# New theory on electron-neutral sticking reactions

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# $e^- + A \rightarrow A^-$ electron attachment

### mechanism

- $e^{-} + A \rightarrow e^{-}A$  (virtual)
- $e^{-}A \rightarrow A^{-*}$  (IVR)
- $e^{-}A \rightarrow e^{-} + A^{*} (VEX)$
- $A^{-*} \rightarrow e^- + A \quad (delayed)$
- $A^{-*} \rightarrow A^{-} + h_{v}$  (radiative)
- $A^{-*} + M \rightarrow A^{-} + M$  (collisional)

# $e^- + A \rightarrow B^- + C$ dissociative attachment

mechanism

- $e^- + A \rightarrow B^- + C$  (direct)
- $e^- + A \rightarrow A^{-*}$  (complex-forming)
- $A^{-*} \rightarrow B^- + C \text{ (delayed)}$
- $A^{-*} \rightarrow e^- + A \text{ (delayed)}$
- $A^{-*} \rightarrow A^{-} + hv$  (radiative)
- $A^{-*} + M \rightarrow A^{-} + M$  (collisional)

#### electron capture theory

electron = quantum species generally only s-waves important Vogt-Wannier capture theory (vs. resonance theory) Klots-Hotop-Fabrikant formulae better (analytical and accurate):

J. Troe, T. M. Miller, A. A. Viggiano
J. Chem. Phys. **127**, 244303, 244304 (2007)
E. I. Dashevskaya, I. Litvin, E. E. Nikitin, J. Troe
Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys. **10**, 1270 (2008)

Ion-ion mutual neutralization

 $A^+ + B^- \rightarrow A + B$ 

Landau-Zener-type curve crossing splitting-transition probability Olson-Grice-Herschbach-Smirnov multidimensional energy redistribution

J. C. Bopp, T. M. Miller, A. A. Viggiano J. Chem. Phys. **129**, 074308 (2008)

## Quantum effects

- (i) quantization of orbital angular momentum of relative motion (s-, p-, d-, ... mK  $\mu$ K)
- (ii) quantization of rotational angular momentum (kT  $\approx$  B = rotational constant of dipole, hydrides 1 10 K, non-hydrides < 1 K)
- (iii) open electronic shells: coupling of rotational and electronic angular momentum (10 100 K)
- (iv) quantization of vibrations (high T, separable)
- (v) classical range(Su & Chesnavich, Troe, Maergoiz, Nikitin, Troe & Ushakov)

# **Attachment mechanism**

- $e^- + SF_6 \rightarrow e^-SF_6$  "virtual"  $e^-SF_6 \rightarrow SF_6^{-*}$  IVR  $SF_6^{-*} \rightarrow \dots$
- $e^- + SF_6 \rightarrow e^- + SF_6^*$  vib. exc.





 $\sigma(E_{el}, 300 \text{ K}) \rightarrow k_{attach} (300 \text{ K})$  $k_{attach} (T_{gas})$  should decrease with  $T_{gas}$  but it does not do that

 $\Rightarrow k_{attach}(T_{el},T_{gas})$ 

WHY?

IVR accelerates with increasing  $T_{gas}$ IVR slows down with increasing  $T_{el}$ 



Fate of  $SF_6^{-*}$ ?

detection before decay autodetachment: lifetime? radiative stabilization?

Kinetic modelling:

 $\sigma_{attach} (E_{el}, E_{vib}) \Leftrightarrow k_{detach} (E_{total}, T_{gas})$ 









#### **Dissociative attachment**

 $e^{-} + SF_{6} \rightarrow SF_{6}^{-*}$   $SF_{6}^{-*} + M \rightarrow SF_{6}^{-} + M$   $SF_{6}^{-*} \rightarrow SF_{5}^{-} + F$ chemical activation system (fast)  $SF_{6}^{-} + M \rightarrow SF_{6}^{-*} + M$   $SF_{6}^{-*} \rightarrow SF_{5}^{-} + F$ thermal dissociation (slow)

## FALP studies at AFRL



















From thermal attachment and detachment rates via third law analysis to a reliable electron affinity of  $SF_6^-$ :

$$EA = 1.20 (\pm 0.05) eV$$

From dissociative attachment yields at  $E_{el}(T_{gas} = 300 \text{ K}) \rightarrow 0$  and at  $T_{el} = T_{gas}$  from  $300 \rightarrow 600 \text{ K}$  to a reliable dissociation energy of SF<sub>6</sub><sup>-</sup>:

$$E_0(SF_6^- \rightarrow SF_5^- + F) = 1.61 \ (\pm 0.05) \ eV$$