



# **SPM Manufacture for Large Area Detection**

Pádraig Hughes, SPM Product Manager  
LIGHT07, Sept. 2007

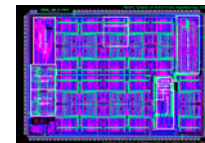
# Motivation

Solid State

Vacuum Tube



Plasma tv  
(Bitzer/Gene Slottow)



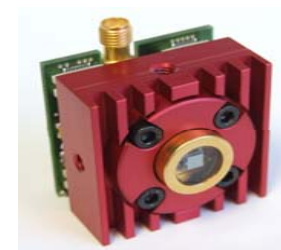
CMOS chip (174,569 transistors)



Silicon Transistor  
(Texas Inst.)



LED (Holonyak)



SPM

1875



LightBulb  
(Edison)

1900

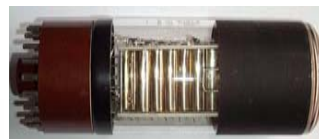


CRT  
(Ferdinand Braun)

1925



Vacuum Tube Diode  
(Fleming)



Photomultiplier Tube (RCA)

1950

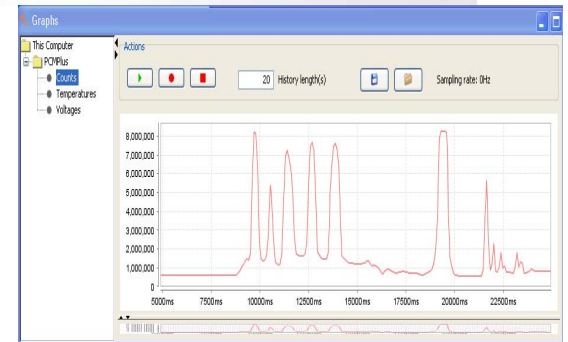
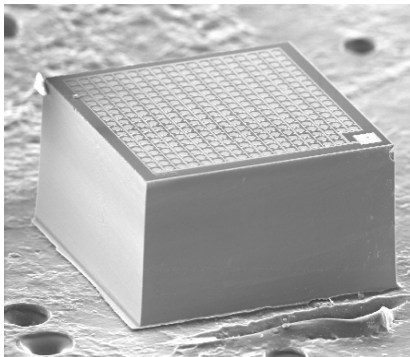


ENIAC (17,468 Tubes)

1975

2000

## ..... Low Light Sensors, Modules and Imaging Arrays.

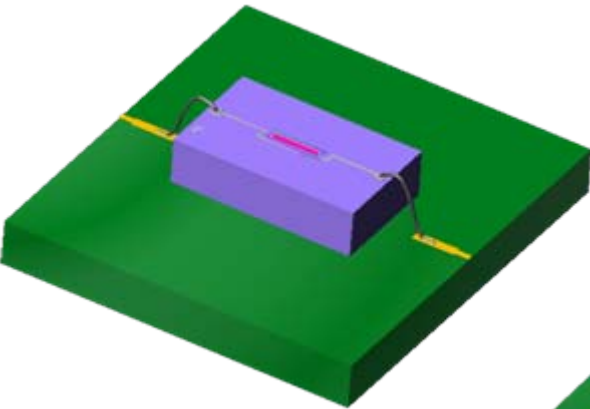


<http://www.SensL.com>

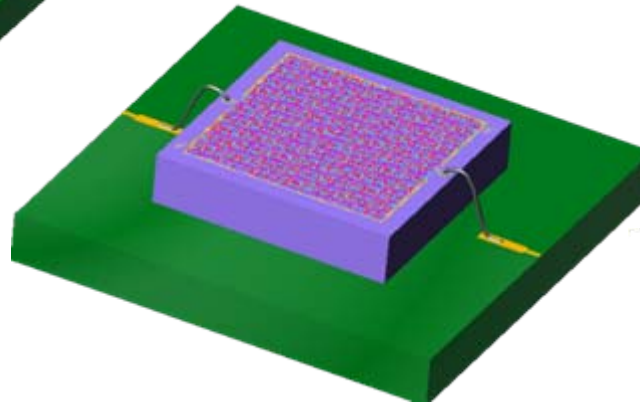
# Core Competence

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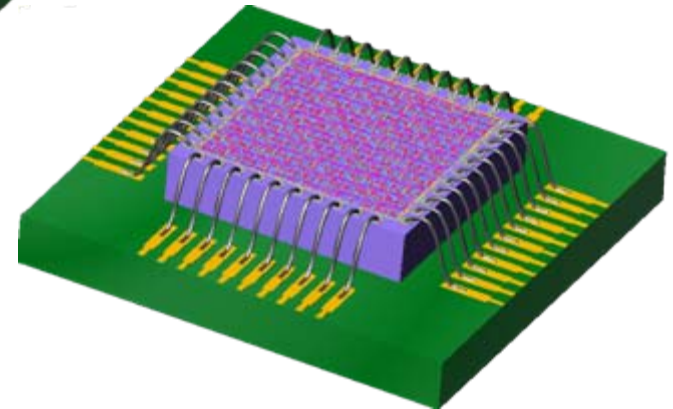
Single Photon Counting  
(SPC)



Silicon Photomultiplier  
(SPM)

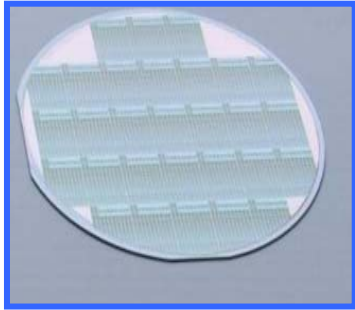


Photon Counting /  
Timing  
(DigitalAPD)

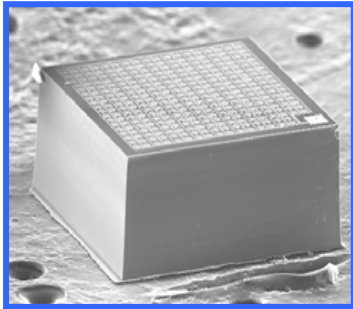


Identical Core Technology  
Multiple Configurations

# SPM Product



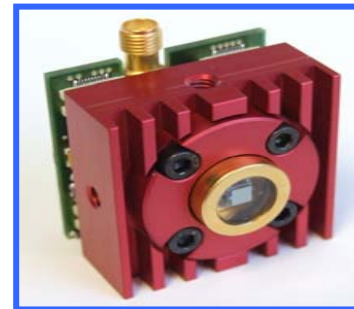
SPM 100/150mm  
Wafer



SPM 1mm<sup>2</sup>, 9mm<sup>2</sup>  
Singulated Die

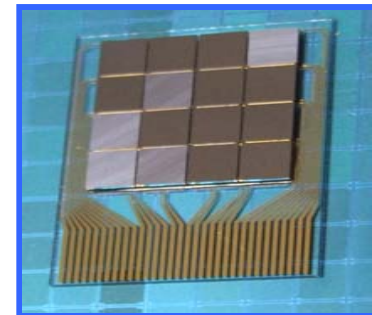


TOX SPM  
Packaged



SPM Module

- SPMMicro
- SPMMini
- SPMScint



SPM Arrays

Multiple Configuration Options,  
see our Website!

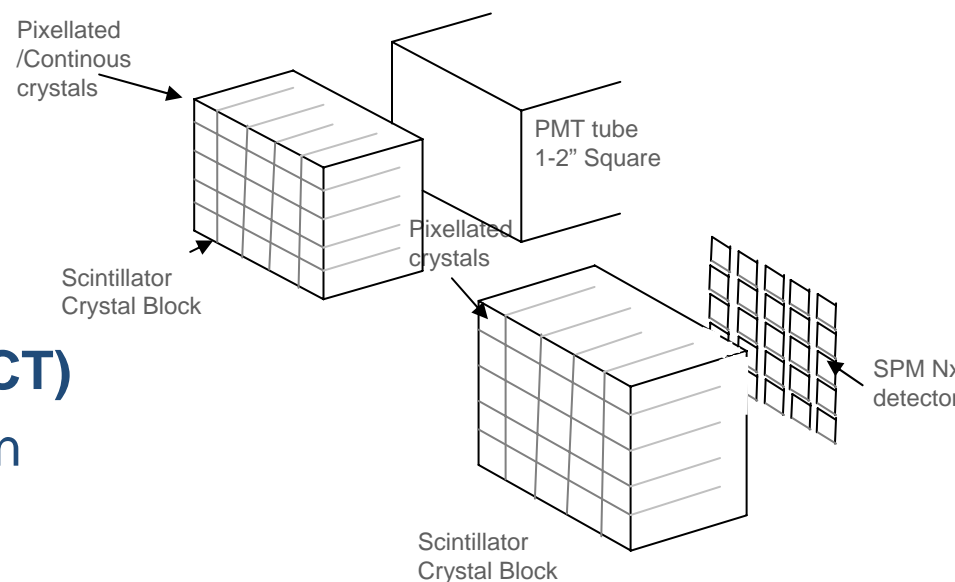
# Large Area Detection

- Advances in solid state sensor technology (SPM) combined smart interconnect/ packaging solutions.

- Large Area >1" (PMT size)
- 2D spatial imaging

- **Primary Applications**

- Radiation Monitoring
- **Medical Imaging (PET, SPECT)**
- High Energy Particle Detection
- X Ray Detection
- Flow Cytometry
- Confocal Microscopy
- Microarray Scanning



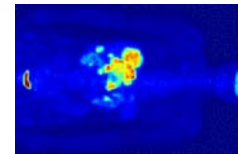
# Medical Imaging



First generation PET  
(1976-1978)

Conventional PET  
Detection  
(1978-2006)

- Improving Imaging performance
  - New Scintillation Materials
  - Improved Detector Performance/System Integration
  - Reliable Detection Modules
- Dual Modality
  - PET/MR



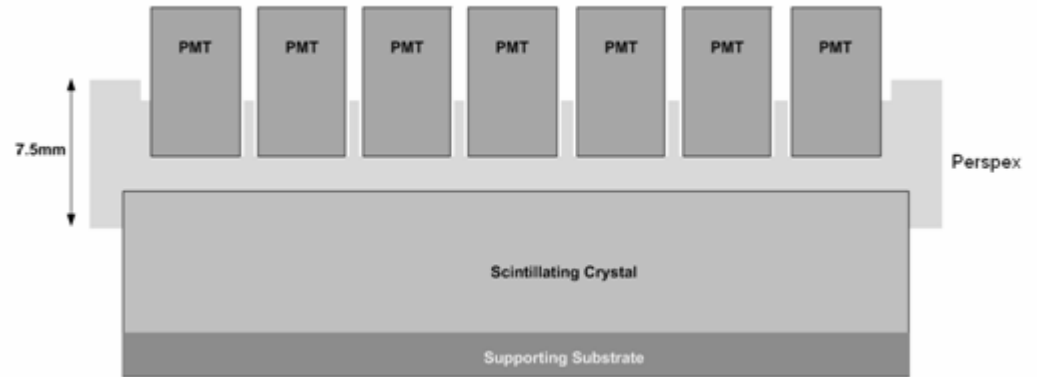
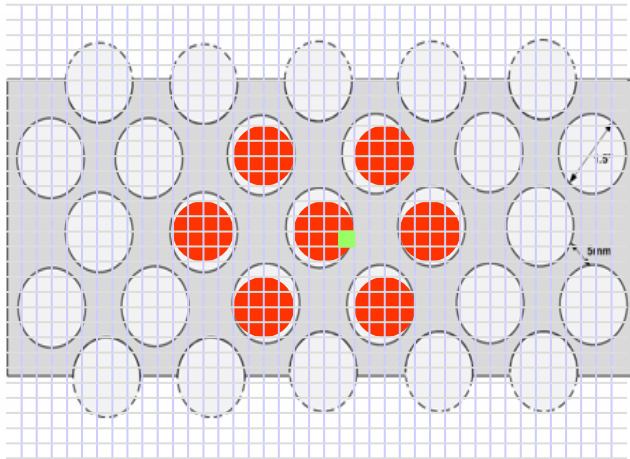
Time-of-Flight PET System  
(PET/CT 2007)

# PET Detection Module

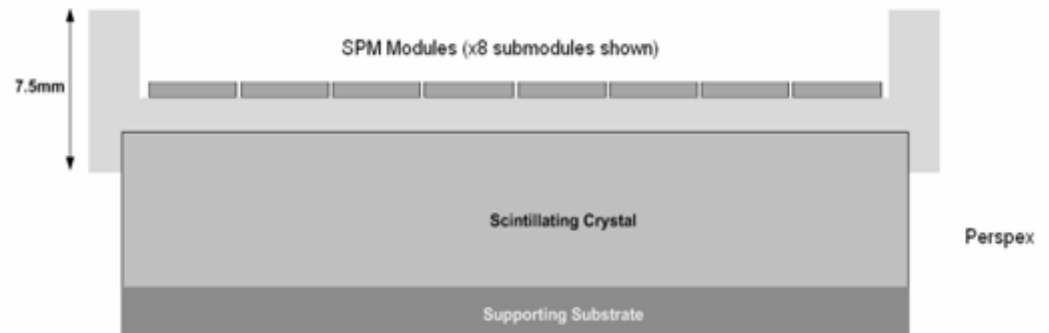
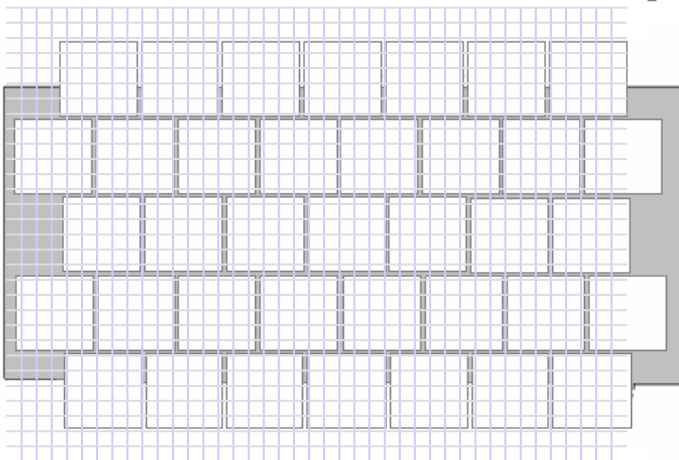
<b>Type</b>	<b>Trends</b>	<b>Impact</b>
<b>Improved Scintillators</b>	<i>New Scintillation materials (BGO → GSO → <u>LYSO (LSO)</u> → LaBr<sub>3</sub>)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved Timing Accuracy – reduced random event rates</li> <li>• Better Energy Resolution</li> </ul>
	<i>Optimising crystal geometry</i>	<i>Better Spatial resolution</i>
	<i>Reliability (less brittle e.g. LaBr<sub>3</sub>)</i>	<i>Handling</i>
<b>Scintillation Detection</b>	<i>Match detector size &amp; response with pixellated scintillator output</i>	<i>Energy resolution (&lt;10%), CRT &lt;500ps</i>
	<i>Stability &amp; uniform gain across large area</i>	<i>Uptime, less calibration → more reliable detection system</i>
	<i>Improved Detection Formats: e.g. from conventional block detection to Honeycomb detection architectures</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better identification</li> <li>• Less light collection variability</li> <li>• No Drop off at side of FOV</li> </ul>
	<i>Magnetic insensitivity</i>	<i>Dual Modality with MRI</i>
<b>Electronics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Less Bulky/Power hungry &amp; Reliable</li> <li>• Fast electronics to match intrinsic timing properties of detection module + multichannel readouts (ASIC's)</li> </ul>	<i>High Channel Sampling</i>



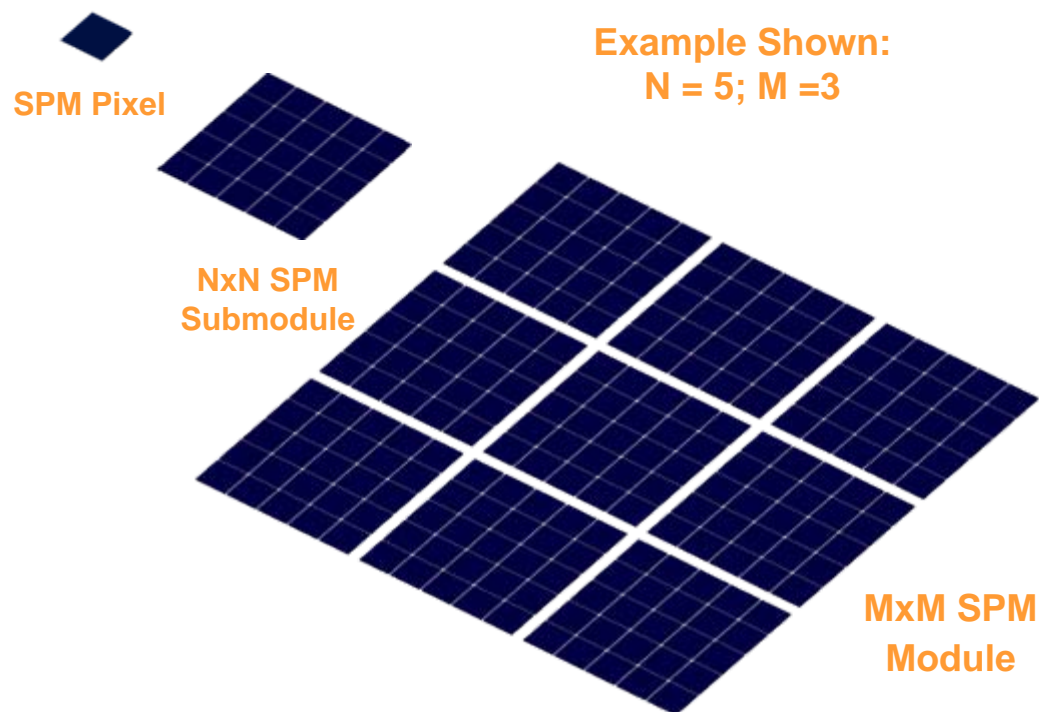
## Typical PMT Format



## SPM Equivalent Format



# SPM Packaging for PET



- Scaled SPM array architecture – **0.5m<sup>2</sup> (total area)/PET system**
- Submodules equivalent to 1.5” PMT sizes
- 4 side buttable
- electronics integration

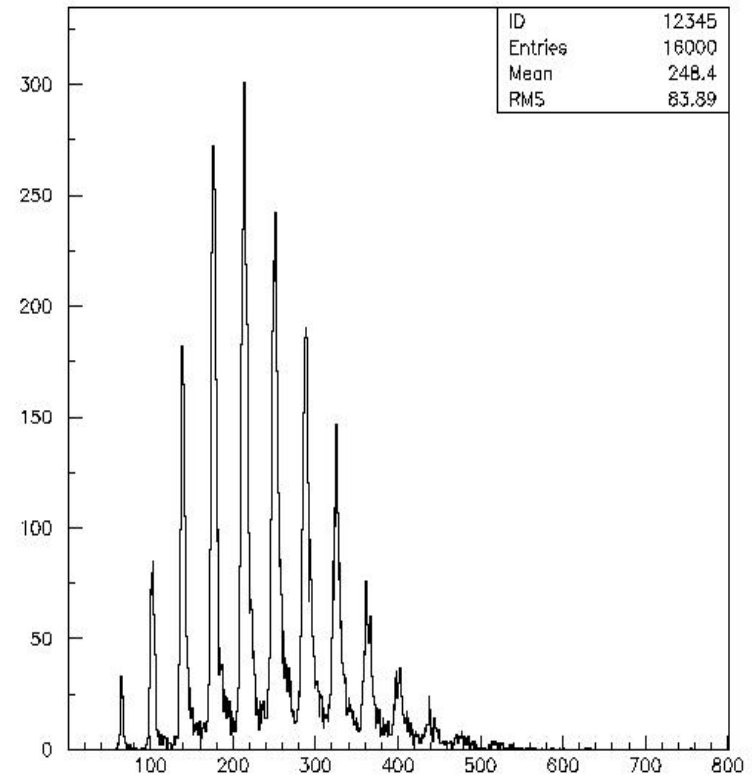
# Why SPM?

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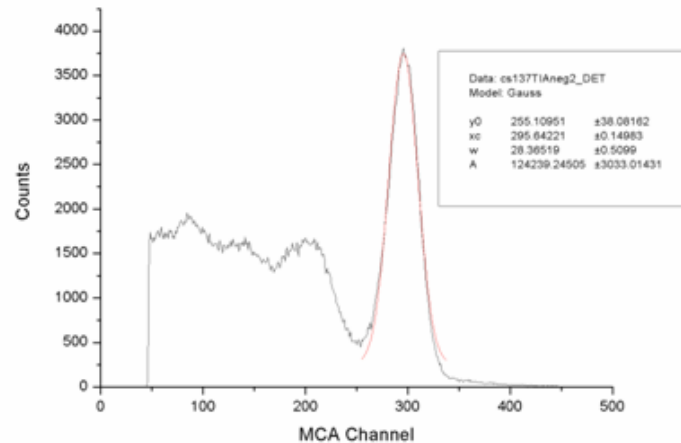
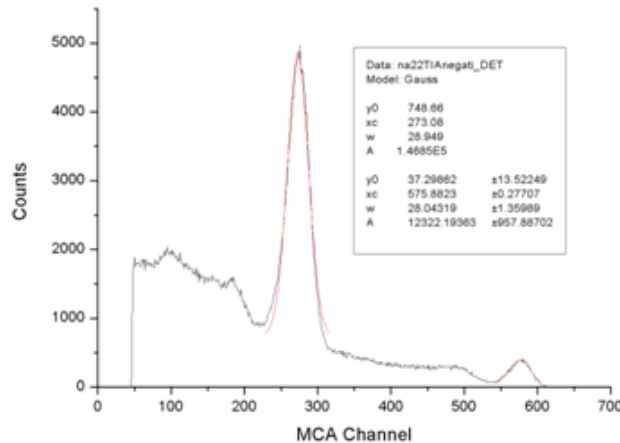
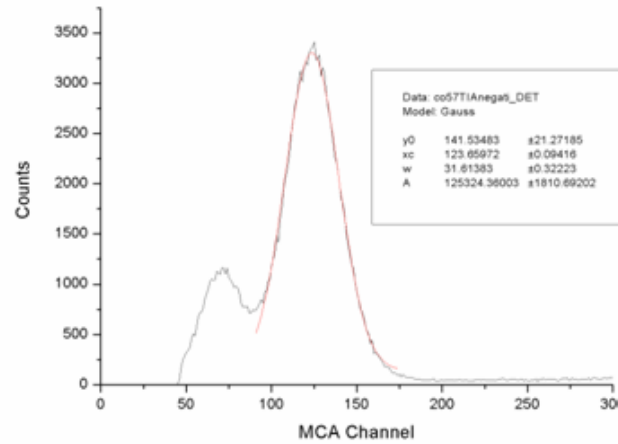
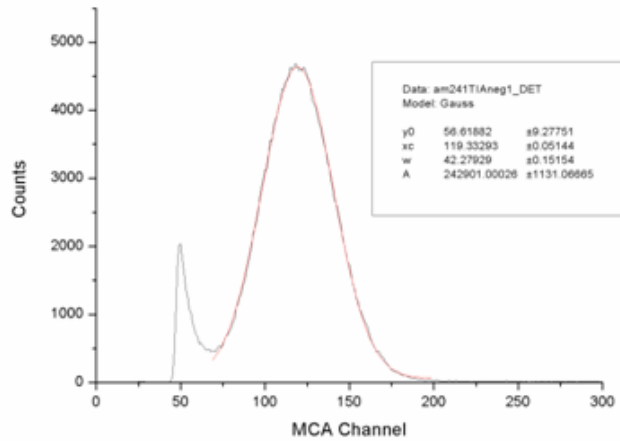
- $\geq$  PMT performance
- Large Area requires High Volume capabilities
- Manufacturability (Solid-State)
  - Scalable, stable, reliable, repeatable
  - Cost  $\leq$  PMT cost
- Form Factor (System Integration)
- Dual Modality

# SPM Key Properties

- Sensitive to single photons
- Excellent Photon Counting (Resolvable Photoelectron Peaks)
- 1mm<sup>2</sup> and 9mm<sup>2</sup> available
- High Intrinsic Gain 10<sup>6</sup>
- High PDE
  - 25-40% Green/Red
  - 40-60% Blue/UV
- Good Dynamic Range/Linearity
- Low Operating Voltage <40V
- Insensitive to Magnetic Fields



# Energy Resolution



Energy (keV)	Energy Resolution (%)
60	41.6
122	30.6
511	12.5
662	11.3
1274	5.7

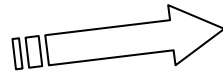
LSO Pulse height spectra for (clockwise from top left): Am-241(60keV), Co-57 (122keV), Cs-137 (662keV) and Na-22 (511keV and 1274keV).

# SensL Die Manufacturing

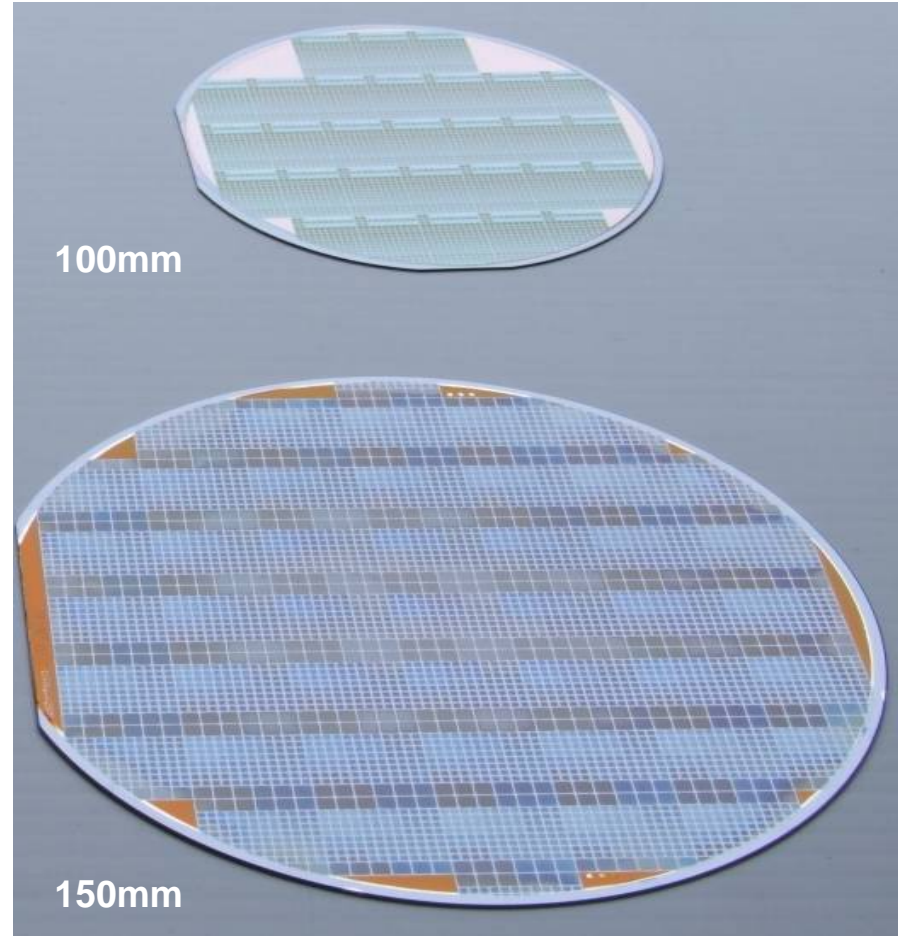
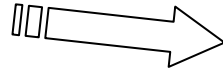
## ◆ Manufacturability is KEY



**Tyndall National  
Institute**

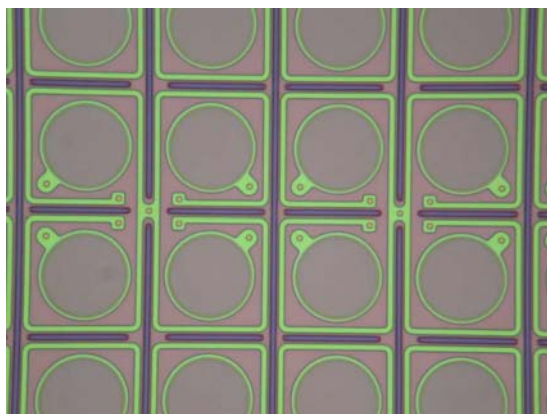


**Commercial  
Foundry**

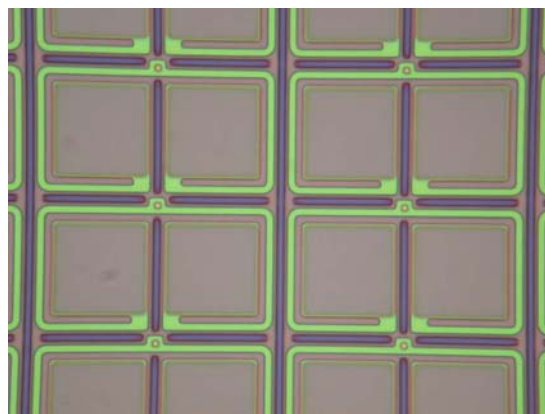


# Geometrical efficiency

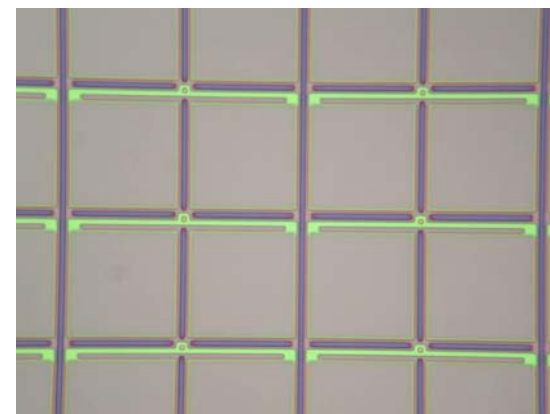
- A35H - 60% Fill Factor
- A50H – 70%



C20  
17%



A20L  
34%

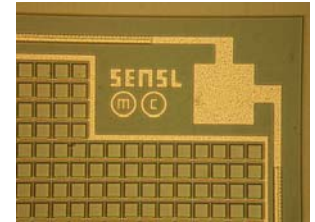
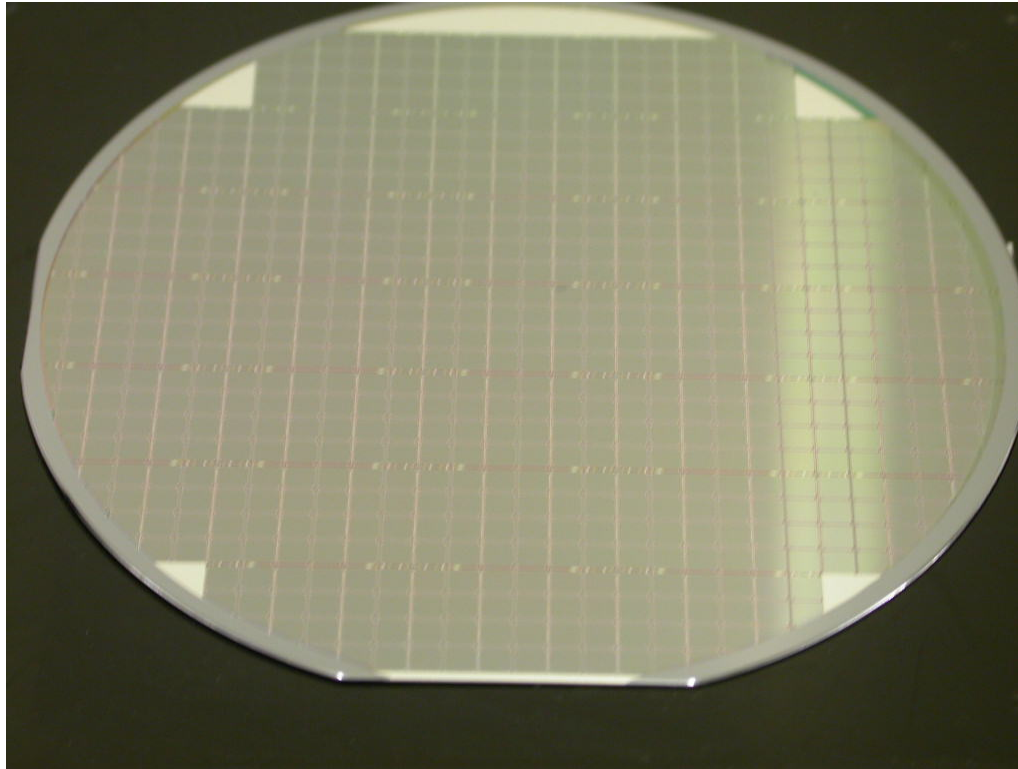


A20H  
43%

- $PDE = \text{effective QE} \times \text{Fill Factor}$

# 100 mm wafer at metal etch

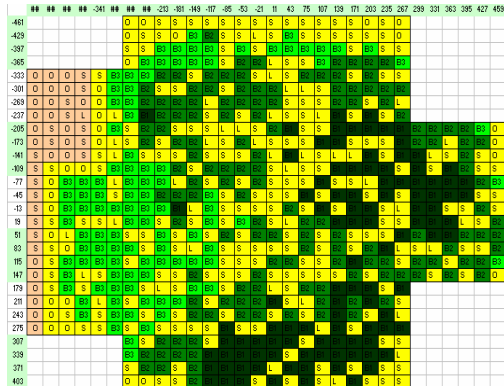
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**SPM8 – 3MM SPM A20H  
700 DIE PER WAFER X 8640 MICROCELLS = 6 MILLION PHOTON  
COUNTING DETECTORS**



# Inkless Wafer Sort to Assembly



Wafer binning output →

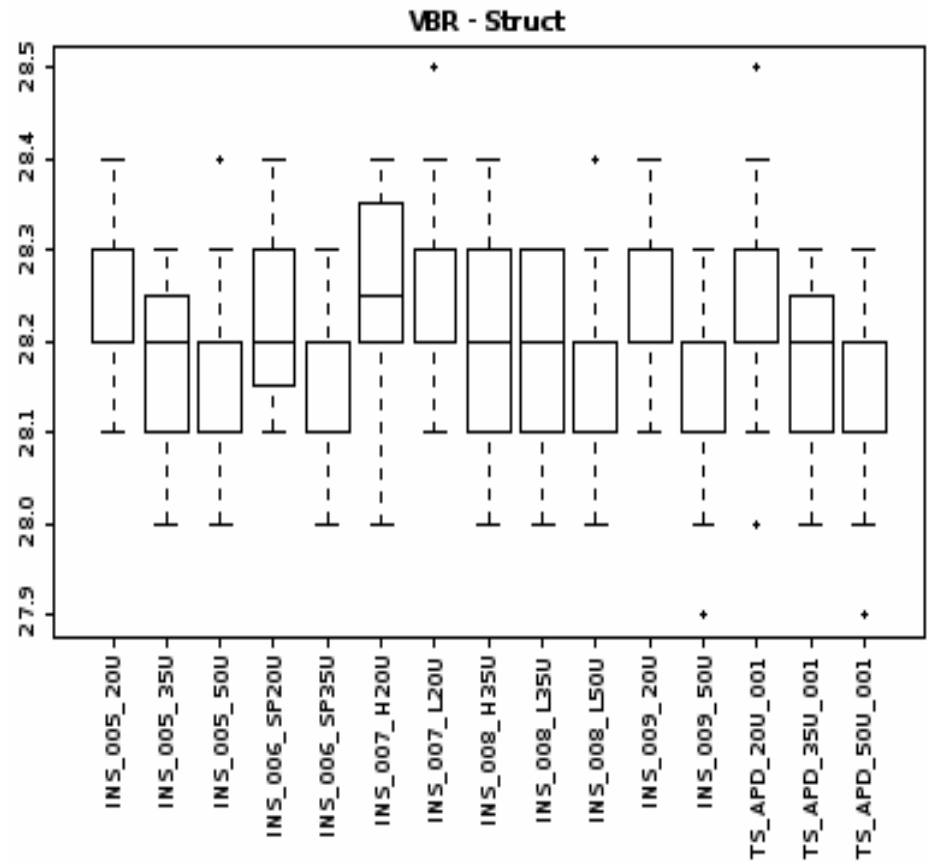
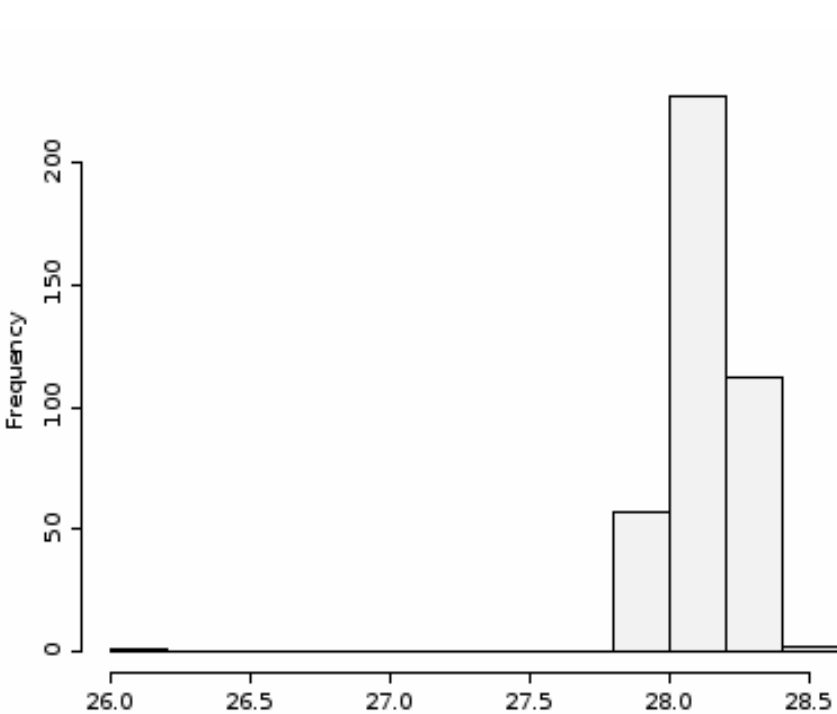
```
.....MMMM11111111717771MMM.....  
.....MM1717111711717171MM.....  
.....11171111717111117.....  
.....17111711111711117.....  
MMMM71717777177111717171HHMMMM  
MMMM671171711111717111717HHMMMM  
MMMM1717111177111771111171HHMMMM  
MM1711777711711771111171HHMMMM  
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MMMMM1111171117771117177HMMMMM  
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.....MMMM111717111171MM.....  
.....MMMMMM767766MMMMMM.....
```

Inkless wafer map

Automatic die pick & sort



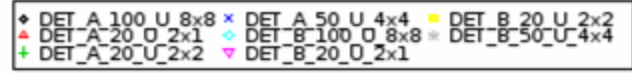
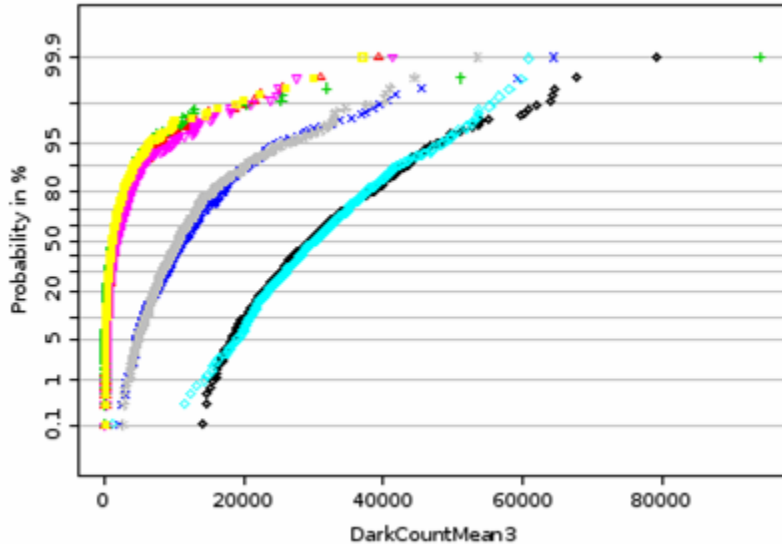
# Example Breakdown Uniformities



Tight distributions, across wafer, wafer to wafer, run to run  
Breakdown voltage **independent of diode structure, size**

# Parametric Testing

## EXAMPLE - SPM6 PRODUCT TEST REPORTING - DARK COUNT PARAMETERS



722

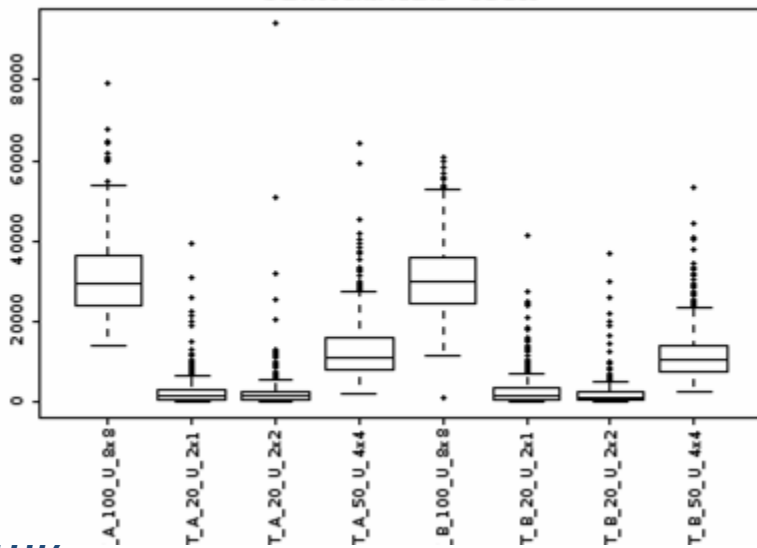
**SPC Detectors 20U, 50U, 100U , multiple layout types**

**- 4 V O/V**

**-wafer level test at room temperature**

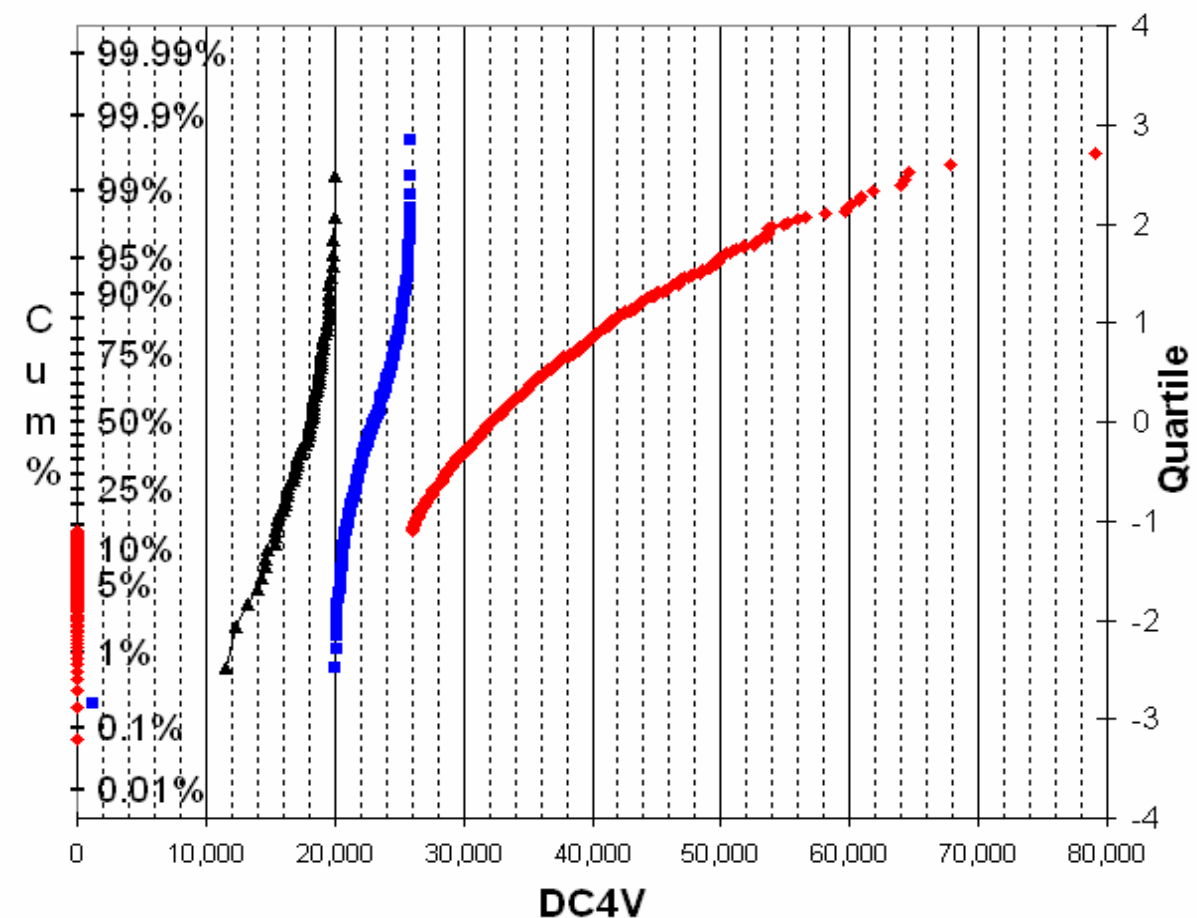
**- measure several bias points to characterise voltage and temperature dependence of dark count**

**- allows die selection based on dark count performance**



# 100U detector binning DC4V – RT

Detector : 100\_U\_8x8  
4V O/V Dark Count ( HZ )



▲ BIN A N=77 X=17621 S=1879  
Med=18201 IQR=2551

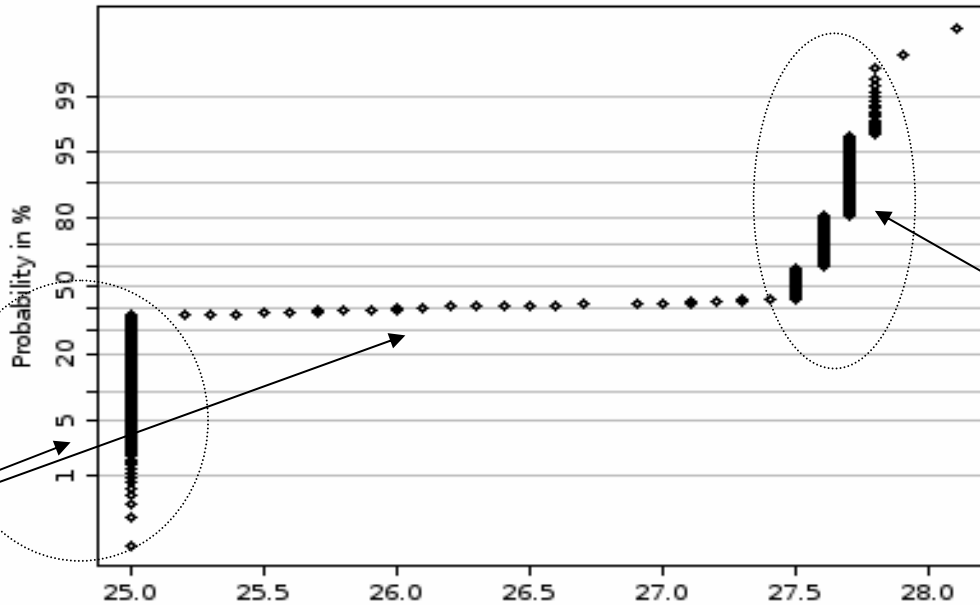
■ BIN B N=226 X=23025 S=2248  
Med=23119 IQR=2932

◆ BIN F N=751 X=3.08E+04  
S=1.50E+04 Med=3.22E+04  
IQR=1.05E+04

## WHAT THIS MEANS :

- P2: Bin A : 10KHz – 20KHz**
- P3: Bin B : 20 KHz – 26KHz**
- REJ: Bin F : all others**

# A35H SPM Parametric testing



Potential Good Die  
To Binning Flow

Reject Die

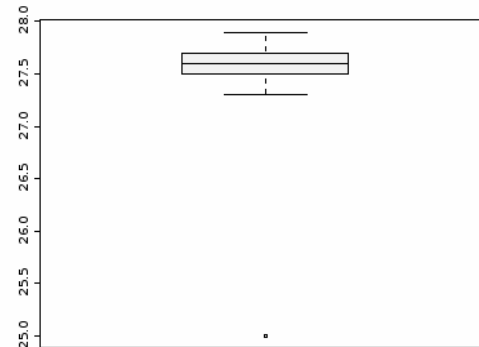
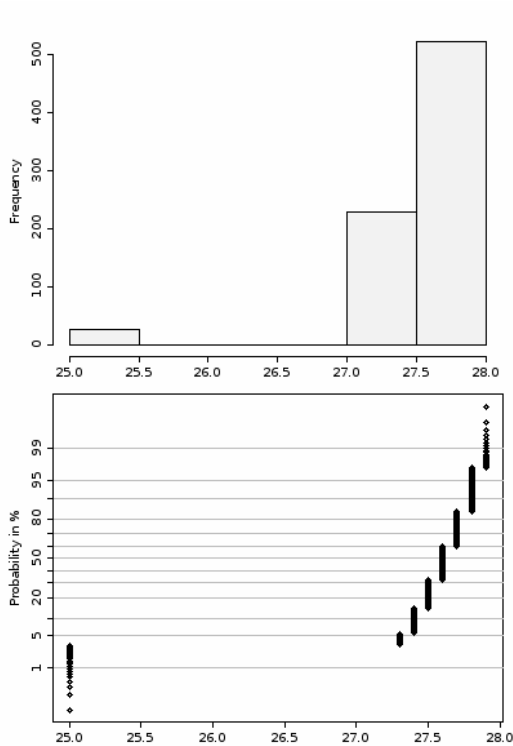
PARAMETER	DEFINITION	LOWER SCREEN LIMIT	UPPER SCREEN LIMIT
VBR	BREAKDOWN VOLTAGE – REVERSE BIAS VOLTAGE AT WHICH 10nA FLOWS	27.5 V	27.9 V
IR30	DARK CURRENT, MEASURED AT 30V REVERSE BIAS	5.0E-7 A	5.0E-5 A
IR32	DARK CURRENT, MEASURED AT 32V REVERSE BIAS	5.0E-6 A	1.0E-2 A*

\*Tighter screen limit of 6.0E-5A is used for A35HD device on wafer X3615-9

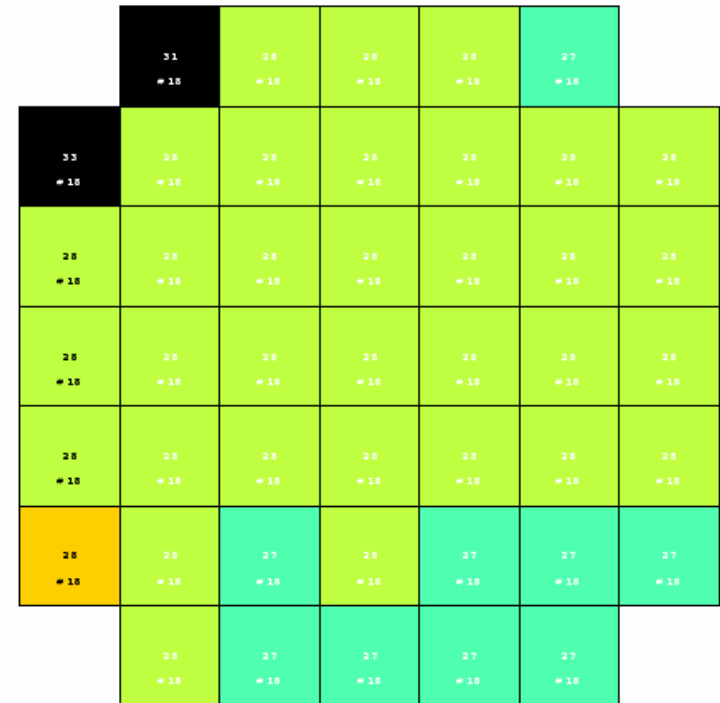
# Parametric Testing

## ◆ 150mm wafer ( Foundry )

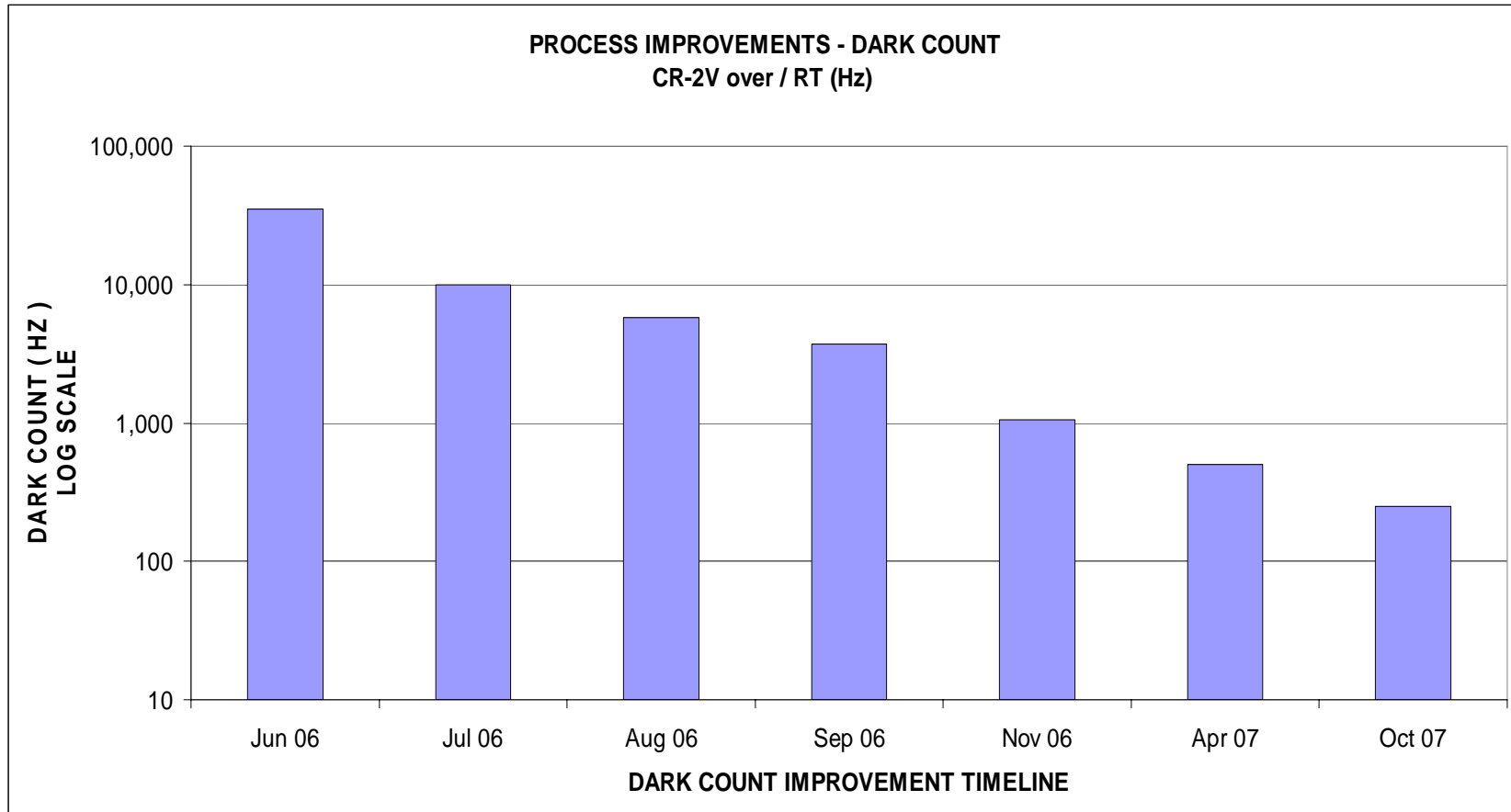
070425-21906-5\_003-VBR - WaferMap



21906-5-VBR  
 Date: - 2007-05-01  
 IQR- 0.2  
 Median- 28  
 Std-Dev- 0.48  
 Mean- 28

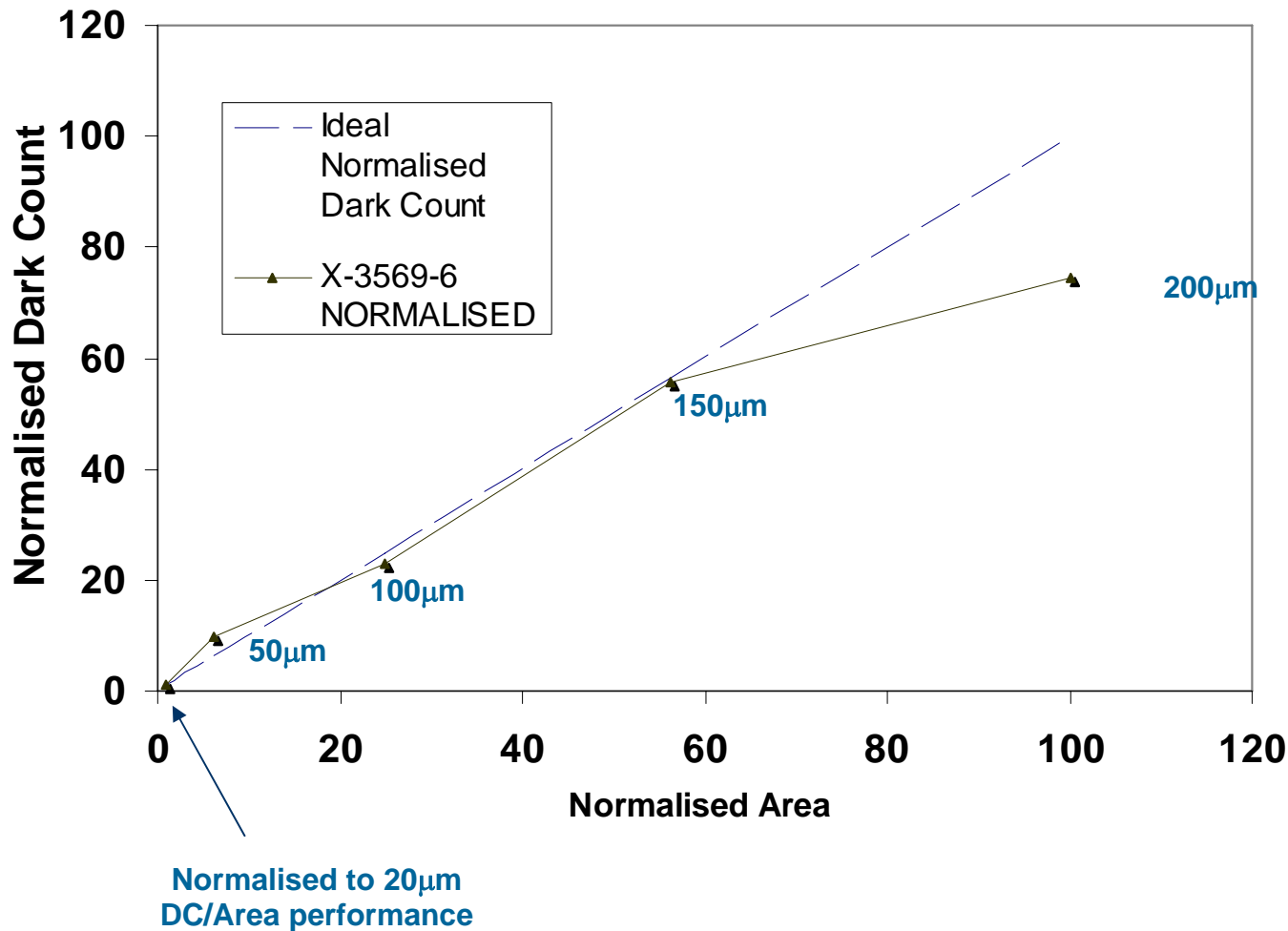


# Dark Count RoadMap



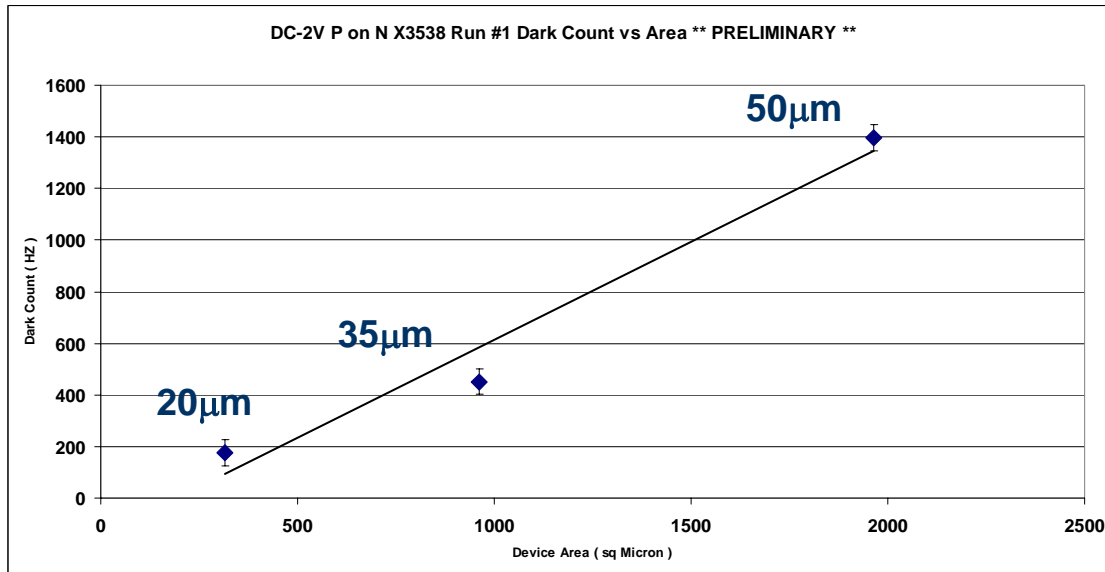
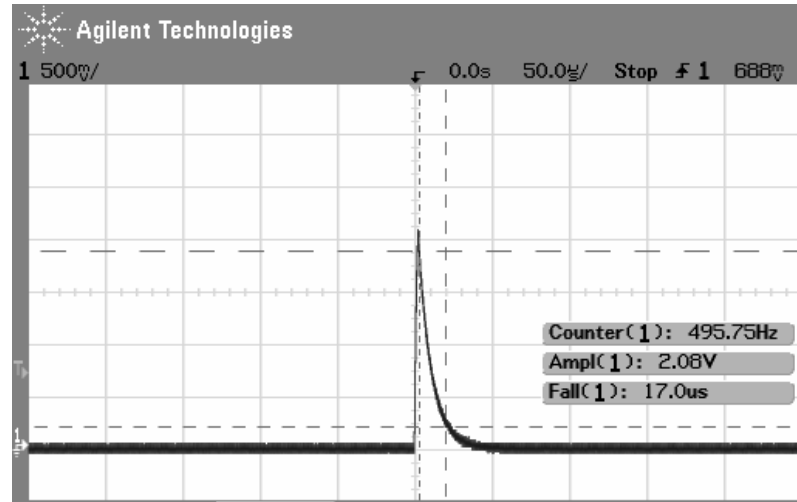
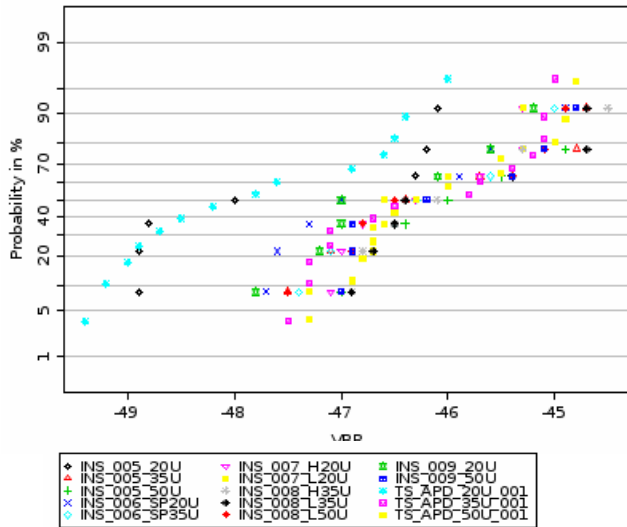
# NonP process

## Normalised Dark Count vs Normalised Area

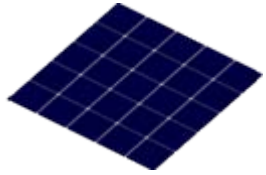




# P on N Process

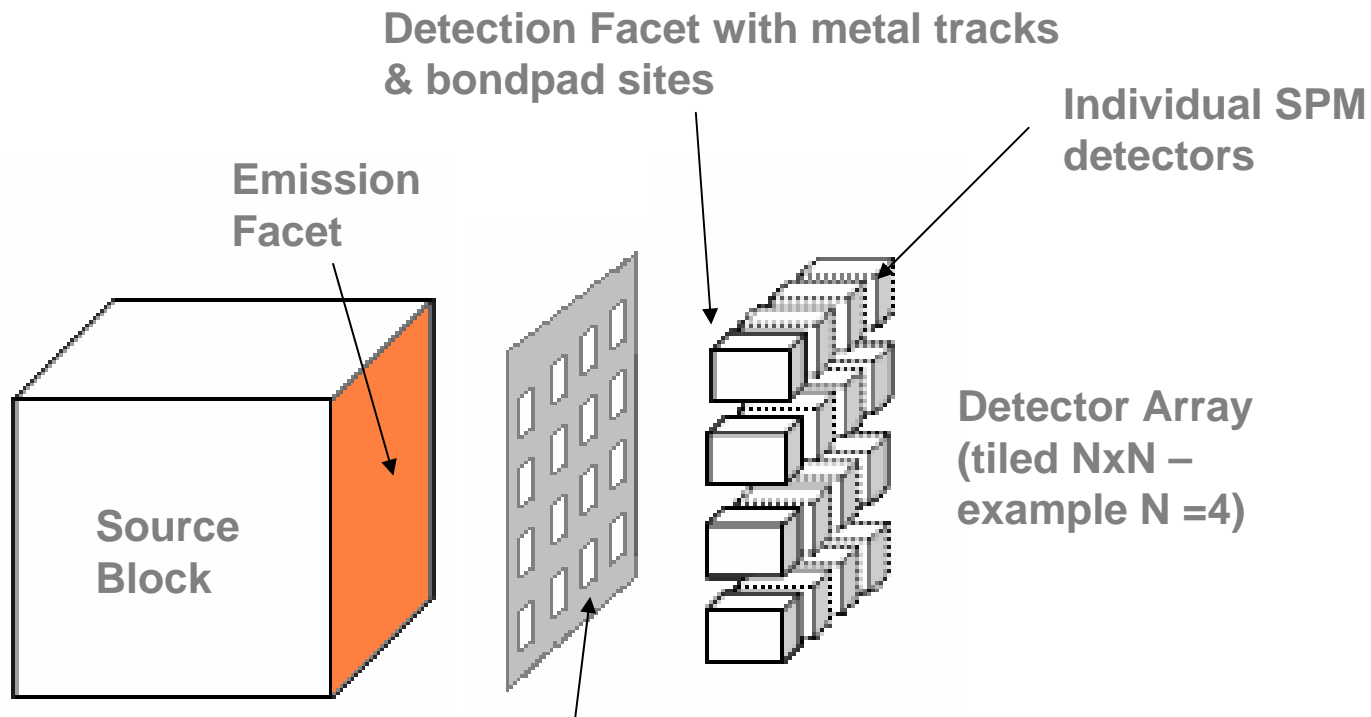


- Breakdown voltage distribution
- Dark count pulse ( 35U detector, 2V O/V )
- Dark count vs area scaling, wafer medians for circular test structures



- **PMT area equivalents >0.5”**
- **3 Array Approaches Pursued**
  - **Flex Arrays**
  - **Glass Arrays**
  - **Ceramic Arrays**
- **Pixellated/Summed Outputs**
- **Buttable Submodules (Pixellated) – PET**
- **Coupling Efficiency – Ideally butt coupled**

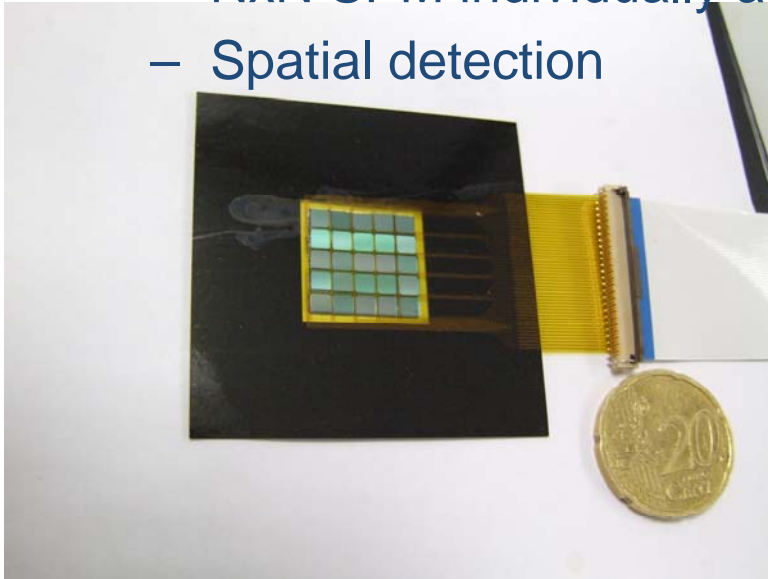
## Detector Interconnection



Transparent or perforated thin film sheet (polyimide flex) with metal tracks (tracks not shown) sandwiched between source & detector.

## SPMArray

- NxN SPM individually addressed
- Spatial detection

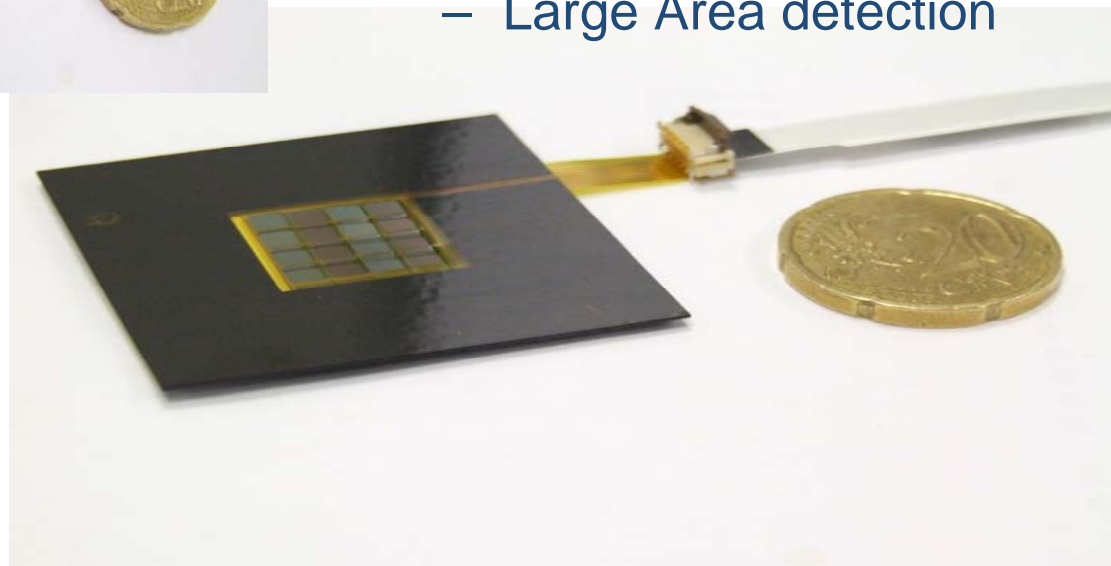


## Flex Benefits

- Low cost/Lightweight
- Scalable
- Simplified electrical interconnections
- Small Form Factor

## SPMPlus

- NxN array summed output
- Large Area detection



*British Patent Application No.  
0621495.1, October 2006.*

# Applications

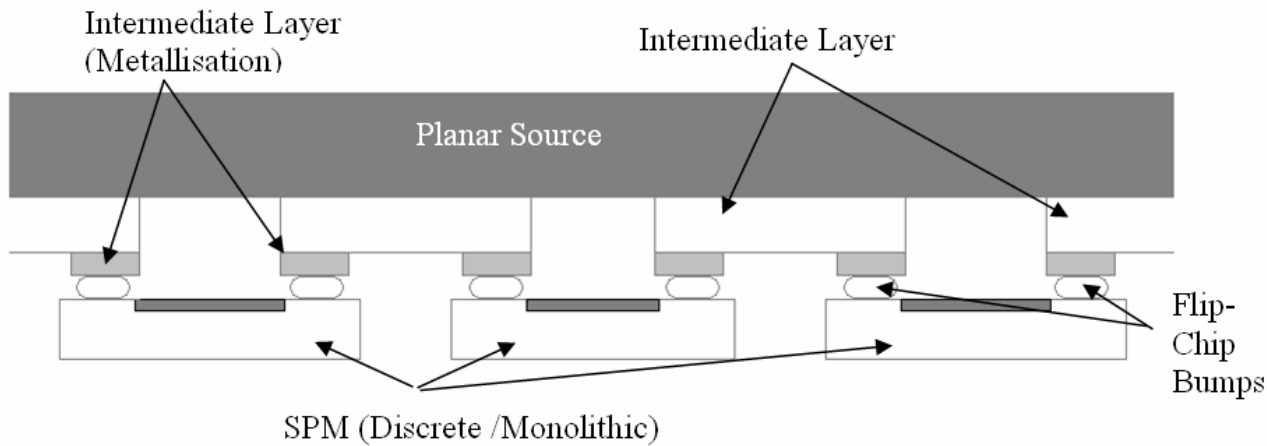


Figure 2 British Patent Application No. [0621495.1](#)

# Package Concepts

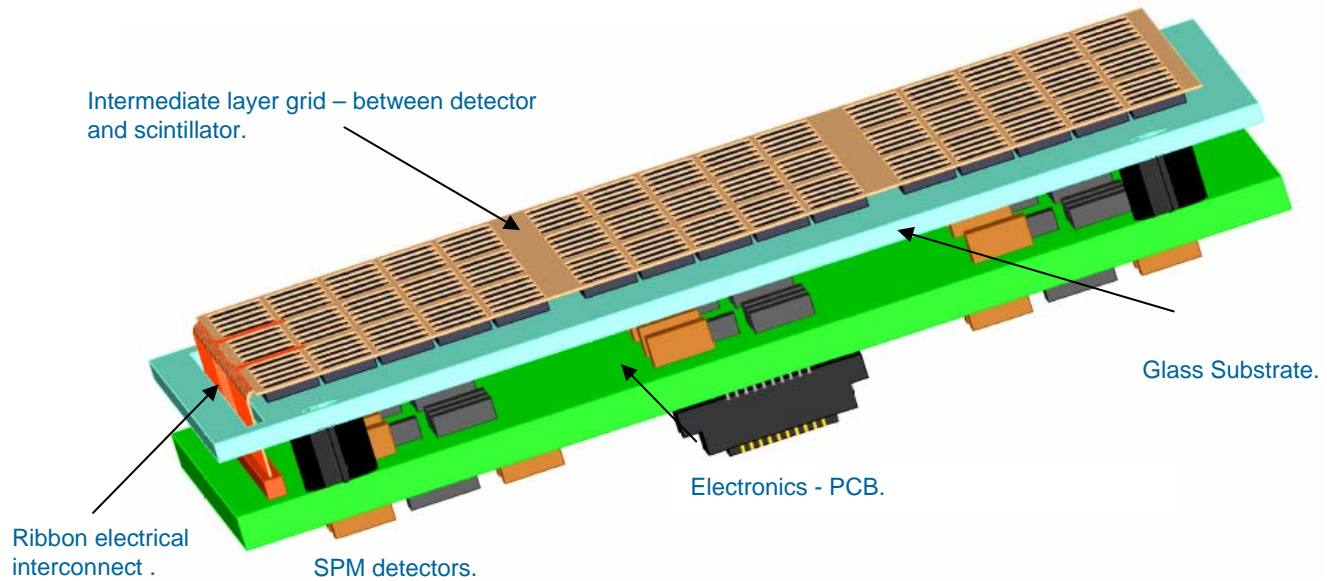
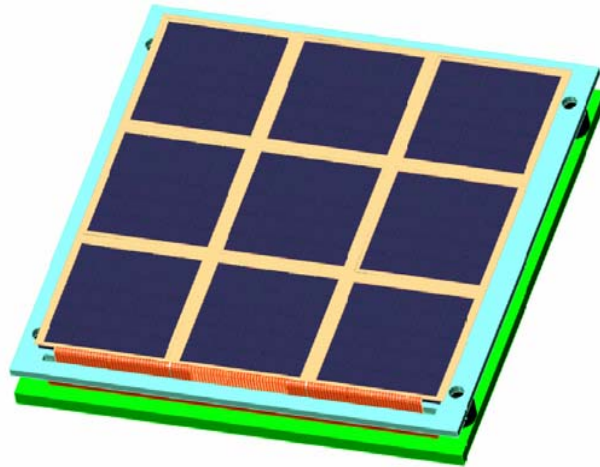
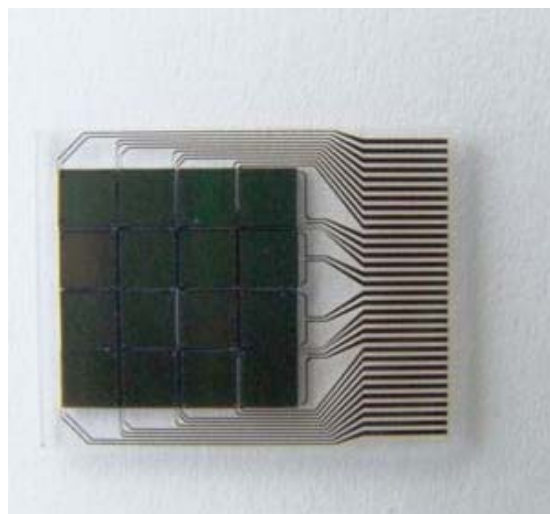
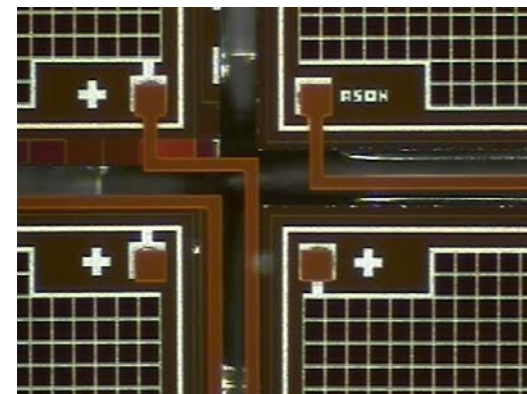
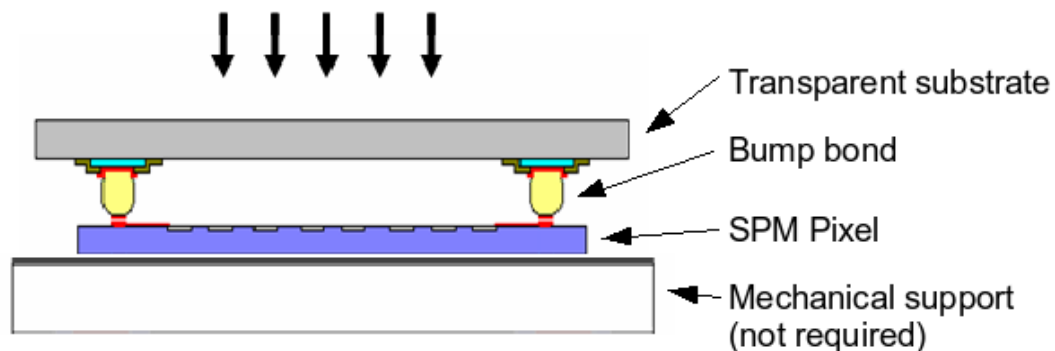


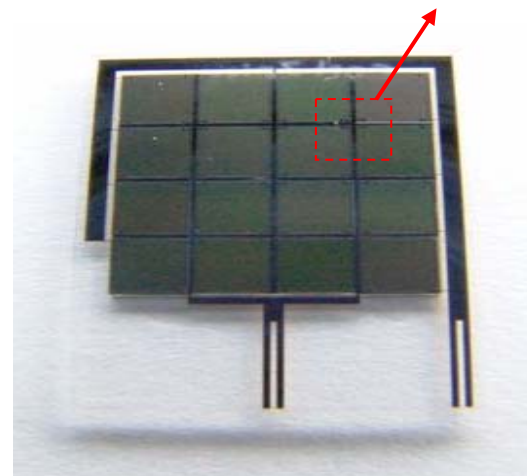
Fig. 2: Concept for full module assembly – 1x3 module shown.  
(Drawings not to scale).

# Glass Arrays

- SPM flip-chip on glass



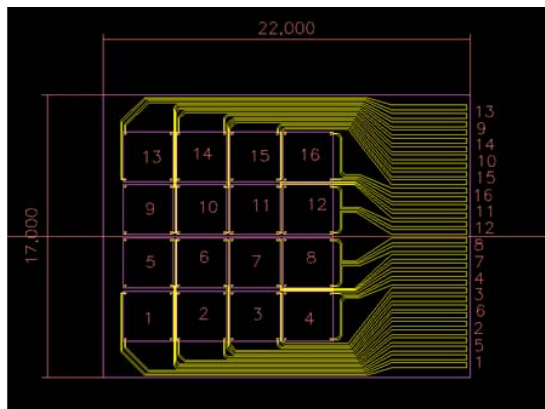
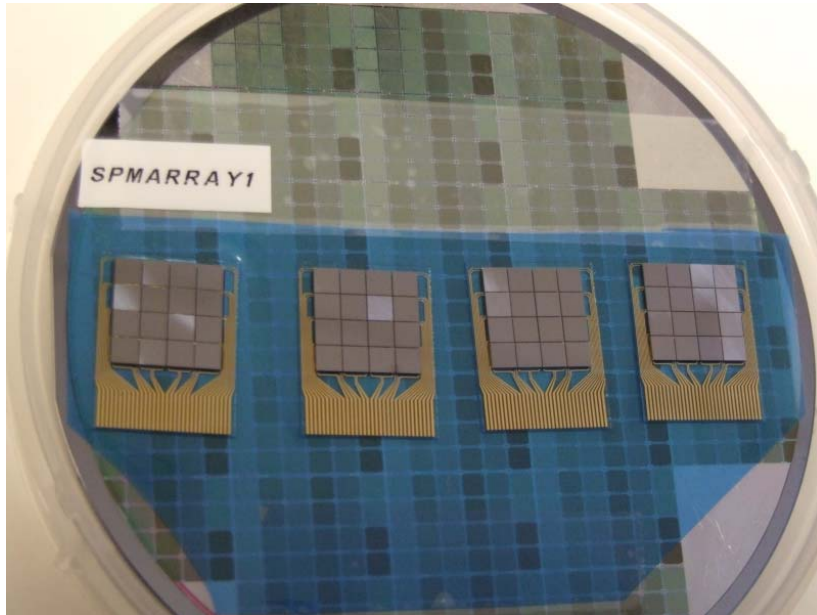
4x4 SPM Pixellated Ouput



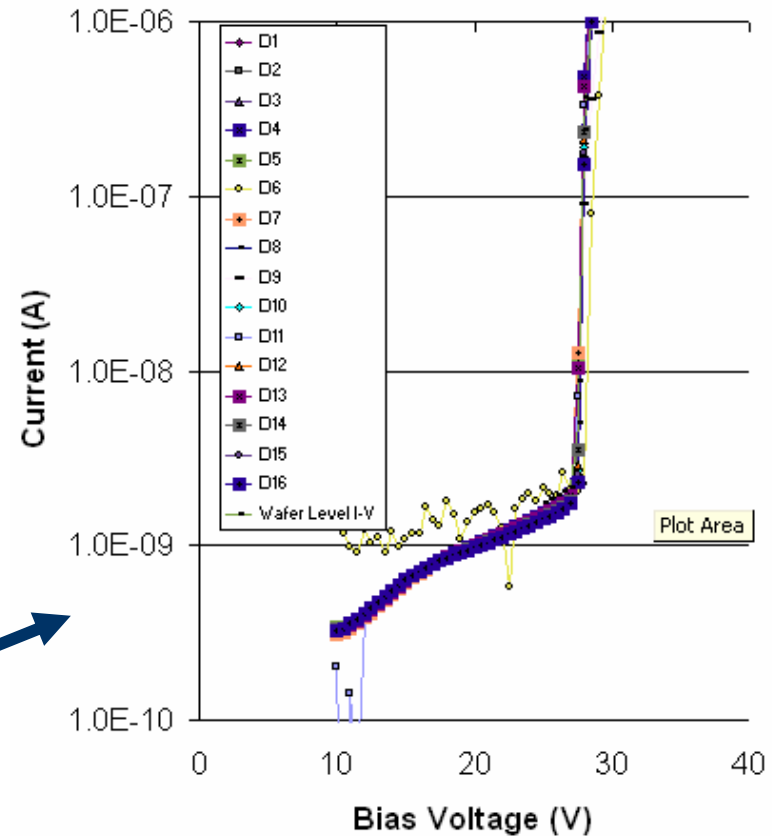
4x4 SPM Summed Ouput

# Glass Manufacture

- Shipping prototypes to customers



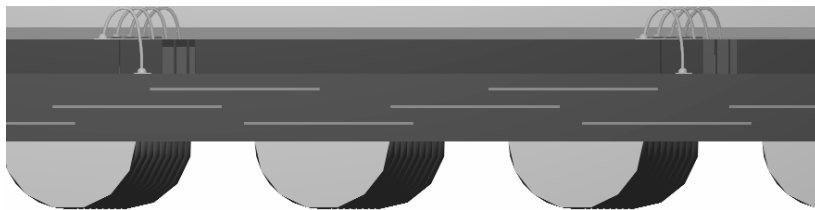
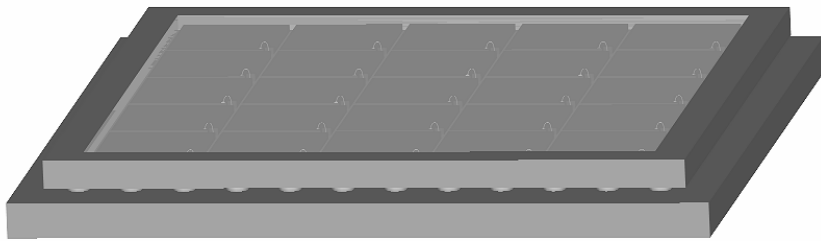
SPMArray1





# Ceramics Arrays

- In Assembly – due Nov. '07
- 4 side buttable solution – SensL's PET solution



<b>Specification</b>	<b>Value</b>
<i>SPM submodule size</i>	<i>Variable from 0.5" to 1.5" (present)</i>
<i>Pixel to pixel spacing within submodule</i>	<i>&lt;200<math>\mu</math>m (target 100<math>\mu</math>m)</i>
<i>N x N Submodule Fill Factor</i>	<i>Typ. 46.6%</i>
<i>Submodule to submodule spacing</i>	<i>Minimum 1mm</i>
<i>Submodule Substrate</i>	<i>Ceramic with BGA</i>
<i>Optical Encapsulant</i>	<i>OPTOCAST, DYMAX and EPOTEK</i>

- **SensL has developed novel SPM technology for Large Area Detection**
- **Ability to manufacture in High Volumes critical**
- **Medical Imaging**
  - **RoadMap: Higher sensitivity/spatial resolution**
  - **SPM form factor an ideal technology solution**
- **Products:**
  - **SPMPlus & SPMArray**
  - **Flexible architectures & High Volume capabilities**

## The first Solid State solution for Low Light Sensing

SensL's vision is to become the brand and partner of choice for users (particularly OEMs) of low light detectors and imaging systems. We will enable our customers to radically improve system performance by providing a unique and disruptive technology that frees them from the limitations of existing Photomultiplier Tube (PMT) based detectors, thereby creating a range of new applications.

This breakthrough in low light detection solutions has been achieved by leveraging our core Geiger Mode Photodiode technology to create three distinct low light detector platforms. Our Photon Counting, Silicon Photomultiplier and Low Light Imager products enable the development of new systems for applications such as Bio-diagnostics, Medical Imaging, LIDAR, Environmental Monitoring and High Energy Physics.

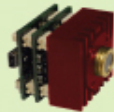
### Photon Counting and Timing Systems



Ranging from a low cost entry level photon counting device to a full plug and play stand alone photon timing system all incorporating excellent timing jitter, quantum efficiency, dark count and after-pulsing.

[View More >>](#)

### Silicon Photomultipliers (High Gain APDs)



The first solid state detector to have a high gain and comparable performance to a Linear (Analog) PMT. Also in development, Large Area and Position Sensitive (Multi Anode) versions.

[View More >>](#)

### Photon Counting Arrays and Photon Imagers



III DEVELOPMENT

SensL is developing the world's first photon counting arrays and photon imagers.

[View More >>](#)

### Low Light Detection Educator Packs



SensL's Low Light Educator Packs are the ideal solution for those looking to learn or teach the theory and techniques behind photon counting, photon timing and low light detection.

[View More >>](#)

Thank You  
[phughes@sensl.com](mailto:phughes@sensl.com)

## News

- ▶ **SensL Launches Innovative New Product: the SPMScint**  
 SensL is pleased to announce the release of SPMScint, designed for use with scintillators in radiation detection applications.

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- ▶ **SensL Opens U.S. Office**  
 To better serve our U.S. customers we are pleased to announce the opening of our U.S. office in Mountain View, California.

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- ▶ **SensL Named One of 30 Hot Companies by SVASE**  
 SensL announces their nomination as one of The 30 Hot Companies Selected For Product Debut Demos at "Launch: Silicon Valley" by the Silicon Valley Association of Startup Entrepreneurs (SVASE).

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- ▶ **Careers in SensL**  
 Are you interested in working at SensL?

## Upcoming Events

- ▶ **Light '07**  
 23-28 Sep 2007  
 Munich, Germany

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- ▶ **2007 Nuclear Science Symposium and Medical Imaging Conference**  
 28 Oct - 3 Nov 2007  
 Honolulu, HI, USA  
 Booth #37

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- ▶ **BIOS Exhibition 2008**  
 19-20 January 2008  
 San Jose, CA, USA

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- ▶ **SPIE Photonics West 2008**  
 22-24 January 2008  
 San Jose, CA, USA  
 Space #6345



**Thank You**  
**phughes@sensl.com**