



**Institute of
Applied Physics**

Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena

Metrology and Sensing

Lecture 3-3: Sensors

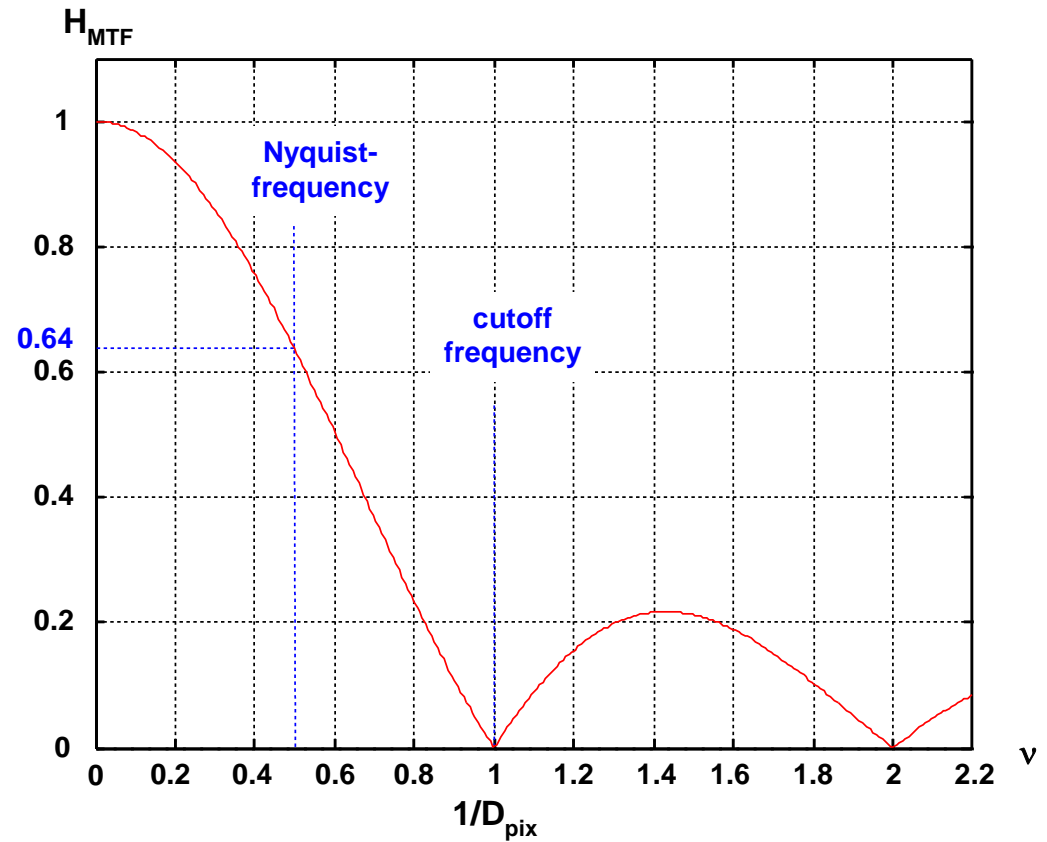
2020-11-17

Herbert Gross

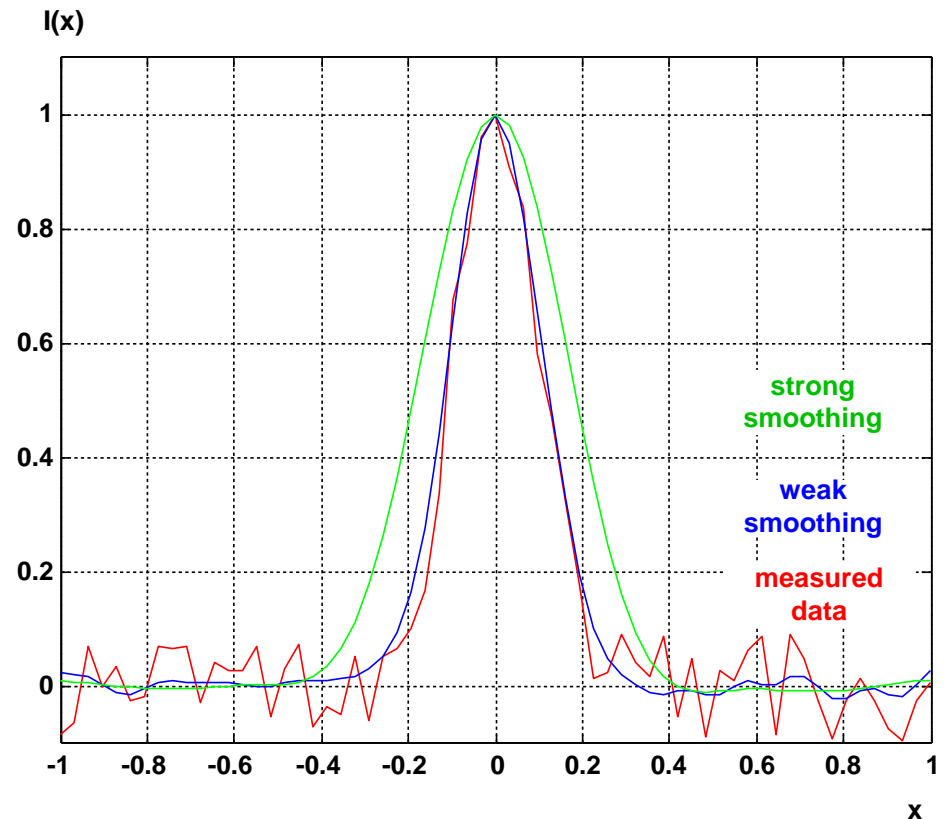


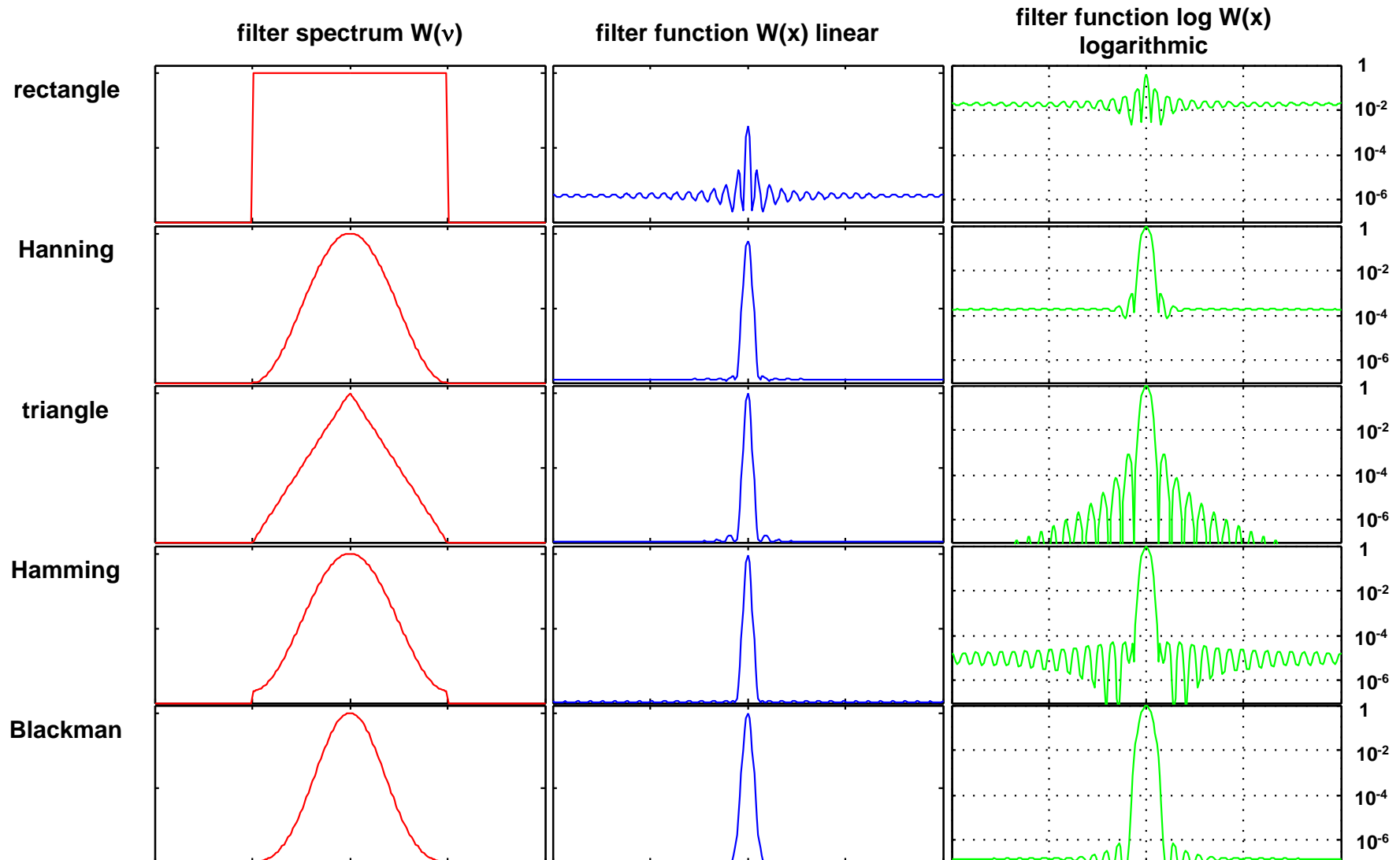
- Filtering
- Noise

- Discrete pixelized detector:
sinc-transfer function

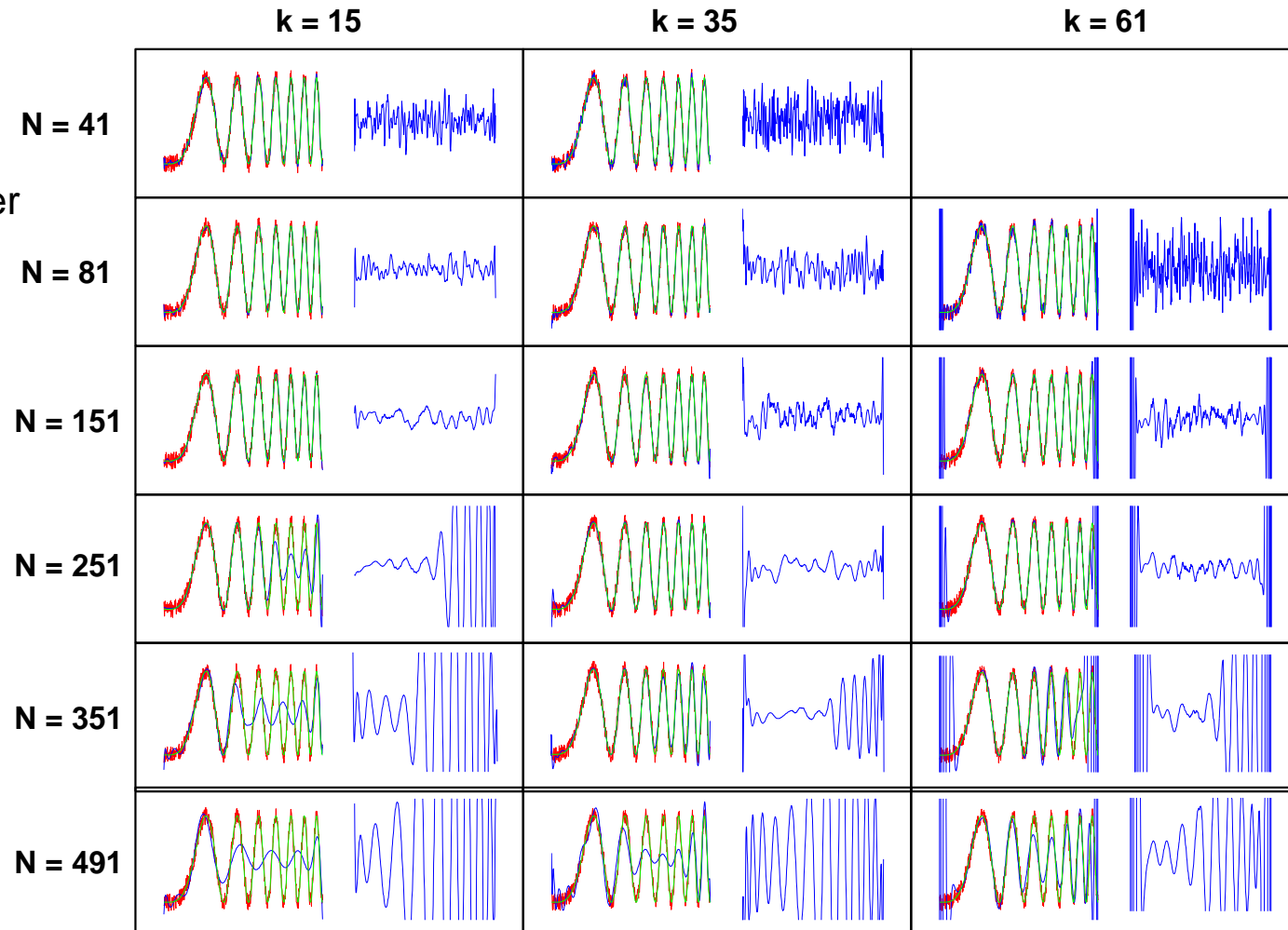


- Low-pass filtering:
suppression of high-frequency signals
- Numerical realization:
 - Fourier spectrum limited
 - smooth truncations filters to avoid oscillations
- Typical effects:
 - side lobes
 - reduced gradients
 - higher frequencies damped
- Well known filter solutions:
 - rectangle
 - Hanning
 - Hamming
 - Blackman
 - Bartlett, Dreieck



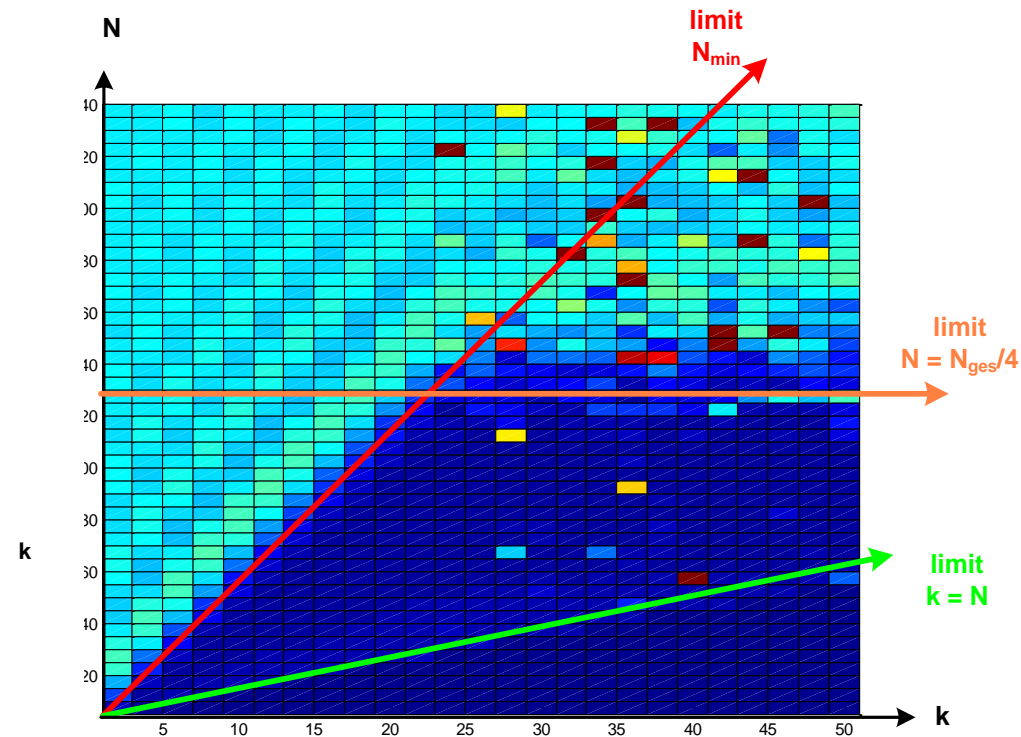
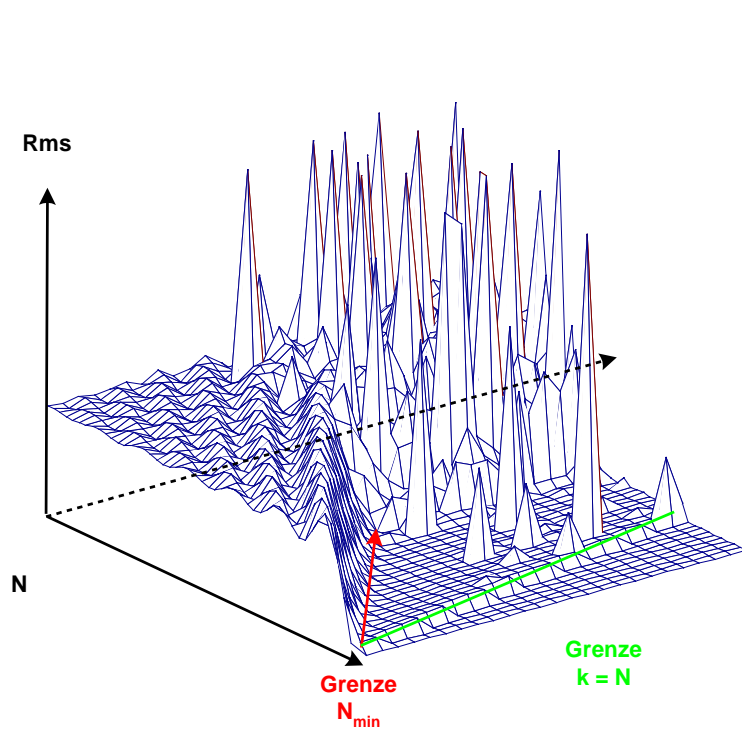


- Fit of polynomial with order k and N points
- Good conservation of gradients
- Features with higher frequency content preserved



Optimization of

1. polynomial order k
2. number of points N



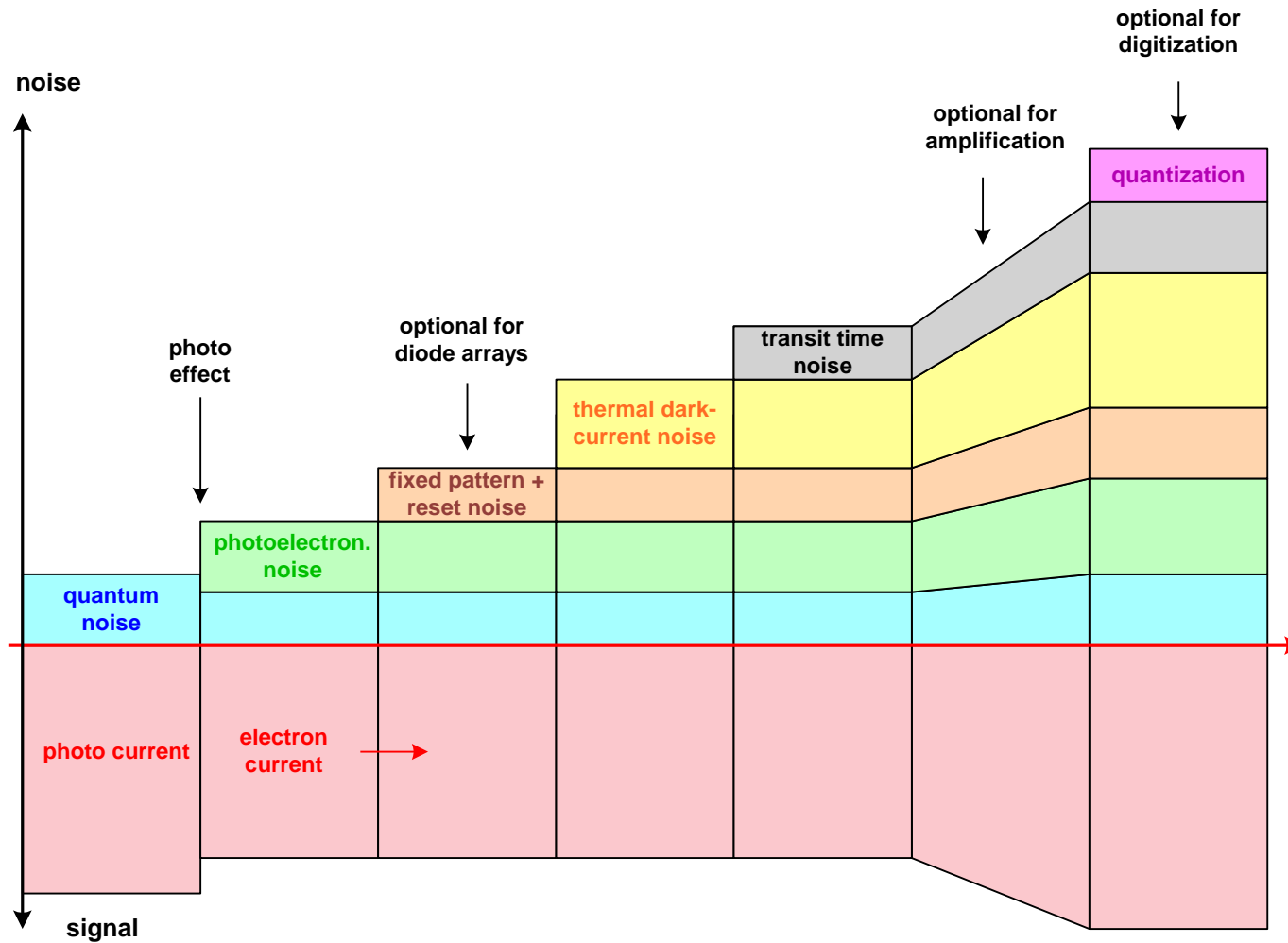
Types of noise in photo-electric sensors:

- photons noise
- Flicker noise due to elektrons
- fix-pattern noise
- Reset noise
- Dark current, Schrot, thermal noise
- Excess noise of gain
- Quantization noise

Superposition of noise reasons:

$$\left(\frac{S}{N}\right)_{many} = \sqrt{n} \cdot \left(\frac{S}{N}\right)_{single}$$

Generation of noise in photo-electric sensors



- Thermal white noise

$$P_R = 4k_B T$$

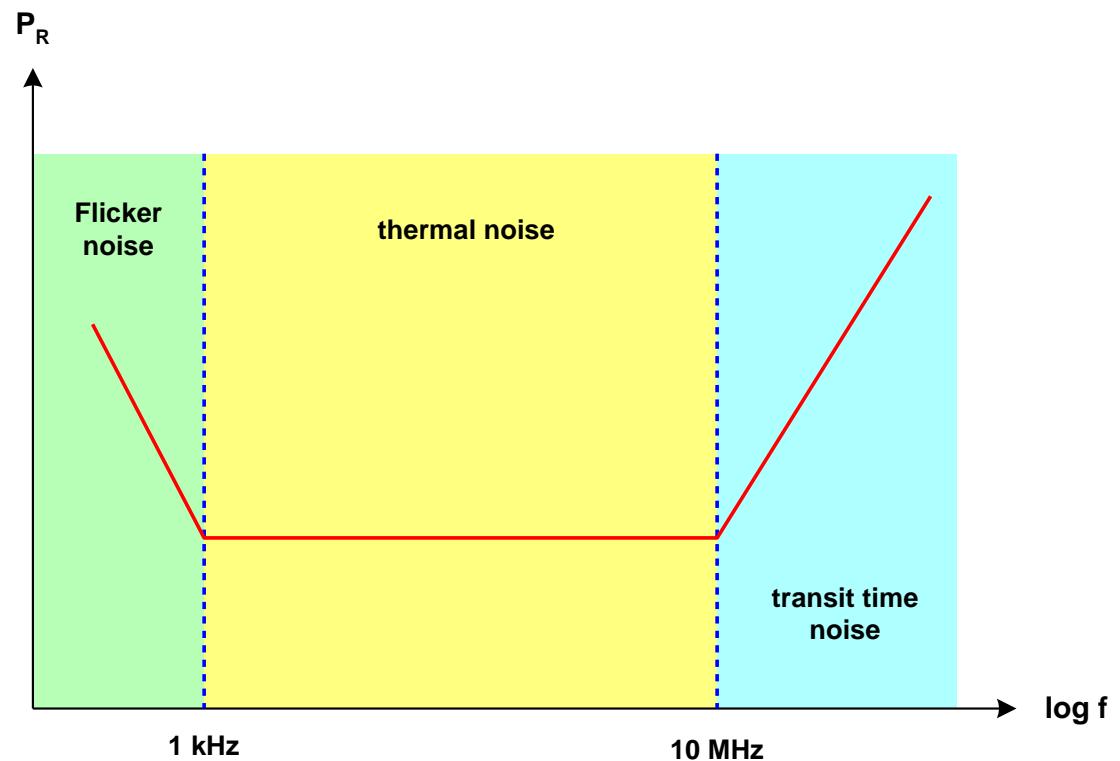
- Flicker noise

$$P \propto \frac{1}{f}$$

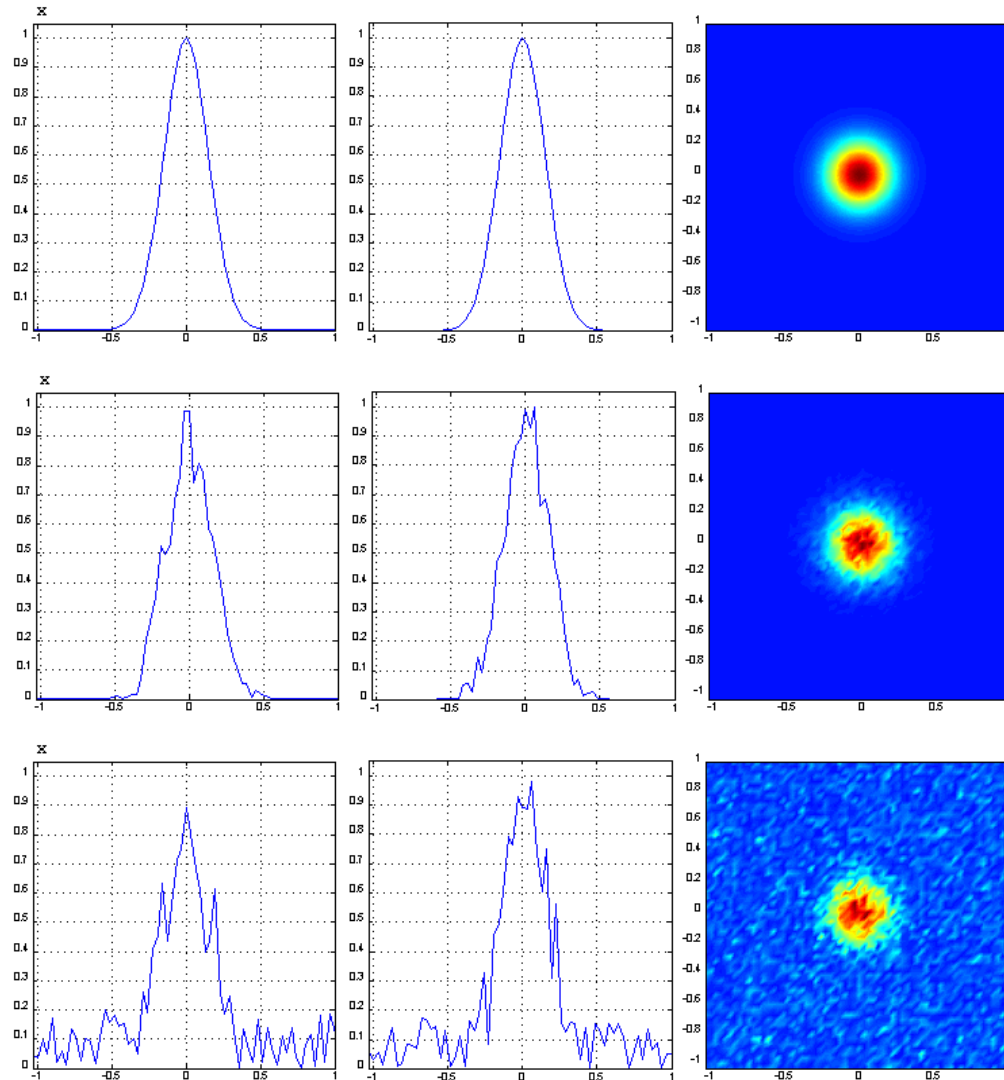
- Schottky noise of runtime

$$P = 2e \cdot \Delta f \cdot I_0 \cdot R$$

- Dominating noise depends on frequency



Poisson noise and white noise



original
signal

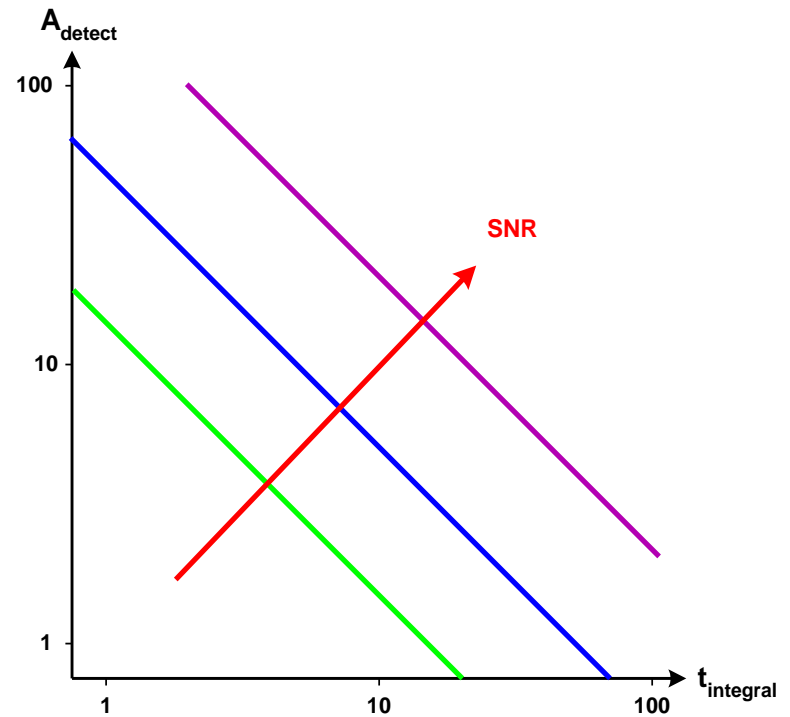
10 % Photon
noise

10 % white
noise

Characteristic:

Noise grows with

1. time of integration
2. size of detector area



Noise reduction and subtraction of background

