

Latest Developments at Leonardo in IR Detection for Earth Observation

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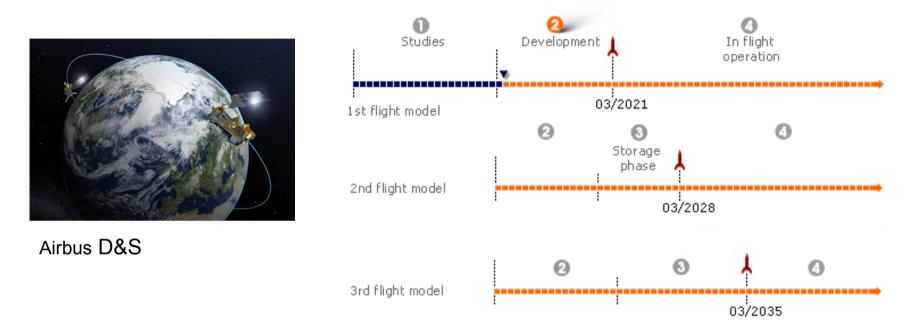


# **Latest Developments**

- IASI-NG
  - SWIR 2k x 2k
- ESA Visible Hybrid CMOS with e2v
  Proton and Gamma Testing of MCT APDs
  - Extended SWIR spectral response
- CEOI Proton Testing LFNIR
   Alternative TGS crystal growth
- NSTP 4 megapixel APD array
- DLATGS OSIRIS-Rex, Mars Orbiter, FORUM?



#### IASI NG - METOP SG-A1, -A2, -A3



New Generation of Infrared Atmospheric Sounding Interferometer (IASI-NG)

Objectives to ensure continuity of the service and to provide dramatic performance improvements with respect to IASI

Operational meteorology, climate monitoring, characterization of atmospheric composition related to climate, atmospheric chemistry and environment.



#### **IASI-NG Infrared Detector requirements**

Detection units operated in temperature range 75-80K

Coverage of the infrared band of 3.6 to 15.5 microns

These are Mercury Cadmium Telluride arrays in 4 bands:

4	3	2	1	BAND
3.6-4.4	4.4-5.1	5.1-8.7	8.7–15.5	μm
PHOTOVOLTAIC			PHOTOCONDUCTIVE	TYPE

Common 4 x 4 array format of 1.3 mm square macropixels



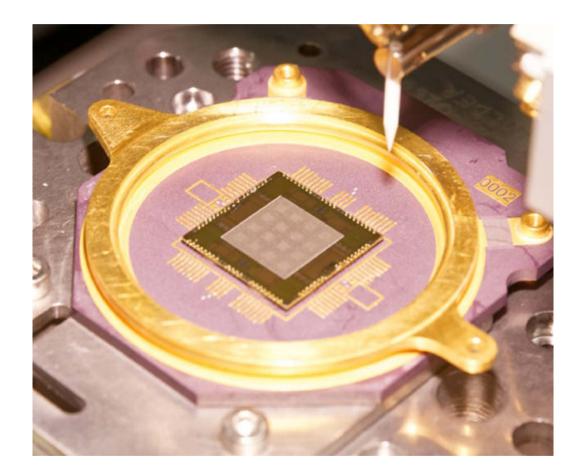
# Packaged detector



IASI-NG detector package

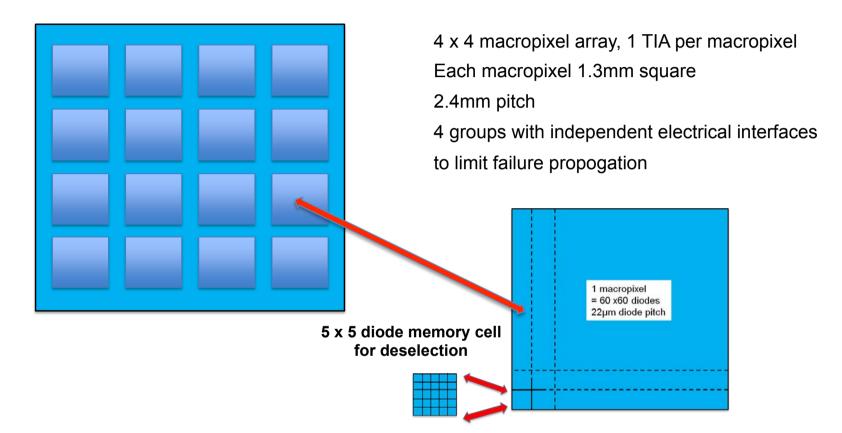


## PV array at wire bonding





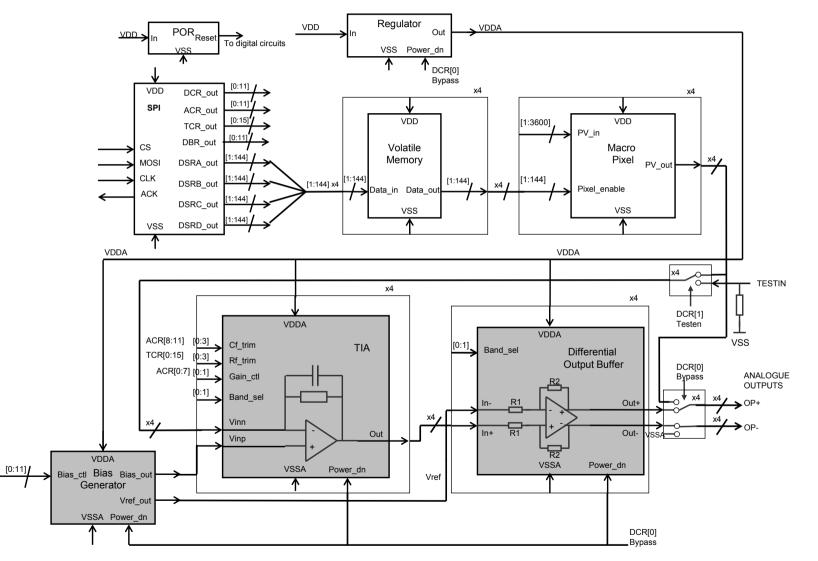
### Integrated memory blocks for PV deselection



Continuous matrix of photodiodes on 22 microns pitch, including infill between macropixels All photodiodes are bump bonded to metallization pads on the silicon chip. Shares the heritage, reliability, and manufacturability of conventional FPAs

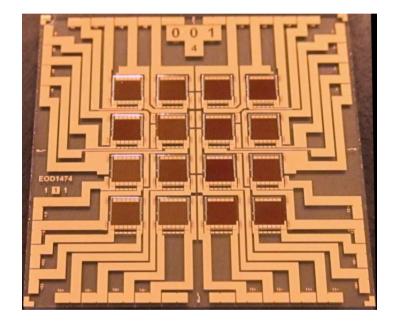


### Integrated transimpedance amplifier at each PV macropixel





# **Band 1 photoconductive array**



• 4 x 4 macropixel array



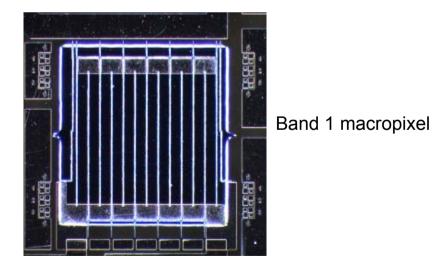
## **MCT Photoconductors**

1<sup>st</sup> generation detectors, became mature in the 1970s

Remain ideal for very long wave detectors, up to 17 microns, where they are superior to MCT photodiodes

Heritage from other space programmes such as MSG SEVIRI instrument

12 strip labyrinth design relaxes the low noise requirements on the detection amplification chain.





## **IASI-NG** – new developments

- Radiation hard readout chip design
- MOVPE heterodiode diode design for high quantum efficiency
- Multilayer antireflection coatings



# **Radiation Hardened Design**

#### **PMOS Transistors**

Surrounded by NWELL contacts to form continuous guard ring

#### **NMOS Transistors**

Enclosed Layout to prevent SE latch-up Surrounded by substrate contacts to form continuous guard ring

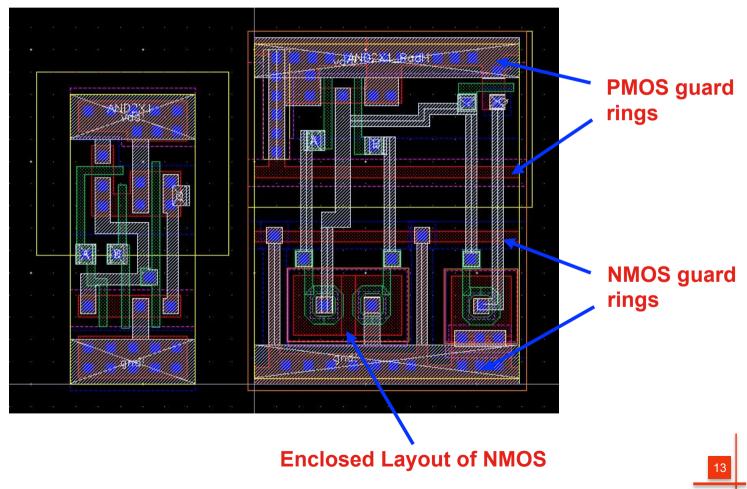
**Triple Majority Voting** 



# **Radiation Hardened Design**

#### **Original Cell**

#### **Radiation Hardened Cell**





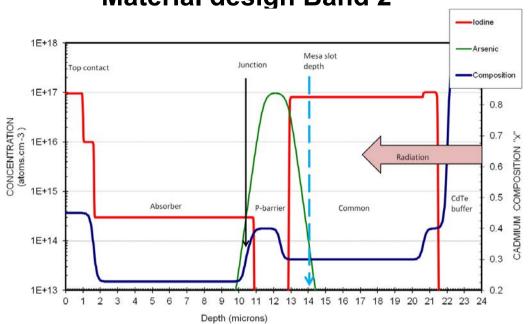
**High Quantum Efficiency** 

 Required performances at worst case noise frequencies are around 80% of the theoretical photon noise limit for all three PV bands

• Drives the need for high internal quantum efficiency and multilayer coatings







#### Material design Band 2

- Absorber layer thickness increased to 8um to maximise quantum efficiency
- Contact layer highly doped for low contact resistance, high-x reduces surface recombination
- Absorber low doped for low dark current and high hole diffusion length
- Start of absorption coincides with p-n heterojunction
- Junction in x-grade reduces quantum mechanical tunnelling
- p-barrier to avoids electron injection from n-common
- n-common for low sheet resistance

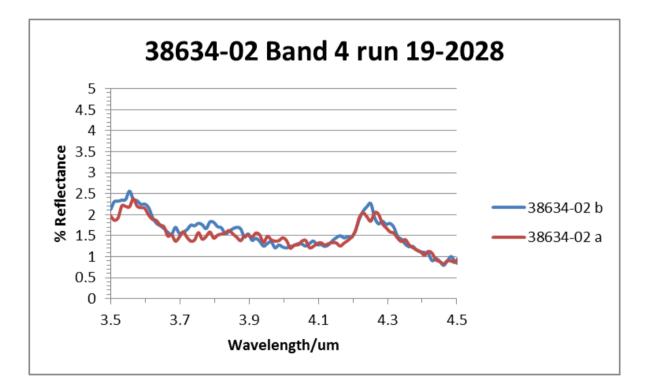


# **Multilayer antireflection coatings**

- External coating suppliers ۲
- Optical design for low stress to protect MCT ۲
- Low temperature deposition to protect MCT adhesion ۲
- ESD protection for MCT and ROIC ٠
- Precision jigs { handling termination zone ٠
- Specialised witness pieces cryogenic reflectance environmental testing •



### **Reflectance of Band 4 photodiode at 80K**



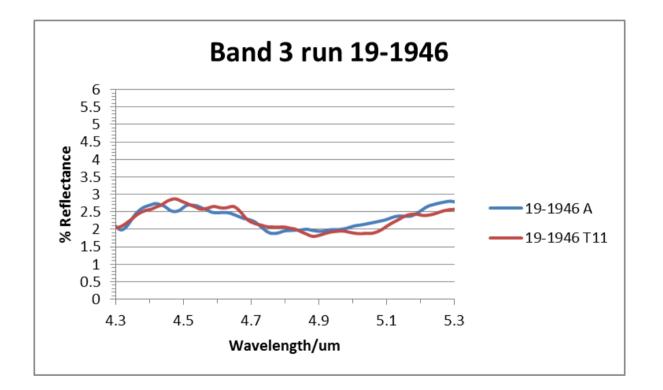
Digilab FTS3500 FTIR spectrometer UMA600 microscope attachment

Linkam FTIR600 module cryostage



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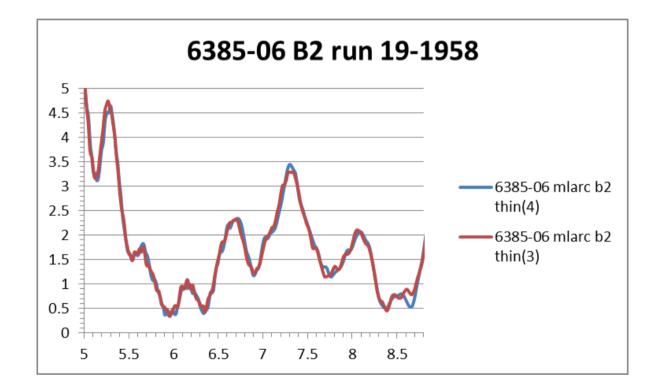
### **Reflectance of Band 3 photodiode at 80K**





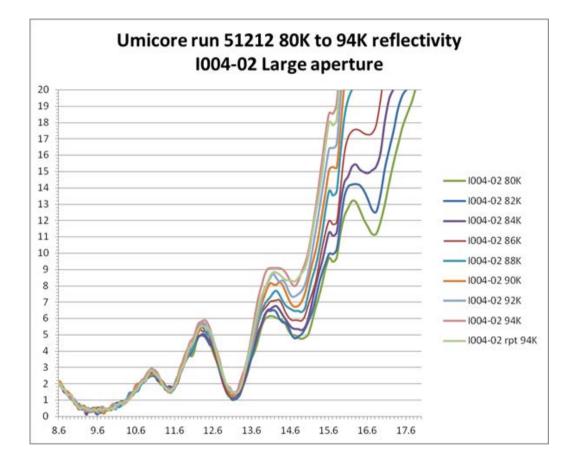
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### **Reflectance of Band 2 photodiode at 80K**





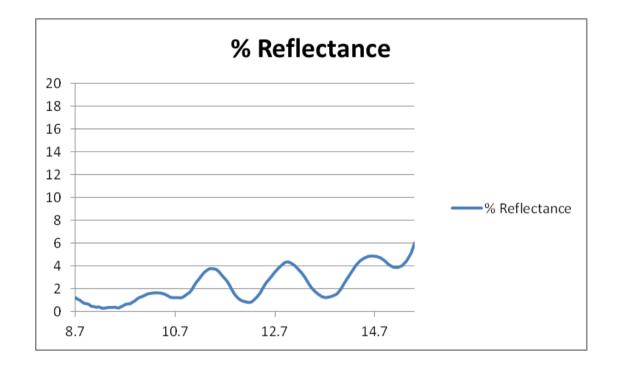
### **Reflectance of Band 1 photoconductor 80-94K**



Partial transparency of very long wave MCT below the cut-off allows reflections from the MCT back surface



#### **Reflectance of Band 1 photoconductor at 80K**



Optimization of the MCT thickness and cut-off wavelength minimizes back surface reflections .



### SPACE DETECTOR ASSEMBLY AND TEST



Space Assembly Clean Room



Space Test Clean Room

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

