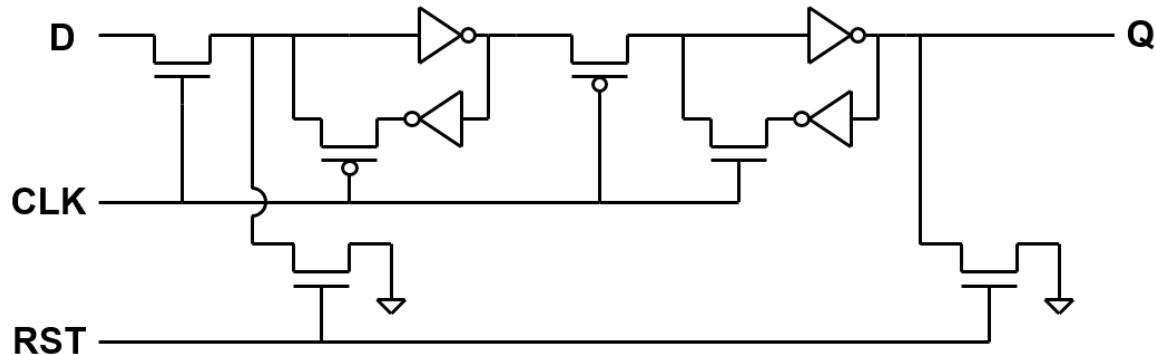
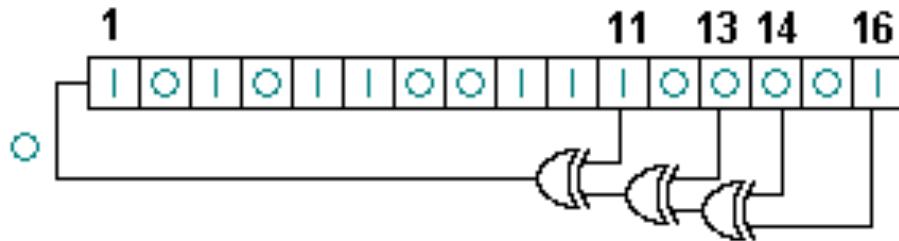


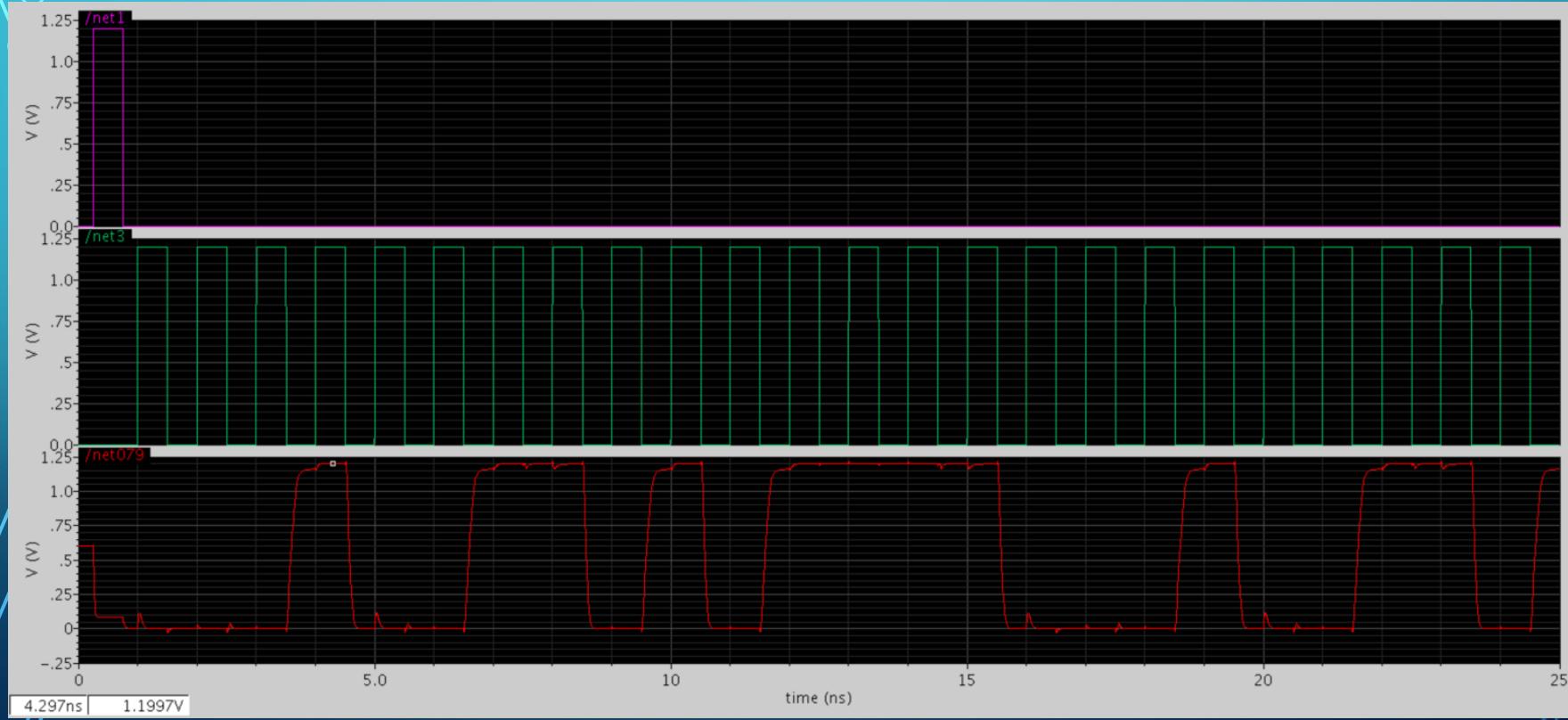
# INVESTIGATING INTEGRATED SINGLE-PHOTON OPTICS FOR POWER-EFFICIENT QUANTUM RANDOMNESS

ETHAN GORDON, DANIEL STANLEY

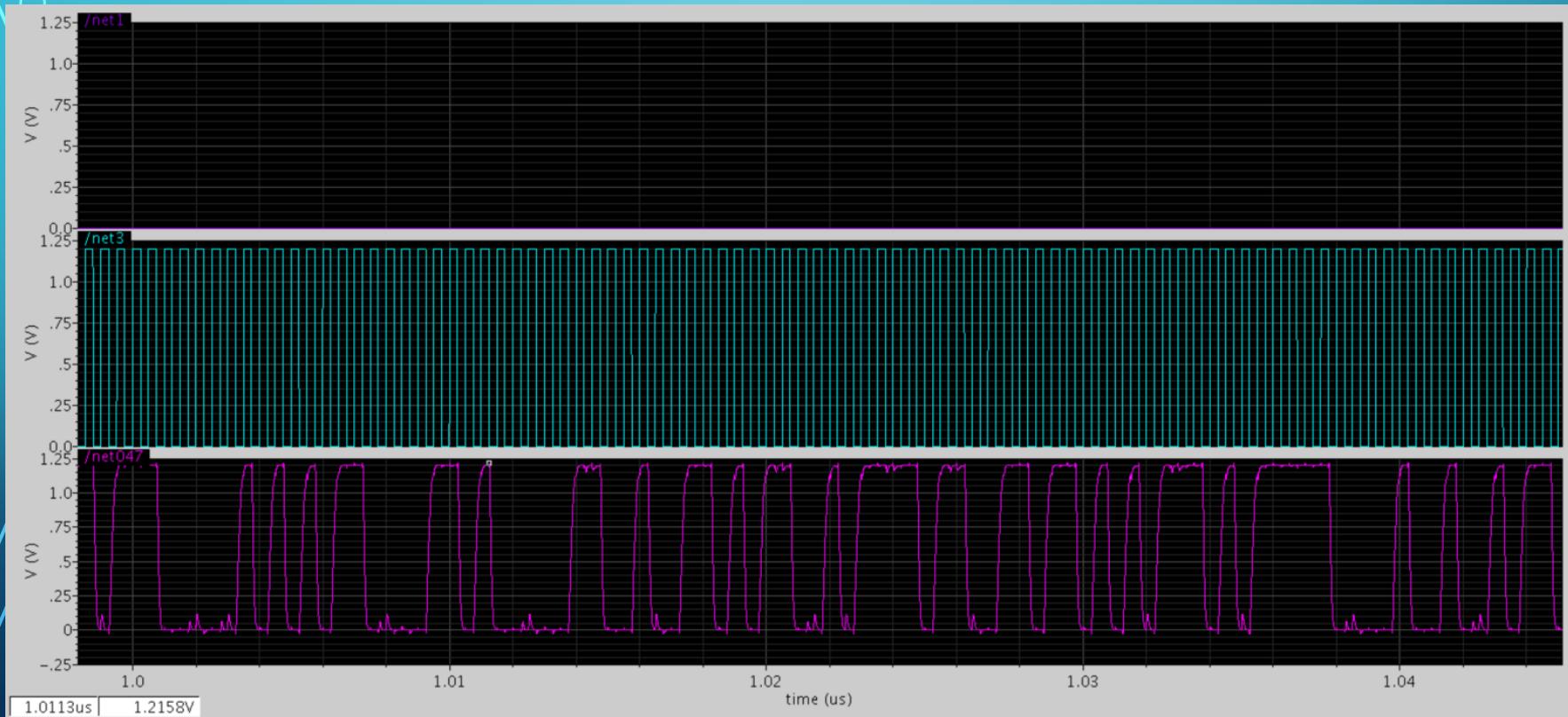
# PSEUDO-RANDOMNESS IN CIRCUITRY: LFSR



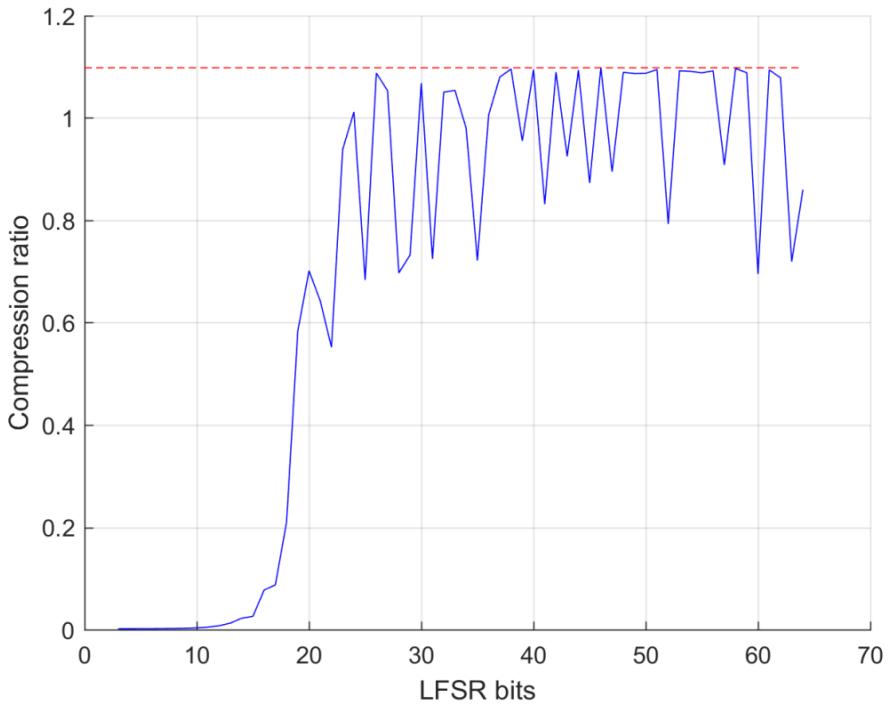
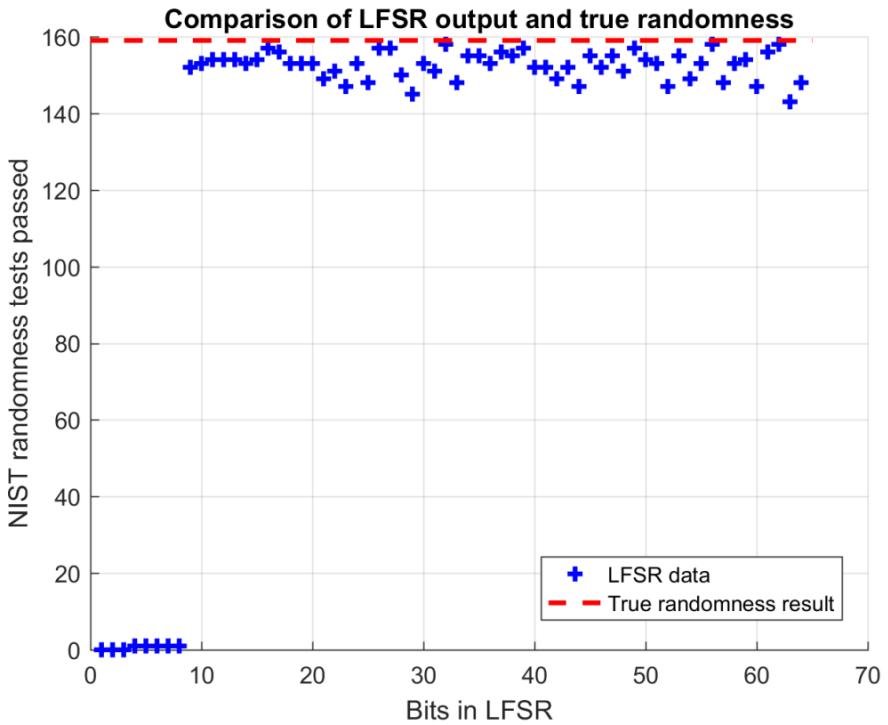
# 4-BIT LFSR IN CADENCE



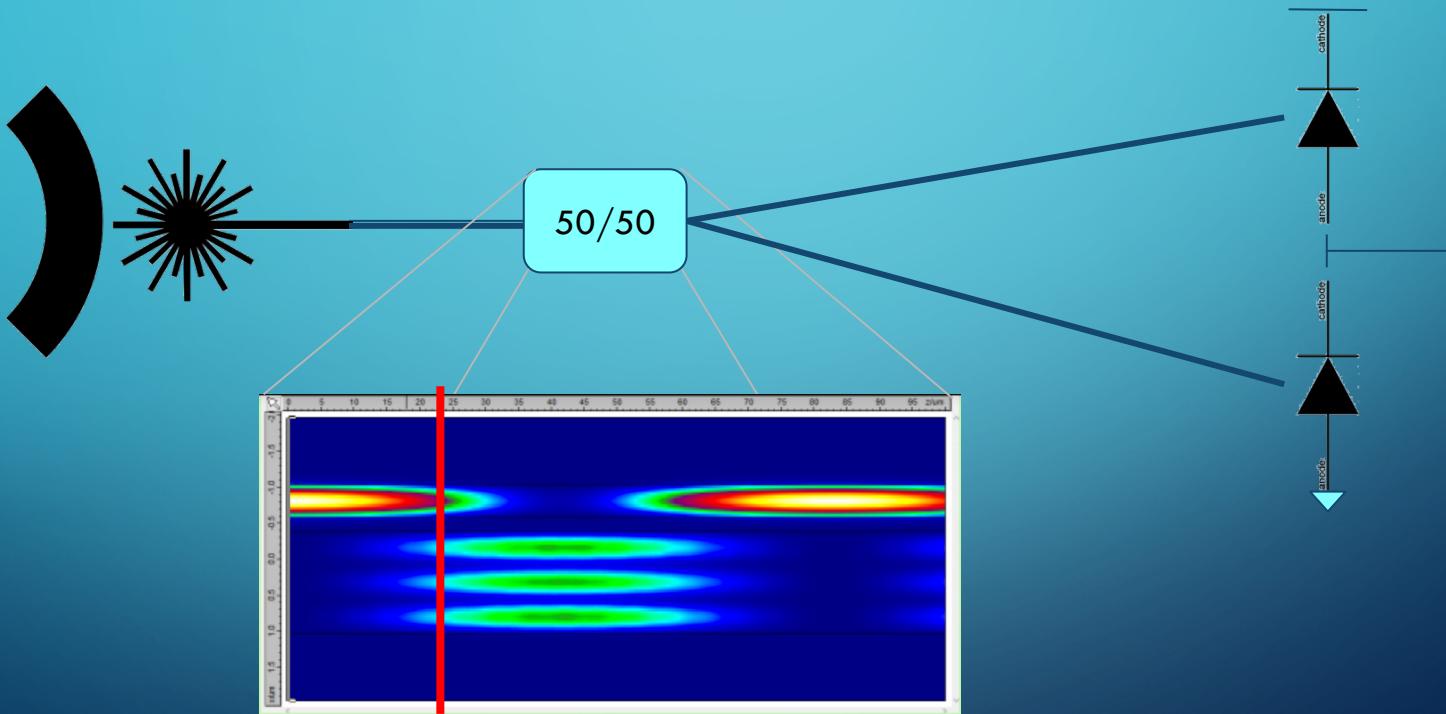
# 17-BIT LFSR IN CADENCE



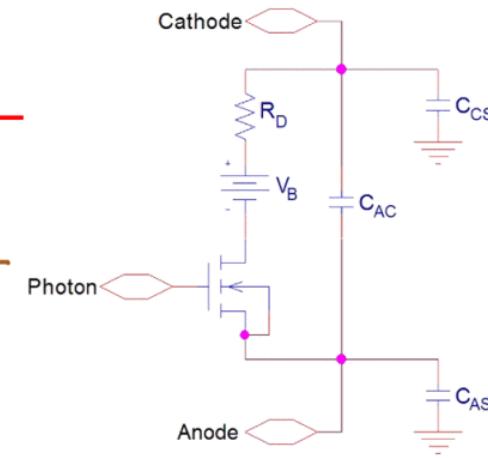
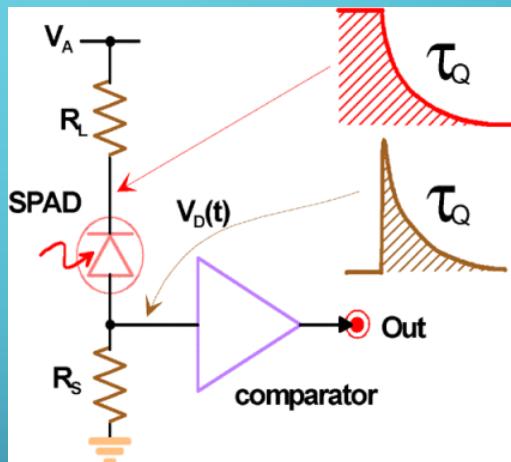
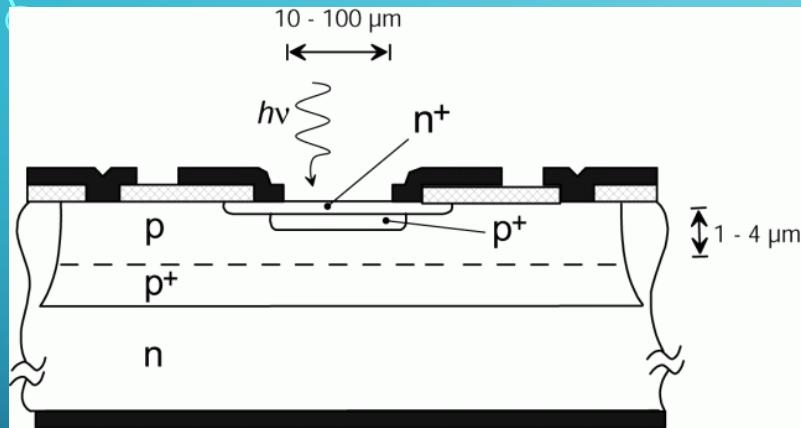
# LFSR LIMITATIONS



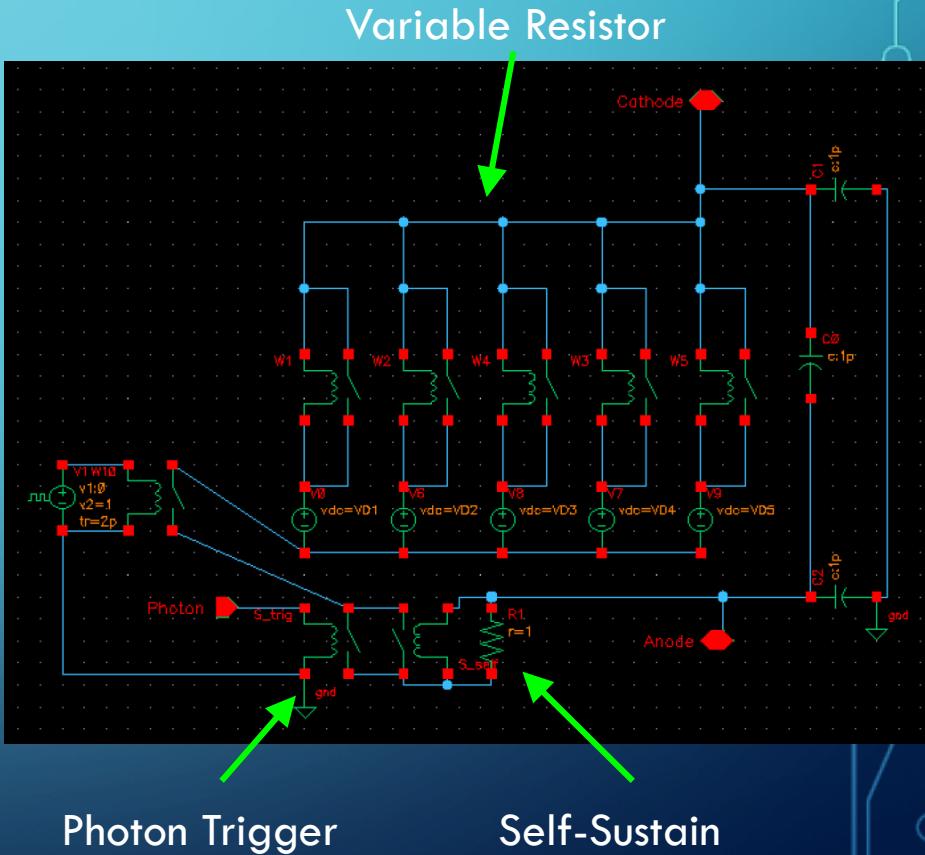
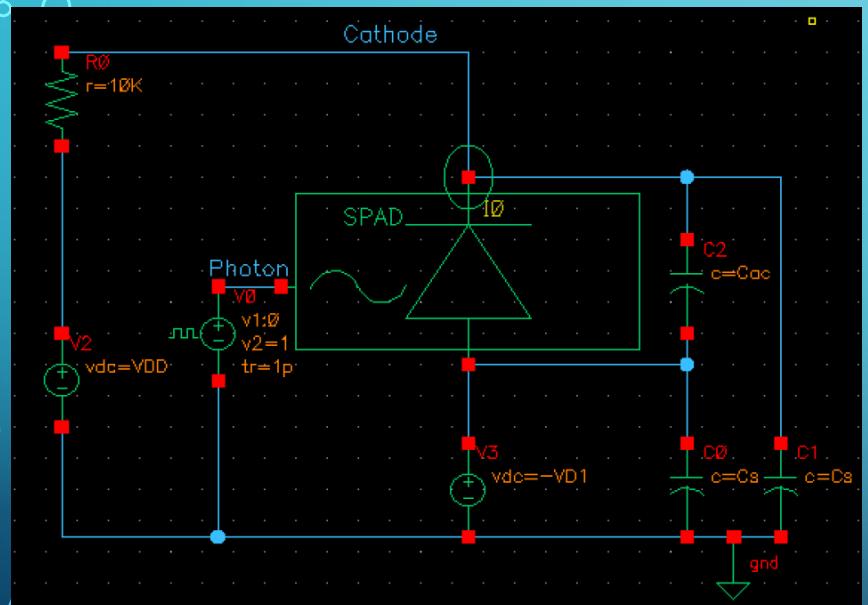
# QUANTUM RANDOMNESS IN SINGLE-PHOTON OPTICS



# SINGLE-PHOTON AVALANCHE DIODE



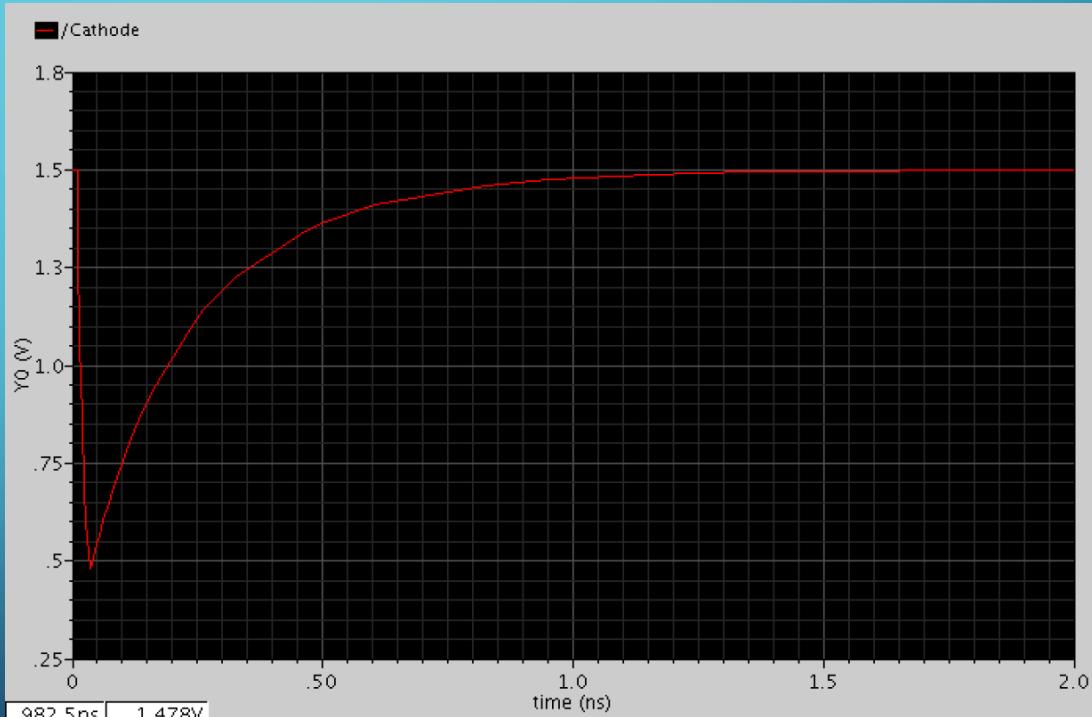
# SPAD IN CADENCE: PASSIVE QUENCHING



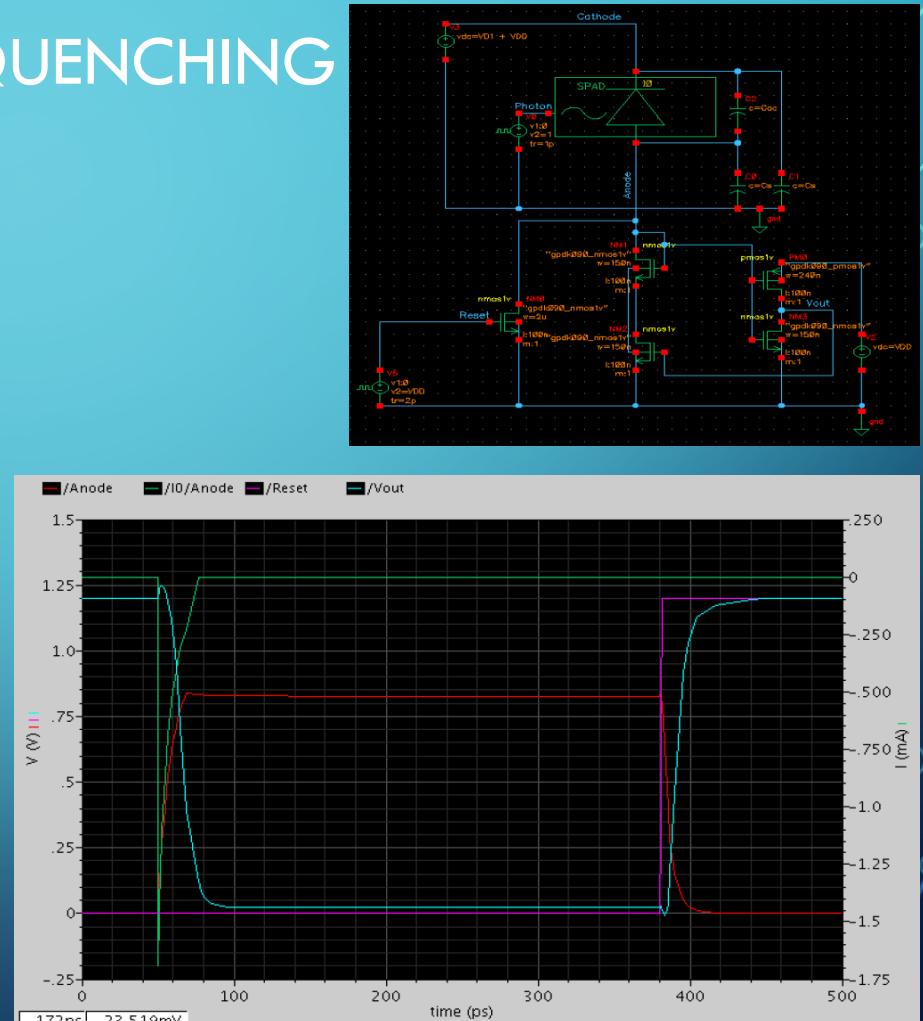
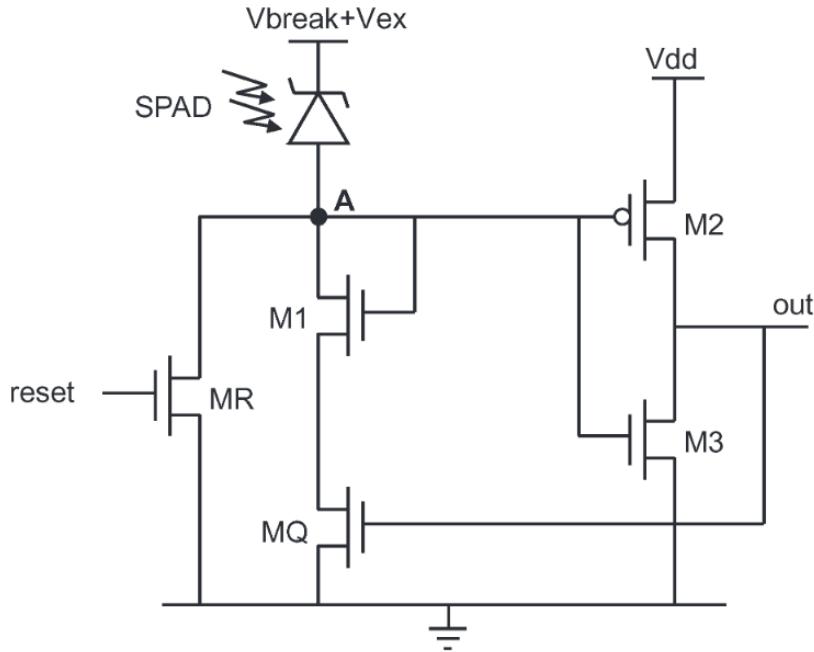
# SPAD IN CADENCE: PASSIVE QUENCHING



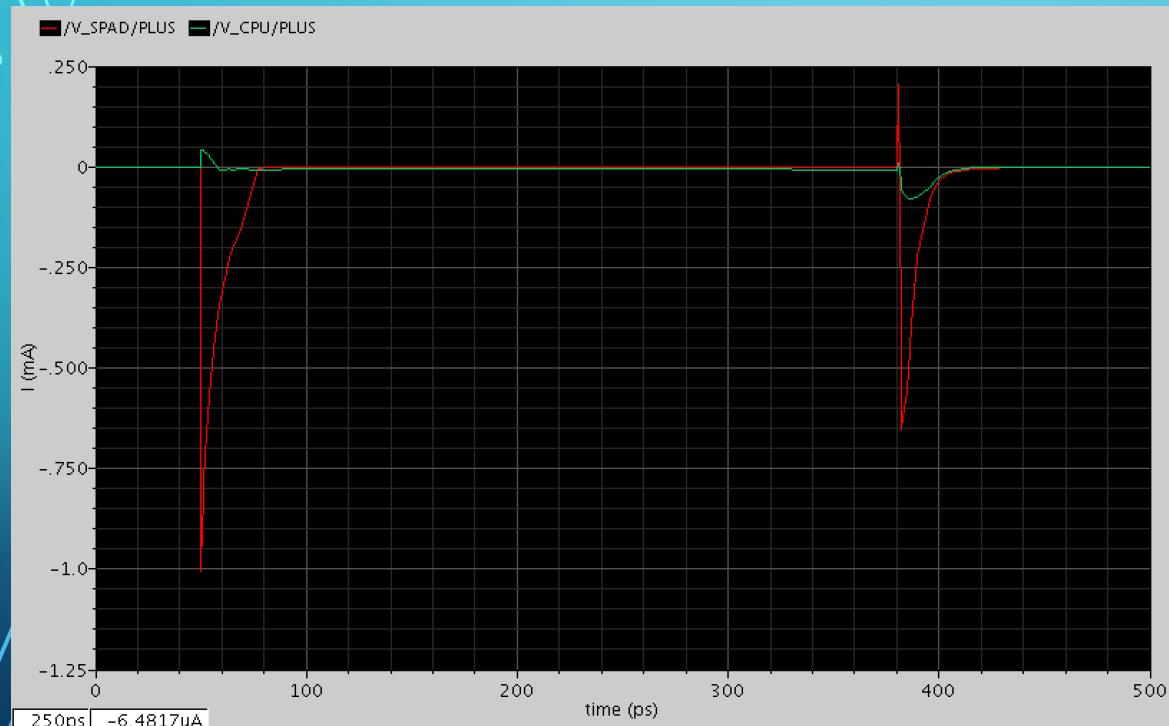
Self-Quench



# SPAD IN CADENCE: ACTIVE QUENCHING



# SPAD IN CADENCE: POWER CONSUMPTION



Computation (Green):  
 **$8.88\mu W$**

SPAD Recharge (Red):  
 **$592.1\mu W$**

Optical Power Estimate:  
 **$\sim 10\mu W$**

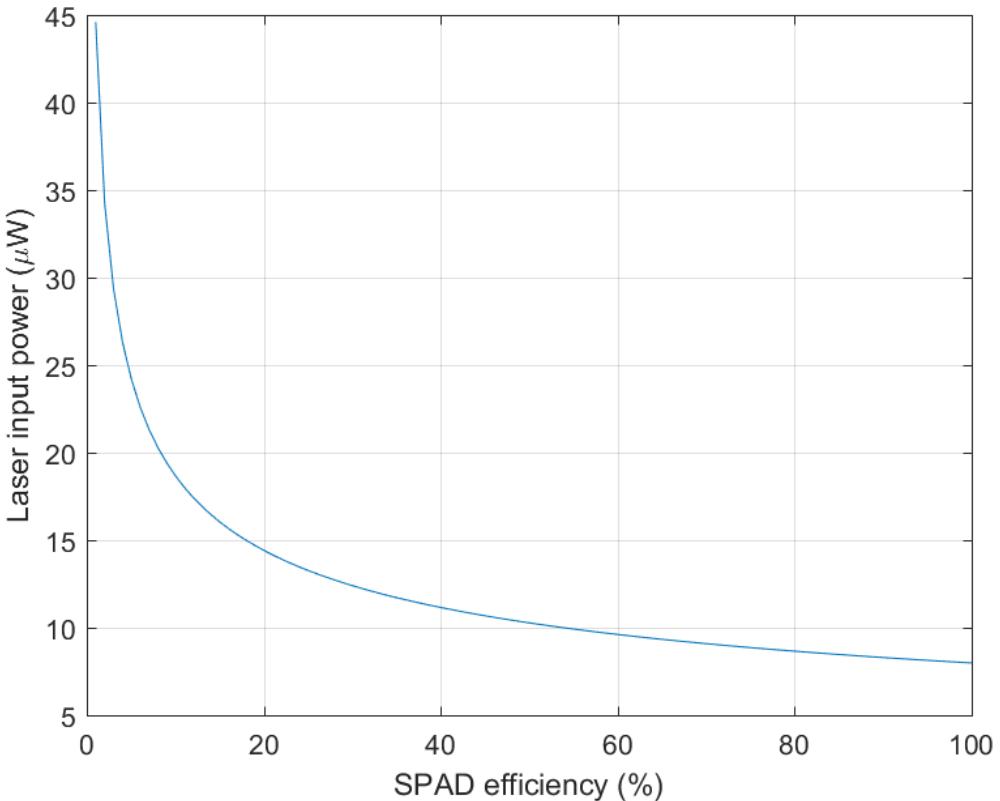
# OPTICAL POWER ESTIMATION

$$p_{generate} = 2\left(1 - \frac{p}{2}\right)^n - 2(1-p)^n$$

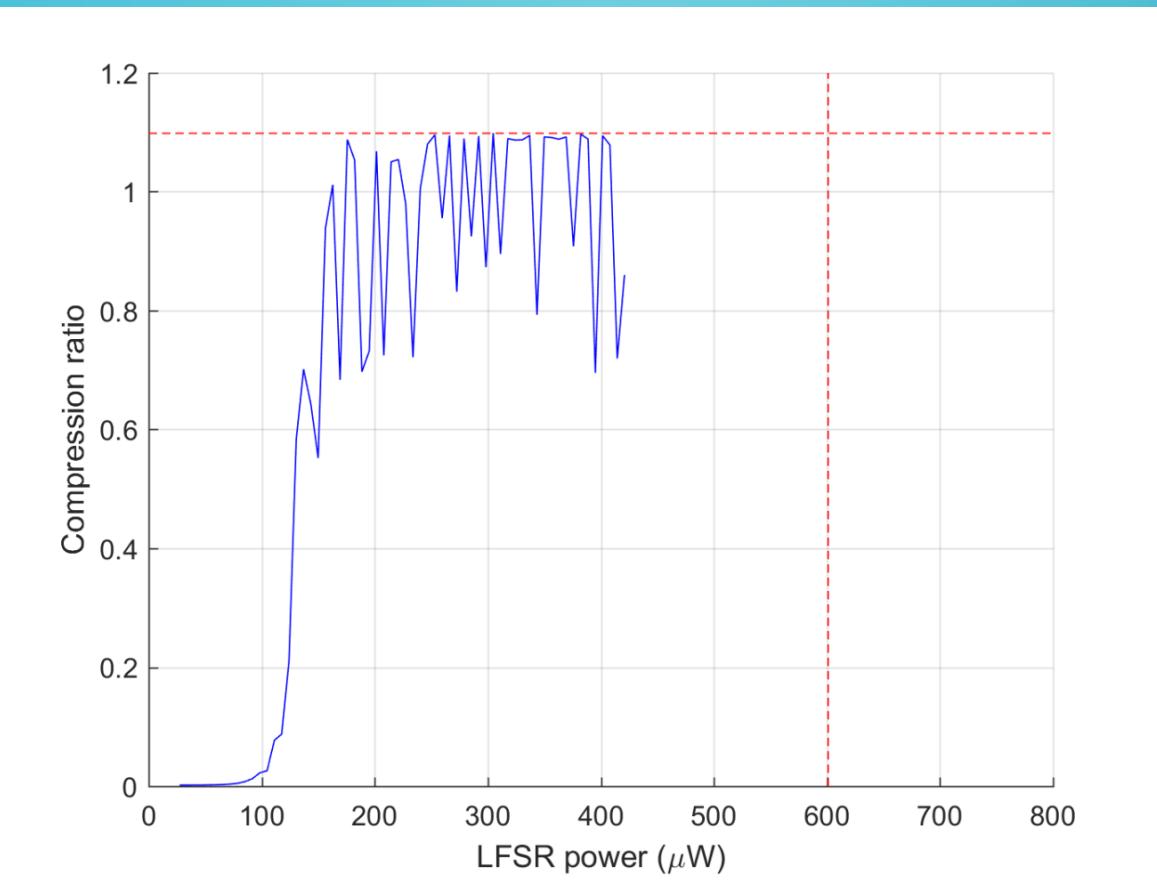
$$p_{generate} = 2e^{-\lambda p} \left( e^{\frac{\lambda p}{2}} - 1 \right)$$

$$\lambda_{opt} = \frac{2 \log(2)}{p}$$

$$p_{opt} = \frac{1}{2}$$



# COMPARISON



A giraffe stands in a dry, golden-brown savanna grassland. In the distance, a large herd of zebras and wildebeests is scattered across the horizon under a blue sky with white clouds.

**TIRED OF GRAPHS?  
HERE'S A GIRAFFE!**

**HE'S HERE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS...**