

Isomer effect in electron collisions with small hydrocarbons

Márcio H. F. Bettega

*Departamento de Física, Universidade Federal do Paraná,
Caixa Postal 19044, 81531-990, Curitiba Paraná, Brazil*

Adriana R. Lopes, Sérgio d'A. Sanchez,

Márcio T. do N. Varella, Marco A. P. Lima, Luiz G. Ferreira

Instituto de Física "Gleb Wataghin",

*Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Caixa Postal 6165, 13083-970,
Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil*

Outline

- Motivation.

Outline

- Motivation.
- The Schwinger multichannel method.

Outline

- Motivation.
- The Schwinger multichannel method.
- Results: static-exchange (SE) approximation.
 - C_3H_4 : allene, propyne and cyclopropene.
 - C_3H_6 : propene and cyclopropane.
 - C_4H_6 : 1,3-butadiene, 2-butyne and cyclobutene.
 - C_4H_8 : isobutene, trans-2- and cis-2-butene, syn-1- and skew-1-butene.
 - C_4H_{10} : butane and isobutane.

Outline

- Motivation.
- The Schwinger multichannel method.
- Results: static-exchange (SE) approximation.
 - C_3H_4 : allene, propyne and cyclopropene.
 - C_3H_6 : propene and cyclopropane.
 - C_4H_6 : 1,3-butadiene, 2-butyne and cyclobutene.
 - C_4H_8 : isobutene, trans-2- and cis-2-butene, syn-1- and skew-1-butene.
 - C_4H_{10} : butane and isobutane.
 - Isocarbons.
 - Alkanes.

Outline

- Motivation.
- The Schwinger multichannel method.
- Results: static-exchange (SE) approximation.
 - C_3H_4 : allene, propyne and cyclopropene.
 - C_3H_6 : propene and cyclopropane.
 - C_4H_6 : 1,3-butadiene, 2-butyne and cyclobutene.
 - C_4H_8 : isobutene, trans-2- and cis-2-butene, syn-1- and skew-1-butene.
 - C_4H_{10} : butane and isobutane.
 - Isocarbons.
 - Alkanes.
 - Shadow model.

Outline

- Motivation.
- The Schwinger multichannel method.
- Results: static-exchange (SE) approximation.
 - C_3H_4 : allene, propyne and cyclopropene.
 - C_3H_6 : propene and cyclopropane.
 - C_4H_6 : 1,3-butadiene, 2-butyne and cyclobutene.
 - C_4H_8 : isobutene, trans-2- and cis-2-butene, syn-1- and skew-1-butene.
 - C_4H_{10} : butane and isobutane.
 - Isocarbons.
 - Alkanes.
 - Shadow model.
- Final remarks

Motivation

- Our main goal is to investigate the *isomer effect* in the elastic cross sections of isomers of small hydrocarbons → differences that allow one to distinguish between the different isomers

Motivation

- Our main goal is to investigate the *isomer effect* in the elastic cross sections of isomers of small hydrocarbons → differences that allow one to distinguish between the different isomers
 - Shape resonances (position, symmetry);
 - Differences in the shape and/or in the magnitude of the elastic cross sections of the isomeric compounds.

Motivation

- Our main goal is to investigate the *isomer effect* in the elastic cross sections of isomers of small hydrocarbons → differences that allow one to distinguish between the different isomers
 - Shape resonances (position, symmetry);
 - Differences in the shape and/or in the magnitude of the elastic cross sections of the isomeric compounds.
- Previous experimental works motivated us to perform this systematic study.

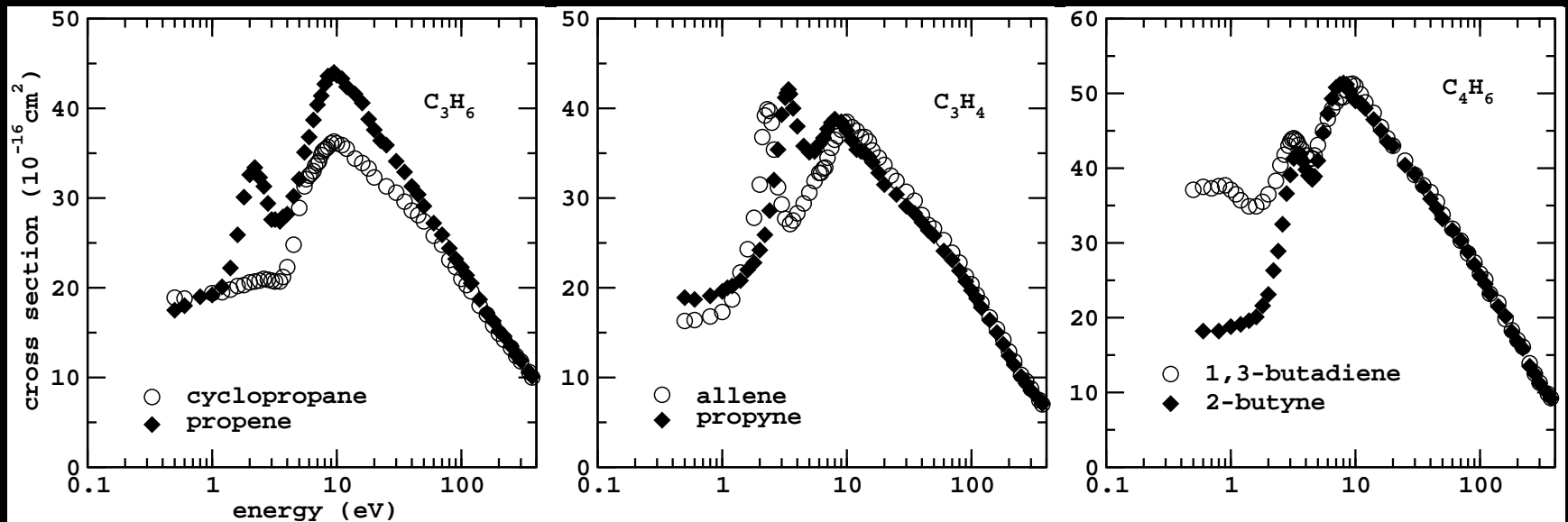
Motivation

- Experimental studies:

Motivation

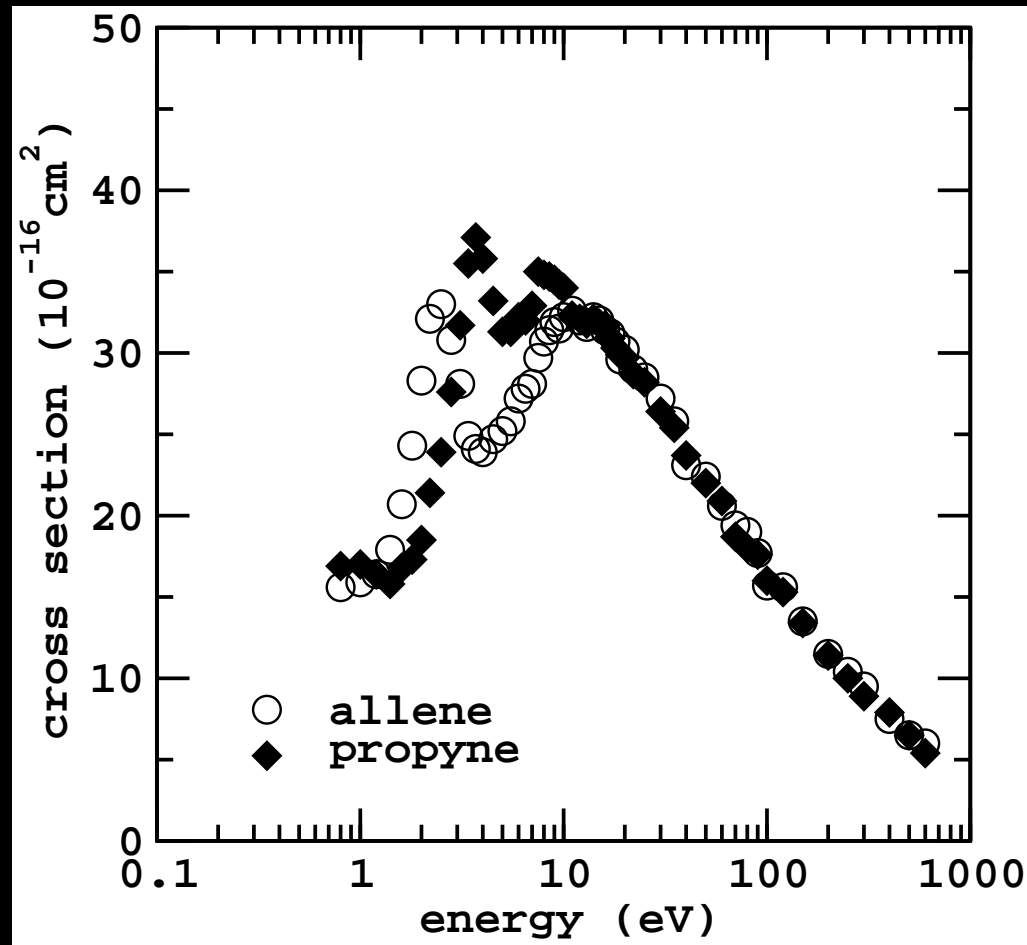
- Experimental studies:

Total cross sections: C. Szmytkowski, S. Kwitniewski, JPB **35**, 2612 (2002); JPB **35**, 3781 (2002); JPB **36**, 2129 (2003).



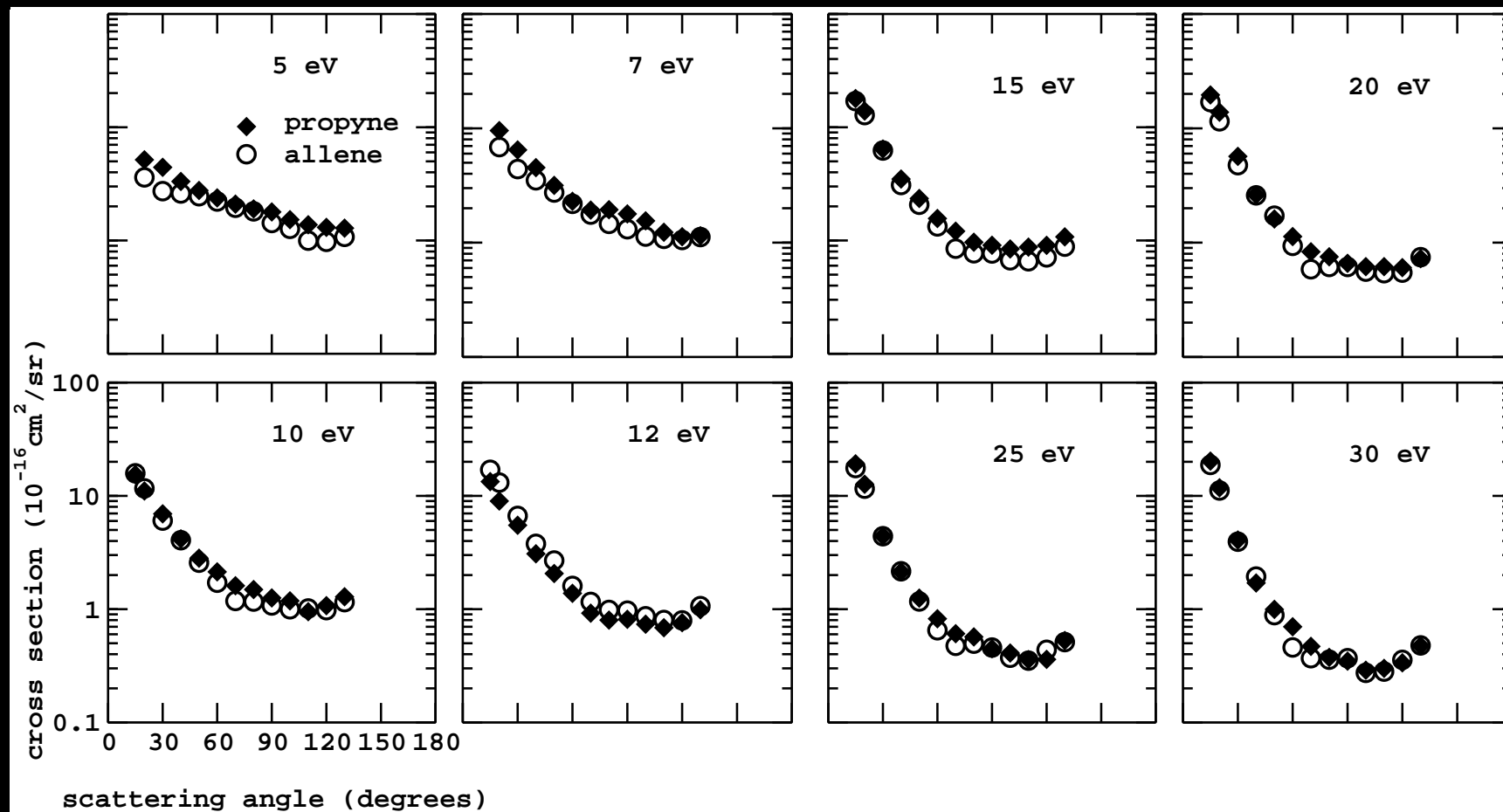
Motivation

Total cross sections: C. Makochekanwa, H. Kawate, O. Sueoka, M. Kimura, M. Kitajima, M. Hoshino and H. Tanaka, *CPL* **368**, 82 (2003).



Motivation

Differential cross sections: Y. Nakano, M. Hoshino, M. Kitajima, H. Tanaka, M. Kimura, PRA **66**, 032714 (2002).



Motivation

- Experiment and theory.

Motivation

- Experiment and theory.
- C₃H₆ and C₄H₁₀ isomers: K. Floeder, D. Fromme, W. Raith, A. Schwab and G. Sinapius, JPB **18**, 3347 (1985).
 - The isomers have similar total cross sections over the energy range studied.

Motivation

- Experiment and theory.
- C₃H₆ and C₄H₁₀ isomers: K. Floeder, D. Fromme, W. Raith, A. Schwab and G. Sinapius, JPB **18**, 3347 (1985).
 - The isomers have similar total cross sections over the energy range studied.
- C₃H₆ isomers: H. Nishimura and H. Tawara, JPB **24**, L363 (1991).
 - The isomers present differences in the total cross sections for energies below 40 eV.

Motivation

- Experiment and theory.
- C₃H₆ and C₄H₁₀ isomers: K. Floeder, D. Fromme, W. Raith, A. Schwab and G. Sinapius, JPB **18**, 3347 (1985).
 - The isomers have similar total cross sections over the energy range studied.
- C₃H₆ isomers: H. Nishimura and H. Tawara, JPB **24**, L363 (1991).
 - The isomers present differences in the total cross sections for energies below 40 eV.
 - *Isomer effect* → differences in the molecular structures.

Motivation

- Experiment and theory.
- C₃H₆ and C₄H₁₀ isomers: K. Floeder, D. Fromme, W. Raith, A. Schwab and G. Sinapius, JPB **18**, 3347 (1985).
 - The isomers have similar total cross sections over the energy range studied.
- C₃H₆ isomers: H. Nishimura and H. Tawara, JPB **24**, L363 (1991).
 - The isomers present differences in the total cross sections for energies below 40 eV.
 - *Isomer effect* → differences in the molecular structures.
- C₃H₆ isomers (theory): C. Winstead, Q. Sun, and V. McKoy, JCP **96**, 4246 (1992).
 - The isomers present differences in the elastic cross sections below 40 eV.

SMC method

Takatsuka and McKoy, PRA **24**, 2473 (1981)

Takatsuka and McKoy, PRA **30**, 1734 (1984)

SMC method

Takatsuka and McKoy, PRA **24**, 2473 (1981)

Takatsuka and McKoy, PRA **30**, 1734 (1984)

- Variational approach;

SMC method

Takatsuka and McKoy, PRA **24**, 2473 (1981)

Takatsuka and McKoy, PRA **30**, 1734 (1984)

- Variational approach;
- Formulated for applications to low-energy electron-molecule collisions;

SMC method

Takatsuka and McKoy, PRA **24**, 2473 (1981)

Takatsuka and McKoy, PRA **30**, 1734 (1984)

- Variational approach;
- Formulated for applications to low-energy electron-molecule collisions;
- Capable of addressing important aspects of these collisions as:
 - molecular targets of general geometry;
 - exchange interactions (*ab initio*);
 - effects arising from the polarization of the target by the incident electron (*ab initio*);
 - electronic excitation.

SMC method

Takatsuka and McKoy, PRA **24**, 2473 (1981)

Takatsuka and McKoy, PRA **30**, 1734 (1984)

- Variational approach;
- Formulated for applications to low-energy electron-molecule collisions;
- Capable of addressing important aspects of these collisions as:
 - molecular targets of general geometry;
 - exchange interactions (*ab initio*);
 - effects arising from the polarization of the target by the incident electron (*ab initio*);
 - electronic excitation.
- Pseudopotentials LDA/norm-conserving from Bachelet, Hamann and Schlüter [PRB **26**, 4199 (1982)].

SMC method

Takatsuka and McKoy, PRA **24**, 2473 (1981)

Takatsuka and McKoy, PRA **30**, 1734 (1984)

- Variational approach;
- Formulated for applications to low-energy electron-molecule collisions;
- Capable of addressing important aspects of these collisions as:
 - molecular targets of general geometry;
 - exchange interactions (*ab initio*);
 - effects arising from the polarization of the target by the incident electron (*ab initio*);
 - electronic excitation.
- Pseudopotentials LDA/norm-conserving from Bachelet, Hamann and Schlüter [PRB **26**, 4199 (1982)].
Bettega, Ferreira and Lima, PRA **47**, 1111 (1993).

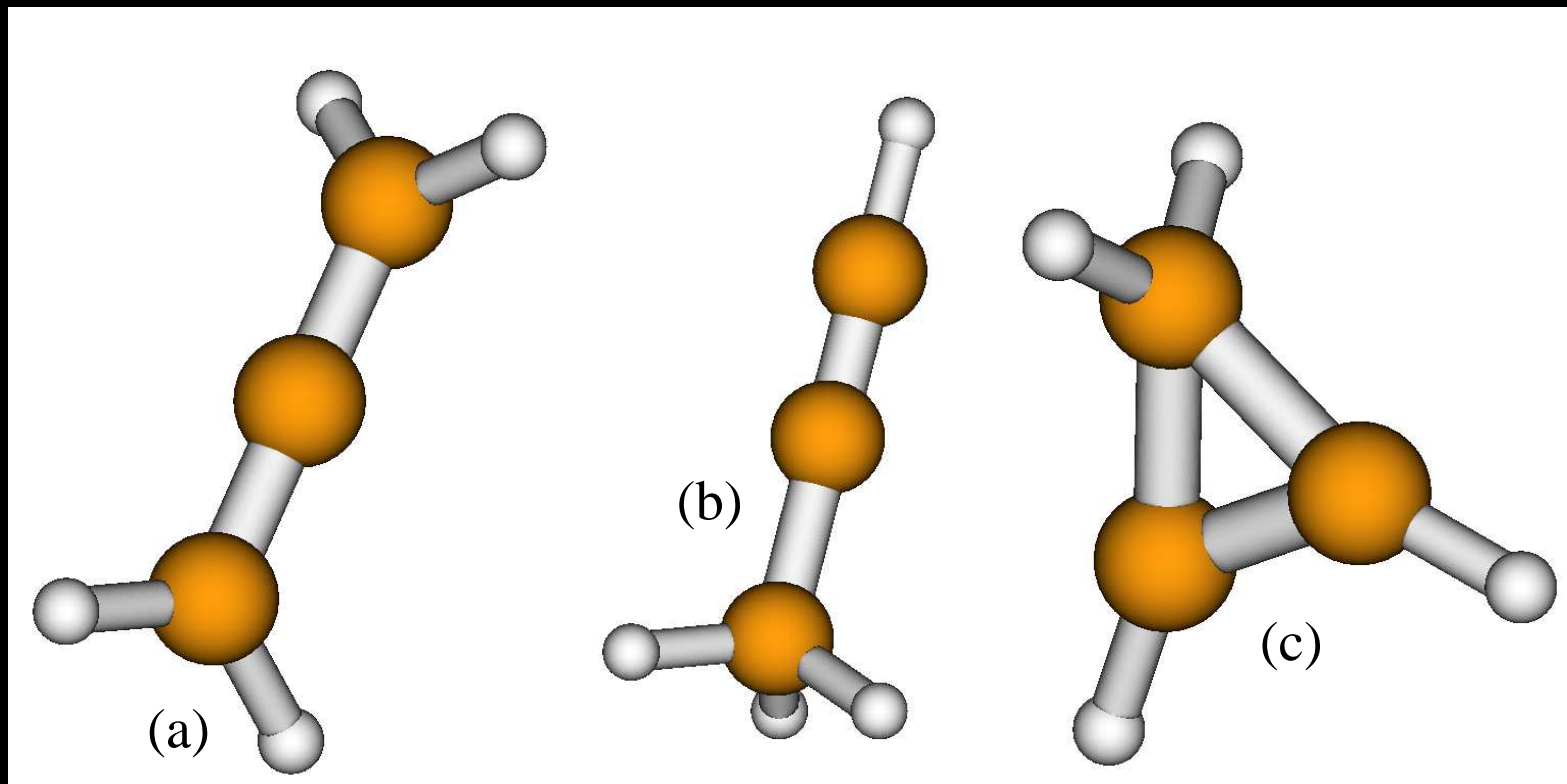
Results

- Elastic integral, differential and momentum transfer cross sections at the static-exchange (SE) approximation.

Results

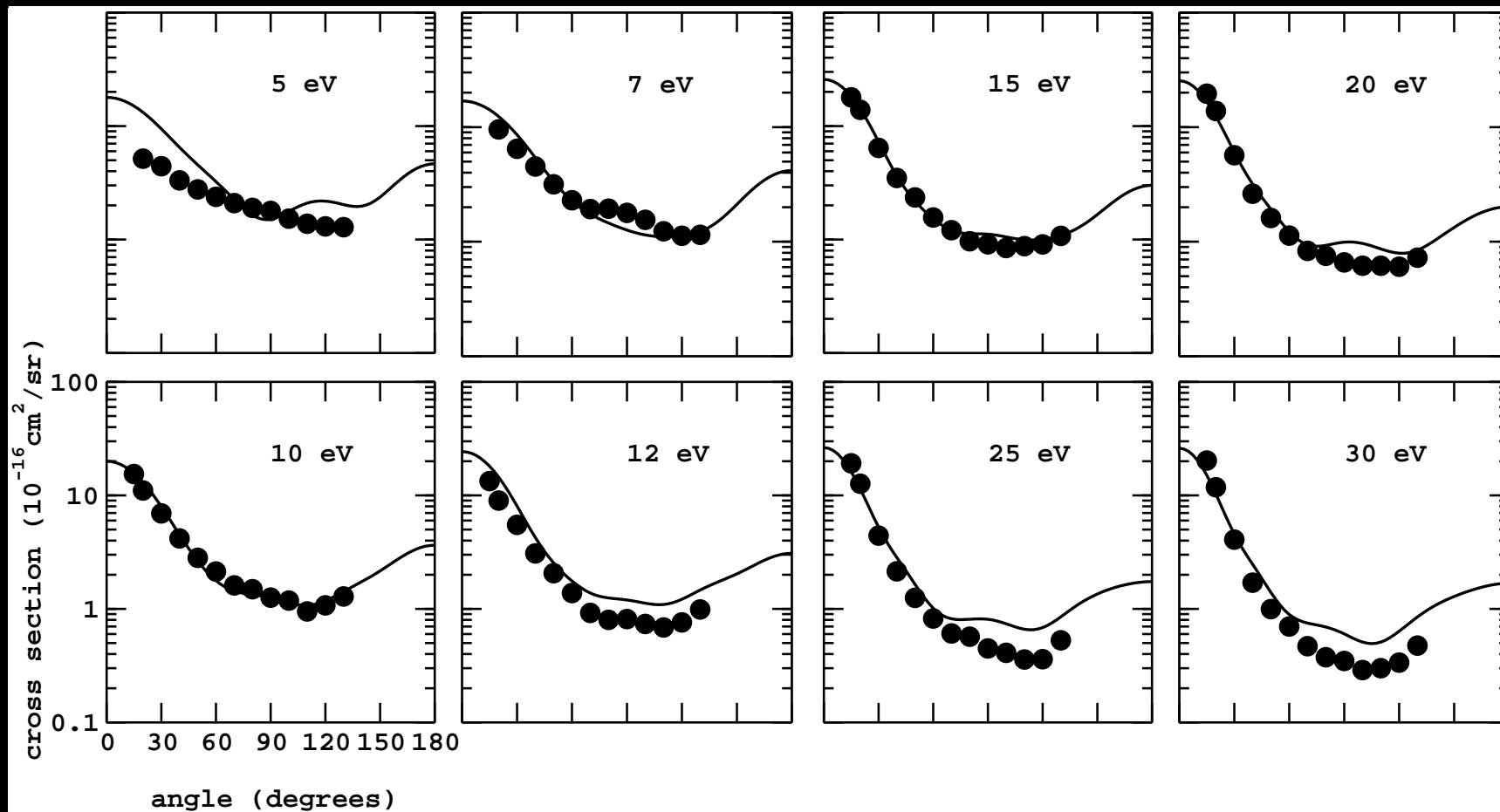
- Elastic integral, differential and momentum transfer cross sections at the static-exchange (SE) approximation.
- References:
 - C_3H_4 isomers: Lopes and Bettega, PRA **67**, 032711 (2003).
 - C_4H_6 isomers: Lopes *et al.*, PRA **69**, 014702 (2004).
 - C_4H_8 and C_4H_{10} isomers: Lopes *et al.*, JPB **37**, 997 (2004).
 - C_3H_4 (SEP): Sanchez *et al.*, PRA **71**, 062702 (2005).
 - C_3H_4 (rotational excitation): Lopes *et al.*, to be submitted.
 - C_3H_6 (SE and SEP): Bettega *et al.*, to be submitted.

Results: C_3H_4 isomers



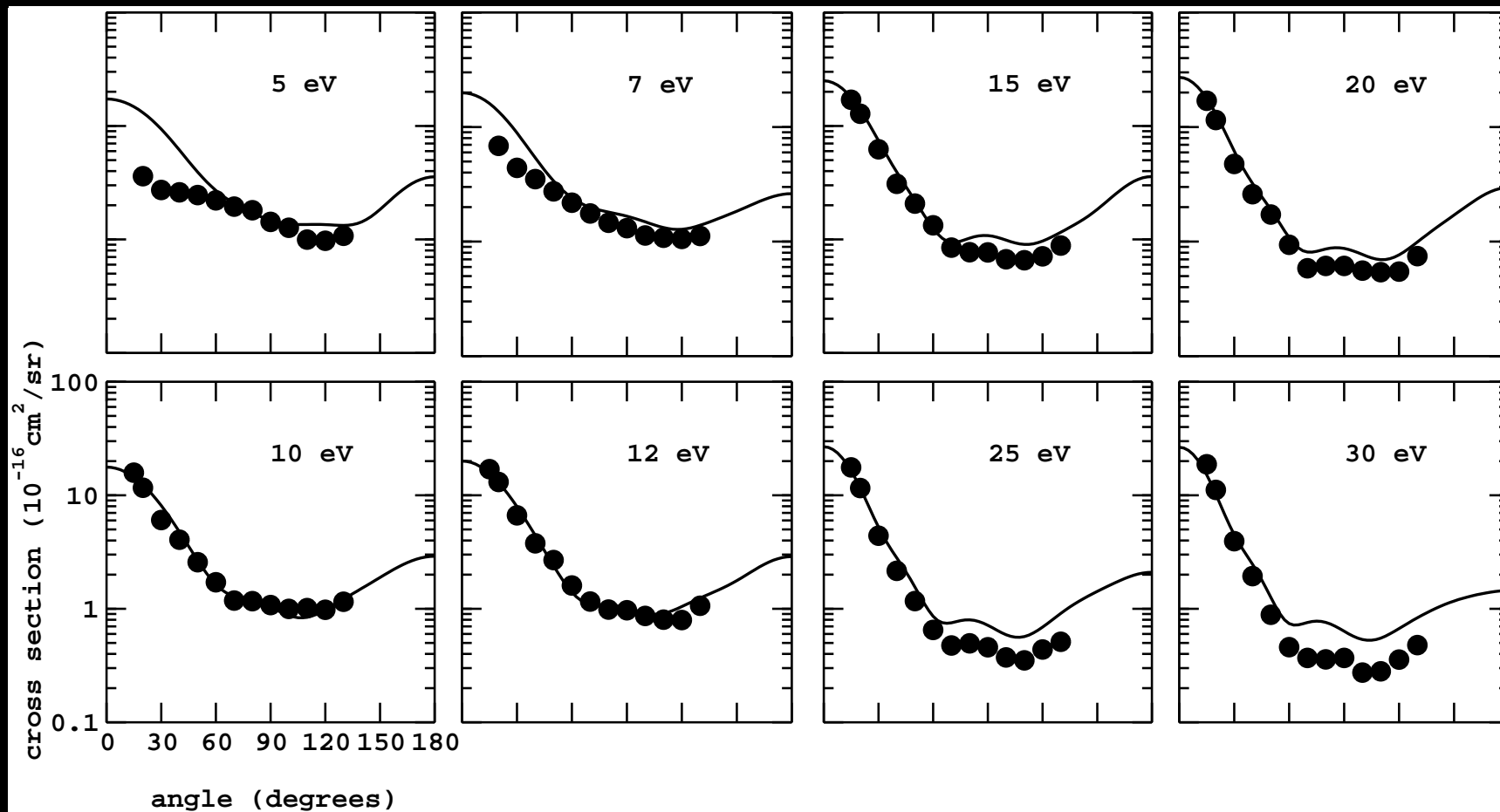
Geometrical structure of the C_3H_4 isomers: (a) allene (D_{2d}), (b) propyne (C_{3v}), and (c) cyclopropene (C_{2v}).

Results: C_3H_4 isomers



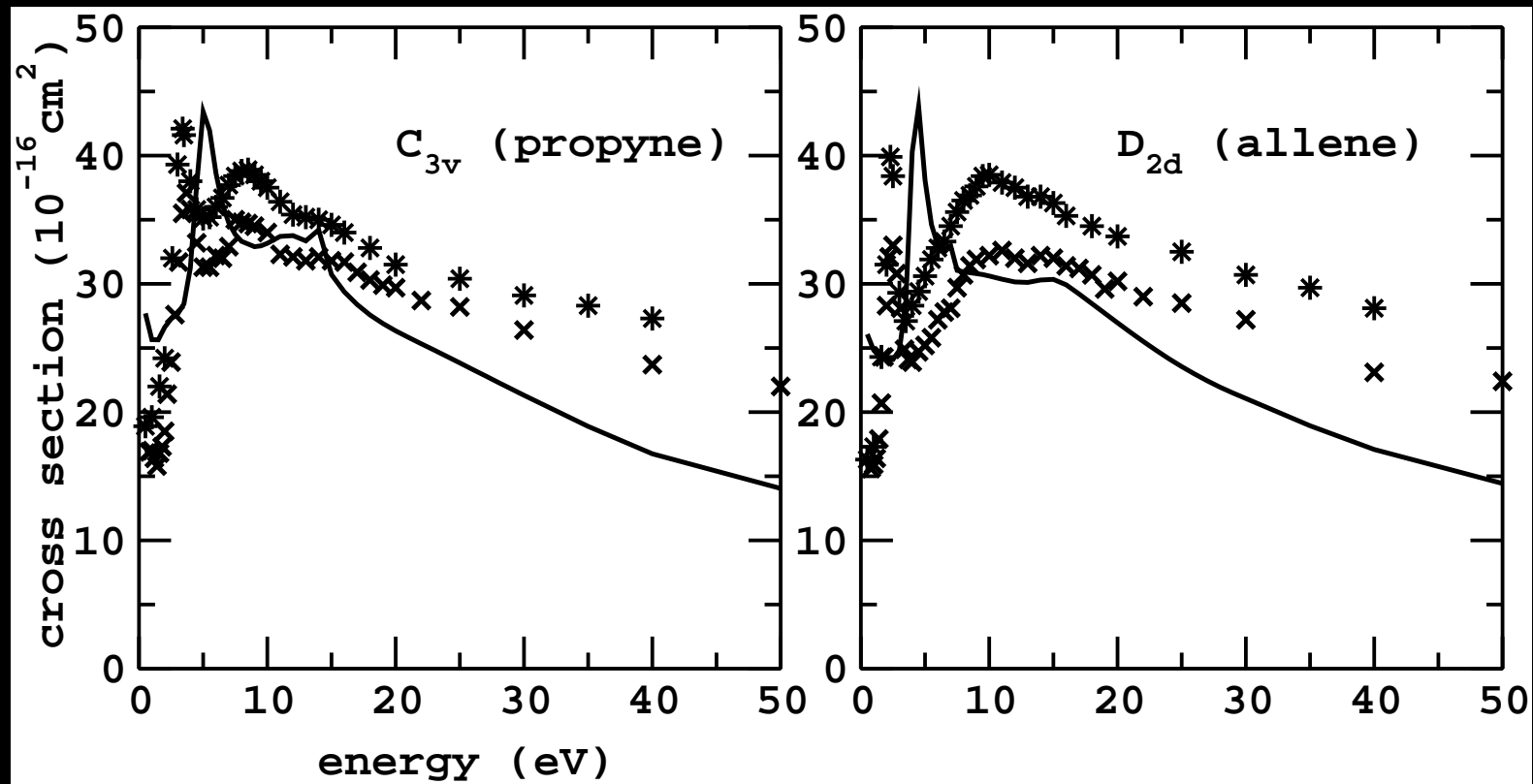
Differential cross sections for propyne. Solid lines, our results at the SE approximation; circles, experimental data of Nakano *et al.*

Results: C_3H_4 isomers



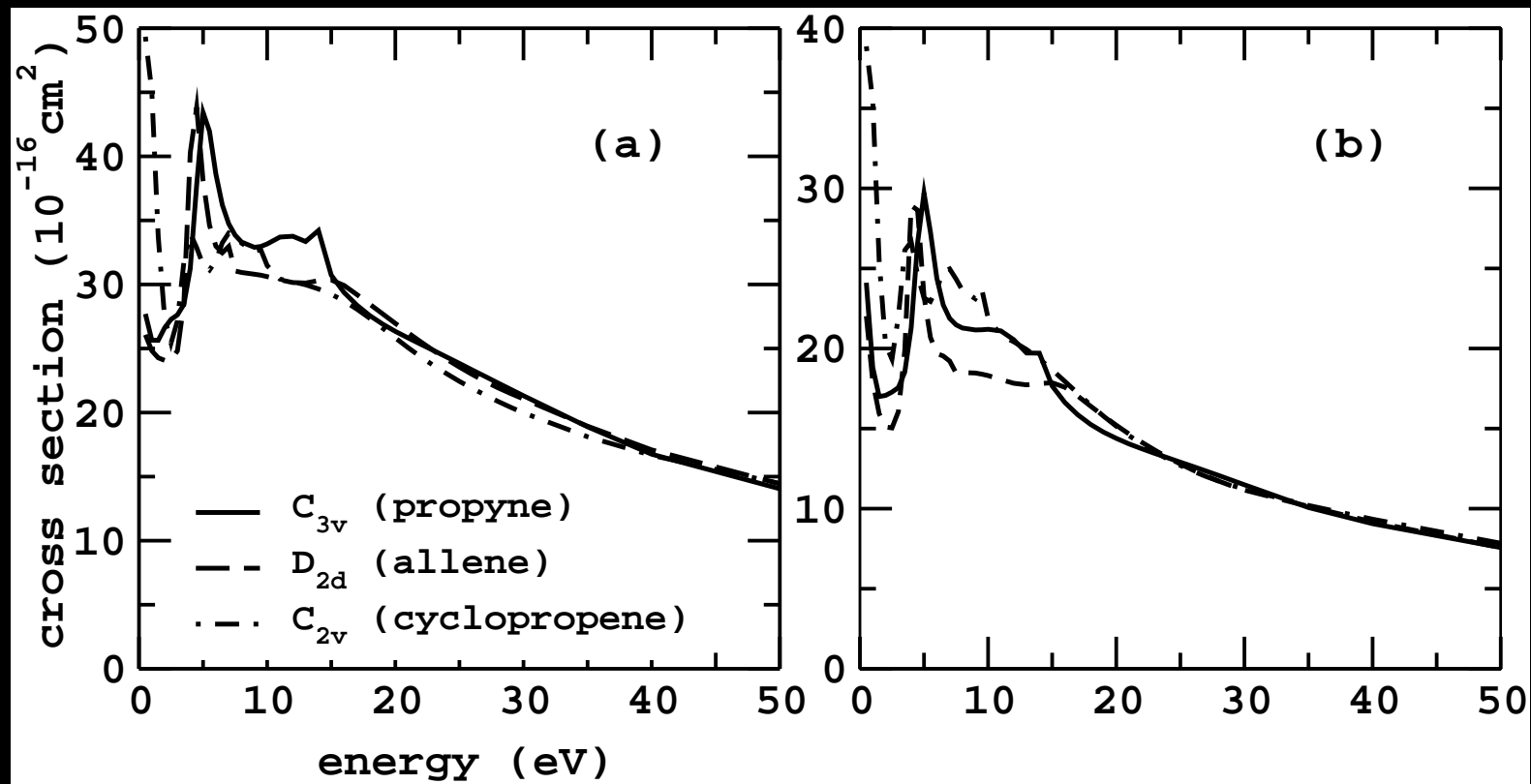
Differential cross sections for allene. Solid lines, our results at the SE approximation; circles, experimental data of Nakano *et al.*

Results: C_3H_4 isomers



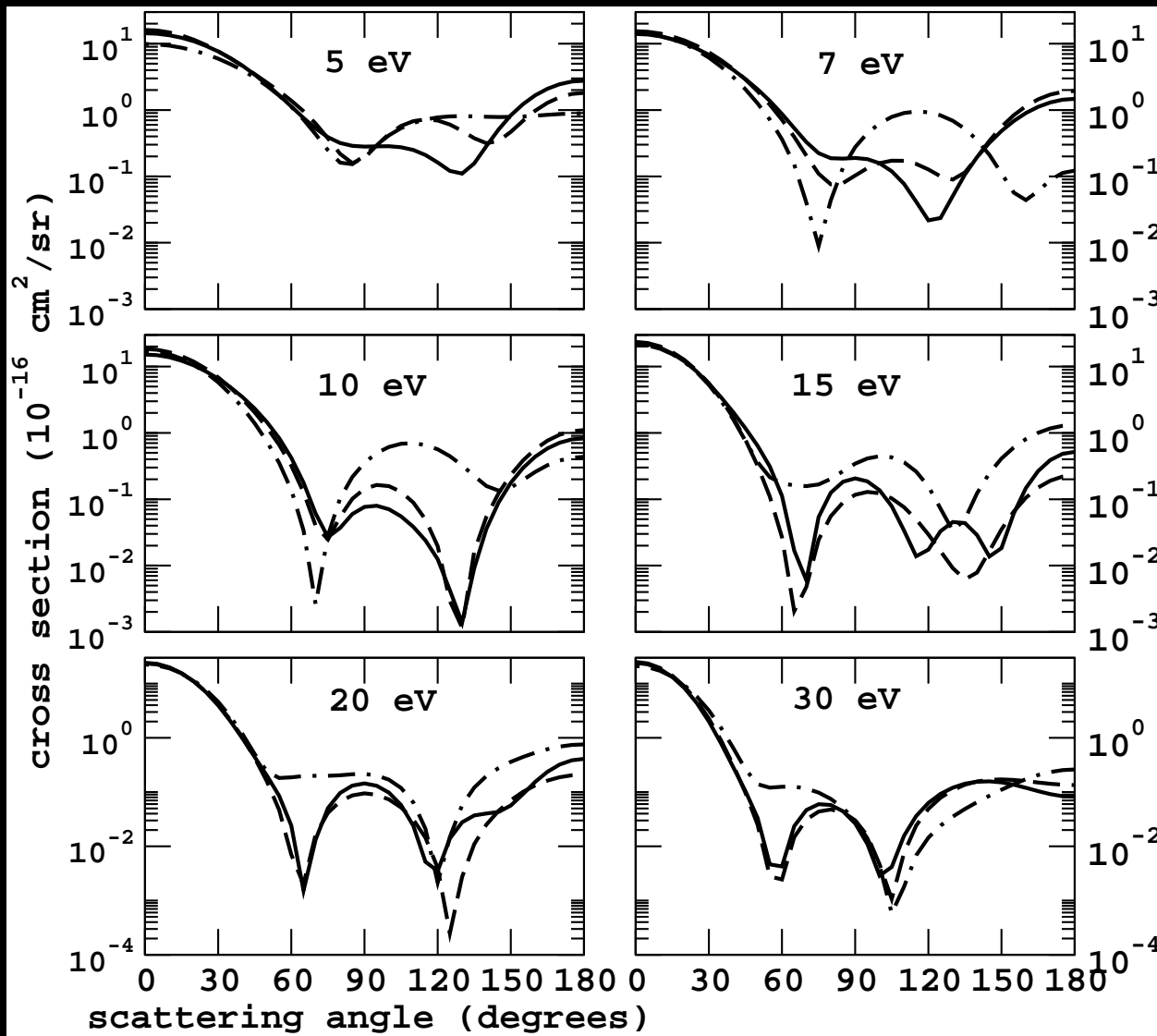
Integral cross section for C_3H_4 isomers propyne and allene. Solid lines, our results at the SE approximation; stars, total cross section of Szymkowski and Kwitniewski; crosses, total cross section of Makochekanwa *et al.*

Results: C_3H_4 isomers



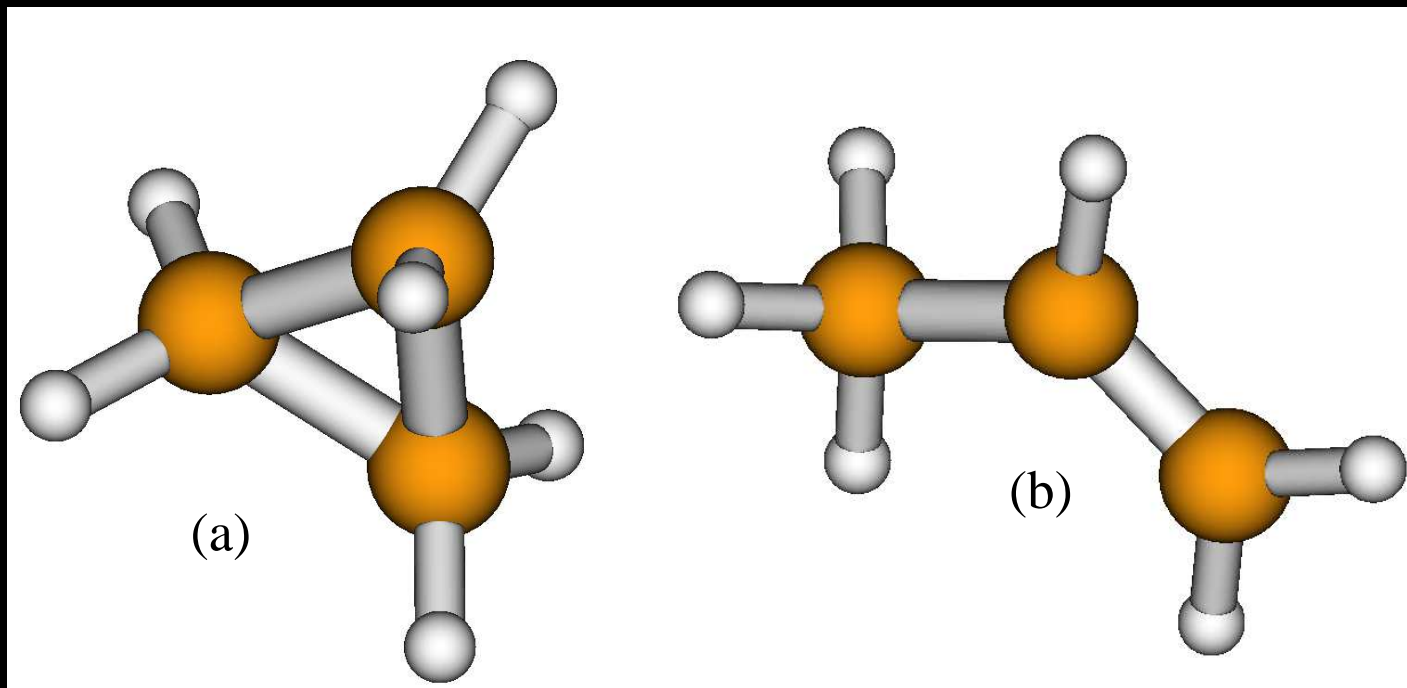
(a) Integral and (b) momentum transfer cross sections for C_3H_4 isomers at the SE approximation.

Results: C_3H_4 isomers



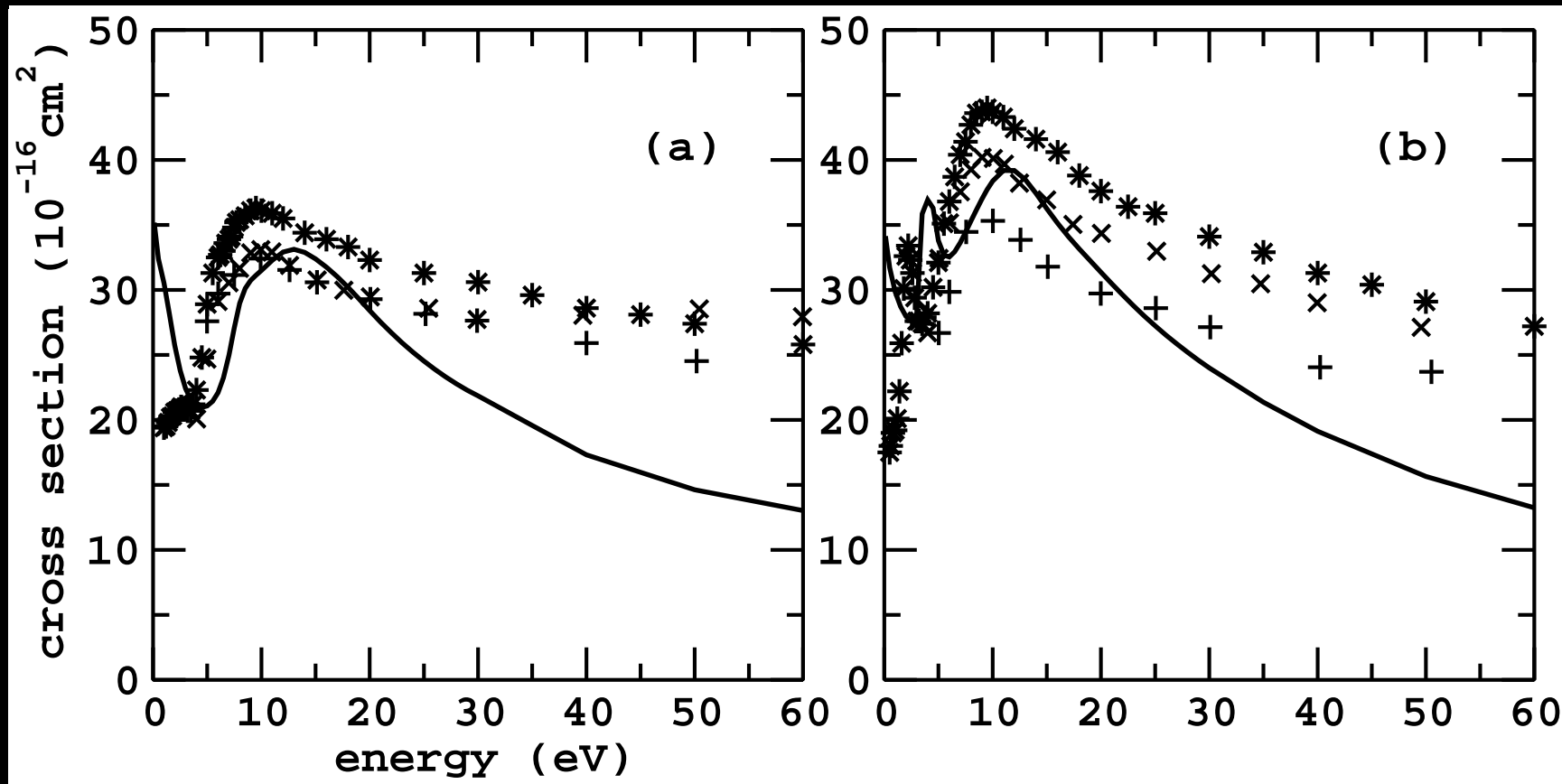
Differential rotationally elastic cross sections ($00 \rightarrow 00$) for allene (solid line), propyne (dashed line) and cyclopropene (dot-dashed line).

Results: C_3H_6 isomers



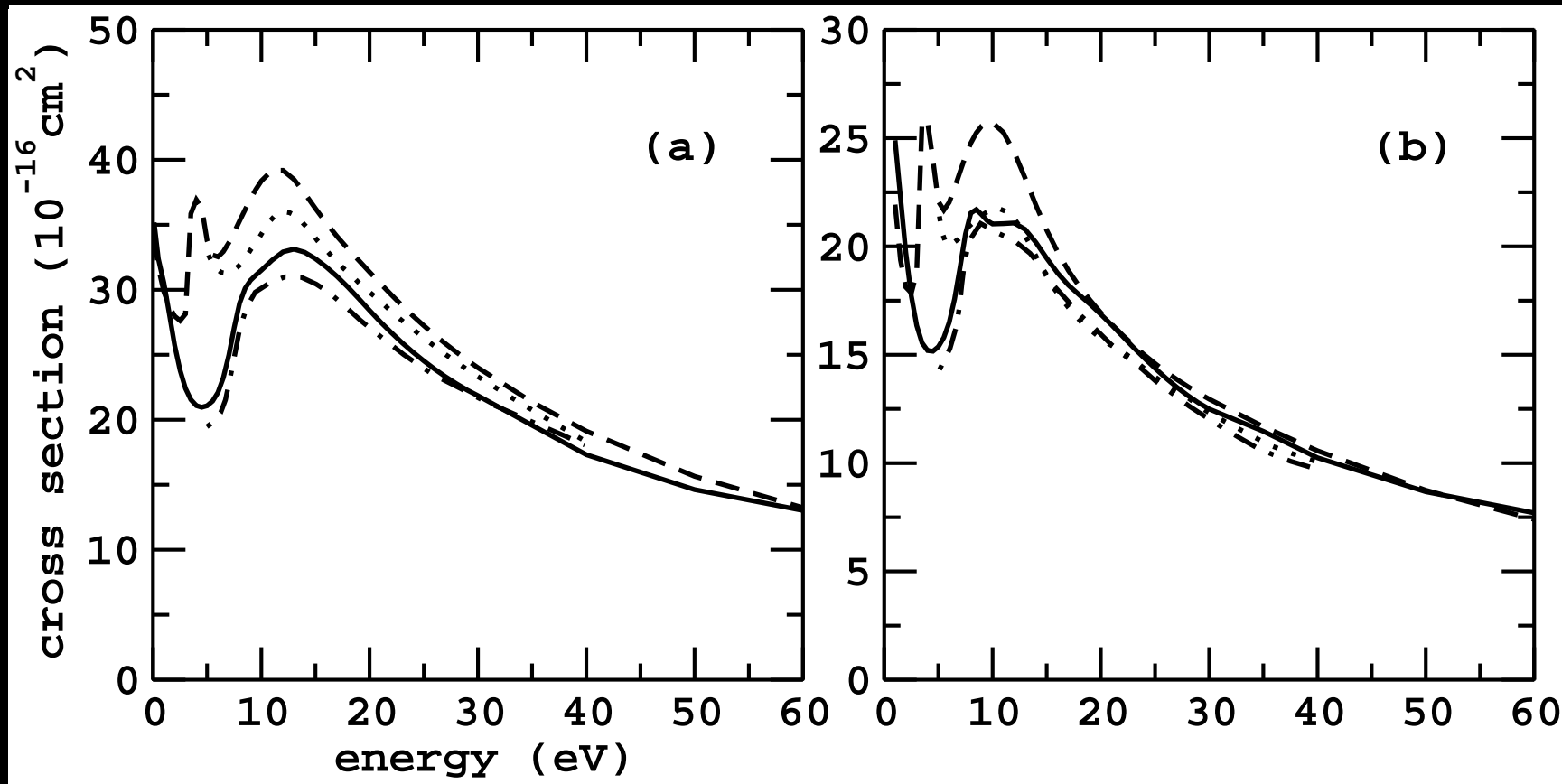
Geometrical structure of the C_3H_6 isomers: (a) cyclopropane (D_{3h}) and (b) propene (C_s).

Results: C_3H_6 isomers



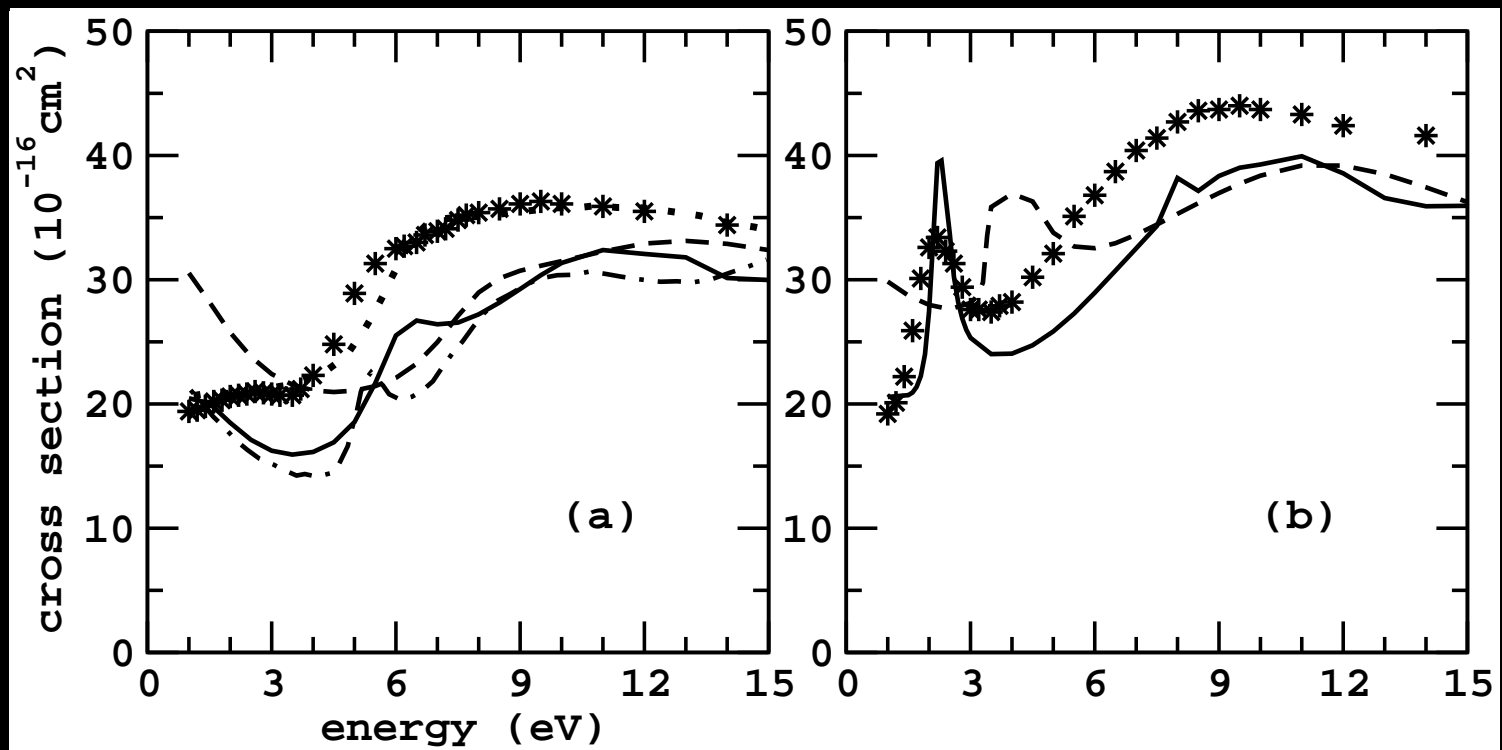
Integral cross sections for C_3H_6 isomers at the SE approximation. (a) Cyclopropane and (b) propene. Solid lines, our results at the SE approximation. Total cross sections: crosses, Floeder *et al.*; pluses, Nishimura and Tawara; stars, Szmytkowski and Kwitnewski.

Results: C_3H_6 isomers



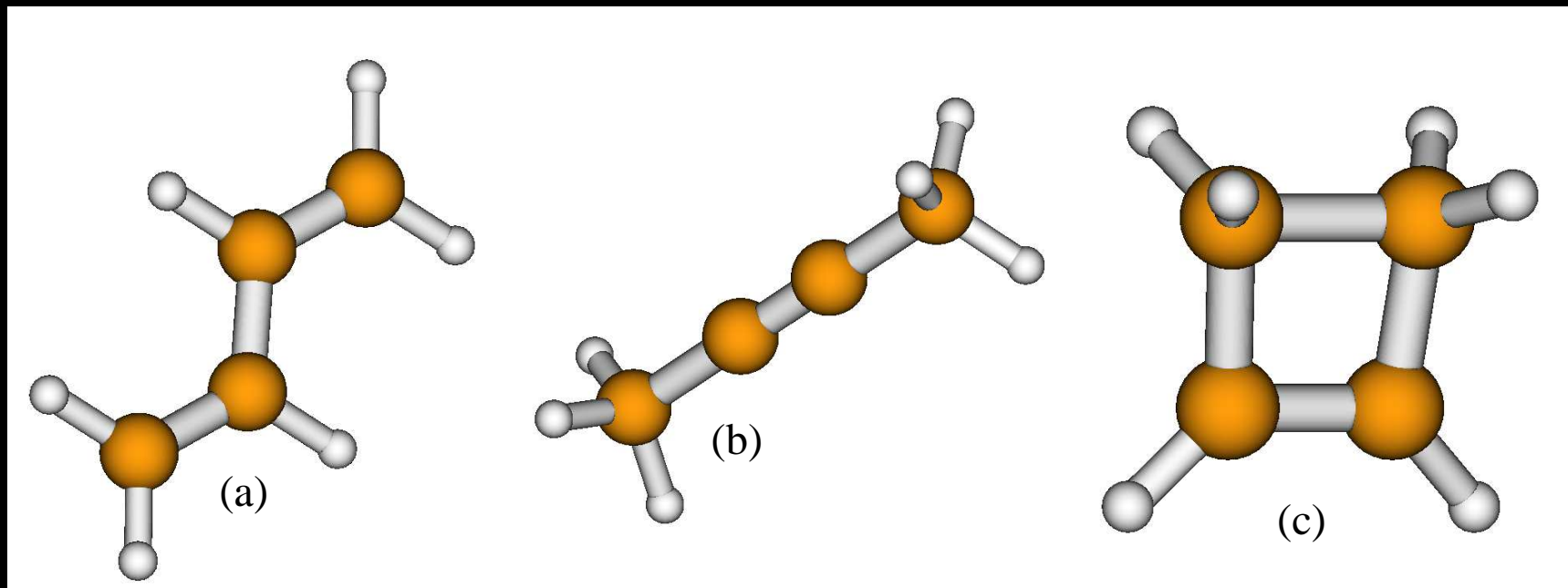
(a) Integral and (b) momentum transfer cross sections for C_3H_6 isomers at the SE approximation. Solid line (PP) and dot-dashed line (AE), cyclopropane; dashed line (PP) and dotted line (AE), propene.

Results: C_3H_6 isomers



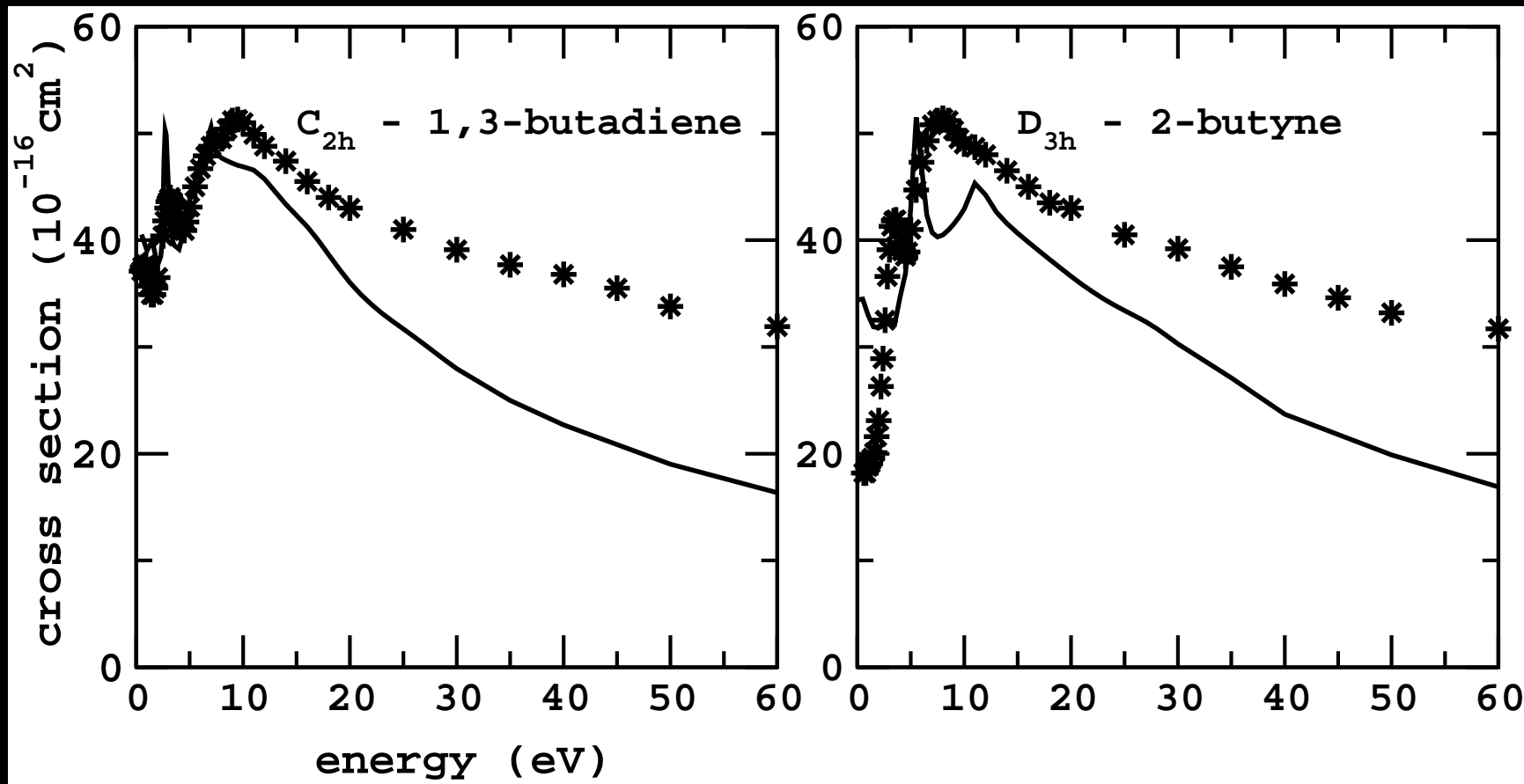
Integral cross sections for C_3H_6 isomers: (a) cyclopropane and (b) propene. Dashed lines, our results at the SE approximation; solid lines, our results at the SEP approximation; dotted line, results of Curik and Gianturco at the SEP approximation; dot-dashed lines, results of Beyer *et al.* at the SEP approximation; stars, total cross section of Szmytkowski and Kwitnewski.

Results: C_4H_6 isomers



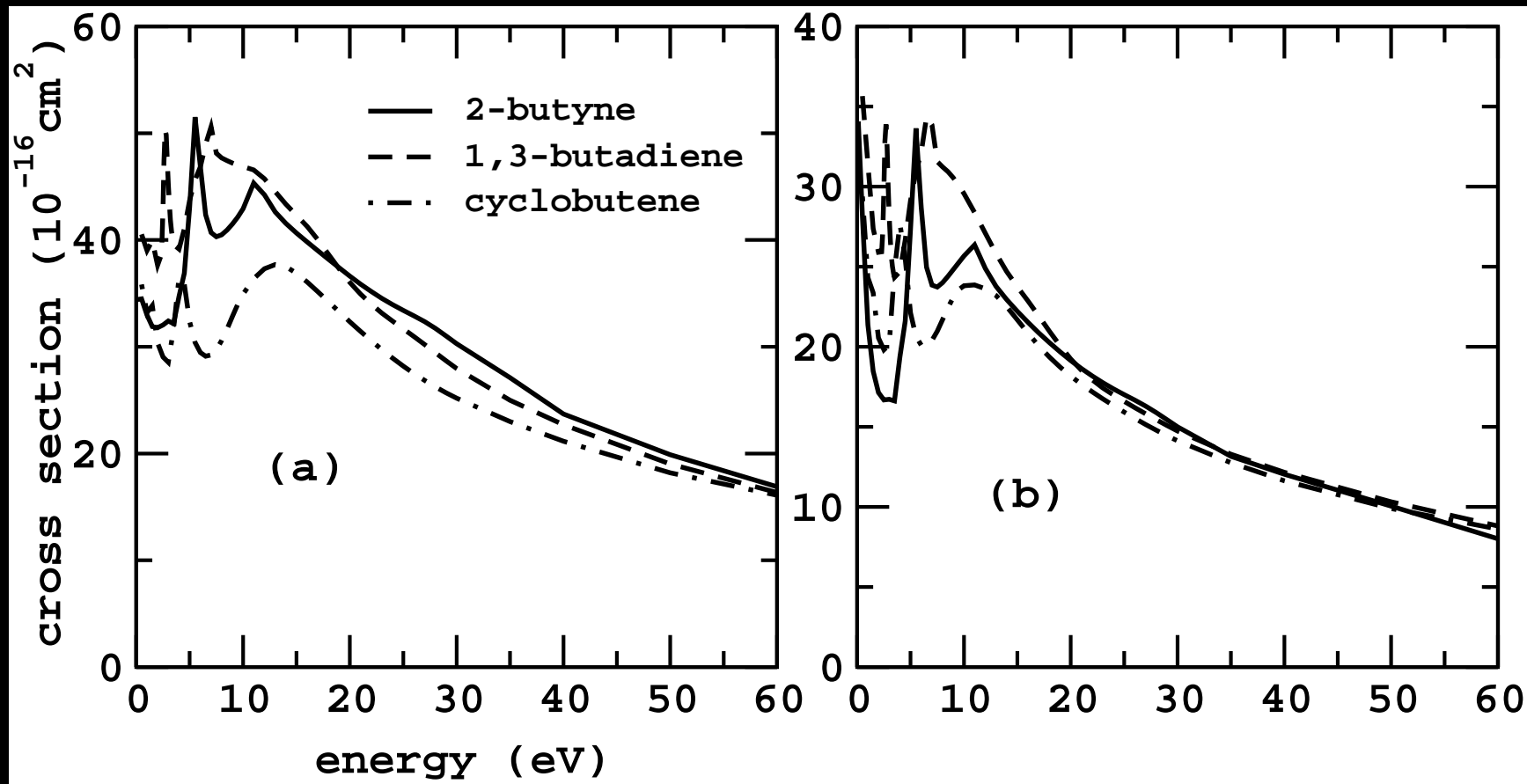
Geometrical structure of the C_4H_6 isomers: (a) trans-1,3-butadiene (C_{2h}), (b) 2-butyne (D_{3h}), and (c) cyclobutene (C_{2v}).

Results: C_4H_6 isomers



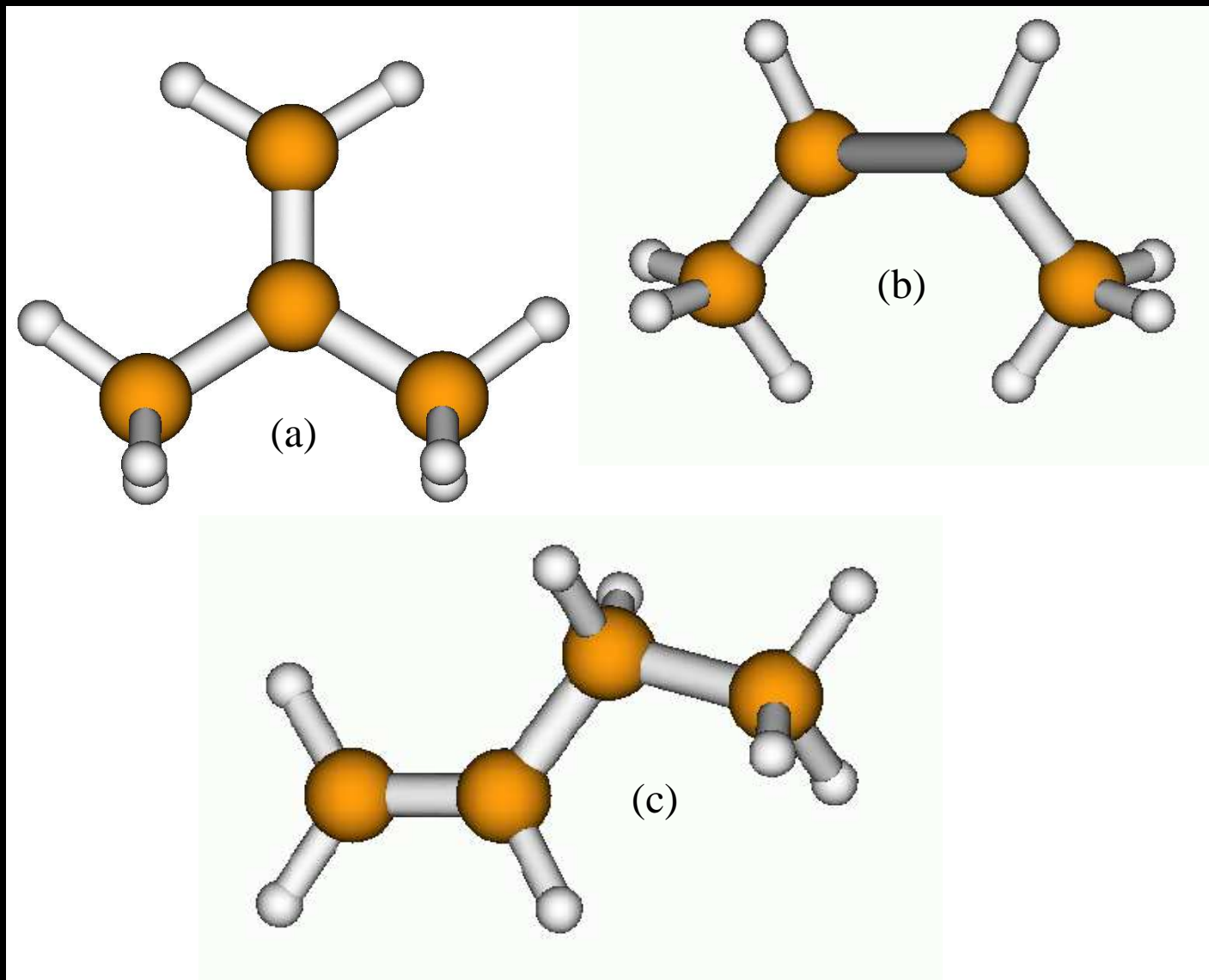
Integral cross sections for C_4H_6 isomers 2-butyne and 1,3-butadiene at the SE approximation. Solid lines, our results; stars, total cross sections of Szymkowski and Kwitniewski.

Results: C_4H_6 isomers



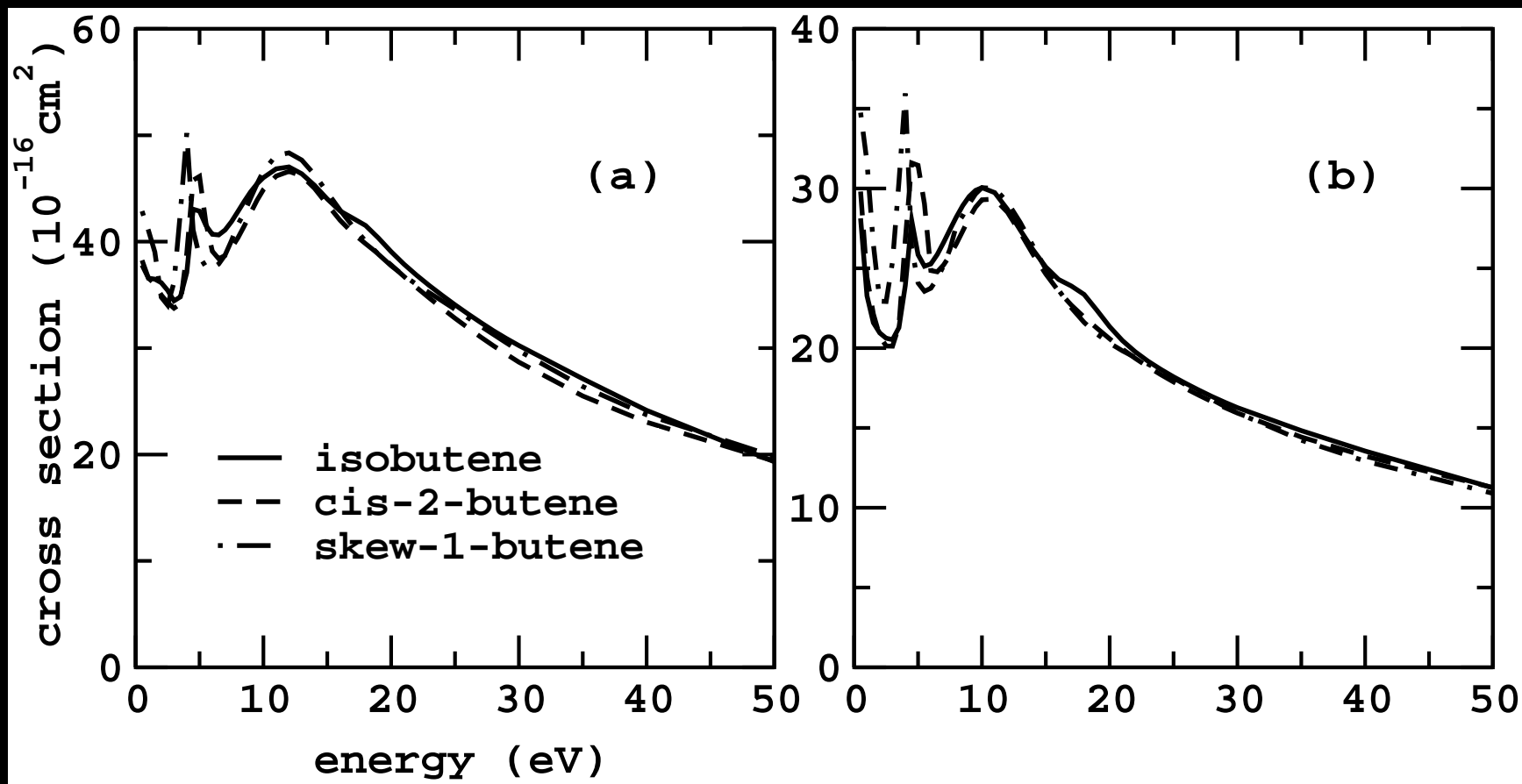
(a) Integral and (b) momentum transfer cross sections for C_4H_6 isomers at the SE approximation.

Results: C_4H_8 isomers



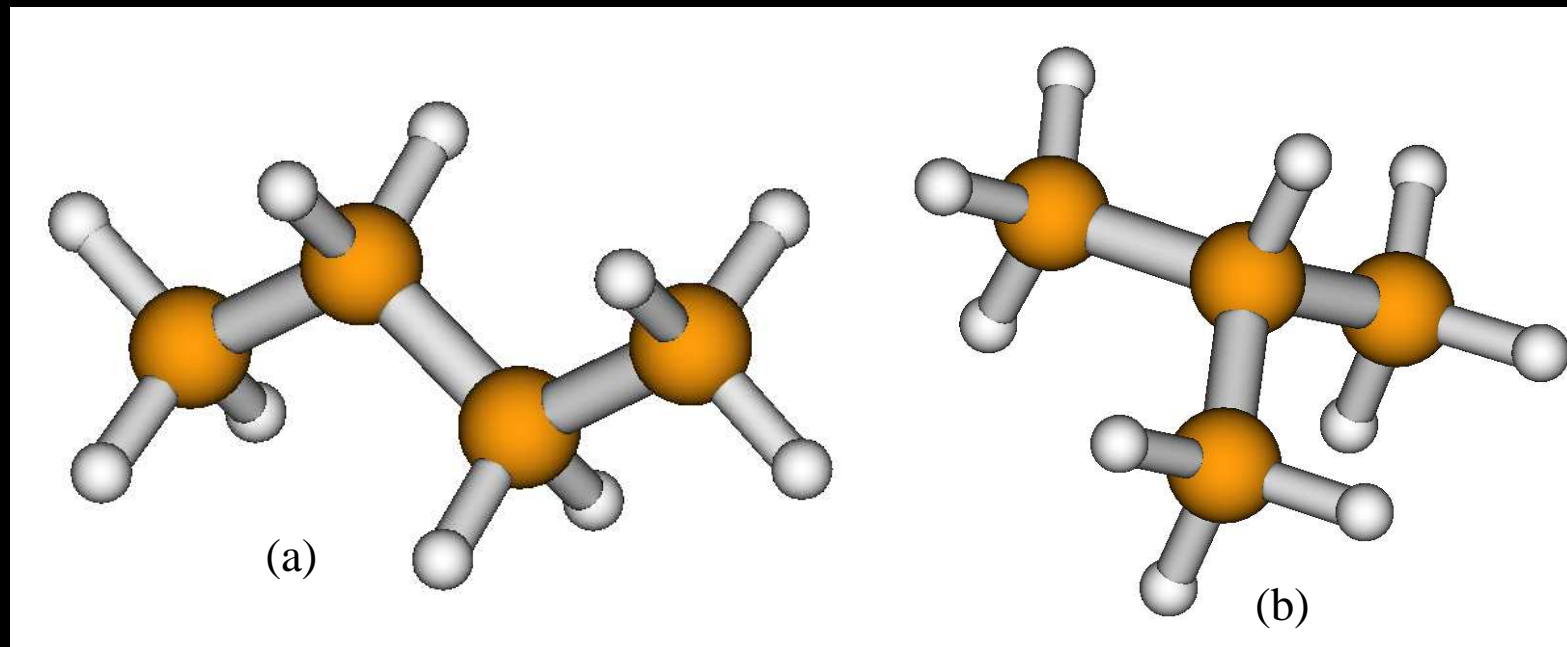
Geometrical structure of the C_4H_8 isomers: (a) isobutene (C_{2v}), (b) cis-2-butene (C_{2v}), and (c) skew-1-butene (C_s).

Results: C_4H_8 isomers



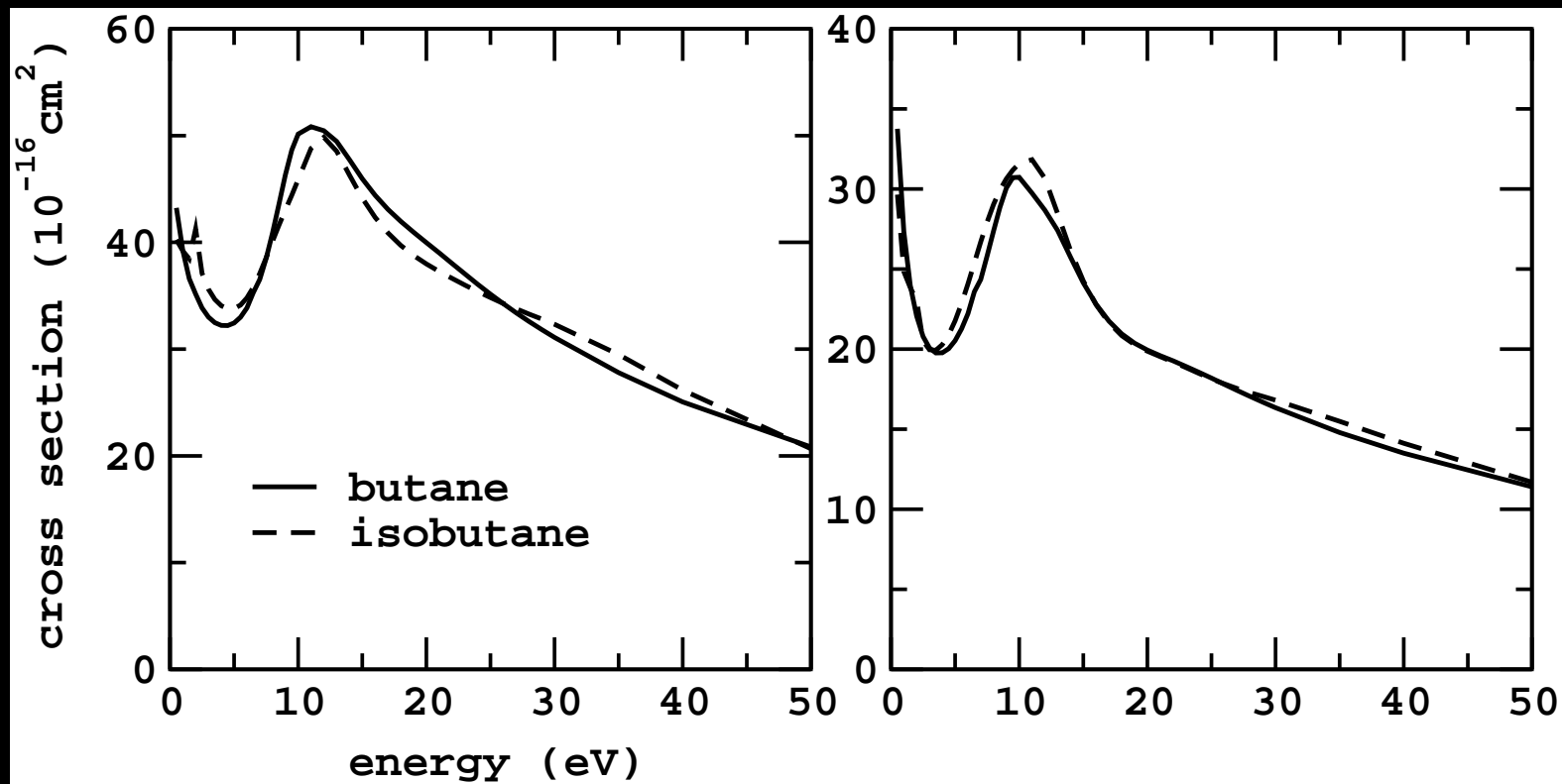
(a) Integral and (b) momentum transfer cross sections for C_4H_8 isomers at the SE approximation.

Results: C_4H_{10} isomers



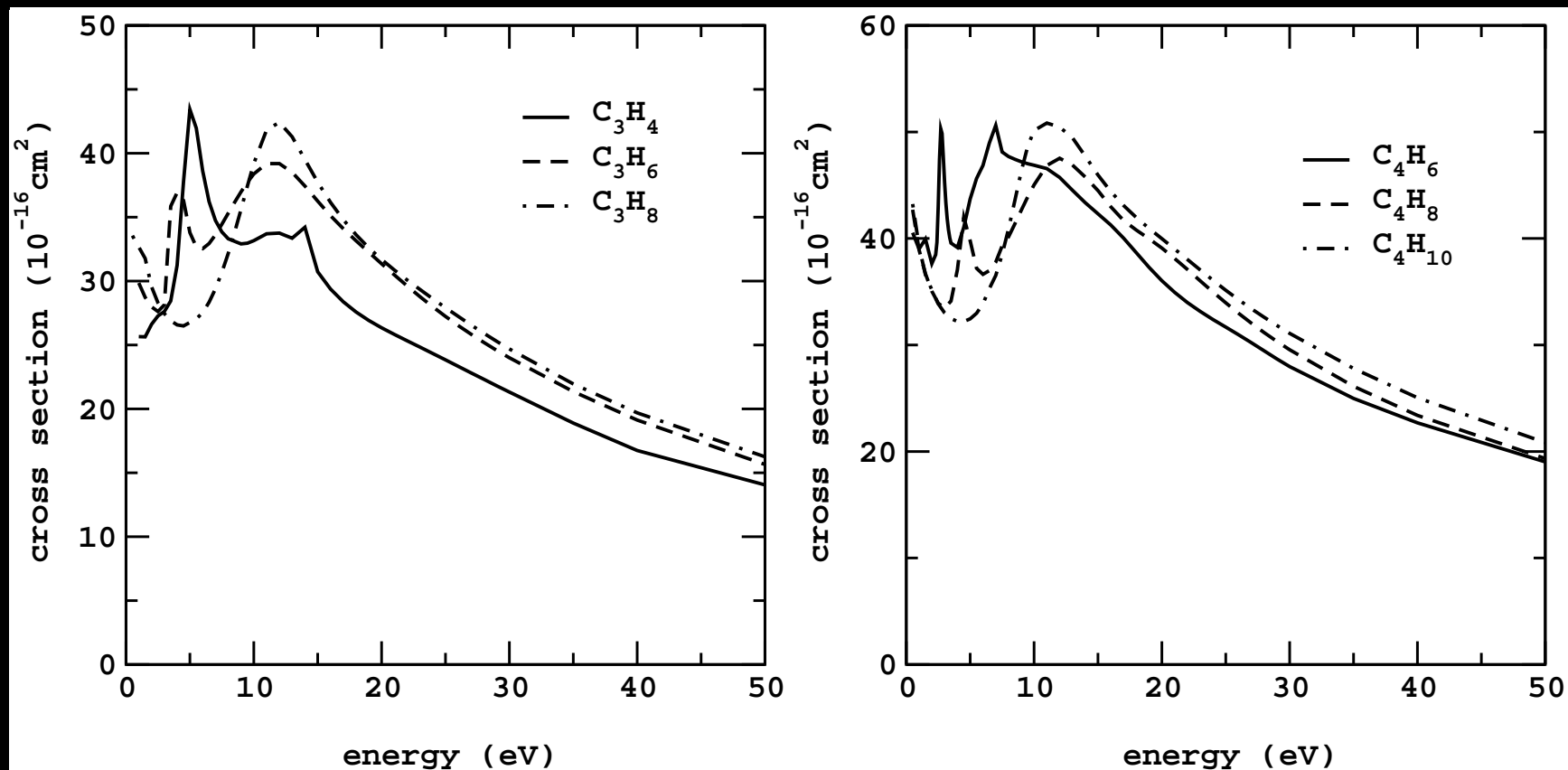
Geometrical structure of the C_4H_{10} isomers: (a) butane (C_{2h}), (b) isobutane (C_{3v}).

Results: C_4H_{10} isomers



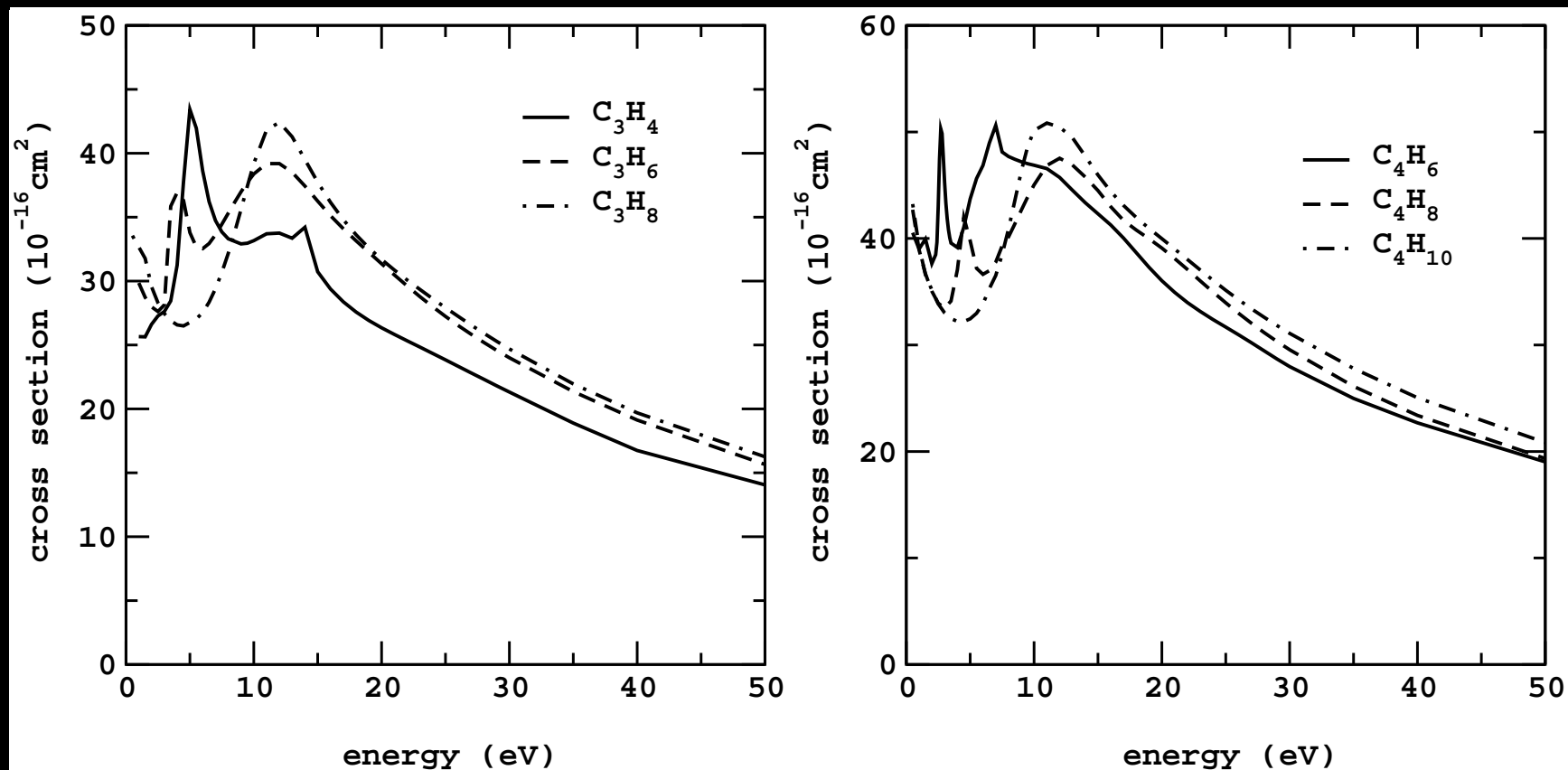
Integral (left panel) and momentum transfer (right panel) cross sections for C_4H_{10} isomers at the SE approximation.

Results: Isocarbons.



Comparison of the integral cross sections for left panel: C_3H_4 (propyne), C_3H_6 (propene), and C_3H_8 (propane); right panel: C_4H_6 (1,3-butadiene), C_4H_8 (trans-2-butene), and C_4H_{10} (butane).

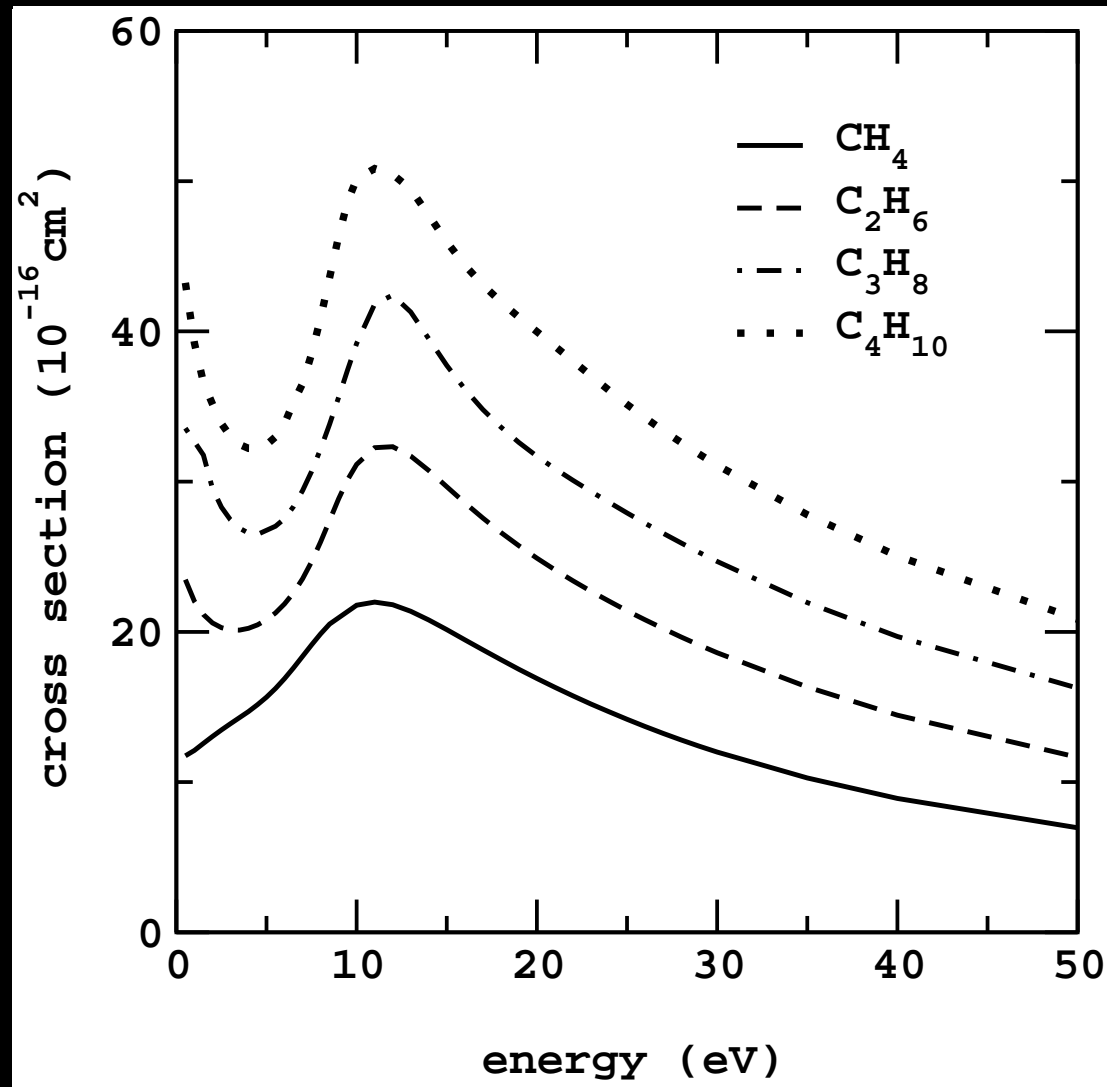
Results: Isocarbons.



Comparison of the integral cross sections for left panel: C₃H₄ (propyne), C₃H₆ (propene), and C₃H₈ (propane); right panel: C₄H₆ (1,3-butadiene), C₄H₈ (trans-2-butene), and C₄H₁₀ (butane).

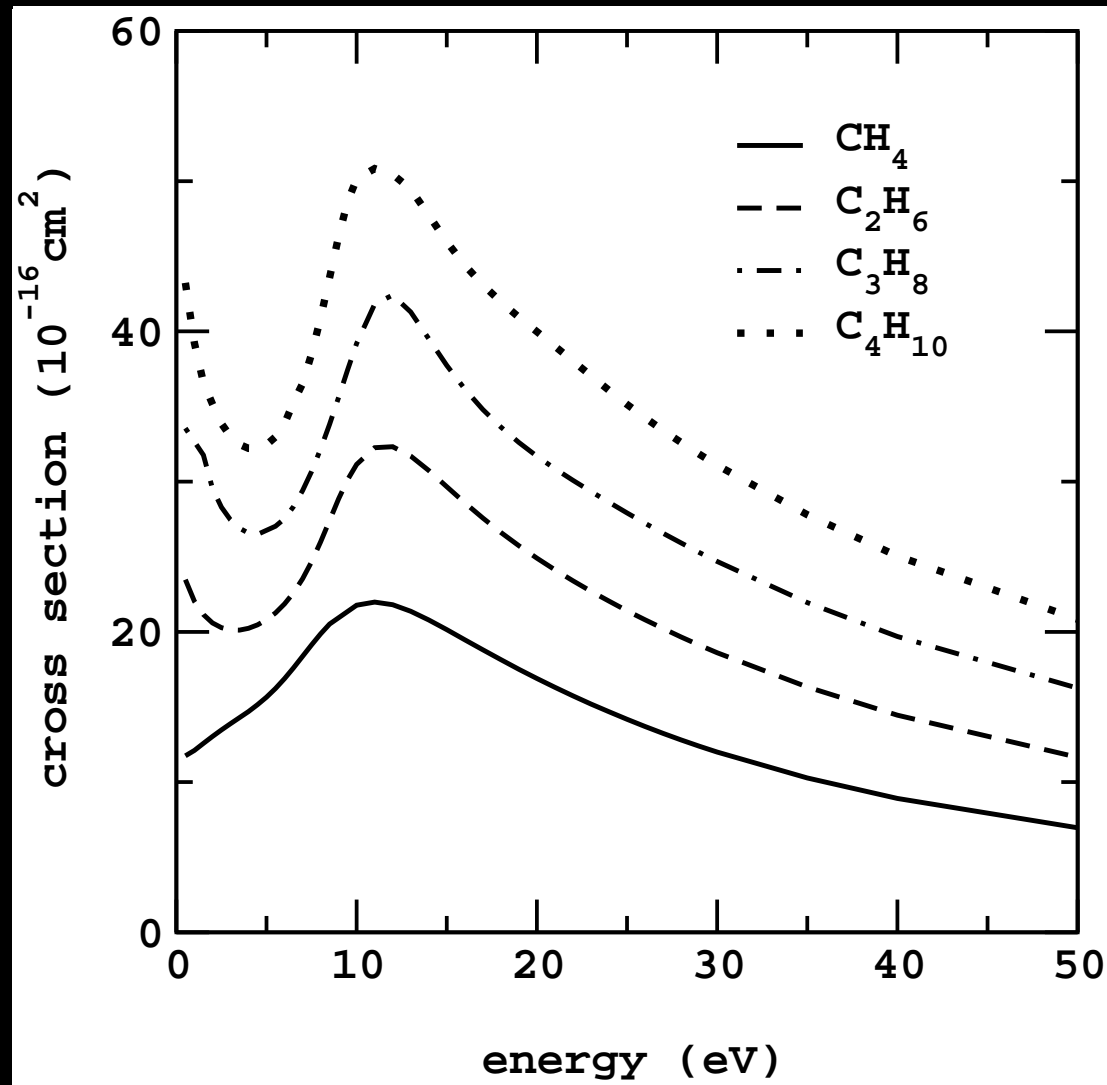
[For the comparison of C₃H₄, C₃H₆ and C₃H₈ we observe the same behavior reported by Szymkowski and Kwitniewski, JPB **35**, 3781 (2002)]

Results: Alkanes.



Comparison of the integral cross sections for alkanes: CH_4 , C_2H_6 , C_3H_8 , C_4H_{10} .

Results: Alkanes.



Comparison of the integral cross sections for alkanes: CH_4 , C_2H_6 , C_3H_8 , C_4H_{10} .
[Winstead *et al.*, JCP **94**, 5455 (1991) - we added C_4H_{10}]

Shadow model

- Model based on Geometrical Optics:

Shadow model

- Model based on Geometrical Optics:
 - Atoms = spheres, molecules = rigid assembly of these spheres.
 - Sphere radii: depend on the atomic species and on the electron impact energy.
 - The molecules are illuminated by light coming from different orientations. The shadow cross sections are computed.
 - The ratio $\sigma_{SMC}/\sigma_{shadow}$ is computed.

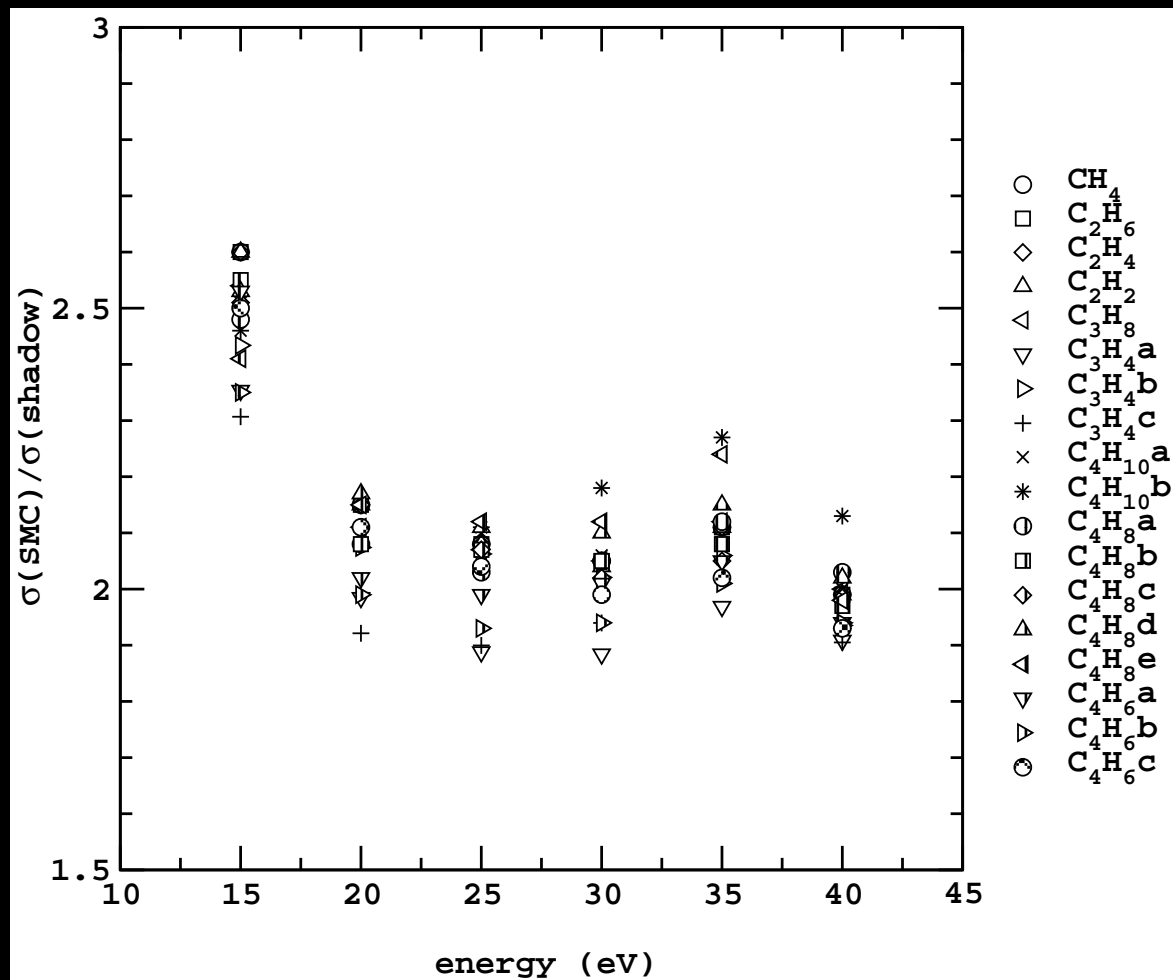
Shadow model

- Model based on Geometrical Optics:
 - Atoms = spheres, molecules = rigid assembly of these spheres.
 - Sphere radii: depend on the atomic species and on the electron impact energy.
 - The molecules are illuminated by light coming from different orientations. The shadow cross sections are computed.
 - The ratio $\sigma_{SMC} / \sigma_{shadow}$ is computed.
- The shadow cross sections are proportional to the hydrocarbon cross sections.

Shadow model

- Model based on Geometrical Optics:
 - Atoms = spheres, molecules = rigid assembly of these spheres.
 - Sphere radii: depend on the atomic species and on the electron impact energy.
 - The molecules are illuminated by light coming from different orientations. The shadow cross sections are computed.
 - The ratio $\sigma_{SMC}/\sigma_{shadow}$ is computed.
- The shadow cross sections are proportional to the hydrocarbon cross sections.
- This model provides an “scaling law” for the hydrocarbon cross sections.

Shadow model - Results



Cross section ratios: CH₄, C₂H₆, C₂H₄, C₂H₂, propane (C₃H₈), cyclopropene (C₃H₄a), propyne (C₃H₄b), allene (C₃H₄c), butane (C₄H₁₀a), isobutane (C₄H₁₀b), syn-1-butene (C₄H₈a), skew-1-butene (C₄H₈b), trans-2-butene (C₄H₈c), isobutene (C₄H₈d), cis-2-butene (C₄H₈e), 2-butyne (C₄H₆a), 1,3-butadiene (C₄H₆b), cyclobutene (C₄H₆c).

Final Remarks

- Conclusions

Final Remarks

- Conclusions
 - *Isomer effect*: isomeric molecules have similar cross sections above a given energy, which is different for different isomeric groups.

Final Remarks

- Conclusions
 - *Isomer effect*: isomeric molecules have similar cross sections above a given energy, which is different for different isomeric groups.
 - In general the *isomer effect* is more evident at low energies, where the hydrocarbons cross sections present shape resonances and different shape and magnitude.

Final Remarks

- Conclusions
 - *Isomer effect*: isomeric molecules have similar cross sections above a given energy, which is different for different isomeric groups.
 - In general the *isomer effect* is more evident at low energies, where the hydrocarbons cross sections present shape resonances and different shape and magnitude.
 - The *isomer effect* is more evident for cyclic hydrocarbons (cyclopropene, cyclopropane, cyclobutene - cyclobutane?).

Final Remarks

- Conclusions
 - *Isomer effect*: isomeric molecules have similar cross sections above a given energy, which is different for different isomeric groups.
 - In general the *isomer effect* is more evident at low energies, where the hydrocarbons cross sections present shape resonances and different shape and magnitude.
 - The *isomer effect* is more evident for cyclic hydrocarbons (cyclopropene, cyclopropane, cyclobutene - cyclobutane?).
 - Isocarbons: larger molecules have larger cross sections (the differences being small for energies above 10 eV).

Final Remarks

- Conclusions
 - *Isomer effect*: isomeric molecules have similar cross sections above a given energy, which is different for different isomeric groups.
 - In general the *isomer effect* is more evident at low energies, where the hydrocarbons cross sections present shape resonances and different shape and magnitude.
 - The *isomer effect* is more evident for cyclic hydrocarbons (cyclopropene, cyclopropane, cyclobutene - cyclobutane?).
 - Isocarbons: larger molecules have larger cross sections (the differences being small for energies above 10 eV).
 - Shadow model: the hydrocarbons cross sections become similar after a “scaling”.

Final Remarks

- Conclusions
 - *Isomer effect*: isomeric molecules have similar cross sections above a given energy, which is different for different isomeric groups.
 - In general the *isomer effect* is more evident at low energies, where the hydrocarbons cross sections present shape resonances and different shape and magnitude.
 - The *isomer effect* is more evident for cyclic hydrocarbons (cyclopropene, cyclopropane, cyclobutene - cyclobutane?).
 - Isocarbons: larger molecules have larger cross sections (the differences being small for energies above 10 eV).
 - Shadow model: the hydrocarbons cross sections become similar after a “scaling”.
- Future work

Final Remarks

- Conclusions
 - *Isomer effect*: isomeric molecules have similar cross sections above a given energy, which is different for different isomeric groups.
 - In general the *isomer effect* is more evident at low energies, where the hydrocarbons cross sections present shape resonances and different shape and magnitude.
 - The *isomer effect* is more evident for cyclic hydrocarbons (cyclopropene, cyclopropane, cyclobutene - cyclobutane?).
 - Isocarbons: larger molecules have larger cross sections (the differences being small for energies above 10 eV).
 - Shadow model: the hydrocarbons cross sections become similar after a “scaling”.
- Future work
 - Investigate the influence of polarization effects in the isomers cross sections.
 - Rotational excitations.

Acknowledgements

- Prof. Carlos M. de Carvalho for computational support (DFis-UFPR).
- Financial and computational support:

