

# Phosphoric acid in Venus's atmosphere: Volatilization and reduction with siderophilic minerals

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Phosphorus (P) is a minor element in the solar system but plays a significant role in modern biochemistry [1]. On the Earth, P is stored primarily as a solid mineral such as apatite. However, P may exist on Venus in the gas phase due to the planet's extremely high pressure and scorching surface conditions, or possibly as a biosignature (Greaves et al. 2020). The predominant P species that has been observed on Venus is phosphoric acid ( $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ ). In this study, we demonstrate how phosphoric acid undergoes changes under Venus's surface conditions (460 °C) in reaction with minerals. After heating,  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  volatilizes through a mineral sheet and forms a “shell” cover.  $^{31}\text{P}$ -NMR results indicate that this shell consists mainly of polyphosphates and cyclic phosphates, such as pyrophosphate, triphosphate and trimetaphosphate (Fig 1a, c). This suggests the during the heating reaction,  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  undergoes polymerization into polyphosphates. In addition,  $^{31}\text{P}$ -NMR results for the mineral sheet indicate that iron rich-minerals may facilitate the reduction of  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  into  $\text{P}^{3+}$  species, ultimately forming iron-nickel phosphides (Fig 1b, d). This result may indicate that it is plausible for  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  to reduce into phosphides on Venus's surface.

[1] Pasek, M. A. Rethinking early Earth phosphorus geochemistry. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 105(2008): 853-858.

[2] Greaves, J. S., et al. Phosphine gas in the cloud decks of Venus. *Nat Astron*. 5(2021): 655-664.

Fig 1.  $^{31}\text{P}$ -NMR spectra for phosphoric acid reaction with iron-rich minerals at 460°C form layered materials. The reaction time for all experiments was 5 days. P species where phosphoric acid mixed with Fe-forsterite mixing (molar ratio 1:1) in a) “cover” layer. And b) ‘underlying layer’. P species from phosphoric acid mixed with Fe-Ni-forsterite mixing (molar ratio 1:0.3:1) in c) ‘cover layer’ and d) in ‘underlying’ layer. Peaks are identified as (1) orthophosphate, (2) pyrophosphate, (3) triphosphate, (4) trimetaphosphate, (5) phosphite.

