

INFRA RED DETECTION AT THALES ALENIA SPACE: ON GOING SWIR TO VLWIR DETECTION SUBSYSTEM DEVELOPMENTS

WORKSHOP ON IR DETECTION FOR SPACE APPLICATIONS
ON GOING AND FUTURE MISSION TECHNOLOGY REVIEW SESSION

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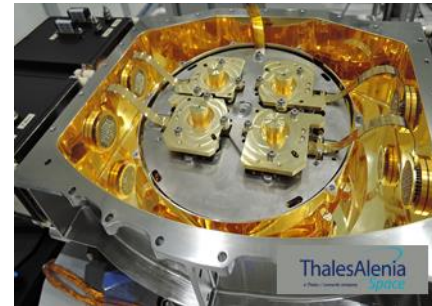
TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1 Work in SWIR band
- 2 High resolution : Long linear array and cooling system
- 3 Other Developments in MWIR to VLWIR

SWIR BAND : PANORAMA OF ACTIVITIES

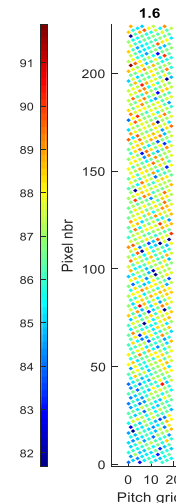
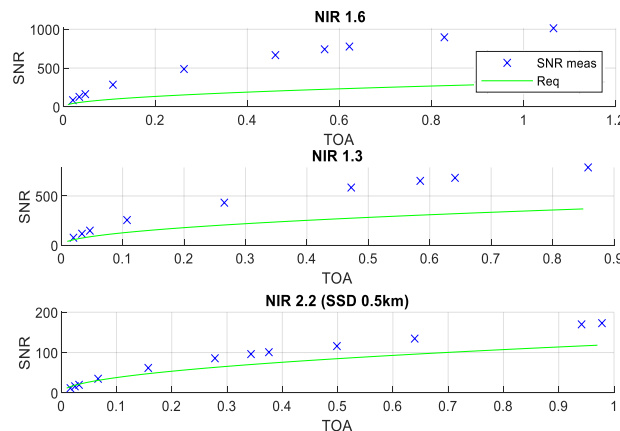
/// MTG FCI NIR Detector is the pioneer

- Linear array from Lynred with 224 to 448 rhombus pixels: 3 spectral bands from 1.3 to 2.2 μm , developed for MTG FCI.
- Low flux requiring CTIA input stage
- The NIR detector is part of an overall focal plane including 3 other IR detectors, all being integrated in a cryostat designed and developed by TAS.
- One Front End Electronic per detector, and a common Video equipment.



/// FCI PFM with very good results

SNR on a full disc image:
in line with expectation and
requirement, on the 3 NIR spectral
bands

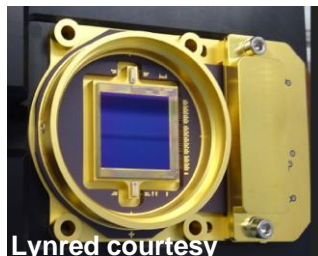


Cartography of SNR at
low flux: homogeneous,
almost no defective pixel.

SWIR BAND : PANORAMA OF ACTIVITIES

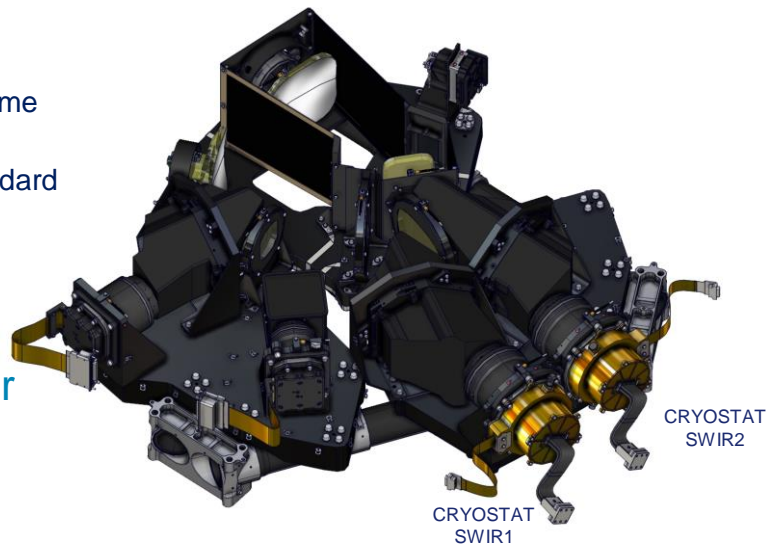
/// CO2M: a challenging program for ESA

- / Use of the well known Lynred NGP detector with some adaptations to comply with the stringent CO2M specifications,
- / Two NGP detectors in the system with direct connection of the detector to the FEE through a long flex (> 25 cm),
- / The main challenge comes from the accuracy requirement which requires a very low remanence level compared to imagery needs:
 - Reduction of dark current with passive cooling,
 - Reduction of background : no window,
 - Specific acquisition mode with several acquisitions during the frame time
→ higher video frequency (> 7 MHz),
 - Improvement of the photodiode lag performance : modification of standard PV module technology (solution and process),
 - Processing for residual Lag correction which requires knowledge and dedicated test bench.



Lynred courtesy

NGP detector
Integrated in
TAS cryostat



SWIR BAND : PANORAMA OF ACTIVITIES

/// For CO2M, TAS has developed specific tools : electronic breadboard and remanence test bench

/// Video electronic board with simulation of the long flex to prove the working at high frequency,

■ Compact video board with all functions and short development cycle (< 1 year),

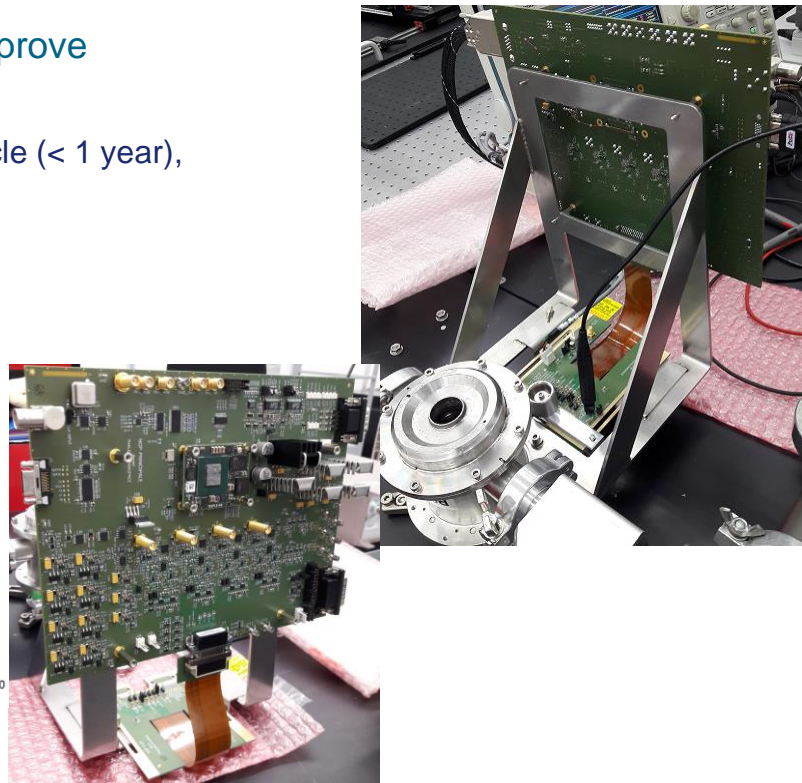
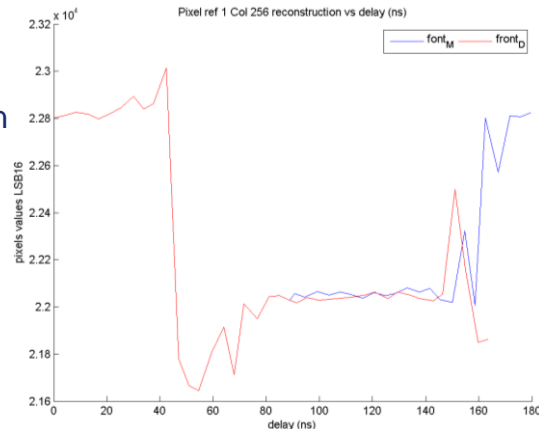
■ Low noise biases and supplies adjustable through USB interface,

■ 18 bits A/D convertors,

■ Camera link interface,

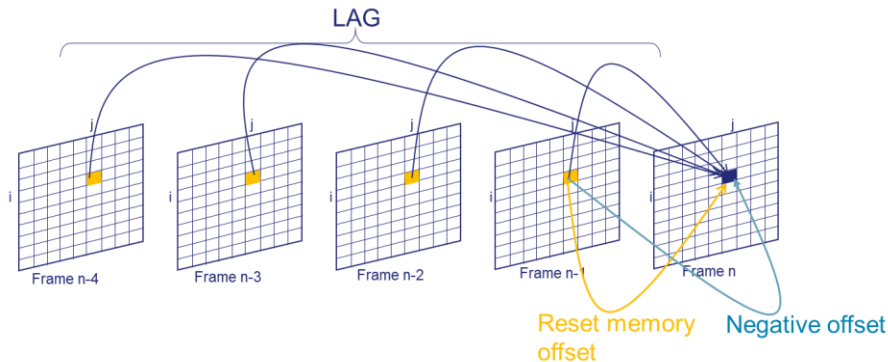
■ Video plateau reconstruction capability (more than 100 samples),

/// Working at frequency higher than 7,3 MHz demonstrated early thanks to this type of test tool.



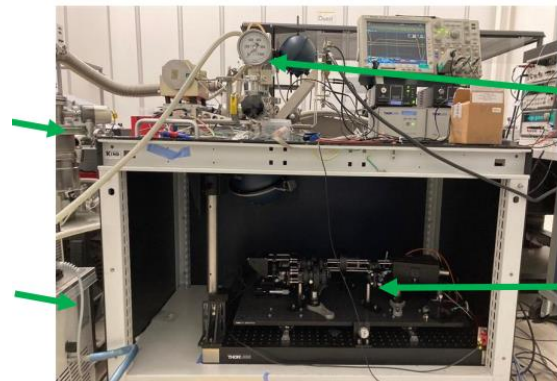
SWIR BAND : PANORAMA OF ACTIVITIES

/// Different remanence inter frame effects of the detector have been characterized



/// High accuracy remanence test bench working at different wavelengths and different min/max levels has been developed in a short delay

- Based on commercial components and TAS internal know-how
- This test bench can also be used for linearity measurement in SWIR band
- An accuracy of about 2 electrons has been demonstrated for the light to dark transition



SWIR BAND : THE SWIRUP R&D PROJECT

/// SWIRUP is a H2020 program granted by the European Commission initiated in June 2018,

/// The goal was to develop SWIR detector technologies with cut off wavelength higher than InGaAs lattice matched one ($>2,1 \mu\text{m}$ and up to $2,5 \mu\text{m}$) and compatible with passive cooling,

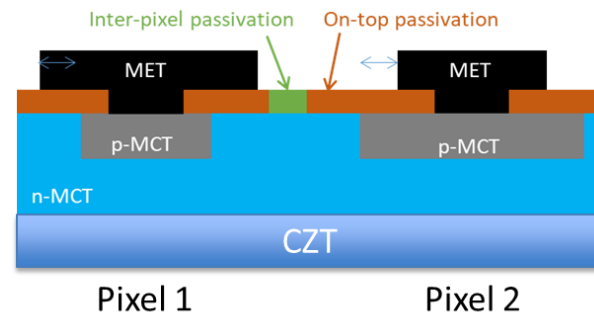
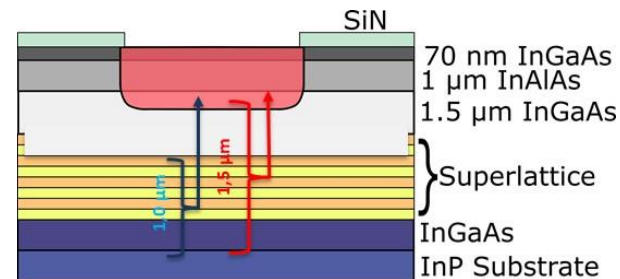
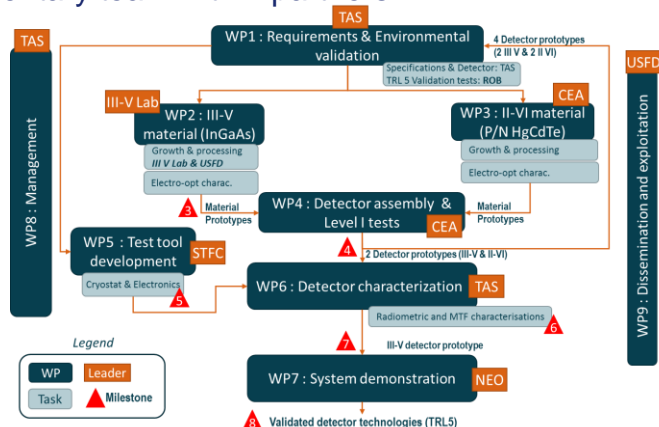
/// 2 detector technologies :

- Low TRL technology : III V T2SL technology
- Higher TRL technology : MCT P/N optimised for $\lambda_c=2,45 \mu\text{m}$

/// A challenging temperature range : 230-250 K

/// A complementary team with 7 partners:

TAS
III V Lab
CEA
USFD
STFC
NEO
ROB



SWIR BAND : THE SWIRUP R&D PROJECT

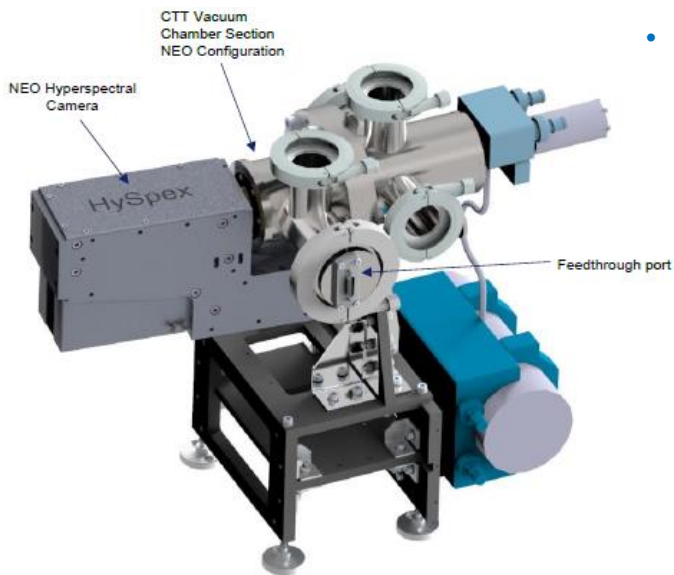
/// Specific test tools have been developed by STFC on the base of TAS preliminary designs

A detector packaging



A versatile cryostat

- Used for fine E-O tests
- Compatible with System demonstration at NEO



A complete Video Acquisition System

- 4 video chains with 18 bits ADC,
- FEE integrated inside the cryostat,
- Adjustable supply/biases and timing diagram
- Camera link interface

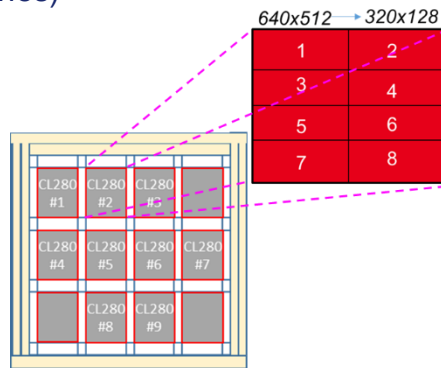


SWIR BAND : THE SWIRUP R&D PROJECT



/// HgCdTe P/N results : use of a common ROIC (640 x 512 – 15 μm pitch)

- Different technology variants have been tested on 3 wafers (doping level) and 8 variants per array (\neq diode geometries)



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
P-box size	STD	STD	STD	STD	H	H++	H	H+
MET size	H	L	H	L	L	L	L	L
Inter-pixel passivation	WO	WO	W	W	WO	WO	W	WO

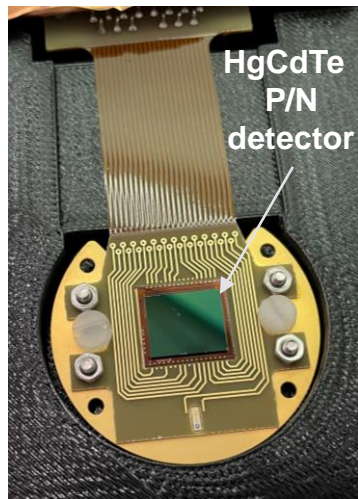
- Cut off wavelength in the target

Wafer	3614		3615			3616		3617
Die	C02	N08	C02	N08	V02	N09	C02	N08
Cut-off (μm)	2.39	2.39	2.41	2.40	2.39	2.39	2.395	2.35
curves								

SWIR BAND : THE SWIRUP R&D PROJECT

/// HgCdTe P/N results : use of a common ROIC (640 x 512 – 15 μm pitch)

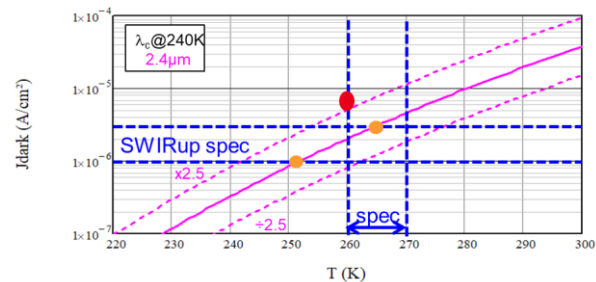
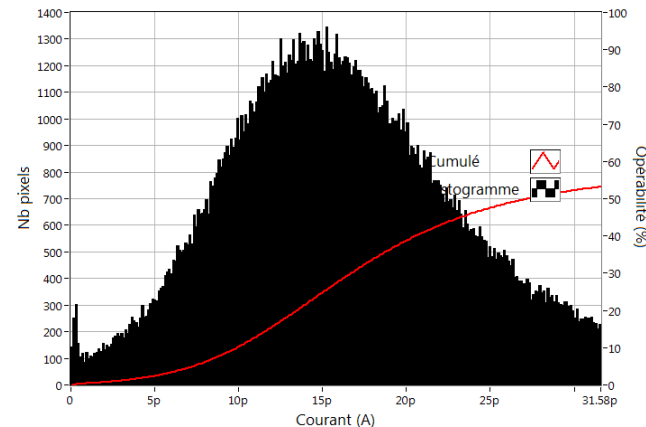
Batch affected by inter pixels leakages due to a defective on top passivation → crosstalk between pixels



Dark current density at 260 K :
 5.10^{-6} A/cm^2
close to program specification :
 $< 3.10^{-6} \text{ A/cm}^2$

Dispersion (DSNU): **41%**

Qe on test chip **> 80 %**

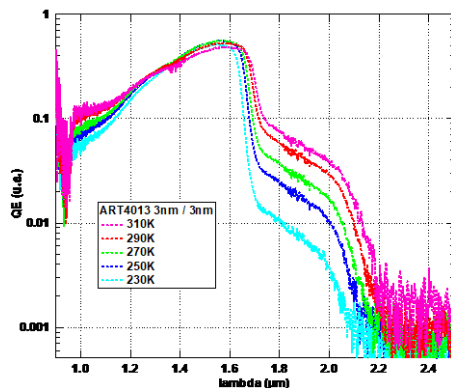


SWIR BAND : THE SWIRUP R&D PROJECT

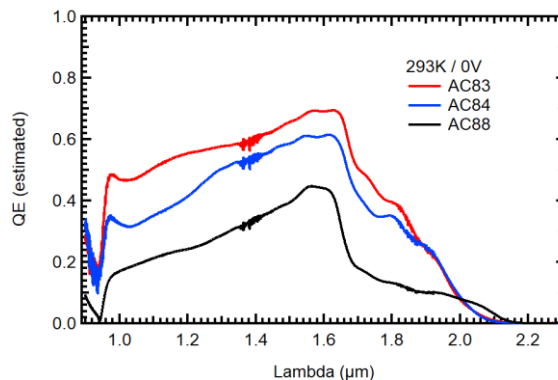
/// III V T2SL technology: developed in Jean Luc REVERCHON dedicated paper

■ Different technology variants obtained in different steps, but no hybrid realized during the time allocated to the program

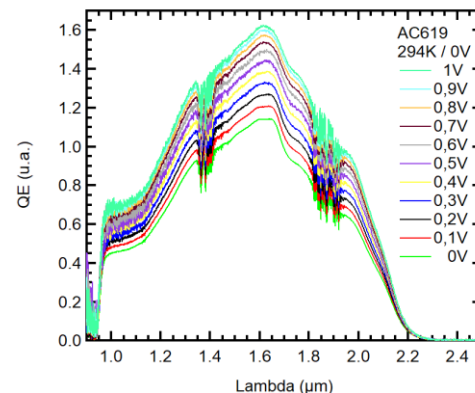
■ Exploratory batch at the beginning



Improved batch
Introduction of InAs &
Strain compensation



Optimized batch at the end of the program

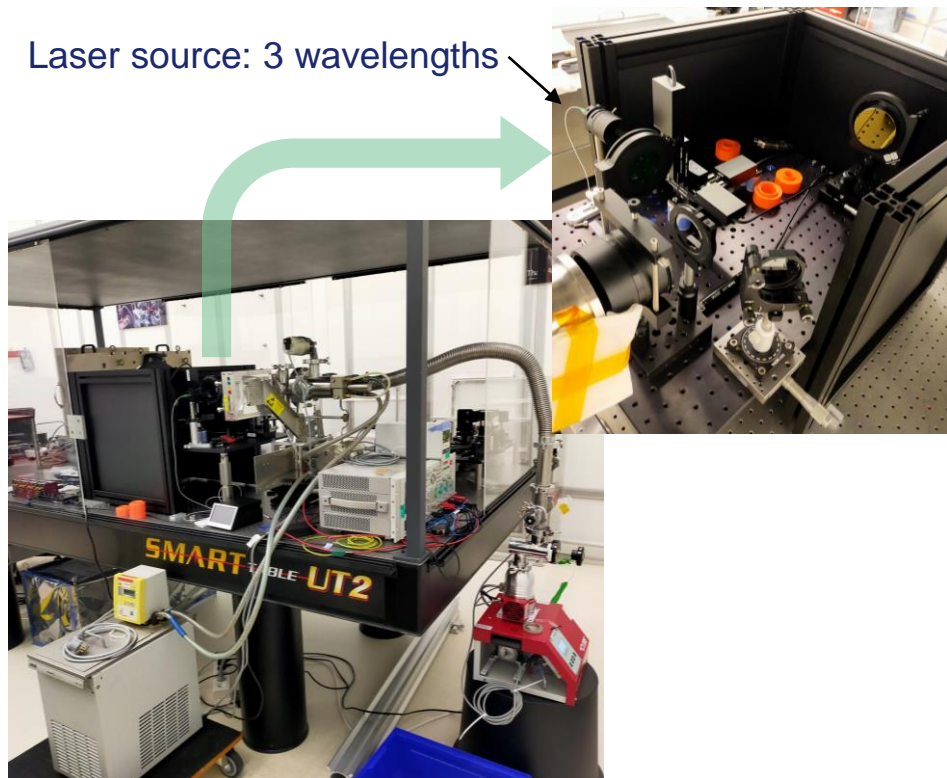


Considering acceptable Qe and dark current spec, this technology is difficult to promote for space at $\lambda > 2,1 \mu\text{m}$

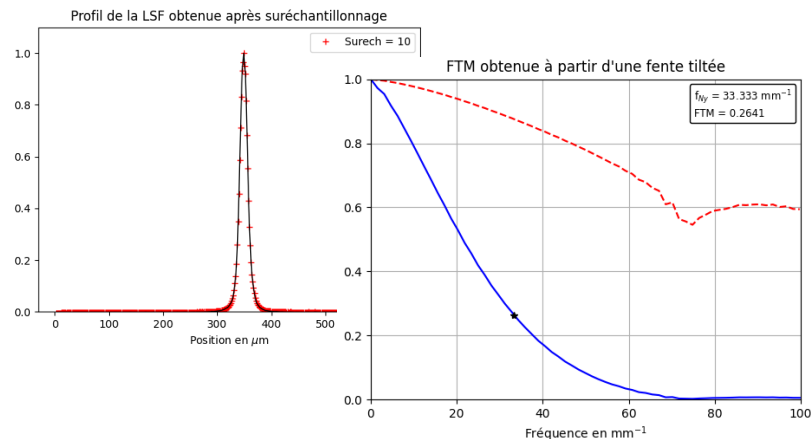
SWIR BAND : THE SWIRUP R&D PROJECT

/// SWIR MTF test bench developed by TAS : global measurement method

Laser source: 3 wavelengths



Example at $\lambda = 1632$ nm on SNAKE detector



$$FTM_{\text{pixel}} = \frac{FTM_{\text{Measured}}}{FTM_{\text{Optic}}} = \frac{0.2552}{0.567} = 0.45$$

- At 1632 nm, MTF = 0,45 to 0,466
- At 1309 nm, MTF = 0,6

In line with published SNAKE characteristics

HIGH RESOLUTION EARTH OBSERVATION : IR CHANNELS

/// The current generation is mature (TRL9): first model in orbit since 2018,

/// The new generation is under preparation since a few years with a lot of innovations through R&D and pre-developpement actions:

/ Some technological breakdown on cooling system : more cryogenic power, less power consumption, no micro-vibration in the sensitive bandwidth → simplification of cooler drive electronics

/ New generation of IR focal plane to increase resolution

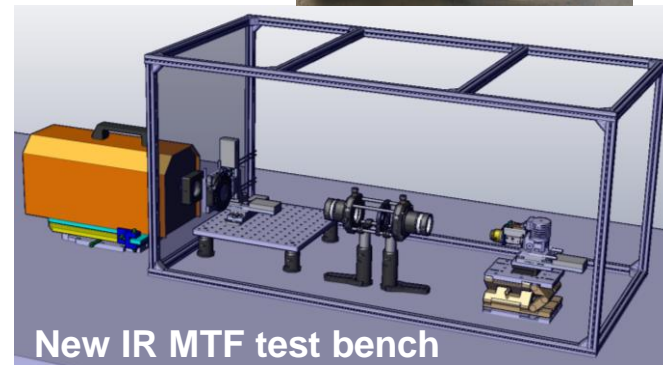
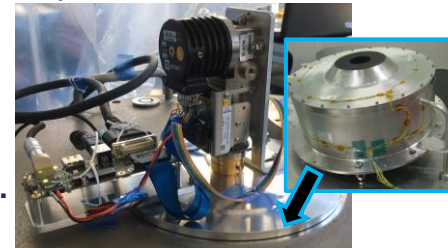
- More functions in the detector chip : up to the digitization,
- Hot MCT technology for LWIR bands,
- Low pitch, high TDI depth, large format for multi-spectral long linear array,
- Focal plane with independent detector modules and FEE in close proximity,
- Very compact FEE with HSSL optical outputs.

/ TRL5 level planned in 2025 for the Detection Subsystem critical technologies

/ At TAS: on-going characterisation on detectors with representative technologies

- IR MTF test bench development: global measurement method
- Electronic board design and development adapted to digital detectors

Very cooled BB for fine radiometric measurements as RTS, linearity, ...

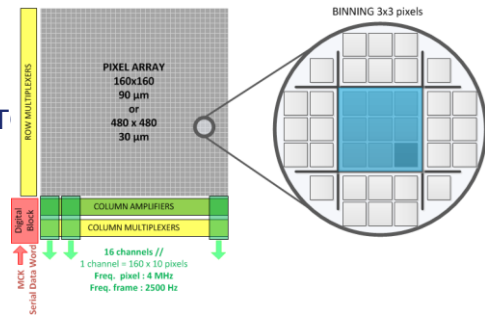


New IR MTF test bench

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN MWIR TO VLWIR: MTG IRS INSTRUMENT

/// MTG IRS Detection Subsystem developed and tested by TAS

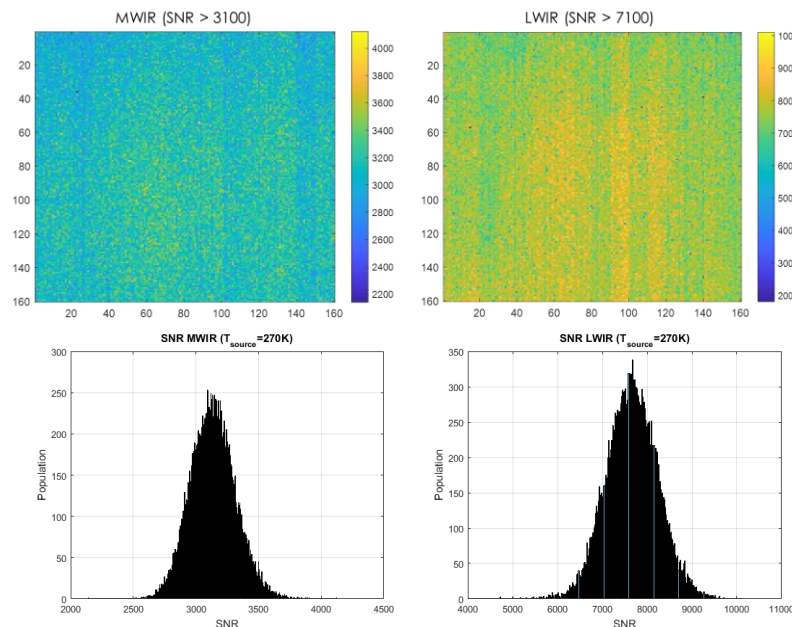
- 160 x 160 macro pixels for both MWIR and VLWIR 2D arrays : Lynred detector assemblies, developed for MTG
- FEE+VAE with 32 video chains (16 bits - 4 Mhz) for the 2 detectors : TAS equipments
- TAS Cryostat with LPTC coolers from ALAT



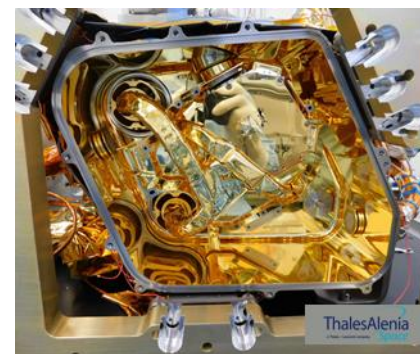
/// PFM and FM2 Detection Subsystem tested in 2022, with excellent results

- SNR @ T_{scene} = 270 K without Non Uniformity Correction
- NeΔT compliant to requirement

/// PFM Detection Subsystem integrated in MTG IRS PFM, under test at instrument level



Cold box with 2 detectors

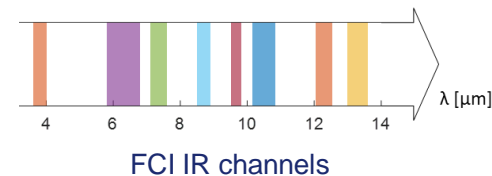


OTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN MWIR TO VLWIR: MTG FCI INSTRUMENT

/// MTG FCI IR Detection Subsystem developed, integrated and tested at instrument & satellite level

/// 3 IR detectors called IR1 to IR3, with 8 channels between 3.8 and 13.3 μm

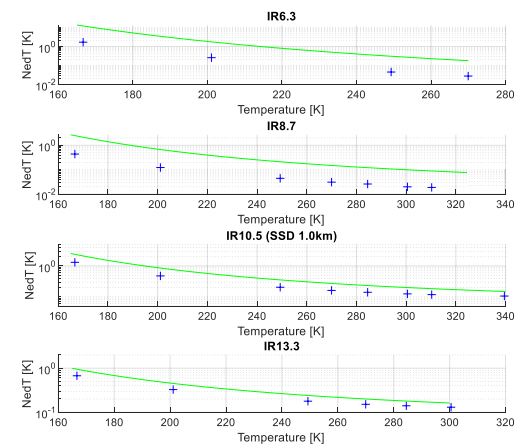
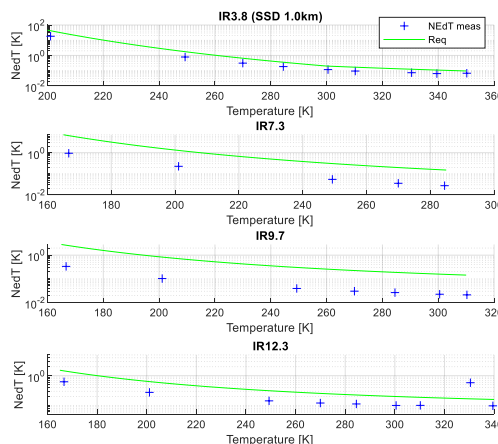
- For each channel, linear array of 112 to 224 rhombus pixels (with 3 redundant columns).
- Cooled below 60 K
- One Front End Electronic per detector, and a common Video equipment.



/// FCI PFM tested in 2021 with very good results

/// NEdT on a full disc image

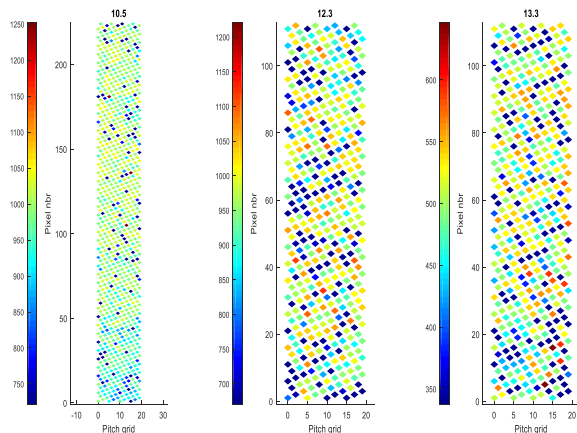
- Performance verified, inside requirement
- NIR/IR TFPA driven by the IR3 channels NEdT (Noise dominated by dark current) \Rightarrow this leaves more margin for the other channels



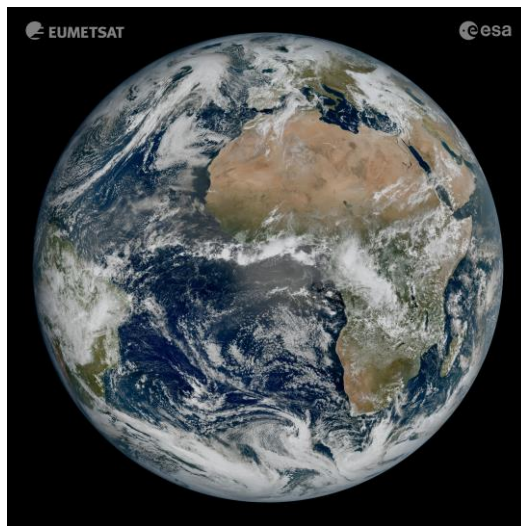
OTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN MWIR TO VLWIR: MTG FCI INSTRUMENT

/// Cartography of SNR at Tref:

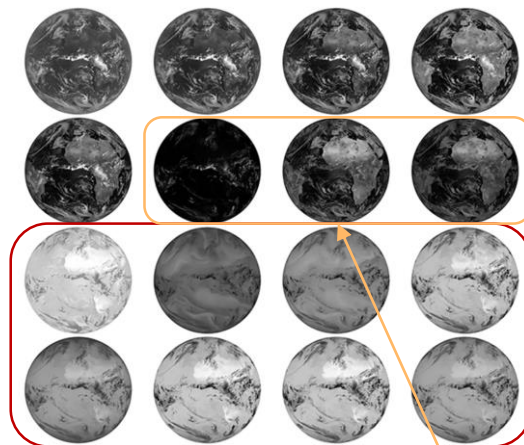
LWIR defects compensated by pixels redundancy, allowing 100% availability.



/// MTG-I1 satellite with FCI PFM in orbit since December 2022
→ **1st image** very satisfying in all bands



Meteosat-12 sees the Earth at 16 wavelengths
From 0.4 to 13.3 micrometres - from the visible to the infrared



Source: Eumetsat/EsA/Thales Alenia Space

NIR channels

IR channels

CONCLUSIONS

- /// The second generation of Thales Alenia Space IR instruments are in orbit since a few months for the most recent to several years for the oldest: recurrent models are still in preparation especially for MTG,
- /// The new generation preparation of IR Detection Subsystem with solutions in technological breakdown has already started,
- /// Acknowledgments to our different customers for their financial support and confidence in our successes
 - / CNES,
 - / DGA,
 - / ESA,
 - / EUMETSAT,
 - / The EUROPEAN COMMISSION,
- /// **Thank you for your attention.**