



Centre de Nanosciences et de Nanotechnologies

# Soutenance de thèse

Lundi 29 novembre

10h30

Centre de Nanosciences et de Nanotechnologies

10 boulevard Thomas Gobert

91120 Palaiseau

Amphithéâtre

**Yassine OUSSAITI**

## “Modeling and simulation of the electrical behavior and the quench efficiency of Single-Photon Avalanche Diodes”

### Jury members :

Arnaud BOURNEL, Professeur des universités, Université Paris-Saclay, Examineur.  
Francis CALMON, Professeur des universités, Université de Lyon, INSA, Rapporteur.  
Raphaël CLERC, Professeur des universités, Université Jean Monnet, Rapporteur.  
Anne HEMERYCK, Chargée de recherche, CNRS, Université Toulouse III, Examinatrice.  
Marco PALA, Chargé de recherche, CNRS, Université Paris-Saclay, Directeur de thèse.  
Denis RIDEAU, Docteur-Ingénieur, STMicroelectronics, Encadrant industriel

### Abstract :

The development of numerical methods to simulate the electrical behavior and the quench efficiency in SPADs allows guiding the technological improvement of these photodiodes. For this purpose, standard TCAD solvers are often based on deterministic models and carriers are studied in terms of densities, which affects the estimation of the statistical response for a single photon. Therefore, this Ph.D. work aims to improve the simulation of silicon SPADs, focusing on the avalanche dynamics and its quenching description. To achieve this goal, we investigate various device architectures and analyze the main involved physical mechanisms. Furthermore, we assess certain technology trials to enhance the relevant figures of merit and establish the scaling laws. Importantly, a Verilog-A model accounting for the temporal current build-up and its statistics is presented. This physics-based model enables SPICE simulations of circuits and compares favorably with TCAD mixed-mode predictions. Finally, Monte Carlo algorithms are used to compute the photon detection efficiency and the timing response of SPADs. These results correlated with experiments confirm the method's accuracy, which can be used for modeling future generations of these photonic devices.