

# Formation and Destruction Processes of Carbonaceous Interstellar Dust

Cesar S. Contreras, Claire L. Ricketts, and Farid Salama  
Space Science & Astrobiology Division, NASA Ames Research Center

## Introduction

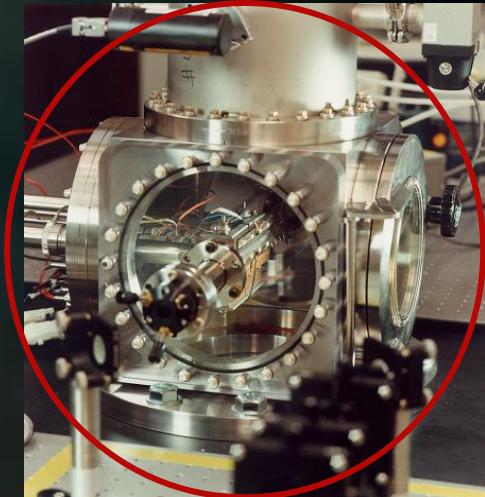
## Criteria and Methods

- Discharge, Ion Source Apparatus
- Cavity Ring Down Spectrometer
- Reflectron Time of Flight Mass Spectrometer

## Results

- Hydrocarbons
- Benzene, Benzene analogs
- Small PAHs
- Mixtures

## Summary and Future Work



# Introduction

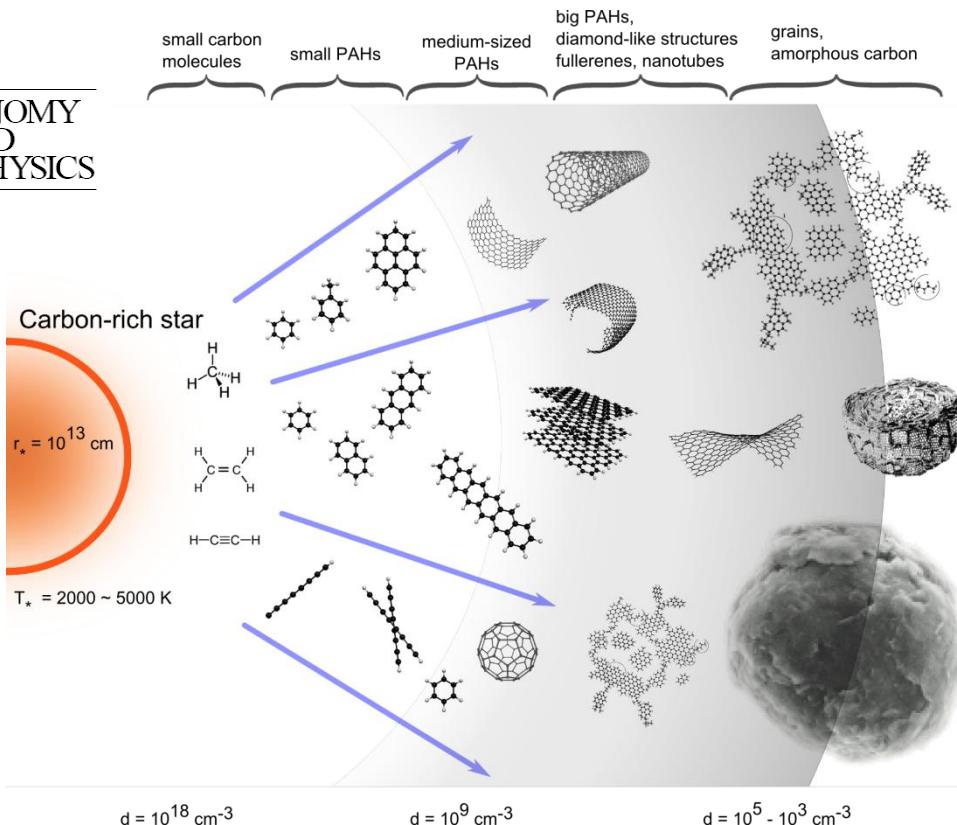
## Carbon Grain Formation

NGC 300 (3.3 and 7.8  $\mu\text{m}$  PAH band overlays)



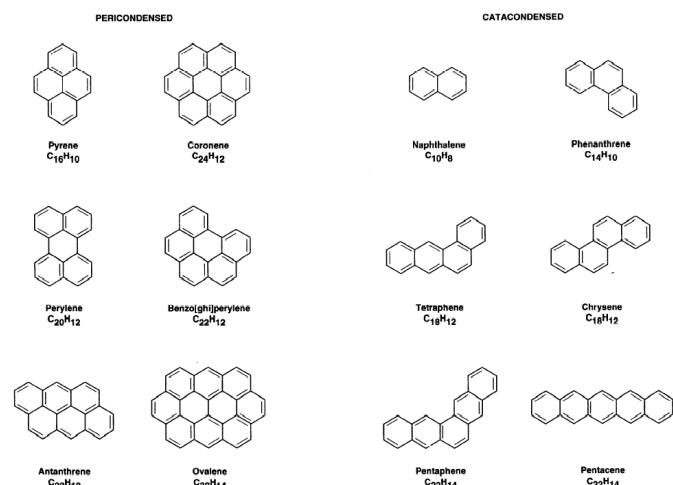
<http://www.spitzer.caltech.edu/features/articles/20050627.shtml>

### ASTRONOMY AND ASTROPHYSICS

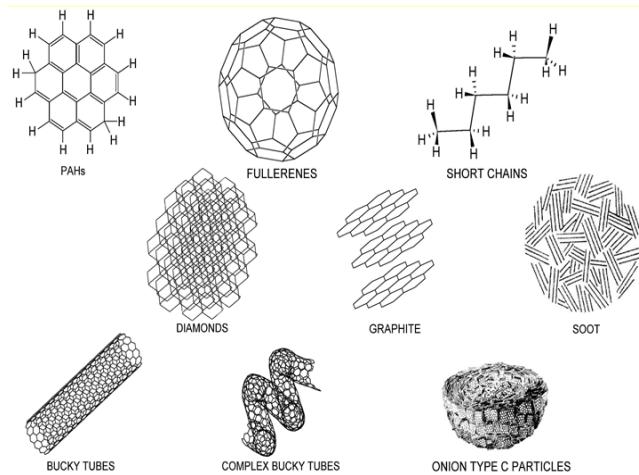


G. Pascoli, A. Polleux, A&A (2000)

## PAH structures



## Carbon nanoparticles

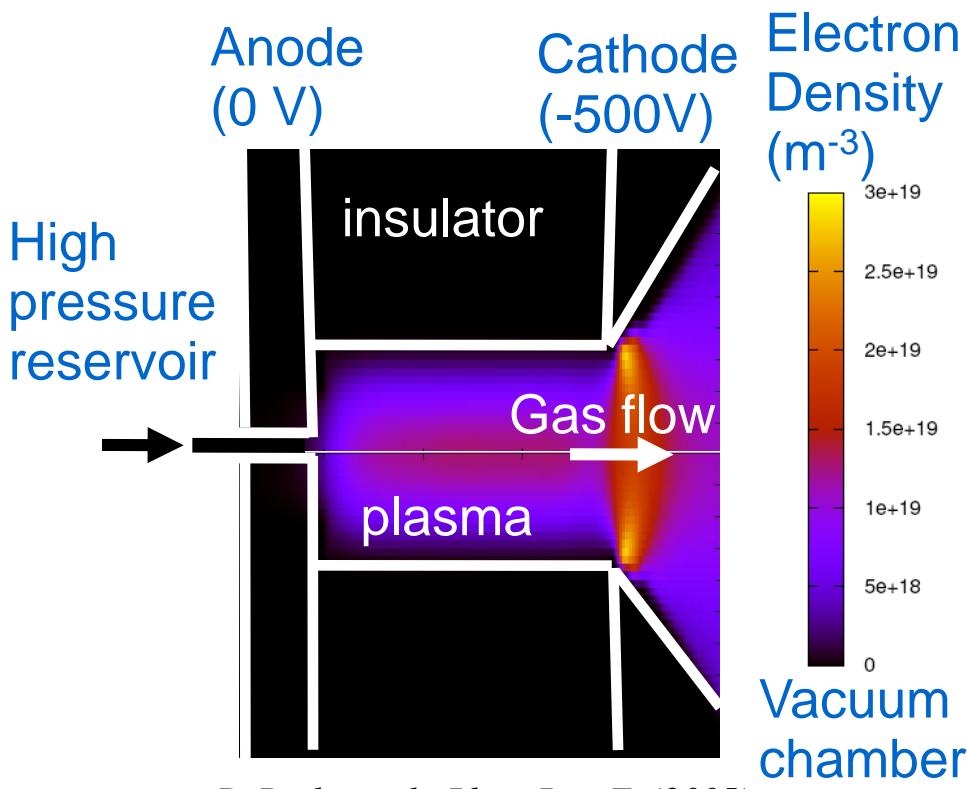
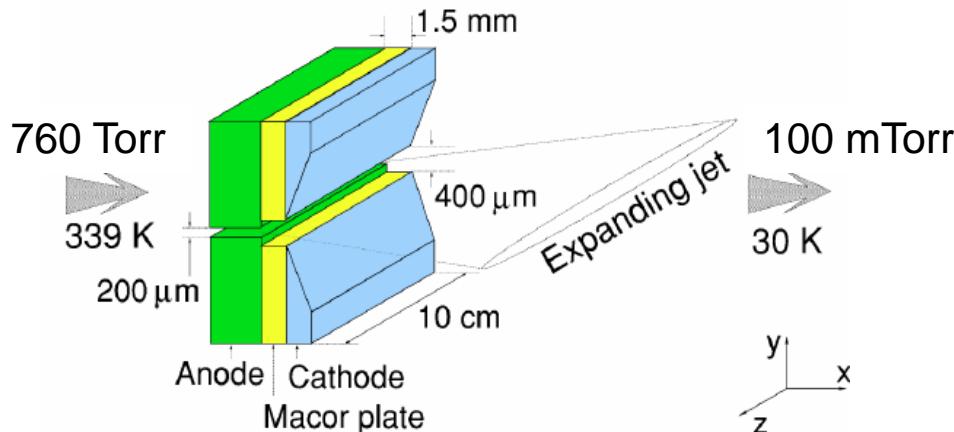


Salama et al. ApJ (1996)

Courtesy from R. Ruiterkamp

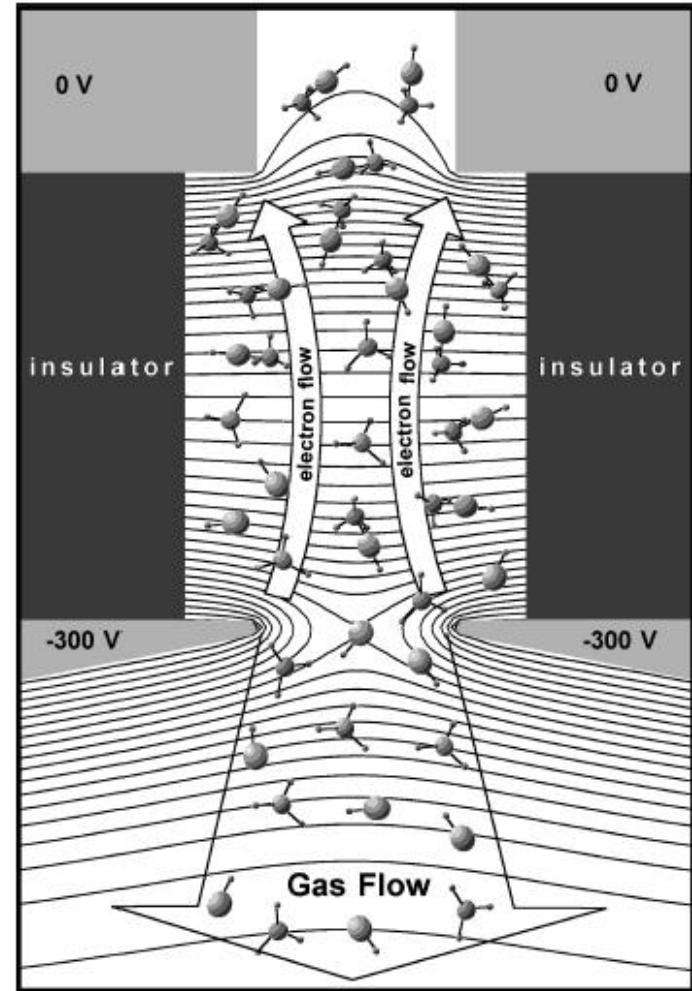
# Methods – Pulsed Nozzle Discharge

## Pulsed Nozzle Discharge setup



B. Broks et al., Phys. Rev. E, (2005)

## Simulation of the plasma

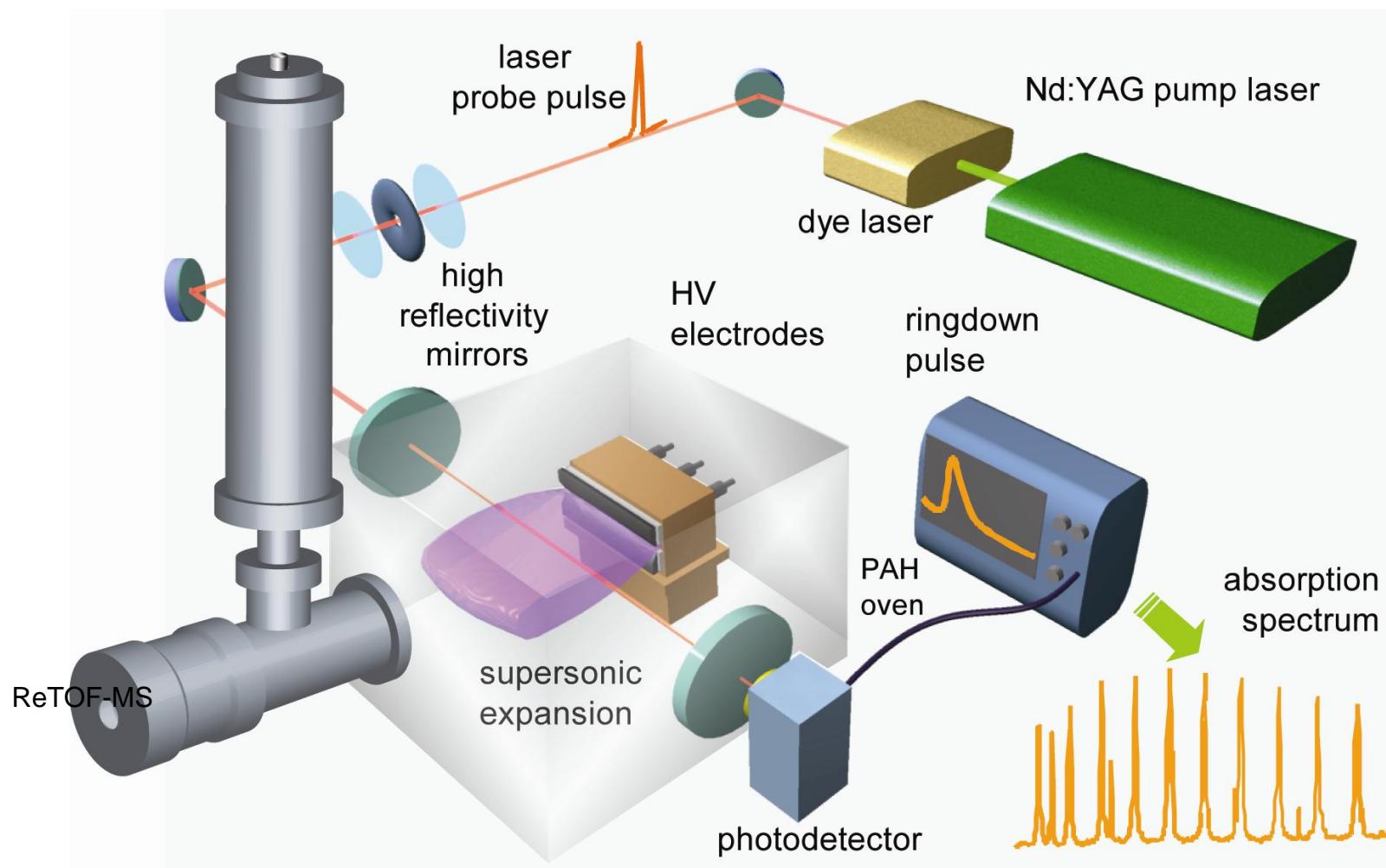


Davis et al., J. Chem. Phys. (1997)

# Methods - System

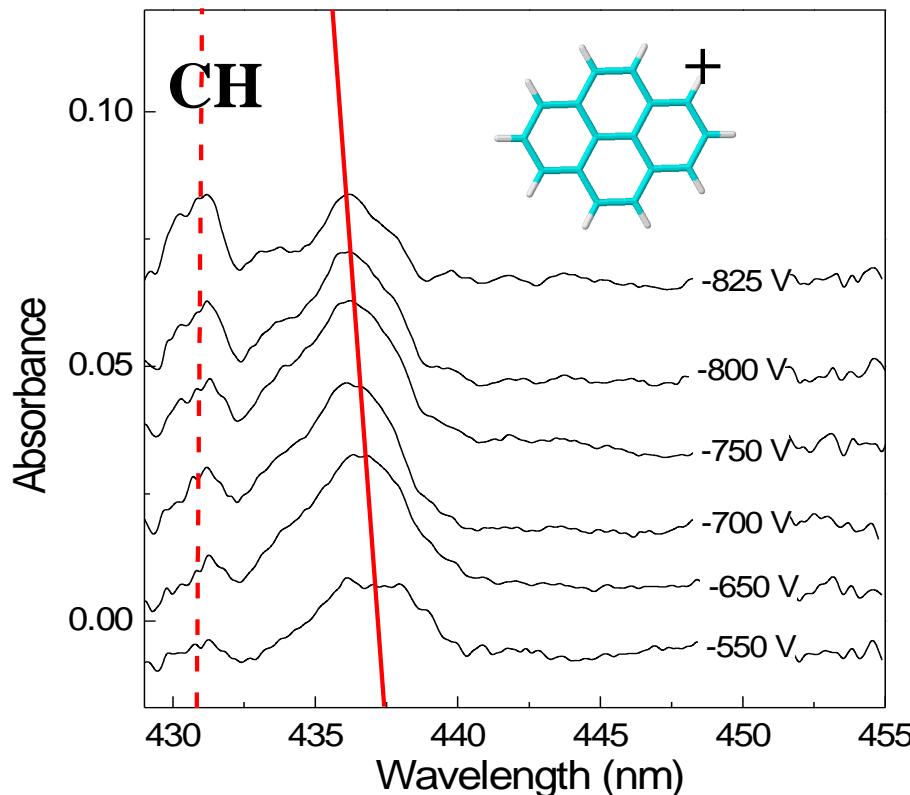
The setup now combines:

- Pulsed discharge nozzle
- Cavity ring down spectrometer
- Reflectron Time-of-Flight mass spectrometer

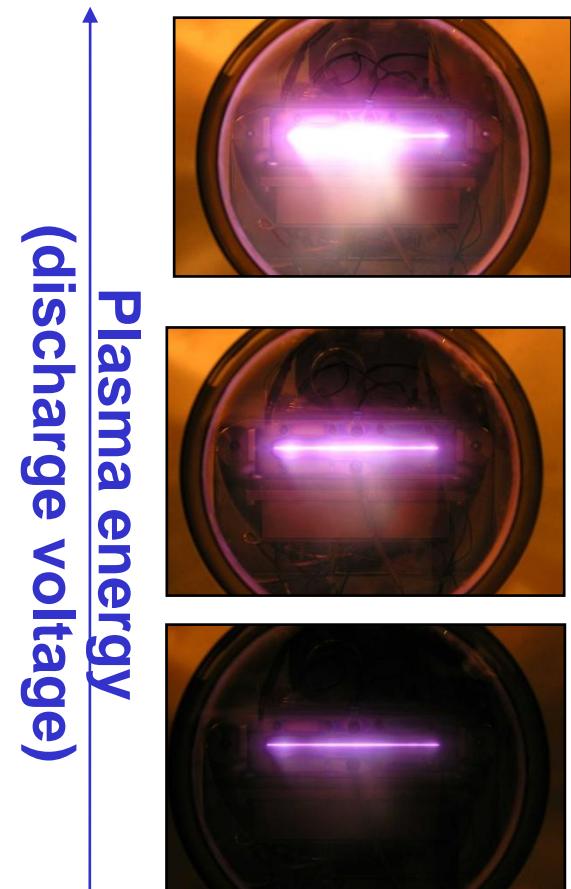


# Fragmentation & Detection of Carbon Particles

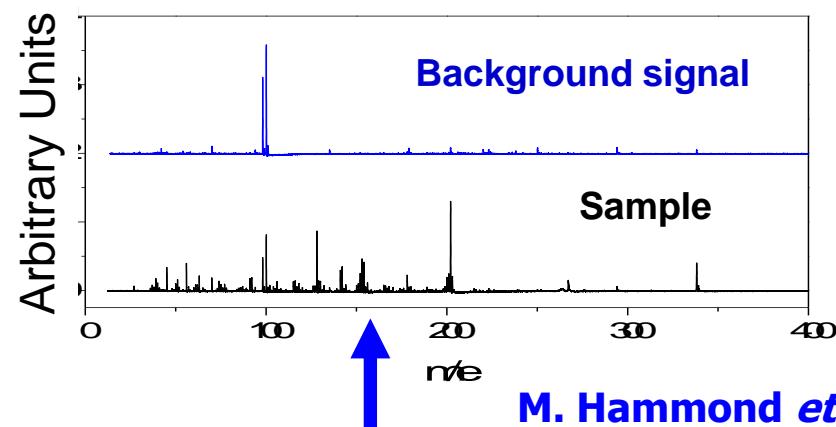
Spectrum of Pyrene ( $C_{16}H_{10}^+$ ) plasma versus discharge energy



Observation of soot on the electrodes



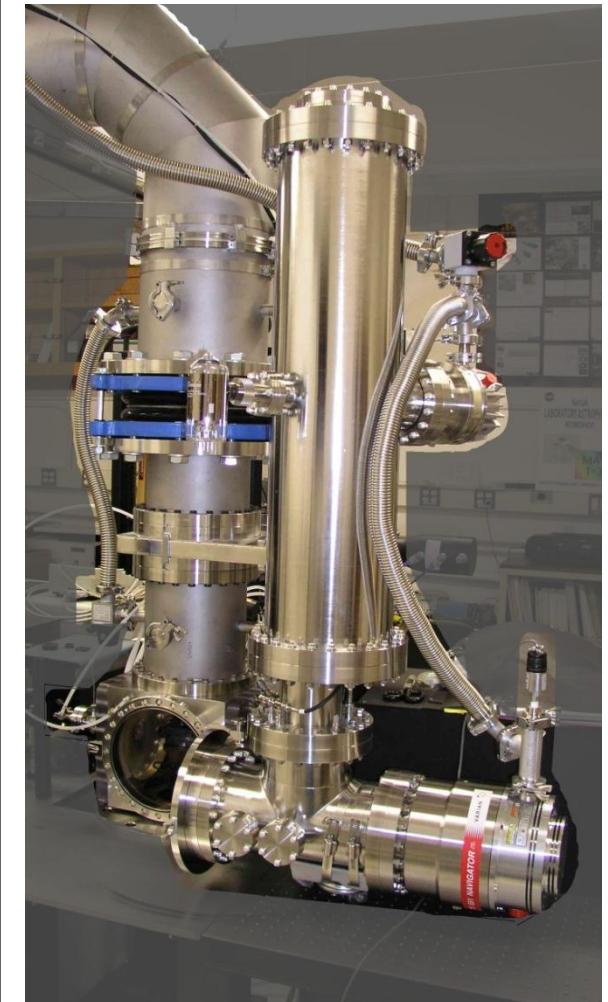
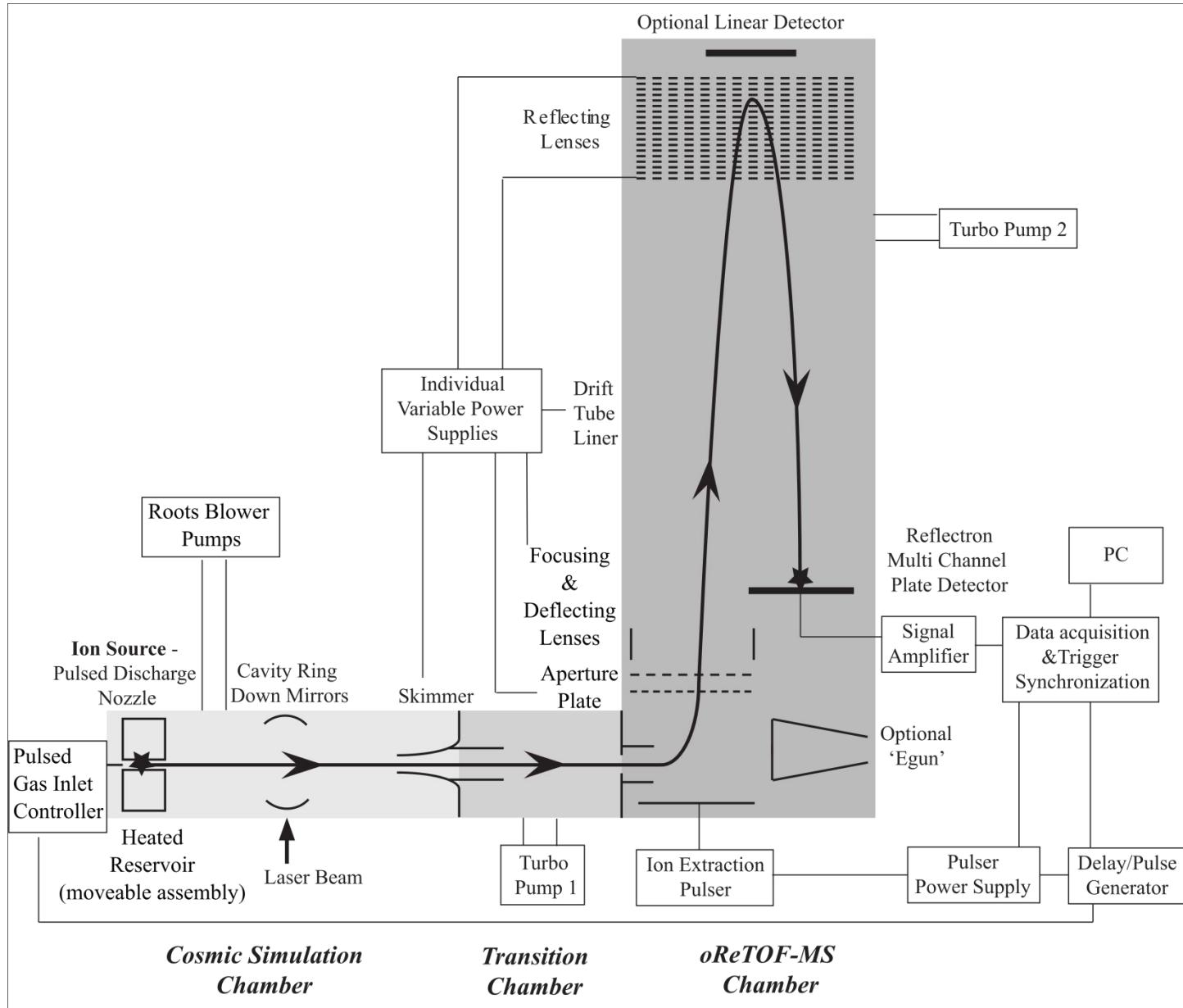
$\mu L^2 MS$  of soot formed from  $C_{12}H_{10}$  (154 amu) precursor.



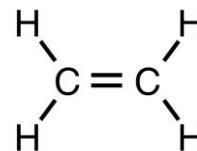
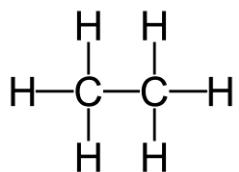
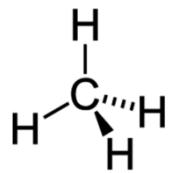
M. Hammond *et al.*, 2006

Biennier *et al.* - 2005

# Methods – ReTOF-MS



# Results - Hydrocarbons



	Methane (CH <sub>4</sub> )	
m/z	Plasma (Intensity)	El (Intensity)
12	173	613
13	823	1632
*13.3	--	249
14	37858	2855
15	133201	15228
16	106703	17336
17	24048	24
*18	--	344
*20	4370	11516
27	2959	--
28	3397	359
29	32796	--
*36	2737	401
*38	207	--
*40	176840	68668
*80	476	--

\*13.3 - Ar<sup>3+</sup>

\*18 - H<sub>2</sub>O<sup>+</sup>

\*20 - Ar<sup>2+</sup>

36 - <sup>36</sup>Ar<sup>+</sup>

38 - <sup>38</sup>Ar<sup>+</sup>

40 - Ar<sup>+</sup>

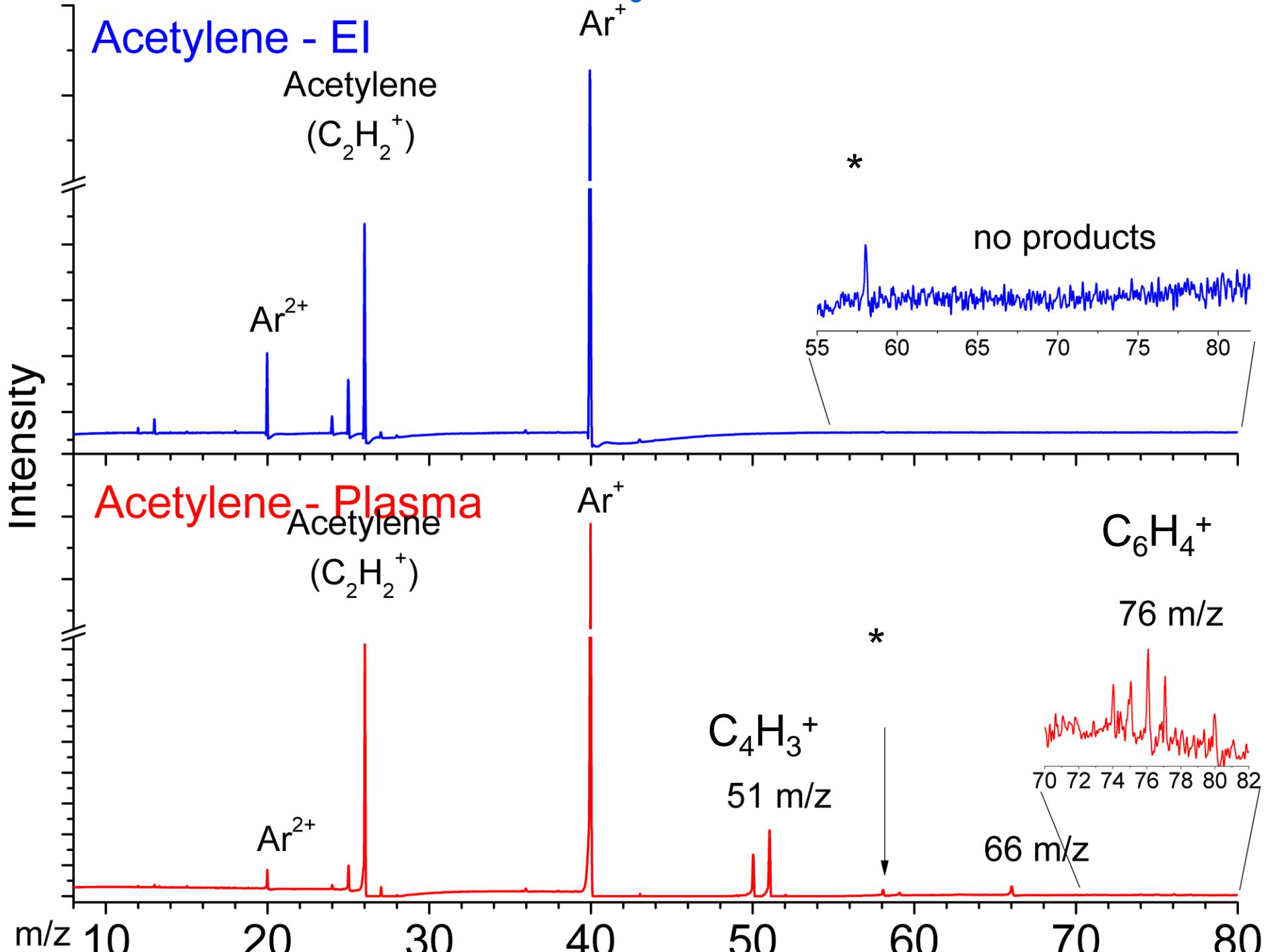
80 - Ar<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>

	Ethane (C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> )	
m/z	Plasma (Intensity)	El (Intensity)
12	--	228
13	131	288
*13.3	469	--
14	497	801
14.5	94	207
15	3803	1147
*18	--	325
*20	6941	12932
24	133	220
25	736	932
26	17477	4525
27	36461	6221
28	85369	17306
29	23337	3582
30	27236	4598
*36	--	435
*40	108857	72026
55	240	--

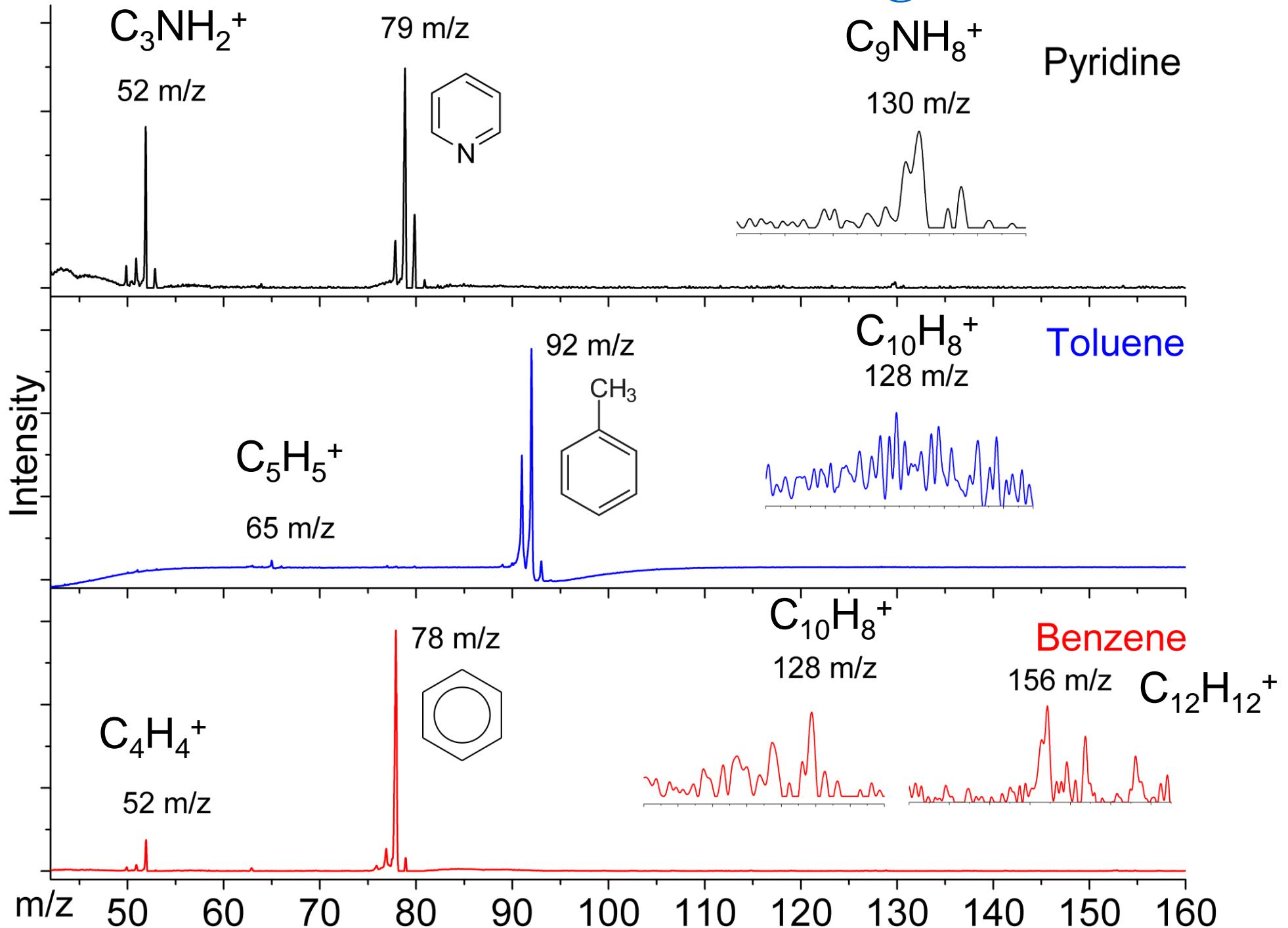
	Ethylene (C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> )	
m/z	Plasma (Intensity)	El (Intensity)
12	--	526
13	--	877
14	246	1217
*18	--	301
*20	395	10029
24	--	745
25	281	2524
26	22190	11823
27	40599	12133
28	59414	18578
29	7781	158
*36	--	486
39	1411	63547
*40	76050	--
41	13008	--
53	1051	--
55	1432	--
67	186	--
68	329	--
69	298	--
*80	252	--

	Acetylene (C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> )	
m/z	Plasma (Intensity)	El (Intensity)
*13.3	271	--
15	417	377
*18	--	389
*20	4896	10832
24	1218	2306
25	5888	7233
26	50733	27732
27	851	293
*36	638	521
*38	152	--
39	120	--
*40	103094	66939
43	192	--
50	6147	--
51	9581	--
58	881	308
59	356	--
66	1265	--
74	131	--
75	175	--
76	248	--
77	176	--
*80	140	--

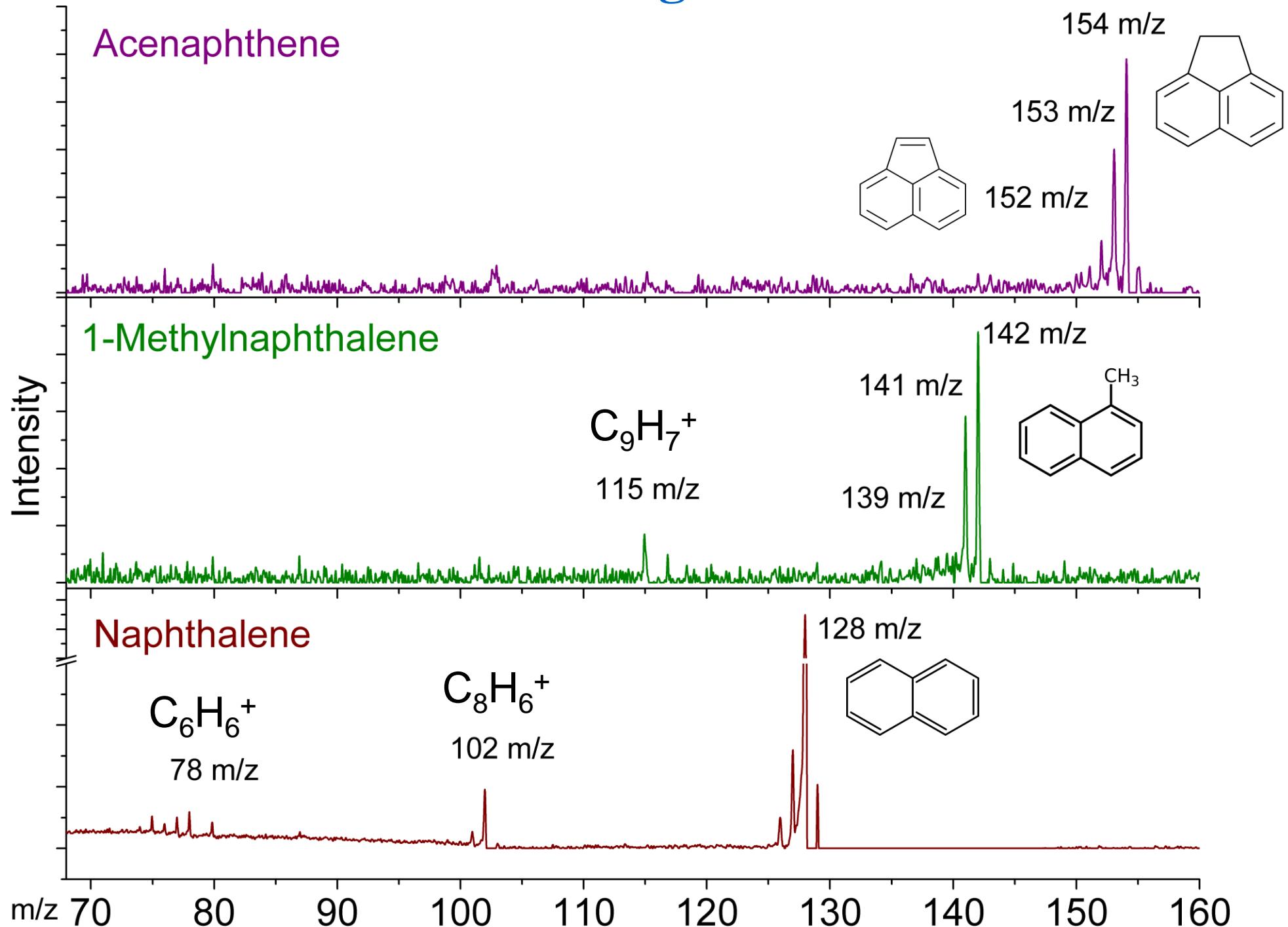
# Results - Hydrocarbons



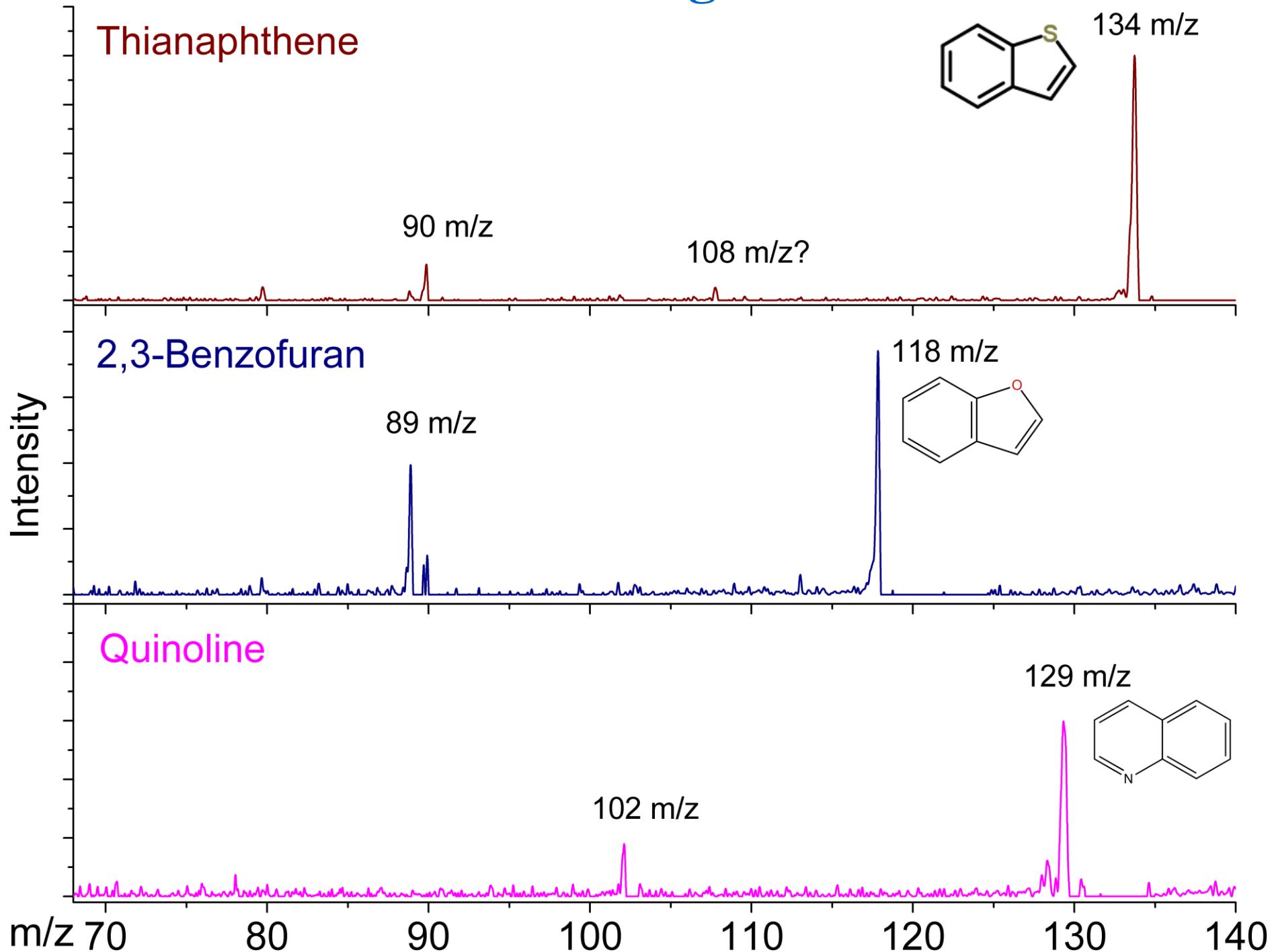
# Results – Benzene Analogs



# Results – Homogenous PAHs



# Results – Heterogenous PAHs



# Results – Mixtures of Benzene Analogs with Acetylene

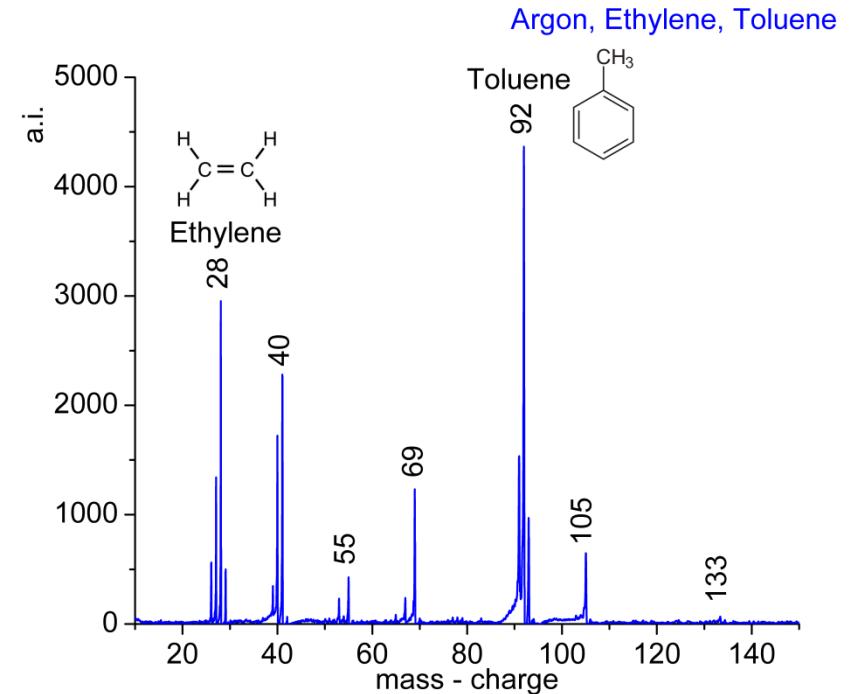
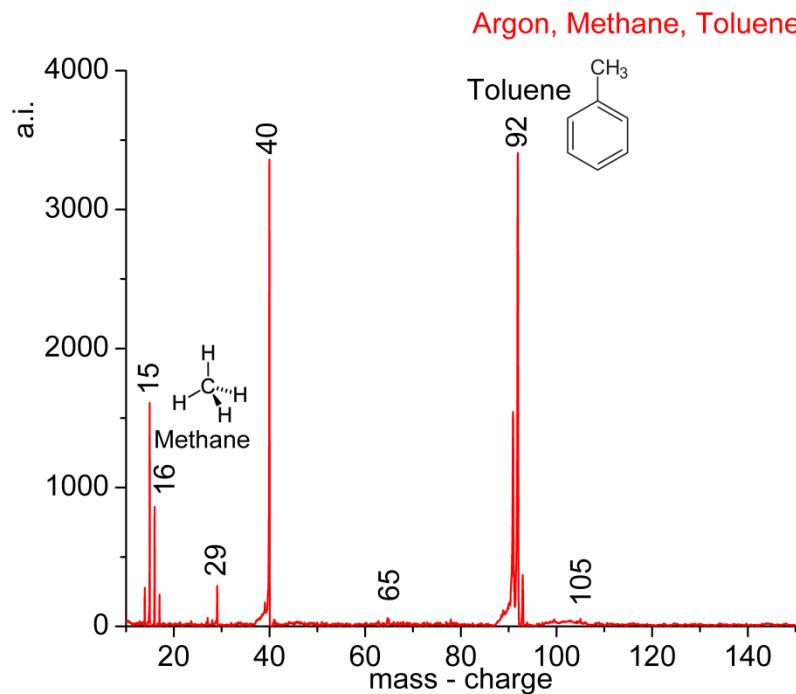
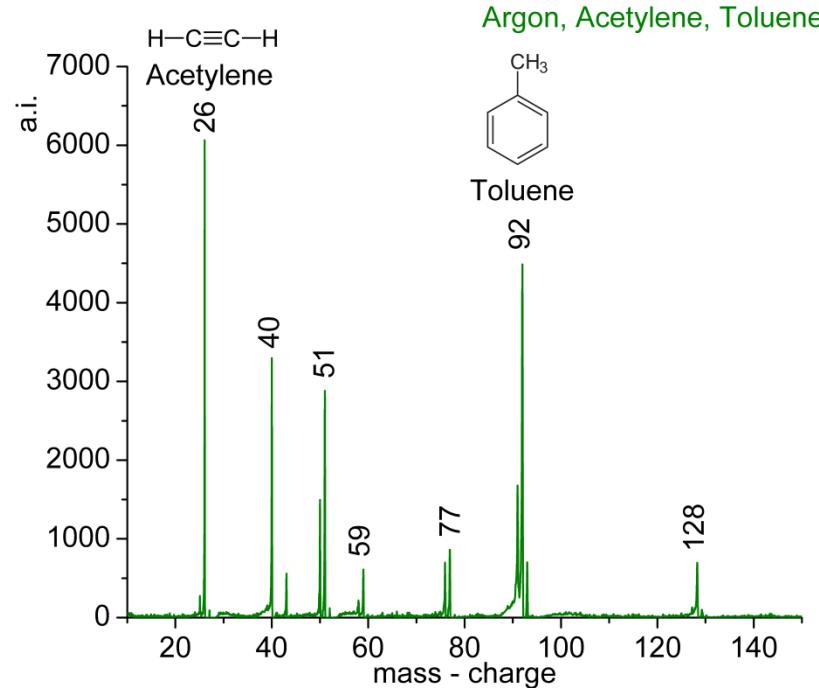
Benzene			
		w/C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	
m/z	Intensity	m/z	Intensity
76	0.03	76	0.07
77	0.10	77	0.13
78	1.00	78	1.00
79	0.04	79	0.14
128	0.02	128	0.10
153	0.02	129	0.07
155	0.01		

Pyridine			
		w/C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	
m/z	Intensity	m/z	Intensity
78	0.24	76	0.19
79	1.00	77	0.14
80	0.33	78	0.26
81	0.03	79	1.00
89	0.04	80	0.90
90	0.03	81	0.18
90	0.04	104	0.18
91	0.04	105	0.13
92	0.07	130	0.28
117	0.06	131	0.12
119	0.04		
130	0.10		
131	0.07		

Toluene			
		w/C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	
m/z	Intensity	m/z	Intensity
77	0.08	76	0.14
78	0.14	77	0.16
89	0.12	78	0.05
90	0.13	91	0.36
91	1.20	92	1.00
92	1.00	93	0.12
93	0.10	127	0.05
		128	0.15

Mixtures of PAH precursors with Acetylene did not produce any formation products...

# Results – Mixtures: Toluene/Hydrocarbon Examples



# Experiment Summary

- Formation of larger ions observed for hydrocarbons and benzene analogs
- Small PAH formation may be efficient and possible by using acetylene as a precursor, either in a mixture or by itself
- Formation up to  $C_6H_5$  is observed for Acetylene in an Argon plasma
- Larger PAH formation was not observed for the PAH precursors for the energies and concentrations studied

# Future Work

- Complete reaction monitoring and reaction rates for Acetylene/Benzene experiments
- Study larger PAH precursors and their fragmentation patterns
- Optical Spectroscopy – Spectra of ions observed from MS, that meet the abundance criteria, for direct comparison with observations
- Further analysis of soot material produced, in collaboration with Richard Zare (Stanford U.) and Ludovic Biennier (Université de Rennes 1)

## Acknowledgements

Collaborators, Ludovic Biennier, Richard Zare, Hassan Sabbah.  
Discussions with Veronica Bierbaum, Xiaofeng Tan, Jerome Remy, & Robert Walker.

This work is supported by the NASA Astrophysical Research and Analysis (APRA) Program of the Science Mission Directorate and by the NASA/ORAU Post Doctoral Program (NPP)