

Negative Charge delivery in ice at 10 K: the role of surface OH radicals

Watanabe, N.,^{1*} Kitajima, K.,¹ Nakai, Y.,² Tsuge, M.,¹ Hidaka, H.,¹ Sameera, W. M. C.³

*presenter

¹watanabe@lowtem.hokudai.ac.jp, Institute of Low Temperature Science, Hokkaido University, Japan

² Radioactive Isotope Physics Laboratory, RIKEN Nishina Center, Japan

³ Department of Chemistry, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka

Since the study by von Grothuss at the beginning of the 1800s, ice has been widely accepted to carry a positive current by the transfer of excess protons via H_3O^+ , similar to a “p-type” semiconductor. Although the proton transfer is still a matter of controversy at low temperatures and is therefore addressed both experimentally and theoretically, this phenomenon can be well described by the Grothuss mechanism. In contrast, although “proton-hole transfer (PHT)” has been theoretically proposed as a possible mechanism for delivering negative charges in water and ice, no clear evidence for the occurrence of this mechanism has been provided. Consequently, the concept of negative current conductivity by the PHT has remained to be confirmed experimentally for a hundred years.

Recently, we observed experimentally a negative constant current through ice at 10 K when OH radicals coexist with electrons on the ice surface.¹ Using the combination of photostimulated desorption and resonance-enhanced multi photoionization methods², the surface OH radicals were monitored with and without electrons³. We also performed quantum chemical calculations to understand the experimental observations and conclude that once OH adsorbate captures an electron on the surface, the surface OH^- anions trigger the flow of negative current in ice by the sequential PHT in ice. The OH^- on the surface reproduces H_2O after proton abstraction from neighbouring H_2O .³ Negative current conductivity was found to be preserved even at temperatures below 50 K, where a positive current by the well-known Grothuss mechanism is highly suppressed. The negative charge delivery by the PHT was also confirmed in other hydrogen-bonding systems like H_2S and NH_3 solids.

¹ Watanabe, N.; Sameera, W. M. C.; Hidaka, H.; Miyazaki, A.; Kouchi, A. Ultraviolet-photon exposure stimulates negative current conductivity in amorphous ice below 50 K. *Chem. Phys. Lett.* **2019**, *737*, 136820.

² Miyazaki, A.; Watanabe, N.; Sameera, W. M. C.; Nakai, Y.; Tsuge, M.; Hama, T.; Hidaka, H.; Kouchi, A. T. Photostimulated desorption of OH radicals from amorphous solid water: Evidence for the interaction of visible light with an OH-ice complex. *Phys. Rev. A.* **2020**, *102*, 052882.

³ Kitajima, K.; Nakai, Y.; Sameera, W. M. C.; Tsuge, M.; Miyazaki, A.; Hidaka, H.; Kouchi, A.; Watanabe, N. Delivery of Electrons by Proton-Hole Transfer in Ice at 10 K: Role of Surface OH Radicals. *J. Chem. Phys. Lett.* **2021**, *12*, 704.