

Thermodynamic limit of photon detection sensitivity: Can we achieve it; can we change it?

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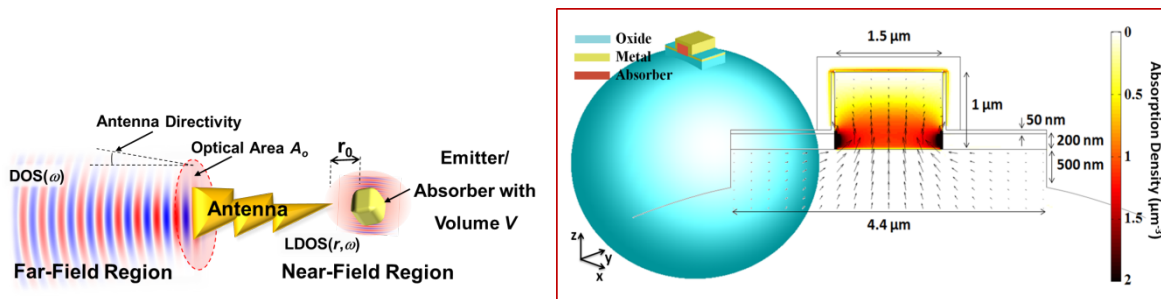
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Photon detectors are now at the heart of many modern scientific, medical, industrial and security systems. These detectors, whether single-element or imaging arrays, are often the performance bottleneck in such systems. While cooled mid- and long-wavelength infrared (MWIR and LWIR, or wavelength of 3–12 μm) detectors have reached the thermodynamic limit of sensitivity, achieving such performance has remained elusive at shorter wavelengths.

I will discuss the historic view of quantum and thermodynamic limit of sensitivity, and then discuss two related but distinct topics: our new findings that indicate the thermodynamic limit of sensitivity in the short-wavelength infrared (SWIR, $\lambda = 1\text{--}2\ \mu\text{m}$) is indeed achievable; and our new results show that the thermodynamic limit of sensitivity in the MWIR/LWIR could be increased beyond the commonly believed level.

I will present new devices based on electron injection might be able to approach the thermodynamic limit of SWIR at relatively high temperatures [1, 2]. Interestingly, the energy of photons is significantly larger than the thermal energy in this region, and hence non-cryogenic single-photon detectors with high detection efficiency and very low false detection rate seem feasible for the first time.

I will also present our evaluation of the effect of the hybrid optical antenna in the MWIR/LWIR range [3], and present results suggesting that one can manipulate the thermodynamic limit and produce substantially higher sensitivities.



1. V. Fathipour, O. G. Memis, S. J. Jang, R. L. Brown, I. H. Nia, and H. Mohseni, *IEEE J. Selected Topics Quantum Electronics* **20**, 6898806 (2014).
2. V. Fathipour, S. J. Jang, I. H. Nia, and H. Mohseni, *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **106**, 021116 (2015).
3. A. Bonakdar and H. Mohseni, *Nanoscale* **6**, 10961 (2014).