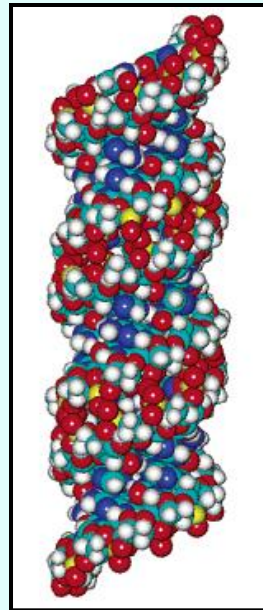
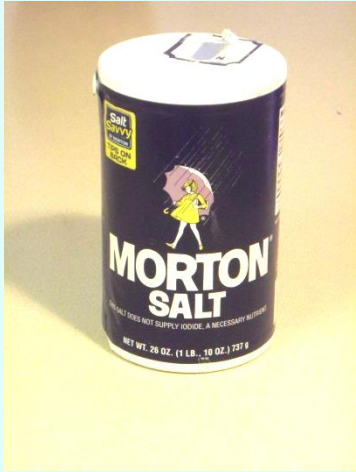




*Anions in Space
and in the Laboratory*

**Veronica M. Bierbaum
University of Colorado**

Ions are ubiquitous!



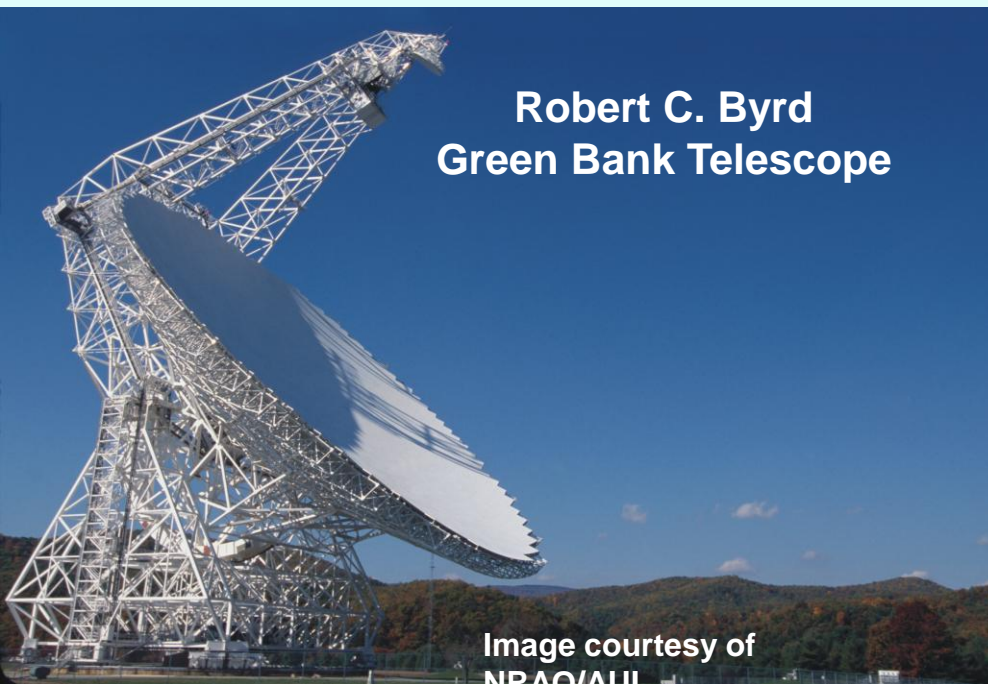
Interstellar Molecules

CH	CN	CH ⁺	OH	NH ₃	H ₂ O	H ₂ CO
CO	H ₂	HCO ⁺	CH ₃ OH	HC ₃ N	HCN	HCOOH
SiO	CS	CH ₃ CN	OCS	NH ₂ CHO	H ₂ S	HNCO
CH ₃ CHO	CH ₃ CCH	CH ₂ NH	H ₂ CS	HNC	SO	CH ₃ OCH ₃
CH ₃ NH ₂	N ₂ H ⁺	C ₂ H	CH ₂ CHCN	CH ₃ CH ₂ OH	HCOOCH ₃	SO ₂
HDO	SiS	NS	NH ₂ CN	HCO	C ₃ N	H ₂ CCO
C ₂	HNO	CH ₃ CH ₂ CN	HC ₇ N	HC ₅ N	HC ₉ N	C ₄ H
NO	OCN ⁻	CH ₃ SH	HNCS	C ₂ H ₄	HCS ⁺	HOCO ⁺
HOC ⁺	CH ₃ C ₃ N	SiH ₄	CH ₃ C ₄ H	c-SiC ₂	C ₃ H	HCl
C ₃ O	c-C ₃ H ₂	C ₆ H	HCNH ⁺	MgNC	C ₅ H	H ₃ O ⁺
C ₂ S	C ₃ S	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	NaCl	AlCl	KCl	AlF
PN	CH ₃ NC	C ₃	c-C ₃ H	CH ₂ CN	HC ₂ CHO	C ₅
SiC	C ₂ H ₂	SiC ₄	CO ₂	CH ₂	CP	I-C ₃ H ₂
HC ₂ N	NH	CH ₄	C ₂ O	HCCNC	SiN	HNCCC
SO ⁺	NH ₂	CO ⁺	HC ₃ NH ⁺	H ₂ CN	NaCN	N ₂ O
MgCN	C ₈ H	H ₃ ⁺	H ₂ COH ⁺	C ₇ H	CH ₃ COOH	HC ₁₁ N
HF	c-C ₂ H ₄ O	LiH	C ₅ N	SiC ₃	SH	CH ₃
CH ₂ OHCHO	SiCN	C ₄ H ₂	C ₆ H ₂	C ₆ H ₆	CH ₂ CHOH	AINC
FeO	HOCH ₂ CH ₂ OH	NH ₂ CH ₂ COOH	N ₂	CH ₂ CHCHO	CH ₃ CH ₂ CHO	SiNC
HC ₄ N	CO(CH ₂ OH) ₂	CH ₂ CCHCN	c-H ₂ C ₃ O	CH ₃ CONH ₂	CH ₃ C ₆ H	CH ₂ CNH
CF ⁺	CH ₃ C ₅ N	C ₆ H ⁻	O ₂	C ₄ H ⁻	HCP	C ₈ H ⁻
CH ₂ CHCH ₃	PO	CNCHO	CCP	C ₃ N ⁻	NH ₂ CH ₂ CHN	PH ₃
C ₅ N ⁻	HCNO	AIO	HOCN	C ₂ H ₅ OCHO	C ₃ H ₇ CN	HSCN
AIOH	CN ⁻	H ₂ O ⁺	OH ⁺	C ₆₀	C ₇₀	H ₂ Cl ⁺
KCN	SH ⁺	FeCN				

Laboratory and Astronomical Identification of the Negative Molecular Ion C_6H^-

McCarthy, Gottlieb, Gupta and Thaddeus

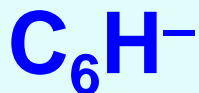
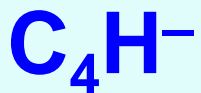
Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics



Astrophysical Journal
652, L141 December
2006.

17 rotational lines between 8 & 187
GHz

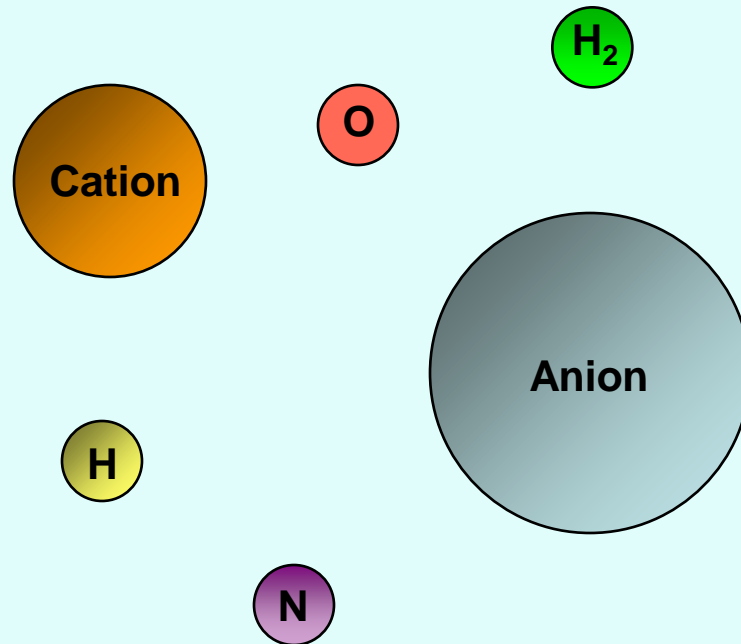
Identified C_6H^- in IRC +10216 & TMC-
1



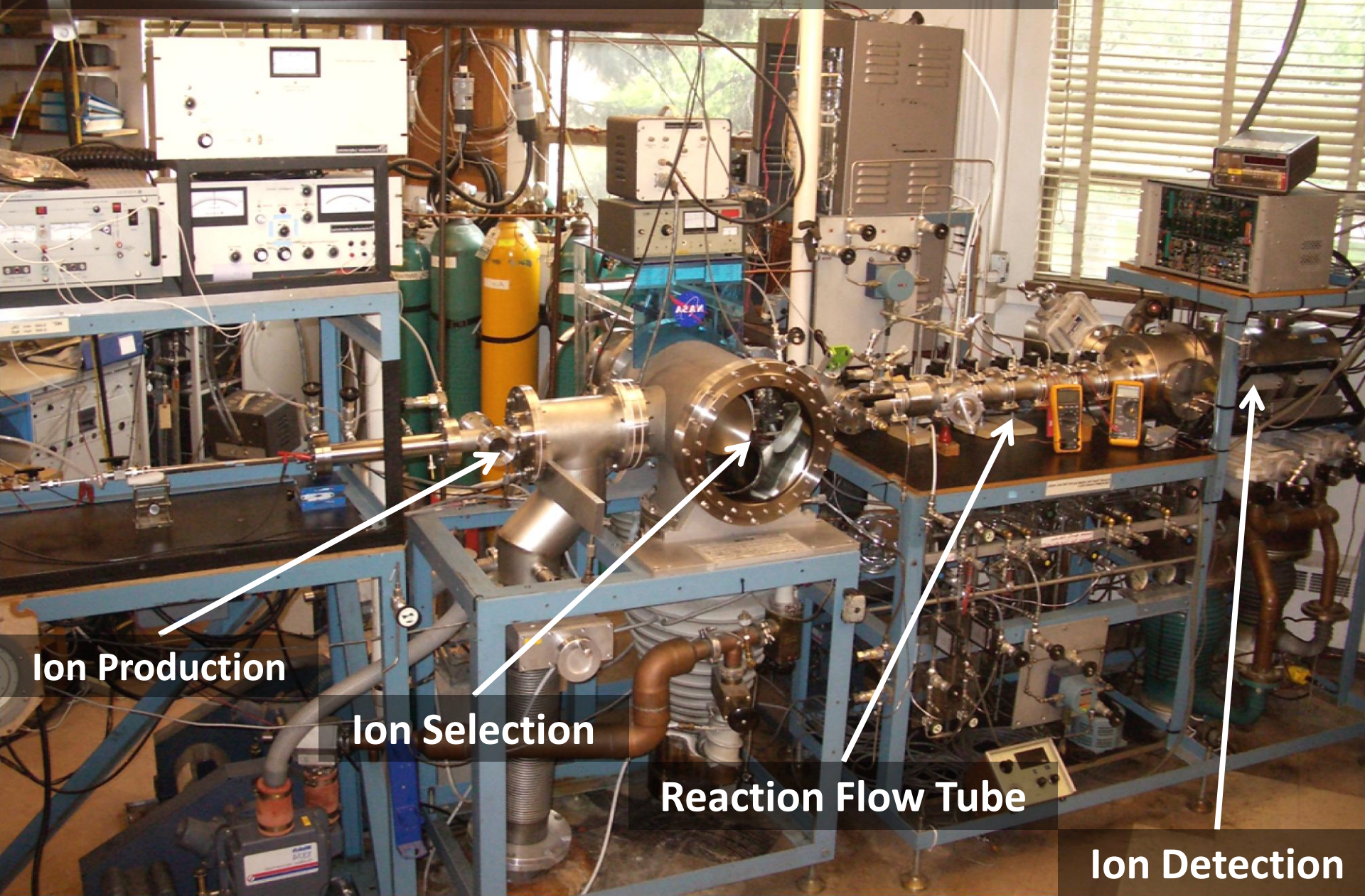
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SiO	CS	CH ₃ CN	OCS	NH ₂ CHO	H ₂ S	HNCO
CH ₃ CHO	CH ₃ CCH	CH ₂ NH	H ₂ CS	HNC	SO	CH ₃ OCH ₃
CH ₃ NH ₂	N ₂ H ⁺	C ₂ H	CH ₂ CHCN	CH ₃ CH ₂ OH	HCOOCH ₃	SO ₂
HDO	SiS	NS	NH ₂ CN	HCO	C ₃ N	H ₂ CCO
C ₂	HNO	CH ₃ CH ₂ CN	HC ₇ N	HC ₅ N	HC ₉ N	C ₄ H
NO	OCN ⁻	CH ₃ SH	HNCS	C ₂ H ₄	HCS ⁺	HOCO ⁺
HOC ⁺	CH ₃ C ₃ N	SiH ₄	CH ₃ C ₄ H	c-SiC ₂	C ₃ H	HCl
C ₃ O	c-C ₃ H ₂	C ₆ H	HCNH ⁺	MgNC	C ₅ H	H ₃ O ⁺
C ₂ S	C ₃ S	(CH ₃) ₂ CO	NaCl	AlCl	KCl	AlF
PN	CH ₃ NC	C ₃	c-C ₃ H	CH ₂ CN	HC ₂ CHO	C ₅
SiC	C ₂ H ₂	SiC ₄	CO ₂	CH ₂	CP	I-C ₃ H ₂
HC ₂ N	NH	CH ₄	C ₂ O	HCCNC	SiN	HNCCC
SO ⁺	NH ₂	CO ⁺	HC ₃ NH ⁺	H ₂ CN	NaCN	N ₂ O
MgCN	C ₈ H	H ₃ ⁺	H ₂ COH ⁺	C ₇ H	CH ₃ COOH	HC ₁₁ N
HF	c-C ₂ H ₄ O	LiH	C ₅ N	SiC ₃	SH	CH ₃
CH ₂ OHCHO	SiCN	C ₄ H ₂	C ₆ H ₂	C ₆ H ₆	CH ₂ CHOH	AINC
FeO	HOCH ₂ CH ₂ OH	NH ₂ CH ₂ COOH	N ₂	CH ₂ CHCHO	CH ₃ CH ₂ CHO	SiNC
HC ₄ N	CO(CH ₂ OH) ₂	CH ₂ CCHCN	c-H ₂ C ₃ O	CH ₃ CONH ₂	CH ₃ C ₆ H	CH ₂ CNH
CF ⁺	CH ₃ C ₅ N	C ₆ H ⁻	O ₂	C ₄ H ⁻	HCP	C ₈ H ⁻
CH ₂ CHCH ₃	PO	CNCHO	CCP	C ₃ N ⁻	NH ₂ CH ₂ CHN	PH ₃
C ₅ N ⁻	HCNO	AlO	HOCN	C ₂ H ₅ OCHO	C ₃ H ₇ CN	HSCN
AlOH	CN ⁻	H ₂ O ⁺	OH ⁺	C ₆₀	C ₇₀	H ₂ Cl ⁺
KCN	SH ⁺	FeCN				

Interstellar Molecular Synthesis



FA-SIFT-MS Instrument



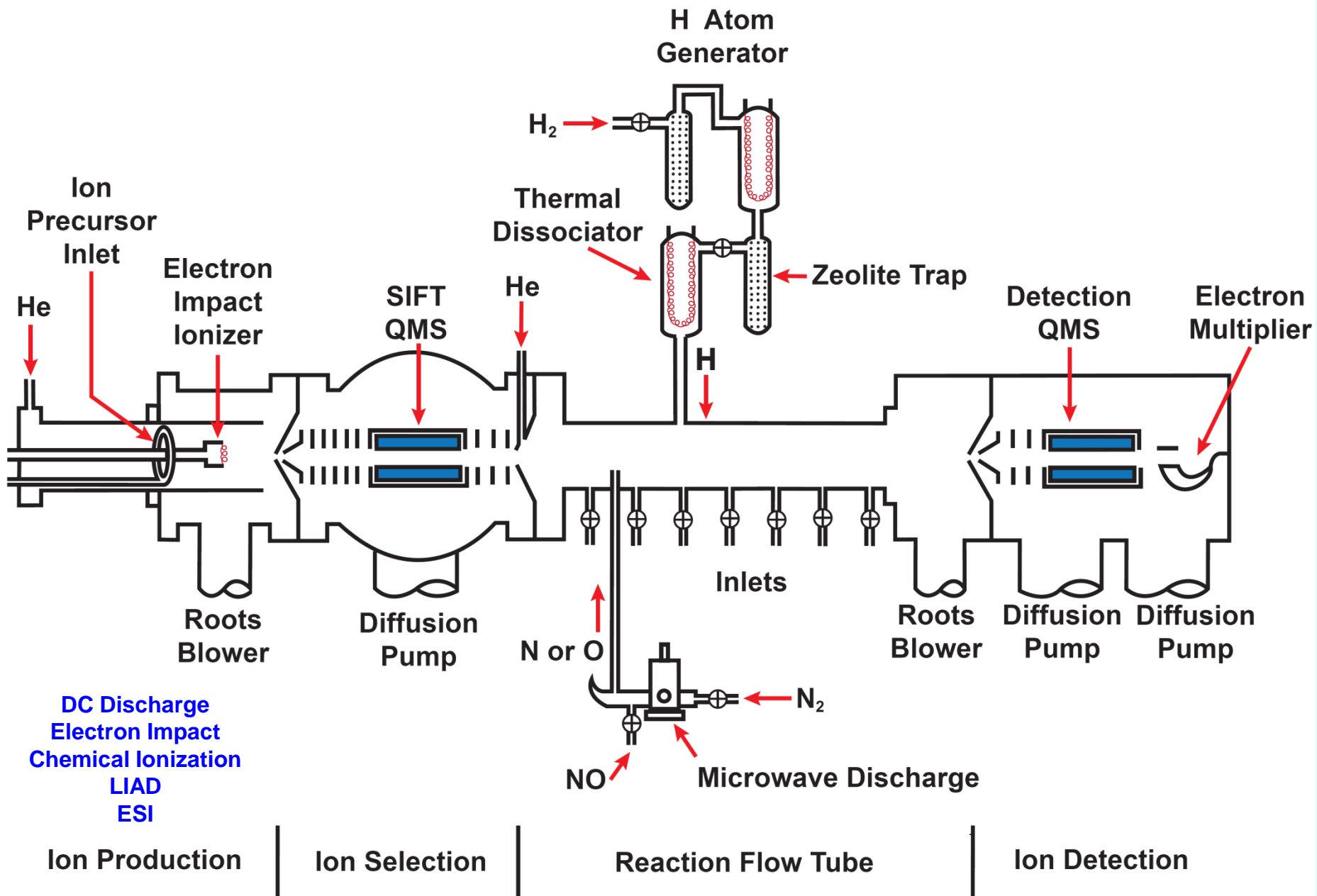
Ion Production

Ion Selection

Reaction Flow Tube

Ion Detection

Flowing Afterglow-Selected Ion Flow Tube (FA-SIFT)



Features of the Flowing Afterglow

- **Thermal energy**
- **Energy variability**
- **Kinetic analysis**
- **High ion density/sensitivity**
- **Coupling with other techniques**
Chemical versatility
Ionic and neutral reactants

Negative Ion Chemistry

→ Reactions of Negative Ions

1. Carbon chains (C_x^-)

2. Hydrogenated carbon chains (HC_x^-)

3. Organic anions ($H_wC_xN_yO_z^-$)

4. Nitrogen-containing carbanions

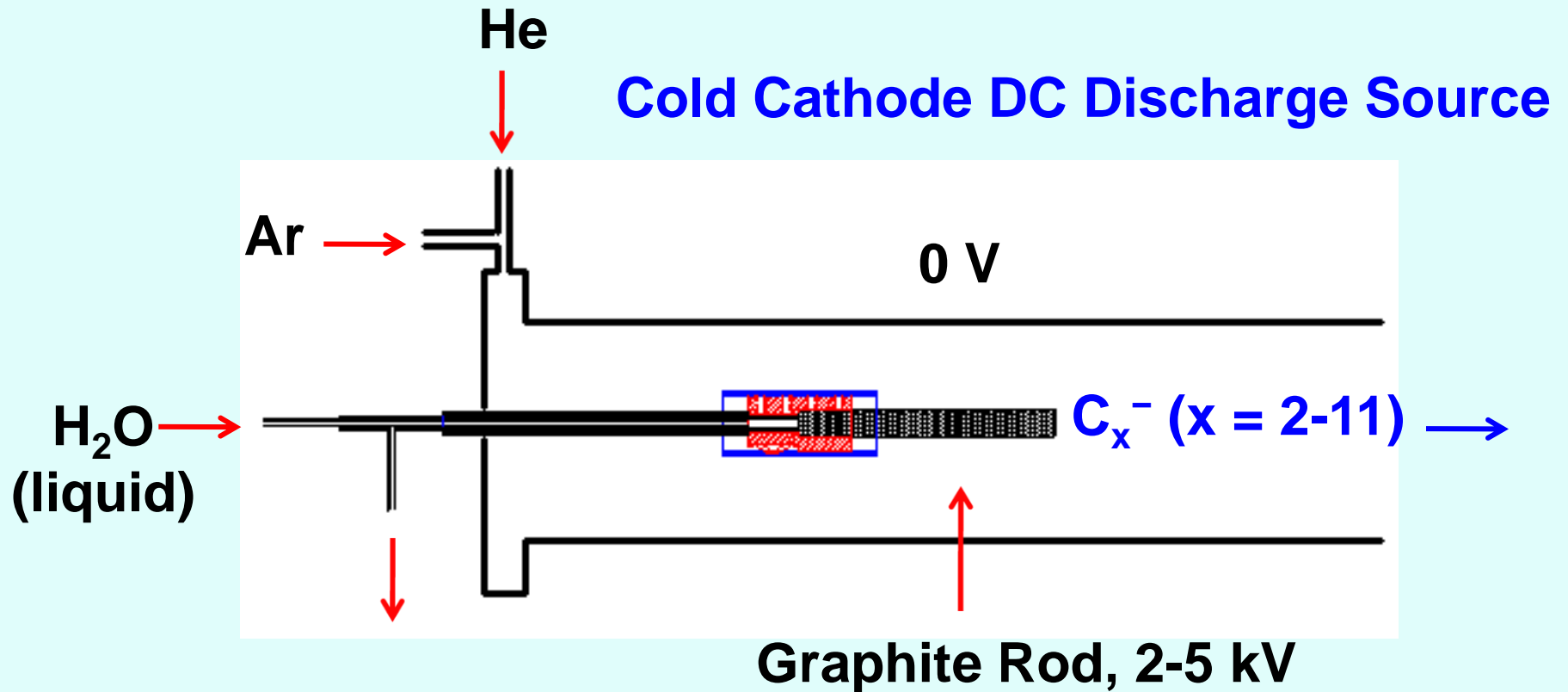
($C_xN_y^-$)

5. Hydride anion (H^-)

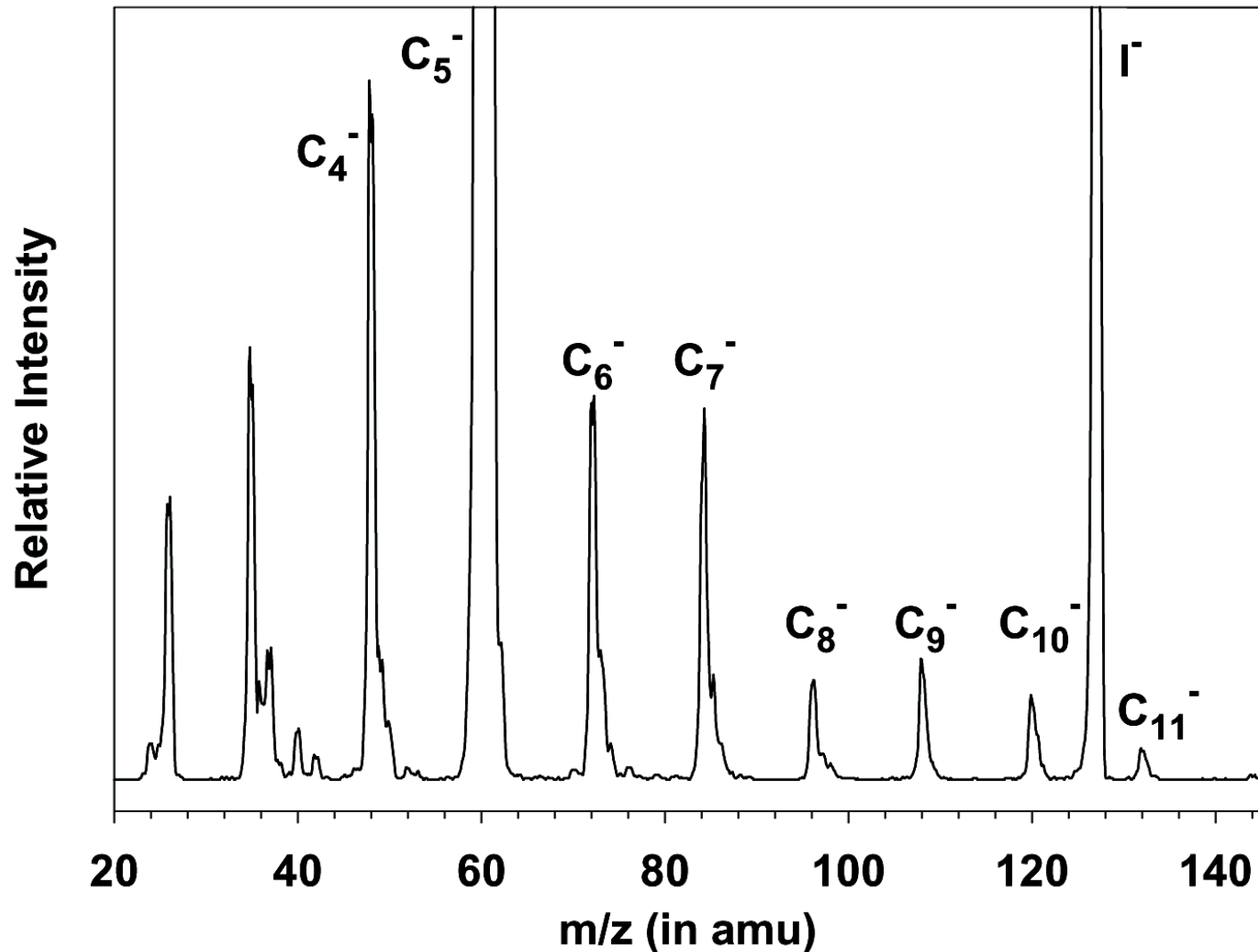
→ Summary

→ Future Directions (including PAH⁻)

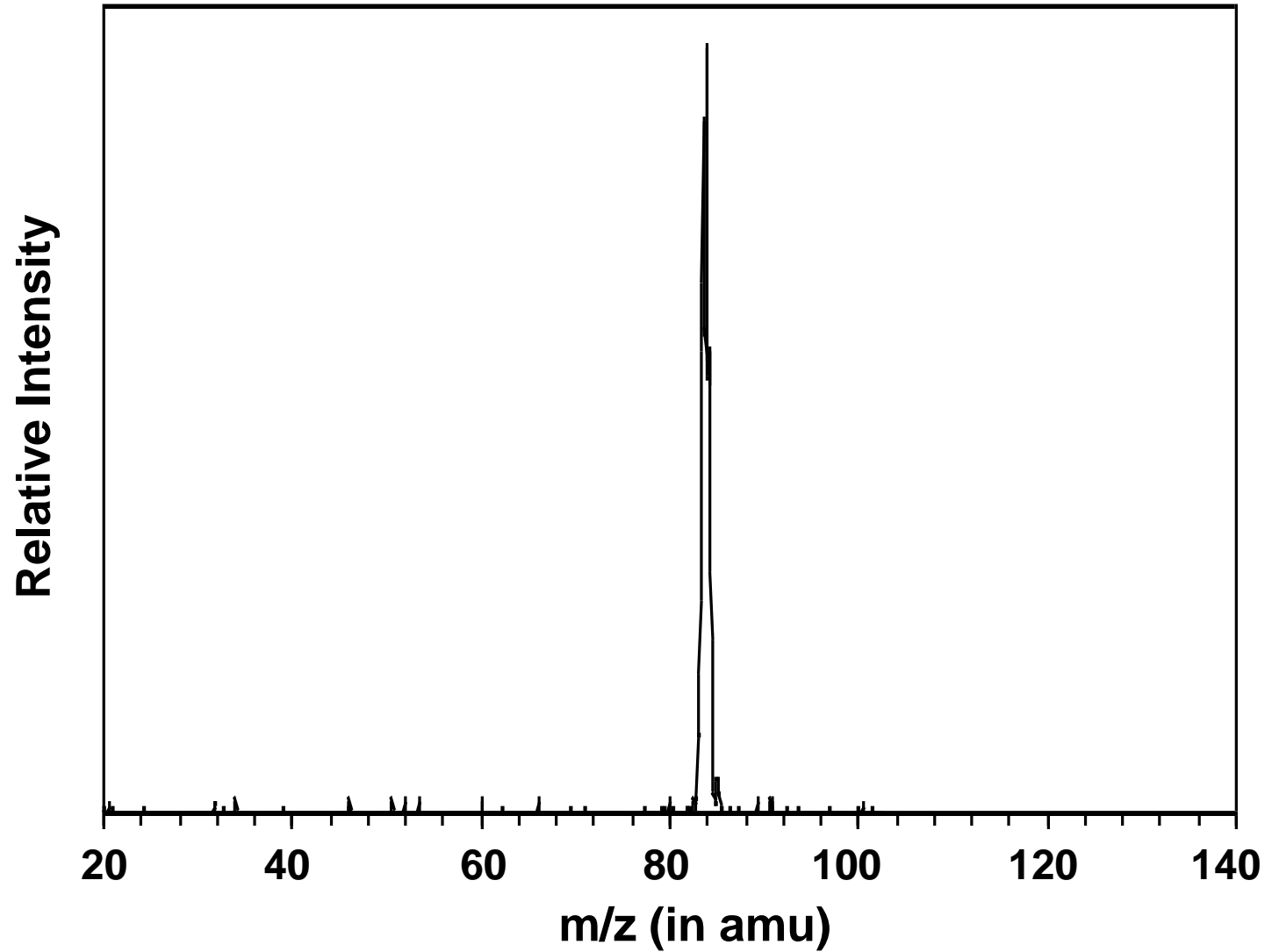
Formation of C_x^-



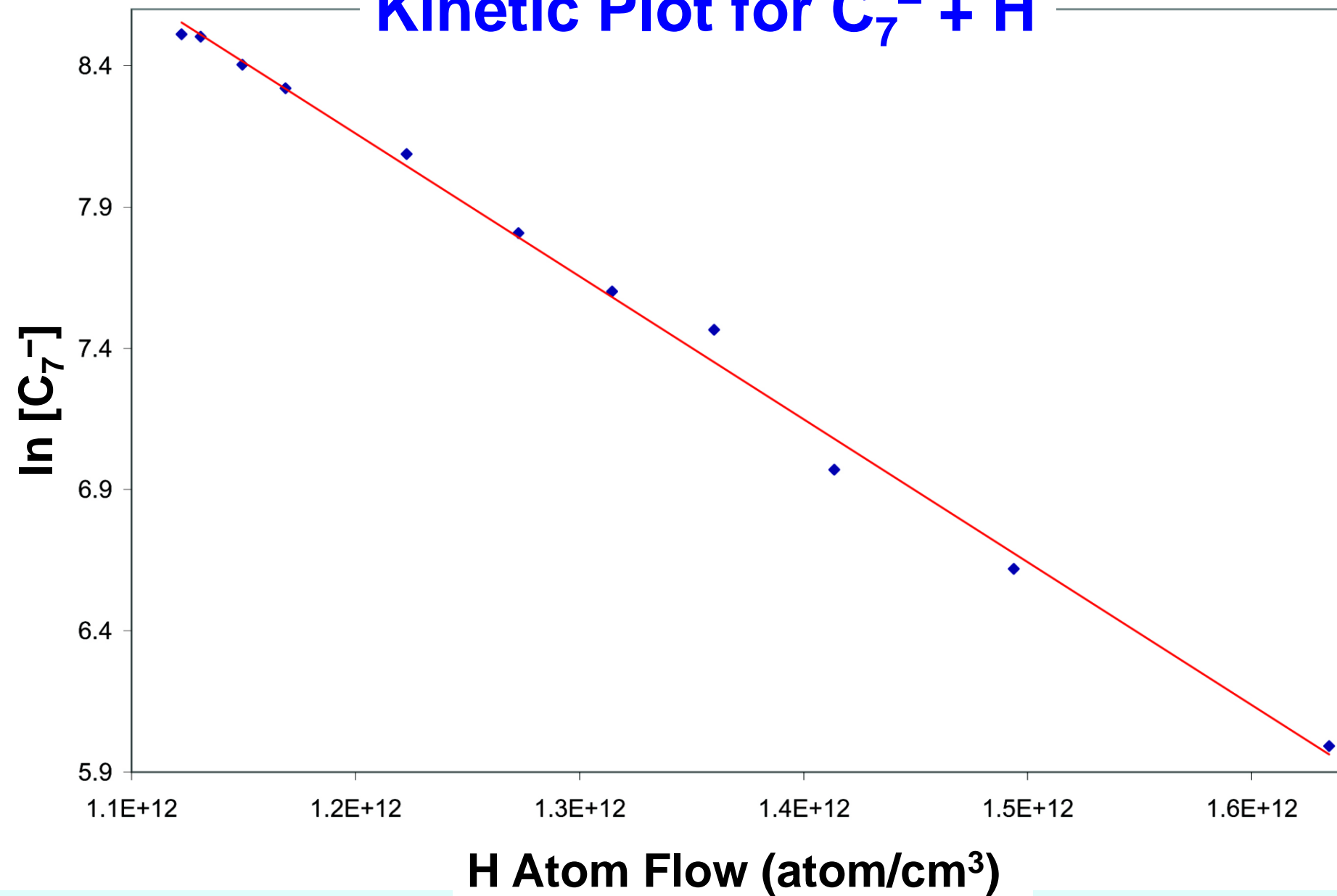
Mass Spectrum for Cold Cathode DC Discharge



Mass Selecting and Injecting C_7^-



Kinetic Plot for $C_7^- + H$



Reactions of Carbon Chain Anions with H Atom

Reactant	Products	BR	k (cm ³ /s)
C ₄ ⁻			
C ₅ ⁻			
C ₆ ⁻			
C ₇ ⁻			
C ₈ ⁻			
C ₉ ⁻			
C ₁₀ ⁻			

Reactions of Carbon Chain Anions with H Atom

Reactant	Products	BR	k (cm ³ /s)
C ₄ ⁻	C ₄ H + e ⁻		6.2 x 10 ⁻¹⁰
C ₅ ⁻	C ₅ H + e ⁻		6.2 x 10 ⁻¹⁰
C ₆ ⁻	C ₆ H + e ⁻		6.1 x 10 ⁻¹⁰
C ₇ ⁻			
C ₈ ⁻			
C ₉ ⁻			
C ₁₀ ⁻			

Reactions of Carbon Chain Anions with H Atom

Reactant	Products	BR	k (cm³/s)
C₄⁻	C₄H + e⁻		6.2 x 10⁻¹⁰
C₅⁻	C₅H + e⁻		6.2 x 10⁻¹⁰
C₆⁻	C₆H + e⁻		6.1 x 10⁻¹⁰
C₇⁻	C₇H + e⁻	0.41	6.9 x 10⁻¹⁰
	C₇H⁻	0.59	
C₈⁻	C₈H + e⁻	0.33	7.3 x 10⁻¹⁰
	C₈H⁻	0.67	
C₉⁻	C₉H + e⁻	0.17	7.2 x 10⁻¹⁰
	C₉H⁻	0.83	
C₁₀⁻	C₁₀H + e⁻	0.24	7.5 x 10⁻¹⁰
	C₁₀H⁻	0.76	

Reactions of C_x^- with O Atom

Reactant	Products	k (cm ³ /s)
C_2^-		
C_4^-		
C_5^-		
C_6^-		
C_7^-		

Reactions of C_x^- with O Atom

Reactant	Products	k (cm ³ /s)
C_2^-	$C^- + CO$	5.8×10^{-10}
C_4^-	$C_3^- + CO$	5.6×10^{-10}
C_5^-	$C_4^- + CO$	6.4×10^{-10}
C_6^-	$C_5^- + CO$	4.7×10^{-10}
C_7^-	$C_6^- + CO$	5.3×10^{-10}

Reactions of C_x^- with N Atom

Reactant	Products	k (cm ³ /s)
C_2^-		
C_4^-		
C_5^-		
C_6^-		
C_7^-		

Reactions of C_x^- with N Atom

Reactant	Products	k (cm ³ /s)	EA(C _x) eV
C_2^-	$CN^- + C$	2.3×10^{-10}	3.27
C_4^-	$CN^- + C_3$ $C_3^- + CN$	2.0×10^{-10}	3.88
C_5^-	$CN^- + C_4$ $C_4^- + CN$ $C_3N^- + C_2$	2.7×10^{-10}	2.84
C_6^-	$CN^- + C_5$ $C_5^- + CN$ $C_3N^- + C_3$	1.5×10^{-10}	4.19
C_7^-	$CN^- + C_6$ $C_6^- + CN$ $C_3N^- + C_4$ $C_5N^- + C_2$	2.2×10^{-10}	3.39

Negative Ion Chemistry

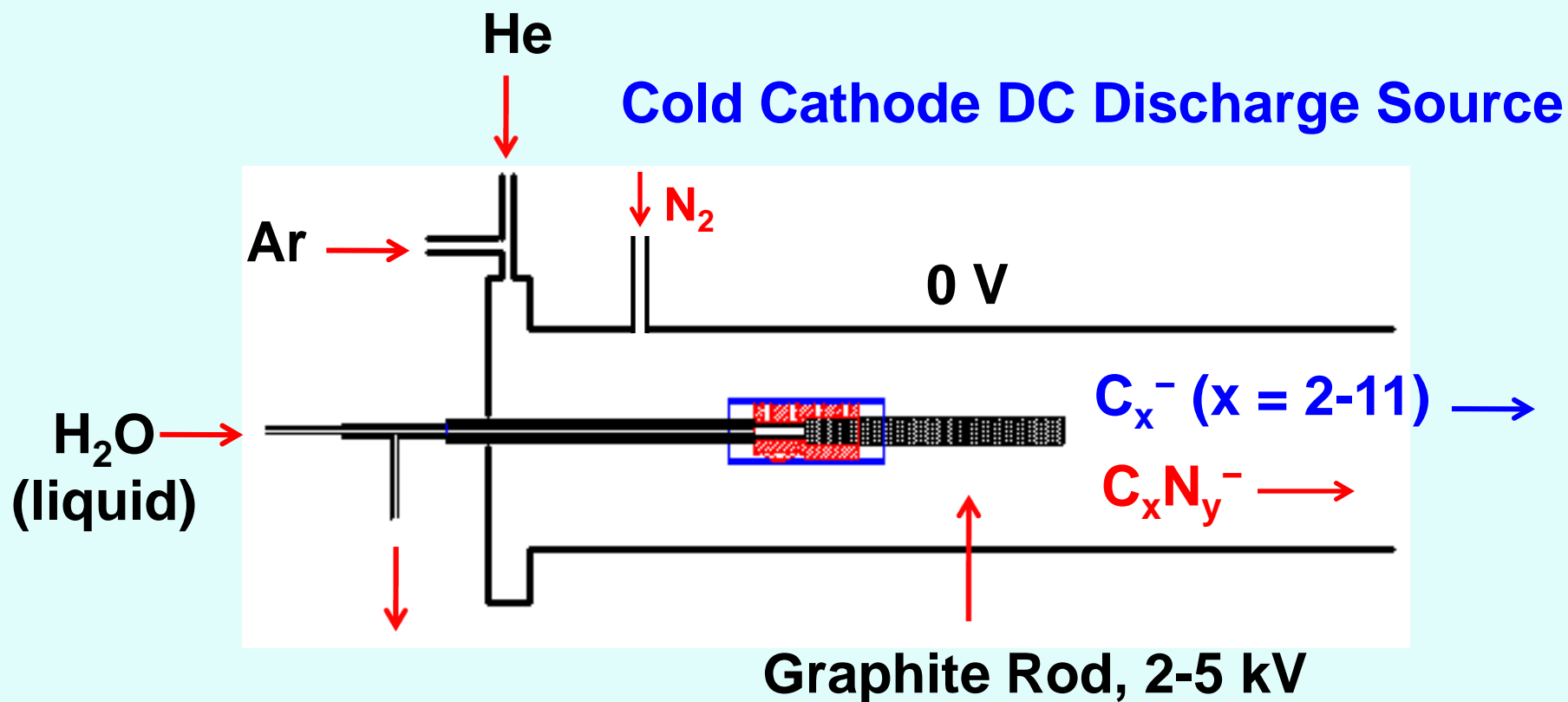
→ Reactions of Negative Ions

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2. Hydrogenated carbon chains (HC_x^-)
3. Organic anions ($H_wC_xN_yO_z^-$)
4. Nitrogen-containing carbanions
($C_xN_y^-$)
5. Hydride anion (H^-)

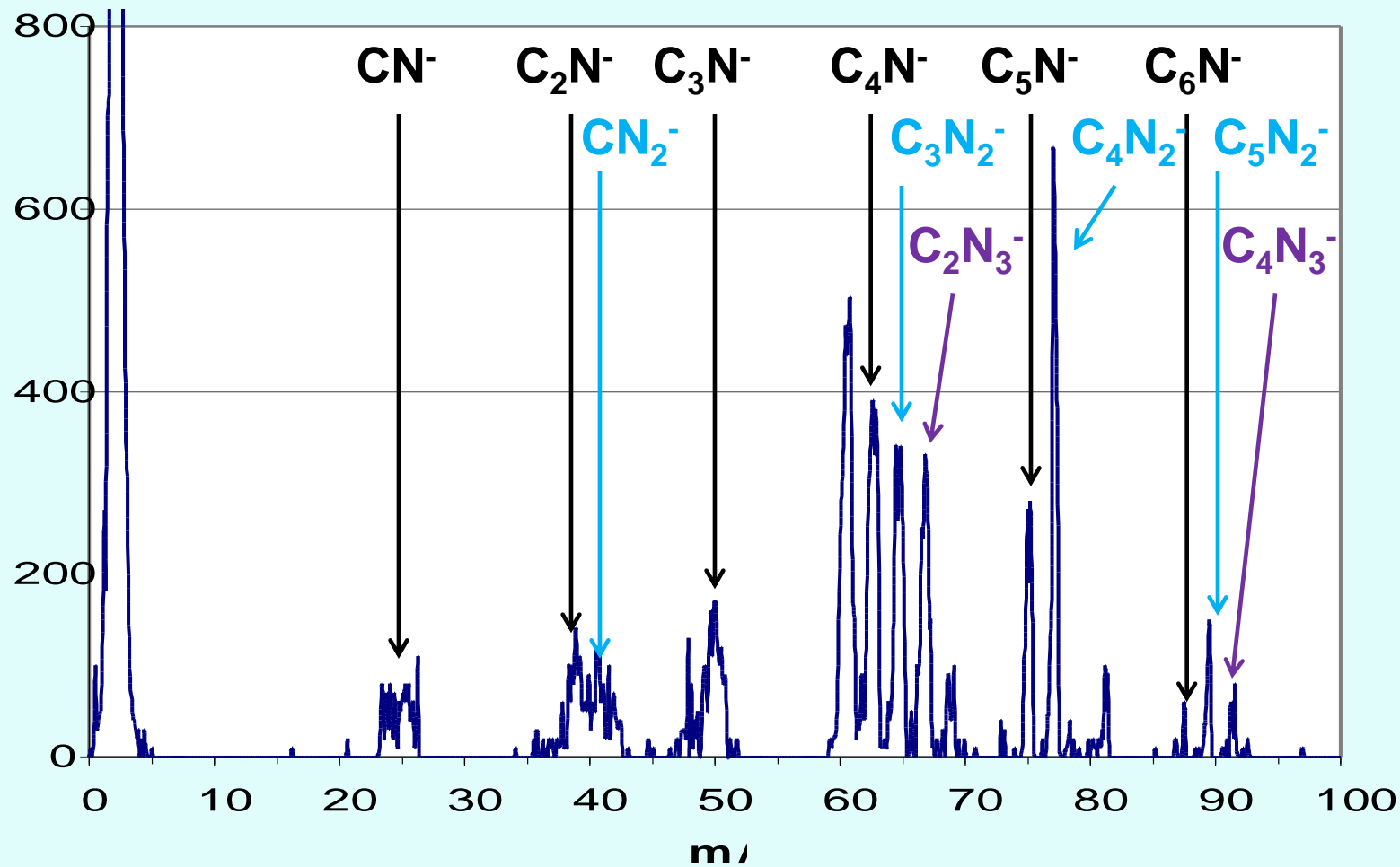
→ Summary

→ Future Directions (including PAH⁻)

Formation of $C_xN_y^-$ Ions

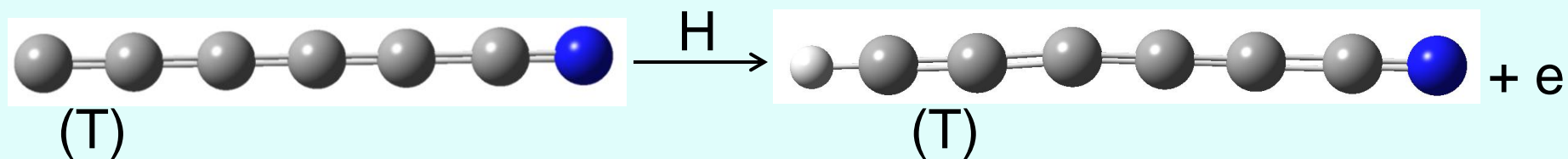
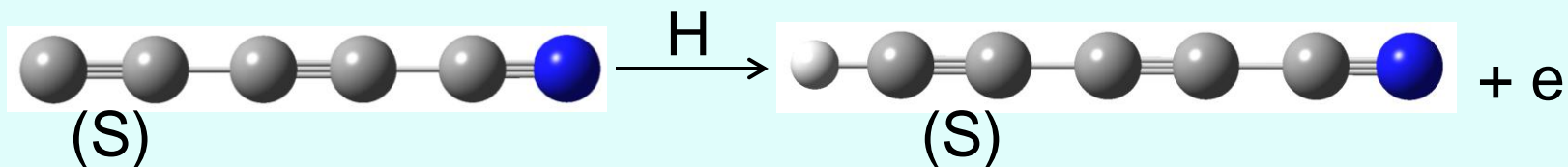
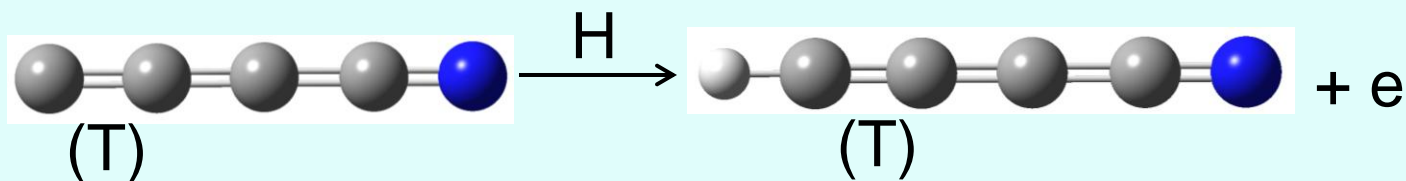
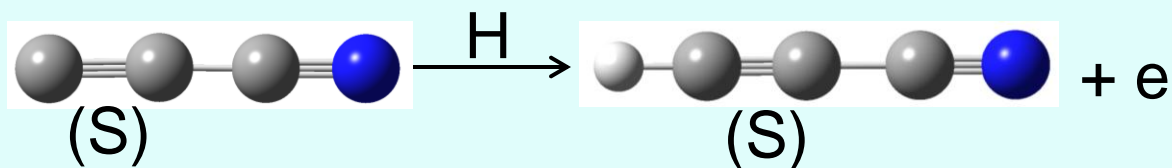
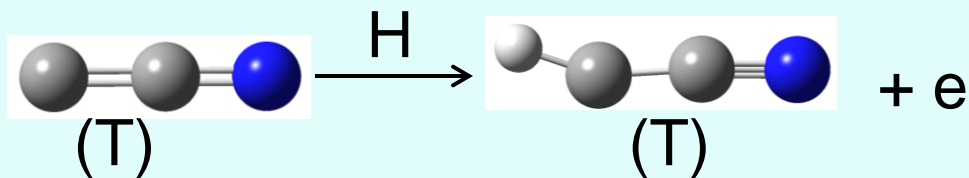
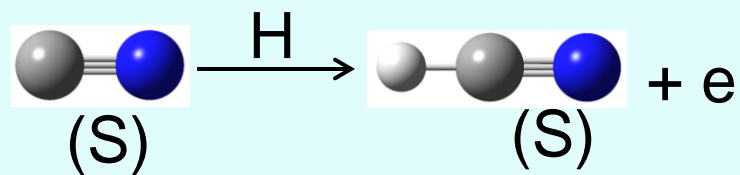


Nitrogen-Containing Carbanions



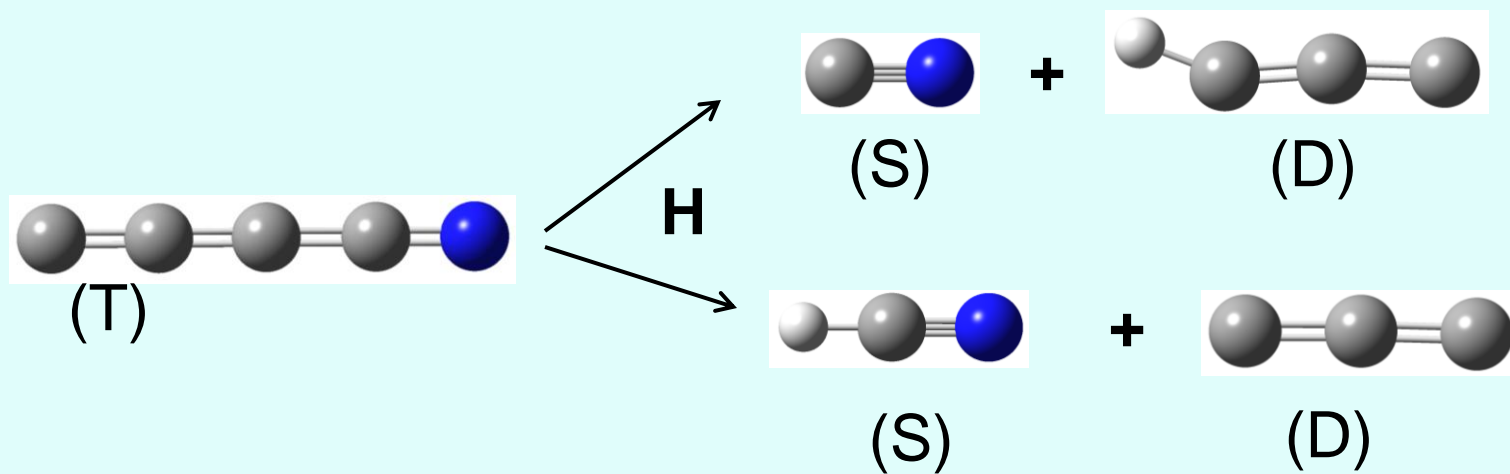
Reactions of $C_xN_y^-$ with H atoms

C_xN^- ($x = 1 - 6$)

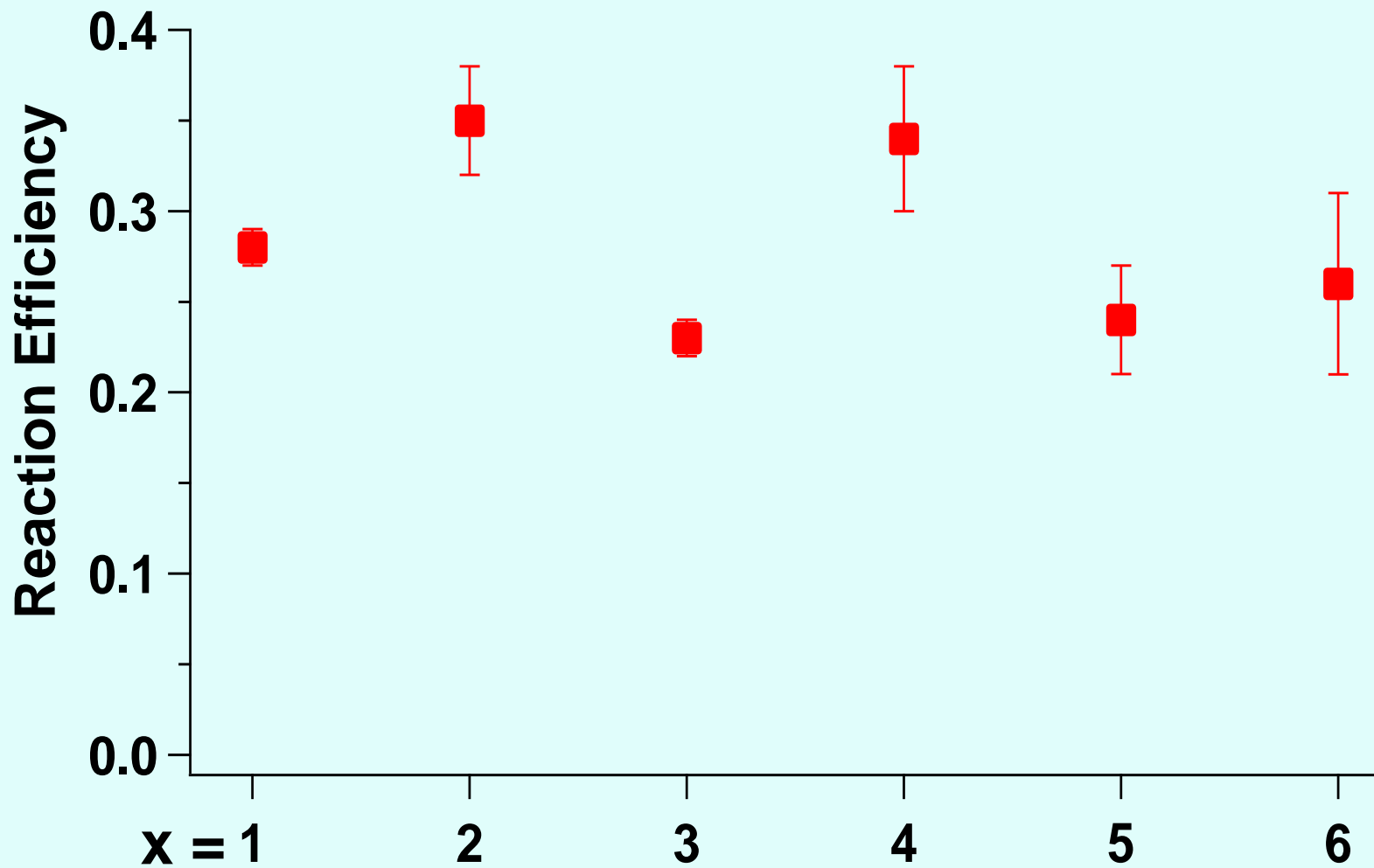


Reactions of $C_xN_y^-$ with H atoms

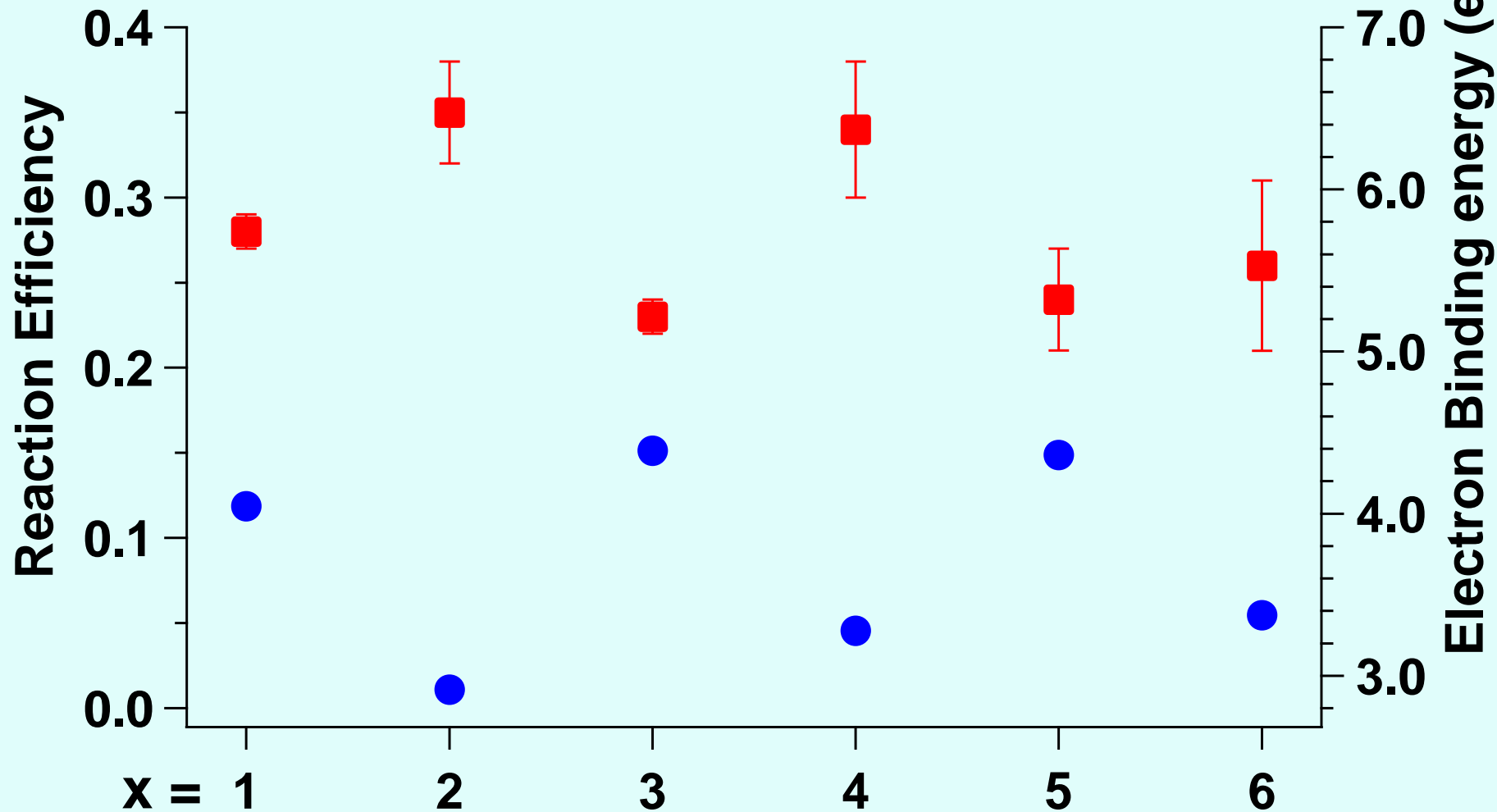
C_xN^- ($x = 1 - 6$)



Reactions of C_xN^- with H atoms

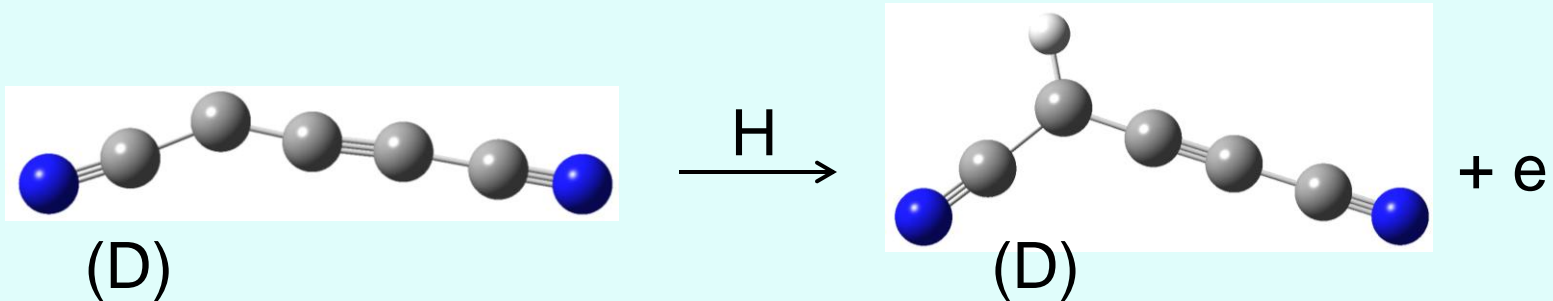
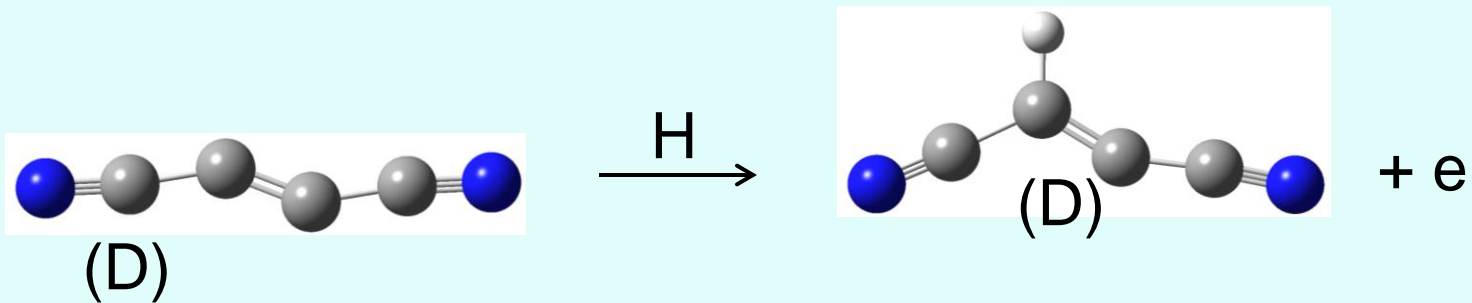
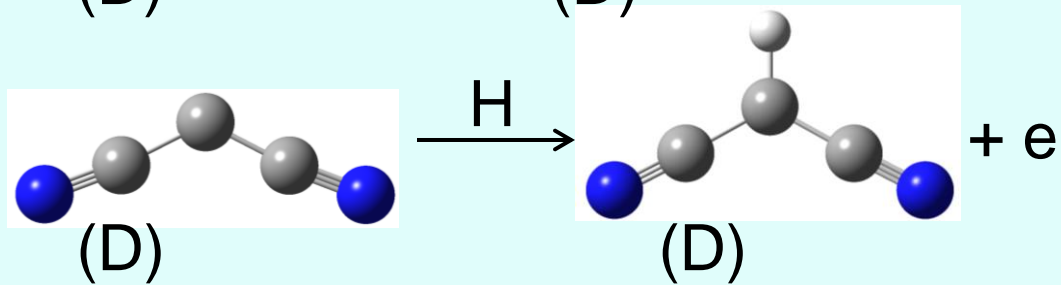
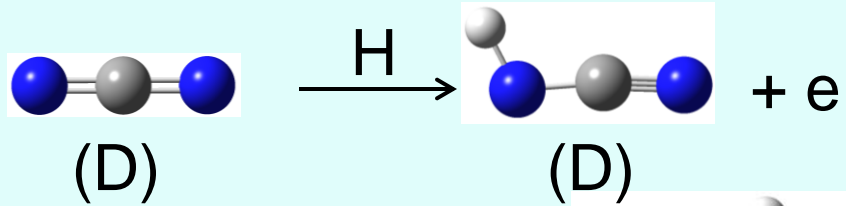


Reactions of C_xN^- with H atoms



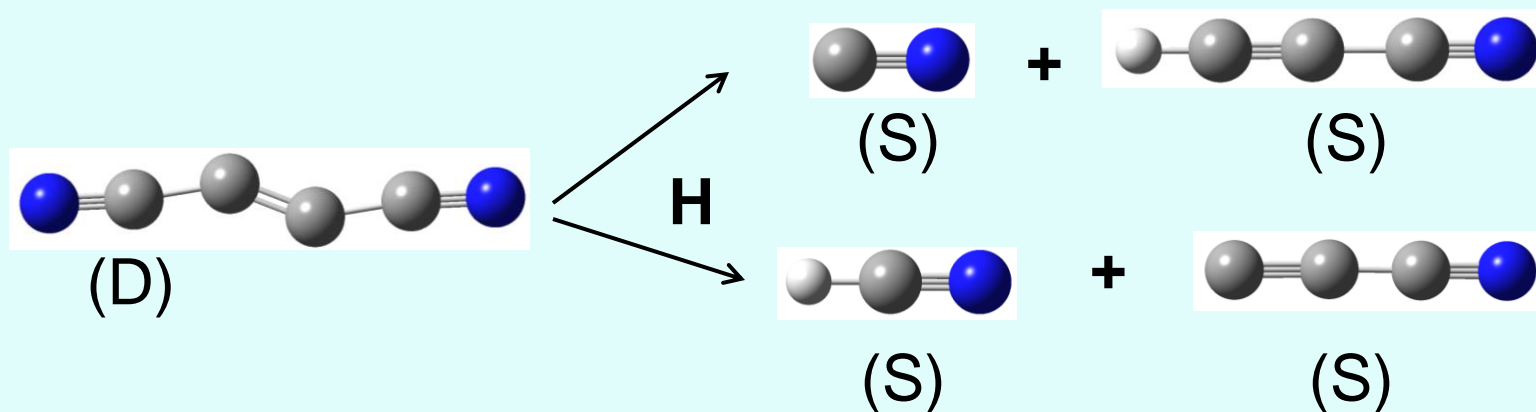
Reactions of $C_xN_y^-$ with H atoms

$C_xN_2^-$ ($x = 1, 3 - 5$)



Reactions of $C_xN_y^-$ with H atoms

$C_xN_2^-$ ($x = 1, 3 - 5$)

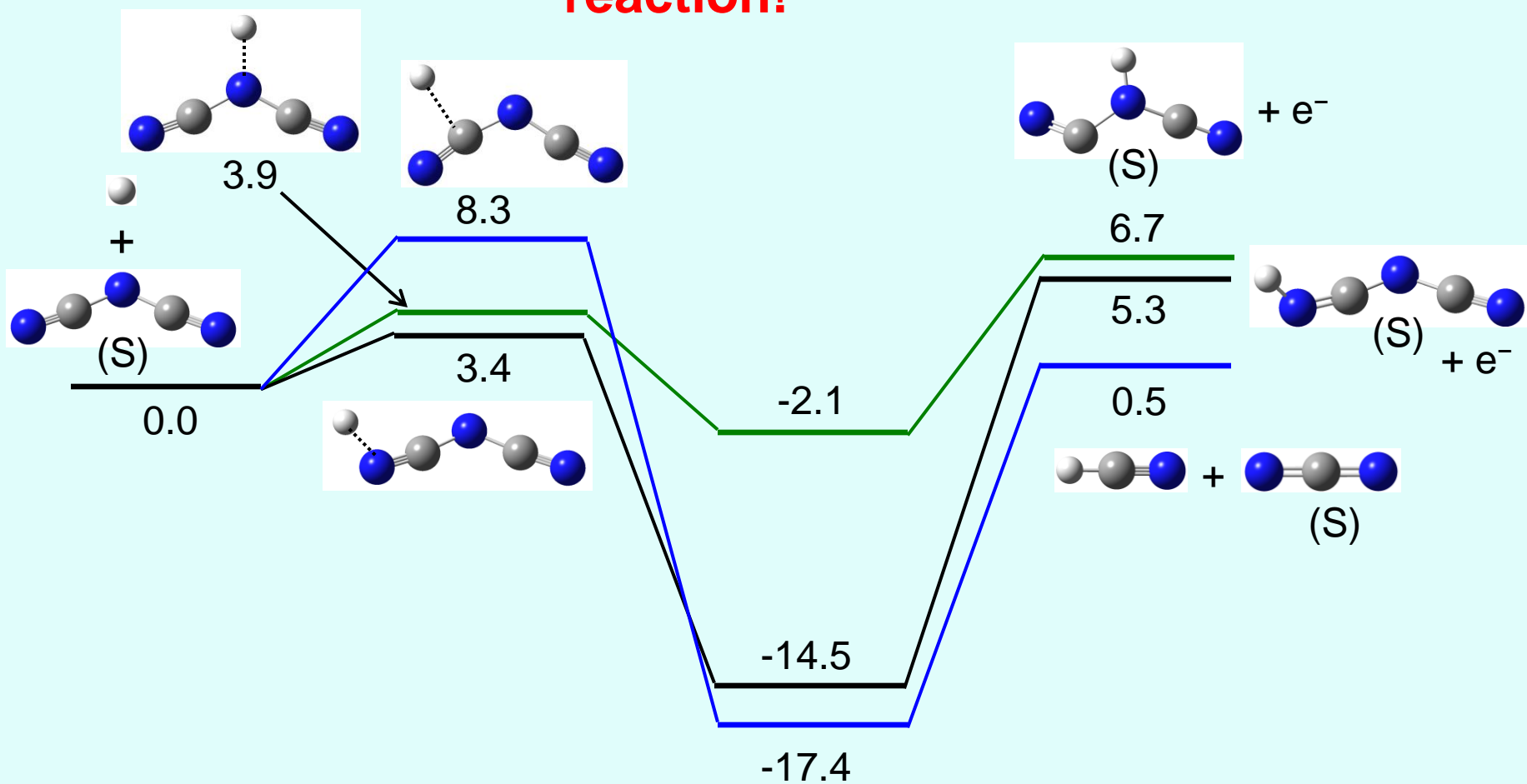


Reactions of $C_xN_3^-$ with H atoms

$C_xN_3^-$ ($x = 2, 4$)

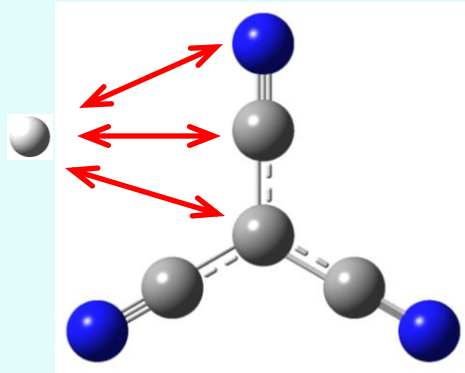
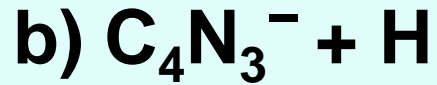
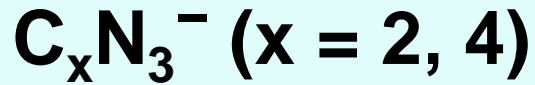
a) $C_2N_3^- + H$

**No
reaction!**



kcal/mol, CCSD(T)/aug-cc-pVDZ//B3LYP/aug-cc-pVTZ

Reactions of $C_xN_y^-$ with H atoms



High energy TS

and

Endothermic pathways



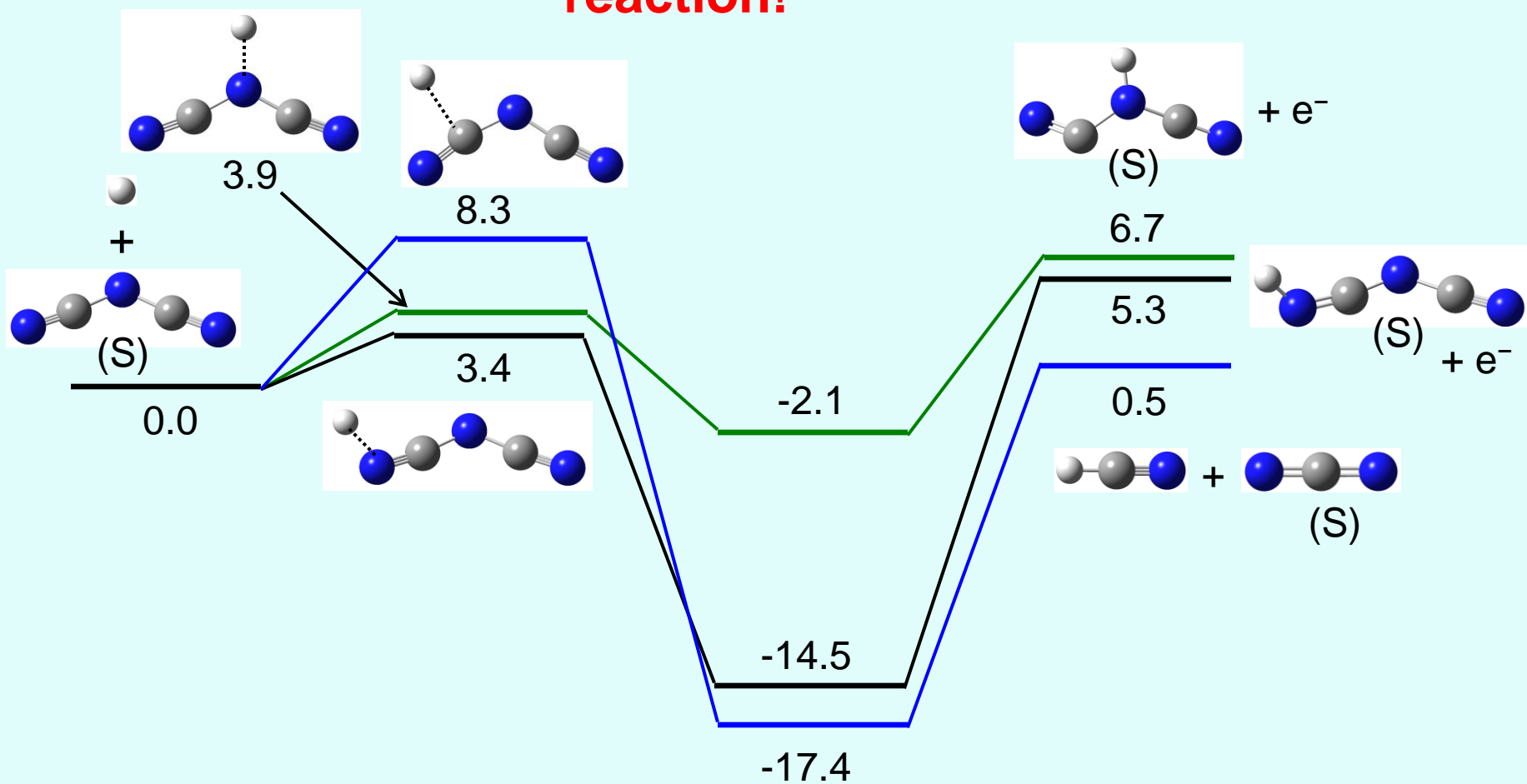
Reaction

Reactions of $C_xN_3^-$ with H atoms

$C_xN_3^-$ ($x = 2, 4$)

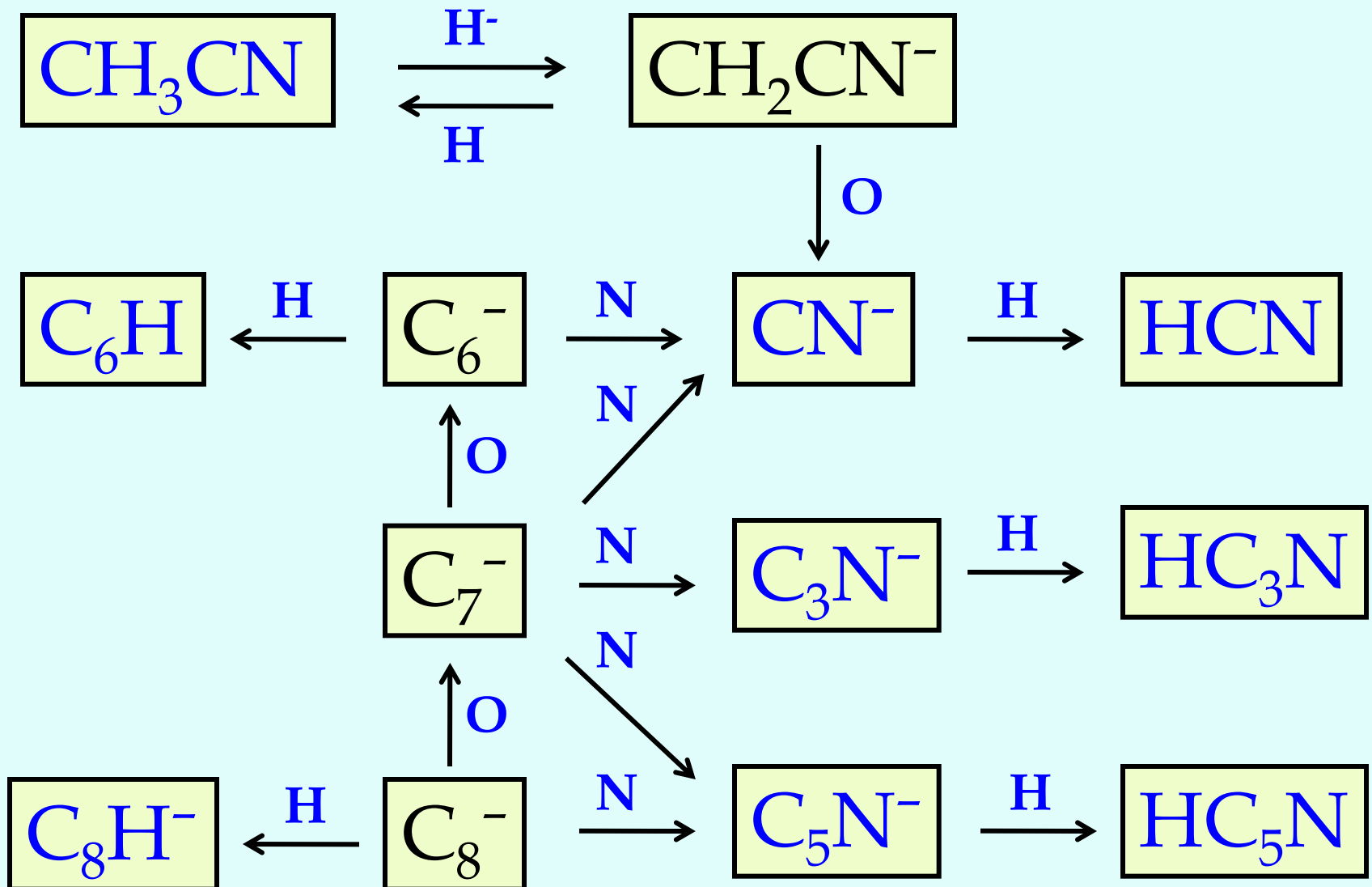
a) $C_2N_3^- + H$

**No
reaction!**



kcal/mol, CCSD(T)/aug-cc-pVDZ//B3LYP/aug-cc-pVTZ

Interstellar Molecular Synthesis



Summary – General Themes

Reactions of Negative Ions

C_x^-

→ Unreactive with H_2

HC_x^-

→ React with H by associative detachment

Rate often correlates with exothermicity

Nitriles

Some fragmentation pathways

Aldehydes

Alternation in reactivity for x =even or odd

Ketones

→ React with N and O

Rich variety of pathways

Esters

O-atom more rapid than N-atom

Acids

→ Computations

Alcohols

Provide insight to products & energies

Glycine

Importance of spin conservation

$C_xN_y^-$

→ Processes provide routes to neutrals
and ions observed in interstellar clouds

Future Directions

- **Quantify product ratios for anion reactions**
Account for associative detachment and ionic products,
mass discrimination, secondary reactions
- **Study additional reactions of $C_xN_y^-$**
With N and O and other reagents
- **Study PAH⁻ (and larger PAH⁺/PAH⁻)**
Develop and implement LIAD and ESI sources

PAH Anions

Inclusion of PAHs in dense clouds

- PAH⁻ become the dominant carriers of negative charge

Free e⁻ are replaced by PAH⁻

- Reduces overall ionization fraction

Neutralization of atomic cations is enhanced

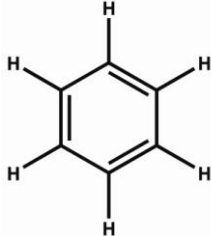
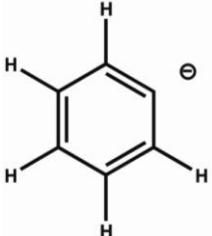
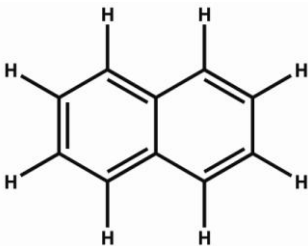
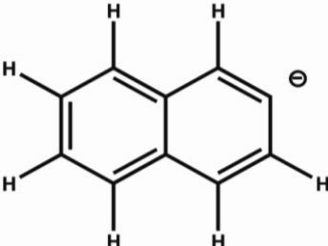
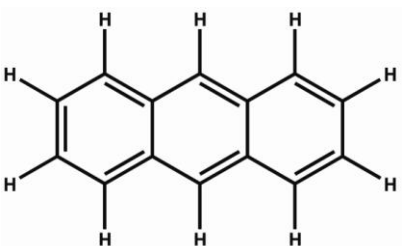
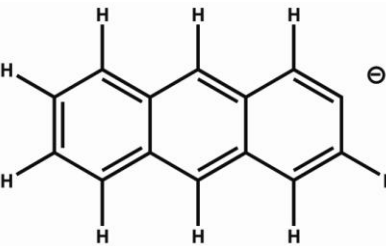
*Wakelam & Herbst, ApJ 680, 371
(2008)*

- Deprotonated PAHs are more stable than the parent radical anions

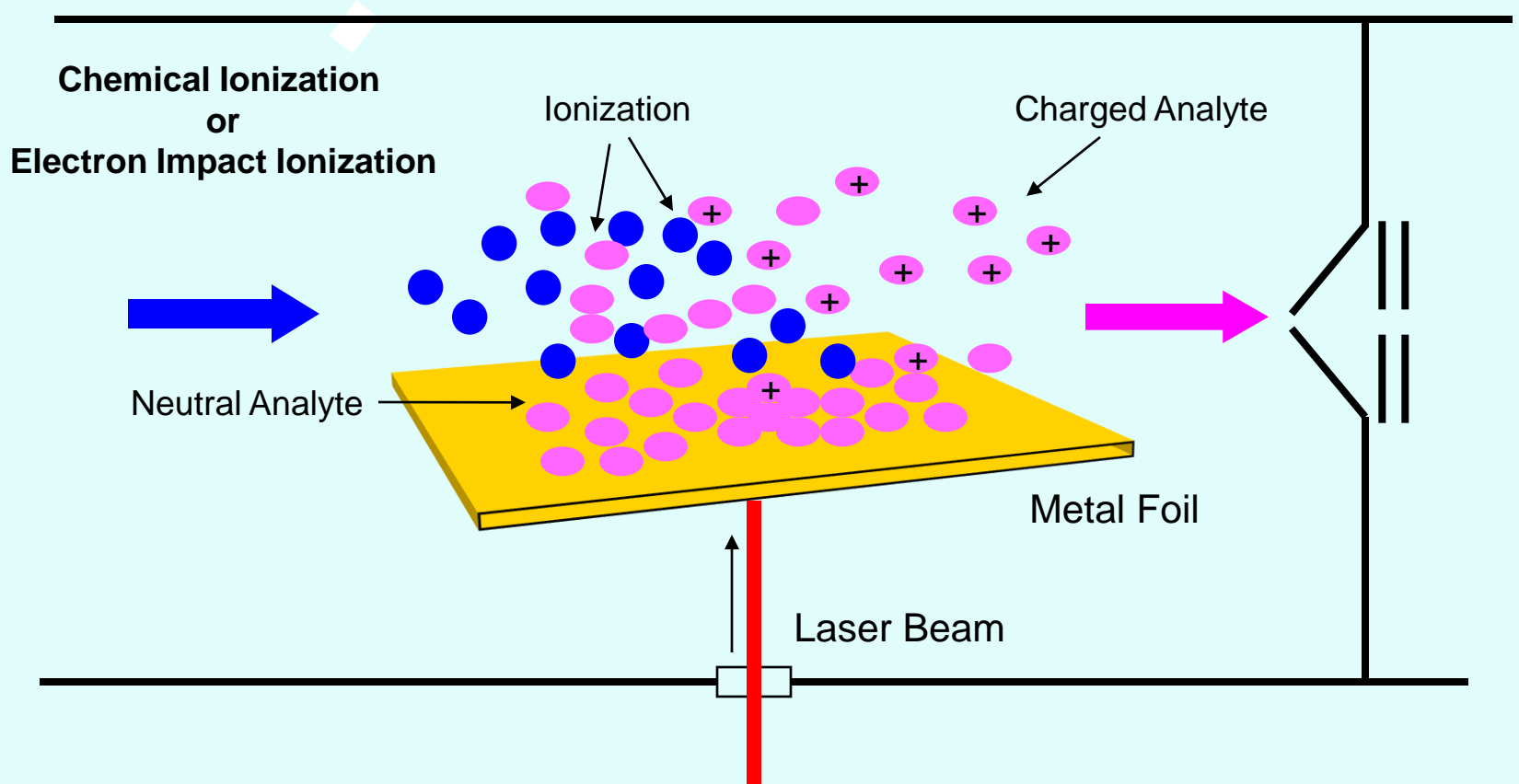
Hammonds & Sarre,

Poster 1.34

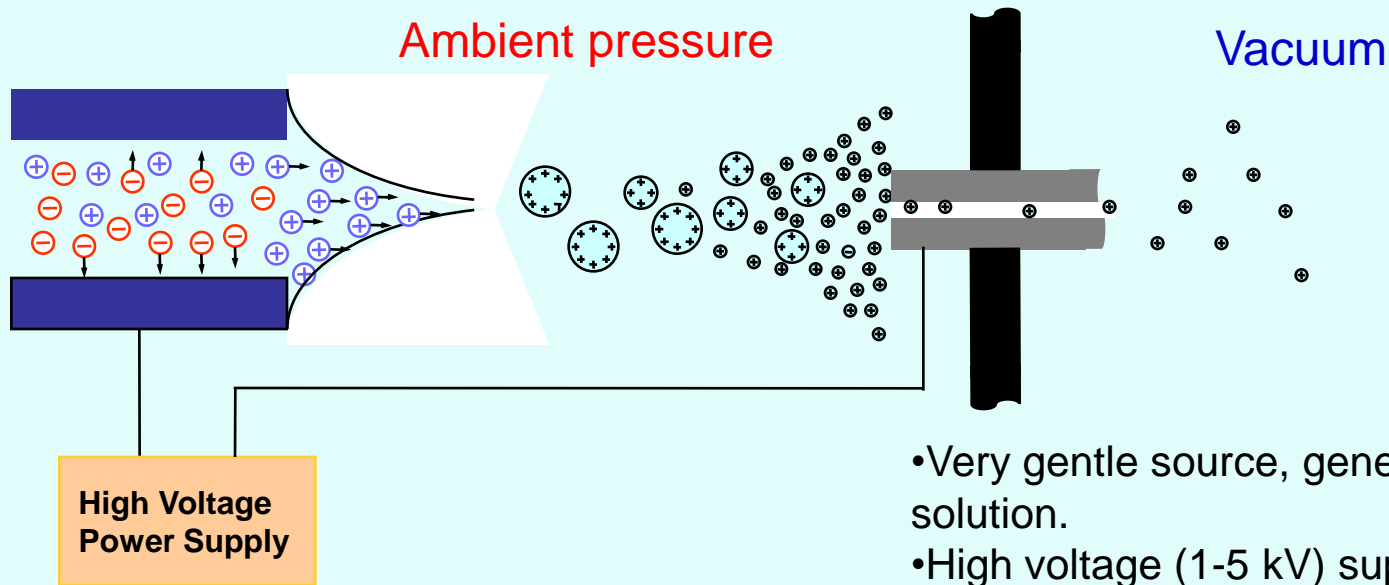
Electron affinities of PAHs and dehydrogenated PAH radicals

M	EA (M) (eV)	[M-H]⁻	EA ([M-H]) (eV)
	Unbound		1.096
	Unbound		1.431
	0.60		Predicted > 1.431

Laser Induced Acoustic Desorption

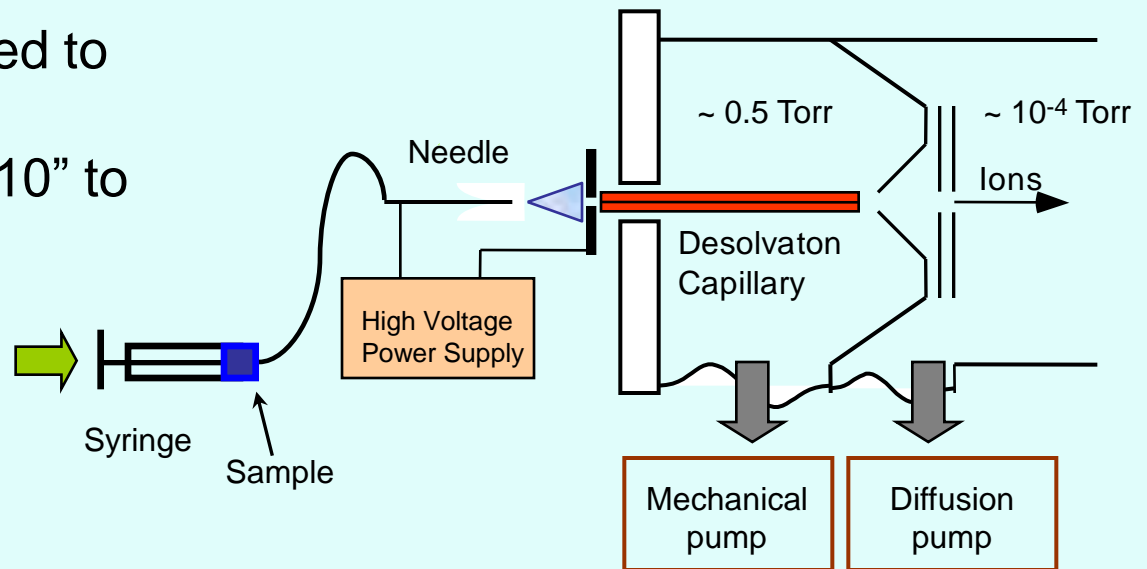


Electrospray Ionization



- Very gentle source, generates ions from solution.
- High voltage (1-5 kV) supplied to needle.

- Desolvation capillary heated to 80-200 ° C.
- Capillaries range from 0.010" to 0.040" in diameter.



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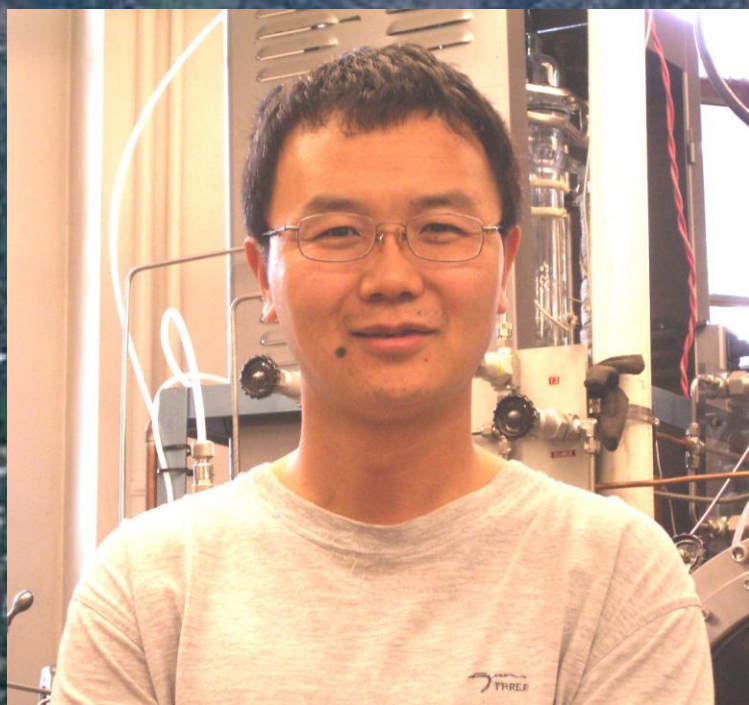
Brian Eichelberger

Momir Stepanovic

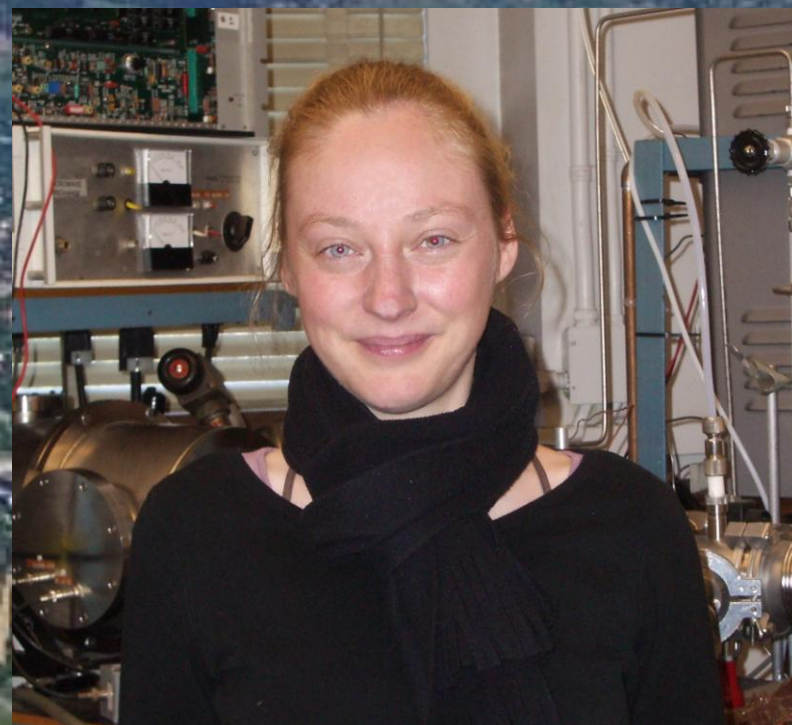
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Zhibo Yang

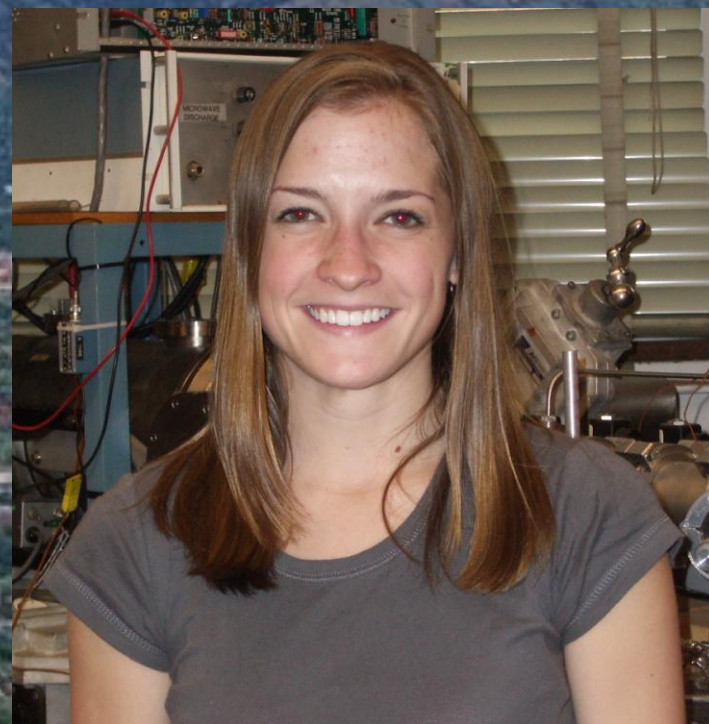


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Reactions of Organic Anions with H atoms

