## Validation on the spiral microstructure formed at interface of the carbonated water in early Earth

\*Shinji Karasawa<sup>1</sup>

1. Miyagi National College of Tecnology Professor emeritus

The first stage of molecular bio-history progressed by interactions between the system of intermolecular bonding and the environment. Membrane at interface of water became robust by carbohydrates. Carbohydrates were made from moleules of  $CO_2$  and  $H_2O$ . Atmosphere of primitive Earth was comprised of  $CO_2$  and  $H_2O$ . Solubility of  $CO_2$  in liquid water under the high pressure is large. From evaluation of Henry's law, 40 bar of  $CO_2$  on initial Earth corresponds with  $10^5$  times of 0.0004 bar on today's  $CO_2$ . However, molecule of  $CO_2$  is soluble in water at only low temperature. 98.3% of the  $CO_2$  in carbonated water is linear molecule. The linear molecule of  $CO_2$  will be incorporated in the through-hole of three-dimensional structure of liquid water as follows.

The molecule of water is described as slightly distorted tetrahedron of sp<sup>3</sup>-hybridized four orbitals. Two of short O-H bond lengths are associated with covalent bond. Two of long O--H bond lengths are associated with ionic bond. Crystal of ice is usually hexagonal structure (1h:  $P6_3/mmc 194$ ). There is spiral alignment, although there exist glide planes alternately in  $P6_3/mmc$  structure. The hexagonal symmetry is formed by a spiral alignment. That is, short side of tetrahedron and long side are connected alternately by 3 direction of electric coupling force. So, the growth of ice is much faster at the {100} interface than at the {111} interface [1].

The microstructure of  $H_2O$  molecules is formed basing on the plane of interface. There is a space of through-hole in the center of each spiral structure. Linier  $CO_2$  molecule will be inserted to the through-hole, and the spiral structure is rearranged by its flexibility. It is confirmed that lattice structure of  $\alpha$ -quartz is an optimum model to represent the microstructure of carbonated water formed at the plane interface [2].

[1] Nada, H., (2009), J. Physical Chemistry B, 113 (2009) 4790-4798.

[2] Karasawa, S., (2016), https://youtu.be/\_KRvJ5cClDk

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