

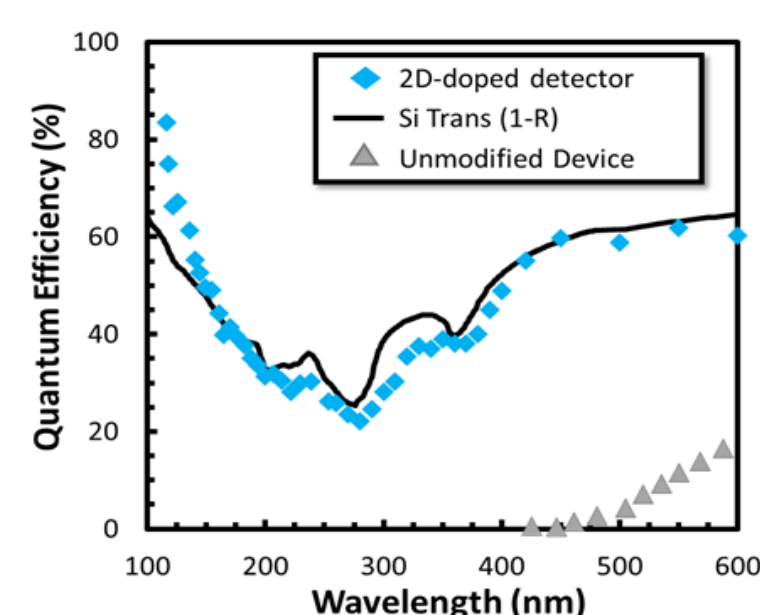


Detector Coatings for UV Imaging and Spectroscopy

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Delta-doped Silicon Detector Performance



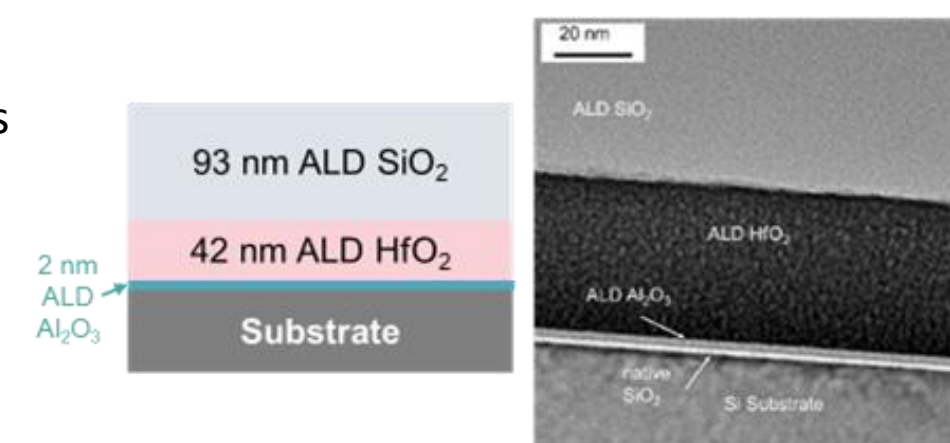
JPL's delta-doped (2D-doped) Si detectors exhibit near 100% internal QE for reflection-limited response
Response can be optimized with antireflection coatings. UV bandpass filters are also used for bandpass tailoring and optimization.

Atomic Layer Deposition for UV Coatings

Detector response is tailored/optimized for specific applications with AR coatings and UV bandpass filters

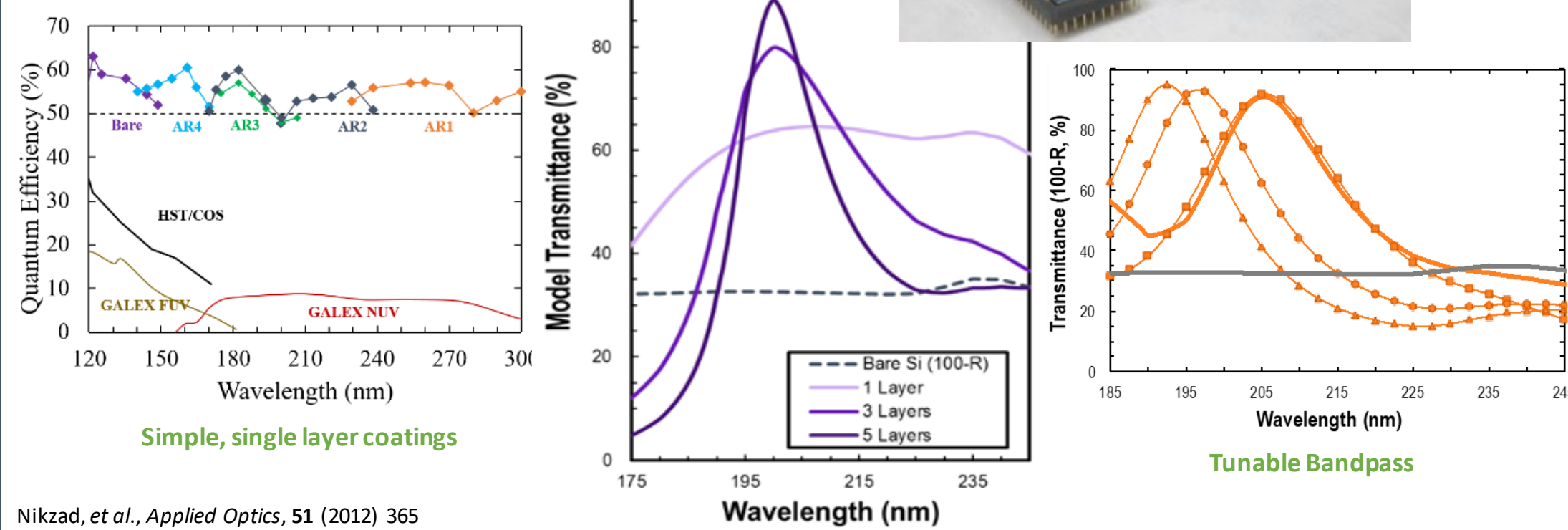
ALD is ideal for UV/optical film preparation owing to distinct advantages:

- Nanometer-scale control of film thickness
- Films are conformal and uniform
- Interfaces are sharp/well-defined



Antireflection Coatings

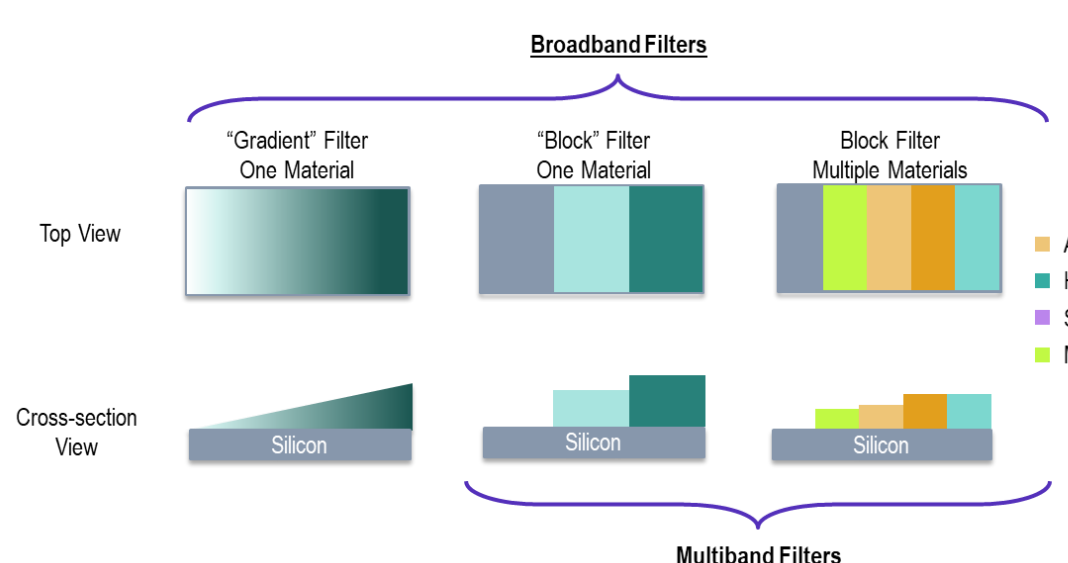
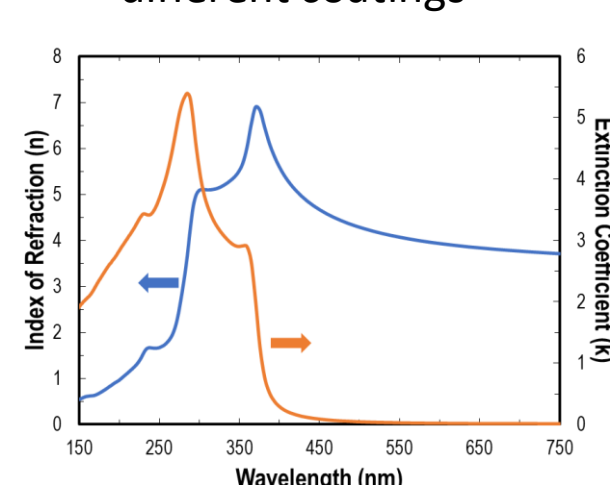
Specified wavelengths or bands for targeted applications can be optimized depending on coating materials and overall design



Nikzad, et al., *Applied Optics*, 51 (2012) 365
Hamden et al., *JATIS* 2 (2016) 036003
Jewell et al., *Proc SPIE* 9601 (2015) 96010N

Coating Techniques for Spectroscopy Applications

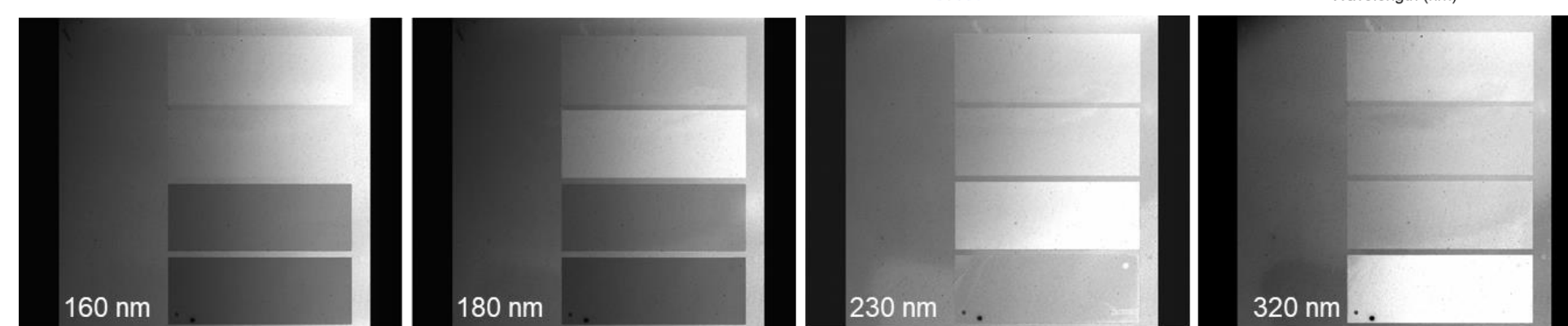
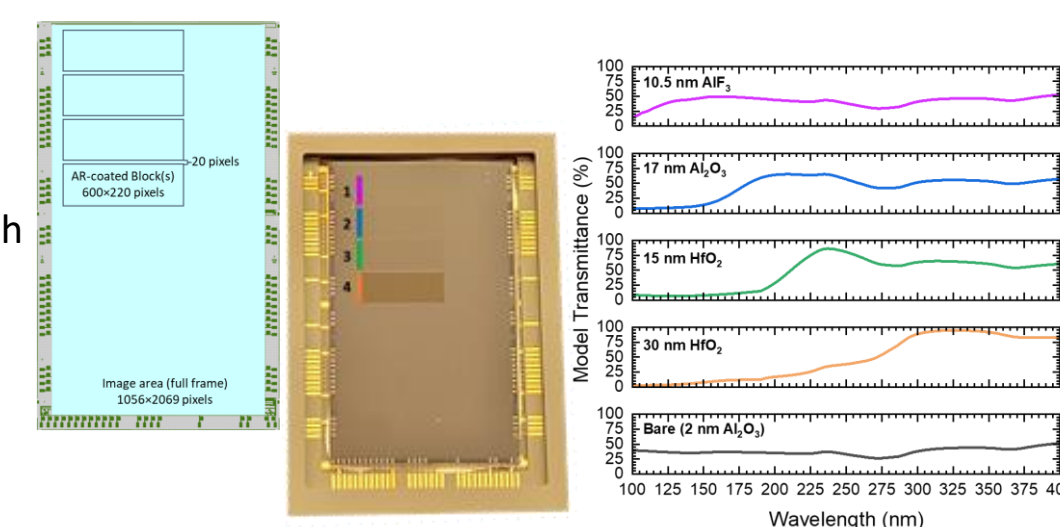
The index of refraction of Si is highly variable in the UV; targeting different bandpasses requires different coatings



We have developed new coatings methods for preparing silicon detectors with patterned AR coatings for a spatially varying response spanning the ultraviolet (UV) and visible wavelength ranges.

Block Pattern—Prototype

- Four regions each with a unique AR coating
- The contrast/sensitivity of the individual AR coated regions varies as a function of wavelength
- The edges of the patterned regions look sharp/well-defined



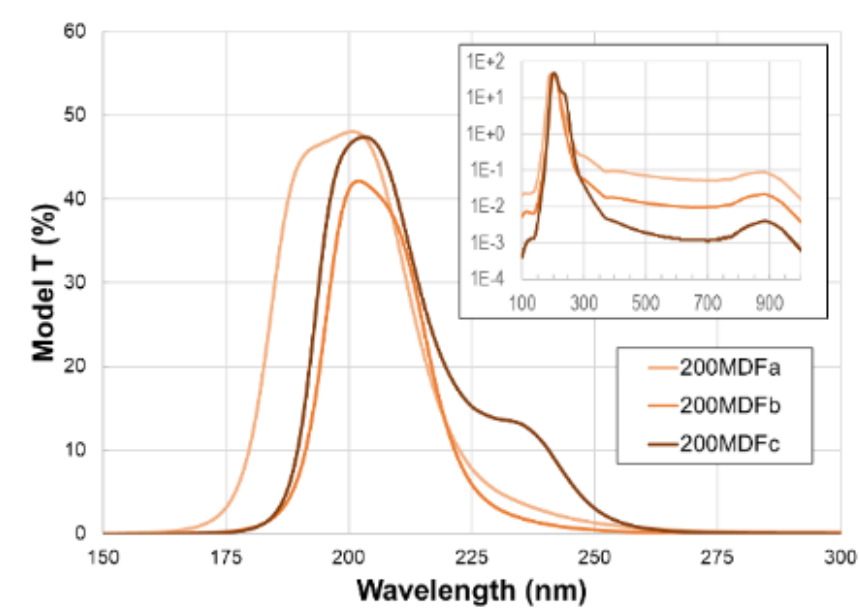
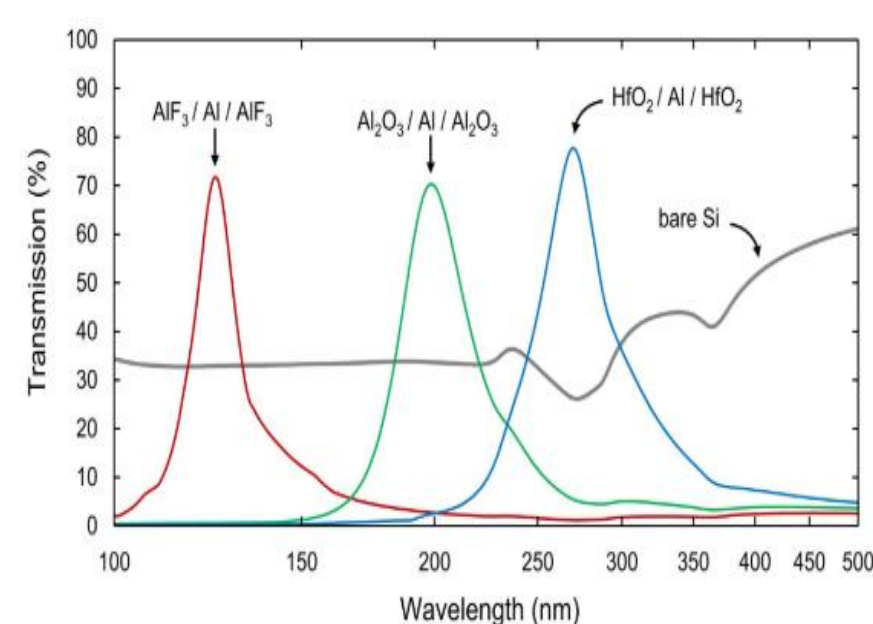
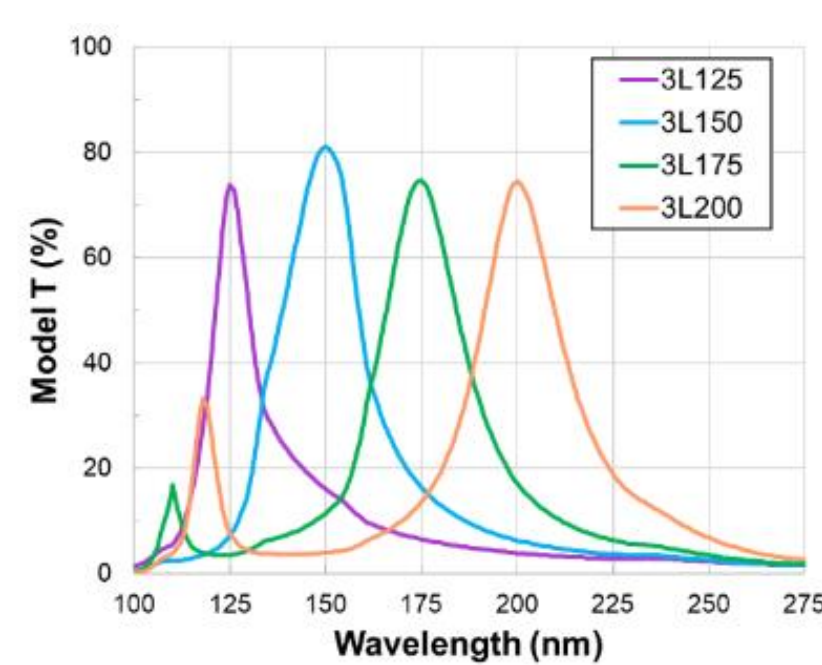
New Technology Report Number 52422; July 20, 2022

Device-Integrated UV Bandpass Filters

High UV throughput combined with out-of-band suppression, solar-blind UV detector with visible light rejection ratios >10³

Tailorable bandpass selection

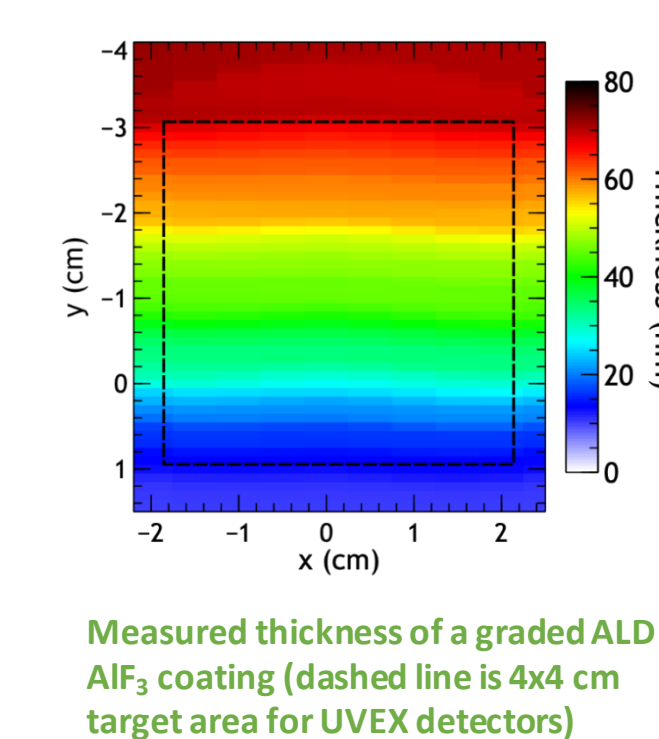
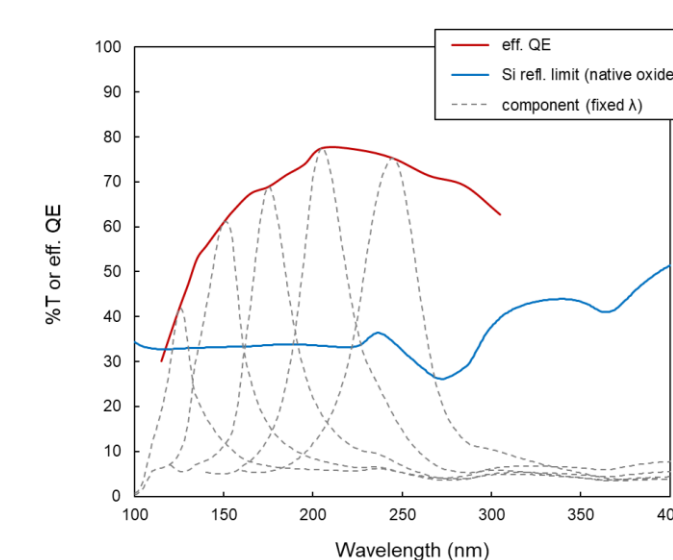
Eliminates the need for a separate filter element (T=30-40% for commercial UV filters)



Hennessy et al., *Applied Optics* 54 (2015) 3507
Hennessy et al., *Proc SPIE* 10639 (2018) 106391P

Gradient Thickness Coating

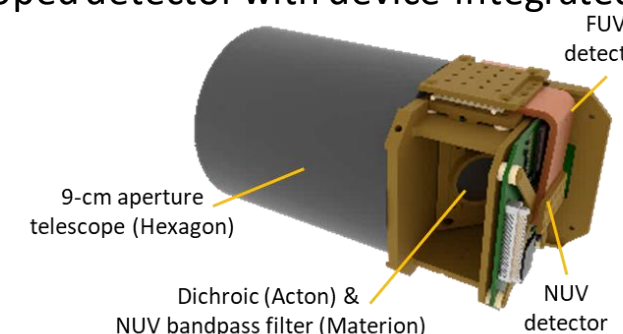
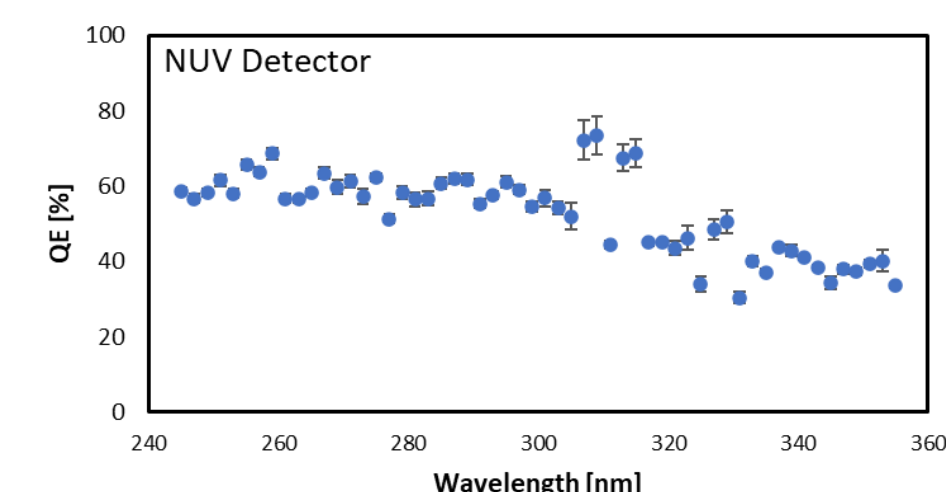
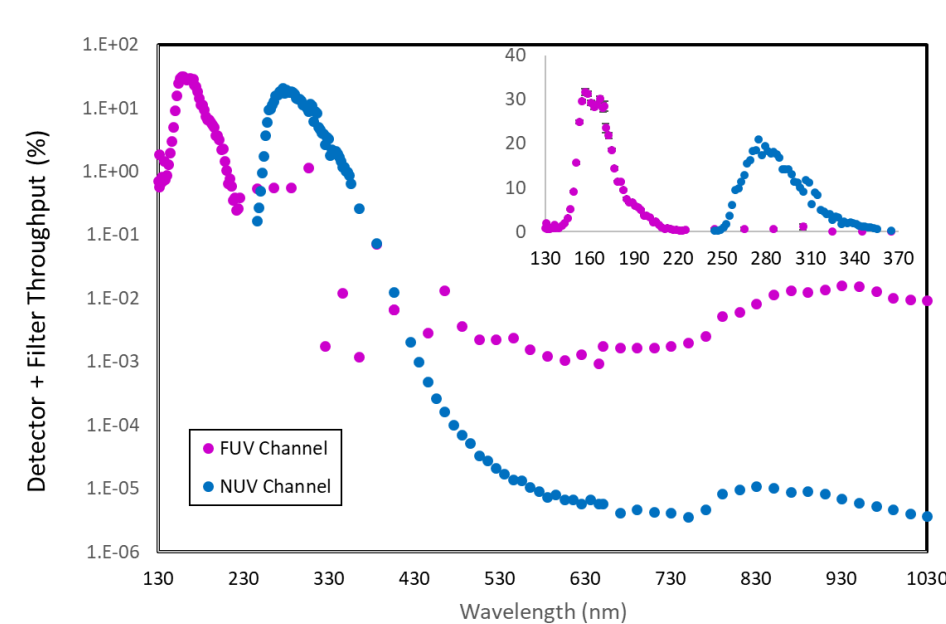
- A continuously graded thickness ALD layer can be achieved by deposition into a lateral cavity
- Can be combined with a metal-dielectric structure to create a variable wavelength optical cavity on a detector
- Can provide red rejection and order-sorting while preserving throughput
- Baseline for UVEX long slit spectrograph instrument



Recent Deliveries – SPARCS

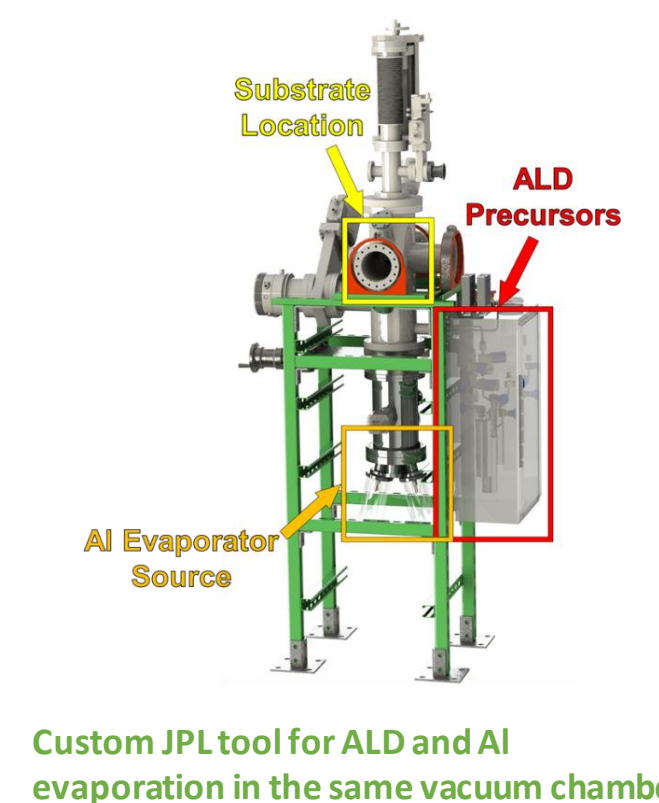
Star-Planet Activity Research CubeSat

- NASA/APRA funded CubeSat, PI Evgenya Shkolnik (ASU)
- In October, JPL delivered SPARCam: two UV detectors optimized for SPARCS near UV (NUV) and far UV (FUV) bandpasses, along with readout electronics
 - NUV Channel: delta-doped detector with AR coating; commercial UV bandpass filter (Materion)
 - FUV Channel: delta-doped detector with device-integrated UV bandpass filter (JPL)

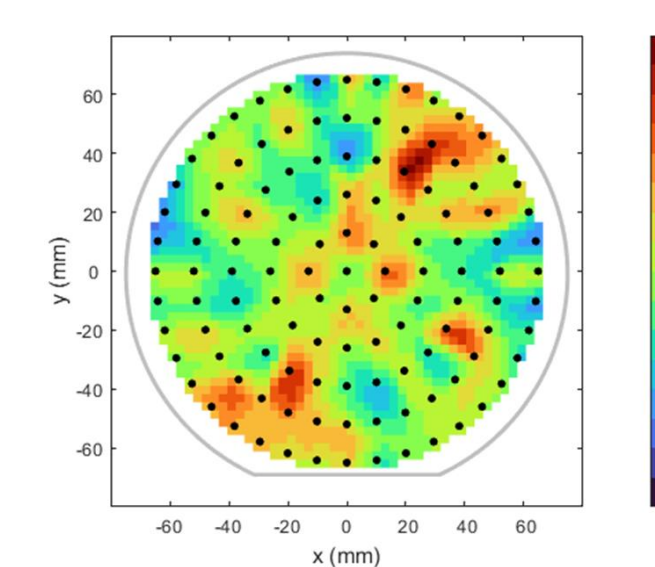


Coatings for Reflective Optics

- ALD MgF₂ has been used as an encapsulation layer for eLiF/Al mirror coatings
 - Recently implemented on optics for the SPRITE CubeSat and Aspera SmallSat missions
- ALD can also be used to deposit LiF, test samples meet the LUVOR absolute reflectance requirements
- Provides an alternative coating route to conventional methods with relevance to HWO should uniformity requirements prove difficult to meet
- The use of atomic layer etching (ALE) allows independent optimization of the Al mirror coating and the fluoride protection layer
- ALD fluoride processes are being investigated at the meter-class via collaboration with UC Santa Cruz



- Reflectance map on 150 mm diameter substrate for ALD MgF₂/Al coating
- Mean reflectance at 450 nm = 90.0 %
- Uniformity (1σ) = 0.054 %



SPRITE CubeSat primary mirror 16 x 18 x 5 cm in the JPL ALD chamber