

Using Synchrotron Source FTIR to shed light on High Pressure Organic Chemistry and the Early Earth

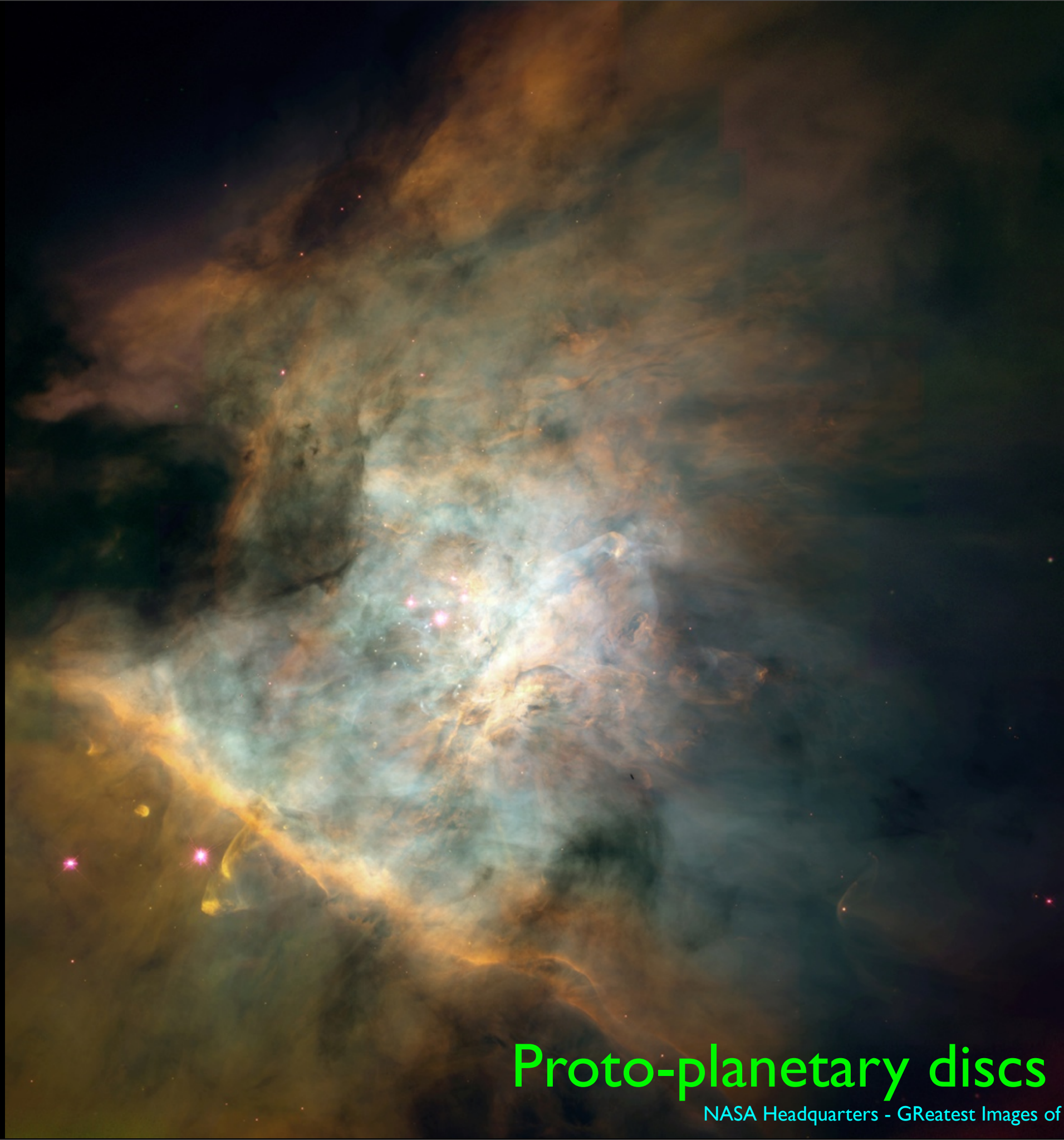
**Dr. Wren Montgomery
Imperial College London**

Where did the Earth's
organic molecules come
from?



Star-forming region W5 Casseiopeia

IRAC Image: NASA/JPL-Caltech/Harvard-Smithsonian CfA/ESA/STScI and Visible Light Image: NASA/JPL-Caltech/Harvard-Smithsonian CfA/DSS



Proto-planetary discs of Orion

NASA Headquarters - GReatest Images of NASA (NASA-HQ-GRIN)

Intrastellar and circumstellar molecules

PN

H_6C_6

CO_2

SiC_4

HCOOH

HCOOCH_3

NH_3

aromatic hydrocarbons

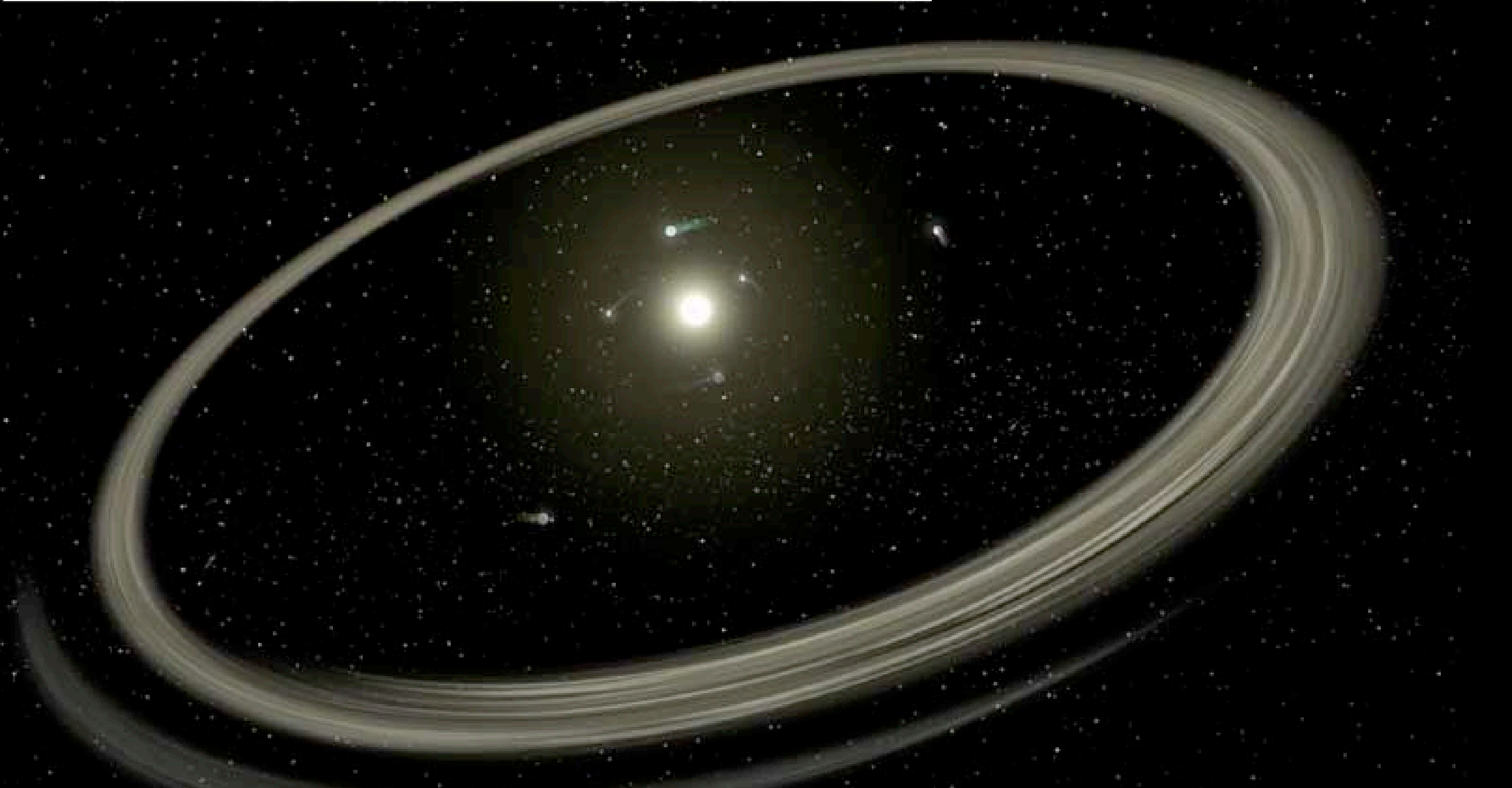
$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO}$

CH_4

HNCO

$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CN})$

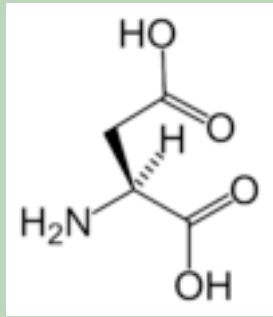
~126 molecules have been identified using infrared, radio and microwave astronomical observations.



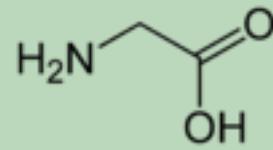
Planetary disc observations (with artist's concept of collision)

NASA/JPL-Caltech/T. Pyle (SSC-Caltech)

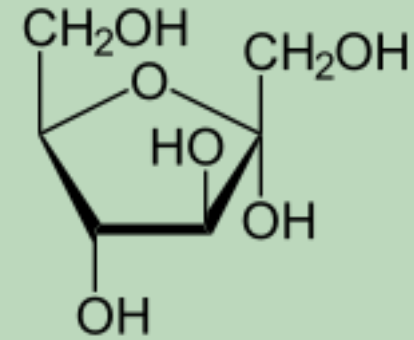
Meteoritic and cometary molecules



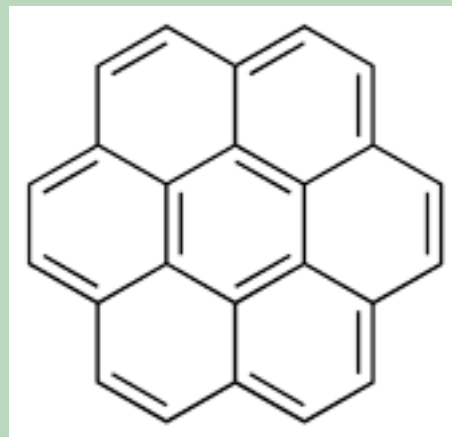
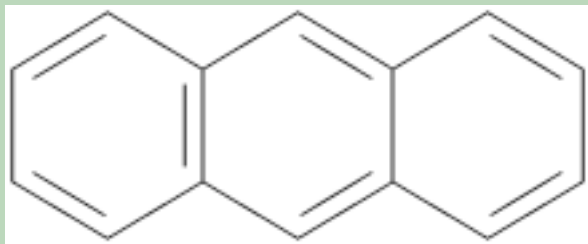
amino acids



sugars



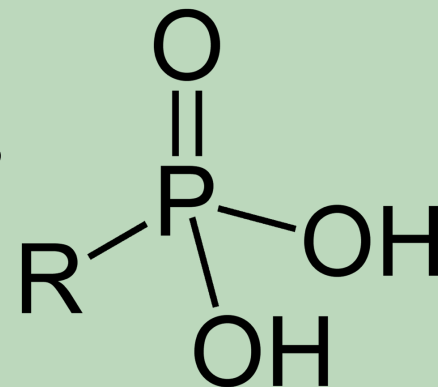
aromatic hydrocarbons

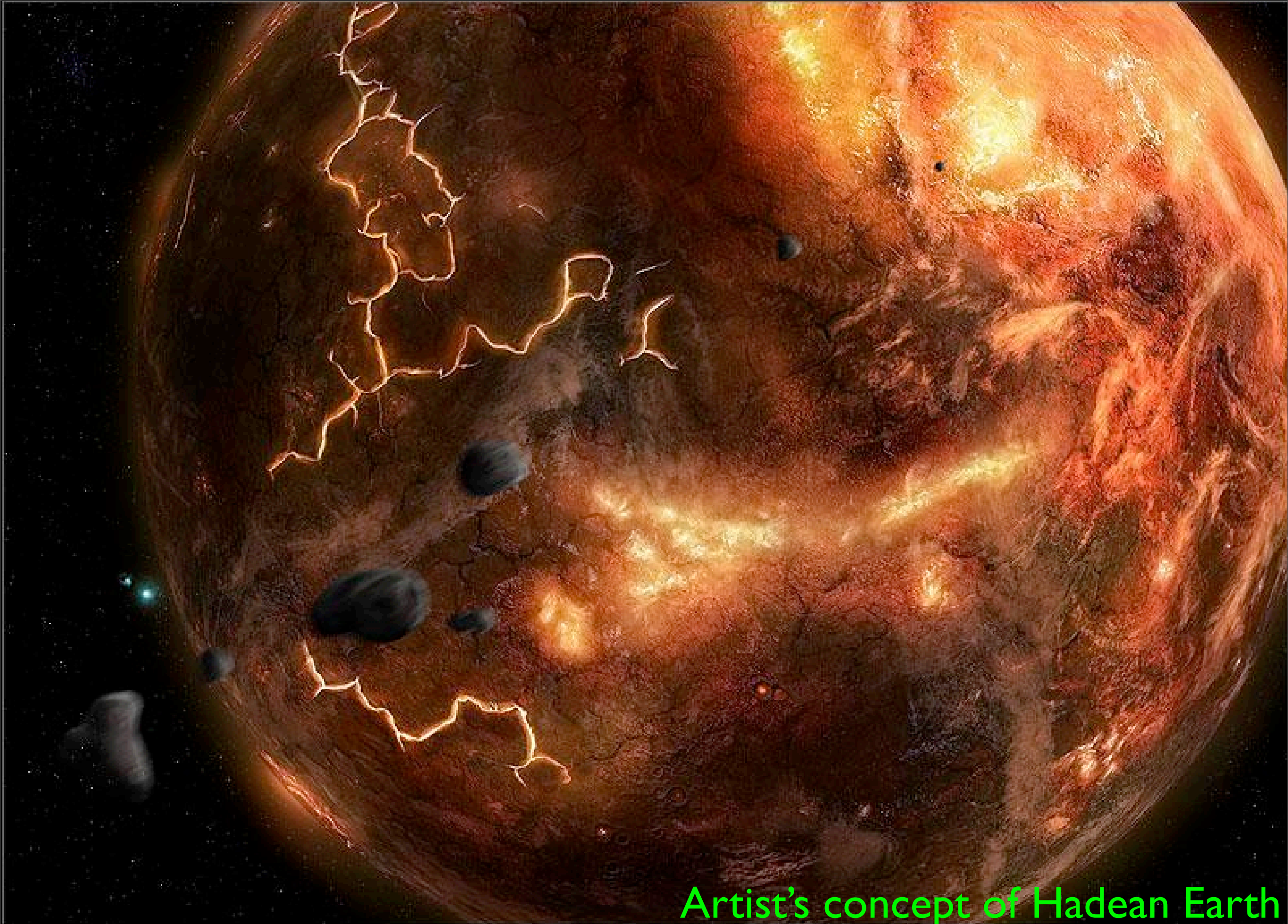


cyanuric acid

carboxylic acids

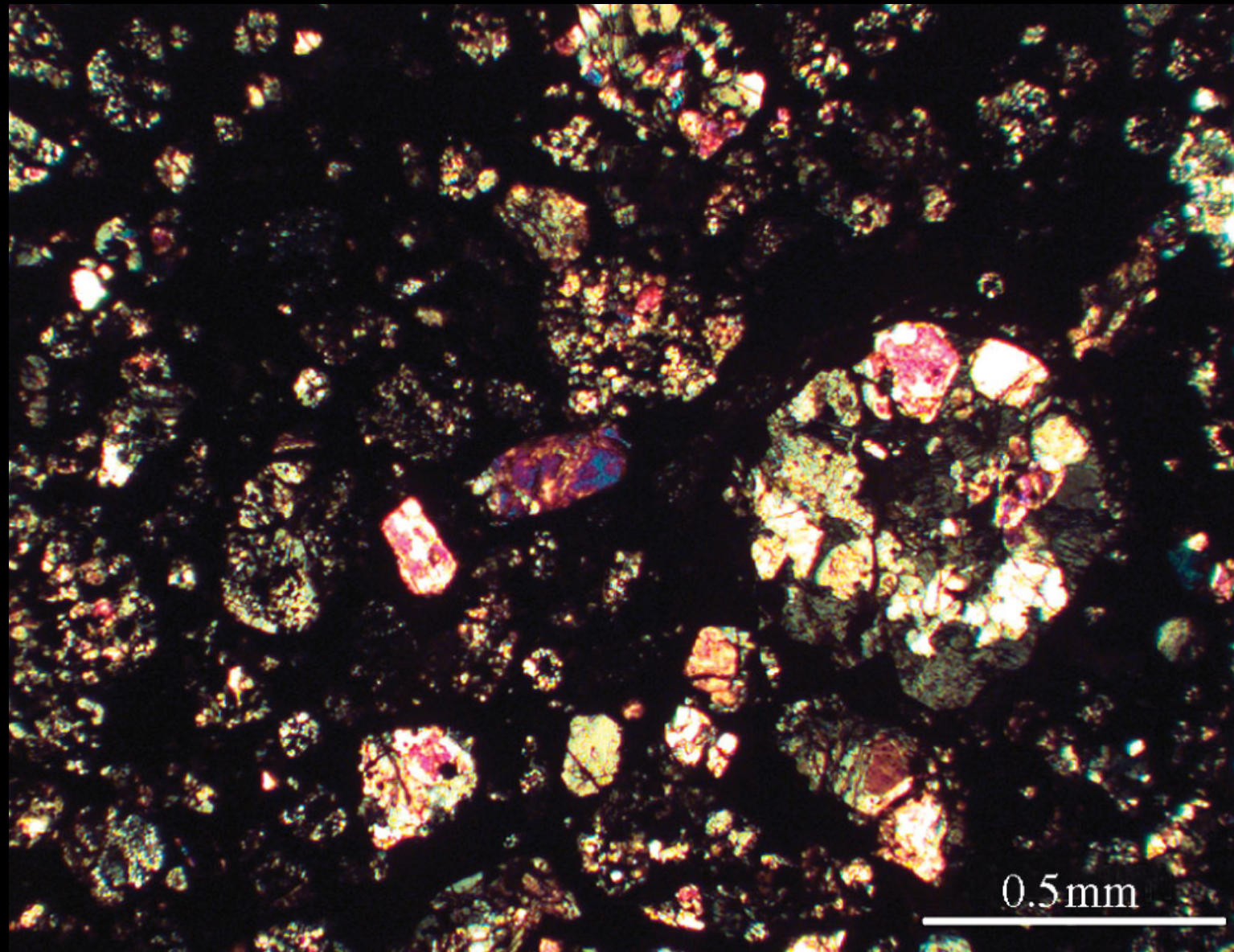
phosphonic acids





Artist's concept of Hadean Earth

Fahad Sulehria <http://www.novacelestia.com>

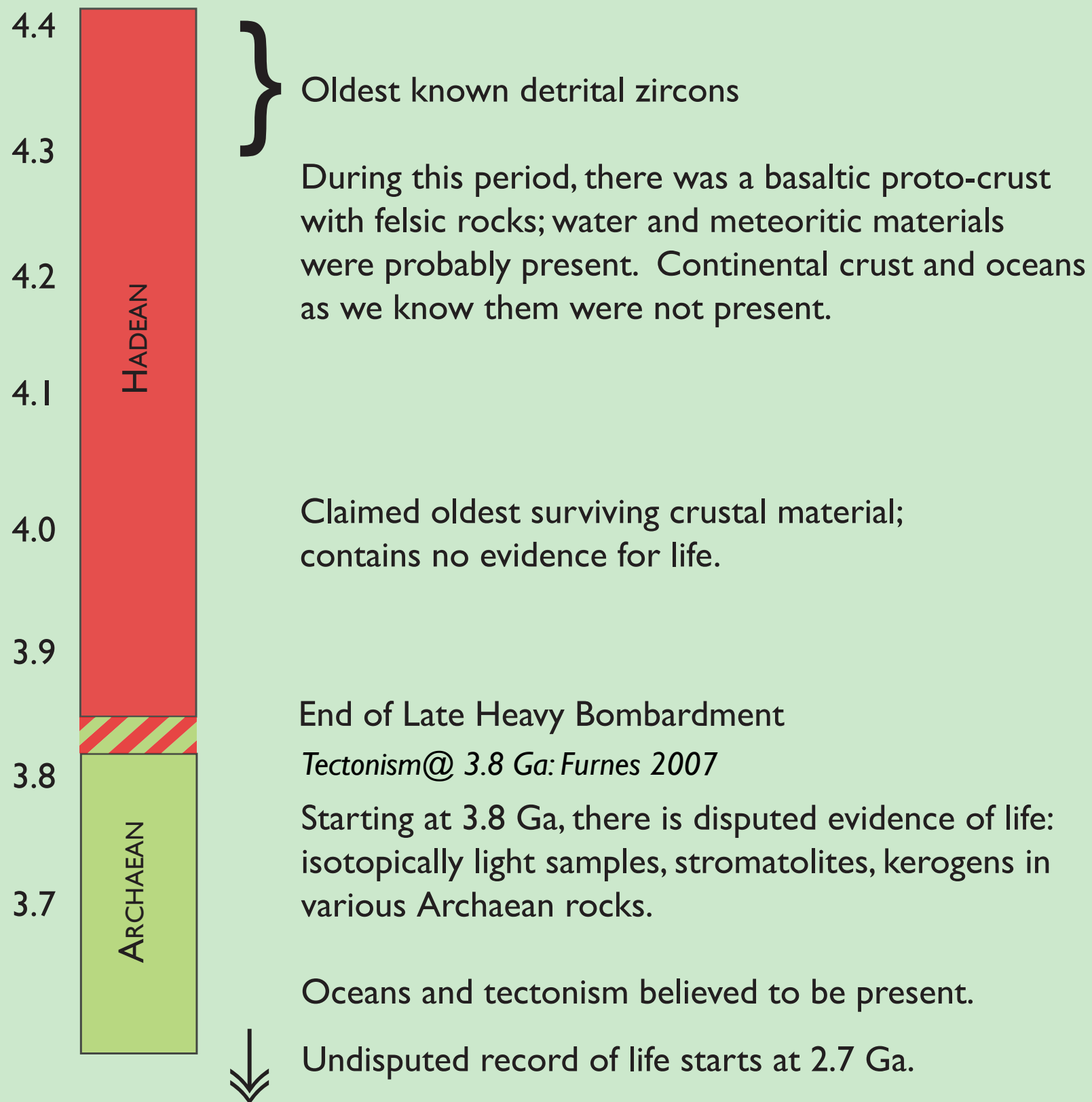


Septon 2005

Daar El Gani meteorite containing spherical silicate chondrules surrounded by a matrix composed primarily of clay minerals, oxides and organic matter.

Hadean: Era of Mystery

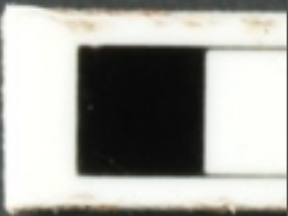
MANTLE DIFFERENTIATION (APPX 4.45 GA)



From dust to planets: the role of pressure & temperature in the early Earth

- Large impacts are completed by 4.5 Ga. The Hadean and subsequent eras feature smaller impacts and continued delivery of extraterrestrial material.
- Early tectonic processes would lead to burial and subduction of material, including organics.

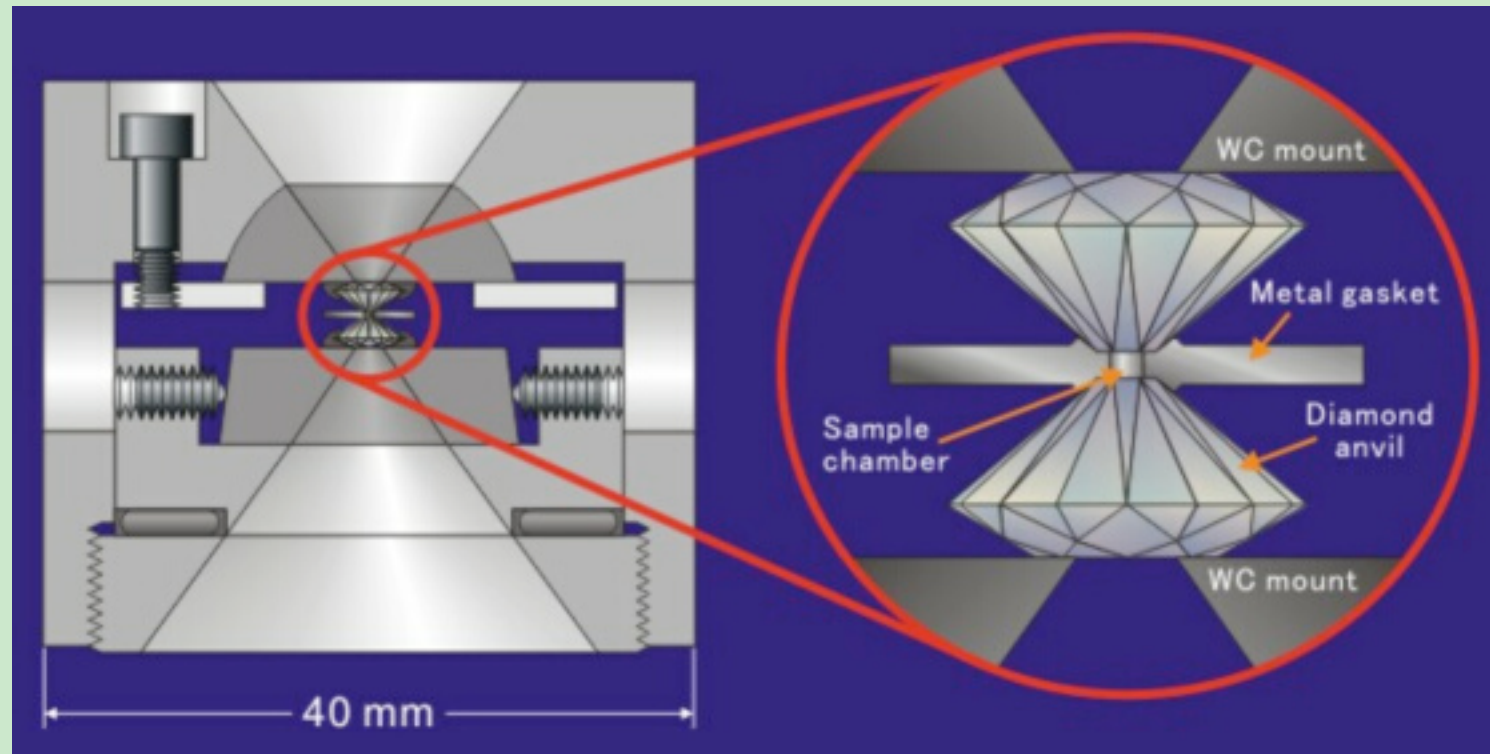
- Previous work (Ciabini 2006, Katrusiak 1991) has shown the formation of more complex organic materials at elevated pressures and temperatures
- At 10 GPa, the compression work,
 $P\Delta V = \text{approx. } 0.1 \text{ eV} = 10 \text{ kJ/mol}$
is on the order of many organic activation energies.



1 mm



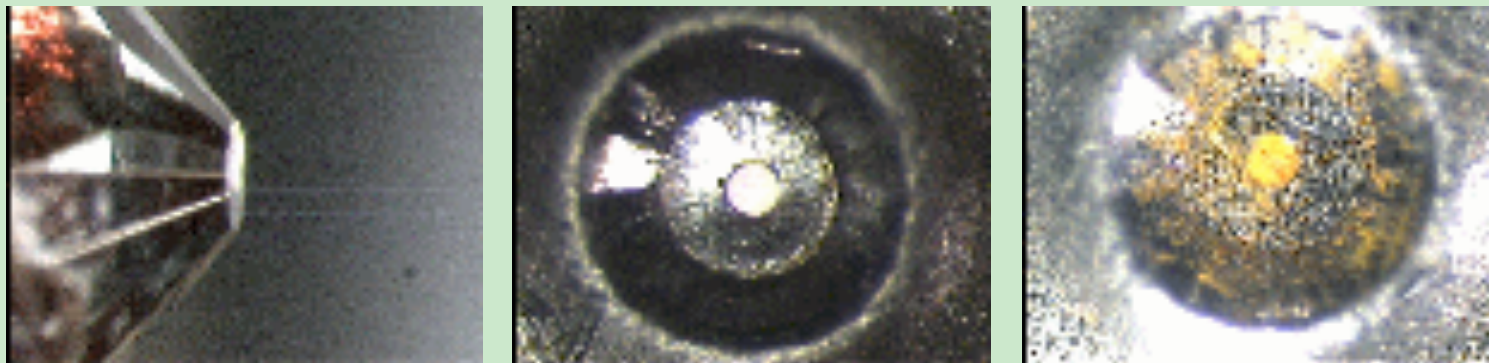
The Diamond Anvil Cell



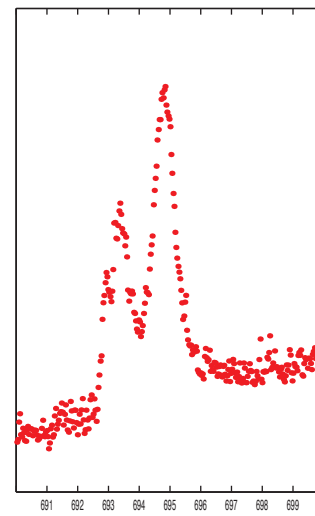
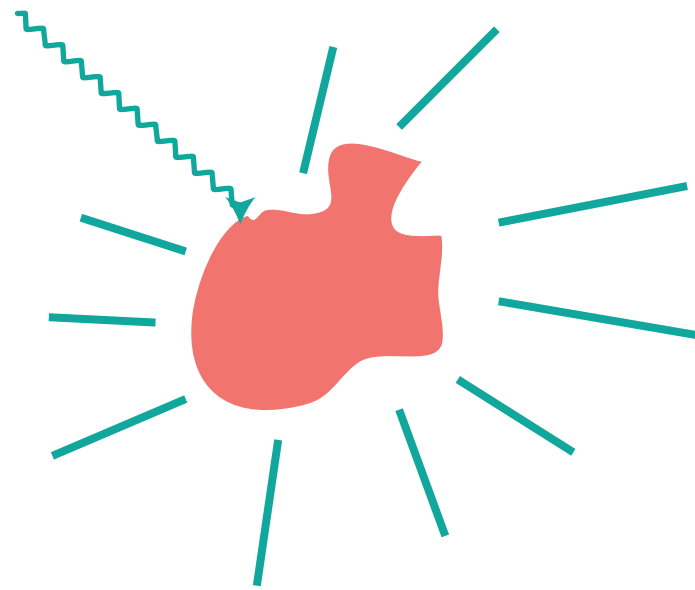
Pressure= Force/Area

The smaller the area, the greater the pressure.

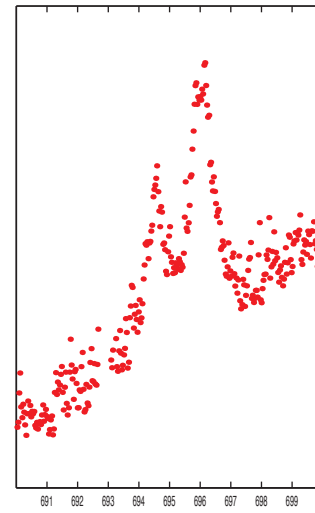
The pressures obtained can exceed >100 GPa (10^6 atm). 10 GPa is comparatively easy.



Sample can be heated:
resistively to ~ 1200 K
laser heating to ~ 6000 K



1.68 GPa



8.85 GPa

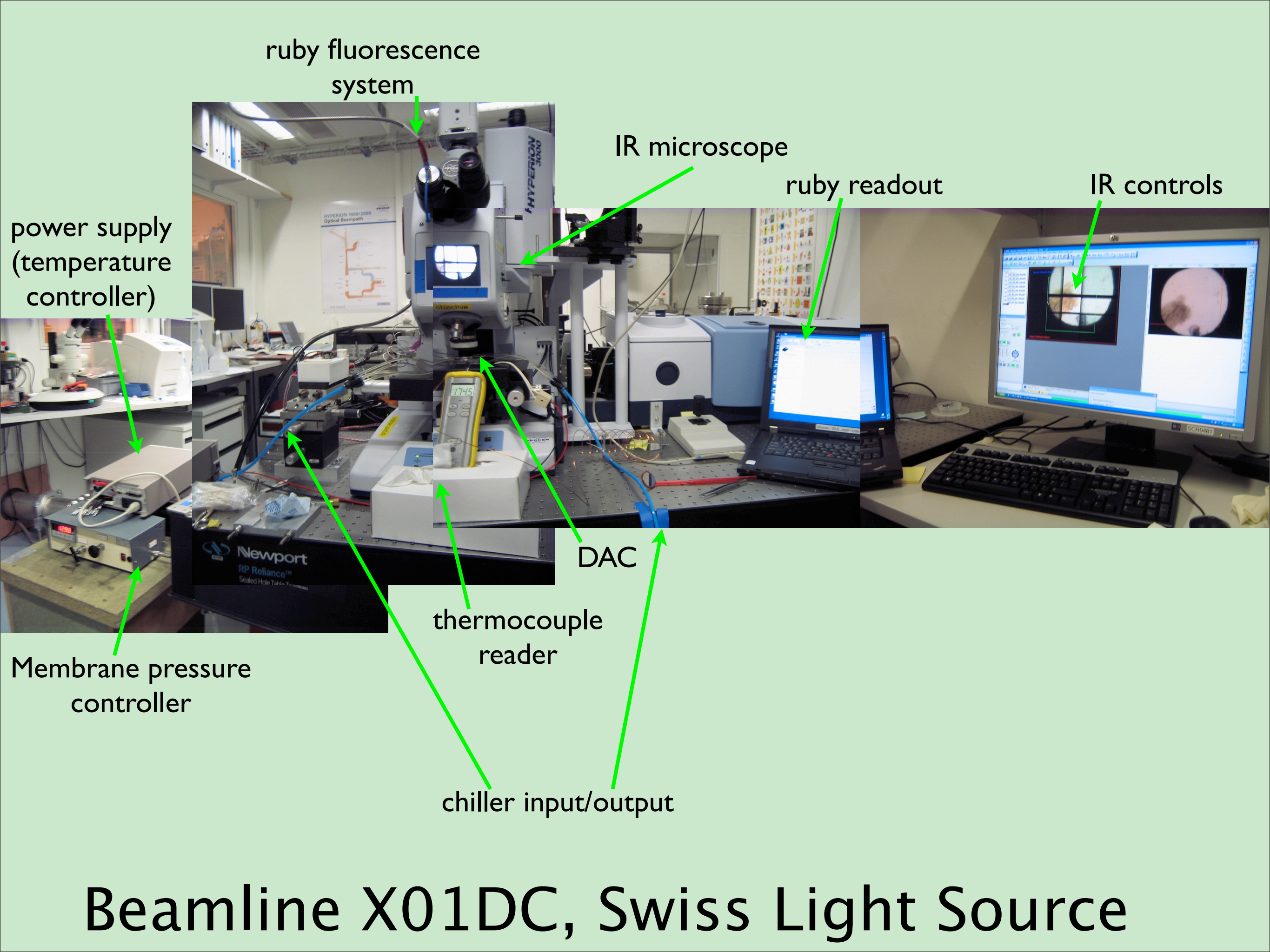
$$P = \frac{1904}{7.664} \left[\left(\frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda_0} + 1 \right)^{7.664} - 1 \right]$$

$$\lambda_0 \text{ for } R_1 = 694.25 \text{ nm}$$

Science at the synchrotron



Swiss Light Source



ruby fluorescence system

IR microscope

ruby readout

IR controls

power supply (temperature controller)

Membrane pressure controller

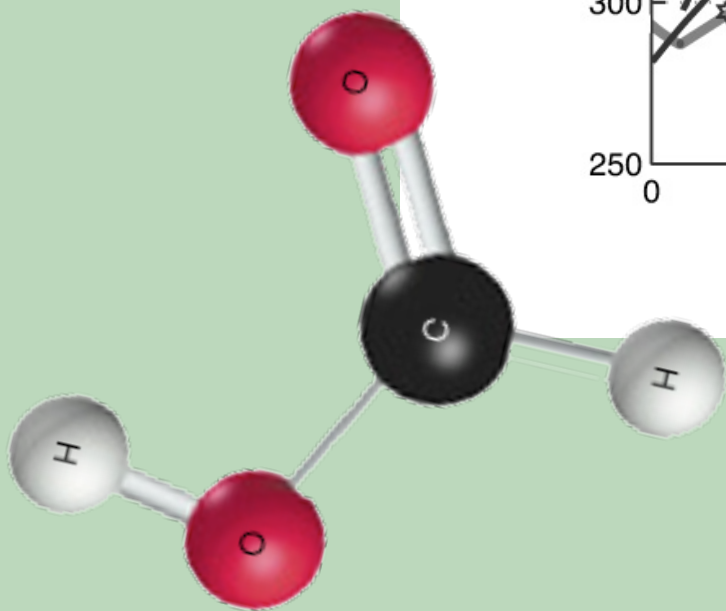
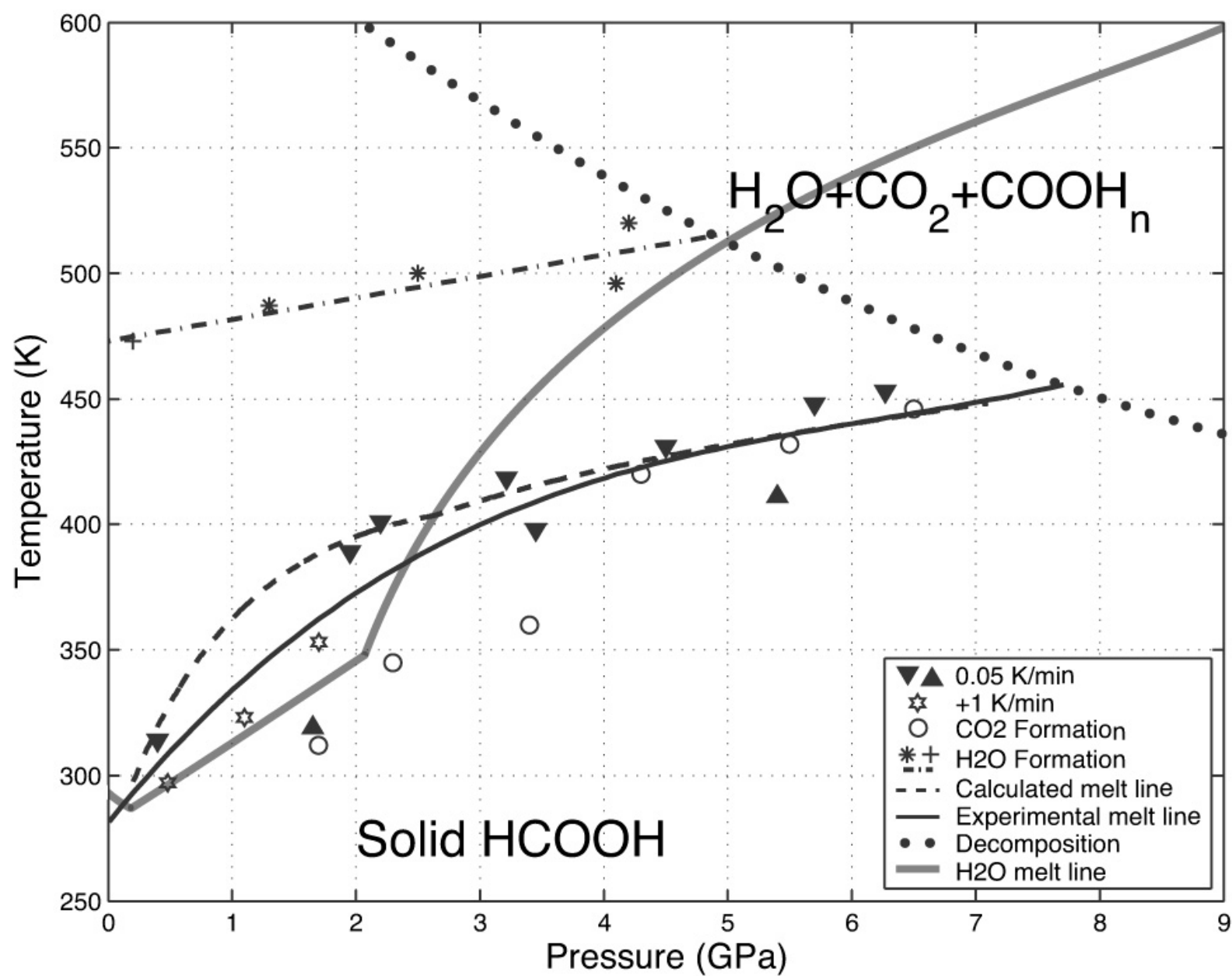
thermocouple reader

DAC

chiller input/output

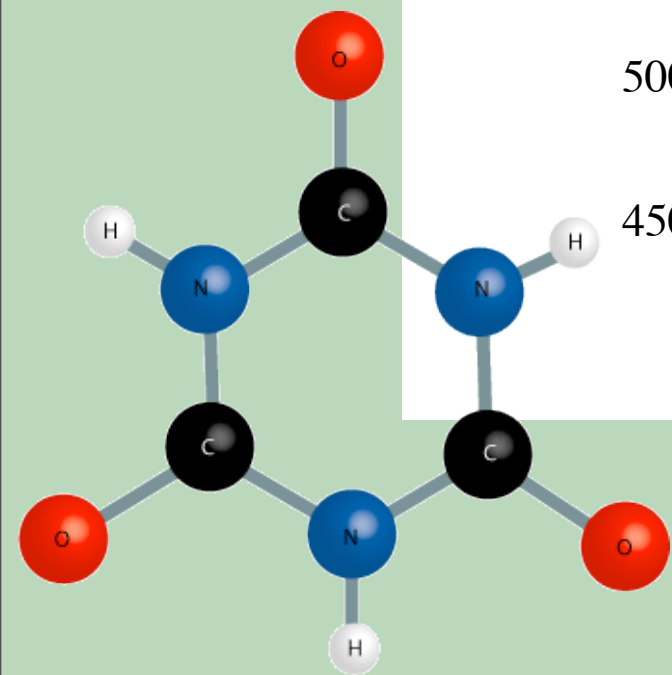
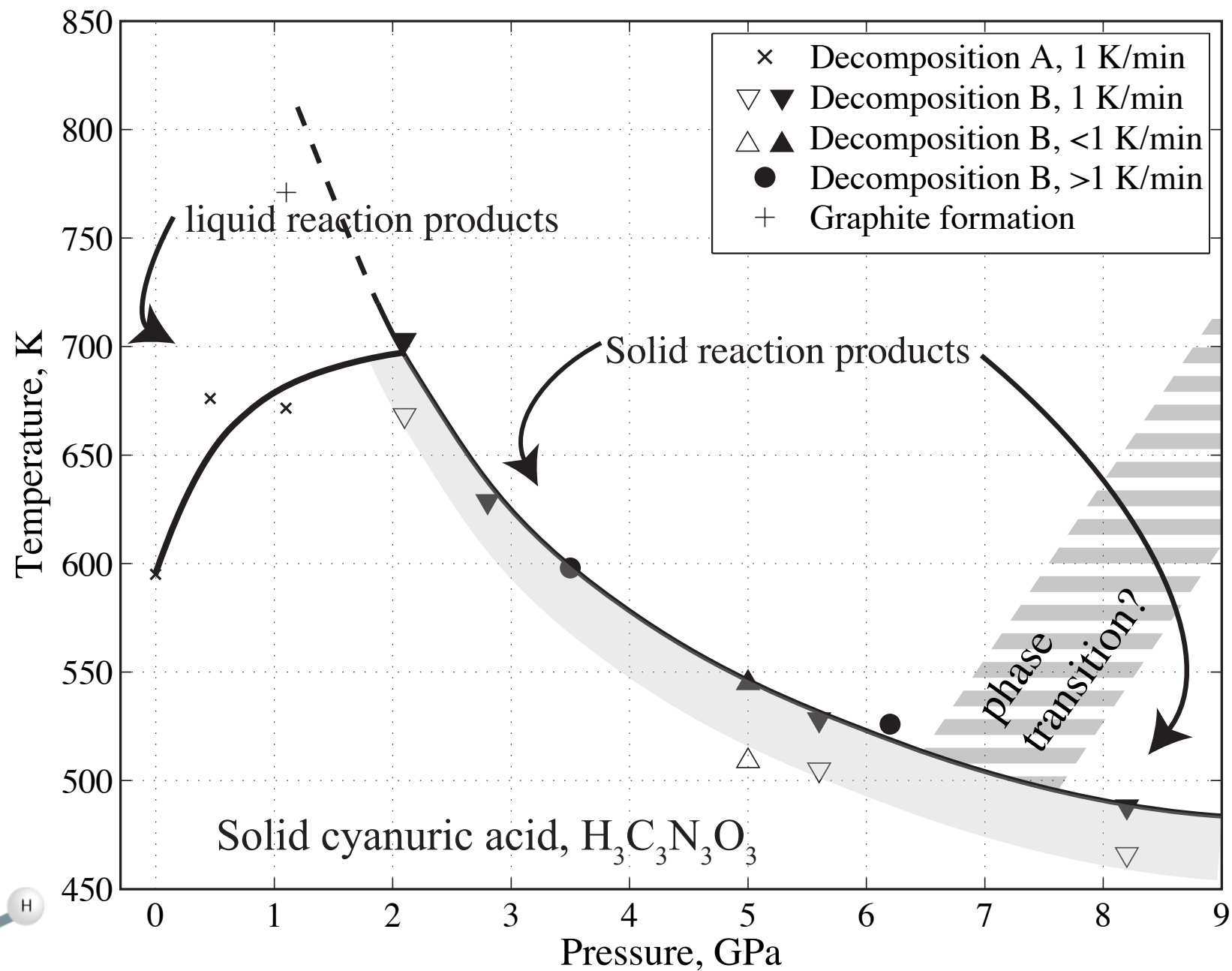
Beamline X01DC, Swiss Light Source

Phase diagram of formic acid, HCOOH



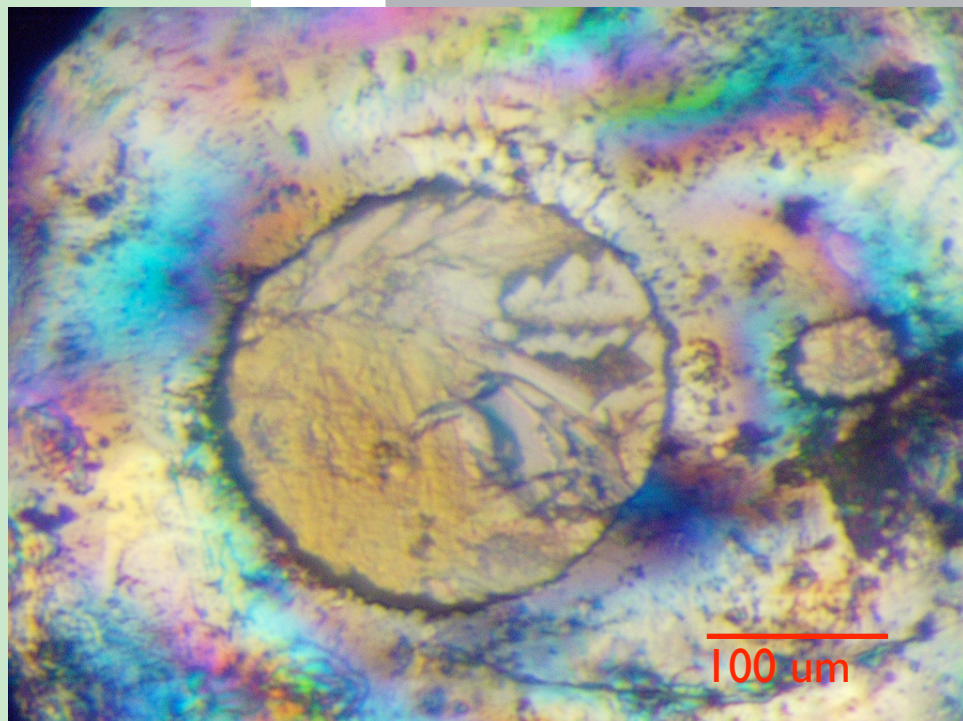
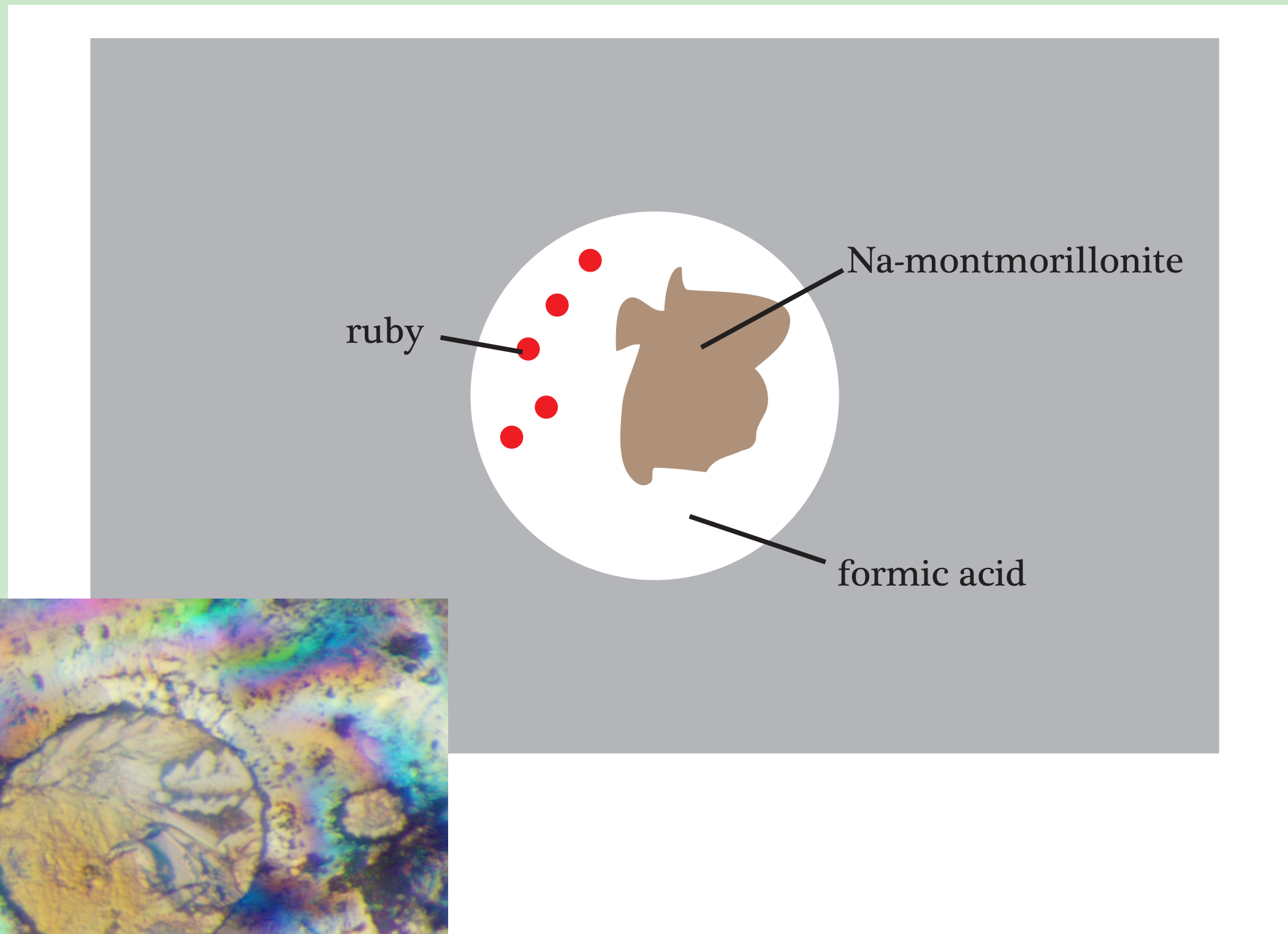
Montgomery, et al., 2005

Phase diagram of cyanuric acid, $\text{H}_3\text{C}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$



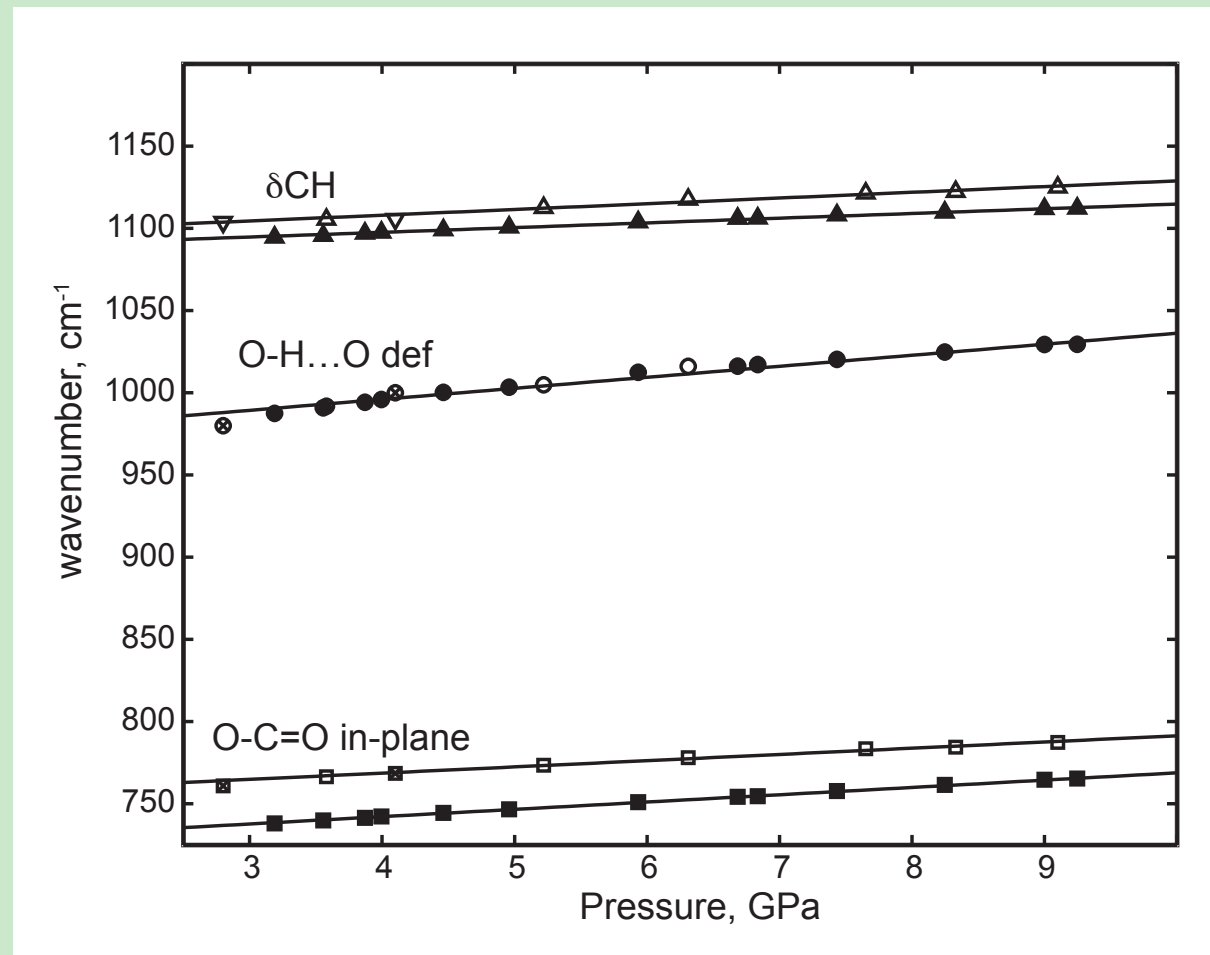
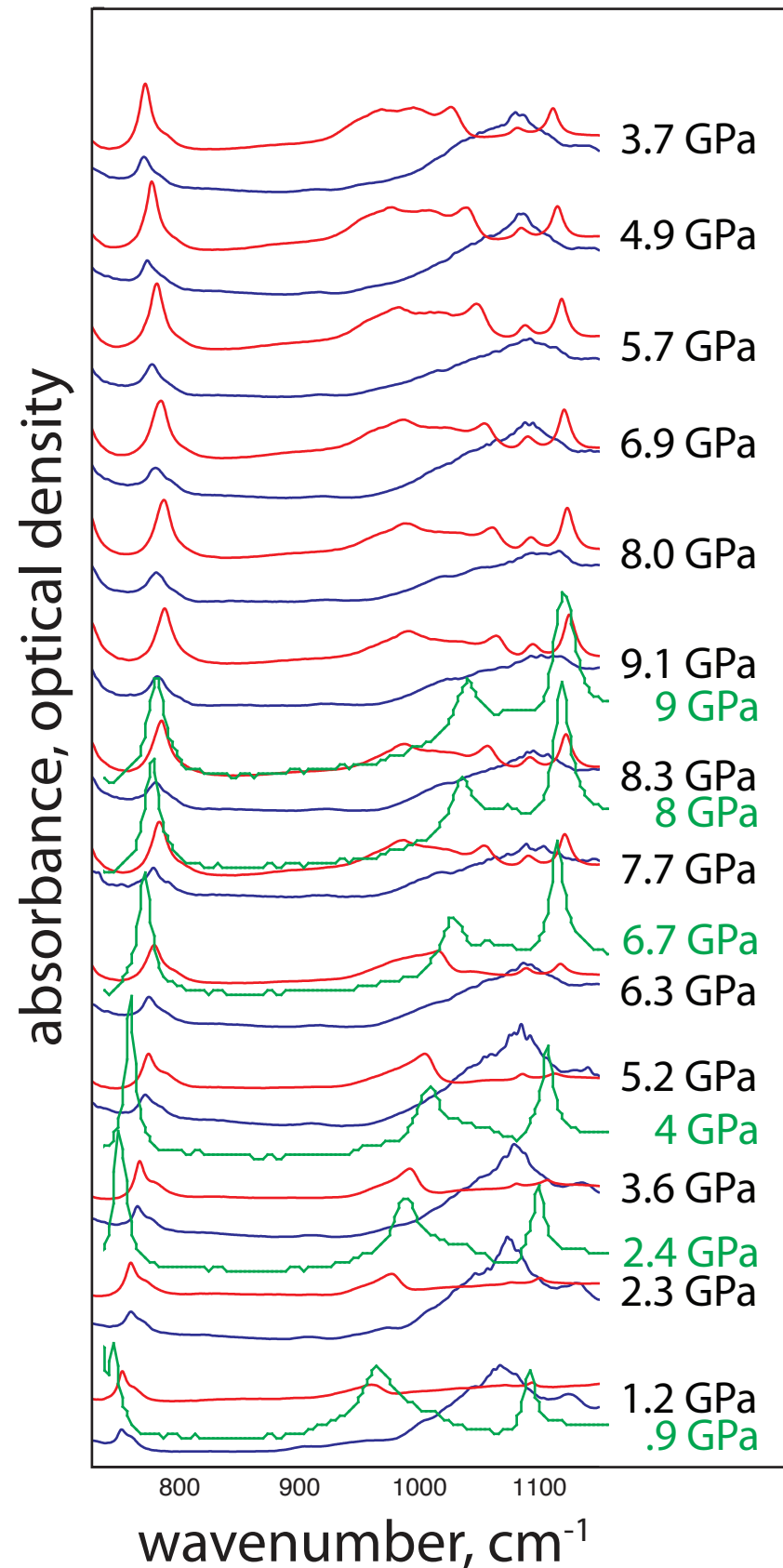
Montgomery, et al., 2008

Formic acid + Montmorillonite



montmorillonite
formic acid
formic acid +
montmorillonite

New peaks form at
952, 969 and 1052 cm^{-1}

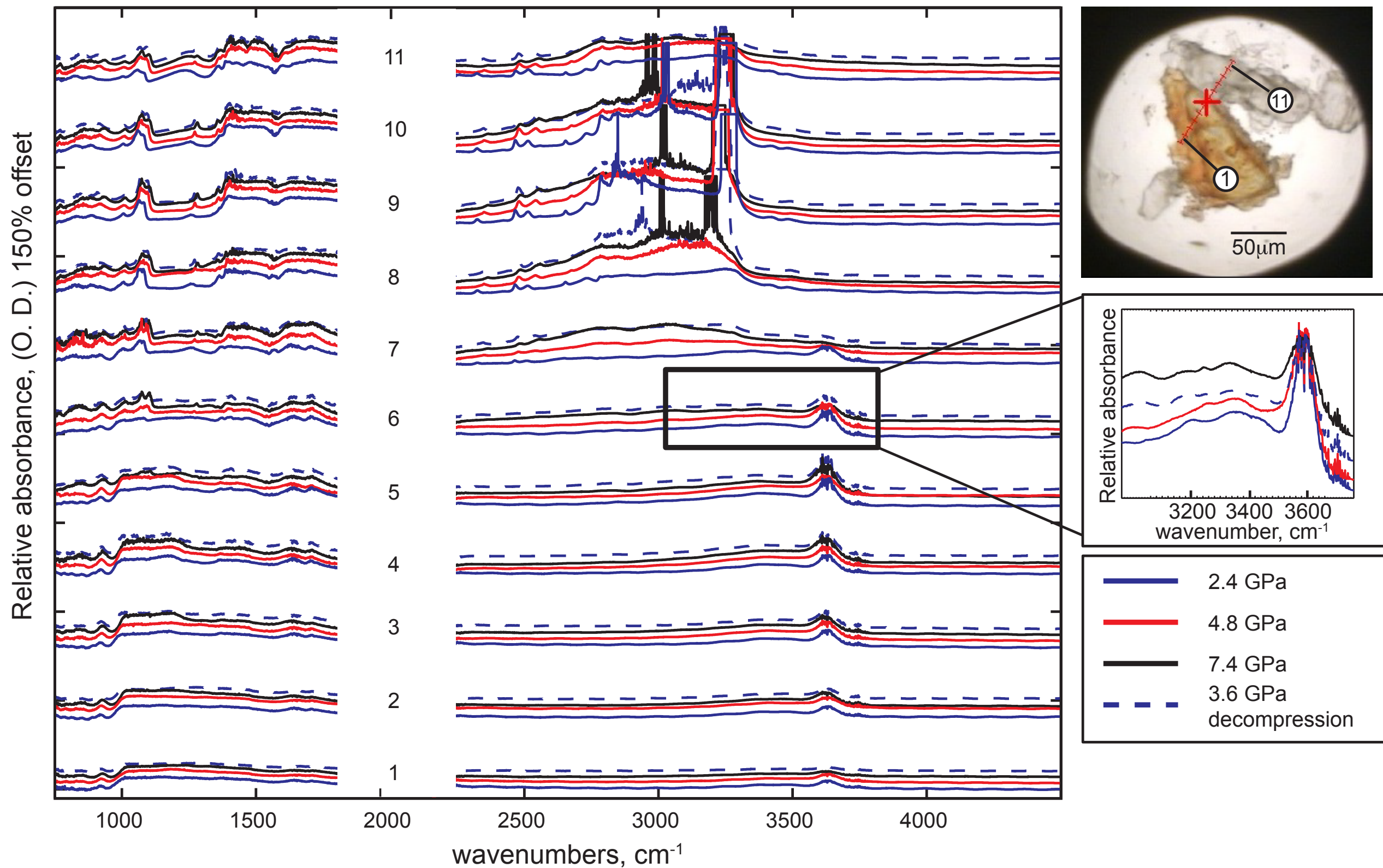


Montgomery, et al., 2011

What is it?

- 952, 969, 996 and 1026 cm^{-1} peaks.
- formates: HCO_2Na or $\text{Mg}(\text{HCOO})_2$?
- ring structures – cyclopentane or cyclobutane?
- Si–OH groups or Si–OCH₂CH₃
 - Si–O–Si 1082 cm^{-1} ,
 - CH 1026, 966 cm^{-1}

cyanuric acid + montmorillonite



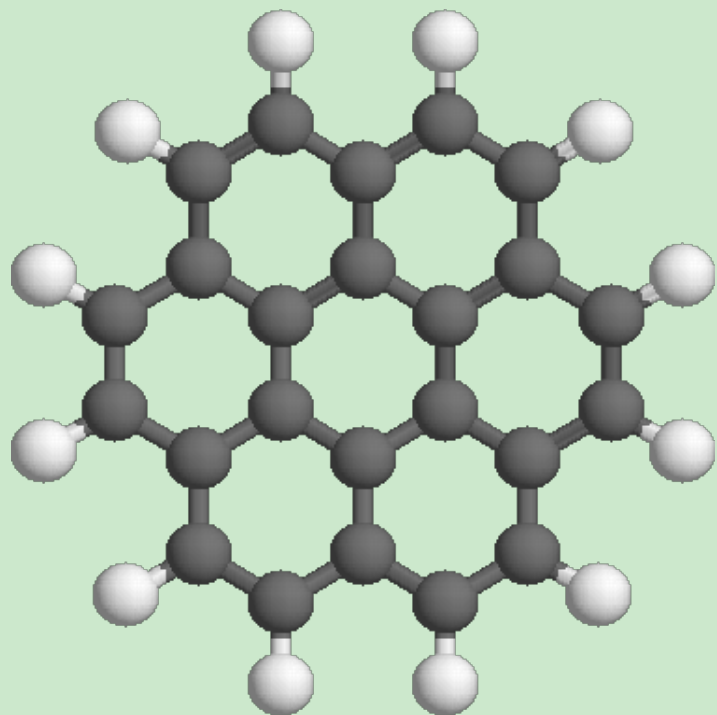
- Silicate–acid interactions under high pressures lead to the formation of new bonds.
- only a few possible acid–mineral systems have been explored.
- Water can move around the system while under high pressure (and temperatures), so clay may act as a reservoir for water in meteorites and in subducting slabs.

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons

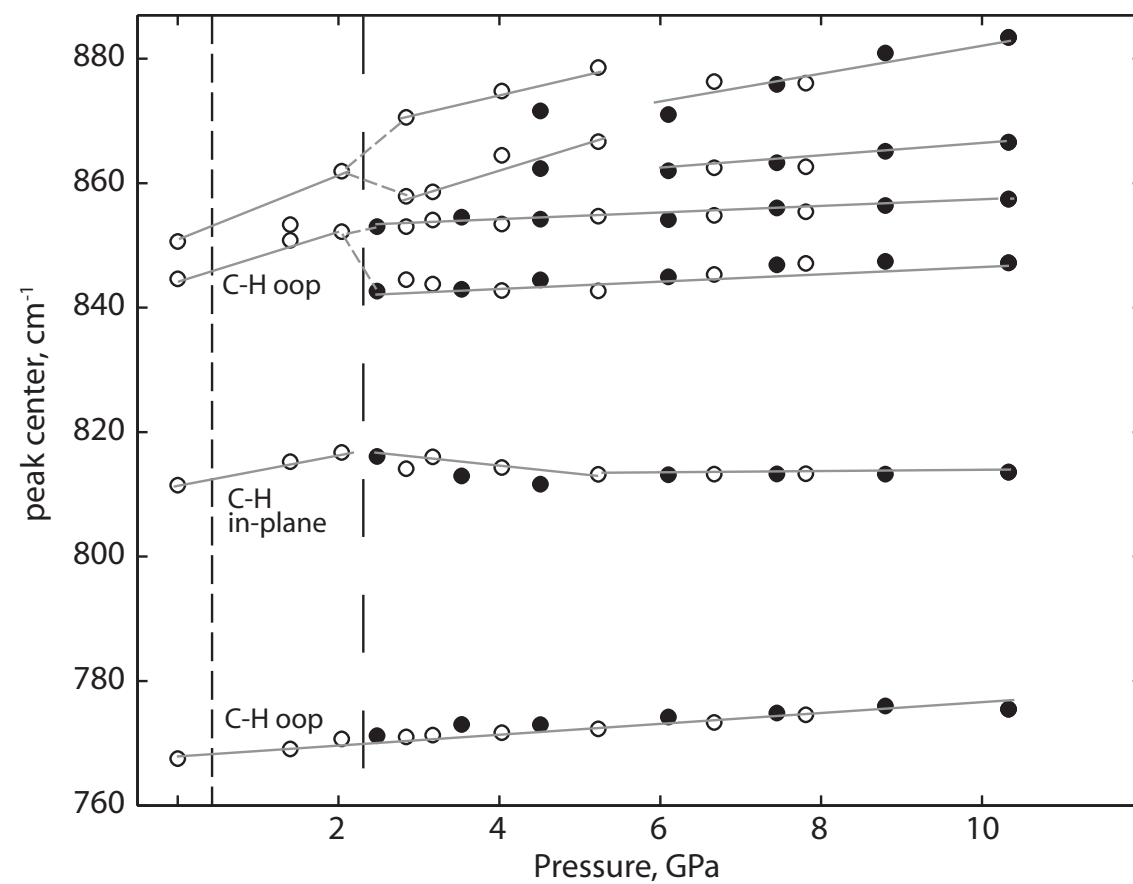
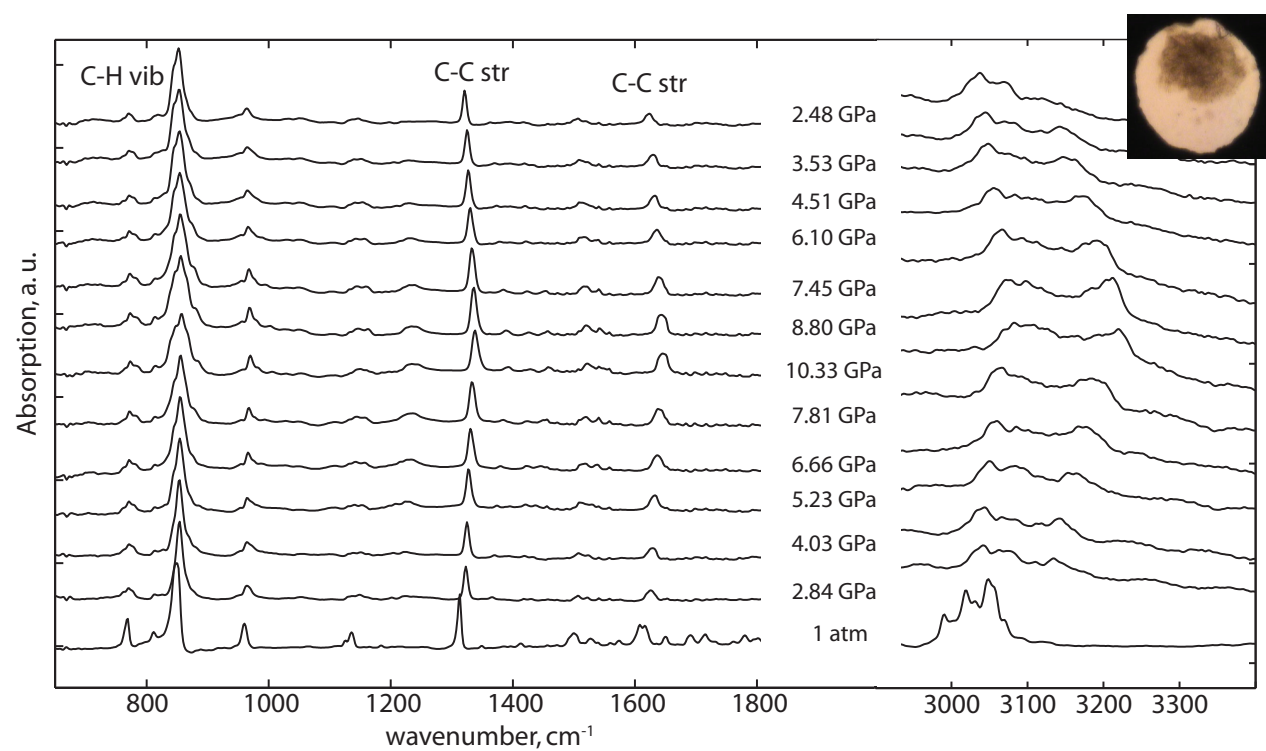
- the interstellar medium is made of PAHs and they are found in meteorites and IDPs
- but PAHs are also found in fresh basalts, volcanic bombs, and other geologic contexts
- regarded as key component for biochemistry: precursor to membranes and informational molecules

Coronene in earth systems

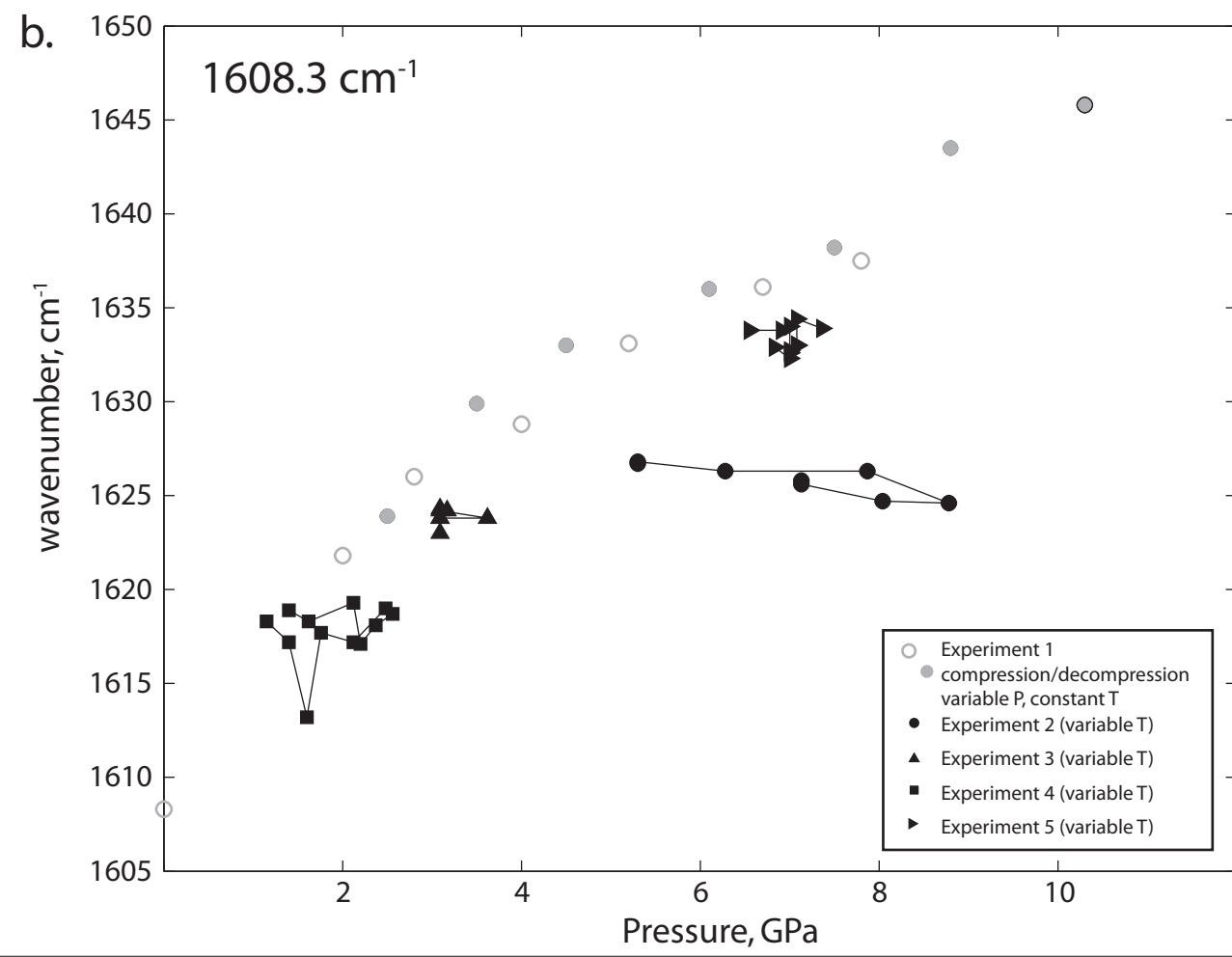
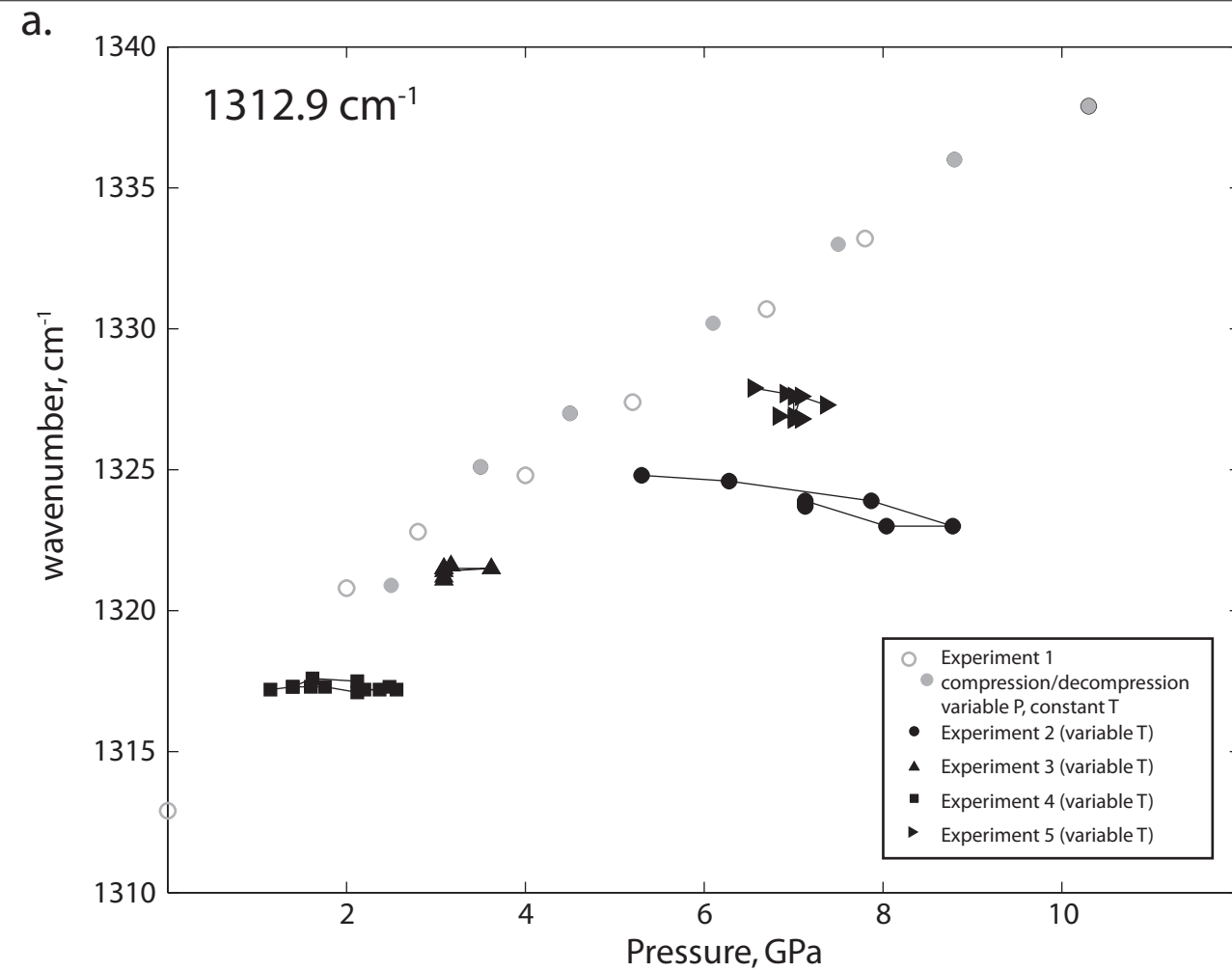
- Coronene has been recovered from meteorites (Zolotov and Shock 1999), volcanic bombs and volcanic ash (Zubkov 2009).
- It is stable over a range of pressures and temperatures but subtle peak fixing may make it a good barometer and thermometer for geologic processes.



coronene, $C_{24}H_{12}$



Jennings, et al., 2010



Crystal Predictor

- These molecular crystals are very low symmetry
- CrystalPredictor (Panos Karamertzanis, ICL) was developed to predict polymorphs of pharmaceuticals but also works for high pressures.

Summary

- Organic chemistry occurs under pressures relevant to the early Earth, subduction zones, and planetary formation.
- This chemistry is affected by the presence of silicates.
- Improvements in modelling mean that single component systems can be easily studied.

University of Bristol: James Tuff, (now at Oxford) Simon Kohn, Mike Walter, Ollie Lord (experimental high pressure), Dave Sherman (computational modelling), Ellie Jennings (summer undergraduate researcher)

Imperial College London: Mark Sephton and Richard Court (meteoritics), Panos Karamertzanis (computational modelling)

Advanced Light Source: Mike Martin, Hans Bechtel, Jason Knight

Swiss Light Source: Philippe Lerch