

A Novel Wavelength Detection Method Based on Wavelength Absorption in Silicon

K. Zhang¹, Y. Audet¹

1. École Polytechnique de Montréal, Montréal, QC, Canada

Introduction: A new filter-less method of detecting the spectrum based on wavelength absorption in silicon is proposed. Wavelength dependent absorption coefficient produces a unique excess carrier distribution [1]. Thus the wavelength spectral information can be obtained by measuring the photon generated electron-hole pairs as a function of depth.

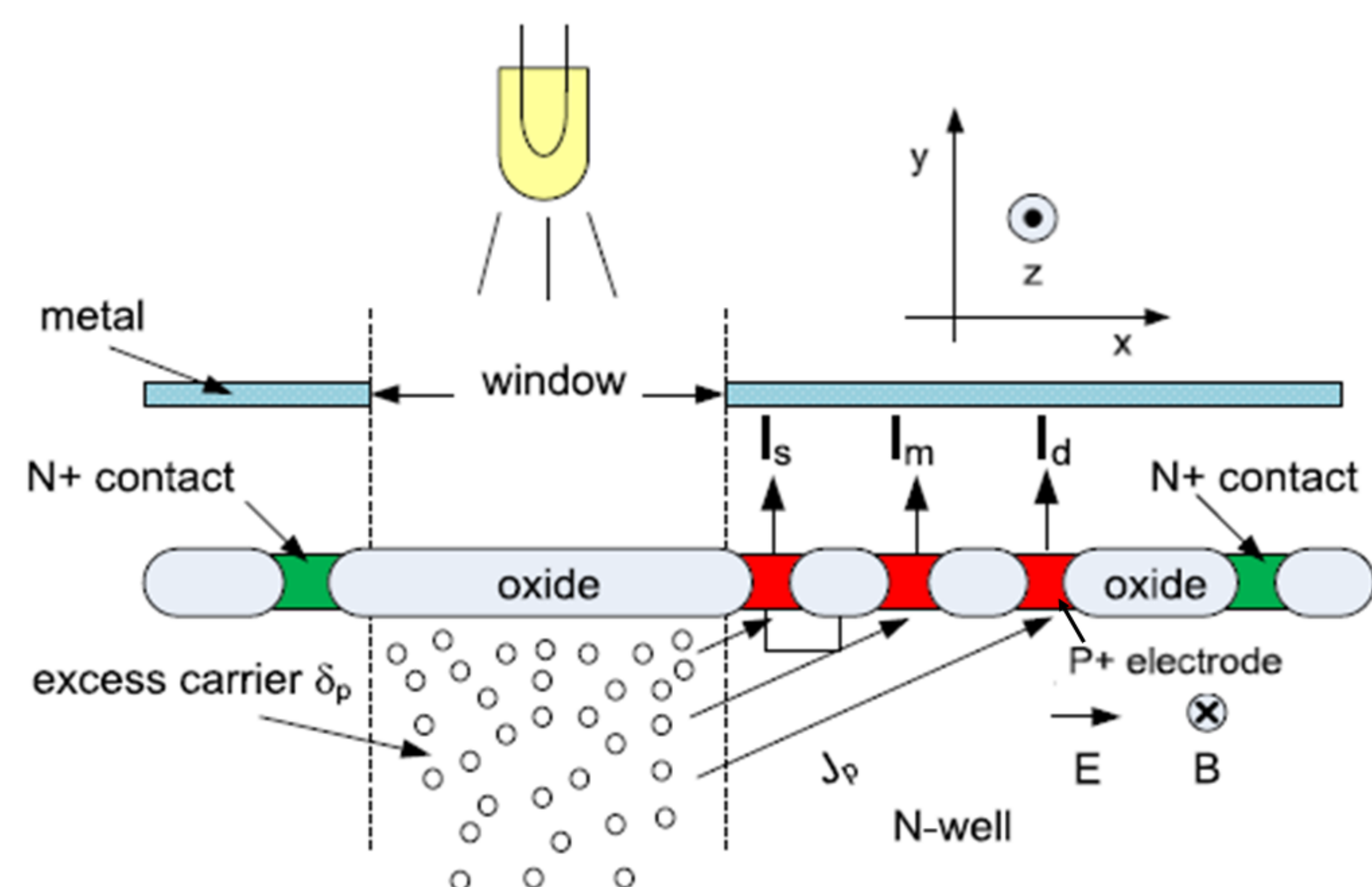


Figure 1. The schematic figure of the detection principle

Theoretical Calculations: We use the steady-state continuity equation to describe the carrier behavior under the constant incident illumination [2].

$$D_p \frac{d^2 \delta_p(|y|)}{dy^2} - \frac{\delta_p(|y|)}{\tau_p} + g_p = 0$$

In order to collect the excess holes, we create an electric field and apply an external magnetic field to control hole transportation [3].

$$\mathbf{J}_p(\mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{J}_p(\mathbf{0}) - \mu_p^* (\mathbf{J}_p(\mathbf{B}) \times \mathbf{B})$$

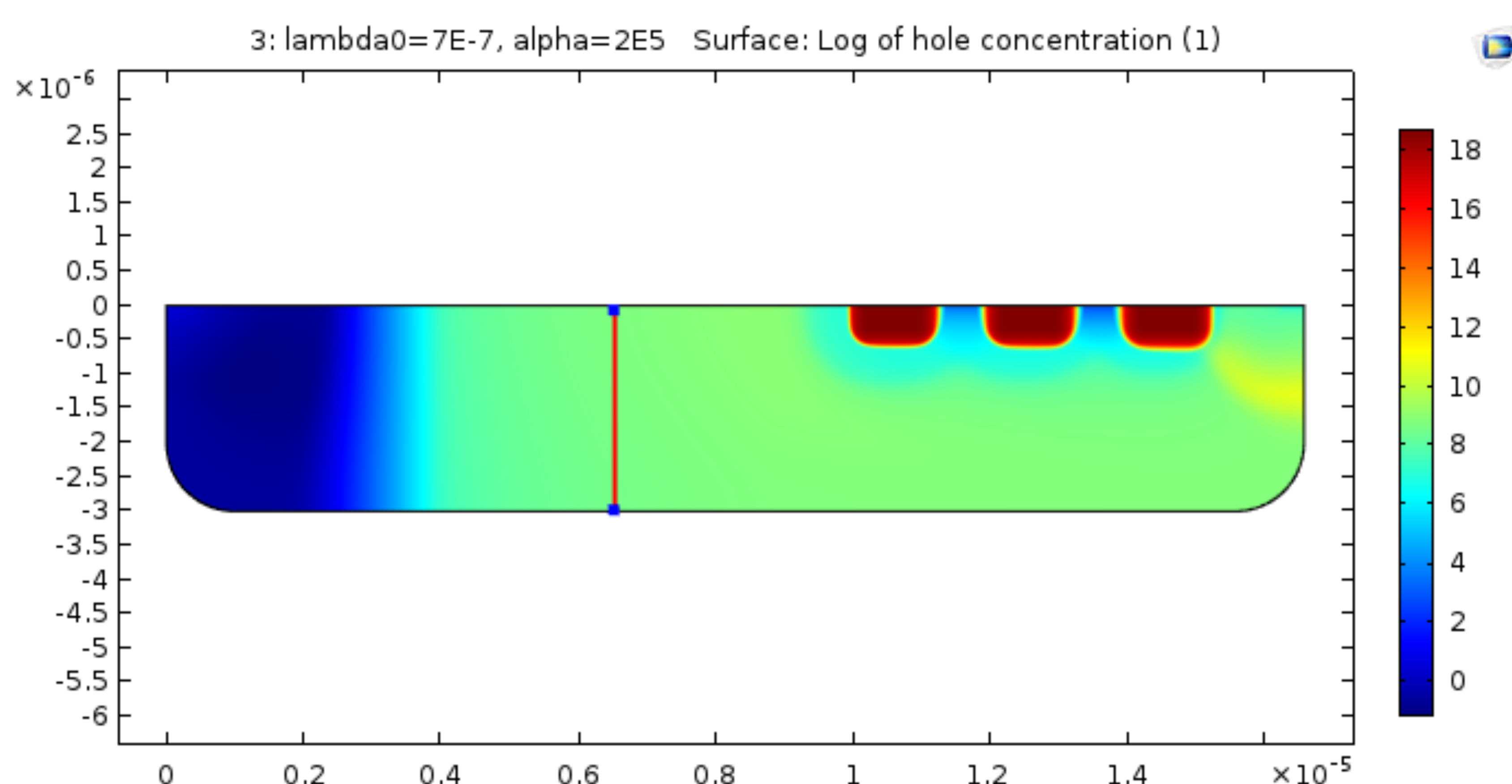


Figure 2. COMSOL model of the proposed wavelength detector figure

Results: Each wavelength has unique excess carrier distribution at the same incident power. An external magnetic field increases the measured current and improves the detection sensitivity. The measured current comes from a certain depth around 0.9um.

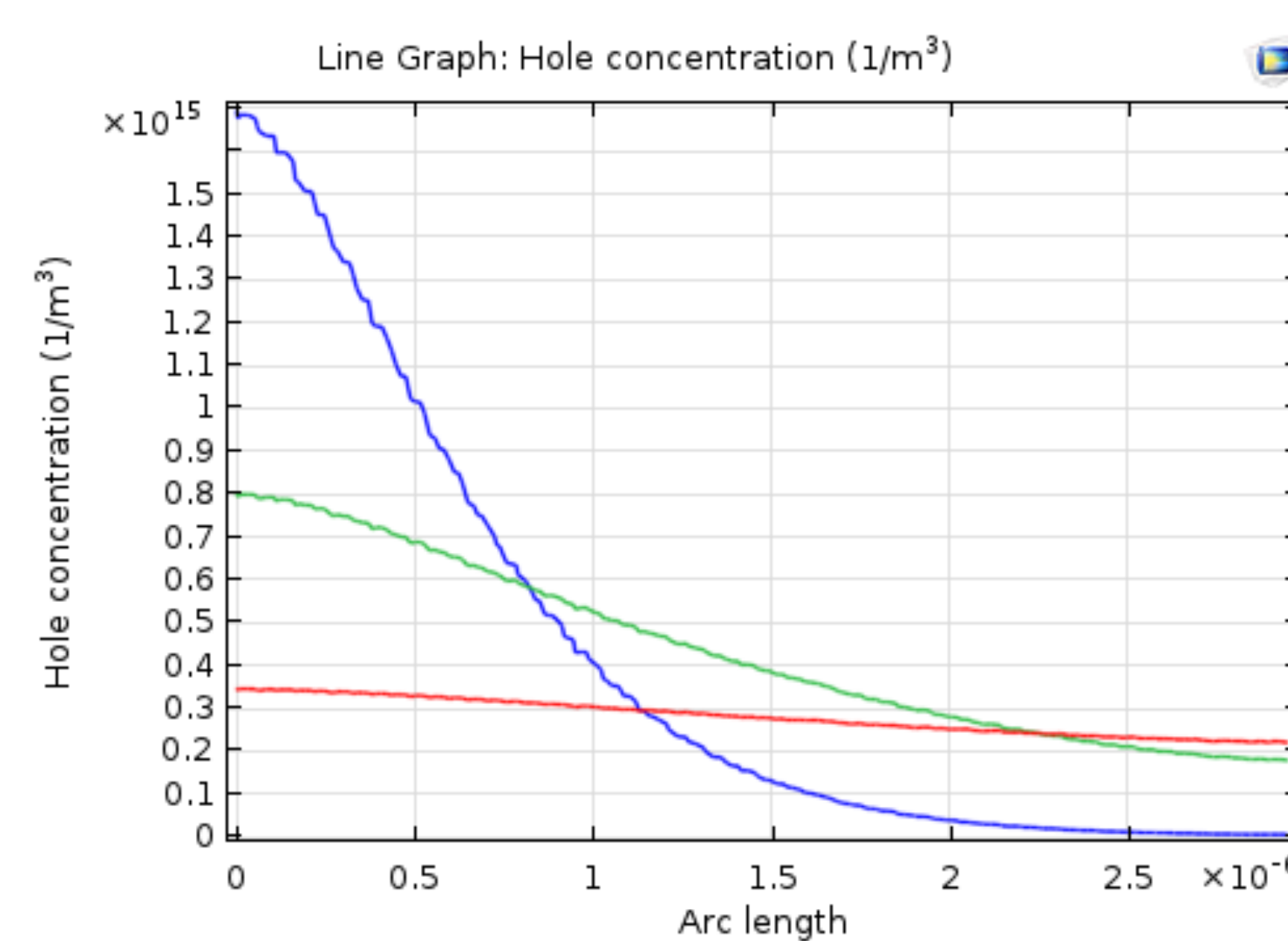


Figure 3. Excess hole concentration Vs depth without magnetic field

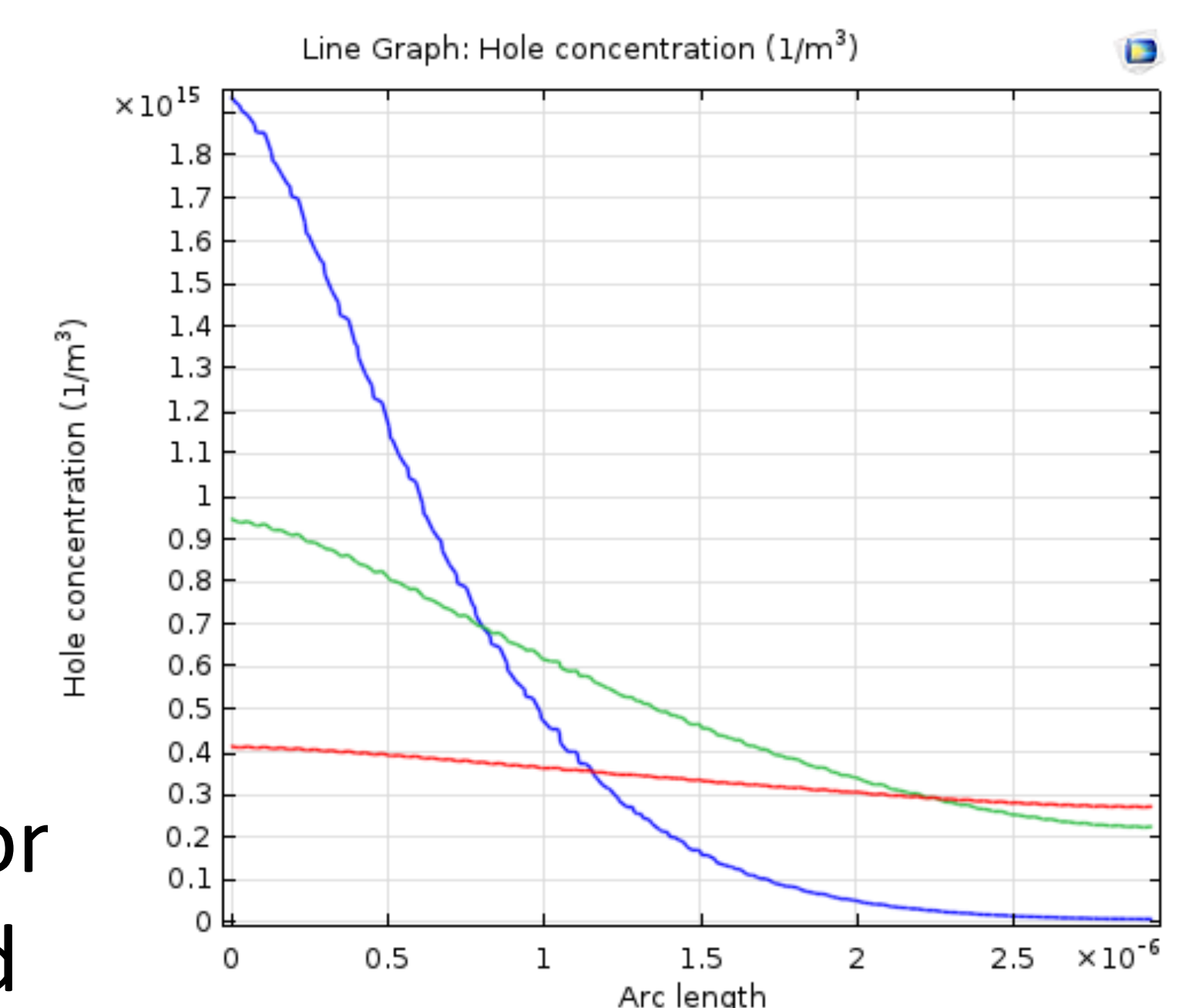


Figure 4. Excess hole concentration Vs depth with magnetic field

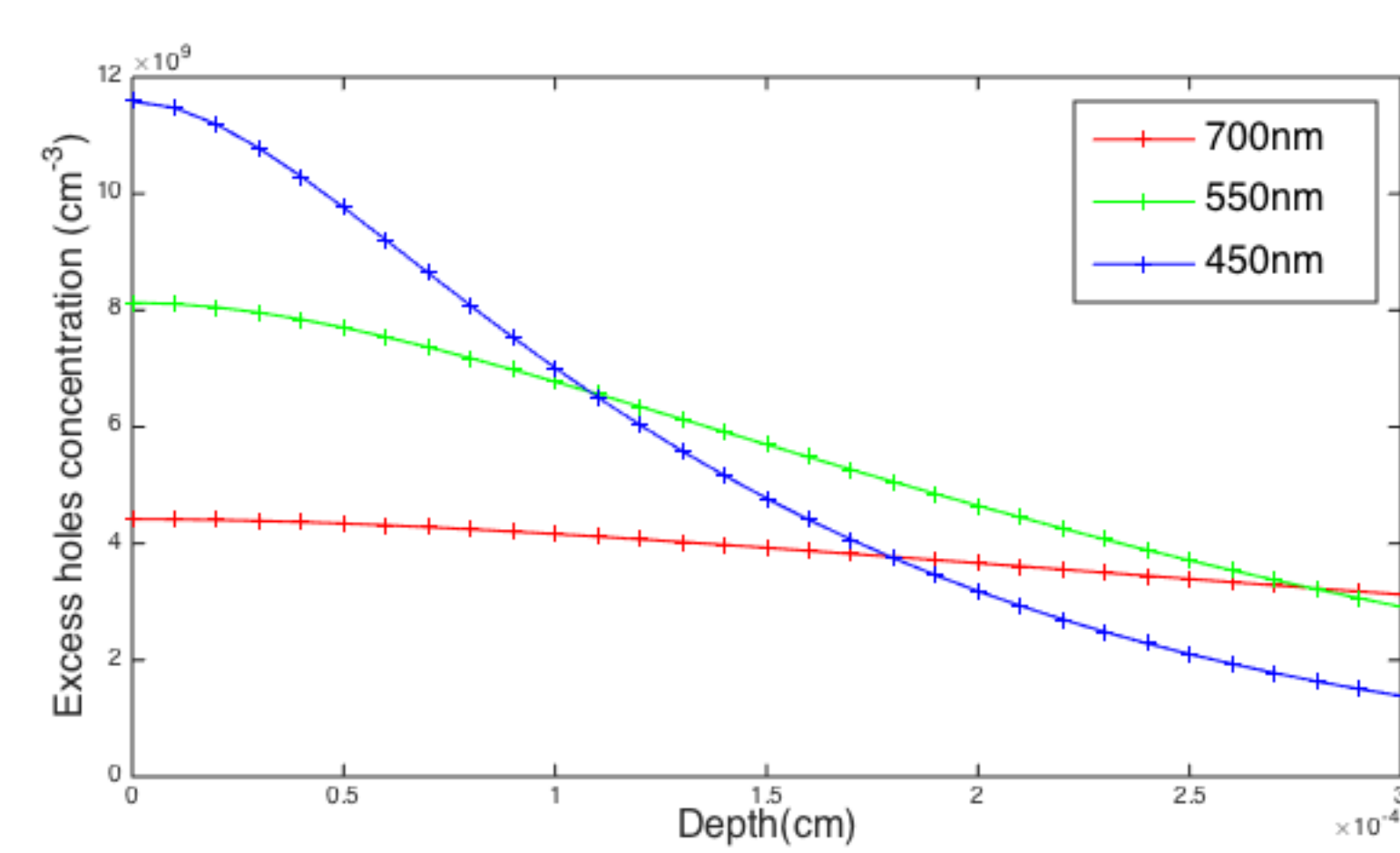


Figure 5. MATLAB calculation result

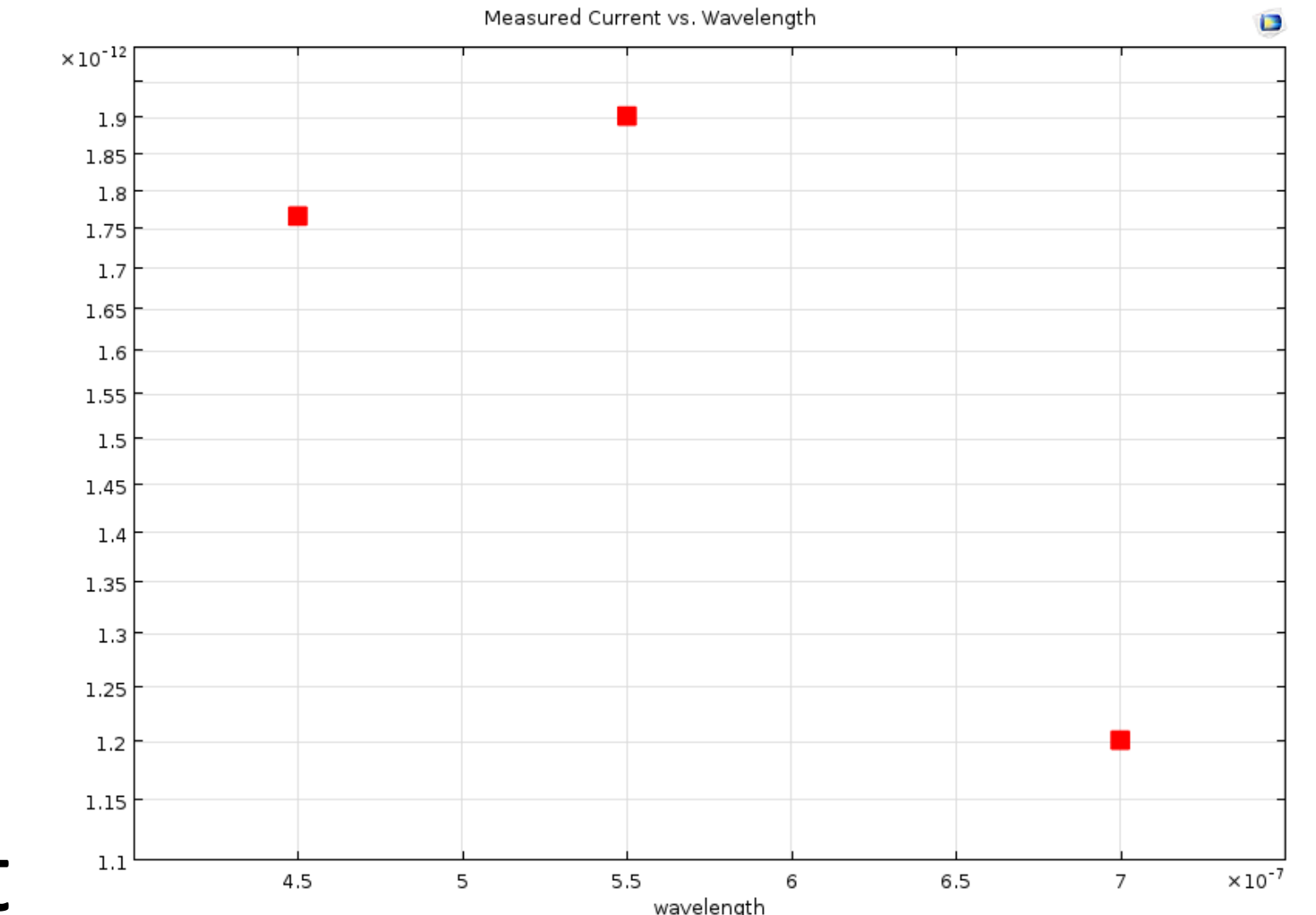


Figure 6. Middle P+ electrode current

Conclusions: A COMSOL model and MATLAB calculations validate the detection principle. More modeling results need to be compared to experiments before concluding on the performance of this novel highly integrated spectrometer device.

References:

1. D. K. Schroder, *Semiconductor Material and Device Characterization*, 2nd ed. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1998.
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3. H. P. Baltes and R. S. Popovic, "Integrated semiconductor magnetic field sensors," *Proc. IEEE*, vol. 74, no. 8, pp. 1107–1132, 1986.