liquid phase separations-electrospray mass spectrometry. A method of control of the electric field around closely positioned electrospray nozzles provides a method of generating multiple electrospray plumes from closely positioned nozzles in a well-controlled process. An array of electrospray nozzles is disclosed for generation of multiple electrospray plumes of a solution for the purpose of generating an ion response as measured by a mass spectrometer that increases with the total number of generated electrospray plumes. The present invention achieves a significant advantage in comparison to prior disclosed electrospray systems and methods for combination with microfluidic chip-based separation devices incorporating a single nozzle forming a single electrospray.

[0050] The electrospray device of the present invention generally includes a silicon substrate material defining a through-substrate channel between an entrance orifice on an injection surface and a nozzle on an ejection surface (the major surface) such that the electrospray generated by the device is generally perpendicular to the ejection surface. The nozzle has an inner and an outer diameter and is defined by an annular portion recessed from the ejection surface. The recessed annular region extends radially from the outer diameter. The tip of the nozzle is co-planar or level with and does not extend beyond the ejection surface. Thus, the nozzle is protected against accidental breakage. The nozzle, the channel, and the recessed annular region are etched from the silicon substrate by deep reactive-ion etching and other standard semiconductor processing techniques.

[0051] All surfaces of the silicon substrate preferably have insulating layers thereon to electrically isolate the liquid sample from the substrate and the ejection and injection surfaces from each other such that different potential voltages may be individually applied to each surface, the silicon substrate and the liquid sample. The insulating layer generally constitutes a silicon dioxide layer combined with a silicon nitride layer. The silicon nitride layer provides a moisture barrier against water and ions from penetrating through to the substrate thus preventing electrical breakdown between a fluid moving in the channel and the substrate. The electrospray apparatus preferably includes at least one controlling electrode electrically contacting the substrate for the application of an electric potential to the substrate.

[0052] Preferably, the nozzle, channel and recess are etched from the silicon substrate by reactive-ion etching and other standard semiconductor processing techniques. The injection-side features, through-substrate fluid channel, ejection-side features, and controlling electrodes are formed monolithically from a monocrystalline silicon substrate—i.e., they are formed during the course of and as a result of a fabrication sequence that requires no manipulation or assembly of separate components.

[0053] Because the electrospray device is manufactured using reactive-ion etching and other standard semiconductor processing techniques, the dimensions of such a device nozzle can be very small, for example, as small as 2 μm inner diameter and 5 μm outer diameter. Thus, a through-substrate fluid channel having, for example, 5 μm inner diameter and a substrate thickness of 250 μm only has a volume of 4.9 pL ("picoliters"). The micrometer-scale dimensions of the electrospray device minimize the dead volume and thereby increase efficiency and analysis sensitivity when combined with a separation device.

[0054] The electrospray device of the present invention provides for the efficient and effective formation of an electrospray. By providing an electrospray surface (i.e., the tip of the nozzle) from which the fluid is ejected with dimensions on the order of micrometers, the device limits the voltage required to generate a Taylor cone and subsequent electrospray. The nozzle of the electrospray device provides the physical asperity on the order of micrometers on which a large electric field is concentrated. Further, the nozzle of the electrospray device contains a thin region of conductive silicon insulated from a fluid moving through the nozzle by the insulating silicon dioxide and silicon nitride layers. The fluid and substrate voltages and the thickness of the insulating layers separating the silicon substrate from the fluid determine the electric field at the tip of the nozzle. Additional electrode(s) on the ejection surface to which electric potential(s) may be applied and controlled independent of the electric potentials of the fluid and the substrate may be incorporated in order to advantageously modify and optimize the electric field in order to focus the gas phase ions produced by the electrospray.

[0055] The microchip-based electrospray device of the present invention provides minimal extra-column dispersion as a result of a reduction in the extra-column volume and provides efficient, reproducible, reliable and rugged formation of an electrospray. This electrospray device is perfectly suited as a means of electrospray of fluids from microchip-based separation devices. The design of this electrospray device is also robust such that the device can be readily mass-produced in a cost-effective, high-yielding process.

[0056] The electrospray device may be interfaced to or integrated downstream from a sampling device, depending on the particular application. For example, the analyte may be electrosprayed onto a surface to coat that surface or into another device for purposes of conveyance, analysis, and/or synthesis. As described previously, highly charged droplets are formed at atmospheric pressure by the electrospray device from nanoliter-scale volumes of an analyte. The highly charged droplets produce gas-phase ions upon sufficient evaporation of solvent molecules which may be sampled, for example, through an ion-sampling orifice of an atmospheric pressure ionization mass spectrometer ("API-MS") for analysis of the electrosprayed fluid.

[0057] A multi-system chip thus provides a rapid sequential chemical analysis system fabricated using Micro-ElectroMechanical System ("MEMS") technology. The multi-system chip enables automated, sequential separation and injection of a multiplicity of samples, resulting in significantly greater analysis throughput and utilization of the mass spectrometer instrument for high-throughput detection of compounds for drug discovery.

[0058] Another aspect of the present invention provides a silicon microchip-based electrospray device for producing electrospray of a liquid sample. The electrospray device may be interfaced downstream to an atmospheric pressure ionization mass spectrometer ("API-MS") for analysis of the electrosprayed fluid.

[0059] The use of multiple nozzles for electrospray of fluid from the same fluid stream extends the useful flow rate