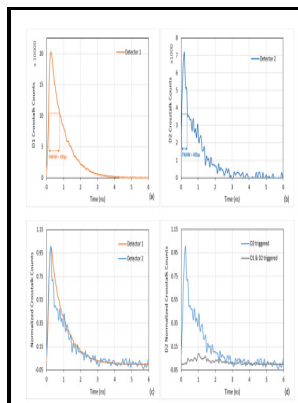


Critical evaluation of the metastable time-of-flight technique for obtaining molecular velocity distributions

Institute for Aerospace Studies, University of Toronto - Extending the Laserspray Ionization Concept to Produce Highly Charged Ions at High Vacuum on a Time



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Understanding vapor nucleation on the molecular level: A review

Matrix-assisted ionization vacuum for protein detection, fragmentation and PTM analysis on a high resolution linear ion trap-orbitrap platform.

Evaluation of H

Parameters such as the magnitude and direction of the first and second electric fields and the time delay between the ionization pulse and the application of the second electric field are chosen so that matrix ions having a mass less than a first selected mass are suppressed while sample ions having a mass greater than a second selected mass are detected with optimum mass resolution. General empirical dependences are proposed, which allow indentifying the regime of the laser induced thermal ablation from the TOF distributions for neutral particles without invoking the DSMC-calculated database.

A critical evaluation of the metastable time

A first potential is applied to the sample holder. Unfortunately, different samples respond with widely different sensitivities and often several attempts are required before a sample containing the correct amount of internal standard can be prepared. Thus in coordination with the pulse of energy, the switch 104 will disconnect the first power supply 100 from the switch output 110 and connect the second power supply 106 to the switch output 110 for a predetermined time.

Understanding vapor nucleation on the molecular level: A review

Under HV conditions, low-abundance singly charged ions and rarely 2+ ions are observed Figure S7 in the and only at higher laser power. Parameters such as the magnitude and direction of the first and second electric fields, and the time delay between the ionization pulse and application of the second electric field are chosen so that the time delay is long enough to allow fast fragmentation processes to complete.

Extending the Laserspray Ionization Concept to Produce Highly Charged Ions at High Vacuum on a Time

A first potential is applied to a sample holder. The interpretation of this fragment ion spectrum yields the sequence of the oligonucleotide. More recently, employment of a laser ablation process at AP with the same laser, 2,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid 2,5-DHB matrix, and sample preparation used in MALDI, highly charged ions similar to those produced in electrospray ionization ESI were observed.

Evaluation of H

Parameters are also chosen to insure that sample ions of a selected mass are detected with optimum mass resolution. The parameters may be determined manually or by use of a computer, computer interface, and computer algorithm. At least one of the first or second potentials is varied at a predetermined time subsequent to ionization to define a second different electric field between the sample holder and the first element which extracts ions for a time-of-flight measurement.

Measurements of transition probabilities of forbidden lines of neutral atoms and molecules

Evidence for the latter phenomena was obtained. The matrix facilitates desorption and ionization of the sample 160. The method includes applying a first potential to a sample holder.

Evaluation of H

After a suitable incubation period during which the hydrolyzing agent hydrolyzes inter monomer bonds in the polymer sample in each area, a plurality, typically all, of the areas containing the species are ionized, typically serially, in the mass spectrometer, and data representative of the mass-to-charge ratios of the species in the areas are obtained.

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