



Rotational transitions induced by collisions of H_2^+ ions with low energy electrons

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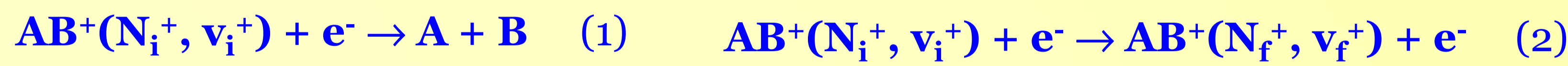
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Abstract

Electron-impact dissociative recombination(1), ro-vibrational (de-)excitation (2) of molecular cations play a major role in the kinetics and energy balance of



various ionized media, occurring in interstellar molecular clouds, supernovae, planetary atmospheres, (plasma assisted) combustion, and atmospheric re-entry of spacecrafts [1]. In this work we use the Multichannel Quantum Defect Theory(MQDT) [2,3] to compute cross sections and rate coefficients of low energy state to state rotational transition for H_2^+ . Illustrative result for Inelastic collision (IC) and super elastic collision (SEC) are given and good agreement is obtained with the result of Faure and Tennyson [4]. Cross sections are available for excitation $N_i^+ \rightarrow N_i^+ + 2$ ($N_i^+ = 0-8$) and de-excitation $N_i^+ \rightarrow N_i^+ - 2$ ($N_i^+ = 2-10$) for electronic energy $10^{-5} \leq \epsilon \leq 0,3$ eV.

Methodology

To provide updated Inelastic collision(IC), Super Elastic collision(SEC) cross section and rate coefficients of the benchmark H_2^+ , we use a step-wise MQDT method. This method treats simultaneously Dissociative Recombination (DR) and related processes and the cross sections of IC and SEC is given by:

$$\sigma_{N_f^+ v_i^+ \leftarrow N_i^+ v_i^+}^{N, sym} = \frac{\pi}{4\epsilon} \frac{2N+1}{2N_i^++1} \rho^{sym} \sum_{l, l', \Lambda, j} \left| S_{N_f^+ v_i^+ l', N_i^+ v_i^+ l}^{N \Lambda} \right|^2$$

At a given temperature, several N_i^+ are accessible for each v_i^+ . For each set of 'compatible' symmetries of the neutral a given initial state of ion

$$\sigma_{N_f^+ v_i^+ \leftarrow N_i^+ v_i^+} (V) = \sum_{N, sym} \sigma_{N_f^+ v_i^+ \leftarrow N_i^+ v_i^+}^{N, sym} (V)$$

Averaged Boltzman rate coefficients

$$\sigma_{N_f^+ v_i^+ \leftarrow N_i^+ v_i^+} (T) = \langle \sigma_{N_f^+ v_i^+ \leftarrow N_i^+ v_i^+} (V) \rangle$$

Finally: weighted sum over different symetries

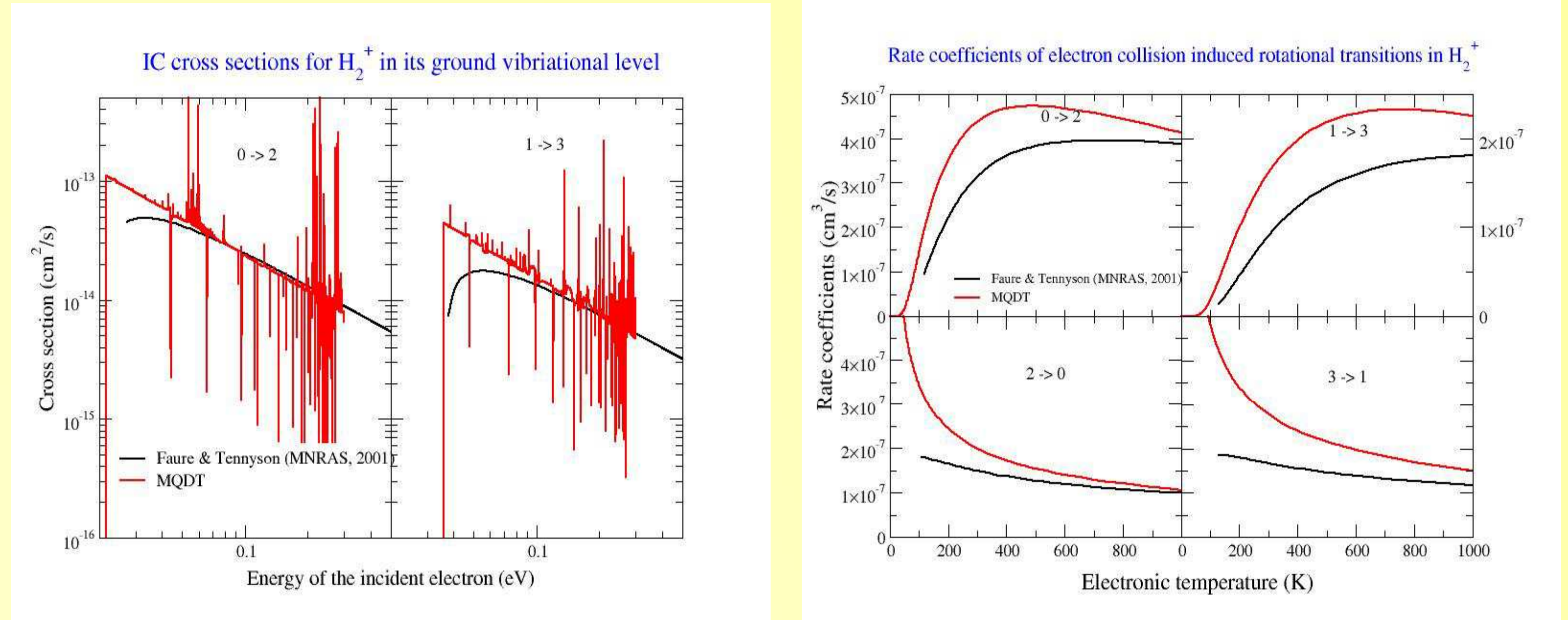
Motivation

- Perform similar computation than that for HD^+ by (Motapon, Argoubi, Pop and al) [5]
- Experimental investigation on the rotational relaxation of HD^+ (Shafir and al, Schwalm and al) [6,8]

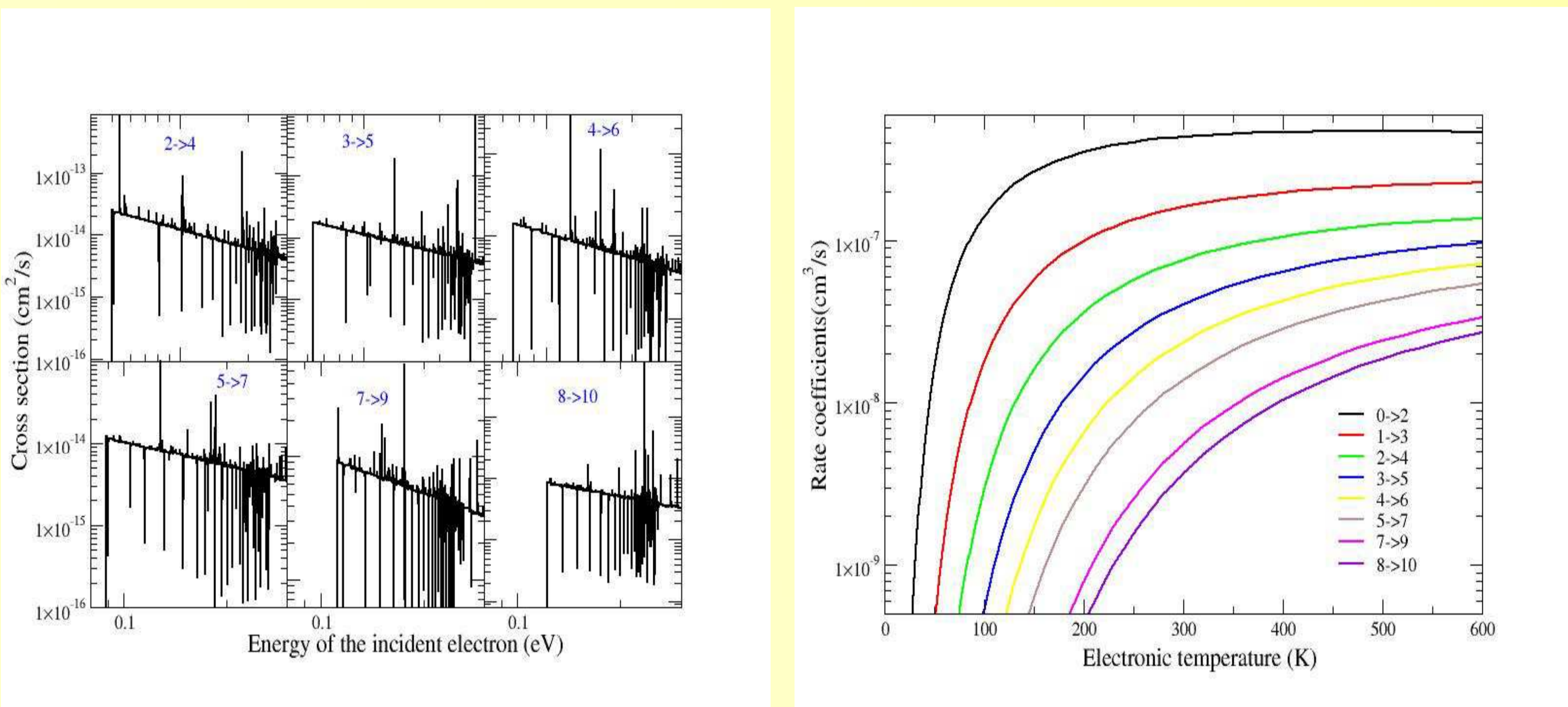
Molecular data

The symmetries included in this work are $1^1\Sigma_g^+$, $1^1\Pi_g$, $1^1\Delta_g$, $3^1\Sigma_g^+$, $3^1\Pi_g$, $3^1\Delta_g$, $3^1\Sigma_u^+$ and $3^1\Pi_u$. The molecular data (electronic curves and couplings, quantum defect) are those recently used for the HD^+ computations. For $1^1\Sigma_g^+$ the data are those used by (Motapon and al(2008)[7], Waffeu and al (2011)[8], for the order symmetries new data have been obtained and used in this work.

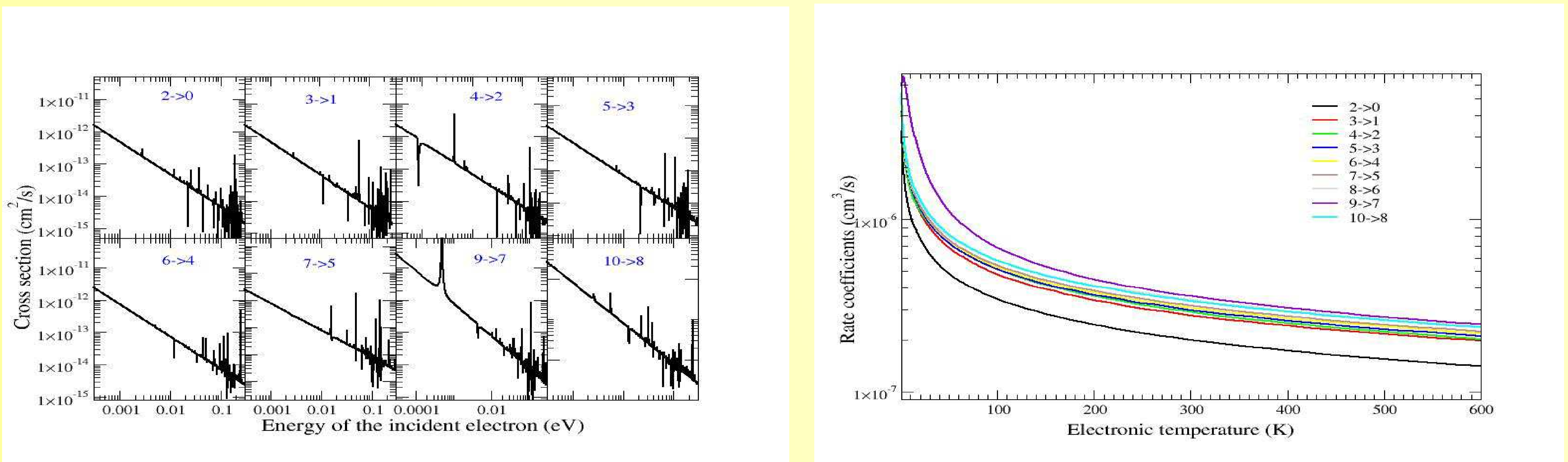
Comparison for some transitions



Cross sections and rate coefficients for Inelastic collisions



Cross sections and rate coefficients for Super elastic collisions



Outlook

- The work will be extended to other isotopomers in order to look at isotopic effects
- Participation to computations in high energy range (DR and DE) for fusion plasma purpose (collaboration with Kalyan Chakrabarty)

References

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