

Investigations into the Astrochemistry of H₂O₂, O₂, and O₃ in Ion-Irradiated Ices

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Abstract

Features due to solid-phase H₂O₂, O₂, and O₃ have been found in the reflectance spectra of some of the icy satellites of Jupiter and Saturn (Spencer and Calvin, 2002; Noll *et al.*, 1997; Carlson *et al.*, 1999). These molecules can form by high-energy jovian magnetospheric and cosmic radiations bombarding the H₂O-ice on the surfaces of these worlds. This radiation breaks chemical bonds in the ice, forming species that can react to produce new molecules. Gravitational loss of H₂ then leaves an oxygen-rich ice containing H₂O₂, O₂, and O₃. The radiation chemistries of these three molecules are linked since H₂O₂ is a proposed precursor for O₂ formation, and O₂ is itself a precursor for O₃.

In the Cosmic Ice Laboratory at NASA-Goddard we have studied these processes by using a 0.8 MeV protons to bombard H₂O-ices (Moore and Hudson, 2000) containing H₂O₂, O₂, and O₃. We are able to measure rates of molecular formation and destruction, and IR spectra as a function of temperature, sample concentration, and radiation dose. In this presentation we show some of our most-recent results on the radiation chemistries of H₂O, H₂O₂, O₂, and O₃, such as the formation of the HO₃ radical in irradiated H₂O + O₃ ices. Since O₂ is now known to be an interstellar molecule (Liseau *et al.*, 2006), our results may also apply to the chemistry of icy interstellar grain mantles.

References:

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