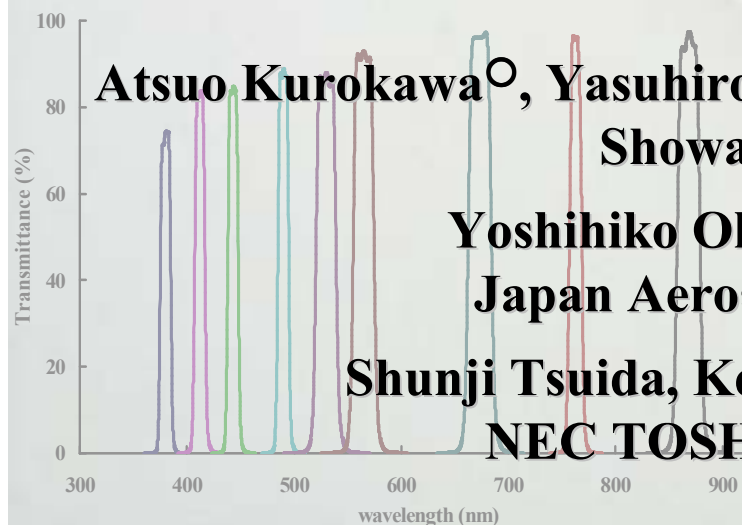


High-precision narrow-band optical filters for global observation



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Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency**

**Shunji Tsuda, Kenichi Ichida, Takahiro Amano,
NEC TOSHIBA Space Systems, Ltd.**

Outline

◎Back Ground

- **Optical Filters on GCOM-C1 Satellite**
- **Specification and Important Factor for VN Filters**
- **Benefits of High-Precision Band Pass Filter**

◎Preliminary Study of Manufacturing Filters

- **Coating Methods**
- **Film Thickness Distribution and Coating Equipments**
- **Error of Center Wavelength (CWL) Uniformity**

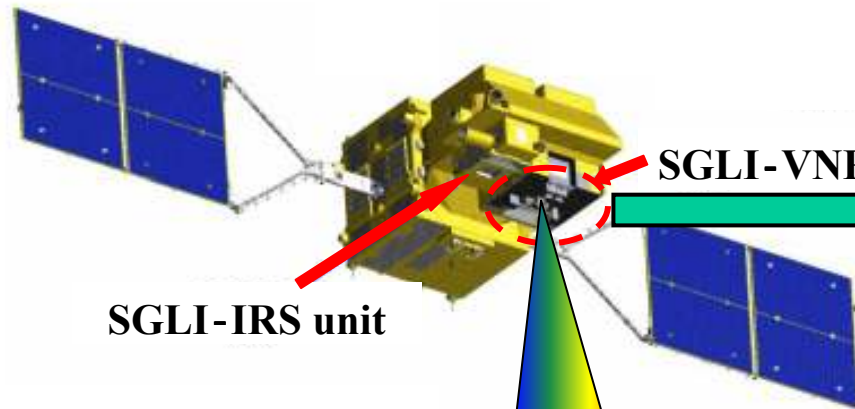
◎Results and Discussion

- **CWL Error & Error of CWL Uniformity**
- **Spectrum Shift Caused By Telecentric Error**
- **Controlling CWL Distribution**

◎Summary

Optical Filters on GCOM-C1 satellite

GCOM-C1 satellite

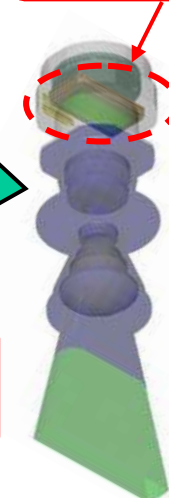


SGLI-IRS unit

SGLI-VNR unit

**VN filters
(Optical filters)**

**SGLI-VNR-VN
telescopes**



SGLI : Second Generation global Imager

└ **VNR : Visible & Near infrared Radiometer**

└ **VN : Visible & Near infrared**

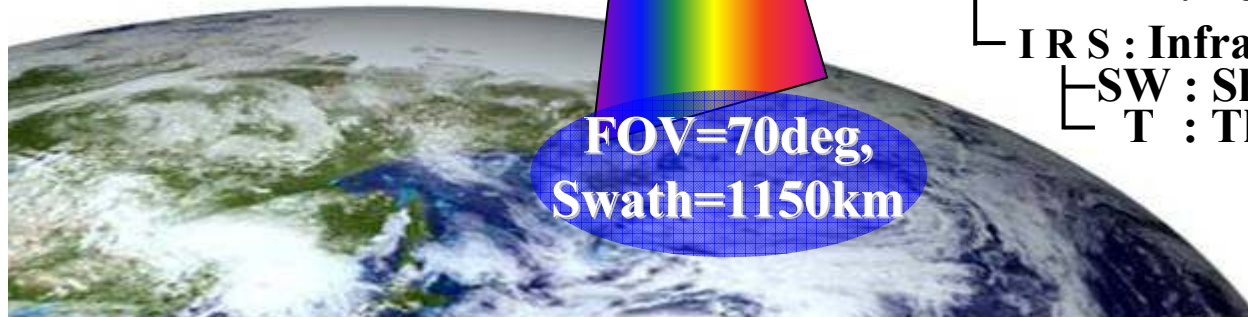
└ **P : Polarimetry**

└ **IRS : InfraRed Scanner**

└ **SW : ShortWave infrared**

└ **T : Thermal infrared**

**FOV=70deg,
Swath=1150km**

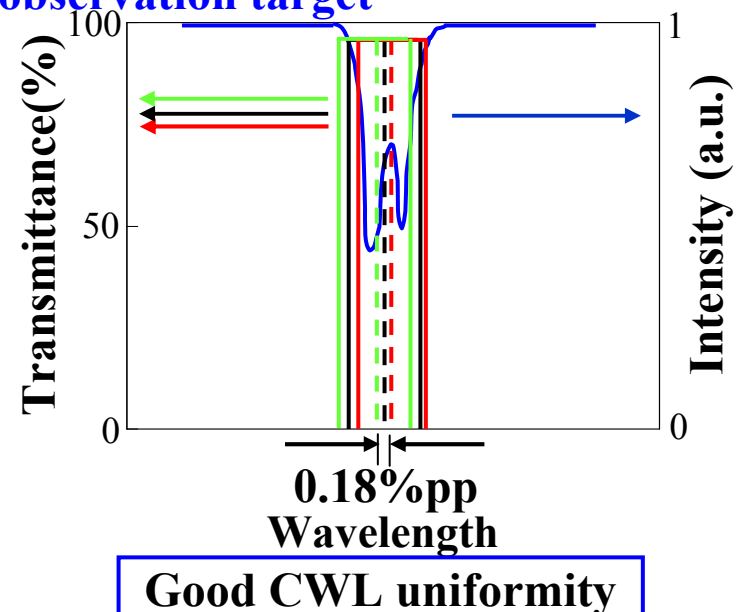
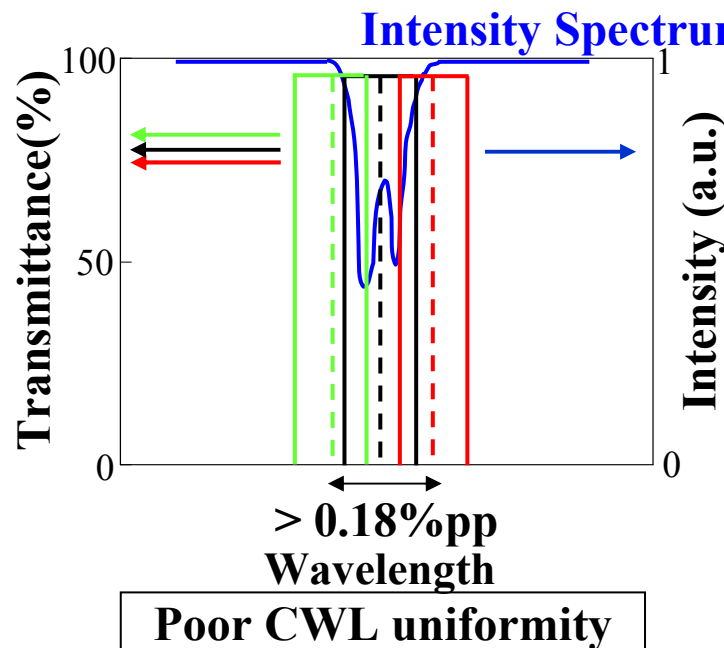


Specification and Important Factor for VN Filters

Table. Main Specifications for pass band characteristics of VN filters

		unit	VN1	VN2	VN3	VN4	VN5	VN6	VN7,8	VN9	VN10,11
Center Wavelength (CWL)	Nominal value	nm	380.0	412.0	443.0	490.0	530.0	565.0	673.5	763.0	868.5
	Tolerance	nm	±1.5	±1.6	±0.9	±1.0	±1.1	±2.3	±1.3	±1.5	±1.7
		%	±0.4	±0.4	±0.2	±0.2	±0.2	±0.4	±0.2	±0.2	±0.2
	Uniformity	nmPP	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.4	2.1
%PP		0.18	0.18	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.18	0.24	0.18	0.24	
Band width	FWHM	nm	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	12	20
	Tolerance	nm	±1.0	±1.0	±1.0	±1.0	±2.0	±2.0	±2.0	±1.0	±2.0

 ← Actual size of filters: 82mm × 1mm



Benefits of High-Precision Band Pass Filter

▪ **High-accurate Center Wavelength**

▪ **Optimized transmission band width**

→ **High signal-to-noise ratio**

→ **Enable high-precision monitoring**

Increase accuracy of environmental change prediction

▪ **Good Uniformity over the entire effective area of substrate**

→ **increases filter size for large line sensors**

→ **reduces the number of telescope maintaining FOV**

→ **saves weight of satellite**

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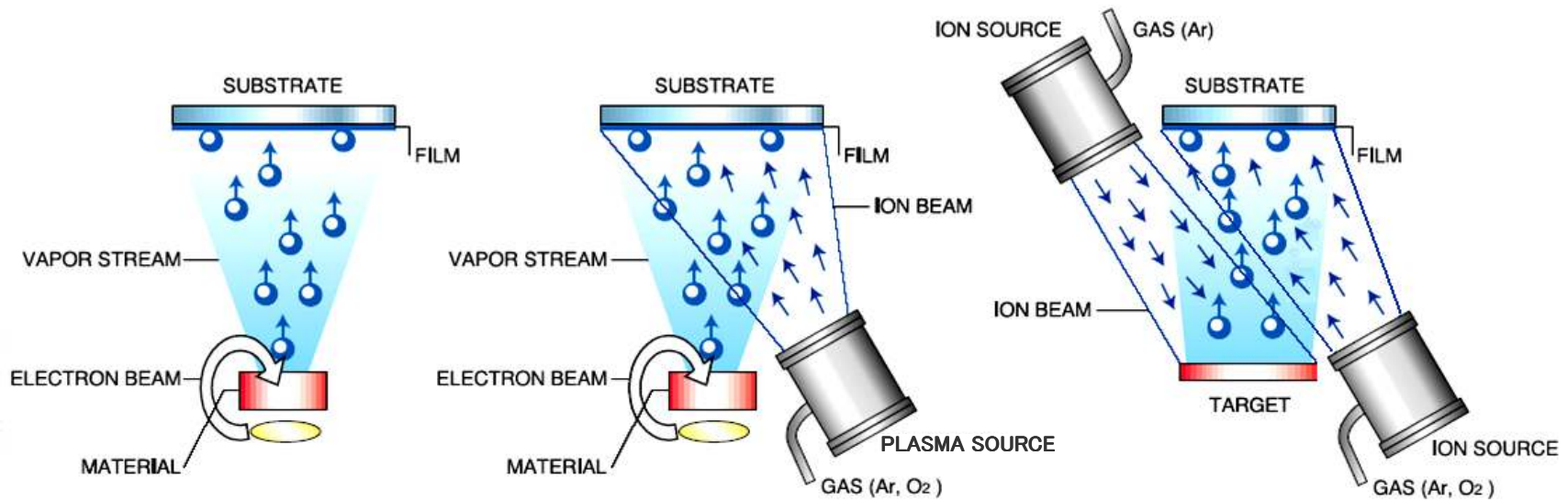
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Coating Methods



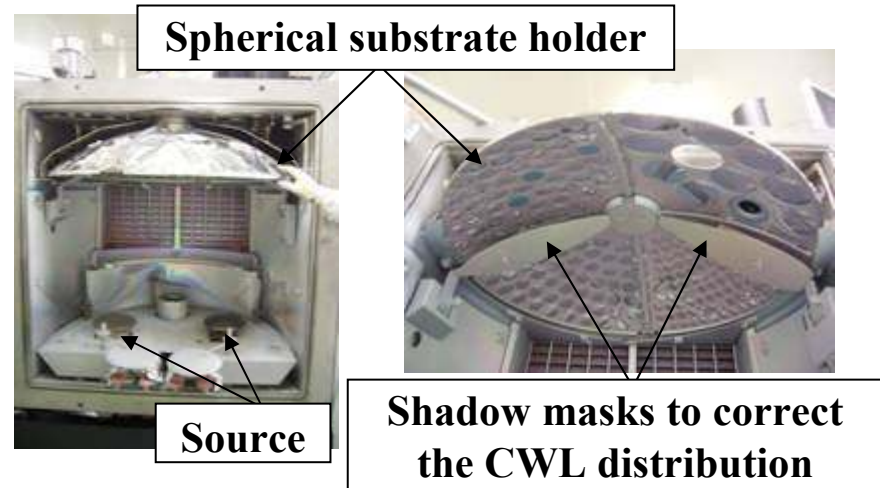
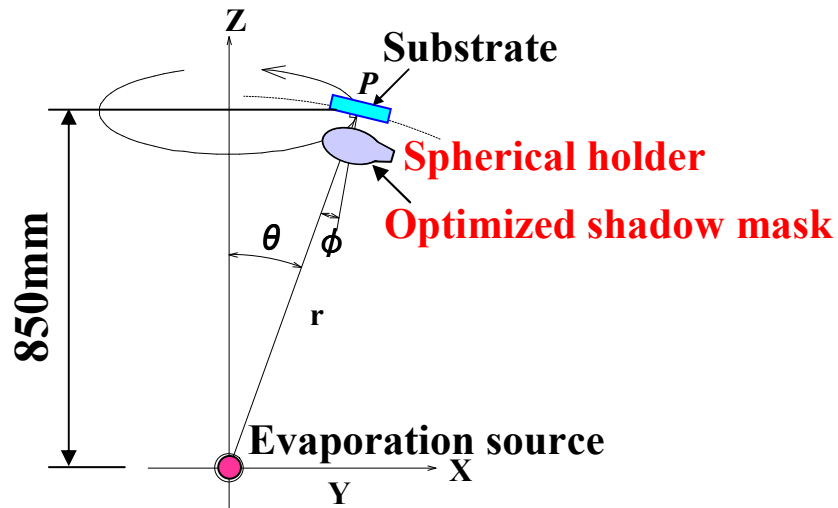
**Electron Beam
Physical Vapor Deposition
(EB)**

**Plasma Ion Assisted
Deposition
(PIAD)**

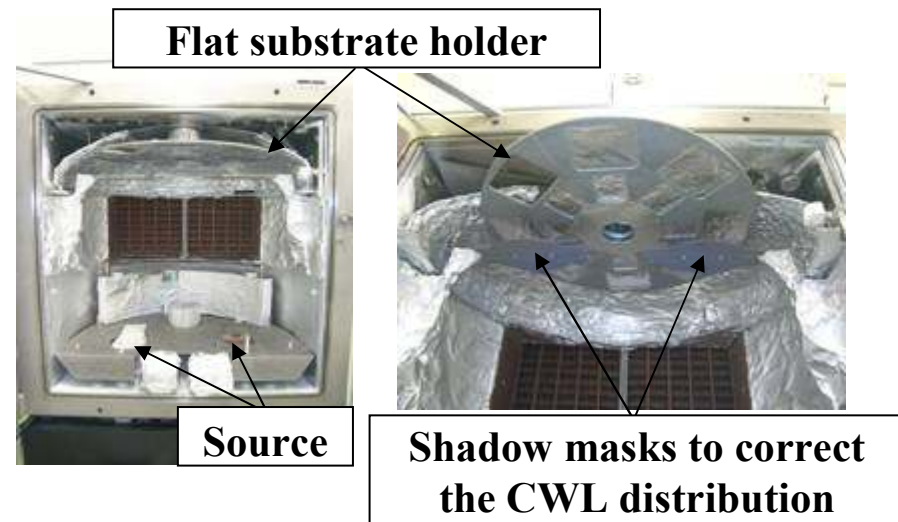
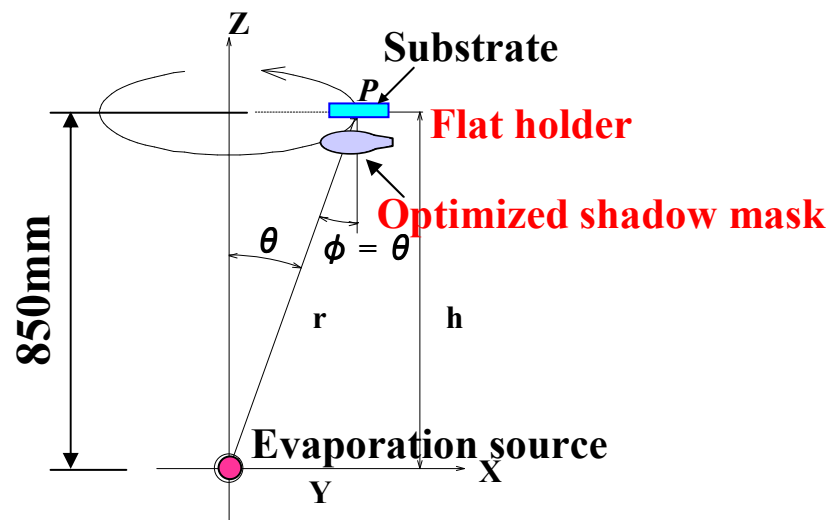
**Dual Ion Beam
Sputtering Deposition
(IBSD)**

	EB	PIAD	IBSD
Packing density	Low	High	High
Spectral shift	Significant	Negligible	Negligible
Internal stress	< 100MPa	250MPa	> 350MPa
Productivity	High	High	Low

Film Thickness Distribution and Coating Equipments

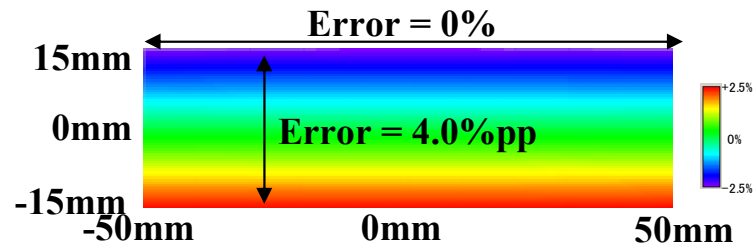


a) The geometry diagram and pictures of the spherical holder with a shadow mask



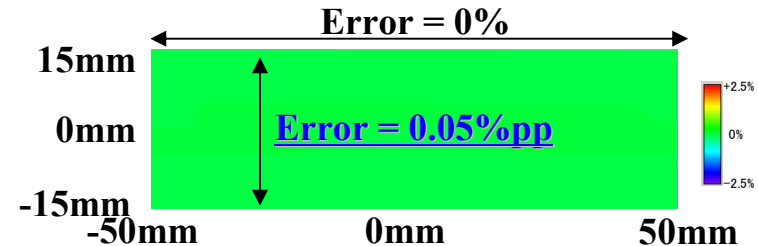
b) The geometry diagram and pictures of the flat holder with a shadow mask

Error of CWL Uniformity



c)

c) Spherical holder with a shadow mask



d)

d) Flat holder with a shadow mask

3 telescopes were required almost similar performance

→ 3 filters that have almost similar spectral characteristics are essential

- **High-accurate CWL**
- **Optimized transmission band width**
- **Good CWL uniformity over the entire area of the substrate**

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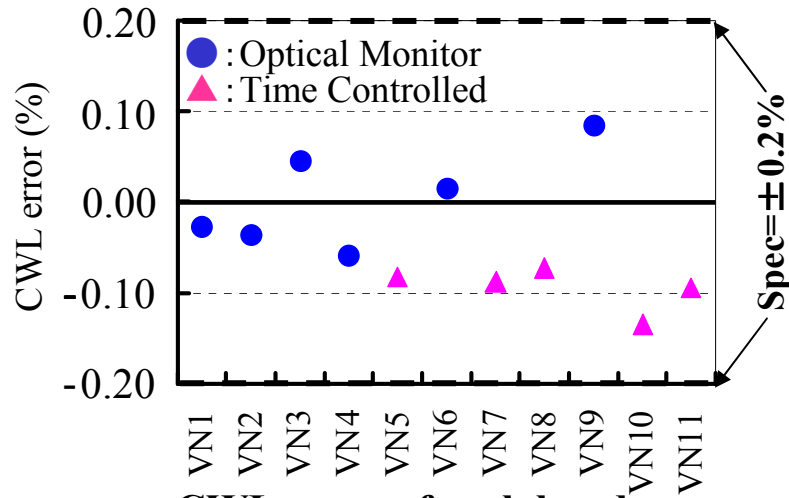
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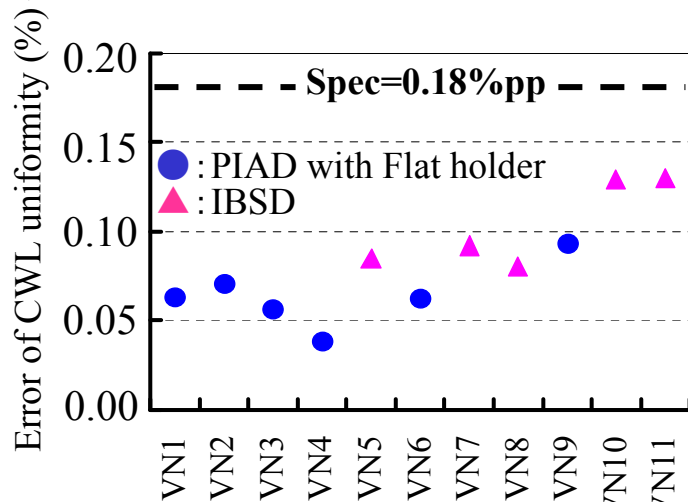
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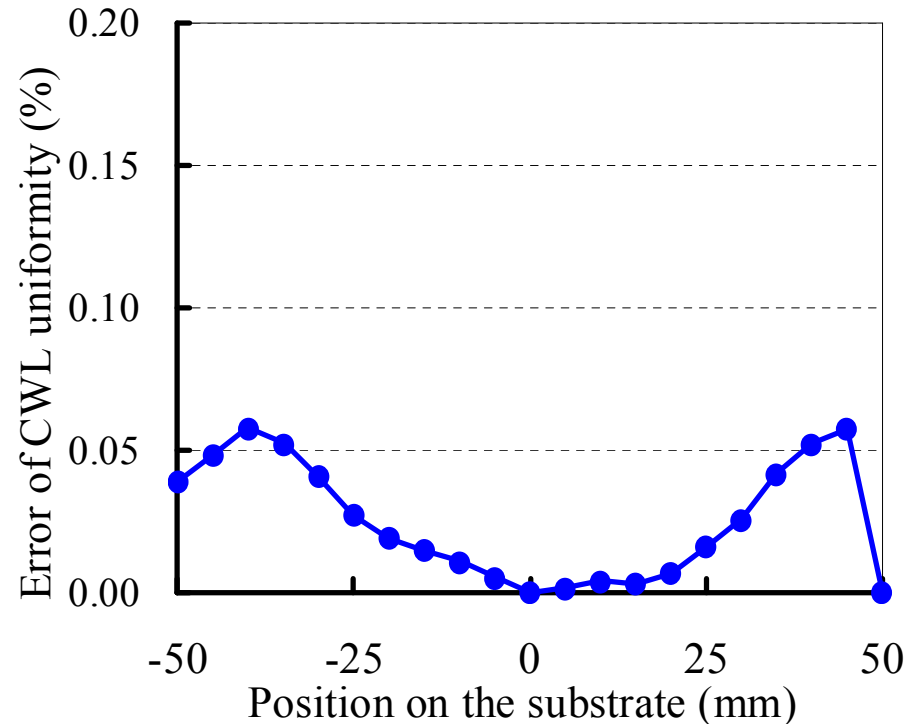
CWL Error & Error of CWL Uniformity

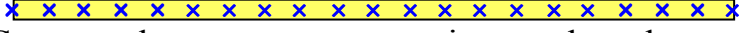


**CWL error of each band
(measurement at center of a substrate)**



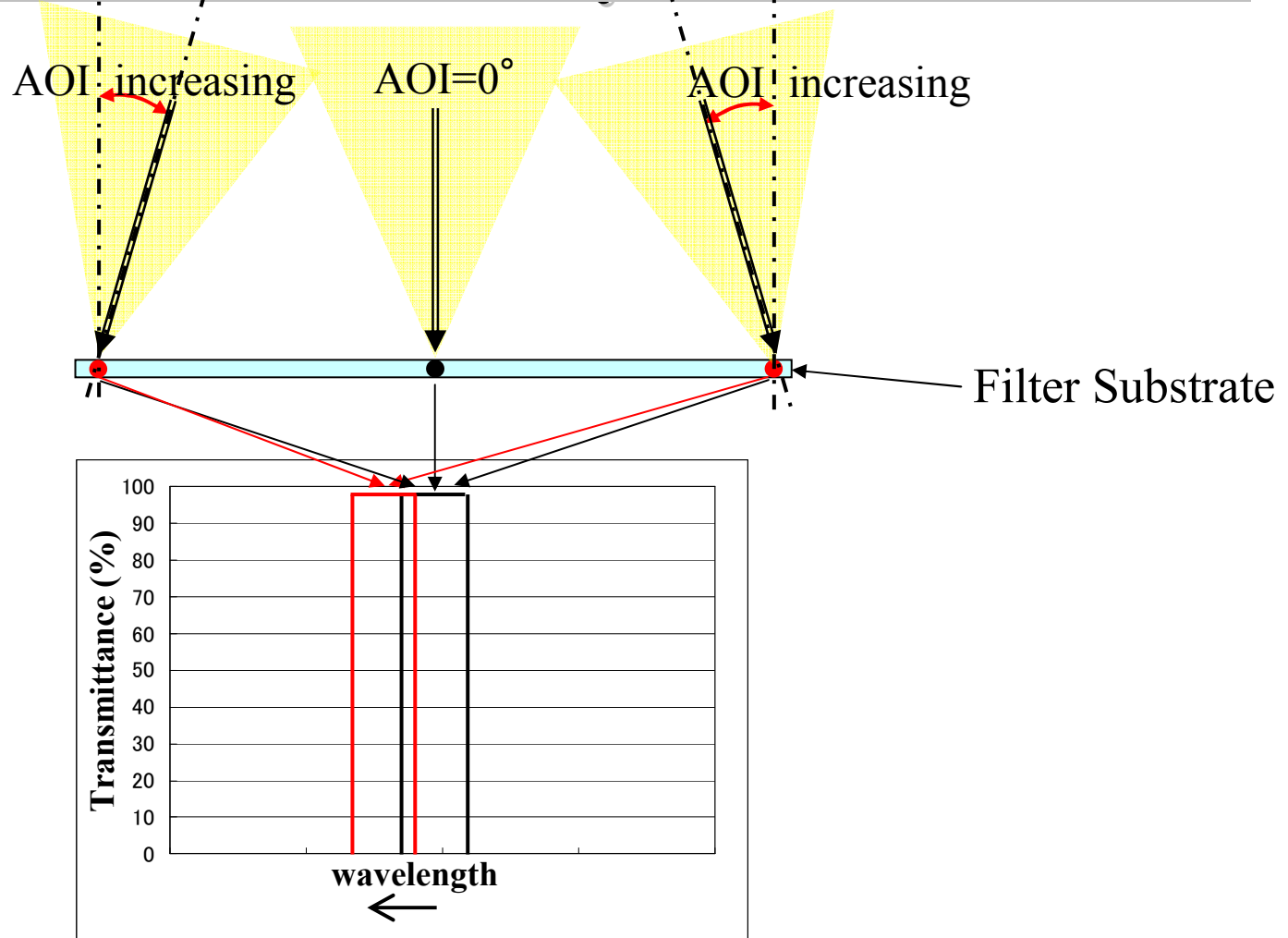
**Error of CWL uniformity along the longer
direction of each band (area of 82mm × 1mm)**




Cross marks ; measurement points on the substrate

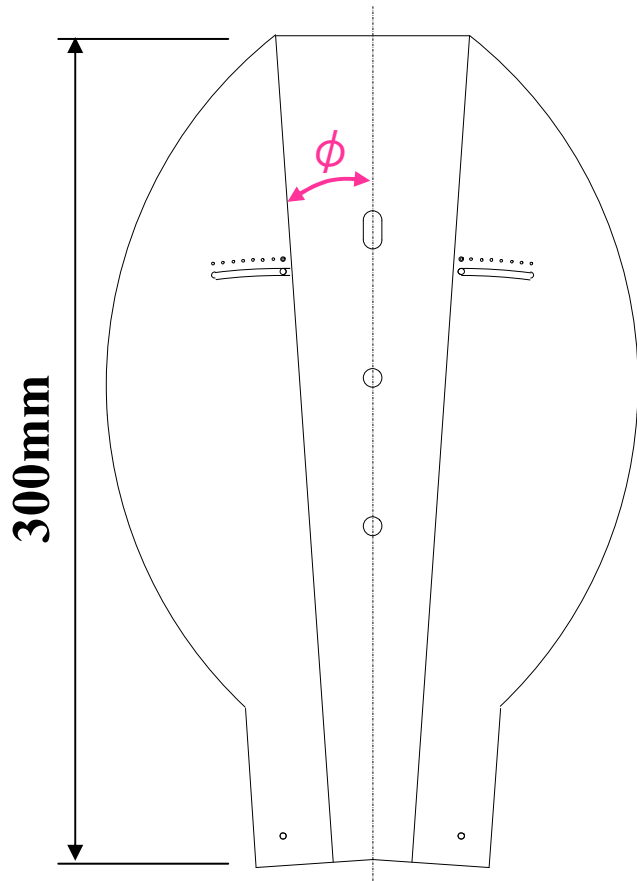
**CWL distribution along the length of
the VN1 filter (area of 100mm × 1mm)**

Spectrum Shift Caused by Telecentric Error

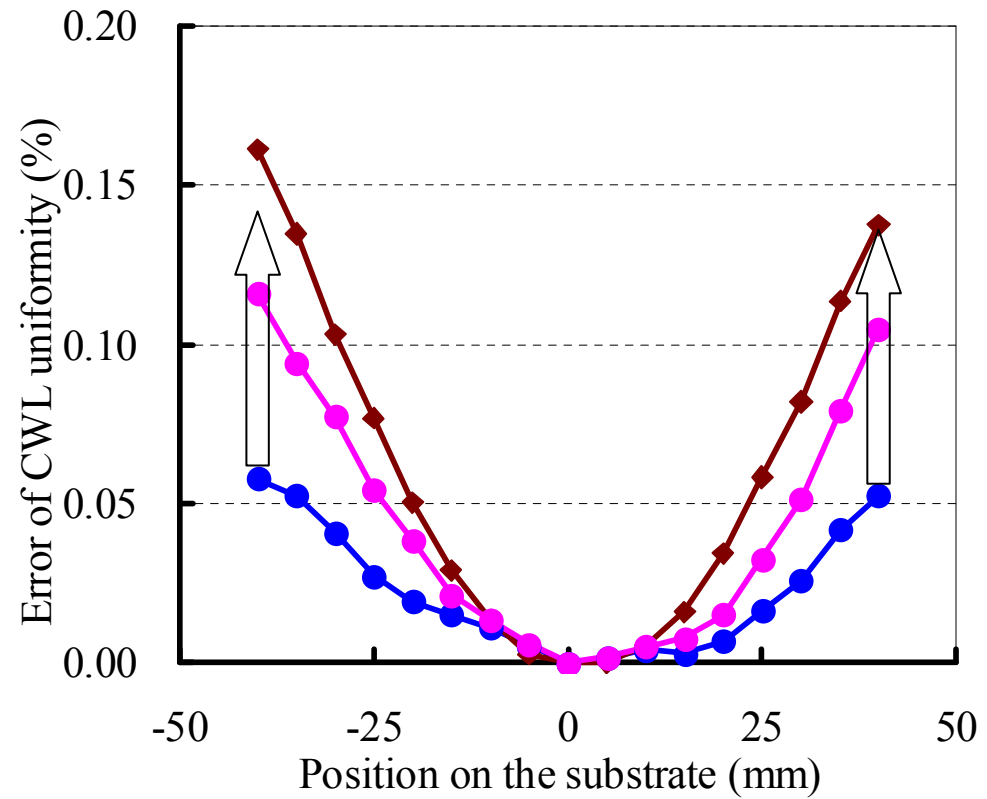


The wavelength spectrum shifts to shorter wavelength

Controlling CWL Distribution



The shape of the optimized Shadow mask



Control of CWL distribution

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Summary

Narrow-band optical filters with

- **CWL error of better than $\pm 0.1\%$**
 - **CWL uniformity of better than $0.1\%pp$**
- over an area of $100\text{ mm} \times 1\text{ mm}$ were achieved**

The possibility of compensating a spectrum shift due to a telecentric error of optical lens by controlling CWL distribution was demonstrated

Thank you for your time

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