



EPFL



# Multifrequency HBT measured with LinoSPAD2

Sergei Kulkov, Andrei Nomerotski

SII Workshop at Porquerolles

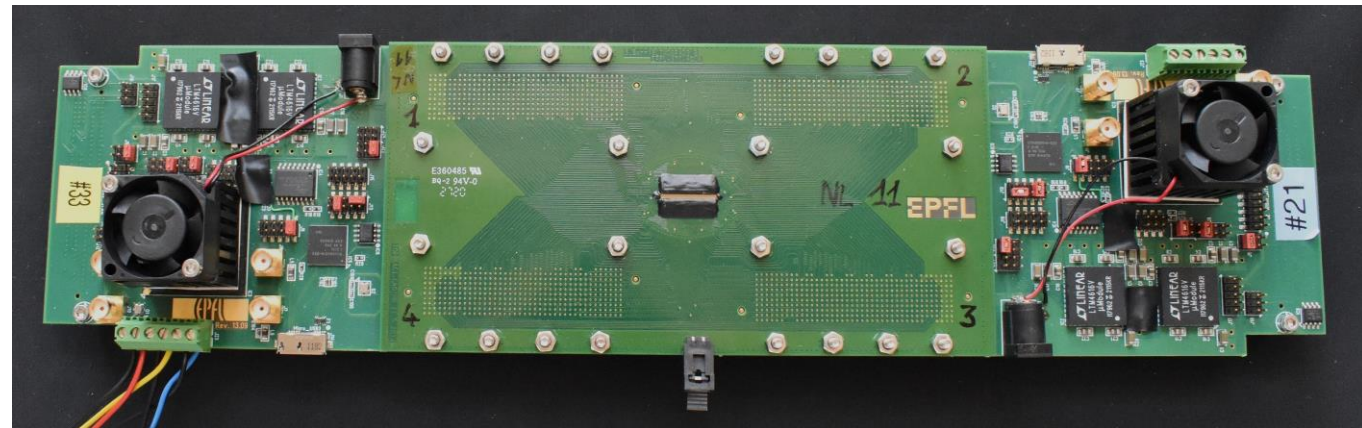
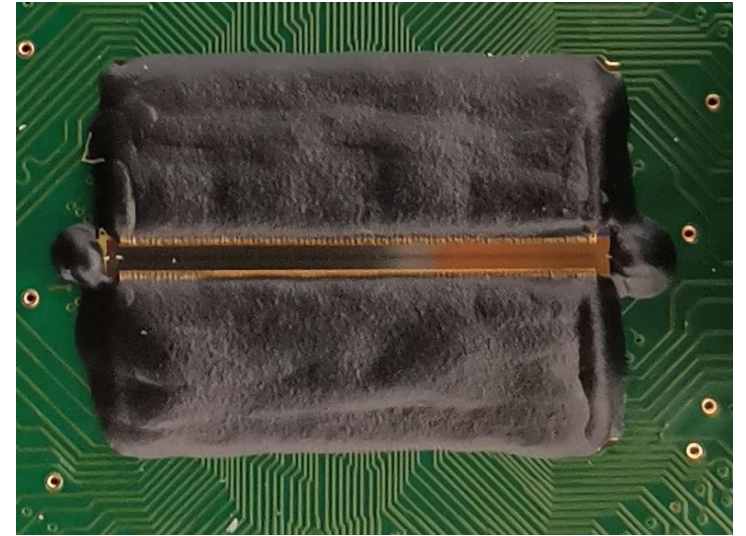
10 Sep 2024

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# The LinoSPAD2 detector

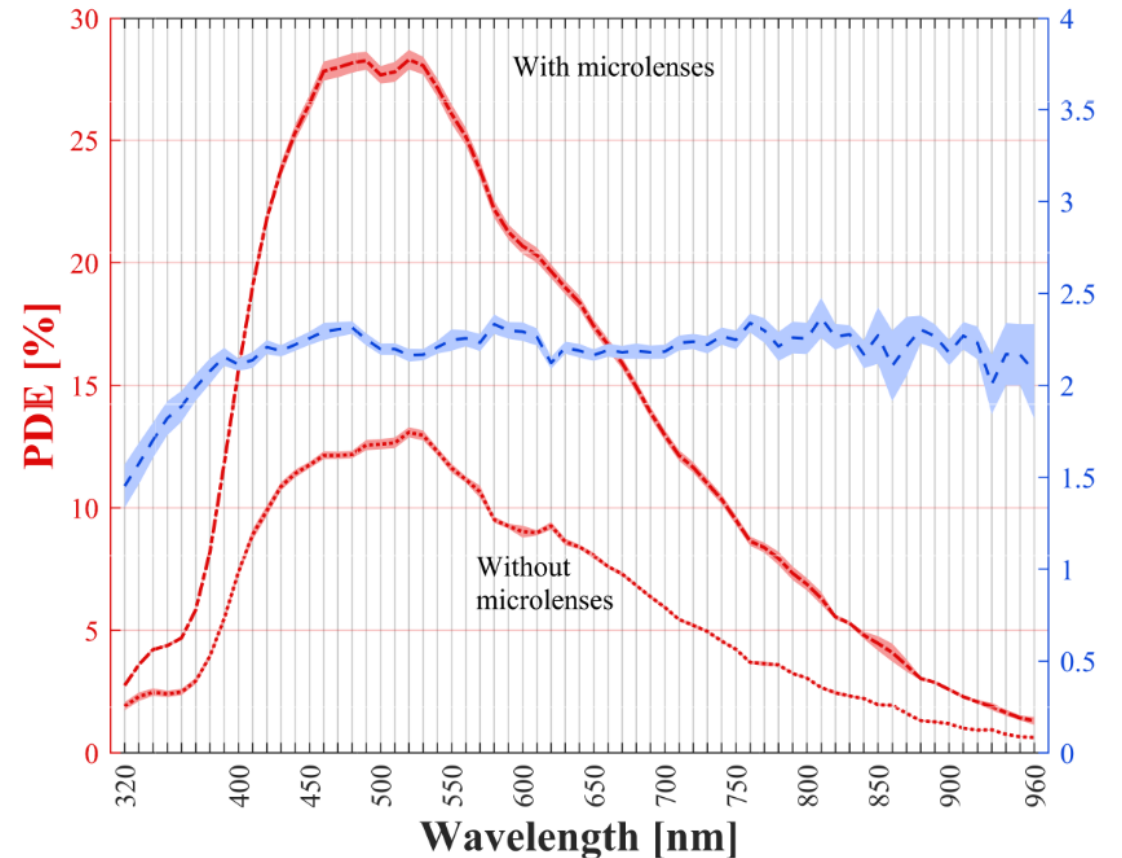
# LinoSPAD2 (1)

- Designed by AQUA lab, EPFL, Neuchâtel
- 512 x 1 SPADs
- Single-photon sensitivity
- 26.2  $\mu\text{m}$  pitch ( $\sim 13$  mm sensor)
- TDCs for timestamping
- 40 ps rms timing resolution
- $\sim 20$  ns dead time



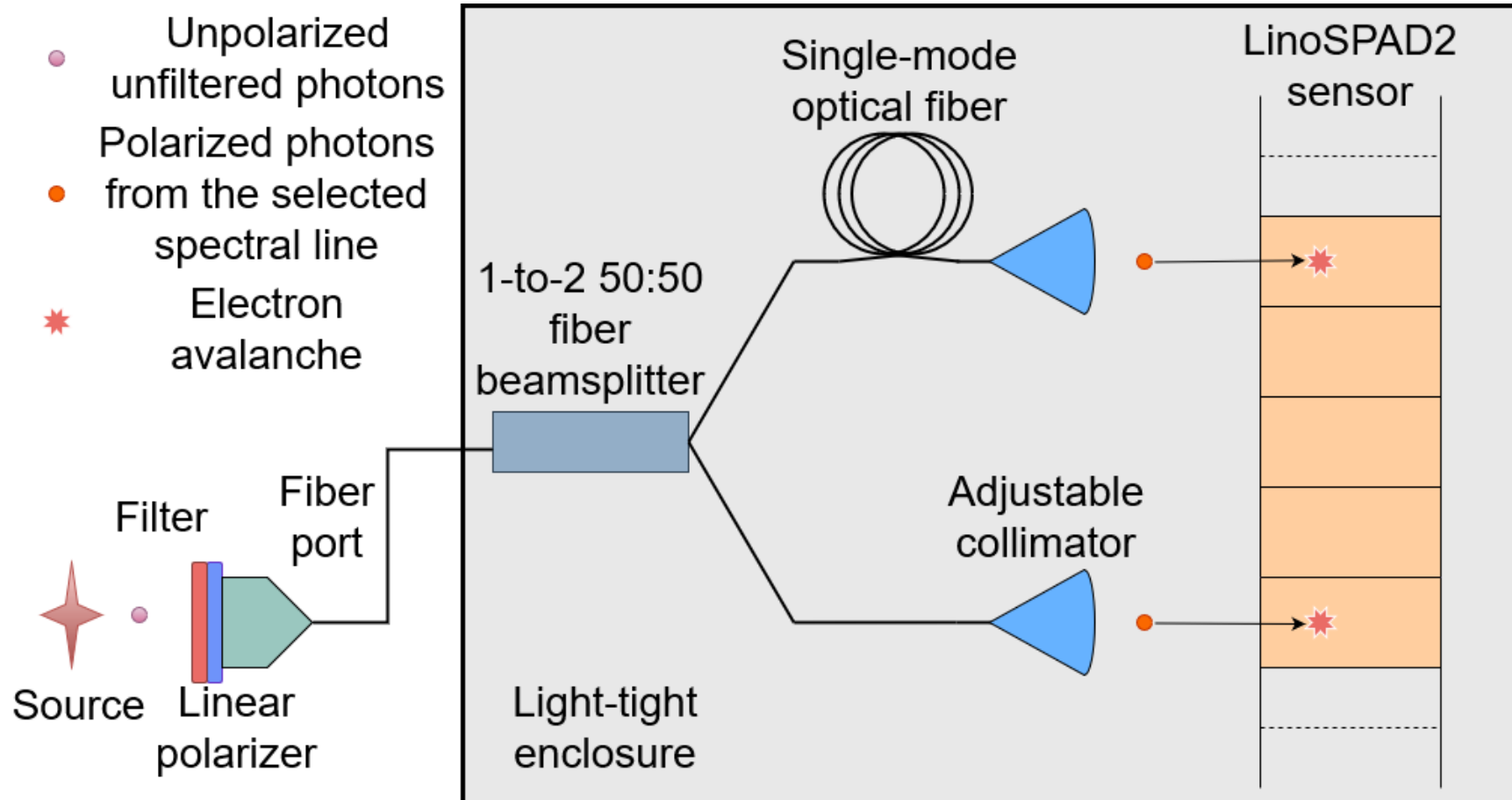
# LinoSPAD2 (2)

- Designed by AQUA lab, EPFL, Neuchâtel
- 512 x 1 SPADs
- Single-photon sensitivity
- 26.2  $\mu\text{m}$  pitch (~13 mm sensor)
- TDCs for timestamping
- 40 ps rms timing resolution
- ~ 20 ns dead time

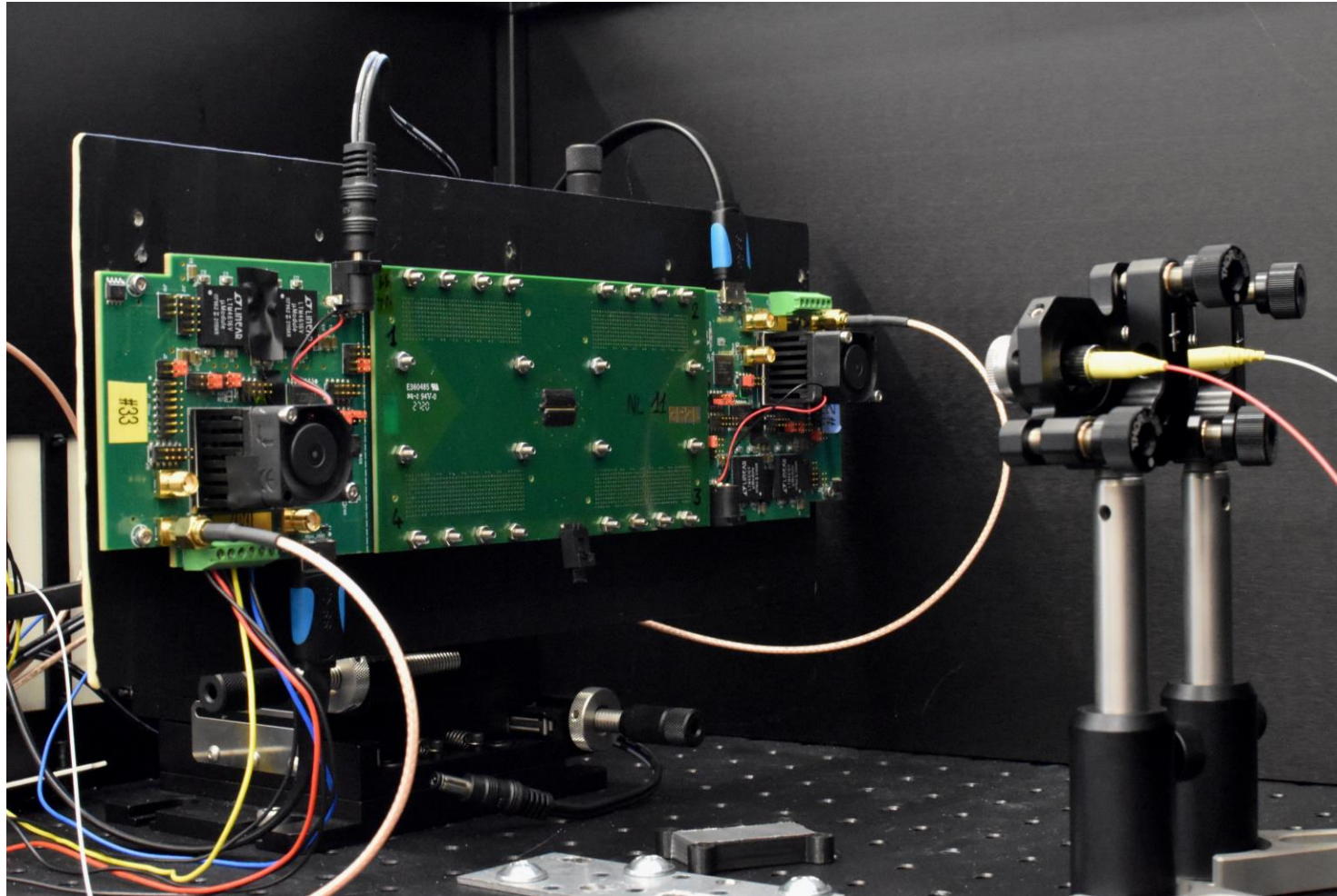


# Single-line HBT setup

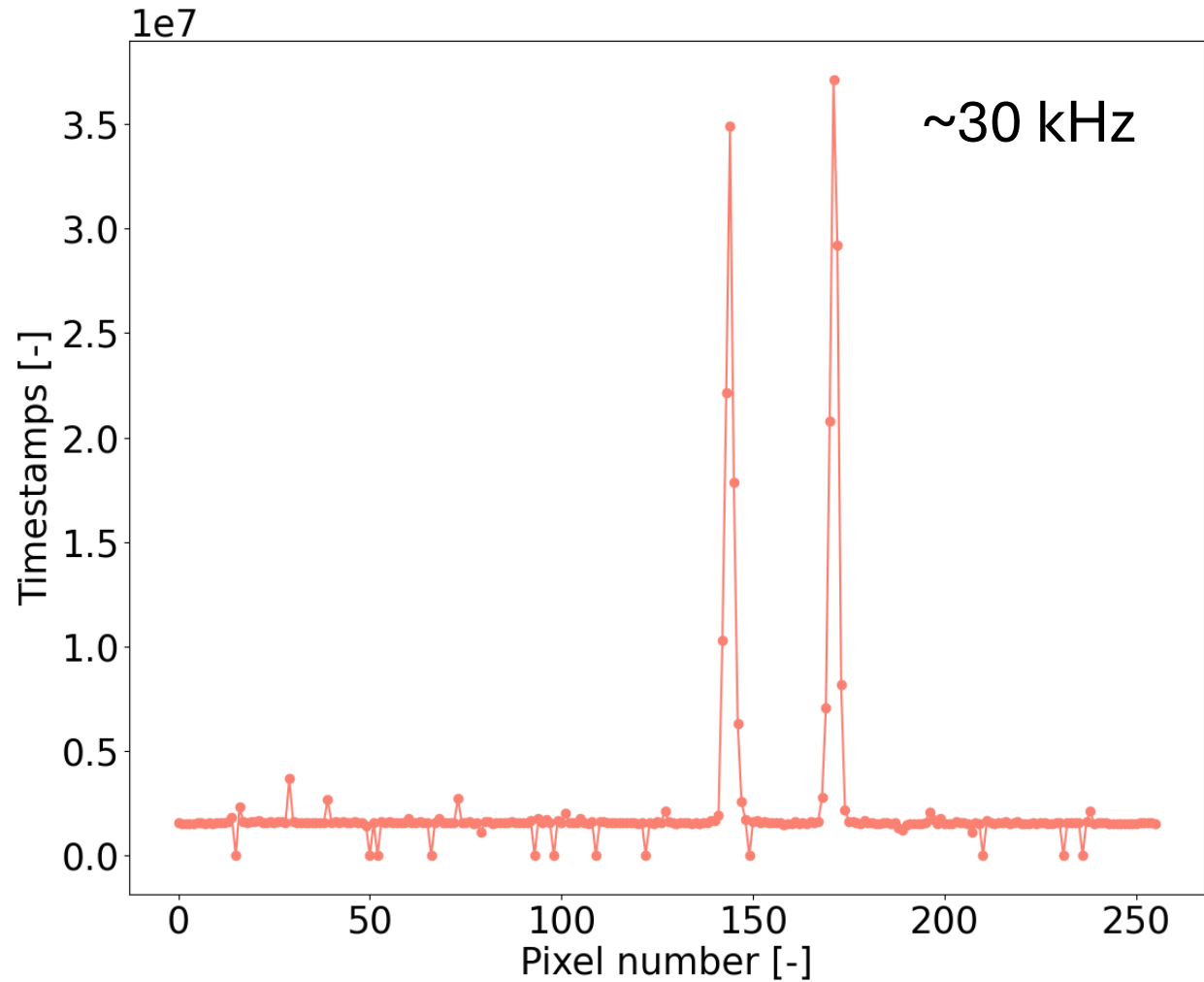
# Setup with LinoSPAD2: single-line (1)



# Setup with LinoSPAD2: single-line (2)

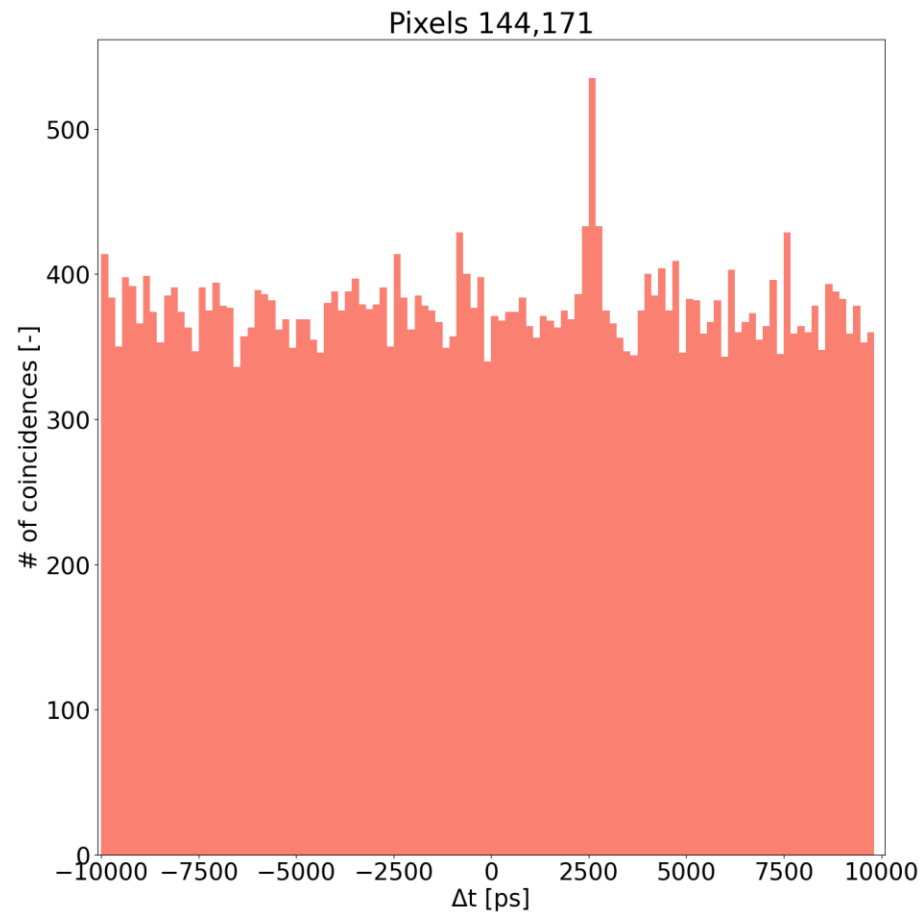


# Single line HBT: occupation



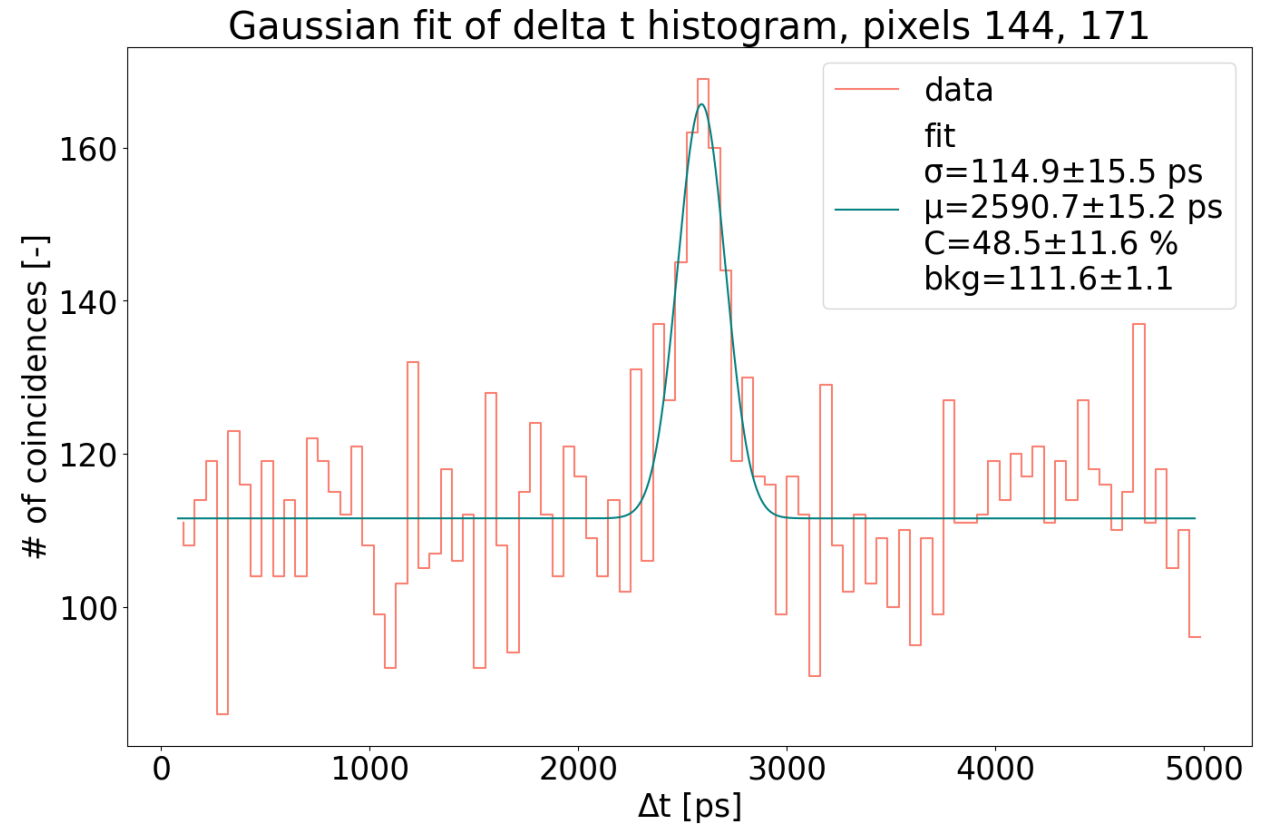
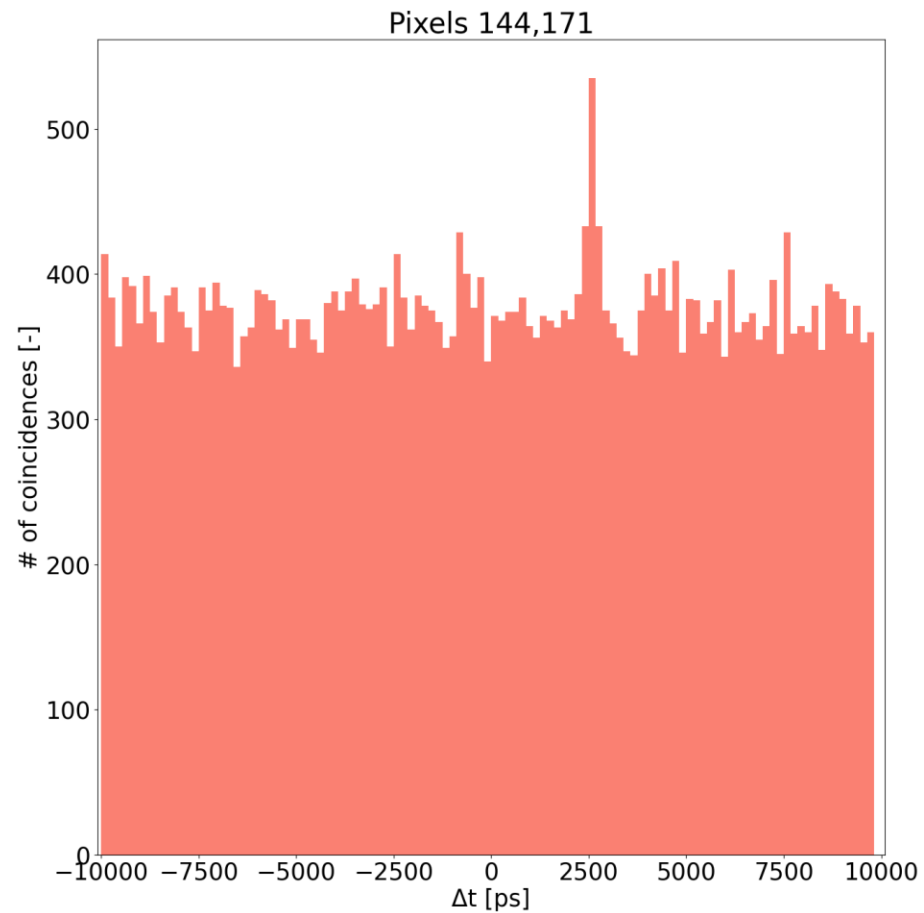


# Single line HBT: coincidence (1)

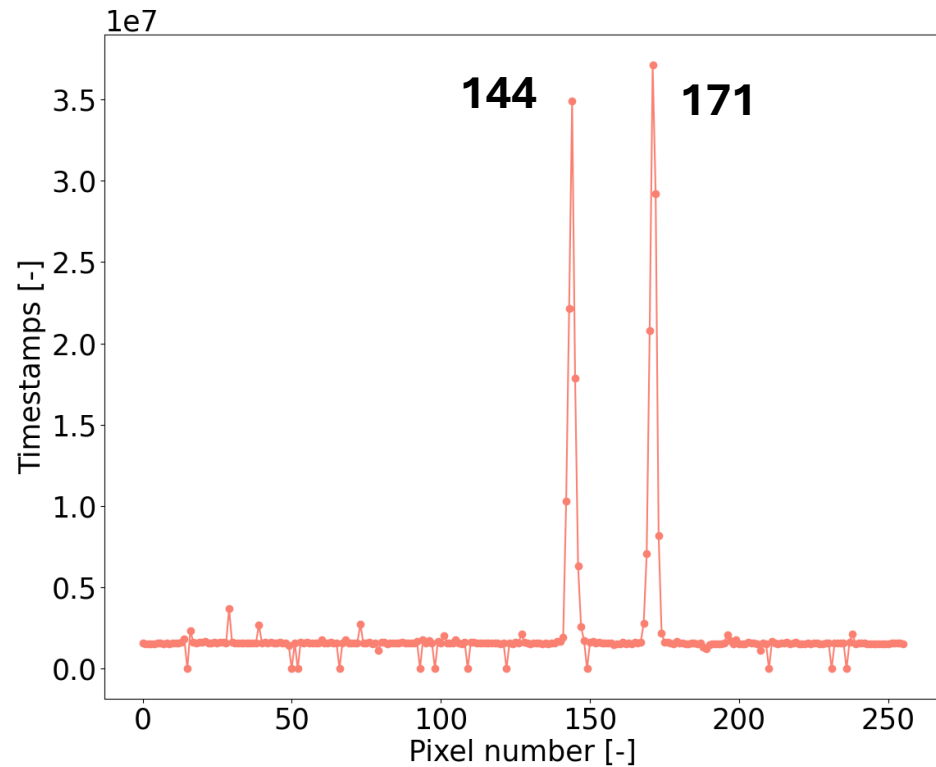


- Data collection  $\sim 10$  min
- $\sim 10$  GB of data
- $\Rightarrow 50\%$  contrast!

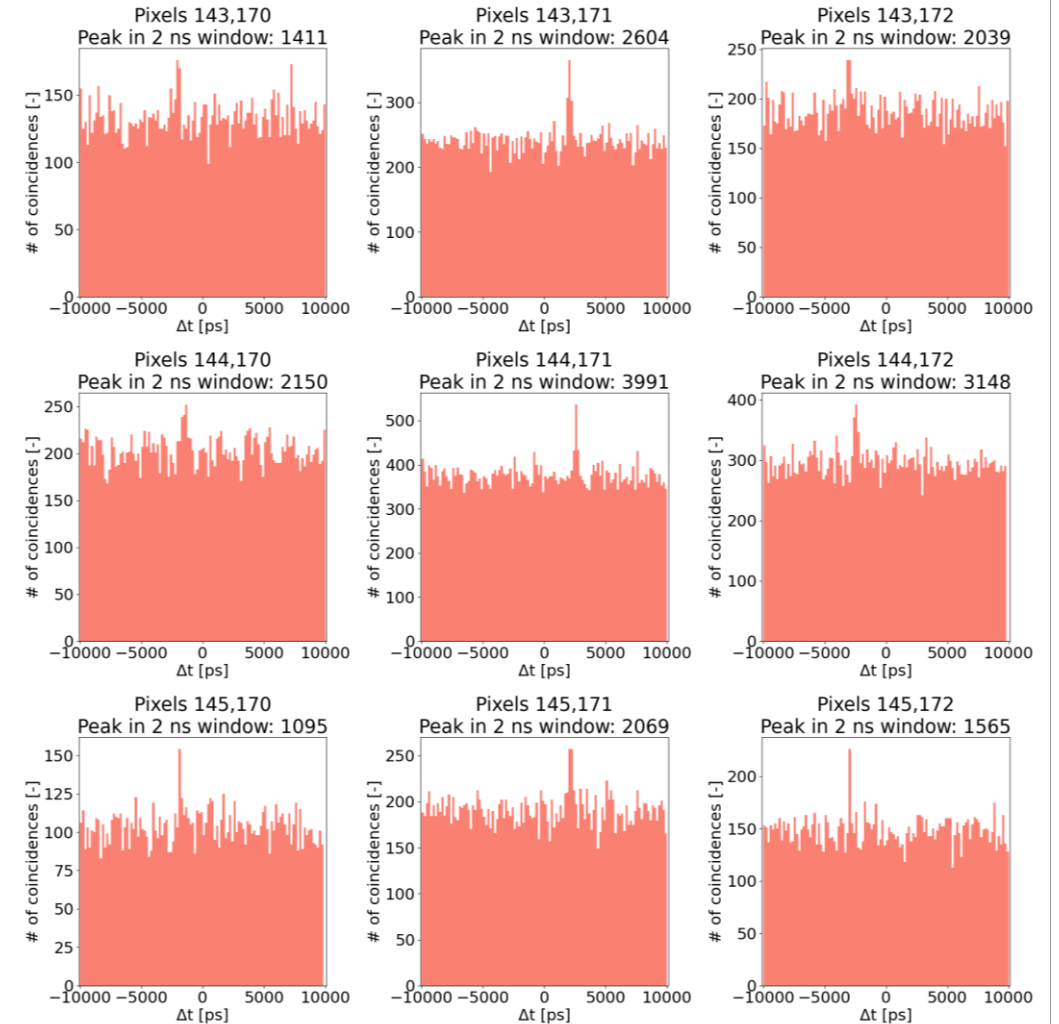
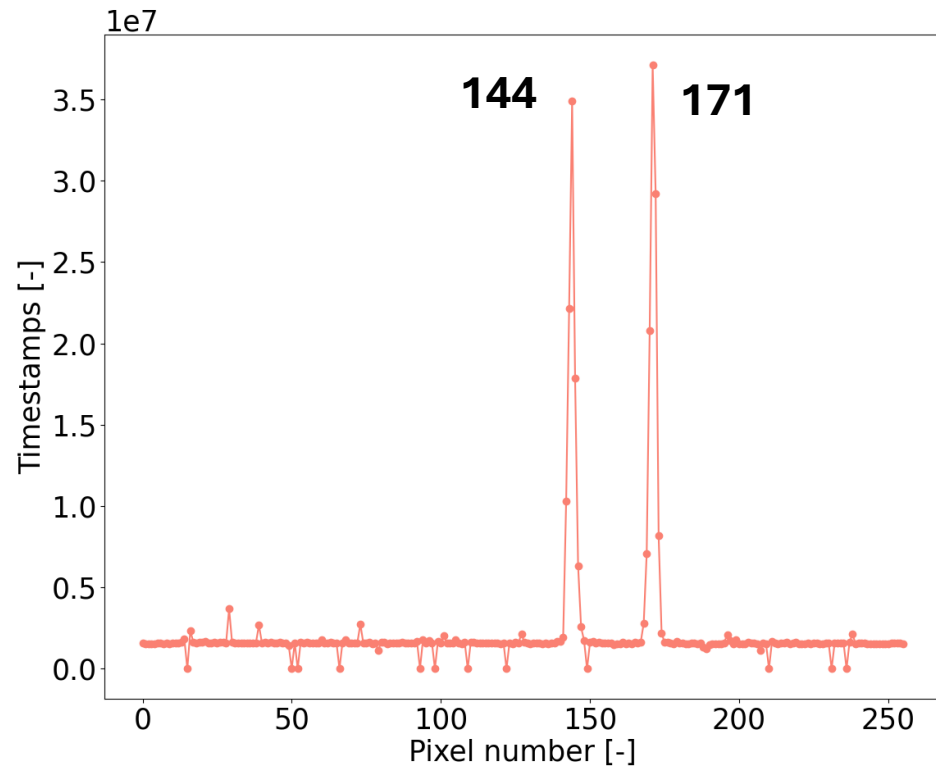
# Single line HBT: coincidence (2)



# Single line HBT: coincidence (3)

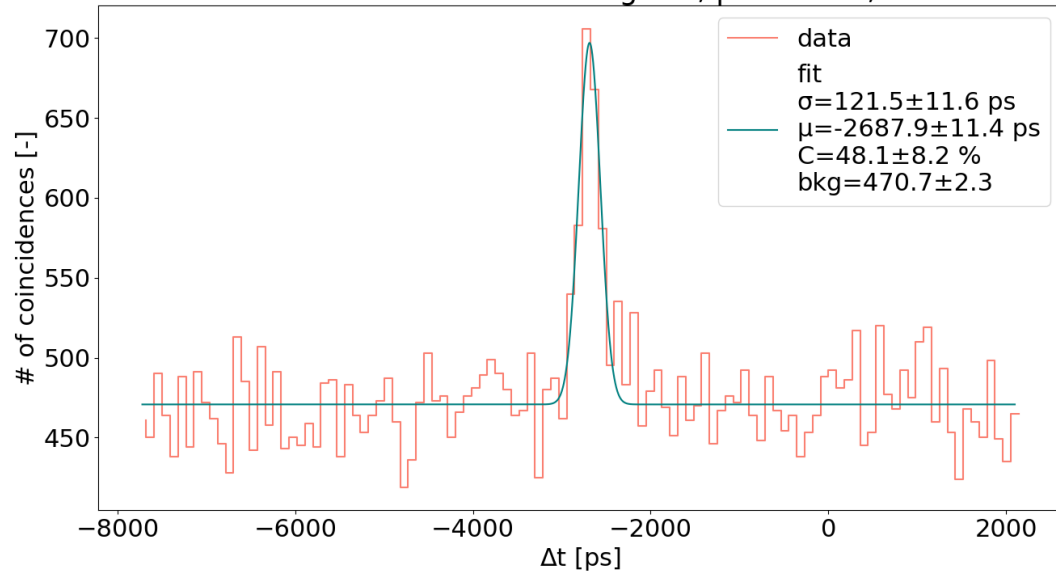


# Single line HBT: coincidence (4)

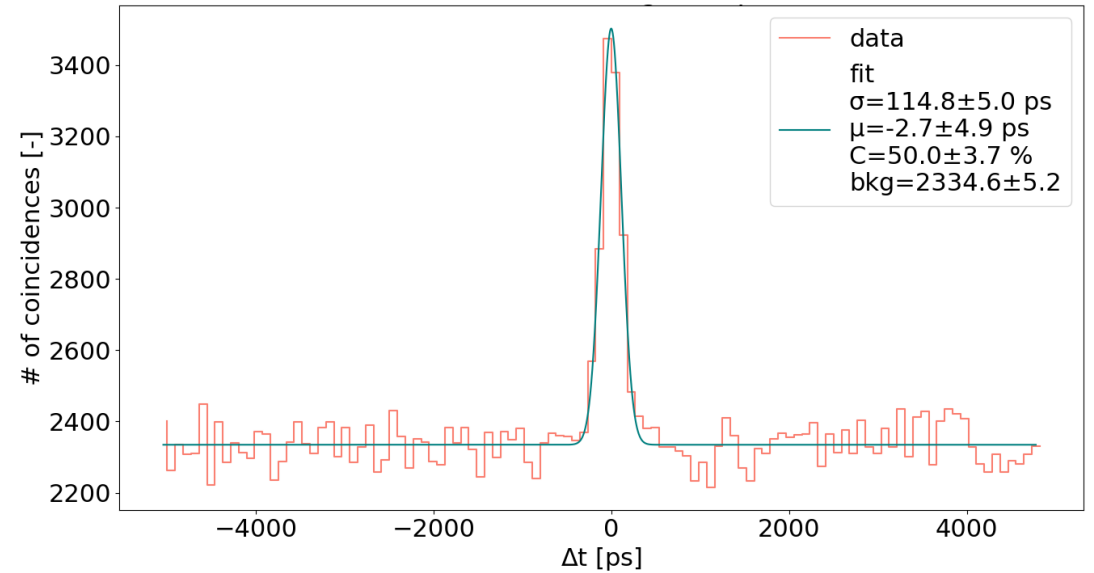


# Single line HBT: coincidence (5)

Gaussian fit of delta t histogram, pixels 144, 171

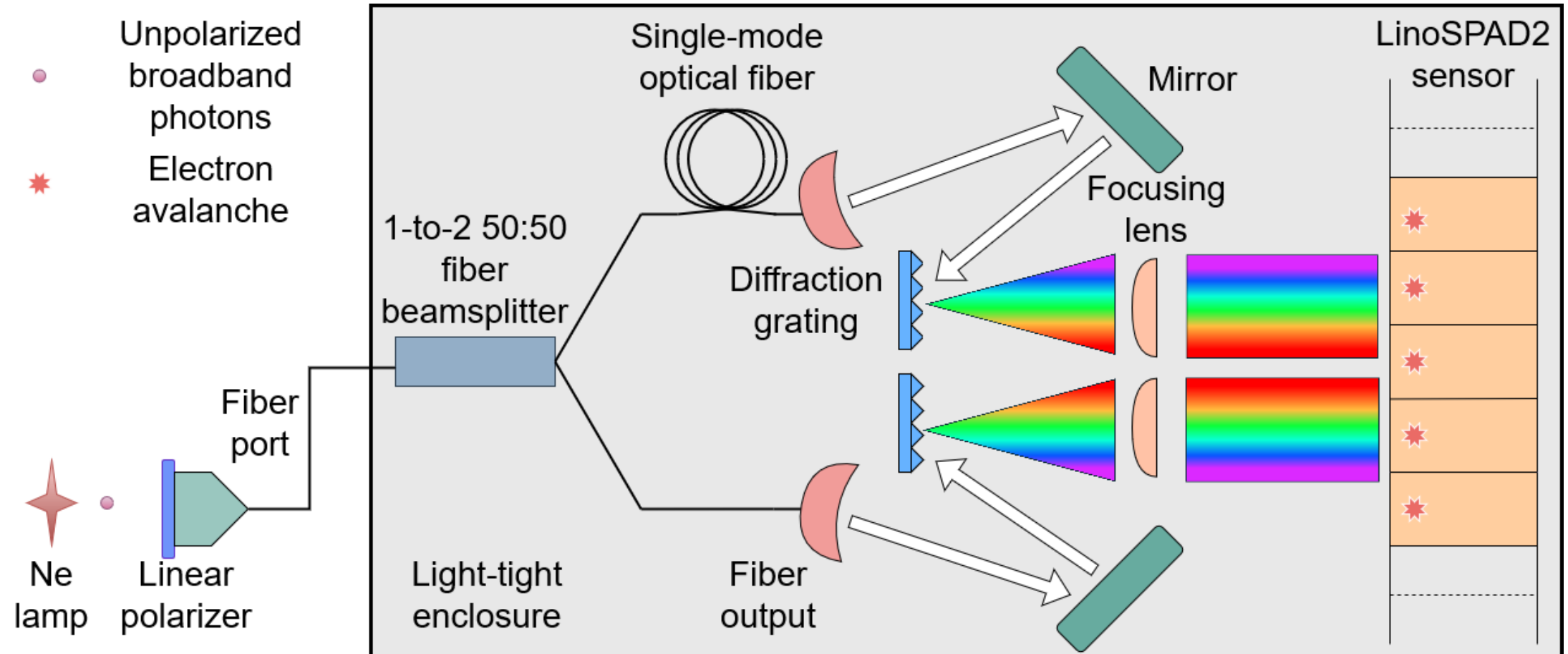


Gaussian fit of delta t histogram, pixels 170, 171, 172, 143, 144, 145

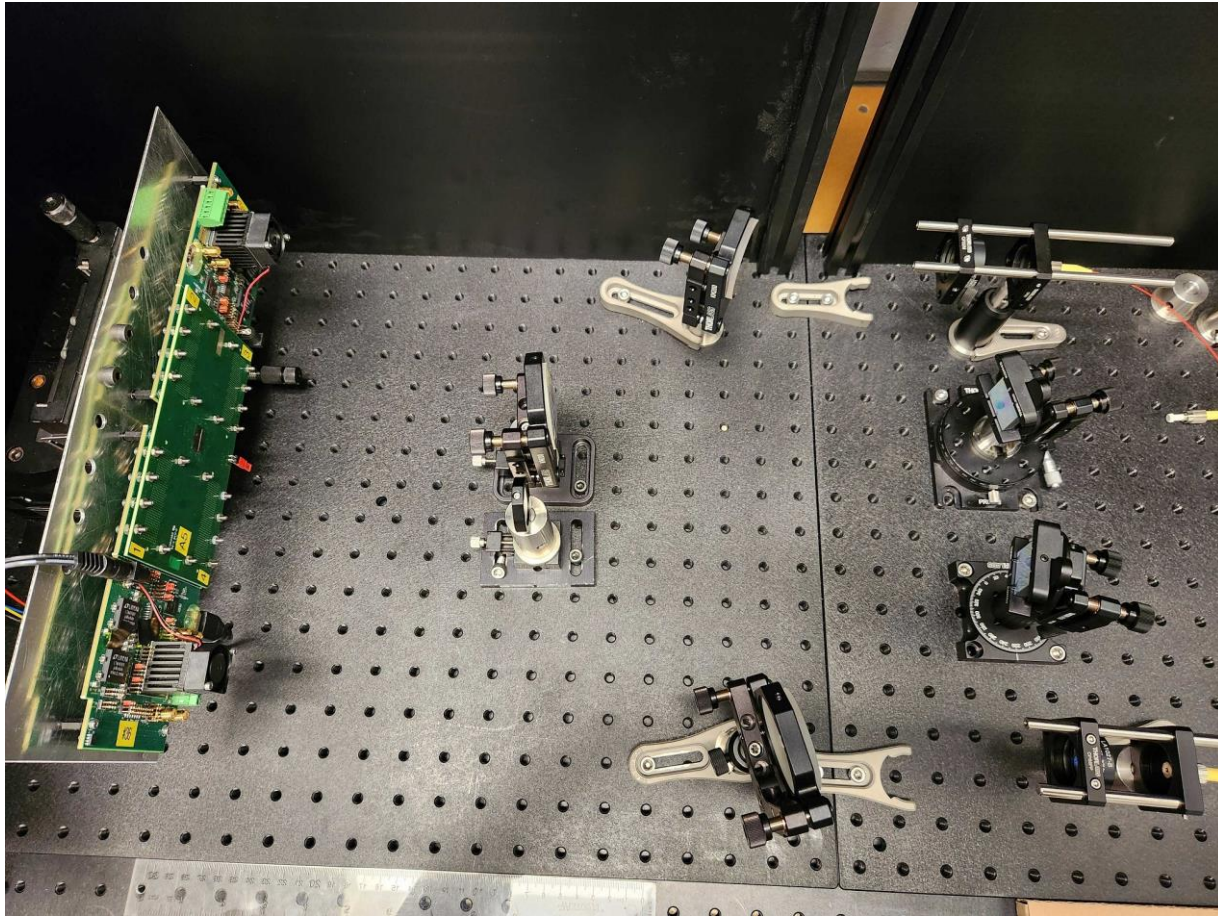


# Multiple-line HBT setup

# Setup with LinoSPAD2: spectrometer (1)



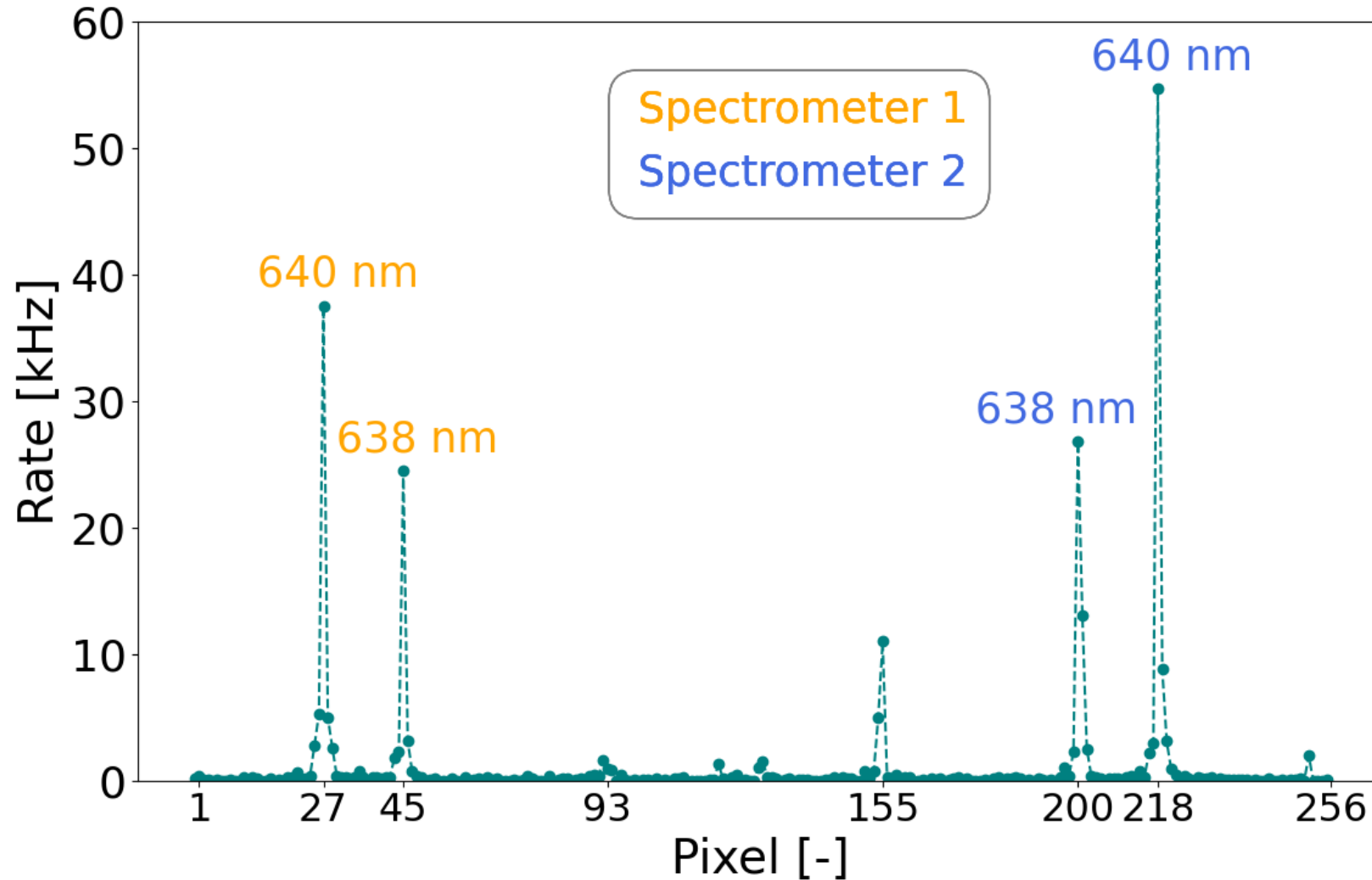
# Setup with LinoSPAD2: spectrometer (2)



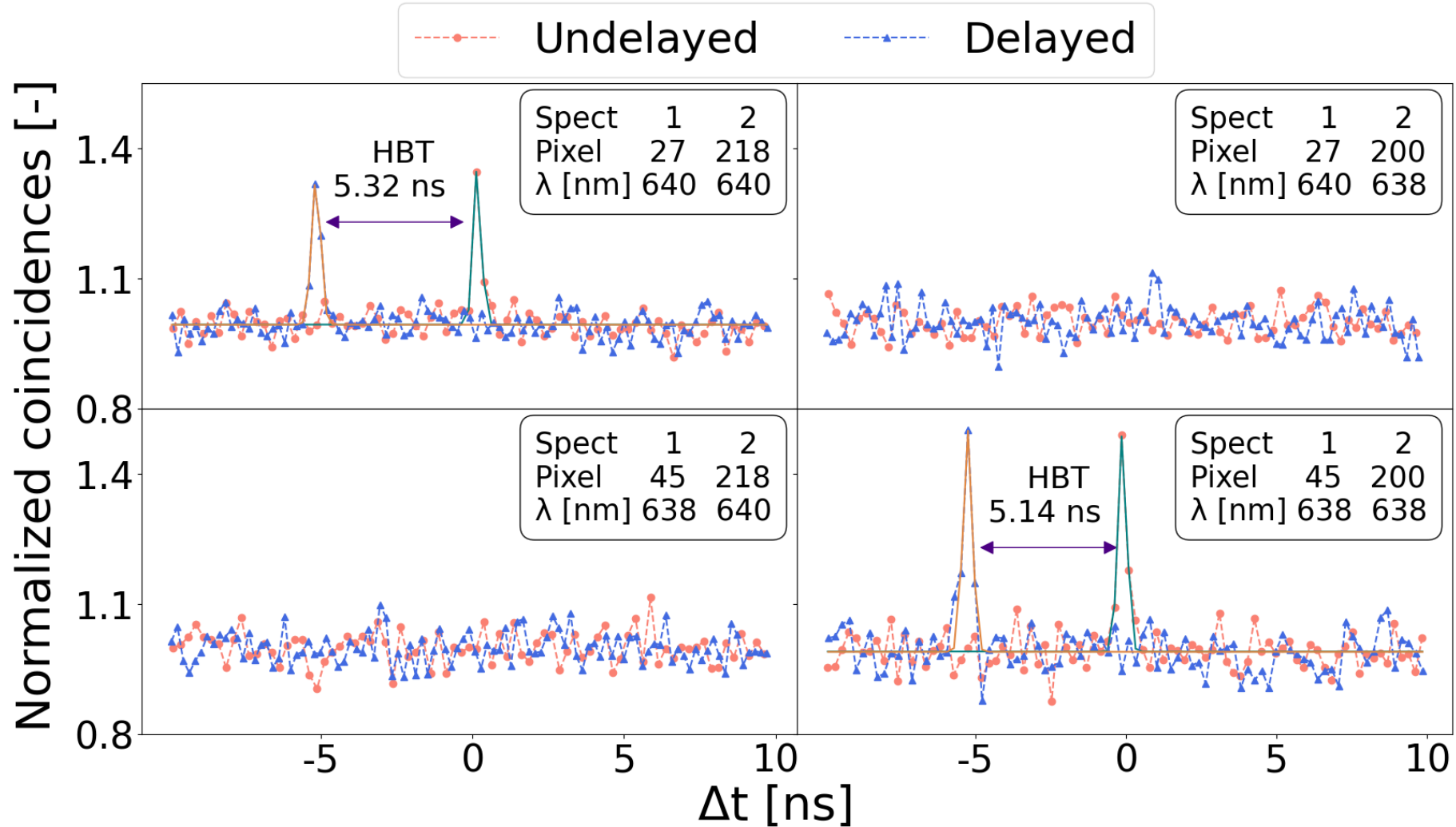


# Two-line HBT: occupation

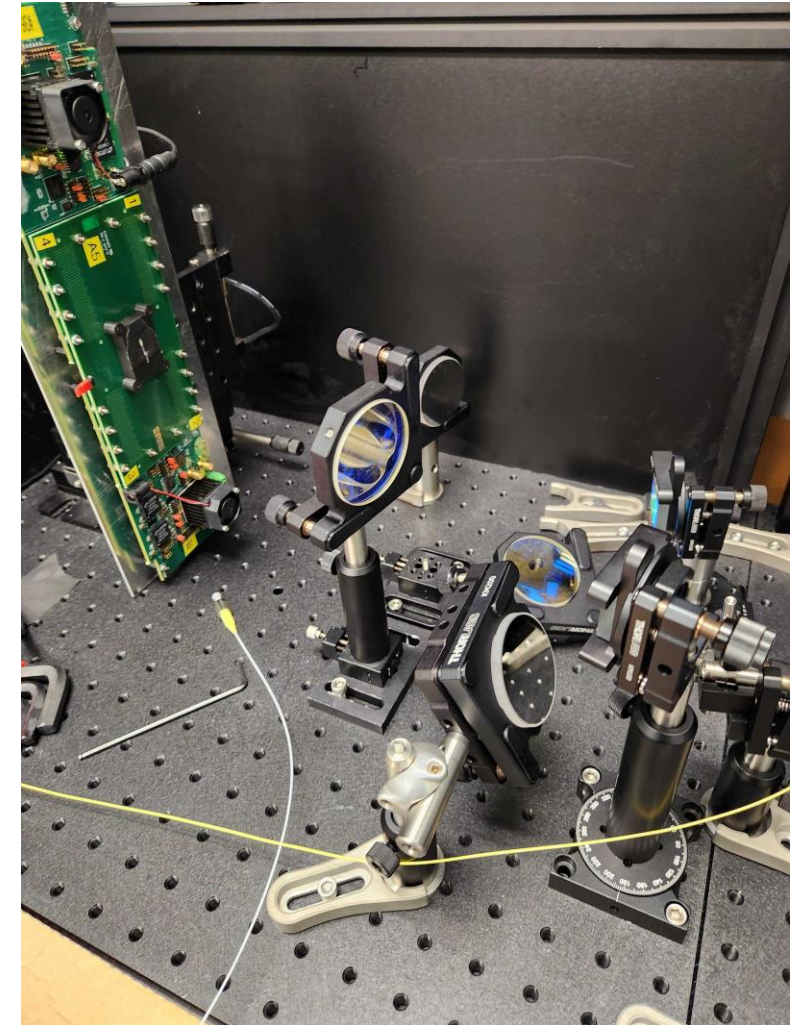
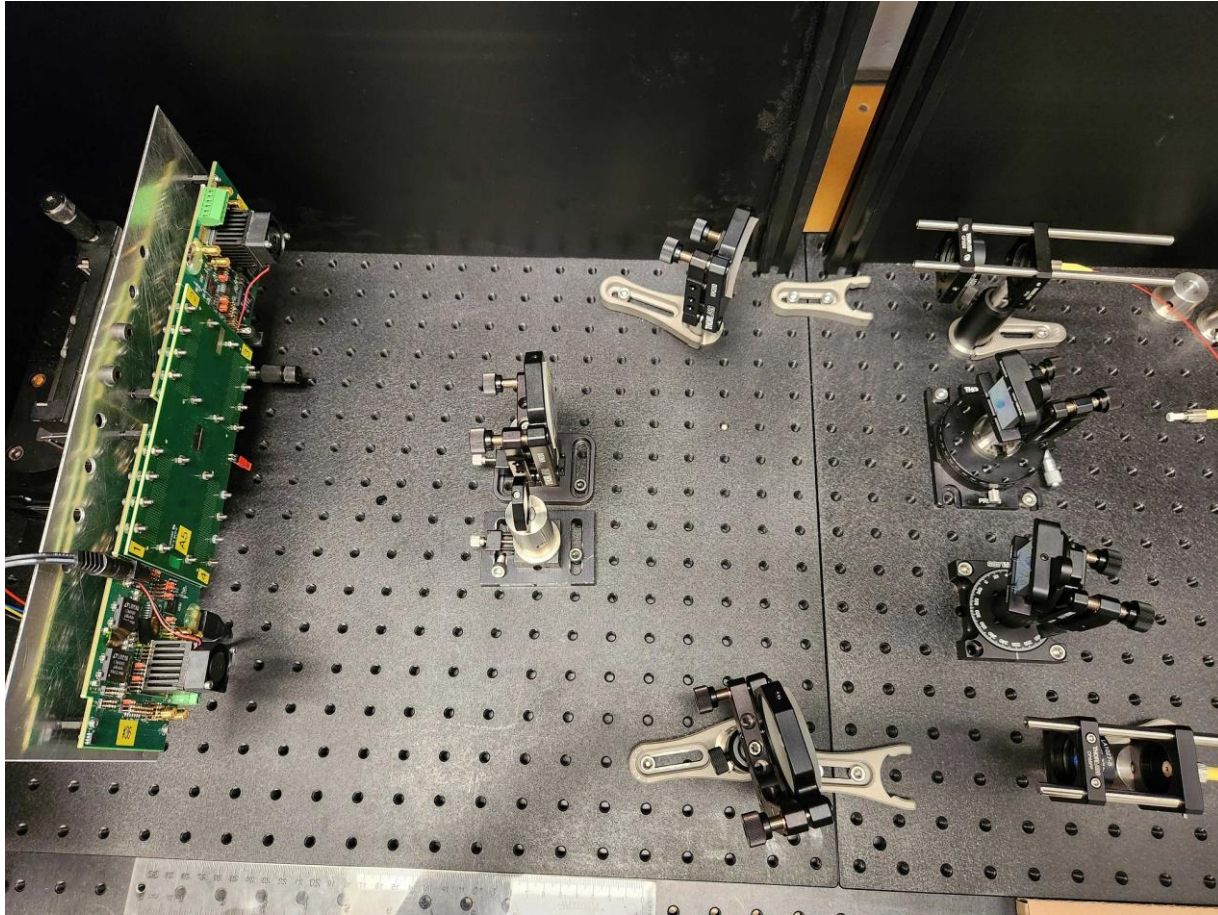
$\sim 0.11$  nm/pixel



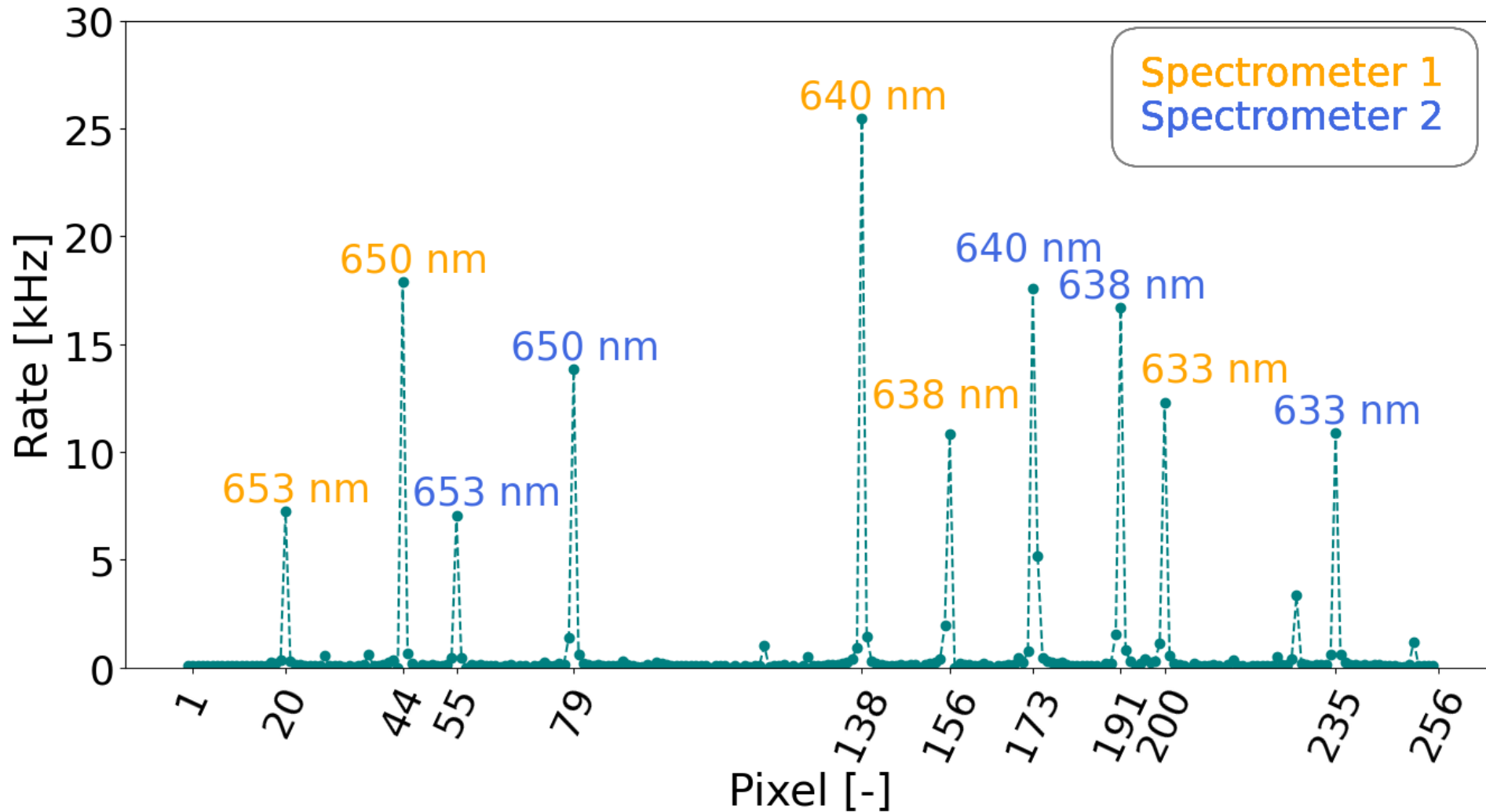
# Two-line HBT: coincidence



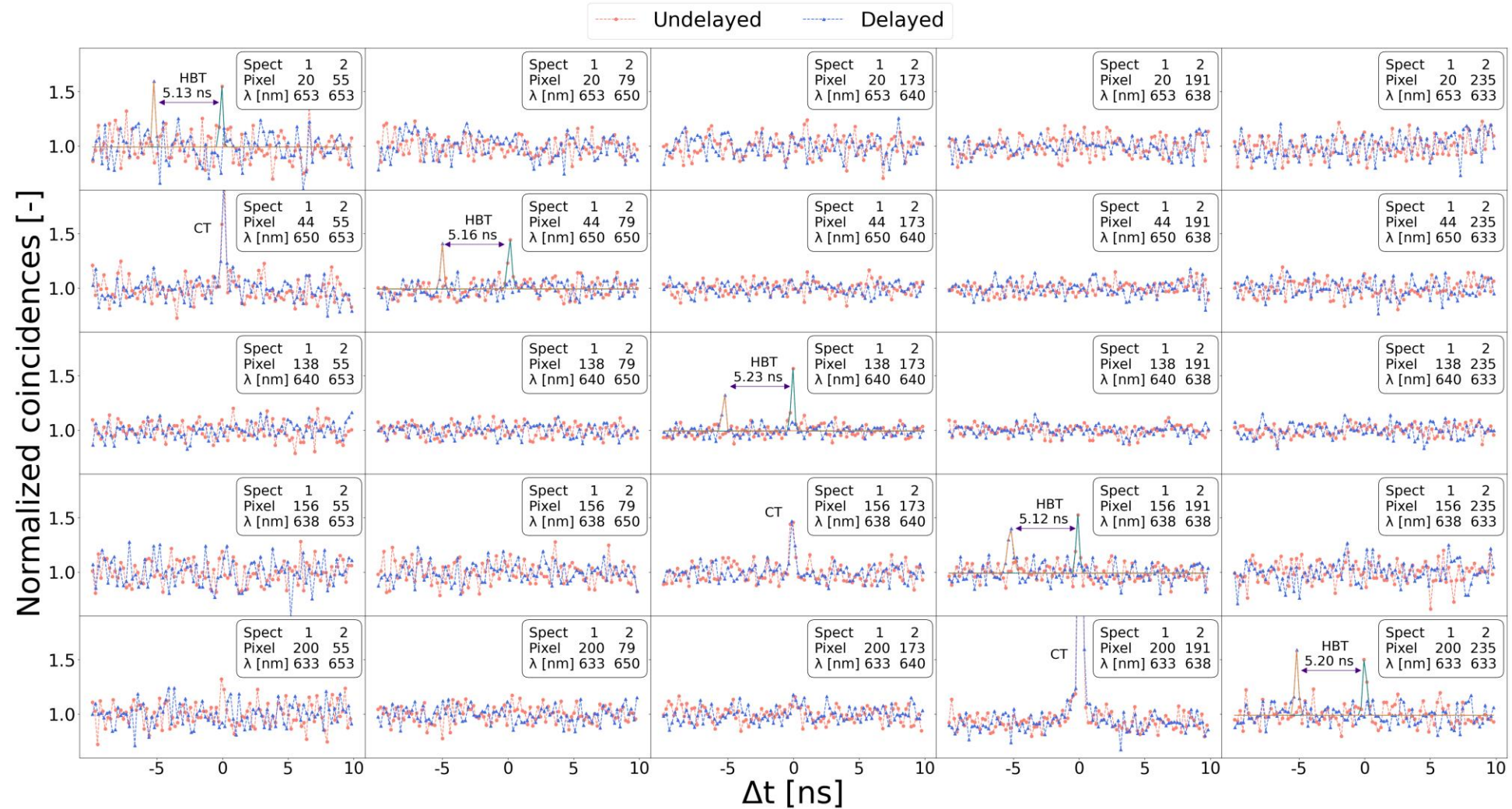
# Setup with LinoSPAD2: spectrometer (3)



# Five-line HBT: occupation



# Five-line HBT: coincidence



# The paper

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2406.13959>

## Multifrequency-resolved Hanbury Brown–Twiss Effect

Joseph Ferrantini,<sup>1,a)</sup> Jesse Crawford,<sup>1,a)</sup> Sergei Kulkov,<sup>2,a)</sup> Jakub Jirsa,<sup>2,3</sup> Aaron Mueninghoff,<sup>4</sup> Lucas Lawrence,<sup>1</sup> Stephen Vintskevich,<sup>5</sup> Tommaso Milanese,<sup>6</sup> Samuel Burri,<sup>6</sup> Ermanno Bernasconi,<sup>6</sup> Claudio Bruschini,<sup>6</sup> Michal Marcisovsky,<sup>2</sup> Peter Svihra,<sup>2</sup> Andrei Nomerotski,<sup>2,7</sup> Paul Stankus,<sup>1</sup> Edoardo Charbon,<sup>6</sup> and Raphael A. Abrahao<sup>1,b)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup>Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton NY 11973, USA

<sup>2)</sup>Faculty of Nuclear Sciences and Physical Engineering, Czech Technical University, 115 19 Prague, Czech Republic

<sup>3)</sup>Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Czech Technical University, 166 27 Prague, Czech Republic

<sup>4)</sup>Stony Brook University, Stony Brook NY 11794, USA

<sup>5)</sup>Technology Innovation Institute, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

<sup>6)</sup>École polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), CH-2002 Neuchâtel, Switzerland

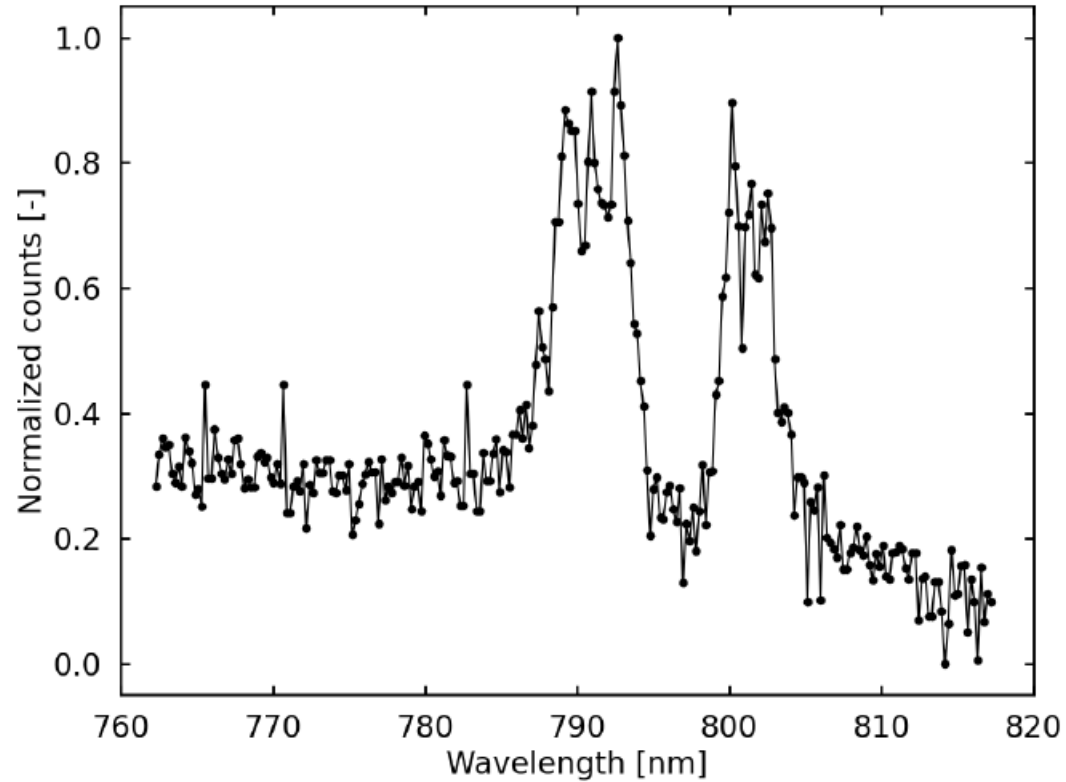
<sup>7)</sup>Florida International University, Miami FL 33199, USA

(Dated: 21 June 2024)

**Abstract:** The Hanbury Brown-Twiss (HBT) effect holds a pivotal place in intensity interferometry and gave a seminal contribution to the development of quantum optics. To observe such an effect, both good spectral and timing resolutions are necessary. Most often, the HBT effect is observed for a single frequency at a time, due to limitations in dealing with multifrequencies simultaneously, halting and limiting some applications. Here, we report a fast and data-driven spectrometer built with a one-dimensional array of single-photon-sensitive avalanche diodes. We report observing the HBT effect for multifrequencies at the same time. Specifically, we observed the HBT for up to 5 lines of the Ne spectrum, but this can be improved even further. Our work represents a major step to make spectral binning and multifrequencies HBT more widely available. The technology we present can benefit both classical and quantum applications.

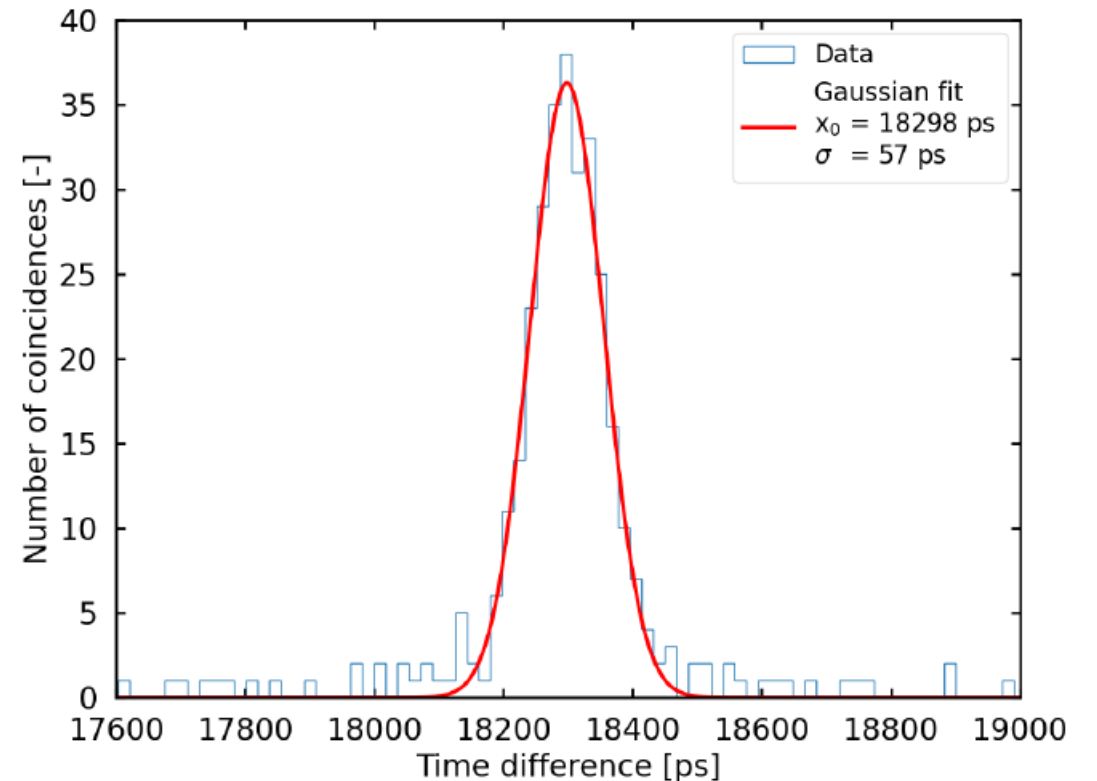
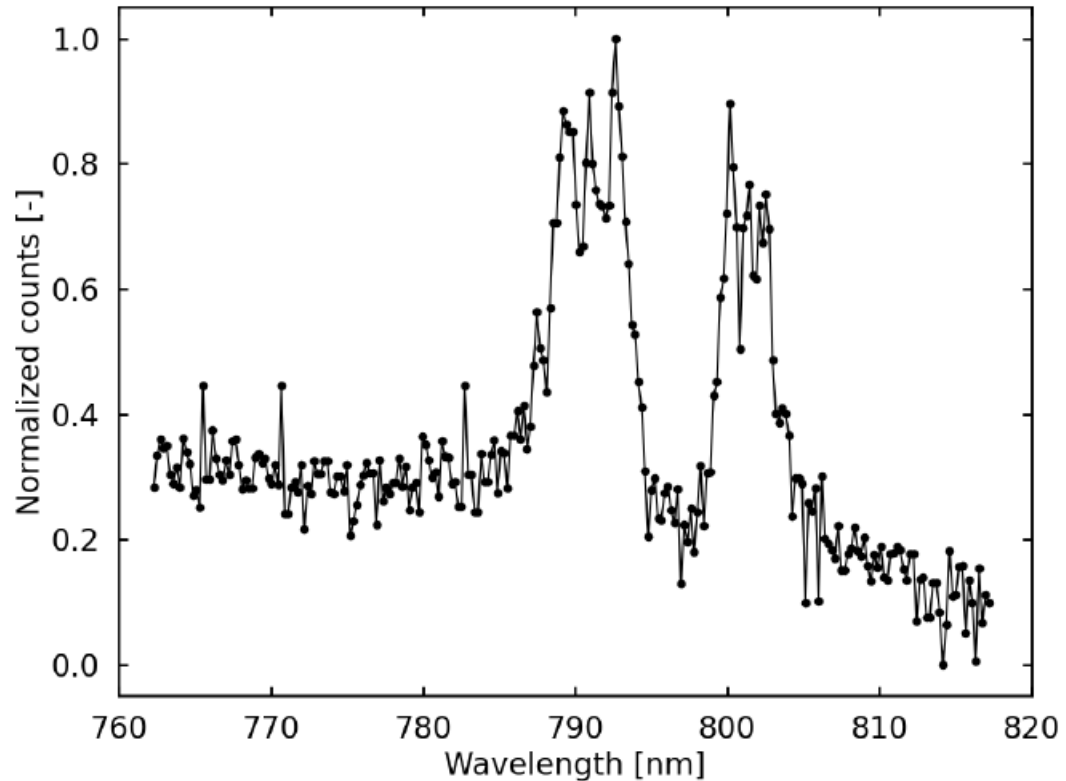
# LinoSPAD2 timing resolution

# Measurements with SPDC (1)



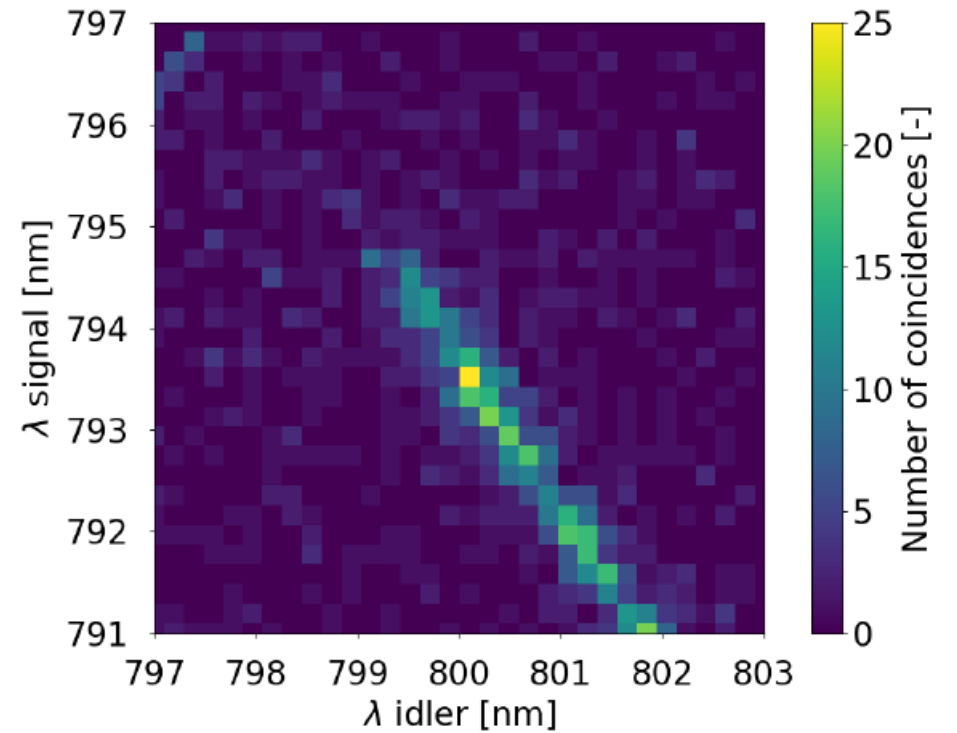
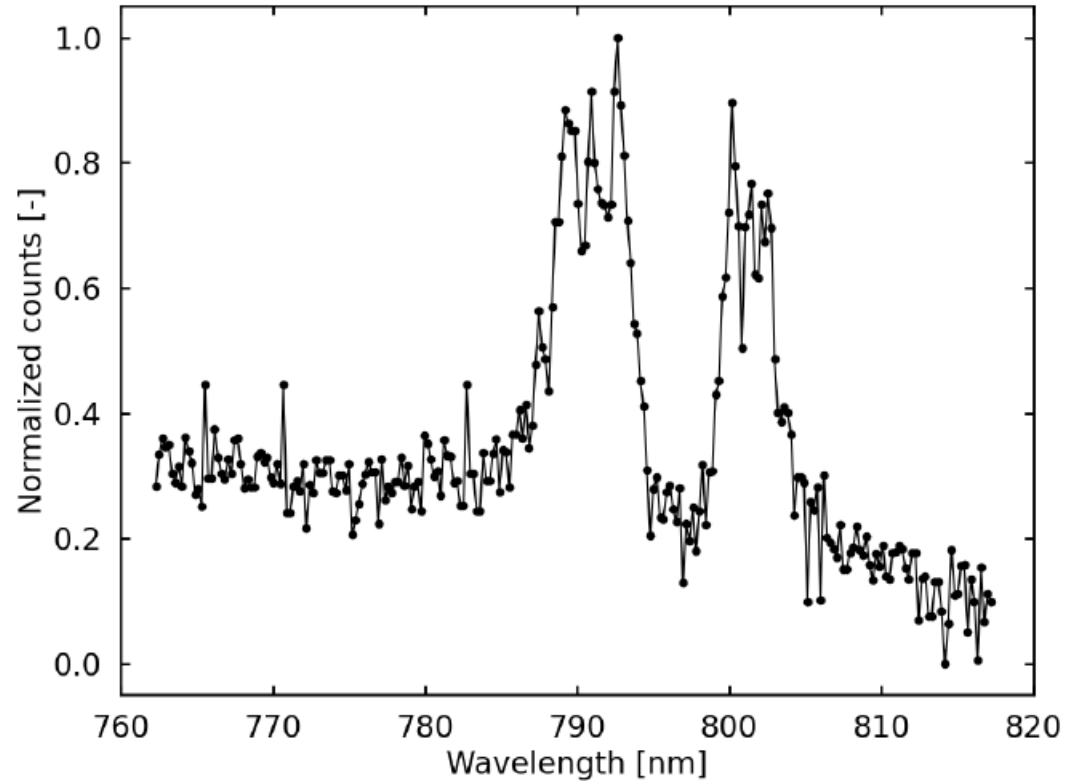


# Measurements with SPDC (2)



# Measurements with SPDC (3)

Arxiv  
2304.11999



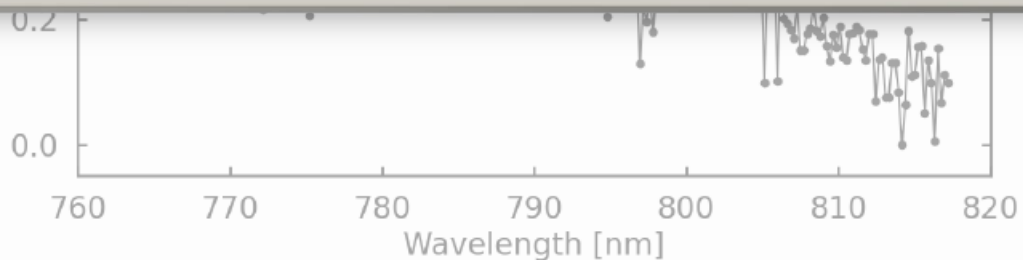
# Measurements with SPDC (3)

Arxiv  
2304.11999

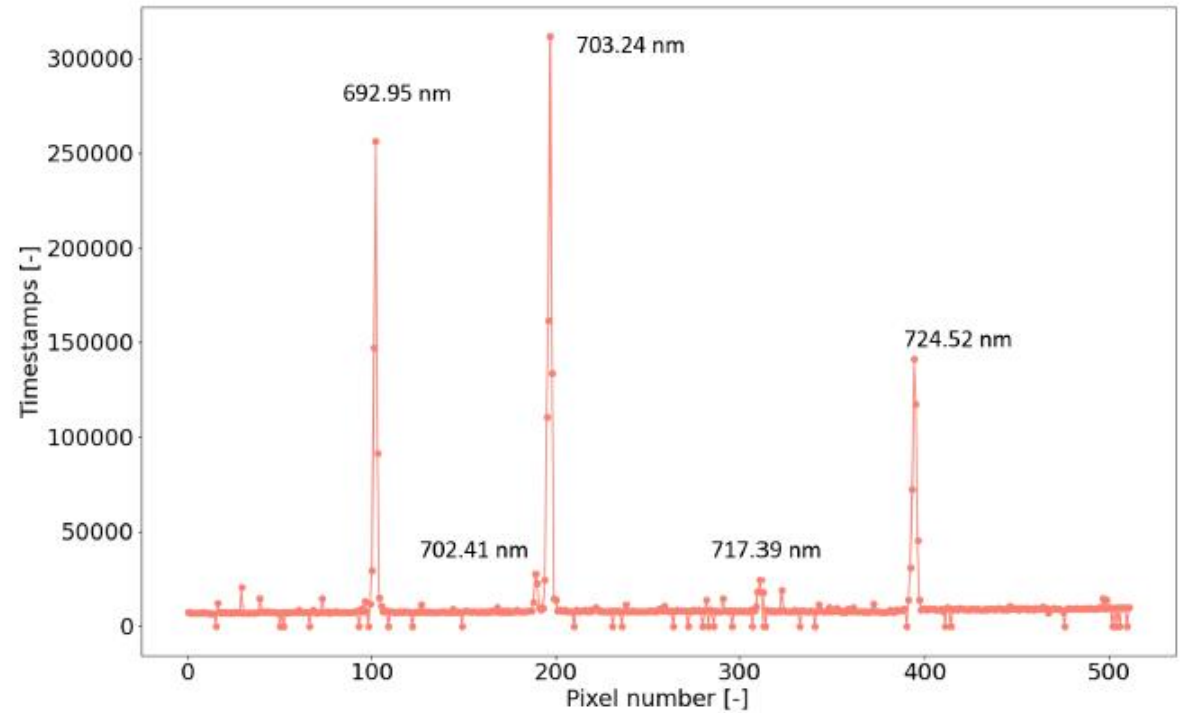


Fast data-driven spectrometer with direct measurement of time and frequency for multiple single photons

Jakub Jirsa,<sup>1,2</sup> Sergei Kulkov,<sup>1</sup> Raphael A. Abrahao,<sup>3,\*</sup> Jesse Crawford,<sup>3</sup> Aaron Mueninghoff,<sup>4</sup> Ermanno Bernasconi,<sup>5</sup> Claudio Bruschini,<sup>5</sup> Samuel Burri,<sup>5</sup> Stephen Vintskevich,<sup>6</sup> Michal Marcisovsky,<sup>1</sup> Edoardo Charbon,<sup>5</sup> and Andrei Nomerotski<sup>4,†</sup>



# Spectrometer improvement



# Summary

- LinoSPAD2 is great for HBT measurements
- Simultaneous HBT measurement at multiple Ne spectral lines
- Broadband HBT with an LED

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# Future plans

- Broadband HBT from multiple spectral lines: LED + spectrometer
- Stellar intensity interferometry with LinoSPAD2

# Summary

Arxiv papers	2406.15323
on HBT with	2406.13959
LinoSPAD2	2304.11999

- LinoSPAD2 is great for HBT measurements
- Simultaneous HBT measurement at multiple Ne spectral lines
- Broadband HBT with an LED

## Future plans

- Broadband HBT from multiple spectral lines: LED + spectrometer
- Stellar intensity interferometry with LinoSPAD2

**Thank you for your attention!**