



cosine

micronit  
MICROFLUIDICS



SRON

PTB



## Silicon Pore Optics for IXO

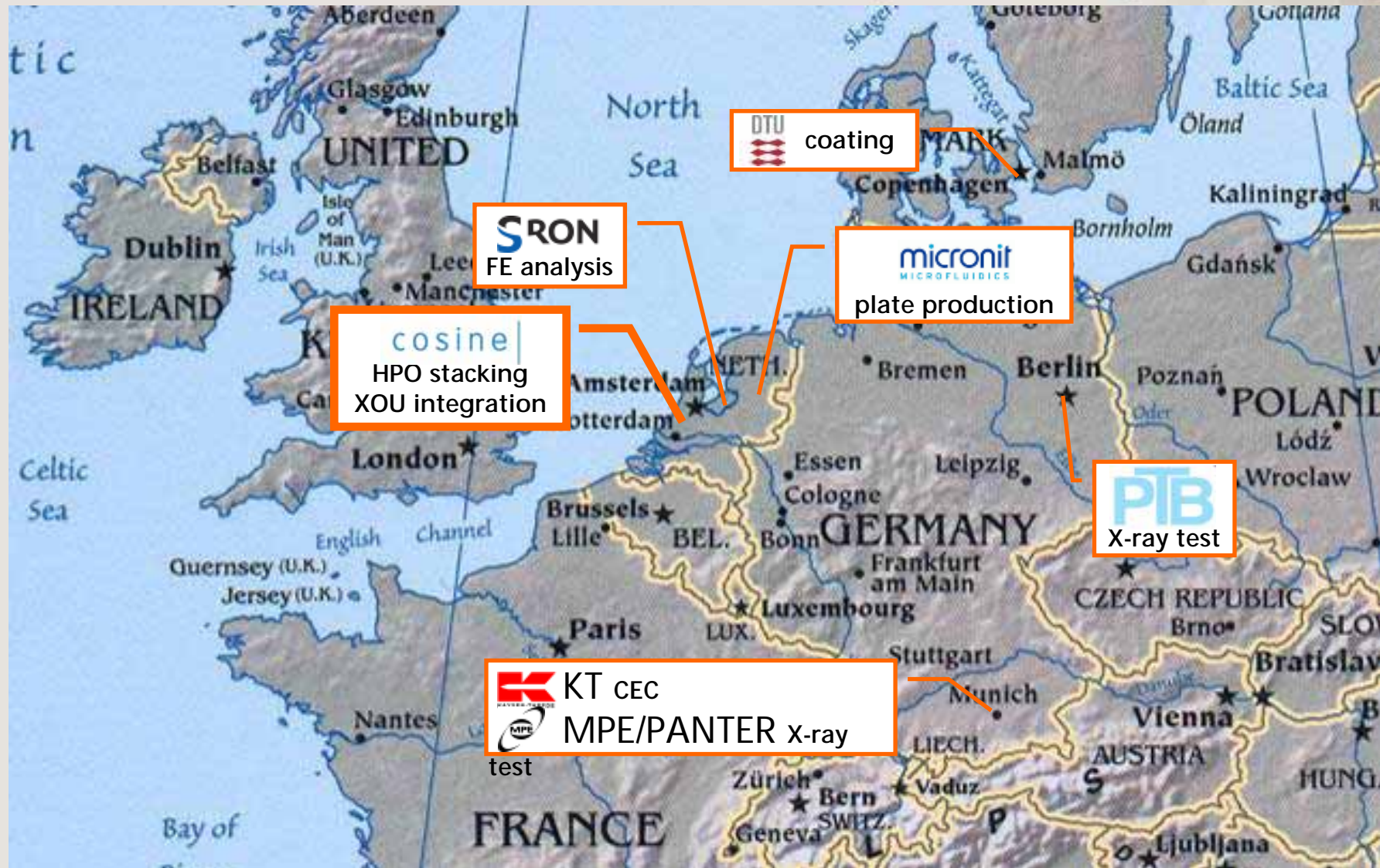
*cosine* Max Collon, R. Günther, R. Partapsing, M. Ackermann, C. Kelly, G. Vacanti, M. Beijersbergen

*Micronit* Mark Olde Riekerink, L. de Vreede, B. Lansdorp, M. Blom

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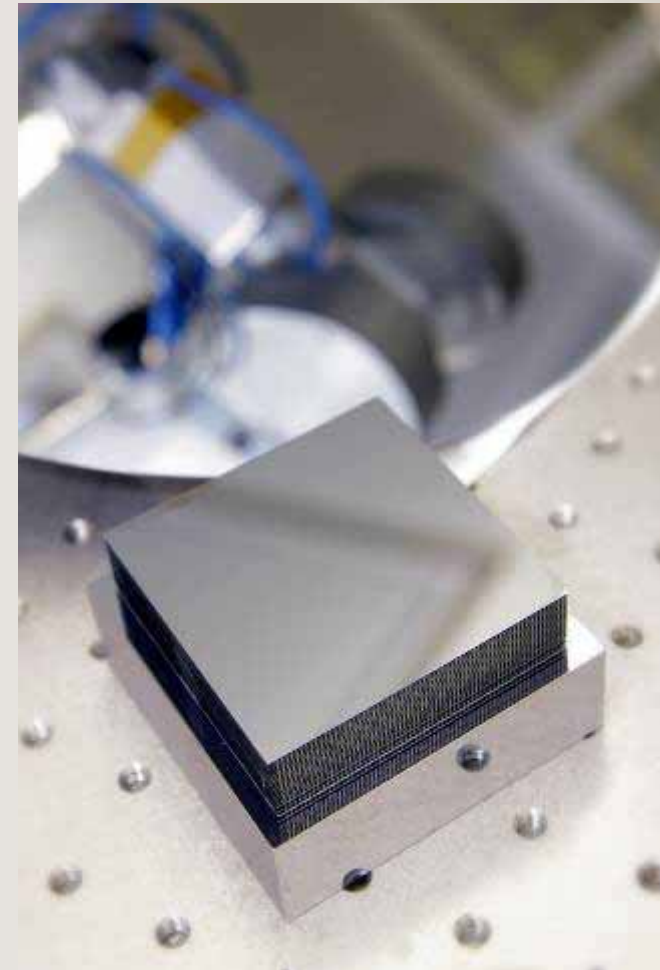
*DTU* Carsten Jensen, F. Christensen *MPE* Michal Freyberg, W. Burkhardt *PTB* Michael Krumrey, P. Müller

SPO consortium



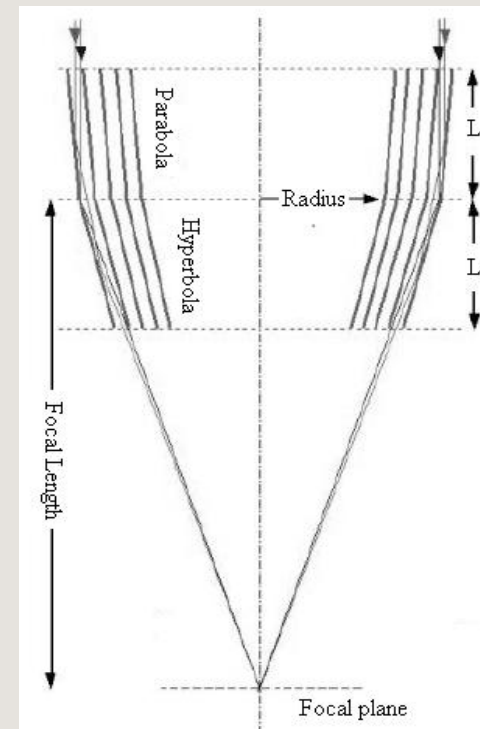
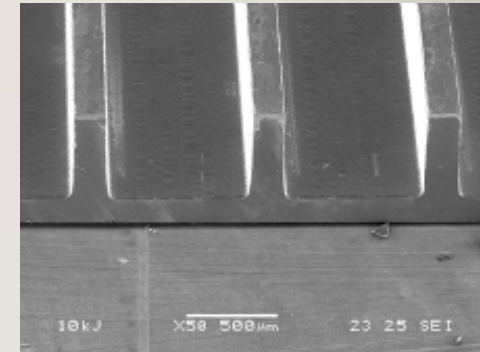
## Outline

- Silicon Pore Optics
  - Principles of stacking
- Recent developments
- Status
  - X-ray measurements
- Near future



## Silicon Pore Optics

- Technology for Future X-ray imagers
  - Low mass  $< 200 \text{ kg/m}^2$
  - High resolution  $5 \text{ arcsec}$  (goal  $2 \text{ arcsec}$ )
  - Large effective area  $5 \text{ m}^2$
- Principle:
  - inherently stiff stacks of mirrors and spacers
  - Beijersbergen et al., SPIE 5488, p. 868 (2004)
- Uses commercial high-quality 12" silicon wafers for DRAM production
  - plan-parallel  $< 3 \text{ (0.6)} \mu\text{m}$  over 300 mm
  - TTV  $< 1 \mu\text{m}$  over 300 mm
  - large-scale production, cheap
- Surface finish
  - determined during wafer production
  - $50 \times 50 \mu\text{m}^2 \sigma_{\text{rms}} < 0.1 \text{ nm}$  (AFM)
  - not significantly influenced by dicing, ribbing and assembly process
- Figure
  - Determined during assembly process



# Stacking of silicon pore optics – plate production 1/2

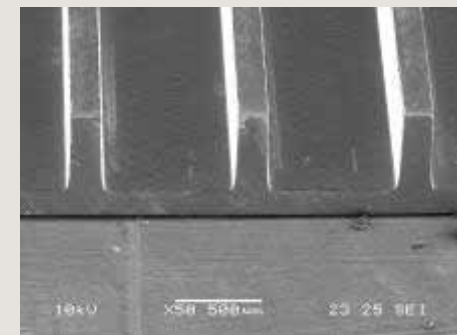
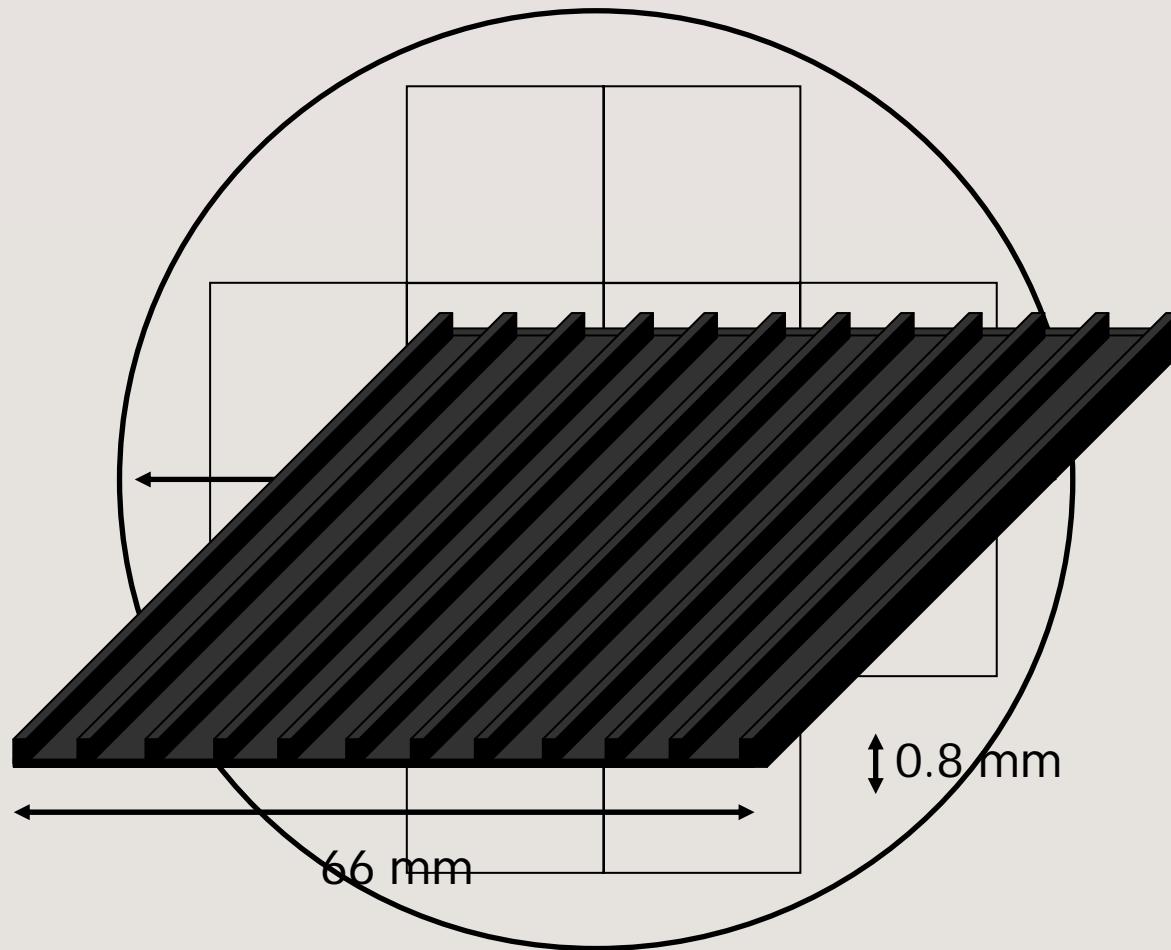


Plate made by 300 mm diameter double-sided polished wafer

## Stacking of silicon pore optics – plate production 2/2

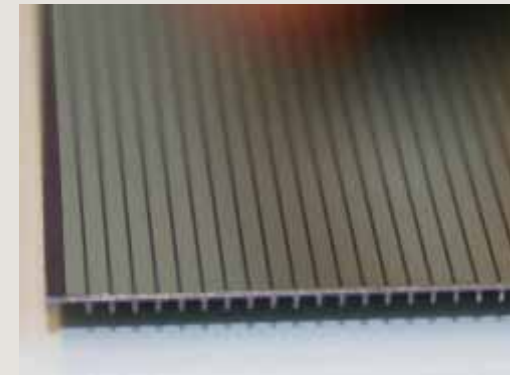
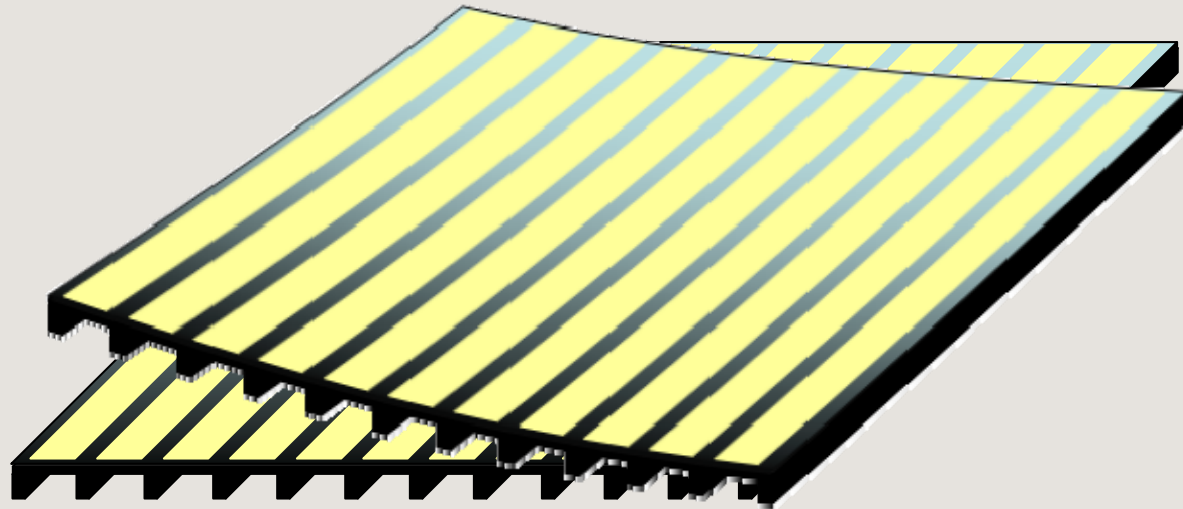


Plate wedging, coating and bending

# Stacking of silicon pore optics – stack production

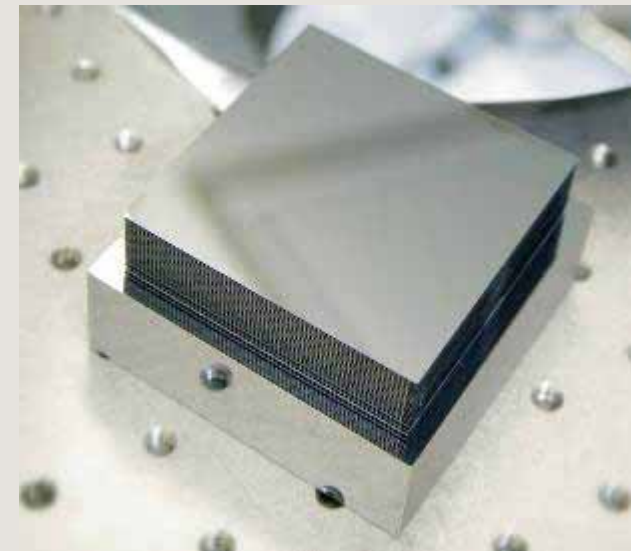
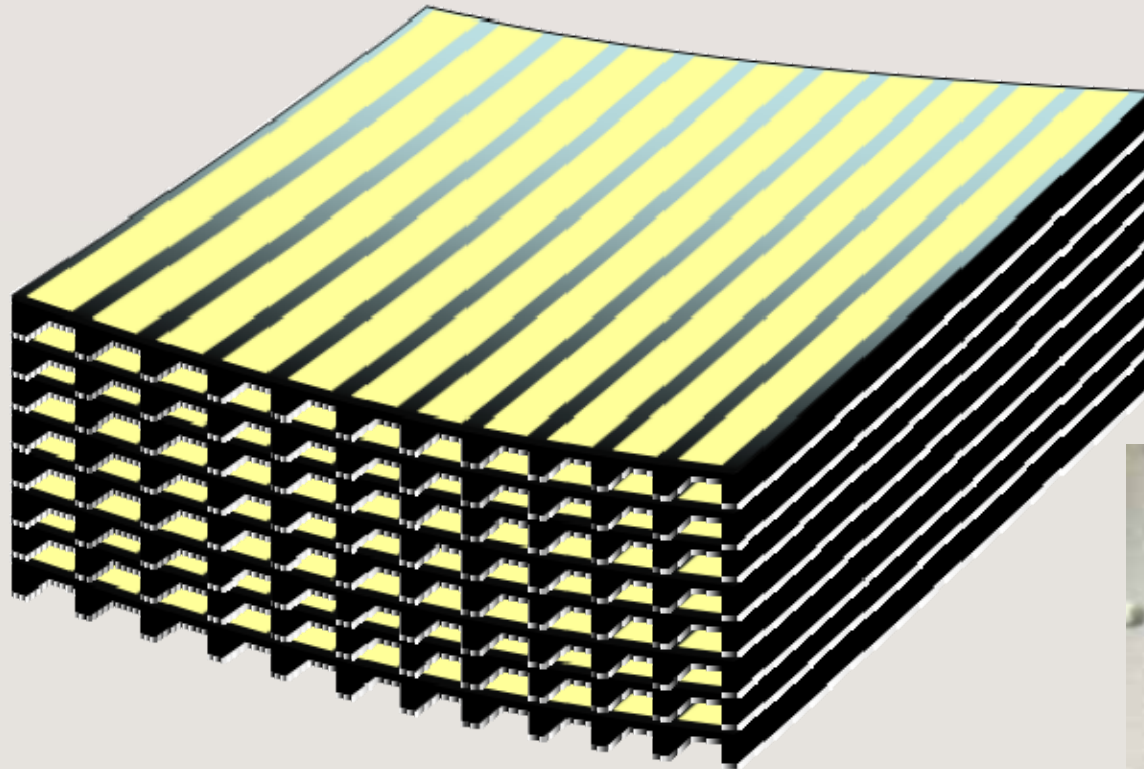
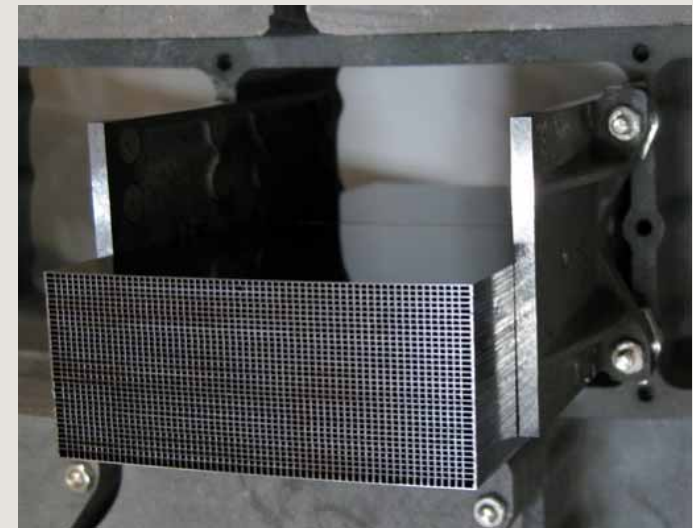
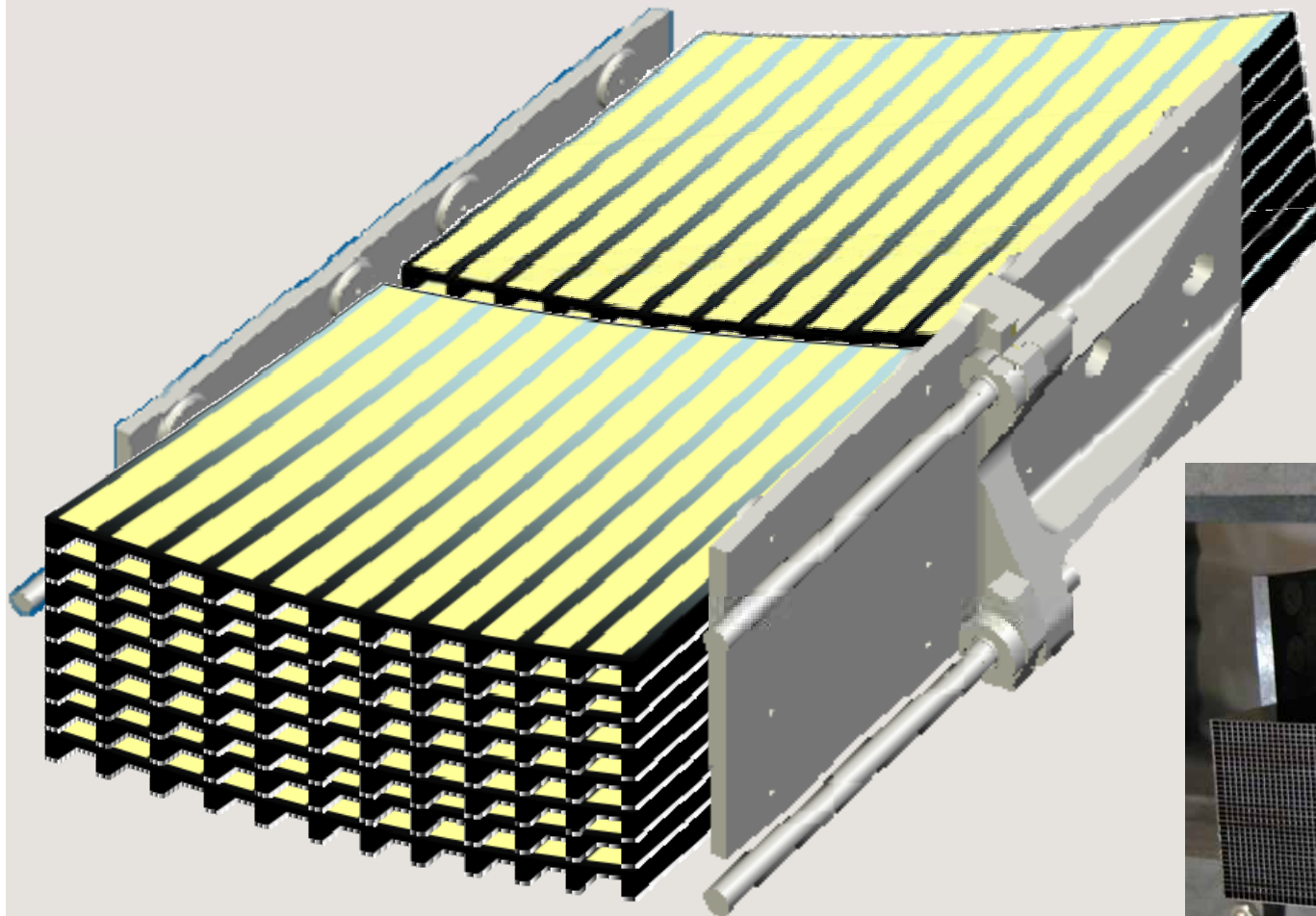


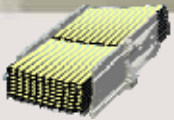
Plate stacking

## Stacking of silicon pore optics – module production

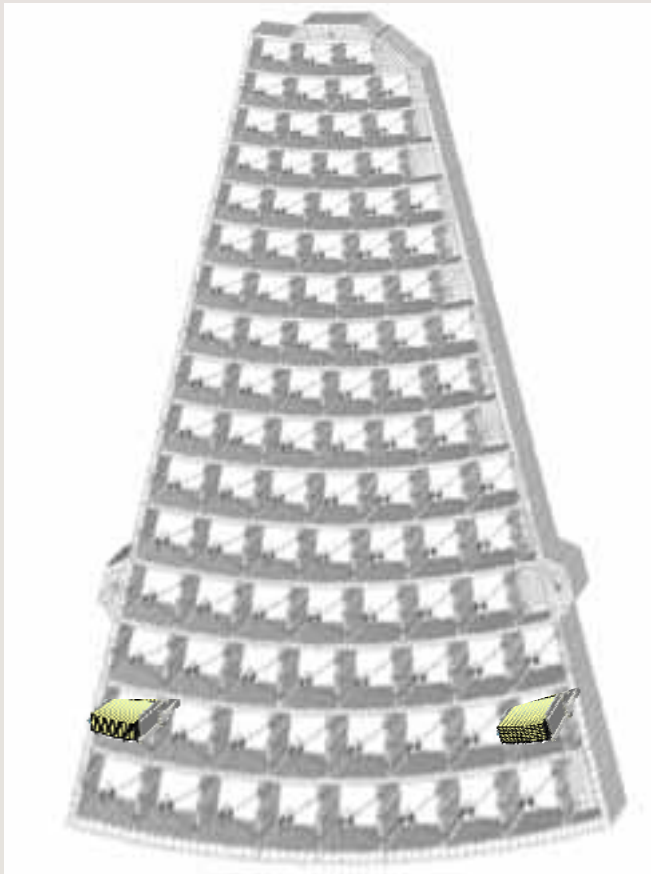


Module integration

# Stacking of silicon pore optics – petal integration








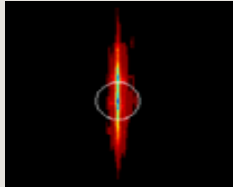




1.1 m



Module integration into petals

IXO Optics – Development & Production

Steps	Done			Next
Plate production	Industrial process			Reduce cost Different sizes
	Wedged, coated, non-conical			
	500 produced			
Stack production	Automated			Improve HEW
	Particle inspection, cleaning, bending, interferometry, stacking			
	200 produced			
Module production	Design to spec			Shorter focal length
	Integration method to spec			
	Mounting method			
	3 produced			
Module validation & qualification	Synchrotron & beam testing in place			Environmental testing Focal plane testing
	Ruggedness assessment			
Petal production	Design to spec			
	1 produced			
Petal validation & qualification	First X-ray testing			Environmental testing Focal plane testing

2007-2009 focus on plate production and stacks

## Plate production – Industrialization

Off-the-shelf 300 mm DSP Si wafers  
(starting material)



Wafer dicing  
Plate ribbing  
Chemical processing  
Wedging  
Patterned coating



Stackable Si mirror plates  
(product)



*dicing*

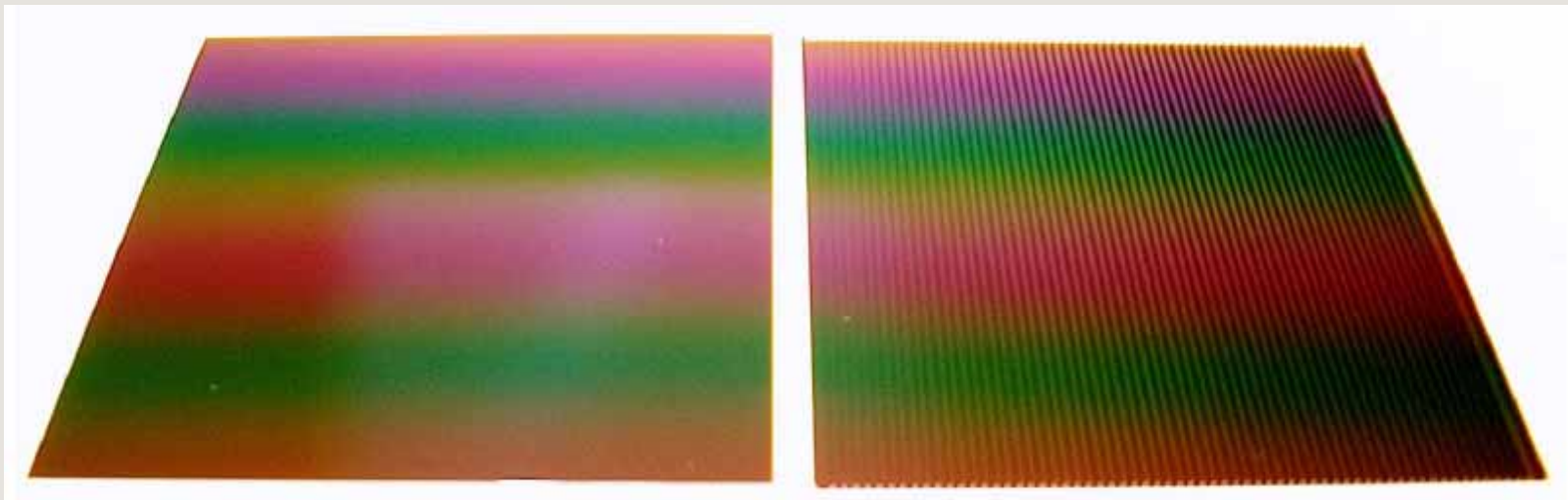
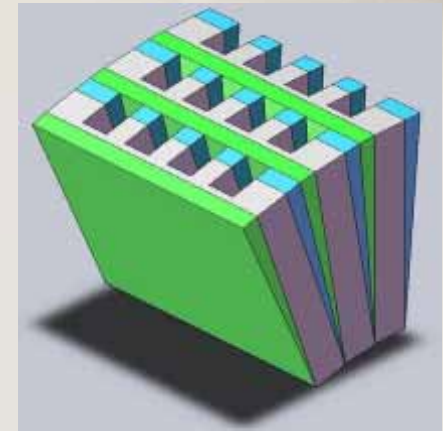


*cleanroom processing*

- Entire process flow based on standardized Si/MEMS technology
- Designed for scaling up to high-volume batch processing

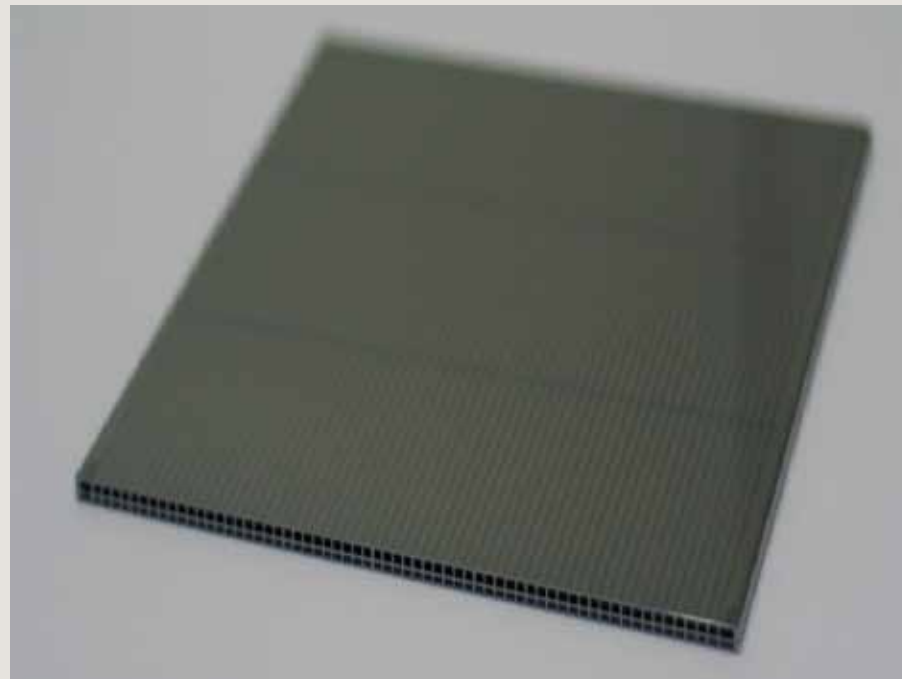
## Plate production – wedged plates

- Wedge angle for IXO per plate ~2"
  - $R_1=0.25$  m Max wedge height 1.90 / 5.70  $\mu\text{m}$
  - $R_2=1.90$  m Max wedge height 0.25 / 0.75  $\mu\text{m}$
- Linear wedging now routine
  - Automated
  - Can wedge with accuracy of 0.5% (0.06")
- Can wedge both sides (required for IXO)



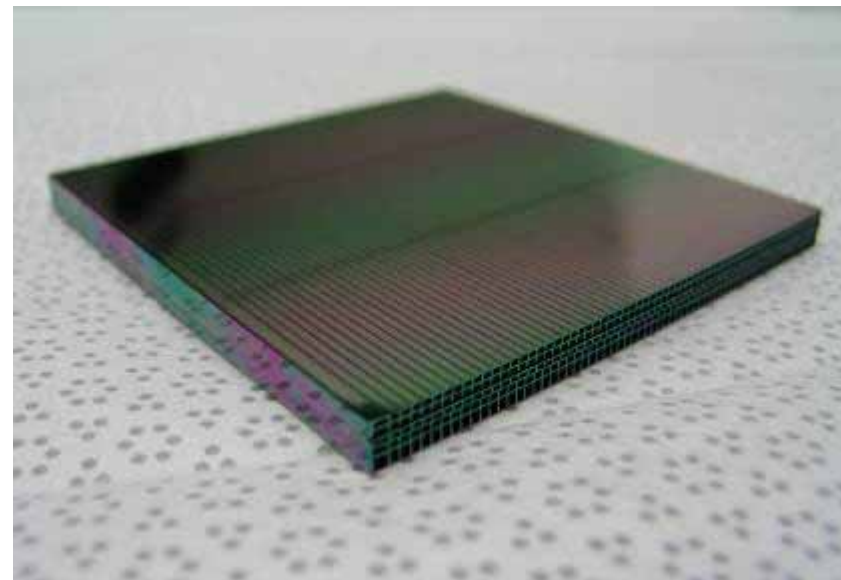
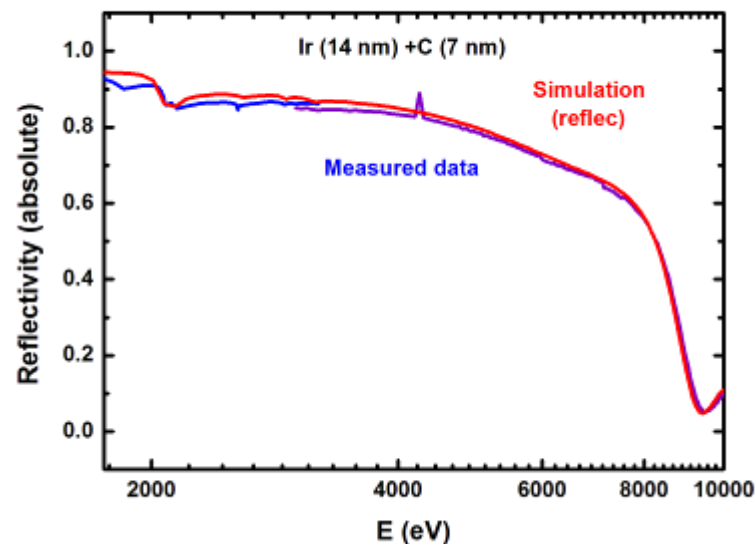
## Plate production – coating

- Coating
  - Two options: lithographic and masked
  - Tried both, current baseline masked, in future lithographic
  - Coating structured, therefore no stress propagation perpendicular to pore direction. In longitudinal direction stiffened by ribs.
- Coated Ir+C
  - using mask
  - bonding successful
- Coated Pt
  - using lithography
  - bonding requires improvement



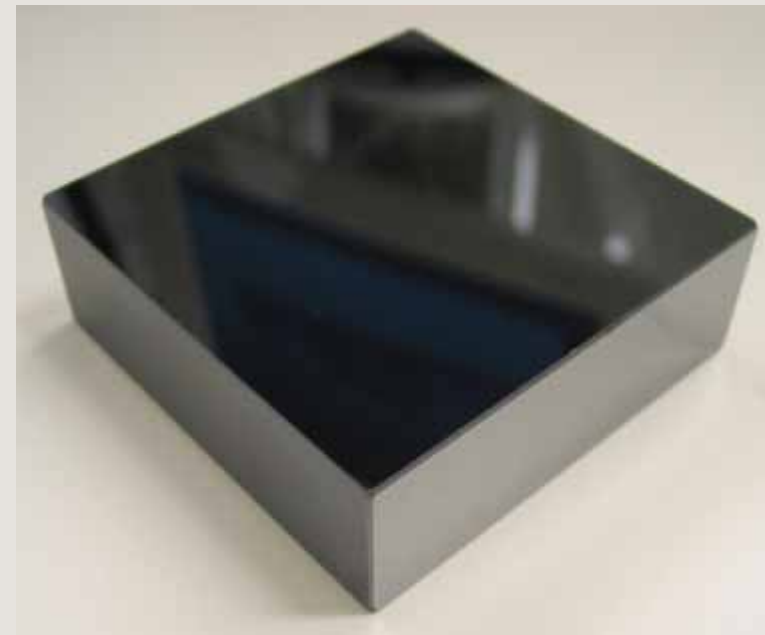
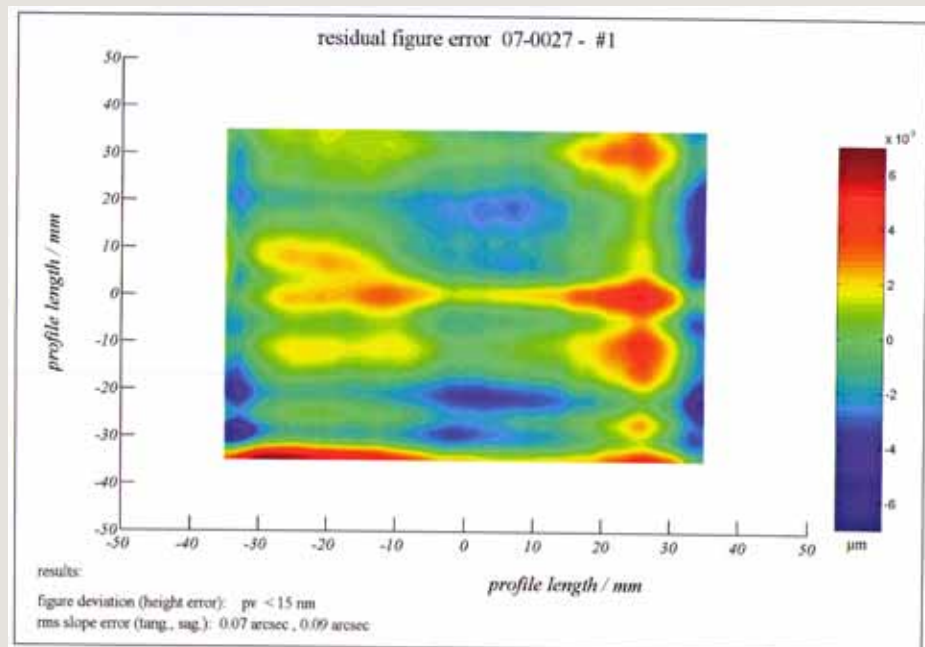
## Plate production - Stacking coated plates

- Successfully fabricated wedged and coated stack
  - **First test: 2 coated plates, bonded flat on flat (12-2008)**
  - **Second test: HPO with 6 wedged and coated plates (10-2009)**
- Have Ir+C inside pores, as required for IXO
  - **Measured reflectivity as expected from simulations**



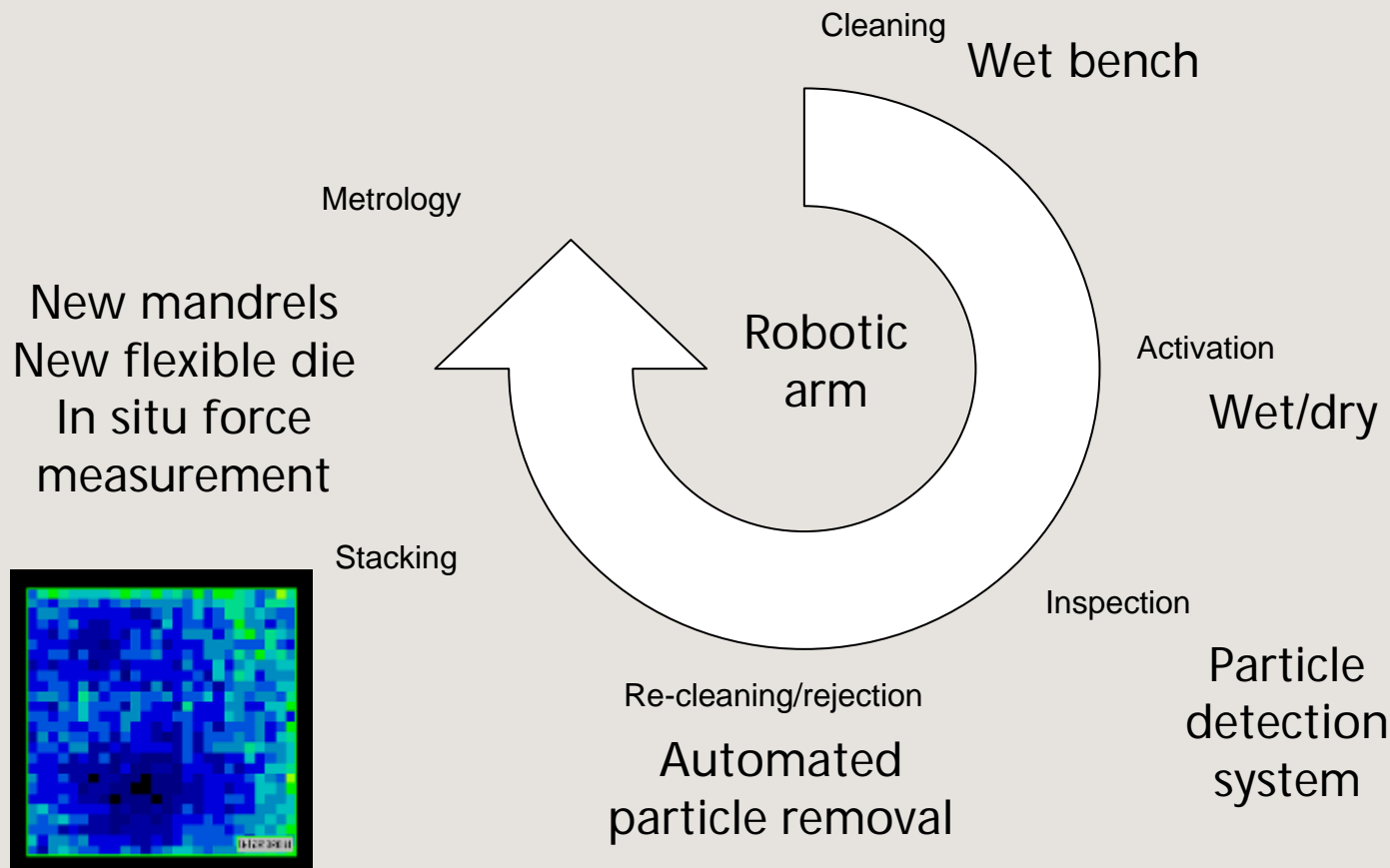
## Stacking – mandrels

- Cylindrical mandrels from Zeiss
  - 0.1" rms residual error
  - Only figure (not roughness) important
  - need only 2 mandrels per ring (64 for IXO, not expensive, small)



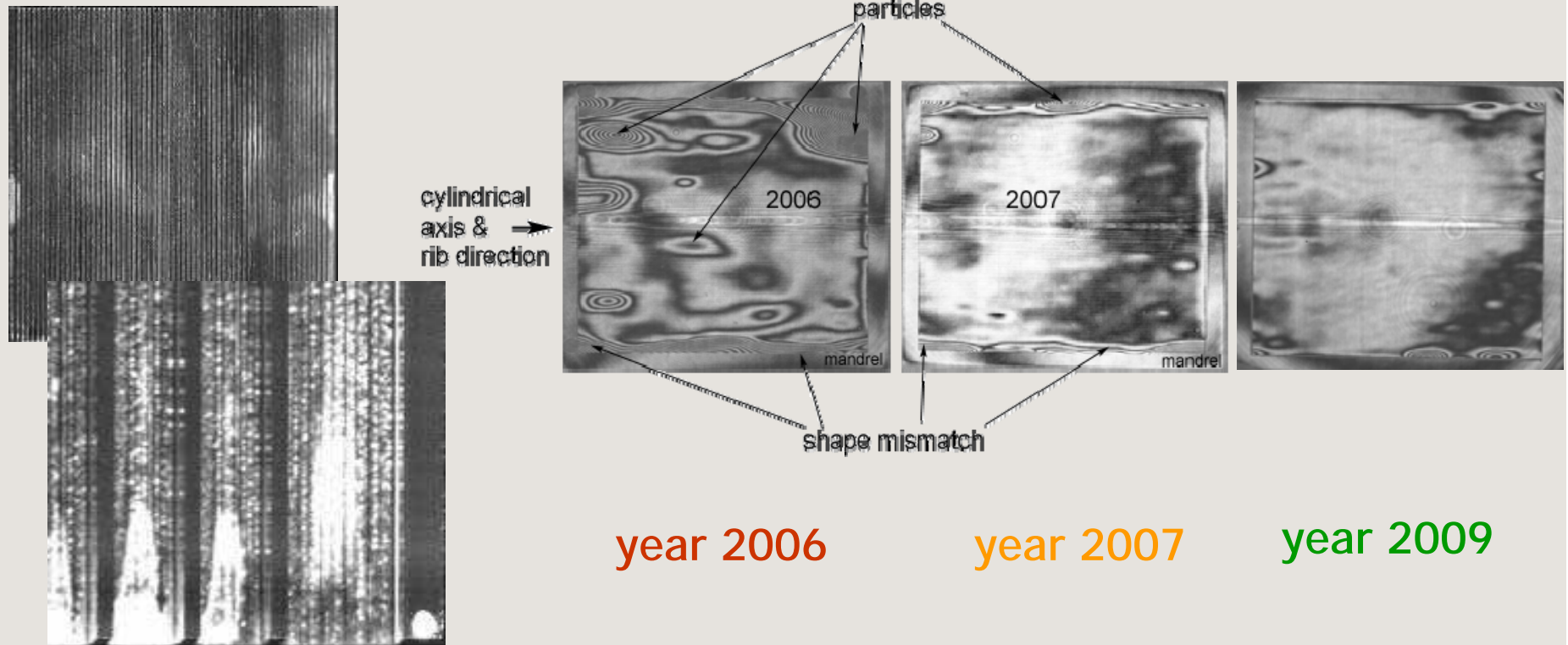
## Stacking – 3<sup>rd</sup> generation stacking robot

- Developed new stacking robot XOAT-3
  - modular approach, fully automated
  - Combination of standard semicon tools



## Stacking – Developed particle detection

- Particle detection with custom system based on scattering
  - Difficult is detection on ribbed side
  - Current requirement (particles < 1  $\mu\text{m}$ )
  - Final goal < 100 nm (elastic deformation of silicon)



## Stacking – Stacking robot at cosine



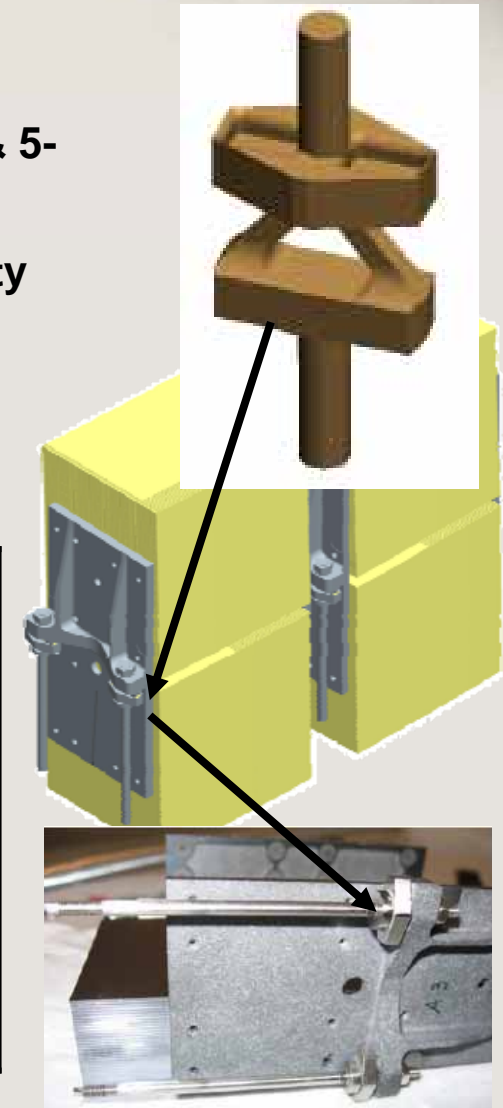
## Stacking – Metrology in place

- Stacking metrology in place
  - Metrology loop to X-ray data closed
- Particle measurement
  - custom particle detection system
  - calibration ongoing, special contaminated wafers will be ordered
- Plate-Plate alignment
  - microscopic / image analysis ( $< 5 \mu\text{m}$  accuracy)
  - force sensors (15 sensors /  $\text{cm}^2$ , 1 mN resolution)
  - front / back radii adjustable from 1900 to 2025 mm with  $0.03 \mu\text{m}$  accuracy)
  - Tip/tilt  $0.3 \mu\text{rad}$  resolution
- Figure
  - Twyman Green interferometer with CGH cylindrical nulling lens (FoV 100 mm)

## Stacking – Module production

- Initial design loads (80g lateral/100g axial acting separately)
- Design loads from XEUS system studies (5-35g lateral & 5-130g axial combined, depending on XOU location)
- All M.o.S. > 0, using HB CeSiC as bracket material and Safety Factor of 3 for brittle materials
- Stiffness requirement >200 Hz is being met easily (assuming a rigid quasi iso-static dowel pin design)

	plate size	# plates	first Res. freq. $f_0$
Generic design	66 x 66 mm	70	1100 Hz
R 2019 mm			
P-plate	93 x 45 mm	70	1500 Hz
H-plate	93 x 42 mm		
R 689 mm			
P-plate	72 x 139 mm	70	500 Hz
H-plate	72 x 120 mm		

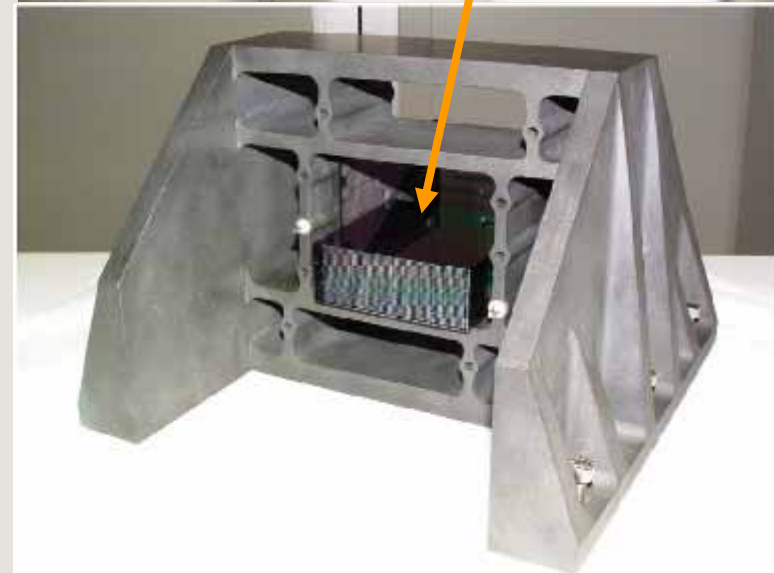
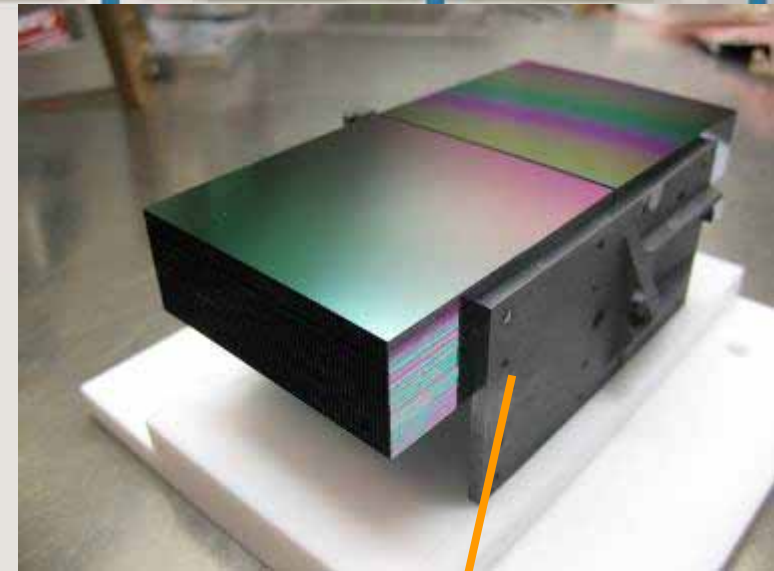


## Vibration and X-ray testing in flight configuration

- X-ray testing mounted optics in flight representative configuration
- Build sub-set of petal to allow identical mounting at BESSY and PANTER
- Adapter also used for vibration testing

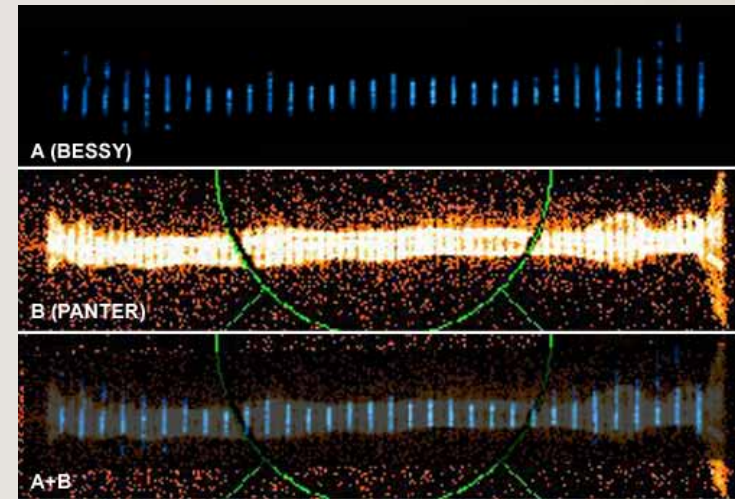
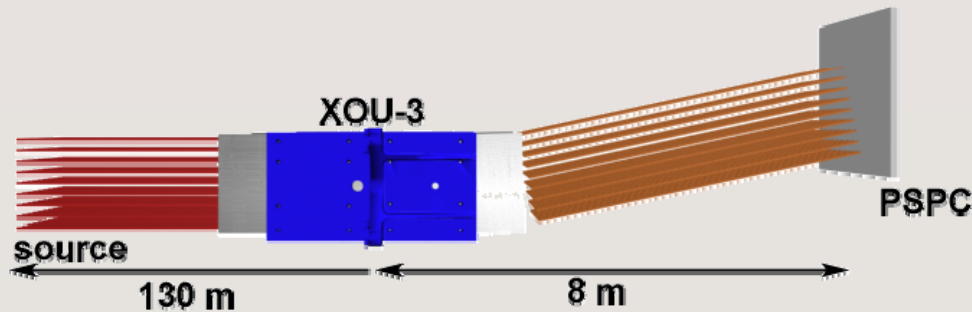
### Test adapter properties

- Design Loads
  - 80 g lateral
  - 100 g axial
- Ops. Temperature Range
  - 238 K to 293 K
- Material
  - HB-Cesic<sup>®</sup>
- Mass
  - 2.7 kg
- High Precision Interface
  - Reference Surfaces < 3 μm

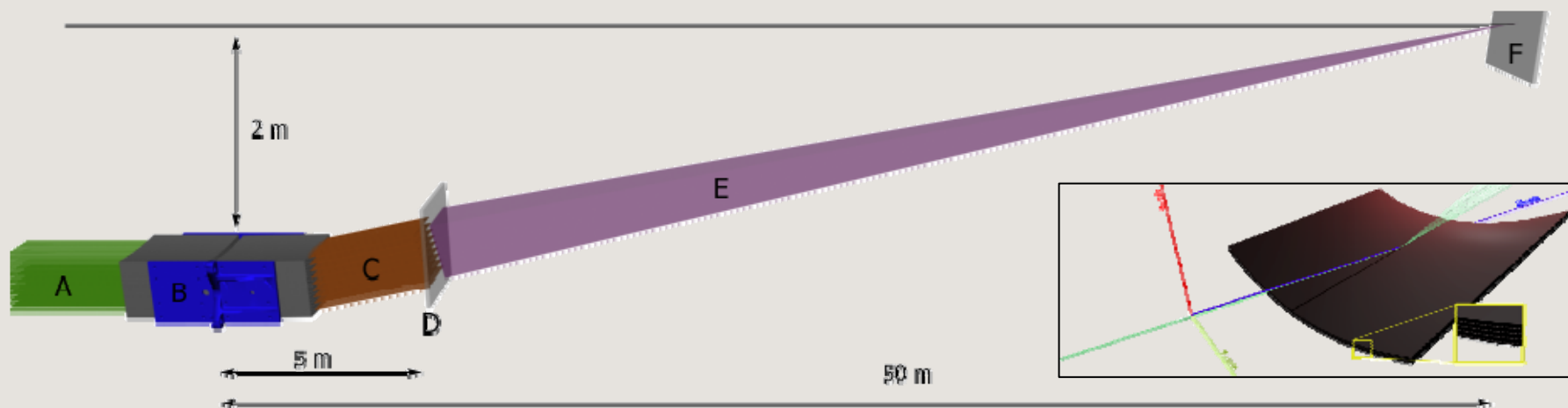


## Mirror module testing

- PANTER full beam (divergent)



- BESSY pencil (50 $\mu$ m) beam



Mirror module testing

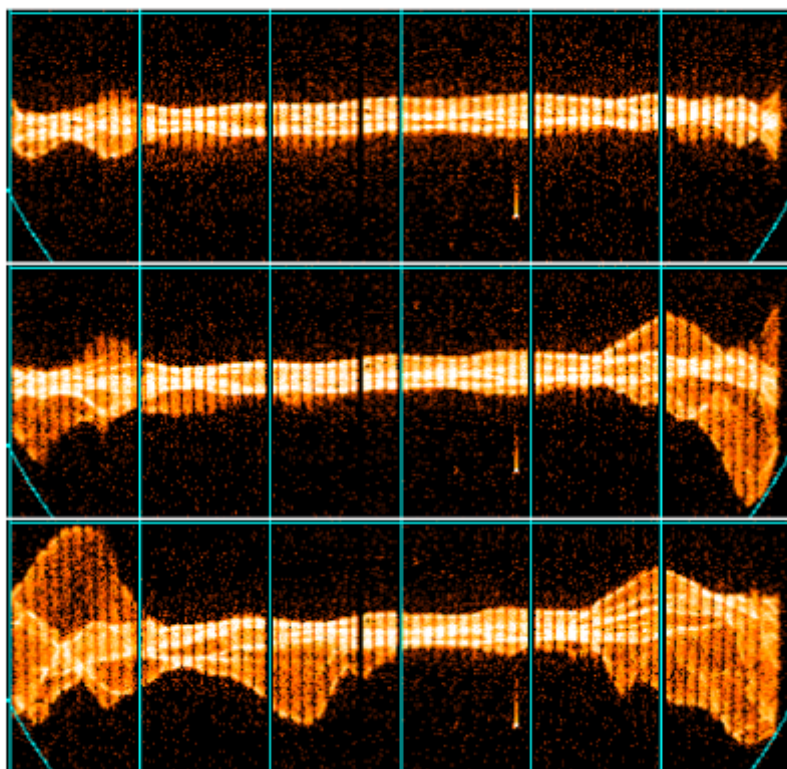
# MPE (PANTER) X-RAY TEST RESULTS of XOUs



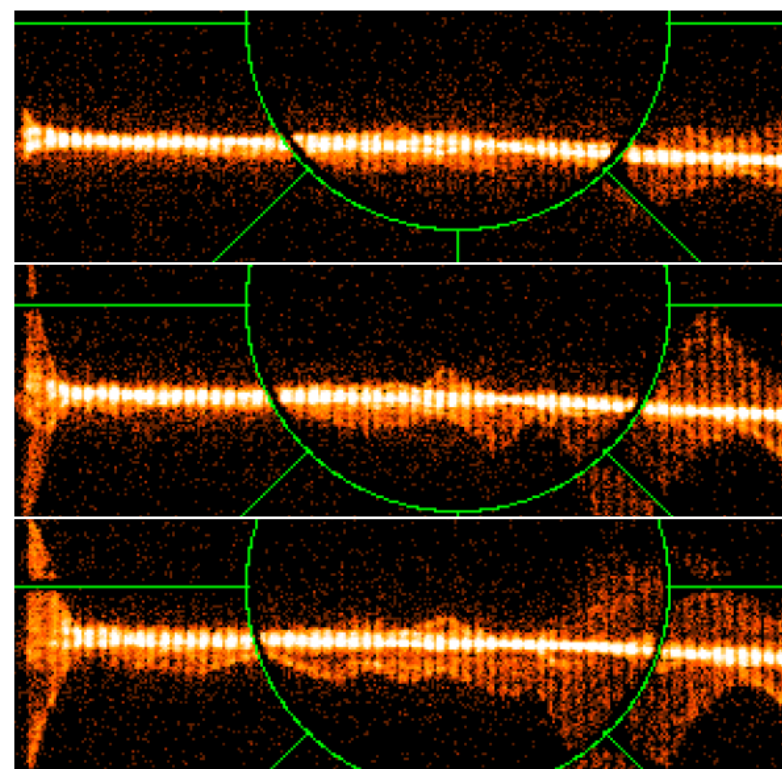
## Mirror module testing – PANTER results

- Comparison plates 1, 4, 8

XOU-3: for comparison: plates 1, 4, 8 (EPIC-pn) XOU-5: improvement: plates 1, 4, 8 (PSPC)



2007



2009

## Mirror module testing – PANTER effective area

### Wedged XOU 2009

Energy	eV	280	1490	2980	4510
Reflectivity SiO @ 0.5 nm (rms)		0.923	0.918	0.439	0.021
Expected effective area	mm <sup>2</sup>	540	534	122	0.27
Measured effective area	mm <sup>2</sup>	528	485	107	1
Measured / expected		0.98	0.91	0.88	

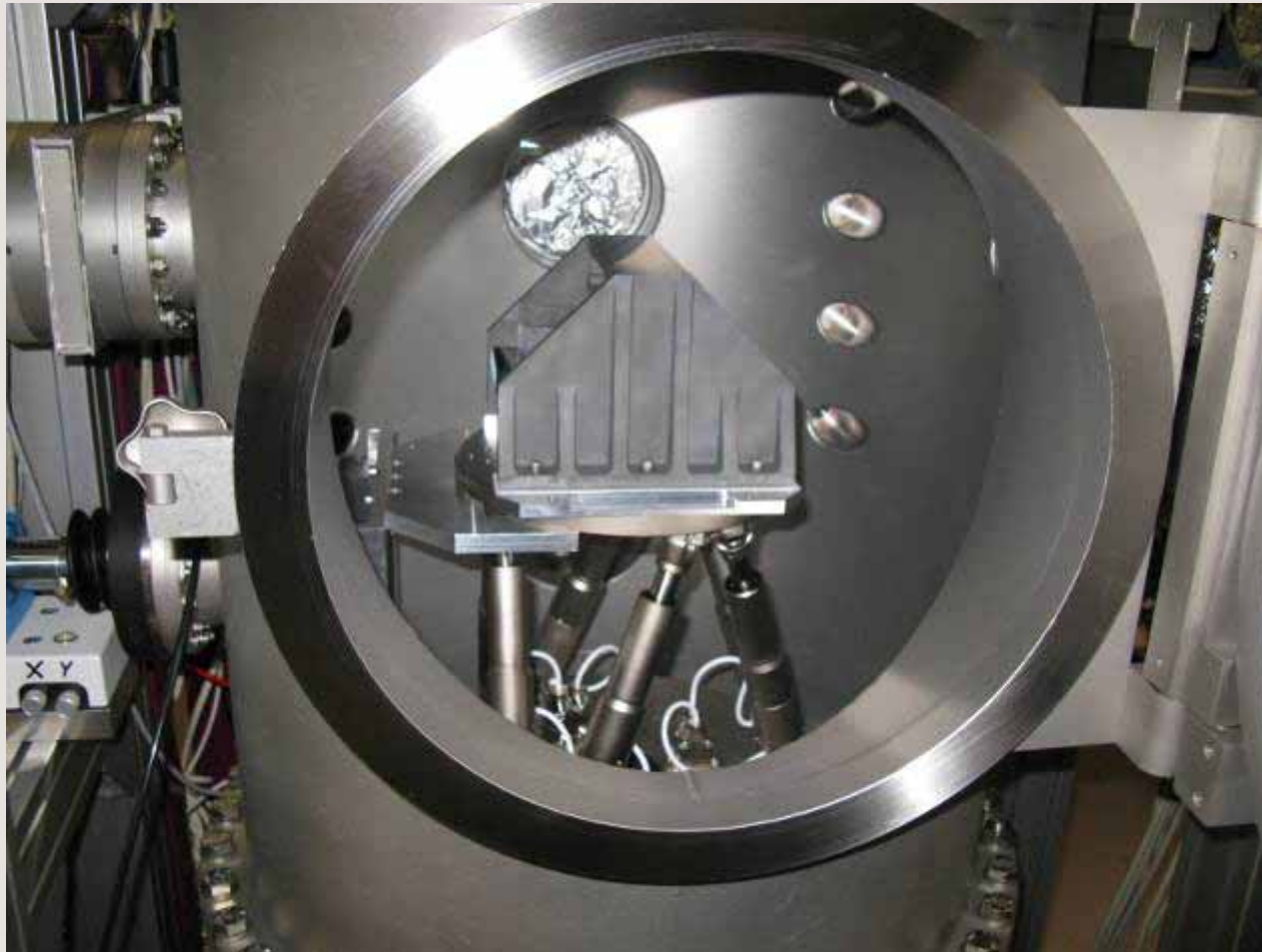
### Unwedged XOU 2007

Energy	eV	280	1490	2980	4510
Reflectivity SiO @ 0.5 nm (rms)		0.923	0.918	0.439	0.021
Expected effective area	mm <sup>2</sup>	883	874	200	0.44
Measured effective area	mm <sup>2</sup>	828	815	140	8
Measured / expected		0.94	0.93	0.70	

- Remaining losses
  - Increased roughness due to re-used plates
  - Small alignment errors HPO-p / HPO-h
  - Particulate contamination
    - pores partially blocked
    - local change in incidence angle
  - Underlying model to calculate expected reflectivity

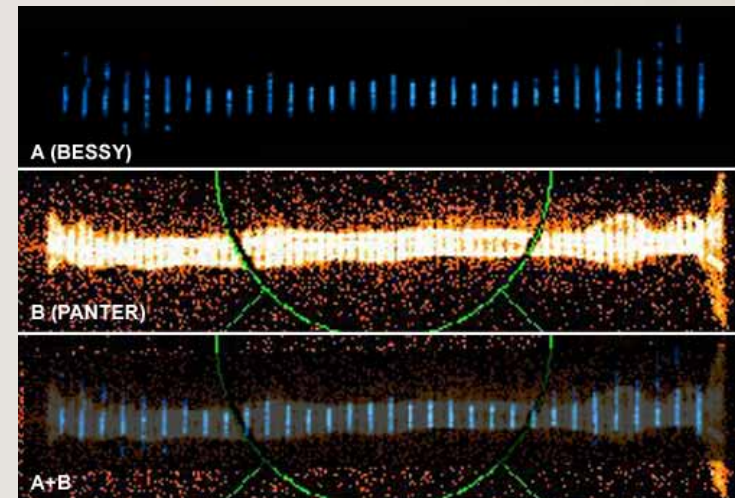
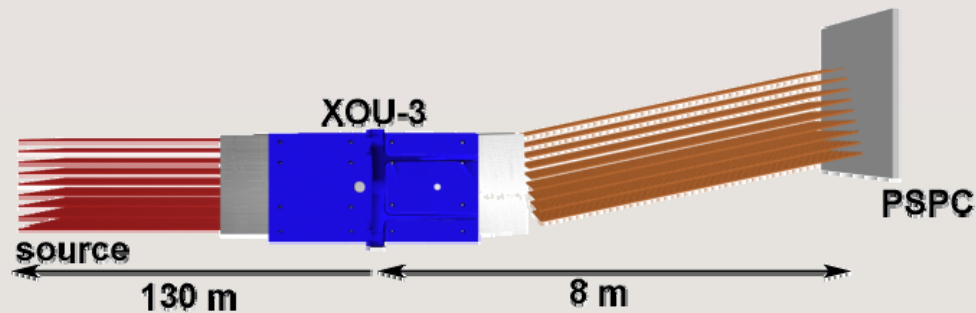
## Mirror module testing – BESSY

# PTB (BESSY) X-RAY TEST RESULTS of XOUs

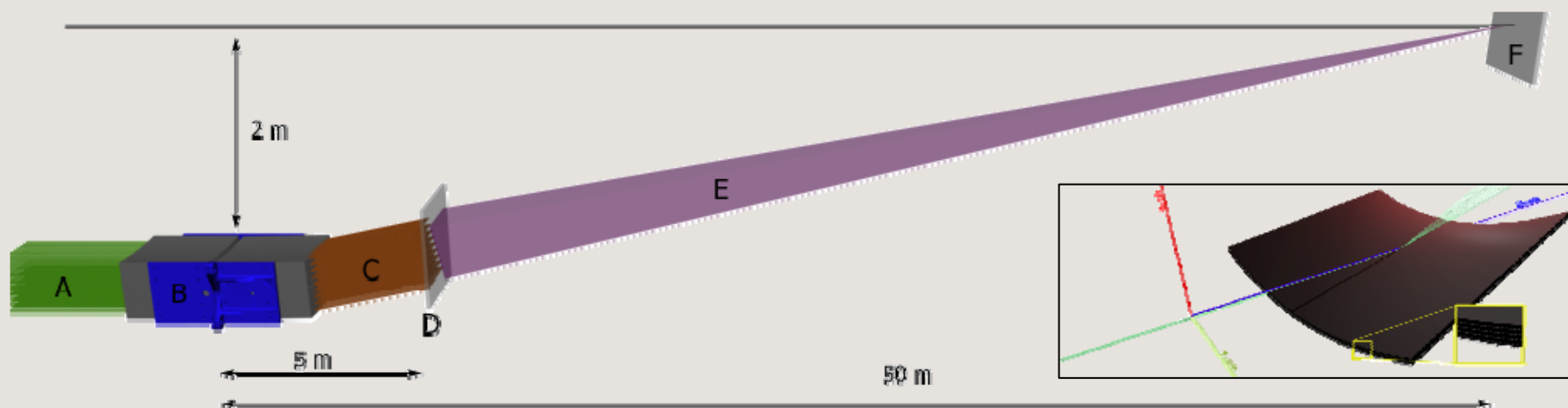


## Mirror module testing – BESSY

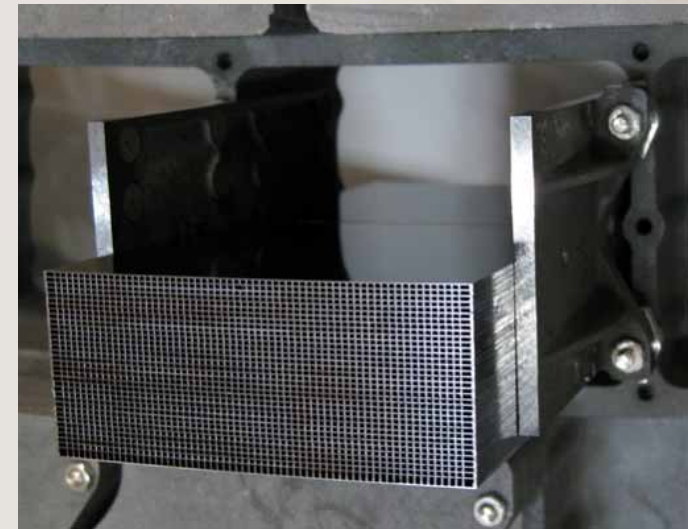
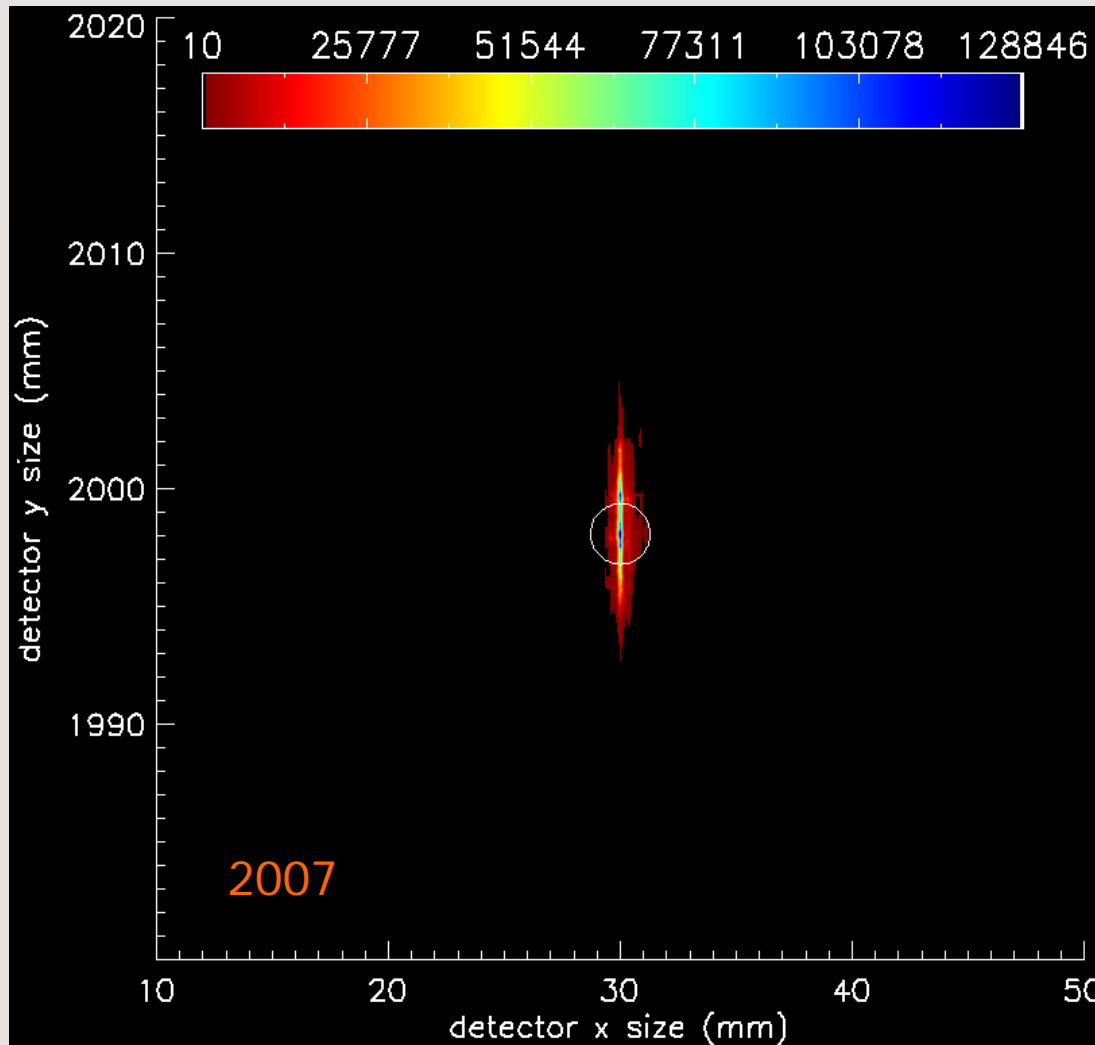
- PANTER full beam (divergent)



- BESSY pencil (50 $\mu$ m) beam

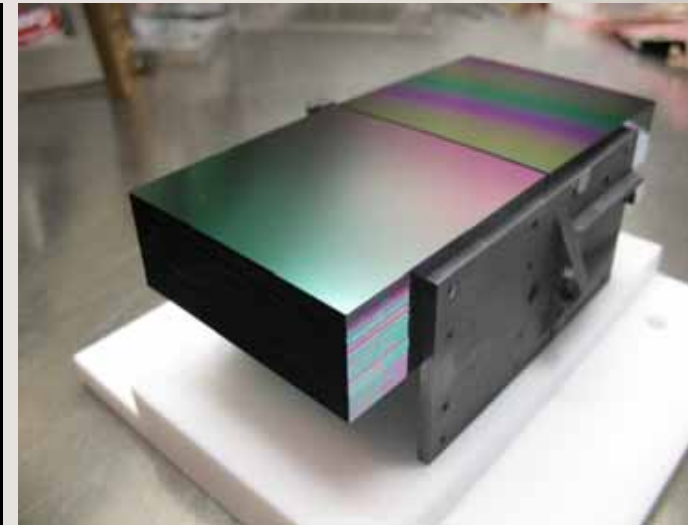
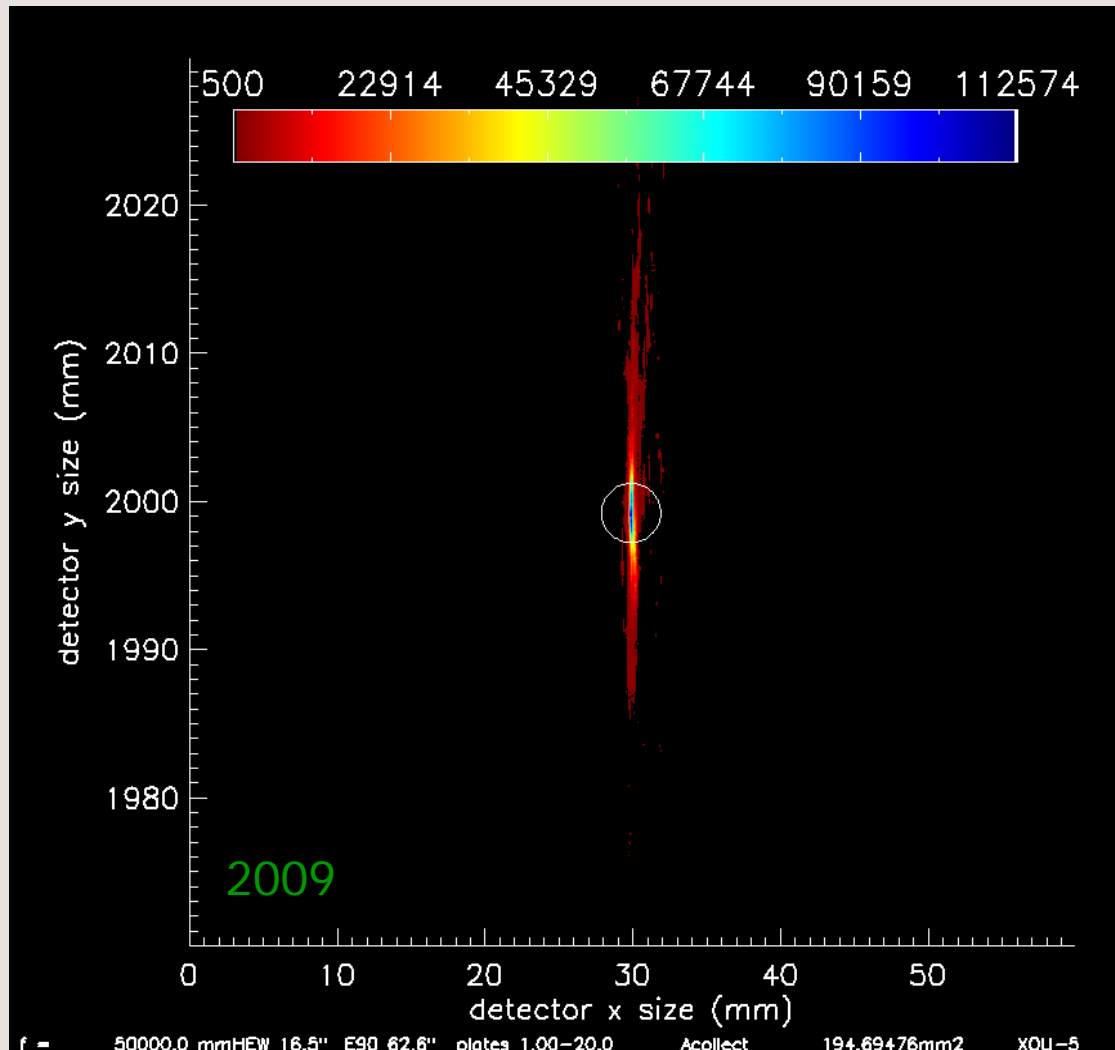


## Mirror module testing – previous results



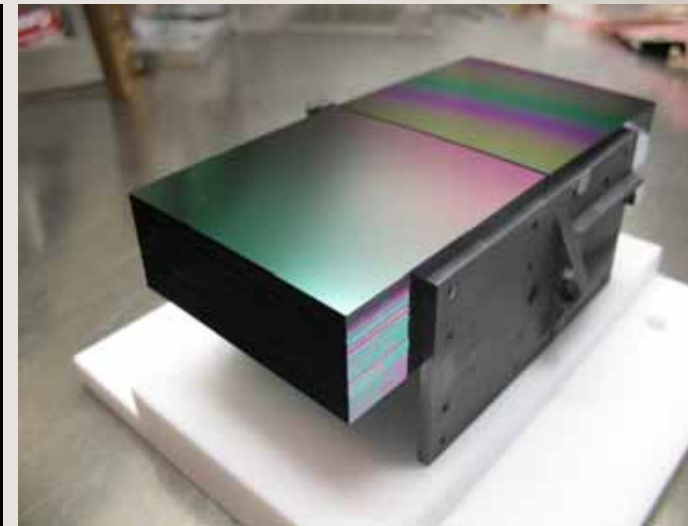
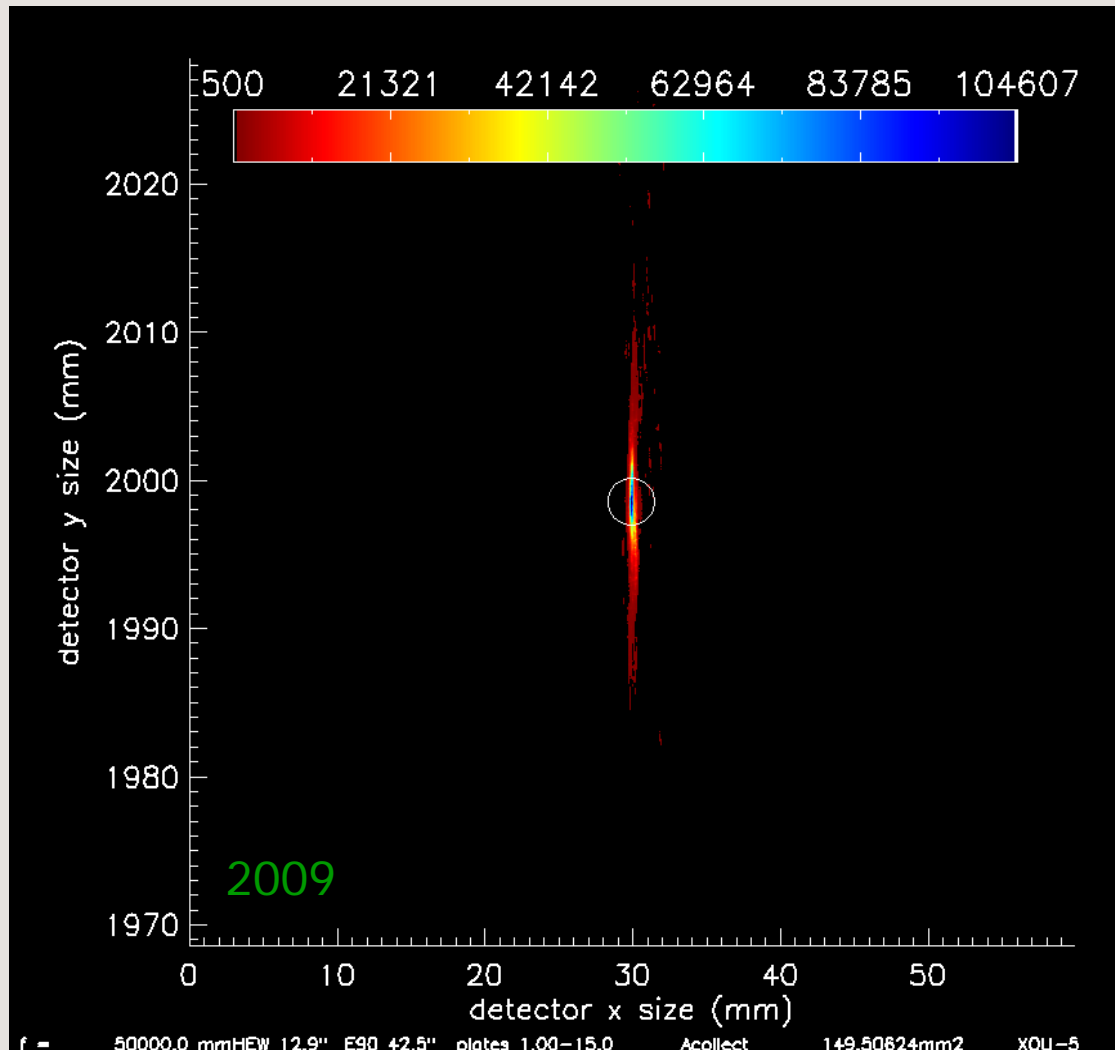
- HEW 17" @ 50 m
  - double reflection
  - mounted optics
  - absolute
  - no subtraction
- Plates 1-4
  - full width
  - $A_{col} = 1.25 \text{ cm}^2$

## Mirror module testing – new results



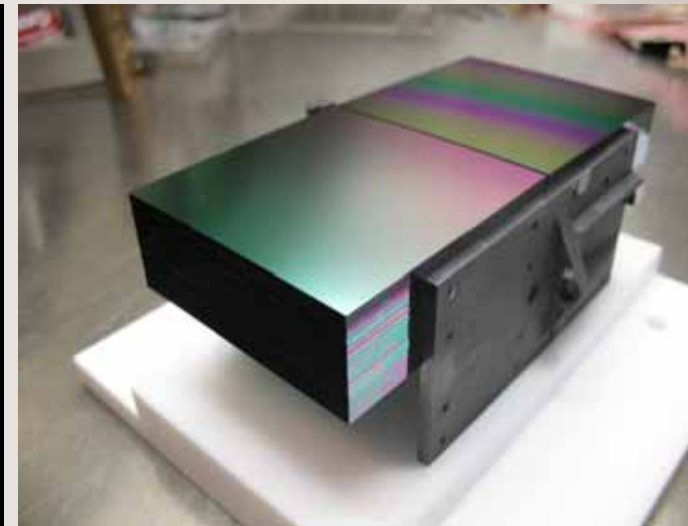
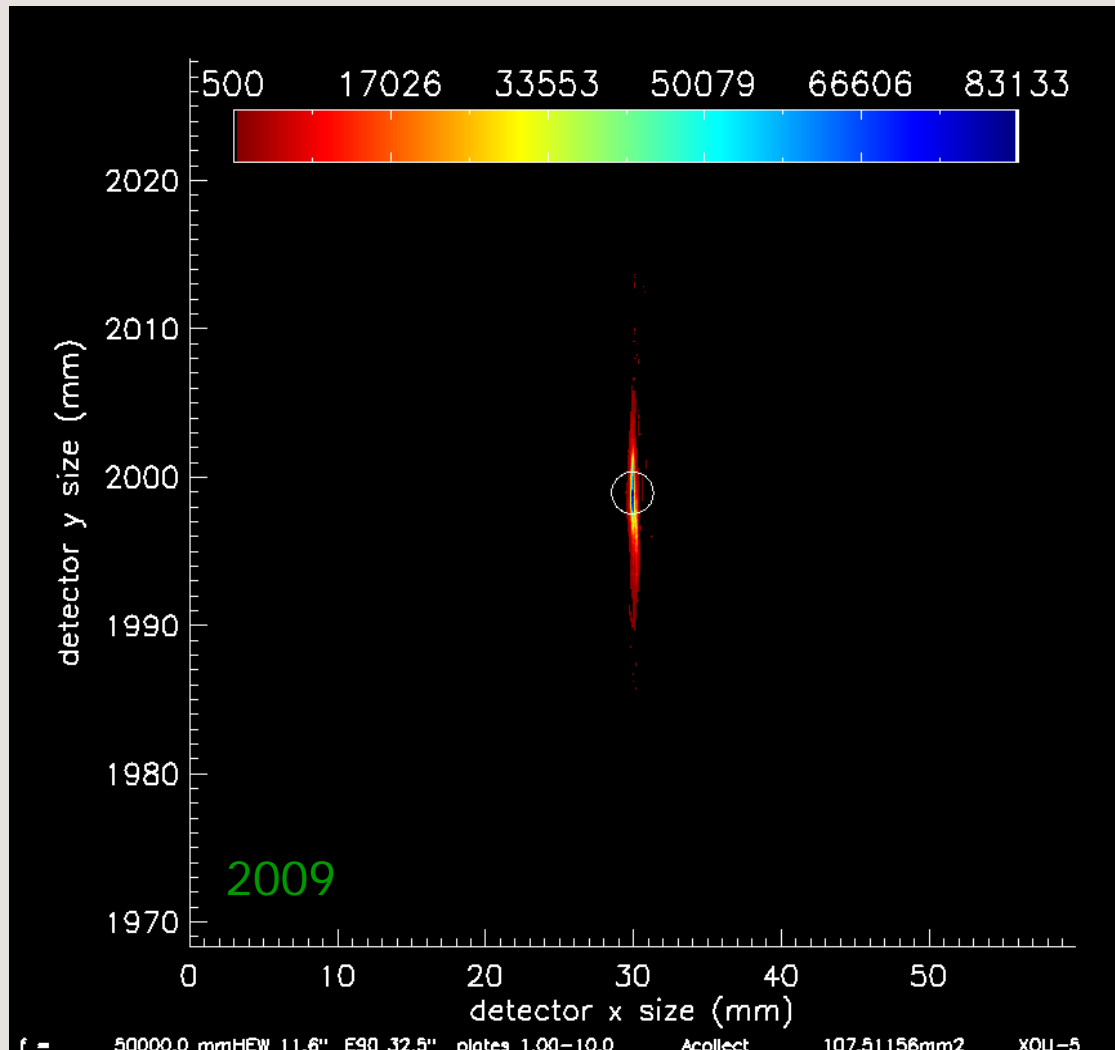
- HEW 16" @ 50 m
  - double reflection
  - mounted optics
  - absolute
  - no subtraction
- Plates 1-20
  - full width
  - $A_{col} = 6.3 \text{ cm}^2$

## Mirror module testing – new results



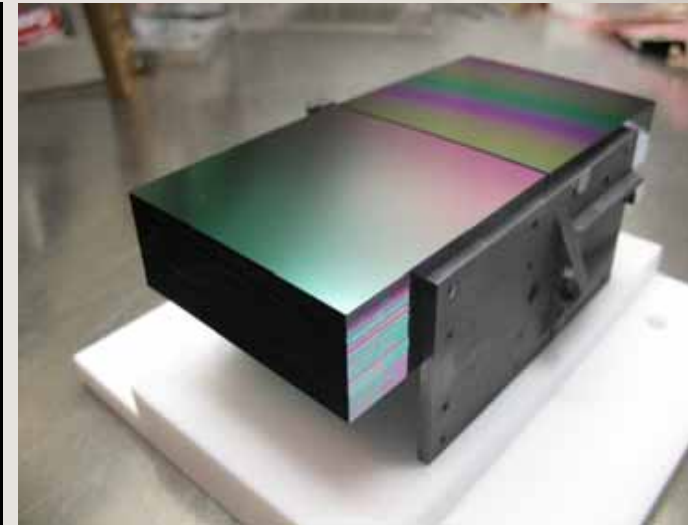
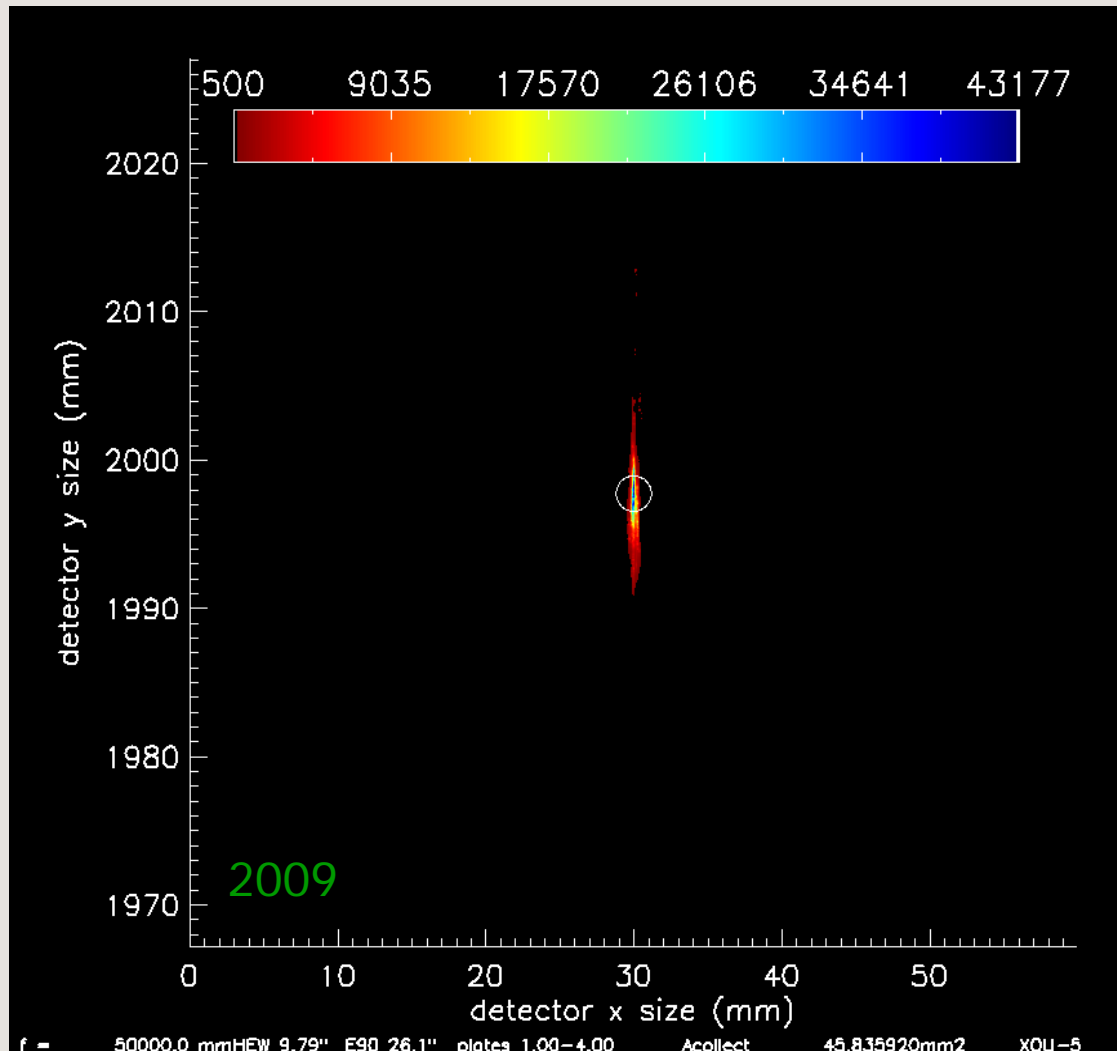
- HEW 12" @ 50 m
  - double reflection
  - mounted optics
  - absolute
  - no subtraction
- Plates 1-15
  - full width
  - $A_{col} = 4.7 \text{ cm}^2$

## Mirror module testing – new results



- HEW 11" @ 50 m
  - double reflection
  - mounted optics
  - absolute
  - no subtraction
- Plates 1-10
  - full width
  - $A_{col} = 3.13 \text{ cm}^2$

## Mirror module testing – new results

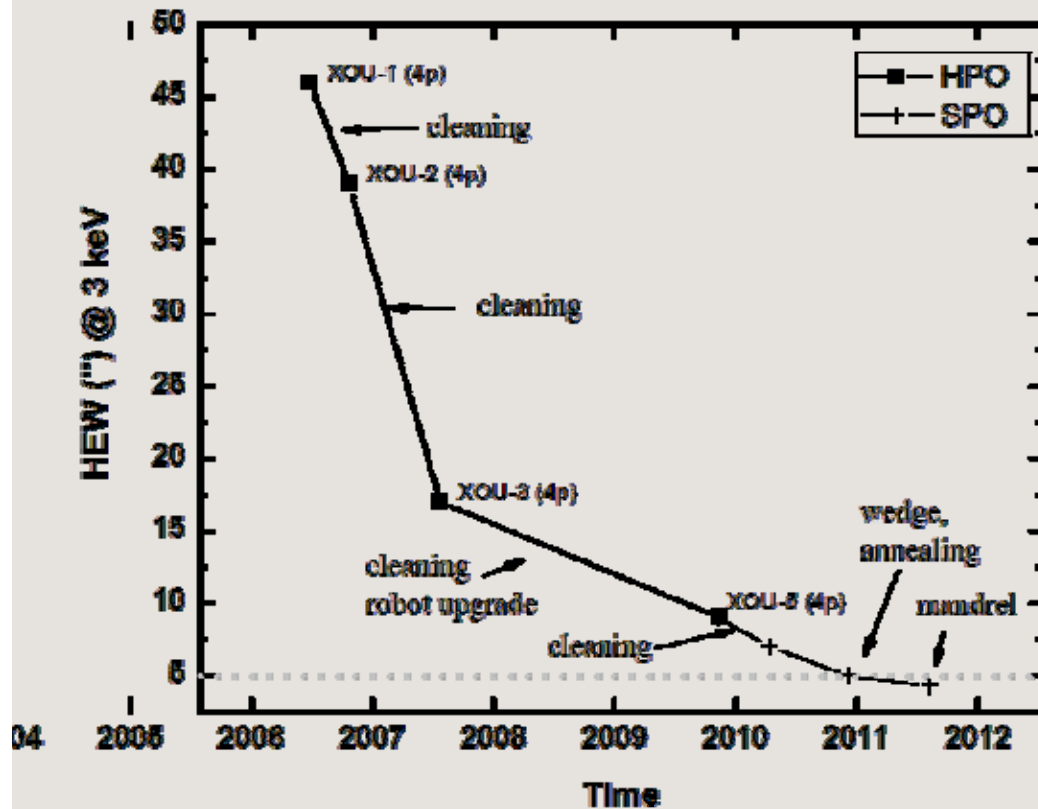


- HEW 9" @ 50 m
  - double reflection
  - mounted optics
  - absolute
  - no subtraction
- Plates 1-4
  - full width
  - $A_{col} = 1.25 \text{ cm}^2$

Development status

■ Silicon pore optics development, phase A

Silicon Pore Optics development



1. Further industrialisation

- 2<sup>nd</sup> robot for 20 m focal length
- Metrology upgrade
- Plate manufacture
- Plate cleaning process

2. Beam line upgrade

- BESSY 20 m May 2010
- PANTER 20 m Dec 2010

3. Environmental testing

- Vibration testing 2010

## Development status








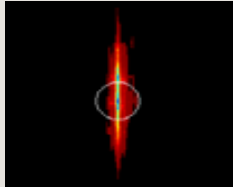


- ▶ Mass manufacturing of wedged plates
- ▶ Demonstrated Ir+C coating inside pores
- ▶ New, fully automatic stacking robot operational
- ▶ Built and tested best XOU ever, fully focusing
  - ▶ **wedged plates, mounted optics, double reflection**
  - ▶ **X-ray testing results (HEW at 50 m, 3 keV)**
    - ▶ 4 plates @ 9"
    - ▶ 10 plates @ 11"
    - ▶ 15 plates @ 12"
    - ▶ 20 plates @ 16"

*For comparison: XOU-3 in 2007 4 plates @ 17", artificial wedge*

## Overall conclusions

- Silicon Pore optics have TRL 3-4
  - **Plates are mass produced by industry**
  - **Have mirror modules and a mounting method**
  - **Coating inside pores (Ir+C)**
  - **We are testing mounted optics in flight configuration**
  
- Mass production of modules ramping up
  - **industrial consortia are forming**
  - **co-locate plate production, coating and stacking in semicon fab**
    - **industrial stacking robot fits onto one optical table**
    - **production of one coated stack (45 plates) every 2 hours possible**
  
- ESA technology roadmap includes for 2009-2010
  - **ruggedization**
  - **figure improvement**
  - **industrialisation**

## IXO Optics – Development & Production

Steps	Done			Next
<b>Plate production</b>	Industrial process			Reduce cost Different sizes
	Wedged, coated, non-conical			
	500 produced			
<b>Stack production</b>	Automated			Improve HEW
	Particle inspection, cleaning, bending, interferometry, stacking			
	200 produced			
<b>Module production</b>	Design to spec			Shorter focal length
	Integration method to spec			
	Mounting method			
	3 produced			
<b>Module validation &amp; qualification</b>	Synchrotron & beam testing in place			Environmental testing Focal plane testing
	Ruggedness assessment			
<b>Petal production</b>	Design to spec			
	1 produced			
<b>Petal validation &amp; qualification</b>	First X-ray testing			Environmental testing Focal plane testing

## Silicon Pore Optics

