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► **To cite this version:**

Luca Mancini, Marzio Rosi, Dimitrios Skouteris, Claudio Codella, Cecilia Ceccarelli. Probing the Chemistry of P-Bearing Molecules in Interstellar Environments and other Extraterrestrial Environments. 14th Europlanet Science Congress 2020, 0000, à renseigner, Unknown Region. 10.5194/epsc2020-643 . insu-03705149

HAL Id: insu-03705149

<https://hal-insu.archives-ouvertes.fr/insu-03705149>

Submitted on 12 Jul 2022

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Probing the Chemistry of P-Bearing Molecules in Interstellar Environments and other Extraterrestrial Environments

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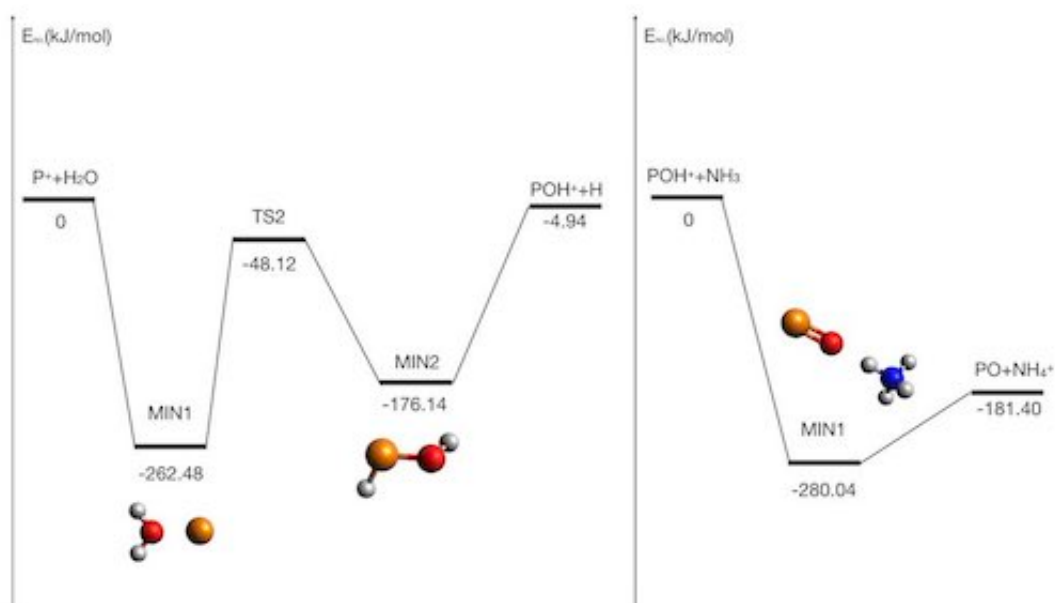
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Phosphorus is one of the most important elements in biochemistry together with carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen. Therefore, P-bearing compounds with some prebiotic potential and their possible formation pathways in extraterrestrial environments are attracting a lot of interest.

In recent years, phosphorus has been clearly identified in the coma of comet 67P/Churyumov-Gerasimenko (1), while only a bunch of P-bearing molecules (namely PO, PN, CP, C₂P and HCP) have been observed in the gas phase of circumstellar envelopes around evolved stars (2-7) and only two simple species have been detected in star forming regions, that is, PO and PN (8-11). If we focus only on solar-type star forming regions, only two detections are available, that is PN and PO toward the shocked region L1157-B1 (12) and the Class I protostar B1-b (13). Phosphorus chemistry in the conditions of the interstellar medium is poorly understood and the interstellar reservoir of this element is strongly debated. Since the first experimental work on ion-molecule reactions by Anicich and coworkers (14), PO has been indicated as the main reservoir of phosphorus and HPO⁺ as its major precursor. PO can also be transformed to PN by gas-phase chemistry (15). Thirty years ago, a series of theoretical investigation on ion-molecule reactions has been performed by Largo et al. (16-18) in order to explain the formation of P-O, P-N, P-C bonds. In spite of those efforts, the chemistry of interstellar phosphorus and its connections to the P-compounds detected in small bodies of the Solar System remains mostly unexplored and poorly characterized. For this reason, we have undertaken a systematic investigation of possible gas-phase formation routes of simple P-molecules by means of electronic structure and kinetic calculations. This approach is made necessary by the fact that P is a difficult species to deal with in laboratory experiments.

In this work we present a new theoretical analysis of the reaction P⁺ + H₂O and P⁺ + NH₃ at a higher level of theory than those employed by Largo et al. in 1991. More specifically, we make use of DFT calculations for geometry optimization and frequency analysis coupled to a CCSD(T) reevaluation of the energy for each identified stationary point of the reaction potential energy surface. The data coming from electronic structure calculations will be used to perform a kinetic analysis using a Rice-Ramsperger-Kassel-Marcus (RRKM) code implemented for this purpose in order to derive the rate coefficients and branching ratios. A possible formation mechanism is proposed for the formation of both PO and PN. In the figure, the potential energy surface for the reaction of P⁺ with a water

molecule is reported. This process leads to the formation of the POH^+ ion which can later transfer a proton to molecules like NH_3 which have a large proton affinity.



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