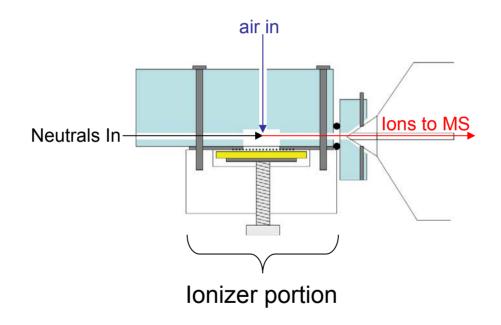
# Switched Ferroelectric Plasma Ionizer (SwiFerr): A robust source for ambient mass spectrometry in Harsh Environments



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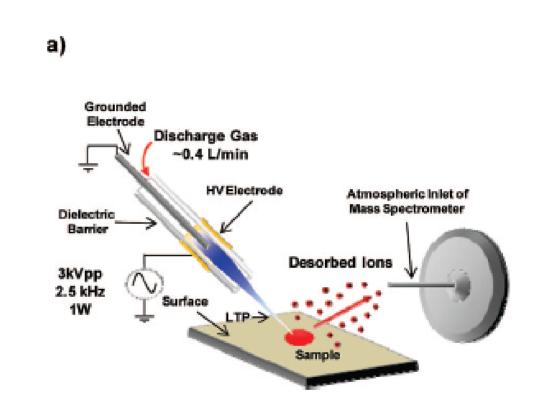
Harsh Environment Mass Spectrometry Workshop 2009, Santa Barbara, CA

## Switched Ferroelectric Plasma Ionizer

- A novel ionizer for ambient mass spectrometric analysis developed at Caltech.<sup>1,2</sup>
- In this presentation
  - Plasmas in ambient mass spectrometry and previous work with ambient pressure plasmas
  - Design and Operating Principles of SwiFerr
  - -SwiFerr used for organic vapor analysis
  - Pharmaceuticals analysis
    - 1) Neidholdt, E.L.; Beauchamp, J.L. Manuscript in Preparation, 2009.
    - 2) Neidholdt, E.L.; Beauchamp, J.L. Provisional Patent Application, 2009, Caltech.

## Plasmas in Mass Spectrometry

- Techniques include DART, DAPCI, dielectric barrier discharge, etc.
- Example at right, Low temperature plasma probe (Cooks)
- Hollow Cathode (JPL)
- For ambient mass spectrometry: analysis without advance sample preparation, at ambient pressure

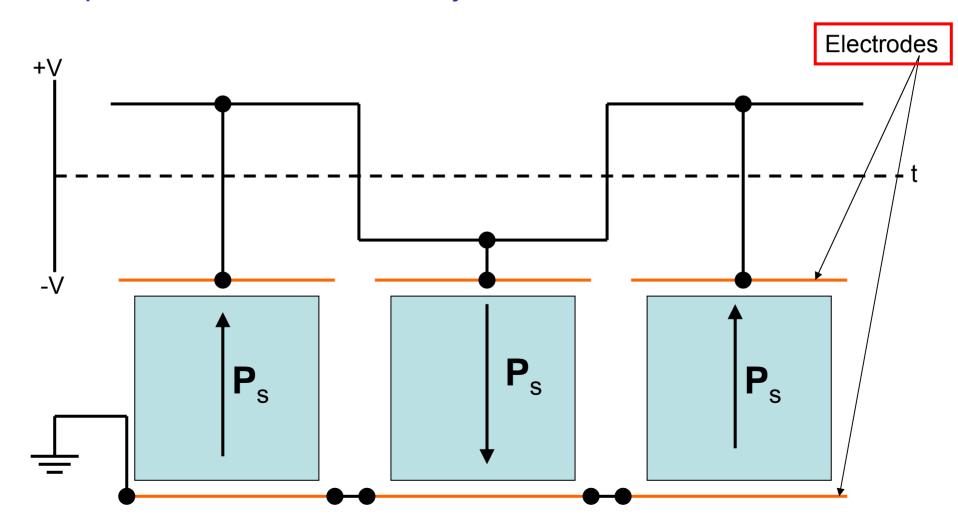


Analytical Chemistry, Vol. 80, No. 23, December 1, 2008

SwiFerr is a plasma based ionizer for ambient mass spectrometry which relies on the ferroelectric properties of barium titanate to produce the plasma.

#### Ferroelectric Materials

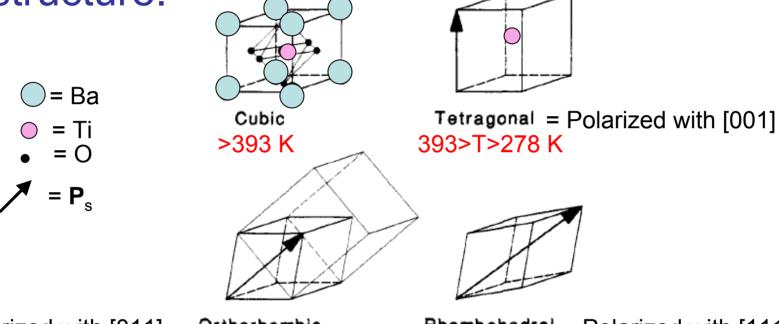
• Asymmetric crystal structure of the material defines a net dipole in the unit cell, which imparts a spontaneous polarization for the bulk crystal.



#### Details on Polarization for BaTiO<sub>3</sub> (Unit Cell)

Orientation of P<sub>s</sub> is dependent on crystal

structure.



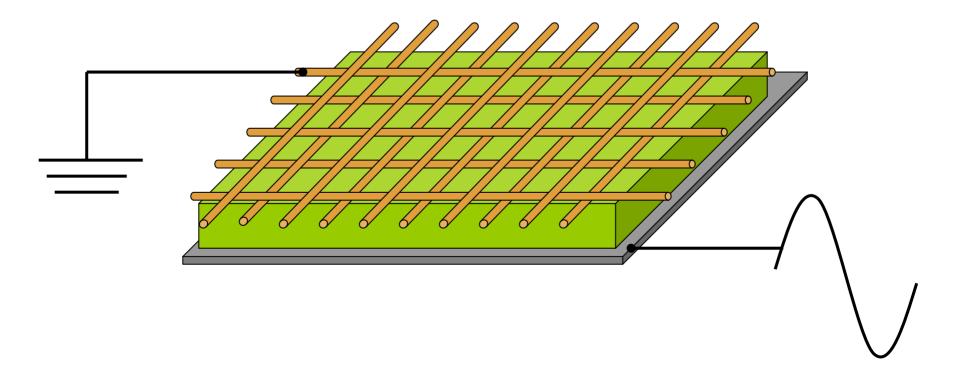
Polarized with [011] = Orthorhombic 278>T>183 K

Rhombohedral = Polarized with [111] T<183 K

**Structures**<sup>1</sup> **of** the 4 different phases of BaTiO<sub>3</sub> and the phase transition temperatures. Position of O and Ti atoms defines polarization. <u>Must choose phase according to experiment to be performed.</u>

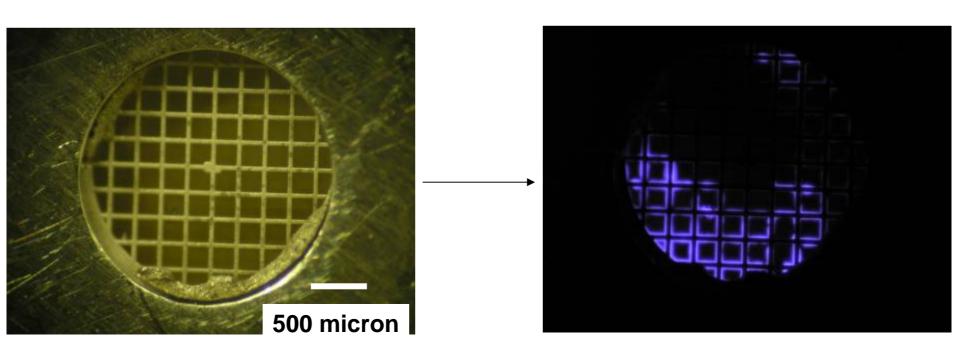
#### Achieving Polarization Switching (Electrodes)

• Electrode arrangement varies by experiment; we use a solid electrode on the back side and a grid for the front electrode.



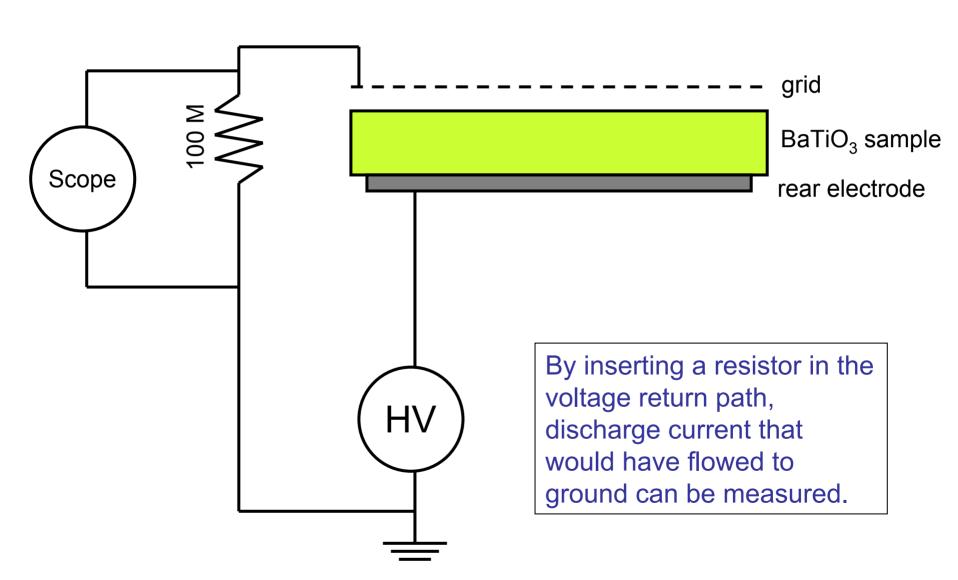
#### Plasma Formation in SwiFerr Ionizer

Plasma arises due to the electric fields created by the presence of a grounded grid in close proximity to the charged crystal face. Low light photography shows the plasma occurring most strongly near the grid wires.

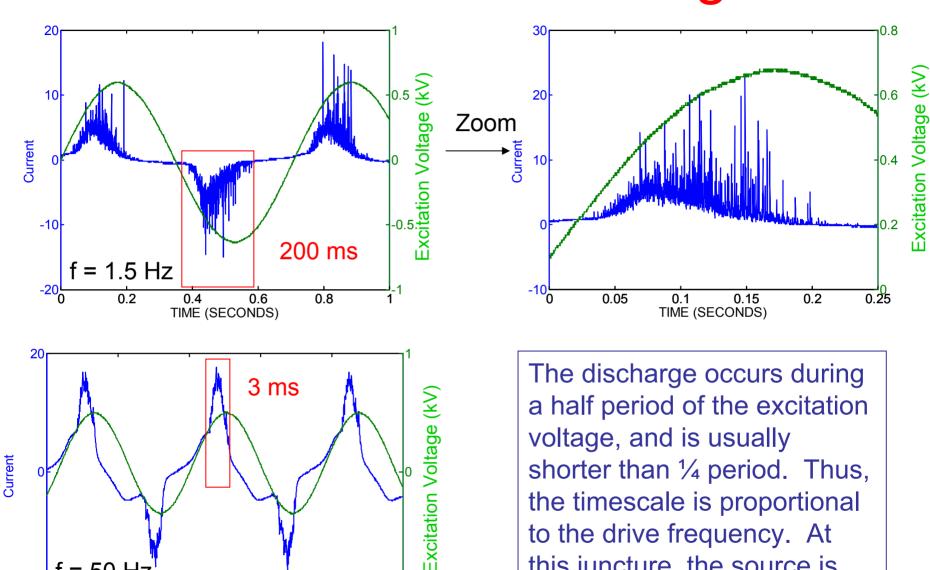




## Electrical probing of plasma/discharge



# Timescale of Discharge



this juncture, the source is

not continuous.

TIME (SECONDS)

0.03

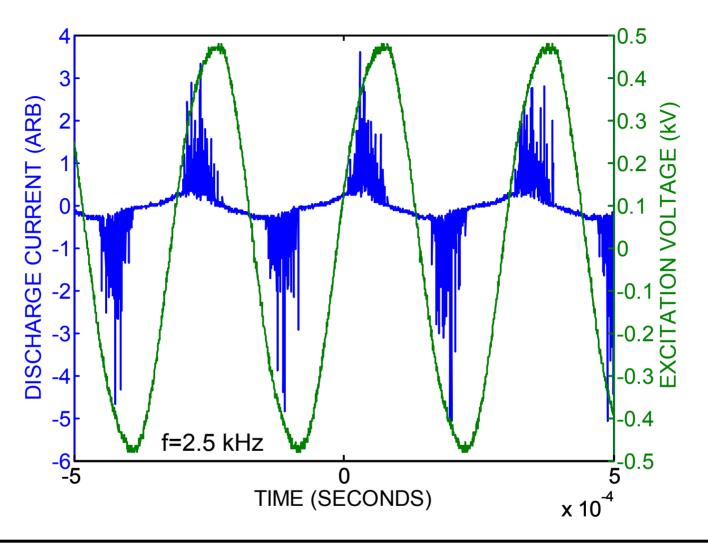
0.04

0.05

0.02

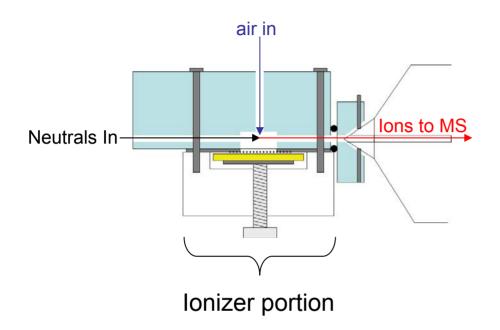
= 50 Hz

0.01



$$T_{\rm discharge} \leq \frac{1}{4f_{\it excitation}} \qquad \qquad f_{\rm discharge} = 2f_{\it excitation}$$

# Switched Ferroelectric Ionizer



Neutrals are introduced into the reaction volume, where a plasma creates reagent ions that ionize trace species. Ions then flow into the inlet of an ion trap mass spectrometer.

Detail of ionizer region. A high voltage AC waveform is applied to the rear electrode. A plasma forms around the grid, Findeld at ground potential.

BaTiO<sub>3</sub> plate

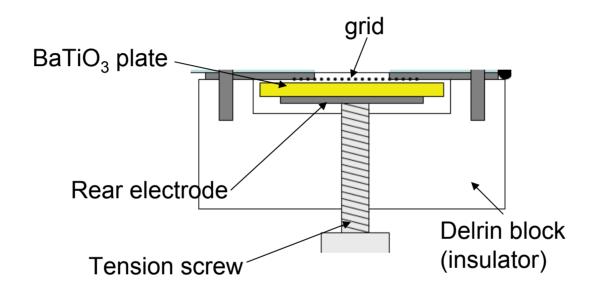
Rear electrode
(silver epoxy)

Tension screw

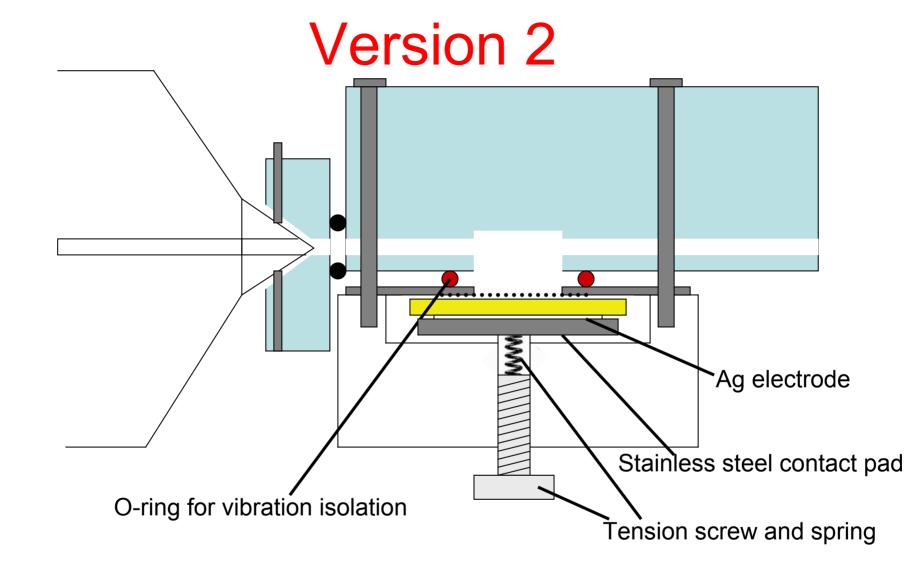
Grid

Delrin block
(insulator)

# Details on source ruggedization

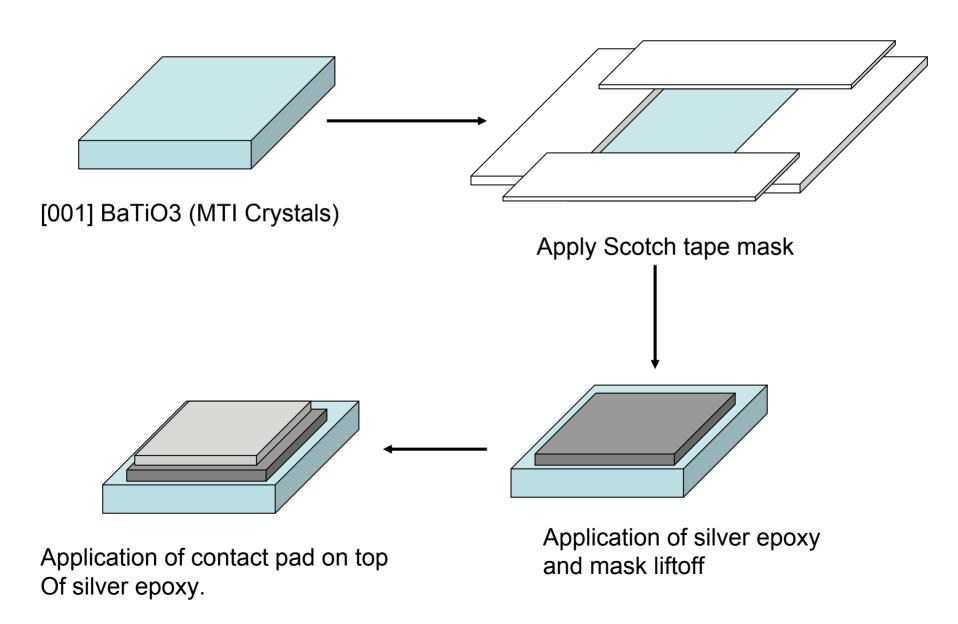


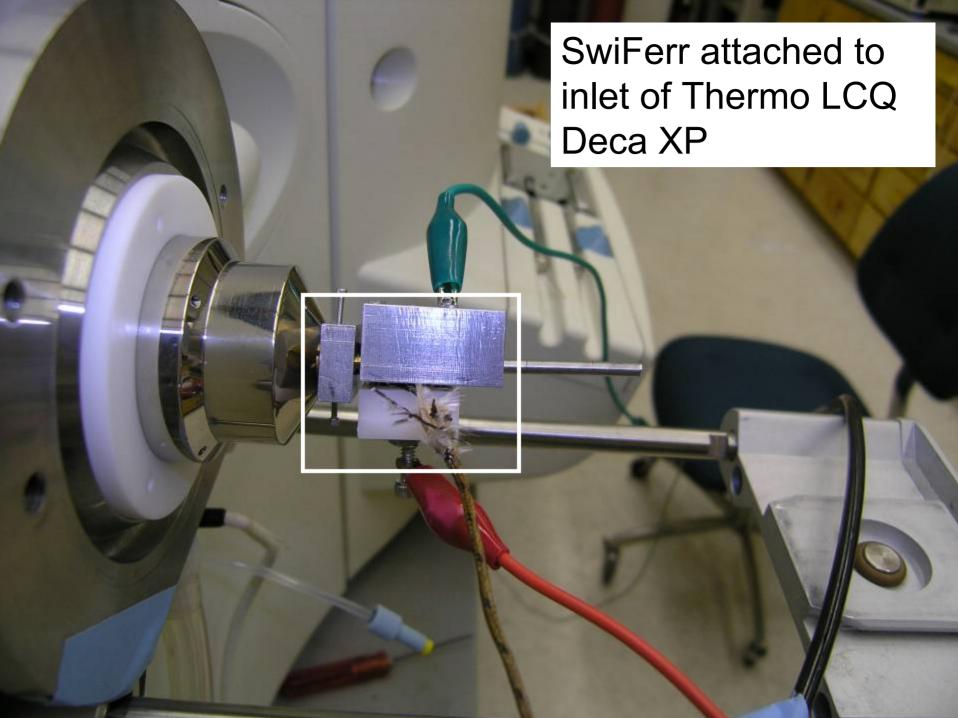
 Initial constructs of the device suffered from sample cracking. Cause of this was determined to be a non-rigid rear electrode as well as rigid clamping of the sample; piezoelectric vibrations caused mechanical stress.

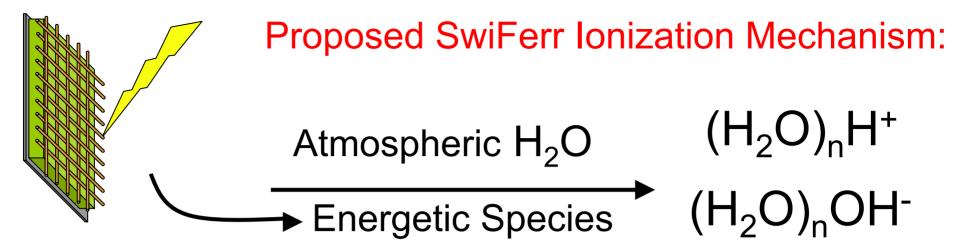


 The addition of the tension screw and spring, as well as the contact pad and o-ring contribute to rigidity and vibration isolation in the source.

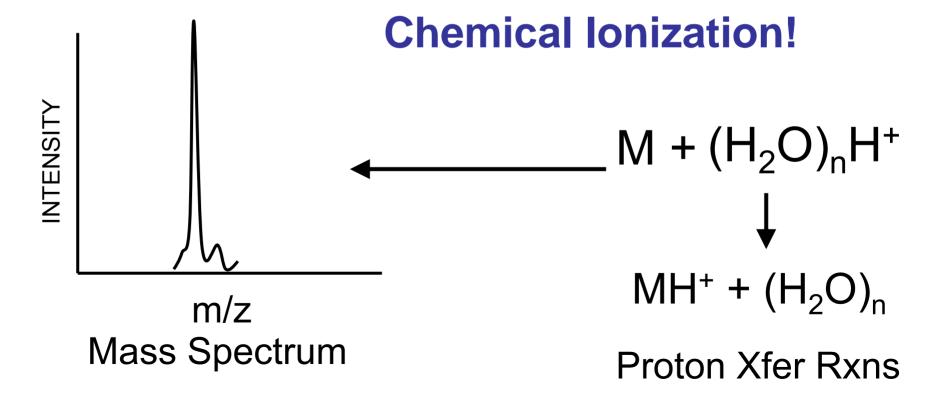
# Fabrication sequence



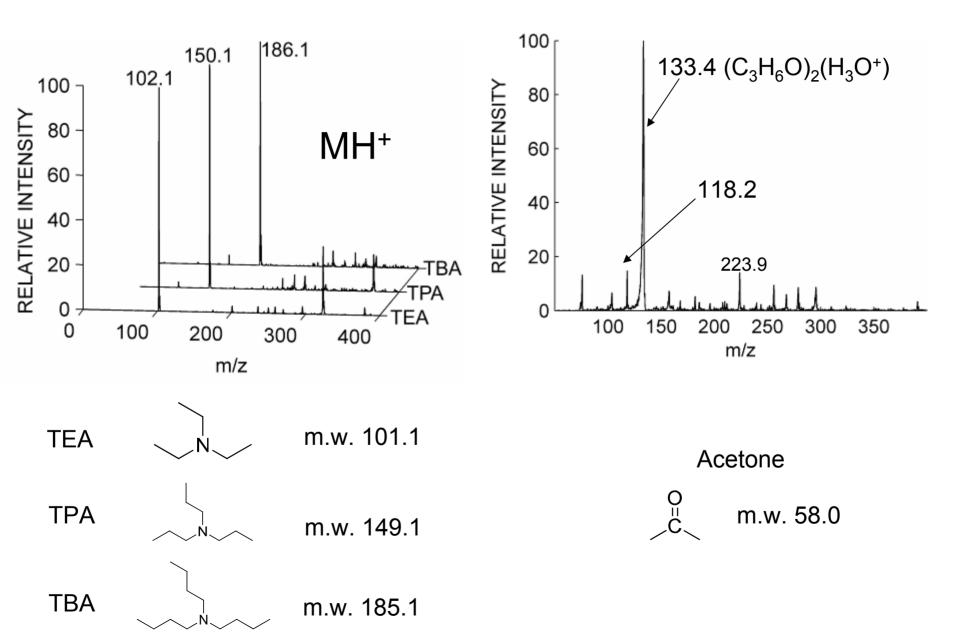




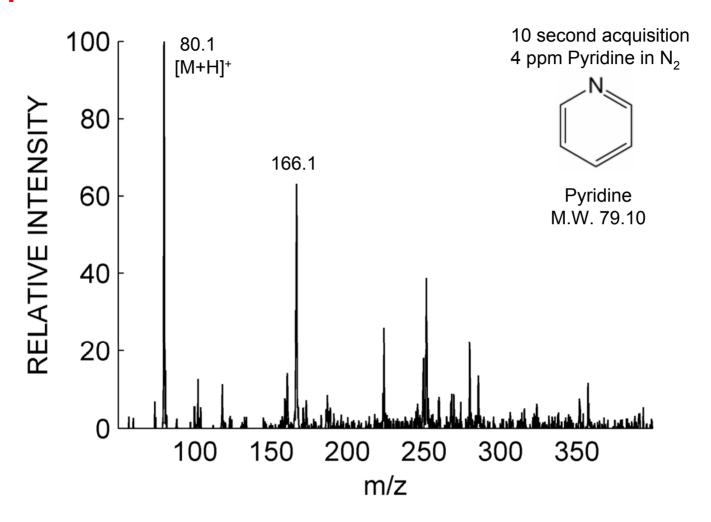
Switched Ferroelectric Plasma



## SwiFerr Organic Vapor Analysis

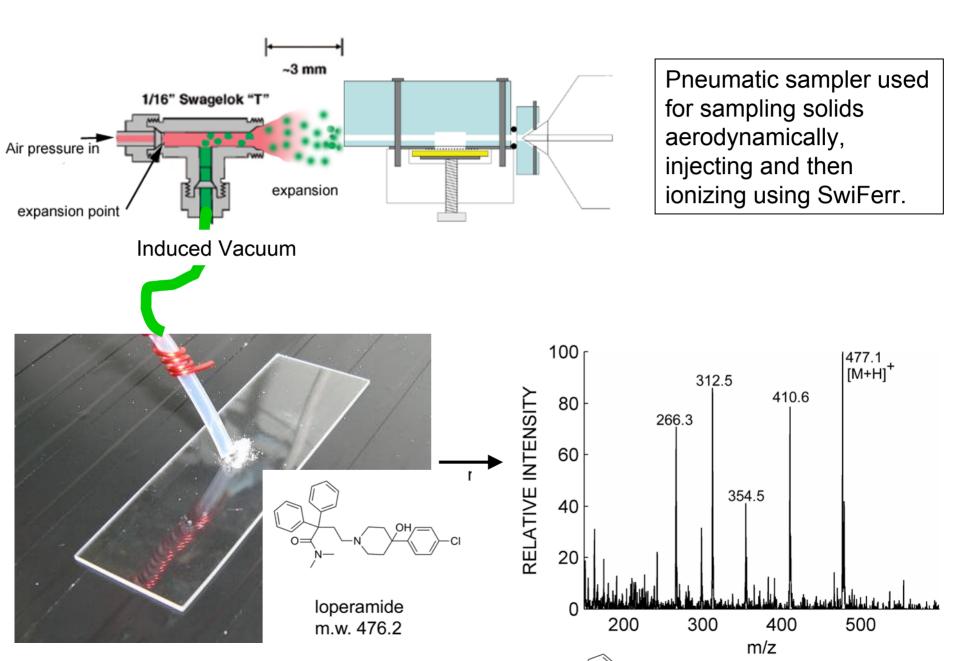


#### Vapor Detection at Low Concentrations

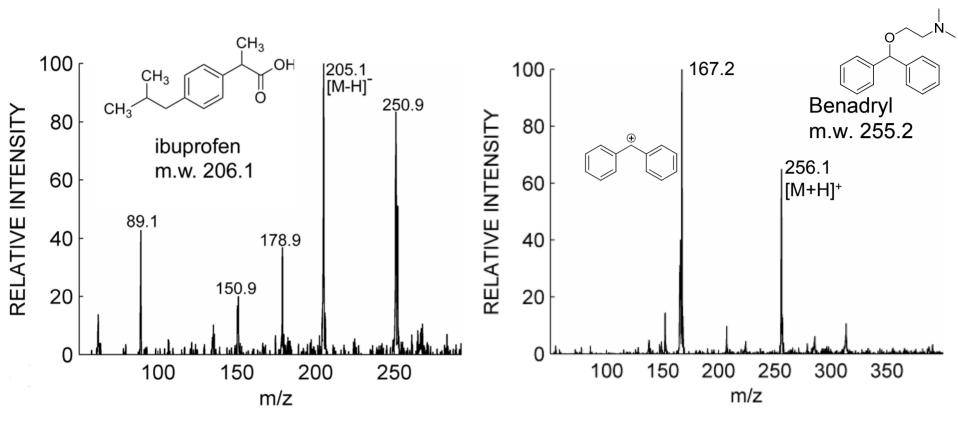


Pyridine was detected at concentrations approaching part-per-billion levels, suggesting ultimate sensitivity for SwiFerr to be in that range.

#### Aerosol Sampling and Analysis with SwiFerr



## Pharmaceutical Analysis with SwiFerr



- Neat powder is introduced to the source as the crudest approximation of sampling.
- Versatility!

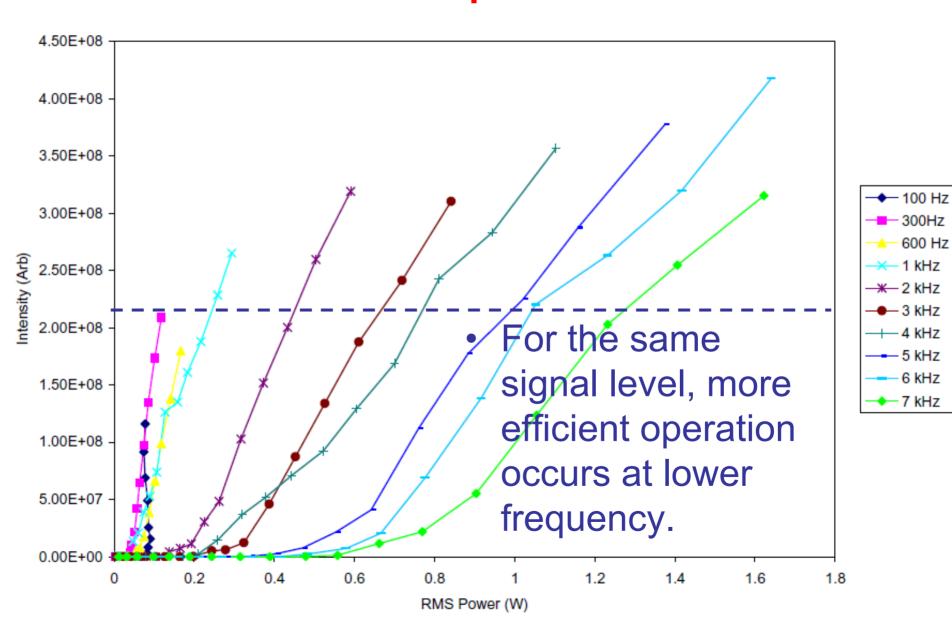
## Power consumption of SwiFerr

300Hz 600 Hz

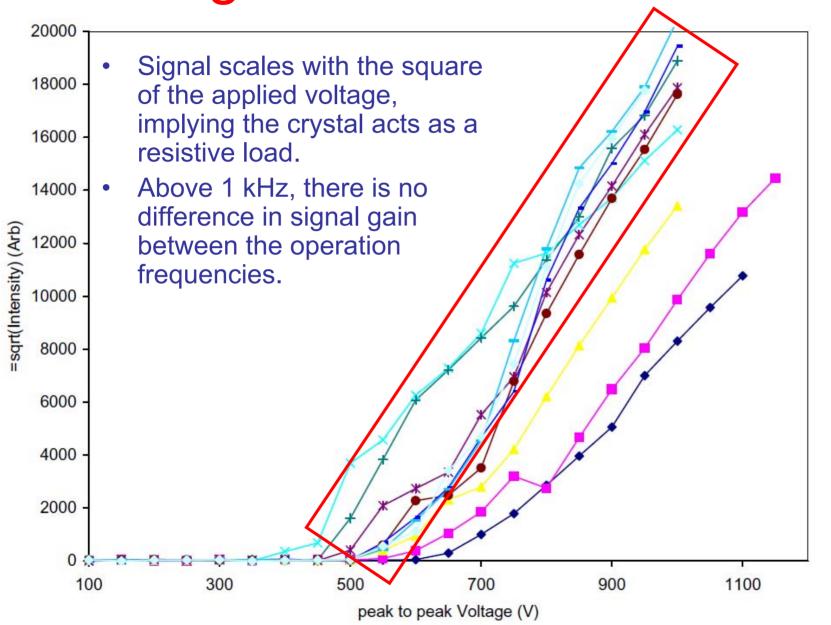
1 kHz

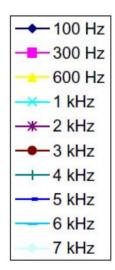
5 kHz

6 kHz



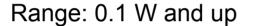
Voltage threshold of ionization

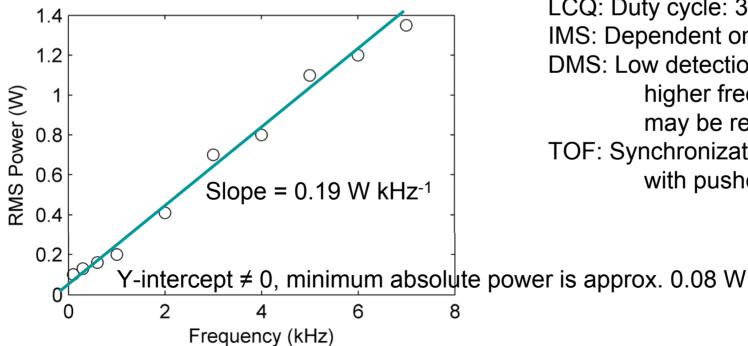




# **Optimal Operation**

 Minimum operation frequency determined by power budget and detector duty cycle





LCQ: Duty cycle: 3 scans / sec.

IMS: Dependent on ion gating

DMS: Low detection duty cycle-

higher frequency operation

may be required.

TOF: Synchronization of pulsing

with pusher

## Summary: SwiFerr Ion Source

- Able to analyze a variety of substances with minimal sample preparation
- Low power consumption and simplicity of design
- Ease of miniaturization
- No consumables
- Long term autonomous operation
- Applications: Harsh environments, hazmat detection, illicit drug detection, CBW analysis

### Acknowledgements

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Beckman Institute at Caltech