

Image Sensors and Spectrometers

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Hamamatsu Corporation

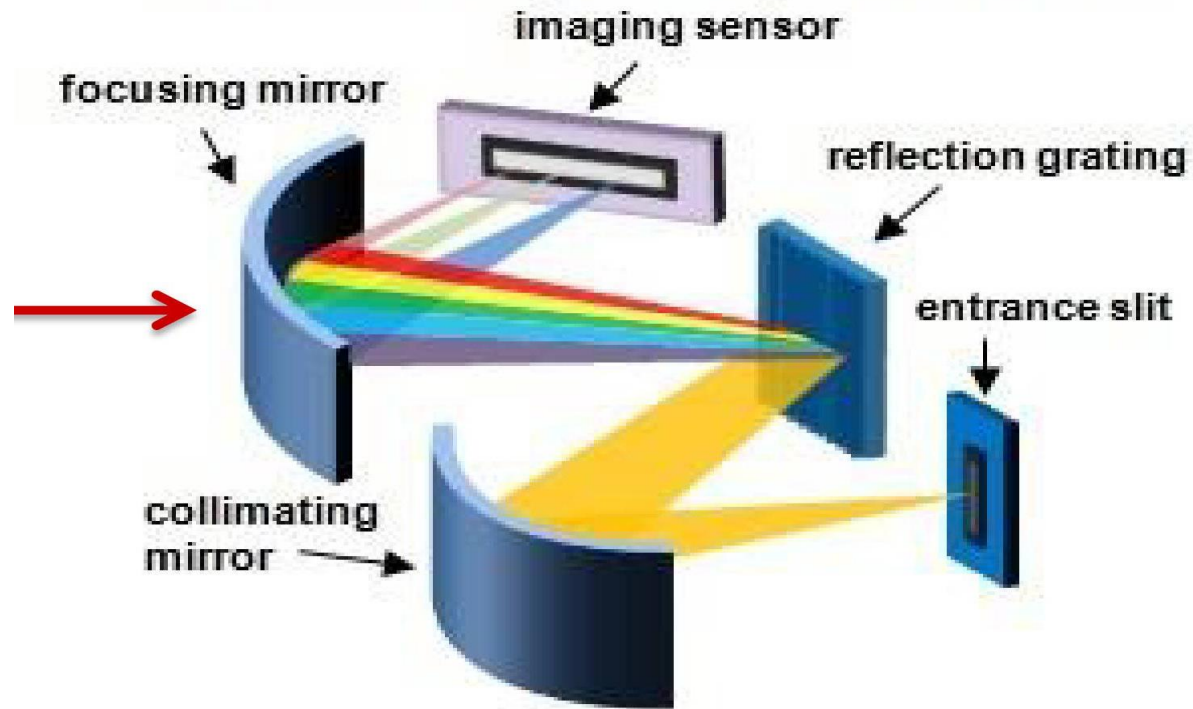
June 2020

Agenda

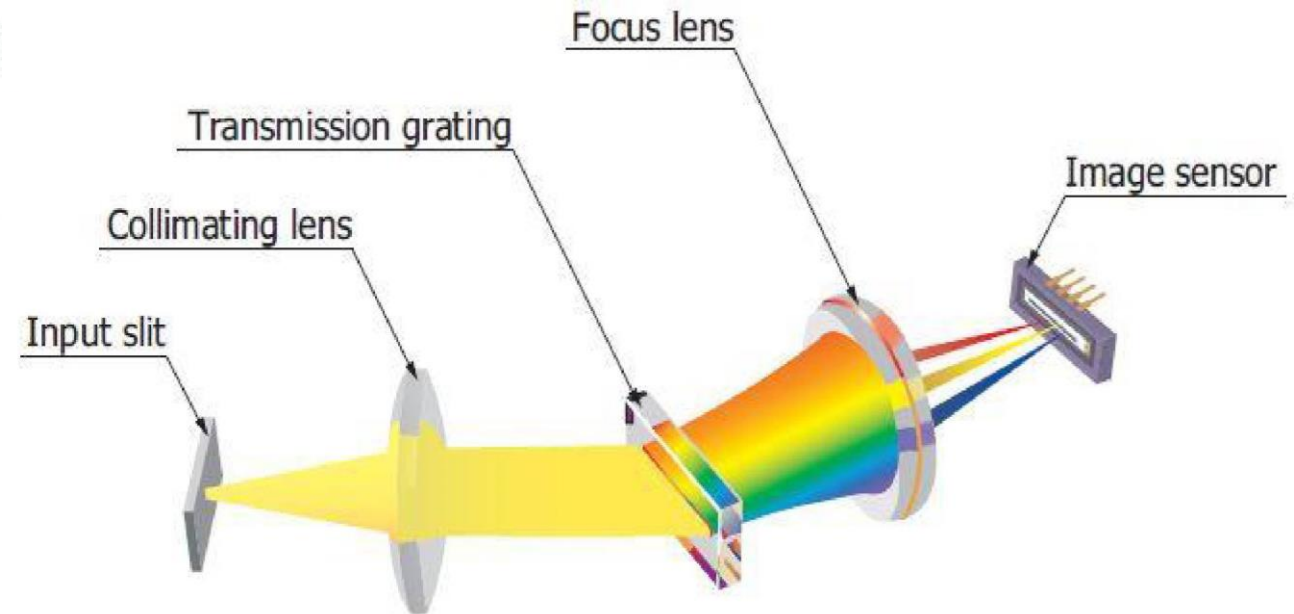
- Spectrometer Introduction
- UV – Visible Image Sensors and Spectrometers
- NIR Spectrometers and InGaAs Image Sensor
- Quest for the “Perfect” Spectrometer
- New and Exciting μ -Spectrometers
- Summary

Design of Mini-Spectrometer

Traditional Optical Spectrometer

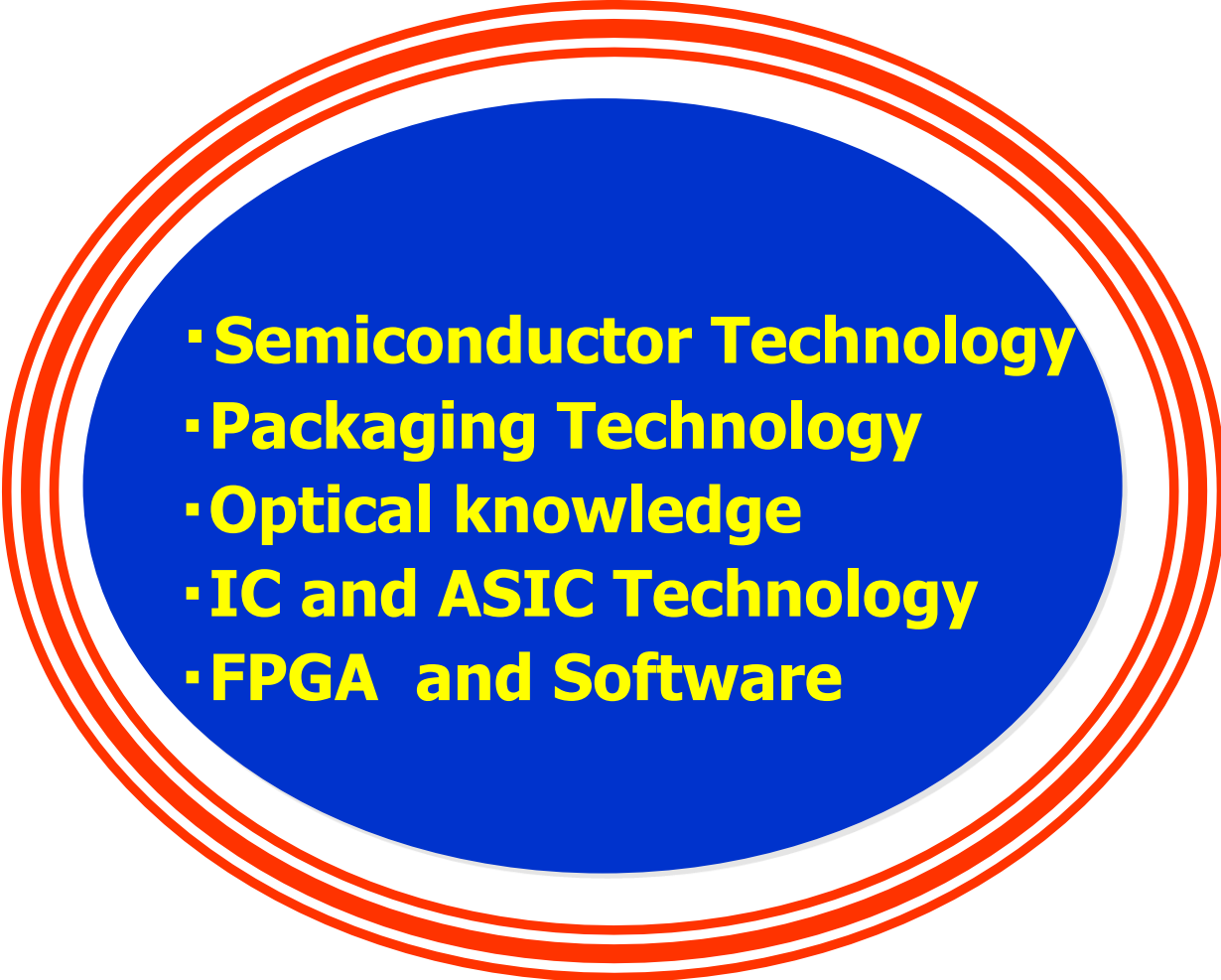


Transmission Grating Spectrometer



Fundamental Building Blocks for Spectrometers

MOEMS Business Promotion

- 
- **Semiconductor Technology**
 - **Packaging Technology**
 - **Optical knowledge**
 - **IC and ASIC Technology**
 - **FPGA and Software**

MOEMS

M : Micro

O : Opto

E : Electro

M : Mechanical

S : System

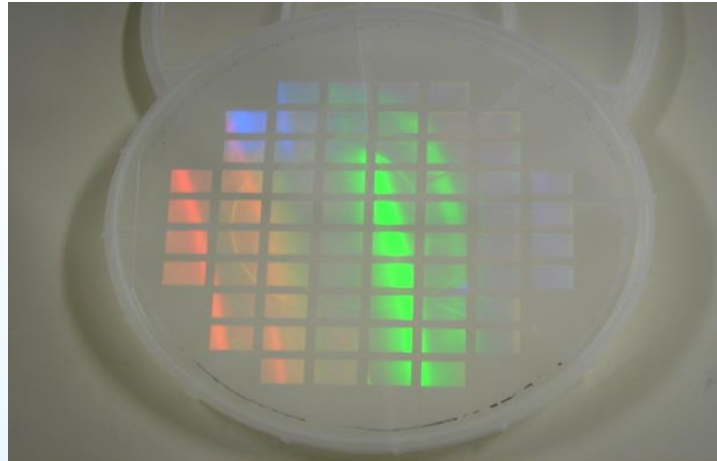
• MOEMS Technology in Hamamatsu

MEMS technologies

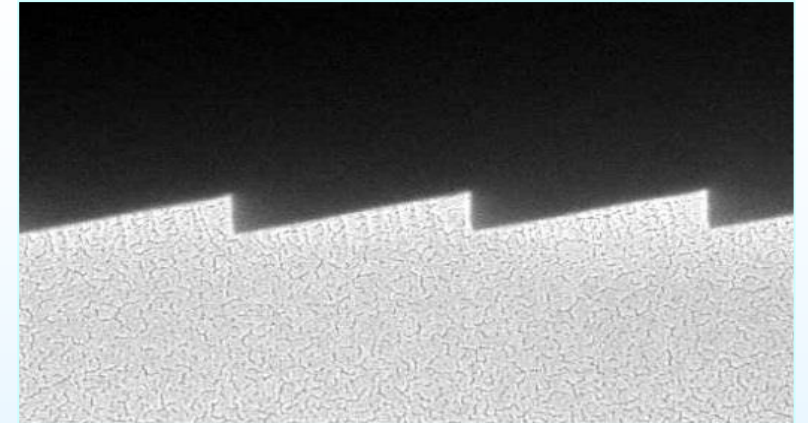
Fine processing is used to enhance the functions of optical devices.

- Etching
- Nanoimprint
- Resist spray coating
- Bonding
- Through-hole electrode

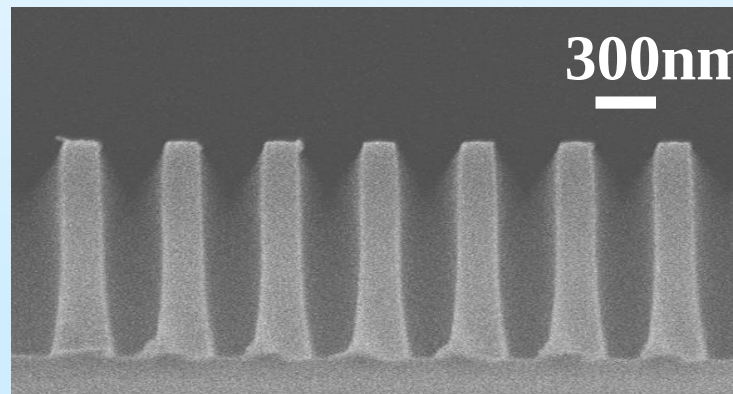
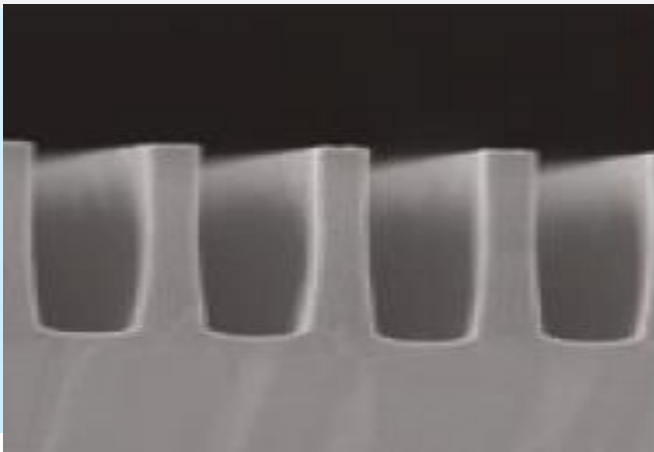
MOEMS for Spectroscopy



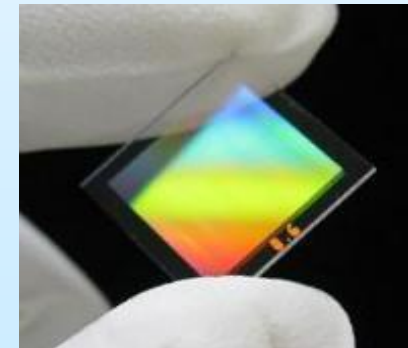
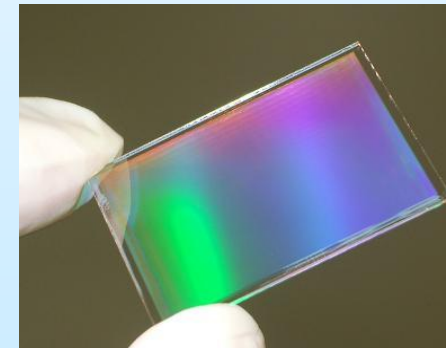
Quartz Grating Wafer



Nanoimprinted Blazed grating

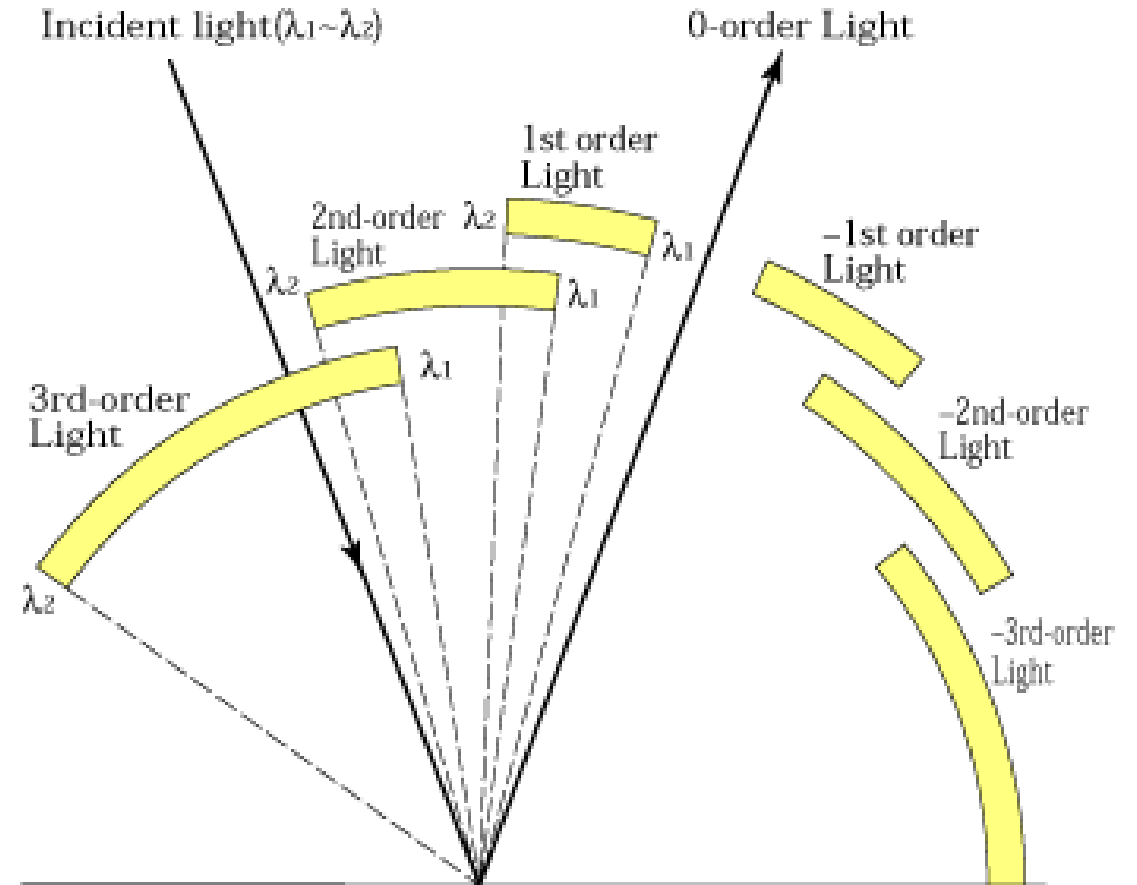


Narrow pitch and High aspect



Example in Grating Spectral Orders

- Multiple emission orders.
- Optical characteristics depend on grating design and fabrication.
 - ✓ Wavelength coverage
 - ✓ Optical resolution
 - ✓ Stray Light
 - ✓ Efficiency



MOEMS & Image Sensor Technologies

MOEMS technology

Gratings for mini-spectrometers (TG/TM series) use a transmission type (made of quartz) **fabricated by a HAMAMATSU** holographic process.

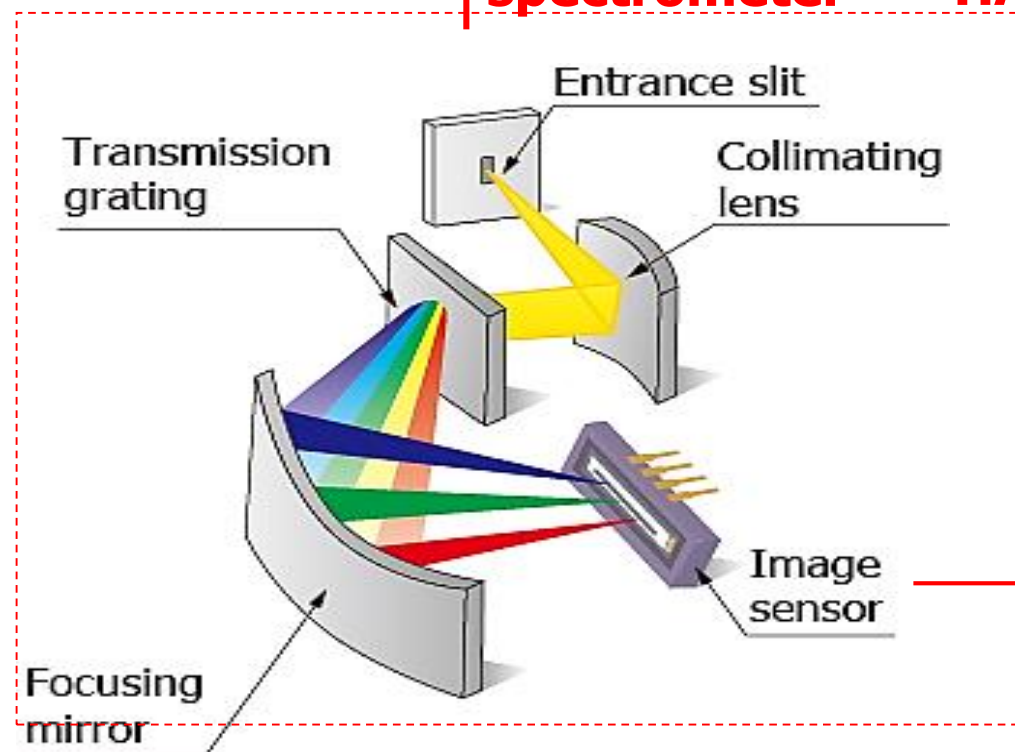
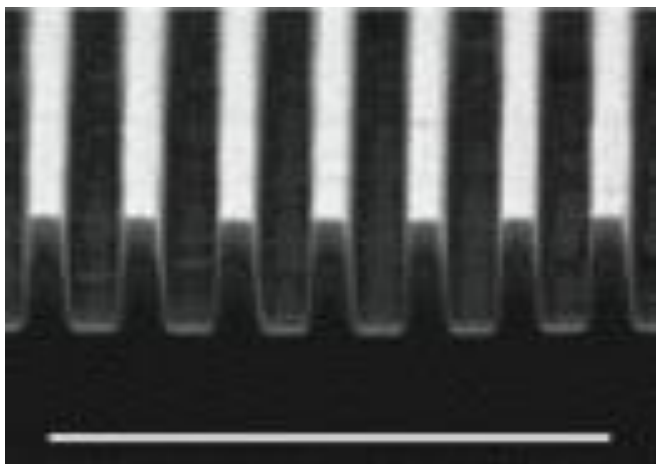
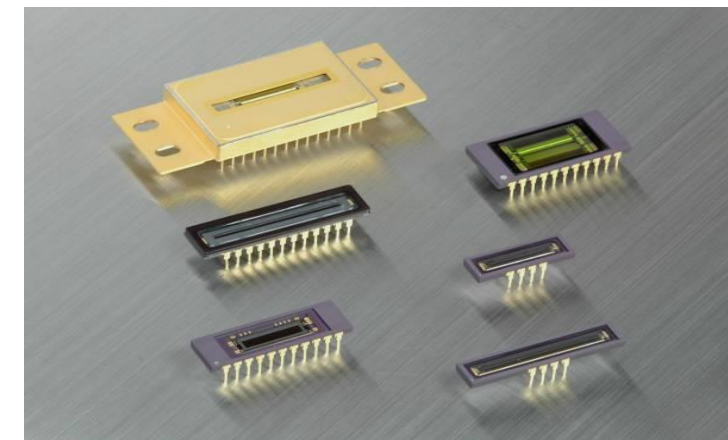


Image sensor technology

The detector that is the heart of the mini-spectrometer is a **HAMAMATSU image sensor**.



Mini-spectrometer



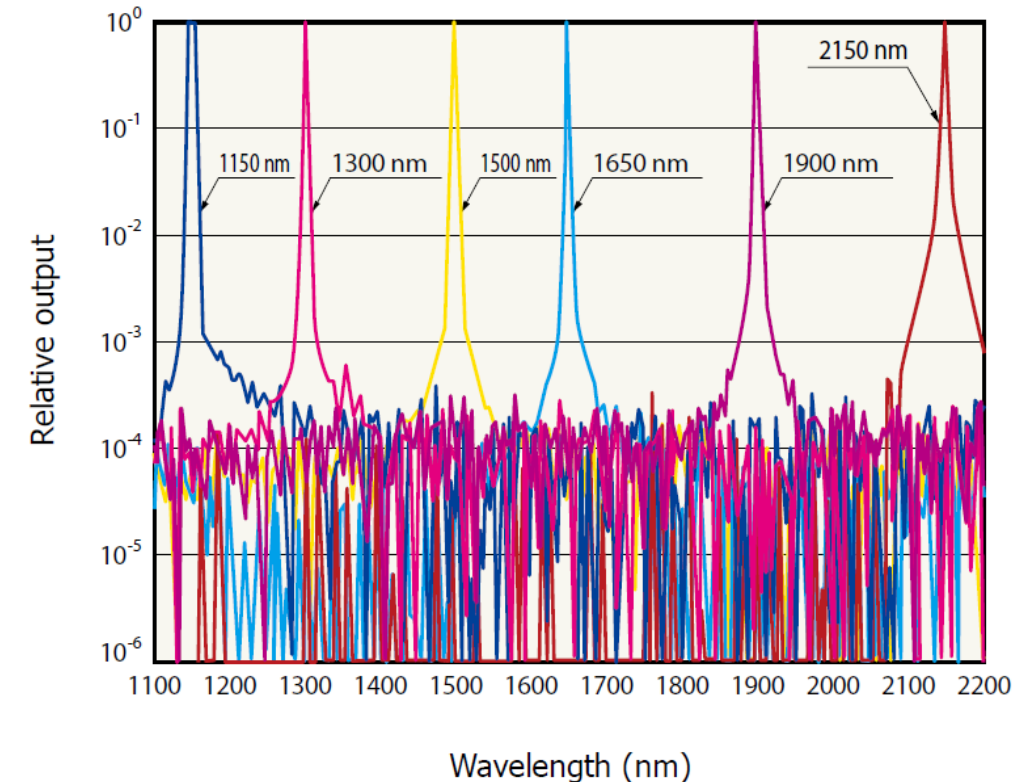
Market Challenges

- **Spectrometers**

- ✓ **Demands for high precision, scientific instrument.**
 - **Linearity, stray light, wavelength and repeatability.**
- ✓ **Moving the instrument to the sample, portability.**
- ✓ **Broad wavelength coverage, UV – MID IR.**
- ✓ **Flat response, consistent Signal to Noise ratio.**
- ✓ **High speed operation, electronic shutter with gating capability.**
- ✓ **UV hardness, reliability and lifetime.**

Spectrometers for Spectroscopy Applications

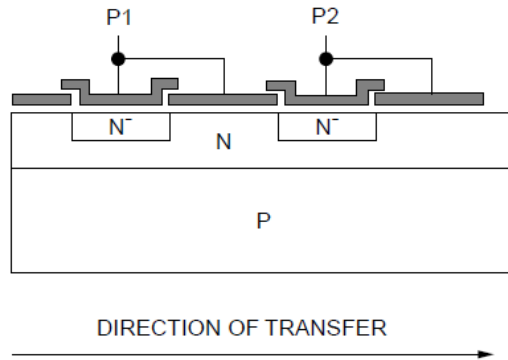
- High sensitivity
- Rectangular active area
- Low noise, for low light applications
- Large saturation charge, wide dynamic range.
- Optical resolution.
- Stray light performance.



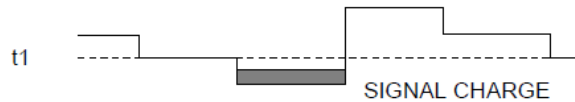
Example of NIR Spectrometer Stray Light

Image Sensor Operating Principle

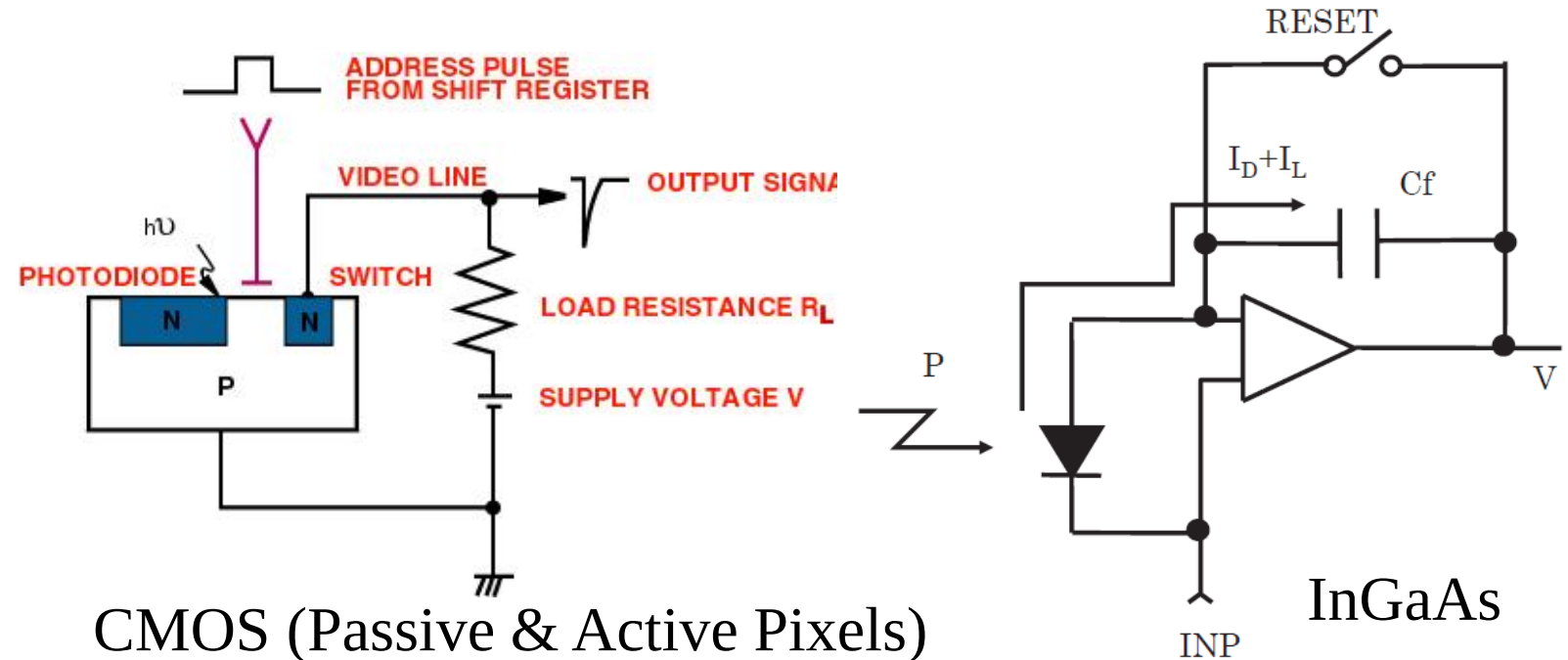
(1) Structure of two-phase CCD



(2) Potential diagram



Charged Coupled Device (CCD)



CMOS (Passive & Active Pixels)

$$Q = CV = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} I(t) dt$$

$$Q = CV = I * \Delta t$$

Consumer and Scientific image sensors

- **Consumer image sensors**

Digital camera, Mobile phone's camera

- > small pixel size, narrow dynamic range
- > high sensitivity in visible
- > low price and mass production efficiency

- **Scientific image sensors**

Analytical and measuring equipment, Industrial camera

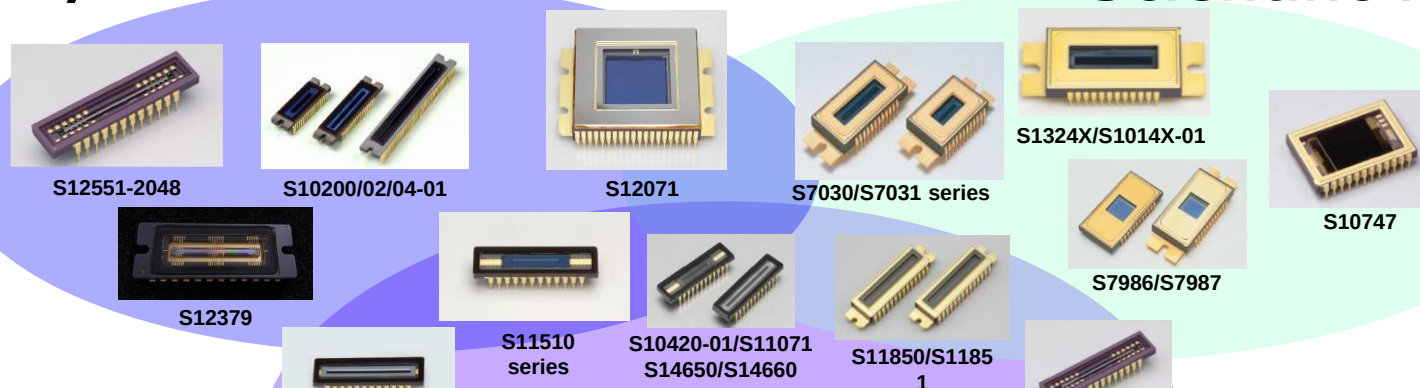
- > larger pixel size, wider dynamic range
- > high sensitivity from UV to NIR
- > high accuracy and good linearity

CCD / CMOS image sensors

Industry vision

Scientific measurement

CCD



Spectrometer

CMOS

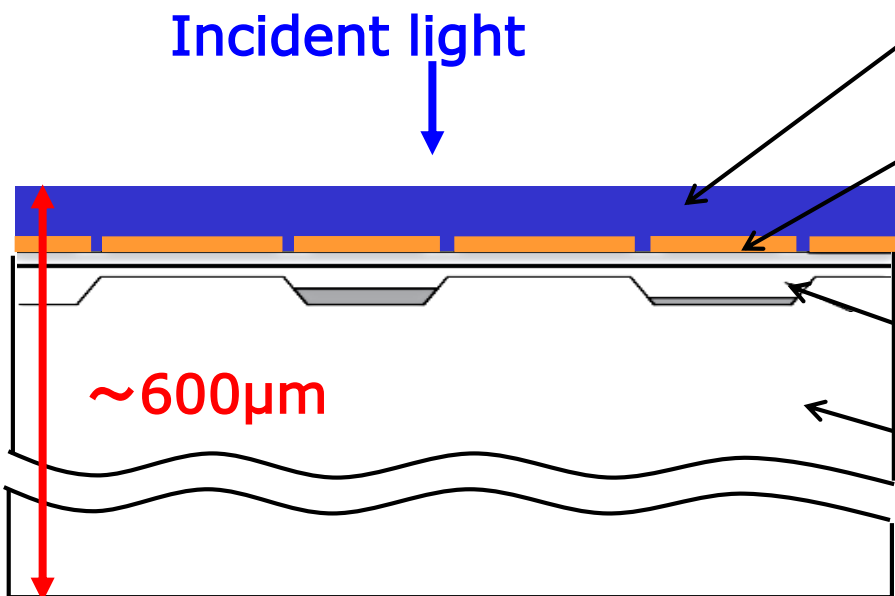


Factory Automation /Displacement meter

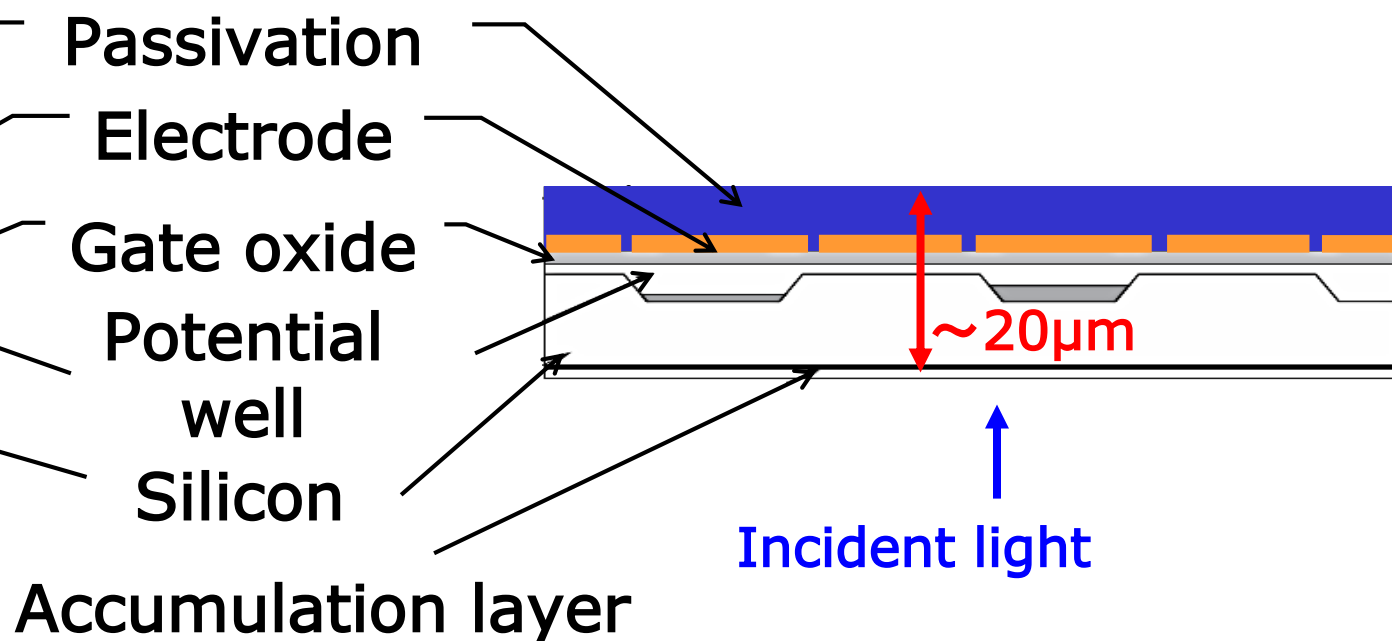
Encoder/Barcode reader

Market Demand ~ High Sensitivity (QE X Gain)

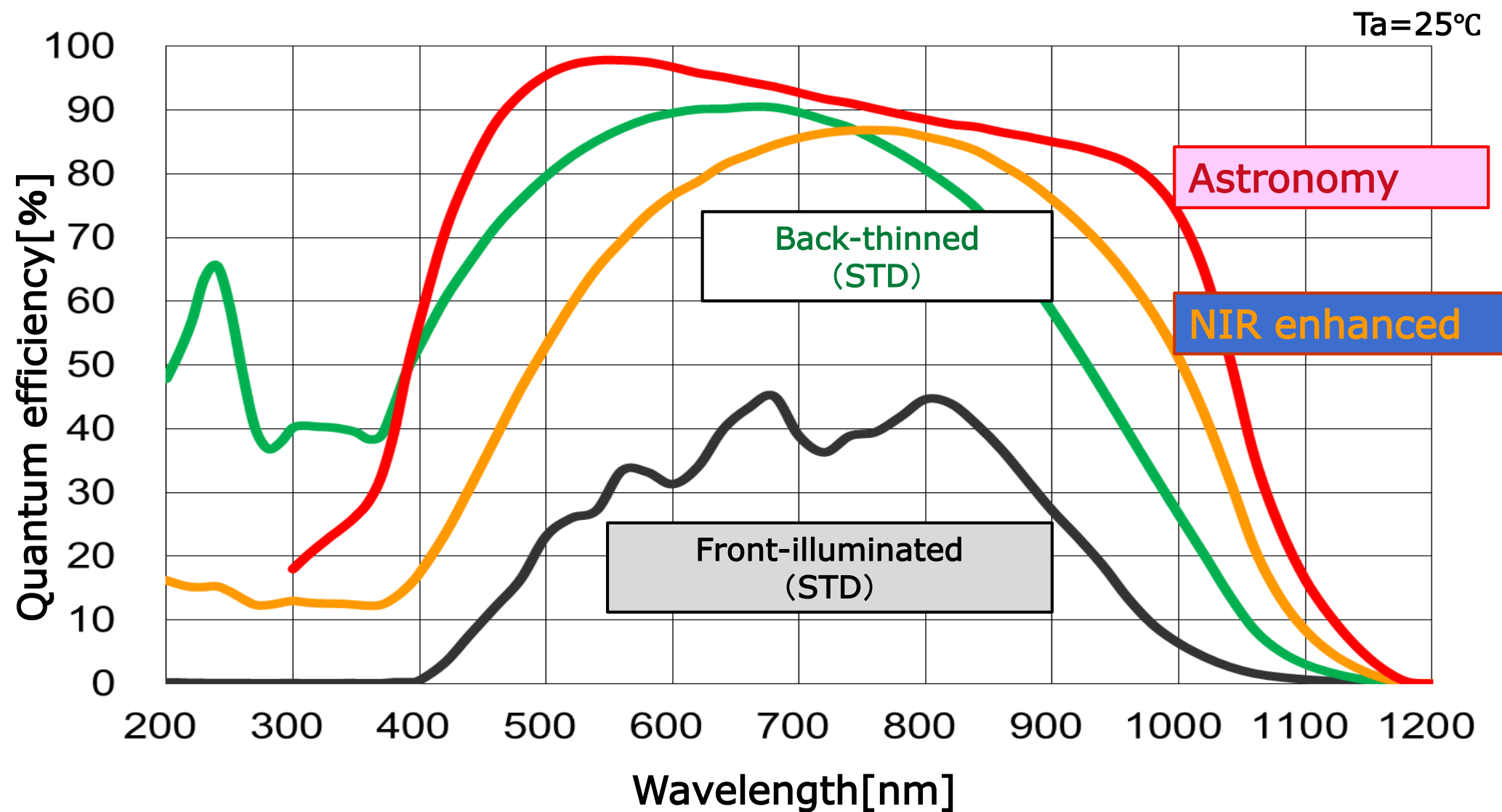
Front-illuminated type



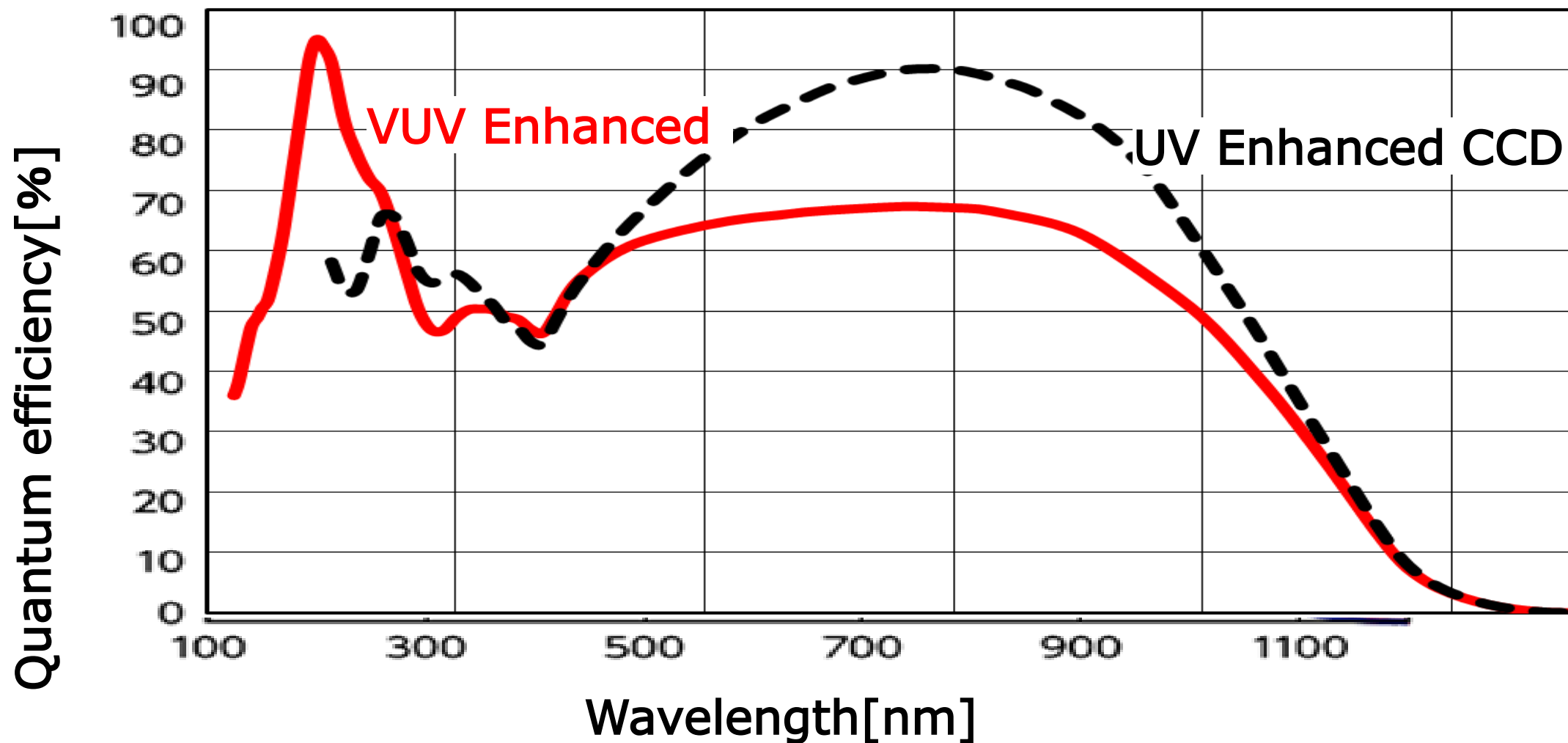
Back-thinned type



Visible - NIR Sensitivity Enhanced CCD

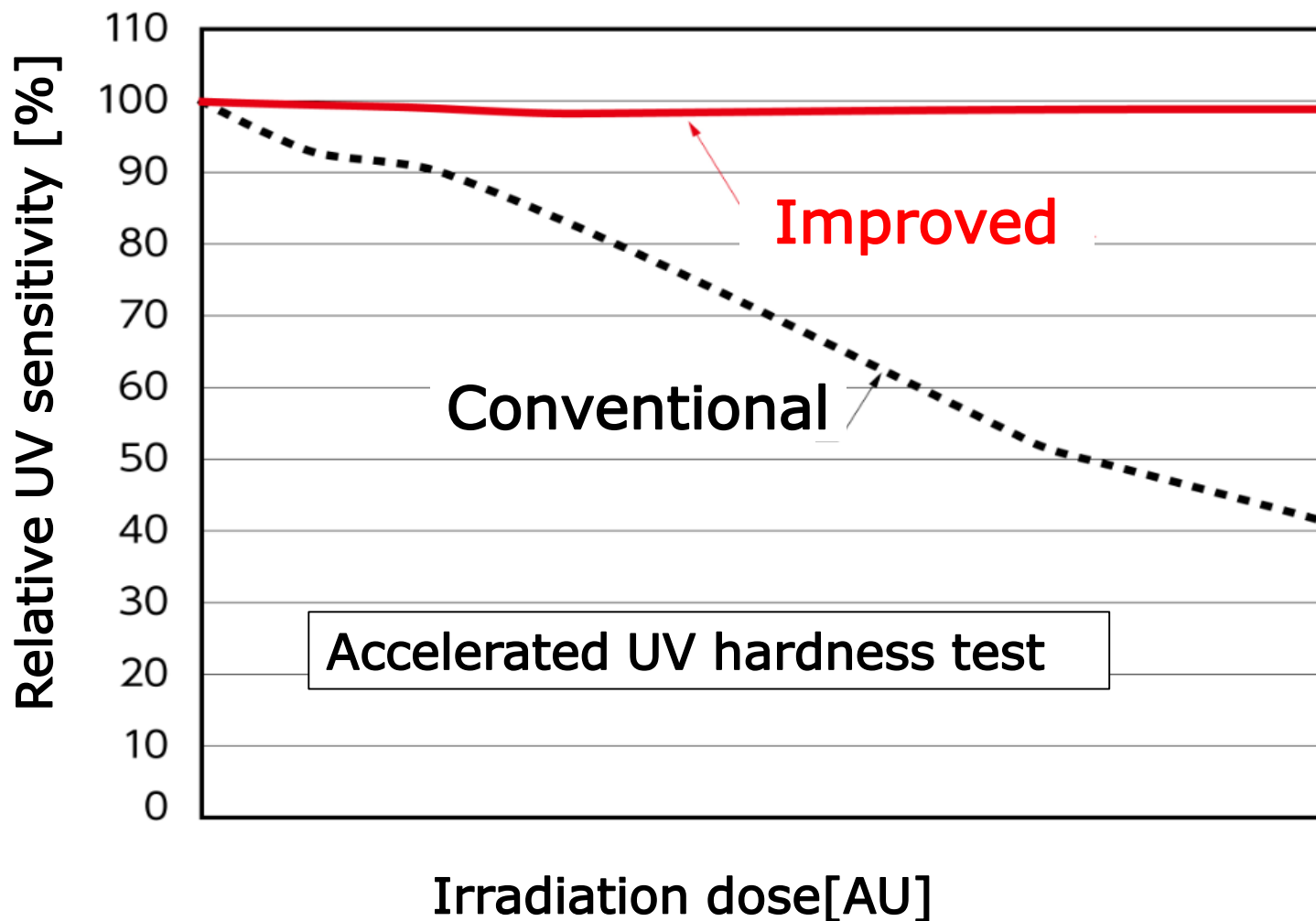


High VUV sensitivity CCD



Market Demand ~ Reliability and Lifetime

High VUV sensitivity and **reduced sensitivity deterioration** by UV irradiation



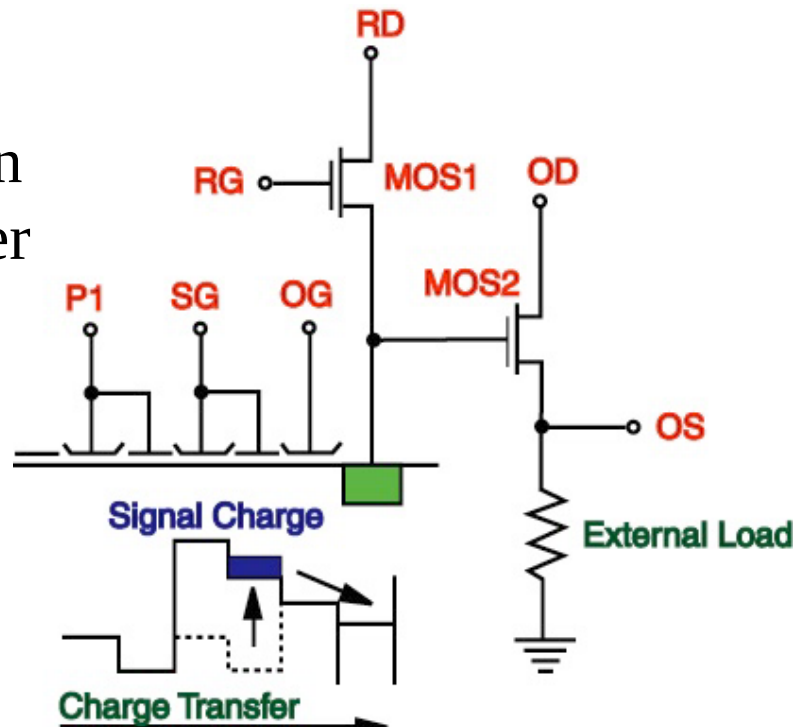
Application (example)

- Water Analysis
- Excimer wavelength monitor
- Semiconductor
- Film Properties
- Spectroscopic measurement (liquid chromatography)

Why are CCD's low light champions?

Three reasons - #1 Amplifier Noise

Floating
Diffusion
Amplifier
(FDA)



$$\Delta V_o = \frac{(A_v \times q)}{C_{fd}}$$

CCD Node Sensitivity

$$S_v = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \left[\frac{\Delta V_o}{A_v} \right] \text{ V/e}$$

Output Waveforms using camera head

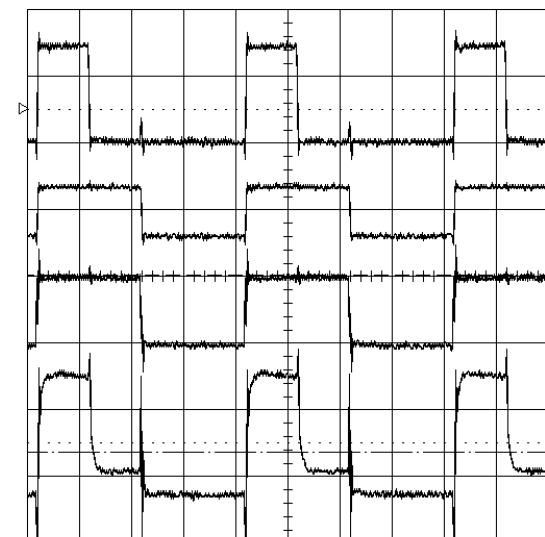
10-Oct-00
12:21:06

Reset Gate (RG)

Summing Gate (SG)

CLAMP (external)

Output Source (OS)



1 1 V DC ∞

2 2 V DC ∞

3 5 V DC ∞

4 .5 V AC ∞

← 38 μs

1 DC -2.8 V

50 MS/s

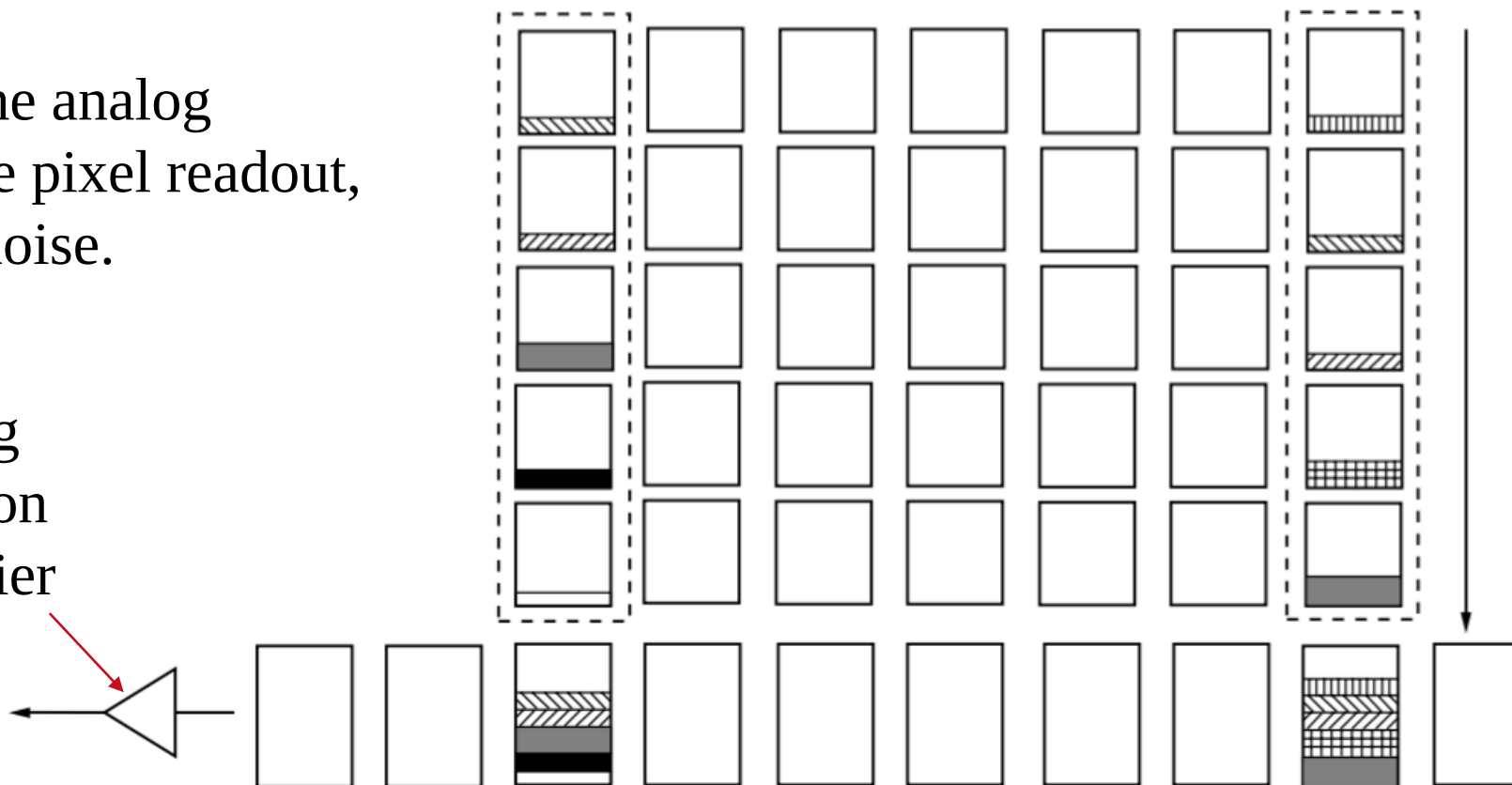
□ STOPPED

Reason #2 - CCD Vertical Line Binning Operation

(1) Signal flow

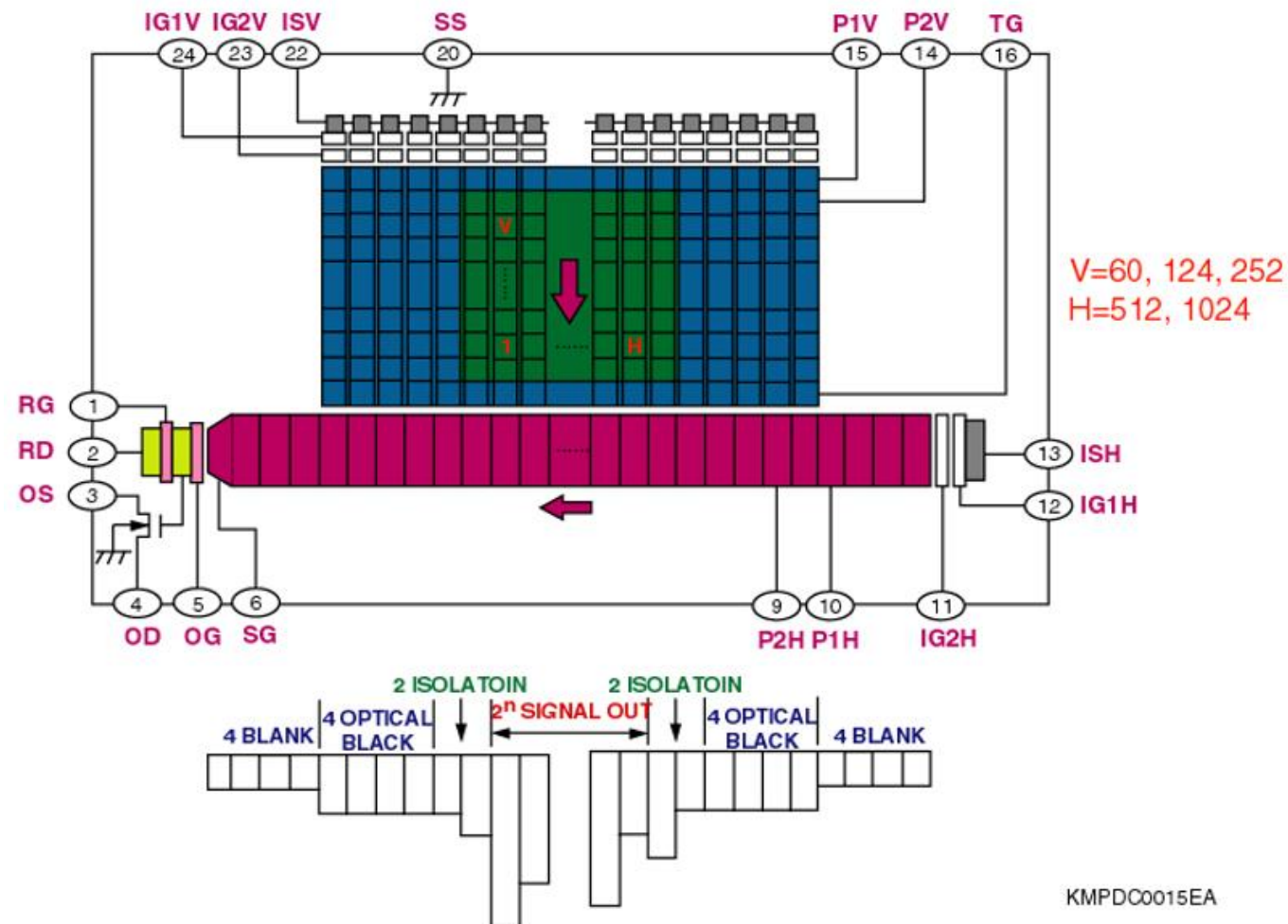
Summing in the analog domain, before pixel readout, reduces total noise.

Floating
Diffusion
Amplifier
(FDA)



CCD Device Structure

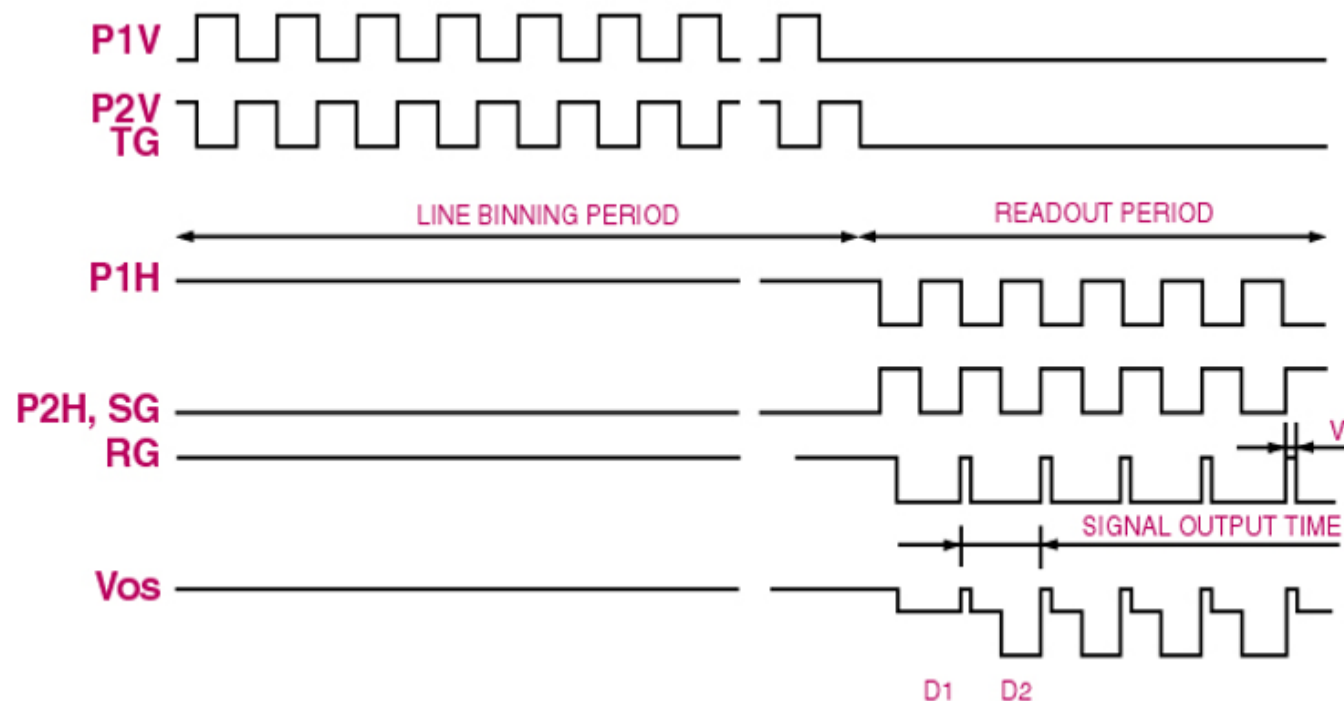
- Full Frame Transfer (FFT-CCD).
- Readout on the order of mSec (1-10mSec).



KMPDC0015EA

CCD Line Binning Timing Chart

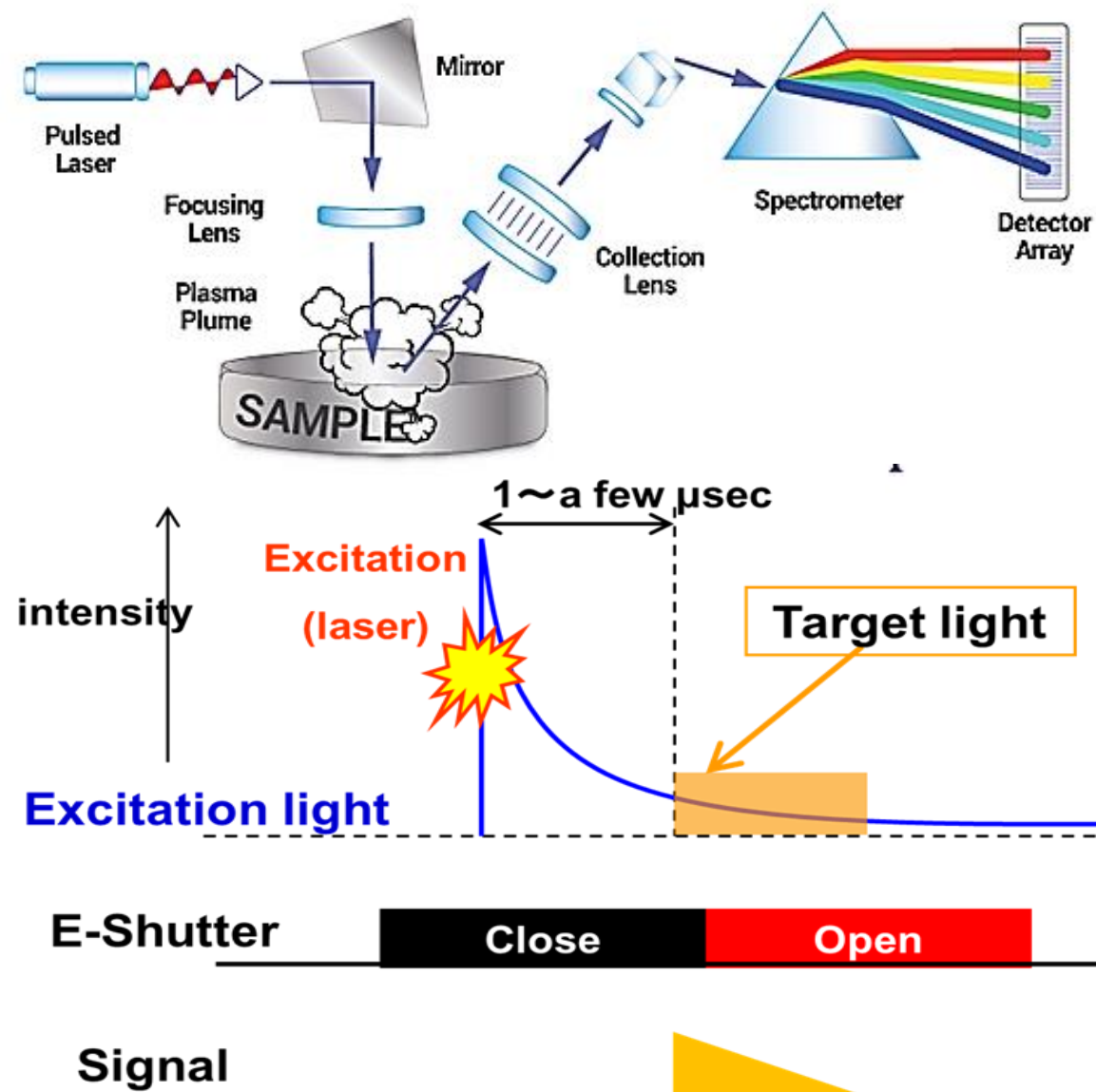
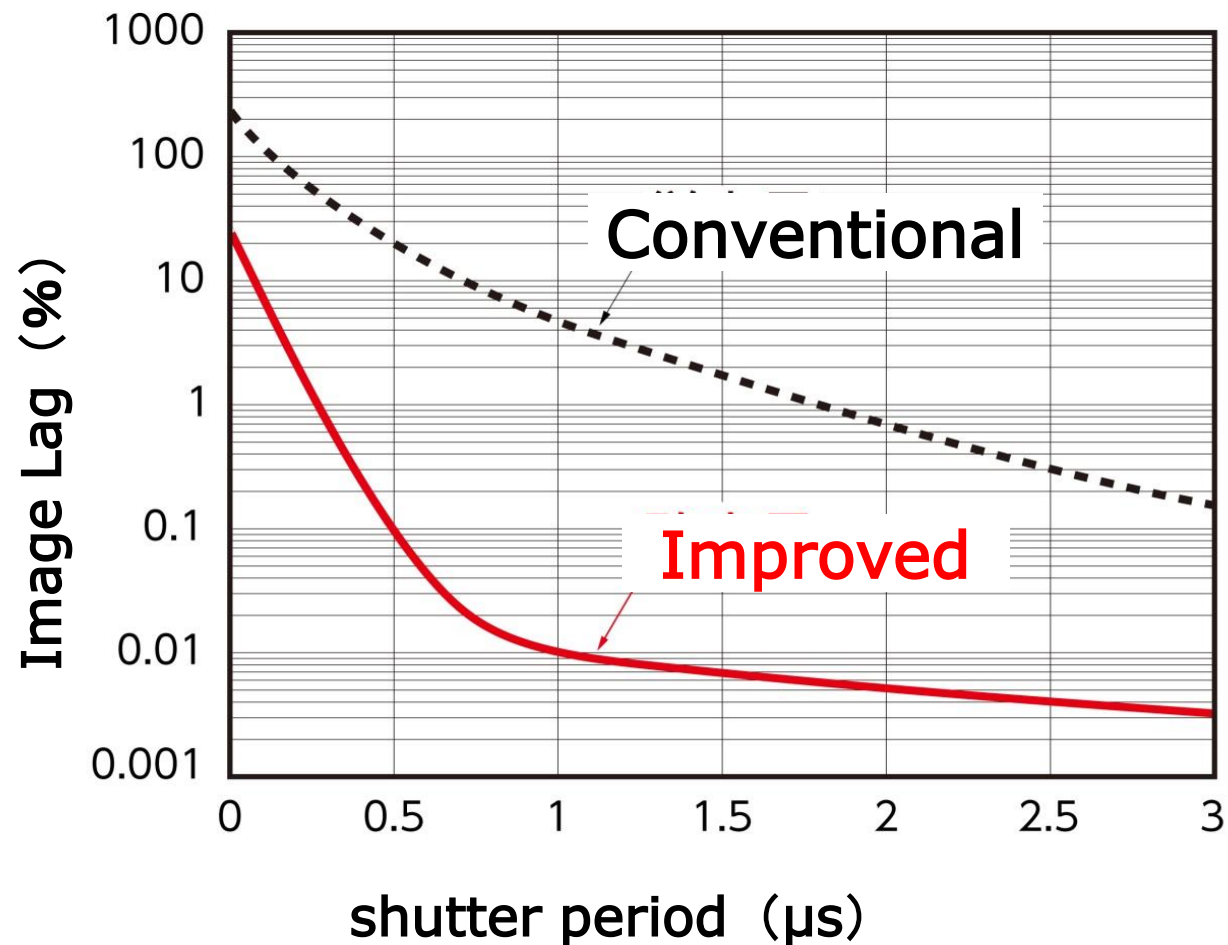
- Readout time determines spectrometers minimum exposure time.



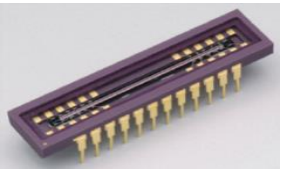
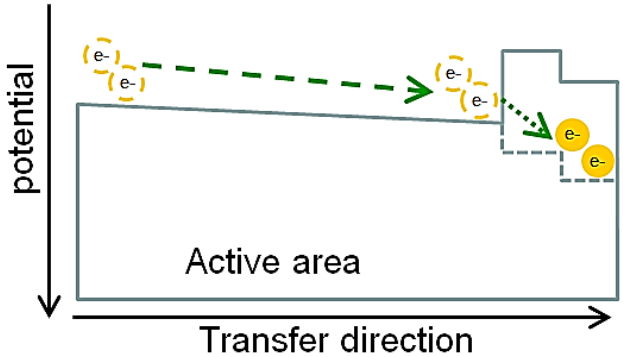
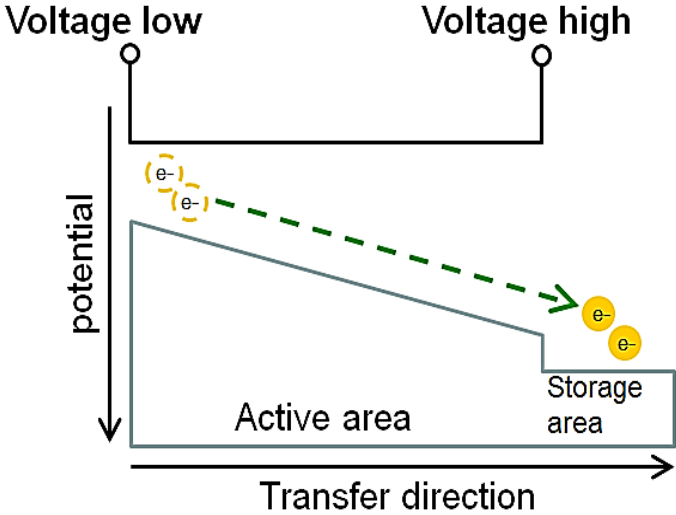
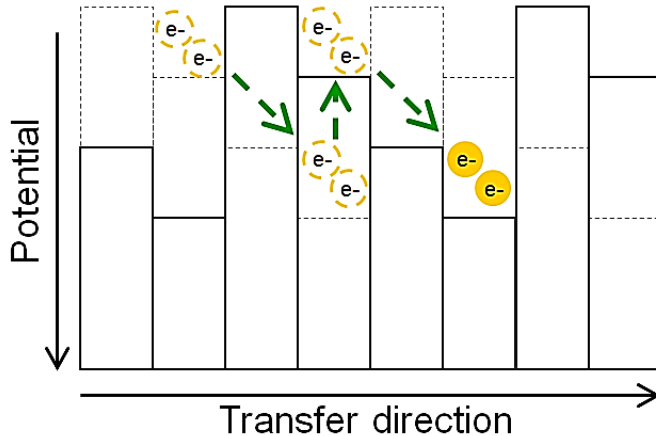
Reason #3 – High QE and high conversion gain.

Market Demand High-speed electronic shutter

low afterimage of 0.01%
Short shutter period of 1 μsec .



CCD with different charge transfer

	Interline CCD	Resistive gate CCD Back thinned type	Binning readout Back thinned type
			
Product	S15351(New)	S15254(New)	S703x, S10420,S11071
Charge transfer	 potential Active area Transfer direction	 Voltage low Voltage high potential Active area Storage area Transfer direction	 Potential Transfer direction
Feature	General application	High sensitivity E-shutter function	High sensitivity Wide dynamic range

High-speed electronic shutter

■ Basic concept

- Long pixel height
- Back illuminated type linear CCD
- **High speed e-shutter function**

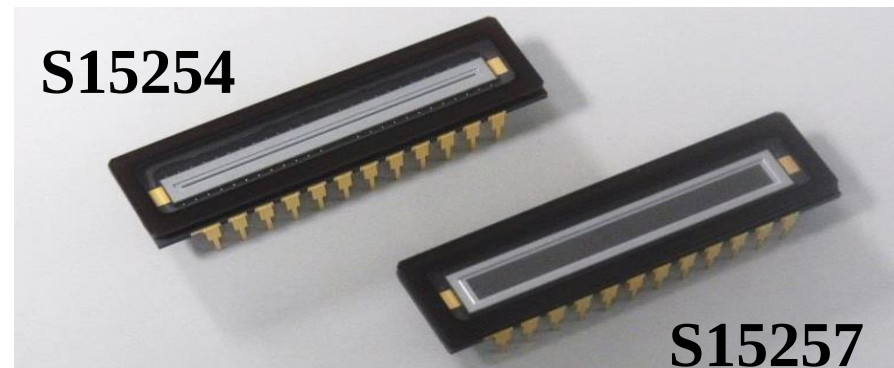
■ Specification

- Pixel pitch 14μm
- Pixel height S15254:200μm, S15257:2500μm
- Shutter speed **S15254: < 1μs** , S15257: 50μs
- Readout Speed 5MHz(Typ), 10MHz(Max)
- Full Well Capacity 200ke-
- Dynamic range 6660
- **Low image lag**

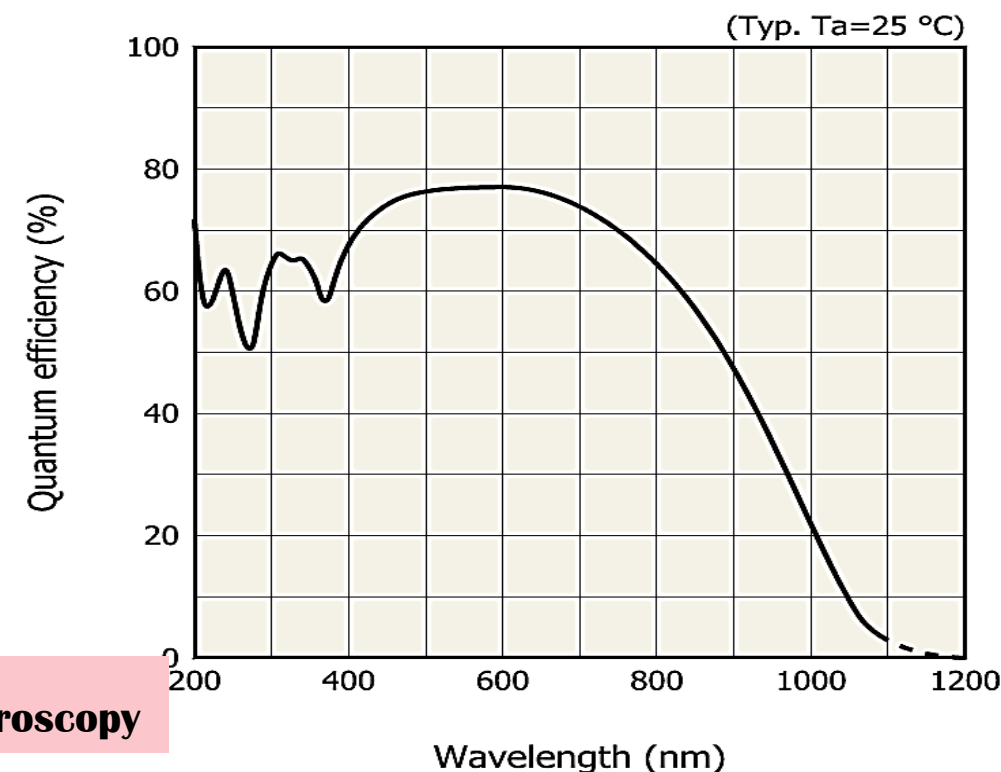
■ Application

- **LIBS**
- Gating operation

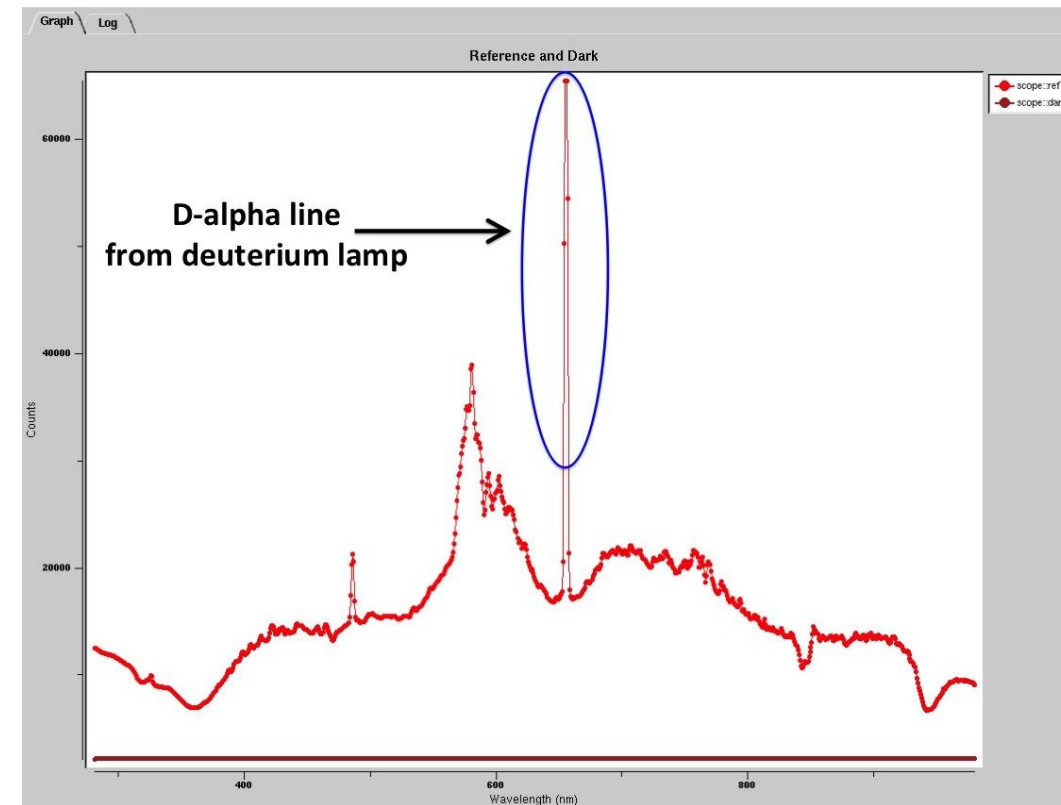
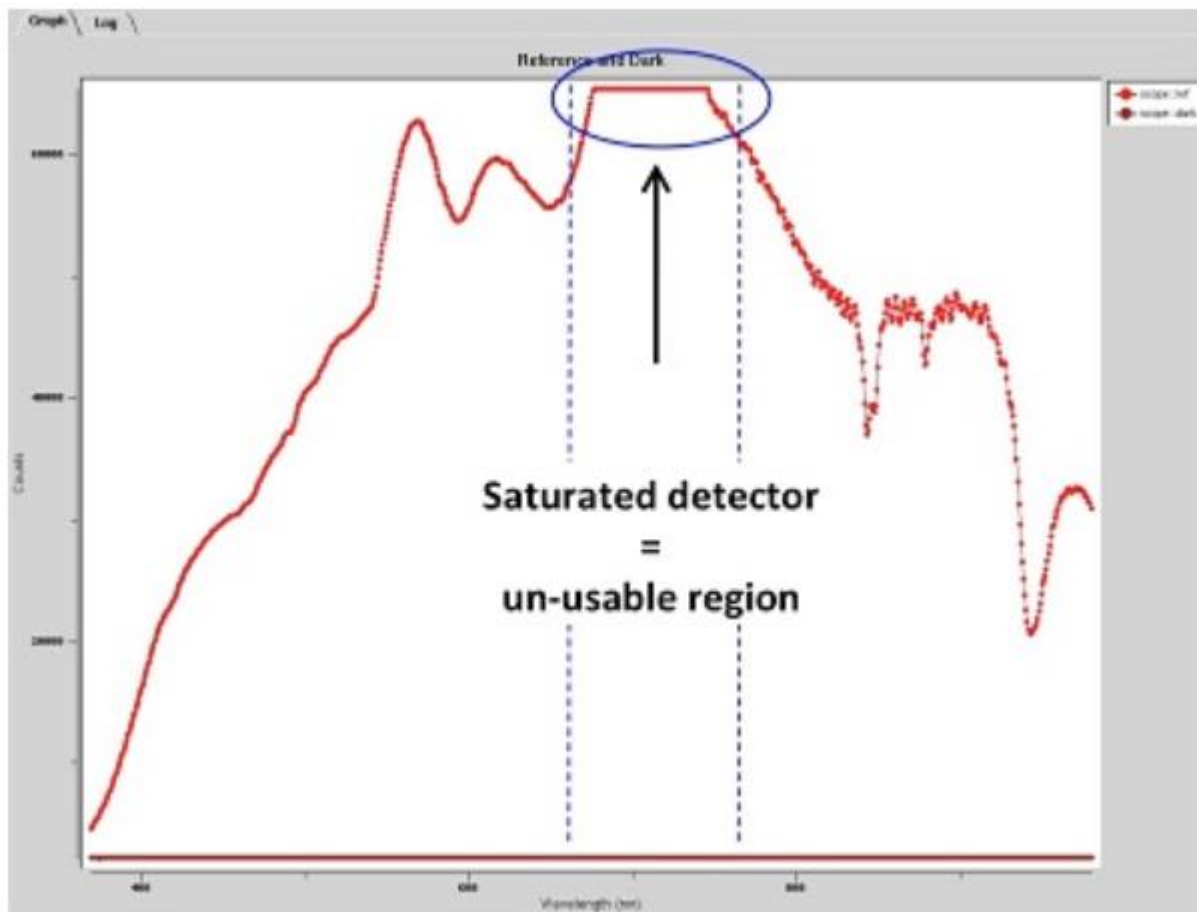
* LIBS : **L**aser **I**nduced **B**reakdown spectroscopy



▣ Spectral response (without window)*21



Market Demand Spectrometers with Flat Response



Solutions for Spectrometer Saturation

- **Application**

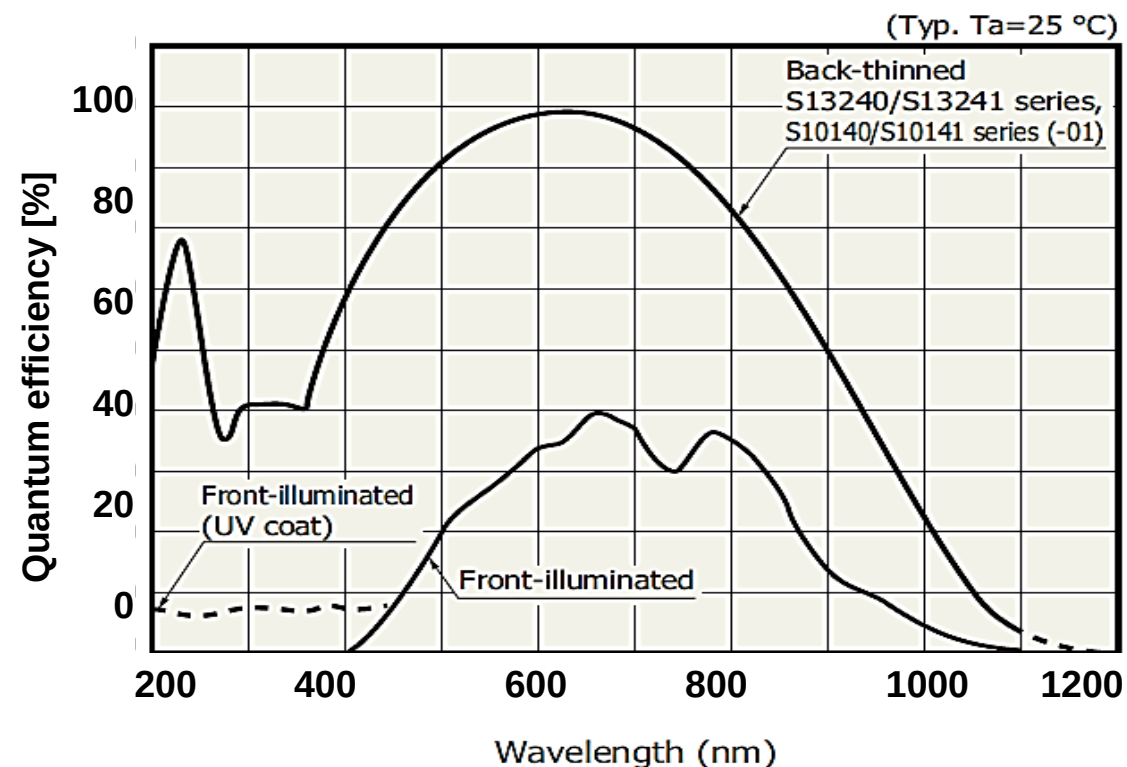
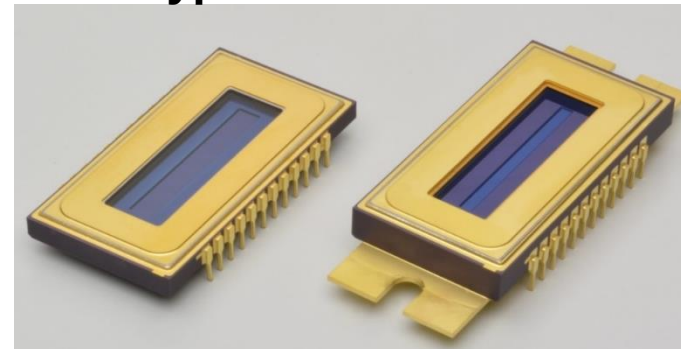
- Spectrometer

- **Features**

- Anti-blooming (saturation control)
- Horizontal pixels: 2048
- Vertical pixels :128, 256, 512
- Low noise type :S1014x-01
- High speed type : S1324x
- Large full well : 500ke-
(3 times larger than conventional)

Non-cooled type

TE-cooled type



Solutions for Saturation Control and Flat Response

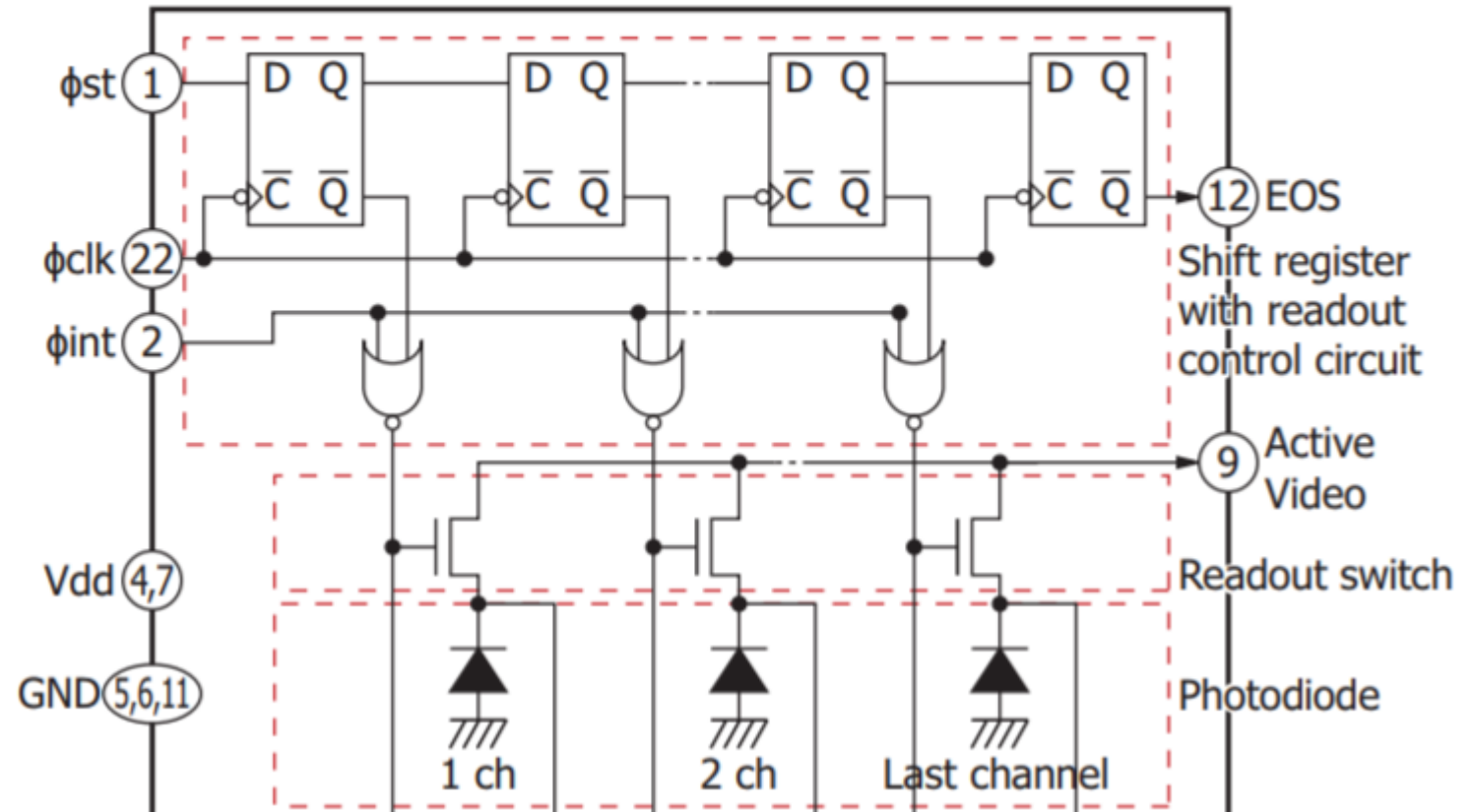
•Application

•Spectrometer

•Benefits

- Readout bright portions of the spectrum, while allowing weaker signal to accumulate longer.
- Saturation Charge $\sim 180\text{pC}$

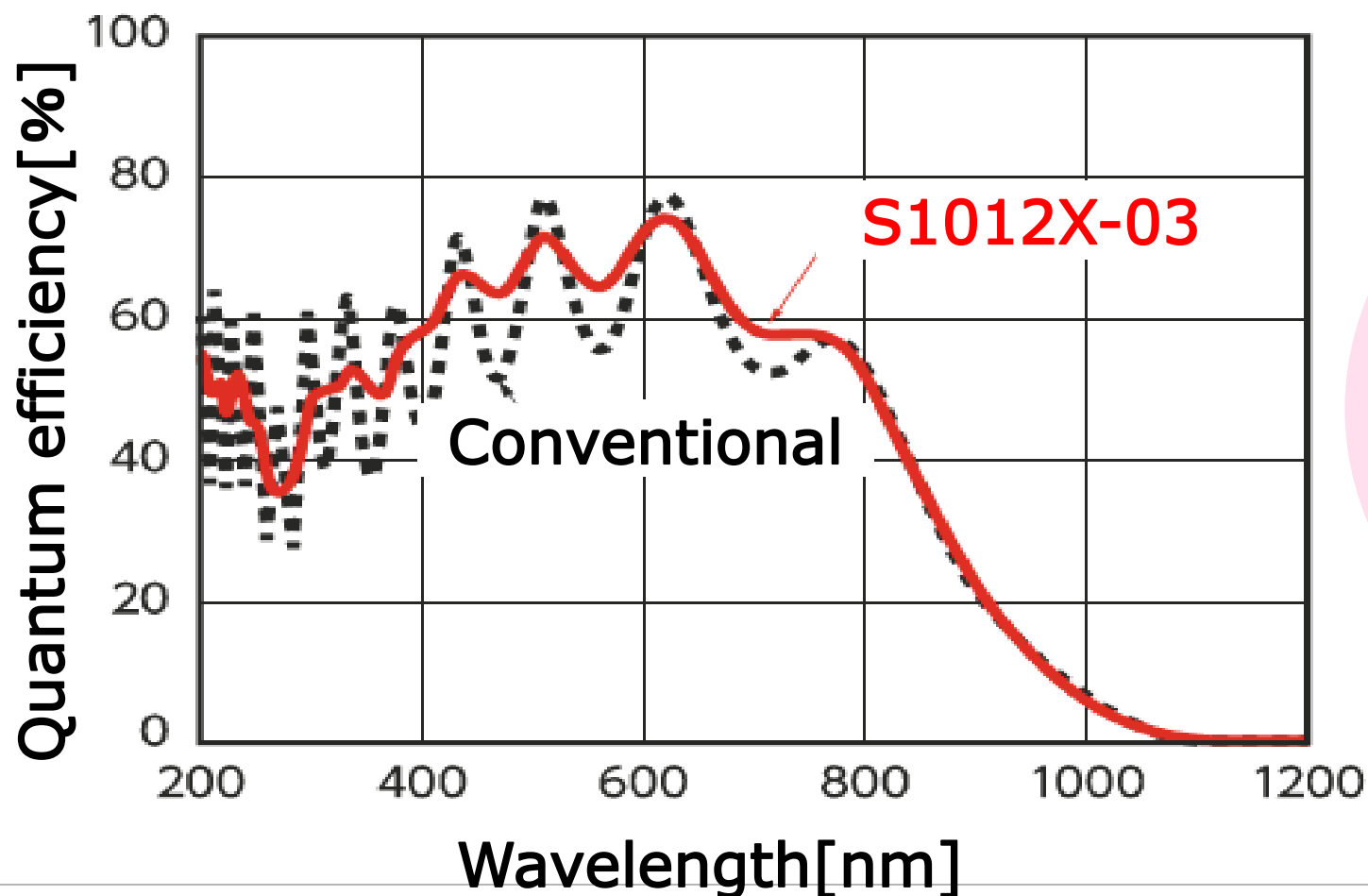
Equivalent circuit



CMOS image sensor with variable integration capabilities

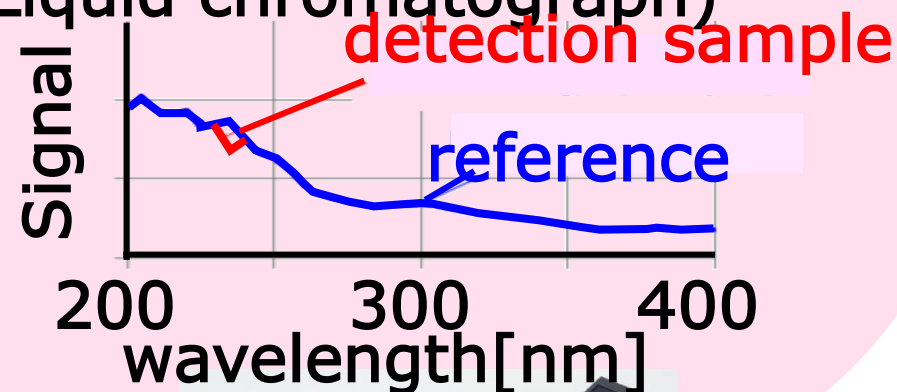
Suppressed fringe of spectral sensitivity

Suppressed the fringe of spectral sensitivity curve over a wide wavelength range.



Application (example)

- Absorption spectroscopic measurement (Liquid chromatograph)



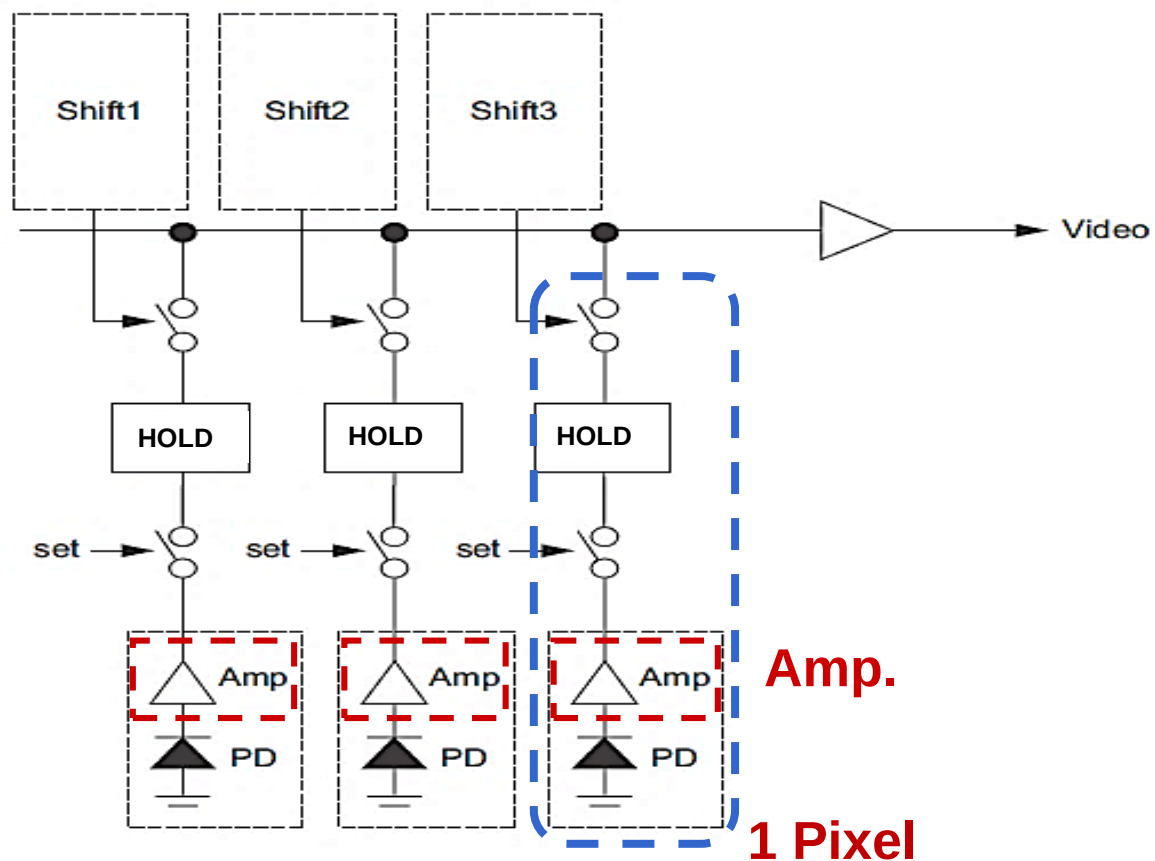
NEW

S1012X-03

CMOS ~ Difference between PPS and APS

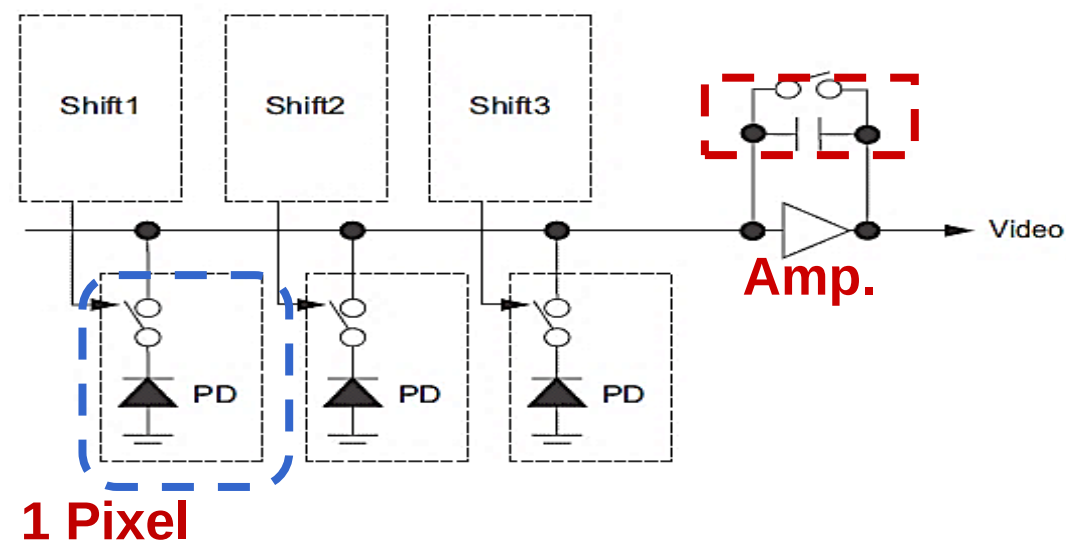
Active Pixel Sensor

The APS is a method with the amplifier in each pixel.



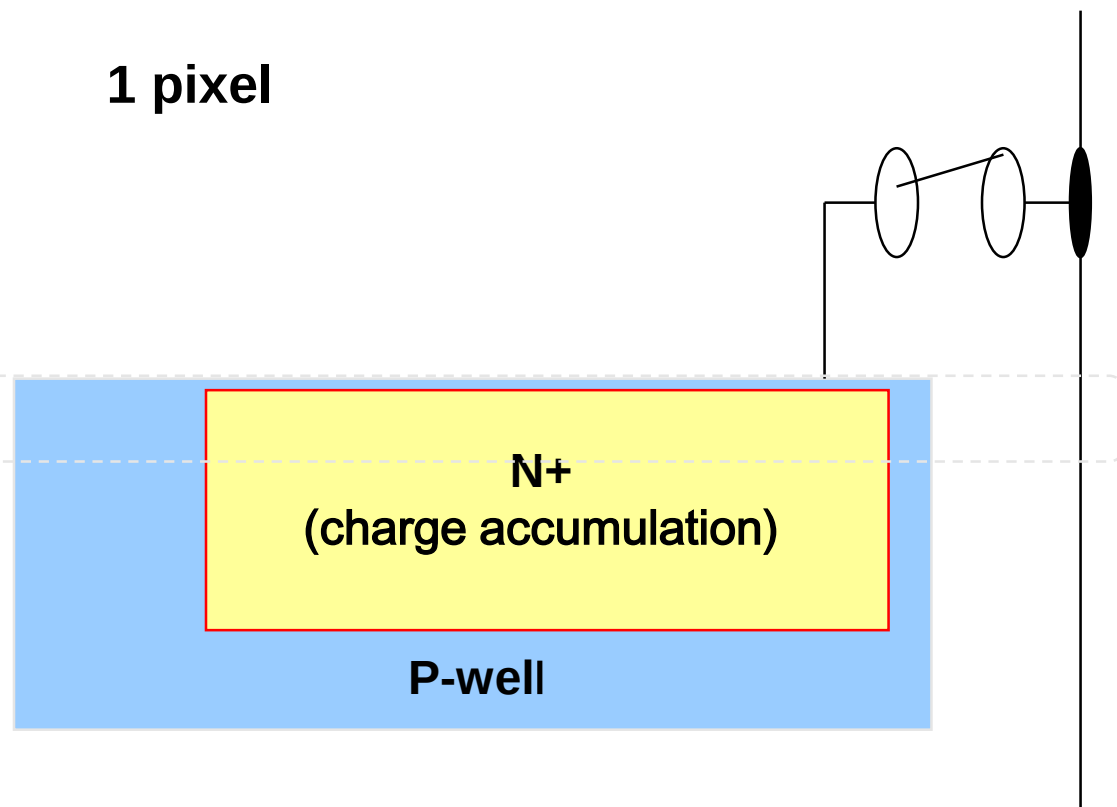
Passive Pixel Sensor

The PPS is a method with only one amplifier at the end of video line.



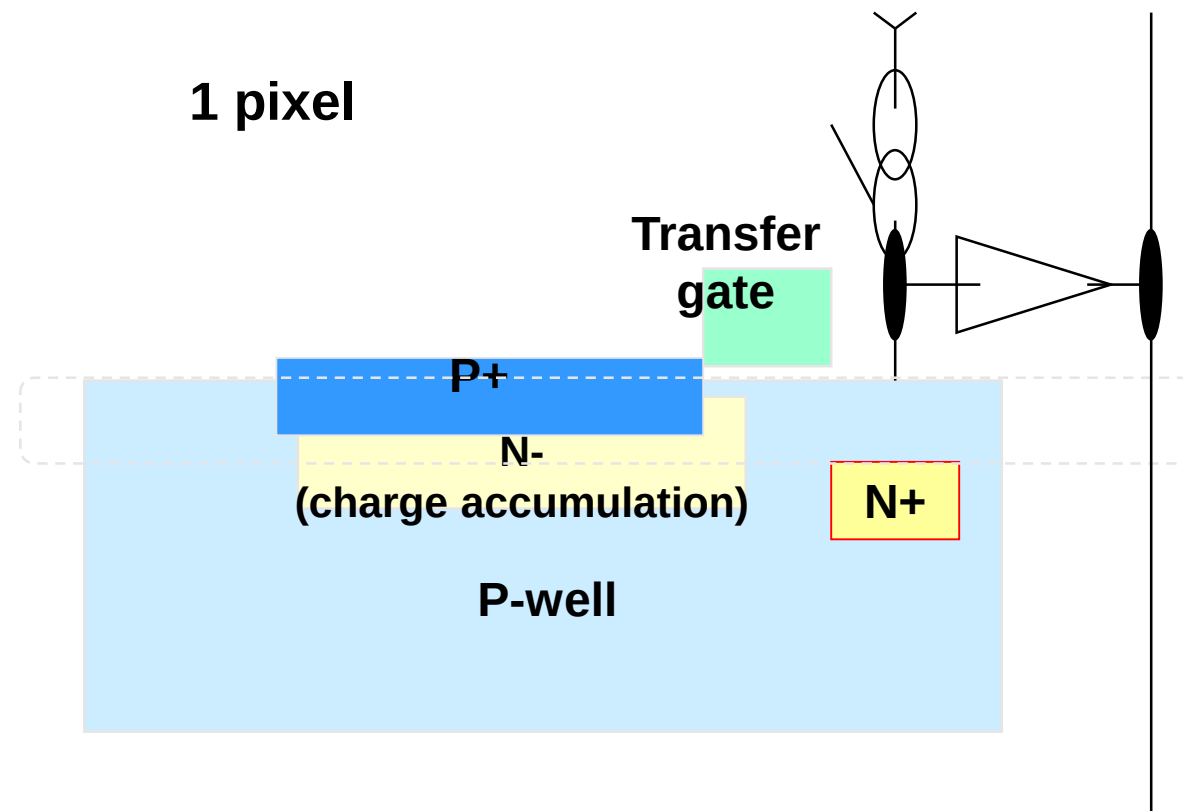
Buried Photodiode technologies

1 pixel



Surface PD structure

1 pixel



Buried PD structure

Enhanced sensitivity by minimizing capacitance of charge integration area

Higher sensitivity CMOS-APS with Buried PD

- **Features**

- Higher pixel in size(14x200um)
- Higher sensitivity with buried PD
- APS (Active Pixel Sensor)
- Sensitivity 1300V/lx s
(8 times higher than conventional type)
- Electronic shutter

- **Application**

- Spectrometer

- **Specification**

- 14um x 200um, 2048ch

Almost same as CCD



S11639

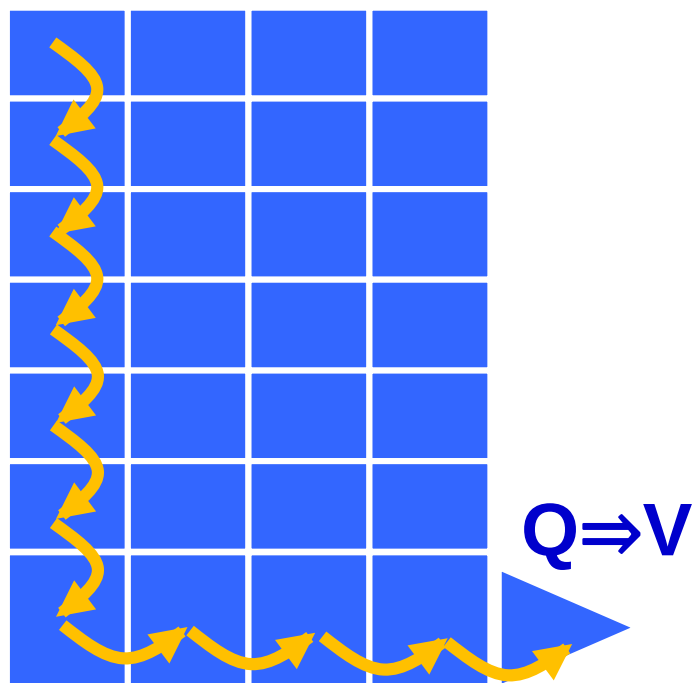
CCD vs CMOS Image sensors

	CCD	CMOS
Output (pixel)	charge	voltage
Amplifier	1-amp for multi pixels	1-amp for single pixel
Output(chip)	voltage (analog)	digital/analog
Charge transfer	from pixel to pixel	inside of pixel
Fabrication	specialized process for CCD	common LSI process
Input bias	multiple, high, voltage clocking	single, low,DC
Onchip circuit	Very difficult	possible
External circuit	complicated	simple

CCD vs CMOS image sensors

CCD image sensor

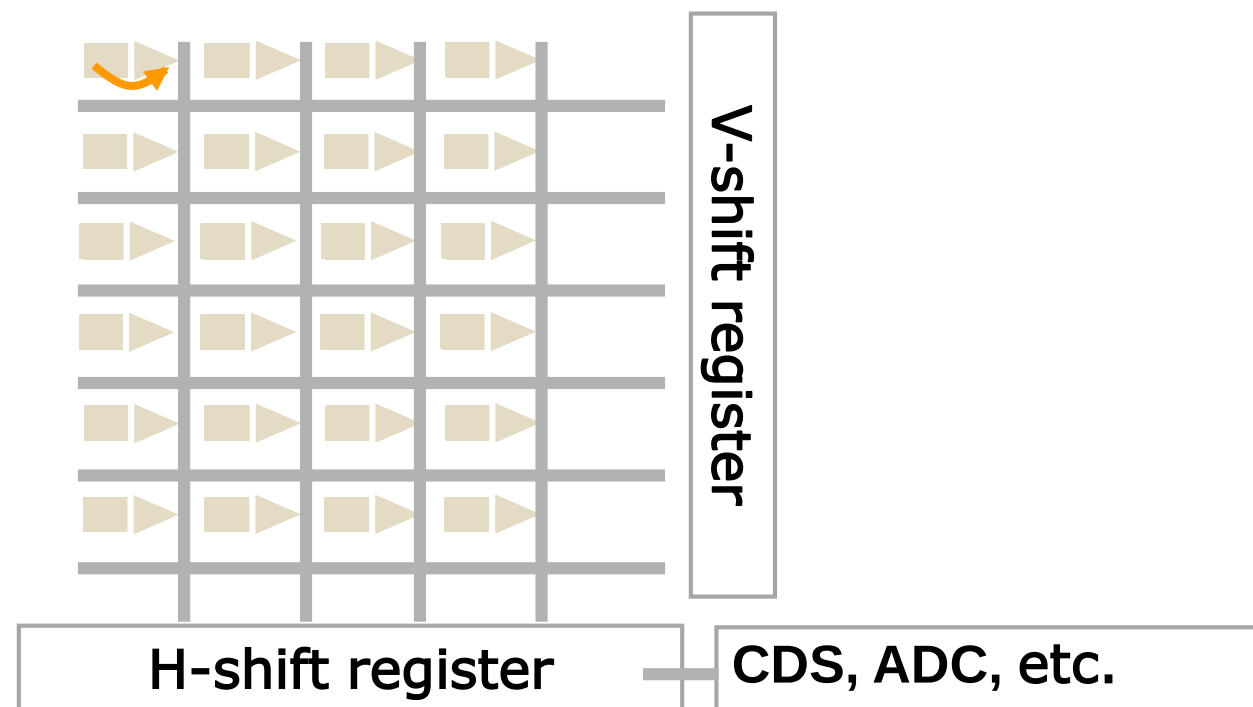
- Signal **charges** are transferred in **Si**.
- Charges are converted to voltage "after" transferring.



CMOS image sensor

- Signal **voltage** is transferred in the **metal**.
- Charges are converted to voltage "before" transferring.

$Q \Rightarrow V$



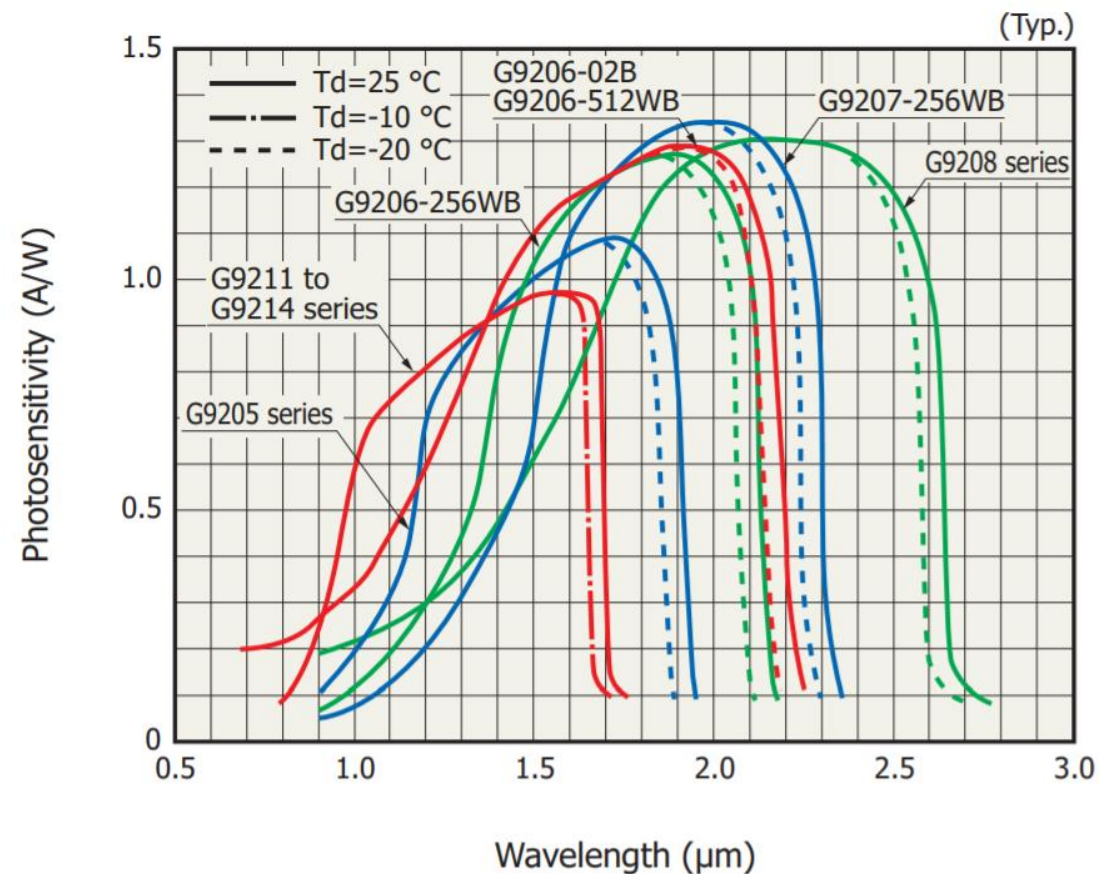
UV – Visible (SWIR) Summary (190nm-1100nm)

- **Spectrometers & Image Sensors**
 - ✓ CCD based solutions excellent for low light levels.
 - ✓ CMOS-APS spectrometers, portable implementations for middle range.
 - ✓ CMOS-PDA spectrometers with variable integration time and huge dynamic range. Absorption applications with bright light, detecting small changes.

NIR Image Sensors and Spectrometers (900-2500nm)

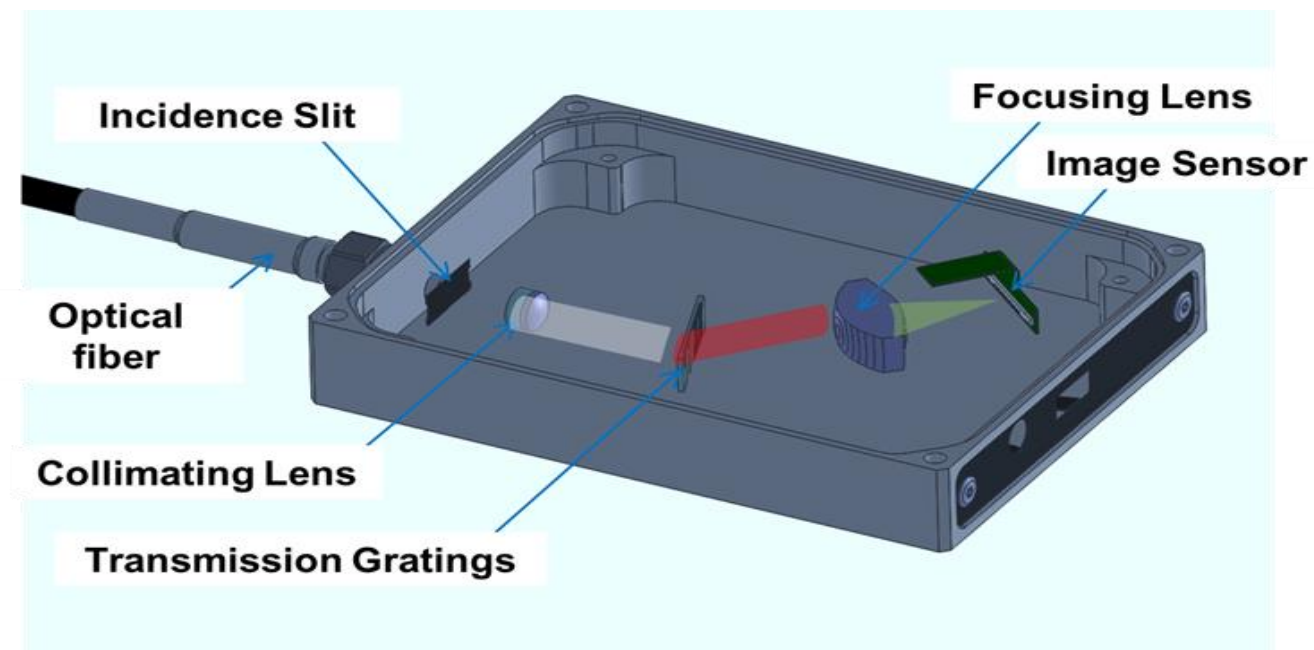


Spectral response

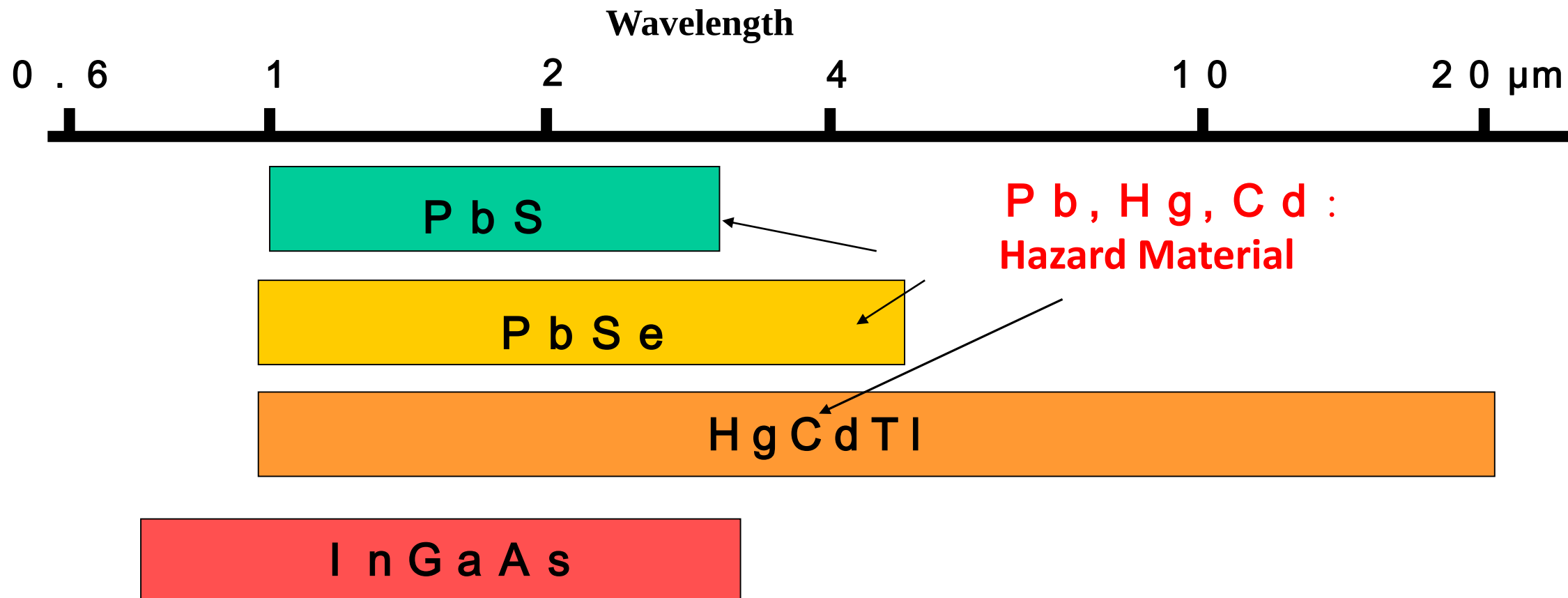


NIR Spectrometers

	C14486GA
Photo	 NEW
Spectral range [nm]	950 to 1700 (NIR)
Resolution[nm]	5.0 typ
Image sensor	InGaAs
N of pixel	256
W x D x H [mm]	80 x 60 x 12
Weight [g]	88

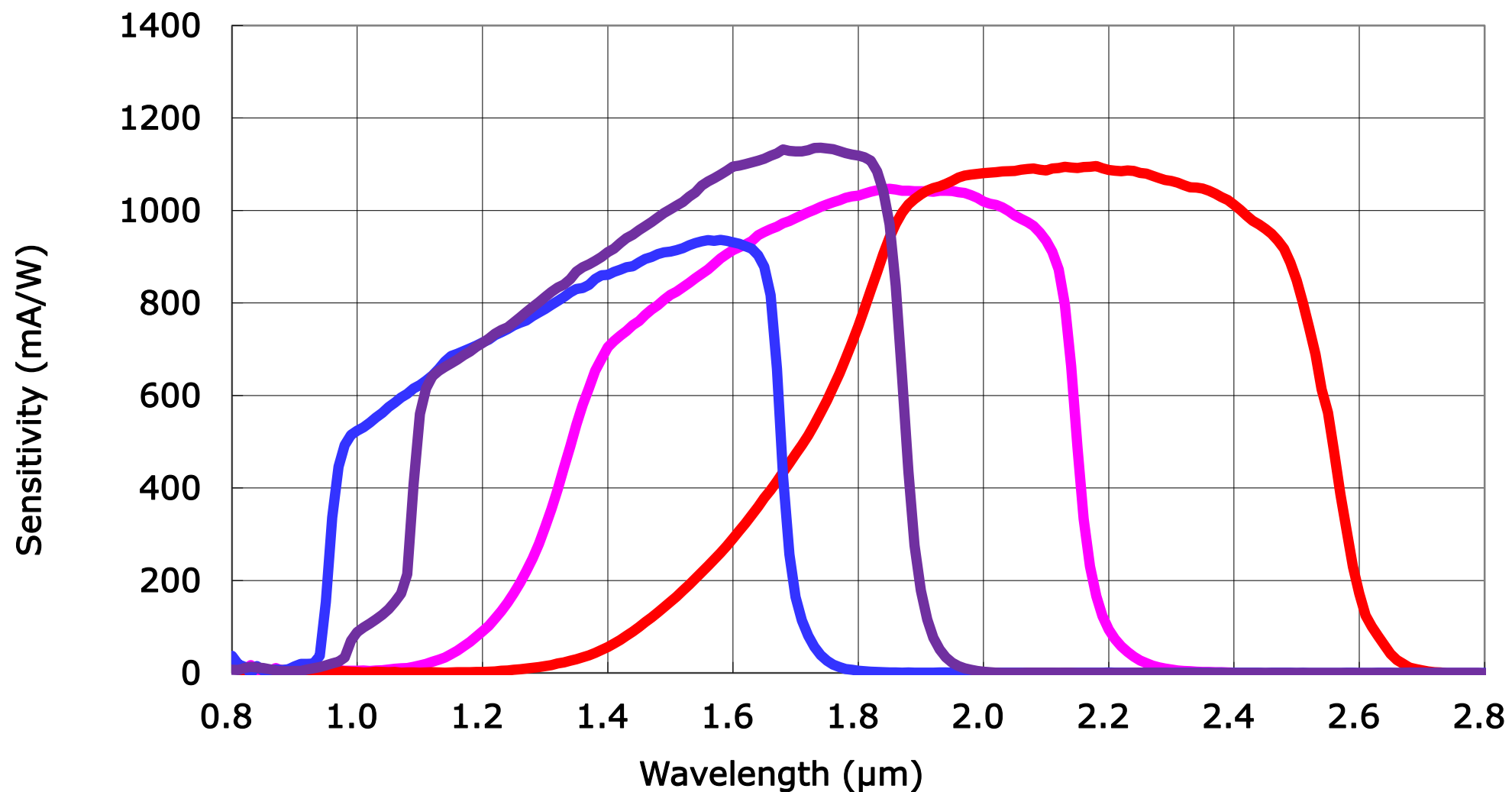


Compound Semiconductors for IR sensors



Good candidate to replace

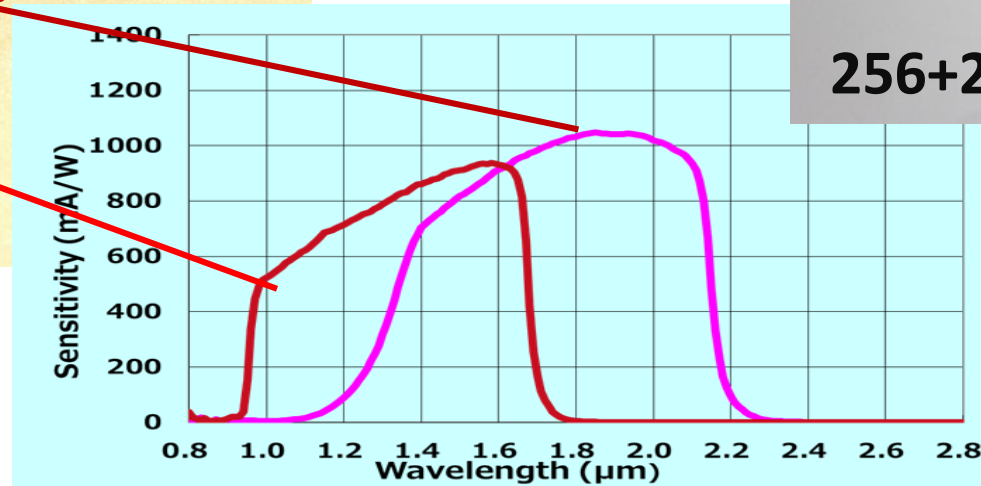
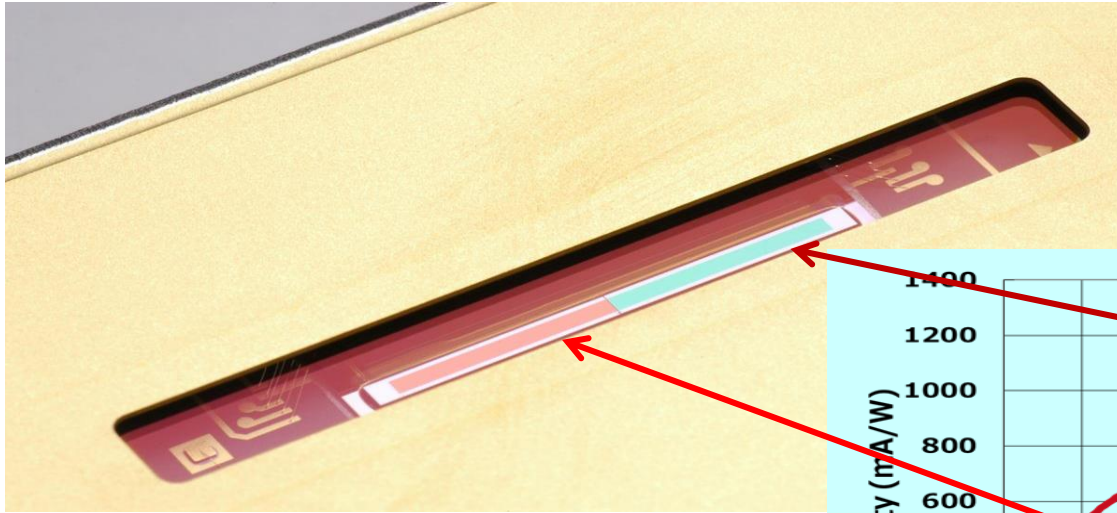
InGaAs image sensor spectral response



For wide wavelength spectrometer

2 types InGaAs in 1PKG

HAMAMATSU
PHOTON IS OUR BUSINESS



G12230-512WB



256+256ch :25x250um

InGaAs Hybrid Linear image sensors

- Single video line 512ch
- High speed readout 5MHz max.
- 255ch(0.95-1.7um)&255ch(1.4-2.2um)

(Back Illuminated Type)

Market Demand ~ “Perfect” Spectrometer

- Stray Light Corrections

Simple spectral stray light correction method for array spectroradiometers

Yuejin Zong, Steven W. Brown, B. Carol Johnson, Keith R. Lykke, and Yoshi Ohno

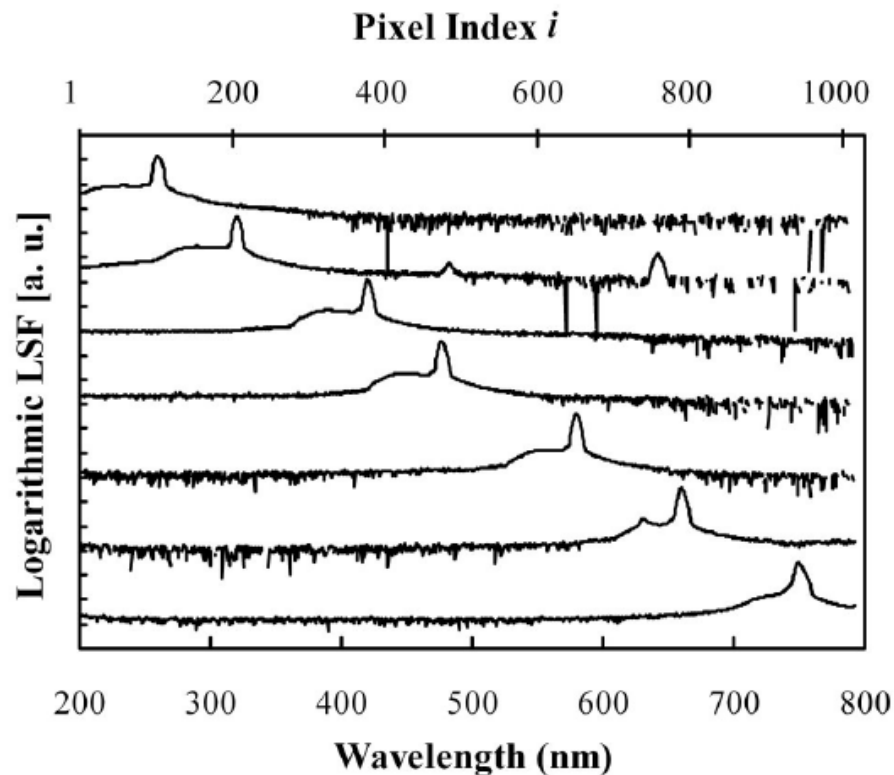
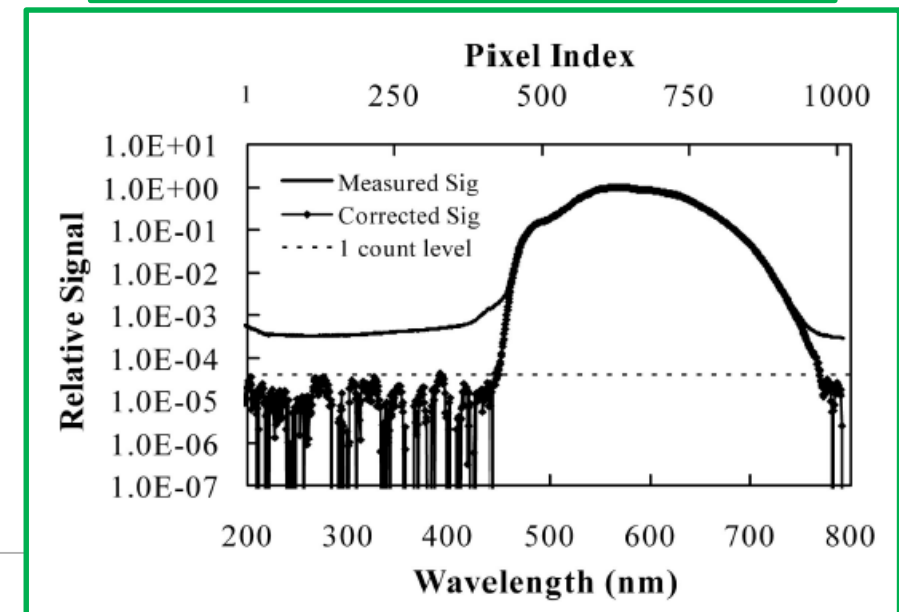
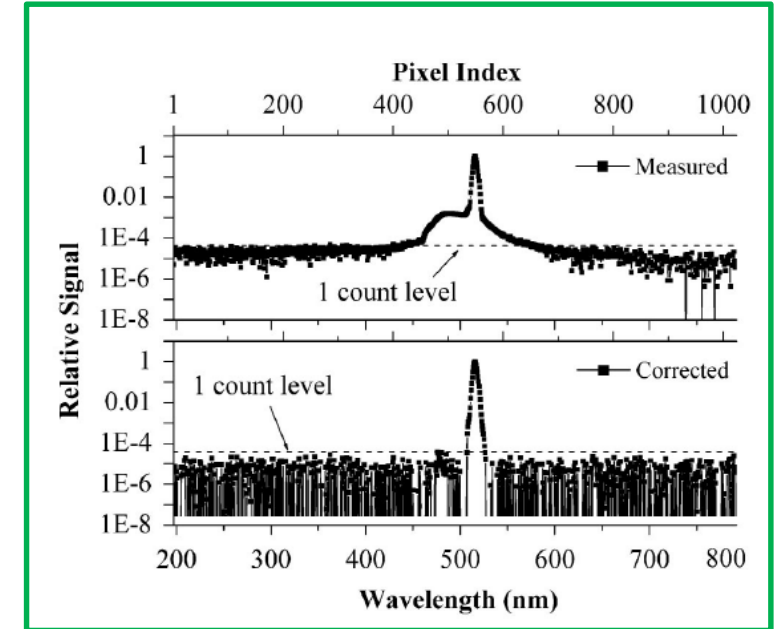


Fig. 3. Representative LSFs spanning the test spectrograph's detector array.



Market Demand ~ “Perfect” Spectrometer

- Linearity Corrections

Article

Improving Optical Measurements: Non-Linearity Compensation of Compact Charge-Coupled Device (CCD) Spectrometers

Münevver Nehir¹, Carsten Frank^{2,3}, Steffen Aßmann^{3,4} and Eric P. Achterberg^{1,*}

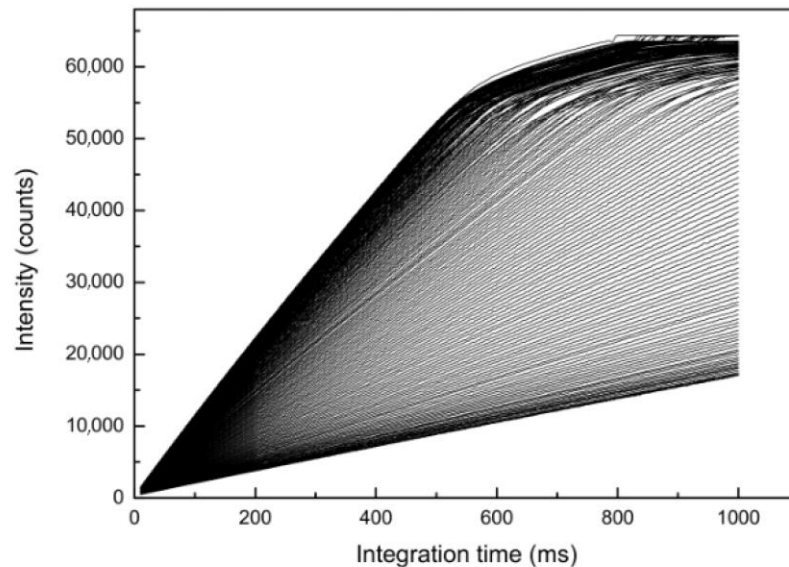
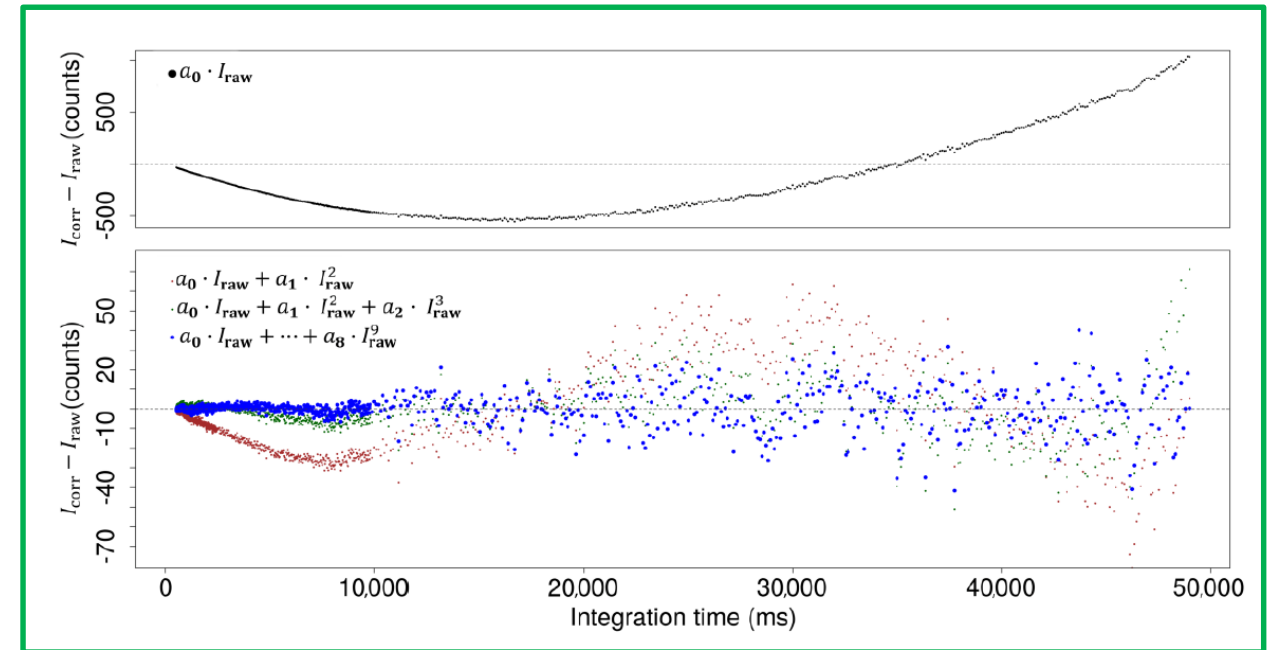


Figure 7. Pixel intensities (counts) versus integration time (ms). A single line represents data from one pixel. Data from 200 representative pixels (equally spaced between 400–800 nm) are shown. All data lines appear to be linear up to 50,000 counts and then deviate strongly from the ideal line.



MOEMS Technologies

New Technology creates new solutions

Micro-Spectrometers

New development for NIR Mini-Spectrometer

Grating design has some limitation to make smaller and cheaper

- Have to use a very expensive Image sensor
- Very difficult to get higher resolution in limited so pace
- Difficult to design wide wavelength spectrometer

How to realize small and cheap NIR spectrometers ?

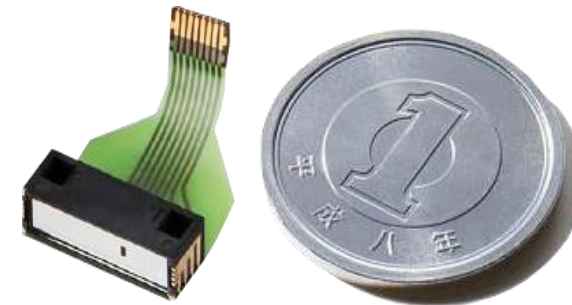


Not Grating type but

“ Interference Spectrometer using Actuator “

Focusing on Portable Implementations

- Mini-spectrometer SMD series (640 to 1050 nm)



- MEMS-FPI spectrum sensor (e.g., 1550 to 1850 nm)



- Compact FTIR engine (1100 to 2500 nm)



Hamamatsu Contributions to Industry

Industry



- incoming test
- Process control
- Wet process analysis

Agriculture



Recycle

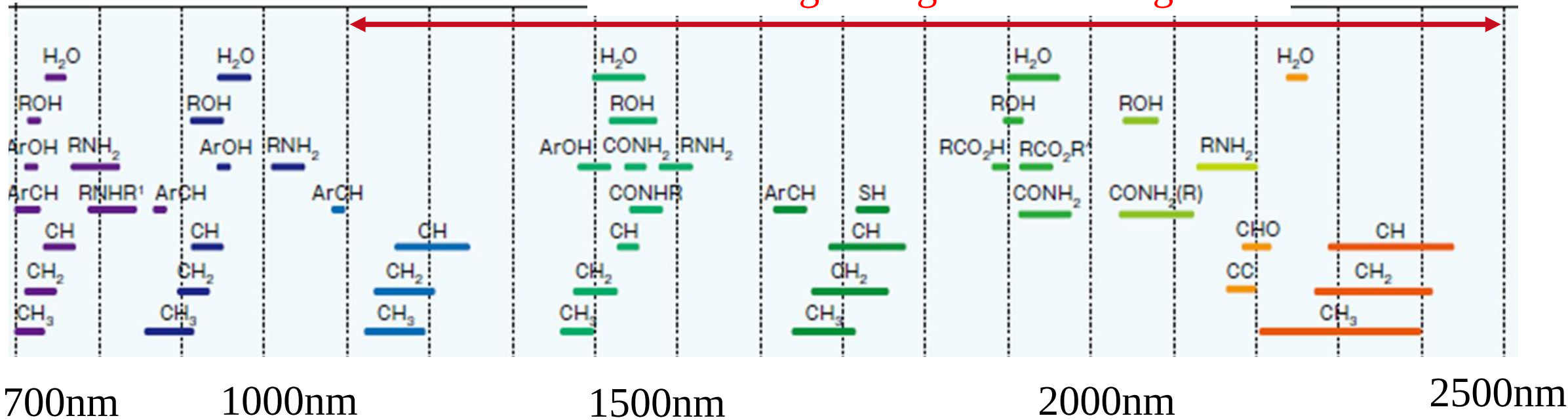


Infrastructure

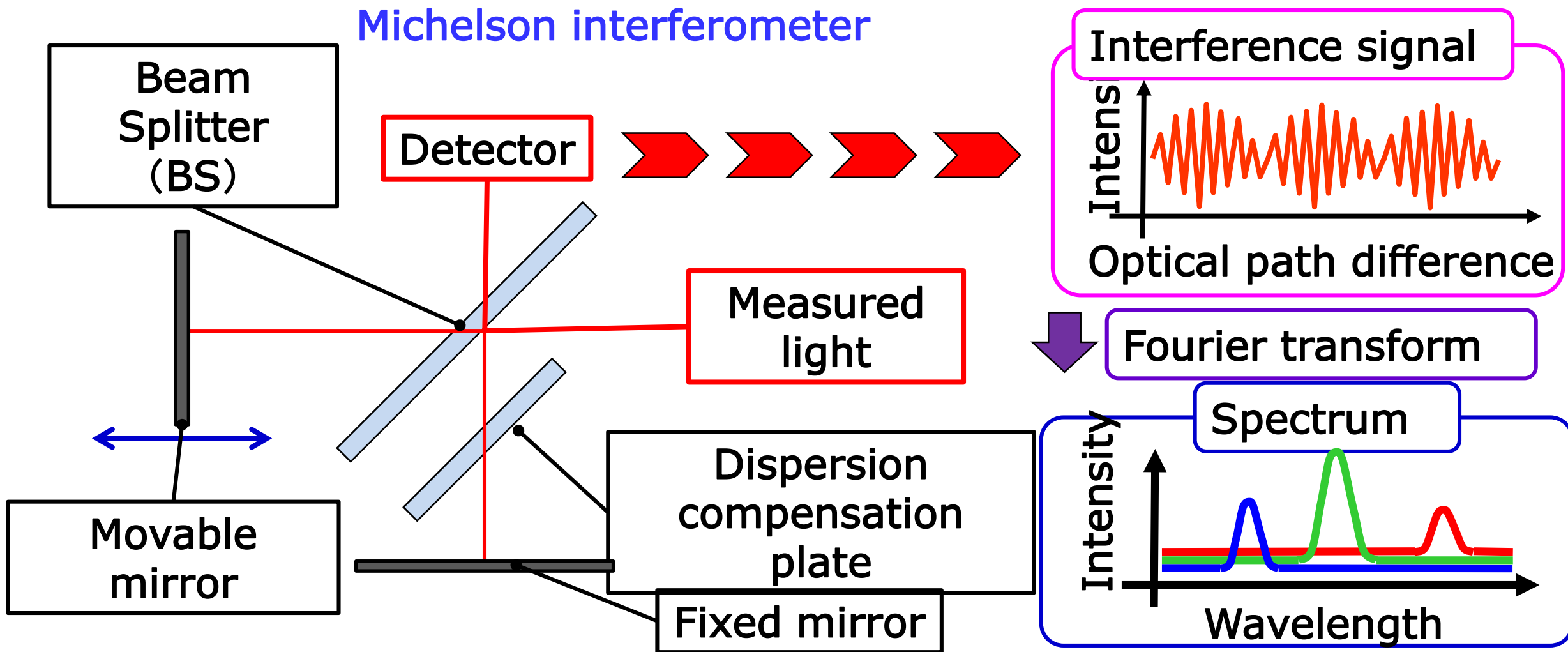


Functional group of Near infrared region

Wavelength range of FTIR engine



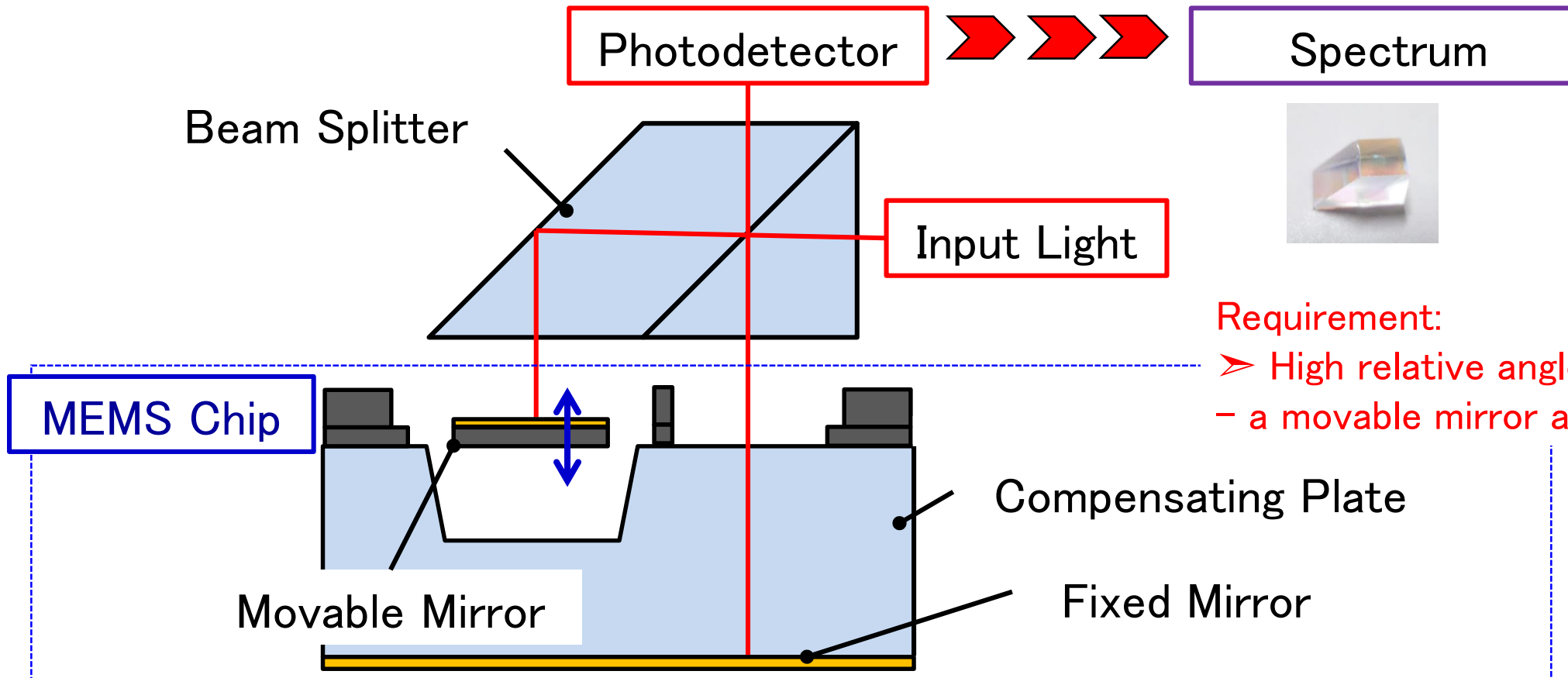
FTIR (Fourier transform infrared spectrometer) – Principle –



Optical configuration for the interferometer

Features:

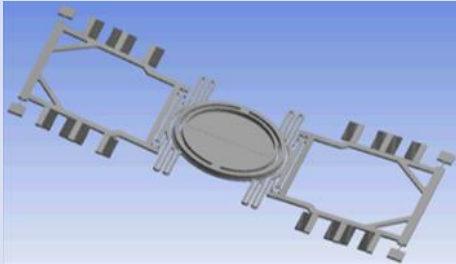
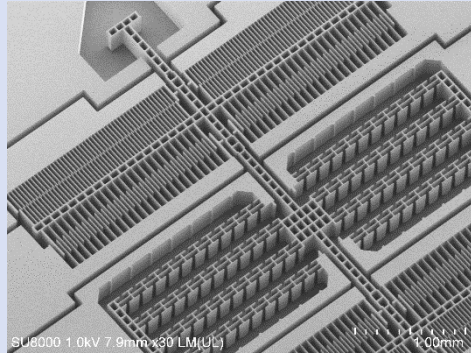
- Integrated MEMS chip and beam splitter prism
- Manufactured with less optical adjustment



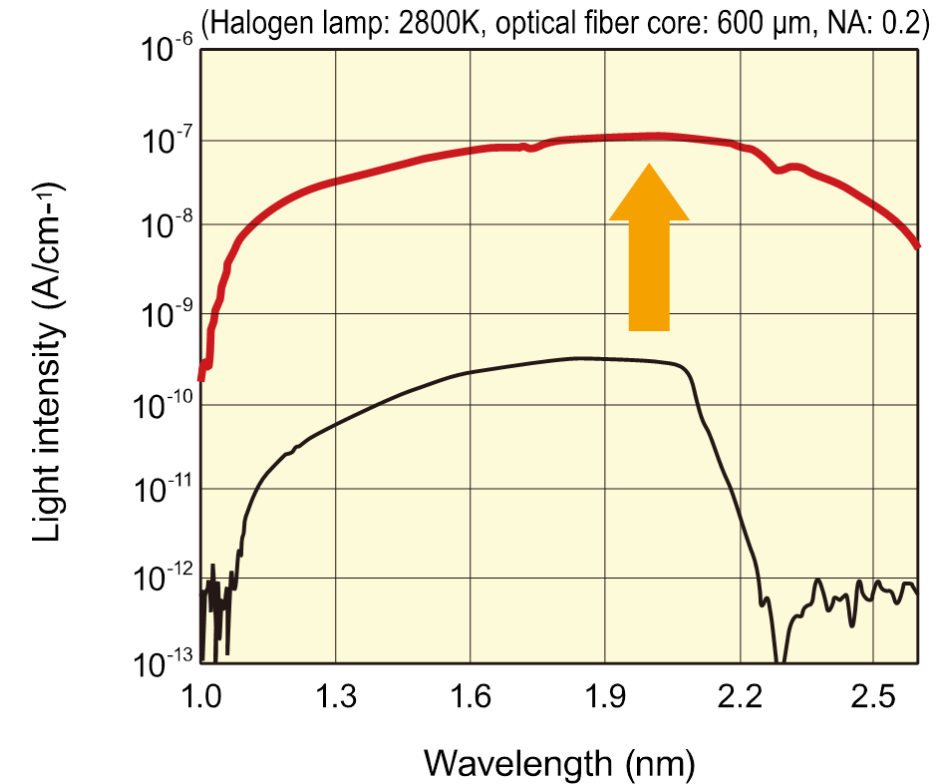
Requirement:

- High relative angle accuracy
- a movable mirror and a fixed mirror

• SNR improvement by NEW FTIR Engine (vs old model)

	New FTIR Engine C15511-01	Old MEMS-FTIR C12606-02
	 * Mirror size : 3mm dia.	 * SU8000 1.0kV 7.9mm x30 LM(U2)
Spectral range	1100 to 2500 nm	1150 to 2050 nm
SNR *1	10,000 : 1 (40dB)	1,000 : 1 (30dB)
Resolution	25cm-1 = 5.7 nm (1533nm)	29cm-1 = 6.8nm (1533nm)
Size	57 x 49 x 76 mm (212,000mm ³)	100 x 75 x 27 mm (202,500mm ³)

- Expanded spectral range up to 2500 nm
- Improved sensitivity about 100 times (*2)



*1 : The SNR values are on conditions optimized to each type.

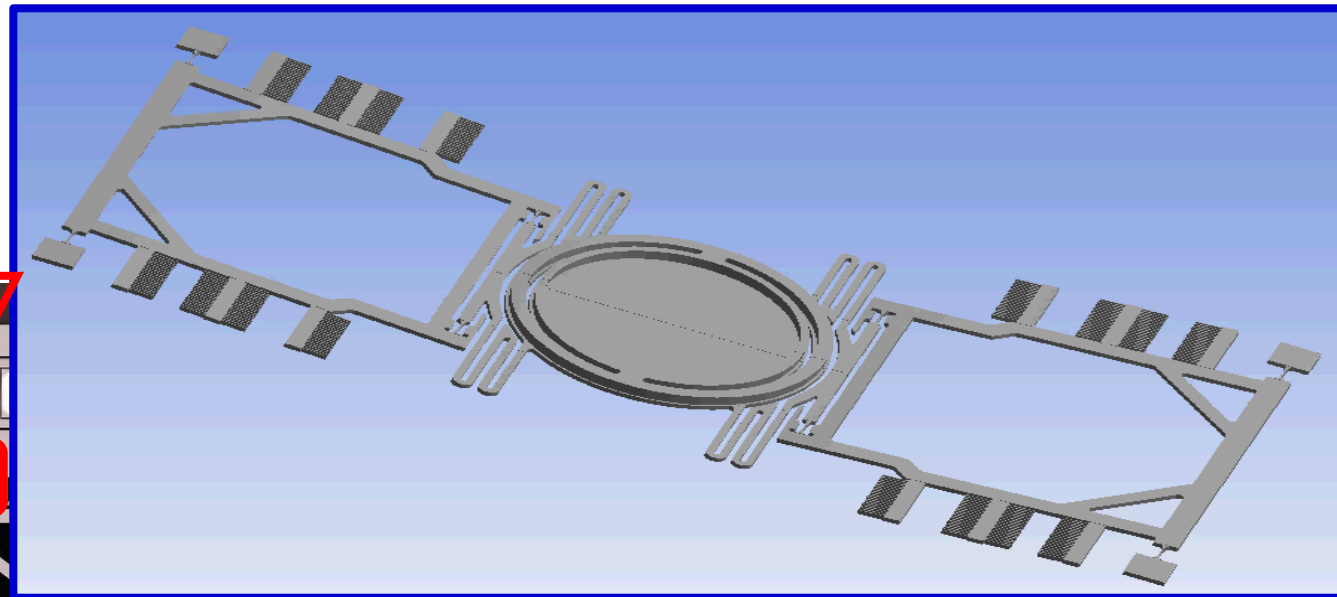
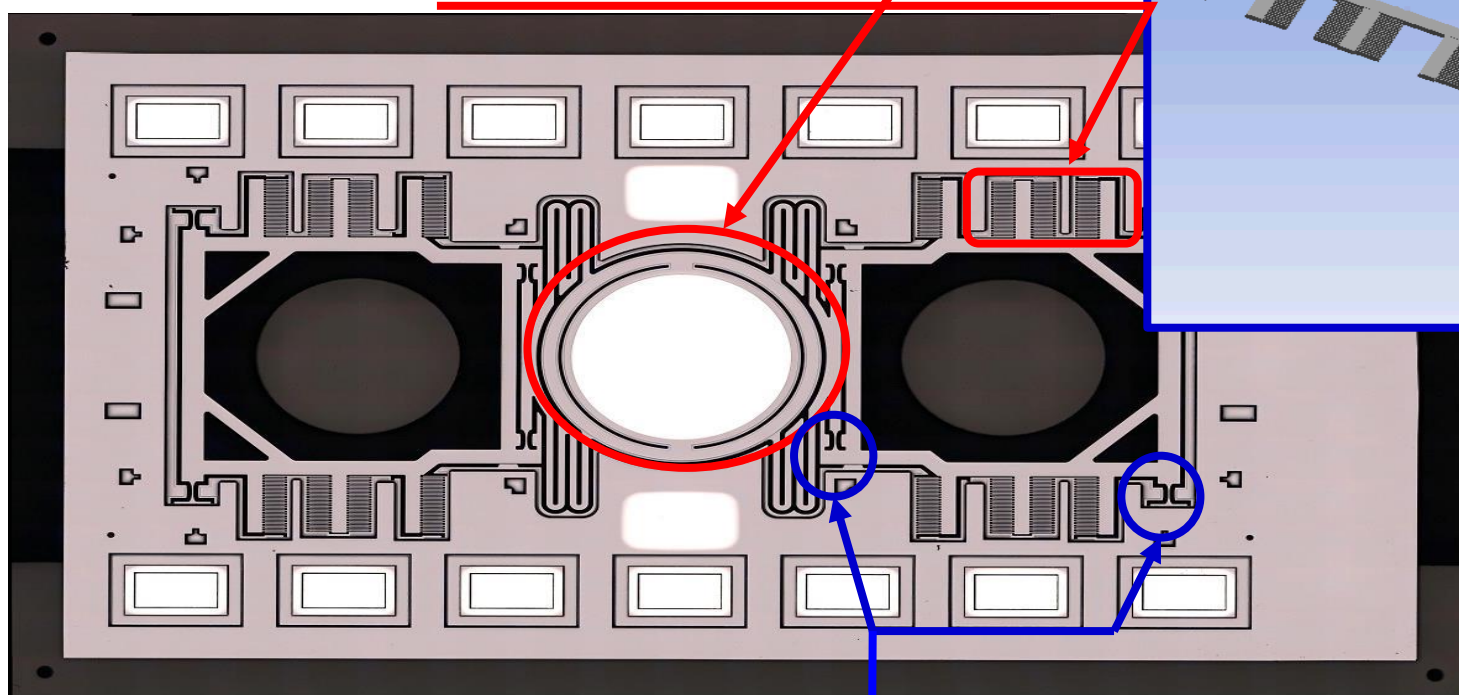
*2: The graph on the right shows the sensitivity improvement by 100 times, whose measurements are on conditions optimized to C15511-01. (i.e. too weak light for C12606-02)

Compact FTIR engine - design concept

φ3.0 mm movable mirror

(Flat/Large diameter)

Comb tooth electrode

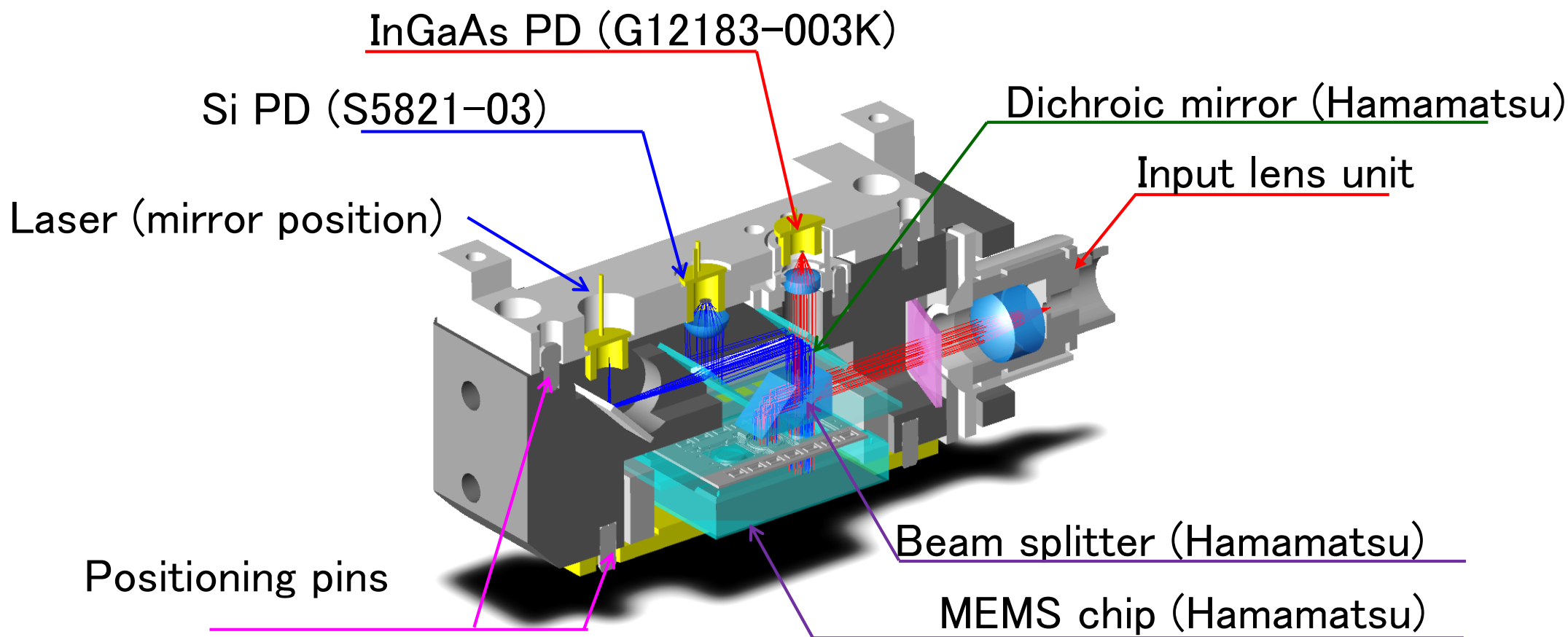


Torsion spring

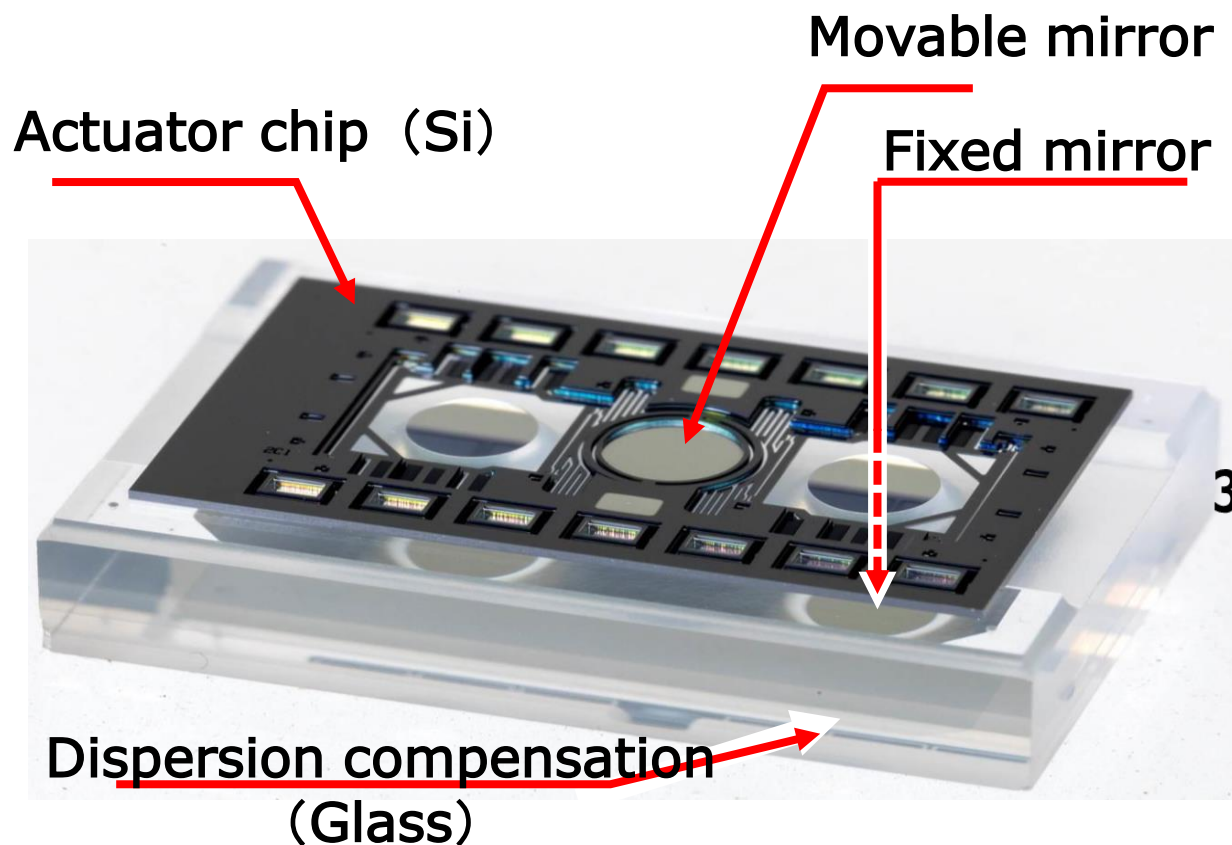
- High SNR
(by large mirror size)
- High resolution
(by flat optical surface)

• Optical system of FTIR engine (cross-sectional view)

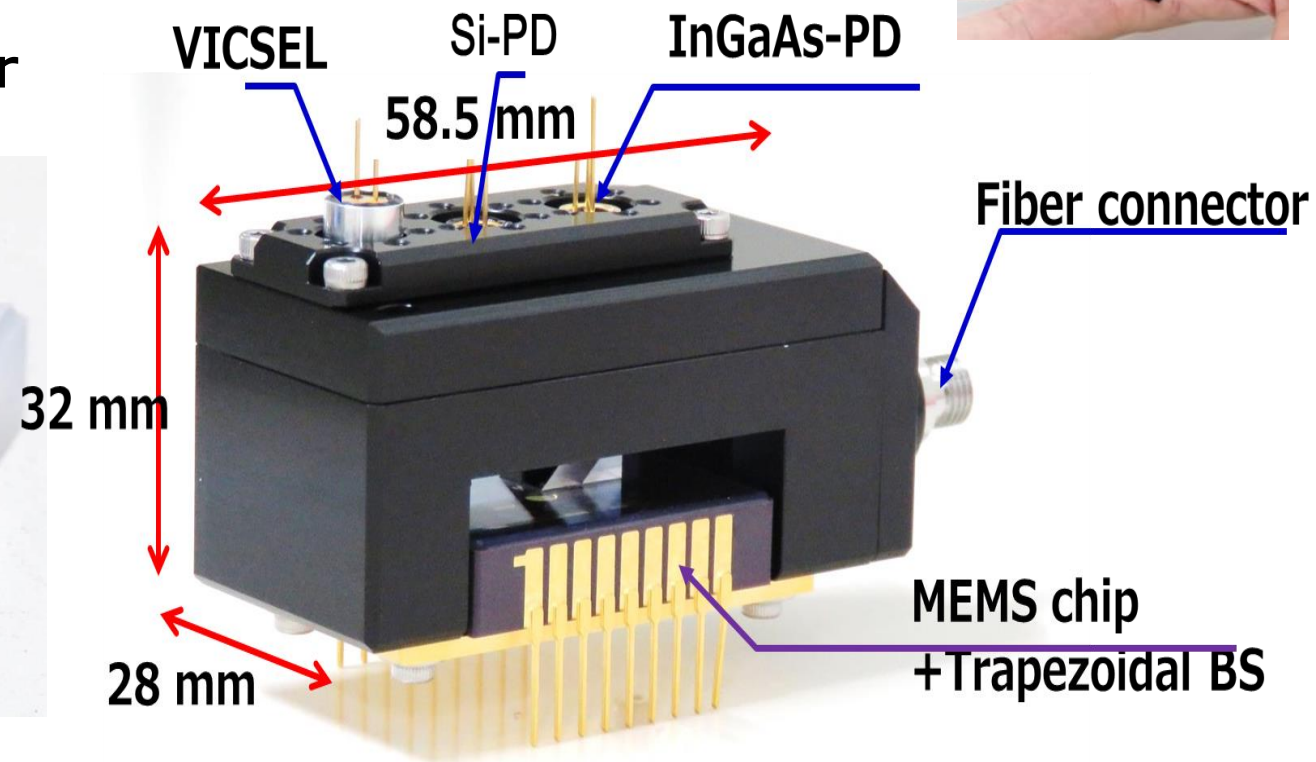
- Two interferometers separated by a dichroic mirror
- Passive alignments are applied with positioning pins



Compact FTIR engine –Test sample–

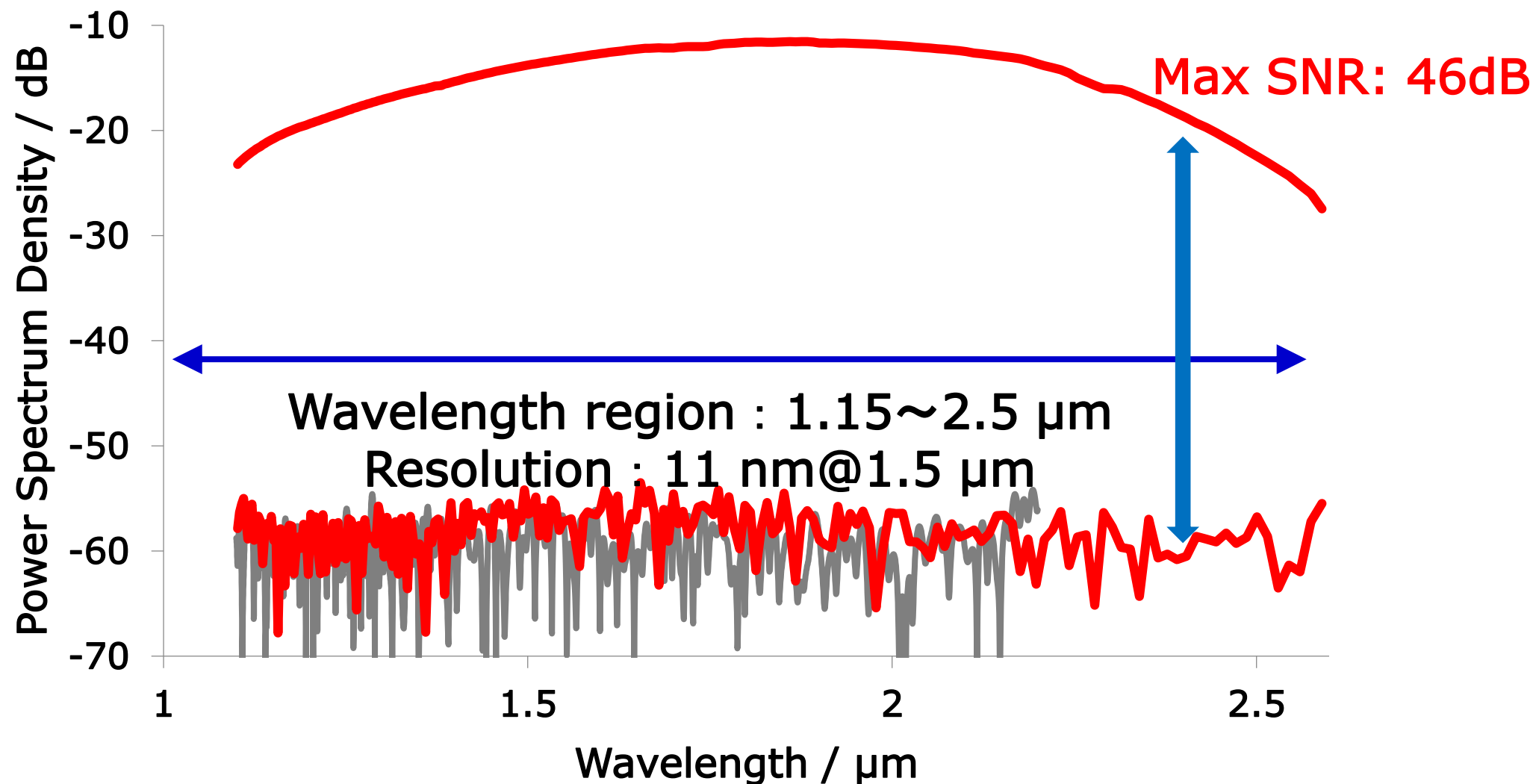


【MEMS chip】

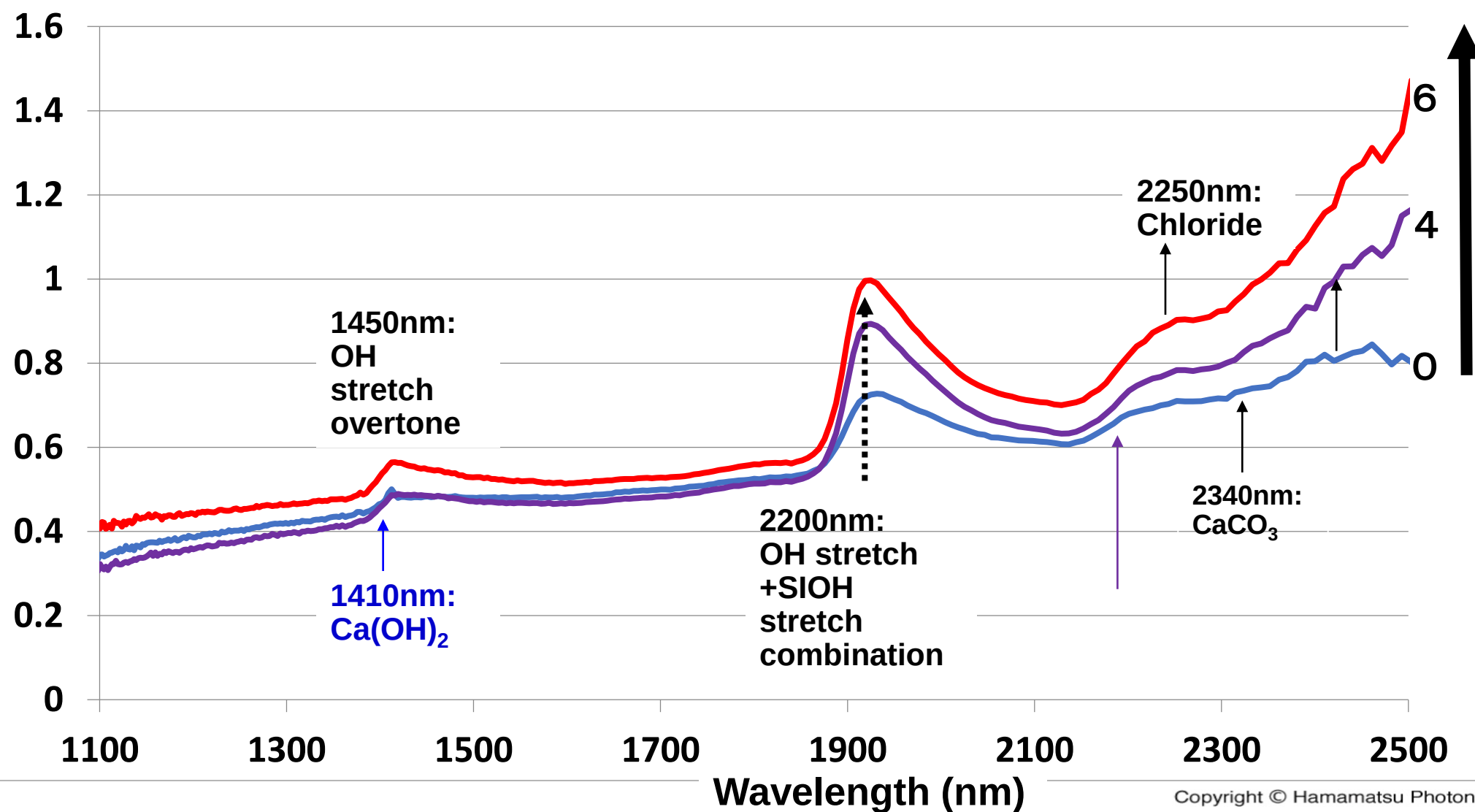


【Compact FTIR engine】

Compact FTIR engine –Evaluation result–



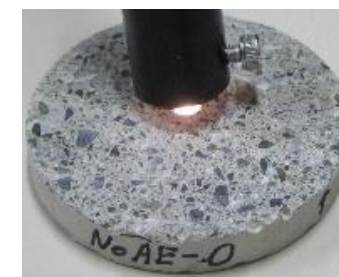
Compact FTIR engine application : degradation of mortar



Freeze-melt
cycles



Degradation

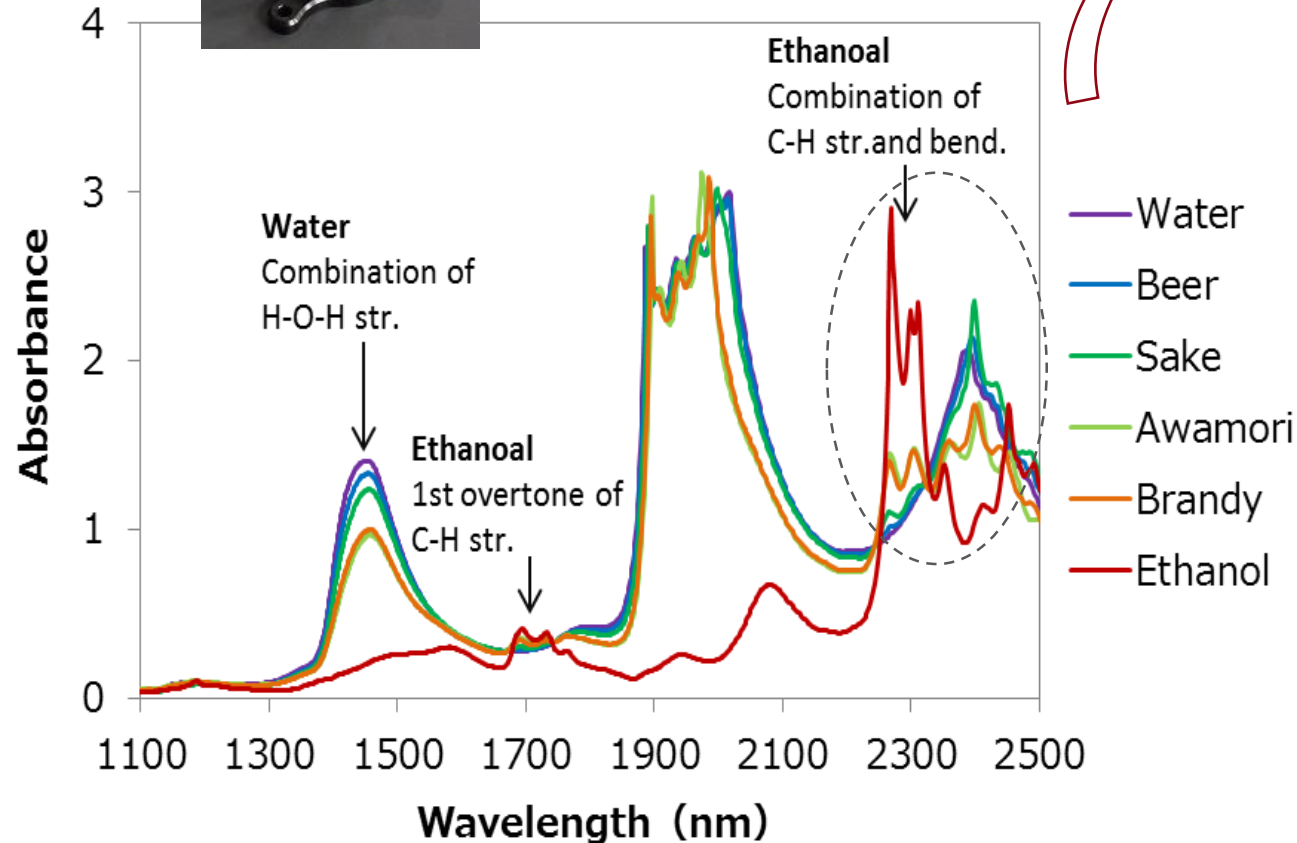


Compact FTIR engine – application : alcoholic beverage

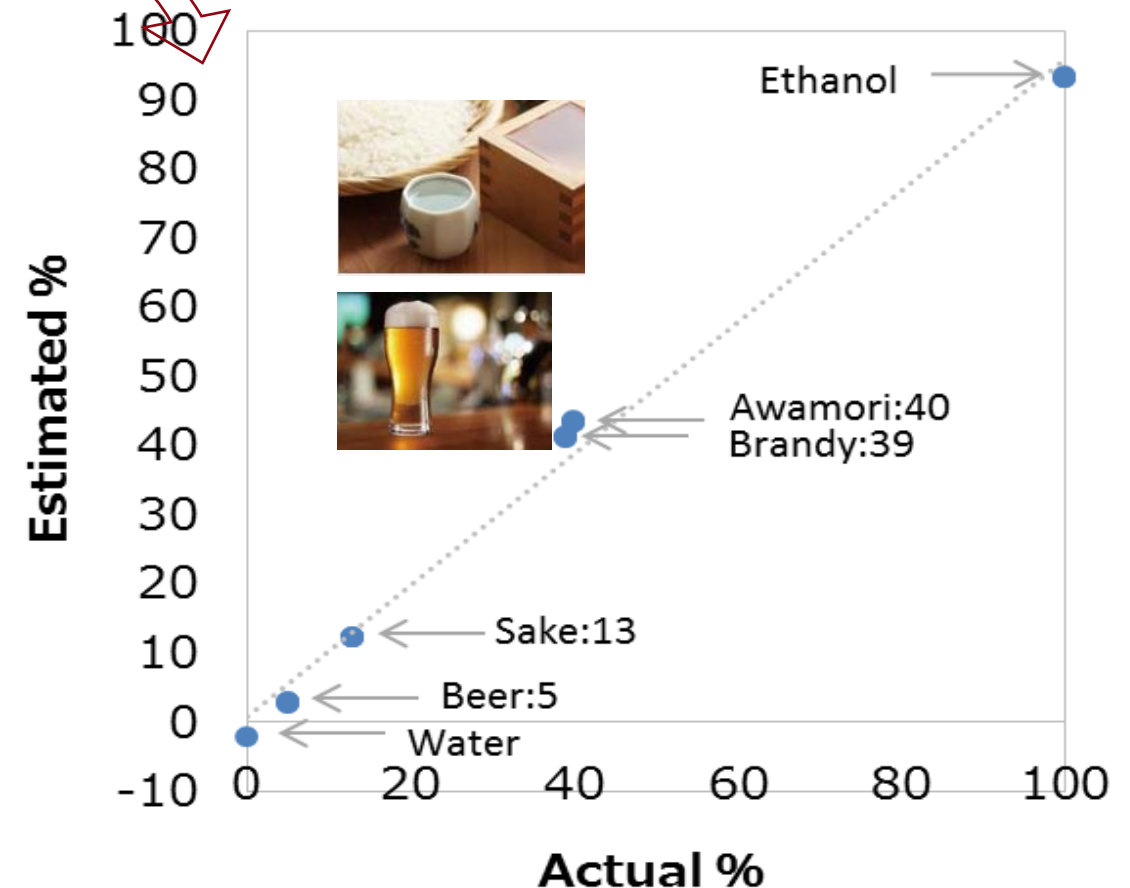
Near infrared alcohol absorption spectrum



- Transmission measurement
- 1mm quartz cell
- Light source = Halogen



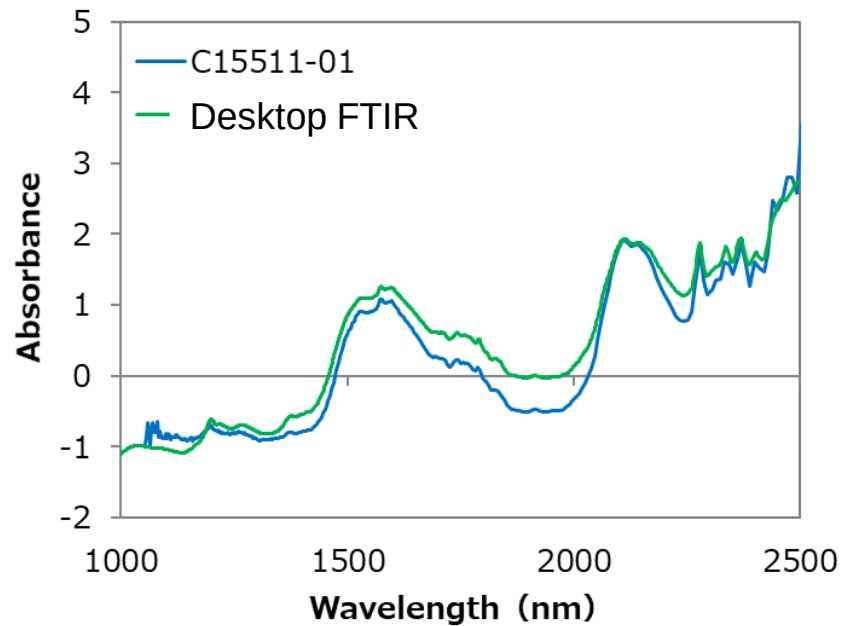
Estimation of alcohol concentration using information in a region of 2300 nm



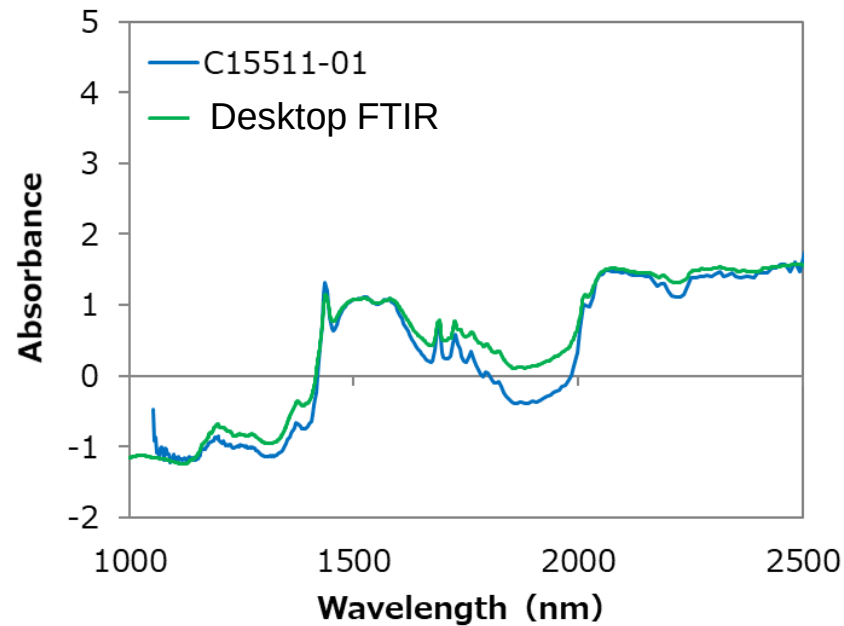
• Comparison with desktop FTIR instrument

The absorption peaks of glucose, sucrose and fructose can be found by the FTIR engine C15511-01, which is correspondent with the data by the desktop FTIR instrument

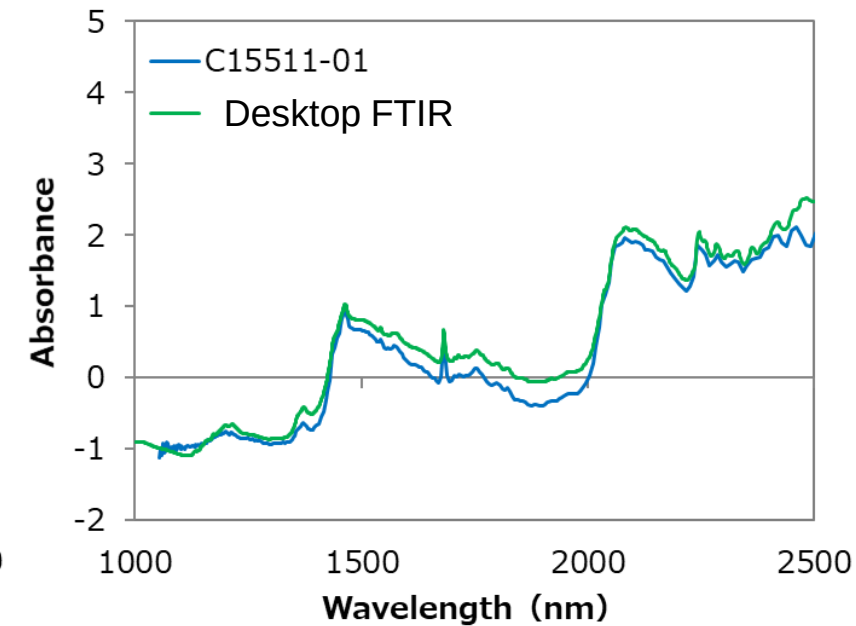
glucose



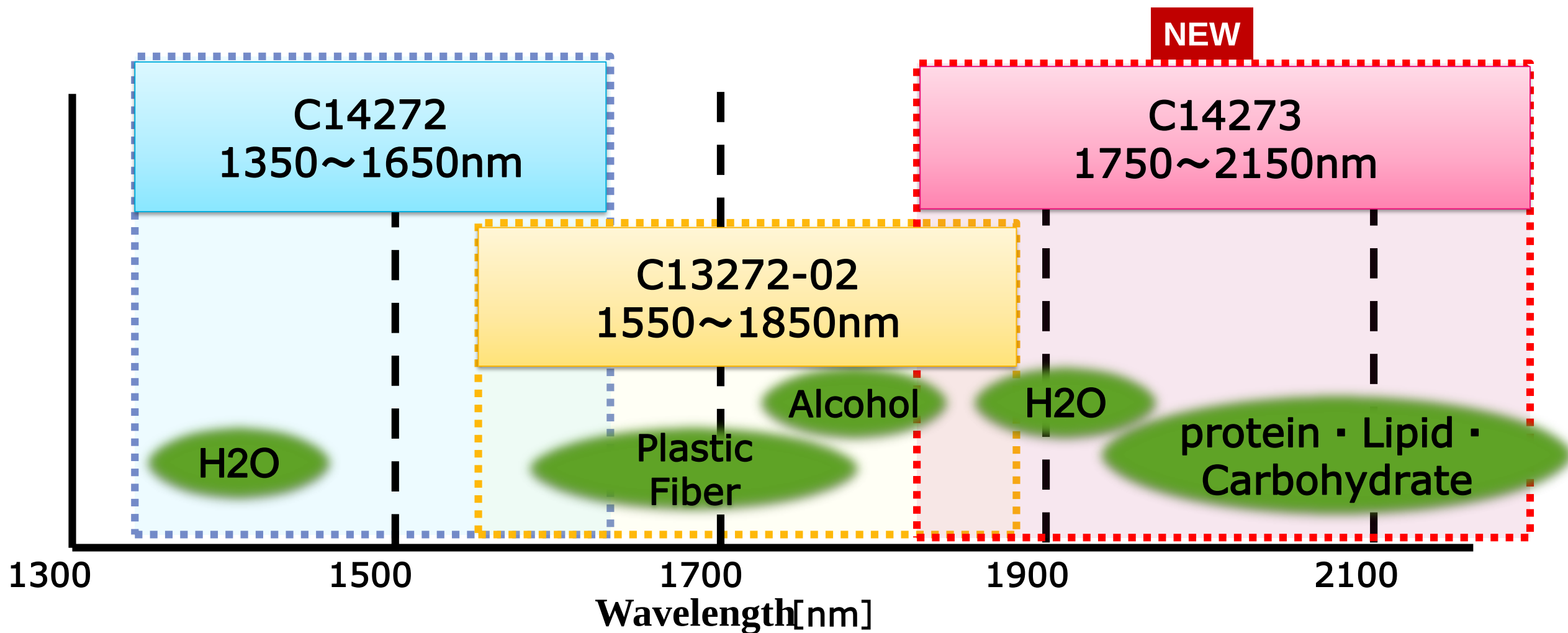
sucrose



fructose



MEMS-FPI Spectral sensor –Lineup–



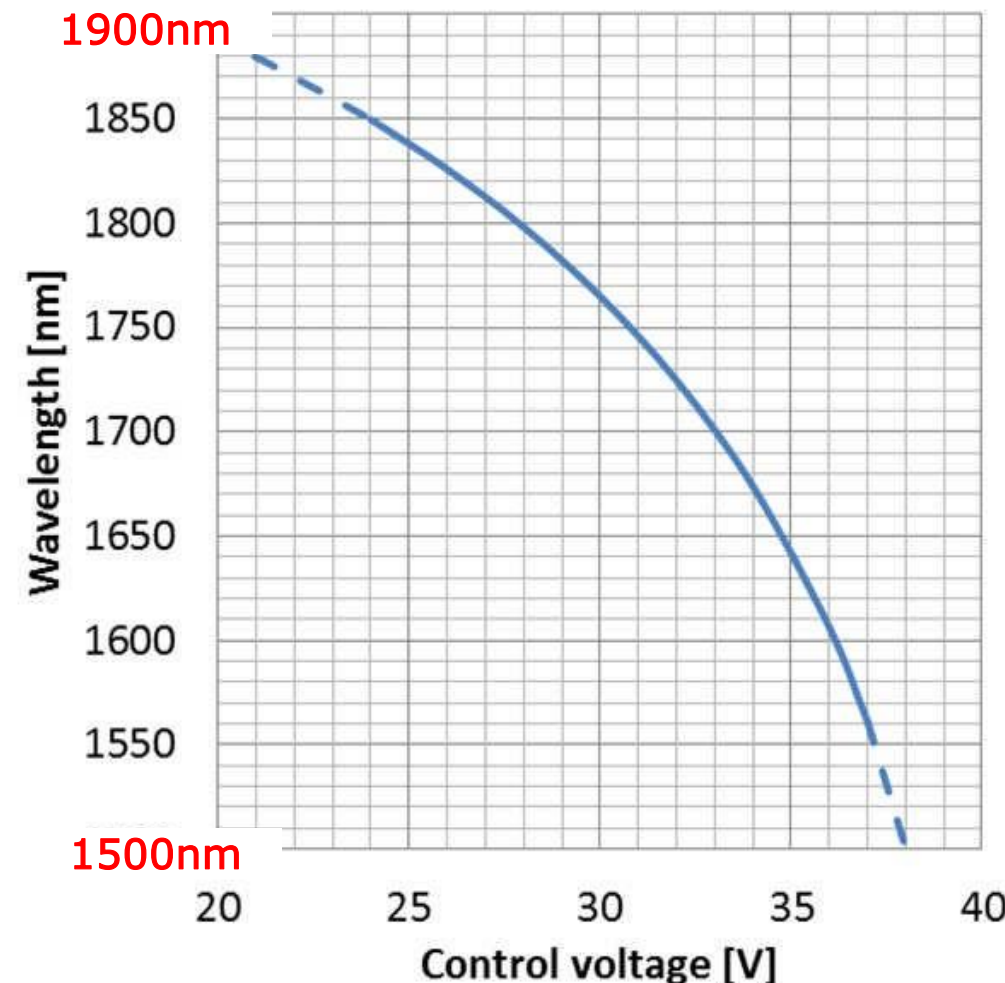
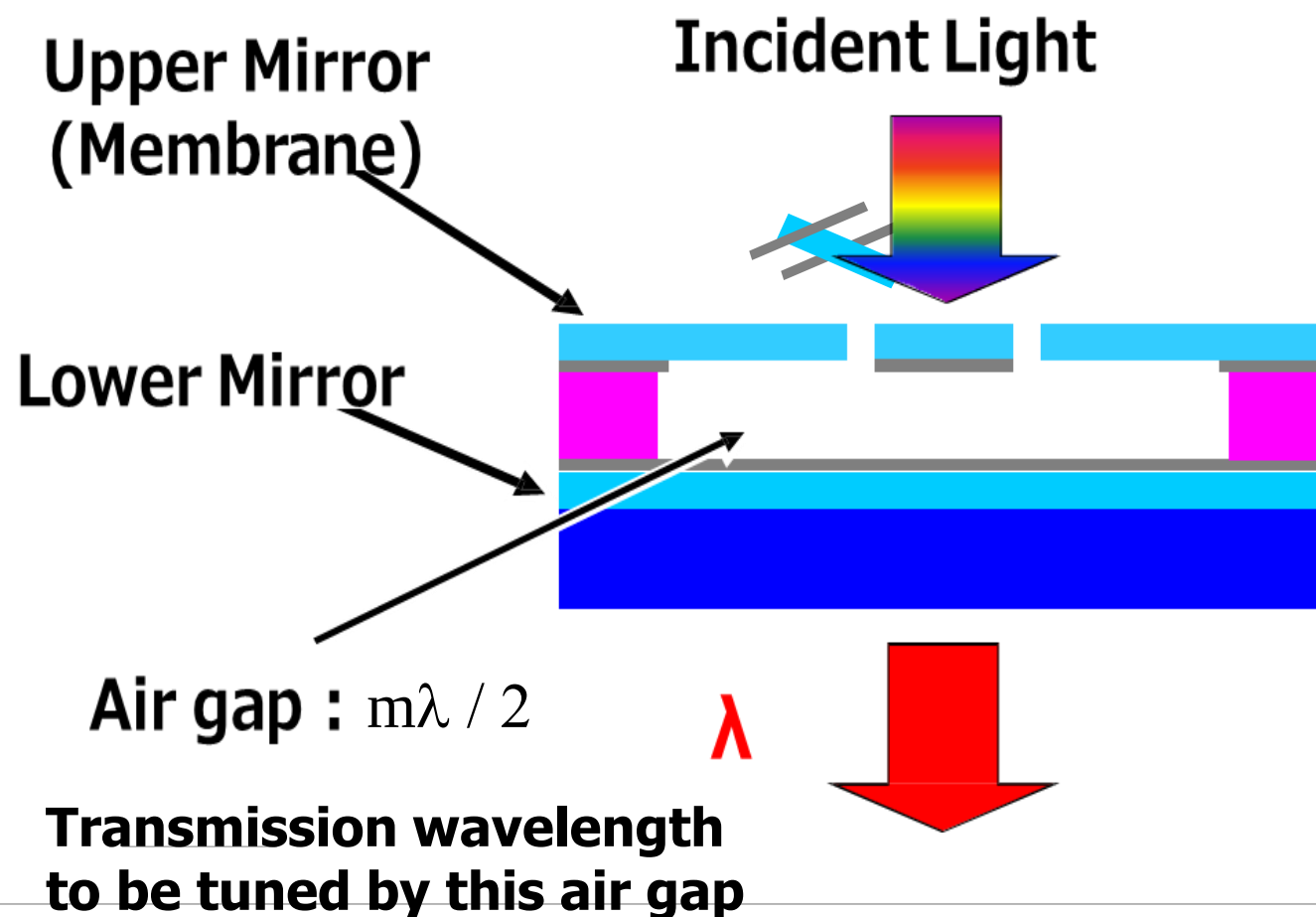
Non-Grating **IR** Spectrometer

MEMS-FPI

FPI (Fabry-Perot Interferometer)

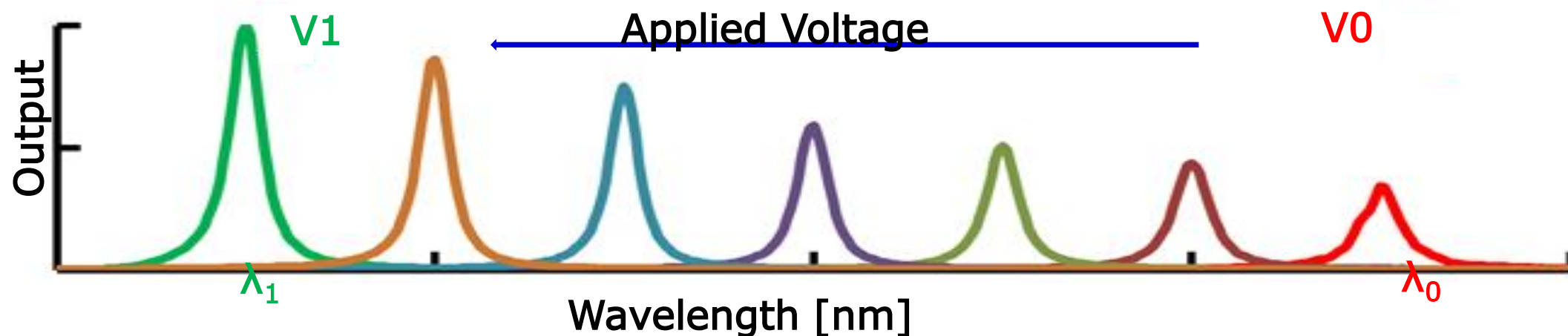
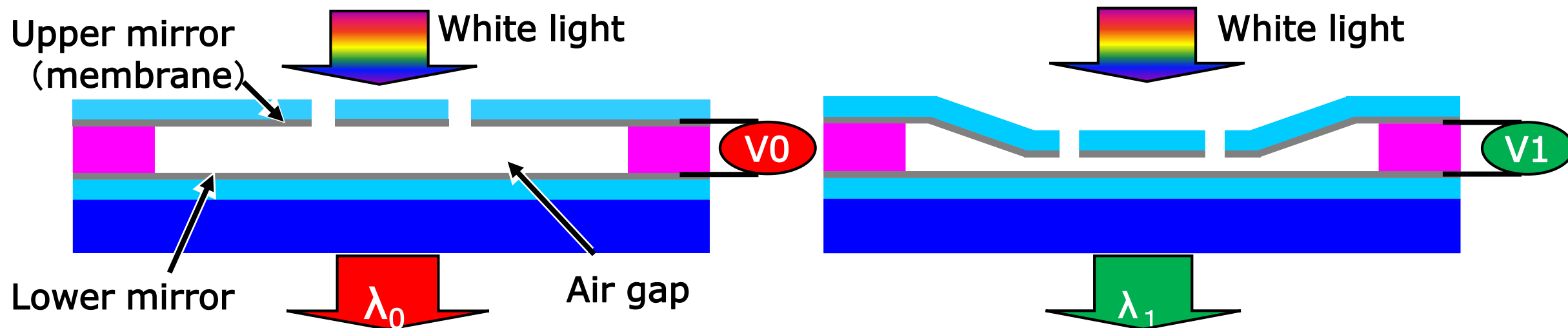
A tunable filter that adjust transmission wavelength by controlling the applied voltage

(Ta=25°C, Incidence angle : 0° , Photodetector NA = 0.09)



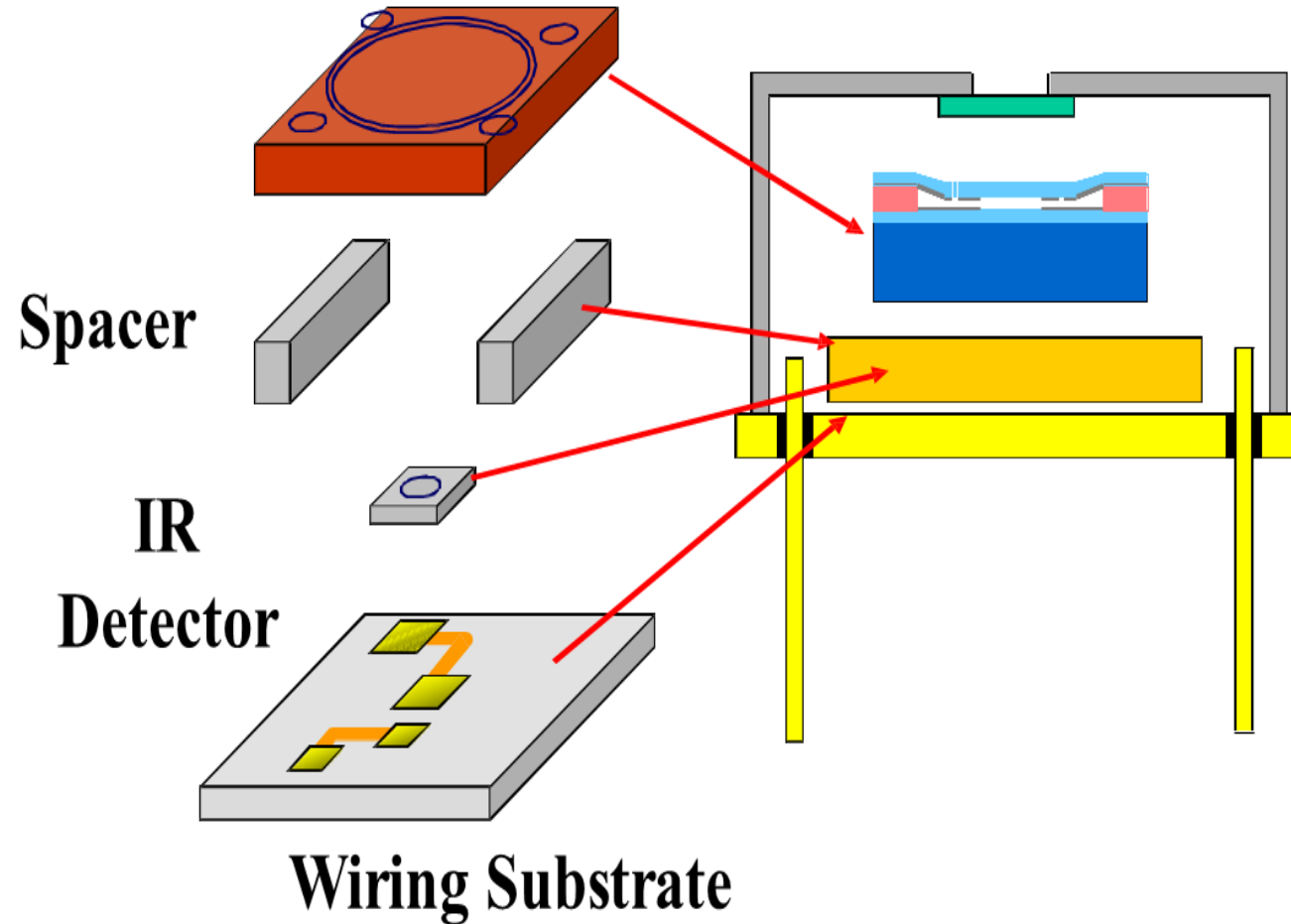
MEMS-FPI Spectral sensor –Tunable filter–

A tunable filter that adjust transmission wavelength by the applied voltage



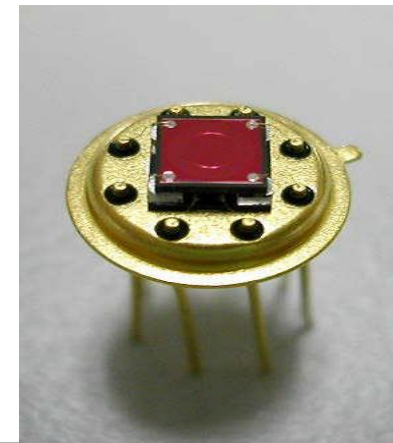
Structure of MEMS-FPI

MEMS-FPI

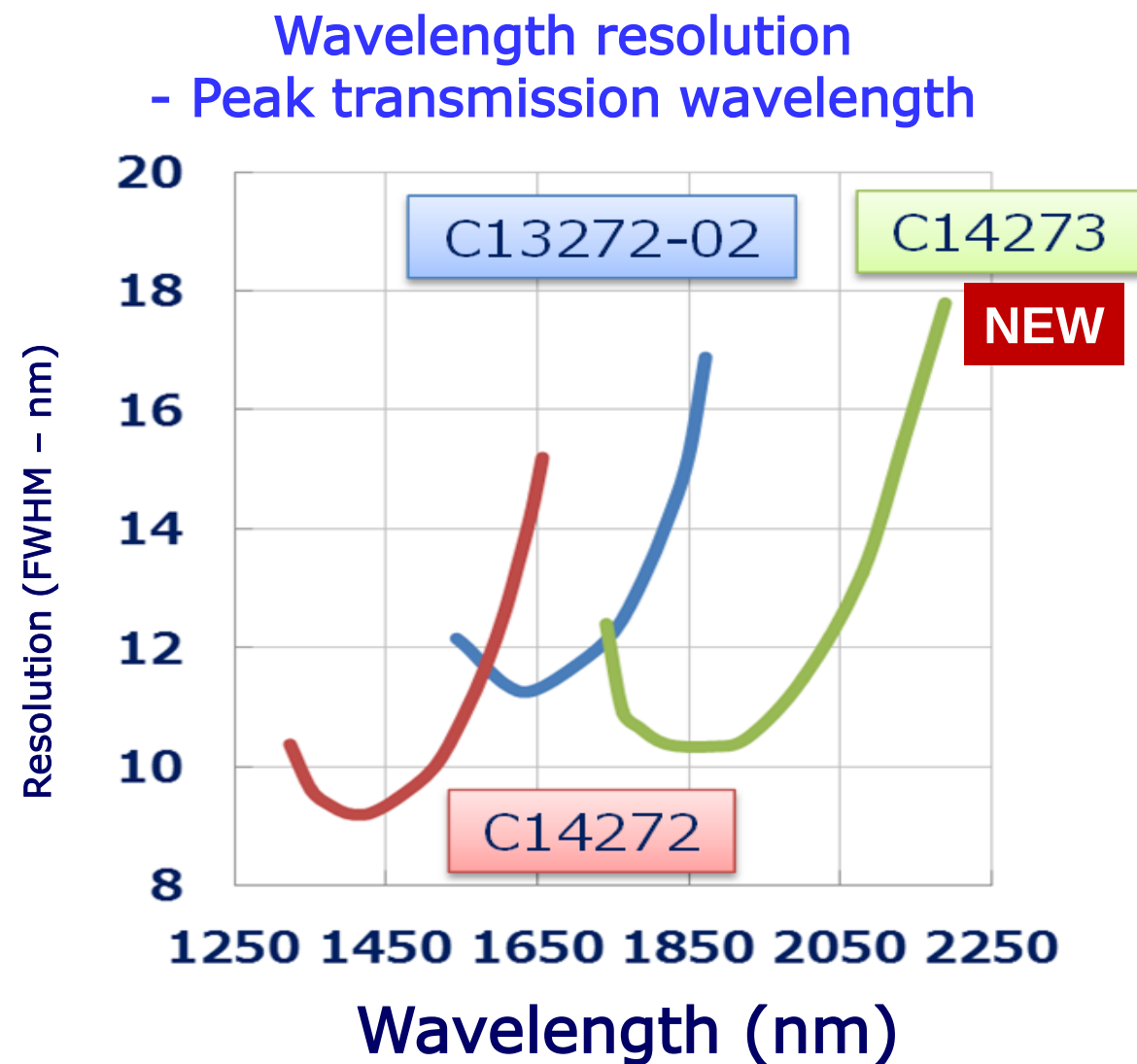
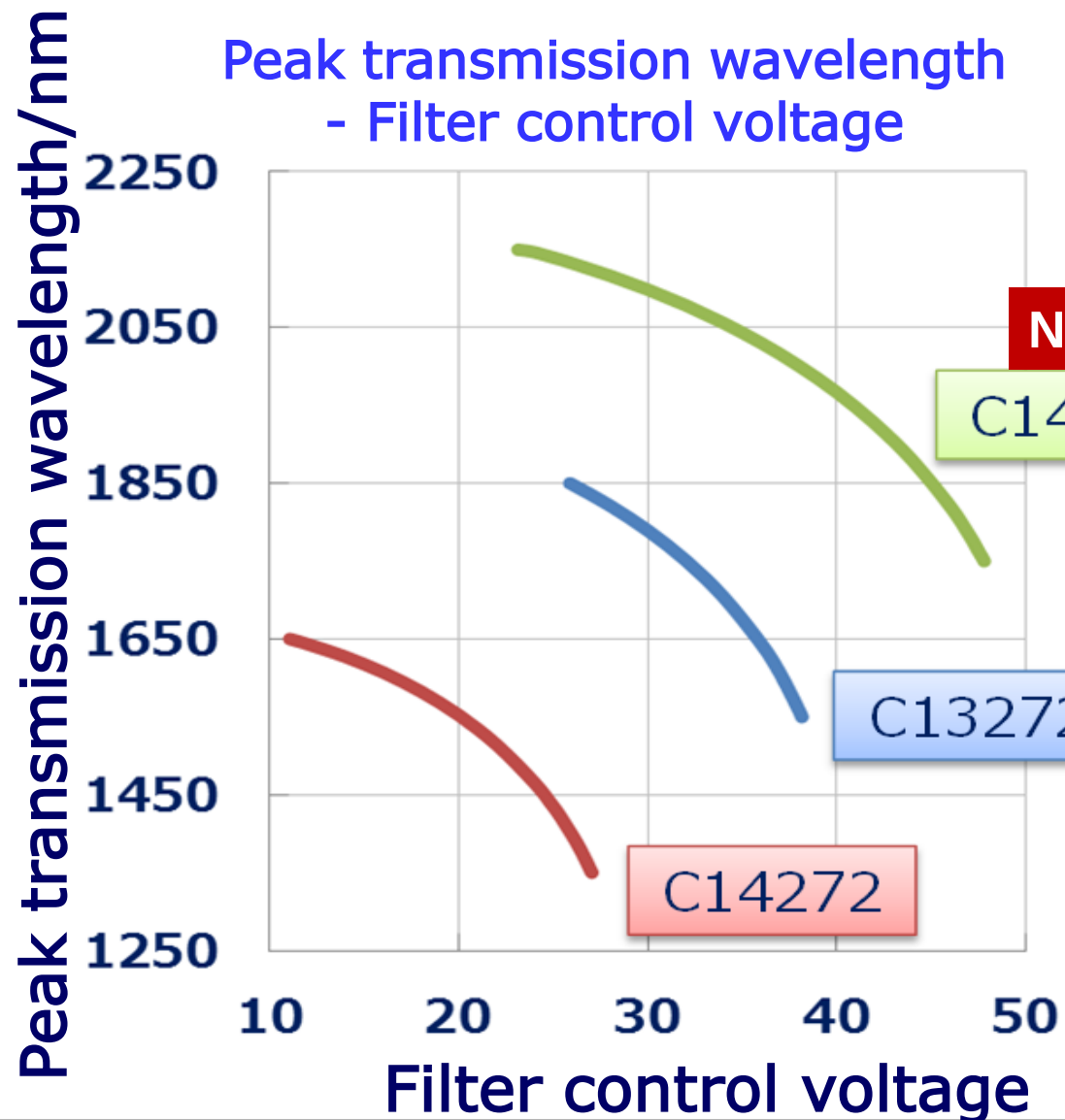


Feature

- Small PKG : TO-5
- Super lightweight : 1g
- Hermetic PKG
- Single InGaAs-PD included
- Thermistor included
- Band pass filter included



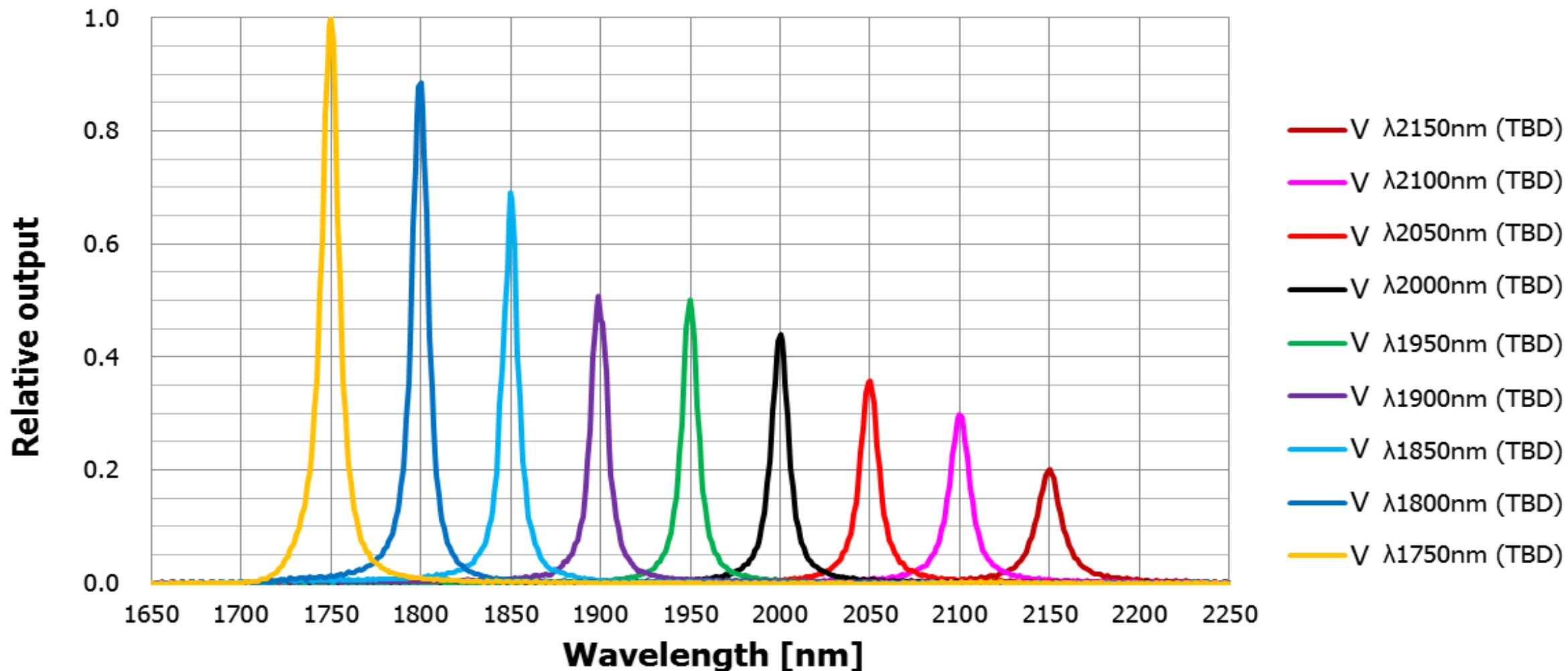
MEMS-FPI spectral sensor –Characteristics–



MEMS FPI : Wavelength transmission response

FPI Type : C14273 (1750~2150nm)

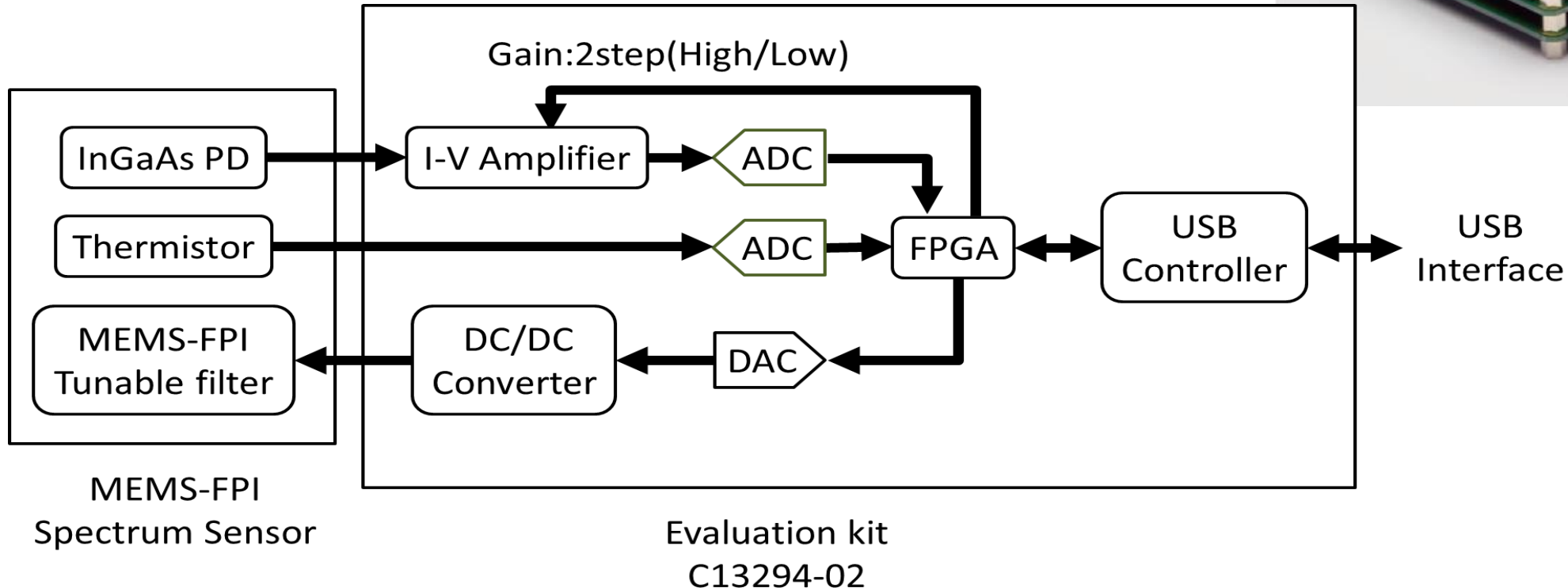
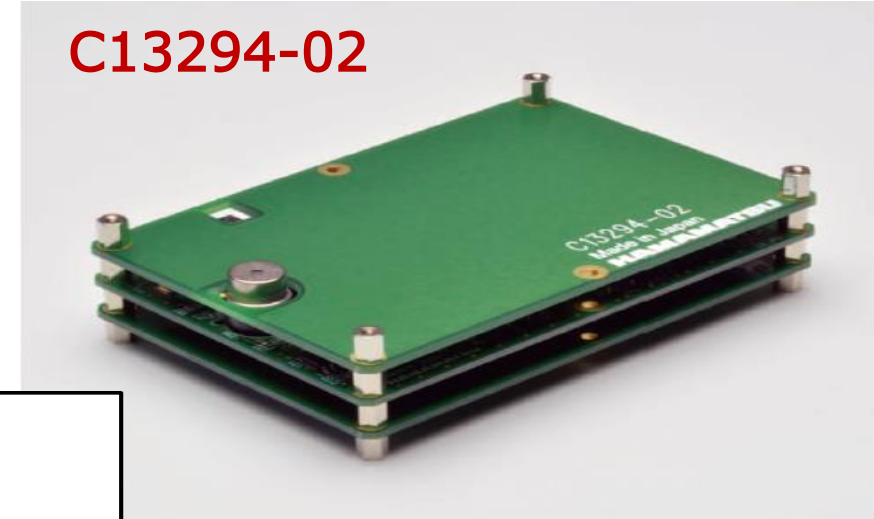
(Ta=25°C, incident light's line spectram resolution (FWHM)=3 nm max., Incidence angle=0°, photosensor NA=0.09)



MEMS-FPI Spectral sensor –Evaluation kit–

- USB connection
- 16 bit ADC
- Gain: Low / High
- Evaluation software banded

C13294-02



MEMS-FPI spectrum module features

UNDER
DEVELOPMENT

HAMAMATSU
PHOTON IS OUR BUSINESS

■ Compact · Thin

- Size : 74×32×16mm

■ MEMS-FPI spectrum sensor built-in

- 3 types C15712, C15713, C15714 are available

■ USB2.0 bus-power operation

■ Transmission wavelength compensation

- Transmission wavelength shift by ambient temperature (Max.0.9nm/°C) can be compensated by circuit

■ High speed measurement

- <1 sec/scan is possible (at 1 nm step between 300 or 400nm wavelength range)

■ Built-in lamp

- Reflection measurement is available
- Transmission measurement is also available with Lamp OFF

■ Software

- In addition to evaluation software, DLL can be provided soon

■ Option

- SMA fiber attachment (option) is available.

It will be released on
Spring, 2020



Operating temperature :
-5~+50°C

Spectral resolution
(FWHM)

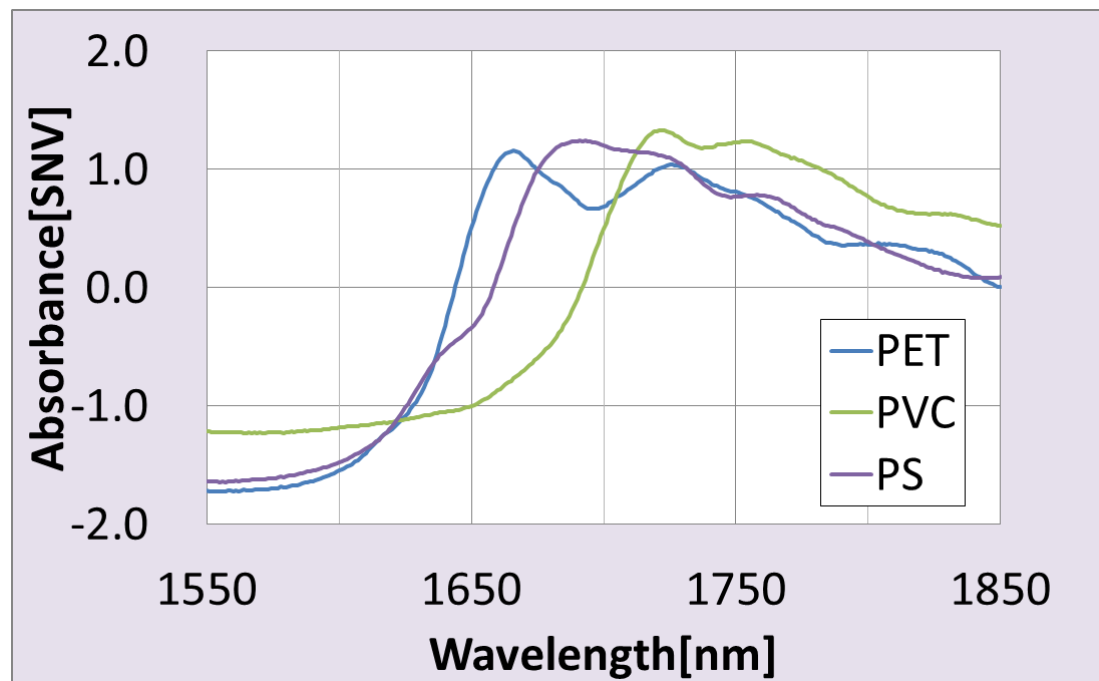
C15712 : 18nm

C15713 : 20nm

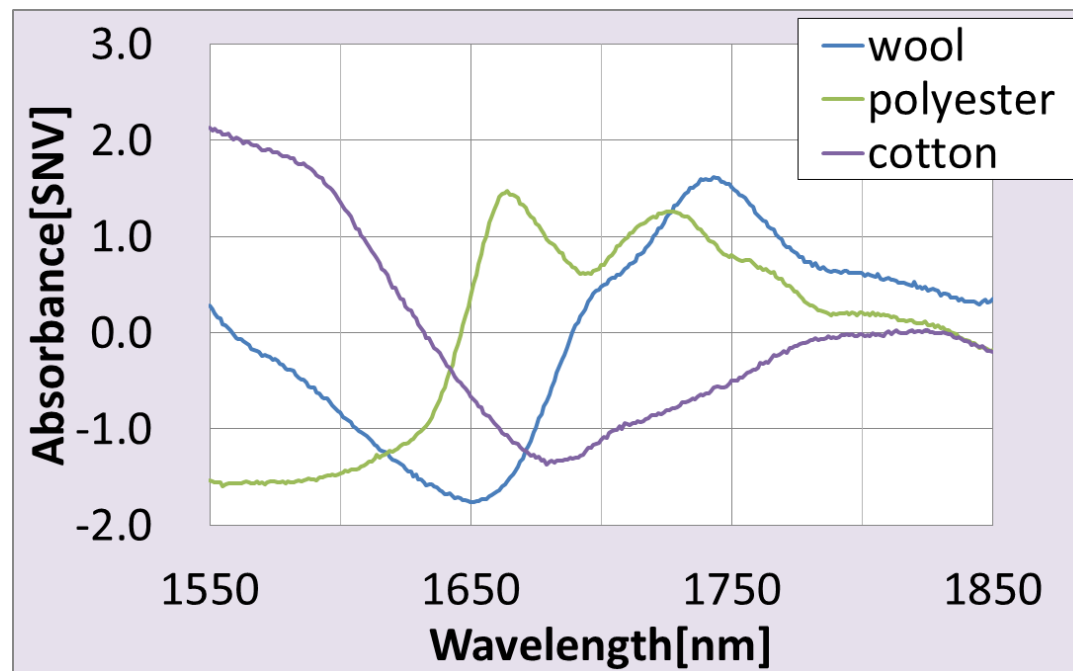
C15714 : 22nm



■Plastics



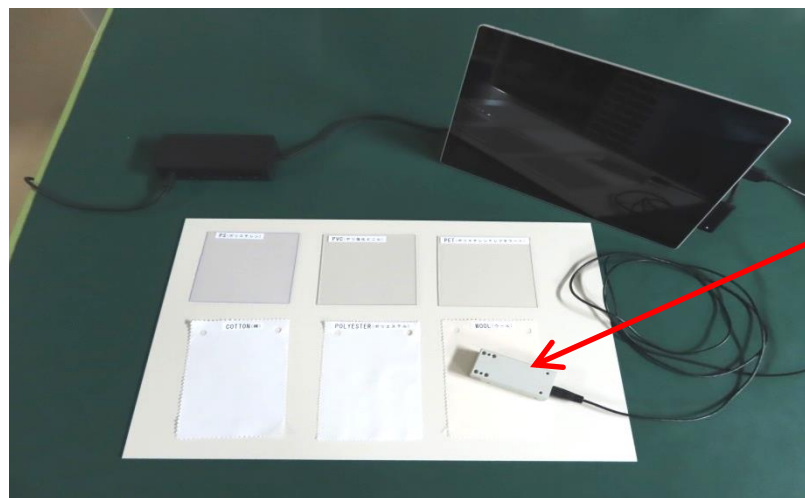
■Fabrics



Measured by reflection



**Material identification
by spectrum
differences**

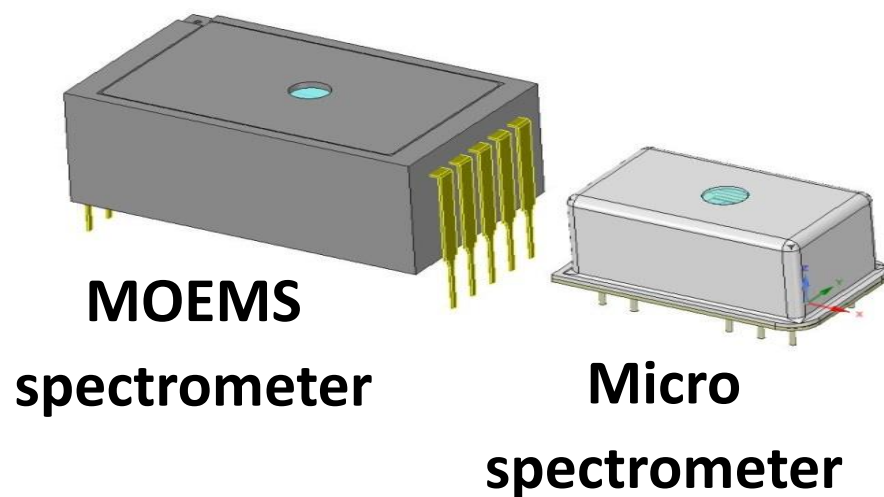


MEMS-FPI module

FPI & FTIR Summary Table

Item	MEMS-FPI spectral sensor	Compact FTIR
Method	Fabry-Perot interferometer Tunable filter	Michelson interferometer FTIR
Wavelength length region	1.35-1.65 μ m, 1.55-1.85 μ m, 1.75-2.15 μ m	1.15-2.5 μ m
Wavelength resolution	18nm@1.65 μ m, 20nm@1.85 μ m, 22nm@2.15 μ m	11nm@1.5 μ m
Detector	InGaAs PIN PD single element	InGaAs PIN PD
Light incident method	Window	Optical fiber (SMA)
Product form	Sensor component or module Module – Temperature Compensation Component – User calibrate	Module

Market Demand – Move the instrument to the sample

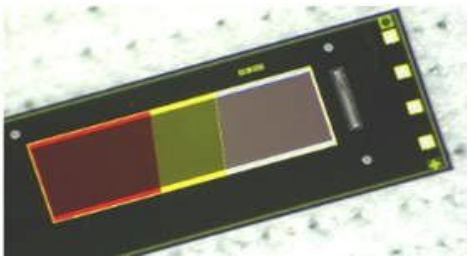


Pocket Spectrometer for Color Analysis

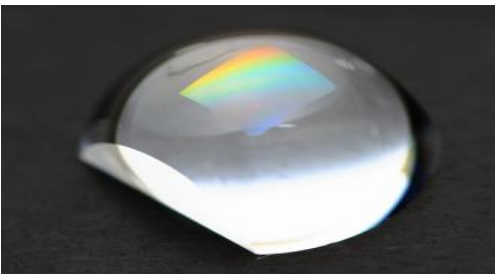
Components for Mini& Micro-Spectrometers



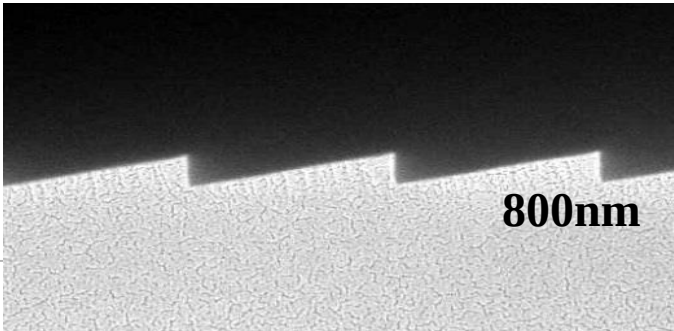
Optical slit on the same CMOS image sub.



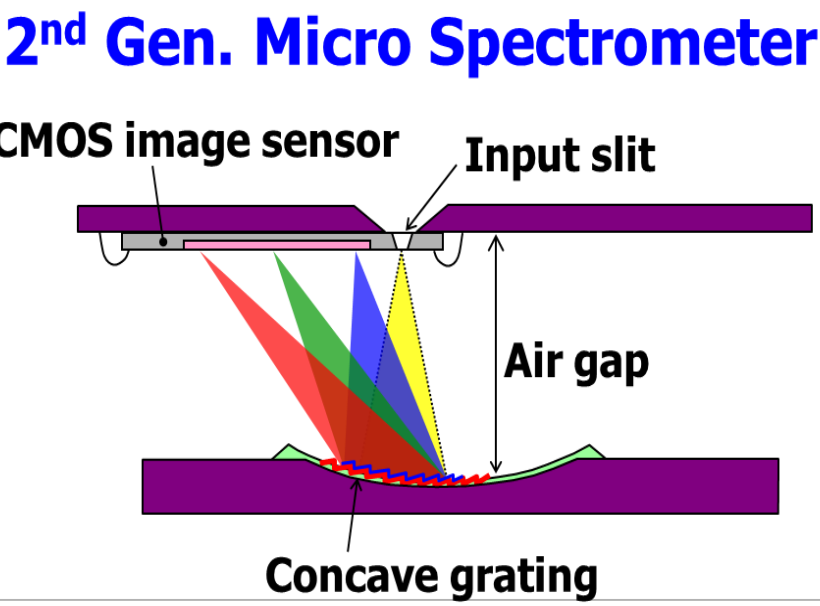
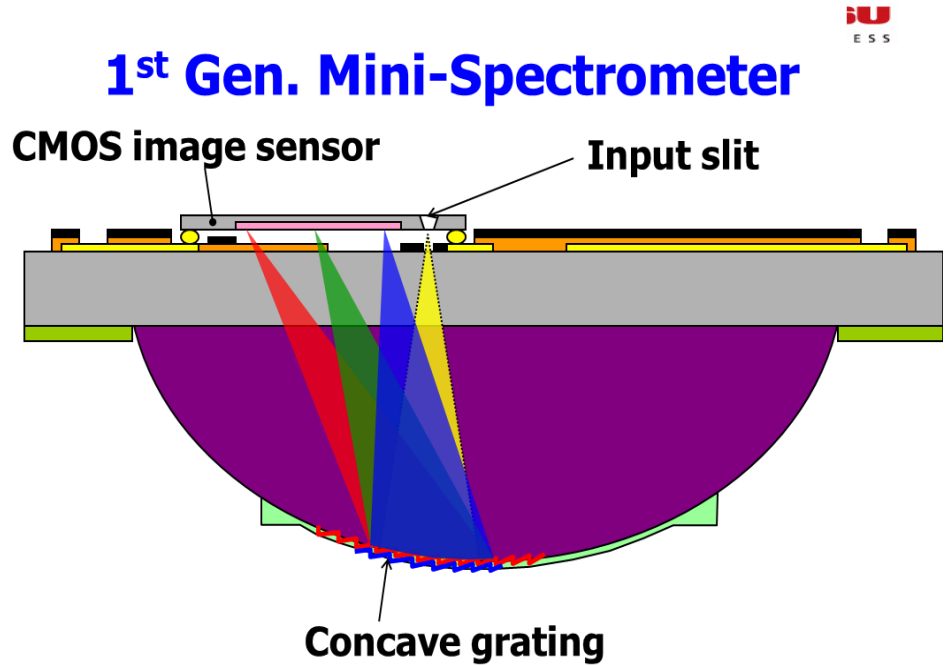
Color Filter on CMOS image sensor



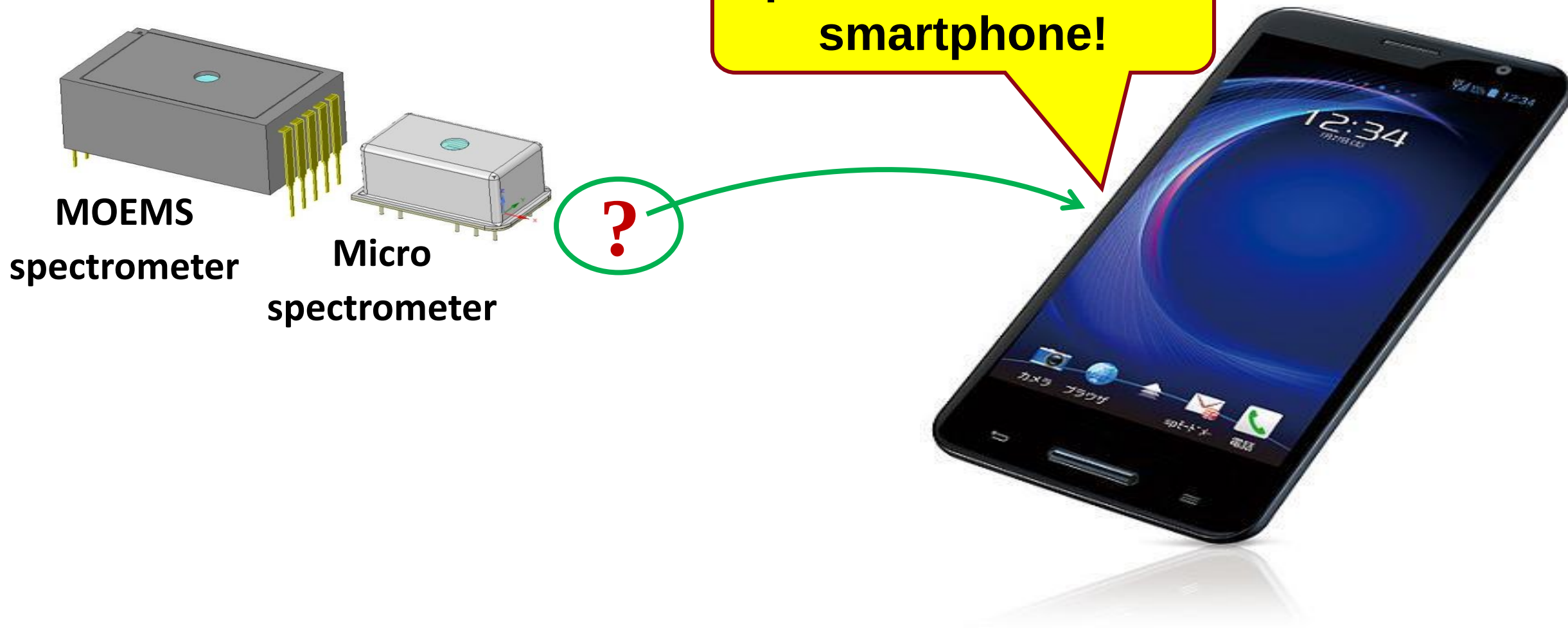
Master Lens for Replication



Blazed Grating by Nanoimprint

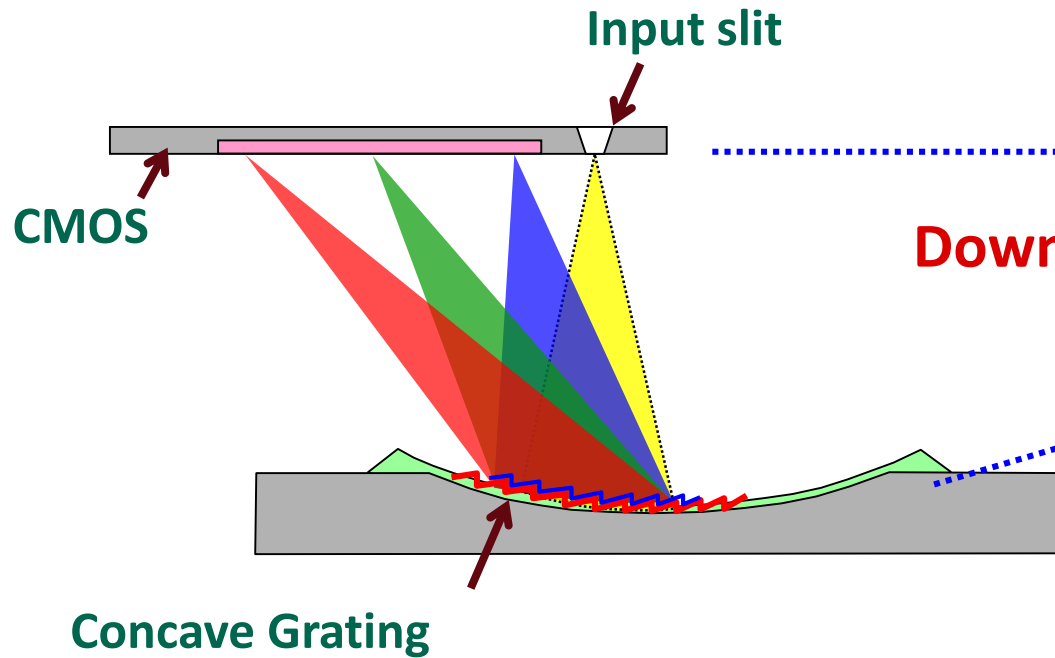


Strategy for much smaller Spectrometer



Optical design

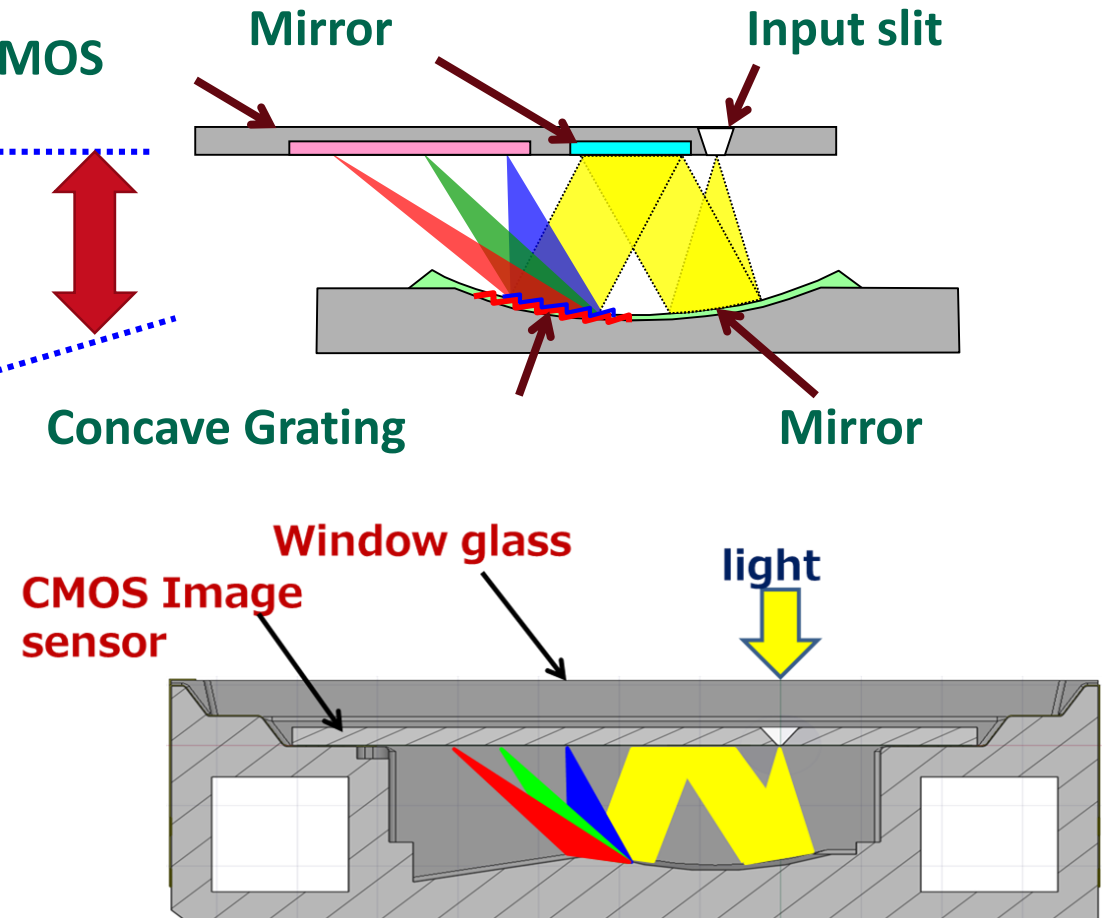
Micro spectrometer



Down sizing

CMOS

SMD-type



Components of MOEMS Spectrometer

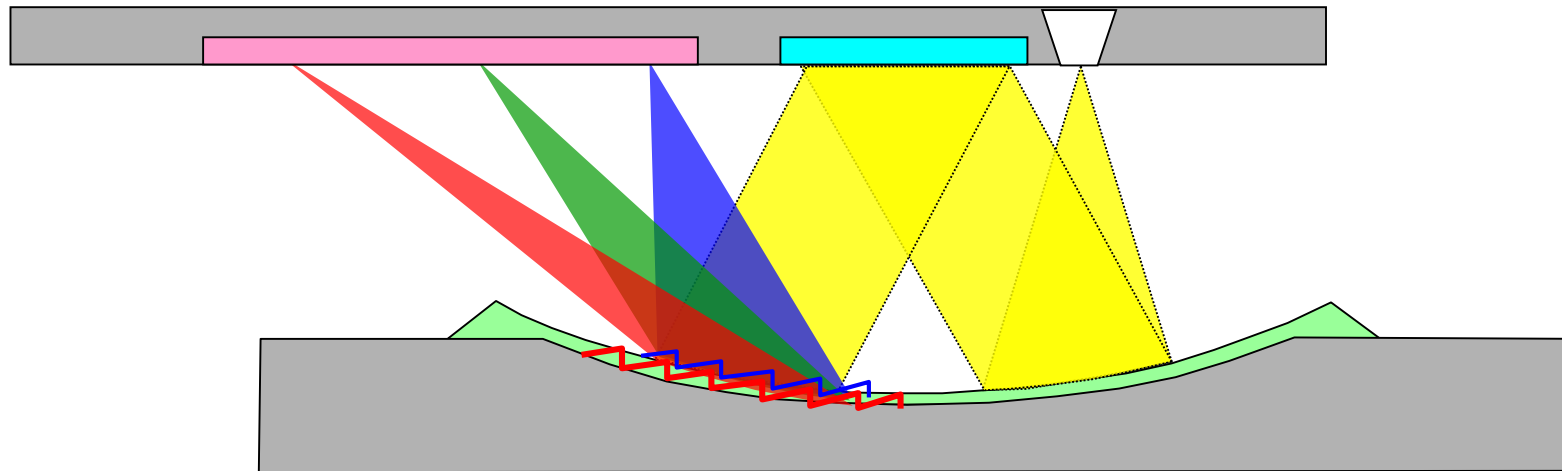
3rd Gen. Micro Spectrometer

⑤ High sensitivity/speed
CMOS image sensor

⊗ 2nd mirror

light
↓

⊖ input slit



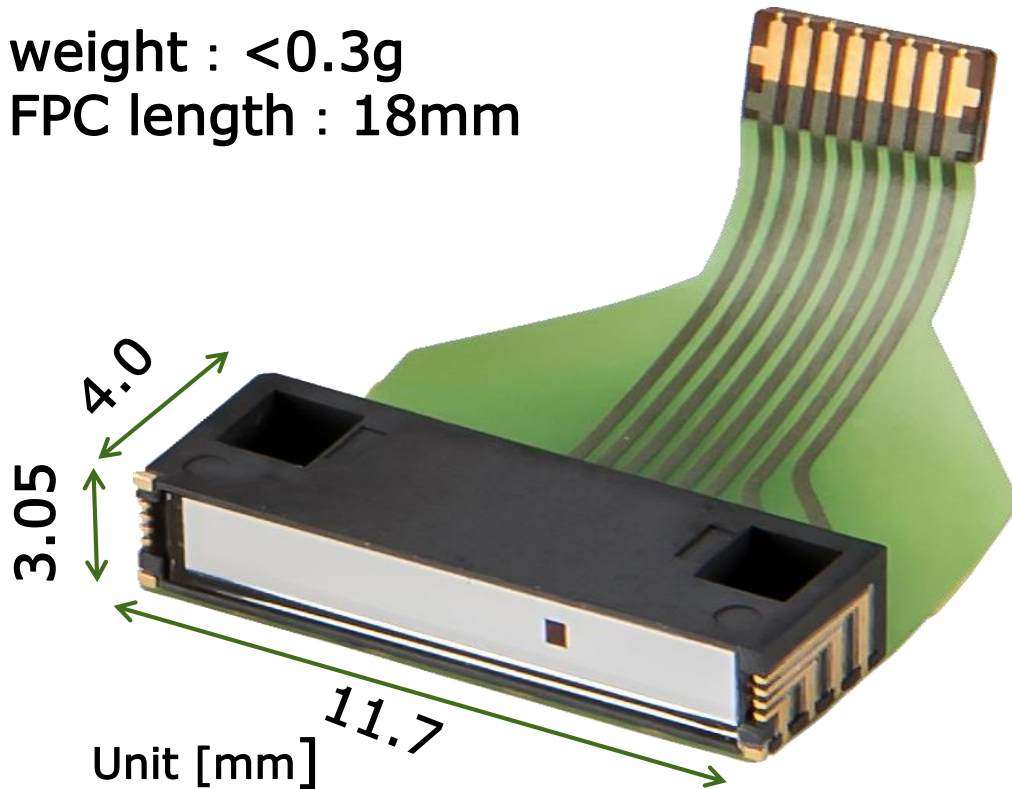
④ Concaved blazed grating

⊖ 1st mirror for collimate

- ✓ Integrated slit and mirror to CMOS
- ✓ Formed grating and mirror on concave

Micro -spectrometer SMD type—C14384MA—

weight : <0.3g
FPC length : 18mm



➤ Feature

- Grating type
- Ultra compact, light weight
- Thin type, Side looker
- Wavelength : 640 ~ 1050nm
- High sensitivity, high speed
- Flexible cable connection

➤ Target market

- food, agriculture, environment monitor

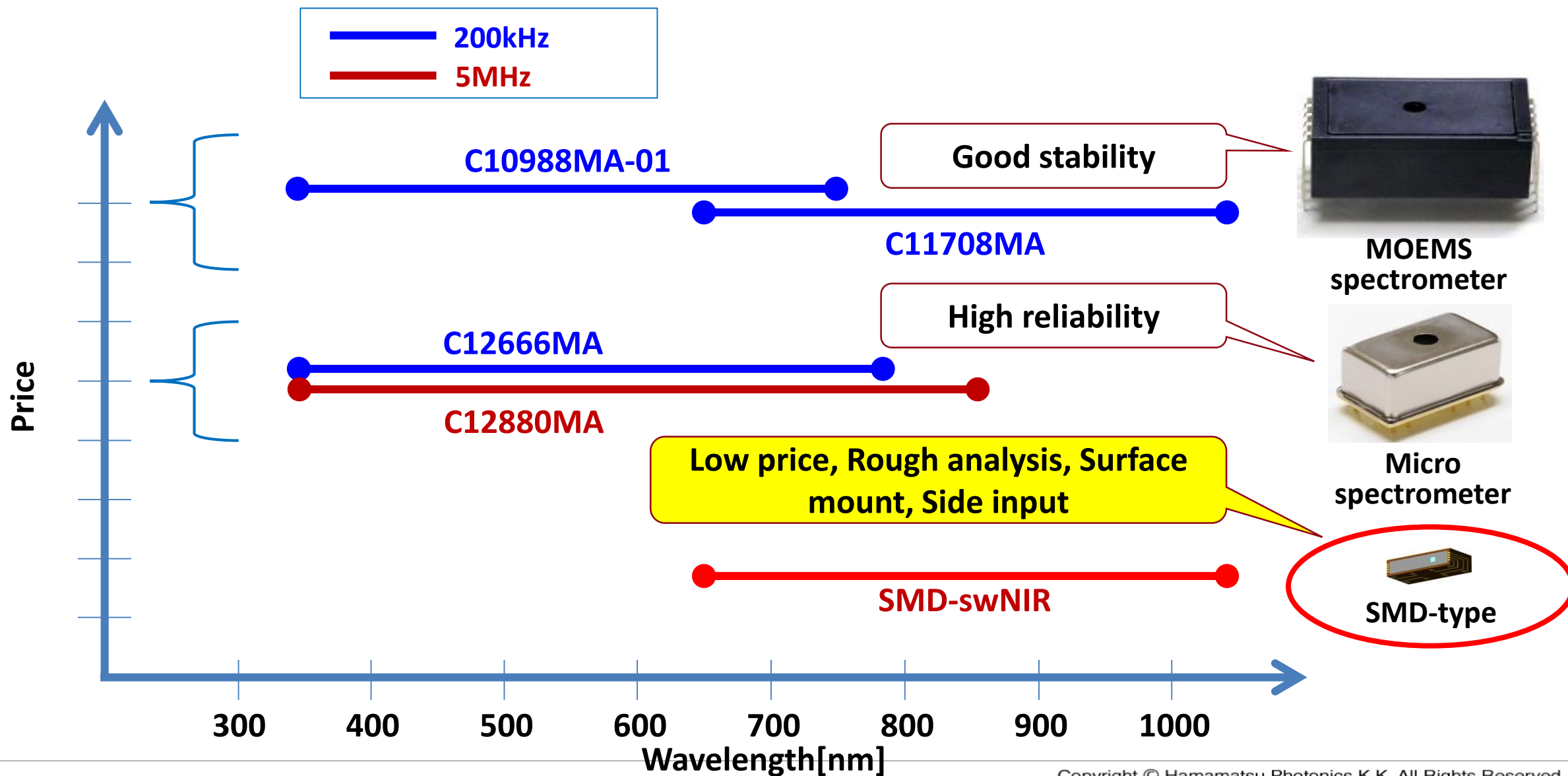
The smallest size as a grating type spectrometer !

Mini-spectrometer SMD series - Characteristics -

Construction / Optical characteristic

Item	C14384MA	Unit
Spectral response range	640-1050	nm
Number of pixels	256	pixels
Clock pulse frequency	5	MHz
Slit size	15×300	μm
NA	0.22	-
Spectral resolution (FWHM)	20(Max.)	nm
Wavelength temperature dependence	±0.1	nm/°C
Wavelength reproducibility	±0.5	nm
Spectral stray light	-23	dB

Line-up of spectrometers using MOEMS grating



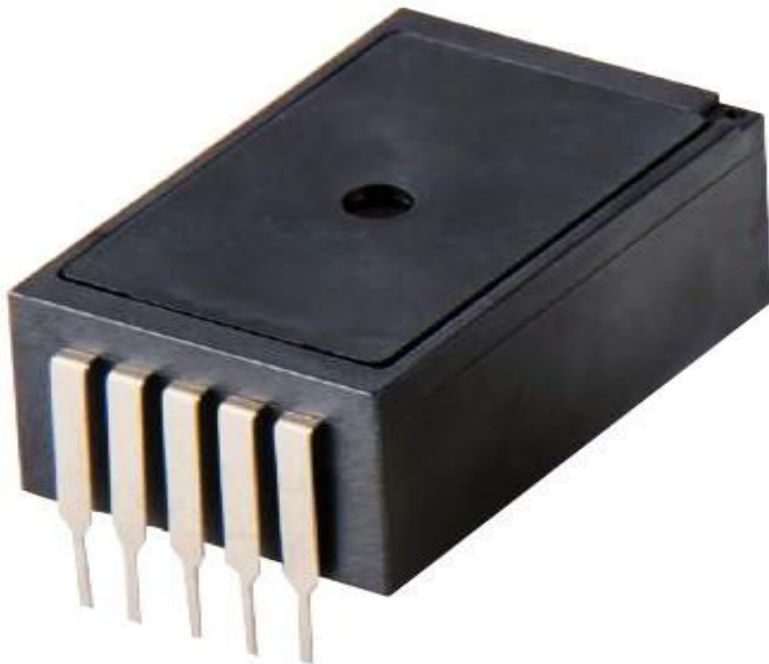
Grating type compact spectrometer series

MS series

weight : 9g

C10988MA(340~750nm)

C11708MA(640~1050nm)



Micro series

weight : 5g

C12666MA(340~780nm)

C12880MA(340~850nm)



SMD series

weight : <0.3g

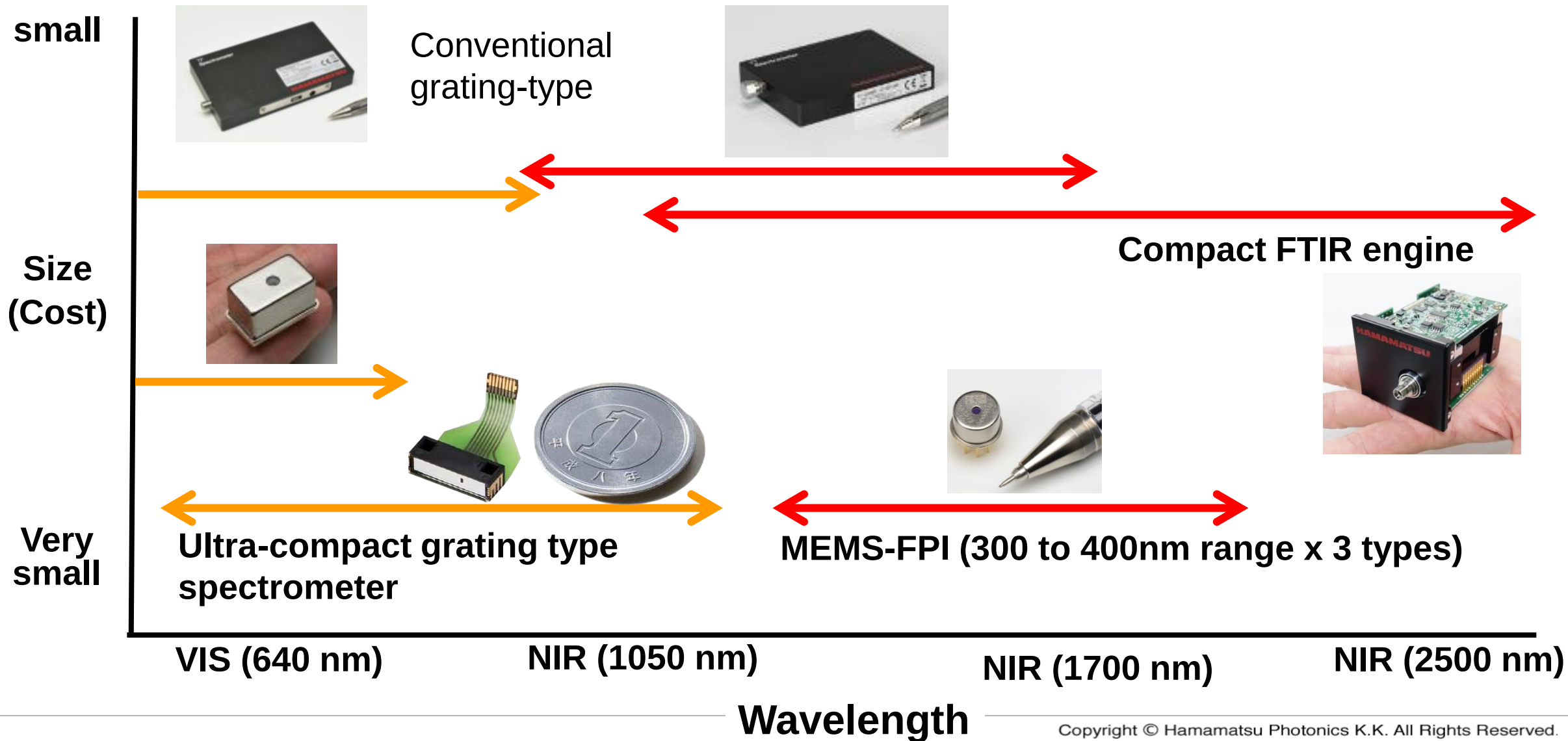
C14384MA(640~1050nm)



\1 Coin

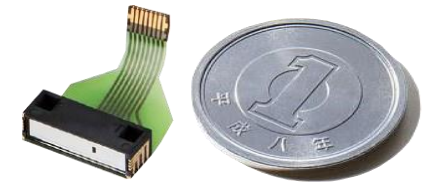
volume: 1/40

MOEMS Spectrometers



Summary

- Optical MEMS (MOEMS) devices to enrich sensor information remarkably, which will make “real-time, on-site measurements in various fields” possible.
- Downsizing, cost reduction of the devices
 - to be utilized in more and more handy products
 - to be utilized in more and more production lines
 - to be utilized in our daily lives more and more



Join Us for 10 Weeks of FREE Photonics Webinars (17 Topics)

Week #	Weekly Topics	# of Talks	Talk #1 Date	Talk #2 Date
1	Introduction to Photodetectors	2	26-May-20	28-May-20
2	Emerging Applications - LiDAR & Flow Cytometry	2	2-Jun-20	4-Jun-20
3	Understanding Spectrometer	2	9-Jun-20	11-Jun-20
1 Weeks Break				
4	Specialty Products – Introduction to Light Sources & X-Ray	2	23-Jun-20	25-Jun-20
5	Introduction to Image Sensors	2	30-Jun-20	02-Jul-20
1 Weeks Break				
6	Specialty Products – Laser Driven Light Sources	2	14-Jul-20	16-Jul-20
7	Image Sensor Circuits and Scientific Camera	2	21-Jul-20	23-Jul-20
8	Mid-Infrared (MIR) Technologies & Applications	2	28-Jul-20	30-Jul-20
1 Weeks Break				
9	Photon Counting Detectors – SiPM and SPAD	1	11-Aug-20	
10	Using SNR Simulation to Select a Photodetector	1	18-Aug-20	

To register and attend other webinar series, please visit link below:

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<https://www.nist.gov/publications/simple-spectral-stray-light-correction-method-array-spectroradiometers>

http://smb.slac.stanford.edu/facilities/software/blu-ice/microspec_tab.html#Hardware_tab

<https://www.shimadzu.com/opt/guide/diffraction/06.html>