



Book of Abstracts

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O_12 Laser-Induced Plasma Spectroscopy Of Organic Compounds: Understanding Fragmentation Processes Using Ion-Photon Coincidence Measurements

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Coincident detection is of interest to get as much information as possible about transient events occurring in laser induced plasmas. The present work is focused on coincident ion-photon detection of laser plasmas of high-energy organic compounds (TNT and DNT) in condensed phase irradiated with UV laser pulses using an advanced instrument for simultaneous monitoring of both type of chemical species generated. These compounds presented a similar fragmentation pattern in time-of-flight mass spectra in the low-mass region and analogous features in emission LIBS spectra. The optical emission spectrum is acquired from atoms, atomic ions and diatomic molecules, whereas the mass spectrum derives from fragment ions of the molecule. These fragments result from direct ionization or may be formed through indirect pathways. Fluence-resolved experiments showed the evolution of the main optical-mass signals in the acquired spectra for a limited energetic range, showing the different stages of lifetime of plasma: the rising thresholds and extinction of the different atomic and molecular studied species, besides the breakage of the aromatic ring and the later excitation of ionic species at higher fluence level. A good agreement between the trends of the emission and mass atomic species (H, C, N and O) was found out, indicating a high correlation between both processes in the time and energetic scales. As for molecular species, the observed trends were different for diatomic ion signals ($^{24}\text{C}_2^+$ and $^{26}\text{CN}^+/\text{C}_2\text{H}_2^+$) and emission of molecular bands C_2 and CN mainly due to differences in the energetic regime of excitation and ionization processes.

Toschi F.	P_073	Yavets-Chen Y.	O_02
Toshimitsu M.	P_081	Yeşiller S.Ü.	P_097
Trautner S.	P_037	Yin W.	P_104
Tunarosa F.	P_064	Yoh J.J.	O_43
Tuttafesta M.	O_66	Yoh J.J.	O_74
Vadillo J.M.	O_12	Yoh J.J.	P_098
Vadillo J.M.	P_052	Yoo J.	O_01
Vadillo J.M.	P_053	Yoo J.	P_059
Vadillo J.M.	P_054	Yu H.	O_45
Vadillo J.M.	P_055	Yu J.	O_13
van Maarschalkerweerd M.	O_56	Yu J.	O_27
Veis P.	P_032	Yu J.	O_40
Veis P.	P_038	Yu J.	O_44
Veis P.	P_093	Yu J.	O_77
Vinic M.	P_042	Yuan Y.	P_102
Vitesnikova A.	P_039	Yue Cai B.	P_017
Vitkova G.	P_039	Yulmetov R.N.	P_103
Vítková G.	P_069	Yurdanur-Tasel E.	P_009
Vogel A.	O_18	Yurovskih V.I.	P_103
Wagatsuma K.	P_045	Yurtkuran Z.	P_009
Wakaida I.	O_52	Zaccone C.	P_083
Wakaida I.	P_071	Zayarniy D.A.	P_103
Wakaida I.	P_081	Zaytsev S.M.	P_050
Wang Z.Z.	O_62	Zaytsev S.M.	P_051
Wang Z.Z.	P_094	Zaytsev S.M.	P_078
Wattieaux G.	O_35	Zaytsev S.M.	P_099
Weiss J.	P_095	Zekri A.R.	P_105
Wendelen W.	O_65	Zhang B.	O_45
Wiens R.	O_46	Zhang L.	P_104
Wiens R.C.	O_42	Zhe W.	O_11
Wiens R.C.	O_47	Zheng R.E.	P_100
Wiens R.C.	O_48	Zheng R.E.	P_101
Wilkie-Chancellor N.	O_38	Zheng R.E.	P_102
Wilsch G.	O_57	Zhou Z.	P_107
Wilsch G.	P_096	Zikmund T.	O_71
Wolfmeir H.	O_61	Zikmund T.	P_044
Wolfmeir H.	P_037	Zizak G.	O_32
Xiu J.S.	O_27	Zorba V.	O_01
Xiu J.S.	O_44	Zorov N.	P_099
Xiu J.S.	P_100	Zorov N.B.	P_050
Yahiaoui K.	P_066	Zorov N.B.	P_051
Yalçın Ş.	P_097	Zorov N.B.	P_078
Yan J.J.	O_62		
Yan J.J.	P_094		