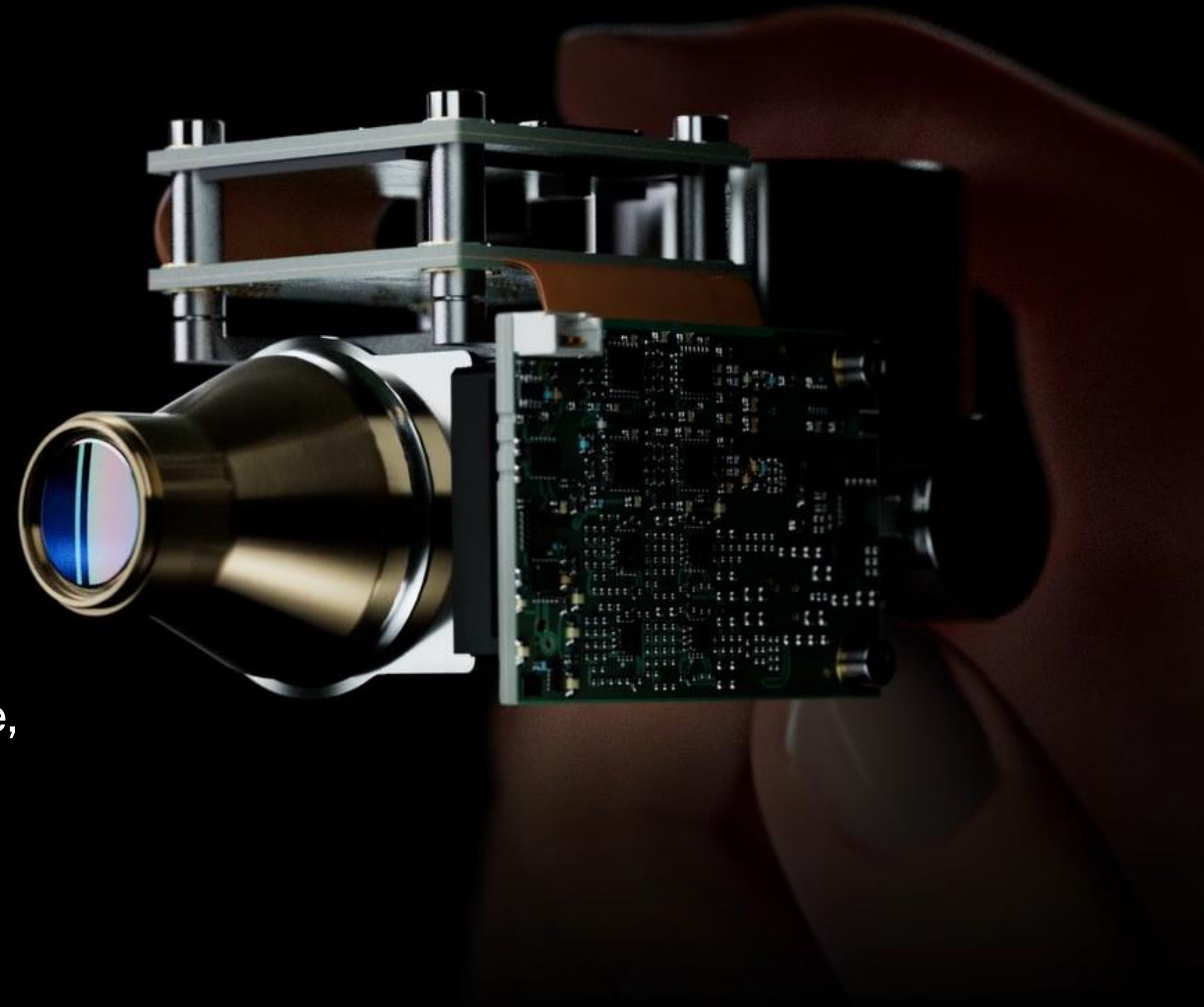


Mature T2SL technology for affordable HOT HD detectors and reduced SWaP system

Infrared Detection For Space Applications Workshop
7th to 9th June 2023, Toulouse, France

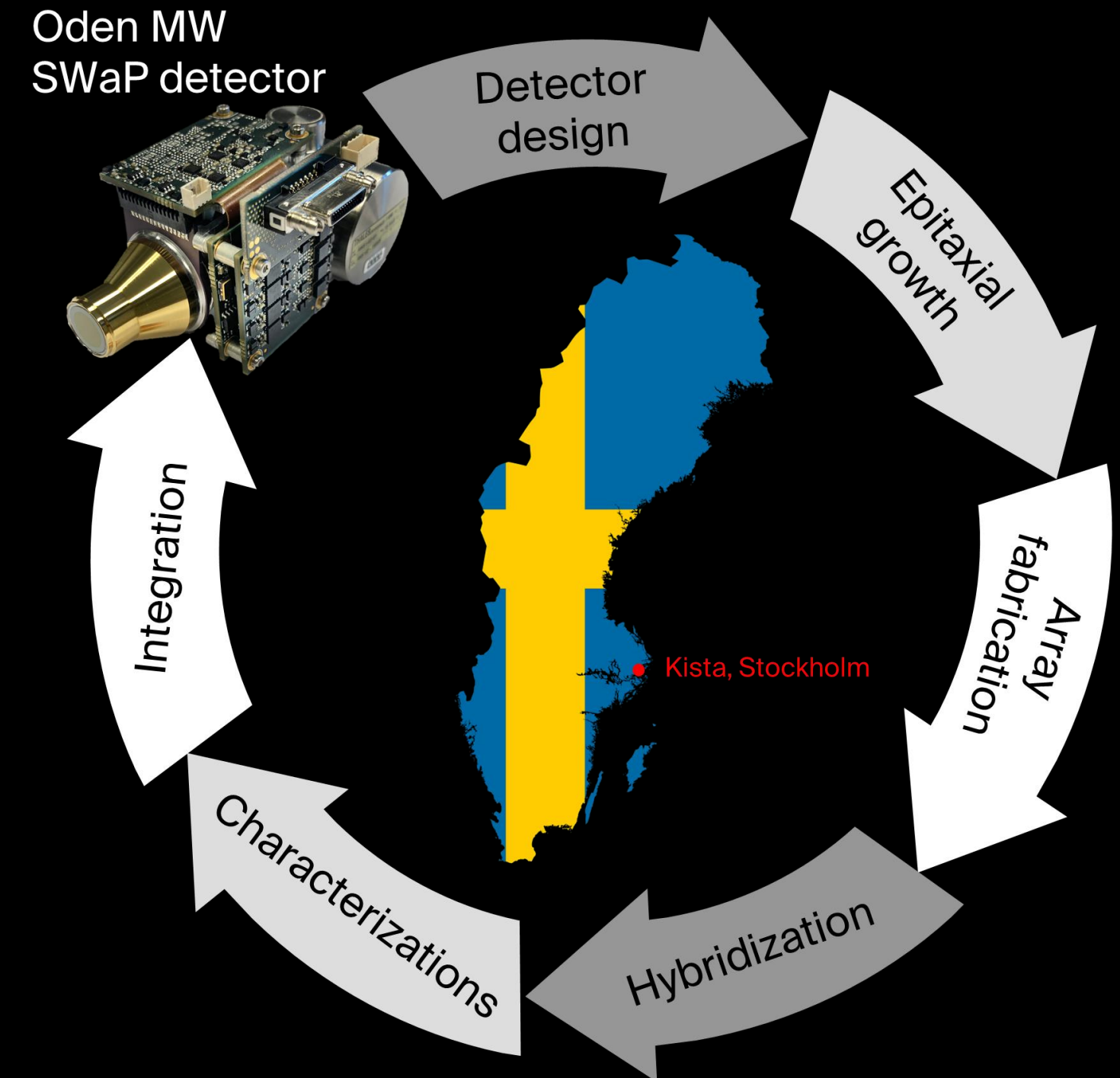
M. Delmas, L. Höglund, D. Ramos, R. Ivanov, L. Žurauskaitė, S. Högnadóttir, , D. Evans, D. Rihtnesberg, L. Bendrot, S. Smuk, A. Smuk, S. Becanovic, S. Almqvist, P. Tinghag, S. Fattala, E. Costard

www.ir-nova.se

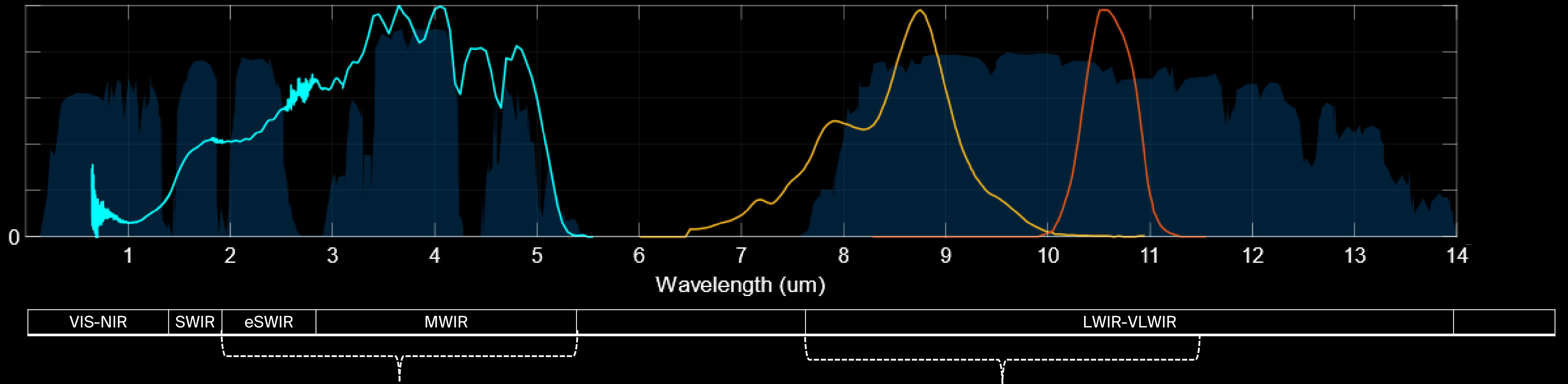


About IRnova

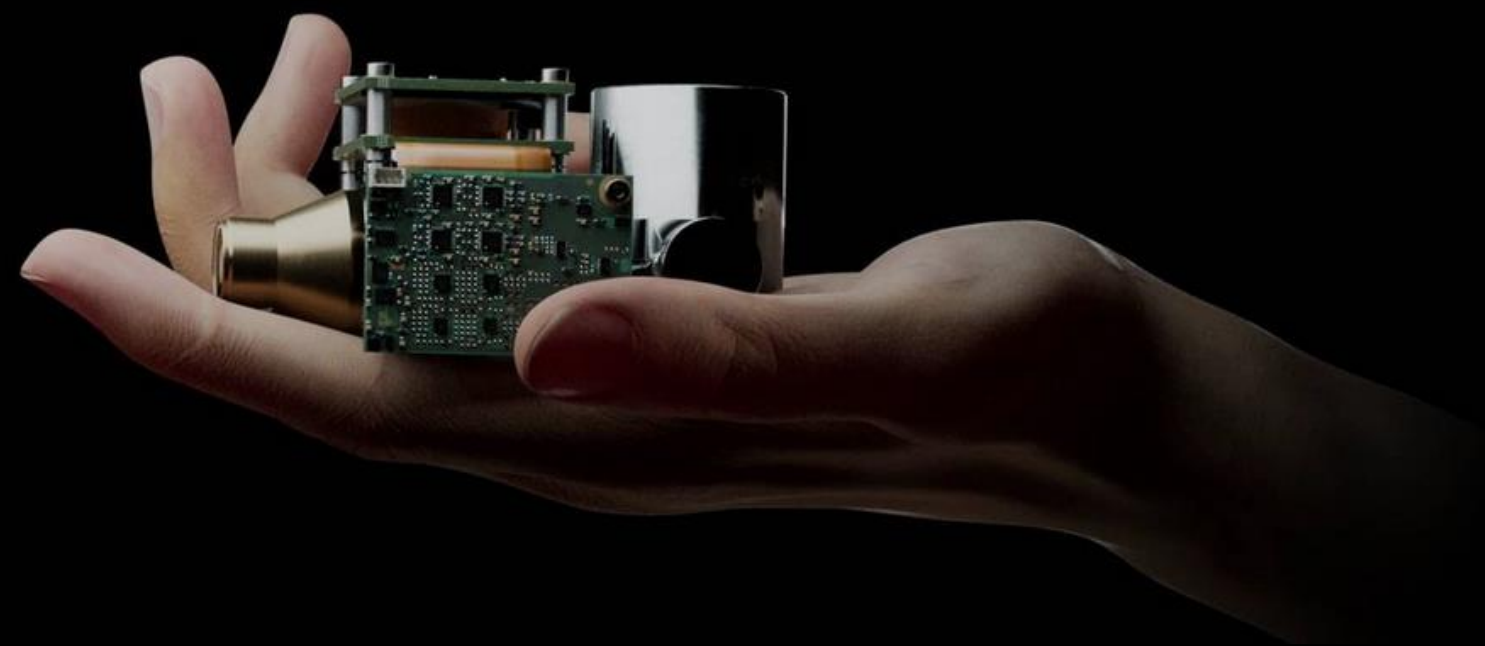
- **EU based IR detectors OEM Supplier**
 - Started in 1986 as a governmental research laboratory
 - Independent and Privately owned since 2007
- **30+ years of IR sensor R&D and Manufacturing**
 - Leading QWIP and T2SL detectors (eSWIR, MWIR, LWIR, VLWIR)
 - Several 1000's of QWIP & T2SL detectors fielded
 - Contract manufacturing for III-V material
- **Pioneers in Optical Gas Imaging**
 - MWIR and LWIR solutions for all addressable gases
 - QVGA (320x256) and VGA (640x512) solutions available
- **Strong Team and Excellent Facilities**
 - 70% staff share of PhD's and MSc's
 - 2500 m² manufacturing facilities including 1300 m² of clean room
 - ISO9001 : 2015 certified



Revolutionary technologies T2SL and small pitch QWIP



T2SL



Small pitch QWIP



“QWIP for dual-band LWIR radiometry in Earth Observation”

presented by Eric Costard
today at 3.30 pm !

T2SL history at IRnova

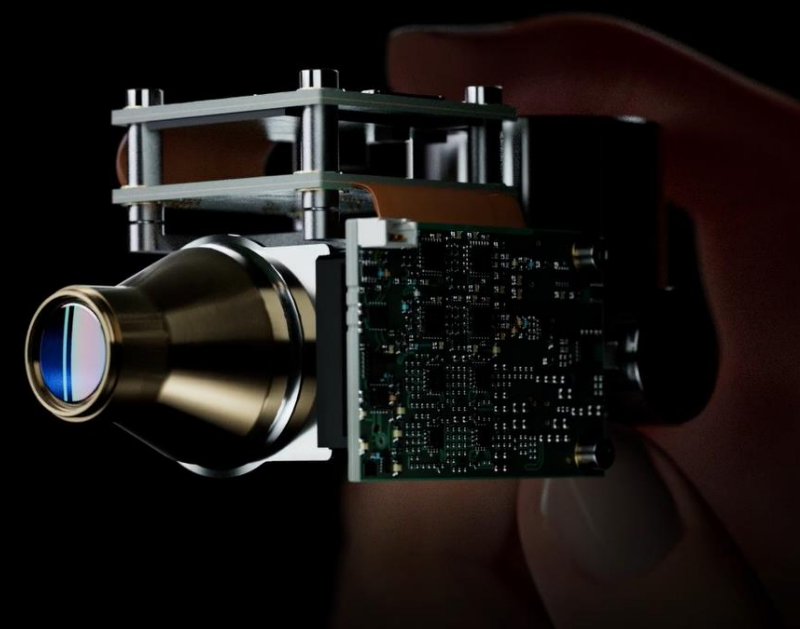
T2SL in production for
gas sensing since 2013



Full scale production of
VGA MWIR T2SL



First European
SWaP T2SL detector



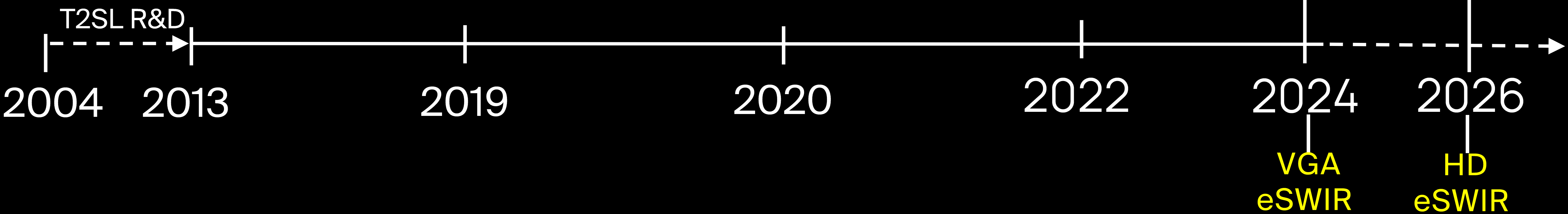
HOT T2SL 15 μm pitch
Oden MW




HOT HD T2SL
10 μm pitch
Njord MW



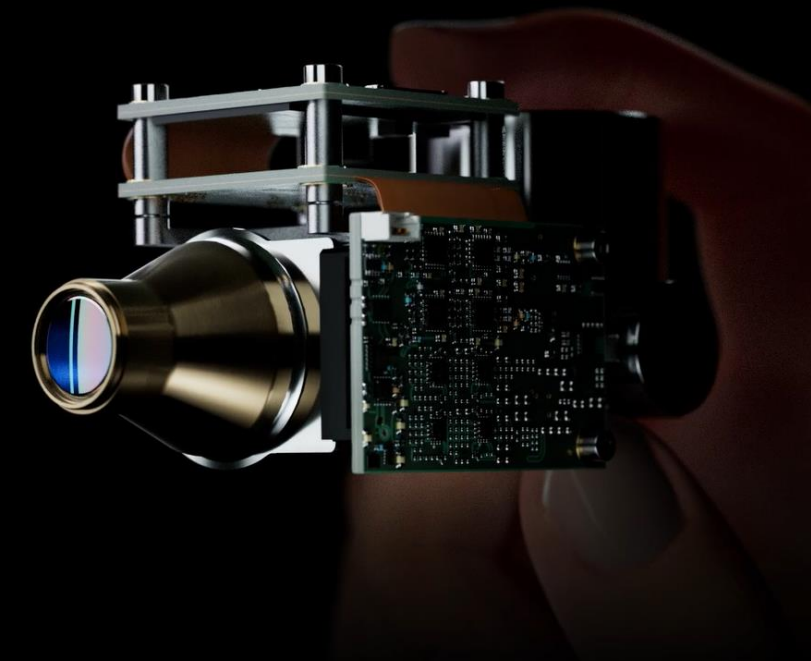
7.5 μm pitch
Skade MW



Agenda

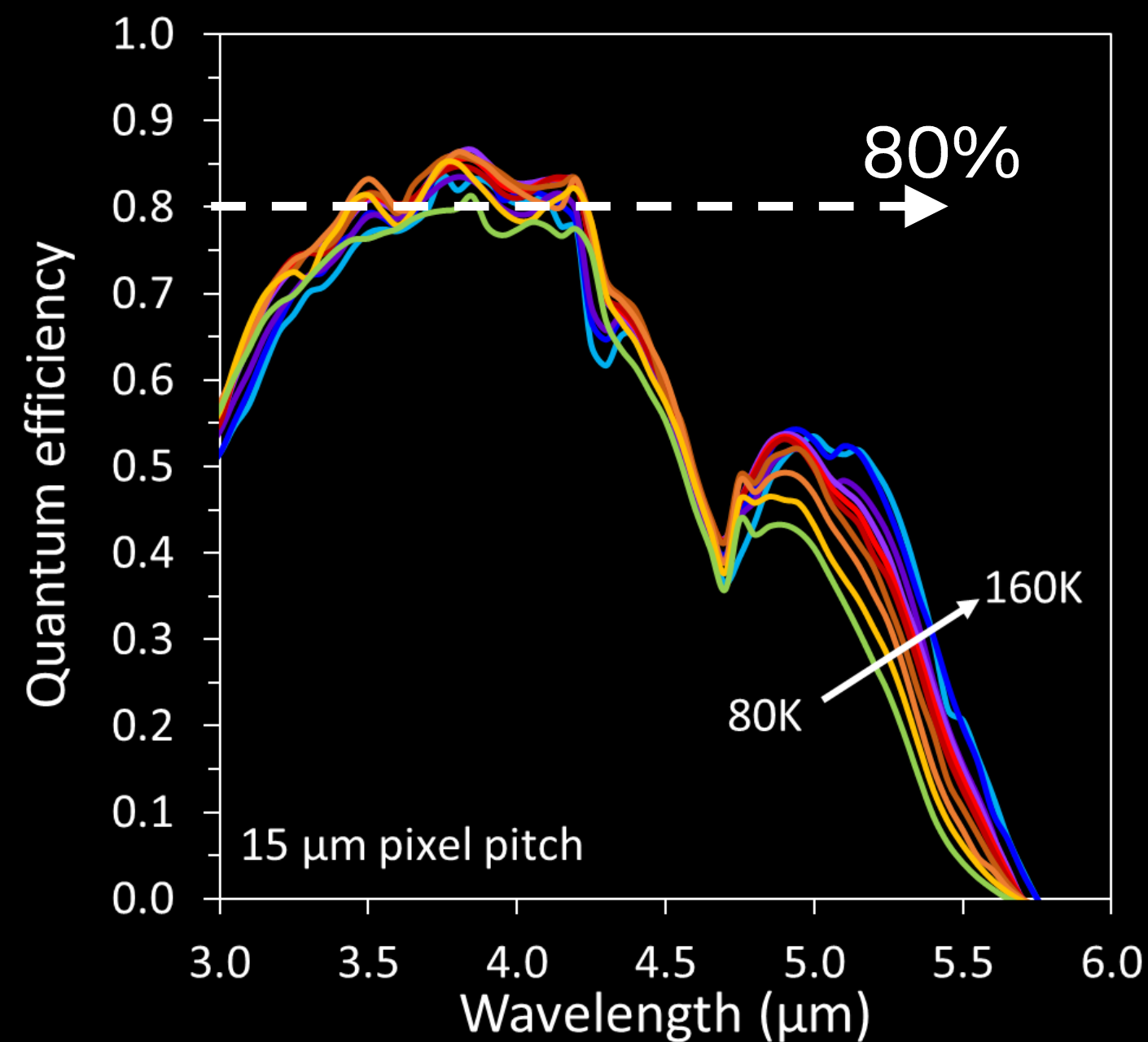
- 
- Oden MW detectors for HOT SWaP
 - Njord MW for HOT HD
 - Skade MW 7.5 μm pitch T2SL detector
 - HD eSWIR for $T = 200\text{K}$

Oden MW - Photocurrent vs dark current @15 μm pitch

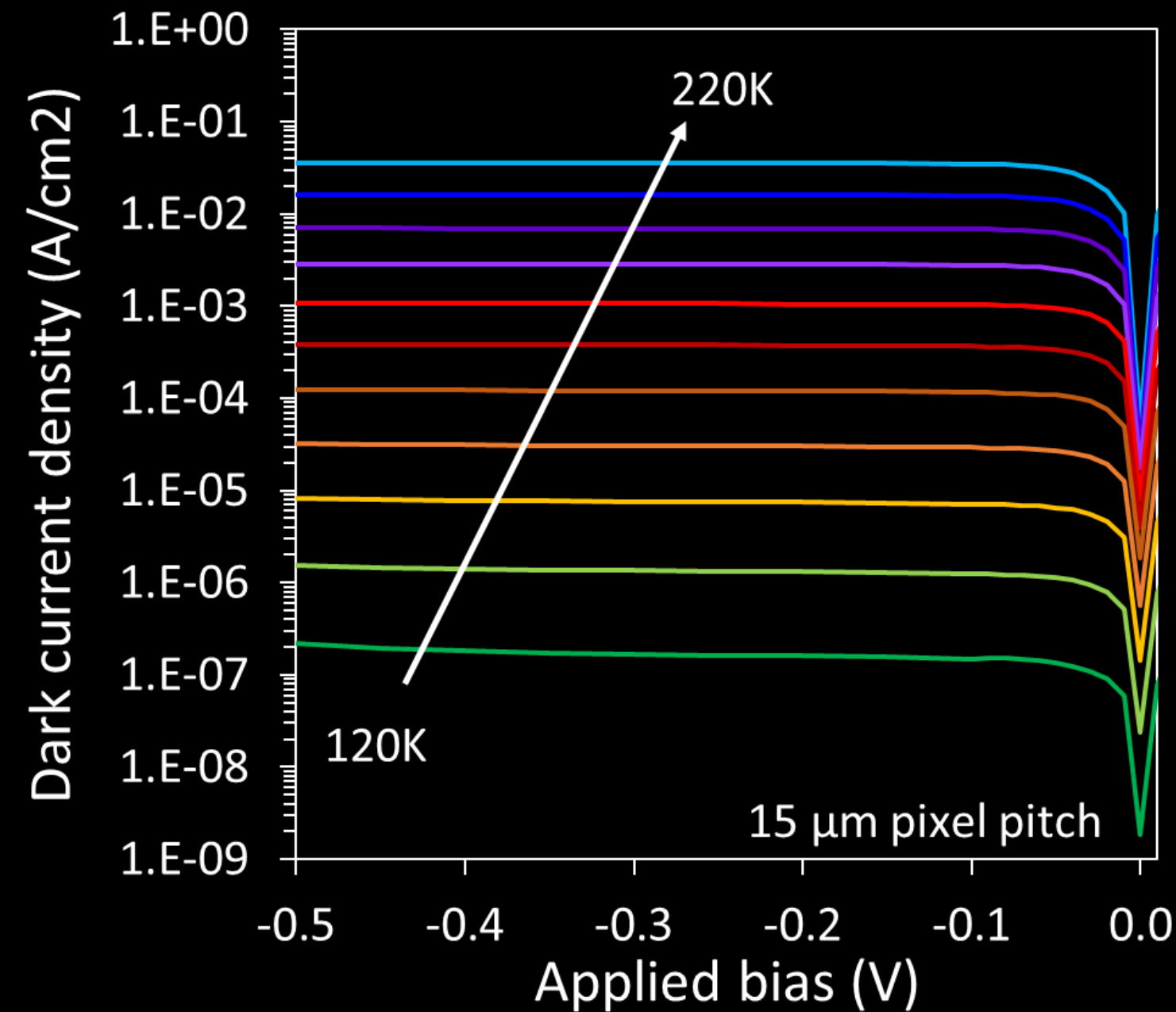


- Full coverage of MWIR band with cut-off wavelength $\sim 5.2 \mu\text{m}$ @120 K
- High quantum efficiency ($\sim 80\%$ @ $4\mu\text{m}$) and low turn on bias
- Diffusion limited dark current density with lower level than photocurrent up to 140K

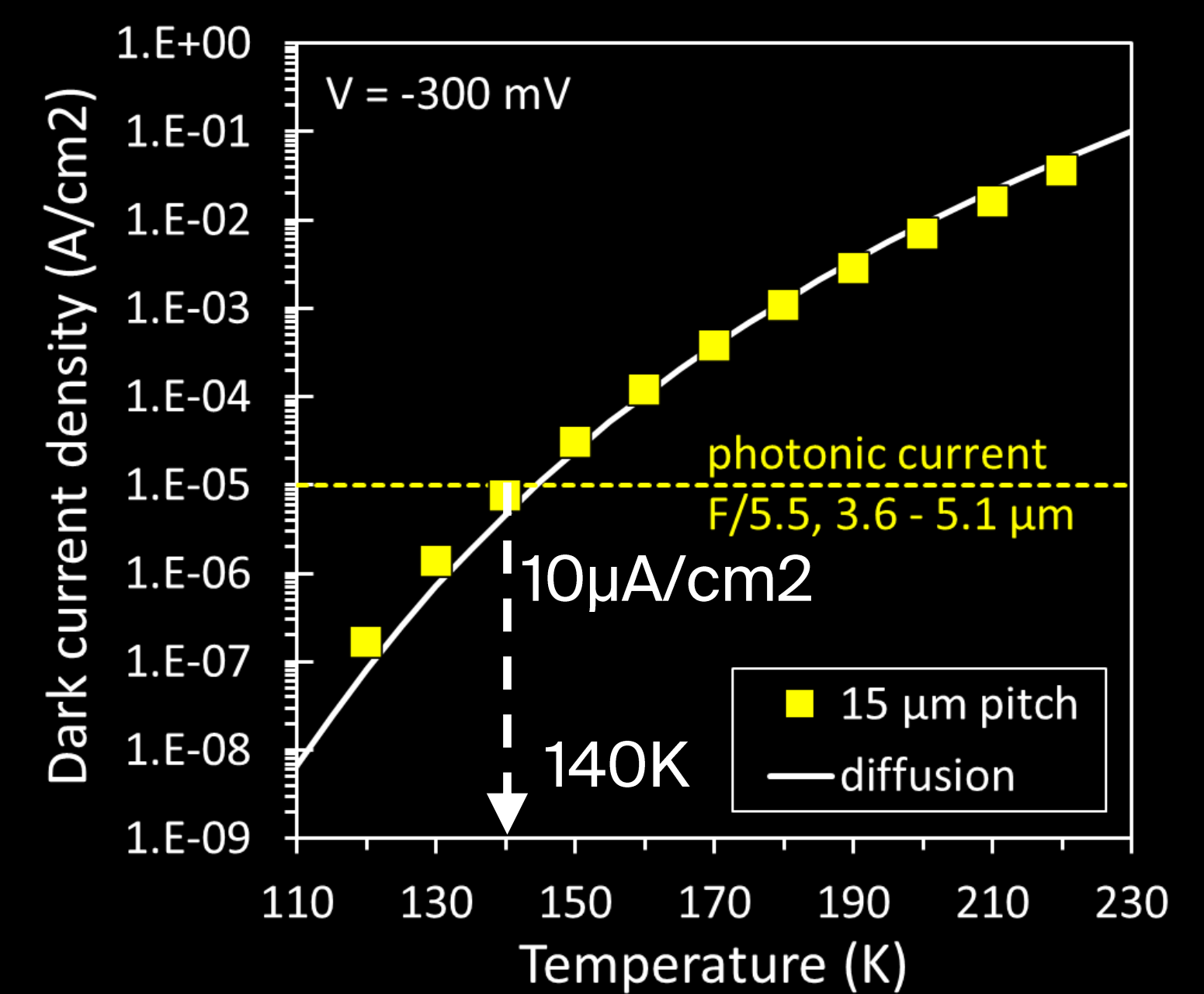
Quantum efficiency



Dark current density

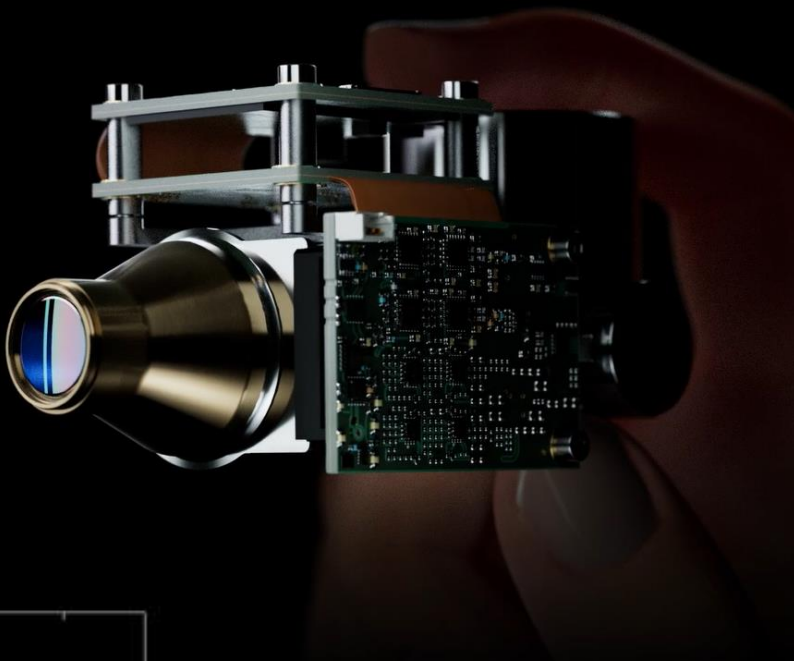


Photocurrent density vs dark current density



Oden MW IDDCAs - Temperature dependence

F/5.5
60 Hz
3.6-5.1μm filter



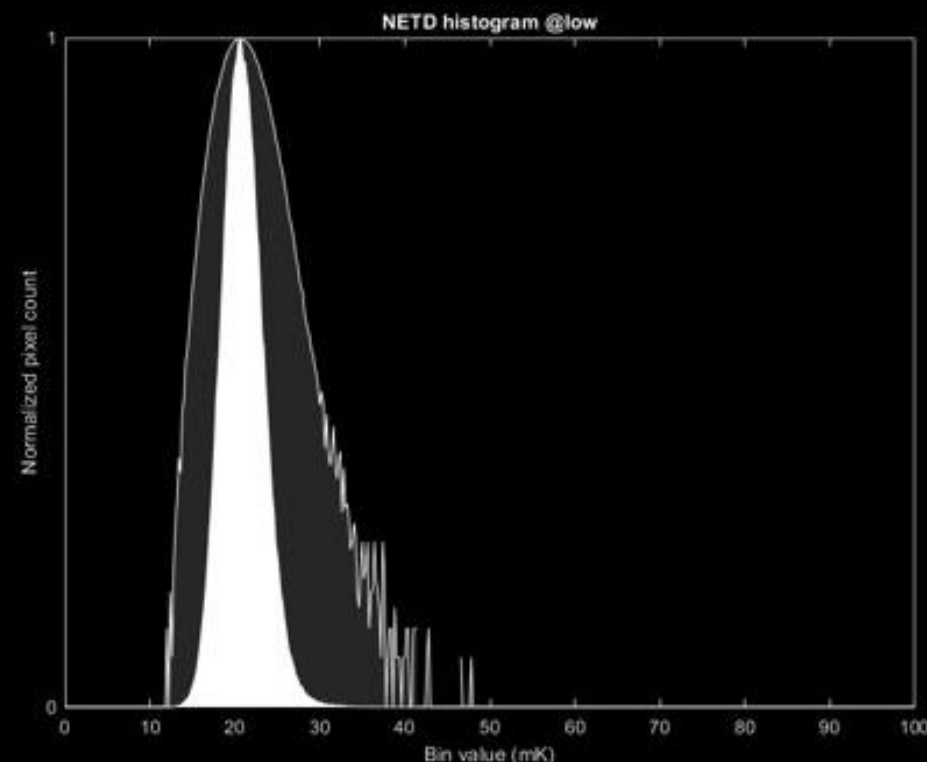
110 K

120 K

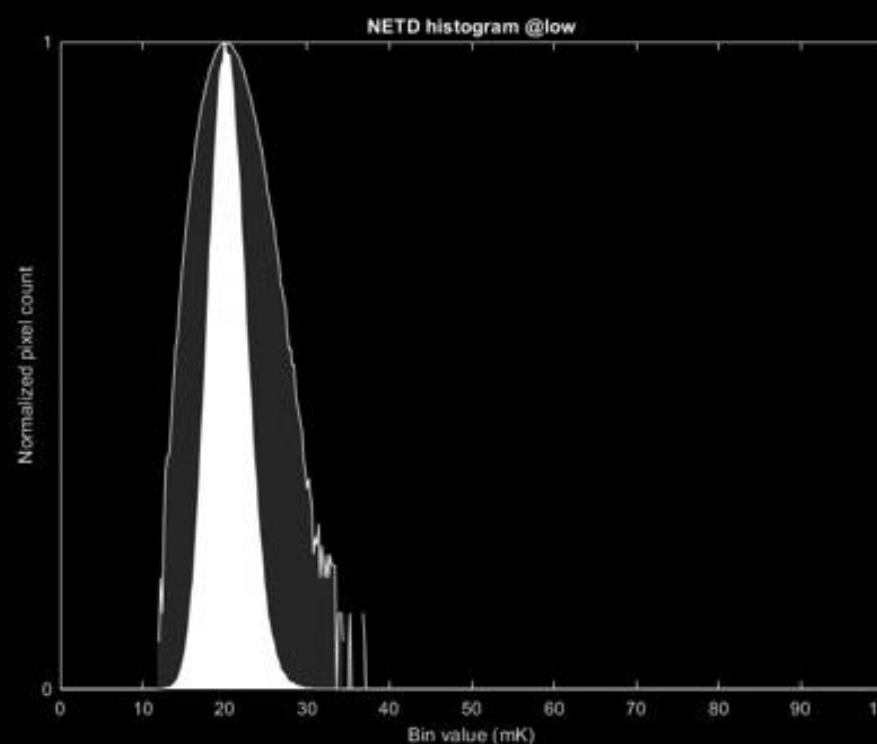
125 K

130 K

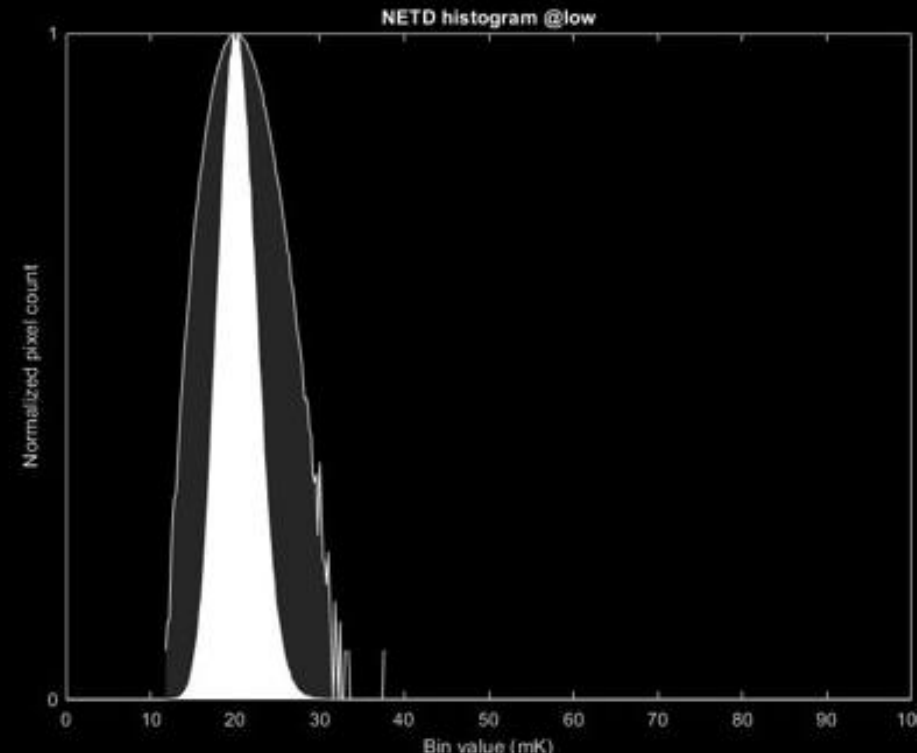
NETD histogram



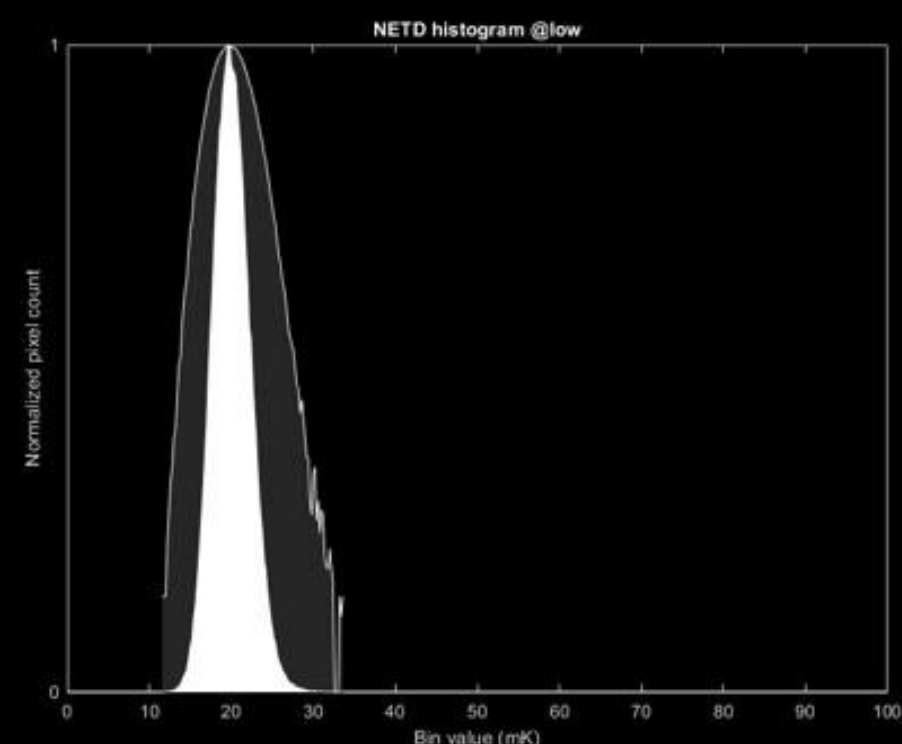
NETD_temp: 18.9mK
NETD_spat: 6.9 mK
Operability: 99.89%



NETD_temp: 18.5mK
NETD_spat: 6.6 mK
Operability: 99.94%

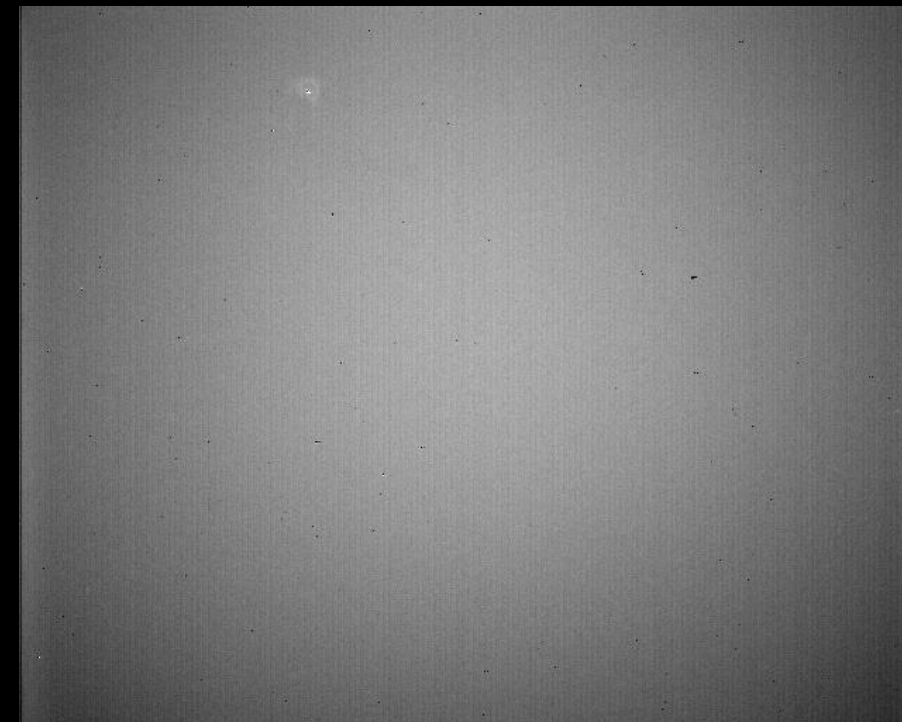
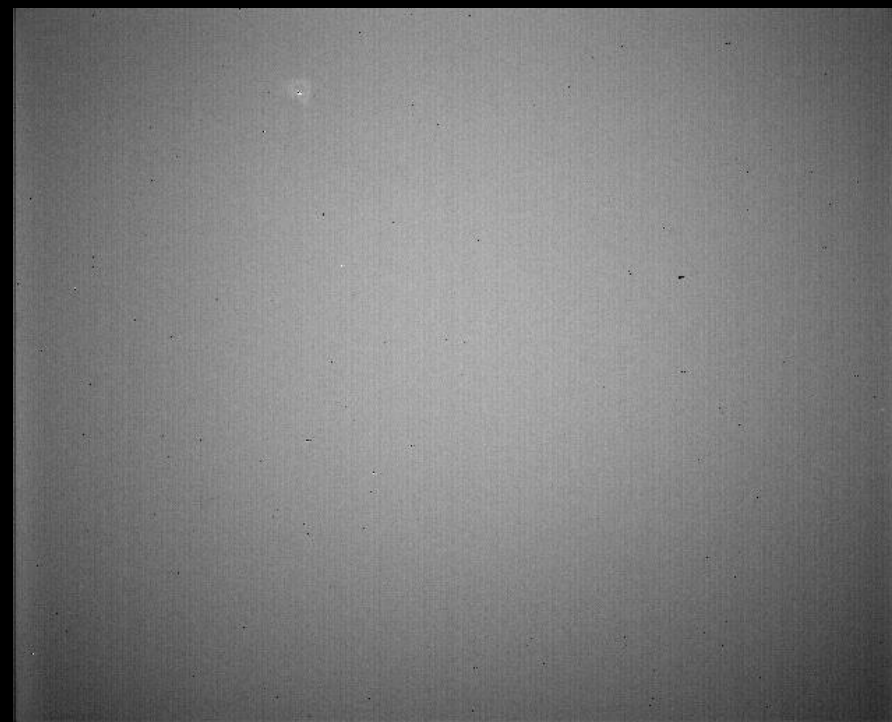
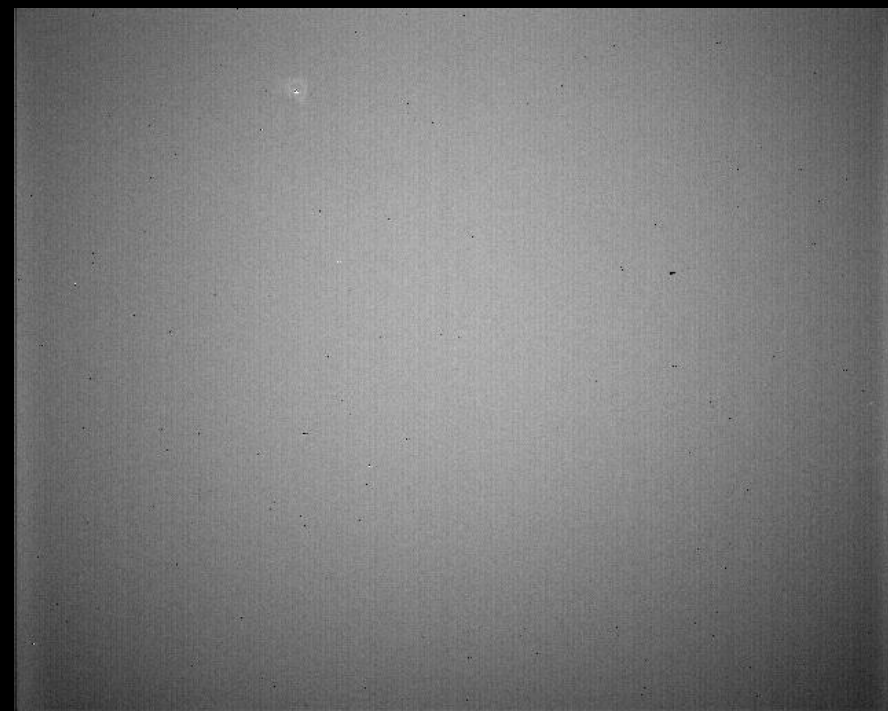
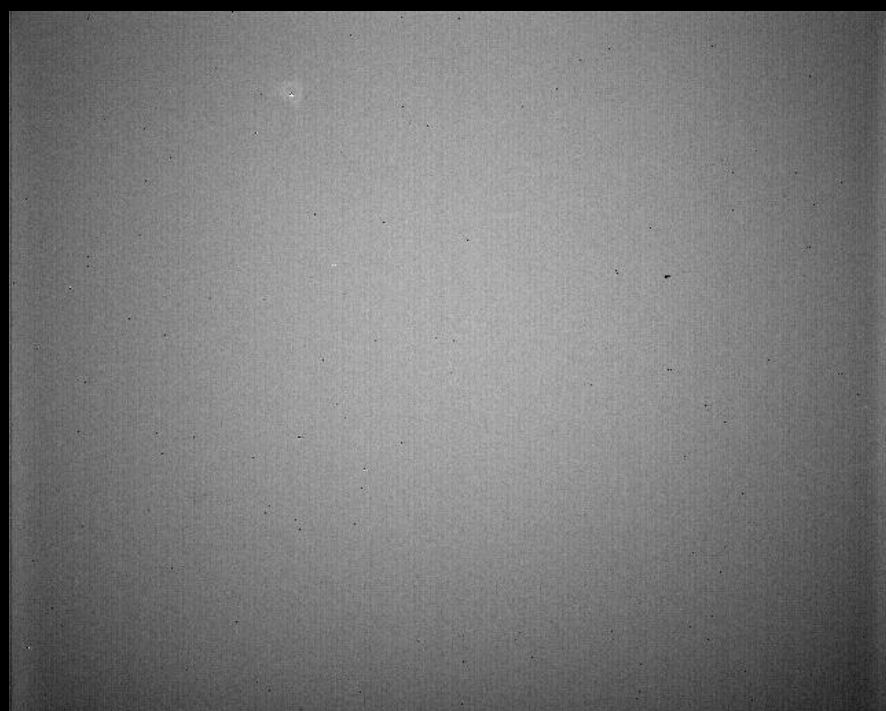


NETD_temp: 18.5mK
NETD_spat: 6.6 mK
Operability: 99.94%

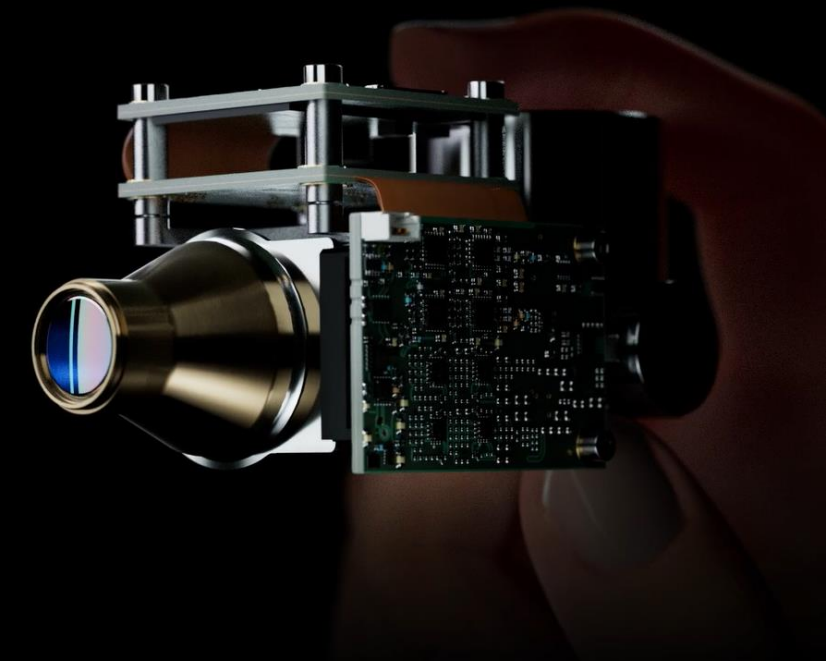


NETD_temp: 18.35 mK
NETD_spat: 5.1 mK
Operability: 99.97%

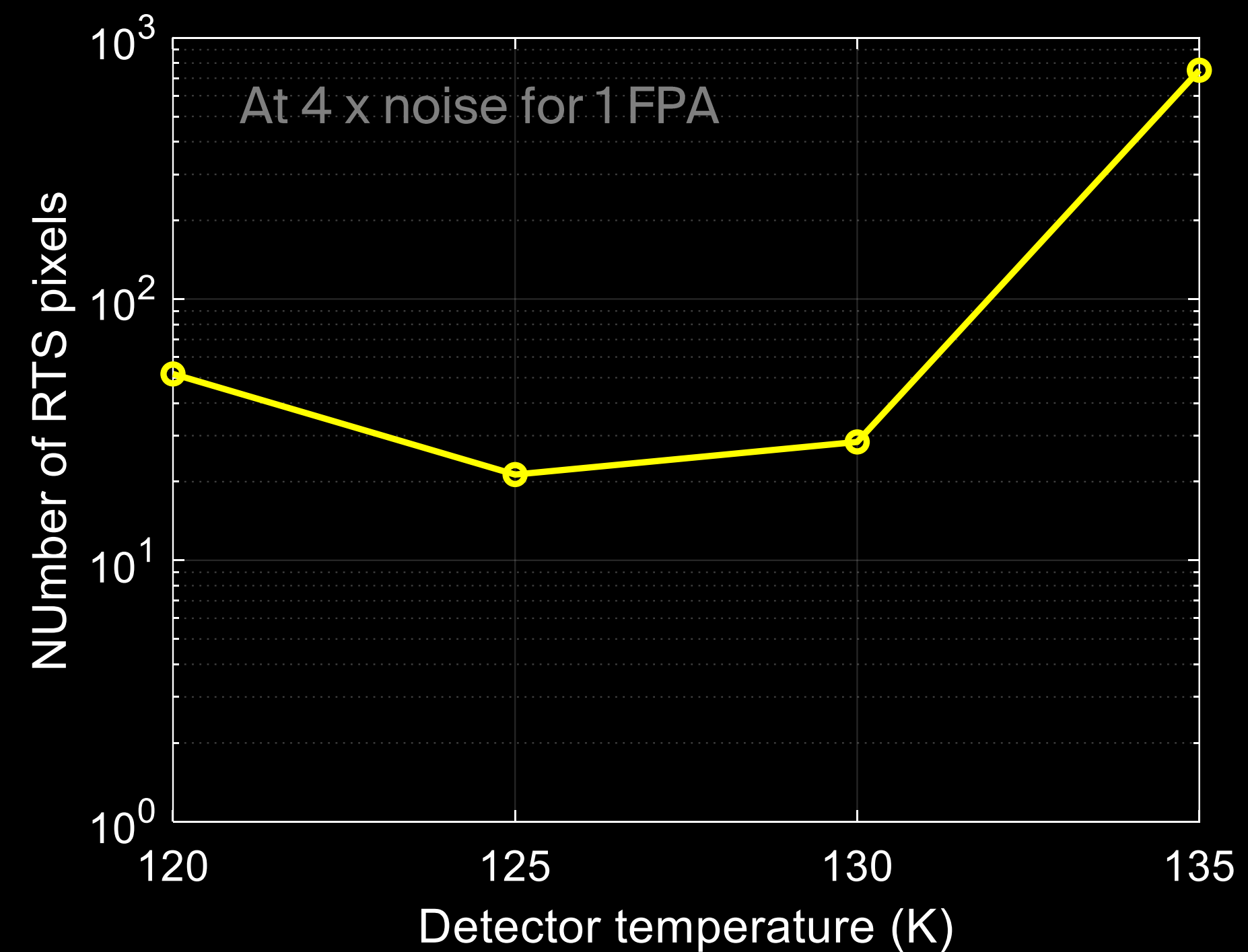
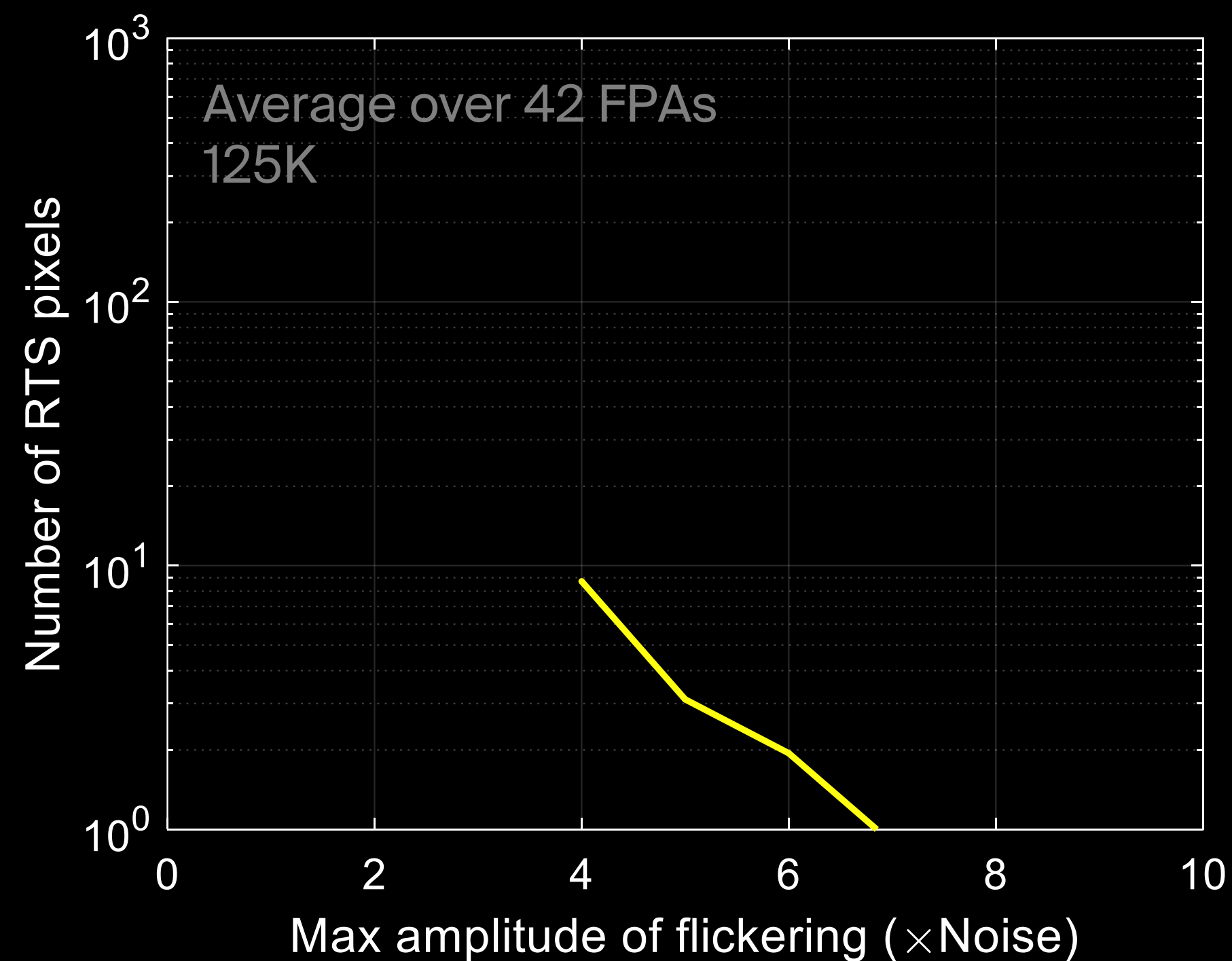
Response map



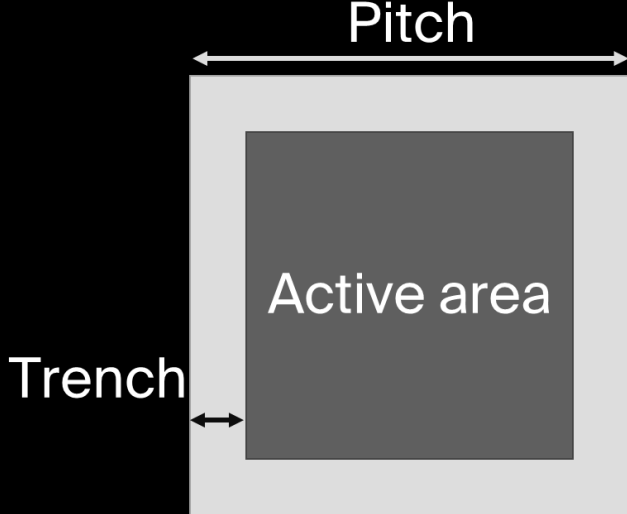
Oden MW IDDCAs – Low flickering rate



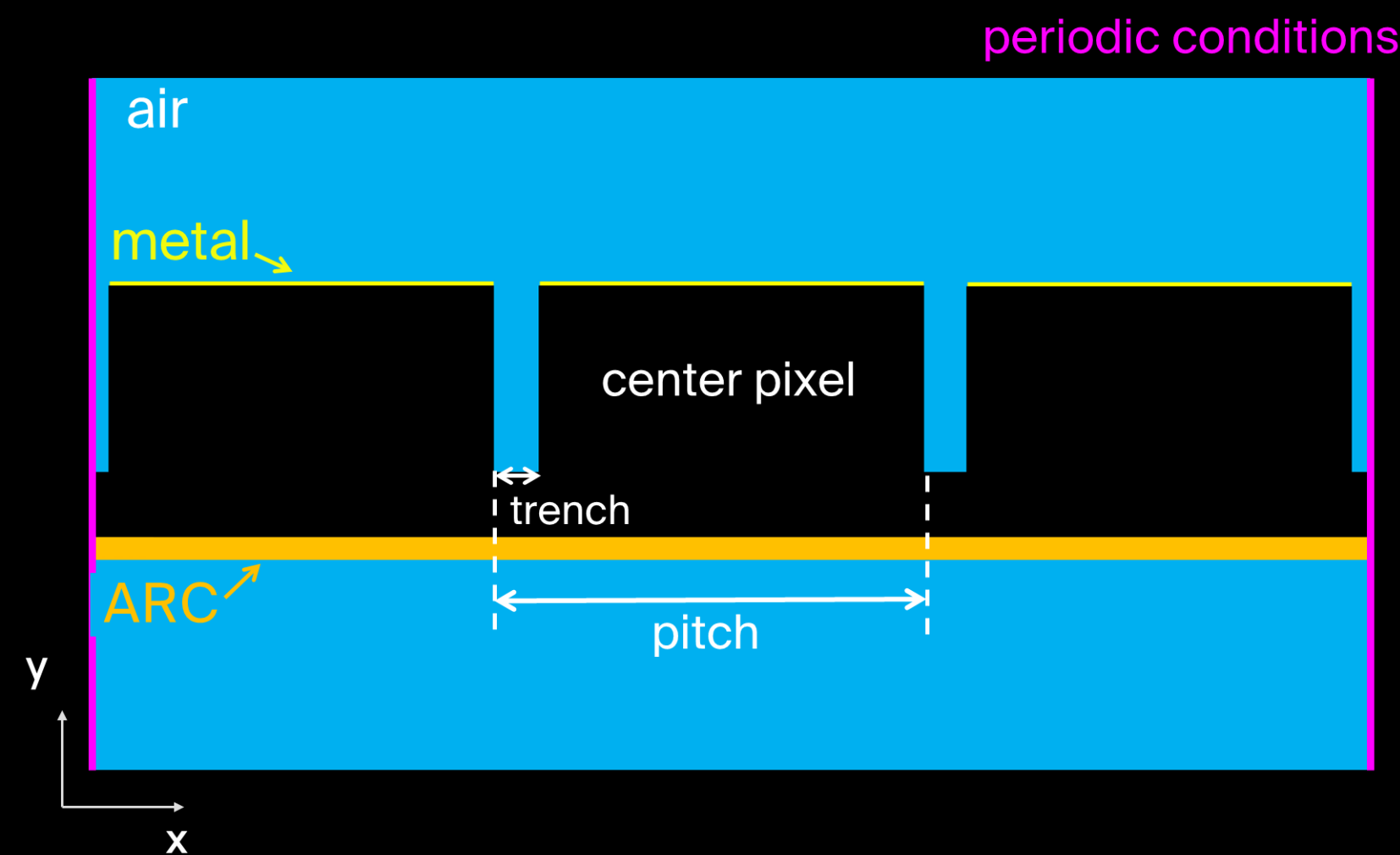
- Statistics of RTS in 42 FPAs at 125 K validate the very low flickering rates in Oden MW
- Average number of RTS ~ 10 (with max. 4 x noise)
- **Low flickering rate maintained up to 130K**



MTF simulations on T2SL detector @15 μm pitch

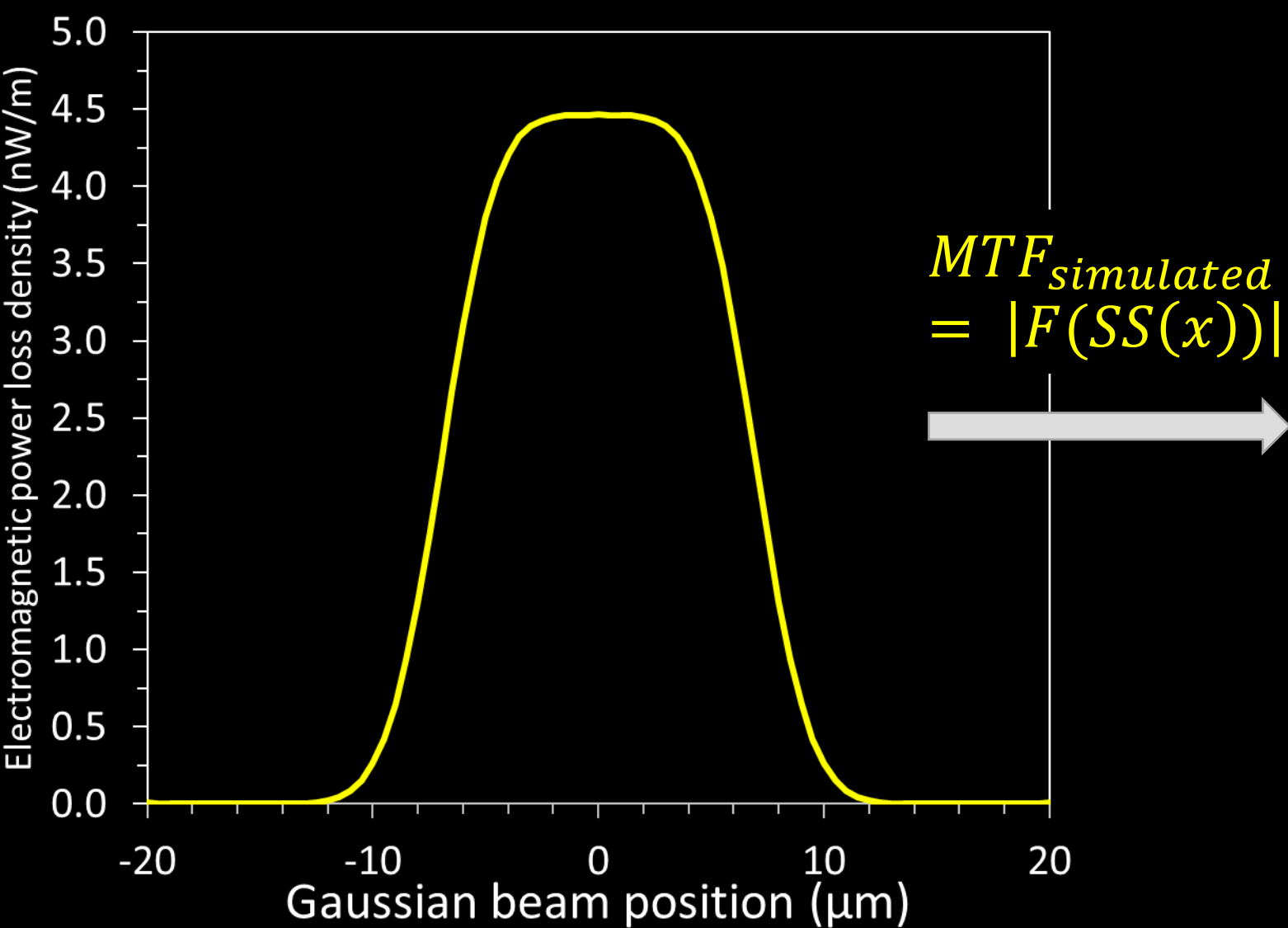


Geometry



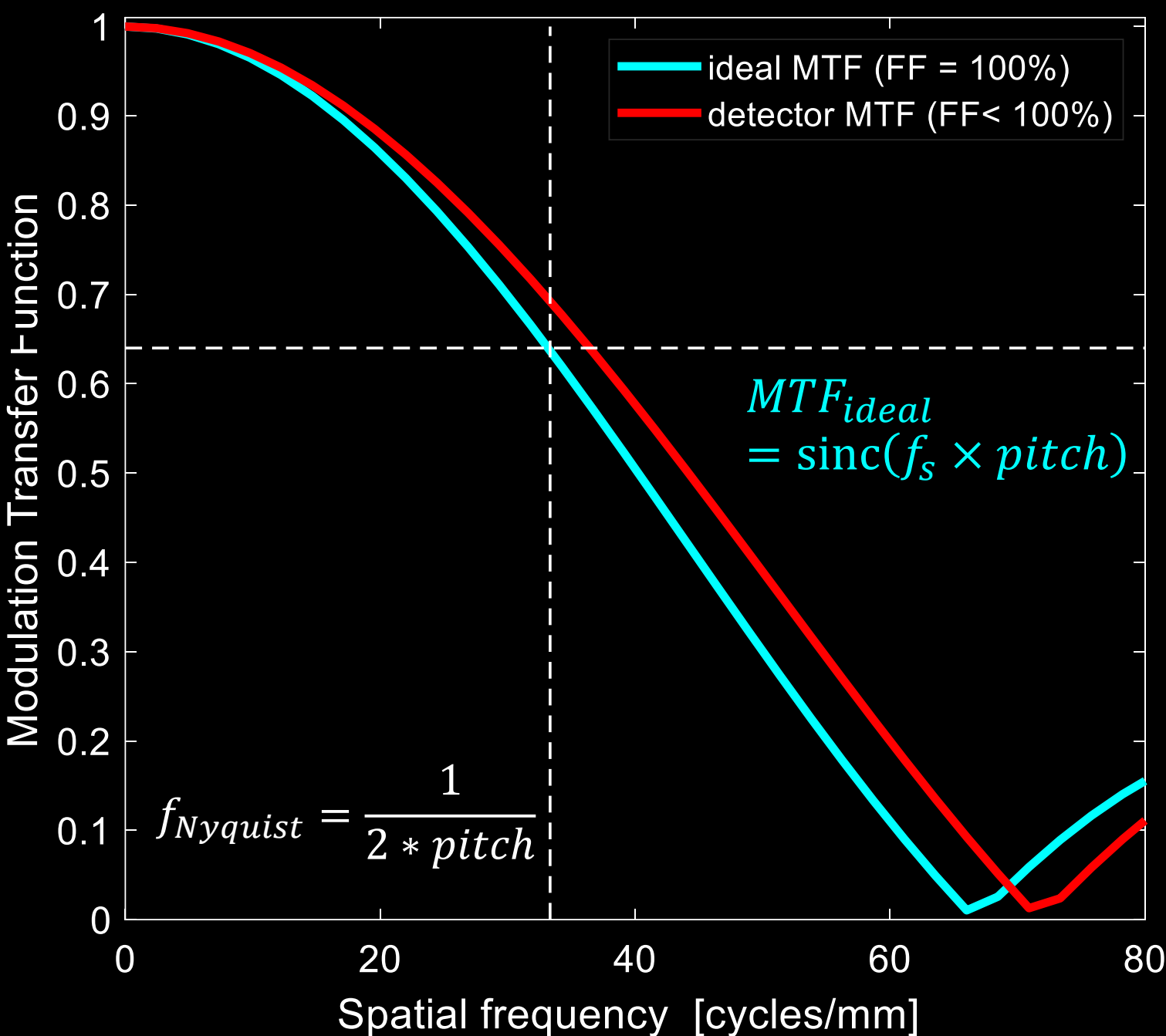
- Geometry and optical properties considered same as in our T2SL detector
- Gaussian beam is incident to the pixel and moving in the x-direction

Spot scan profile



Signal in center pixel as function of the gaussian beam position

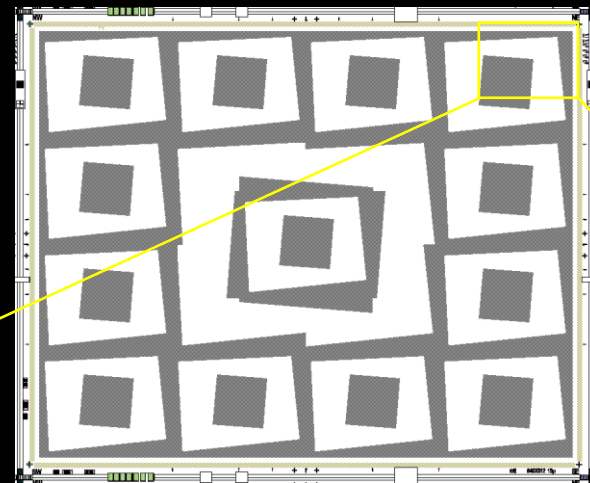
MTF extraction



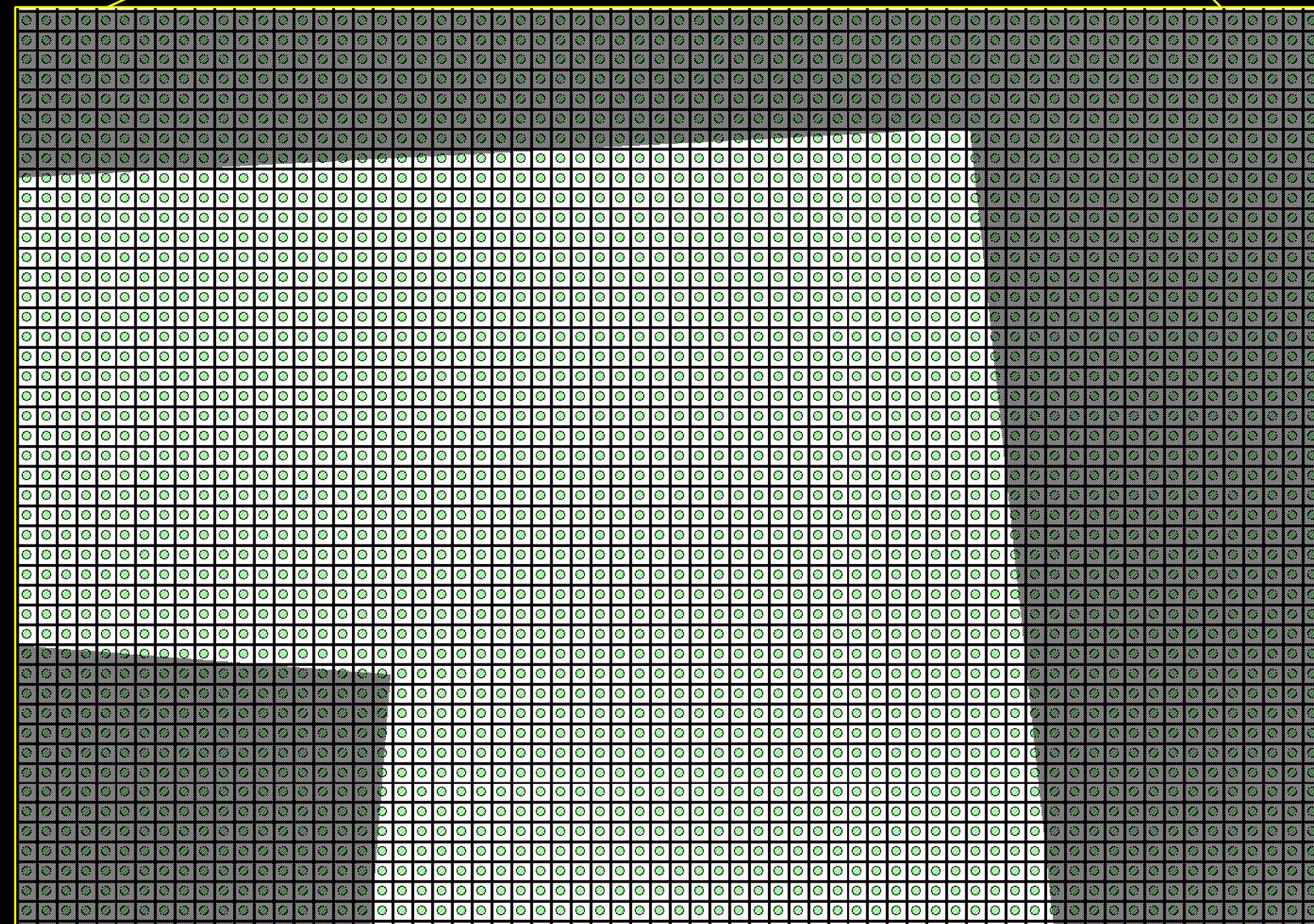
MTF @ Nyquist frequency close to ideal

MTF measurements on T2SL VGA FPAs

Mask design

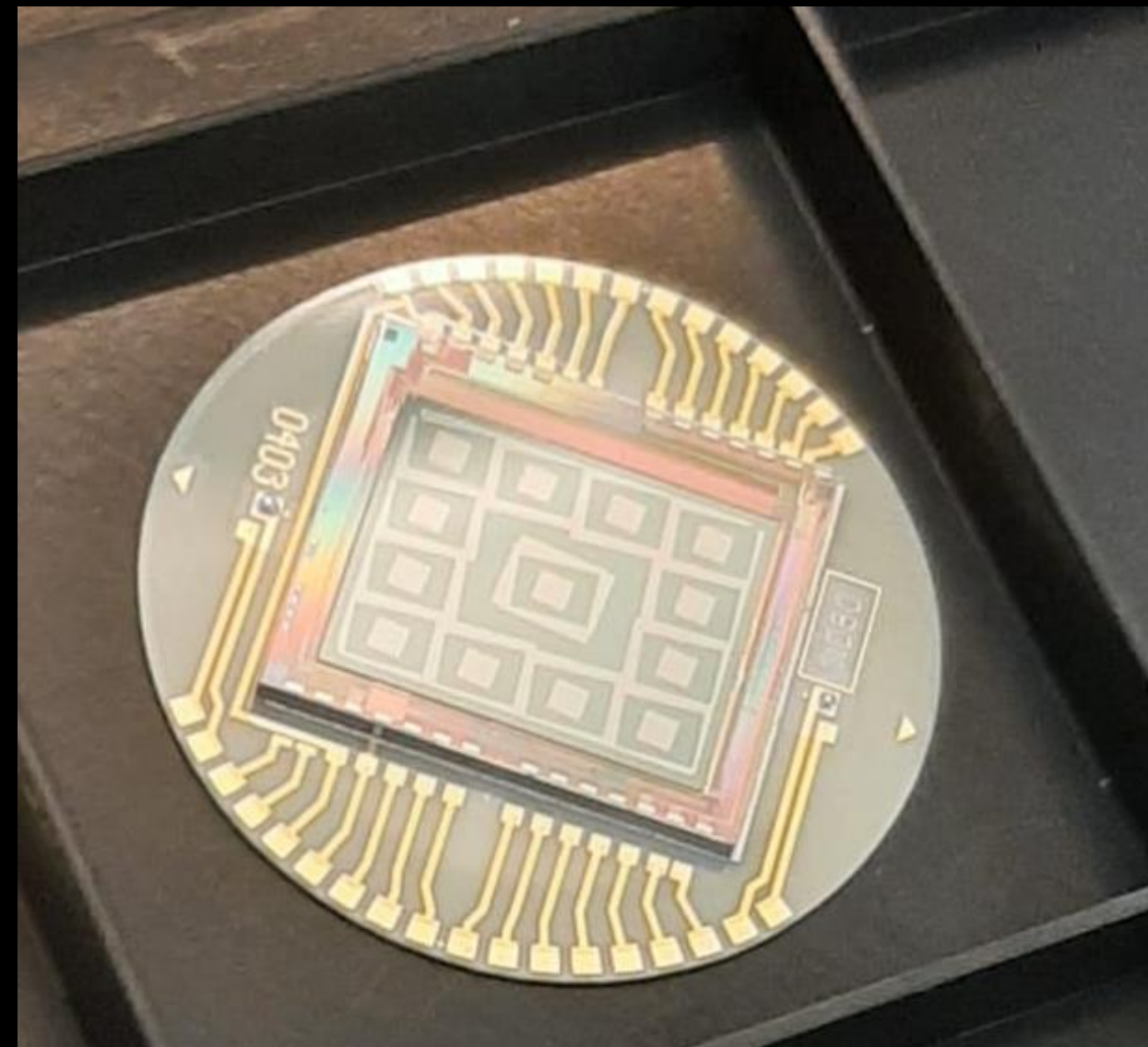


Different angles
Edge span over large
number of pixels

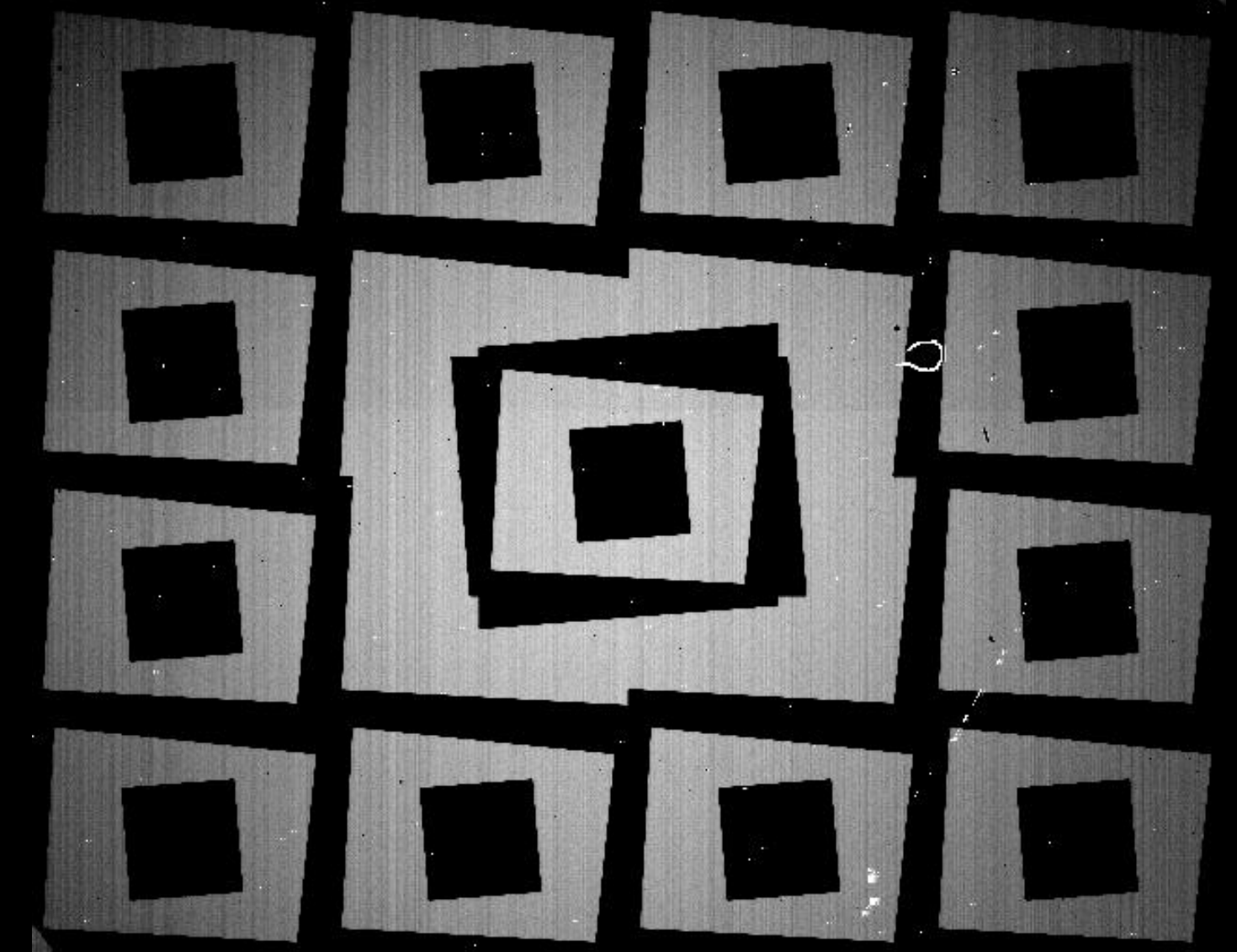


In-house fabrication on
VGA FPAs

Only 0.007° rotation misalignment
Very sharp metal edge



FPA measurements
(FPA signal, $\pm 10\%$)

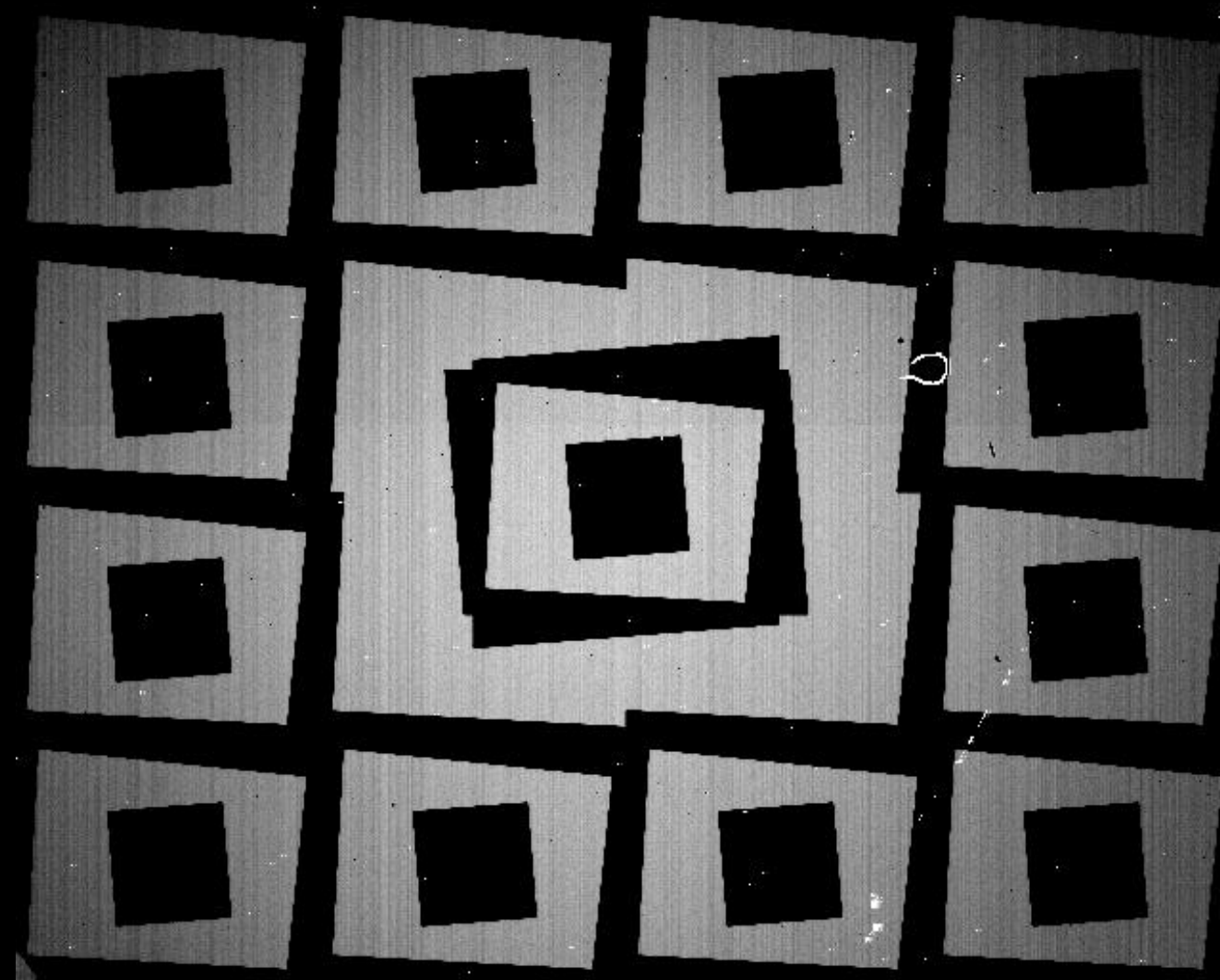


MTF measurements on T2SL VGA FPAs

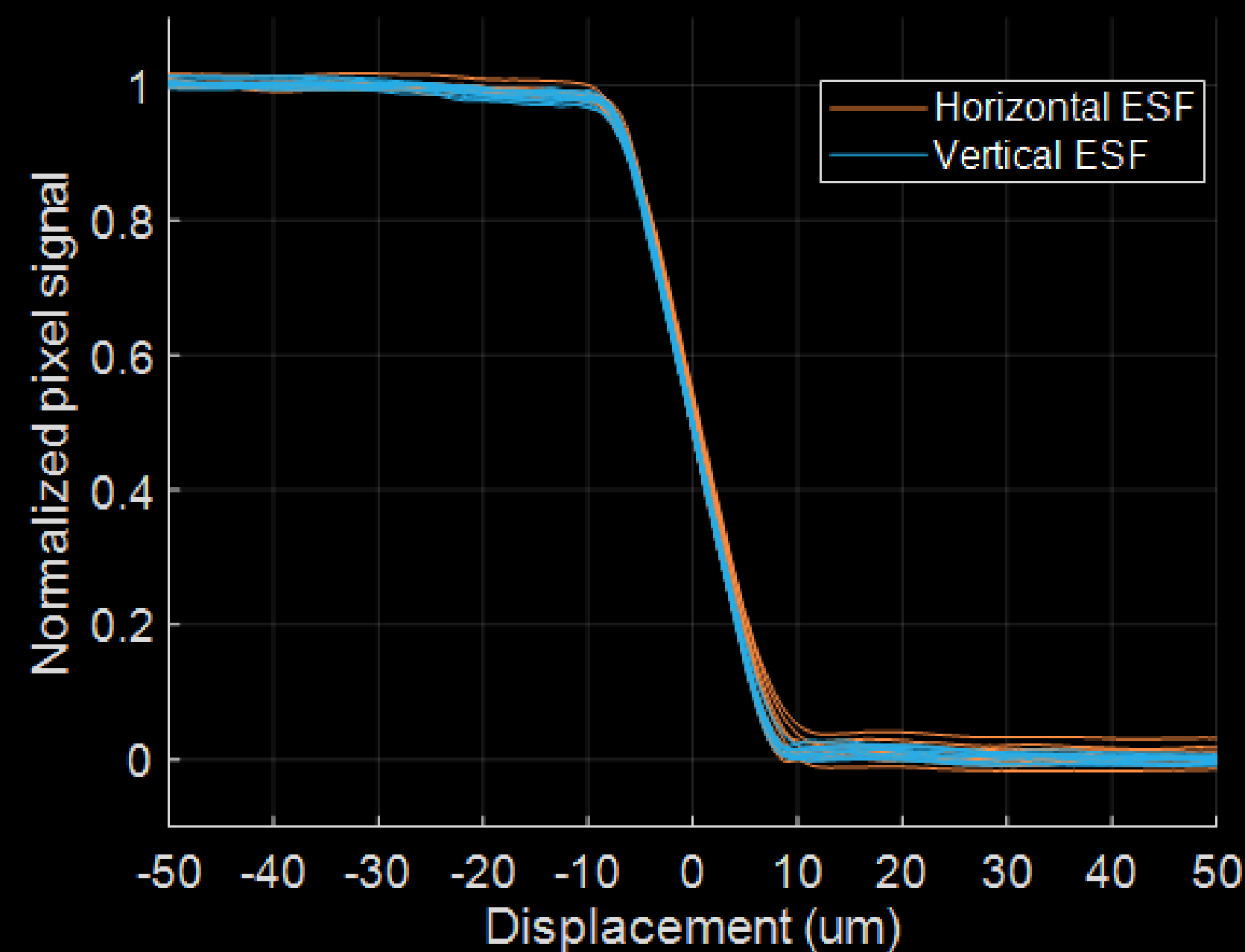
- Very uniform edge spread function across the array
- MTF close to ideal along both x- and y- directions
- MTF @ Nyquist frequency ~ 0.6

Measured MTF @ Nyquist frequency close to ideal !

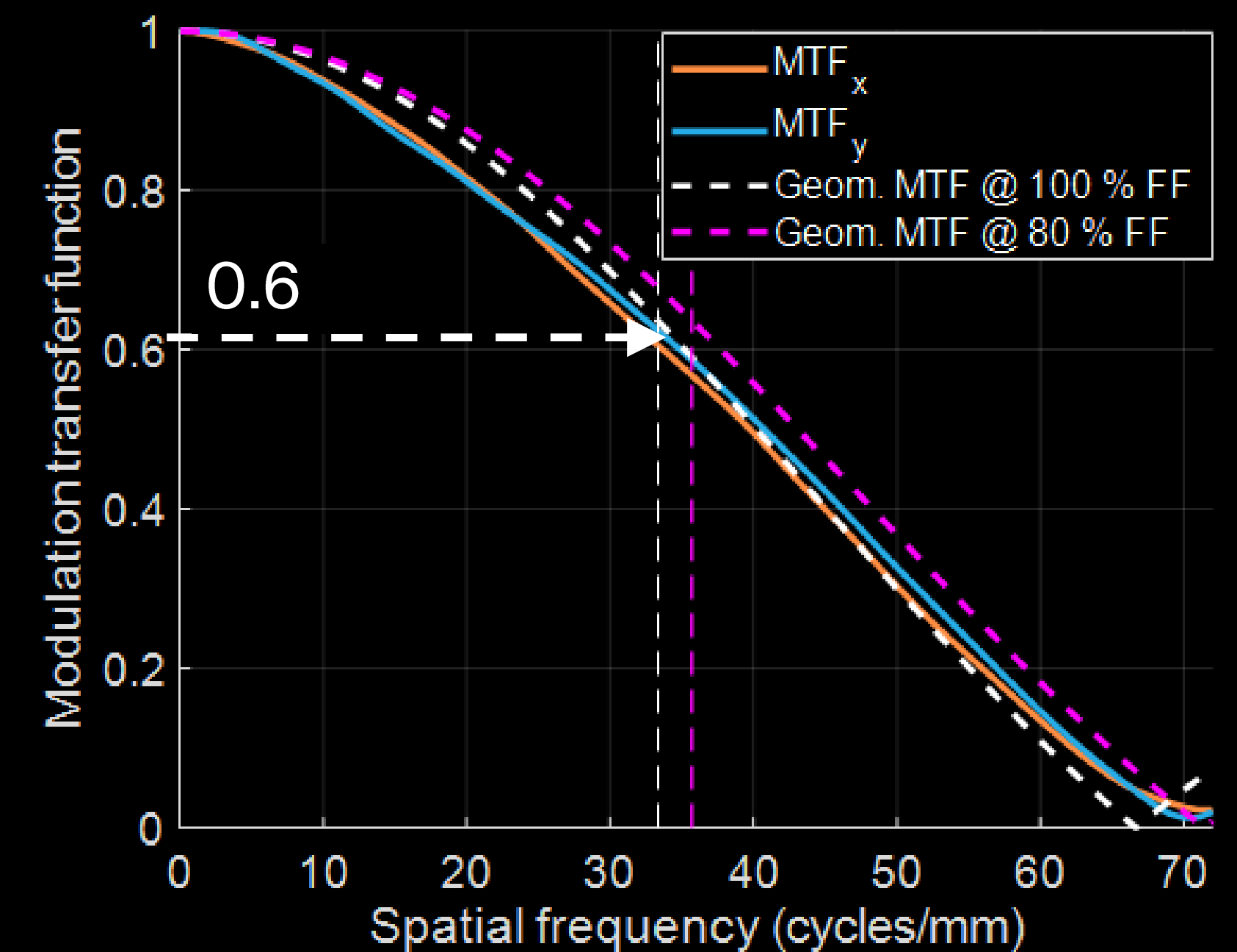
Measured signal map



Edge spread function



MTF of T2SL FPA



Agenda

Njord MW for HOT HD

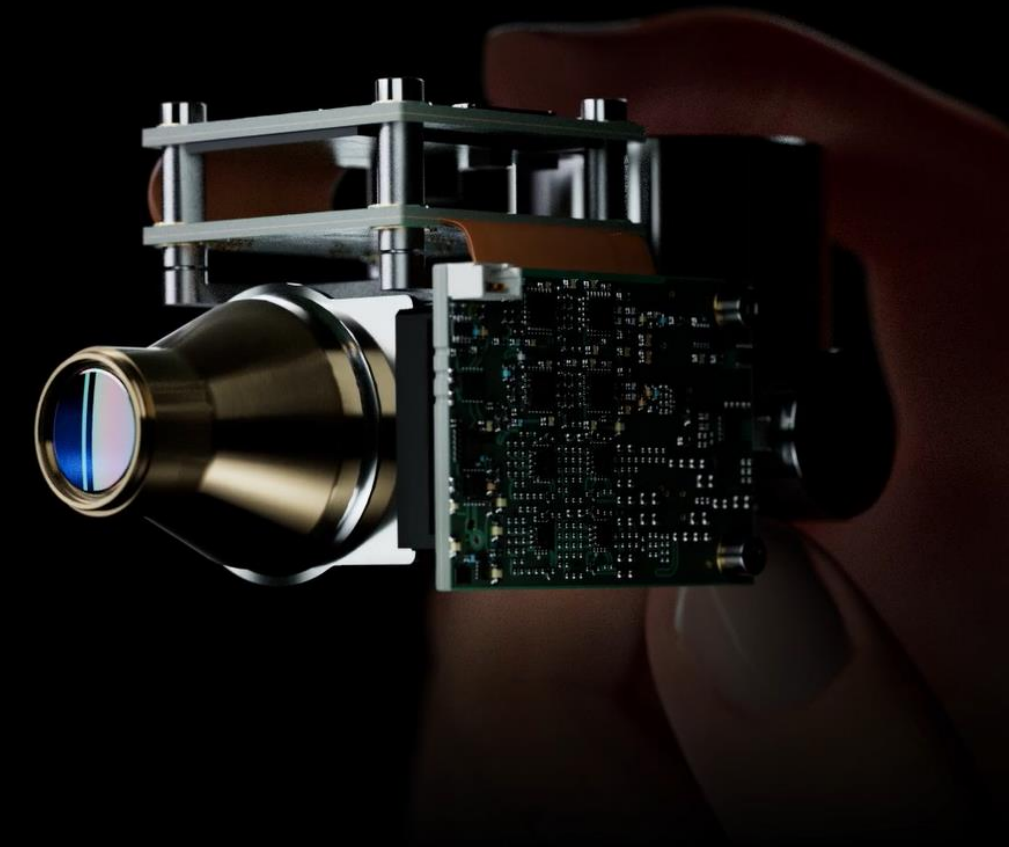
HD eSWIR for $T = 200\text{K}$

Oden MW detectors for HOT SWaP

Excellent uniformity

Low flickering rate

MTF close to ideal value



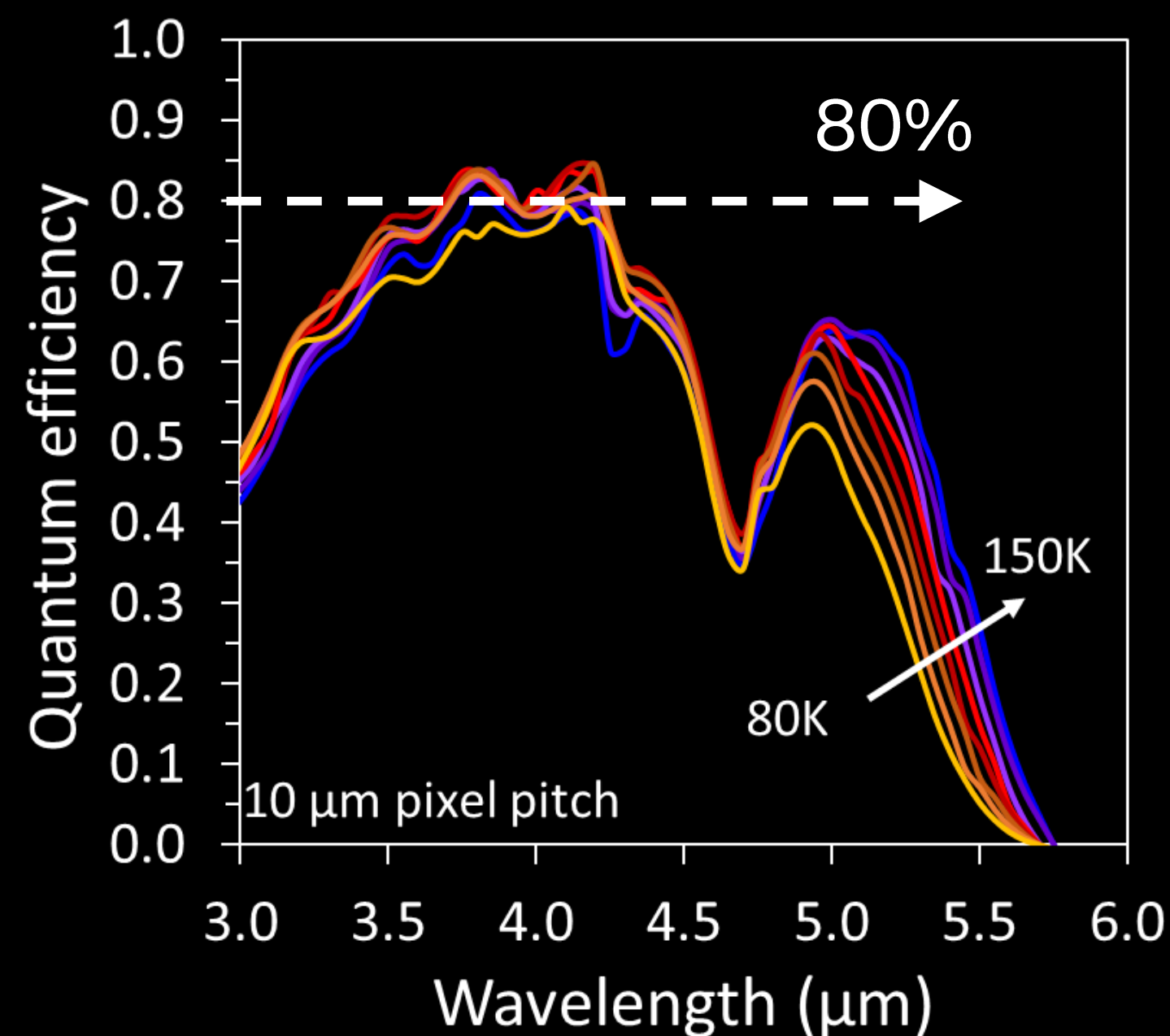
Skade MW 7.5 μm pitch T2SL detector

Njord MW - Photocurrent vs dark current @10 μm pitch

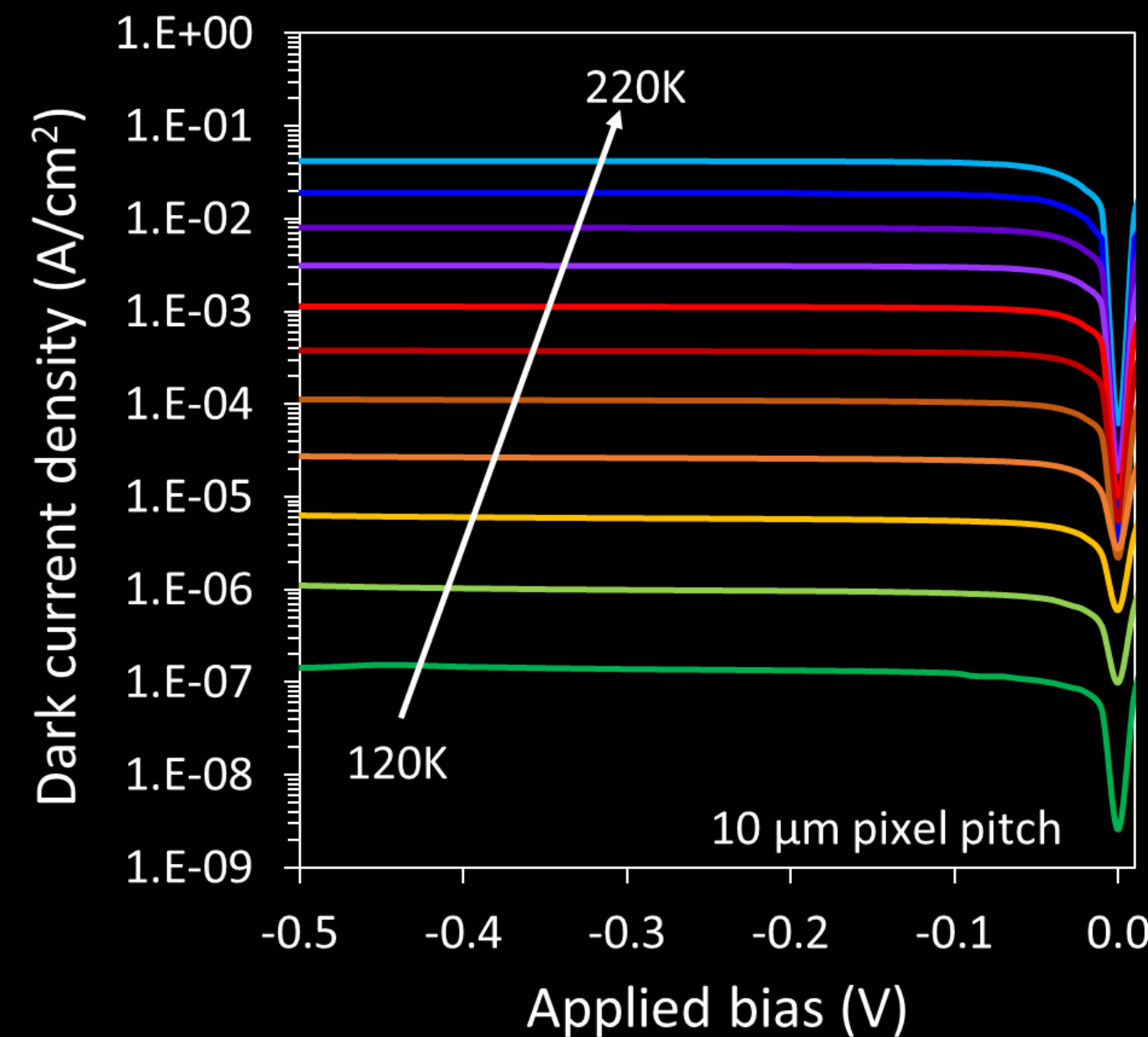
- Full coverage of MWIR band with cut-off wavelength $\sim 5.3 \mu\text{m}$ @150 K
- High quantum efficiency ($\sim 80\%$ @4 μm) and low turn on bias
- Diffusion limited dark current density with lower level than photocurrent up to 150K



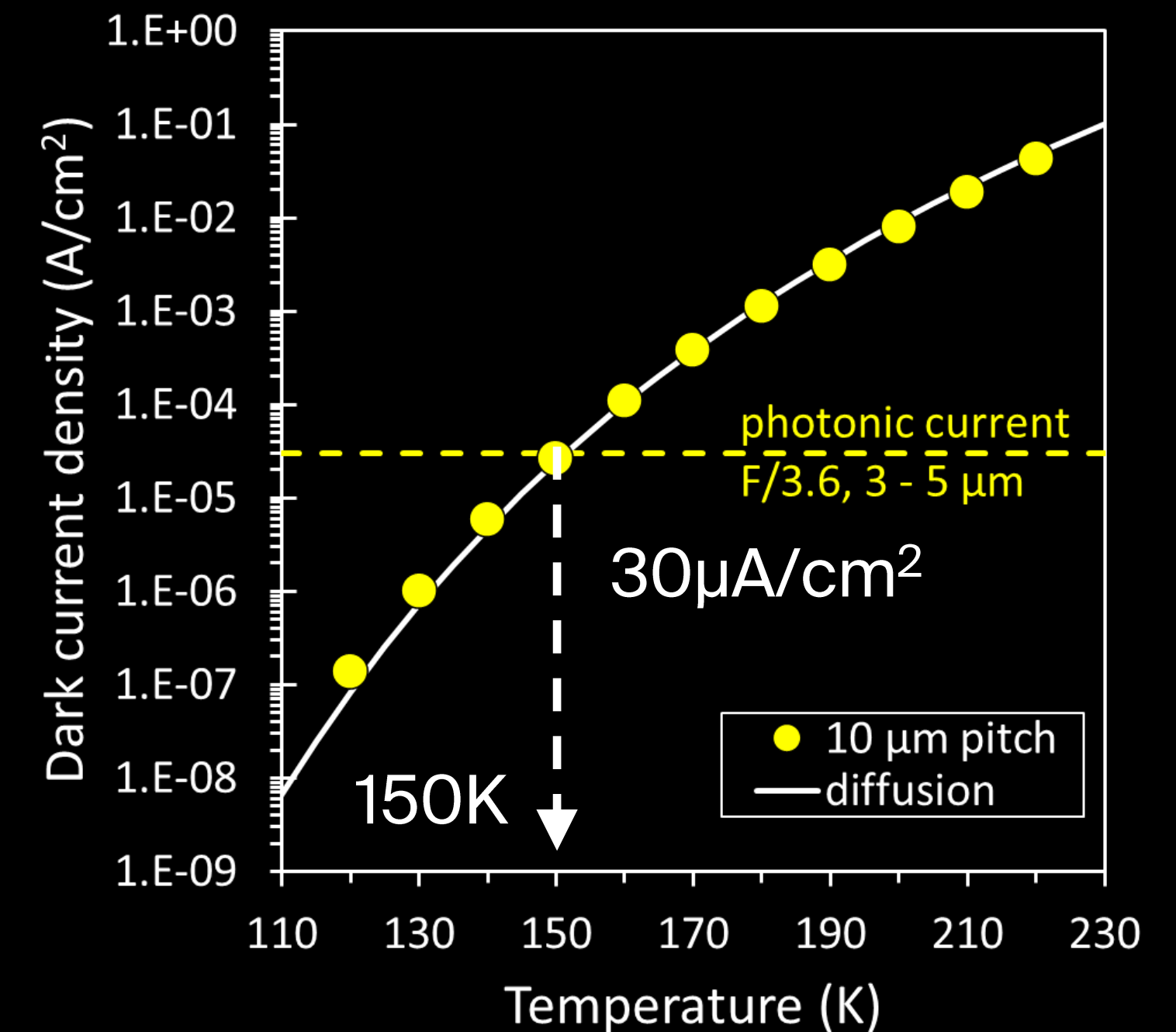
Quantum efficiency



Dark current density



Photocurrent density vs dark current density



Njord MW – Anticipated performance

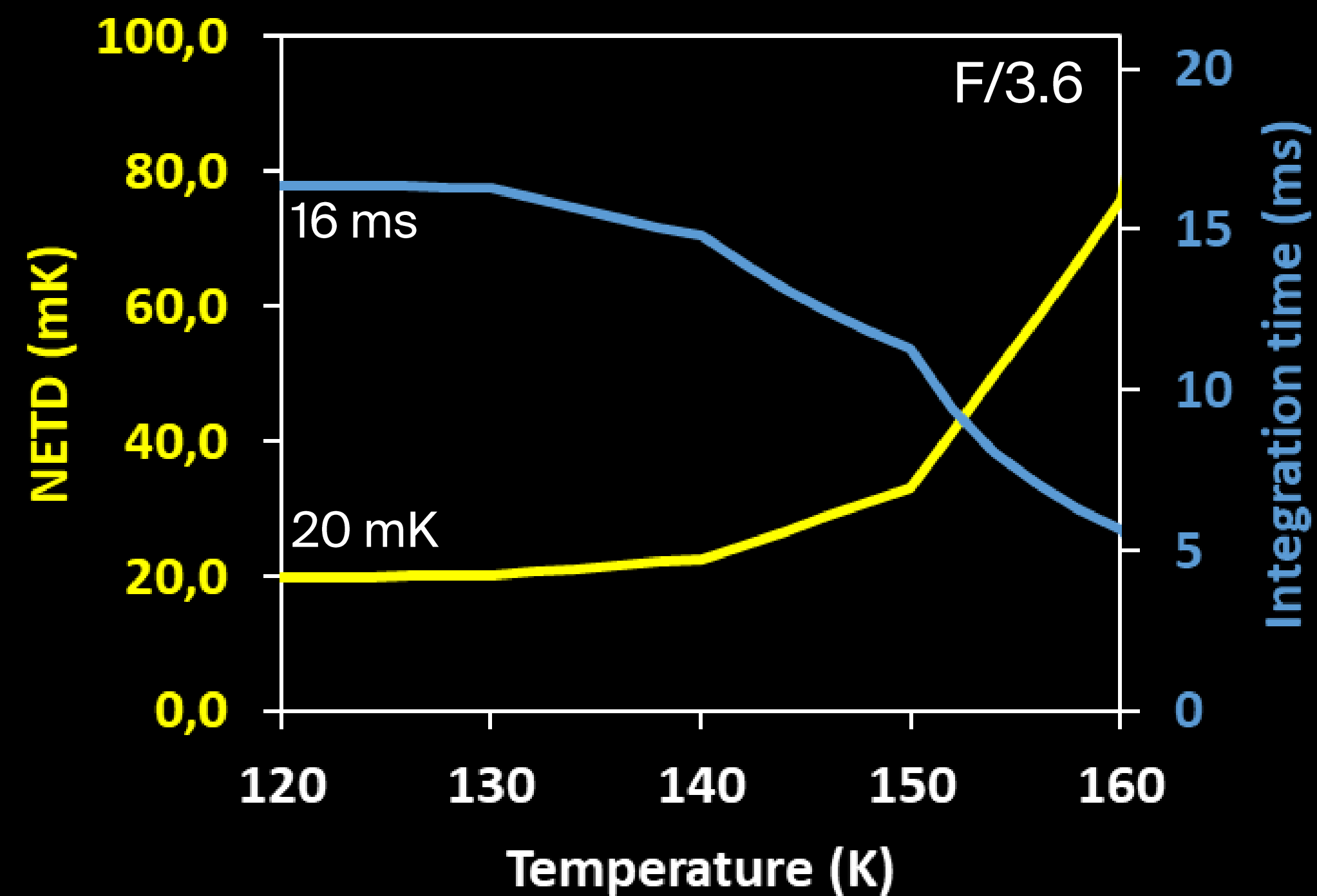
- 1280 x 1024 pixels, 10 μm pitch
- NETD lower than 25 mK up to 140 K with very little bias dependence

ROIC specifications:

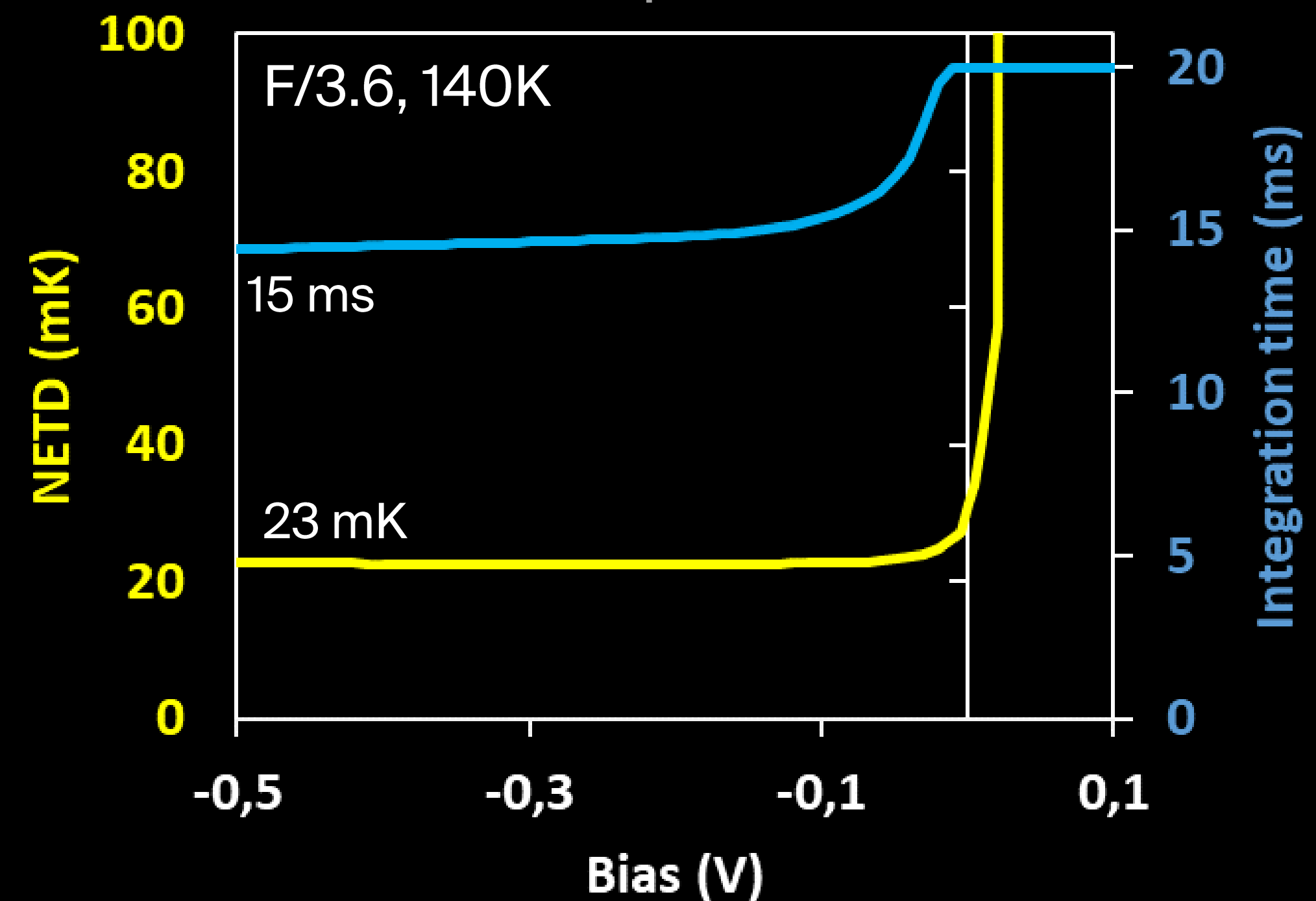
- CHC: 5.5 Me-
- 60 Hz frame rate



Temperature dependence

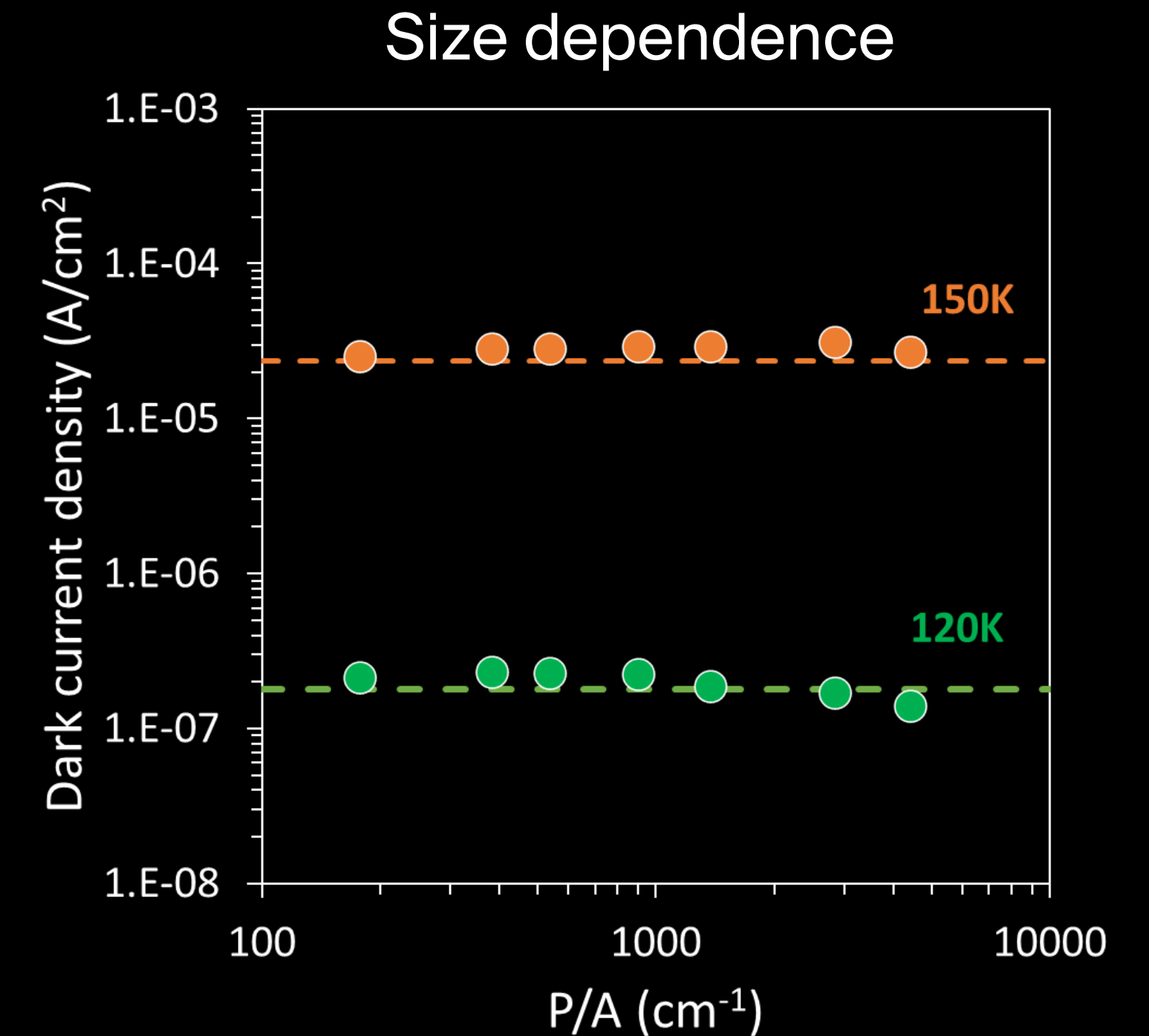
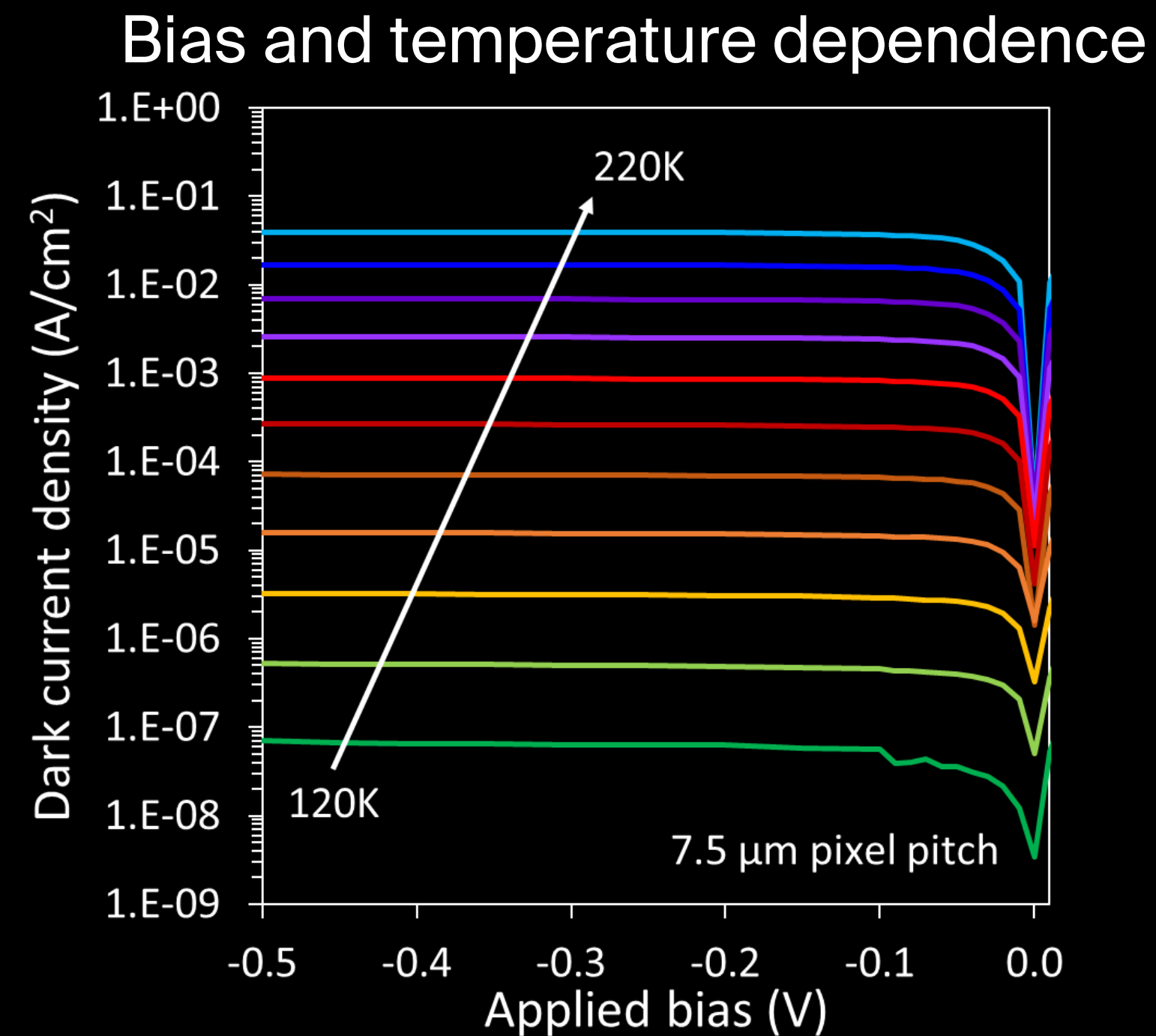
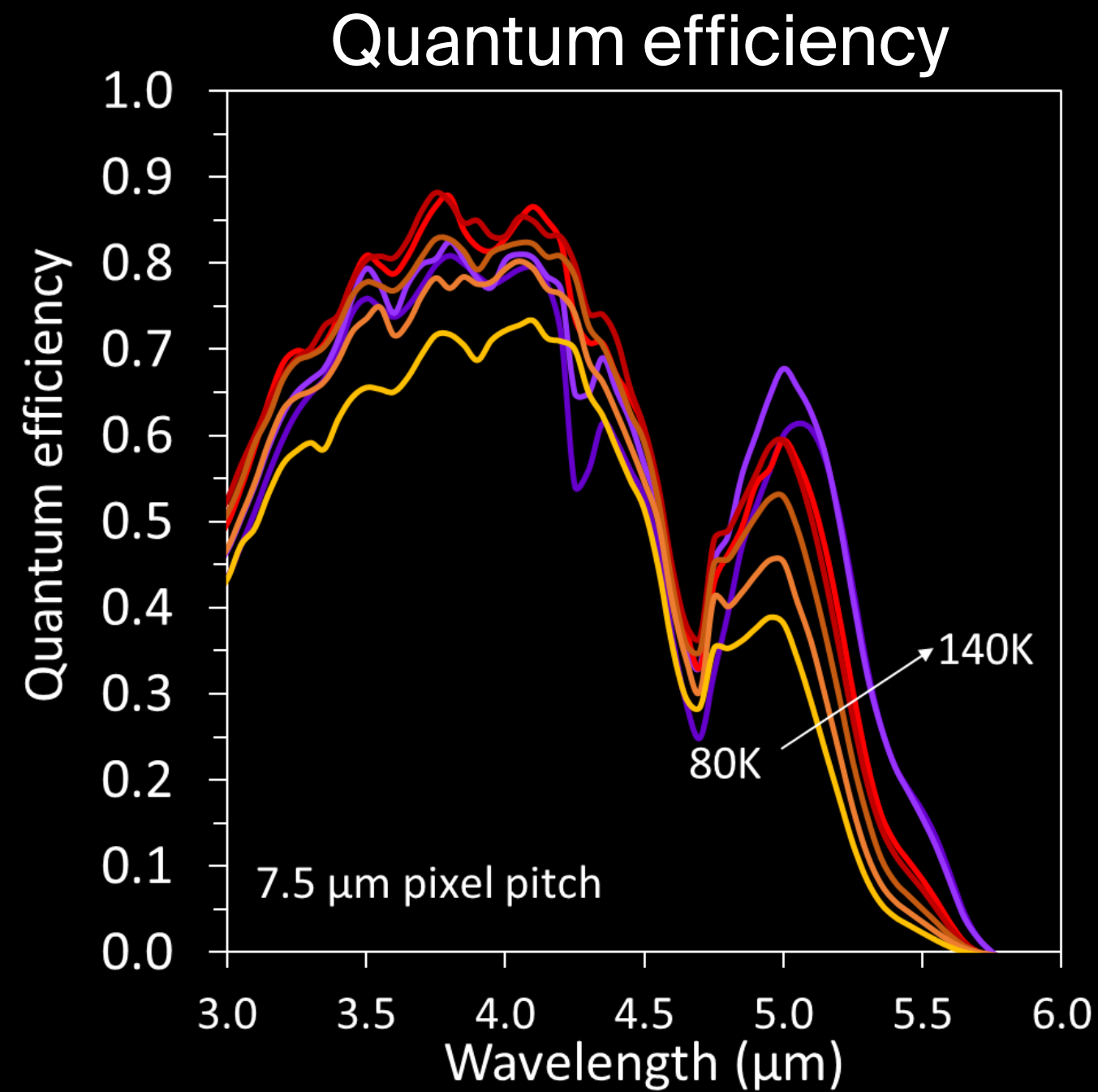


Bias dependence



Skade MW - @7.5 μm pitch T2SL detectors

No degradation of the performances with reducing pixel pitch !



Agenda



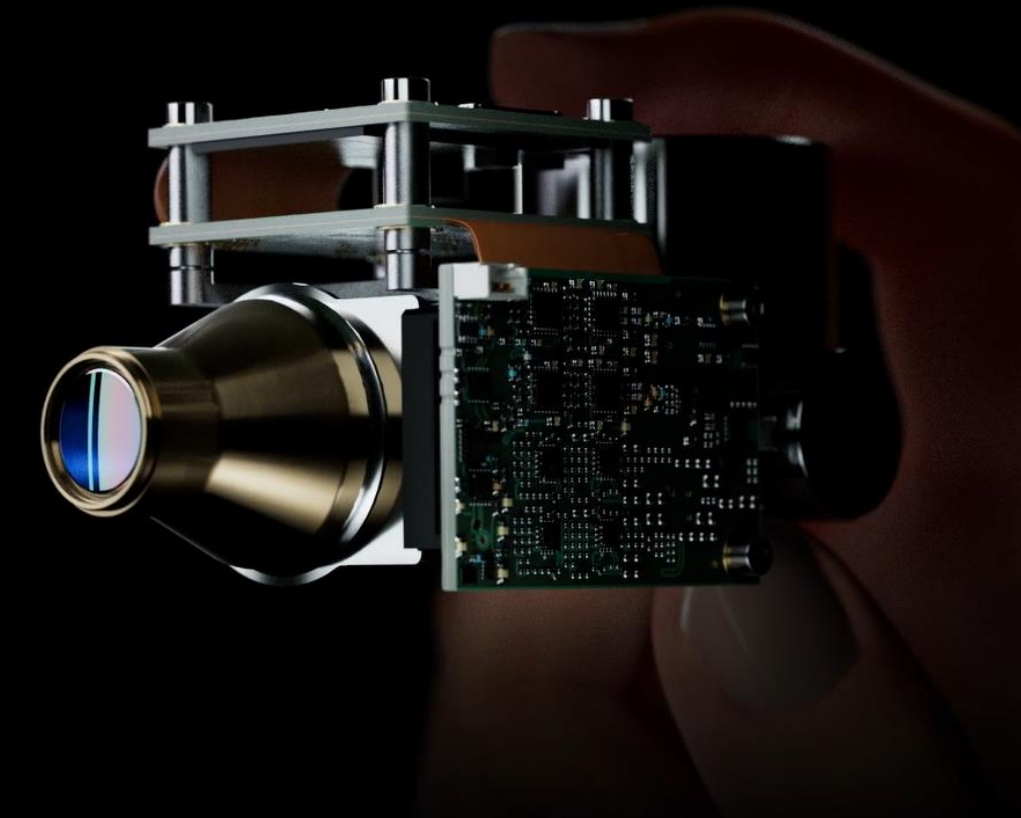
Njord MW for HOT HD

Will be released in 2024
High performance with 10 μm pitch

HD eSWIR for $T = 200\text{K}$

Oden MW detectors for HOT SWaP

Excellent uniformity
Low flickering rate
MTF close to ideal value



Skade MW 7.5 μm pitch T2SL detector

No degradation of the performances when reducing pixel pitch !



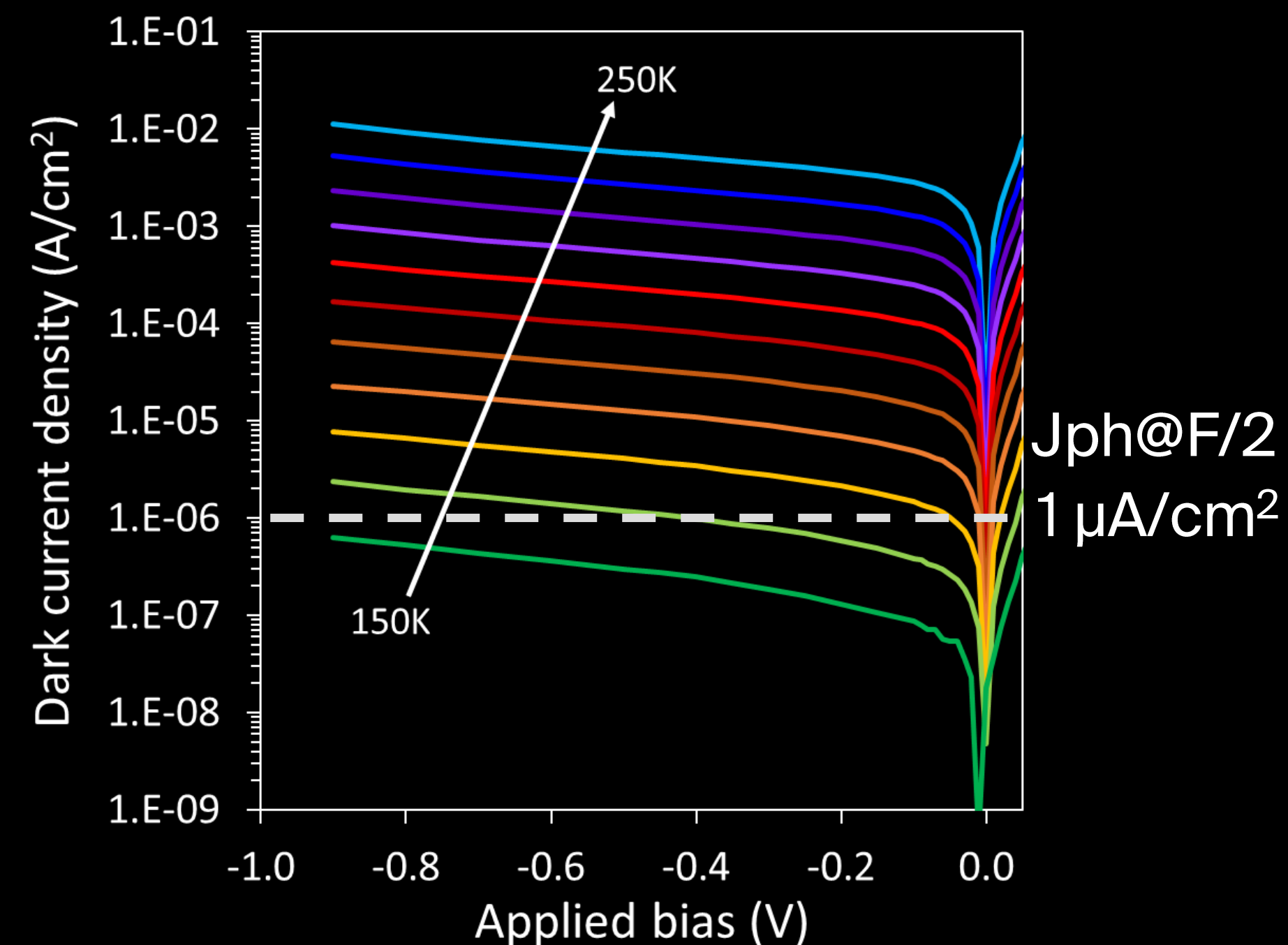
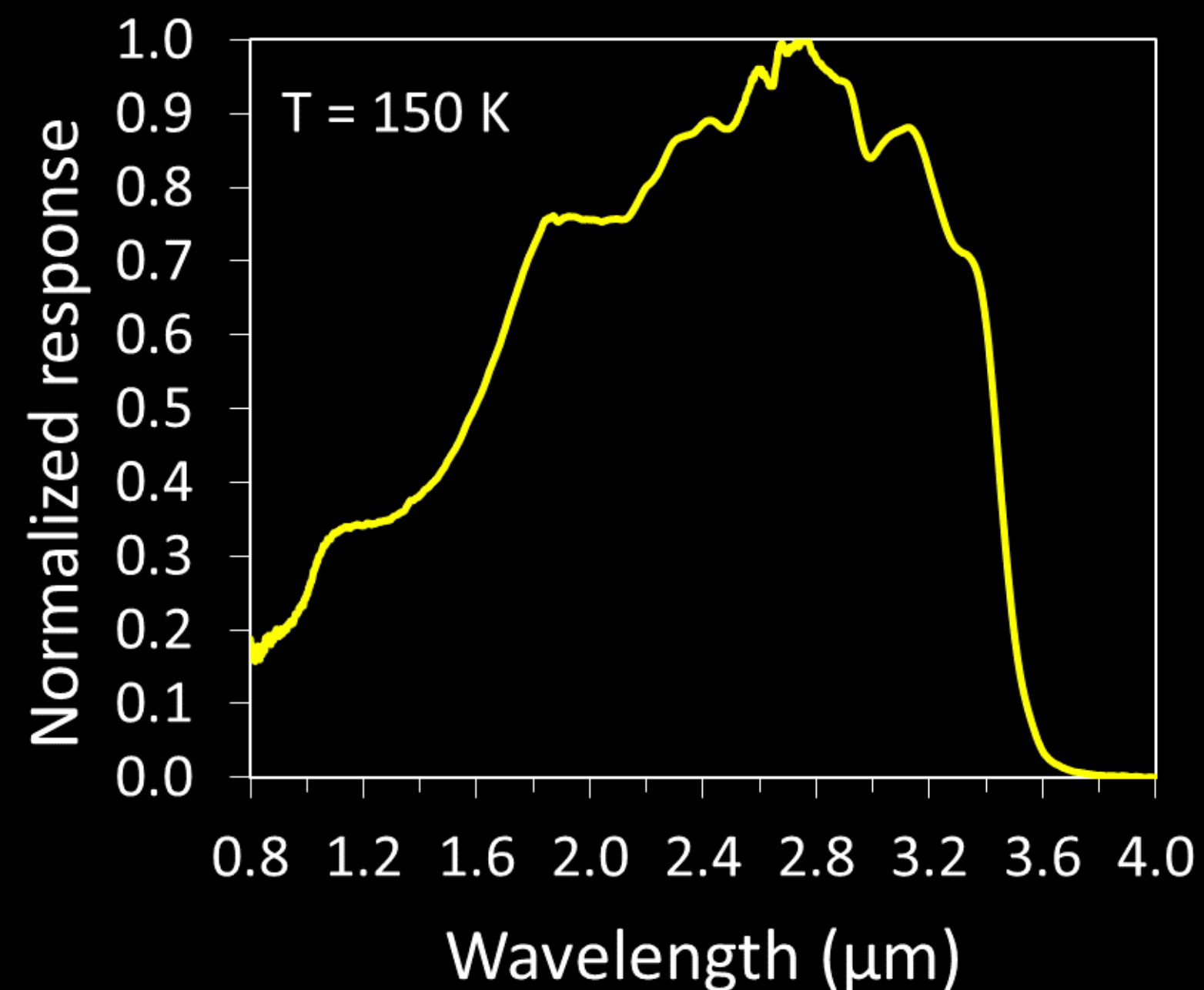
eSWIR development at IRnova

Proof of concept in previous
eSWIR T2SL studies funded by

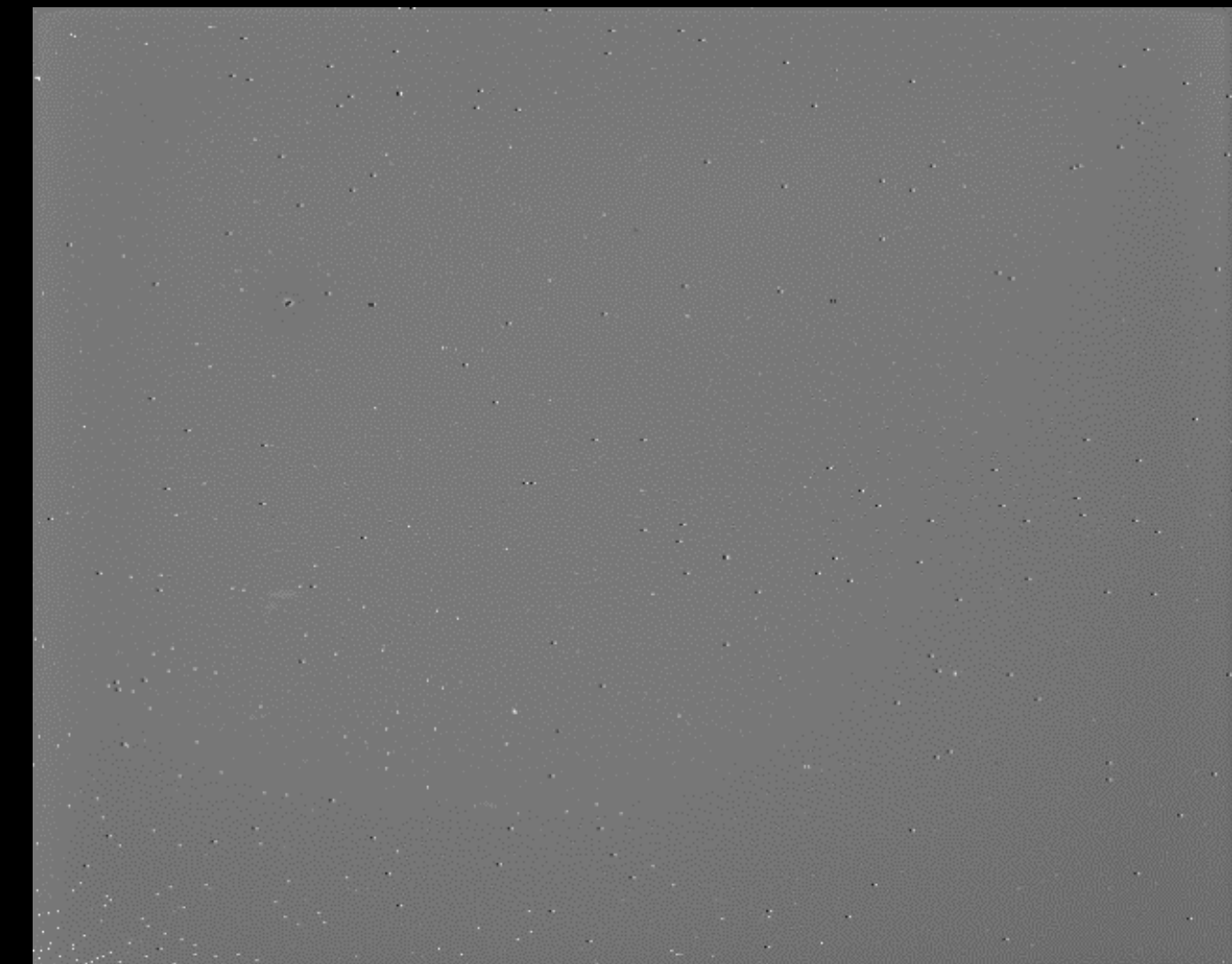


Rymdstyrelsen
Swedish National Space Agency

- IRnova's T2SL designs and fabrication technology is also compatible with eSWIR
- Development of eSWIR with 3.5 μm cut-off wavelength initiated
- Operating temperatures up to 160 K feasible

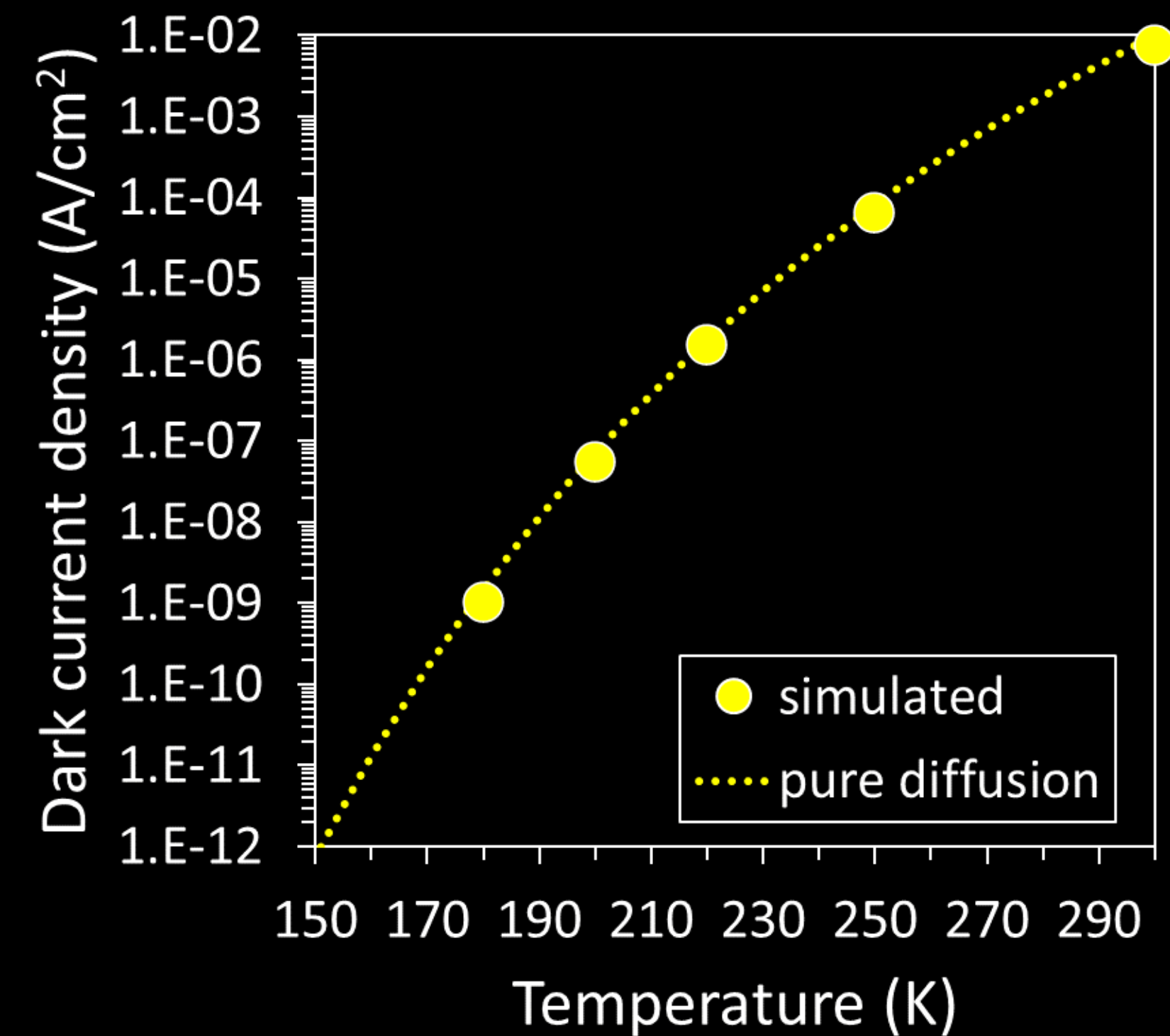
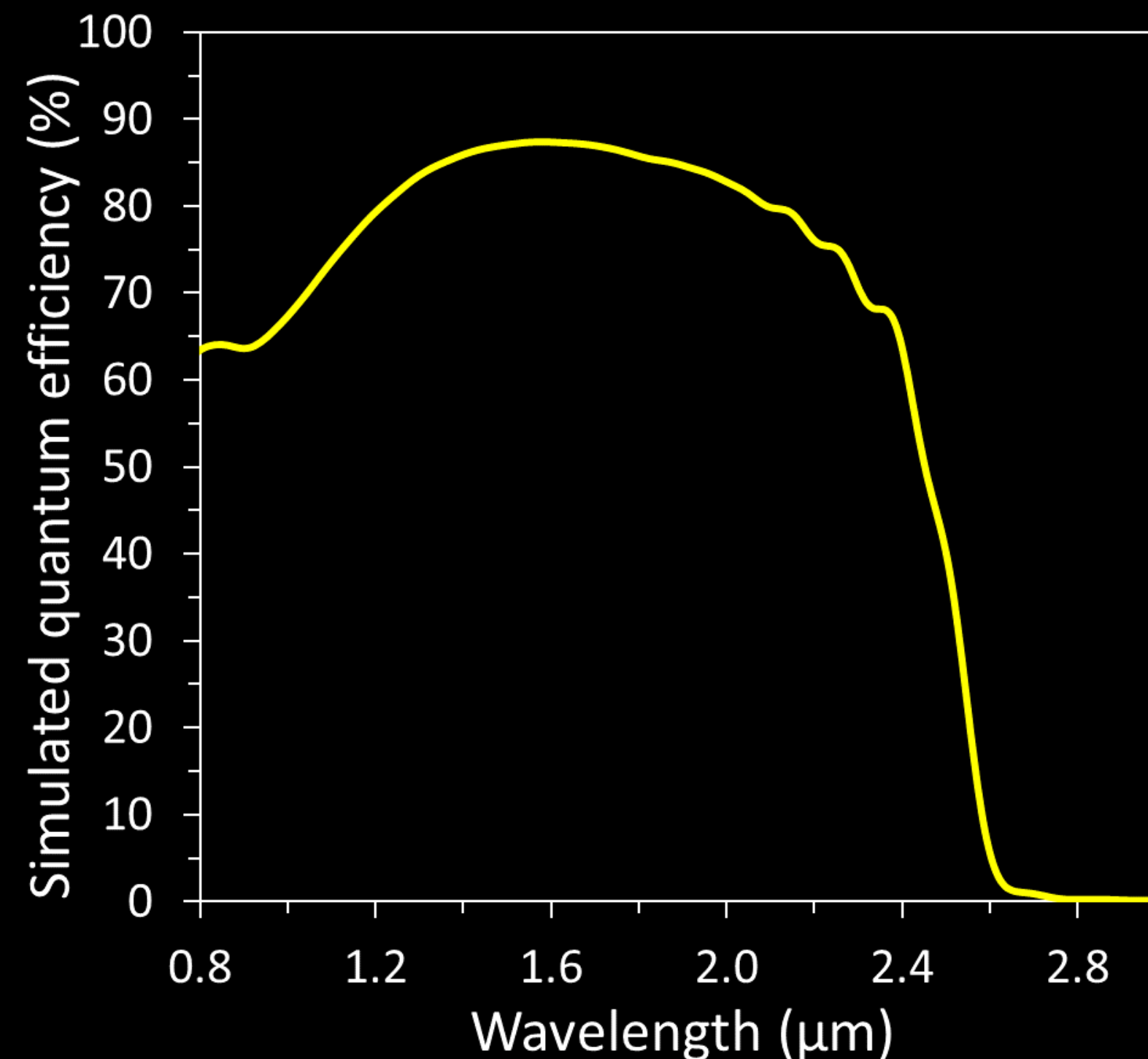


Highly uniform FPAs fabricated



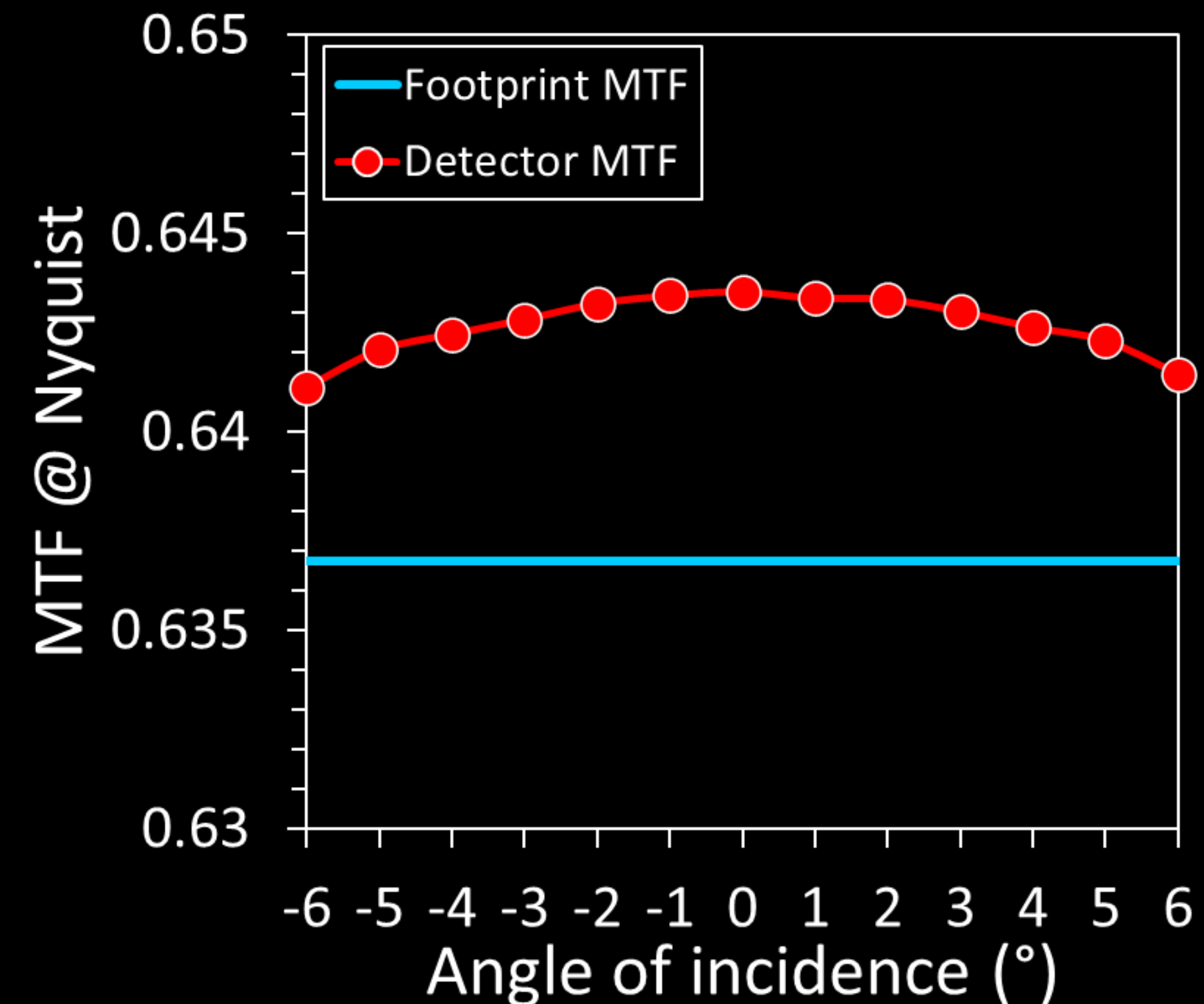
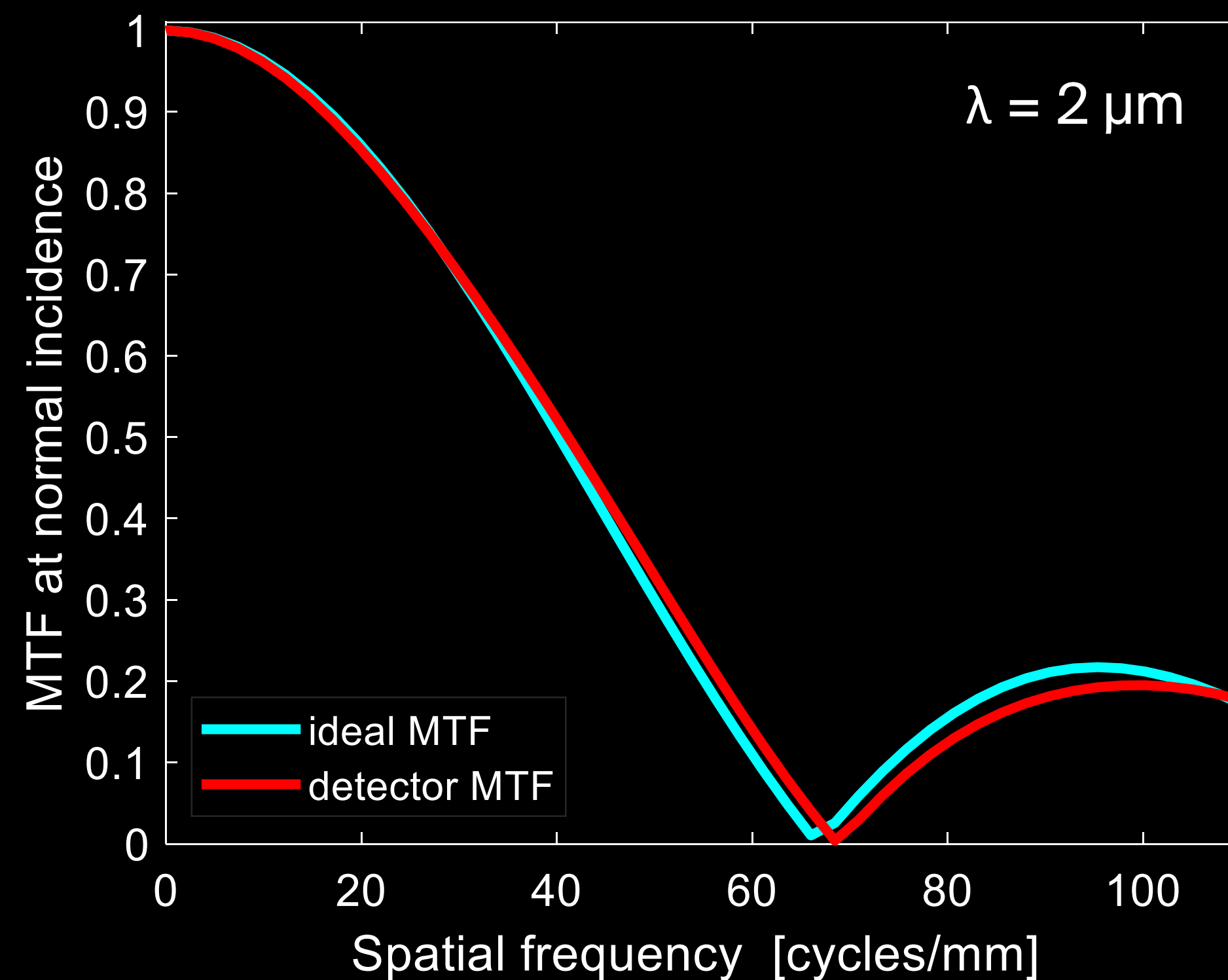
Anticipated performance eSWIR 2.5 μm T2SL

- New eSWIR design for 2.5 μm cut-off wavelength
- Quantum efficiency > 70%
- Dark current density < 5E-8 A/cm² at 200 K, competitive to existing technologies



MTF simulations of eSWIR 2.5 μm T2SL @15 μm pitch

- MTF close to the ideal MTF values are predicted also for eSWIR, $\text{MTF} > 0.6$ @ Nyquist
- Simulated MTF within $\pm 6^\circ$ angle of incidence : 0.642 ± 0.001 !
- Next step: validation at FPA level

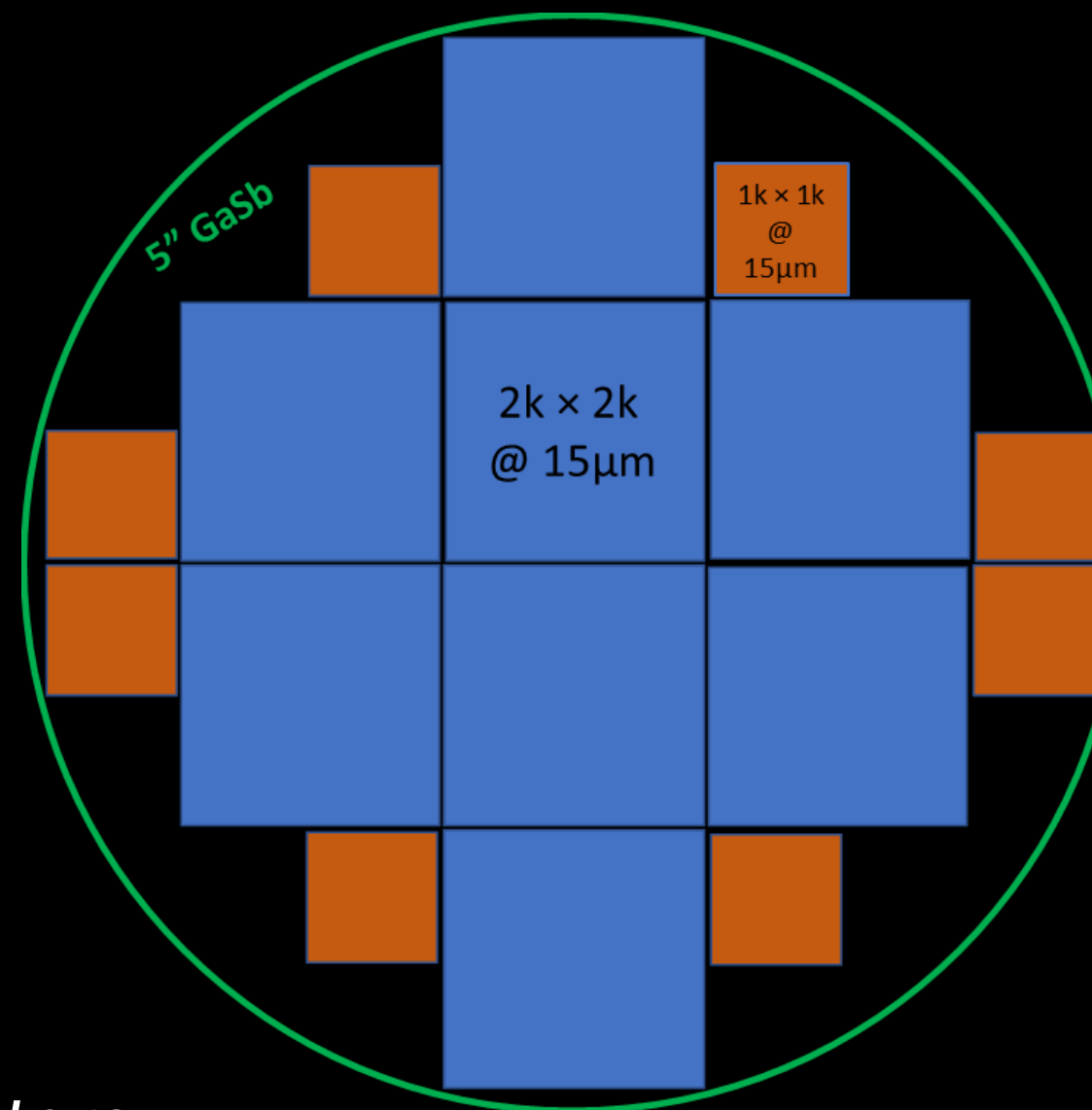


HD SWIR T2SL for future space applications

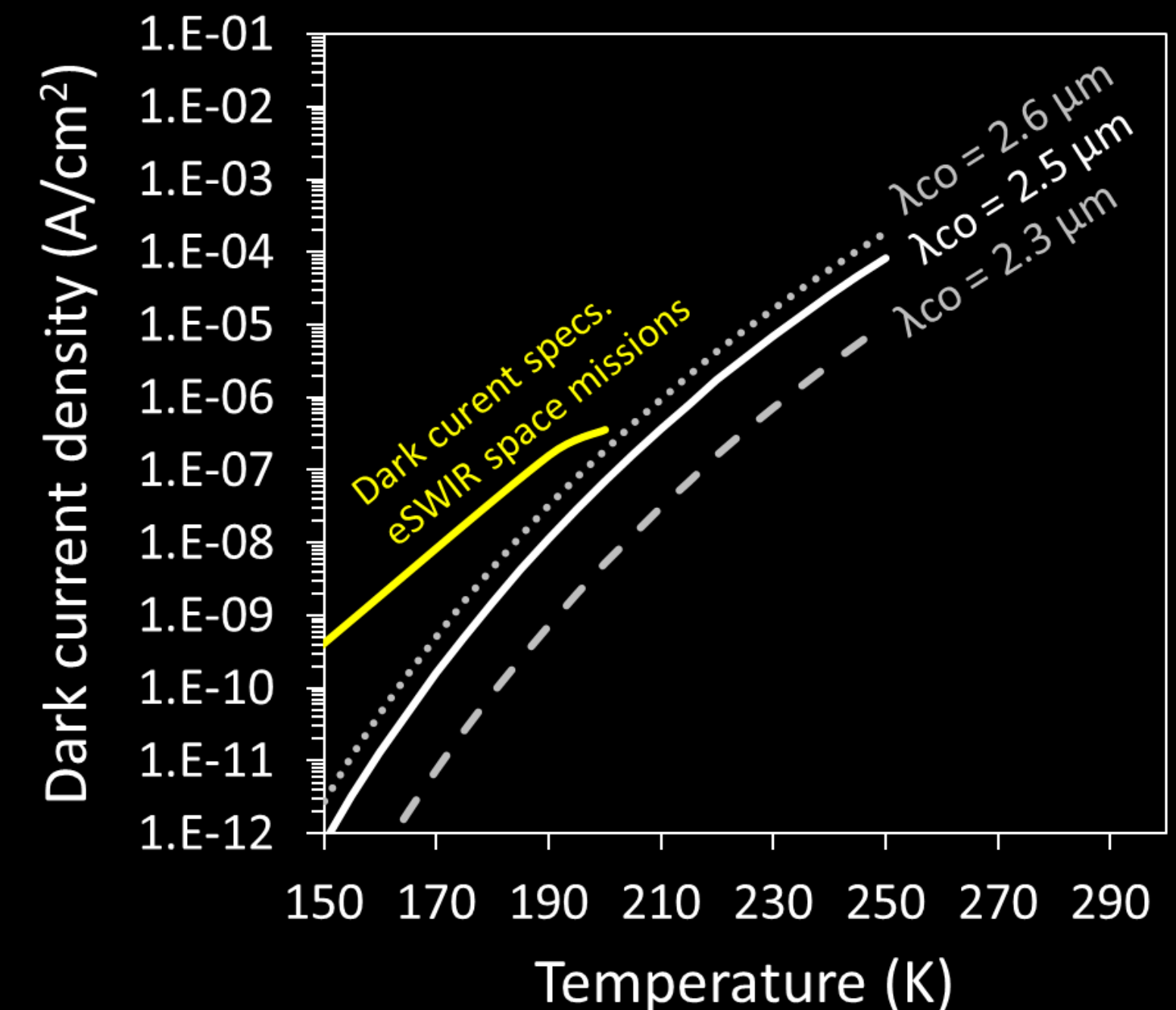
Potential development of 2k x 2k T2SL detectors for eSWIR benefiting from large high quality wafers, high uniformity, long term stability and excellent performance.



Large diameter GaSb substrate
enabling 8 2 k x 2 k FPAs with 15
 μm pitch per wafers



Estimated dark current density of
eSWIR T2SL detectors



- *James Webb, including 2k x 2k MWIR detectors*
- *Nancy Grace Roman will include 4k x 4k eSWIR detectors*

Conclusion



Njord MW for HOT HD

Will be released in 2024
High performance with 10 μm pitch

HD eSWIR for $T = 200\text{K}$

Proof of concept of eSWIR T2SL at IRnova
New T2SL design for 2.5 μm
Validation at FPA level 2023

Oden MW detectors for HOT SWaP

Excellent uniformity
Low flickering rate
MTF close to ideal value



Skade MW 7.5 μm pitch T2SL detector

No degradation of the performances when reducing pixel pitch !



“Low power infrared imaging sensors” sponsored by:



Oden MW, HOT T2SL



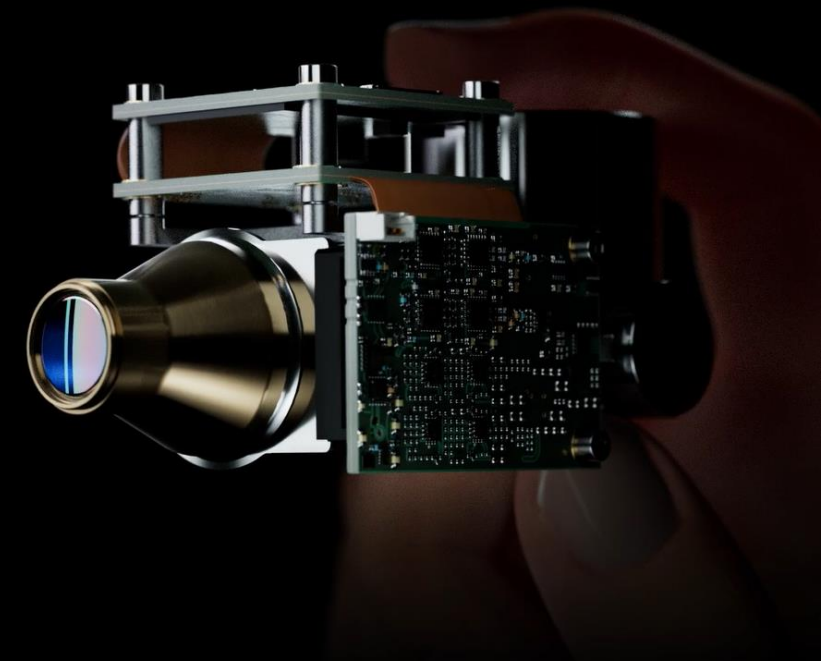
Also in partnership with:





IRnova

Imaging quality with Oden MW detectors*



125K



130K



140K



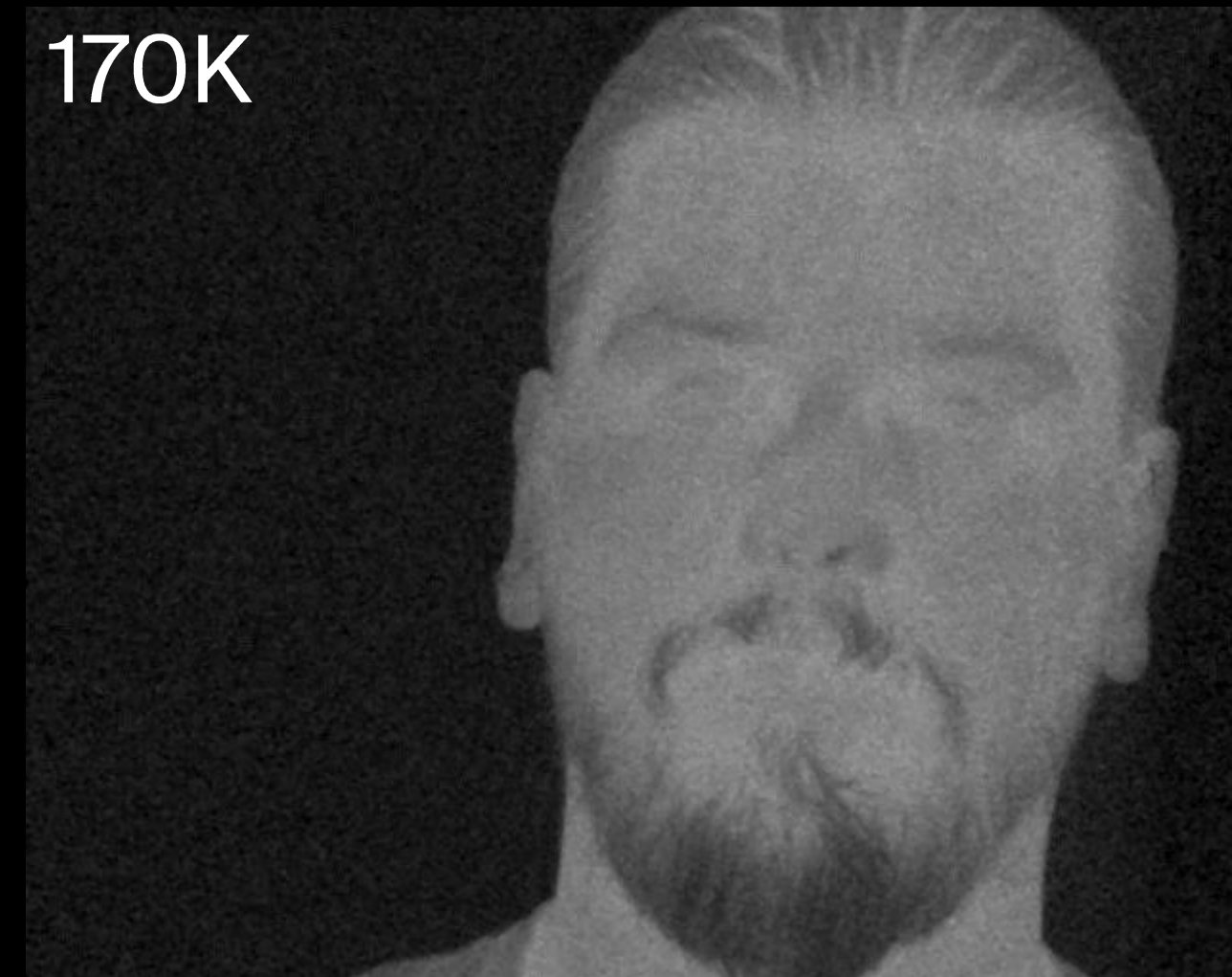
150K



160K



170K



Njord MW - HOT HD T2SL

To be released in 2024

Detector specifications:

- Format: 1280 × 1024 pixels
- Pitch: 10 μm pitch
- Spectral range: 3.7 – 5.1 μm
- F number options: F/3.6, F/4
- Maximum frame rate: 60 Hz
- NETD: 25 mK
- Operability: 99.8 %
- Cooler options: RM2, K563

ROIC specifications:

- CHC: 1.5 MeV, 5.5 MeV
- Dual polarity
- 4 outputs
- 60 Hz frame rate
- 2x2 binning capability



MTF and crosstalk

- MTF is a measure of how well a detector reproduces the contrast and sharpness of the object's details.
- The MTF is typically affected by both
 - Electrical crosstalk
 - Optical crosstalk
- By using fully delineated detector pixels, the electrical crosstalk is avoided and only the optical crosstalk remains

