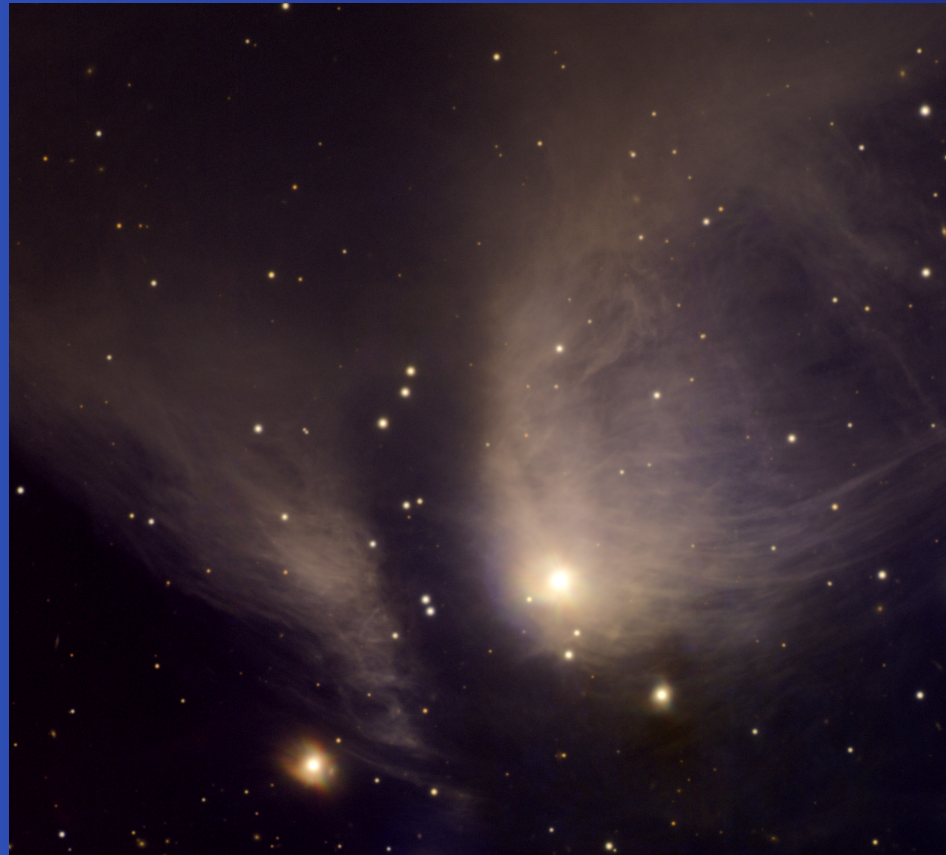


Monte Carlo simulations on the formation of interstellar ice

Herma M. Cuppen, and Eric Herbst

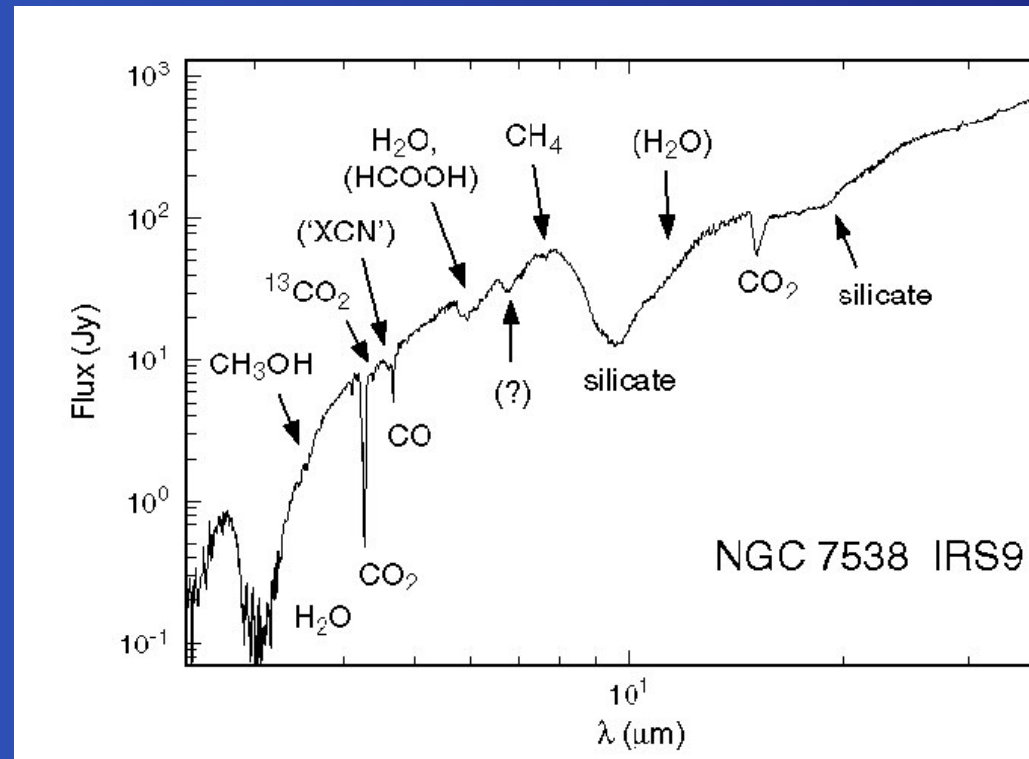
The Ohio State University, Columbus

Molecular Cloud



RY Tauri

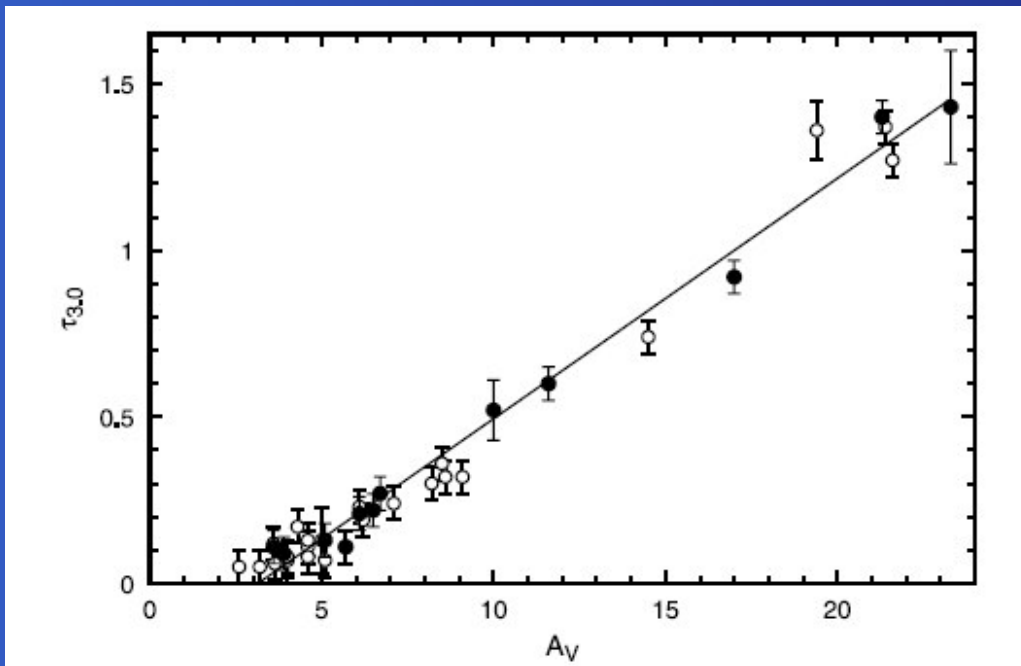
IR spectrum towards a protostar



Dominant mantle species: water, CO_2 , CO , CH_3OH

Interstellar ice vs extinction

$$I_V(x) = I_V(0)10^{-A_V/2.5}$$

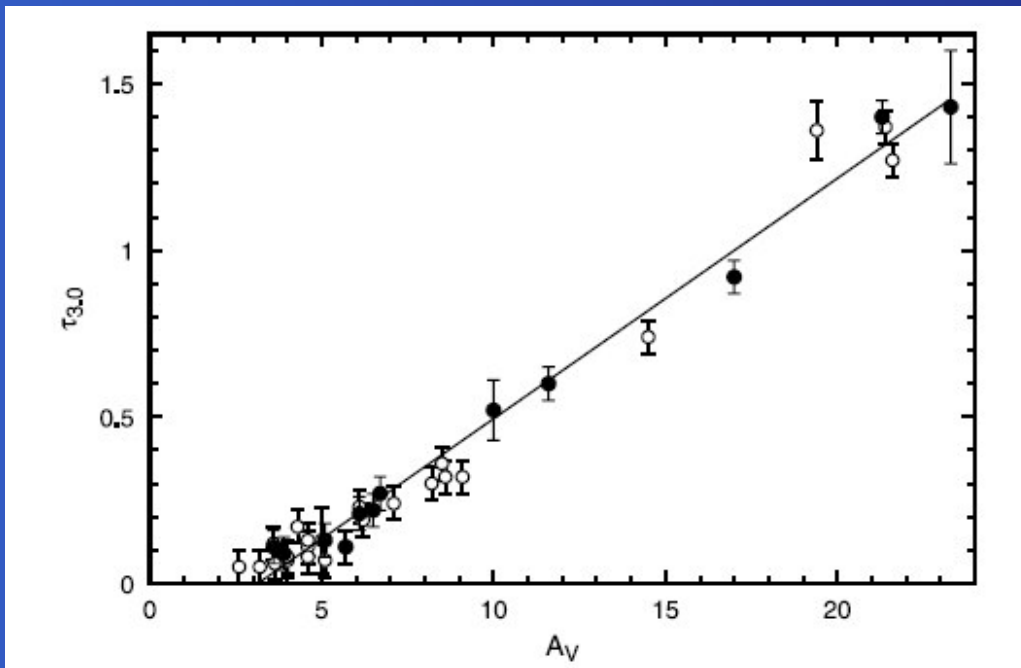


Whittet, ApJ (2001) 547, 872

Threshold value of $A_V = 3$

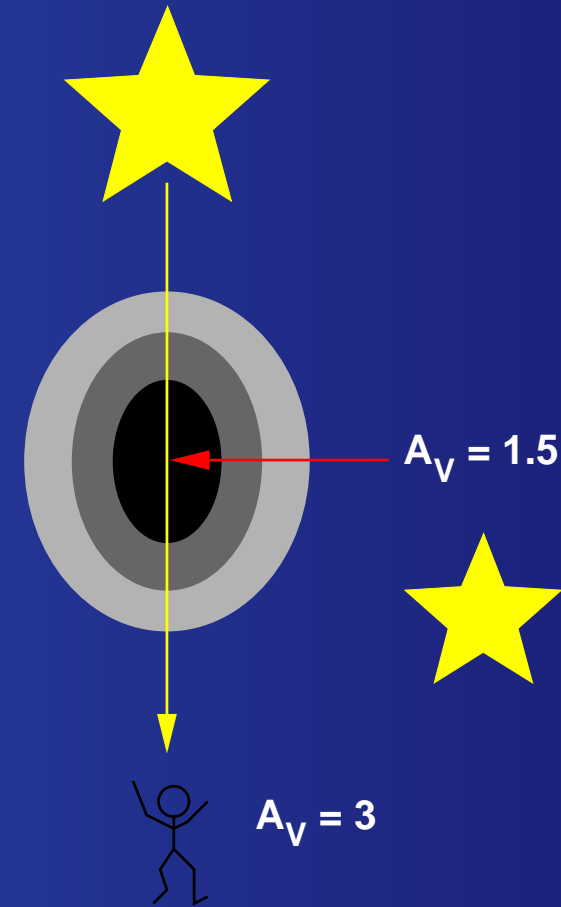
Interstellar ice vs extinction

$$I_V(x) = I_V(0)10^{-A_V/2.5}$$



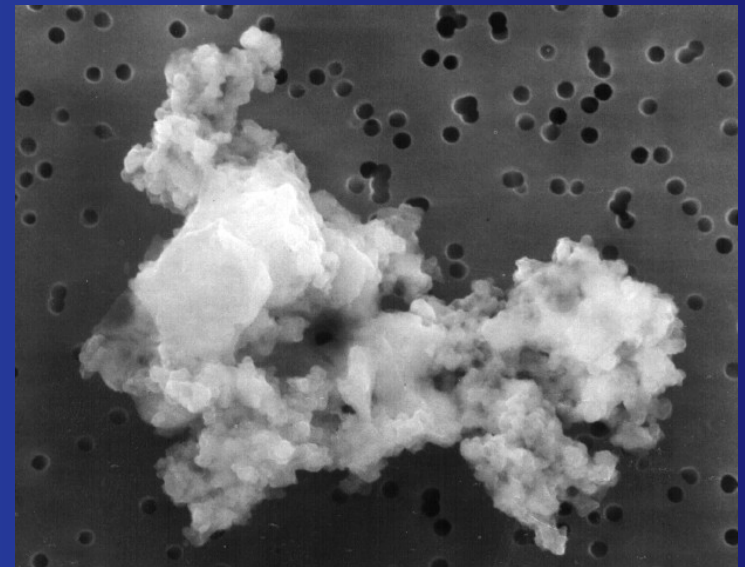
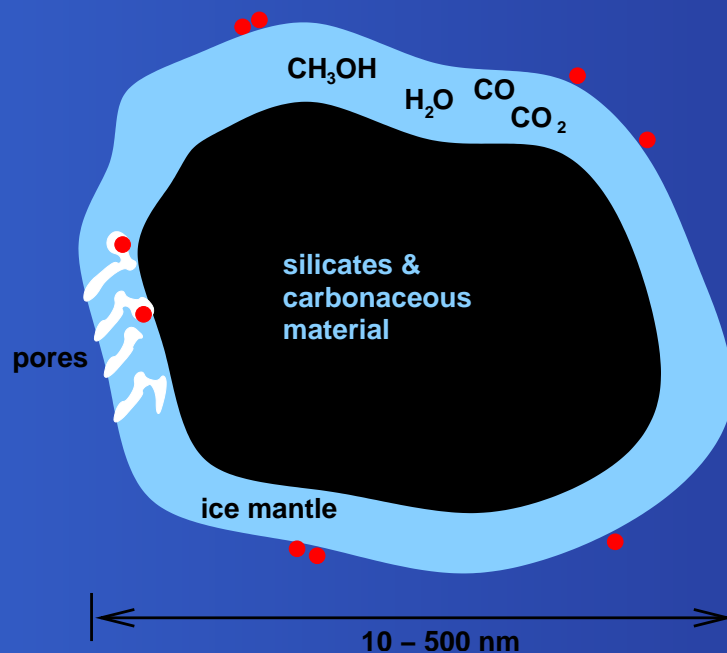
Whittet, ApJ (2001) 547, 872

Threshold value of $A_V = 3$

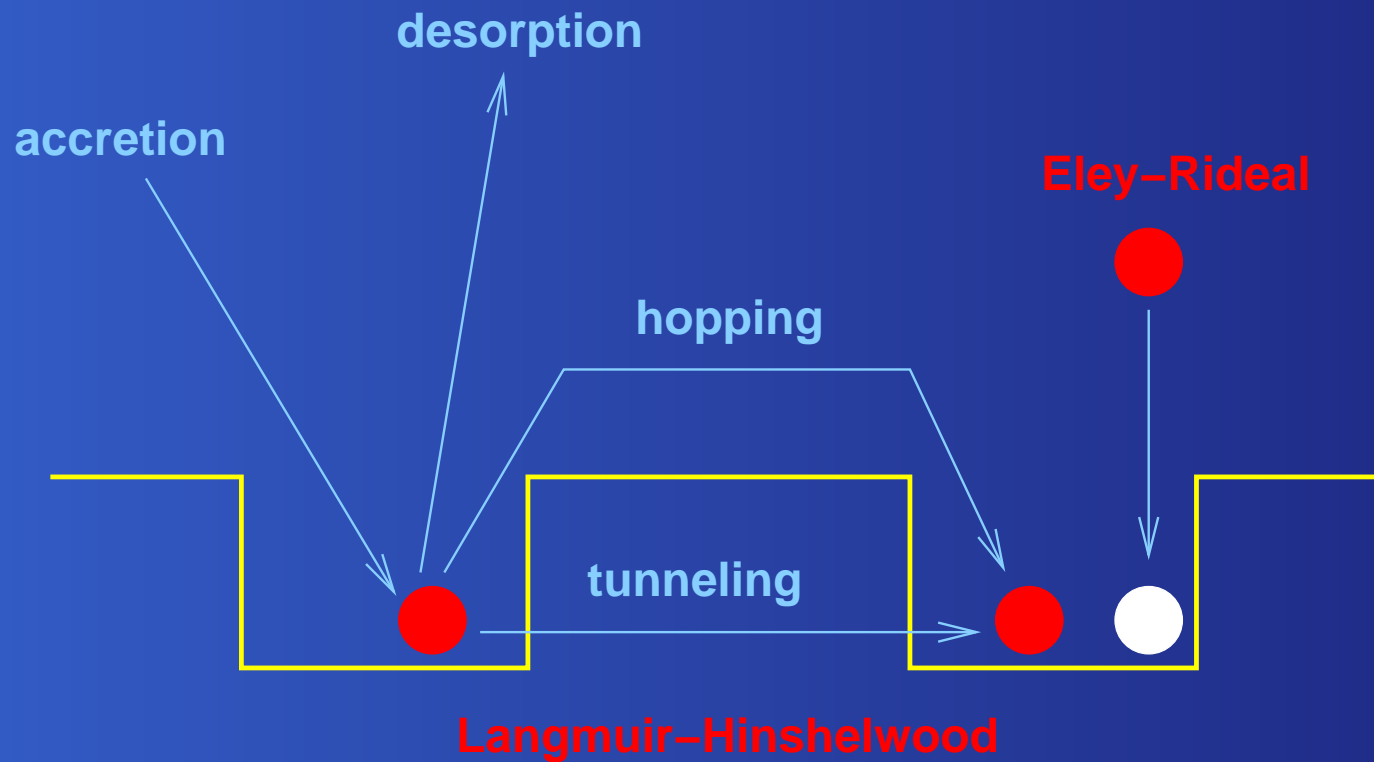


Interstellar grains

- Ice present in dense and dark areas
 - Formed by surface reactions
 - Ice has porous character
- "Fluffy" shape



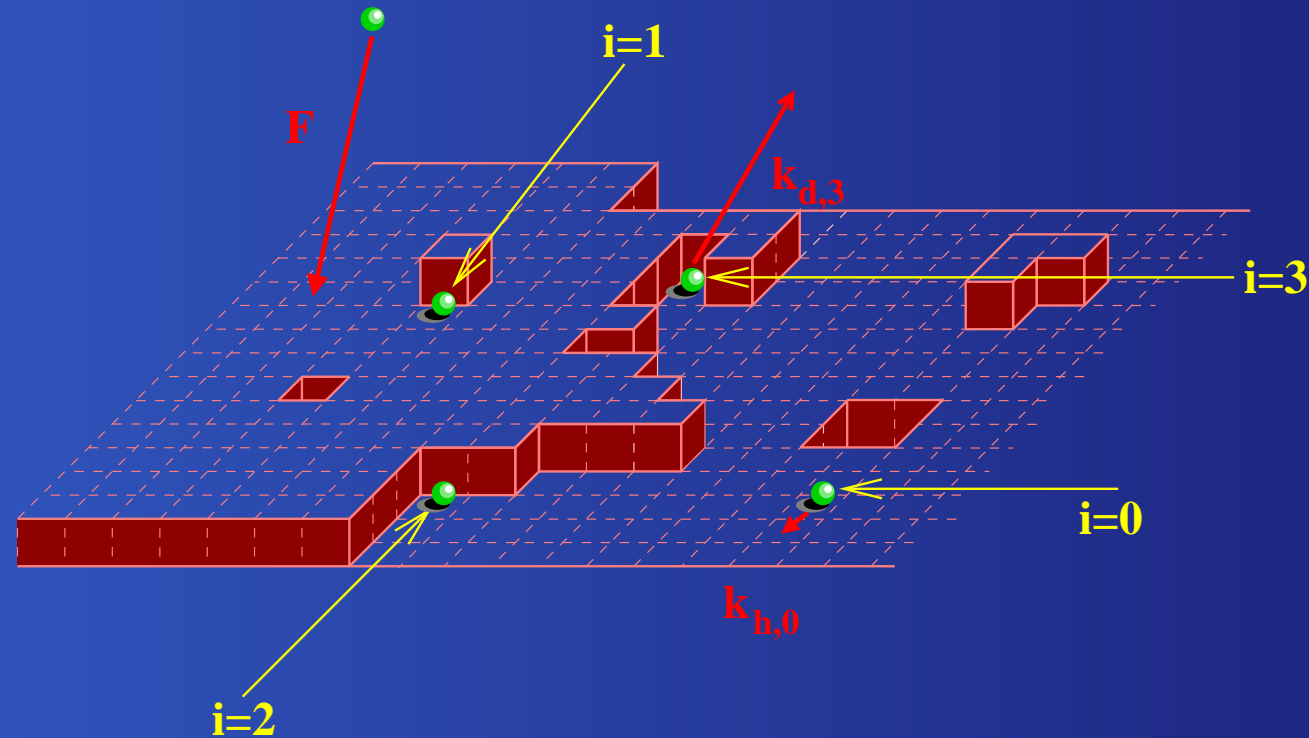
Surface chemistry



"Physisorption"

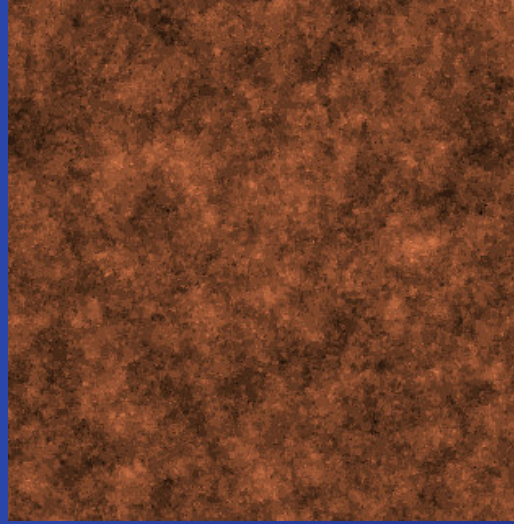
"Flat"

Monte Carlo simulations



- Surface structure can be included
- Different rates depending on the number of "surface" neighbors
- Individual atoms can be followed

Surface



$$k_{hop}^A = \nu \exp \left(-\frac{0.78E^A + \alpha i_c E_c^A + \alpha i_{H_2O} E_{H_2O}^A}{kT} \right)$$

$$k_{eva}^A = \nu \exp \left(-\frac{E^A + \alpha i_c E_c^A + \alpha i_{H_2O} E_{H_2O}^A}{kT} \right)$$

Surface reactions

Reaction	μ^1	E_a (K)
H + H → H ₂	0.991	0
H + O → OH	0.991	0
H + OH → H ₂ O	0.991	0
O + O → O ₂	0.991	0
H + O ₂ → O ₂ H	0.991	1200
H + O ₂ H → H ₂ O ₂	0.991	0
H + O ₃ → O ₂ + OH	1	450
H + H ₂ O ₂ → H ₂ O + OH	1	1400
H ₂ + OH → H ₂ O + H	1	2600
O + O ₂ → O ₃	0.991	0

¹ Kroes and Andersson, Proc. IAU symp 231, (2005) p. 427

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H	+ H → H ₂	0.991	0
H	+ O → OH	0.991	0
H	+ OH → H ₂ O	0.991	0
O	+ O → O ₂	0.991	0
H	+ O ₂ → O ₂ H	0.991	1200
H	+ O ₂ H → H ₂ O ₂	0.991	0
H	+ O ₃ → O ₂ + OH	1	450
H	+ H ₂ O ₂ → H ₂ O + OH	1	1400
H ₂	+ OH → H ₂ O + H	1	2600
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¹ Kroes and Andersson, Proc. IAU symp 231, (2005) p. 427

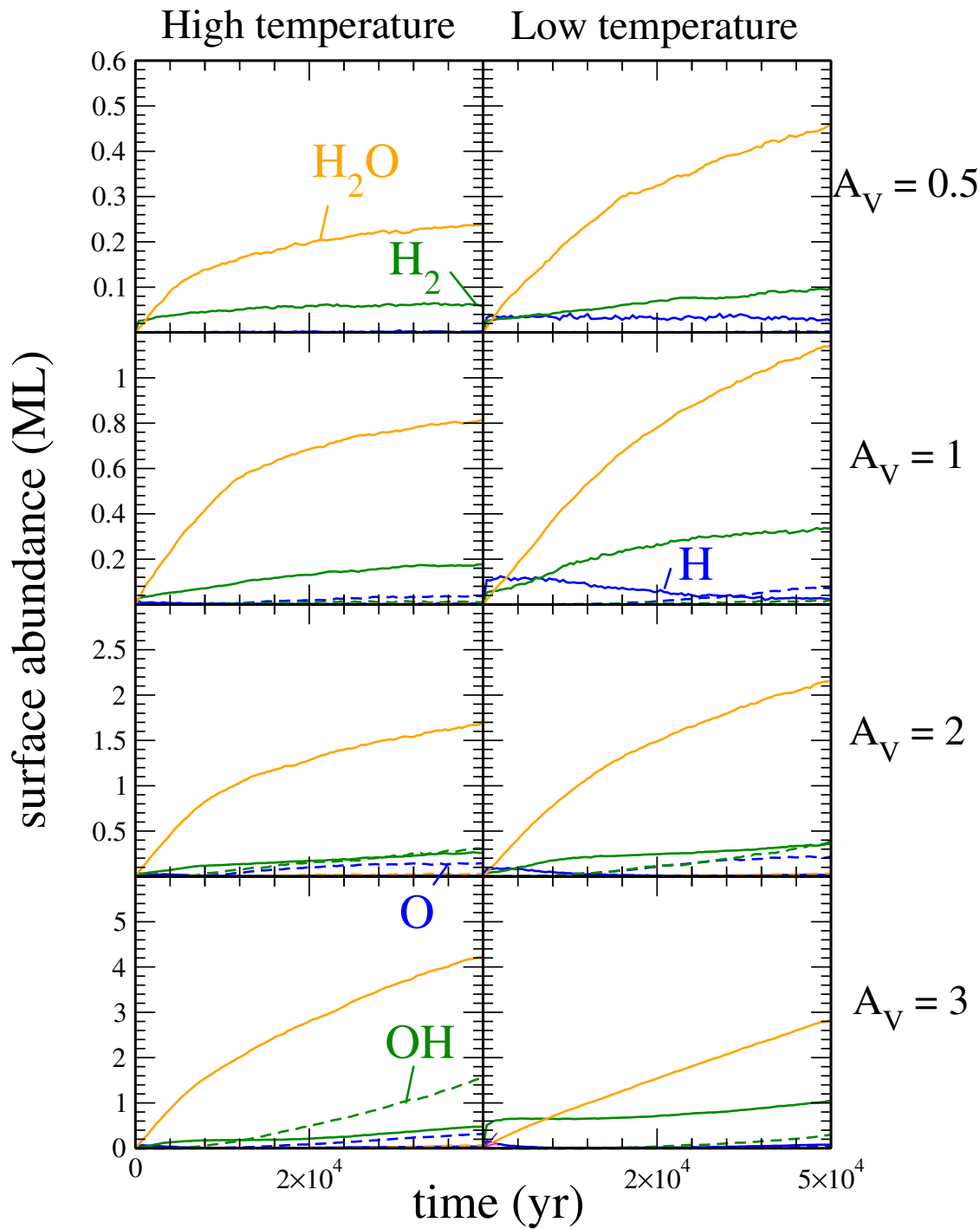
Surface reactions

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H	+ O → OH	0.991	0
H	+ OH → H ₂ O	0.991	0
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H	+ O ₂ H → H ₂ O ₂	0.991	0
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O	+ O ₂ → O ₃	0.991	0

¹ Kroes and Andersson, Proc. IAU symp 231, (2005) p. 427

Dissociation reactions

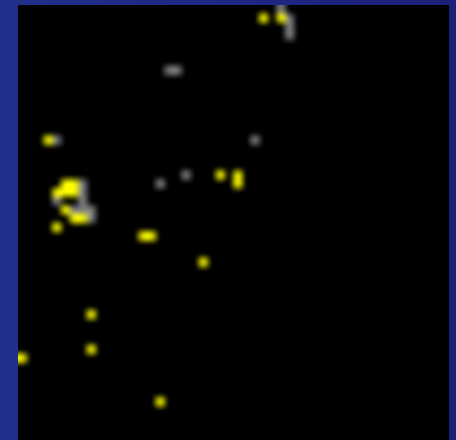
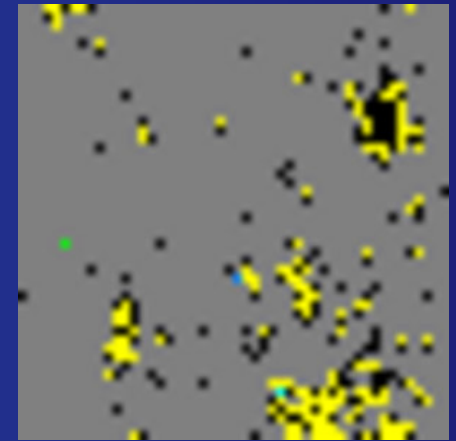
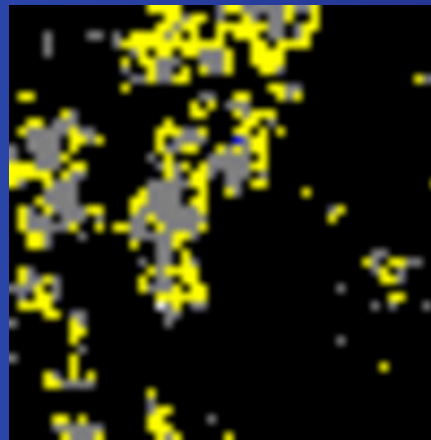
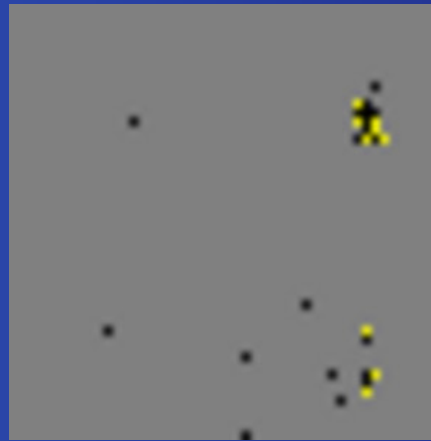
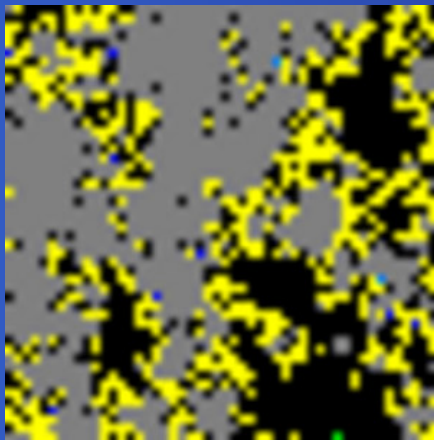
Reaction	$\alpha_{photo} \text{ (s}^{-1}\text{)}$	γ_{photo}	α_{CR}
$\text{OH} \rightarrow \text{O} + \text{H}$	1.68(-10)	1.66	1.02(3)
$\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H} + \text{OH}$	3.28(-10)	1.63	1.94(3)
$\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{O} + \text{O}$	3.30(-10)	1.4	1.50(3)
$\text{O}_2\text{H} \rightarrow \text{O} + \text{OH}$	0	0	1.50(3)
$\text{O}_2\text{H} \rightarrow \text{H} + \text{O}_2$	0	0	1.50(3)
$\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{OH} + \text{OH}$	0	0	3.00(3)



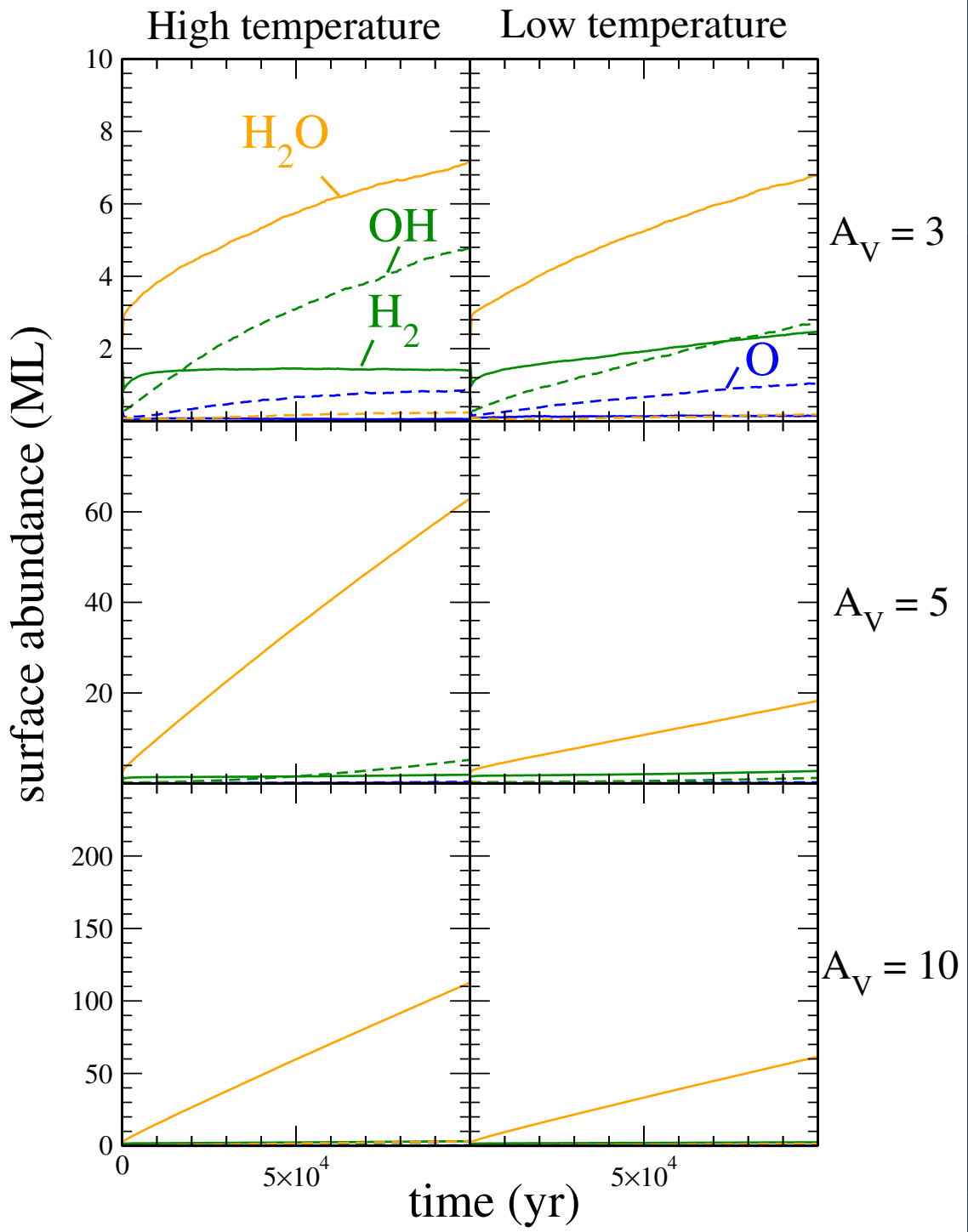
Diffuse
regions

Threshold
value
 $A_V = 1.5$

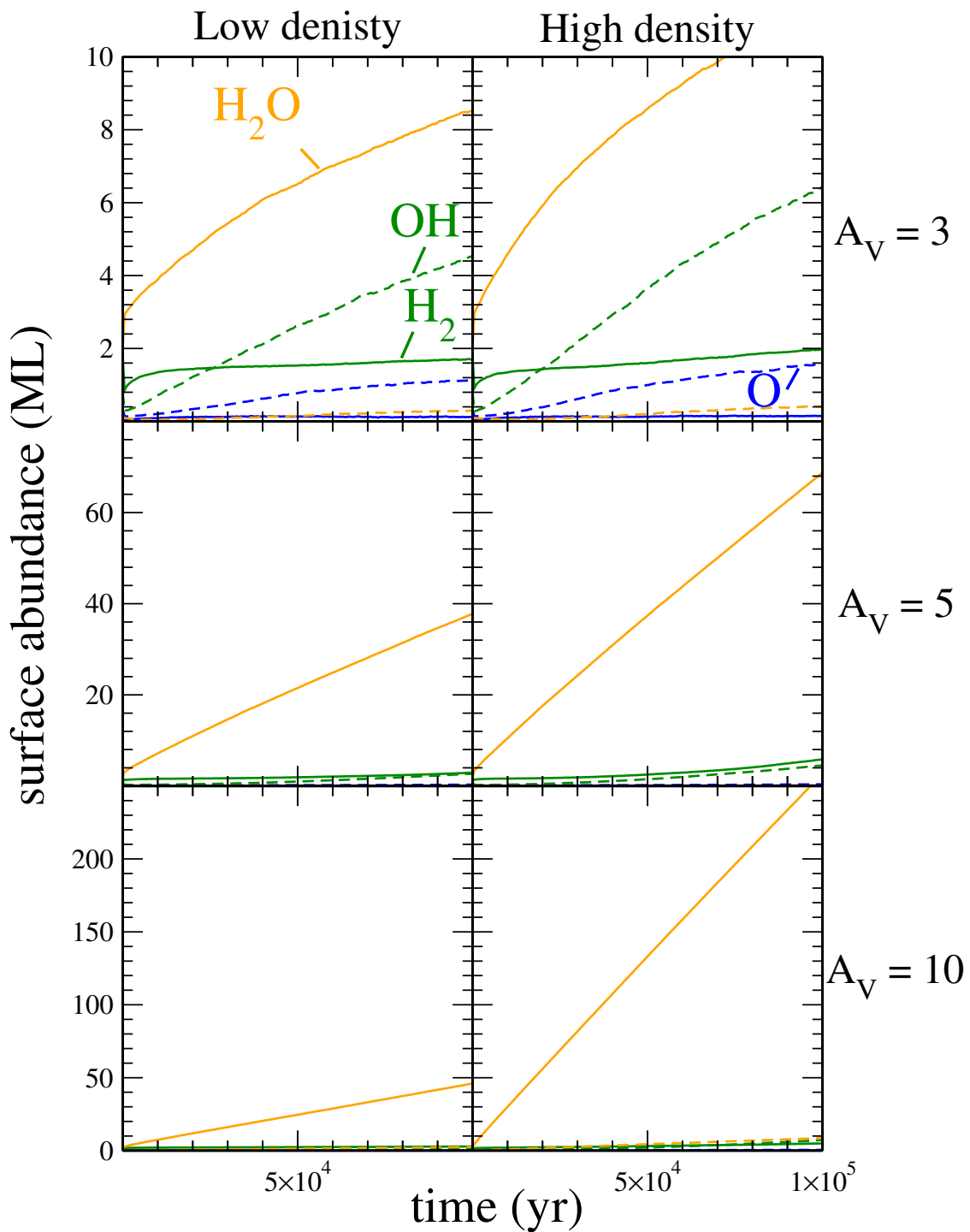
Ice surfaces



carbonaceous grain; H_2O ; ...; H ; O ; OH ; H_2



Dense
regions



Dense
regions

Conclusions

- Small surface coverage of ice in diffuse areas
- Ice function of temperature and density
- Ice mainly forms at surface steps
- Threshold value is in agreement
- H₂ blocks surface in dense areas

Acknowledgments

- the Herbst group
- National Science Foundation for funding
- ... and you for your attention.

Evaporation energies

Absorbate	Substrate	
	carbon	H ₂ O
H	660	450
O	800	800
OH	1360	3500
H ₂	540	550
O ₂	1440	1000
H ₂ O	2000	5640
O ₃	2240	1800
O ₂ H	2100	1450
H ₂ O ₂	2760	1900