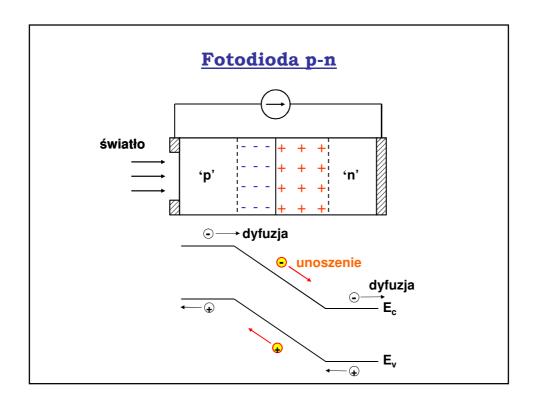
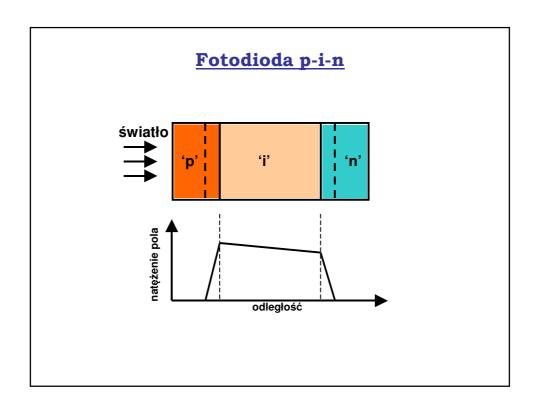
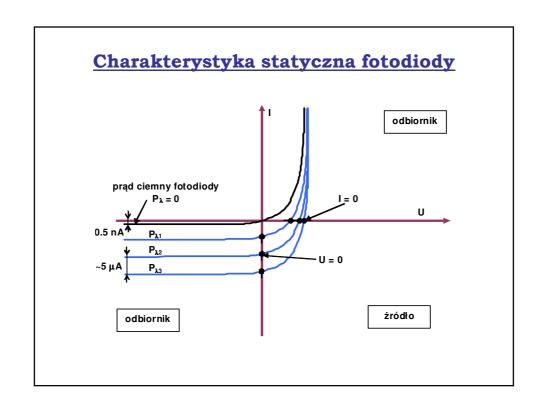


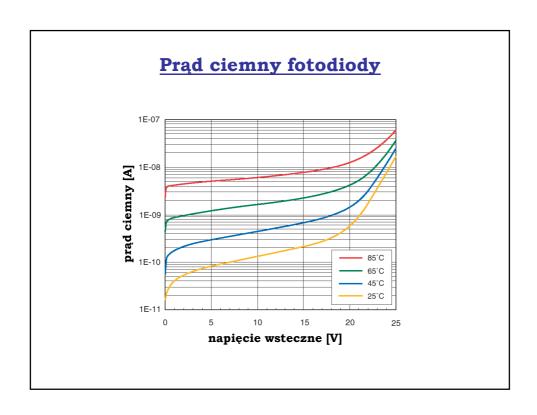
Plan wykładu

- Fotodioda p-n
- Fotodioda p-i-n
- Podstawowe parametry i charakterystyki
- Szumy fotodetekcji
- Szybkość działania fotodiody









Czułość fotodiody

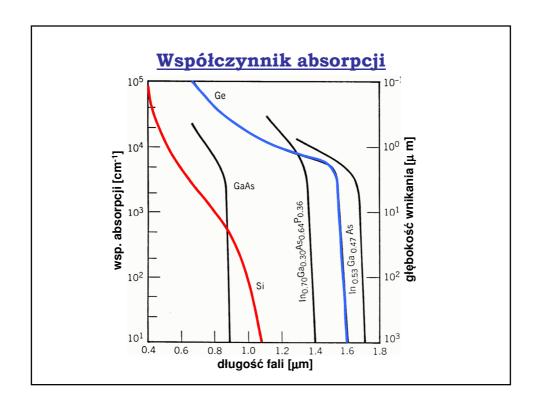
Czułość fotodiody

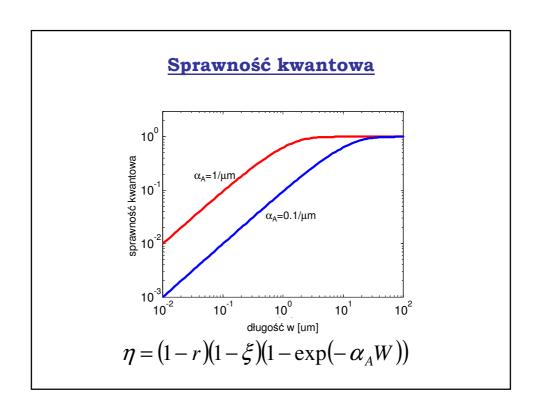
$$R = \frac{I_F}{P_{\lambda}} = \eta \frac{q}{h} \frac{\lambda_0}{c}$$

 $\eta = rac{ ext{strumie\'n gen. par e-h, pow. przepływ prądu}}{ ext{strumie\'n padających foton\'ow}}$

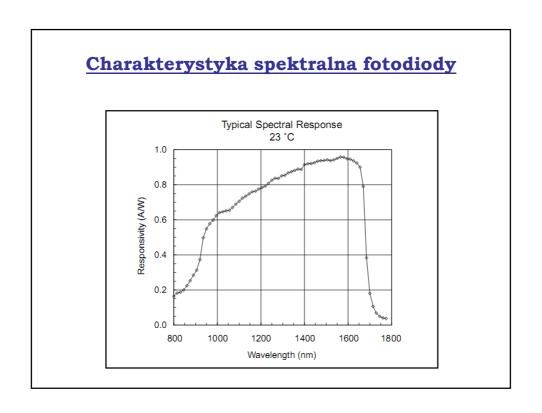
 $\eta=$ prawdopodobieństwo, że foton wygeneruje parę e-h

$$\eta = (1 - r)(1 - \xi)(1 - \exp(-\alpha_A W))$$

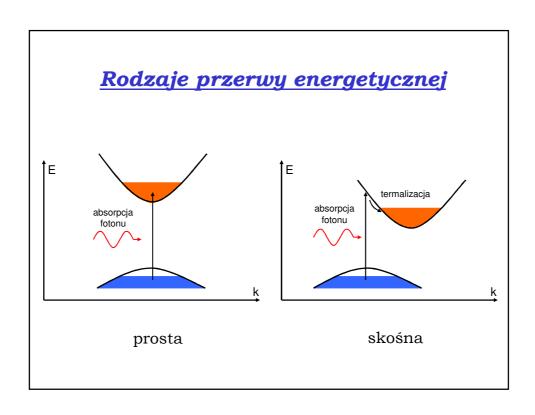


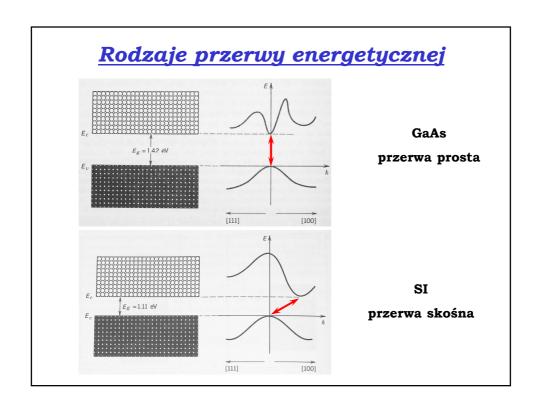


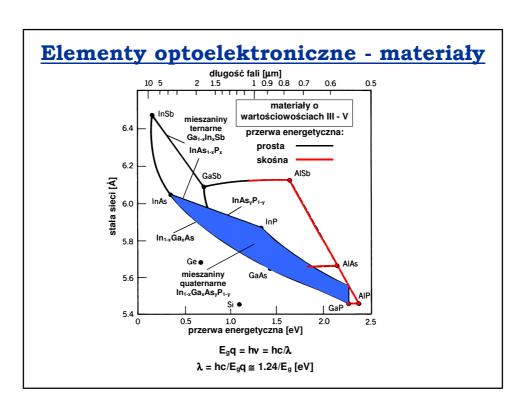
Charakterystyka spektralna fotodiody $R = \frac{I_F}{P_{\lambda}} = \eta \frac{q}{h} \frac{\lambda_0}{c}$ InGaAs InGaAs

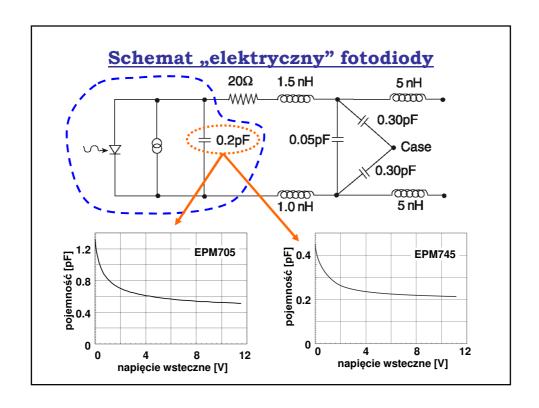


Zależność E-k dla półprzewodników

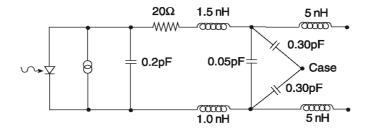












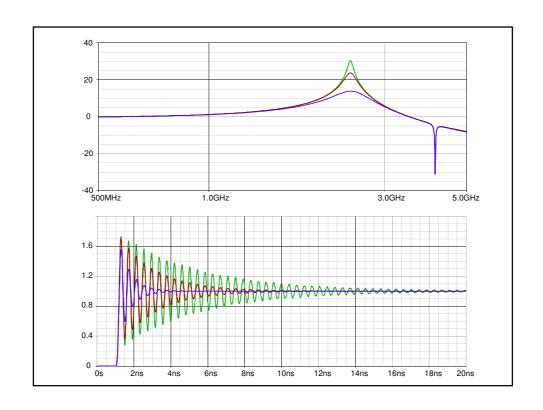
czas przelotu nośników

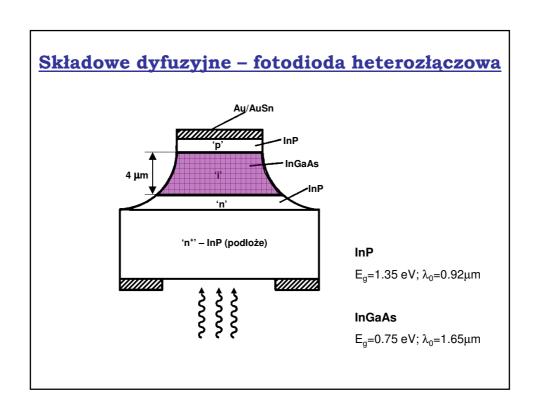
$$\tau_{tr} \approx W/V_h (\sim 100 \text{ ps})$$

stała czasowa "obudowy"

$$au_{RC} pprox \sim$$
 100 ps

- składowe dyfuzyjne prądu
 - fotodioda heterozłączowa





Szumy fotodetekcji - PiN



$$I_{F} = R \cdot P_{\lambda} = \eta \frac{q}{h} \frac{\lambda_{0}}{c} \cdot P_{\lambda}$$

$$I_{F} = I_{F} + I_{d} + i_{s}(t)$$

$$I_{F} = I_{F} + I_{d} + i_{s}(t)$$

$$\langle i_s^2 \rangle \triangleq \overline{i_s^2} \triangleq \sigma_s^2 = 2e \cdot \overline{i(t)} \cdot \Delta f = 2e \cdot (I_F + I_d) \cdot \Delta f$$

Szumy fotodetekcji - PiN

$$\frac{S}{R_T} = \frac{U_F^2}{\sigma_n^2} = \frac{\left(I_F \cdot R_T\right)^2}{2e \cdot \left(I_F + I_d\right) \cdot R_T^2 \cdot \Delta f + 4kTR_T \Delta f}$$

1. Limit "termiczny"

$$\frac{S}{N} = \frac{\left(I_F \cdot R_T\right)^2}{4kTR_T\Delta f} = \frac{I_F^2 \cdot R_T}{4kT\Delta f}$$

2. Limit "śrutowy"

$$\frac{S}{N} = \frac{\left(I_F \cdot R_T\right)^2}{2e \cdot \left(I_F + I_d\right) \cdot R_T^2 \cdot \Delta f} \approx \frac{I_F}{2e \cdot \Delta f}$$

