

## Index

- $1/f$  noise, 43–44
- absorption coefficient, 10
- absorption length, 10
- acousto-optical modulator, 287
- acousto-optical spectrometer, 293
- Allan time, 335
- antenna theorem, 296
- AOM
  - see acousto-optical modulator
- AOS
  - see acousto-optical spectrometer
- avalanche photodiodes, 79–82
  - noise, 79
- backend spectrometer, 304
- backends
  - autocorrelation, 330
  - discrete Fourier transform, 330
- backshort, 307
- bandpass filter, 6
- BCS theory of superconductivity, 215
- bipolar junction transistor, 99
- blackbody, 2
- blocked impurity band detectors, 84–91
- bolometer examples
  - Herschel PACS, 269
  - hot electron, 272
  - Planck HFI, 268
  - room-temperature microbolometer, 247
  - SCUBA-2, 270
- bolometer noise
  - Johnson, 256–257
  - thermal, 257–259
- bolometer, basic operation, 245–247
  - heat capacity, 264–266
  - NEP, 256
  - quantum efficiency, 267–268
  - simple thermal model, 245
  - thermal link, 266–267
  - thermal time constant, 246
- Bose–Einstein statistics, 22
- Bragg cell
  - LO frequency shift, 287
  - in AOS, 293
- capacitance and inductance, complex representation, 106
- CCD, 134–162
  - anti-blooming gates, 147
  - backside illumination, 155
  - backside treatments, 156
  - basic operation, 134–143
  - buried channel, 143–148
  - charge summing, 150
  - charge transfer, 137
  - charge transfer architectures, 149–150
  - charge transfer efficiency, 140–143
  - deep depletion, 157, 161
  - electron multiplying, 154
  - fat zero, 143
  - floating diffusion readout, 152
  - floating gate readout, 153
  - frame transfer, 149
  - frontside illumination, 154
  - frontside pinning, 148
  - interface trapping, 139, 143–144
  - interline transfer, 149
  - line address, 149
  - orthogonal transfer, 150
  - overclocking, 154
  - quantum efficiency, 154
  - quantum yield, 159
  - readout, 150
  - skipper readout, 154
  - thinning, 155
  - time-delay integration, 150
  - UV and IR performance, 157

- X-ray energy resolution, 159
- X-ray performance, 158–162
- charge coupled device
  - see CCD
- classical mixer, 287
- CMOS arrays, 125–127
  - active pixel sensors, 127
  - backside illumination, 127
  - Bayer pattern pixels, 126
  - comparison with CCDs, 126
  - passive pixel sensors, 127
- coherent and incoherent performance comparison, 337
- coherent detectors, 9
- conversion gain, 314
- conversion gain (mixer), 286
- coplanar waveguide, 225
- CTIA
  - see integrating amplifiers
- D*
  - see detectivity
- $D^*$ , 166, 277
- Debye temperature, 265
- DEPFET
  - see depleted P-channel FET
- depleted P-channel FET, 127
  - sideways depletion, 128
- detectivity, 166
- DFT
  - see discrete Fourier transform
- Dicke radiometer equation, 334
- dielectric relaxation, 38–39
- diffusion, 68–70
- diffusion length, 70
- diode
  - contact potential, 60
  - diode equation, 72
  - Fermi level, 60
  - principles, 59–61
- diode equation, 94–97
- diode mixers, 309–315
- duplexer, 283
- discrete Fourier transform, 330
- DQE*
  - see quantum efficiency
- dynamic range, 10
- effective wavelength, 6
- Einstein relation, 70
- electron optics, 187–206
  - in image intensifier, 198–206
  - in photomultiplier, 188–191
- emissivity, 4
- epitaxial growth, 65
- extrinsic photoconductors, 48–54
  - background-dependent response, 53
  - impurity concentration limits, 49
  - ionizing radiation effects, 51
- nonequilibrium response, 51
- spiking, 53
- stressed detectors, 50
- Fano factor, 159
- field effect transistor, 99–101
  - junction field effect transistor, 100
  - metal–oxide–semiconductor field effect transistor, 100
- Fourier transforms, 17
- Fourier transforms, table, 17
- frequency bandwidth, 41
- frequency multiplication for LO, 329
- frequency response, 17–19
- future improvements in submm- and mm-wave receivers, 336
- Geiger mode photodiodes, 82–83
  - generation–recombination noise, 40–41
- germanium CCDs, 162
- Gunn diode, 325
- Gunn oscillator, 324
- HEMT, 289
- heterodyne, 303
- heterodyne basics, 280–283
  - double sideband, 282
  - image signal, 282
  - intermediate frequency, IF, 282
  - local oscillator, LO, 281
  - mixer, 280
  - sidebands, 282
  - single sideband, 282
  - square law mixer, 281
- heterodyne detector stage, 291
- heterodyne receiver
  - total power detector, 292
- heterodyne receiver definition, 279
- heterodyne spatial arrays, 336
- heterodyne system test procedures, 335
  - Y*-factor, 335
- heterodyne, spectral bandwidth, 294
- high electron mobility transistor
  - see HEMT
- high-energy X-ray detectors, 129
- hot electron bolometer, 272–275
  - InSb, 272
  - superconducting, 273–275
- hot electron bolometer mixers, 322–324
- IBC detectors
  - dopants and spectral range, 84
  - gain, 90
  - operational properties, 89–91
  - quantum efficiency, 86–89
  - spectral response, 89
- ideality factor, 75, 311
- IF amplifier, 289

368

image intensifier, 196–206  
 delay line readout, 203  
 electron bombardment CCD, 203  
 electronic readout, 202  
 fiber optic bundles, 201  
 Gen I, 199  
 Gen II, 198  
 ion events, 202  
 magnetically focused, 199  
 phosphor, 196  
 proximity focused, 197  
 resolution, 201  
 source induced background, 201  
 imaging properties, 10, 13–17  
 line pairs per millimeter, 13  
 modulation transfer function, 14–17  
 optical transfer function, 14  
 spatial frequency, 14  
 IMPATT diodes, 327  
 impurity band conduction detectors, 84–91  
 indirect energy band, 30  
 infrared detector arrays, 120–125  
 backside illumination, 122  
 construction challenges, 122–123  
 direct hybrid array, 121  
 indium bump bonding, 120  
 reference pixels, 116  
 Z-plane technology, 121  
 integrating amplifiers, 109–120  
 capacitive transimpedance amplifier, 112–114  
 crosstalk, 118  
 CTIA linearity, 113  
 direct injection, 112  
 double correlated sampling, 115  
 dynamic range, 119  
 electronic noise, 117–120  
 Fowler sampling, 118  
 $kTC$  noise, 115–117  
 multiaccum, 118  
 nondestructive readout, 118  
 read noise, 110  
 readout strategies, 114–117  
 reset noise, 115  
 sampling up the ramp, 118  
 simple source follower, 109–112  
 source follower linearity, 111  
 well depth, 110, 119  
 interpixel capacitance, 167  
 intrinsic photoconductors, 32–47  
 material properties, 36  
 spectral response, 37  
 IPC  
 see interpixel capacitance  
 irradiance, 5  
 JFET, 100  
 Johnson noise, 42  
 junction field effect transistor  
 see JFET

*Index*

$kTC$  noise, 43  
 LADAR, 283  
 Lambertian, 2  
 LIDAR, 283, 287  
 linearity, 10  
 load resistor readout, 102–103  
 local oscillators  
 CO<sub>2</sub> laser, 288  
 continuous wave laser, 283, 287–288  
 Gunn diode, 324–327  
 IMPATT diodes, 327  
 MMICs, 328–329  
 MAMA  
 see multi-anode microchannel array  
 MCP  
 see microchannel plate  
 MESFET, 213, 289  
 metal oxide semiconductor field effect transistor  
 see MOSFET  
 metal semiconductor field effect transistor  
 see MESFET  
 microchannel plate, 195  
 microstrip, 225  
 microwave kinetic inductance detectors  
 see MKIDs  
 millimeter-wave monolithic integrated circuit  
 see MMIC  
 minimum detectable power, 299  
 mixer figure of merit, 308  
 MKIDs, 223–235  
 $\lambda/4$  waveguide, 226  
 applications, 235  
 backshort, 232  
 circuit behavior, 226  
 detector arrays, 229  
 lumped element, 224  
 performance measurement, 234  
 quality factor,  $Q$ , 226  
 quantum efficiency, 231  
 scattering matrix description, 228  
 two-port device representation, 228  
 MMIC, 324, 328  
 MMIC local oscillators, 328  
 molecular beam epitaxy, 65  
 MOSFET, 100  
 MTF  
 see imaging properties  
 multi-anode microchannel array, 203  
 multiplexer, 124  
 MUX  
 see multiplexer  
 NEA  
 see photocathode, negative electron affinity  
 NEP  
 see noise equivalent power  
 noise, 10–13

- noise combinations, 44–45
- noise equivalent power, 166, 256
- noise temperature, 300, 331–335
  - receiver performance summary, 331
  - system characterization, 332–335
- Norton equivalent circuit, 105
- Nyquist noise, 42
  
- op-amp
  - see operational amplifier
- operational amplifier, 101–102
- optical/infrared detector test procedures, 162–170
  - calibrated sources, 163
  - crosstalk, 169
  - imaging performance, 168
  - integrating amplifiers, 166
  - laboratory blackbody sources, 163
  - MTF, 168
  - NEP, 166
  - pixel gain, 166
  - quartz tungsten halogen lamp, 163
  - standard noise source, 166
  - tunnel-trap diode configuration, 164
  - waveform factor, 165
  
- phosphor, 196
- photocathode, 181–188
  - dark current, 186–187
  - electron affinity, 182
  - negative electron affinity, 184
  - quantum efficiency, 182, 184
  - Richardson–Dushman equation, 186
  - spectral response, 185
  - work function, 181
- photoconductors
  - dielectric relaxation, 39
  - frequency response, 38
  - generation–recombination noise, 40
  - latent images, 40
  - photoconductive gain, 37
  - responsivity, 36
- photodetectors, 9
- photodiode, 58–77
  - capacitance, 76
  - current and impedance, 72–75
  - HgCdTe, 65–68
  - materials, 64–65
  - physics of operation, 68–77
  - principles, 61–64
  - quantum efficiency, 71–72
  - response, 75
  - ultraviolet, 64
  - visible and infrared, 64
- photoemissive detectors, 180–206
- photography, 174–180
  - color, 178
  - detective quantum efficiency, 177
  - development, 177
  - dye sensitization, 178
  - Gurney–Mott hypothesis, 176
  - latent image, 177
  - orthochromatic emulsions, 178
  - panchromatic emulsions, 178
  - photographic plate, 175
- photomixer, 280
- photomultiplier, 188–194
  - detective quantum efficiency, 192
  - dynode chain, 188–192
  - electron multiplier, 190
  - image dissector scanner, 190
  - ion events, 187
  - pulse counting, 192–193
  - signal degradation in dynode chain, 190–192
  - stability and linearity, 193–194
- PIN photodiodes, 78
- PMT
  - see photomultiplier
- pnCCD, 160
- point spread function, 15
- Poisson statistics, 11
- polyphase filter bank, 330
- primary antenna, 305
- PSF
  - see point spread function
- pyroelectric detector, 249
  
- QCD
  - see quantum capacitance detector
- QCL
  - see quantum cascade laser
- quantum capacitance detector, 241–242
- quantum cascade laser, 288
- quantum efficiency, 10–13
  - detective, 12
  - photon limited, 12
- quantum limit, 298
- quantum mixer, 286
- quantum well detectors, 206–213
  - bound-to-quasibound operation, 210
  - heterojunction, 206
  - MESFET readout, 213
  - quantum well infrared photodetector, 207
  - QWIP, 207
  - spectral response, 211
  - superlattice, 210
- quantum yield, 129
  
- $R_0A$  product, 166
- radiance, 2
- radiant exitance, 2, 4
- radiometric quantities, table, 7
- random access, 125
- reset noise, 43
- room-temperature bolometer, 247–250
  - Golay cell, 250
  - microbolometer array readout, 248
  - microbolometer arrays, 247–249

370

room-temperature bolometer (Cont.)  
 pyroelectric detectors, 249  
 thermopiles, 249

scalloping loss, 330

Schottky diode  
 design, 309  
 operation, 310

Schottky diode mixers, 309–315  
 conversion loss, 314  
 ideality factor, 311–312  
 performance, 312  
 performance limitations, 315  
 photolithographic, 309  
 point contact, 309

secondary antenna, 305

semiconductor bolometer, 250–260  
 electrothermal feedback, 253  
 neutron transmutation doped germanium, 251  
 readout, 260  
 responsivity, 253  
 temperature sensing, 251–252  
 time response, 252

semiconductors, 24–32  
 absorption coefficient, 30  
 band diagrams, 26  
 band gap, 26  
 compound semiconductors, 27  
 direct and indirect electron transitions, 30  
 electroluminescence, 30  
 Fermi level, 45  
 holes, 27  
 intrinsic and extrinsic, 27  
 traps and recombination centers, 29  
 valence and conduction bands, 26

single-mode detector, 306

SIS mixers, 315–322  
 construction, 315  
 conversion gain, 318  
 frequency bandwidth, 318–320  
 high-frequency limit, 320–321  
 $I$ - $V$  curve, 315–318

SNSPD  
 see superconducting nanowire single-photon detector

solar blind detectors, 65

solid angle, 4–5

solid state photomultiplier, 91

spectral bandwidth, 10

spectral radiance, 2, 4

spectral response, 10

SQUID, 222–223

Stefan–Boltzmann law, 4

STJ, 235–240  
 energy resolution, 238  
 Fano factor, 238

*Index*

readout electronics, 239

superconducting bolometer, 260–264  
 electrothermal feedback, 262  
 frequency domain multiplexing, 263  
 multiplexing, 262–264  
 SQUID readout, 262  
 temperature sensing, 260–262  
 time domain multiplexing, 263  
 transition edge sensor, 260

superconducting electronics, 222–223

superconducting nanowire single-photon detector, 240–241

superconducting photodetectors, 9

superconducting quantum interference device  
 see SQUID

superconducting tunnel junction  
 see STJ

superconductivity principles, 215–221  
 “bandgap”, 216  
 Cooper pair, 216  
 critical temperature, 215  
 electrical resistance, 218–220  
 kinetic inductance, 220–221  
 London penetration depth, 219  
 Meissner effect, 218  
 quasiparticles, 216  
 superheterodyne, 303

SUR  
 see integrating amplifiers, sampling up the ramp

TDI  
 see CCD, time-delay integration

TES  
 see superconducting bolometer, transition edge sensor

Thévenin equivalent circuit, 105

thermal detectors, 9

thermal excitation, 45–47

thermal limit, 298

thermopile, 249

TIA  
 see transimpedance amplifier

time response, 10

transimpedance amplifier, 103–109  
 bias stability, 105  
 frequency response, 105–109  
 linearity, 104, 107

tunable diode laser LO, 288

vacuum photodiode, 180

waveguide, 307

white noise, 118

Wiedeman–Franz relation, 266

X-ray calorimeters, 271–272