

Hydrogen halides at Comet 67P/Churyumov-Gerasimenko & what they tell us about molecular clouds

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Observations

Rosetta studied comet 67P/Churyumov-Gerasimenko up close in 2014-2016. With the ROSINA/DFMS mass spectrometer we analyzed the coma gas. We discovered halogens in the form of the hydrogen halides HF, HCl, and HBr. 37 Cl/ 35 Cl = 0.29 ± 0.02 and 79 Br/ 81 Br = 0.92 ± 0.08 are typical solar system isotopic ratios.



The halogen-to-oxygen ratio increases with cometocentric distance. Far from the comet the amplitude of the daily variations is less for the hydrogen halides than for water. This points to a distributed source: hydrogen halideenriched gas progressively sublimates from the icy dust grains that are released by the comet nucleus.



Interpretation

- 67P contains icy dust grains that formed in a molecular cloud (MC) from which the solar system formed and were incorporated into the comet nucleus with little modification (beyond the snow line, no melting).
- The halides in the MC gas rapidly adsorb onto water ice deposited on grains (strong polar bonds), leading to a depletion of halides in the MC gas phase (as observed) and halogen-enriched inner ice layers on the dust.
- These enriched layers sublimate relatively late in the coma since the halogen-poor ice has to sublimate first, thus leading to the distributed source.

References

Contact

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