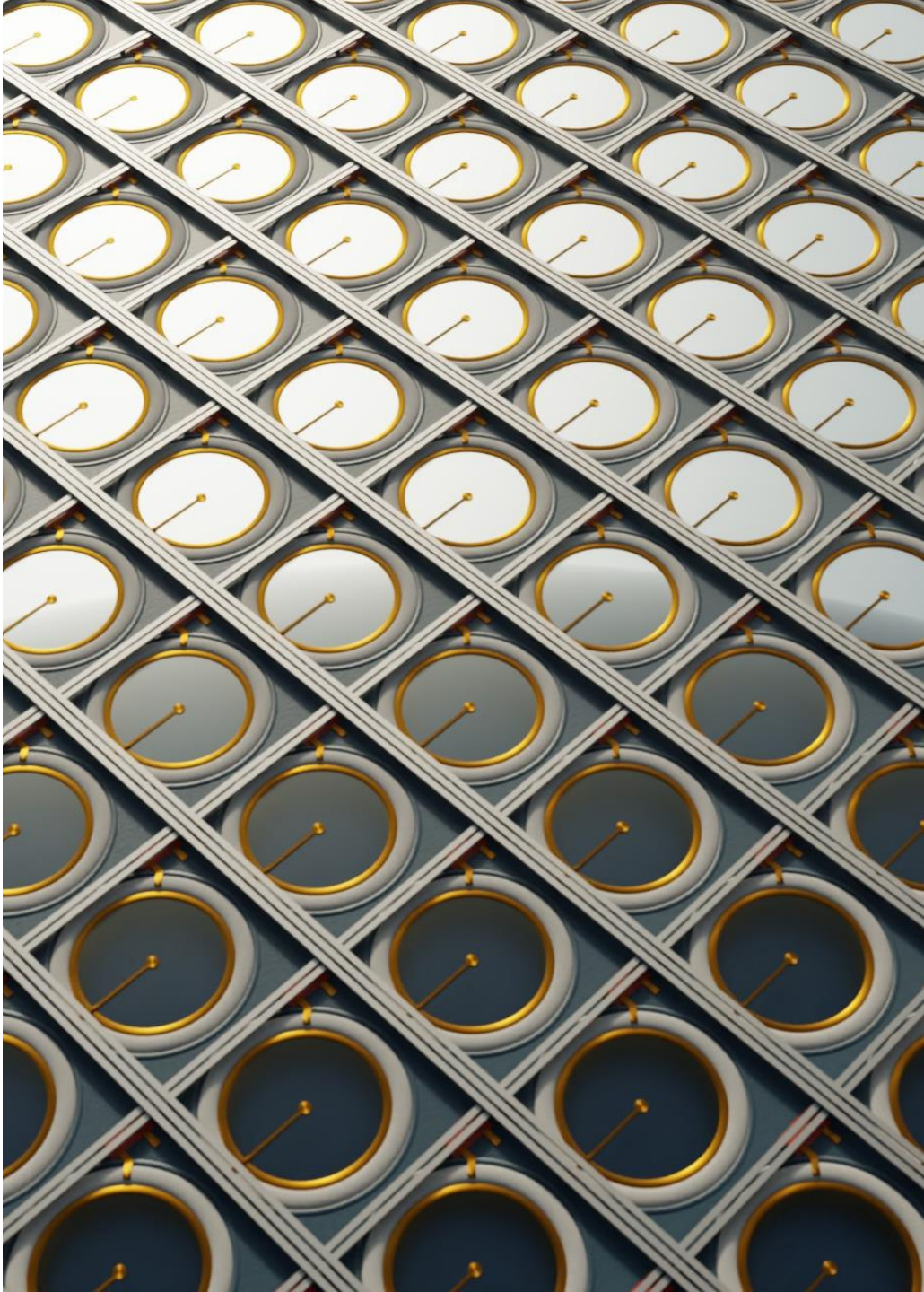


# SPADs for space

Ming-Lo Wu  
and Edoardo Charbon





# Introduction

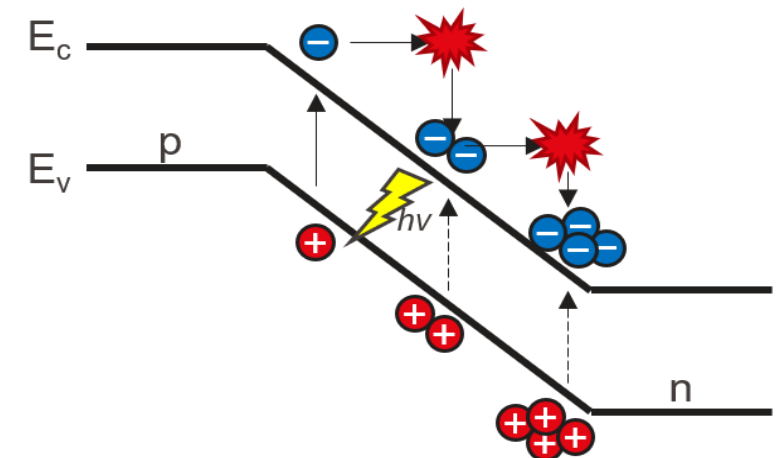
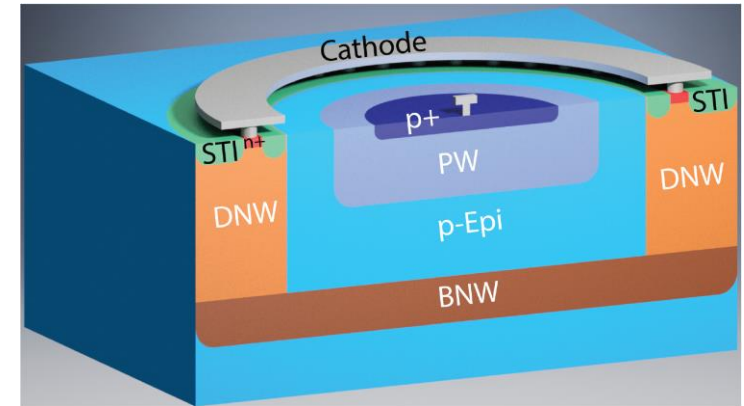
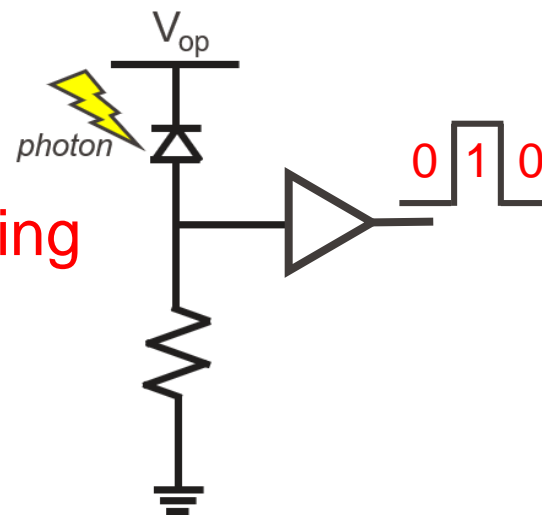
Space environment studies

Applications

Conclusions

# Single-Photon Avalanche Diodes

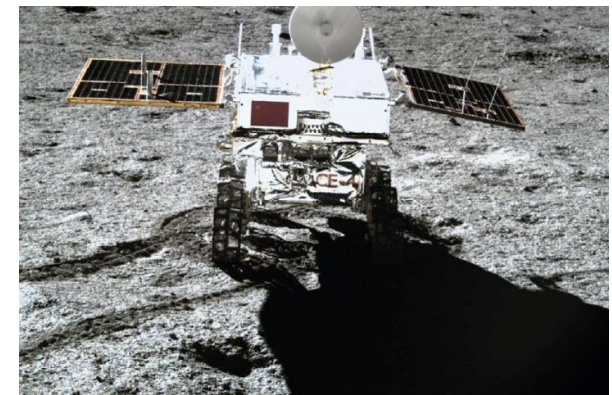
- Reverse-biased P-N junction operating in Geiger-mode
- High avalanche gain allows **single-photon** sensitivity and **particle detection**
- Front-end readout circuits allow **digitized photon counting**



High E-field  
multiplication process

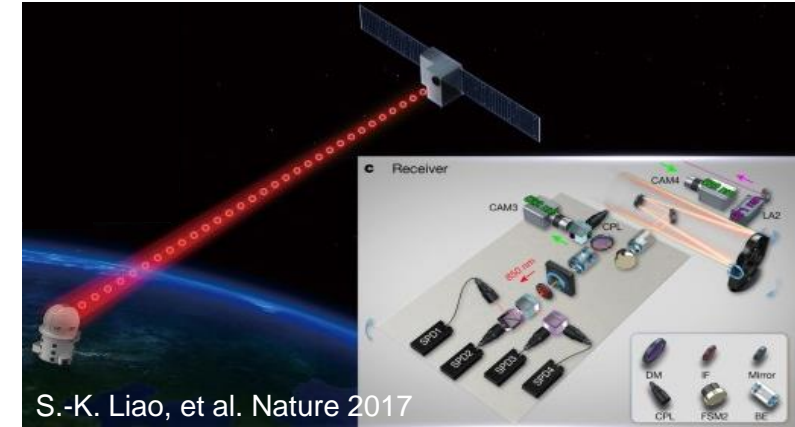
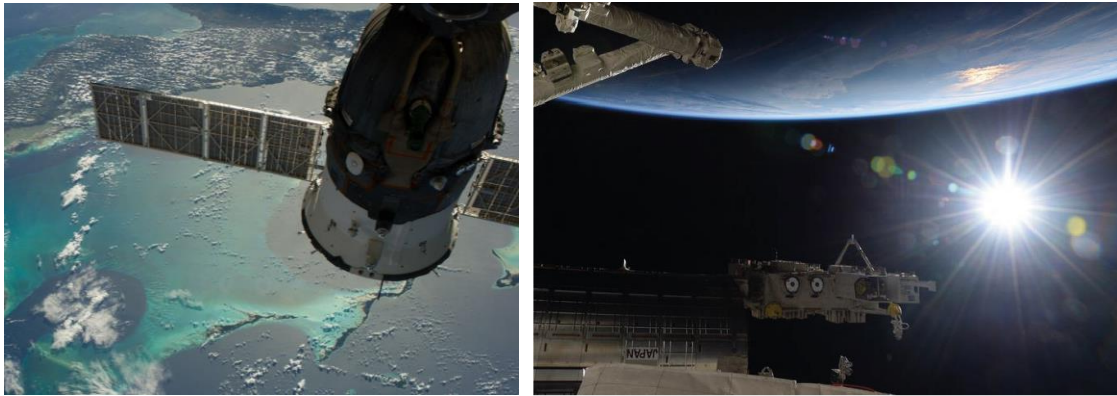
# Imaging challenges in space

- Radiation environments
- Temperature fluctuation
- Extreme lighting conditions
  - Low light region
  - Low power resource
  - High contrast scenes





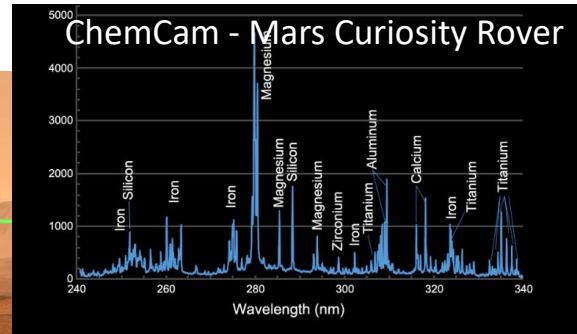
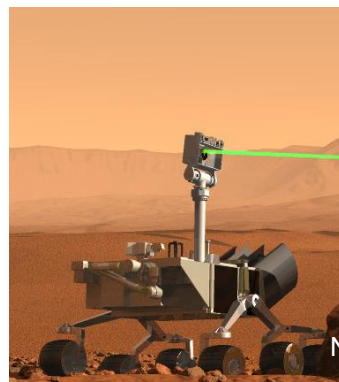
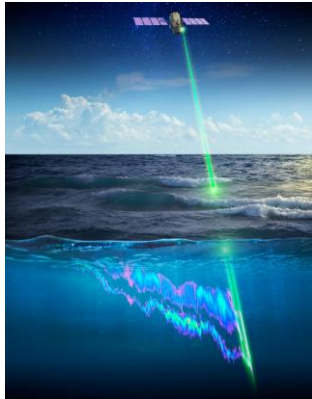
# Imaging applications in space



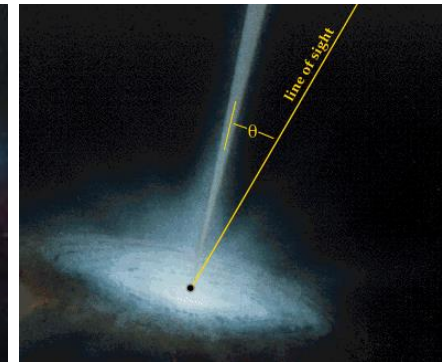
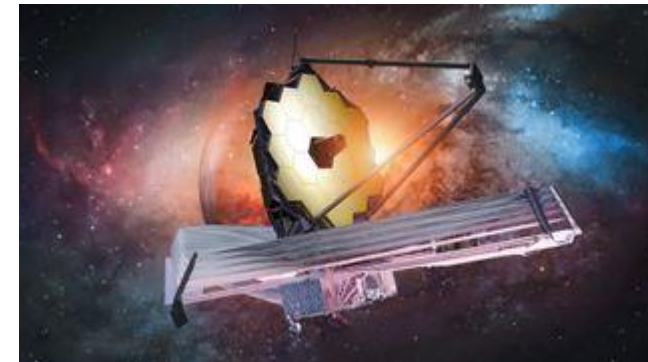
S.-K. Liao, et al. Nature 2017

- Space-based surveying:  
2D intensity imaging, HDR (>100dB)

- Applied quantum physics:  
Quantum communication, QRNG, QKD



NASA/JPL-Caltech/LANL/J.-L. Lacour, CEA



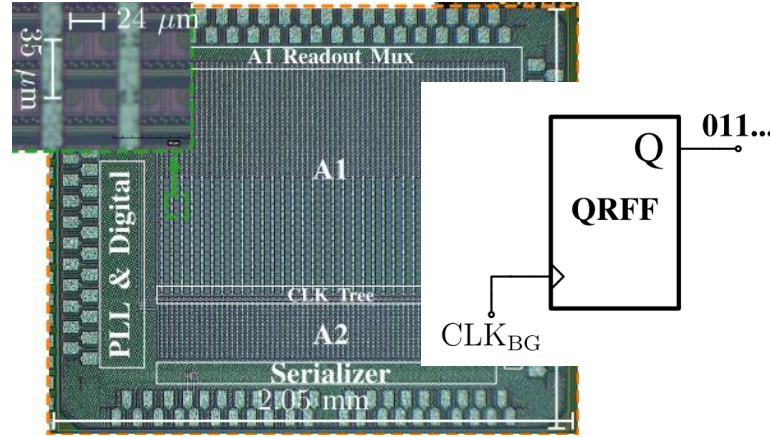
- 3D imaging / Material science for planetary exploration:
  - LiDAR, Geo-mapping, Raman, LIBS, FLIM

- Astronomy & Astrophysics

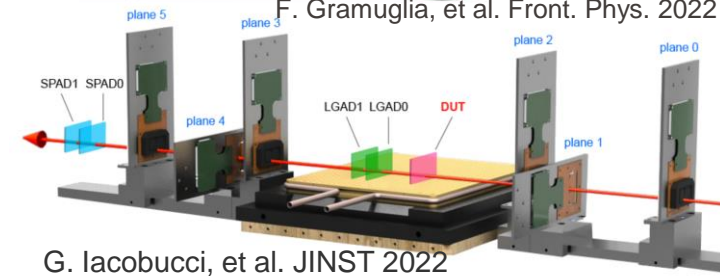
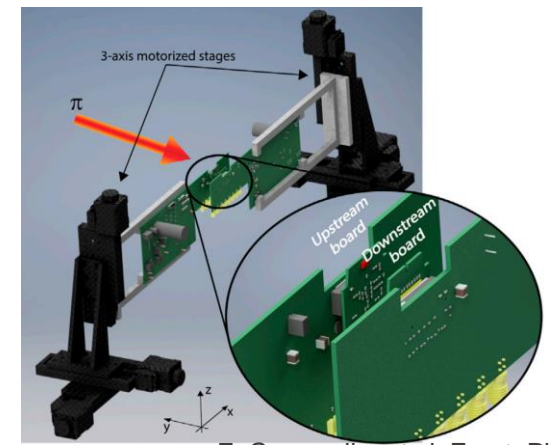
# SPAD vs space/radiation applications



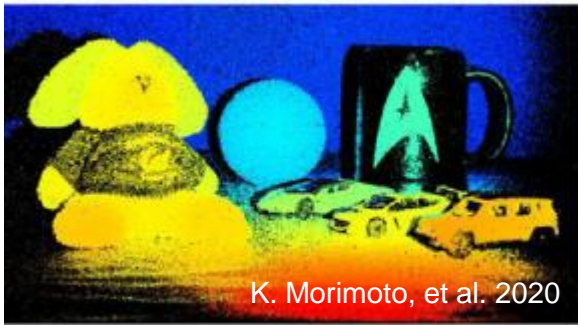
- High speed HDR 2D imaging



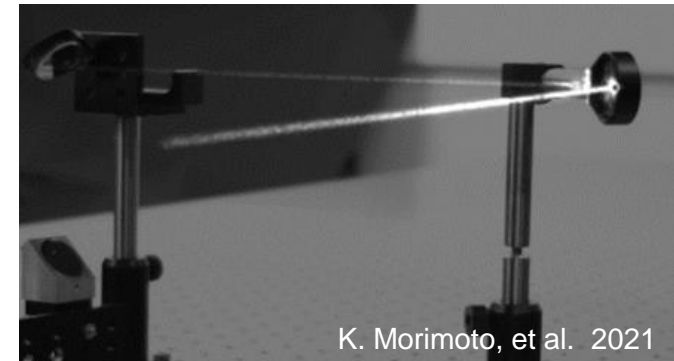
- SPAD-based QRNG for Quantum communication



- High-energy physics: Particle tracking detectors

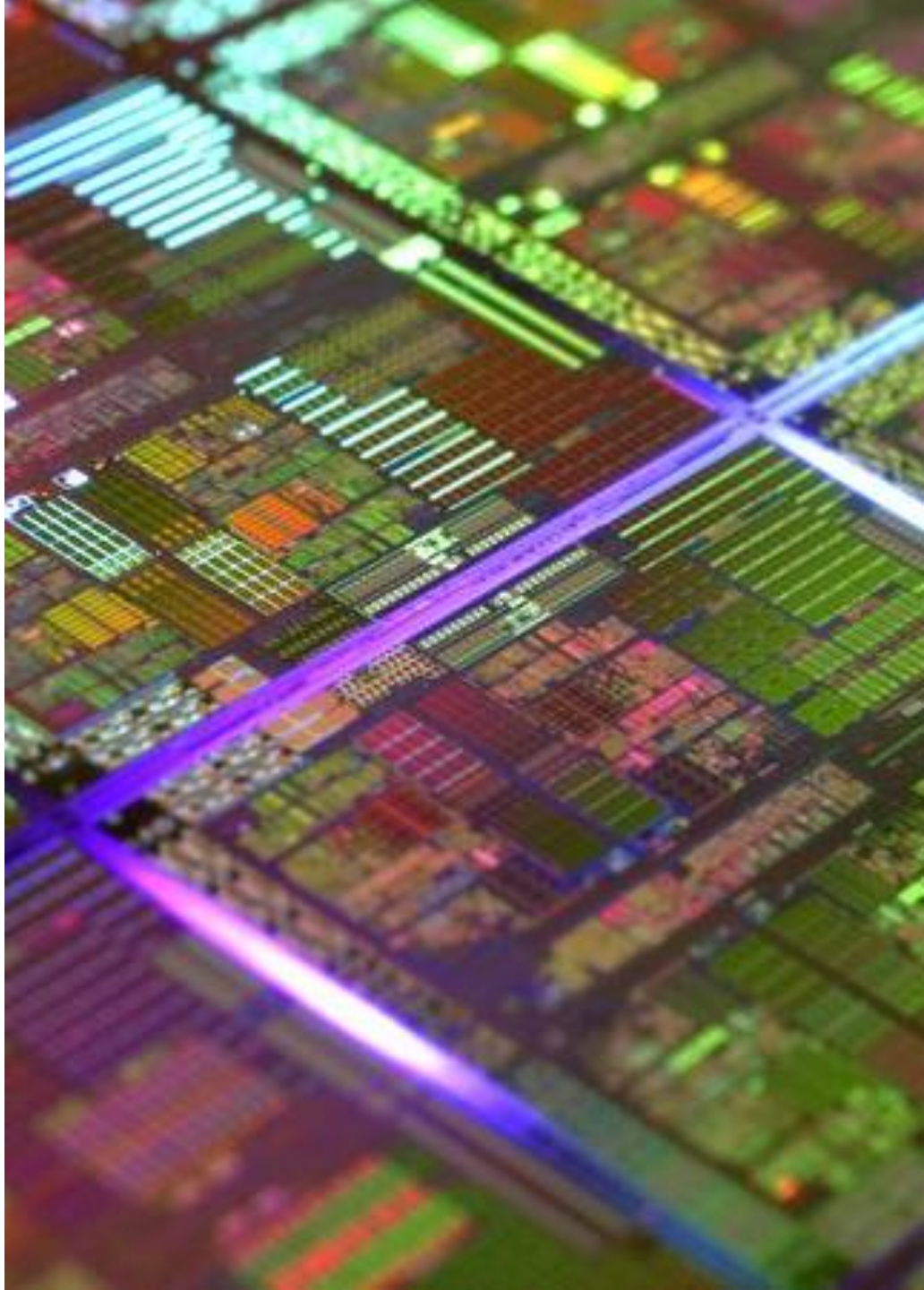


- 3D imaging and Material science: Object ranging, Raman spectroscopy, FLIM



- 4D Superluminal light-in-flight imaging





Introduction

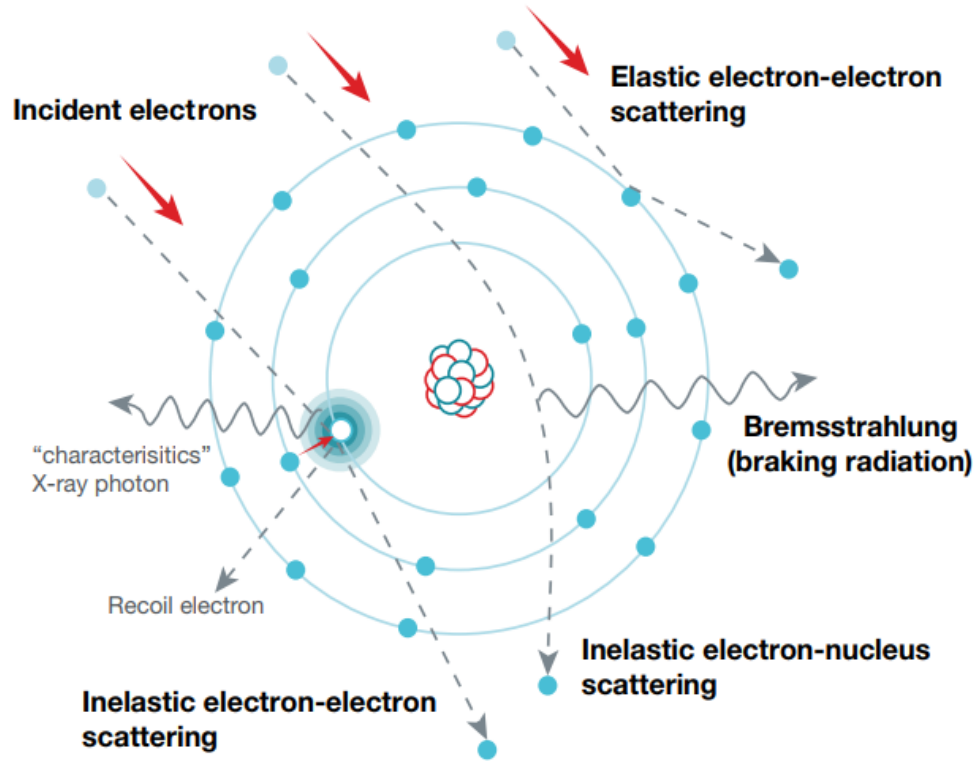
# Space environment Studies

Applications

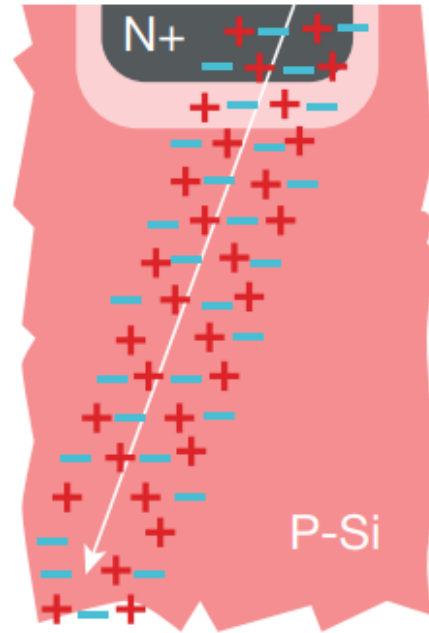
Conclusions



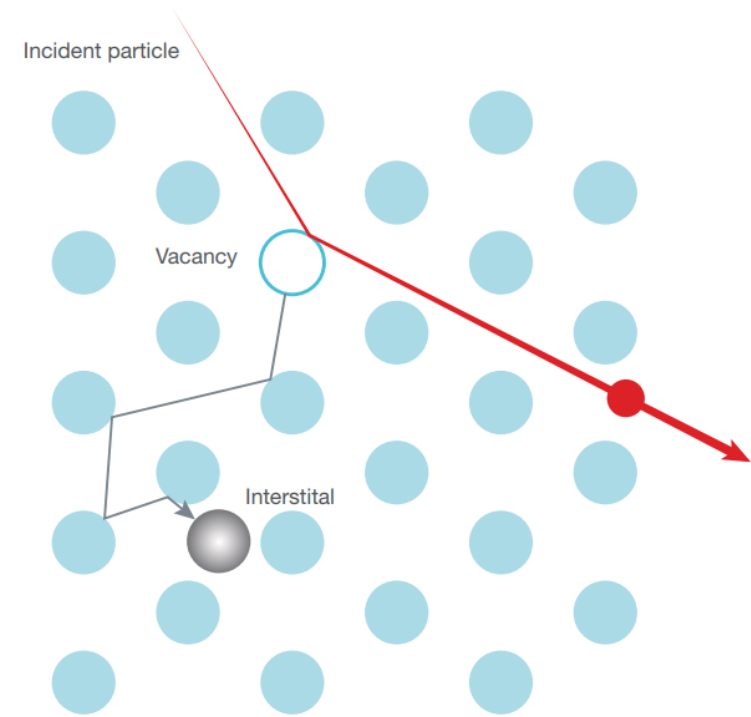
# Effect of Radiation on SPAD systems



**Ionizing damage**



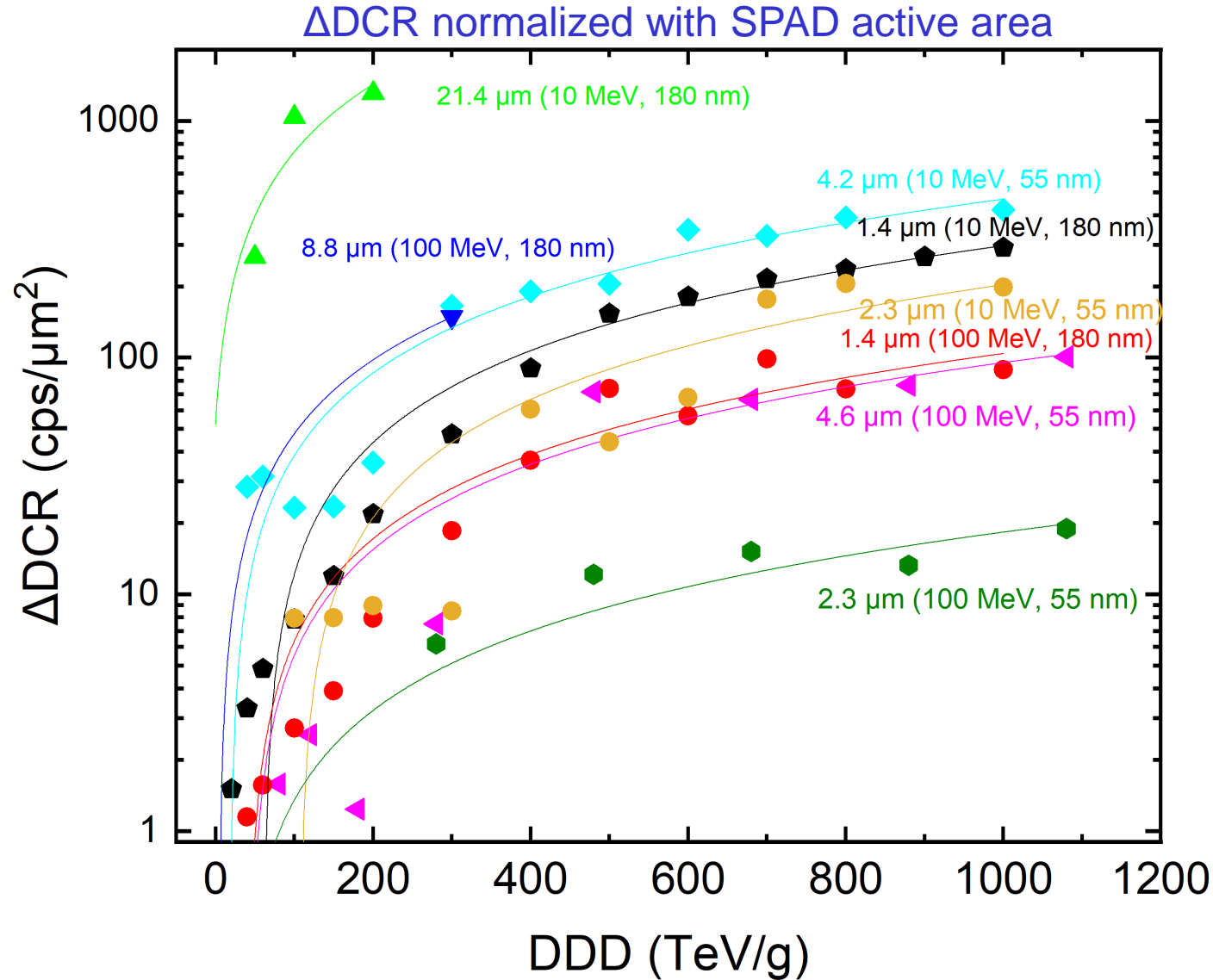
**Single-event effect**



**Non-ionizing damage**

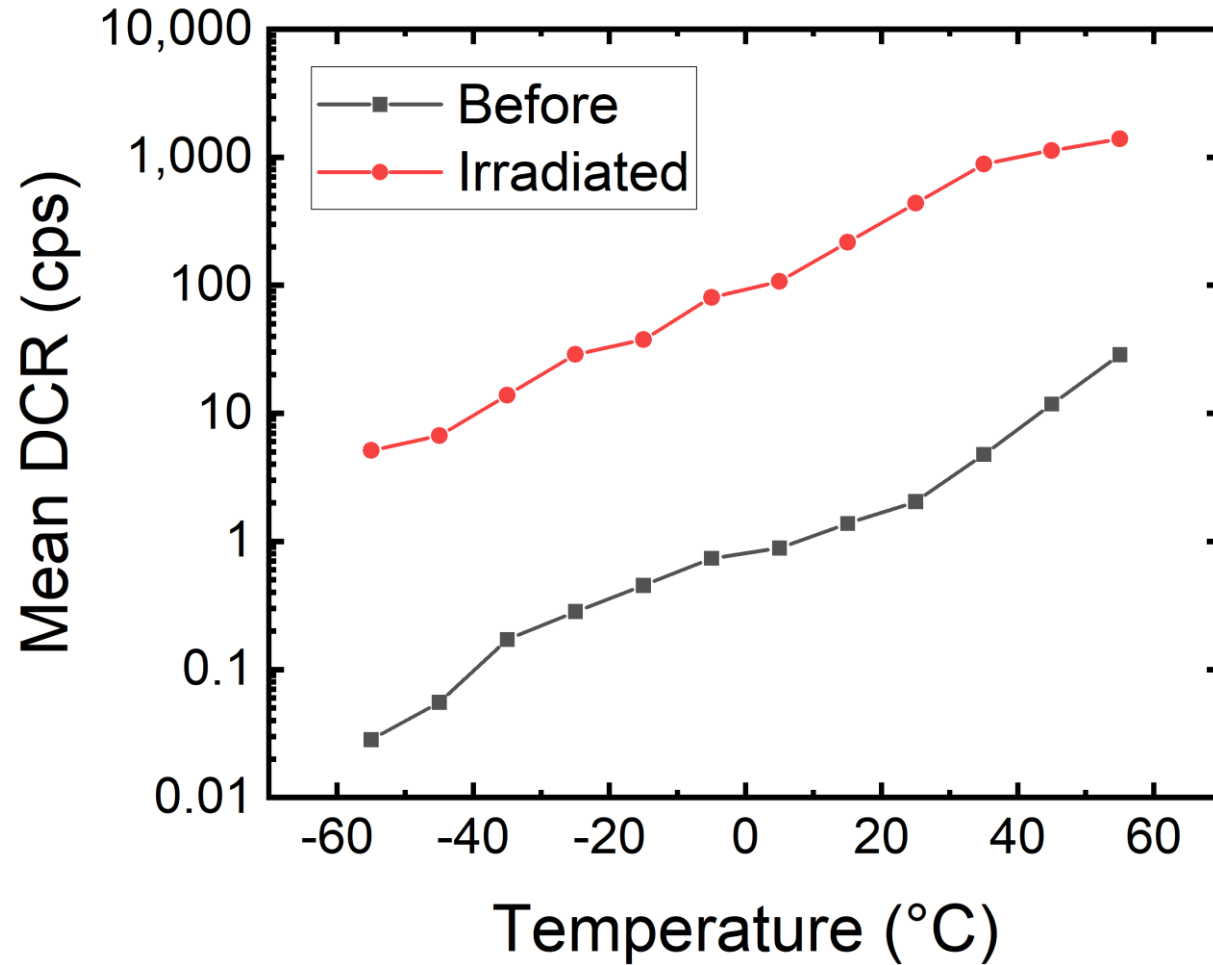


DCR: dark count rate



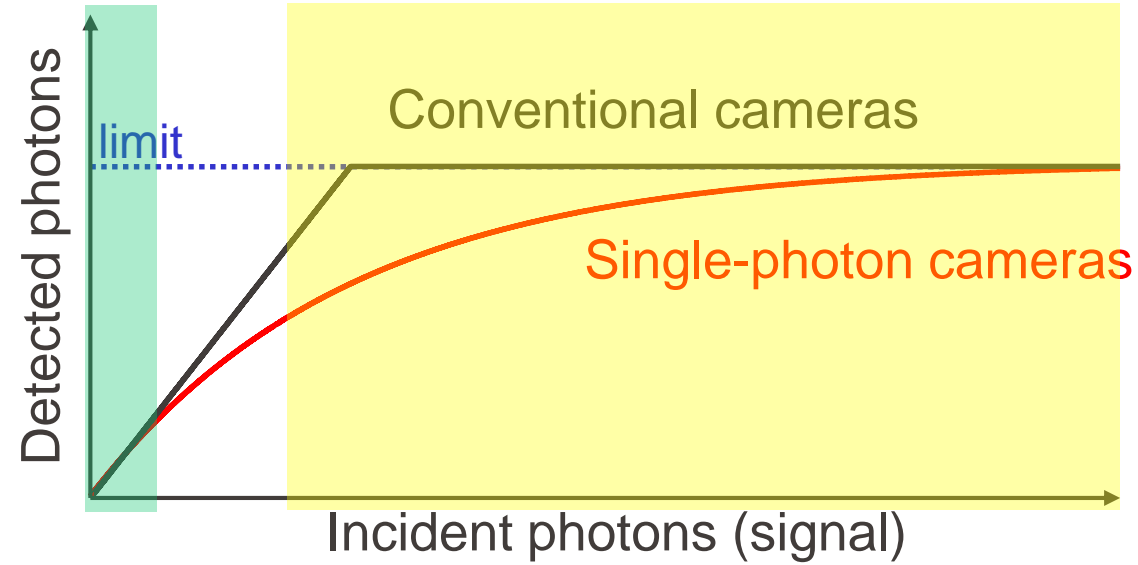
- Bigger SPAD  $\rightarrow$  Larger  $\Delta$ DCR
- Lower energy protons  $\rightarrow$  Larger  $\Delta$ DCR despite same DDD
- Slow  $\Delta$ DCR increase at low fluence: lower damage probability

# SPAD noise vs Temperature





# Light vs SPAD: SNR & Dynamic range

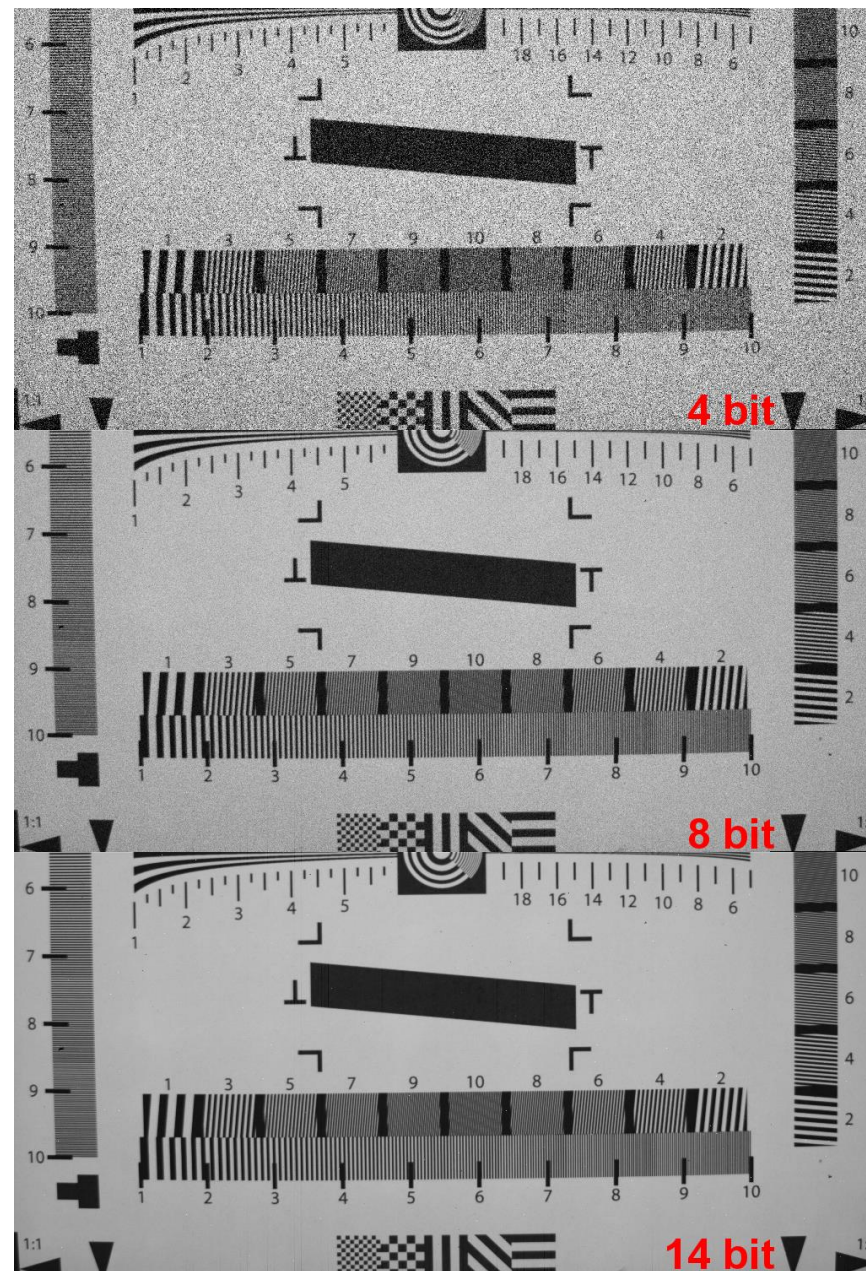
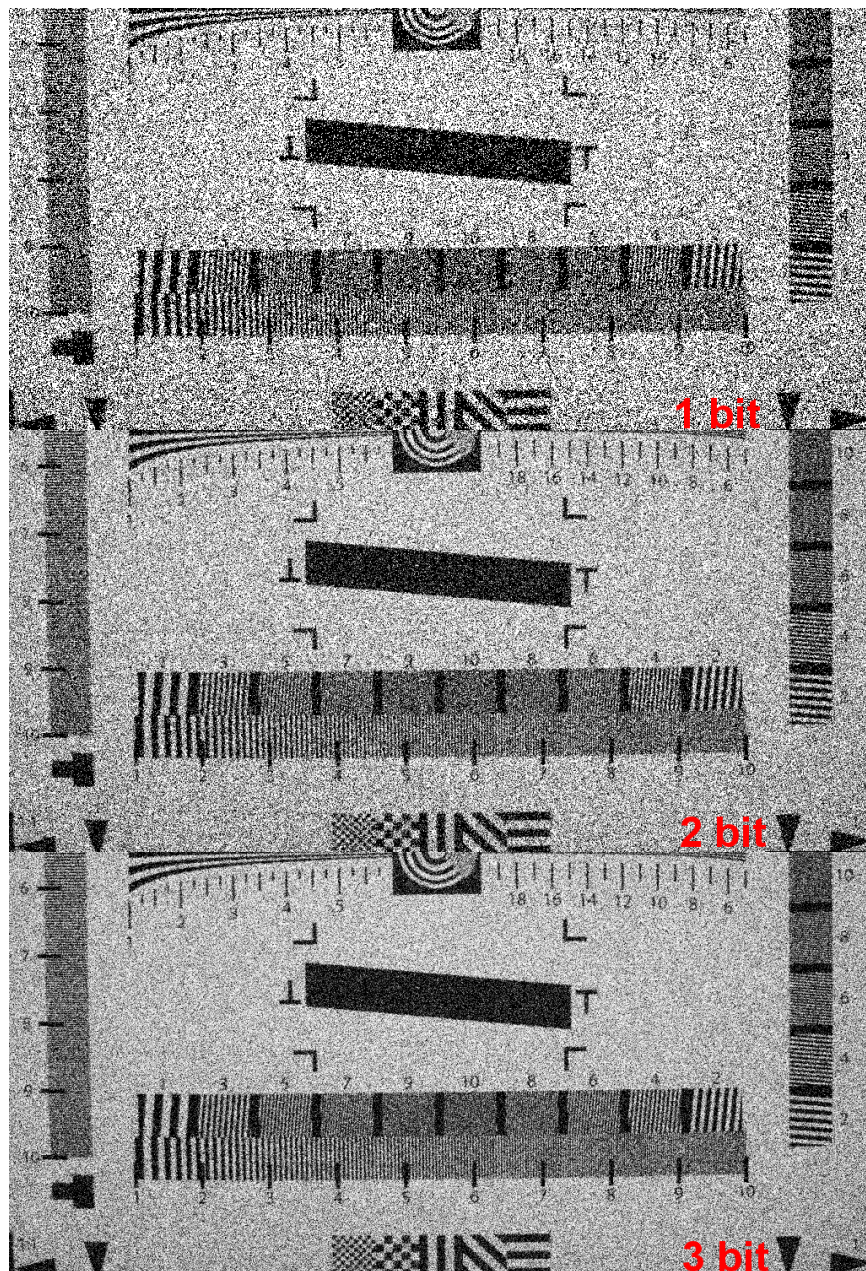


**High dynamic range!**

	Conventional cameras	Single-photon cameras
limit	full well capacity	number of binary frames
response	linear	nonlinear
saturation	hard saturation	soft saturation
high signal	noninvertible after reaching full well	invertible (Poisson statistic)
low signal	limit by readout and excess noise	no readout and excess noise



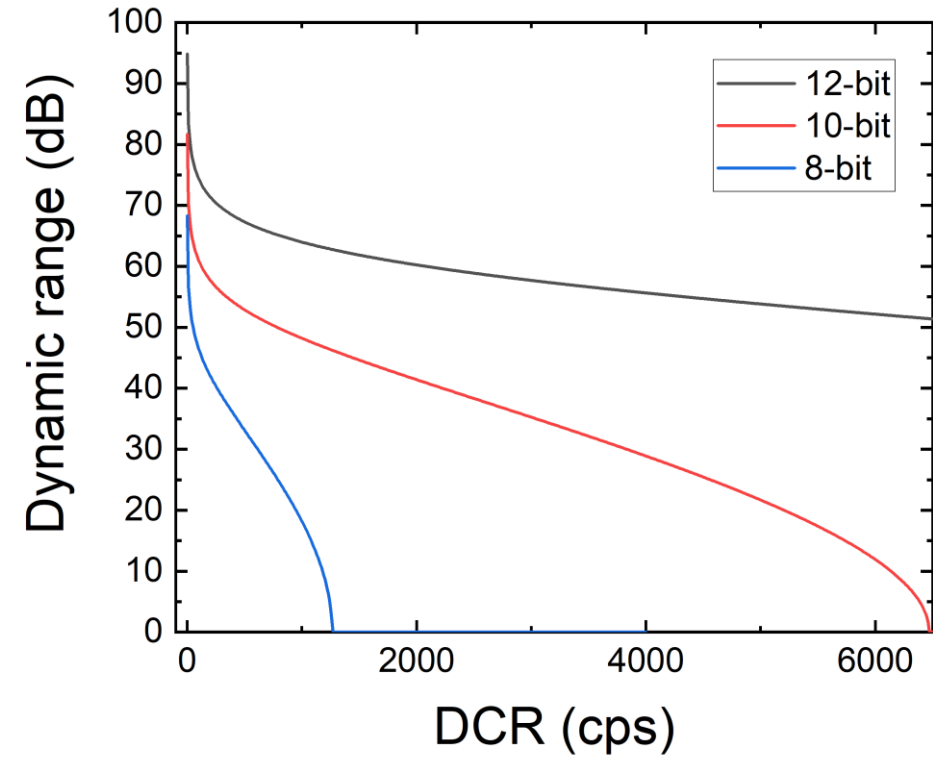
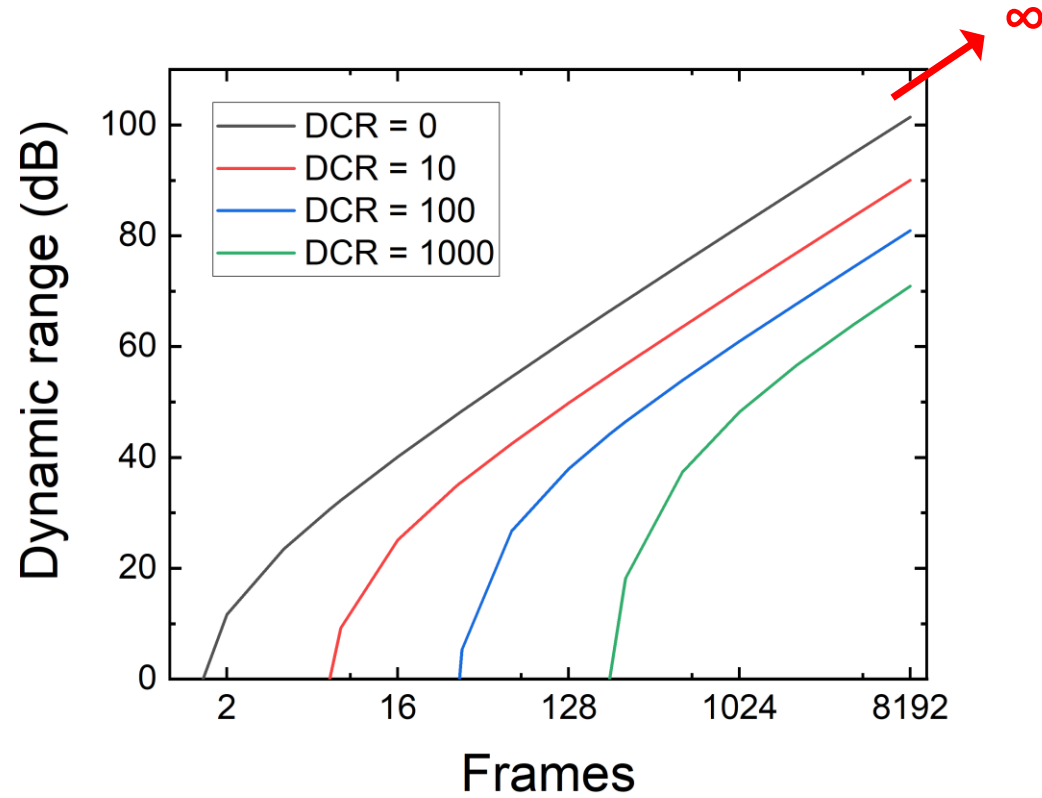
# Accumulating binary images...



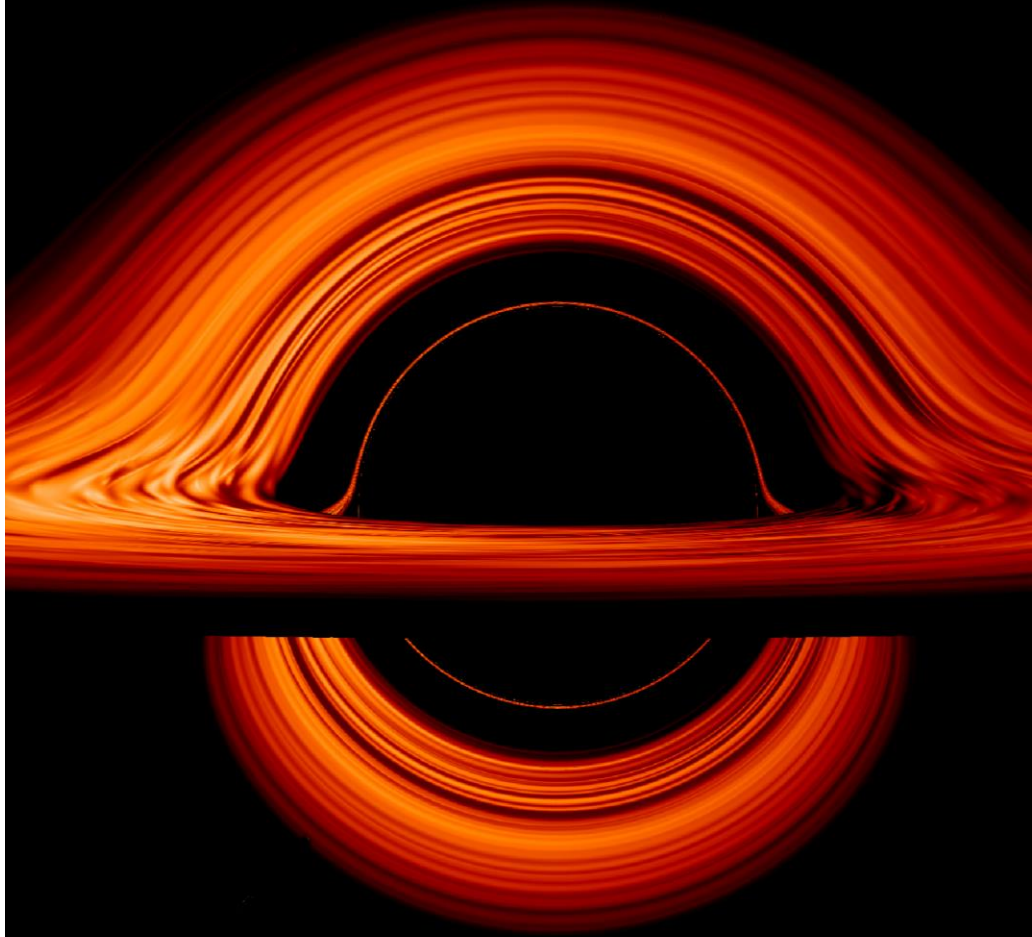


# Dynamic range vs DCR

clock-driven single-photon camera



Higher frame rate/bit depth, lower noise  $\rightarrow$  Higher dynamic range  
 dynamic range  $\sim 125$  dB at 100,000 fps, 1 sec exposure



Introduction

Space environment studies

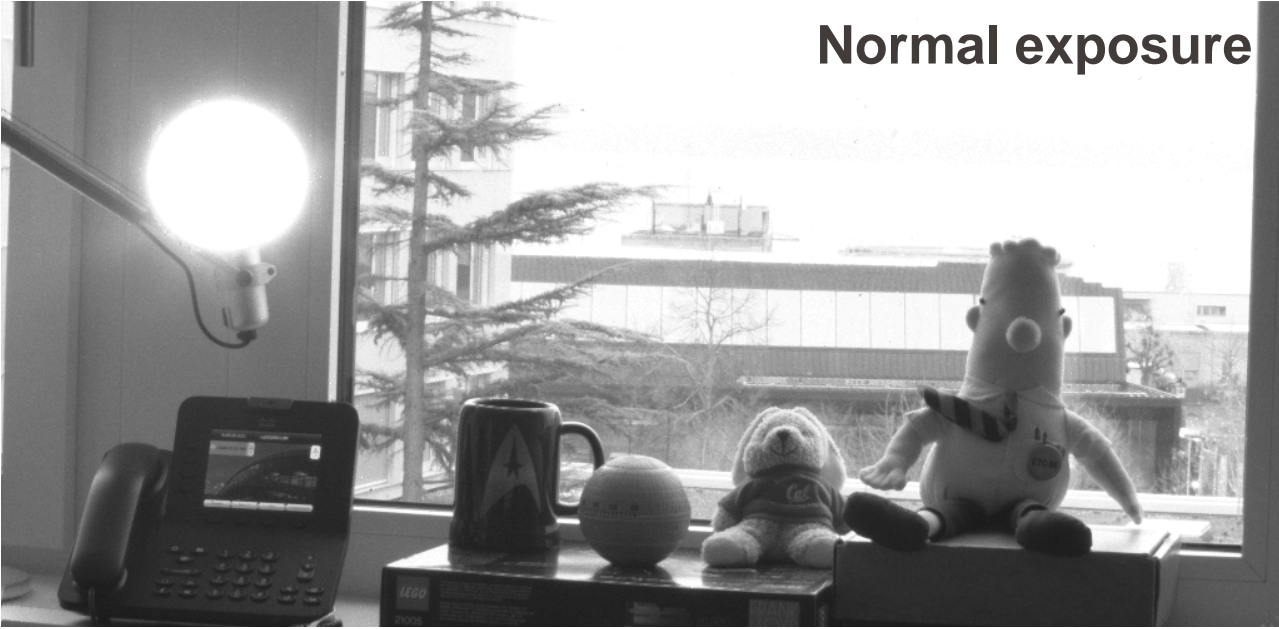
**Applications**

Conclusions

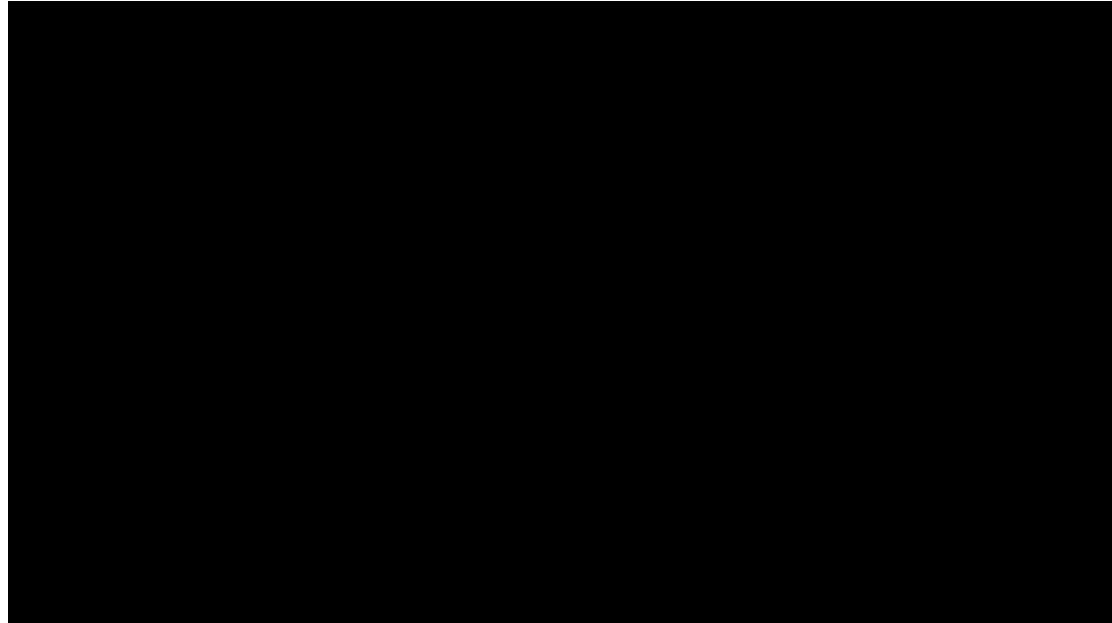


# HDR & High speed 2D imaging

Normal exposure

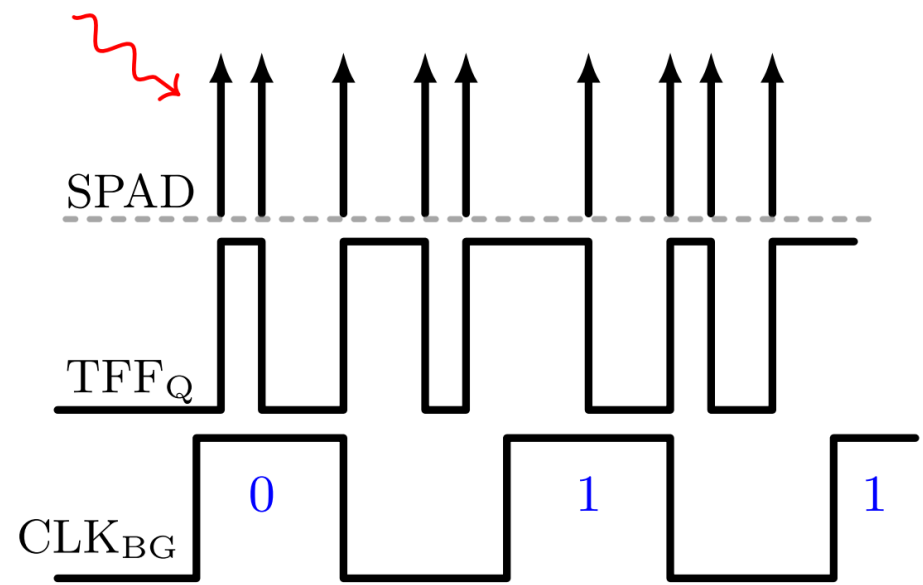
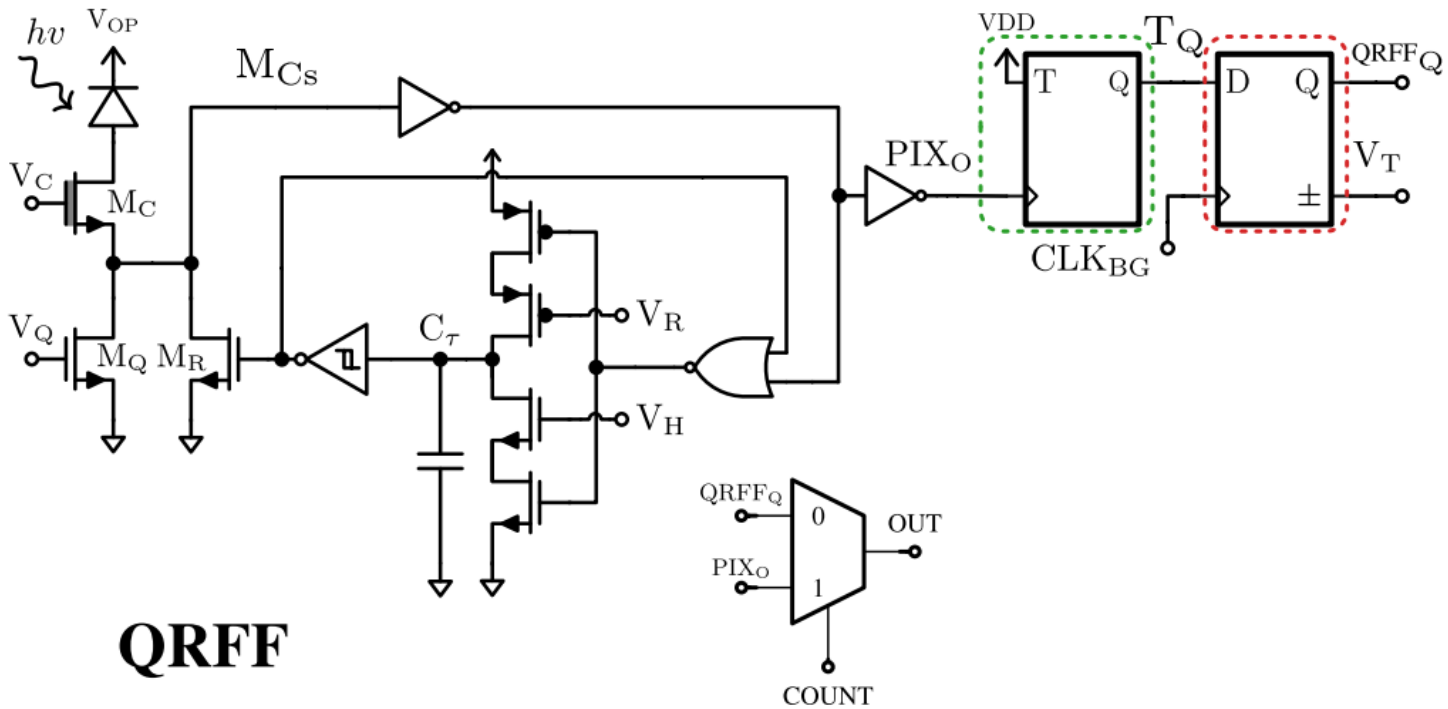
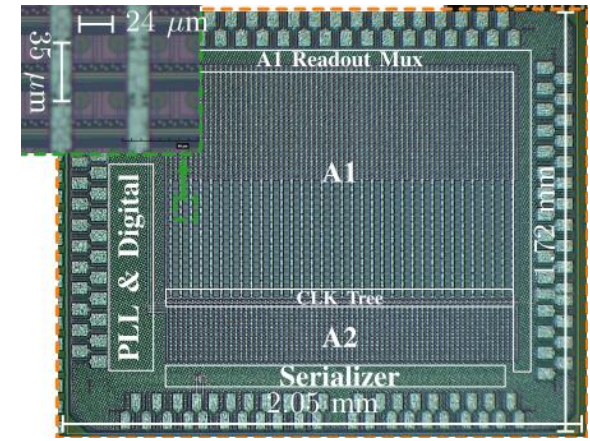


HDR



pi  imaging

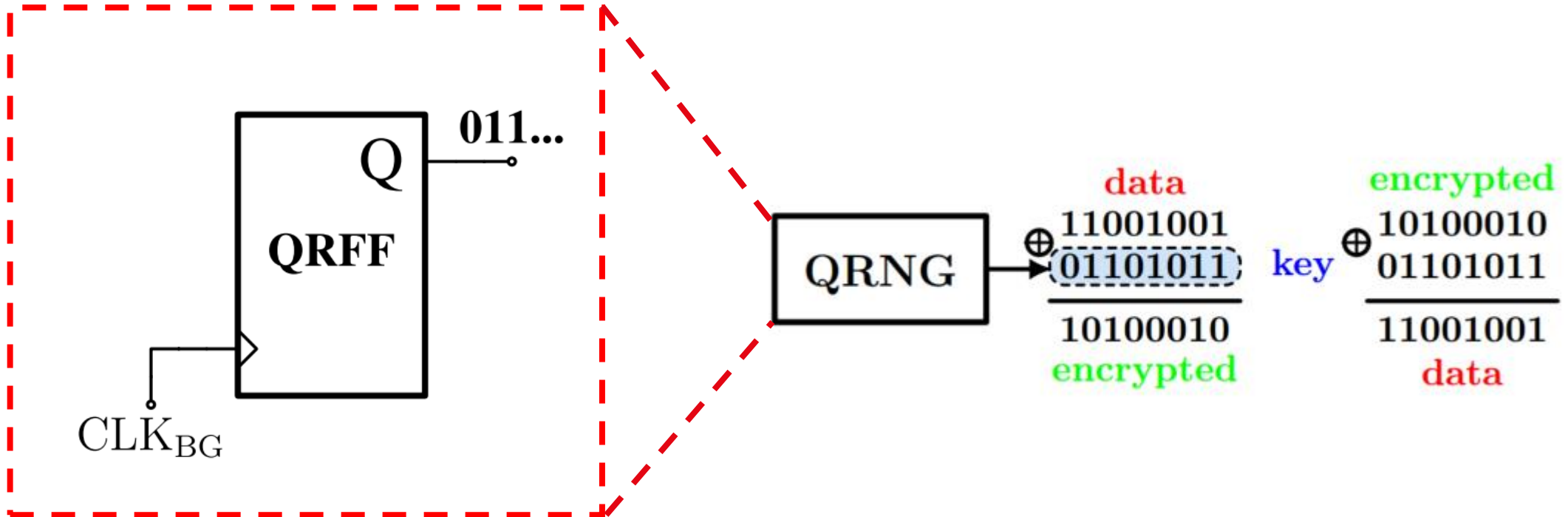
# Quantum communication: Quantum random number generation



A 3.3-Gb/s SPAD-Based Quantum Random Number Generator  
P. Keshavarzian, E. Charbon, et al. 2023

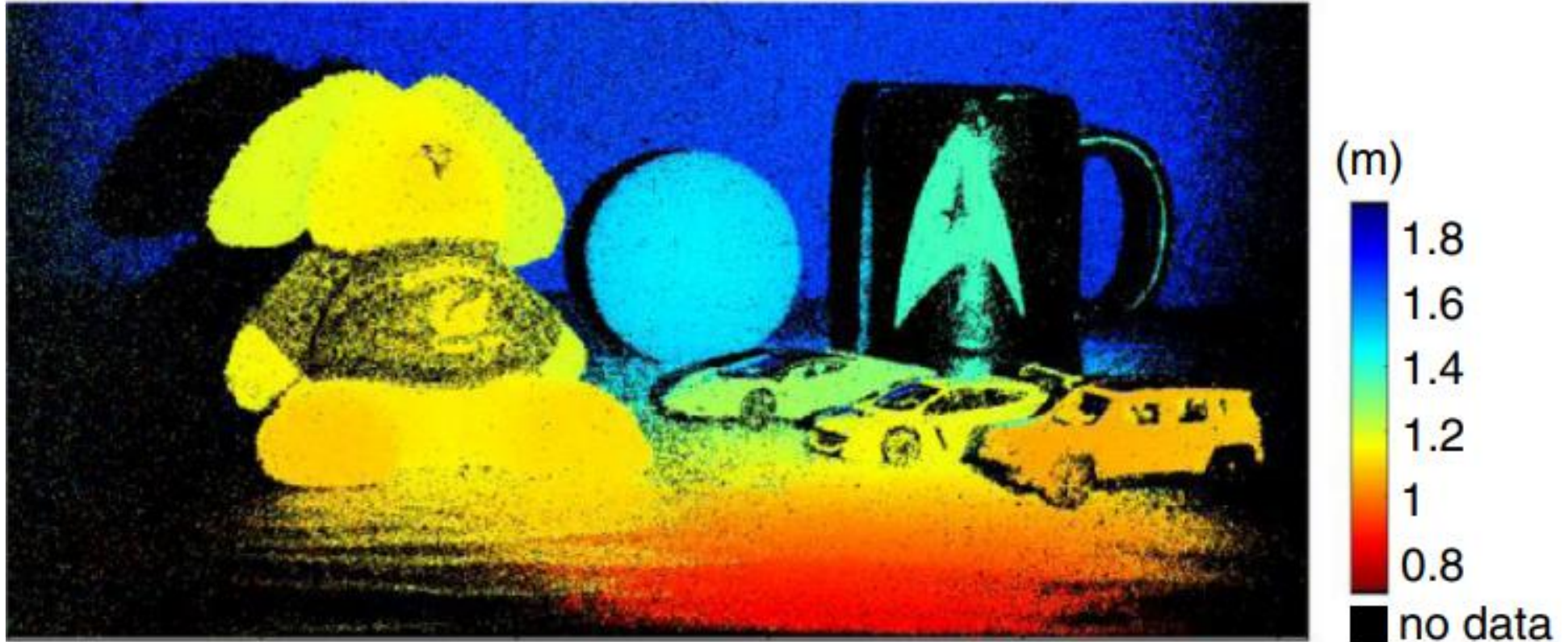


# Quantum communication: Quantum random number generation



Modelling and design of CMOS SPAD sensors for quantum random number generation  
P. Keshavarzian

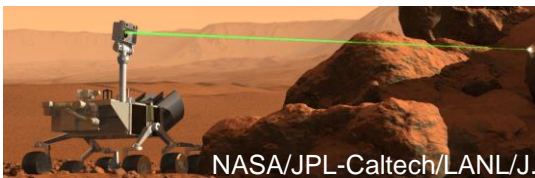
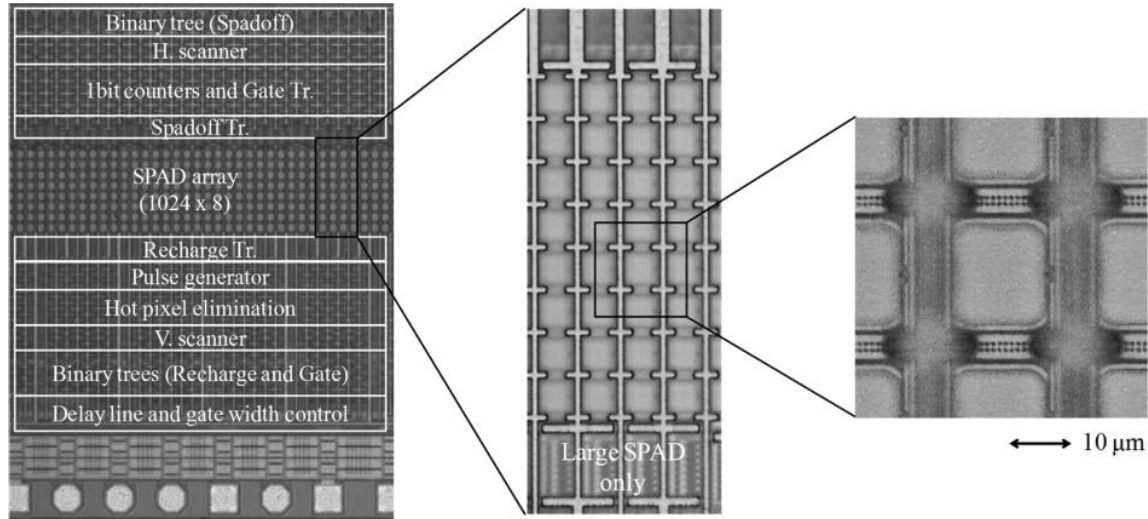




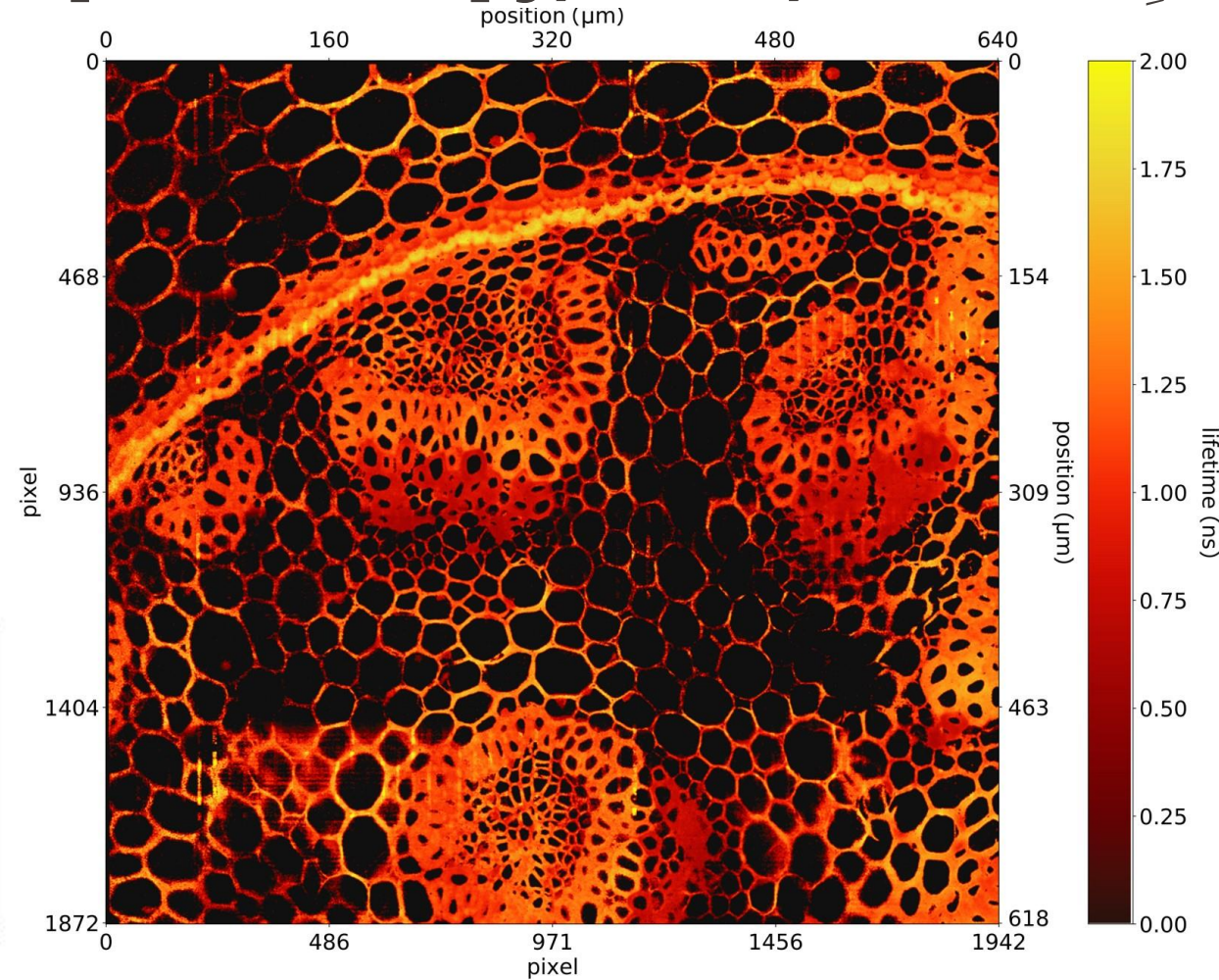
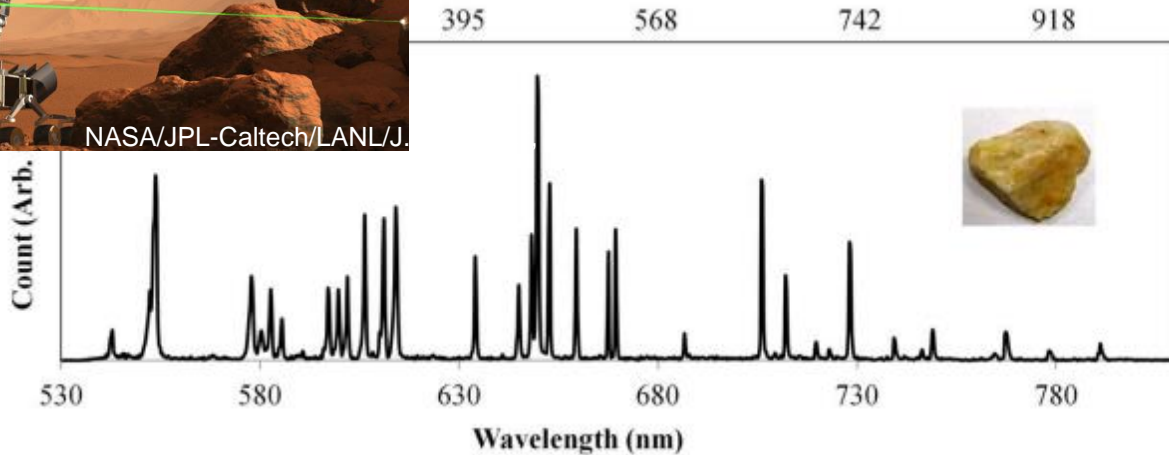
Megapixel time-gated SPAD image sensor for 2D and 3D imaging applications

K. Morimoto, E. Charbon et al.

# Material science: Raman spectroscopy, LIBS, FLIM



NASA/JPL-Caltech/LANL/J.



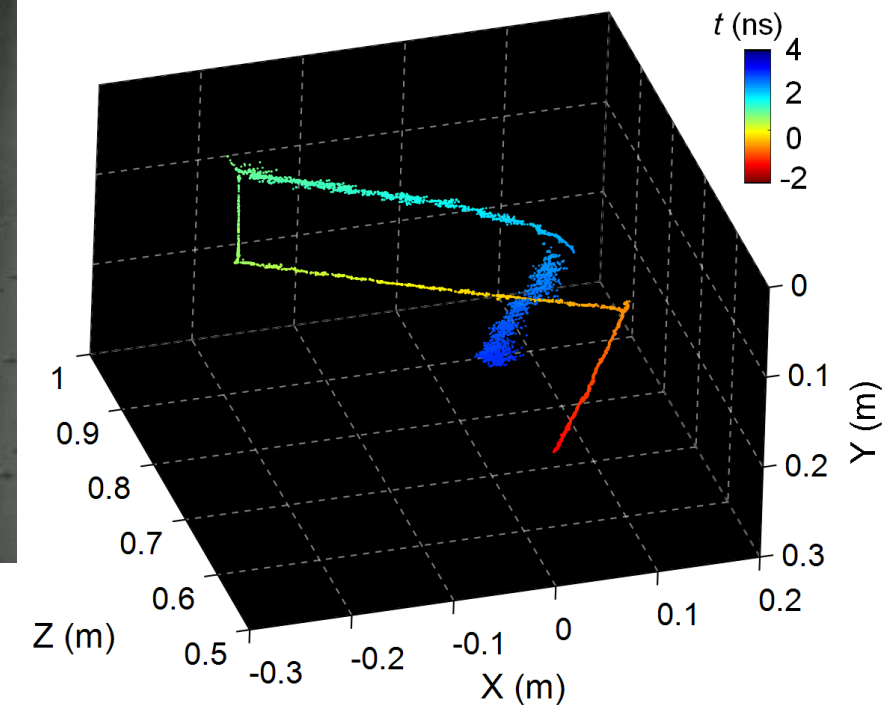
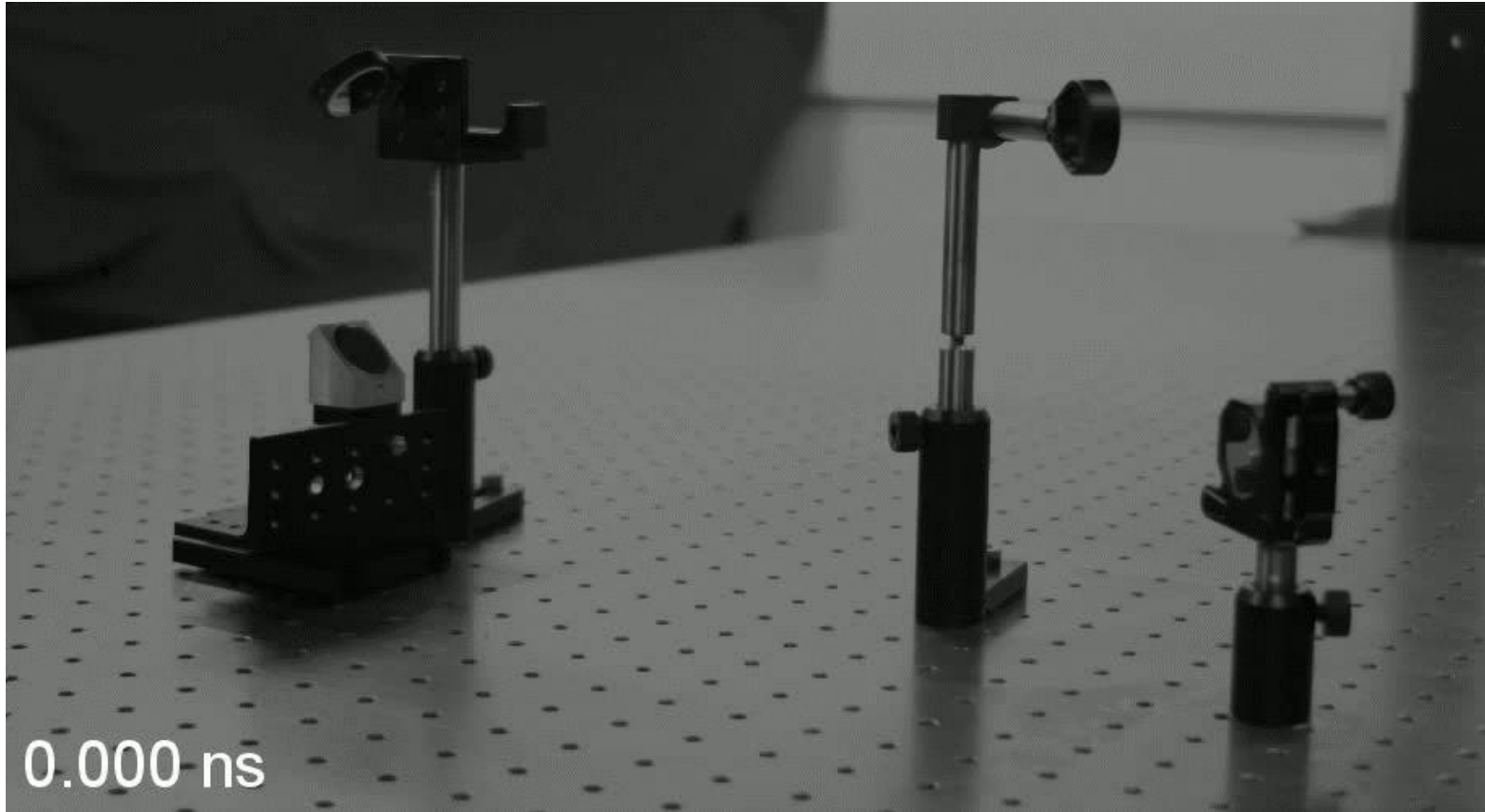
A 1024x8, 700-ps Time-Gated SPAD Line Sensor for Planetary Surface Exploration With Laser Raman Spectroscopy and LIBS

Fluorescence lifetime imaging with a megapixel SPAD camera and neural network lifetime estimation

■ Y. Maruyama, E. Charbon et al.

V. Zickus, M.-L. Wu, E. Charbon et al.



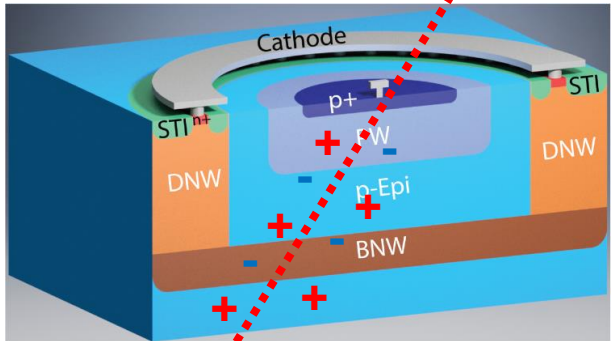
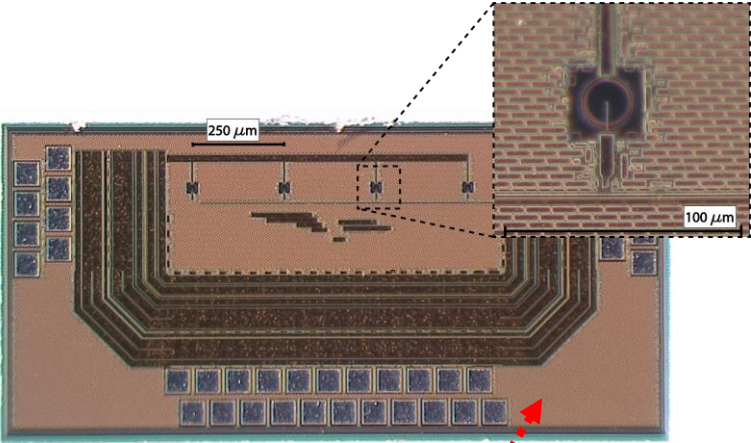


■ Superluminal motion-assisted four-dimensional light-in-flight imaging  
K. Morimoto, M.-L. Wu, A. Ardelean & E. Charbon



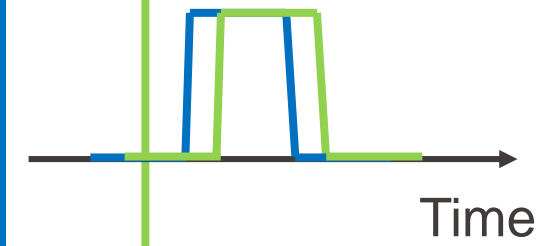
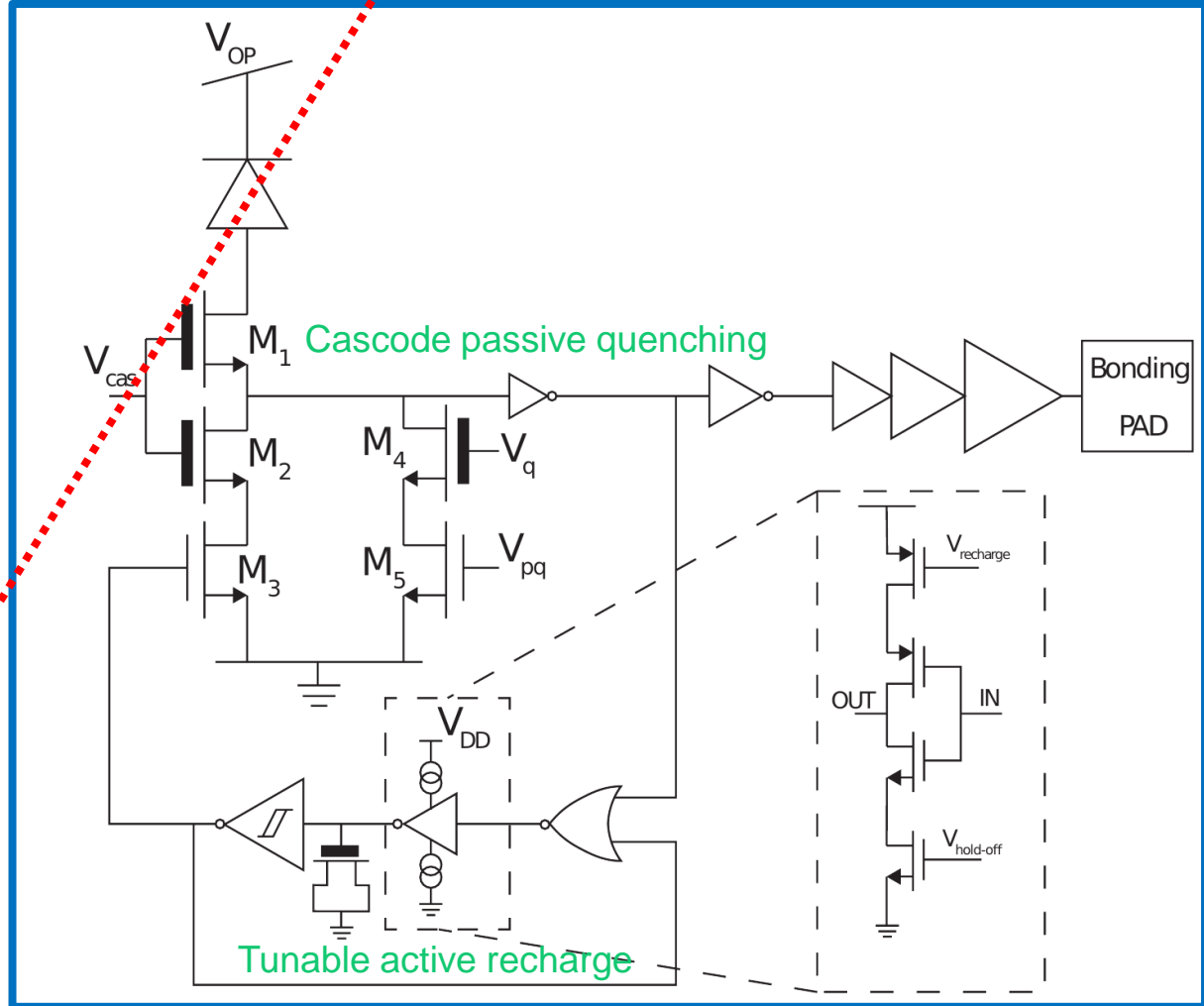
# Radiation / MIP coincidence detection

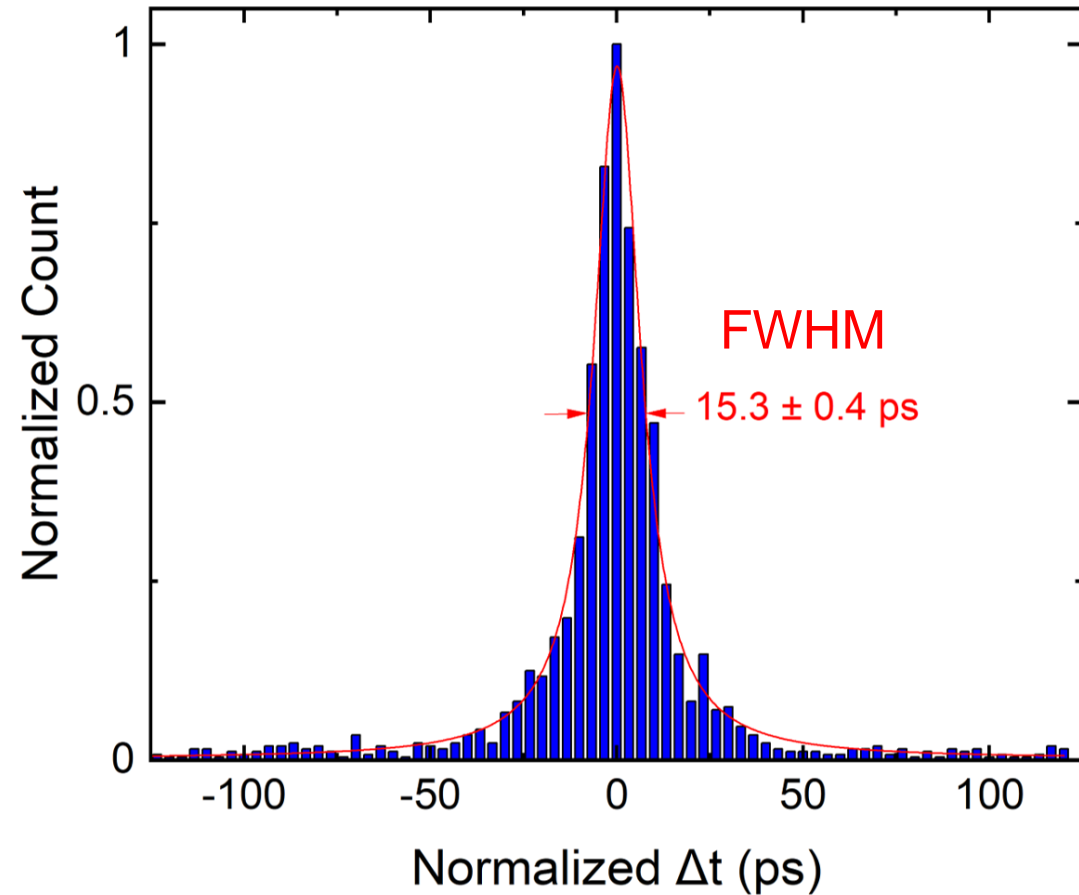
180 nm SPAD pixels  
with sub-10 ps timing precision



π

$V_{OP}$   
F. Gramuglia, et al. NSS 2021





Detectors	Resolution <sub>best</sub> (ps)	Time walk	Efficiency
PicoAD	$\sigma = 17.3$	yes	>99%
UFSD	$\sigma = 16^a$	yes	>99%
TIMESPOT	$\sigma = 11.5$	yes	~99%
<b>This work</b>	FWHM = 15.3 ( $\sigma \sim 6.5$ )	no	>99%

G. Iacobucci et al. 2022

N. Cartiglia et al. 2017

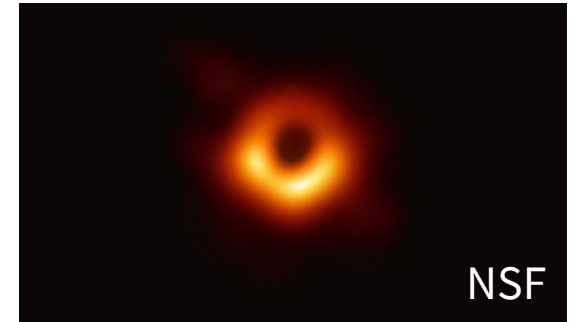
A. Lampis et al. 2023

M.-L. Wu et al. 2023

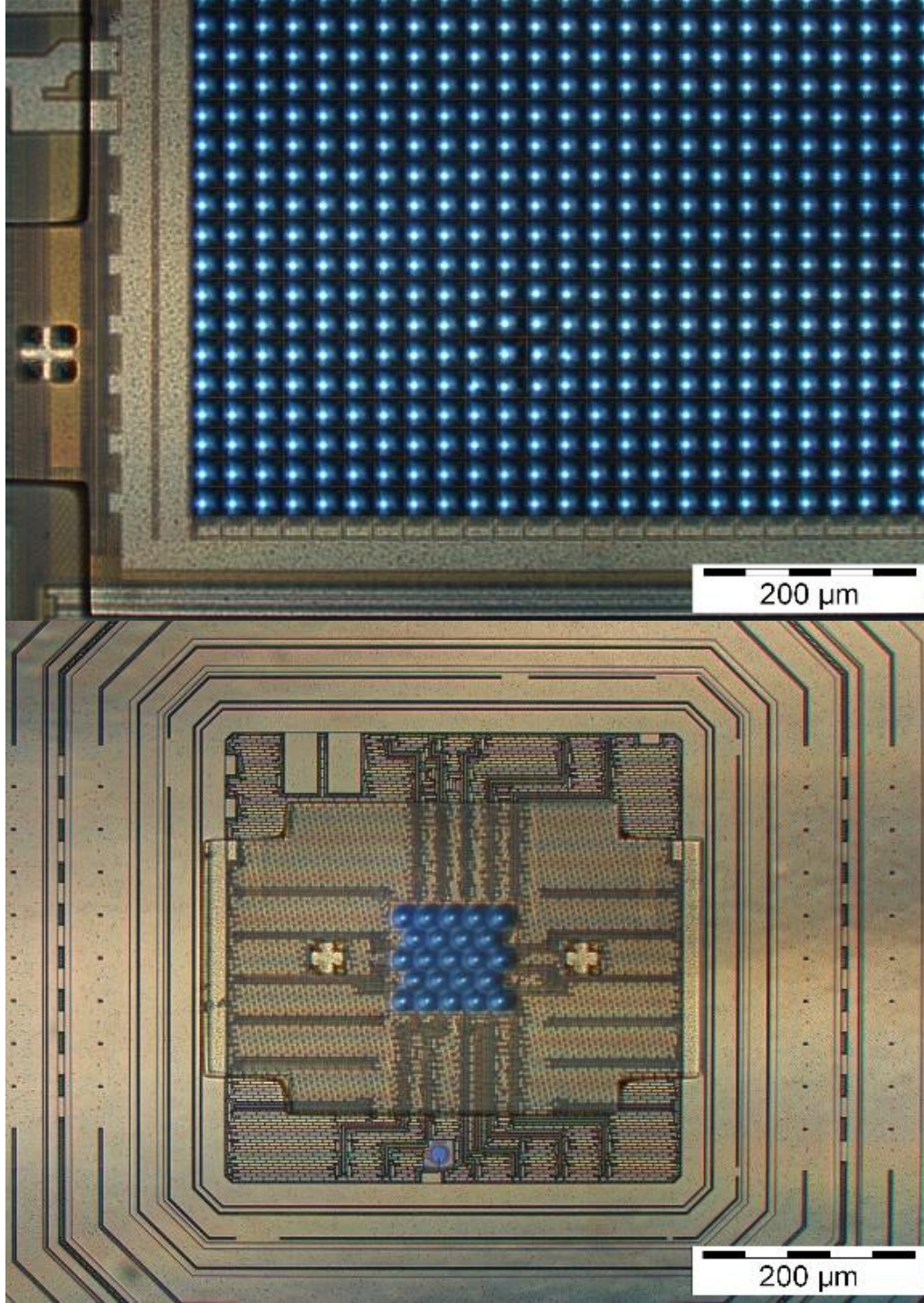
# QUASAR: Resolving accretion disks with quantum optics



- HBT Intensity interferometry
- $\text{SNR} \propto A_T * \sqrt{N_\lambda} / \sqrt{\tau_{\text{detector}}}$   
 $A_T$  : telescope area  
 $N_\lambda$  : number of spectral channel  
 $\tau_{\text{detector}}$  : detector timing resolution
- Extremely Large Telescope (2027) x 10 ps SPTR SPAD  
 → sub  $\mu\text{arcsec}$  resolution







Introduction

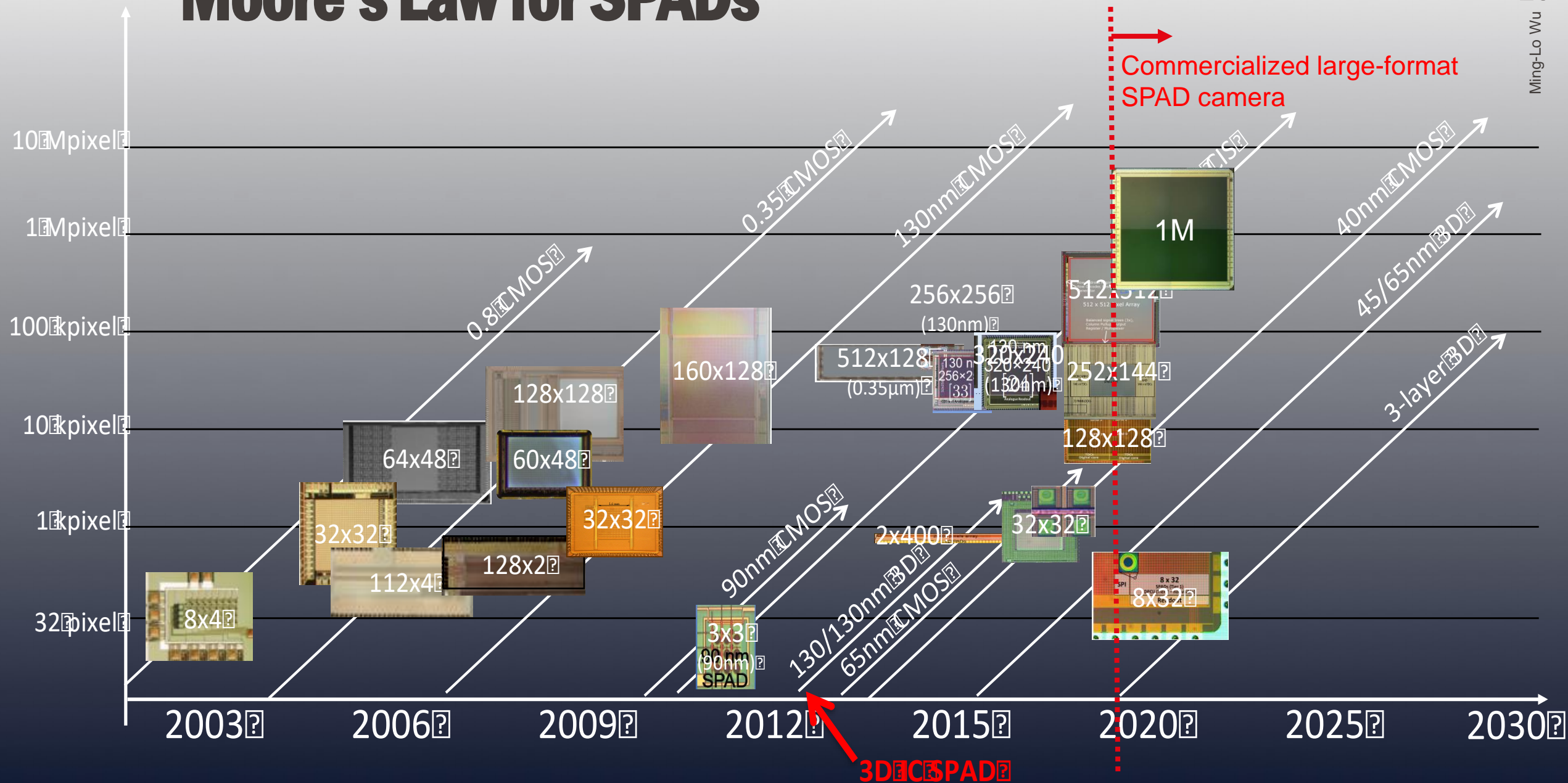
Space environment studies

Applications

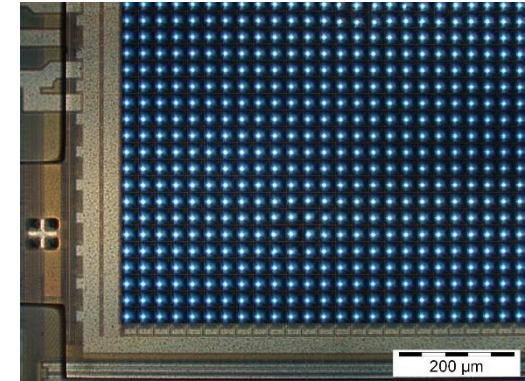
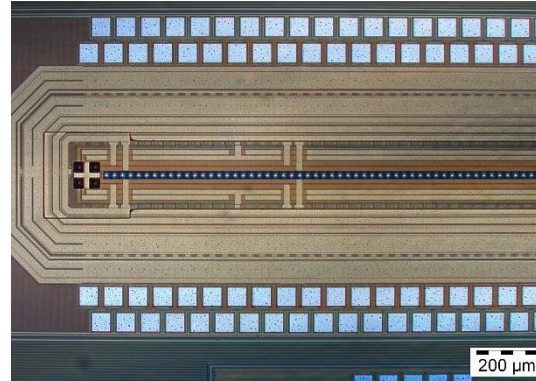
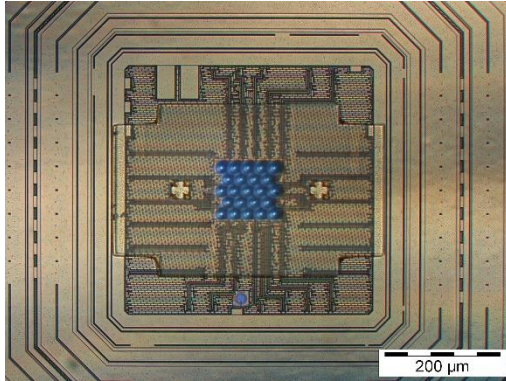
Conclusions

- Performance of SPAD-based systems in space environments has been studied:
  - Tolerant to high radiation environments
  - Lower DCR at low temperatures
  - More capable of capturing high dynamic range scenes than conventional cameras
  
- Demonstrated multiple low-light, high-speed, precise timing applications:
  - HDR 2D intensity imaging up to 100,000 fps
  - QRNG for quantum communication
  - 3D object ranging
  - Material science characterizations (LIBS, Raman, FLIM...)
  - 4D imaging for fast phenomenon tracking
  - Radiation / particle detection with sub 10 ps timing

# Moore's Law for SPADs







Point	Linear array	2D array
Point detection/scanning Photon counting Time tagging	Linear detection/scanning Spectral application Photon counting Time tagging/gating	Widefield detection Imaging application Photon counting Time gating

# SPADs for space...space for SPADs?

EPFL aqualab



Thank you!

# pi imaging

