

07 nov 2013 – Journée ESEP

ASTROCHIMIE :
Simuler, Modéliser, Détecter

Simuler l'atmosphère de Titan en laboratoire

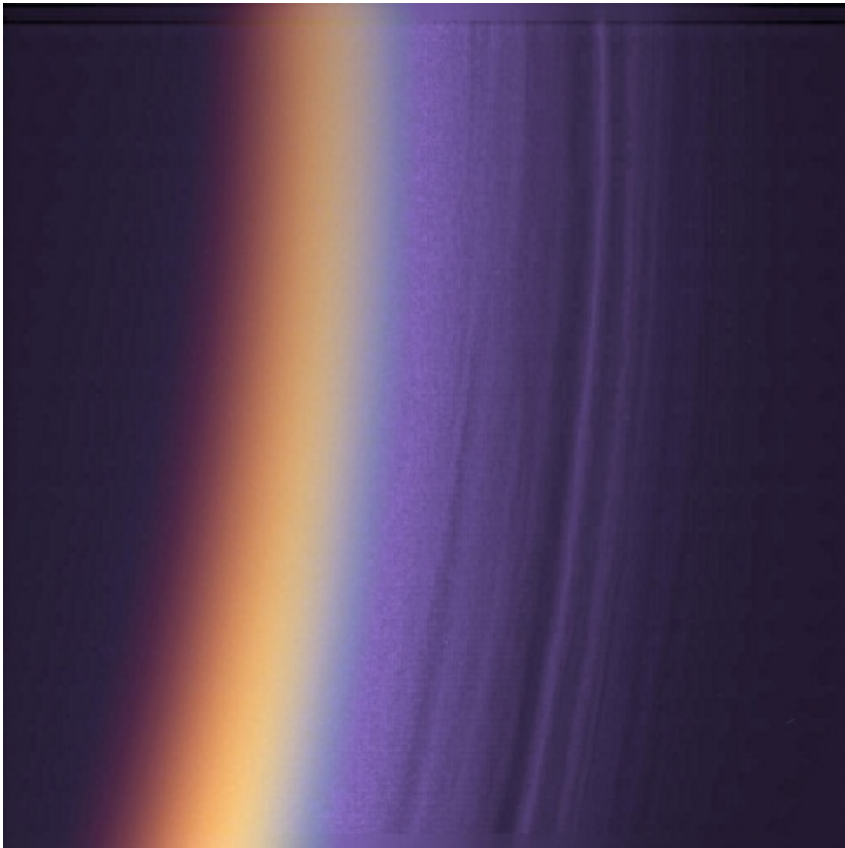
De la complémentarité « Simulation de laboratoire / Mission spatiale »



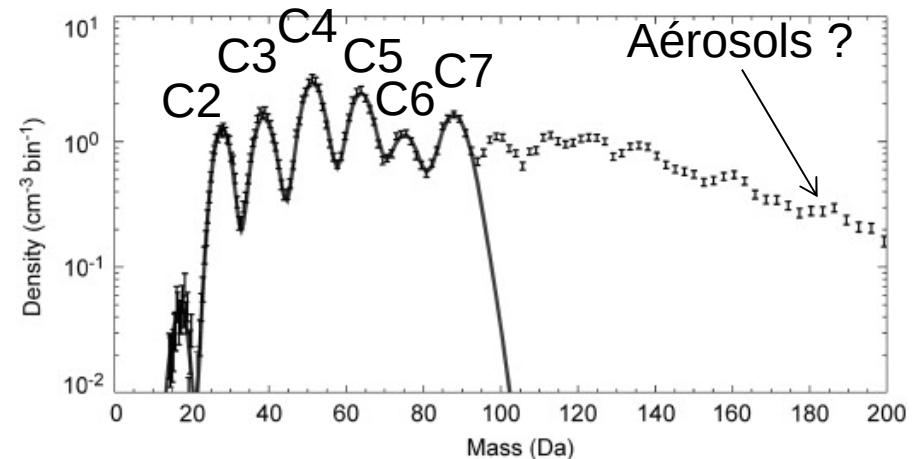
Artist view of Cassini orbiting Saturn (© NASA)

Nathalie Carrasco

Haute atmosphère et aérosols

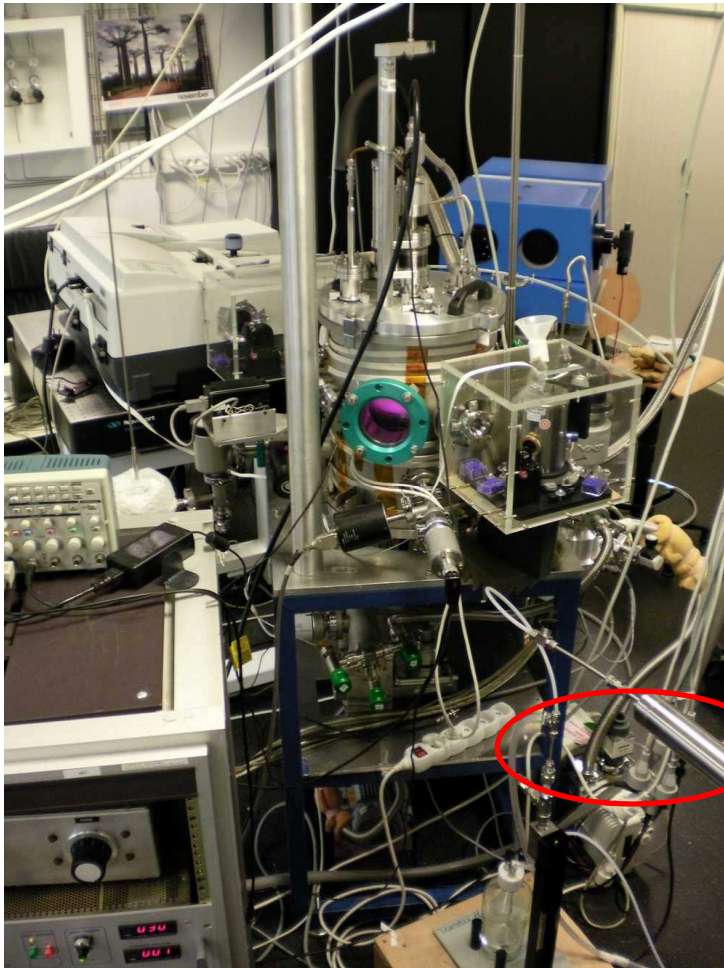


La haute atmosphère de Titan :
une complexité inattendue, qui a pris
tous les modèles chimiques de court



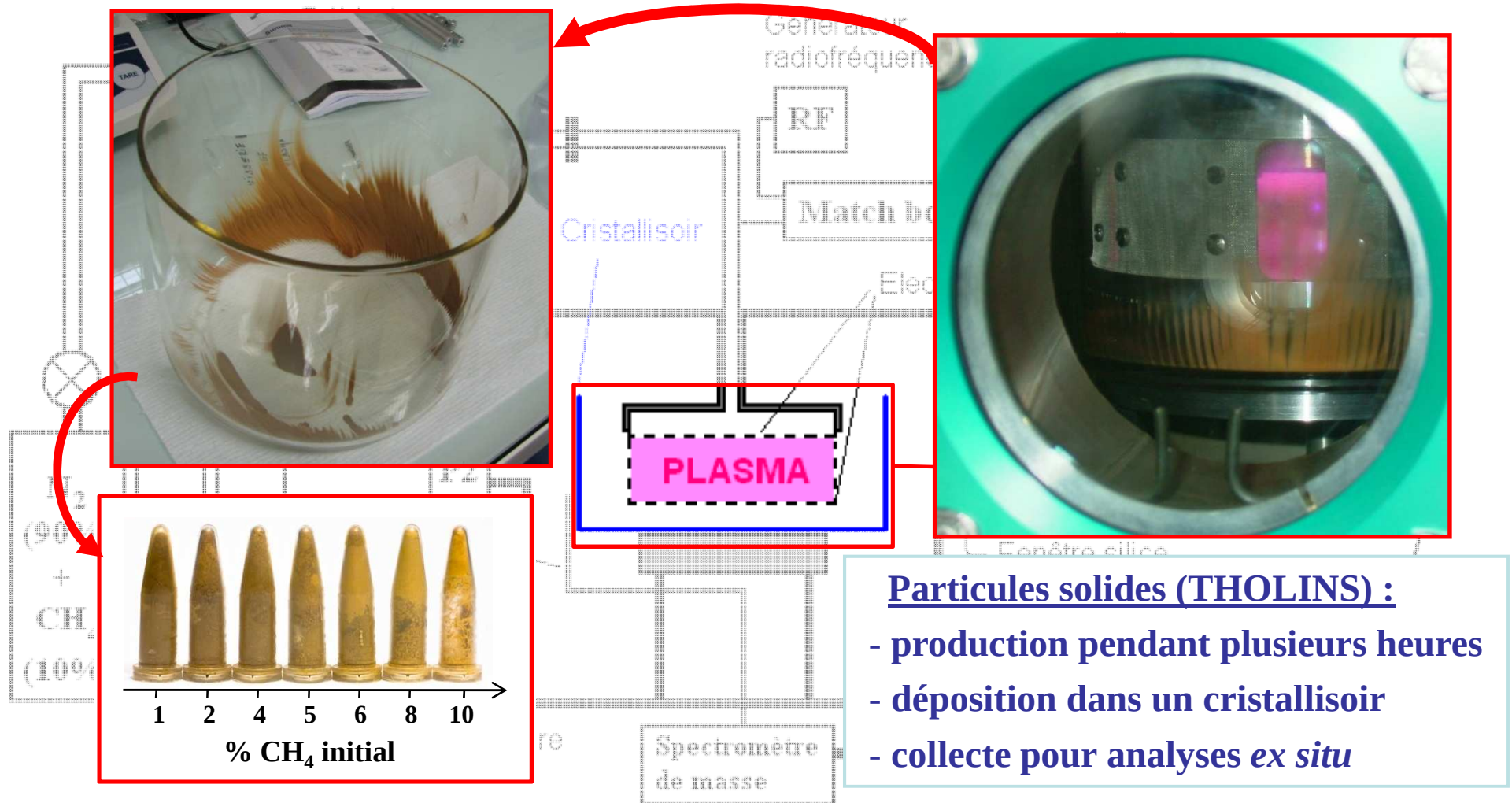
Spectre de masse des ions positifs
in situ: instrument CAPS-IBS-Cassini
(Waite et al. 2007)

L'expérience plasma : PAMPRE



- Décharge plasma RF
 - Plasma « froid »: neutres à température ambiante
 - Plasma « poudreux »: Optimal pour la production d'aérosols
- SMARD: coll. LISA-LATMOS
 - Analyse chimique et granulométrique in-situ

Collecte des aérosols

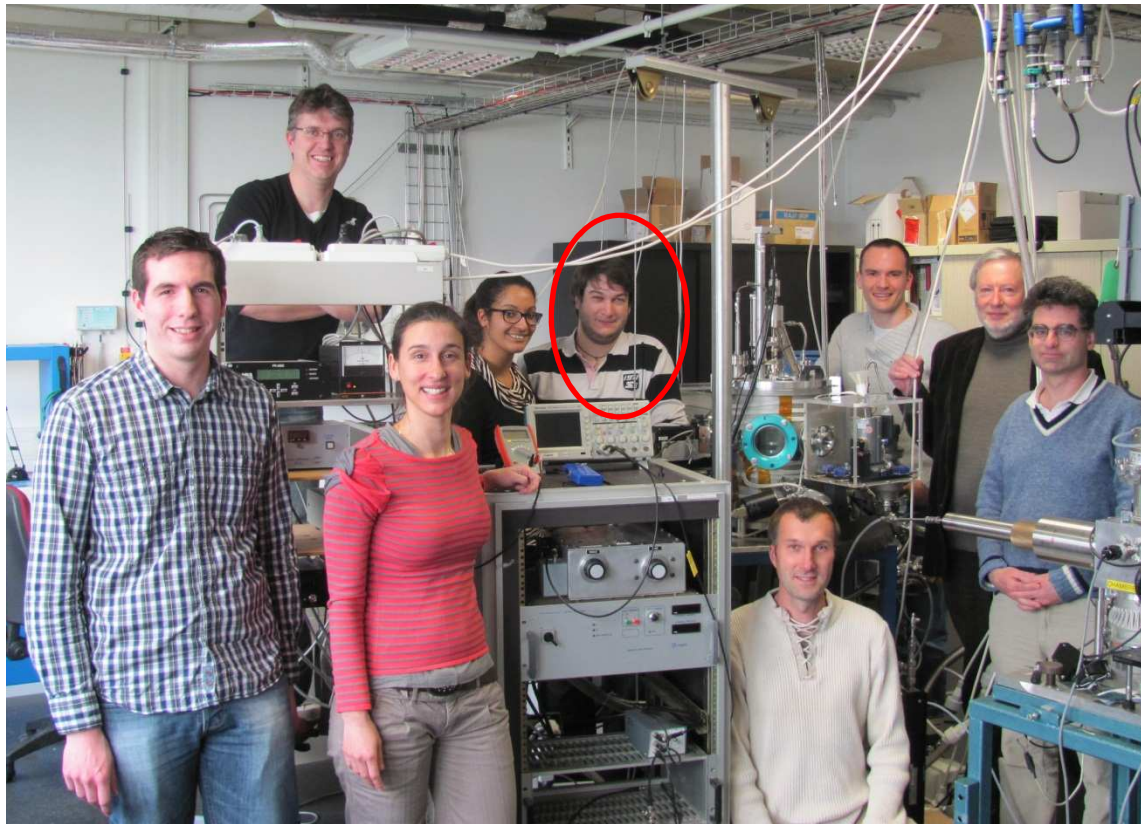


Analyse des tholins : thèse 2010-2013

Cyril
Szopa

Sarah
Tigrine

Thomas
Gautier



Ludovic
Vettier

Guy
Cernogora

Jean-
Jacques
Correia

Benjamin
Fleury

Nathalie
Carrasco

Pierre
Gilbert

Propriétés optiques des tholins

- Analysis at SOLEIL Synchrotron facility (France, SMIS Beamline)
- 4000 - 100 cm⁻¹ (2.5 - 100 μm)
- Measurements in Absorbance
=> need of offset and/or normalization => Lose information
- Measurement of sample thickness to access the linear absorption coefficient

Beer-Lambert Law:

$$I = I_0 \times \exp(-\sigma \times [n] \times 2d)$$

$$I = I_0 \times \exp(-\varepsilon \times 2d)$$

=> If d is known => ε determination



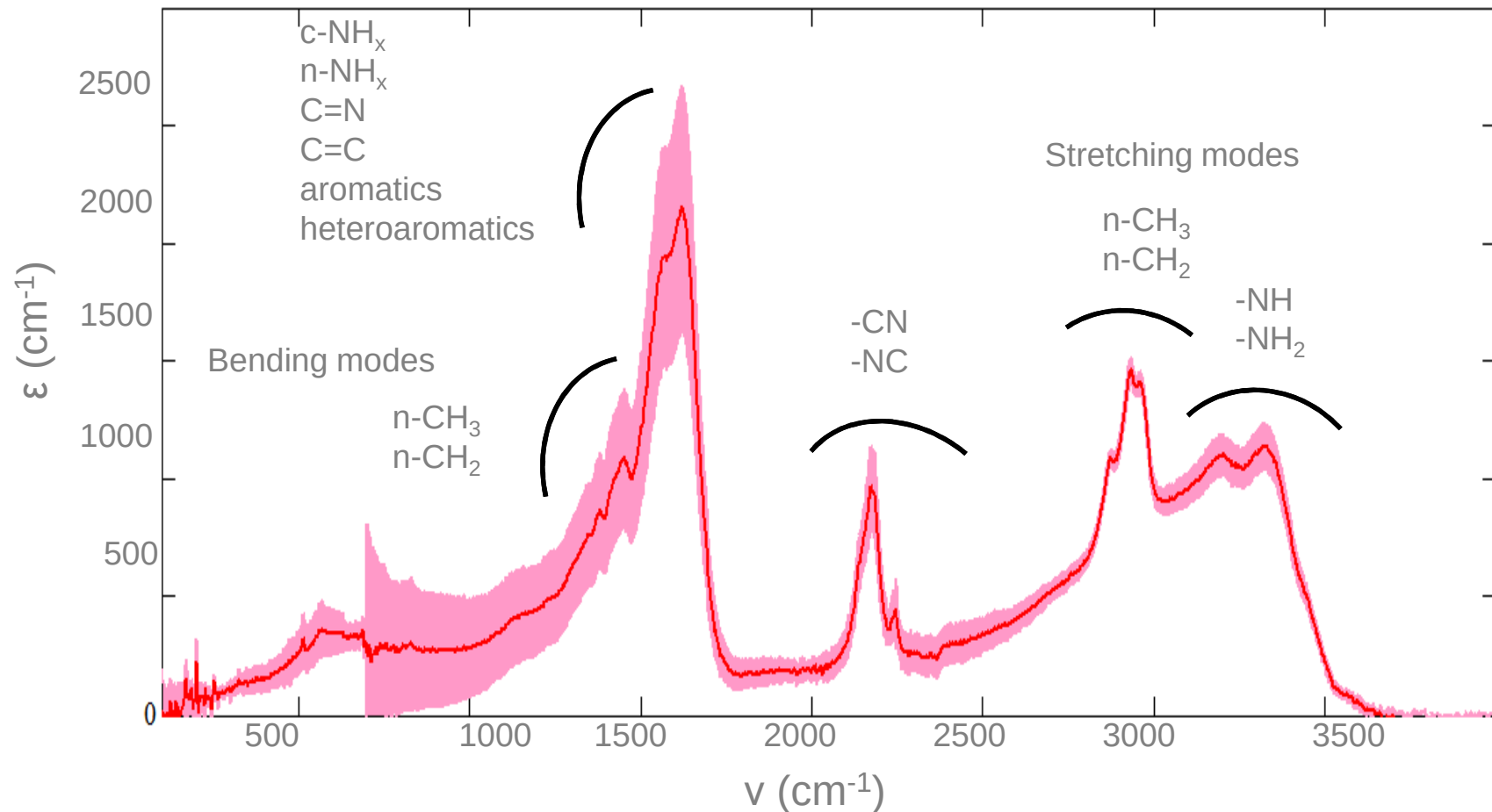
σ: absorption cross section (cm²)

[n]: absorber density (cm⁻³)

d: pass length (cm)

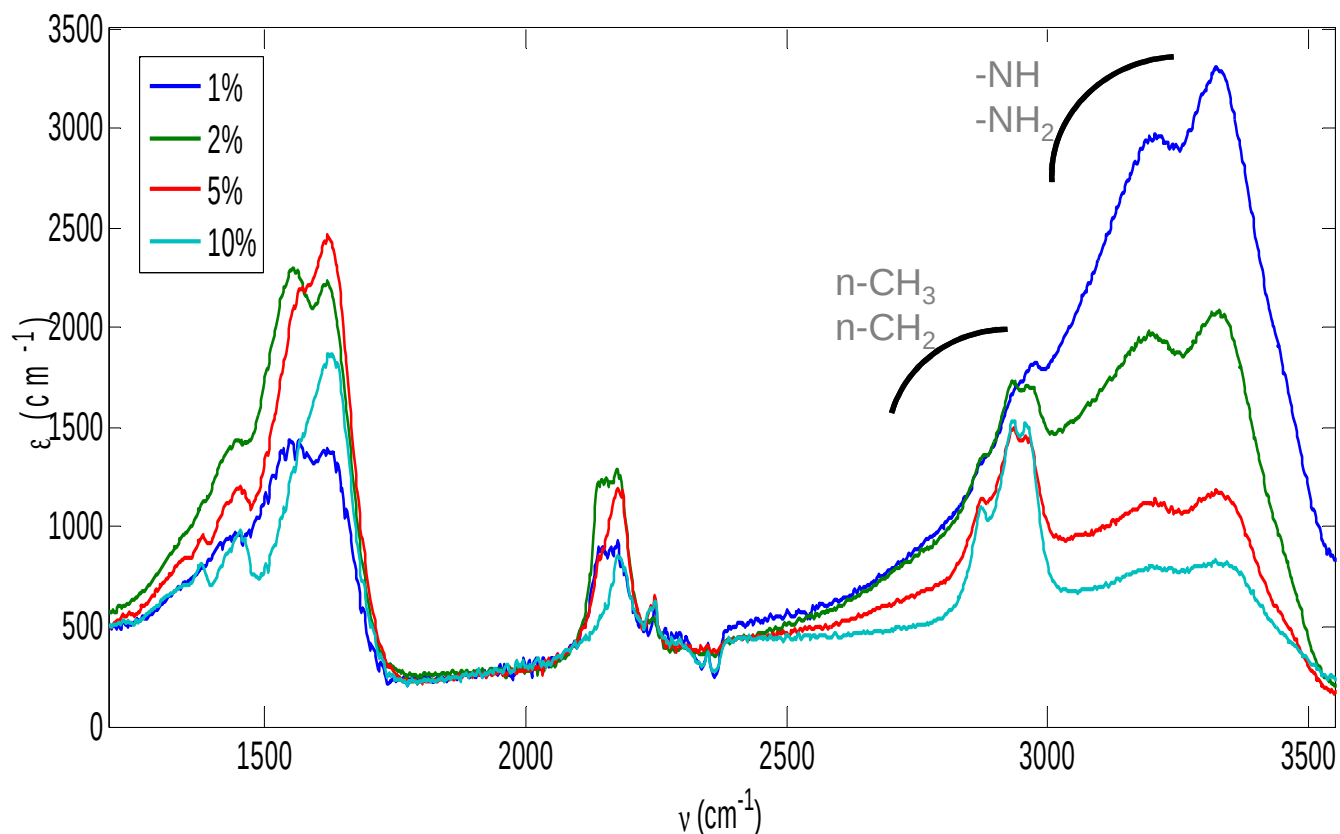
ε: linear absorption coefficient (cm⁻¹)

Spectre infrarouge de tholins du MIR au FIR



Tholins linear absorption coefficient as a function of wavenumber
Pink envelopes provide 2 σ uncertainties

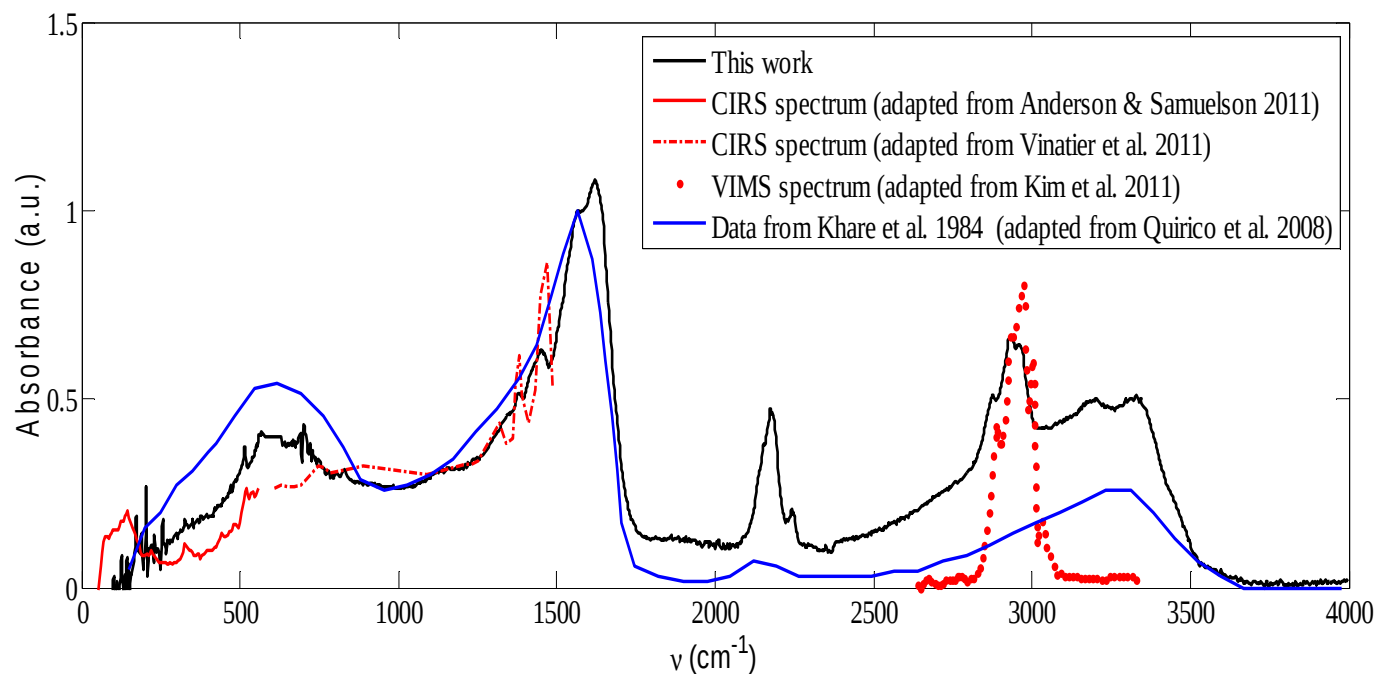
Influence du méthane sur les bandes amines



Comparison of tholins spectra according to methane percentage in the gas mixture

- Amine decreases when methane increases
- CN and pattern @1600 cm^{-1} maximum for intermediate % CH_4
- Aliphatic structures more visible at high % CH_4
- Might have played a role during Titan history

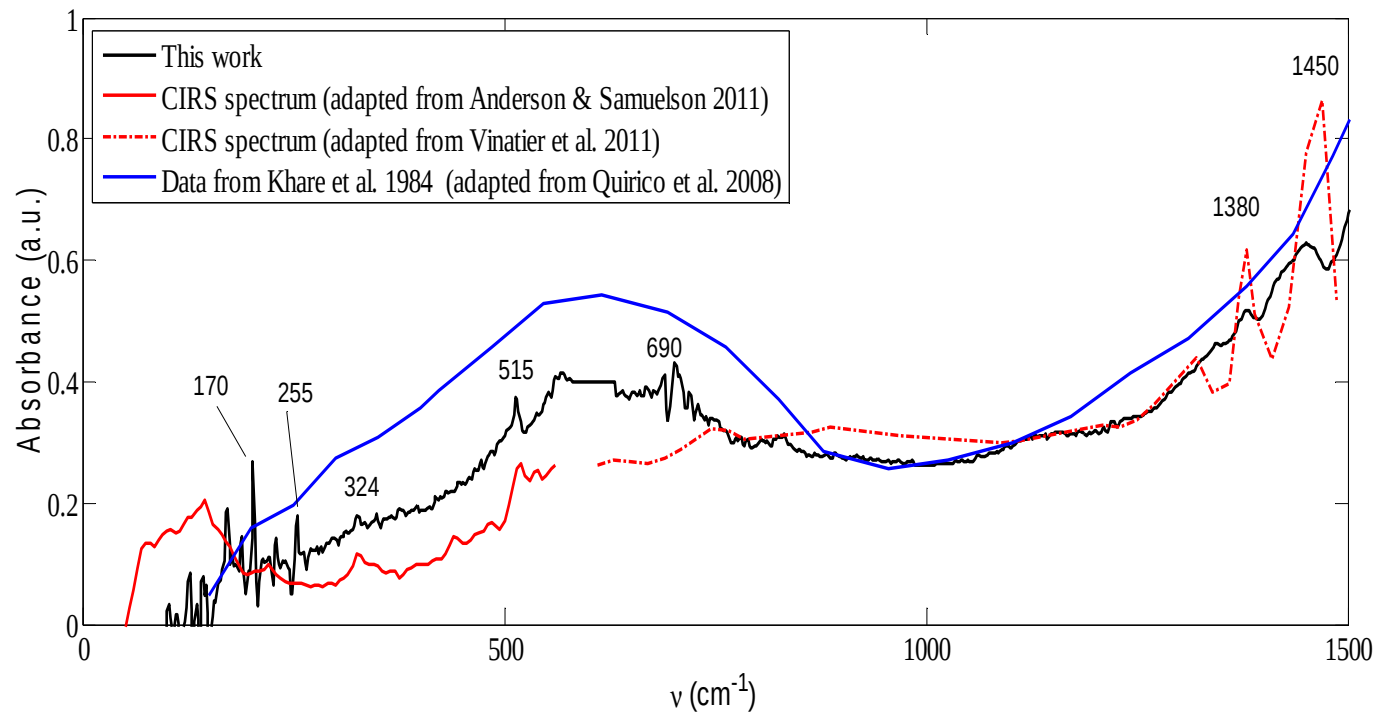
Comparison aux observations Cassini



Comparison of PAMPRE tholins (5%) spectra with Cassini

- CIRS (100 – 1500 cm^{-1})
(*Vinatier et al. 2011, Anderson et al. 2011*)
- VIMS (2700–3300 cm^{-1})
(*Belluci et al. 2009, Rannou et al. 2010*)
- Global agreement in patterns position

Comparison aux données CIRS



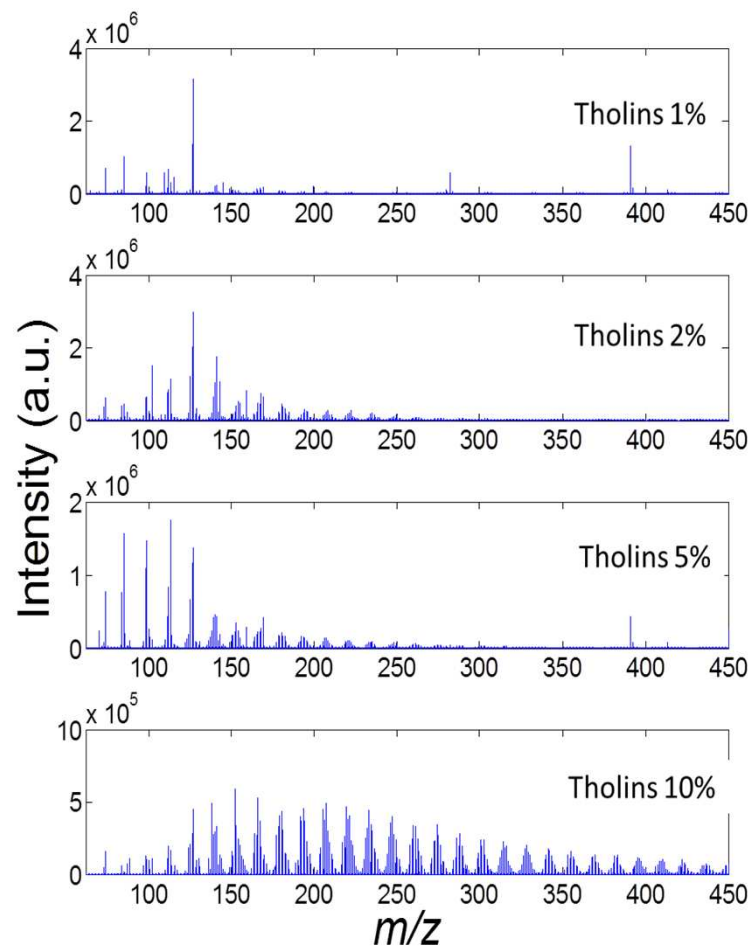
Close up from 0 – 1500 cm^{-1} region

– 1450 – 1380 cm^{-1} bands
(aliphatic
carbons)

• Confirmed some
weak bands
suspected in the
Far-IR:

- 515 cm^{-1}
- 324 cm^{-1}

Analyse chimique des tholins

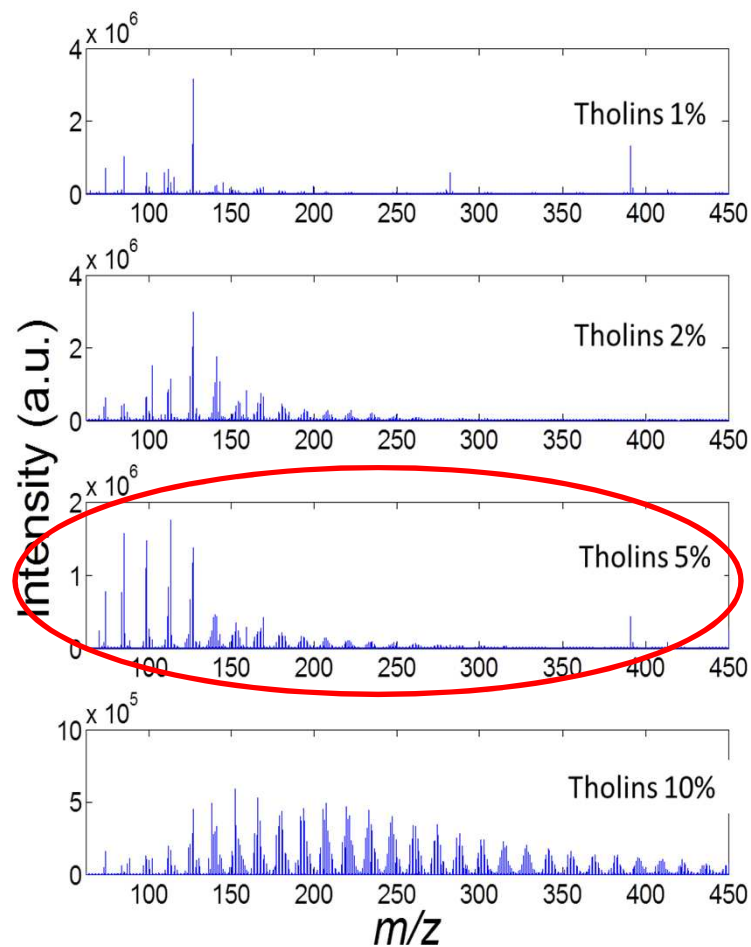


Tholins orbitrap mass spectra

At 'macro scale':

- 2 structures:
 - $m/z < 150$: isolated intense peaks
 - $m/z > 150$: regularly spaced clusters
- First structure predominant at low %CH₄, second at high % CH₄
- Co-polymeric shape of the mass spectrum

Analyse chimique des tholins

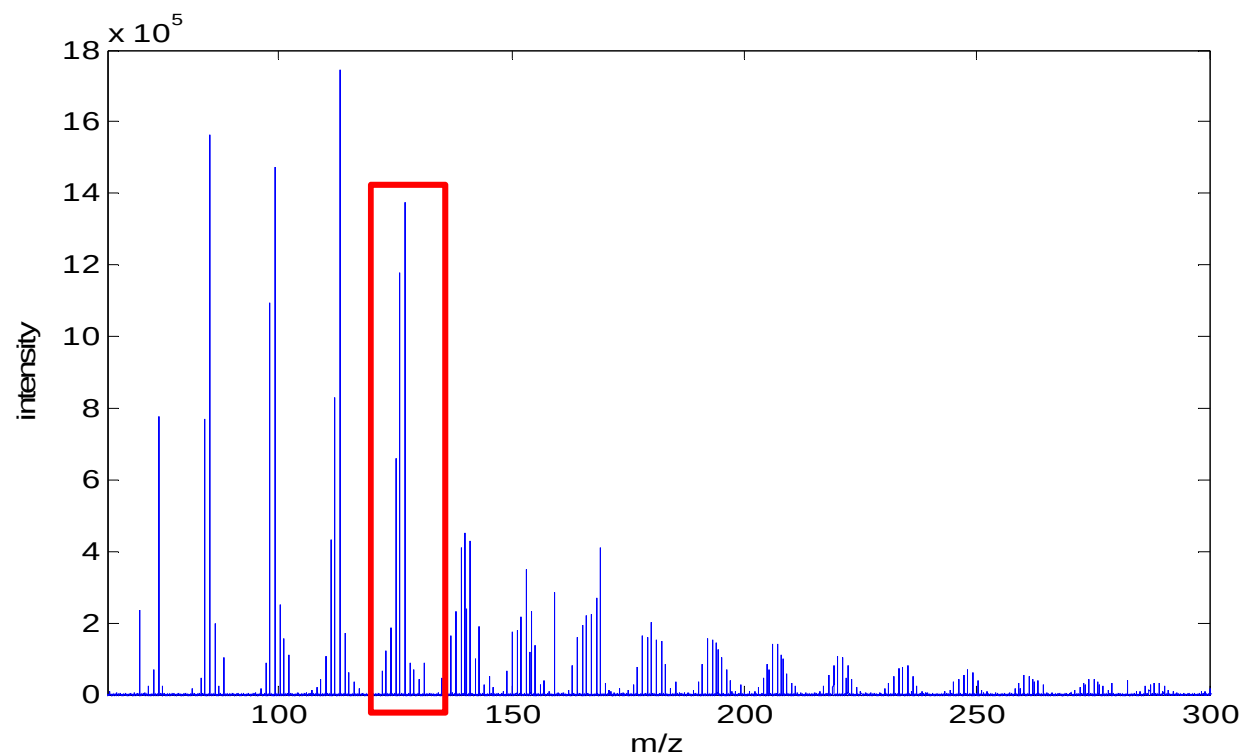


Close up of Tholins orbitrap mass spectrum around m/z 127

At 'micro scale':

- All peaks are detected in all samples

Analyse chimique des tholins

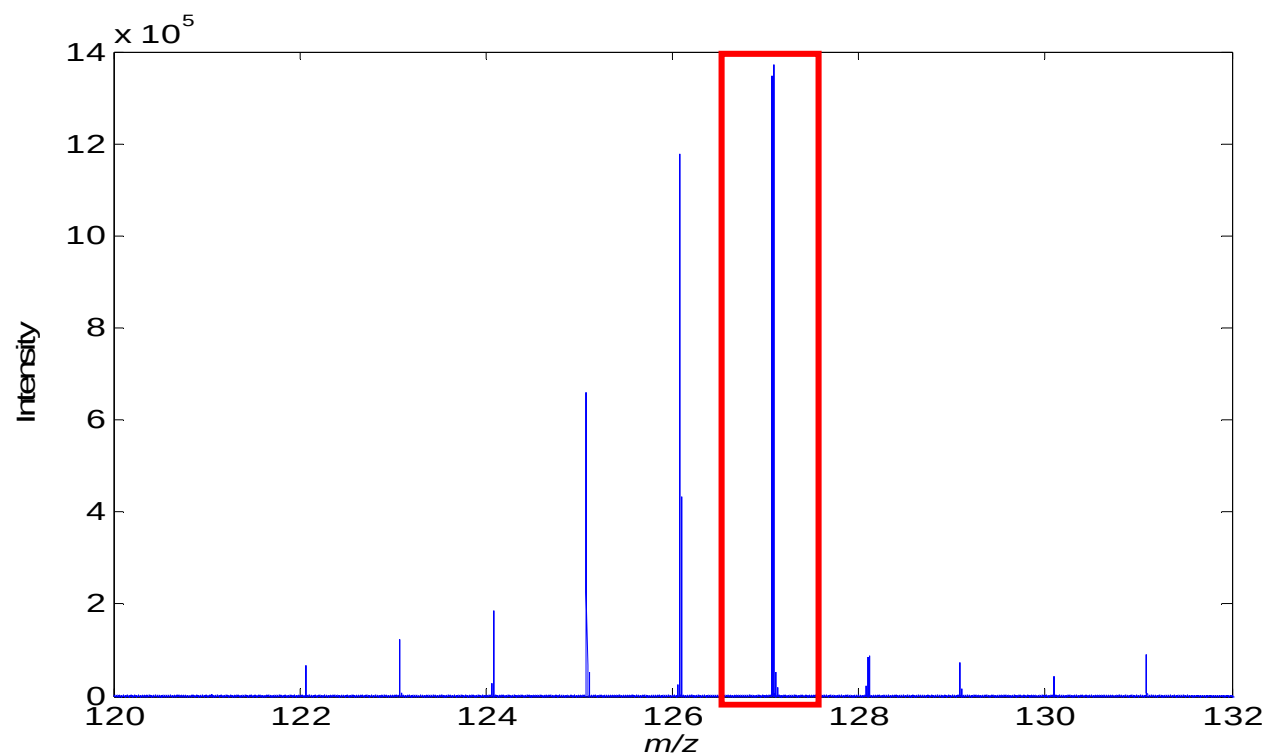


– Access to the formula of the compounds detected

- ~15.000 species detected from m/z 60

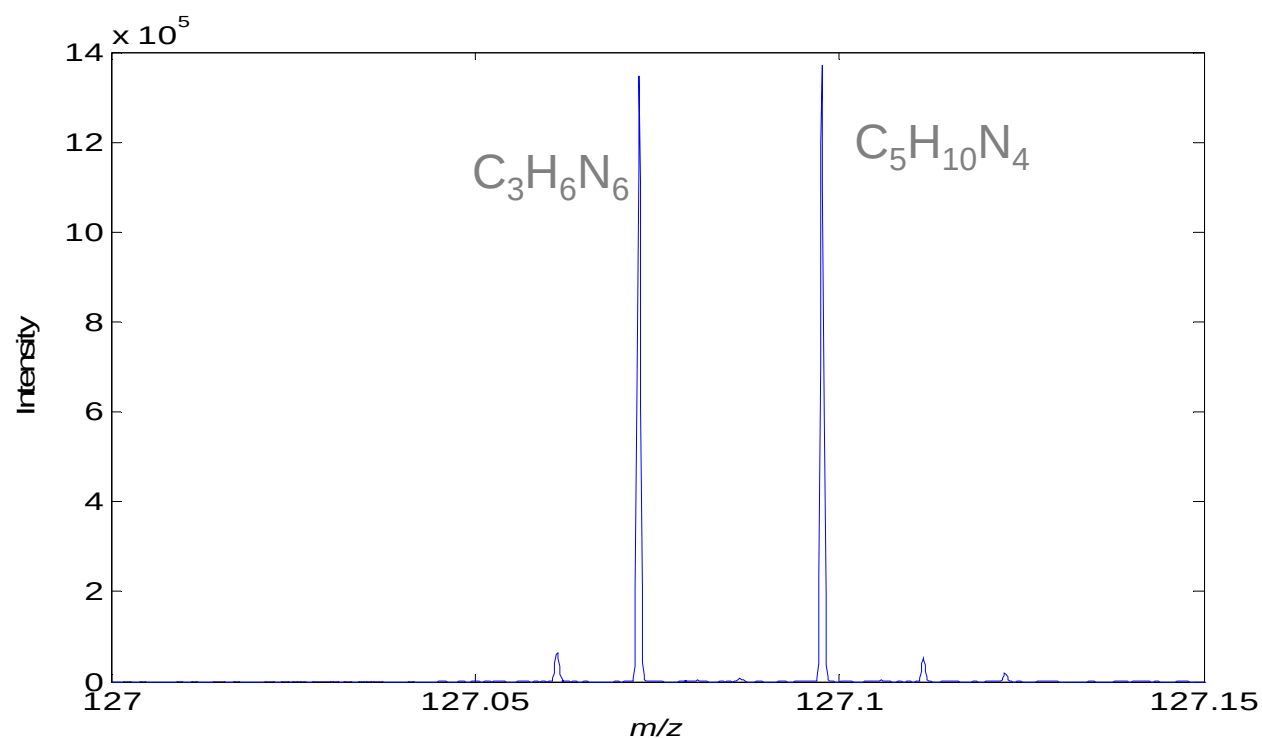
Haute résolution en masse : Orbitrap

Analyse chimique des tholins



- Access to the formula of the compounds detected
- ~15.000 species detected from m/z 60

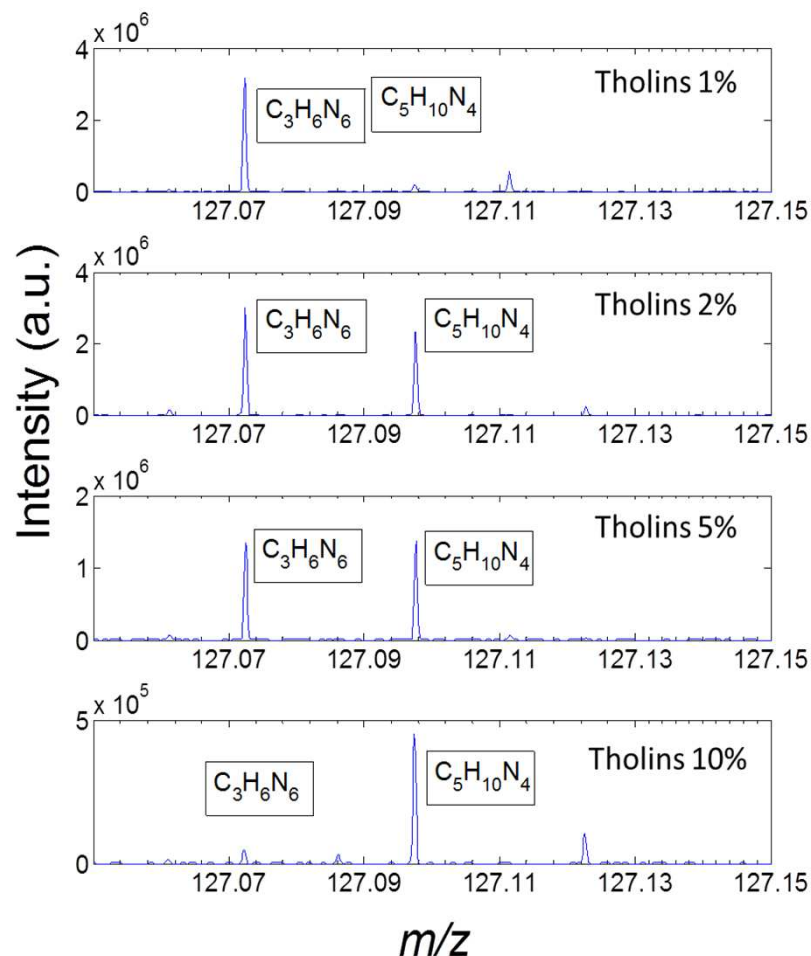
Analyse chimique des tholins



– Access to the formula of the compounds detected

- ~15.000 species detected from m/z 60

Analyse chimique des tholins



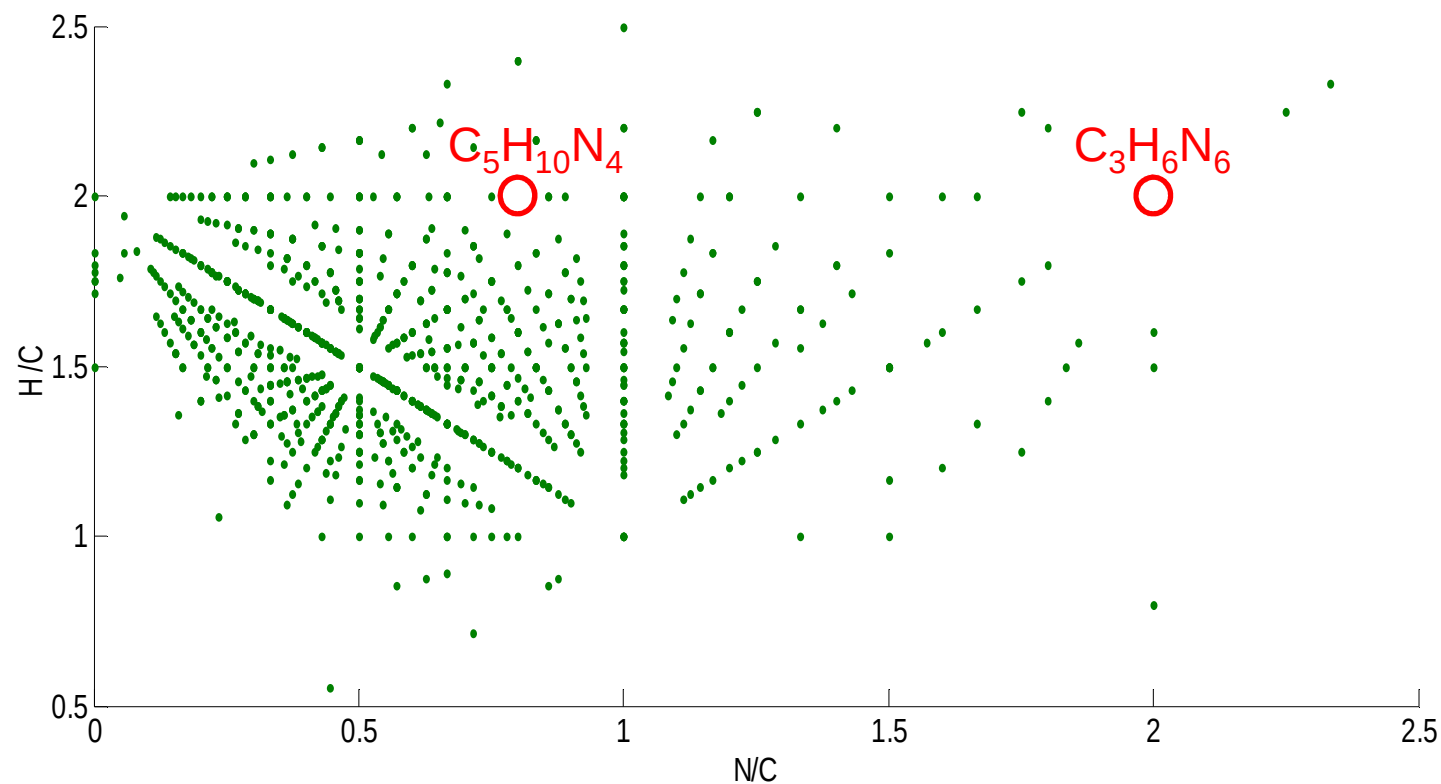
Close up of Tholins orbitrap mass spectrum around m/z 127

At 'micro scale':

- All peaks are detected in all samples
- Predominance of highly nitrogeneous molecules at low %CH₄, the opposite at high %CH₄
- Progressive transition between the two regimes (high N and high C contents)
- Effect observed in all clusters of the spectrum!

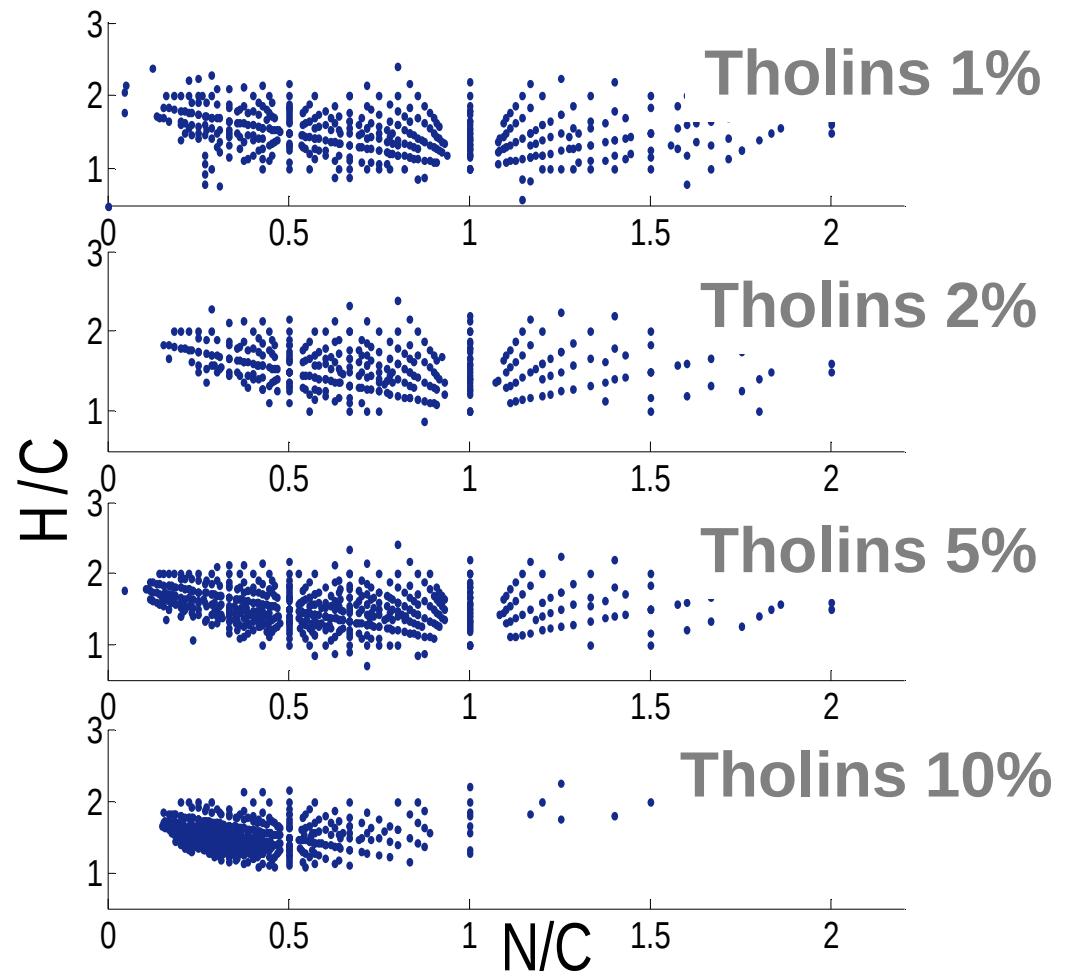
Diagrammes de Van Krevelen

- Each molecule is displaced on the diagram following its H/C and N/C ratio

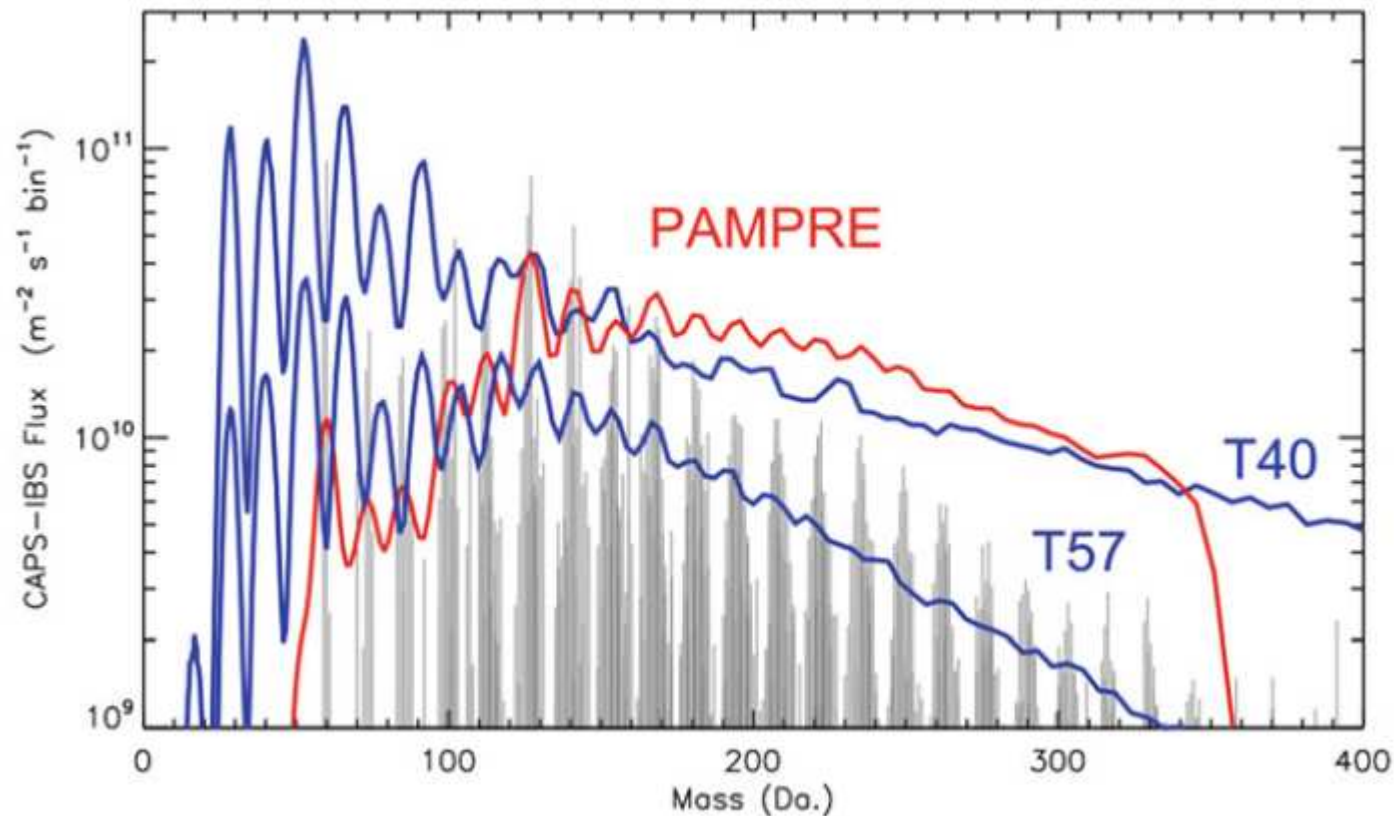


Diagrammes de Van Krevelen

- Each molecule is displaced on the diagram following its H/C and N/C ratio
- Depletion of the 'right wing' at high %CH₄
- Several polymer families visible



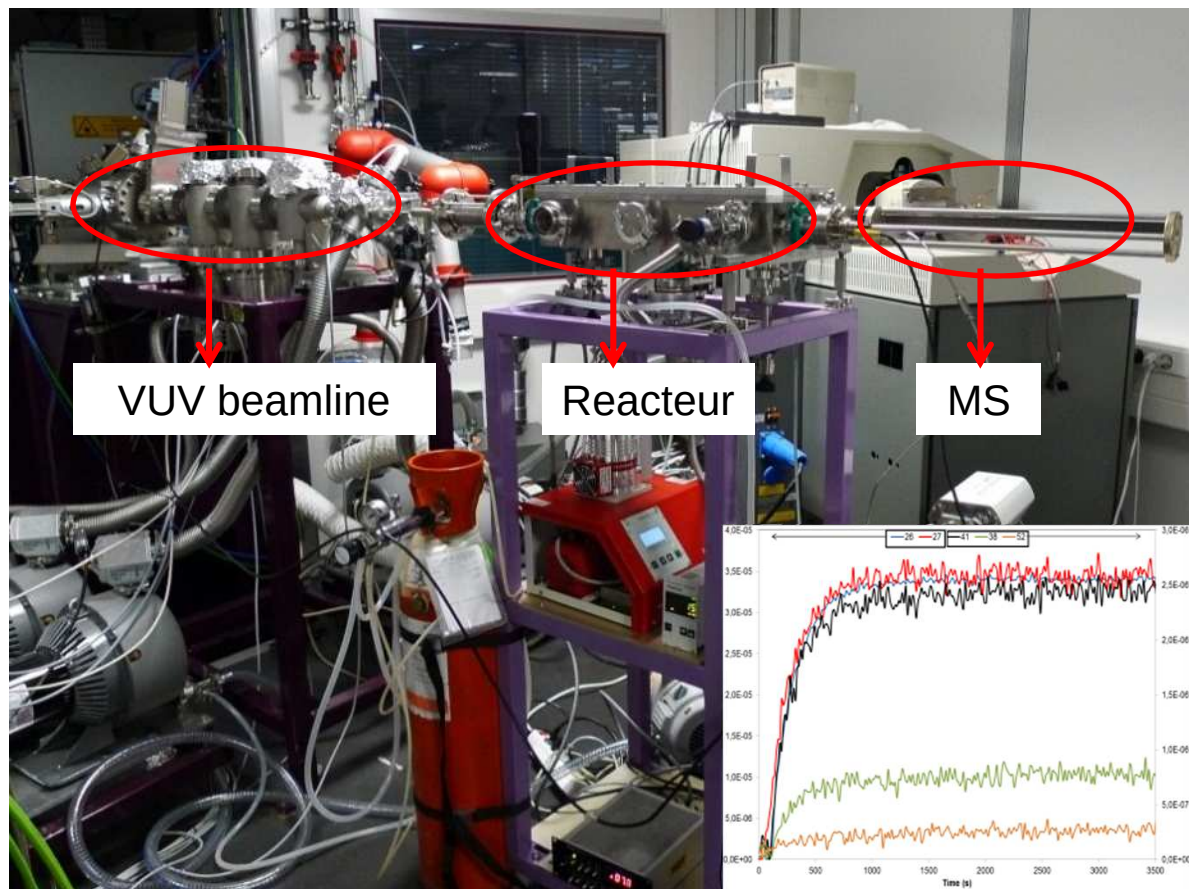
Comparaison aux données CAPS-IBS



Carrasco et al. (2013) Chapter 11 in " The Early Evolution of the Atmospheres of Terrestrial Planets ".
Ed. C. Muller, C. A. Nixon, F. Raulin, and J. M. Trigo.,
Springer Astrophysics and Space Science Proceedings, 35:145-154.

Nouveau réacteur photochimique: APSIS

- Collaboration LATMOS / LISA / LGPM / LCP / Soleil



- Expérience de photolyse atmosphérique VUV sur synchrotron SOLEIL
- Exobiologie CNES, 2010
- Validité :
Détection de produits organiques azotés