

time-correlated single photon counting

A technique for the measurement of the time histogram of a sequence of photons with respect to a periodic event, e.g. a flash from a repetitive nanosecond lamp or a CW operated laser (mode locked laser). The essential part is a time-to-amplitude-converter (TAC) which transforms the arrival time between a start and a stop pulse into a voltage. Sometimes called single photon timing.

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