

# Quantum Diffusion of Impurities in Solid Parahydrogen

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Over the last twenty years solid parahydrogen (pH<sub>2</sub>) has emerged as an alternative host for matrix isolation studies in comparison to the more traditional noble gas solids. The physical and chemical properties of solid pH<sub>2</sub> distinguish it from noble gas solids in three important ways as a host for matrix isolation: (1) the weak cage effect of solid pH<sub>2</sub> allows *in situ* photolysis to be used as an effective means to produce isolated photoproducts, (2) several dopant species can readily diffuse in solid pH<sub>2</sub> permitting bimolecular solid-state reaction studies, and (3) the individual pH<sub>2</sub> host molecules can participate in chemical reactions while noble gas atoms are essentially chemically inert. This second distinction for a pH<sub>2</sub> host crystal has been leveraged by our research group<sup>1</sup> and others<sup>2,3</sup> to study hydrogen atom (H atom) reactions with various chemical species in solid pH<sub>2</sub> where the H atom is mobile via a quantum diffusion process. Recently, we have observed the O(<sup>3</sup>P) + O<sub>2</sub>(X <sup>3</sup>Σ<sub>g</sub><sup>-</sup>) → O<sub>3</sub>(X <sup>1</sup>A<sub>1</sub>) reaction following the 193 nm *in situ* photolysis of O<sub>2</sub>. This suggests that O(<sup>3</sup>P) atoms are mobile in solid pH<sub>2</sub> opening new opportunities to study O atom reactions. In fact, even stable molecules such as HF<sup>4</sup> and H<sub>2</sub>O<sup>5</sup> have been reported to quantum diffuse in solid pH<sub>2</sub>. We therefore have become interested in investigating which dopant species can diffuse, and which species are immobilized within solid pH<sub>2</sub>. In this study we will focus on the diffusion properties of O(<sup>3</sup>P) and Cl(<sup>2</sup>P<sub>1/2</sub>) atoms in solid pH<sub>2</sub>.

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