# Build and Characterization of a Single-Photon Source

#### THESIS

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#### 1 Drafting

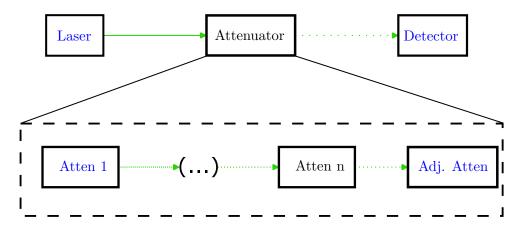


Figure 1.1: Sketch of the optical setup.

- Laser: https://www.thorlabs.com/thorproduct.cfm?partnumber=DJ532-10
- Attenuator(s): https://www.thorlabs.com/thorproduct.cfm?partnumber=ATT30/M-Y
- Adjustable Attenuator: https://www.thorlabs.com/thorproduct.cfm?partnumber=ND C-100C-4M-A
- Detector: https://www.thorlabs.com/thorproduct.cfm?partnumber=SPDMA

The photon count per second with given laser power P and wavelength  $\lambda$  expands as follows

$$f_{0,Ph} = \frac{P}{E_{Ph}} = P \cdot \frac{\lambda}{ch} \tag{1.1}$$

Since even the weakest laser source is still far too powerfull, hence emitting too much photons per second, an array of attenuators are used. The proposed attenuators exhibit static behavior with a typical attenuation ratio of 0.05 %. To accommodate expected fluctuations in beam attenuation due to thermal effects, stray photons (what else?) an attenuator with lower but adjustable attenuation coefficient is placed after the array.

$$f_{n,Ph} = f_{0,Ph} \cdot \mu^n \tag{1.2}$$

where n is the number of static attenuating elements.

#### 1.1 Attenuation

To detect and distinguish single (or pseudo-single) photons it is mandatory to reduce the primary source power by many orders of magnitude until the (average) photon flux at the active detector area (500 µm) reaches a level well below its dead-time.

$$I_n = \frac{P_n}{A} = f_{0,Ph} \cdot \mu^n \cdot \frac{ch}{\lambda} \tag{1.3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 (1.4)

$$\Leftrightarrow (1.4)$$

$$N_{detector} = (1.5)$$

#### 1.2 Interesting Links

 $\verb|https://www.sps.ch/artikel/progresses/wave-particle-duality-of-light-for-the-classroom-13/|$ 

http://marty-green.blogspot.com/2016/02/there-are-no-pea-shooters-for-photons

https://www.rp-photonics.com/spotlight\_2015\_02\_05.html

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#### **Bibliography**

- [1] A. Weis, T. L. Dimitrova. "Wave-particle duality of light for the classroom". In: Swiss Physical Society (05/2009). URL: https://www.sps.ch/artikel/progresses/wave-particle-duality-of-light-for-the-classroom-13.
- [2] SPDMA Single Photon Detection Module. 350 1100 nm, Ø500 μm Active Area. Thorlabs, Inc., 12/07/2021. URL: https://www.thorlabs.com/drawings/94be4b439d7f0008-ADB919C5-F736-4461-35614DD5686A5444/SPDMA-Manual.pdf.

### A Anhang A

## B Anhang B