

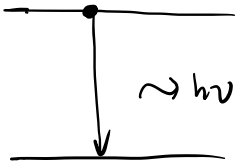
## Lecture 19. Photodetection.

Learning objectives:

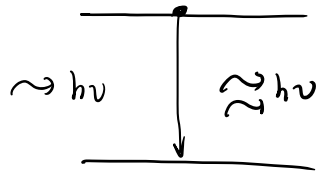
- ① Review of PN junction
- ② PIN photodiode

Recap:

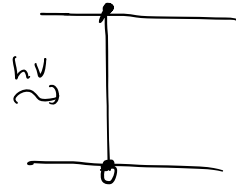
Spontan. emission



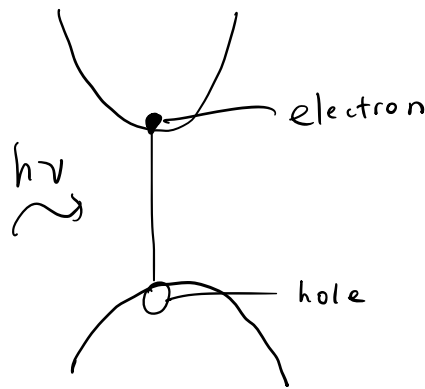
Stimulated emission.



Absorption



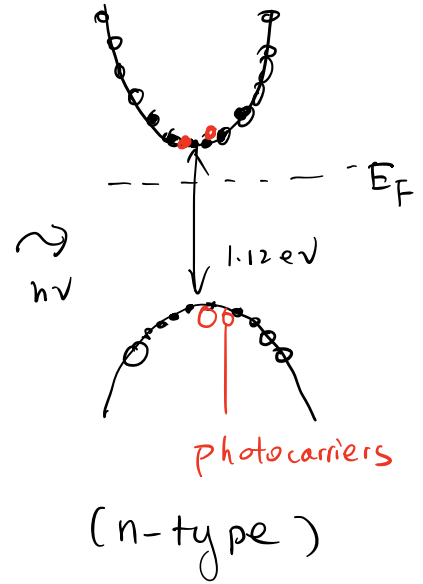
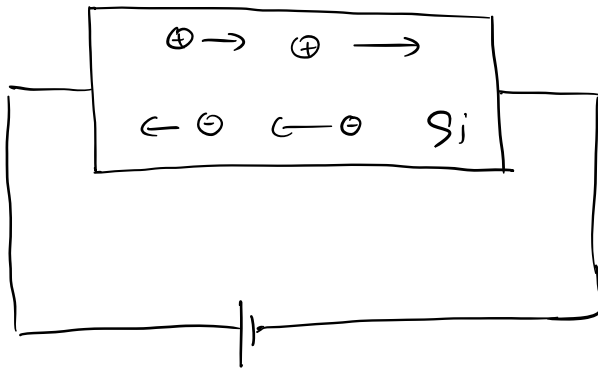
In semiconductors:



Problem to study: how to harness the generated  $e^-$ ,  $h^+$  pairs to detect photons?

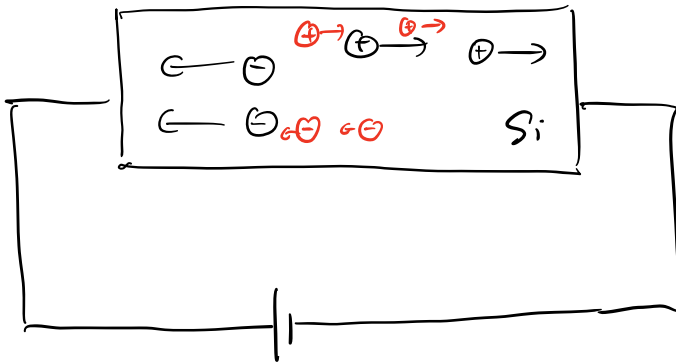
Let's assume you just have a chunk of semiconductor, i.e. Silicon

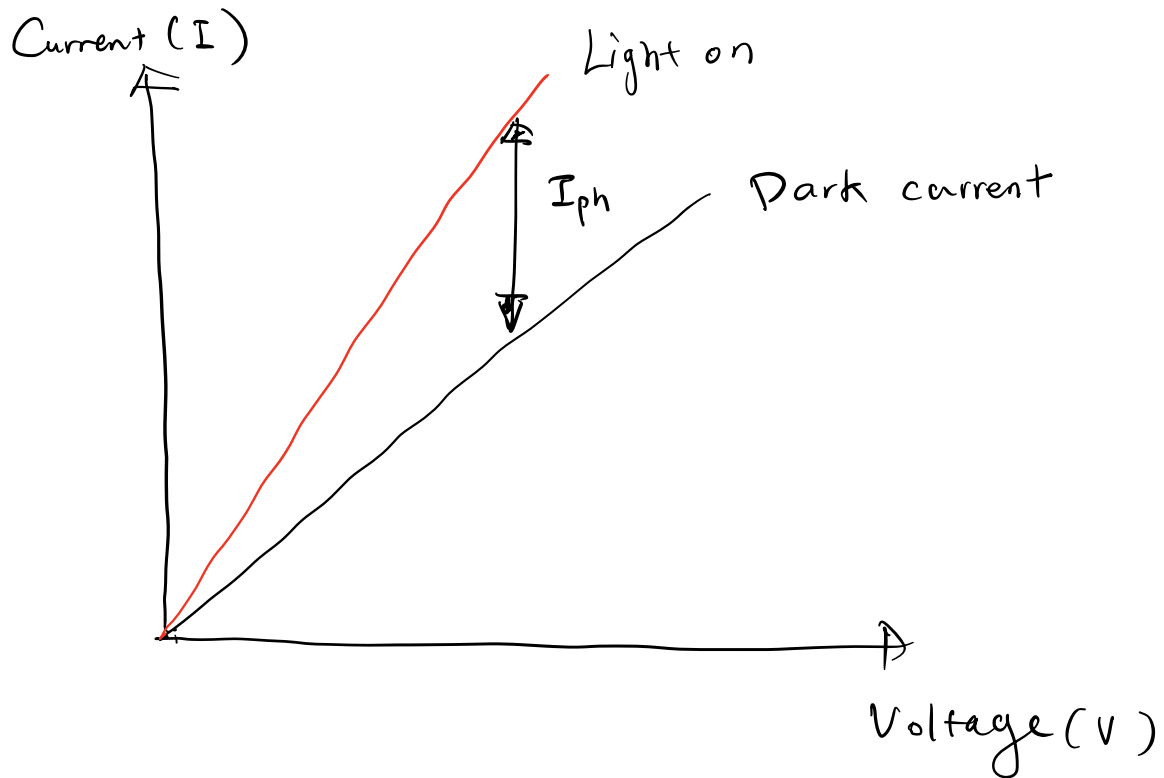
Dark.



Light on

$h\nu$





Photocurrent:

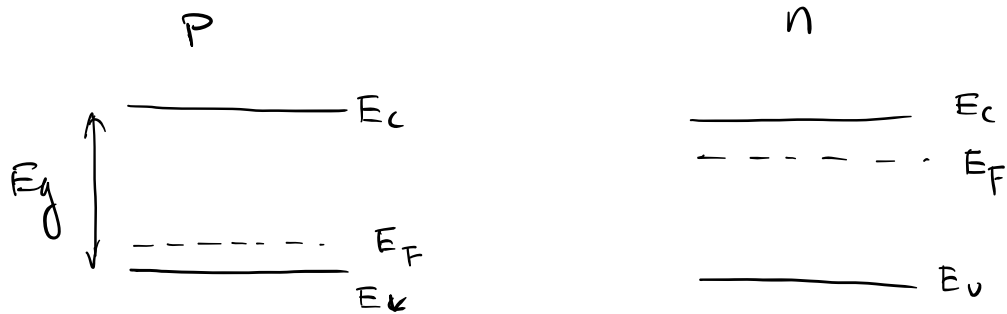
$$I_{ph} = I_{\text{light-on}} - I_{\text{dark}}$$

Q: Why don't we use this configuration for photo detection?

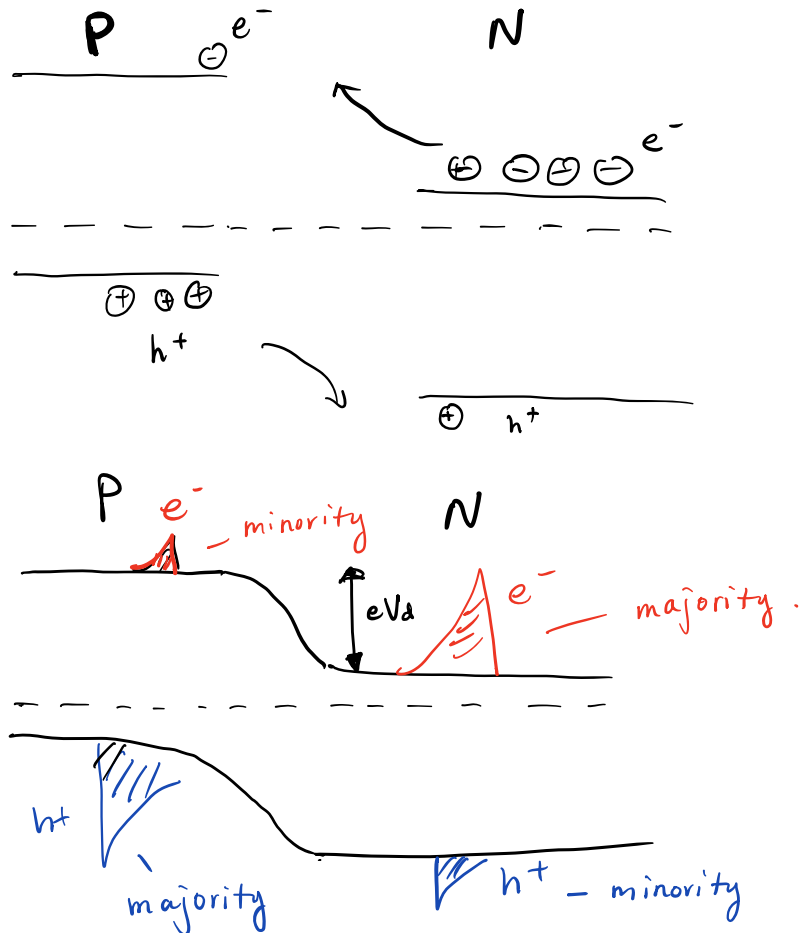
A: Too much background (dark current)

# 1. P-N Junction.

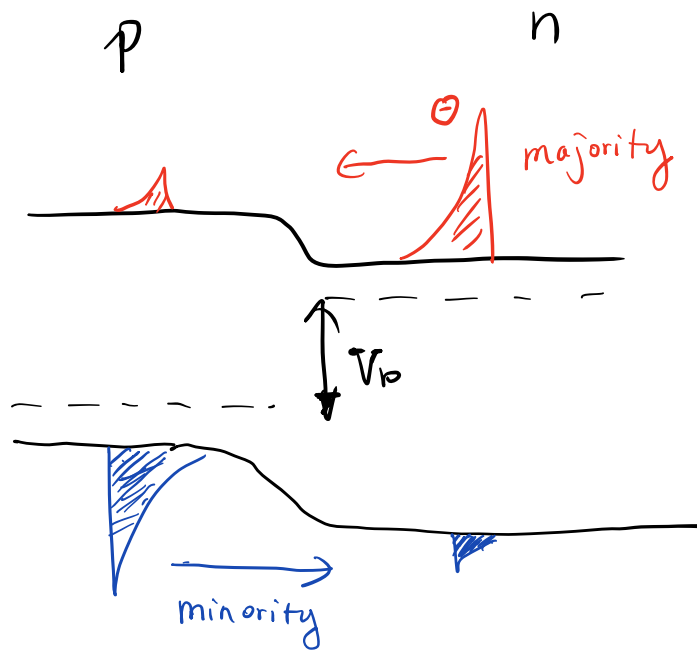
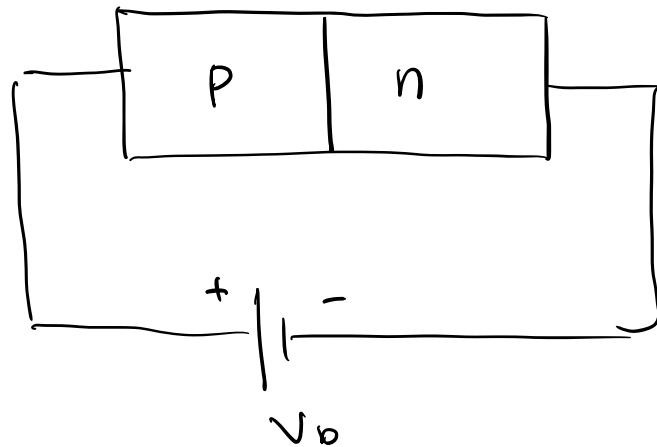
① Before material contact:



② After contact:



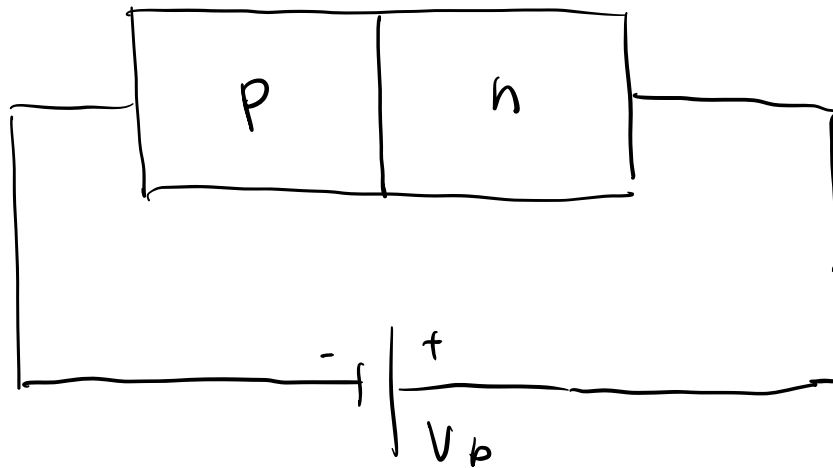
### ③ Forward Bias

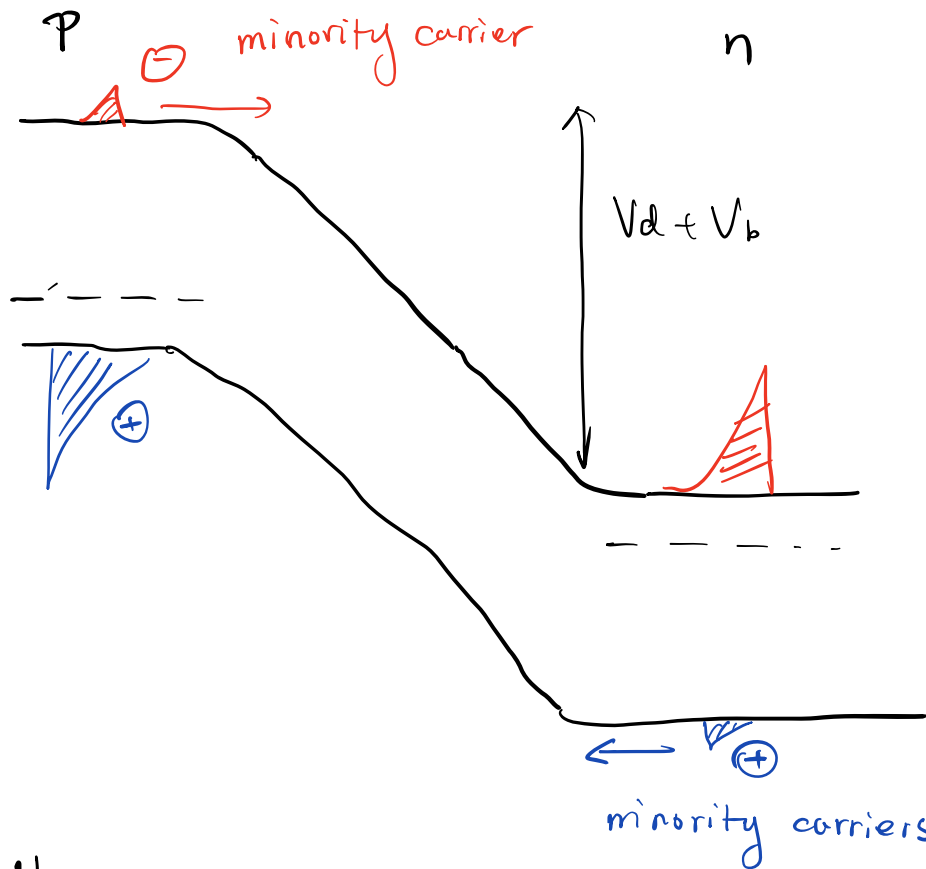


When forward biased, there's large current flow.  
due to the drift of "majority carriers"

④ Reverse bias

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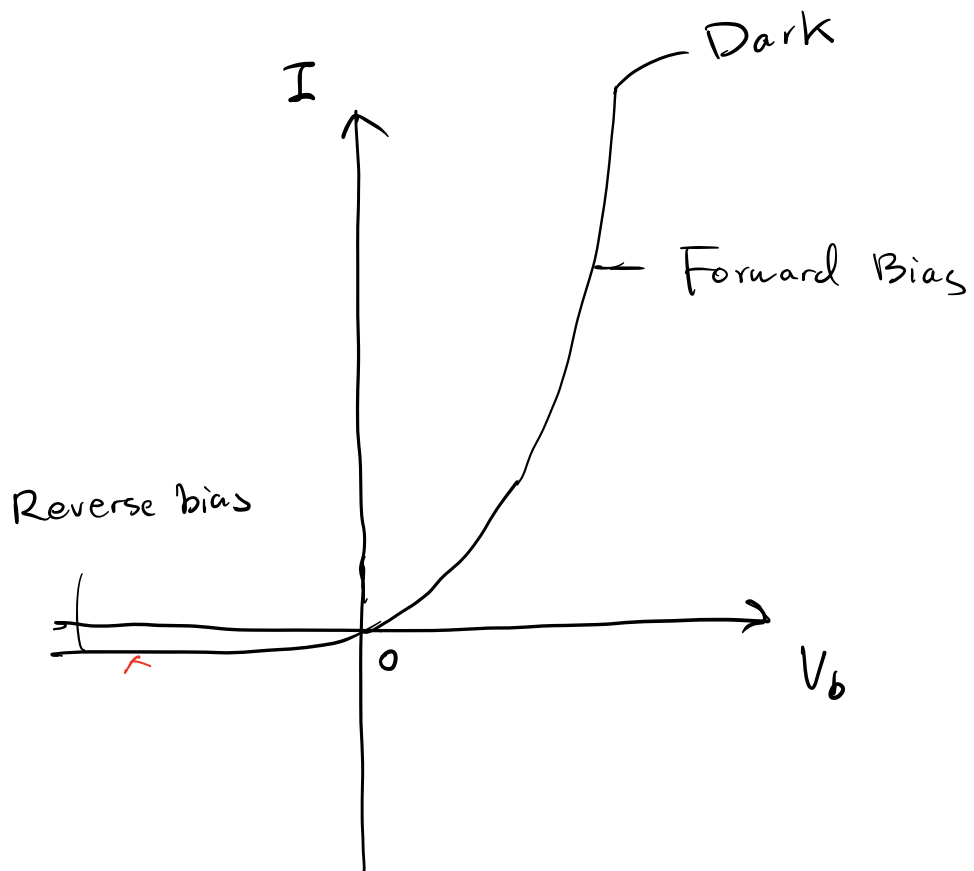




When reverse biased, there's small current flow due to the drift of minority carriers.

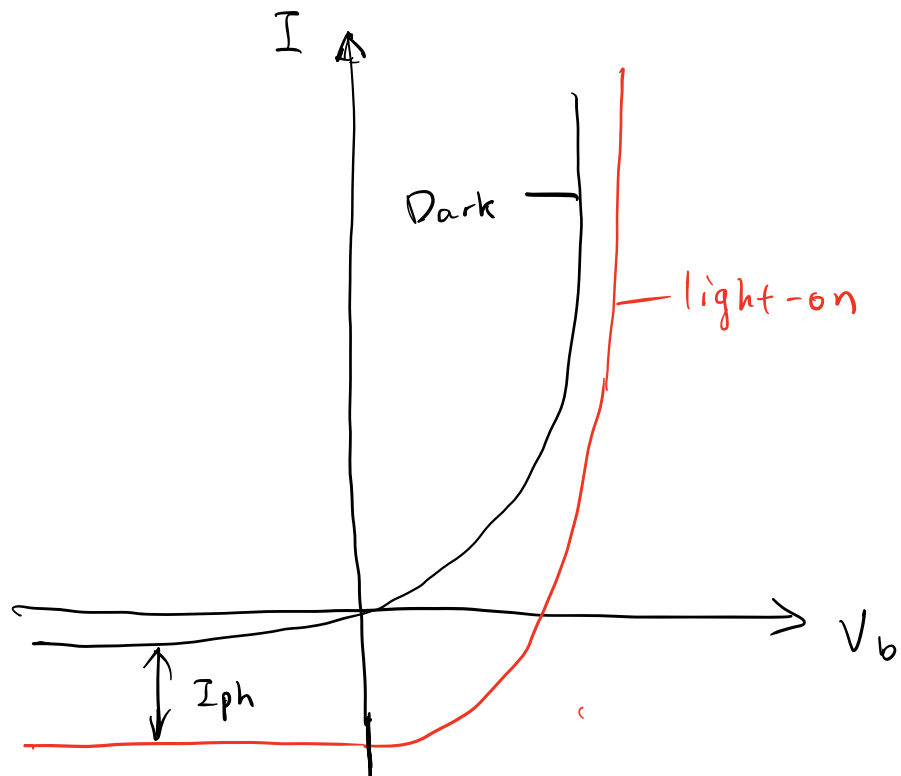
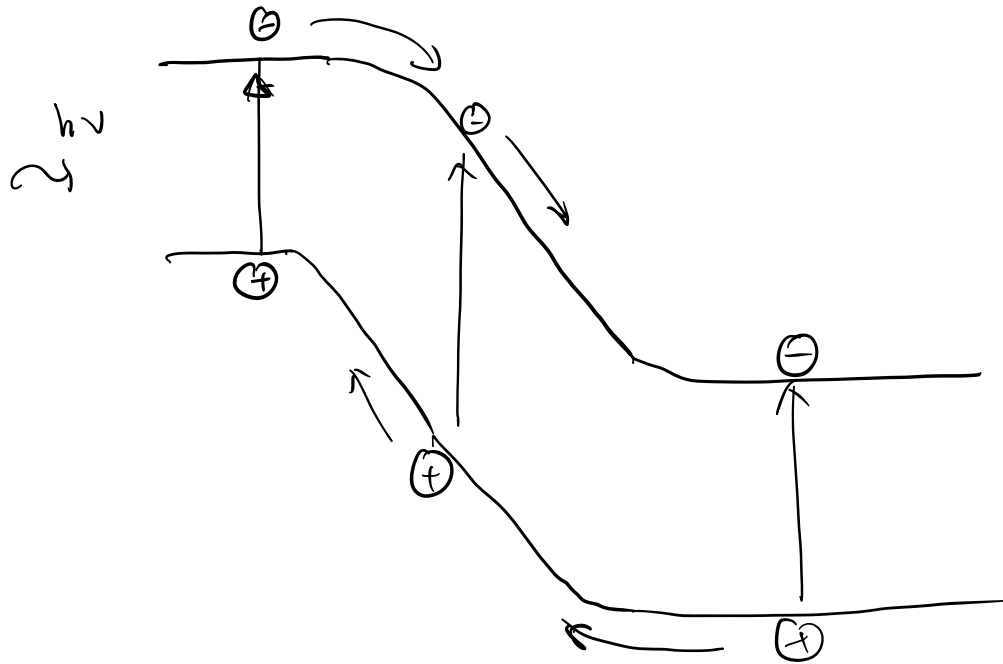


# Current-voltage (I-V characteristic)



Dark current: 
$$I = I_0 \left( e^{\frac{qV_b}{k_B T}} - 1 \right)$$

Turn on the light.



Total current:

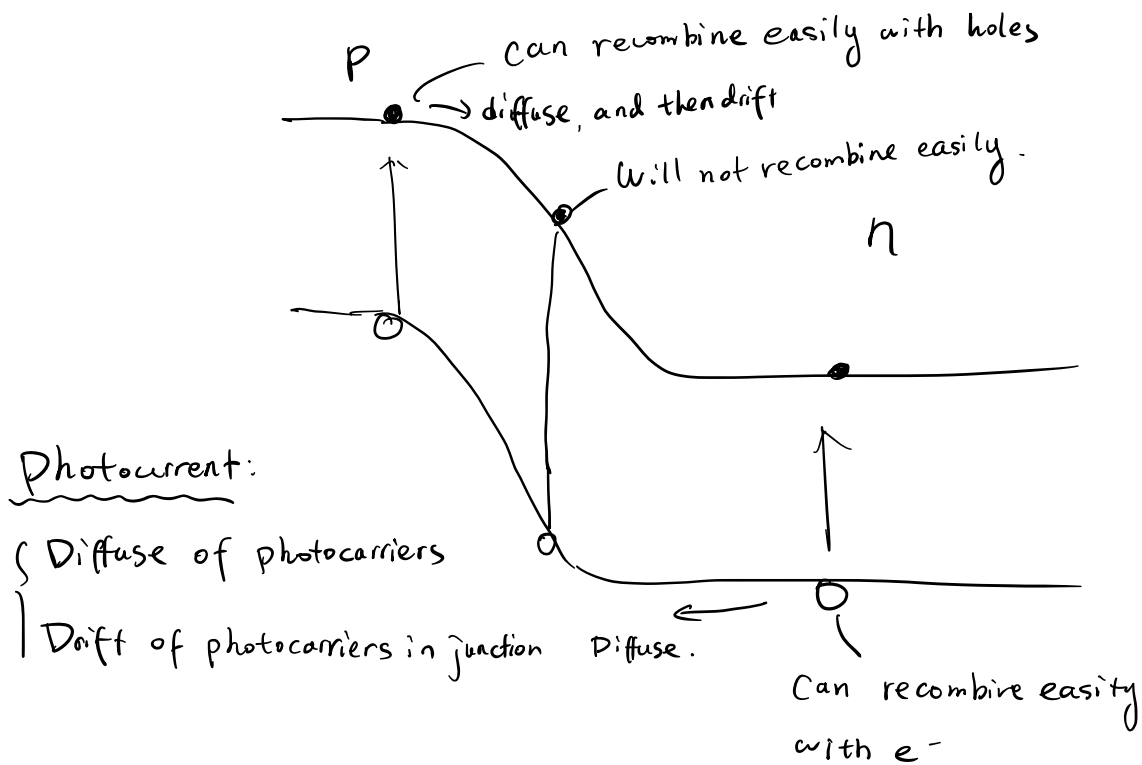
$$I = I_0 \left( e^{\frac{qV}{k_B T}} - 1 \right) + I_{ph}$$

↓ quantum efficiency.

$$I_{ph} = \frac{\eta_q}{\omega} P_{opt.}$$

↑ incident optical power  
↑ freq. of light

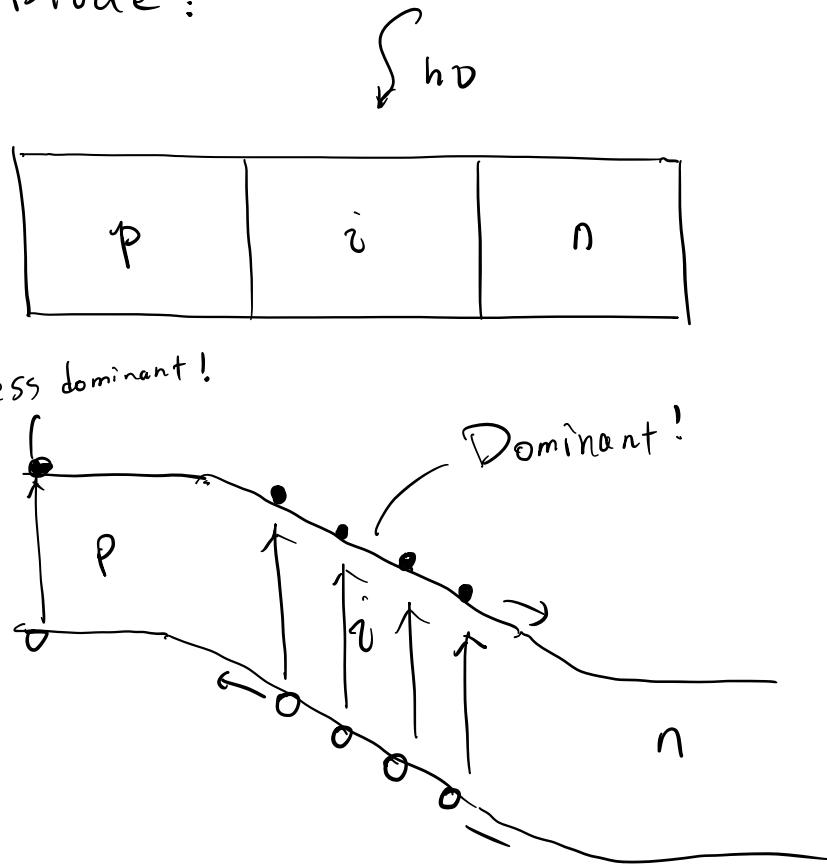
## 2. PIN Junction diode



Problem of P-N Junction for photodetection:

- ① Generated  $e-h$  pairs in p and n regions (minority photocarriers) can easily recombine with majority carriers in these regions.
- ② Finite diffusing time of generated photocarriers in p and n regions will delay the current response.

PIN Diode:



Key idea: make the drift of photocarriers dominant!

Advantages: ① higher responsivity (A/W)  
② higher response speed.

