

The Center for Astrochemical Studies  
at the  
Max Planck Institute for Extraterrestrial Physics.

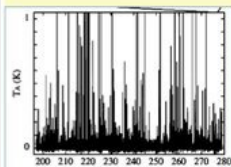
Valerio Lattanzi

CAS@MPE  
Garching (Germany)

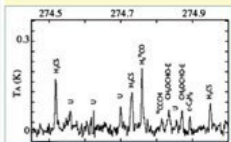
June 23, 2016



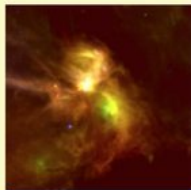
# Motivations



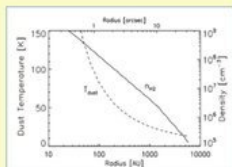
**STEP 1:** Observe the spectrum of the source with a telescope.



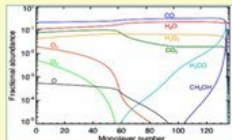
**STEP 2:** Analyse spectroscopic data to identify lines and species.



ASTROPHYSICAL  
OBJECT



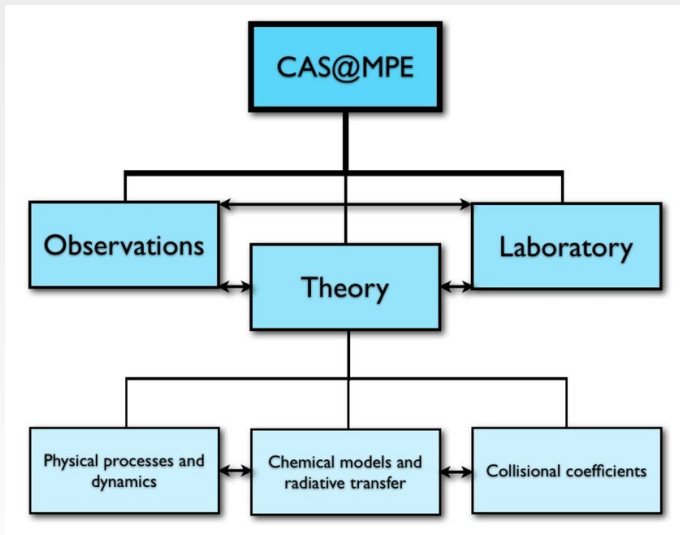
**STEP 3:** Derive the physical structure through radiative transfer modelling.



**STEP 4:** Understand physical and chemical structure using theoretical and chemical models.

(Caselli & Ceccarelli, 2012)

# Motivations



▶ <http://mpe.mpg.de/CAS>



- Luca Bizzocchi
- Jake Laas
- Christian Endres
- Barbara Michela Giuliano
- Silvia Spezzano
- Domenico Prudenzano (PhD student)
- Thomas Schamberger (Master student)



- CAS Absorption Cell (CASAC)
- Chirped Pulse Fourier Transform Spectrometer (CP-FTS)
- THz Time Domain Spectrometer (TDS)
- Fourier Transform Infrared spectrometer (FTIR)



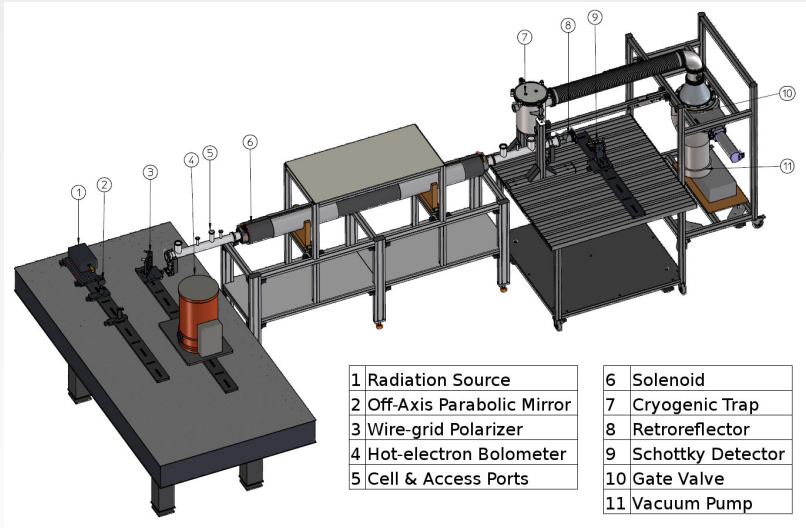
- Schottky-based multiplier chain (AMC, Virginia Diodes Inc.)
  - 80 GHz – 1.1 THz frequency range
- Long-pathlength glass tube (3m-long x 5cm-diameter)
- DC discharge (2kW) & solenoid (up to 350 Gauss)
- N<sub>2</sub>L cooling of the cell
- Single and double-pass arrangement
- Cryogenic InSb and Schottky diode detectors
- Diffusion (VHS-6 Agilent) & mechanical pump (Edwards E2M40)



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- Reactive species (ions and radicals)
- Isotopologues characterization
- THz extension of low-frequency experiments



# CASAC Experiment



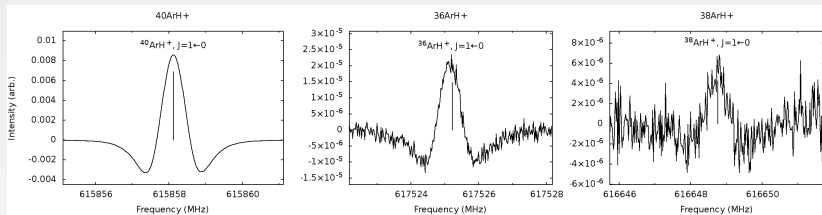


# CASAC Experiment



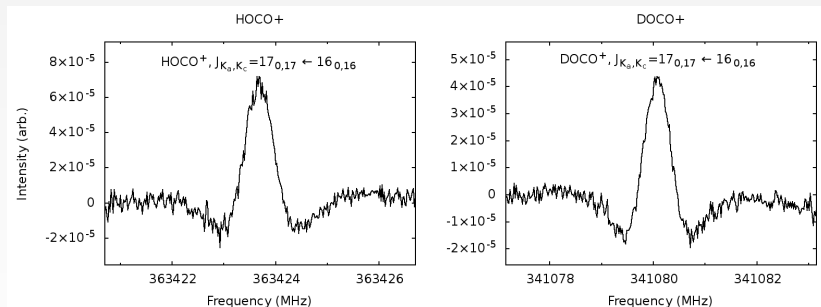
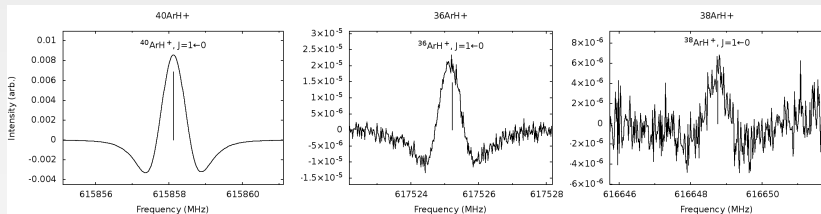
# CASAC – “Science Verification”

- $^{40}\text{Ar}$  (99.60%) –  $^{36}\text{Ar}$  (0.34%) –  $^{38}\text{Ar}$  (0.06%)

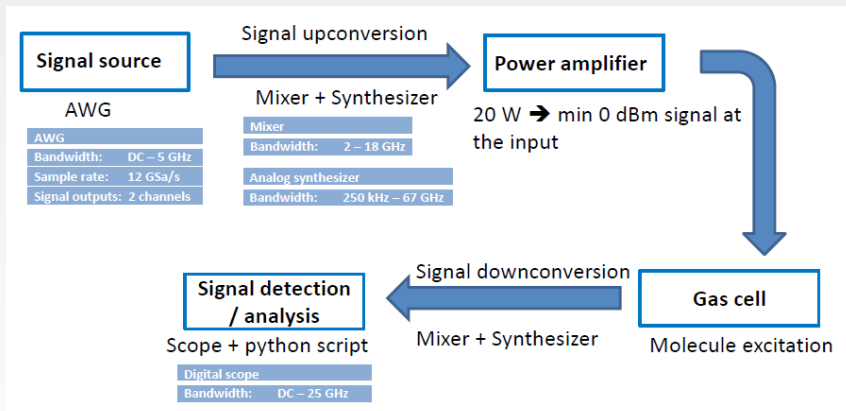


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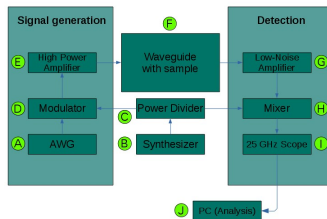
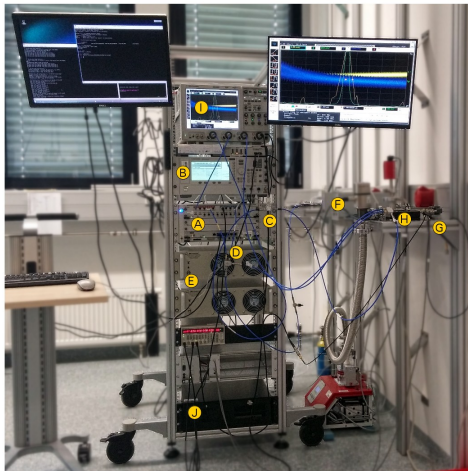


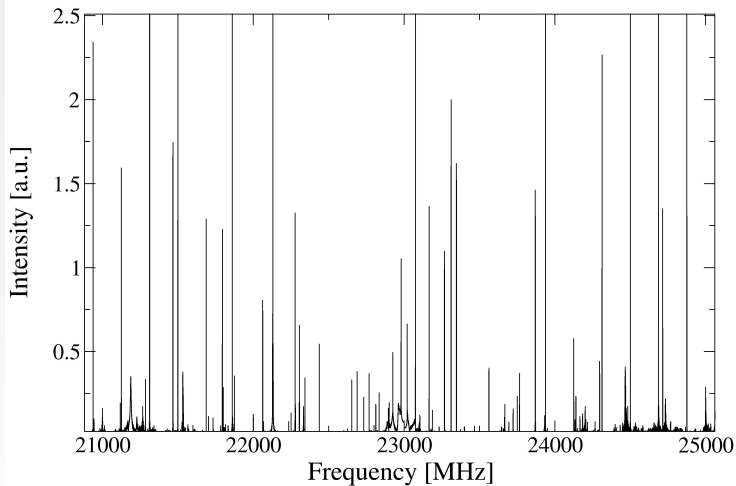
- 6-18 GHz (20W) / 18–26 GHz (4W), 7 GHz instantaneous bandwidth
- extension to 80-110 GHz in progress



- Heavy molecules (e.g. COMs)
- Collision dynamics (pulse-probe)

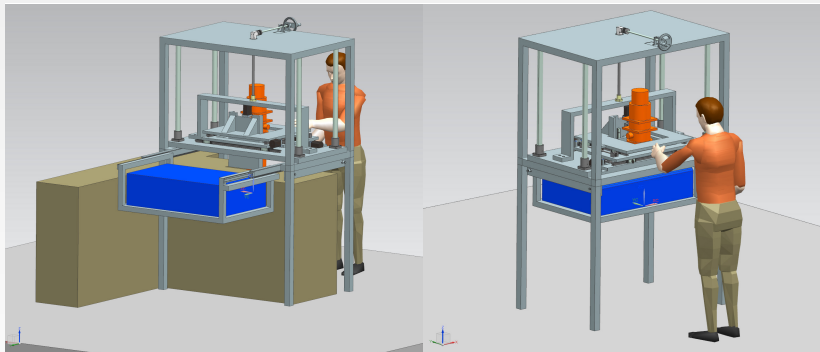






# The FTIR/THz Time Domain Spectrometer

- Cryostat coupled to the FTIR (left) or THz-TDS (right)
  - Cryocooler (4K, high vacuum)
  - FTIR: full IR coverage (2–400  $\mu\text{m}$  band, res = 0.004  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ )
  - THz TDS: Broadband (1–5 THz)



- Physical properties of astrophysically relevant solids



# Next?

- Molecular-jet experiment in the mm-wave currently in development
  - first light late 2016/early 2017 (hopefully!)
  - rotationally cold molecular beam (few K)
  - ions, radicals, heavier species
  - discharge
- Explore more powerful sub-mm sources (CASAC)
- Test alternative ways to produce molecular plasma (CASAC)
- Complete first-tests and extend frequency coverage (CP-FTS)
- Couple the CP-FTS with other system
- Assemble the cryo + THz TDS system
- FTIR in few weeks

