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Contents

- vii Conference Committee
- ix Introduction

SESSION 1 PHOTON COUNTING APPLICATIONS AND TECHNIQUES I

- A photon-counting time-of-flight ranging technique developed for the avoidance of range ambiguity at gigahertz clock rates (Invited Paper) [7320-01]
 P. A. Hiskett, Heriot-Watt Univ. (United Kingdom) and Selex Galileo (United Kingdom);
 A. McCarthy, Heriot-Watt Univ. (United Kingdom); R. Lamb, Selex Galileo (United Kingdom);
 G. S. Buller, Heriot-Watt Univ. (United Kingdom)
- Scanning of low-signature targets using time-correlated single-photon counting [7320-02]
 G. S. Buller, R. J. Collins, N. J. Krichel, A. M. Wallace, A. McCarthy, Heriot-Watt Univ. (United Kingdom)

SESSION 2 PHOTON COUNTING APPLICATIONS AND TECHNIQUES II

- Photon detectors with large dynamic range and at near-infrared wavelength for direct detection space lidars [7320-04]
 M. A. Krainak, X. Sun, G. Yang, L. R. Miko, J. B. Abshire, NASA Goddard Space Flight Ctr. (United States)
- 7320 06 **Gigahertz bandwidth photon counting** [7320-05] W. H. Farr, J. Gin, D. Nguyen, Jet Propulsion Lab. (United States)

SESSION 3 PHOTON COUNTING APPLICATIONS AND TECHNIQUES III

 Wigner function reconstruction by hybrid photodetectors in the linear regime (Invited Paper) [7320-07]
 M. Bondani, National Lab. for Ultrafast and Ultraintense Optical Science, INFM (Italy);
 A. Allevi, CNISM (Italy); A. Andreoni, Univ. degli Studi dell'Insubria (Italy) and CNISM (Italy)

7320 09 Optical biopsy and tissue phantom selection: a novel approach combining single-photon timing and spatial-mode selection [7320-08] L. Nardo, Univ. degli Studi dell'Insubria (Italy) and CNISM (Italy); M. Bondani, National Lab. for Ultrafast and Ultraintense Optical Science, INFM (Italy); A. Andreoni, Univ. degli Studi dell'Insubria (Italy) and CNISM (Italy)

SESSION 4 SUPERCONDUCTING SINGLE PHOTON DETECTORS

Detector performance in long-distance quantum key distribution using superconducting nanowire single-photon detectors (Invited Paper) [7320-12]
 B. Baek, L. Ma, A. Mink, X. Tang, S. W. Nam, National Institute of Standards and Technology (United States)

SESSION 5 SINGLE PHOTON APDs I: DEVICES

- 7320 0H **High-performance silicon single-photon avalanche diode array (Invited Paper)** [7320-16] I. Rech, A. Gulinatti, F. Zappa, M. Ghioni, S. Cova, Politecnico di Milano (Italy)
- 7320 01 High single photon detection efficiency 4H-SiC avalanche photodiodes [7320-17] X. Bai, D. McIntosh, H.-D. Liu, J. C. Campbell, Univ. of Virginia (United States)
- 7320 0J Deep UV photon-counting detectors and applications (Invited Paper) [7320-18]
 G. A. Shaw, A. M. Siegel, J. Model, A. Geboff, MIT Lincoln Lab. (United States); S. Soloviev, A. Vert, P. Sandvik, GE Global Research (United States)
- Avalanche buildup and propagation effects on photon-timing jitter in Si-SPAD with non-uniform electric field [7320-19]
 A. Ingargiola, M. Assanelli, A. Gallivanoni, I. Rech, M. Ghioni, S. Cova, Politecnico di Milano (Italy)
- 7320 0L **Demonstration of the quantum dot avalanche photodiode (QDAP)** [7320-20] D. A. Ramirez, J. Shao, M. M. Hayat, S. Krishna, The Univ. of New Mexico (United States)

SESSION 6 SINGLE PHOTON APDs II: ARRAYS I

Arrays of 128x32 InP-based Geiger-mode avalanche photodiodes (Invited Paper) [7320-21]
 S. Verghese, K. A. McIntosh, Z. L. Liau, C. Sataline, J. D. Shelton, J. P. Donnelly, J. E. Funk,
 R. D. Younger, L. J. Mahoney, G. M. Smith, J. M. Mahan, D. C. Chapman, D. C. Oakley,
 M. Brattain, MIT Lincoln Lab. (United States)

InP-based Geiger-mode avalanche photodiode arrays for three-dimensional imaging at 1.06 µm [7320-23]
 M. A. Itzler, M. Entwistle, M. Owens, X. Jiang, K. Patel, K. Slomkowski, T. Koch, S. Rangwala, Princeton Lightwave, Inc. (United States); P. F. Zalud, Y. Yu, J. Tower, J. Ferraro, Sarnoff Corp. (United States)

SESSION 7 SINGLE PHOTON APDs II: ARRAYS II

 High-performance InP Geiger-mode SWIR avalanche photodiodes [7320-24]
 P. Yuan, R. Sudharsanan, J. Boisvert, X. Bai, P. McDonald, T. Isshiki, W. Hong, Spectrolab, Inc. (United States); M. Salisbury, Boeing-SVS, Inc. (United States); C. Hu, M. Liu, J. C. Campbell, University of Virginia (United States) 7320 0Q Crosstalk analysis of integrated Geiger-mode avalanche photodiode focal plane arrays [7320-25]

R. D. Younger, K. A. McIntosh, J. W. Chludzinski, D. C. Oakley, L. J. Mahoney, J. E. Funk, J. P. Donnelly, S. Verghese, MIT Lincoln Lab. (United States)

- 7320 OR **Reliable InP-based Geiger-mode avalanche photodiode arrays** [7320-26] G. M. Smith, K. A. McIntosh, J. P. Donnelly, J. E. Funk, L. J. Mahoney, S. Verghese, MIT Lincoln Lab. (United States)
- Packaging and qualification of single-photon counting avalanche photodiode focal plane arrays [7320-27]
 J. E. Funk, G. M. Smith, K. A. McIntosh, J. P. Donnelly, M. A. Brattain, A. C. Ruff, S. Verghese, MIT Lincoln Lab. (United States)

SESSION 8 SINGLE PHOTON APDs III: ENHANCED CIRCUITS

- 7320 0U **Telecom-band entanglement swapping using high-speed single-photon detectors based on sinusoidally-gated InGaAs/InP avalanche photodiodes (Invited Paper)** [7320-29] H. Takesue, NTT Basic Research Labs. (Japan) and CREST, Japan Science and Technology Agency (Japan)
- 7320 0V Avalanche photodiodes beyond 1.65 µm (Invited Paper) [7320-30] J. S. Ng, C. H. Tan, J. P. R. David, The Univ. of Sheffield (United Kingdom)
- 7320 0W Improved passive quenching with active reset circuit [7320-31]
 C. Hu, Univ. of Virginia (United States); M. Liu, Photodigm, Inc. (United States);
 C. Campbell, Univ. of Virginia (United States)
- 7320 0X Stand-alone receiver module for near-infrared gated or nongated single-photon detection (Invited Paper) [7320-32]
 A. Rochas, L. Monat, J. B. Page, M. Legré, D. Moraes, G. Ribordy, id Quantique SA (Switzerland)

SESSION 9 SELF-QUENCHING SPADs AND LINEAR-MODE APDs

- 7320 0Z Very high-gain and low-excess noise near-infrared single-photon avalanche detector: an NIR solid state photomultiplier (Invited Paper) [7320-34] K. Linga, Y. Yevtukhov, B. Liang, Amplification Technologies, Inc. (United States)
- 7320 10 Self-quenched InGaAs single-photon detector (Invited Paper) [7320-35] J. Cheng, S. You, K. Zhao, Y. Lo, Univ. of California, San Diego (United States)
- 7320 11 **Negative feedback avalanche diodes for near-infrared single-photon detection** [7320-36] X. Jiang, M. A. Itzler, B. Nyman, K. Slomkowski, Princeton Lightwave, Inc. (United States)
- High-speed photon counting with linear-mode APD receivers [7320-37]
 G. M. Williams, M. A. Compton, A. S. Huntington, Voxtel, Inc. (United States)

J.

High-detection probability broadband single-photon counting receivers [7320-38]
 L. Aina, A. Fathimulla, H. Hier, M. Lecates, Epitaxial Technologies, LLC (United States); S.
 Babu, P. Ghuman, NASA Goddard Space Flight Ctr. (United States); J. Foshee, Air Force Research Lab. (United States)

POSTER SESSION

7320 14 **Time-resolved FRET for single-nucleotide polymorphism genotyping** [7320-39] A. Andreoni, L. Nardo, Univ. degli Studi dell'Insubria (Italy) and CNISM (Italy); M. Bondani, National Lab. for Ultrafast and Ultraintense Optical Science, INFM (Italy)

Author Index

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- Photon Counting Applications and Techniques I Michael A. Krainak, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center (United States)
- 2 Photon Counting Applications and Techniques II Michael A. Krainak, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center (United States)
- 3 Photon Counting Applications and Techniques III **Michael Wahl**, PicoQuant GmbH (Germany)

- 4 Superconducting Single Photon Detectors Mark A. Itzler, Princeton Lightwave, Inc. (United States)
- 5 Single Photon APDs I: Devices Joe C. Campbell, University of Virginia (United States)
- 6 Single Photon APDs II: Arrays I
 William H. Farr, Jet Propulsion Laboratory (United States)
- 7 Single Photon APDs II: Arrays II
 William H. Farr, Jet Propulsion Laboratory (United States)
- 8 Single Photon APDs III: Enhanced Circuits Gerald S. Buller, Heriot-Watt University (United Kingdom)
- Self-quenching SPADs and Linear-mode APDs
 Mark A. Itzler, Princeton Lightwave, Inc. (United States)

Introduction

The conference on Advanced Photon Counting Techniques is a relatively recent addition to the roster of SPIE conferences. Having begun just three years ago at Optics East, the conference made a successful transition this year to the Defense, Security + Sensing Symposium in Orlando. Given the strong overlap between the broad set of applications addressed by photon counting and the topics represented at the DSS Symposium, this new venue proved to be highly appropriate.

The two-and-a-half day conference began with three sessions dedicated to the applications and techniques of photon counting. The role of time-of-flight measurements with single photon sensitivity was discussed in the context of high performance ladar and lidar systems. End applications involving communications were represented by quantum cryptography—in which the quantum states of single photons are exploited—as well as photon-starved free space links that require single photon sensitivity. Biomedical applications comprise a very significant focus for photon counting technology, particularly in the use of fluorescence techniques, and these were treated in several papers.

The remaining six sessions of the conference covered a variety of the most promising device technologies used in single photon detection. Four invited papers reported progress in the development of superconducting nanowire single photon detectors, and this session proved to be an excellent summary of the state-of-the-art for this device technology.

The most broadly represented photon counting device was the single photon avalanche diode (SPAD), and four sessions covering SPAD technology filled a full day of the conference. A variety of material systems were employed—including Si, SiC, InP/InGaAsP, quantum dots, and superlattices—to sense single photons with wavelengths ranging from the ultra-violet through the midwave-infrared. The sizable number of papers focused on the development of arrays of SPADs (also referred to as Geiger-mode avalanche photodiodes) provided a comprehensive assessment of the current state of this technology. The implementation of SPADs generally requires specialized back-end electronic circuitry, and recent progress in these circuits was the focus of one of the SPAD sessions.

Because SPADs are frequently the most practical single photon detector for many applications, there is considerable effort engaged in circumventing their present limitations. The final session of the conference included papers describing recent approaches to achieving improved single photon detection with novel structures based on avalanche photodiodes (APDs) such as self-quenching SPADs and linear mode APDs. As an emerging technology for advanced sensing, the field of single photon detection is growing rapidly. As evidenced by the content of these proceedings, the third annual conference on Advanced Photon Counting Techniques proved to be an excellent addition to the 2009 DSS Symposium. We anticipate that this conference will continue to be an important event in this field in years to come.

Mark A. Itzler Joe C. Campbell