MOLECULAR AND MASS SPECTROSCOPIC ANALYSIS OF ISOTOPICALLY LABELED ORGANIC RESIDUES.


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INTRODUCTION

Experimental studies aimed at understanding the evolution of complex organic molecules on interstellar grains have been performed.

The photolysis of frozen gas mixtures of various composition containing H2O; CO; NH3 and CH4 was studied. These species were chosen because of their astrophysical importance as deduced from observational as well as theoretical studies of ice mantles on interstellar grains.

These ultraviolet photolysed ices were warmed up in order to produce refractory organic molecules like the ones formed in molecular clouds when the icy mantles are being irradiated and warmed up either by a nearby stellar source or impulsive heating.

The laboratory studies give us among other results, estimates of the efficiency of production of such organic material under interstellar conditions. There is sufficient production of organic material in molecular clouds (Schutte, 1988) to maintain organic refractory mantles against the destructive processes in diffuse clouds (Greenberg, 1982 and 1986).

RESULTS

ANALYSIS OF ORGANIC RESIDUES (O.R.)

Non-isotopically labeled samples.

The O.R. was analysed by GC-MS and HPLC. Previous studies (Agarwal et al., 1985 and Schutte, 1988) showed that the O.R. consists of a number of small molecules containing hydroxy, carbonyl and amine-groups. In table 1 a summary of the photoproducts from different ratios of the mixture H2O:CO:NH3:CH4 is shown.

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TABLE 1. Molecular composition of O.R. made from the gas mixture H₂O: CO: \( \text{NH}_3: \text{CH}_4 \) in the following ratios:
Sample one: 5:5:1:0, sample two: 3:1:0.3:1 and sample three: 8:0:1:2.5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Formulae</th>
<th>Sample 1</th>
<th>Sample 2</th>
<th>Sample 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glycolic Acid</td>
<td>HOCH₂COOH</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-Hydroxypropanoic acid</td>
<td>HOCH₂CH₂COOH</td>
<td>(※)</td>
<td>(※)</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formamidine</td>
<td>HN=CHNH₂</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroxy-acetamide</td>
<td>HOCH₂CONH₂</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexamethylene-Tetramine</td>
<td>C₆H₁₂N₄</td>
<td>(※)</td>
<td>(※)</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urea/Biuret (※※)</td>
<td>H₂NCONH₂/</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H₂NCONH₂CONH₂</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxamic acid</td>
<td>H₂NCOCOOH</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol-amine</td>
<td>H₂NCH₂CH₂OH</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerol</td>
<td>HOCH₂CHOHCH₂OH</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycine</td>
<td>H₂NCH₂COOH</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxamide</td>
<td>H₂NCOCONH₂</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glyceric acid</td>
<td>HOCH₂CHOHCOOH</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glyceramide</td>
<td>HOCH₂CHOHCONH₂</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
(※) Detected, but amount not measured
(※※) Urea and biuret analyzed together

Isotopically labeled samples.

Because of being able to prepare only very small samples in the laboratory, there are always problems of contamination to be worried about. Therefore one has to be cautious of all sources of contamination, not only leaks in the system, but also residual deposits left over from earlier experiments in the apparatus.

In order to detect contamination and to better identify the molecules, we started on a new program using isotopically labeled mixtures. One first result
was that glycerol, one of the less abundant products - and thus with more possibilities of having come from contamination - has been clearly identified in the residues with isotopic labelling.

A proposed scheme for the process leading to glycerol is shown in the following diagram:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CH}_4 & \xrightarrow{h\nu} \text{CH}_2 + \text{H}_2 \\
\text{CH}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} & \rightarrow \text{CH}_2 - \text{O} \xrightarrow{h\nu} \text{CH}_3\text{OH} \\
\text{CH}_2\text{O} + \text{CH}_2\text{O} & \rightarrow \text{CH}_2\text{O} + \text{H}_2 \\
\text{CH}_2\text{O} & \xrightarrow{2\text{H}} \text{CH}_2\text{OH}
\end{align*}
\]

obtaining thus formaldehyde (CH₂O). Then,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{CH}_2\text{O} + \text{CH}_2\text{O} & \rightarrow \text{CH}_2\text{O} \\
\text{C} = \text{O} & \xrightarrow{2\text{H}} \text{CHOH} \\
\text{H} & \rightarrow \text{CH}_2\text{OH}
\end{align*}
\]

CONCLUSIONS

Our ultimate aim is to understand the evolution of mantles of interstellar grains and to account for both their chemical and physical properties - including their optical properties from the submillimeter to the ultraviolet.

The gradual carbonization of organic mantles in the diffuse cloud phase leads to higher and higher visual absorptivity - yellow residues become brown in the laboratory.

Our results are being applied to explaining the organic components of comets and their relevance to the origin of life.

REFERENCES


