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**Title**

Formation mechanisms of oxygen atoms in the O(1D2) state from the 157 nm photoirradiation of amorphous water ice at 90 K

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Vacuum ultraviolet photolysis of water ice in the first absorption band was studied at 157 nm. Translational and internal energy distributions of the desorbed species, O(1D) and OH (υ=0,1), were directly measured with resonance-enhanced multiphoton ionization method. Two different mechanisms are discussed for desorption of electronically excited O(1D) atoms from the ice surface. One is unimolecular dissociation of H2O to H2+O(1D) as a primary photoprocess. The other is the surface recombination reaction of hot OH radicals that are produced from photodissociation of hydrogen peroxide as a secondary photoprocess. H2O2 is one of the major photoproducts in the vacuum ultraviolet photolysis of water ice. © 2009 American Institute of Physics.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The chemical and physical processes following the photodissociation of water ice have been extensively studied because of its importance to reaction dynamics and kinetics, the upper atmospheric chemistry and astrophysics. Photolysis in the first absorption band of water ice (130–165 nm) involves two primary processes,

H2O + hv → H2 + O(1D),

H2O + hv → H + OH.

O(1D) from primary reaction (1) could be an efficient reactant in formation of complex molecules on interstellar ices because of its high reactivity even though this reaction may be a minor channel. For example, the CO2 molecule is one of main components of ice mantle observed toward interstellar molecular clouds and requires surface reactions to attain the observed abundances. Because a large amount of solid CO exist on/in interstellar water ice,4 one mechanism for CO2 formation has been suggested to be the barrierless reaction of O(1D) and CO: CO+O(1D)→CO2.2–6 Another CO2 formation mechanism is the reaction of OH and CO: CO +OH→CO2+H by overcoming the barrier height in the gas phase, 2.7 kcal/mol.4–6

In the gas phase, Stief et al.7 reported the relative quantum yields for reaction (1) to be 0.11 for 105–145 nm and ≲0.01 for 145–185 nm, while Ung8 estimated it to be 0.08 at 147 nm. In the condensed phase the O(1D) formation reaction (1) has not been directly confirmed. In the photolysis of amorphous solid water (ASW) at the vacuum ultraviolet (vuv) region, the penetration depths are ≈100 and ~35 nm for the first band at λ=157 and 140 nm, respectively, and ~50 nm for the second band at λ=122 nm.9 Various photoproducts were detected in and on ice at 10 K.10 The main photoproducts, OH, H2O2, and HO2, were the primary and secondary photoproducts of reaction (2). In the condensed phase photolysis, not only the primary unimolecular reactions but also the secondary reactions would be the sources of photoproducts. Following the ultraviolet photolysis of H2O2 in various rare-gas matrices at 7.5 K, a (H2O–O) complex was formed from the recombination of OH radicals, while the primary formations of H2O+O(1D) or O(3Pj) have not been established from the photodissociation of gaseous H2O2 at 124–254 nm.11,12 Experimental works on photon- or electron-stimulated desorption (ESD) of species from water ice have also been reported,13–20 and their results showed various desorbing species such as H, H2, OH, H2O, and O2.

For example, Kimmel and Orlando21 have used resonance-enhanced multiphoton ionization (REMPI) to study the ESD of O atoms in the 1D and 3P states from amorphous D2O.

In the present study, using pulsed 157 nm (181 kcal/mol) laser radiation the desorptions of electronically excited O(1D) atoms via the primary and secondary photoprocesses from ASW at 90 K have been directly confirmed by REMPI. Translationally and internally excited OH formation mechanisms were also discussed since hot OH is a plausible source for the oxygen atom.

II. EXPERIMENTAL

A. Apparatus and preparation of ice films

Experimental details are described elsewhere.22 ASW was prepared by backfilling deposition of water vapor onto a sapphire disc substrate sputter coated with a thin polycrystalline film of Au(111) at 90 K for 60 min by a pulsed nozzle (General Valve) at rate of 10 Hz and at 20 Torr stagnation pressure of water vapor. In order to spread water vapor all over the chamber, a flat plate was attached in front of the...
pulse nozzle. The exposure was typically 1500 L (1 L = 1 × 10⁻⁶ Torr s). This exposure resulted in formation of 500 monolayers (ML) of H₂O on the substrate if we adopt the reported experimental conversion factor of 1 ML deposition by 3 L exposure.²³

Unfocused 157 nm laser radiation with full width at half maximum duration of 10 ns was incident at an angle of about 80° to the surface normal on the ice surface at a fluence <0.1 mJ cm⁻² pulse⁻¹. O(¹D) atom products were subsequently ionized at a distance of 4 mm (2 mm for OH) from the substrate surface by the (2+1) REMPI transition via the O(¹F₂−¹D₂) transition at 203.8 nm,²⁴ and collected with a small mass spectrometer aligned perpendicular to the ice surface. O(¹D) atoms were also observed via the O(¹P₁−¹D₂) transition at 205.5 nm.²⁵ OH(v=0 and 1) products were also detected by REMPI via the D 2Σ⁺(v′=0) ← X 2Π(v″=0) at 243.5−245.0 nm and the 3 2Σ⁺(v′=0) ← X 2Π(v″=1) transitions at 237.5−237.7 nm, respectively. The REMPI transition strength data are obtained by Greenslade et al.²⁶ The delay t between the photolysis and REMPI laser pulses was varied with a delay generator to allow investigation of the flight times of the photoproducts. Three types of ice samples, fresh ASW, ASW after 157 nm photoirradiation for 30 min, and fresh H₂O₂ on ASW, were prepared. The surface of fresh ASW was kept fresh for laser irradiation by expanding water vapor to the ASW surface by a pulsed nozzle at rate of 10 Hz. The duration of the H₂O vapor was about one millisecond. During this exposure, the chamber pressure was increased up to 5 × 10⁻⁷ Torr. For the concentrated H₂O₂ photolysis experiments, a commercially available H₂O₂ solution (30%) was concentrated in a glass container by vacuum distillation and the H₂O₂/H₂O vapor was deposited on the gold substrate. The exposure of the codeposited H₂O₂/H₂O mixture on the ASW film was ≈8 L for 330 s duration at 90 K. Fresh surfaces of cocondensed H₂O₂ were prepared as described above. The photolysis experiments were performed at 90 K.

B. Simulation of time-of-flight spectra of photoproducts

The measured time-of-flight (TOF) spectra were fitted with one or more flux-weighted Maxwell–Boltzmann (MB) distributions defined by a translational temperature T trans. Details regarding the simulation of such TOF spectra have been reported previously.²² The TOF spectrum S(aᵢ, t, T trans) was fitted with a combination of the MB distributions defined by the temperature T trans. The coefficient aᵢ is used for the relative population of each MB distribution,

\[ S(aᵢ, t, T trans) = \sum aᵢ S_{MB}(t, T trans), \]

\[ S_{MB}(t, r) = r^3 e^{-r^2/2k_BT_{trans}}, \]

\[ P_{MB}(E_i) = (k_BT_{trans})^{-2}E_i \exp\left[-E_i/k_BT_{trans}\right], \]

where r is a flight length for the photofragment. The MB distribution P MB(Ei) as a function of translational energy E_i is characterized by the averaged translational energy 〈E_i〉 = 2k_BT trans, where k_B is the Boltzmann constant.²⁷ Conversion from the energy distribution to the TOF distribution was performed using the Jacobian listed by Zimmerman and Ho.²⁸

III. RESULTS

A. TOF spectra of O(¹D) atoms

Figure 1 shows TOF spectra of the O(¹F₂−¹D₂) transition from the photodissociation of (a) fresh ASW, (b) ASW after 157 nm photodissociation for 30 min without intermolecular hydrogen bonding in water vapor, and (c) fresh H₂O₂ on ASW. These TOF spectra are reproduced by three MB distributions with T trans=2250 ± 250 K (〈E trans〉=9.0 ± 1.0 kcal/mol), 800 ± 150 K (3.2 ± 0.6 kcal/mol), and 300 ± 100 K (1.2 ± 0.4 kcal/mol). For both cases (b) and (c), the stronger O(¹D) signals and the larger contributions of the O(¹D, T trans=2250 and 300 K) components were observed than those for case (a). Table I summarizes the results.

B. O(¹D) signal intensity change as a function of 157 nm photodissociation time

Figure 2 shows the O(¹F₂−¹D₂) transition signal intensity change as a function of the 157 nm irradiation time for the O(¹D, T trans=2250 and 300 K) atoms. In Fig. 2, the pre-

\[ \begin{array}{cccc}
\text{Ice sample} & T_{trans} (K) & \text{Relative integrated TOF signal intensity}^a \\
\hline
\text{Fresh ASW}^b & 2250 & 1 \\
\text{ASW after photodissociation}^c & 49 & 22 & 29 & 3.5 ± 0.5 \\
\text{Fresh H₂O₂ on ASW} & 46 & 22 & 32 & 3.7 ± 0.3 \\
\end{array} \]

\( ^a \)Integrated TOF signal intensities are relative to the fresh ASW sample.

\( ^b \)ASW stands for amorphous solid water at 90 K.

\( ^c \)After 30 min photodissociation at 157 nm.
Fig. 2 were in agreement within the margin of error.

The formation mechanisms were described before. Only de-plotted, which reflects the concentration of photogenerated product on the 157 nm photoirradiated ASW surface are also plotted. The y-axis shows increment of the $O(1D)$ signal intensities so that weak signals due to unimolecular dissociation reaction (6) are offset. Previously reported and presently measured time evolution data are offset. Previously reported and presently measured time evolution data of $H_2O_2$ photoproducts accumulated on ASW is represented by the filled circles (Ref. 29).

Fig. 3. Upper panels: TOF spectra of OH: (a) $OH(v=0)$ (b) $OH(v=1)$ from the 157 nm photodissociation of fresh ASW at 90 K. Lower panels: (c) $OH(v=0)$ and (d) $OH(v=1)$ from the 157 nm photodissociation of ASW after 30 min photoirradiation. Translational temperatures and contributions are listed in Table II.

IV. DISCUSSION

A. $O(1D)$ formation mechanism in fresh ASW

As shown in Table I and Fig. 1, both the TOF spectra for ASW after photoirradiation and fresh $H_2O_2$ on ASW have similar translational distributions, that is, a smaller contribution of the middle temperature component ($T_{trans}=800$ K) and higher total signal intensities than those for fresh ASW. The TOF spectrum for fresh ASW consists mostly of the middle temperature component. Since this middle temperature component comes from the fresh water surface and not from the secondary photoproducts such as $H_2O_2$, we propose that the primary unimolecular process (6) results in the formation of this component,

$$H_2O_{ads} + h\nu(157 \text{ nm}) \rightarrow H_2(i) + O(1D).$$

The available energy for reaction (6) at 157 nm is $E_{a\text{vail}}(6) = 7.9$ kcal/mol. In the present paper, the notation “ads” stands for condensed phase or adsorbed state, and the thermodynamic data for adsorbed species are taken from those for the solid phase. The notation “$i$” stands for species at the ASW/vacuum interface, and for these species we use the gas phase thermodynamics data. According to quantum me-
TABLE II. Translational and rotational temperatures ($T_{\text{trans}}$ and $T_{\text{rot}}$) of OH($v=0$ and 1) radicals from three different ice samples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ice sample</th>
<th>$T_{\text{trans}}$ (K)$^a$</th>
<th>$T_{\text{rot}}$ (K)$^b$</th>
<th>Relative integrated TOF signal intensity$^c$</th>
<th>Vibrational level ratio $v=1/v=0$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh ASW</td>
<td>$v=0$ 7500 (5%) 1300 (95%)</td>
<td>$v=0$ 400 1</td>
<td>$v=0$ 1</td>
<td>$v=1$ 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASW after photoirradiation</td>
<td>$v=0$ 157 nm (30%) 1300 (70%)</td>
<td>$v=0$ 500</td>
<td>$v=0$ 1.7 ± 0.1</td>
<td>$v=1$ 1.8 ± 0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh H$_2$O$_2$ on ASW</td>
<td>$v=0$ 157 nm (30%) 1300 (70%)</td>
<td>$v=0$ 500</td>
<td>$v=0$ 1.6 ± 0.1</td>
<td>$v=1$ 1.7 ± 0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^a$The percentage in parenthesis is a contribution of each temperature component.  
$^b$The translational and rotational levels were measured at TOF = 1.5 μs for fresh ASW and at TOF = 0.5 μs for other two ice samples.  
$^c$Integrated TOF signal intensities are relative to the fresh ASW sample.

Mechanical wavepacket calculations for the photodissociation of water by van Harrevelt and van Hemert, the H$_2$+O($^1D$) channel occurs on the ground state potential surface that favors dissociation to H+OH.33 Based on the experimental results for fresh ASW in Table I, most of the O($^1D$) atoms have the MB component with $T_{\text{trans}} = 800$ K and are not totally accommodated to the surface temperature (90 K). These results suggest that the O($^1D$) atoms ejected from the surface would be produced on the ASW surface and not from the bulk.

surface – H$_2$O(ads) + hν(157 nm) → H$_2$(i) + O($^1D$). (7)

Since the optical depth of ASW at 157 nm is about 100 nm, the 157 nm photons are primarily absorbed in the ASW bulk, and could induce several other possible mechanisms, including the diffusion of atoms, radicals, and molecules. However, O($^1D$) atoms generated in the bulk easily react with water molecules to produce OH radicals or H$_2$O$_2$ molecules by collisions and do not reach the surface.34,35

Concerning the exciton mediated reaction, Orlando and Kimmel have observed the ESD of O atoms in the $^1D$ and $^3P$ states from an amorphous D$_2$O film. O atoms in the $^1D$ and $^3P$ states were produced at threshold electron energies between 150 and 160 kcal/mol and desorbed with both the nonthermal (1.4–2.0 kcal/mol) and thermal components.36 They associated the ESD of O atoms in the $^1D$ and $^3P$ states from ice with dissociation of the Frenkel-type excitons of 4a$_1$ character, which are near the bottom of the ice conduction band. The excitons formed in the bulk ice are transported to the near-surface region, and then, the reduced forces in this region allow dissociation. There are both theoretical and experimental works which support the existence of mobile excitons in water ice. In the high-level electronic structure calculations, the lowest excited states of hydrogen-bonded water clusters (dimer, trimer, and pentamer) have the barrier for dissociation, and these results contrast with that of an isolated water molecule, in which the lowest excited state is well known to be dissociative.37,38 Hahn et al. found that the exciton in ice showed significant overlap with adjacent sites.39 These calculations imply that exciton would be prevented from dissociation within ASW, and in favor of dissociation at the vacuum/ASW interface after the migration. In fact, Petrik and Kimmel found experimental support for mobile excitons in ASW that initiate reactions at the ASW/vacuum interface.40,41 This model could also be plausible for our experimental results that the O($^1D$) atom ejection occurs at the vacuum/ASW interface, that is, the dissociation of surface H$_2$O is the source of O($^1D$) atom.

We will describe below the other mechanism for O($^1D$) atom formation via recombination of OH radicals.

B. O($^1D$) formation mechanisms in ASW after 30 min photolirradiation and fresh H$_2$O$_2$ on ASW

As shown in Fig. 1 and Table I, the strong O($^1D$) signals and the large contributions of the O($^1D$, $T_{\text{trans}}$ = 2250 and 300 K) components were observed in ASW after 157 nm photolirradiation for 30 min and fresh H$_2$O$_2$ on ASW. Figure 2 shows that the appearance behaviors of O($^1D$) signals at $t=2$ and 10 μs are in accordance with the concentration of photogenerated H$_2$O$_2$ on the ice surface. These results indicate that the O($^1D$, $T_{\text{trans}}$ = 2250 and 300 K) atoms come from photogenerated H$_2$O$_2$. For the cases of both ASW after prolonged photolirradiation and fresh H$_2$O$_2$ on ASW, there are additional mechanisms for formation of O($^1D$) besides reaction (6); the collisional recombination reactions (11)–(14) of hot OH on the surface of ice,
The large contribution (80%) of O(\(^1\)D, \(T_{\text{trans}}=800\) K) in fresh ASW shows that the O(\(^1\)D) atoms are mainly formed via the primary unimolecular reaction (7) in fresh ASW. Table I shows the results of relative signal intensities of the O(\(^1\)D, \(T_{\text{trans}}=800\) K) component for three ice samples. For fresh ASW, we have the relative O(\(^1\)D) intensity 80(%) \(\times 1=80\). For ASW after 157 nm photoirradiation and fresh \(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2\) on ASW, we have the intensities 22(%) \(\times 3.5=77\) and 22(%) \(\times 3.7=81\), respectively. These results imply that the signal intensity of the O(\(^1\)D, \(T_{\text{trans}}=800\) K) component did not change. Instead, the other components increased due to the bimolecular reactions (11)–(14) of hot OH radicals from the secondary photolysis of \(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2\). A small contribution of the O(\(^1\)D, \(T_{\text{trans}}=2250\) and 300 K) atoms in fresh ASW may be attributable to photogenerated \(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2\) on ice because the intermisible water vapor deposition during the experiment did not perfectly cover the surfaces.

C. Transition state and reaction mechanism for the formation of O(\(^1\)D) atoms via recombination reactions of OH radicals

Mousavipour and Saheb performed theoretical calculations for the transition state of \(\text{H}_2\text{O}+\text{O(}\(^1\)\text{D})\) formation. According to them, in the kinetics and reaction mechanism of a hydroperoxyl radical (HO\(_2\)) with a H atom, reactions (15) and (16) proceed on a singlet surface to produce \(\text{H}_2\text{O}+\text{O(}\(^1\)\text{D})\) via the formation of intermediate oxywater (H\(_2\)OO),

\[
\text{H} + \text{HO}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{OO},
\]

(15)

\[
\text{H}_2\text{OO} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O(}\(^1\)\text{D}),
\]

(16)

\[
\text{net} \quad \text{H} + \text{HO}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O(}\(^1\)\text{D}).
\]

(17)

Thermodynamic data in units of kcal/mol are \(\Delta H(15)=-38.3\), \(\Delta H(16)=36.0\), and \(\Delta H(17)=\Delta H(15)+\Delta H(16)=-2.3\).

\(\text{H}_2\text{OO}\) is a proposed structural isomer of hydrogen peroxide (HOOH), which may serve as a transient intermediate
in oxidation reactions initiated by hydrogen peroxide.\textsuperscript{51,52} \(O(^1D)\) atom can be produced without the barrier via the endothermic recombination reactions of hot OH radicals through the formation of HOOH and H2OO,

\[
\text{OH} + \text{OH} \rightarrow \text{HOOH}, \tag{18}
\]

\[
\text{HOOH} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}O, \tag{19}
\]

\[
\text{H}_2\text{OO} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + O(^1D), \tag{20}
\]

net \(\text{OH} + \text{OH} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + O(^1D). \tag{21}\)

Thermodynamic data in units of kcal/mol are \(\Delta H(18) = -42.2\), \(\Delta H(19) = 46.2\), and \(\Delta H(20) = 36.0\) and \(\Delta H(21) = \Delta H(18) + \Delta H(19) + \Delta H(20) = 40.0.\textsuperscript{42}\) The barrier height for reaction (19), \(E_{\text{barrier}}(19)\), was calculated to be 52.2 kcal/mol.\textsuperscript{42} Recently, Franz et al. reported an energy of 21 kcal/mol for the lowest electronic singlet states of \(\text{H}_2\text{OO}\) along dissociation of the oxygen-oxygen bond into \(\text{H}_2\text{O}\) and \(O(^1D)\), reactions (16) or (20), with quantum chemical calculations.\textsuperscript{53} When their value for \(\Delta H(20) = 21.0 \text{ kcal/mol}\) is adopted, \(\Delta H(21)\) is calculated as \(\Delta H(21) = \Delta H(18) + \Delta H(19) + \Delta H(20) = 25.0 \text{ kcal/mol}\), that is, much lower than the above listed value of 40.0 kcal/mol. In either case, this endothermic value is less than the maximum available energy, \(E_{\text{avail}}(10)/2 = 58 \text{ kcal/mol}\), for hot OH radical formation from the 157 nm photodissociation of \(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2\). Actually the maximum (kinetic+internal) energy of the observed OH products from photogenerated \(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2\) on ASW is about 55 kcal/mol.

We cannot identify particular mechanisms for the \(O(^1D, T_{\text{trans}} = 2250\text{ and }300 \text{ K})\) atom formation. The two components of \(O(^1D, T_{\text{trans}} = 2250\text{ and }300 \text{ K})\) atoms imply at least two reactions in reactions (11)--(14) can occur. Based on the fact that (a) the higher reactant energy from two hot OH and (b) the lowest value of \(\Delta H(12)\), reaction (12) is the most plausible process.

**D. Other mechanisms for \(O(^1D)\) formation**

One of the other possible mechanisms for \(O(^1D)\) formation is the recombination reaction of H and OH,

\[
\text{H}_2\text{O}_{\text{ads}} + h\nu(157 \text{ nm}) \rightarrow \text{H}(i) + \text{OH}(i), \tag{22}
\]

\[
\text{H}(i) + \text{OH}(i) \rightarrow \text{H}_2(i) + O(^1D), \tag{23}
\]

\[
\text{H}(i) + \text{OH}_{\text{ads}} \rightarrow \text{H}_2(i) + O(^1D), \tag{24}
\]

\[
\text{H}_{\text{ads}} + \text{OH}(i) \rightarrow \text{H}_2(i) + O(^1D). \tag{25}\]

Thermodynamic data in units of kcal/mol are \(E_{\text{avail}}(22) = 51.2\), \(\Delta H(23) = 43.3\), \(\Delta H(24) = 47.4\), and \(\Delta H(25) = 56.2.\textsuperscript{31,32}\) There has been no direct measurement of \(O(^1D)\) formation via the recombination reaction of H and OH in the gas phase. Since these reactions are largely endothermic and not three-body reactions, large rate reduction in these reaction rates would be expected on the surface. Classical molecular dynamics calculations for the condensed phase showed that a \(\text{H}_2\text{O}\) molecule was formed via H and OH recombination reaction following the photolysis of water ice.\textsuperscript{45,46} Thus, the contribution of these reactions should be negligible.

Gerakines et al.\textsuperscript{51,52} reported the evolution of spectral features in vuv photolirradiation on \(\text{H}_2\text{O}\) ice and found that OH was the first photoproduct observed in ice at 10 K, and then, after OH, accumulation of \(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2\) and \(\text{HO}_2\) started.\textsuperscript{10} In the present experiment, the contribution of the photolysis of OH(ads) for \(O(^1D)\) formation, reaction (26), would be small in fresh ASW and \(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2\) on ASW because it is unlikely that multphonon process occurred with this low laser intensity of unfocused 157 nm laser at a fluence \(<10.1 \text{ mJ/cm}^2\) pulse\(^{-1}\).\textsuperscript{18,54} and also the surfaces of ice were kept fresh for laser irradiation by exposing them with water or \(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2/\text{H}_2\text{O}\) vapor to suppress the secondary photolysis of the accumulated products formed on the ice surface during the photolysis,

\[
\text{OH(ads)} + h\nu(157 \text{ nm}) \rightarrow \text{H} + O(^1D). \tag{26}\]

\(O(^1D)\) atoms would not be formed from the secondary photolysis of OH(ads) in ASW after prolonged photoirradiation because the TOF spectrum of \(O(^1D)\) for ASW after 30 min photoirradiation has the similar translational distribution to that of fresh \(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2\) on ASW. Van Dishoeck and Dalgarno performed theoretical calculations of the photodissociation of the OH by \textit{ab initio} calculations and predicted that the vuv photodissociation of OH at 152\textendash190 nm would not lead to \(O(^1D)\) + H but only to \(O(^3P_i) + H\).\textsuperscript{55,56} In fact, the secondary photolysis of OH(ads) is attributed to \(O(^3P_i)\) formation in the 157 nm photolysis of water ice where the TOF spectra of \(O(^3P_i)\) for ASW after prolonged photolirradiation have a different translational distribution from those of fresh ASW and fresh \(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2\) on ASW. These results will be described in the following paper for our separate experiments.

The contribution of \(\text{HO}_2\) would also be small since (a) the time evolution data of \(O(^1D)\) in Fig. 2 are quite similar to those of \(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2\) on the ice surface while \(\text{HO}_2\) is produced from a three-step reaction of \(\text{OH} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2\) where \(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2\) is produced from \(\text{OH} + \text{OH}\), and (b) the concentration of \(\text{HO}_2\) on/in ice disappeared or decreased at elevated temperatures such as 90 K.\textsuperscript{10,57}

**V. SUMMARY**

We have demonstrated that electronically excited \(O(^1D)\) atoms are formed via two processes: The unimolecular reaction on the surface of low temperature ASW at 90 K in the 157 nm photolirradiation and the bimolecular reactions of translationally and internally hot OH radicals on the surface of water ice. The hot OH radicals on ASW are produced from secondary photolysis of the photoprodct \(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2\). In fresh ASW, the main part of \(O(^1D)\) comes from the primary unimolecular reaction. In ASW after prolonged 157 nm photolirradiation, the contributions of unimolecular reaction become smaller, and the bimolecular reactions of hot OH radicals from the photoprodct \(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2\) become dominant.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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