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# SILICON PHOTONIC SENSORS APPLICATIONS AND CHALLENGES

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DR. MARC SCHILLGALIES

WORLD PHOTONICS TECHNOLOGY SUMMIT 2019

AUGUST 30, 2019



# SILICON PHOTONIC SENSORS

## Company Overview

First Sensor 

### Short facts



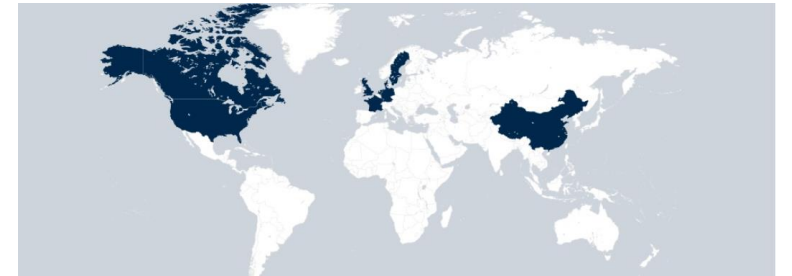
- Founded 1991 in Berlin, Germany
- 970 employees
- 155 Mio€ revenue 2018
- Stock-listed in Germany

### Capabilities



- 7 clean room production sites: wafer fab and assembly facilities
- Automotive, medical and aerospace certifications
- Development and production of customized and standard sensors
- Complete sensor value chain from die to system in one company

### Markets & Products



- 3 target markets: industry, automotive, medical
- Sensor products for photonics, pressure, flow and inertial measurement
- Cameras and integrated manufacturing services for imaging sensors

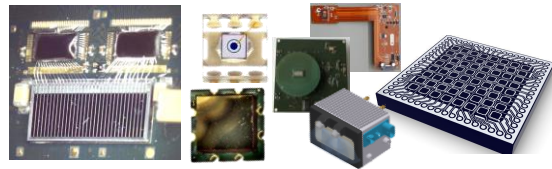
# SILICON PHOTONIC SENSORS

## Product Overview

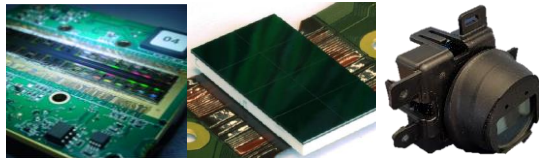
First Sensor 

### Photonics

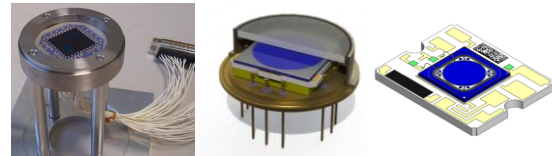
LiDAR



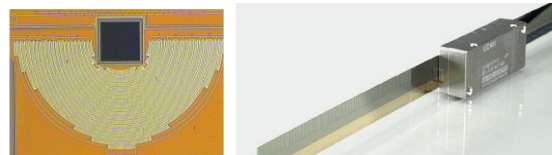
Digital Imaging



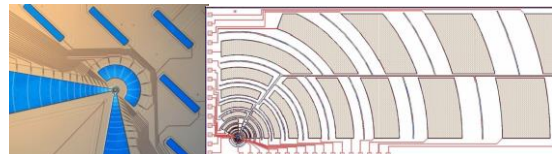
Aerospace Sensors



Position Sensor



Optical Analysis





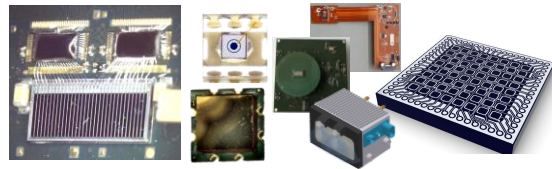
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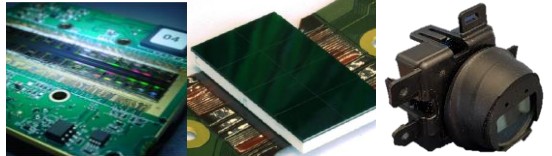
First Sensor 

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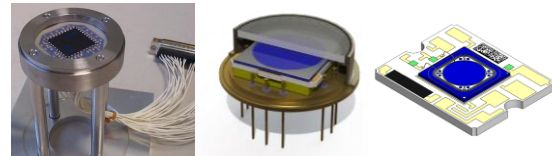
LiDAR



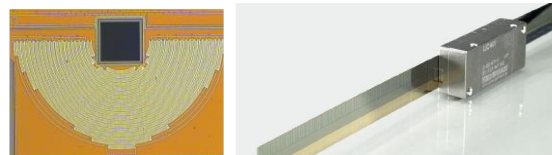
Digital Imaging



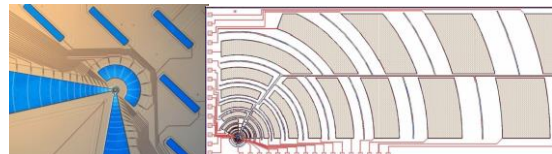
Aerospace Sensors



Position Sensor

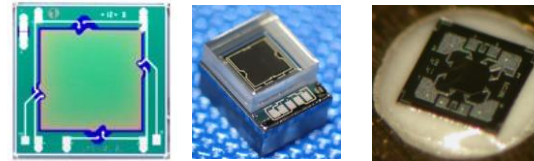


Optical Analysis



### Pressure

Pressure sensor element



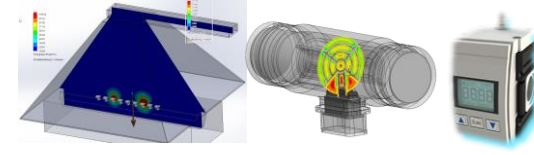
Pressure component



Digital pressure sensor



Digital flow sensor



Actuators



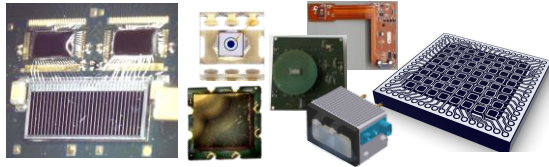
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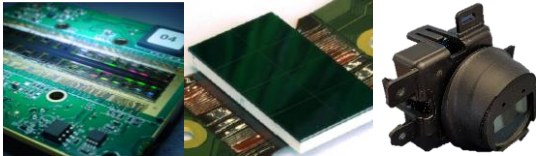
First Sensor 

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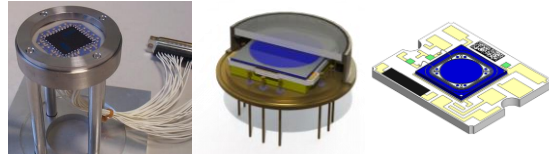
LiDAR



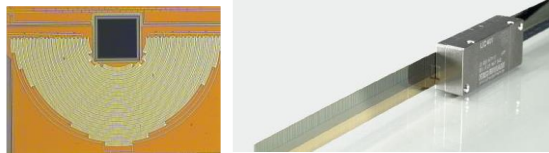
Digital Imaging



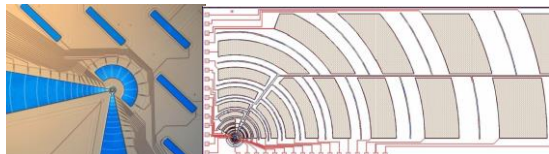
Aerospace Sensors



Position Sensor

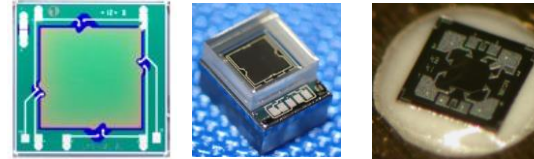


Optical Analysis



### Pressure

Pressure sensor element



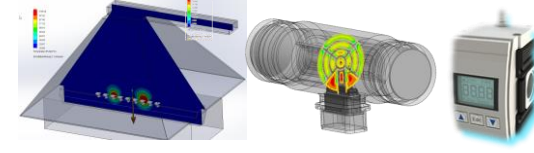
Pressure component



Digital pressure sensor



Digital flow sensor

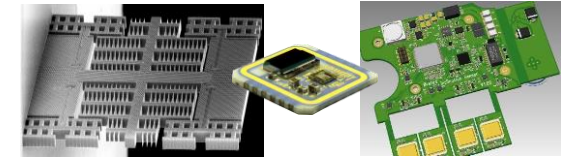


Actuators

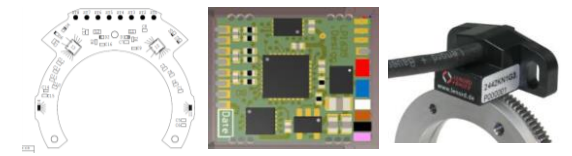


### Advanced Electronics

Inertial sensor solutions



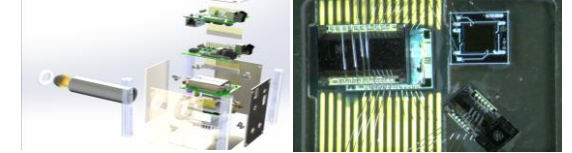
Magnetic sensor solutions



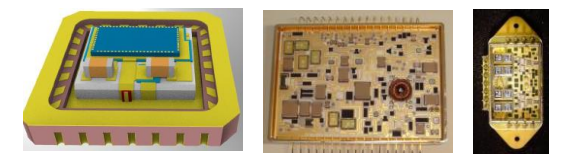
Temperature sensor solutions



Multi sensor systems



Solutions without sensor



# SILICON PHOTONIC SENSORS

## LiDAR Receivers: Technology and Applications

### Technology

- Avalanche Photodiodes for 905nm in larger arrays with improved resolution, dark current, cross talk and yield
- Scalable automotive grade low cost package platform for receiver incl. ASIC
- Forward integrated receiver and sender solutions

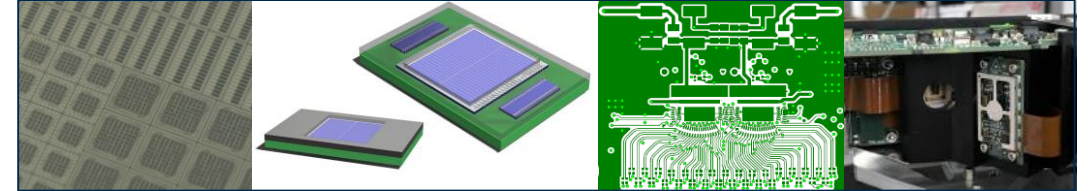
### First Sensor Value Proposition

- Automotive-grade, high volume APD and packaging technologies with best SNR
- Heritage/experience and customization along value chain

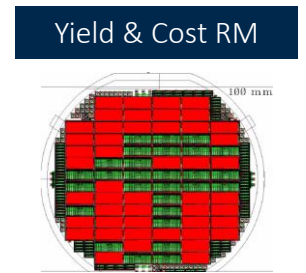
### Applications

- Automation in manufacturing, logistics, traffic, security, maps
- Autonomous transport and delivery from drones to trucks
- Driver assistance/automation/MaaS up to level 5 cars

New chips, new packages, electronic designs and integrated systems



### Initiatives

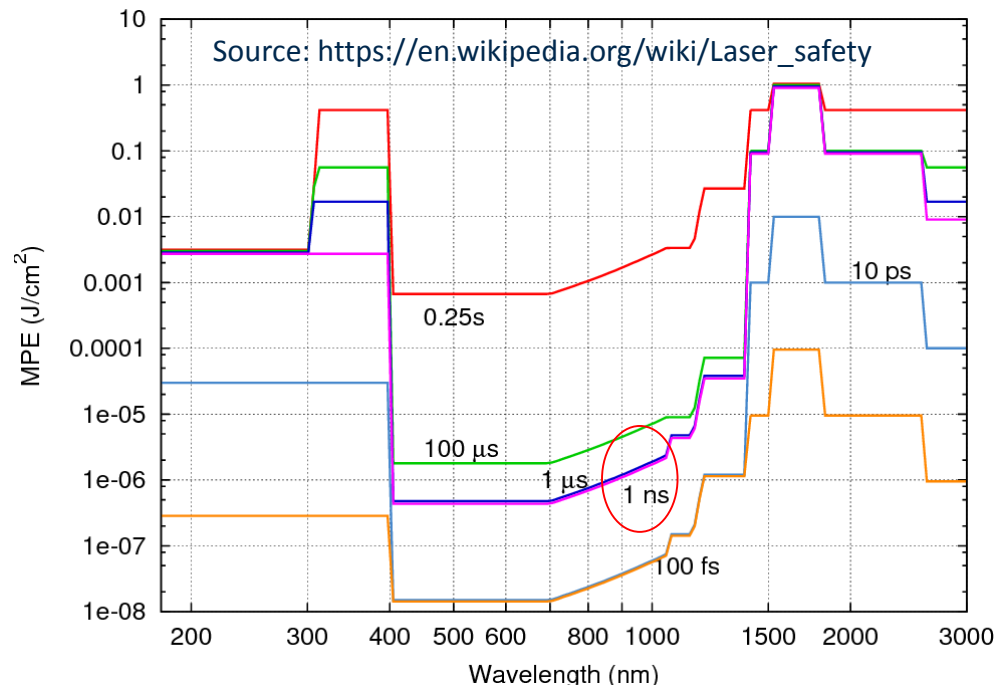




## SILICON PHOTONIC SENSORS

## LiDAR Receivers Challenge 1: Bandwidth vs Sensitivity vs. Excess noise of APD

## Maximum permissible exposure

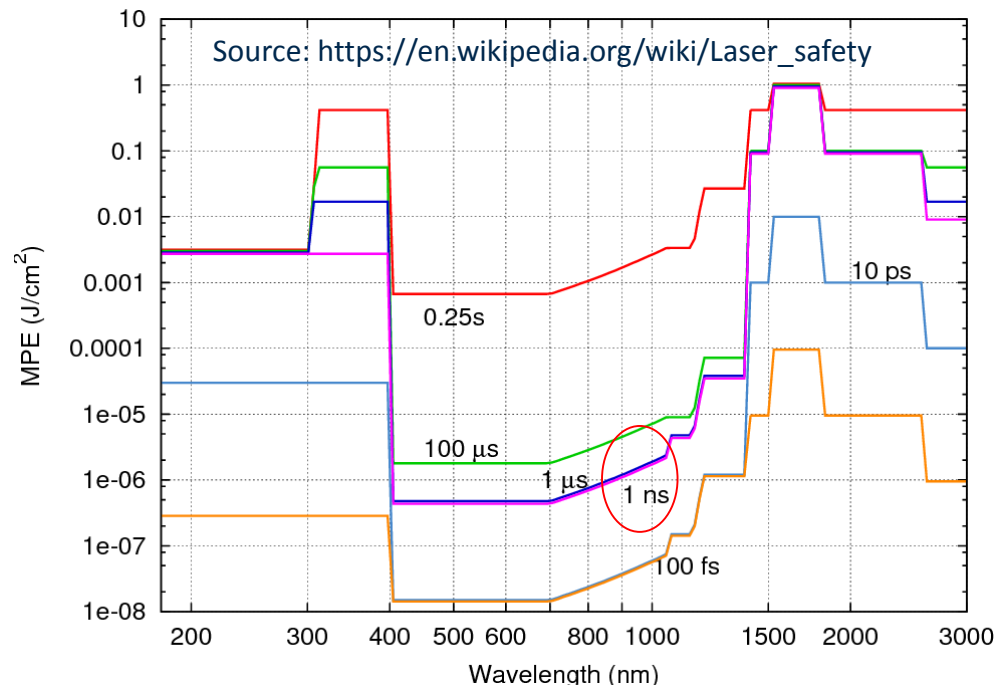


- Maximum permissible exposure roughly doubles going from 905nm -> 980nm
- Resolution requirements need short pulses of 1ns...5ns, i.e. fast detector

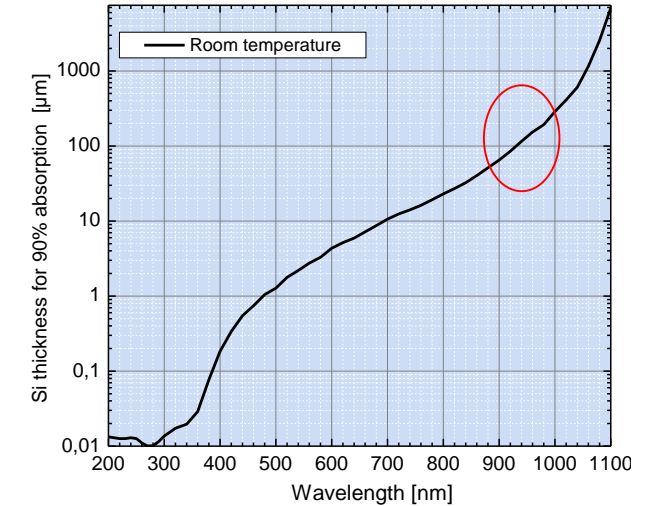
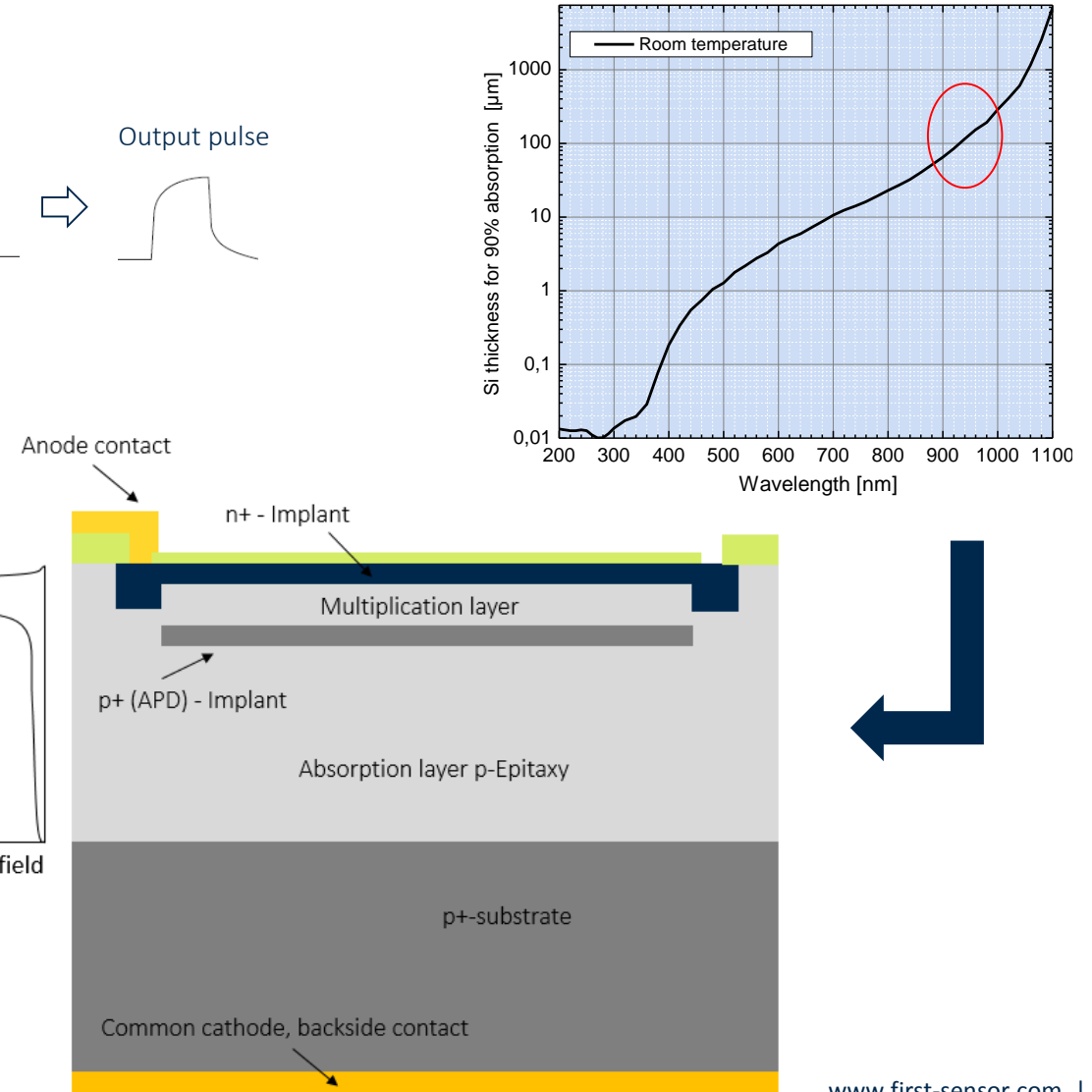
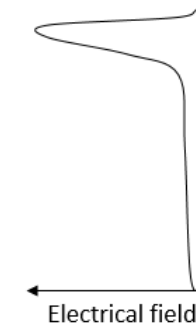
## SILICON PHOTONIC SENSORS

## LiDAR Receivers Challenge 1: Bandwidth vs Sensitivity vs. Excess noise of APD

## Maximum permissible exposure



- Maximum permissible exposure roughly doubles going from 905nm  $\rightarrow$  980nm
- Resolution requirements need short pulses of 1ns...5ns, i.e. fast detector (drift speed limits!)

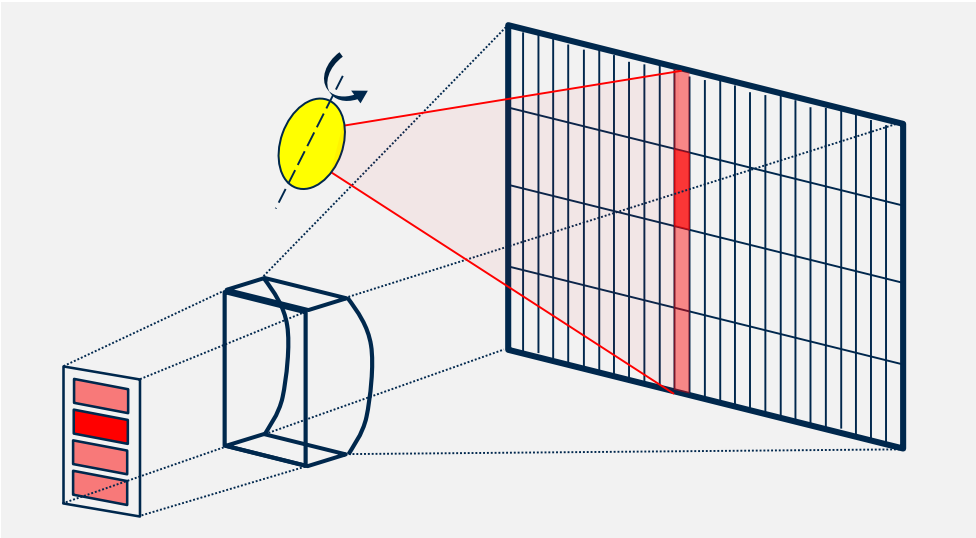




# SILICON PHOTONIC SENSORS

## LiDAR Receivers Challenge 1: High resolution vs fill factor vs crosstalk

Common solid state LiDAR schematic for 1D MEMS

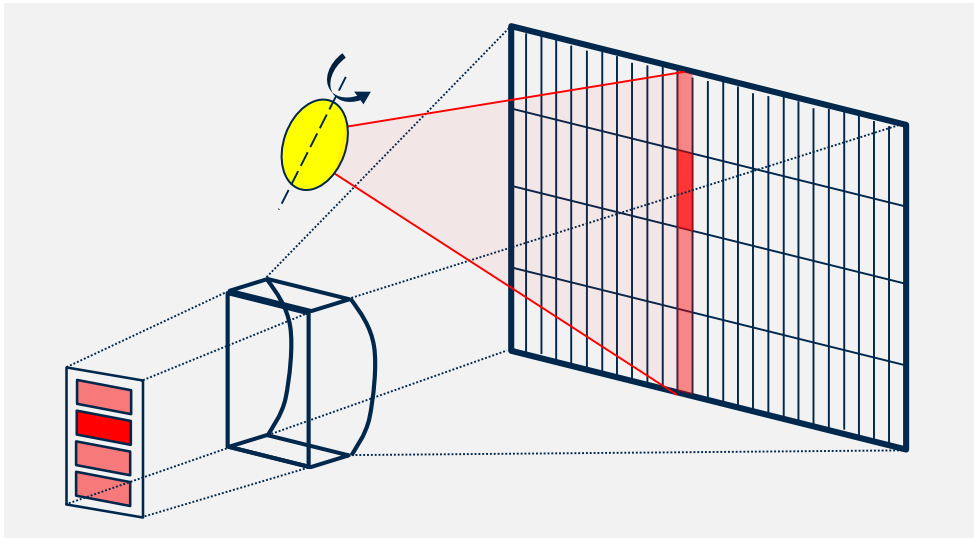


- Demand for high resolution LiDAR and optimal SNR in case of strong ambient light require higher pixel count
- This has two challenges:
  - 1) Properties of small pixels and small gaps
  - 2) Routing of signal traces vs fill factor

## SILICON PHOTONIC SENSORS

## LiDAR Receivers Challenge 1: High resolution vs fill factor vs crosstalk

## Common solid state LiDAR schematic for 1D MEMS

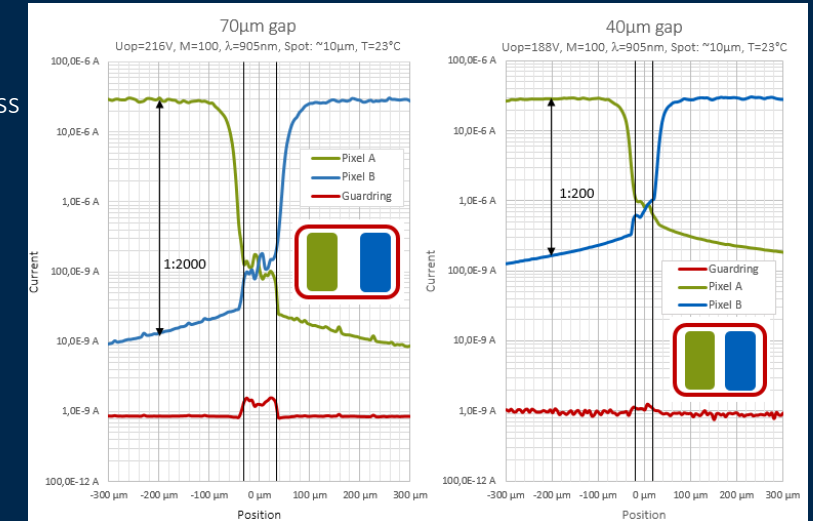


- Demand for high resolution LiDAR and optimal SNR in case of strong ambient light require higher pixel count
- This has two challenges:
  - 1) Properties of small pixels and small gaps
  - 2) Routing of signal traces vs fill factor

Pixel distances &lt; Epi layer thickness



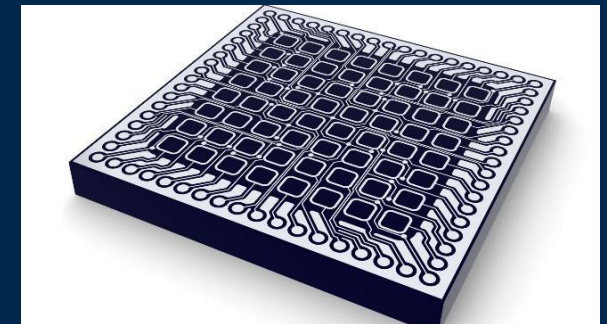
Proximity increases cross talk



Inner pixels need traces in gaps

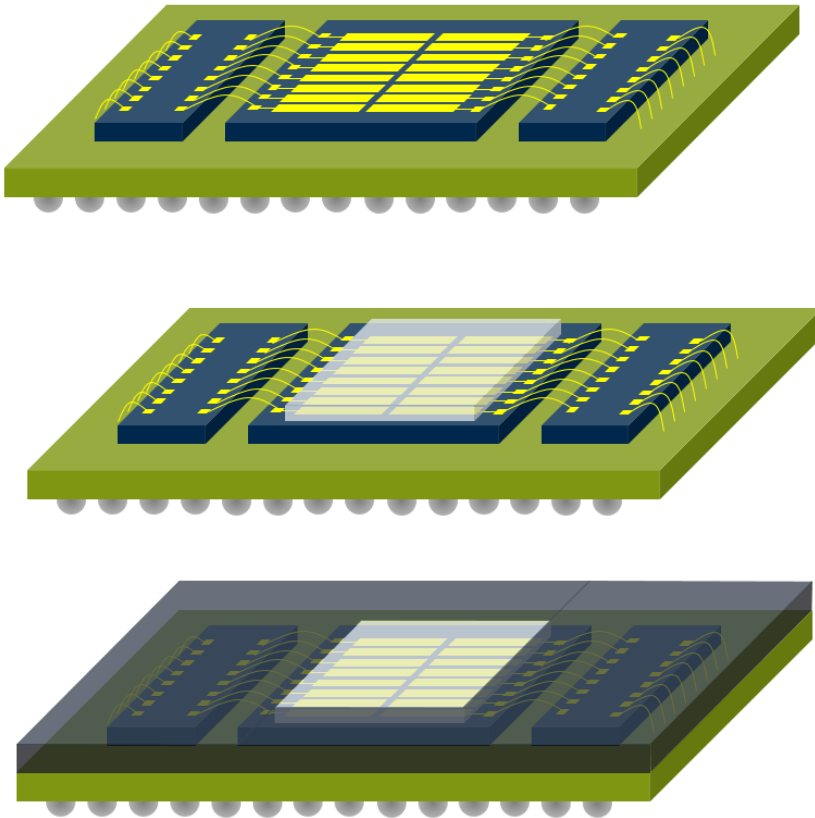


More than 8 rows reduces fill factor significantly



## SILICON PHOTONIC SENSORS

### LiDAR Receivers Challenge 3: ~200V operation + non-hermetic packages + AEC-Q

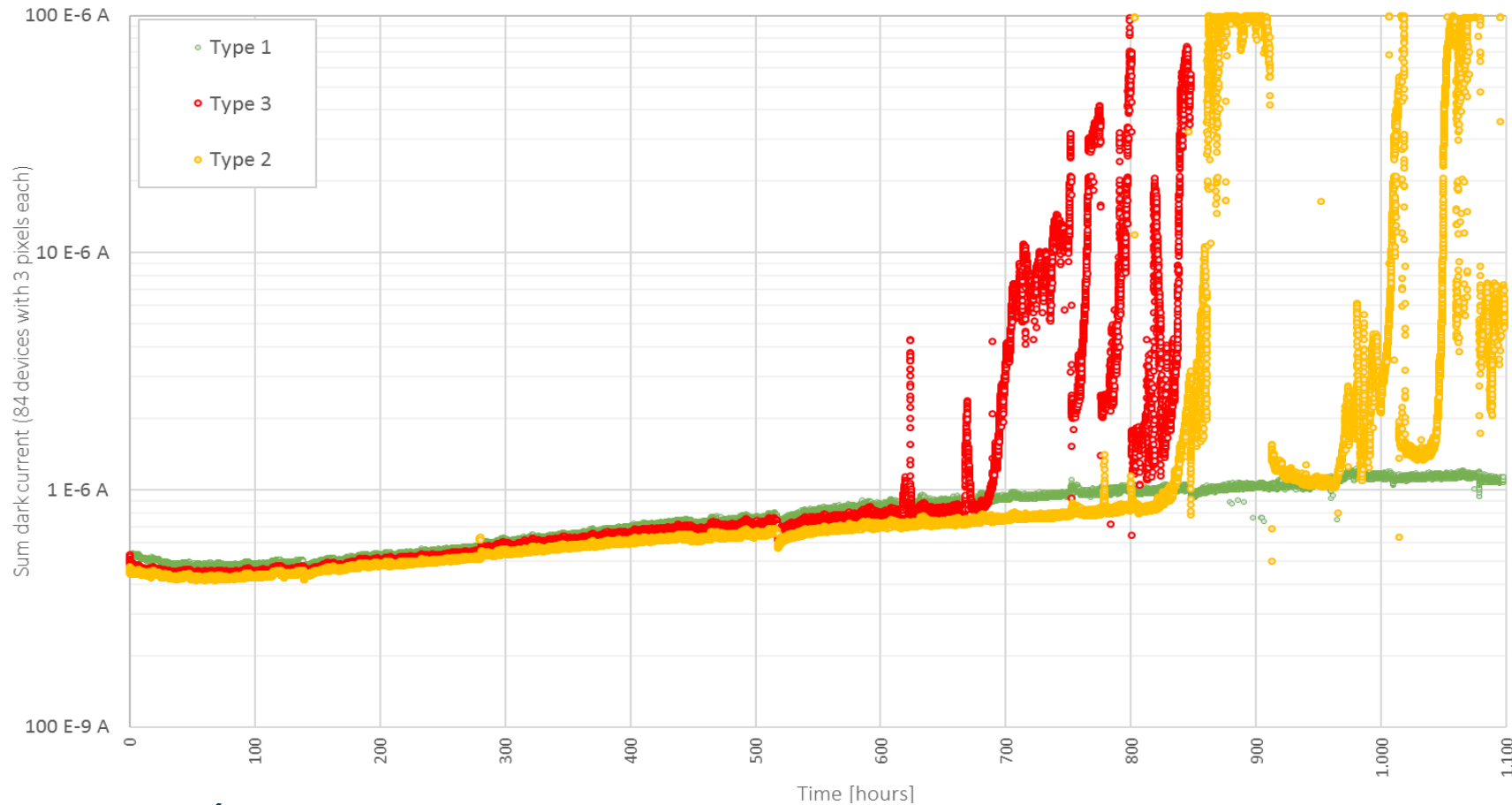


- In many cases IR-optimized detector and readout IC are different technologies
- System in a package is well established in electronics, necessity for optical window reduces number of available or economically attractive technologies
- Example: film assisted molding of detector with glued glass and ROIC
- Proximity of ROIC requires thermal management

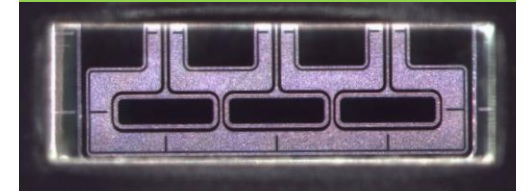
## SILICON PHOTONIC SENSORS

## LiDAR Receivers Challenge 3: ~200V operation + non-hermetic packages + AEC-Q

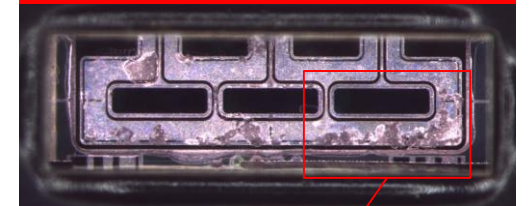
Influence of humidity: AEC-Q-Test H3TRB (Bias 100 V, 85 °C, 85 % r.h.)



Without corrosion



Corrosion causes leakage paths





# SILICON PHOTONIC SENSORS

## Imager assemblies: Technology and Applications

### Technology

- PCB or ceramic substrate chip-on-board-technology (COB) in combination with surface mount technology (SMT) on panel
- Chip&wire; TSV/flip chip BGA high density interconnects
- Various direct optical interfaces (e.g. prisms, filters etc)

### First Sensor Value Proposition

- Fulfilling extreme mechanical requirements even for largest dies (low warp/50 $\mu$ m flatness, 5 $\mu$ m position accuracy) with cost efficient COB techn., high density/small gap connects
- Being able to combine COB with optics, SMT, etc
- Clean-room (ISO 5-8) from dicing to final test

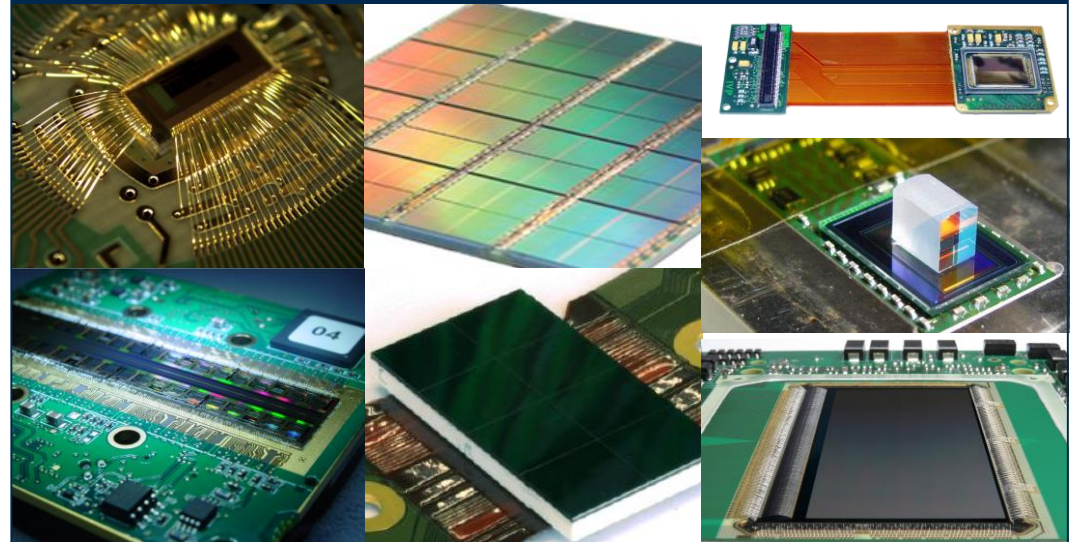
### Applications

- Cameras for industrial process control, endoscope, automotive/ADAS/MaaS, aerospace
- Medical imaging (radiation detector arrays) for X-ray and PET

Dicing, die attach, chip&wire / flip chip/ SMT, optics alignment, singulation, test

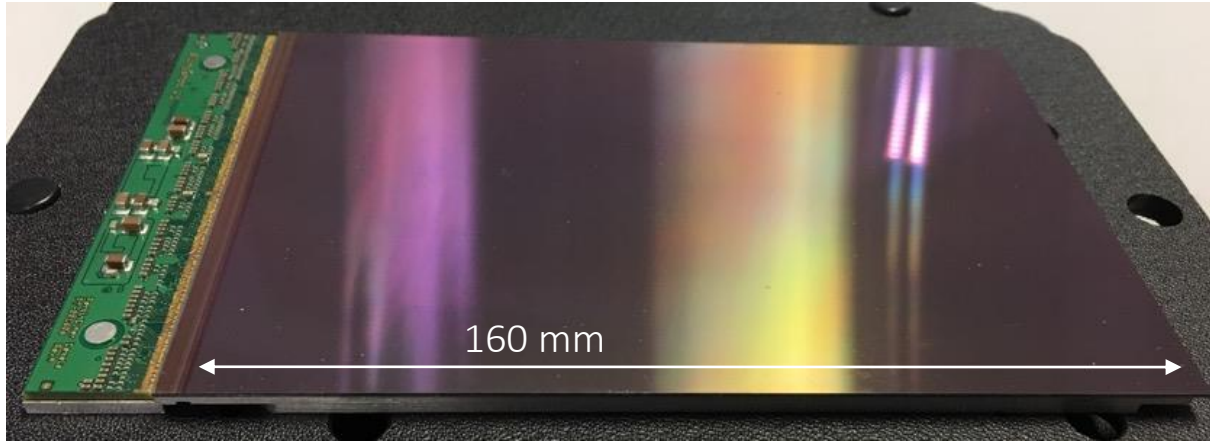


Medical imager arrays, large imagers, endoscopes, TOF cameras



# SILICON PHOTONIC SENSORS

## Imager assemblies: Challenges

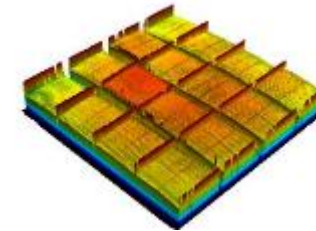
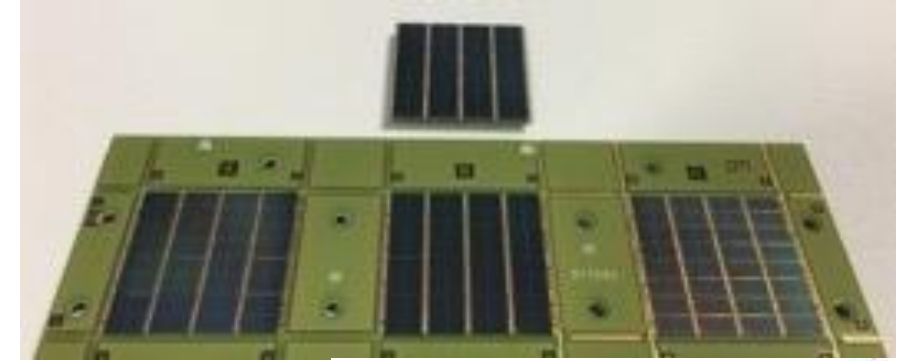


### Challenge

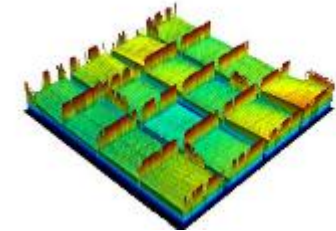
- Large imagers -> CTE-mismatch to substrate -> Warp, TC,...
- COB+SMT technology with passives and imager on same board -> meeting of different worlds w.r.t. particle contamination specs
- Tiled detectors (e.g. medical imaging) require exceptional position tolerance

### Solution

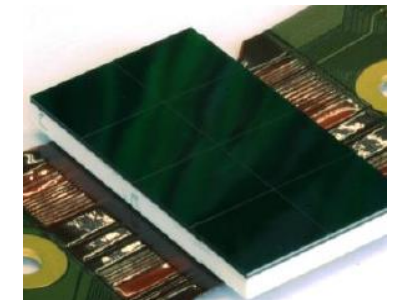
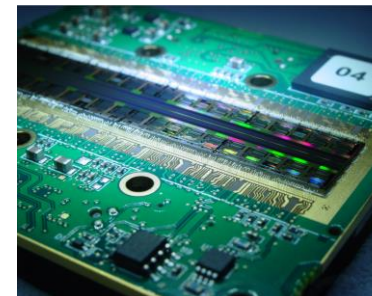
- Design, materials, processes must go hand in hand



Soldered with SAC,  
max bending 45μm



Soldered with SnBi,  
max bending 45μm



# SILICON PHOTONIC SENSORS

## Aerospace sensors: Technology and Applications

### Technology

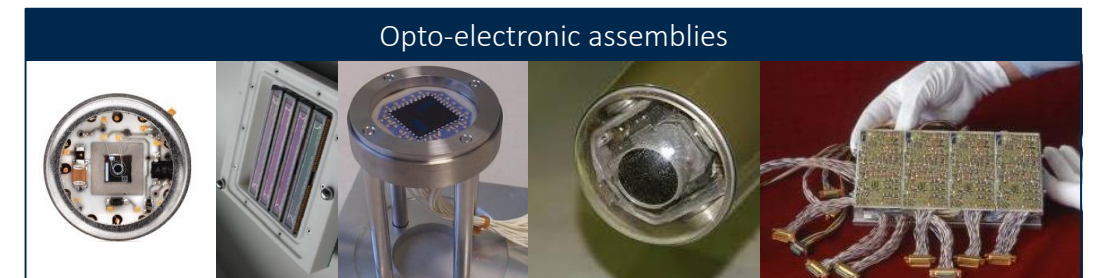
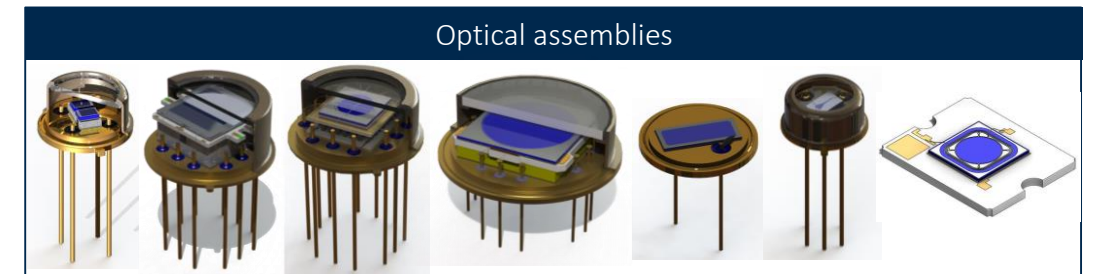
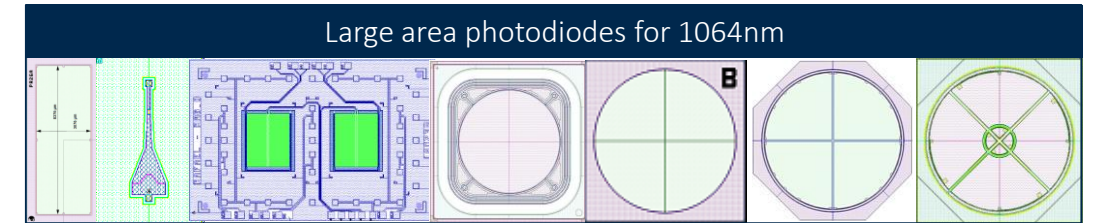
- APDs and large quadrant photodiodes in n- and p-type high resistivity silicon for 1064nm; small pitch photodiode arrays
- Hermetic assemblies with high optical and mechanical precision, partially thermal control
- Space-grade large imager array assemblies

### First Sensor Value Proposition

- Photodiodes with excellent performance for 1064nm
- Manufacturing in Germany + all aerospace certifications

### Applications

- Laser guidance and laser warners
- Proximity detectors and distance measurement, encoders
- Receiver assemblies for satellites/areal surveillance

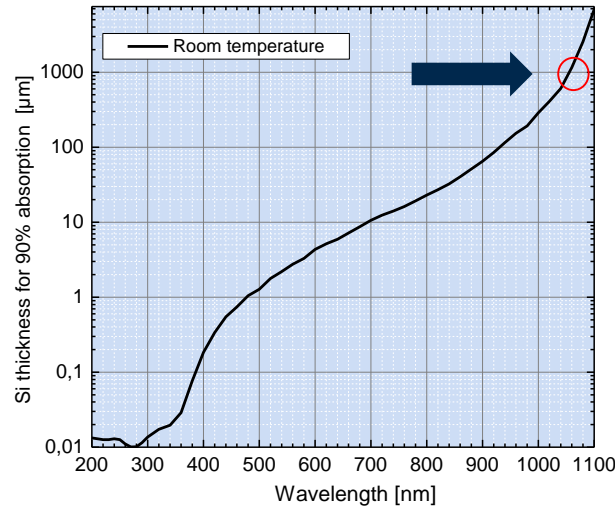




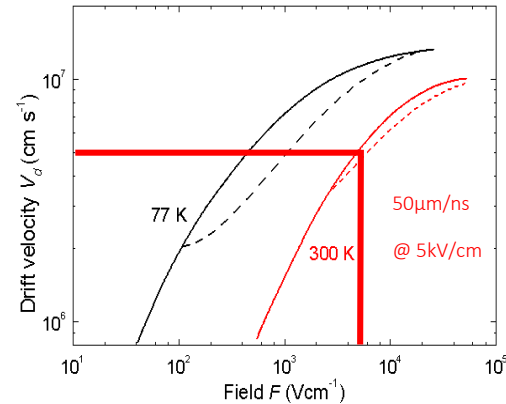
# SILICON PHOTONIC SENSORS

## Aerospace sensors challenge 1: Silicon sensitivity

### Challenge

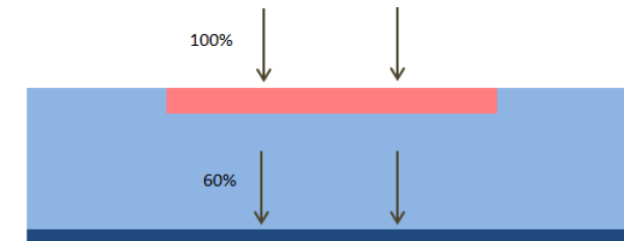


Source:  
<http://www.ioffe.ru/SVA/NSM/Semicond/Si/electric.html>

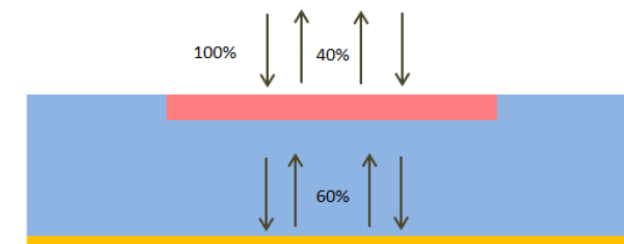


- Many aerospace applications work with 1064nm (strong lasers, low CMOS sensitivity) and large detector areas
- 100% absorption would require  $\sim 1$  mm thick absorption
- Typical pulse widths  $< 10\text{ns}$  demand for detector thickness  $< 400\mu\text{m}$  @ 200V (drift speed limits bandwidth)

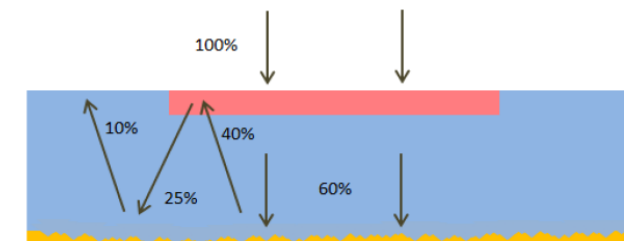
### Solution



400  $\mu\text{m}$  silicon



400  $\mu\text{m}$  silicon  
Cat-eye detector



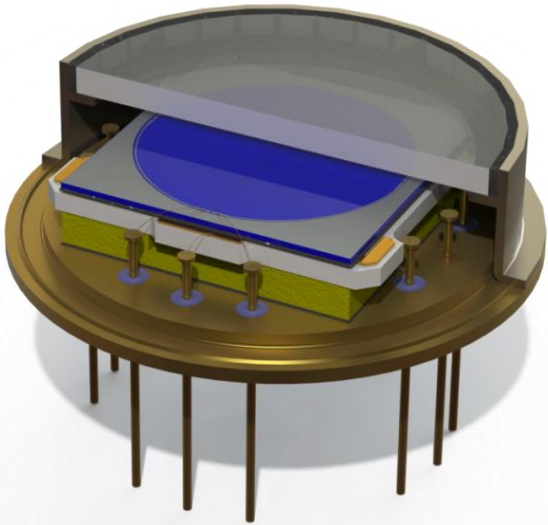
400  $\mu\text{m}$  silicon  
Diffusor mirror  
(requires tight process control on roughness)



# SILICON PHOTONIC SENSORS

## Aerospace sensors challenge 1: Large hermetic TO packages with glass window

### Quadrant photodetector for laser guidance

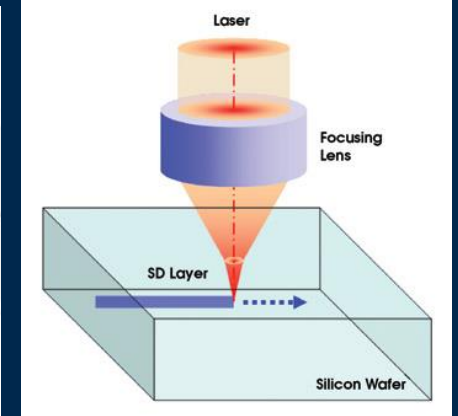
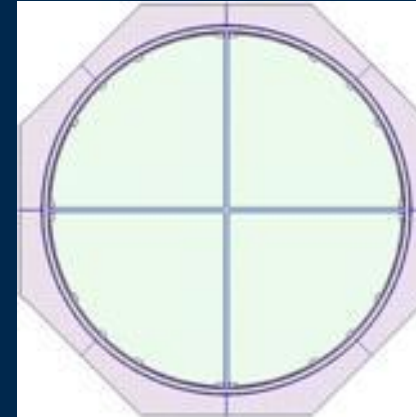


- Aerospace industry likes hermetic TO packages with large diameters

Maximum active area in round package



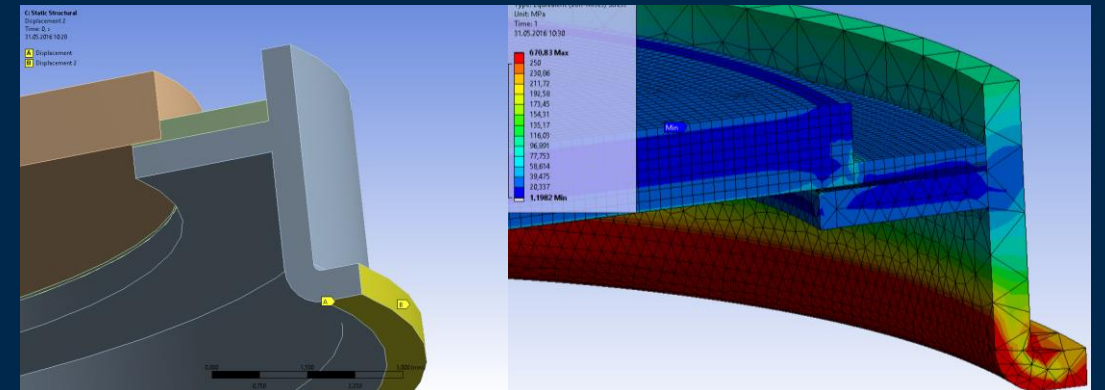
Octagonal chips



Large welded package



Mechanical strain can lead to glass damages



# SILICON PHOTONIC SENSORS

## Polymer Photonics: Technology and Applications

### Technology

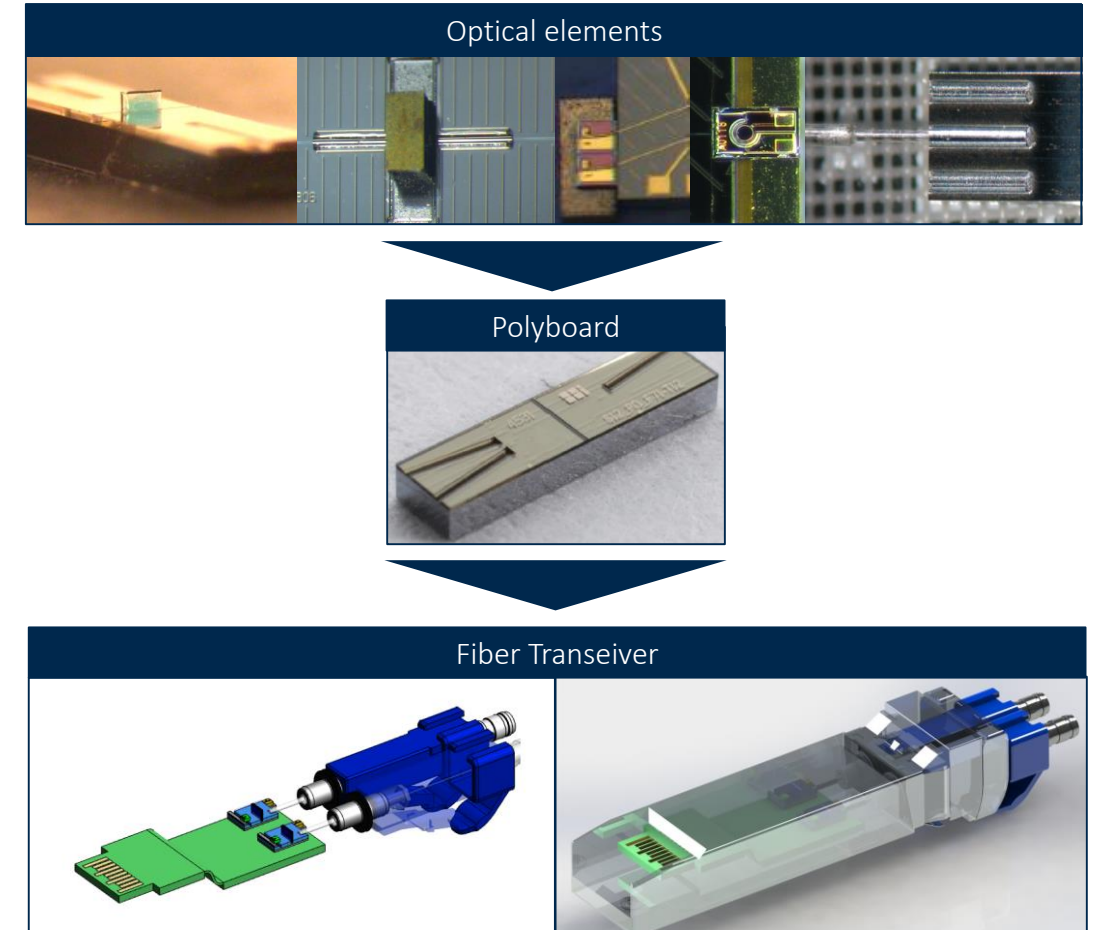
- Automated and scalable assembly-technologies for components on „Polyboards“ using SMD equipment
  - ➔ *Close to existing production equipment / processes*

### First Sensor Value Proposition

- Lower assembly costs than classical approaches due to self alignment and use of electronic assembly equipment

### Applications

- First project Wavelength-tunable 10G WDM-Transceiver for Fiber connection/ backhaul to 5G network, fiber to home for
- Technology platform will be used for other cost-efficient fiber applications in datacom & sensors



# SILICON PHOTONIC SENSORS

## Polymer Photonics Challenge 1: Integration of optical filters

### Functional realization

Thin film filters made of complex layer systems in defined "thinness" (15 ... 20µm), which are inserted directly into the slots of the polymer board

### Motivation

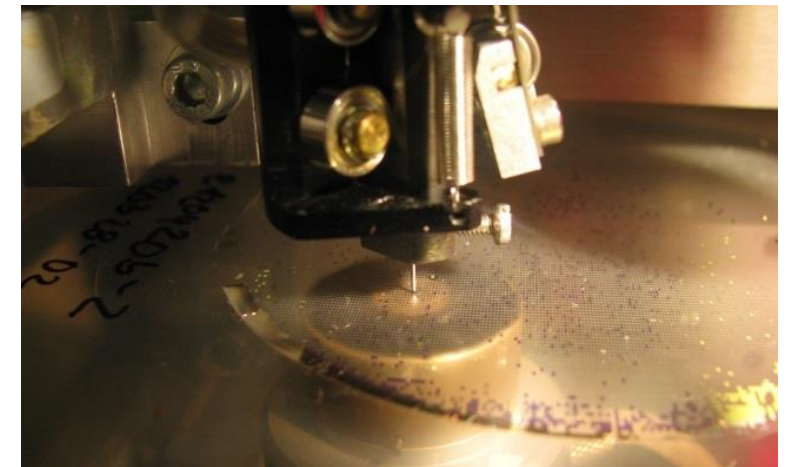
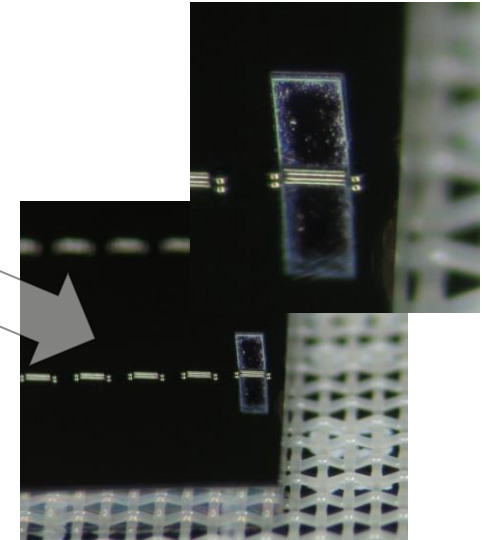
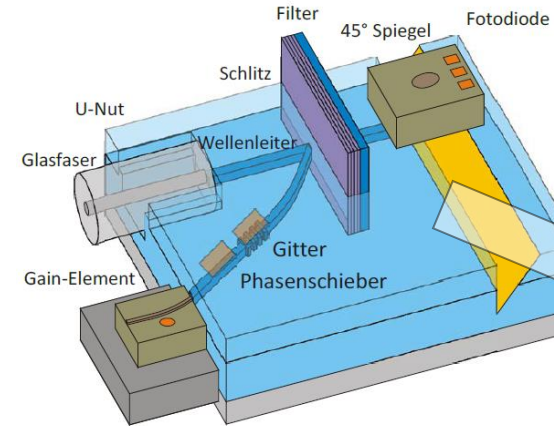
Integration of highly complex filter functions  
Low coupling losses  
Easy to process on **wafer and panel level**

### Challenge

How to realize the pickup from the wafer and the **90 ° rotation** of the filter?

### Solution

Use of common pick & place equipment for bare dies with adapted "**pick&flip**" process



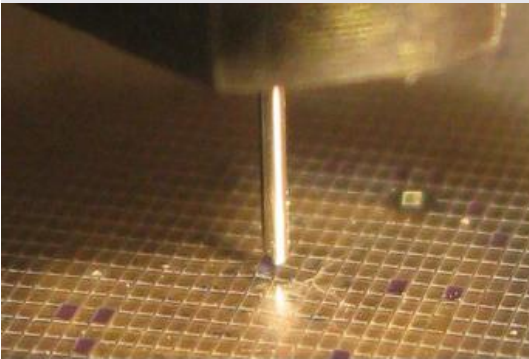
Automatic pick-and-place assembly of the filter elements

# SILICON PHOTONIC SENSORS

## Polymer Photonics Challenge 1: Integration of optical filters

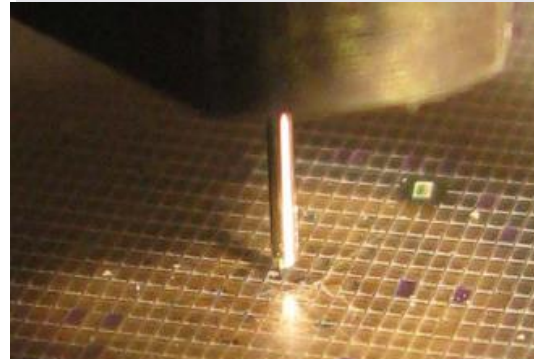
### Step 1

Punching system ejects and tilt Thin-Film-Filter from tape



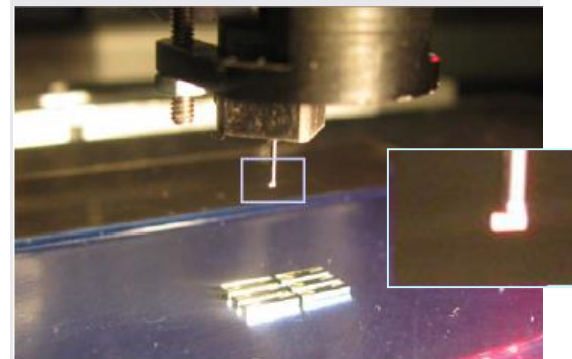
### Step 2

Dedicated Pickup-Tool with lateral vacuum flow sucks in filter and flip it 90°



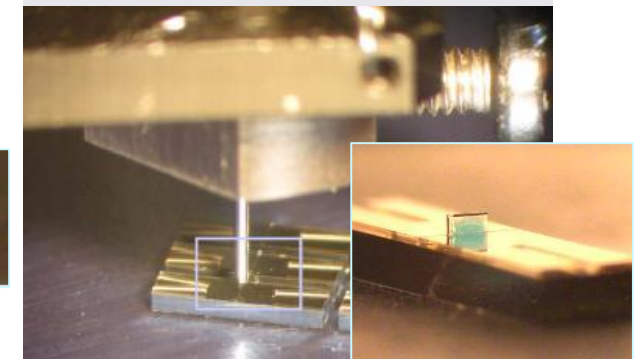
### Step 3

Machine vision alignment of Filter and slot in Polyboard



### Step 4

Pushing filter in slot, UV-gluing





# SILICON PHOTONIC SENSORS

## Polymer Photonics Challenge 1: Integration of $\mu$ -optical elements

### Functional realization

High-precision ( $<1\mu\text{m}$ ) etched "U-grooves" in the poly boards for mating SM fibers or optical elements and adjust them to the waveguide of the poly-boards

### Motivation

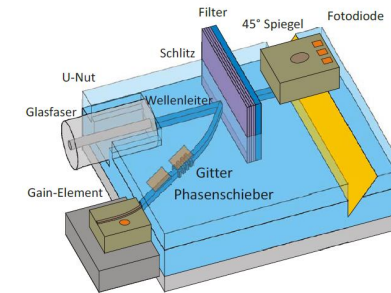
Integration of optical functions and connections  
 Low coupling losses due to "interference fit"  
 Passive adjustment of the elements possible  
 Easy to process on **wafer and panel level**

### Challenge

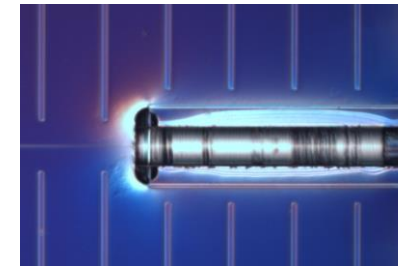
Are machines with high process speed usable?

### Solution

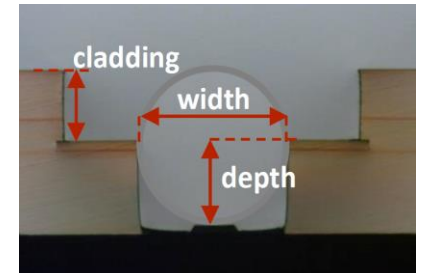
Use of pick & place machines for MEMS Assembling



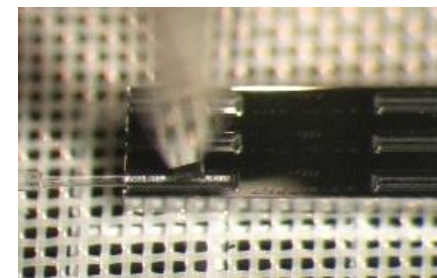
Polyboard with U-grooves



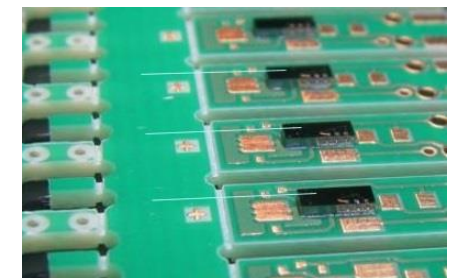
Fiber in U-groove



U-groove in cross section



Panellevel Assembling of fiberends



# SILICON PHOTONIC SENSORS

## Challenges

### LiDAR

- SiGe APD-Arrays
- Flip-chip-APD-Arrays
- Materials für automotive packaging of high voltage devices

### Aerospace Sensors

- 1064nm sensitivity + bandwidth of large area Si detector
- Large hermetic TO packages

### Digital Imaging

- Low warp assemblies with large Chips
- Particle contamination in COB+SMT
- High position accuracy

### Polyphotonic Tranceiver Boards

- Using standard high speed electronic assembly equipment for photonic circuits

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# THANK YOU.

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[www.first-sensor.com](http://www.first-sensor.com)

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