A detector array and method for making the detector array. The detector array includes a substrate including a plurality of trenches formed therein, and a plurality of collectors electrically isolated from each other, formed on the walls of the trenches, and configured to collect charged particles incident on respective ones of the collectors and to output from the collectors signals indicative of charged particle collection. In the detector array, adjacent ones of the plurality of trenches are disposed in a staggered configuration relative to one another. The method forms in a substrate a plurality of trenches across a surface of the substrate such that adjacent ones of the trenches are in a staggered sequence relative to one another, forms in the plurality of trenches a plurality of collectors, and connects a plurality of electrodes respectively to the collectors.

52 Claims, 12 Drawing Sheets
FIGURE 1B

FIGURE 2

(a) 5000 A SiO₂
(b) low ρ Si
(c) Si DRIE deposition
(d) ion milling

Cu PA-C
FIGURE 3

(a) Ti/Au
SiO₂

(b) DRIE trench

(c) PA-C via to pad

(d) dry film photoresist
Copper

(e) electrical contact to fanout metal
FIGURE 6

The diagram shows the relationship between capacitance (pF) and cup area (mm²). There are two models: one for $t = 0.5 \mu m$ and another for $t = 1.0 \mu m$. The measured values for $t$ are 0.58 and 1.09 \mu m. The graph includes data points for these values, illustrating the capacitance for different cup areas.
FIG. 8

810

FORM IN A SUBSTRATE A PLURALITY OF TRENCHES ACROSS THE SUBSTRATE SUCH THAT ADJACENT ONES OF THE TRENCHES ARE IN A STAGGERED SEQUENCE RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER

820

FORM IN THE PLURALITY OF TRENCHES A PLURALITY OF COLLECTORS

830

CONNECT A PLURALITY OF ELECTRODES RESPECTIVELY TO THE COLLECTORS
FIGURE 11A

Polysilicon

Sacrificial Oxide

Silicon

Dioxide

Silicon

MEMS release & Carbon Nanotube growth

Device assembly

Cathode

Grid

Anode

FIGURE 11B

carbon nanotubes 144

polysilicon

grid 110

cathode 112

anode 142

50 µm

144
HIGH DENSITY FARADAY CUP ARRAY OR OTHER OPEN TRENCH STRUCTURES AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURE THEREOF

STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH

The U.S. Government has a paid-up license in this invention and the right in limited circumstances to require the patent owner to license others on reasonable terms as provided for by terms of Contract NNL-04-AA21A from NASA.

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is related to U.S. Application Ser. No. 61/036,851, filed on Mar. 14, 2008, entitled “FARADAY CUP ARRAY INTEGRATED WITH A READOUT IC AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURE THEREOF”, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

This invention is related to a charged particle detector and methods for fabricating and using the electron detector.

2. Description of the Related Art

In general, a Faraday cup is regarded as a simple detector of charged particle beams. A Faraday cup typically includes an inner cup concentrically located within a grounded outer cup. Faraday cups are known for their large dynamic range and ability to function in a wide range of environments, including atmospheric pressure. Well designed and shielded Faraday cups have been reported to measure currents down to 10^-15 A, corresponding to 10^15 charged particles per second. While electron multipliers are more sensitive, Faraday cup detectors provide quantitative charge measurements with high precision and stable performance. For instance, electron multipliers are susceptible to degradation over time due to sputtering of the electron conversion material, and the gain of these detectors can vary depending on the mass of the impinging ions.

Faraday cup arrays designed for use in a mass spectrometer have been previously built which included an array of MOS capacitors formed on the interior of high aspect ratio deep etched trenches in n-type silicon. In those designs, the silicon between each cup served to electrically shield cups from their neighbors, enabling low signal cross-talk. Linear arrays of 64, 128 and 256 cups at pitches of 150 µm and 250 µm have been fabricated. The width spacing between the cups was typically limited to 50 µm. Detector arrays have been fabricated where for ion detection metal strip electrodes or MOS capacitors were used.

The following references all of which are incorporated in their entirety by reference describe this work and other background work.

In one embodiment of the invention, there is provided a detector array, including a substrate having a plurality of trenches formed therein, and a plurality of collectors electrically isolated from each other, formed on the walls of the trenches. The collectors are configured to collect charged particles incident on respective ones of the collectors and to output from the collectors signals indicative of charged particles. Adjacent ones of the plurality of trenches are disposed in a staggered configuration relative to one another.

In one embodiment of the invention, there is provided a method for making a detector array. The method forms in a substrate a plurality of trenches across a surface of the substrate such that adjacent ones of the trenches are in a staggered sequence relative to one another, forms in the plurality of trenches a plurality of collectors, and connects a plurality of electrodes respectively to the collectors.

In one embodiment of the invention, there is provided a system for collecting charged particles. The system includes a detector array configured to collect charged particles. The detector array includes a substrate having a plurality of collectors electrically isolated from each other, formed on the walls of trenches in the substrate, and configured to collect charge particles incident on respective ones of the collectors and to output from the collectors signals indicative of charged particle collection. In the detector array, adjacent ones of the plurality of trenches disposed in a staggered configuration relative to one another.

It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description of the invention and the following detailed description are exemplary, but are not restrictive of the invention.

**SUMMARY**

The invention is directed to the microfabrication of Faraday cup arrays for use as a charged particle or photon detection device. The detector device in one embodiment of the invention includes an array of microfabricated Faraday cups.
where each microfabricated Faraday cup acts as an electrically shielded collector of charged particles (electrons or ions).

Referring now to the drawings, wherein like reference numerals designate identical or corresponding parts throughout the several views, FIG. 1A shows one embodiment of the invention of a system 10 for charged particle or photon detection. The system 10 of FIG. 1A includes a detector array 20 including a substrate 22 having a plurality of collectors 24 formed in the substrate 22 and disposed in sequence across a surface of the substrate 22. FIG. 1A shows trenches 26 formed in the substrate to accommodate the collectors 24. As discussed below, in various embodiments of the invention, the trenches are disposed in a staggered configuration (as shown here and below) and have high aspect ratios. The detector array 20 includes a plurality of electrodes 28 connected respectively to the collectors. For the sake of simplicity only one electrode 28 is shown in FIG. 1A.

The trenches 26 can have widths ranging from 5 µm to 100 µm, and can have lengths up to 10 mm. The trenches 26 can have an aspect ratio ranging from 4:1 to 12:1. The collectors as a group can occupy more than 80%, 90%, or 95% of a surface of the substrate 22. The trenches 26 can form a set of position sensitive detectors. A substrate walk between the trenches can have a thickness less than 50 µm. As a result, the trenches 26 can form a set of high density position sensitive detectors. In one embodiment, as discussed in more detail below, the collectors 24 have an isolation resistance between respective ones of the collectors greater than 1 x 10^10 Ω. This is accomplished in one embodiment of the invention by the use of an underlying insulator under the collectors 24 (to be discussed in more detail below). The underlying insulator in turn permits the substrate for example to be a low resistivity material (such as Si at 10^20 or 10^20 cm^-3 dopant concentrations or higher) which forms a well defined ground plane for detector array 20.

The collectors 24 can be made of any conductive material including for example copper, aluminum, gold, platinum, and tungsten or combinations thereof. Besides the collectors, FIG. 1A shows a metal layer 30 patterned on the substrate 22 disposed in a vicinity of the collectors 24. FIG. 1A also shows an interconnect 32 connecting the electrodes 28 respectively to the plurality of collectors 24. In one embodiment, the electrodes 28 are in turn connected to (or otherwise in communication with) a readout circuitry 40 for measuring the charge collected in each cup over time (integrated) or as a function of time (instantaneous). The readout circuitry 40 in one embodiment can be included on another chip separate from the chip carrying the detector array 20. In one embodiment, the metal layer 30 serves as a ground reference and/or a suppression grid for the detector array 20.

For example, a suppressor grid can be used in various embodiments to prevent secondary emission from the cup. A suppressor grid is a metal trace that weaves between the Faraday cup collectors. Bias voltage can be applied to the suppressor grid for example by readout circuitry 40 to prevent the escape of secondary electrons generated inside the cup. The suppressor grid can also serve as an energy filter for incoming charged particles. The metal layer 30 can also be used to generate a ground plane surrounding the interconnect lines 32. The ground plane reduces the crosstalk between adjacent interconnect lines.

The system 10 of FIG. 1A in one embodiment can also include or be connected to a charged particle source 50 which directs charged particles to the detector array 20 where the charged particles are collected by the collectors 24 which act as individual electrodes monitoring the charge accumulation thereon with time. In various embodiments, the charged particle source can include an ion source or an electron source or a combination thereof. In various embodiments, the charged particle source can include a hot filament, a microwave plasma, or other ion sources known in the art which provide an ion into a detector region. In one embodiment, the charged particle source can include an electron-injector material or a photosensitive material disposed in a vicinity of the collectors, which emits an electron (or electrons) as a charged particle or as charged particles upon receiving light or x-ray or high energy particle thereon. For example, the collectors 24 shown in FIG. 1A could themselves contain a coating of photosensitive material or electron injector material. Accordingly, the detector array 10 can be a part of a Faraday cup array, a magnetic sector field detector, a detector in scanning or transmission electron microscope, a charged particle detector, an x-ray detector, a photon detector, and/or a chemical sensor.

In those embodiments, the detector array 20 serves as a positional sensor regarding individual collector currents in time and in position. For example, in a magnetic sector field detector, ions emitted from an ion source can be directed in a direction transverse to the longitudinal axis of the elongated collectors 24 and can be introduced into a magnetic field sector. In the magnetic field sector, the ions will travel along trajectories in the magnetic field which depend on their charge/mass ratio. Lower charge to mass ions are curved the most and will arrive a position along the detector array which for example is closer to the charged particle source than a higher charge to mass ions. The higher charge to mass ions will be incident on and then collected on for example those collectors farther from the charged particle source. Similarly, in a detector in scanning or transmission electron microscope, the detector array also serves as a positional sensor regarding individual collector currents in time and in position. Electrons from the imaging optics are deflected according to their kinetic energy such that lower energy electrons will be more substantially deflected than higher energy electrons. Here, the lower energy electrons will be incident on and then collected on for example those collectors closest to the charged particle source. In optical dispersion devices, light will be diffracted at different angles depending on the wavelength. Lights of different wavelengths will be incident on different regions of the detector array 20. If an electron or charge emitting material on nearby or a part of the collectors, then the electrons or charge generated will be locally collected at nearby collectors.

Further, the readout circuitry 40 can collect and process the charge collection information or signals from individual ones of the collectors 24, not only in a time coordinate (as discussed above) but also in a spatial coordinate for position sensitive information, such as for example in the magnetic sector field detector described above where the respective positions of the individual collectors 24 would be representative of different masses. The readout circuitry 40 can be connected to a microprocessor, memory, and a digital I/O port capable of generating control voltages sufficient to communicate and activate the collectors 24 and the various metal layers on the substrate surface. Moreover, the readout circuitry 40 by way of the microprocessor connection may exchange information to those outside the system 10. The microprocessor (not shown in FIG. 1A) can include computer readable medium containing program instructions for execution to process the data in a temporal and/or spatially integrated or instantaneous manner. The microprocessor may be implemented as a general-purpose computer system that performs a portion or all of the microprocessor based processing...
steps of the invention in response to executing one or more sequences of one or more instructions contained in a memory. Such instructions may be read into memory from another computer readable medium, such as a hard disk or a removable media drive.

The microprocessor can include at least one computer readable medium or memory, such as the controller memory, for holding instructions programmed according to the teachings of the invention and for containing data structures, tables, records, or other data that may be necessary to implement the invention. Examples of computer readable media are compact discs, hard disks, floppy disks, tape, magneto-optical disks, PROMs (EPROM, EEPROM, flash EPROM), DRAM, SRAM, SDRAM, or any other magnetic medium, compact discs (e.g., CD-ROM), or any other optical medium, punch cards, paper tape, or other physical medium with patterns of holes, a carrier wave, or any other medium from which a computer can read.

In one embodiment of the invention, the Faraday cup arrays are made of one-dimensional or elongated Faraday cups. A variety of cup geometries which can be fabricated ranging in width from 15 µm to 45 µm and having lengths up to 4 mm. Larger ranges can be made with the same process. A reasonable minimum width would be 5 µm although there are no substantial restrictions on the minimum width. Furthermore, the cup depth-to-width aspect ratios can exceed 8:1 using deep reactive ion etching technology. In some embodiments, thin silicon membranes between adjacent cups are less than 5 µm wide and 100 µm tall.

In one embodiment of the invention, the Faraday cup arrays are produced by a novel method which microfabricates fine-pitch linear or two dimensional arrays of the collectors. FIG. 2A is a schematic illustration of a three-dimensional model of a 1 x 16 Faraday cup array according to one embodiment of the invention. In FIG. 2A, the cup design variables are: cup length L, cup depth D, cup width W, and cup-to-cup spacing S. The model shows the cups are arranged in a staggered layout to achieve higher cup density while maintaining a constant cup geometry. The uniformity of the cup-to-cup geometry permits quantitative ion measurements across the array.

FIG. 2 is a process flow schematic for the Faraday cup fabrication, according to one embodiment of the invention. This or a similar process flow can be used to fabricate a detector array that has both high resolution (small cups) and high aspect ratio features. The cup insulator could be fabricated by chemical vapor deposition of tetraethylorthosilicate (TEOS) which leads to conformal films of silicon dioxide. Following deposition of the conformal insulator, the conformal insulator was patterned to expose the metal interconnection layer.

A laminate dry film photoresist designed for advanced electronic packaging applications (e.g., Dupont MX5000 series) was used to pattern vias in the conformal insulator. The laminate dry film photoresist “tents” or “spans” across the deep etched Faraday cup trenches and does not damage the thin high aspect-ratio silicon membrane that exists between the trenches. An adhesion promotion layer (e.g., a sputtered Ti (500 Å)/Cu (1000 Å) layer) was applied before the laminate in order to increase the adhesion of the laminate dry film to the substrate.

Deposit of metal such as copper formed the cup metal and electrically connected the Faraday cup to the metal interconnect trace. In order to ensure good contact to the underlying Au trace, a seed layer (e.g. a Ti (500 Å)/Cu (1000 Å) seed layer) was sputtered or otherwise deposited on the substrate following an argon back-sputter process to clean the Au pad. Next, a conformal layer of copper (e.g., 4000 Å Cu layer) was deposited by metal organic chemical vapor deposition (MOCVD) using for example hexafluoroacetylacetone copper(I) trimethylvinylsilane, Cu(HFAC)(TMVS) as a Cu precursor at 200° C. and 1 Torr. Cu(HFAC)(TMVS) as a Cu precursor is commercially sold by CupraSelect™, Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.

FIG. 3 is a schematic illustration showing a top-view and a cross-sectional view depicting one method of the invention for fabricating electrical contact to a high aspect ratio deep trench cup. In particular, FIG. 3 depicts (a) electron-beam evaporation and “lift-off” patterning of a Ti (1000 Å)/Au
between the cups in FIGS. 5A and 5B. In one embodiment of the invention, since the trace metal layer, including ground periphery. In the device layout, adjacent cups are routed on different sides of the die. Therefore, the cross-talk due to the routing traces is not seen between adjacent cups, but between cups that are two positions apart.

Accordingly, Faraday cup arrays were fabricated with cup widths ranging from 15 to 45 µm, cup lengths from 1 to 4 mm, and cup-to-cup spacings from 5 to 25 µm. FIG. 5 shows representative cross-sectional SEM micrographs of the Faraday cups according to one embodiment of the invention. In this example, the cup depth d was 100 µm, the cup width w was 25 µm, and the cup-to-cup spacing was 25 µm. From these cross-sectional images, it is seen that the DRIE process in this embodiment provides for a slightly reentrant profile, leading to slightly larger cup widths at the base of the cups relative to the top. Using such a DRIE process, the minimum cup-to-cup spacing would be a few microns.

In addition to the geometrical variations, as discussed above, the trace metal layer in one embodiment of the invention forms integrated ground planes and/or suppressor grids on some of the devices. A ground plane serves to reduce the cup-to-cup capacitance of the traces. A suppressor grid is a metal trace which weaves between the Faraday cups. A bias voltage can be applied to the suppressor grid to prevent the escape of secondary electrons generated inside the cup and can also serve as an energy filter for incoming charged particles. Suppressor grid lines 20 µm in width are visible between the cups in FIGS. 5A and 5B. In one embodiment of the invention, since the trace metal layer, including ground and suppressor features, is patterned on the substrate prior to deep cup fabrication, dimensions less than 5 µm are achievable.

While not limited to a specific theory, the microfabricated Faraday cup arrays of the invention are measured and modeled as described hereafter to provide a better understanding of how various embodiments of the invention function and how feature size impacts such function. The microfabricated Faraday cup arrays were characterized with a combination of theoretical analysis and measurement. For the theoretical analysis, a circuit model was created in LTspice/ SwitcherCAD III v2.18 (Linear Technology Corporation). A three-circuit model was created with the cups modeled as simple capacitors with a parallel resistance to account for the cup-to-ground leakage. The model also includes cup-to-cup resistance and capacitance to enable an estimation of cross-talk between adjacent cups. A current source was used to simulate ion current. The cup-to-ground capacitance value was modeled as:

\[ C = \frac{\pi w t}{\ln(2x/t)} \]

where \( w \) is the copper thickness and \( x \) is the distance between cups. The bodies of the cups are shielded from each other by the grounded low-resistivity silicon. Therefore, top exposed edges of copper are the main contributors to the cup-to-cup capacitance. The device design allows the creation of a ground plane between the traces to minimize the impact of the routing traces on the cup-to-cup capacitance. Traces are the metal lines that connect the cups to bond pads on the die periphery. In the device layout, adjacent cups are routed on different sides of the die. Therefore, the cross-talk due to the routing traces is not seen between adjacent cups, but between cups that are two positions apart.

The cup-to-ground capacitance values were measured with a 4285 precision LCR meter (Agilent Technologies Inc.) with a 1V, 1 kHz signal using metal probe tips to contact the bond pads. For cup-to-ground measurements, a low resistance contact was made to the substrate using colloidal silver. Parallel resistance (\( R_p \)) values were above the 100 MΩ measurable limit while the dissipation factor was typically below 0.03. The measured capacitance values versus cup area are shown in FIG. 7. The modeled data takes into account the additional capacitance from the wire bond pad and trace. The cup-to-ground capacitance of the wire bond pad and trace were measured on a die without cups, and the added capacitance was typically around 10 pF. The cup-to-cup capacitance was not large enough to be accurately measured with the LCR meter.

Leakage resistance was measured with a 44200 Parametric Test System (Keithley Instruments Inc.) configured with a pre-amplifier for low-current measurement capability. Current was measured in response to a voltage sweep of 1-5V. Measured cup-to-ground resistance values ranged from 3x10^11 to 3x10^12 Ω which corresponds to an average resistivity for the parylene of approximately 5x10^-9 Ω-cm. Measured values for cup-to-cup resistance values ranged from 1x10^12 to 3x10^14 Ω but actual values may be higher as these numbers are approaching the limits of the measurement capability.

The charge collection performance of the cups was simulated with the Spice model. For these simulations, the cup-to-cup spacing and capacitances were held constant at 15 µm.
prior to the invention as chemical sensors working close to the ability to run in a pulsed mode. Thermionic technology does not provide improved accuracy and efficiency for use in chemical sensors and in ion mobility and differential ion mobility detectors.

In one embodiment of the invention, the denser spacing of Faraday cups in the arrays of the invention as compared to previous Faraday cup arrays provides for improved accuracy and efficiency for use in chemical sensors and in ion mobility and differential ion mobility detectors.

Accordingly, in one embodiment of the invention, there is provided a system for charged particle detection. The system includes a detector array configured to collect charged particles. The detector array includes (as described in detail above) a substrate including a plurality of trenches formed therein, a plurality of collectors electrically isolated from each other. The collectors formed on the walls of the trenches are configured to collect charge particles incident on respective ones of the collectors. Adjacent ones of the plurality of trenches are disposed in a staggered configuration relative to one another, although in other embodiments the staggered configuration is optional, and the elongated trenches may be aligned or arbitrarily positioned. The system can include a charged particle source (e.g., an ion source or an electron source) for the generation of charged particles.

In one embodiment, the charge particle source can be an electron source 102 or ion source 104 fabricated on a silicon substrate and utilizing for example a carbon nanotube field emission electron source including as shown in FIGS. 9A and 9B a cathode with aligned carbon nanotubes, a control grid, and an collector or extraction electrode. The collector electrode will be discussed below as the collector electrode permits one to build and test an ion source before utilizing such a source as a free-standing or integrated part of a detector array. The extraction electrode which contains a grid or slit will be used to provide a bias so as to extract ions from an ionization region after the control grid. FIG. 9A is a schematic of a triode configuration for one embodiment of the invention for an electron source 102. FIG. 9B is a schematic of an electron-impact ion source 104 using the triode configuration of FIG. 9A. FIG. 10 is a SEM micrograph of a triode that can be operated as an electron source or an electron-impact ion source.

The generation of gas phase ions by electron impact is a common technique in the fields of mass spectrometry and vacuum science. In mass spectrometry, electron-impact ionization sources ionize gas phase analytes prior to mass separation and ion detection. In vacuum science, ion vacuum gauges, residual gas analyzers, and He leak detectors all operate using electron-impact ionization. Thermionic cathodes are reliable and effective for many applications; however, the power consumption associated with heating these cathodes is a major limitation in developing miniature field-portable ion sources. In many emerging applications such as field-portable mass spectrometers; the power required to heat the thermionic electron source could exceed the combined power requirements of all other system components. Therefore, field emission cold cathodes which nominally operate at room temperature are attractive for some electron-impact applications. Workers have evaluated a number of cold cathode materials including for example diamond-coated silicon whiskers for application in an ion trap mass spectrometer, carbon nanotubes (CNTs) and molybdenum tips as an electron source in vacuum ion gauges, and integrated field emitters for electron-impact ionization inside field emission displays. Additional benefits of field emission sources are the fast turn on and the ability to run in a pulsed mode. Thermionic technology does...
A better understanding of the configuration, the fabrication, and the testing results for the triode ion source described above will be had with reference to the following more detailed discussion. FIG. 9A is a schematic diagram of one embodiment of the triode of the invention, where $V_g$ is the applied grid voltage, $V_a$ is the anode voltage, and $I_g$ is the measured anode current. According to one embodiment of the present invention, the ion source 104 ionizes molecules using either electron impact ionization or field ionization. In the electron impact ionization source of FIG. 9B, the grid electrode 110 is biased positively with respect to the cathode electrode 112 to cause electron emission. Electrons gain kinetic energy based on this voltage and can impact ionize analyte ions in the gas in the vicinity of the grid electrode 110. By way of contrast, in a field ionization source (which the invention can utilize as well and which FIG. 9A can be considered a diagram for providing the biases on the cathode and anode elements were reversed), the grid electrode 110 is biased negatively with respect to the cathode electrode 112. The negative voltage does not promote electron emission but rather generates a high electric field (for example about the carbon nanotubes 114 shown in FIG. 10) that passes into the analyte ions in the gas in the vicinity of the grid electrode 110.

FIG. 11A depicts a process to fabricate an exemplary on-chip vacuum microtriode that can be used to implement ion source 104. In this illustrative, non-limiting process, a silicon dioxide layer 128 is thermally grown on a silicon substrate 130 serving as a support of the ion source 104 and the ion collector 106. After which various layers of a sacrificial oxide layer 132 are deposited using for example plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition to cover the first sacrificial oxide layer and fill the holes 134 exposing the underlying silicon dioxide. Polysilicon layer 136 can be deposited using plasma enhanced chemical vapor deposition to form the structures shown in FIG. 11B including the grid pattern denoted in FIG. 11B and the tapered pattern on the anode electrode 142. A second sacrificial oxide layer can then be deposited over the entire structure. After which, both sacrificial oxide layers are removed to release the polysilicon structures.

Carbon nanotubes 114 can then be formed on for example the cathode electrode 144 shown in FIG. 11B, using the techniques for carbon nanotube growth as discussed above. Afterwards, the polysilicon panels can be rotated and locked into place, producing the structure shown in FIG. 11C. During ionization testing of the triode of FIG. 10, a quantitative measure of the electron current ($I_e$) that passes into the ionization volume is unavailable because all of the emitted electrons are eventually captured by the grid. However, the measured grid current ($I_g$) should be proportional to the electron current ($I_e$) during electron-impact ionization ($I_e = I_g$). In a He atmosphere, the emitted electron current (measured at both 10⁻⁷ Torr and 50 mTorr) did not exhibit a strong dependence on gas pressure. The ion current did increase as He chamber pressure increased, as expected from electron-impact theory. At the chamber base pressure the measured ion collector current is less than 10 nA, while at a pressure of 50 mTorr the ion current approaches 100 nA, representing four orders of magnitude change. The ion current began to saturate as the grid voltage was increased. Other gases such as Ar and Xe also showed similar performance, with these larger gasses exhibiting larger ratios of collector current to grid current. These results show the viability of this on-chip ion source as an ion source for a system utilizing the Faraday cup arrays of the invention.

FIG. 12 is a schematic of an integrated ion source and detector array according to one embodiment of the invention. In this embodiment, an ion source such as ion source 104 is formed on a portion of substrate 202 removed from the trenches and collectors. Alternatively, the ion source 104 could be attached to a portion of substrate 202 removed from the trenches and collectors. FIG. 12 depicts a detector array...
A plurality of collectors (not explicitly shown in this depiction) are disposed in the trenches. The collectors as in the other embodiments can collect charged particles incident on respective ones of the collectors and to output from the collectors signals indicative of charged particle collection. As shown in FIG. 12, the integrated ion source 206 is fabricated on a portion of the substrate removed from the trenches 204.

The ion source by way of grids 208 can direct ions across the detector array 200. For example, a magnetic field sector (not shown as the magnetic field lines permeate the structure shown in FIG. 12) can deflect the ions along different trajectories to impinge the ions on different ones of the collectors depending on a charge-to-mass ratio of the ions.

Ion source 206 can include an electrode (e.g., a cathode) including a carbon nanotube as shown in FIG. 11C. The carbon nanotube can be disposed on an electrode support spacing the carbon nanotube a distance above a surface of the substrate. The electrode as in other embodiments can be configured to field ionize or electron impact ionize a gas phase analyte in a vicinity of the electrode. Grids 208 in the ion source 206 can be configured to be an acceleration grid directing ions across the detector array 200. Ion source 206 can be configured as in other embodiments to generate ion beams by selectively using electron impact ionization or direct field ionization.

Numerous modifications and variations of the invention are possible in light of the above teachings. It is therefore to be understood that within the scope of the appended claims, the invention may be practiced otherwise than as specifically described herein.

The invention claimed is:
1. A detector array comprising:
   a substrate including a plurality of trenches formed therein; a plurality of collectors electrically isolated from each other, formed on walls of the trenches, and configured to collect charged particles incident on respective ones of the collectors and to output from said collectors signals indicative of charged particle collection;
   adjacent ones of said plurality of trenches disposed in a staggered configuration relative to one another;
   contact electrodes connected to respective ones of the collectors at outermost ends of the collectors;
   said contact electrodes having a width larger than a width of the collectors; and
   adjacent ones of said contact electrodes disposed offset from each other in a longitudinal direction of the collectors in order to reduce a spacing between adjacent collectors while avoiding electrical shorting of said adjacent ones of the contact electrodes.

2. The array of claim 1, further comprising:
   lead lines extending from the collector contact electrodes to a periphery of the substrate to provide said signal indicative of charged particle collection to readout circuitry for collection and processing of said signals indicative of charged particle collection.

3. The array of claim 1, wherein the trenches comprise widths ranging from 5 µm to 100 µm and having lengths up to 10 mm.

4. The array of claim 1, wherein the trenches comprise an aspect ratio ranging from 4:1 to 12:1.

5. The array of claim 1, wherein the plurality of collectors occupies more than 90% of a surface of the substrate.

6. The array of claim 1, wherein the plurality of collectors occupies more than 95% of a surface of the substrate.

7. The array of claim 1, wherein the plurality of collectors occupies more than 95% of a surface of the substrate.

8. The array of claim 1, wherein the collectors comprise an array of position sensitive detectors.

9. The array of claim 1, wherein the collectors comprise at least one of copper, aluminum, gold, platinum, and tungsten.

10. The array of claim 1, further comprising: a metal layer patterned on the substrate disposed in a vicinity of the collectors.

11. The array of claim 10, further comprising an interconnect connecting the metal layer respectively to the plurality of collectors.

12. The array of claim 10, wherein the metal layer includes at least one of a ground reference and a suppression grid for the detector array.

13. The array of claim 1, further comprising: an electron-injector material disposed in a vicinity of the collectors and configured to emit an electron as the charged particle upon receiving light or x-ray thereon.

14. The array of claim 1, wherein a substrate wall between the trenches has a thickness less than 50 µm.

15. The array of claim 1, wherein the collectors have an isolation resistance between adjacent ones of the collectors greater than 1×10^10Ω.

16. The array of claim 1, wherein the plurality of collectors comprise a component of at least one of a Faraday cup array, a detector for a magnetic sector field detector, detectors in scanning or transmission electron microscope, a charged particle detector, an x-ray detector, a photon detector, and a detector in an ion mobility spectrometer.

17. A method for making a detector array, comprising:
   forming in a substrate a plurality of trenches across a surface of the substrate such that adjacent ones of the trenches are in a staggered sequence relative to one another;
   forming in the plurality of trenches a plurality of collectors; and
   patterning a metal layer on the substrate in a vicinity of the collectors, wherein patterning comprises:
   forming contact electrodes connected to respective ones of the collectors at outermost ends of the collectors; and
electricity of the collectors.

18. The method of claim 17, further comprising:
   forming, with an ion mill process, the plurality of trenches; and
   utilizing a dry film photoresist spanning across one or more of the trenches to protect conductive electrode materials from the ion mill process forming the trenches.

19. The method of claim 18, further comprising:
   utilizing a laminate photoresist to pattern electrical connections on the substrate for connection to the collectors.

20. The method of claim 18, wherein forming the trenches comprises:
   etching the trenches using a deep reactive ion etch.

21. The method of claim 18, wherein forming the trenches comprises:
   forming said trenches having widths ranging from 5 µm to 100 µm and lengths up to 10 mm.

22. The method of claim 18, wherein forming the trenches comprises:
   forming said trenches having an aspect ratio of depth to width ranging from 4:1 to 12:1.
23. The method of claim 18, wherein forming the trenches comprises:
forming said trenches to occupy more than 80% of a surface of the substrate.

24. The method of claim 18, wherein forming the trenches comprises:
forming said trenches to occupy more than 90% of a surface of the substrate.

25. The method of claim 18, wherein forming the trenches comprises:
forming said trenches to occupy more than 95% of a surface of the substrate.

26. The method of claim 18, wherein forming the trenches comprises:
leaving a substrate wall between the trenches of a thickness less than 50 µm.

27. The method of claim 18, wherein forming the collectors comprises:
forming collectors of at least one of copper, aluminum, gold, platinum, and tungsten.

28. The method of claim 18, further comprising:
patterning a metal layer on the substrate in a vicinity of the collectors.

29. The method of claim 28, further comprising:
forming an interconnect connecting the metal layer respectively to the plurality of collectors.

30. The method of claim 17, wherein forming contact electrodes comprises:
forming the contact electrodes such that adjacent ones of said contact electrodes are disposed offset from each other in a longitudinal direction of the collectors in order to reduce a spacing between adjacent collectors while avoiding electrical shorting of said adjacent ones of the contact electrodes.

31. A system for charged particle detection, comprising:
a detector array configured to collect charged particles; said detector array including,
a substrate including a plurality of trenches formed therein;
a plurality of collectors disposed in the trenches, said collectors configured to collect charged particles from the collectors and to output from said collectors signals indicative of charged particle collection;
adjacent ones of said plurality of trenches disposed in a staggered configuration relative to one another;
contact electrodes connected to respective ones of the collectors at outermost ends of the collectors;
said contact electrodes having a width larger than a width of the collectors; and
adjacent ones of said contact electrodes disposed offset from each other in a longitudinal direction of the collectors in order to reduce a spacing between adjacent collectors while avoiding electrical shorting of said adjacent ones of the contact electrodes.

32. The system of claim 31, further comprising:
a charged particle source including at least one of an ion source and an electron source.

33. The system of claim 31, further comprising:
an electron-injector material disposed in the plurality of trenches and configured to emit an electron upon receiving a high energy particle thereon.

34. The system of claim 31, wherein the plurality of collectors comprise a component of at least one of a Faraday cup array, a magnetic sector field detector, detectors in a scanning or transmission electron microscope, a charged particle detector, an x-ray detector, a photon detector, and a chemical sensor.

35. A detector array comprising:
a substrate including a plurality of elongated trenches formed in the substrate and disposed in sequence across a surface of the substrate;
a plurality of collectors disposed in the elongated trenches, said collectors configured to collect charged particles incident on respective ones of the collectors and to output from said collectors signals indicative of charged particle collection;
a wall membrane of the substrate separating the elongated trenches by a distance less than 50 µm;
contact electrodes connected to respective ones of the collectors at outermost ends of the collectors;
and
adjacent ones of said contact electrodes disposed offset from each other in a longitudinal direction of the collectors in order to reduce a spacing between adjacent collectors while avoiding electrical shorting of said adjacent ones of the contact electrodes.

36. The array of claim 35, wherein said distance is less than 10 µm.

37. The array of claim 35, wherein said distance is less than 5 µm.

38. The array of claim 35, wherein said elongated trenches have widths ranging from 5 µm to 100 µm and have lengths up to 10 mm.

39. The array of claim 35, wherein said elongated trenches have an aspect ratio of depth to width ranging from 4:1 to 12:1.

40. A detector array comprising:
a substrate including a plurality of elongated trenches formed in the substrate and disposed in sequence across a surface of the substrate;
a plurality of collectors disposed in the elongated trenches, said collectors configured to collect charged particles incident on respective ones of the collectors and to output from said collectors signals indicative of charged particle collection;
at least two of the elongated trenches separated from each other by a pitch of less than 100 µm;
contact electrodes connected to respective ones of the collectors at outermost ends of the collectors;
said contact electrodes having a width larger than a width of the collectors; and
adjacent ones of said contact electrodes disposed offset from each other in a longitudinal direction of the collectors in order to reduce a spacing between adjacent collectors while avoiding electrical shorting of said adjacent ones of the contact electrodes.

41. The array of claim 40, wherein said pitch is less than 50 µm.

42. The array of claim 40, wherein said pitch is less than 10 µm.

43. The array of claim 40, wherein said elongated trenches have widths ranging from 5 µm to 100 µm and have lengths up to 10 mm.

44. A detector array comprising:
a substrate including a plurality of trenches formed in the substrate and disposed in sequence across a surface of the substrate;
a plurality of collectors disposed in the trenches, said collectors configured to collect charged particles incident on respective ones of the collectors and to output from said collectors signals indicative of charged particle collection; and
an ion source fabricated on a portion of the substrate
removed from the trenches.

45. The array of claim 44, wherein the ion source is con-
figured to direct ions across the detector array so as to impinge
the ions on different ones of the collectors based on respective
charge-to-mass ratios of the ions.

46. The system of claim 45, further comprising:
a magnetic field sector configured to deflect the ions along
different trajectories so as to impinge the ions on differ-
et ones of the collectors depending on a charge-to-mass
ratio of the ions.

47. The array of claim 44, wherein the ion source com-
prises at least one electrode.

48. The array of claim 47, wherein the at least one electrode
comprises a carbon nanotube disposed on an electrode sup-
port spacing said carbon nanotube a distance above a surface
of the substrate.

49. The array of claim 47, wherein the at least one electrode
is configured to field ionize or electron impact ionize a gas
phase analyte in a vicinity of the electrode.

50. The array of claim 44, wherein the ion source com-
prises at least one acceleration grid configured to direct ions
across the detector array.

51. The array of claim 44, wherein the ion source com-
prises at least one of an electron impact ionization source and
a field ionization source.

52. The array of claim 51, wherein the ion source is con-
figured to generate ion beams by selectively using electron
impact ionization or direct field ionization.