Demonstration of a bias tunable quantum dots-in-a-well focal plane array

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\textbf{Abstract}

Infrared detectors based on quantum wells and quantum dots have attracted a lot of attention in the past few years. Our previous research has reported on the development of the first generation of quantum dots-in-a-well (DWELL) focal plane arrays, which are based on InAs quantum dots embedded in an InGaAs well having GaAs barriers. This focal plane array has successfully generated a two-color imagery in the mid-wave infrared (i.e. 3–5 μm) and the long-wave infrared (i.e. 8–12 μm) at a fixed bias voltage. Recently, the DWELL device has been further modified by embedding InAs quantum dots in InGaAs and GaAs double wells with AlGaAs barriers, leading to a less strained InAs/InGaAs/GaAs/AlGaAs heterostructure. This is expected to improve the operating temperature while maintaining a low dark current level. This paper examines 320 × 256 double DWELL based focal plane arrays that have been fabricated and hybridized with an Indigo 9705 read-out integrated circuit using Indium-bump (flip-chip) technology. The spectral tunability is quantified by examining images and determining the transmittance ratio (equivalent to the photocurrent ratio) between mid-wave and long-way infrared filter targets. Calculations were performed for a bias range from 0.3 to 1.0 V. The results demonstrate that the mid-wave transmittance dominants at these low bias voltages, and the transmittance ratio continuously varies over different applied biases. Additionally, radiometric characterization, including array uniformity and measured noise equivalent temperature difference for the double DWELL devices is computed and compared to the same results from the original first generation DWELL. Finally, higher temperature operation is explored. Overall, the double DWELL devices had lower noise equivalent temperature difference and higher uniformity, and worked at higher temperature (70 K and 80 K) than the first generation DWELL device.

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1. Introduction

The use of infrared focal plane arrays for thermal imaging, night vision, satellite imaging, distance ranging and improvised explosive device detection has been ongoing for both military and commercial applications [1–4]. Established technologies in both HgCdTe [5] and quantum well infrared detectors (QWIPs) with various doping and impurities have produced FPAs capable of detection across much of the infrared spectrum from mid-wave (3–5 μm) to very long-wave (8–12 μm) at a fixed bias voltage. This new structure has the advantage of lower strain in the heterostructure, which leads to higher temperature operation while maintaining low dark current. Comparison of the bias tunability of these structures and their performance at various device temperatures will validate the performance increase of these new double DWELL structures.

2. DWELL detector structure

The DWELL structure is composed of an active region (15 layers) of n-doped InAs QDs embedded in an In\textsubscript{1.15}Ga\textsubscript{0.85}As QW with GaAs barriers, creating an InAs/InGaAs/GaAs heterostructure. The more

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Infrared detectors based on quantum wells and quantum dots have attracted a lot of attention in the past few years. Our previous research has reported on the development of the first generation of quantum dots-in-a-well (DWELL) focal plane arrays, which are based on InAs quantum dots embedded in an InGaAs well having GaAs barriers. This focal plane array has successfully generated a two-color imagery in the mid-wave infrared (i.e. 3?5 lm) and the long-wave infrared (i.e. 8?12 lm) at a fixed bias voltage. Recently, the DWELL device has been further modified by embedding InAs quantum dots in InGaAs and GaAs double wells with AlGaAs barriers, leading to a less strained InAs/InGaAs/GaAs/AlGaAs heterostructure. This is expected to improve the operating temperature while maintaining a low dark current level. This paper examines 320  256 double DWELL based focal plane arrays that have been fabricated and hybridized with an Indigo 9705 read-out integrated circuit using Indium-bump (flip-chip) technology. The spectral tunability is quantified by examining images and determining the transmittance ratio (equivalent to the photocurrent ratio) between mid-wave and long-way infrared filter targets. Calculations were performed for a bias range from 0.3 to 1.0 V. The results demonstrate that the mid-wave transmittance dominates at these low bias voltages, and the transmittance ratio continuously varies over different applied biases. Additionally, radiometric characterization, including array uniformity and measured noise equivalent temperature difference for the double DWELL devices is computed and compared to the same results from the original first generation DWELL. Finally, higher temperature operation is explored. Overall, the double DWELL devices had lower noise equivalent temperature difference and higher uniformity, and worked at higher temperature (70 K and 80 K) than the first generation DWELL device.
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Recent double DWELL (DDWELL) structure was accomplished in two steps called the intermediate DDWELL and the complete DDWELL. Both devices are again composed of InAs QDs (30 layers) embedded in an In$_{15}$Ga$_{85}$As QW, but this time the entire structure is embedded in another GaAs QW with Al$_{10}$Ga$_{90}$As barriers creating an InAs/InGaAs/GaAs/AlGaAs heterostructure. These band structures of each device are shown in Fig. 1. An intermediate DDWELL was developed to explore the benefits of this structure over the more symmetric complete DDWELL. The larger number of active layers with the DDWELL structures is possible because of the lower strain within the heterostructure. The spectral response for single a single pixel detector DDWELL device is demonstrated in Fig. 2 and can be compared to that of the DWELL device in previous work [10,12,13].

The DWELL and DDWELL samples reported here was grown using molecular beam epitaxy and processed using a standard indium bump flip-chip technique into a $320 \times 256$ detector matrix at the University of New Mexico [14]. Each of the detector matrices was then hybridized (by Qmagiq, LLC) to an Indigo Systems Corporation ISC9705 read-out circuit. After hybridization, the FPA was tested at UNM using CamiRa™ system manufactured by SE-IR Corp.

3. Bias tunable performance

Previous literature on the spectral tunability of these DWELL structures has been reported for single pixel devices [10,12]. These results have shown that the MWIR response dominates at low biases (between $-1$ V and $+1$ V). As the bias is increased, the LWIR response is eventually intensified. Also the bias-dependent spectral tunability (i.e. spectral shift) based on the quantum confined Stark effect was observed at device temperatures of 60 K, 77 K, and 100 K in both mid-wave infrared (MWIR) and long-wave infrared (LWIR). However, nothing has been published on the bias tunability of the finished focal plan arrays.

Images from the new intermediate DDWELL and complete DDWELL at a 60 K FPA temperature were acquired when observing a calibrated blackbody source through various filters covering the MWIR and LWIR. Five optical filters used have bandwidths of 3–4 $\mu$m (MW1), 4–5 $\mu$m (MW2), 7.5–10.5 $\mu$m (LW1), 7.5–9.5 $\mu$m (LW2) and 8–11 $\mu$m (LW3), respectively. Tuning of the response was explored for bias values (between 0.3 and 0.8 V tested for the intermediate DDWELL, between 0.3 and 1.5 V for the complete DDWELL). Larger biases are not available due to the saturation of the integration capacitors in the commercial ROIC. Fig. 3
shows a typical image acquired after non-uniformity correction of the blackbody source and filters. Visual examination of these images yields only small changes in transmitted light through the filters when the bias values are tuned. The images were therefore analyzed to determine the transmittance ratio (equivalent to the photocurrent ratio) between the MWIR and LWIR filter targets. The transmittance ratio was further adjusted by a factor ($Q = \text{ph/cm}^2\text{s}$) considering blackbody radiation over wavelengths. The results for both DDWELL devices are described in Tables 1 and 2. The ratio of transmittance change and percentage change for DDWELL intermediate are graphed in Fig. 4, while the same results for DDWELL complete are shown in Fig. 5.

Bias-tuning results demonstrate several key points, first, for DDWELL FPAs, the MWIR/LWIR transmittance ratios were varied as larger biases were applied. This is a sign of bias-dependency. In particular, the ratio change of the complete DDWELL FPA in Fig. 5 verifies that more LWIR responses were emerged as applied bias was greater than 0.8 V. It is to be noted that there are overall increases of approximately 11% and 12% in a bias range from 0.3 to 0.8 V for the intermediate DDWELL FPA and the complete DDWELL FPA, respectively. For the complete DDWELL FPA, overall ratio decrease of approximately 10% was obtained for a bias range from 0.8 to 1.5 V.

**Table 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$V_{bias}$ (V)</th>
<th>$Q_{ratio} \times (MW_1/LW_1)$</th>
<th>Ratio change for MW$_1$/LW$_1$ (%)</th>
<th>Descriptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.0201</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>MW$_1$ = Mid-wave filter with a bandwidth of 3–4 $\mu$m</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.0205</td>
<td>1.99</td>
<td>LW$_1$ = Long-wave filter with a bandwidth of 7.5–10.5 $\mu$m</td>
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<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.0211</td>
<td>2.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.0215</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.0221</td>
<td>2.79</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.0223</td>
<td>0.91</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Q_{ratio}$</td>
<td>$Q_{MW_1/LW_1} = 0.0193$</td>
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**Table 2**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>$V_{bias}$ (V)</th>
<th>$Q_1 \times (MW_2/LW_2)$</th>
<th>$Q_2 \times (MW_3/LW_3)$</th>
<th>Ratio change for MW$_2$/LW$_2$ (%)</th>
<th>Ratio change for MW$_2$/LW$_3$ (%)</th>
<th>Descriptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.1051</td>
<td>0.0663</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>MW$_2$ = Mid-wave filter with a bandwidth of 4–5 $\mu$m</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.1100</td>
<td>0.0695</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.86</td>
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<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.1130</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>0.0747</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.1163</td>
<td>0.0735</td>
<td>−1.51</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.1124</td>
<td>0.0721</td>
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<td>1.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>$Q_{ratio}$</td>
<td>$Q_1 = Q_{MW_2/LW_2} = 0.0920$, $Q_2 = Q_{MW_2/LW_3} = 0.0579$</td>
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<td></td>
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**Fig. 3.** Non-uniformity corrected image from FPA when imaging blackbody source with three filters.

**Fig. 4.** Adjusted ratio of MWIR to LWIR versus applied bias for MW$_1$ to LW$_1$ filters and percentage change.
same closed-cycle helium pump dewar at 70 K and 80 K. The re-
cooling requirements to develop smaller overall systems.

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systems development is often interested in increasing the opera-
cation while maintaining low noise. When compared to the
first generation DWELL structure, the higher temperature opera-
evident. At 60 K, all devices performed similarly with
around 100 mK NEDT. However, at 70 K the DWELL increased to
over 500 mK NEDT while the DDWELLs maintained similar sensi-
tivities. At 80 K, the DWELL was inoperable, and although both
DDWELL devices had around 250 mK NEDT, they were still opera-
able. Additionally, the bias tunability of DDWELL FPA was demon-
strated by the transmittance ratio compared between MWIR and
LWIR outputs. The ratio change has shown the dominance of
MW outputs at low applied biases, however, more LW outputs
were observed with a bias of 0.8 V or greater. This is significant
in terms of realizing the consistent behavior of DDWELL FPA as
compared to the bias tunability of its single pixel level.

4. Device comparison

Measurements of the array uniformity and noise equivalent
temperature difference (NEDT) for the DDWELL intermediate and
complete were compared to that of the DWELL. The temperature
of the calibrated blackbody source was varied and the corresponding
illumination values calculated and the device response was measured to determine the overall array uniformity, which is quantified by standard deviation of pixel counts. All measurements were performed at a part temperature of 60 K using a closed-cycle helium pump dewar. The results for array uniformity are displayed in Table 3.

The minimum NEDT of all devices was measured using the same method of changing the illumination via the blackbody source. The results of the minimum NEDT value on the array at each illumination level is shown in Fig. 6 for the DDWELL intermediate, DDWELL complete and the original DWELL devices.

5. Higher temperature operation

Development of the DDWELL structures was initiated to in-
crease the number of active layers (and thus the responsivity) and explore higher part temperature operation. Infrared camera systems development is often interested in increasing the operational temperature of focal plane arrays to minimize cryogenic cooling requirements to develop smaller overall systems.

The DWELL and DDWELL devices were also operated using the same closed-cycle helium pump dewar at 70 K and 80 K. The re-
sults for these tests are shown in Table 3 with the values tabulated for NEDT are computed at an illumination of $2 \times 10^{-3}$ W/(cm² μm). The DWELL device was inoperable at 80 K and was functional at 70 K, although at very high NEDT showing severely reduced sensitivity. Both DDWELL devices were operable at both 70 K and 80 K.

6. Conclusions

Our group has developed DDWELL focal plane arrays in an effort to reduce lattice strain mismatch and increase temperature of operation while maintaining low noise. When compared to the first generation DWELL structure, the higher temperature operation is evident. At 60 K, all devices performed similarly with around 100 mK NEDT. However, at 70 K the DWELL increased to over 500 mK NEDT while the DDWELLs maintained similar sensitivities. At 80 K, the DWELL was inoperable, and although both DDWELL devices had around 250 mK NEDT, they were still operable. Additionally, the bias tunability of DDWELL FPA was demonstrated by the transmittance ratio compared between MWIR and LWIR outputs. The ratio change has shown the dominance of MW outputs at low applied biases, however, more LW outputs were observed with a bias of 0.8 V or greater. This is significant in terms of realizing the consistent behavior of DDWELL FPA as compared to the bias tunability of its single pixel level.

References

