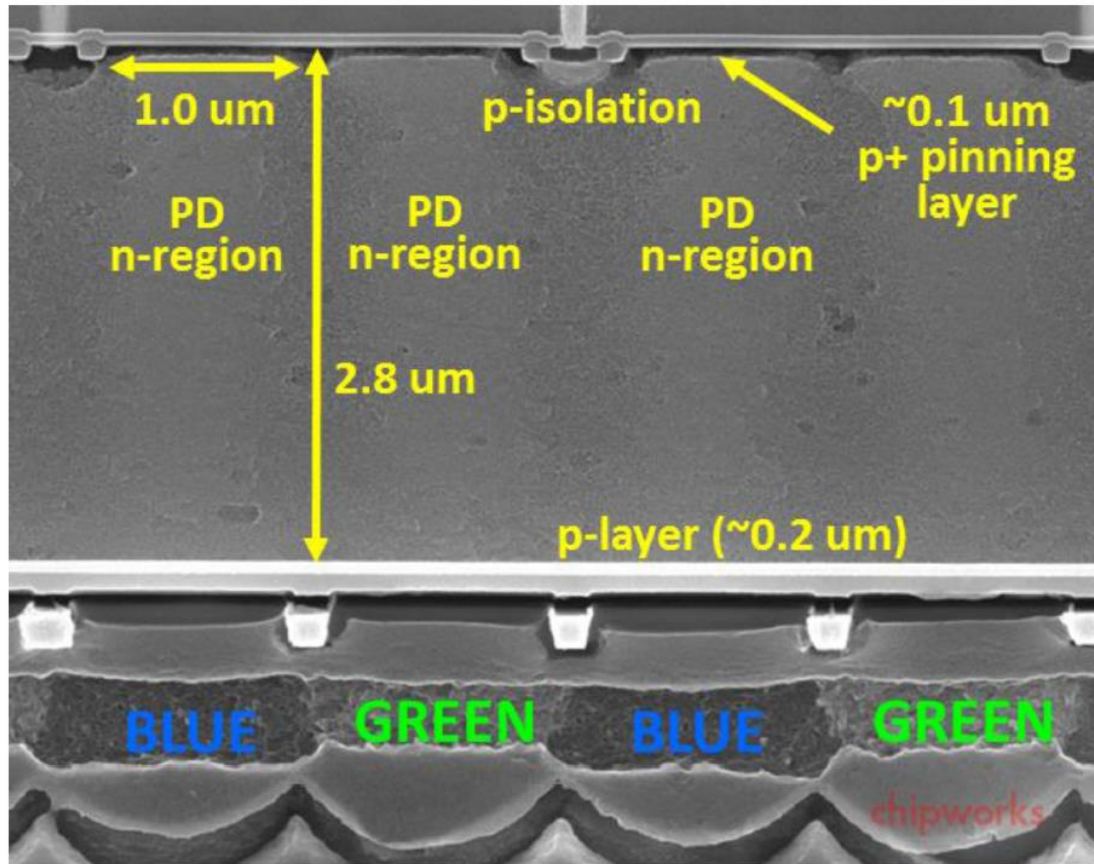


# CMOS pixels arrangement 1 (front illumination)

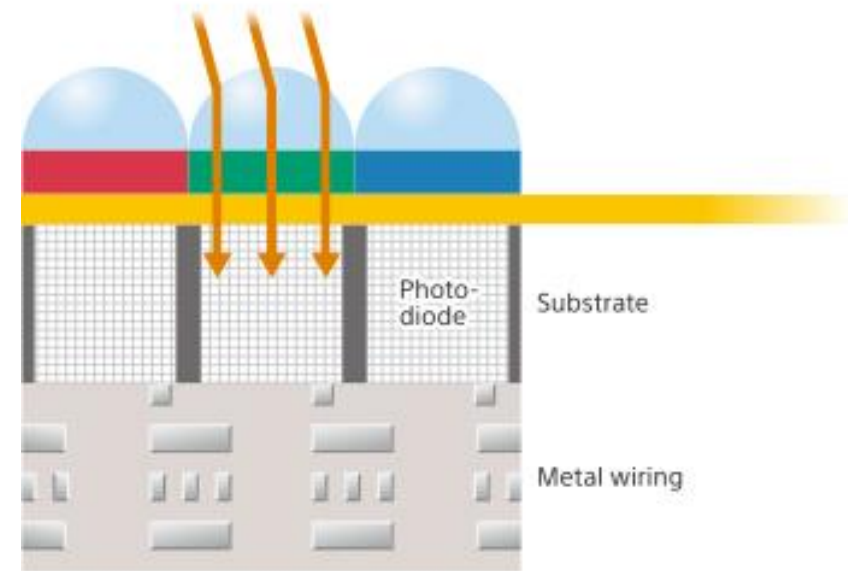
Front-illuminated structure



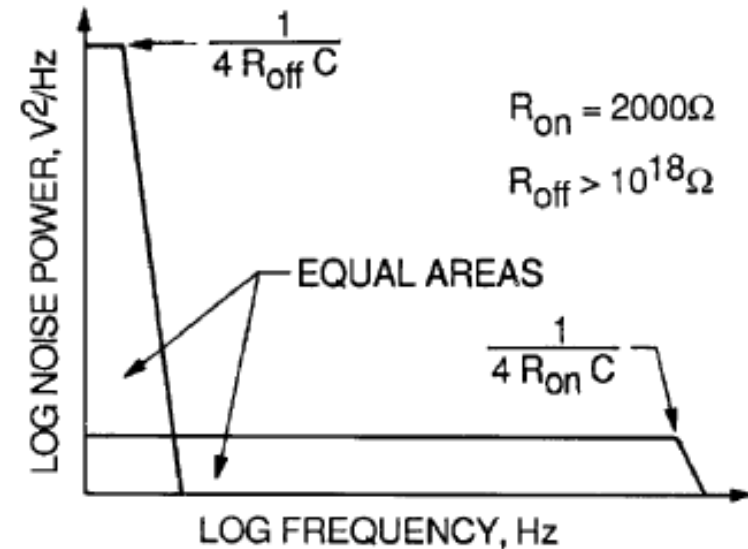
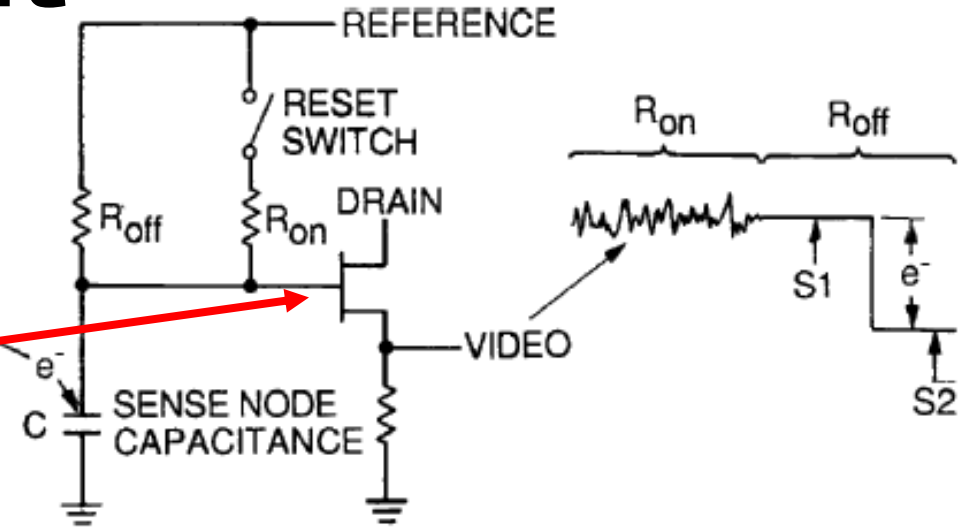
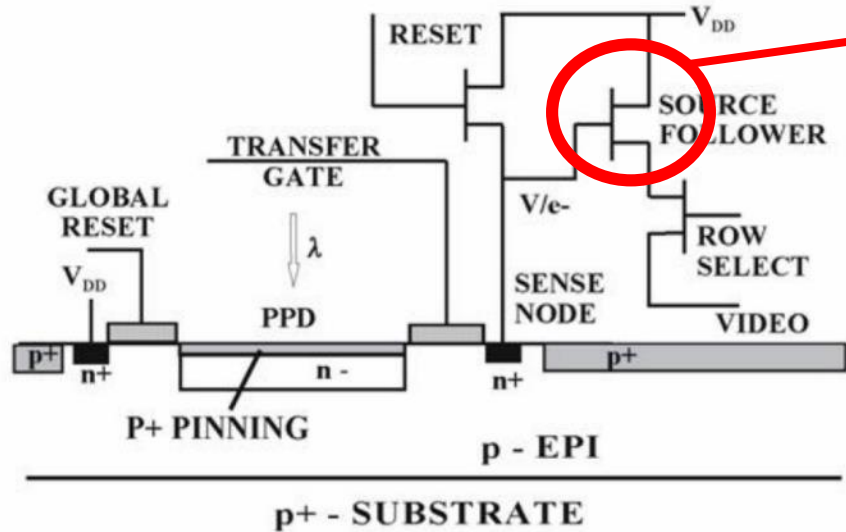
# CMOS pixels arrangement 2 (backside illumination)



Back-illuminated structure

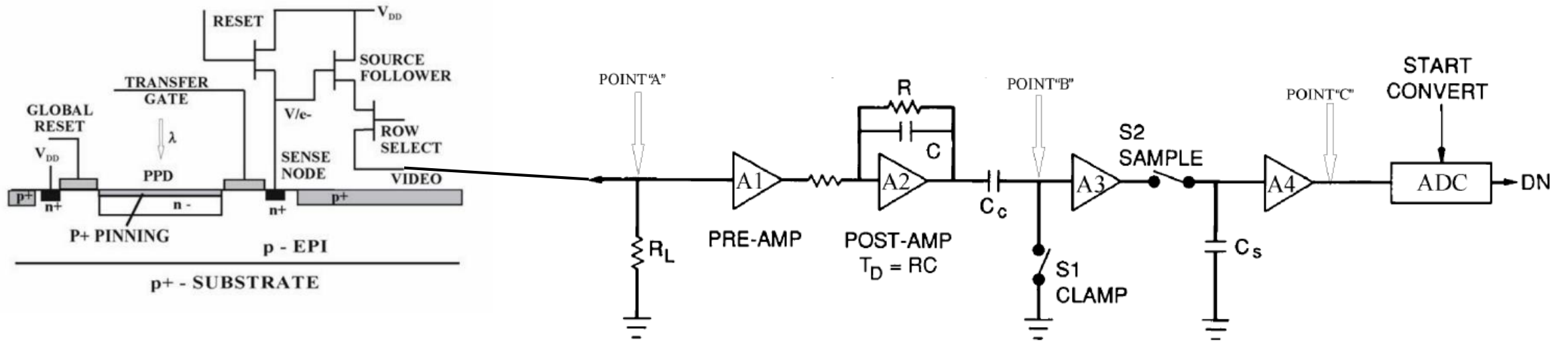


# Charge measurement

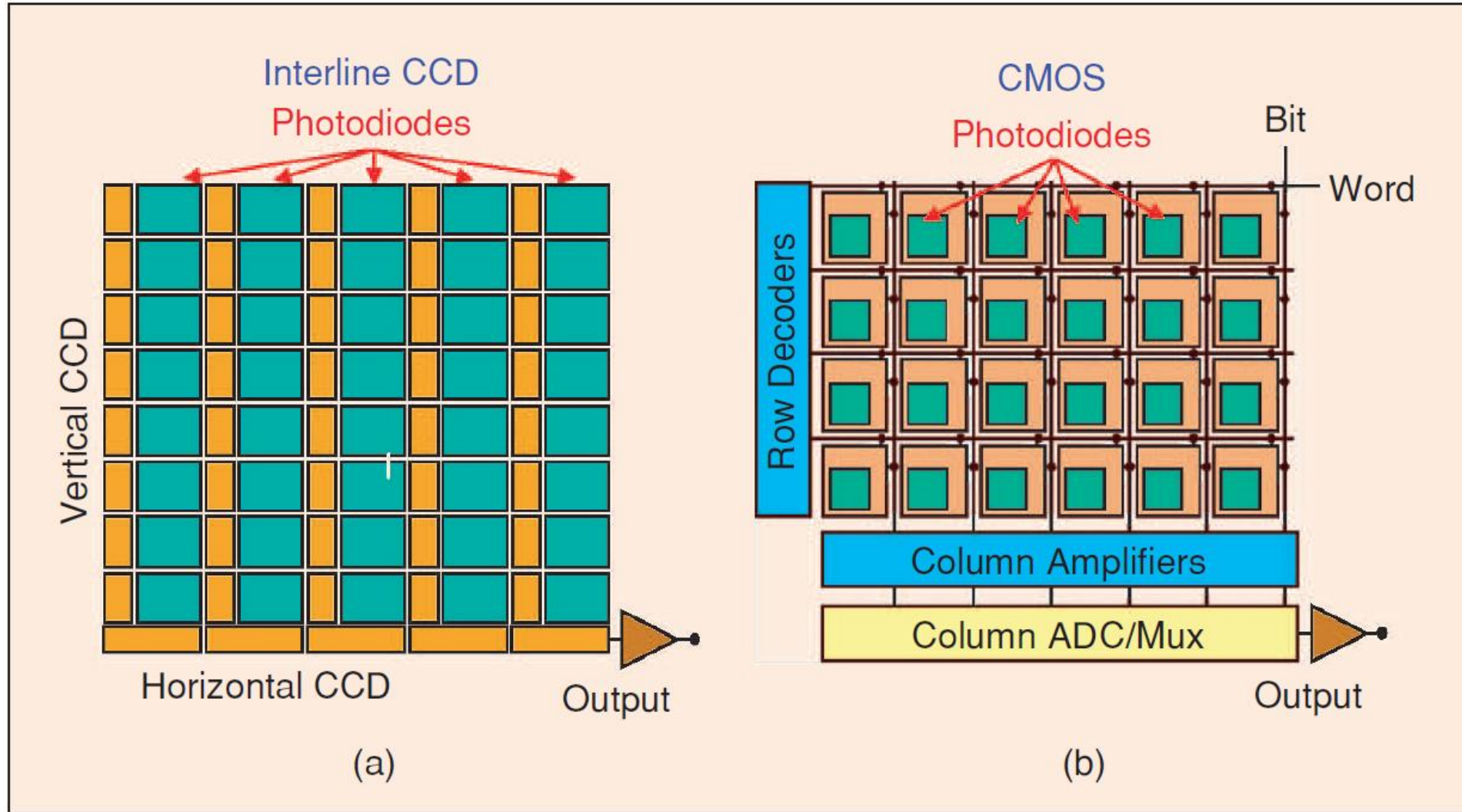




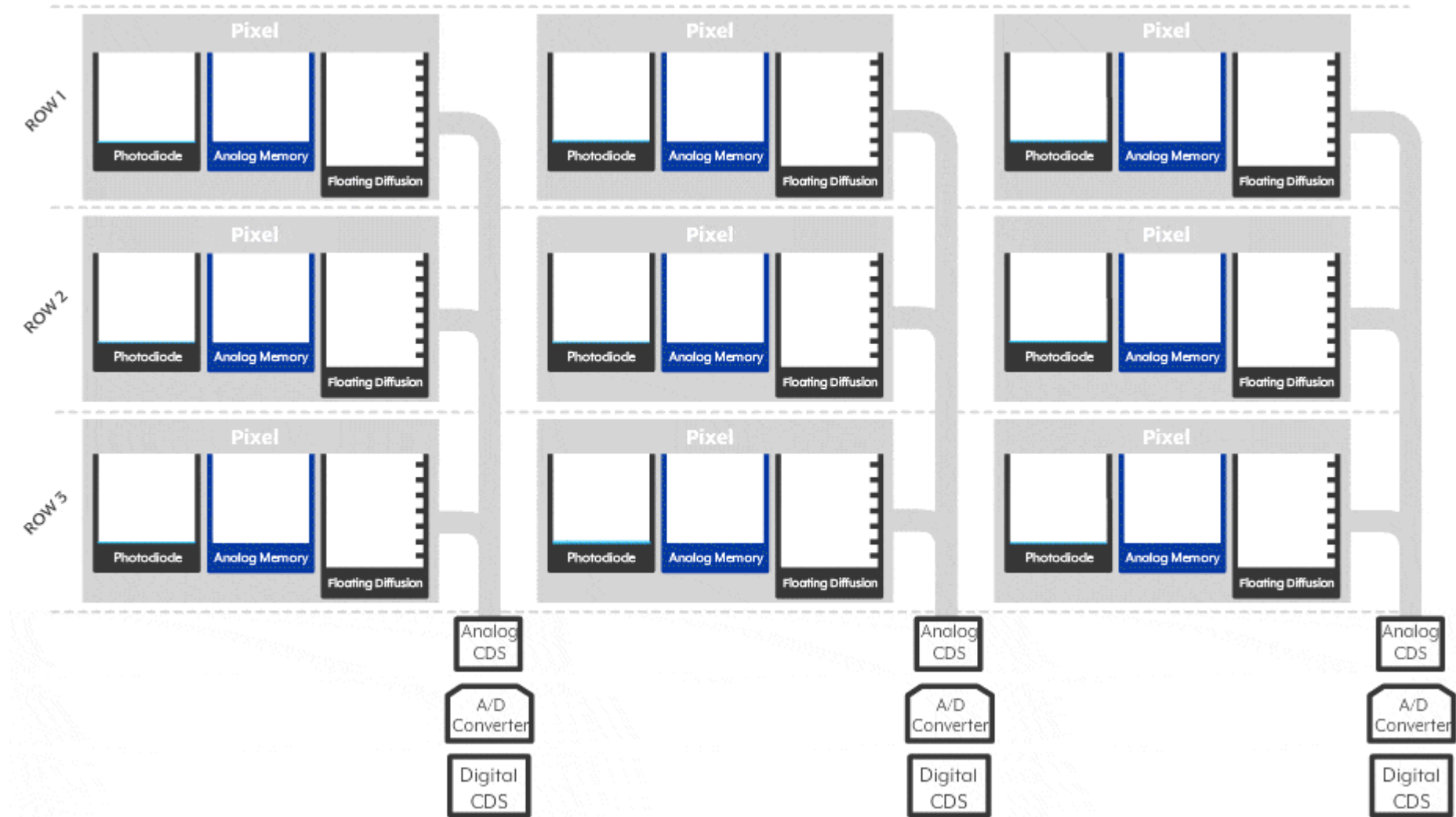
# Correlated Double Sampling CDS



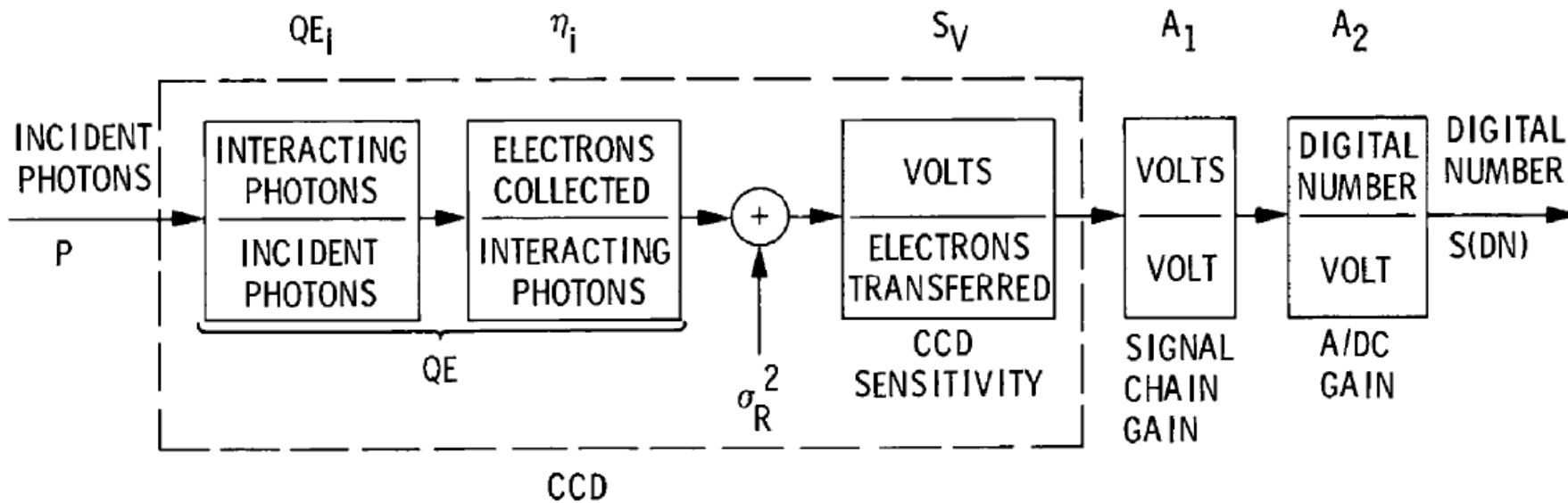
# Charge measurement architecture 1



# Charge measurement architecture 2



# Transfer function



Camera gain constant 
$$K = \frac{1}{S_V A_{CCD} A_1 A_2} \quad (e^-/DN)$$

# Photon Transfer function

Camera gain constant  $K = \frac{1}{S_V A_{CCD} A_1 A_2}$  (e-/DN)

$$S(DN) = \frac{n_e}{K}$$

$$\sigma_S^2(DN^2) = \frac{\sigma_{n_e}^2}{K^2} + \sigma_{RON}^2$$

$$\sigma_S^2(DN^2) = \frac{n_e}{K^2} + \sigma_{RON}^2$$

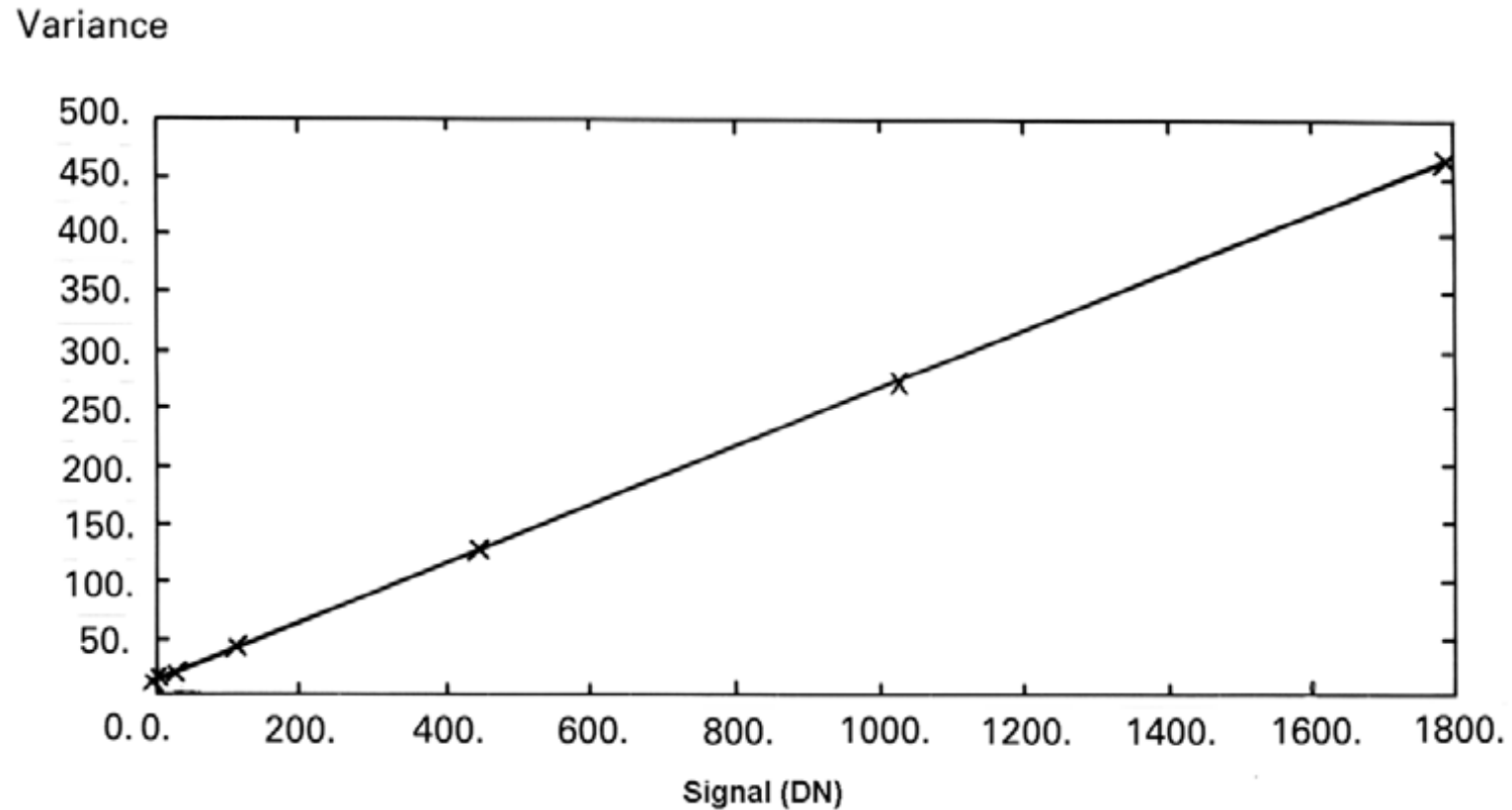
$$\sigma_S^2(DN^2) = \frac{S}{K} + \sigma_{RON}^2$$

Poisson statistic

- 1) Independent events
- 2) Time invariant probability distribution
- 3) Probability of an event proportional to the time small interval
- 4) Negligible probability of two event in the same small interval of time

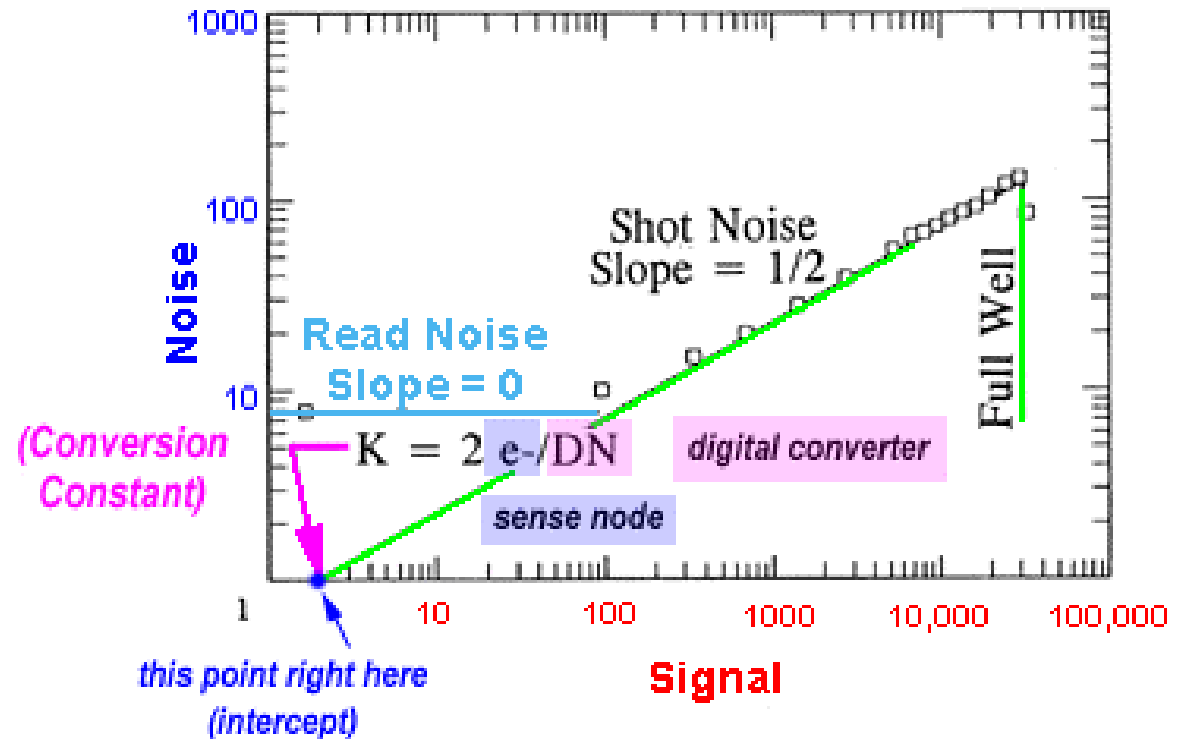
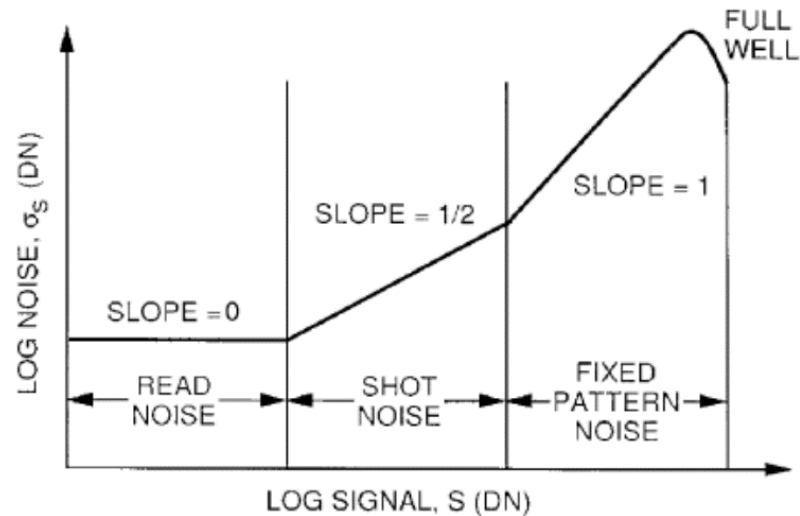
# Photon Transfer: linear fit

$$\sigma_{S_{out}}^2 (DN^2) = \frac{S_{out}}{K} + \sigma_{RON}^2$$



# Transfer function: log fit

$$\text{Log}(\sigma_S)(DN) = \frac{1}{2} \log \left( \frac{S}{K} + \sigma_{RON}^2 \right)$$



# Estimators and estimators errors

$$\sigma_S^2(DN^2) = \frac{S}{K} + \sigma_{RON}^2$$

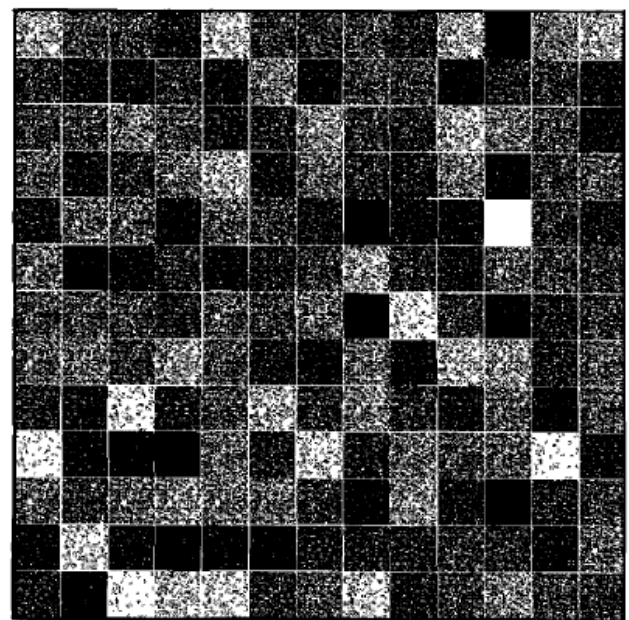
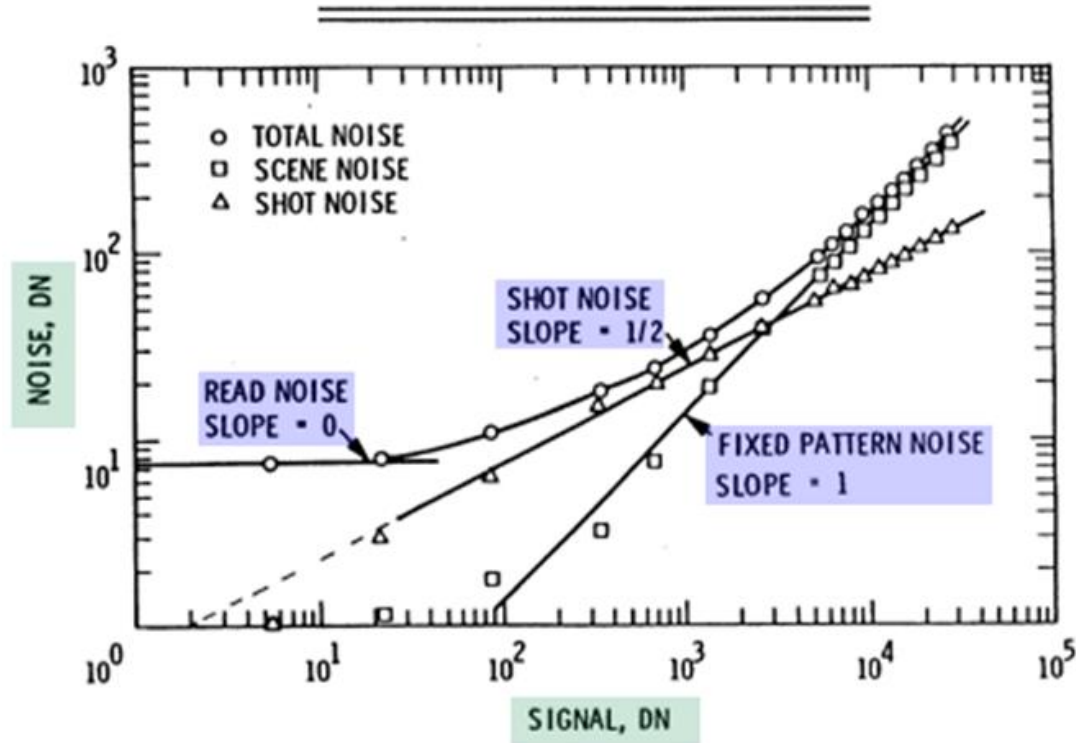
$$\bar{S}(DN) = \frac{\sum_n S_n}{n} \quad \sigma_{\bar{S}} = \frac{\sigma_S}{\sqrt{n}} \quad n = \text{number of samples}$$

$$\overline{\sigma_S^2}(DN) = \frac{\sum_n (S_n - \bar{S})^2}{n-1} \quad \sigma_{\overline{\sigma_S^2}} = \sigma_S^2 \sqrt{\frac{2}{(n-1)}}$$

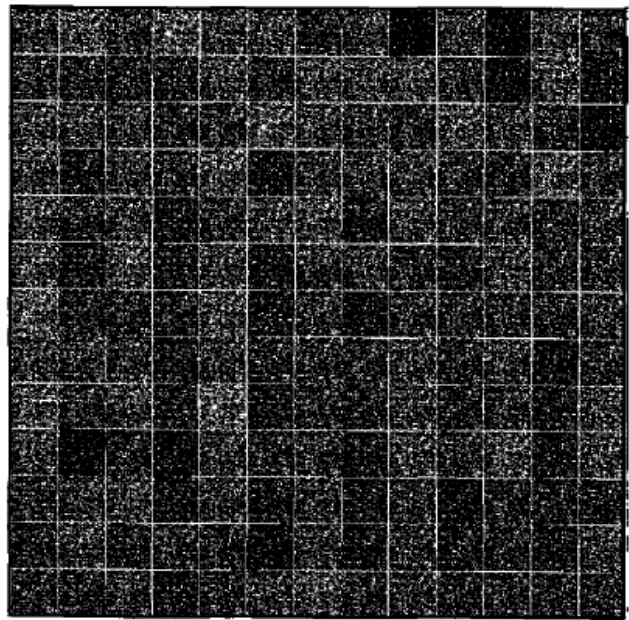


# Fixed pattern noise

## Pixel Nonuniformity



NON INVERTED

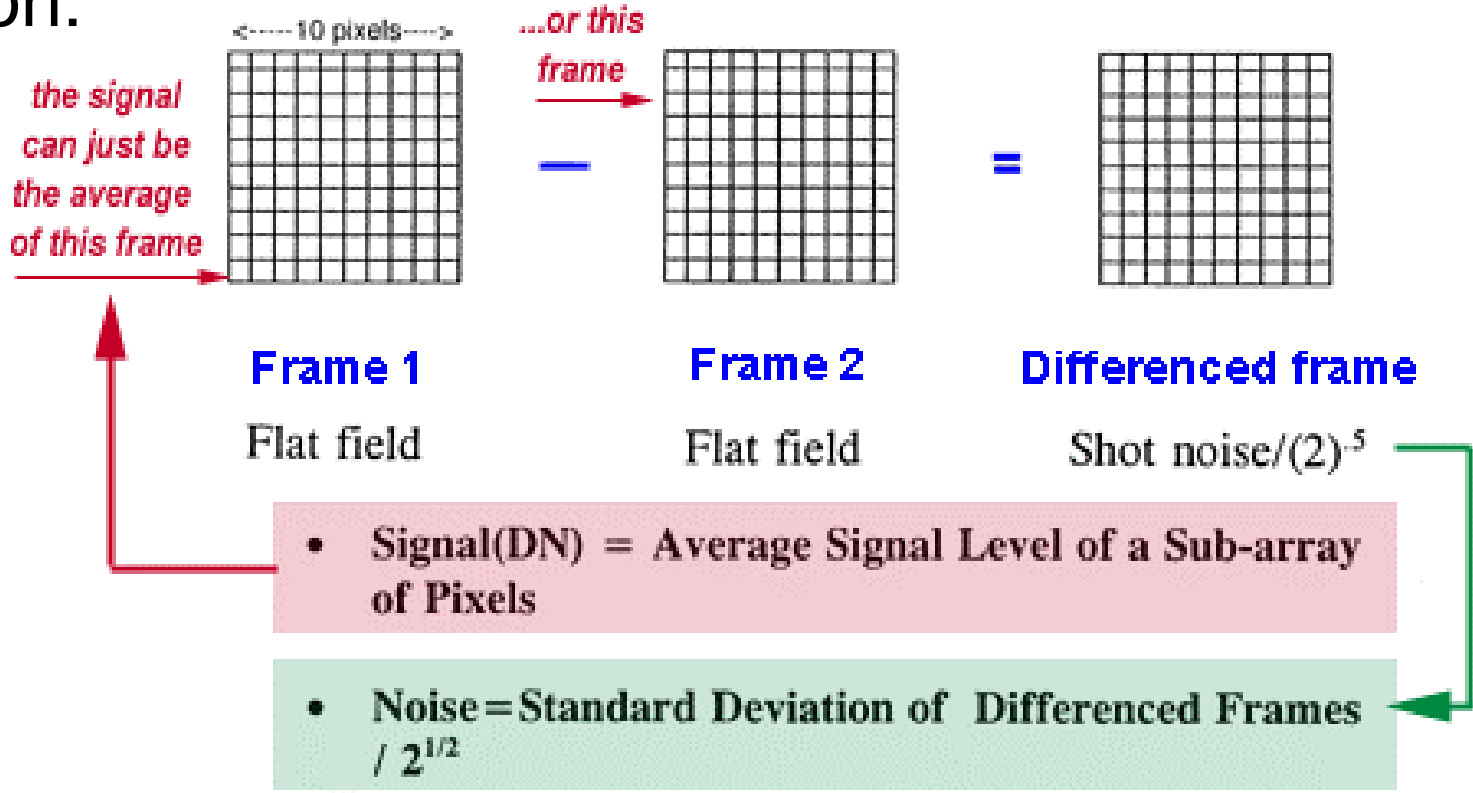


INVERTED

# Pixels data analysis strategies

## 1. Flat fielding

### 1. Two images subtraction:



# Pixels data analysis strategies

## *Pixel by pixel statistics on multiple images:*

### Advantages:

- Characterisation of each pixel measuring chain
- No need for matrix pre- analysis (hot or cold spots identification) or data normalization (flat fielding)
- Cumulative statistics (many pixel)
- Identification of matrix defect

Disadvantages: multiple images acquisition (100 - 1000)

# In the lab



SONY IMX425  
Monochrome 12 bit camera  
~125 Hz max frame rate  
~ 1,3MB/image

***DON'T TOUCH THE CAMERA: IT COULD BE VERY HOT UP 70 °C***

# In the lab

The screenshot displays the SpinView 2.6.0.156 software interface. The top-left pane shows a 'Devices' list with columns for 'Serial' and 'IP Address'. The selected device is 'Blackfly S BFS-U3-1757M 20268023'. The main central pane shows configuration settings for this device, including Acquisition Mode (Continuous), Acquisition Frame Rate (196.81 Hz), Exposure Mode (Timed), Exposure Time (8692 us), Gain (0 dB), and Gamma (0.8). The right pane shows a live camera feed of a laboratory setting with shelves, a desk, and a chair. The bottom status bar provides real-time data: Cursor Position: X:0, Y:827; Pixel Value: (RGB: N/A, N/A, N/A); Zoom Level: 100%; Processed FPS: 69.4 Hz; Received FPS: 111.1 Hz; Camera FPS: 111.1 Hz; Pixel Format: Mono8; Timestamp: 90622843432; Device Temperature: 42.38 C; Link Error Count: 0; Link Recovery Count: 0; Transfer Queue Overflow Count: 0; Failed Buffer Count: 0; Stream Lost Frame Count: 0; Stream Dropped Frame Count: 10.

The Log Viewer at the bottom shows the following messages:

* Priorit	Timestamp	Logger	Component	Message	Detail
① NOTICE	13-07-2023 04:23:02.506	SpinnakerNETGUI	SpinnakerNET.GUI.WPFControls.ImageDrawingControl	[SN:20268023] Begin Acquisition.	None
① NOTICE	13-07-2023 04:23:00.716	SpinnakerNETGUI	SpinView.SpinView_WPF	[SN:20268023] Device Stream Buffer Handling Mode set to "Newest Only"	None
① NOTICE	13-07-2023 04:23:00.710	SpinnakerNETGUI	SpinView.SpinView_WPF	[SN:20268023] Device Initialized	None
① NOTICE	13-07-2023 04:22:48.898	SpinnakerNETGUI	SpinnakerNET.GUI.WPFControls.CameraSelectionControl	Discovered 3 interfaces and 1 compatible device.	None
① NOTICE	13-07-2023 04:22:48.892	SpinnakerNETGUI	SpinnakerNET.GUI.WPFControls.CameraSelectionControl	Real-world device "Dispositivo USB composito" has been detected	None

Idle | Active Loggers: 1 | Total Messages: 7 | DEBUG: 0 | INFO: 0 | WARN: 0 | ERROR: 0 | UNKNOWN: 0 | Last Updated On: 13/07/2023 16:23:02