

**Space weathering induced formation of hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) and hydrogen disulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>) in the Murchison meteorite**

Cheng Zhu<sup>1,2</sup>, Sándor Góbi<sup>1,2,†</sup>, Matthew J. Abplanalp<sup>1,2</sup>, Robert Frigge<sup>1,2</sup>, Jeffrey Gillis-Davis<sup>3</sup>,  
Ralf I. Kaiser<sup>1,2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Chemistry, University of Hawaii at Mānoa, Honolulu, HI 96822

<sup>2</sup> W.M. Keck Laboratory in Astrochemistry, University of Hawaii at Mānoa, Honolulu, HI 96822

<sup>3</sup> Hawai'i Institute of Geophysics and Planetology, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, Honolulu, HI 96822

<sup>†</sup> Present address: CQC, Department of Chemistry, University of Coimbra, 3004–535, Coimbra, Portugal

\*Corresponding author: Ralf I. Kaiser (ralfk@hawaii.edu)

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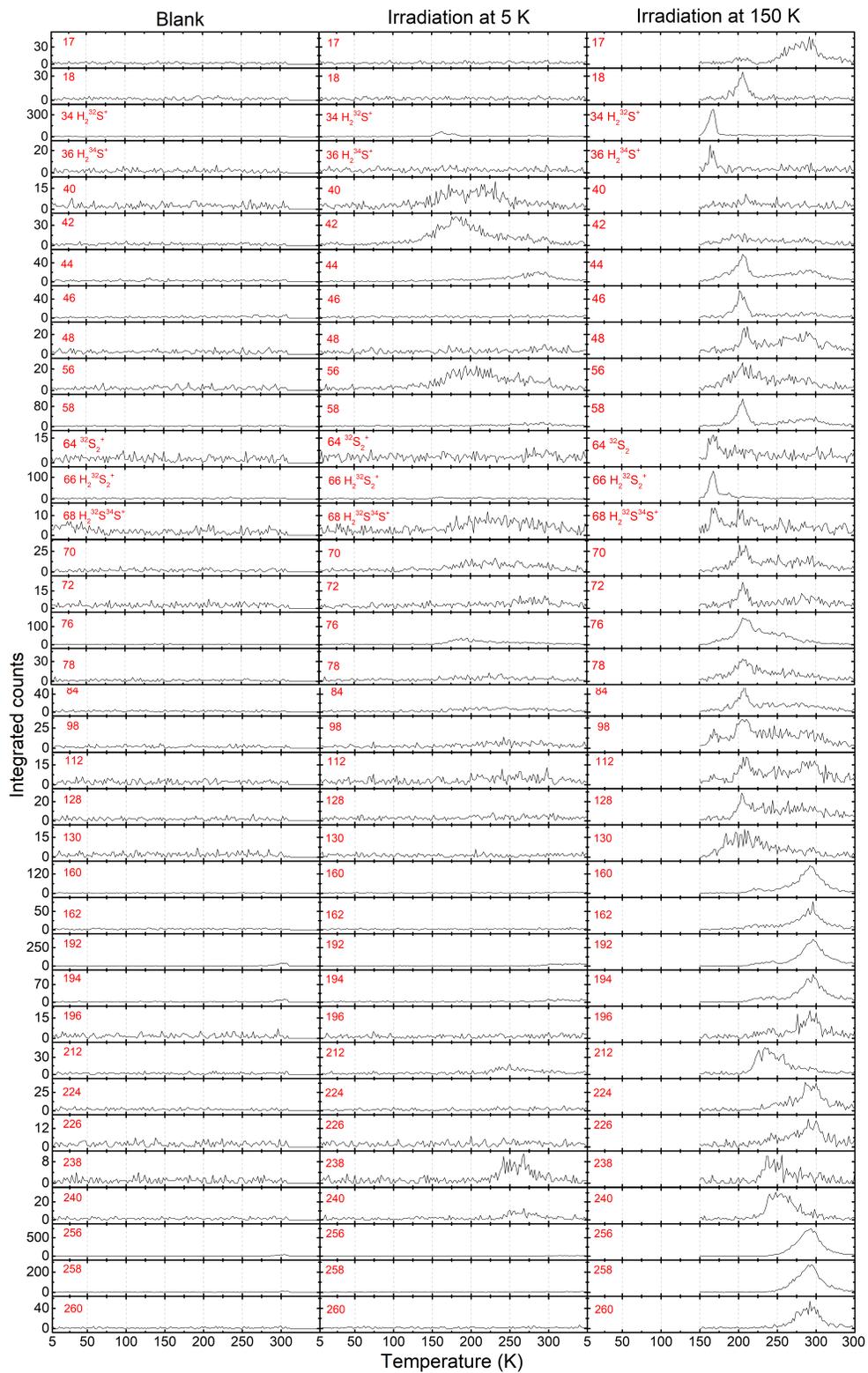
Text S1  
Figures S1

## Introduction

In this supporting file, we present all detected signals in addition to those for hydrogen sulfide ( $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ ) and hydrogen disulfide ( $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2$ ) and tentatively assign few of them. Future investigation are planned to confirm these assignments.

### Text S1.

In addition to hydrogen sulfide ( $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ ) and hydrogen disulfide ( $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2$ ), three additional sublimation events (Figure 4) were observed in the TPD profiles: 190 to 230 K ( $m/z = 18, 44, 46, 48, 58, 70, 72, 76, 78, 84, 98, 112, \text{ and } 128$ ), 220 to 280 K ( $m/z = 212, 238, \text{ and } 240$ ), and 250 to 300 K ( $m/z = 212, 238, \text{ and } 240$ ). To assign each signal is not feasible at the present time since a few thousand molecular compounds were identified in the Murchison meteorite and irradiation of the sample further complicates the composition via degradation and chemical reactions. In the 190 to 230 K range, the  $m/z = 98$  signal may be related to trisulfane ( $\text{H}_2\text{S}_3$ ). Previous investigations have demonstrated high order phosphane (from diphosphane ( $\text{P}_2\text{H}_4$ ) up to octaphosphane ( $\text{P}_8\text{H}_{10}$ )) can be generated by electron irradiation of phosphine ice ( $\text{PH}_3$ ) at low temperature (5 K) [Turner *et al.*, 2015]. Likewise, since  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2$  are observed in our irradiated sample, it is reasonable to expect observation of higher order sulfane such as  $\text{H}_2\text{S}_3$ . The three pairs of signals  $m/z = 162$  and  $160$ ,  $194$  and  $190$ , and  $258$  and  $256$  in the range of 250 to 300 K are tentatively assigned to species containing one chlorine (Cl) atom since the ratio of the integrated areas in each pair is about  $0.30 \pm 0.05$ , which agrees well with the natural isotope ratio of  $^{37}\text{Cl}$  and  $^{35}\text{Cl}$  (0.33). Indeed, chlorine has been identified in the Murchison meteorite. Further investigation by tuning photoionization energy are planned to investigate the molecular formulae and even structures of these species [Abplanalp *et al.*, 2016b].



**Figure S1.** TPD profiles recorded via ReTOF for various masses.