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Electron Impact Ionization of SO_x , NO_x and H_2SO_4 - The Aerosol Relevance B G VAISHNAV, Physical Research Laboratory, U R PATEL, Gandhinagar Institute of Technology, K N JOSHIPURA, Retired Professor, Sardar Patel University, S H PANDYA, KKSJ Maninagar Science College, Gujarat, India — This paper reports our theoretical studies on electron impact ionization of reactive molecules SO_x , NO_x (x =1-3) and H_2SO_4 , at incident energies from threshold to 2000 eV. Motivation for this work derives from the relevance of these molecules in connection with atmospheric aerosols analysis through mass spectrometric studies and quantification of mass concentrations amongst the aerosol species. The ionization efficiency of a molecule is directly proportional to ionization cross section, which represents the efficiency on a per-molecule basis. Study of electron impact ionization cross sections of molecules, like H_2SO_4 , versus number of electrons in the molecule can lead to information about mass concentrations of aerosol species. We have employed in this work, the well-known spherical complex potential formalism (SCOP), which provides total elastic as well as inelastic cross sections, wherein the latter includes ionization cross sections. We have developed a method to extract ionization cross section from calculated inelastic cross section by introducing a ratio function, in a semi-empirical formalism known as CSP-*ic* method. For SO_x and NO_x targets single-centre scattering calculations are performed, while for H_2SO_4 , the additivity rule augmented with overlap or screening corrections, has been employed. The calculated cross sections are examined as functions of incident electron energy along with comparisons (theoretical or experimental) as available.

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