## Equilibrium pressure of gas hydrate enclathrated carbon dioxide isotopologues

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Natural CO<sub>2</sub> hydrate was discovered at the Okinawa Trough, and it is expected that CO<sub>2</sub> hydrate exists in the polar ice caps of the Mars. Isotopic fractionation of CO2 may provide useful information to understand formation processes of gas hydrate. Luzi *et al.* (2011) revealed that CO<sub>2</sub>  $\delta^{13}$ C in hydrate-bound gas is 0.9% lower than that of residual gas, suggesting that light CO<sub>2</sub> molecules prefer to be encaged into clathrate cages. We reported at the last JpGU conference (Kimura et al., 2019) that the isotopic difference between GH and residual gases distribute between between 1.2‰ and 1.5‰, agreed fairly well with the previous report. Ozeki et al. (2018) reported that the equilibrium pressure of CH<sub>3</sub>D is larger than that of CH<sub>4</sub>, causes isotopic fractionation in D between GH and residual gases as reported by Hachikubo et al. (2007). In this study, we measured the equilibrium pressures of <sup>12</sup>CO<sub>2</sub> and <sup>13</sup>CO<sub>2</sub> hydrates and checked the difference between them. CO<sub>2</sub> hydrate samples were synthesized in small pressure cells (volume: 5 mL). Fine ice powder was put in a pressure cell and introduced guest <sup>13</sup>CO<sub>2</sub> gas. Hydrate crystals were formed by melting the ice powder at the temperature of the quadruple point. We also prepared normal  $CO_2$  (mixture 98.9%  $^{12}CO_2$  and 1.1%  $^{13}CO_2$ ) hydrate as a reference, using the same preparation method. These pressure cells were placed in a temperature-controlled liquid bath, and measured their equilibrium pressures from 270 K to 278 K. The equilibrium pressure of <sup>13</sup>CO<sub>2</sub> hydrate was about 0.01 MPa larger than that of normal CO<sub>2</sub> (mainly <sup>12</sup>CO<sub>2</sub>) hydrate, and it agreed with the previous results (Luzi *et al.*, 2011; Ozeki et al., 2018).

## References

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