



Astrochemistry of Acetonitrile Ices

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Outline

Astrochemistry of Nitriles

- The importance of nitriles
- CN-bearing species

Laboratory Astrochemistry

- Instrumentations
- Surface structure
- RAIRS Studies
- Energetic Processing

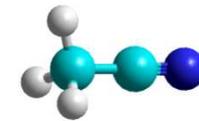
Summary

Why we study nitriles?

- Nitriles represent large class of organic molecules in the ISM
- Nitriles are thought to be the parents of many of the amino acids
- Understanding their chemistry is important to determine their abundance in the interstellar environments

CN-bearing molecules

Molecule	Titan's Atmosphere	Comets	ISM
CH ₃ CN	✓	✓	✓
CH ₃ CH ₂ CN	-	-	✓
(CH ₃) ₂ CHCN	-	-	-
(CH ₃) ₃ CCN	-	-	-
CH ₂ CHCN	-	-	✓
HCCCN	✓	✓	✓
C ₂ N ₂	✓	-	-



Environment	Abundance
Titan's atmosphere	0.003 ^a
Cometary coma (Hale-Bopp)	0.02 ^b
Cold molecular cloud (L134N)	<0.01 ^b
Hot cores Sgr B ₂ (N)	0.3 ^b

Hudson et al, *Icarus*, 2004, **171**, 466.

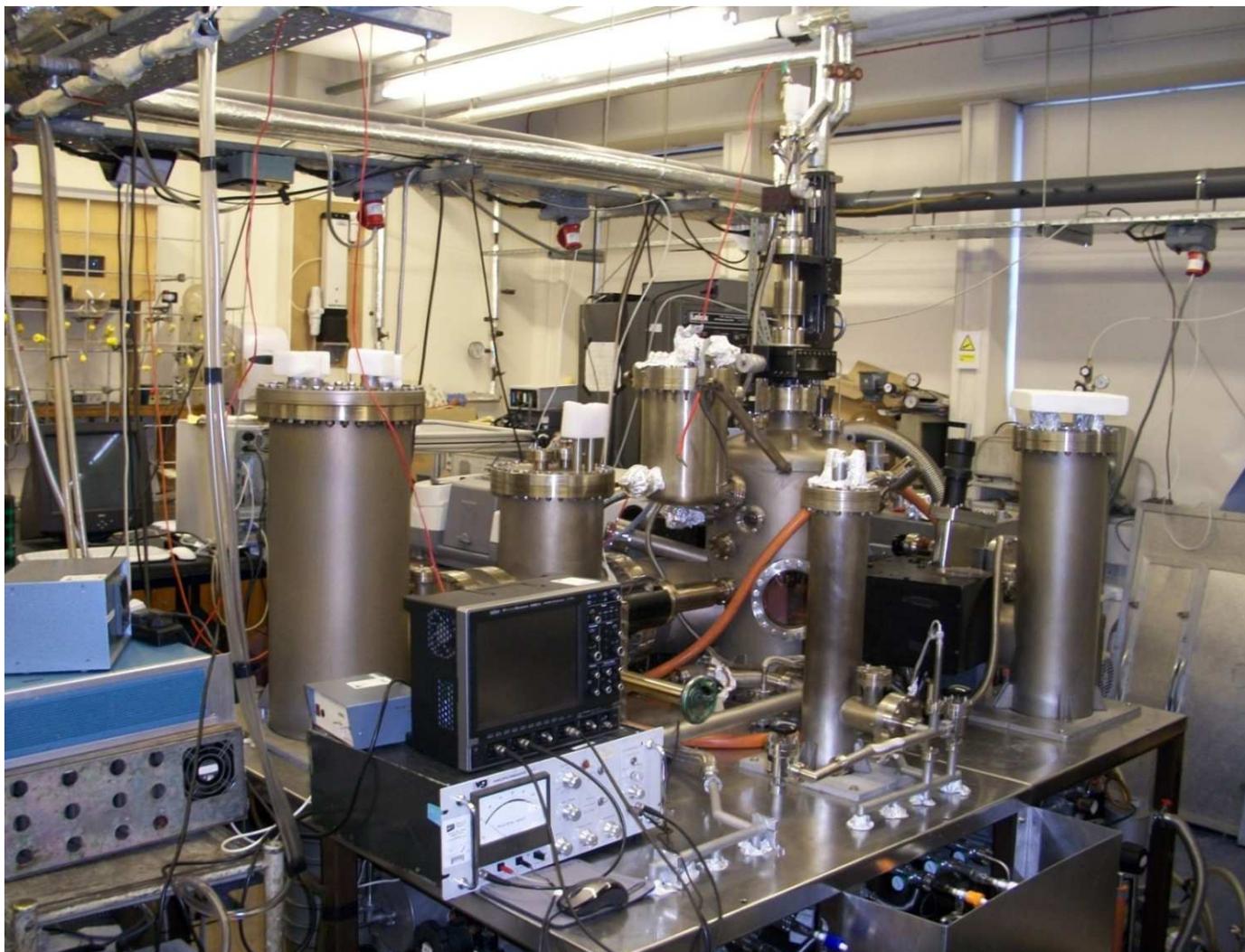
Kelly Beatty et al, *The New Solar System*, 4th ed, 1999. pp 280

Charnley et al., *Adv. Space Res.*, 2002, **30**, 1419.

^aFractional abundance in ppm

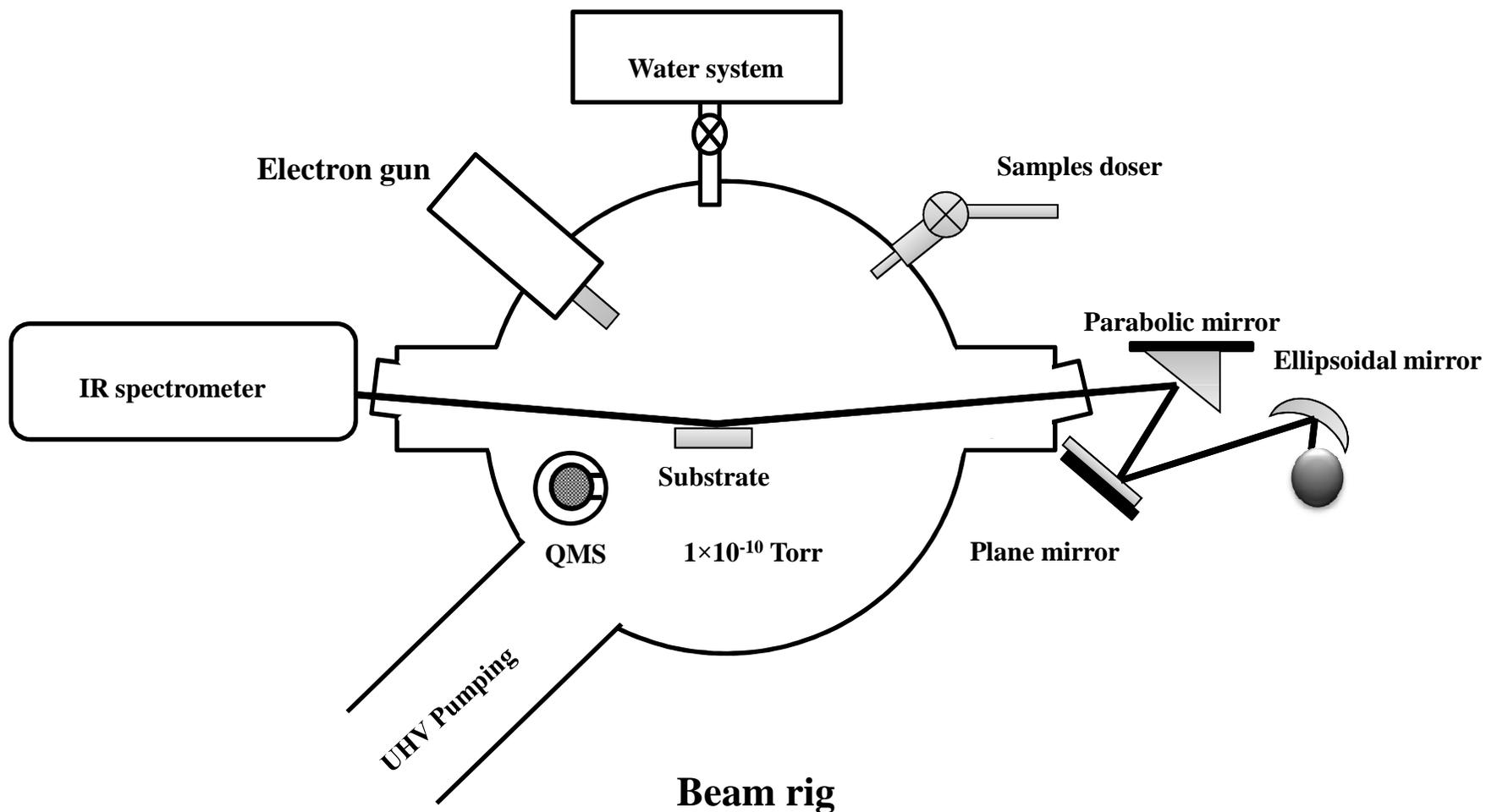
^bFractional abundance relative to water

Laboratory Astrochemistry at HWU

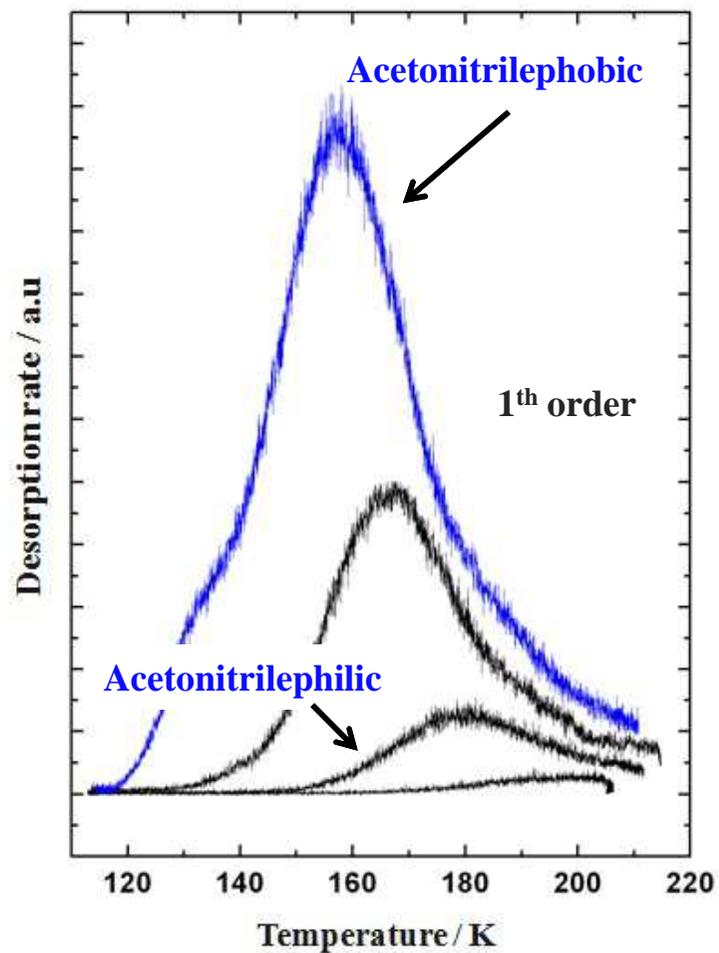


Beam Rig

Laboratory Astrochemistry at HWU



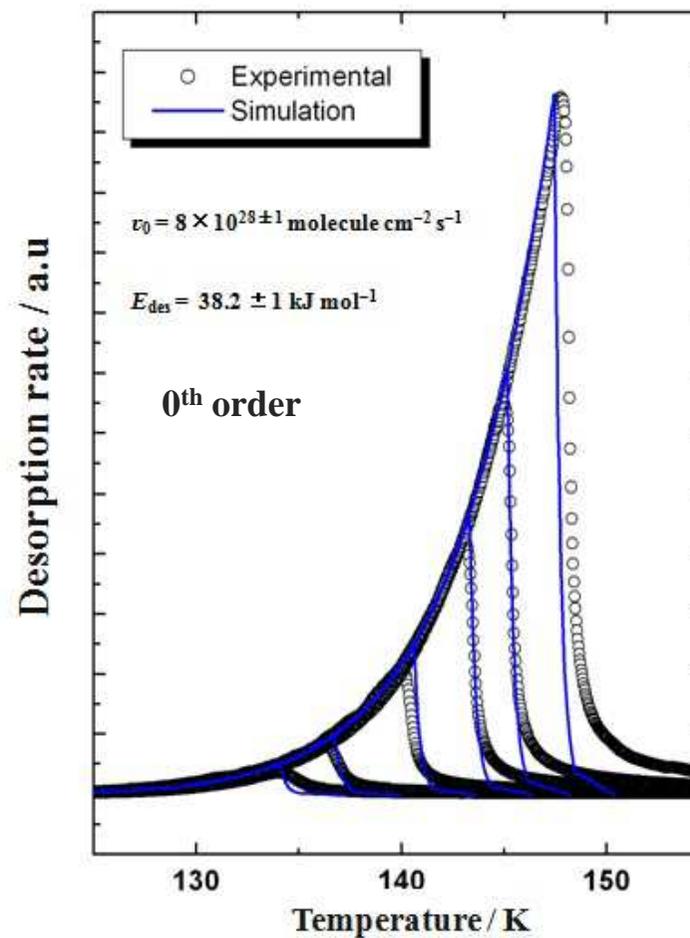
Surface Structure



Sub- and monolayer coverages

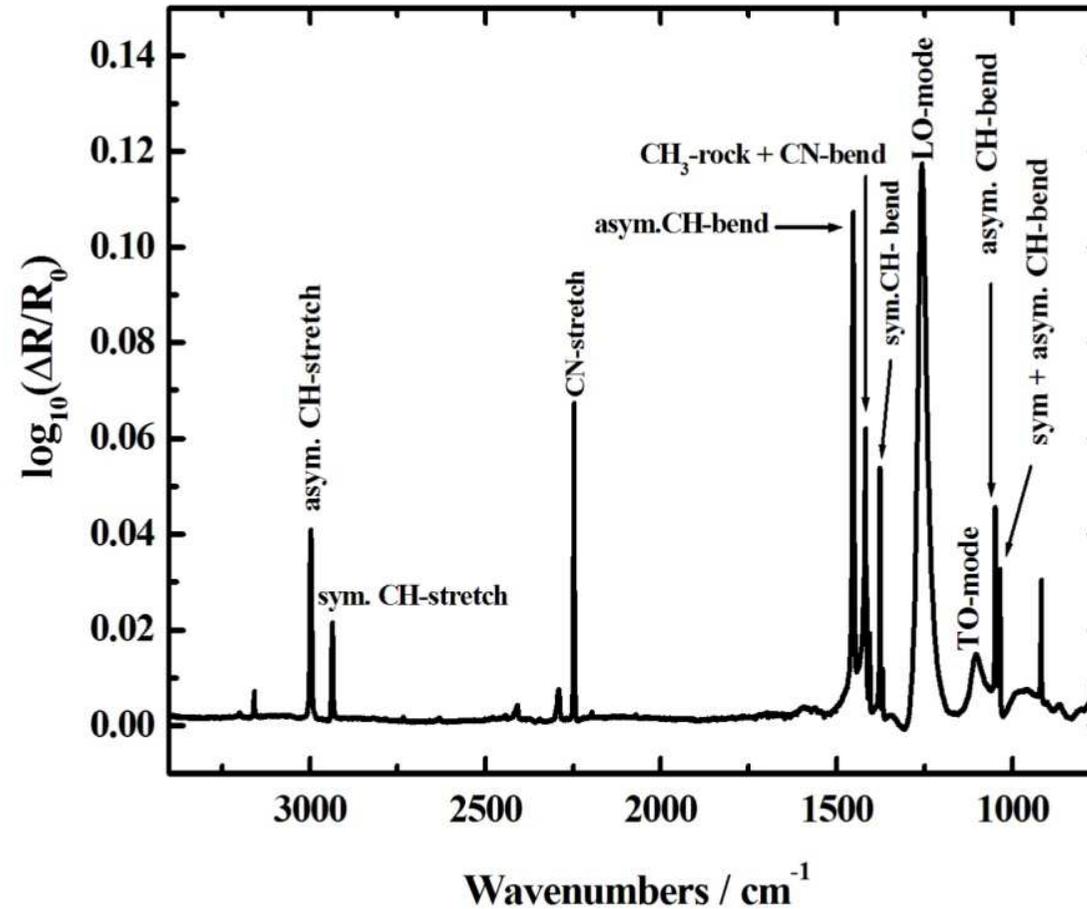
Acetonitrilephobic: clustering and islanding ($E_{\text{des}} < 40 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$)

Acetonitrilephilic: isolated adsorbate ($E_{\text{des}} > 40 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$)



Multilayer coverages

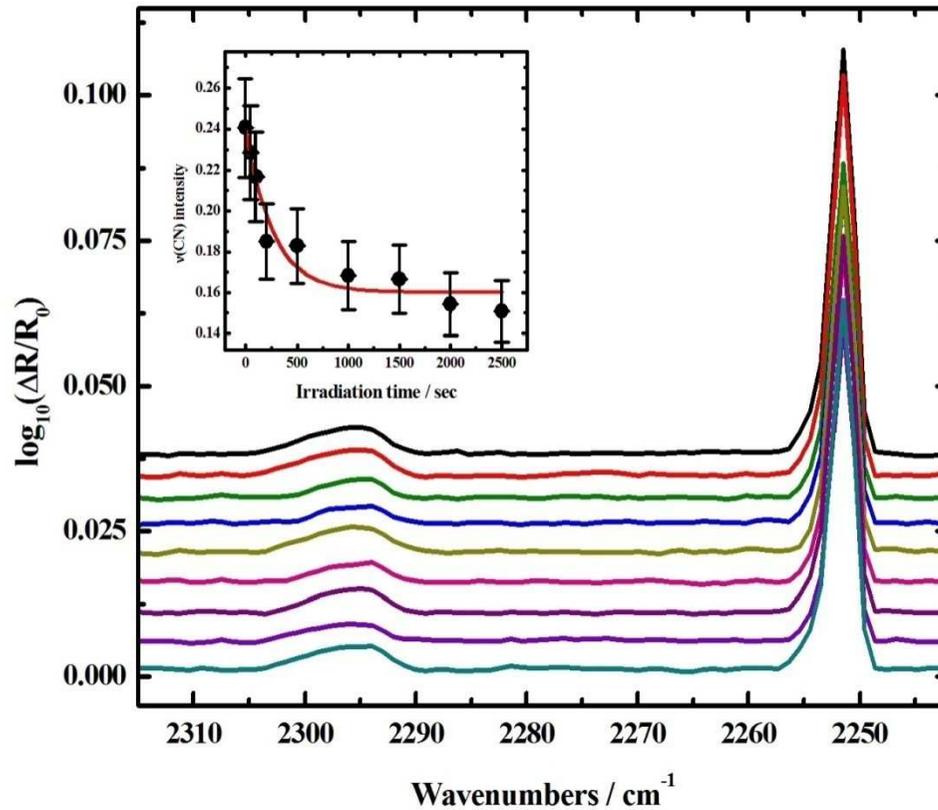
RAIRS Studies



70 nm CH_3CN on SiO_2

Energetic Processing

Low energy electron-induced processing



Electron Energy (eV)	Desorption Cross-section (cm ²)
250	$1.9 (\pm 0.08) \times 10^{-17}$
300	$4.2 (\pm 0.01) \times 10^{-17}$
350	$1.1 (\pm 0.004) \times 10^{-17}$
400	$1.1 (\pm 0.002) \times 10^{-17}$

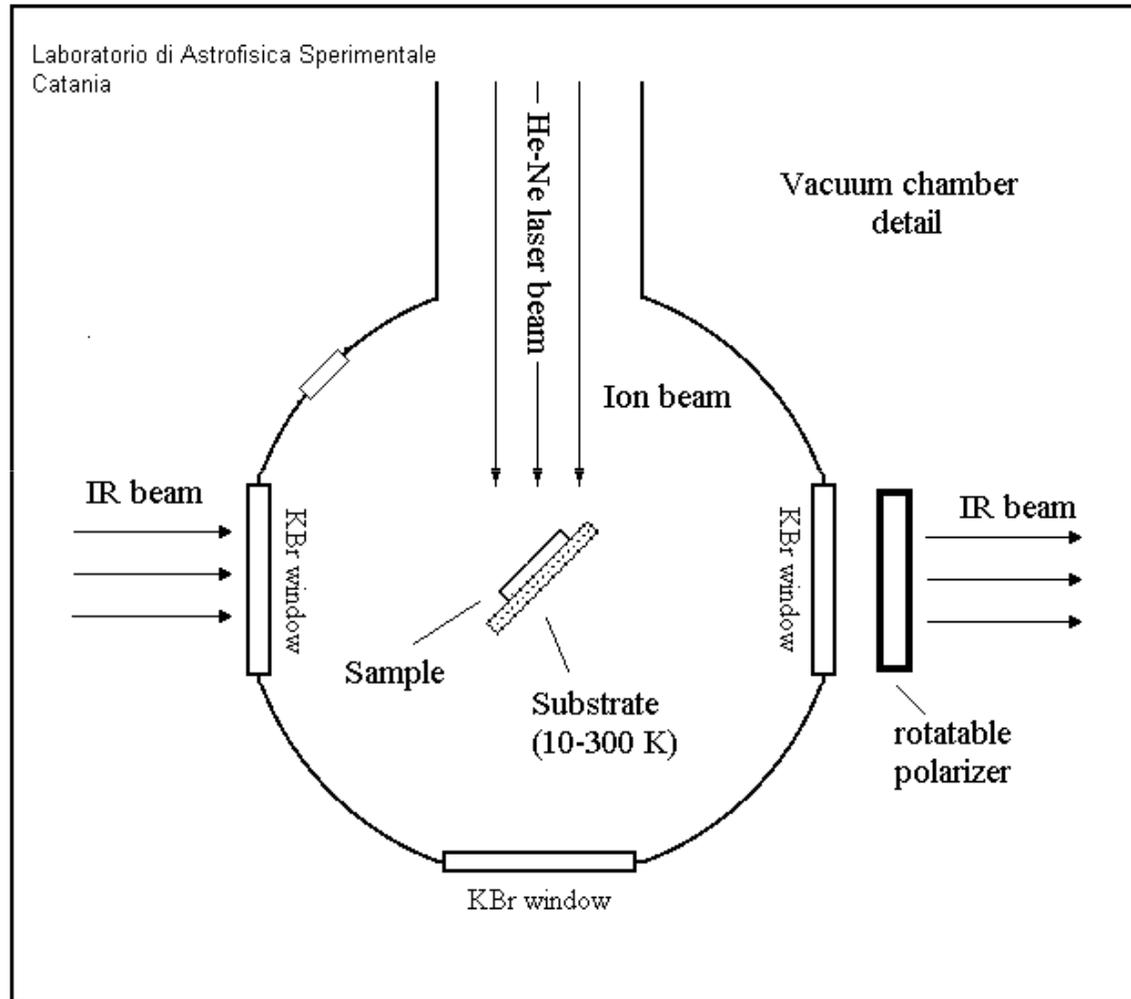
RAIRS spectra of 28 nm unirradiated (black line) and irradiated (colourful lines) CH₃CN ice

Laboratory Astrophysics at Catania



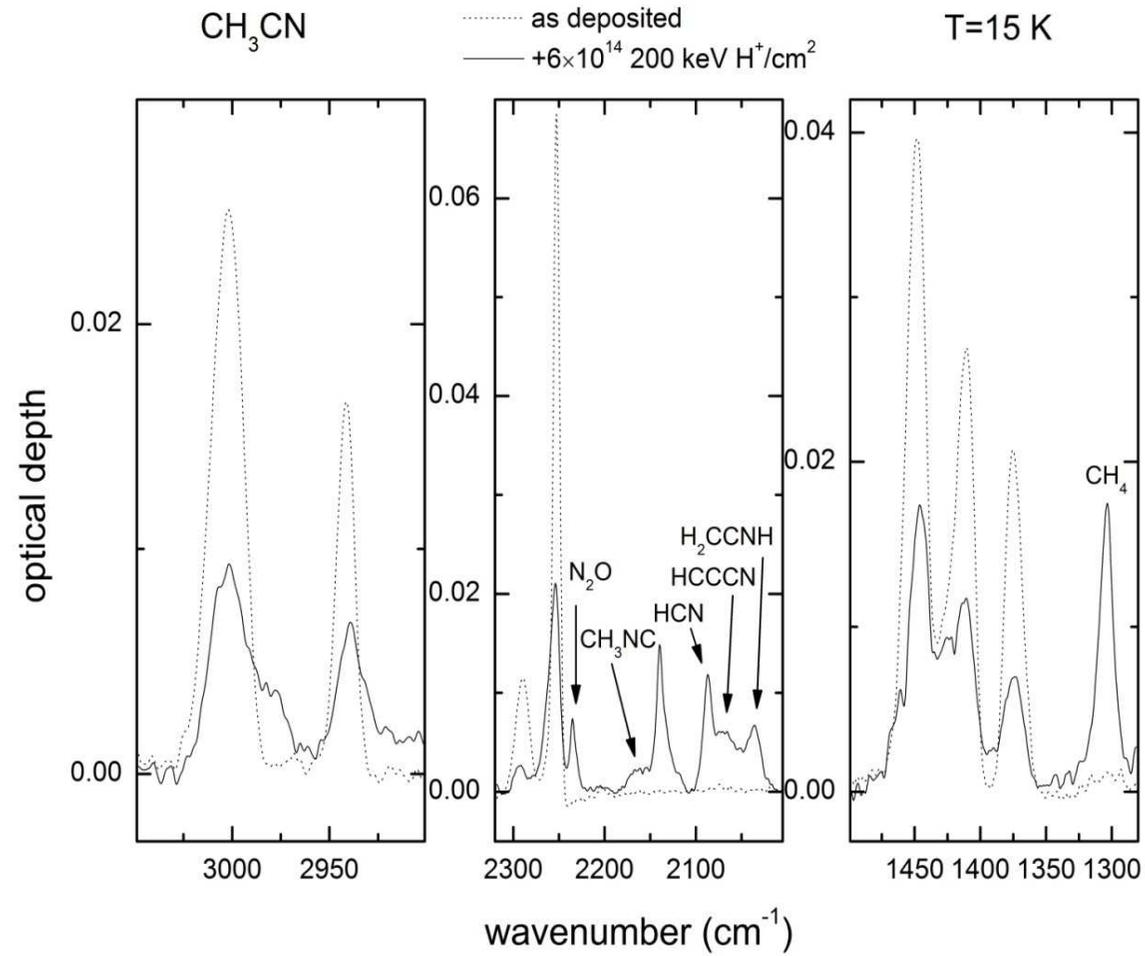
**Laboratorio di Astrofisica Sperimentale
Catania**

Laboratory Astrophysics at Catania



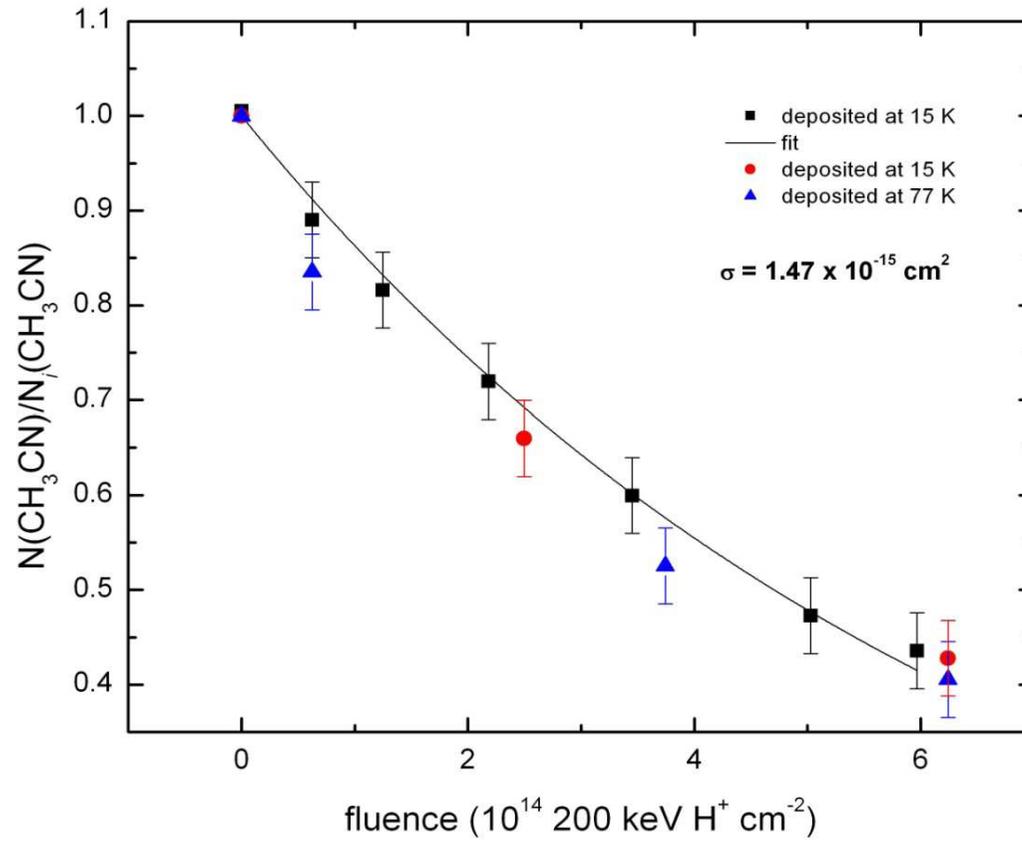
Energetic Processing

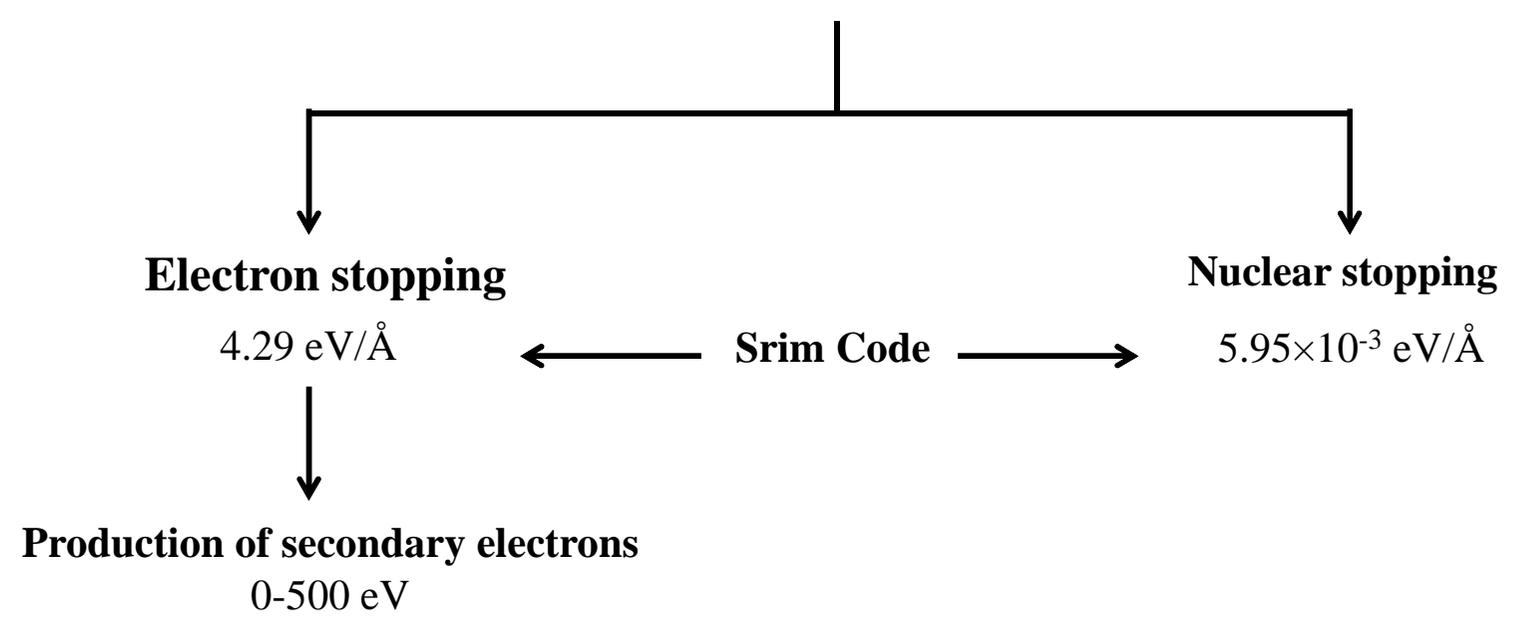
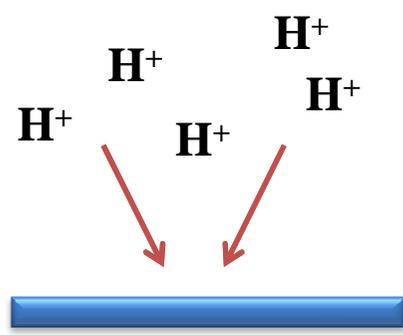
Ion-induced processing



Energetic Processing

Ion-induced processing





Summary



Heriot-Watt University

1. Surface structure:

- 1) < 0.28 nm sub-monolayer growth is favoured with strong E_{des} to the surface.
- 2) At 0.28-1.4 nm, completion of the monolayer (clustering and islanding) at 35 kJ mol^{-1} resulting in 1st order desorption regime.
- 3) At high films thickness up to 70 nm of CH_3CN (island formation), 0th order desorption regime is resulted.

2. RAIRS:

Negligible shifts in IR peaks of CH_3CN because it does not interact strongly with silica surface (Van der Waals forces).

3. Energetic Processing (Low energy electron processing):

- ❖ For CH_3CN / silica regime and within any film thickness, the interaction is electron-promoted desorption with k value of $1.18 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

Summary



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Energetic Processing (Ion processing):

- ❖ Ion irradiation resulted in the formation of new absorption bands indicating the presence of many new species such as H_2CCNH , HCCCN , HCN and CH_3NC .
- ❖ the rate constant for chemical transformation of the CH_3CN determined in the proton irradiation ($1.47 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$) is higher than the rate constant for electron-promoted desorption performed at the HWU.

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Thank you for your attention