

Laboratory Ice Research in the Era of the James Webb Space Telescope

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With the recent launch of the JWST and the successful commissioning of all instruments on board, we are expecting to receive first data in the next months. A substantial amount of the observing time will be dedicated to ice features in the interstellar medium, in particular along lines of sight that provide snapshots of different stages in the process of star- and planet formation.

In support of these observations, dedicated laboratory experiments are performed that are the topic of this presentation. High resolution spectroscopic data allow to identify species accreted onto icy dust grains, or species formed there in solid state surface reactions. By systematically measuring selected species in chemically related ice matrices and for astronomically relevant temperatures, it becomes possible to say more about the specific ice conditions^{1,2} by comparing observational data to data as collected in LIDA, the Leiden Ice Database for Astrochemistry.³ LIDA (<https://icedb.strw.leidenuniv.nl/>) not only lists all relevant spectroscopic data, but also relevant optical constants and allows to fit and simulate astronomical spectra.⁴ These comprise both small and simple species (e.g. H₂O, CO₂, NH₃, CH₄ and CH₃OH) and so called COMs, larger (≥ 6 atoms) complex organic molecules, that are considered building blocks of species relevant to the origin of life, i.e., alcohols, lipids, sugars and amino acids. The second part of the talk focuses on solid state (non)energetic processes that are relevant to understand the solid state formation of astronomically relevant species in dark and translucent interstellar clouds.^{5,6,7,8} These include atom addition reactions and vacuum UV induced chemistry and the processes that are at play to bridge the grain-gas gap in space, connecting the upcoming JWST observations to data as already available from radio- and submm observatory, such as ALMA.

Note: References address specifically Leiden work. Excellent work by our colleagues is cited in the work listed below.

¹ IR spectra of complex organic molecules in astronomically relevant ice matrices I: Acetaldehyde, ethanol and dimethyl ether; J. Terwisscha van Scheltinga, N.F.W. Ligterink, A.C.A. Boogert, E.F. van Dishoeck, H. Linnartz, *A&A* 611 (2018) A35.

² IR spectra of complex organic molecules in astronomically relevant ice mixtures IV. Methylamine; M.G. Rachid, N. Brunken, D. de Boe, G. Fedoseev, A.C.A. Boogert, H. Linnartz, *A&A* 653 (2021) A116.

³ LIDA – the Leiden Ice Database for Astrochemistry - W.R.M. Rocha, M.G. Rachid, B. Olsthoorn, E.F. van Dishoeck, M.K. McClure, H. Linnartz, submitted.

⁴ Refractive index and extinction coefficient of vapor-deposited water ice in the UV-Vis range; J. He, S.J.M. Diamant, S. Wang, H. Yu, W.R.M. Rocha, M.R. Rachid, H. Linnartz, *ApJ* 925 (2022) 179.

⁵ An experimental study of the surface formation of methane in interstellar molecular clouds; D. Qasim, G. Fedoseev, K.-J. Chuang, J. He, S. Ioppolo, E.F. van Dishoeck, H. Linnartz, *Nature Astronomy* 4 (2020) 781.

⁶ A non-energetic mechanism for glycine formation in the interstellar medium; S. Ioppolo, G. Fedoseev, K.-J. Chuang, H.M. Cuppen, A.R. Clements, M. Jin, R. T. Garrod, D. Qasim, V. Kofman, E. F. van Dishoeck, H. Linnartz, *Nature Astronomy* (2020).

⁷ Photolysis of acetonitrile in a water-rich ice as a source of complex organic molecules: CH₃CN and H₂O:CH₃CN ices; M. Bulak, D.M. Paardekooper, G. Fedoseev, H. Linnartz, *AA* 647 (2020) A82.

⁸ Hydrogenation of accreting C atoms and CO molecules — simulating ketene and acetaldehyde formation under dark and translucent cloud conditions; G. Fedoseev, D. Qasim, K.-J. Chuang, S. Ioppolo, T. Lamberts, E.F. van Dishoeck, H. Linnartz, *ApJ* 924 (2022) 110.