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(54) **MICROMACHINED FIELD ASYMMETRIC ION MOBILITY FILTER AND DETECTION SYSTEM**

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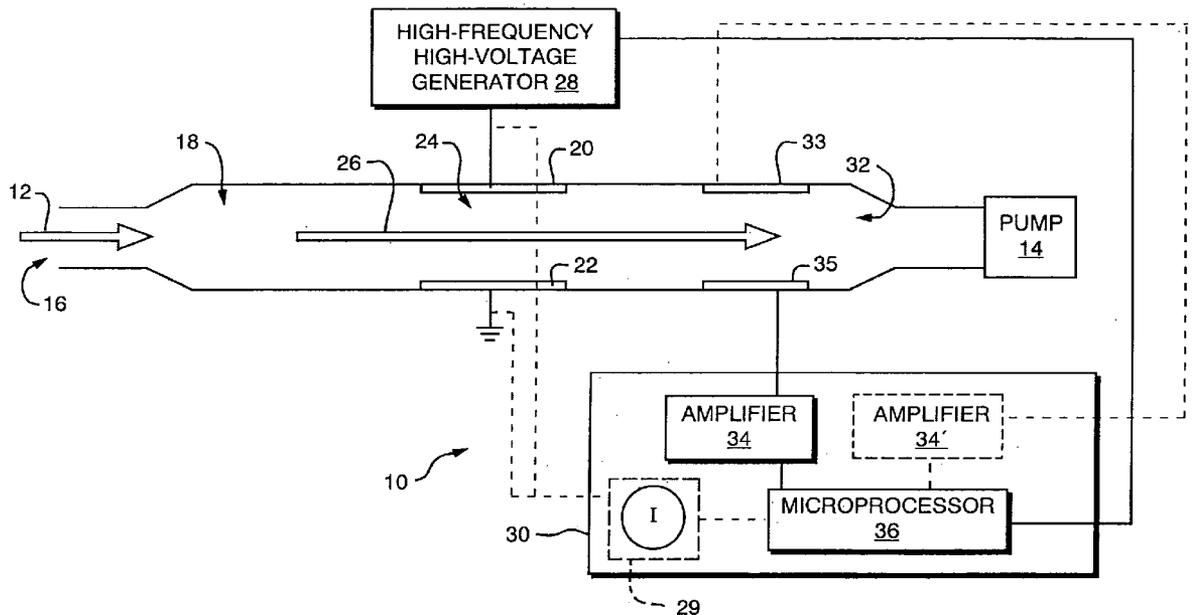
(63) Continuation of application No. 11/331,333, filed on Jan. 11, 2006, which is a continuation of application

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(52) **U.S. Cl.** **250/286; 250/282**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A micromechanical field asymmetric ion mobility filter for a detection system includes a pair of spaced substrates defining between them a flow path between a sample inlet and an outlet; an ion filter disposed in the path and including a pair of spaced filter electrodes, one electrode associated with each substrate; and an electrical controller for applying a bias voltage and an asymmetric periodic voltage across the ion filter electrodes for controlling the paths of ions through the filter.



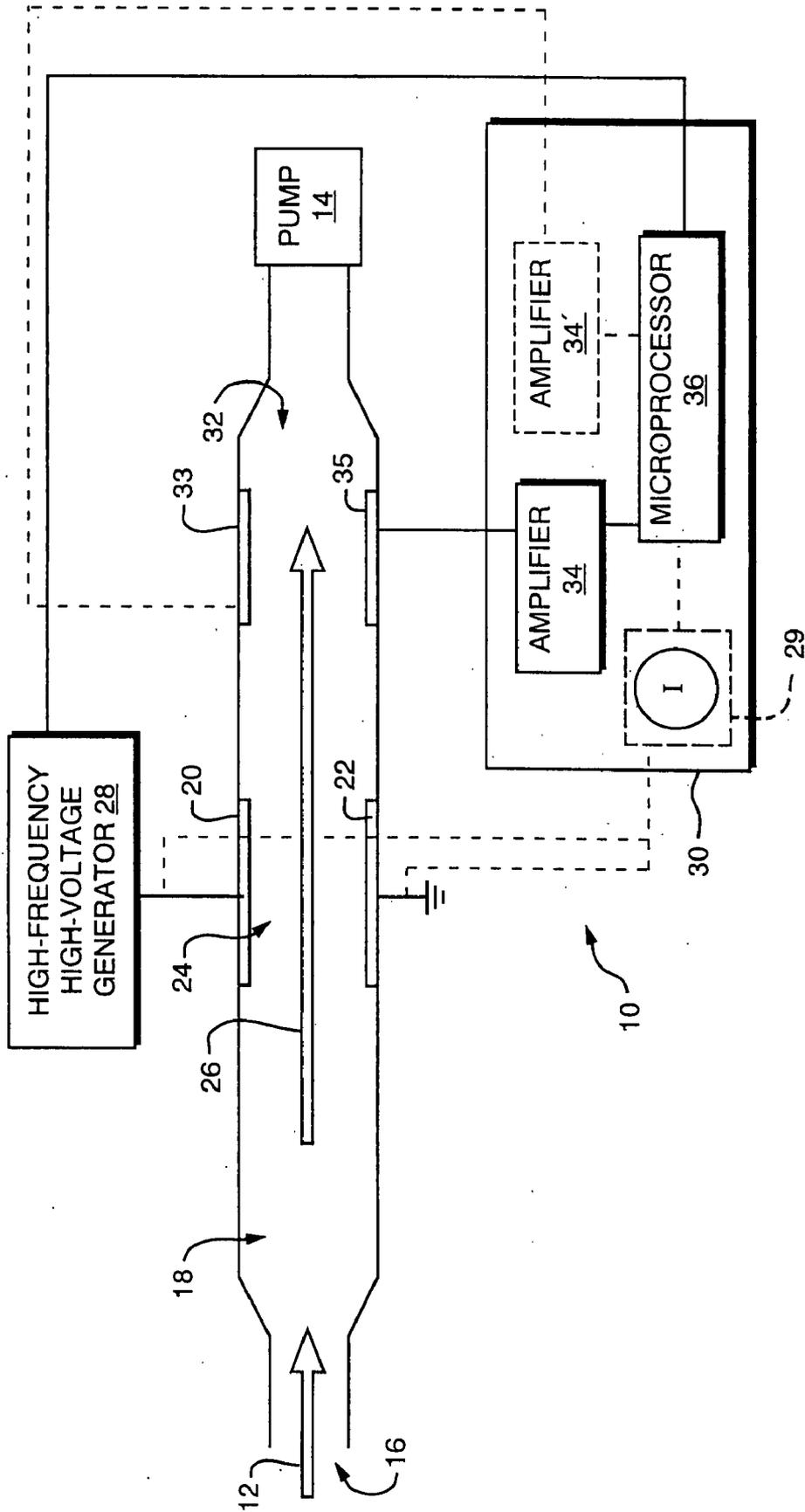


FIG. 1

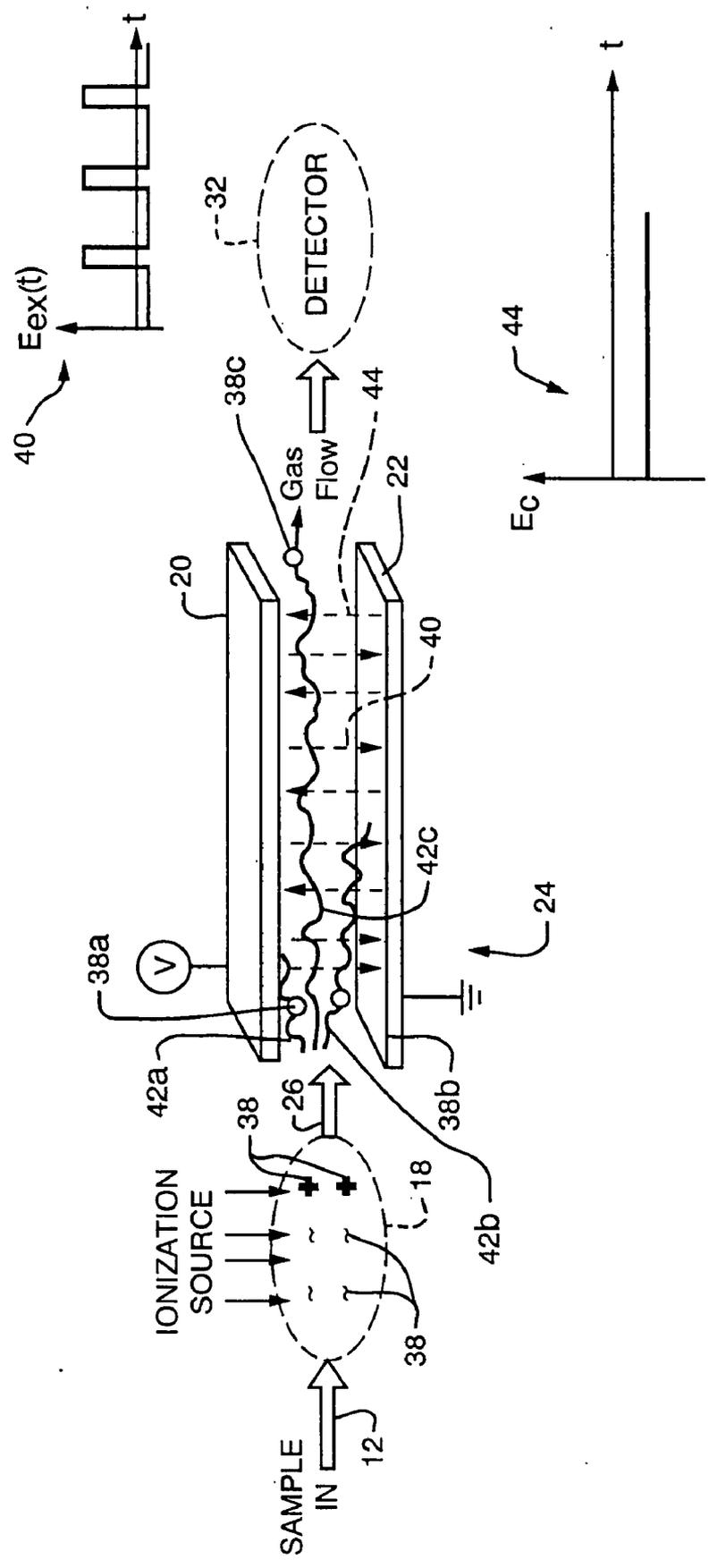


FIG. 2

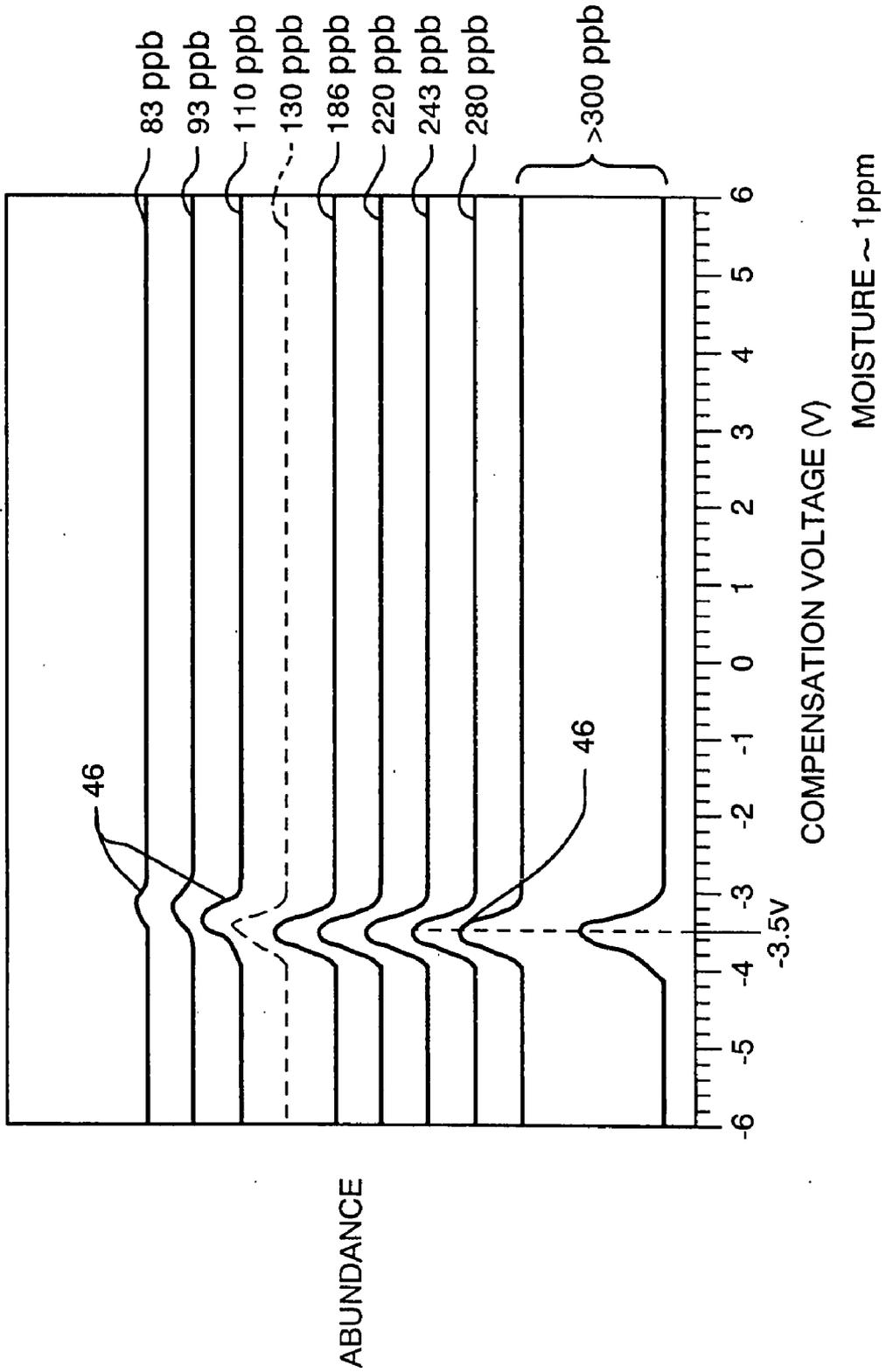


FIG. 3A

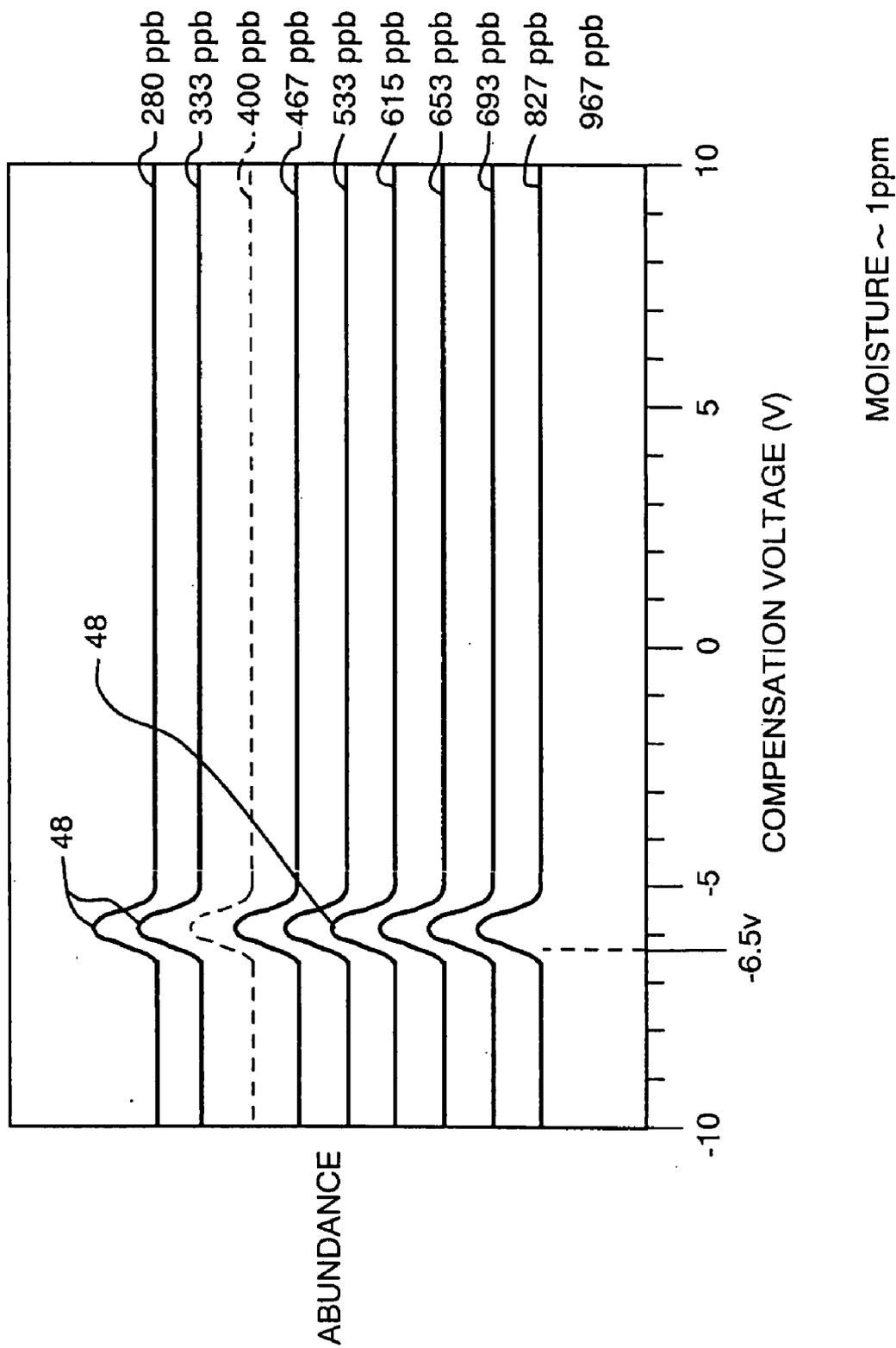


FIG. 3B

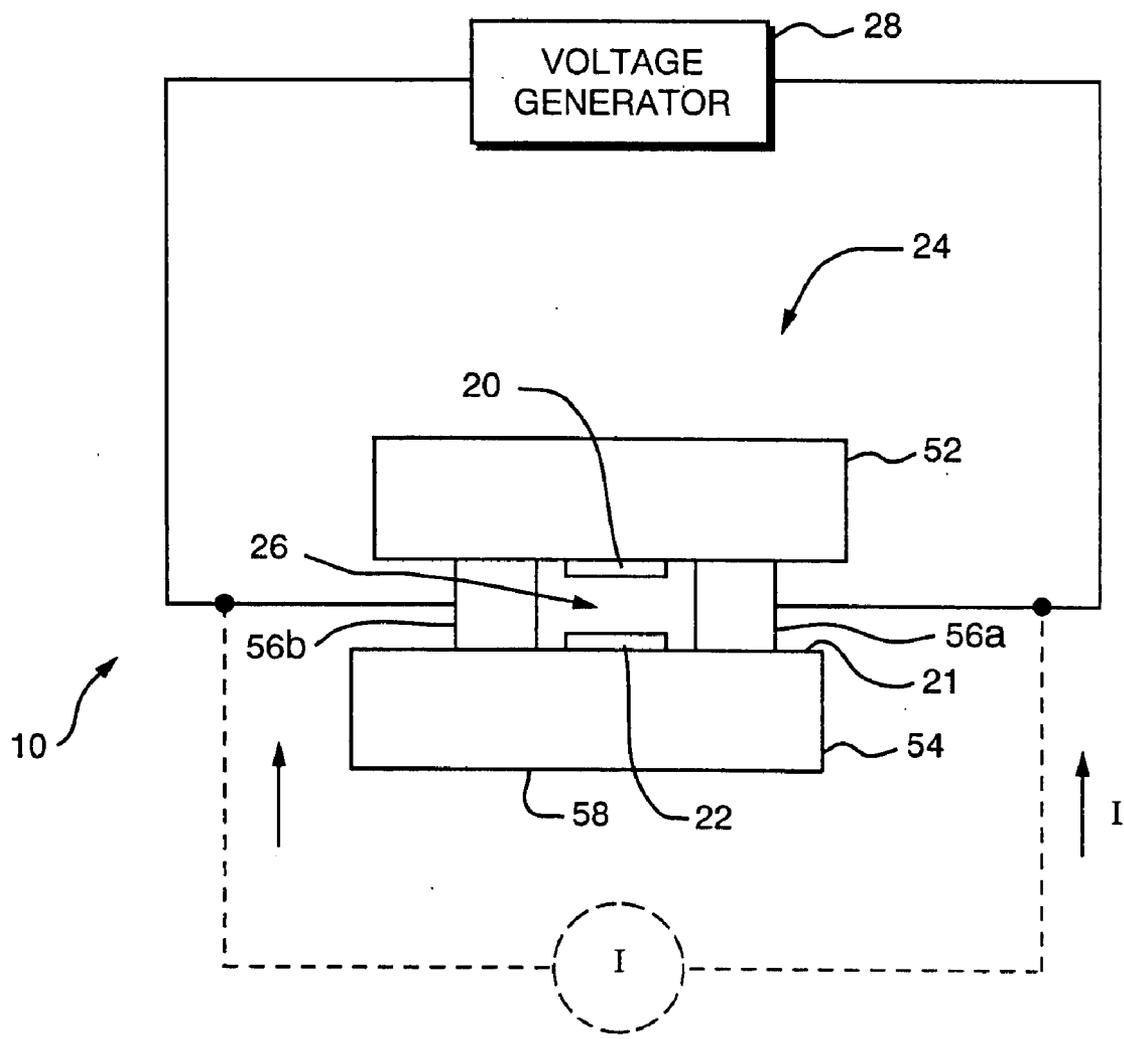


FIG. 4

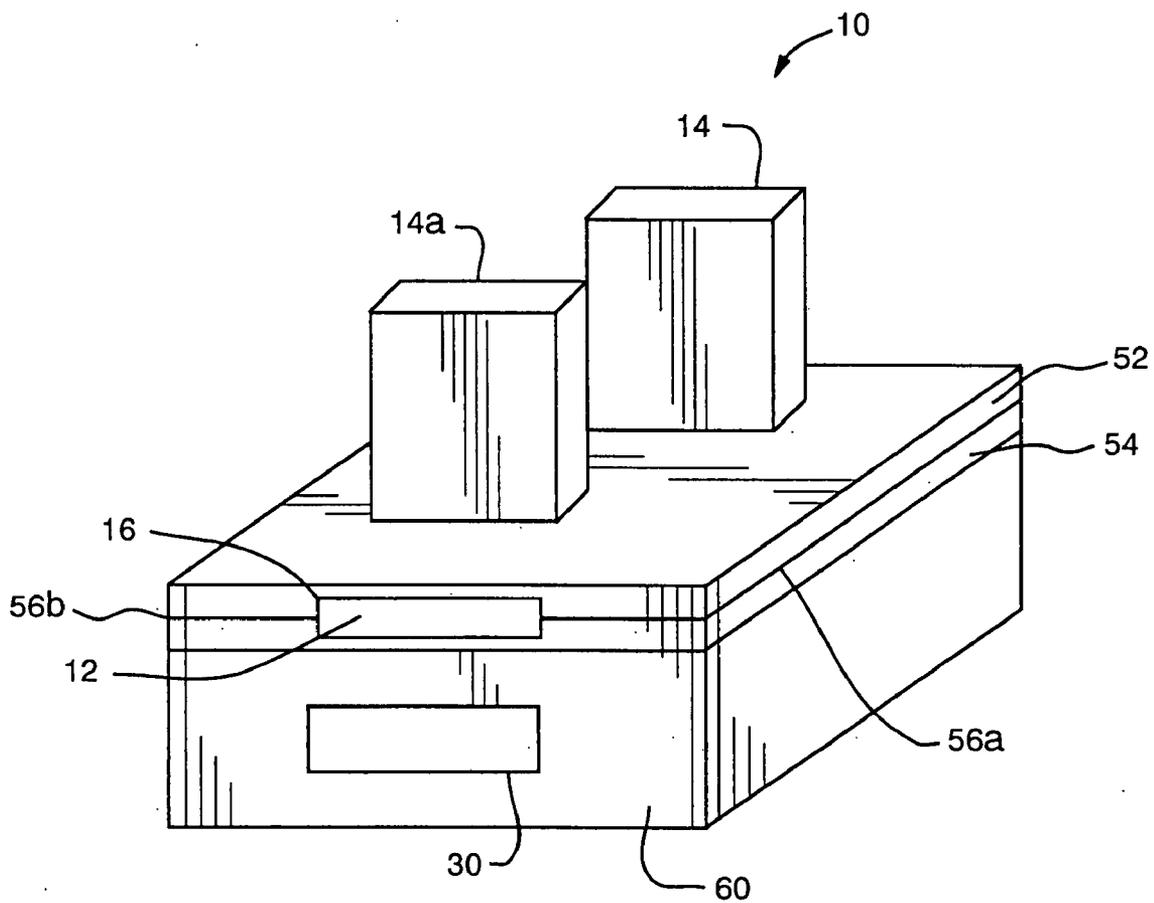
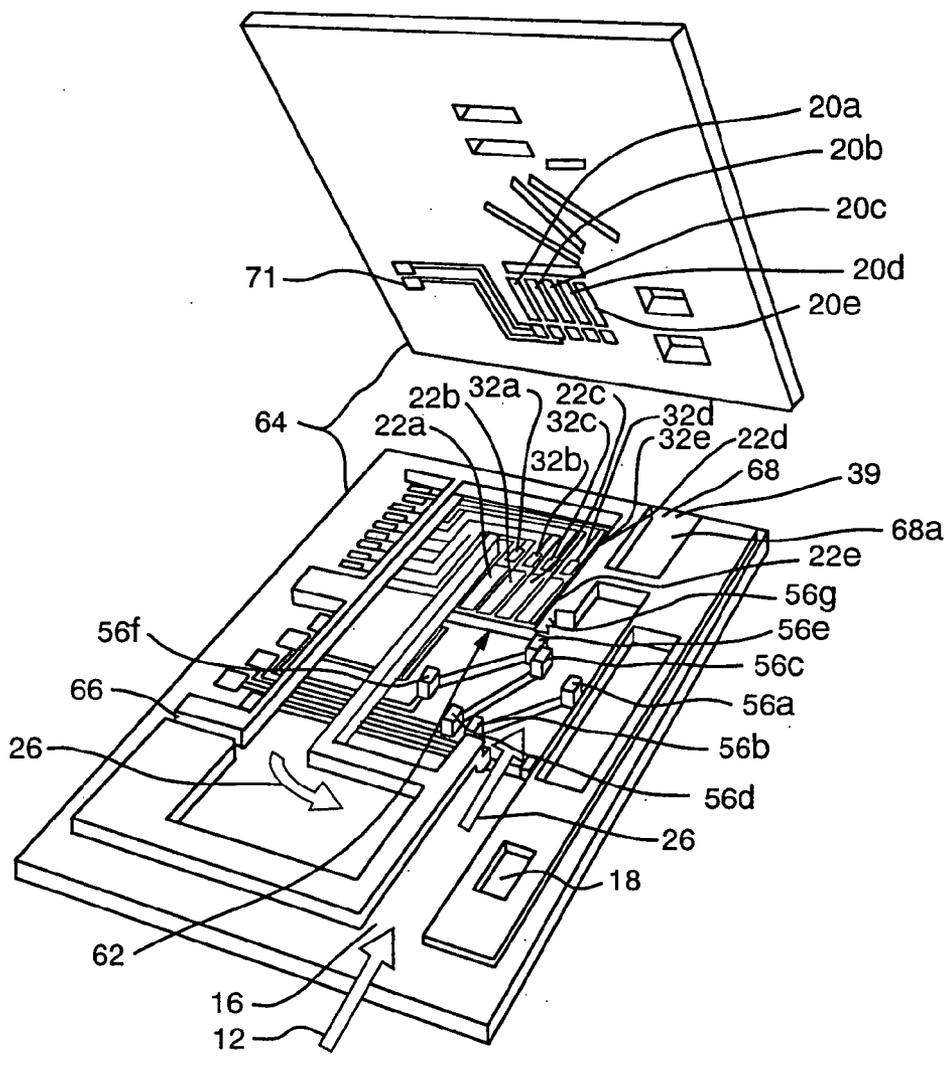


FIG. 5

FIG. 6



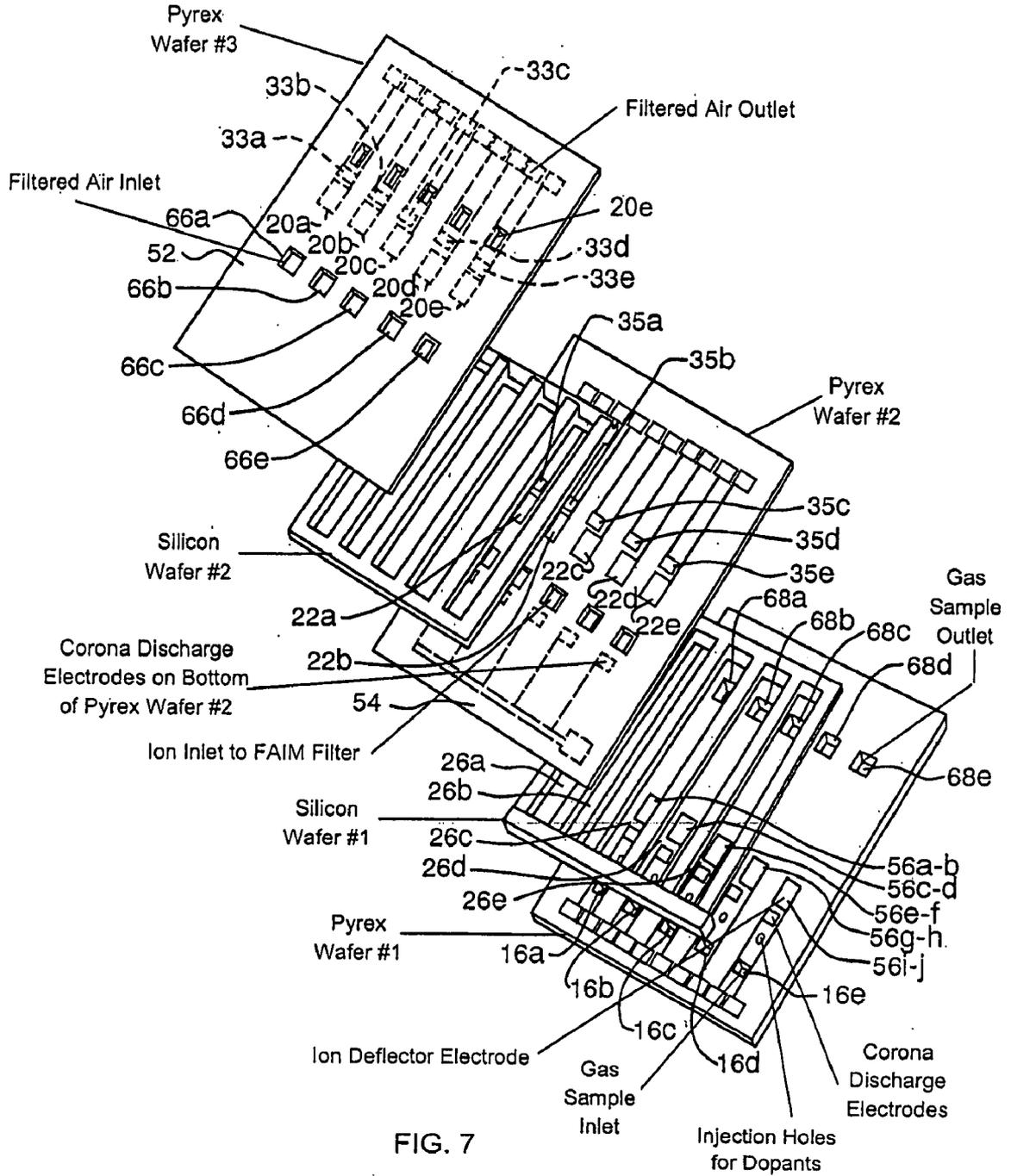


FIG. 7

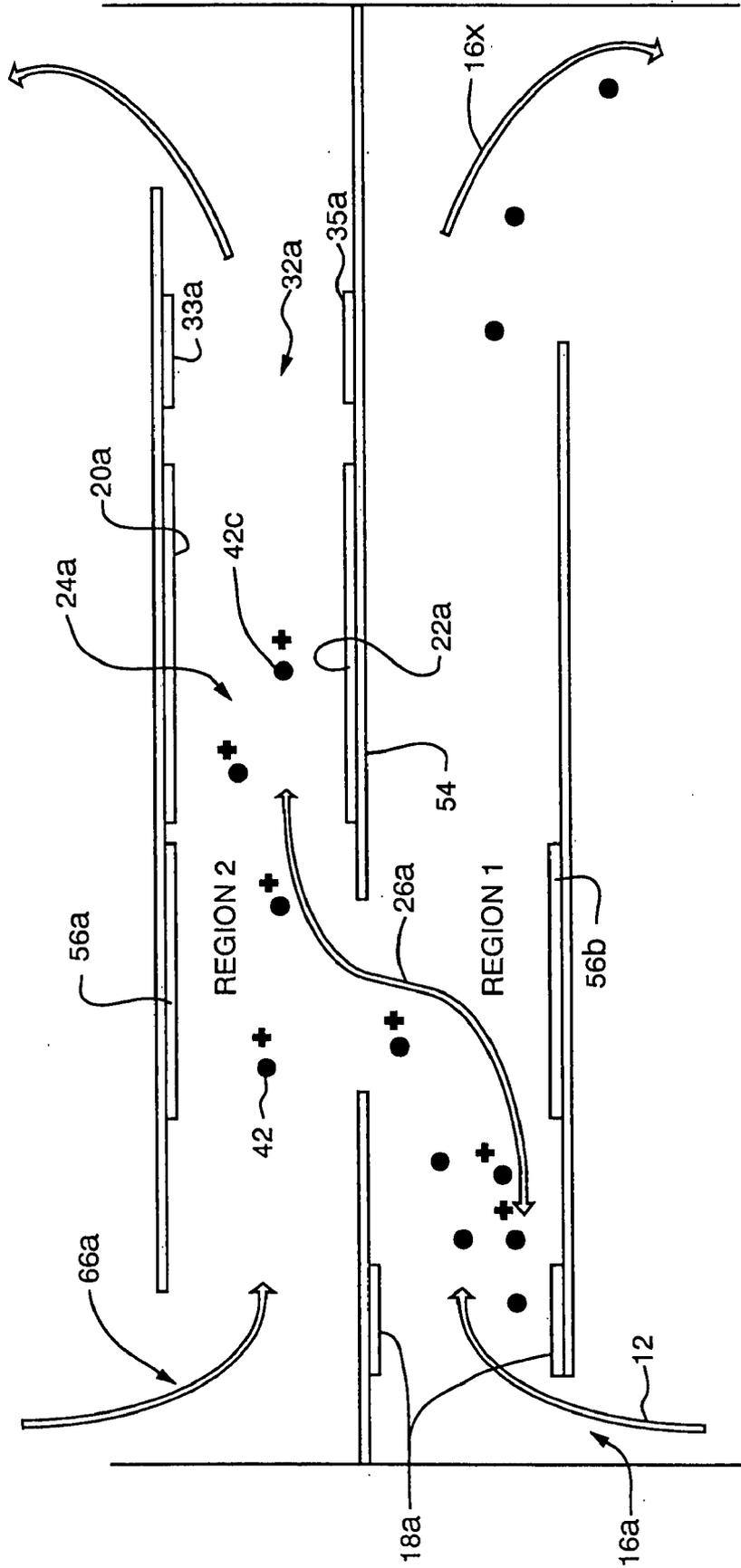


FIG. 8

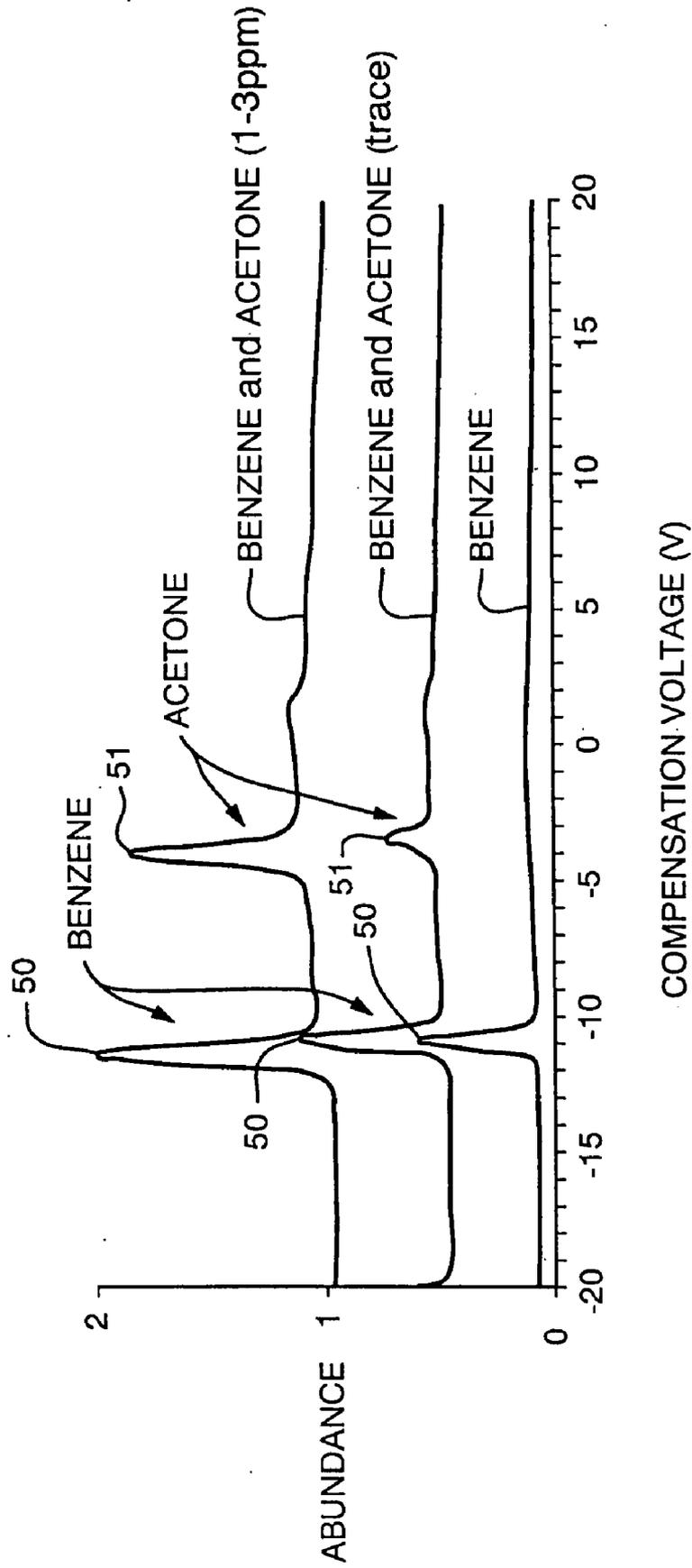


FIG. 9

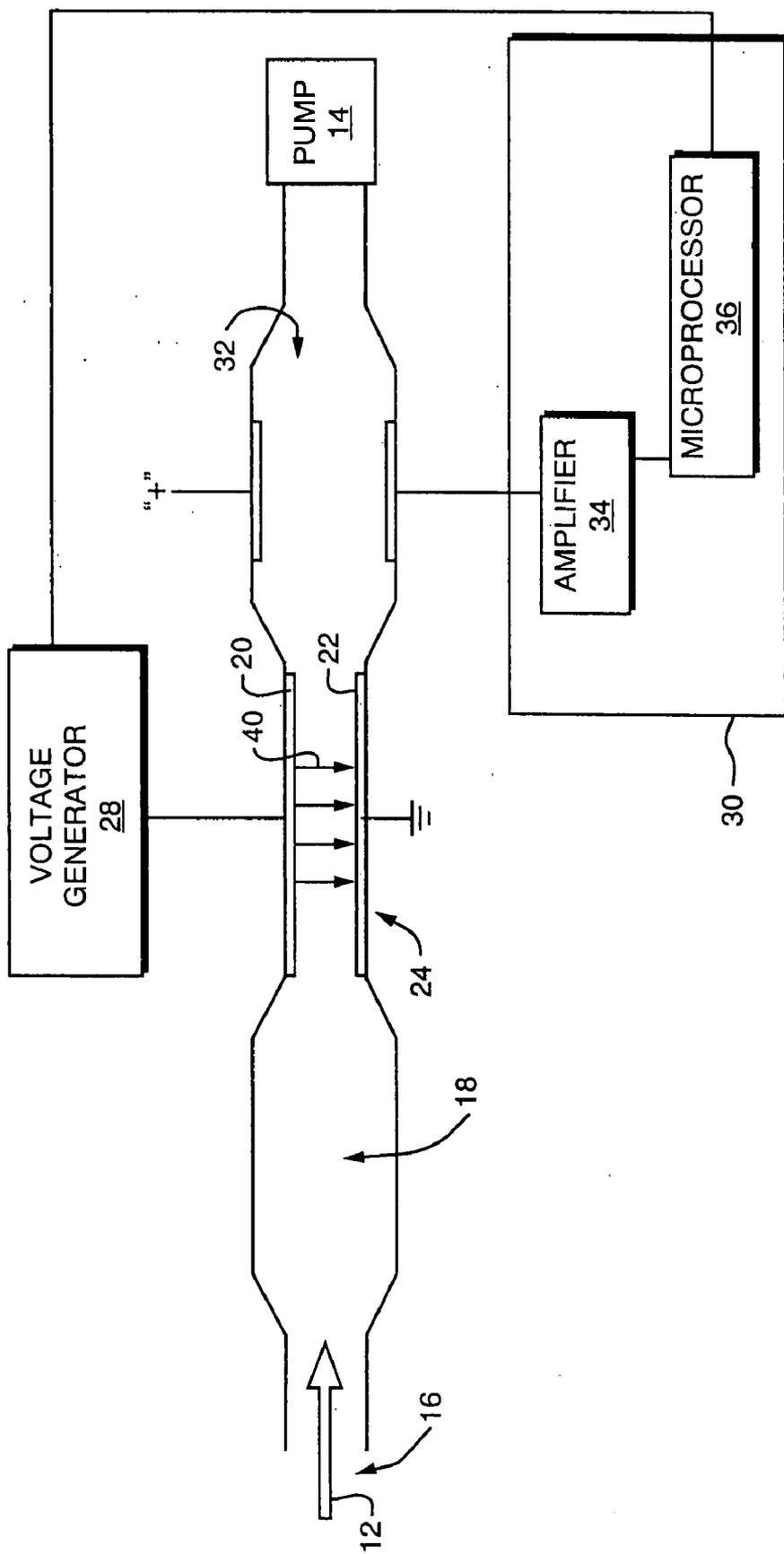


FIG. 10

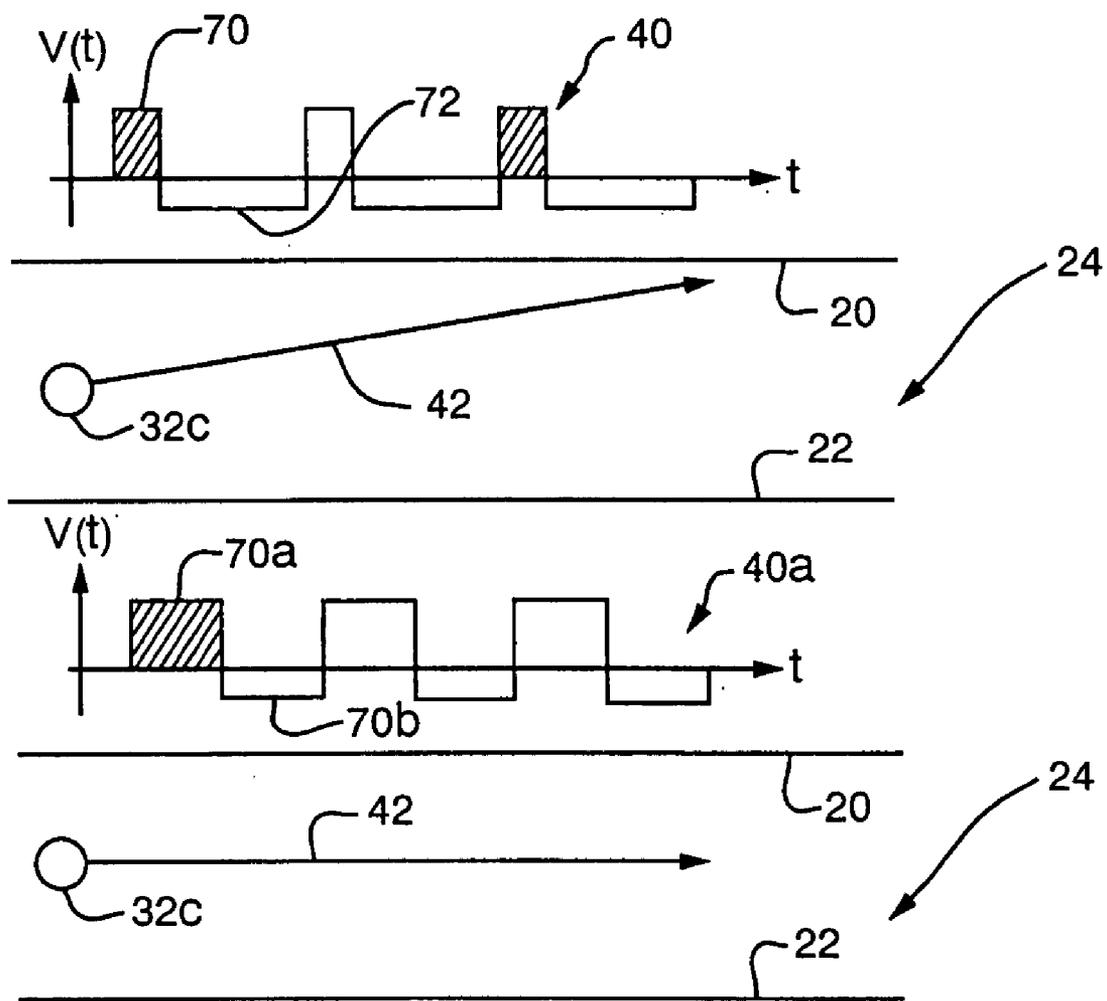


FIG. 11

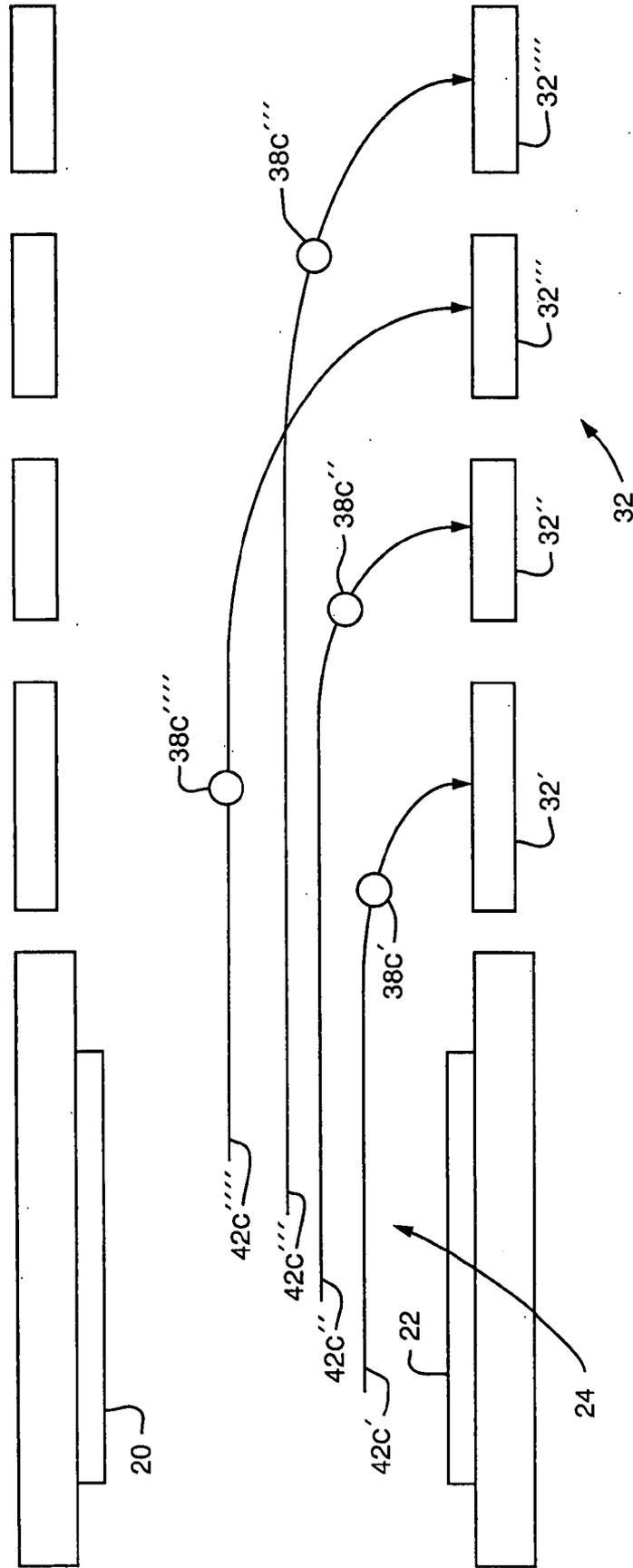


FIG. 12

MICROMACHINED FIELD ASYMMETRIC ION MOBILITY FILTER AND DETECTION SYSTEM

RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 11/331,333, filed Jan. 11, 2006, which is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 10/866,645, filed Jun. 10, 2004, which is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. **10/321,822**, filed Dec. 16, 2002, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,806,463, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. application Ser. No. 09/358,312 filed Jul. 21, 1999, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,495,823. The entire teachings of the above applications are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] This invention relates to a Field Asymmetric Ion Mobility (FAIM) filter, and more particularly, to a micromachined FAIM filter and spectrometer.

[0003] The ability to detect and identify explosives, drugs, chemical and biological agents as well as air quality has become increasingly more critical given increasing terrorist and military activities and environmental concerns. Previous detection of such agents was accomplished with conventional mass spectrometers, time of flight ion mobility spectrometers and conventionally machined FAIM spectrometers.

[0004] Mass spectrometers are very sensitive, highly selective and provide a fast response time. Mass spectrometers, however, are large and require significant amounts of power to operate. They also require a powerful vacuum pump to maintain a high vacuum in order to isolate the ions from neutral molecules and permit detection of the selected ions, and are also very expensive.

[0005] Another spectrometric technique which is less complex is time of flight ion mobility spectrometry which is the method currently implemented in most portable chemical weapons and explosives detectors. The detection is based not solely on mass, but on charge and cross-section of the molecule as well. However, because of these different characteristics, molecular species identification is not as conclusive and accurate as the mass spectrometer. Time of flight ion mobility spectrometers typically have unacceptable resolution and sensitivity limitations when attempting to reduce their size, that is a drift tube length less than 2 inches. In time of flight ion mobility, the resolution is proportional to the length of the drift tube. The longer the tube the better the resolution, provided the drift tube is also wide enough to prevent all ions from being lost to the side walls due to diffusion. Thus, fundamentally, miniaturization of time of flight ion mobility systems leads to a degradation in system performance. While these devices are relatively inexpensive and reliable, they suffer from several limitations. First, the sample volume through the detector is small, so to increase spectrometer sensitivity either the detector electronics must have extremely high sensitivity, requiring expensive electronics, or a concentrator is required, adding to system complexity. In addition, a gate and gating electronics are usually needed to control the injection of ions into the drift tube.

[0006] FAIM spectrometry was developed in the former Soviet Union in the 1980's. FAIM spectrometry allows a selected ion to pass through a filter while blocking the passage of undesirable ions. Conventional FAIM spectrometers are large and expensive, e.g., the entire device is nearly a cubic

foot in size and costs over \$25,000. These systems are not suitable for use in applications requiring small detectors. They are also relatively slow, taking as much as one minute to produce a complete spectrum of the sample gas, are difficult to manufacture and are not mass producible.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] It is therefore an object of this invention to provide a FAIM filter and detection system which can more quickly and accurately control the flow of selected ions to produce a sample spectrum than conventional FAIM devices.

[0008] It is a further object of this invention to provide such a filter and detection system which can detect multiple pre-selected ions without having to sweep the bias voltage.

[0009] It is a further object of this invention to provide such a filter and detection system which can even detect selected ions without a bias voltage.

[0010] It is a further object of this invention to provide such a filter and detection system which can detect ions spatially based on the ions' trajectories.

[0011] It is a further object of this invention to provide such a filter and detection system which has a very high resolution.

[0012] It is a further object of this invention to provide such a filter and detection system which can detect selected ions faster than conventional detection devices.

[0013] It is a further object of this invention to provide such a filter and detection system which has a sensitivity of parts per billion to parts per trillion.

[0014] It is a further object of this invention to provide such a filter and detections system which may be packaged in a single chip.

[0015] It is further object of this invention to provide such filter and detection system which is cost effective to implement and produce.

[0016] The invention results from the realization that an extremely small, accurate and fast FAIM filter and detection system can be achieved by defining a flow path between a sample inlet and an outlet using a pair of spaced substrates and disposing an ion filter within the flow path, the filter including a pair of spaced electrodes, one electrode associated with each substrate and a controller for selectively applying a bias voltage and an asymmetric periodic voltage across the electrodes to control the path of ions through the filter.

[0017] The invention results from the further realization that by providing an array of filters, each filter associated with a different bias voltage, the filter may be used to detect multiple selected ions without sweeping the bias voltage.

[0018] The invention results from the realization that by varying the duty cycle of the periodic voltage, no bias voltage is required.

[0019] The invention results from the further realization that by segmenting the detector, ion detection may be achieved with greater accuracy and resolution by detecting ions spatially according to the ions' trajectories as the ions exit the filter.

[0020] This invention features a micromechanical field asymmetric ion mobility filter for a detection system. There is a pair of spaced substrates defining between them a flow path between a sample inlet and an outlet, an ion filter disposed in the path and including a pair of spaced filter electrodes, one electrode associated with each substrate and an electrical controller for applying a bias voltage and an asymmetric periodic voltage across the ion filter electrodes for controlling the paths of ions through the filter.

[0021] In a preferred embodiment there may be a detector, downstream from the ion filter, for detecting ions that exit the filter. The detector may include a plurality of segments, the segments separated along the flow path to spatially separate the ions according to their trajectories. There may be confining electrodes, responsive to the electrical controller, for concentrating selected ions as they pass through the filter. The confining electrodes may be silicon. The silicon electrodes may act as spacers for spacing the substrates. There may be a heater for heating the flow path. The heater may include the ion filter electrodes. The electrical controller may include means for selectively applying a current through the filter electrodes to heat the filter electrodes. The substrate may be glass. The glass may be Pyrex®. There may be an ionization source, upstream from the filter, for ionizing a fluid flow from the sample inlet. The ionization source may include a radioactive source. The ionization source may include an ultraviolet lamp. The ionization source may include a corona discharge device. There may be a clean air outlet for introducing purified air into the flow path. There may be a pump in communication with the flow path, for regulating a fluid flow through the flow path.

[0022] The invention also features a field asymmetric ion mobility filter and detection system. There is a housing having a flow path between a sample inlet and an outlet, an ion filter disposed in the flow path and including a pair of spaced filter electrodes, an electrical controller for applying a bias voltage and an asymmetric periodic voltage across the ion filter electrodes for controlling the path of ions through the filter, and a segmented detector, downstream from the ion filter, its segments separated along the flow path to spatially separate the ions according to their trajectories.

[0023] In a preferred embodiment there may be confining electrodes, responsive to the electrical controller, for concentrating the ions as they pass through the filter. The confining electrode may be silicon. The silicon electrodes may act as a spacer for spacing the filter electrodes. There may be a heater for heating the flow path. The heater may include the ion filter electrodes. The electrical controller may include means for selectively applying current through the filter electrodes to heat the filter electrodes. There may be an ionization source upstream from the filter for ionizing fluid flow from the sample inlet. The ionization source may include a radioactive source. The ionization source may include an ultraviolet lamp. The ionization source may include a corona discharge device. There may be a clean air inlet for introducing purified air into the flow path. There may be a pump in communication with the flow path for regulating a fluid flow through the flow path.

[0024] The invention also features a field asymmetric ion mobility filter array. There is a housing defining at least one flow path between a sample inlet and an outlet, a plurality of ion filters disposed within the housing, each ion filter including a pair spaced filter electrodes, and an electrical controller for applying a bias voltage and an asymmetric periodic voltage across each pair of ion filter electrodes for controller the path of ions through each filter.

[0025] In a preferred embodiment each ion filter may be associated with one of the flow paths. There may be a detector downstream from each ion filter for detecting ions that exit each said filter. Each detector may include a plurality of segments, the segments separated along the flow path to spatially separate the ions according to their trajectories. There may be a plurality of confining electrodes, responsive to the

electrical controller, for concentrating the ions as they pass through each filter. Each confining electrode may be silicon. The silicon electrode may act as a spacer for spacing the filter electrodes. There may be a heater for heating the at least one flow path. The heater may include each pair of ion filter electrodes. The electrical controller may include means for selectively applying a current through each pair of filter electrodes to heat the filter electrodes. There may be an ionization source upstream from each filter for ionizing a fluid flow from the sample inlet. The ionization source may be a radioactive source. The ionization source may be an ultraviolet lamp. The ionization source may be a corona discharge device. There may be a clean air inlet for introducing purified air into at least one flow path. There may be a pump in communication with each flow path for regulating a fluid flow through each flow path.

[0026] The invention also features an uncompensated field asymmetric ion mobility filter for a detection system. There is a housing having a flow path between a sample inlet and an outlet, an ion filter disposed in the path and including a pair of spaced filter electrodes, an electrical controller for applying an uncompensated asymmetric periodic voltage across the ion filter for controlling the path of ions through the ion filter, and a selection circuit for selectively adjusting the duty cycle of the periodic voltage to target a selected specie or species of ion to be detected.

[0027] In a preferred embodiment there may be a detector downstream from the ion filter for detecting ions that exit the filter. The detector may include a plurality of segments, the segments separated along the flow path to spatially separate the ions according to their trajectories. There may be a confining electrode, responsive to the electrical controller, for concentrating the ions as they pass through the filter. The confining electrode may be silicon. The silicon electrode may act as a spacer for spacing the filter electrodes. There may be a heater for heating the flow path. The heater may include the ion filter electrodes. The electrical controller may include means for selectively applying a current through the filter electrodes to heat the filter electrodes. There may be an ionization source, upstream from the filter, for ionizing a fluid flow from sample inlet. The ionization source may include a radioactive source. The ionization source may include an ultraviolet lamp. The ionization source may include a corona discharge device. There may be a clean air inlet for introducing purified air into the flow path. There may be a pump in communication with the flow path for regulating a fluid flow through the flow path.

[0028] The invention also features a field asymmetric ion mobility filter. There is a housing having a flow path between a sample inlet and an outlet, an ion filter disposed in the flow path and including a pair of spaced filter electrodes, a pair of confining electrodes transverse to the flow path, and an electrical controller for applying a first bias voltage and an asymmetric periodic voltage across the ion filter electrodes and for applying a second bias voltage across the confining electrodes for controlling the path of ions through the filter.

[0029] In a preferred embodiment there may be a detector downstream from the ion filter for detecting ions that exit the filter. The detector may include a plurality of segments, the segments separated along the flow path to spatially separate the ions according to their trajectories. The confining electrodes may be silicon. The silicon electrodes may act as a spacer for spacing the filter electrodes. There may be a heater for heating the flow path. The heater may include the ion filter

electrodes. The heater may include the confining electrodes. The electrical controller may include means for selectively applying a current through the filter electrodes to heat the filter electrodes. The electrical controller may include means for selectively applying a current through the confining electrodes to heat the confining electrodes. There may be an ionization source upstream from the filter for ionizing fluid flow from the sample inlet. The ionization source may include a radiation source. The ionization source may include an ultraviolet lamp. The ionization source may be a corona discharge device. There may be a clean air inlet for introducing purified air into the flow path. There may be a pump in communication with the flow path for regulating a fluid flow through the flow path.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0030] The foregoing and other objects, features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following more particular description of preferred embodiments of the invention, as illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which like reference characters refer to the same parts throughout the different views. The drawings are not necessarily to scale, emphasis instead being placed upon illustrating the principles of the invention.

[0031] Other objects, features and advantages will occur to those skilled in the art from the following description of a preferred embodiment and the accompanying drawings, in which:

[0032] FIG. 1 is a schematic block diagram of the micro-machined filter and detection system according to the present invention;

[0033] FIG. 2 is a schematic representation of the ions as they pass through the filter electrodes of FIG. 1 toward the detector;

[0034] FIG. 3A is a graphical representation of the bias voltage required to detect acetone and the sensitivity obtainable;

[0035] FIG. 3B is a representation, similar to FIG. 3A, of the bias voltage required to detect Diethyl methyl amine;

[0036] FIG. 4 is a cross sectional of the view of the spaced, micromachined filter according to the present invention;

[0037] FIG. 5 is a three dimensional view of the packaged micromachined filter and detection system, including fluid flow pumps, demonstrating the miniaturized size which may be realized;

[0038] FIG. 6 is an exploded view of one embodiment according to the present invention in which an array of filters and detectors are disposed in a single flow path;

[0039] FIG. 7 is an exploded view, similar to FIG. 6, in which the array of filters is stacked and one filter and detector is associated with a single flow path.

[0040] FIG. 8 is a cross sectional representation of a single flow path of the arrayed filter and detector system of FIG. 7;

[0041] FIG. 9 is a graphical representation demonstrating simultaneous multiple detections of benzene and acetone;

[0042] FIG. 10 is a schematic block diagram, similar FIG. 1, in which the filter is not compensated by a bias voltage and the duty cycle of the periodic voltage is instead varied to control the flow of ions through the filter;

[0043] FIG. 11 is a graphical representation of an asymmetric periodic voltage having a varying duty cycle which is applied to the filter of FIG. 9 to filter selected ions without a bias voltage; and

[0044] FIG. 12 is a schematic diagram of a filter and detector system in which the detector is segmented to spatially detect ions as they exit the filter.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0045] A description of preferred embodiments of the invention follows.

[0046] FAIM spectrometer 10, FIG. 1, operates by drawing a gas, indicated by arrow 12, via pump 14, through inlet 16 into ionization region 18. The ionized gas is passed between parallel electrode plates 20 and 22, which comprise ion filter 24, following flow path 26. As the gas ions pass between plates 20 and 22, they are exposed to an asymmetric oscillating electric field between electrode plates 20 and 22 induced by a voltage applied to the plates by voltage generator 28 in response to electronic controller

[0047] As ions pass through filter 24, some are neutralized by plates 20 and 22 while others pass through and are sensed by detector 32. Detector 32 includes a top electrode 33 at a predetermined voltage and a bottom electrode 35, typically at ground. Top electrode 33 deflects ions downward to electrode 35. However either electrode may detect ions depending on the ion and the voltage applied to the electrodes. Moreover, Multiple ions may be detected by using top electrode 33 as one detector and bottom electrode 35 as a second detector. Electronic controller 30 may include for example, amplifier 34 and microprocessor 36. Amplifier 34 amplifies the output of detector 32, which is a function of the charge collected by detector 34, and provides the output to microprocessor 36 for analysis. Similarly, amplifier 34', shown in phantom, may be provided where electrode 33 is also utilized as a detector.

[0048] As ions 38, FIG. 2, pass through alternating asymmetric electric field 40, which is transverse to gas flow 12, electric field 40, causes the ions to "wobble" along paths 42a, 42b and 42c. Field 40 is typically in the range of $\pm(1000-2000)$ volts dc and has a maximum field strength of 40,000 V/cm. The path taken by a particular ion is a function of its mass, size, cross-section and charge. Once an ion reaches electrode 20 or 22, it is neutralized. A second, bias or compensation field 44, typically in the range of ± 2000 V/cm or ± 100 volts dc, is concurrently induced between electrodes 20 and 22 by as bias voltage applied to plates 20 and 22, also by voltage generator 28, FIG. 1, in response to microprocessor 36 to enable a preselected ion species to pass through filter 24 to detector 32. Compensation field 44 is a constant bias which offsets alternating asymmetric field 40 to allow the preselected ions, such as ion 38c to pass to detector 32. Thus, with the proper bias voltage, a particular species of ion will follow path 42c while undesirable ions will follow paths 42a and 42b to be neutralized as they encounter electrode plates 20 and 22.

[0049] The output of FAIM spectrometer 10 is a measure of the amount of charge on detector 32 for a given bias voltage 44. The longer filter 24 is set at a given compensation bias voltage, the more charge will accumulate on detector 32. However, by sweeping compensation voltage 44 over a predetermined voltage range, a complete spectrum for sample gas 23 can be achieved. The FAIM spectrometer according to the present invention requires typically less than thirty seconds and as little as one second to produce a complete spectrum for a given gas sample.

[0050] By varying compensation bias voltage 44 the species to be detected can be varied to provide a complete spectrum of the gas sample. For example, with a bias voltage of -3.5 volts acetone was detected as demonstrated by concen-

tration peaks **46**, FIG. 3A in concentrations as low as **83** parts per billion. In contrast, at a bias voltage of -6.5 volts, diethyl methyl amine, peaks **48**, FIG. 3B, was detected in concentrations as low as 280 parts per billion.

[0051] Filter **24**, FIG. 4, is on the order of one inch in size. Spectrometer **10** includes spaced substrates **52** and **54**, for example glass such as Pyrex® available from Corning Glass, Corning, N.Y., and electrodes **20** and **22**, which may be example gold, titanium, or platinum, mounted or formed on substrates **52** and **54**, respectively. Substrates **52** and **54** are separated by spacers **56a** and **56b** which may be formed by etching or dicing silicon wafer. The thickness of spacers **56a** and **56b** defines the distance between electrodes **20** and **22**. Moreover, applying the same voltage to silicon spacers **56a-b**, typically $\pm(10-1000)$ volts dc transforms spacers **56a-b** into electrodes which produce a confining electric field **58**, which guides or confines the ions' paths to the center of flow path **26**. This increases the sensitivity of the system by preserving more ions so that more ions strike detector **34**. However, this is not a necessary limitation of the invention.

[0052] To maintain accurate and reliable operation of spectrometer **10**, neutralized ions which accumulate on electrode plates **20** and **22** must be purged. This may be accomplished by heating flow path **26**. For example, controller **30**, FIG. 1, may include current source **29**, shown in phantom, which provides, in response to microprocessor **36**, a current *I* to electrode plates **20** and **22** to heat the plates, removing accumulated molecules. Similarly, current *I* may instead be applied to spacer electrodes **56a** and **56b**, FIG. 4, to heat flow path **26** and clean plates **20** and **22**.

[0053] Packaged FAIM spectrometer **10**, FIG. 5, may be reduced in size to one inch by one inch by one inch. Pump **14** is mounted on substrate **52** for drawing a gas sample **12** into inlet **16**. Clean dry air may be introduced into flow path **26**, FIG. 1, by recirculation pump **14a** prior to or after ionization of the gas sample. Electronic controller **30** may be etched into silicon control layer **60** which combines with substrates **52** and **54** to form a housing for spectrometer **10**. Substrates **52** and **54** and control layer **60** may be bonded together, for example, using anodic bonding, to provide an extremely small FAIM spectrometer. Micro pumps **14** and **14a** provide a high volume throughput which further expedites the analysis of gas sample **12**. Pumps **14** and **14a** may be, for example, conventional miniature disk drive motors fitted with small centrifugal air compressor rotors or micromachined pumps, which produce flow rates of 1 to 4 liters per minute. One example of pump **14** is available from Sensidyne, Inc., Clearwater, Fla.

[0054] While the FAIM spectrometer according to the present invention quickly produces a spectrum for a particular gas sample, the time for doing so may be further reduced with an array of filters **32**. FAIM spectrometer **10**, FIG. 6, may include filter array **62**, a single inlet **16** and single flow path **26**. Sample gas **23** is guided by confining electrodes **56a-h** to filter array **62** after passing by ionization source **18**, which may include an ultraviolet light source, a radioactive device or corona discharge device. Filter array **62** includes, for example, paired filter electrodes **20a-d** and **22a-e** and may simultaneously detect different ion species by applying a different compensation bias voltage **44**, FIG. 2, to each electrode pair and sweeping each electrode pair over a different voltage range greatly reducing the sweep time. However, array **62** may include any number of filters depending on the size of the spectrometer. Detector array **64**, which includes

detectors **32a-e**, detects multiple selected ion species simultaneously, thereby reduce the time necessary to obtain a spectrum of the gas sample **12**. The electrode pairs share the same asymmetric periodic ac voltage **40**.

[0055] Clean dry air may be introduced into flow path **26** through clean air inlet **66** via recirculator pump **14a**, FIG. 5. Drawing in clean dry air assists in reducing the FAIM spectrometer's sensitivity to humidity. Moreover, if the spectrometer is operated without clean dry air and a known gas sample is introduced in the device, the device can be used as a humidity sensor since the resulting spectrum will change with moisture concentration from the standardized spectrum for the given sample.

[0056] However, rather than each filter **32a-e** of filter array **62** sharing the same flow path **26**, individual flow paths **26a-e**, FIG. 7, may be provided so that each flow path has associated with it, for example, inlet **16a**, ionization region **18a**, confining electrodes **56a'**, **56b'**, ion filter electrode pair **20a**, **22a**, detector electrode pair **33a**, **35a**, and exit port **68a**.

[0057] In operation, sample gas **12** enters sample inlet **16a**, FIG. 8, and is ionized by, for example, a corona discharge device **18a**. The ionized sample is guided towards ion filter **24a** by confining electrodes **56a**. As ions pass between ion filter electrodes **20a** and **22a**, undesirable ions will be neutralized while selected ions will pass through filter **24a** to be detected by detector **32a**.

[0058] As shown in FIG. 9, multiple, simultaneous detections were made of Benzene, peaks **50** and acetone peaks **51**, demonstrating the advantage of the arrayed filters and detectors according to the present invention.

[0059] It has also been found that a compensation bias voltage is not necessary to detect a selected specie or species of ion. By varying the duty cycle of the asymmetric periodic voltage applied to electrodes **20** and **22** of filter **24**, FIG. 10, there is no need to apply a constant bias voltage to plate electrodes **20** and **22**. Voltage generator **28**, in response to control electronics **30** varies the duty cycle of asymmetric alternating voltage **40**. By varying the duty cycle of periodic voltage **40**, FIG. 11, the path of selected ion **32c** may be controlled. As an example, rather than a limitation, the duty cycle of field **40** may be one quarter: 25% high, peak **70**, and 75% low, valley **72**, and ion **38c** approaches plate **20** to be neutralized. However, by varying the duty cycle of voltage **40a** to 40%, peak **70a**, ion **38c** passes through plates **20** and **22** without being neutralized. Typically the duty cycle is variable from 10-50% high and 90-50% low. Accordingly, by varying the duty cycle of field **40**, an ion's path may be controlled without the need of a bias voltage.

[0060] To improve FAIM spectrometry resolution even further, detector **32**, FIG. 12, may be segmented. Thus as ions pass through filter **24** between filter electrodes **20** and **22**, the individual ions **38c'**-**38c''''** may be detected spatially, the ions having their trajectories **42'-42''''** determined according to their size, charge and cross section. Thus detector segment **32'** will have one a concentration of one species of ion while detector segment **32''** will have a different ion species concentration, increasing the spectrum resolution as each segment may detect a particular ion species.

[0061] Although specific features of the invention are shown in some drawings and not in others, this is for convenience only as each feature may be combined with any or all of the other features in accordance with the invention.

[0062] Other embodiments will occur to those skilled in the art and are within the following claims:

[0063] While this invention has been particularly shown and described with references to preferred embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the scope of the invention encompassed by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

- 1. (canceled)
- 2. A field asymmetric ion mobility filter for a detection system comprising:
 - a housing including a flow path between a sample inlet and an outlet,
 - a micromechanical ion mobility based filter disposed in the flow path and including a pair of spaced filter electrodes, at least one filter electrode being formed on a substrate, and
 - an electrical controller for applying a bias voltage and an asymmetric periodic voltage across the ion filter electrodes for controlling the paths of ions while the ions are flowing through the ion mobility based filter.
- 3. The system of claim 2 comprising a detector for detecting ions exiting the filter and generating an ion detection current.
- 4. The system of claim 3, wherein the detector includes at least one detector electrode.
- 5. The system of claim 4, wherein the at least one detector electrode is formed on a substrate.
- 6. The system of claim 2 comprising a spacer for separating the filter electrodes.
- 7. The system of claim 6, wherein the spacer includes silicon.
- 8. The system of claim 7, wherein the spacer is formed from at least one of dicing and etching.
- 9. The system of claim 6, wherein the spacer defines the distance between the filter electrodes.

10. The system of claim 2 comprising a heater within the flow path.

11. The system of claim 2 comprising a pump in communications with the flow path for supporting, at least in part, the flow of ions along the flow path.

12. A method of filtering ions comprising:
 providing a housing including a flow path between a sample inlet and an outlet,
 disposing a micromechanical ion mobility based filter in the flow path, the filter including a pair of spaced filter electrodes, at least one filter electrode being formed on a substrate, and
 applying a bias voltage and an asymmetric periodic voltage across the ion filter electrodes for controlling the paths of ions while the ions are flowing through the ion mobility based filter.

13. The method of claim 12 comprising detecting ions exiting the filter and generating an ion detection current.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the detecting is performed by at least one detector electrode.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the at least one detector electrode is formed on a substrate.

16. The method of claim 12 comprising separating the filter electrodes using a spacer.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the spacer includes silicon.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the spacer is formed from at least one of dicing and etching.

19. The method of claim 16 comprising defining the distance between the filter electrodes using the spacer.

20. The method of claim 12 comprising heating a portion of the flow path.

21. The method of claim 12 comprising interfacing a pump with the flow path for supporting, at least in part, the flow of ions along the flow path.

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