



SPAD 23 Red

Advanced detector for red fluorescence imaging

DESCRIPTION

SPAD 23 Red is a single-photon avalanche diode (SPAD) array optimized for enhanced sensitivity in the red and near-infrared spectral range, available in both a 23-pixel hexagonal and a 25-pixel square configuration. It features both the capability of direct photon counting and photon time tagging to enable a wide range of single-photon detection applications.

KEY BENEFITS



Ideal point detector

SPAD 23 Red is the ideal solution for a confocal scanning setup. Each pixel can act as a virtual pinhole, increasing resolution and contrast.



Wide detection spectra and low noise

Our single-photon detectors are fabricated in a state-of-the-art CMOS process and offer an ultra-low dark count rate of less than 100 cps. Microlenses enhance the detection with a peak detection efficiency of over 45%.



High timing resolution

Real-time processing of photon events occurs in a field-programmable gate array. The detector can process up to 300 Mcps over the whole array. Time-to-digital converters per pixel enable a fine timing resolution down to 20 ps with at a maximum photon flux of 70 Mcps.



Plug and play

The system requires just a 5V power adapter and USB3 cable to run. For full flexibility, 4 additional control lines can be connected to the SMA connectors. The SM1 optical port, the M2.5 and the M4 screw mounting positions offer a flexible integration into an existing optical setup.



APPLICATIONS

Confocal microscopy

The SPAD 23 Red boosts light collection, driving innovation in confocal scanning microscopy. This advancement delivers sharper, brighter images while providing precise insights into molecular functions, interactions, and red fluorescence environments.

Applications:

Image scanning microscopy (ISM), fluorescence lifetime imaging (FLIM), fluorescence correlation spectroscopy (FCS), stimulated emission depletion microscopy (STED)

Why SPAD arrays?

- Achieve super-resolution with a standard confocal microscope
- Increase light collection
- Increase imaging speed
- Reduce background noise

Quantum information

Temporal photon correlations and photon number resolving (PNR) enable probing of quantum properties of light, with reliable measurements of second and third order photon correlations, as well as quantum random number generation for unbreakable encryption.

Applications:

Antibunching and coincidence correlation, quantum random number generation

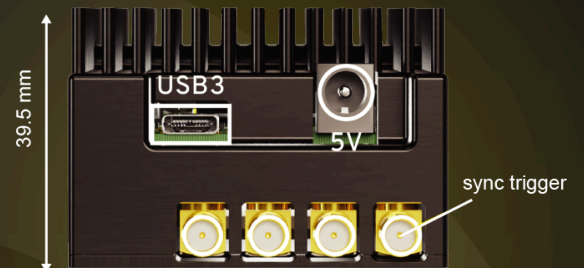
Why SPAD arrays?

- Simplify setup with single-chip multi-channel detector
- Increase data rate with detector parallelization
- Photon number resolving (PNR) detection

OPERATING CONDITIONS & TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	MAX	UNIT
Operating voltages				
V_{ex}	SPAD excess bias	3	5	V
Environment				
T	Temperature	-55	35	°C

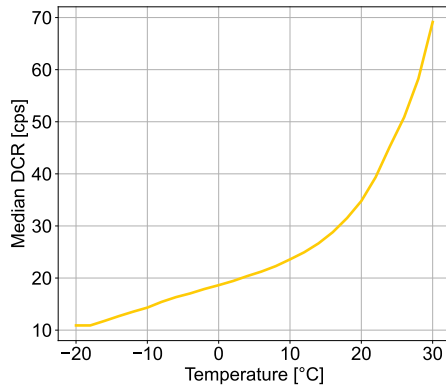


TYPICAL TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

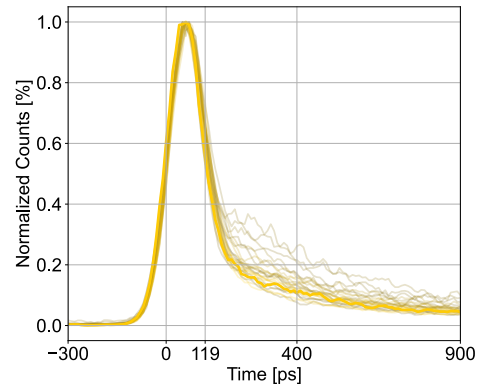
PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX
Peak detection probability @ 620 nm	60%	62%	-
Wavelength window with PDP > 35%	-	520-820 nm	-
Fill factor	70%	80%	100%
Median dark count rate	-	50 cps	150 cps
Number of pixels with DCR > 1 kcps	-	1	2
Dead time	10 ns	13 ns	25 ns
Timing jitter	-	120 ps FWHM	150 ps FWHM
Afterpulsing	-	0.3%	2%
Crosstalk	-	16%	22%
Maximum count rate per pixel	-	12.5 Mcps	-
Time-tagging resolution	-	20 ps	-



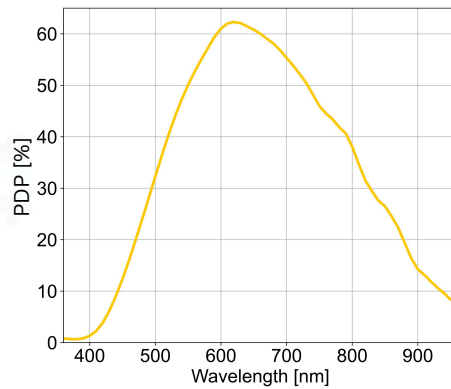
PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS



Median DCR over temperature.



Excellent timing jitter with a FWHM of <120 ps.



Photon detection probability.

SYSTEM INTEGRATION

A system overview is shown on the right. For operation, only two plugs are required, a 5 V power supply and a USB3 connection.

The software provides functionalities for photon-counting and time-tagging modes. It can be accessed through TCP/IP for easy integration into LabVIEW, MATLAB or Python.



Pi Imaging Technology SA
Bâtiment C, EPFL Innovation Park
1015 Lausanne, Switzerland