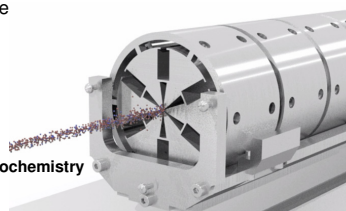
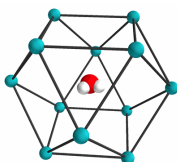
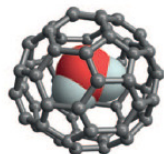


Preparation, characterisation and storage of water vapour highly enriched in its ortho-H₂O nuclear spin isomer

Yoann Peperstaete, Laurent Philippe, Matthieu Bertin, Jean-Hugues Fillion et Xavier Michaut
Laboratoire d'Études du Rayonnement et de la Matière en Astrophysique et Atmosphère (LERMA)
& Observatoire de Paris,
Paris Science et Lettres Research University,
Paris, FRANCE

Gil Alexandrowicz
Schulich Faculty of Chemistry,
Technion-Institute of Technology,
Haifa, ISRAEL

Pierre-Alexandre Turgeon, Jonathan Vermette, Patrick Ayotte
Département de chimie,
Université de Sherbrooke
Sherbrooke, CANADA



2nd Workshop on Nuclear spin effects in astrochemistry
Université Grenoble-Alpes
May 2-4, 2017



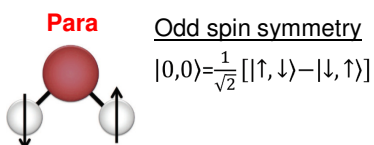
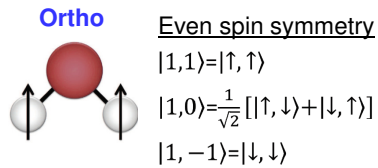
Plan

- **Introduction and motivation**
 - Nuclear Spin Isomers (NSI)
 - Spin temperature (T_{spin}) in interstellar gas and comet
- **Separation and enrichment of NSI**
- **NSI isolation in rare gas matrix**
- **Confinement effects on NSI interconversion mechanism and rates**
- **Conclusions and perspectives**



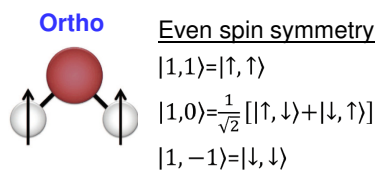
Introduction and motivation

Nuclear Spin Isomers (NSI)



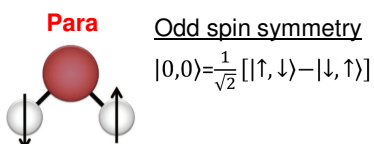
Introduction and motivation

Nuclear Spin Isomers (NSI)



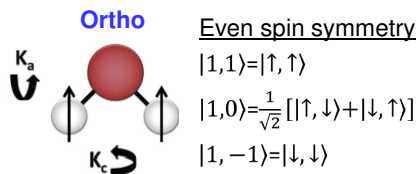
Pauli exclusion principle requires the total wave function to be **anti-symmetric** toward proton exchange :

$$|\Psi_{total}\rangle = |\Psi_{vib}\rangle \otimes |\Psi_{rot}\rangle \otimes |\Psi_{nucl}\rangle \otimes |\Psi_{el}\rangle$$



Introduction and motivation

Nuclear Spin Isomers (NSI)

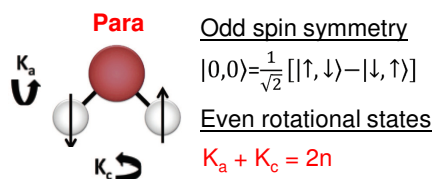


Odd rotational states

$$K_a + K_c = 2n+1$$

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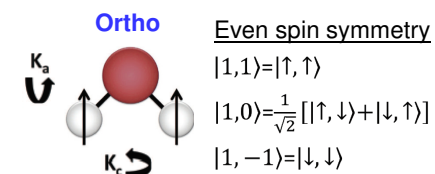


$$K_a + K_c = 2n$$



Introduction and motivation

Nuclear Spin Isomers (NSI)



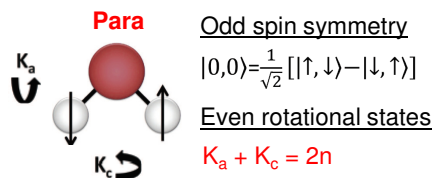
Odd rotational states

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Spin conversion

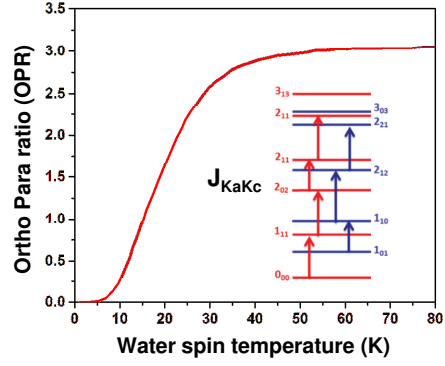
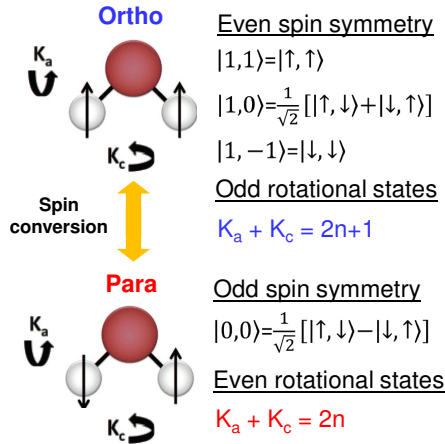


$$K_a + K_c = 2n$$



Introduction and motivation

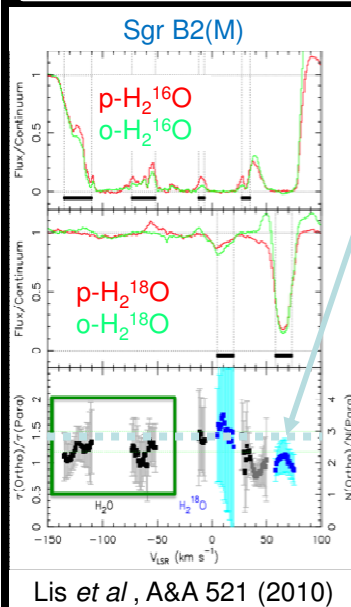
Nuclear Spin Isomers (NSI)



$$OPR = \frac{3 \sum (2J+1) \exp\left[\frac{-E_o(J_{K_a, K_c})}{k_B T_{spin}}\right]}{\sum (2J+1) \exp\left[\frac{-E_p(J_{K_a, K_c})}{k_B T_{spin}}\right]}$$



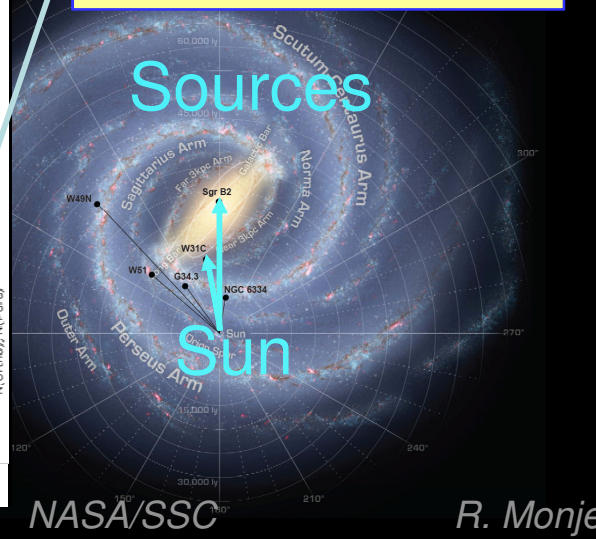
Interstellaire medium (ISM)



Lis *et al*, A&A 521 (2010)

HERSCHEL - HIFI

Why are OPR between 2 et 3 in cold regions (<10 K) of the ISM ?

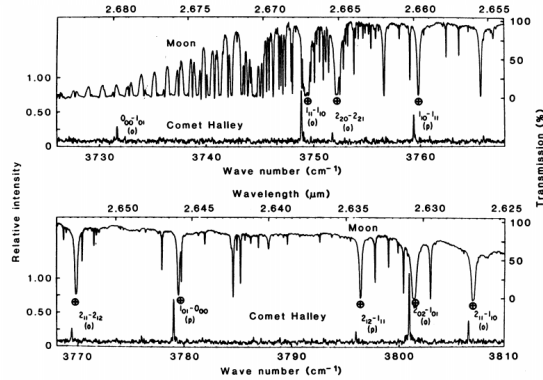


Detection of Water Vapor in Halley's Comet



OPR = 2.7
 $T_{spin} = 32 \text{ K} !$

MICHAEL J. MUMMA, HAROLD A. WEAVER, HAROLD P. LARSON,
 D. SCOTT DAVIS, MICHAEL WILLIAMS



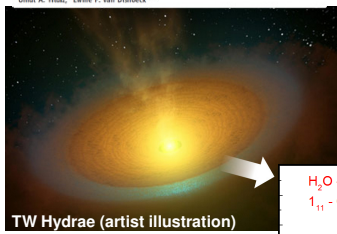
Science 232, 1523 (1986)

Introduction and motivation

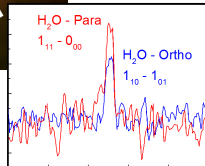
Spin temperature (T_{spin}) in interstellar gas and comet

Detection of the Water Reservoir in a Forming Planetary System

Michiel R. Hogerheijde,^{1*} Edwin A. Bergin,² Christian Brinch,³ L. Houdore Clever,² Jeffrey K. J. Fong,¹ Geoffrey A. Blake,² Carsten Dominik,² Dariusz C. Lis,² Gary Melnick,² David Neufeld,⁴ Olga Parise,⁵ John C. Pearson,⁶ Lars Kristensen,⁷ Umut A. Yildiz,⁸ Ewine F. van Dishoeck^{1,9}

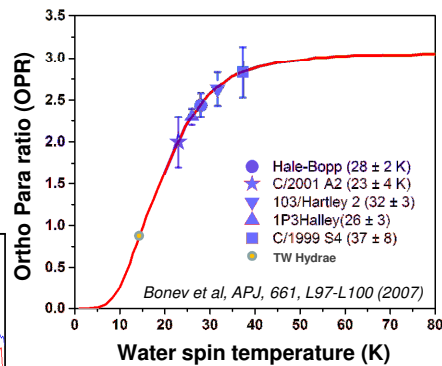


TW Hydrae (artist illustration)
 Image credit: NASA



OPR = $0,77 \pm 0,07$
 $T_{spin} = 13,5 \pm 0,5 \text{ K} !$

Science 334, 338 (2011)



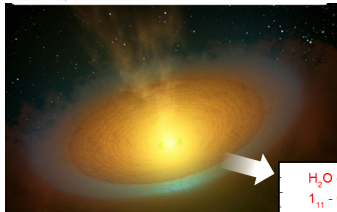
$$OPR = \frac{3 \sum (2J+1) \exp\left[\frac{-E_o(J_{Ka}, K_c)}{k_B T_{spin}}\right]}{\sum (2J+1) \exp\left[\frac{-E_p(J_{Ka}, K_c)}{k_B T_{spin}}\right]}$$

Introduction and motivation

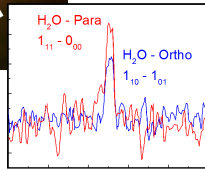
Spin temperature (T_{spin}) in interstellar gas and comet

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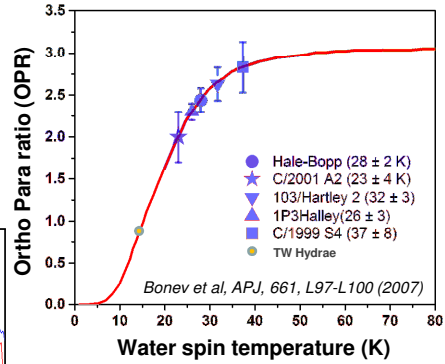


TW Hydrae (artist illustration)
Image credit: NASA



OPR = 0,77±0,07
 $T_{\text{spin}} = 13,5±0,5 \text{ K}$!

Science 334, 338 (2011)



$$\text{OPR} = \frac{3 \sum (2J+1) \exp\left[\frac{-E_0(J_{K_a, K_c})}{k_B T_{\text{spin}}}\right]}{\sum (2J+1) \exp\left[\frac{-E_p(J_{K_a, K_c})}{k_B T_{\text{spin}}}\right]}$$



Interstellar Ices and Comets

Water spin temperatures could be T proxies for ISM provided that:

- ... there is no spin conversion in the adsorption/desorption process or in the condensed phase, the spin states are determined upon formation of H_2O and, are preserved in the ISM. $\rightarrow T_{\text{formation}}$
- ...the spin states are at equilibrium with the comae, the surface or the nucleus of the comet. $\rightarrow T_{\text{ice}}$

A lot more work needs to be done in the lab to assert these scenarios!

Objective: Designing a methodology that will enable the preparation of sample enriched in either of the spin isomers.



Plan

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- Conclusions and perspectives



Ortho/Para Water Separation

Ortho?

Para?



Separating Para and Ortho Water[®]

Daniel A. Horke, Yuan-Pin Chang, Karol Dlugolecki, and Jochen Küpper*

A Magnetically Focused Molecular Beam of Ortho-Water

T. Kravchuk, M. Reszko, P. Tichonov, N. Avdey, V. Meis, A. Bekkerman, G. Alexandrowicz

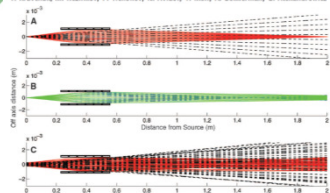


Fig. 2. Raytracing simulations of particle trajectories. (A) Comparison of the trajectories for diverging para-water, $S = 0$ (black dashed lines); and focused ortho-water, $S = 1, 5, -1$ (red solid lines), assuming a point source and $v = 305$ m/s; the aspect ratio of the figure is very large (three orders of magnitude difference between the vertical and horizontal axes). (B) Illustration of the velocity dependence of the focal point of ortho-water, comparing $v = 404$ m/s (green solid lines) and $v = 305$ m/s (blue dashed lines). (C) Simulated trajectories for a finite source (0.25 mm) and a 10% velocity spread (the red solid lines and the black dashed lines correspond to ortho- and para-water, respectively).

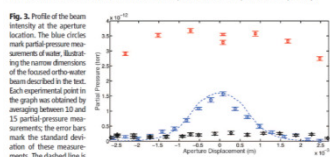


Fig. 3. Profile of the beam intensity at the aperture location. The blue circles mark partial pressure measurements of water. Backscattering the narrow dimensions of the focused ortho-water beam described in the text. Each experimental point in the graph was obtained by averaging between 10 and 15 partial pressure measurements; the error bars mark the standard deviation of these measurements. The dashed line is a calculation of the expected profile at a distance of 1.6 m from the source, taking into account a 10% velocity spread, a finite-sized source, and the additional broadening due to the rotational magnetic moment (20). The black diamonds mark the results obtained with a D_2O /hydrogen mixture, demonstrating that the focusing effect in H_2O is purely due to the nuclear magnetic moment of the hydrogen atoms. Finally, the red squares mark measurements of a pure water beam; that is, without the presence of a carrier gas. In this case, the water molecules are moving too fast to undergo substantial magnetic deflection. The intensity of the pure water beam is higher because of the mass-separation effect mentioned in the supporting online material.

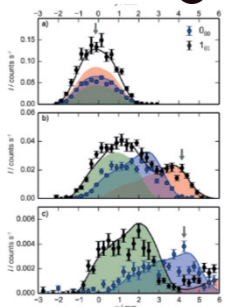
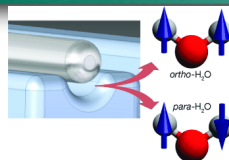


Figure 3. Measured (data points) and simulated (solid lines) spatial profiles for water corresponding in 40 bar of neon using deflection voltages of a) 0 kV and b) 15 kV. c) Expansion in 15 bar of argon using a deflection voltage of 15 kV. Green and red shading correspond to $M = 0$ and $M = -1$ levels of the 1_{01} state, respectively, and blue shading to the 1_{00} state. Gray arrows indicate the positions at which the spectra in Figure 4 were collected. Bars correspond to one standard error.

Separation of Water into Its Ortho and Para Isomers

Vladimir I. Tikhonov and Alexander A. Volkov

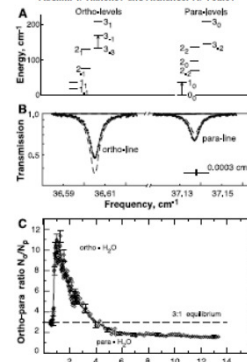


Fig. 1. (A) Rotational energy levels of an H_2O molecule. Arrows show the transitions used in the experiment. Notations for the levels meet HITRAN Database. (B) Transmission spectrum of the H_2O vapor in the test cell. Points: experiment, the case of 2:1 OP ratio. Solid lines show the fitting Lorentzians. Dashed lines show the equilibrium 3:1 OP ratio. The H_2O vapor layer thickness is 20 mm, and the gas pressure is ~ 1 torr. (C) Time dependence of the OP ratio at the exit of the chromatographic column (solid line is a guide for eye).

Science 331, 319 (2011)

Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2014, 53, 11965–11968

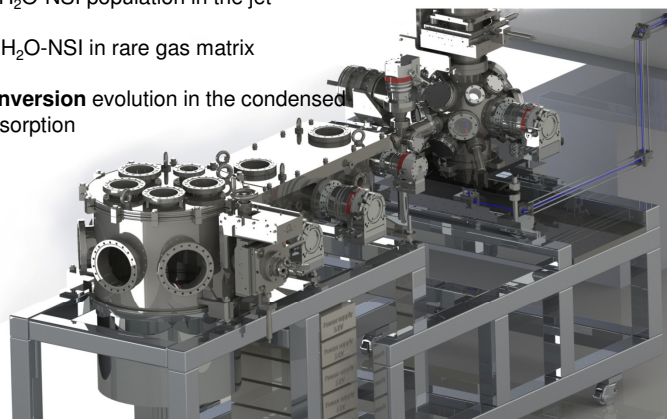
Science 296, 2363 (2002)



Methodology and experimental setup

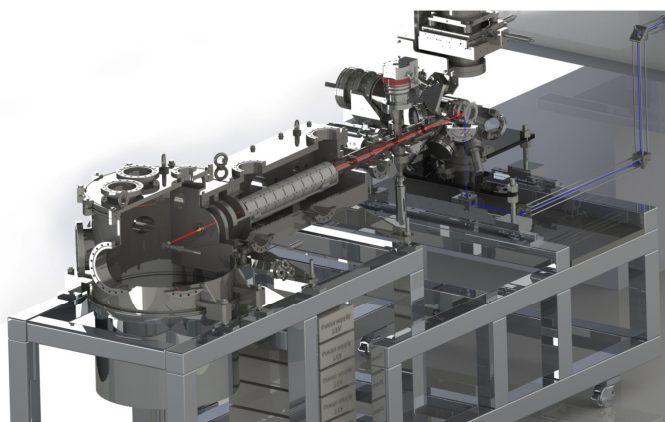
Developing a setup that enables us to :

- ...separate ortho- H_2O from para- H_2O
- ...probe gas phase H_2O -NSI population in the jet
- ...store and isolate H_2O -NSI in rare gas matrix
- ...study NSI interconversion evolution in the condensed phase and during desorption



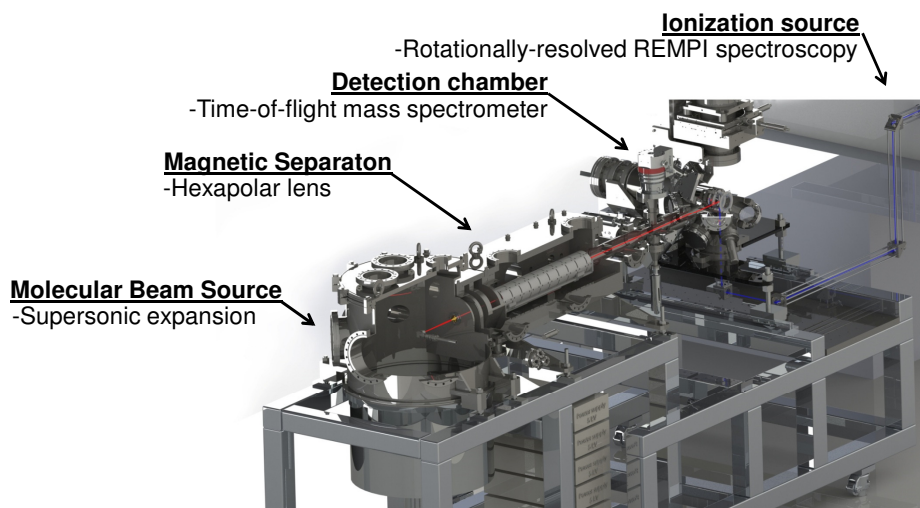
Methodology and experimental setup

NSI separation from molecular beam



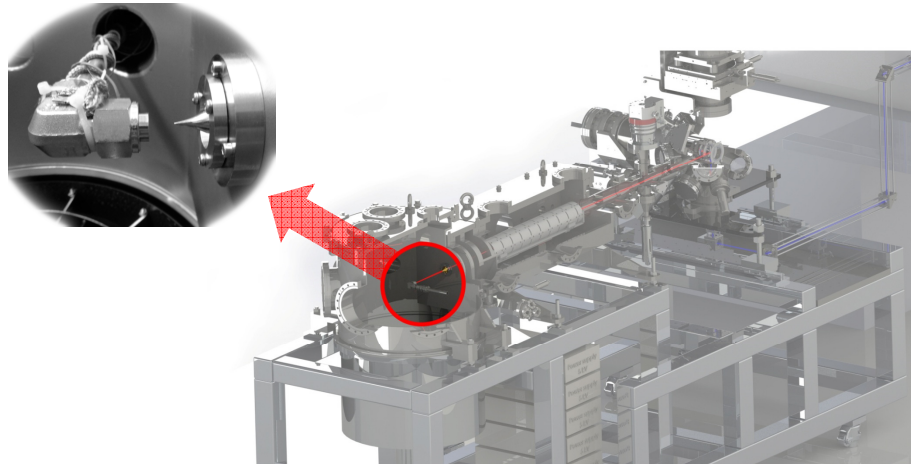
Methodology and experimental setup

NSI separation by magnetic focusing in a molecular beam



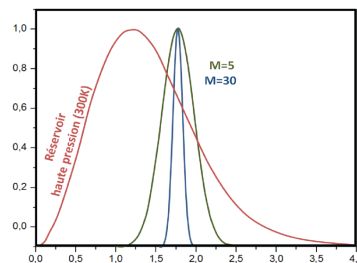
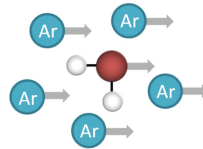
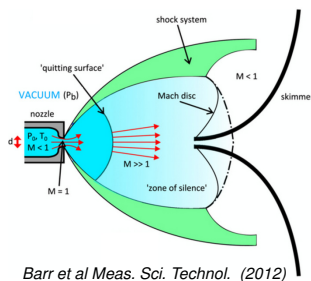
Methodology and experimental setup

Supersonic expansion: rotational cooling and seeding



Methodology and experimental setup

Supersonic expansion : rotational cooling and seeding



In the supersonic expansion :

- Mean free path $\lambda \ll d_{\text{nozzle}}$
- $P_o \gg P_b$
- Adiabatic and isentropic expansion
- **H_2O are rotationally cooled**

In the molecular Beam :

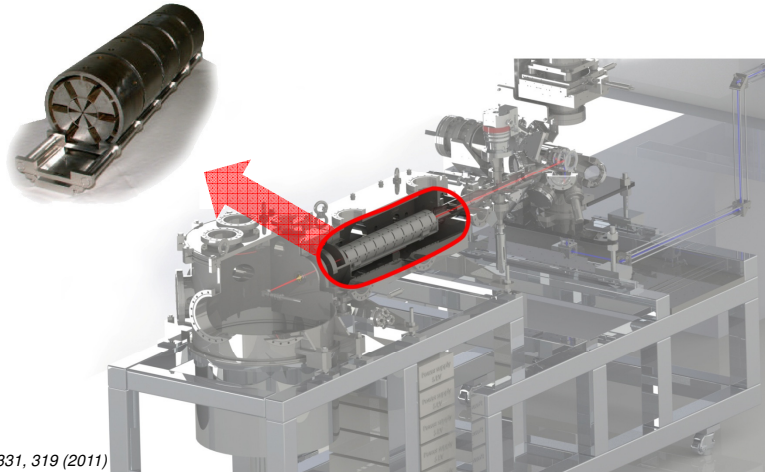
- 1% of H_2O seeded in Ar/Kr
- Velocity distribution is narrower
- **H_2O are slowed by seeding in noble gas expansion**



Methodology and experimental setup

NSI separation through magnetic focussing

Magnetic lens



Kravchuk et al, Science 331, 319 (2011)



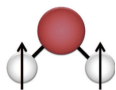
Methodology and experimental setup

NSI separation through magnetic focussing

Magnetic lens

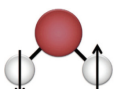
In a magnetic gradient, ortho-H₂O is deflected due to its nuclear and rotational magnetic moments.

Ortho



$$\vec{F} = \nabla(\vec{M} \cdot \vec{B}) = \vec{M} \cdot \nabla \vec{B}$$

Para



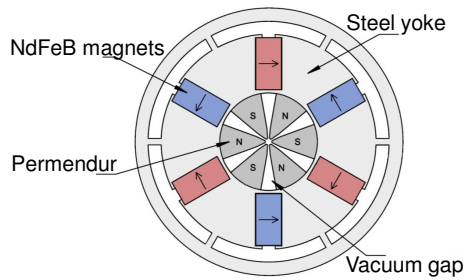
$$\vec{F} = 0$$

Kravchuk et al, Science 331, 319 (2011)

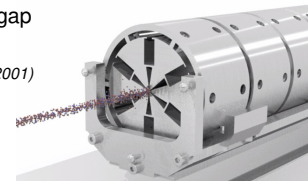


Methodology and experimental setup

NSI separation through magnetic focussing



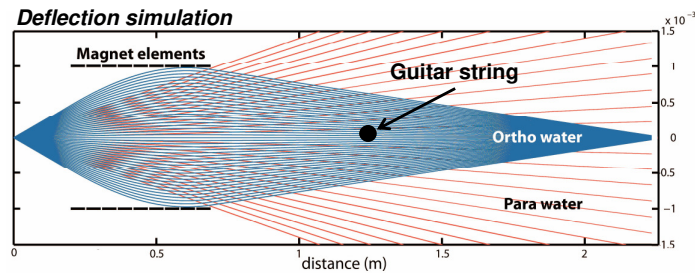
Jardine et al. Rev Science Instrument, 72,3834 (2001)



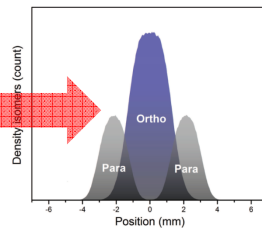
Methodology and experimental setup

NSI separation through magnetic focussing

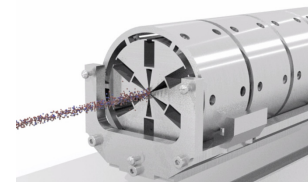
Deflection simulation



As result, ortho-water $m=+1$ projection is focalized in the analysis chamber while other states are blocked or defocused



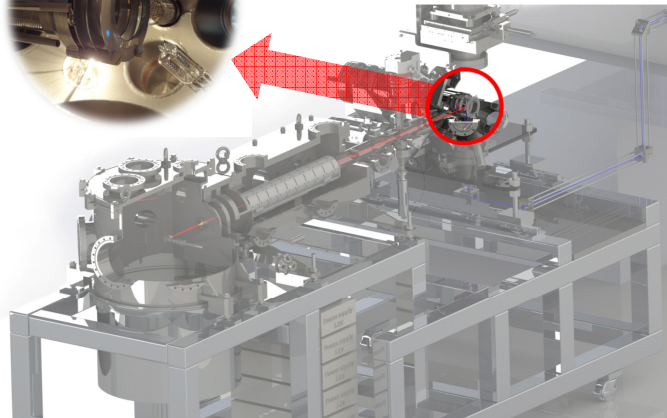
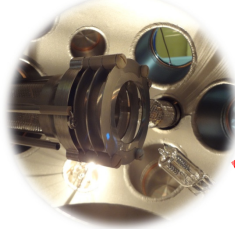
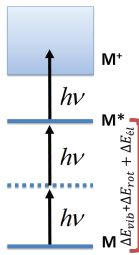
Kravchuk et al, Science 331, 319 (2011)



Methodology and experimental setup

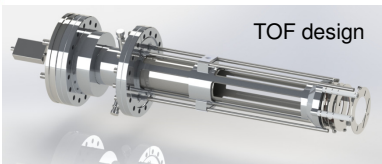
Gas phase NSI detection with REMPI-TOF technique

Resonance
Enhanced
Multi-
Photon
Ionization

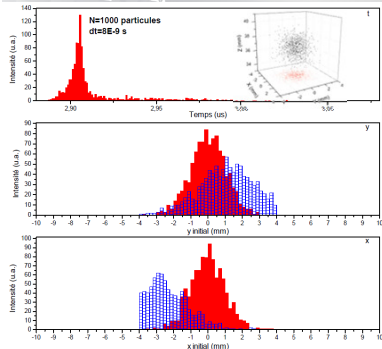


Methodology and experimental setup

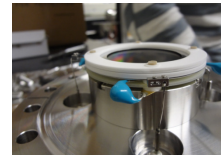
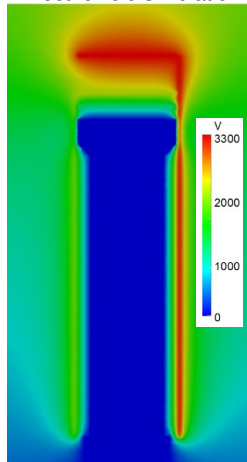
Gas phase NSI detection with REMPI-TOF technique



TOF design

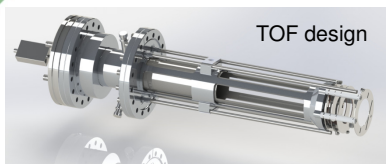


Electric field simulation

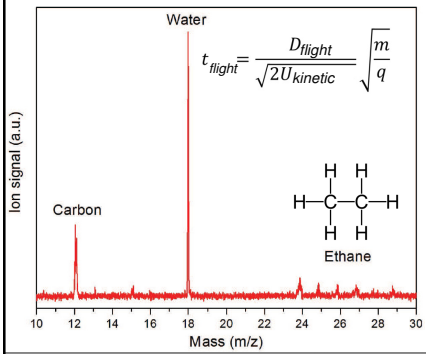
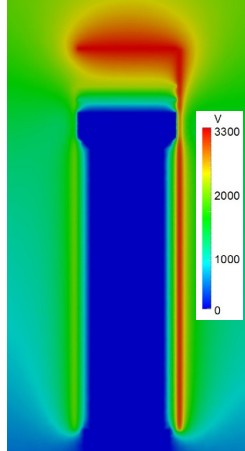


Methodology and experimental setup

Gas phase NSI detection with REMPI-TOF technique



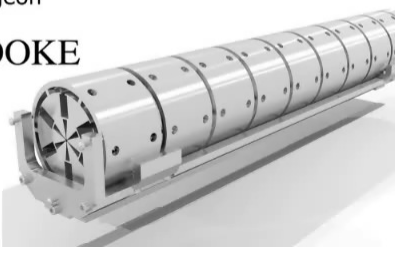
Electric field simulation



FOCALISATION MAGNÉTIQUE DES ISOMÈRES DE SPIN DE L'EAU ET DÉTECTION PAR REMPI (2+1)

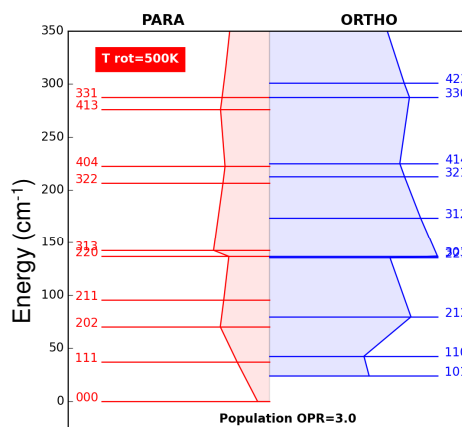
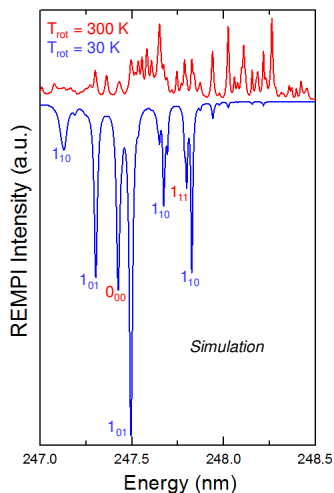
MAGNETIC FOCUSING OF THE SPIN ISOMERS OF WATER AND DETECTION WITH REMPI (2+1)

Animation:
Pierre-Alexandre Turgeon



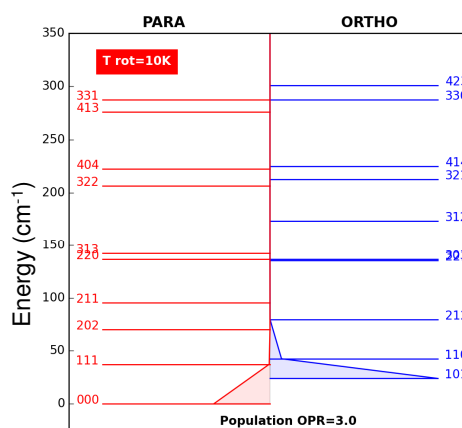
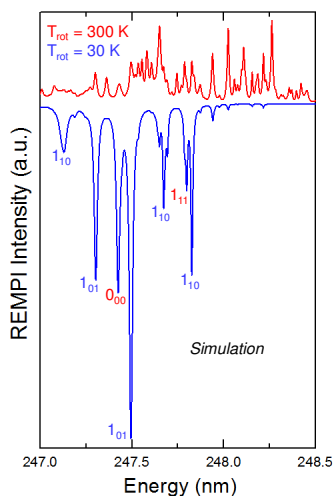
Methodology and experimental setup

Gas phase NSI detection with REMPI-TOF technique



Methodology and experimental setup

Gas phase NSI detection with REMPI-TOF technique



Methodology and experimental setup

Gas phase NSI detection with REMPI-TOF technique

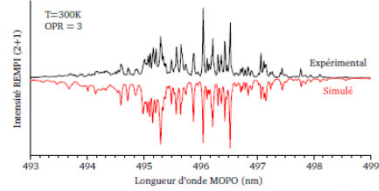
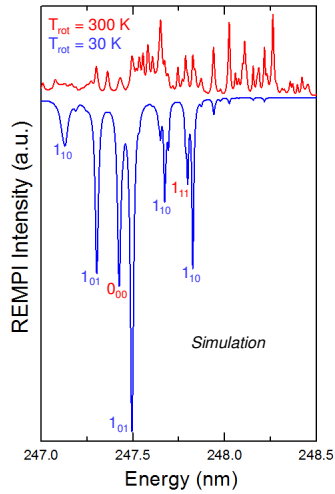


Figure 2.35 Spectre REMPI(2+1) pour H_2O introduit par vapeur résiduelle à 1×10^{-7} Torr dans la chambre d'analyse et spectre simulé en rouge

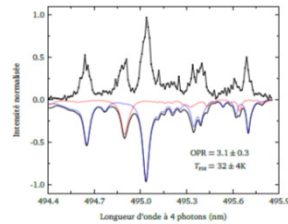
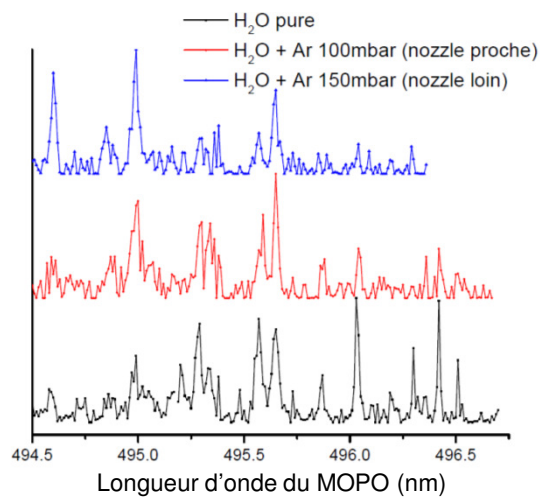


Figure 2.37 Spectre REMPI pour une expansion supersonique d'eau dans l'argon à une concentration d'eau de 10% en H_2O . Le spectre positif représente les résultats expérimentaux alors que les courbes négatives représentent les simulations avec les contributions des molécules orbes (en bleu) et gaze (en rouge)



Methodology and experimental setup

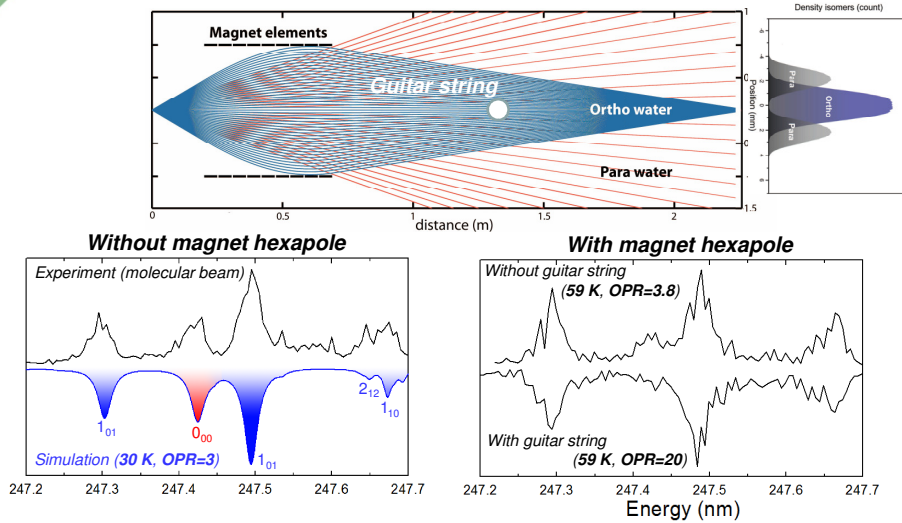


Varying source conditions affect rotational temperature ($30K < T < 150K$).



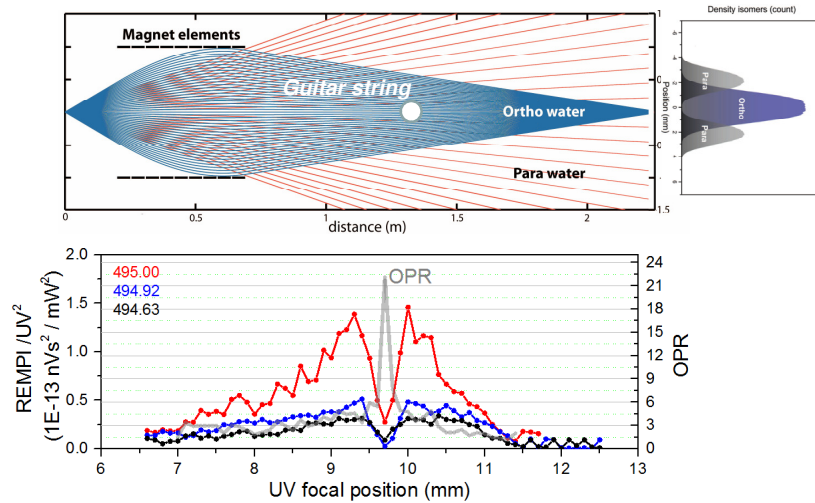
Methodology and experimental setup

Gas phase NSI detection with REMPI technique



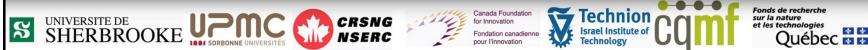
Methodology and experimental setup

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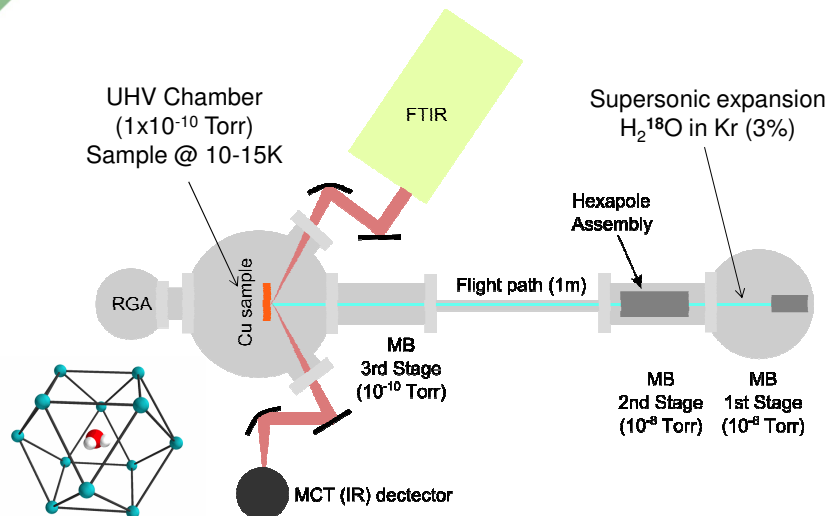
Plan

- Introduction and motivation
 - Nuclear Spin Isomers (NSI)
 - Spin temperature (T_{spin}) in interstellar gas and comet
- Separation and enrichment of NSI
- **NSI isolation in rare gas matrix**
- Confinement effects on NSI interconversion mechanism and rates
- Conclusions and perspectives



Methodology and experimental setup

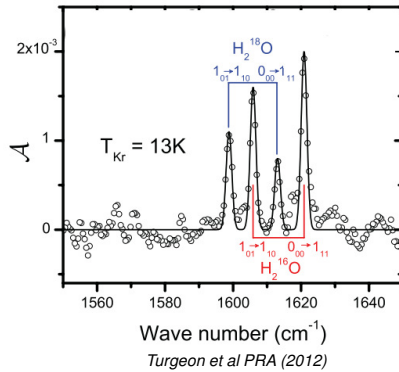
NSI isolation in rare gas matrix and characterisation



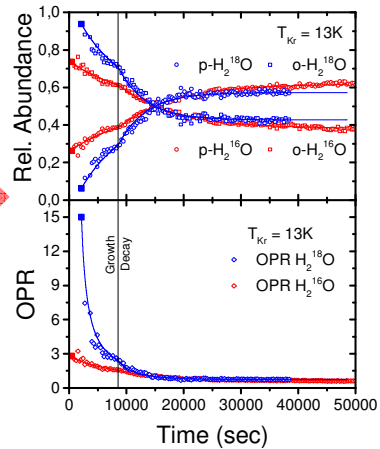
Methodology and experimental setup

NSI isolation in rare gas matrix and characterisation

Ortho-enriched $H_2^{18}O$ from the magnetically focused beam is condensed, along with normal $H_2^{16}O$ from the background, into a Kr matrix at 13K.



Enrichment in o- H_2O decays with $t_{1/2} \sim 2h!$



Some theory

NSI interconversion mechanism

THE JOURNAL OF CHEMICAL PHYSICS VOLUME 46, NUMBER 8 15 APRIL 1967

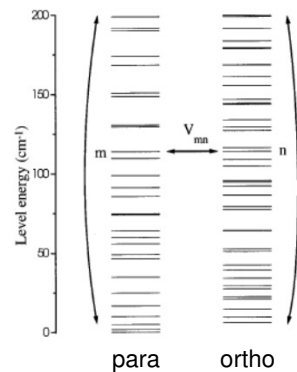
Nuclear Spin State Equilibration through Nonmagnetic Collisions*

R. F. CURT, JR., JEROME V. V. KASPER,† AND KENNETH S. PITZER
Department of Chemistry, Rice University, Houston, Texas

$$\langle ortho | W | para \rangle \neq 0?$$

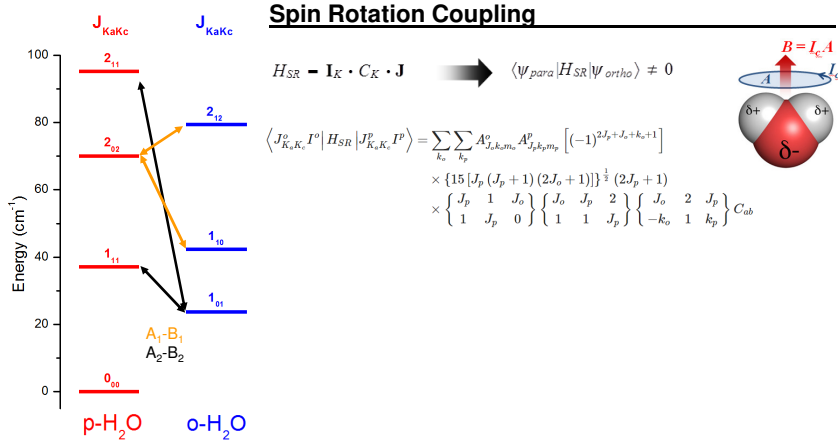
$$\begin{aligned} |1, 1\rangle &= |++\rangle \\ |1, 0\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|+-\rangle + |-+\rangle) \\ |1, -1\rangle &= |--\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$|0, 0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|+-\rangle - |-+\rangle)$$



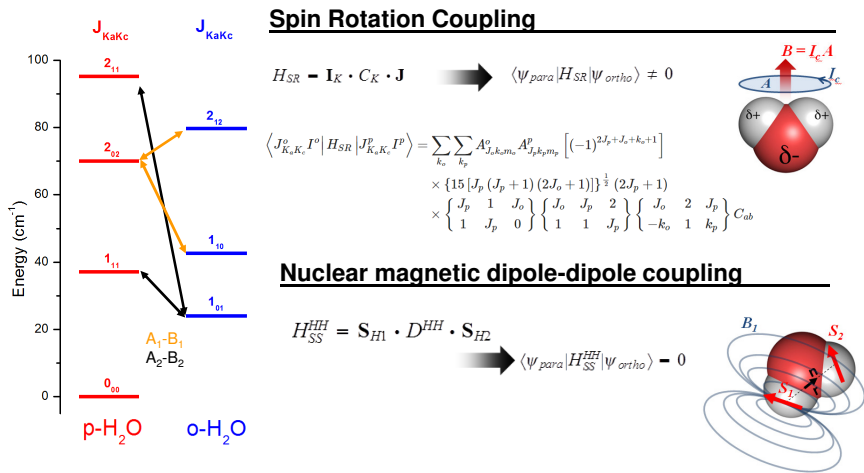
Some theory

NSI interconversion mechanism



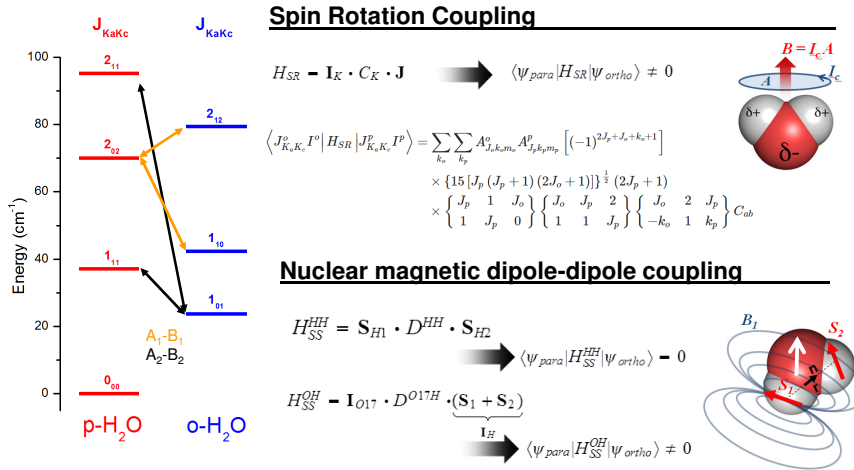
Some theory

NSI interconversion mechanism



Some theory

NSI interconversion mechanism

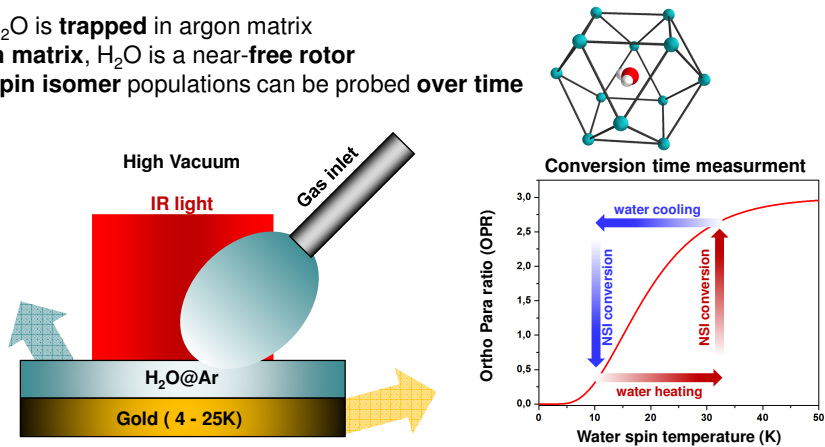


Methodology and experiments

NSI isolation in rare gas matrix

By condensing « normal » H₂O/Ar (1/1000) on a cold surface (4-25K):

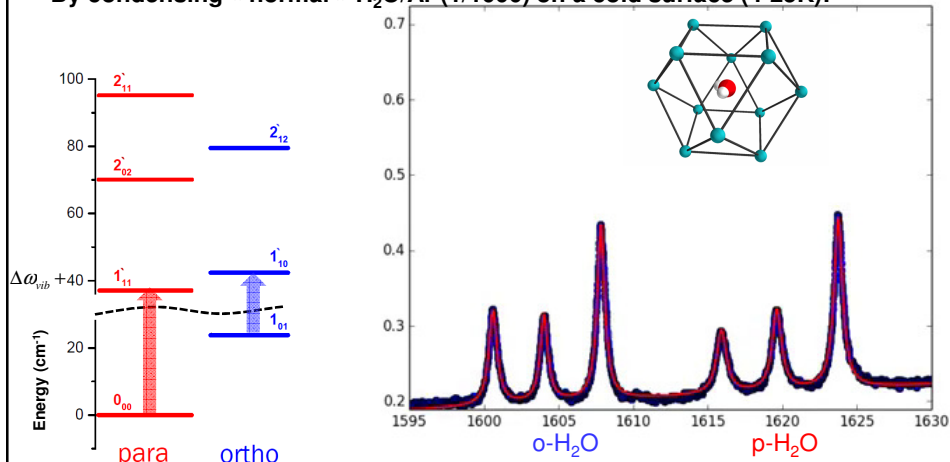
- H₂O is **trapped** in argon matrix
- In matrix, H₂O is a near-free rotor
- Spin isomer populations can be probed over time



Methodology and experiments

NSI isolation in rare gas matrix

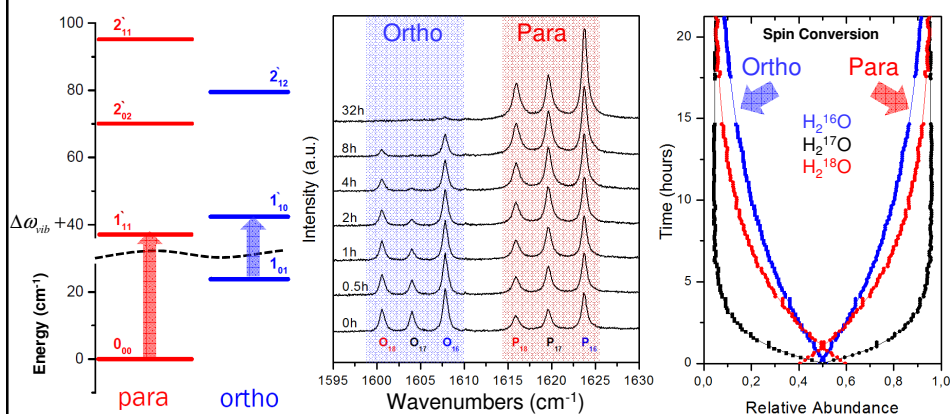
By condensing « normal » $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{Ar}$ (1/1000) on a cold surface (4-25K):



Methodology and experiments

NSI isolation in rare gas matrix

- Rovibrational transition **intensity** is a probe for **spin** isomers population
- Time for NSI to reach **temperature equilibrium** reveals **conversion rate**
- Different water **isotopomers** (H_2^{16}O , H_2^{17}O and H_2^{18}O) are under study



Plan

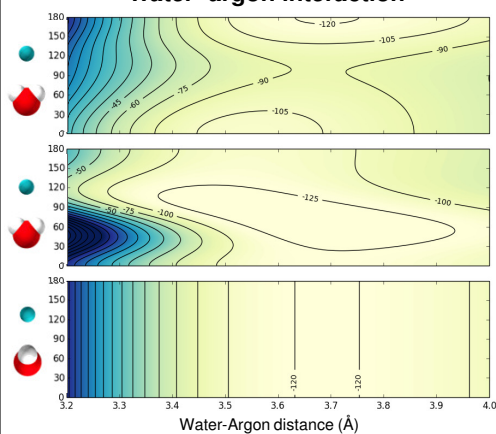
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Methodology and experiments

NSI isolation in rare gas matrix

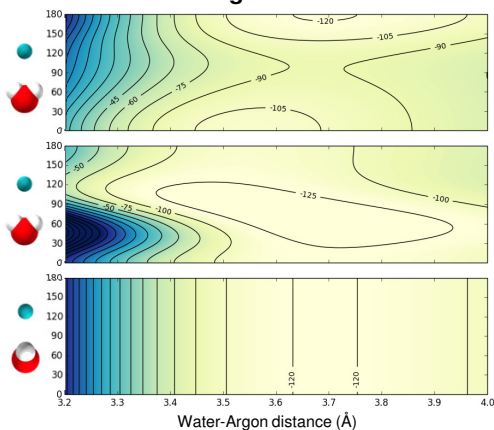
Water-argon interaction



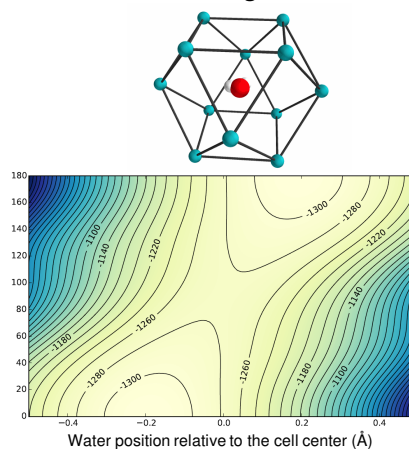
Methodology and experiments

NSI isolation in rare gas matrix

Water-argon interaction



Water in argon matrix



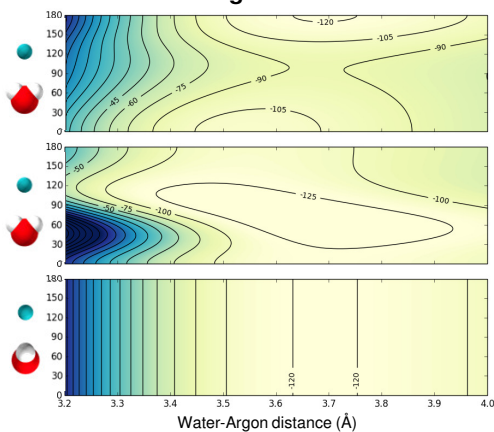
From Ar-H₂O pair potential : Makarewicz, J.Chem.Phys. 129, 184310 (2008); Cohen and Saykally, JCP 95, 7891 (1991).



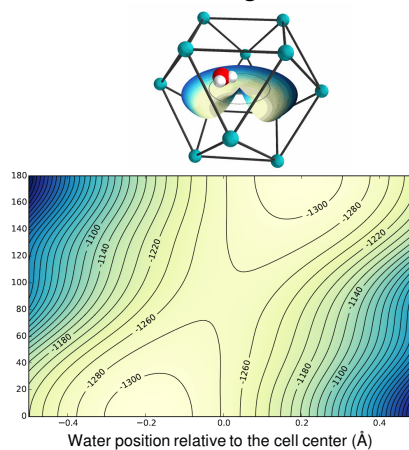
Methodology and experiments

NSI isolation in rare gas matrix

Water-argon interaction



Water in argon matrix

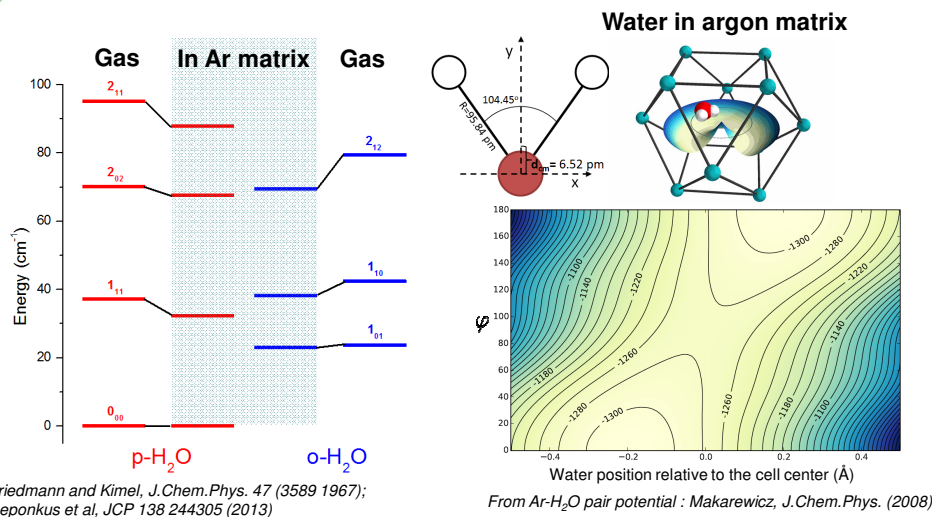


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Methodology and experiments

NSI isolation in rare gas matrix



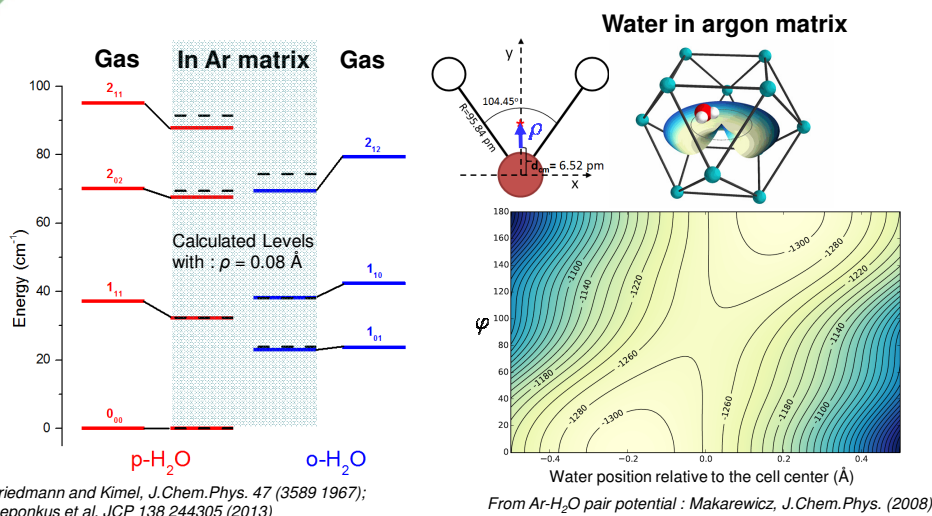
Friedmann and Kimel, J.Chem.Phys. 47 (3589 1967);
Ceponkus et al, JCP 138 244305 (2013)

From $\text{Ar-H}_2\text{O}$ pair potential : Makarewicz, J.Chem.Phys. (2008)



Methodology and experiments

NSI isolation in rare gas matrix



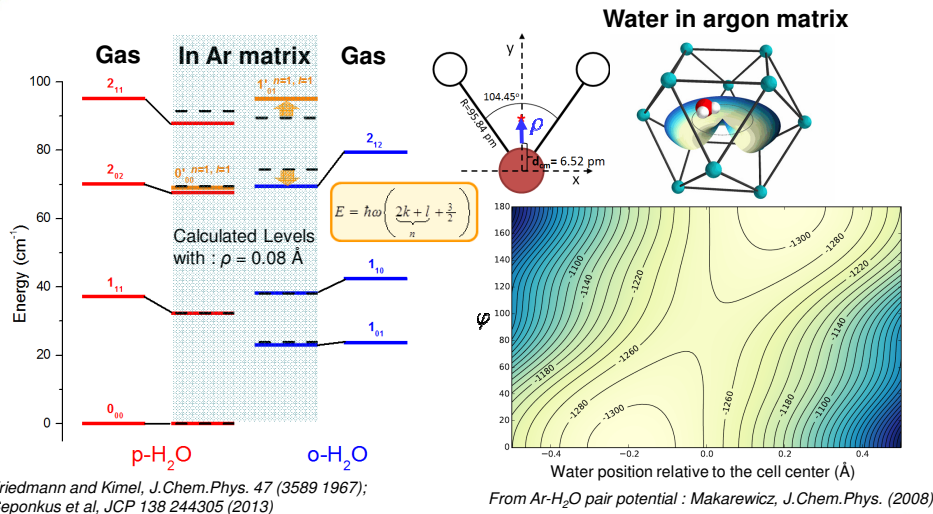
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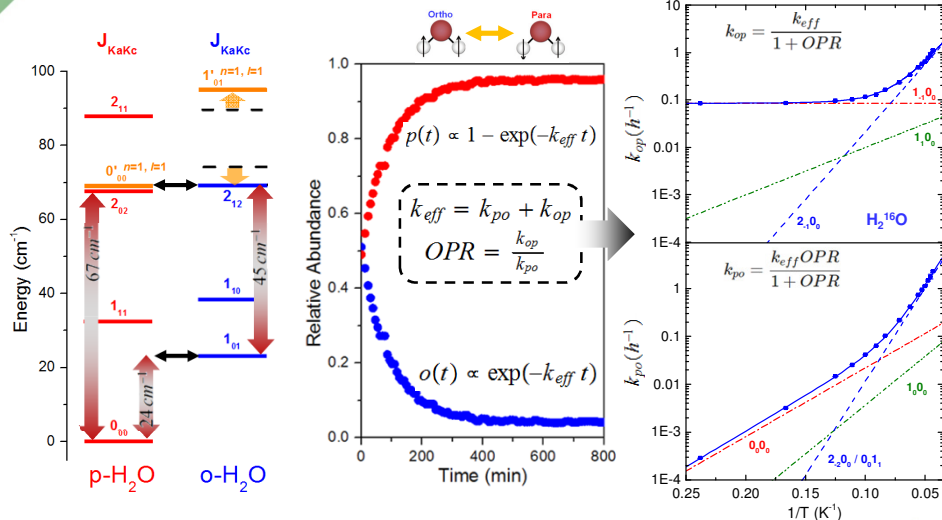
Methodology and experiments

NSI isolation in rare gas matrix



Experimental results

Conversion rate vs temperature



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Coda

Conclusions

- Magnetic focussing provides an efficient method to prepare water highly enriched in o-H₂O.
- Enriched sample can be transferred to the condensed phase (i.e., RG matrix)
 - Could spin polarisation also be transferred to surfaces? Inert matrices? Ice?
- NSI interconversion is enhanced in confinement due to rotation-translation coupling and is triggered by phonon scattering.

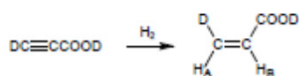
Perspectives

- Exploration of confinement effects → H₂O@C₆₀, H₂O@inert matrix (including p-H₂), H₂O@beryl as a function of temperature for different isotopologues.
- Heterogeneous reactive scattering: o-H₂O_(ads)+CaC_{2(s)} → o/p-HCCH_(g)+CaO_(s) and o-H₂O_(ads)+H₂CO_(ads) → o/p-H₂C(OH)₂ (ads/g) or o-H₂O_(ads)+F₃CHO_(ads) → F₃CH(OH)₂ (ads/g).
- Application of water vapour enriched in o-H₂O to enhance sensitivity in NMR spectroscopy/imaging.
- H₂O nuclear spin isomers interconversion dynamics upon scattering/adsorption/desorption on ice, mineral and paramagnetic substrates.



Nuclear Magnetic Resonance

Spin polarized H₂O has enormous potential to enhance sensitivity in NMR (PHIP, PASADENA & ALTADENA)!



Bowers and Weitekamp, PRL 57, 2645 (1986).

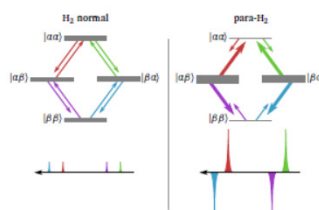
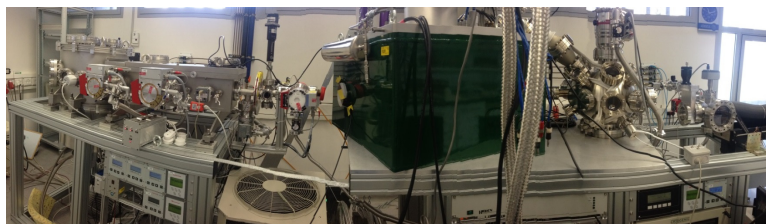


Figure 1.4 Niveaux d'énergie pour un système à deux spins de type AX. Le panneau de gauche représente la spectroscopie RMN conventionnelle alors que le panneau de droite représente la spectroscopie RMN après une réaction d'hydrogénation au parahydrogène, ce qui mène à une hyperpolarisation des niveaux $|\alpha\beta\rangle$ et $|\beta\alpha\rangle$.









Thanks. Merci. Toda

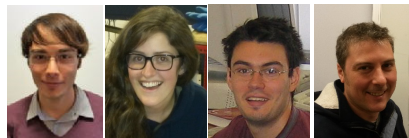
Team Sherbrooke








Team UPMC








Team Technion









