

Methanol formation via transient-diffusion-driven sequential reactions by methane deposition onto OH adsorbed amorphous solid water at low temperatures

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Recently, sequential reactions have been experimentally observed at 10 K as a result of transient surface diffusion of radicals driven by the heat of reactions [1,2]. We propose that such transient diffusion of radicals may play an important role in various reactions. In this context, we investigated the association reaction between CH₃ and OH as a formation pathway for CH₃OH at 10 K. Under the preset experimental condition, this reaction is expected to proceed via the transient diffusion of CH₃ radicals, facilitated by the heat of preceding reaction of CH₄ + OH → CH₃. In addition, the temperature dependence of CH₃OH yield were measured at surface temperatures up to 60 K.

The experiments employed the highly sensitive Cs⁺ pickup method, a powerful technique for mass-analyzing trace amounts of adsorbates on amorphous solid water (ASW) [1]. In this method, surface species (X) on ASW are identified as ionic complexes (Cs⁺-X) by mass spectrometry following low-energy Cs⁺ beam irradiation. Figure 1 shows the pickup mass spectra of (a) photolyzed ASW and (b) photolyzed ASW with CH₄ deposition at 10 K. Signals corresponding to CH₃ (148u) and CH₃OH (165u) were observed only after CH₄ deposition onto photolyzed ASW. This indicates that CH₃OH is formed via the CH₃ + OH reaction, since the direct reaction of CH₄ + OH → CH₃OH + H is highly endothermic (+58.8 kJ/mol) [3]. Furthermore, CH₃OH yields measured at various initial OH coverages exhibited a square dependence on OH concentration, providing further evidence that CH₃OH produced through the association of OH and CH₃. This is consistent with the fact that CH₃ is the product of preceding hydrogen abstraction of CH₄ by OH.

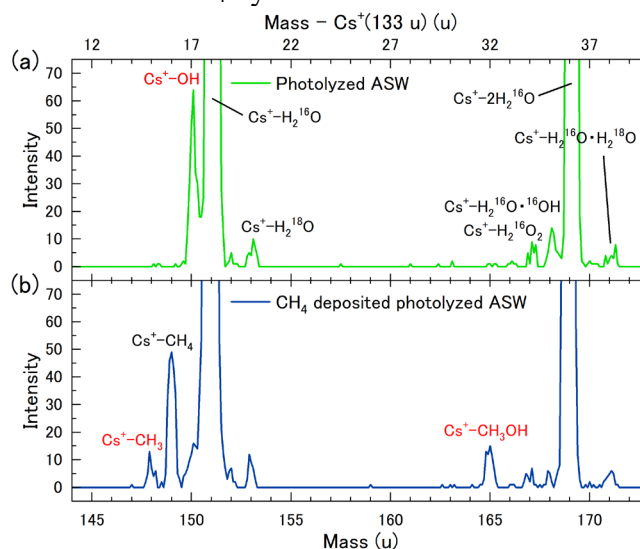


Figure 1: The pickup mass spectra for (a) photolyzed ASW and (b) CH₄ deposited on photolyzed ASW. The deposition time of CH₄ was 15 minutes (coverage 0.17).

References

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