

Insertion and abstraction mechanisms in collisions of O with H₂⁺ and CH⁺

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Experimental method: merged beams

$$\sigma = q_1 q_2 v_1 v_2 \frac{1}{v_r F} \frac{N(T)}{\int_0^T I_1(t) I_2(t) dt}$$

$$F(z) = \frac{\int_{-z}^z dz \int_{-z}^z j_1(x, y, z) j_2(x, y, z) dx dy}{\int_{-z}^z \int_{-z}^z j_1(x, y) dx dy \int_{-z}^z j_2(x, y) dx dy}$$

Difficulties to measure **true** cross sections at low energy

$$E_{coll} \approx \frac{\mu}{2} v_d^2$$

$$\sigma_{app} = \frac{\langle \sigma v \rangle}{v_d}$$

$$v_d = \sqrt{\frac{2E_A}{M_A} - \frac{2E_B}{M_B}}$$

$$E_i = q_i (A_i - V_{obs}) \quad i=A, B$$

Numerical simulation of apparent cross sections at low collision energy

Reaction rate $\alpha = \int_0^\infty \sigma(v) f(v) v dv$ and $\sigma \propto E^{-1} \propto v^{-2}$

$$f(v) = \iiint g(v_1) g(v_2) f(\theta) \delta(v - \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2 - 2v_1 v_2 \cos \theta}) dv_1 dv_2 d\theta$$

Angular distribution

Relative velocity distribution

Experimental rate

Apparent cross section

H₂⁺/D₂⁺ + O collisions

$H_2^+(\chi^2\Sigma_g^+) + O(^2P) \rightarrow H_2O(\bar{X}^1A_1) + 19.2eV$

Associative ionisation : insertion mechanism

- $\rightarrow H_2(\chi^1\Sigma_g^+) + O(^2P) + 14.2eV$
- $\rightarrow OH(X^2\Pi) + H(^3S) + 14.1eV$
- $\rightarrow H(^3S) + H(^3S) + O(^2P) + 9.4eV$
- $\rightarrow H_2O^+(\bar{X}^2B_1) + e + 6.6eV$

Proton transfer : insertion mechanism

- $\rightarrow OH^-(X^2\Sigma^-) + H^-(^3S) + 2.3eV$
- $\rightarrow OH^+(X^2\Sigma^+) + H(^3S) + 1.9eV$
- $\rightarrow OH(X^2\Pi) + H^+ + 0.5eV$

Proton transfer : abstraction mechanism

- $\rightarrow H_2(\chi^1\Sigma_g^+) + O^+(^3S) + e + 0.3eV$

Role of autoionizing state?

- Propensity for OH⁻ formation in agreement with H₂O⁺ dissociative excitation experiments by Jensen *et al*
- Isotope effect : $\sigma_{OD^+} / \sigma_{OH^+} \approx \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{M_D / M_H}$
characteristic time for autoionisation and/or rearrangement
- Next step : $HD^+(\nu \rightarrow 0) + O^- \rightarrow HDO^+ + e / OD^+ + H + e / OH^+ + D + e$

CH⁺ + O collisions

- Associative ionisation with same cross section as H₂⁺+O reaction
- CO⁺ formation dominant but weaker due to stronger CH⁺ bond

References

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