

List of Figures

2.1	Structure of (a) Naphthalene ($C_{10}H_8$) (b) Quinoline (C_9H_7N) (c) isoquinoline (C_9H_7N) (different colours refers to the individual atoms : grey - Carbon, blue - Nitrogen, white - Hydrogen)	22
2.2	Charge density of (a) Naphthalene ($C_{10}H_8$) (b) Quinoline (C_9H_7N) (c) isoquinoline (C_9H_7N)	24
2.3	Similarity of molecular orbital energy eigenvalues for quinoline and isoquinoline (dotted line shows a straight line with slope 1)	26
3.1	Schematic of an RFEA	33
3.2	Parallel plate analyzer schematic with electron trajectory	34
3.3	127^0 Cylindrical sector analyzer schematic	36
3.4	Cylindrical mirror analyzer schematic	37
3.5	2D schematic view of hemispherical analyzer	38
3.6	Double toroidal analyzer schematic with detector	39
3.7	Time of flight energy analyzer with pulse processing and data acquisition schematic	40
3.8	Principal components of a magnetic sector ion mass analyzer	42
3.9	Schematic of quadrupole mass analyzer	43
3.10	Layout of a Wiley-McLaren type ion ToF analyzer	45
3.11	Principle of reflectron mass analyzer	46
3.12	Faraday cup with secondary electron suppressor	48
3.13	Channel electron multiplier (a) Schematic (b) Dynode working principle	49
3.14	Microchannel plate detector (a) Schematic of MCP assembled (b) Dynode with potential working principle	50

3.15	MCP detector with CCD/CMOS imaging camera	51
3.16	Quadrant anode, where the position is obtained from the relative charge in the four quadrants	52
3.17	Wedge and strip detector	53
3.18	Delay line anode detector (a) Assembled with MCP (b) DLA with MCP working principle	54
4.1	3D view of electron-ion coincidence setup (CAD design with assembly of electron, ion spectrometer and electron gun)	57
4.2	Electron gun simulation (a) Trajectory of electron beam (b) Beam source region (Red colour: Electric fields lines, Blue colour: Electron trajectory)	59
4.3	Electron gun assembled on CF-63 flange with aperture (0.1 mm) and X- Y deflectors	60
4.4	(a) Secondary electron trajectory through CMA (Red colour: Electric fields lines, Blue colour: Electron trajectory) (b) CMA mechanical design . .	61
4.5	CMA assembled with MCP along and delay line anode detector	62
4.6	Simulated CMA image obtained for electron energy 335 eV with standard deviation 0.42 and FWHM=1, projected at an angle $42^{\circ} 18''$ (a) from a point source (b) from an extended source having diameter of 4 mm . . .	62
4.7	Wiley-McLaren type ToF Schematic	65
4.8	Cut view of mechanical design (CAD) of time-of-flight mass spectrometer with provisional reflectron	66
4.9	(a) Simulated ion trajectories (in colored) through time-of-flight mass spectrometer (Red contours are electric field lines) (b) Interaction and acceleration region of the time-of-flight mass spectrometer shows field uniformity for smooth acceleration of the molecular ions	67
4.10	Time-of -flight mass spectrometer with ion detector assembled	67
4.11	3D cut view of parallel plate electrostatic energy analyser with frames (frame thickness and larger slits are for illustration purpose)	69

4.12	Parallel plate electrostatic analyser with electrostatic filed lines (shown as red lines) and the particle trajectory (various coloured trajectory corresponds to different initial energies of the electron beam)	69
4.13	High voltage MOSFET switch (push-pull) schematic	70
4.14	High voltage MOSFET switch (push-pull) along with the pulse rise time (<50 ns) and fall time in push-pull mode	70
4.15	MCP detector (a) Assesmbled on CF-160 flange, (b) Electrical connection schematic	72
4.16	CEM detector (a) With electrical connection (b) Standard electrical connection schematic for ion detection	73
4.17	Electron-ion coincidence experiment schematic	74
4.18	Mechanical alignment of the interaction region electron-ion coincidence experiment	75
4.19	Pulse processing schematic for electron energy spectrum using CMA	77
4.20	ARDUINO DUE with OP-AMP	78
4.21	Pulse processing schematic for ion ToF	79
4.22	Pulse processing electronics for electron-ion coincidence measurement	79
4.23	Pulsing sequence for electron-ion coincidence measurement	81
4.24	Electron-ion coincidence experimental setup with all electronics and DAQ system under working in Atomic and Molecular Physics Lab at IIST, Thiruvananthapuram	82
5.1	Detector pulse from (a) CEM for the ion detection (b) MCP for the electron detection	84
5.2	A steady electric field applied to an electro-optic material changes its refractive index	86
5.3	Image of (a) Single polarity HVFMOS (b) Single polarity HVFMOS under test	87
5.4	Electro-optic modulator (a) Schematic (b) Experimental setup	88

5.5	(a) Optic axis of SBN crystal is found to be 40° (the intensity without crystal (yellow) matches with SBN crystal 40° (green) data) (b) Angle and voltage graph for finding the proper operation of the setup	89
5.6	Switching performance (yellow color represents the output of HVFMS and blue color gives the output of switching of laser beam)	91
5.7	Calibration curve for CMA drawn from Auger electron spectrum of Xenon	92
5.8	Secondary electron (Auger) spectrum of atomic targets	93
5.9	Secondary electron spectrum of diatomic molecular target (KLL Auger reported in the literature)	94
5.10	Secondary electron spectrum of molecular targets	95
5.11	Secondary electron spectrum from Xe projected on PSD kept at (a) Focal point of CMA (b) 10 mm away from focal point of CMA	96
5.12	Differential cross section for Argon at (a) 500 eV electron impact (b) 300 eV electron impact (inset data are the DDCS of argon reported)	97
5.13	(a) Calibration curve for ToFMS drawn from Xenon ($Xe^+ - Xe^{6+}$) time of flight (b) ToF mass spectrum of Xe under 1000 eV electron impact	99
5.14	ToF mass spectrum of molecular targets	100
5.15	$\frac{Xe^{2+}}{Xe^+}$ as a function of projectile electron beam current	101
5.16	ToF mass spectrum of Xenon in coincidence with secondary electron	102
5.17	Naphthalene ($C_{10}H_8$) (a) Secondary electron spectrum (b) ToF mass spectrum in coincidence with energy selective secondary electron	103
6.1	DEToF experimental schematic (first acceleration region: region between P_1 and P_2 , second acceleration region: region between P_2 and D)	109
6.2	Pulsing sequence for DEToF	111
6.3	Typical Mass Spectrum of (a) Naphthalene ($C_{10}H_8$) (b) Quinoline (C_9H_7N) (c) isoquinoline (C_9H_7N) at 1000 eV electron impact (Inset:in figure (a) fragments of naphthalene, (b) fragments of quinoline, (c) fragments of isoquinoline)	112

6.4	Energy dependence of different decay channels with zero delay time extraction (a) Naphthalene (b) Quinoline (c) Isoquinoline molecules . . .	117
6.5	Various dissociative and violent decay channels with delay time extraction (a) Quinoline (b) Isoquinoline molecules under 250 eV electron impact .	118
6.6	Various violent and dissociative decay channels with delayed extraction time for naphthalene under 250 eV electron impact	119
6.7	HCN/C ₂ H ₂ loss channel in naphthalene, quinoline and isoquinoline . .	120
6.8	HCN+C ₂ H ₂ loss channel in quinoline and isoquinoline	121
6.9	HCN+C ₂ H ₂ loss channel overlapped mass spectrum in quinoline and isoquinoline	122
7.1	Typical Mass Spectrum of (a) Naphthalene (C ₁₀ H ₈) (b) Quinoline (C ₉ H ₇ N) (c) isoquinoline (C ₉ H ₇ N) at 50 keV proton impact in EE mode	128
7.2	Typical Mass Spectrum of (a) Naphthalene (C ₁₀ H ₈) (b) Quinoline (C ₉ H ₇ N) (c) isoquinoline (C ₉ H ₇ N) at 50 keV proton impact in EC mode	129
7.3	Typical Mass Spectrum of (a) Naphthalene (C ₁₀ H ₈) (b) Quinoline (C ₉ H ₇ N) (c) isoquinoline (C ₉ H ₇ N) at 50 keV proton impact in CI mode	130
7.4	Projectile proton beam energy dependence of C ₂ H ₂ loss channel in naphthalene, HCN loss channel in quinoline and isoquinoline in (a) EE mode (b) EC mode	132
7.5	The ratio of partial cross section for (a) ionisation (σ_i) to capture (σ_c) (b) double ionisation (σ_{ee}) to capture ionisation (σ_{ci}) for naphthalene (C ₁₀ H ₈) quinoline (C ₉ H ₇ N) isoquinoline (C ₉ H ₇ N) with different proton beam energies	135
7.6	Projectile proton beam energy dependence of C ₁₀ H ₈ ⁺⁺ channel in naphthalene, C ₉ H ₇ N ⁺⁺ channel in quinoline and isoquinoline in (a)EE mode (b) EC mode	138
7.7	Projectile proton beam energy dependence of C ₁₀ H ₈ ⁺⁺ – C ₂ H ₂ channel in naphthalene, C ₉ H ₇ N ⁺⁺ – HCN channel in quinoline and isoquinoline in (a) EE mode (b) EC mode	140

7.8 Top: The tail structure shown is formed when lifetime of parent $C_8H_6^{2+}$ has lifetime comparable to the time of flight of the fragments. Bottom: Shows the experimental intensity distribution as the function of ToF difference. 145