

A mm/submm Wave Spectrometer to Quantify Astrochemical Reaction Rates

Jacob C. Laas, Brian M. Hays, & Susanna L. Widicus Weaver
Department of Chemistry, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322

Motivation

Observational astronomy is becoming “data enabled”,
and the molecular inventory of ISM is diverse



Herschel (ESA)



SOFIA (NASA/DLR)

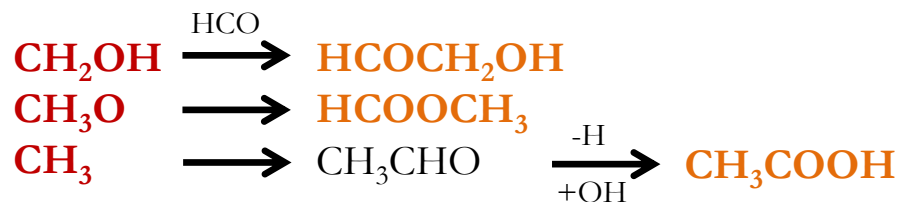
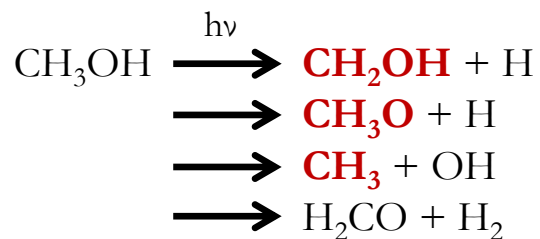
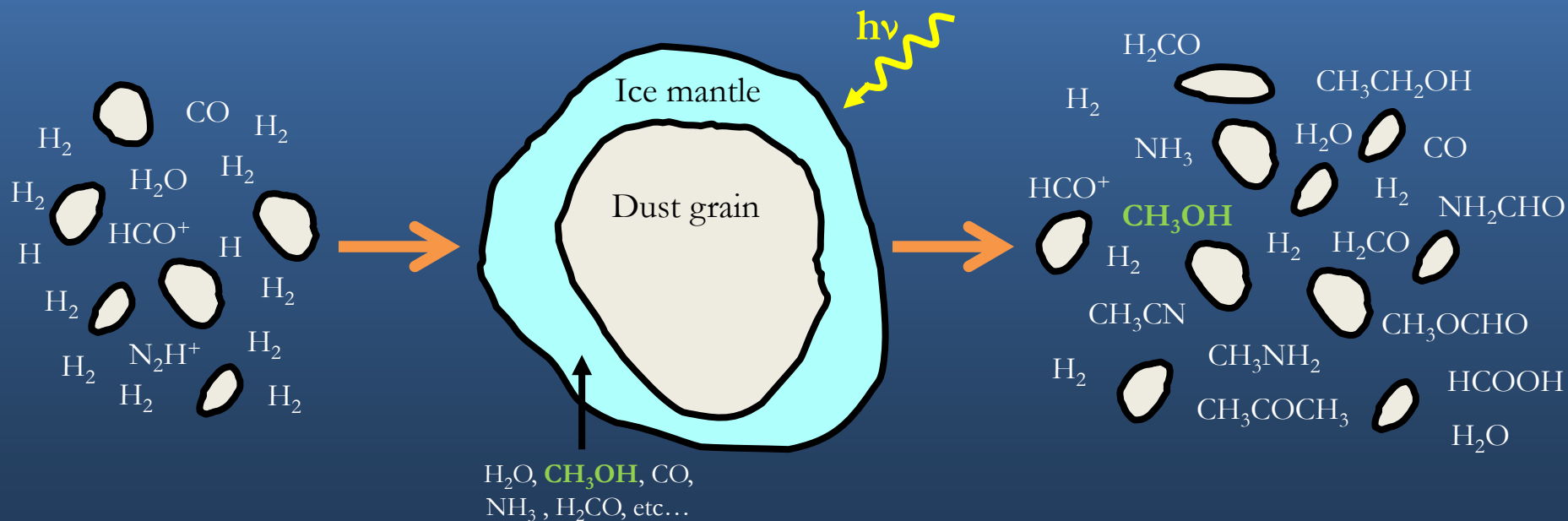


ALMA (ESO/NAOJ/NRAO), photo credit: J. Guarda (ALMA)

Chemical models rely on quantitative rate information

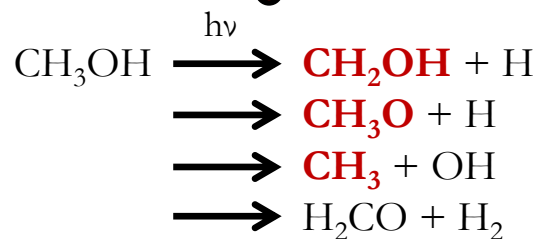
→ **laboratory support plays central role**

Methanol as Case Study

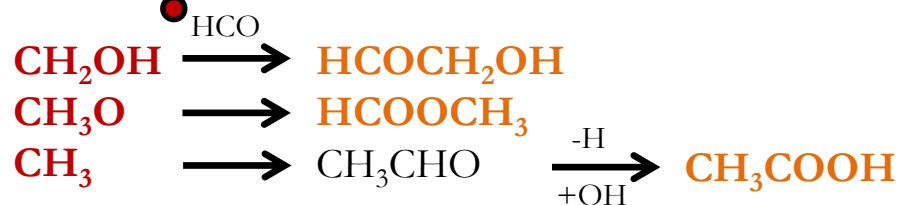


Methanol as Case Study

Branching ratios have yet to be quantitatively measured



CH_3O & CH_2OH
need more laboratory
spectral information

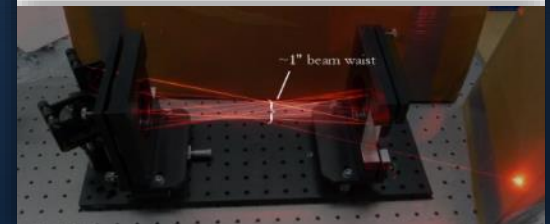
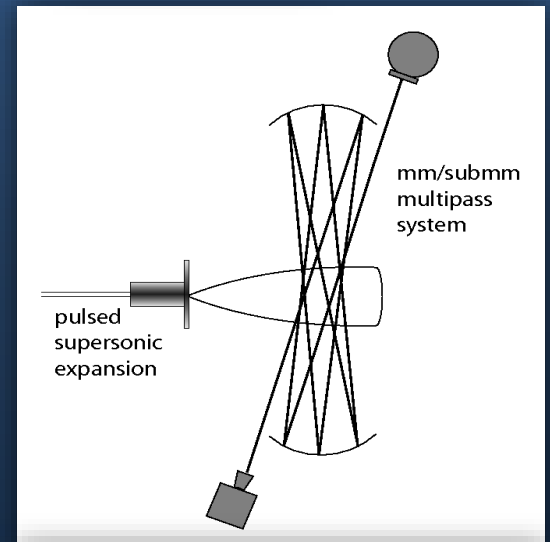


Scientific Approach

1. Build mm/submm spectrometer
2. Benchmark spectrometer
 - radical prep/detection
 - sensitivity
3. Spectral support of photodissociation products
4. Observe and quantify methanol photodissociation products

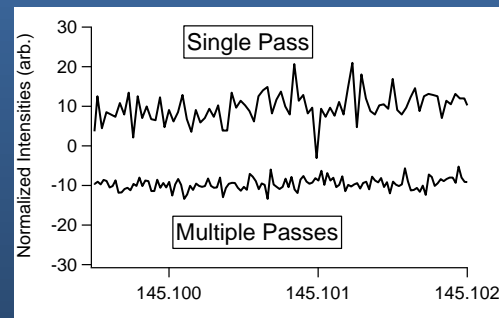
Experimental Design

- mm/submm wave source is analog signal generator + frequency multiplier kit to access 50-1000 GHz
- Spectral beam is coupled to multipass optical cell (Perry cell) to give ~ 7 passes
- Spectroscopy is performed 2-2.5 cm downstream from valve

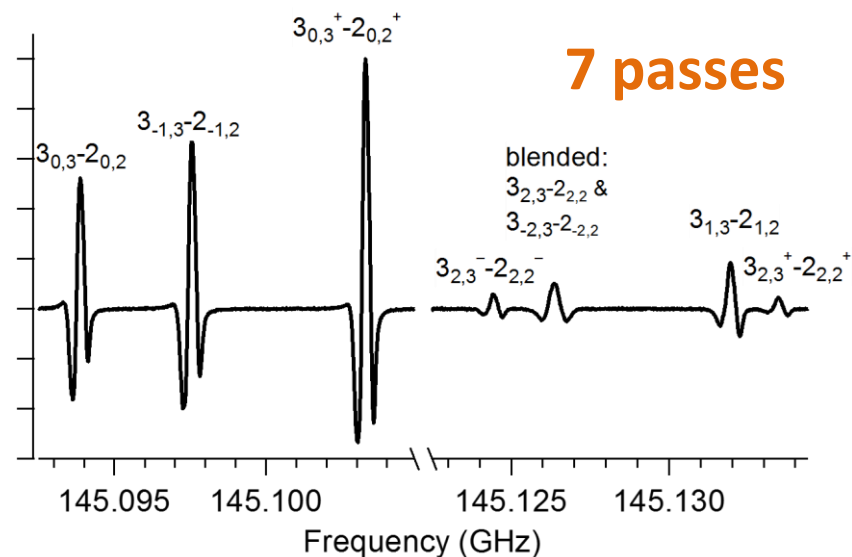
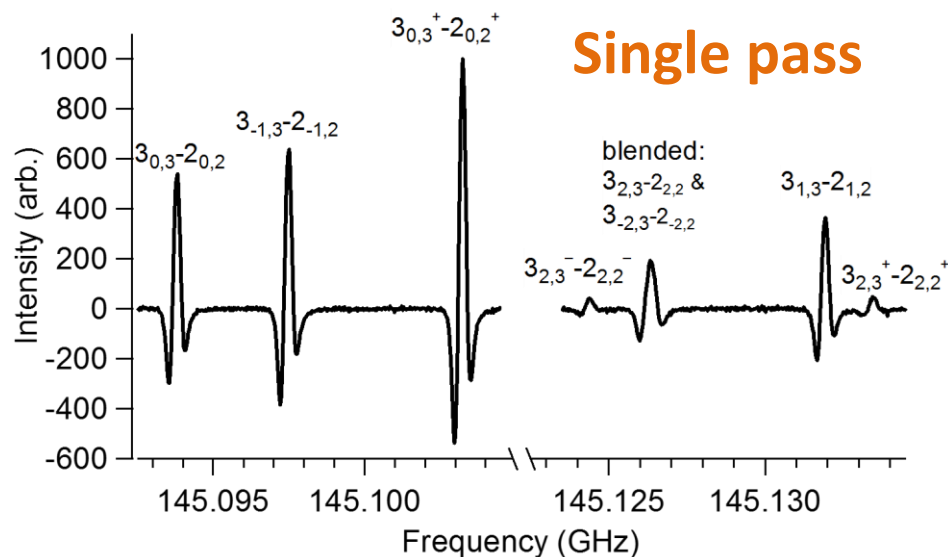


Experimental Design

- Multiple passes enables 3- to 5-fold increase in SNR
- No other differences
 - both scans show <20 K rot. temp.
 - no line broadening

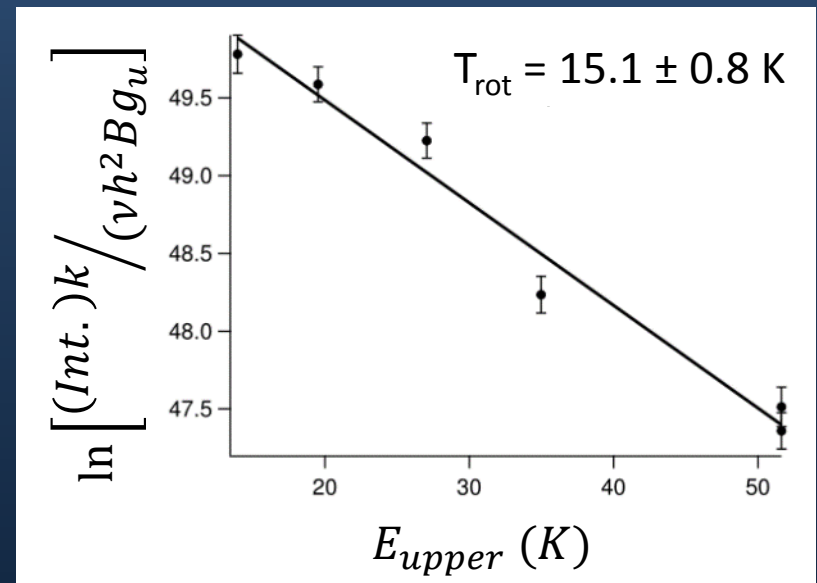
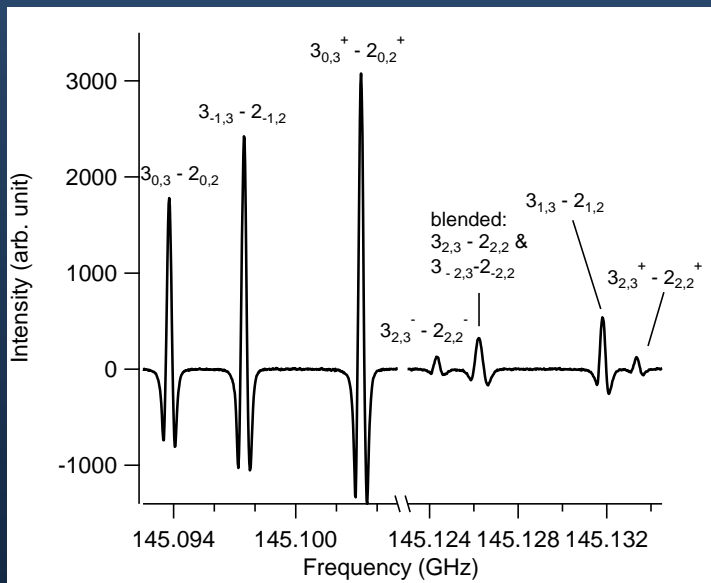


Methanol spectral comparison



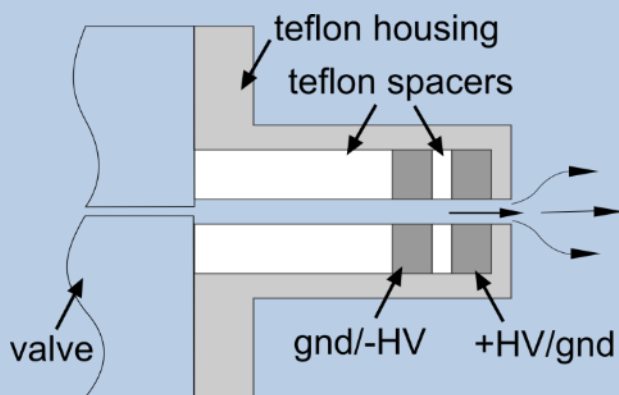
Spectral Analysis

- Direct absorption enables quantification of sample (Beer's Law)
- Boltzmann analysis is performed via rotation diagram
 - Uncalibrated integrated intensities preclude absolute, but not relative concentrations
 - Linearity of graph ensures LTE is reasonable approximation



High-Voltage Discharge Study

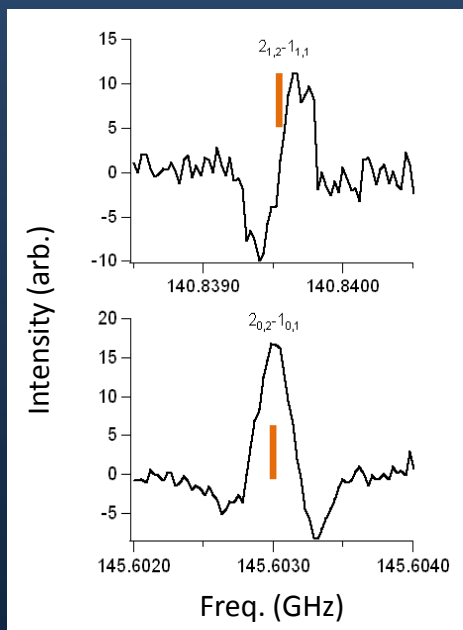
- A high-voltage plasma discharge was performed on methanol to test ability of spectrometer to prepare, detect, and quantify highly-reactive dissociation products
 - H_2CO and CH_3O as previously reported products (Melnik *et al.*, JCP, 2011)
- Discharge source is based on design by McCarthy *et al.* (2000-present)



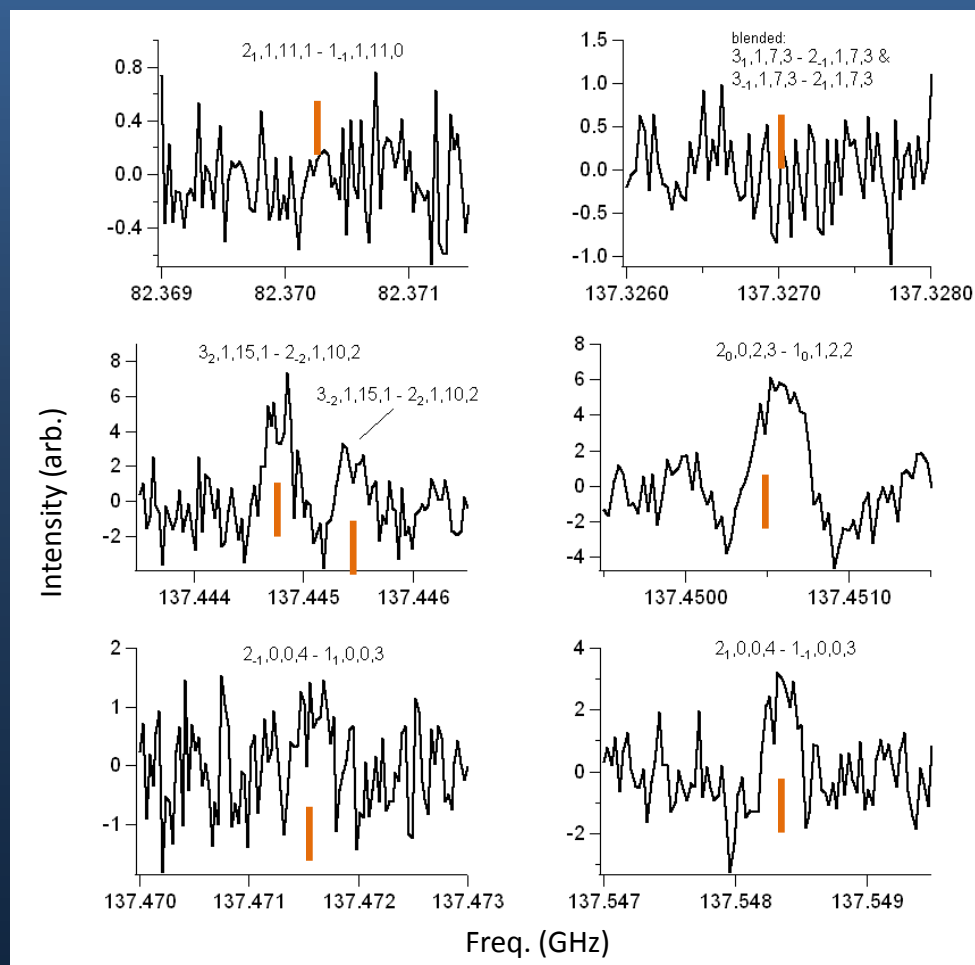
High-Voltage Discharge Study

- Both H_2CO and CH_3O have been routinely detected under this scheme
 - +600 HV is applied to front electrode
 - ~1% CH_3OH in Ar
- Detected via (2x) LIAs

H_2CO

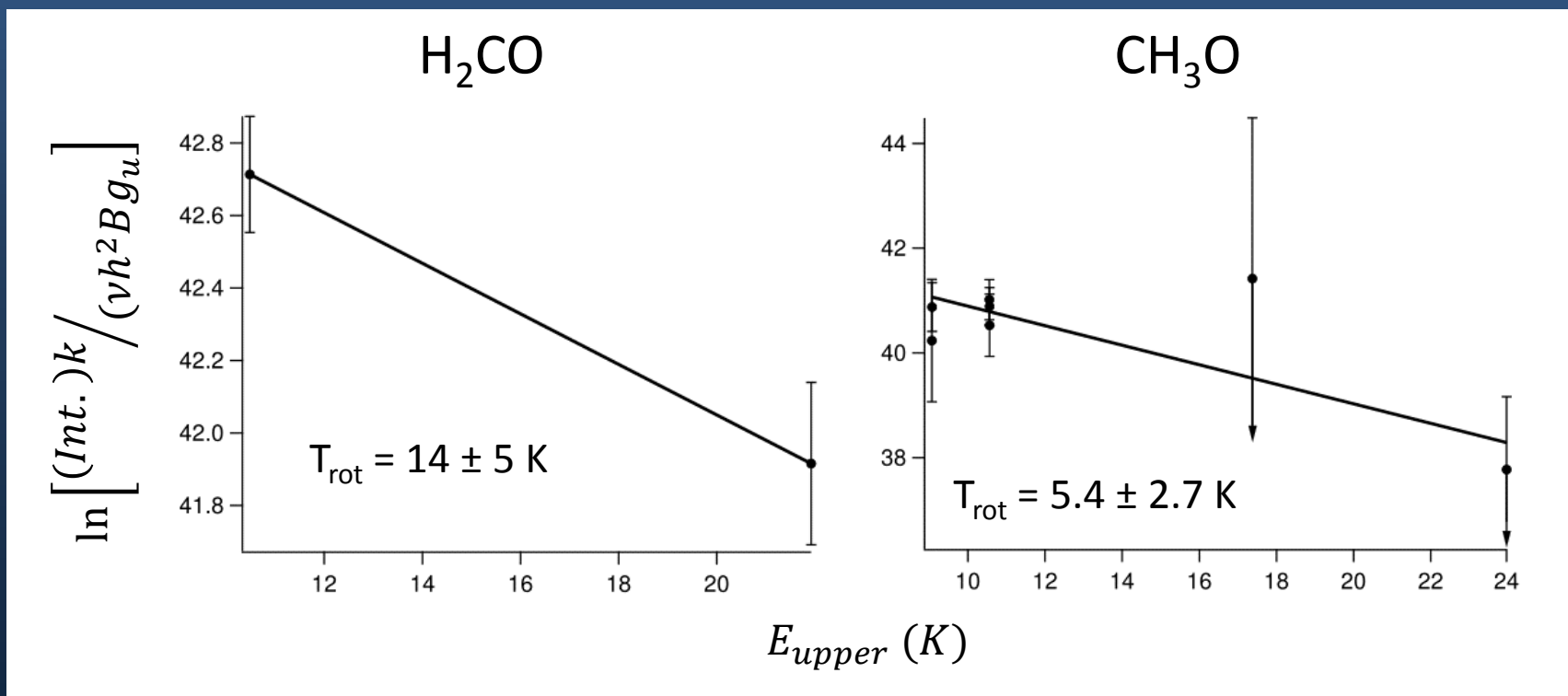


CH_3O



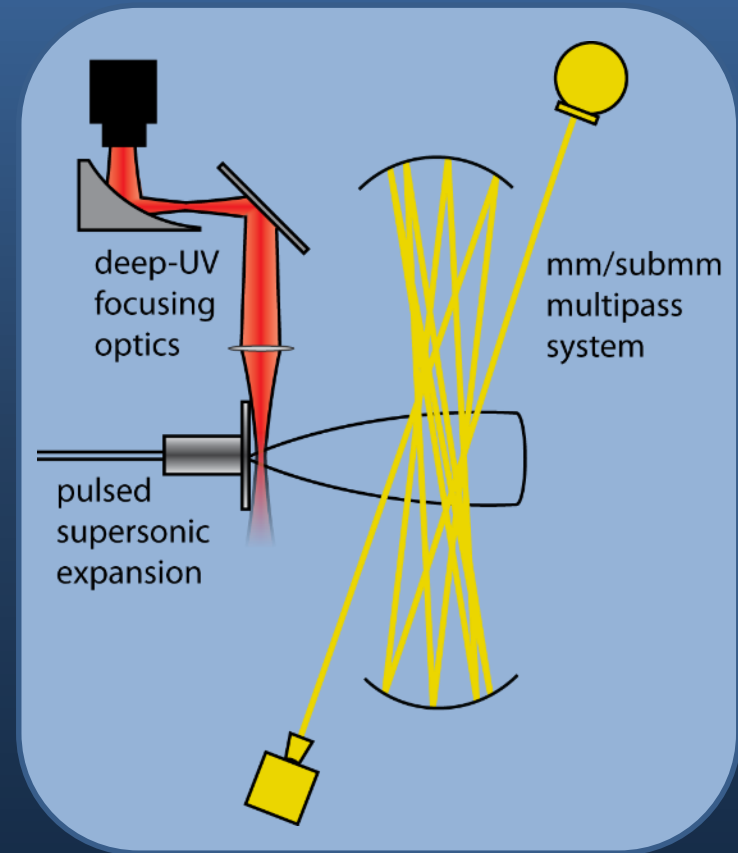
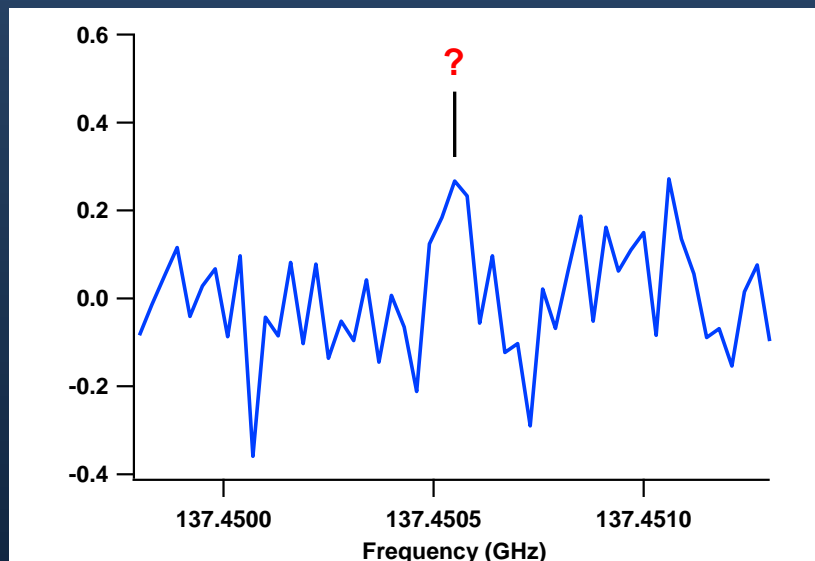
High-Voltage Discharge Study

- Line intensities exhibit cold rotational temperature
 - negligible change to methanol with discharge running
- Dissociation products detected products @ $\sim 0.03\%$ wrt CH_3OH



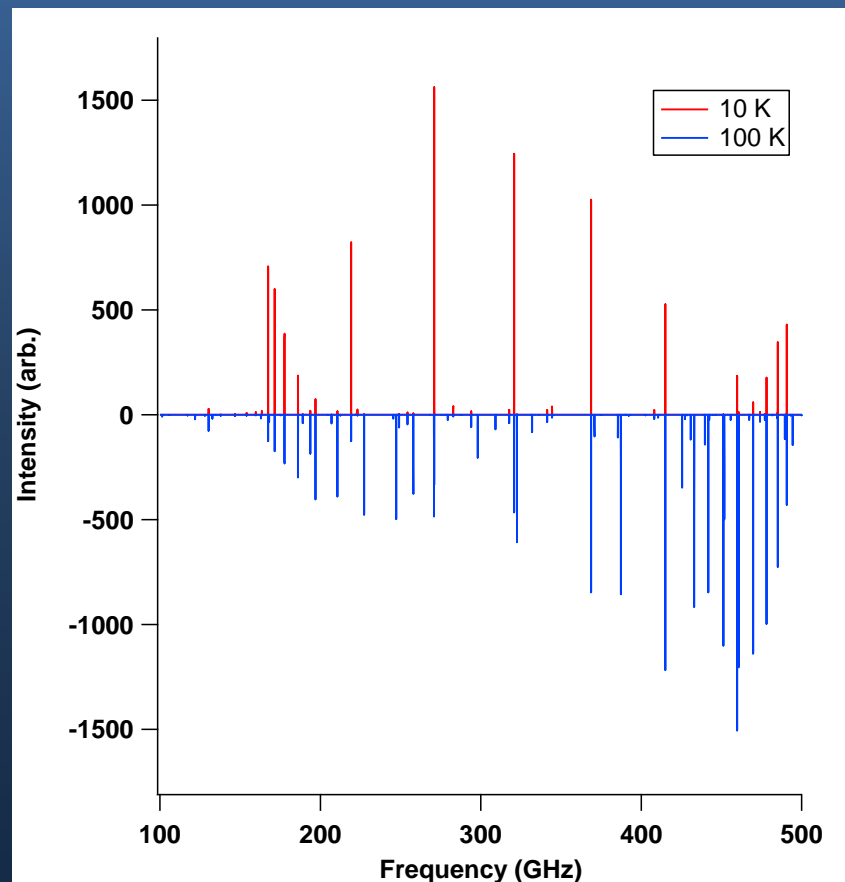
Ongoing and Future Work: Photodissociation

- Astrochemical modeling predicts important role in molecular clouds
- No concrete detection of CH_3O via UV discharge lamp or excimer laser



Ongoing and Future Work: CH₂OH spectral study

- No rotational spectrum yet
- Spectroscopic constants via high-resolution IR study ($\sim 0.0005 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ accuracy) (Roberts *et al.*, JPC A, 2013)



Ongoing and Future Work

- Experimental setup has been benchmarked and promises to be a powerful tool for lab-astro support
 - spectrometer design is general and versatile for other applications
- Characterize CH₂OH rotational spectrum
- Search for CH₂OH in astronomical data
- Photodissociation via stronger UV source and more spectral data

Acknowledgements

Widicus Weaver group (Emory)

T. Orlando (GA Tech)

M. Heaven (Emory)

E. Herbst (UVA)

J. Bowman (Emory)



\$\$\$:

NASA HSO OT1 Analysis

Program (No. 1428755)

NASA APRA (NNX11AI07G)

NSF Career (CHE-1150492)



