



ID de Contribution: 173

Type: **Contribution orale**

Near-thresholds inelastic collisions of water isotopes

mardi 4 juillet 2023 08:30 (17 minutes)

Water is the third most abundant molecule in the interstellar medium (ISM) and has ubiquitously been observed by ground- and space-based telescopes since its first detection in 1969 in the Orion nebula [1]. Thus water is a key molecule for the understanding of the energy balance and the physical-chemical processes that occur in these environments. Its principal collision partner obviously is H_2 because of its high abundance in ISM. Therefore, an accurate description of $\text{H}_2\text{-O-H}_2$ collision dynamics is required at **low temperature/energy**, where the quantum nature of interaction may be revealed by the observation of **resonances** (Feshbach or shape/orbiting) [2].

The first rotational excitations of the water isotopologues by collisions with H_2 were observed in the near-cold regime in a crossed-molecular beam apparatus (CMB). The experimental scattering cross-sections were compared with the theoretical calculations performed on the potential energy surface of Valiron et al. [3], both at the state-to-state level and at low collision energy (near rotational thresholds) [4-6]. The different dynamical behaviors of $\text{H}_2\text{-O}$, $\text{D}_2\text{-O}$ and HOD, colliding with *normal*- or *para*- H_2 will be presented.

Acknowledgements: This research has been supported by the Programme National Physique et Chimie du Milieu Interstellaire (PCMI) of CNRS/INSU with INC/INP co-funded by CEA and CNES and the Agence Nationale de la Recherche, grant number ANR-20-CE31-0011 Waterstars.

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Classification de Session: Mini-colloques: MC05 Physico-chimie des environnements atomiques et moléculaires froids et ultra froids

Classification de thématique: MC5 Physico-chimie des environnements atomiques et moléculaires froids et ultra froids