

# Data processing of SPAD sensors for high quality imaging

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# Outline

- ADAPS introduction
- ADAPS Gen1 SPADIS
- Data processing
  - Coincidence detection
  - Denoising
- Conclusion
- Challenges





# We focus on

### high-efficiency single-photon avalanche detector sensors & systems

# We create eyes for the smart future



# **Company Introduction**



### Shenzhen Adaps Photonics Technology Ltd.,

Founded in Shenzhen, China in May 2018



HQ
SV RDC:
SH RDC:

Nanshan, Shenzhen San Jose, CA Zhangjiang, Shanghai



- Full time: 35
- + 9 PhD
- + Stanford , TU Delft, UCBerkeley, CMU, Peking University, Tsinghua University, NTU alumni
- 5 Engineers with over 10 years industrial experience
- + >15 technical consultants, over 20 years

1<sup>st</sup> place in China Innovation & Entrepreneurship Competition 2019





# Time-of-flight (ToF) sensor and SPAD





# Adaps Products for dToF applications

#### Products





# dToF Camera

#### iPad Pro

# LiDAR Scanner

LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) is used to determine distance by measuring how long it takes light to reach an object and reflect back. It is so advanced, it's being used by NASA for the next Mars landing mission. And it's now been engineered to fit in the thin and light iPad Pro.

The custom-designed LiDAR Scanner uses direct time of flight to measure reflected light from up to five meters away, both indoors and out. It works at the photon level, operates at nanosecond speeds, and opens up tremendous possibilities for augmented reality and beyond.

2020 iPad Pro has adopted dToF 3D sensor targeting AR applications, starting a new Era of AR/MR on phone and tablets



Lower power Higher 3D data quality Longer distance

#### iToF 3D Camera

SPAD dToF 3D Camera





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# ADAPS Gen1 SPADIS

#### Spec:

- ➤ 130nm CMOS
- Resolution: 160 x 120 (EAGLE) 80 x 60 (OWL)
- ➢ Pixel size : 30um
- Dead time: 20ns
- ≻ FF: 35%
- PDP @940nm: 3% @3V
- ➢ Median DCR : 2000 Hz,
- ➤ Crosstalk: 5%



EAGLE





## **OWL** Architecture



#### Features:

- 80 x 60 SPAD array
- 480 12-bit TDCs
- 10 x Rolling shutter
- SPI controller
- 20 high speed LVDS





- Frequency variation is within +/- 2% over 480 VCOs
- LSB: 62.5ps
- DNL: +/- 0.08LSB
- INL: -0.38/0.87 LSB



# **OWL Working Principle**





# **OWL Demo**

- System spec
  - 10-30 FPS (intensity and depth map)
  - FoV: 46 x 60 deg
  - Laser frequency: < 8MHz</li>
  - Pulse width: 2ns
  - Optical peak power: 1.9 W
  - Flood illumination





# OWL 2D and 3D Imaging

#### Intensity imaging



#### Depth Imaging





# ADAPS dToF vs. iToF



Adaps Photonics Proprietary and Confidential

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# **Coincidence Detection**

- Theoretically can raise SNR
- Practically will add in shot noise and is not very helpful in simulations



5e4 times, 1klux, without coincidence Rel abs diff = 1.4% 5e4 times, 1klux, coincidence frame = 10, threshold = 2, window = 4ns Rel abs diff = 5.4%







# Denoising







Intra-and-inter frame grouping could be helpful for SNR imrpovement



# Conclusion

- Two SPADIS in rolling-shutter mode are demonstrated
- Imaging comparison between iToF and dToF is presented
- Coincidence detection is not that helpful due to the shot noise increasing
- Grouping based denoising significantly improves the image quality



- Histogram is a beautiful thing, but too many histograms are nightmares.
- With the help of histogram, image quality can be improved significantly. But the computational power is high.
- Will the low resolution, Ipad-like Lidar scanner be the benchmark of next generation SPADIS?
- Too many factors limit the design of SPADIS, e.g. memory, electrical & optical power, module assembly, cost, iToF competition, etc. One SPADIS can't meet all the requirements, and it all depends on the applications.
- What will be the killer App of ToF sensors ?

# Thank you for your attention !



# Super resolution algorithm performance



