CSEM

Centre Suisse d'Electronique et de Microtechnique

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CSEM

Photonics Division

Technoparkstrasse 1

8005 Zurich

Switzerland



CSEM

- ... is a <u>research and development company</u>, active in the domains of micro-, nano- and information technology
- ... is a <u>private company</u>, with mainly industrial, but also public shareholders, not-for-profit
- ... is under contract by the Swiss Government to perform a special mission in micro- and nanotechnology
- ... has revenues (2009) of 70 MCHF, today ~ 400 employees, five centers in Switzerland & international activities

Our Activities

Product-Orientated Research
Industrialization of Technologies
Product Development
Prototype Production
Technology Consulting

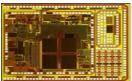




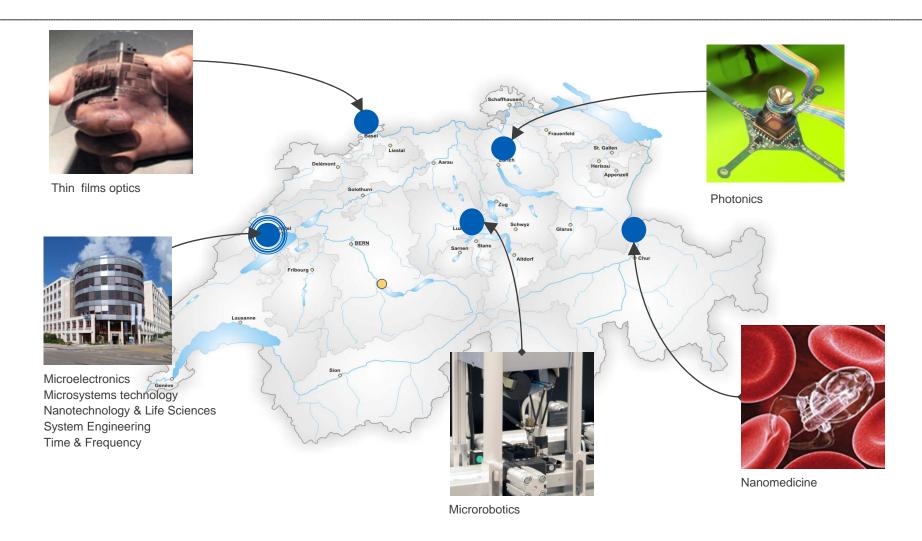








CSEM Centers in Switzerland

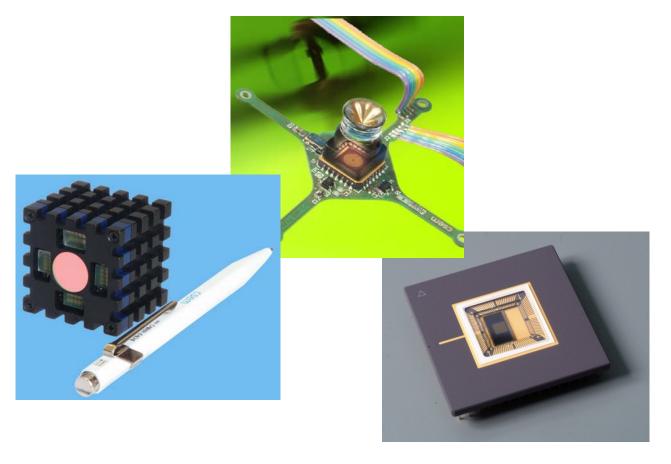


CSEM - Photonics

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8005 Zurich

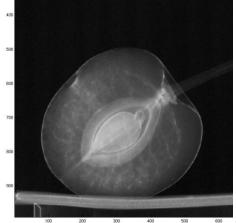
Switzerland

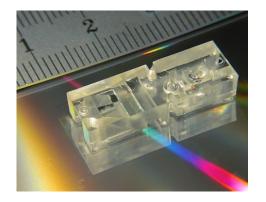


Specialties and Competencies

- Optical systems in the VIS and NIR
 - Image sensor design
 - Optical design
 - Optical and electrical characterization
- X-ray imaging
 - Phase contrast x-ray
 - X-ray detection
- Image processing
- Integrated sensor systems

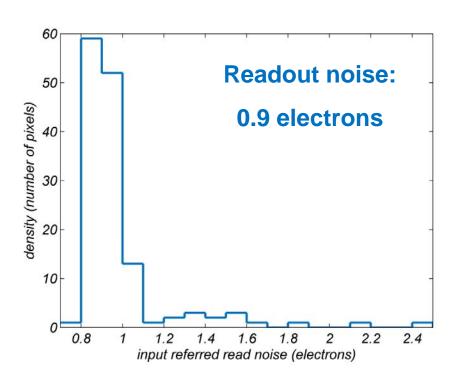




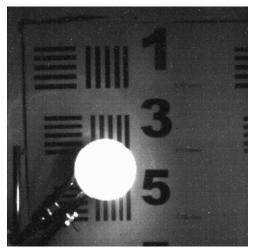


Highest Sensitivity and Dynamic Range

- Close to the single photon detection limit
- Example: Analog sensors with
 - Readout noise < 1-2 e_{rms} @ RT



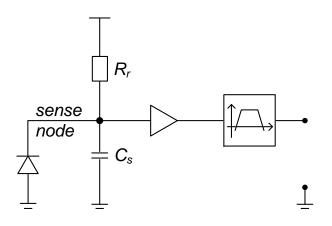


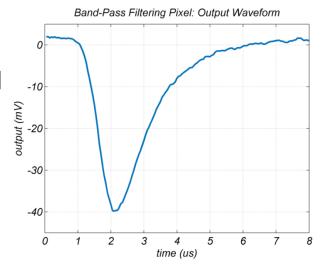


High-dynamic scene (>150 dB)

X-ray Photon Counting

- Pulse detection pixel
- Low noise circuit with band-pass filtering
- E.g. Si PMs in Geiger mode?

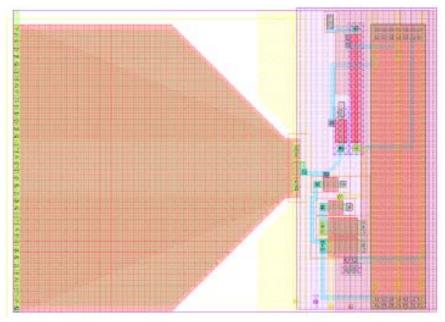




- X-ray energy resolution possible with pulse-height measurements
- ⇒Spectroscopic X-ray imaging

X-ray Photon Counting (II)

- Low-power, low-area circuit for imaging detectors with high pixel number
- Based on standard CMOS technology
- 12 electrons equivalent noise charge measured at 1 µs shaping time
- 27µV/e⁻



 $30 \times 20 \mu m^2$

Phase-Contrast X-Ray Imaging

- A novel digital x-ray imaging modality
- Extremely sensitive due to interferometric approach
- Looks at differences in refraction indices and not absorption indices
- Method invented at PSI and Univ. of Tokyo
- Uses standard X-ray tube
- 3 pictures in one shot



