Phosphorus-bearing molecules in the Galactic Center

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ABSTRACT
Phosphorus (P) is one of the essential elements for life due to its central role in biochemical processes. Recent searches have shown that P-bearing molecules (in particular PN and PO) are present in star-forming regions, although their formation routes remain poorly understood. In this letter, we report observations of PN and PO towards seven molecular clouds located in the Galactic Center, which are characterized by different types of chemistry. PN is detected in five out of seven sources, whose chemistry is thought to be shock-dominated. The two sources with PN non-detections correspond to clouds exposed to intense UV/X-ray/cosmic ray (CR) radiation. PO is detected only towards the cloud G+0.693−0.03, with a PO/PN abundance ratio of ∼1.5. We conclude that P-bearing molecules likely form in shocked gas as a result of dust grain sputtering, while are destroyed by intense UV/X-ray/CR radiation.

Key words: ISM: abundances – ISM: clouds – ISM: molecules – Galaxy: Centre.

1 INTRODUCTION
Phosphorus (P) is essential for life because it plays a central role in the formation of macromolecules such as phospholipids (the structural components of cellular membranes) and the deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA; Maciá, Hernández & Oró 1997). It is synthesized in massive stars (Koo et al. 2013), and it has relatively low cosmic abundance relative to hydrogen (2.8 × 10−7; Grevesse & Sauval 1998). It is believed to be heavily depleted in cold and dense molecular clouds (Turner et al. 1990; Wakelam & Herbst 2008). Until recently, only a few simple P-bearing species (PN, PO, CP, HCP, C2P, and PH3) had been identified towards the envelopes of evolved stars (Turner et al. 1990; De Beck et al. 2013; Tenenbaum et al. 2011; Fontani et al. 2016), while PO has been discovered just recently in the surroundings of both high- and low-mass protostars (with PO/PN abundance ratios of ∼1–3; Lefloch et al. 2016; Rivilla et al. 2016).

Three routes have been proposed for the formation of PN and PO in star-forming regions: (i) shock-induced desorption of P-bearing species (e.g. PH3) from dust grains and subsequent gas-phase formation (Aota & Aikawa 2012; Lefloch et al. 2016); (ii) high-temperature gas-phase chemistry after the thermal desorption of PH3 from ices (Charnley & Millar 1994); and (iii) gas-phase formation of PN and PO during the cold collapse phase and subsequent thermal desorption (at temperatures ≥35 K) by protostellar heating (Rivilla et al. 2016). Due to the limited number of observations available, and the limited range of physical conditions of the observed regions with detected P-bearing molecules, the formation routes for PN and PO are strongly debated.

In this letter, we present observations of PN and PO towards seven regions spread across the Central Molecular Zone (CMZ) in the Galactic Center (GC). These sources are excellent laboratories to test the chemistry of P-bearing molecules since they...
show different physical properties (high kinetic temperatures, low dust temperatures, and moderate densities) and chemistries dominated by either UV photons, cosmic rays (CRs), X-rays, or shock waves.

2 THE SAMPLE

The CMZ (Morris & Serabyn 1996) of the GC harbours the most chemically rich regions in the Galaxy (Martín-Pintado et al. 2001). The physical conditions in the CMZ are very different from those found in the Galactic disc with high gas temperatures ($\geq 60$–$100$ K), low dust temperatures ($\leq 20$ K), and low H$_2$ gas densities ($\sim 10^4$ cm$^{-3}$; Rodríguez-Fernández et al. 2000; Güsten & Philipp 2004; Ginsburg et al. 2016). Since dust is too cold for the evaporation of ices, it has been proposed that the observed chemical richness is due to grain sputtering in widespread, low-velocity shocks (Martín-Pintado et al. 1997). In addition, depending on their location, the clouds in the CMZ may be exposed to intense UV radiation (photon-dominated regions or PDRs), X-rays, and/or CRs, which strongly affect the chemistry of these clouds (Martín et al. 2008). Our selected sample includes two different types of sources (see Table 1):

(i) Shock-dominated regions: G+0.693$-$0.03, S+0.24$+$0.01, M$-$0.02 $-$0.07, and the molecular rich envelopes of SgrB2 N and M. The first two sources do not show evidence of ongoing star formation, while the last three are associated with massive protoclusters (de Vicente et al. 2000; Belloche et al. 2013; Sánchez-Monge et al. 2017). In all these regions, SiO is largely enhanced due to shocks (Martín et al. 2008).

(ii) Radiation-dominated regions: SgrA* (offset $\sim$30 arcsec, $\sim$30 arcsec) and M+0.02 $-$0.02. The first is located at the inner edge of the circumnuclear disc, 1.5 pc away from the black hole. Its molecular gas is strongly affected by the UV/X-ray radiation (Amo-Baladrón, Martín-Pintado & Martín 2011; Harada et al. 2014). The CR ionization rate in this region is enhanced by several orders of magnitude (Goto et al. 2008), causing a similar effect on the chemistry as that produced by UV photons (Harada et al. 2015). M+0.02 $-$0.02 is a very compact cloud whose chemistry is thought to be affected by UV radiation and enhanced CR ionization rate (Martín et al. 2008), and also by X-rays (Ponti et al. 2010).

3 OBSERVATIONS

The observations were conducted in multiple sessions between 2003 and 2009. The observed positions for all sources are listed in Table 1. In the 2003–2005 sessions, the SIS C and D receivers covered the 2 mm window (128–176 GHz), whilst between 2009 and 2009. The observed positions for all sources are listed in Table 1.

4 ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

PN (2$-$1) was detected towards all the shock-dominated clouds in our sample (see Fig. 1 and Table 1). In the case of SgrB2 N and M, PN (2$-$1) was detected in absorption against the bright continuum emission of the hot molecular cores and compact H ii regions, indicating its presence within the low-density envelope of SgrB2. PN

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Table 1. Sample and results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>RA (J2000) (h m s)</th>
<th>Dec. (J2000) (°)</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Vel. (km s$^{-1}$)</th>
<th>FWHM (km s$^{-1}$)</th>
<th>N(PN)</th>
<th>N(PO)</th>
<th>N(29SiO)</th>
<th>N(C34S)</th>
<th>N(C34S)</th>
<th>N(C2H)</th>
<th>T$_{\text{kin}}$(K)</th>
<th>T$_{\text{kin}}$(K)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G+0.693$-$0.03</td>
<td>17 21 21.68</td>
<td>$-$28 21 27.14</td>
<td>Shock</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>5.6 ± 0.3</td>
<td>8 ± 3</td>
<td>15.5 ± 0.7</td>
<td>50 ± 7</td>
<td>1.5 ± 0.4</td>
<td>63 ± 0.4$^a$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S+0.24$+$0.01</td>
<td>17 46 09.86</td>
<td>$-$28 43 42.39</td>
<td>Shock</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>4.8 ± 0.5</td>
<td>13 &lt; 11</td>
<td>11.7 ± 0.2</td>
<td>35 ± 2</td>
<td>2.7 &lt; 2</td>
<td>4.2 ± 0.8$^a$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M$-$0.02 $-$0.07</td>
<td>17 45 50.64</td>
<td>$-$28 59 08.81</td>
<td>Shock</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>4.7 ± 0.8</td>
<td>15 &lt; 13</td>
<td>33.9 ± 0.7</td>
<td>87 ± 5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>5.0$^b$</td>
<td>4.7 ± 0.5$^c$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SgrB2 N</td>
<td>17 47 20.39</td>
<td>$-$28 22 19.25</td>
<td>Shock</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>6.1 ± 1</td>
<td>19 &lt; 19</td>
<td>67.6 ± 0.8</td>
<td>98 ± 14</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>5.0$^a$</td>
<td>5.0$^b$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SgrB2 M</td>
<td>17 47 20.41</td>
<td>$-$28 23 07.25</td>
<td>Shock</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>9.3 ± 0.7</td>
<td>63 ± 63</td>
<td>63 ± 10</td>
<td>129 ± 22</td>
<td>3.6 ± 3</td>
<td>5.0$^a$</td>
<td>5.0$^b$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SgrA*−30 arcsec</td>
<td>17 47 37.74</td>
<td>$-$29 00 58.18</td>
<td>Rad.</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>11 ± 11</td>
<td>19 &lt; 19</td>
<td>53.1 ± 0.6</td>
<td>26 ± 8</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>5.0$^a$</td>
<td>5.0$^b$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SgrA* $-$30 arcsec</td>
<td>17 45 24.21</td>
<td>17 45 24.21</td>
<td>Rad.</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>9.3 ± 0.7</td>
<td>63 ± 63</td>
<td>63 ± 10</td>
<td>129 ± 22</td>
<td>3.6 ± 3</td>
<td>5.0$^a$</td>
<td>5.0$^b$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes. $^a$Shock: Clouds with shock-dominated chemistry, Rad.: Clouds with radiation-dominated chemistry. $^b$Values extracted from Martín et al. (2008) (see their Table 4) for all sources except for SgrB2 N and M (see the text). $^c$The MADCUBA-AUTOFIT was performed using simultaneously the 29SiO (2$-$1), (3$-$2), and (4$-$3) transitions. $^c$Value fixed. $^d$Not derived in Martín et al. (2008).

Table 2. PN, PO, 29SiO, and C34S transitions used in this work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Molecule</th>
<th>Transition</th>
<th>Frequency (GHz)</th>
<th>T$_{\text{kin}}$(K)</th>
<th>T$_{\text{kin}}$(K)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PN</td>
<td>2$-$1</td>
<td>93.979 77</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>2.9 × 10$^{-5}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PN</td>
<td>3$-$2</td>
<td>140.967 69</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>1.1 × 10$^{-4}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO</td>
<td>F=3$-$2, l=e$^a$</td>
<td>108.998 45</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>2.1 × 10$^{-5}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO</td>
<td>F=2$-$1, l=e$^a$</td>
<td>109.045 40</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>1.9 × 10$^{-5}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO</td>
<td>F=3$-$2, l=f$^b$</td>
<td>109.206 20</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>2.1 × 10$^{-5}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO</td>
<td>F=2$-$1, l=f$^b$</td>
<td>109.281 19</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>1.9 × 10$^{-5}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29SiO</td>
<td>2$-$1</td>
<td>85.759 20</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>2.8 × 10$^{-5}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29SiO</td>
<td>3$-$2</td>
<td>128.636 71</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>1.0 × 10$^{-4}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29SiO</td>
<td>4$-$3</td>
<td>171.512 29</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>2.5 × 10$^{-4}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C34S</td>
<td>2$-$1</td>
<td>96.412 95</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>1.6 × 10$^{-5}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C34S</td>
<td>3$-$2</td>
<td>144.617 10</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>5.8 × 10$^{-5}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C34S</td>
<td>5$-$4</td>
<td>241.016 09</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>2.8 × 10$^{-4}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes. $^a$I=5/2→3/2, $\Omega=1/2$ quadruplet.
was not detected towards the radiation-dominated sources: SgrA* (−30 arcsec, −30 arcsec) and M+0.02−0.02. In both sources, we have searched at the two velocity components found by Martín et al. (2008) in other molecular tracers (see Table 1). PN (3−2) was not detected towards any source.

To derive the column densities of the molecular species across our sample, we have used MADCUBA, which produces synthetic spectra assuming Local Thermodynamic Equilibrium (LTE) conditions. First, we fixed manually the FWHM and the velocity of the lines to values that reproduce well the observed lines (see Table 1). Then, we used the MADCUBA—AUTOFIT tool, which compares the synthetic LTE spectra with the observed spectra and provides the best non-linear least-squared fit using the Levenberg–Marquardt algorithm. We run AUTOFIT to fit simultaneously the PN (2−1) detections and the (3−2) non-detections. The algorithm converged for G+0.693−0.03 and S+0.24+0.01, and found low temperatures of 6.3 and 4.2 K, respectively. We note that these excitation temperatures should be considered as upper limits since higher values of $T_{\text{ex}}$ would excite the PN(3−2) transition, which was not detected. For M−0.02−0.07, the AUTOFIT algorithm did not converge, and thus $T_{\text{ex}}$ was fixed to 5 K. The derived values for the PN column densities with AUTOFIT are shown in Table 1. The low $T_{\text{ex}}$ found are similar to those observed for other species in these clouds (∼5−15 K; Martín et al. 2008; Requena-Torres et al. 2008), and to those recently found for PN in several massive cores in the Galactic disc (Mininni et al., submitted). The most likely explanation for the $T_{\text{ex}}$ found, much lower than the kinetic temperatures, is that PN is subthermally excited due to the relatively low H$_2$ densities (∼10$^4$ cm$^{-3}$; Güsten & Philipp 2004) compared with the critical densities of PN (∼10$^5$ cm$^{-3}$; Tobola et al. 2007).

The PN absorption lines towards SgrB2 N and M were fitted assuming that the PN gas is located in a foreground layer with $T_{\text{ex}} = 5$ K, and considering that the SgrB2 N and M hot cores are background blackbody emitters with sizes of 2 arcsec and gas temperatures of 150 K (Belloche et al. 2013; Sánchez-Monge et al. 2017). The PN absorption shows two different velocity components (Fig. 1) that have been fitted simultaneously.

PN was not detected towards the radiation-dominated regions, SgrA* (−30 arcsec, −30 arcsec) and M+0.02−0.02, and then we derived the 3σ upper limits for the column density.

We have also searched for the PO quadruplet at ∼109 GHz (Table 2). PO has only been detected towards G+0.693−0.03, known to be rich in O-bearing molecules (Requena-Torres et al. 2006, 2008). Fig. 2 shows the PO detection compared to that reported by Rivilla et al. (2016) towards the hot core W51 e1/e2. The PO lines were fitted assuming $T_{\text{ex}} = 6.3$ K, that inferred from PN. The derived [PO/PN] ratio is ∼1.5, similar to that measured in star-forming regions (Lefloch et al. 2016; Rivilla et al. 2016). For the other sources (with PO non-detections), we computed the upper limits of the PO column density considering the same $T_{\text{ex}}$ assumed for PN. In all cases, the [PO/PN] ratio is <7 (Table 1).

To test whether the chemistry of P-bearing molecules is indeed correlated with the presence of shocks, we have also analysed the emission of the shock tracer SiO. Since the main isotopologue is optically thick across the GC, we have used the optically thinner isotopologue $^{29}$SiO. By simultaneously fitting the (2−1), (3−2), and (4−3) transitions of this molecule, we have found $T_{\text{ex}}$ in the range 4.7−6.8 K for G+0.693−0.03, S+0.24+0.01, M−0.02−0.07, and M+0.02−0.02. In contrast, this species is not detected in none of the velocity components of SgrA* (−30 arcsec, −30 arcsec) and we have thus computed the upper limits. For SgrB2 N and M, the $^{29}$SiO (2−1) emission is seen in absorption (Fig. 1) and, as for PN, we have considered two velocity components and a fixed $T_{\text{ex}} = 5$ K to compute the column densities (Table 1).

In Fig. 3, we plot the column density ratios PN/C$^{34}$S versus those obtained for $^{29}$SiO/C$^{34}$S. The optically thin C$^{34}$S isotopologue is used here because it is a good proxy of the H$_2$ column density, as shown by Requena-Torres et al. (2006) in a survey of GC clouds. CS is also a good reference to compute relative molecular ratios because its chemistry is nearly independent of the physical properties of the sources: i) unlike other species (such as CH$_3$OH or HNCO), it is barely enhanced in shocked-gas (Requena-Torres et al. 2006); and ii) it is photoreistant, so it is expected to survive in PDRs (Requena-Torres et al. 2006; Martín et al. 2008).

For G+0.693−0.03, S+0.24+0.01, M−0.02−0.07, SgrA* (−30 arcsec, −30 arcsec), and M+0.02−0.02, we have used the C$^{34}$S column densities obtained from C$^{34}$S(3−2) and C$^{34}$S(5−4) by Martín et al. (2008). For SgrB2 N and M, Martín et al. (2008) did not consider the two velocity components used in our analysis, and therefore, we have re-done the analysis. For SgrB2 N, we have used C$^{34}$S (2−1). For SgrB2 M, the C$^{34}$S (2−1) line presents strong emission blended with the absorption feature and therefore, we used the C$^{34}$S (3−2) transition instead. We used the $T_{\text{ex}}$ from Martín et al. (2008), to be consistent with the other sources. For completeness, in the case of sources with no detection,

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Figure 1. PN (2−1) and $^{29}$SiO (2−1) lines measured towards all sources. The LTE best fits from MADCUBA are also shown (red lines).
Phosphorus-bearing molecules in the GC

Figure 2. PO detection towards G+0.693−0.03 (lower panel) compared with the detection towards the hot molecular core W51 e1/e2 from Rivilla et al. (2016) (upper panel). The PO quadruplet is shown with vertical blue lines. Other molecular species are labelled in the upper panel. The MADCUBA-fitted LTE synthetic spectrum of PO in both sources is shown with red lines.

Figure 3. Column density ratios of PN and 29SiO with respect to C34S. The different types of sources are shock-dominated GC clouds (red dots) and radiation-dominated GC regions (green stars). The values obtained towards the Orion Bar (a prototypical PDR, green square; Cuadrado, private communication), the L1157-B1 shock (magenta open star), and the L1544 pre-stellar core (black open diamond; from the data set from Jiménez-Serra et al. 2016) have also been added. Arrows indicate 3σ upper limits. The error bars correspond to conservative uncertainties of ±1/2 of the molecular ratio value.

5 CONCLUSIONS

We searched for P-bearing molecules PN and PO towards seven clouds located in the GC, known to present different types of chemistry. PN is detected towards five of the seven sources, and PO is detected only towards one of the sources, G+0.693−0.03, which is thought to be the richest source of O-bearing molecules in the GC. The derived PO/PN abundance ratio is 1.5, similar to values previously found in star-forming regions. The regions where P-bearing species have been detected are clouds thought to be affected by shock waves, and rich in the well-known shock tracer 29SiO. The two sources where no P-bearing molecules were detected are regions exposed to intense radiation, and exhibit lower abundances of 29SiO. We thus conclude that P-bearing species are formed in the gas phase after the shock-induced desorption of PH3, since PN is not detected in any GC radiation-dominated cloud, this molecule is likely dissociated by the intense UV/X-ray/CR radiation, similarly to HNCO and CH3OH (Martín et al. 2008). For completeness, in Fig. 3, we also add the PN/C34S and 29SiO/C34S column density ratios measured towards the shocked region L1157-B1 (Bachiller & Pérez Gutiérrez 1997; Lefloch et al. 2016; Podio et al. 2017), the Orion Bar (a prototypical PDR; Cuadrado et al. 2015; Cuadrado, private communication), and L1544 (a pre-stellar core without any sign of star formation activity; Ward-Thompson, Motte & André 1999). In the latter two cases, the 28SiO column density was calculated from SiO assuming 28Si/29Si = 19.6 (Wilson 1999). For L1544, the molecular column densities were calculated using $T_{ex} = 5$ K. The column density ratios derived for these regions nicely follow the trend observed for the GC clouds: PN is well correlated with 29SiO in the L1157-B1 shock while it remains undetected in the PDR. Since PN is not detected in the L1544 pre-stellar core either, this implies that P, like Si, is heavily depleted in molecular dark clouds, in agreement with the shock modelling results from Lefloch et al. (2016), and with observations in molecular dark clouds (Turner et al. 1990).

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