Full Papers

激光溅射金属等离子体与醇类分子束反应的研究:产物离子对分子束状态的依赖性

牛冬梅,李海洋*,张树东

¹中国科学院环境光学与技术重点实验室,中国科学院安徽光学精密机械研究所,安徽合肥,230031 ²中国科学院大连物理化学研究所,辽宁大连,116023

收稿日期 2005-9-1 修回日期 2006-1-11 网络版发布日期 接受日期

摘要 用激光溅射-分子束方法在飞行时间质谱仪上研究了激光溅射金属等离子体与甲醇、乙醇团簇的反应,观察到产物团簇离子对分子束性状的明显依赖性。当等离子体作用于脉冲分子束中较低密度的部分时,金属-醇类复合团簇离子 M^+A_n (M=Cu, Al, Mg, Ni及A= C_0 H $_5$ OH,

CH₃OH) 为主要产物,且团簇尺寸较小。当等离子体作用于束中较高密度部分时,

主要产物离子为质子化醇类团簇离子 $\mathbf{H}^+\mathbf{A}_n$,以及(当与甲醇反应时)质子化水合团簇离子 $\mathbf{H}_3\mathbf{O}^+(\mathbf{CH}_3\mathbf{OH})_n$,尺度较大(对乙醇n£12,对甲醇n£24). 类似地,当载气氦气压从 $\mathbf{1} \times \mathbf{10}^5$ 帕上升至 $\mathbf{5} \times \mathbf{10}^5$ 帕时,主要产物离子从金属复合离子 $\mathbf{M}^+\mathbf{A}_n$ 转为质子化醇类离子 $\mathbf{H}^+\mathbf{A}_n$,而且团簇尺寸也在增大。这种变化被认为是由于离子的不同产生机制引起的,

即 $\mathbf{M}^{+}\mathbf{A}_{n}$ 主要由金属离子与醇类团簇反应生成,而 $\mathbf{H}^{+}\mathbf{A}_{n}$ 主要由电子与醇类团簇碰撞反应生成。

关键词 金属等离子体,醇类团簇,激光溅射,飞行时间质谱

分类号

Reactions of Laser Ablated Metal Plasma with Molecular Alcohol Beams: Dependence of the Produced Cluster Ion Species on the Beam Condition

NIU Dong-Mei, LI Hai-Yang*, ZHANG Shu-Dong

Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Dalian 116023, China Key Laboratory of Environmental Optics and Technology, Anhui Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Hefei 230031, China

Abstract The gas phase reactions of metal plasma with alcohol clusters were studied by time of flight mass spectrometry (TOFMS) using laser ablation-molecular beam (LAMB) method. The significant dependence of the product cluster ions on the molecular beam conditions was observed. When the plasma acted on the low density parts of the pulsed molecular beam, the metal-alcohol complexes M^+A_n (M=Cu, Al, Mg, Ni and $A=C_2H_5OH$, CH_3OH) were the dominant products, and the sizes of product ion clusters were smaller. While the plasma acted on the high density part of the beam, however, the main products turned to be protonated alcohol clusters H^+A_n and, as the reactions of plasma with methanol were concerned, the protonated water-methanol complexes $H_3O^+(CH_3OH)_n$ with a larger size ($n \le 12$ for ethanol and $n \le 24$ for methanol). Similarly, as the pressure of the carrier helium gas was varied from 1×10^5 to 5×10^5 Pa, the main products were changed from M^+A_n to H^+A_n and the sizes of the clusters also increased. The changes in the product clusters were attributed to the different formation mechanism of the output ions, that is, the M^+A_n ions came from the reaction of metal ion with alcohol clusters, while H^+A_n mainly from collisional reaction of electron with alcohol clusters.

Key words metal plasma alcohol cluster laser ablation time of flight mass spectrometry

DOI:

扩展功能

本文信息

- ► Supporting info
- **PDF**(0KB)
- ▶[HTML全文](0KB)
- ▶参考文献

服务与反馈

- ▶把本文推荐给朋友
- ▶加入我的书架
- ▶加入引用管理器
- ▶复制索引
- ► Email Alert
- ▶文章反馈
- ▶ 浏览反馈信息

相关信息

- ▶ <u>本刊中 包含"金属等离子体,</u> <u>醇类团簇,激光溅射,飞行时间质谱</u> 的 相关文章
- ▶本文作者相关文章
- 牛冬梅
- · 李海洋
- · 张树东