

## **Influence of O<sub>2</sub> on the photochemistry of sulfur organic species – Matrix isolation experiment**

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Phytoplankton are known to produce series of CH<sub>3</sub>OC(O)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>SH compounds which contribute to the organic sulfur cycle in marine environments [1]. Volatile sulfur organic compounds are highly reactive and play an important role in atmospheric chemistry [2]; however, their photoreactivity is still sparsely investigated. Matrix-isolation technique is a powerful technique to investigate full chemical process since it provides detection of reactive intermediates of mainly unimolecular mechanisms [3].

In this presentation, we will show the study carried out on a long carbon-chain S-rich compound i.e. S-allyl thiopropionate (S-ATP, CH<sub>2</sub>CHCH<sub>2</sub>SC(O)CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), isolated in argon matrix, when exposed to UV-Vis light and molecular oxygen. Several species of atmospheric interest such as CO, OCS or ethane were evidenced from irradiation of S-ATP. Transitional formation of methyl ketene CH<sub>3</sub>-CH=C=O was also evidenced by its C=C=O stretching mode. Three main pathways are proposed, in agreement with the literature [4]. The impact of the presence of O<sub>2</sub> on the photolysis mechanisms and the nature of the products was also investigated.

This work was supported by funds from the "Laboratoire d'Excellence" (LABEX) -CaPPA- (ANR-11-LABX-0005-01) and ECOS-MinCyT program (N°A13E05).

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