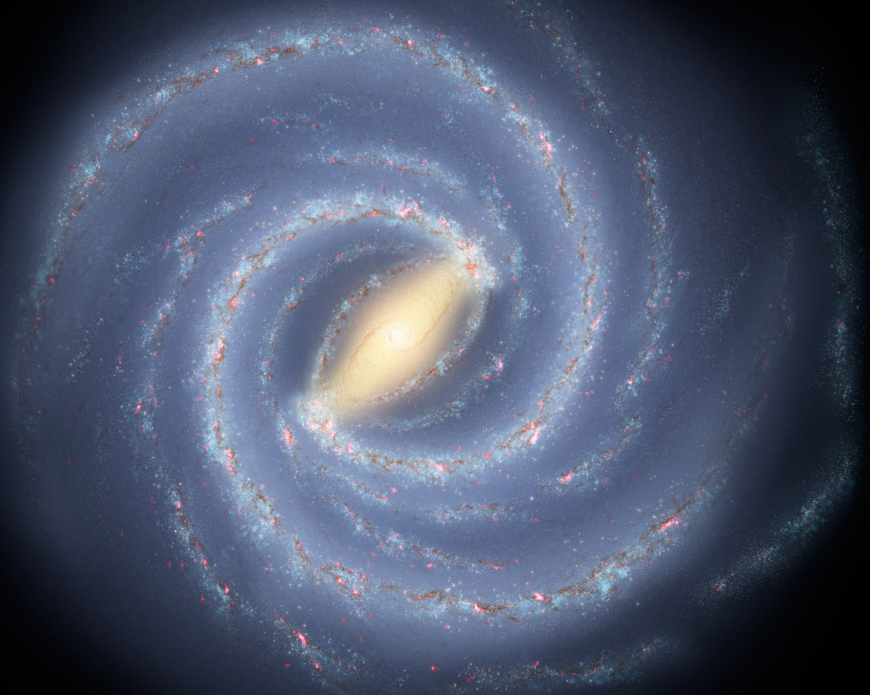
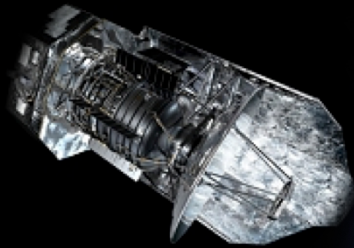


The key role of nuclear-spin astrochemistry in the ISM



Romane Le Gal

Research Associate (UVA)
in Eric Herbst's group

Collaborators: Changjian Xie, Hua Guo (UNM), Dahbia Talbi (LUPM), Carina Persson
and Sebastien Muller (Chalmers, Sweden)



Outline

- **Interest and observations**

- ortho-to-para ratios (OPRs) in the interstellar medium (ISM)
- The NH_2 and H_2Cl^+ cases

- **Astrochemical modeling**

- Building chemical network
- Results: comparison with observations



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Multi-hydrogenated species OPRs: potential probes of the H_2 chemistry, starting point of all chemistry in molecular clouds

OPR measurements in the ISM

- 70's: OPR of H_2 in diffuse gas (Spitzer+1973)
- 80's: H_2CO in dense molecular clouds (Kahane+1984), H_2CS (Gardner+1985)
- 21st century: C_3H_2 (Takakuwa+2001), CH_2 (Polehampton+2005), H_3^+ (Crabtree+2011), H_2O (Lis+2013, Flagey+2013), NH_3 (Persson+2012), NH_2 (Persson+2016), H_2S (Crockett+2014), H_2O^+ (Schilke+2010), H_2Cl^+ (Lis+2010), CH_2CN (Vastel+2015)

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 - In thermal equilibrium: OPR(T)
 - Spontaneous radiative o-p interconversions are extremely slow, e.g. $\approx 10^{13}$ yr for $\text{H}_2 \gg$ to the age of the Universe!
- ⇒ OPRs were commonly believed to reflect a “formation temperature” (Mumma+1987, Hama+2016)

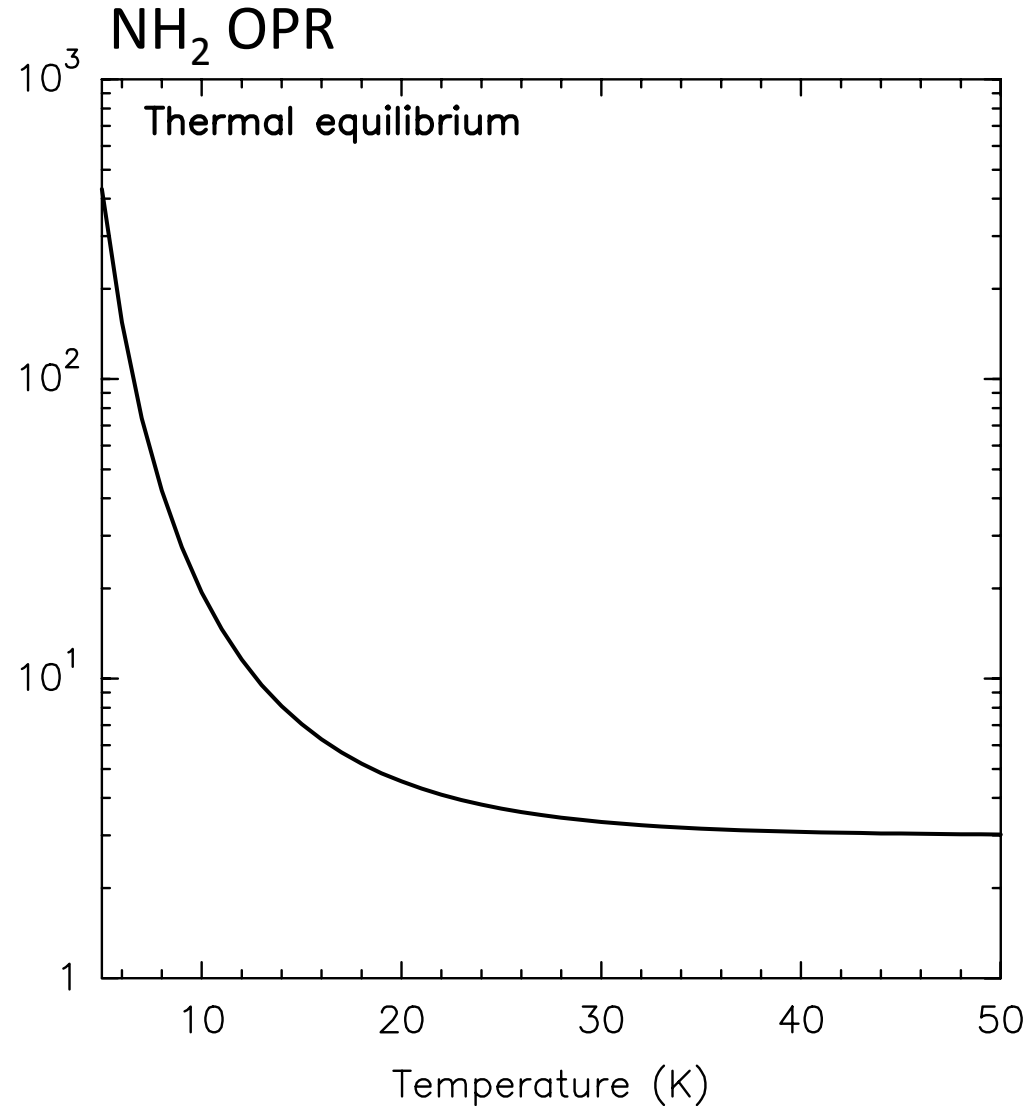
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Further theoretical studies needed to explain the OPR discrepancies from their thermal equilibrium

NH₂ OPR thermal equilibrium with T

$$\text{OPR}(T_{\text{kin}}) = \frac{3 \sum_J^{\text{ortho}} g_J \exp(-E_{J_{K_a, K_c}} / k_B T)}{\sum_J^{\text{para}} g_J \exp(-E_{J_{K_a, K_c}} / k_B T)}$$

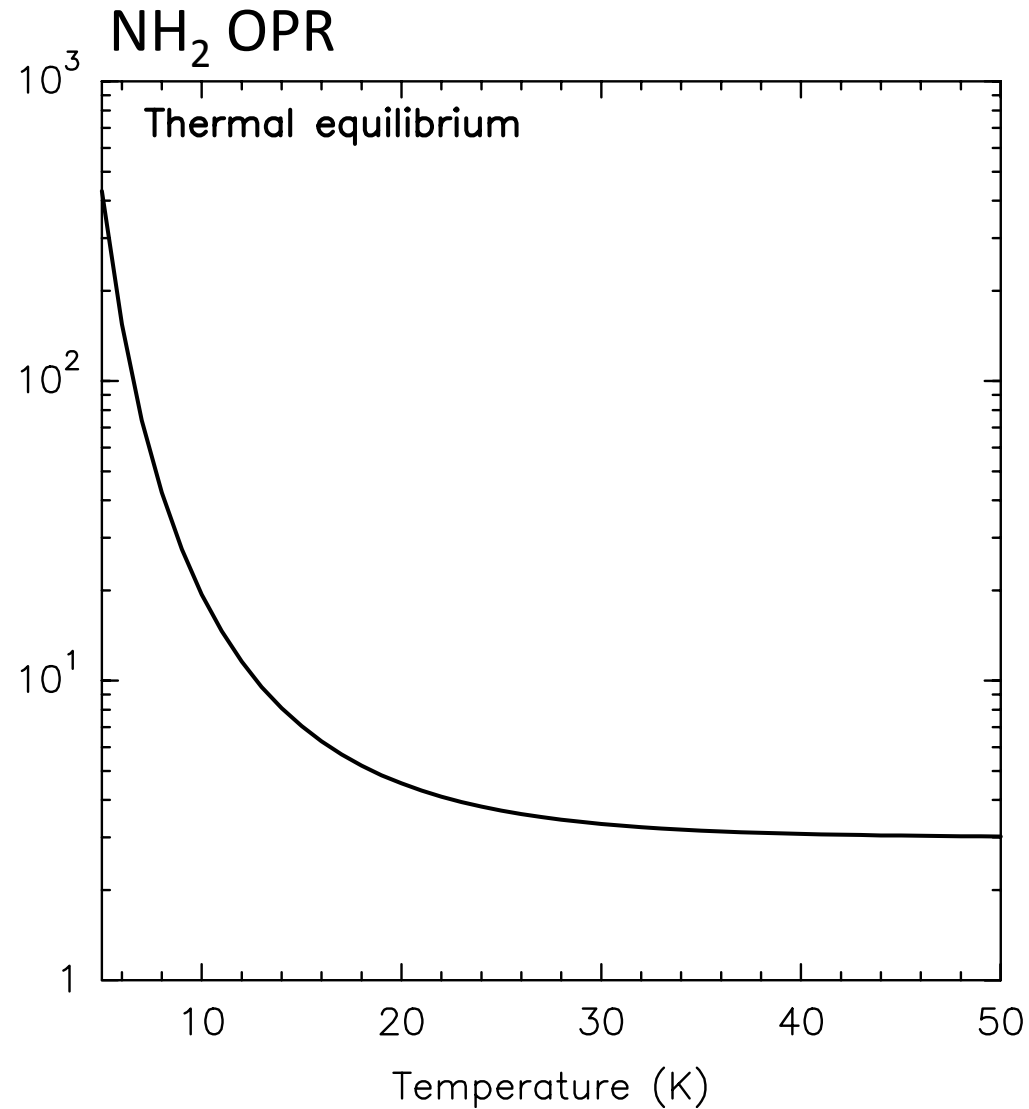


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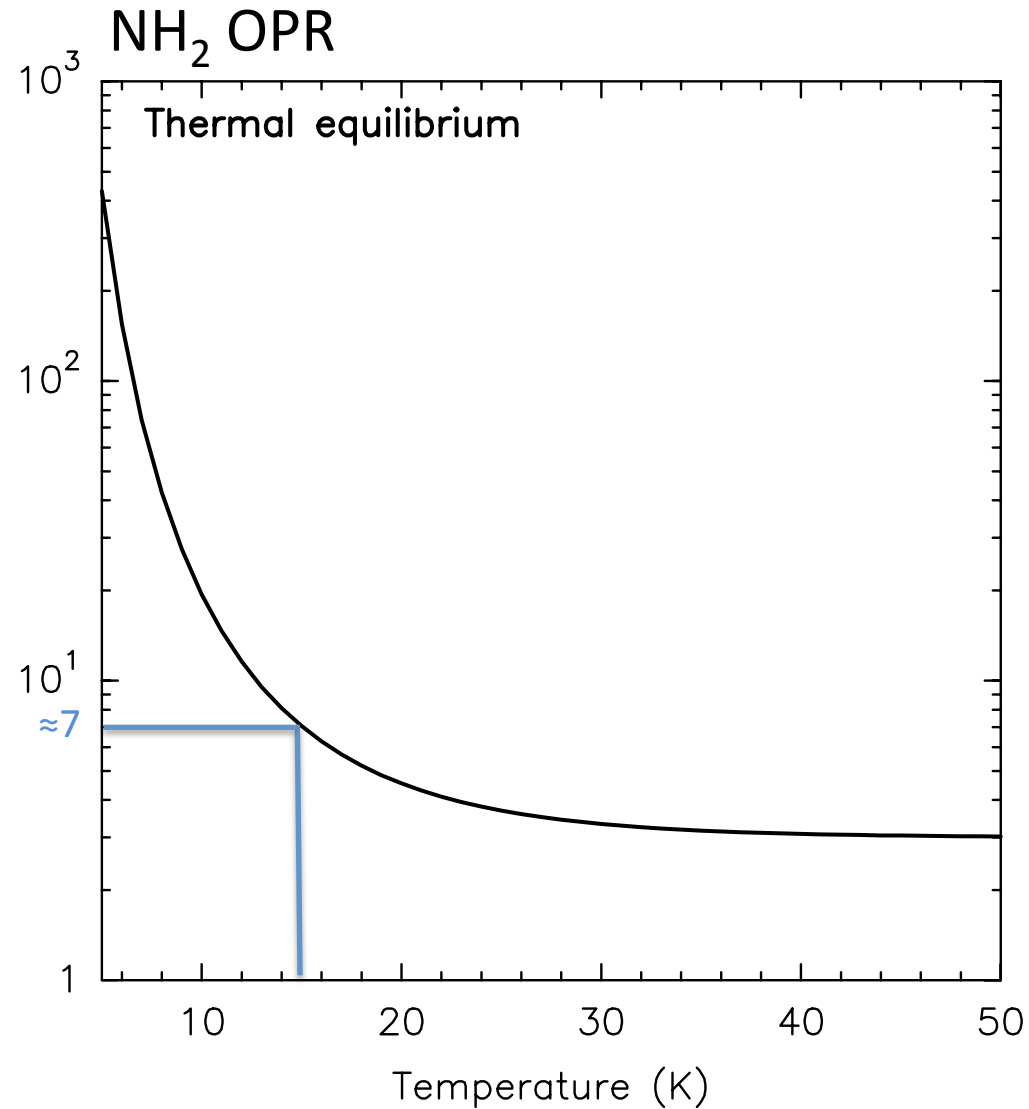


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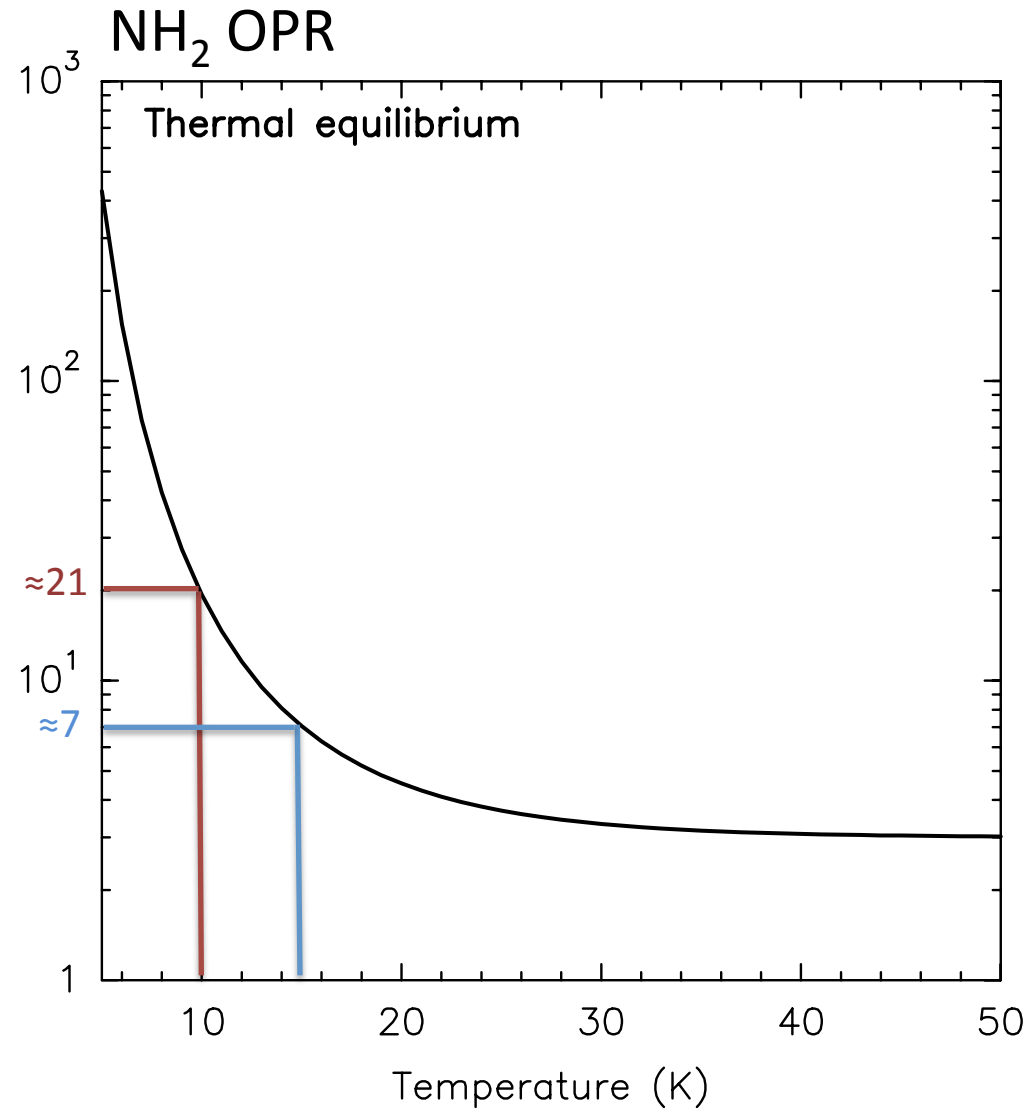


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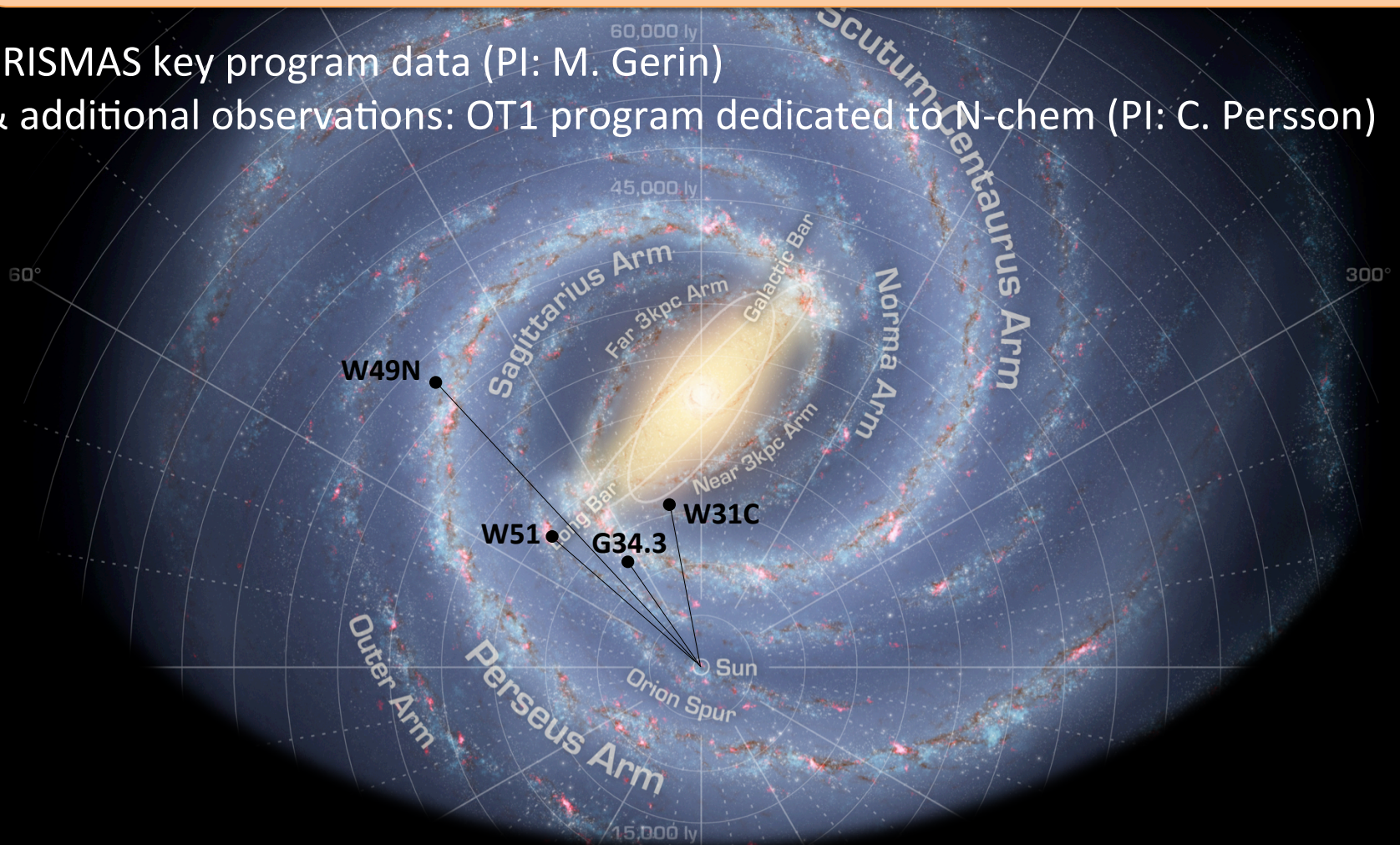
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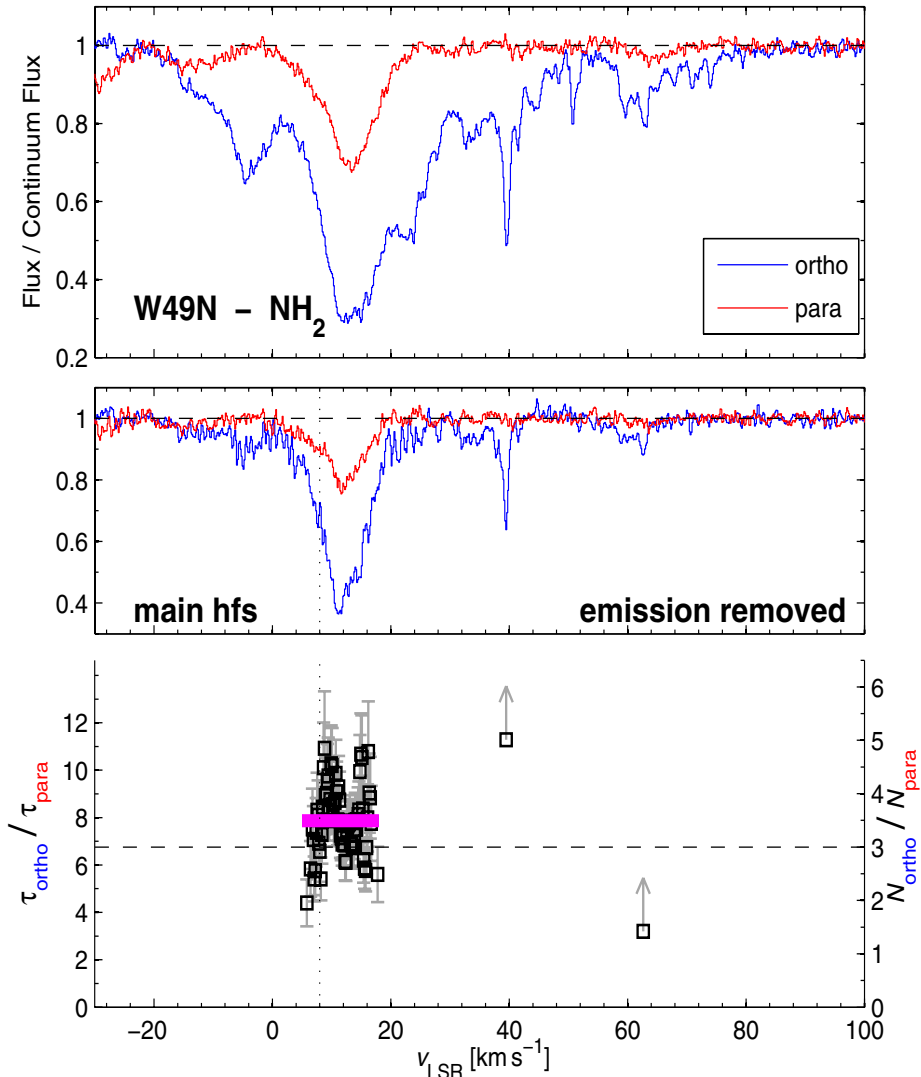
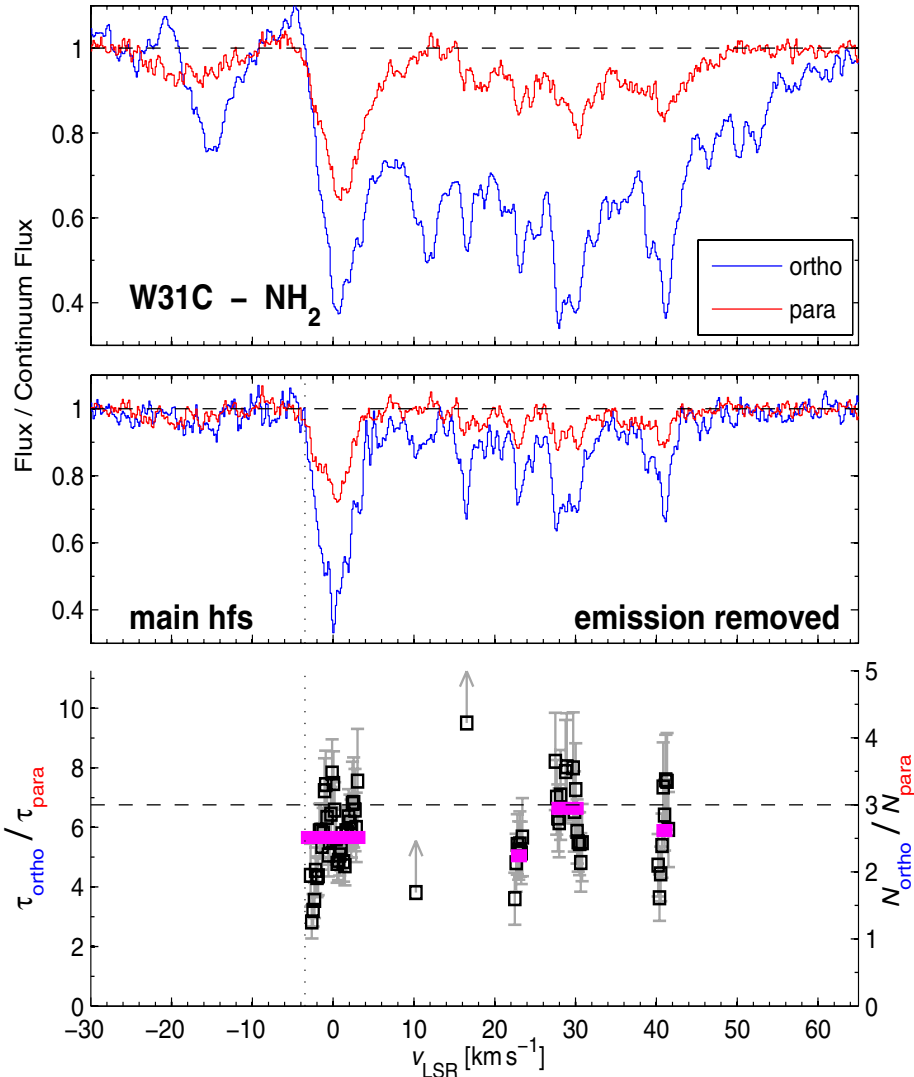
Interstellar NH_2 OPR toward star-forming regions

PRISMAS key program data (PI: M. Gerin)

& additional observations: OT1 program dedicated to N-chem (PI: C. Persson)

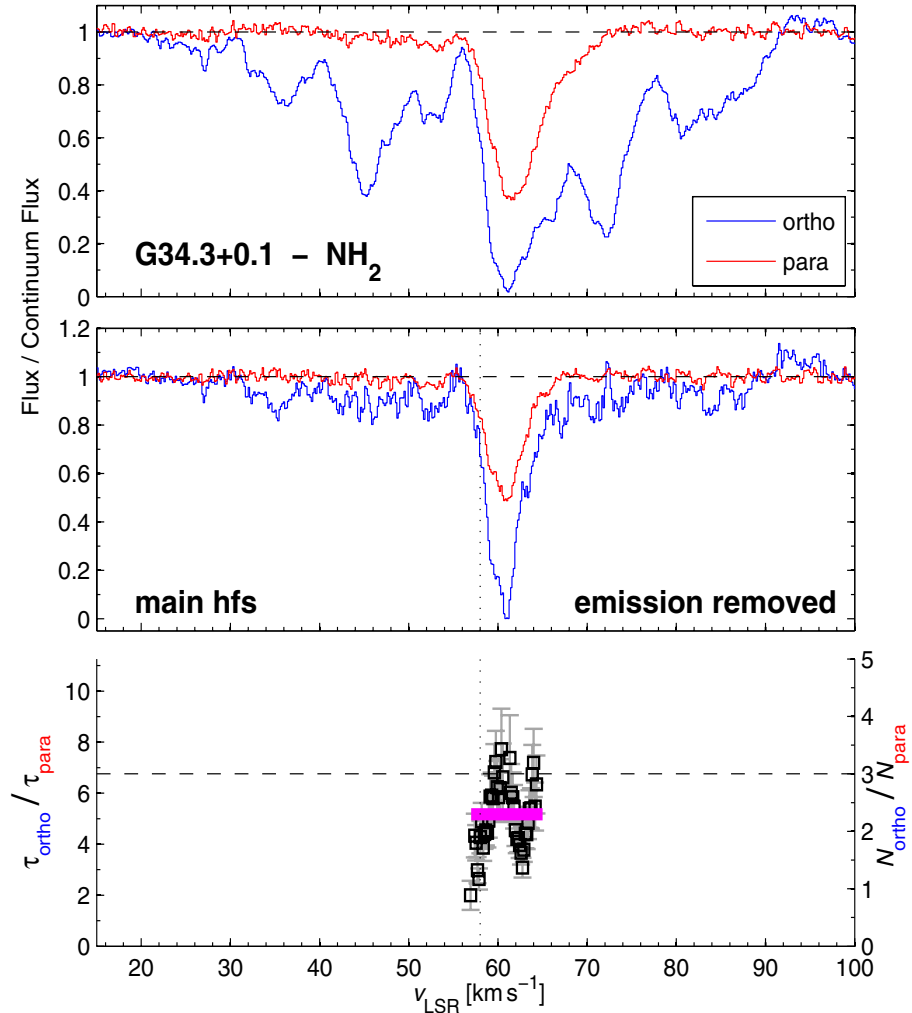
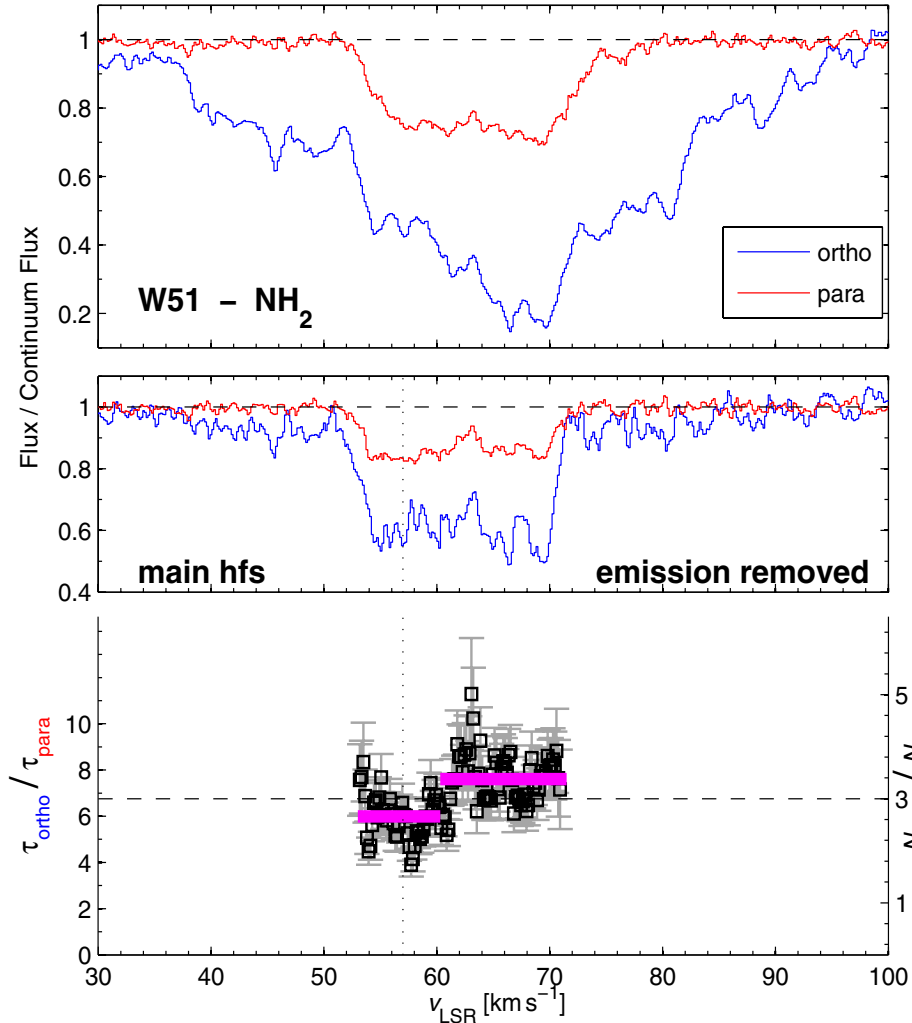


NH₂ OPR toward W31C & W49N



Persson, Olofsson, **Le Gal** et al., A&A. (2016)

NH₂ OPR toward W51 & G34.3

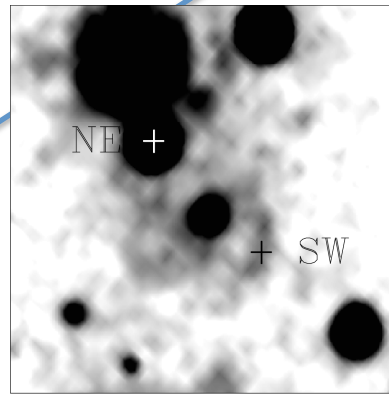
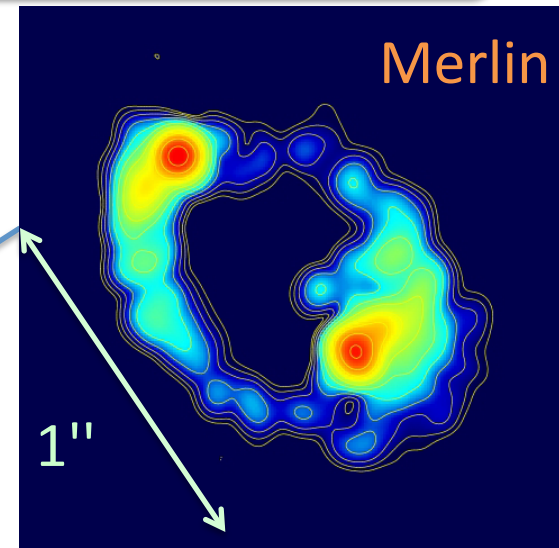


Persson, Olofsson, **Le Gal** et al., A&A. (2016)

Interstellar H_2Cl^+ OPR toward galactic sources

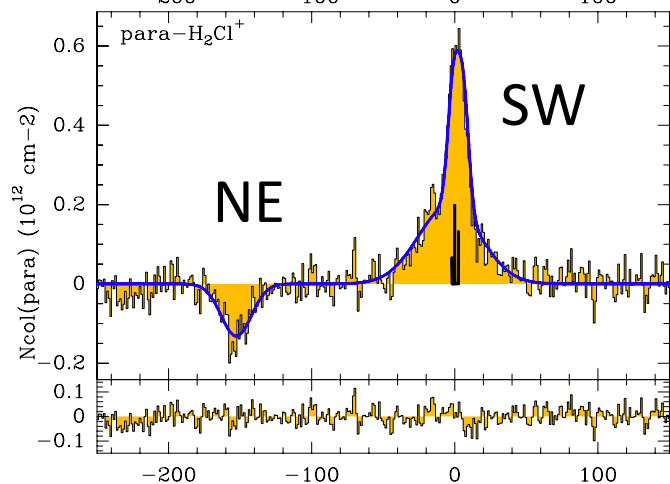
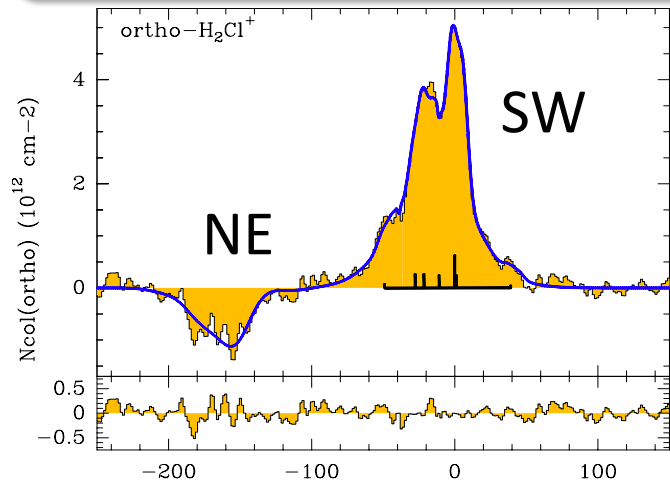
- Lis et al. 2010: ortho- H_2Cl^+ ($1_{10}-1_{01}$) and para- H_2Cl^+ ($1_{11}-0_{00}$) with Herschel/HIFI in absorption toward NGC 6334I => **OPR \approx 3**
 - Neufeld et al. 2012: para- H_2Cl^+ ($1_{11}-0_{00}$) with Herschel/HIFI: in absorption toward Sgr A, W31C, Orion MC, AFGL 2591 in emission in OMC 1 (Orion Bar and Orion South)
 - Gerin et al. 2013: ortho- H_2Cl^+ ($1_{10}-1_{01}$) with 30 meter and CSO toward W31C and W49N
- } => **OPR \approx 3**
- Neufeld et al. 2015: ortho- H_2Cl^+ ($2_{12}-1_{01}$) in foreground of diffuse gas toward G29.96-0.02, W51, W3(OH) and W49N, with additional para- H_2Cl^+ ($1_{11}-0_{00}$) => **$2.5 \leq \text{OPR} \leq 3$**

H_2Cl^+ OPR at $z=0.89$ toward PKS-1830-211

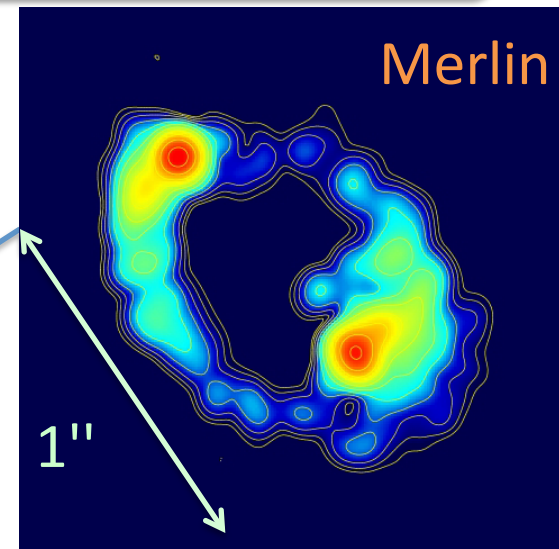
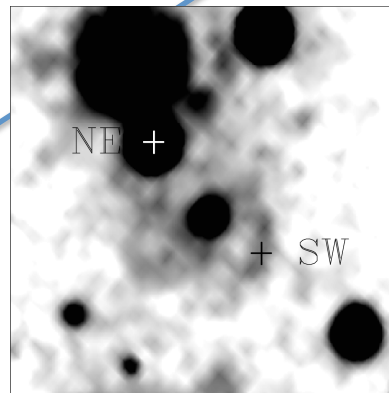


Foreground nearly face-on spiral galaxy @ $z=0.89$

H₂Cl⁺ OPR at z=0.89 toward PKS-1830-211



Helio. Velocity (km/s, z=0.88582)

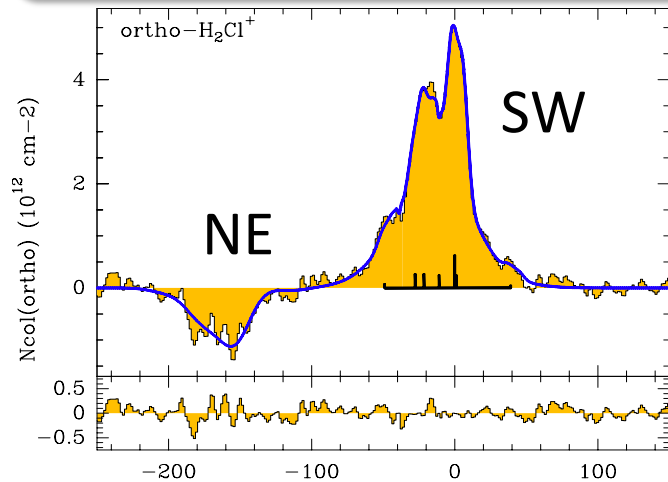


Lensed blazar
@ z=2.5

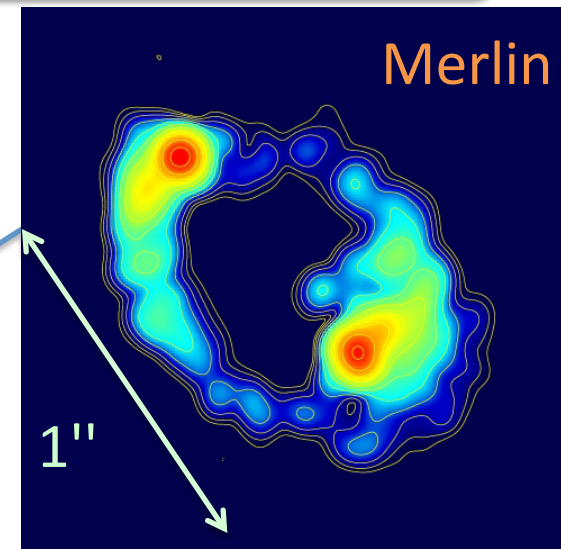
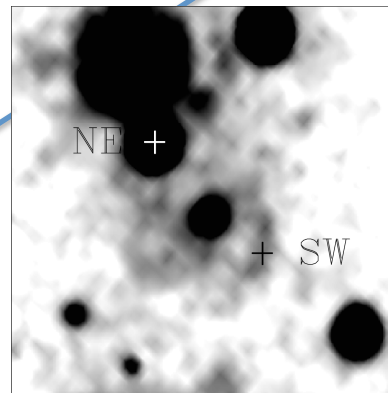
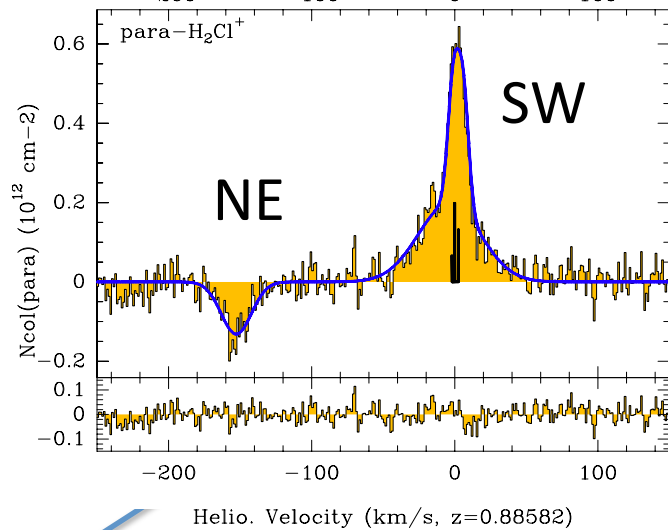
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H₂Cl⁺ OPR at z=0.89 toward PKS-1830-211



⇒ SW: OPR ≈ 3 ± 0.13
⇒ NE: OPR ≈ 3 ± 0.5



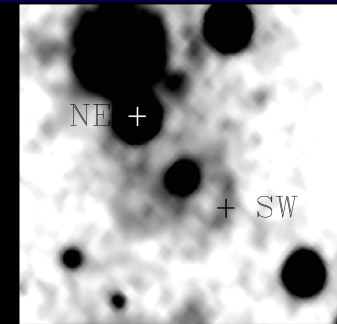
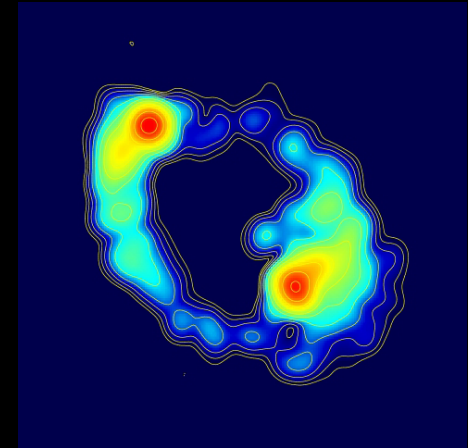
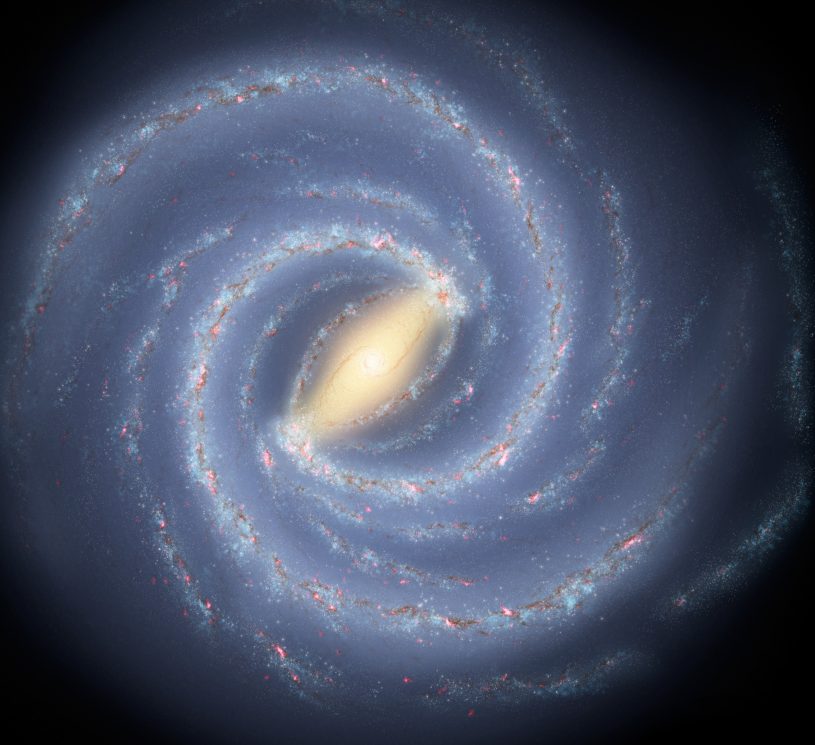
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Le Gal et al., in prep.

Interpretation of the observations

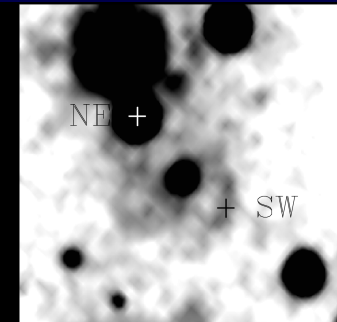
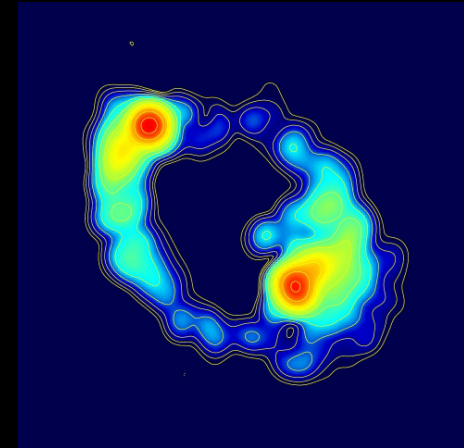


Interpretation of the observations

How these OPRs are formed

Study the processes and rates governing:

- (i) the formation of ortho and para forms
- (ii) their ortho-to-para conversion

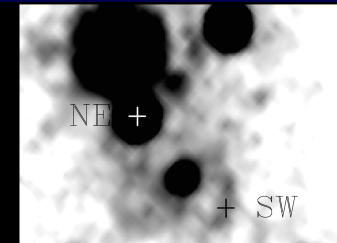
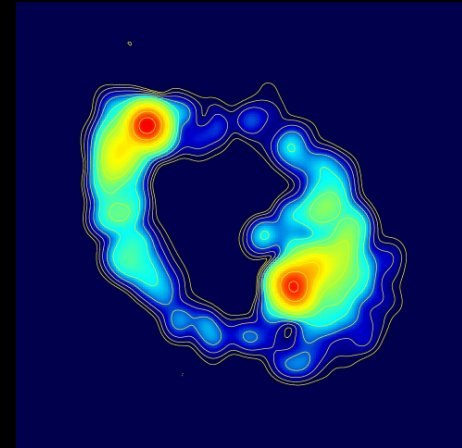


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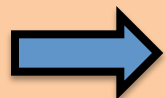
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Strategy

Identifying the species and pivotal processes at stake



modeling the interstellar chemistry

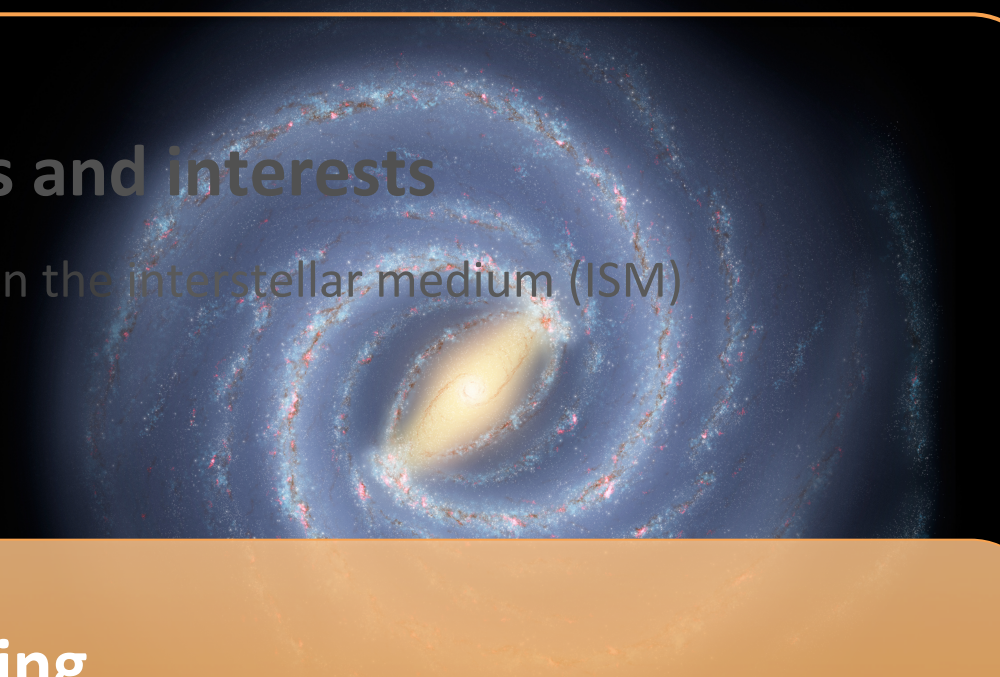
Astrochemical modeling

- **Context: observations and interests**

- ortho-to-para ratio (OPR) in the interstellar medium (ISM)
- The NH_2 and H_2Cl^+ cases

- **Astrochemical modeling**

- Building chemical network
- Results: comparison with observations



Building chemical network

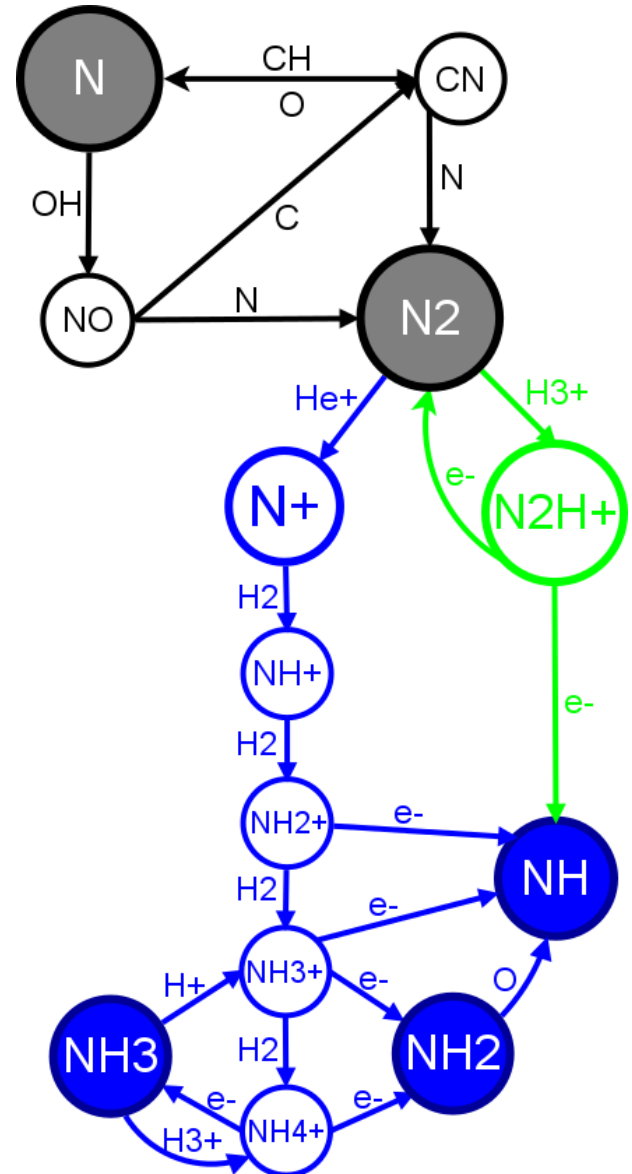
- Aims:

- Distinguish \neq spin configurations of H_2 and multi-hydrogenated species

⇒ Update & upgrade of Flower et al. 2006 with rigorous nuclear-spin selection rules (Oka 2004)

- Based on recent experimental and theoretical work

⇒ Rist et al., *JPCA* 2013, Faure et al., *ApJ* 2013 & Le Gal et al., *A&A* 2014



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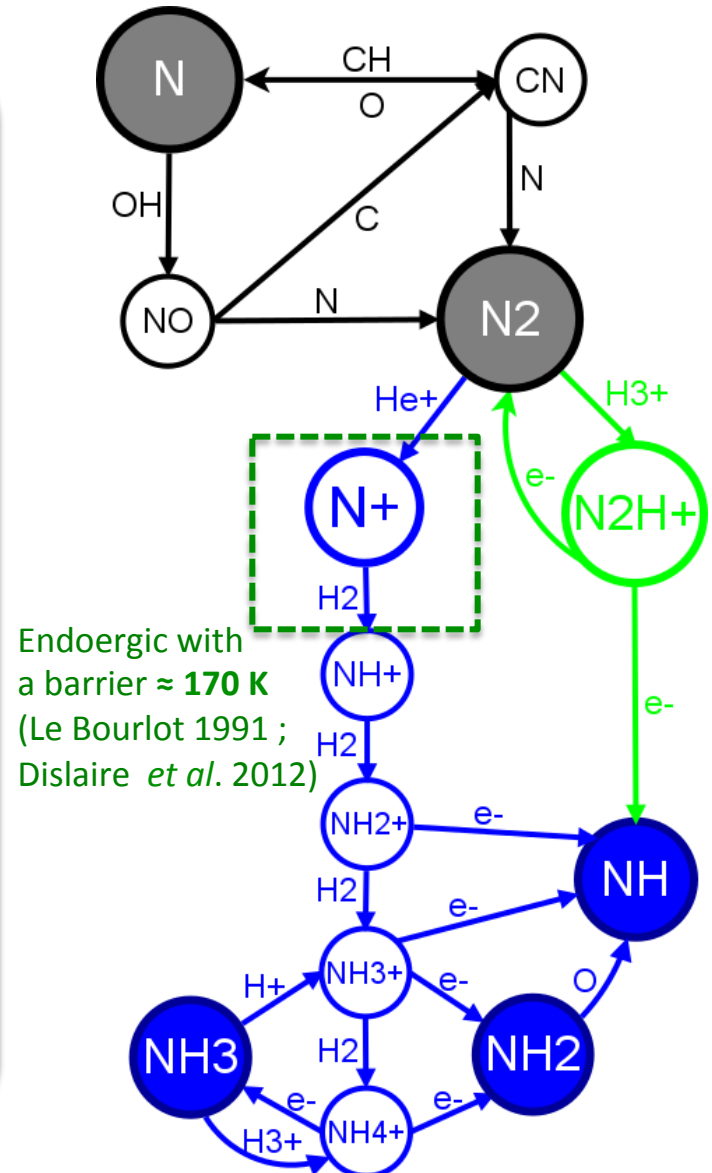
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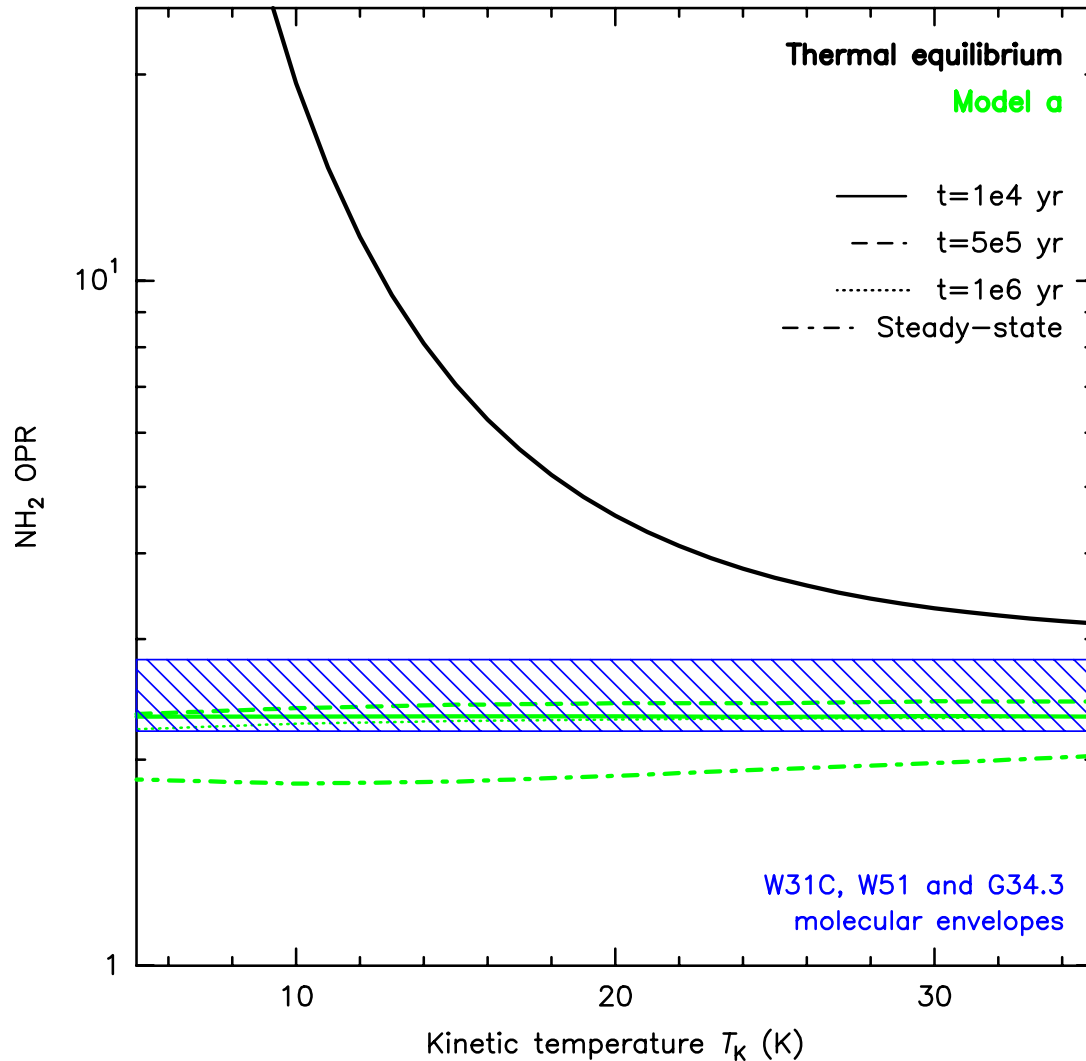
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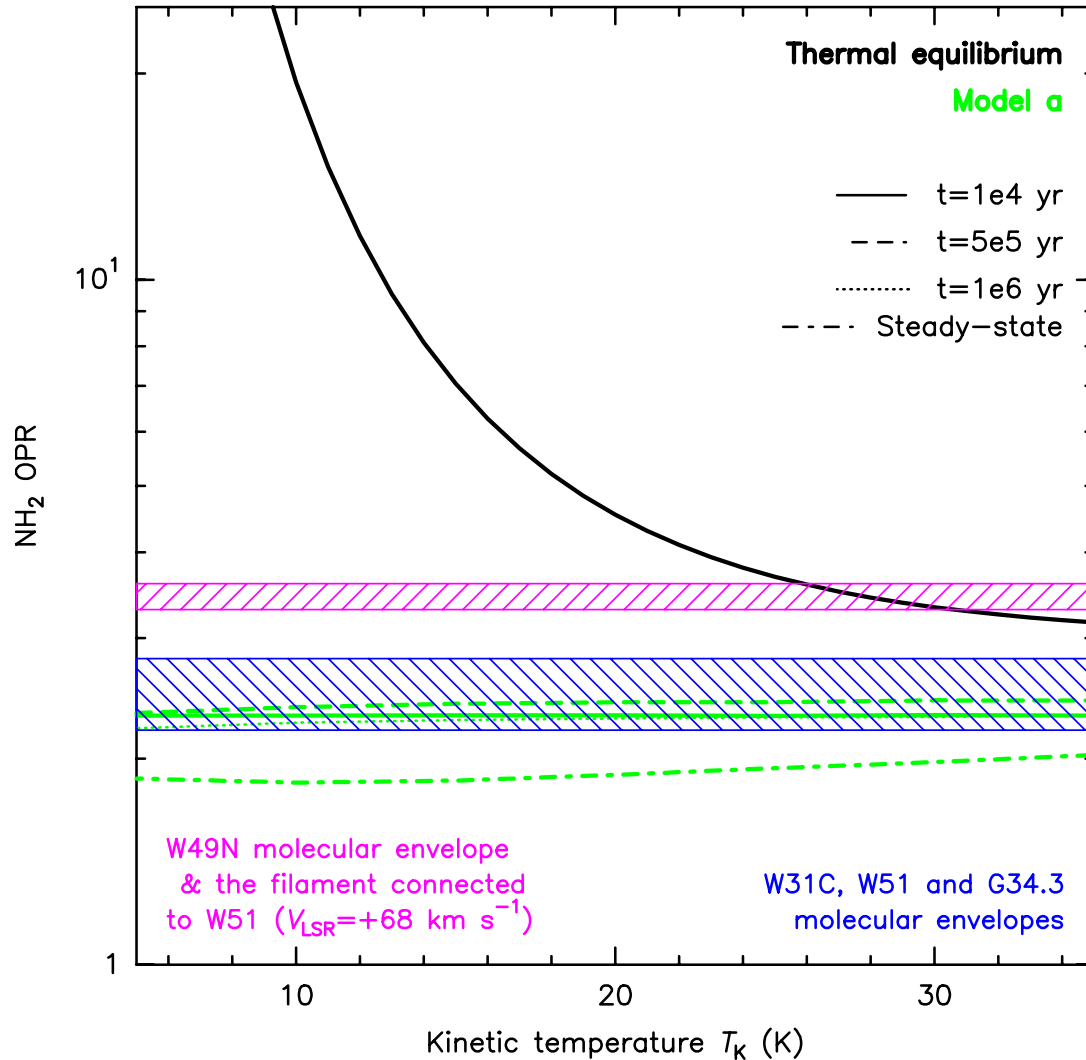
Results: NH₂ OPR with T

Models for $n_H=2 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $C/O=0.6$, $[S]_{\text{total}}=3 \times 10^{-6}$, $\zeta=1.3 \times 10^{-17} \text{ s}^{-1}$



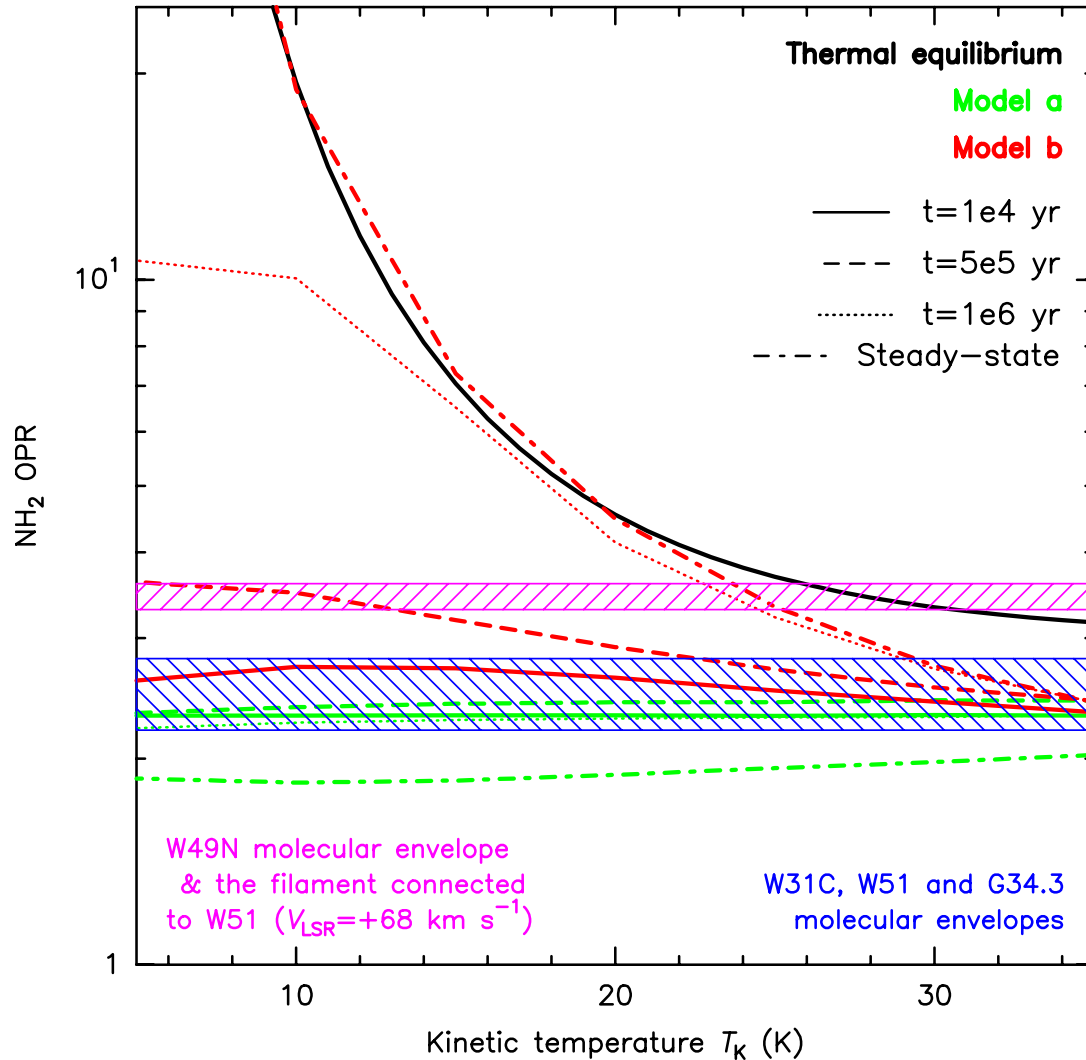
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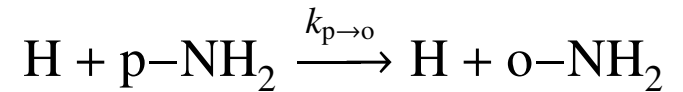
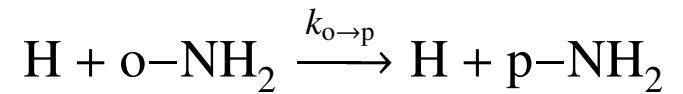


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- New mechanism to allow OPR relaxation:
 $\Rightarrow \text{H} + \text{NH}_2$ H-exchange

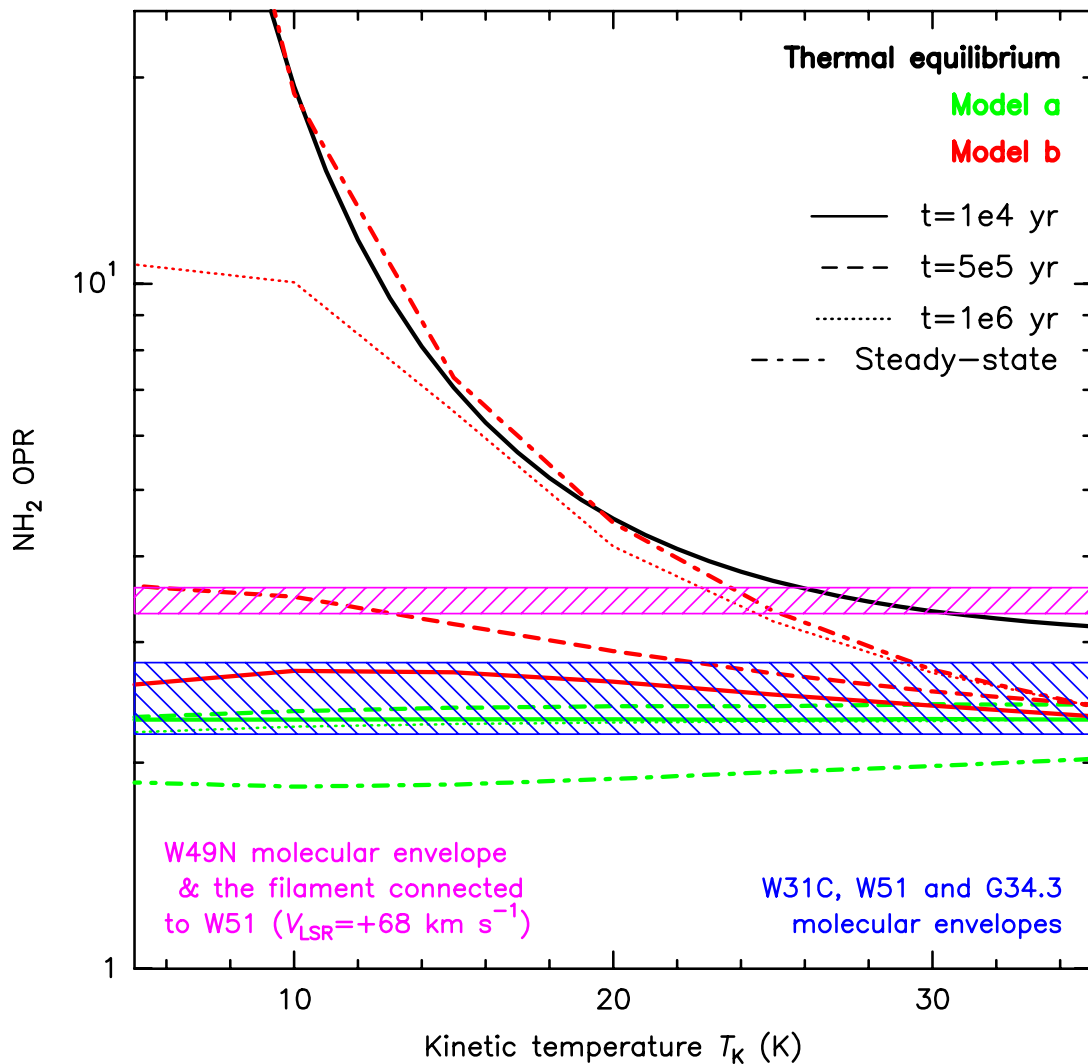


with $k_{\text{o} \rightarrow \text{p}} = k_{\text{p} \rightarrow \text{o}} \exp(-30.4/T) \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$,

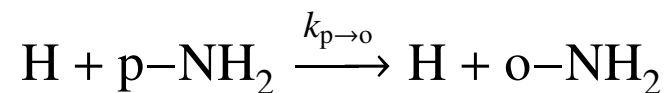
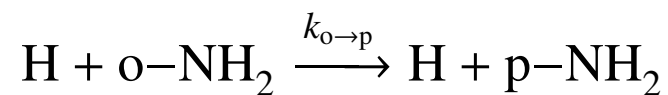
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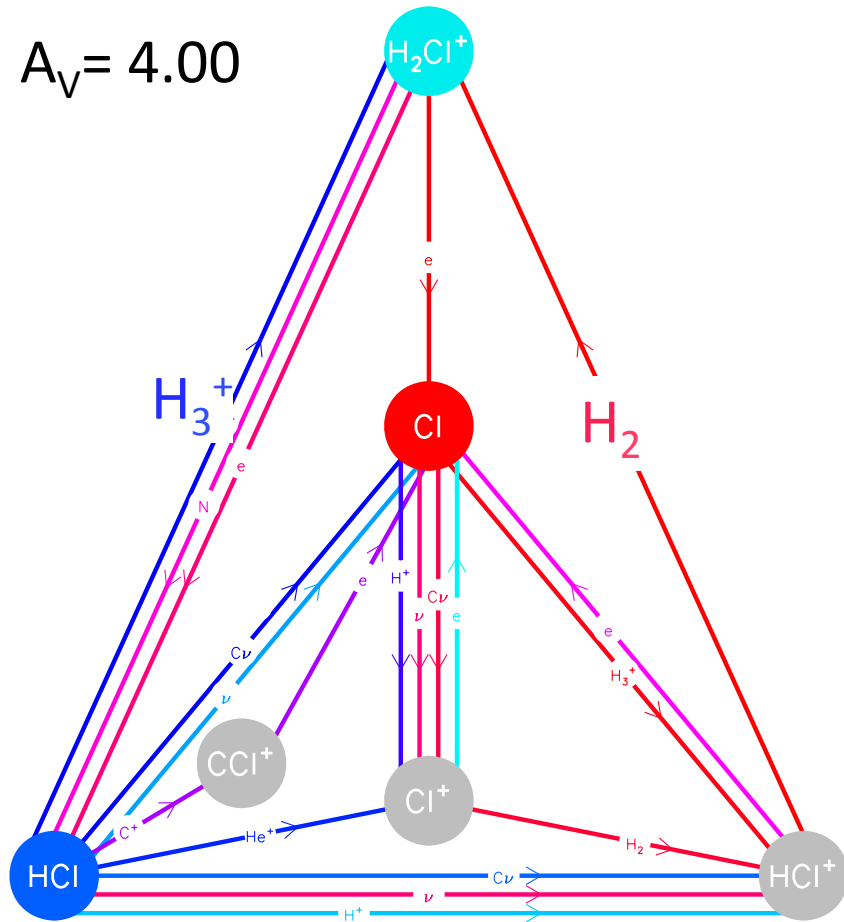
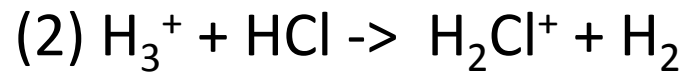
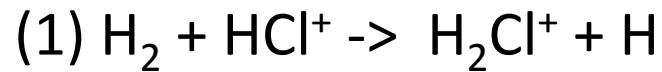
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Confirmed to be barrierless
 (Le Gal et al., A&A 2016)

H₂Cl⁺ chemistry

$A_V = 4.00$

Two main H₂Cl⁺ formation pathways:



Cl abundance = 1.8×10^{-7} / Max. reaction rate = $2.9 \times 10^{-17} \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$

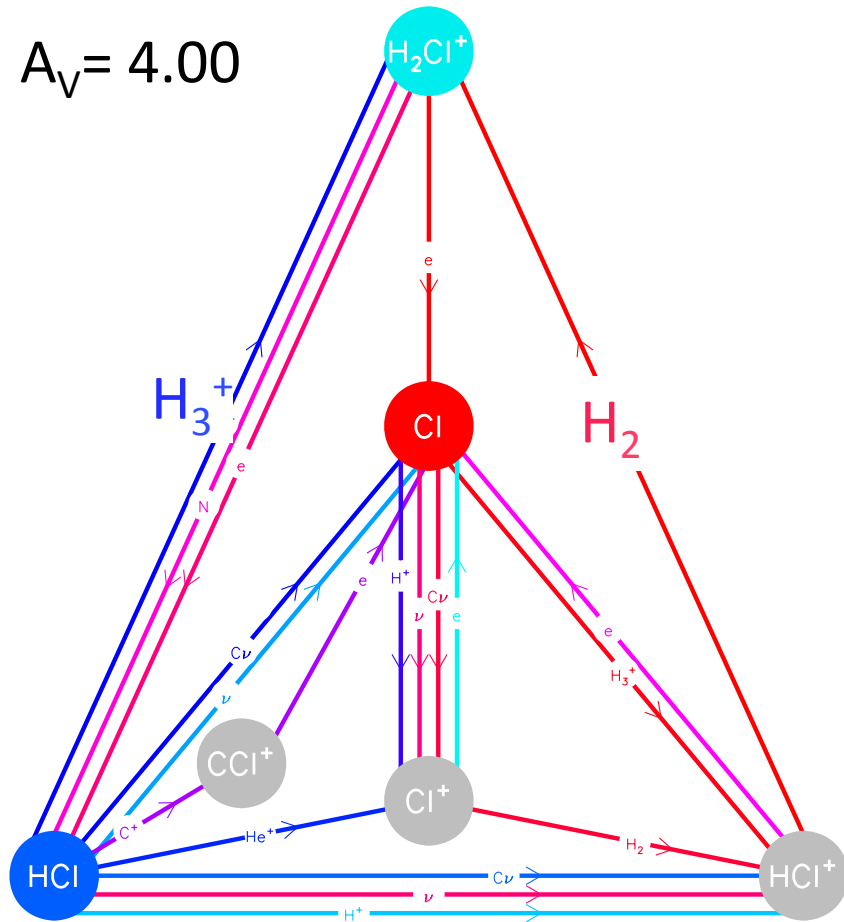
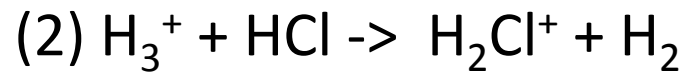
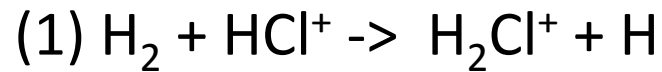


Neufeld & Wolfire, ApJ (2009)

H₂Cl⁺ chemistry

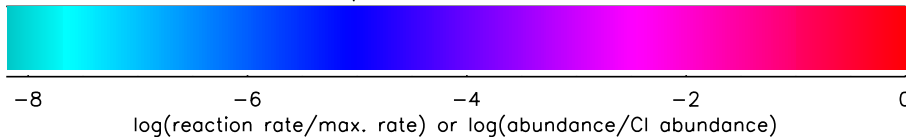
A_V = 4.00

Two main H₂Cl⁺ formation pathways:



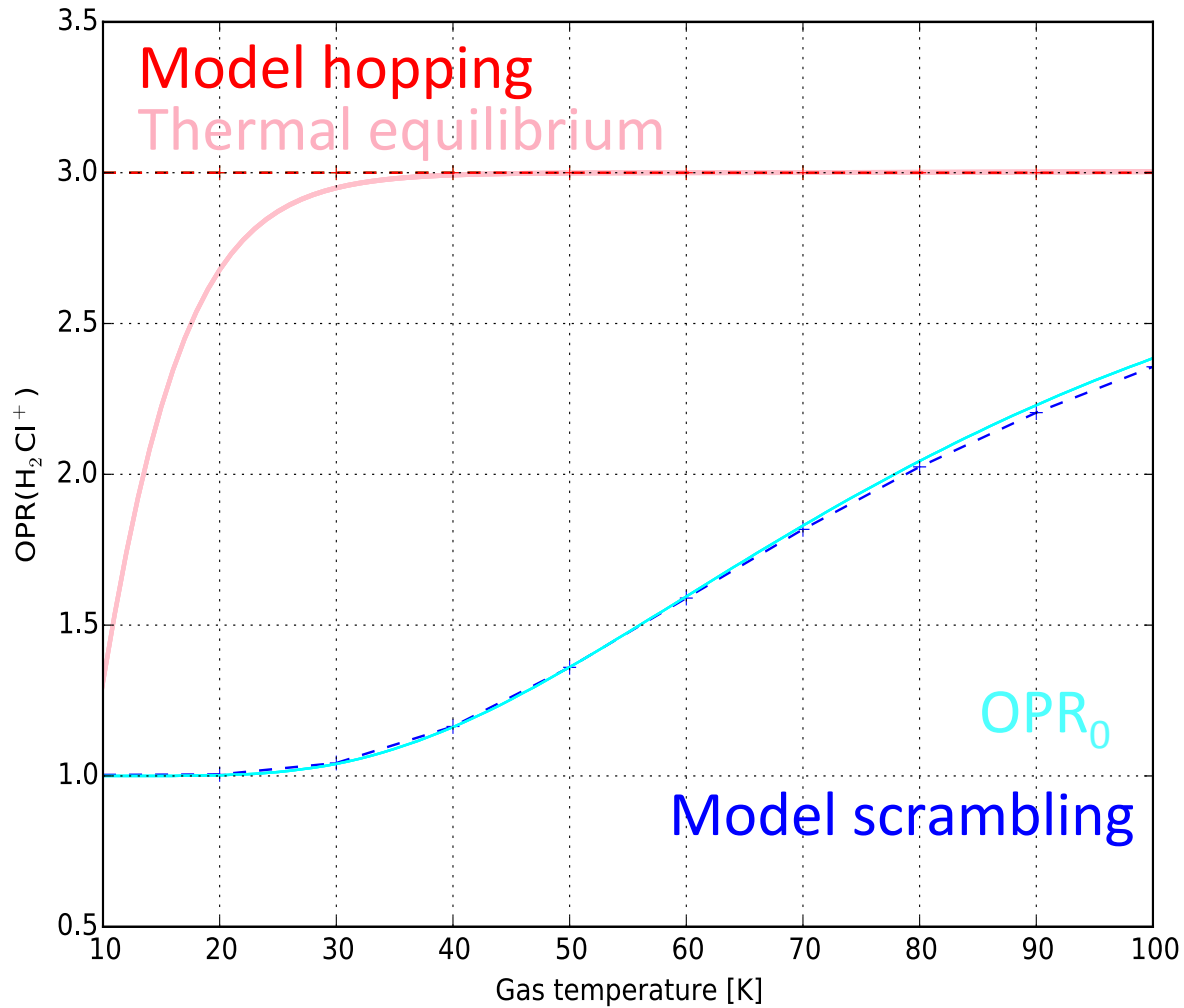
H₂Cl⁺ OPR formation?
Full scrambling? Hopping?

Cl abundance = 1.8e-7 / Max. reaction rate = 2.9e-17 cm⁻³s⁻¹

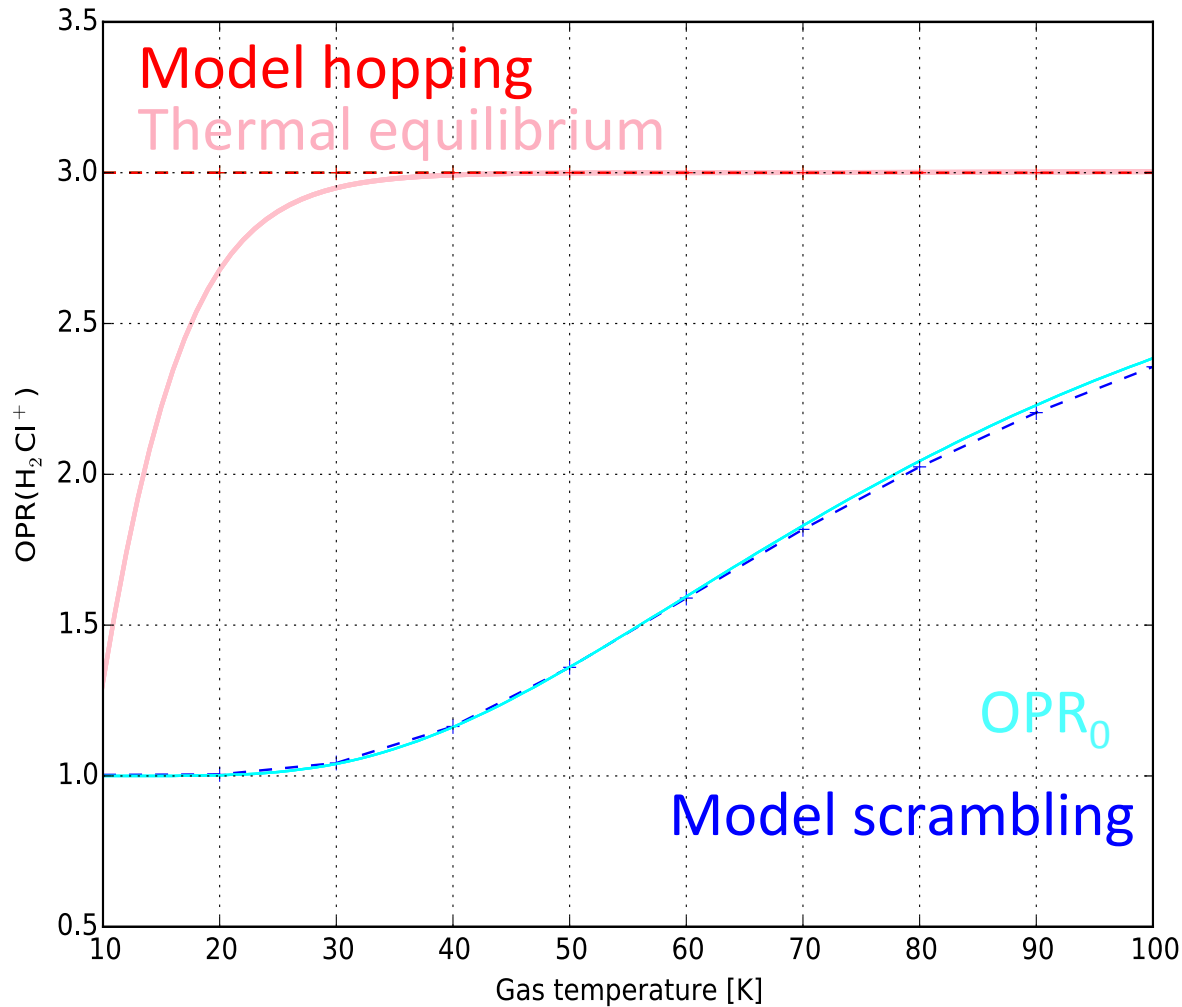


Neufeld & Wolfire, ApJ (2009)

H₂Cl⁺ OPR: full scrambling vs hopping (I)



H₂Cl⁺ OPR: full scrambling vs hopping (I)

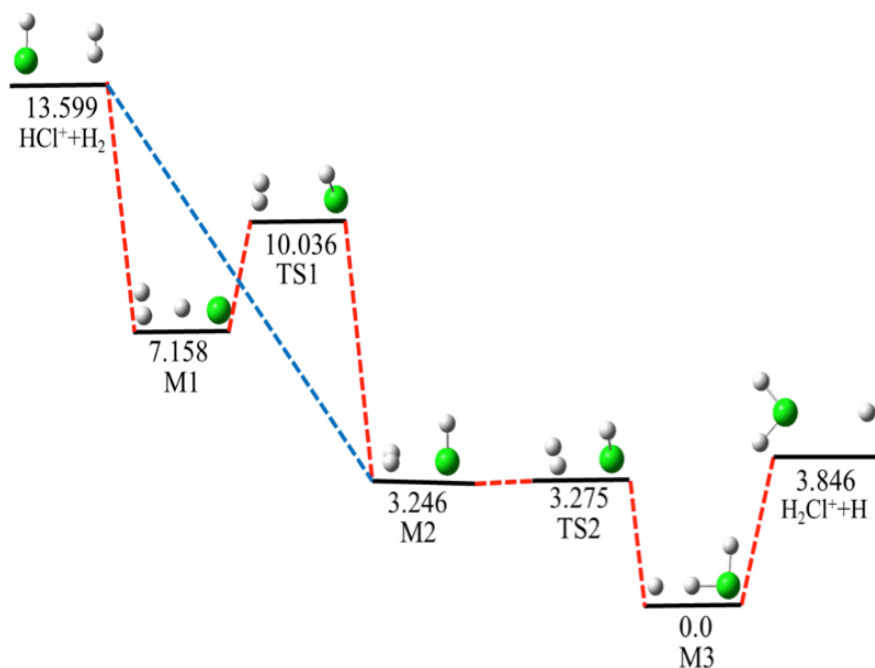


$$\text{OPR}_0(\text{H}_2\text{Cl}^+) = \frac{5 \text{OPR}(\text{H}_2) + 3}{\text{OPR}(\text{H}_2) + 3}$$

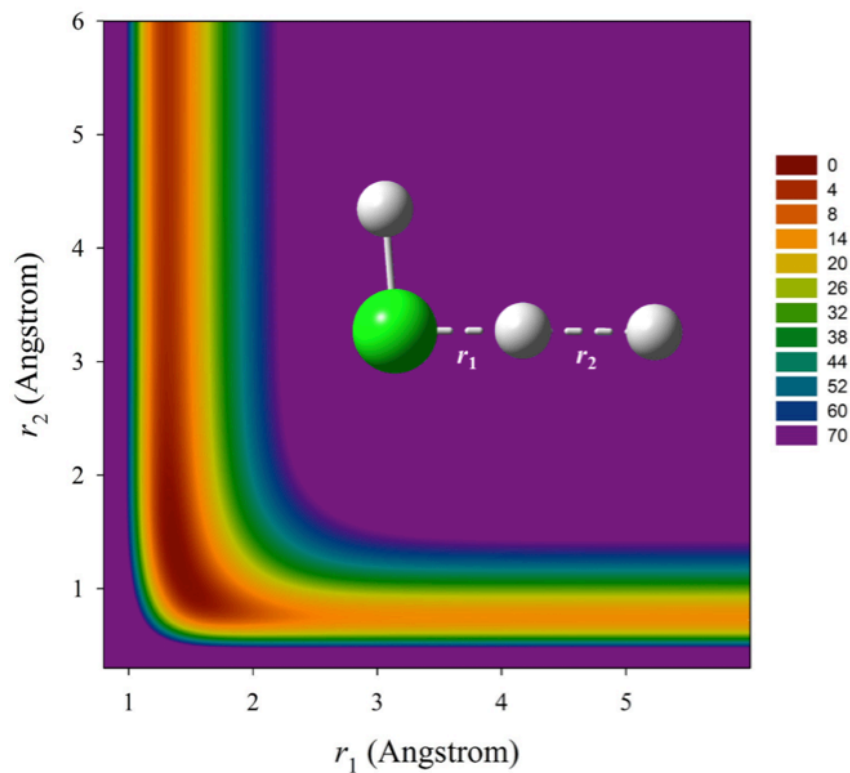
Model scrambling

OPR₀

Quasi-classical trajectory calculations



Energy profile with energies in kcal/mol relative to the global minimum M3

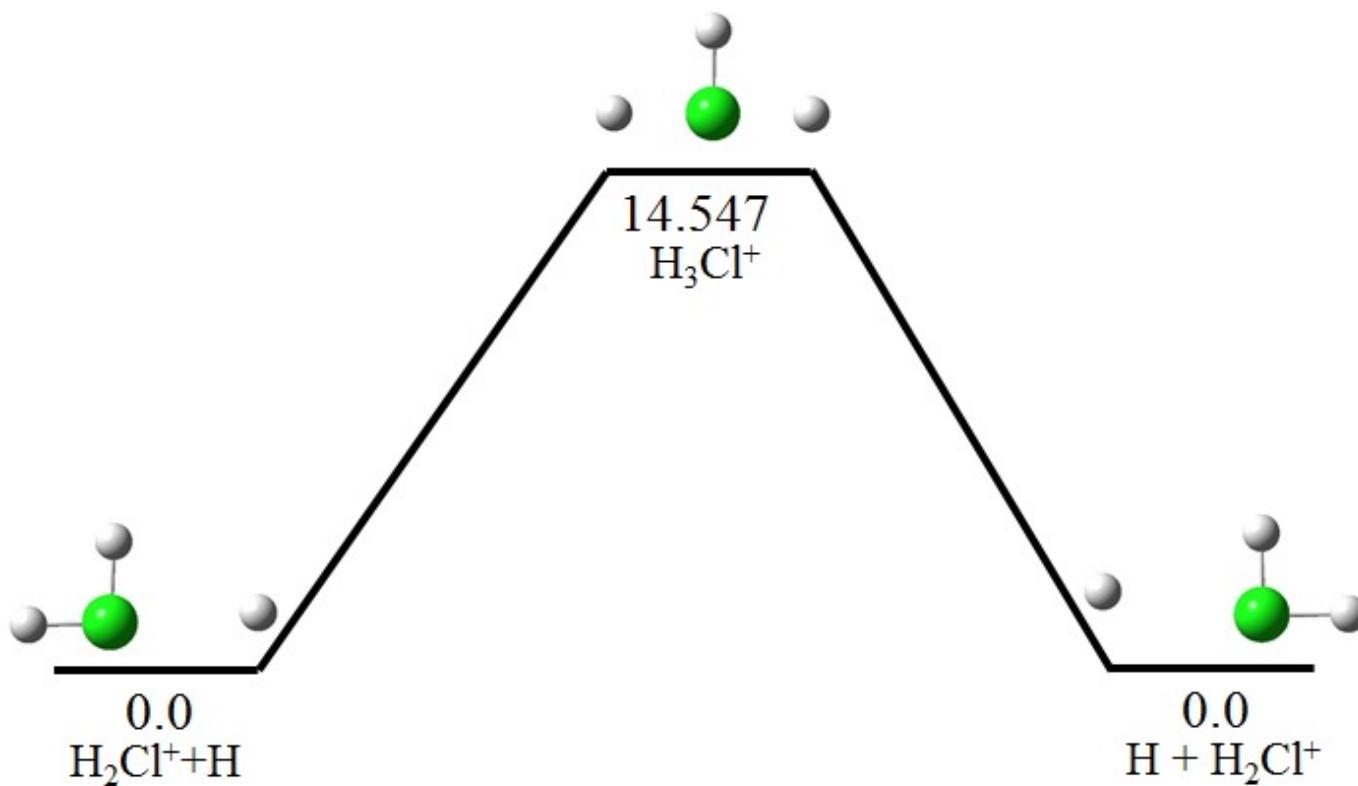


Contour plot for the H atom hopping reaction process

H_2Cl^+ OPR thermalization reaction?



H₂Cl⁺ OPR thermalization reaction?



Conclusions & future works

Conclusions:

- **Gas-phase spin chemistry** reproduce:
 - interstellar NH_2 OPR in cold gas:
full scrambling selection rules for $\text{OPR} < 3$
& H-exchange reaction for $\text{OPR} > 3$
 - Interstellar H_2Cl^+ OPR in cold gas:
full scrambling selection rules for $\text{OPR} < 3$
only hopping mechanism for $\text{OPR} = 3$
- Models predictions with full scrambling selection rules:
 - ✧ NH_2 and H_2Cl^+ OPRs depend on temperatures

Future works:

- Gas-grain processes impact (adsorption, desorption, surface reactions)
- Upgrade the chemical network for more diffuse conditions

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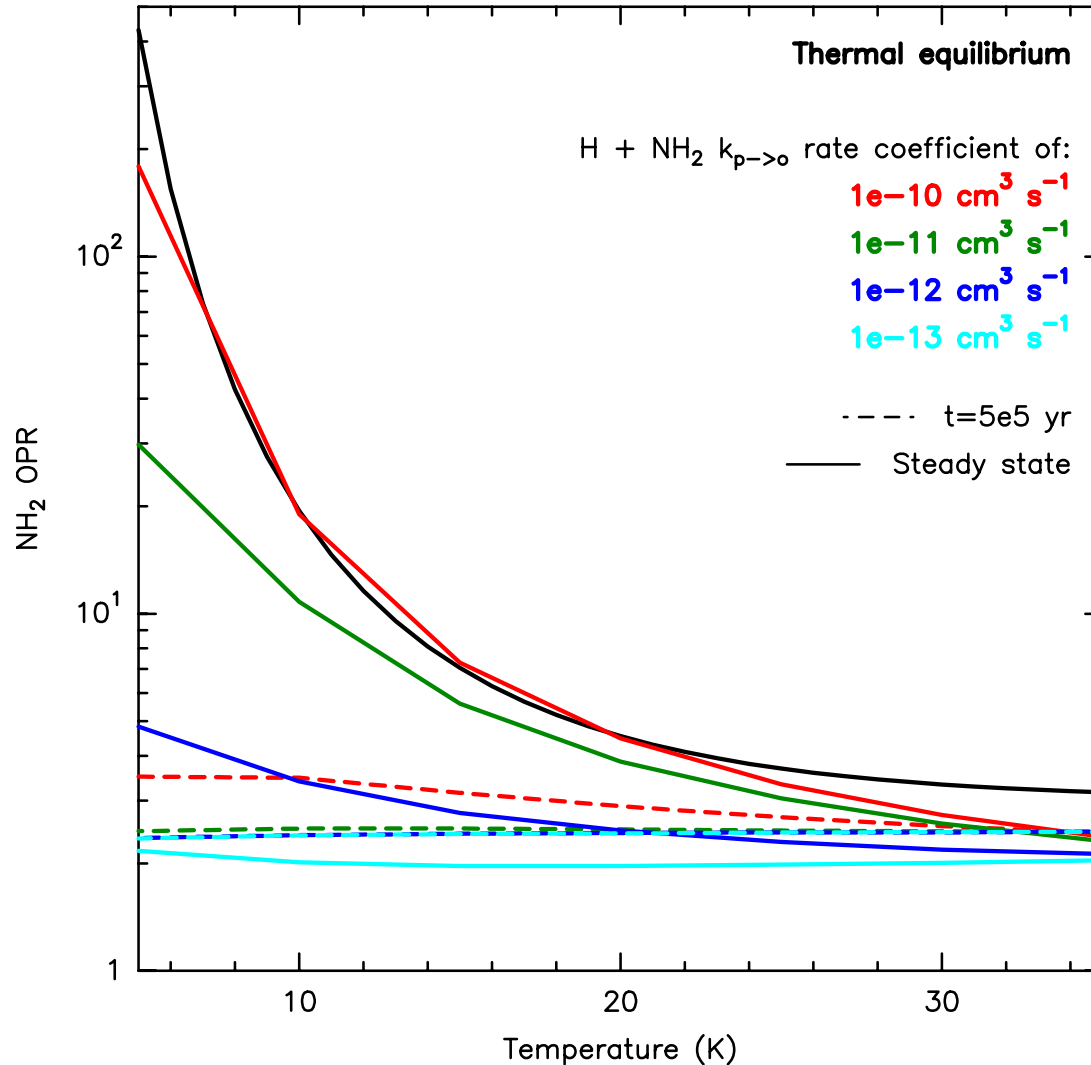
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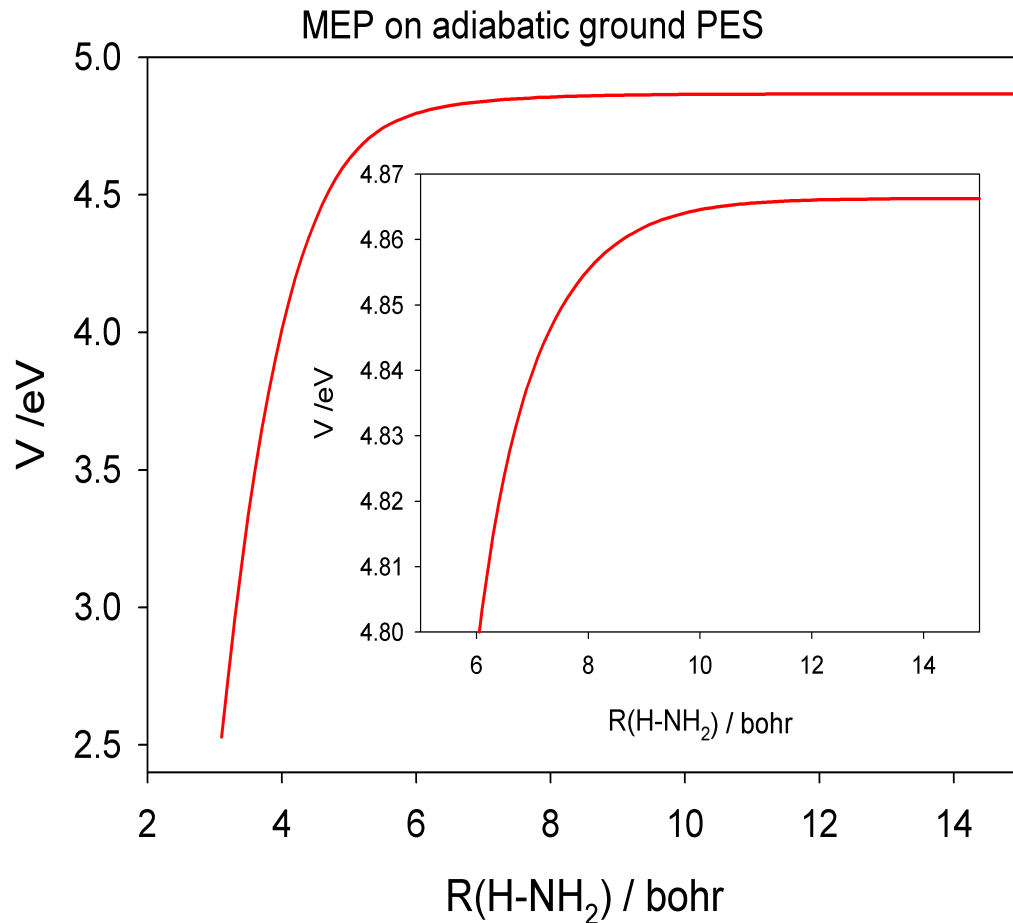
Thanks for
your attention!

Influence of the rate coefficient

Models for $n_H=2 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $C/O=0.6$, $[S]_{\text{total}}=3 \times 10^{-6}$, $\zeta=1.3 \times 10^{-17} \text{ s}^{-1}$



Results: H + NH₂ H-exchange barrierless

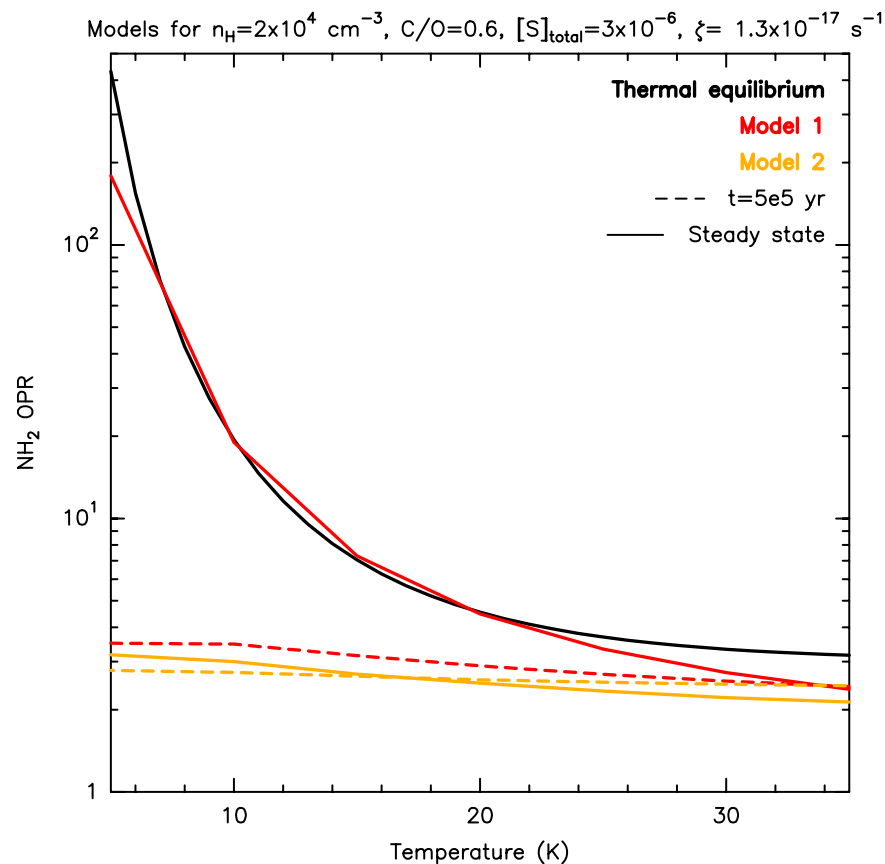


H + NH₂ H-exchange rate coefficient of $\approx 10^{-10} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$ is consistent with the theoretical computations

Le Gal et al., A&A. (2016)

Impact of NH₂ chemistry updates

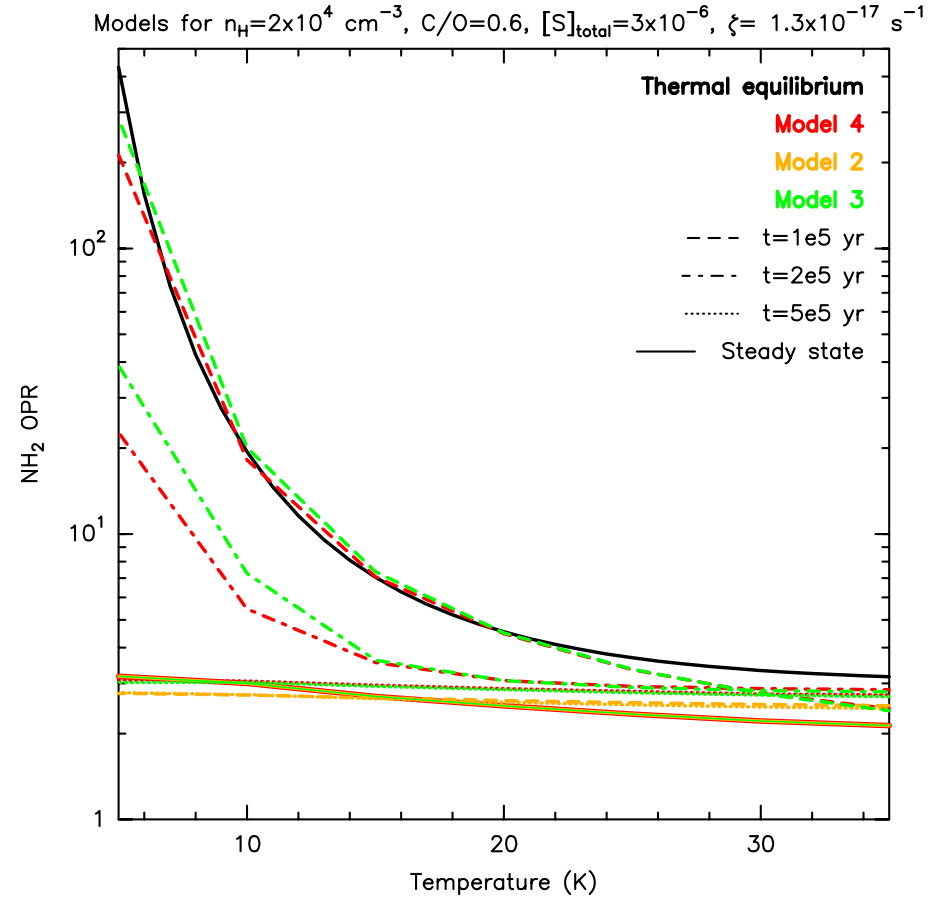
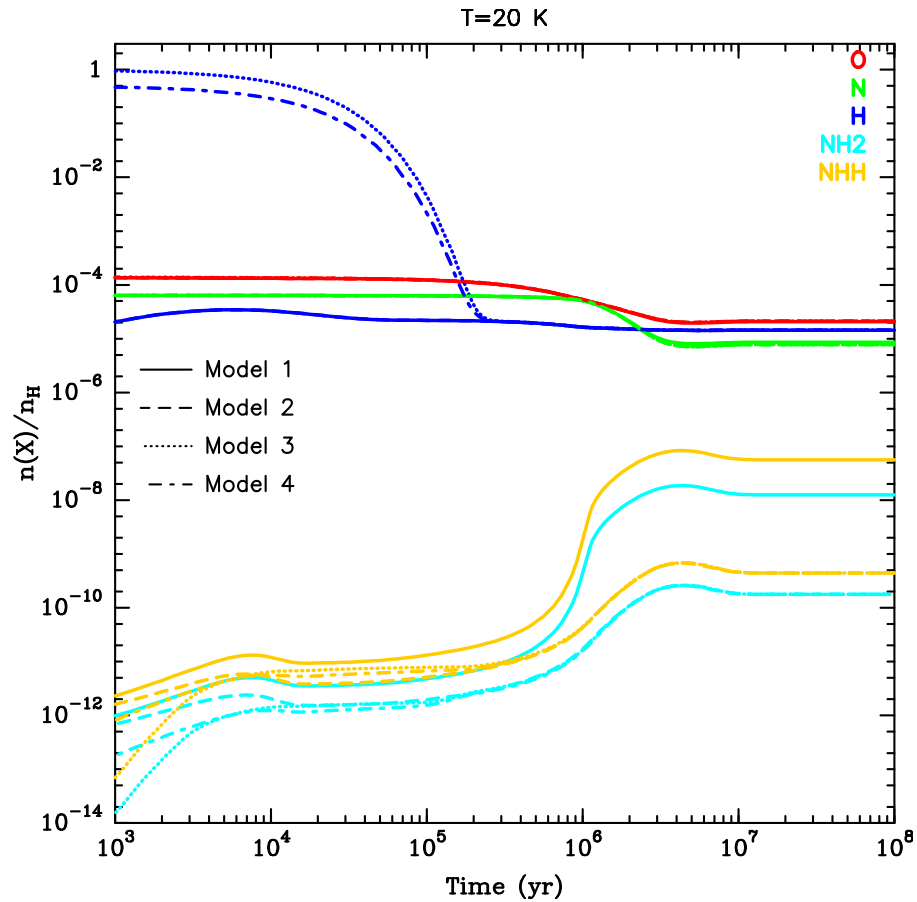
Chemical reactions ^(a)						α	β	γ	References
						(cm ³ s ⁻¹)			
NH ₂	N	→	N ₂	H	H	1.2(-10)	0.00	0.00	KIDA ^(b)
NH ₂	O	→	NH	OH		7.0(-12)	-0.1	0.00	KIDA ^(c)
						3.5(-12)	0.5	0.00	Le Gal et al. (2014a) ^(d)
NH ₂	O	→	HNO	H		6.3(-11)	-0.1	0.00	KIDA ^(c)



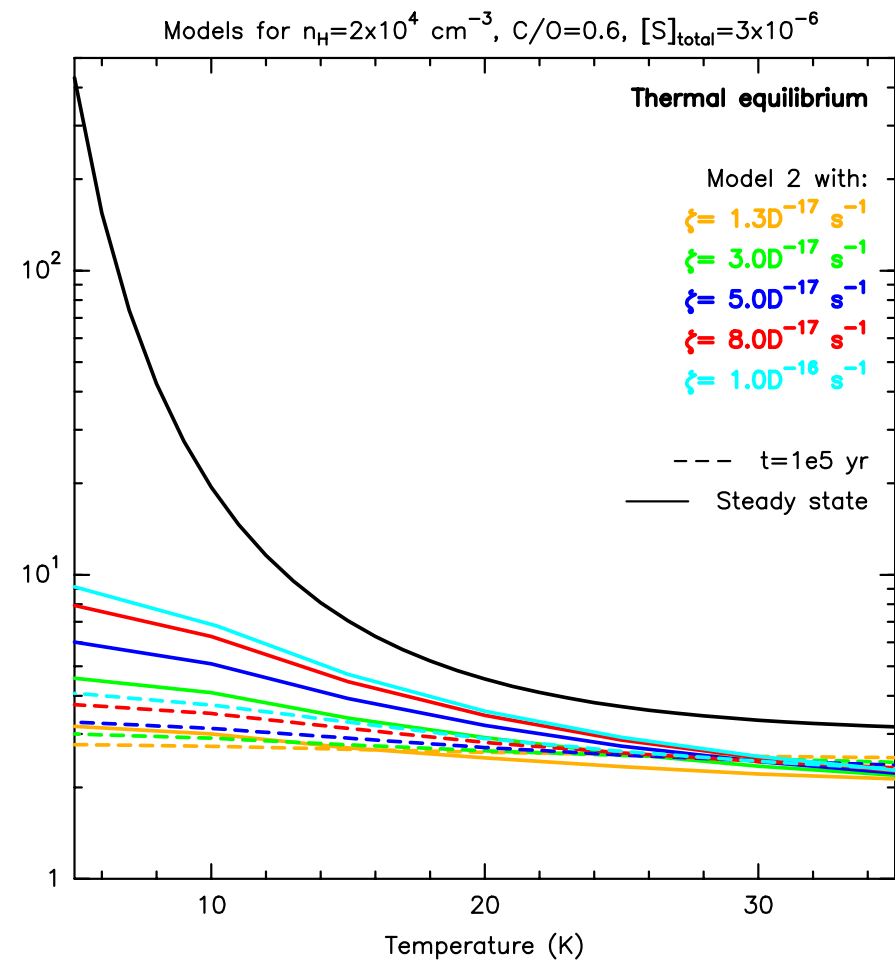
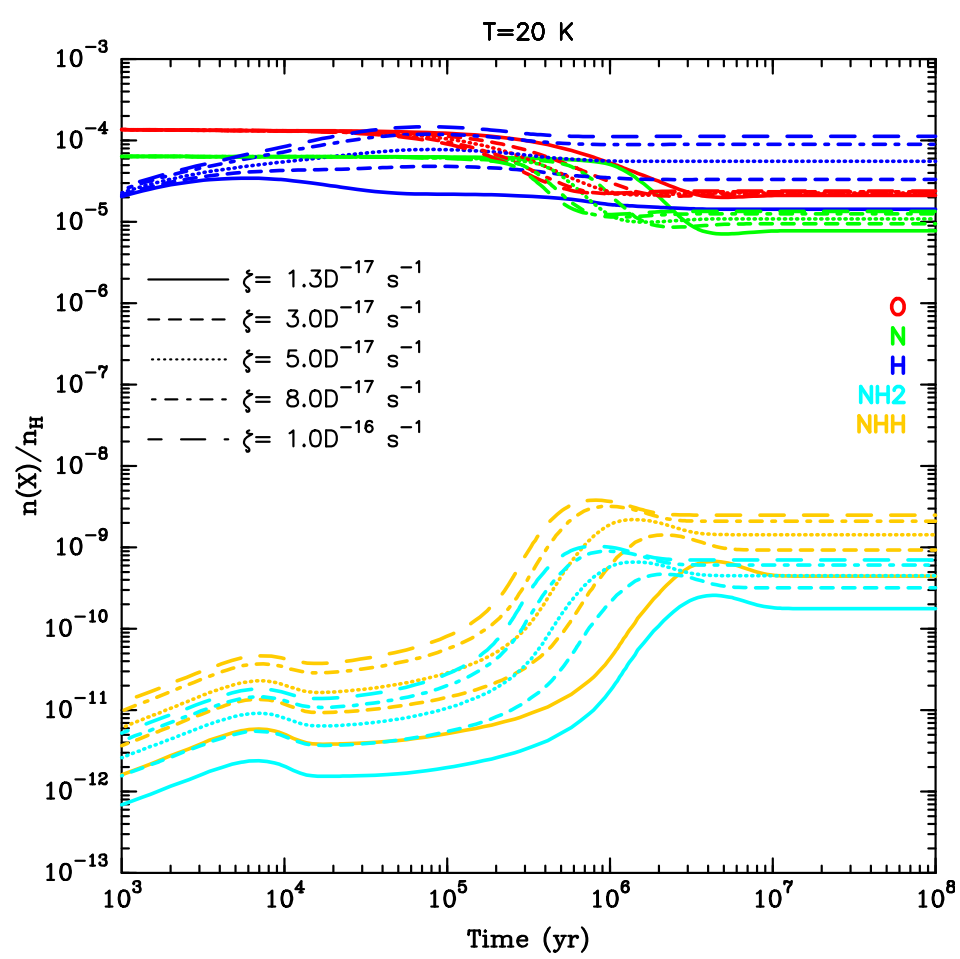
Further modeling study

Modifications	Models				
	1	2	3	4	5
H + NH ₂ H-exchange addition (reactions 5 and 6)	X	X	X	X	X
NH ₂ destruction updates (see Table 2)		X	X	X	X
[H _{tot}] _{ini} = 2 × [H ₂]	X	X			X
[H _{tot}] _{ini} = [H]			X		
[H _{tot}] _{ini} = $\frac{1}{2}$ × [H] + [H ₂]				X	
$\zeta = 1.3 \times 10^{-17} \text{ s}^{-1}$	X	X	X	X	
$\zeta = 3 \times 10^{-17} \text{ s}^{-1}$					X
$\zeta = 2 \times 10^{-16} \text{ s}^{-1}$					
$n_{\text{H}} = 2 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$	X	X	X	X	X

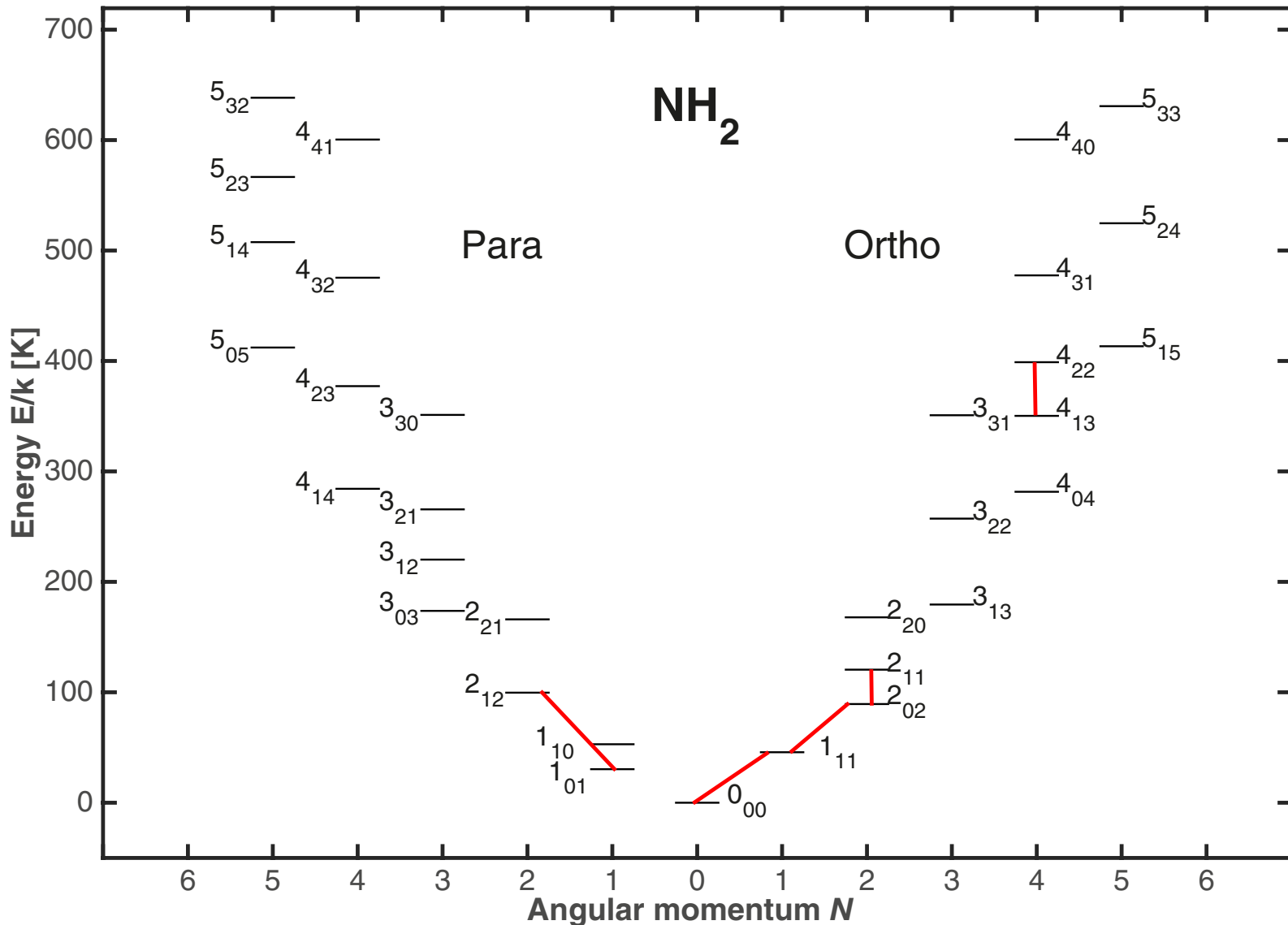
Impact of the initial form of hydrogen



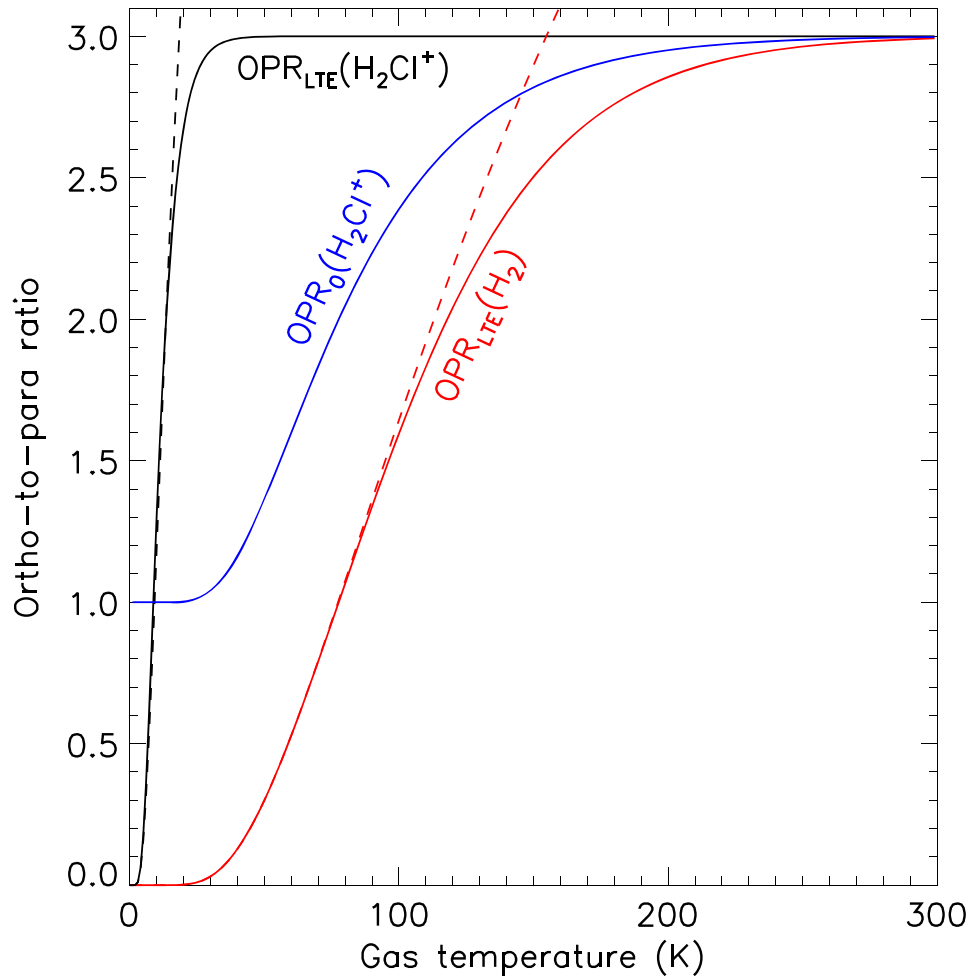
Impact of the ionization rate



Energy level diagram of NH₂

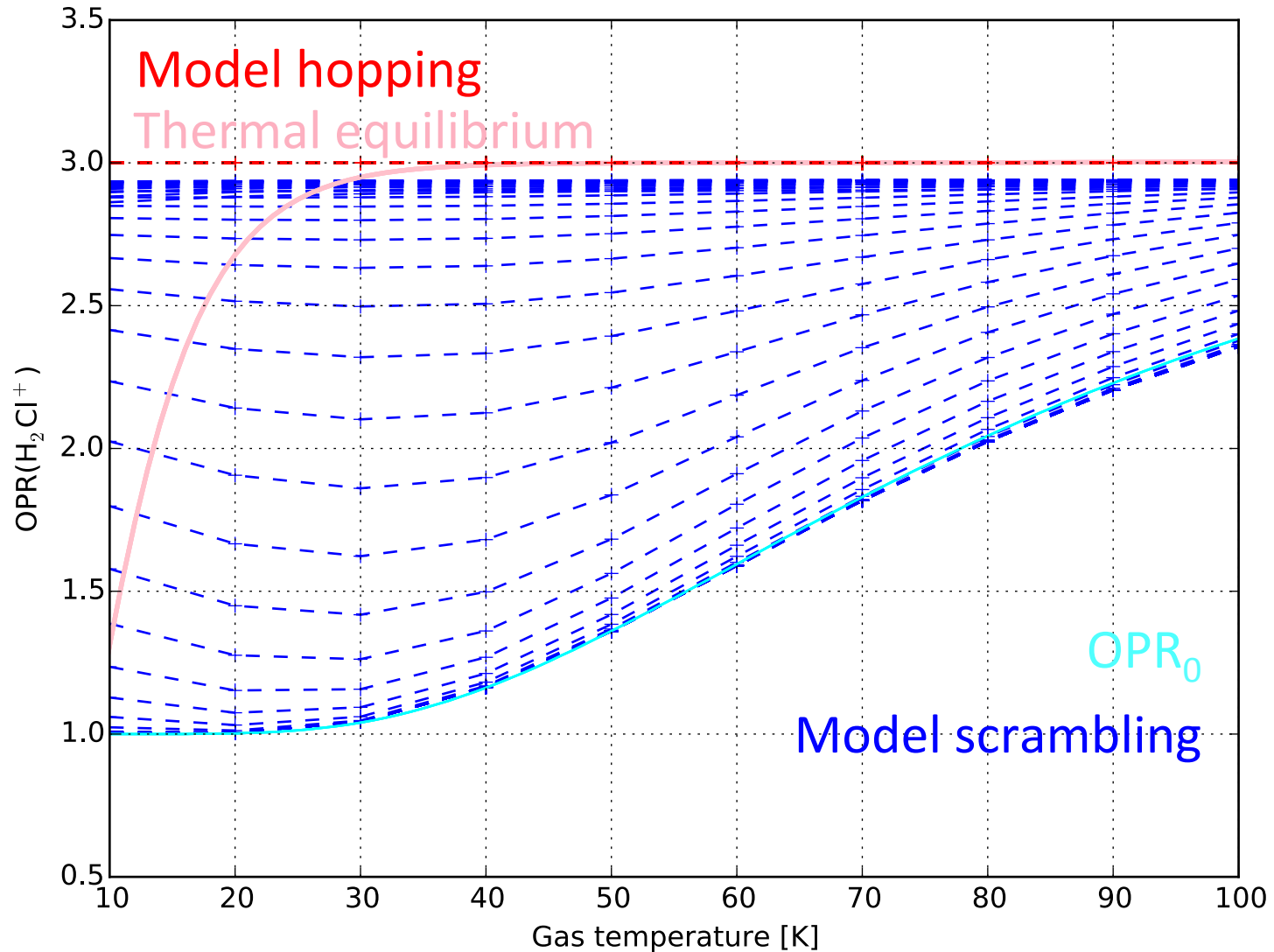


H₂Cl⁺ OPR: full scrambling vs LTE

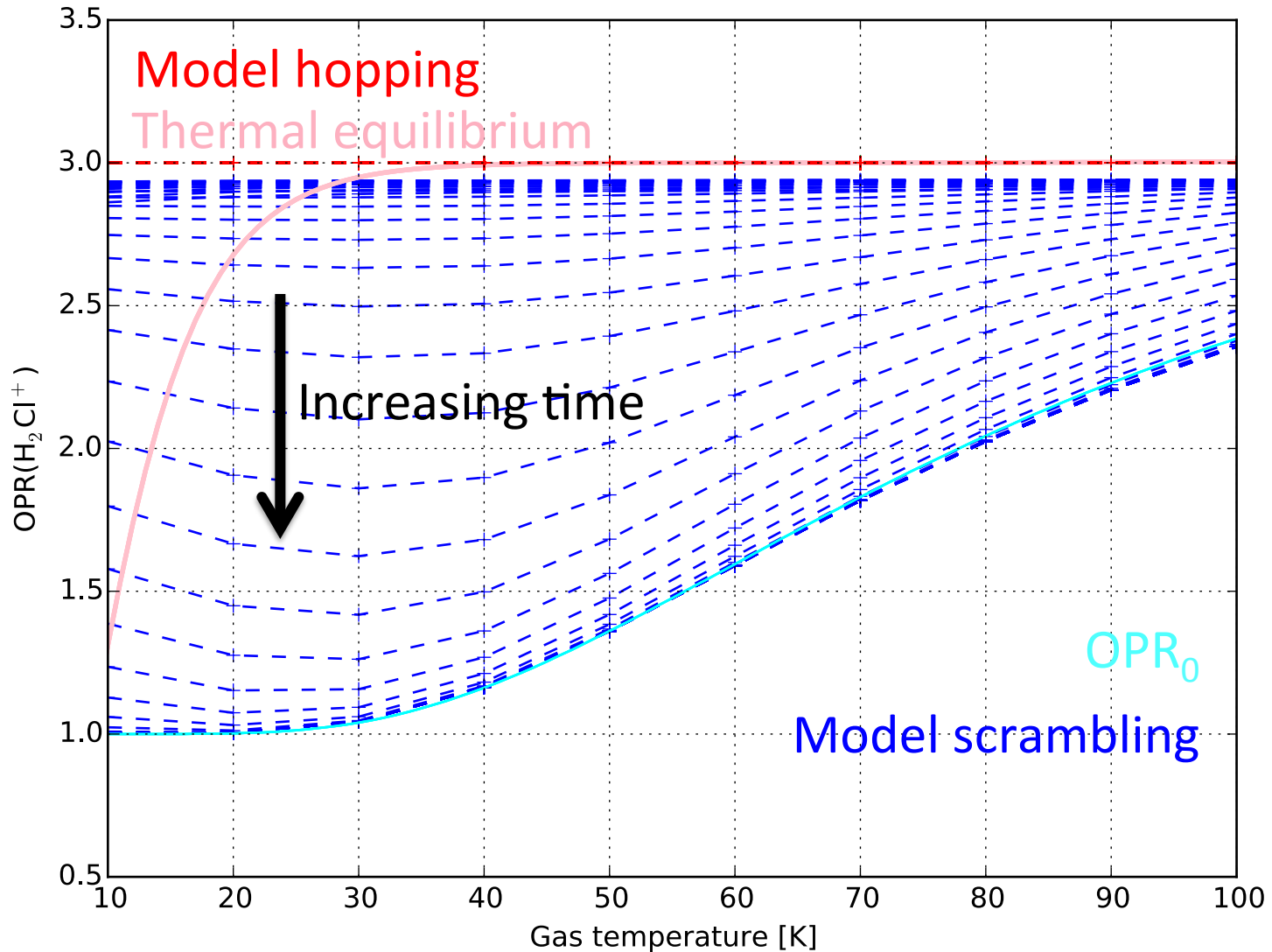


$$\text{OPR}_0(\text{H}_2\text{Cl}^+) = \frac{5 \text{OPR}(\text{H}_2) + 3}{\text{OPR}(\text{H}_2) + 3}$$

H₂Cl⁺ OPR: full scrambling vs hopping (II)



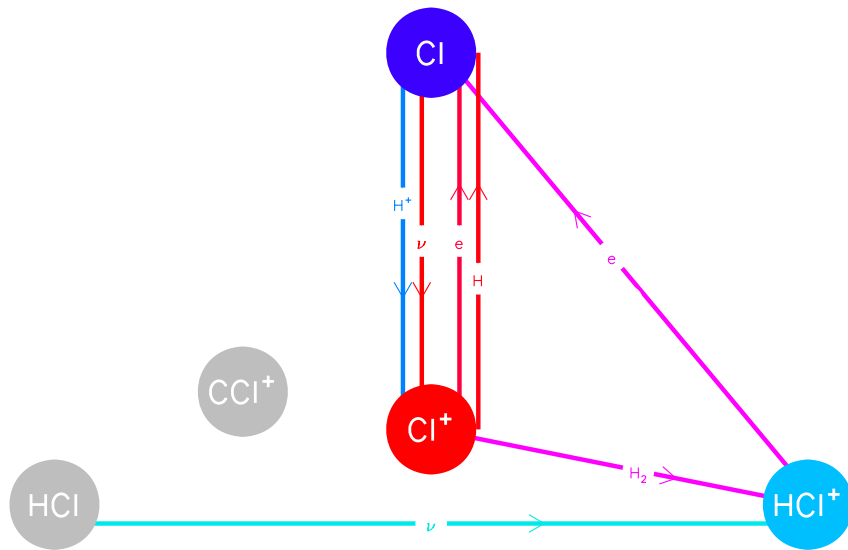
H₂Cl⁺ OPR: full scrambling vs hopping (II)



H₂Cl⁺ chemistry

$A_V = 0.00$

H₂Cl⁺



Cl abundance = 1.8×10^{-7} / Max. reaction rate = $8.5 \times 10^{-14} \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$

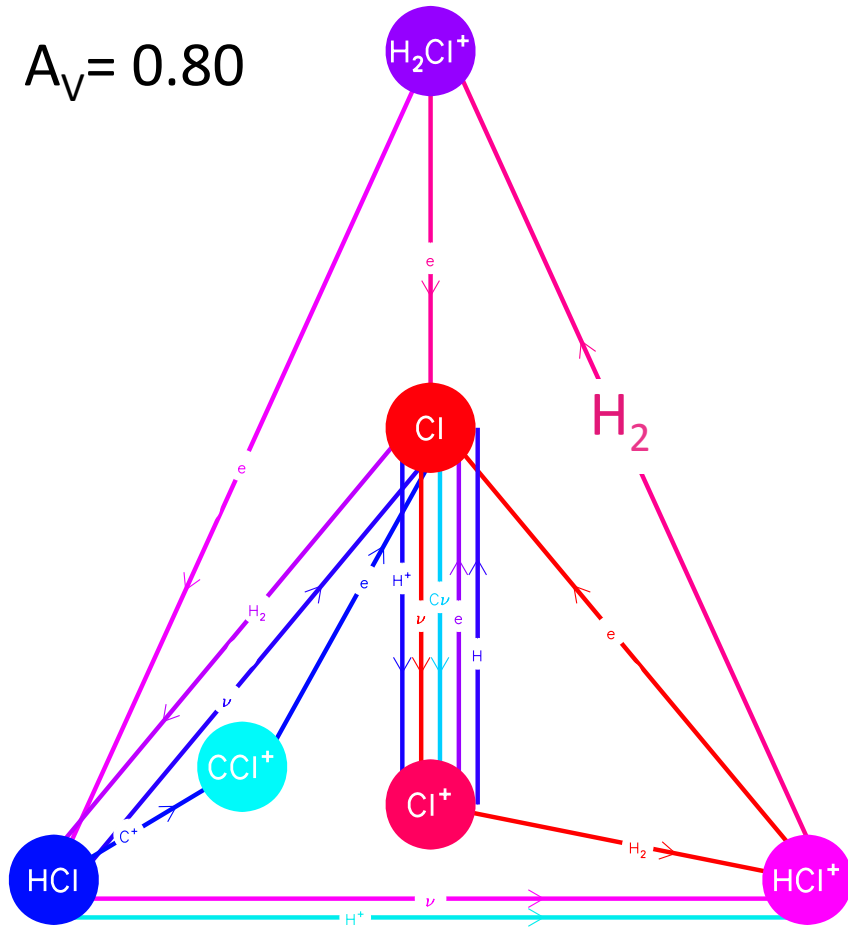


-8 -6 -4 -2 0
 log(reaction rate/max. rate) or log(abundance/Cl abundance)

Neufeld & Wolfire, ApJ (2009)

H₂Cl⁺ chemistry

$A_V = 0.80$



Cl abundance = $1.8e-7$ / Max. reaction rate = $4.3e-12 \text{ cm}^{-3}\text{s}^{-1}$

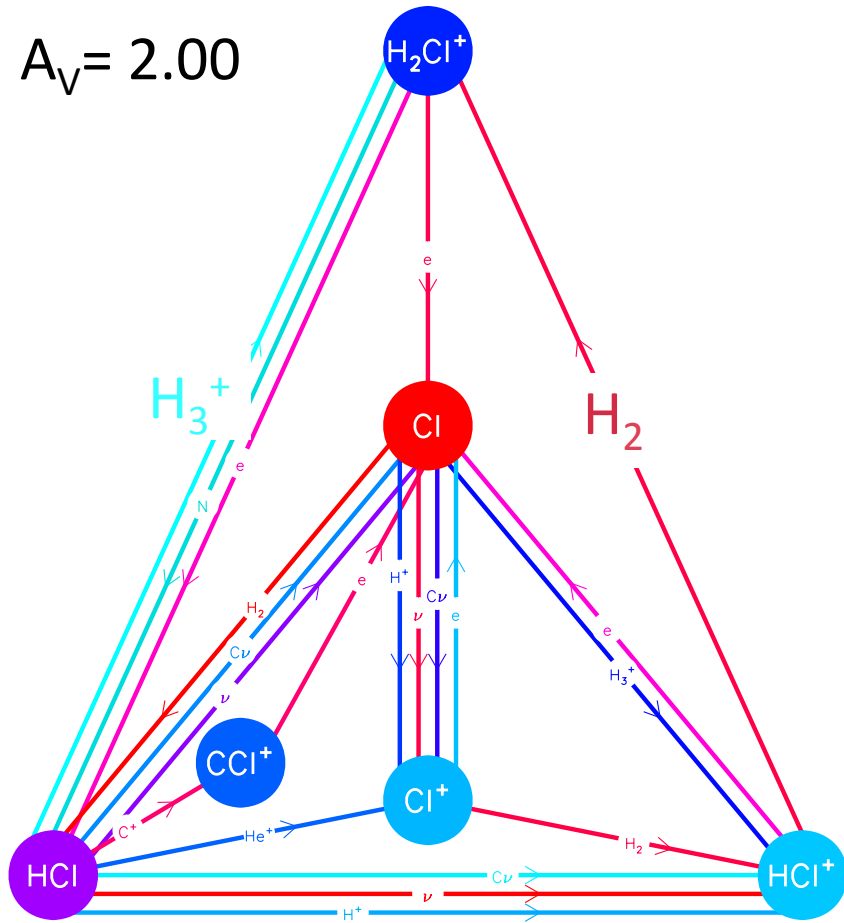


-8 -6 -4 -2 0
 log(reaction rate/max. rate) or log(abundance/Cl abundance)

Neufeld & Wolfire, ApJ (2009)

H₂Cl⁺ chemistry

$A_V = 2.00$



Cl abundance = 1.8×10^{-7} / Max. reaction rate = $5.6 \times 10^{-14} \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$



-8

-6

-4

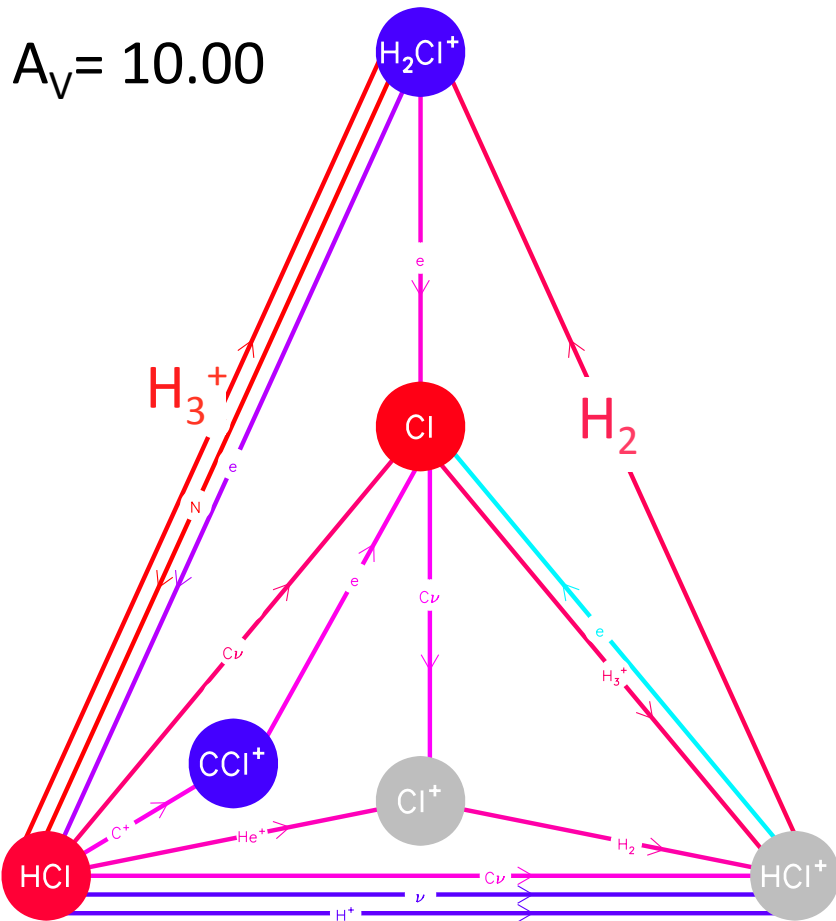
-2

0

$\log(\text{reaction rate}/\text{max. rate})$ or $\log(\text{abundance}/\text{Cl abundance})$

Neufeld & Wolfire, ApJ (2009)

H₂Cl⁺ chemistry



Cl abundance = 1.8×10^{-7} / Max. reaction rate = $5.8 \times 10^{-16} \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$



-8 -6 -4 -2 0
 log(reaction rate/max. rate) or log(abundance/Cl abundance)

Neufeld & Wolfire, ApJ (2009)