

MEMS Assembled Ion Optical Devices: Current Technology and a Look at Advantages and Disadvantages

Guido F. Verbeck, IV







http://saturn.jpl.nasa.gov



http://www.ornl.gov/sci/csd/Research\_areas/ecms\_rd\_cbms.html





http://cot.marine.usf.edu/hems/underwater/pix/prep.htm

http://www.nasa.gov/missions/science/volcano.ht ml

### **Goals and Highlights**

• The purpose of this project is to develop a mass spectrometer detector for the Micro Gas Analyzer. Ultimate goal is operation at 0.1 bar, or 76 Torr.

• Phase I critical milestone is operation at 1 Torr.

• Approach: use an array of microfabricated ion traps with dimensions smaller than a mean free path.

- Highlights:
  - Measurement of mass spectra at a pressure of ~ 1 Torr
  - $\bullet$  Observation of ion trapping in an array of microfabricated 40- $\mu m$  ion traps



Trap radius and frequency vs pressure

 The first generation of 40-μm polysilicon ion traps fabricated by Bell Labs

• Rejects are being used in ionizer experiments







A second generation array of 40-micrometer traps has fewer traps, lower capacitance. We can now detect trapped xenon ions at low pressure.



SEM image of low-capacitance array fabricated by Bell Labs

lon signal (xenon) obtained with array at left at low helium pressure (10<sup>-4</sup> Torr)

#### ORNL

Bell Labs has fabricated a series of arrays of 250- $\mu$ m diameter ion traps from micro circuit-board material. These arrays will be tested in both the ion drift experiment and the electron ionization experiment. They can be wired up as pairs of individual ion traps in series.



#### SEM image of circuit-board array of 16 ion traps



Cross-section view of each non-plated thru-via

### **Electric Field Ionization**



Soft ionization array, before cavity etch

0.8 and 0.3- $\mu$ m microfabricated devices from Bell Labs are being tested at low pressure. We have observed ions being formed when a voltage is applied between the two electrodes.



Ion generation from 0.3  $\mu$ m membrane

ORNL

# **SOI Process Overview**

Sputtered sidewall metal Top metal

Trench isolation

Device layer ~ 50 microns thick

Buried oxide layer ~ 2 microns thick Silicon handle wafer ~ 550 microns thick

Cross section of completed wafer



#### New Doped Silicon Micro-Electro-Mechanical System (MEMS) Methods



MEMS Microcolumn for SEM







Simlon 7.0 Simulation: 1mmx1mmx2mm, 15V at 6MHz.

#### **Rotating Field MS**



Benefit: 1. 0-300amu2. Low Voltage Requirement





### **Einzel Lens**



### **Bradbury-Nielsen Gate**



Simlon 7.0 Simulation: 10um thick, 50um space

Benefits: 1. No assembly2. Low Voltage Requirements



### Coaxial Ring Ion Trap (CRITter)



### Coaxial Ring Ion Trap (CRITter)



500um Trap Lens



### Coaxial Ring Ion Trap (CRITter)



### 100um CIT Array











### **Reflectron TOF**





#### Layout Process









#### **SOI Process**





#### Electroforming



#### Space-charge effects

$$N_{\rm max} = \frac{3\varepsilon_o v_o^2}{4m\Omega^2 z_o^4}$$

$$z = \frac{1.07}{k}r$$
$$k^{2} = \frac{P}{8\pi\varepsilon_{o}\left(\frac{2q}{m}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

Surface-charge effects

$$q = \int \sigma(r) d^3 r$$

$$\sigma = \frac{q}{A}$$







#### Dr. JB Lee UTD MiNDS Lab (Micro/Nano Devices and Systems Lab)





### **Conclusions**

## Thank you





## Acknowledgments

- •NIST-ATP
- •DARPA
- •NASA-Goddard
- •Zyvex
- •University of North Texas