



Metal-coated MEMS X-ray optics using atomic layer deposition

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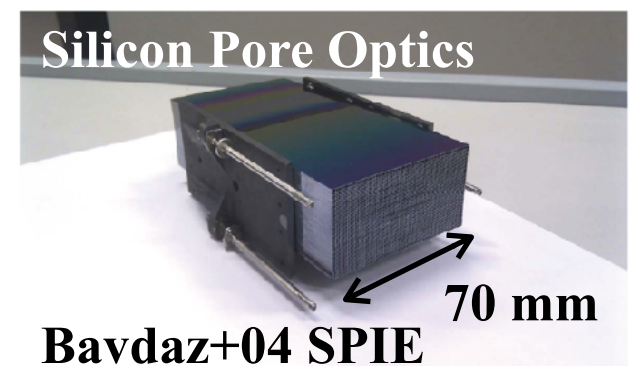
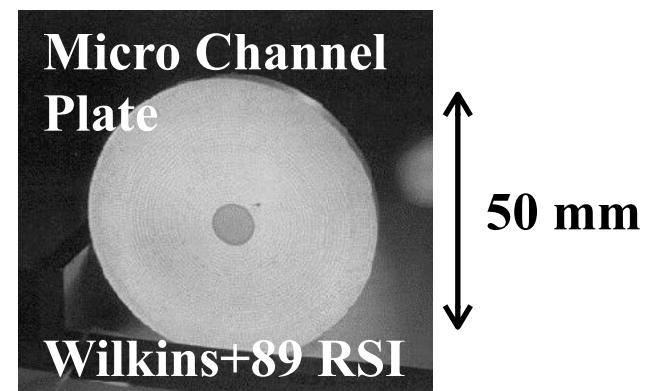
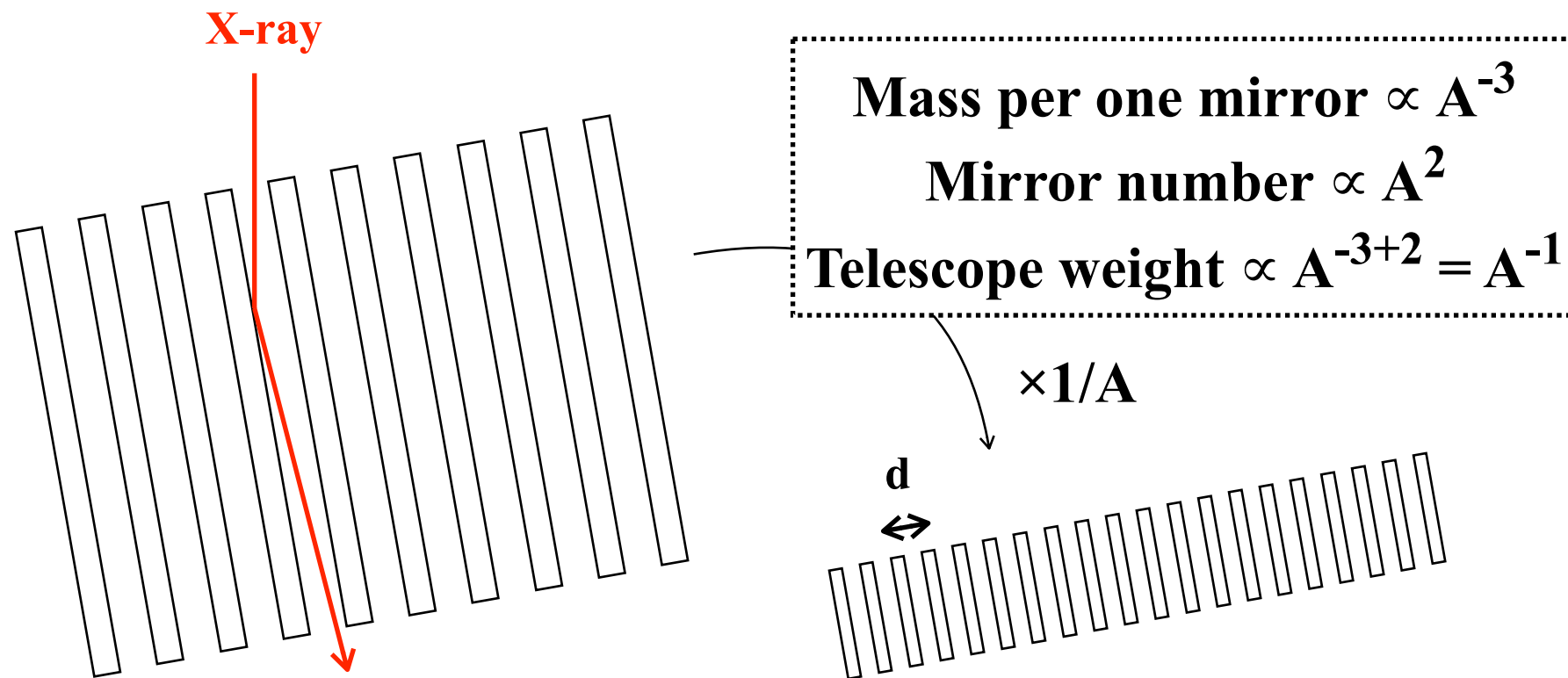
Outline

- 📌 Introduction
 - 📌 MEMS X-ray optics & Atomic Layer Deposition (ALD)
- 📌 Our past developments & issues : “Surface roughness”
 - 📌 Thermal & Plasma Pt ALD
- 📌 Our future prospects : “Soft X-ray reflectivity”
 - 📌 Co- & Ni-ALD 📌 SiC/Pt & BN/Pt
- 📌 Summary

Introduction

• Next-generation X-ray telescopes : high-resolution & **light-weight**

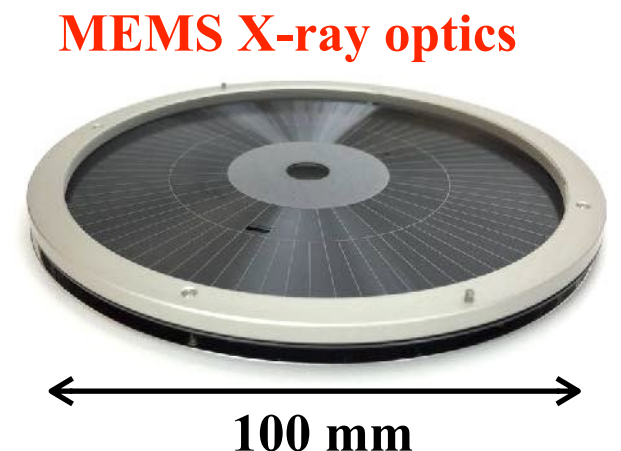
• Micro pore optics : **side walls of micro pores for X-ray mirrors**



• X-ray diffraction : limits on size reduction

$$\Delta\theta \sim \frac{d}{\lambda} \sim 13'' \left(\frac{d}{20 \mu\text{m}} \right) \left(\frac{E}{1 \text{ keV}} \right)$$

Ezoe+05 SPIE
 Ezoe+12 OL

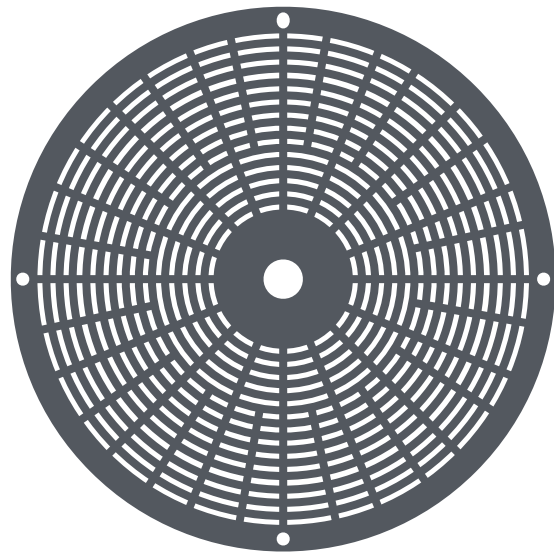


MEMS* X-ray optics

Ezoe+10 Microsys. Tech.
Mitsubishi+12 Sens. Act. A
Ogawa+13 Appl. Opt.
Ishikawa+17 Microsys. Tech.
Takeuchi+18 Appl. Opt, etc

(DRIE)

1. Deep Reactive Ion Etching
- fabricate micropores



Pore width 20 μm



4-12 inch & 300-500 μm -thick
Si (111) wafer

2. Hydrogen annealing
- smooth sidewalls



Micro-roughness
<1 nm rms

3. Plastically deforming
- focus X-rays



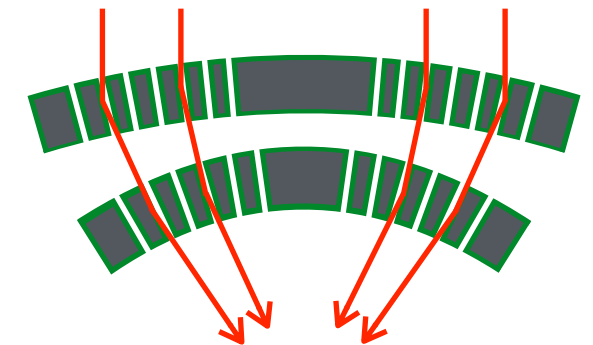
Curvature radius
1000 & 333 mm

4. Noble-metal coating
- enhance reflectivity



High-Z material
Ir & Pt

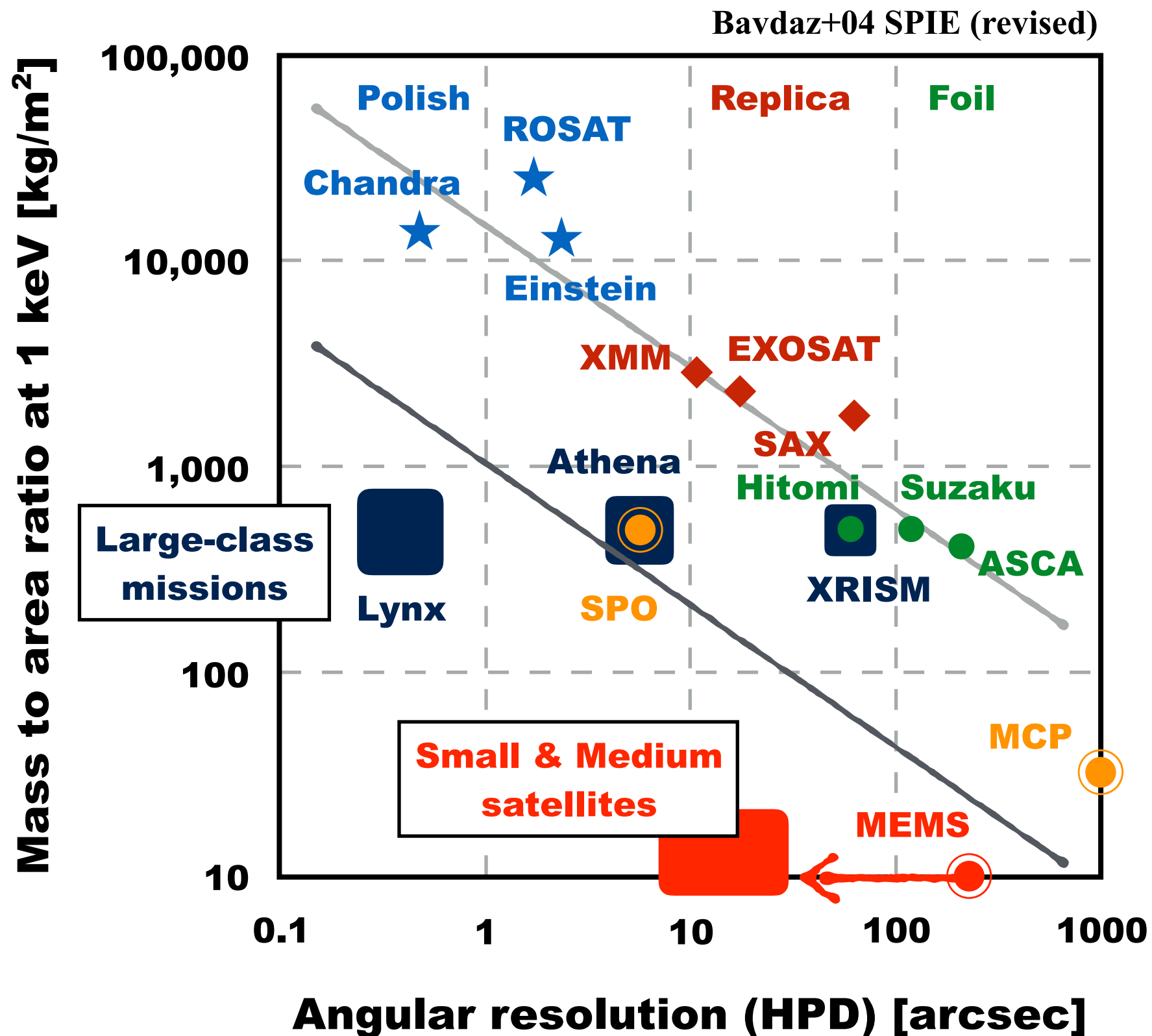
5. Precise stacking
- form Wolter-I optics



Focal length
250 mm

- 🔧 In-house fab. : low-cost
- 🔧 Telescope weight : **~ 5 g = ultra light-weight**
- 🔧 Angular res. : ~ 13 arcsec = X-ray diffraction at 1 keV

Objectives

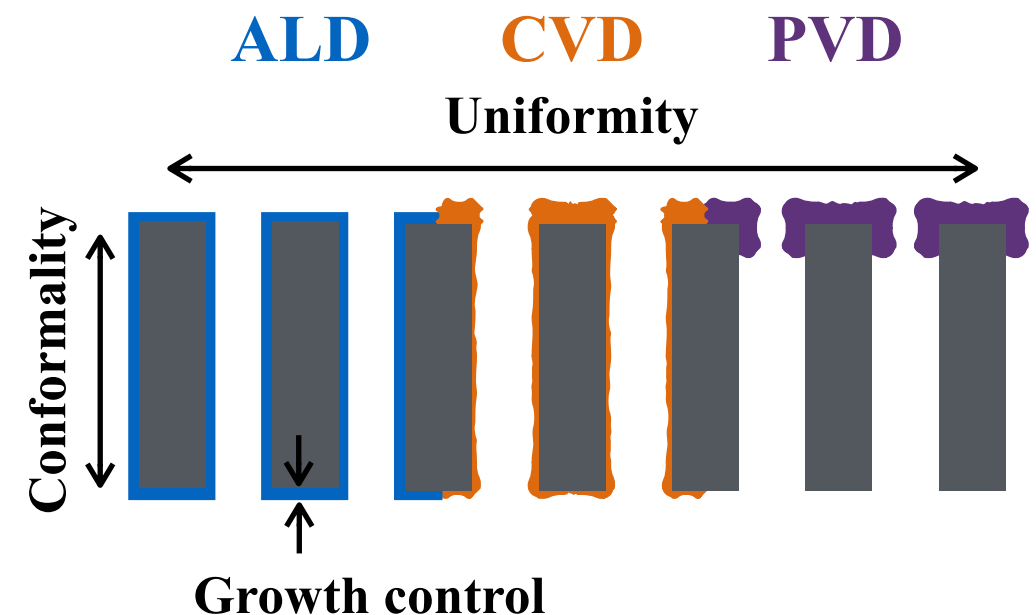
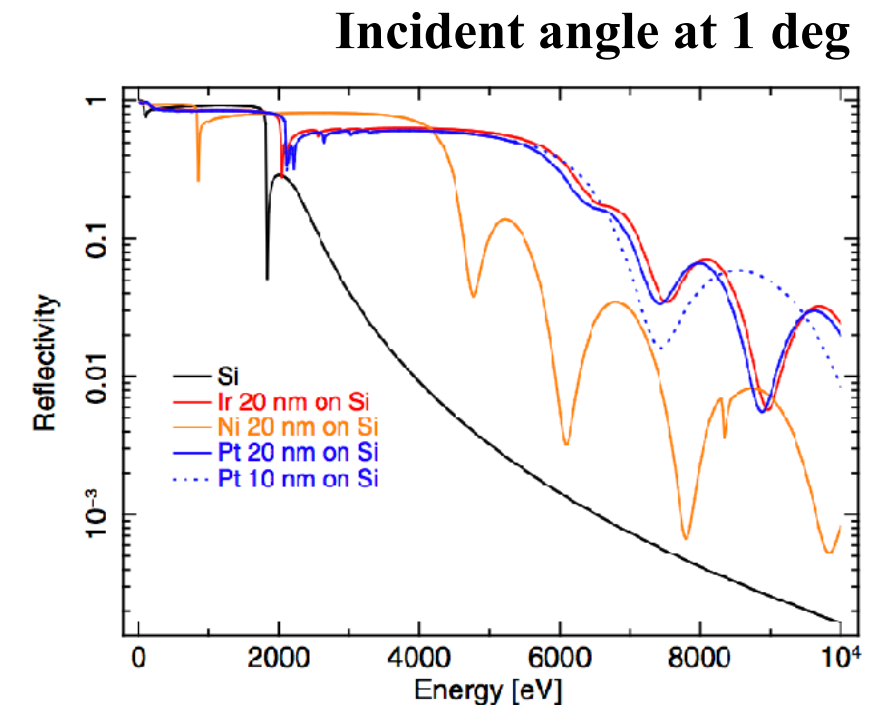
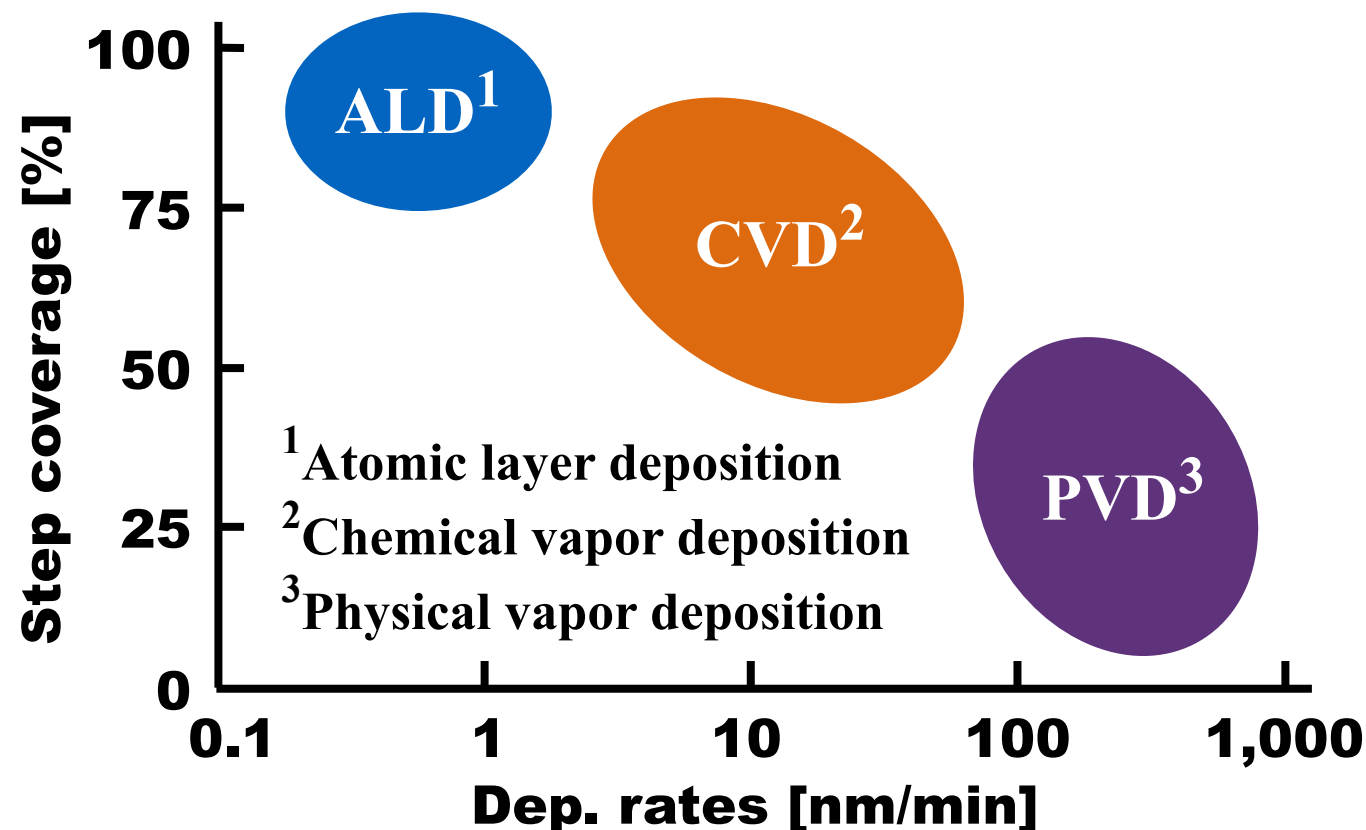


Toward future satellites

Key techniques : **high-Z metallic coatings on high-aspect micro pores**

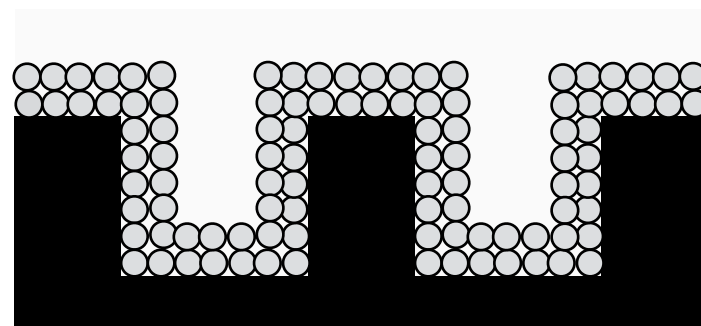
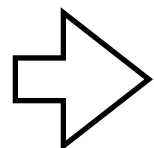
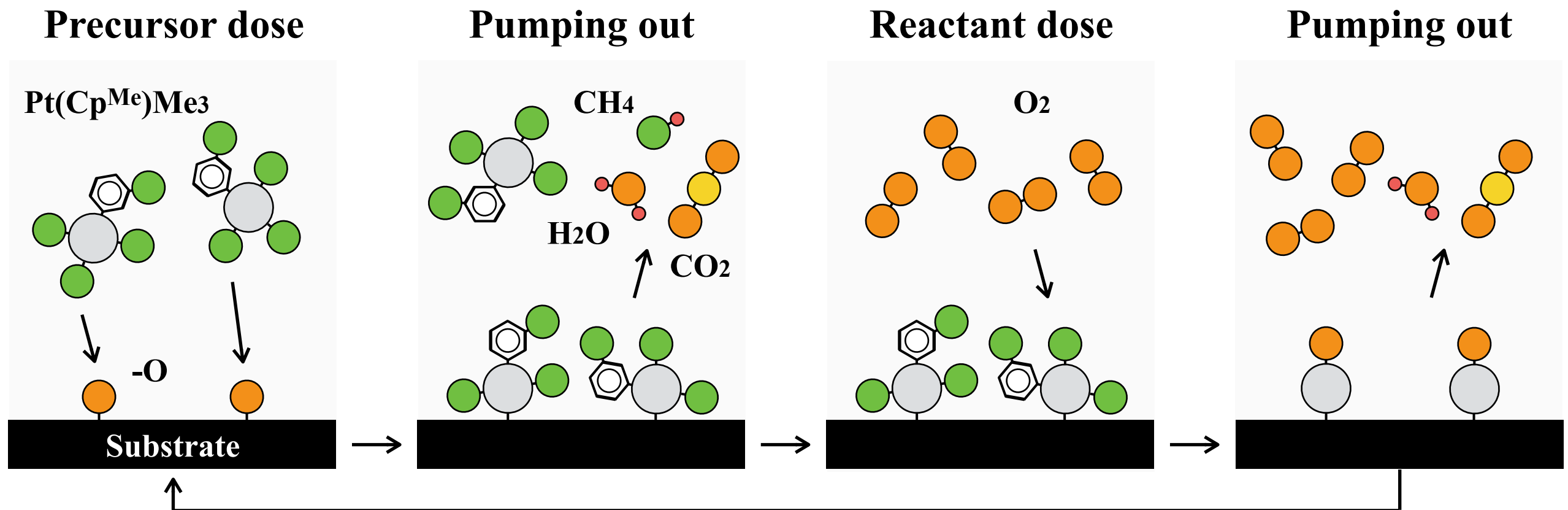
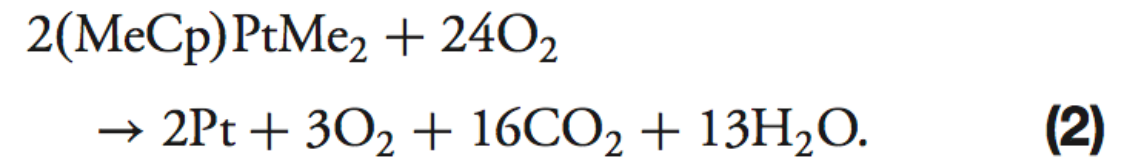
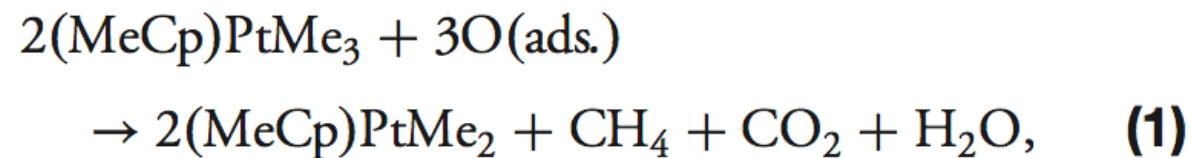
Stricter coating requirements :

- Precise growth & thickness control
- High conformality & Step coverage
- Good uniformity on large-area substrates



Atomic Layer Deposition (ALD)

Self-limiting & Sequential surface reactions :

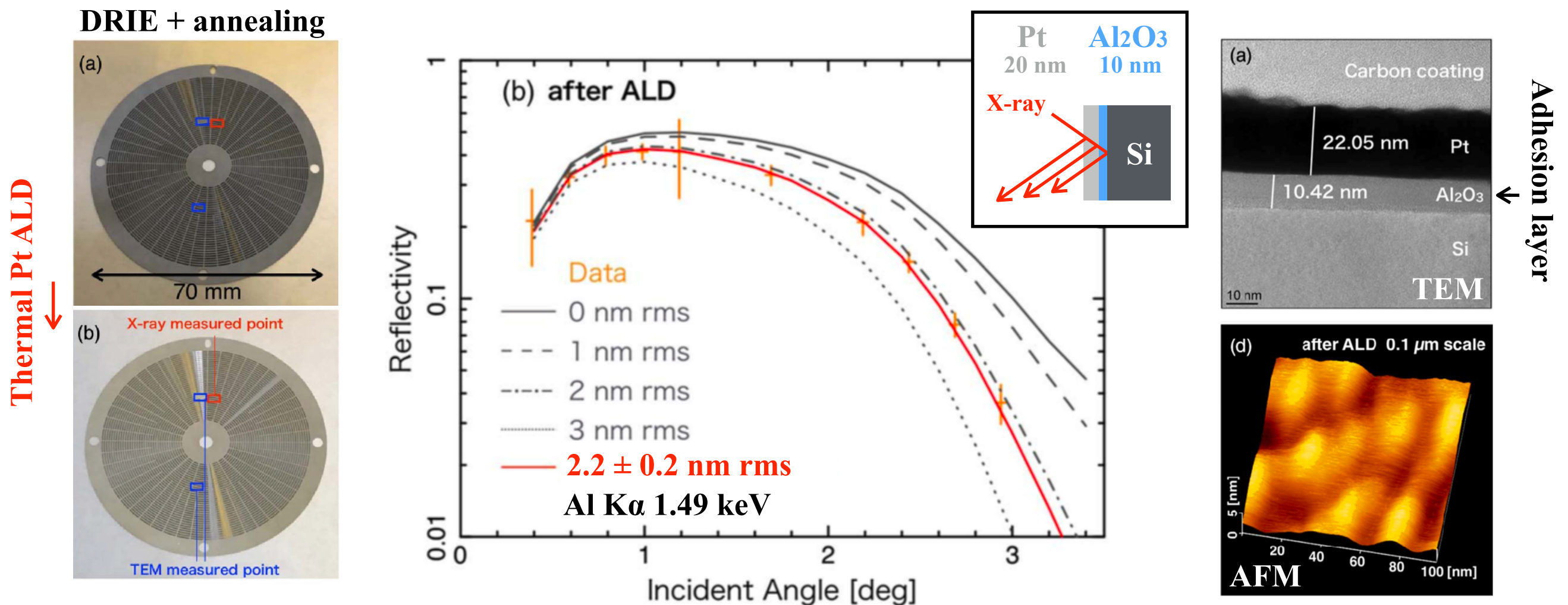


**The best coating technique
for micro pore optics !!**

Our past developments & issues

First ALD demonstrations for micro pore optics :

Ir (Ogawa+13 Appl. Opt.) & **Pt** (Takeuchi+18 Appl. Opt. **Editor's Pick**)

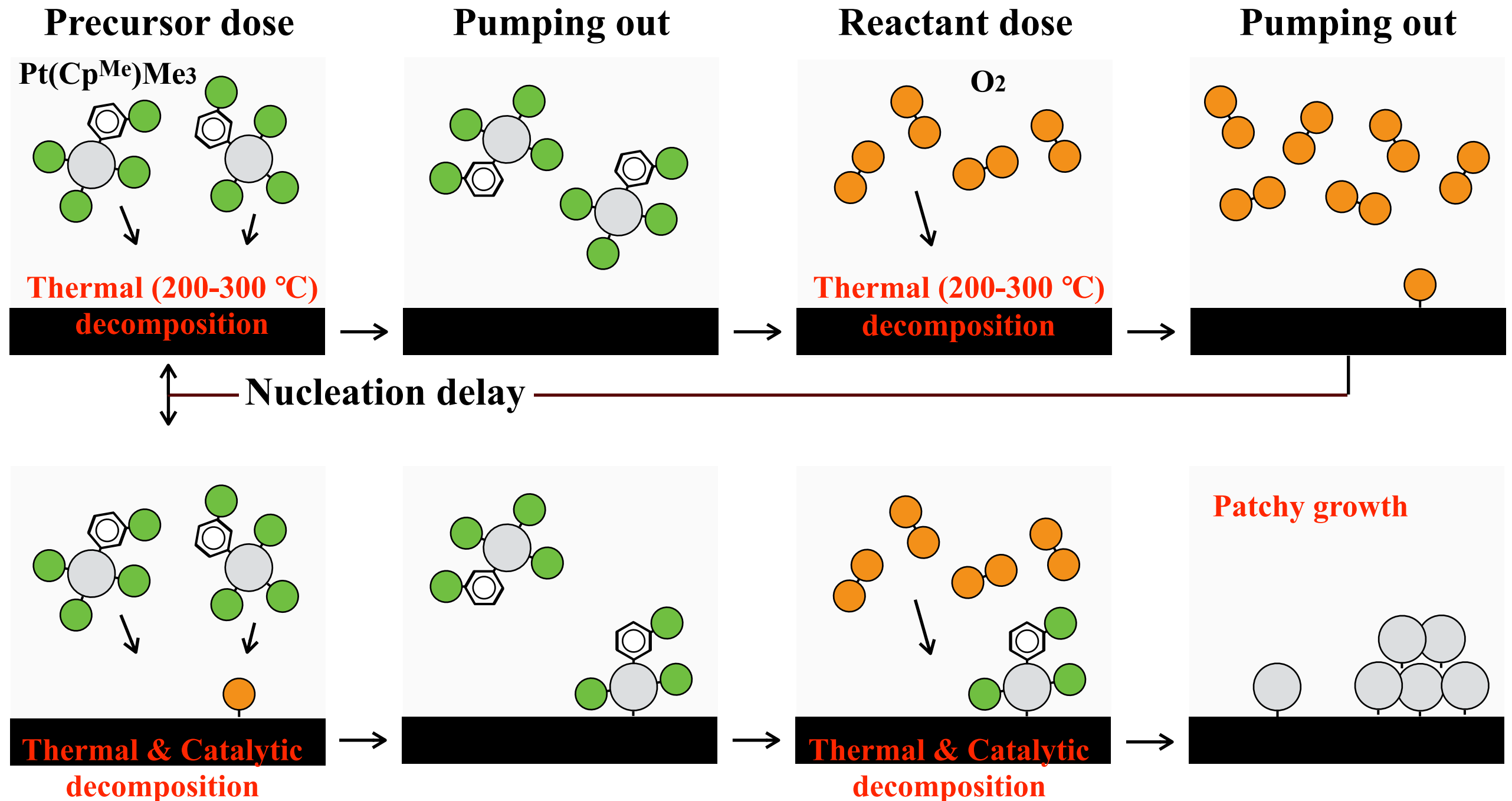


Large surface roughness of Pt : **patchy growth = nucleation delay ?**

(Before ALD : 1.6 ± 0.2 nm rms / After ALD : 2.2 ± 0.2 nm rms / Requirement : <2 nm rms @ <2 keV)

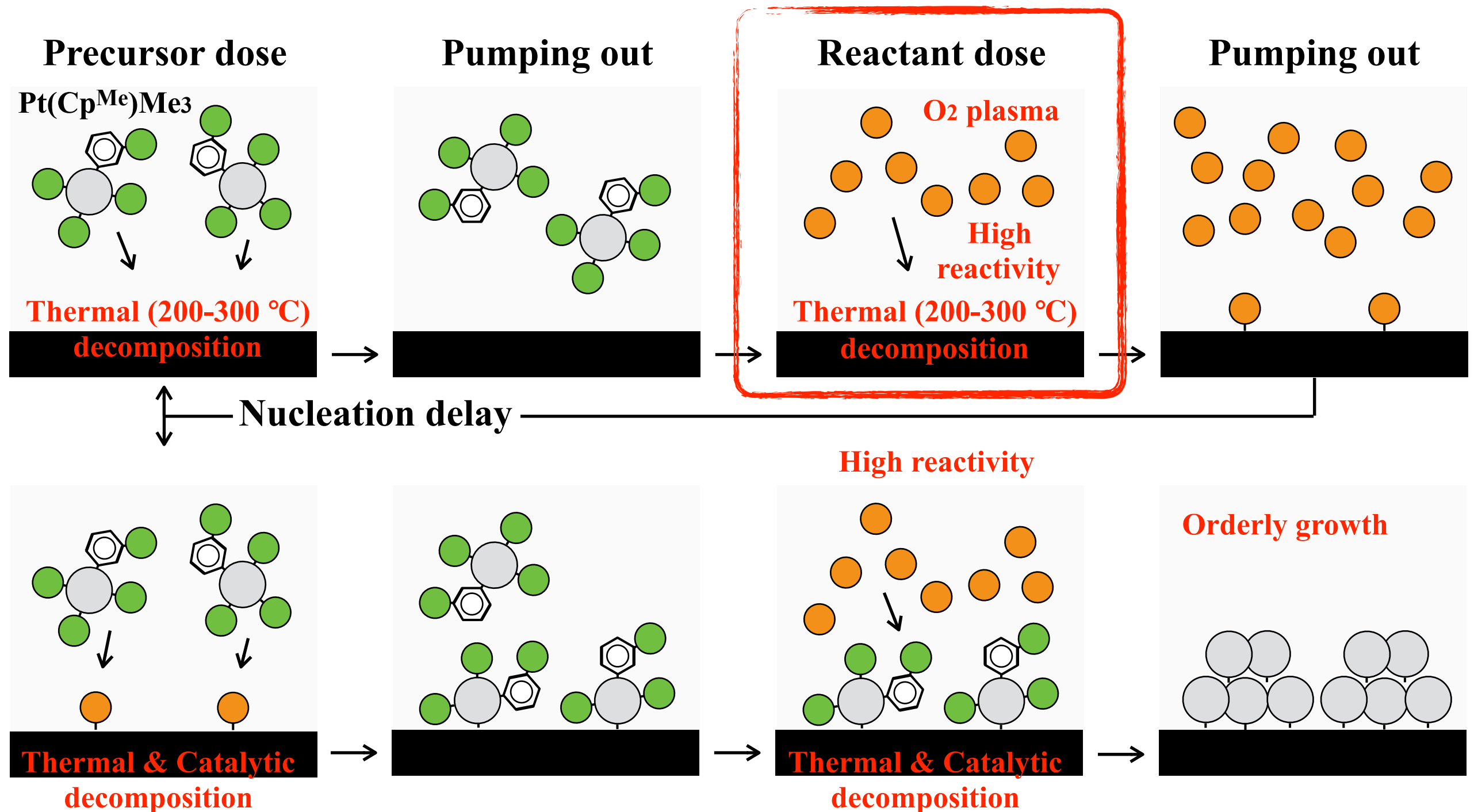
Nucleation delay @ Thermal Pt ALD

- Early stages of ALD cycles : **poor nucleation**



Nucleation delay @ Plasma Pt ALD

- Early stages of ALD cycles : **rich nucleation**



Sample fabrication

🔧 **Sample optic : DRIE + annealing**

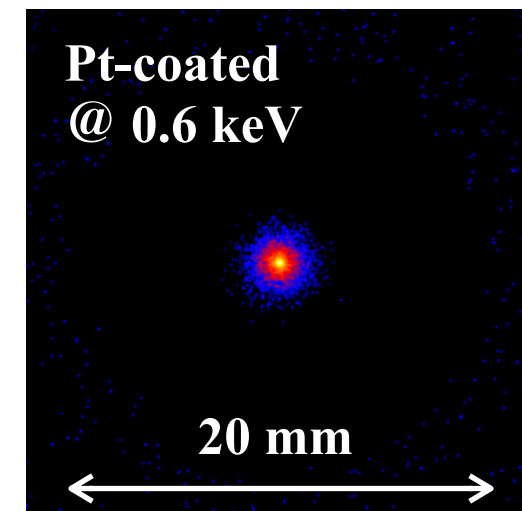
🔧 **Successful for Plasma Pt ALD & Smaller Pt islands !!**

Our future prospects

Enhancement of soft X-ray reflectivity :

Co- & Ni-ALD

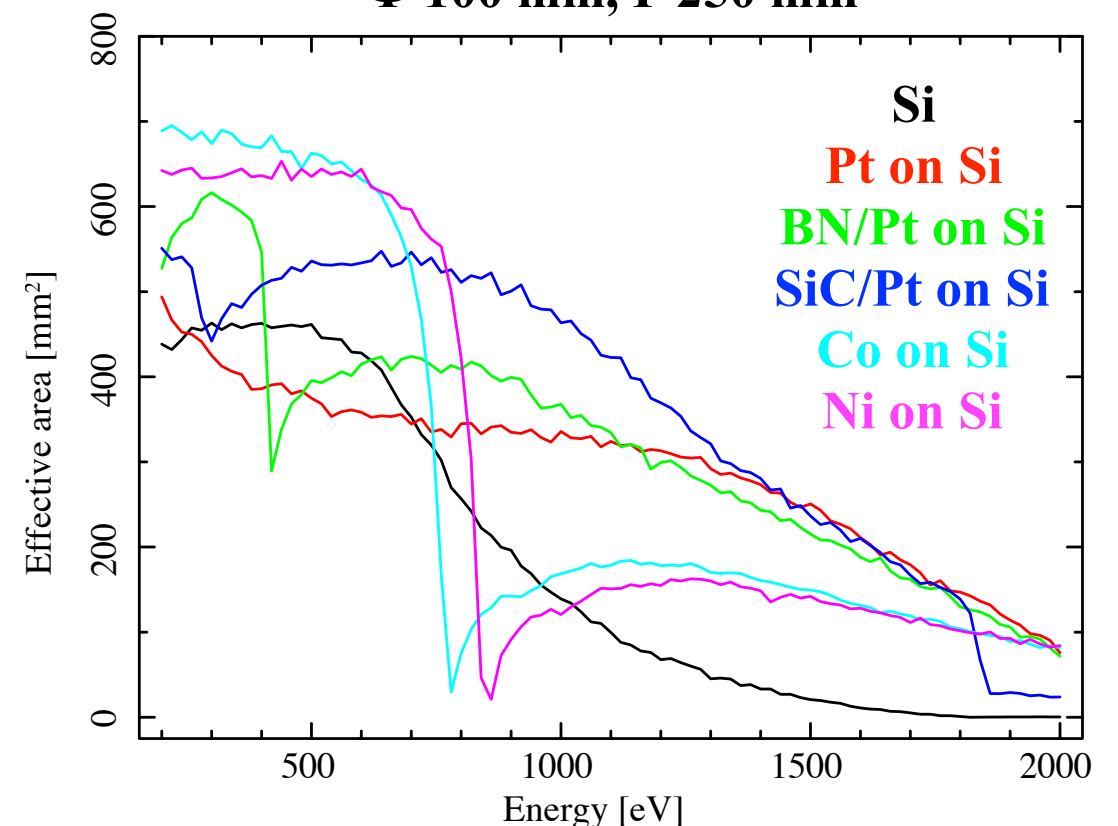
- Improvement on surface roughness by optimizing coating parameters (e.g., precursors & reactants)



MEMS Wolter-I simulations
 Φ 100 mm, F 250 mm

SiC/Pt & BN/Pt

- Improvement on film qualities by changing adhesion layers (e.g., Al_2O_3 & SiO_2)



Summary

- 📌 We have been developing “MEMS X-ray optics”
for “small & medium satellites”
- 📌 Our coating techniques : “Atomic Layer Deposition”
 - 📌 First ALD demonstrations : Ir- & Pt-coated micro pore optics
(Ogawa+13 Appl. Opt. & Takeuchi+18 Appl. Opt. Editor's pick)
 - 📌 Better surface roughness : “Plasma Pt ALD”
(Ishi+ in prep.)
 - 📌 Further improvement by long-term annealing & post-annealing
 - 📌 Enhancement of soft X-ray reflectivity : Co, Ni, SiC/Pt, BN/Pt, ...
 - 📌 Improvement on surface roughness & film qualities

📌 Thank you for your attention !!