

Isotopic composition of nitrogen in Genesis target material

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Laser (193 nm) ablation - static MS

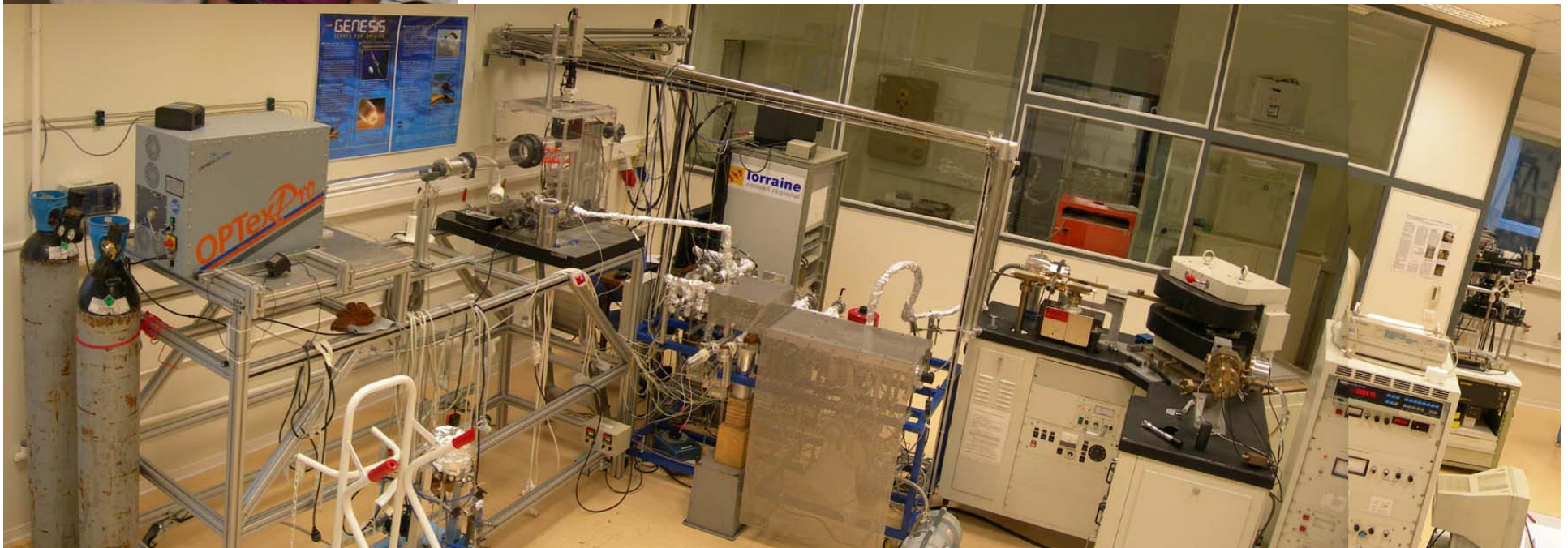
Laurent Zimmermann Pete Burnard

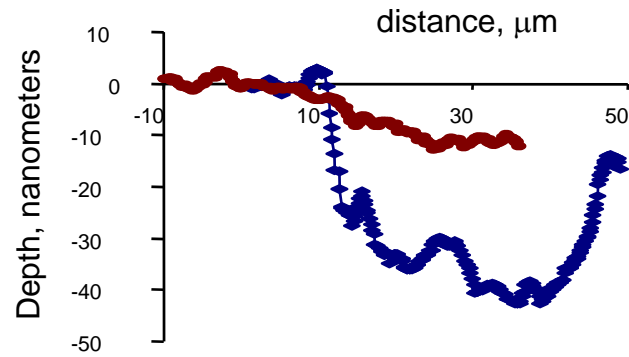


Ozone cleaning (organics, brown stain...) at Open Univ. UK, thanks to S. Sestak & I.A. Franchi

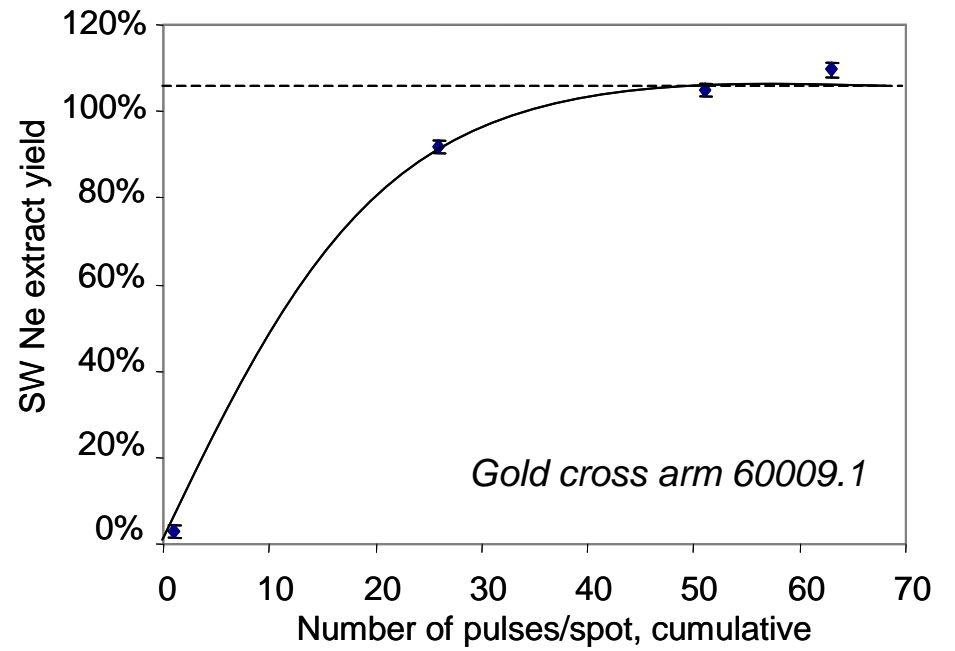
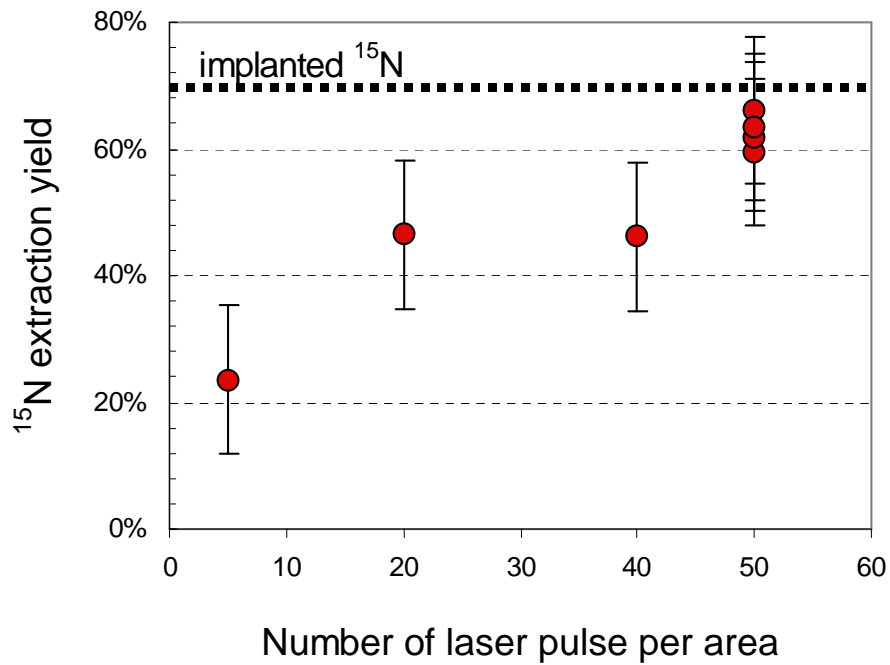
• Static MS

- He, Ne, N, Ar abundances and isotopic ratios
- 26 months to decrease nitrogen procedural blanks to 3×10^{-13} mol N₂
- N blank < 10 % analyzed N

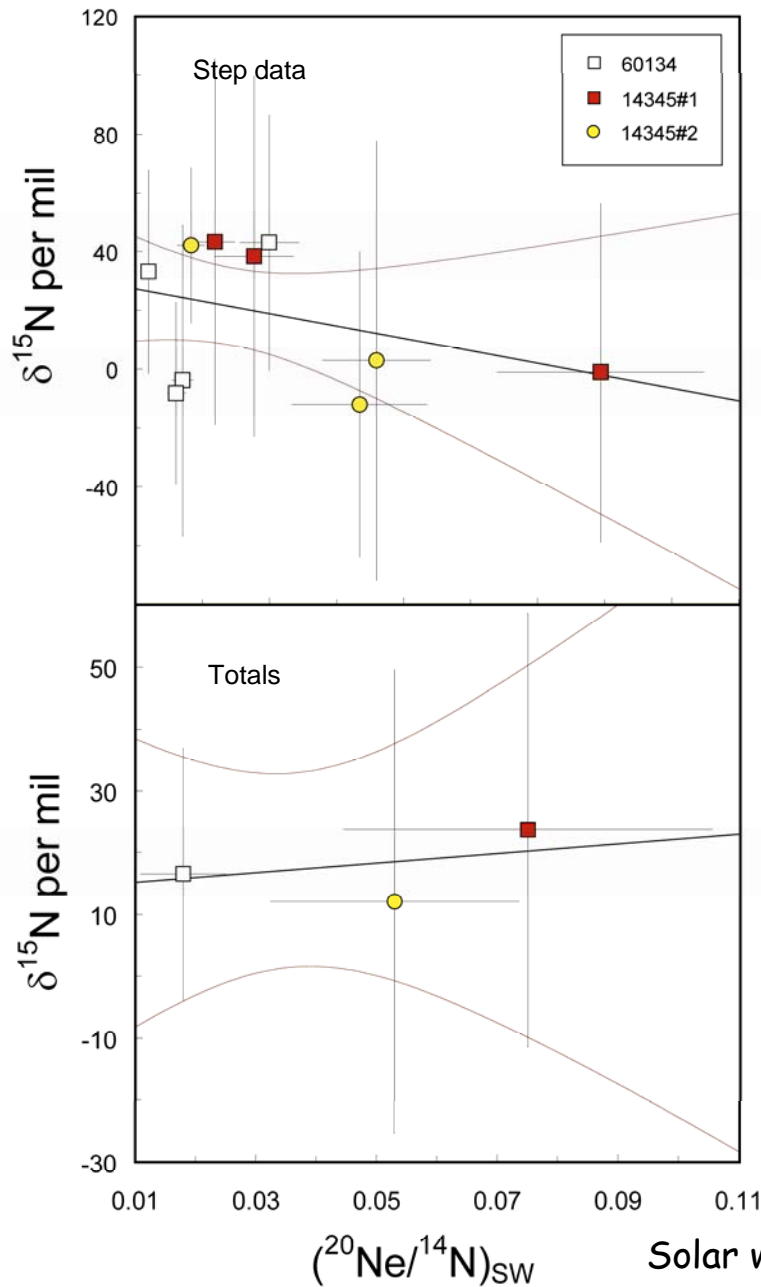
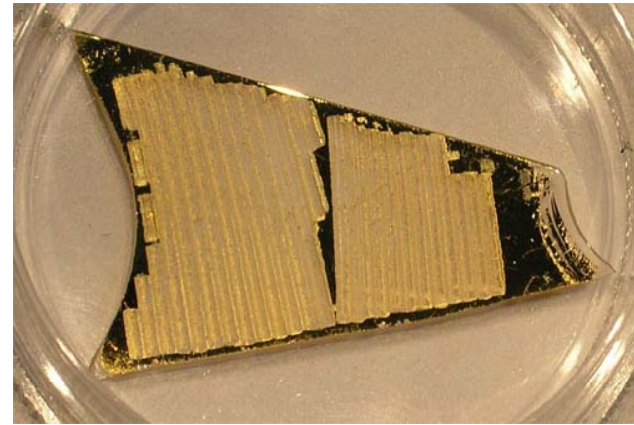




atomic force microscopy :
1 pulse \sim 1 nanometer



Gold Over Sapphire - AuoS



-210 \pm 410 ‰, 2 σ

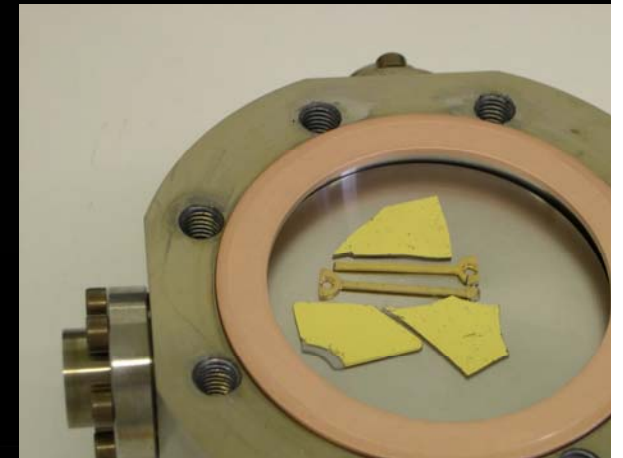
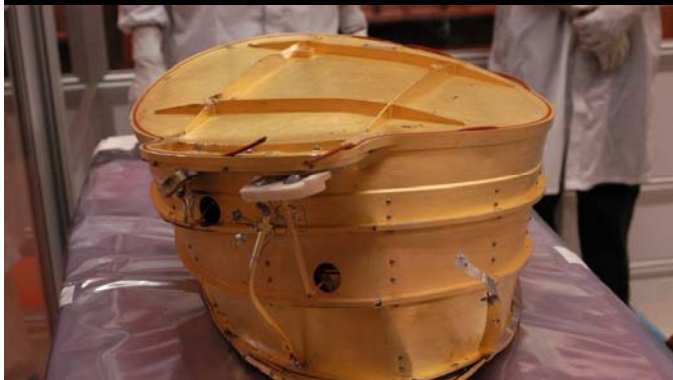
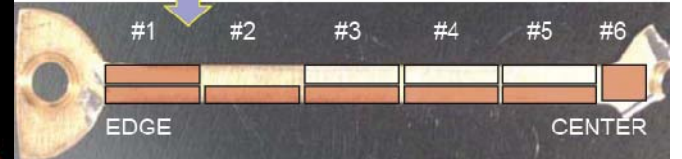
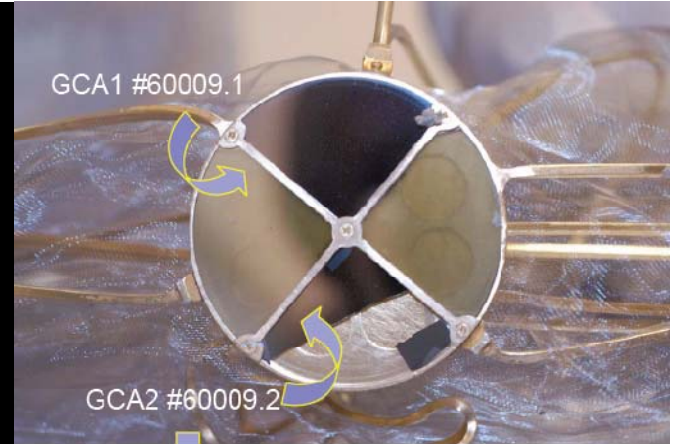
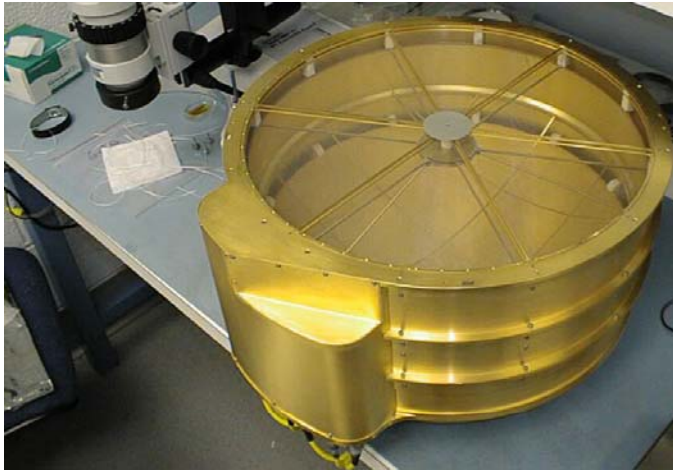
+91 \pm 660 ‰, 2 σ

Rastered area are large (cm²), 29/30 are low (27 to 100), correction are important, precision is low

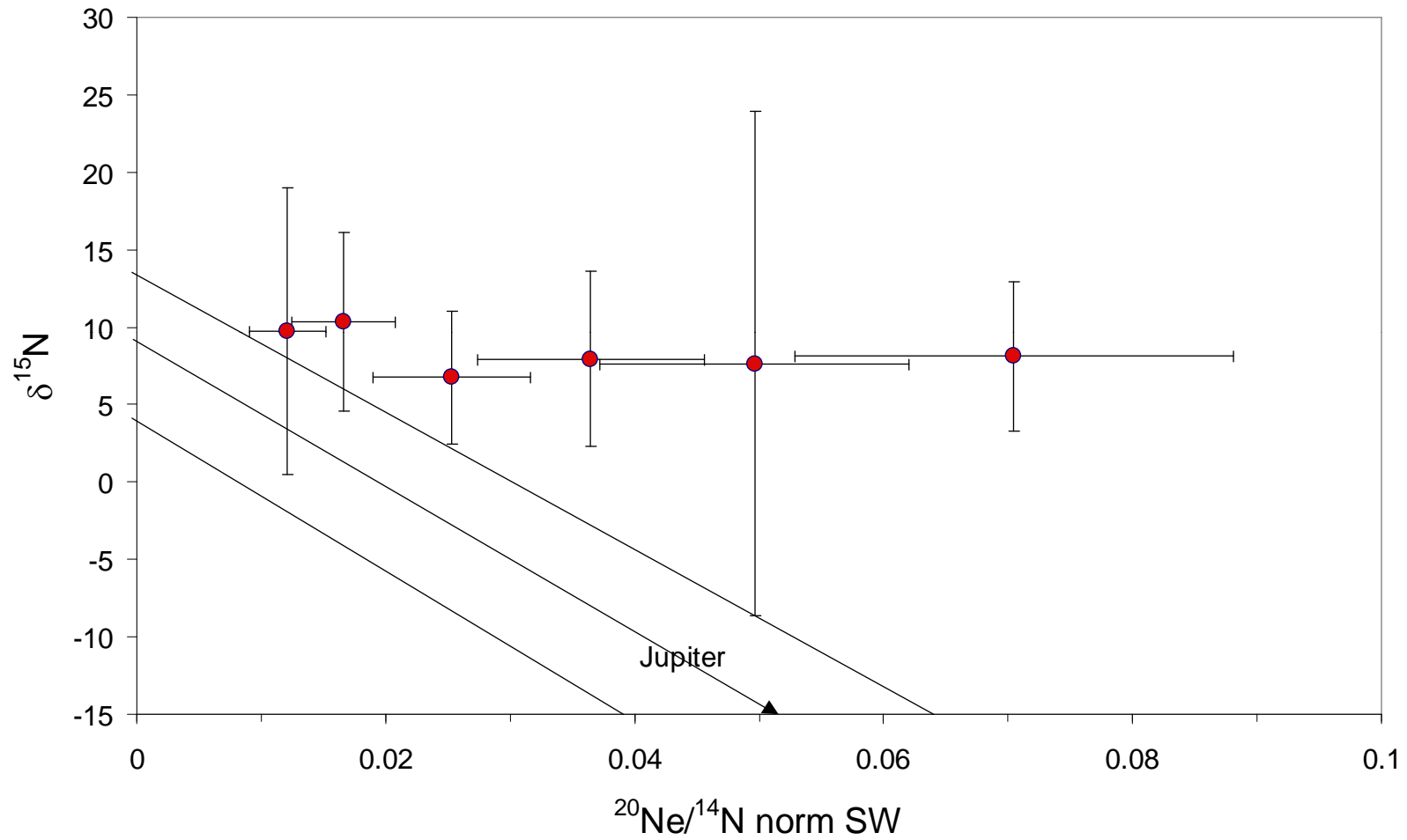
Solar wind $^{20}\text{Ne}/^{14}\text{N} = 1.14 \pm 0.23$

Nitrogen analyzed as N_2 : 28 and 29 on Faraday (FC)
29 and 30 on Multiplier (EM)

- Contributions of CO and hydrocarbons at these masses
- Purification of nitrogen through oxydation of CO and hydrocarbons (CuO trap, conversion to H_2O and CO_2 which are trapped in a cold trap just above liquid N_2 temp.)
- Mass resolution of 650 on EM : hydrocarbons resolved from N_2+CO
- Correction for residual CO using 29/30 ratios : 5.72 for CO , 544 for atm. N_2
- For AuoS, 29/30 : 27-100, large correction
- For gold cross arms, 29/30 > 400, correction small (few per mil)

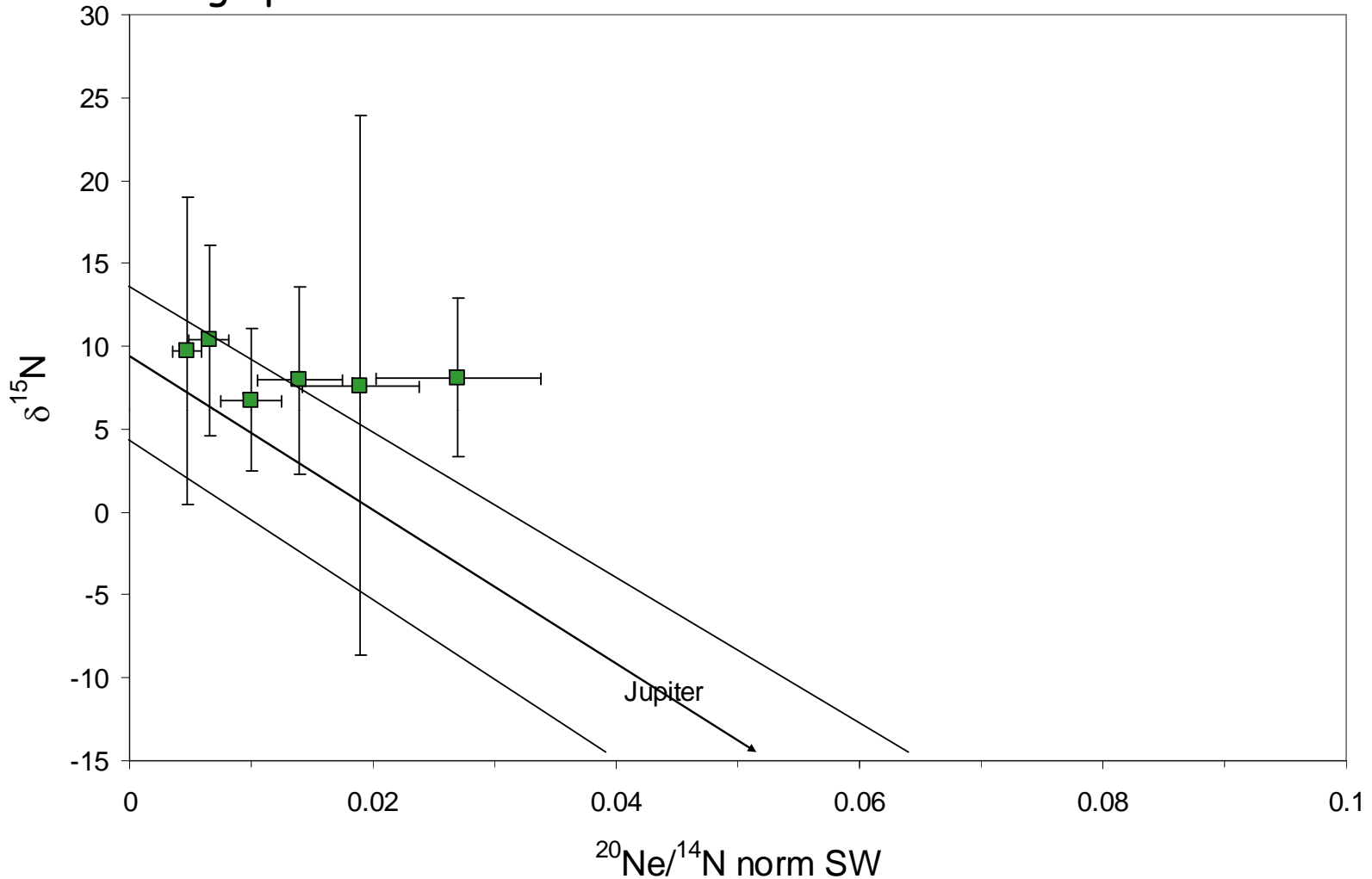


Analysis of gold cross arm 69001.01 (last LPSC) : no evidence for light N in the modern solar wind

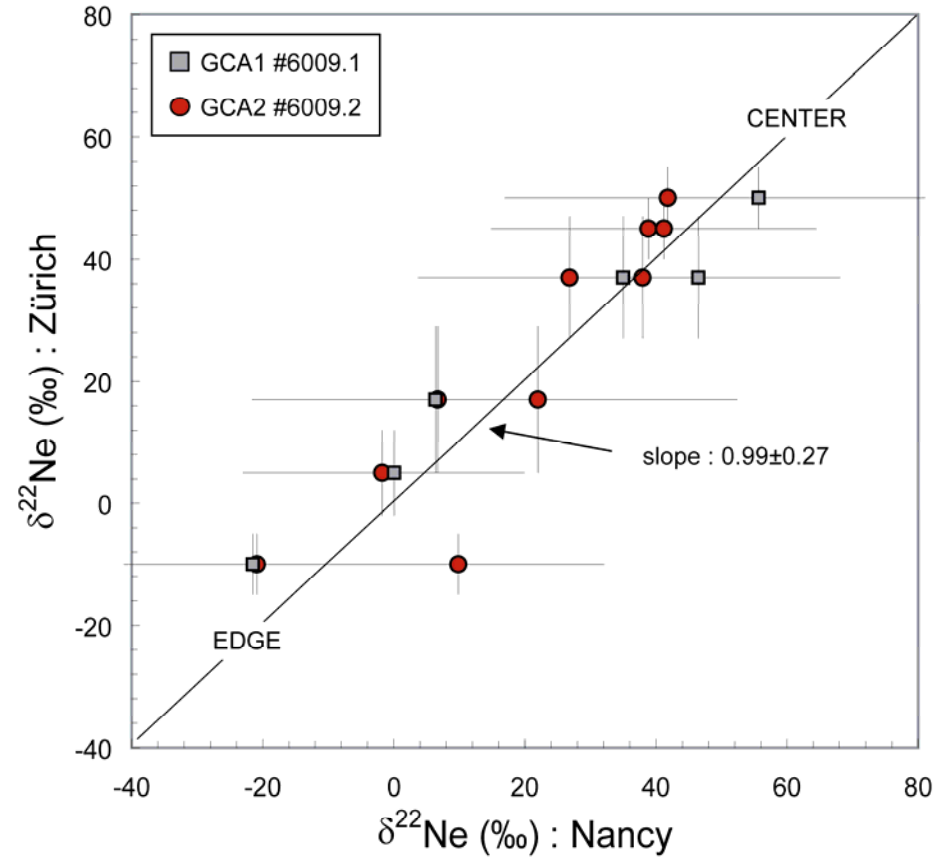
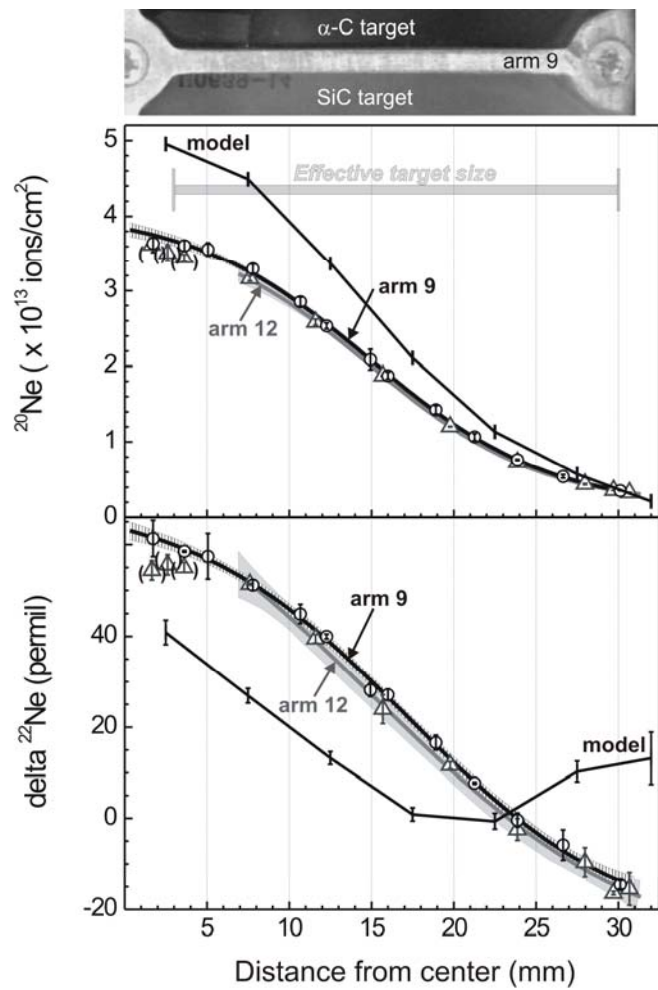


Since then, several developments....

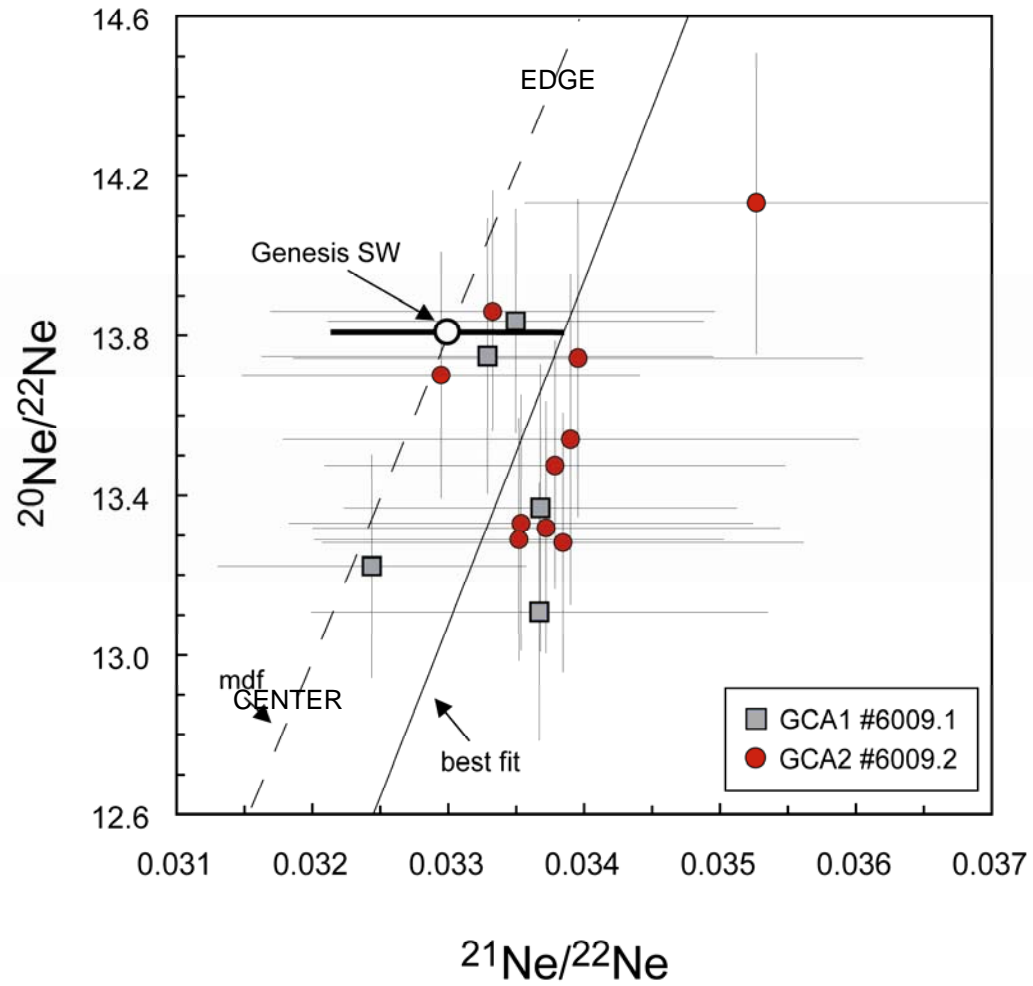
Scaling up estimate of the solar wind $^{20}\text{Ne}/^{14}\text{N}$



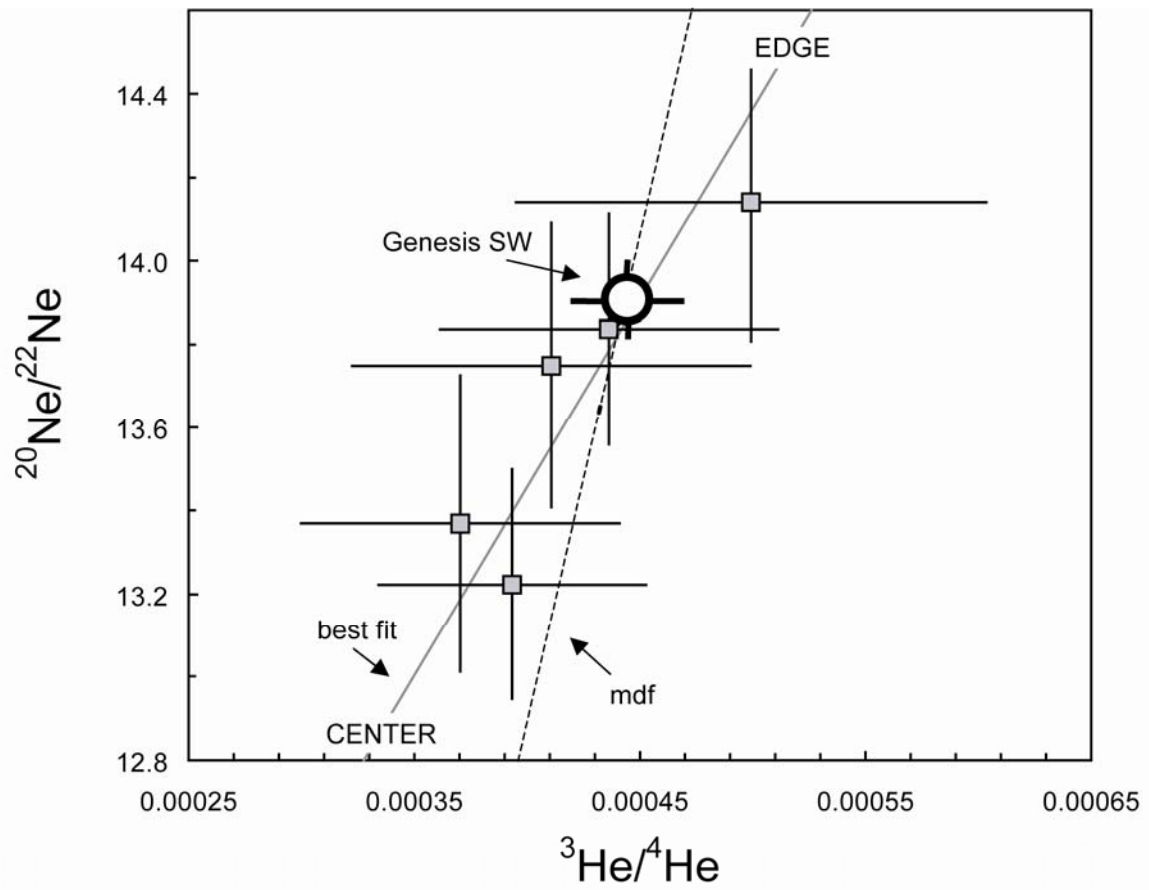
We first used the Gloecker and Geiss (2007)'s $^{20}\text{Ne}/^{14}\text{N}$ ratio of 0.50, derived from Ulysses' coronal hole measurement. Probably too low (P. Bochsler) : averages of 2 slow and fast regimes measurements (from Von Steiger, 2000, compilation) are ~40 % higher, and Reames (1995)'s SEP even 60 % higher. We adopt now $^{20}\text{Ne}/^{14}\text{N} = 1.14 \pm 0.23$ from coronal abundances, consistent with in situ analysis : 1.24 ± 0.30 from the ACE mission (Dan Reisenfeld)

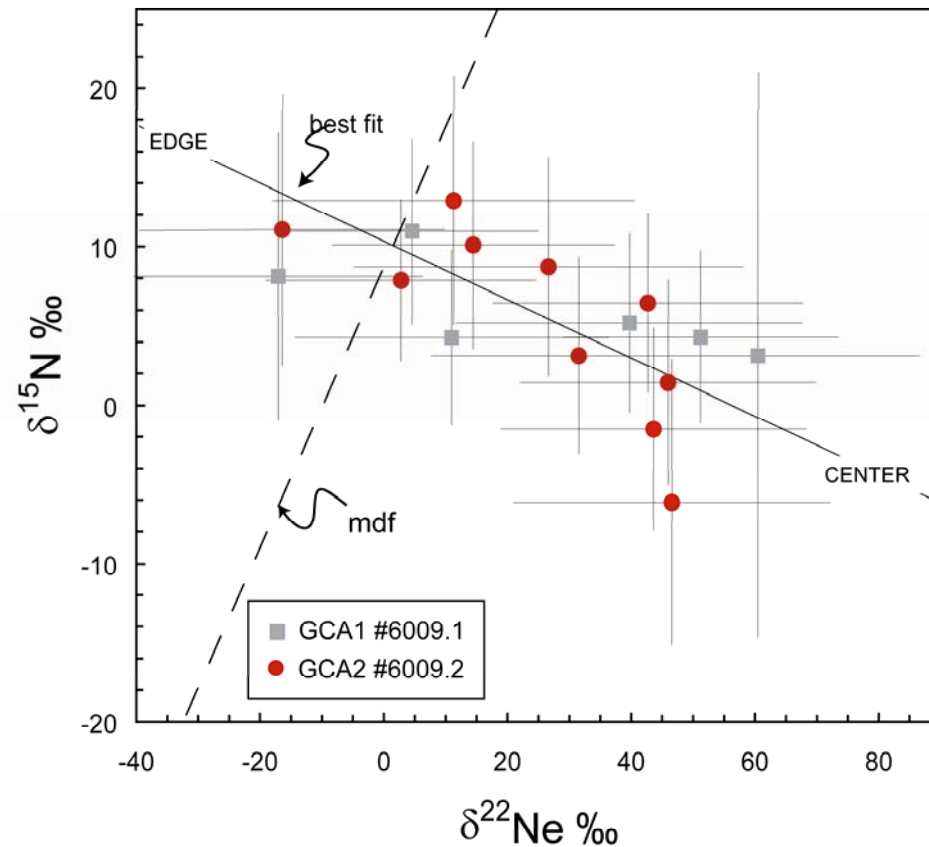


Neon spot-analyzed at ETH Zürich by Heber et al. (2008) : laser spot size : 100 μm diameter
 In Nancy, lasered area were 4-6 mm²



Mdf : mass-dependent fractionation assuming proportionality to $m^{-1/2}$



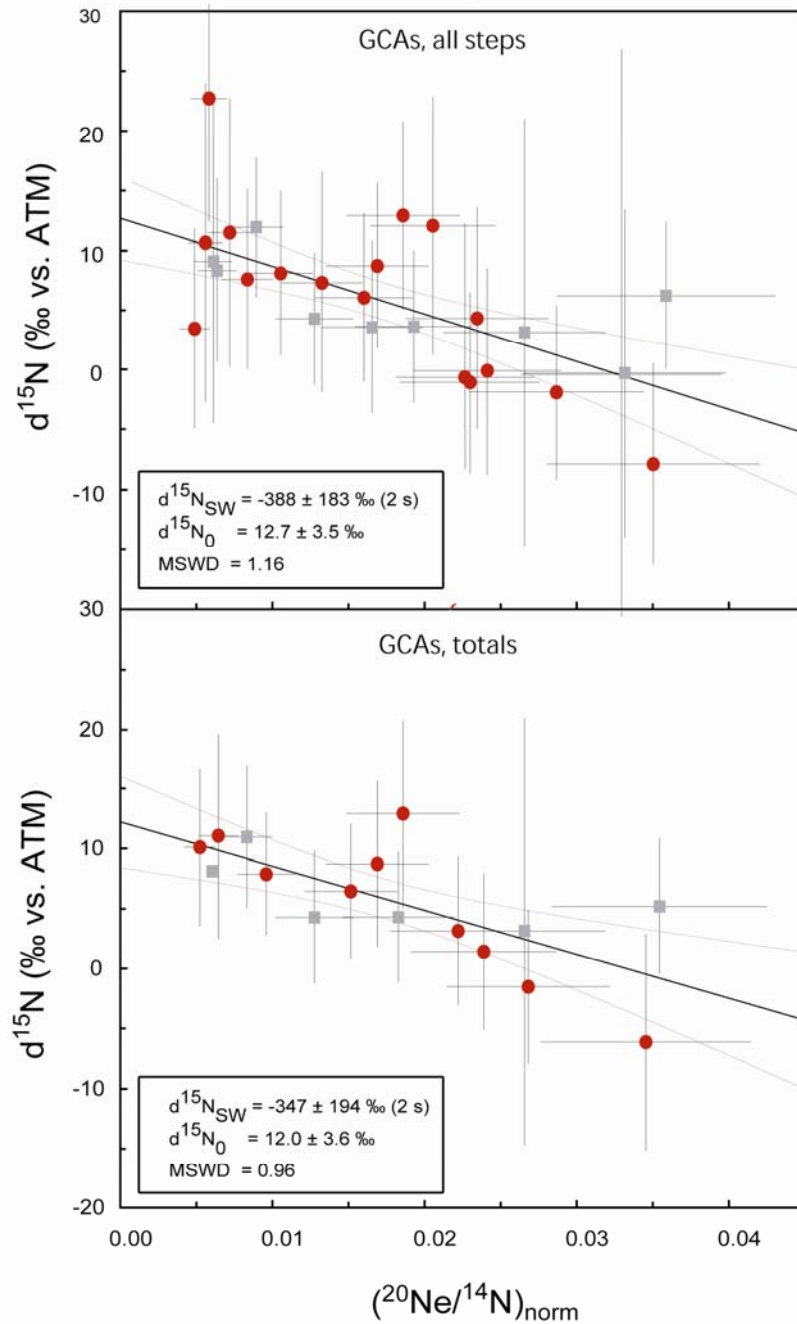


Mdf : mass-dependent fractionation assuming proportionality to $m^{-1/2}$

Nitrogen in SW as N^{5+} and N^{6+} , mean charge state : +5.5; $m/q = 2.54$ and 2.73 for ^{14}N and ^{15}N , respectively

Neon in SW as Ne^{8+} , $m/q = 2.50$ and 2.75 for ^{20}Ne and ^{22}Ne , respectively.

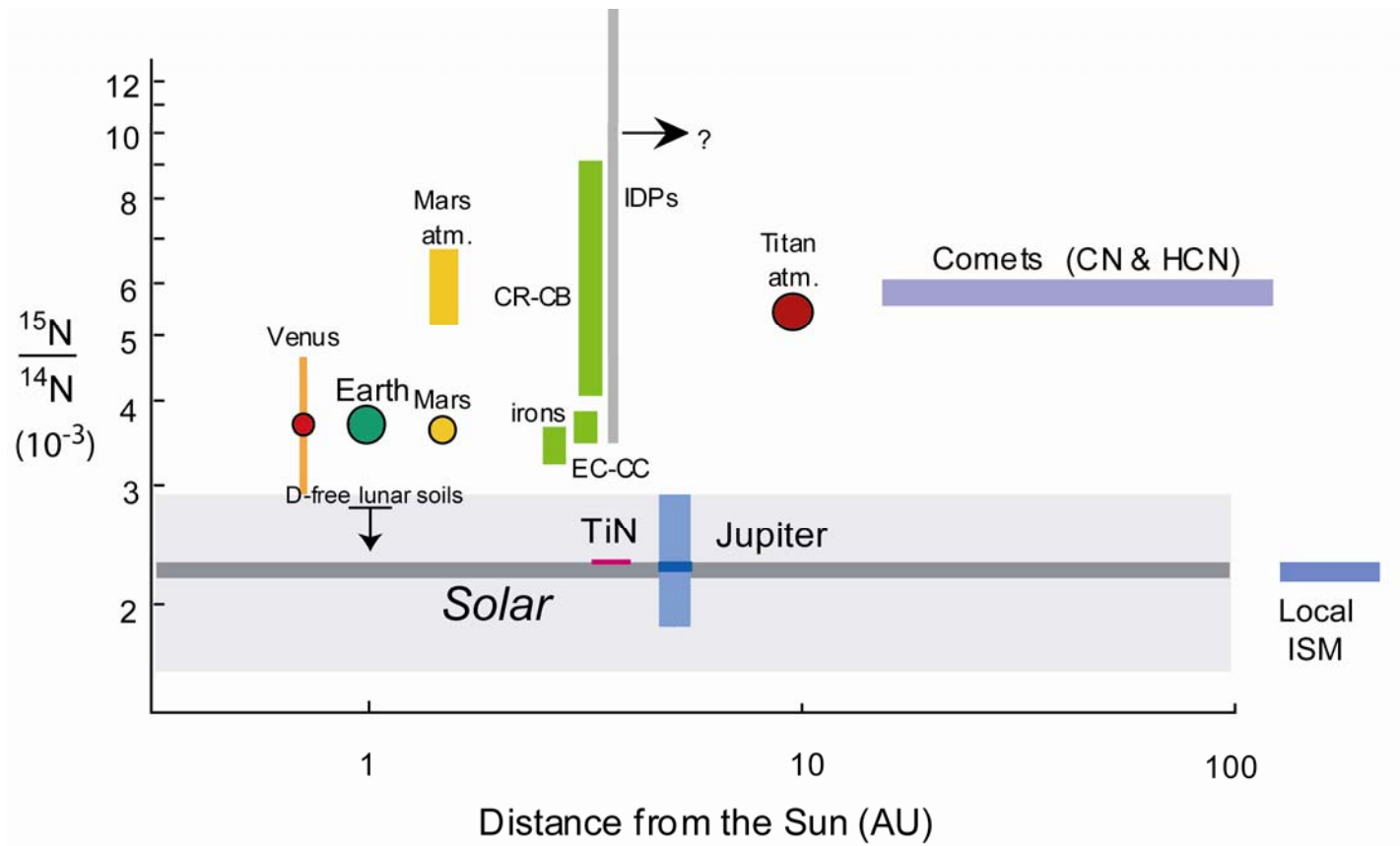
Same extent of isotope fractionation for $^{15}\text{N}/^{14}\text{N}$ and $^{22}\text{Ne}/^{20}\text{Ne}$



Mixing between terrestrial N and ^{15}N -depleted N

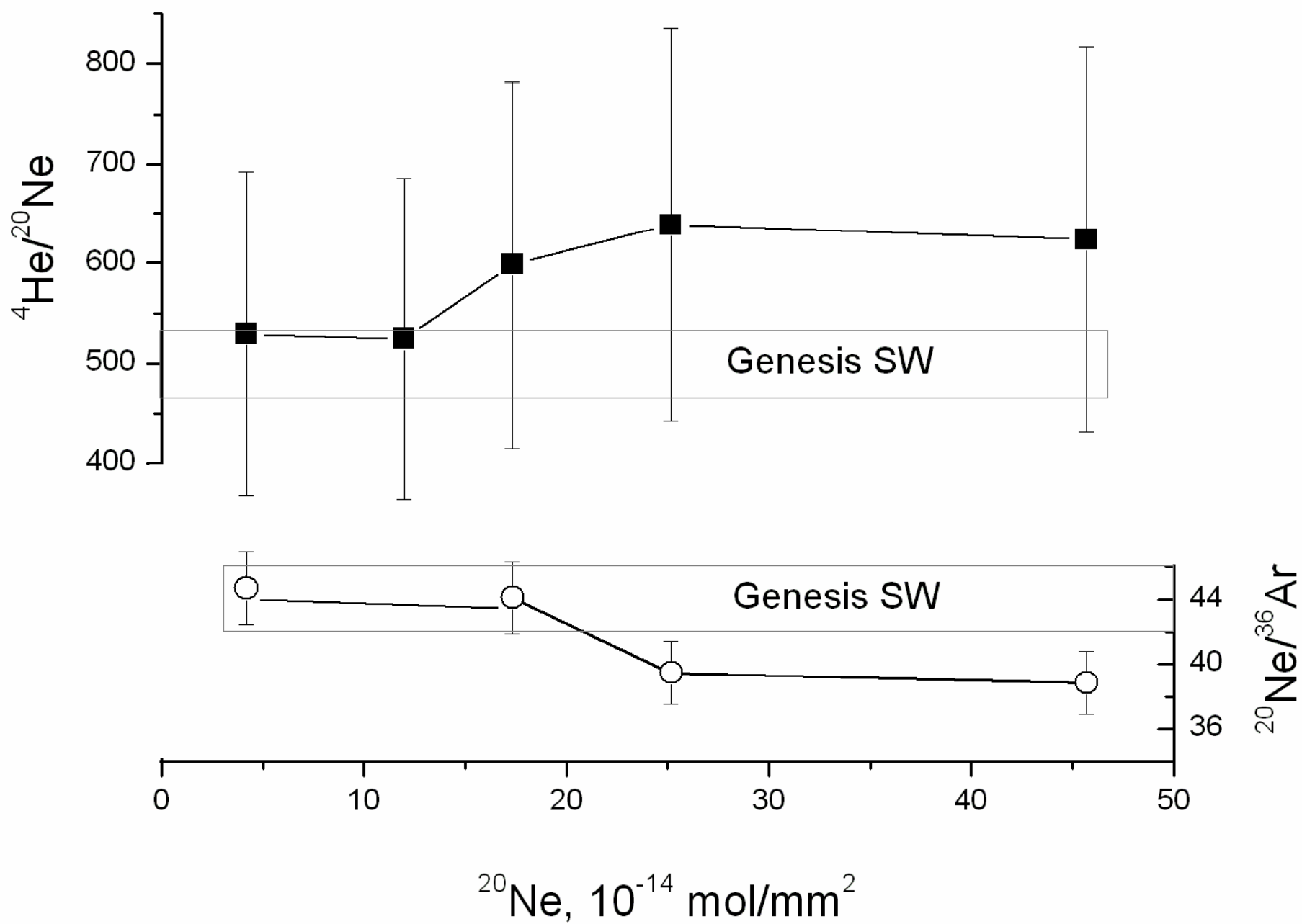
$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ data corrected for concentrator fractionation; Only the SW fraction of N was corrected

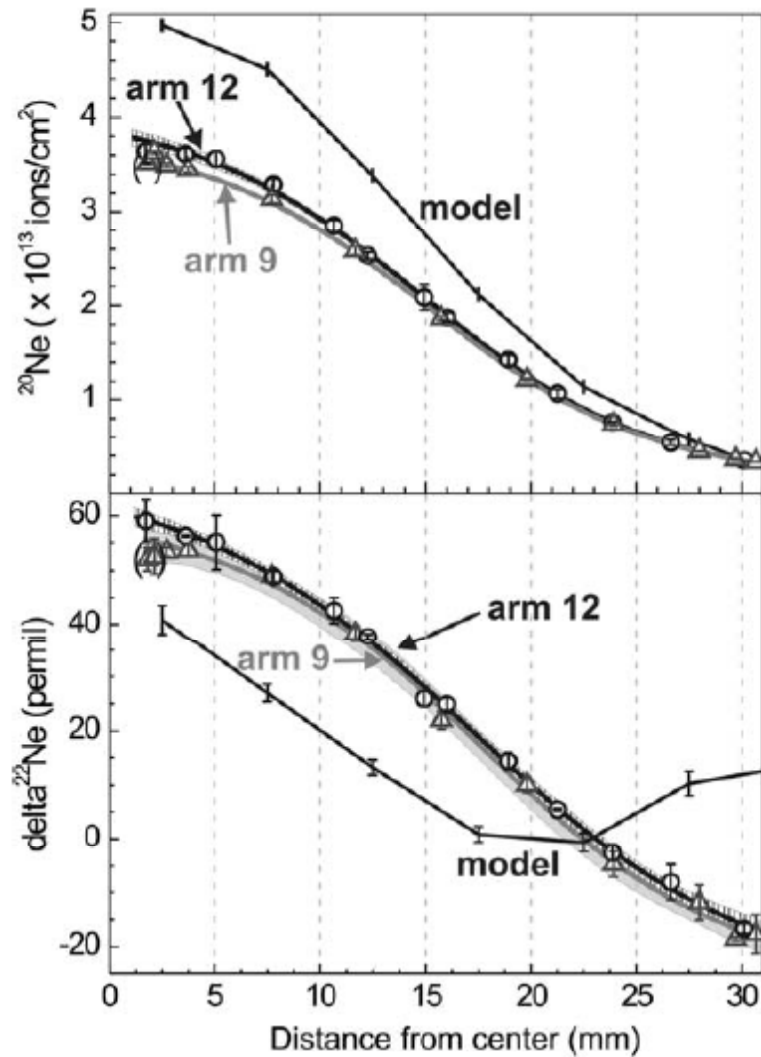
Correction is between 0.2 and 3 per mil, cannot account for correlation (too small, goes in the other way)



MetSoc 2009, Nancy, France



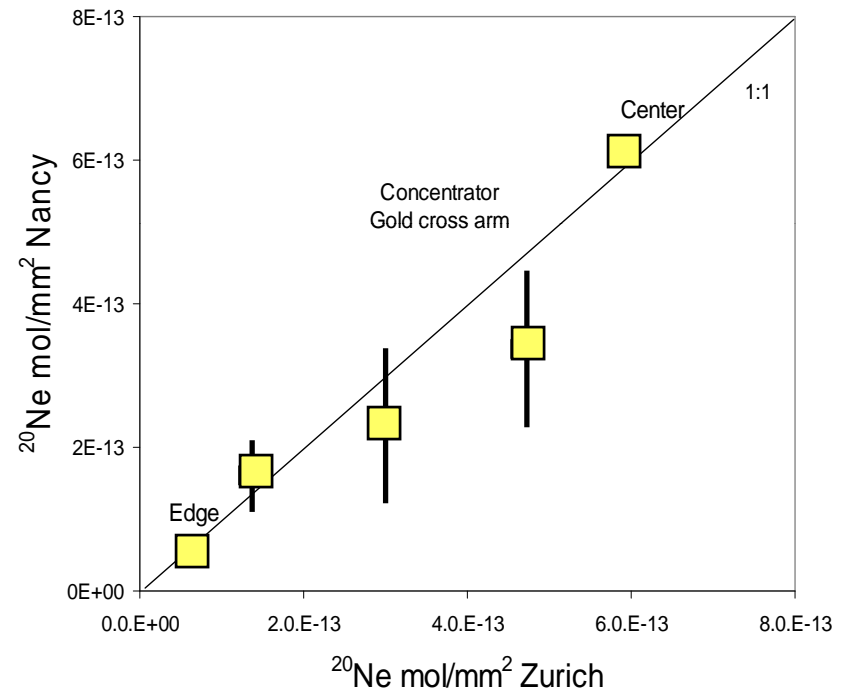




ETH : Heber et al., 2007

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Gold cross arm (GCA) analyzed for Ne amount and isotopes at Zurich :
correction for elemental and isotopic fractionation



5 area with sizes ~ 5 mm² rastered along the gold cross arm from the edge to the center