Carter M. Sc. Research Proposal

Davin Carter



Carter Thesis Committee

Dr. Rob O'Brien

Dr. Al Vaisius

Dr. Paul Shipley

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA



I agree to serve on the Advisory Committee for

Davin Carter (M.Sc.)

Supervisor	1 1	
Rob BBiren	1111/	5-14/2, 2007
Print Name	Signature 9	Date
Dr Vaisius	a Vaisius	2.2111.07
Print Name	Signature	Date
PAUL SHIPLET	N829	Aug 9, 7007
Print Name	Signature	Date

The role of the student advisory committee is defined in the Chemistry Graduate Program, as reproduced below.

STUDENT ADVISORY COMMITTEES

A student's advisory committee consists of three members of the graduate program committee, one of whom is the student's thesis supervisor. The composition of a committee is determined by the Graduate Program Coordinator (GPC) in consultation with the student's thesis supervisor. The GPC will endeavour to ensure that at least one of the members of each M.Sc. advisory committee has successfully supervised a student through the completion of a M.Sc. or Ph.D. degree. Similarly, the GPC will arrange, when possible, that at least one of the members of each Ph.D. advisory committee has successfully supervised a student through the completion of a Ph.D. degree. Although, primary supervision of a student rests with the student's thesis supervisor, the advisory committee must conduct an annual review of the student's progress and file a report with the GPC. The report may include recommendations such as, transfer of the student to the Ph.D. program, or require the student take additional courses or seminars above and beyond the program requirements, or request the withdraw of a student from the program in the case of unsatisfactory progress. The advisory committee will also form the core of a student's Comprehensive Examination Committee and Oral Examination Committee in accord with the College of Graduate Studies quidelines.

Carter research proposal overview

Atmospheric pressure ionization

electrical discharge in nobel gas (glow discharge)

Atmospheric Pressure Photo Ionization (APPI)
Direct Analysis in Real-Time (DART)



Waters MS/MS



Carter research proposal overview

Four closely related studies, electrical discharge in noble gases:

- examine ionization mechanisms of APPI
- increase APPI ionization efficiency with new sample introduction method
- increase APPI ionization efficiency with by photon focusing
- examine mechanisms of Glow Discharge



Mass spectrometer- molecular weight, structural details, fingerprint requires ionized analytes for electrical & magnetic fields to be effective

Ionization energy: energy to remove e- from highest occupied orbital

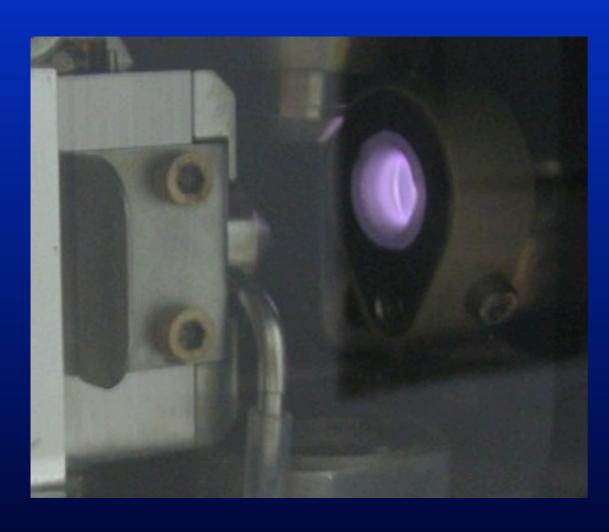
IE_{1st}: 6-10 eV

IE_{2nd}: 20-30 eV

Electron ionization (EI): hard : fragmentation
Electrospray Ionization (ESI): soft, limited (1/10,000 molecules into MS)
Atmospheric Pressure Chemical Ionization (APCI): Soft, matrix dependent
Atmospheric Pressure Photo Ionization (APPI): soft, more universal, matrix
independent, ions formed cold
Glow Discharge: related to APPI



APPI & Glow discharge are related electrical discharge across noble gas Rg + e⁻ → Rg⁺ + 2 e⁻ → Rg* + e⁻ → Rg*+ hv APPI source is contained with a LiF window for photons, glow discharge open



APPI Source



Glow Discharge
* Andrade et al



Waters MS/MS



Waters MS/MS naked



ionization chamber





Waters MS/MS



Waters MS/MS naked

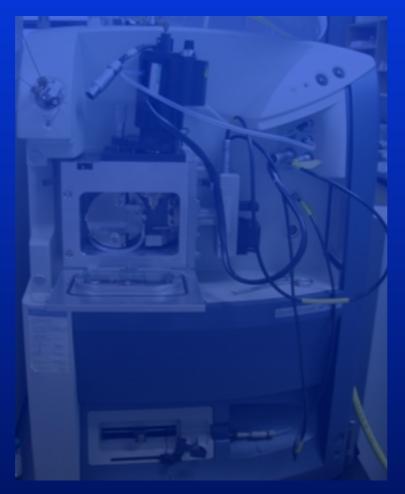


ionization chamber





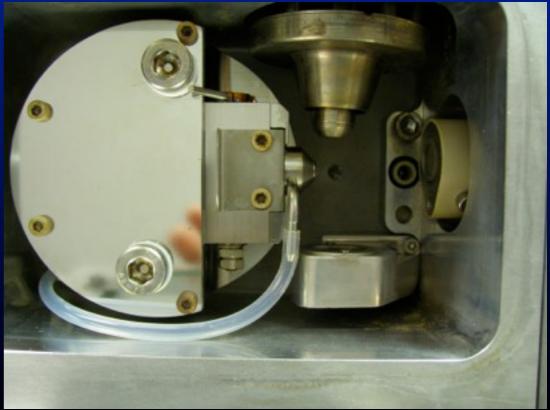
Waters MS/MS



Waters MS/MS naked



ionization chamber



Primary APPI

$$hv + A \rightarrow A^+ + e^-$$

 $e^- + A \rightarrow A^-$

photoionization (+) tive photo induced e⁻ capture (-) tive

Secondary APPI

$$hv + D \rightarrow D^+ + e^- \rightarrow D^+ + A \rightarrow A^+ + D$$

 $e^- + D \rightarrow D^- \rightarrow D^- + A \rightarrow A^- + D$

dopant assisted (+) tive dopant assisted (-) tive

$$hv + C_7H_8 \rightarrow C_7H_8^{*+} + e^- \rightarrow C_7H_8^{*+} + (CH_3OH)_3 \rightarrow C_7H_7^{*+} + (CH_3OH)_3H^+ \\ (CH_3OH)_3H^+ + A \rightarrow AH^+ + 3CH_3OH \quad Dopent Assisted Ionization (Toluene/ MeOH)_3H^+ \\ (CH_3OH)_3H^+ + A \rightarrow AH^+ + 3CH_3OH \quad Dopent Assisted Ionization (Toluene/ MeOH)_3H^+ \\ (CH_3OH)_3H^+ + A \rightarrow AH^+ + 3CH_3OH \quad Dopent Assisted Ionization (Toluene/ MeOH)_3H^+ \\ (CH_3OH)_3H^+ + A \rightarrow AH^+ + 3CH_3OH \quad Dopent Assisted Ionization (Toluene/ MeOH)_3H^+ \\ (CH_3OH)_3H^+ + A \rightarrow AH^+ + 3CH_3OH \quad Dopent Assisted Ionization (Toluene/ MeOH)_3H^+ \\ (CH_3OH)_3H^+ + A \rightarrow AH^+ + 3CH_3OH \quad Dopent Assisted Ionization (Toluene/ MeOH)_3H^+ \\ (CH_3OH)_3H^+ + A \rightarrow AH^+ + 3CH_3OH \quad Dopent Assisted Ionization (Toluene/ MeOH)_3H^+ \\ (CH_3OH)_3H^+ + A \rightarrow AH^+ + 3CH_3OH \quad Dopent Assisted Ionization (Toluene/ MeOH)_3H^+ \\ (CH_3OH)_3H^+ + A \rightarrow AH^+ + 3CH_3OH \quad Dopent Assisted Ionization (Toluene/ MeOH)_3H^+ \\ (CH_3OH)_3H^+ + A \rightarrow AH^+ + 3CH_3OH \quad Dopent Assisted Ionization (Toluene/ MeOH)_3H^+ \\ (CH_3OH)_3H^+ + A \rightarrow AH^+ + AH^+$$



Radical APPI

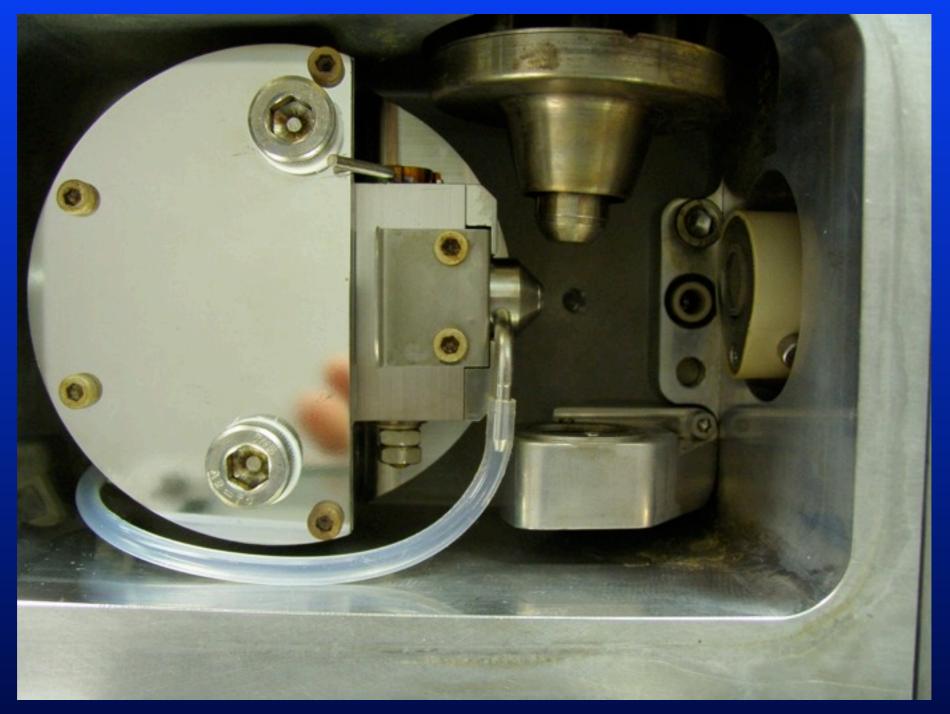
SH + hv \rightarrow S' + H' \rightarrow S' + A \rightarrow AH' + hv \rightarrow AH + e

[M+4H-2F]⁻ observed \rightarrow points to 2x H₂ \rightarrow radical



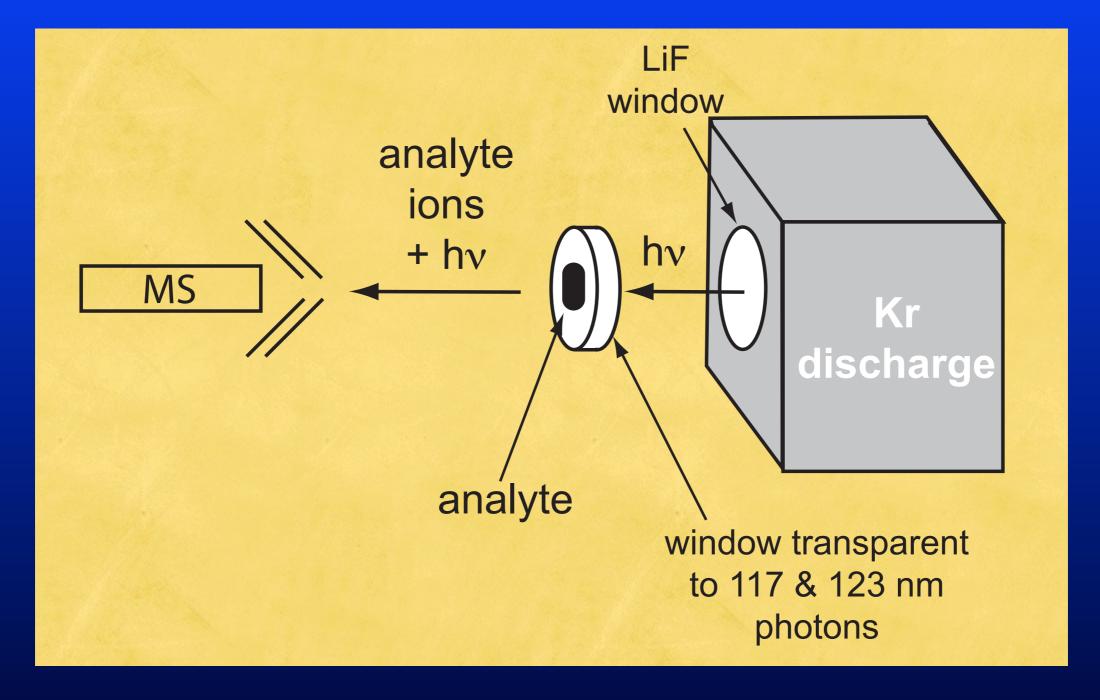
Solvent free probe introduction





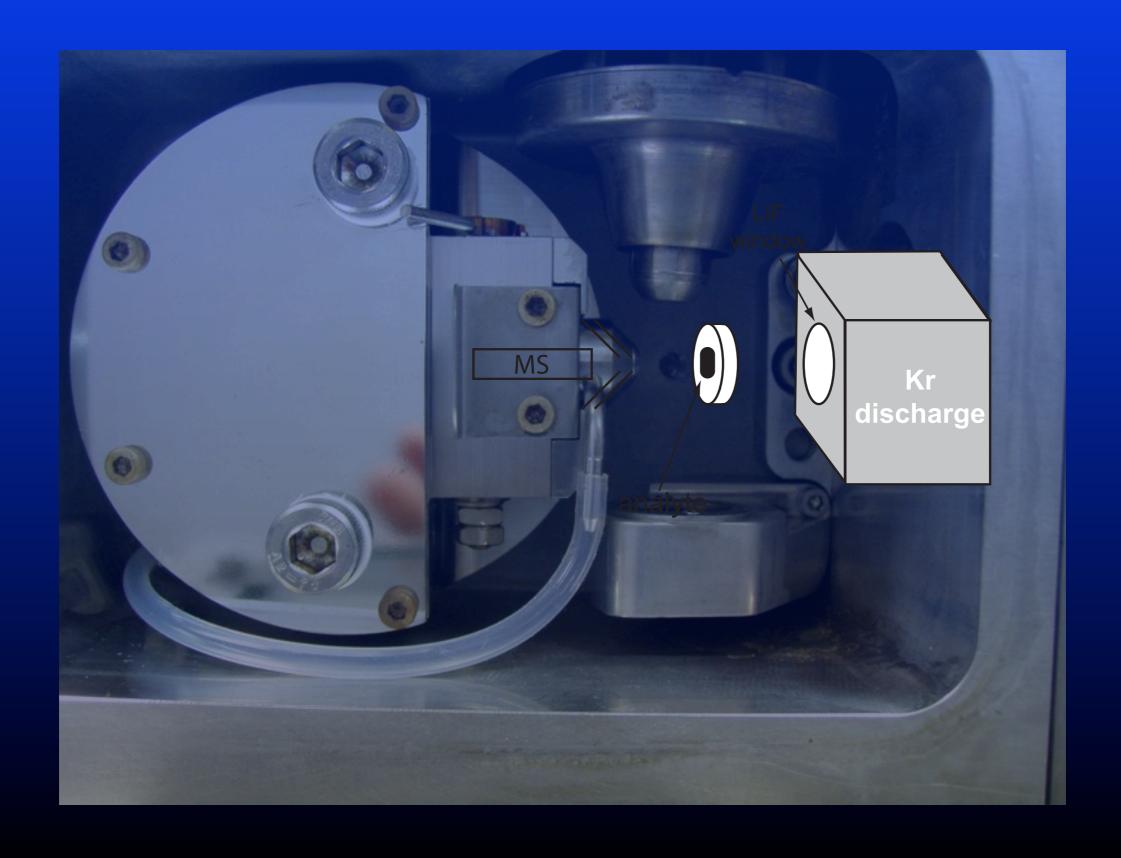
Current orientation

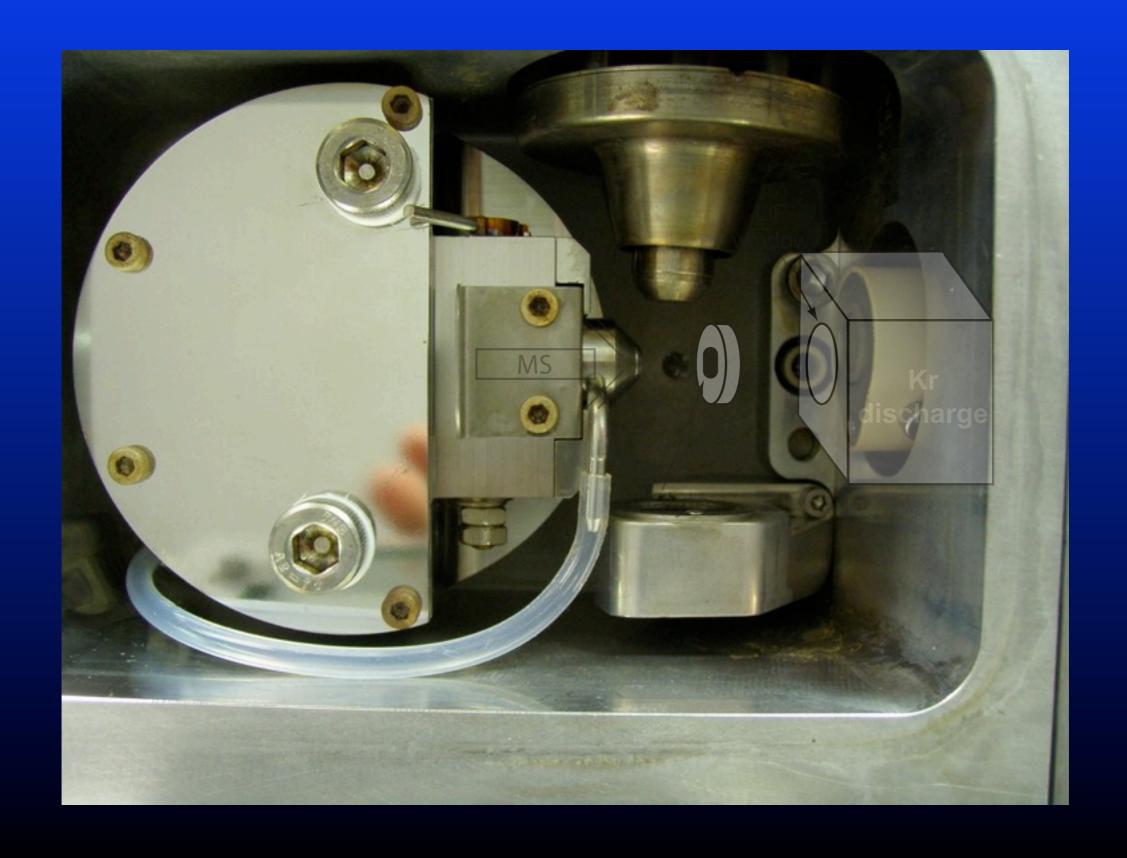




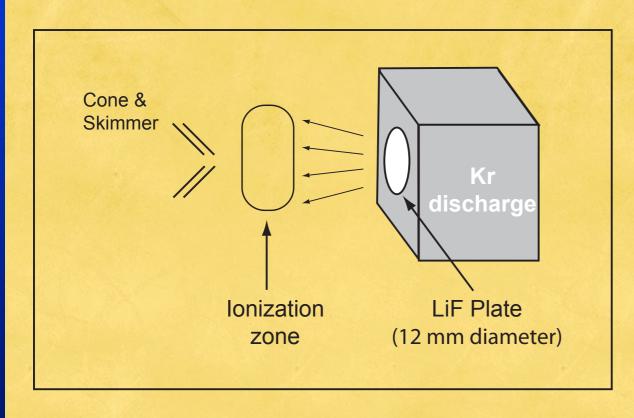
Sample evaporated on plate

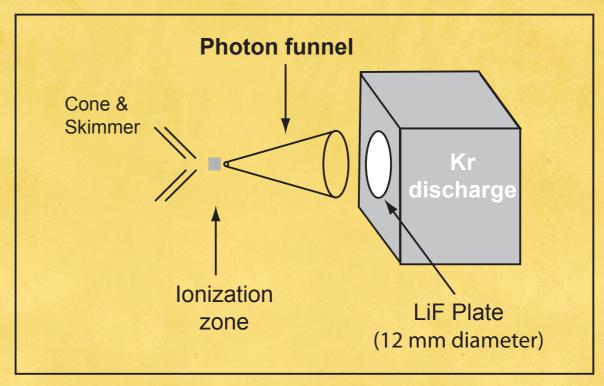






Carter research proposal Photon Funnel





Current Orientation

Proposed Orientation

Funnel to focus photons



Examine glow discharge mechanisms

- 1.) Penning ionization (excited Noble gas)
- 2.) proton transfer between hydronium produced by He & analyte
- 3.) Electron capture (e- released by Penning Ionization)
- 4.) Photo ionization
 - Penning ionization (excited Noble gas)
 Rg + e⁻ → Rg⁺ + 2 e⁻ → Rg* + e⁻ → Rg*+A → Rg + A⁺ + e⁻
 - 2.) proton transfer between hydronium produced by He & analyte He* + $H_2O \rightarrow H_2OH^+ + OH^- \rightarrow H_2OH^+ + A \rightarrow AH^+ + H_2O$
 - 3.) Electron capture (e⁻ released by Penning Ionization) $He^* + N \rightarrow N^+ + He + e^- \rightarrow e^- + O_2 \rightarrow O_2^- + A \rightarrow [A-H]^- + OH$ $O_2^- + A \rightarrow A^- + O_2$
 - 4.) Photo ionization

$$hv + A \rightarrow A^+ + e^-$$

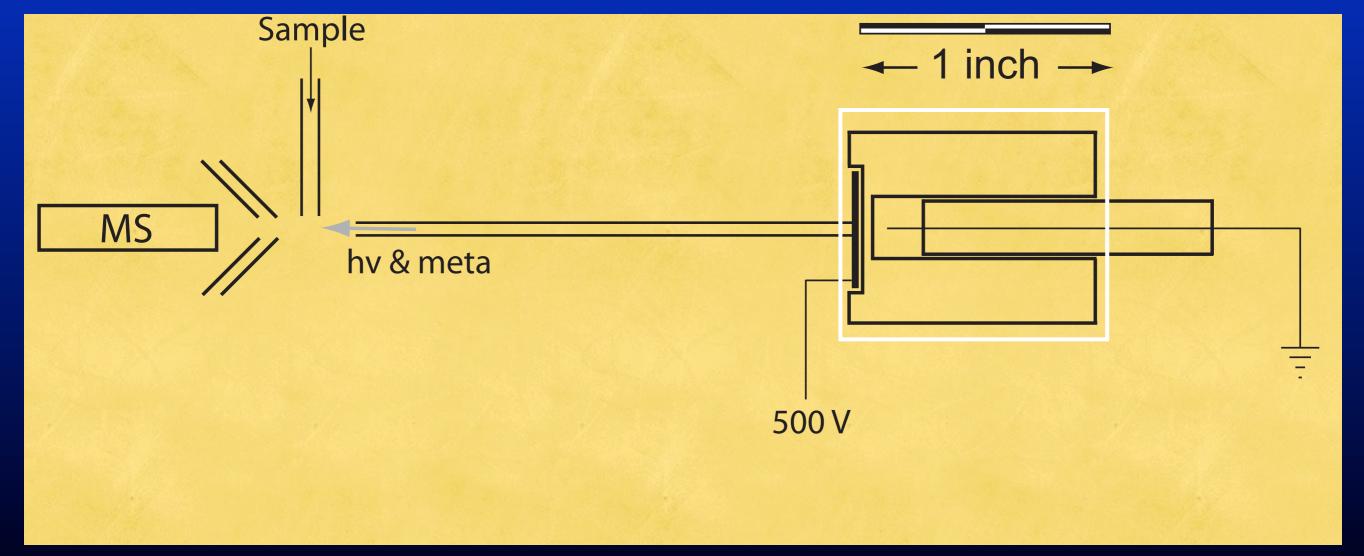
 $e^- + A \rightarrow A^-$

Examine glow discharge mechanisms

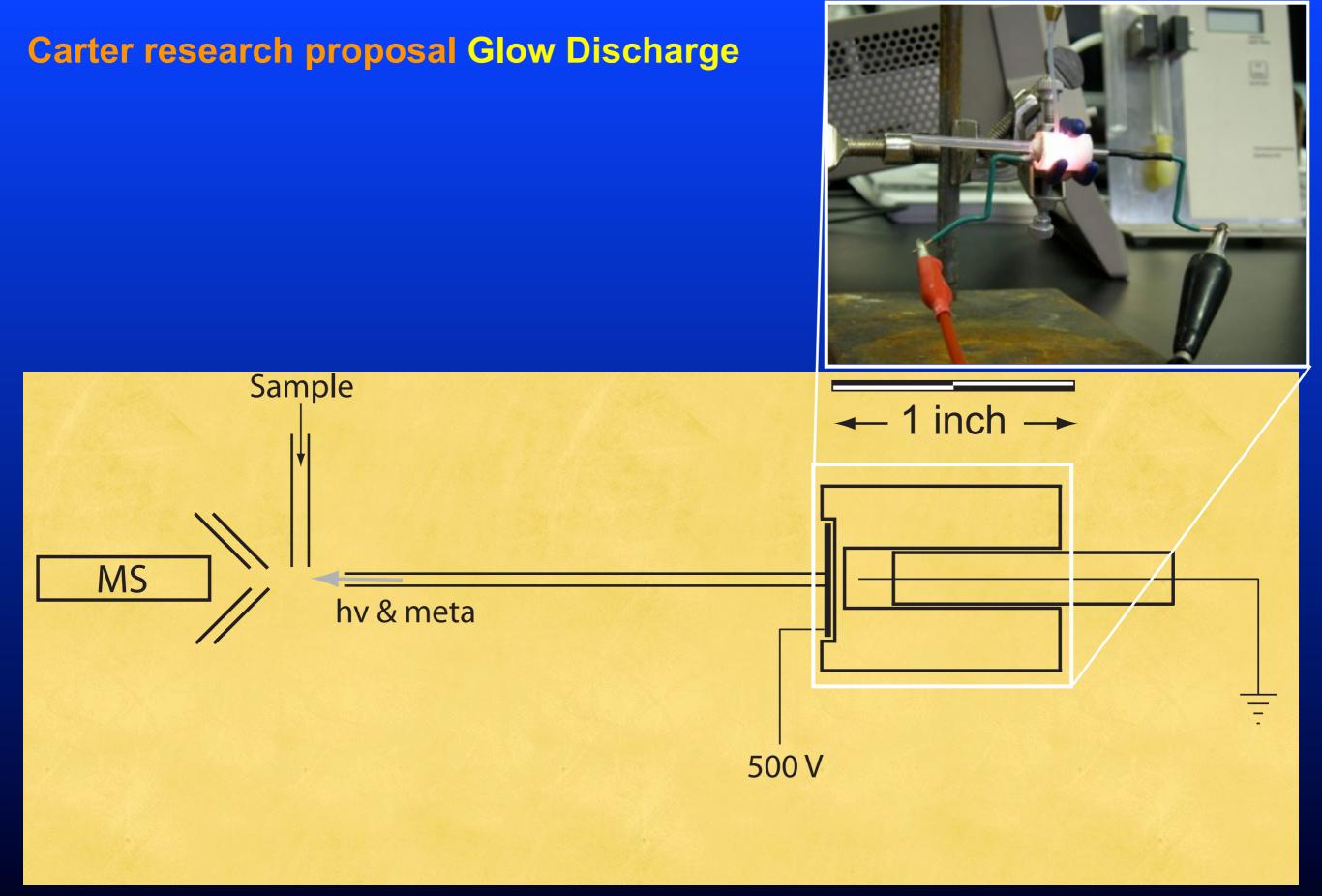
- 1.) Penning ionization (excited Noble gas)
- 2.) proton transfer between hydronium produced by He & analyte
- 3.) Electron capture (e-released by Penning Ionization)
- 4.) Photo ionization
 - 1.) Penning ionization (excited Noble gas)
 Rg + e⁻ → Rg⁺ + 2 e⁻ → Rg* + e⁻ → Rg*+A → Rg + A⁺ + e⁻
 - 2.) proton transfer between hydronium produced by He & analyte He* + $H_2O \rightarrow H_2OH^+ + OH^- \rightarrow H_2OH^+ + A \rightarrow AH^+ + H_2O$
 - 3.) Electron capture (e⁻ released by Penning Ionization) $He^* + N \rightarrow N^+ + He + e^- \rightarrow e^- + O_2 \rightarrow O_2^- + A \rightarrow [A-H]^- + OH$ $O_2^- + A \rightarrow A^- + O_2$
 - 4.) Photo ionization

$$hv + A \rightarrow A^+ + e^-$$

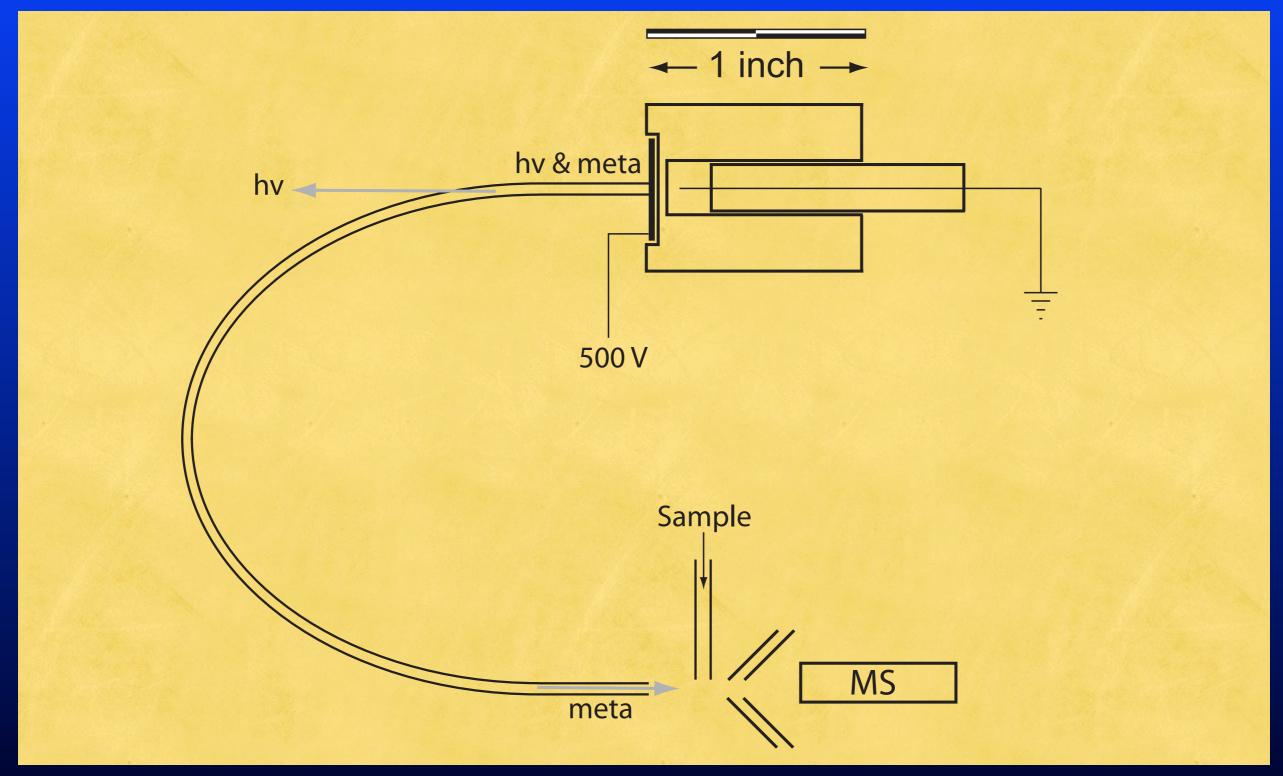
 $e^- + A \rightarrow A^-$



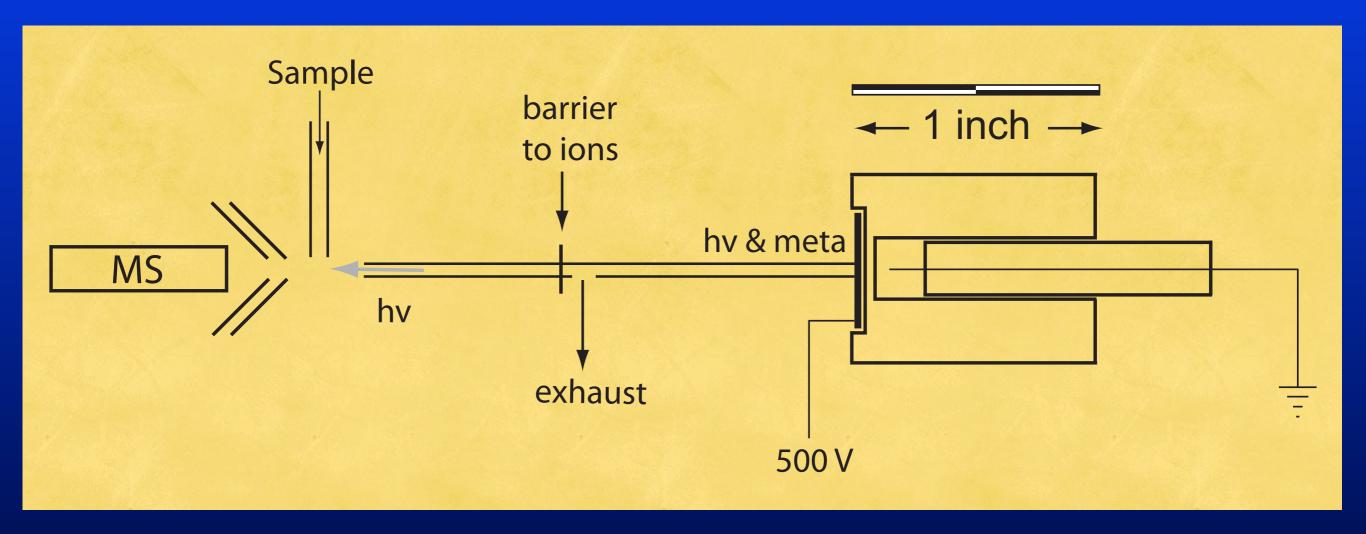
Design to measure combination of all glow discharge ionization modes



Design to measure combination of all glow discharge ionization modes

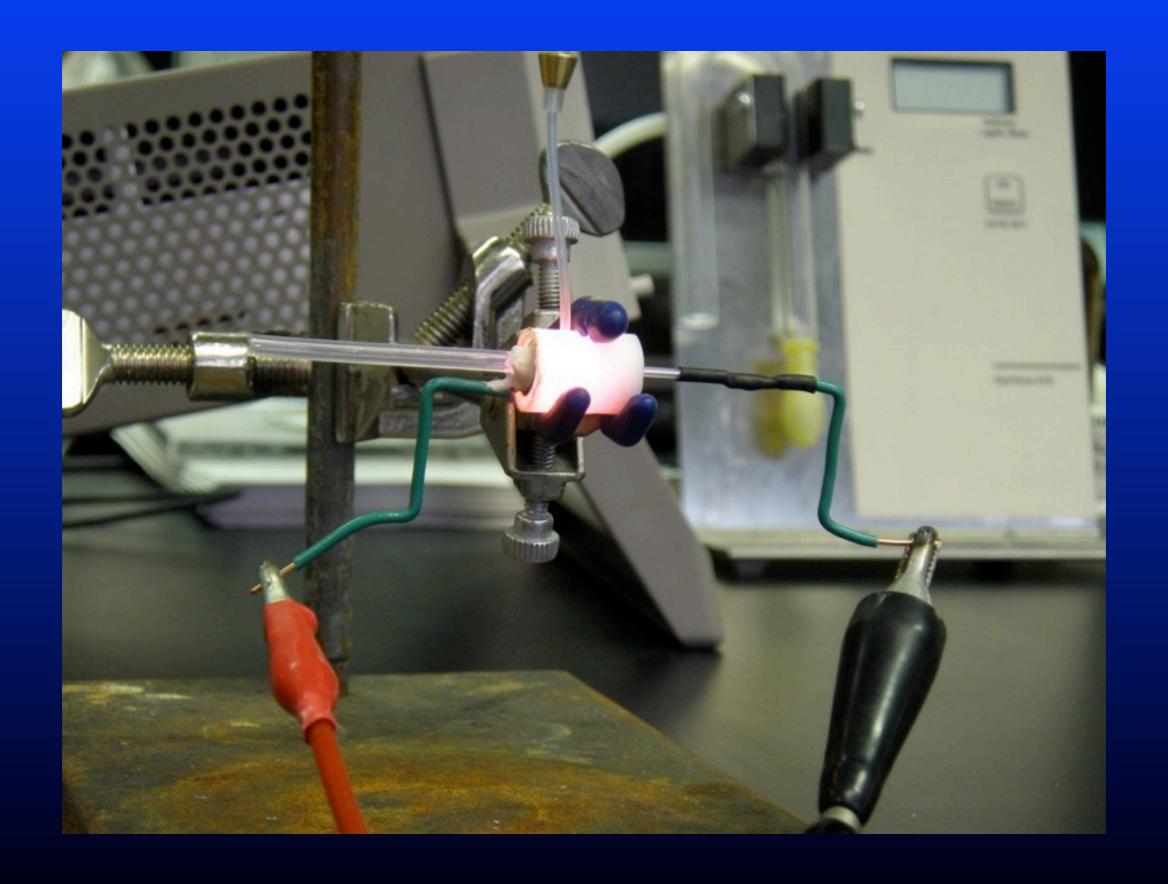


Design to measure ionization due to glow discharge metastable & ions



Design to measure ionization due to glow discharge hv





Carter research proposal review

Four closely related studies, electrical discharge in noble gases:

- examine ionization mechanisms of APPI
- increase APPI ionization efficiency with new sample introduction method
- increase APPI ionization efficiency with by photon focusing
- examine mechanisms of Glow Discharge



Questions

Thank you

Davin Carter

