



Digitally Addressable X-ray Sources for Imaging

CIRMS Meeting
10/18/2010

Stellarray, Inc.
Austin, TX

Mark Eaton
President & CEO

512/997-7781
eaton@stellar-micro.com

Company Overview



• Background

- formed December 2007
- subsidiary of Stellar Micro Devices, R & D firm, flat panel displays
- specialize in vacuum nanoelectronics

• People

- 16 technical staff and growing
- expertise in cathodes, vacuum & radiation systems, high voltage

• Business

- manufacture and sell radiation panels and products using them
- funded mainly by SBIR, NIST ATP, NIH
- NIH SPAN - irradiator commercialization & platelet shelf life extension
- SCBI is first branded product

• Facilities

- 10,800 sq ft of lab and production space
- full range of photolithography, test, machining, vacuum equipment
- panels up to 20"
- accommodate first few years of panel and SCBI production
- shielded radiation test room



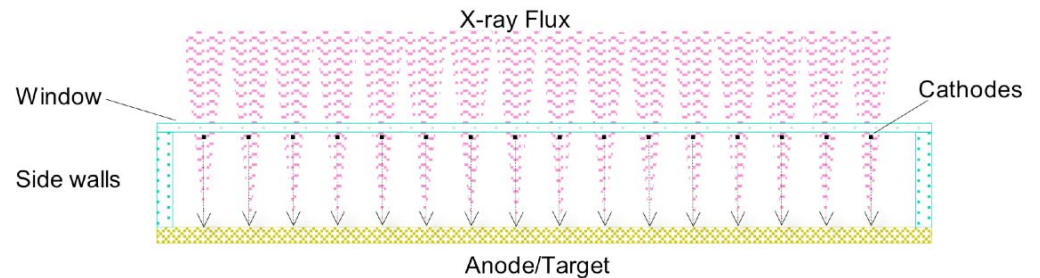
Background to DAXS

- **X-ray/UV-C Source for Biohazard Decontamination**

- AFRL SBIR, 2004-2007
- combined source - target anthrax spores
- background in field emission displays - cold cathode arrays
 - arrays over X-ray target - *reflective* X-ray source
 - arrays over phosphor - cathodoluminescent UV-C

- **Flat Panel X-ray Source**

- NIST ATP project, 2007 - 2010
- manufacturing systems and processes
 - materials systems for modules
 - process tools for cathode thin films
 - cathode array fabrication processes
 - driver circuits, on-board HV amplifiers



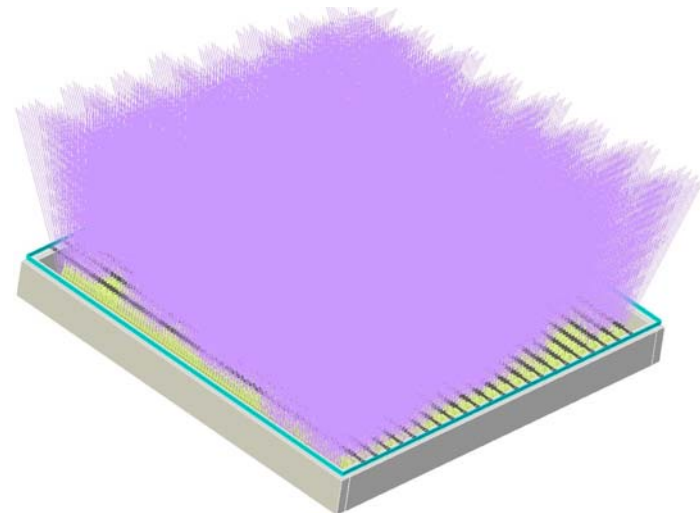
- **General Characteristics**

- same physics as a tube, change the architecture
- *cathode arrays on the exit window*
- X-rays up from target, out window
- less heel effect, > 3X power efficiency
- easy to cool anode from back
- can make in various sizes

Plain & Pixilated

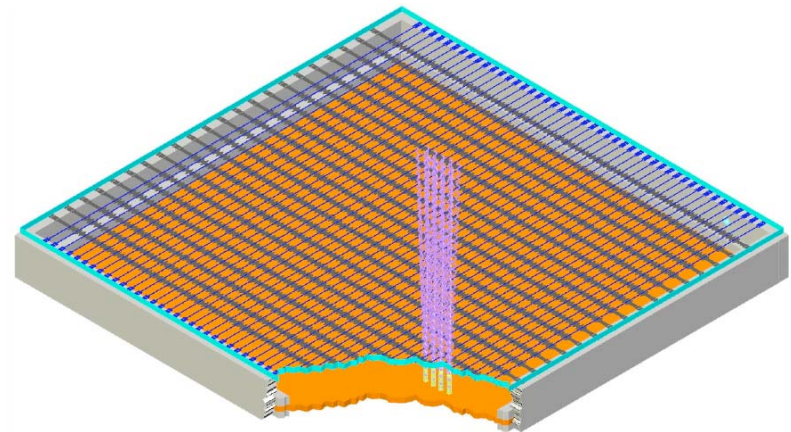
• Plain FPXS

- whole cathode array on
- can use hot filament or cold cathode arrays
- large panels or groups of panels
- spread power across entire anode
- cathode current density relatively low
- mainly sterilization
- radiation source & sterilization target areas the same
- panels on both sides provides self - shielding

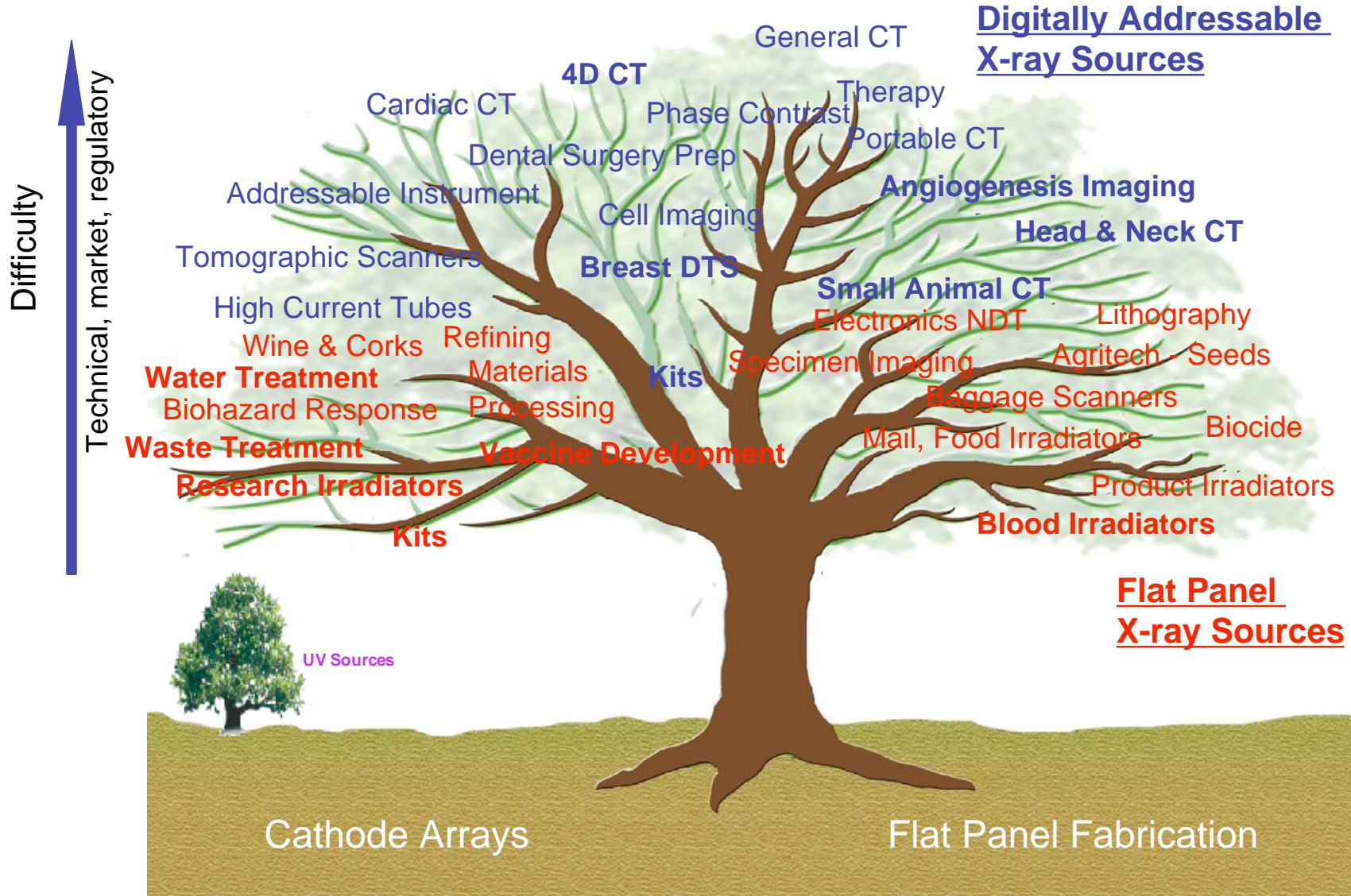


• Pixilated DAXS

- cold cathode arrays
- electronically address small groups to make Xel
- microseconds
- panels replace tube on gantry
- fast addressing
- stationary CT
 - others: GE, Siemens, Philips, Xintek
- formidable current density requirements



Platform Technology



- **DAXS better than a tube?**
 - not every imaging application
 - main advantages: speed, compactness
- **Small Animal CT**
 - small animal in vivo imaging - rapidly growing market: mouse models, mouse genome
 - better micro-CT systems needed
 - need speed to keep up with mouse heart rate (near 600 bps), better cardiovascular images
 - small spot size, higher resolution
- **Breast Tomosynthesis, Breast CT**
 - breast DTS possibly way to improve accuracy of mammograms
 - DTS systems now use linear transport of tube
 - avoid motion blurring, obtain 2D blurring of out of focus objects
 - full breast CT require compact, stationary system
- **Portable CT**
 - small system for battlefield, emergency medicine
- **Angiogenesis Imaging**
 - stationary, high speed system
- **Phase Contrast Imaging**
 - need very high resolution, monochromatic source

Cathode Requirements



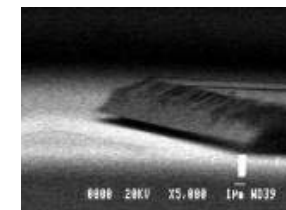
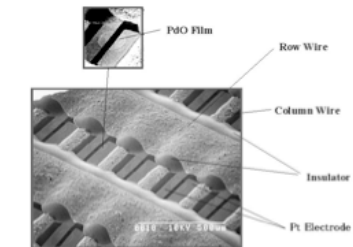
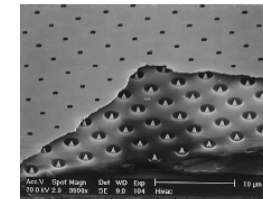
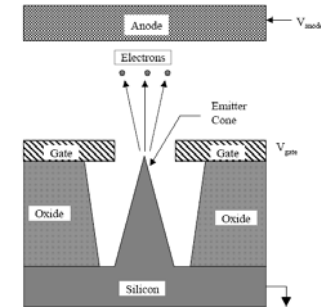
Model	Width cm	Length cm	Max Va kV	Max mA mA	Pa kW	Duty Cycle	Spot Width mm	Spot Area mm ²	Applications	Cathode Current Density A/cm ²	Anode Power Density W/cm ²	Local Power Density W/pixel
<u>FPXS</u>												
F10X/100/1	10	10	100	10	1	1			kits	0.0001	10	
F1030/100/05	10	30	100	5	0.5	1			SCBI	1.67E-05	1.67	
F1030/100/3	10	30	100	30	3	1			small sterilization	0.0001	10	
F50X/150/6	50	50	150	40	6	1			panoramic sterilization	0.000016	2.4	
F50100/100/1	50	100	100	10	1	1			baggage scanner	0.000002	0.2	
F10X/125/1.25	10	10	125	10	1.25	1			instruments	0.0001	12.5	
F100X/150/7.5	100	100	150	50	7.5	1			panoramic sterilization	0.000005	0.75	
<u>DAXS</u>												
D10X/100/10/02	10	10	100	10	1	0.03	0.2	0.04	kits	25	0.3	30
D10X/100/1	10	10	100	20	2	0.03	1	1	kits	2	0.6	60
D10X/125/05/01	10	10	125	0.5	0.0625	0.03	0.1	0.01	PCB NDT	5	0.01875	1.875
D1025/80/30/03	10	25	80	30	2.4	0.03	0.3	0.09	breast DTS	33	0.288	72
D1530/100/30/1	15	30	100	30	3	0.03	1	1	portable CT	3	0.2	90
D1025/80/1/005	10	25	80	1	0.080	0.03	0.05	0.0025	small animal	40	0.0096	2.4
D5050/125/150/1	50	50	160	30	4.8	0.03	1.2	1.44	general CT, cardiac	2	0.0576	144
<u>UV-Panels</u>												
UVCP-5050-10-2-G	50	50	10	37500	375	0.01			air purification	0.015	1.5	
UVAP-5050-10-2-G	50	50	10	50000	500	0.01			epoxy curing	0.02	2	
<u>HCXT</u>	15	dia	150	3000	450	0.002	1.2	1.44	HD tubes	208	5.10	900

Cold Cathodes



A Chinese Menu

	Tip & Tube Arrays	Flat/Surface	Edge Emitter
Metal			
Mo	Spindt tips, Futaba	High energy; tubes	Many demos; unstable
W	Single tips for SEM	High energy; tubes	Many demos; unstable
Metal particles		Canon/Toshiba SCE a hybrid; also uses carbon	
Noble metals	Nanotubes, university		SMD
Metal Oxides	Nanotubes, university		
MIM		Several demos; Japan	
Semiconductor			
Si	Historical, thinnest		SMD, Koreans
GaAs	NRL, HFI demos		SMD; stability issues
GaN	UCSB, KIST demos	HFI demos	SMD; excellent results
Metal tipped	Many demos		NCSU
Coated, carbide, etc.	Several demos		SMD for NASA
Transistor-controlled	Several demos		
Nanoparticle		Matsushita, others	SMD
Carbon			
Graphitic	Some demos	Demos; chunks emit	SMD
Carbon velvet	AFRL; explosive emission		
Tetrahedral		Cambridge, others	
Diamond-like	Extreme, Vanderbilt, etc	MCC/SIDT, others	SMD, Vanderbilt
Diamond	Extreme, Vanderbilt, etc	Many demos	Vanderbilt, SMD
Particles	Coatings	Russians, others	Coatings possible
Carbon Nanotube	Xintek, many others	Pastes, Samsung	SMD/NRL, GE
CNT Variants	CNT pearls, teepees	Graphene nano-sheets	SMD/NRL
Nanostructured	SMD		SMD



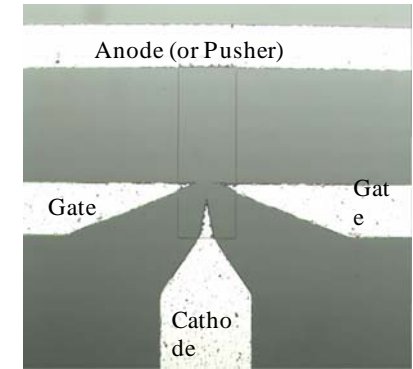
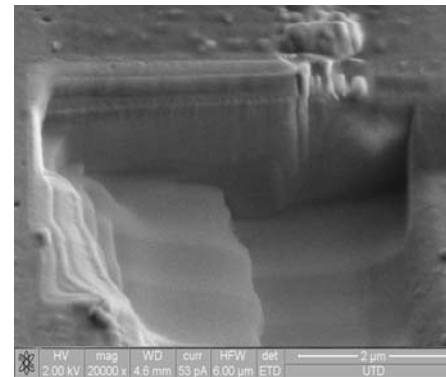
Impactical/NA
Possibility
Problematic
Laboratory
Pilot
Production

Stellarray Cold Cathodes



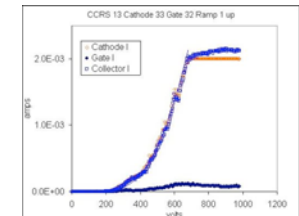
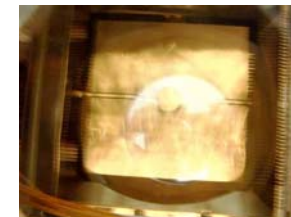
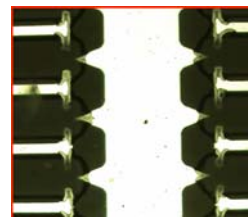
• Lateral Edge Emitters

- easy to pattern
- enhancement features through deposition
- good for circuit, large arrays
- incorporate ballast resistors for individual tips
- drawbacks: leakage, density



• Lateral Tip Emitters

- process independence from materials
- “nano-layered” emitters, carbon, metals
- getting up to 200 μA/tip
- arrays: goal of 0.013 mA/cm², got 1.2 mA/cm²

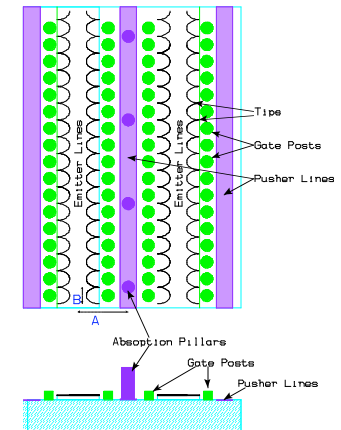
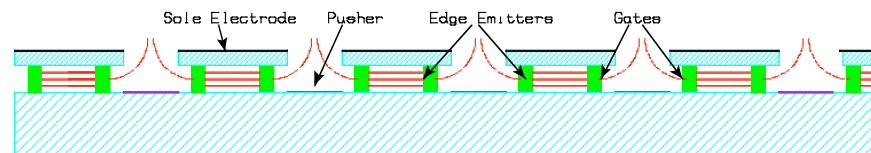


• High Density Lateral Tip Emitters

- shrink x and y
- add stacks of edges to increase z
- gates in closer for extraction <300V

• Pick & Place Option

- fab pixel die on wafer, dice, pick, place
- finer design rules, KGD



Panel Issues



- **Efficiency**

- lose leverage of angled source
- gain loss of heel effect

- **Cooling**

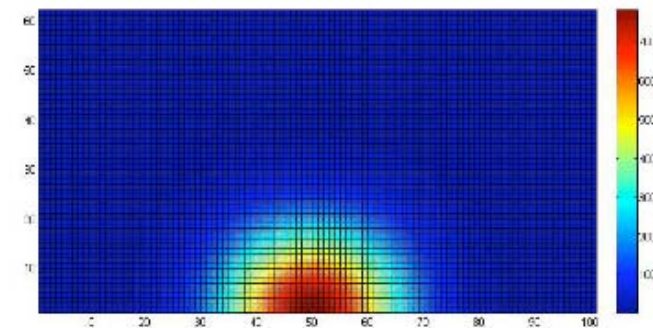
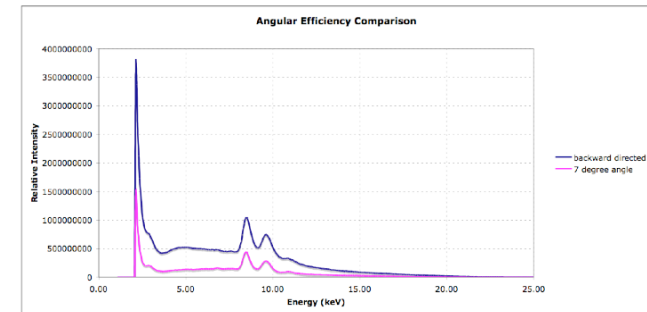
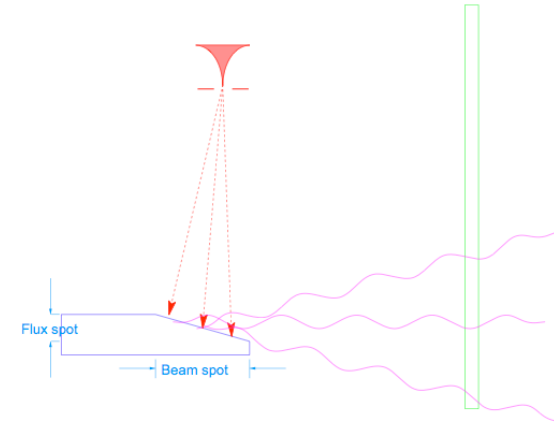
- give up leverage of angled source
- can't rotate anode
- modeling shows we could melt W/Cu anode in SACT
- coating W/Cu target with W

- **Beam Focusing**

- testing disk pixel focusing now
- will probably need electrostatic focusing

- **Flux Collimation**

- less important in small animal
- very important in human imaging - dose
- options are internal or external shield, holes in anode

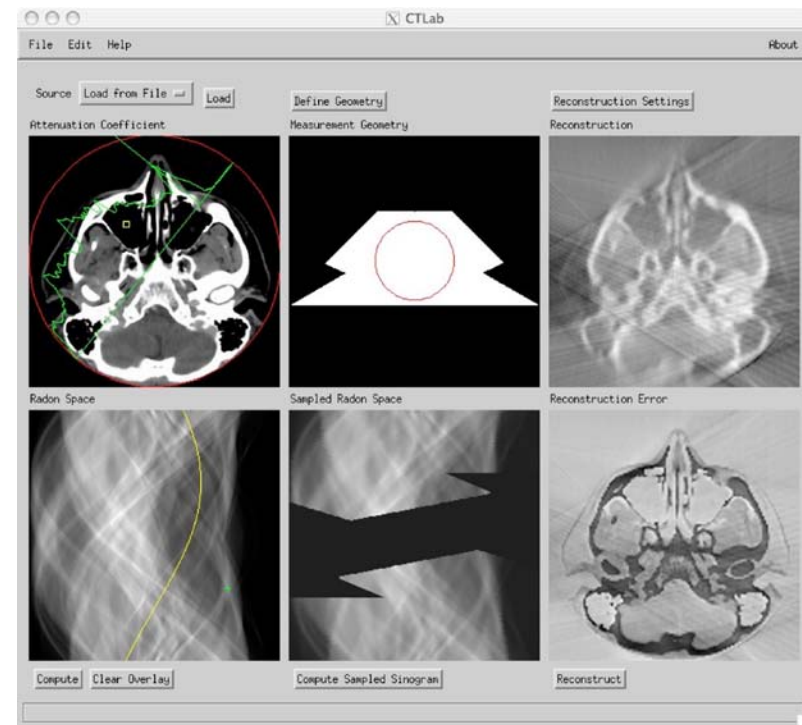


- **Imaging system design tool developed by Stellarray**

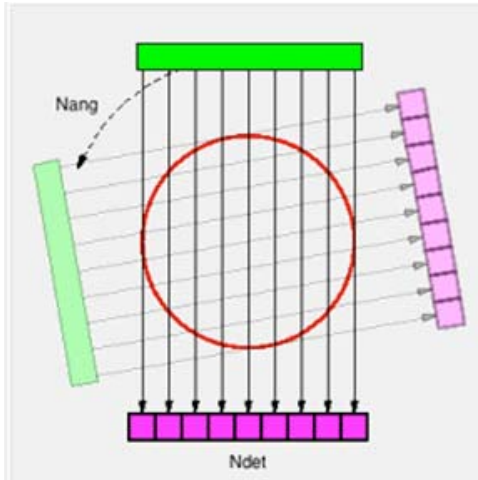
- Produces image quality estimate from user-specified source and detector configuration
- Written in IDL (Interactive Data Language) from ITT Visual Systems
- Based on a demonstration module distributed with IDL
- Distributed with an IDL virtual machine runtime system --> no license required
- Cross-platform --> supported on Windows, MacOS, Linux, Solaris, and BSD UNIX

- **Used to model head & neck, breast, small animal imaging systems**

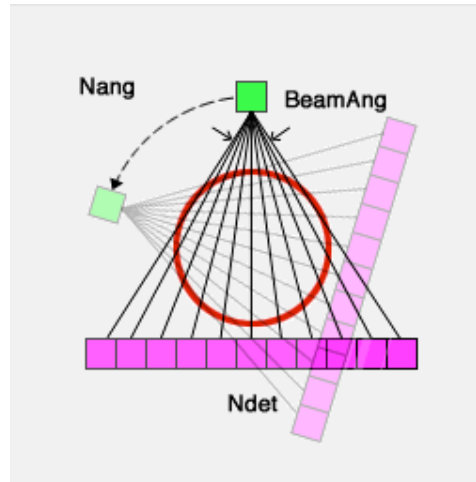
- **Freeware - download from our web site**



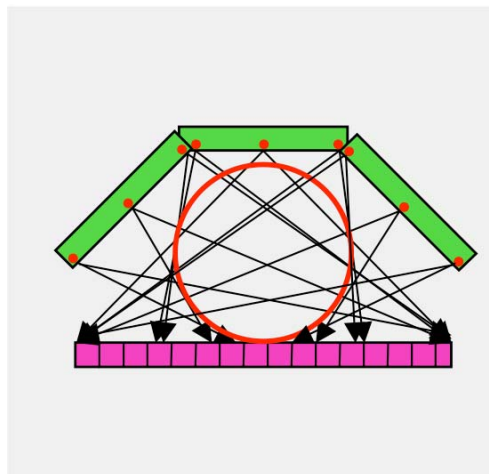
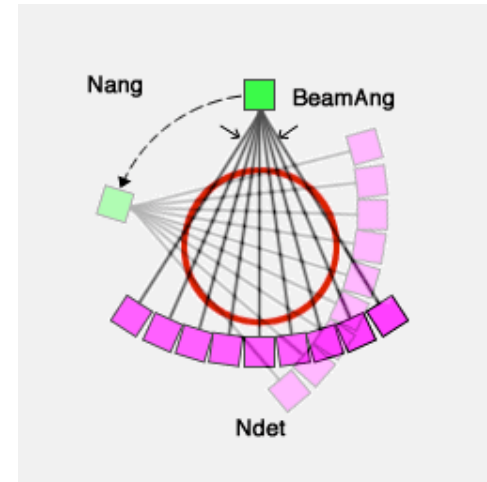
Standard Geometries



Parallel beam



Fan Beam



Non-standard
geometries as
in DAXS

