

What do we know about time scales for the nuclear spin conversion in molecular ices and at the solid-gas interface?

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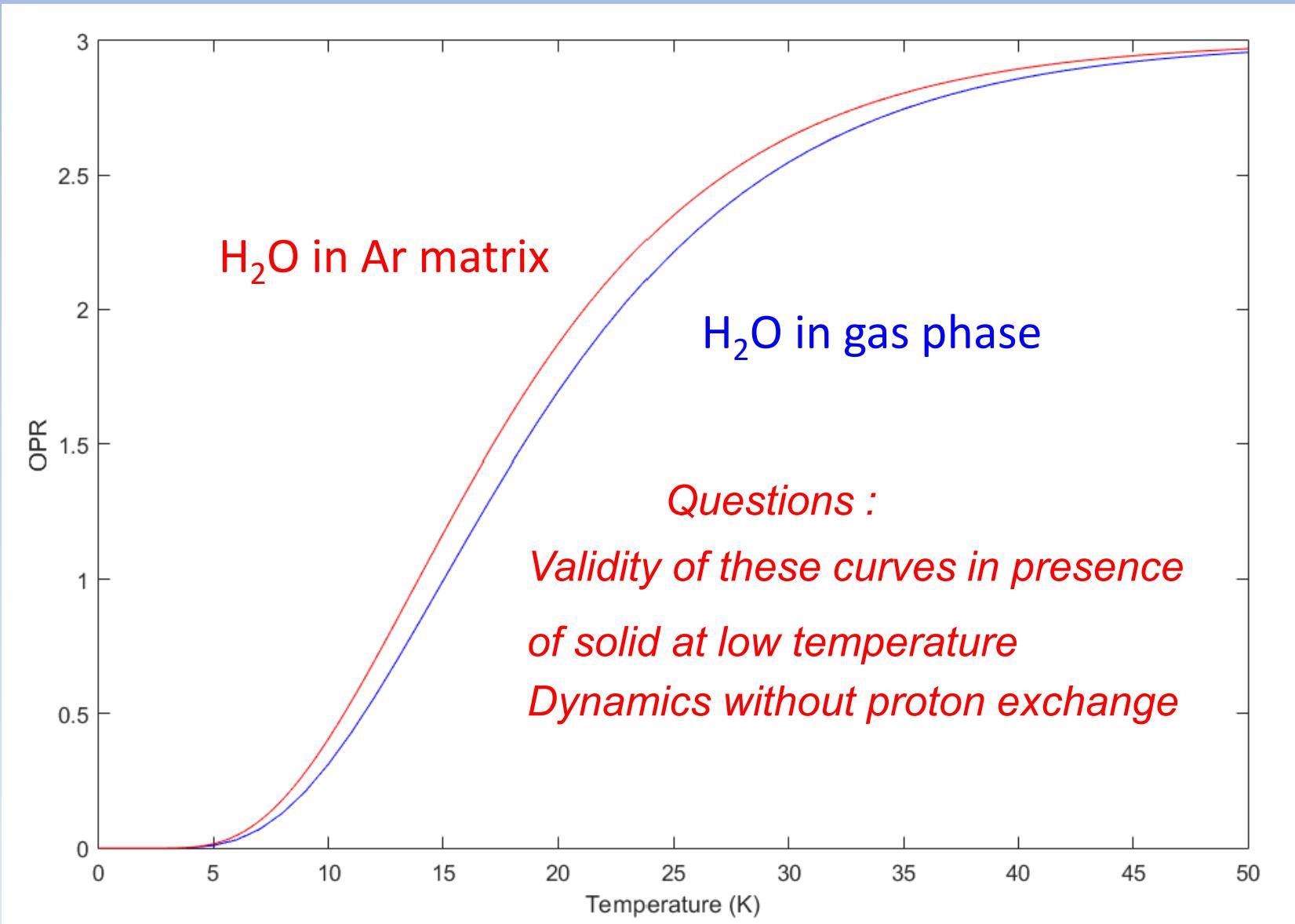


C. Pardanaud

Nuclear Spin Effects in Astrochemistry 2017 – Wednesday, May, 3rd , 2017

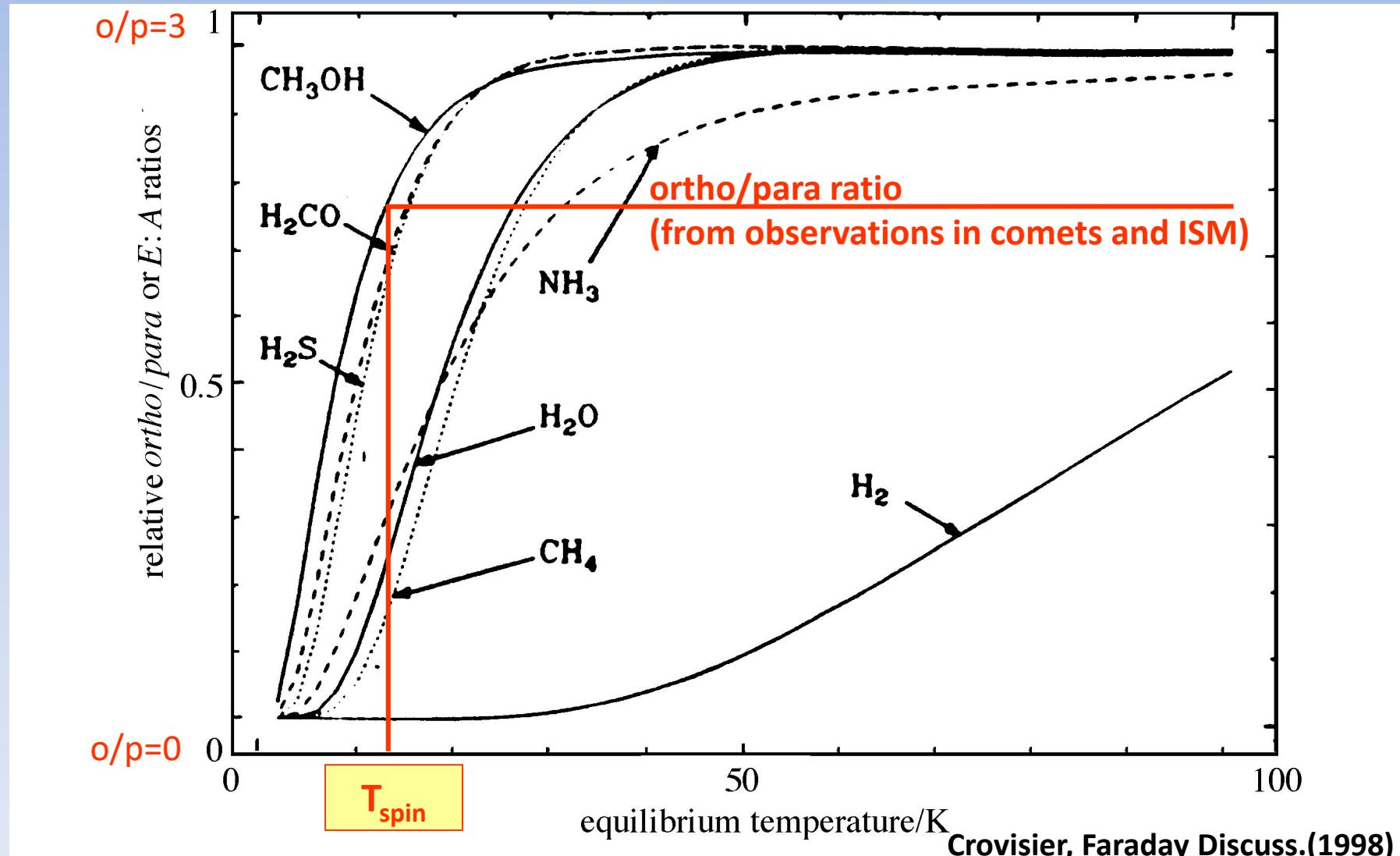


OPR of H_2O vs T in Ar matrix and in gas phase



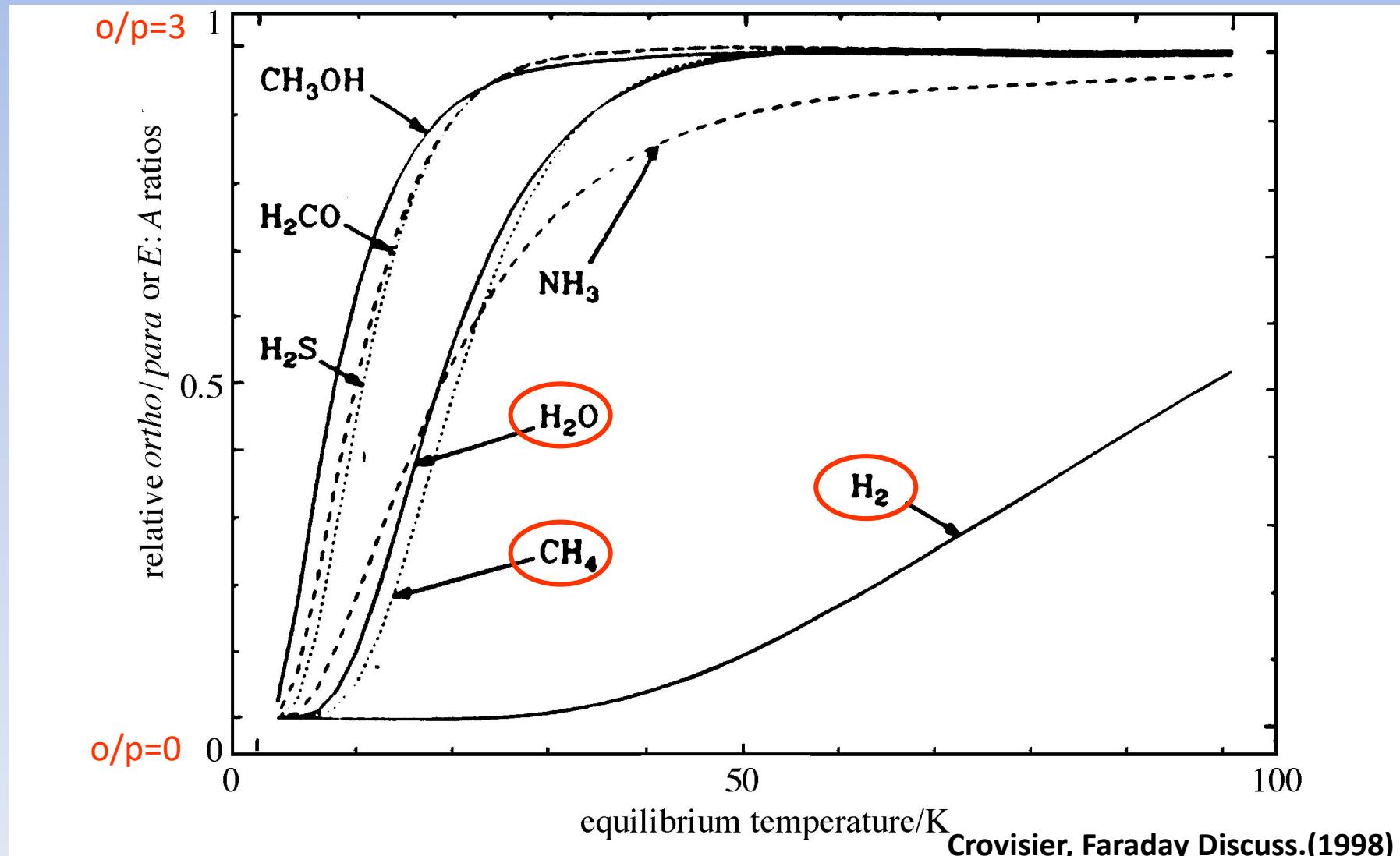
Ortho-Para conversion dynamics with no proton exchange

OPR vs T at equilibrium for isolated molecules often used to define Spin Temperature.

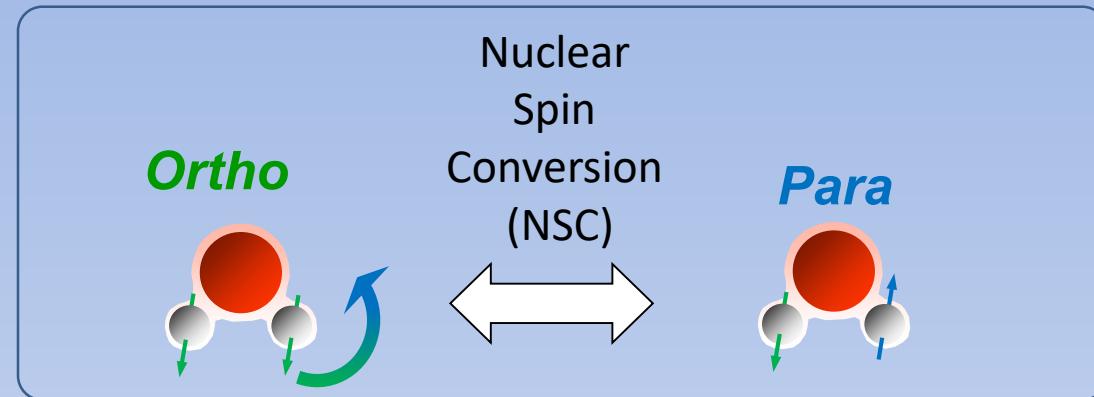


Ortho-Para conversion dynamics with no proton exchange

OPR vs T at equilibrium for isolated molecules often used to define Spin Temperature.



Ortho-Para transition probability



Magnetic coupling

$$P(O \rightarrow P) = 2 |V_{op}|^2 \frac{\Gamma_{op}}{\omega_{op}^2 + \Gamma_{op}^2} (W_o + W_p)$$

Ortho-Para energy difference

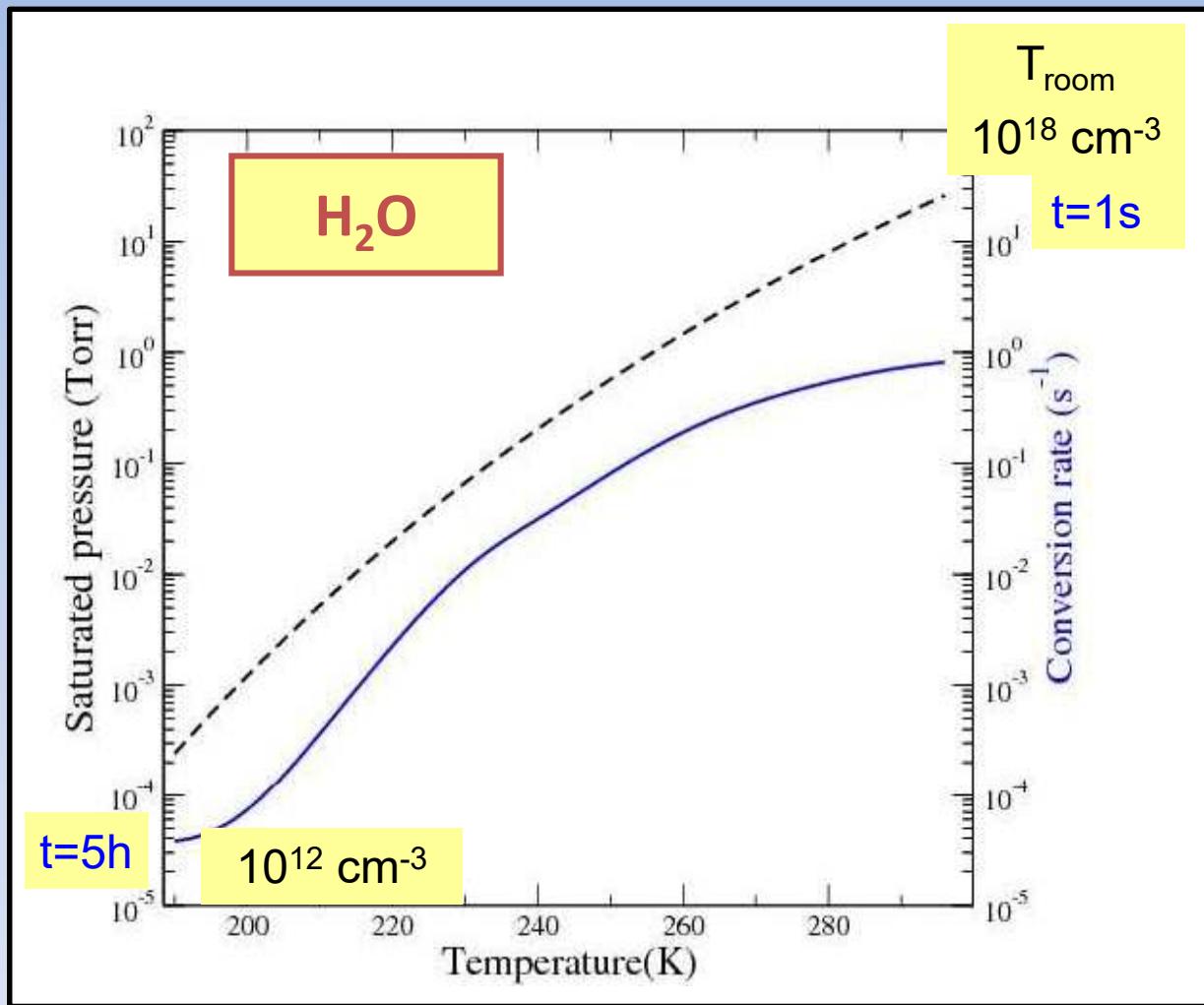
Decoherence induced by collisions

depend :

- on state of matter (solid, gas, surface interaction)
- density, temperature
- sources of inhomogeneous magnetic fields at the molecular scale

Environment can change all these parameters

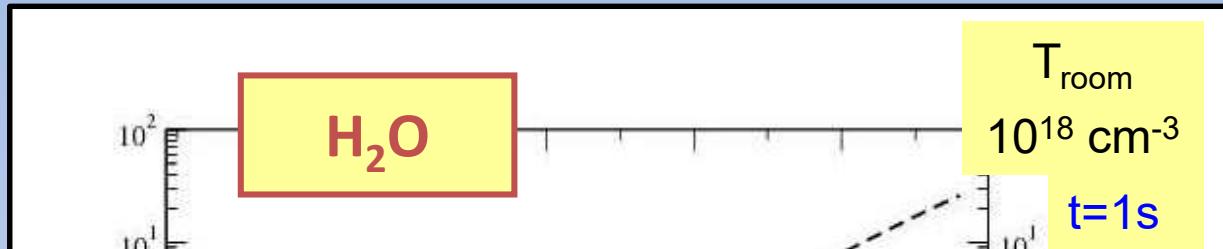
One approach : calculations in gas phase



Cacciani et al PRA 80 (2009), PRA 85 (2012)

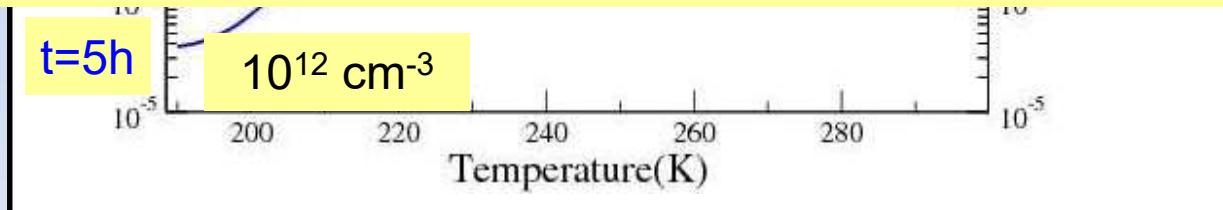


One approach : calculations in gas phase



Calculations

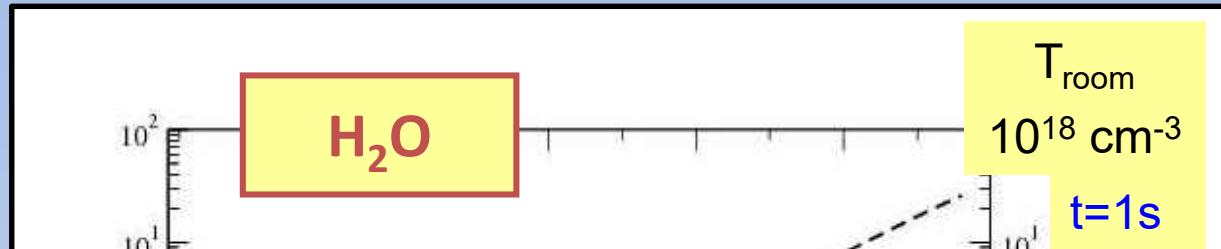
- give $\tau = 10^{+4} - 10^{+7}$ years for H_2CO between 5 and 100 K in dilute media ($n(\text{H}_2) = 10^5 - 10^8 \text{ cm}^{-3}$)
(see Tudorie et al A&A 453 (2006))
- give $\tau = 5$ hours for H_2O at 10^{12} cm^{-3} (10^{-6} mbars)
(similar to conditions close to the surface nucleus of comets)
- do not take into account intermolecular magnetic interactions
- do not give information about interactions with grains



Cacciani et al PRA 80 (2009), PRA 85 (2012)

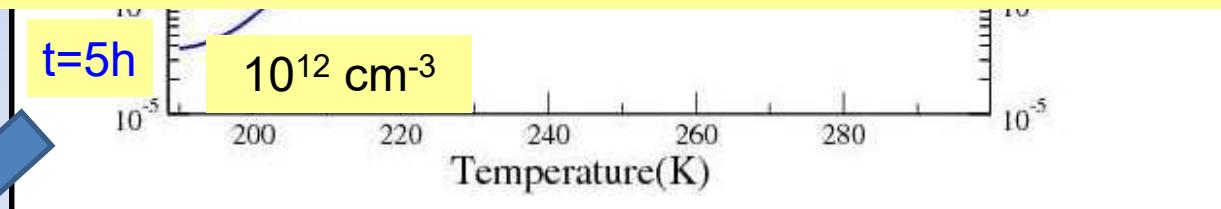


One approach : calculations in gas phase



Calculations

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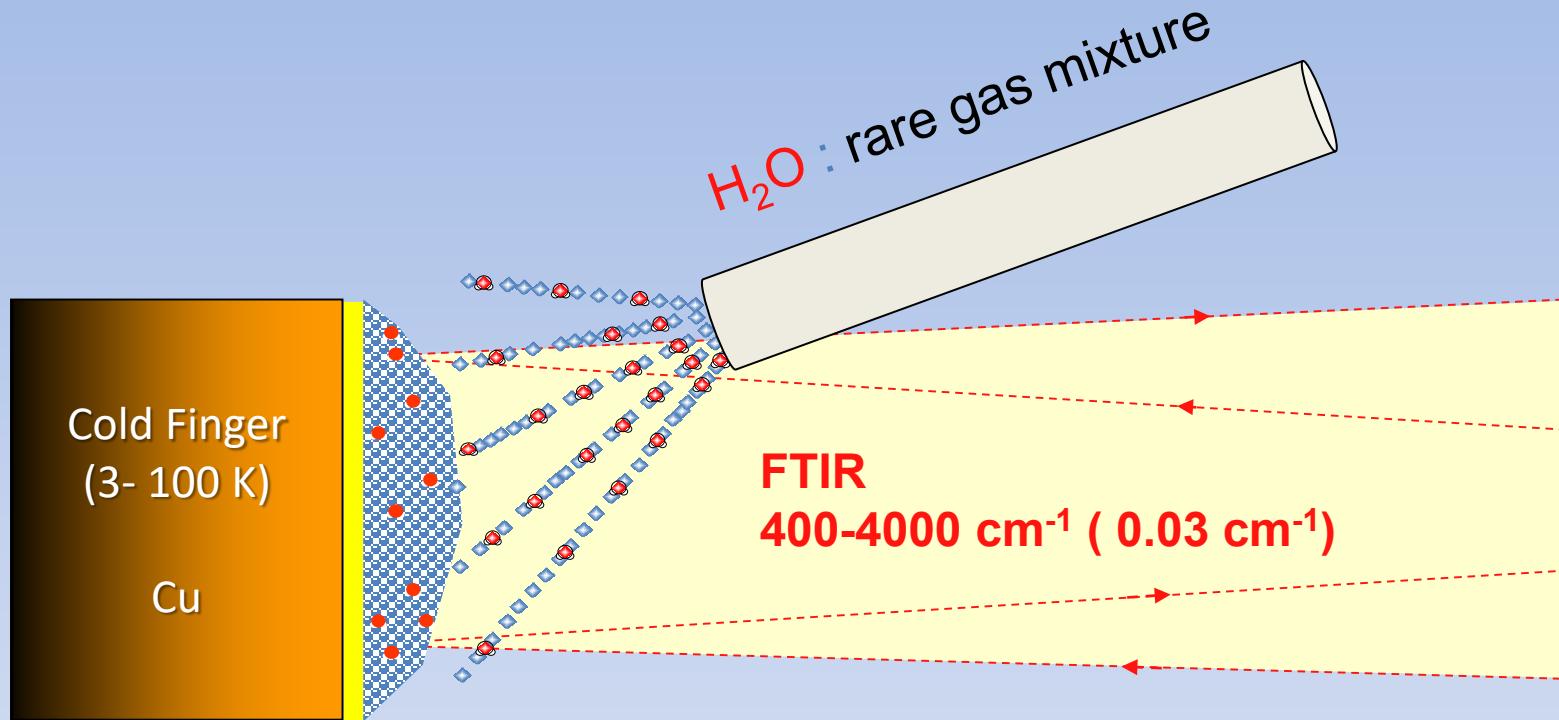


Cacciani et al PRA 80 (2009), PRA 85 (2012)

Lower temperature ?

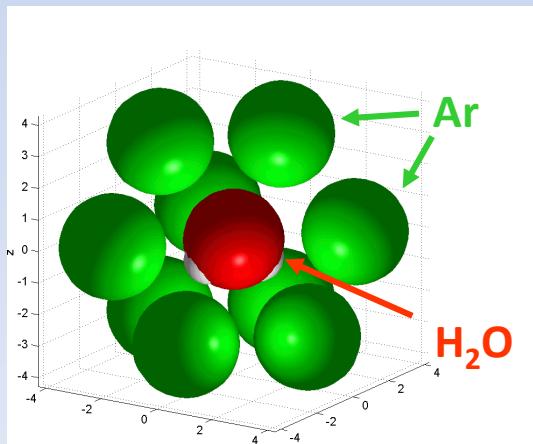


Second approach : cold matrices experiments

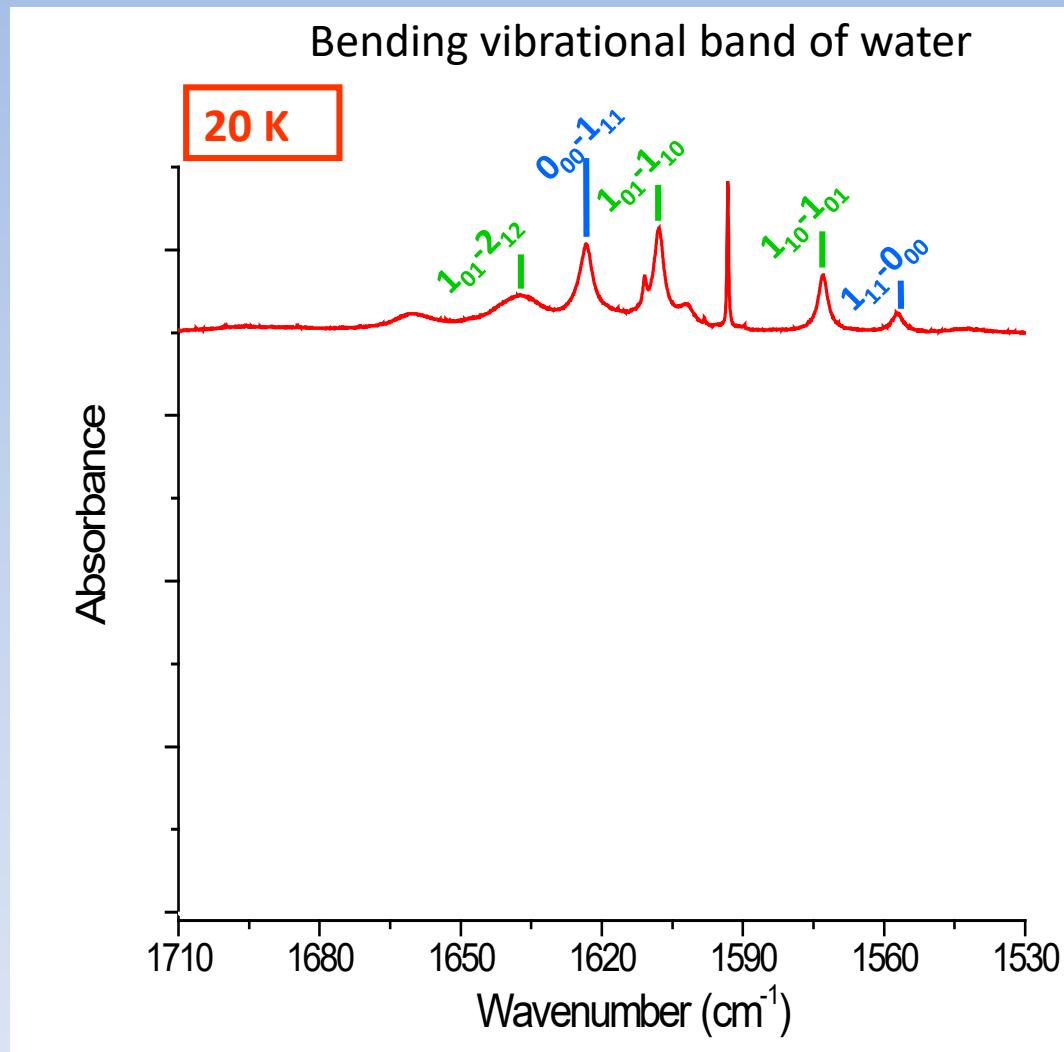
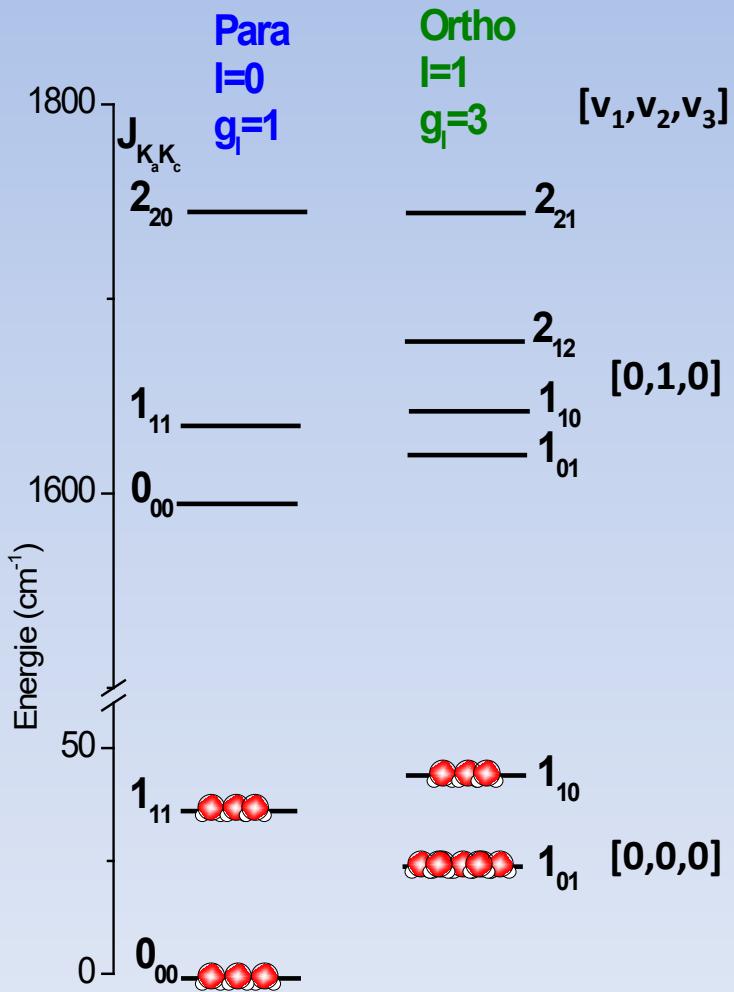


The Sample :

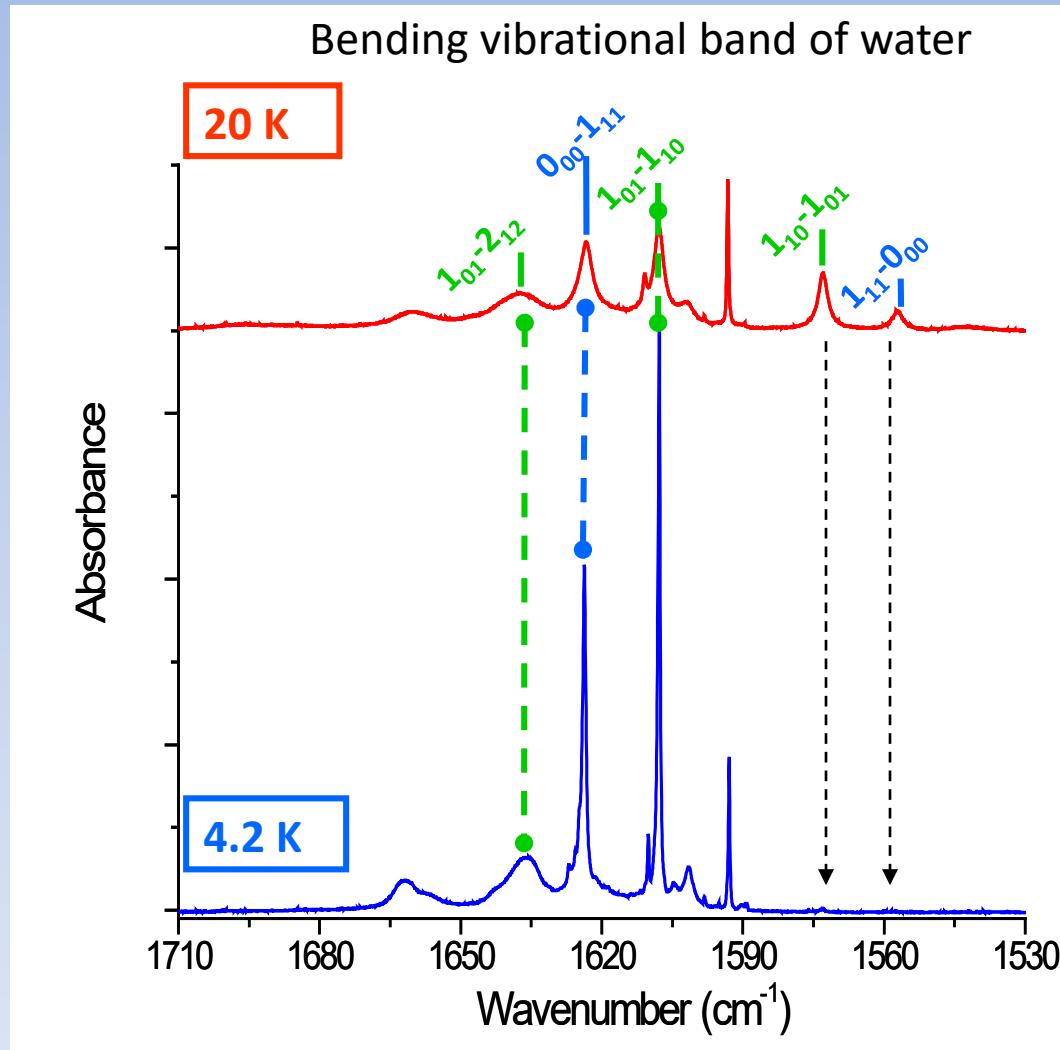
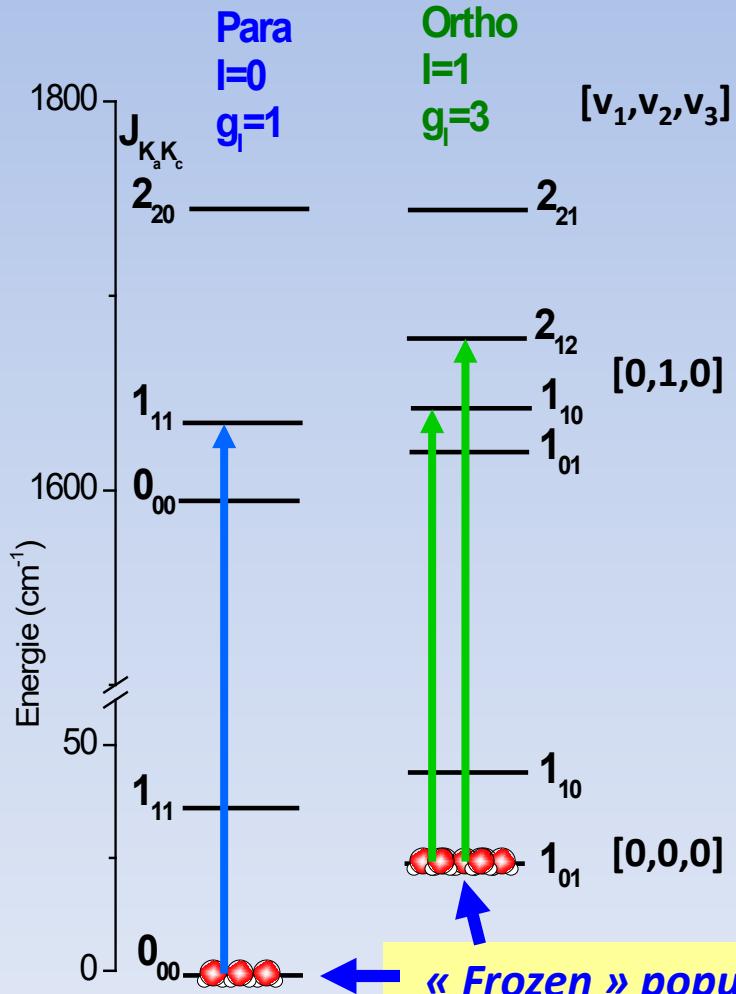
- polycrystalline
- low H₂O concentration
- thicknesses 50 et 500 μm



H_2O in Argon Matrix



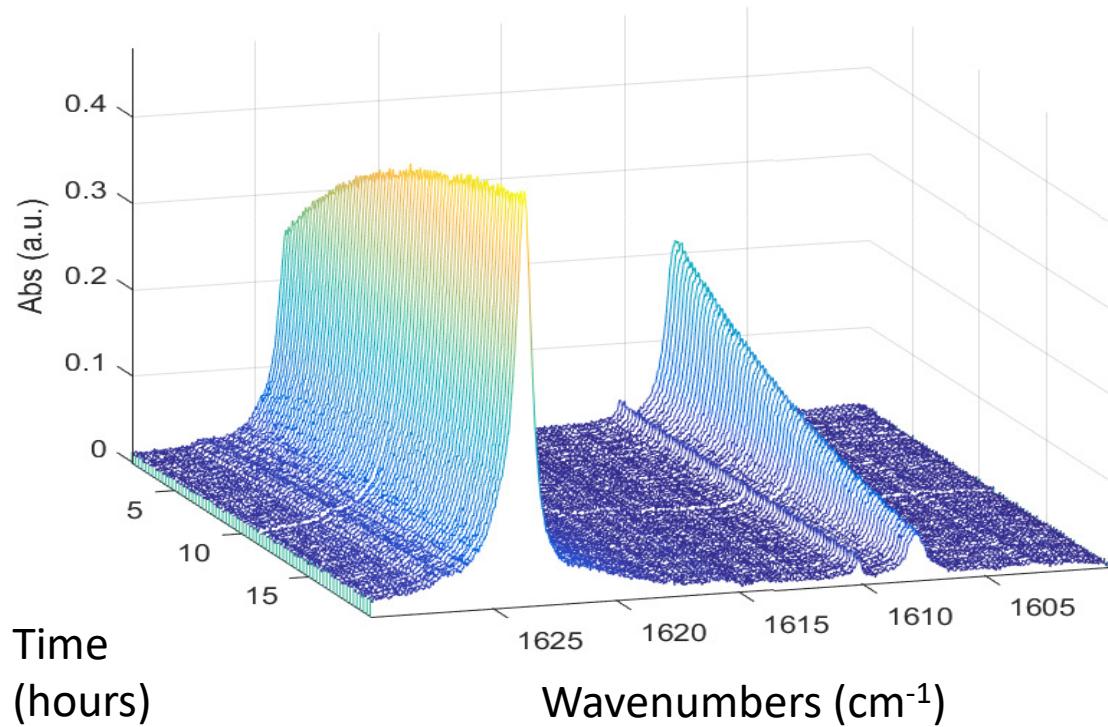
H₂O in Argon Matrix



H_2O en matrice d'argon

Slow return to equilibrium after a fast cooling from 20 K

Time evolution of the rovibrational spectrum
Bending mode region ν_2 of H_2O

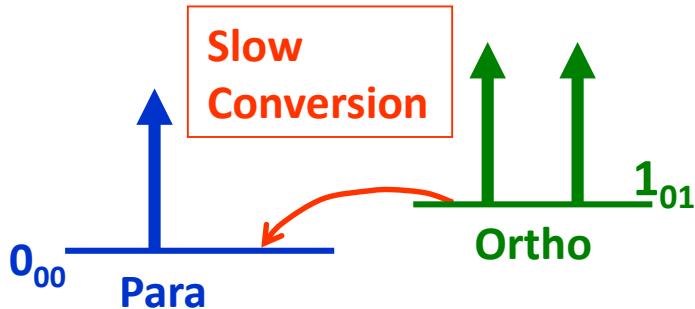


H_2O en matrice d'argon

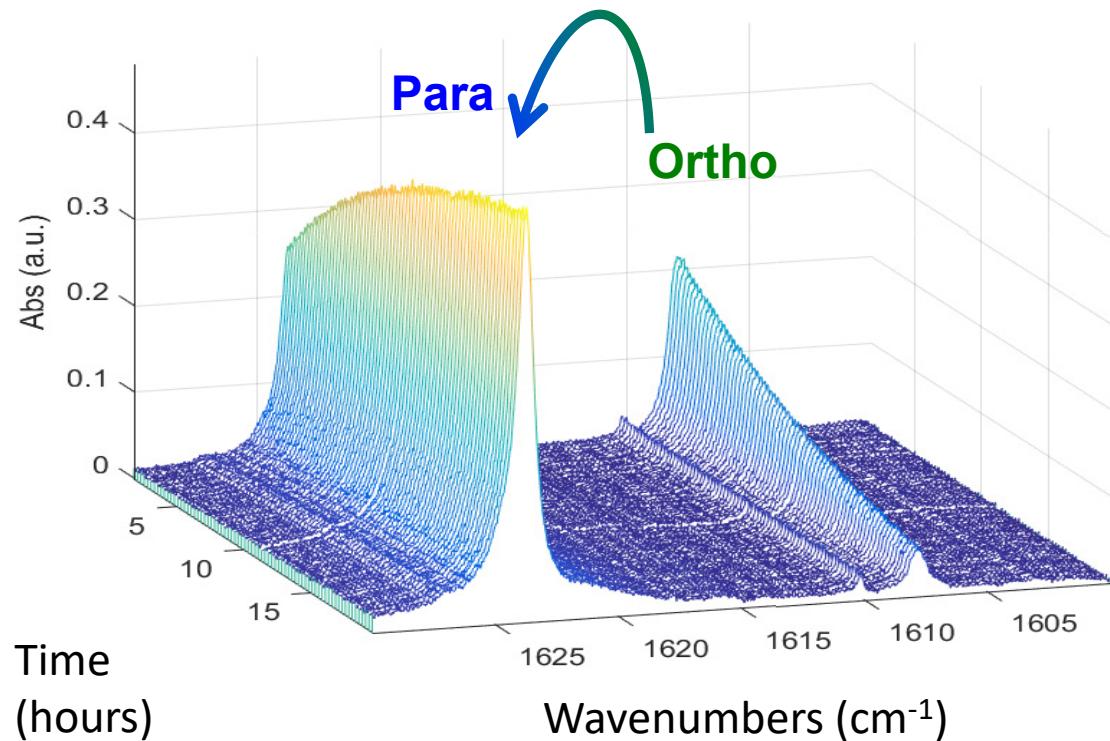
Slow return to equilibrium after a fast cooling from 20 K

Nuclear Spin Conversion

Time evolution of *ortho/para* pop.



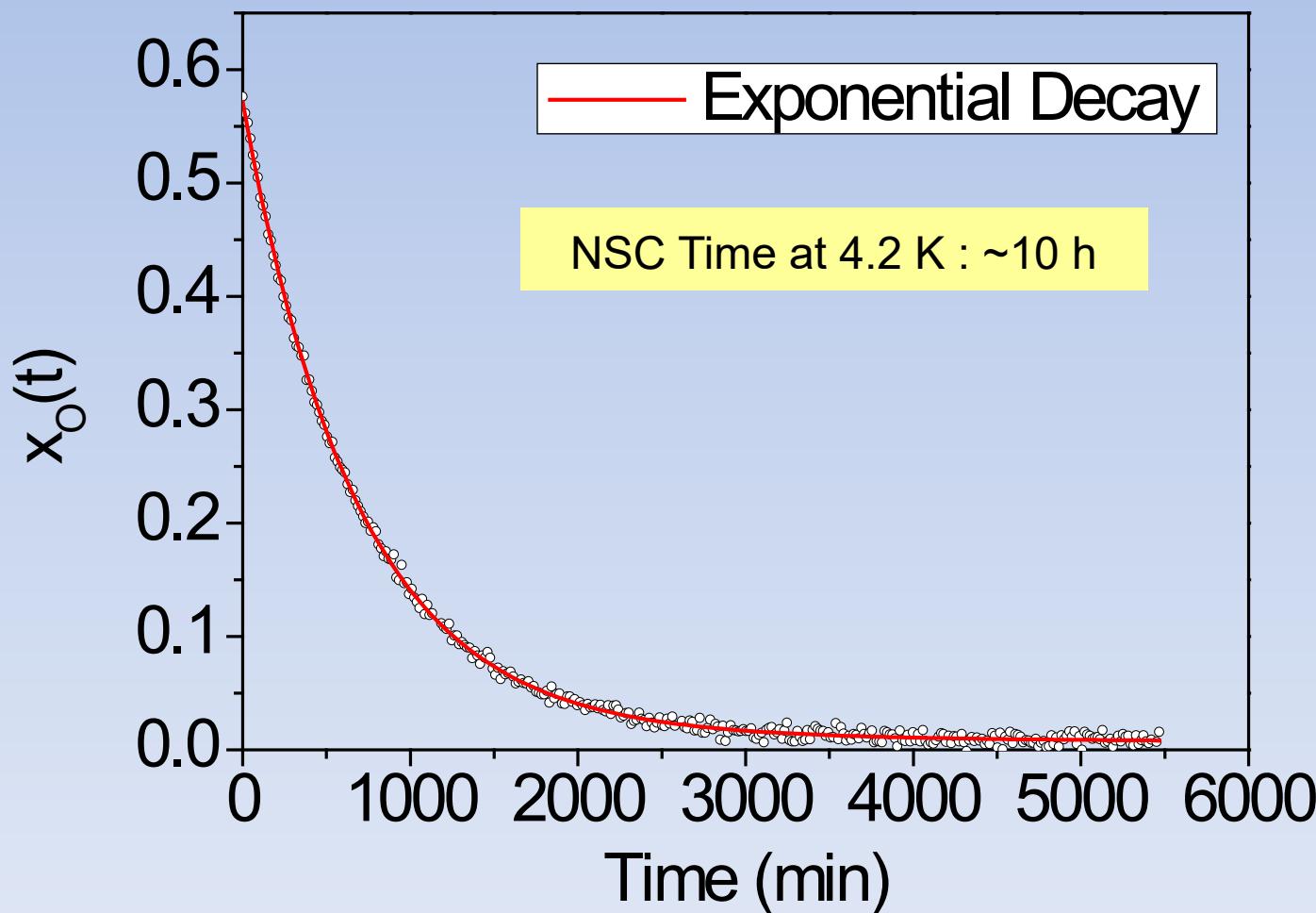
Time evolution of the rovibrational spectrum
Bending mode region ν_2 of H_2O



H_2O in Argon Matrix

Behavior at Low Concentration

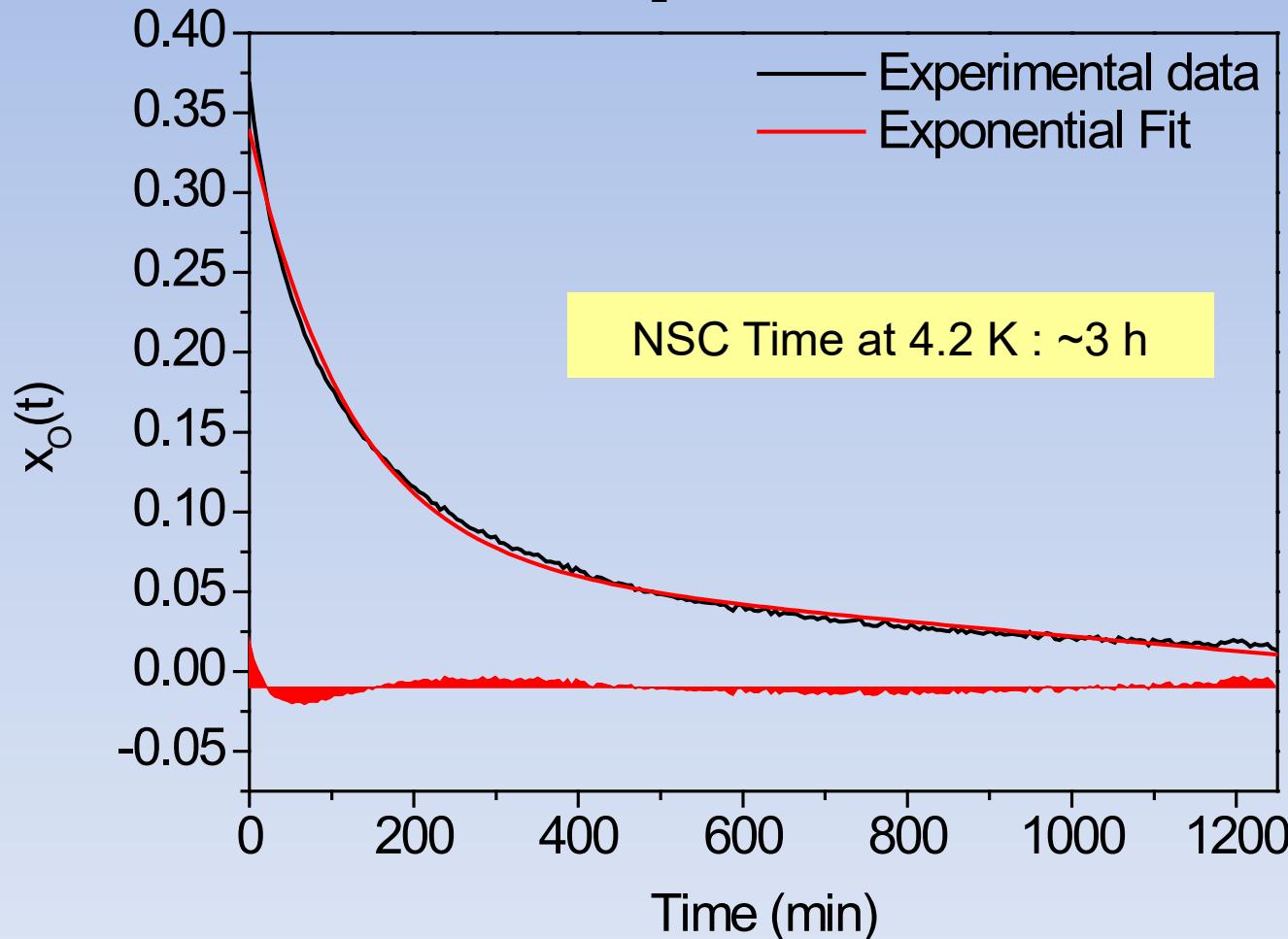
$\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{Ar} = 1/10000$



Concentration effect on NSC of H_2O in Argon Matrix

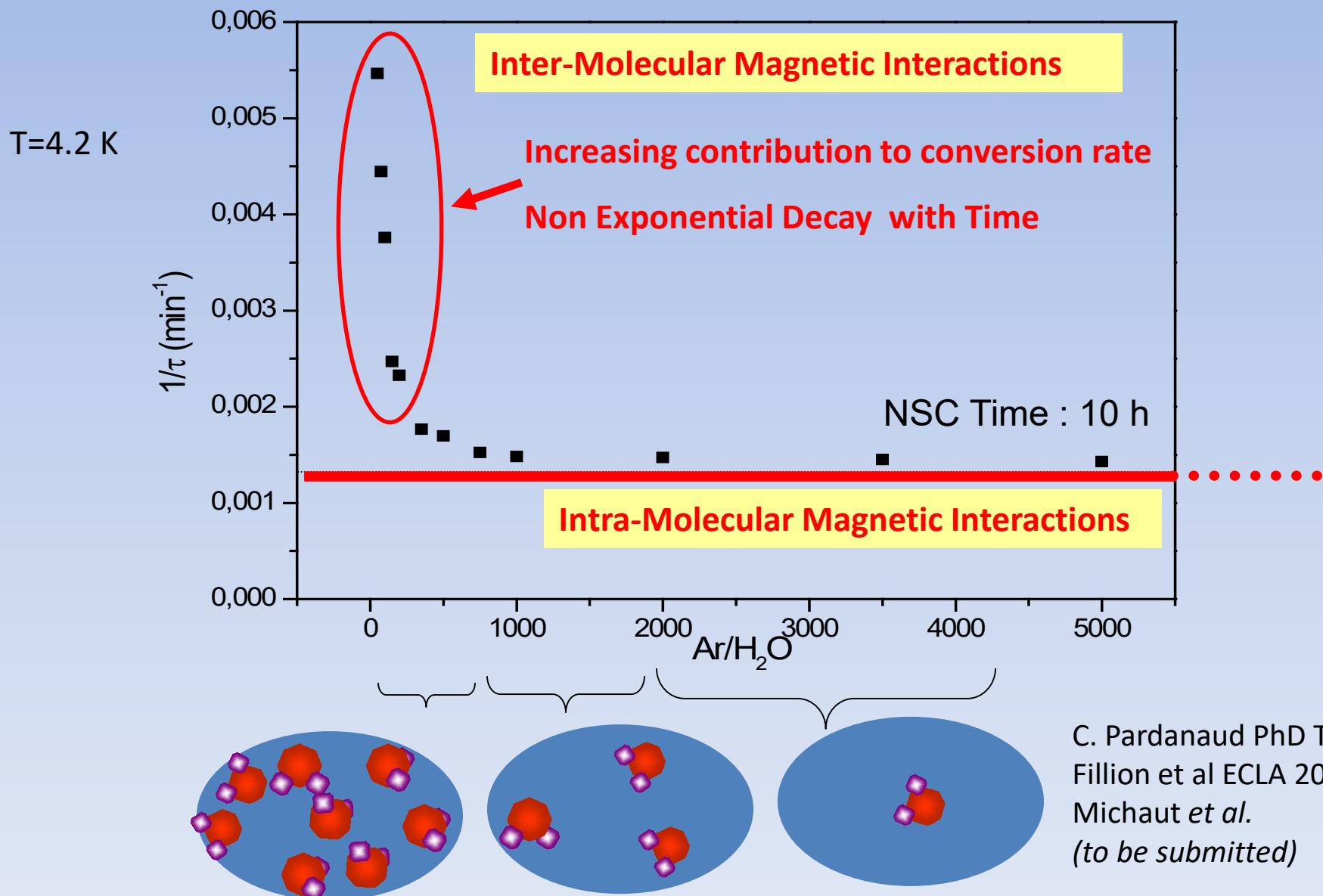
Behavior at High Concentration

$\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{Ar} = 1/50$



Time evolution of $x_o(t)$ for high concentration of H_2O in Ar matrix can not be fitted by a simple exponential function.

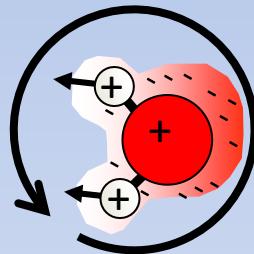
Results : H₂O in Argon Matrix



Origin of the magnetic coupling between Ortho and Para states

INTRAMOLECULAR Interactions

Spin-Rotation coupling



Cacciani *et al*
Phys Rev A 80 (2009) & Phys Rev A 85 (2012)



Turgeon *et al*
J. Phys. Chem. A 121 (2017)

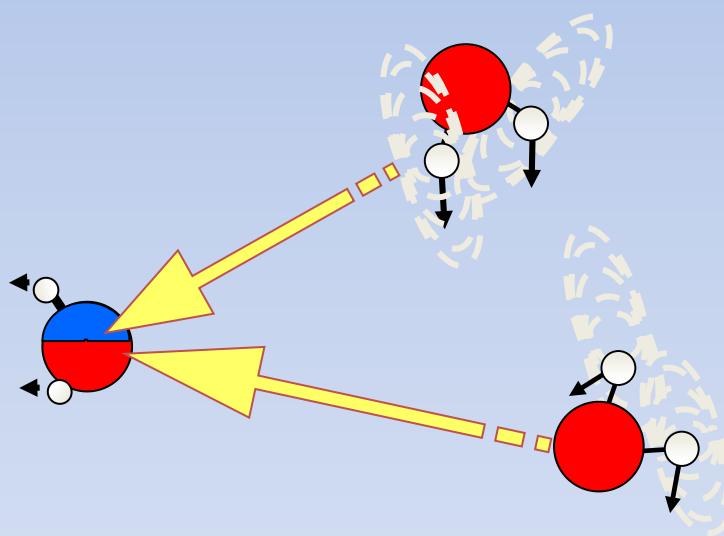


Patrick Ayotte
Invited talk : *Confinement and isotopic effects*
Nuclear Spin Effect in Astrochemistry May, 2nd, 2017

Origin of the magnetic coupling between Ortho and Para states

INTERMOLECULAR Interactions

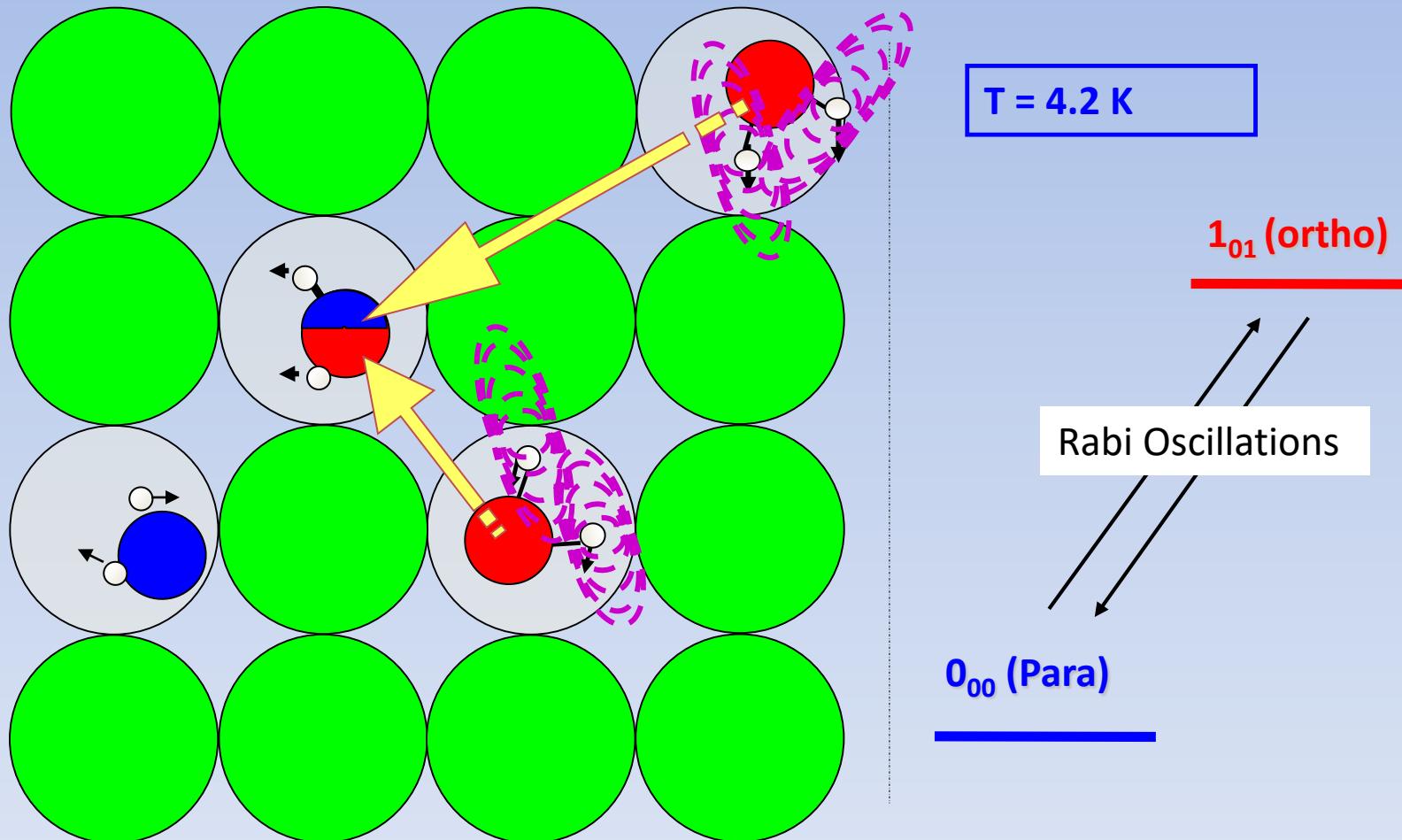
Spin-spin coupling



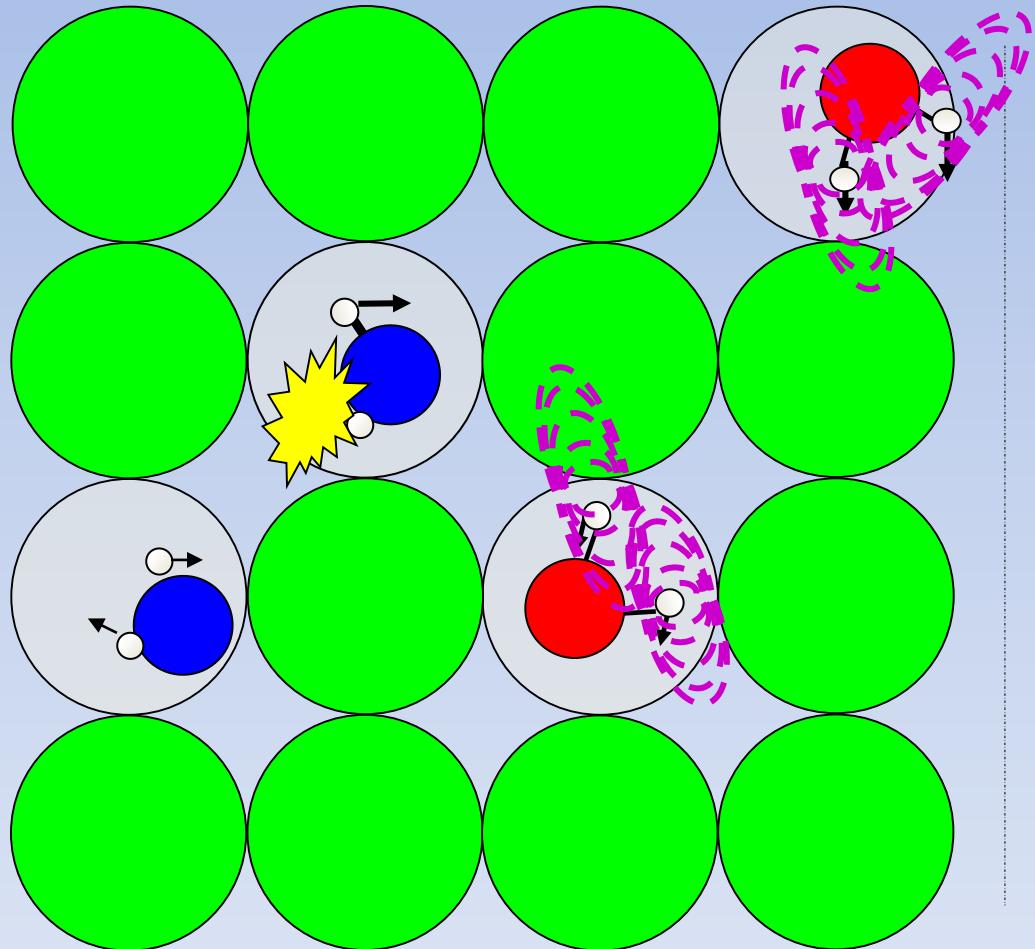
Fillion et al, ECLA proc.
EAS Publications Series, 58 (2012)
C. Pardanaud PhD thesis 2007
Michaut *et al* (to be submitted)



Concentration effect on NSC of H_2O in Argon Matrix



Concentration effect on NSC of H_2O in Argon Matrix



T = 4.2 K

1₀₁ (ortho)
0₀₀ (Para)

Relaxation
of the
rotational
energy
through
emission of
PHONONS

Concentration effect on NSC of H₂O in Argon Matrix

- Fractional populations of *ortho* molecules:
- The time evolution of the number of *ortho* molecules can be expressed as:

$$x_o = \frac{n_o}{n_o + n_p}$$

$$\frac{dx_o}{dt} = -k_1 x_o^2 - k_2 x_o - k_3$$

with $k_1 = \frac{K_{INTER}^{po}}{x_o(\infty)}$ $k_2 = \frac{1}{\tau_{INTRA}} - K_{INTER}^{po}$ $k_3 = \frac{x_o(\infty)}{\tau_{INTRA}}$

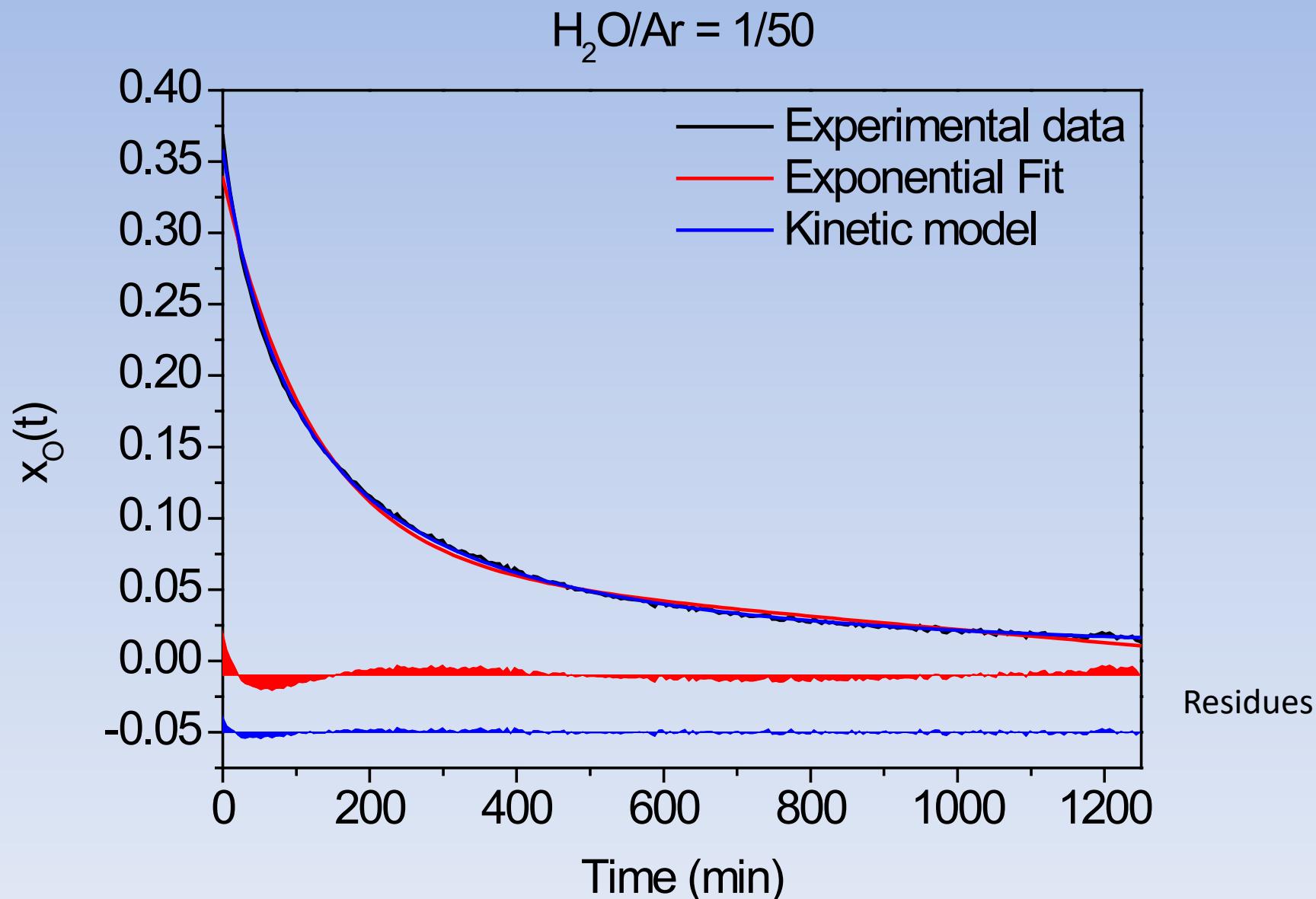
- The solution can be expressed as :

$$x_o(t) = \frac{x_+ - x_- \varepsilon \exp(-k_1 \sqrt{\beta^2 + 4\gamma t})}{1 - \varepsilon \exp(-k_1 \sqrt{\beta^2 + 4\gamma t})}$$

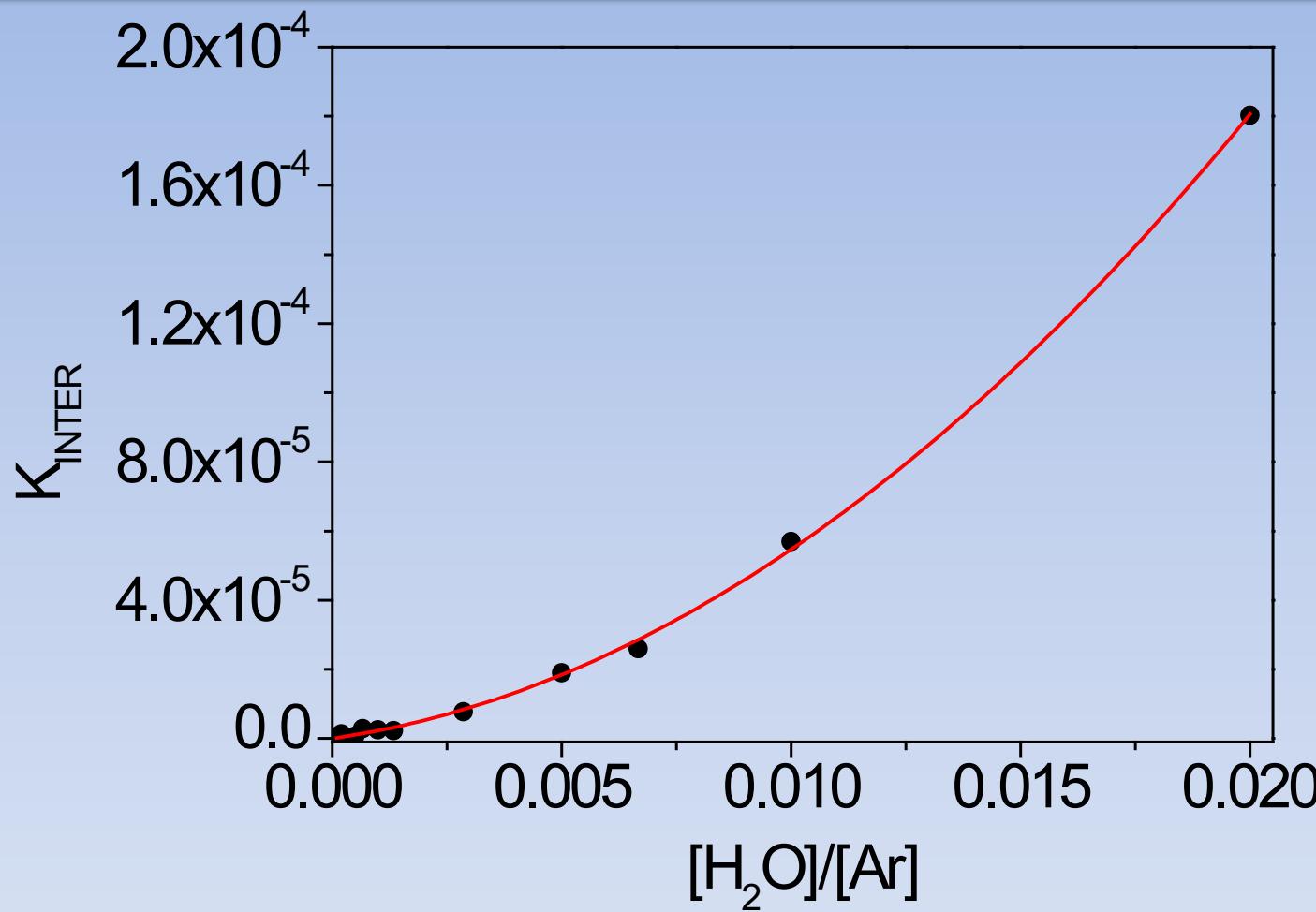
- Only one parameter to be adjusted

$$K_{INTER}^{po}$$

Concentration effect on NSC of H_2O in Argon Matrix

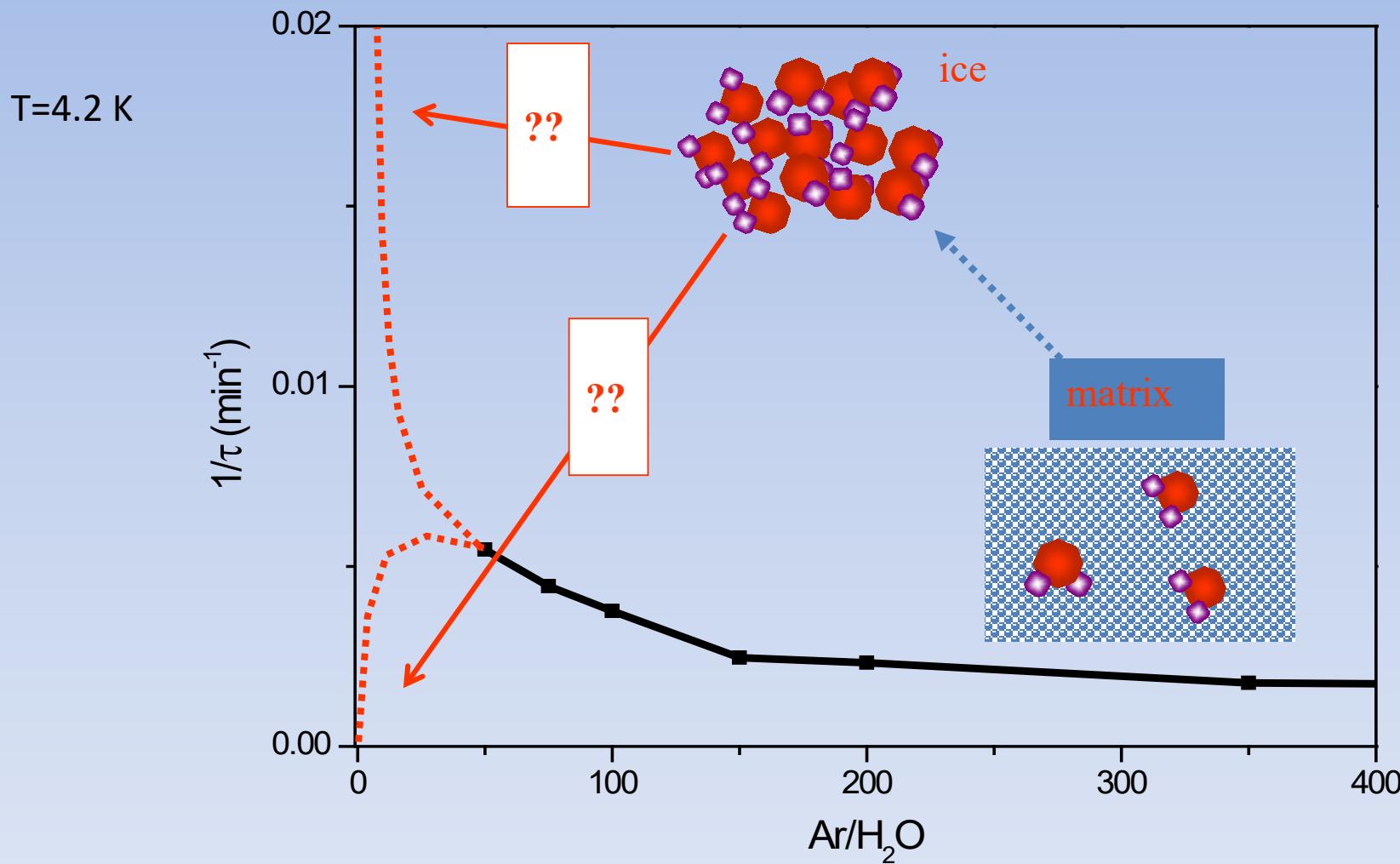


Concentration effect on NSC of H_2O in Argon Matrix



Quadratic dependence of $K_{\text{INTER}}^{\text{po}}$ with $C_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ presumably due to
dependence of rotational relaxation on water concentration $C_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$

Extrapolation to ices



Can we extrapolate results in rare gas matrix to icy environment ?

Intermolecular Magnetic Interactions In Ices

Calculations estimate the NSC to be few ms (Buntkowsky *et al* Z. Phys. Chem. 2008)

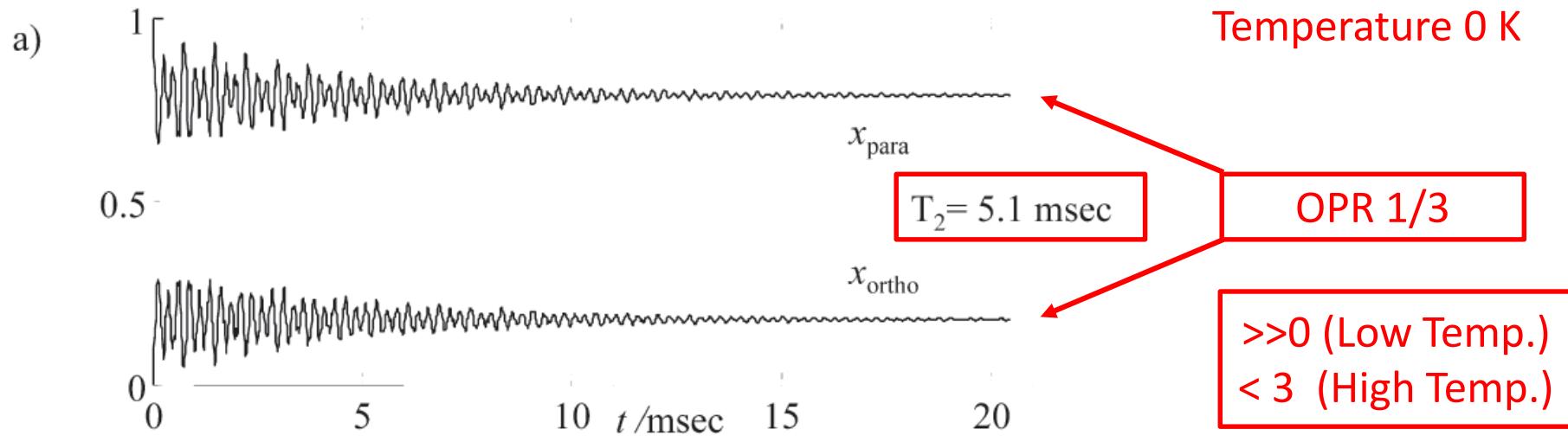
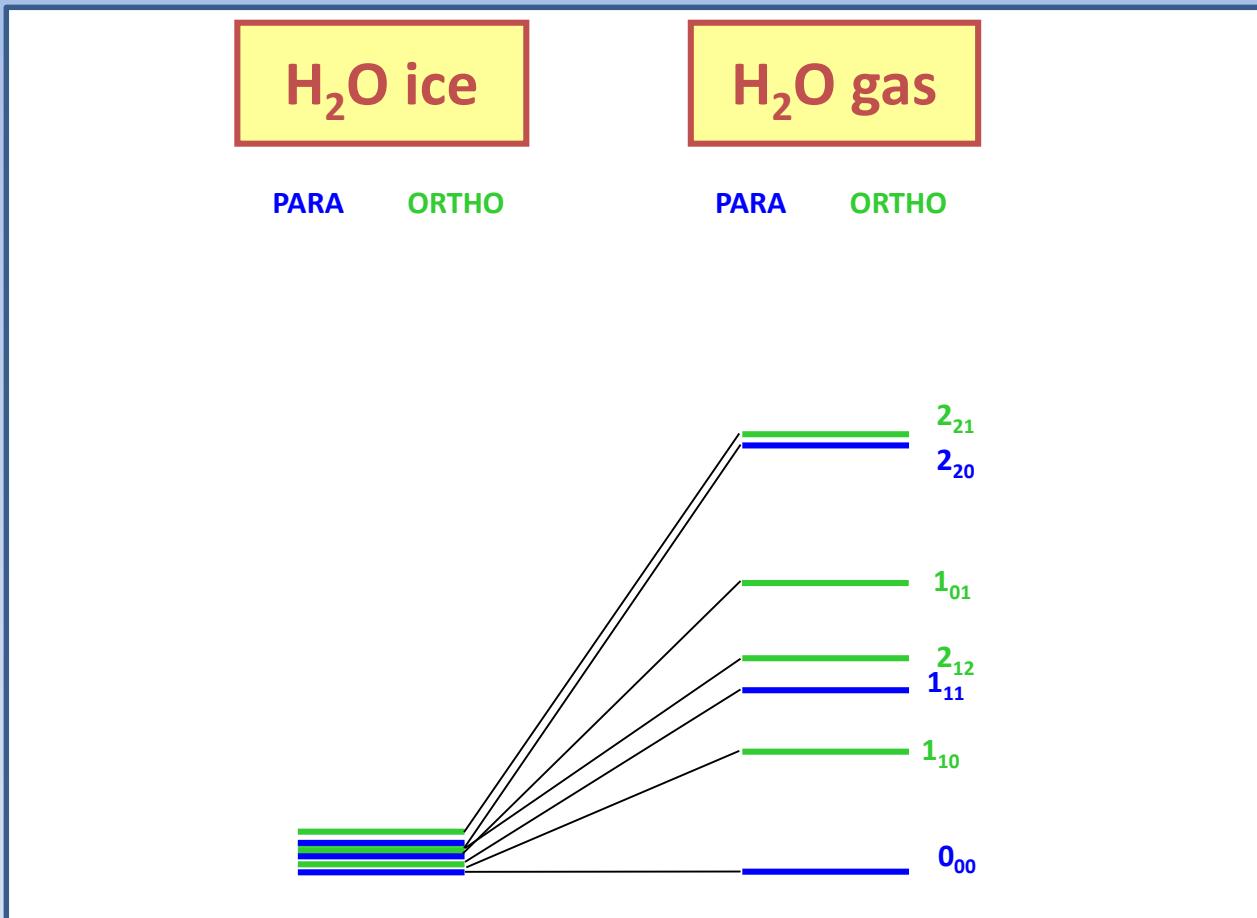


Fig. 3. Time dependence of the relative *para*- and *ortho*-H₂O concentrations for completely quenched tunnel splitting ($J_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}=0$ Hz). (a) Long time behavior. Oscillations are initially damped with a time constant T_2 . (b) Initial part of the oscillations. Note that already after ca 100 μsec an efficient conversion has occurred.

Open Question

behavior at very low temperatures in the ice?

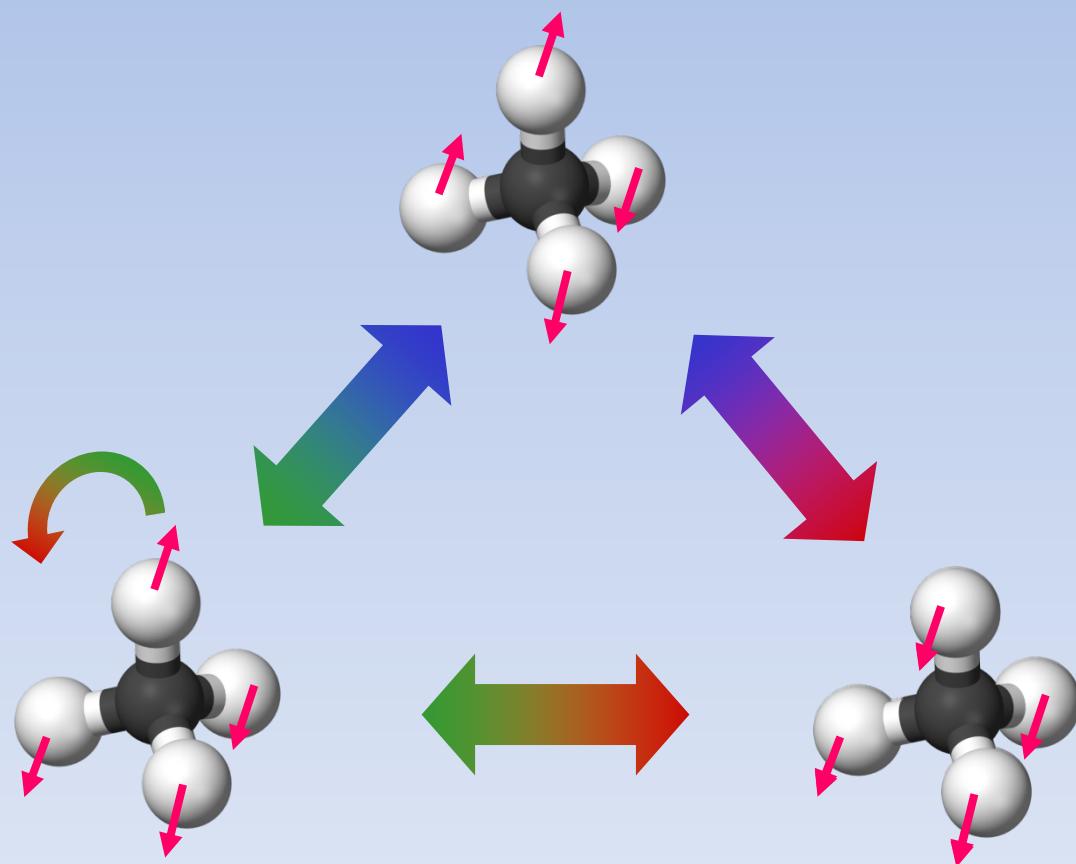


Experiments in molecular beams claim that conversion proceeds in few μs in the water aggregates (Manca et al JPC 2013) : not confirmed by experiments performed with Jet-Ailes Team (IPR-LADIR-PhLAM-SOLEIL-Ailes beamline consortium)

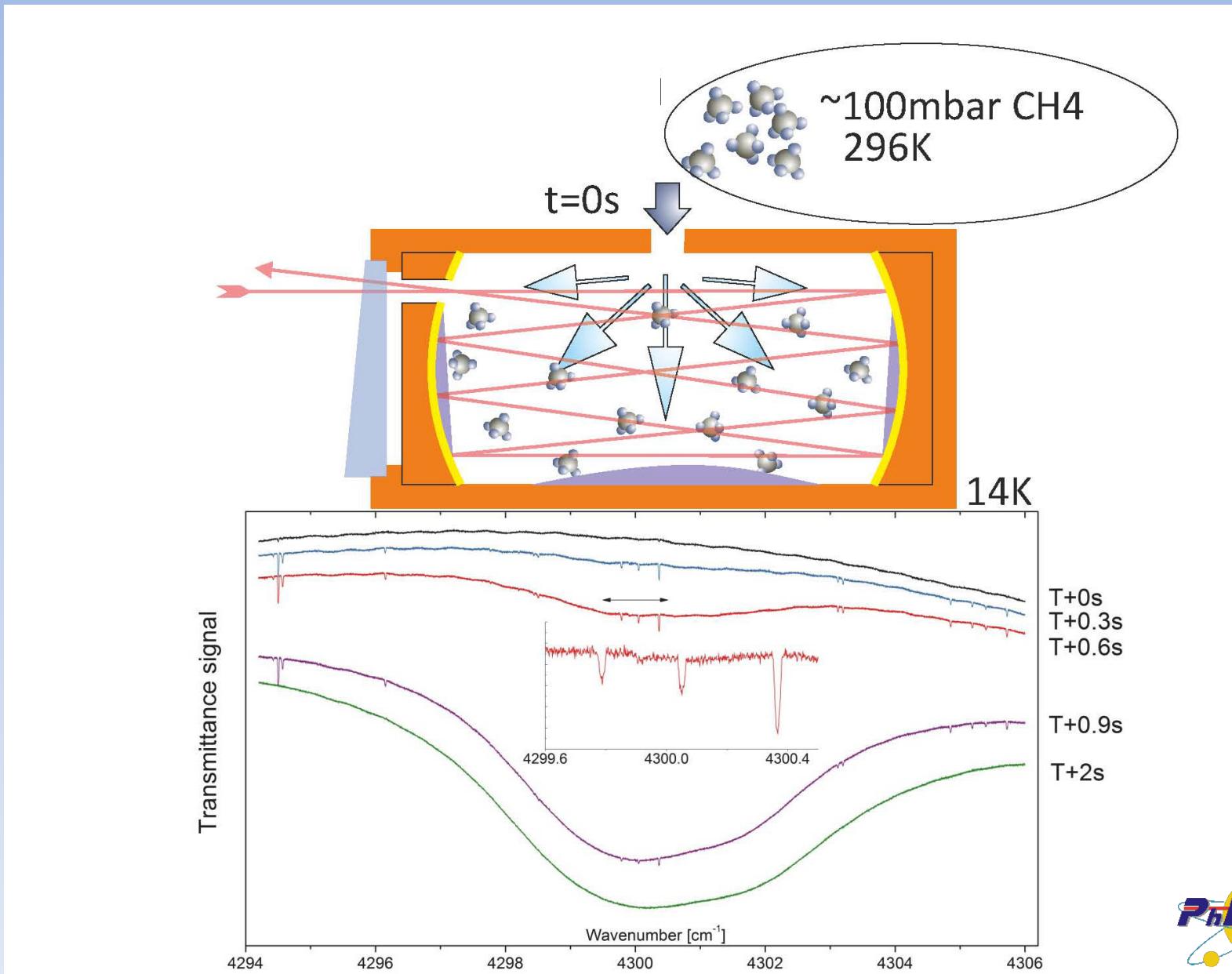
See Robert Georges' talk

METHANE

para-CH₄ I=0 sym E



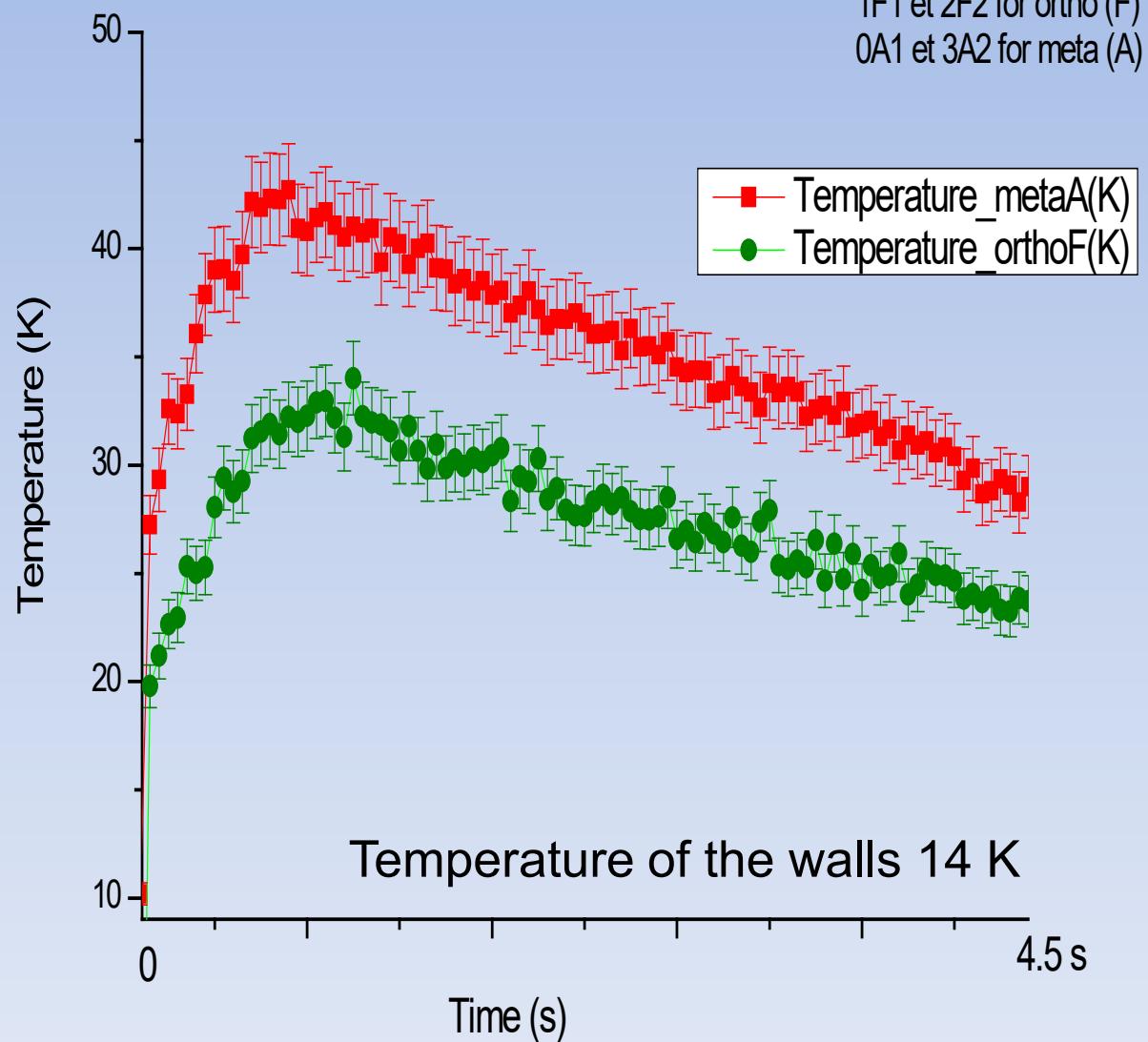
Nuclear Spin Conservation during Solid formation



Temperature cooling of the gas during Solid formation

Temperatures measured from intensities of line transition starting from energy levels

1F1 et 2F2 for ortho (F)
0A1 et 3A2 for meta (A)



Rotational relaxation

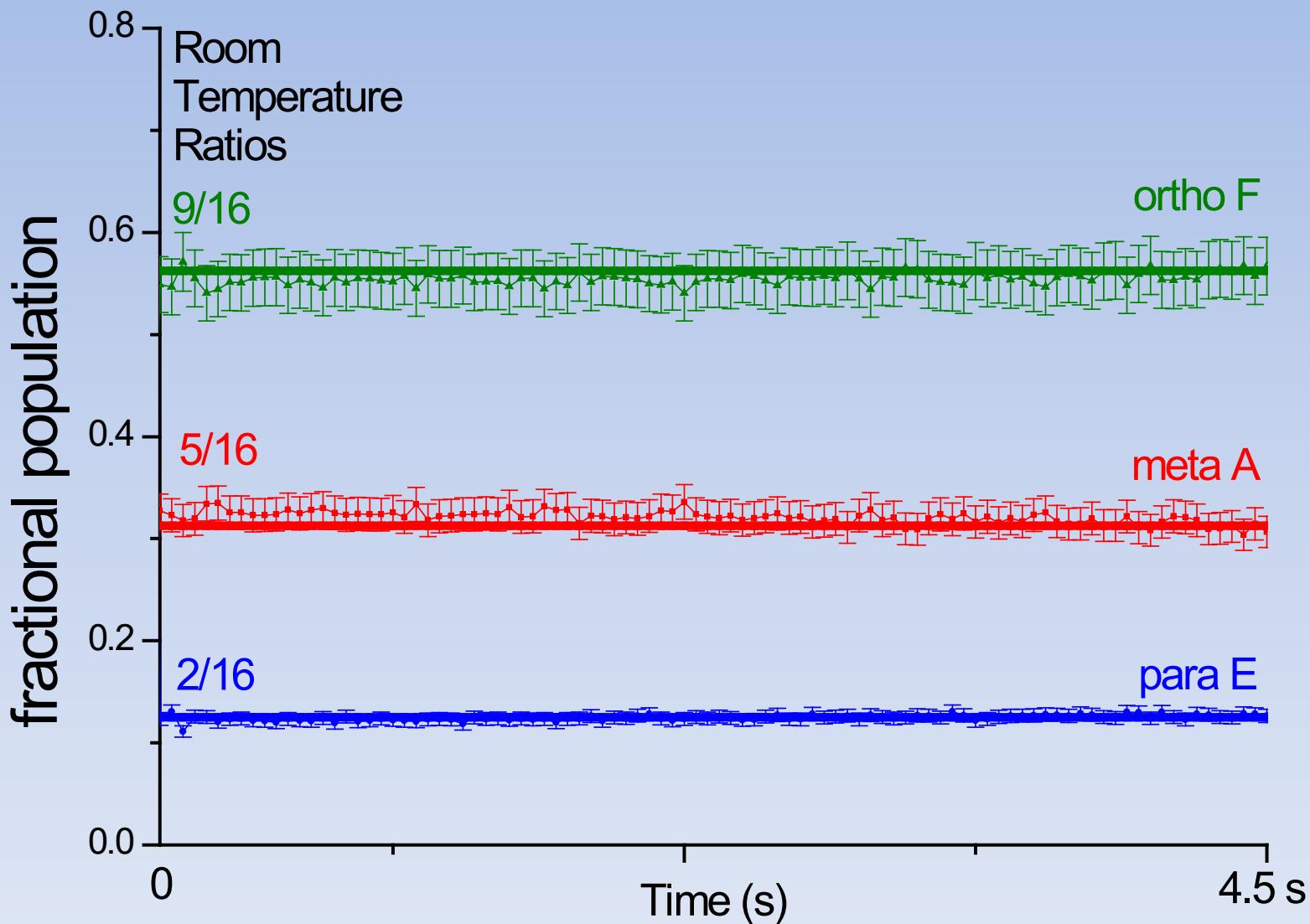
J=3 *ortho F / meta A*

J=2 *ortho F/ para E*

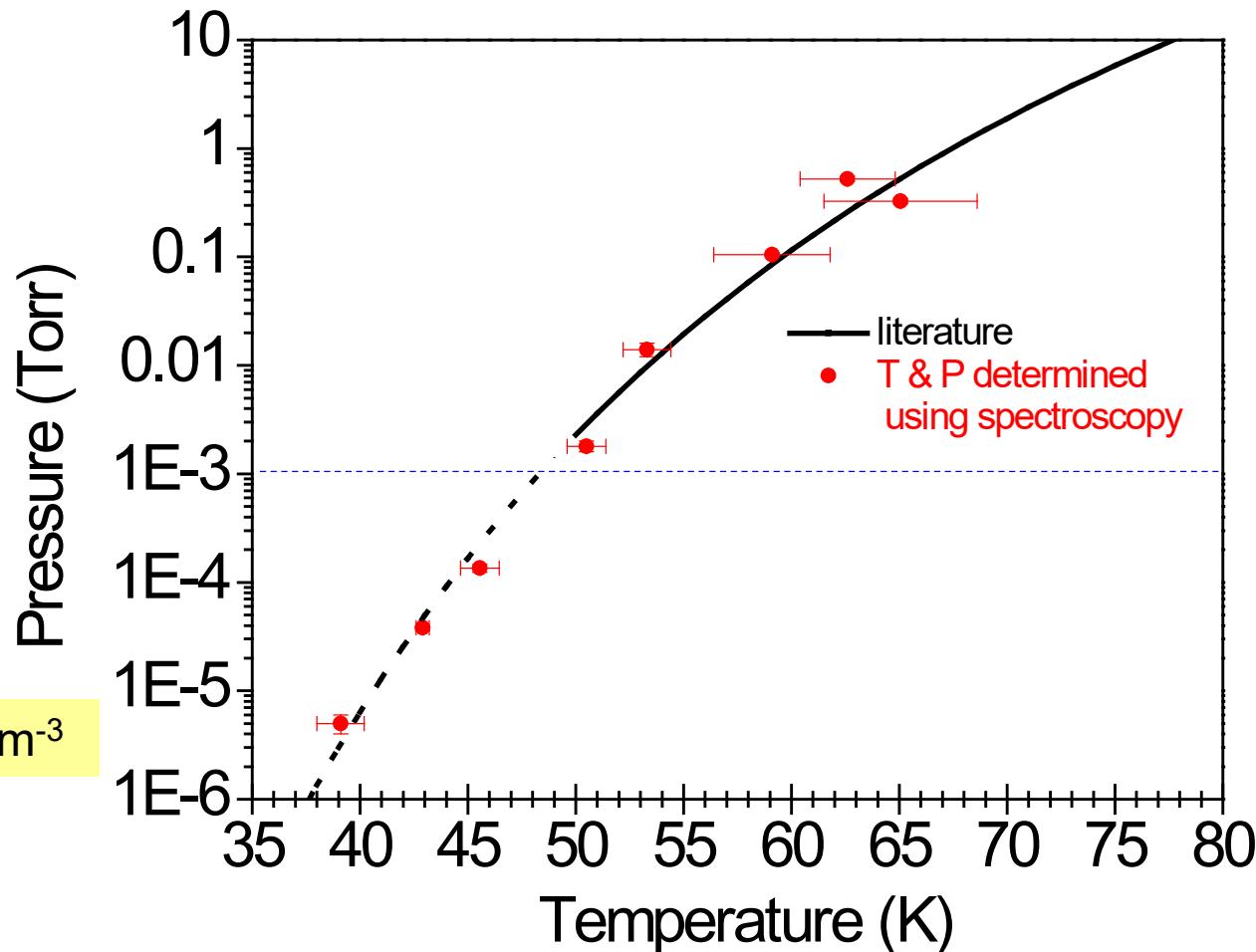
J=1 *ortho F*

J=0 *meta A*

OPR evolution in the gas during Solid formation

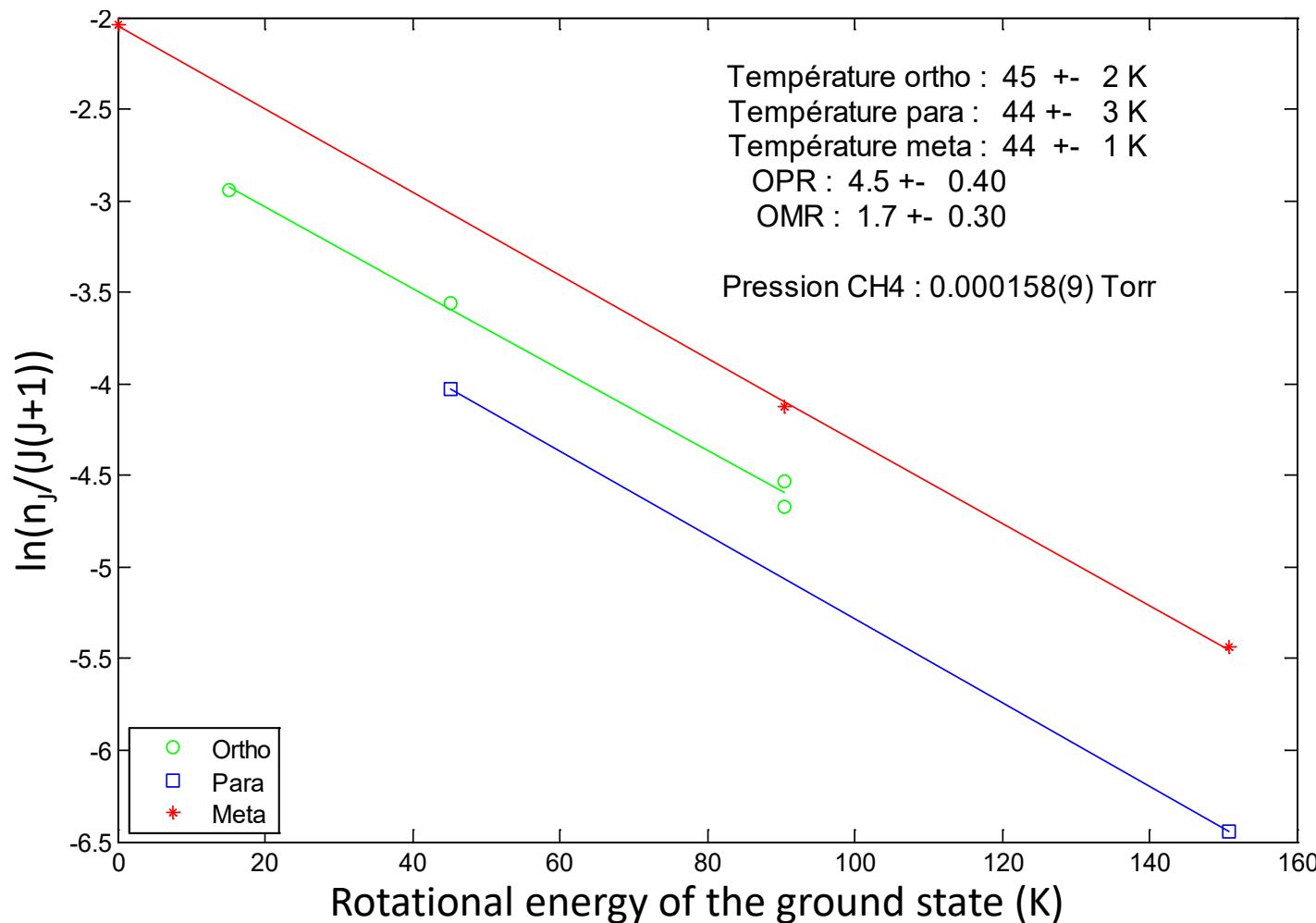


Measurement of OPR at solid-gas interface



- Vapor pressure measured between 40 and 70 K
- Evolution of the pressure over 6 orders of magnitude

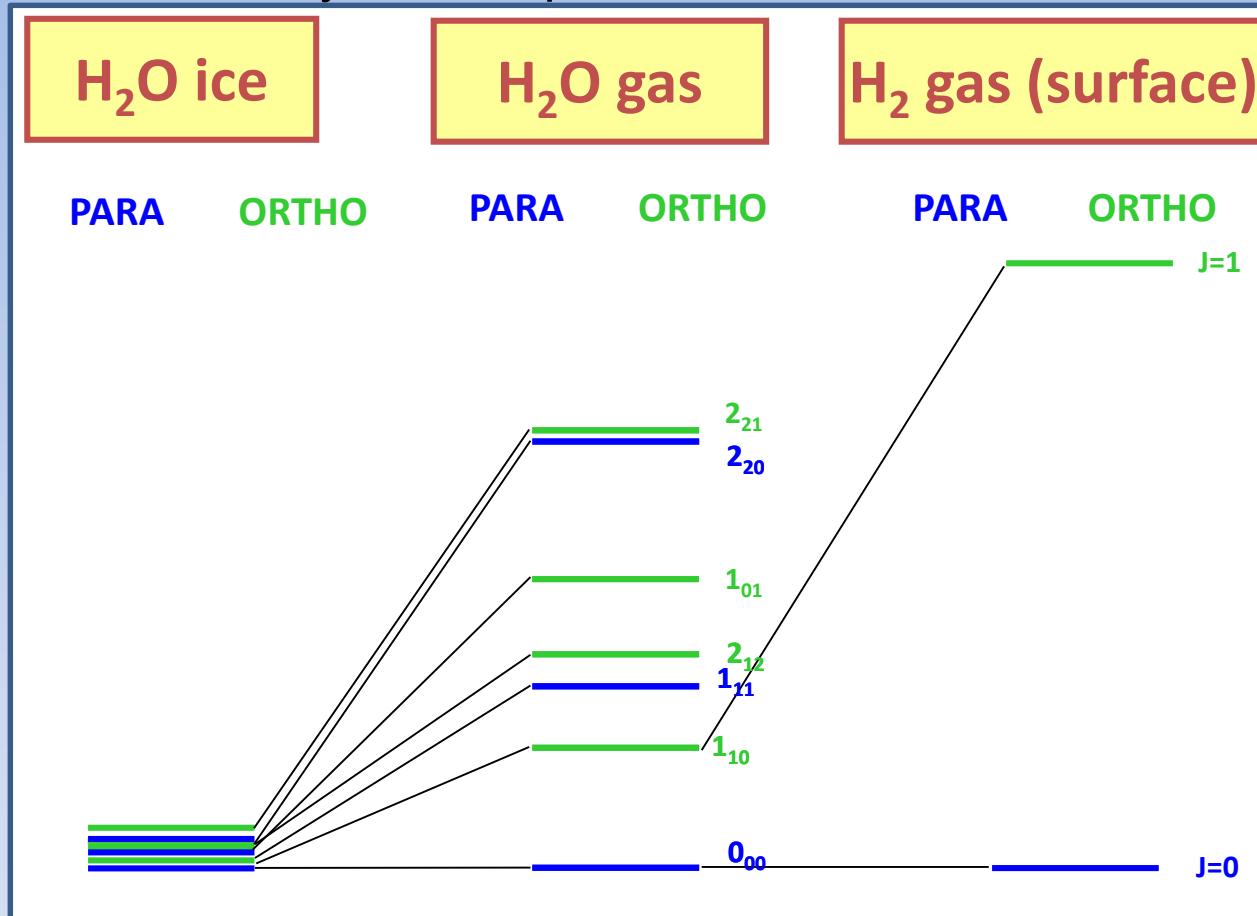
Measurement of OPR at solid-gas interface



- Measurement of OPR and OMR between 43 and 70 K
- OPR and OMR equals to the expected values at equilibrium in gaseous phase (value close to the high limit value)*

NSC during interaction with cold surface

behavior at very low temperatures on the iced surface?



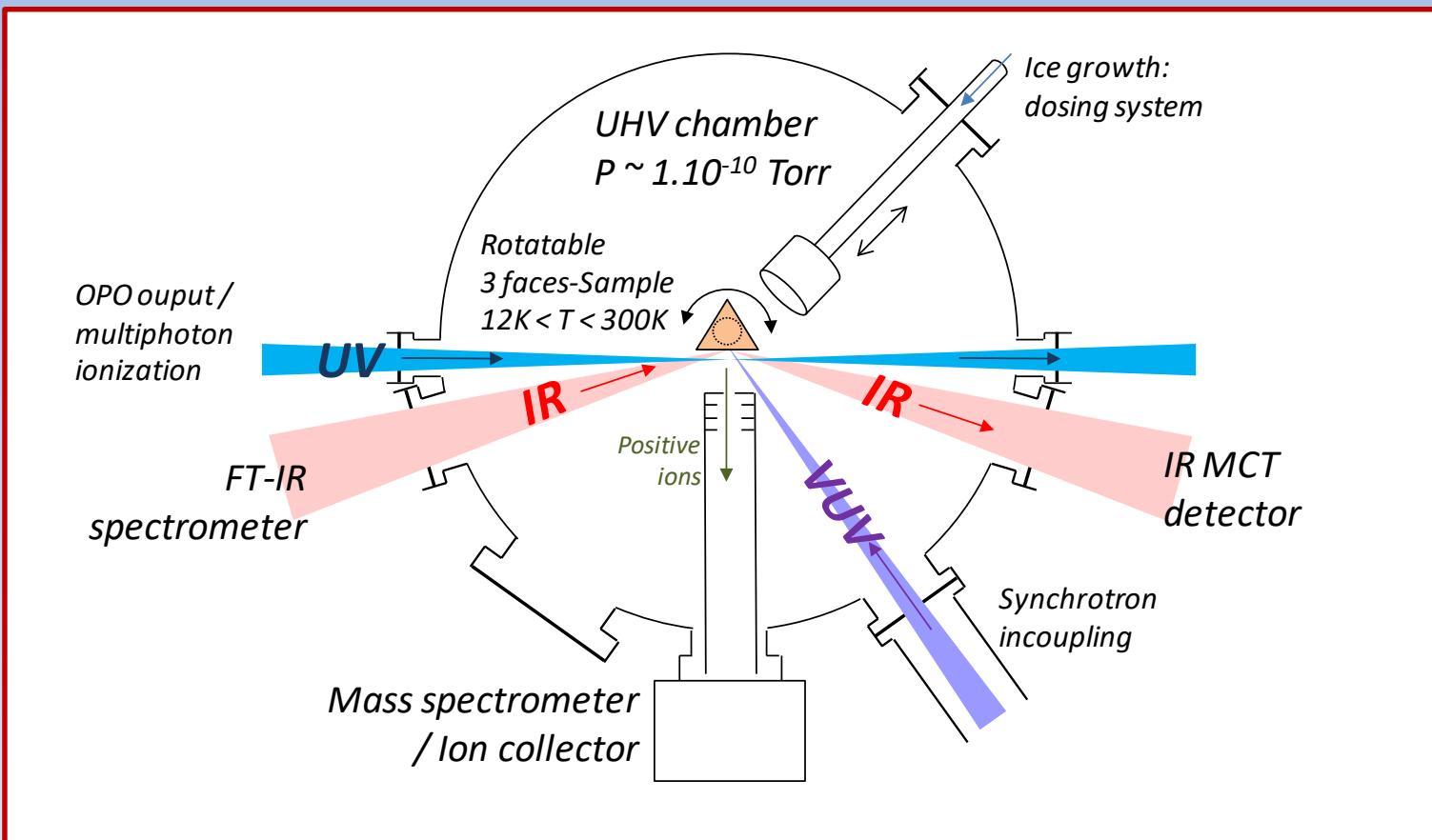
Experiments ^(1,2,3) using REMPI spectroscopy to investigate released gas after desorption showed fast NSC in H_2 molecules trapped on cold Amorphous Solid Water (ASW).

(1) Chehrouri, Fillion *et al* PCCP 2011 (2) Sugimoto & Fukutani Nature Physics 2011

(3) Ueta, Watanabe, Hama, Kouchi PRL 2016

Nuclear Spin Conversion Dynamics on Surfaces

Probing the Molecular hydrogen on ASW using FTIR spectroscopy

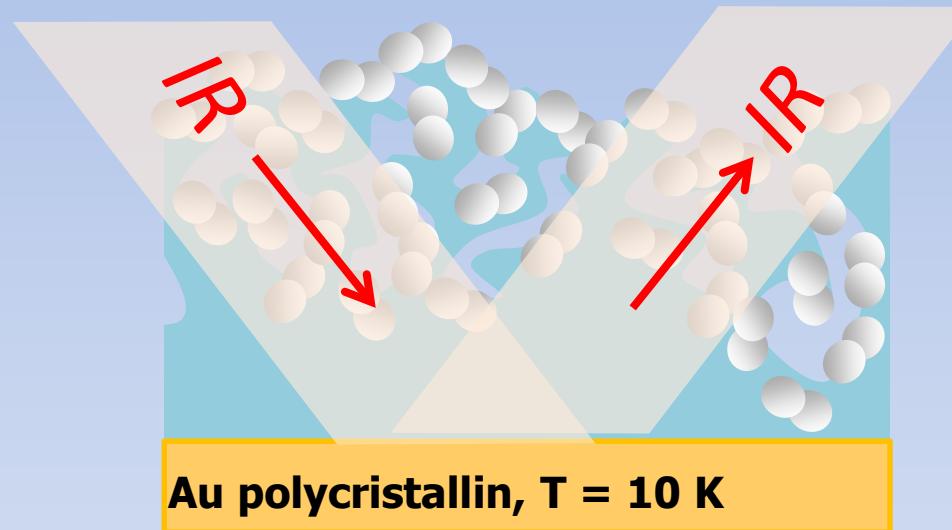


Surfaces Processes & Ices (SPICES set-up)

H_2 adsorbed on ASW

Reflection Absorption InfraRed Spectroscopy (RAIRS)

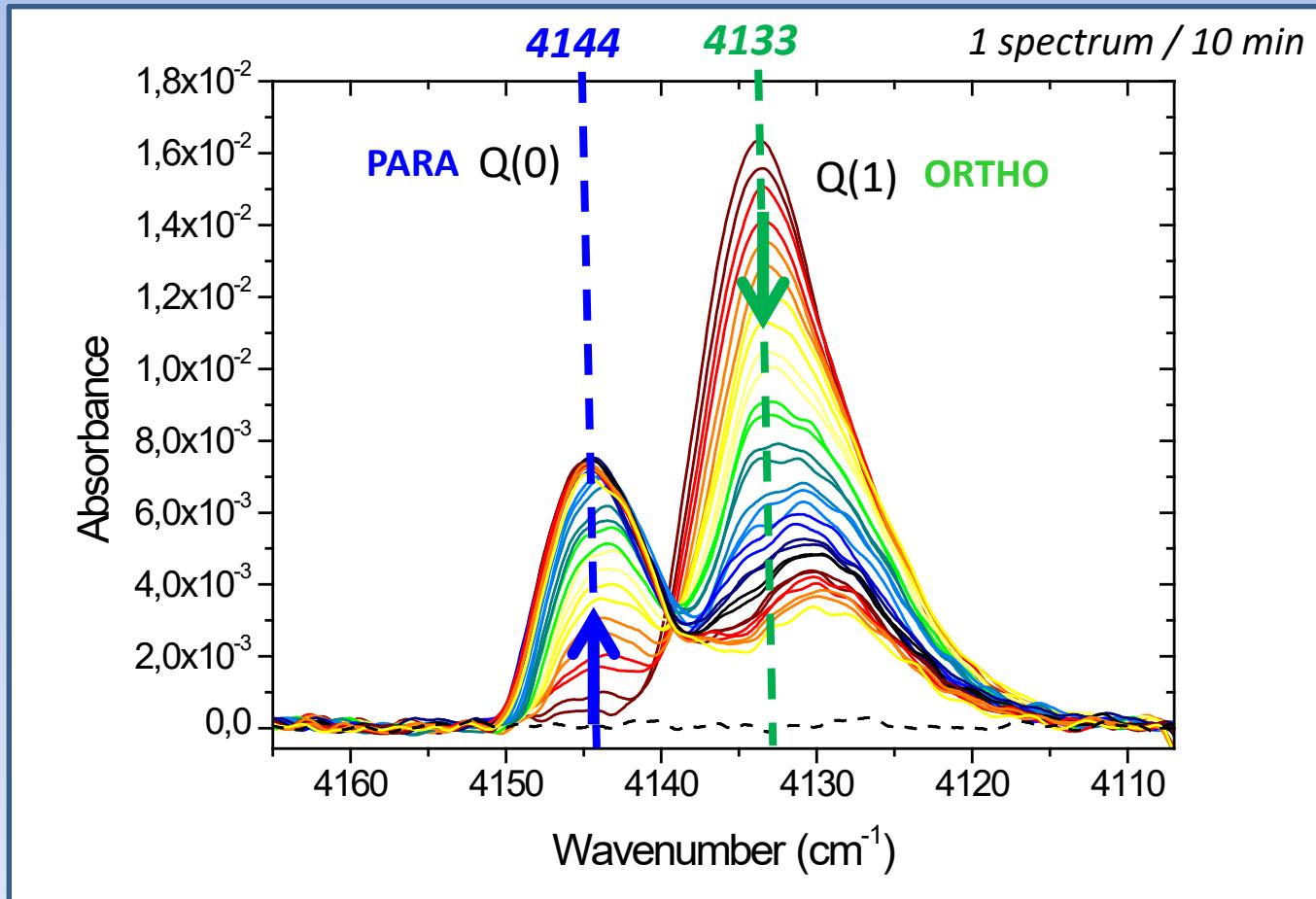
Porous Amorphous Solid Water (ASW)



Solution

- 1000 ML Equivalent
- Saturation of H₂

Time evolution of the RAIRS spectrum of H₂ /ASW



Nuclear Spin Conversion Dynamics on Surfaces

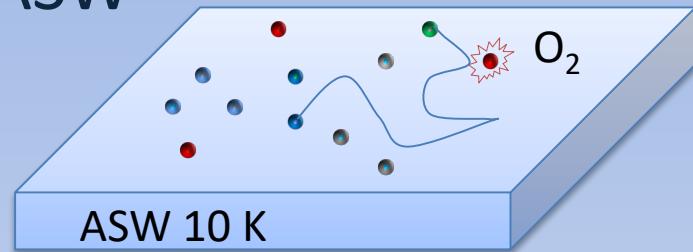
Molecular hydrogen on ASW

□ NSC in the presence of O₂ traces

Molecular Hydrogen Diffusion

Temperature 10 K

O ₂	t(min)	IR	Vib
0.2 %			
0.1 %	H ₂ : 30 (2)		
0.02 %			
0 %	H ₂ : 220 (17)		
Coverage	1 ML		



- (1) Chehrouri, Fillion *et al* PCCP 2011
- (2) Sugimoto & Fukutani Nature Physics 2011
- (3) Ueta, Watanabe, Hama, Kouchi PRL 2016

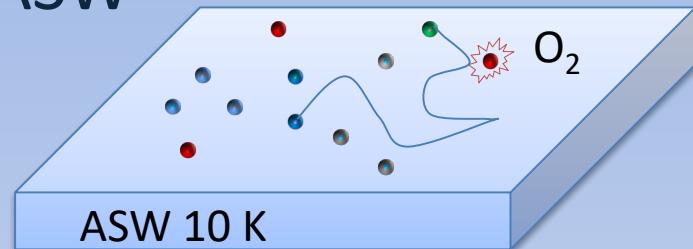
Nuclear Spin Conversion Dynamics on Surfaces

Molecular hydrogen on ASW

NSC in the presence of O₂ traces

Molecular Hydrogen Diffusion

Temperature 10 K



O ₂	t(min) Vib	t(min) Laser <i>FORMOLISM</i> ⁽¹⁾	t(min) Laser <i>Sugimoto</i> ⁽²⁾	T (min) <i>Ueta</i> ⁽³⁾
0.2 %		H ₂ : 3.7 (1) D ₂ : 11 (1)		
0.1 %	H ₂ : 30 (2)			
0.02 %		D ₂ : 51 (4)		
0 %	H ₂ : 220 (17)	H ₂ : > 300	H ₂ : 8 (2) D ₂ : 49 (38)	H ₂ : 26 (5)
Coverage	1 ML	0.3 - 0.75 ML	1-2 ML	0.3 - 1 ML

(1) Chehrouri, Fillion *et al* PCCP 2011



(2) Sugimoto & Fukutani Nature Physics 2011

(3) Ueta, Watanabe, Hama, Kouchi PRL 2016

Solid H₂ at 4 K : 1.5 days
Gas H₂ (2 bars, 293K) : 12.8 days (DG)

CONCLUSIONS



Astronomical clock

Matrices Experiments

- well controlled environnement : reveals role of magnetic inter- and intra- molecular interactions
- importance of rotational structure
- importance of rotational relaxation

Suggest a fast NSC in the solid state

Calculations in gas phase

- NSC strongly dependent on density and temperature
 $10^{+4} - 10^{+7}$ years for H₂CO between 5 and 100 K
in dilute media ($n(H_2) = 10^5 - 10^8 \text{ cm}^{-3}$)
5 hours close to surface nucleus of comets

Suggest a very slow NSC in a very diluted gas at low temperature Comparable to proton exchange ?

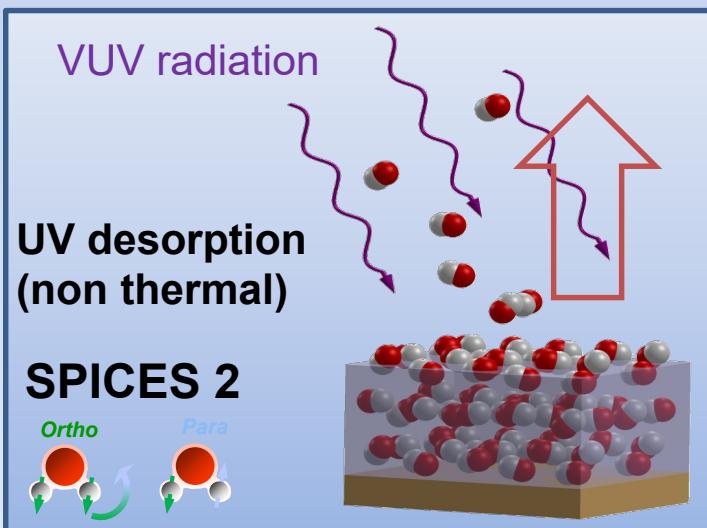
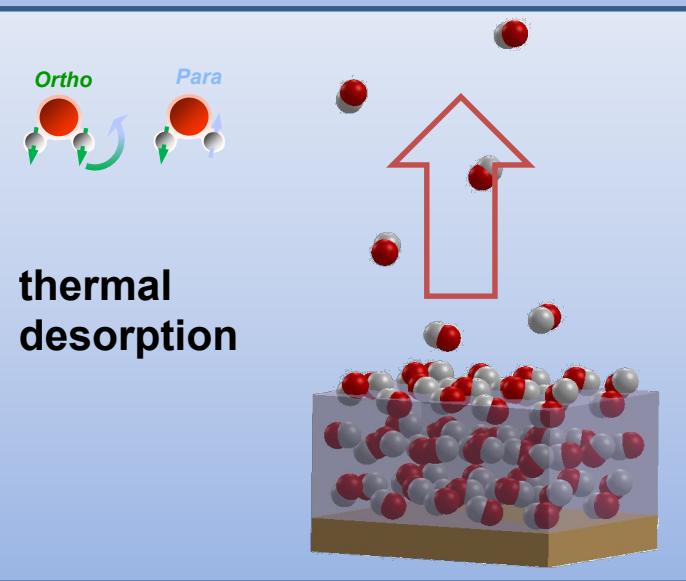
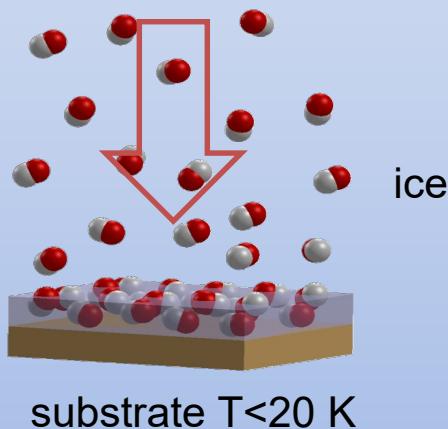
Solid-gas Interface

Open question

PROSPECTS

□ New Approaches : desorption studies

Ice sample preparation
Enriched in ortho H₂O
Coll. Univ. Sherbrooke



X. Michaut
P. Ayotte
D. Lis
M. Gerin
J. Goicoechea ICCM

PROSPECTS

- New Approaches : Enrichment techniques
- Magnetic lensing

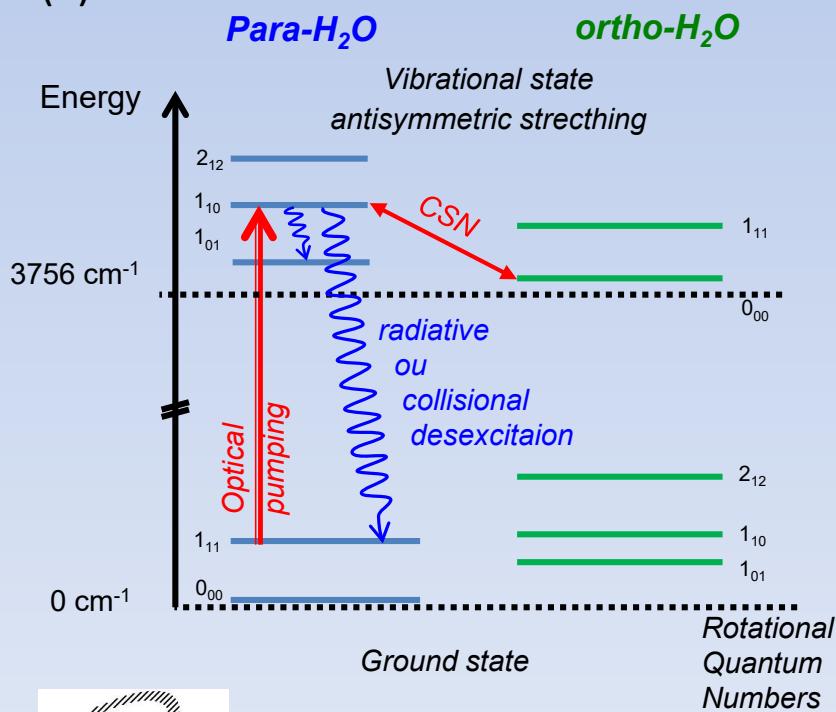


Patrick Ayotte Invited talk

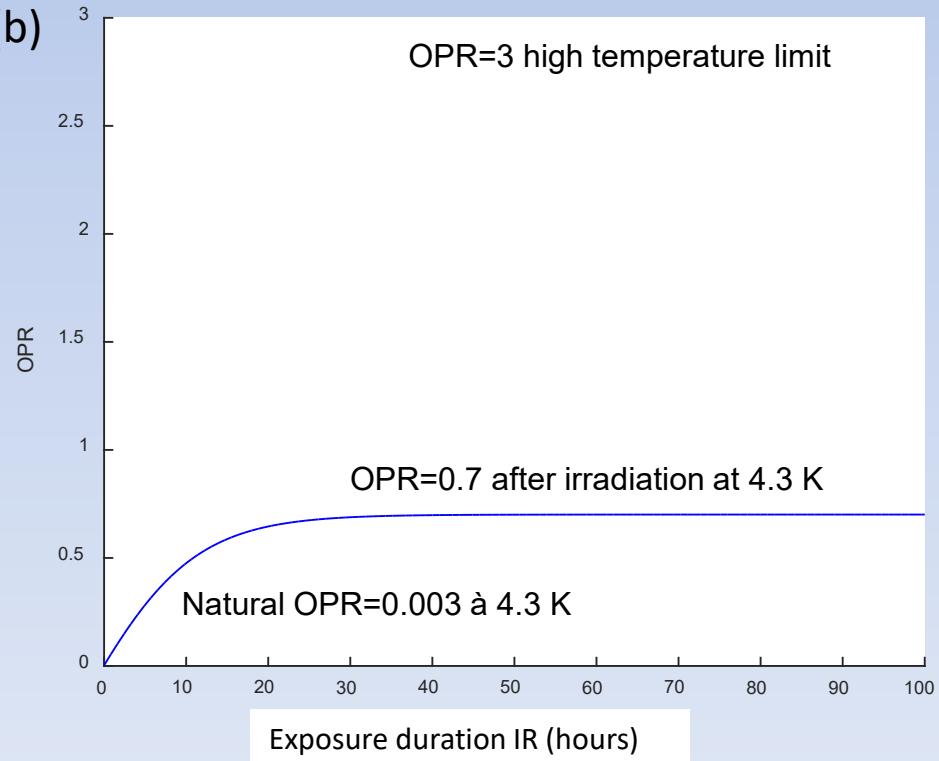
Nuclear Spin Effect in Astrochemistry May, 2nd, 2017

- Optical techniques

(a)



(b)



Thomas Pautaud, PhD thesis, 2016-

Acknowledgments

Fundings



INP INSU



Université de Bratislava
(Slovaquie)

Collaborations





Acknowledgments



M. Bertin



J.-H. Fillion



A. Moudens



P. Cacciani



P. Cermak



J. Cosléou



P. Jeseck



L. Philippe



G. Féraud



C. Pardanaud



C. Martin



S. Coussan



Y. Peperstraete



T. Putaud



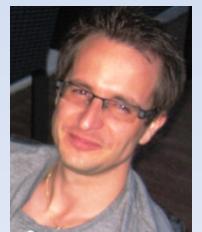
P. Ayotte



P.-A. Turgeon



J. Vermette



Colleagues of Jet-AILES Consortium



R. Georges, P. Roy, P. Asselin,
P. Soulard, O. Pirali, M. Goubet,
T. Huet

Thank you for your attention!!

