

# Interstellar and interplanetary solids in the laboratory

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**Abstract.** The composition of interstellar matter is driven by environmental parameters and results from extreme interstellar medium physico-chemical conditions. Astrochemists must rely on remote observations to monitor and analyze the interstellar solids composition. They bring additional information from the study of analogues produced in the laboratory, placed in simulated space environments. Planetologists and cosmochemists access and spectroscopically examine collected extraterrestrial material in the laboratory. Diffuse interstellar medium and molecular clouds observations set constraints on the composition of organic solids that can then be compared with collected extraterrestrial materials analyses, to shed light on their possible links.

**Keywords.** ISM: dust, extinction, ISM: lines and bands, interplanetary medium, comets: general, Kuiper Belt, Oort Cloud

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## 1. Introduction

*Carbonaceous matter in the ISM.* The interstellar medium is populated by different forms of carbonaceous solids: polyaromatic hydrocarbons (giving rise to emission bands, notably at 3.3, 6.2, 7.7, 8.6, and 11.3 microns, the AIBs); amorphous carbons (difficult to observe remotely, as no specific features are associated with them, injected e.g. by the so-called late-type carbon stars); hydrogenated amorphous carbons (a-C:H, observed at 3.4  $\mu\text{m}$  in absorption against background infrared sources, with an ubiquitous presence in the diffuse interstellar medium -DISM - of galaxies), (nano-)diamonds (observed via specific infrared emission bands at 3.43 and 3.53 microns around three young stars); fullerenes (observed via mid-infrared -17.4 and 18.9  $\mu\text{m}$ - then -7.04  $\mu\text{m}$ - emission bands for C<sub>60</sub>, and recently confirmed for some absorption in the near infrared, in the laboratory, for the ionized form C<sub>60</sub><sup>+</sup>; Campbell *et al.* 2015); and ice mantles in dense regions, that may be precursors for organic residues. The detections and spectacular spectral attributions for some of the carriers (e.g. nano-diamonds, C<sub>60</sub><sup>+</sup>), essential to constrain the physical and chemical environment of astrophysical media, are to be balanced by the carbonaceous material global abundances when dealing with their incorporation into what will constitute the main interplanetary organic matter content, in objects such as

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protoplanetary disks. In term of abundance, the a-C:H dust component, on which we focus hereafter, constitutes an important carbon reservoir, at least as important as the AIB carrier one, and to which must be eventually added the organic residues reservoir in dense regions evolution.

## 2. a-C:H from ISM observations to analogues and meteorites

*a-C:H evolution.* a-C:H are an important component of the C-rich phases in the Galaxy and in the recent decades, they have been observed in a rising number of extragalactic lines of sights. The understanding of the structural unit of this material mixing aliphatic and aromatic components has evolved since its observation in other galaxies ISM, with less circumstellar contamination of the spectra at such larger scale (e.g. Dartois *et al.* 2007). Such hydrogenated amorphous carbons analogues can be produced in the laboratory and submitted to VUV irradiations, and the destruction cross-section of CH bonding being monitored with the 3.4  $\mu\text{m}$  band (e.g. Mennella *et al.* 2001, Alata *et al.* 2014a). The products of this VUV photolytic destruction can also be monitored. The main product is  $\text{H}_2$  and the photolytic  $\text{H}_2$  formation rate can be estimated (Alata *et al.* 2014a). Other photoproducts are monitored, including  $\text{CH}_4$  as well as hydrocarbons of higher masses (Alata *et al.* 2014b). Such photolytic mechanisms are of interest in the ISM, but also for interface regions involving molecular clouds illuminated by powerful UV sources, known as Photon Dominated Regions (PDR), with  $\text{H}_2$  formation observed at high grain temperature, and small hydrocarbons abundance increase at the exposed cloud interface.

From laboratory experiments, a VUV  $\text{H}_2$  formation rate coefficient of up to  $1.25 - 2.5 \times 10^{-16} \text{cm}^3 \text{s}^{-1}$  is estimated, assuming that 5-10% of the cosmic carbon is locked into the a-C:H dust component. This rate can be compared to observational estimates of  $0.3 - 1.5 \times 10^{-16} \text{cm}^3 \text{s}^{-1}$  in some PDRs (Habart *et al.* 2004), in regions where surface reactions involving physisorption of H atoms would fail to produce  $\text{H}_2$  due to the high dust grain temperature. Thus VUV irradiation implies efficient formation rates at low to high grains temperatures, and contributes to the formation of species whose abundance is observed enhanced in these regions.

*Incorporation of a-C:H within solar system matter?* Early comparisons between extraterrestrial carbonaceous matter extracted from primitive meteorites, that consists of a mixture of insoluble and soluble organic matter (IOM and SOM) were performed via infrared spectroscopy on the IOM fraction (e.g. Ehrenfreund *et al.* 1991). Limited to the 3.4  $\mu\text{m}$  spectral window, the relative good spectral match suggested that the observed interstellar matter was similar to the meteorite organic extract. The extension to the mid infrared regions, thanks to the satellites observations outside of the atmosphere shows that the spectroscopic comparison with the IOM in the 5 to 10  $\mu\text{m}$  is no longer comparable to the ISM hydrogenated carbons contributing at 3.4  $\mu\text{m}$ . The IOM structure in the Orgueil meteorite and in the labile fraction in CM chondrites have definitely another chemical network (Kitajima *et al.* 2002, Remusat *et al.* 2007, Derenne & Robert 2010). Several mid-infrared absorptions (Kebukawa *et al.* 2011, Orthous-Daunay *et al.* 2013) for the IOM do not allow to provide a correct spectral match, and can be related to the presence of higher amounts of oxygen heteroatoms in the carbonaceous network. In the ISM a-C:H dust, there are no evidence for a large amount of incorporation of such oxygen heteroatoms, nor nitrogen ones. This does not precludes the ISM dust being a precursor modified during the meteorites formation process. What are therefore the observed evidence of the solids evolution from the diffuse to dense medium. The DISM a-C:H signatures disappear at the interface of molecular clouds. In the laboratory, a-C:H analogues have been shown to potentially dehydrogenate under the conditions met

in the dense phase and/or at the interface between diffuse and dense clouds (Mennella *et al.* 2003, Godard *et al.* 2011), thus, before being incorporated into a protosolar nebula. Deeper, the conditions are met for interstellar ice mantles growth. They may, upon irradiation, lead to an organic residue precursor material, provided that the subsequent evolutionary pathways can lead to some kind of IOM.

A location question also arises when dealing with the comparison between meteorites IOM and ISM materials. A large amount of comparisons between extraterrestrial collected organic matter and the interstellar medium dust observations have been focusing on meteorites arising from the asteroid belt region, because of the possibility to extract the IOM from these meteorites. In the recent decades, an effort is pushed onto the characterisation of organic material from cosmic dust collected on Earth, such as interplanetary dust particles (IDPs) and micrometeorites. Among these dust particles, some IDPs are traveling from the outer Solar System, and their composition are detailed in other contributions of this focus meeting. We will focus hereafter on the organic component of some rare specific ultra carbonaceous Antarctic micrometeorites (UCAMMs). These UCAMMs were discovered as a small fraction in at least two Antarctic micrometeorites collections, such as those reported from the Dome Fuji collection (Nakamura *et al.* 2005), and also present in the Concordia collection of the CSNSM, from the French Italian Dome C station (Duprat *et al.* 2007, 2010).

Combined with NanoSIMS measurements, scanning electron micrographs and X-ray maps measurements of two of these UCAMMs showed that they are very rich in organic content (more than 50% and up to 95% of the whole UCAMM atoms being organic matter), making them as natural IOM-micrometeorites (Dartois *et al.* 2013). They can be studied without the need for chemicals to extract their organic content. They possess a high deuterium enrichment, even when compared to the D/H recorded in cometary organic molecules remote observations (Bockelée-Morvan *et al.* 2015), and often associated with a formation in cold environment such as the external regions of the young protoplanetary disk. Their organic matter presents infrared (Dartois *et al.* 2013) and Raman spectra (Dobrica *et al.* 2011) similar to laboratory analogues of polyaromatic hydrogenated carbon nitrides, and display nitrogen concentrations characterized by bulk atomic N/C ratios of 0.05 and 0.12 (locally exceeding 0.15). Such nitrogen-rich solids have not been observed up to now in the interstellar medium. In the solar system, such N-rich materials, are seldom encountered. In addition, experimentally, the inclusion of such high amounts of nitrogen (10-20%) in a (oxygen poor) carbon nitride requires a carbon rich precursor, and energetic processes in an N-dominated environment (i.e. H<sub>2</sub>O ice depleted when dealing with ices).

The UV photolysis or cosmic ray radiolysis of N- and C-rich ices may lead to these nitrogen-rich carbonaceous materials. Beyond the trans-Neptunian region, in the cold outer regions of our solar system, the surface of small icy bodies can meet these conditions, and fix isotopic local enrichment in a cold chemistry context. Even closer to us, and for large bodies such as Pluto, N<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub>-rich ice surfaces are observed (e.g. Douté *et al.* 1999, Protopapa *et al.* 2008, Grundy *et al.* 2013).

The UCAMMs provide a unique collected extraterrestrial material to get potentially insight into the evolution of matter incorporated from the protosolar nebula into the solar system disk. Comparisons and differences between UCAMMs and many of the solar system collected materials and ISM spectra are provided in a summary figure in a similar review in Dartois *et al.* (2014a). UCAMMs would result from the physico-chemical processes that occurred beyond a nitrogen snow-line, revealing organic material from the outer regions of the Solar System. The remote observations currently possible

cannot investigate surface reflectance spectra for the many small icy bodies at such distances.

### 3. Implications

The IOM extracted from asteroid belt meteorites and observed interstellar a-C:H in absorption show differences in their infrared spectral signatures. Ultracarbonaceous Antarctic micrometeorites (UCAMMs), whose isotopic signatures suggest an origin in the cold outer regions of the solar system, contain a bulk hydrogenated carbon nitride organic matter, with an N content well above that of the IOM extracted from asteroid belt meteorites and many IDPs. This overall picture does not suggest any evidence of ISM materials directly imported and incorporated at large scale in the solar system. If specific presolar grains (e.g. highly refractory SiC, graphite) are without doubt tracing an heritage from interstellar matter in meteorites, the bulk of the organic matter seems to be mainly probing physicochemical mechanisms occurring in the young protoplanetary solar system. To decipher the fate of organic matter in such environments, laboratory studies are essential to simulate the future of materials observed in the ISM cycle.

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