

Study of High Pressure CO₂ Clathrates Hydrates on Ganymede

F. Izquierdo-Ruiz, A. S. J. Méndez, O. Prieto-Ballesteros and J. M. Recio



Universidad de Oviedo



CENTRO DE ASTROBIOLOGÍA
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Outline

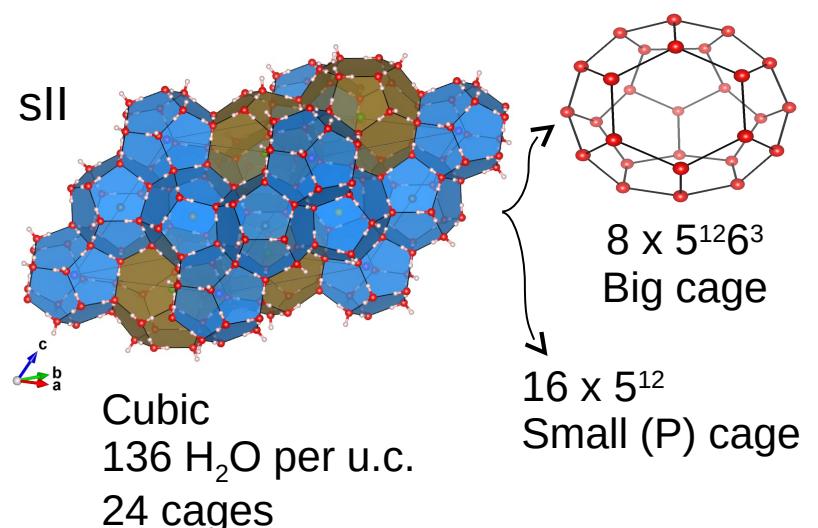
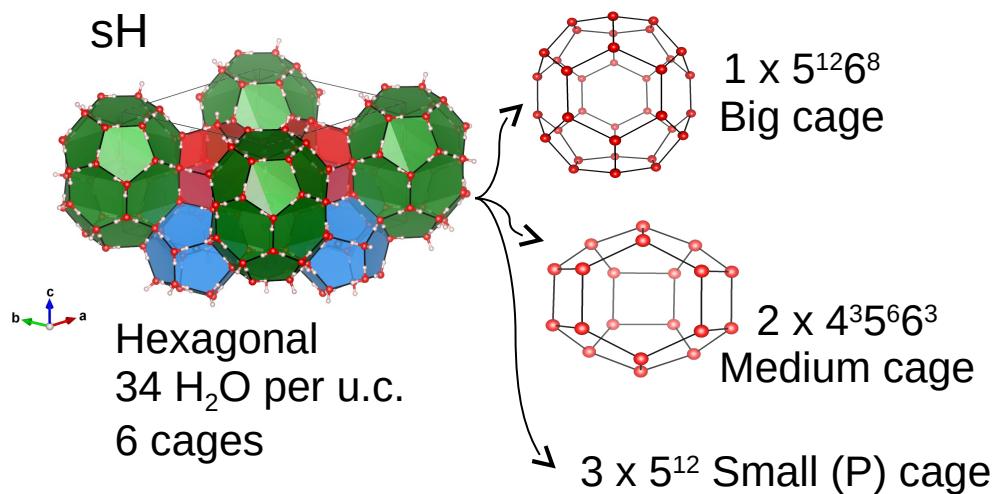
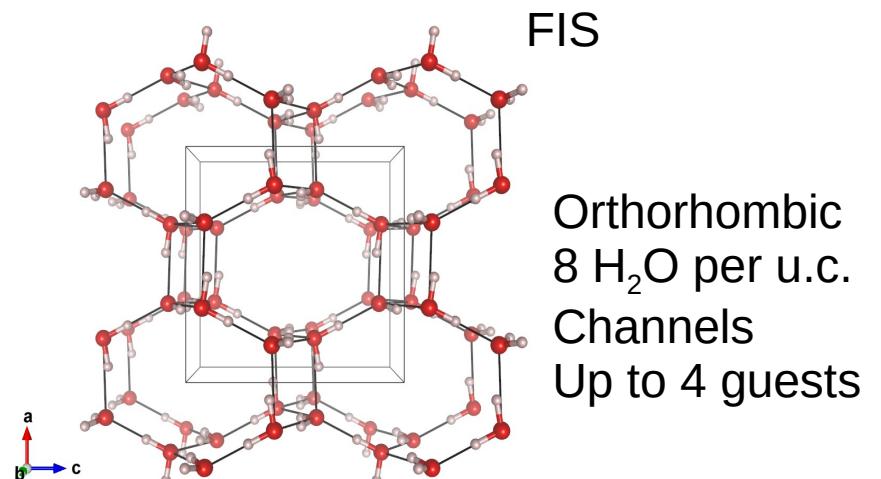
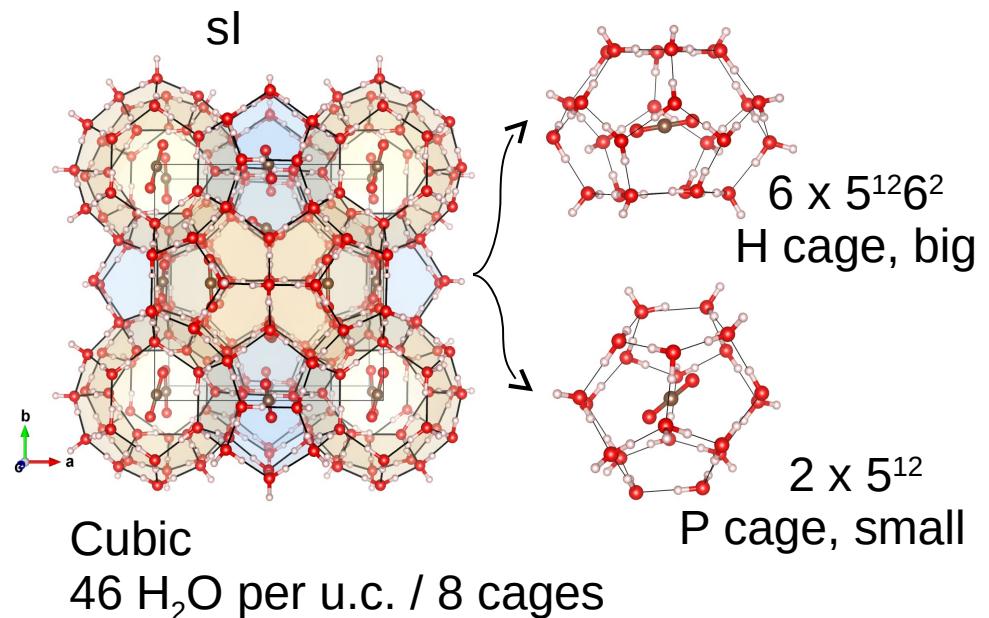
- Introduction
- Methodology
- Results
- Future Prospects

Introduction: Ganymede

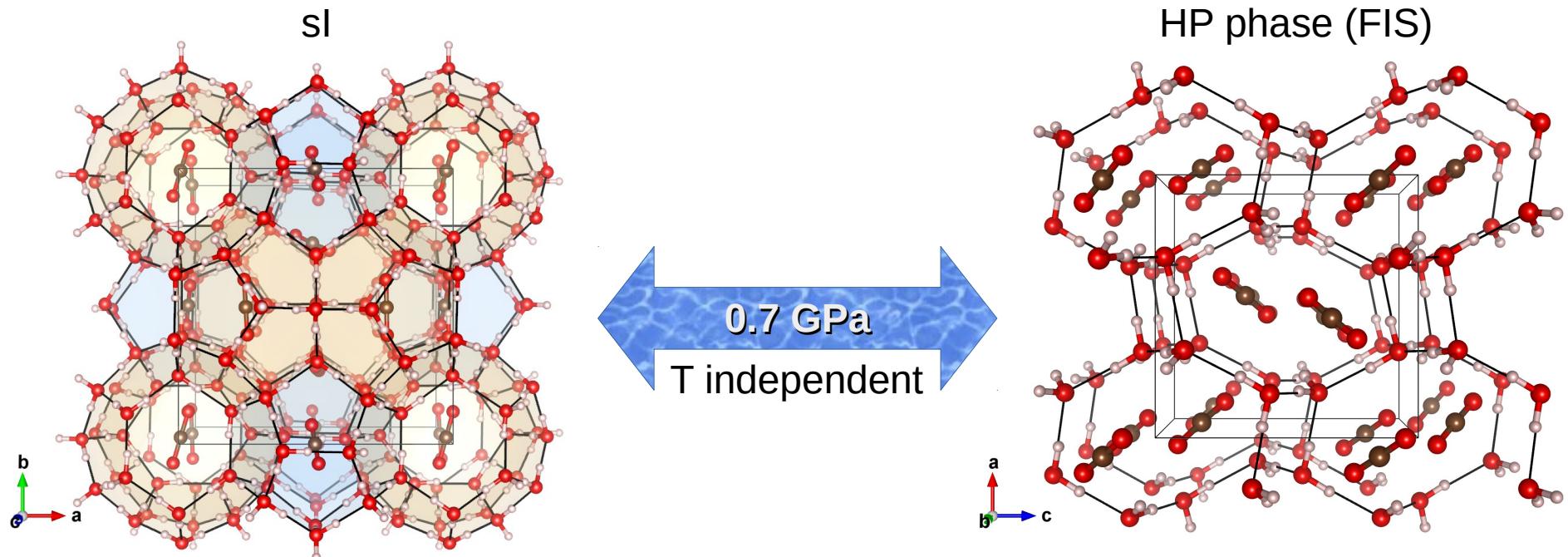


- Jupiter Icy Moon
- H₂O, salts and CO₂
- Liquid water in internal reservoirs
- Low Temperature: from 110 to 300 K
- High Pressures: up to 1.3 GPa
- Appropriate conditions for hydrate synthesis
- Need of easy ways to recognize clathrates

Introduction: Clathrates



Introduction: Clathrates



Latest experiments show HP phase transition and then decomposition around 1 GPa

Structural studies show lack of the usual sl \rightarrow sH \rightarrow FIS progression

Methodology

DFT *ab initio* calculations

Periodic boundary conditions and
molecular cluster calculations

GGA functional (PBEPW86)

XDM treatment of VdW interactions



Energetic stability

Equation of state (EOS)

Vibrational frequencies



MALTA Supercomputing center

Results: Structure

sI Lattice parameter: 11.75 Å (11.83 Å at 77 K)

FIS Lattice volume: 359.6 Å³ (291.3 Å³ at 173 K)

FIS Lattice parameters(Å): a=7.92, b=5.73, c=7.92

sI Vinet EOS and polyhedral decompositon

	B ₀ (GPa)	B ₀ '
Full structure	16.3	1.87
H cages	16.2	1.84
P cages	16.7	1.88

Vinet EOS:

$$3 B_0 \left(\frac{1-x}{x^2} \right) e^{\frac{3}{2}(B_0')(1-x)}$$

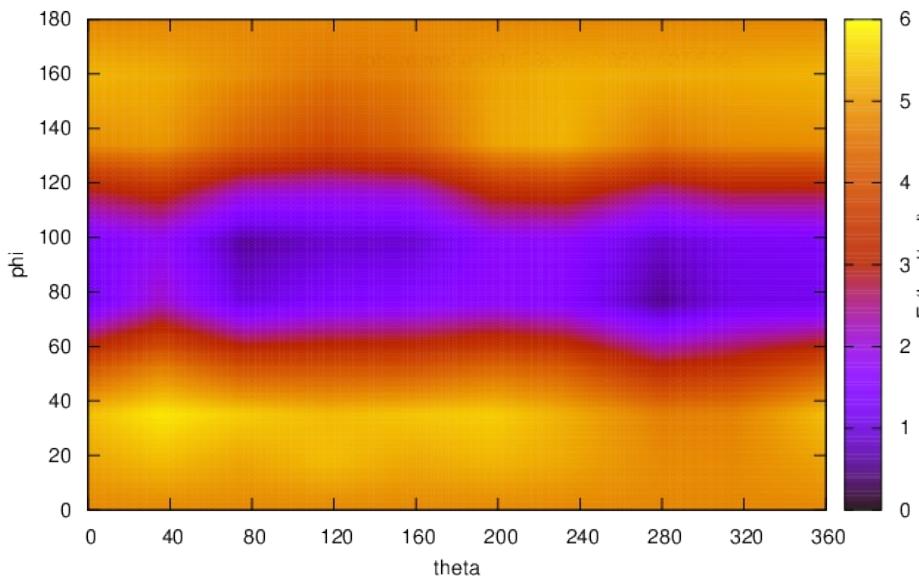
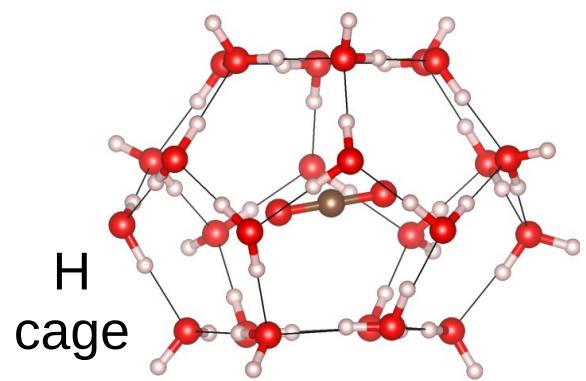
$$x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{V_0}}$$

Clathrates are very compressible materials
but tougher than pure ice Ih (B₀~8 GPa*)

H cages more compressible than P

Results: CO₂ orientation

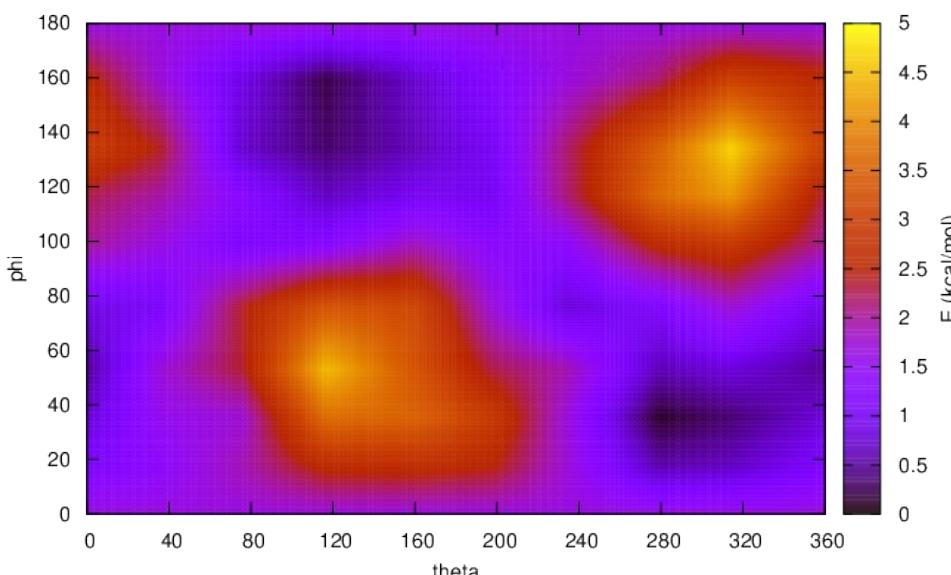
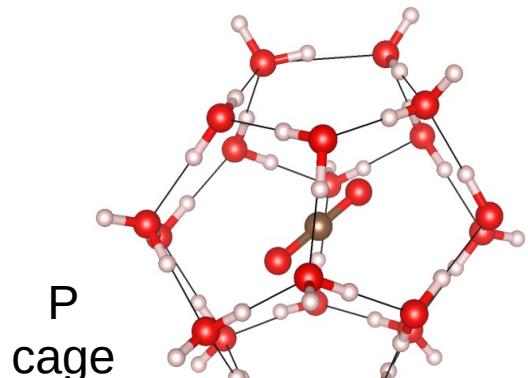
sl structure



Stable position
perpendicular to
hexagons

**Free rotation
in a plane**

Libration in the
perpendicular axes

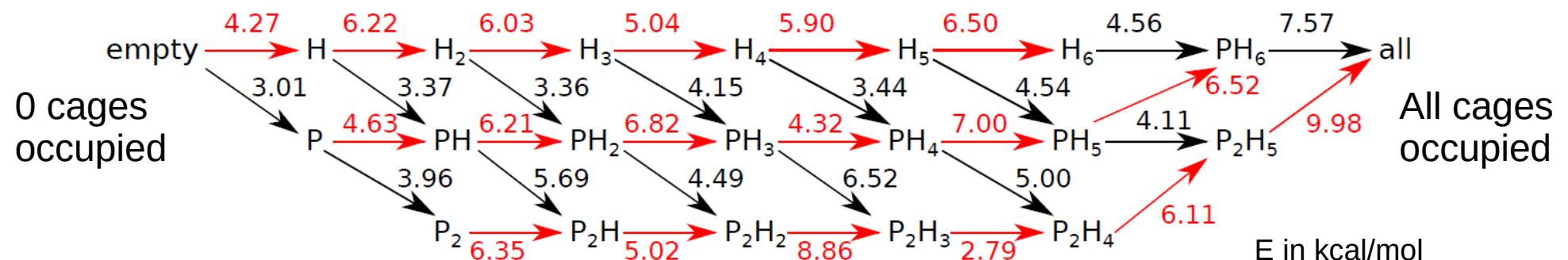


Stable position
perpendicular to a
pentagonal face

Results: Occupation

sl structure

$P_x H_y$: x and y → number of cages occupied



H cage occupation energy released = 6 kcal/mol

P cage occupation energy released = 4.6 kcal/mol

Total occupation energy released = 46 kcal/mol

Results: Frequencies

P(GPa)	SS _P	SS _H	AS _P	AS _H	B _w	S _w
Free	1282		2283		1619	3618/3793
0.036	1368	1358	2433	2422	1674 – 1818	3053 – 3513
0.332	1370	1358	2438	2421	1678 – 1820	3038 – 3509
0.617	1369	1358	2436	2421	1675 – 1823	3001 – 3499
0.946	1370	1360	2437	2424	1670 – 1827	2981 – 3486

CO₂ frequency blue shift
upon encapsulation

Bigger in P cages

P does not affect CO₂

Broadening of H₂O bending

Red shift in H₂O stretching

sl relevant vibrations. Freq. in cm⁻¹, SS=Symm. Stretching, AS=Antisymm. Str., B=Bending, S=Stretching

sl H cage libration

Torsional harmonic oscillator model: $E = \frac{1}{2} k\varphi^2$ $k = \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial \varphi^2}$

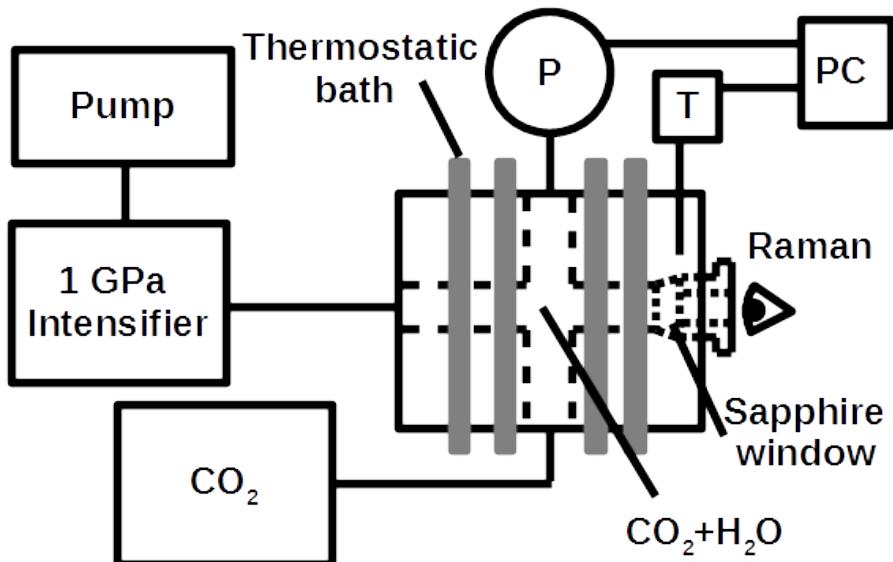
$$\check{v}(cm^{-1}) = \frac{1}{2\pi c} \sqrt{\frac{k}{I}}$$

I: Moment of inertia
of the guest molecule

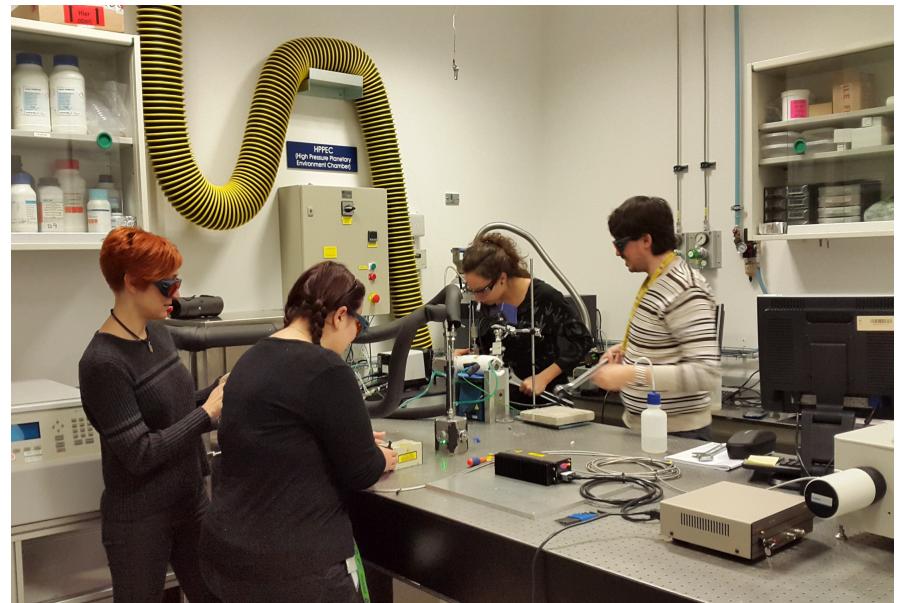
Averaged value over several energy profiles at different θ angle

$$\check{v} = 45 cm^{-1}$$

Present Developments & Future Prospects



Very High Pressure Planetological chamber (VHPPC)



Finnish the set up of the VHPPC
 Prepare Sapphire Anvil Cell experiments

Experimental study of both low and high pressure phases of CO_2 hydrate

Further theoretical calculations on FIS and other possible CO_2 hydrate structures

EPSC

European Planetary Science Congress



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O. Prieto-Ballesteros

A. S. J. Méndez



J. M. Recio

A. Otero-de-la-Roza