



Nano-CMOS Photon Imager

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M. Garcia-Sciveres, LBNL



Outline



- Pixels and antennas
- Concept and Microelectronics proposal
 - Work is supported by a Microelectronics Co-Design Research Award
- Development Status
- Conclusion



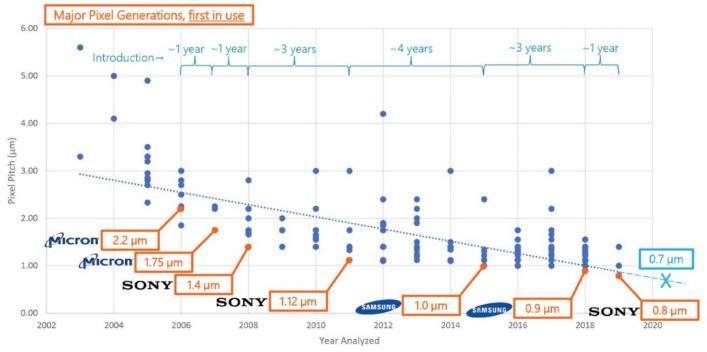
Are smaller pixels better for imaging?











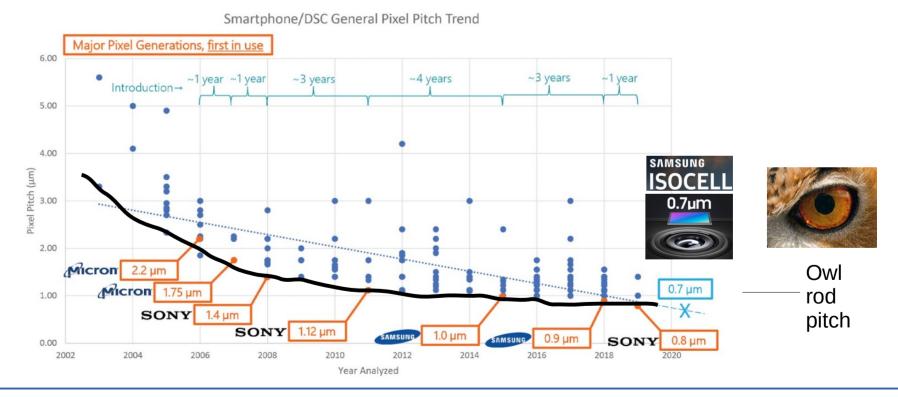


Are smaller pixels better for imaging?











Antennas for Light



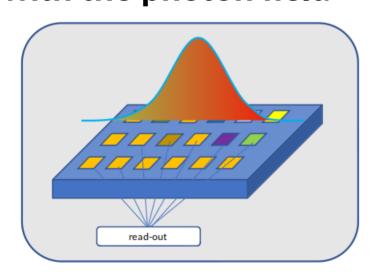
- We use pixels much smaller than the wavelength of electromagnetic radiation all the time- they're called antennas
- One can do different things with antennas and waves than with full absorption optical pixels
- It gets even more interesting when considering the interaction of the quantized EM field with an antenna
- Turns out this touches many subjects of interest outside of HEP



CPAD 2019 Workshop Origin

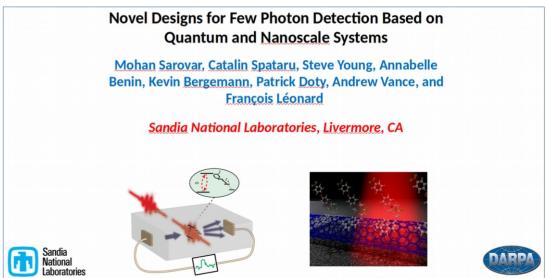


subwavelength elements collectively interacting with the photon field













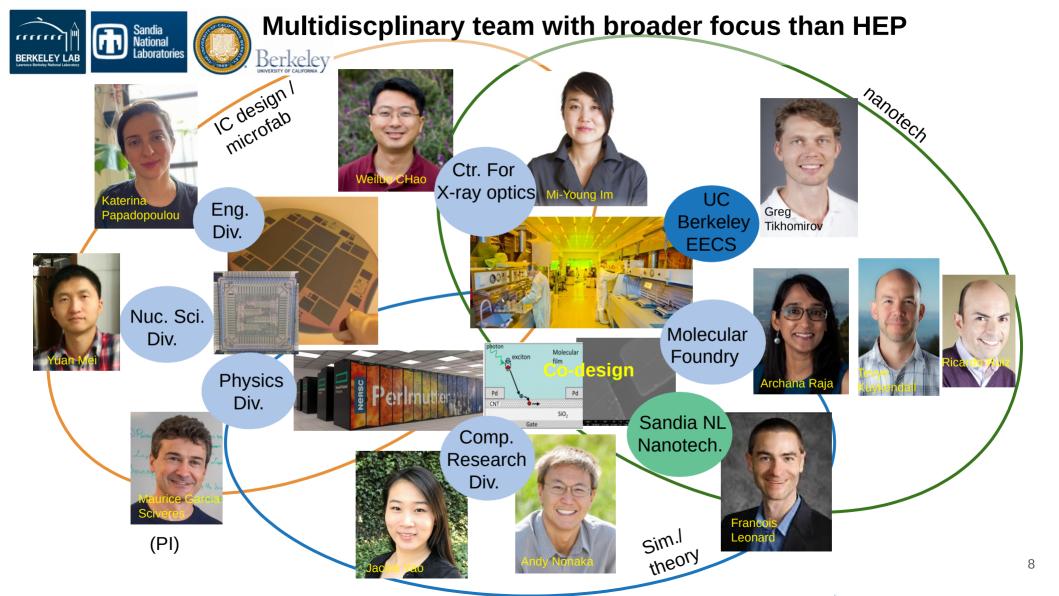




MICROELECTRONICS CO-DESIGN RESEARCH

DOE NATIONAL LABORATORY PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENT NUMBER: LAB 21-2491

ANNOUNCEMENT TYPE: INITIAL





Focus of Nano-CMOS project



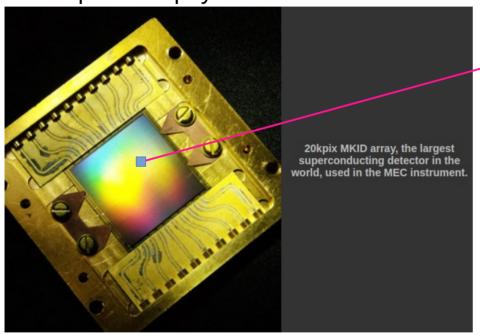
- Produce a demonstrator device that looks like a CMOS sensor
 - Built up starting with a CMOS IC
- But functions differently, with nano-antennas interacting with the quantized EM field
- It detects (counts) single photons, and records the wavelength of each one: A spectrally-resolved single photon imager
 - Such things exist already, but are not true single photon measurement devices.
 - Example follows



MEC @ Subaru

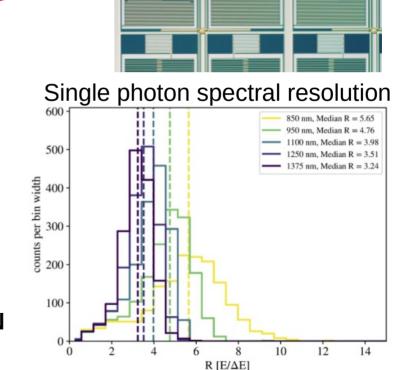






ASSUMES EACH PULSE IS A SINGLE PHOTON

(Measures energy deposits, no photons. Runs at 0.1K)





arXiv:2205.05817

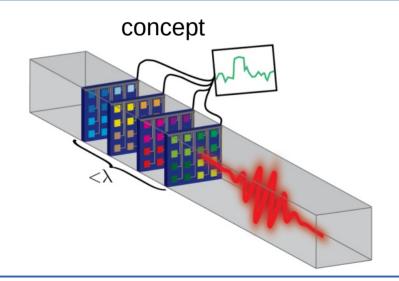
Actual spectral information on single photons

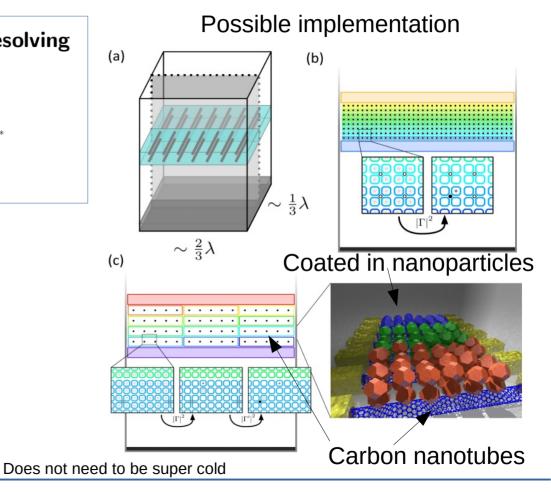


Nanoscale Architecture for Frequency-Resolving Single-Photon Detectors

Steve M. Young, Mohan Sarovar, and François Léonard*

Sandia National Laboratories, Livermore, CA, 94551, USA







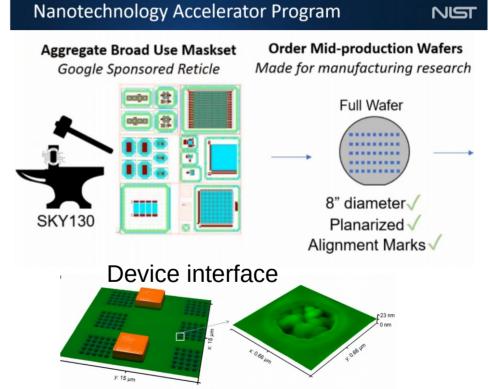
Can this implementation be realized?



CNTFETs fairly mature



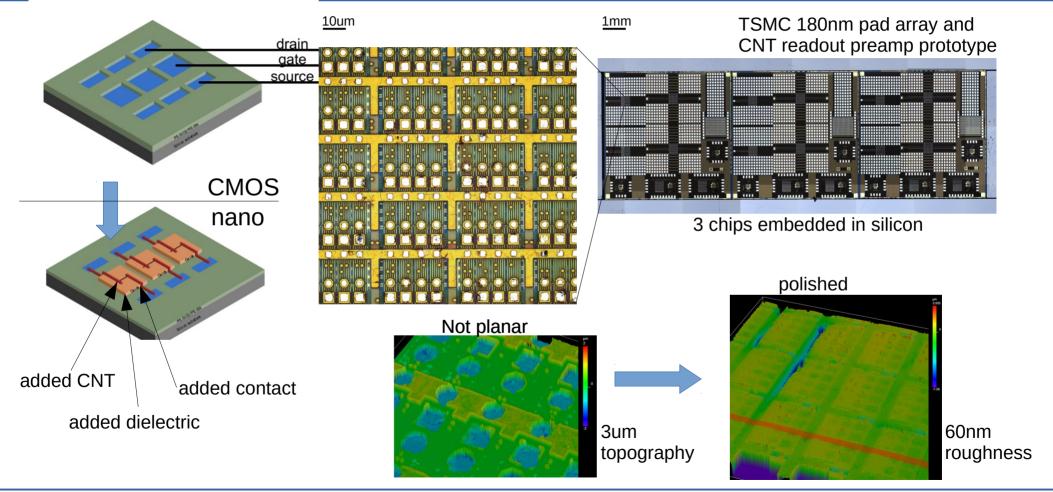
Fine pitch back end platform available soon





What have we done so far? - CMOS

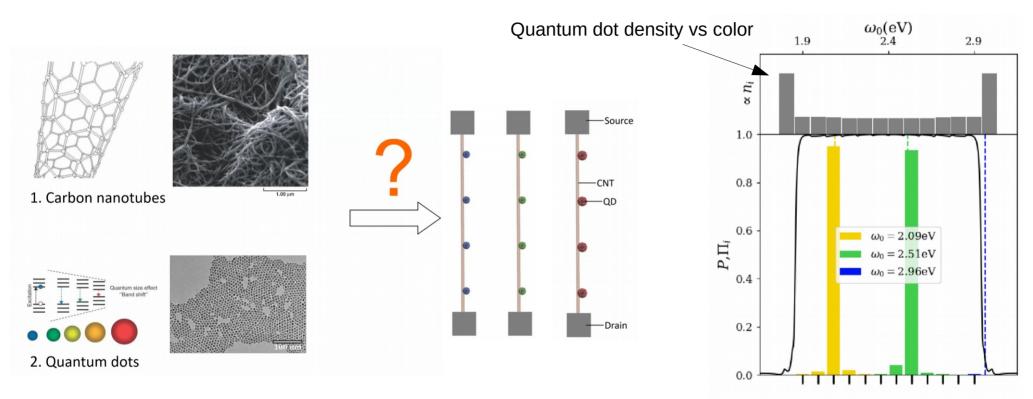






What have we done so far? - CNTs



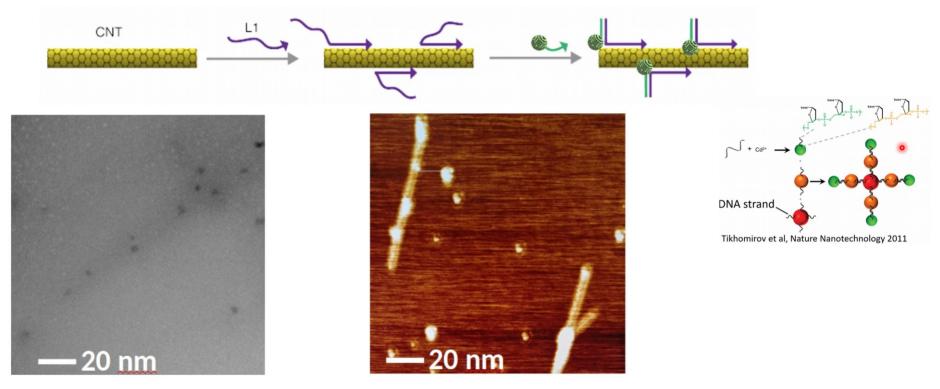


Resulting resolution from above density distribution



Quantum Dots onto CNTs





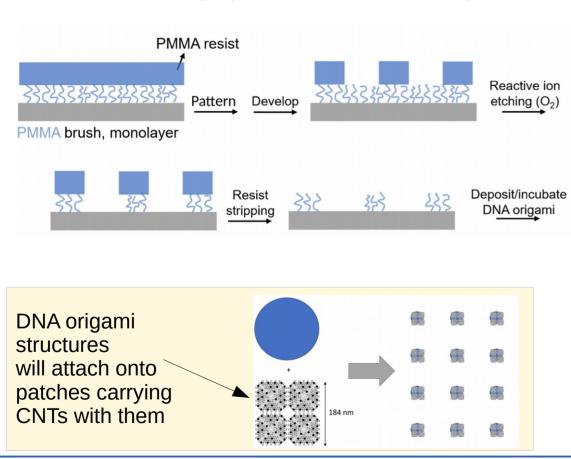
TEM and AFM of quantum dots attached to CNTs

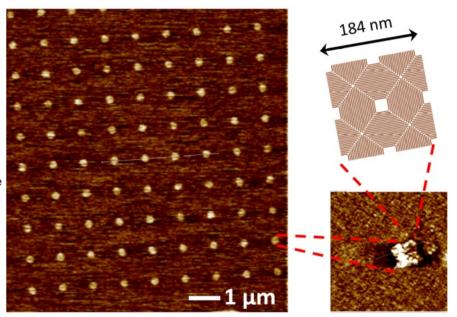


Placing CNTs on predefined locations



Lithographic definition to DNA patches where you want devices to self-attach







What have we done so far? Other



- Developed electrical simulation code for heterogeneous system
 - arXiv:2208.04371
- Tuned CNT dispersion from solution and adhesion
- Produced hexagonal BN gate dielectric samples
- Ported chip design to Skywater 130nm and TSMC 130nm
 - eFabless.com : NanoCMOS public project
- Validated Pd electrode metal film deposition and e-beam lithography on ASIC
- Made progress on lithographic alternative to CNT + quantum dots using TMD 2-D material films (Transition-metal dichalcogenides)



Conclusion



- A quantum superposition of sub-wavelength sensors is being developed as a photon-counting, spectrally-resolving imager
 - Counter to the conventional rule that there is no benefit to making pixels smaller than the resolution of the optics- ultimately limited by the wavelengh
- Microelectronics technology trends make this kind of device viable now
 - New devices such as carbon nanotubes approaching commercial mainstream
 - Growing support for heterogeneous integration of new materials on CMOS
- Development was a good match to a multidisciplinary effort funded by a Microelectronics co-design research award.
 - Funding from HEP, BES and ASCR programs



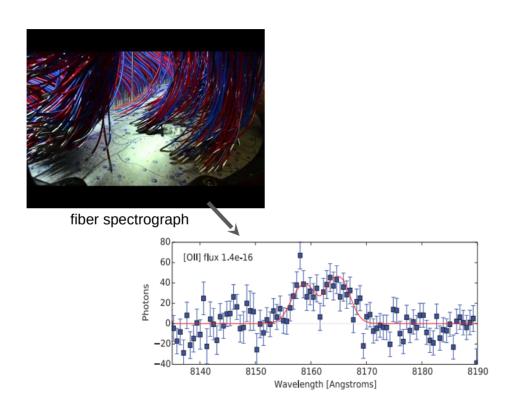


BACKUP



Spectral resolution for dark energy surveys





 $\lambda/\Delta\lambda \sim 2000$

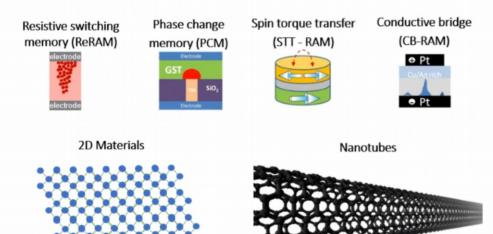


Nano-devices on CMOS back ends



CMOS Integration Critical for Measurements

The Sauce: New devices and materials are continually proposed by the academic community



Reliable monolithic integration is a requirement for experimental prototyping

