



Dissociative recombination of D₃O⁺ and H₃O⁺: absolute cross sections and branching ratios.

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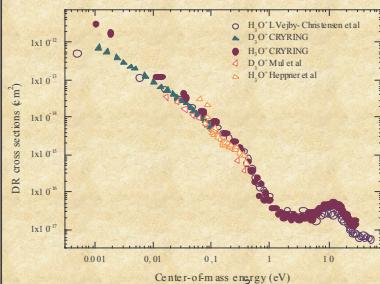
Energetically opened channels :

at 0 eV center-of-mass energy

$$X_3O^+ + e \rightarrow \begin{cases} X_2O + X + 6.4eV & (\alpha) \\ OX + X_2 + 5.7eV & (\beta) \\ OX + X + X + 1.3eV & (\chi) \\ O_2 + X_2 + X + 1.4eV & (\delta) \end{cases} \quad X = (H, D)$$

Results

Cross sections



Small isotope effect :
DR H₃O⁺ more efficient
than that for D₃O⁺

References:
—P. M. Mul, J. Winnie, G. Egan, P. Dufreche and J. B. A. Michalek, Phys. B 16, 301-307 (1985).
—L. Vegby, C. Christensen, H. Andersen, O. Hobze, D. Kella, H. B. Pedersen, H. T. Sørensen and D. Zupan, Astrophys. J. 433, 531-540 (1997).
—R. A. Heppner, F. L. Walls, W. T. Armstrong and G. H. Dunn, Phys. Rev. A, 13, 1009-1011 (1976).

Branching ratios

Three-body break-up dominance
and
No isotop effect

For comparison !

DR of H₃O⁺ (Astrid, Denmark):

$$n_{\alpha}(H_3O^+ + H) = 0.18 \pm 0.05$$

$$n_{\beta}(OH + H_2) = 0.11 \pm 0.05$$

$$n_{\gamma}(OH + H + H) = 0.67 \pm 0.06$$

$$n_{\delta}(O + H_2^+ H) = 0.04 \pm 0.06$$

$$\text{at } E_{CM} = 0eV$$

For D₂O⁺

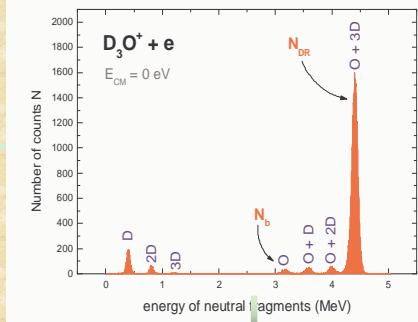
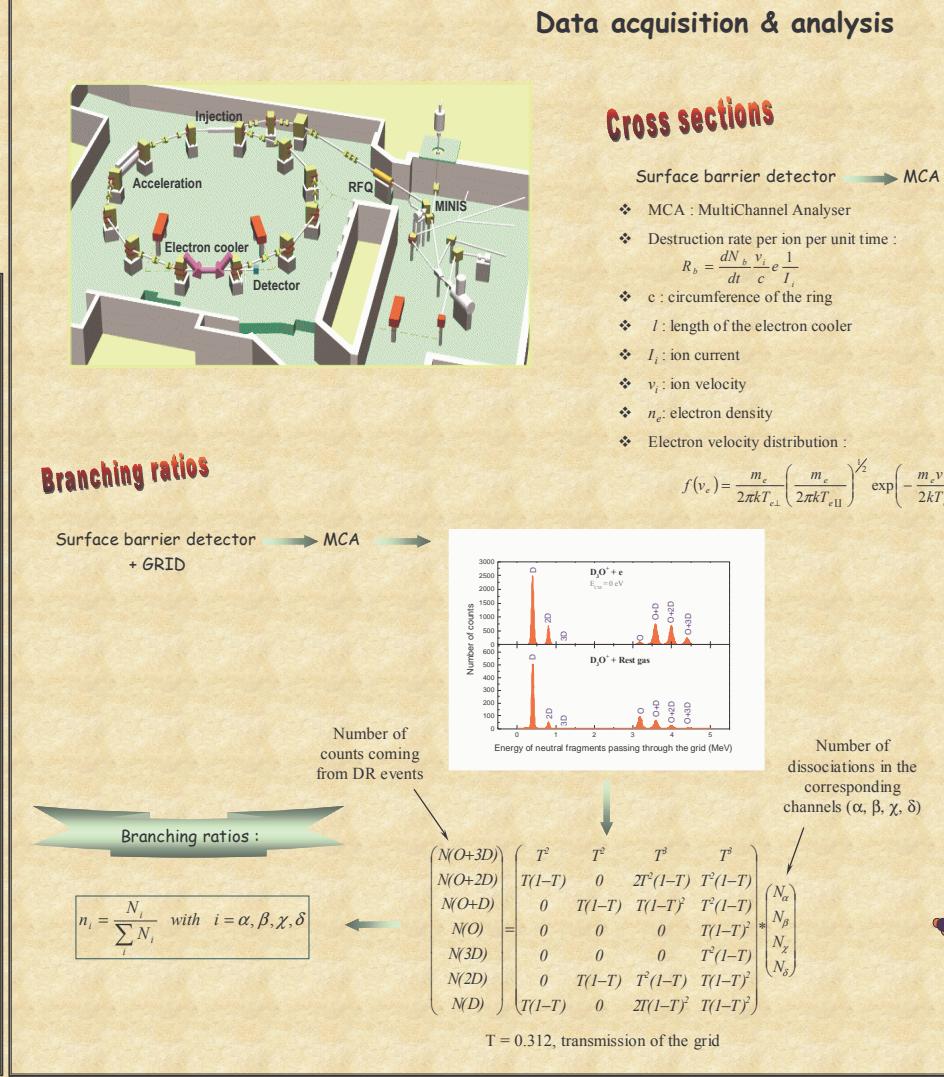
$$n_{\alpha}(D_2O + D) = 0.17 \pm 0.05$$

$$n_{\beta}(OD + D_2) = 0.13 \pm 0.03$$

$$n_{\gamma}(OD + D + D) = 0.70 \pm 0.06$$

$$n_{\delta}(O + D_2^+ D) = 0.00 \pm 0.04$$

$$\text{at } E_{CM} = 0eV - 0.005eV$$



$$\langle v \sigma \rangle = R_b \frac{c}{n_e l} \frac{N_{DR}}{N_b}$$

$$\langle v_{cm} \sigma \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} v \sigma(v) f(v_{cm}, v_e) dv$$

