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PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATIONS FOR ION MOBILITY SENSOR

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

5 This invention relates generally to devices for quantitatively measuring the concentrations of constituents of multicomponent gaseous samples, and more particularly to devices that conduct such measurements based upon the mobility of ions in a drift region.

2. Description of the Prior Art

10 Ion mobility spectroscopy is a powerful and well known method for providing quantitative measurements of the composition of a gaseous environment. In this context, the ion mobility sensor is usually designed for operation at atmospheric pressure although in principle it can operate at higher or lower pressures. The ion mobility sensor
15 typically is comprised of two identifiable regions: (i) an ionization region where ions are formed representative of the gas sample to be analyzed, and (ii) a drift region into which the ions are injected and allowed to drift in an electric field before collection.

20 During the ions' drift in the drift region, the ions make many collisions with the sample gas and their motion in the electric field is characterized by the ion mobility. Since the ion mobility is a function of ion mass, ions of different mass segregate during their drift.
25 Thus, by measuring the ion arrival time spectrum at the collector, a signature of the gas sample composition is obtained. Although positive ion spectra provide a selec-



tive signature for all gaseous species, the additional monitoring of negative ion spectra (for electronegative species) can provide supplementary information for either diagnostic or calibration purposes.

5 In currently available commercial instruments, the dimensions of the ionization region are comparable in magnitude to those of the drift region. The ions are produced primarily through ion-molecule reactions, where the impurity molecules of interest are ionized as a result
10 of collisions with primary ions not necessarily derived from the background sample gas but rather from carrier gases deliberately introduced into the reaction region. These primary ions are produced as a result of collisions of beta particles emitted from a Ni-63 radioactive source
15 (located within the ionization region) interacting with the sample and/or carrier gas. Since the beta particles are produced continuously, the ion production process is continuous and the species present in the ionization region represent an equilibrium composition developed over a
20 relatively long time and which includes (deliberately in the case of the use of a carrier gas) ions produced as a result of ion molecule chemistry. Thus, in order to analyze the ions present in this equilibrium ion "sea", provision must be made to extract a pulse of ions into the
25 drift region. This is usually accomplished using an electronic shutter whereby ions are only allowed into the drift region during the application of suitable electric potentials to the shutter electrodes. The detection limit of commercially available sensors depends on the particular
30 species, and levels below one part per billion have been detected for certain organic molecules in air samples at atmospheric pressure without any preconcentration.

 Although the ion mobility spectrometer is a well
35 proven instrument, presently available models are relatively large, expensive and require ancillary gas supplies for calibration and for enhancing the ionization efficiency. In addition, present ion mobility spectrometers utilize a continuous nonadjustable ionization energy



source. The ionization energy source is typically radioactive which is frequently undesirable. Because a continuous source has been presently used, a shutter is needed to inject a pulse of the total ions into the drift region.

5 The shutter is typically a grid electrode that has a shutter voltage applied to it that injects the ions into the drift region.

The continuous source of the ionization energy is fixed and cannot be changed. Thus, when a complex molecule is being ionized, more than one species of ion may be generated if it interacts with sufficiently energetic electrons. This will disassociate the molecule into smaller fragments and some of those smaller fragments will also be ionized and so on. Therefore, there is very little control

10 over which species of ion can be generated in current ionization methods.

It would also be advantageous to provide ion mobility sensors with a means for triggering an alarm when the concentration of a monitored species rises above some preset value. Alternatively, it would be advantageous to provide a means for the measuring of one or more different species.

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I provide an ion mobility sensor having an ionization region and an ion drift region. The ionization region is preferably bounded by a grid cathode and an anode. It is into this ionization region that the gaseous sample enters, either by an opening to ambient in an open system or by a feed pipe in a closed system. In the context of positive ion sampling, the ion drift region is bounded by the grid cathode and a by a guarded ion collector. The ion collector consists of an electrode and its associated shield. Application of suitable potentials to this electrode arrangement establishes nominally uniform electric fields E_1 and E_2 in the ionization and drift regions respectively.

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DC voltages applied to the anode, cathode and collector electrodes establish a unidirectional DC field across the entire sensor. A superimposed voltage pulse is



provided at the anode which results in a field E_1 in the ionization region which is higher than the DC breakdown field but of sufficiently low amplitude and duration to avoid the development of an arc in the ionization region.

5 During the application of the voltage pulse, a pulse of ultraviolet (UV) radiation from a flash tube or other UV source irradiates the cathode grid, liberating a pulse of photo electrons from the cathode grid. Preferably, the anode is of a type that is semi-transparent to UV
10 light, such as a grid anode or a semi-transparent conducting film anode. When the anode is semi-transparent, the UV light may be irradiated through the anode towards the cathode. The UV pulse liberates a pulse of photoelectrons from the cathode which in the presence of the pulsed high
15 electric field generates a pulsed non-equilibrium discharge between the cathode and anode. The pulsed non-equilibrium discharge results from avalanching of the initial photoelectrons in ionizing collisions with the sample gas during the drift of the electrons to the anode, and gives
20 rise to a pulse of ions characteristic of the sample gas in the volume between cathode and anode. The non-equilibrium discharge is characterized as that in which the mean energy of the electrons is considerably larger than that of the ions or neutral molecules. The avalanche growth of current
25 is due to primary ionizing collisions between electrons and the sample gas during their drift to the anode as well as by secondary ionizing collisions between excited or ionized air molecules and the minority species. The minority species, in the case of large organic molecules, have relatively low ionization thresholds.
30

35 The positive ion pulse formed drifts toward the cathode grid and a fraction of the ions pass through the grid into the drift field region. After drifting across the drift region, these positive ions are collected by the ion collector. Because this collector is shielded from the drift region by a screened guard that is held at a potential consistent with the local electric field, the ions are only detected at the collector after they pass through the



guard, and displacement current due to the motion of all ion species between the cathode and the shield is not observed by the detection circuit.

5 In general, the drift time of the different ion species is dependent on the charge and mass of the particular ions produced in the ionization region so that the detected ion signal comprises a series of pulses, each corresponding to a different species. Thus, provided that the mobilities of the different ions are known, the detector
10 signal provides a signature of the different species present in the gaseous sample. Although the electrodes of the preferred ion mobility sensor are configured to collect positive ions, it is understood that the polarity of the electrodes could be reversed for the collection of negative
15 ions.

Once the ion pulses are received at the collector electrode as an electrical charge, the ion pulses are processed to evaluate the characteristics of the sample. The circuitry that processes the ion pulses is controlled by a
20 trigger control. The trigger control also controls the timing of the UV pulse source and the pulsed voltage source such that the processing of electrical data representing the ion pulses will coincide with the receiving of that data from the collector electrode.

25 The first preferred implementation of the ion mobility sensor senses one or more optionally variable, predetermined species in a specific gaseous sample. In the first implementation, an alarm is triggered if the concentration of the monitored species in the sample rises above
30 some preset value. This value may be variable and may be different for the different species monitored.

The second preferred implementation of the ion mobility sensor involves integration of the sensor into a quantitative microprocessor-based system for the comprehensive
35 measurement of one or more different selectable species. In either implementation, the trigger control is employed for controlling the timing of ion pulse creation in the sensor. The trigger control also controls the



operation of the circuitry for evaluating the received ion pulses.

5 The sensor may be applied to detect a wide range of substances in many different environments, such as the presence of chemical and/or biological agents including impurities in refrigerant systems for the protection of compressors and other components, and refrigerated environments for optimizing cargo protection. The sensor may also be used to detect the presence of illegal drugs and explosives in containers and on personnel. Toxic storage, workplace or waste areas may be monitored as may areas for the presence of vapor fuels or other explosives. Anesthesia procedures may also be monitored.

10 Other details, objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent as the following description of certain present preferred embodiments thereof proceeds.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

15 Figure 1 is a diagrammatic representation of the electrode arrangement of the preferred ion mobility sensor for positive ion sampling.

20 Figure 2 is a diagrammatic representation of the potential distribution of the preferred ion mobility sensor.

25 Figure 3 is a diagrammatic representation of the potential distribution of the preferred ion mobility sensor for negative ion sampling.

Figure 4 is a diagrammatic representation of the alarm circuitry for the first preferred implementation of the ion mobility sensor.

30 Figure 5 is a diagrammatic representation of the alarm signal timing for the first preferred implementation of the ion mobility sensor.

35 Figure 6 is a diagrammatic representation of the alarm circuitry for an alternative to the first preferred implementation of the ion mobility sensor.

Figure 7 is a diagrammatic representation of the alarm circuitry of another alternative to the first preferred implementation of the ion mobility sensor.



Figure 8 is a diagrammatic representation of the circuitry for a second preferred implementation of the ion mobility sensor.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

5 Referring first to Figure 1, an ion mobility sensor 10 has two connected regions: an ionization region 12 and a drift region 14. Figure 1 shows a preferred electrode arrangement which defines the two regions 12, 14 of the sensor 10. The ionization region 12 is bounded by an electrode 16 and a meshed electrode 18. The manner in which the gaseous sample enters the ionization region 12 depends upon whether the sensor 10 is embodied as an open system or as a closed system. If the sensor 10 is embodied as an open system, the area between the grid electrode 18 and the electrode 16 is unconfined and the ambient gas may freely enter the ionization region 12. If the sensor 10 is embodied as a closed system, the sensor 10 would have walls confining the area between the electrode 18 and the electrode 16. Thus, in a closed system, ambient gas is not free to enter the ionization region 12. Any gaseous sample that is to be analyzed must be entered into the ionization region by a feed pipe 36 (shown in dotted line in Figure 1).

25 The gaseous sample is entered into the ionization region 12 between the electrode 16 and the electrode 18. The electrode grid 18 separates the ionization region 12 from the drift region 14, and thus also bounds one end of the drift region 14. A shielded collector electrode 20 bounds the end of the drift region 14 opposite to the electrode 18. Although it need not be, the drift region 14 is preferably bounded by walls so as to prevent the entrance or exit of ions from the drift region 14. A meshed shield electrode 22 is preferably located adjacent to the collector electrode 20 and lies between the collector electrode 20 and the electrode 18.

35 Application of suitable potentials to this electrode arrangement establishes electric fields across the sensor 10. For positive ion sampling, DC voltage



potentials 30, as depicted in Figure 2, are applied by a potential source 32 at the anode 16, the cathode 18 and the shielded collector electrodes 20, 22. Thus, the anode 16 has a voltage of V_a , the cathode 18 has a voltage of V_c and the ion collector components (the collector electrode 20 and the shield 22) have a voltage of V_{ic} due to the potential source 30. The applied voltage potentials 30 result in a unidirectional DC drift field E_d across the sensor 10. The drift field E_d is capable of carrying ions from the ionization region 12 through the drift region 14 to the collector electrode 20. In general, the drift time of the different ion species is dependent upon the charge and mass of the particular ions produced in the ionization region. The magnitude of the field E_d is low enough so as not to produce ions in the drift region as a result of electron molecule collisions.

A voltage pulse 26 (depicted as a dotted line in Figure 2) from an impulse generator 28 is superimposed upon the drift voltage 30 at the anode 16. The superimposed high voltage pulse 26 results in a total anode voltage designated as of $V_a + V_p$ in Figure 2. The increased voltage applied at the anode 16 results in a field E_i in the ionization region 12 between the anode 16 and the cathode 18. The magnitude of the voltage pulse 26 is selectable, but is chosen so that the generated field E_i is higher in magnitude than the ionizing DC breakdown field of the sample but is also of sufficiently low amplitude and duration so as to avoid the development of an arc in this region. The application of the pulsed voltage 26 results in the potential of the anode 16 being equal to the DC potential 30 at the anode 16 plus the voltage pulse 26.

During the application of the voltage pulse 26, a pulse 24 of ultraviolet (UV) radiation from a suitable UV source 25, such as a flashtube, irradiates the cathode grid 18. The intensity of the UV pulse is selectable and defines the number of photoelectrons released from the cathode of the ionization region 12. Preferably, the anode 16 is of a type that is semi-transparent to UV light, such



as a semi-transparent conducting film anode or preferably a grid anode. When the anode 16 is semi-transparent, the UV light pulse 24 may be irradiated through the anode 16 towards the cathode grid 18. By irradiating through the anode 16, the UV source 25 may be located outside of the ionization region 12 while still directing the UV pulse 24 upon the face of the cathode 18.

When the UV pulse 24 reaches the cathode grid 18, the UV light 24 liberates a pulse of photoelectrons from the cathode 18. The greater the intensity of the UV pulse, the larger the number of electrons liberated. The electrons then drift toward the anode 16 creating an avalanche of electron generation. The voltage pulse 26 raises the mean energy of the electrons liberated from the cathode 18 above the ionization level and creates a nonequilibrium discharge situation. With a nonequilibrium discharge, the electrons are at much higher energy than are the heavier particles, i.e., the ions and the neutral particles, resulting in ionization.

Since the disclosed ion mobility sensor 10 provides a pulsed source of ions, a shutter is not needed.

While the electrons travel towards the anode 16, the positive ions move towards the cathode grid 18. Because the cathode 18 is a grid, there are gaps between the solid portions of the grid. Those ions which arrive at a solid part of the cathode 18 will get collected. Those ions that arrive at a gap in the cathode grid 18 will be carried through the gap due to the drift field E_d . At the time in which the positive ions arrive at the cathode 18, the voltage pulse 26 is off and the steady DC drift field E_d carries the ions.

Because the anode 16, cathode 18, and shield 22 are preferably grids, the UV pulse 24 irradiates the anode 16, cathode 18, shield 22 and collector electrode 20. Any photoelectrons emitted from the anode 16 are prevented from leaving the anode by the applied field E_1 . However, photoelectrons emitted from the shield 22 and collector electrode 20 begin to drift in the applied drift field E_d .



towards the cathode 18. In applications in which there are no electronegative species present, these electrons (because of their large drift velocity) arrive at the cathode 18 during the voltage pulse 26 and thereby augment the photoemission from the cathode 18. In applications (such as air) in which there is a large electronegative constituent, electrons emitted from the shield 22 and the collector electrode 20 become attached to form negative ions after drifting a very small fraction of the drift region because of the large three-body attachment coefficient in oxygen at the low applied drift field E_d . In this case, any negative charge reaching the ionization region 12 that originates from the shield 22 and collector electrode 20, does so a substantial time after the duration of the voltage pulse 26. In any event, the negative charge arrives in the form of negative ions and therefore, cannot give rise to spurious ionization pulses.

An increase in the ionization field E_i increases the mean energy of the electrons and, therefore, increases the amount of ionization. However, such a variation in the electron distribution also varies the ratio of the coefficients of the different ionization species derived either from different parent molecules in a mixture or from the same molecule as a result of different fragment ions. This ability to tailor the ionization probability among the different neutral gas constituents is an important feature of the disclosed ion mobility sensor 10. Thus, by deliberately varying the field E_i in the ionization region 12, the probability of ionization of ions having different ionization thresholds can be varied. By providing relatively low energy with the voltage pulse 26, those ions that require the least amount of energy to ionize will ionize. By increasing the value of the voltage pulse 26, and therefore increasing the magnitude of the ionization field E_i , higher ionization levels of a given molecule will be reached, accessing different ions. This provides a secondary means of ion discrimination in operation of the



sensor 10 allowing the ionization of selected ion species from a sample.

5 In the nonequilibrium discharge situation, the electrons are of much higher energy than are the heavier particles of either the ions that are generated or the background gas. The ions are at thermal energy and their energy is determined by the background temperature. The mean energy of the electrons in the ionization region 12 is determined solely by the ratio of the electric field E_1 between the anode 16 and the cathode 18 divided by the total gas density of the ionization region 12. Therefore, the mean energy of the electrons may be adjusted by adjusting the magnitude of the voltage pulse 26 applied to the anode 16. Also, the number of electrons liberated from the cathode 18 is dependent upon the amount of UV light emitted in each pulse 24. The amount of ionization that occurs to the gaseous sample is dependent upon the magnitude of the electric field E_1 produced by the voltage pulse 26. Thus, by offering independent control of both the magnitude of the UV pulse and the magnitude of the voltage pulse, the amount and extent of ionization may be effectively controlled.

25 The shield 22 is preferably a meshed or grid plate that has a potential associated with it that will keep the drift field E_d uniform. The collector electrode 20 operates at near ground potential preserving the uniformity of the drift field E_d . The shield 22 protects the collector electrode 20 from detecting the motion of any induced charge which would otherwise appear on the collector electrode 20. Otherwise, the collector electrode 20 would detect a constant current which would then decrease in steps, where each step would correspond to the collection of a particular species of ion.

35 Thus, the shield 22 effectively differentiates the current so that no signal is detected at the collector electrode 20 charge passes through the shield 22. Thus, the collector electrode 20 detects a series of electrical pulses in which each pulse is the current due to a given



species of ion. Therefore, provided that the mobilities of the different species are known, the pulses collected at the collector electrode 20 provide a signature of the different species present in the sample gas.

5 Connected to the collector electrode 20 is a means 34 for detecting and measuring the current generated by the ions reaching the collector electrode. Such means involve connecting a transimpedance amplifier to the collector electrode. The transimpedance amplifier converts the
10 incoming ion charge to a voltage signal.

 Although the electrodes of the preferred ion mobility sensor are configured to collect positive ions, it is understood the polarity of the electrodes could be reversed for the collection of negative ions.

15 For negative ion collection, the potential distribution is as shown in Figure 3 where now electrode 16 becomes the cathode and electrode 18 becomes the anode of the ionization region 12. Application of negative polarity potentials 31, as depicted in Figure 3, from source 32
20 result in a voltage of $-V_a$ at the anode 18, and $-V_c$ at the cathode 16, and ensure a unidirectional DC electric field across the sensor. A negative polarity voltage pulse 27 (depicted as a dotted line in Figure 3) from generator 28 is superimposed on the voltage of electrode 16 and results
25 in a total cathode voltage designated at $-V_a - V_p$ in Figure 3. The photoelectron pulse released from the cathode 16 as a result of irradiation by the UV pulse during the application of the voltage pulse 27 triggers a non-equilibrium discharge between electrodes 16 and 18 which define the
30 ionization region. Negative ions formed in the ionization region then drift towards electrode 18 and a fraction of them continue to drift through the meshed anode 18 under the influence of the DC drift field and enter the drift region. Once in the drift region the negative ions continue
35 to drift toward the collector and are eventually sampled in a similar way to that described earlier for positive ions. The establishment of a non-equilibrium discharge in the ionization region ensures the production of negative



ions formed by the dissociative attachment process as well as by electron capture by the parent molecule.

Referring next to Figure 4, a diagrammatic representation of an ion mobility sensor is shown in which a first preferred implementation, an alarm system, is employed. The electrodes are configured for the case where a single positive ion species is monitored in an electro-negative sample, although as already noted, the polarity of the electrodes could be reversed for monitoring negative ion species. A positive DC voltage is applied to the electrodes 16, 18, 20 and 22 with the appropriate potentials for providing a unidirectional, approximately uniform electrical field from the anode 16 to the collector electrode 20. The value of the electric field in the drift area E_d is such as to ensure that between the anode 16 and the collector electrode 20 the ions are in thermal equilibrium with the sample gas. A capacitor connected across the drift region is used to maintain a constant field E_d in the region.

A voltage pulse 26 is capacitively coupled to the anode 16 from a high voltage pulser 28 such as a pulse transformer, triggered from the trigger controller 42. The amplitude of the voltage pulse 26 is sufficiently high so that the ratio of the total electrical field between the anode 16 and the cathode 18 to the total sample gas density N is above the ionization threshold value for the particular sample under investigation. Both the DC and pulse amplitudes are variable.

A UV lamp pulser 48 is triggered by a pulse from the trigger controller 42 and provides the drive power for the UV light source 25 which may, for example, be a xenon flashtube equipped with a UV transmitting window. The resulting UV pulse is arranged to be delayed with respect to the anode voltage pulse and contained within the anode pulse envelope duration as indicated in the timing diagram of Figure 5. The incidence of the resulting UV pulse at the cathode 18 gives rise to a pulsed discharge which is self-quenched on decay of the voltage pulse 26. The



relative position of the UV pulse 24 with respect to the voltage pulse 26, together with the amplitude and width of the voltage pulse 26 are adjusted for optimum ion discharge intensity for a predetermined sensitivity within the limitation that the discharge not develop into an arc.

The electrodes are coupled to a first and a second transimpedance amplifiers 38, 40. The first transimpedance amplifier 38 is coupled to the collector electrode 20 for positive ion species measurement.

The output from the first transimpedance amplifier 38 is fed to a comparator set 44 to provide a standard logic pulse when the detected signal is above a preset level. Thus, the output from the comparator 44 consists of a sequence of logic pulses corresponding to the arrival of pulses of different positive ion species at the collector electrode 20 when the amplitudes of these pulses are above the preset level. The output from the comparator 44 is then connected to one input of an AND gate 46. The other input of the AND gate 46 is connected to a delay generator 50 which outputs a logic pulse at a predetermined time following the UV pulse trigger 48. This predetermined time corresponds to the known transit time of the monitored ion species. Thus, if both pulses are coincident at the AND gate 46 an output is derived from the AND gate 46 which may be used to trigger an appropriate alarm 54.

A variation of the first preferred implementation of the ion mobility sensor is shown in Figure 6. In this variation, the simultaneous monitoring of n multiple ion species is accomplished where the different species trigger alarms when the levels of these species rise above different preset levels. An example of this system for the case of $n = 4$ is shown in Figure 6. The output from the first transimpedance amplifier 38 is directed to four different comparators 62, 64, 66 and 68 in which the individual alarm limit levels are set. Each comparator 62, 64, 66, 68 feeds an input of a respective AND gate 70, 72, 74, 76. Delay generators 86, 88, 90, 92 feed the other input of the respective AND gates 70, 72, 74, 76. The delay generators



86, 88, 90, 92 may be part of one delay generator unit or may be separate units similar to the delay generator 50 of Figure 4. Each AND gate is set to emit an alarm pulse at the coincident arrival of pulses from the comparators and appropriately delayed pulses from the delay generator corresponding to the specific transit times of the different ion species. One of the channels shown in Figure 6 may alternatively be used to provide a test signal by detecting an ion characteristic of the majority sample and which should always be present regardless of minority impurities.

Another variation of the first implementation is the alarm system shown in Figure 7. In this alternative, the alarm signal is output only if, for example, a number of different ion species (four species being demonstrated in Figure 7) derived from the same or related impurity molecules are detected. In this arrangement, the outputs from the individual AND gates 70, 72, 74, 76 following the comparators 62, 64, 66, 68 and delay generators 86, 88, 90, 92, respectively, are fed after suitable delay to a multi-input AND gate 78. These delays 80, 82, 84 are added to all but a reference species and are such so as to compensate for the different known transit times of specific ion species so that all input signals to the multi-input AND gate 78 arrive simultaneously. This may be accomplished by adding a delay to the signals of the species equal to the delay of a reference species minus that species' delay. For example, if the species preset at comparator 68 is the reference and has a delay (transit time) of t_4 , the species of comparator 62 which has a delay of t_1 , has a delay added to it equal to $t_4 - t_1$ (shown as 80 in Figure 7). When this delay is added to t_1 , the total delay for the species of comparator 62 is $t_1 + (t_4 - t_1)$ which is t_4 . This step would also be performed on the species of comparators 64 and 66. Thus, for the case in which the species of comparator 68 is the reference, all species will be delayed by the same time, t_4 . It is preferable for the species having the longest transit time to be chosen as the reference. When all four input signals to the multi-input



AND gate 78 arrive simultaneously, an output alarm pulse is triggered. This system would be incorporated to reduce the occurrence of false alarms due to possible interference from unrelated species.

5 In the alternative shown in Figure 7, the control of the sensor may either be local, such as by toggling a switch, or remote. In the latter case, the control signal can be carried by conventional cable, fiber optic cable, RF telemetry or any convenient means depending on the partic-
10 ular nature of the sensor environment. It is distinctly understood that although four comparators for four different species have been discussed in the alternatives of Figures 6 and 7, the number of comparators utilized, and the number of species monitored is not limited to four but
15 may be any number.

 A second preferred implementation is shown in Figure 8. This embodiment integrates the sensor into a quantitative microprocessor-based system for the comprehensive measurement of one or more different programmable
20 species. The electronic arrangement for this embodiment is similar to that of the embodiment shown in Figure 4 except that the comparator and AND gate have been replaced by an analog-to-digital converter (A/D converter) 56 and some kind of microprocessor 58.

25 In addition to triggering the ionization, the trigger control 42 triggers the A/D converter 56 to start accepting data. The A/D converter 56 then receives the output voltage from the first transimpedance amplifier 38 and digitizes it. The digitized signal is then processed
30 in the digital signal processor 58. The signal processing could involve providing look up tables in memory 60 that represent various ion species. The digitized signals derived from the collected ions would then be compared to the look up table values. This comparison would allow
35 determination of which species were present in a sample and in what amounts.

 It is preferred that the voltage pulser and the UV pulse source may operate to repetitively pulse the voltage



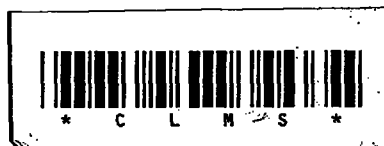
and UV light pulses. It is also preferred that the digital signal processor and memory unit cooperate to store the digital output from the analog to digital converter and provide signal averaging of the ion signals and thereby improve the signal/noise ratio.

It is understood that the above-described implementations are not limited to the preferred ion mobility sensor but may be utilized in any ion mobility sensor that has an ionization region and a collector electrode. Ion mobility sensors that do not employ pulsed ionization means instead often utilize a continuous ionizing source (shown in dotted line often in Figures 4, and 8) such as Ni-63. Sensors using continuous ionization means typically use a shutter electrode which may be electrode 18 to inject the ions into the drift region in pulses. In this type of sensor, the trigger controller triggers the shutter electrode rather than the voltage and UV pulsers, however, the implementations would otherwise operate substantially identically as in the pulsed ionization case described above. Thus, regardless of the type of ionization means chosen or of the electrode polarization, species of ions may be quantitatively and qualitatively monitored.

While a present preferred embodiment of the invention has been shown, it is distinctly understood that the invention is not limited thereto but may be otherwise variously embodied within the scope of the following claims.

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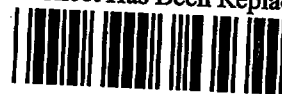
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CLAIMS:

1. A system for signalling the presence of selected ion species in a gaseous sample of an ion mobility sensor, characterized by first, second and intermediate grid electrodes positioned a selected distance apart wherein the intermediate electrode is positioned between the first and second electrodes, wherein a voltage potential is applied to the electrodes creating a unidirectional electric field between the electrodes; an ionization source for generating ions in the sensor, the ionization source being proximate the intermediate electrode; a trigger controller connected to at least one of the first electrode and the ionization source for allowing ions to enter a region between the intermediate and second electrodes at the intermediate electrode at a time t_1 , wherein the ions drift through the electric field and arrive at the second electrode at a time t_2 ; a transimpedance amplifier connected to the second electrode for converting the ion charges to voltage signals; and an analyzer for determining the presence of selected ion species, the analyzer being activated by the trigger controller at time t_2 .

2. The system of claim 1 wherein the ionization source is characterized by a UV light source for directing a pulse of UV light at one of the first electrode and the intermediate electrode; and a voltage source for applying a voltage pulse to the first electrode coincident with the UV pulse.

3. The system of claim 2 wherein the UV light source is a xenon flashtube.



4. The system of claim 2 wherein the voltage source is a pulse transformer.

5 5. The system of claim 1 wherein the analyzer is characterized by an analog to digital converter connected to the transimpedance amplifier, the analog to digital converter converting the voltage signals to digital units; and a digital signal processor for processing the digital units.

10 6. The system of claim 5 further comprising a memory unit for storing the processed digital units.

15 7. The system of claim 1 further characterized by at least one comparator set which receive the voltage signals from the transimpedance amplifier, each at least one comparator set generating a respective logic pulse representing a selected ion species when the voltage signals exceed a preset value.

20 8. The sensor of claim 7 wherein the analyzer is characterized by a delay generator connected to the trigger controller, the delay generator producing a selected number of logic pulses, each logic pulse representing a respective ion species, each logic pulse being produced at a time after the ionization source has been activated representing that ion species' travel time from the intermediate electrode to the second electrode; and at least one AND gate, each at least one AND gate having first and second inputs and an output, the first input of each at least one AND gate being connected to a respective comparator set so as to receive the logic pulses of a selected ion species, and the second input being connected to the delay generator so as to receive the delay generator logic pulse corresponding to the selected ion species, wherein whenever the delay generator logic pulse and the comparator set logic pulse coincide at any of the at least one AND gates, a signal is output from the AND gate output.

35 9. The system of claim 8 further characterized by a multi-input AND gate wherein each input of the multi-input AND gate is fed from the output of the at least one AND gate after being delayed so as to provide coinci-



dent arrival of the signals at the inputs, such that when each input of the multi-input AND gate receives a signal, a signal is output from the multi-input AND gate output.



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