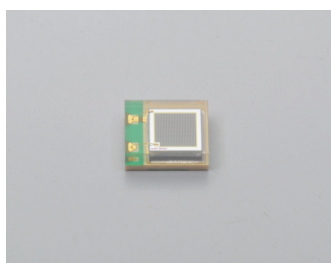
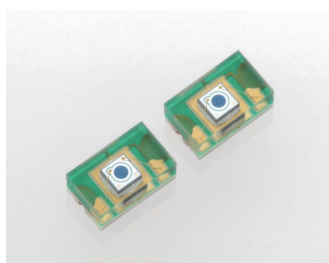


Photodetectors for LiDAR

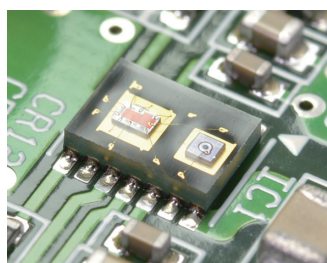
Hamamatsu offers
solution for LiDAR applications
with various devices



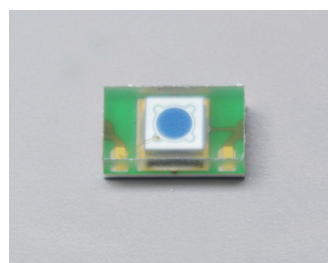
MPPC
(multi-pixel photo counter)



APD



**Photosensor with
front-end IC**



PIN photodiode

What is Time of Flight (TOF)?

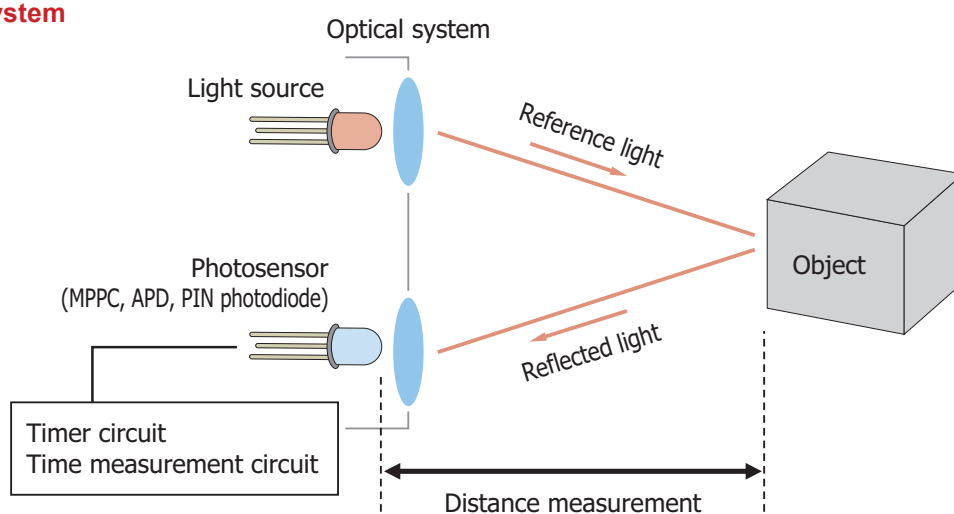
One of the methods to measure distance is time of flight (TOF).

A direct TOF system calculates the distance by measuring the time for light emitted from a light source to be reflected at the target object and received by a photosensor. The system can be configured by combining a sensor, such as a MPPC, APD, or PIN photodiode, a timer circuit, and a time measurement circuit.

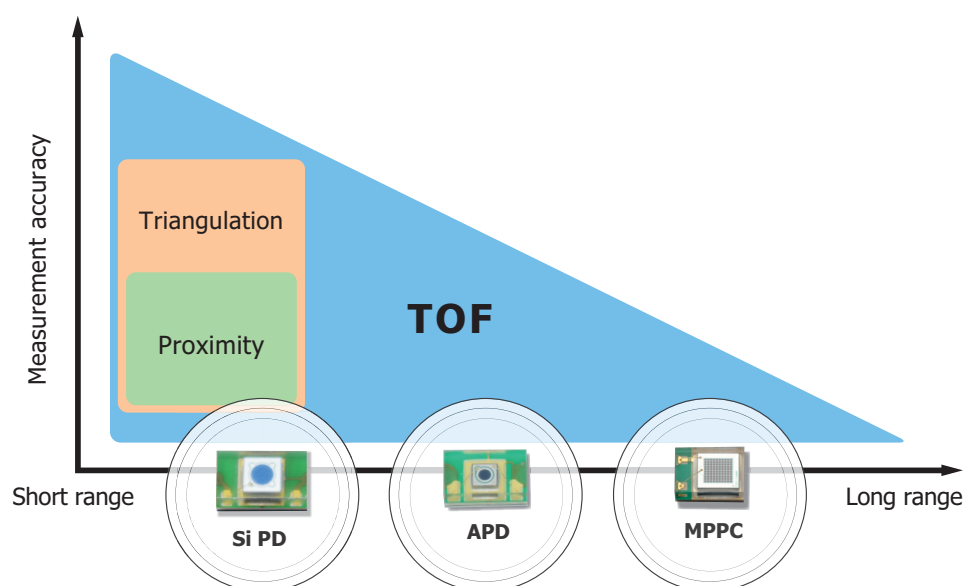
Used in combination with a pulse modulated light source, the direct TOF system can obtain distance information by calculating the phase information of the light emission and reception timing.

Other known distance measurement methods include the proximity method and triangulation distance measurement method. These methods are used to measure relatively close distances. In comparison, the TOF method allows long distance measurement. Depending on the selected device, a wide range of distances, from short to long distances, can be measured.

> TOF system



> Photosensors for TOF



Detector demands for LiDAR applications

- High sensitivity, Low noise
- Usable under strong ambient light condition
 - Especially in automotive application
- Usable under wide temperature range
- Mass productivity and low cost
- High speed response
- Wide dynamic range
 - From a distance black target (very weak reflected light) to nearby shiny target (too much reflected light)
- Array capability

Comparison

MPPC®

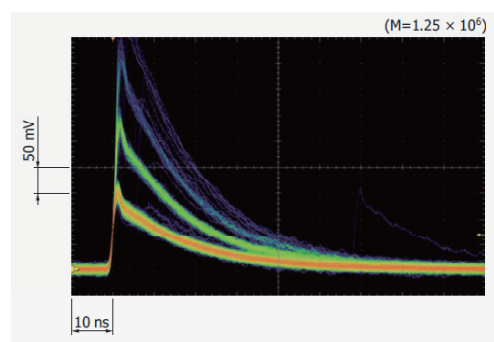
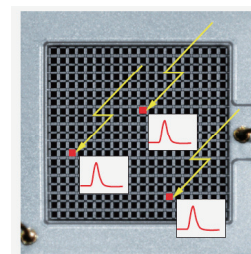
The MPPC is one of the devices called silicon photomultipliers (SiPM). It is a device using multiple APD pixels operating in Geiger mode. Although the MPPC is essentially an opto-semiconductor device, it has excellent photon-counting capability and can be used in various applications for detecting extremely weak light at the photon counting level.

It is the latest of the light-receiving element which will easily obtain multiplication factor of 10^5 to 10^6 .

As for the distance meter, treatment of background light becomes more important. Most simply as for the distance meter, the minimum reception level is the background light intensity. Optical bandpass filter will be more important. The readout circuit, good S/N is obtained in the high-impedance type circuit. It is possible to reduce the readout circuit, you can achieve a low-cost rangefinder system in total. In addition, as an array type, that the received circuit is simple it is advantageous.

Suitable for:

- Long range measurement
- Array / Large area
- Direct TOF
- Low cost



APD

It is widely used as a highly sensitive light-receiving element for rangefinder.

By electron multiplication, it will be able to increase the S/N until the shot noise limit.

In many cases, the minimum reception level is determined by the shot noise of background light. For this reason, in the rangefinder, often used is several tens of times of the multiplication factor to 10 times. It will be possible to capture the distance of distant target than in the case of PIN photodiode. In order to reduce the shot noise due to the background light, it is used in conjunction with optical bandpass filters. The readout circuit, as in the case of PIN photodiode, transimpedance amplifier will be used.

Suitable for:

- Long range
- Direct TOF
- High ambient light with bandpass filter

PIN photodiode

As for rangefinder, it is the most simple light-receiving element. Its sensitivity is stable, it is uniform. Wide dynamic range. It can also be used under strong background light. The read circuit, and the transimpedance amplifier is widely used. The minimum receive level is determined by the noise of the readout circuit.

Suitable for:

- Short range
- Array / Large area
- Direct TOF
- High ambient light
- Low cost
- Low voltage operation

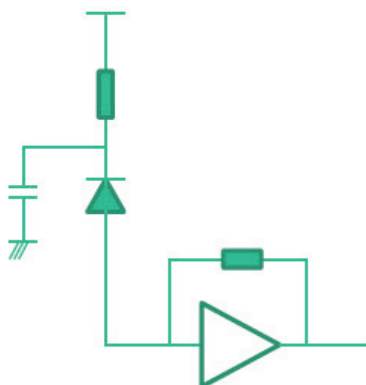
Comparison chart

Parameter	MPPC [®]	APD	PIN photodiode
Range	Long	Long	Short
Accuracy	High	High	High
Readout circuit	Simple	Complex	Complex
Operation voltage	to several tens of V	100 to 200 V	to 10 V
Gain	10^5	10 to 100	1
Temperature sensitivity	Middle	High	Low
Response time	Fast	Medium	Medium
Ambient light immunity	Medium	Medium	High
Array	Suitable	Suitable	Suitable
Gap	Narrow	Wide	Wide
Uniformity	Good	Depends on the size	Good

Readout circuit

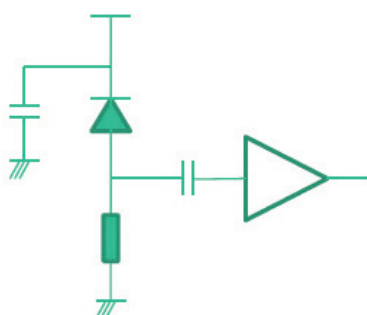
Transimpedance amplifier

*Suitable for MPPC, APD and PIN photodiode



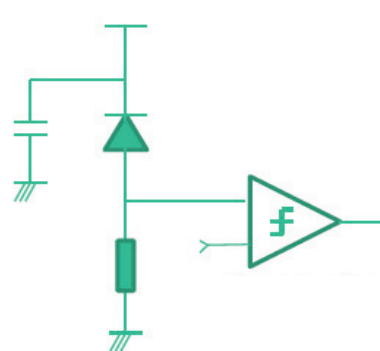
Register with high frequency amplifier

*Suitable for MPPC

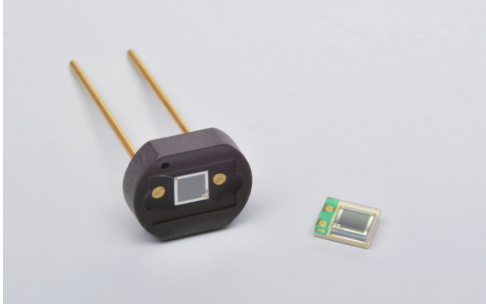


Register with high comparator

*Suitable for MPPC



MPPC®





The S13720-1325CS/PS are MPPC for LiDAR applications. These feature high sensitivity to near-infrared wavelengths.

The photon detection efficiency (PDE) at near-infrared wavelengths, often used in LiDAR, has been improved over our previous products.

Ceramic package type and surface mount type with a photosensitive area of 1.3×1.3 mm and pixel pitch of $25 \mu\text{m}$ are available.

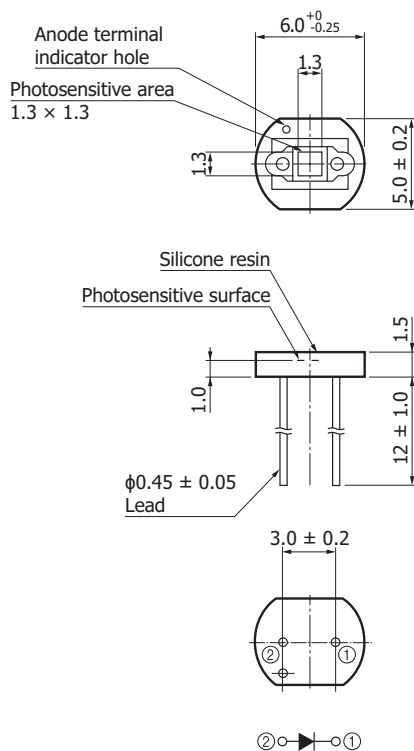
We also provide an evaluation module for the S13720-1325 series.

> Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	NEW S13720-1325CS	NEW S13720-1325PS	Unit
Photo	-			-
Package	-	Ceramic	Surface mount type	-
Operating temperature	-	-40 to +85		°C
Storage temperature	-	-40 to +105		°C
Soldering condition	-	350 °C max. once, within 3 second	240 °C max. 3 times	-
Effective photosensitive area	-	1.3×1.3		mm
Pixel pitch	-	25		μm
Number of pixels / channels	-	2668		pixels
Geometrical fill factor	-	47		%
Window material	-	Silicone resin		-
Window refractive index	-	1.41	1.57	-
Spectral response range	λ	350 to 1000		nm
Peak sensitivity wavelength	λ_p	660		nm
Photon detection efficiency ($\lambda = \lambda_p$)	PDE	22		%
Photon detection efficiency ($\lambda = 905 \text{ nm}$)	PDE	7		%
Breakdown voltage	V_{BR}	57 ± 5		V
Recommended operating voltage	V_{op}	$V_{BR} + 7$		V
Dark count	typ.	-	500	kcps
	max.	-	1500	
Crosstalk probability	-	6		%
Terminal capacitance	C_t	65		pF
Gain	M	1.1×10^6		-
Temperature coefficient of recommended operating voltage	ΔT_{Vop}	54		mV/°C

Dimensional outlines (unit: mm)

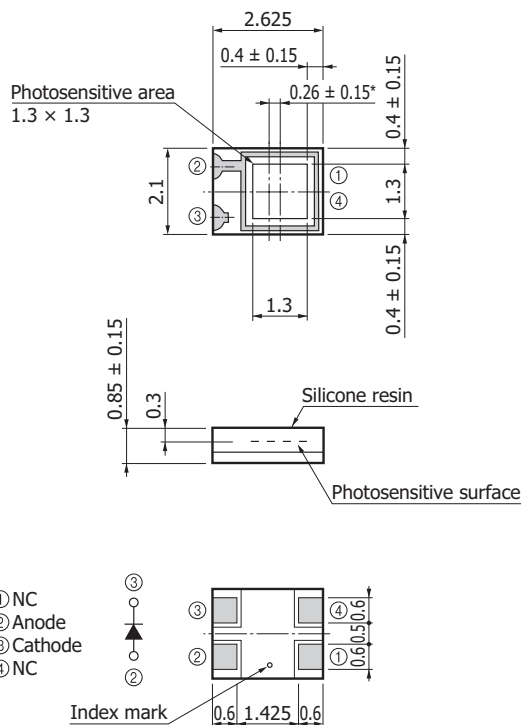
S13720-1325CS



Lead material: Fe-Ni-Co alloy
Lead processing: Au plating
Tolerance unless otherwise noted: ±0.2
Chip position accuracy:
X, Y ≤ ±0.25 with respect to package center
The coating resin may extend a maximum of
0.1 mm above the upper surface of the package.

KAPDA0177EB

S13720-1325PS



Tolerance unless otherwise noted: ±0.1

* Distance from chip center to package center

KAPDA0178EA

MPPC module C14193-1325SA

For evaluation



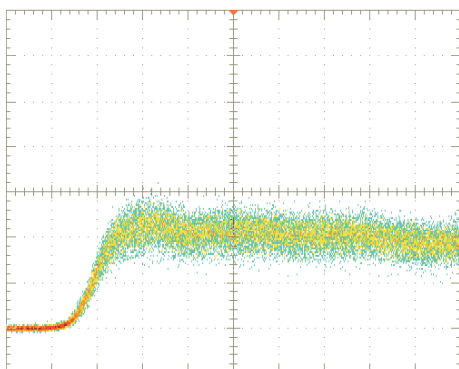
The C14193-1325SA is an optical measurement module capable of detecting low level light. It consists of an MPPC, a high-speed amplifier circuit, a high-voltage circuit, and a temperature compensation circuit. Utilizing a small pixel pitch MPPC allows high-speed measurement over a wide dynamic range, making the C14193-1325SA suitable for high-speed signal measurement such as distance measurement. The C14193-1325SA operate just by connecting it to an external single power supply (+5 V).

Type No.	Built-in MPPC	Effective photosensitive area	Pixel pitch
C14193-1325SA	S13720-1325CS	1.3 × 1.3 mm	25 μm

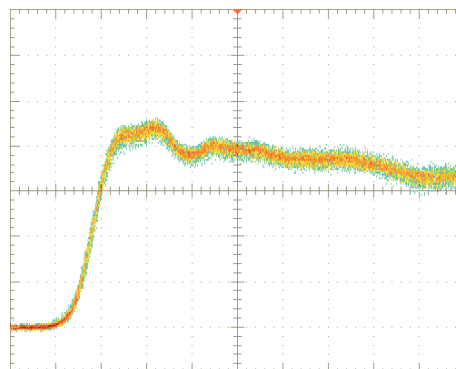
Features of MPPC

Feature 1 Waveform is very stable even under saturated conditions.

Weak light input



Saturated light input

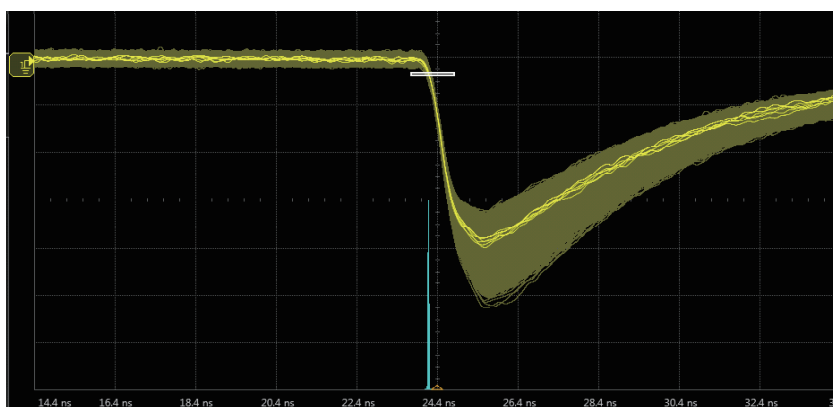


MPPC

Photosensitive area: $105 \times 105 \mu\text{m}$

Pixel size: $15 \mu\text{m}$

Feature 2 Quick rise time, Low jitter: $15.16 \text{ ps}(\sigma)$



MPPC S12571-015P

Photosensitive area: $1 \times 1 \text{ mm}$

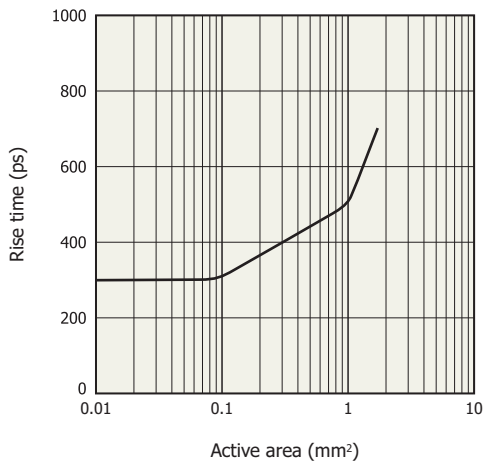
Pixel size: $15 \mu\text{m}$

Feature 3 Fast rise time, even large active area such as 1 mm²

Feature 4 Bigger output is obtained with small active area MPPC

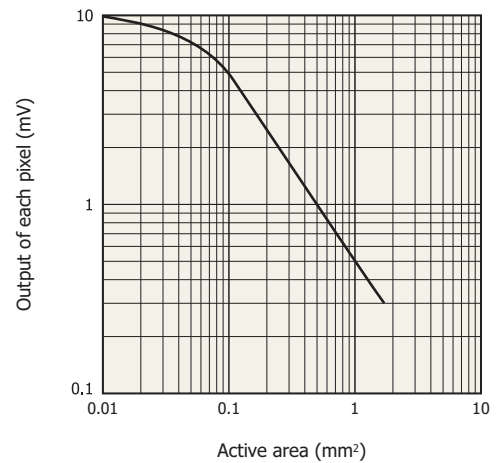
- Suitable for array configuration
- It can be used without any amplifier.

> Rise time vs. active area



KAPDB0375EA

> Output of each pixel vs. active area

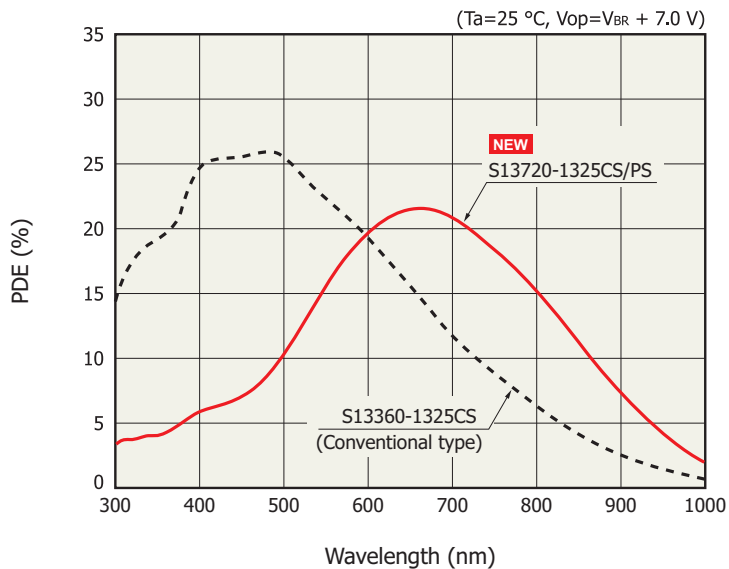


KAPDB0375EA

Feature 5 High sensitivity in the 905 nm band (compared to previous products)

- High sensitivity to near infrared wavelengths that rangefinders use
- The efficiency falls in infrared region, but MPPC still has higher sensitivity compared with APD because of its 10⁵ gain.

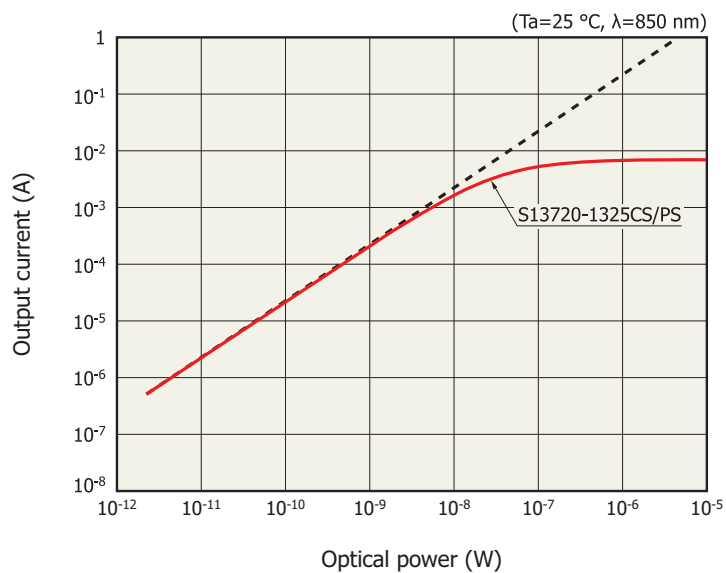
> PDE vs. wavelength



KAPDB0377EA

Feature 6 Wide dynamic range and background light suppression

> Linearity

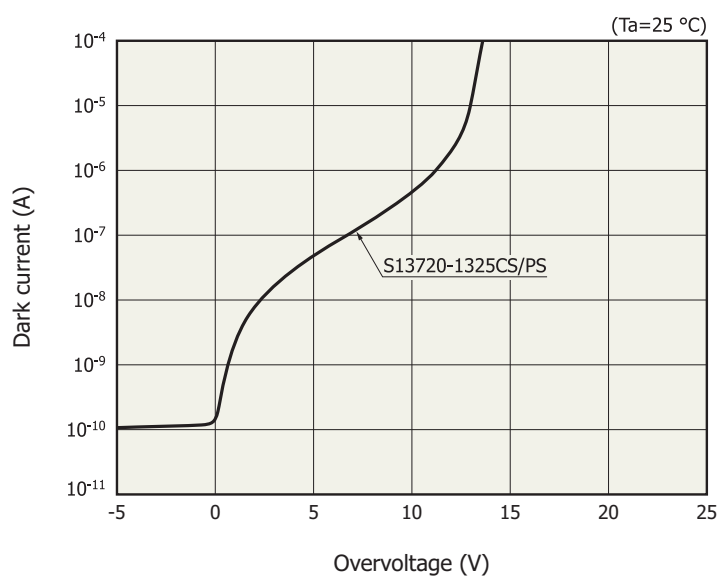


KAPDB0378EA

- Using narrow bandpass filter
- Reduce field of view
 - Tele lens
 - Small area detector

Feature 7 Low operating voltage and wide voltage range

> Dark current vs. overvoltage

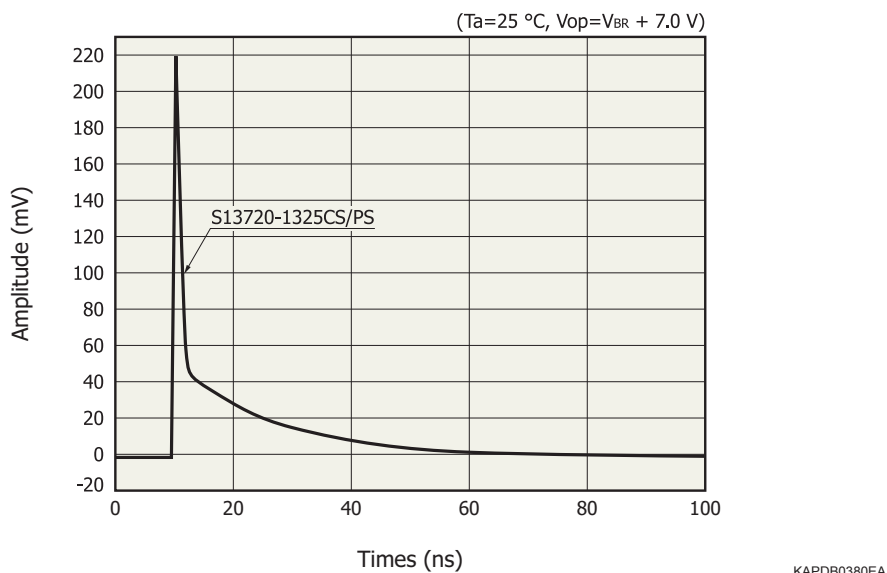


KAPDB0379EA

Feature 8 Fast rise time and recovery time

- Fast rise time and recovery time due to the small capacitance
- High repetition rate contributes to wide dynamic range

➤ Rise time and recovery time

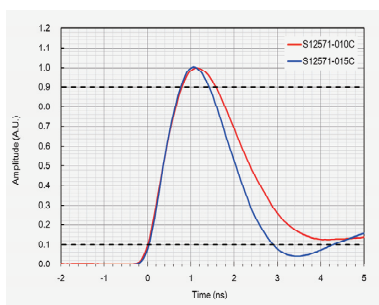


Parameter	Symbol	S13720-1325CS	S13720-1325PS	Unit
Terminal capacitance	Ct	65		pF
Junction capacitance	Cj	28		fF
Gain	-	1.1×10^6		-
Pulse rise time	-	0.7		ns
Pulse fall time	-	14		ns
Microcell recovery time	-	40		ns

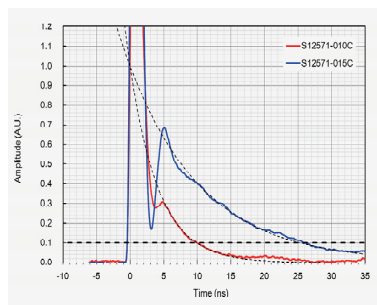
Definition of rise time, fall time and recovery time

MPPC output pulse consists of two components: fast pulse and slow pulse. Fast pulse flows through the parasitic capacitance between the micro cell and the surrounding metal trace. Slow pulse flows through the quenching resistance, recovery time of which depends on the time constant of the junction capacitance and the quenching resistance.

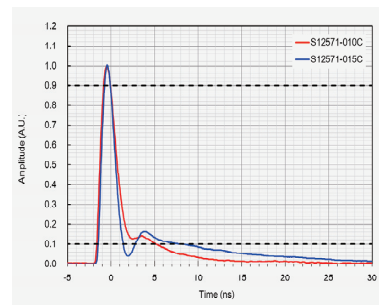
Rise time:
10% to 90% of the peak amplitude



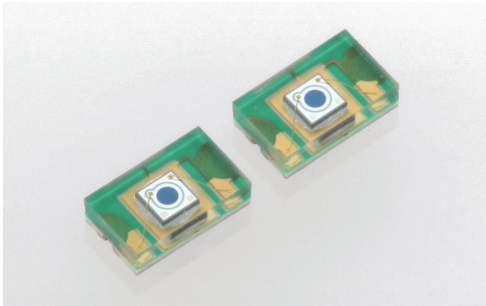
Recovery time:
90% to 10% of the slow pulse



Fall time:
90% to 10% of the peak amplitude



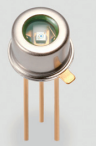
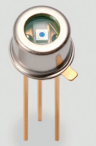



Si APD

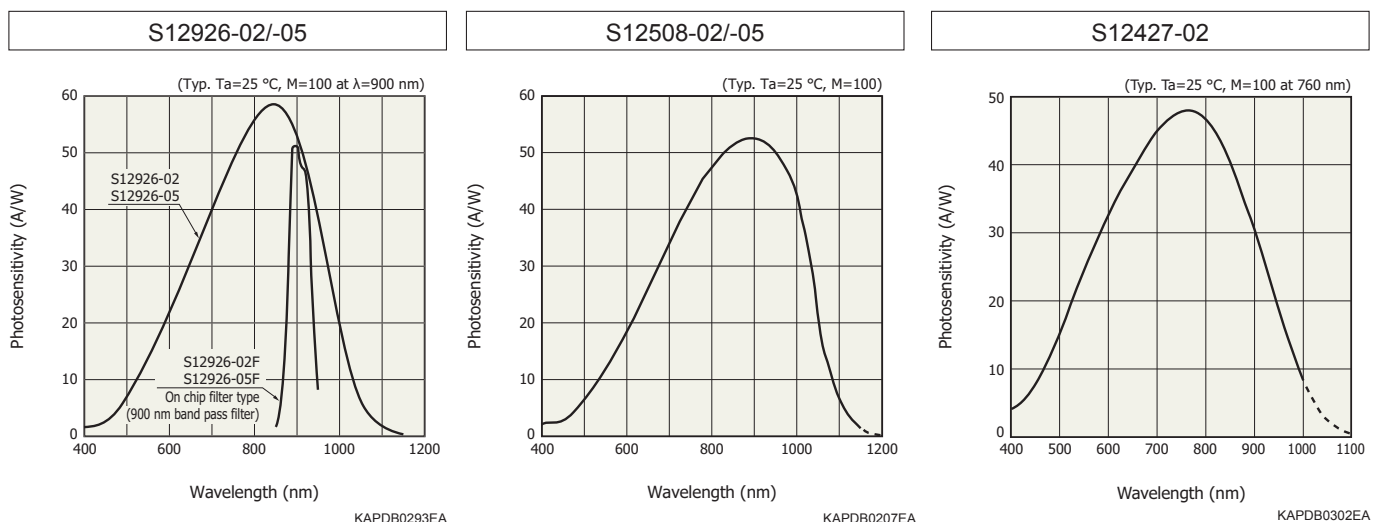


These Si APDs are designed to provide a peak sensitivity wavelength where optical rangefinders. These deliver faster response and lower bias operation. The small, thin leadless package allows reducing the mounting area on a printed circuit board.

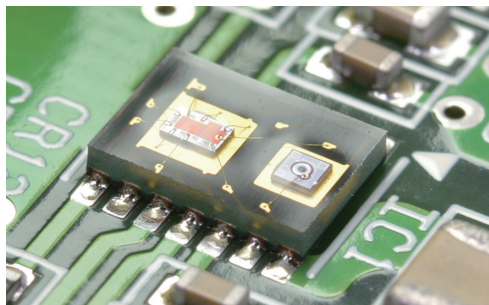
Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	S12926-02	S12926-05	S12508-02	S12508-05	S12427-02	Unit
Photo	-						-
Type	-	Standard		IR-enhanced		Low bias voltage	-
Photosensitive area	-	$\phi 0.2$	$\phi 0.5$	$\phi 0.2$	$\phi 0.5$	$\phi 0.2$	mm
Spectral response range	λ	400 to 1150		400 to 1150		400 to 1000	nm
Peak sensitivity wavelength	λ_p	840		900		760	nm
Cutoff frequency	Fc	0.65		1	0.9	1.5	GHz
Terminal capacitance	Ct	0.6		1.2	2.5	1.2	pF
Breakdown voltage max	V _{BR}	200		160		120	V
Temp. coefficient of V _{BR}	ΔT_{VBR}	1.1		0.5		0.42	V/°C

Spectral response



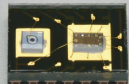

Photosensor with front-end IC



Photosensor with front-end IC is integration of photosensor - such as Si photodiode and InGaAs APD - and front-end IC that reads the signals from the photosensor. When compared with discrete circuits, photosensor with front-end IC has the following advantages.

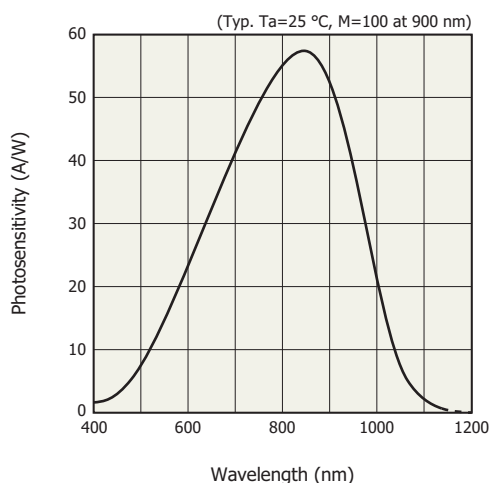
- Reduced external noise effects.
- Reduced parasitic elements (inductance and stray capacitance). Improved performance characteristics such as noise characteristics and frequency characteristics.
- Original opto-semiconductor process contributes the characteristics of photosensors that are retained outstanding performance and high efficiency.

Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	S13282-01CR	S13645-01CR	Unit
Photo	-			-
Type	-	Si APD + TIA	16ch Si APD + TIA array	-
Photosensitive area	-	ϕ 0.2	7.9 × 1.0 (0.5 mm pitch)	mm
Peak sensitivity wavelength	λ_p	840	840	nm
Cutoff frequency	f_c	200	180	MHz
Sensitivity	S	4 (M=100, λ =900 nm)	1 (M=50, λ =840 nm)	MV/W

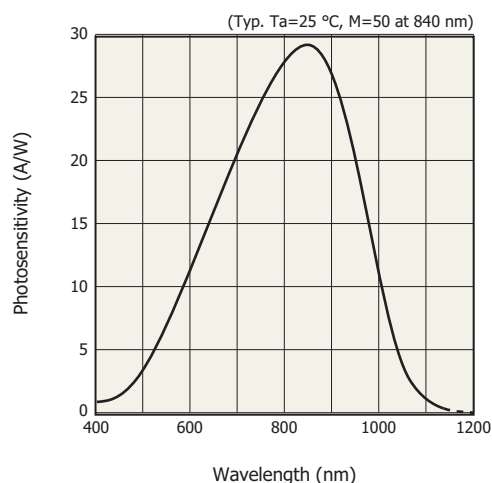
Spectral response

S13282-01CR



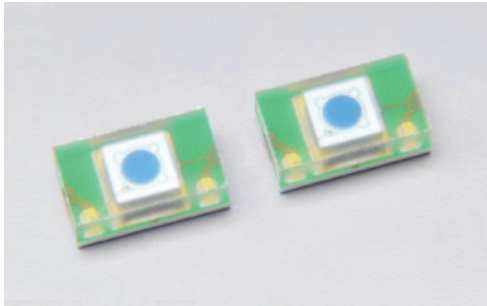
KAPDB0269EA

S13645-01CR



KAPDB0381EA

Si PIN photodiode

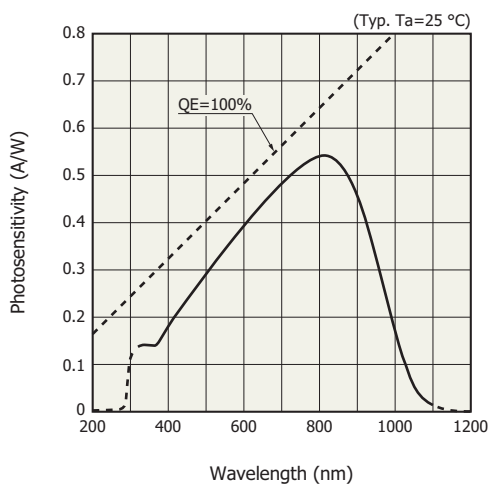


The S13773 is a Si PIN photodiode for visible to near infrared range and is compatible with lead-free solder reflow processes. The S13773 has feature of high speed response time that is suitable for range finder application.

Specifications

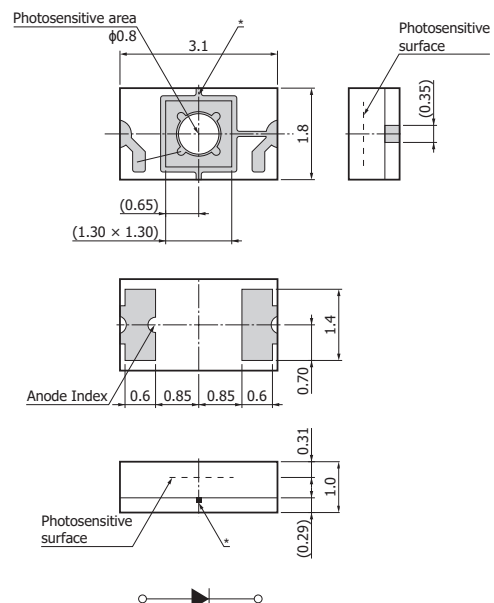
Parameter	Symbol	S13773	Unit
Operating temperature range	-	-40 to 85	°C
Storage temperature range	-	-40 to 100	°C
Photosensitive area	-	ϕ 0.8	mm
Spectral response range	λ	320 to 1100	nm
Peak sensitivity wavelength	λ_p	800	nm
Cutoff frequency	Fc	500	MHz
Terminal capacitance	Ct	3	pF
Reflow soldering conditions	-	Peak temperature 240 °C, 2 times	-

Spectral response



KPINB0406EA

Dimensional outline (unit: mm)



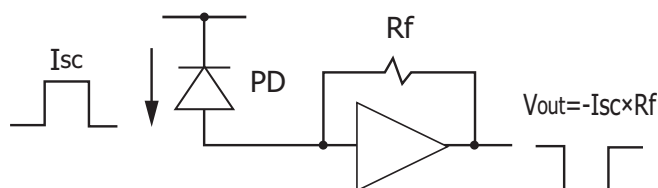
KAPINA0119EA

Information

Amplifier (TIA)

Transimpedance amplifiers (TIAs) are readout circuits that quickly convert current I_{sc} (which occurs in the photodiode) into voltage ($V_{out} = -I_{sc} \times R_f$). The output represents the instantaneous value of the incident light, within the trackable range. It is often used in the receiver front end and incident light timing detection in optical communication applications. Figure 1 shows the basic circuit structure.

➤ [Figure 1] TIA circuit diagram



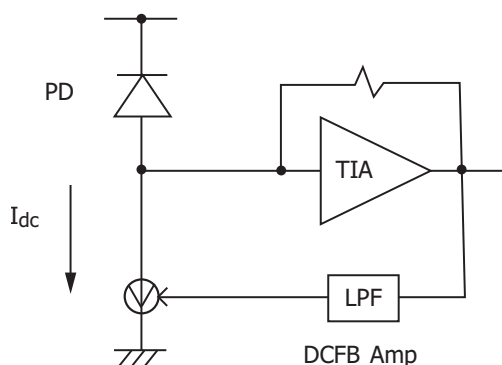
Hamamatsu Photonics provides high-speed low-noise TIAs and proposes photosensor with front-end IC which integrate such as Si PIN photodiode / APD / InGaAs photodiode and TIA in one package. Packaging these detectors and TIA into a single device reduces parasitic capacitance and inductance and improves noise and frequency characteristics.

Background light countermeasures

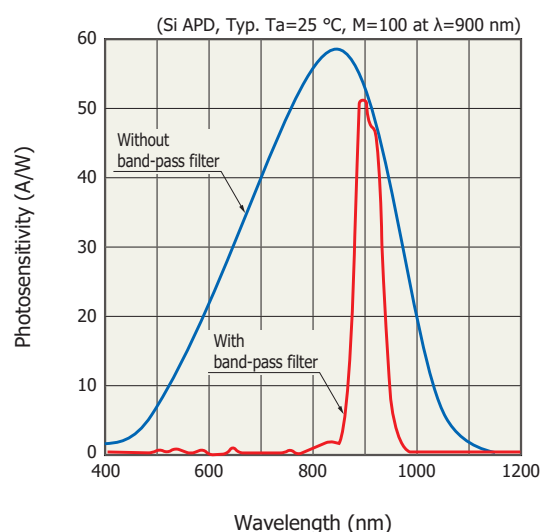
In the case of a PIN-PD or APD, a DC feedback circuit can be used to eliminate background light. Figure 2 shows a circuit example using a DC feedback circuit.

In addition, a band-pass filter can be used to cut light with wavelengths other than that used for the light source. Figure 3 shows a sensitivity measurement example of a detector with a band-pass filter.

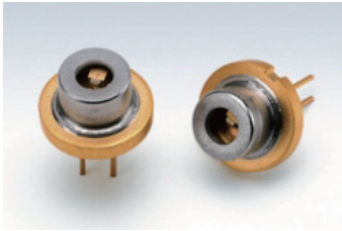
➤ [Figure 2] DC feedback circuit



➤ [Figure 3] Band-pass filter implementation example



Light source



Hamamatsu also provides light sources for distance measurement, LiDAR, etc.

(Please refer to our website:

<http://www.hamamatsu.com/all/en/product/category/1001/1004/index.html>)

Product	Peak output power (W)	Peak emission wavelength (nm)	Emitting area size (μm)	Duty ratio (%)
Pulsed laser diode L11649-120-04	20	870	200 × 1 μm	0.1
Pulsed laser diode L11348-307-05	21	870	70 × 10 μm	0.1
Pulsed laser diode L11854-307-05	21	905	70 × 10 μm	0.1
Pulsed laser diode L11854-323-05	60	905	230 × 10 μm	0.1
Pulsed laser diode L12169-336-51	100	870	360 × 10 μm	0.1
Pulsed laser diode L11854-336-05	100	905	360 × 10 μm	0.1

Product specifications are subject to change without prior notice due to improvements or other reasons. This document has been carefully prepared and the information contained is believed to be accurate. In rare cases, however, there may be inaccuracies such as text errors. Before using these products, always contact us for the delivery specification sheet to check the latest specifications.

The product warranty is valid for one year after delivery and is limited to product repair or replacement for defects discovered and reported to us within that one year period. However, even if within the warranty period we accept absolutely no liability for any loss caused by natural disasters or improper product use. Copying or reprinting the contents described in this material in whole or in part is prohibited without our prior permission.

HAMAMATSU

www.hamamatsu.com

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United Kingdom: Hamamatsu Photonics UK Limited: 2 Howard Court, 10 Tewin Road, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire AL7 1BW, United Kingdom, Telephone: (44) 1707-294888, Fax: (44) 1707-325777

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