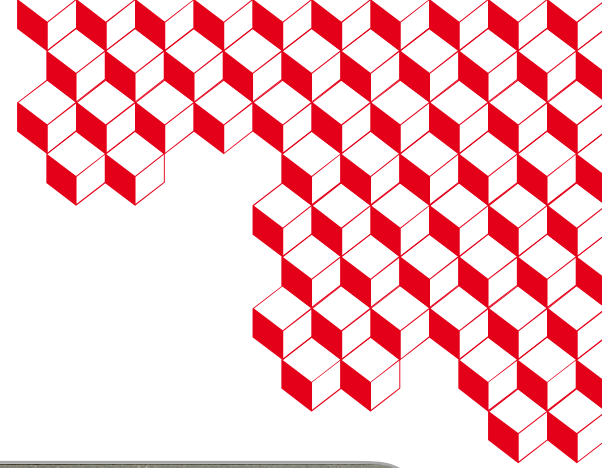


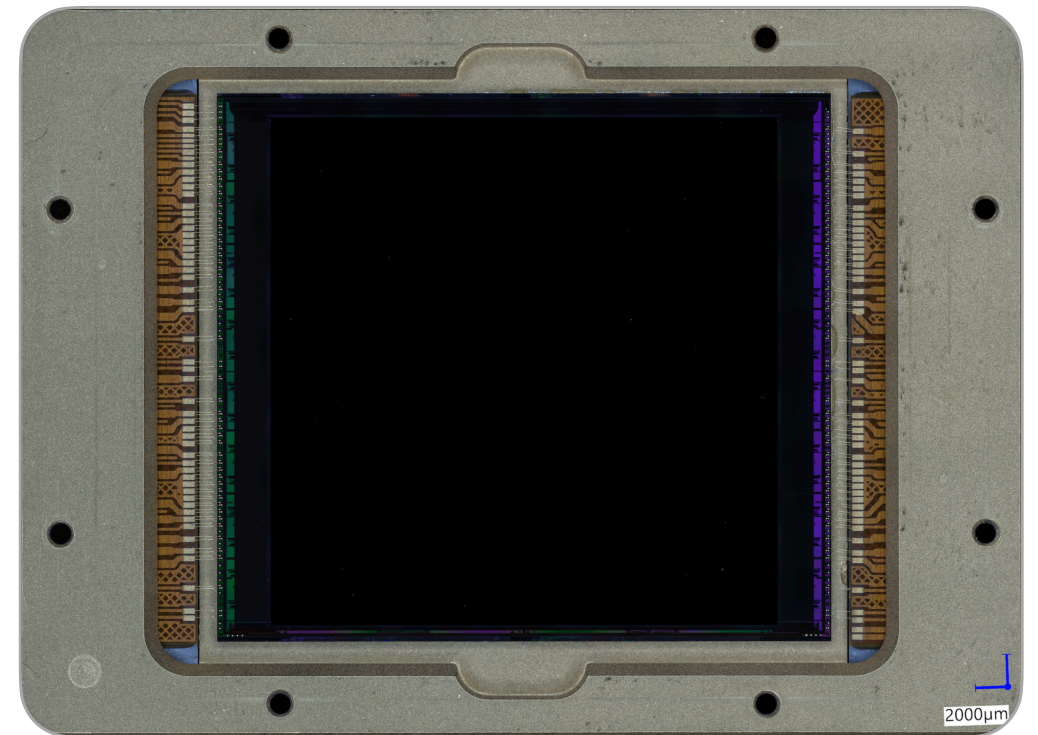


irfu

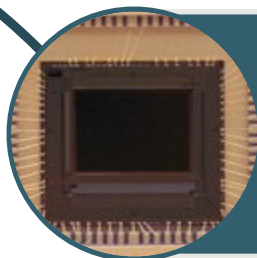


## Caractérisation des détecteurs infrarouge APD IBEX au CEA

Jean Le Graët - CEA/IRFU - ESA



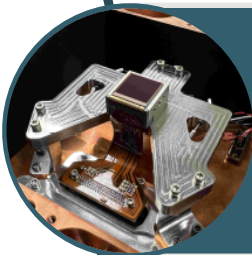
# IBEX detector



## Saphira

320 x 256 or 512 x 512 pixels

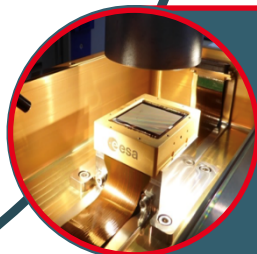
Used as wavefront sensor for the VLT



## Ike Pono

1k x 1k or 2k x 2k

Collaboration with University of Hawai'i and NASA. First large format LmAPD.



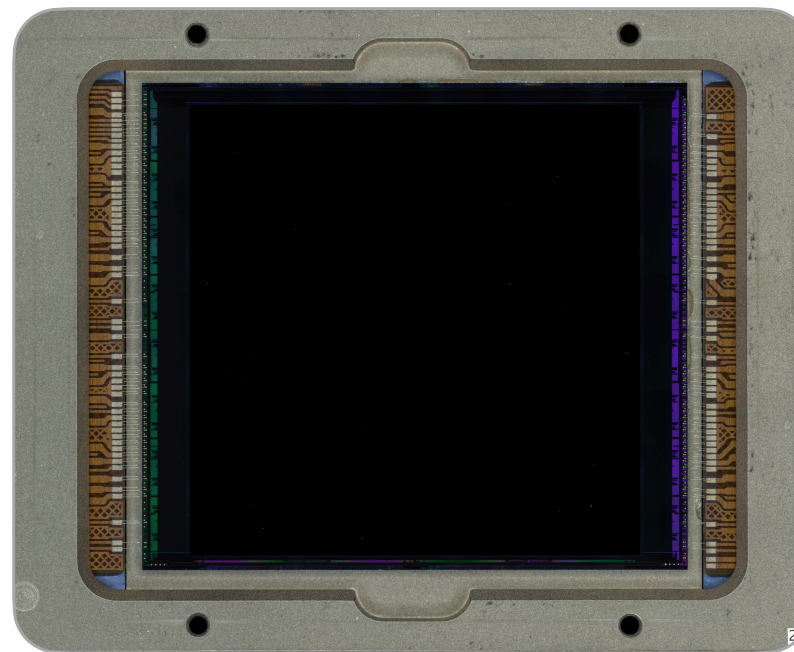
## IBEX

2k x 2k

Collaboration with ESA. Large format array optimised for dark current performance.

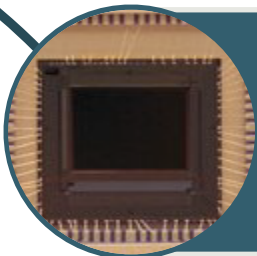
## GOAL:

Develop a European large format NIR detector for ultra-low background applications enabling single photon detection



- ▶ **2048x2048** pixels + 4 top and 4 bottom reference rows
- ▶ 15  $\mu\text{m}$  pixel pitch
- ▶ Cut-off wavelength **2.5  $\mu\text{m}$**  (with avalanche)
- ▶ Pixel clock **270 kHz** on 16 outputs (Frame rate  $\sim$  1Hz)

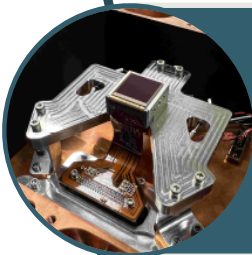
# IBEX detector



## Saphira

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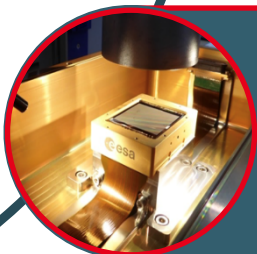
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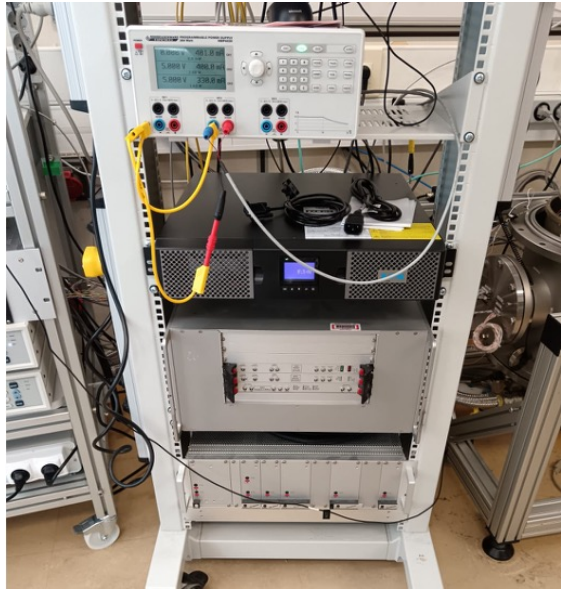
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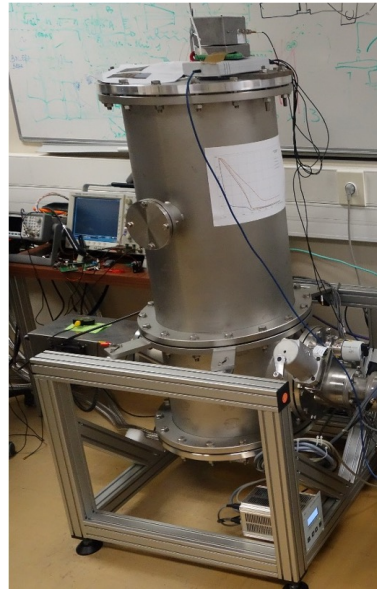


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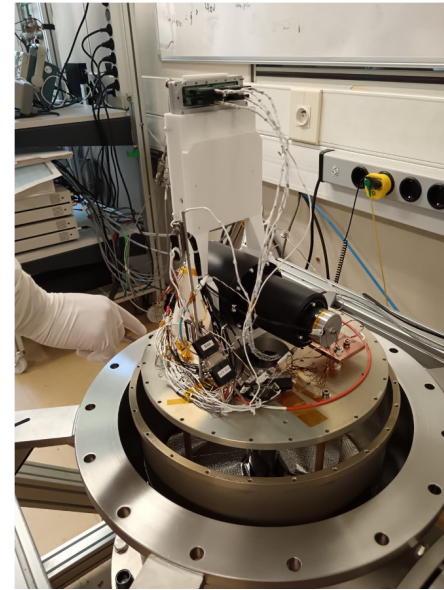
# CEA test bench



NGC controller (ESO)



Verticalix cryostat



Cold plate + detector

- **Designed for dark current** — measured ALFA DC at  $\sim 0.004 \text{ e}^-/\text{s}/\text{px}$
- **IBEX is NGC-driven** — external supply for avalanche bias ( $>10 \text{ V}$ )
- **Cold preamplifier** — low-noise readout chain
- **Flexible illumination** — internal LED / black body, or external via optical fiber

# Avalanche gain

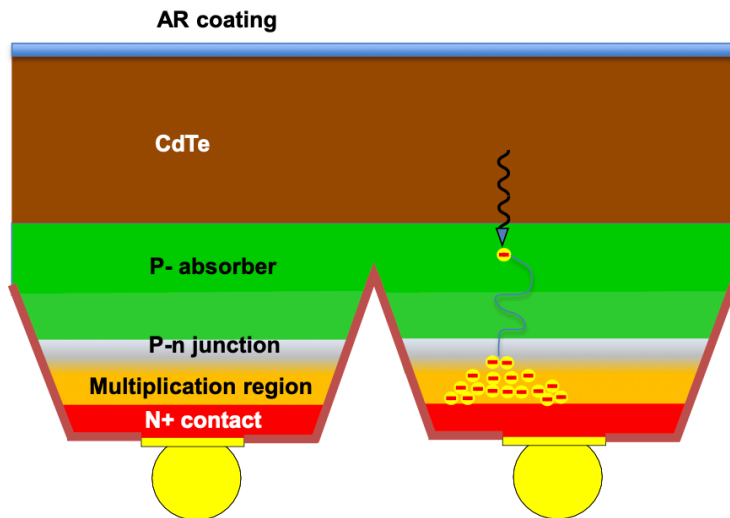


Figure 2: Schematic of MCT growth structure

- Applying bias accelerates photoelectrons, multiplying the signal via impact ionization

# Avalanche gain

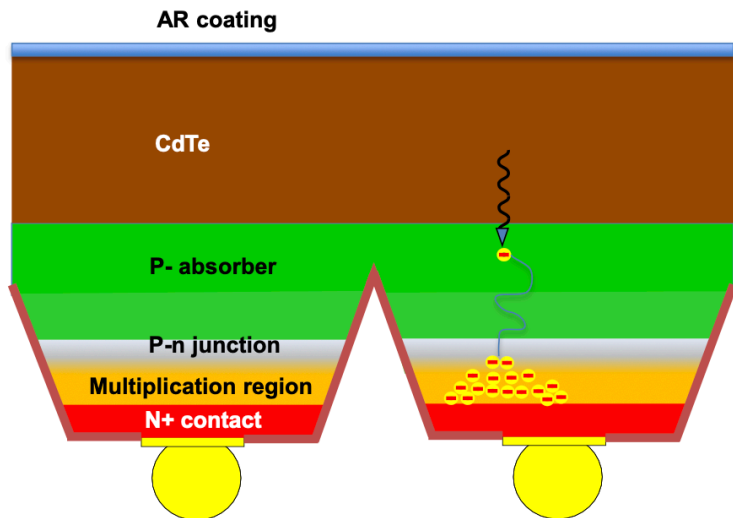
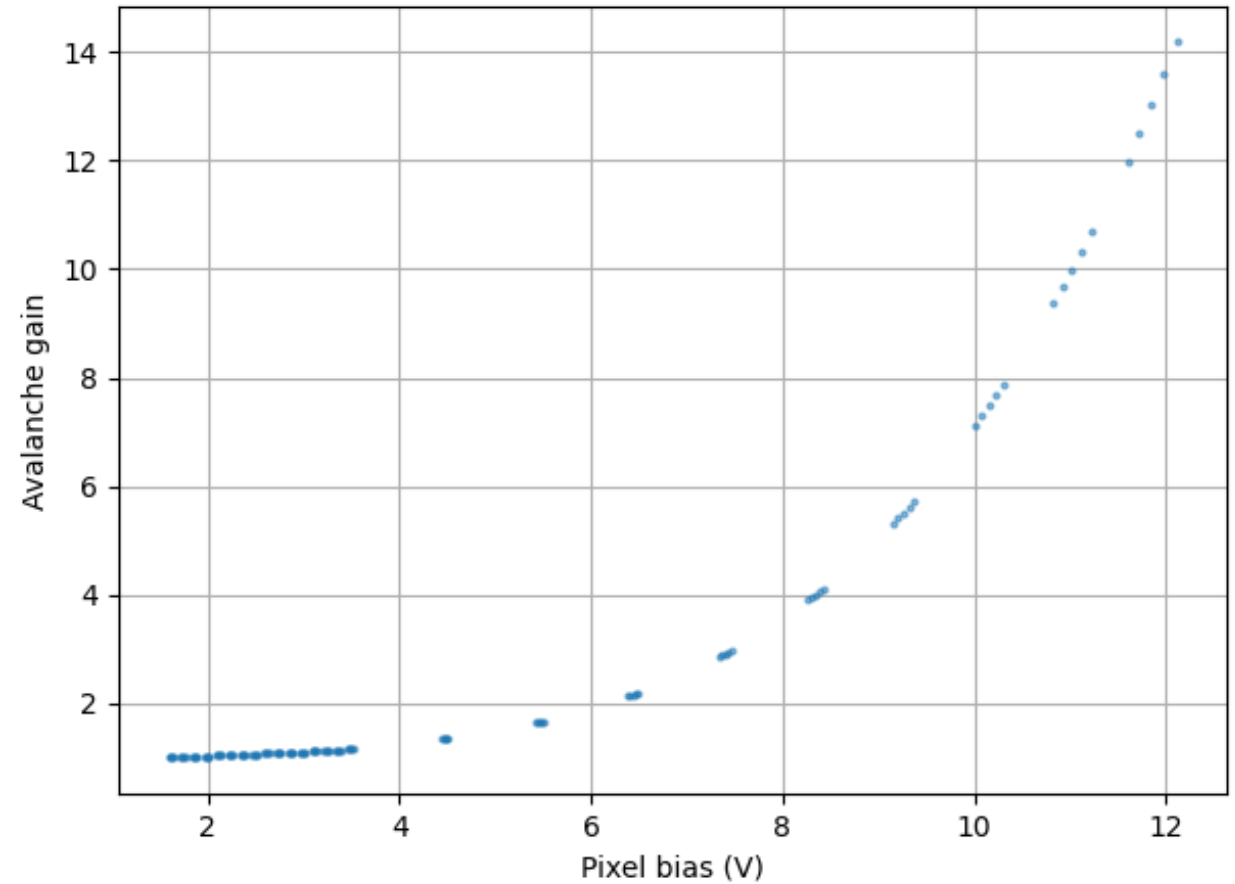


Figure 2: Schematic of MCT growth structure

- Applying bias accelerates photoelectrons, multiplying the signal via impact ionization



# Avalanche gain

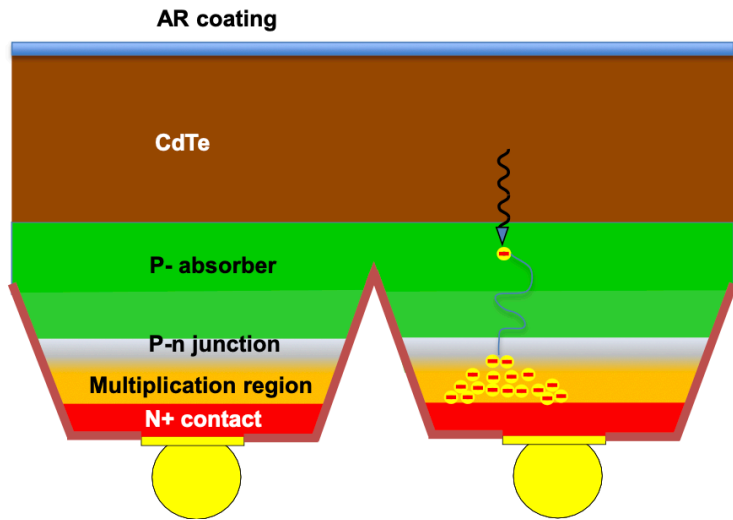
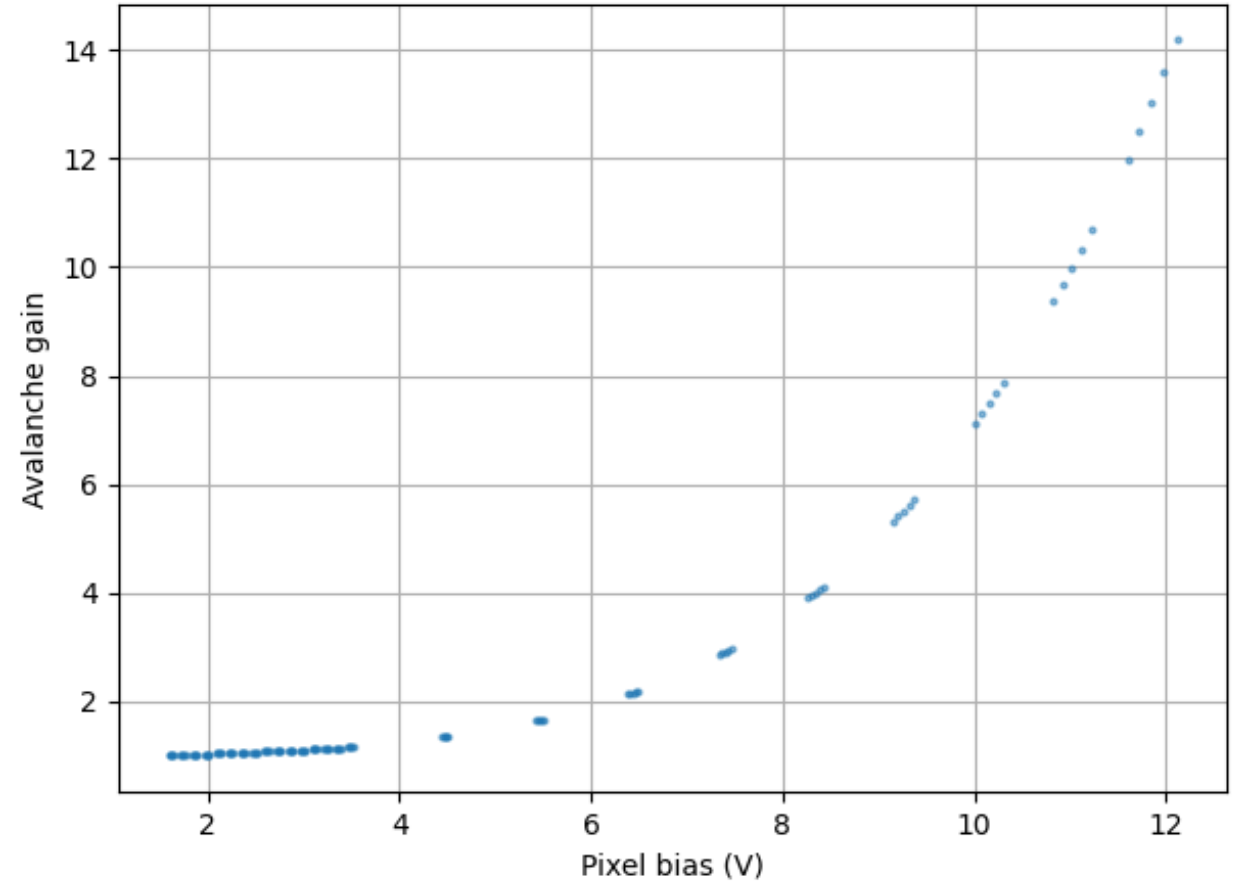


Figure 2: Schematic of MCT growth structure

- Applying bias accelerates photoelectrons, multiplying the signal via impact ionization
- Photoelectrons are multiplied before readout noise adds in

**Readout noise contribution is reduced**



# Avalanche gain

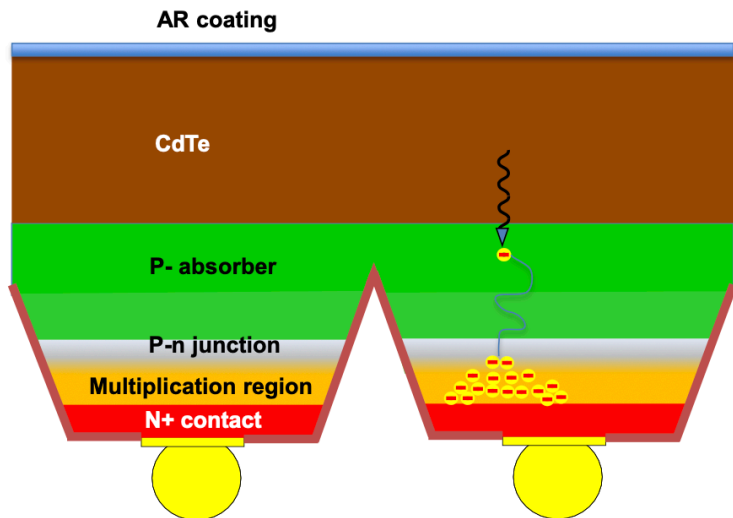
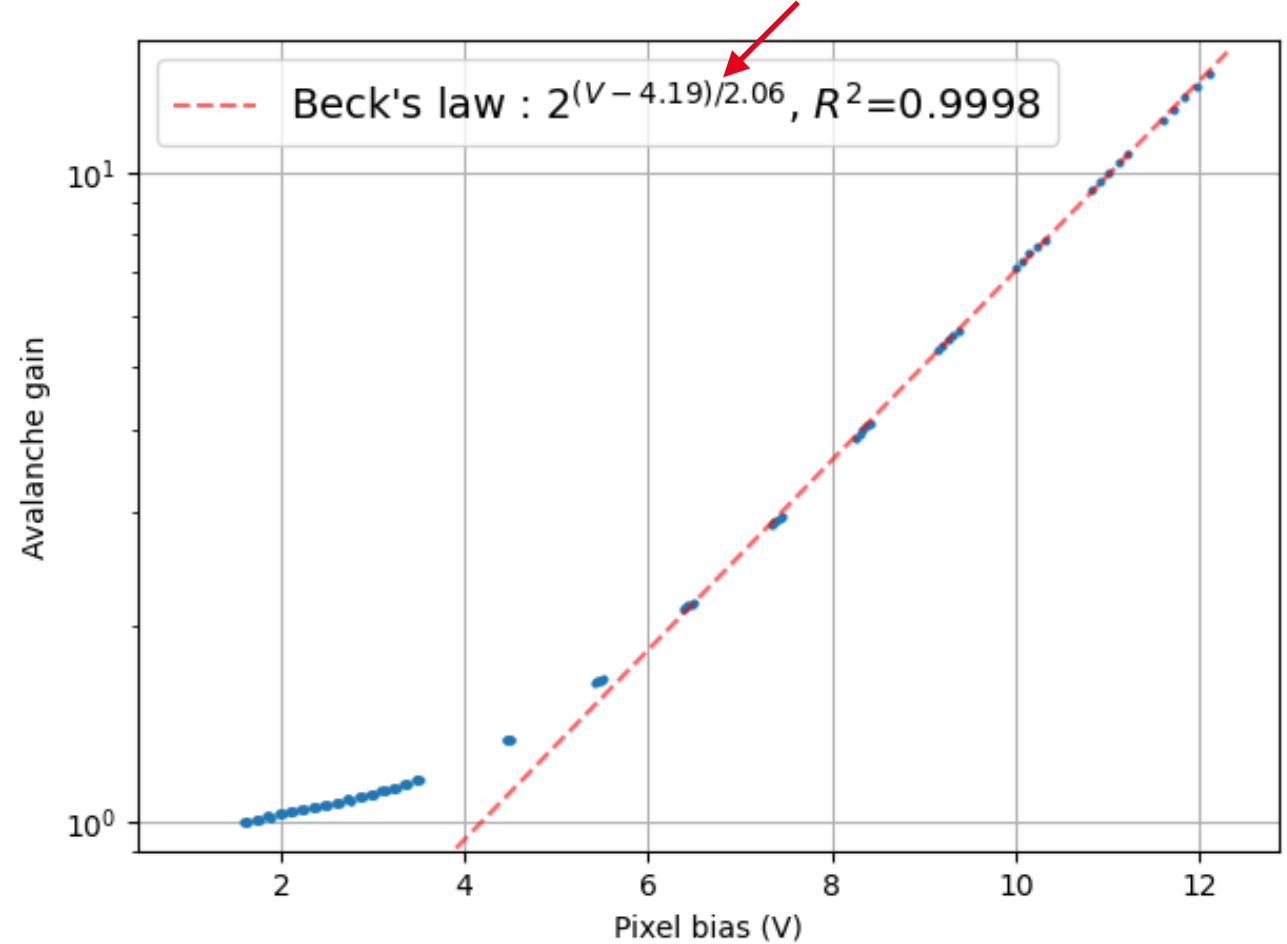


Figure 2: Schematic of MCT growth structure

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**Readout noise contribution is reduced**

Consistent with Leonardo estimation



# Avalanche gain

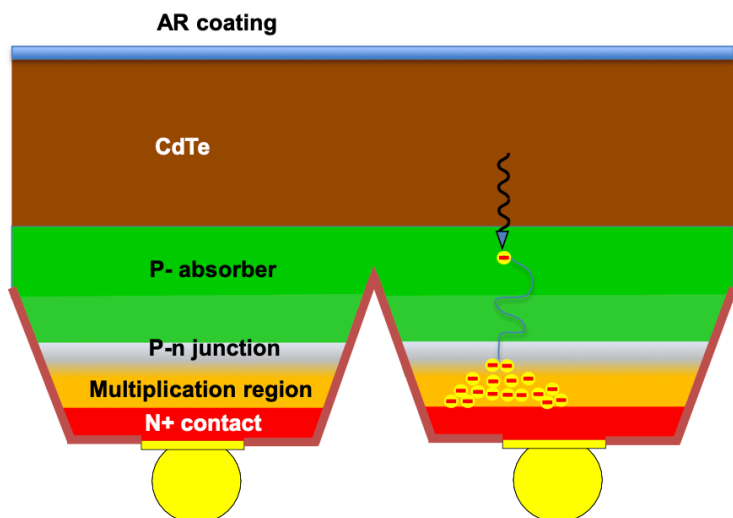
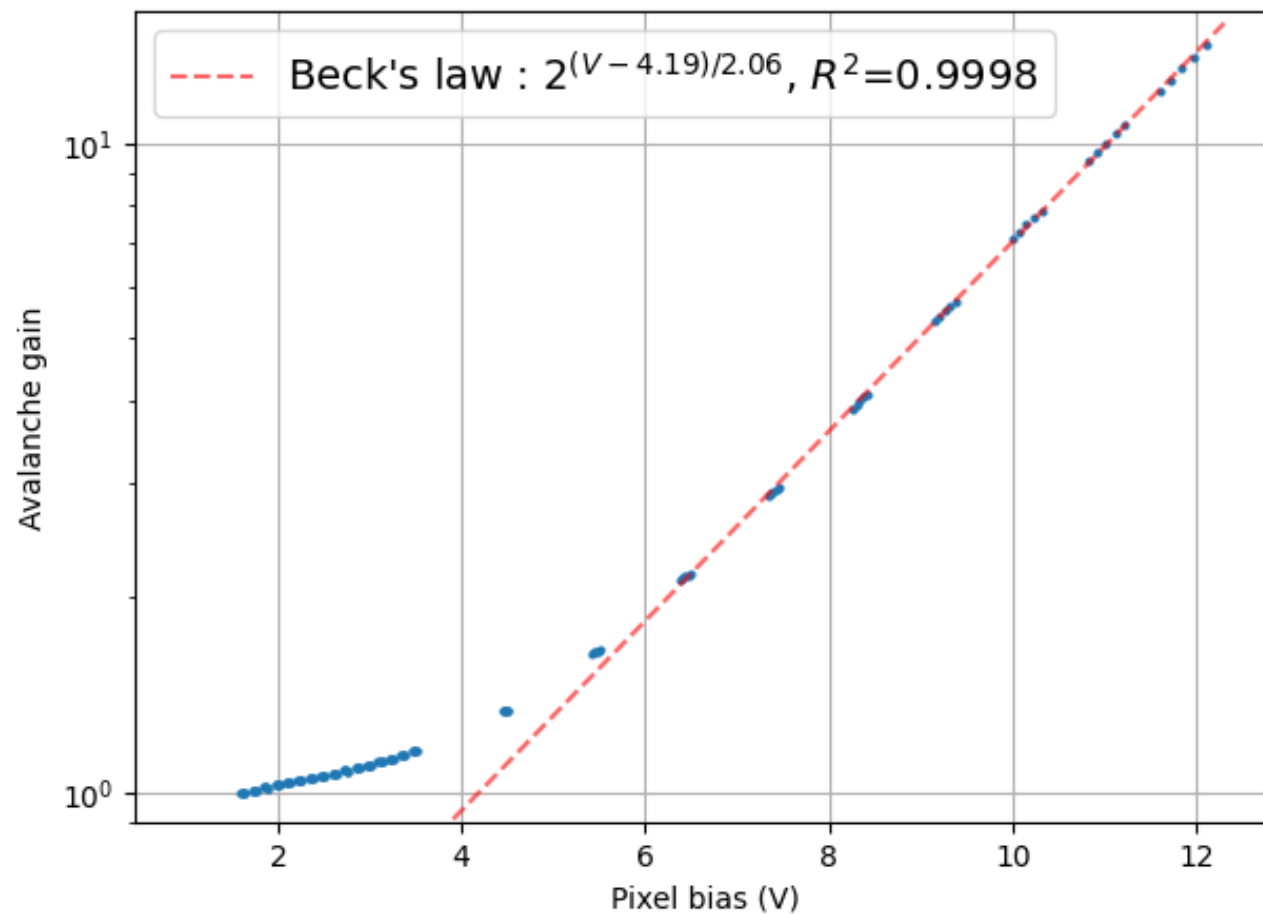


Figure 2: Schematic of MCT growth structure

- ▶ Applying bias accelerates photoelectrons, multiplying the signal via impact ionization
- ▶ Photoelectrons are multiplied before readout noise adds in

**Readout noise contribution is reduced**



Median readout noise measured at CEA : **14 e- rms**

# Avalanche gain

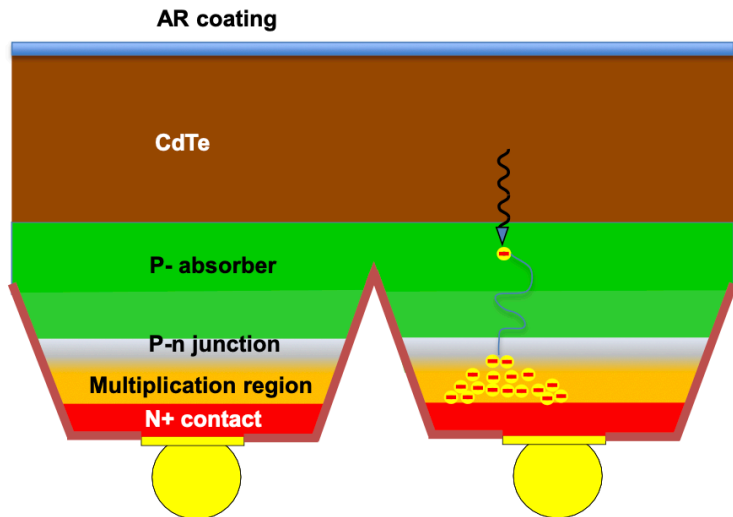
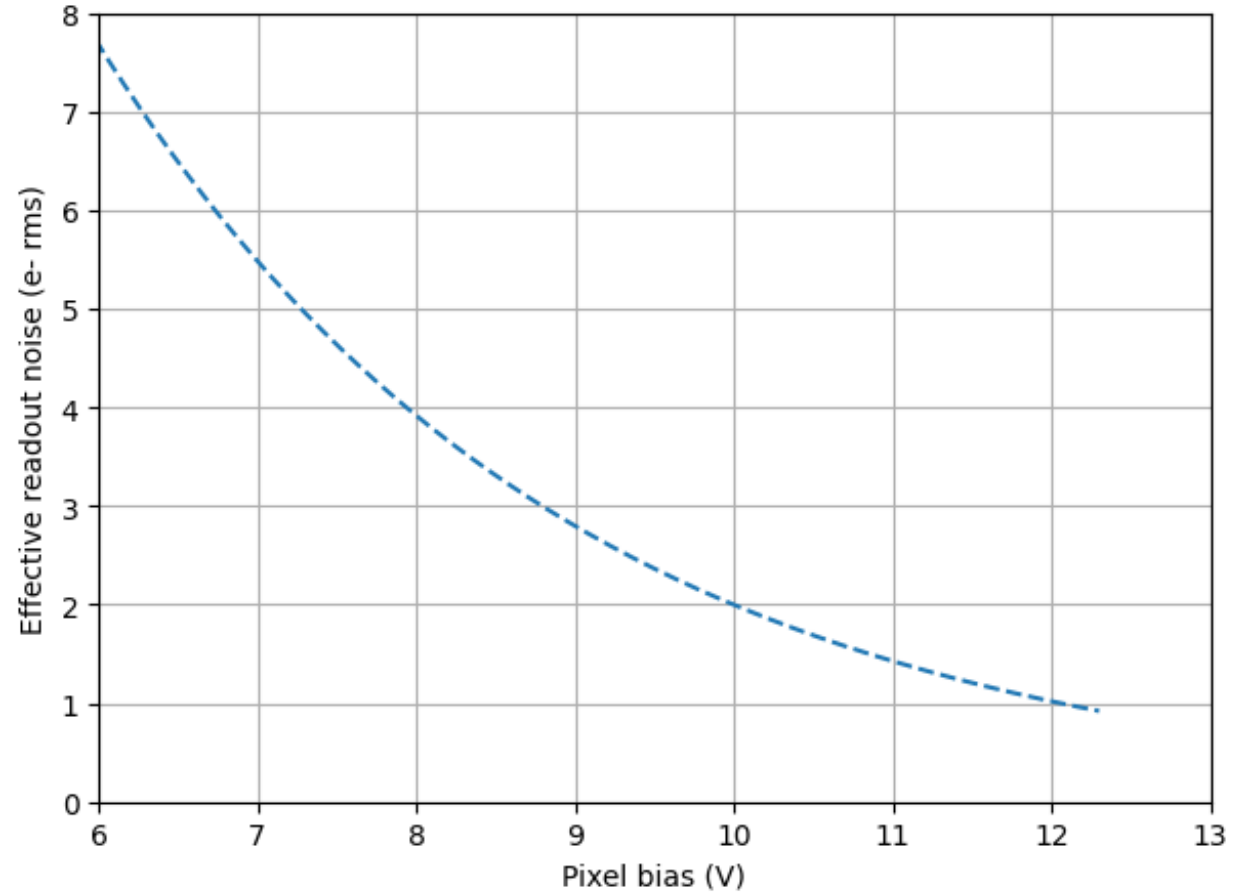


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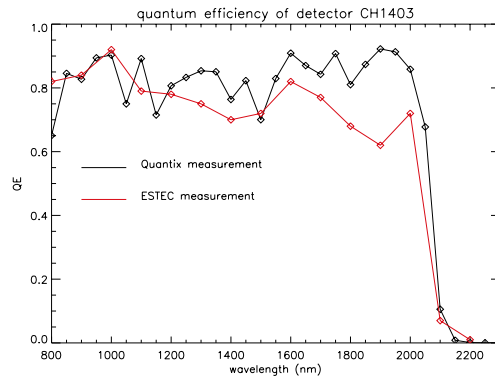
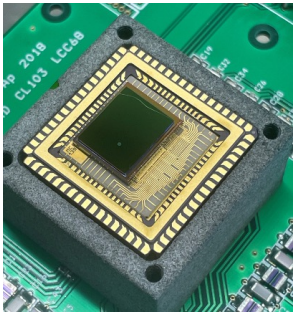


Median readout noise measured at CEA : **14 e- rms**

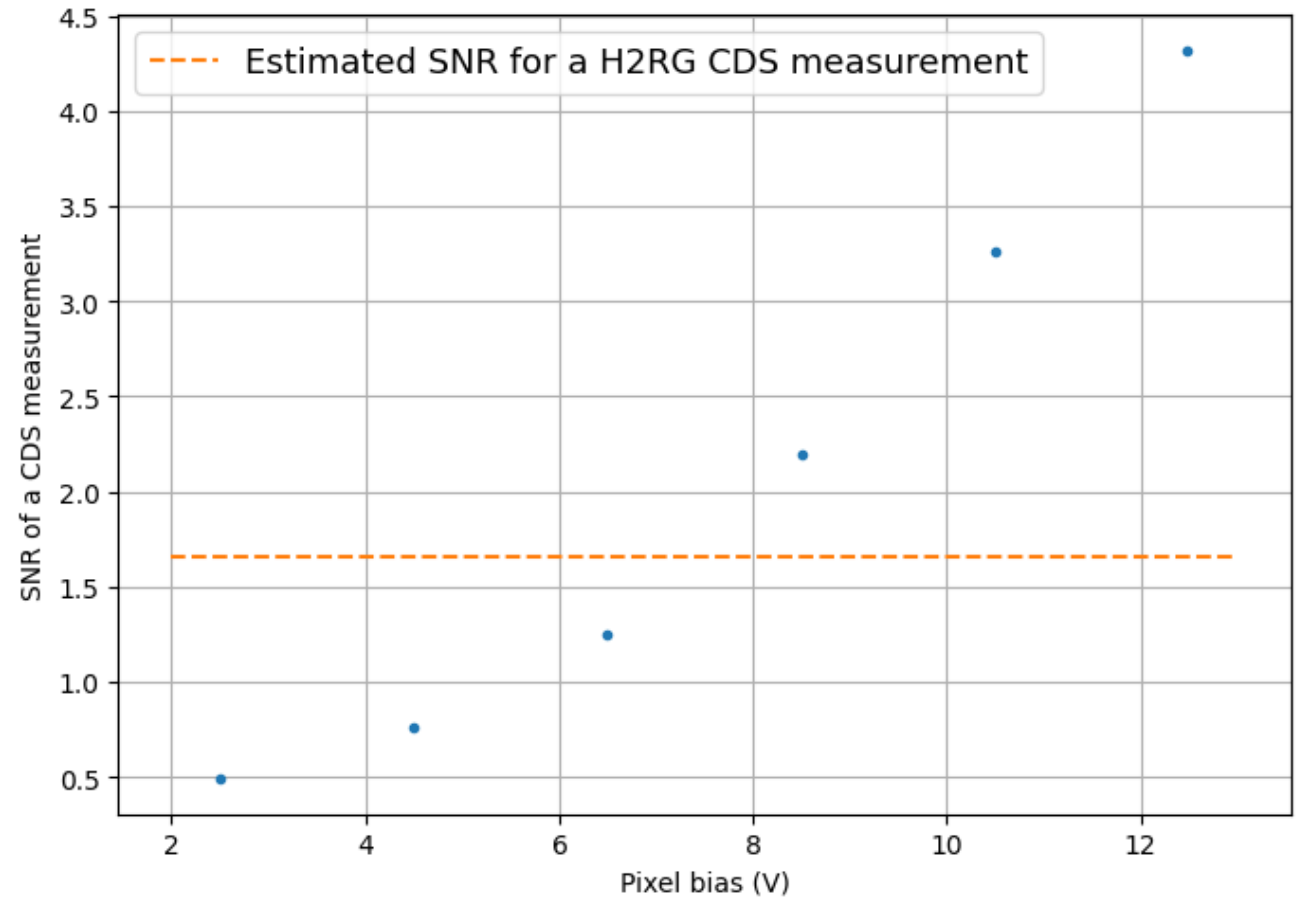
With a bias of 12V, effective readout noise **below 1 e- rms**

# SNR measurement

- ▶ Allows to estimate the performance without having to decorrelate QE, avalanche and conversion gain
- ▶ True flux is estimated using a calibrated Lynred detector in the same illumination setup



- ▶ Flux is about **35 photons/s/px**
- ▶ Signal and standard deviation are estimated across **100 CDS** measurements



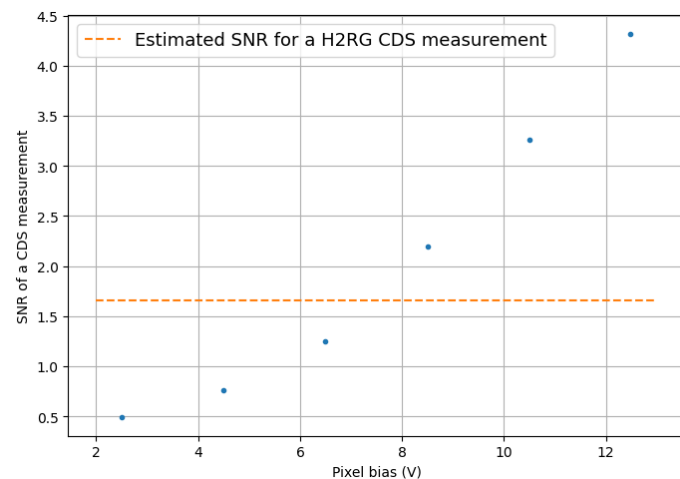
**With a bias > 8V,**

**IBEX SNR (using CDS) is better than H2RG**

# Conclusion

## Results

- IBEX detectors are fully functional
- Measured performances are consistent with Leonardo predictions
- SNR at low flux is very encouraging



## Ongoing analysis

- Quantum efficiency measurement
- Estimation of the excess noise factor
- Characterization of the persistence
- PRNU analysis

**More on IBEX coming at SPIE  
Copenhagen, see you there!**