

# LiDAR design and development

Optics, Virtual Testing, Signal Analysis, LiDAR-on-Chip



### **Software Tools for LiDAR R&D**

### CODE V

- Optimized imaging optics for emitter & detector
- Beam collimation
- Spot size control
- Beam widening
- Detector irradiation

#### LightTools

- Source and detector setup
- · Emitter and detector optics
- · Gaussian ray propagation
- Time of flight simulations
- Test environment
- Weather effects

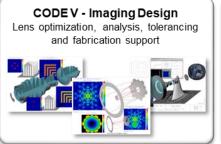
#### **RSoft**

- Receiver physics
- Geiger mode / APD
- Integrated LiDAR CAD layout
- Photonics

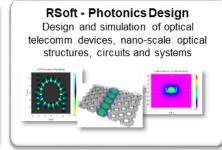
PIC Design Suite

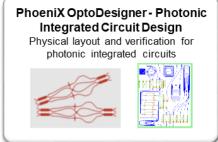
OptoDesigner & OptSim Circuit

- Photonic Integrated Circuit (PIC) layout
- · Circuit verification
- · PIC component library
- Process design kits (PDKs)









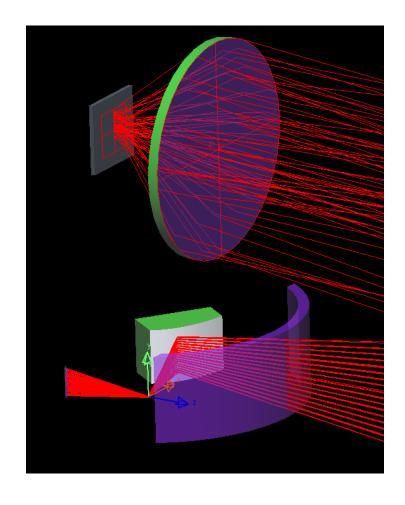




## **Emitter/Detector Optics and Radiation Propagation**

Propagation is simulated with Gaussian beam physics in LightTools

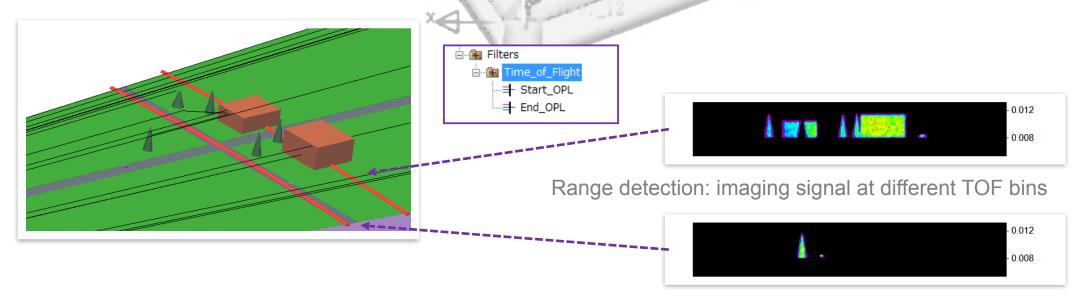
- Source engine simulation: housing, optics, stray light analysis
- Beam steering, e.g., scanning systems with rotating mirrors
- Detector image data display
- Static test scene setup for LiDAR simulation
- Time-of-flight (TOF) investigations
- Weather modeling





## Custom Scene Setups for TOF Simulation (LightTools)

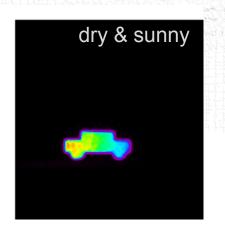
- Manage physical test scenes for optical simulation of emission, reflection and detection
- Binning for time of flight with receiver filters
- Use optical path length (OPL) to define corresponding TOF detection time window (delay, delta)

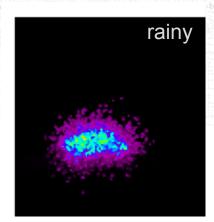


### **Weather Effects**

- Fog and rain, dust or atmospheric disturbances in general massively affect radiation propagation and reduce signal quality
- Physical volume scattering simulations provide a reliable base for water-based effect predictions
- Simulate, investigate, and analyze sensor signal deterioration as a function of fog or raindrop density

- Rain volume when Xmm rain falls in 1 mm square
  1\*1\*X = X(mm)
- Volume of raindrop of diameter R ■ 4.3\*π\*(R.2)\*3 = π.6\*R\*3(mm.)
- Number of raindrops =  $6X/(\pi R^3)(pcs)$
- Rain fall speed = V(m/sec) = Ve3(mm/sec)
- One hour = Height falling at 60 \* 60 (sec) = Ve3\*3600 = V\*36e5(mm)
- Because there are  $6X / (\pi R^2 3)$  raindrops in volume S \* 36e5 (mm3)Raindrop number density =  $6X (\pi R^3) (S*36e5) = X (6e5*\pi SR^3)(ccs. mm^3)$ 
  - Rainfall amount 20 mm, raindrop diameter 2 mm, falling speed 7 m, sec.
     Rainfall amount 20 mm, raindrop diameter 2 mm, falling speed 7 m, sec.
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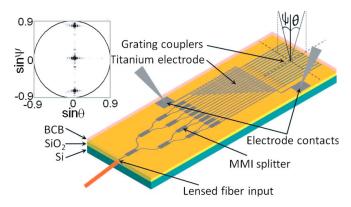


Evaluation of detector results for a vehicle at  $\sim 0.5 \, \mu s$  within weather effect scenario



### PIC LiDAR R&D (RSoft)

 Example structure by Ghent University and **IMEC** 



Van Acoleven, Karel, et al. "Off-chip beam steering with a one-dimensional optical phased array on silicon-oninsulator." Optics letters 34.9 (2009): 1477-1479.

- Layout in RSoft CAD
- No single simulation tool can solve this complex problem; tools must be combined to simulate different elements of the device
- Design photonic power splitters, thermo-optical phase shifters, emitter gratings

