

# Upgrade of the Laboratorio di Astrofisica Sperimentale (LASp) at INAF-OACt

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INAF - Osservatorio Astrofisico di Catania

INAF



ISTITUTO NAZIONALE DI ASTROFISICA  
OSSERVATORIO ASTROFISICO DI CATANIA

# Laboratorio di Astrofisica Sperimentale - Catania

Ion source  
200 kV

Ion beam line

Vacuum chamber  
Cryostat

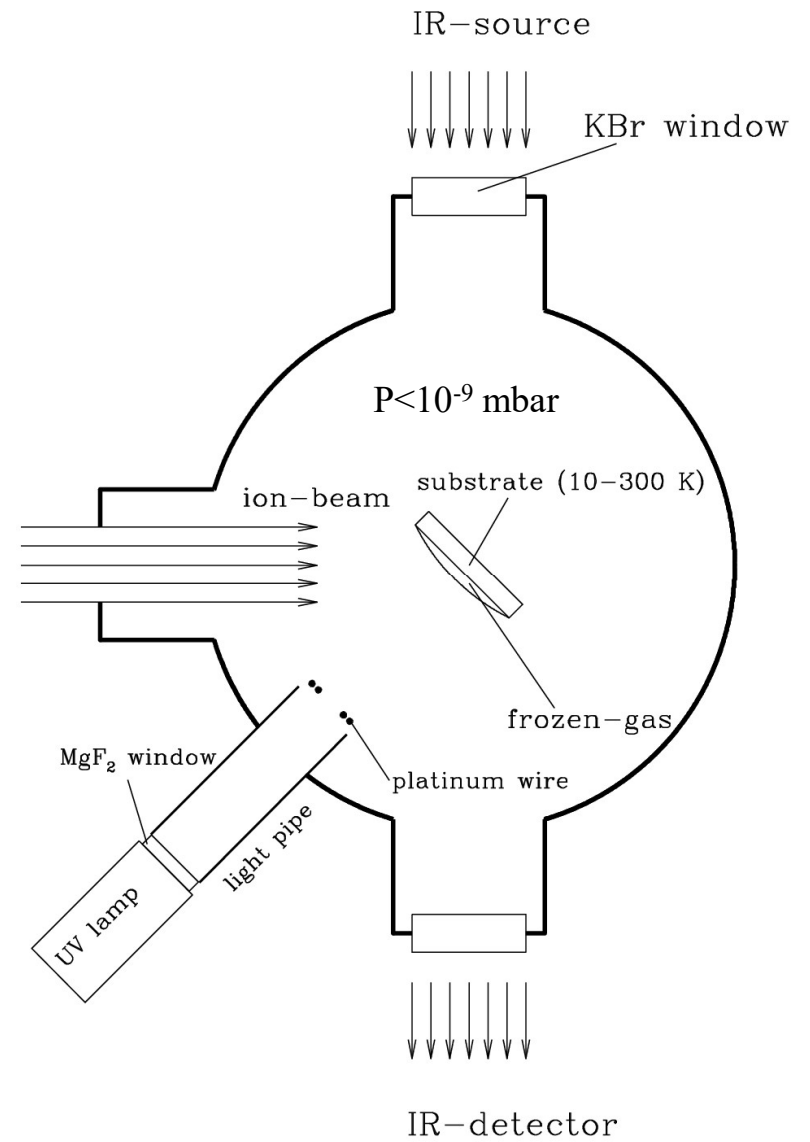
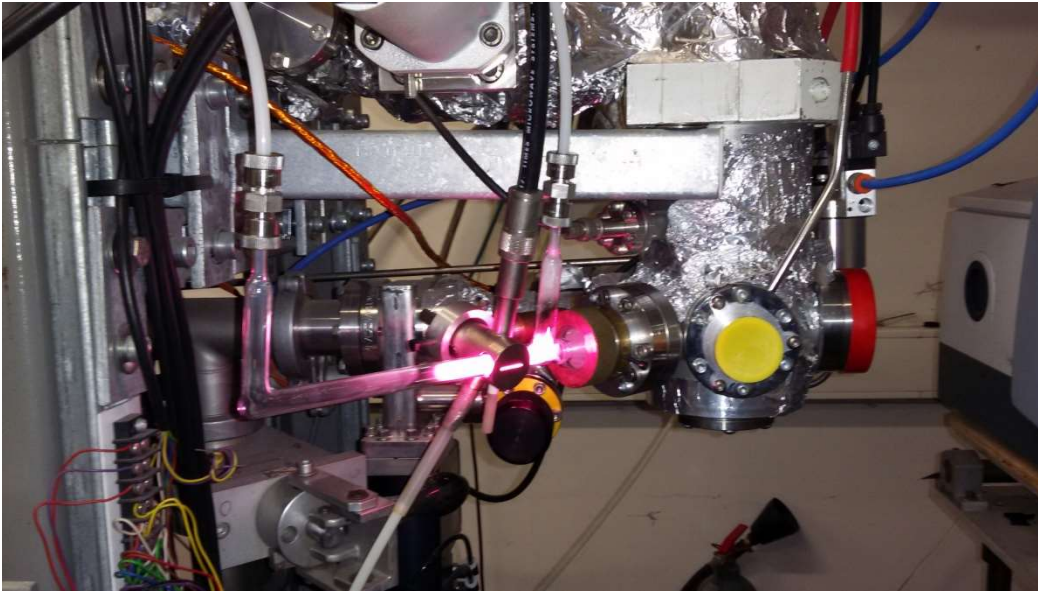
FTIR  
spectrometer



- Ultra High Vacuum (UHV) chamber ( $P < 10^{-9}$  mbar)
- Cryostat (15-300 K)
- Ion implanter (Danfysik-200 kV)
- UV lamp (Lyman-alpha)
- FTIR spectrometer
- UV-Vis-NIR spectrometer
- Raman spectrometer



# Vacuum chamber



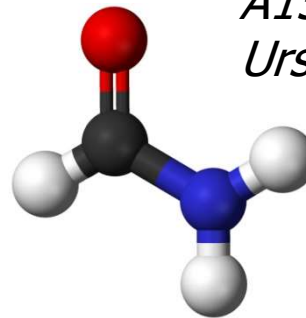
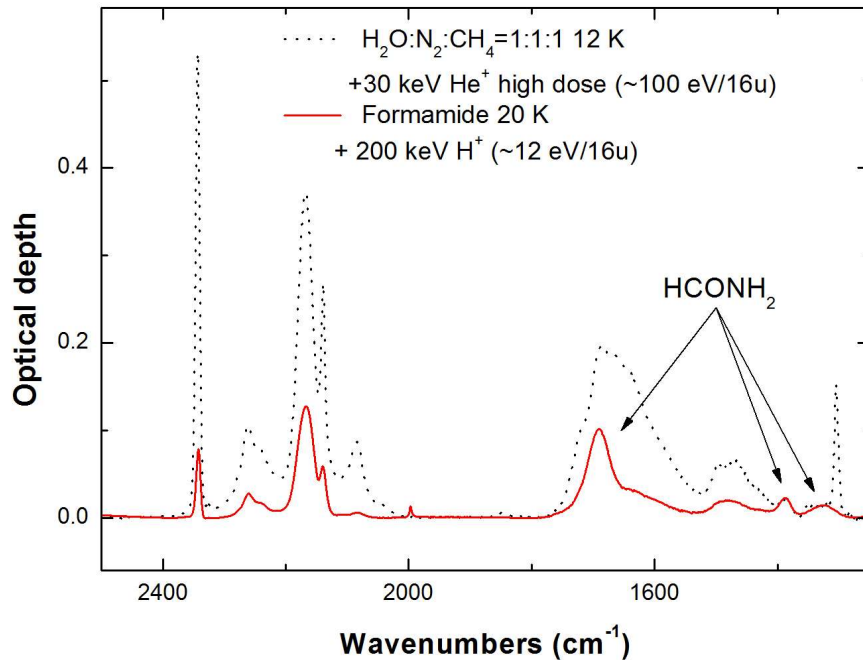
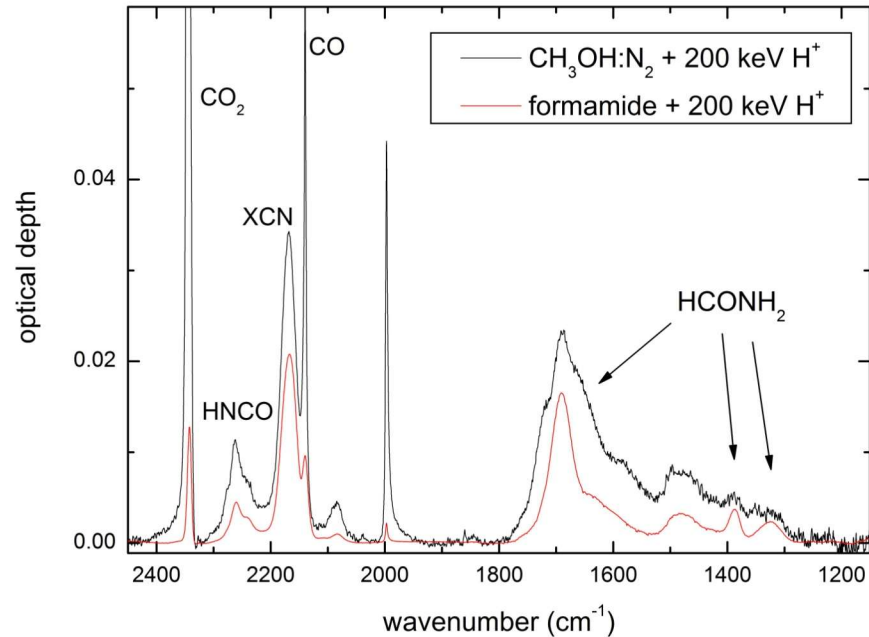
In-situ analysis:

- IR spectroscopy
- Raman spectroscopy

# Formamide (NH<sub>2</sub>CHO)

is detected in comets and both in high and low-mass star forming regions  
It is relevant for Astrobiology

Peak position		Assignment
cm <sup>-1</sup>	μm	
3368	2.97	$\nu_1$ asym. NH <sub>2</sub> stretch
3181	3.14	$\nu_2$ sym. NH <sub>2</sub> stretch
2881	3.47	$\nu_3$ CH stretch
1708	5.85	$\nu_4$ CO stretch
1631	6.13	$\nu_5$ in plane NH <sub>2</sub> scissoring
1388	7.20	$\nu_6$ in plane CH scissoring
1328	7.53	$\nu_7$ CN stretch



*Kanuchova et al. 2016, A&A 585, A155;*  
*Urso et al. 2017, PCCP 19, 21759*

# Present limits

## Solid CH<sub>3</sub>OH

Species not present before processing

CO	→ 20% w.r.t. CH <sub>3</sub> OH
H <sub>2</sub> CO	→ 10%
CO <sub>2</sub>	→ 6%
CH <sub>4</sub>	→ 5%
HCOOCH <sub>3</sub>	→ 0.2%

It is believed that other more complex species are formed after processing which cannot be detected because their abundance is below the detection limit of IR spectroscopy

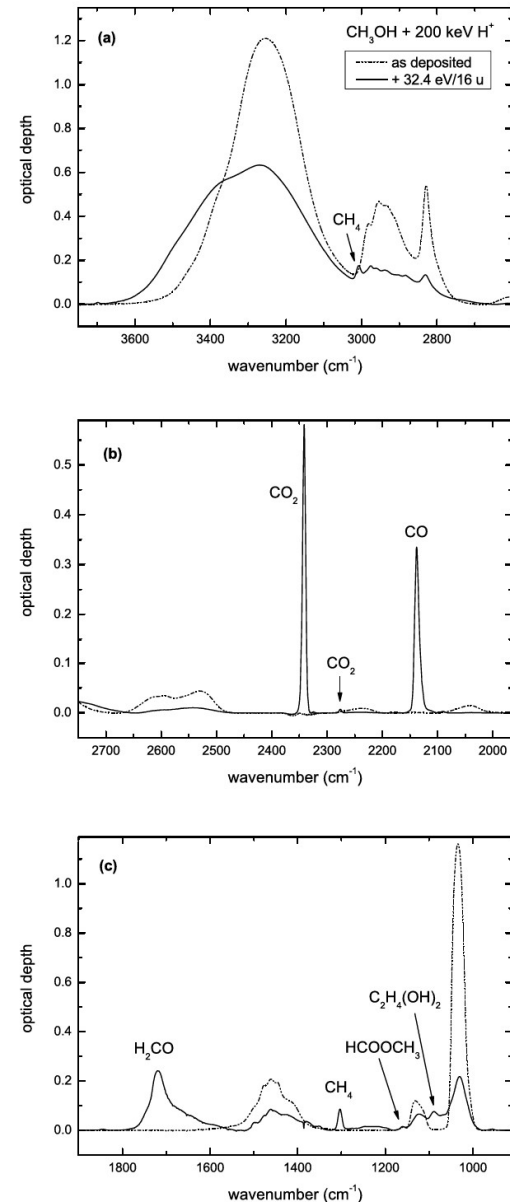


Fig. 8. Infrared spectra of a CH<sub>3</sub>OH pure ice as deposited (dotted lines) and after irradiation with 200 keV protons (solid lines) in three different spectral regions from 3700 to 900 cm<sup>-1</sup> (2.70–11.11 μm).

# New experimental set-up



➤ **Open question:**

**What and how many complex molecules are formed in ices in space by energetic processing?**

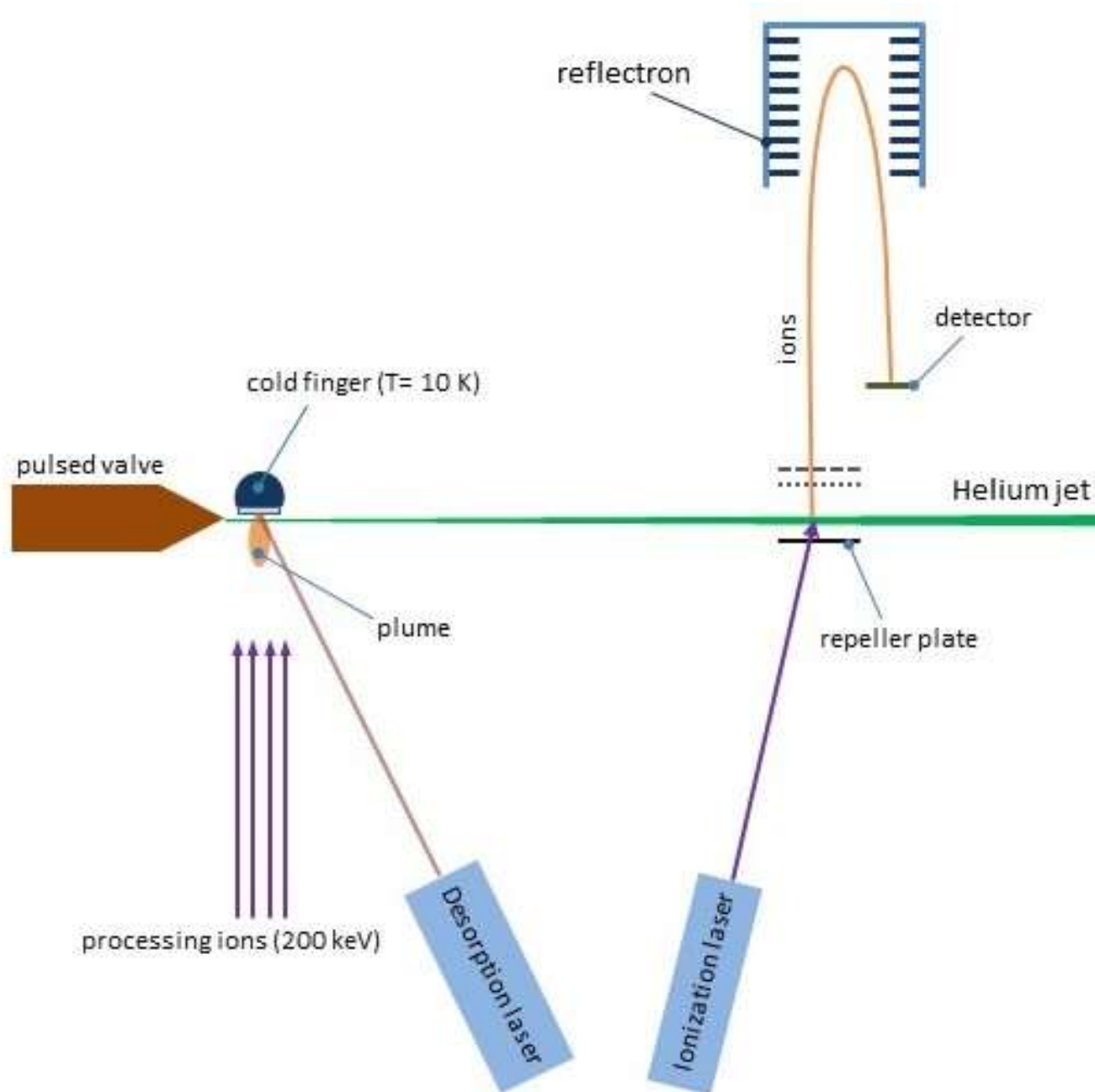
➤ **Aim:**

**To build up a new and original experimental set-up that will detect molecules formed after energetic ion bombardment of simple ices, using a combination of laser desorption, He jet cooling and VUV-UV-tunable photo-ionization followed by high resolution mass-spectrometric analysis.**

➤ **Gain:**

**Present relative sensitivity (i.e. IR spectroscopy)  $\sim 10^{-3}$  (column density)  
Expected relative sensitivity  $\sim 10^{-7}$  (mass abundance)**

# Laser desorption – laser ionization TOF – MS (jet cooling configuration)



## Jet cooling effects:

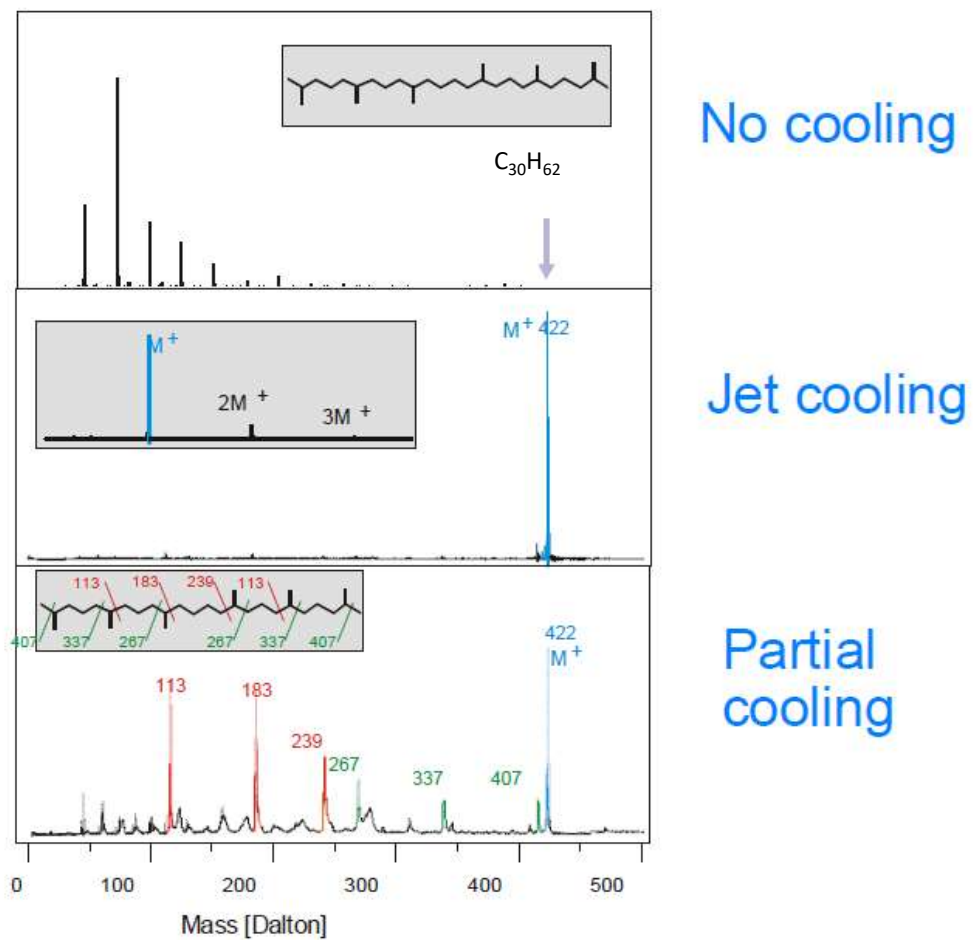
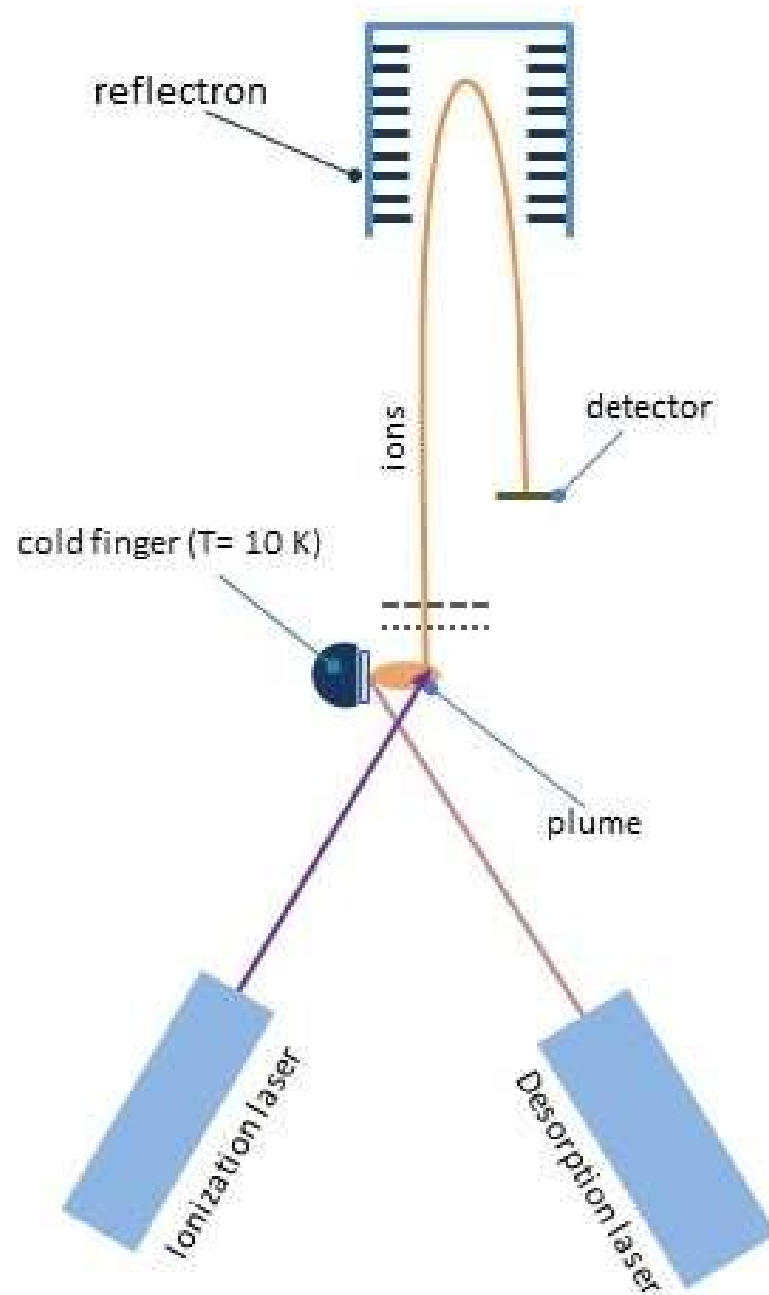


Figure 2: 125 nm single photon ionization of laser desorbed squalene with different degrees of jet-cooling

.... but sensitivity may be relatively low



# MALDI TOF (plume configuration)

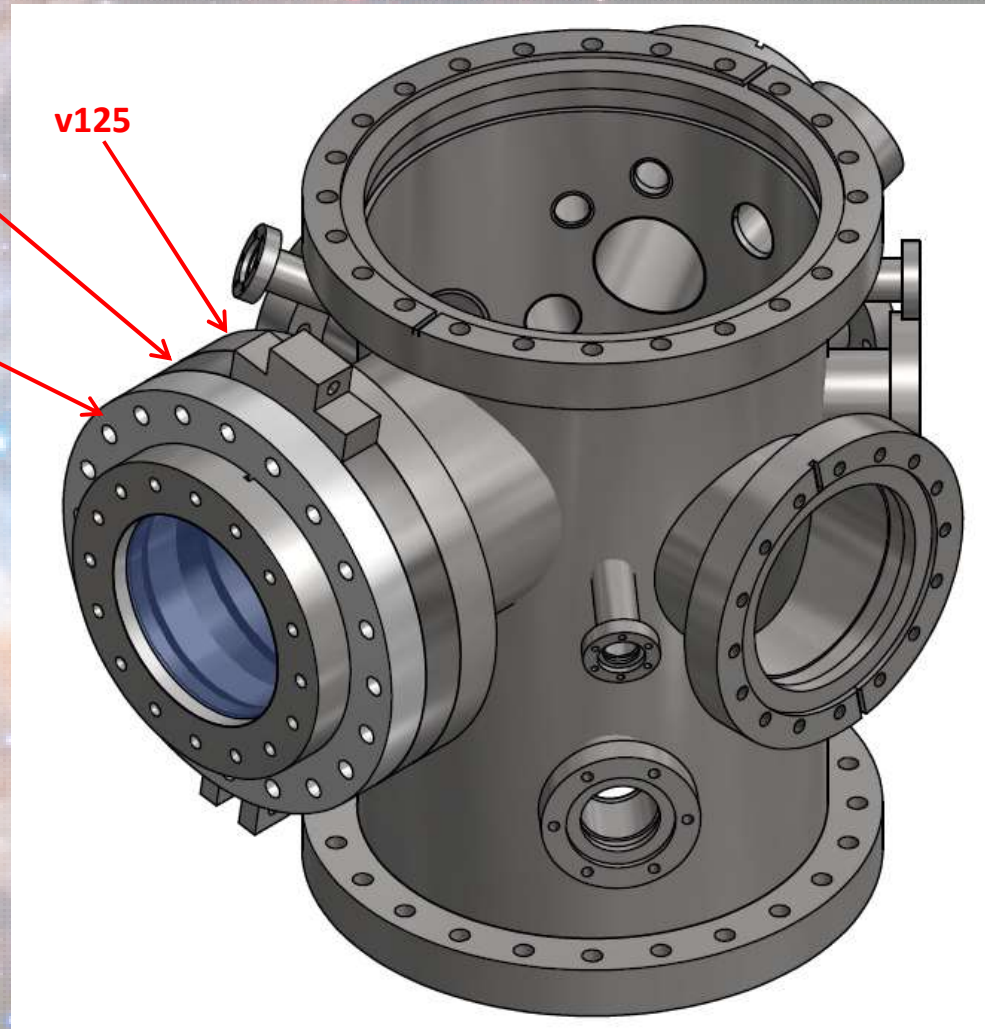


# Mechanical engineering : New UHV Chamber

Quick access  
door

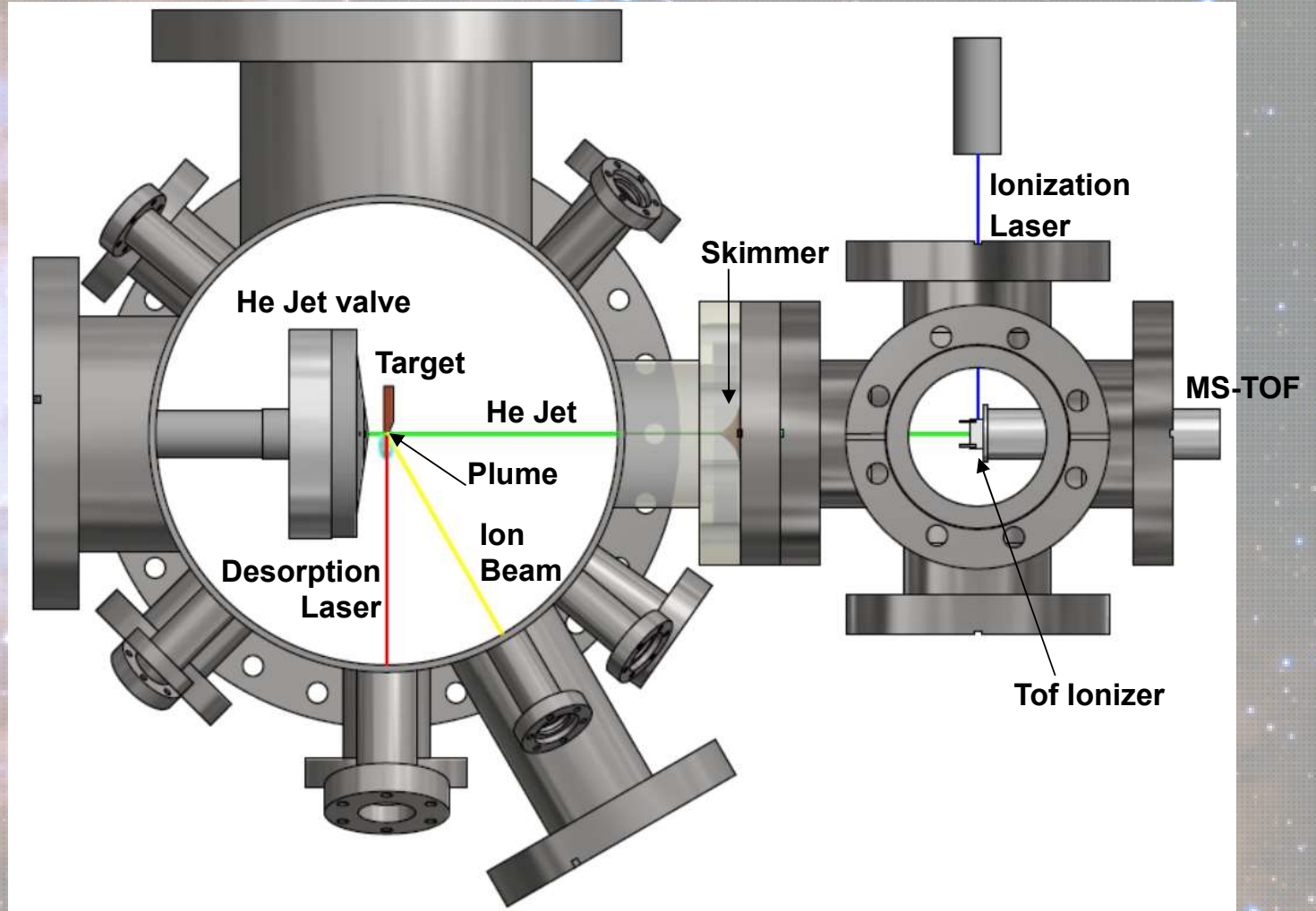
Zero length  
reducer  
125CF/100CF

v125

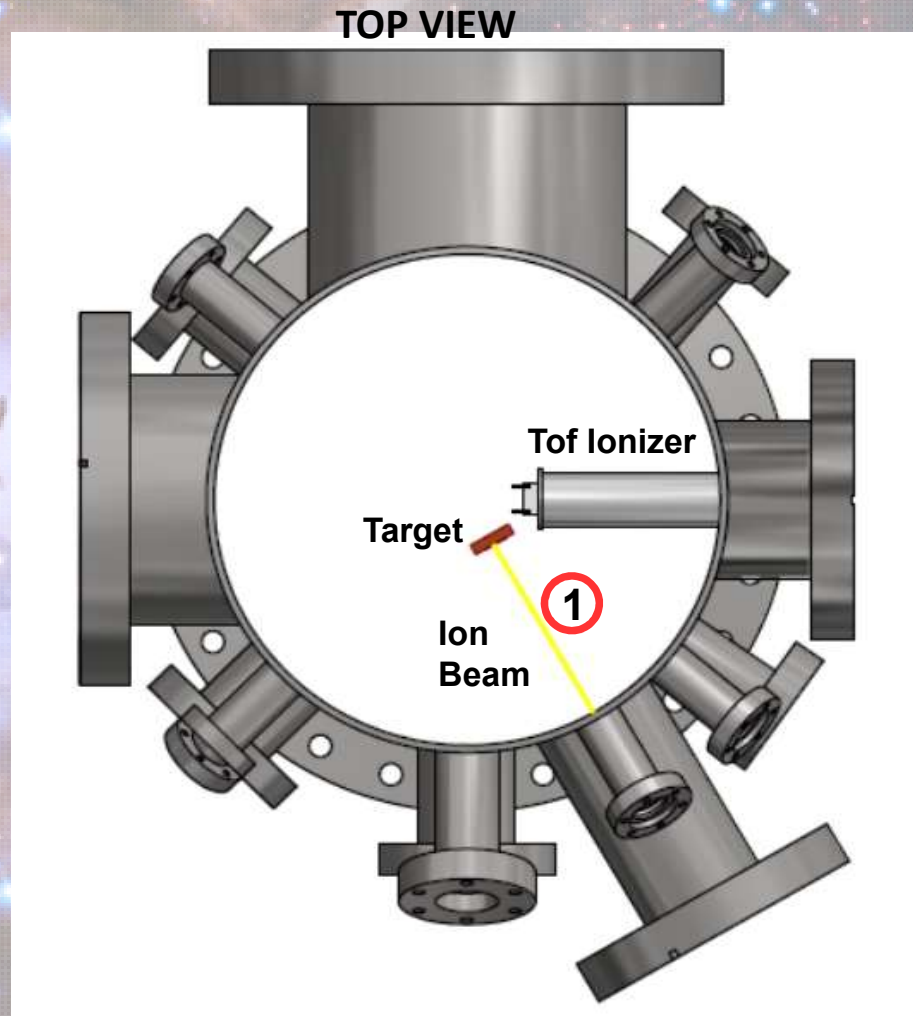


# Working configuration - Molecular Beam Mode -

TOP VIEW



# Working configuration - Plume Mode -



0. Ice deposited

1. Processed sample

2. Desorption laser

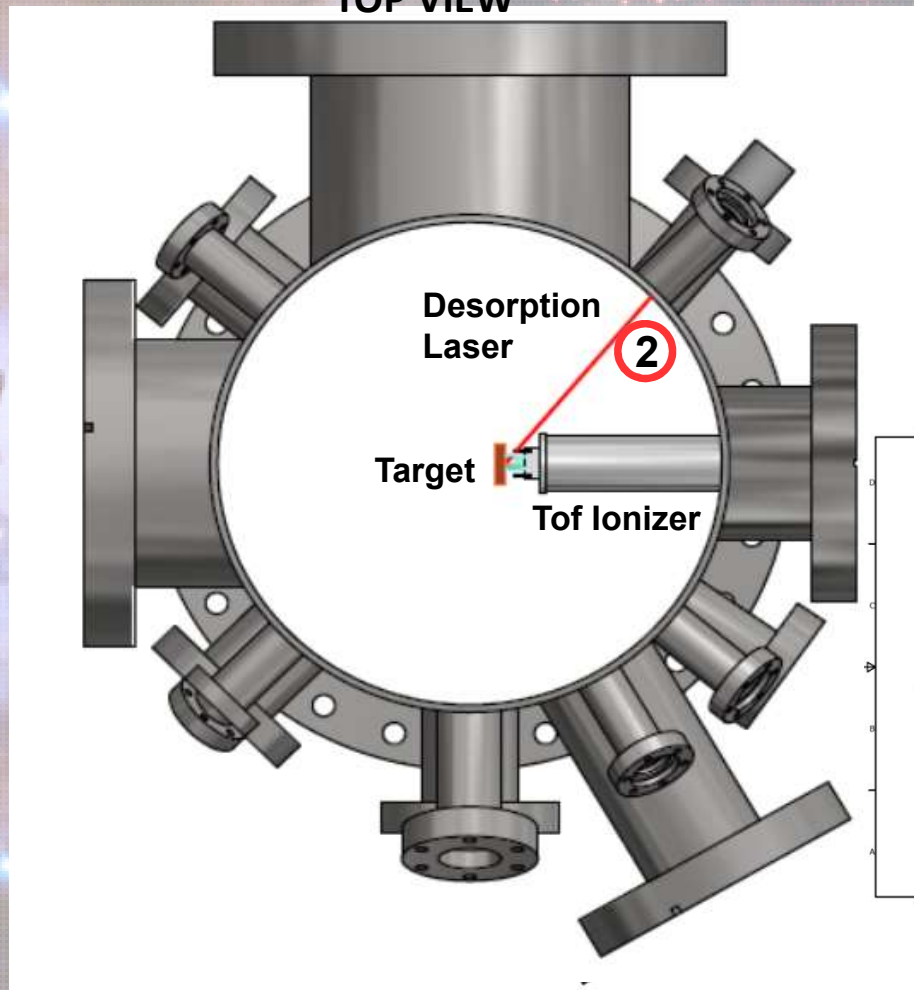
3. Plume → ionizer

4. Ionization laser

5. Analysis

# Working configuration - Plume Mode -

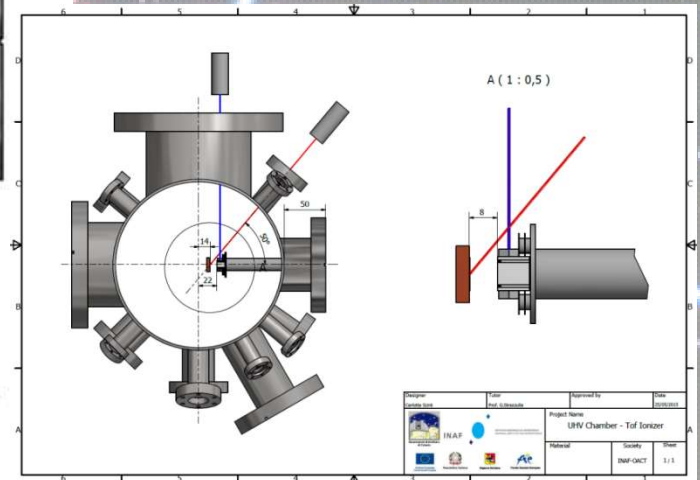
TOP VIEW



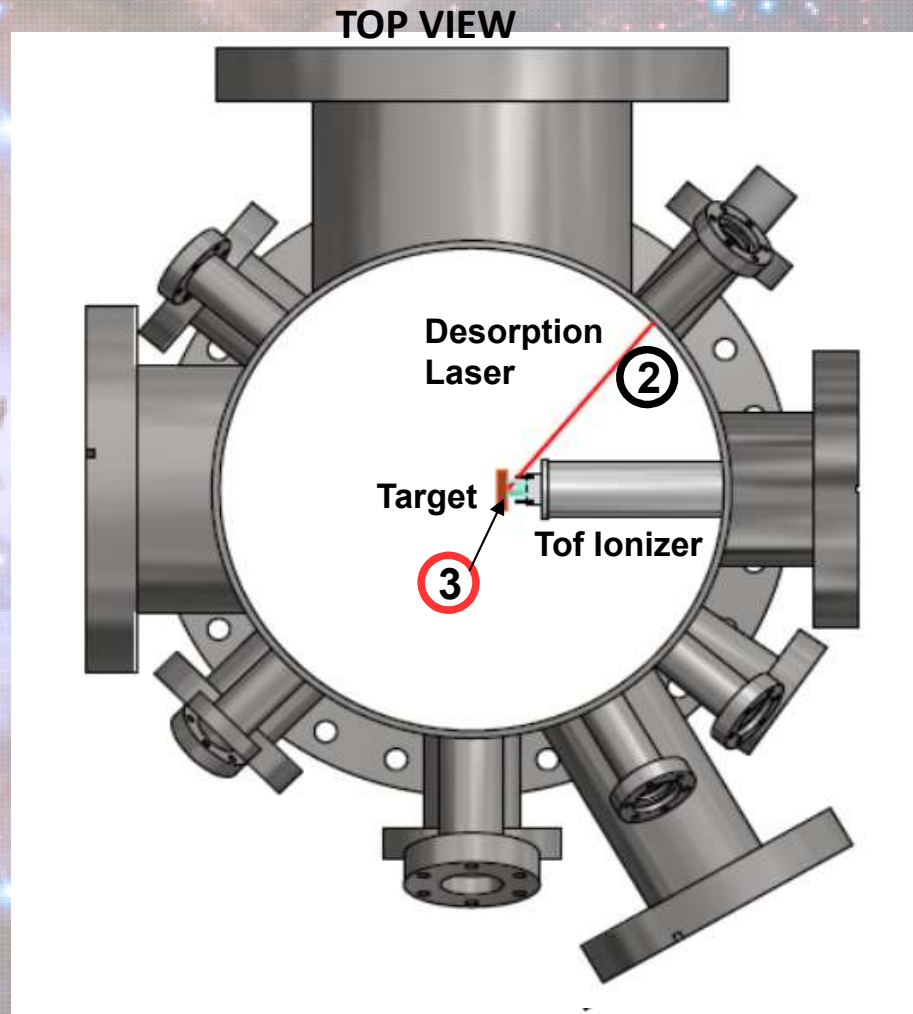
0. Ice deposited

1. Processed sample

2. Desorption laser



# Working configuration - Plume Mode -



## 0. Ice deposited

1. Processed sample

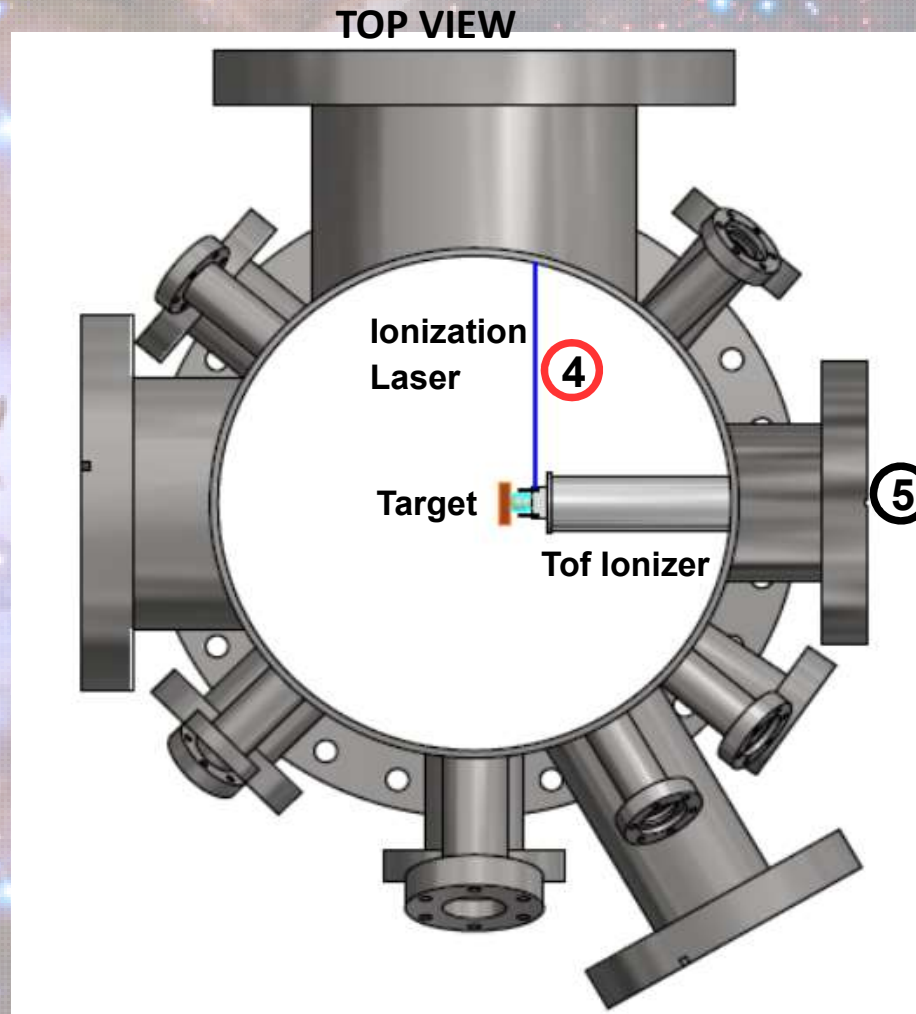
2. Desorption laser

3. Plume → ionizer

4. Ionization laser

5. Analysis

# Working configuration - Plume Mode -



0. Ice deposited

1. Processed sample

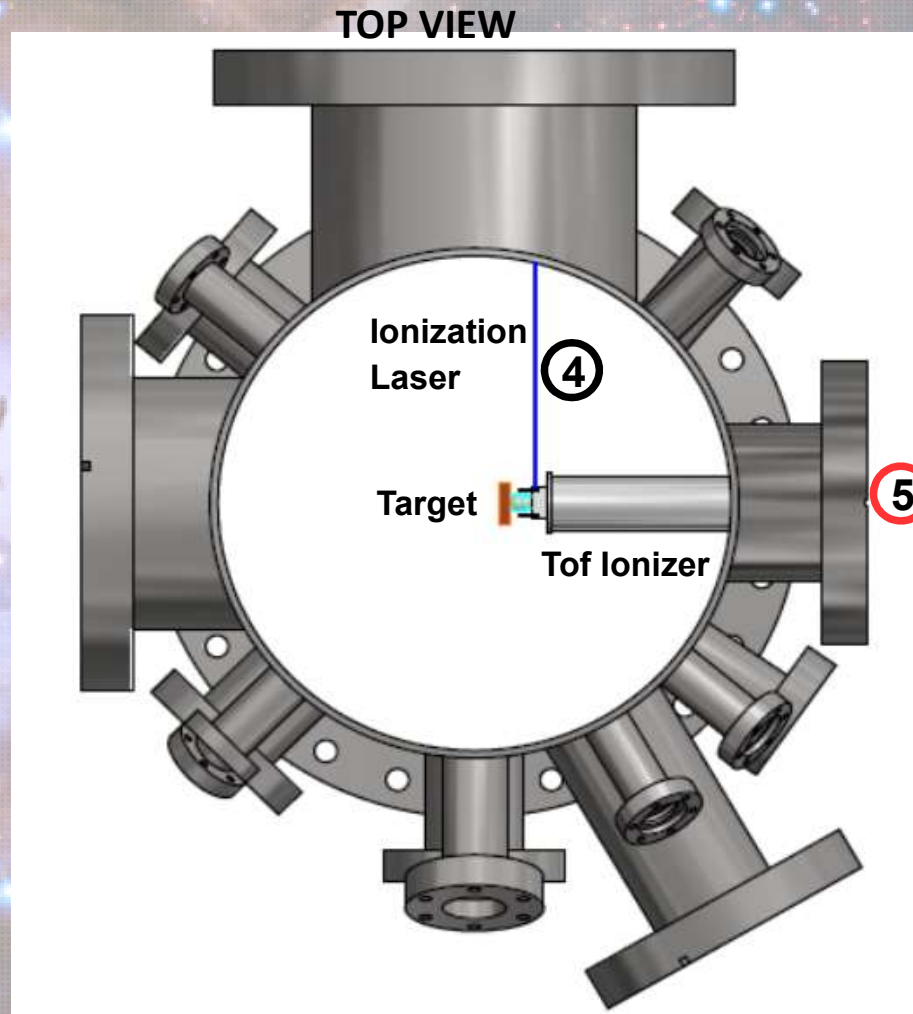
2. Desorption laser

3. Plume → ionizer

4. Ionization laser

5. Analysis

# Working configuration - Plume Mode -

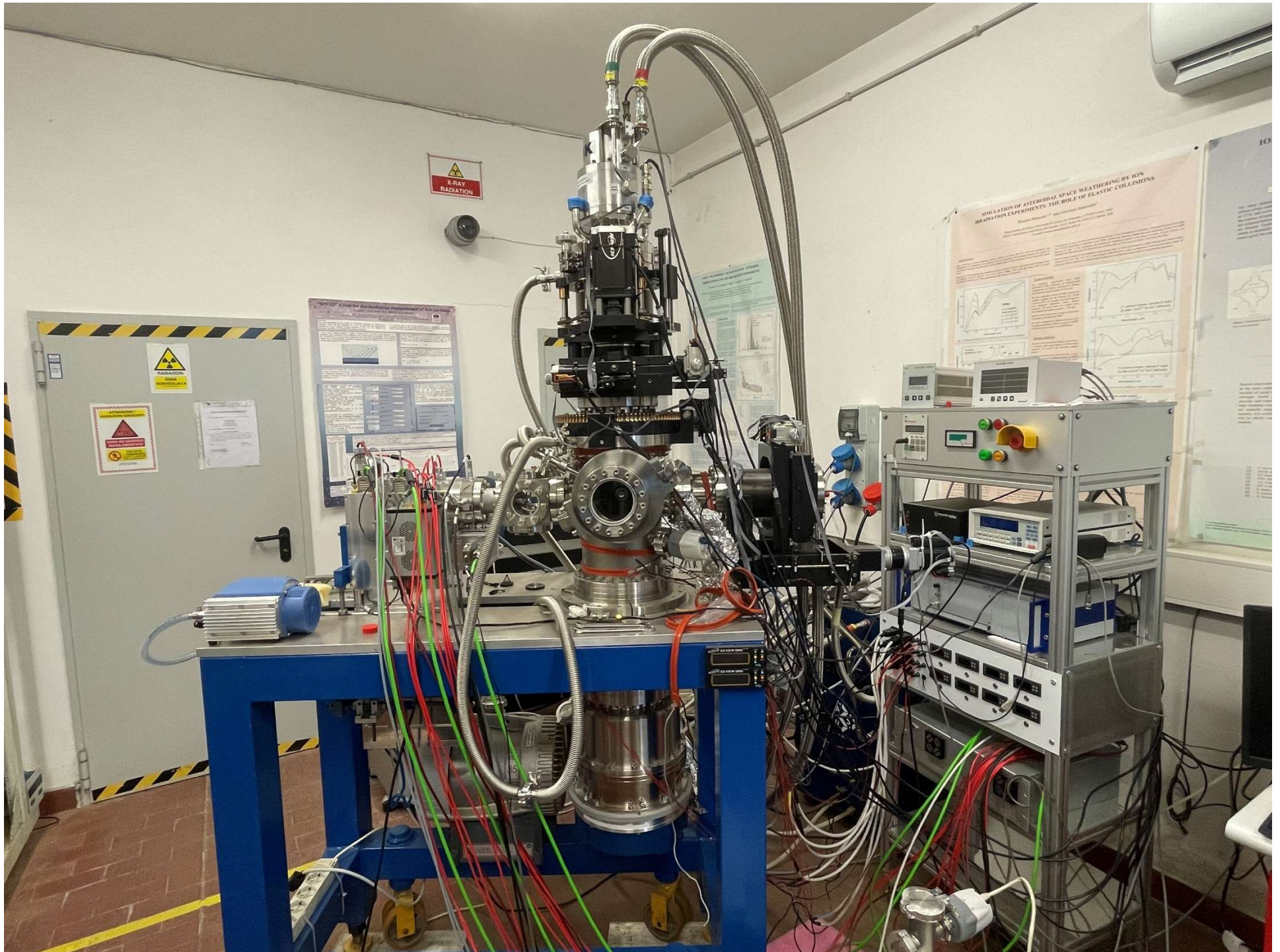


## 0. Ice deposited

1. Processed sample
2. Desorption laser
3. Plume → ionizer
4. Ionization laser

## 5. Analysis





X-RAY  
RADIATION

IONIZING RADIATION  
RADIOACTIVE

IONIZING RADIATION  
RADIOACTIVE

SIMULATION OF ASTEROIDAL SPACE WEATHERING BY ION IRRADIATION EXPERIMENTS: THE ROLE OF ELASTIC COLLISIONS

Abstract: This paper reports on the results of a series of experiments conducted to study the effects of ion irradiation on the surface of an asteroid. The experiments were performed using a 100 keV ion beam and a target material that simulates the composition of an asteroid. The results show that the ion irradiation causes significant changes in the surface morphology and chemical composition of the target material. These changes are attributed to the role of elastic collisions between the ions and the atoms of the target material. The experiments provide valuable insights into the processes that govern the evolution of an asteroid's surface over time.

1. Introduction

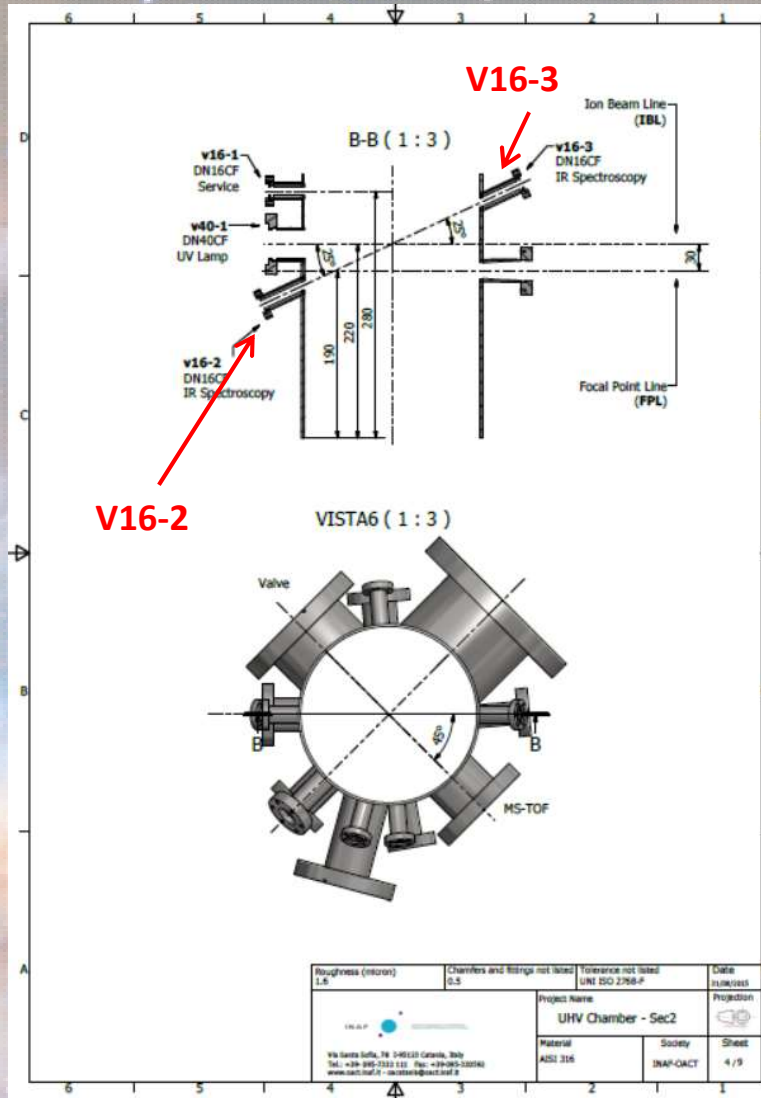
2. Experimental Setup

3. Results and Discussion

4. Conclusion

5. Acknowledgments

6. References



We plan to acquire an optical fibers IR spectrometer for the new experimental set up

Although MIR spectroscopy is far less sensitive than TOF-MS, it can give valuable information on the comprehensive chemistry induced by the energetic processing.

Column densities of major products derived by IR spectroscopy can be used to quantitatively calibrate the far less abundant complex molecules detected by TOF-MS

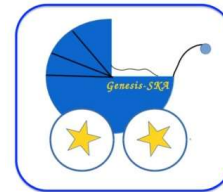
# Acknowledgments



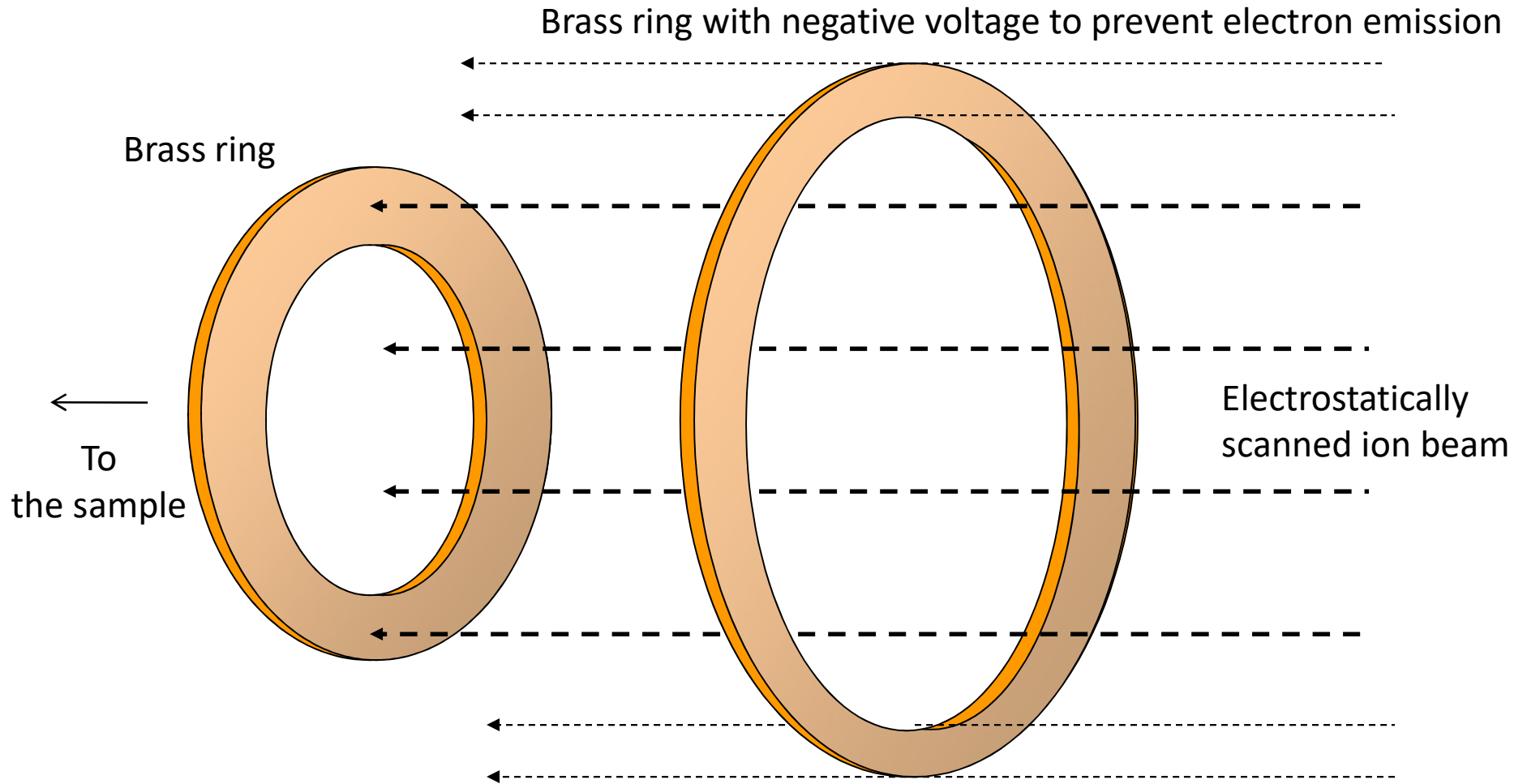
INAF



REGIONE SICILIA



# Ion current measurement during irradiation

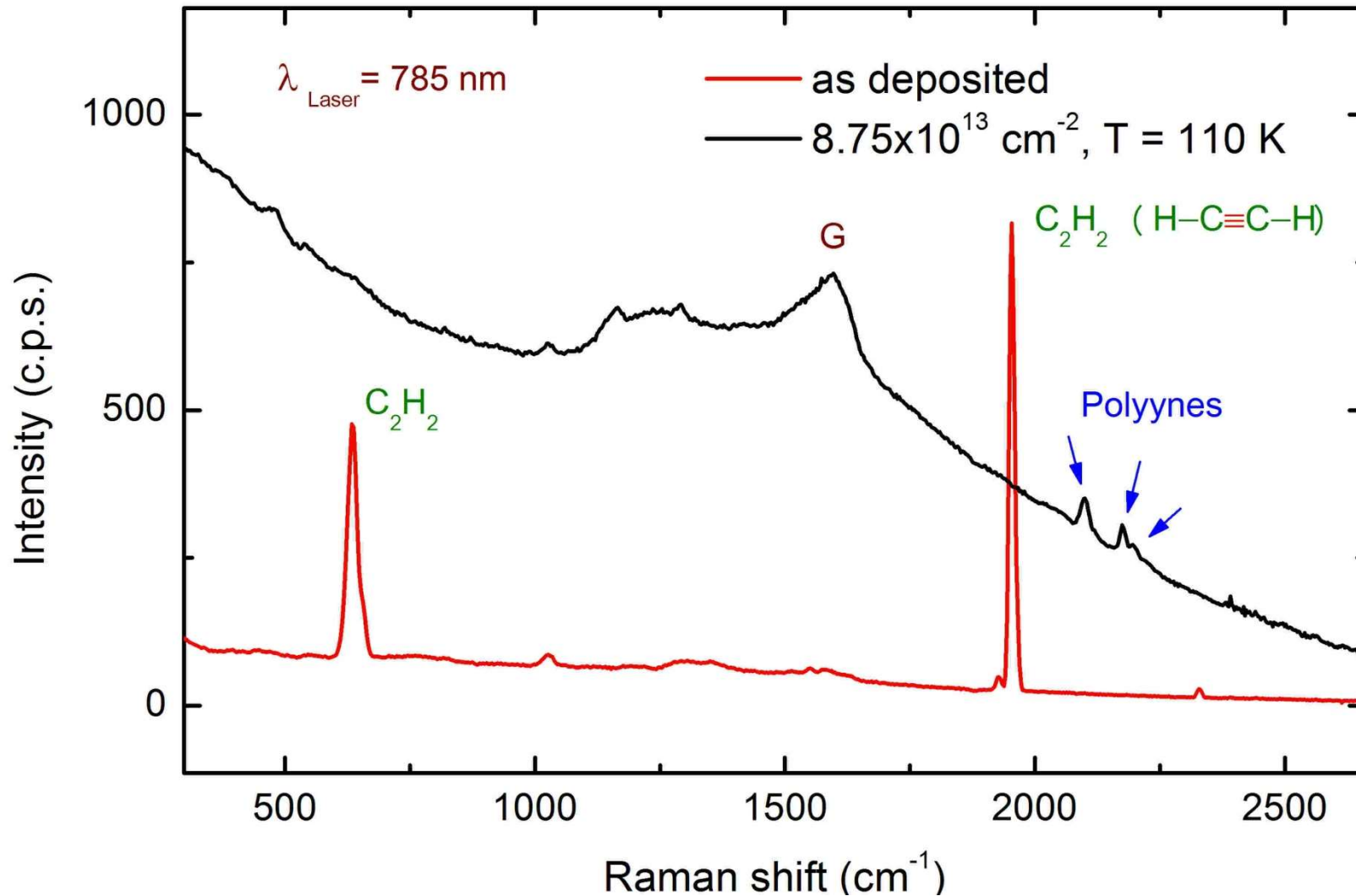


The area of the brass ring is equal to the area of the hole.

The number of ions passing through the brass ring is equal to the number that hit the ring.

# Formation of carbon chains

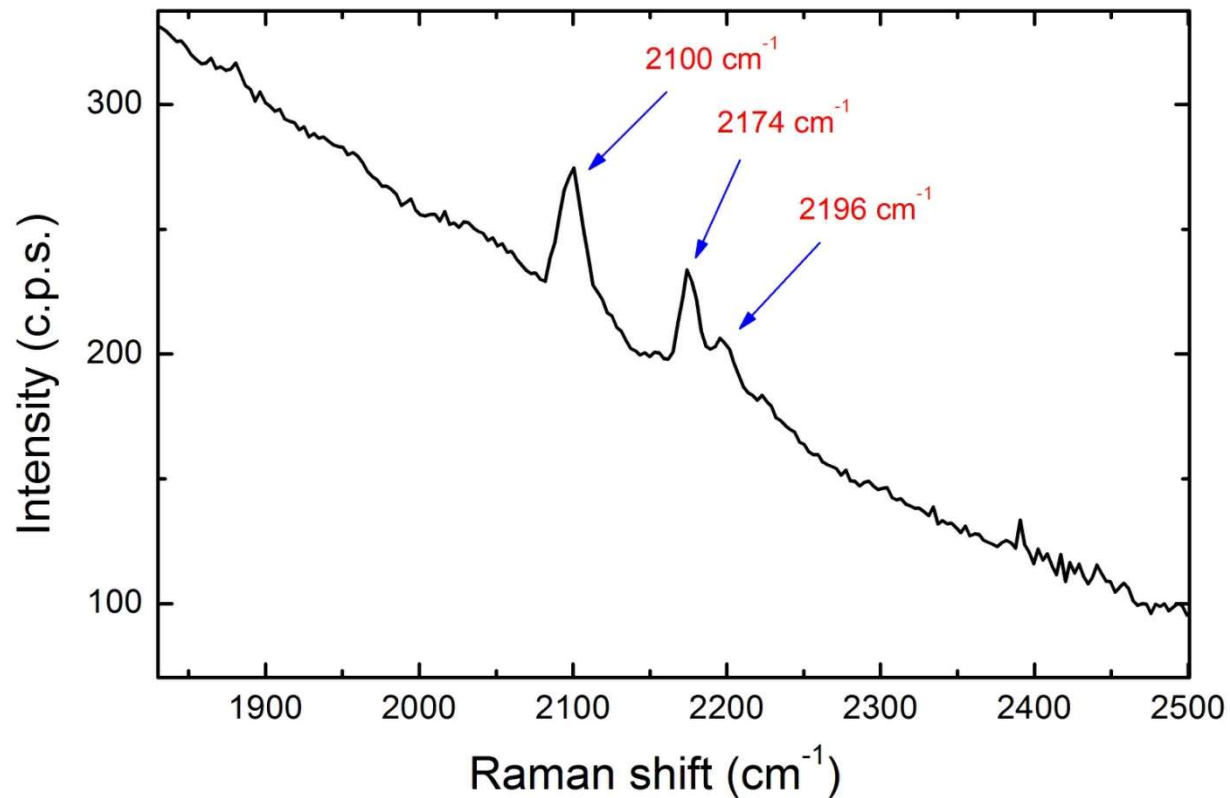
200 keV  $H^+$  on  $C_2H_2$  ( $t = 3.6 \mu m$ )



Compagnini et al. 2009, Carbon 47, 1605

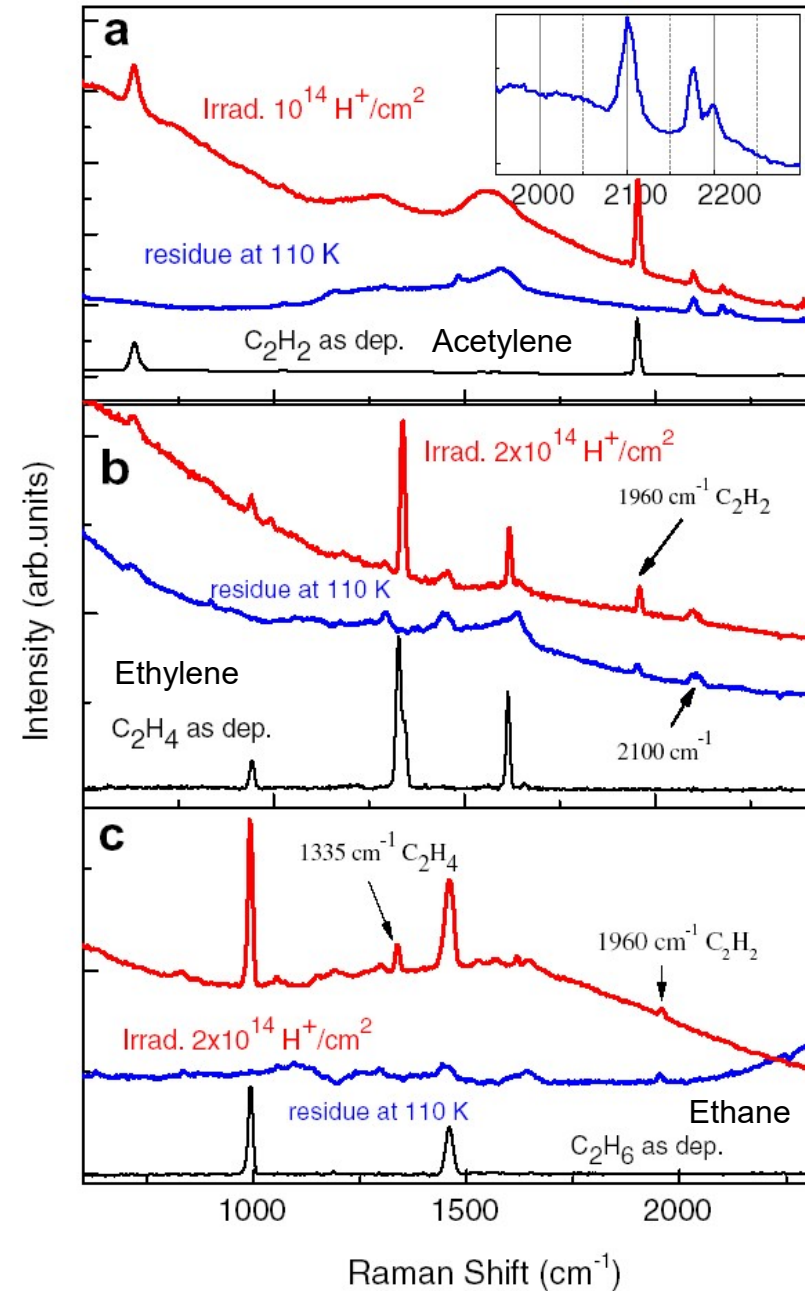
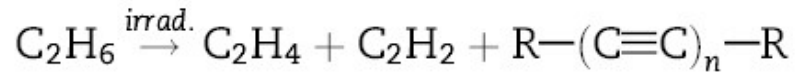
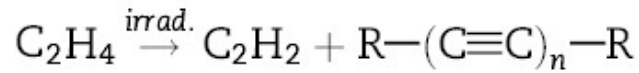
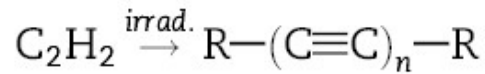
# Formation of carbon chains

Polyynes in 200 keV  $H^+$  on  $C_2H_2$



**Based on peak position**  
**chains involved should contain 8-12 carbon atoms**  
***Compagnini et al. 2009, Carbon 47, 1605***

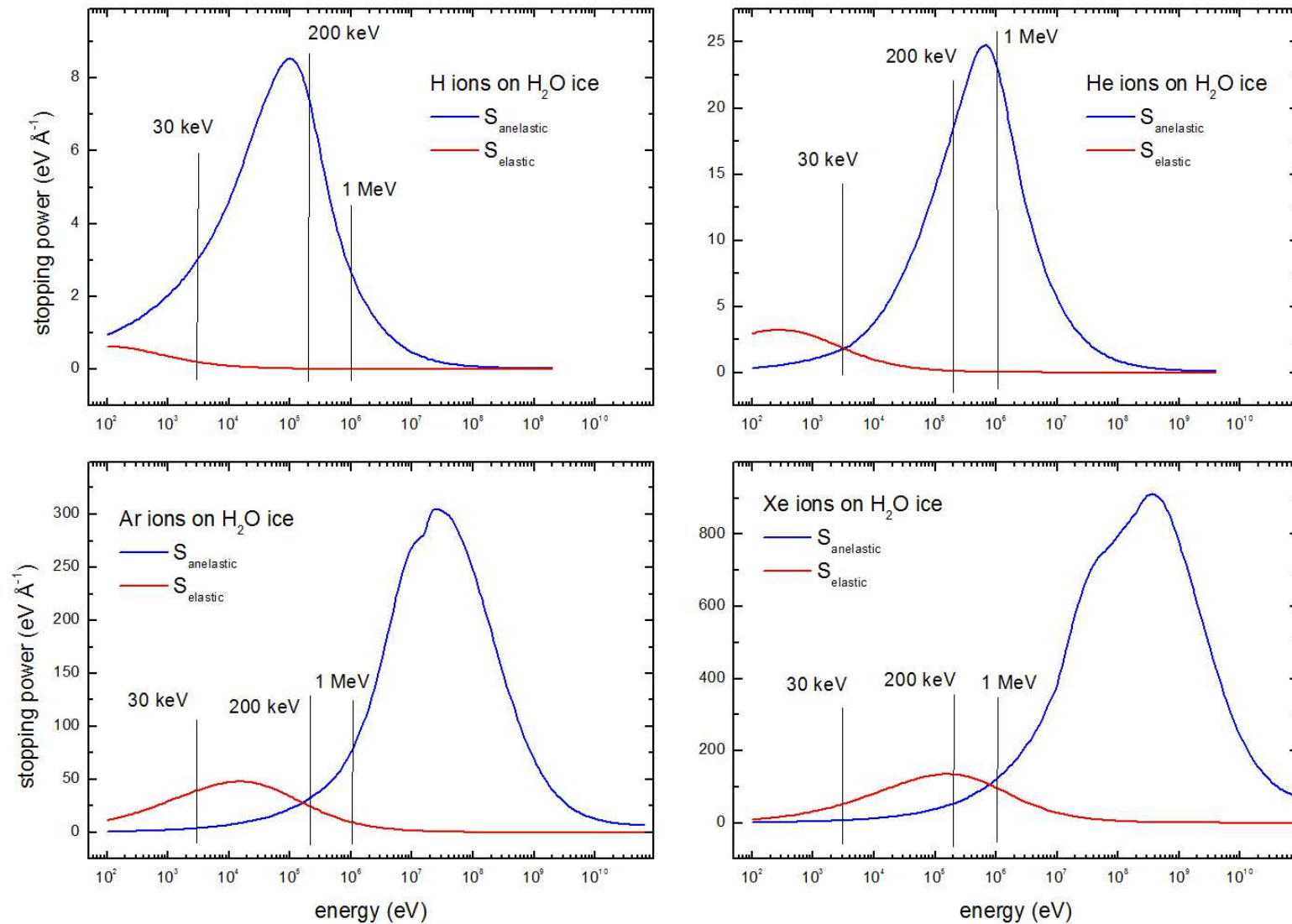
# Formation of carbon chains



**Compagnini et al. 2009,  
Carbon 47, 1605**

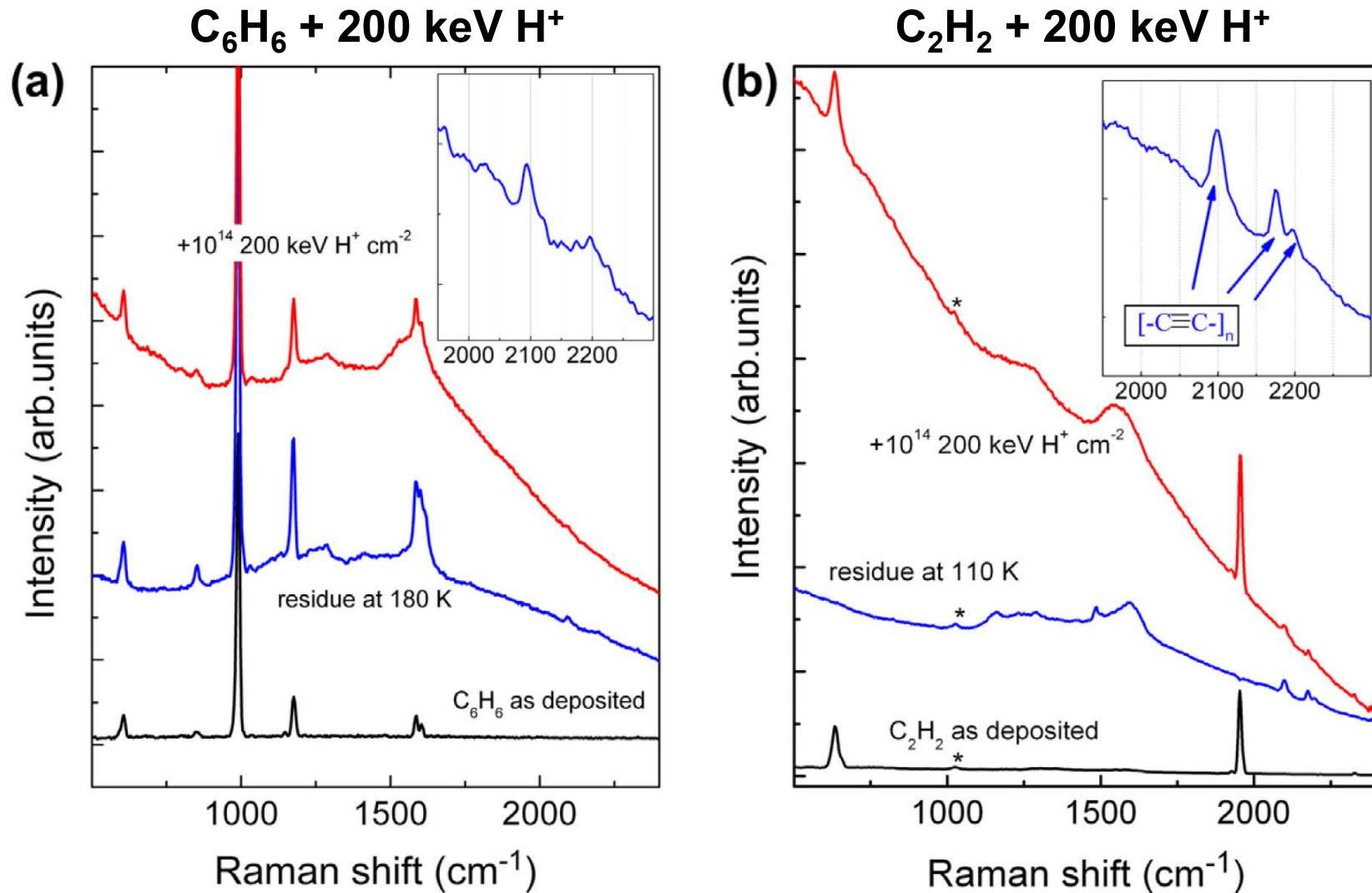


# Interaction of ions with matter



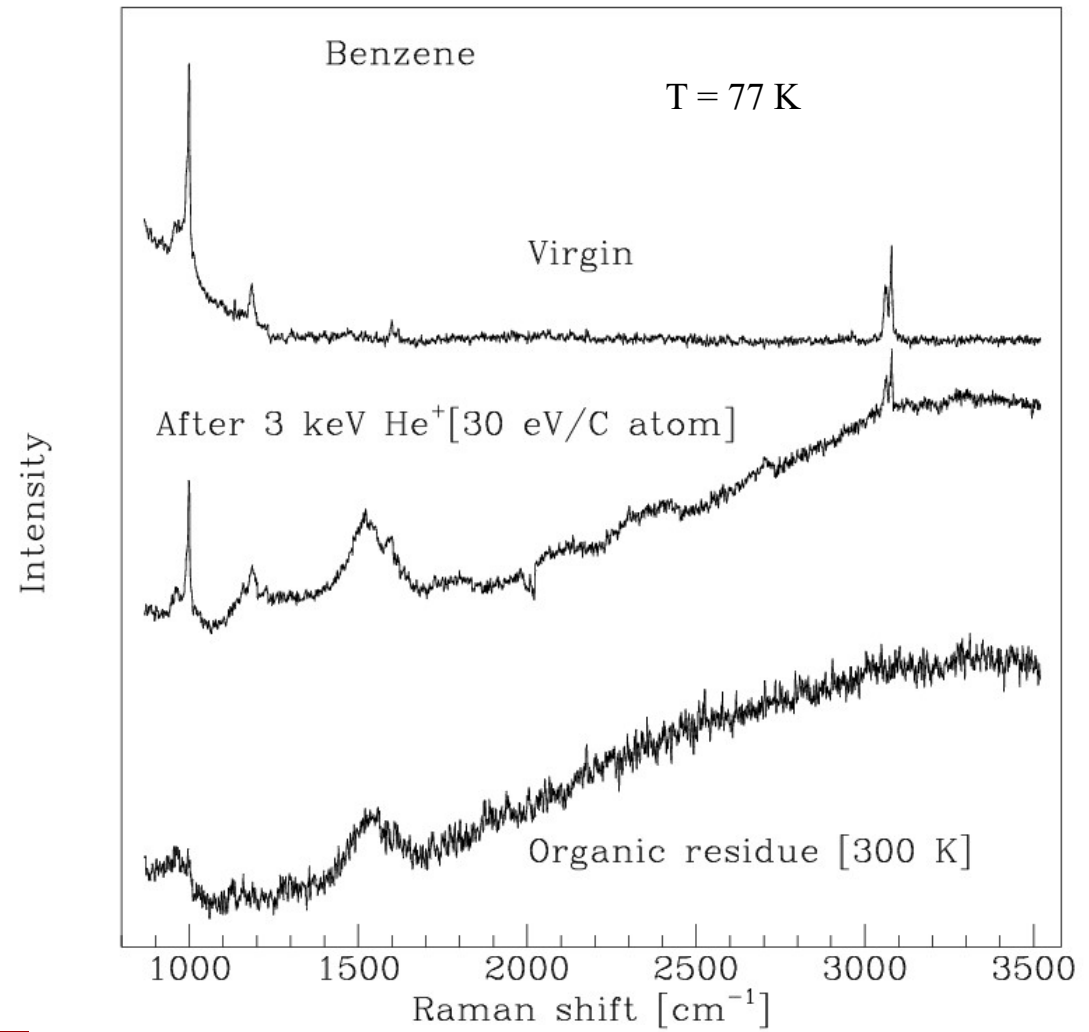
J.F. Ziegler: SRIM (Stopping and Range of Ions in Matter); TRIM (TRansport of Ions in Matter)

# Formation of carbon chains

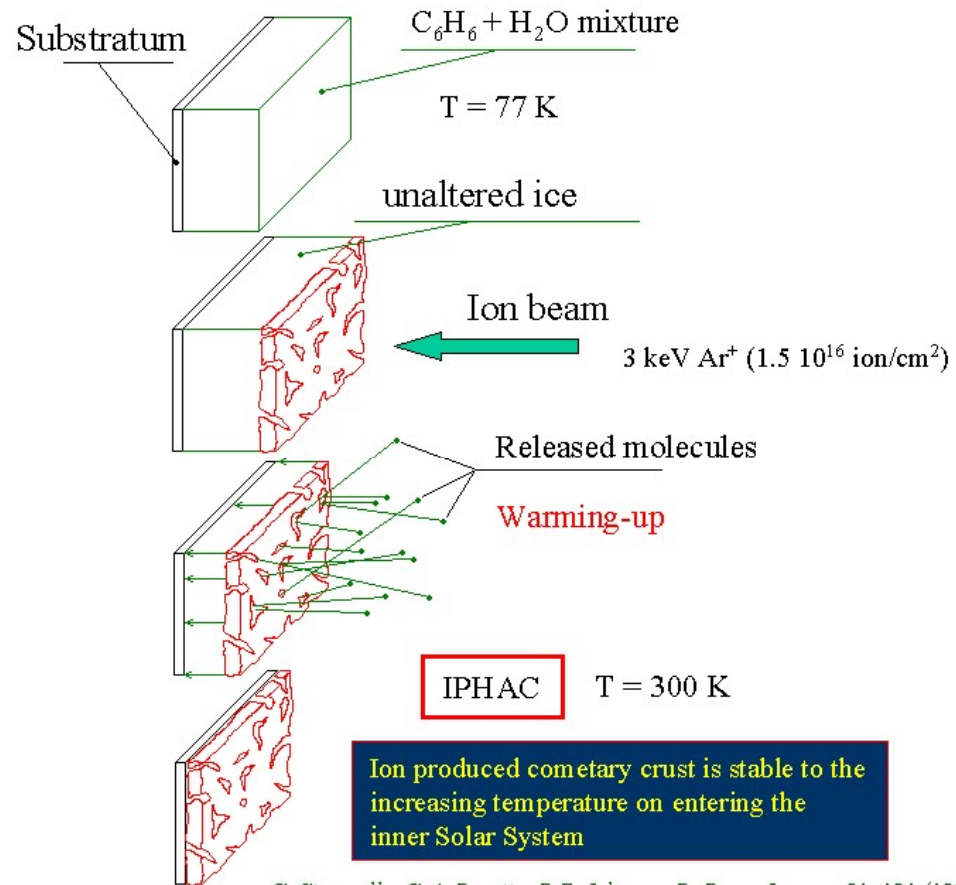


Puglisi et al. 2014, NIM B 326, 2

IPHAC (Ion Produced Hydrogenated Amorphous Carbon) formation is a general process, it has been observed for a large number of carbon containing targets both frozen ( $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}$ ,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ , etc. and their mixtures with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{N}_2$ ) and refractory (polystyrene, polypropylene, graphite, diamond, PAHs, fullerenes, etc.)

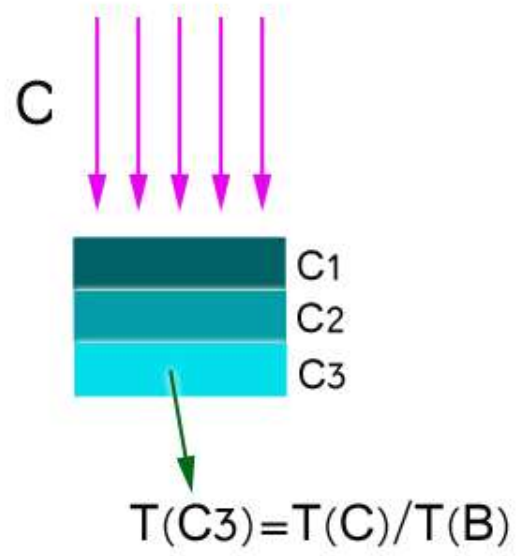
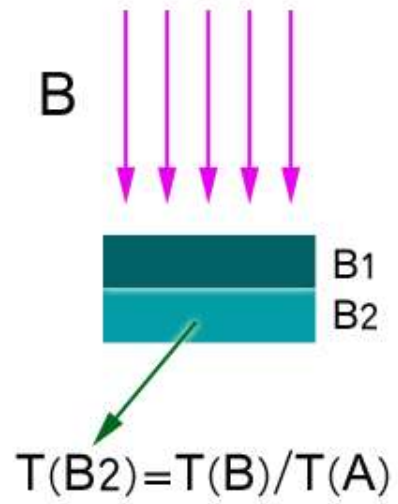
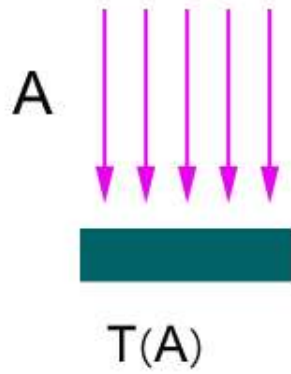


■  
*Strazzulla G., Baratta G.A., 1992, A&A, 266, 434*



*G. Strazzulla, G.A. Baratta, R.E. Johnson, B. Donn: Icarus 91, 101 (1991)*

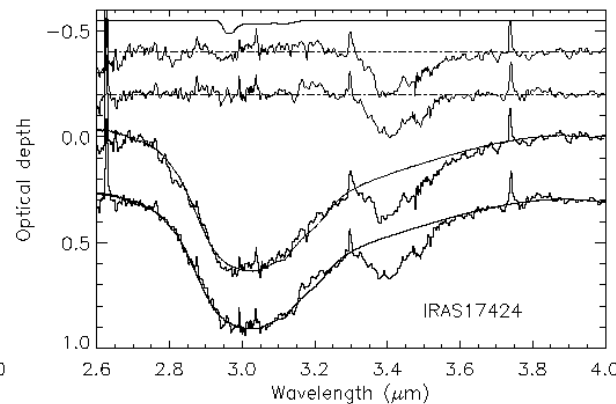
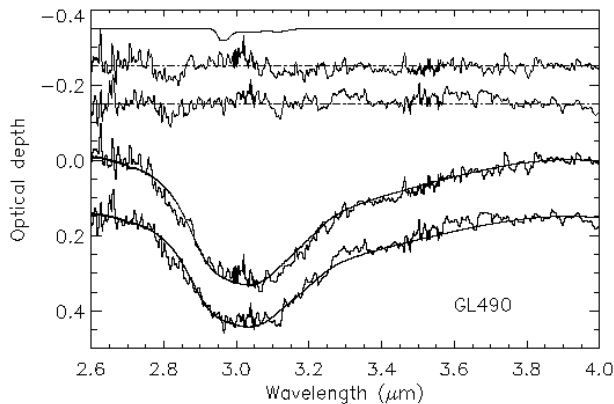
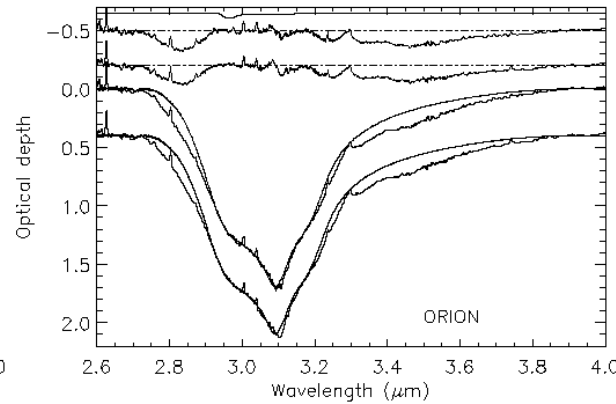
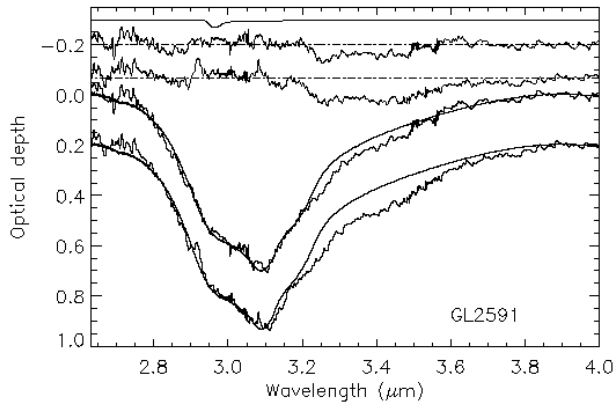
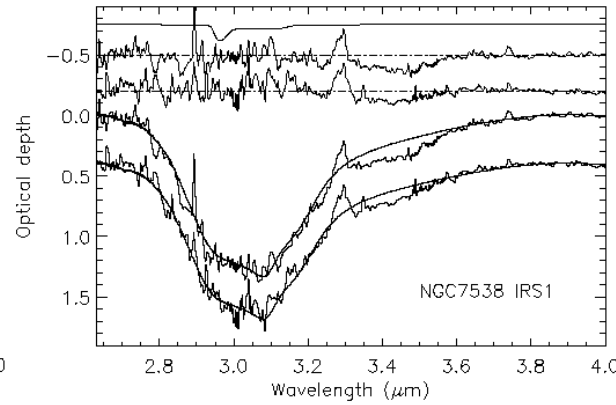
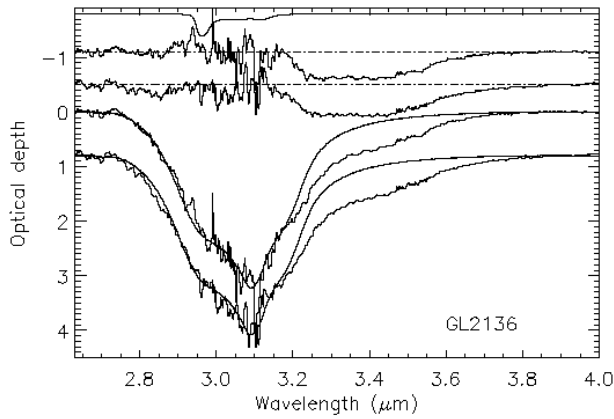




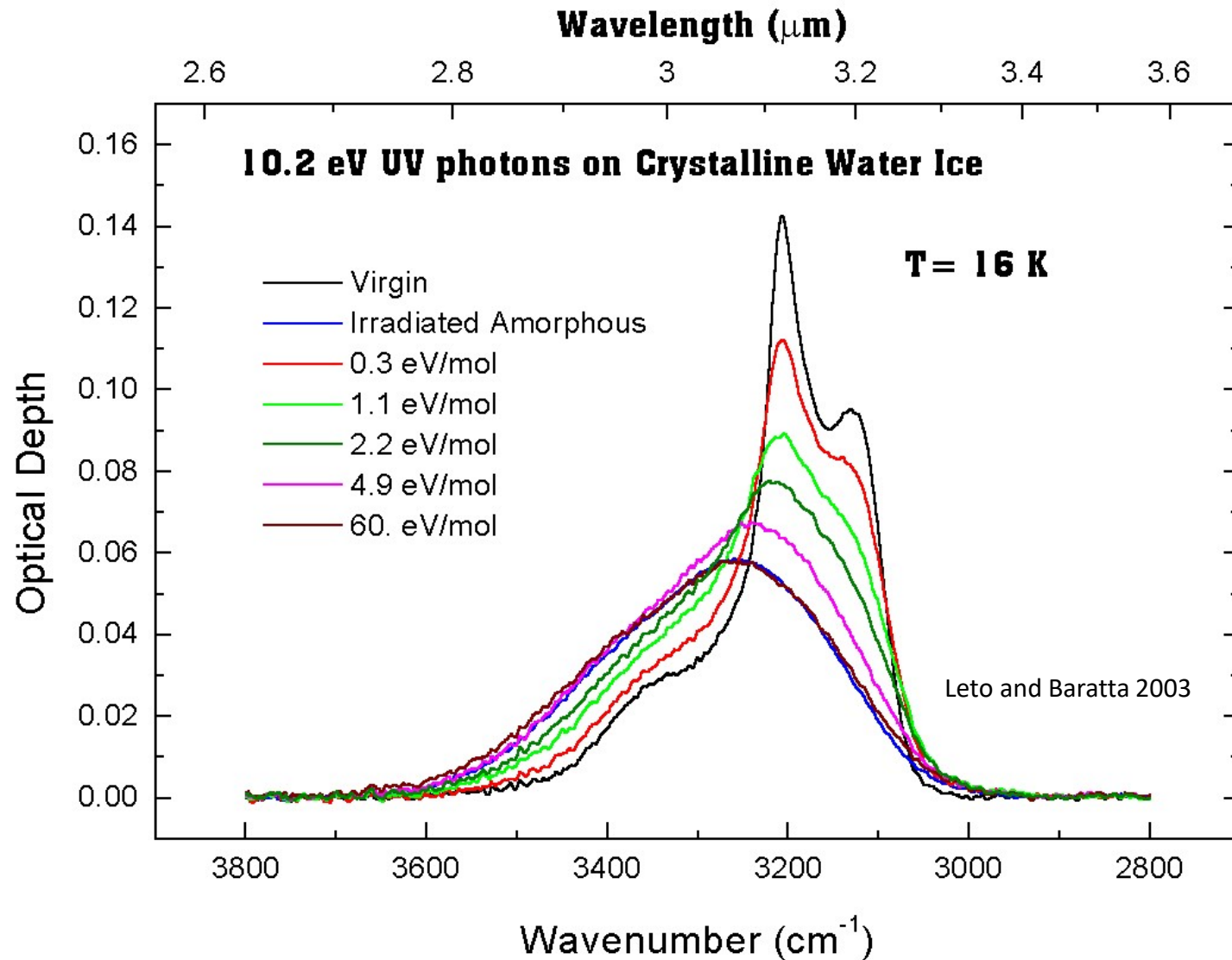
# Water ice (H<sub>2</sub>O)

Water ice shows various states of "crystallinity".

Dartois and d'Hendecourt,  
A&A 365, 144 (2001)

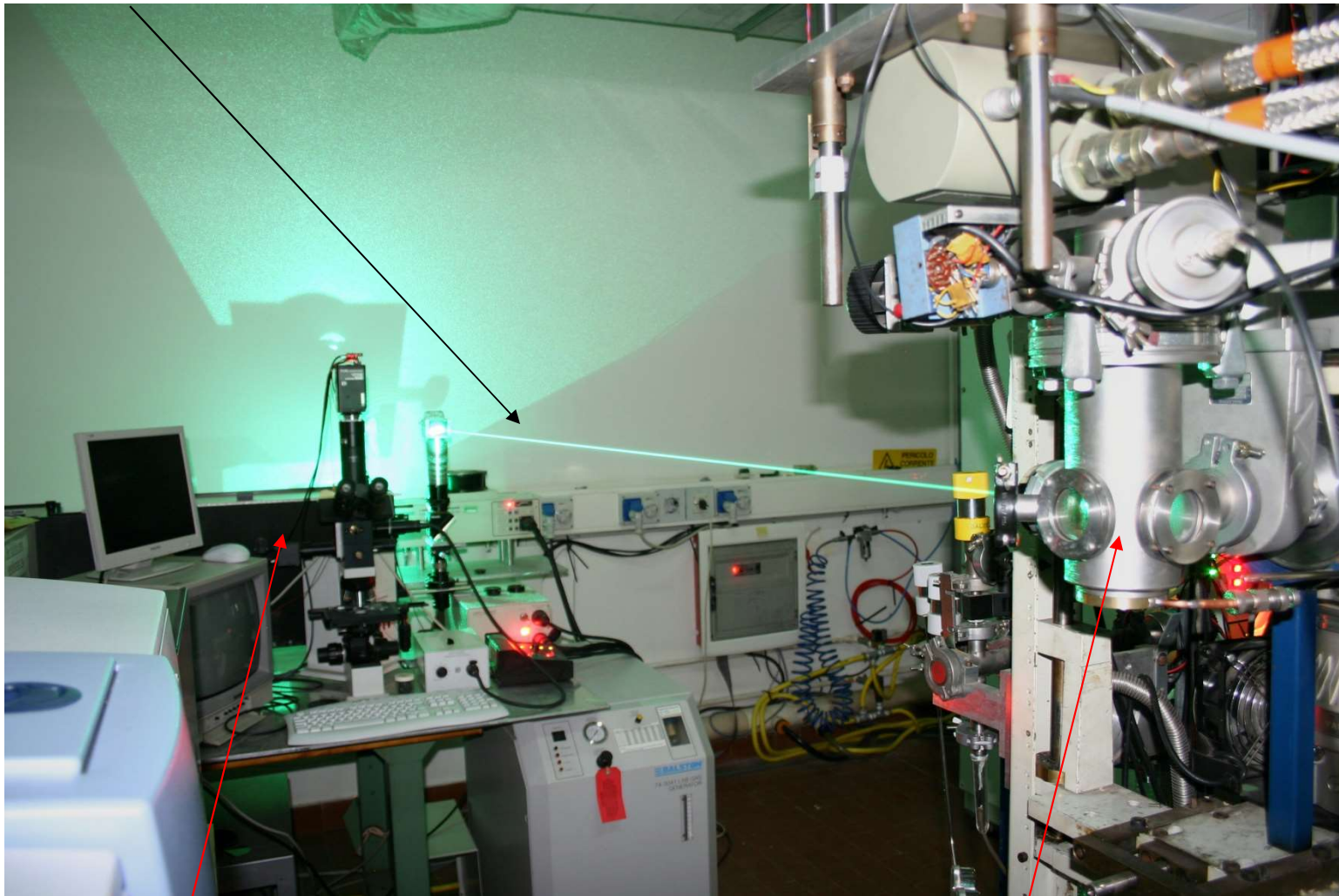


# Effects of UV photolysis on c-H<sub>2</sub>O



# In situ Raman spectroscopy

Laser Ar<sup>+</sup> (514.5 nm)

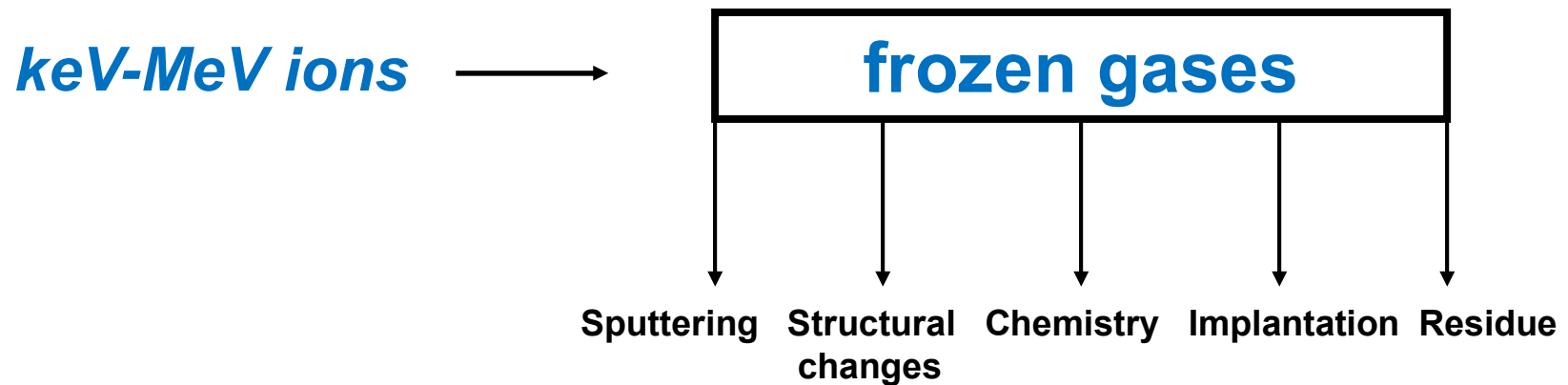


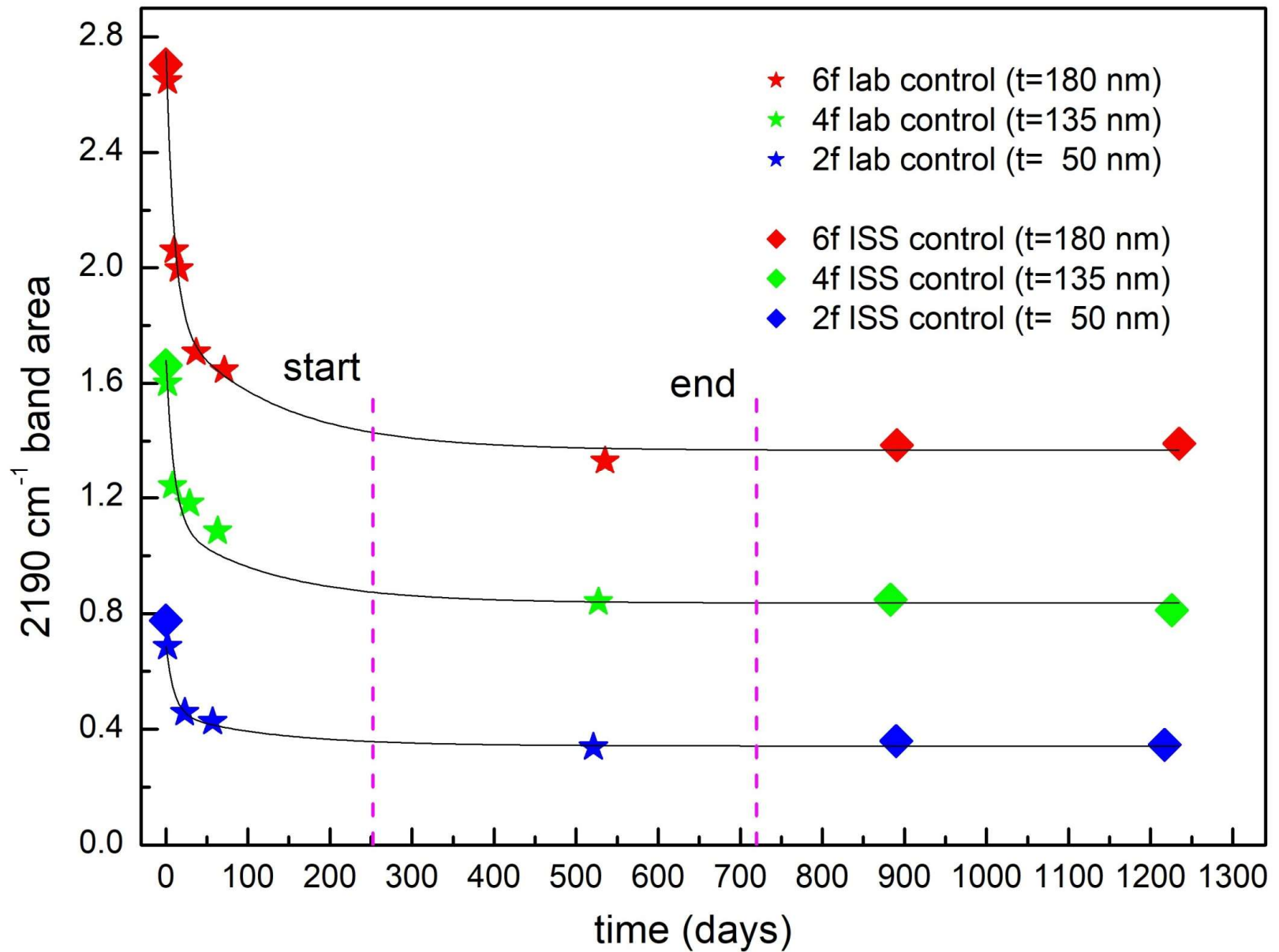
Raman spectrometer

Vacuum chamber

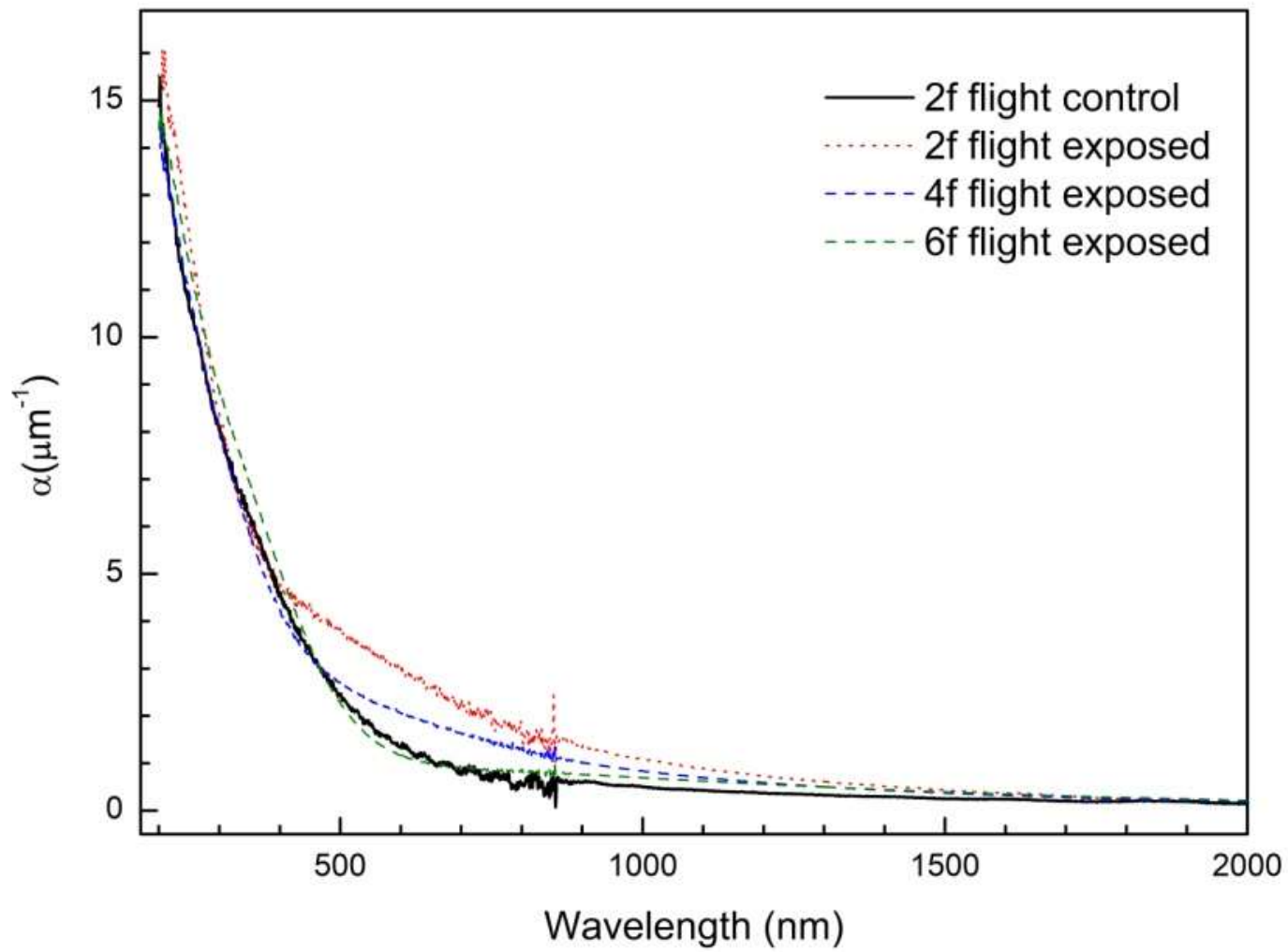


# Effects of energetic processing





Baratta, G. A.; Accolla, M.; Chaput, D.; Cottin, H.; Palumbo, M. E.; Strazzulla, G.,  
 2019, *Astrobiology*, 19, 1018-1036



## SOLAR UV PHOTOLYSIS OF ORGANICS AT ISS

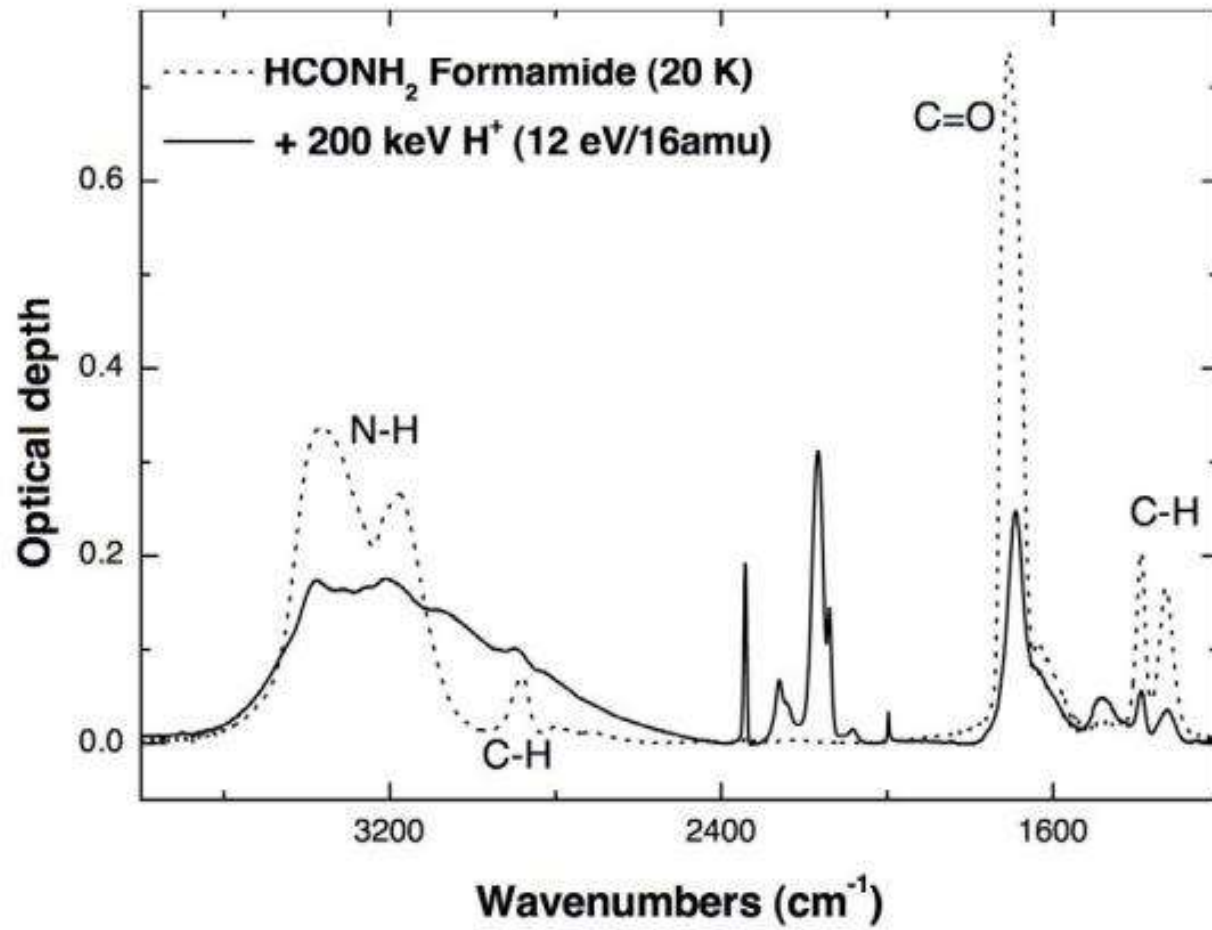
TABLE 1. ASSIGNMENT OF THE IR FEATURES OBSERVED IN THE ORGANIC RESIDUES

<i>Wavenumber (cm<sup>-1</sup>)</i>	<i>Implied functional group</i>	<i>Reference</i>
3500–3300	ali-NH <sub>2</sub> , aro-NH <sub>2</sub> str.	(a)
3220	ali-NH <sub>2</sub> , –NH– str.	(a)
2980	–CH <sub>3</sub> str.	(a)
2940	–CH <sub>2</sub> – str.	(a)
2200	–C≡N, –N≡C, –N=C=N–	(b, c) (c)
2150	OCN <sup>-</sup>	(d)
1710	C=O str.	(a)
1650–1630, 1560	arom. C=C, he-arom. N=C ali-/arom-NH <sub>2</sub> bend	(a, c)
1450	–CH <sub>3</sub> bend	(a)
1415	–CH <sub>2</sub> – bend	(a)
1380	C–CH <sub>3</sub> , C–(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	(a)
1339	C–N arom. str.	(c)
1240	unidentified	

References: (a)= Quirico *et al.*, 2008; (b)= Mutsukura and Akita, 1999; (c)= Imanaka *et al.*, 2004; (d)= Palumbo *et al.*, 2004.

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Baratta, G. A.; Accolla, M.; Chaput, D.; Cottin, H.; Palumbo, M. E.; Strazzulla, G., 2019, *Astrobiology*, 19, 1018-1036



*Brucato J.R., Baratta G.A., Strazzulla G. 2006, A&A, 455, 395*