



Electronic spectroscopy of trapped PAH photofragments

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nanocosmos

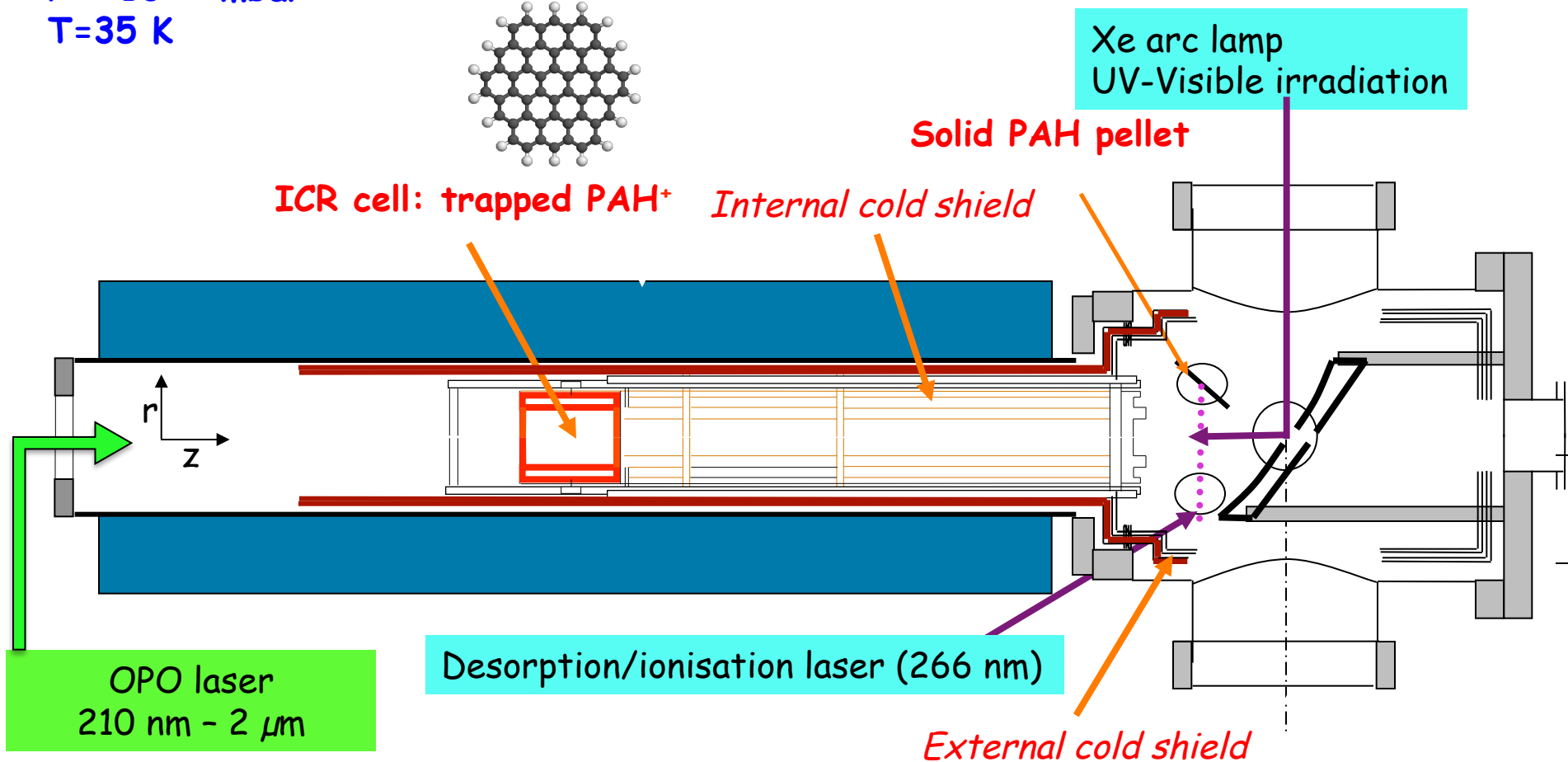
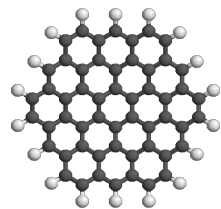


CONSEJO SUPERIOR
DE INVESTIGACIONES
CIENTÍFICAS

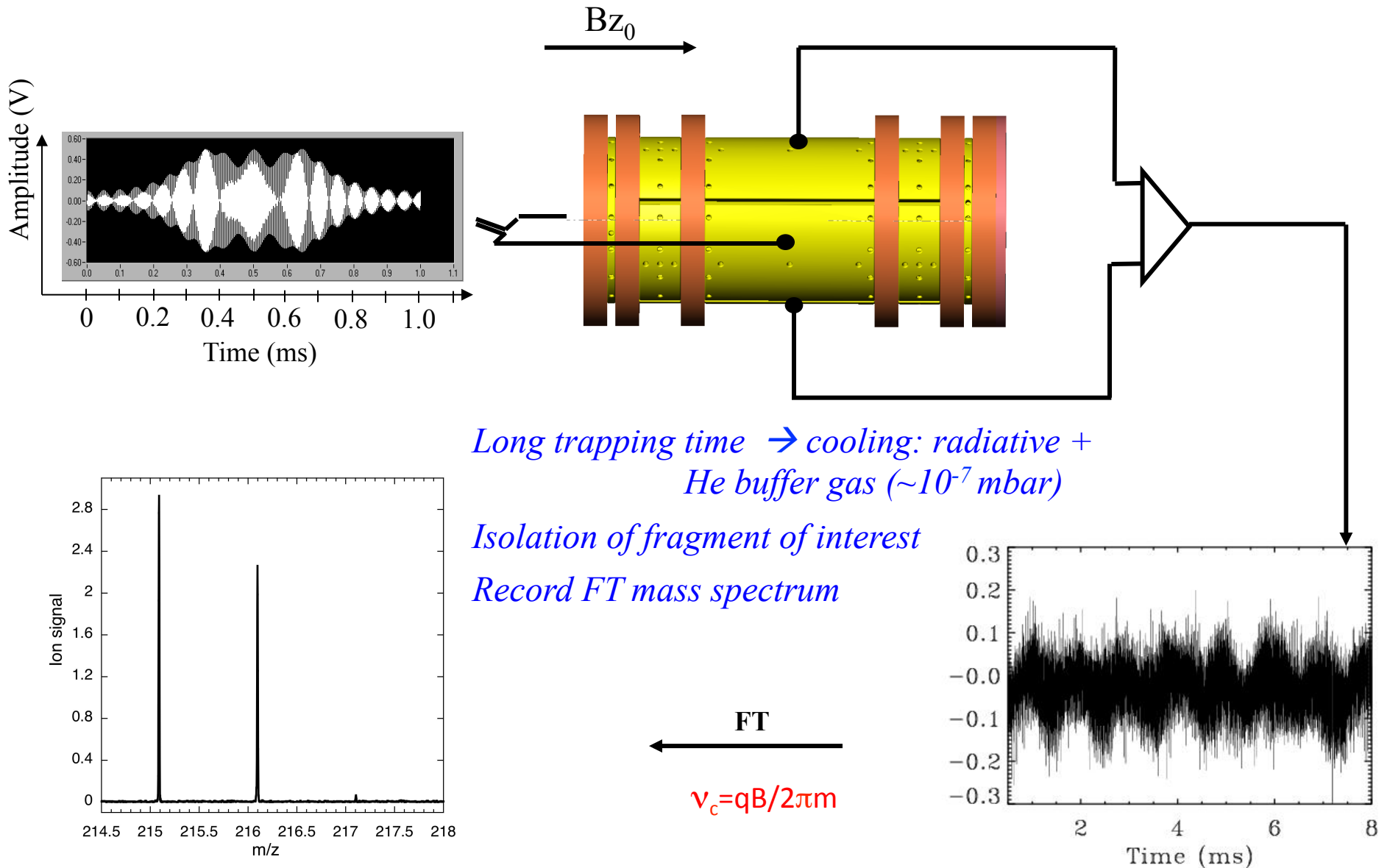


The PIRENEA set-up for astrochemistry

$P \sim 10^{-11}$ mbar
 $T = 35$ K

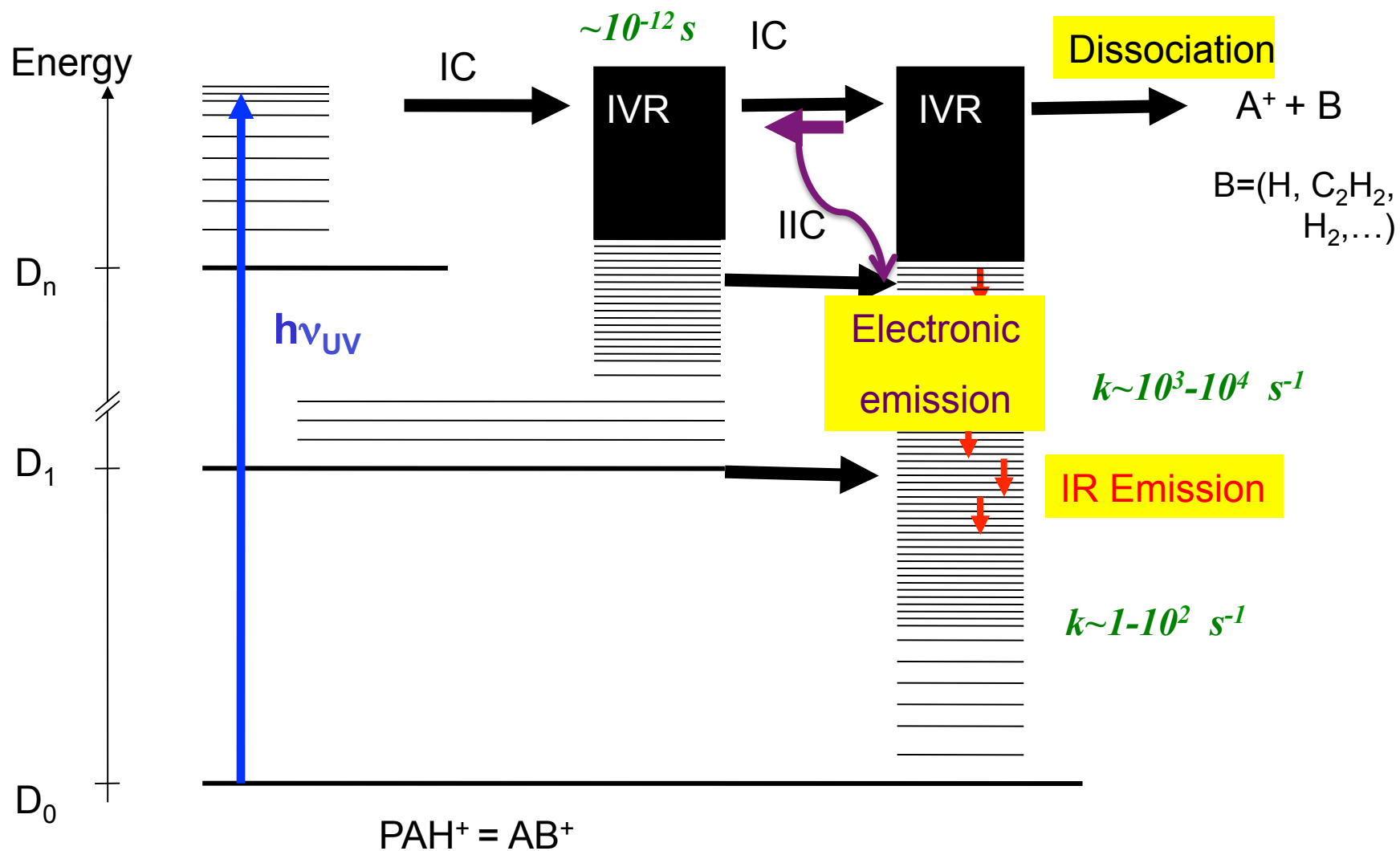


Same cold ICR cell to prepare the ions and detect them

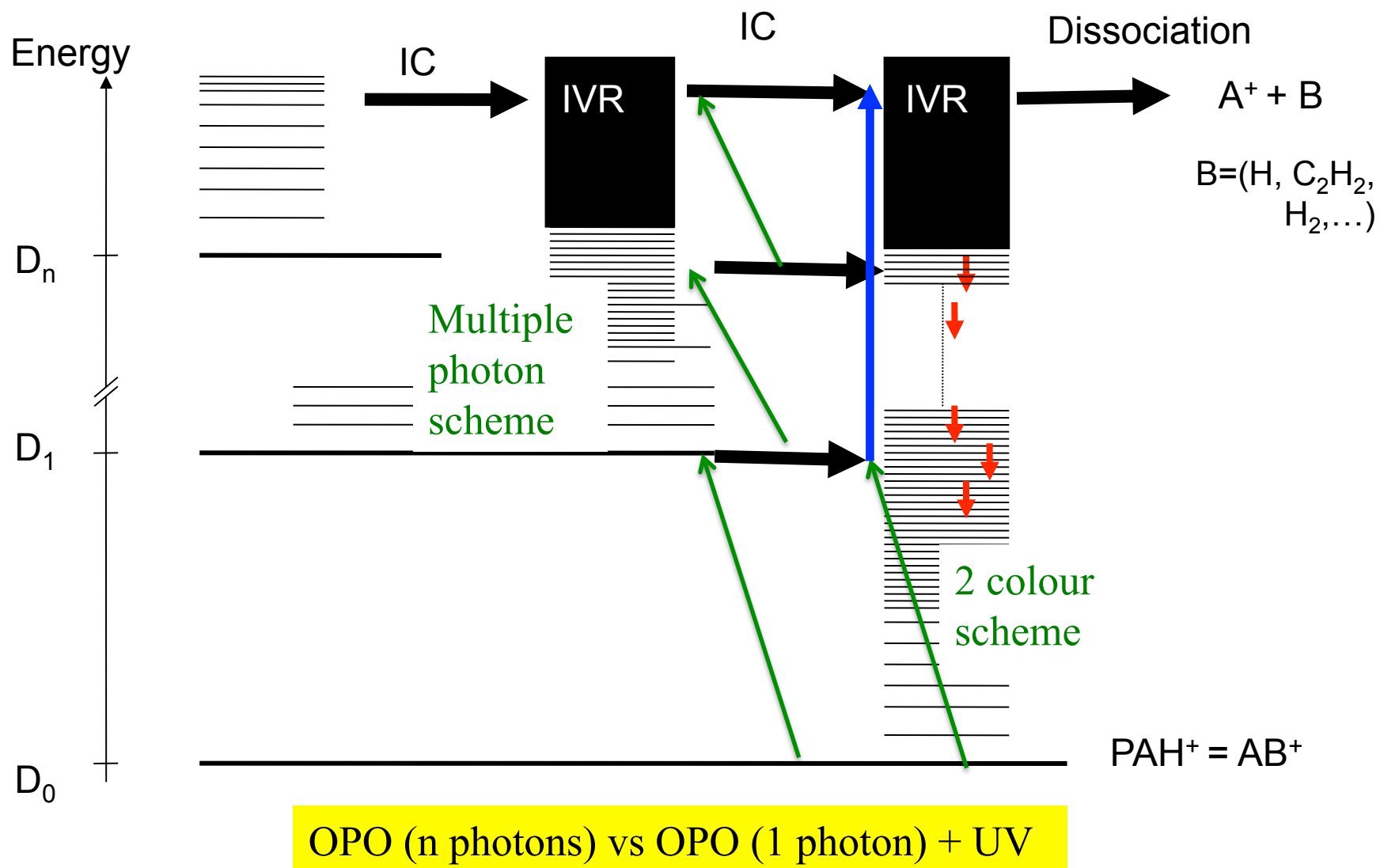


FTICR-MS: non-destructive, very high mass resolution ($>10^4$), sensitivity, selectivity

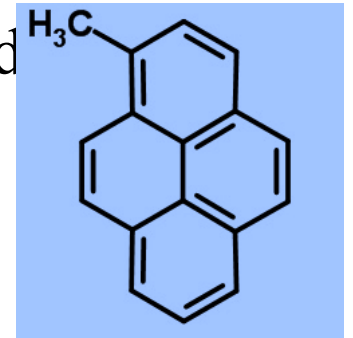
Photophysics of an isolated PAH



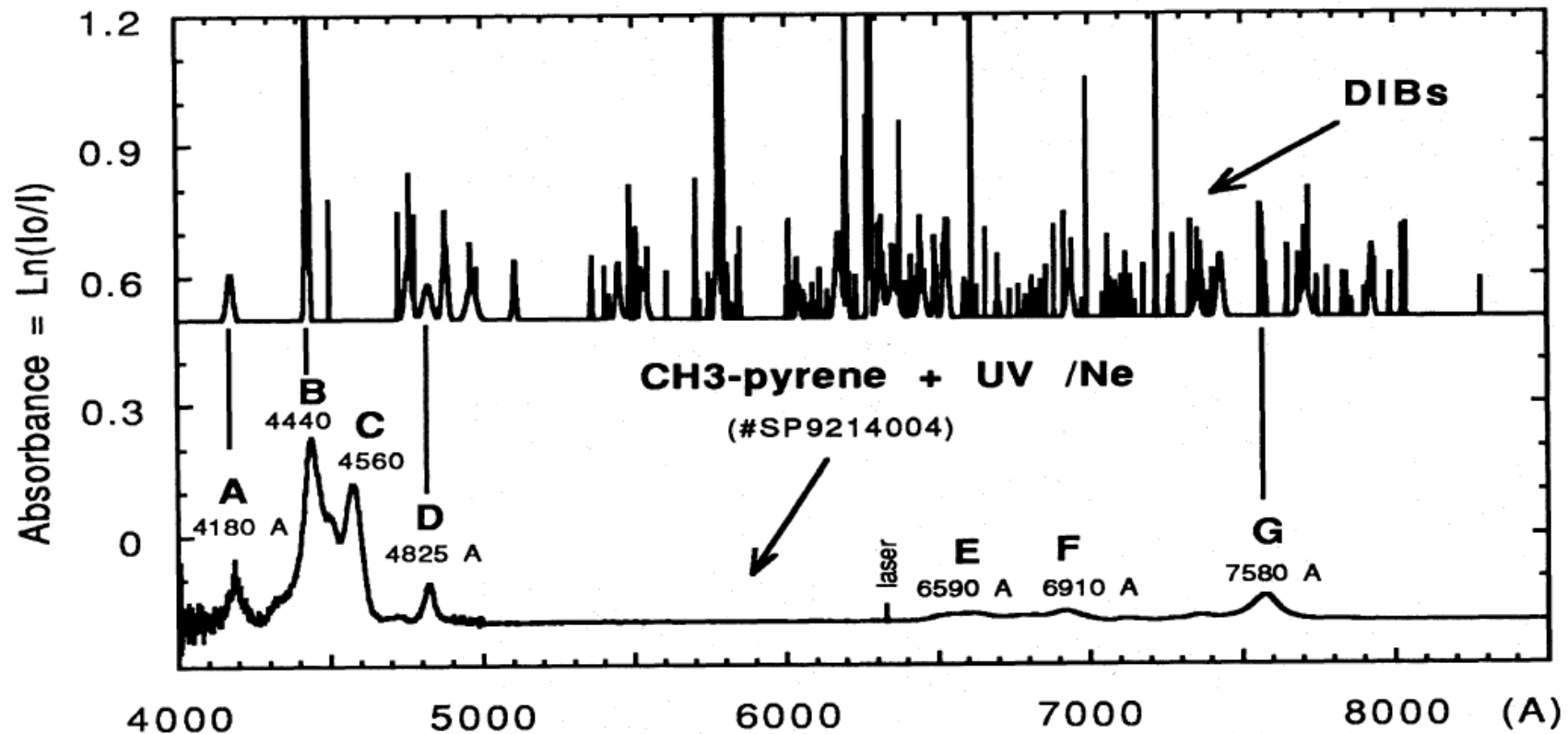
Electronic spectroscopy of a trapped PAH



A possible candidate for the main diffuse interstellar band
one photoproduct of 1-Methylpyrene ?



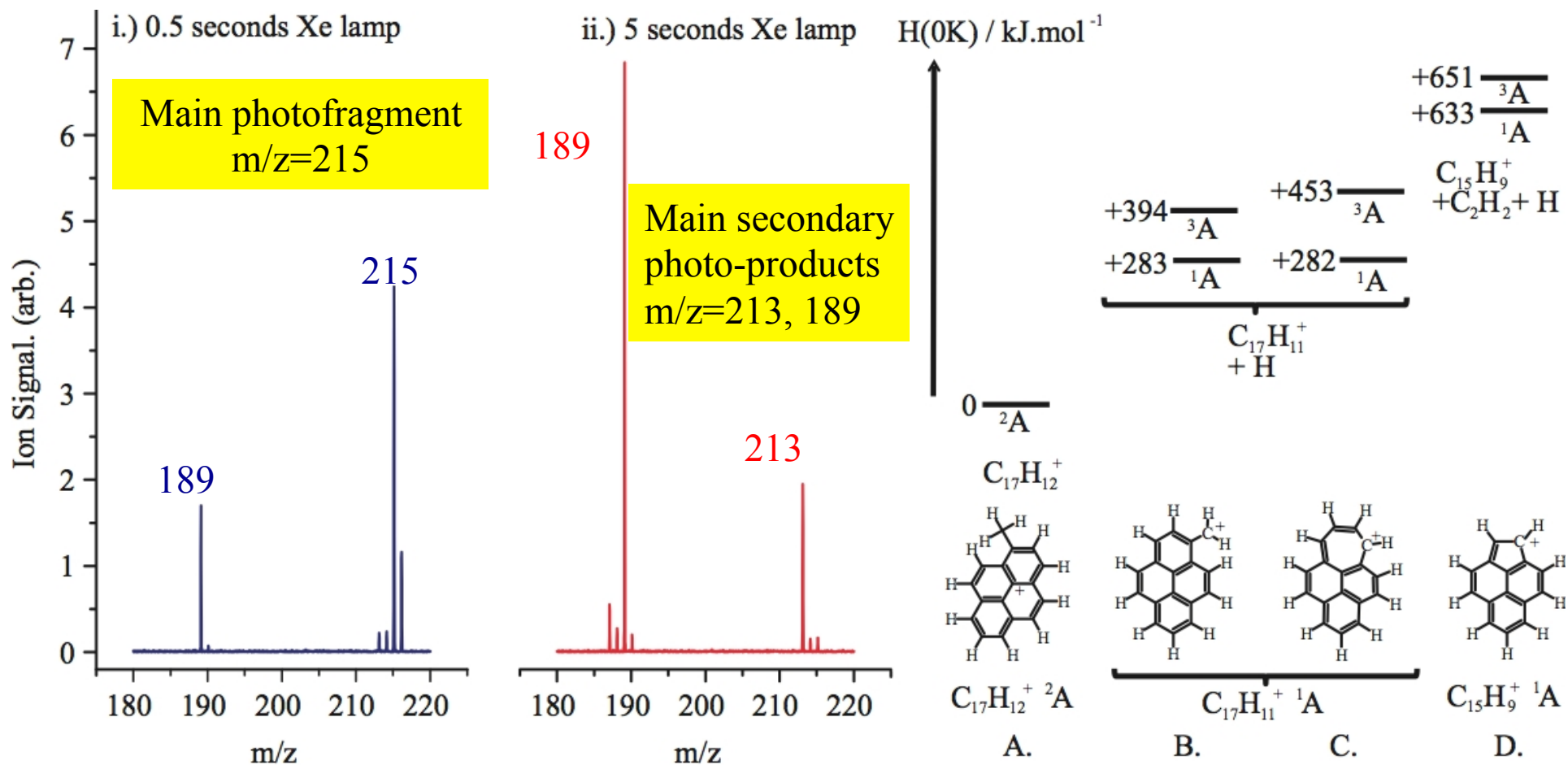
Main DIB at 4430 Å



1- Methylene pyrene + UV (Ly α) \rightarrow photo product, possible carrier for indicated DIBs from matrix spectra.

Léger A., D'Hendecourt L., & Défourneau D. (1995), A&A 293, L53

1-Methylpyrene cation ($m/z=216$) fragmentation in PIRENEA

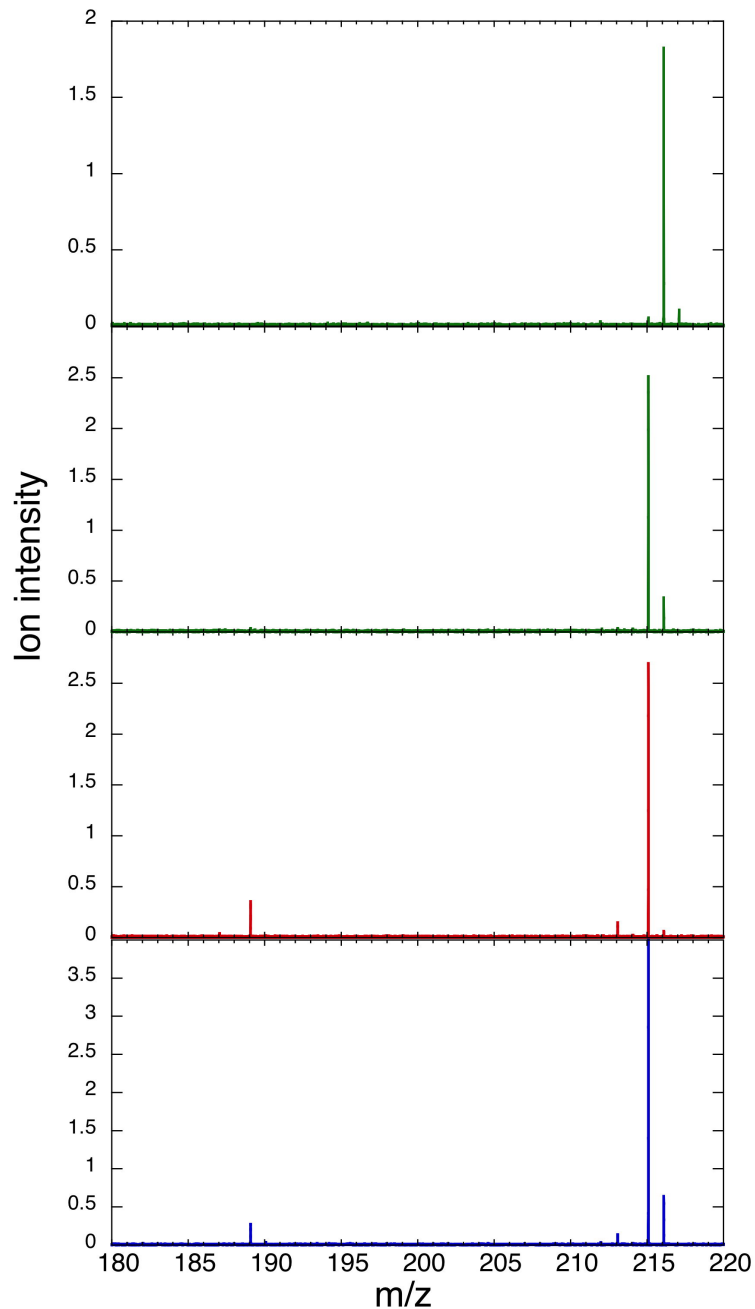


- First investigation of the spectroscopy of $m/z=215$; possible presence of the 2 isomers
- Need a 2 colour scheme

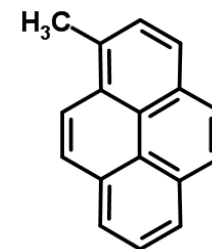
Kokkin et al. 2012, ISMS (67th meeting)

Kokkin et al. 2013, DIB conference. IAU Symp 297, 286

New experiments: spectroscopy of $m/z=215$ in the UV



Isolation of parent $m/z=216$

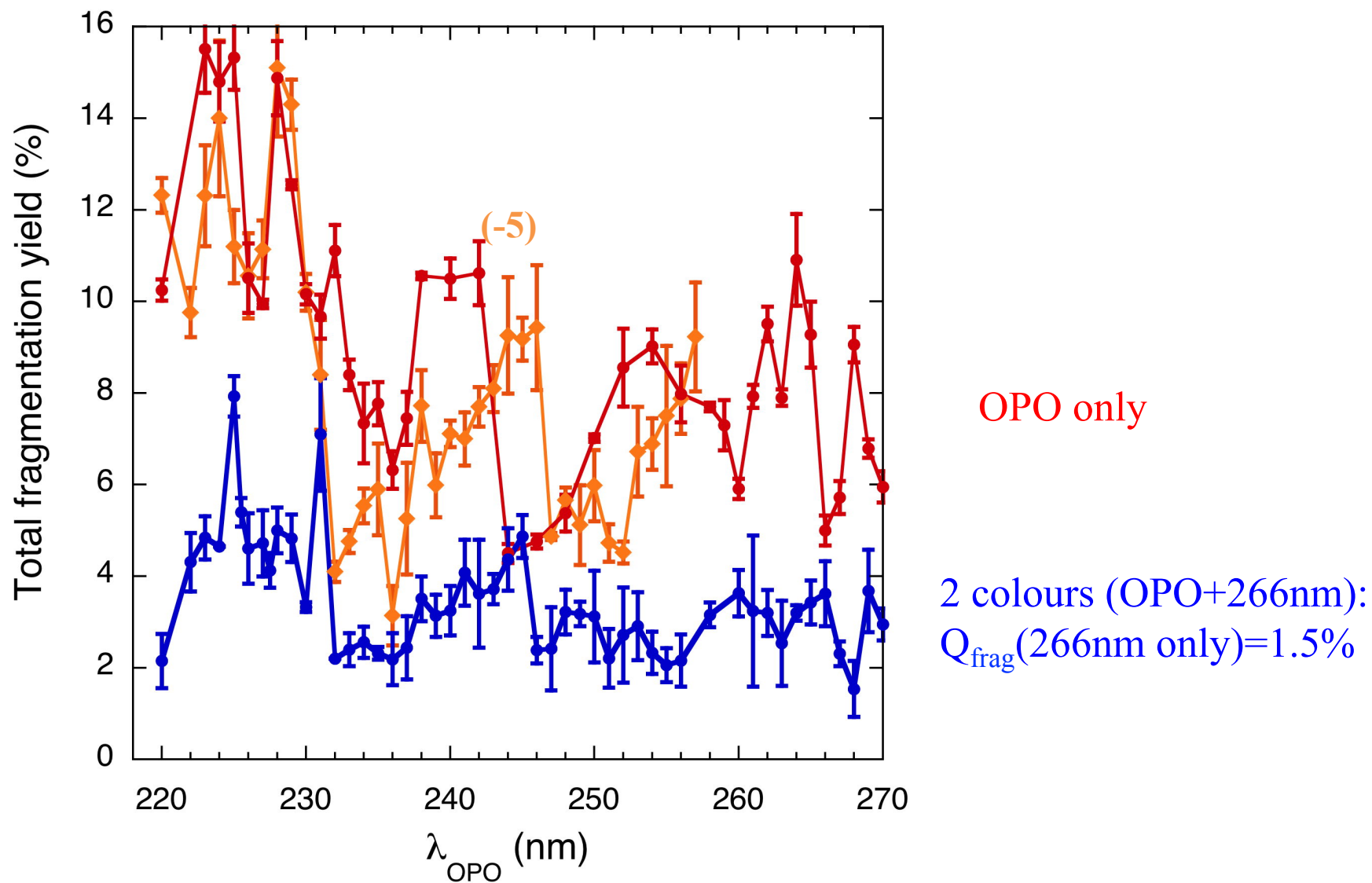


Production of fragment $m/z=215$ (Xe lamp)

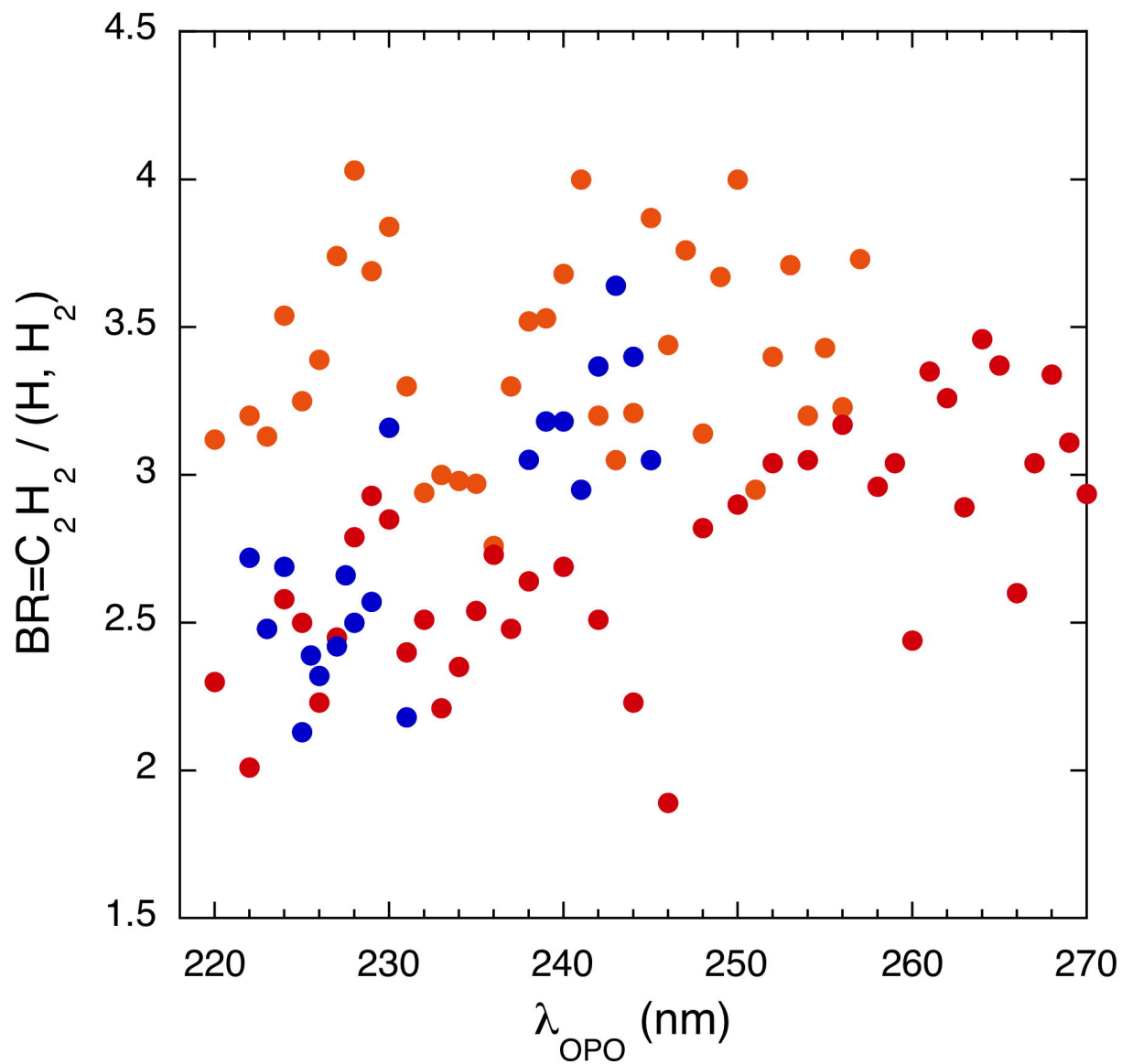
Irradiation with OPO@225nm (5s; 10Hz; 0.4 mJ)

2 colour experiments: OPO@225nm + 266 nm (20 shots; 1 Hz)

Spectroscopy of $m/z=215$ ($C_{17}H_{11}^+$) in the UV. Preliminary results



Spectroscopy of $m/z=215$ ($C_{17}H_{11}^+$) in the UV



Large variations of BR
 $m/z=189 / m/z=213+214$

Very first conclusions

A lot of variations in the dissociation spectra and branching ratio ($C_2H_2/(H,H_2)$)

Variation of the photon excitation:

- **OPO in the UV:** complicated response curve + fluctuations from shot to shot –corrected at best using a variable filter (~ 0.4 mJ over the range [220-340 nm]) + average over 20 shots. Does not explain the variations of the BR.
- **OPO only at 10 Hz.** Dissociation is due to heating following absorption several shots (Frag/e in 130 ms)
- **2 colour scheme (OPO + 266 nm):** no dissociation with OPO only – low dissociation with 266 nm; other= 2 colour events.

Relaxation: the delay was not found to be crucial in the range ~ 30 ns- $1\mu s$ as long as 266 nm is after the OPO

Very first conclusions

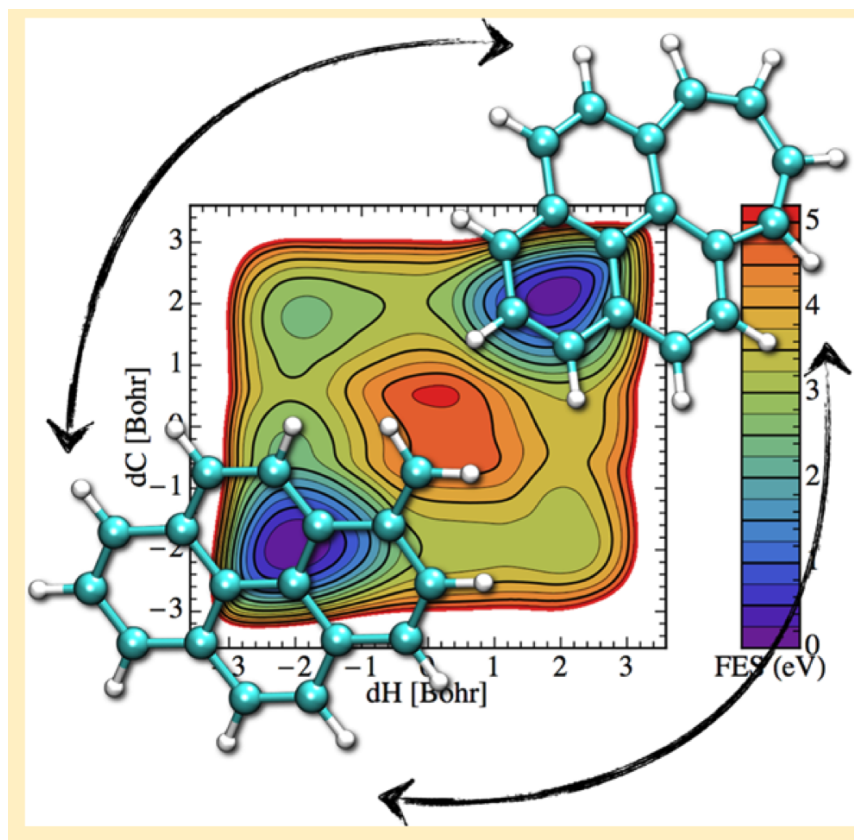
A lot of variations in the dissociation spectra and branching ratio ($C_2H_2/(H,H_2)$)

Variation of the ion populations:

- Variations of the spectrum and BR provide evidence for a contribution of both **Isomer 1** and **Isomer 2**
- **Isomer 1** has low $BR=C_2H_2/(H,H_2)$ (<1) and **Isomer 2** has high BR (>4) ?
(BR=0.9 for dissociation by multiple photon absorption in the same pulse @266nm)
- **Isomer 1** absorbs more efficiently at 266 nm than **Isomer 2**
- **Isomer 2** absorbs more efficiently at [220-250 nm] than **Isomer 1**
- Effect of the **formation process**? Tests by changing the formation procedure (softer irradiation) but difficult to conclude.
- Effect of the **excitation scheme**? One isomer responds better to the OPO [220-250 nm], the other to 266 nm → challenges the 2 colour scheme.

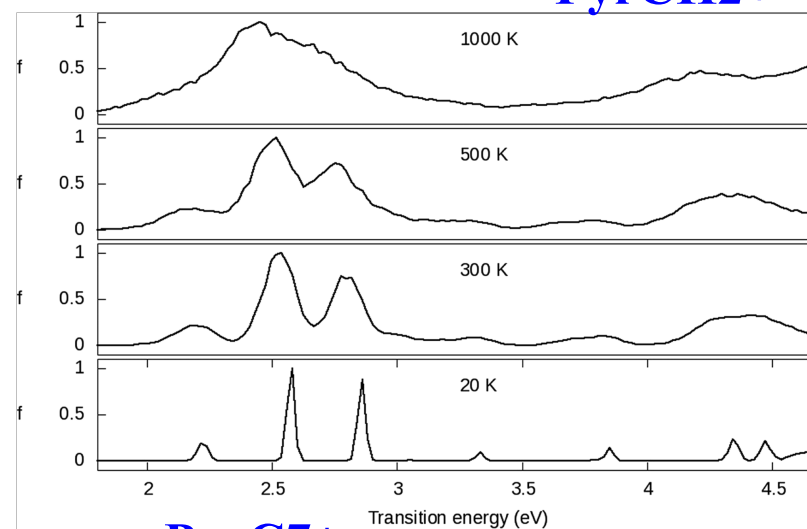
The two isomers of 1-Methylpyrene cation photofragments

PyrCH₂⁺

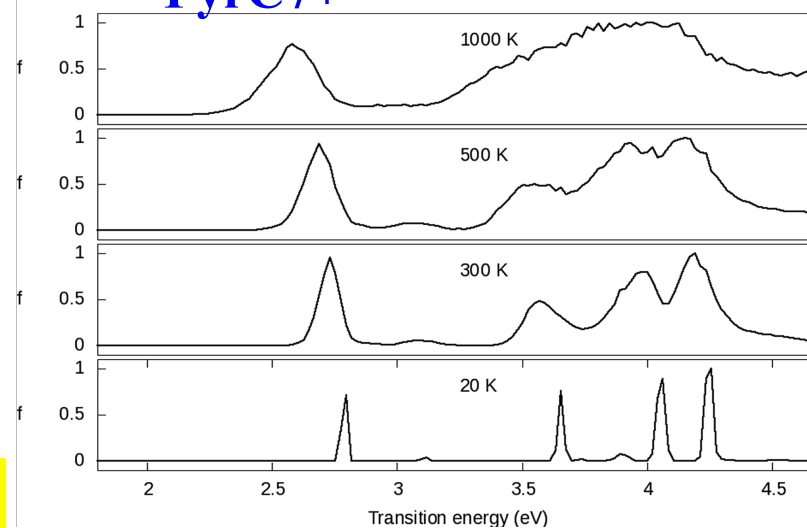


Rapacioli et al., 2015, J. Phys. Chem. A 119, 12845

→ The two isomers are involved in our experiments



PyrC7⁺



620 nm

410 nm

275 nm

Preliminary conclusions and perspectives

A very complicated case but a strong motivation for theoreticians

- Difficulty to quantify the contribution of both isomers. BR seems to be the best tracer.
- Further support from theory (BR,...) to rationalise the results

Advantages and disadvantages of cold ICR cell

- Easy production and selection *in situ* of the photofragments
- Efficiency of the cooling of the ions? Cryogenic environment + low-pressure He gas.
- Investigate band profiles in the visible part (~ 440 nm) using the 2 colour scheme