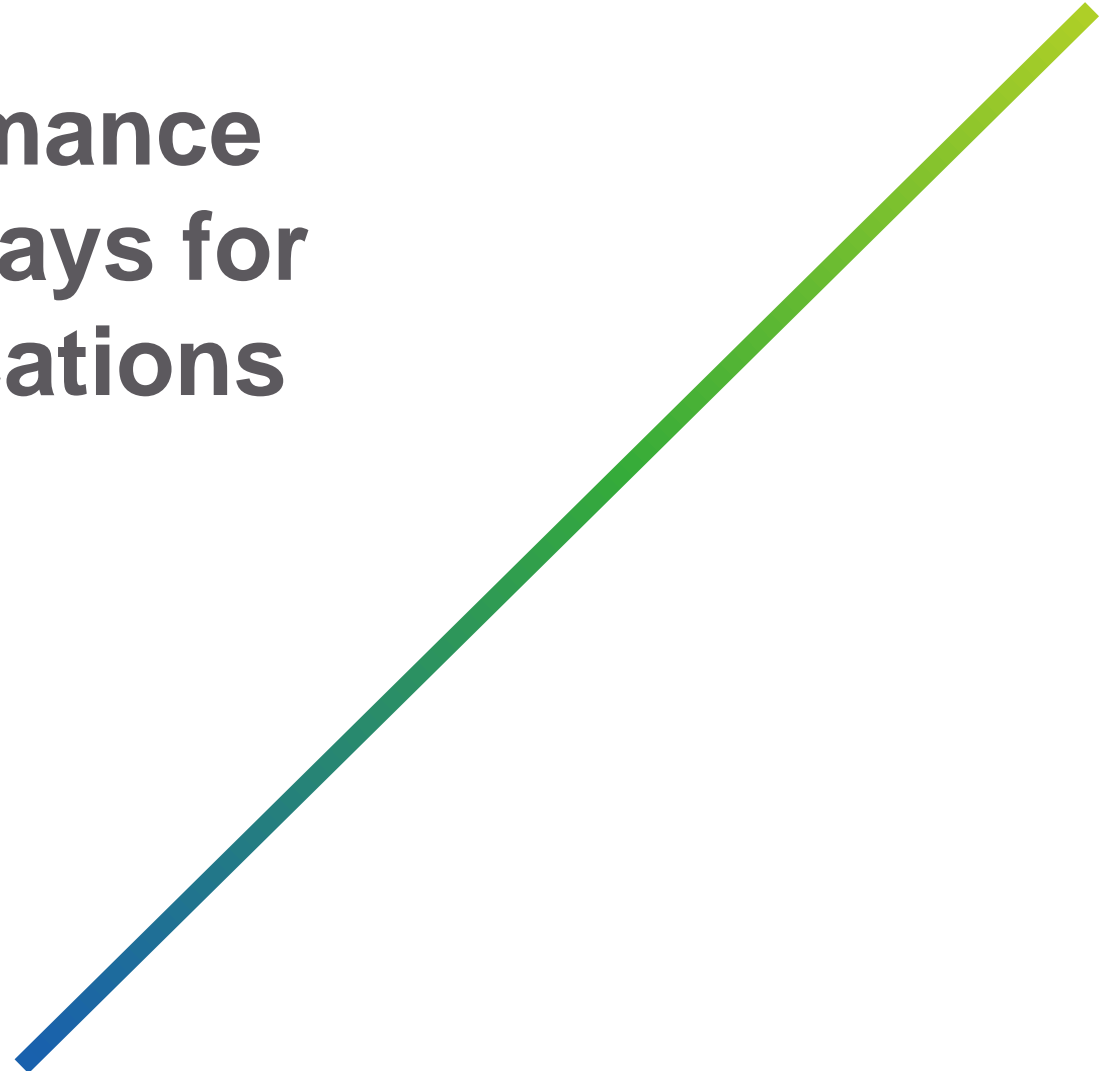




Addressable High-Performance Multi-Junction VCSEL Arrays for Advanced Sensing Applications

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Eric Hegblom
Matt Everett
Ken Huang

SSI International Conference
Brussels, Belgium
November 2021



Lumentum – A leading 3D sensing optical solutions provider

\$1.74B
FY21¹ revenue, 5600 employees

Markets Served:

- Telecom + Datacom
- Consumer + Industrial *includes 3D Sensing*
- Lasers for manufacturing

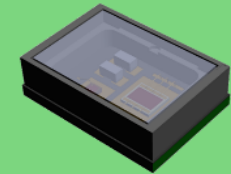
1. Fiscal year ended July 3, 2021

Largest global
supplier of 3DS
illuminators

#1



Laser chips
integrated packages
reference designs



Integrated packages
reference designs

Highest
quality and reliability



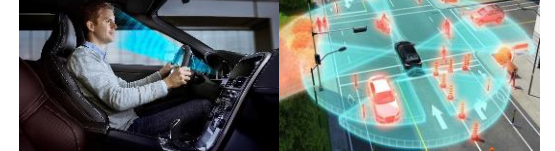
Wearables



AR VR



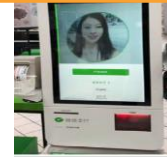
Automotive



Established
high-volume,
manufacturing
infrastructure



AI Facial
Recognition



IoT Markets



Smartphones

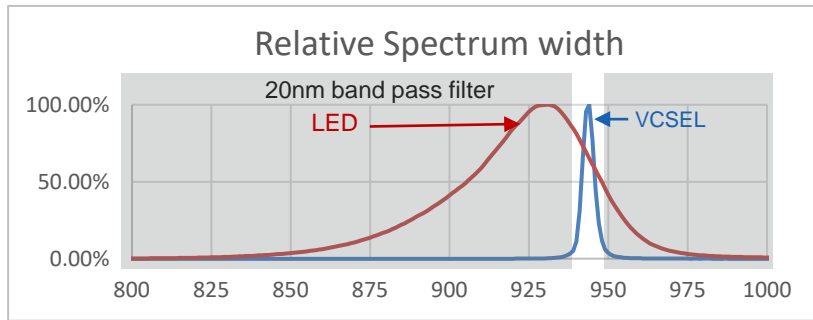


VCSELs enable advanced sensing systems

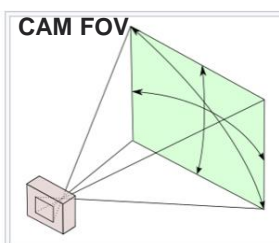
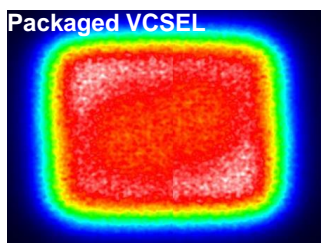
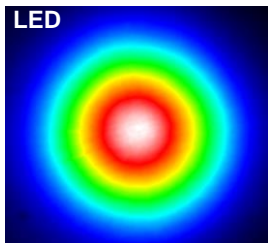
VCSEL benefits vs. LEDs

Narrow spectral band width, Spectral stability
FOI flexibility & optimized beam shape fit to sensor FOV
20x faster rise and fall times

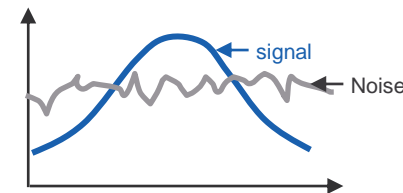
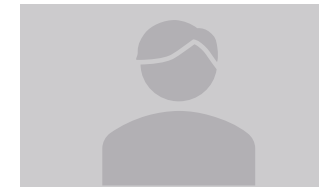
- ➔ Allow narrow Band Pass Filter for depth quality improvement
- ➔ Less light loss outside FOV for higher system efficiency
- ➔ Improve precision of depth resolution



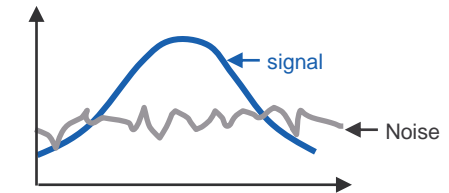
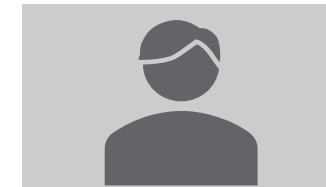
	VCSEL	LED
Spectral Width	< 3nm	40nm
Spectral Shift with Temperature (0°C to 50°C)	< 4 nm	15nm
Overall Spectral Span	< 20 nm	90 nm
tr/tf	<0.5ns	>10ns



LED with wide BPF

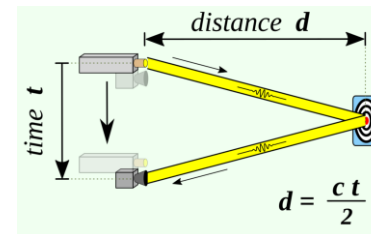


VCSEL with narrow BPF



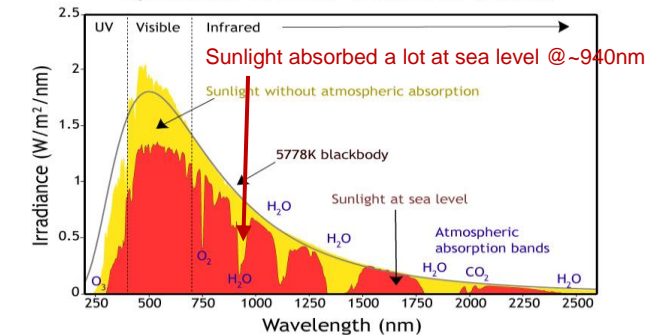
Depth resolution

- VCSEL tr < 0.5ns = 7.5cm pulse edge
- LED tr > 10ns = 150cm pulse edge



Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time-of-flight_camera#/media/File:20200501_Time_of_flight.svg

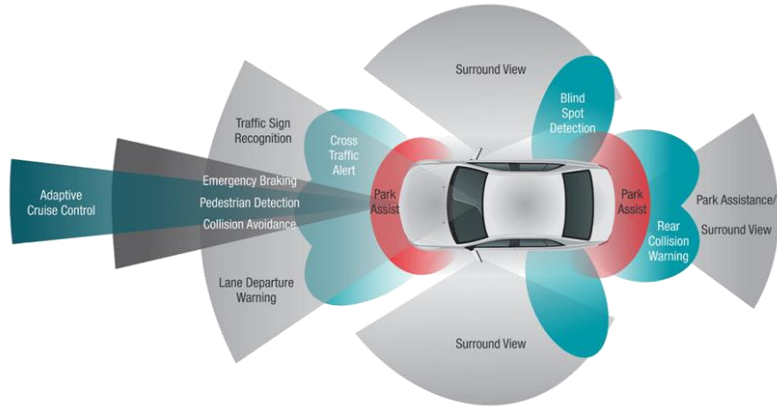
Spectrum of Solar Radiation (Earth)



Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sunlight#/media/File:Solar_spectrum_en.svg

Automotive applications

LiDAR



Range
0 – 200 m

Resolution
~30 cm at 200 m

Field of View (FoV)
 $10^{\circ}_{\text{vert}} \times 50^{\circ}_{\text{horiz}}$ to $30^{\circ} \times 120^{\circ}$

Object reflectivity
10%

Probability of detection
>95%

Measurement frame rate
10 Hz to 25 Hz

Immunity to ambient light and other LiDARs

In-cabin

Occupancy Monitoring System/Driver Monitoring System (OMS/DMS)

- Seatbelt fastened/unfastened
- Passenger size and positioning
- Facial recognition
- Alert to check rear seat when exiting or entering the vehicles
- Detect movement after vehicle is parked or moved
- Monitor occupant biometrics like heart rate, temperature



Gesture recognition in-cabin controls



3D depth sensing systems brings value to AIoT markets



Smart Home



Smart Building



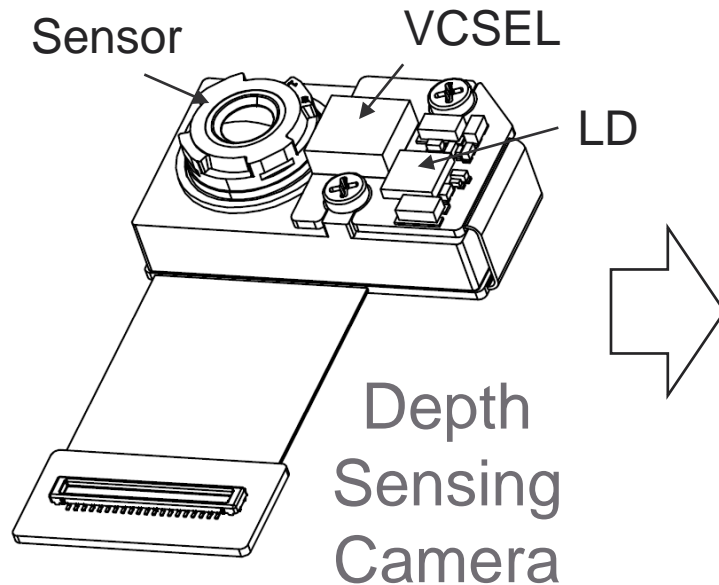
Smart Healthcare



Smart Retail



Smart Manufacturing

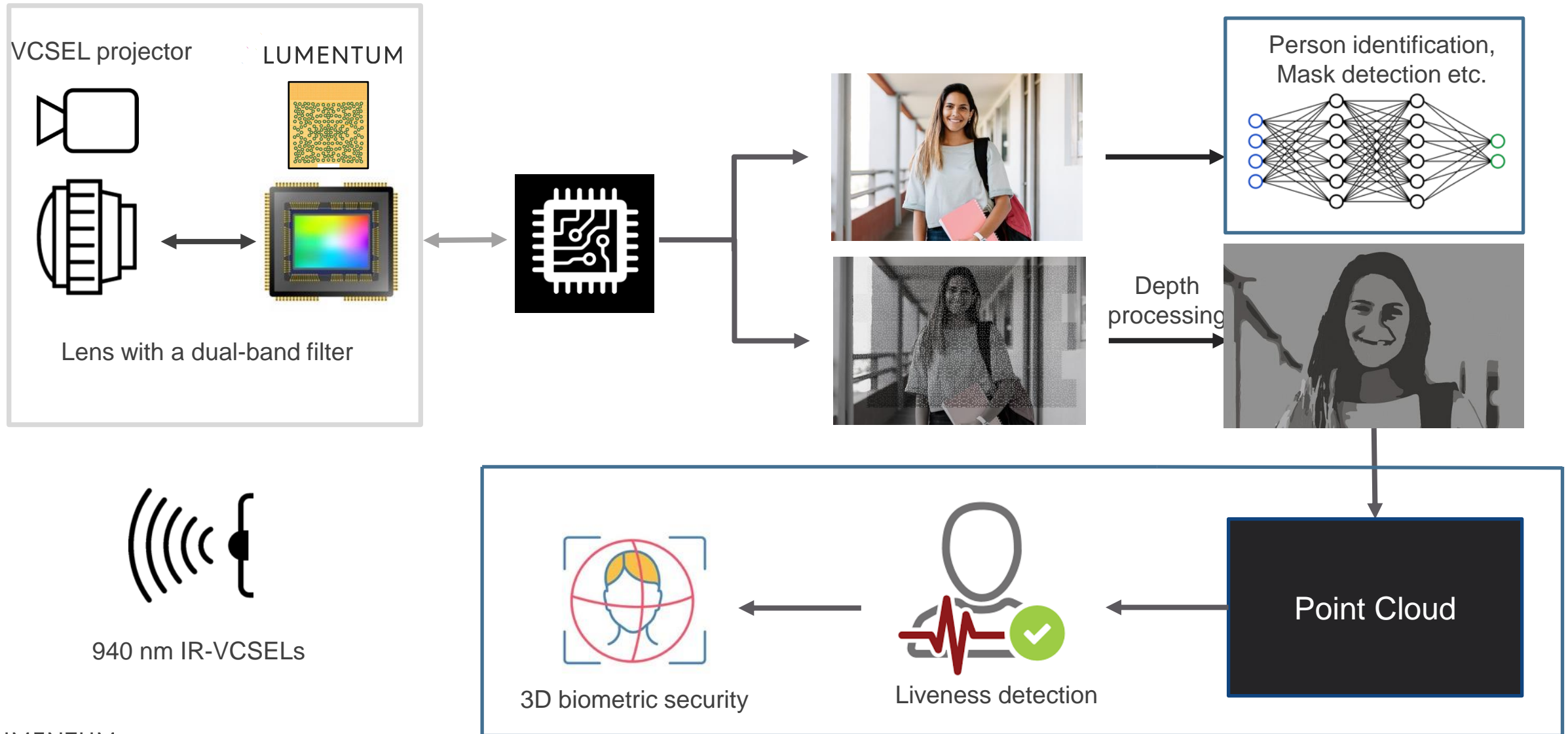


AR/VR Examples:

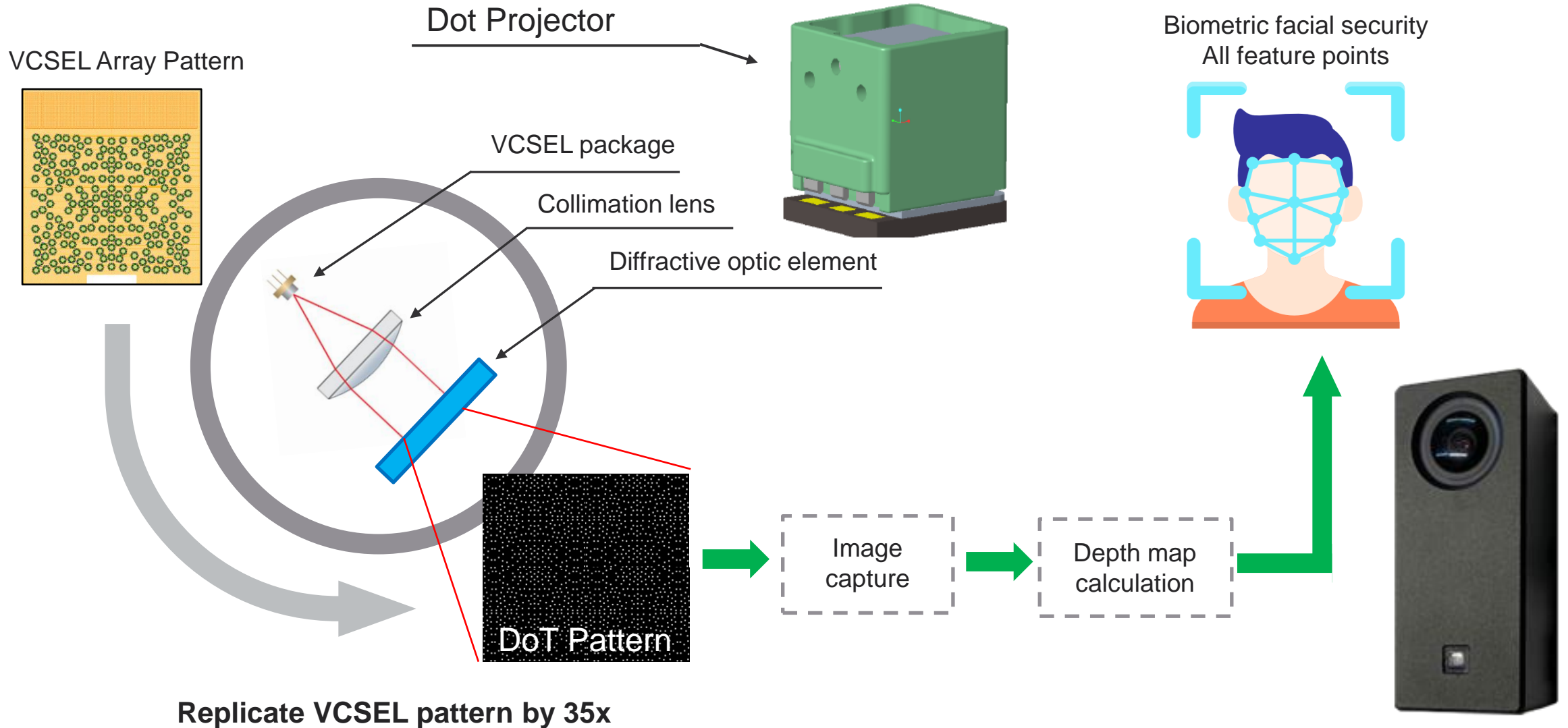
- **Burberry launches AR tool with Google Search**
- Lancôme use spatial computing for Immersive Shopping Event In Paris
- Museum of Future Experiences (MoFE) announces 'Liminality', curated VR pieces
- VR Experience to open at Perez Art Museum Miami
- 'New Comedy Show' takes place simultaneously in VR and in person
- IMVU teams up with emerging designers for Metaverse Fashion Show
- Inditex launches 'Pacific Game' a new AR game
- London's Design Museum showcases an AI-Designed AR Sneaker

Source from <https://www.forbes.com/sites/cathyhackl/2021/06/13/metaverse-weekly-60-minutes-covers-the-metaverse-lancme-uses-spatial-computing-pacsun-on-roblox-and-more/?sh=3c32b72d3af2>

Biometric facial security for access control



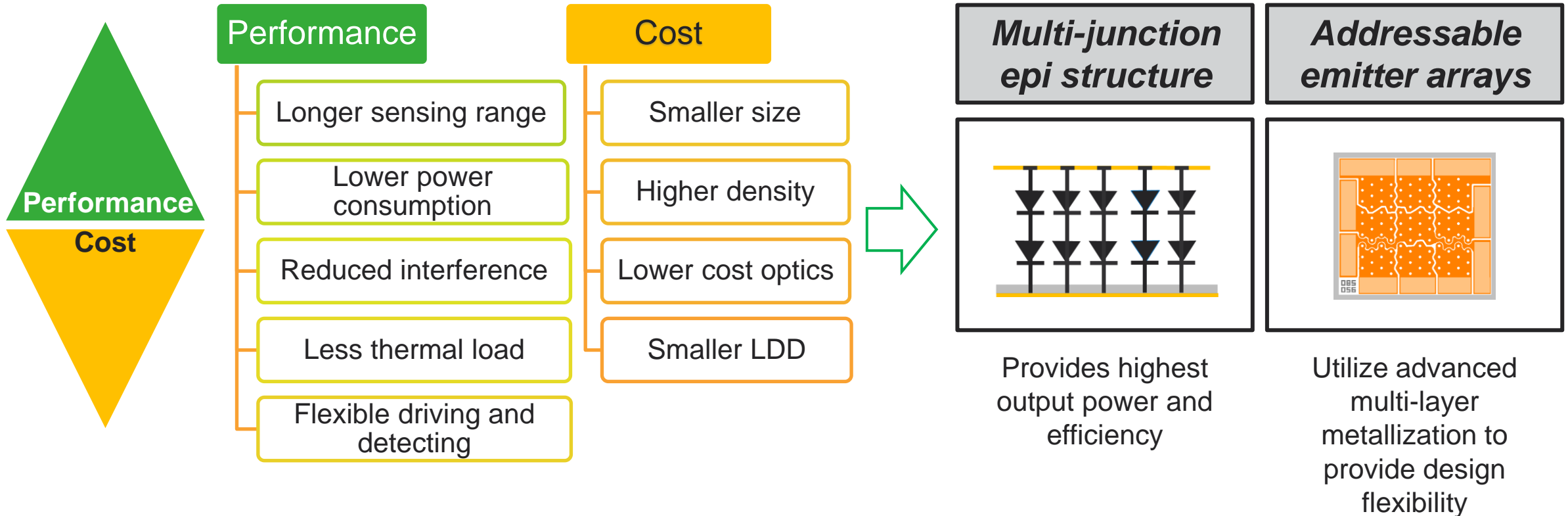
Illumination and biometric facial security using 3D sensing



A VCSEL-based illuminator provides all the possibilities

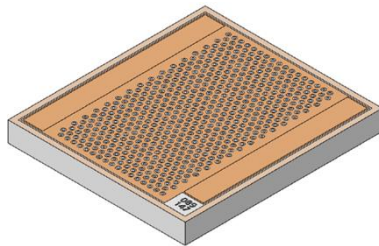
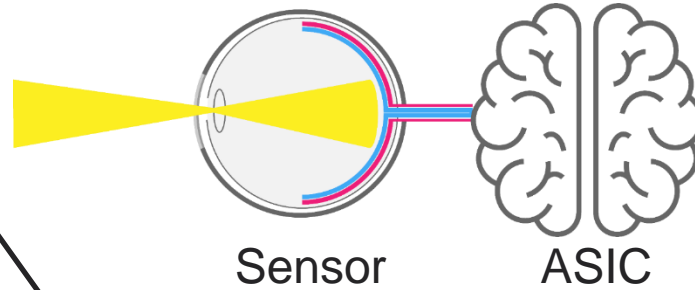
Smart Illumination....

- New solutions, new features, new applications enabled by laser innovations
 - Multi-junction VCSEL chips realize the same peak power but with small die size
 - Addressable emitters can be lit up more efficiently to reduce power consumption



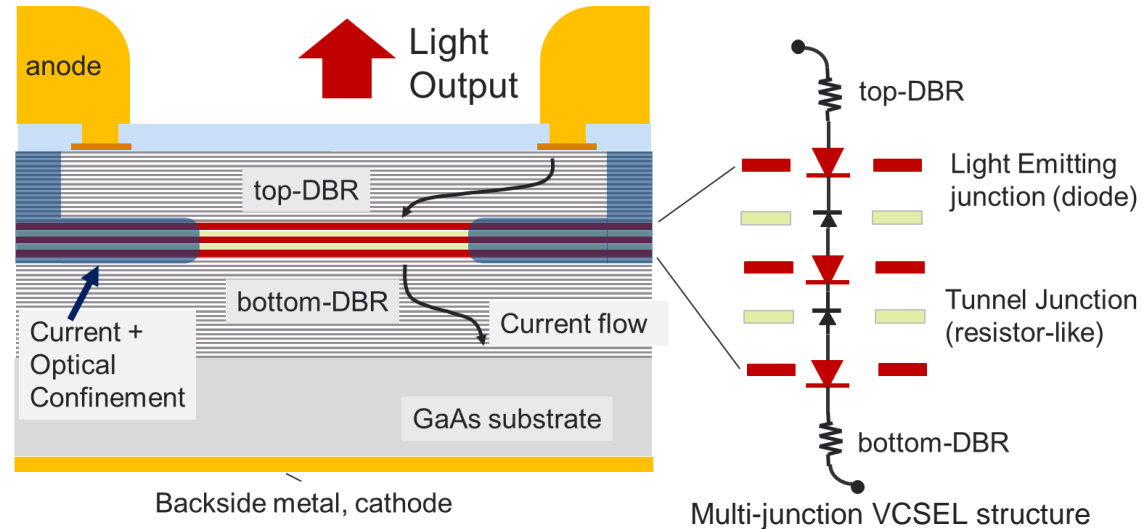
Smart illumination – Multi-junction stack structure

 LUMENTUM
Tx – VCSEL Illuminator



Single junction to multi-junction

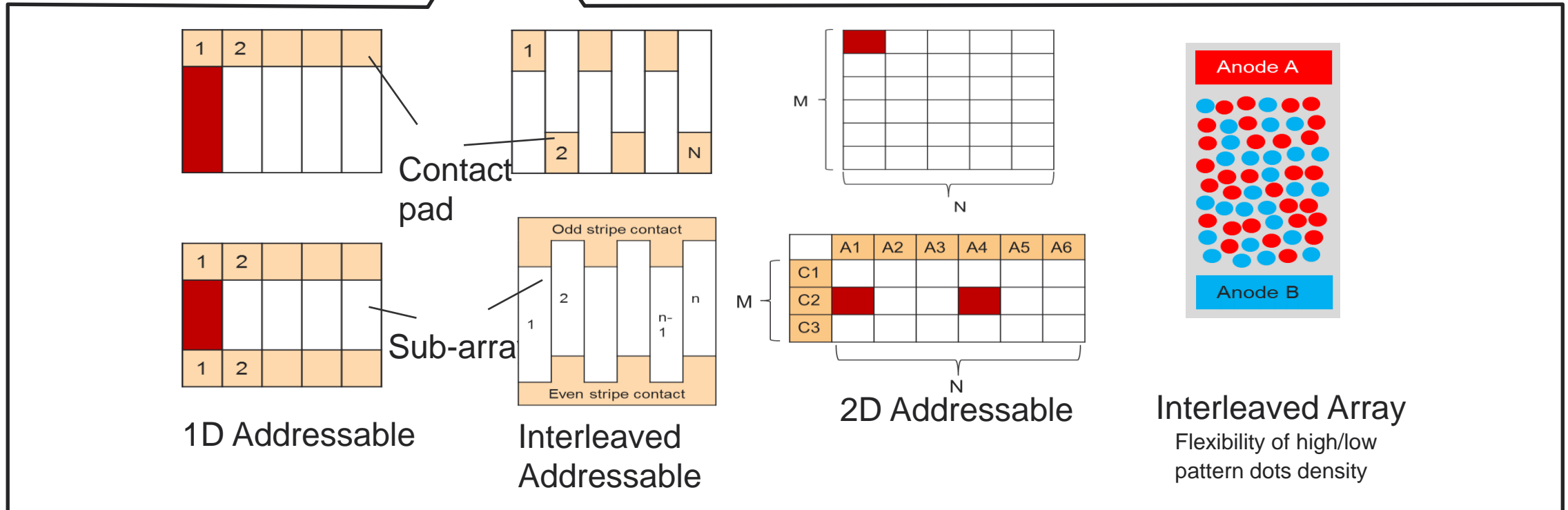
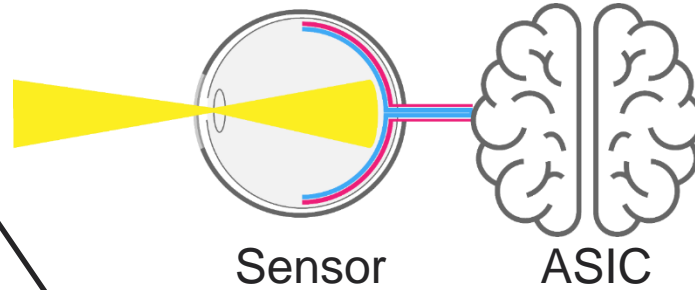
- Improve power consumption
- Increase power per emitter



Adding junctions enables more photons to be generated from the same input current

Smart illumination – Addressable emitters

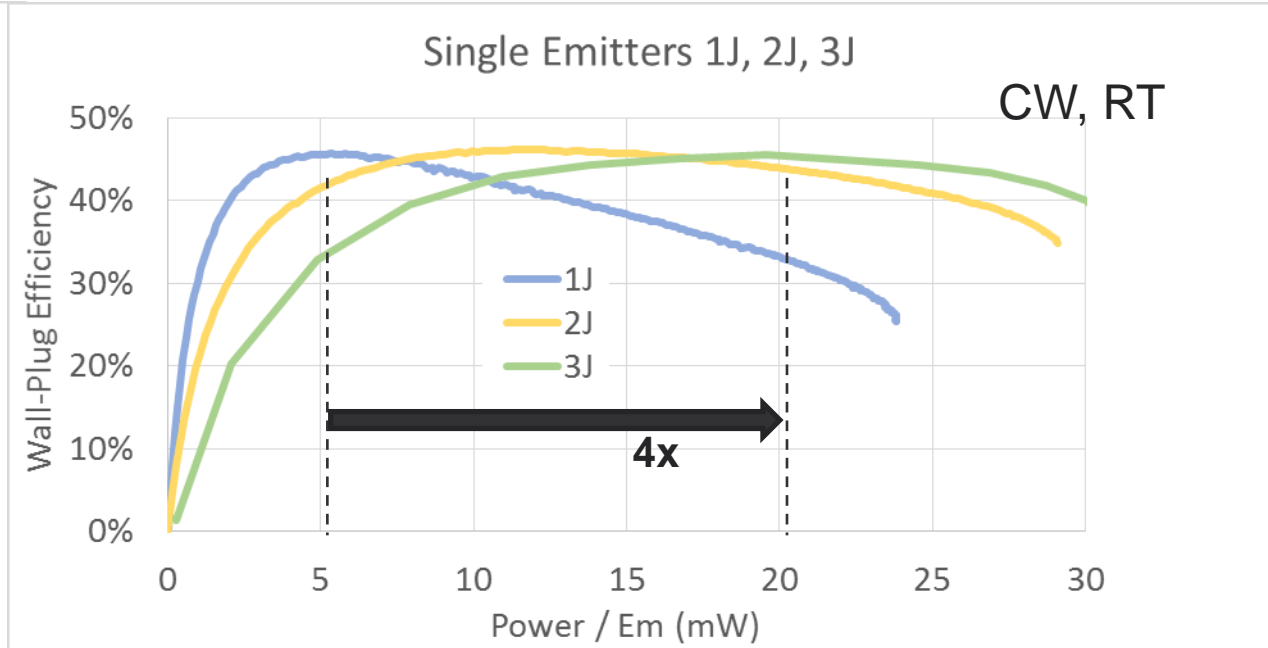
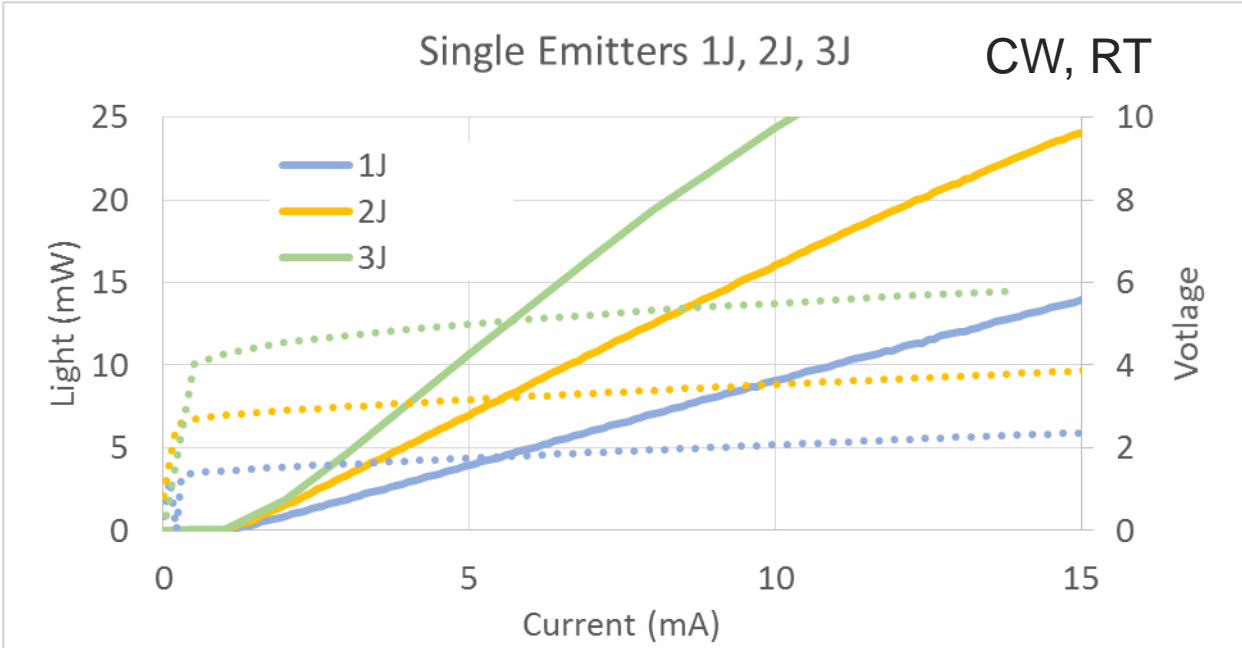
 **LUMENTUM**
Tx – VCSEL Illuminator



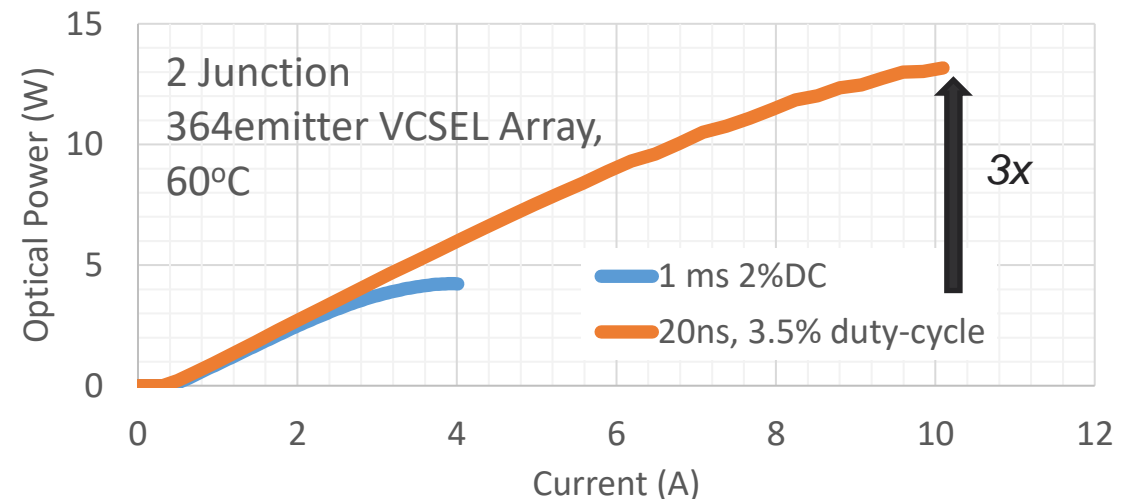
Motivation for multi-junction VCSELs and performance



Increasing peak power with multi-junction VCSEL design and short pulses

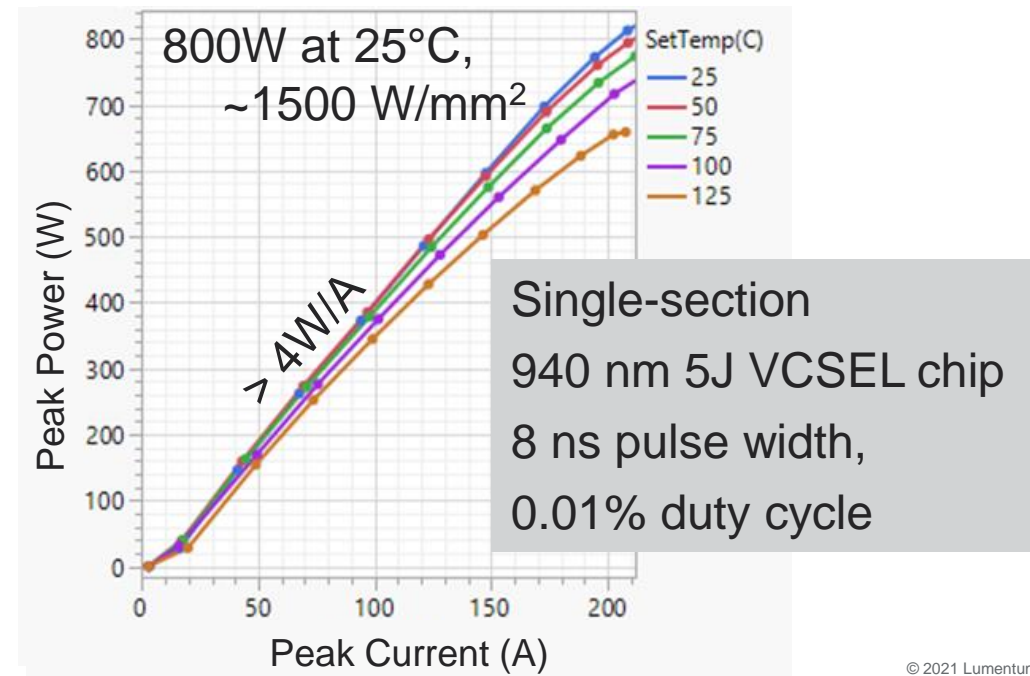
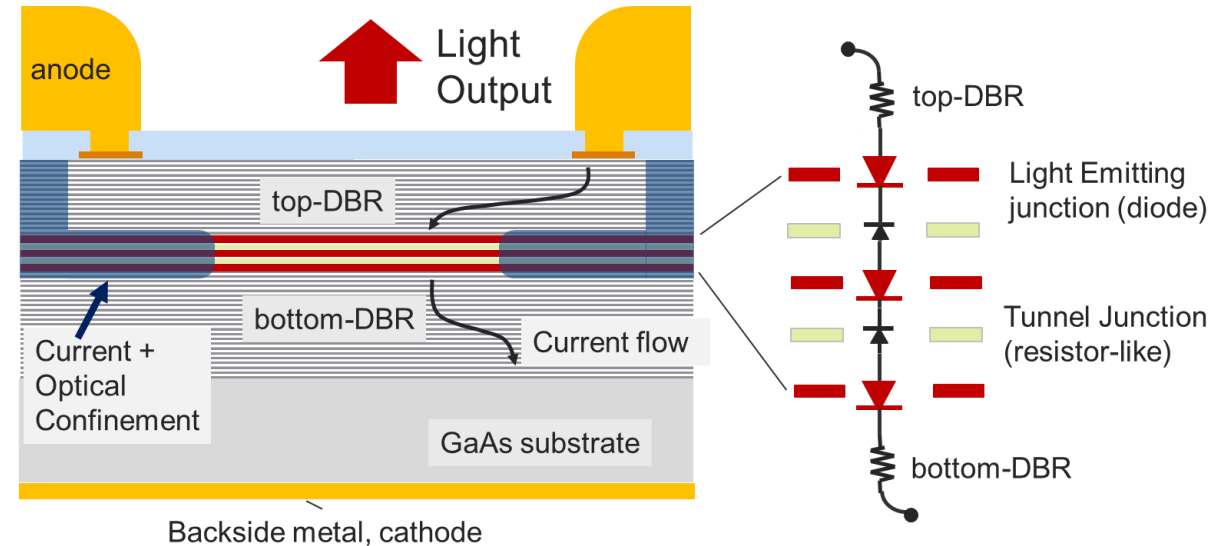


- More junctions increases voltage
- Lower current to reach same power
- Lower current -> Lower I^2R losses -> *Peak wall-plug efficiency extends to higher power*
- Higher power purely from efficiency increase limited ... need to reduce heating with shorter pulses.



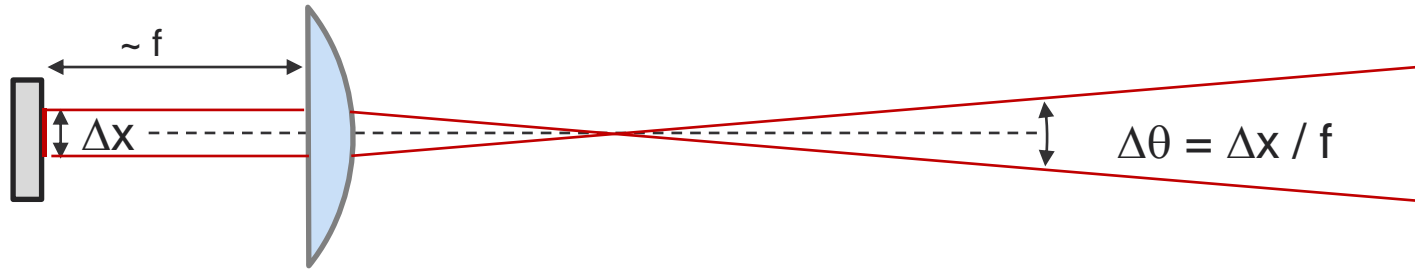
Multi-junction for high power VCSELs

- More junctions -> More photons (higher output power) for the same input current.
- Higher power normally requires Higher current -> Higher I^2R losses
- Adding more junctions improves efficiency of laser at higher output power enabling higher output power
- Reducing current improves driver efficiency
- At low ($\sim < 0.1\%$ duty-cycle)
 - 200mW to 3W / emitter
 - High power density (100W/ mm^2 to 1.5 kW / mm^2)

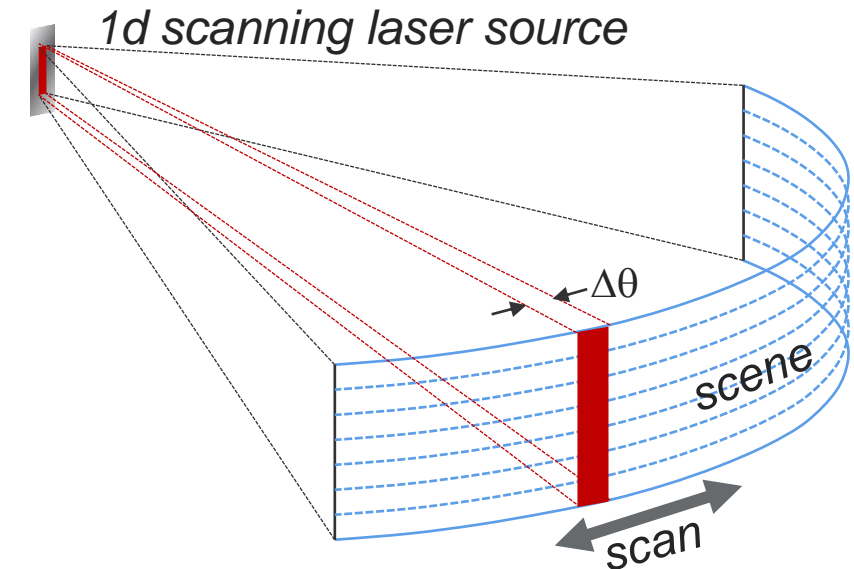
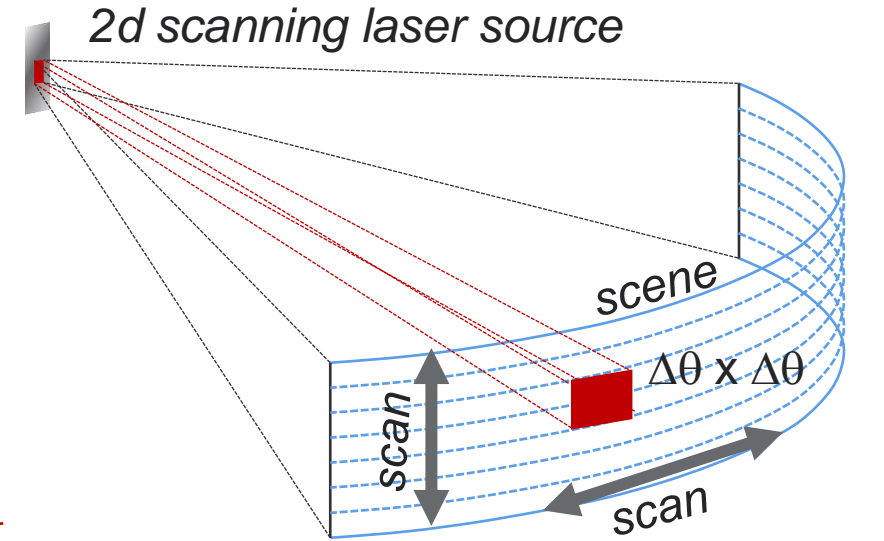
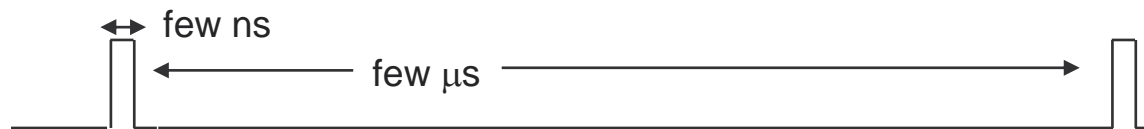


LiDAR's need for high power density at low-duty cycle

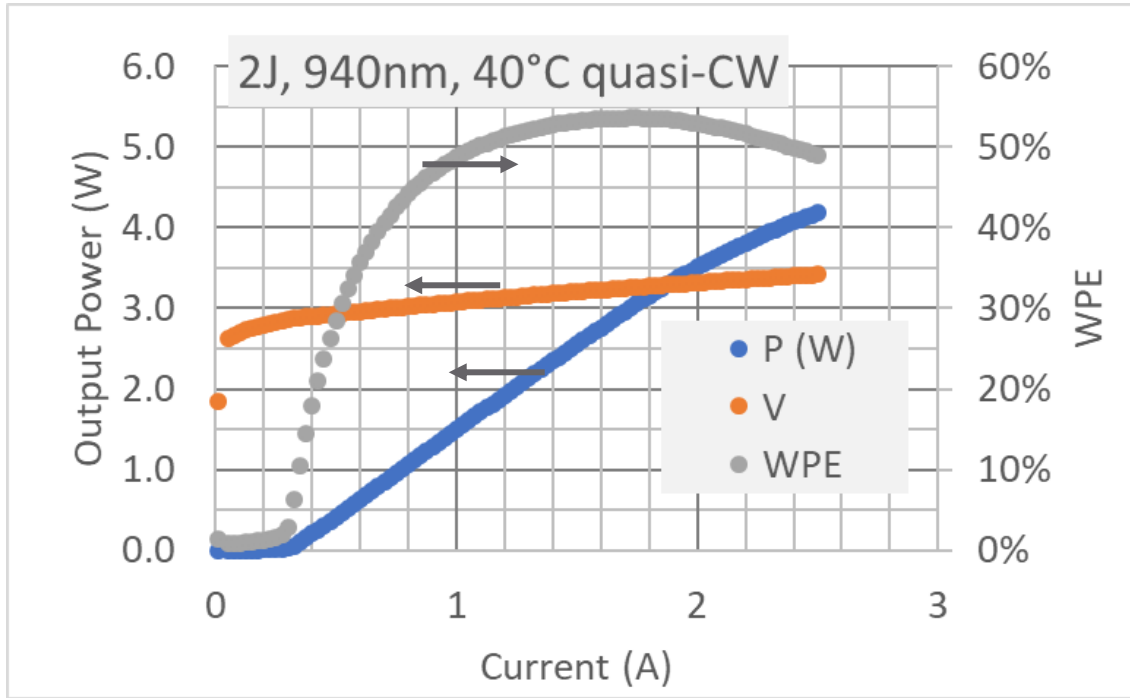
- For longer range (10 – 200m), Time-of-Flight LiDAR require higher power within narrow angular slices or blocks
- Higher power per angle or angle² means
 - Higher power / mm or
 - higher power / mm² at light source



- Power may be delivered at low $\sim <0.1\%$ duty-cycle
 - Short, ns, pulses desired for reasonable z-resolution (1 ns round trip $\sim \Delta z = 0.15\text{m}$)
 - Need $\sim \mu\text{s}$ intervals (1 μs roundtrip $\sim z = 150\text{m}$ away)

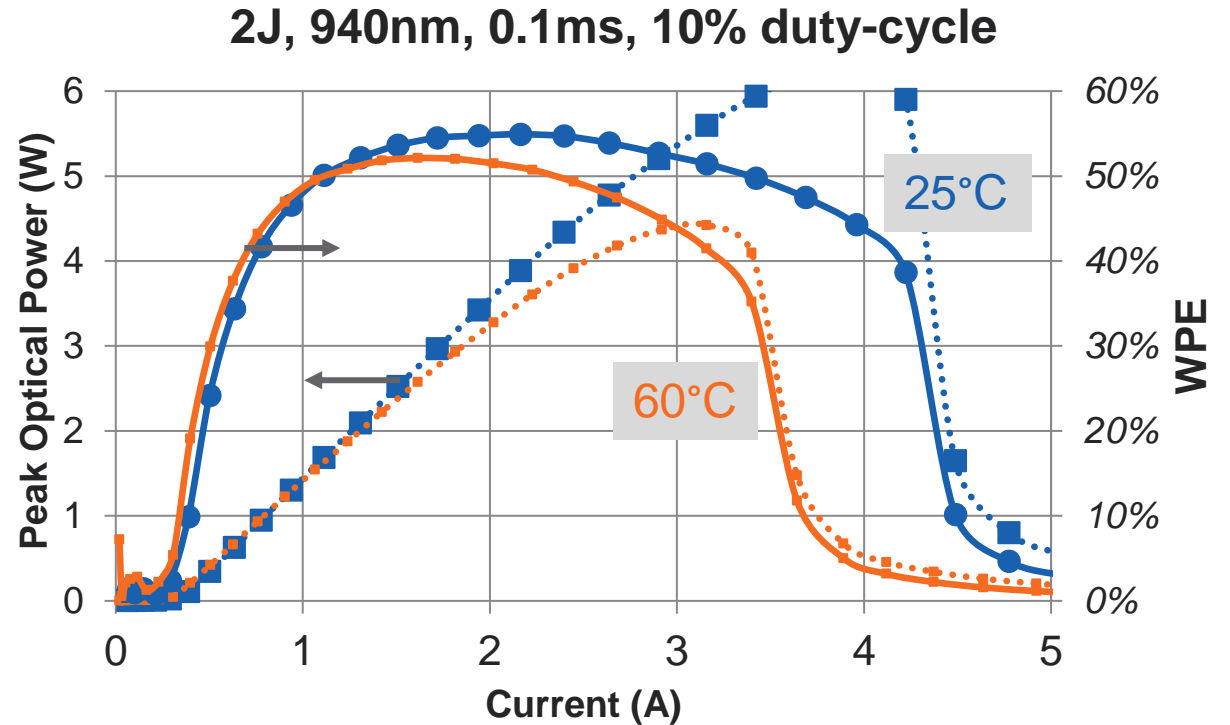


Aside ... 2J can improve efficiency even at high duty-cycle



55% Peak Wall-plug efficiency at room temperature

- Over 50% peak Wall-plug efficiency at 40°C qCW
- 2J better than best 1 J even in quasi-CW operation

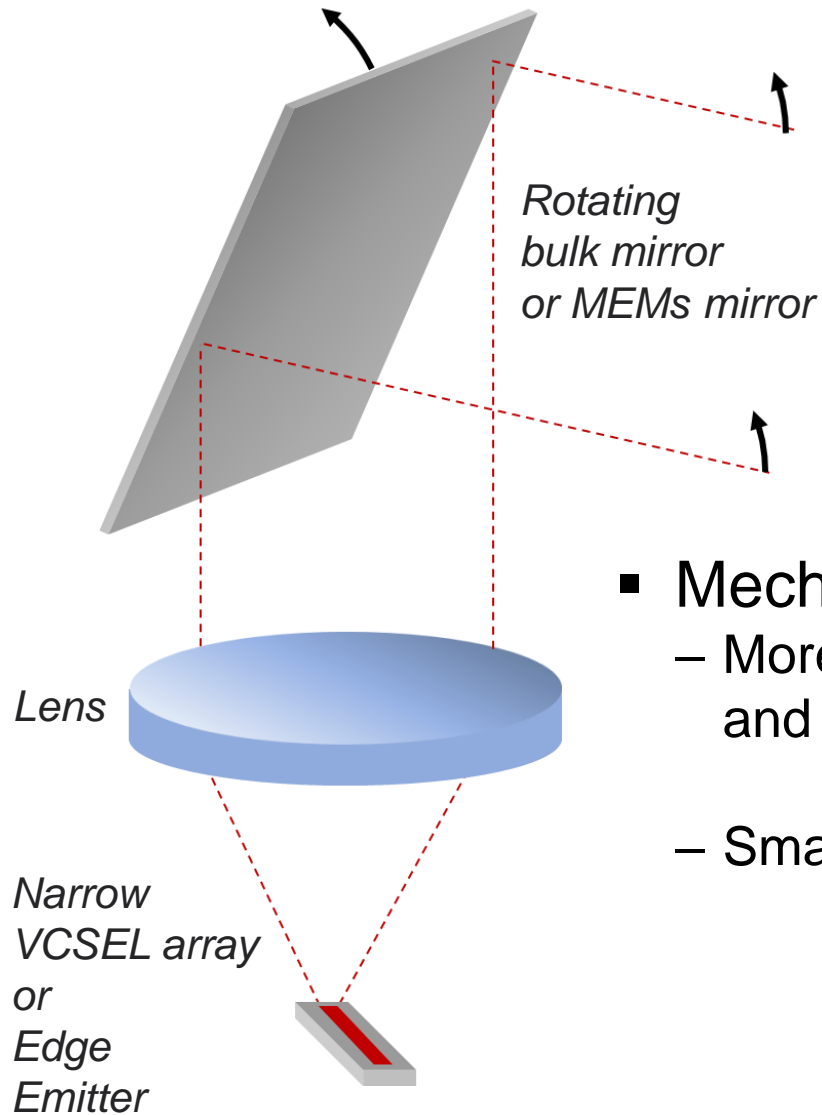




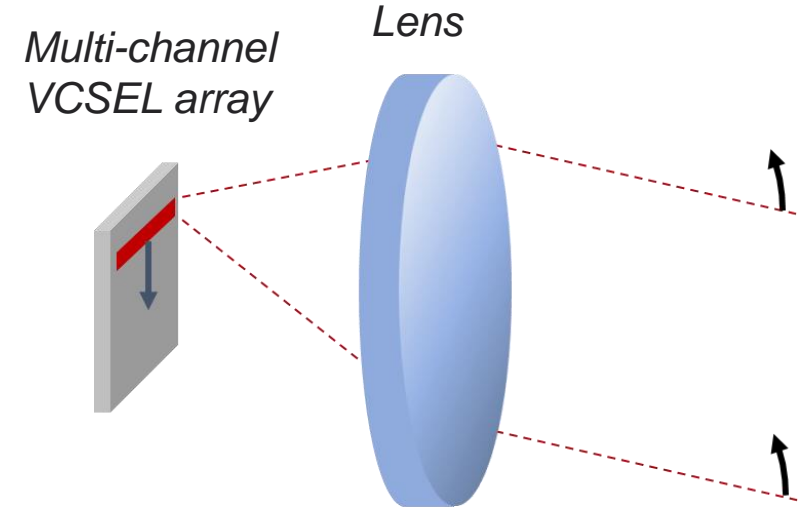
Scanning and chip geometry



Electronic vs. mechanical scanning

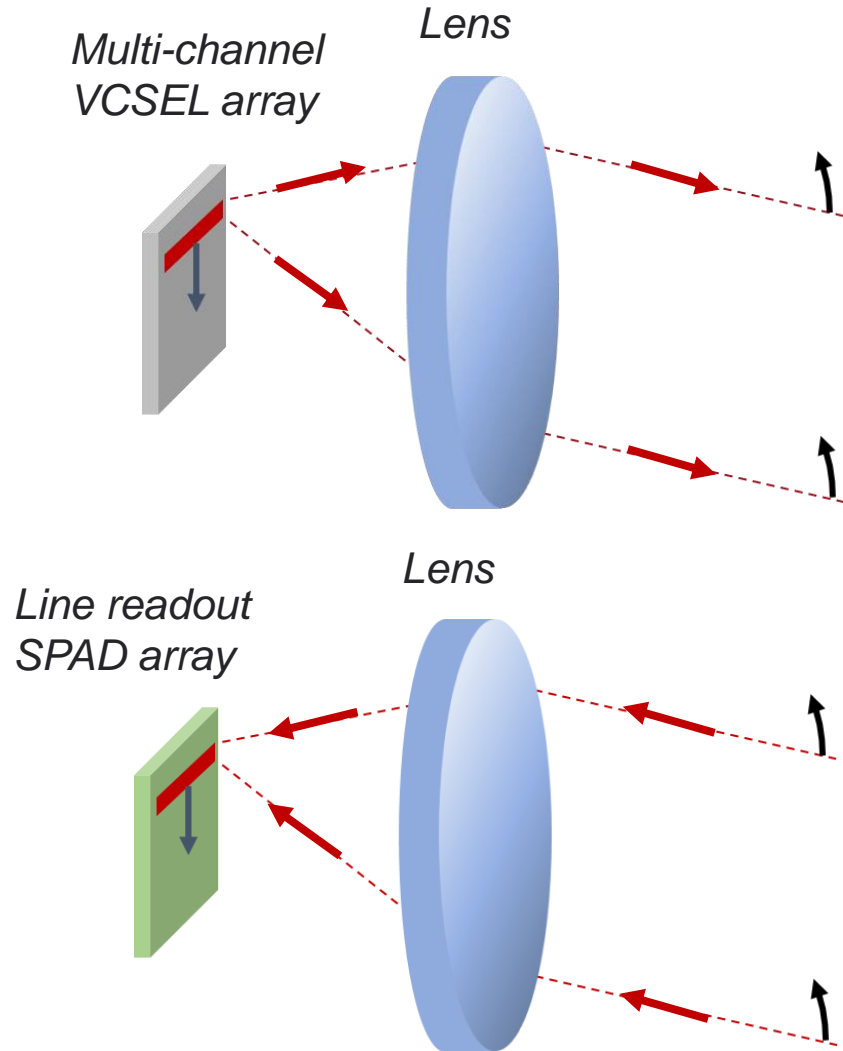


- Mechanical Scan:
 - More complex, costly and larger optics
 - Smaller laser diode chip



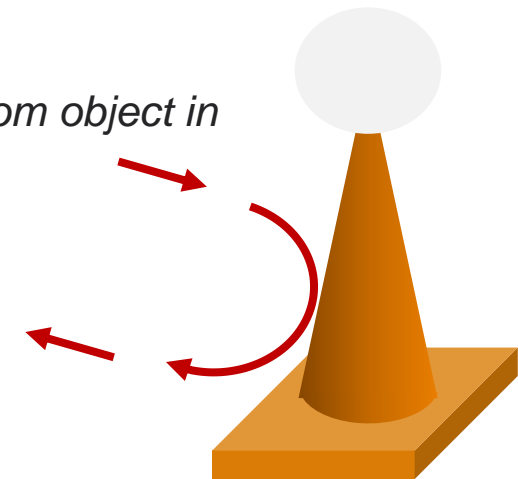
- All electronic scan LiDAR:
 - Simple, compact, robust optics
 - Already employed in consumer electronics for few meter range
 - Larger laser chip required vs. mechanical scan approach

Electronic scan – matching to detector array



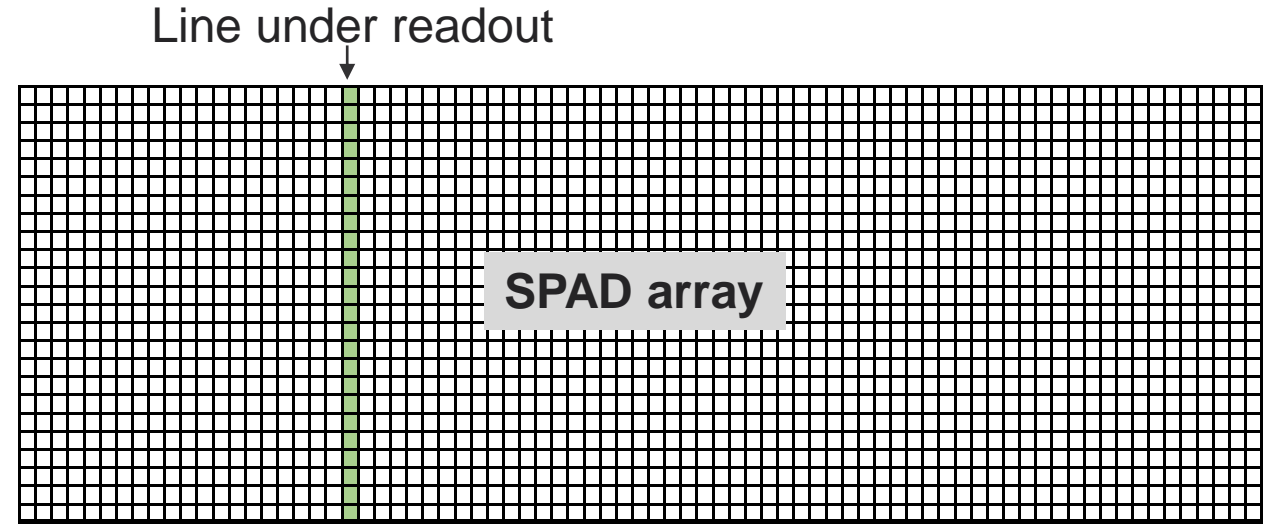
- All electronic scan requires match between VCSEL array and single photon avalanche detector (SPAD) array

Reflection from object in field-of-view

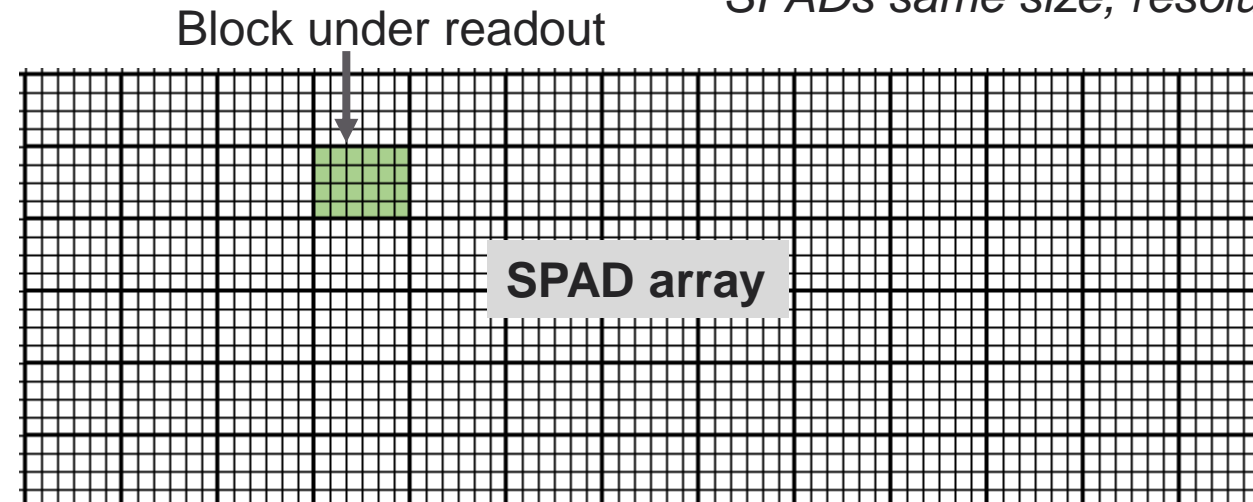


Matching to single-photon avalanche photodiode (SPAD) arrays

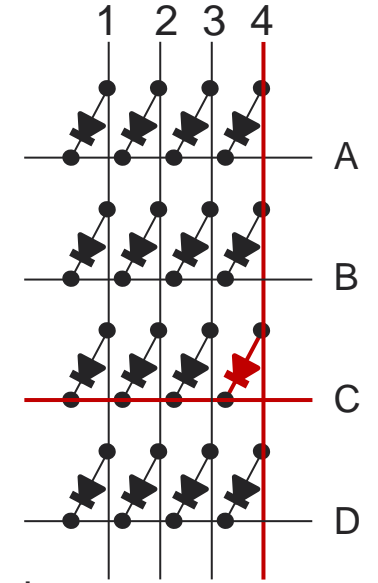
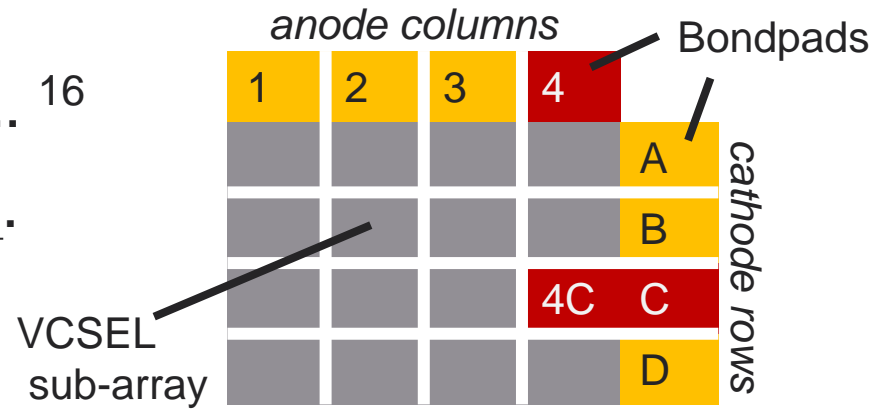
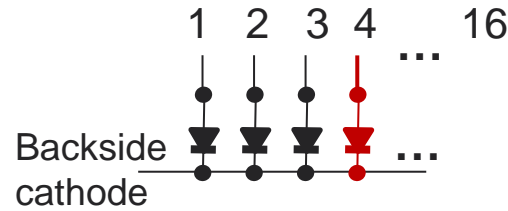
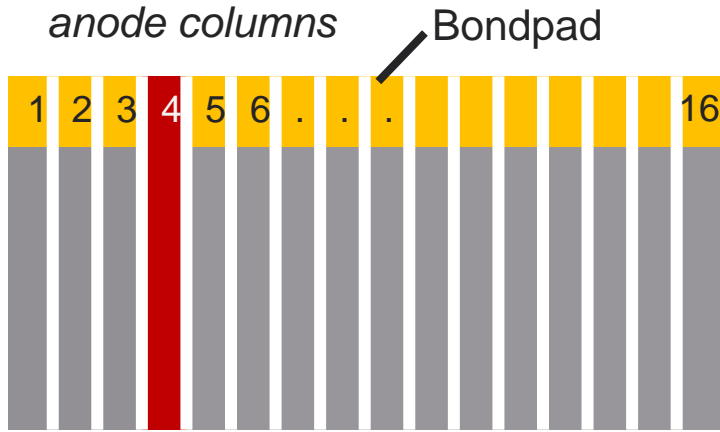
- SPAD arrays may have hundreds of columns
- VCSEL array also requires hundreds of channels
- Newer SPADs can readout in blocks rather than lines
- Block readout different from macro-pixels.
Pixels not summed, but read-out individually



*Both read-out zone same # of pixels.
SPADs same size, resolution*



Addressable VCSEL array geometries



Column addressable

- Typ. config front side anodes, backside cathode
- Conductive substrate

Pro / Cons:

- Simple fabrication
- Works with commonly available line read-out SPADs
- Large chips or many bond-pads often required
- Trade-off for width / number of channels
 - Narrow -> higher resistance, worse uniformity + better overlap with SPAD column
 - Wider -> lower resistance, better uniformity, worse overlap with SPAD column

Matrix addressable

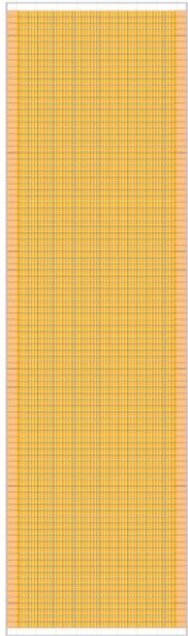
- Frontside anode and cathodes – overlapping
- Isolated substrate

Pro/Cons:

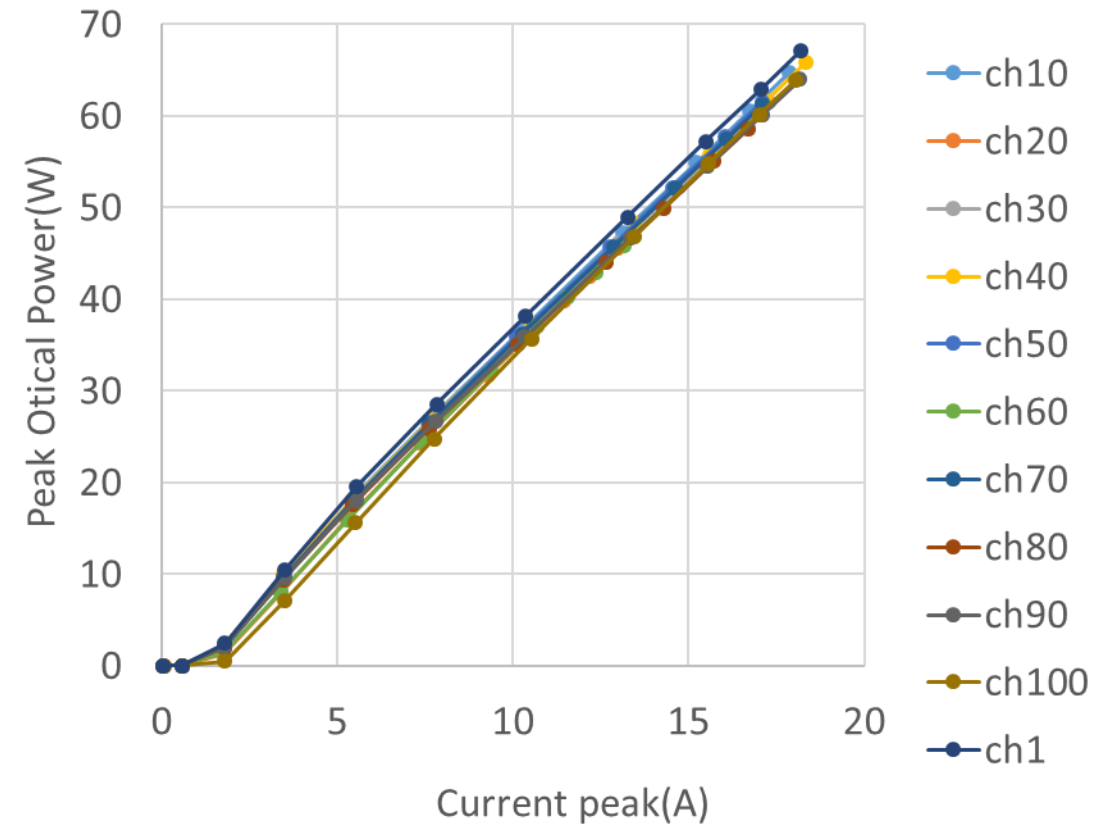
- More complex fabrication, but can be smaller than column add. for similar number of channels
- Requires detector have block read-out
- Current flows over wider path, better uniformity over sub-array
- More efficient with optical power, enables longer distance
- Fewer contact pads (M+N) pads for M x N sub-arrays

High-power 1D addressable array

- 1d addressable chip
- 100 channels
- Chip size **16mm** x 4.5mm > 70mm²
- 940nm, 5 Junction design



6ns pulse, 0.1% duty-cycle, 25°C



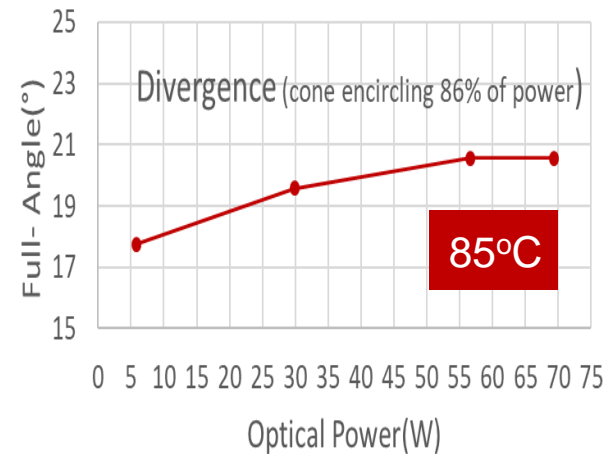
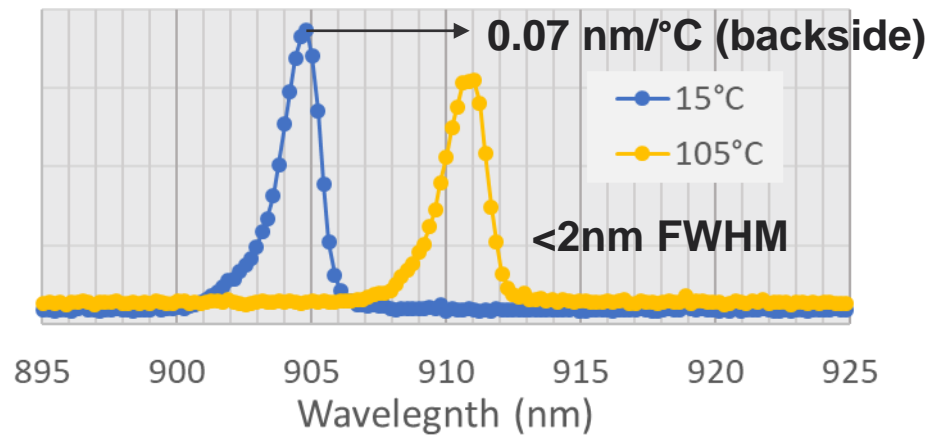
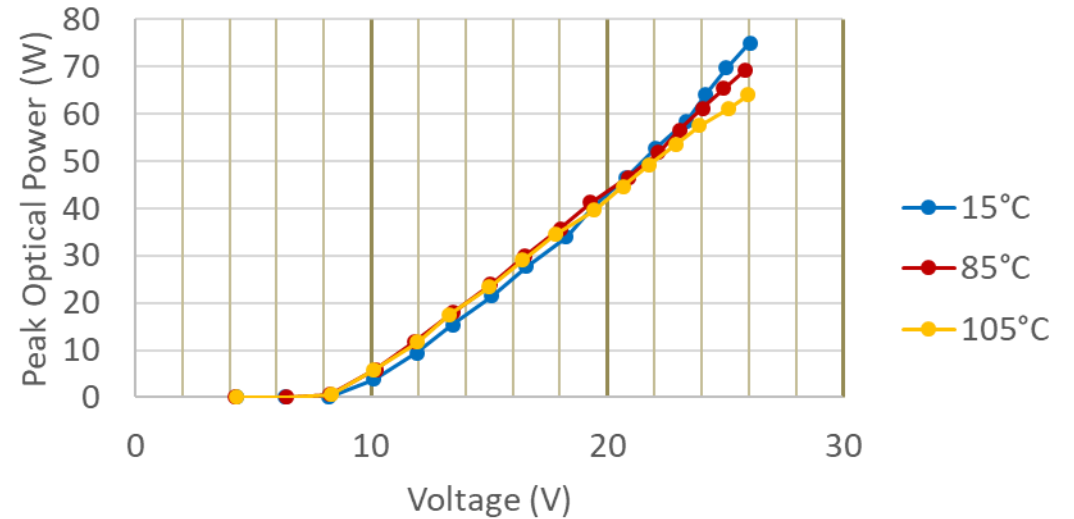
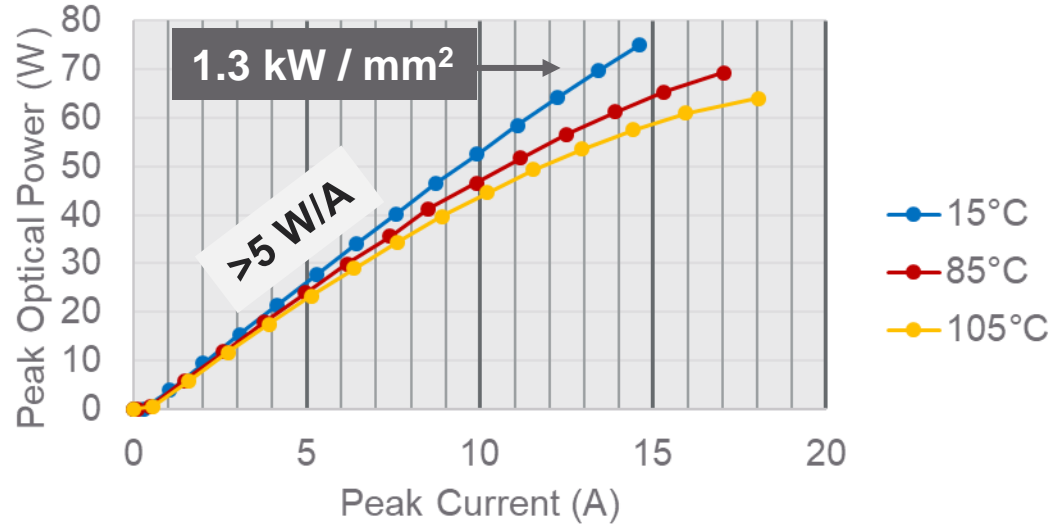


Matrix addressable performance

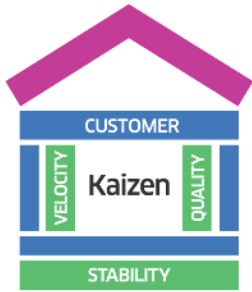


Results 2D array, individual sub-array (in array of ~200 elements)

- 905nm, 6 Junction design
- ~7ns pulse, 0.1% duty-cycle.
- Sub-array size ~0.05 mm² Overall chip ~12mm²

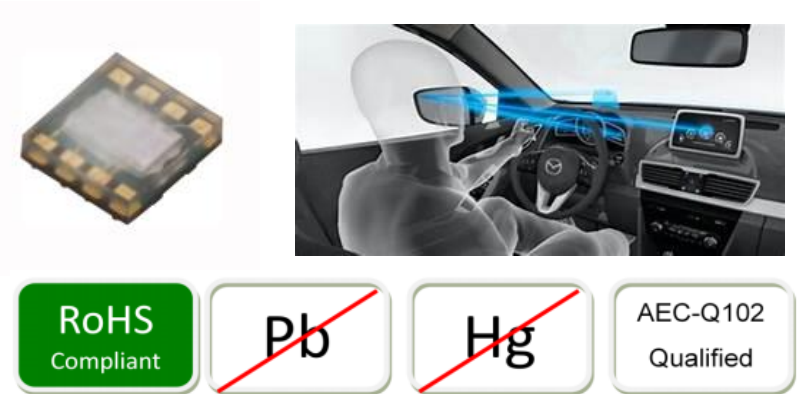


Reliability is a key Lumentum VCSEL difference



- Lumentum's **Kaizen** quality culture
- Submarine proven fiber optical component history
- >900M units of VCSEL chips shipped, zero field failures!

- VCSEL module for automotive in-cabin applications **completed AEC-Q102 qualification**
 - Qualified in a packaged solution



- **IATF 16949-2016 certified** VCSEL fab

For more information on automotive LiDAR VCSEL technology...



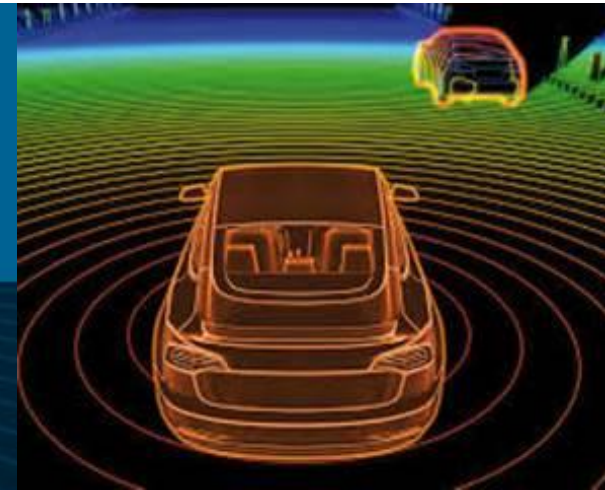
DrivingVisionNews.com
Automotive lighting, driver assistance and smart sensors

DVN AUTOMOTIVE LIDAR CONFERENCE & EXPO

15-16 NOV. 2021, FRANKFURT

High-Power VCSEL Arrays For Next-Generation LiDAR Systems

Matt Everett
Lumentum Product Line Director



Summary

- The latest generation of VCSEL chips are the light sources of choice for advanced sensing solutions
- Matrix addressability opens additional options for LiDAR architectures
- Higher peak power densities using multi-junction epitaxial materials enable $> 1\text{kW/mm}^2$ (low-duty-cycle, few ns pulse) permit extension to longer distances
- VCSEL development has advanced rapidly as high-volume applications drive innovation and infrastructure
- Lumentum is focused on advancing VCSEL technology, the manufacturing platform, products, and integration
- Ecosystem partners are established for module integrators, detector solutions, and electronic integration

A person wearing AR glasses is shown in profile, looking towards a glowing 3D wireframe sphere. The sphere is composed of interconnected lines and points, creating a mesh-like structure. A bright yellow beam of light emanates from the sphere, illuminating the person's face and the glasses. The background is dark and out of focus, suggesting an indoor setting with ambient lighting.

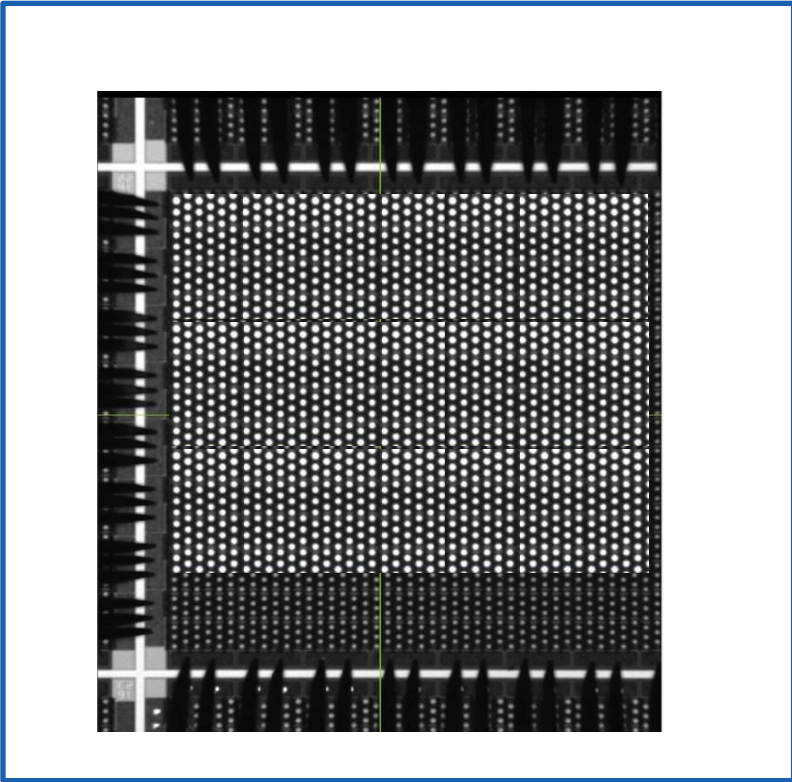
**Leading 3D sensing VCSEL
innovation**

Thank you!

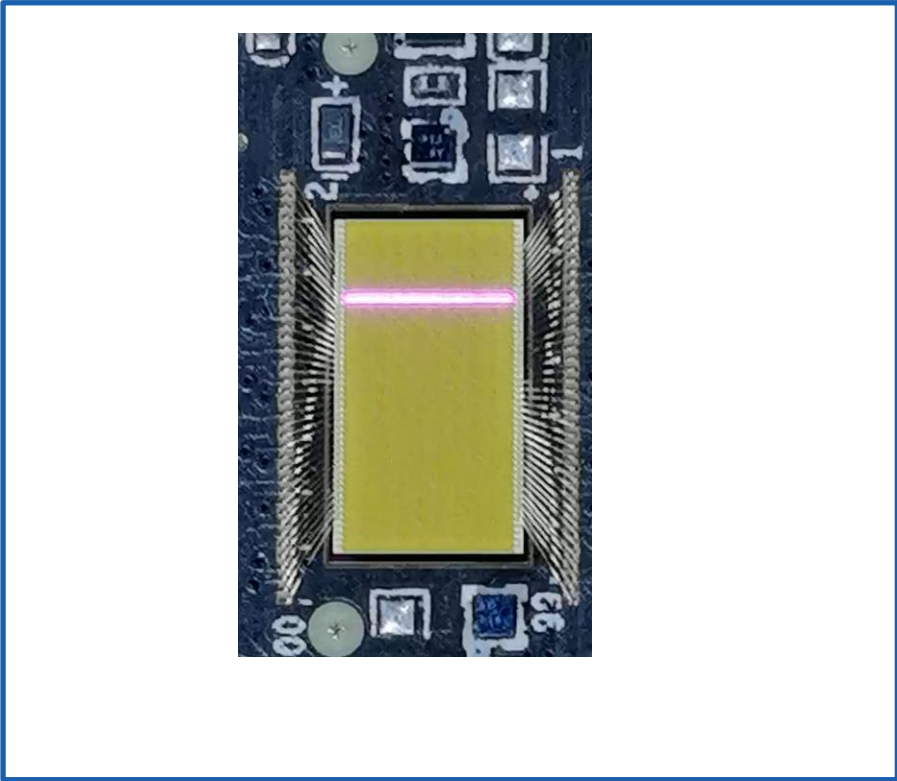
 **LUMENTUM**

Addressable VCSEL array examples

Matrix addressable VCSEL array

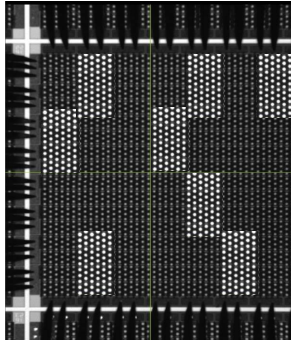


1D VCSEL array

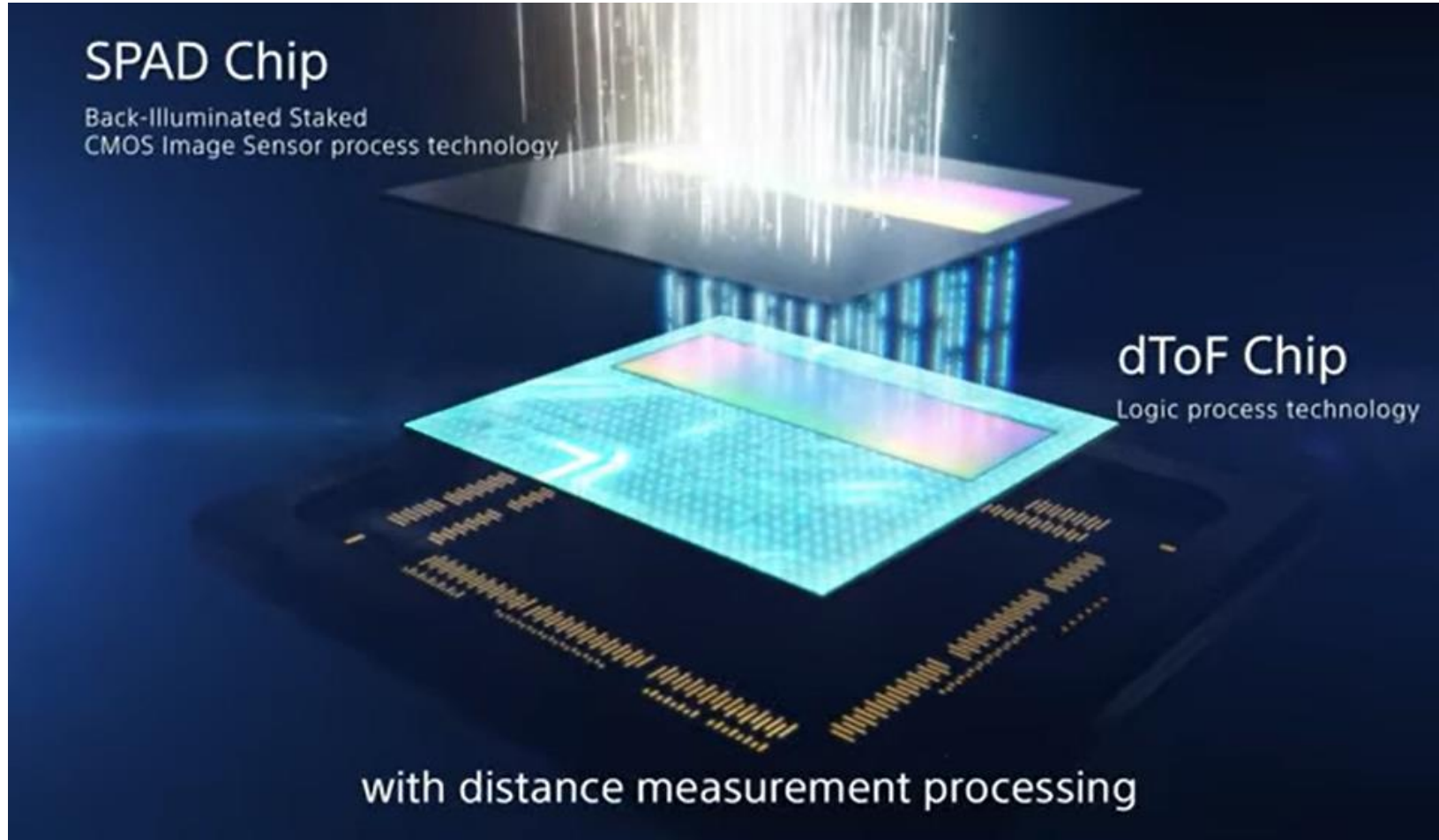


Addressable VCSEL array examples

2-D Matrix addressable VCSEL array



Stacked SPAD image sensor



Summary

- Matrix addressability opens additional options for LiDAR architectures
- Higher peak power densities using multi-junction epitaxial materials enable $> 1\text{kW/mm}^2$ (low-duty-cycle, few ns pulse) permit extension to longer distances
- Simpler optics + no need for TEC
- Proven at manufacturing processes at consumer volumes

Summary

- The latest generation of high-power, multi-junction VCSEL chips are the light sources of choice for automotive ToF LiDAR architectures
- Addressability of individual emitter sections allows a perfect match of the emitter to available and future detector devices
- VCSEL development has advanced rapidly as high-volume applications drive innovation and infrastructure
- Lumentum is focused on expanding its automotive VCSEL portfolio
- Ecosystem partners are established for module integrators, detector solutions, and electronic integration

Automotive in-cabin sensing applications

Occupancy Monitoring System/Driver Monitoring System (OMS/DMS)

Seatbelt fastened/unfastened

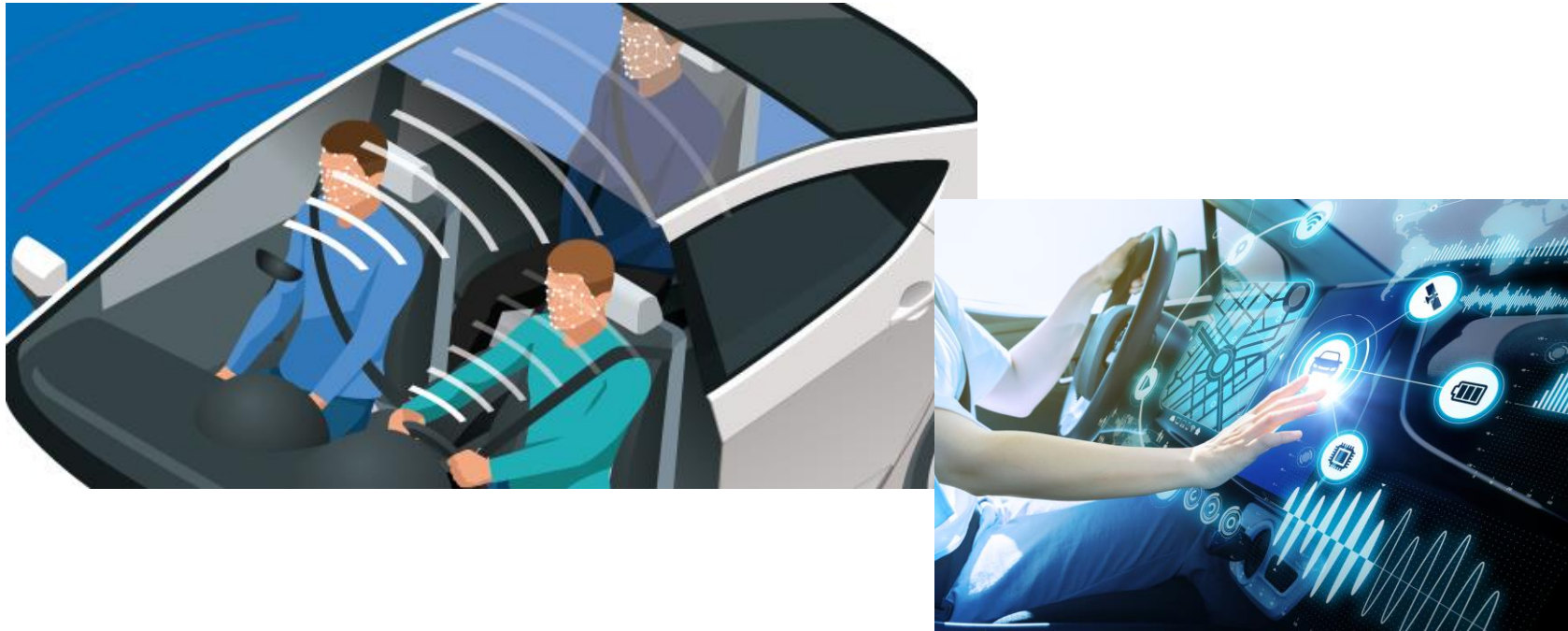
Passenger size and positioning

Facial recognition

Alert to check rear seat when exiting or entering the vehicles

Detect movement after vehicle is parked or moved

Monitor occupant biometrics like heart rate, temperature



Gesture recognition in-cabin controls