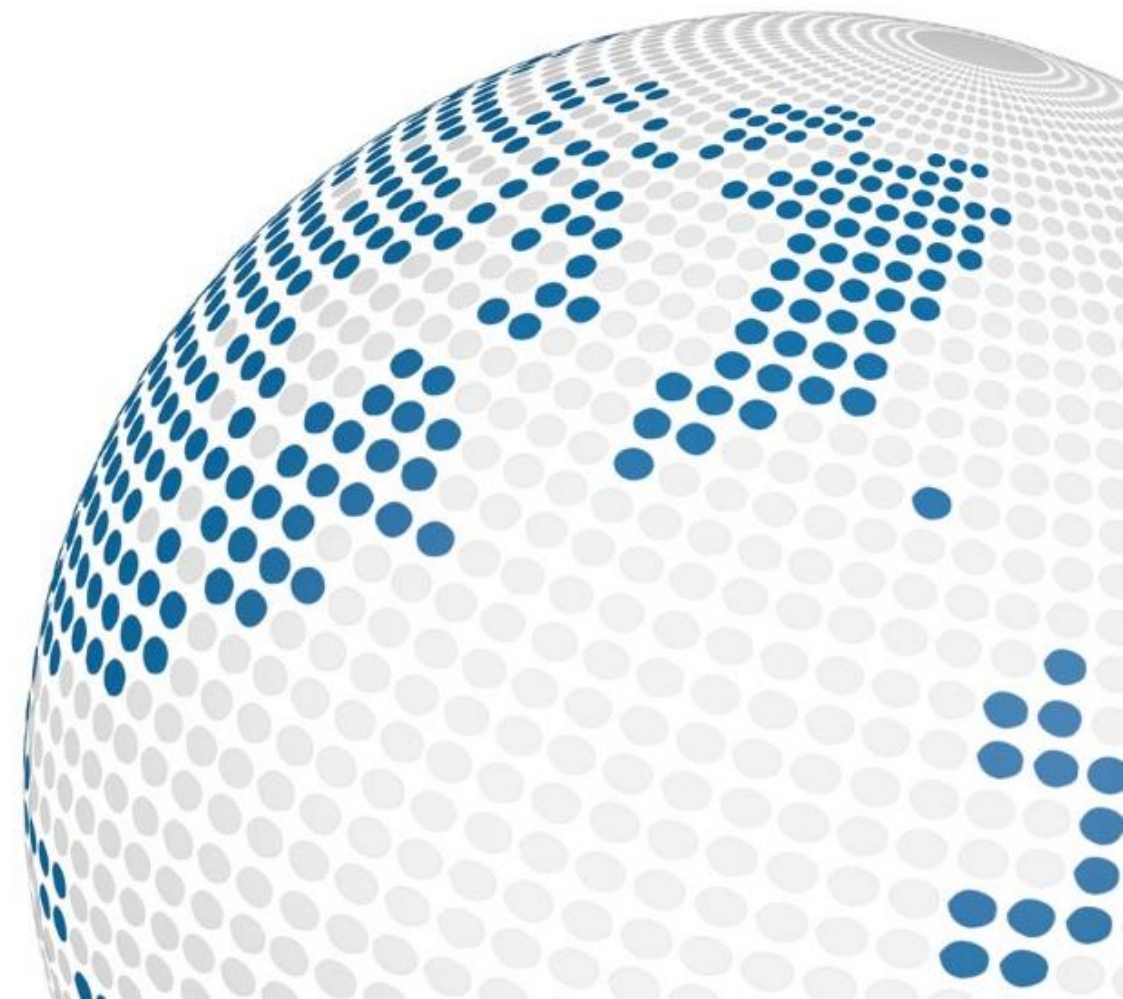


# Shaping the Light - Precision Optical Sensors for Mobility

Bühler Networking Days 2019 –  
The Future of Mobility – Customers' Perspective

Rainer Minixhofer, ams AG

Aug 27<sup>th</sup>, 2019



# Outline

Shaping the Light – How and Why

Optical filter working principle

High performance Interference filter applications

# Outline

## Shaping the Light – How and Why

Optical filter working principle

High performance Interference filter applications

# Example for light shaping from Photography

## UV (Haze) Filters





# Example for light shaping from Photography

## UV (Haze) Filters



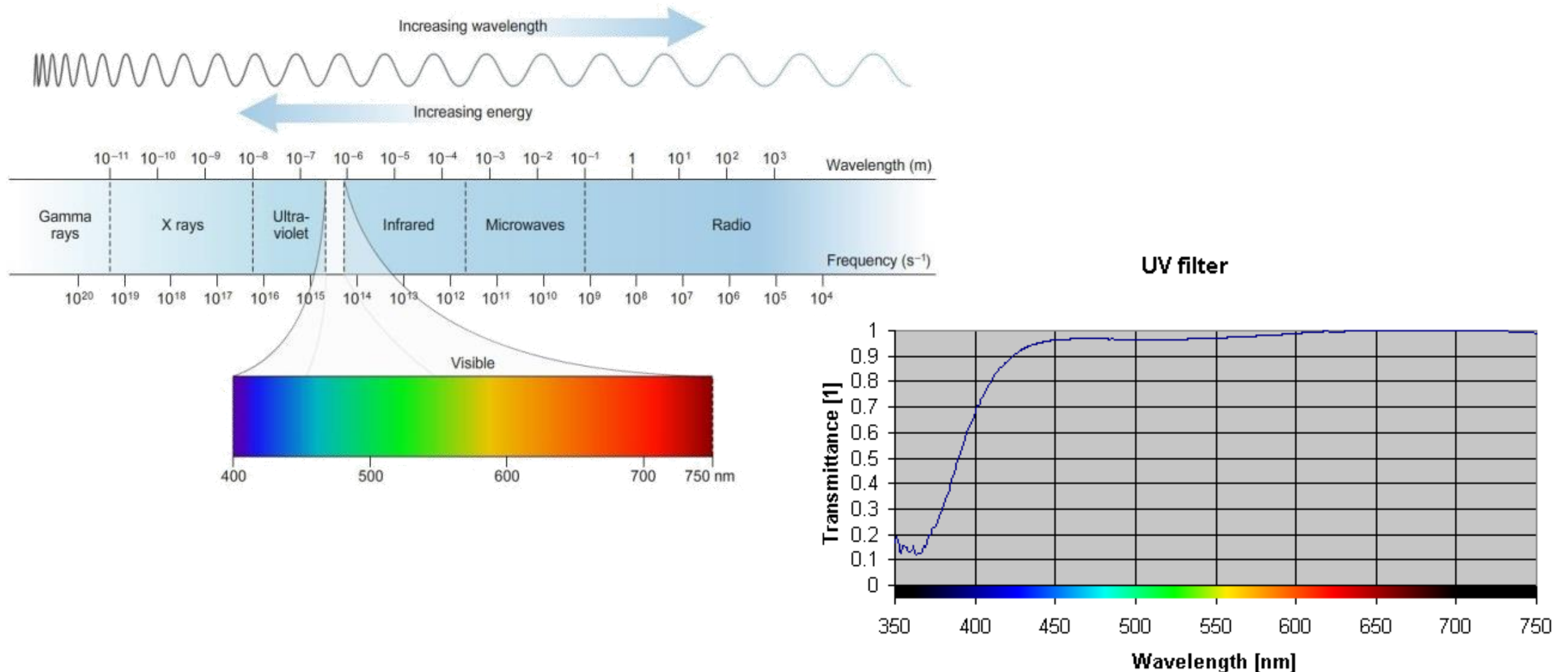
# Filter on front side of DSLR-Camera Lens





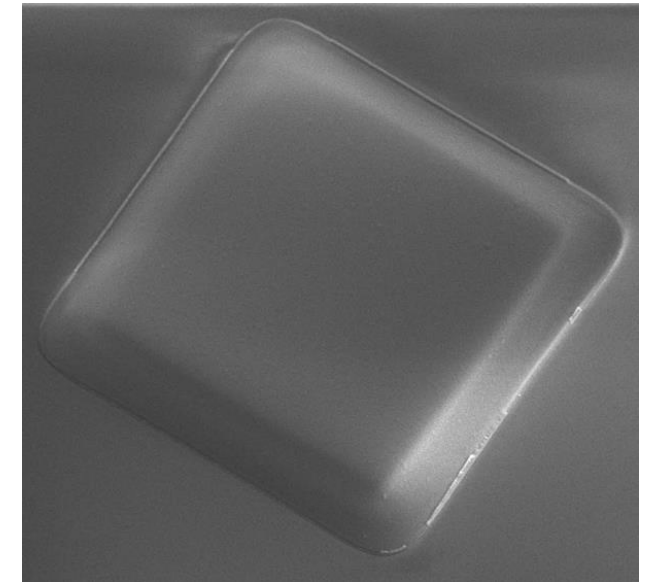
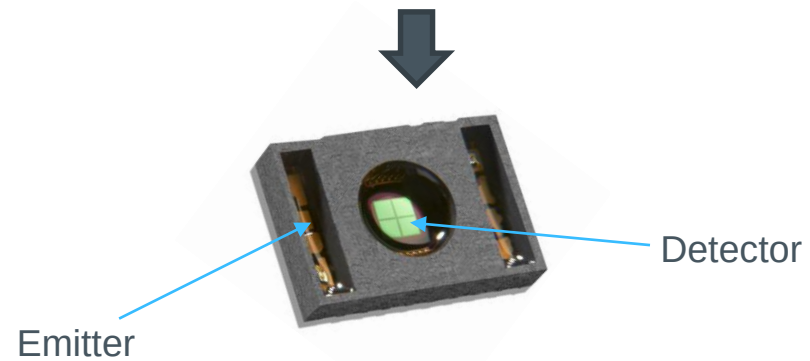
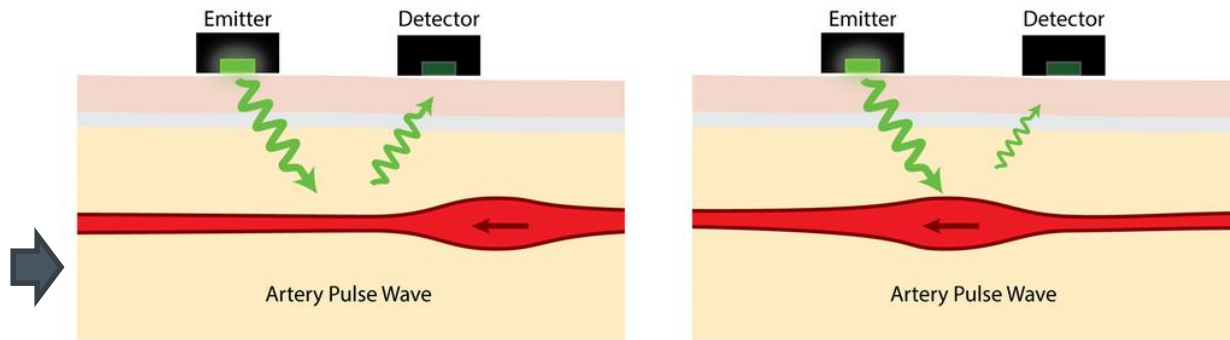
# What happens?

Light is a continuum of electromagnetic waves – A Filter shapes this light



# Key component in optical sensors

From product example (Biosensor) to optical filter component





# Outline

Shaping the Light – How and Why

Optical filter working principle

High performance Interference filter applications

# Filter Principles



## Organic Coating:

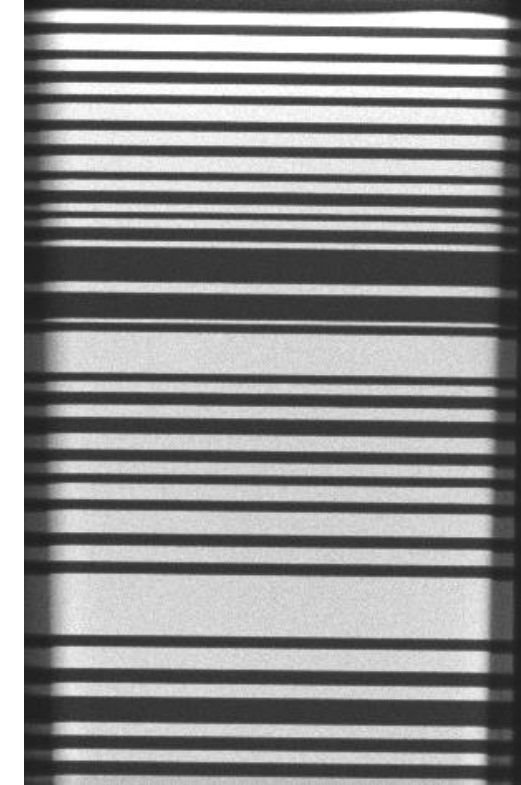
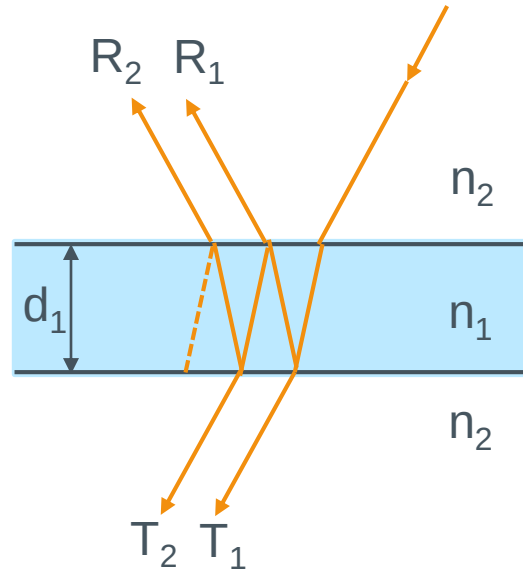
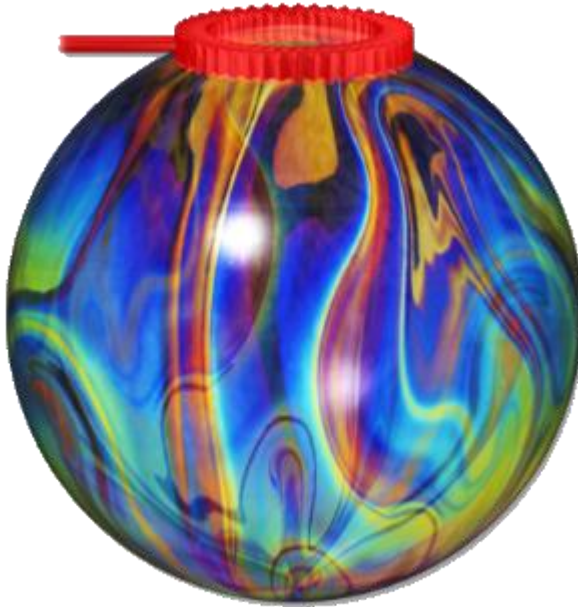
One (organic/ceramic) layer with pigments  
Simple but limited tunability/performance



## Interference Filter:

Many transparent layers of different refractive index  
Complex but high tunability/performance

# Interference filters – *how do they work?*



Generally interference filters are stacks of two different materials, both highly transparent but different in their refractive index. These materials are called low index resp. high index material.



# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

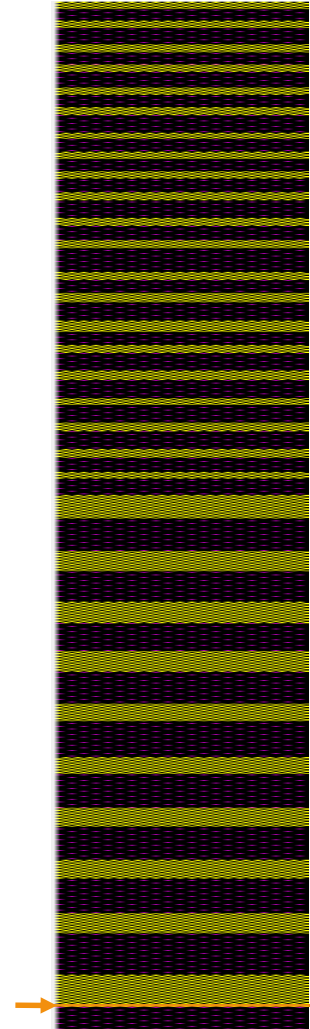
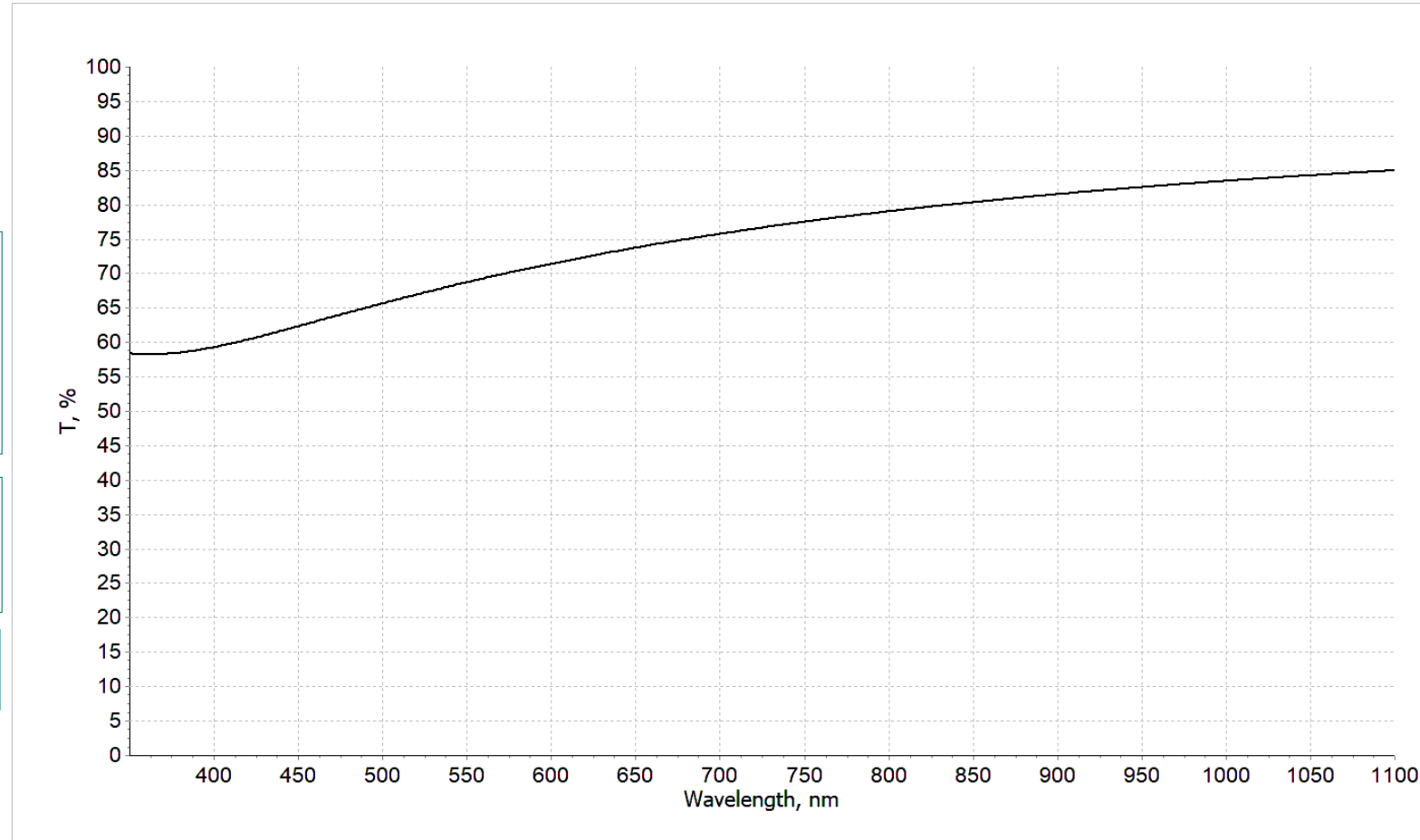
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
1  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

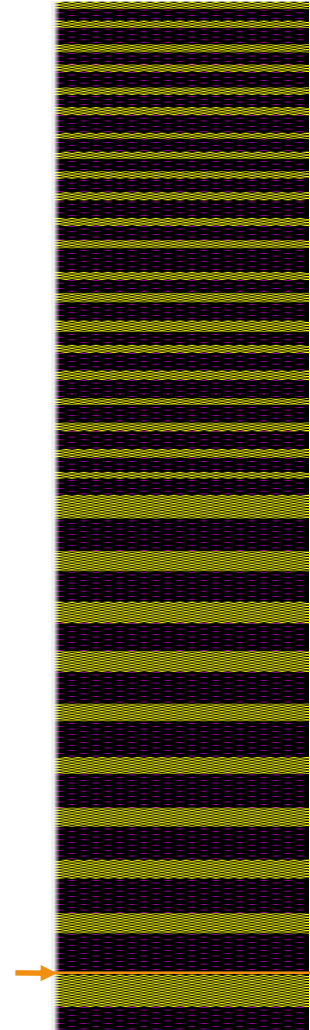
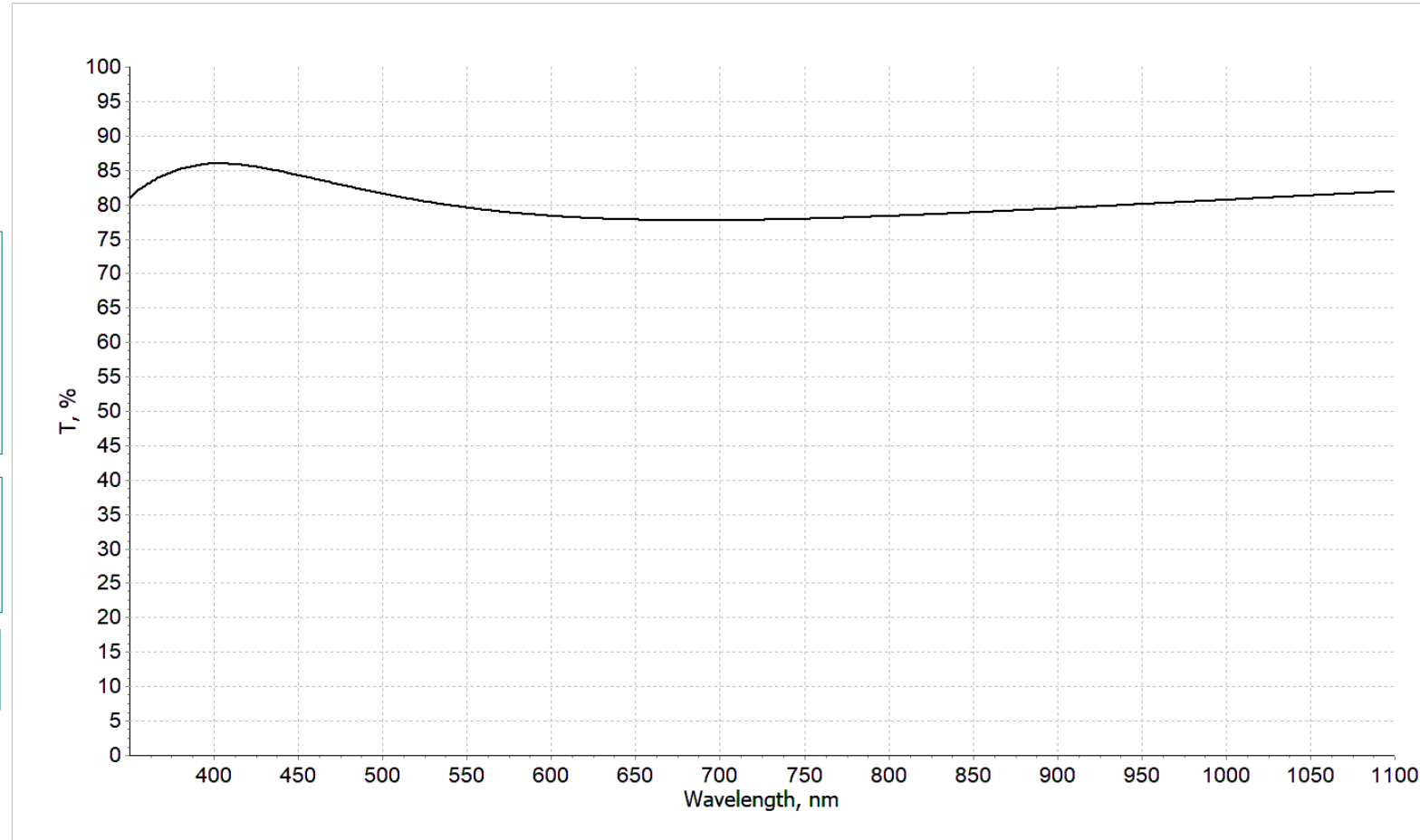
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
2  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:

Wavelength min:  
350.000

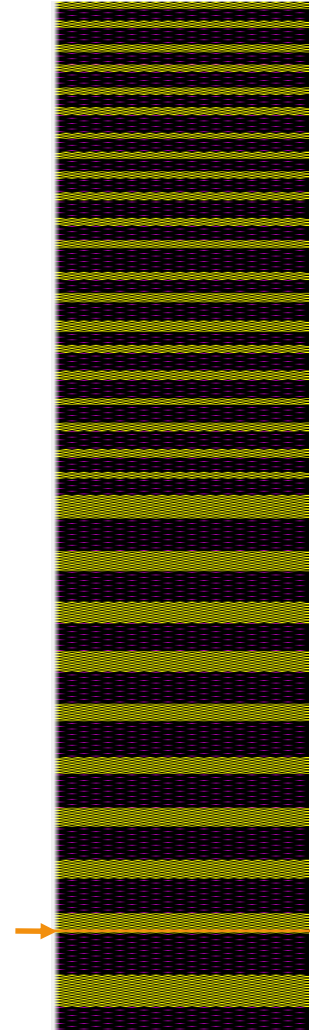
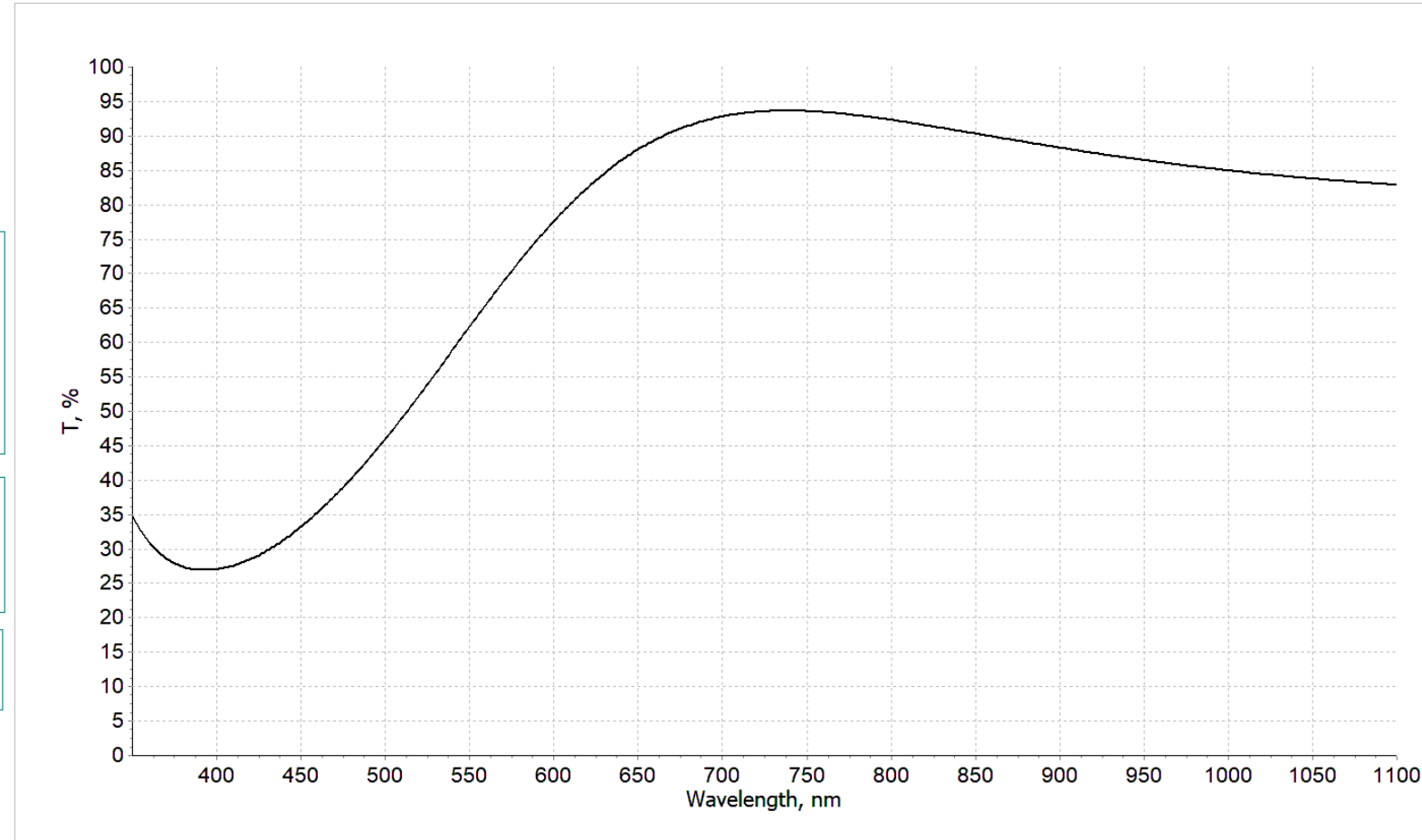
Wavelength max:  
1100.000

Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
3

Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack



# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

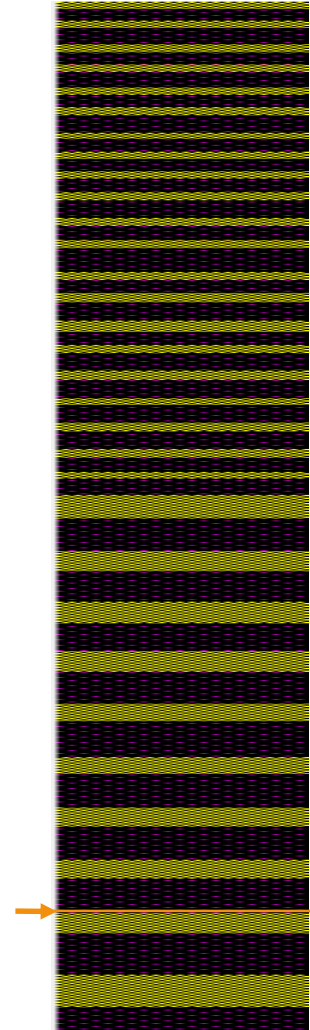
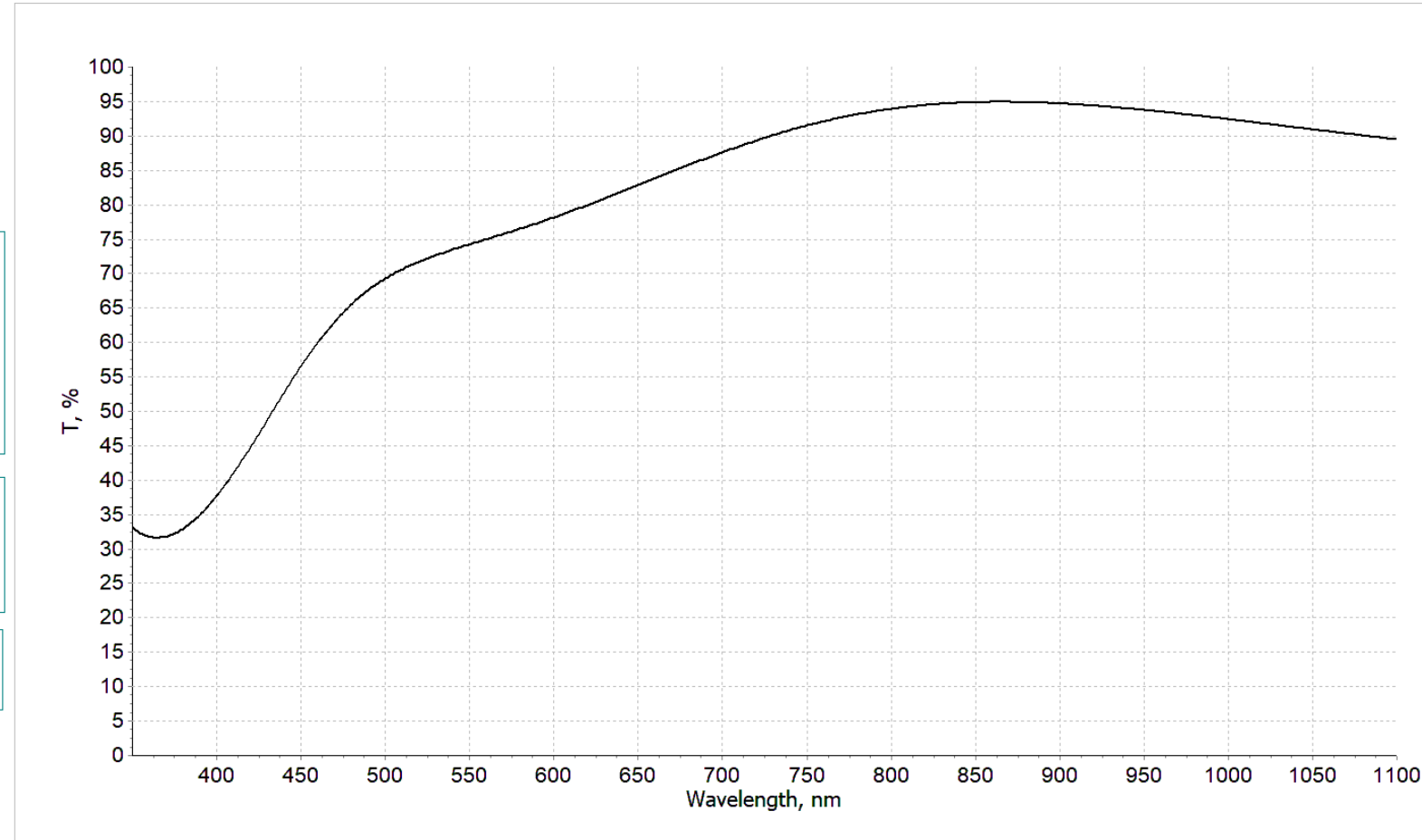
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
4  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

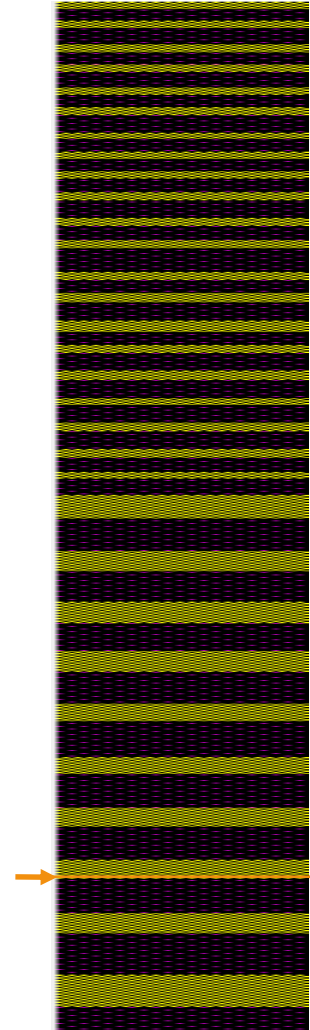
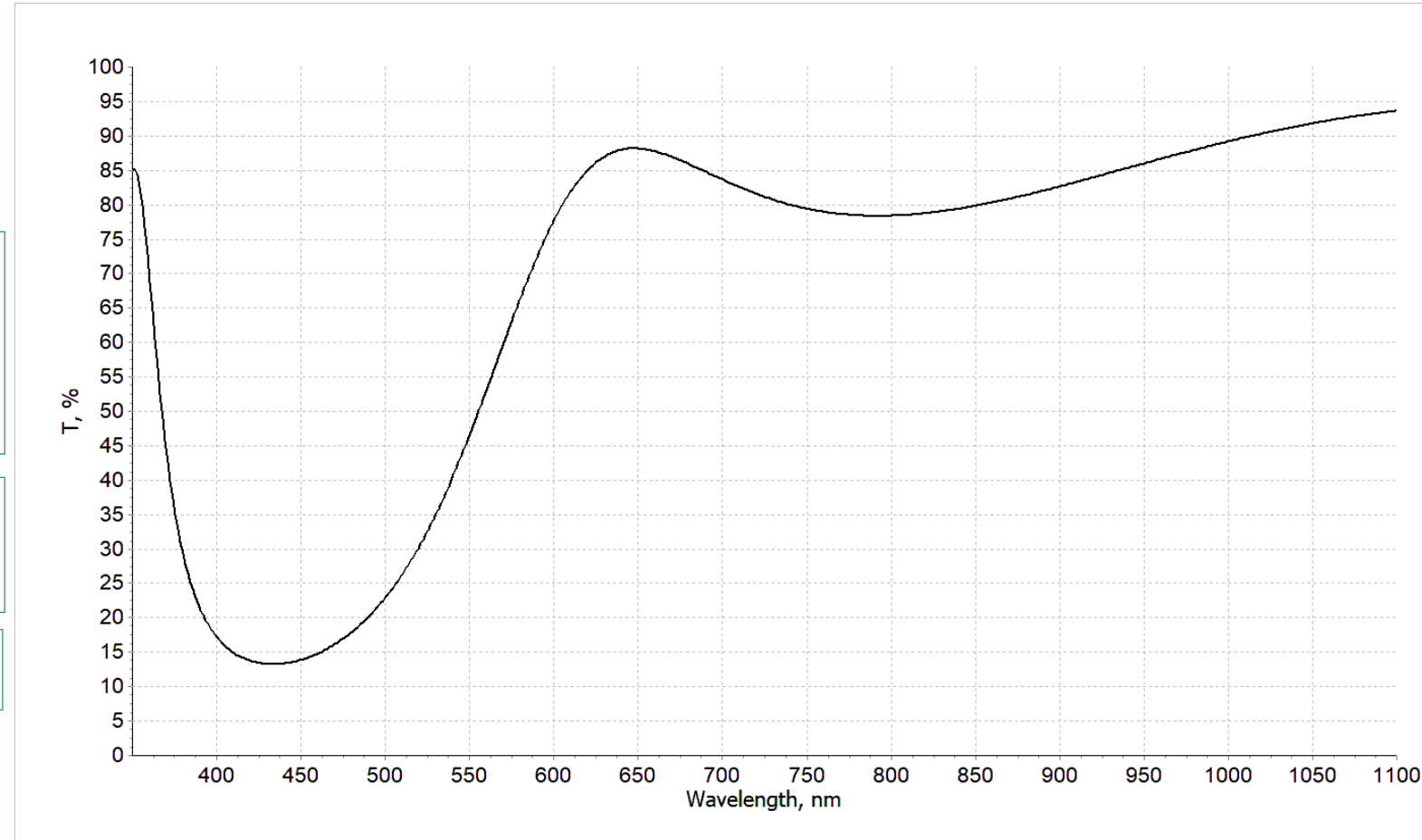
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
5  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

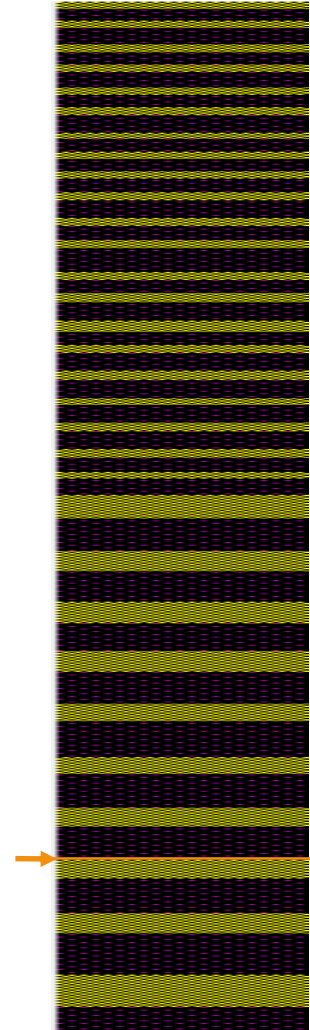
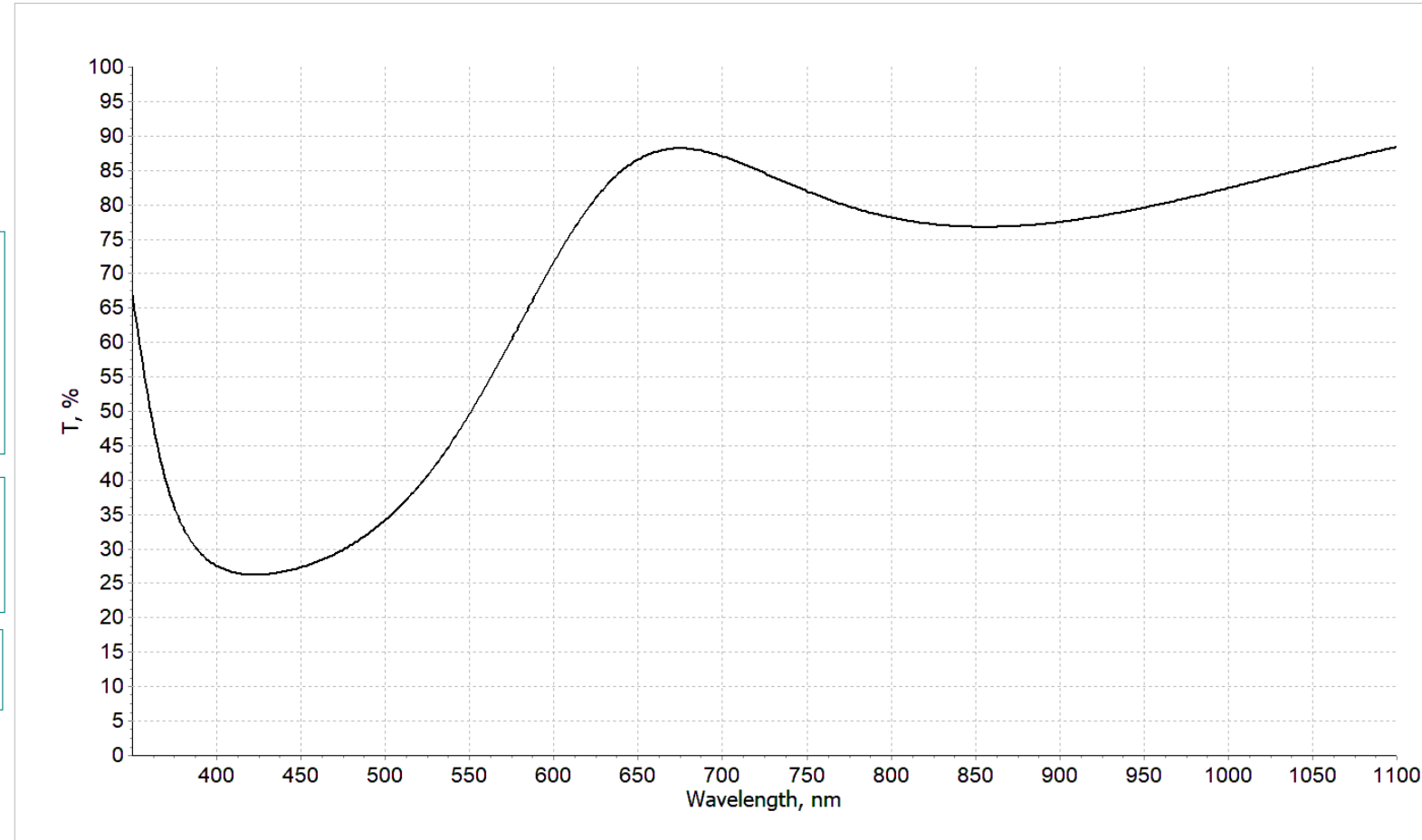
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
6  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

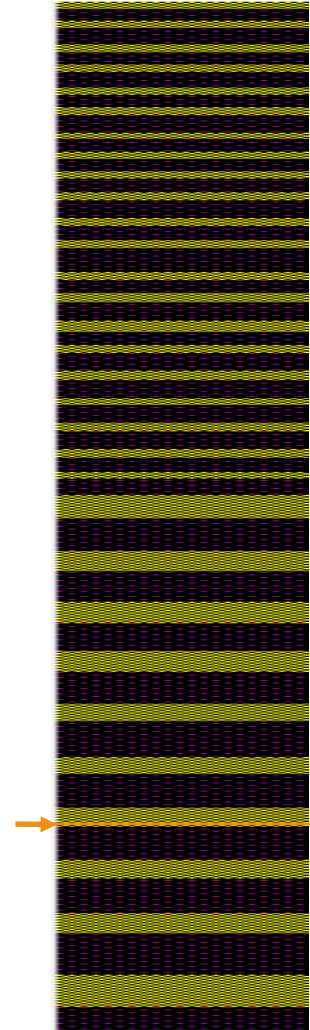
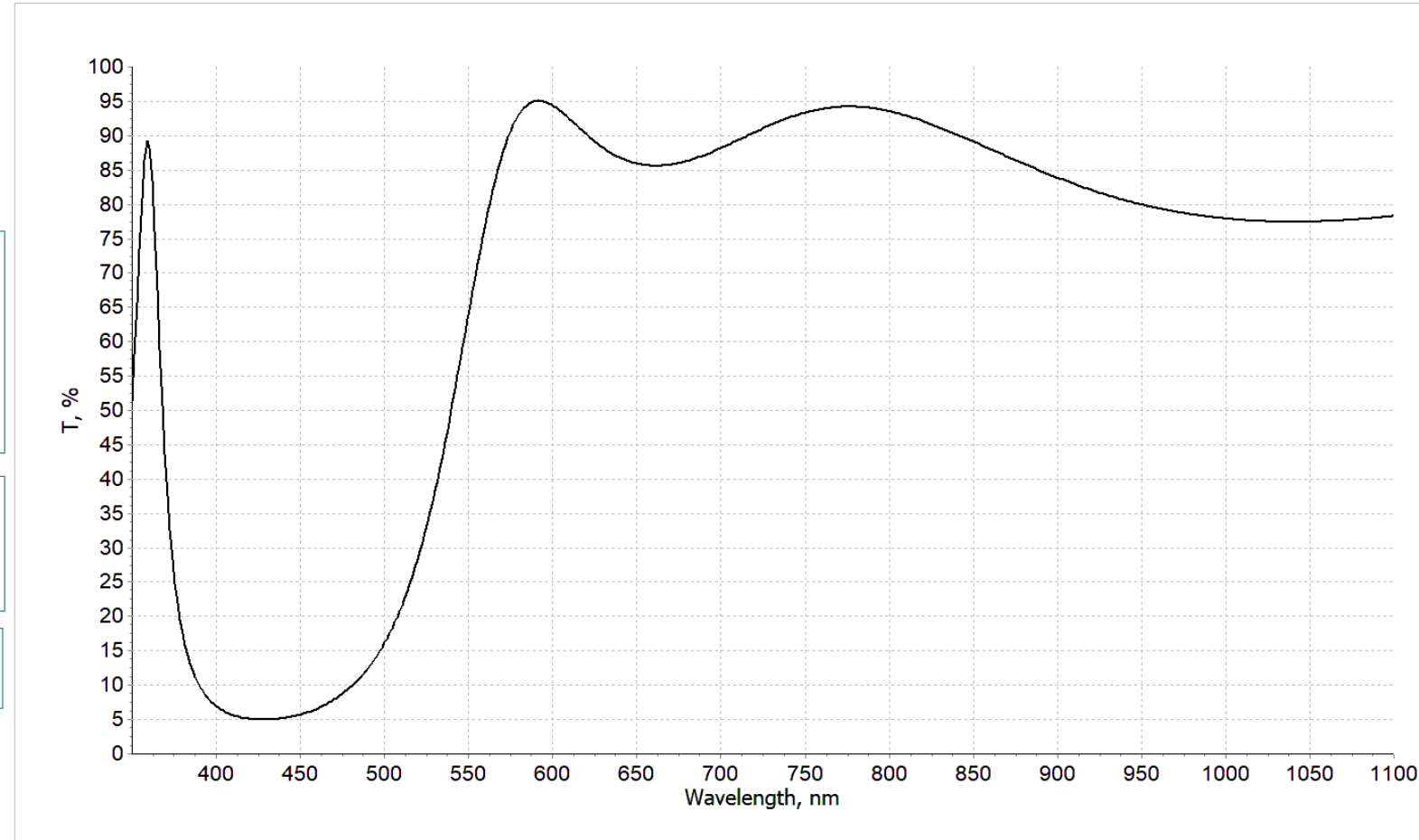
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
7  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%





# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

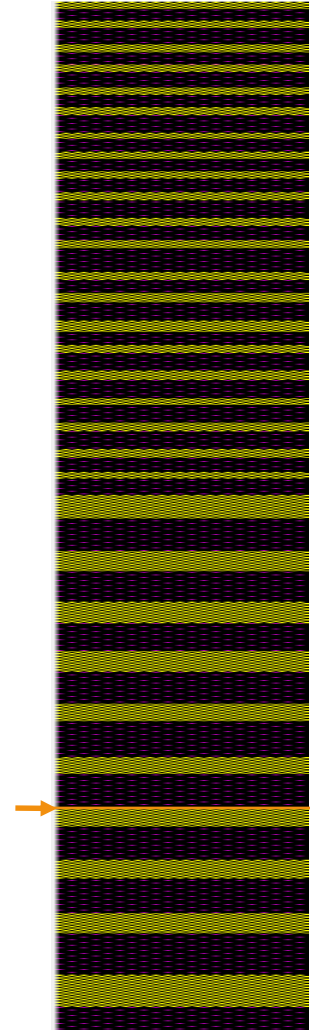
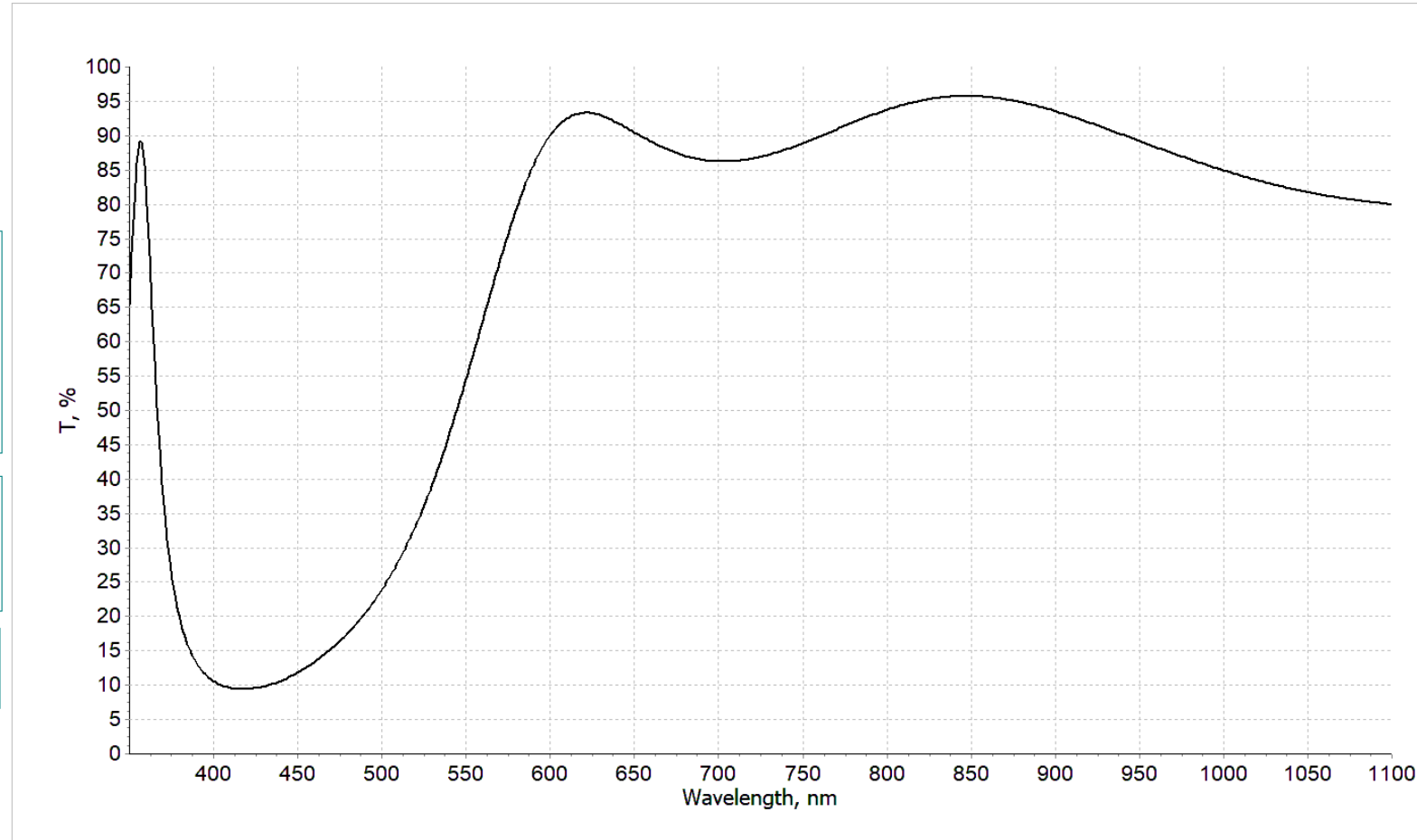
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
8  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

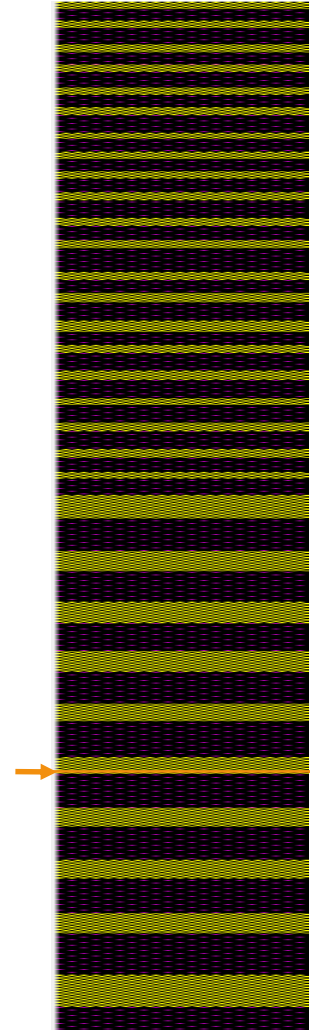
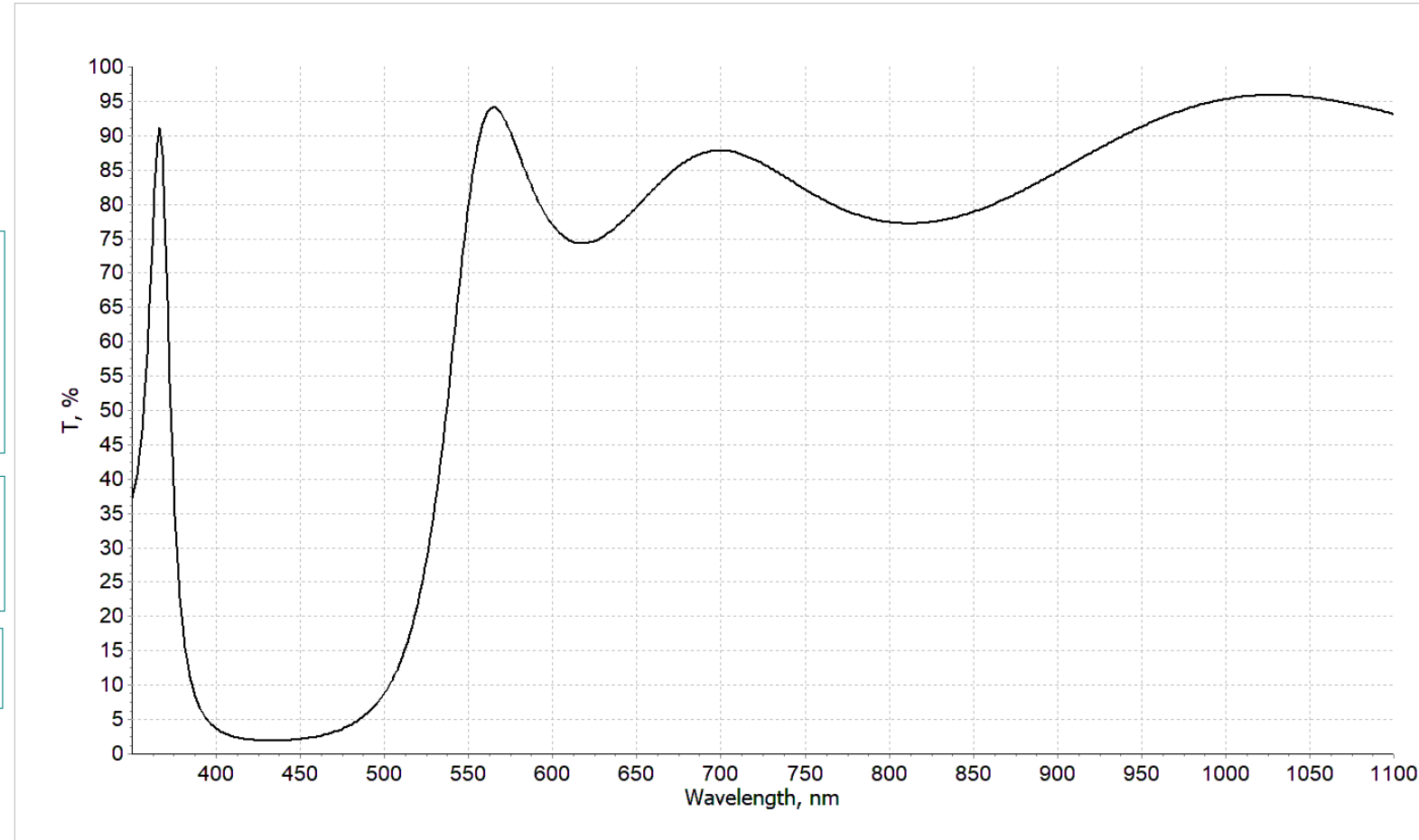
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
9  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:

Wavelength min:  
350.000

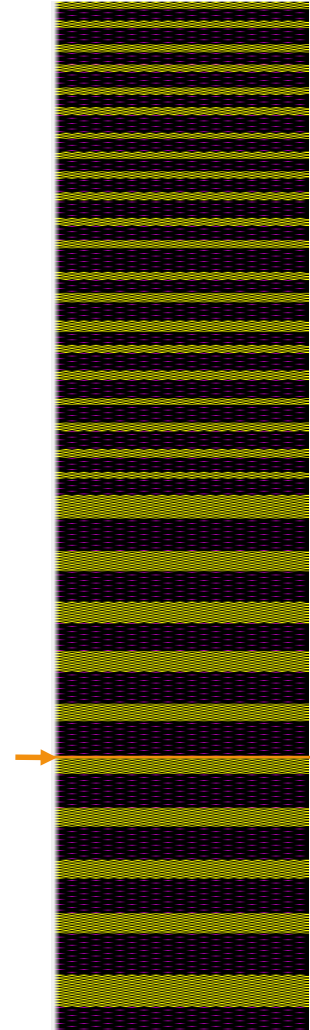
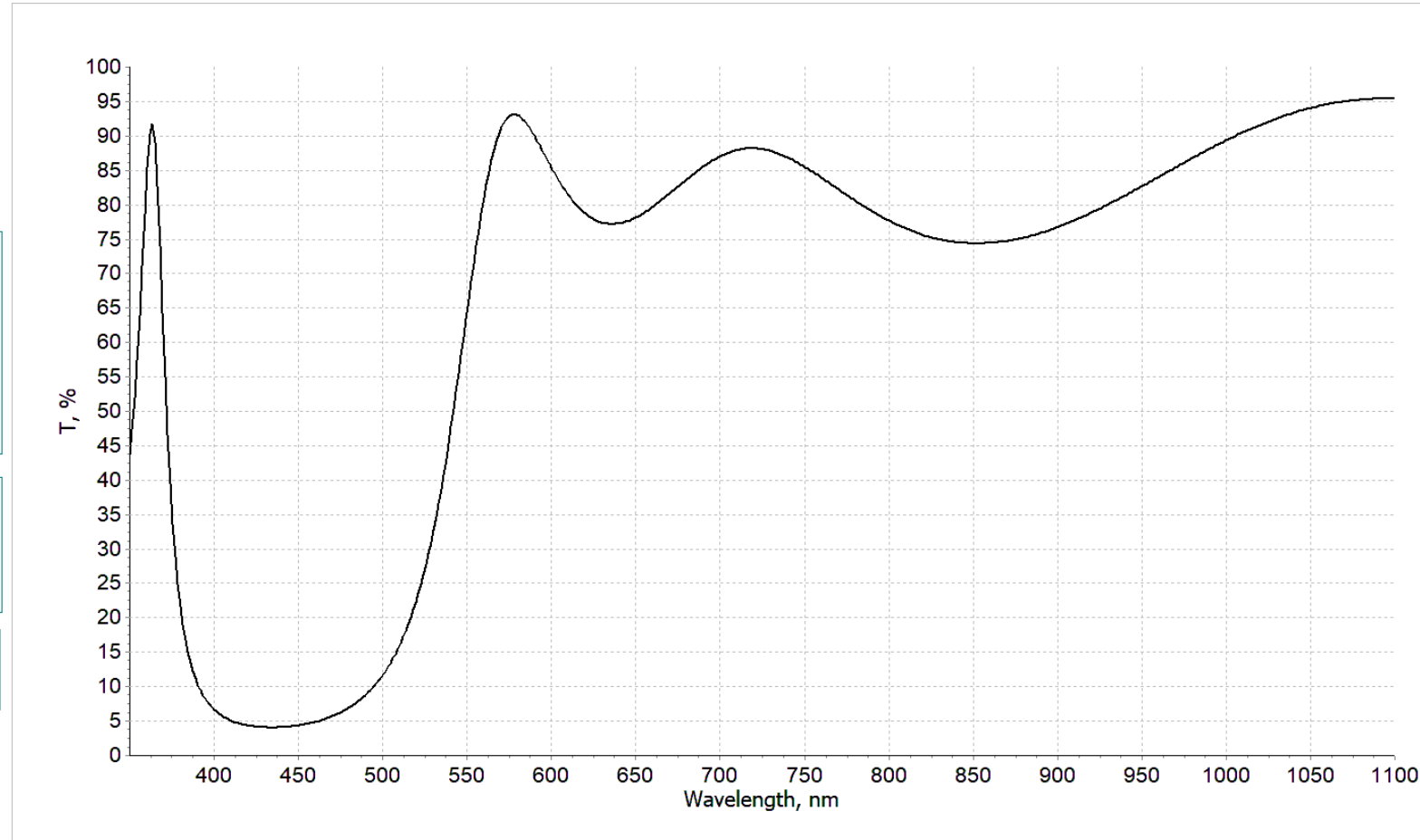
Wavelength max:  
1100.000

Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
10

Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:

Wavelength min:  
350.000

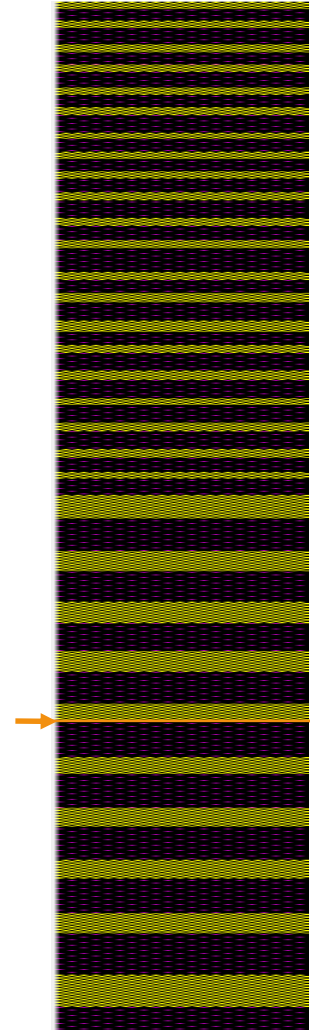
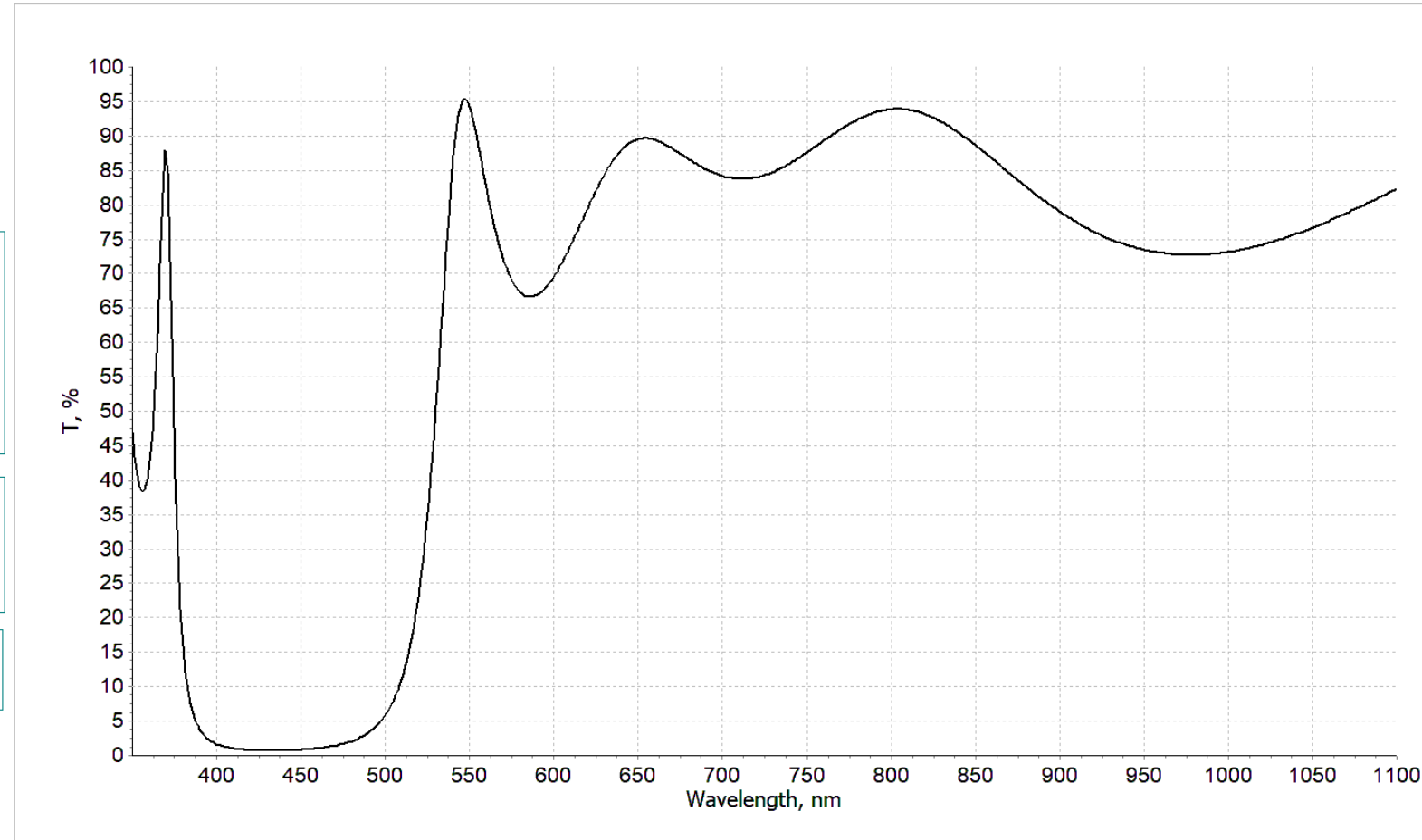
Wavelength max:  
1100.000

Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
11

Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:

Wavelength min:  
350.000

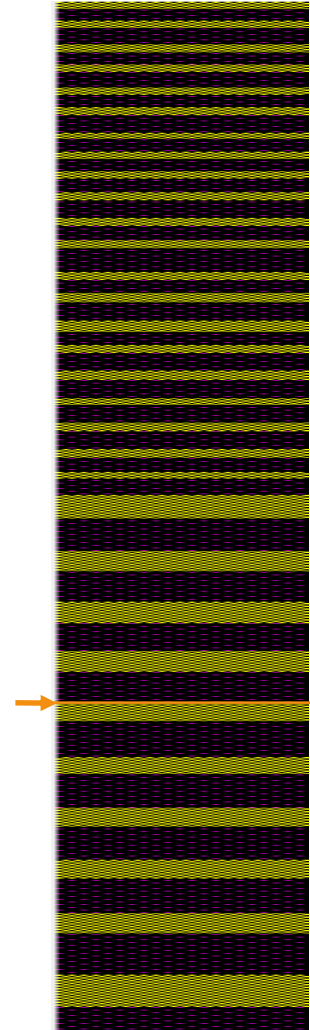
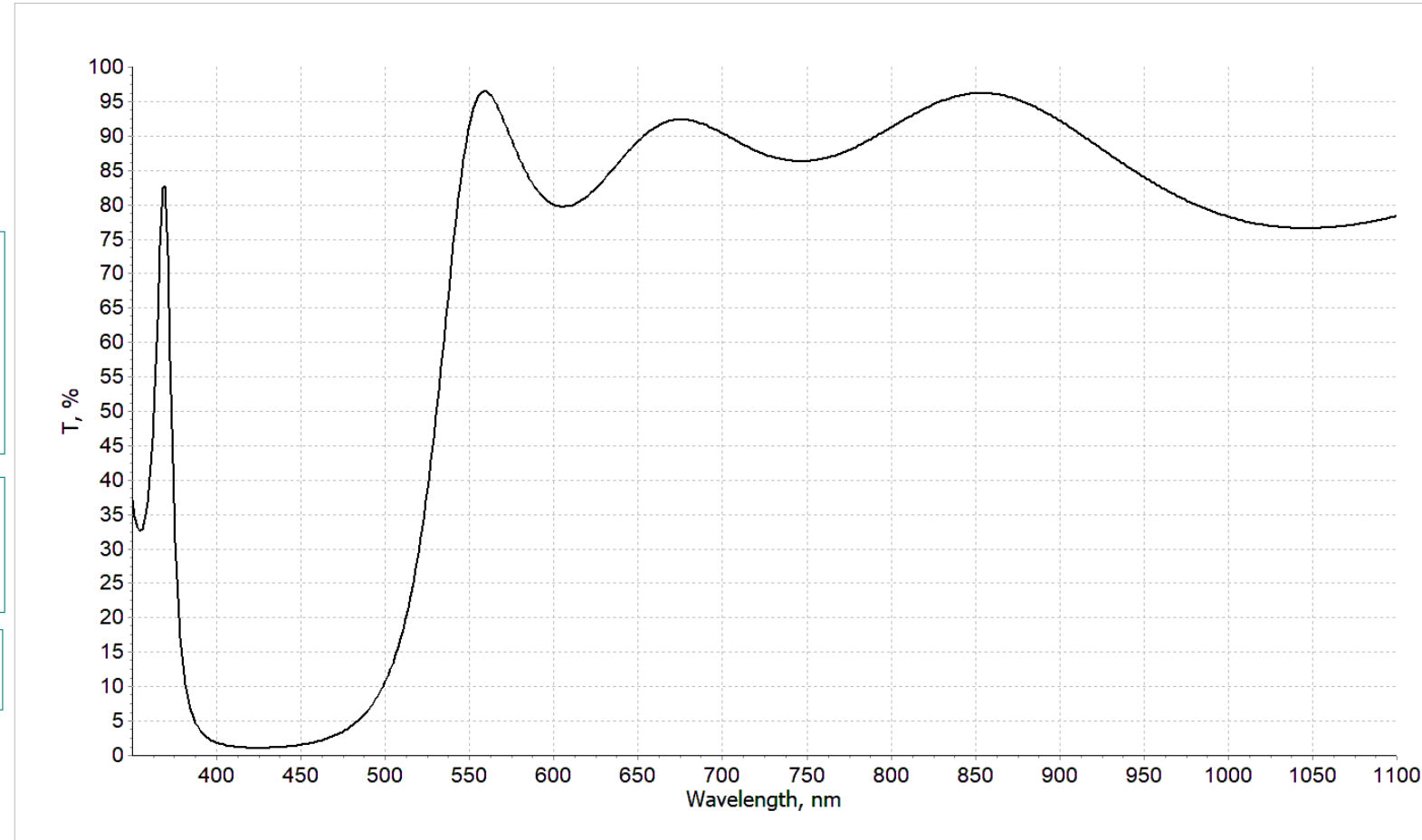
Wavelength max:  
1100.000

Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
12

Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack



# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

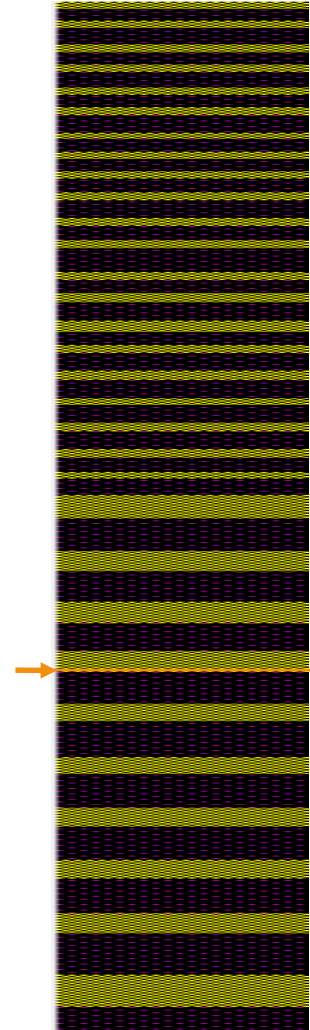
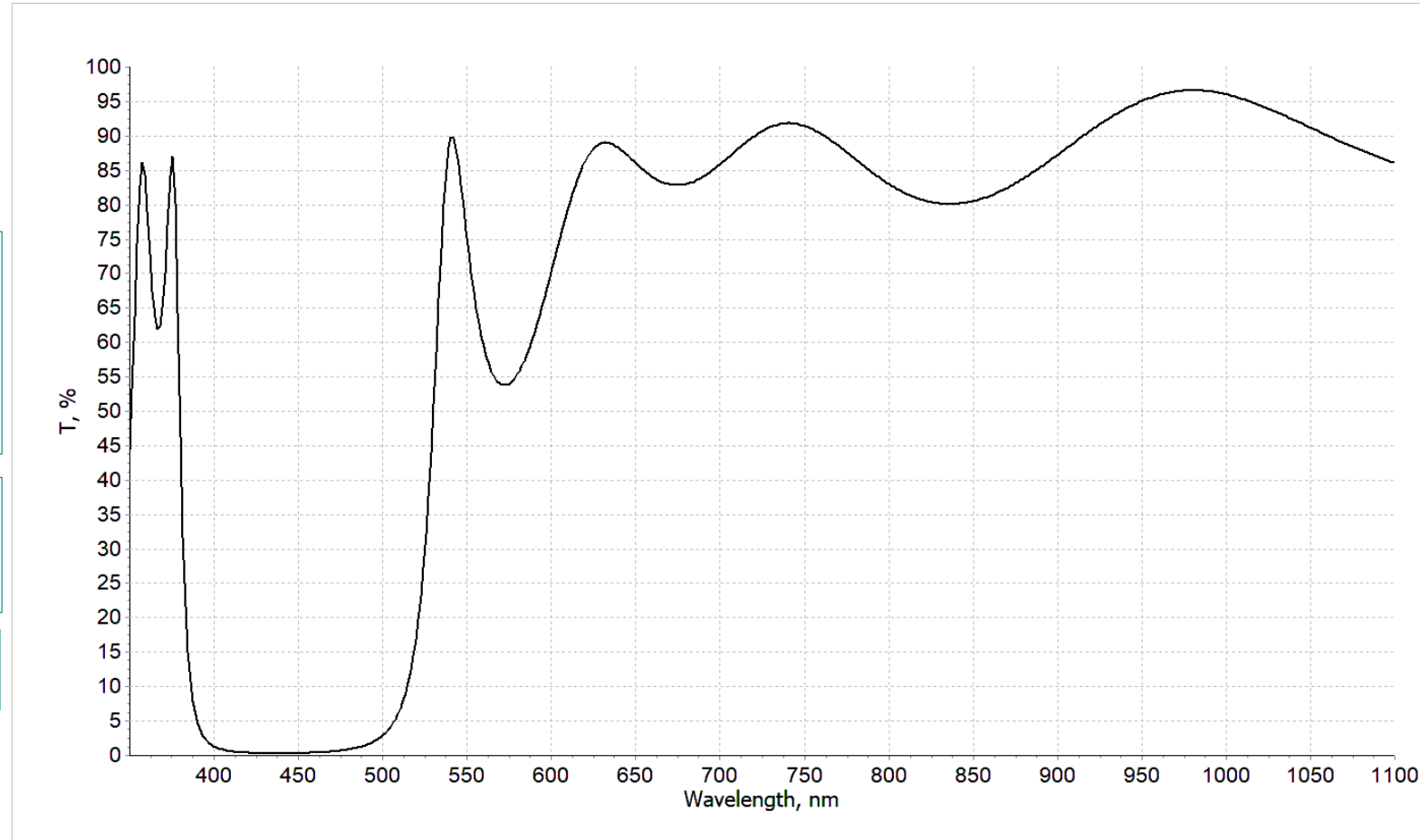
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
13  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

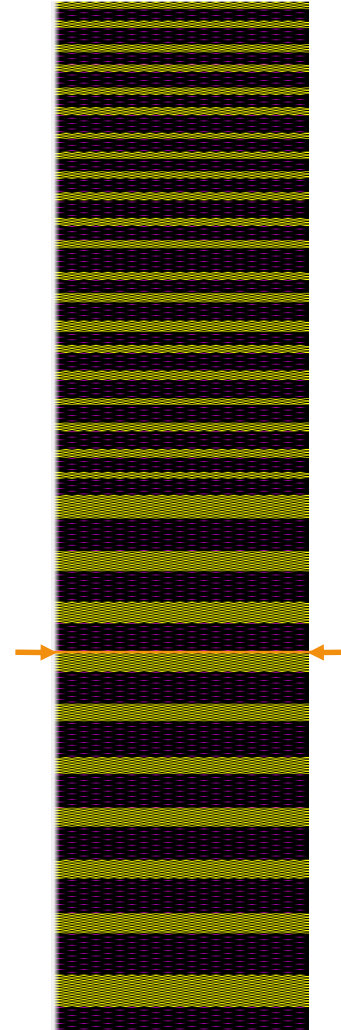
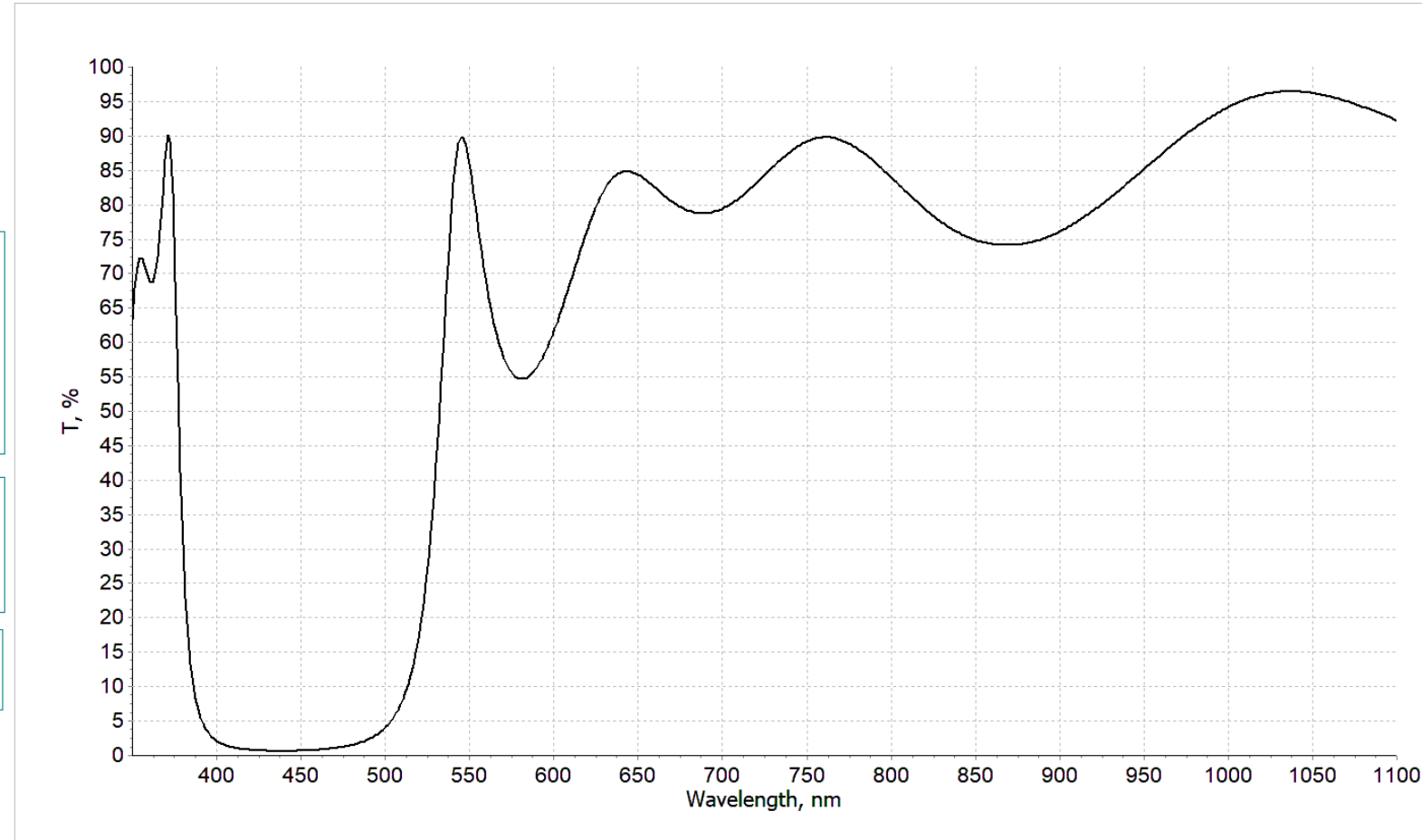
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
14  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

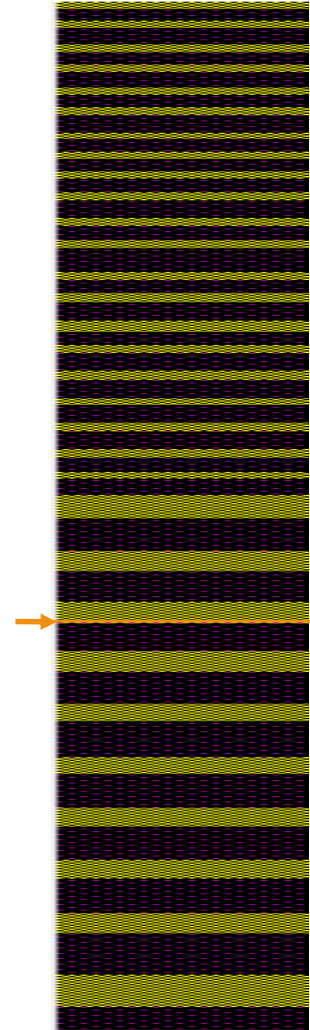
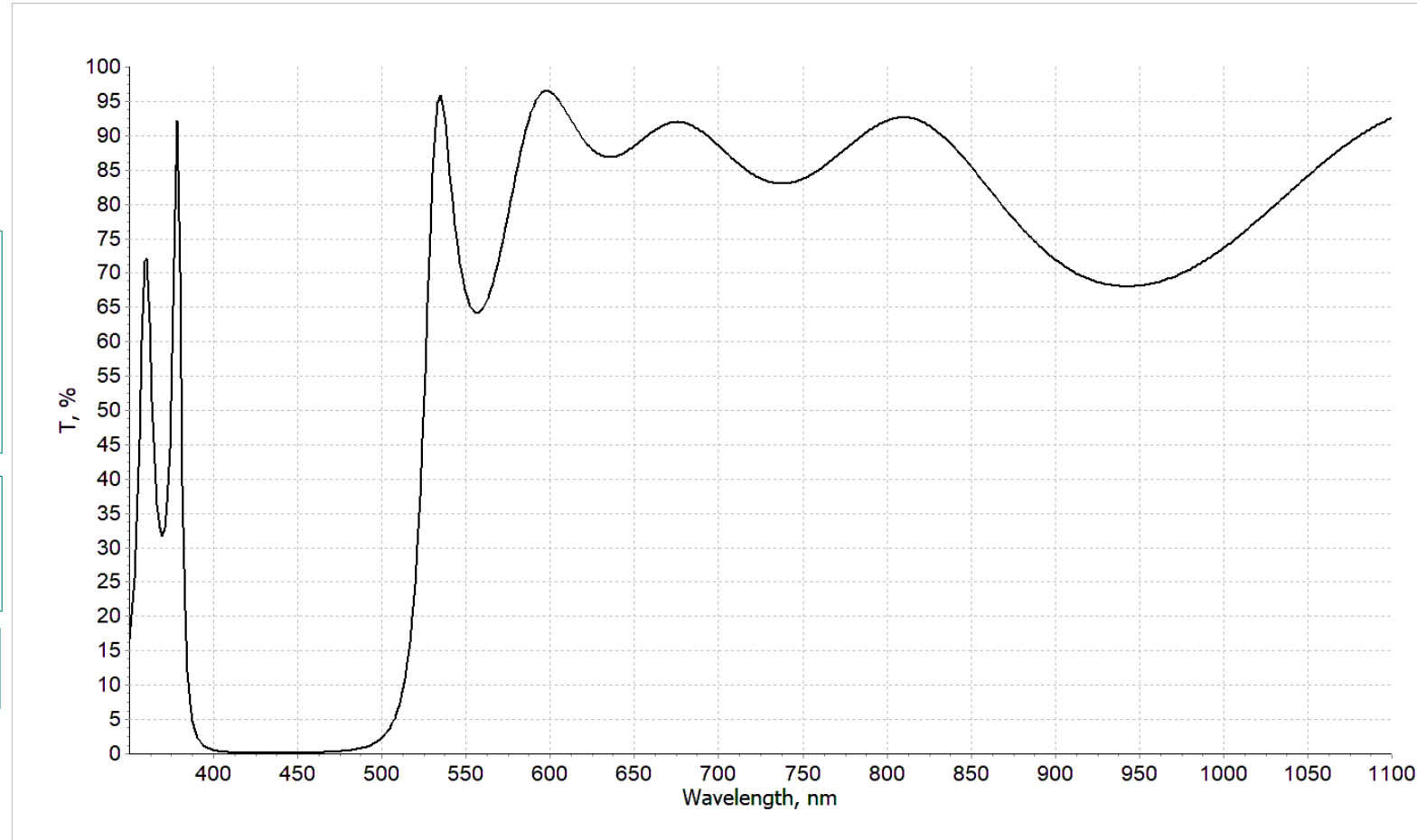
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
15  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

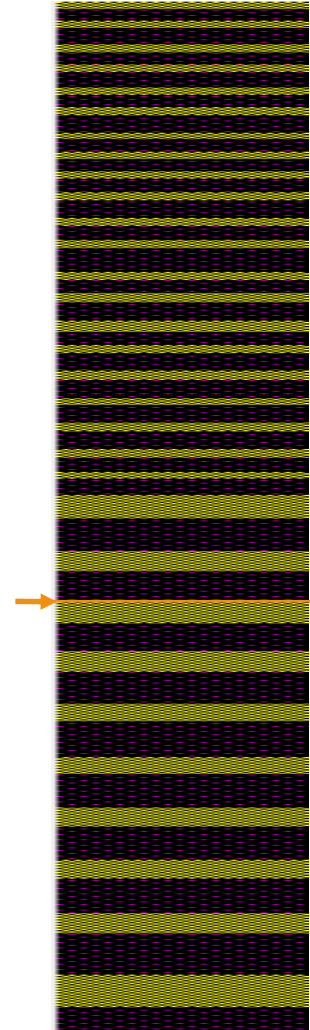
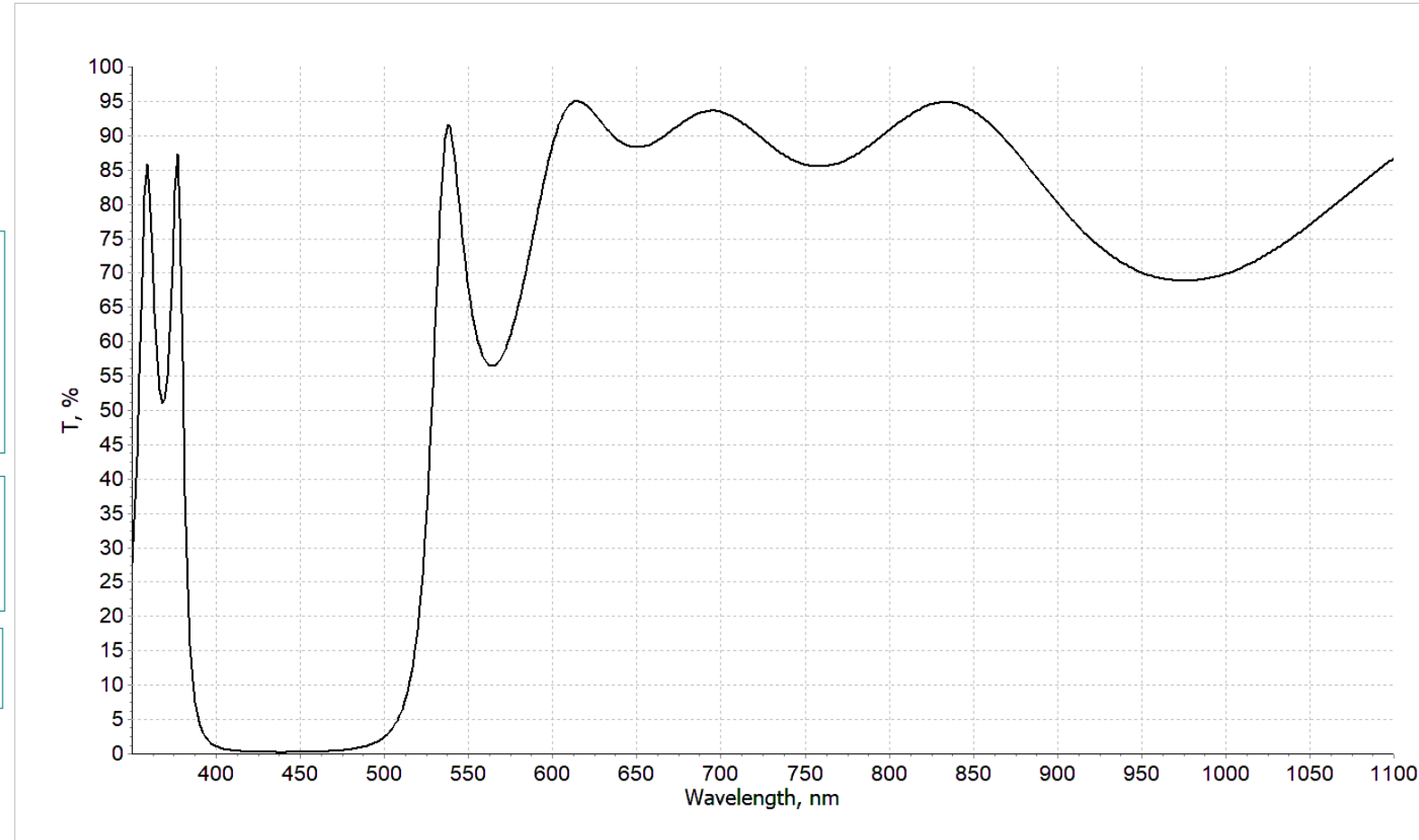
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
16  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

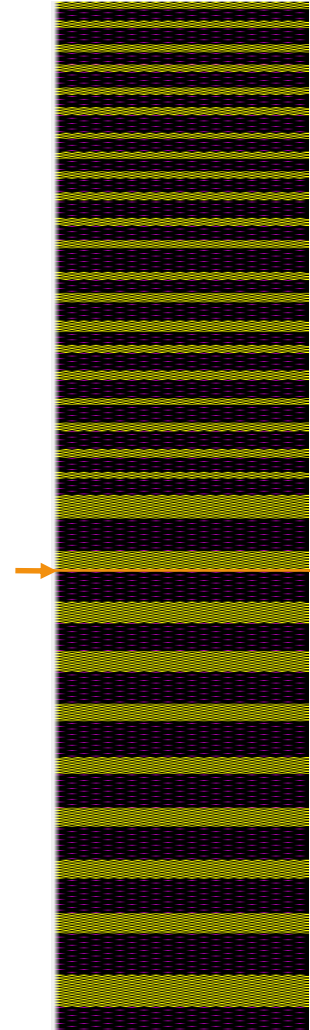
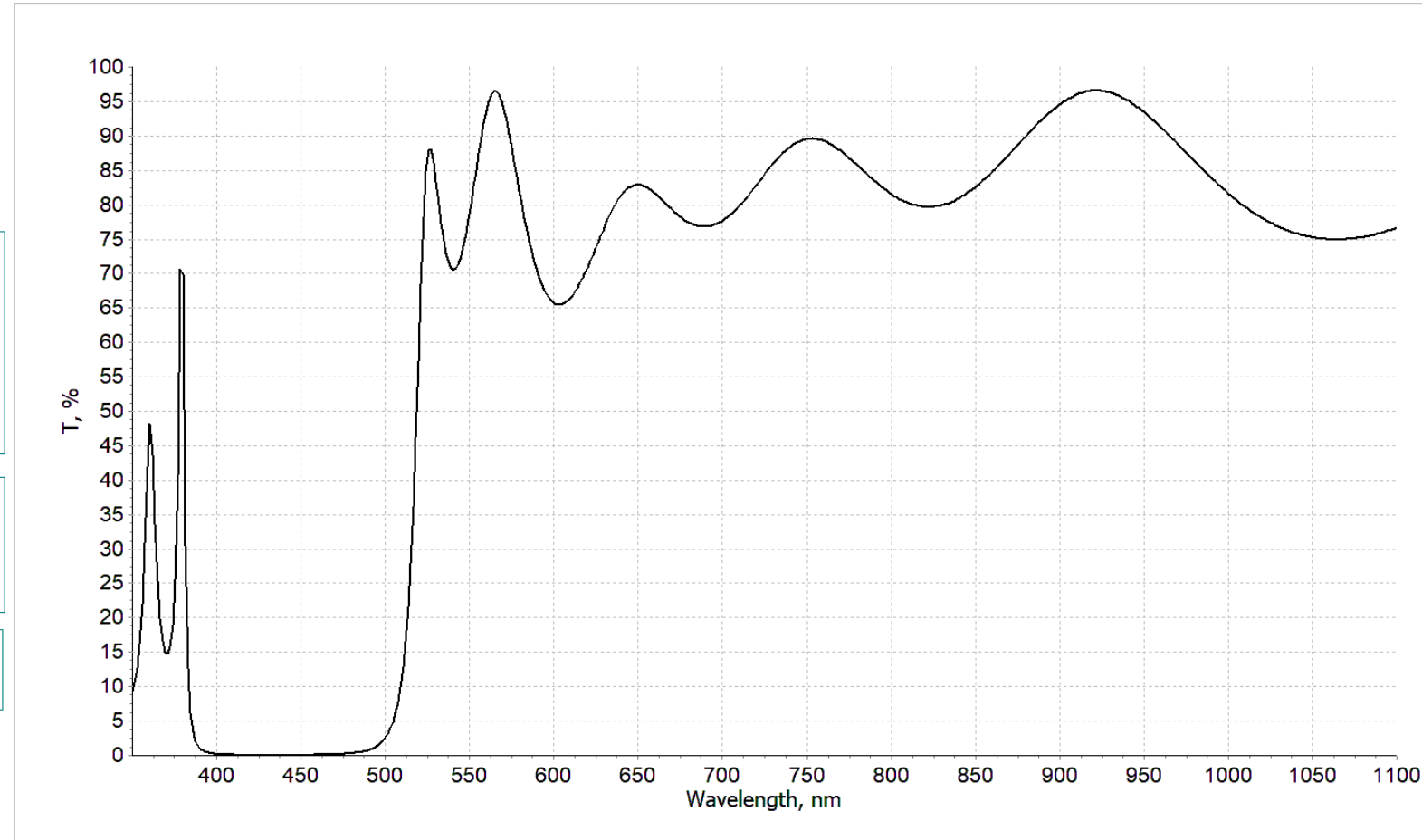
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
17  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack



# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

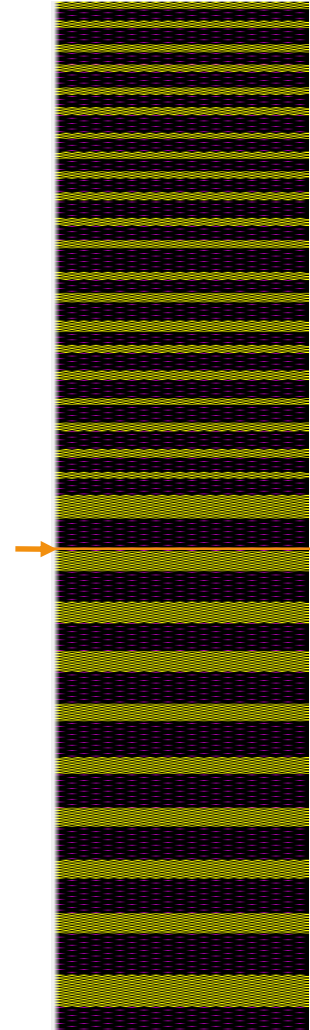
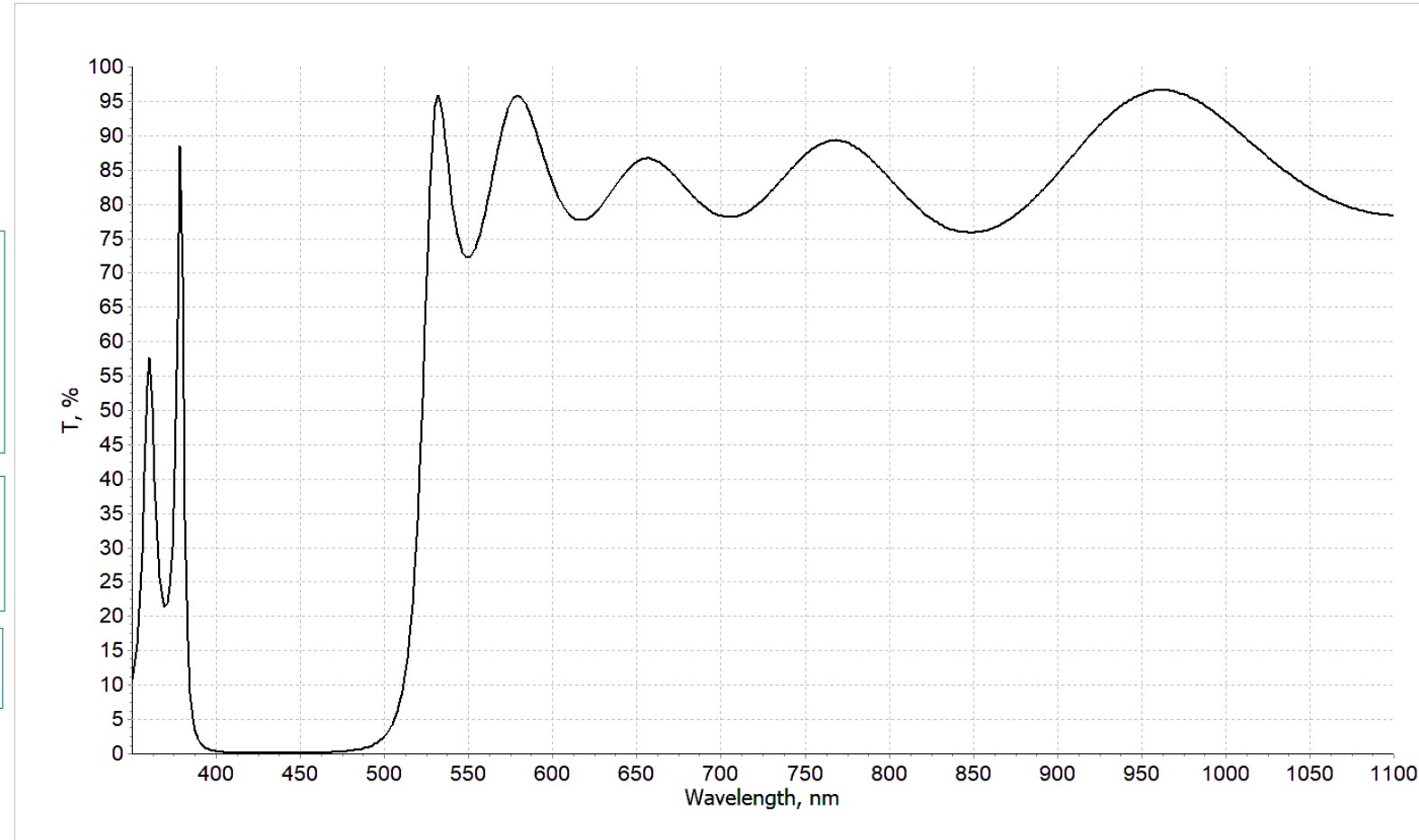
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
18  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

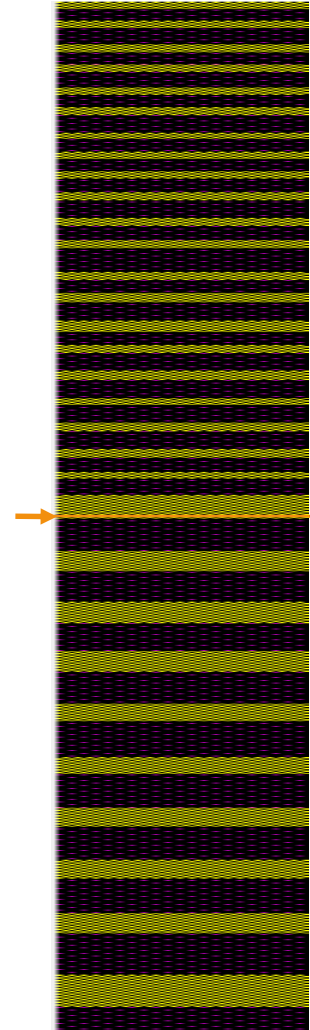
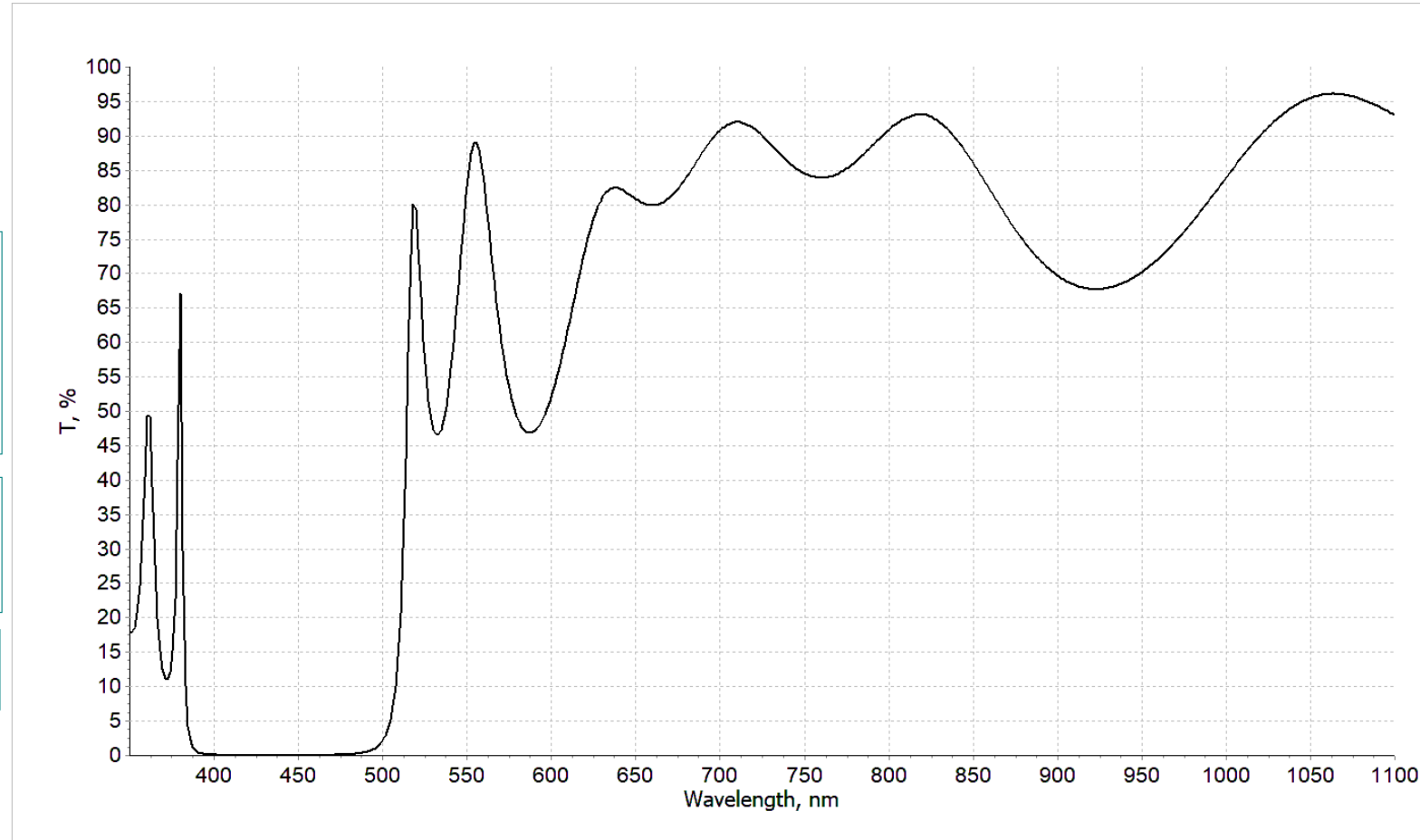
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
19  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

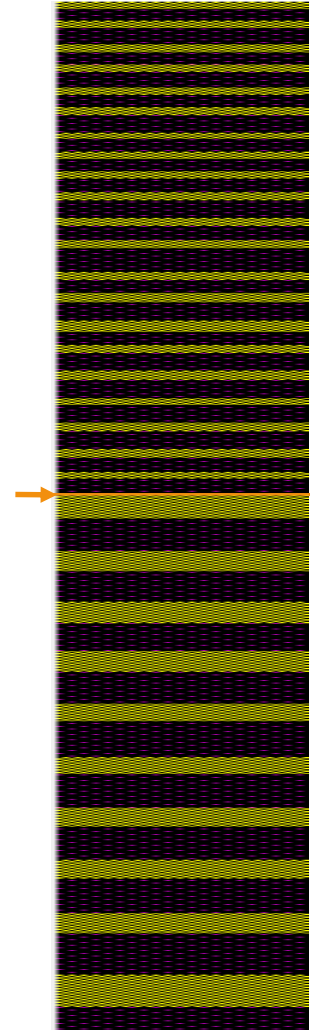
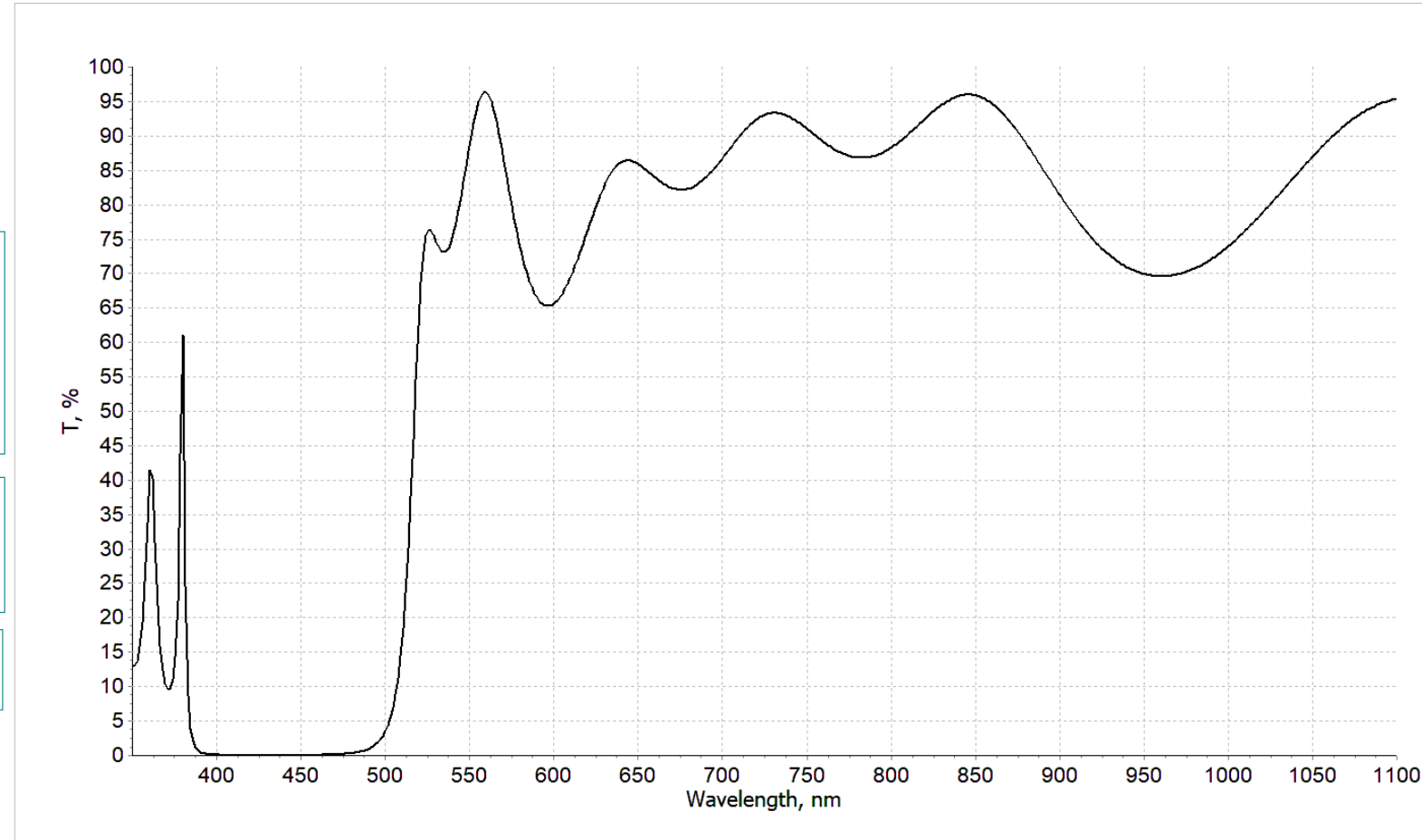
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
20  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

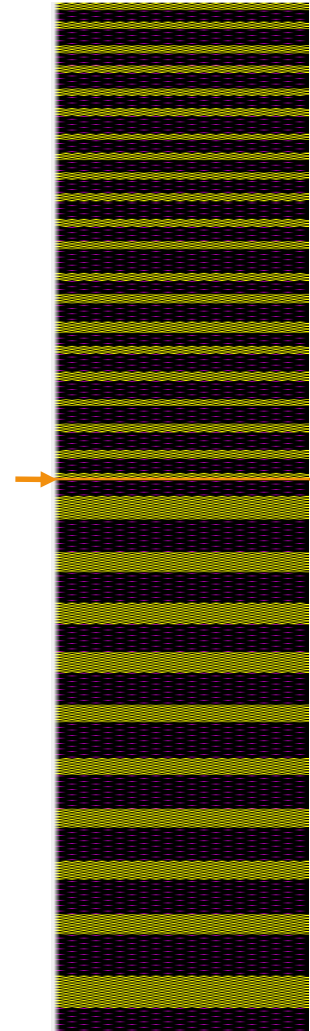
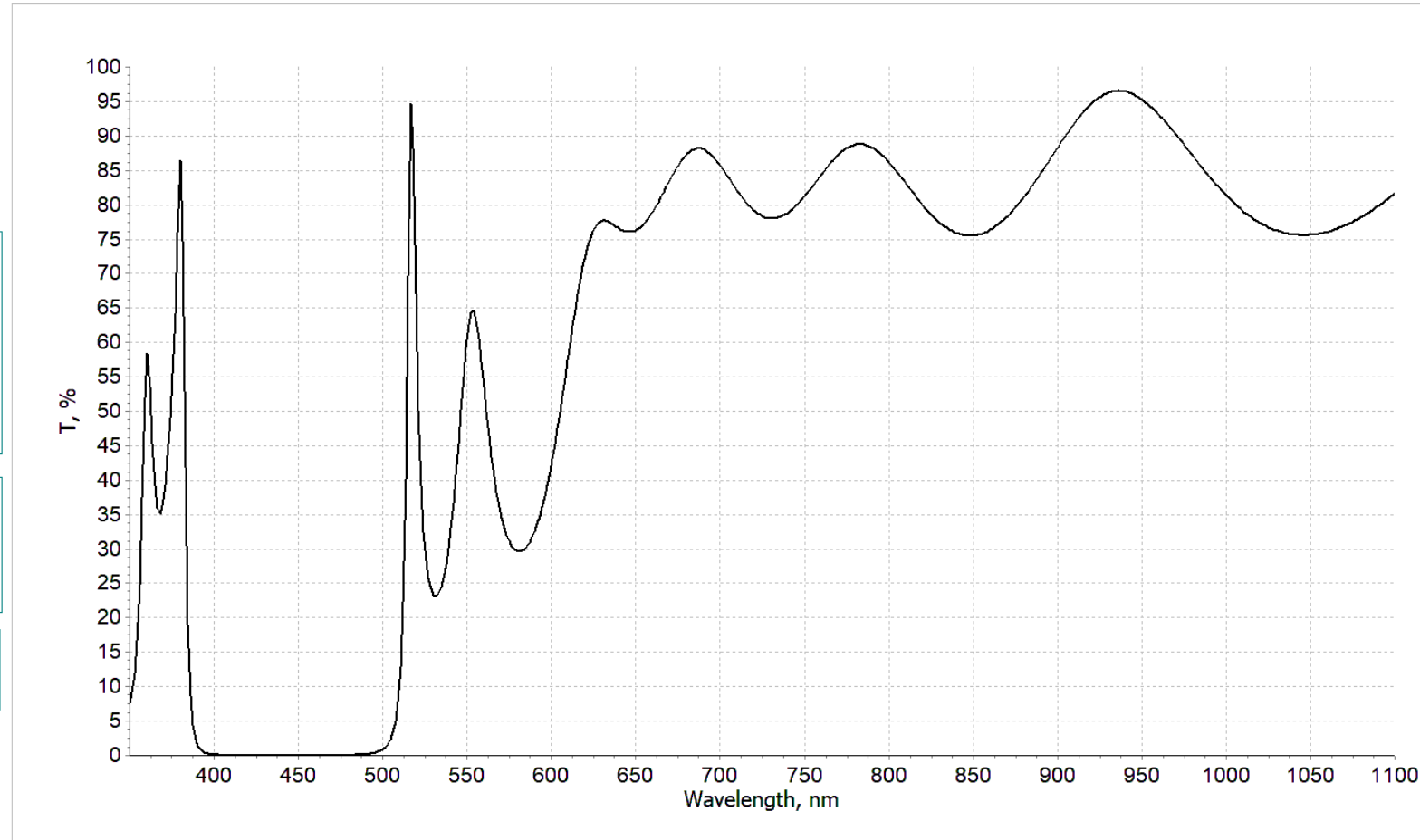
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
21  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

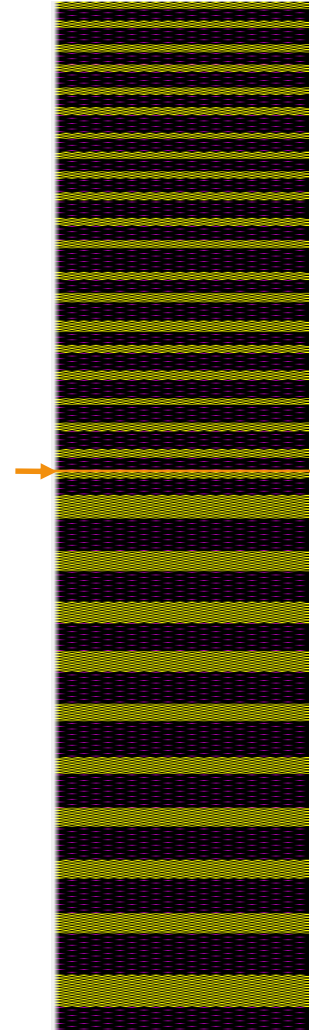
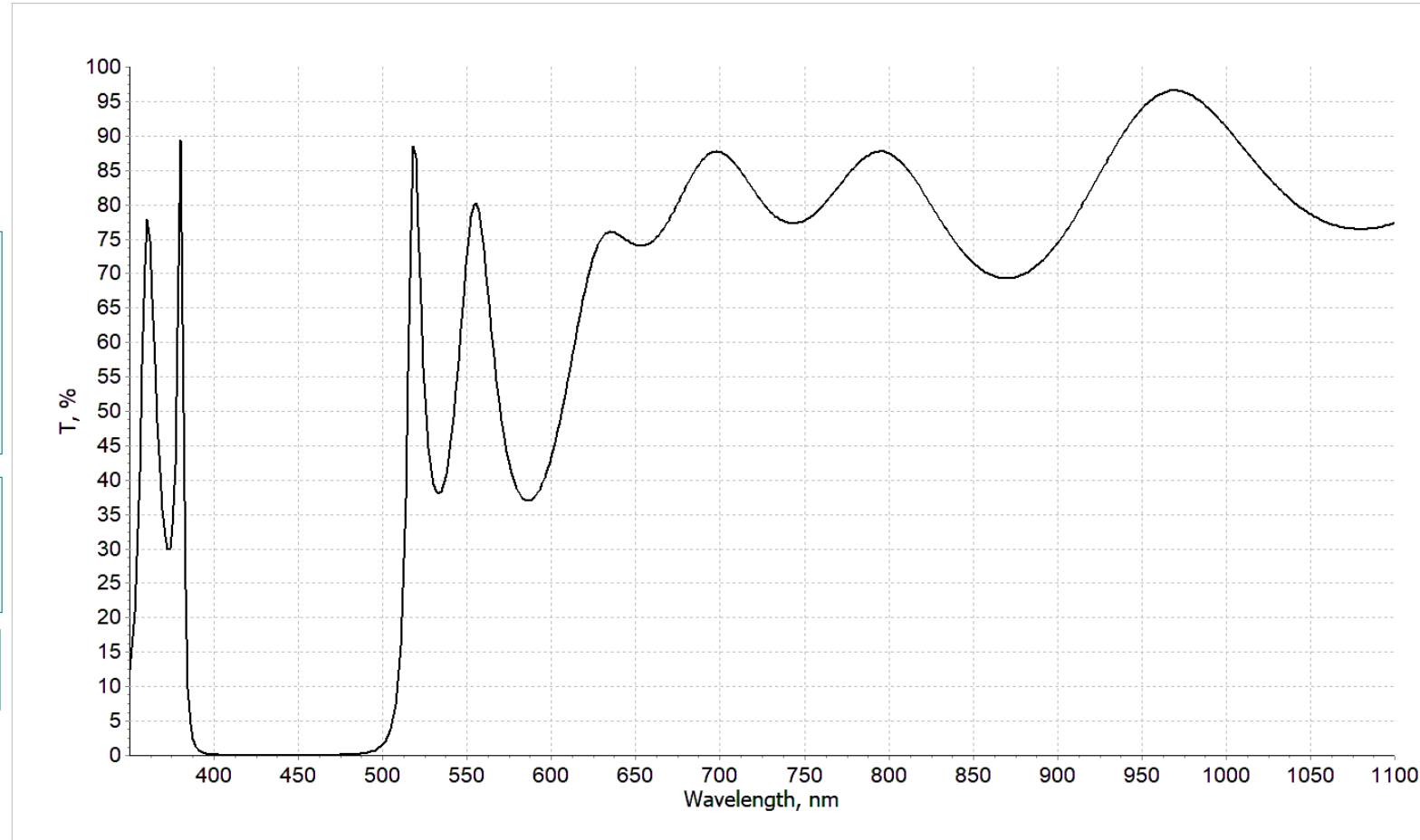
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
22  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

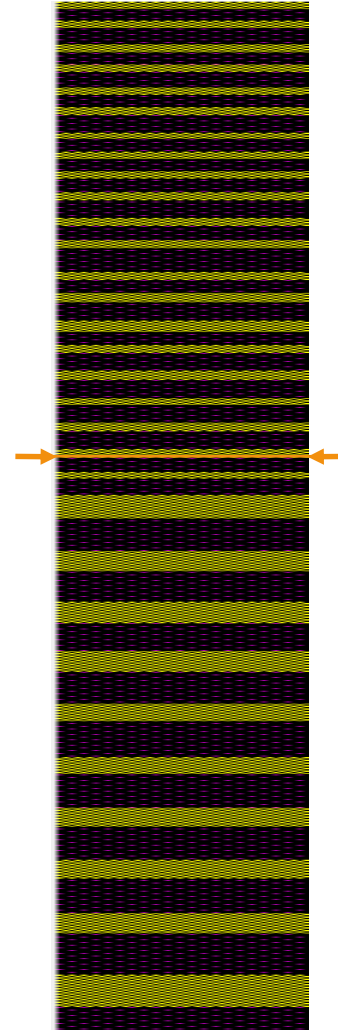
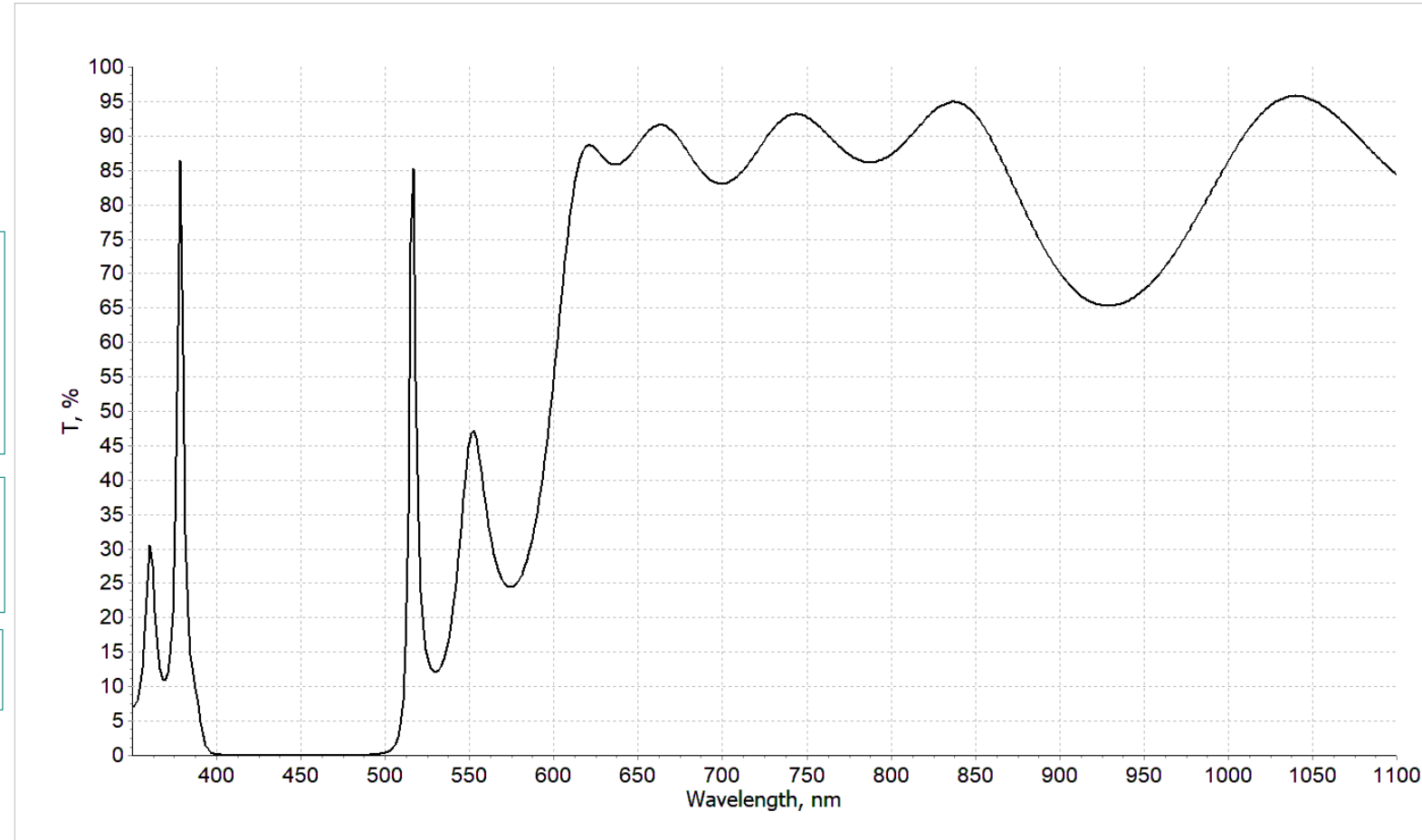
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
23  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack



# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

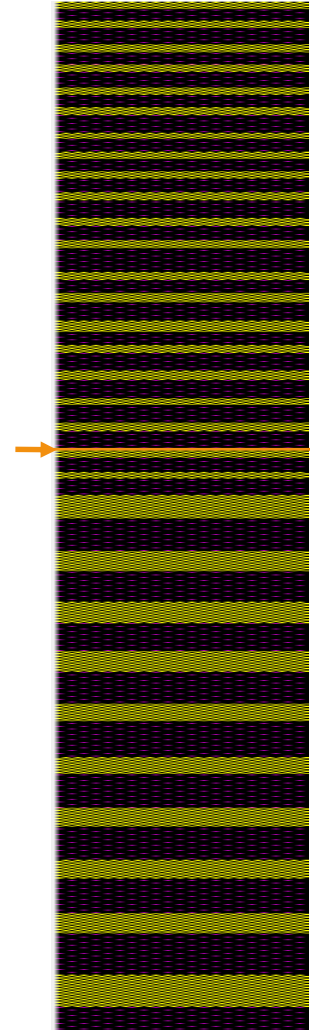
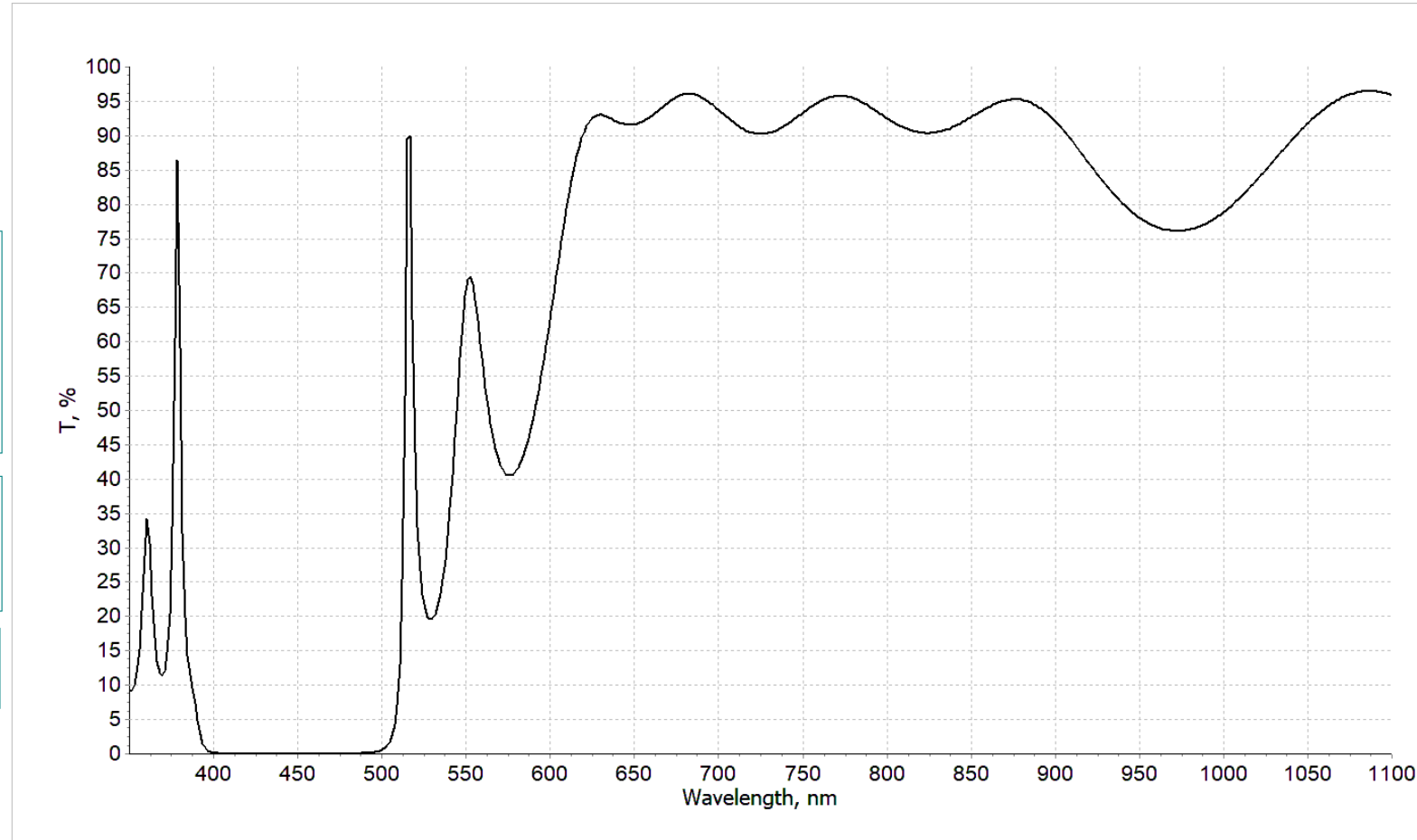
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
24  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

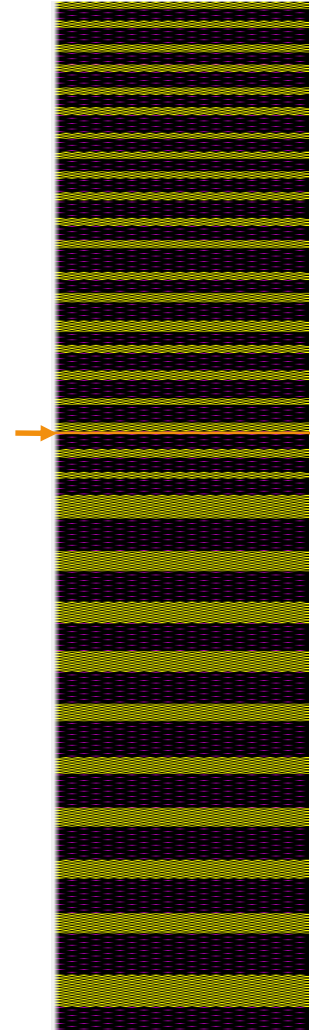
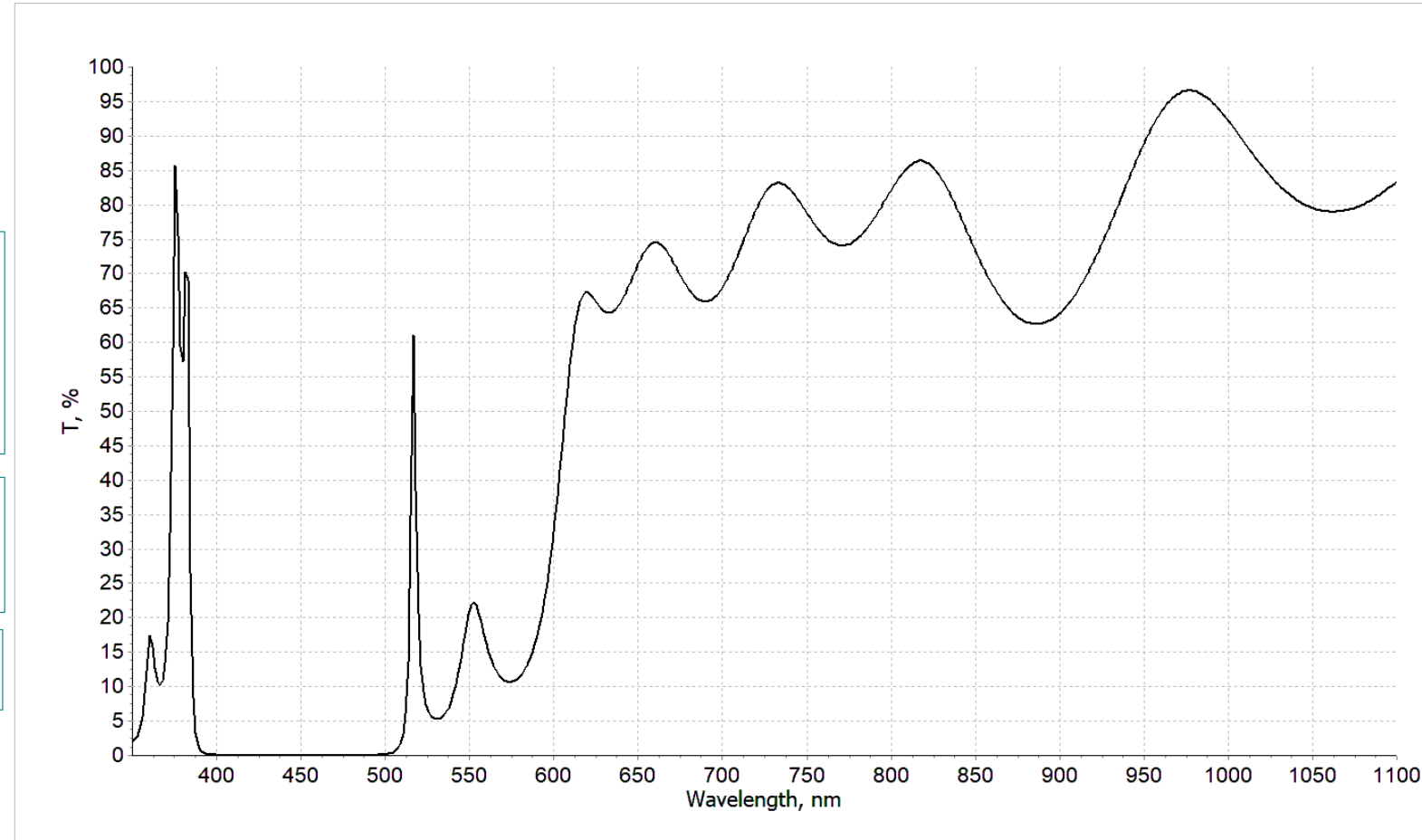
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
25  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

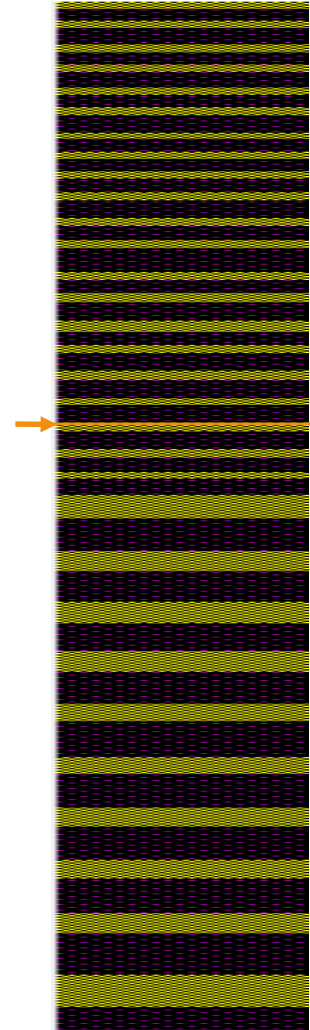
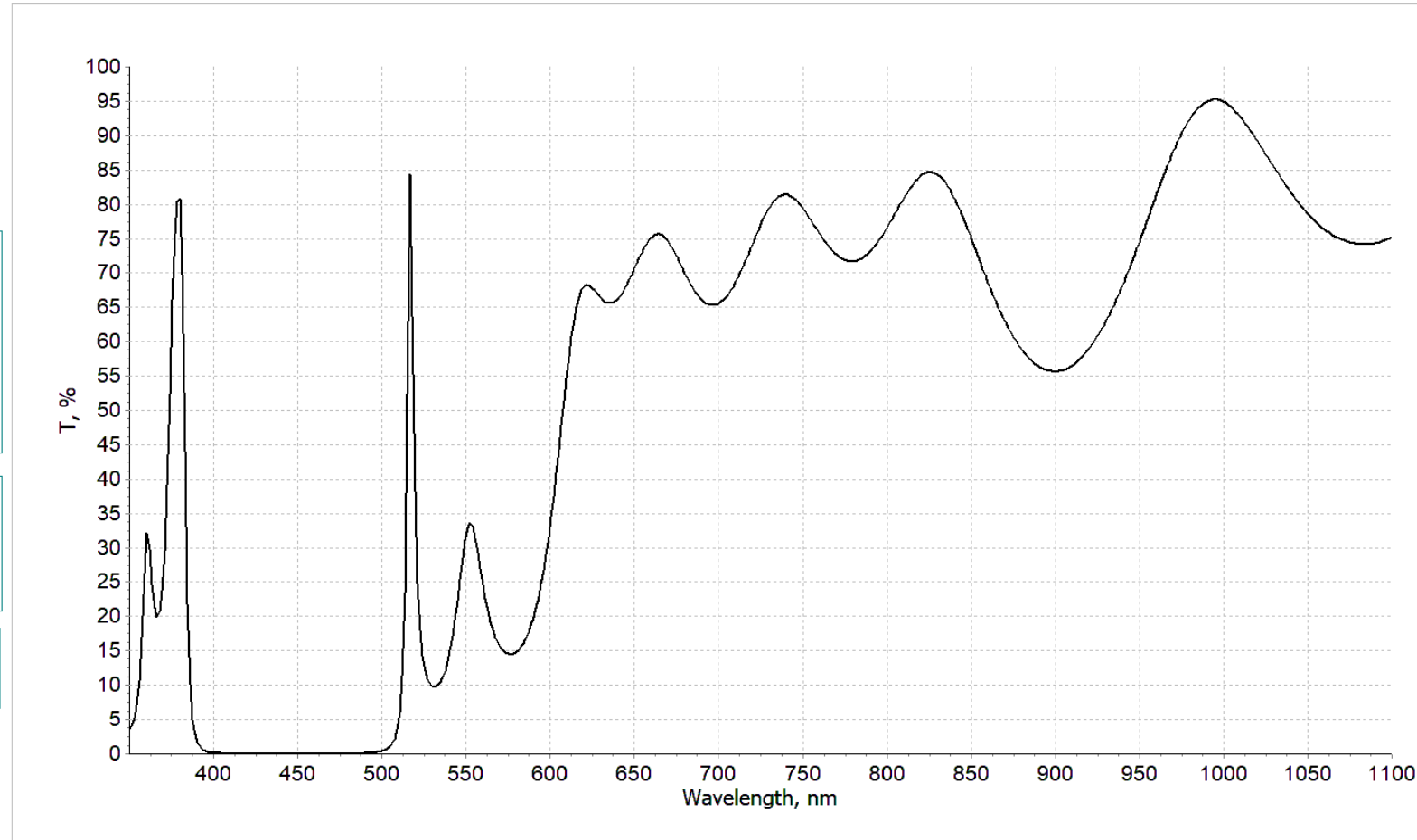
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
26  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

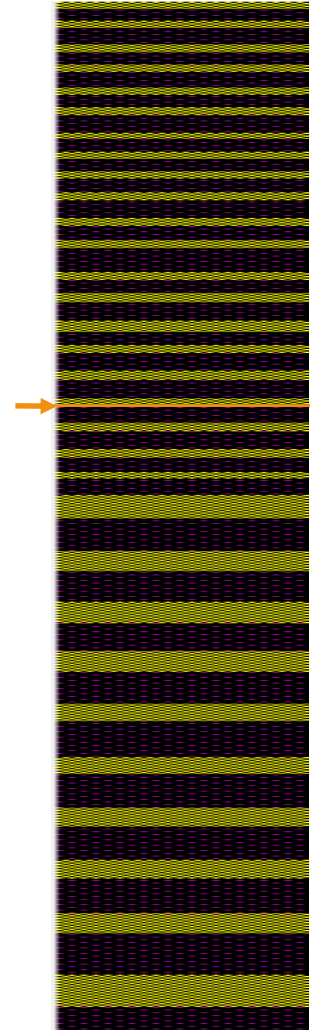
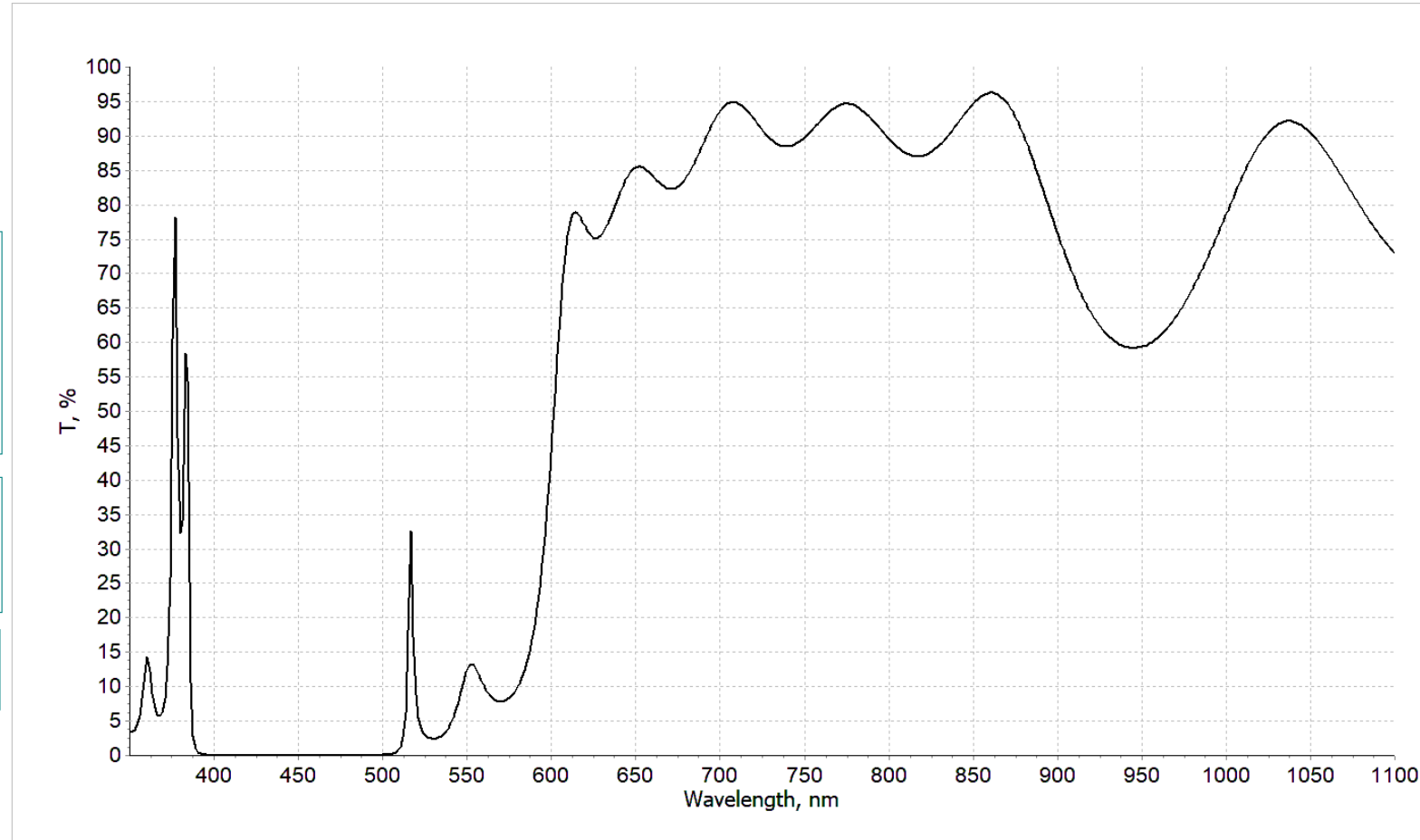
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
27  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

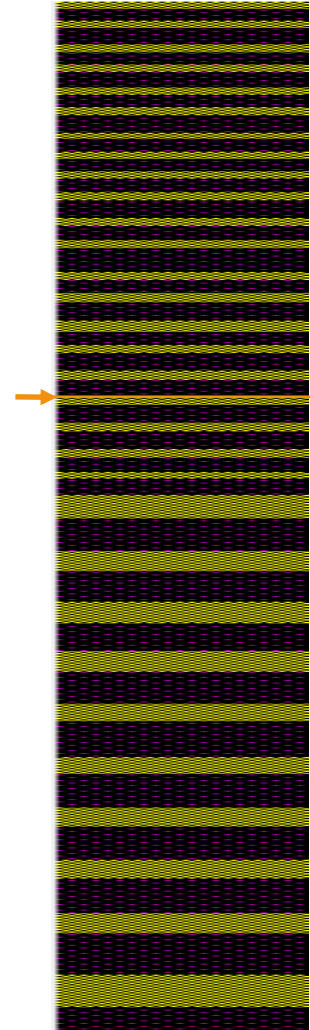
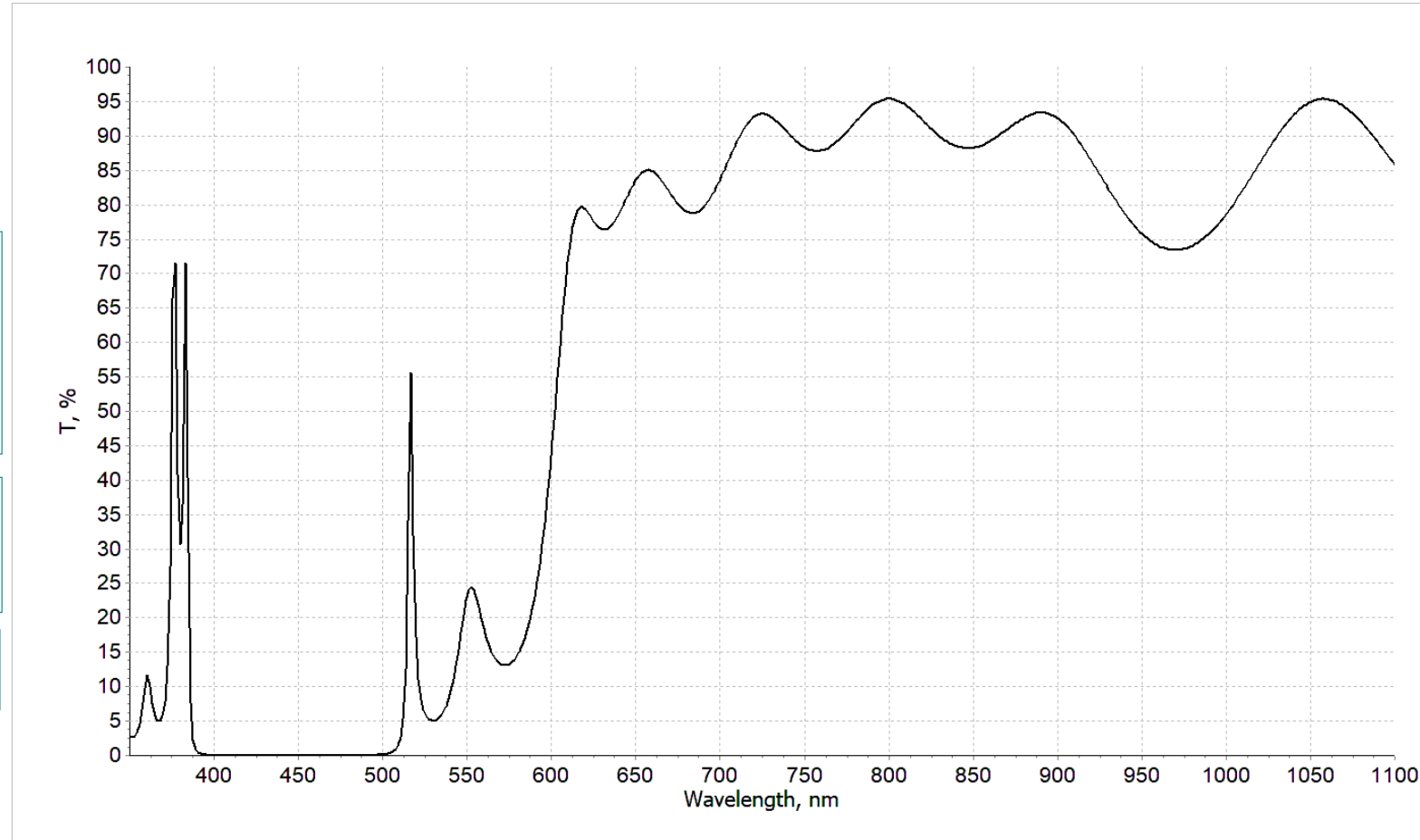
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
28  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

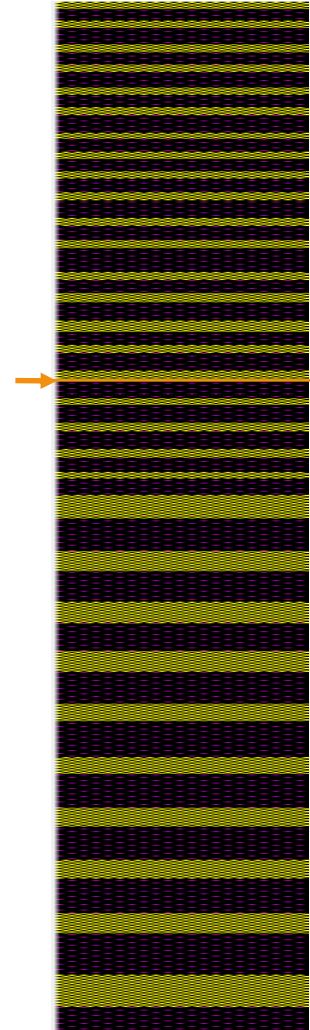
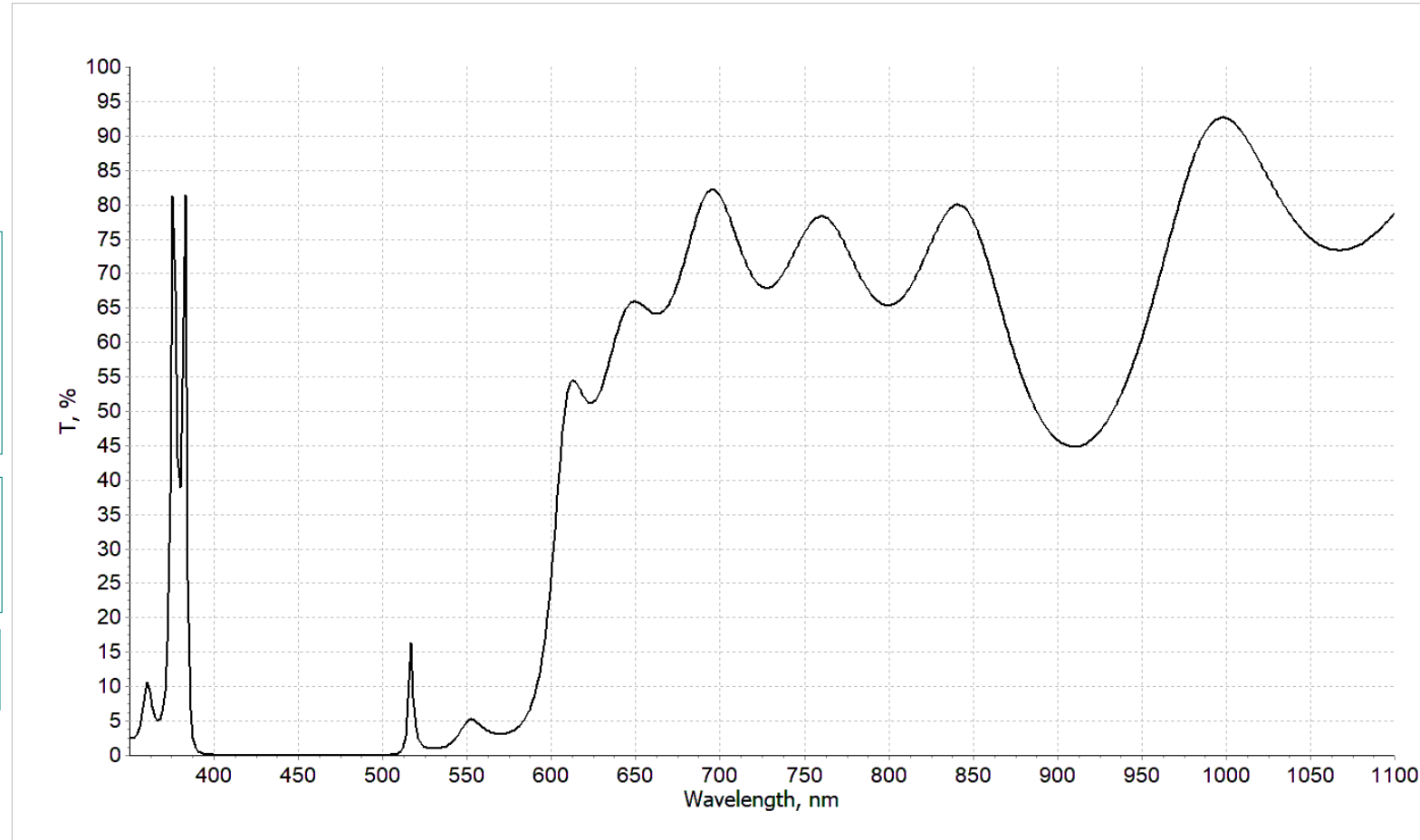
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
29  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

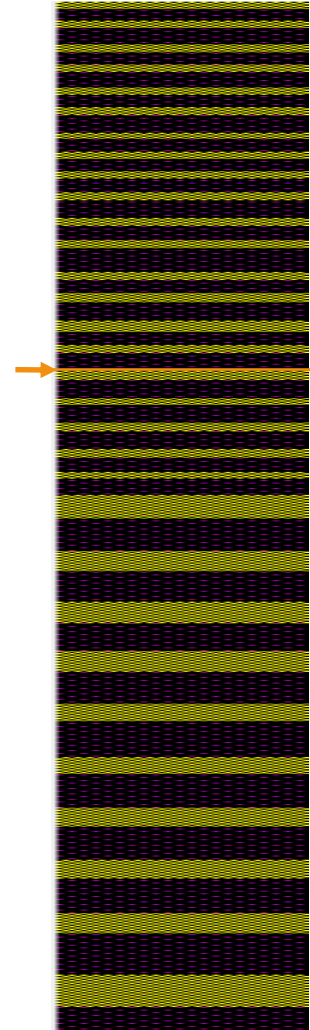
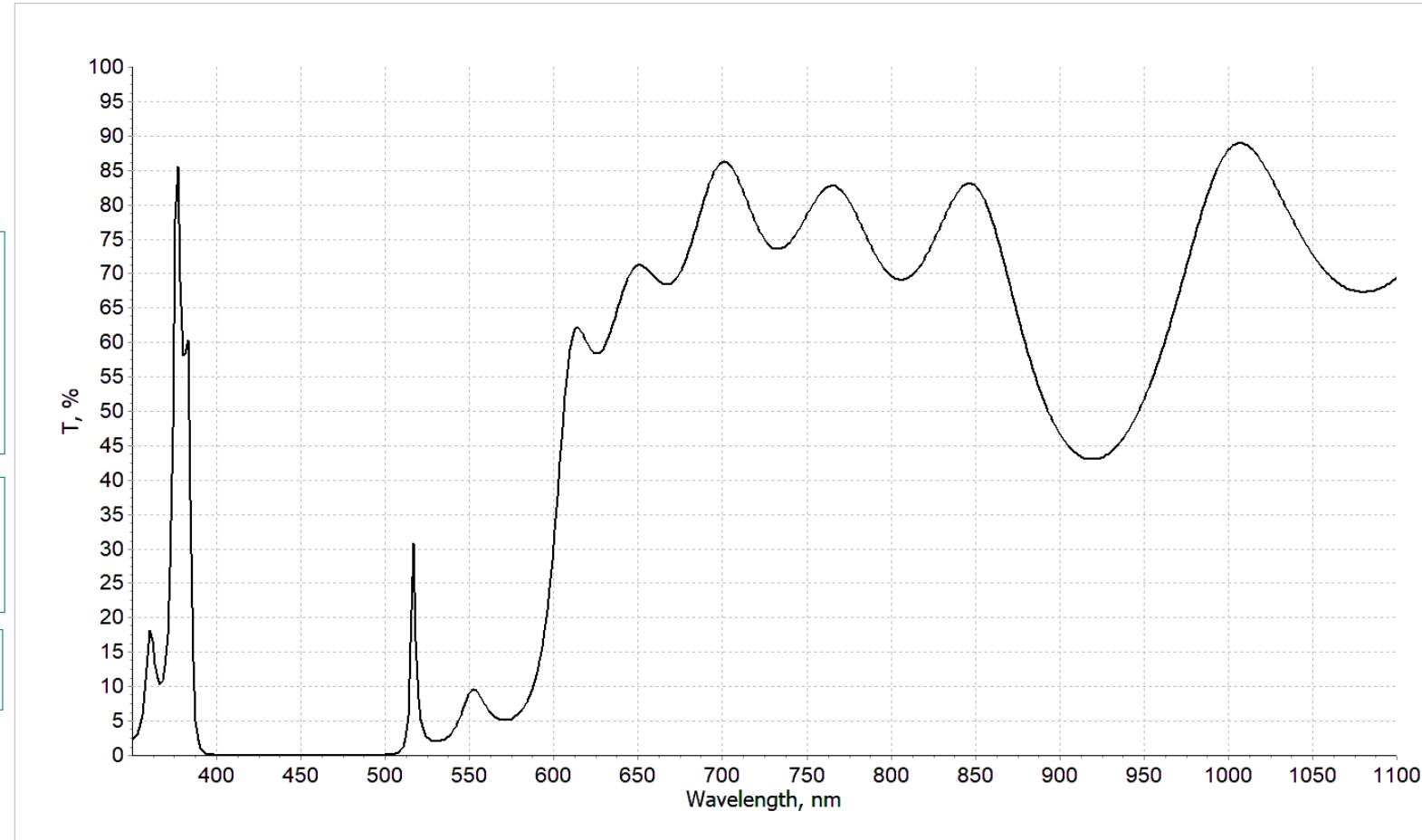
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
30  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%





# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

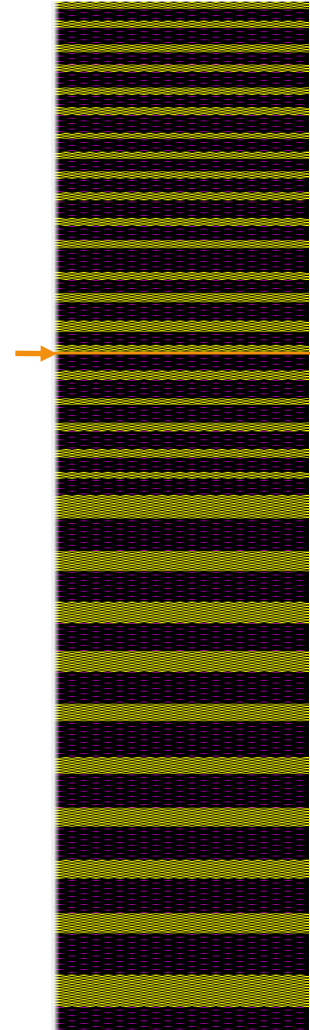
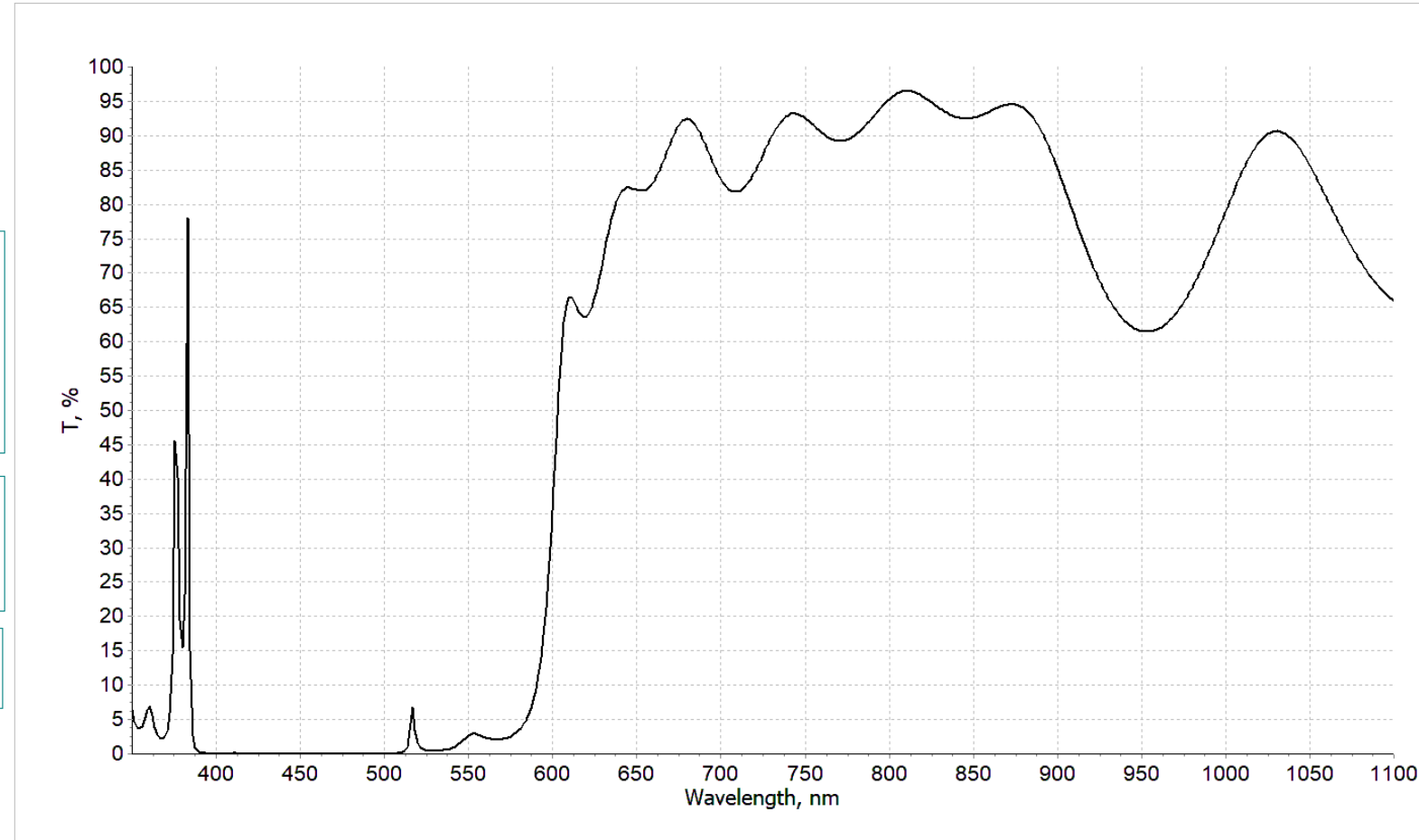
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
31  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

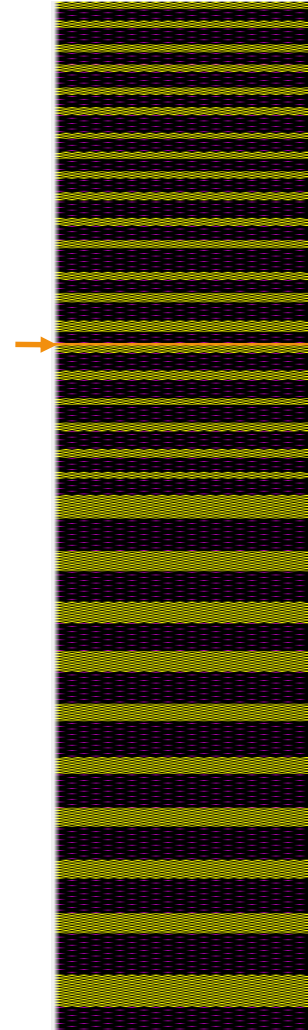
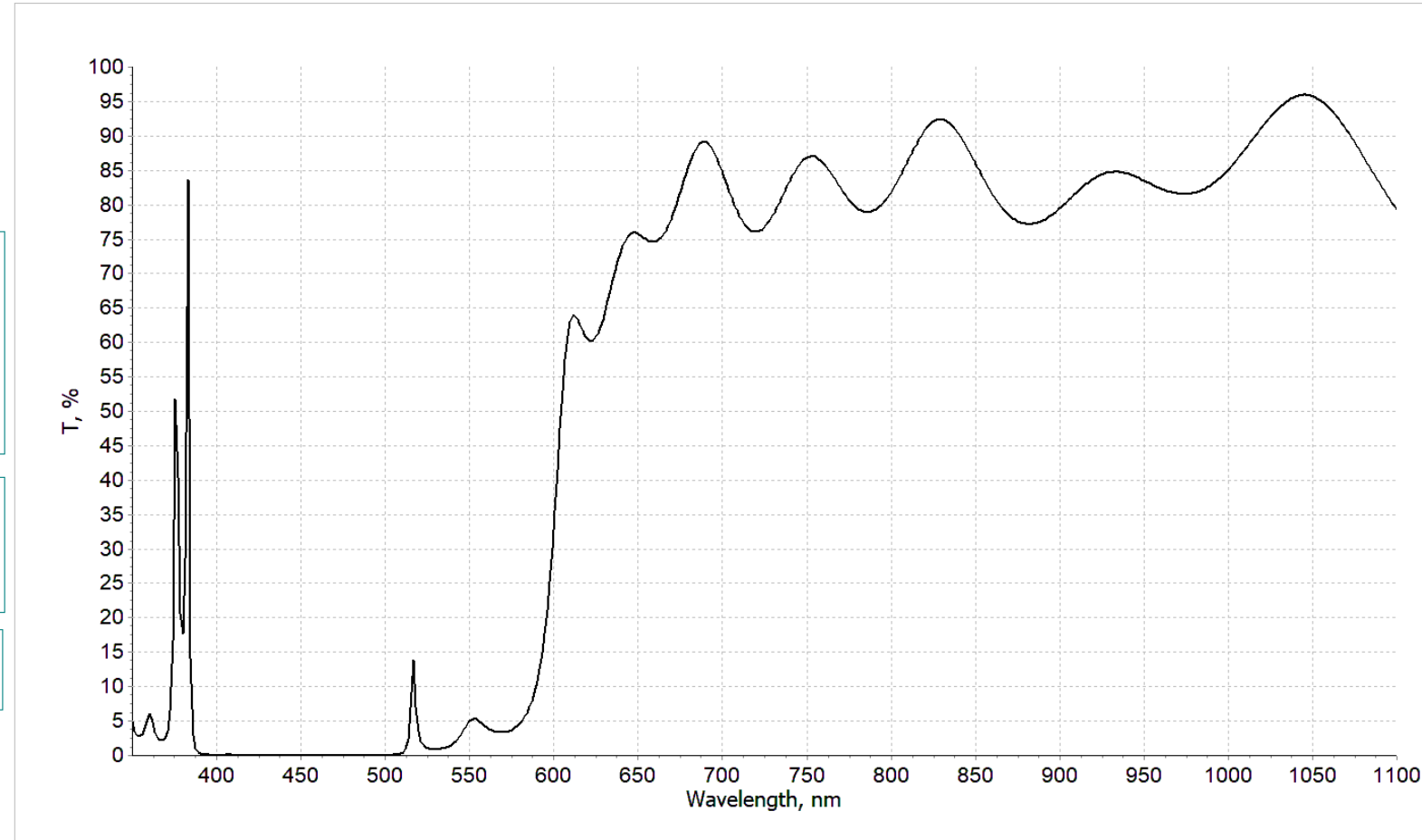
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
32  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

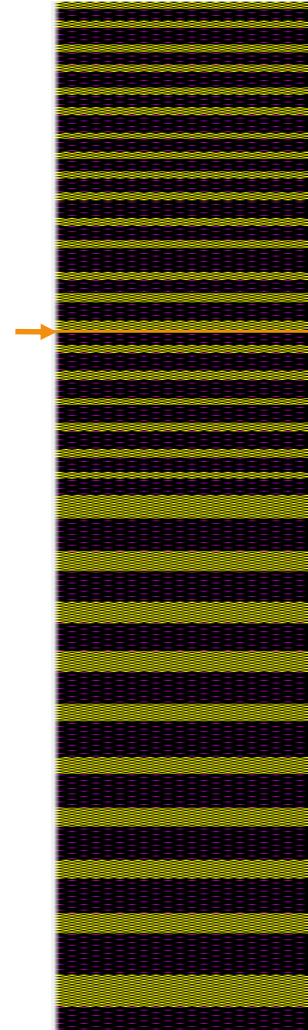
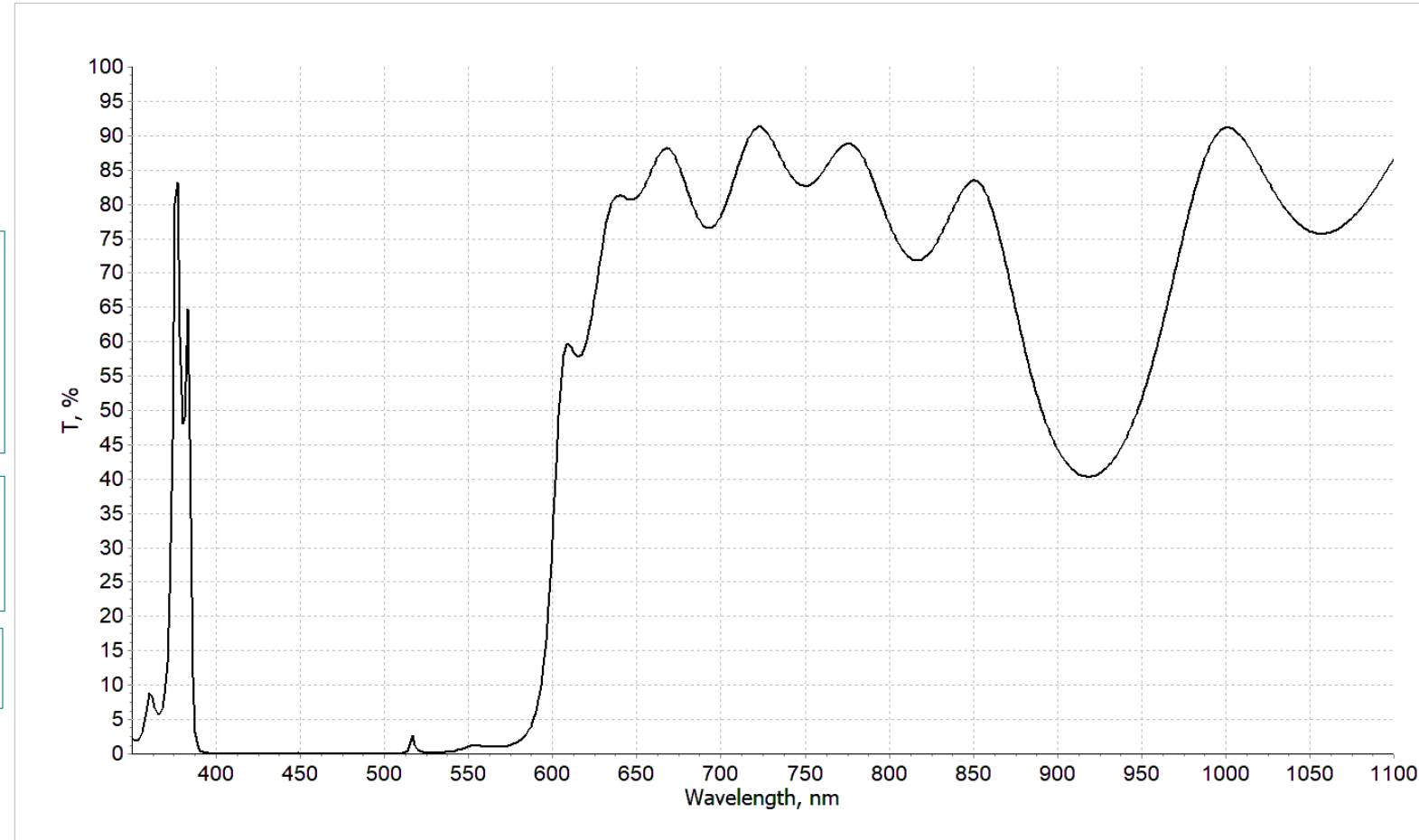
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
33  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

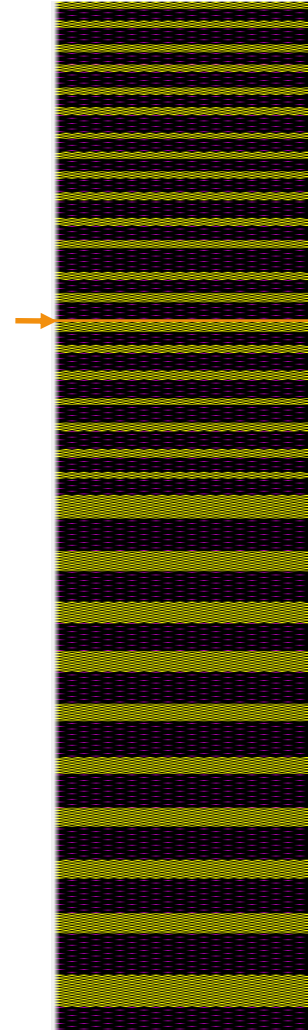
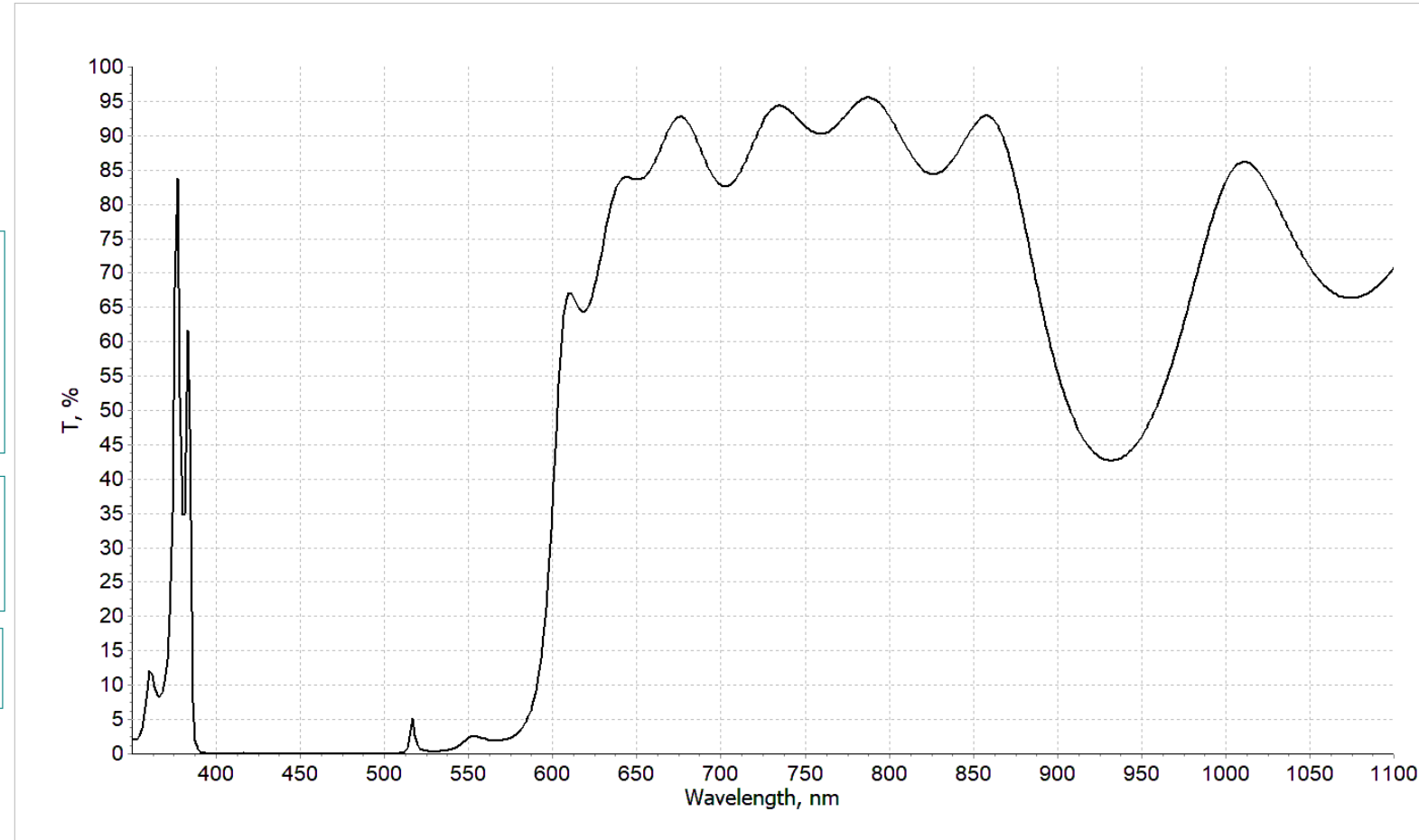
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
34  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

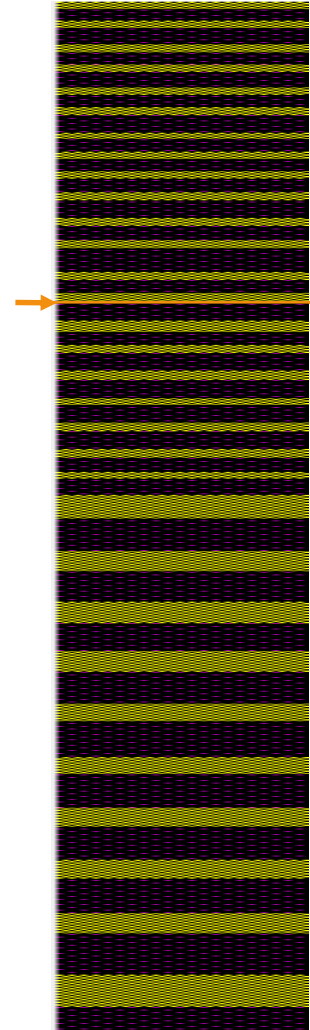
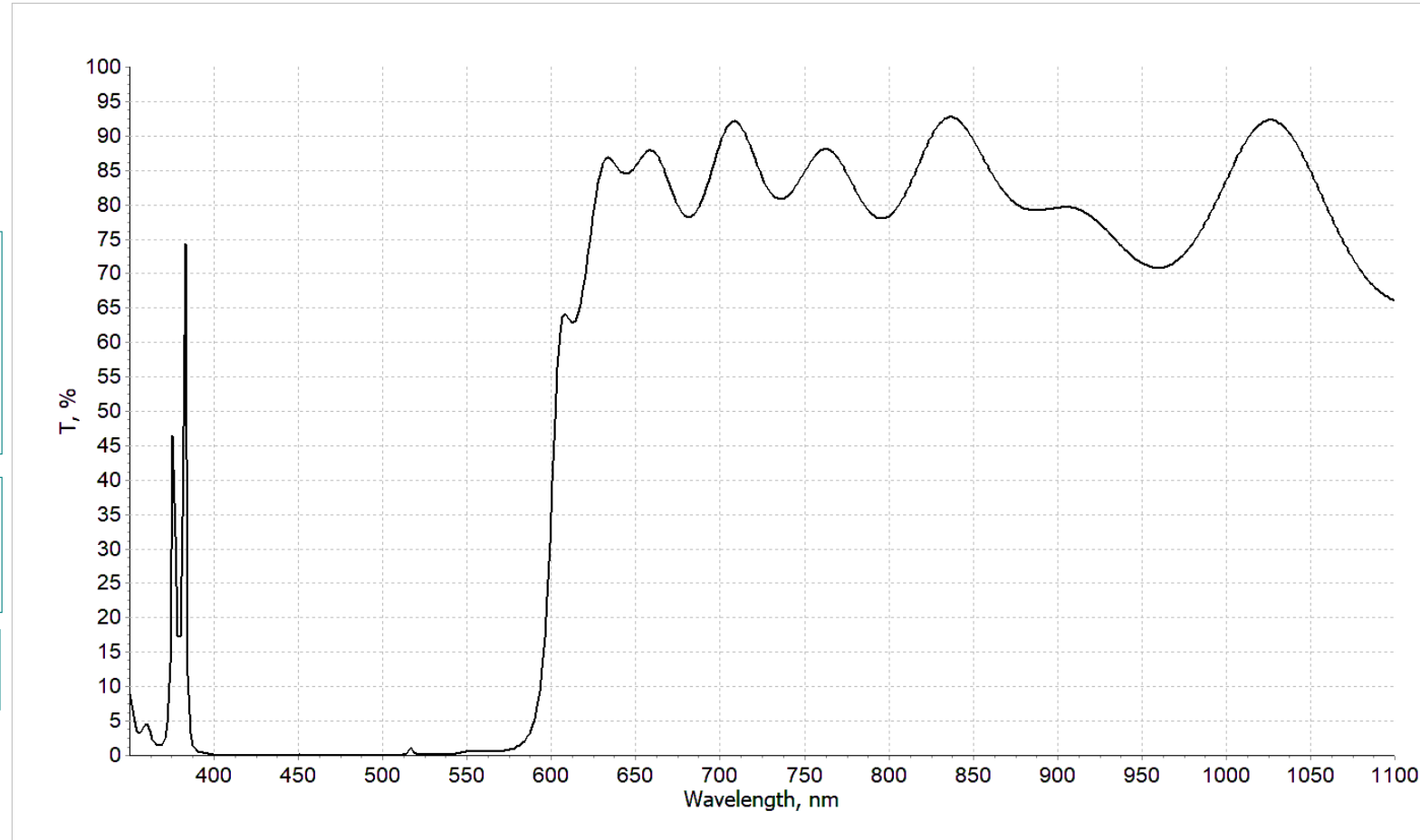
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
35  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

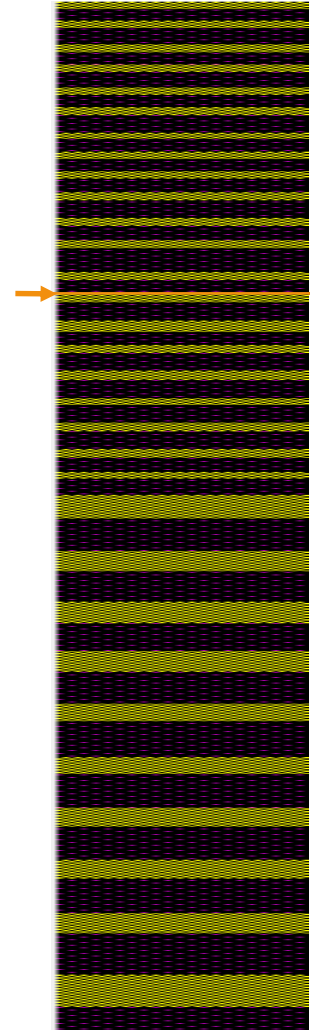
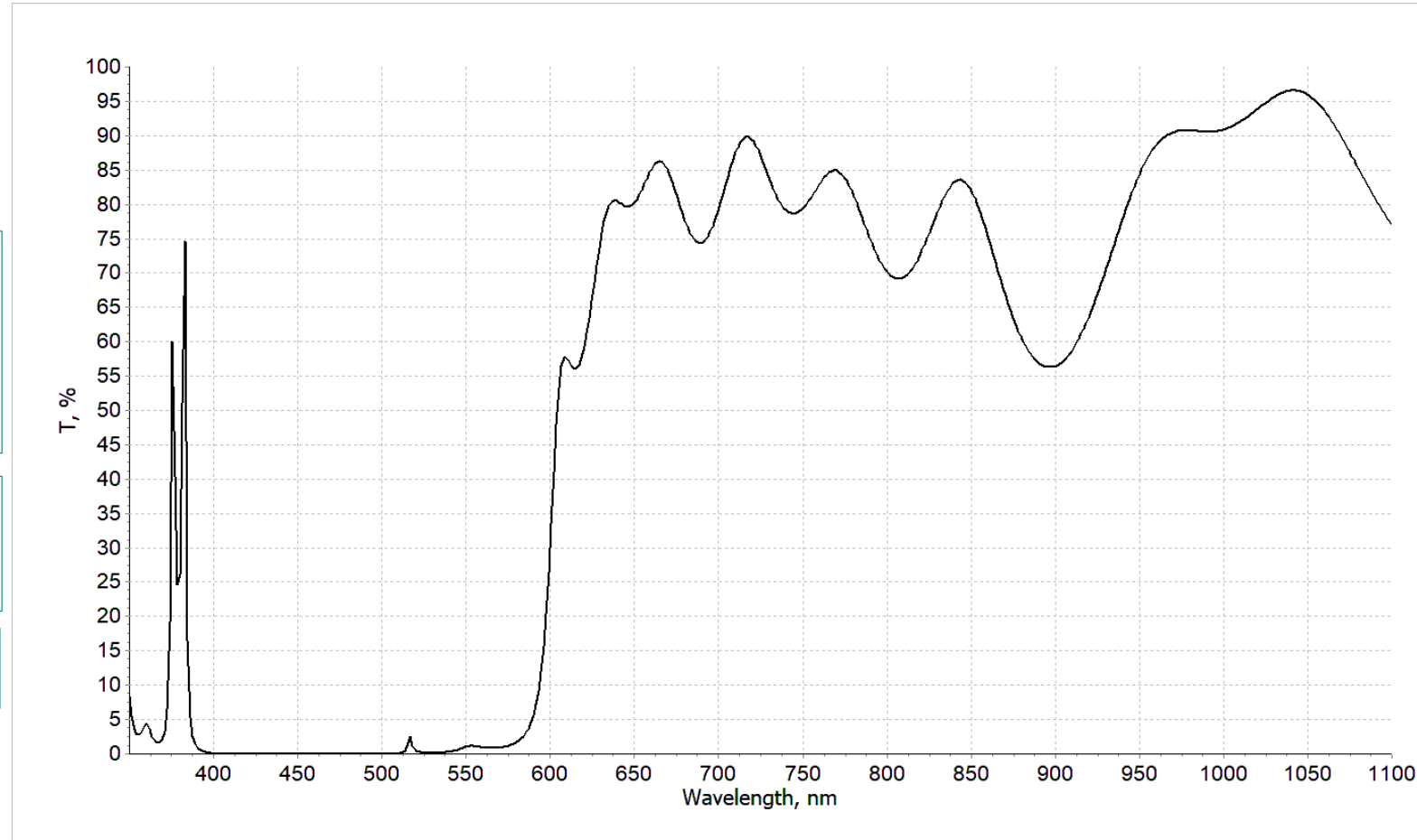
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
36  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

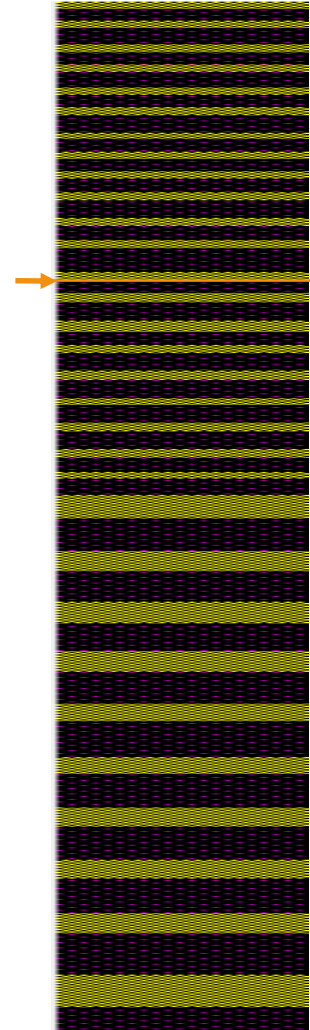
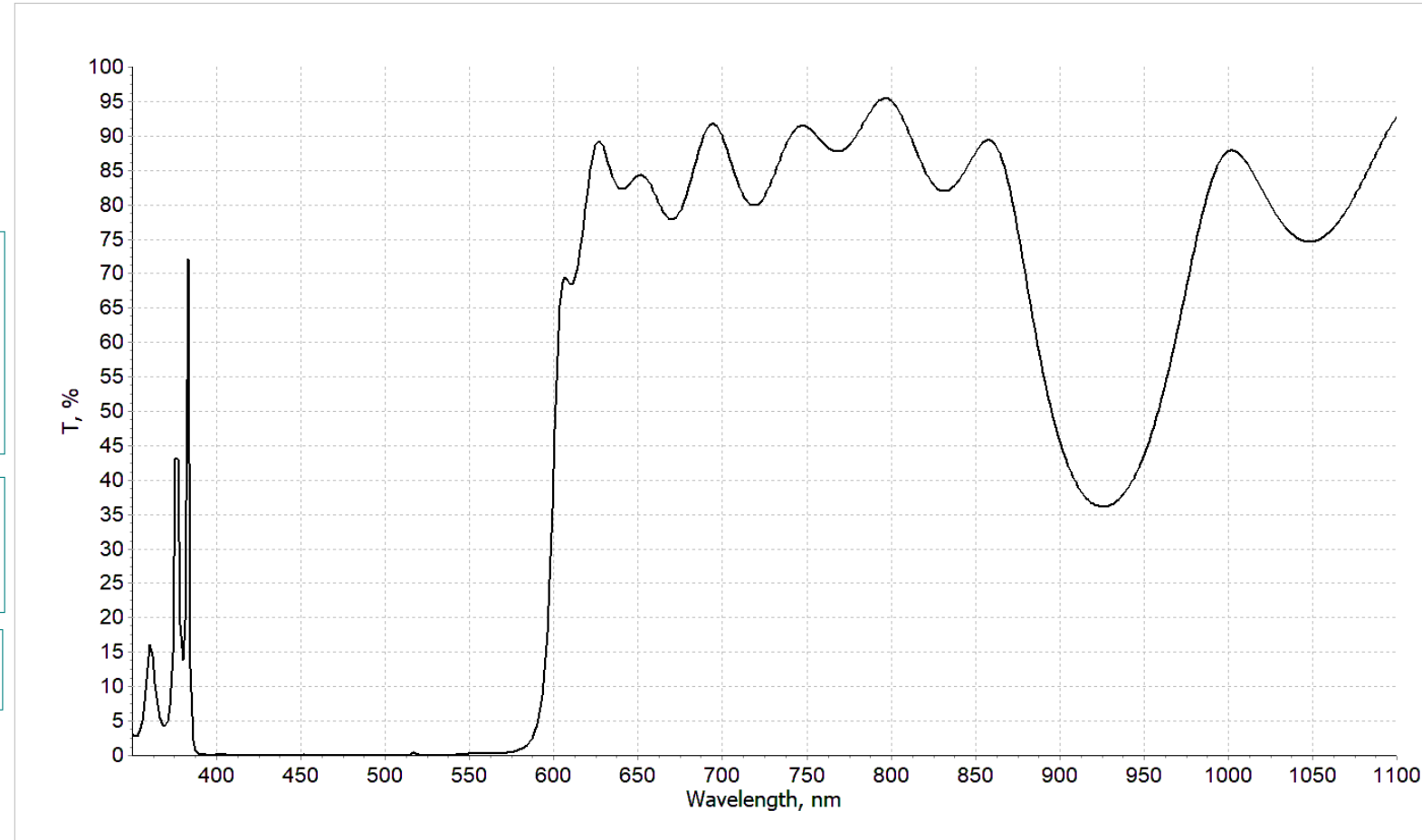
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
37  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack



# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

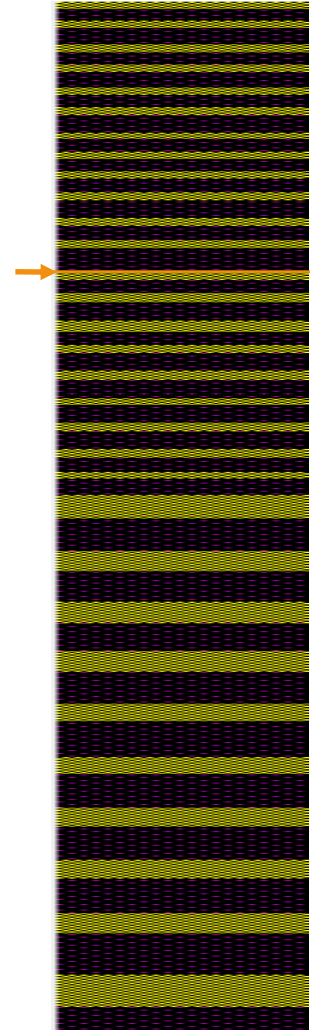
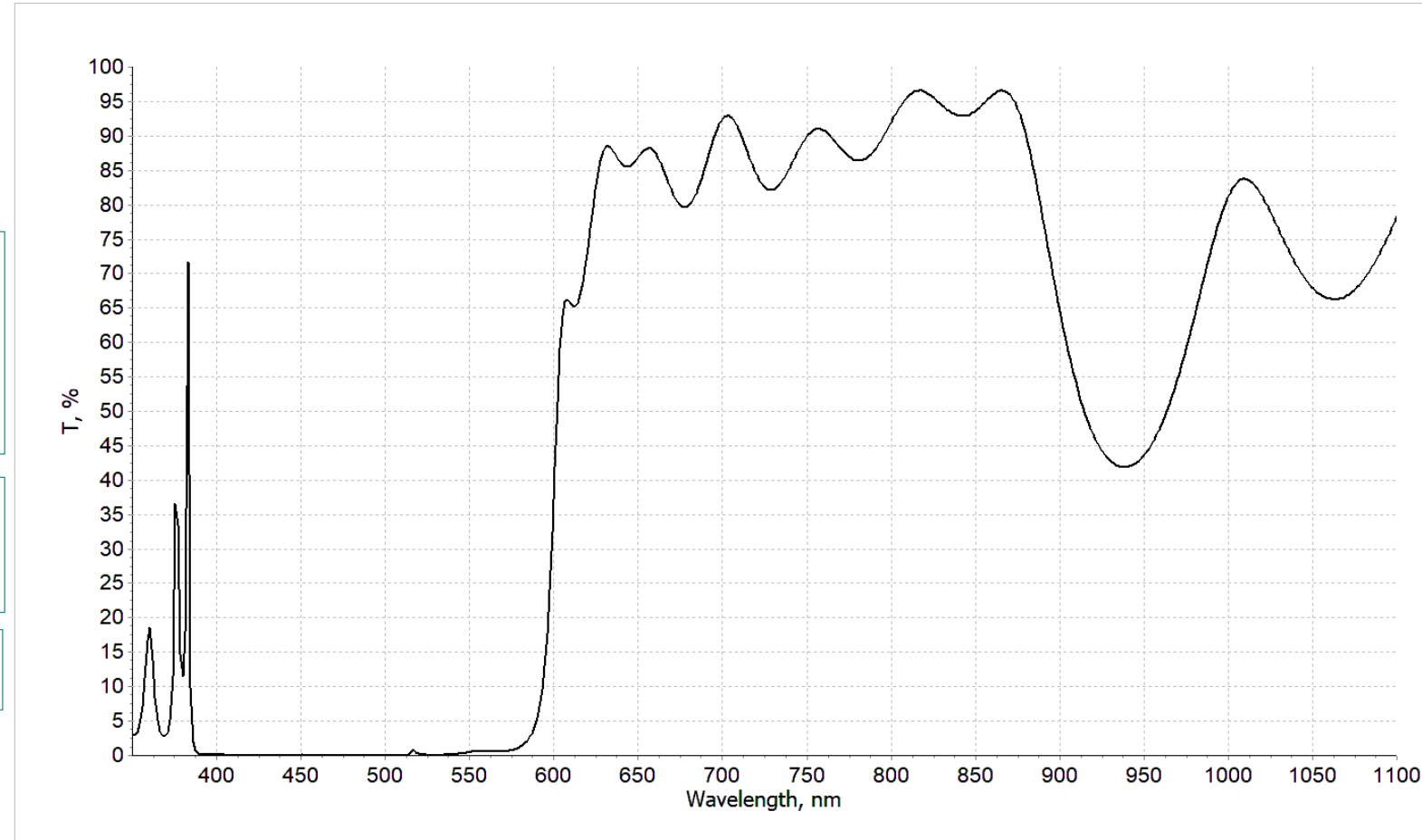
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
38  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

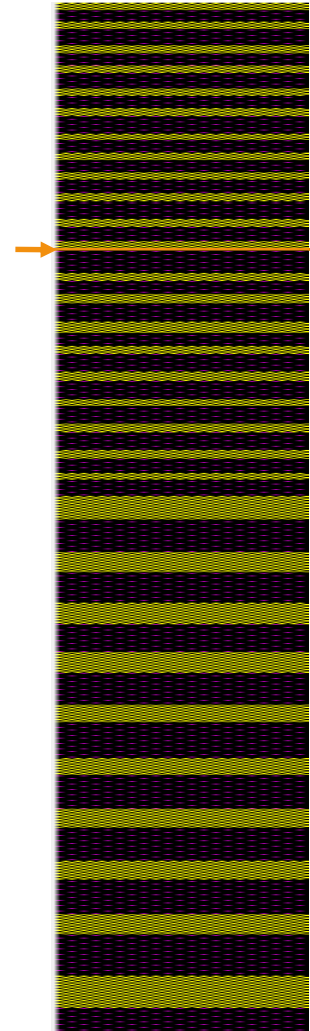
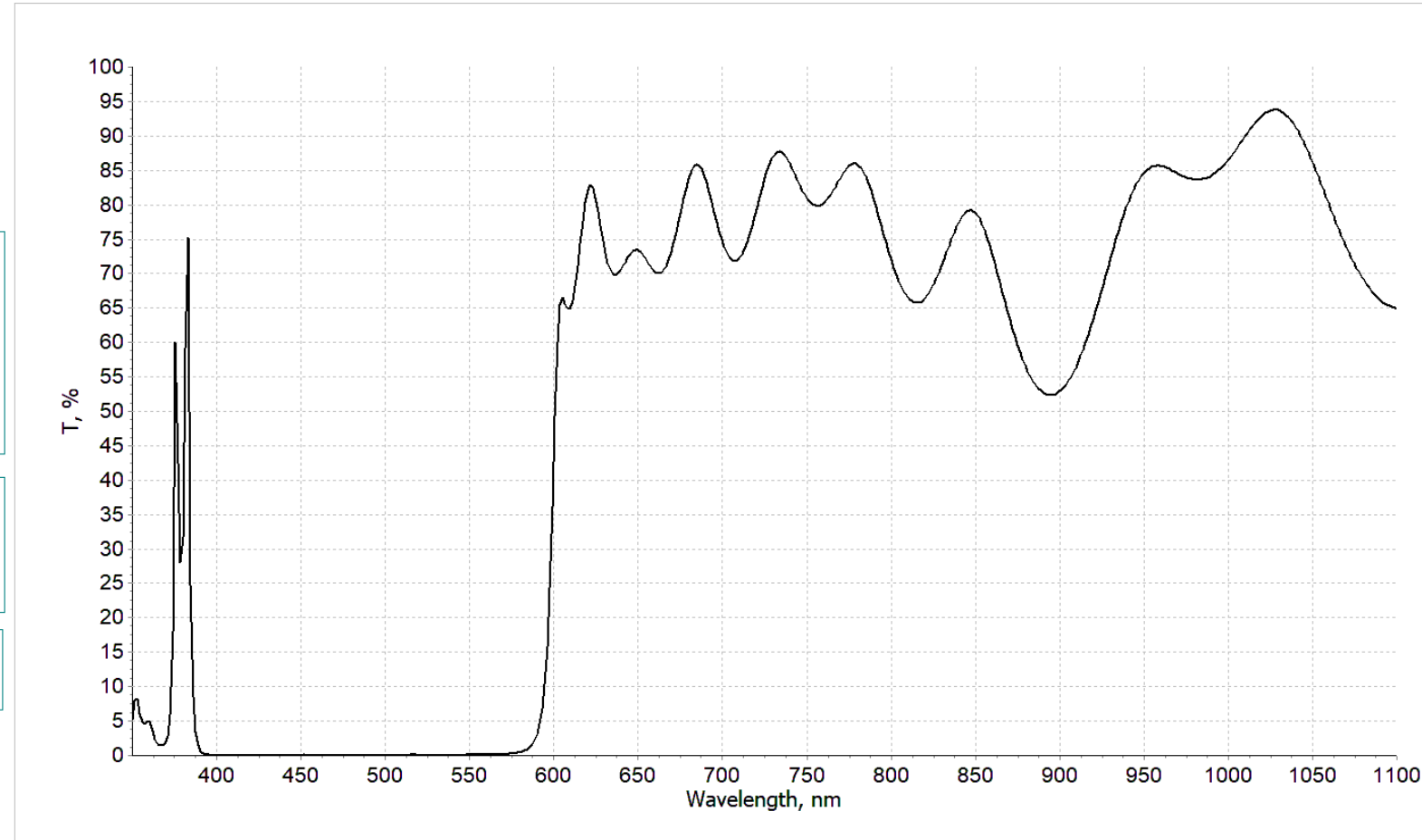
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
39  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

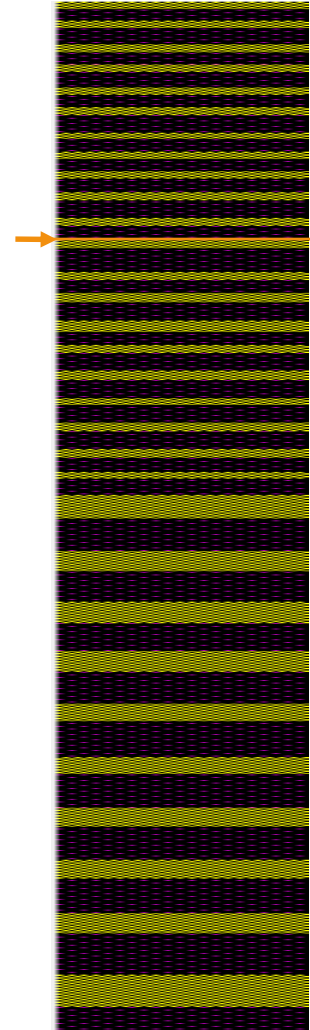
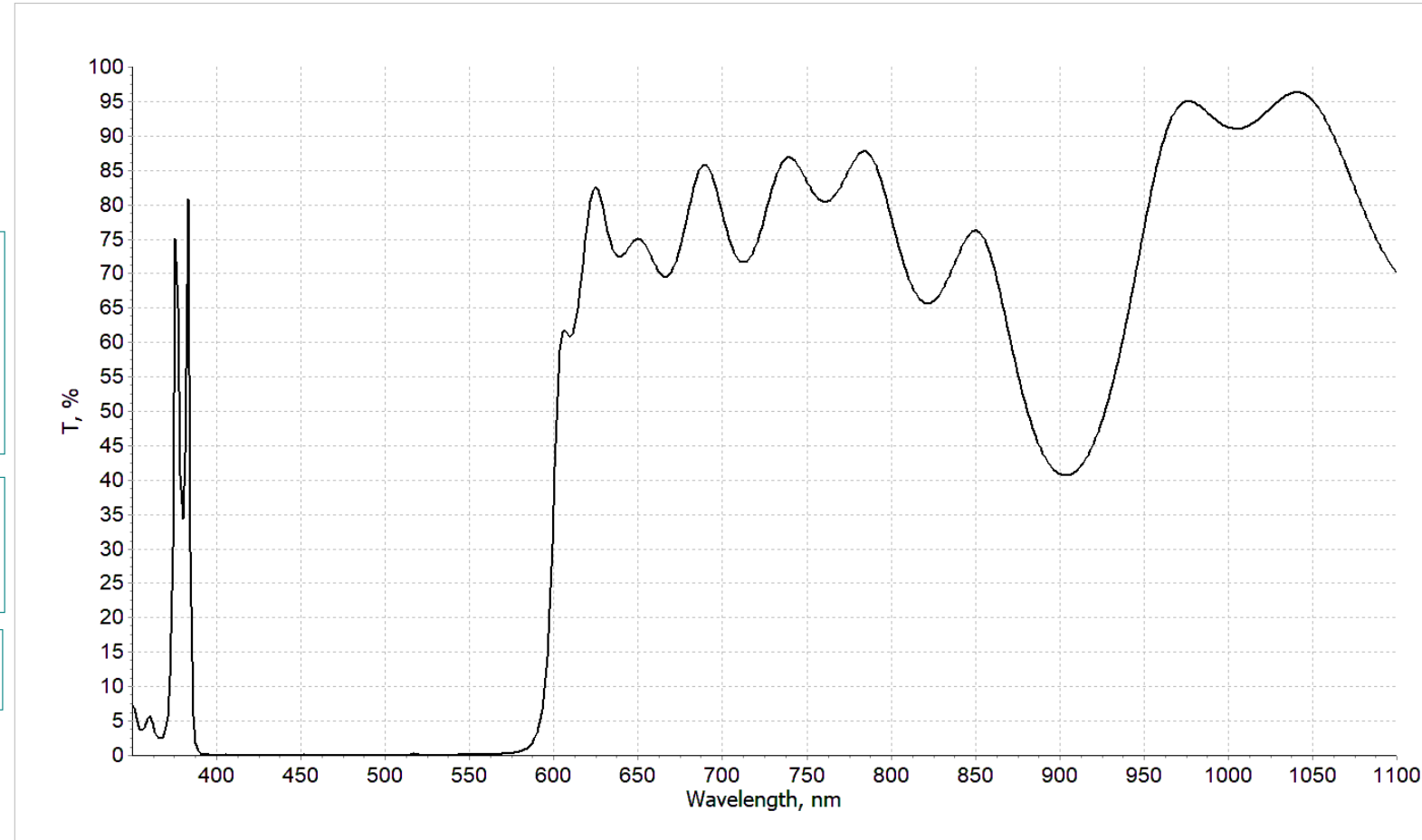
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
40  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

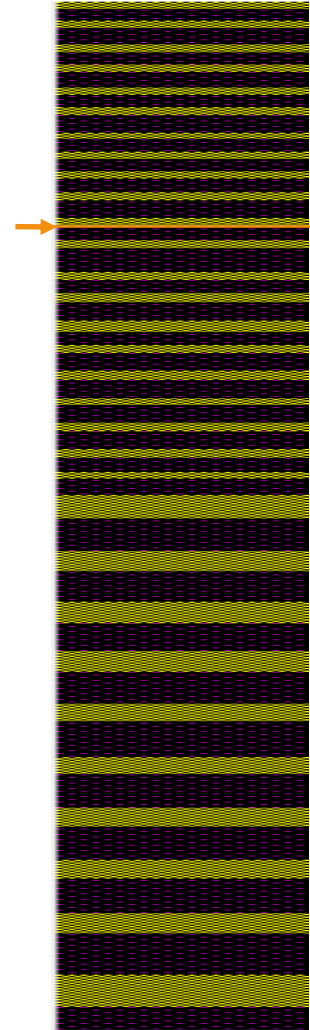
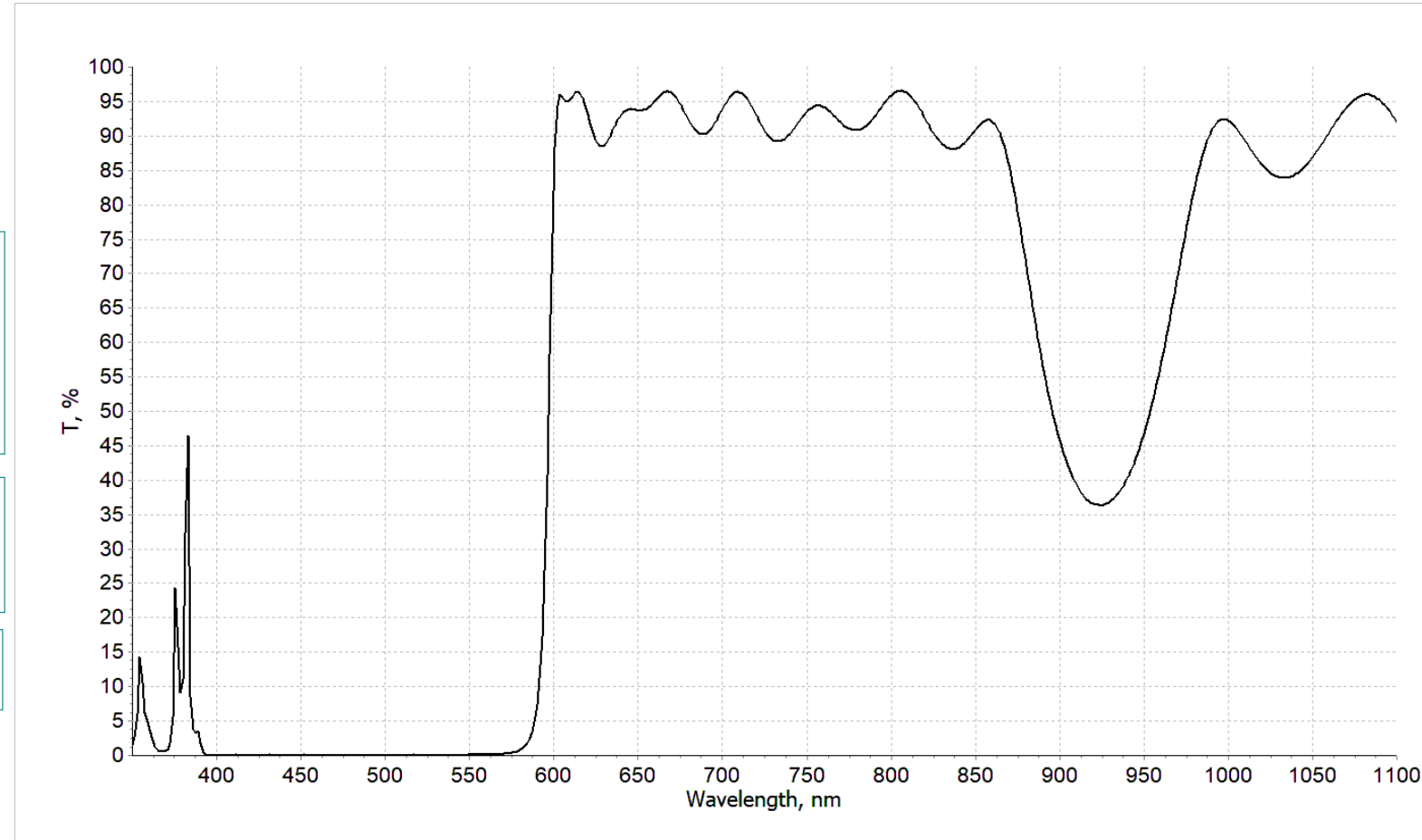
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
41  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

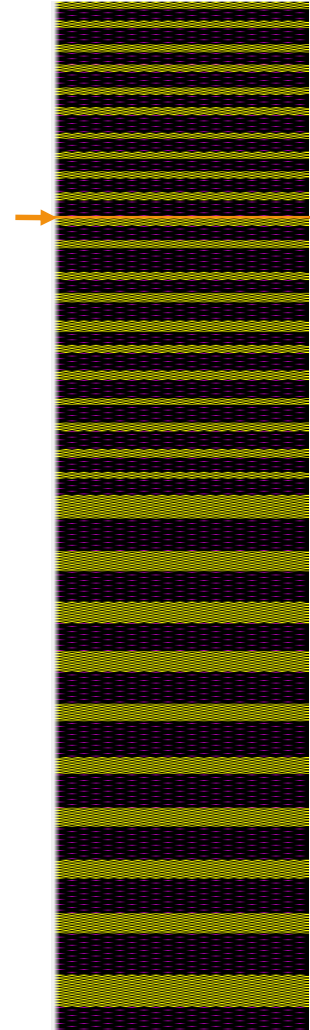
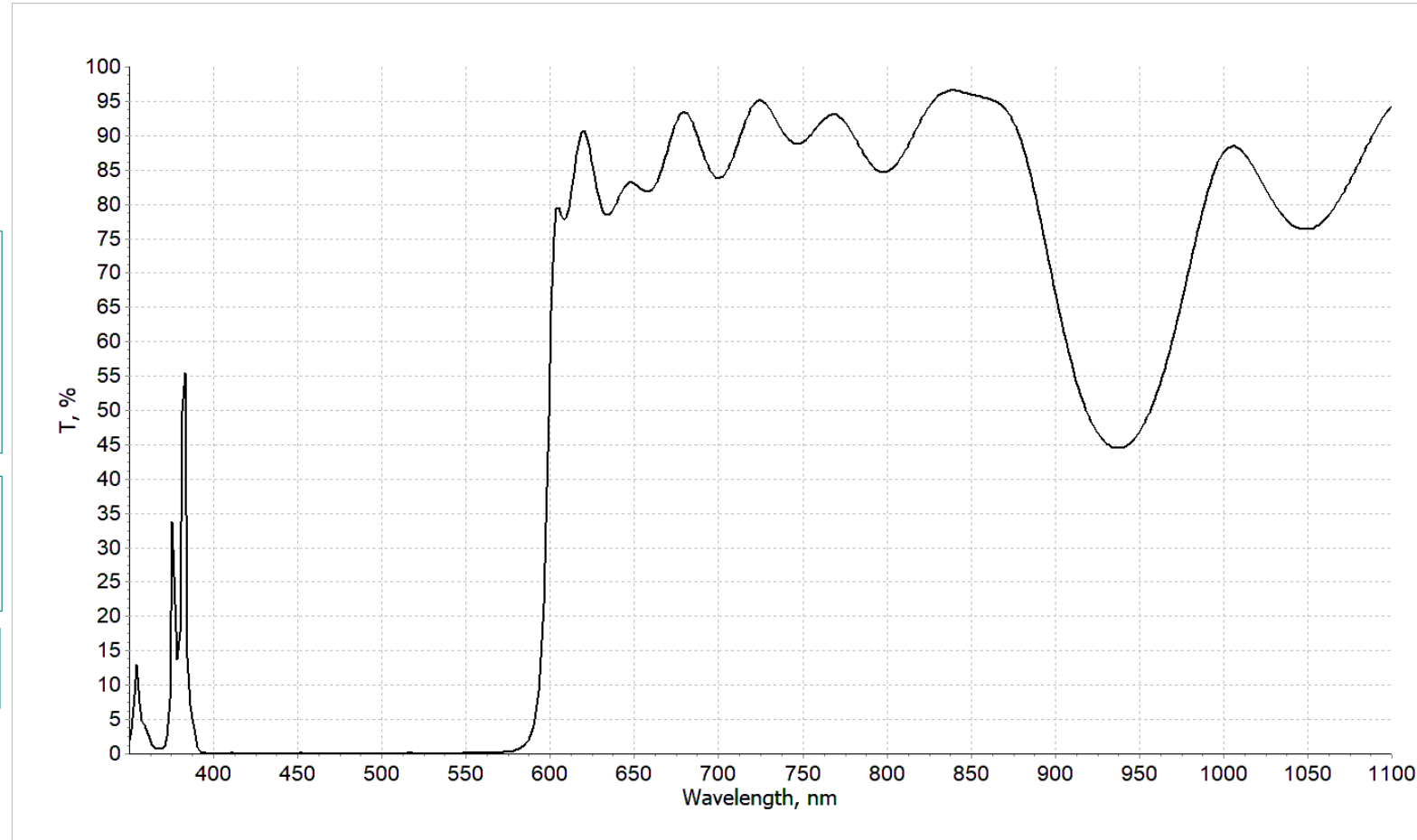
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
42  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

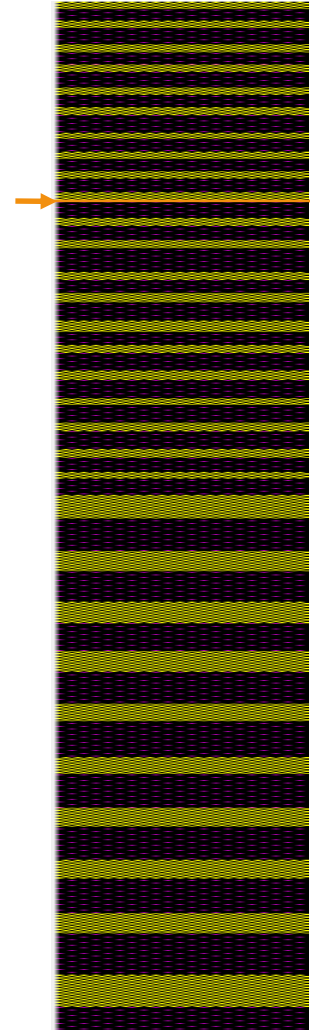
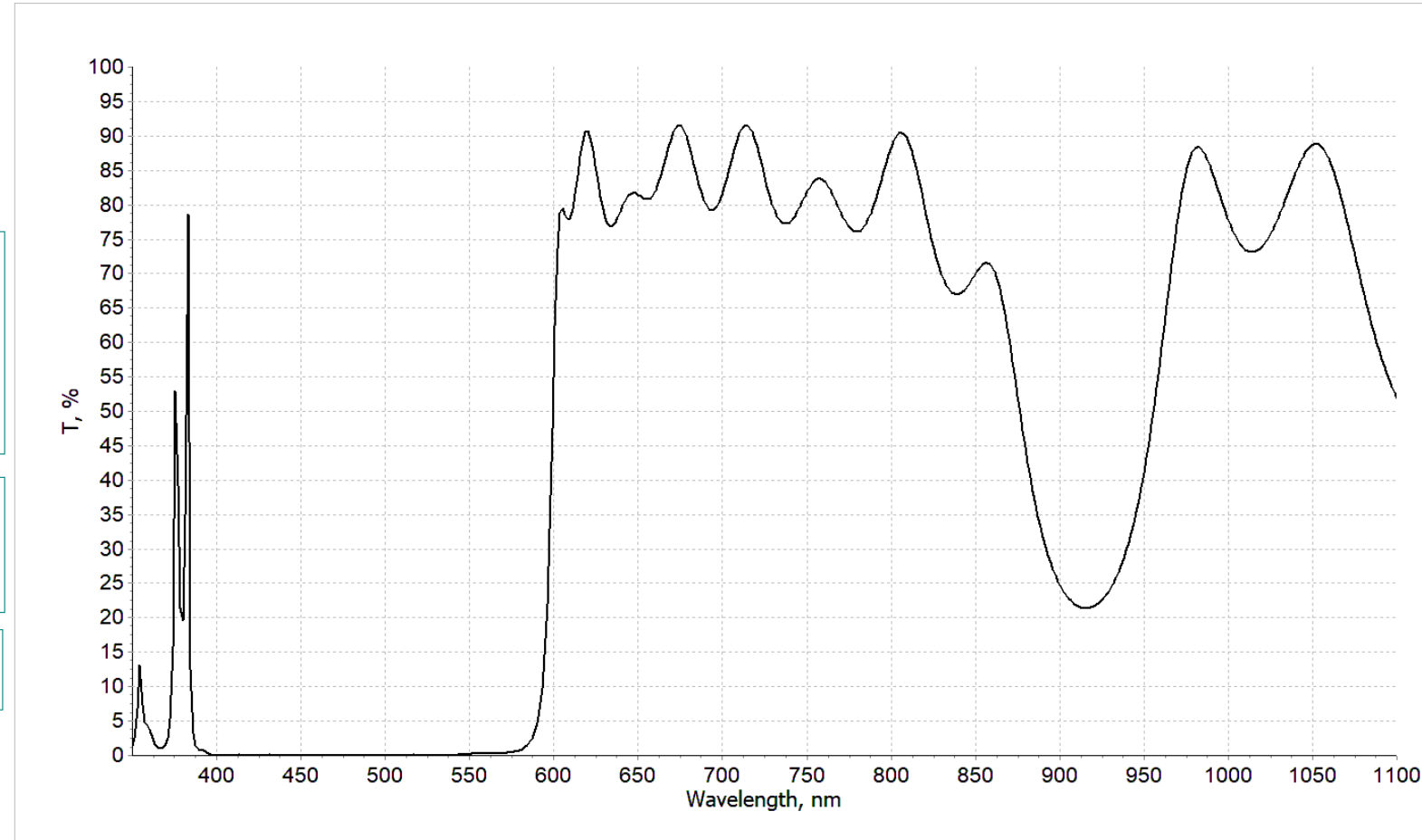
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
43  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:

Wavelength min:  
350.000

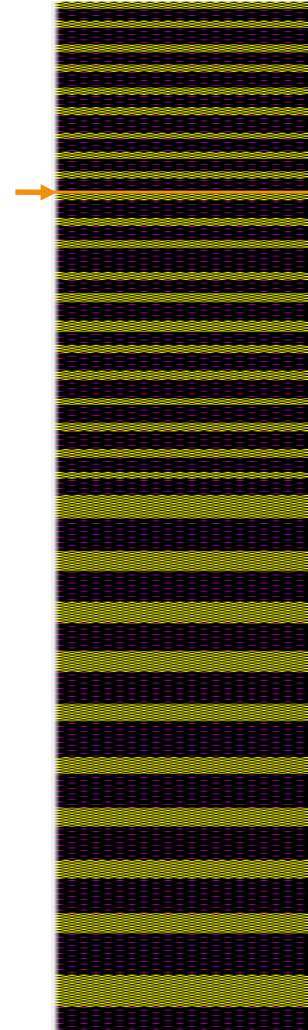
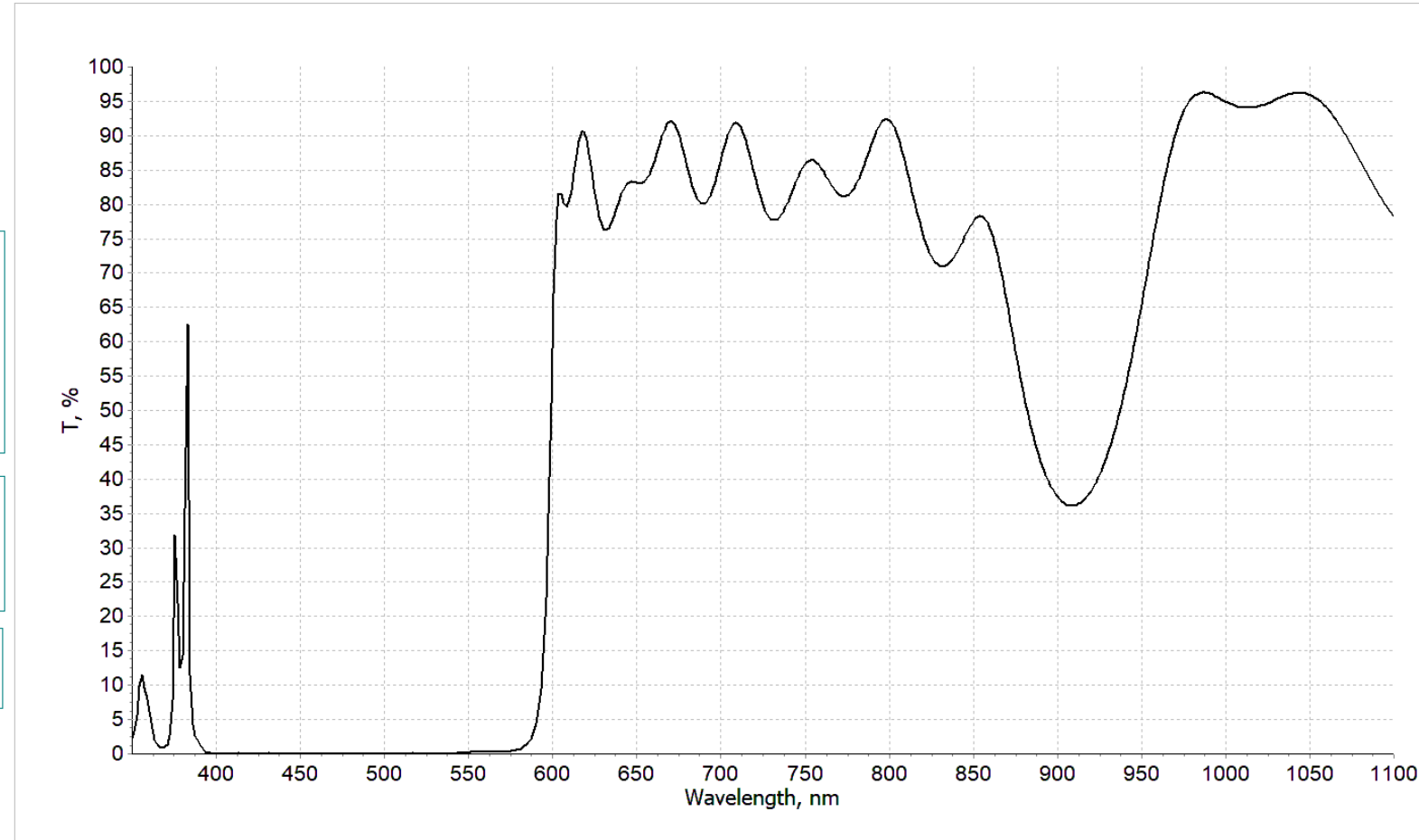
Wavelength max:  
1100.000

Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
44

Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack



# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

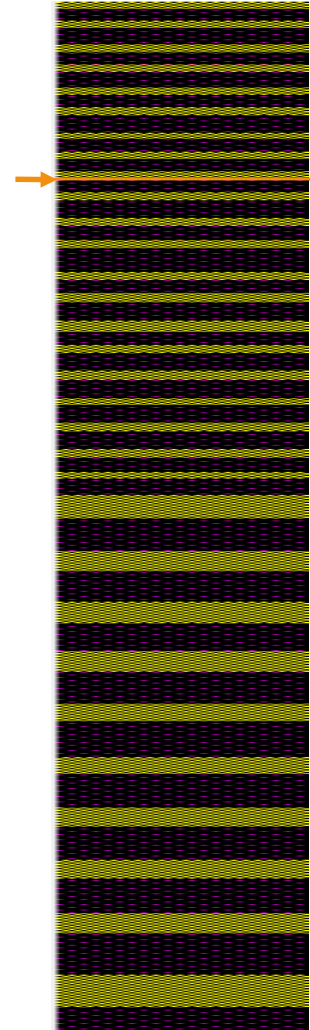
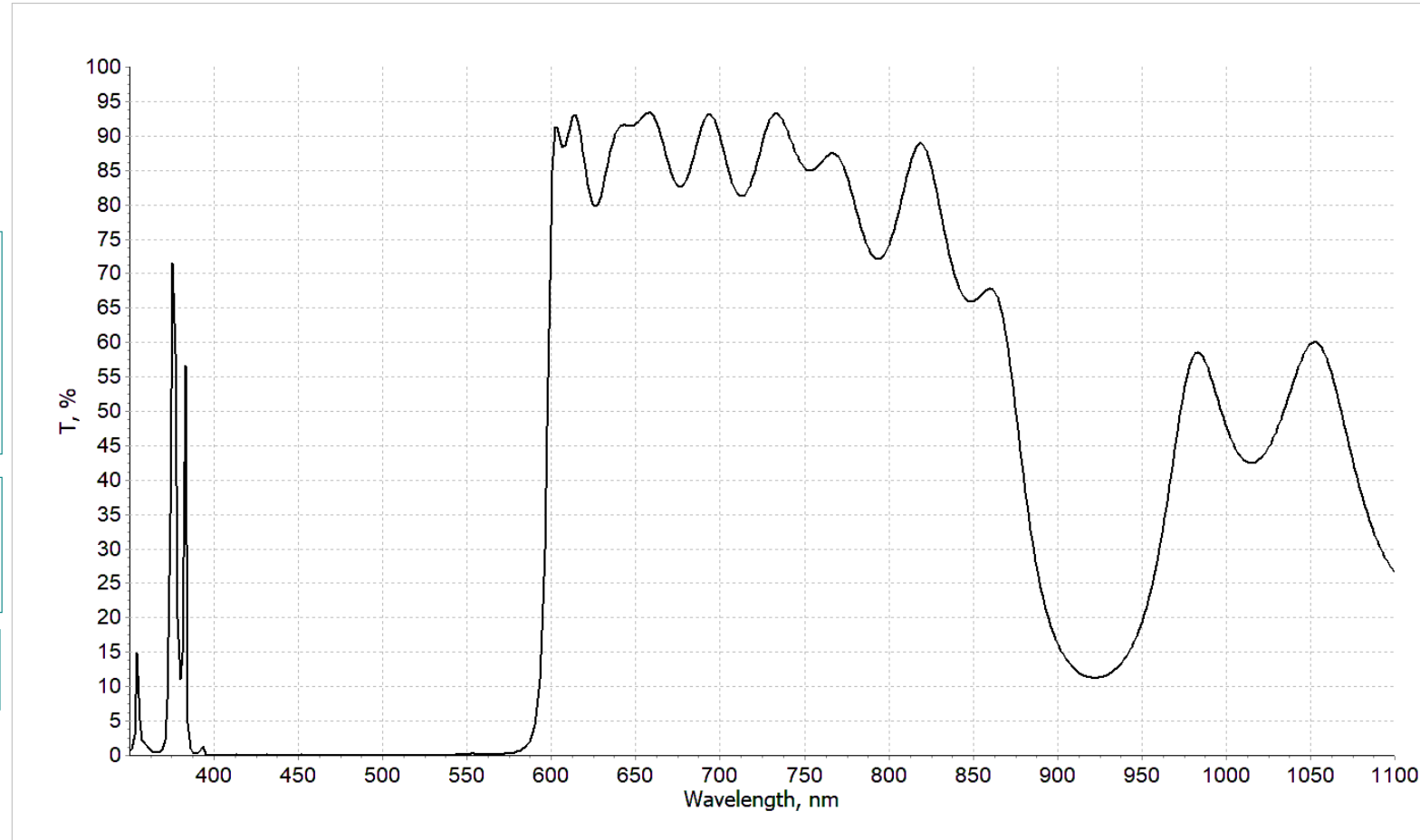
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
45  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

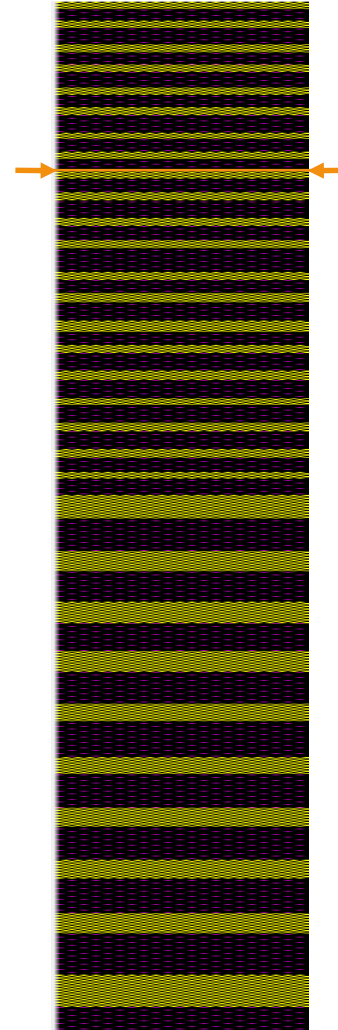
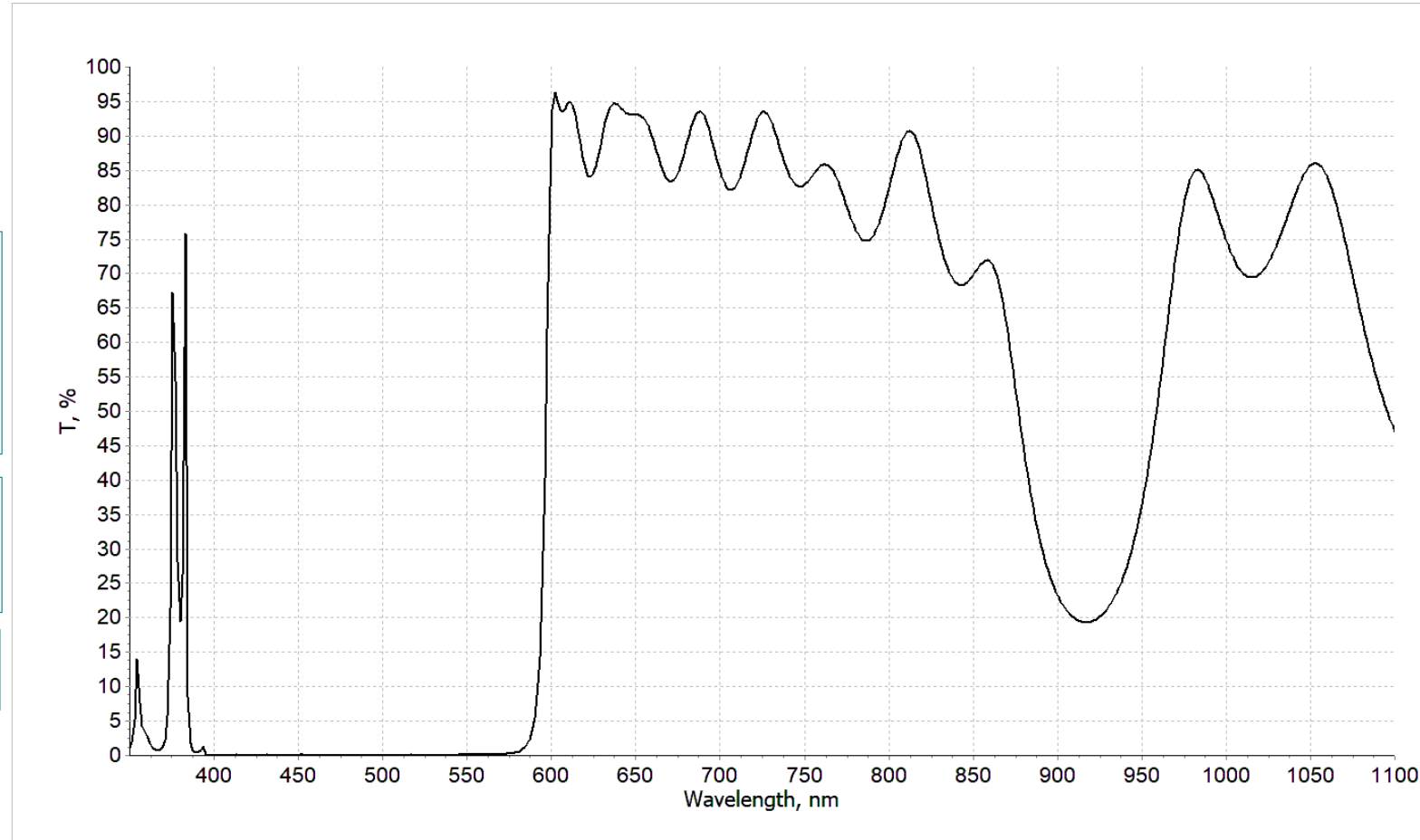
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
46  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

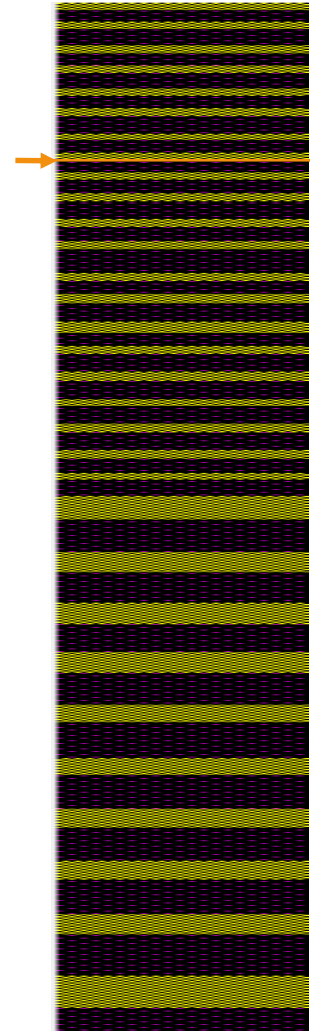
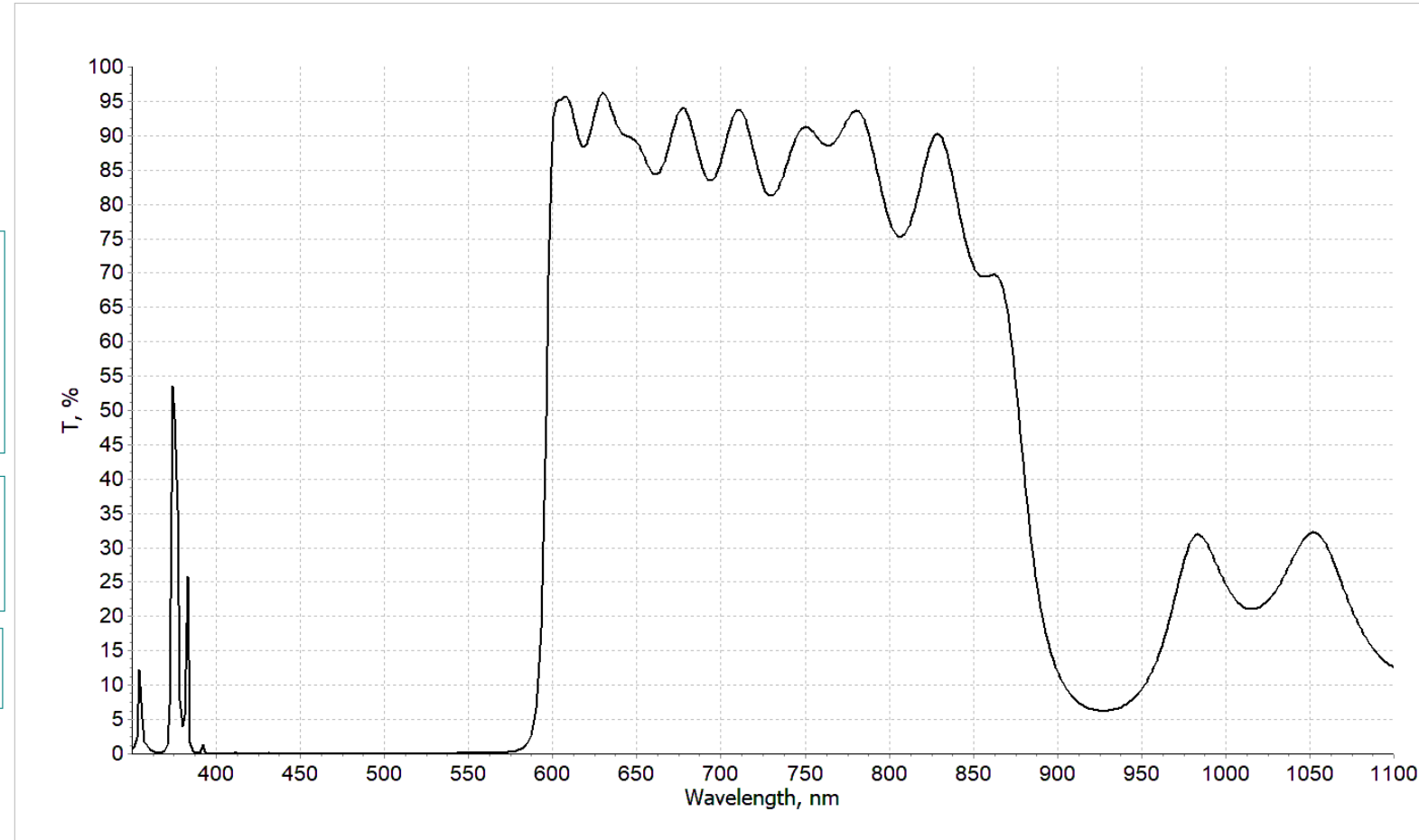
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
47  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

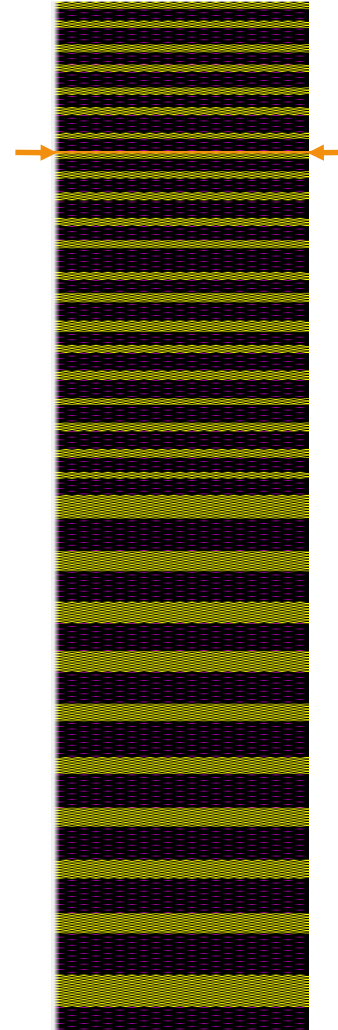
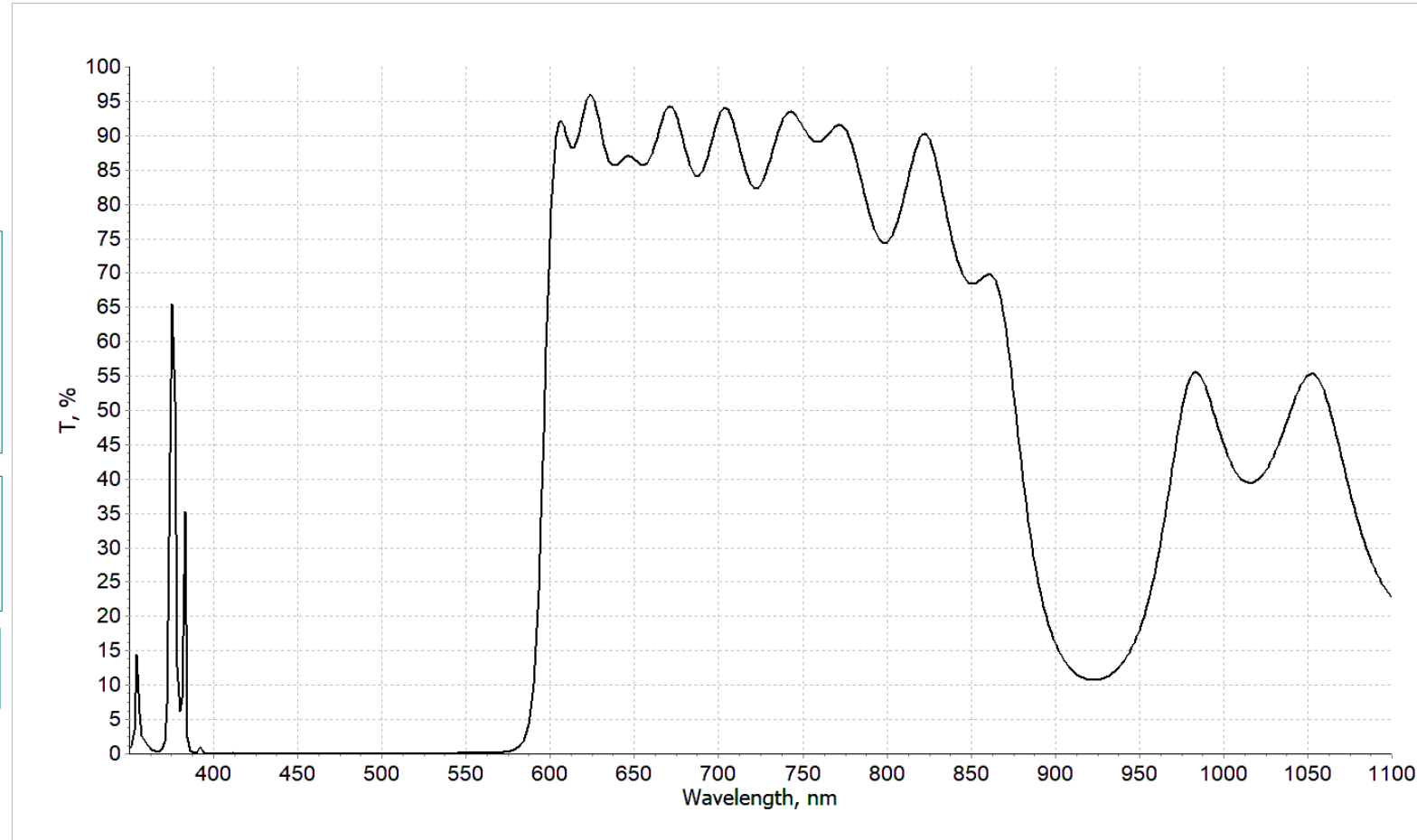
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
48  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

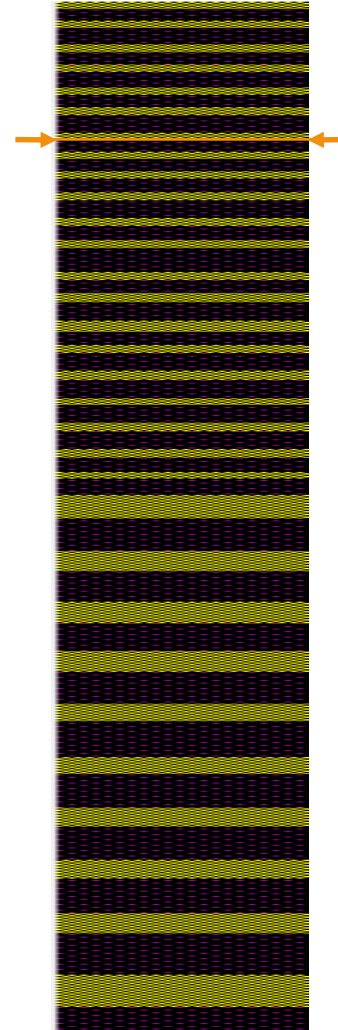
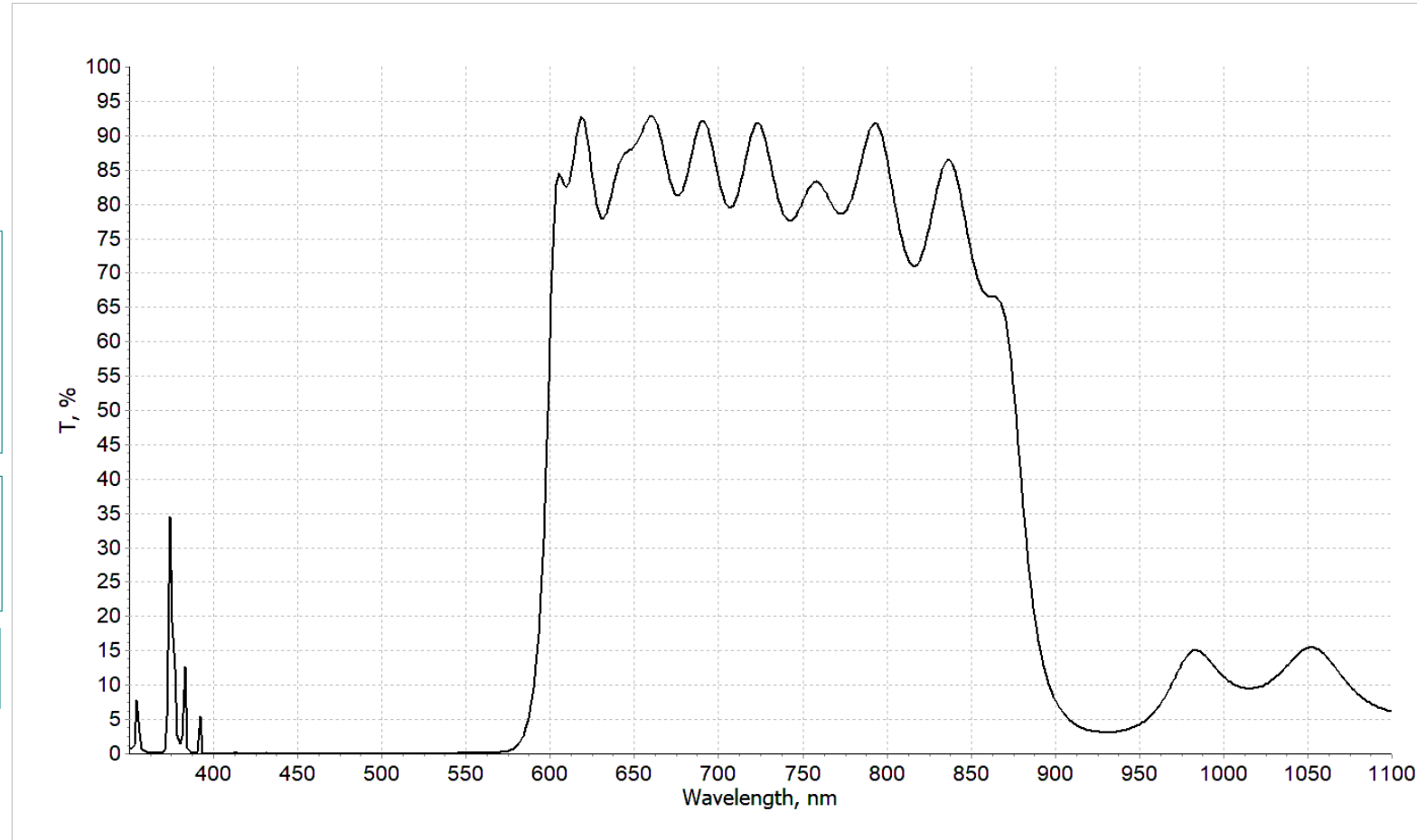
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
49  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

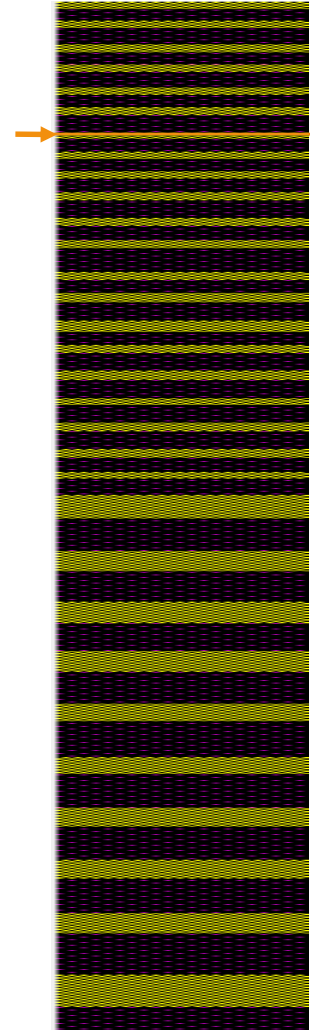
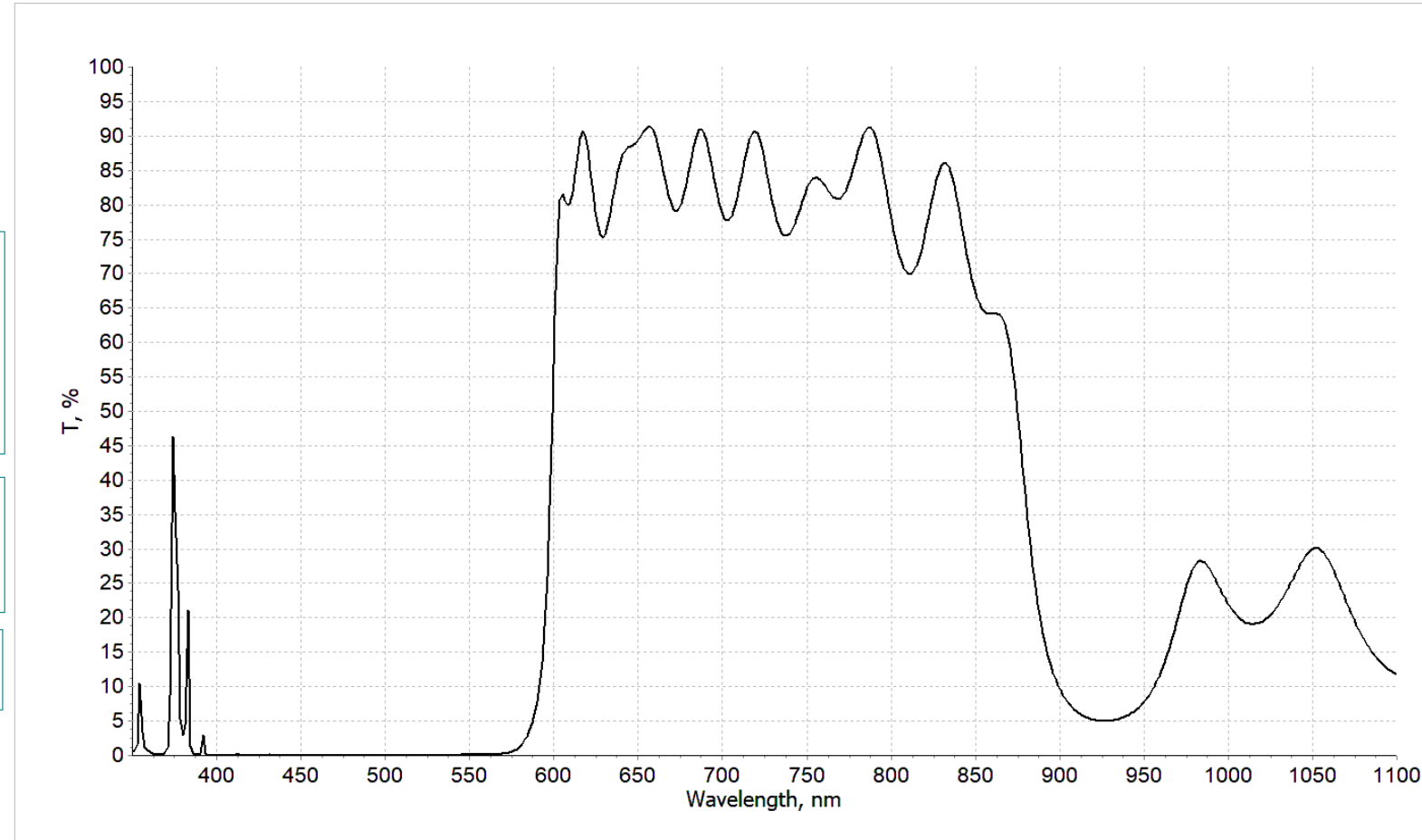
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
50  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

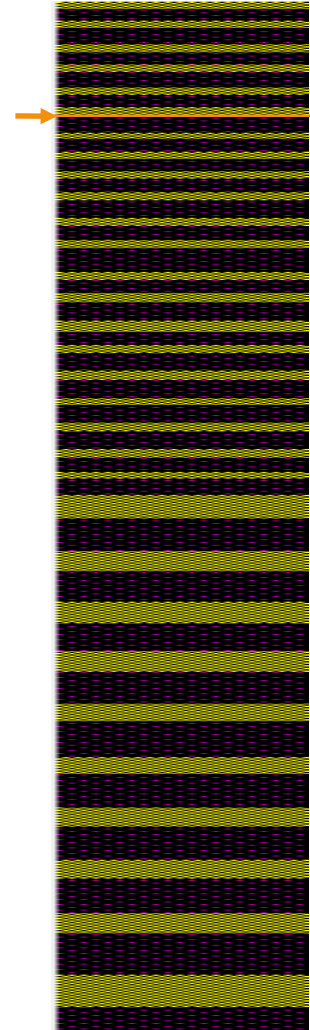
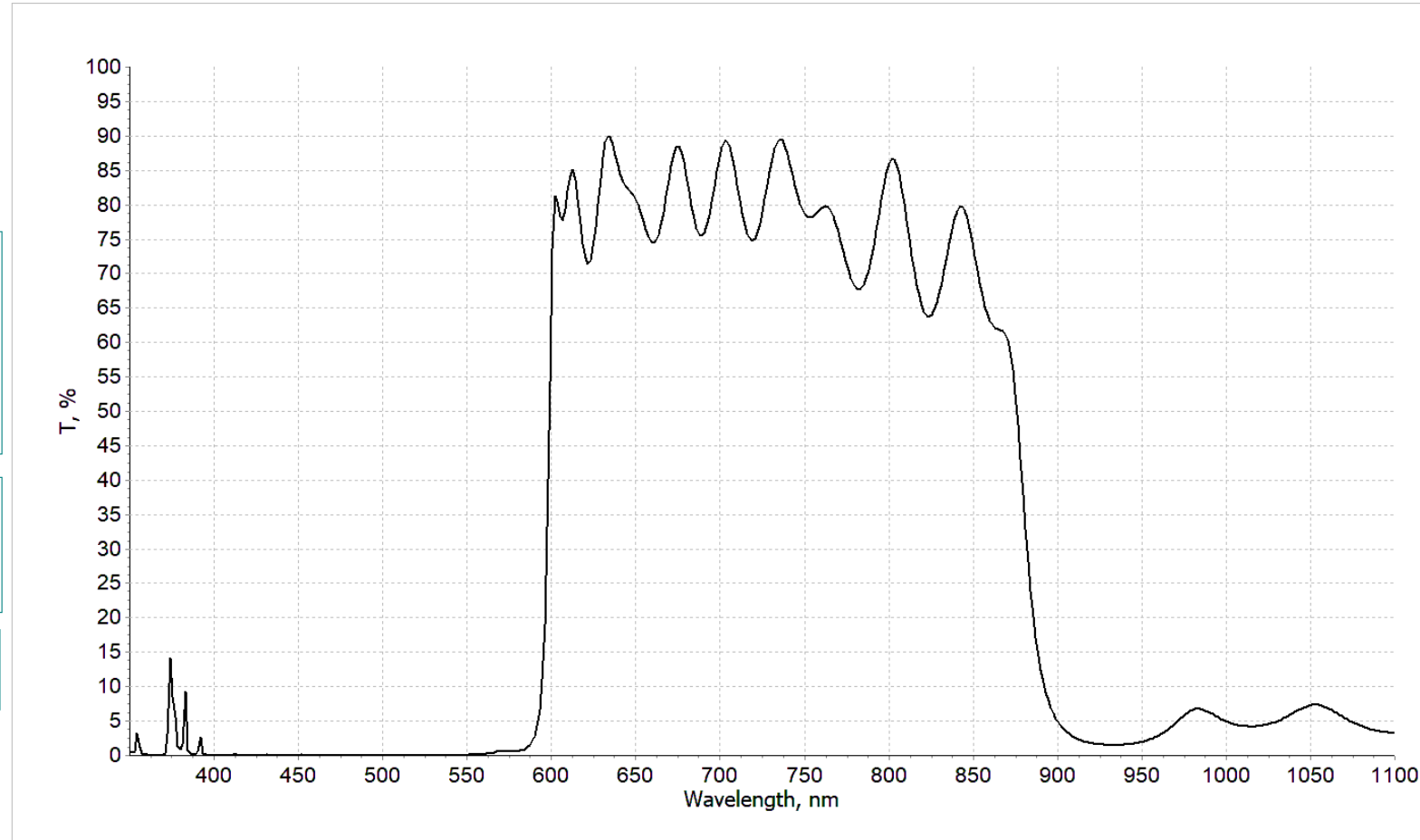
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
51  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

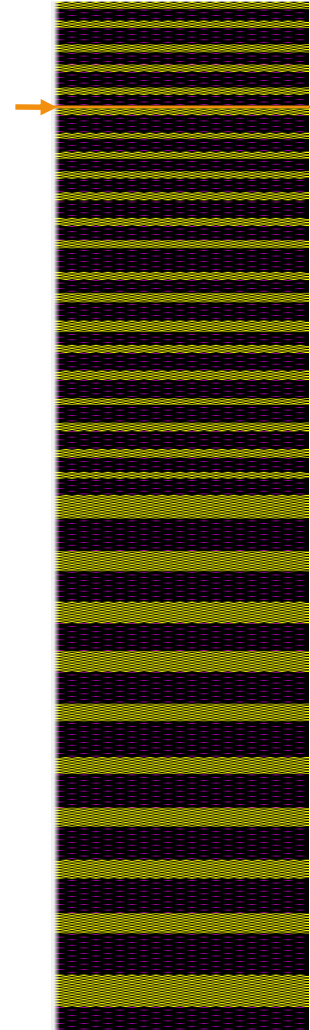
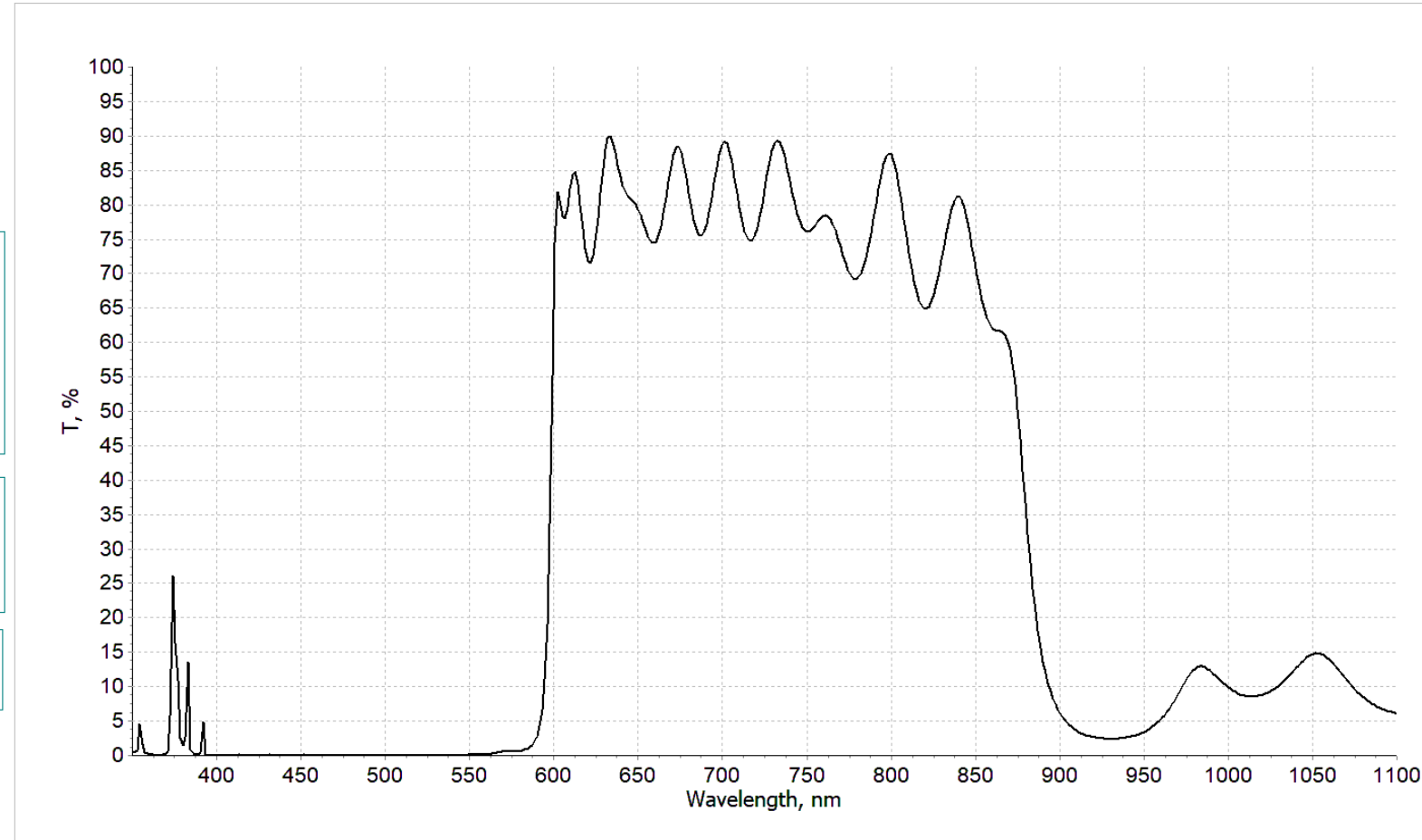
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
52  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack



# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

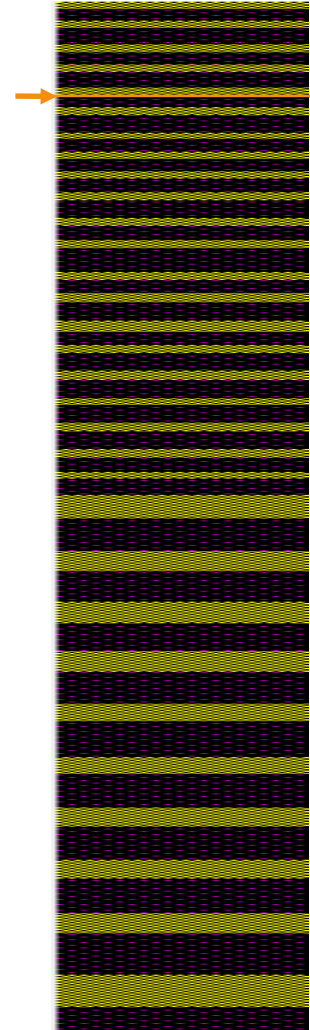
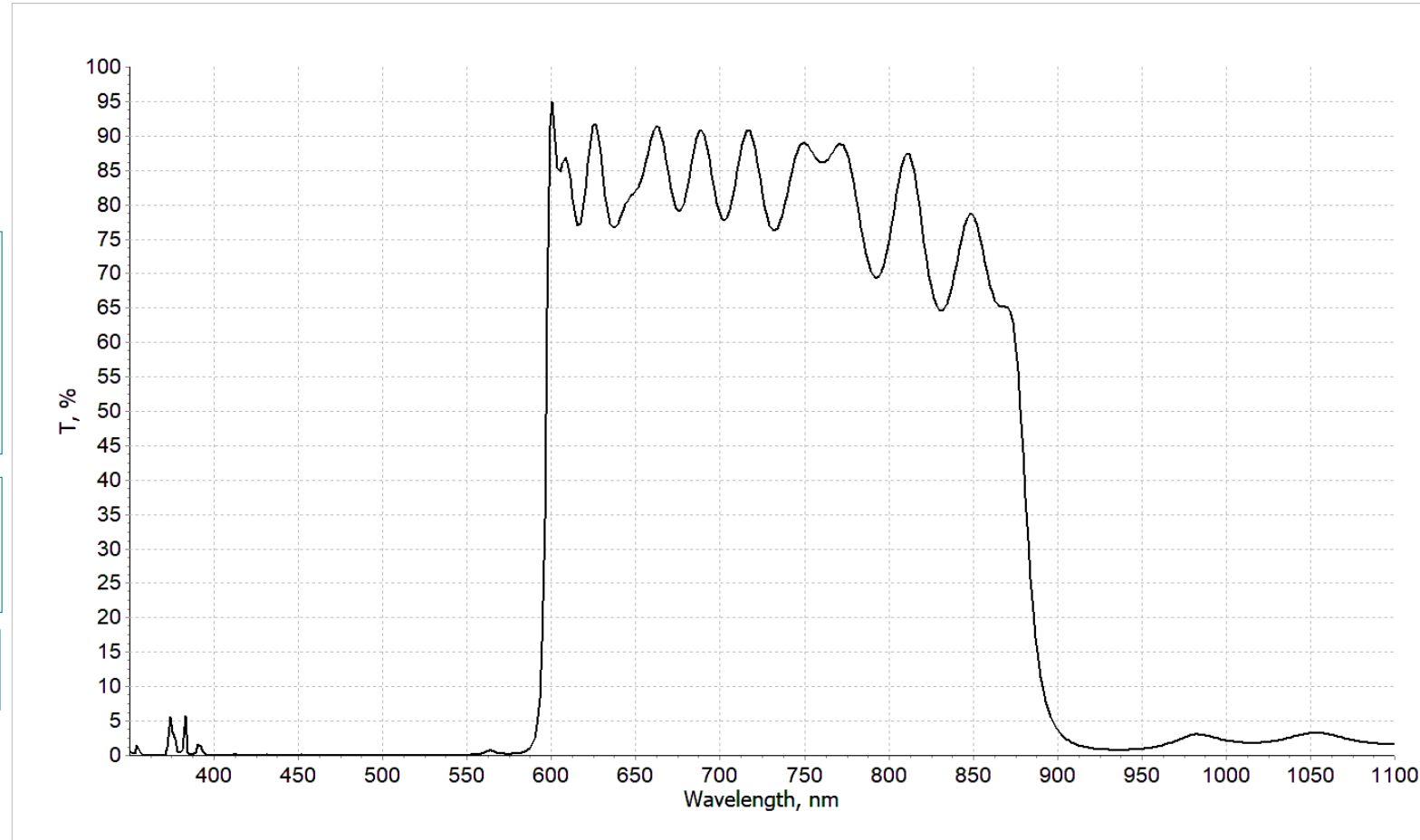
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
53  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

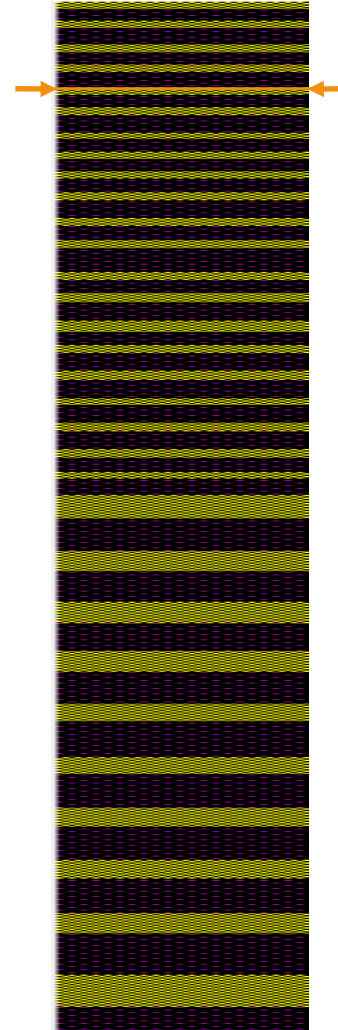
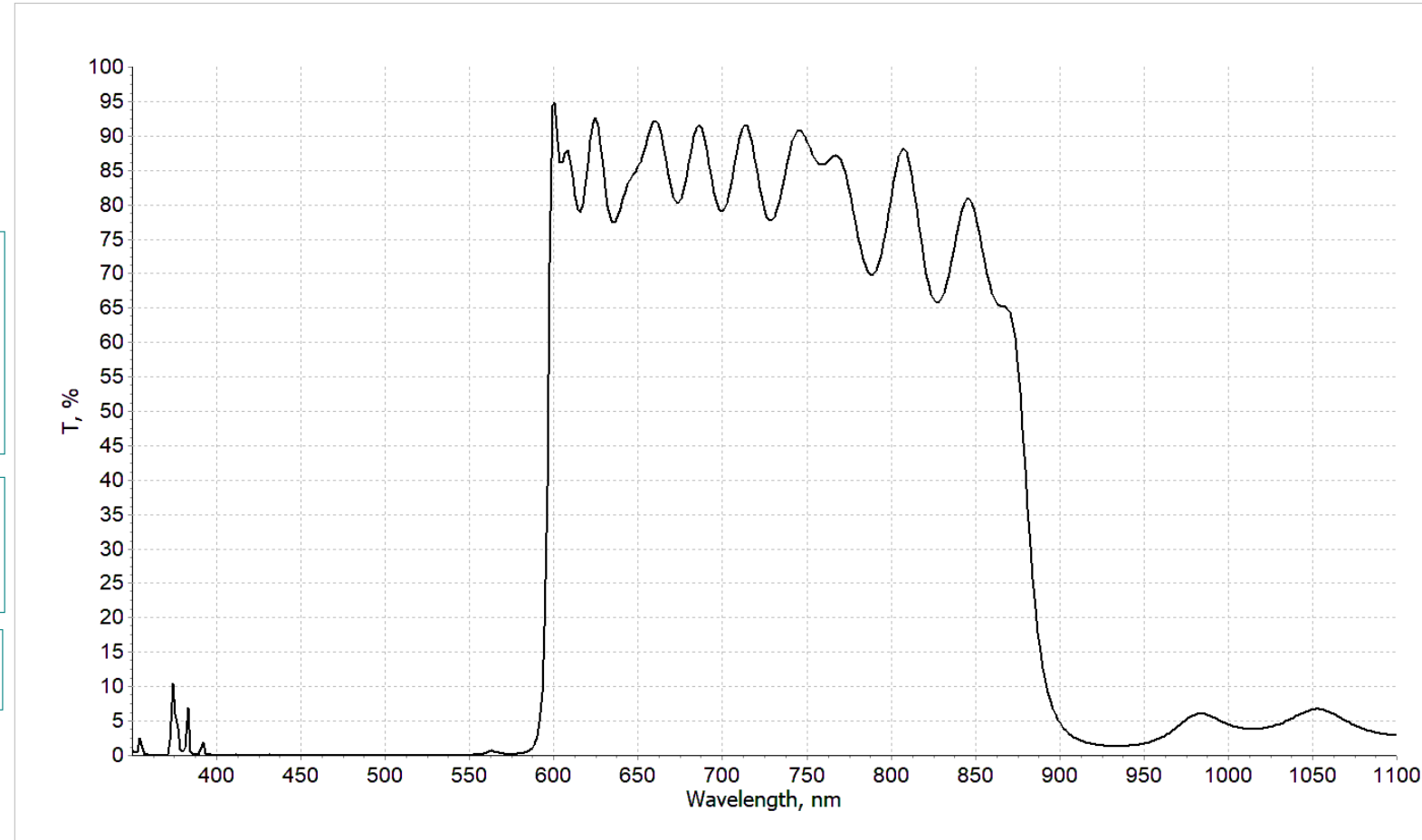
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
54  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

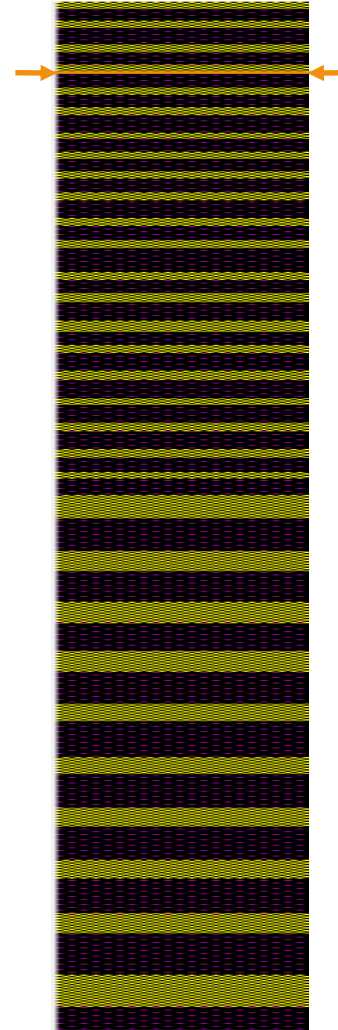
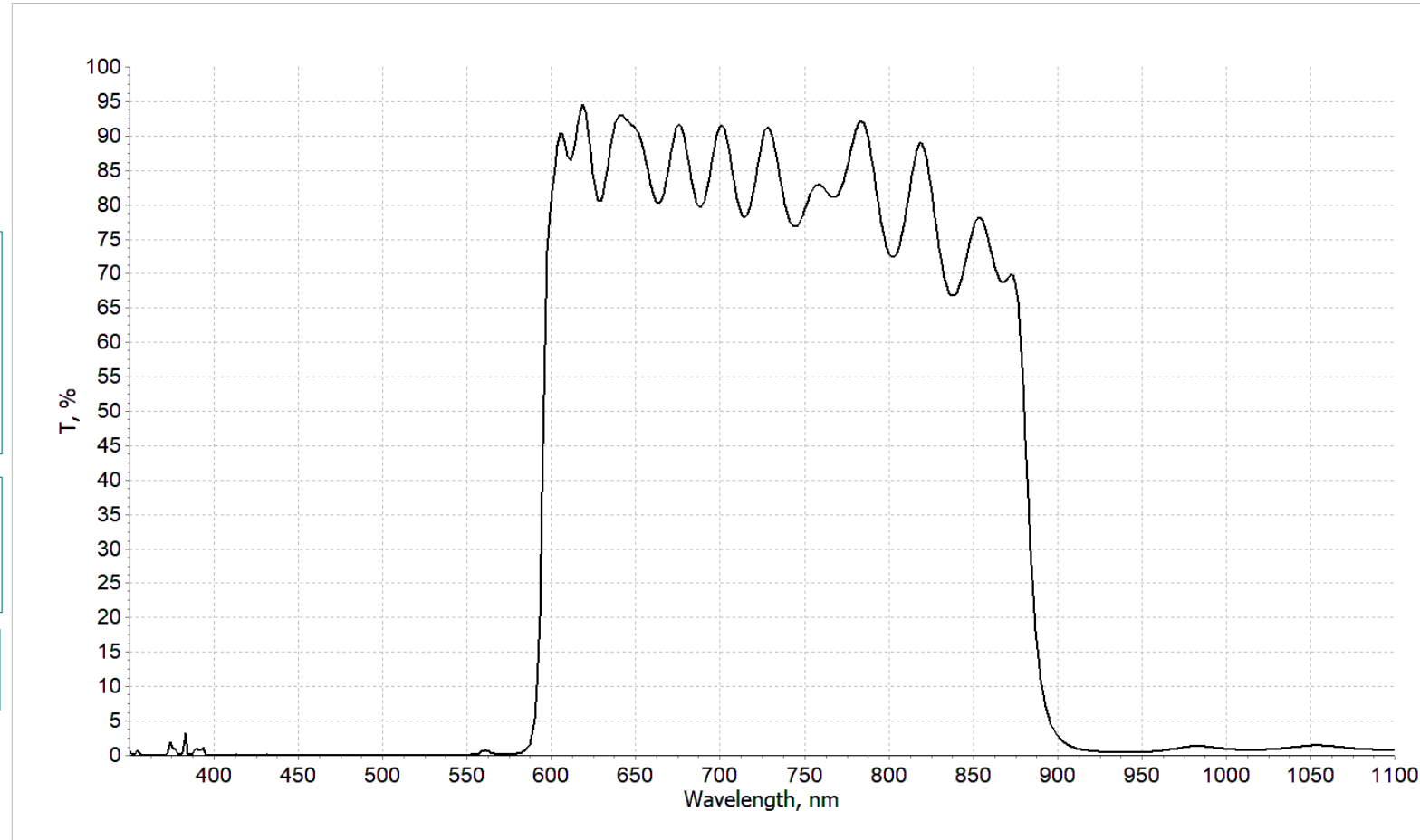
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
55  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

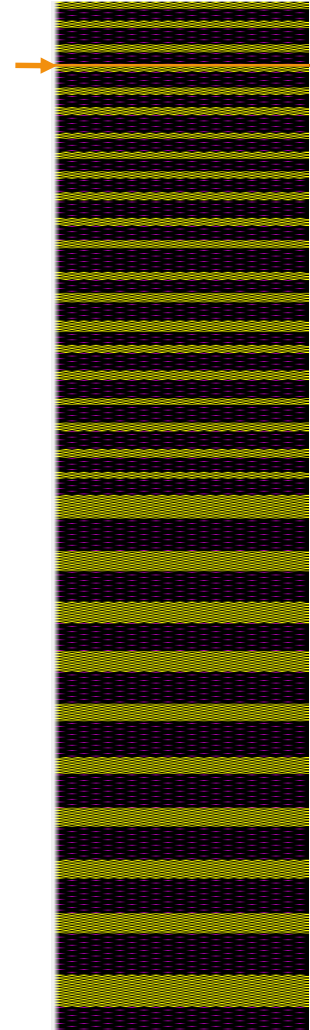
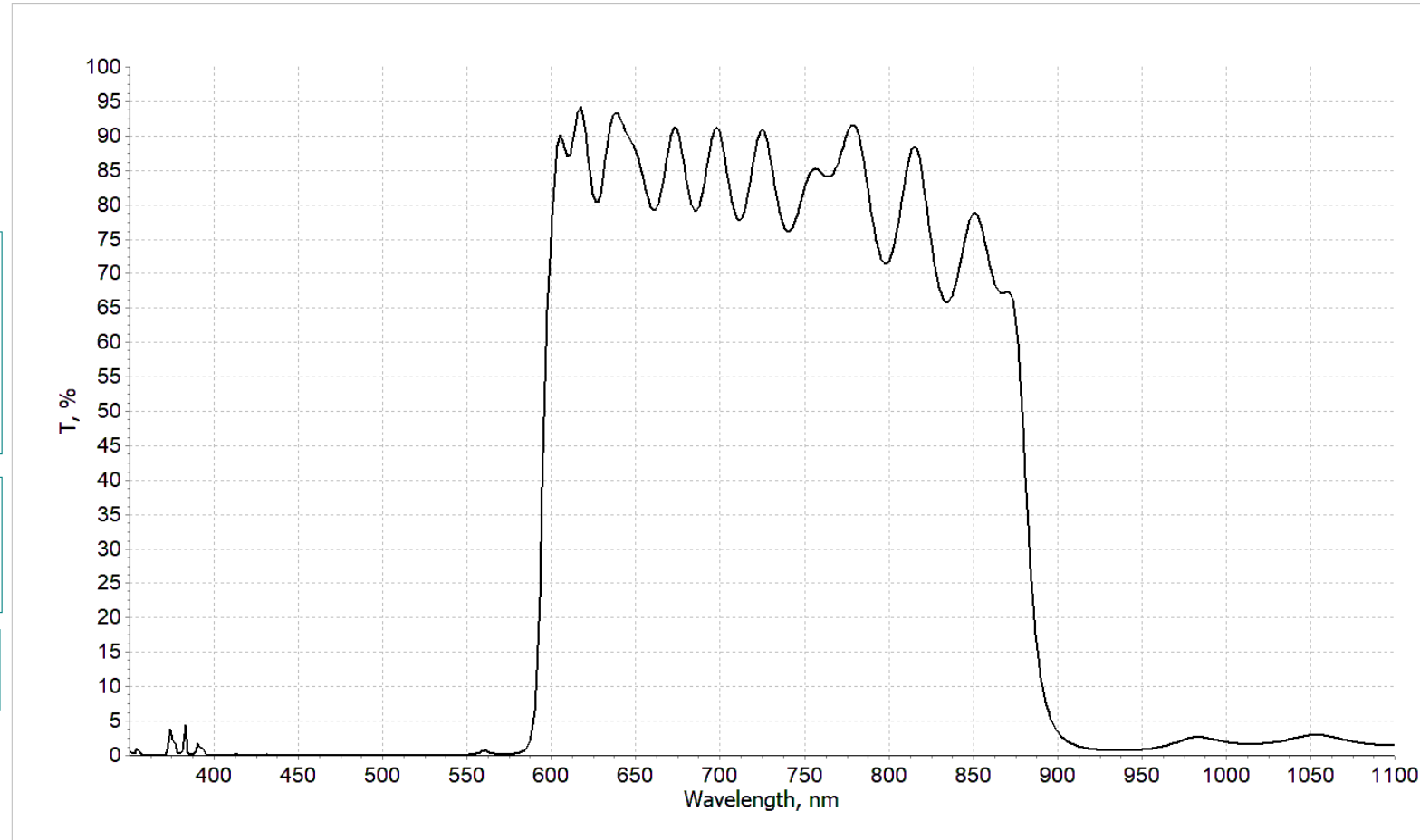
Incident angle:  
0.0000

Scan interval, s:  
1.00

Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
56  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

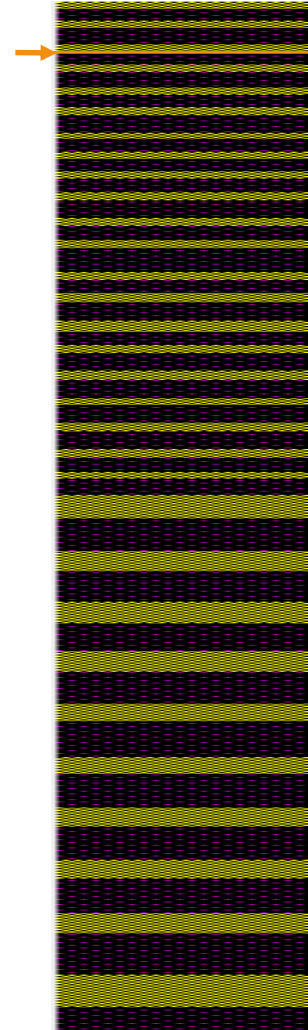
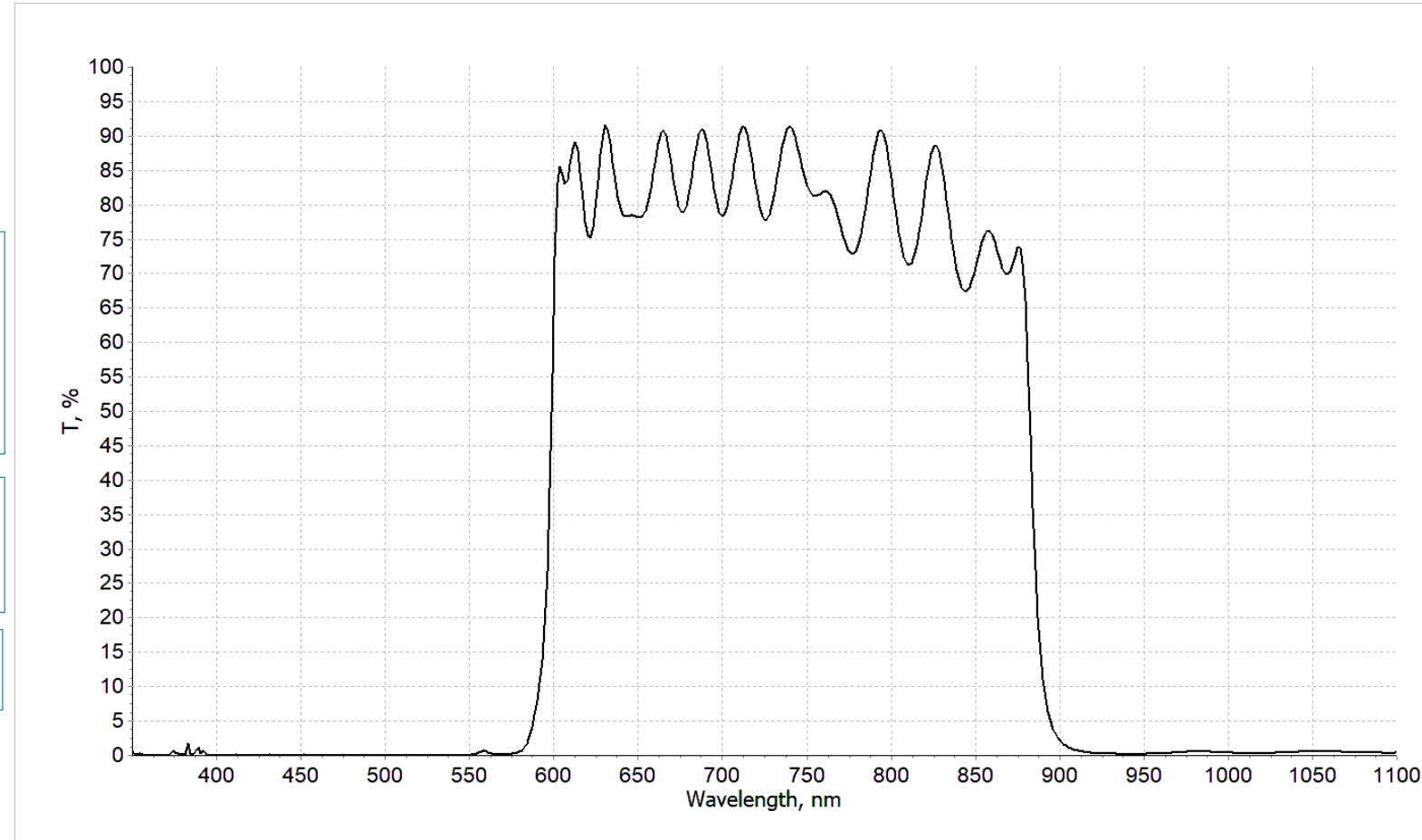
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Scan interval, s:  
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Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
57  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



Layerstack

# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

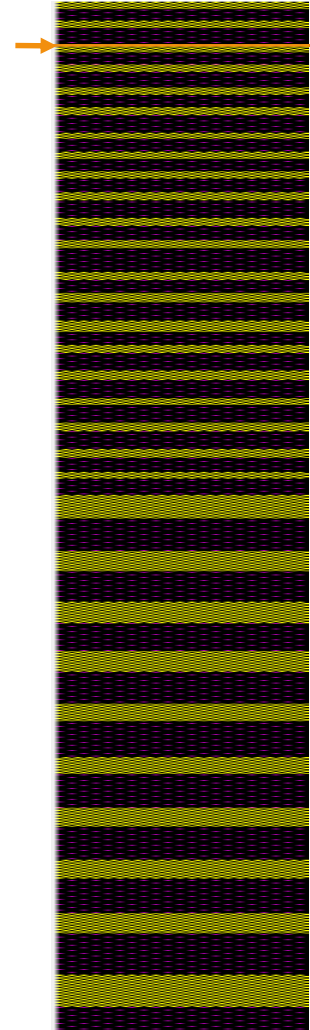
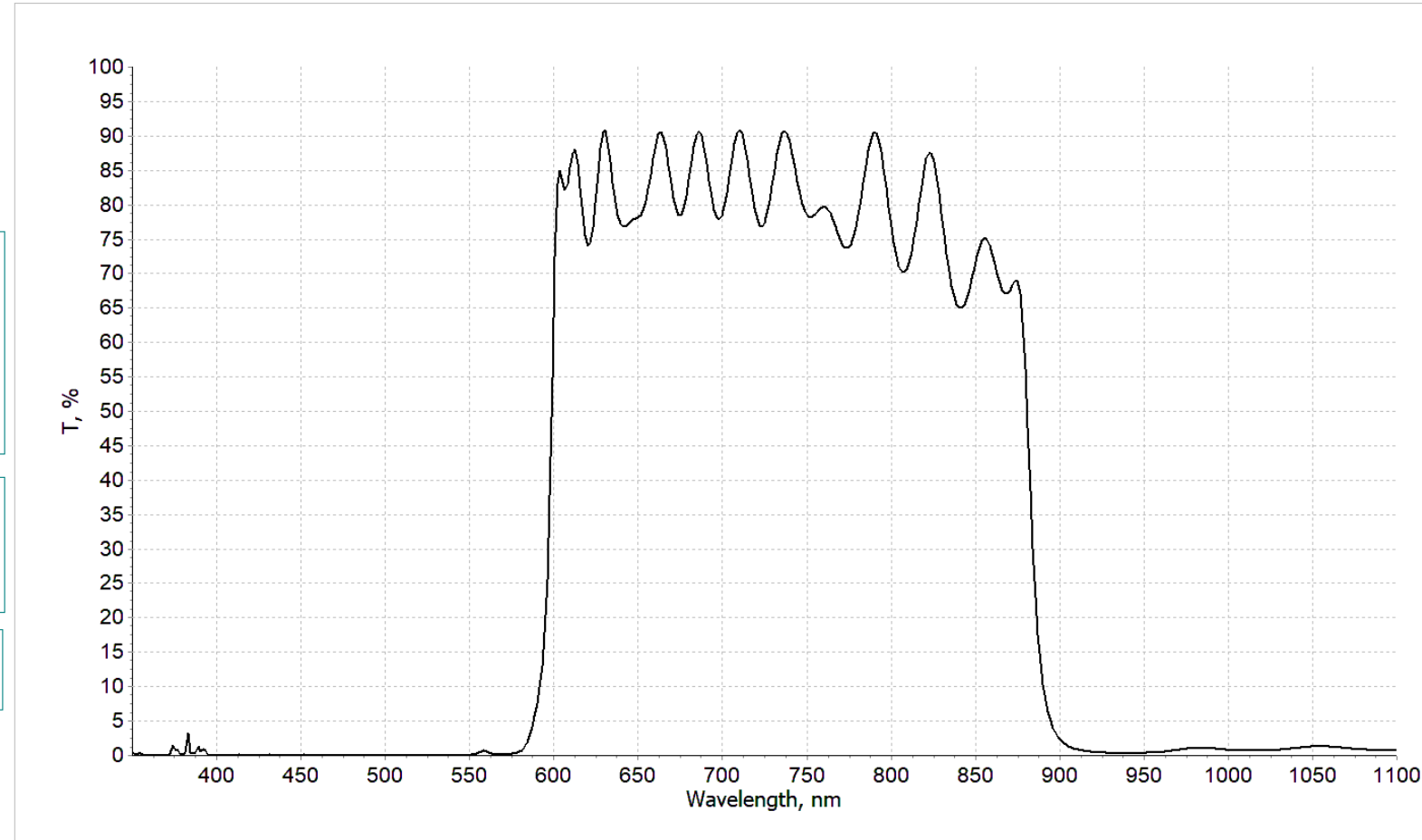
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Scan interval, s:  
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Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
58  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

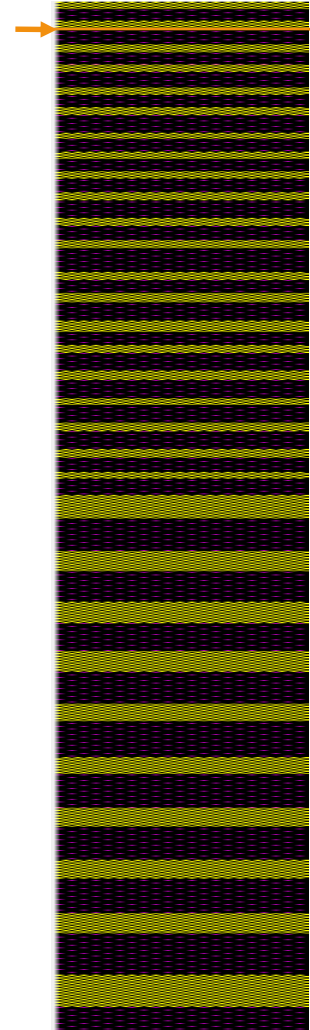
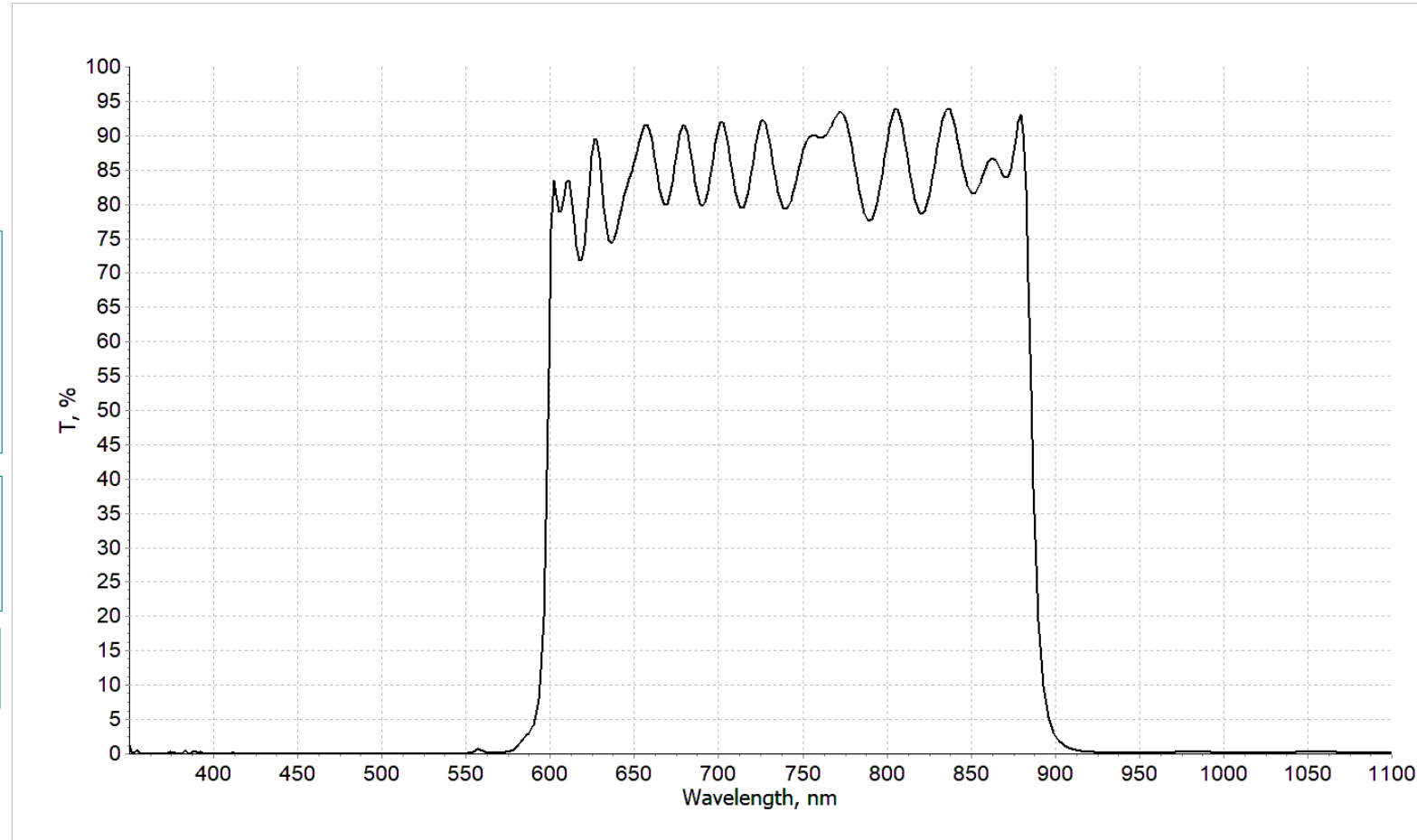
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Scan interval, s:  
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Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
59  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

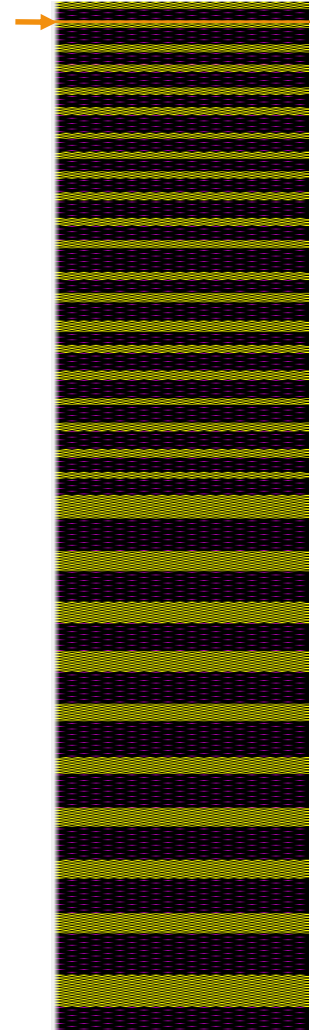
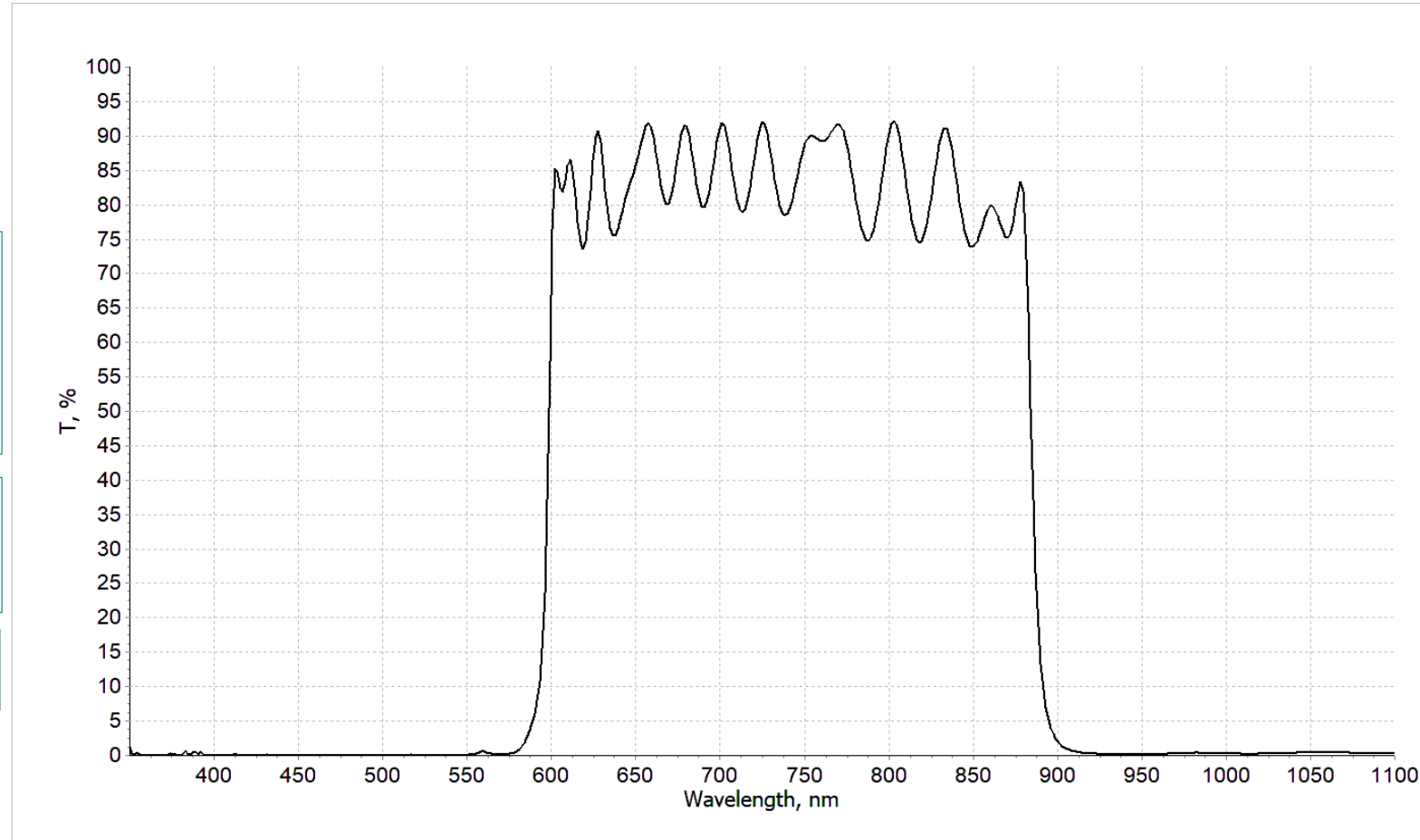
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Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
60  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%





# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

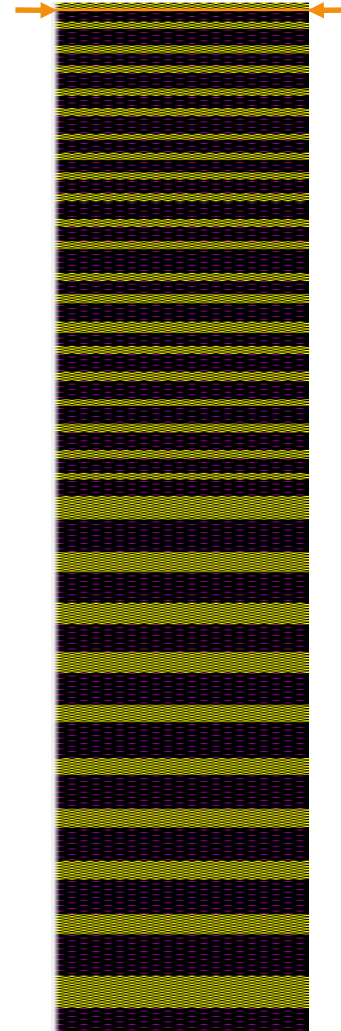
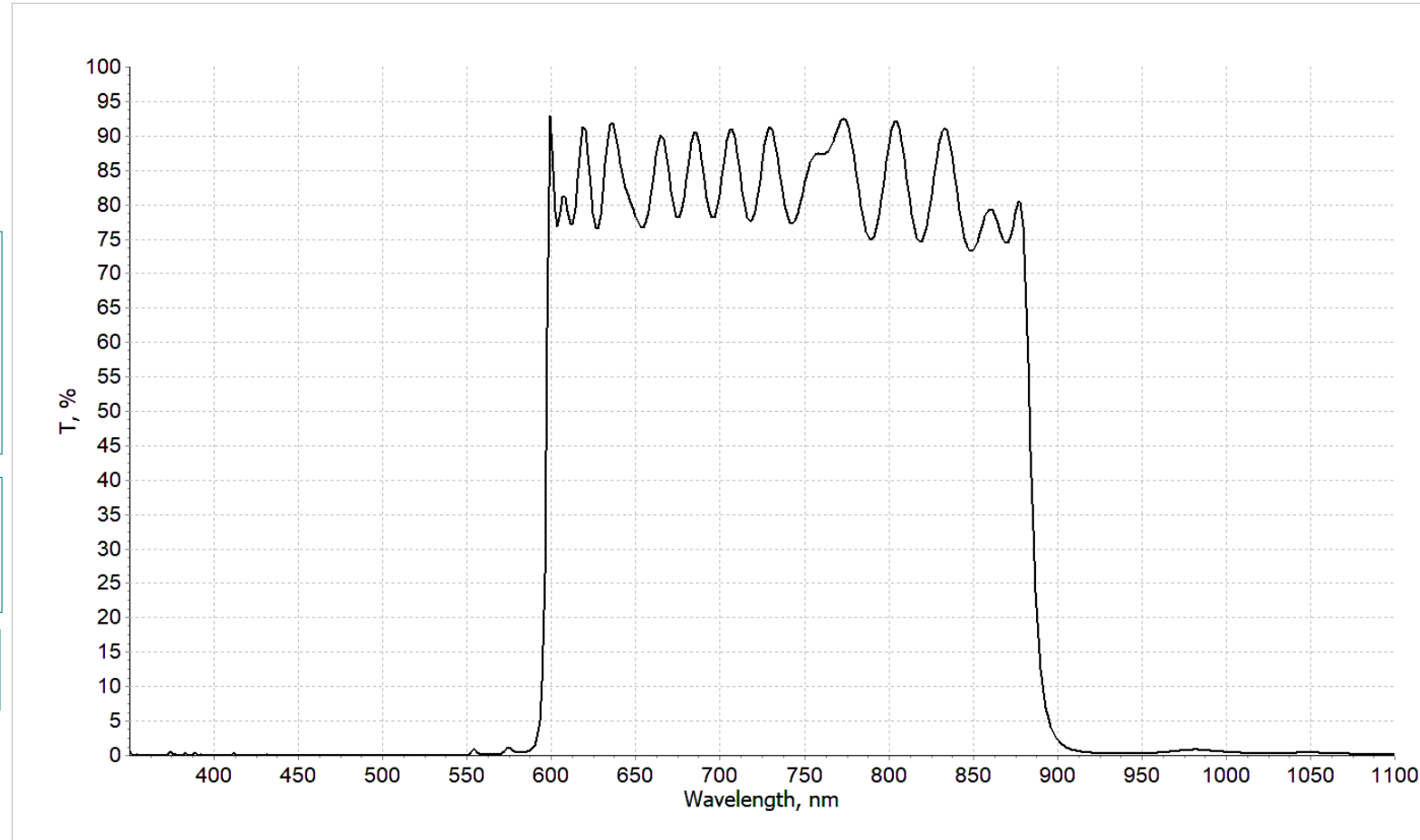
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Scan interval, s:  
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Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
61  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



# Shaping light with an interference filter

TS

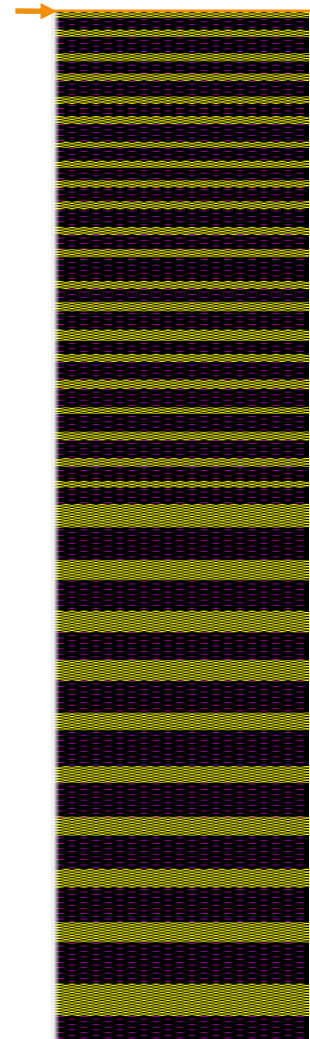
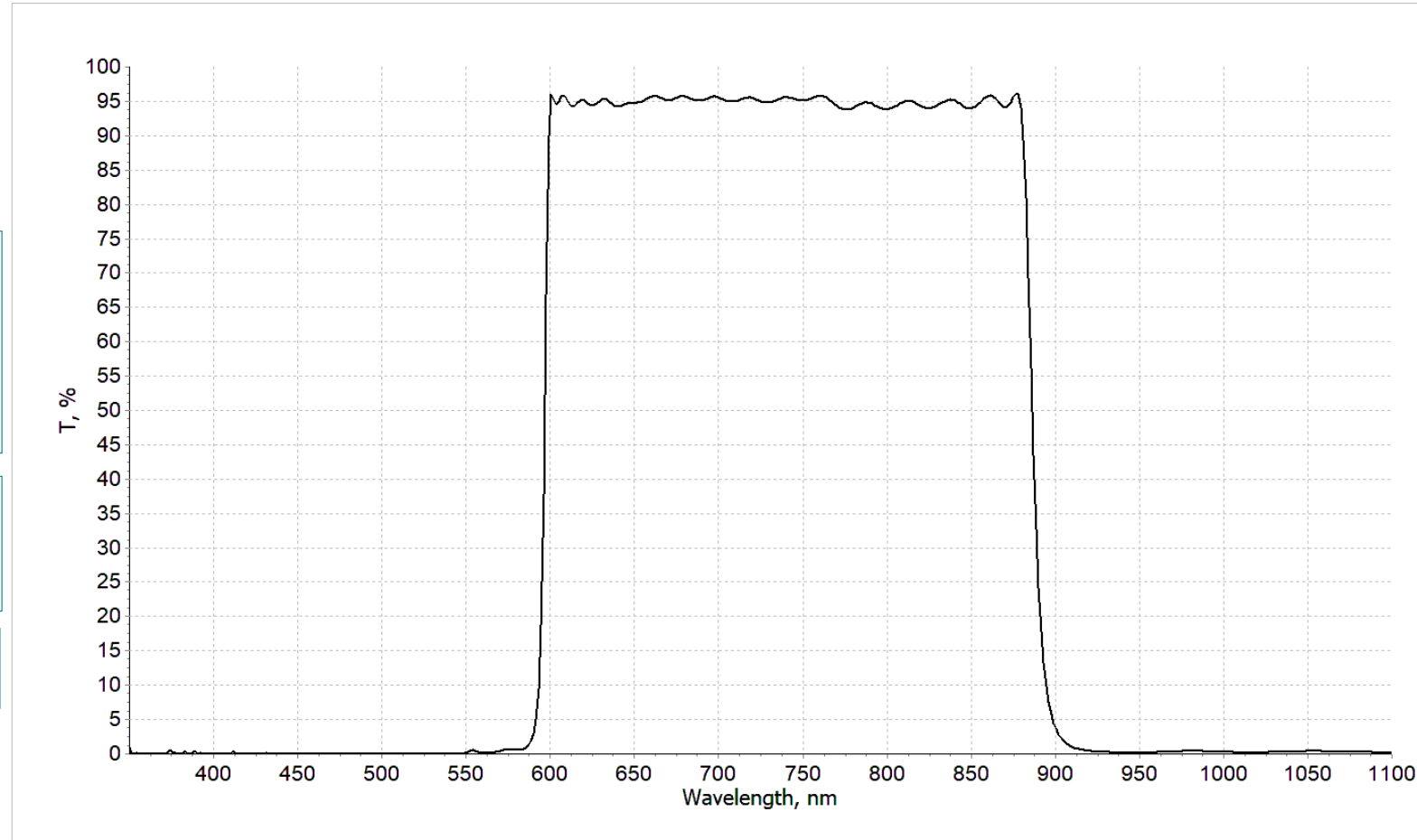
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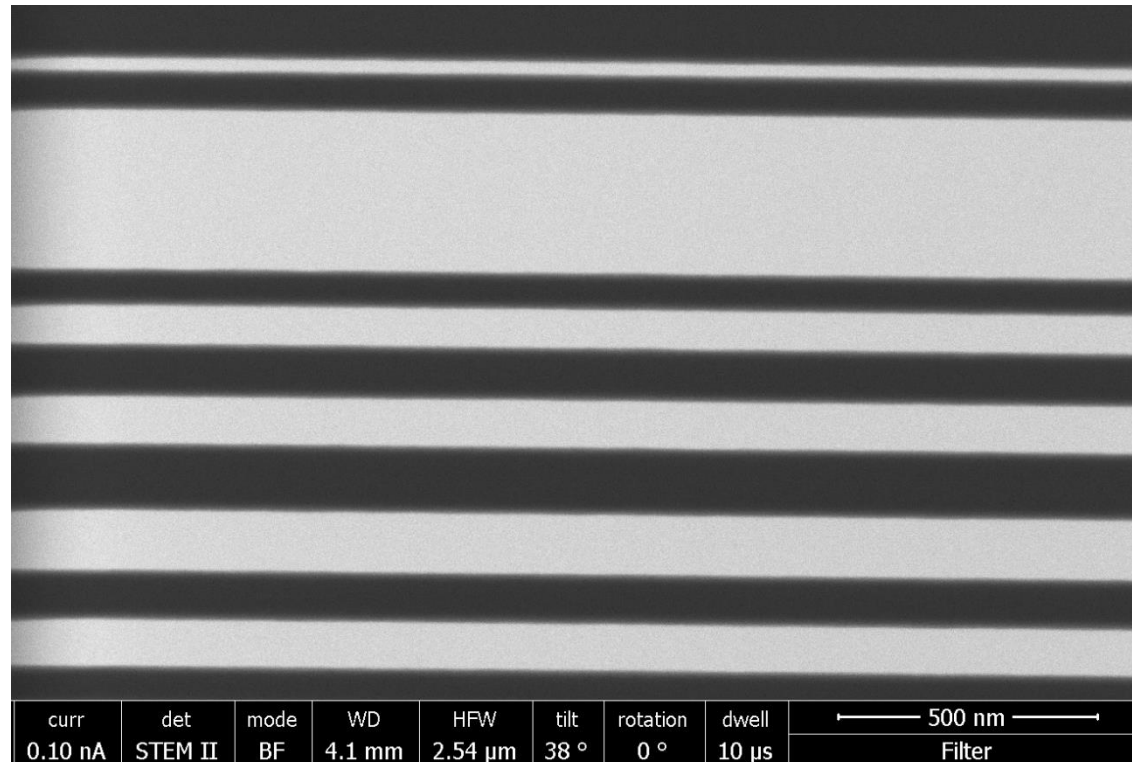
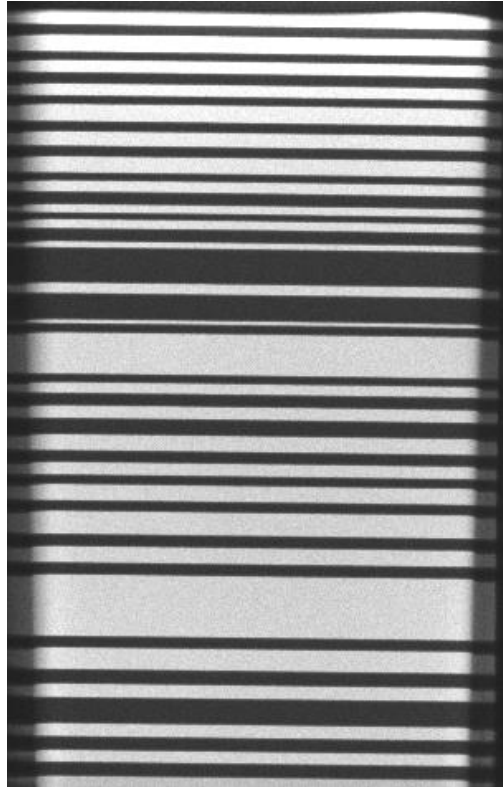
Band:  
Wavelength min:  
350.000  
Wavelength max:  
1100.000  
Points: 501

Preview Layer:  
62  
Update

Y Axis Scale:  
☐ Auto ☒ 100%



# Interference filters – Microscopic structure



TEM cross section of an all dielectric interference filter (H-index:  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$ ; L-index:  $\text{SiO}_2$ ). The individual layers have a fully amorphous appearance and are virtually free of any interface roughness.

# layer materials

All-dielectric filters are offering a number of advantages such as low absorption, environmental robustness, thermal stability and good reproducibility of the transmission characteristics.

For challenging optical requirements it can be beneficial to use materials with tailored optical properties. Typical applications are enhanced stopband performance either in VIS or NIR, wide field of view illumination and filters showing reduced angular shift.

## metal oxides

Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>  
SiO<sub>2</sub>  
HfO<sub>2</sub>  
Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>  
Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>  
ITO  
SiO<sub>x</sub>

## metals

Nb  
Al  
a-Si  
a-Si:H  
Ag  
Ge  
Ti

## organic coatings

R/G/B  
longpass filters

Due to the capability of co-sputtering synthetic materials with optimized optical properties can be generated.

# Outline

Shaping the Light – How and Why

Optical filter working principle

High performance Interference filter applications

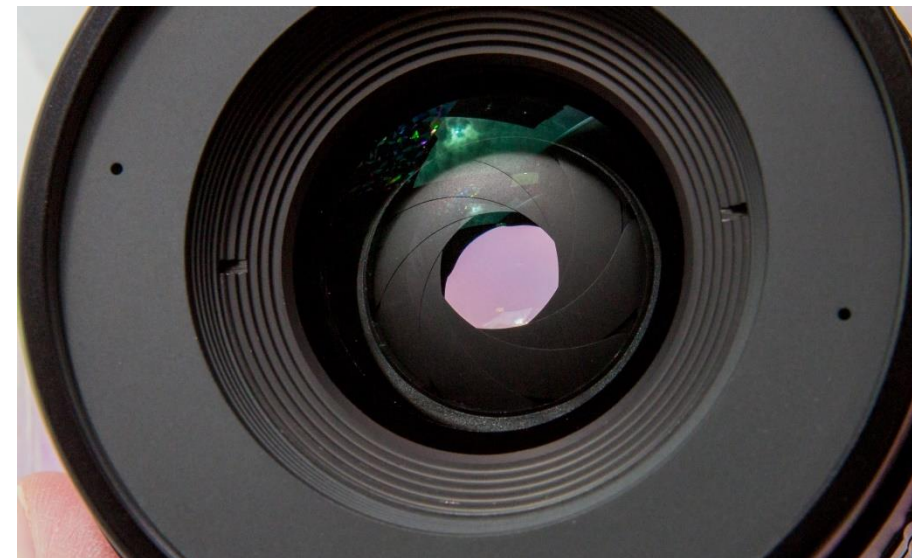
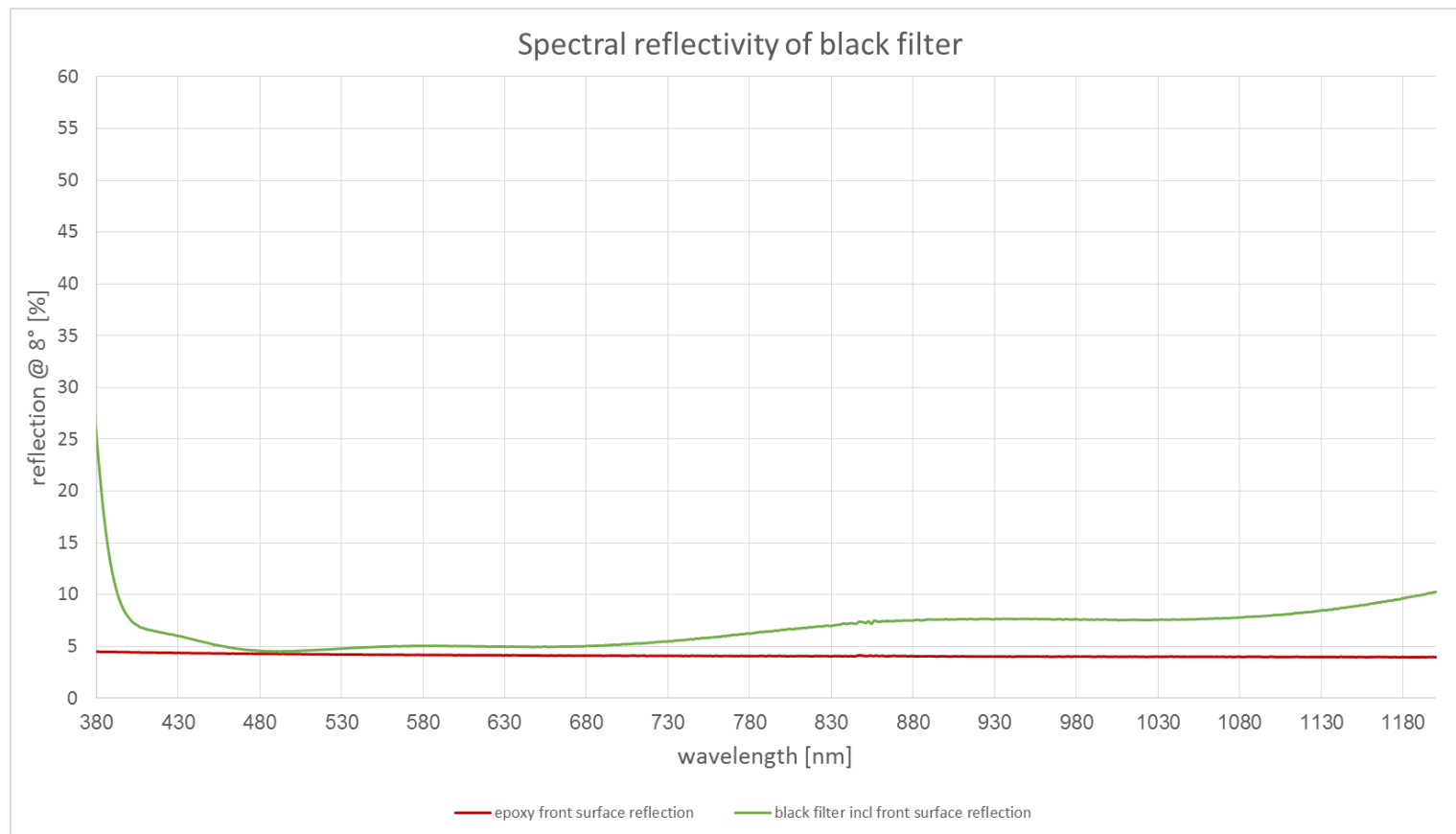
# Interference filters for different applications

- Many different kinds of optical filters can be designed with interference filters. Most popular are

- anti reflective coatings
- high reflectance mirrors
- beam splitters
- edge filters
- band pass filters
- notch filters
- color filters

Depending on the spectral requirements these stacks have a more or less sophisticated design. While only 20 layers are needed to design simple filters one need more than 100 layers for high end multi notch filters.

# Black filter



A black filter designed for having a high optical density blocking in transmission ( $>OD4$ ) and a low reflectivity. The high OD blocking helps to prevent light leakage and the low reflectivity suppresses effects caused by stray light. The filter is designed for having the optimum performance in an epoxy package.



# Enable new automotive applications

Assisted & autonomous driving, driver identification & monitoring, decorative lighting



## Automotive trends

LiDAR



Driver monitoring



Electrification

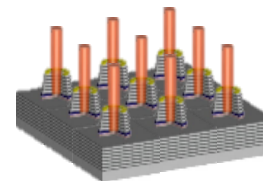


Adv. Lighting

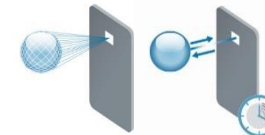


## ams solutions

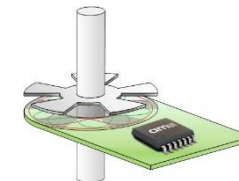
VCSEL/  
array & drivers



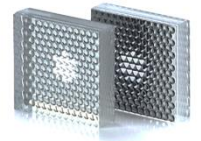
3D imaging  
ToF, structured light



Position sensors  
magnetic, inductive



Micro Lens  
Array

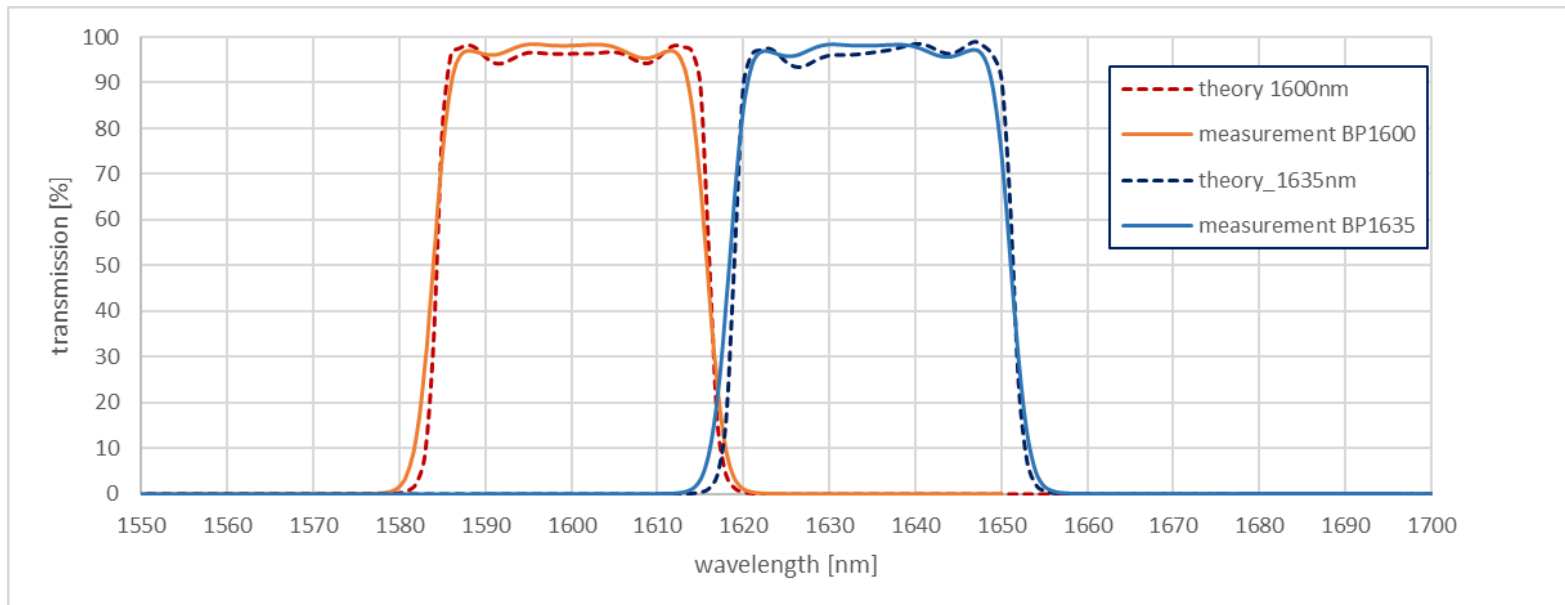




# MIR filters

## extending filter capabilities up to 5μm

- Extending into the near- and mid- infrared wavelengths opens up the possibility of offering sensor solutions for the MIR with a rich variety of applications in LIDAR, gas detection, medical sensing, environmental monitoring and industrial process control.
- Several layer materials like  $\text{SiO}_2$ ,  $\text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$ , a-Si, a-Si:H,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{HfO}_2$  that have favorable optical properties for the NIR to MIR spectral range up to  $\sim 5\mu\text{m}$  are used in these filters.

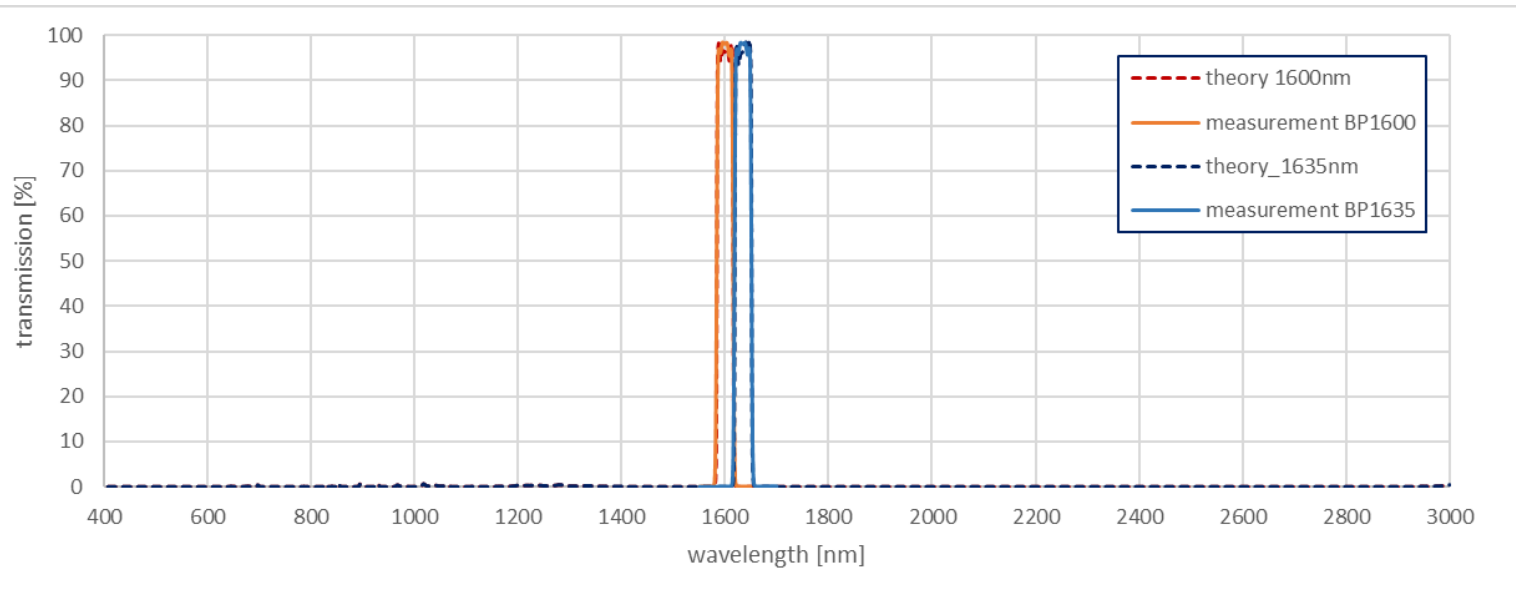


Transmission characteristic of two bandpass filters with a CWL of 1600nm resp. 1635nm and a FWHM of 30nm deposited on a sapphire substrate. The transition from T(10%) to T(90%) takes less than 3nm.

# MIR filters

## extending filter capabilities up to 5μm

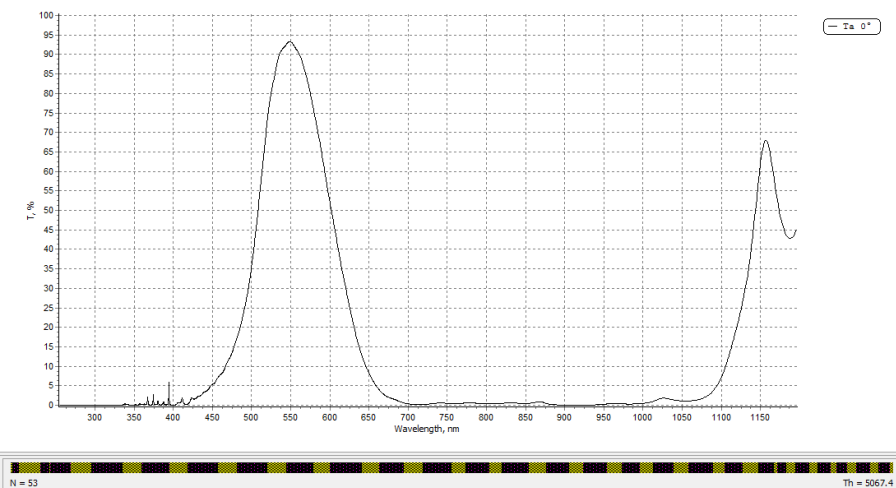
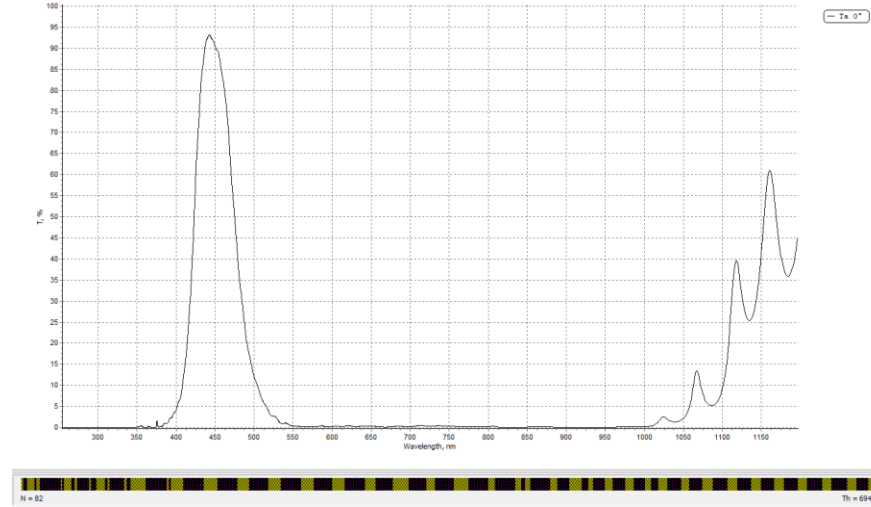
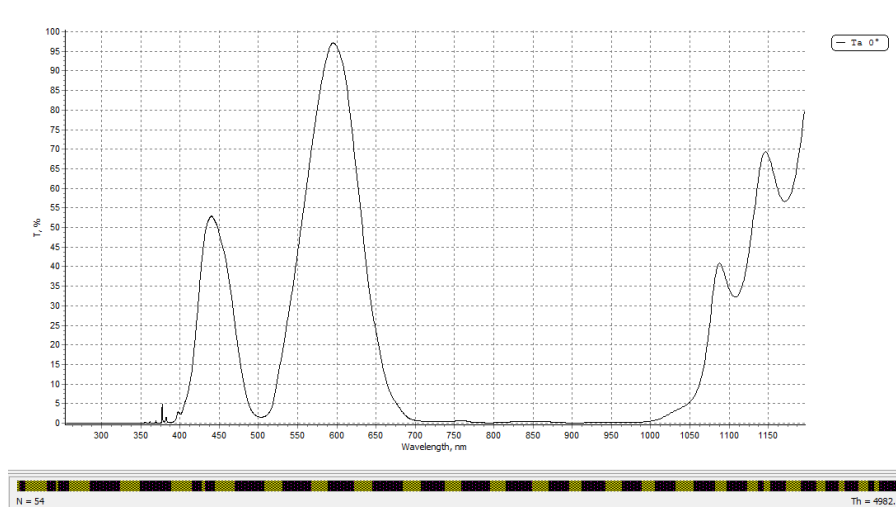
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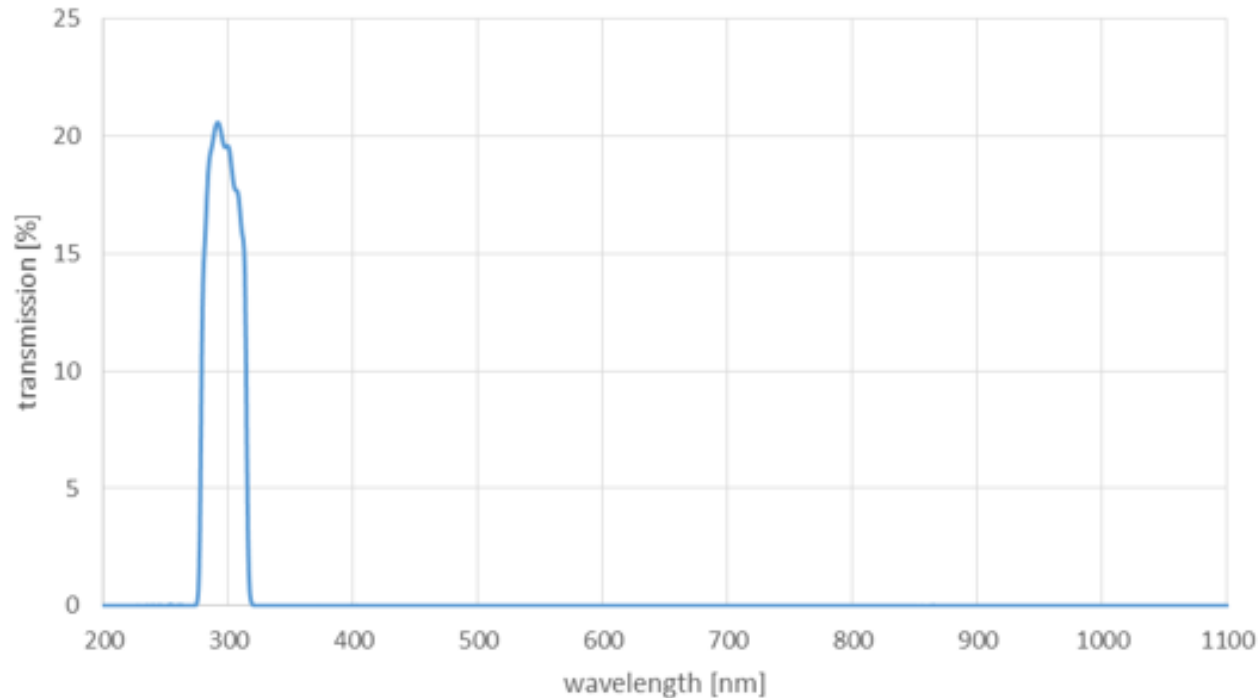
Transmission characteristic of two bandpass filters with a CWL of 1600nm resp. 1635nm and a FWHM of 30nm deposited on a sapphire substrate. The transition from T(10%) to T(90%) takes less than 3nm.

# True Color spectral sensing

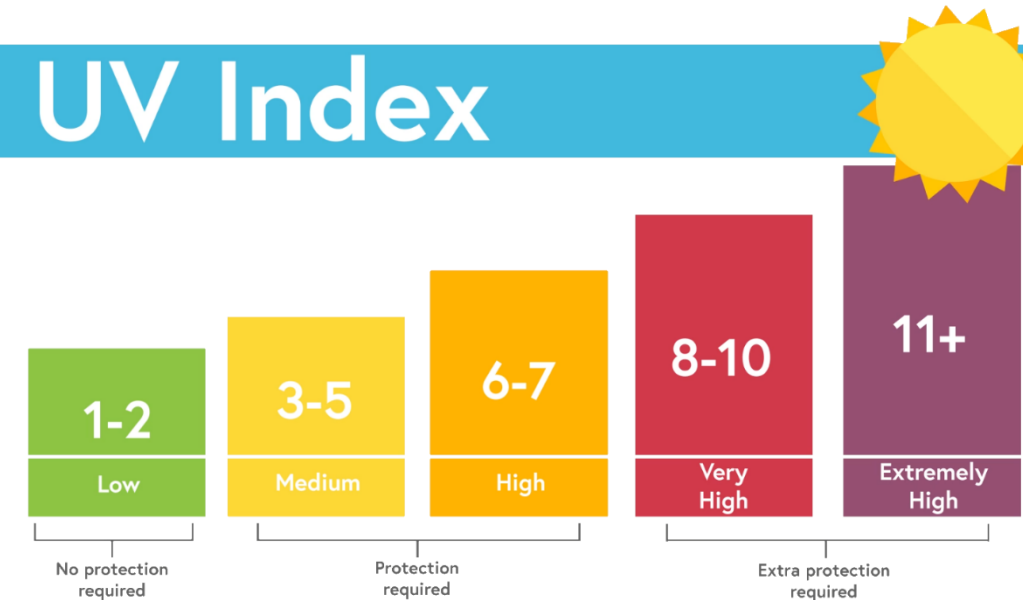
For highest performance display management “paper-like” viewing experience



# Filters for UV applications



## UV Index

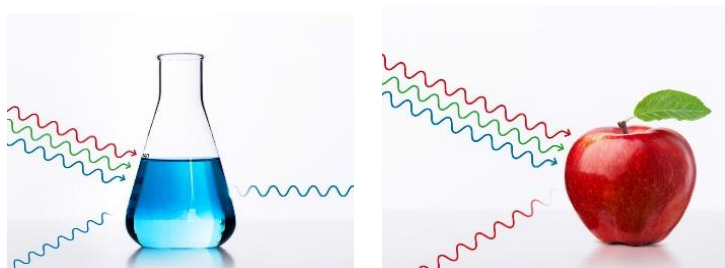


Filters that have a reasonable transmission in the UV and a high stopband blocking are based on a hybrid filter technology that combines dielectric and absorbing materials. The measurement data are showing the transmission characteristics of a UV B bandpass filter using  $\text{HfO}_2$ ,  $\text{SiO}_2$  and metallic aluminum.

# Spectral sensing: unleash knowledge through light

## Light interacts specifically with materials, generating optical fingerprints

Filters on ams detectors sample optical fingerprints – i.e. the reflected or transmitted spectrum



Matching the optical fingerprints enables many applications

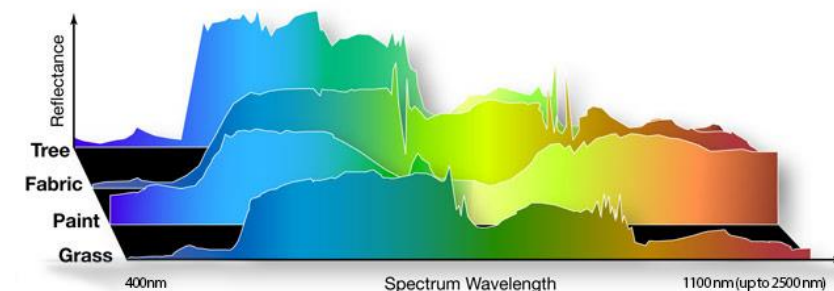
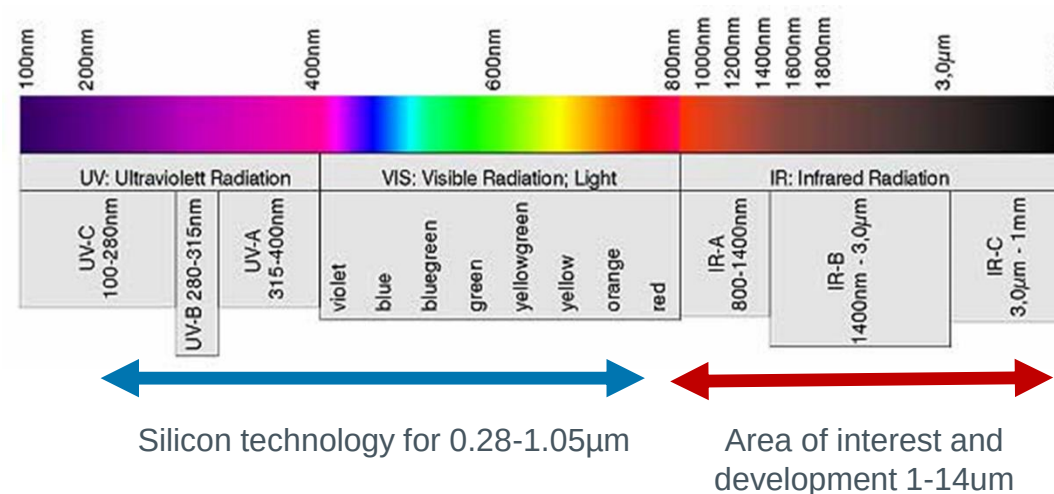
- Color measurement
- Food type, food quality
- Bacteria contamination
- Detect counterfeit products

For specific usage cases:

- Smart Lighting in homes and buildings
- Home appliances
- Medical and wellness
- Industrial
- Consumer

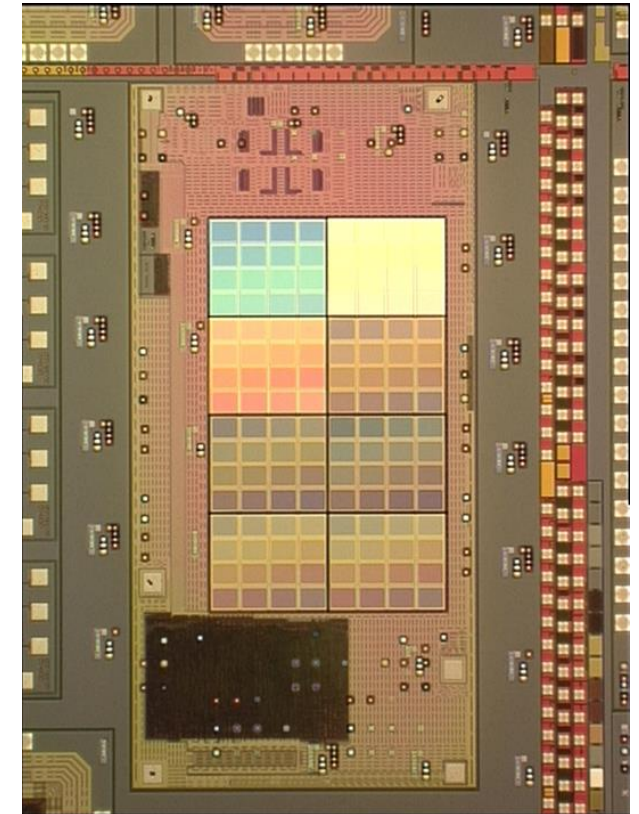
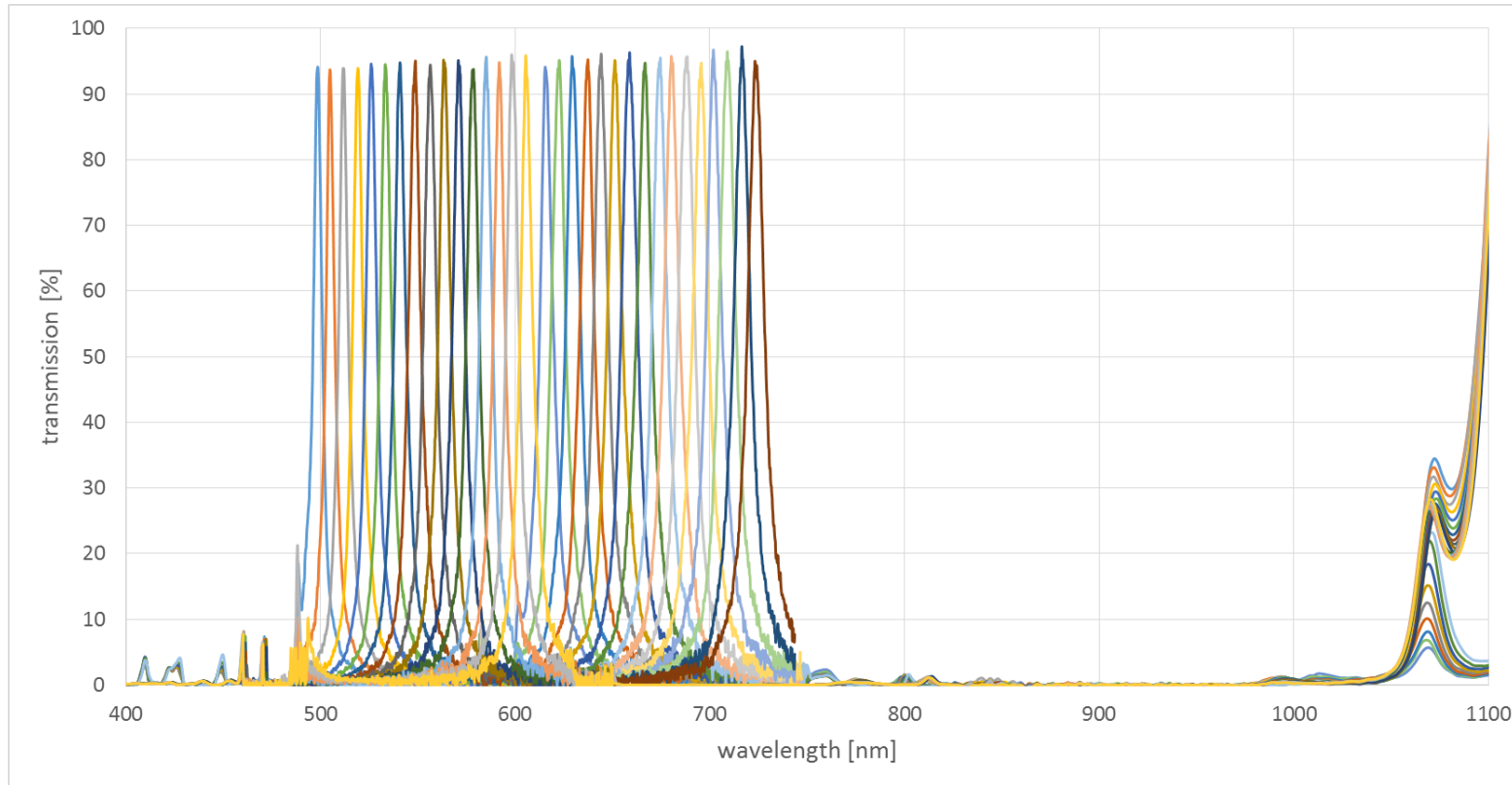
## Optical Spectrum Coverage

Capability to deliver high-volume and performance devices to the consumer





# Hyper spectral filters



after etalon deposition

Measurement result of a hyperspectral study with 32 optical channels. The measurements have been performed on glass substrates with collimated light (AOI=0°, light source: FWHM=0.2nm, measurement step = 0.2nm). The blocking capability is integrated in the Fabry-Perot filter structure

# Conclusions

- High performance optical sensors need highly specialized filter elements to tailor the wavelength sensitivity of the semiconductor sensor element
- Extending these capabilities into UV and IR are opening completely new application fields in the Consumer, Automotive and IoT Space
- The electromagnetic spectrum shaping capabilities are a vital component of an optical sensor and represent a key unique selling proposition for our products.



# Thank you!

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