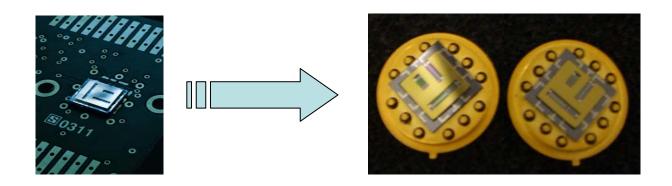


Development and Initial Characterisation of 2nd Generation MEMS Sun Sensor



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Outline

- Sun sensor principle
- General Fabrication Scheme
- 1st vs. 2nd Generation Performance Comparison
- Design of 2nd Generation
- Characterisation
- Status & Outlook

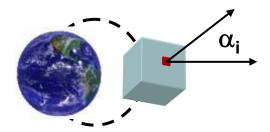




Attitude Determination

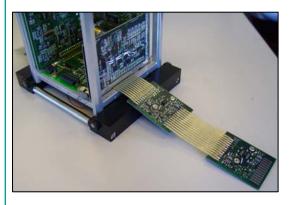
Basic Principle:

Detect the angle of the sun with respect to the sensor.

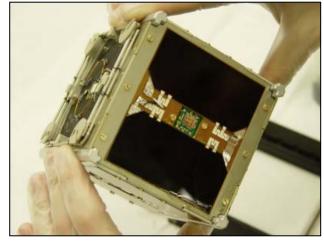




Implementation of MEMS in order to meet requirements and constraints from CubeSat project.



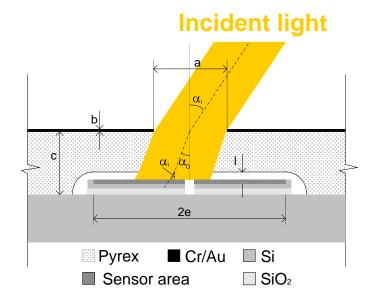


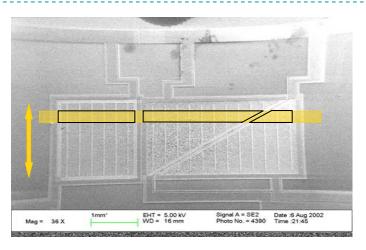


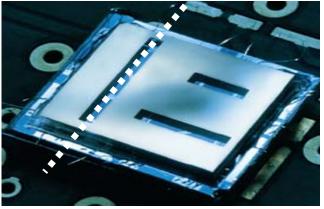




Transducer Principle





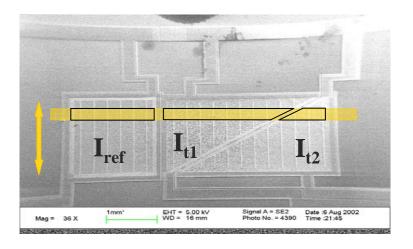


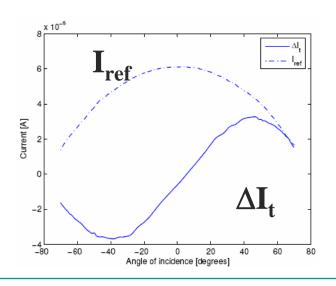
$$\frac{\Delta I}{I_{ref}} = \frac{\frac{E_e \cos(\alpha_x) \cos(\alpha_y)}{V} \eta(A_1(\alpha_i) - A_2(\alpha_i))}{\frac{E_e \cos(\alpha_x) \cos(\alpha_y) A_{ref}}{V} \eta} = \frac{A_1(\alpha_i) - A_2(\alpha_i)}{A_{ref}}$$

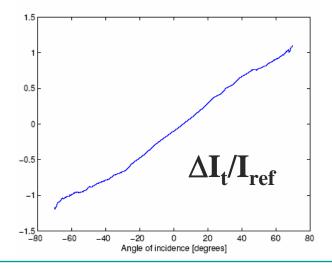




Transducer Principle



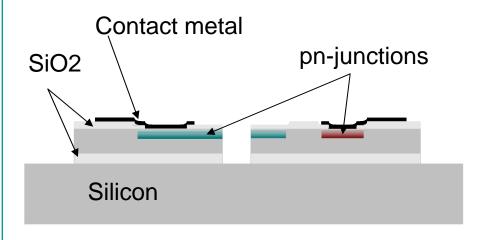








Fabrication



Pyrex

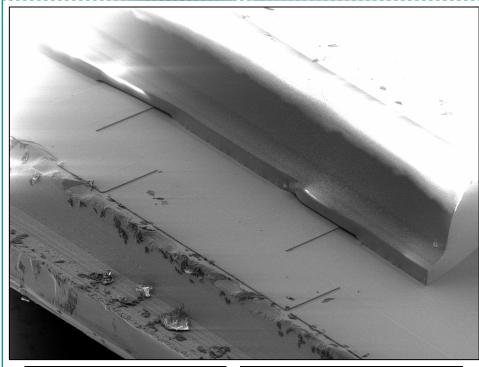
Metal masking

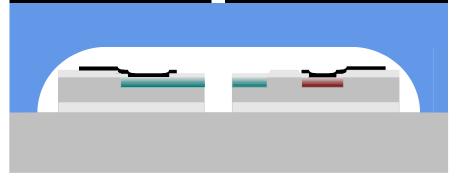
- SOI wafer
 - Ion implantation
 - Thermal oxidation
 - Metal contacts
 - RIE
- Pyrex wafer
 - Metal patterning
 - HF etch of Pyrex
 - Anodic bonding





Fabrication





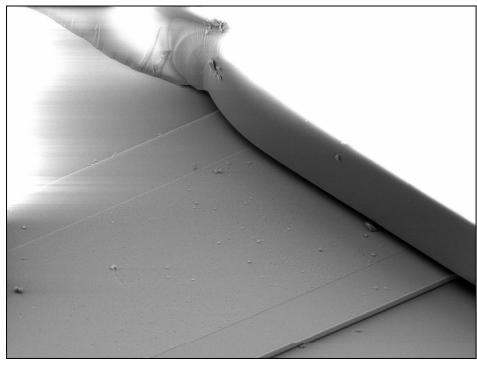
SOI wafer

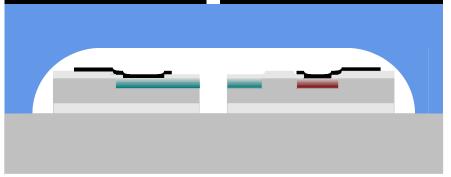
- Ion implantation
- Thermal oxidation
- Metal contacts
- RIE
- Pyrex wafer
 - Metal patterning
 - HF etch of Pyrex
 - Anodic bonding





Fabrication





SOI wafer

- Ion implantation
- Thermal oxidation
- Metal contacts
- RIE
- Pyrex wafer
 - Metal patterning
 - HF etch of Pyrex
 - Anodic bonding





Comparison – 1st vs 2nd

- General requirements
 - $FOV > 110^{\circ}$
 - Resolution < 1°
 - High UV-sensitivity
 - Large signal-to-noise ratio

| | 1 st Generation | 2 nd Generation | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| Dark Current | 2 pA | 0.8 pA – 0.8 nA | | |
| QE | 4 % @ 450 nm | 50-95 % @ 450 nm | | |
| Junction depth | 660 nm | < 200 nm | | |



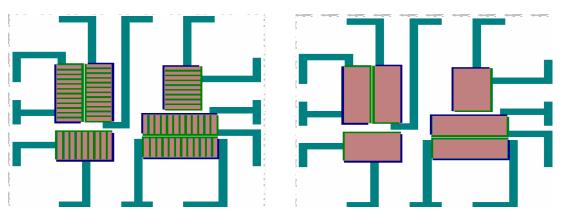


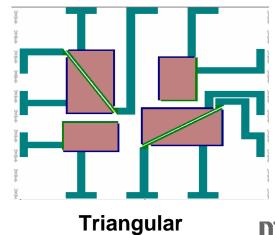
Finger

Bulk Diode Designs

- pn-junction situated in the bulk (UVabsorption in the bulk depend on carrier lifetime)
- n+ contact
- p+ contact
- n+ device
- Metallization



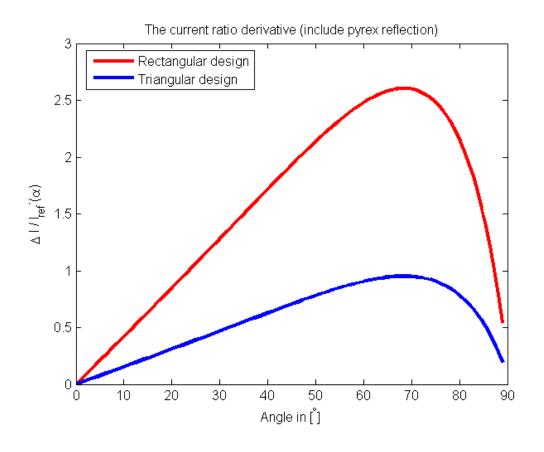




Rectangular



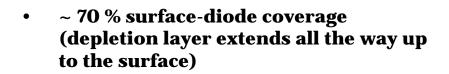
Design Specifications







Surface Diode Design

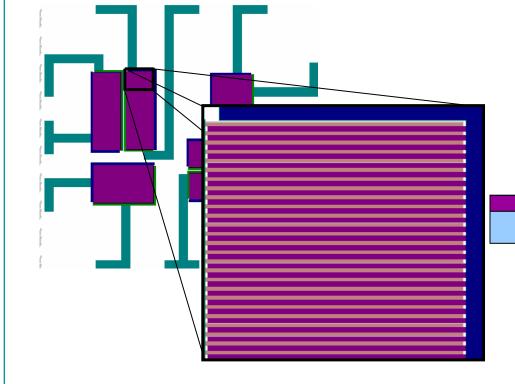








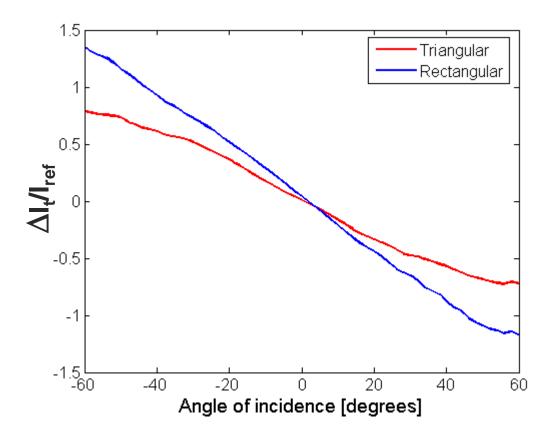








Angular Dependency







Nonlinearity FOV = 120°

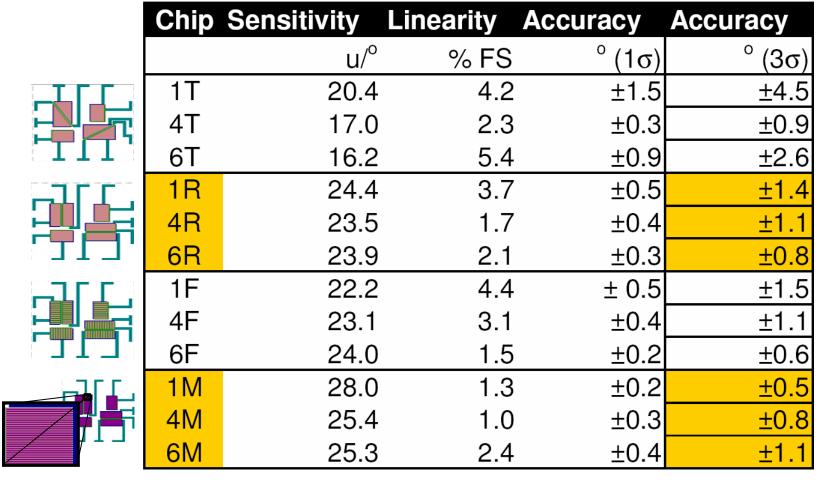
| | Chip | Sensitivity | Linearity | Accuracy | Accuracy |
|--------|------|-------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| | | u/° | % FS | ° (1σ) | ° (3σ) |
| | 1T | 17.3 | 9.1 | ±2.5 | ±7.4 |
| | 4T | 14.4 | 7.6 | ±1.7 | ±5.1 |
| LIII. | 6T | 14.3 | 9.5 | ±2.0 | ±5.9 |
| | 1R | 23.1 | 5.1 | ±0.7 | ±2.1 |
| | 4R | 22.2 | 5.7 | ±0.8 | ±2.4 |
| , 111, | 6R | 22.4 | 5.2 | ±0.8 | ±2.3 |
| | 1F | 20.9 | 5.4 | ±0.9 | ±2.7 |
| | 4F | 21.3 | 6.6 | ± 0.9 | ±2.6 |
| . ДП. | 6F | 22.7 | 5.5 | ±0.9 | ±2.7 |
| | 1M | 24.1 | 5.3 | ±0.8 | ± 2.3 |
| | 4M | 24.0 | 5.8 | ±1.0 | ±2.9 |
| | 6M | 22.0 | 6.9 | ±1.2 | ±3.6 |

Theoretical estimation: ± 0.5° FOV = 120°





Nonlinearity FOV = 60°

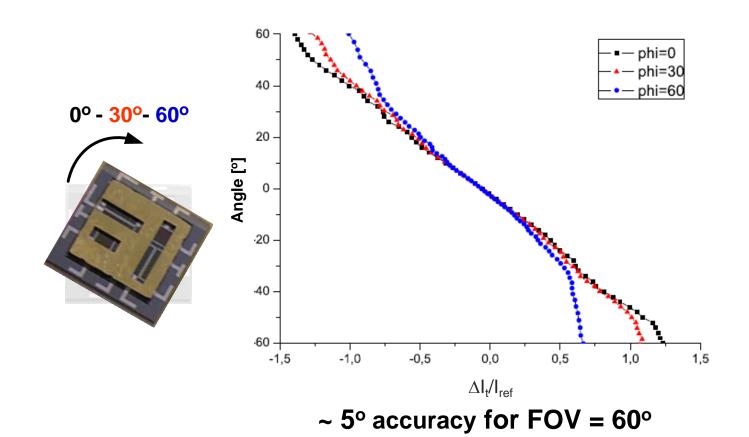


Theoretical estimation $\pm 0.002^{\circ}$ FOV = 60°





Cross-Axis Sensitivity







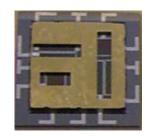
Comparison State-of-the-Art

NASA APS Quad Sun Sensor 2nd Generation

| Туре | Digital | Analog | Analog |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Angular Accuracy | 0.017° | 1º | 5° (1° possible) |
| FOV | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| QE | 42 % @ 550 nm | N/A | 75 % @ 550 nm |
| Size | 4.2 cm ³ | 23.2 cm ³ | ~3.4 cm ³ |
| Mass | 9 g | 36 g | 3 g |
| Manufacturer | JPL | AeroAstro | MIC/DANCHIP |











Flight History and Future

DTUsat1 - Launched June 2003

SSETI-Express - Launched October 2005

COMPASS-1 – Scheduled for launch January 2008

SwissCube – Launch planned mid-2008

DTUsat2 – Launch planned: end-2008







Status & Outlook

Achievements

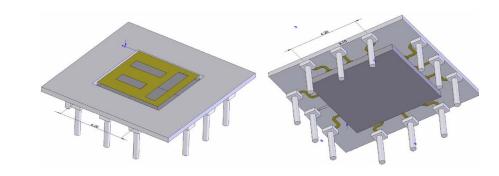
- Significantly higher performance obtained
 - QE ~50-95 %
- High UV sensitivity
 - Shallow pn-junctions
 - Integrated optical filter
- Larger signal-to-noise ratio
- Ceramic packaging

Challenges

- Issues with cross-axis sensitivity
 - Internal reflection
- Non linear fitting
- System integration

Prospects

- Total system
 - Accuracy: < 1°
 - Mass: 3 g
 - Power: 5 mW







Acknowledgements

- Thor Ansbæk
- Ruichao Xu
- Julie Wulff
- Jack Larsen
- René Fléron
- Martin Pedersen
- Lars Alminde
- Anja Boisen
- DANCHIP staff
- Zachary Davis



