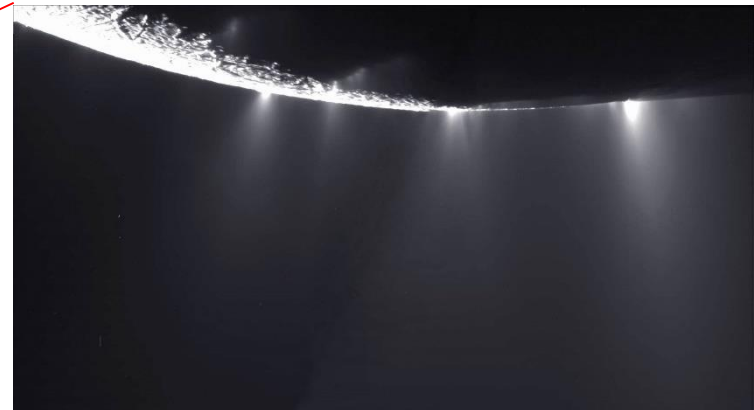
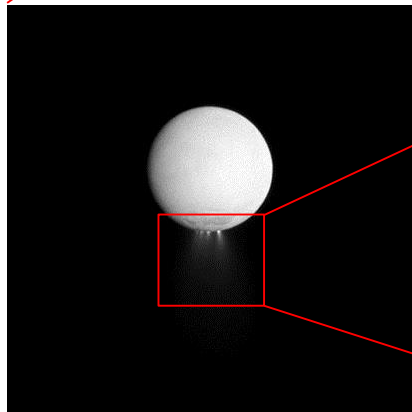
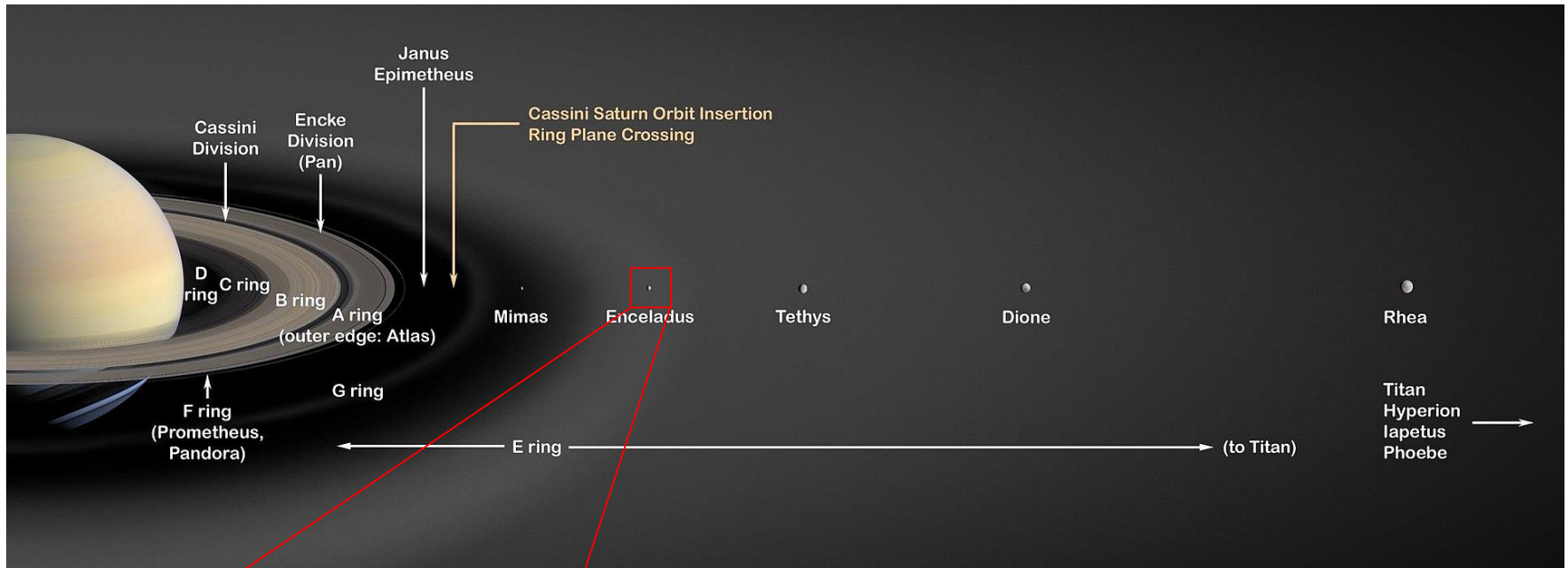


Photodetachment rates

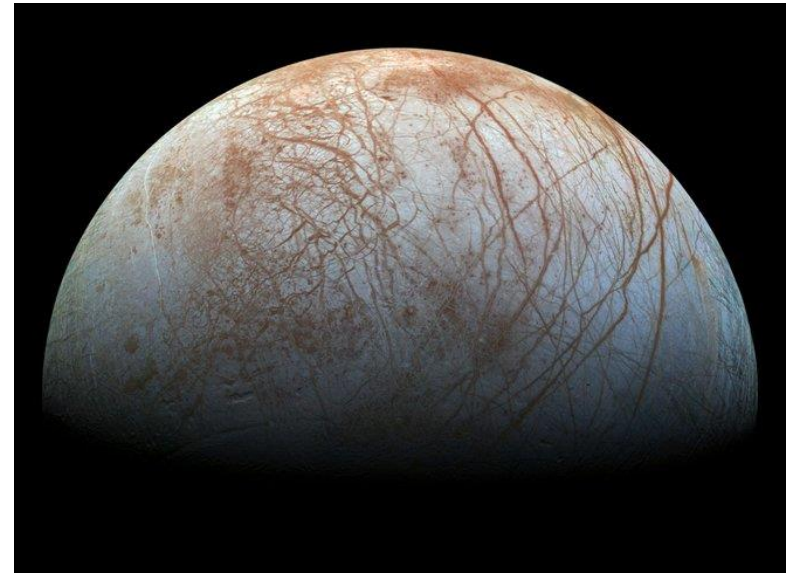
1st year project - 201

The Plumes of Enceladus emit ~100 kg/s of water



Negative ions O⁻, OH⁻, H₂O⁻ detected in the plumes (Coates+ 2009)

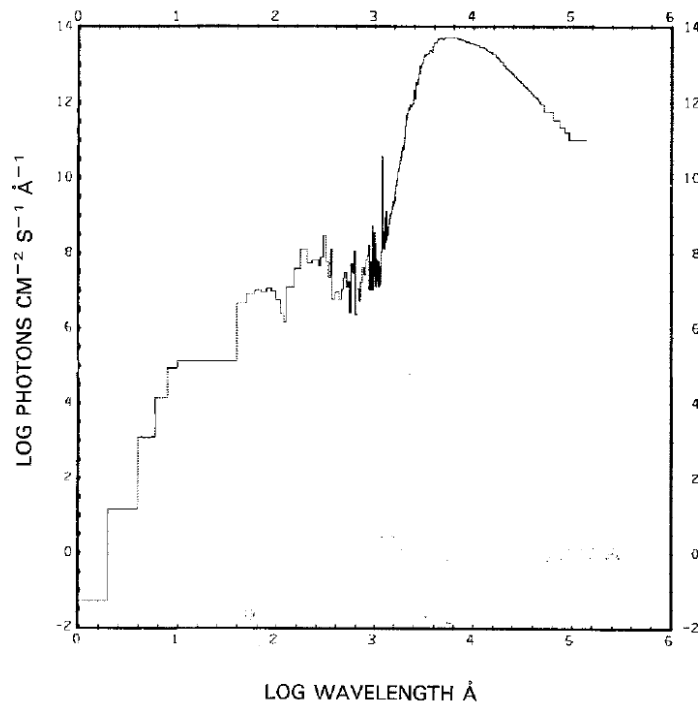
Negatively charged Chlorine at Europa



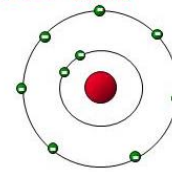
- Negatively charged Chlorine has been inferred to exist at Europa (Volwerk+ 2001; Desai+ 2017), and indicate a salt-rich (NaCl) sub-surface water ocean, a phenomena so far only observed in the Earth's oceans
 - But how long do Cl^- anions exist for?

Photodetachment reaction

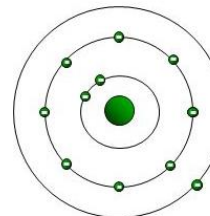
Solar photons can be absorbed by an anion which results in the emission of an electron



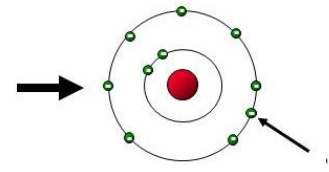
positive ions: cations
negative ions: anions



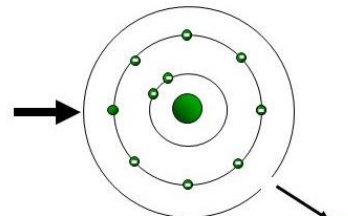
fluor atom



sodium atom



negative fluor anion



positive sodium cation

See Huebner et al. (1992)

Aim

1. Import the solar spectrum into python/matlab/mathematica from Huebner+ 1992
2. Read the Huebner+ (1992) Section 1, Section 2, and first couple of pages of Section 3. to understand how to calculate photodetachment rates
3. Review the literature and find H- cross sections as a function of wavelength (google scholar good place to start)
4. Reproduce the H- rate of 14/s.
5. Find cross section for Cl-