



embedded **VISION** SUMMIT 2018

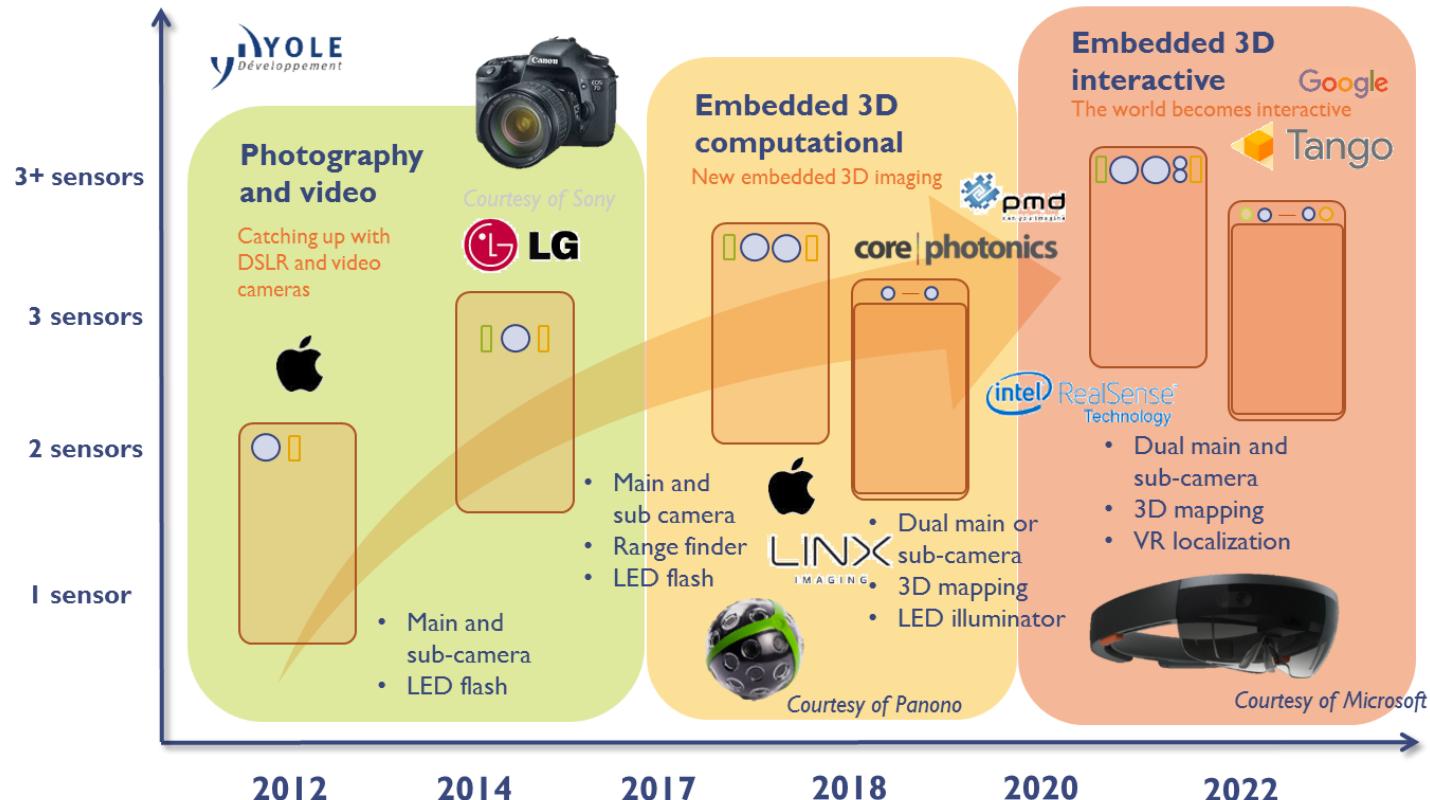
From 2D to 3D: How Depth Sensing Will Shape the Future of Vision



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Director of Photonics, Sensing and Display Division

Tuesday, May 22nd 2018

Technology for the Next Decade



3D imaging and sensing technologies

Single frame
3D

Interferometric (OCT)



Courtesy of
Heliotis



Time of Flight



Courtesy of
Lenovo



Structured light



Courtesy of
Intel

Laser triangulation



Courtesy of
Keyence

Plenoptic



Courtesy of
Lytro



Stereo vision



Courtesy of
Stereo Labs

Computational



Courtesy of
Light

Multiple frame
3D

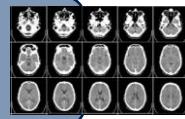
Time-gated



Structure from motion

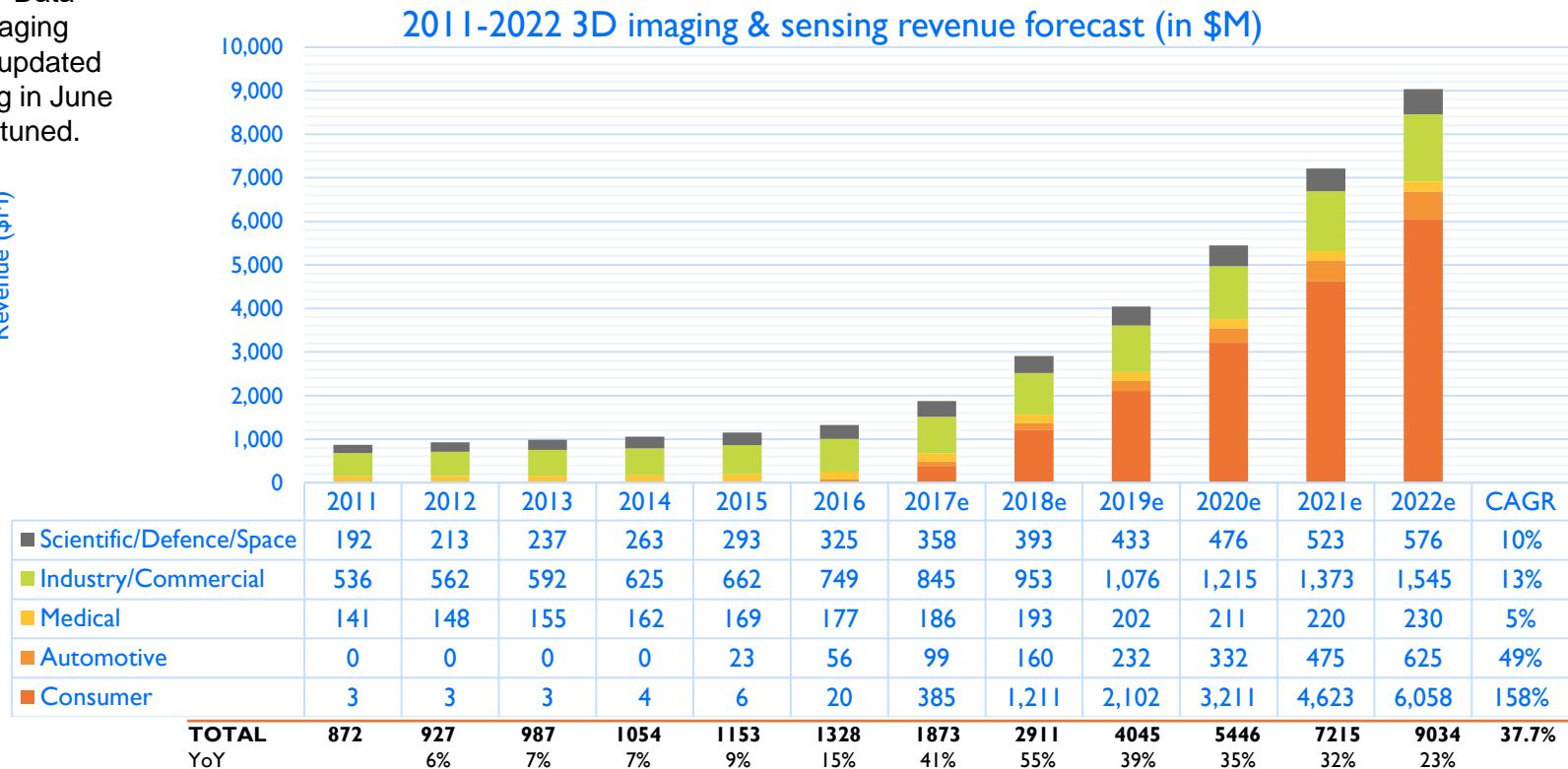


Computed tomography



Depth-sensing Technologies

Yole's 2017 Data
New 3D Imaging
report with updated
data coming in June
2018. Stay tuned.

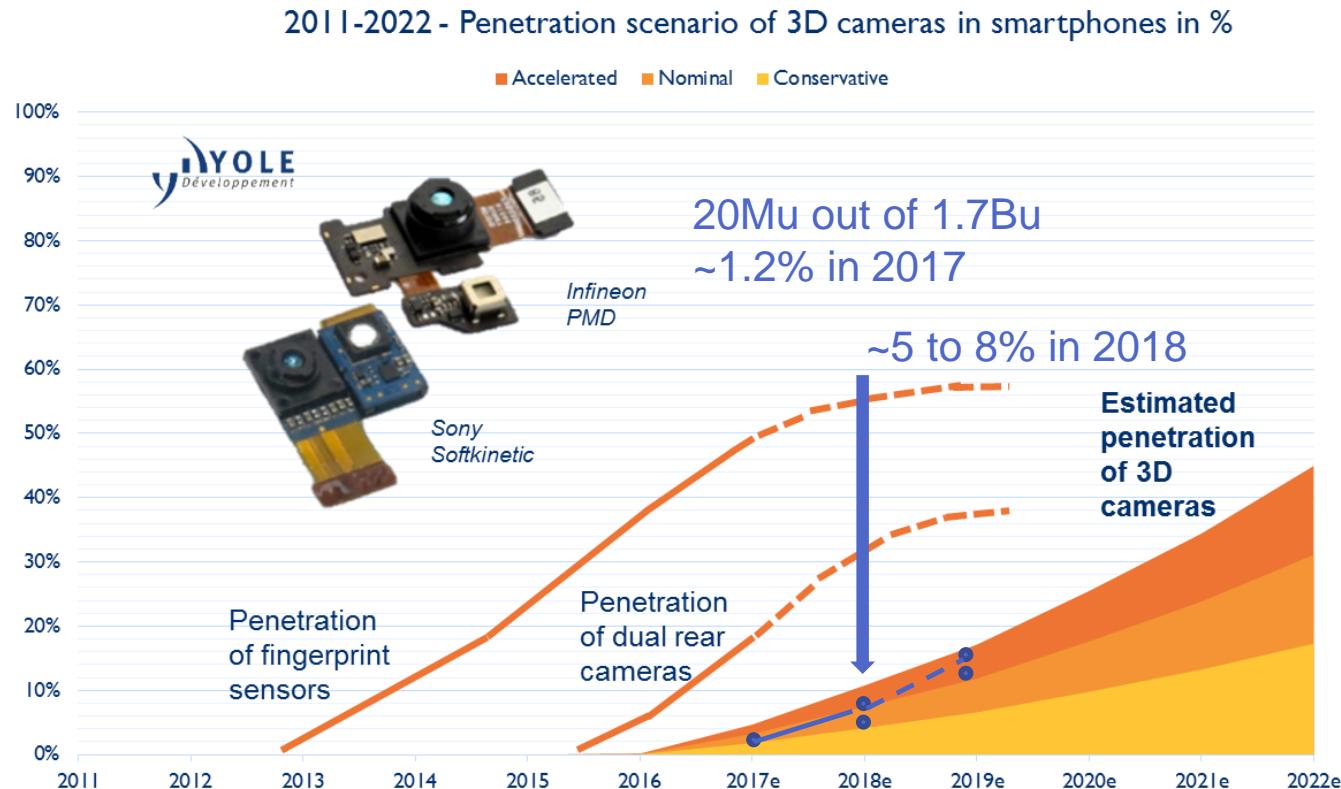


Depth-sensing Technologies Adoption Rate

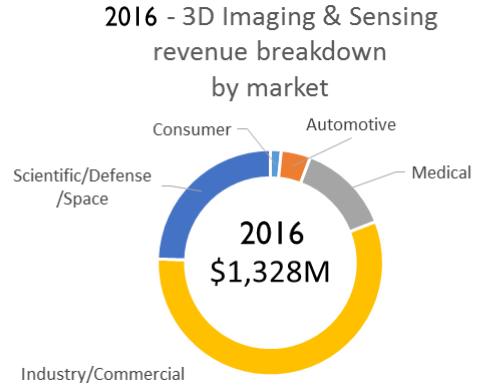
The Lenovo Phab 2 Pro started the trend in 2017.

Apple released the iPhone X in September 2017 with their TrueDepth Camera.

The adoption rate will depend on several factors such as availability, appeal of the application and cost.



Depth-sensing Technologies



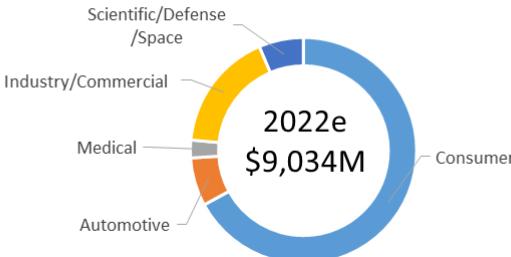
YOLE
Développement

X7



*Courtesy of
Faceshift*

2022e - 3D Imaging & Sensing revenue breakdown by market



Market (\$M)	2016	2022e	CAGR
Consumer	\$20	\$6,058	158%
Automotive	\$56	\$625	49%
Medical	\$177	\$230	5%
Industry and commercial	\$749	\$1,545	13%
Scientific, defense and space	\$325	\$576	10%
TOTAL	\$1,328	\$9,034	38%

Technology Comparison



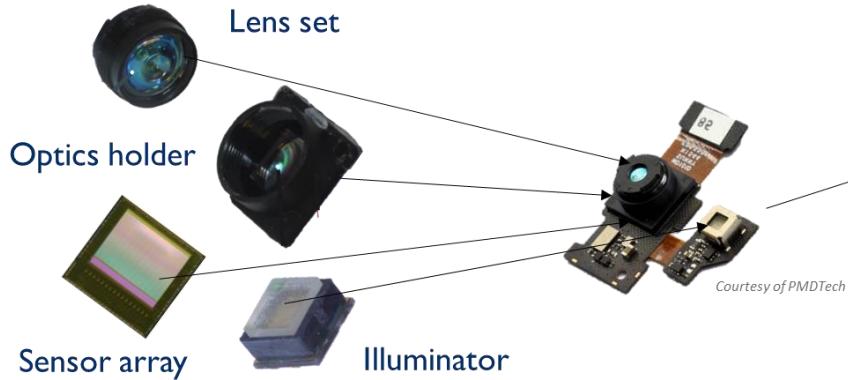
Depth-sensing Technologies

Depth-sensing technologies in mobile devices
(Source: Yole Développement, 2017)

	Stereo vision	Structured light	Time of Flight
Image resolution	Several Mpix	Max. 1–3 Mpix	Max.VGA
Hardware	Simple cameras Complex system	Demanding illumination Complex system	Simple illumination Complex sensors
Computation power	High	Medium	Low
Limitations	May require illumination in low light	Best indoors Need power	Best indoors Low resolution
Picture (example)	 Courtesy of AMS	 Courtesy of Apple	 Courtesy of PMD Tech
Best suited for	Robotic navigation	3D mapping	Short-range gesture capture
Maturity	High	Medium	Low
Players	    	    	     

From Sub-components to Camera Modules

Minimum resolution
50 pixels x 50 pixels arrays



Sub-components
Sensor, optics
& illumination

3D Cameras

Systems

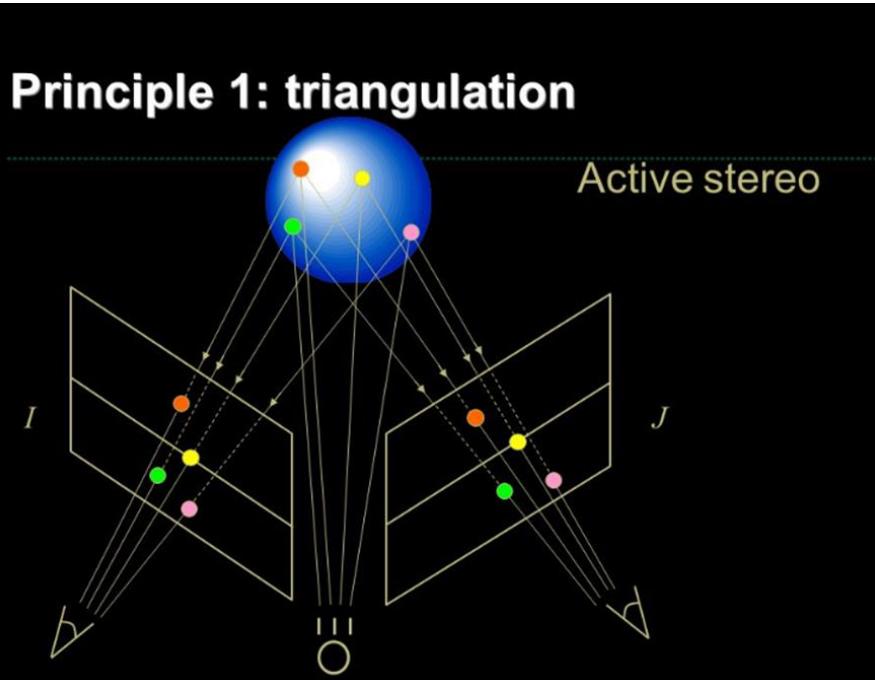
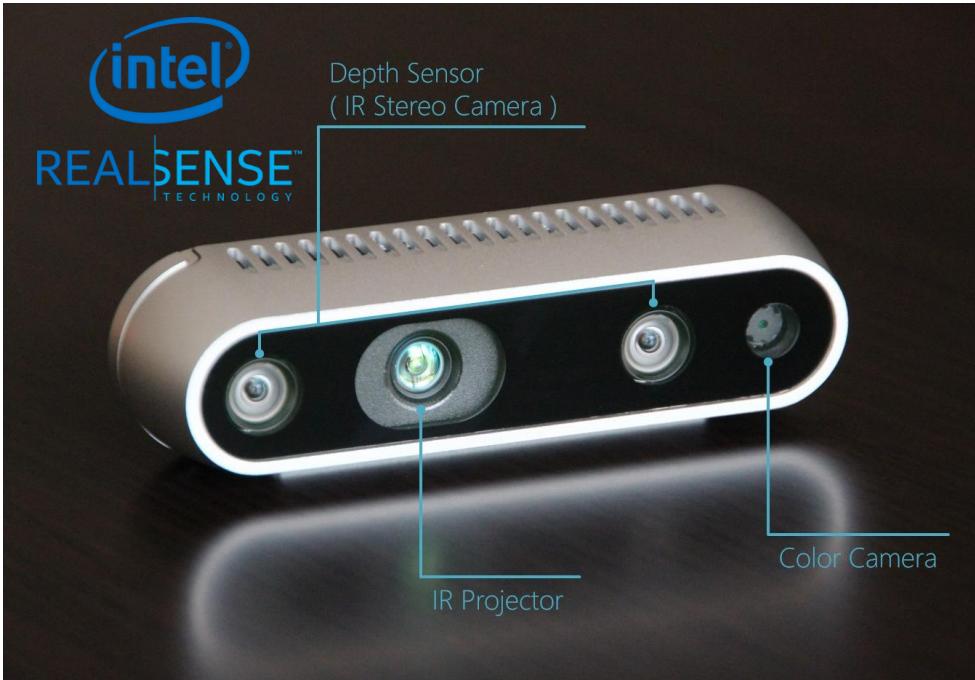


Courtesy of Apple

Active Stereo



Active Stereo – Architecture & How It Works



Autonomous drones - Stereo

Advanced user experience require obstacle detection and image-tracking capability

DJI first started the trend in 2017 with the DJI Mavic, quickly followed by Spark and Mavic air

Stereo vision is mostly used. on the smallest drone time of flight (ToF) has been prefered

\$11M 0.7Mu - in 2017
\$35M 3.4Mu - in 2022



DJI Mavic



Skydio R1



DJI Spark



DJI Mavic air

Automotive ADAS - Stereo

Originally Stereo equipment appeared on high end vehicles

Subaru Eyesight systems has become standard equipment on Foresters

New generation of stereo systems are democratizing the technology



Hisense



RICOH

\$59M 3Mu - in 2017
\$243M 32Mu - in 2022

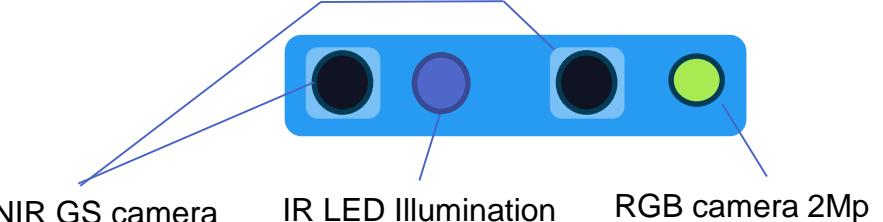


Mercedes-Benz



SUBARU

Active Stereo - Cost Structure



	NIR GS camera	IR LED Illumination	RGB camera 2Mp	
Chip	\$3.0 x2	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$8.0
Optics	\$2.0 x2	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$6.0
Mfg.	\$2.0 x2	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$6.0
TOTAL	\$7.0 x2	\$3.0	\$3.0	\$20.0

NIR GS: Near InfraRed Global Shutter

Impact of assembly yield not accounted for

Structured Light



Unlocking the Next Decade



Structured Light front ←
+ ToF Proximity detection

Facial recognition



Fast verification (1 vs 1)
thanks to
A11 chip/Neural network

Easy unlocking



Avatar



Morphing/Animojis
Social medias



Lighting control
Automated
Photo editing

→ **Dual camera rear**
No addition of laser ranging for surface detection.

3D camera technology choice

- High resolution
- Simple cameras
- Complex system
- High computational needed handled by A11 Bionic APU



Apple TrueDepth Workflow



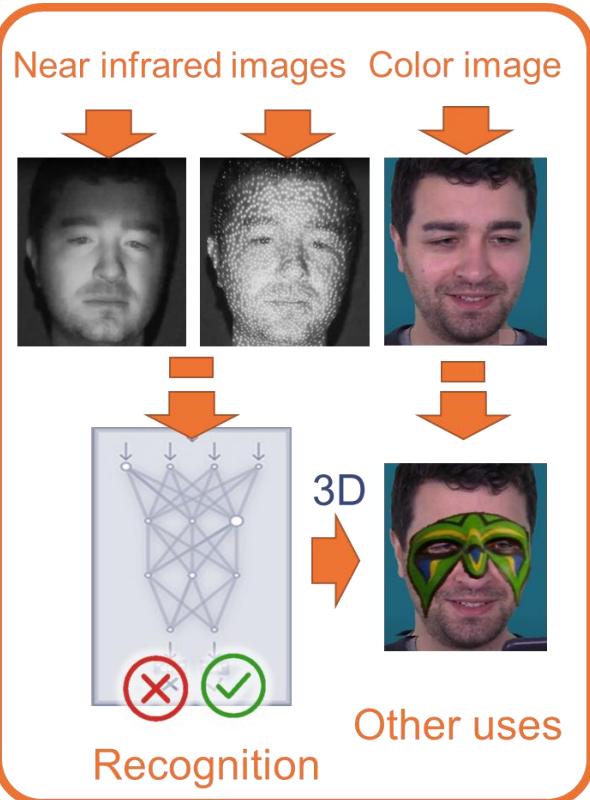
- 1- Depth detection
 1- Triggered with ToF proximity
 2- Near infrared light “flood” & “dot”
 3- Image captures with NIR camera

The enrollment is using an initial 3D scanning of the owner's face



Trained neural network to recognize the owner FRR* 1/1,000,000

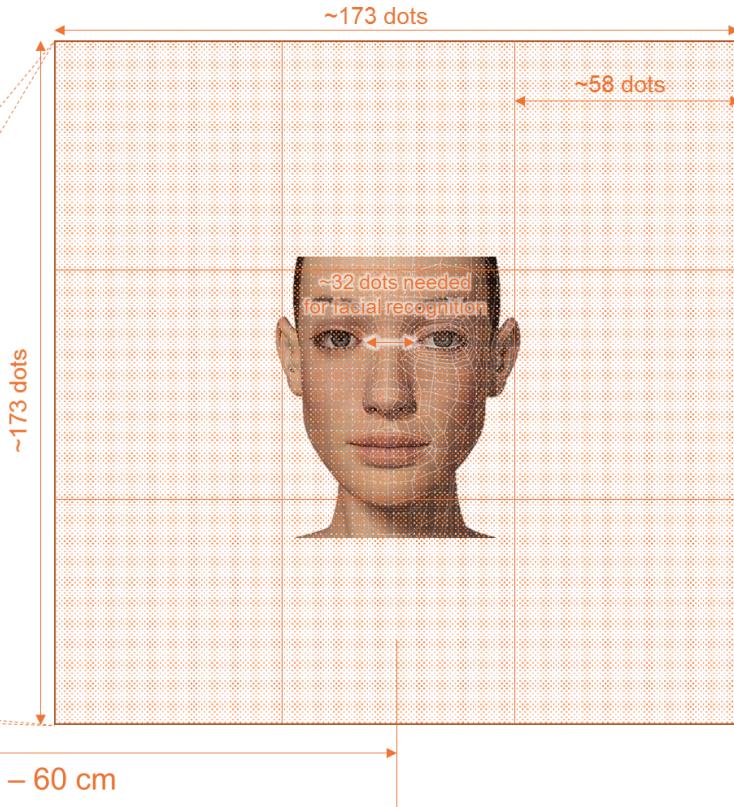
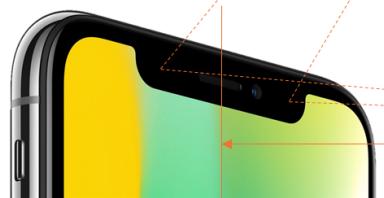
Track slight changes of the face as time goes



*FRR: False Rejection Rate

DOE and Face Recognition

Point cloud projected by the iPhone X's DOT projector



Apple iPhone X TrueDepth Camera Module

[Overview / Introduction](#)

Physical Analysis

- ▶ iPhone X Teardown
- ALS & Color Sensor
- Proximity Sensor & Flood Illuminator
- TrueDepth Module

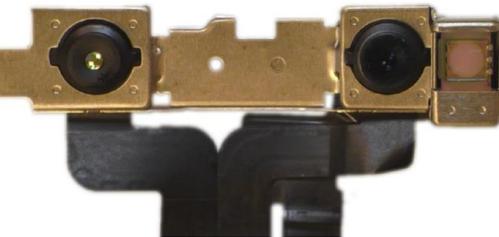
[About System Plus](#)



Apple iPhone X Teardown



Apple iPhone X Opened View
©2017 by System Plus Consulting



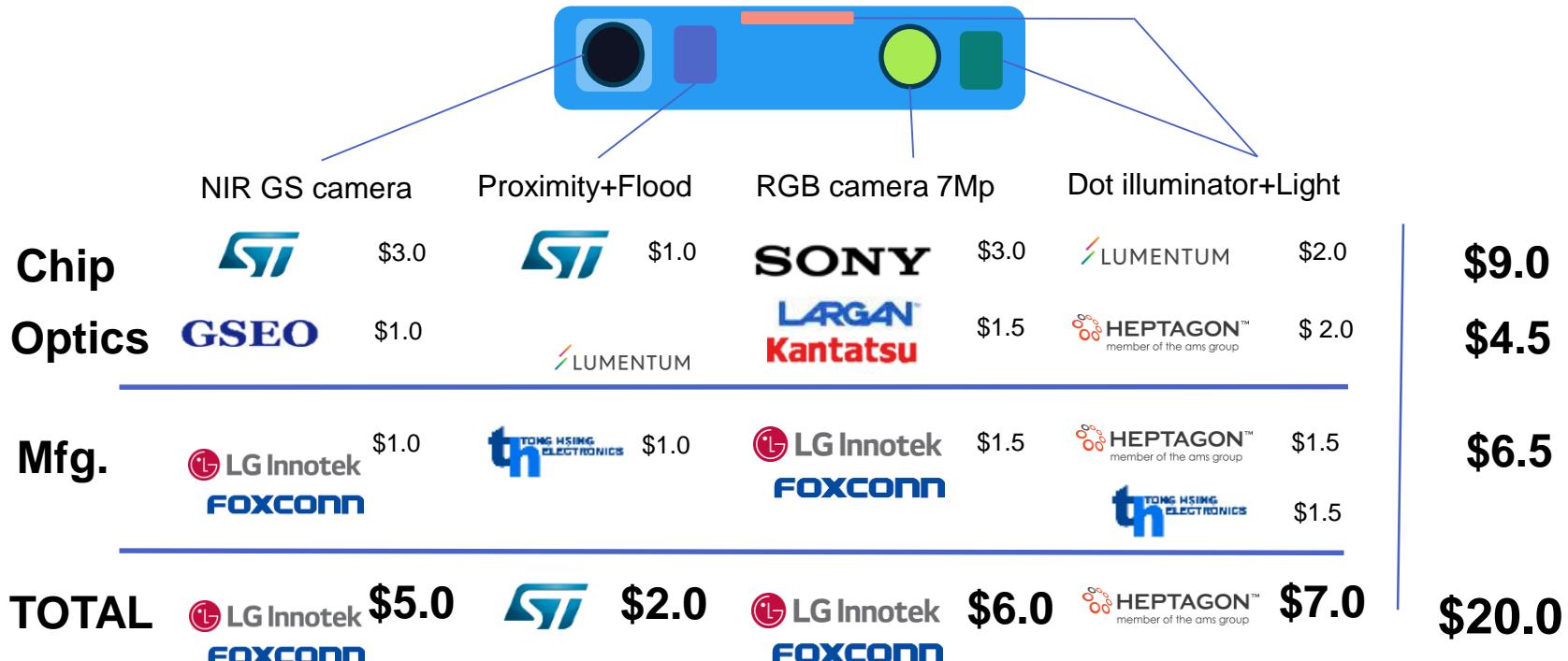
Face ID Module
©2017 by System Plus Consulting



Speaker, ALS & proximity Sensor Module
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©2017 by System Plus Consulting | Apple iPhone X Front Imaging Module 6

Structured light – Cost Structure



Impact of assembly yield not accounted for

Dot Illuminator - Focus

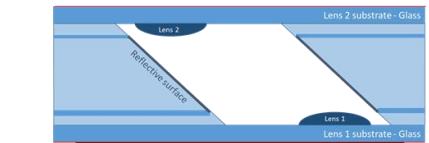
Diffractive Optical Element



~\$2.0



Wafer Level Optic Assembly



~\$2.0

 HEPTAGON™
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VCSEL and
packaging

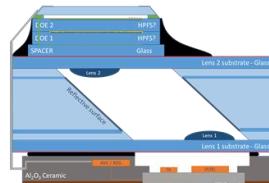


~\$3.0

 TONG HEIMING
ELECTRONICS

 LUMENTUM

~\$7.0



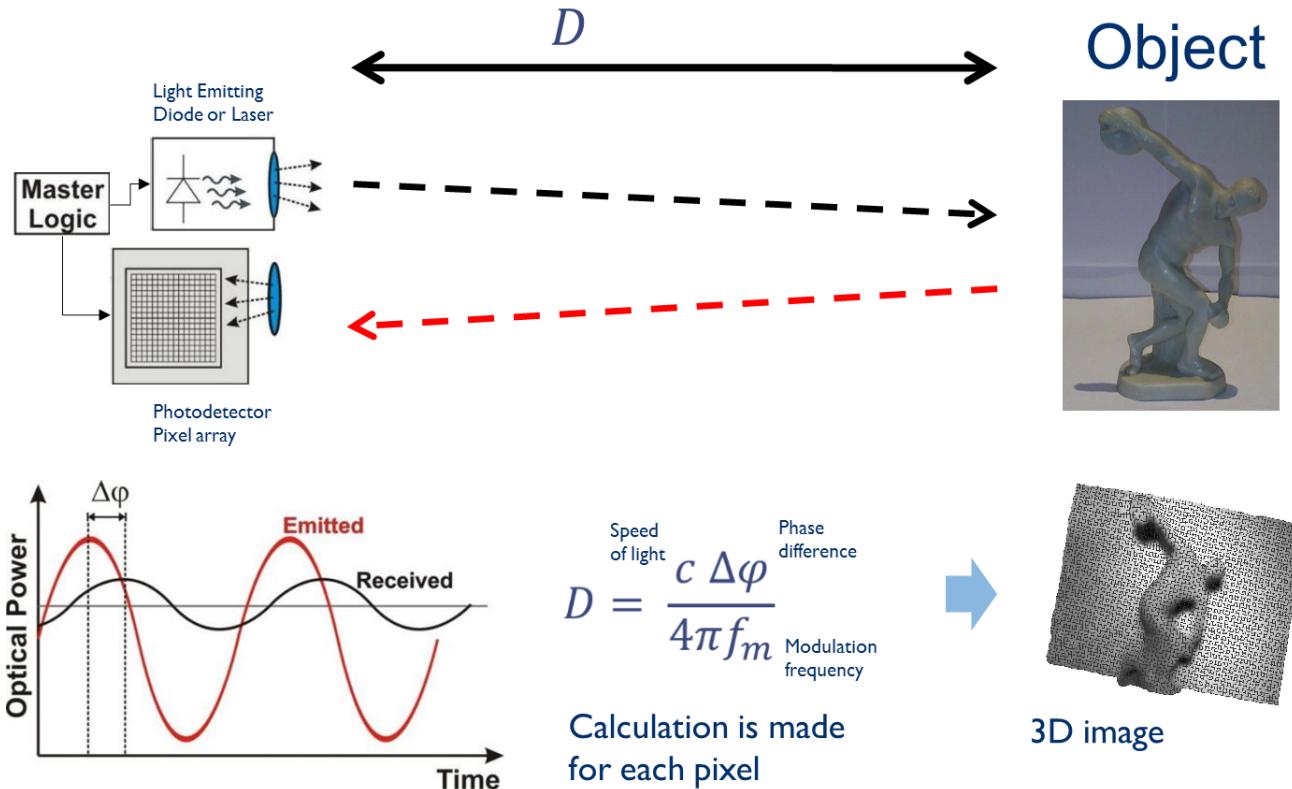
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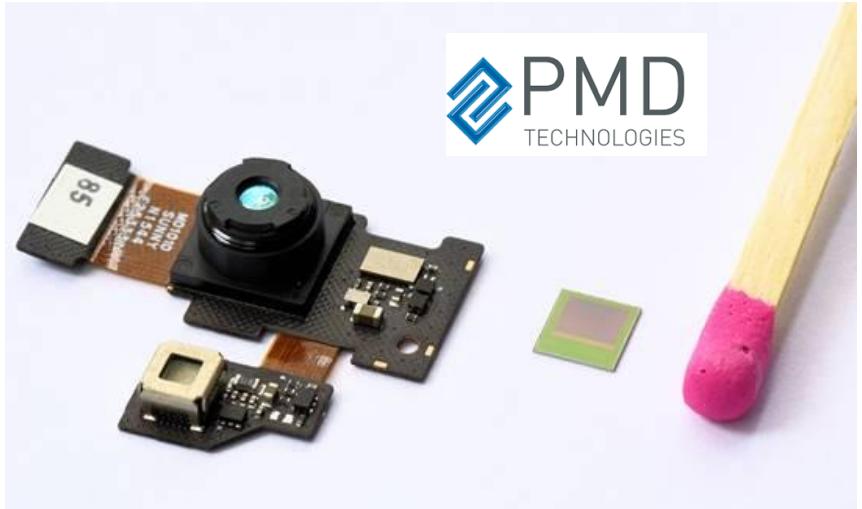
Time-of-Flight



Time of Flight – Working Principle



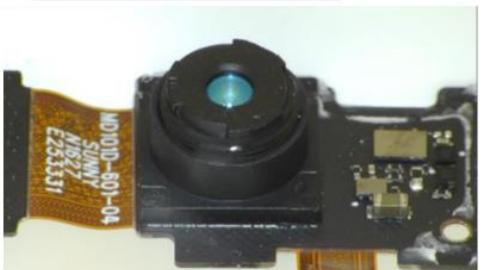
PMD Time of Flight Solution



PMD
TECHNOLOGIES

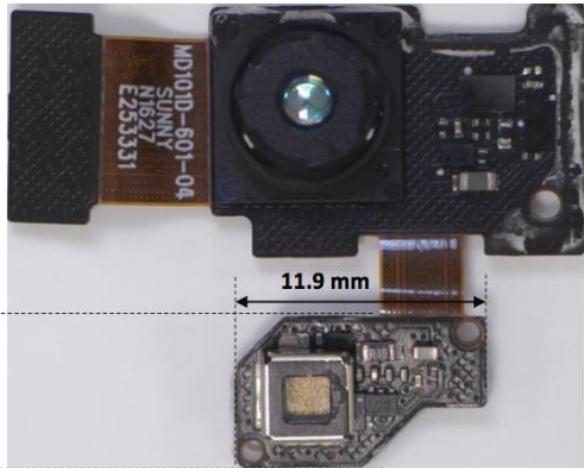


NIR VCSEL – Global View



NIR Sensor – Global View

- Dimensions without Flex : 17.8 mm x 12.0 mm



From Sub-components to Camera Modules



Lenovo has been the first End-User OEM to integrate compatible system into consumer smartphone.



Samsung supply the High Resolution camera with AF. The High Resolution camera (16M pixel, ~57° FOV) offer a textural information of the scene.



Infineon supply the NIR ToF Image Sensor. The sensor (38k pixel :224 x 171, ~64° FOV) detect the reflected signal from the VCSEL. The “time of flight” is converted into distance through special processing by the microprocessor.



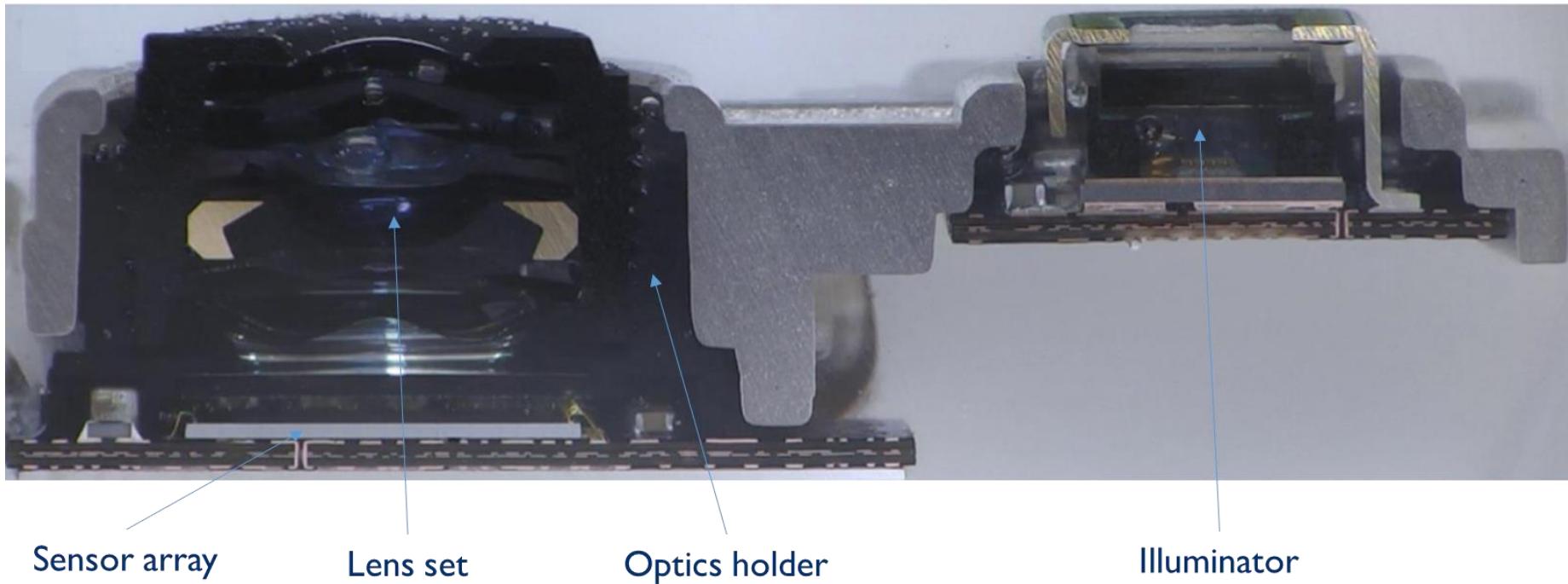
An NIR VCSEL is integrated into the module from Princeton Optronics. The VCSEL emitted a NIR signal on all the scene.



Omnivision supply the NIR global shutter motion detector. The motion detector (VGA 300k pixel, ~58° FOV) camera offer a large vision of the scene providing a motion tracking sensing .



3D Camera Module Cross-Section



Sensor array

Lens set

Optics holder

Illuminator

Time of Flight Sensor from PMD – Infineon

The PMD Infineon 3D ToF sensor found in the Lenovo Phab 2 Pro.

Its resolution is 224x171, with around 40k pixels.

Pixel size: 17.5 μ m

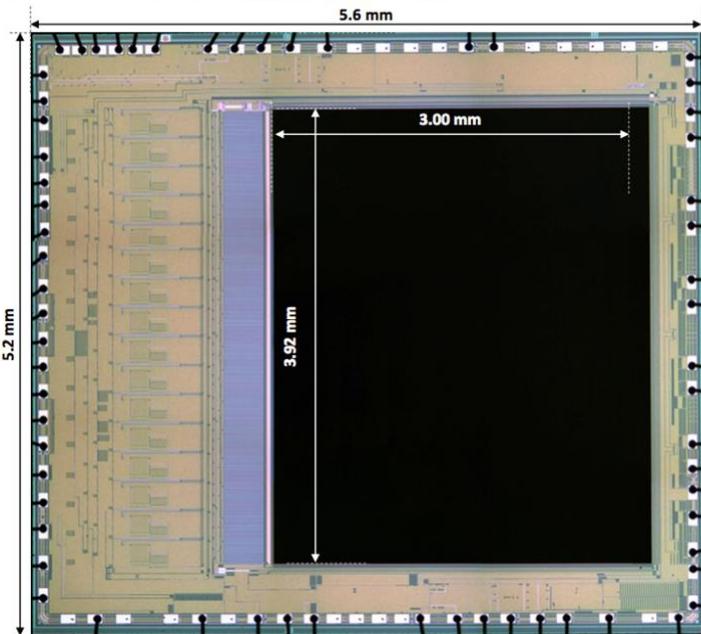
Chip size: 29mm². This is quite big relative to the resolution.

Chip cost: around \$2.5
Estimated chip price:
around \$5

Module, illumination and ASIC cost: around \$9

Estimated module,
illumination and ASIC price:
around \$15

CMOS Image Sensor View, Marking and Dimensions



Die Area: **29.12 mm²**
(5.6 x 5.2 mm)

Nb of PGDW per 8-inch wafer:
940

Pad number: **81**
Connected : **63**

Pixel array: **12.39 mm²**
(3.92 x 3.00 mm)

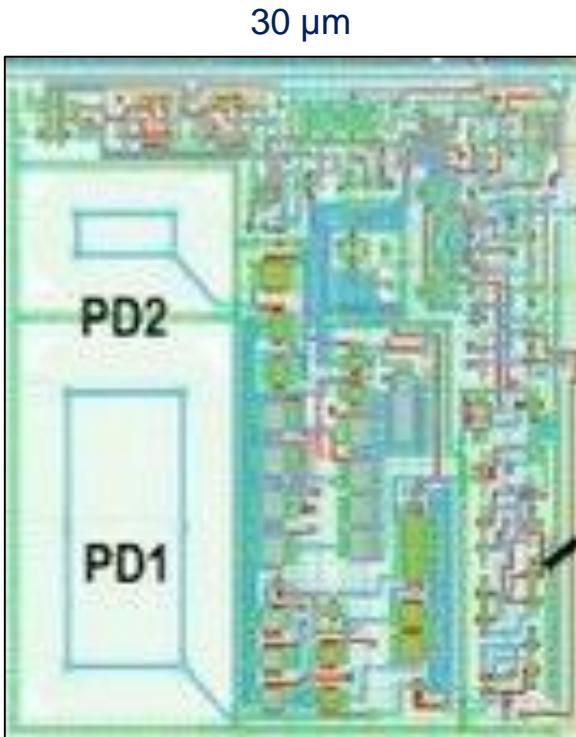
CIS resolution: 224x171
(38,304p)

- Pixel area: **306.25 μ m²**
- Pixel size: **17.5 μ m**

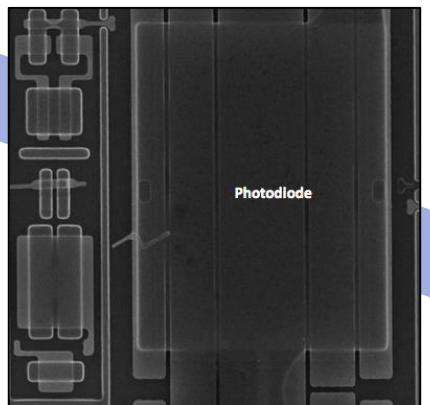


Die marking

Pixel Size



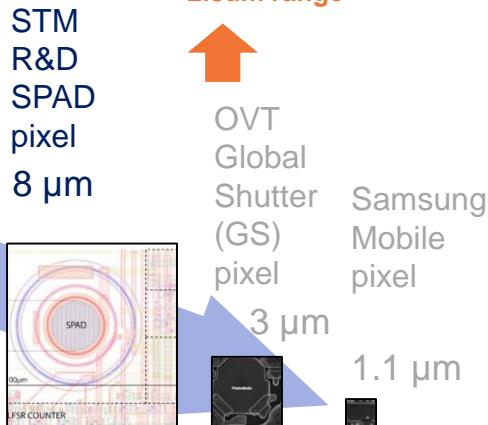
PMD Infineon
3D ToF pixel (2017)
17.5 μm



In 2018 ToF is now in the
range of 10 to 15 μm

In 2018 SPAD arrays are
still in R&D stage

In 2018 small global
shutters are in the 2.5 to
2.8 μm range



Classic CMOS pixel size for comparison

Time of Flight – Cost Structure*

*Based on Lenovo Phab Pro 2 structure

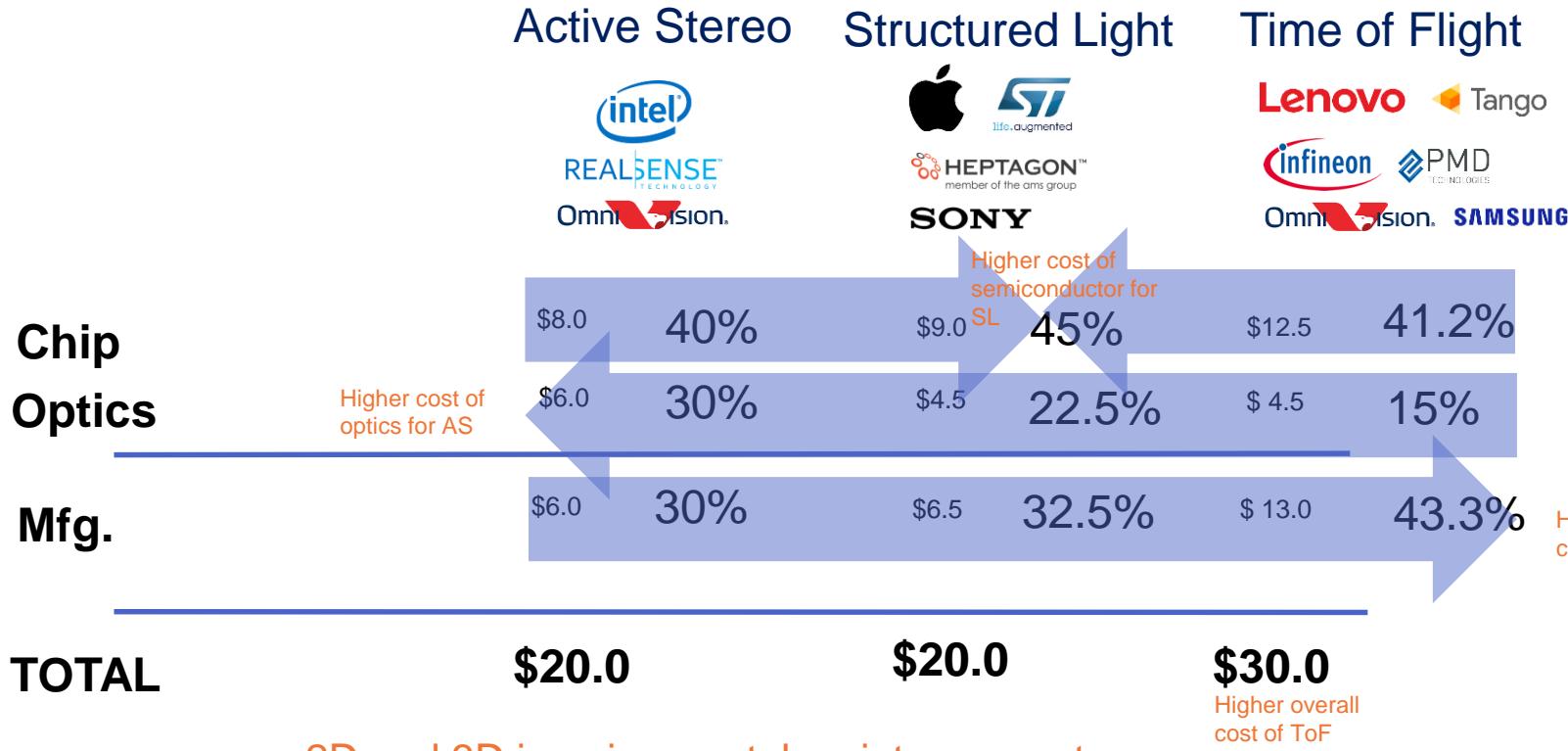
Classical ToF module structure would require only illumination and ToF sensor, thus decreasing the global cost of the solution shown here



	NIR GS camera OmniVision.	Illumination & flash	Infineon PMD ToF infineon	RGB camera 16Mp SAMSUNG	
Chip	\$3.0	\$1.5	\$4.0	\$4.0	\$12.5
Optics			\$1.0	\$2.0	\$4.5
Mfg.	\$1.5	\$2.0	\$3.0	\$6.5	\$13.0
TOTAL	\$6.0	\$3.5	\$8.0	\$12.5	\$30.0

Impact of assembly yield not accounted for

Comparison – Stereo / SL / ToF



Conclusion

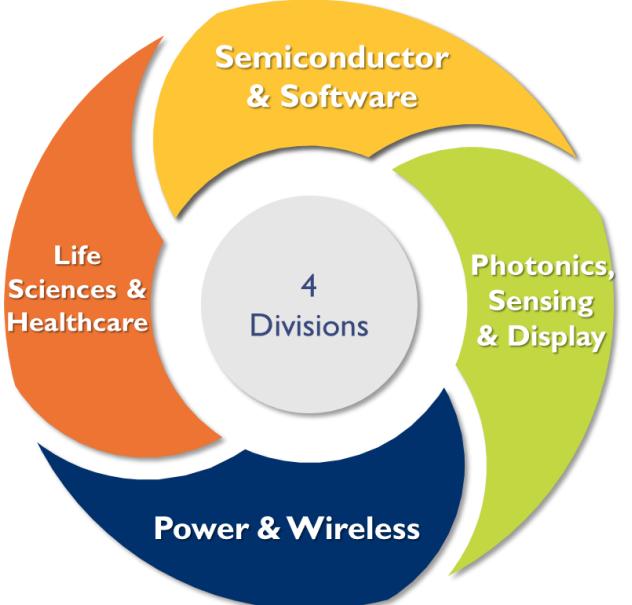
- All approaches are currently being used in Consumer space
- They always combine 2D and 3D imaging and maturity is higher for AS and SL with better overall costing than ToF (as of 2017).
- Before 2020 ToF should bridge the cost gap it has with AS and SL as pixel shrinks and system optimisation occurs (SoC approach)
- All solutions involve high « system level » costs due to high accuracy positioning of components (camera module expertise)
- The application is key for the choice of 3D imaging technology as well as implication of computing (neural engine of iPhone X).
- SL and ToF are highly patented so free space is tight.
 - Any questions? girardin@yole.fr

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