

Formation of molecules on cosmic dust grains: a laboratory view

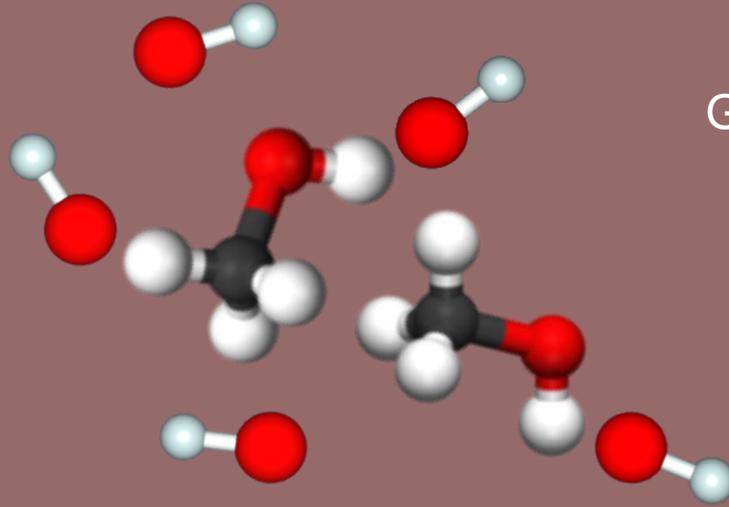
Alexey Potapov

**Laboratory Astrophysics Group
of the Max Planck Institute for Astronomy**

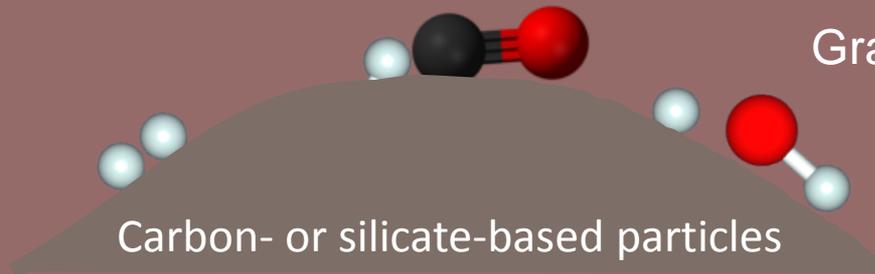


Chemistry in the ISM

Chemical processes leading to the formation of molecules in the interstellar medium (ISM)



Gas phase reactions



Grain surface reactions

Carbon- or silicate-based particles

Chemistry in the ISM

Origin of Life



Cold phases of the ISM



Molecular clouds

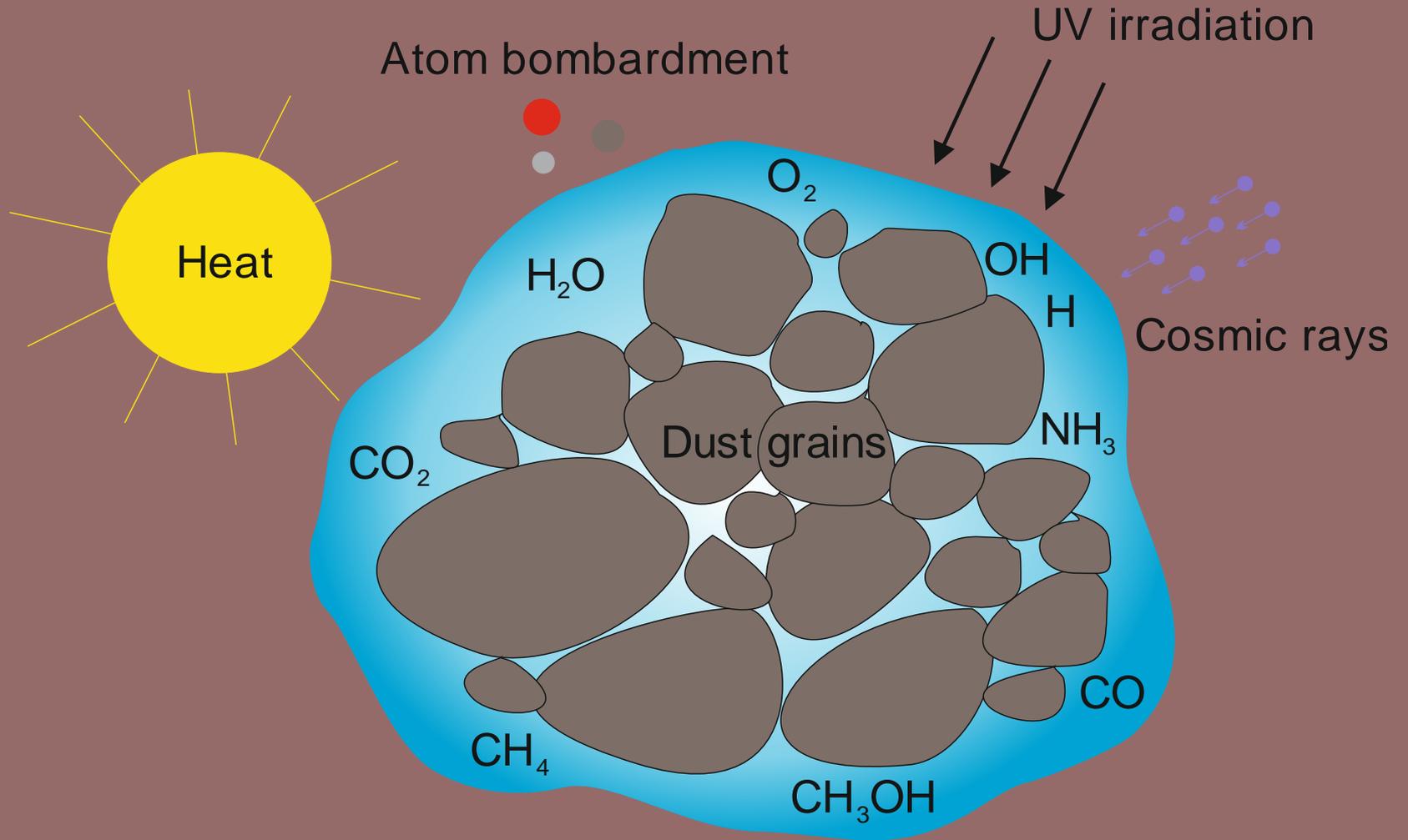


Planet-forming disks

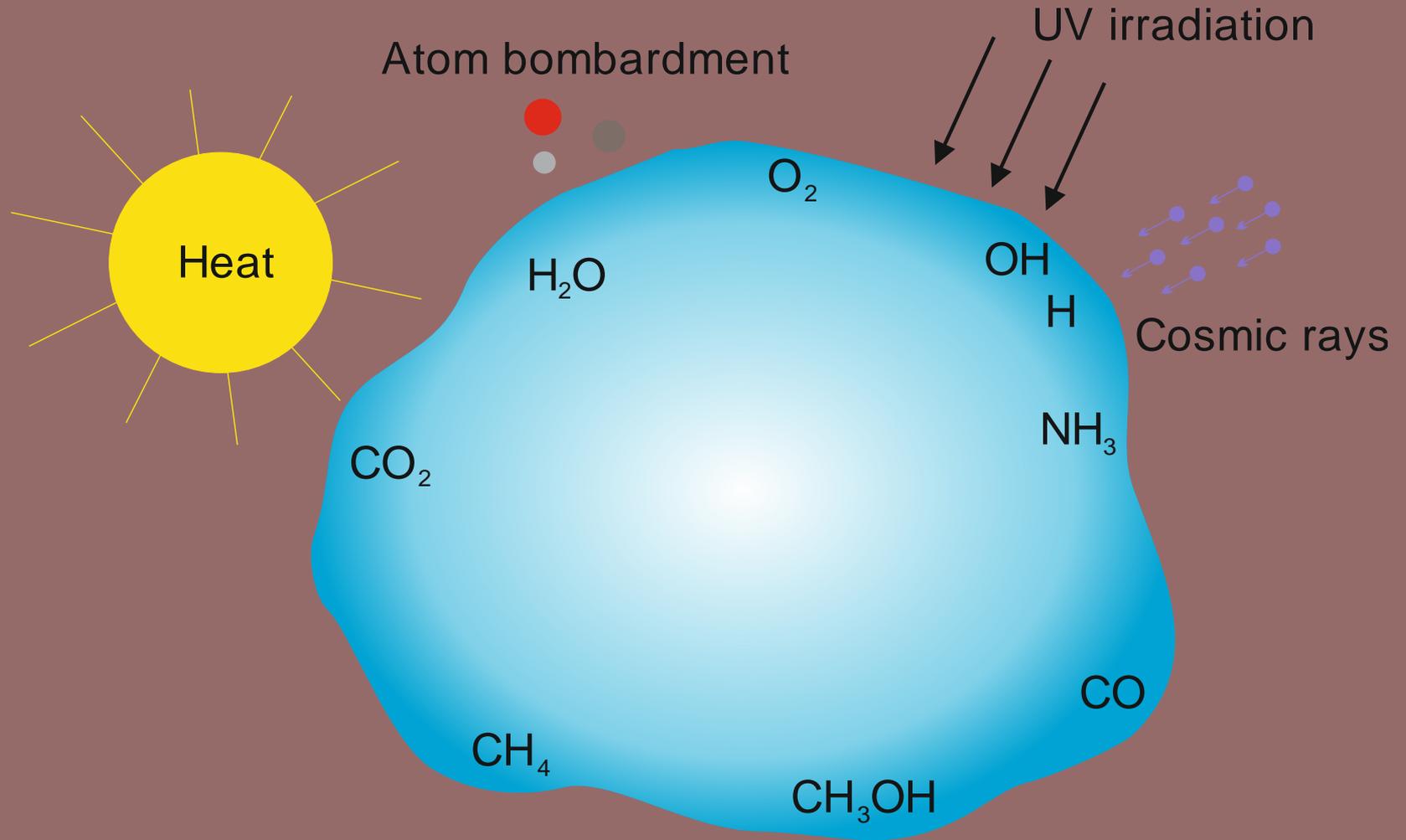


Outer parts of envelopes of evolved stars

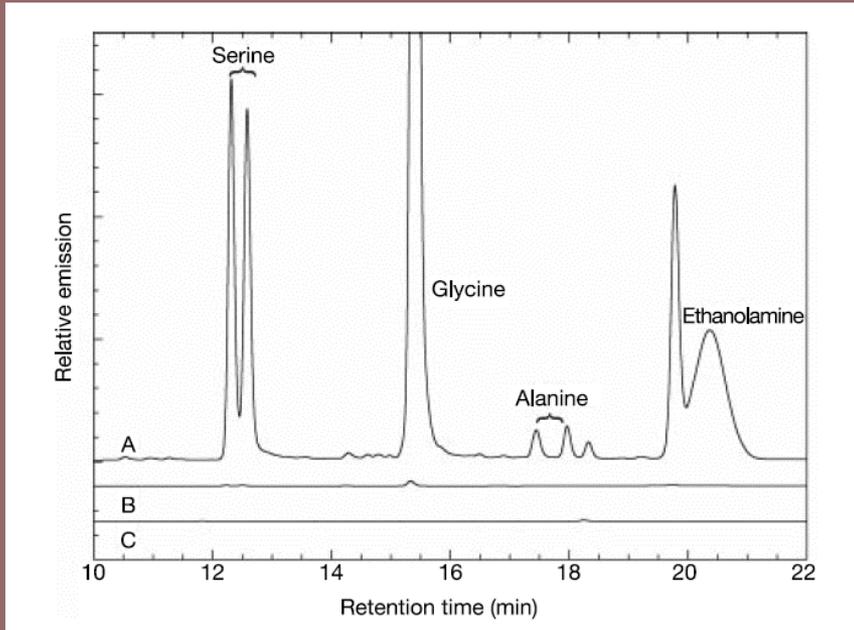
Cosmic dust grains



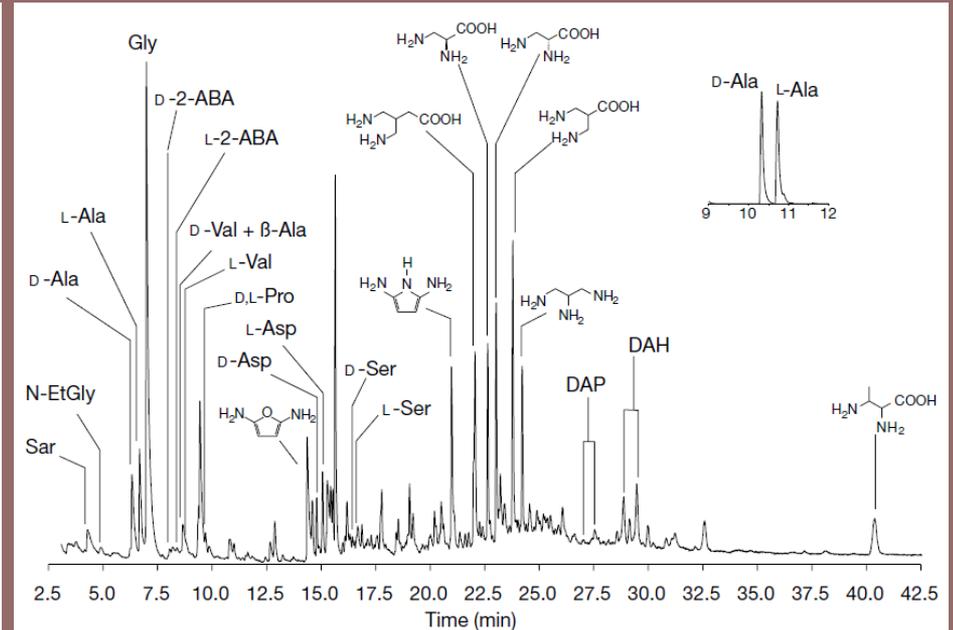
Chemistry on the surface of interstellar ice analogues



Chemistry on the surface of interstellar ice analogues

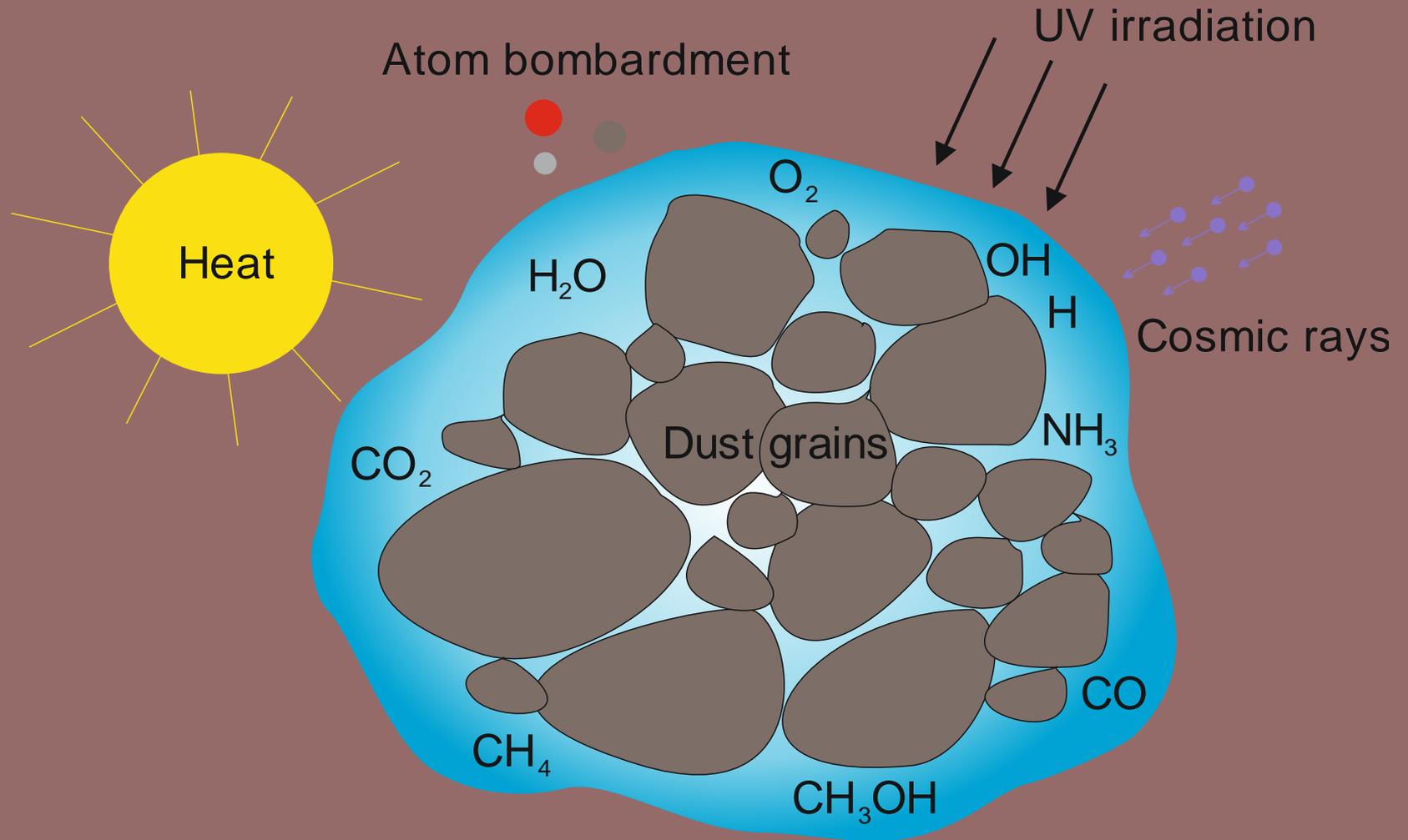


Bernstein et al., Nature 2002

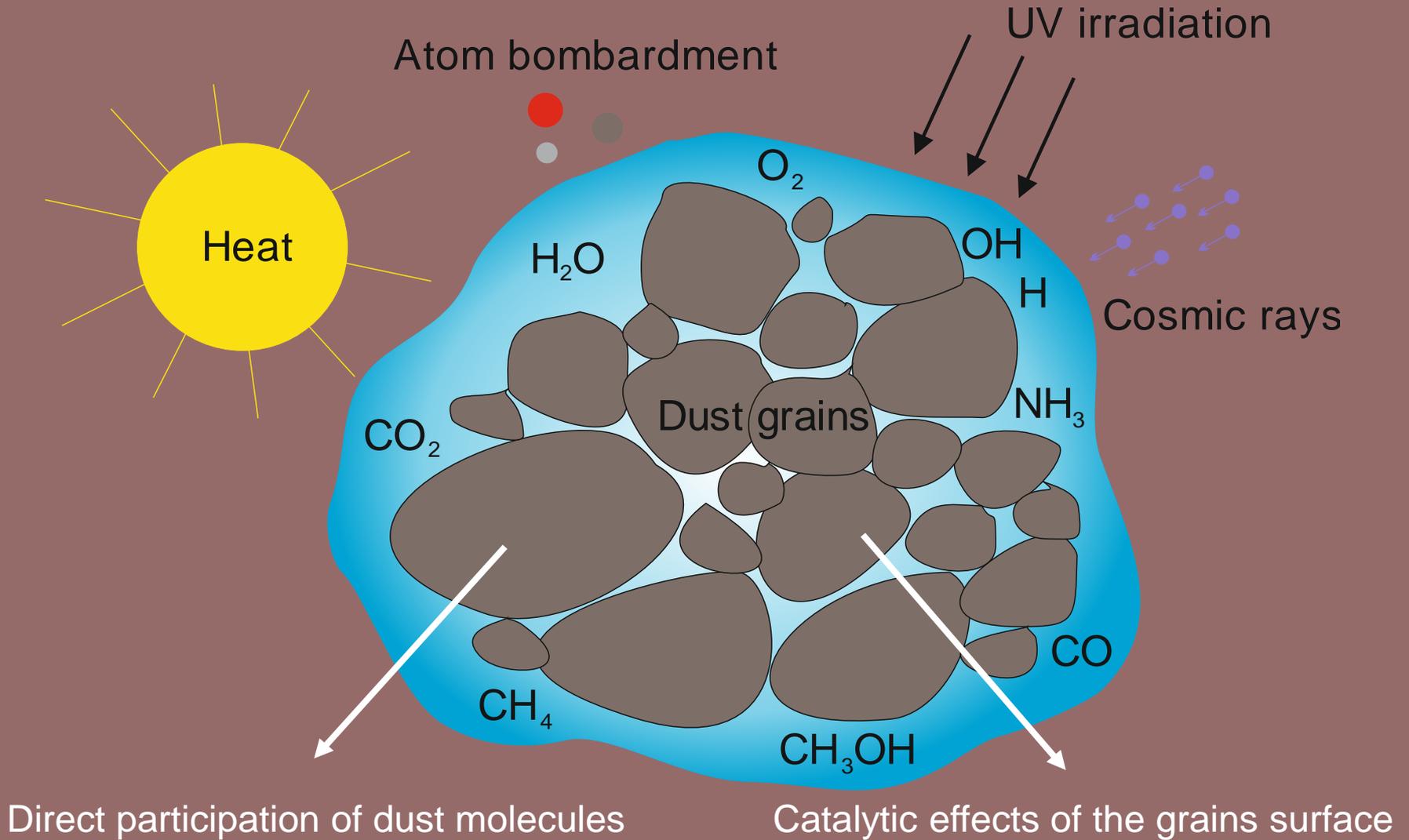


Munoz Caro et al., Nature 2002

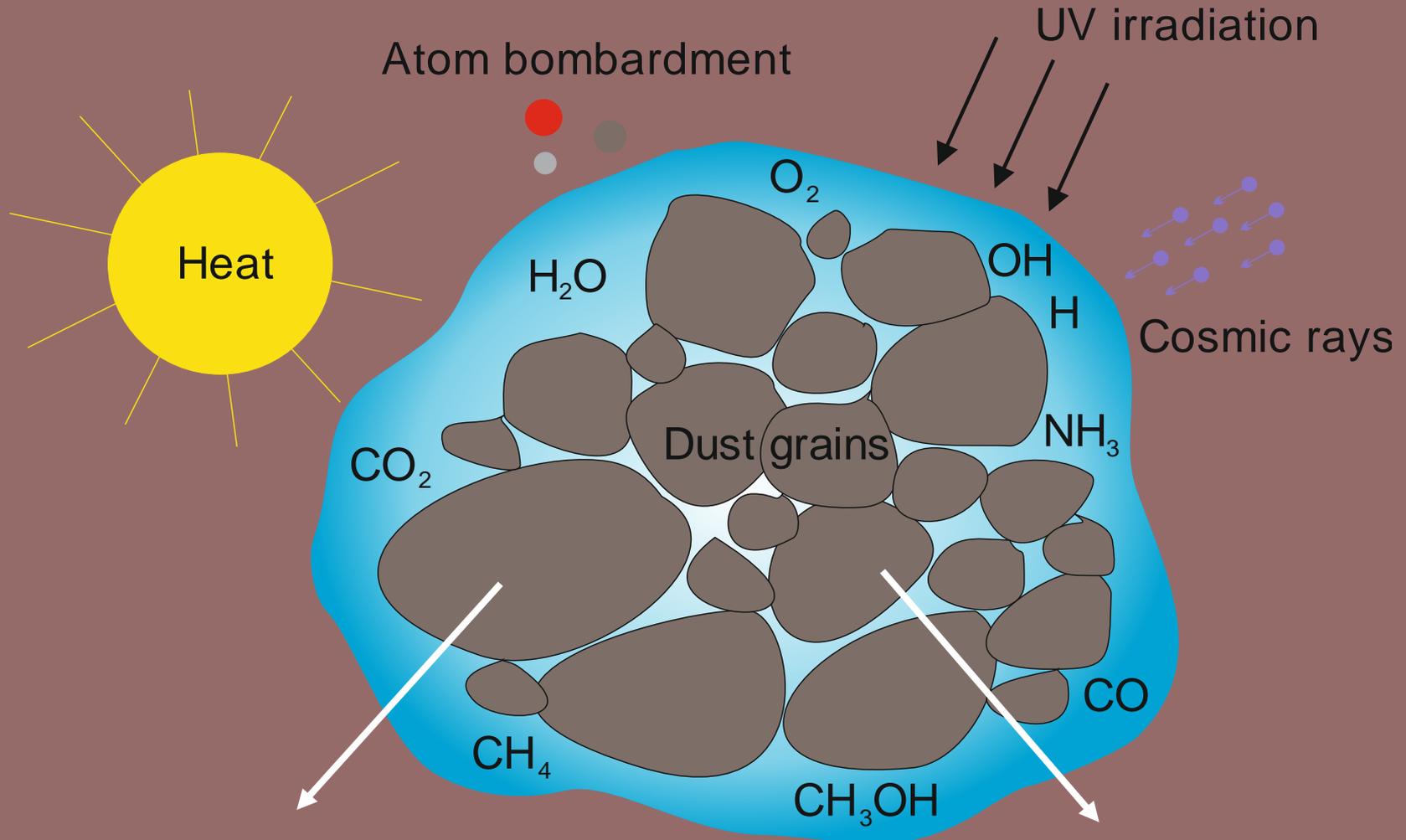
Chemistry on the surface of interstellar grain analogues



Chemistry on the surface of interstellar grain analogues



Chemistry on the surface of interstellar grain analogues



Direct participation of dust molecules

Catalytic effects of the grains surface

Chemistry on the surface of interstellar grain analogues

A handful of works

CO and CO₂ in H₂O ice covering hydrogenated carbon grains by ion irradiation (Mennella et al., 2004)

CO and CO₂ in H₂O ice covering hydrogenated carbon grains by UV irradiation (Mennella et al., 2006)

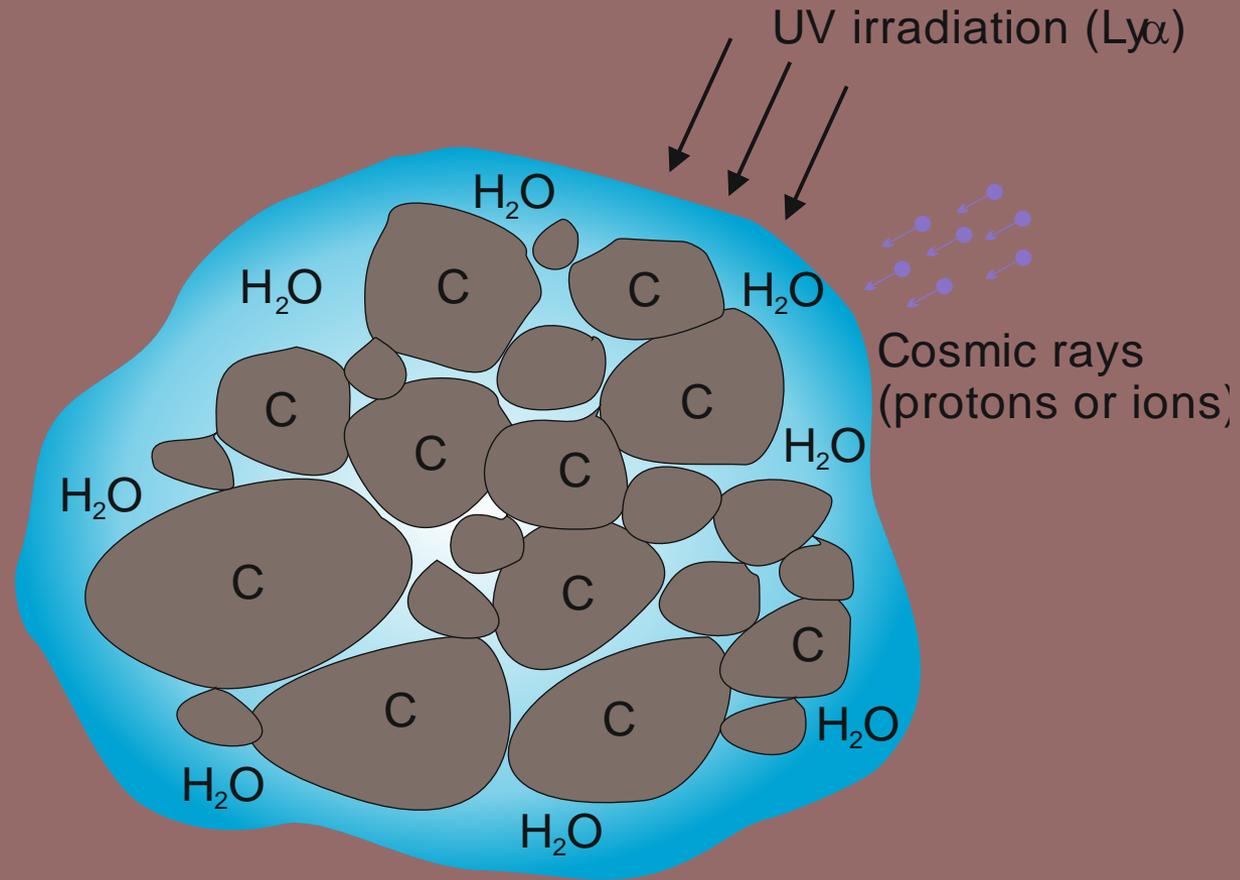
CO₂ in O₂ ice covering carbon foil by UV irradiation (Fulvio et al., 2012)

CO₂ in H₂O ice covering carbon foil by proton irradiation (Raut et al., 2012)

CO and CO₂ in H₂O ice covering hydrogenated carbon grains by proton irradiation (Sabri et al., 2015)

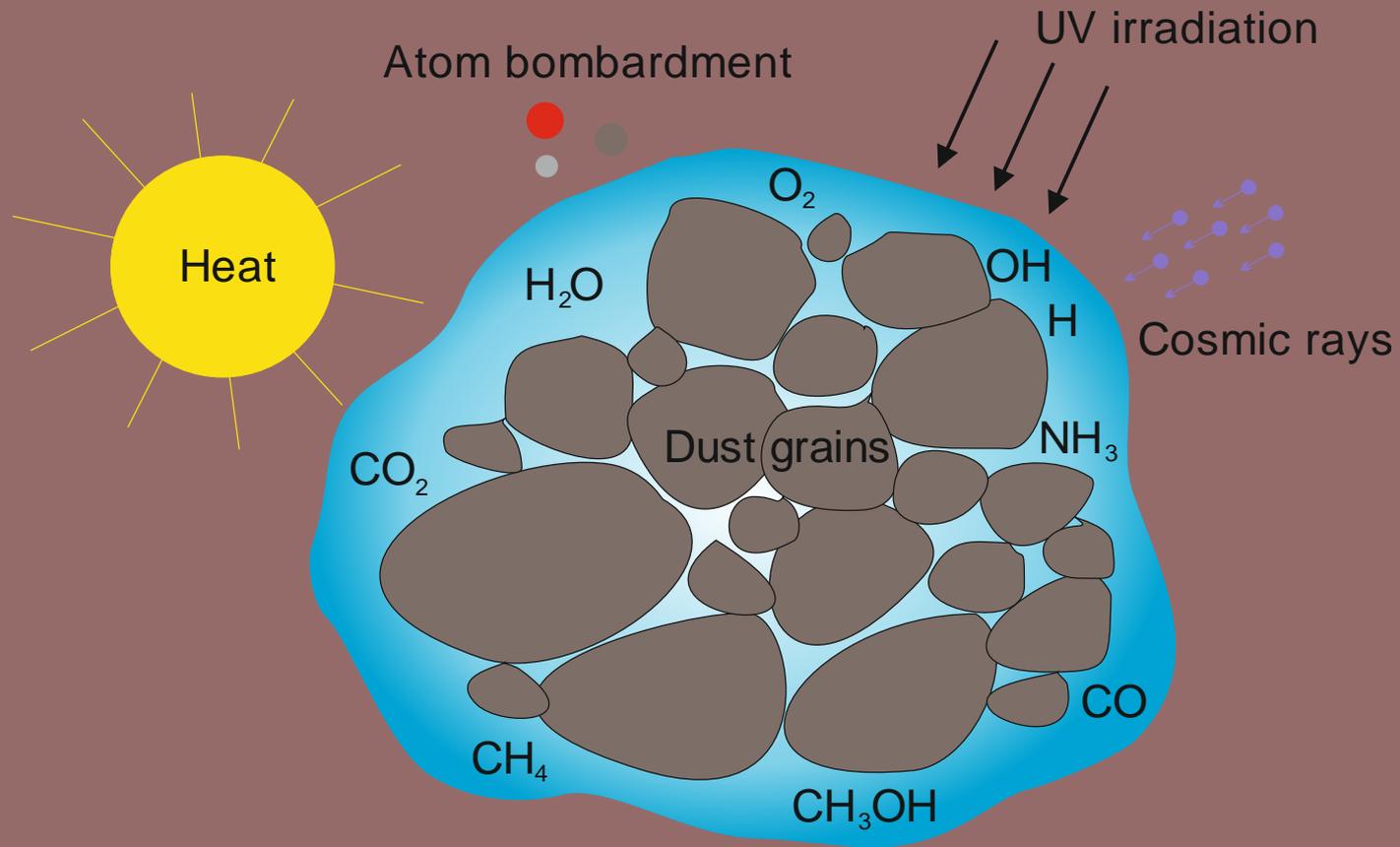
CO and CO₂ in H₂O ice covering graphite films by UV irradiation (Shi et al., 2015)

Chemistry on the surface of interstellar grain analogues

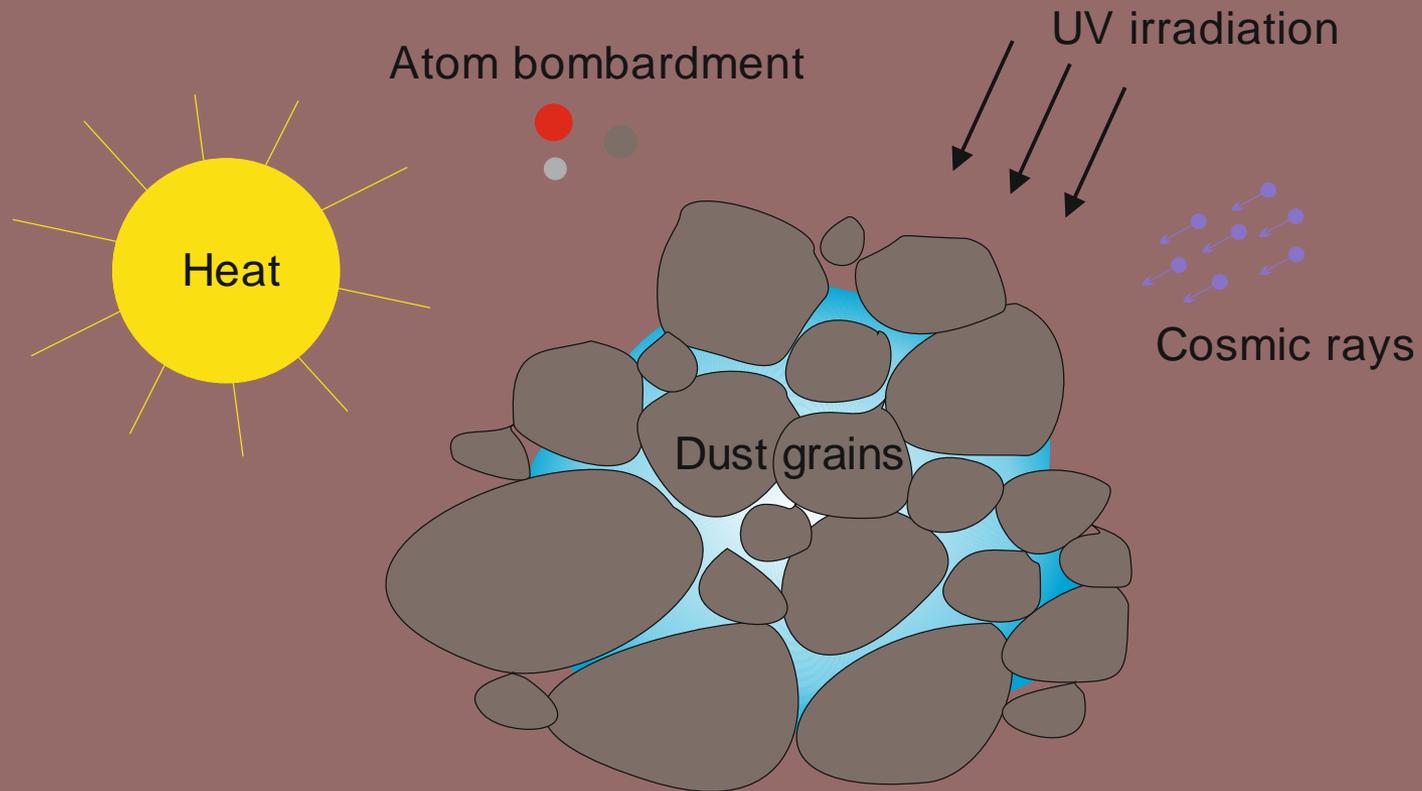


Formation of CO and CO₂

Chemistry on the surface of interstellar grain analogues



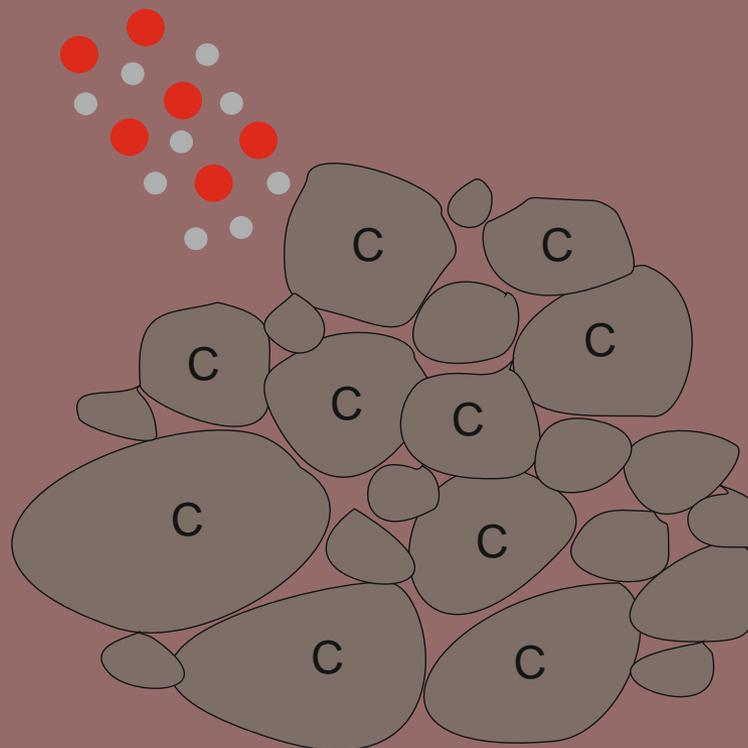
Chemistry on the surface of interstellar grain analogues



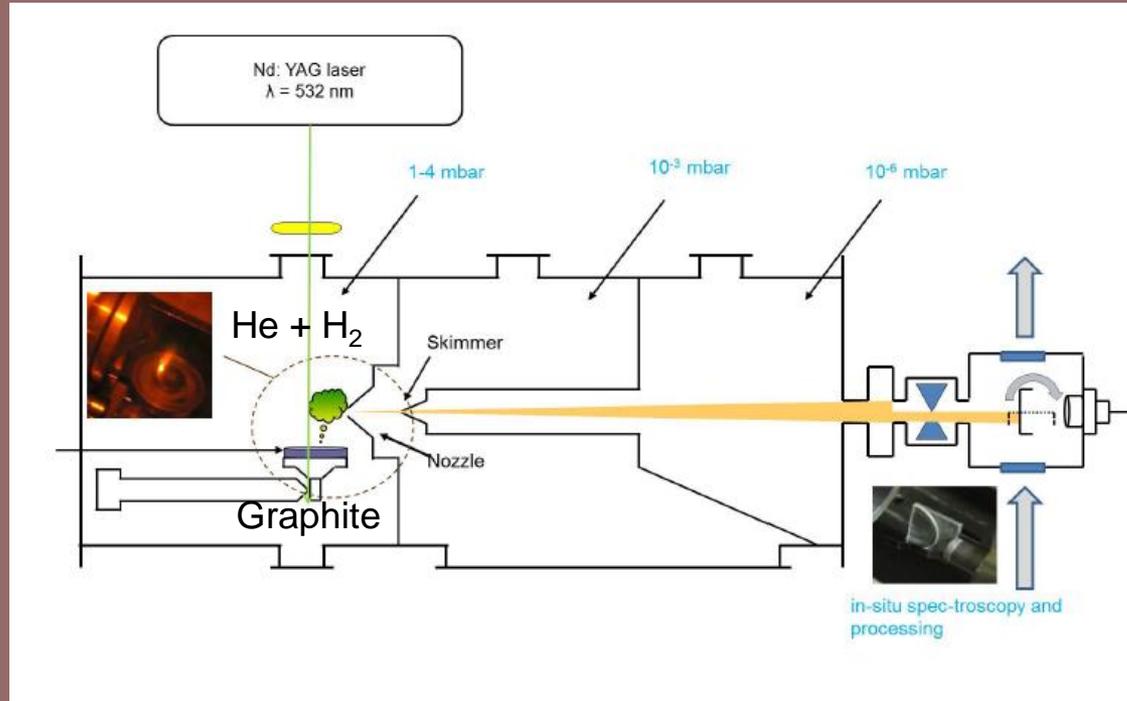
Chemistry on the surface of interstellar grain analogues

Our study

Atom bombardment (H + O)



Interstellar grain analogues in the laboratory



Ablation chamber

Particle beam

Deposition chamber

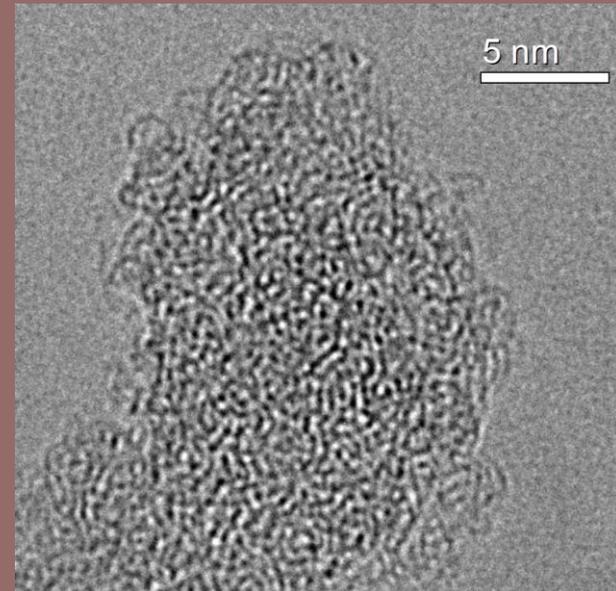
Interstellar grain analogues in the laboratory

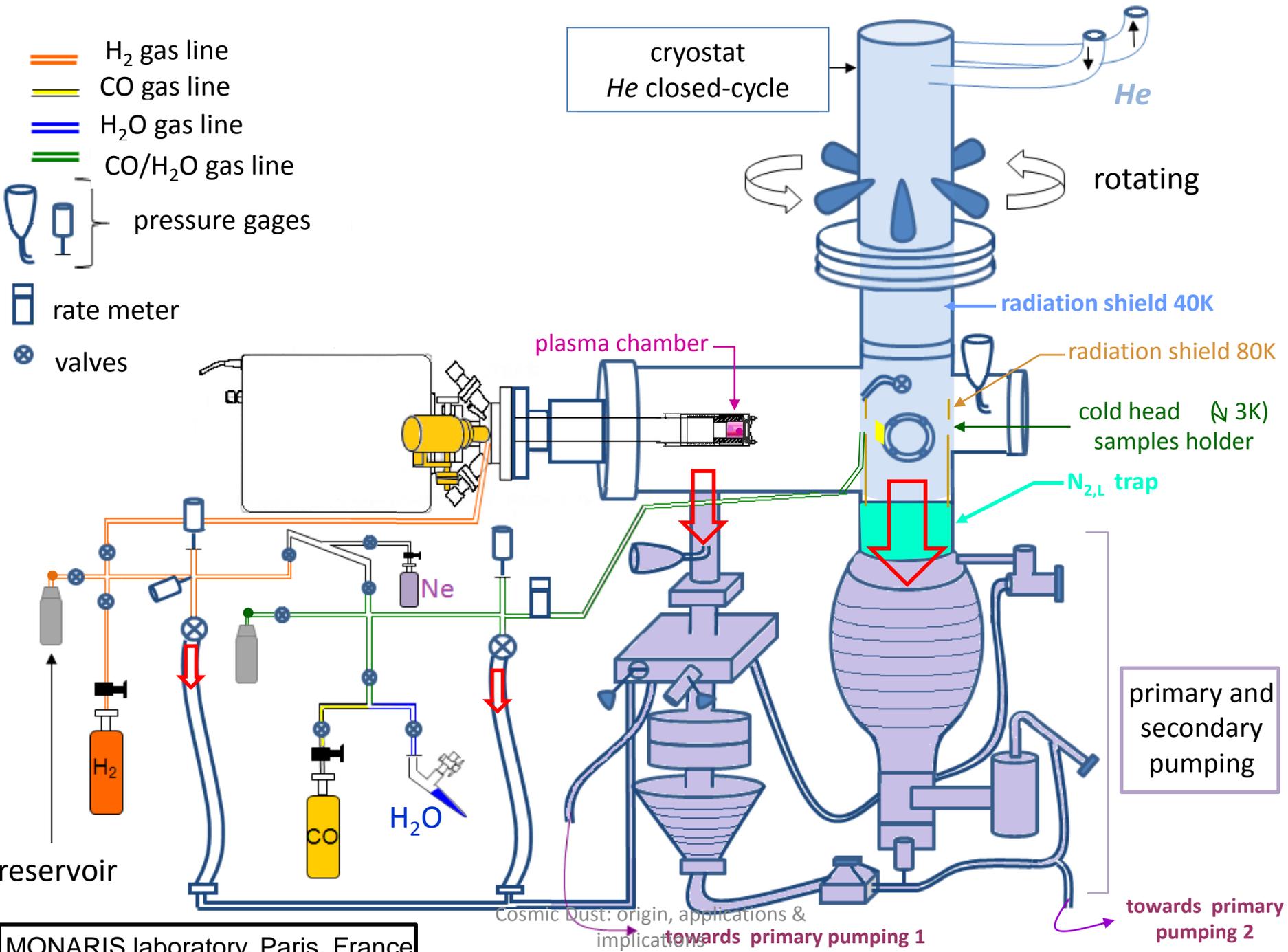
Amorphous hydrogenated fullerene-like carbon grains

Grains on a substrate



TEM image





Experimental details

Sample - fixed on a cryogenic polished copper mirror

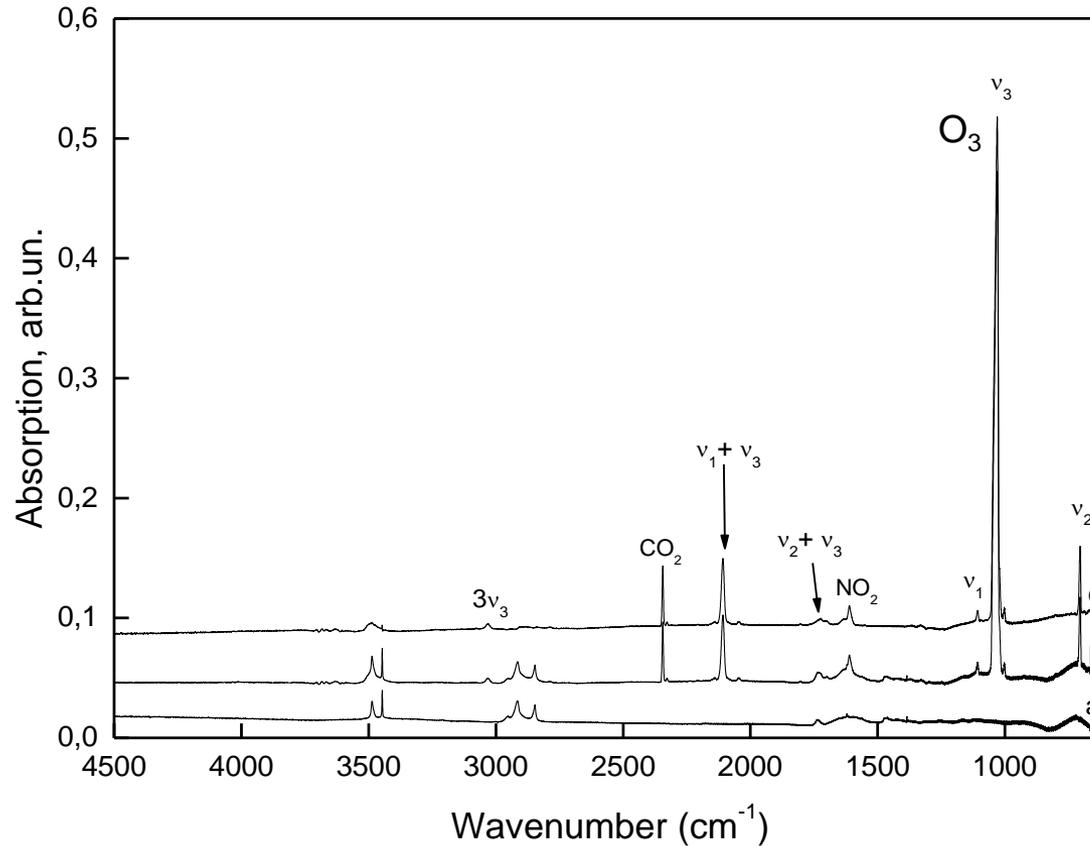
High vacuum chamber with a base pressure of 10^{-9} mbar

Temperature of the mirror - 10 K

Bombardment – 30 minutes, final atom fluence 1.8×10^{20} atoms cm^{-2}

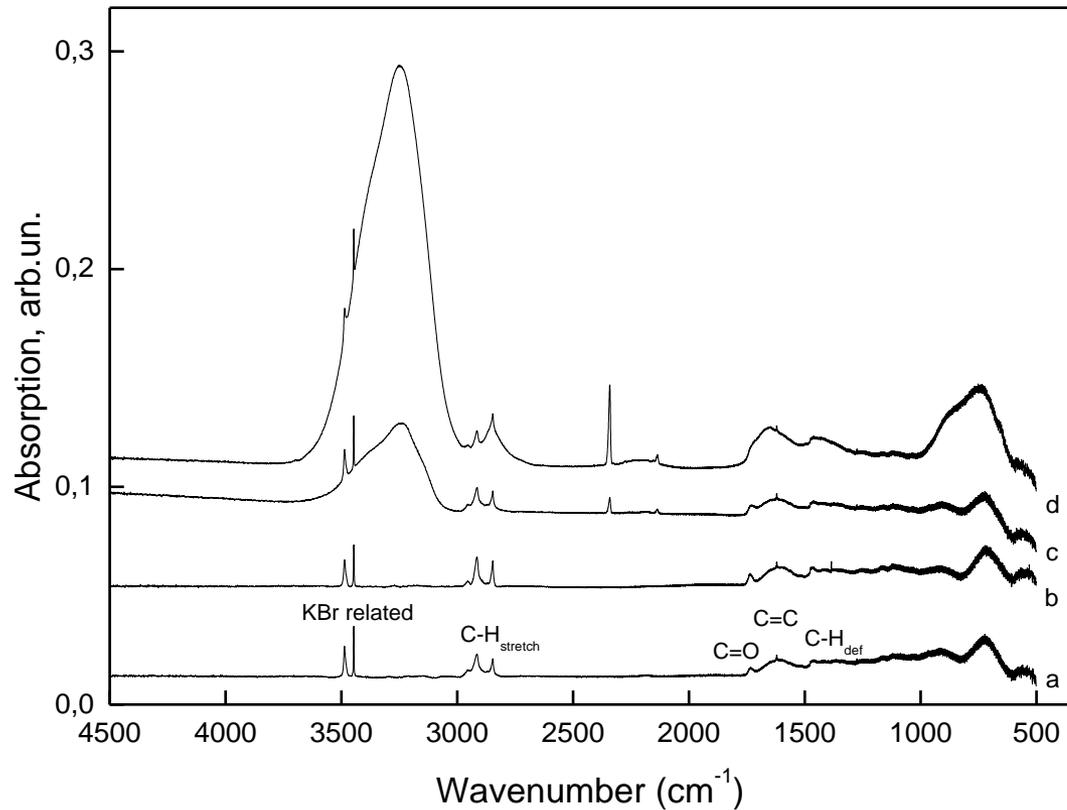
IR spectra - transmission-reflection mode between 5000 and 500 cm^{-1}
with a resolution of 0.5 cm^{-1} using a Bruker FTIR spectrometer

O addition: IR spectra at 10 K



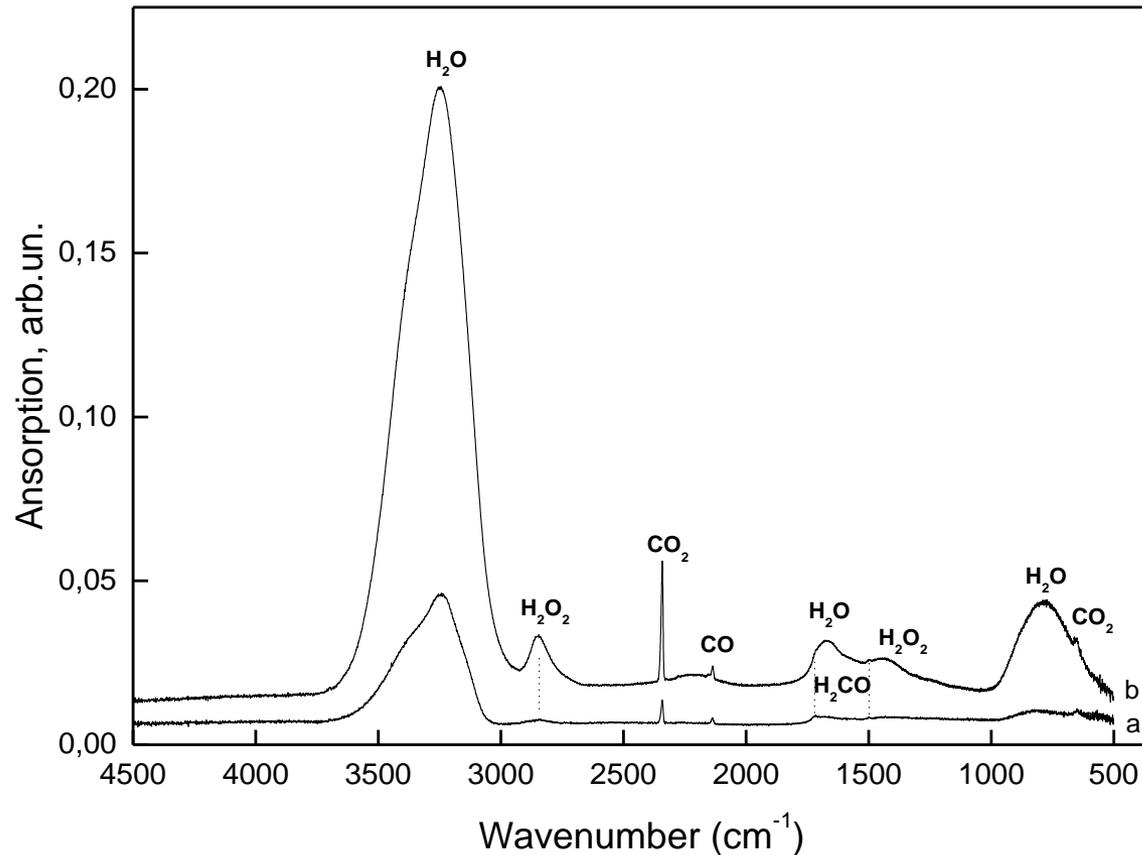
- (a) carbon grains
- (b) after O bombardment of carbon grains
- (c) difference spectrum

O/H addition: IR spectra at 10 K



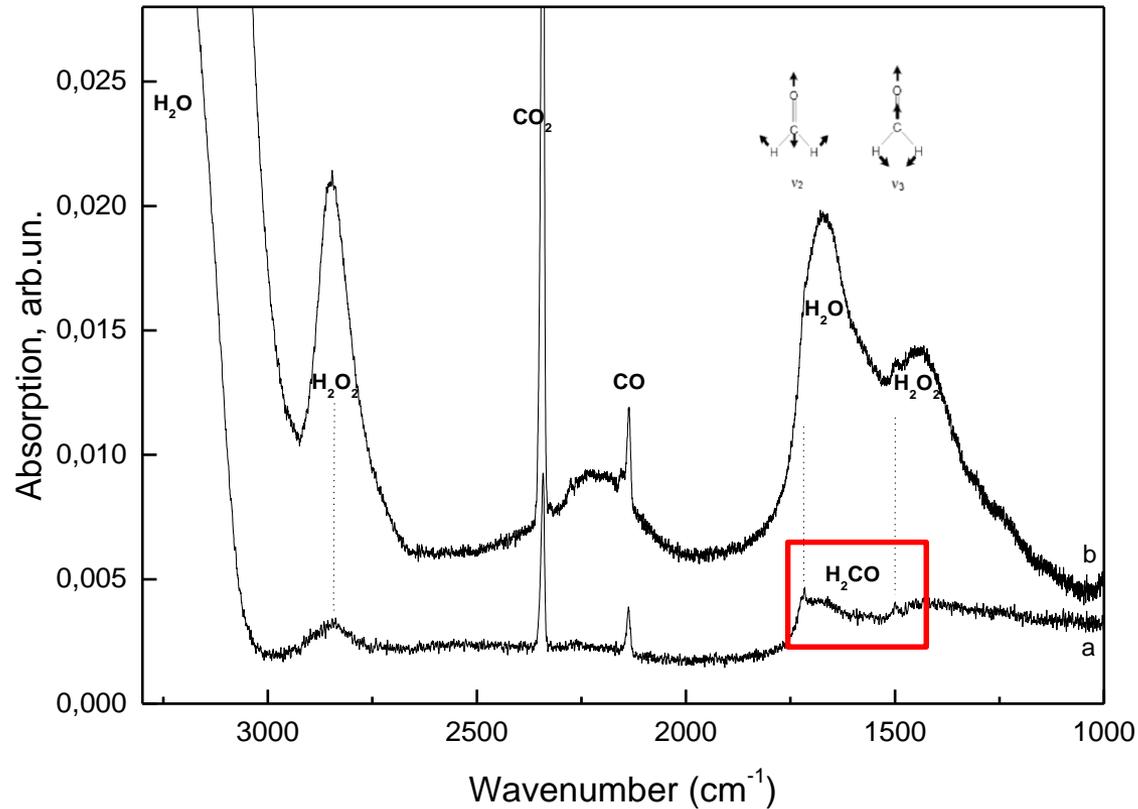
- (a) carbon grains
- (b) after H bombardment of carbon grains
- (c) after O/H bombardment of carbon grains ($[O_2]/[H_2] = 1/60$)
- (d) after O/H bombardment of carbon grains ($[O_2]/[H_2] = 10/70$)

O/H addition: Difference IR spectra at 10 K



- (a) after O/H bombardment of carbon grains ($[O_2]/[H_2] = 1/60$)
(b) after O/H bombardment of carbon grains ($[O_2]/[H_2] = 10/70$)

O/H addition: Difference IR spectra at 10 K



- (a) after O/H bombardment of carbon grains ($[\text{O}_2]/[\text{H}_2] = 1/60$)
(b) after O/H bombardment of carbon grains ($[\text{O}_2]/[\text{H}_2] = 10/70$)

Grain surface chemistry



Grain surface chemistry

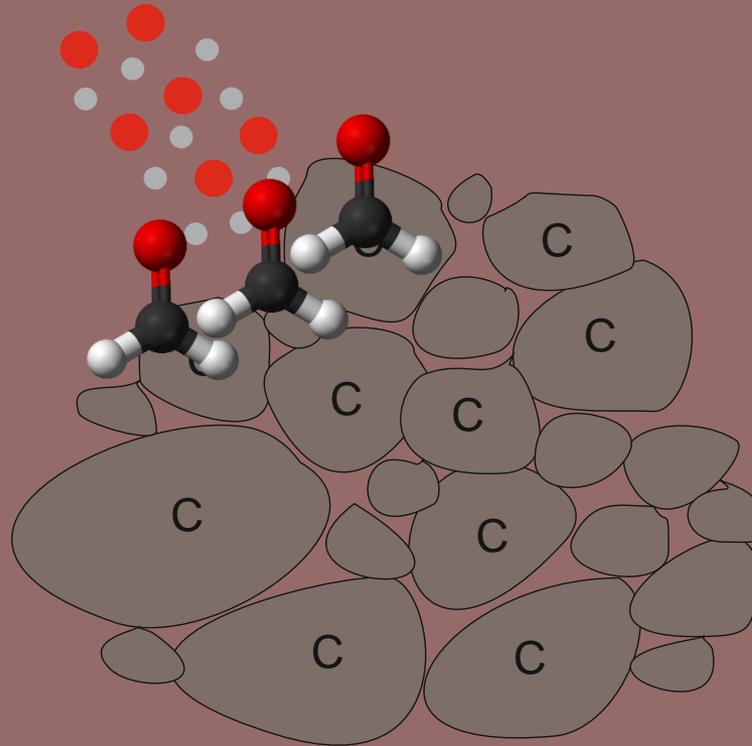


Not detected

Grain surface chemistry

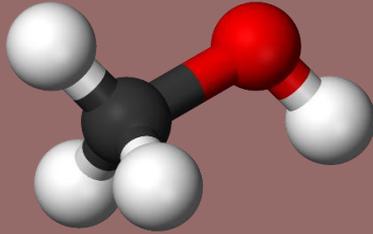
A new route of molecules formation in the ISM: grain surface processes

Atom bombardment (H + O)

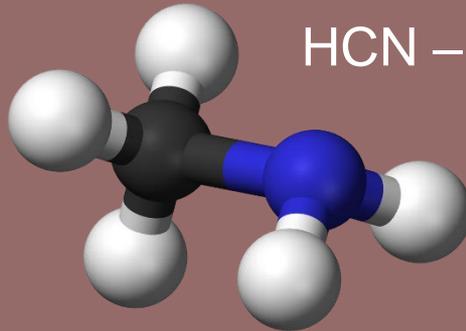


The next steps (two examples)

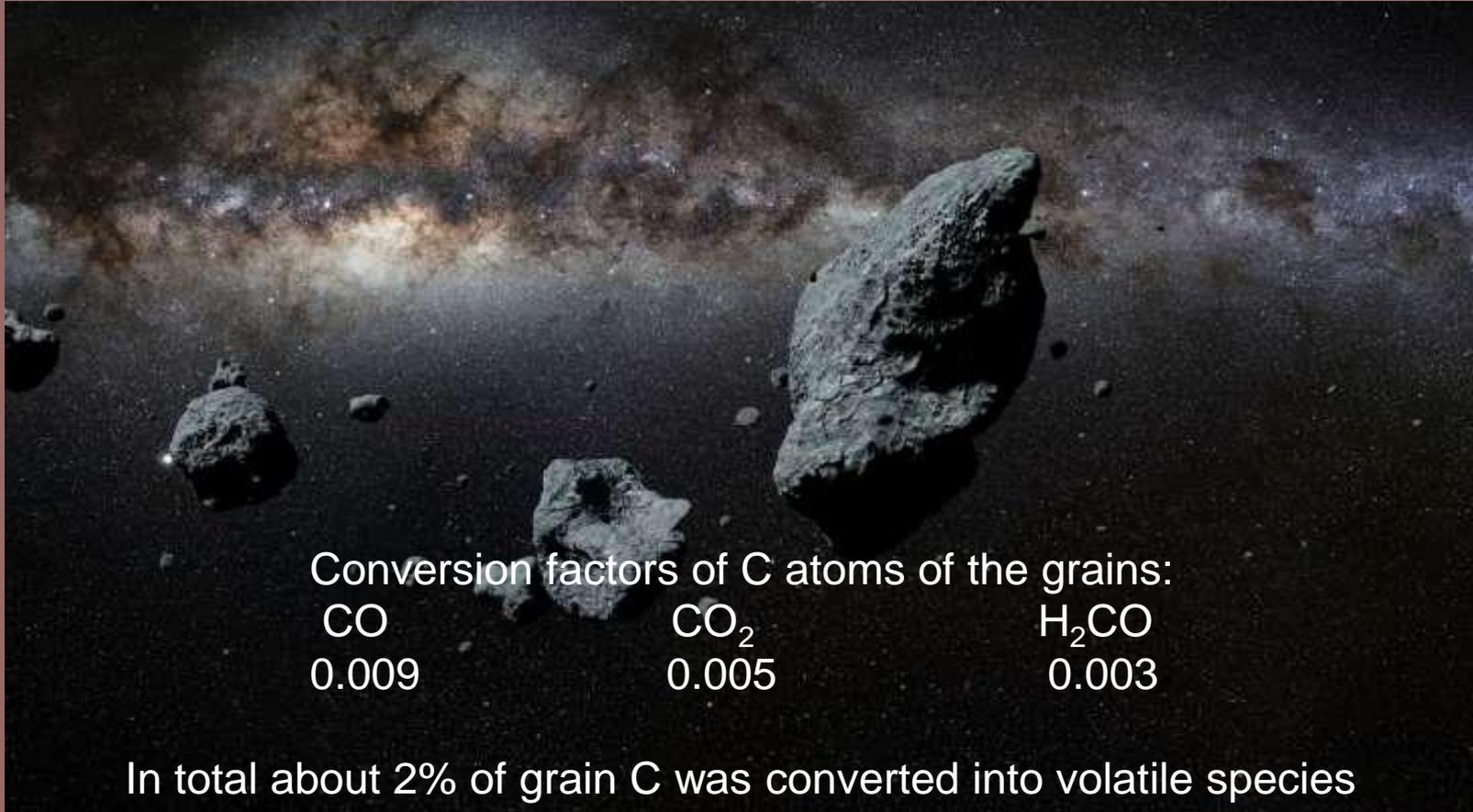
Methanol



Methylamine



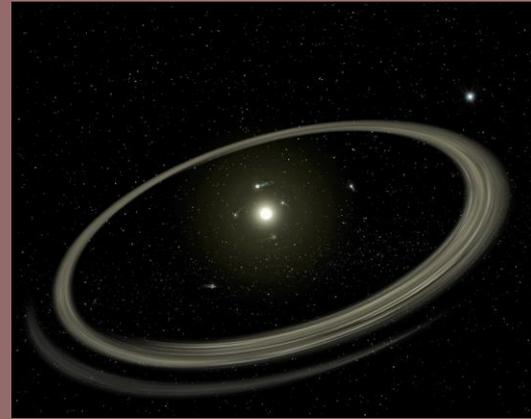
Outlook: erosion of grains in cold environments through formation of volatile molecules



Outlook: erosion of grains in cold environments



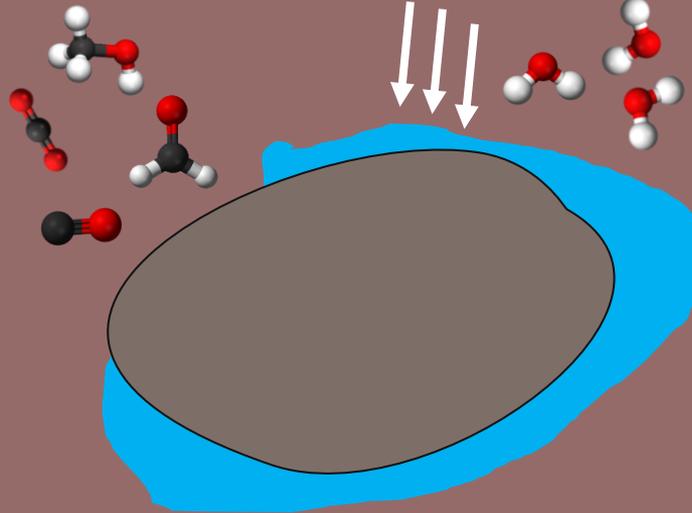
Molecular clouds



Debris disks

Surface chemistry (can be important)

UV photodesorption (typically considered)



Cornelia Jäger and Thomas Henning
Lab Astro Group, Max Planck Institute for Astronomy, Germany



Mindaugas Jonusas and Lahouari Krim
MONARIS, UPMC, Sorbonne Universités, France



Deutsche
Forschungsgemeinschaft
DFG

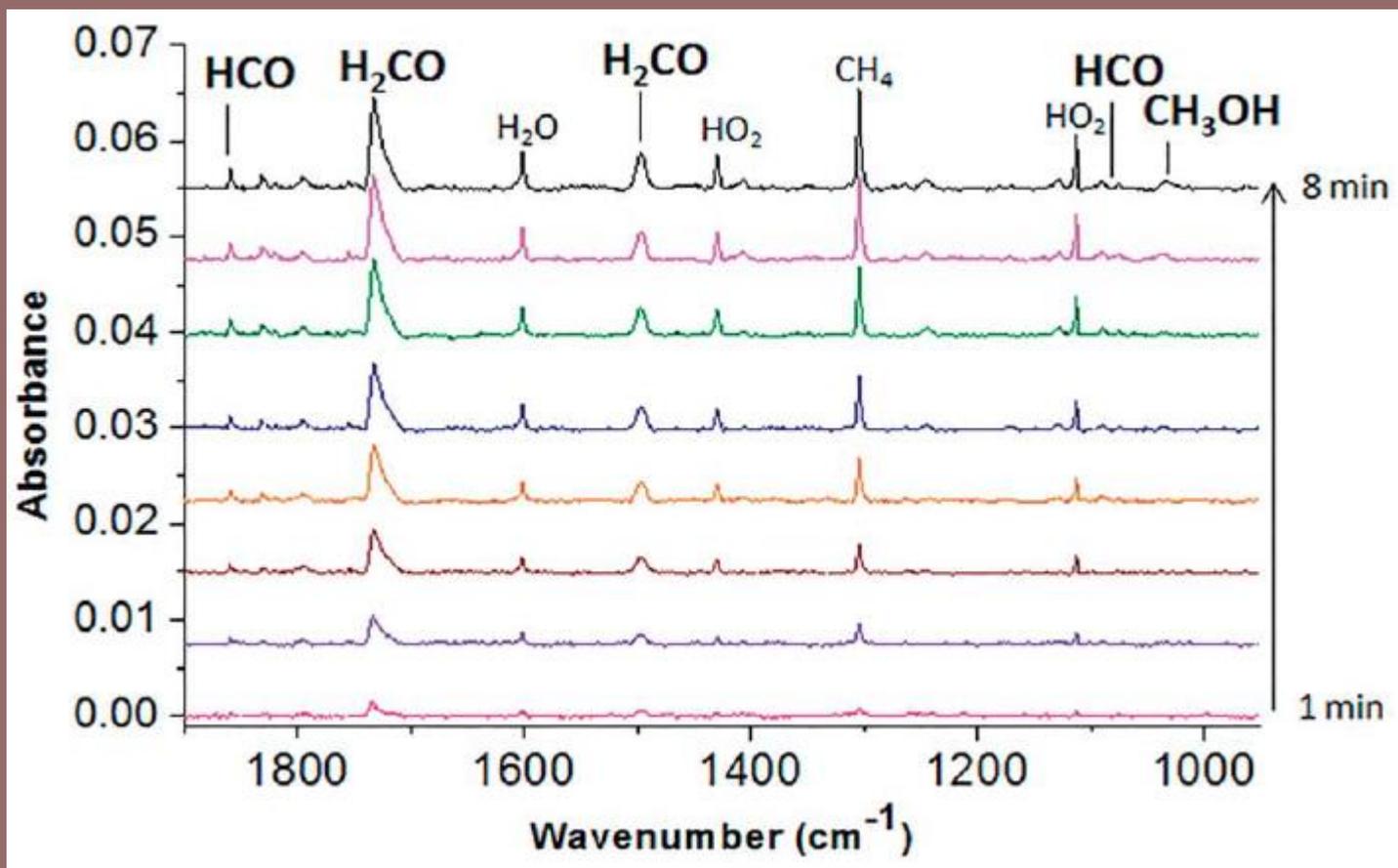


Potapov A., Jäger C., Henning T., Jonusas M., Krim L. “The formation of formaldehyde on interstellar carbonaceous grain analogs by O/H atom addition”, *ApJ*, 2017, 846, 131

A deep space photograph showing a vast field of stars. In the center, there is a prominent blue nebula with a bright blue star at its core. To the upper right, there is a bright, white, multi-pointed star. The background is filled with numerous smaller, distant stars of various colors and magnitudes.

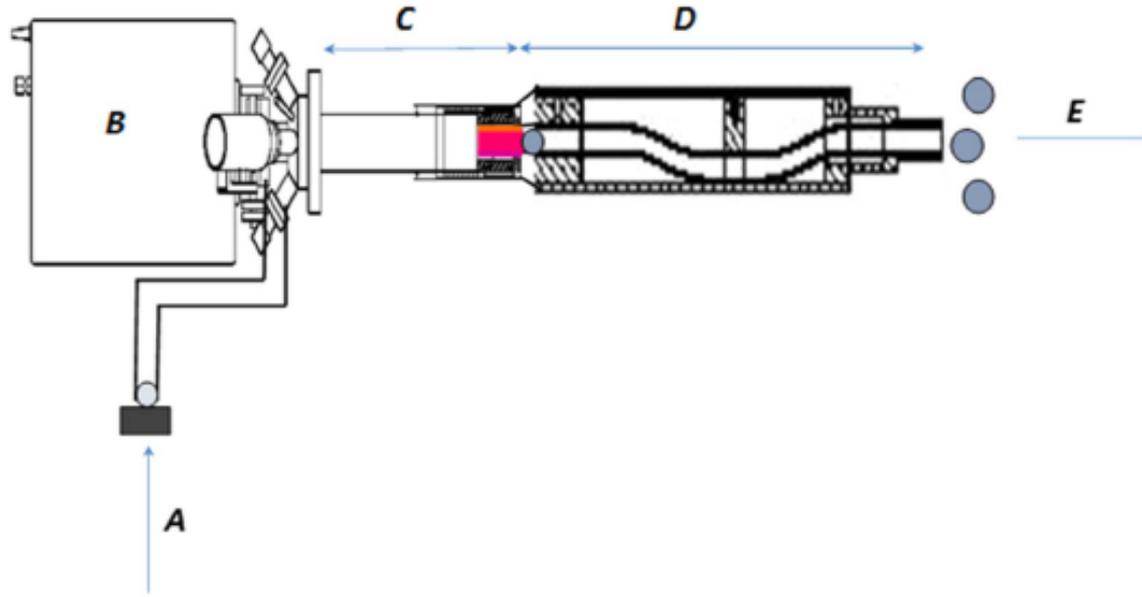
Thank you very much for your attention

Hydrogenation of CO



C. Pirim, L. Krim, *RSC Adv.* 2014, 4, 15419

Atom bombardment (addition)



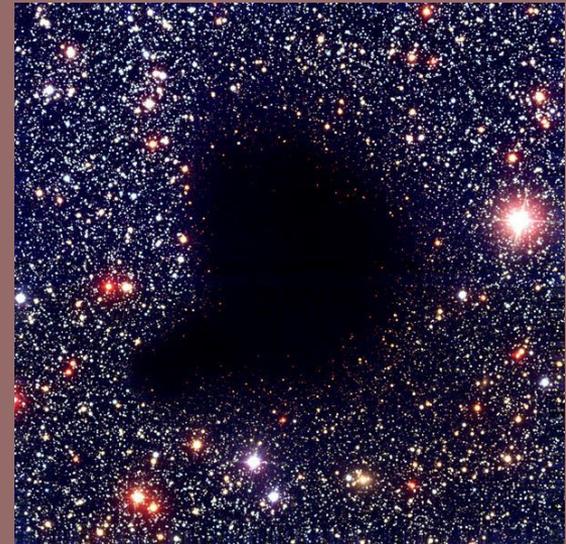
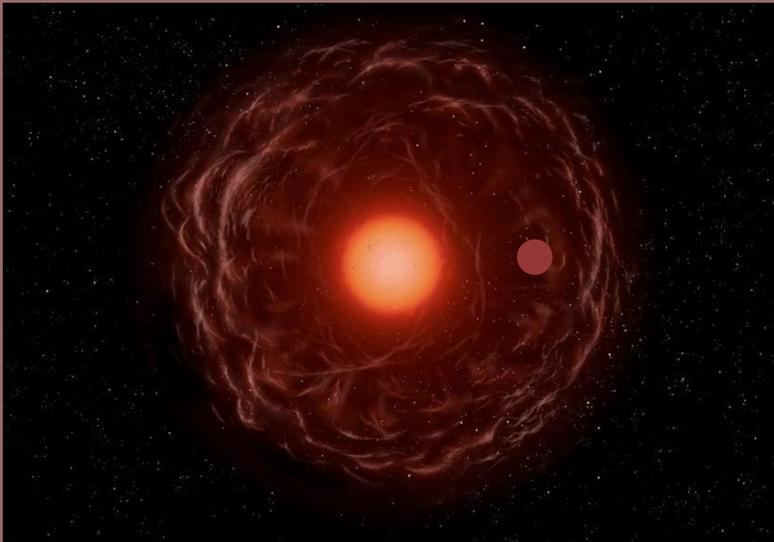
PCS-ECR atomic source with a tube added after the plasma apertures to eliminate UV photons. A—molecular gas input, B—Microwave generator, C—Plasma discharge zone, D—Teflon tube, E—Atomic beam exit.

Dissociation yields - 15% and 40% for H₂ and O₂

Bombardment - 30 minutes

Final fluence - 1.8×10^{20} atoms cm⁻²

Formation of ice/dust grains in the ISM



Formation of ice/dust grains in the ISM

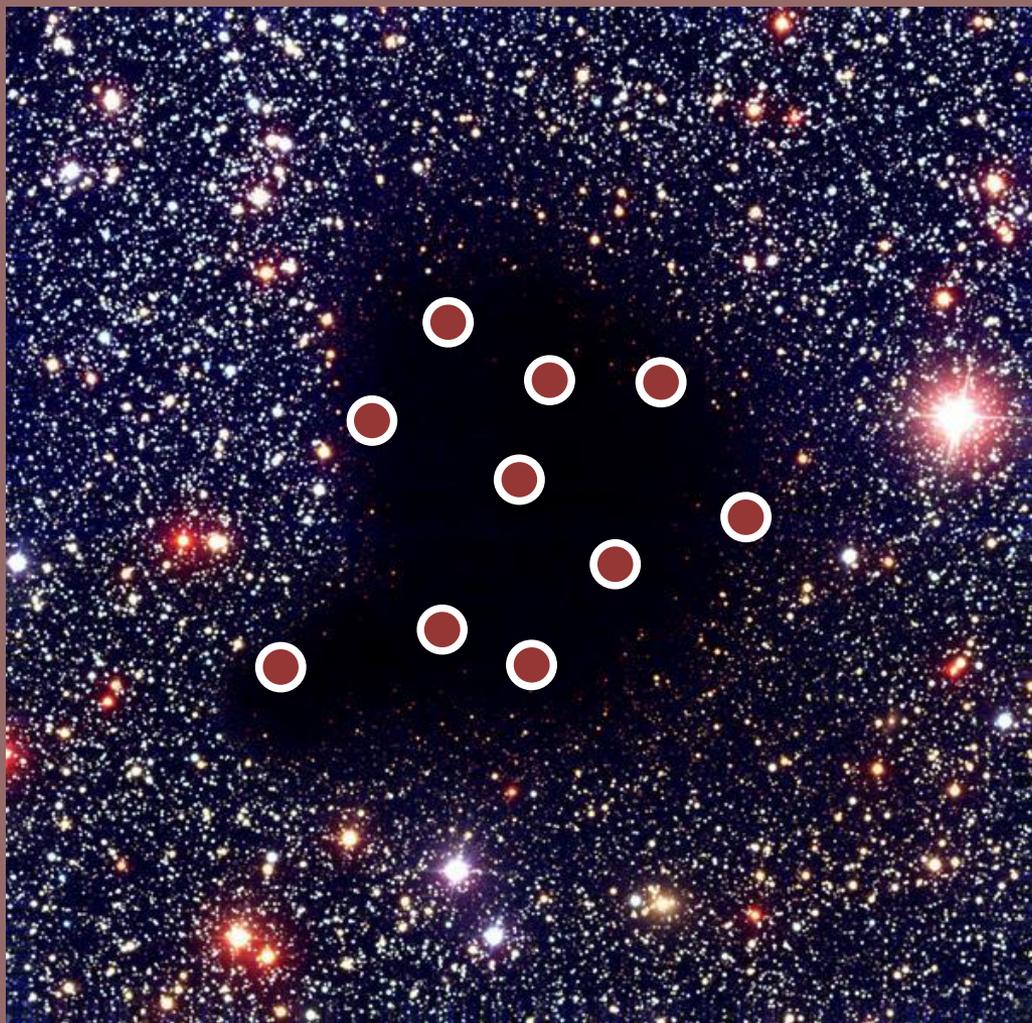


Formation of ice/dust grains in the ISM



„Cometary“ ice: H_2O , CO , CO_2 , NH_3 , CH_4 , CH_3OH

Formation of ice/dust grains in the ISM



Formation of ice/dust grains in the ISM

