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# Low-temperature formation of pyridine and (iso)quinoline via neutral–neutral reactions

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The file includes: Main text: 4880 words Methods: 840 words Legends: 465 words Number of main text references: 76 Number of methods references: 8 Number of figures: 6 Aromatic molecules represent fundamental building blocks in prebiotic chemistry and are contemplated as vital precursors to DNA and RNA nitrogen bases. However, despite the identification of some 300 molecules in extraterrestrial environments, the pathways to pyridine ( $C_5H_5N$ ), pyridinyl ( $C_5H_4N^{\circ}$ ), and (iso)quinoline ( $C_9H_7N$ ) – the simplest representative of mono and bicyclic aromatic molecule carrying nitrogen – are elusive. Here, we afford compelling evidence on the gas-phase formation of methylene amidogen ( $H_2CN^{\circ}$ ) and cyanomethyl ( $H_2CCN^{\circ}$ ) radicals via molecular beam studies and electronic structure calculations. The modeling of the chemistries of Taurus Molecular Cloud (TMC-1) and Titan's atmosphere contemplates a complex chain of reactions synthesizing pyridine, pyridinyl, and (iso)quinoline from  $H_2CN^{\circ}$  and  $H_2CCN^{\circ}$  at levels of up to 75%. This study affords unique entry points to precursors of DNA and RNA nitrogen bases in hydrocarbon-rich extraterrestrial environments thus changing the way we think about the origin of prebiotic molecules in our Galaxy.

Since the very first discovery of biorelevant, heteroaromatic molecules such as vitamin B3  $(niacin)^{1,2}$  and nucleobases (pyrimidines, purines)<sup>3</sup> in carbonaceous chondrites including Murchison<sup>3,4</sup>, critical questions have arisen on their formation routes in extraterrestrial environments. The identification of a series of terrestrially rare nucleobases such as 6diaminopurine along with the <sup>15</sup>N/<sup>14</sup>N isotope enrichment suggests an interstellar origin<sup>4</sup> thus providing a vital link between cold molecular clouds as their origin and their identification in our solar system. However, well defined formation routes of these molecules are still lacking. Their stem compounds - polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) along with their cations and (partially) hydrogenated counterparts<sup>5-7</sup> - have been proposed to be associated with the synthesis of these biorelevant molecules in the interstellar medium (ISM), though not having unraveled how a stable C-H moiety in PAHs can be replaced by an isoelectronic nitrogen atom (N) in NPAHs. The 6.2  $\mu$ m (1613 cm<sup>-1</sup>) infrared emission band in deep space has been linked to protonated PAHs<sup>8</sup>, but has also been discussed as the result of NPAHs<sup>9</sup> with PAHs and NPAHs accounting for up to 30 % of the cosmic carbon budget<sup>10</sup>. Whereas well-defined low-temperature (cold molecular clouds; TMC-1) and high-temperature routes (circumstellar envelopes; IRC +10216) to PAH formation in interstellar and circumstellar environments have begun to emerge<sup>11</sup>, surprisingly little is known on the gas-phase synthesis of their nitrogen-substituted counterparts (NPAHs). This lack of knowledge is rather staggering considering that these aromatics carry the cyclic nitrogen-carbon skeletons of a key class of astrobiologically important molecules: nitrogen bases of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and ribonucleic acid (RNA)<sup>9,12</sup>.

Recent astrochemical models advocated that the carbon – nitrogen chemistries in molecular clouds can be linked with complex reaction networks<sup>13</sup> of gas phase ion–molecule<sup>14</sup> and neutral– neutral reactions<sup>15</sup> of aromatic (AR) and resonantly stabilized free radicals (RSFR) such as phenyl (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>•) and propargyl (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>3</sub>•) along with their nitrogen counterparts pyridinyl (C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N•) and cyanomethyl (H<sub>2</sub>CCN•)<sup>14,16-18</sup>. Further, the synthesis of pyridine (C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N) has been proposed to be driven by radical mediated reactions of hydrogen cyanide (HCN)<sup>19</sup> and via de-facto methylidyne radical (CH) insertion into pyrrole (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N)<sup>20</sup>. These reaction networks have been 'borrowed' from the planetary science community attempting to rationalize the existence of both stratospheric PAHs and NPAHs in Titan's atmosphere determined from Cassini's Visual and Infrared Mapping Spectrometer (VIMS) measurements at 3.28  $\mu$ m (3,049 cm<sup>-1</sup>)<sup>21</sup> and Composite Infrared

Spectrometer (CIRS) measurements at 71.43  $\mu$ m (140 cm<sup>-1</sup>)<sup>22,23</sup>, and through Cassini's Plasma Spectrometer (CAPS)<sup>24</sup>. The latter detected positively and negatively charged particles with molecular weights less than 8,000 amu containing (N)PAHs along with their fundamental building blocks benzene (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>; m/z = 78) and pyridine (C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N; m/z = 79)<sup>14,24,25</sup>. Overall, to date, an understanding of the synthesis of benzene along with aromatics carrying up to six rings such as corannulene (C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>10</sub>)<sup>26</sup> and helicenes (C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>16</sub>)<sup>27</sup> is beginning to emerge<sup>11</sup>. However, the underlying elementary processes even leading to the simplest representative of mono- and bicyclic aromatic molecule carrying nitrogen, i.e. pyridine (C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N; **1**) and (iso)quinoline (C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N; **2/3**) – together with their cyanomethyl (H<sub>2</sub>CCN•; **4**) and methylene amidogen (H<sub>2</sub>CN•; **5**) precursors is still in its infancy (Figure 1). The understanding of these gas phase reactions and the formation of the first carbon – nitrogen bonds from the 'bottom up' is fundamental to our knowledge of how nitrogen containing aromatics can be produced abiotically in low temperature interstellar and solar system environments from the simple closed shell nitrogen containing hydride (ammonia; NH<sub>3</sub>) and reactive carbon-based reactants in form of atomic carbon (C) and dicarbon (C<sub>2</sub>).

Here, we report on the gas phase preparation of the methylene amidogen radical ( $H_2CN^{\bullet}$ ,  $X^2B_2$ ) and of the resonantly stabilized cyanomethyl radical (H<sub>2</sub>CCN<sup>•</sup>, X<sup>2</sup>B<sub>1</sub>) via bimolecular reactions of atomic carbon (C, <sup>3</sup>P) and of dicarbon (C<sub>2</sub>,  $X^{1}\Sigma_{g}^{+}/a^{3}\Pi_{u}$ ) with ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>,  $X^{1}A_{1}$ ) exploiting crossed molecular beams experiments. The role of the methylene amidogen and the cyanomethyl radicals in the formation of pyridine (C5H5N; 1), pyridinyl (C5H4N; 9-11), and (iso)quinoline (C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N; 2/3) are also elucidated. These data are combined with electronic structure calculations and modeling of the chemistries of hydrocarbon rich environments of cold molecular clouds and atmospheres of planets of their moons exploiting the Taurus Molecular Cloud (TMC-1) and Titan as benchmarks. And a complex chain of exoergic, barrierless routes is contemplated with H<sub>2</sub>CN<sup>•</sup> and H<sub>2</sub>CCN<sup>•</sup> radicals representing fundamental molecular building blocks of pyridine and pyridinyl radicals (C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sup>•</sup>, 9-11) synthesized through successive barrierless reactions involving propargyl (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>3</sub>•, X<sup>2</sup>B<sub>1</sub>, **6**) and 1-butene-3-yne-2-yl/1-butene-3-yne-1-yl (*i/n*-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub>•, X<sup>2</sup>A', **7-8**) under low temperature conditions of molecular clouds (10 K) and Titan's atmosphere (70-180 K) (Figure 1)<sup>28</sup>. Since pyridinyl radicals are isoelectronic to the phenyl radical ( $C_6H_5^{\bullet}$ ), pyridinyl may play a critical role in the gas phase formation of (iso)quinoline upon reaction with vinylacetylene (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>) via the low-temperature hydrogen abstraction – vinylacetylene addition (HAVA)

pathway<sup>29</sup>. These results thus offer fundamental knowledge on the previously elusive reaction routes to prototype nitrogen heteroaromatics in low-temperature extraterrestrial environments from cold molecular clouds such as TMC-1 to atmospheres of planets and their moons like Titan. These mechanisms are not constrained to Titan, but may present a versatile strategy for the synthesis of nitrogen heteroaromatics in low temperature, hydrocarbon and nitrogen-rich atmospheres of outer Solar System bodies such as Triton<sup>30</sup> and Pluto<sup>31</sup>. Hence, the present work sheds light on sensible processes coupling the carbon and nitrogen chemistries eventually leading to the formation of molecular nitrogen – carbon motives of astrobiological relevance as found in, e.g., nucleobases<sup>29</sup> in our Universe.

#### Results

#### Carbon – D3-Ammonia and Dicarbon – Ammonia Systems: Laboratory Frame

Exploiting a crossed molecular beams machine (Figure S1)<sup>32</sup>, reactive scattering signal of the reaction of ground state atomic carbon (C, <sup>3</sup>P) with D3-ammonia (ND<sub>3</sub>, X<sup>1</sup>A<sub>1</sub>) was observed at m/z = 30 (D<sub>2</sub>CN<sup>+</sup>) after electron impact ionization of the neutral reaction products. Within our signal-to-noise, no signal was monitored at 32 (D<sub>3</sub>CN<sup>+</sup>) indicating that no D<sub>3</sub>CN adducts were formed. These data alone indicate the existence of the atomic deuterium loss channel (reaction (1)). Note that for technical reasons, the reaction was conducted with D3-ammonia, but not with ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>, X<sup>1</sup>A<sub>1</sub>) since this would have shifted reactive scattering signal to m/z = 28 (H<sub>2</sub>CN<sup>+</sup>). Signal at m/z = 28 is obscured by significant background counts from carbon monoxide, which outgasses from stainless steel even under our ultra-high vacuum (UHV) conditions of  $6 \times 10^{-12}$  Torr. Therefore, angular resolved TOF spectra were recorded at 30 (D<sub>2</sub>CN<sup>+</sup>) in 5° intervals within the scattering plane, integrated, and scaled with respect to the TOF recorded at the center-of-mass (CM) angle of  $35.9 \pm 0.5^{\circ}$  leading to the laboratory angular distribution (LAD) (Table S1). This distribution holds a maximum around the CM angle and is nearly forward-backward symmetric (Figure 2, A-B) implying that the carbon – D3-ammonia reaction proceeds through indirect reaction dynamics involving the formation of D<sub>3</sub>CN collision complex(es).

Reactive scattering signal of the reaction of dicarbon (C<sub>2</sub>,  $X^{1}\Sigma_{g}^{+}/a^{3}\Pi_{u}$ ) with ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>,  $X^{1}A_{1}$ ) was detected at m/z = 40 (C<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>) and 39 (C<sub>2</sub>NH<sup>+</sup>) (reaction (2)) with signal at 39 collected at level of 66 ± 5% compared to signal at 40. The TOF spectra at 40 and 39 are identical after

scaling (Figure S2) suggesting that signal at 39 originates from dissociative ionization of the nascent product (40 amu) in the electron impact ionizer. Further, signal at 40 indicated the existence of a dicarbon versus atomic hydrogen loss and inherent formation of a molecule with the molecular formula  $C_2NH_2$  via reaction (2). Consequently, data were collected at 40 in 2.5° steps (Figure 2, C-D). The derived LAD is also nearly forward-backward symmetric revealing the existence of  $C_2H_3N$  intermediate(s) and indirect scattering dynamics.

(1) C (12 amu) + ND<sub>3</sub> (20 amu)  $\rightarrow$  D<sub>2</sub>CN (30 amu) + D (2 amu)

(2) C<sub>2</sub> (24 amu) + NH<sub>3</sub> (17 amu) 
$$\rightarrow$$
 H<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>N (40 amu) + H (1 amu)

#### Carbon – D3-Ammonia and Dicarbon – Ammonia Systems: Center-of-Mass Frame

Having provided compelling evidence on the formation of D<sub>2</sub>CN and H<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>N isomers in reactions (1) and (2), respectively, we are turning attention to elucidating the nature of the structural isomer(s) and the underlying reaction mechanism(s). This information is obtained by transforming the laboratory data (TOFs, LAD) into the CM reference frame<sup>32</sup>. This forward convolution approach yields the CM translational energy  $(P(E_T))$  and angular  $(T(\theta))$  flux distributions as detailed in Figure 3 (A-C). For C  $(^{3}P) - ND_{3} (X^{1}A_{1})$  system, signal at 30 could be replicated with a single reaction channel of an atomic deuterium loss channel (reaction (1)) with a product mass combination of 30 amu (D<sub>2</sub>CN) plus 2 amu (D). A detailed inspection of the  $P(E_T)$ reveals a high-energy cutoff of  $237 \pm 25$  kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>, which denotes the sum of the collision energy  $E_c$  (28.1 ± 0.9 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>) plus the reaction excergicity for molecules generated without internal excitation. Therefore, reaction (1) is suggested to be excergic by  $209 \pm 26$  kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>. Further, the  $P(E_{\rm T})$  display a distribution maximum at 26 ± 3 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup> suggesting a tight exit transition state upon unimolecular decomposition of the D<sub>3</sub>CN intermediate to the separated products and a significant electron density reorganization. The  $T(\theta)$  function depicts flux across the complete angular range together with a forward-backward symmetric scattering pattern. These findings reveal indirect scattering dynamics through long-lived D<sub>3</sub>CN complex(es) holding lifetime longer than the(ir) rotational periods $^{32}$ .

Considering the C<sub>2</sub> (X<sup>1</sup> $\Sigma_g^+/a^3\Pi_u$ ) – NH<sub>3</sub> (X<sup>1</sup>A<sub>1</sub>) system, the laboratory data can be replicated with a single atomic hydrogen loss channel with a mass combination of 40 amu (H<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>N) and 1 amu (H) (reaction (2)) (Figure 3, D-F). The *P*(*E*<sub>T</sub>) as depicted in Figure 3D shows an *E*<sub>max</sub> of 327

 $\pm$  26 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>; this results in an exoergicity of 310  $\pm$  26 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup> or 318  $\pm$  26 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup> considering the E<sub>c</sub> of 17.0  $\pm$  0.3 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup> for dicarbon reactants in ground X<sup>1</sup>Σ<sub>g</sub><sup>+</sup> or excited a<sup>3</sup>Π<sub>u</sub> state. It should be noted that the *P*(*E*<sub>T</sub>) peaks only slightly away from zero translational energy at 9  $\pm$  1 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup> indicating a loose exit transition state with only a minor rearrangement of the electron density, which contrasts to the results in C-ND<sub>3</sub> system. Finally, the *T*( $\theta$ ) function exhibits a forwardbackward symmetry with sideway scattering and hence a distribution maximum at 90°. These results propose indirect scattering dynamics via the formation of long-lived C<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>3</sub> intermediates<sup>33</sup>. **Electronic Structure Calculations and Reaction Mechanisms** 

We are merging now our experimental data with electronic structure calculations (Figures 4 and 5). First, our computations on the triplet CND<sub>3</sub> potential energy surface (PES) reveal four reaction intermediates (i1-i4), four product channels (p1-p4), and ten transition states. These highlevel calculations predict relative energies of the transition states, local minima, and products within 8 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>.<sup>34,35</sup> Four deuterium atom (D) loss pathways lead to D2-methylene amidogen (p1, D<sub>2</sub>CN<sup>•</sup>, C<sub>2v</sub>, X<sup>2</sup>B<sub>2</sub>), trans-D2-iminomethyl (p2, DCND, C<sub>s</sub>, X<sup>2</sup>A'), cis-D2-iminomethyl (p3, DCND, C<sub>s</sub>, X<sup>2</sup>A'), and D2-aminomethylidyne (p4, D<sub>2</sub>NC, C<sub>2v</sub>, X<sup>2</sup>B<sub>2</sub>). The relative energies of these isomers are within 3 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup> compared to two previous studies<sup>36,37</sup>. A comparison of the theoretically predicted reaction energies (Figure 4A) with our experimentally derived exoergicity of  $209 \pm 26$  kJ mol<sup>-1</sup> reveals that at least the thermodynamically most stable product **p1** is formed. Contributions from high energy isomers p2-p4 might be masked in the low-energy section of the  $P(E_{\rm T})$  and cannot be eliminated. How can **p1** be formed? Our calculations predict that the reaction is initiated via a barrierless addition of the carbon atom to the non-bonding electron pair at the nitrogen atom of ammonia. This reaction can be seen as an acid-base reation and leads to i1 (CND<sub>3</sub>, D3-ammoniamethylidyne) bound by 103 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>. This collision complex may eliminate a deuterium atom forming **p4** by passing a transition state located only 2 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup> below the separated reactants, or isomerizes to i2 (DCND<sub>2</sub>, D3-aminomethylidene) via deuterium migration from nitrogen to carbon. The transition state resides 11 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup> below the separated reactants and hence can be accessed preferentially compared to the unimolecular decomposition of i1 to p4 plus D. The calculations suggest that i2 can fragment via D loss to p2 or p3 through tight transition states residing 34 and 27 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup> above the separated products; **p4** may be formed barrierlessly, too. Alternatively, i2 may isomerize to i3 (D<sub>2</sub>CND, D3-methanimine) via a deuterium shift. This intermediate can undergo three distinct decomposition pathways through deuterium loss leading

to **p3**, **p2**, and/or the thermodynamically most stable isomer **p1** involving tight exit transition states  $(i3 \rightarrow p3 \ 20 \ \text{kJ mol}^{-1}; i3 \rightarrow p2 \ 22 \ \text{kJ mol}^{-1}; i3 \rightarrow p1 \ 29 \ \text{kJ mol}^{-1};$  the numbers indicate barrier with respect to the products). Finally, **i3** may undergo a deuterium shift to **i4** (D<sub>3</sub>CN, D3-methylnitrene), the global minimum of the D<sub>3</sub>CN PES, followed by unimolecual decomposition to **p1** through a tight exit transition state located 13 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup> above the separated products. These considerations reveal that the experimentally detected D2-methylene amidogen (**p1**) can be formed via  $i1 \rightarrow i2 \rightarrow i3 \rightarrow p1+D$  and/or  $i1 \rightarrow i2 \rightarrow i3 \rightarrow i4 \rightarrow p1+D$ .

Statistical Rice-Ramsperger-Kassel-Marcus (RRKM) calculations were also conducted to predict the branching ratios of p1-p4 theoretically<sup>34</sup>. Within the limit of a complete energy randomization, p1, p2, p3, and p4 contribute 7 %, 33 %, 29 %, and 31%, respectively, at the experimental collision energy of 28.1 kJmol<sup>-1</sup> (Table S1). At the low temperature conditions of TMC-1 and Titan, fractions of 8 %, 41 %, 33 %, and 18 % are predicted (Table S2-3). Under the atmospheric conditions of Titan, one peculiarity exists. Suprathermal hydrogen atoms with excess kinetic energies of a few electron volts can be formed via photodissociation of hydrides like methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) by solar photons, via neutral-neutral reactions of, e.g., methylidyne (CH) with methane, and/or electron recombination reactions of with abundant ions (CH5<sup>+</sup>, CH3<sup>+</sup>, and  $C_6H_7^+$ )<sup>14,38,39</sup>. These suprathermal hydrogen atoms are not in thermal equilibrium with the surrounding low-temperature atmosphere and their kinetic energies can easily exceed 100 kJ mol-<sup>1</sup> (1.04 eV)<sup>38,40</sup>. Thus, rapid suprathermal hydrogen-atom assisted isomerization processes can efficiently convert the high-energy isomers p3 and p4 to  $p1^{41,42}$ . These processes are very efficient due to absence of a barrier of  $p4 + H \rightarrow i2$  and a small barrier of only 20 kJmol<sup>-1</sup> for  $p3 + H \rightarrow$ i3. As depicted in Figures S3-4, the elevated rate constants of p3 + H of a few  $10^{-10}$  cm<sup>3</sup>s<sup>-1</sup> can be reached with suprathermal hydrogen atoms possessing high kinetic energies.

Second, for the C<sub>2</sub>-NH<sub>3</sub> system, the primary reactant beam contains dicarbon in its electronic ground state  $(X^{1}\Sigma_{g}^{+})$ , but also in its first electronically excited state  $(a^{3}\Pi_{u})$ . The calculations reveal that C<sub>2</sub>  $(a^{3}\Pi_{u})$  does not form any bound intermediates upon collision with ammonia, but rather reacts in a direct fashion via hydrogen abstraction forming the ethynyl radical (C<sub>2</sub>H•, X<sup>2</sup>Σ<sup>+</sup>) plus the amino radical (NH<sub>2</sub>•, X<sup>2</sup>B<sub>1</sub>) in an exoergic reaction (-36 kJmol<sup>-1</sup>) through a barrier of 22 kJmol<sup>-1</sup>. However, on the singlet surface, dicarbon adds barrierlessly to the non-bonding electron pair of the nitrogen atom of ammonia to **i1'** (CCNH<sub>3</sub>, ammoniaethynyl). Overall, nine intermediates (**i1'i9'**), seven products (**p1'-p7'**), and nine transition states were identified. Among the product isomers, **p1'** (H<sub>2</sub>CCN<sup>•</sup>; cyanomethyl;  $C_{2\nu}$ ; <sup>2</sup>B<sub>1</sub>) represents the thermodynamically most stable isomer followed by **p2'** (H<sub>2</sub>CNC; isocyanomethyl;  $C_{2\nu}$ ; <sup>2</sup>B<sub>1</sub>) and **p3'** (HCCNH; imidogenacetylene;  $C_{\rm s}$ ; <sup>2</sup>A"). The calculated relative energies of the C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>N isomers agree well with previous calculations<sup>43</sup>. A comparison of these energies with the experimentally extracted exoergicity of  $310 \pm 26$  kJ mol<sup>-1</sup> proposed that at least **p1'** is formed under single collision conditions. Contributions from high energy isomers p2'-p5' might be hidden in the low-energy section of the  $P(E_{\rm T})$  and cannot be eliminated. il' can isomerize to an exotic cyclic intermediate il' (HC(NH<sub>2</sub>)C) via ring closure along with a hydrogen shift from the nitrogen to the carbon or to i4' (HCCNH<sub>2</sub>, aminoacetylene) through hydrogen migration. Our calculations also identify a loose H loss channel to **p7'** (CCNH<sub>2</sub>; aminoethynyl;  $C_{2\nu}$ ; <sup>2</sup>B<sub>1</sub>) from **i1'**. Extensive hydrogen migration and ring opening pathway access intermediates i3' to i9', with all transition state to isomerization residing well below the energy of the separated reactants. The experimentally detected product **p1'** can eventually be accessed via H loss from i6' (H<sub>2</sub>CCNH, aminovinyl) and/or i7' (CH<sub>3</sub>CN, acetonitrile) through loose transition states. Note that i6' and i7' are connected through a hydrogen migration barrier of 262 kJmol<sup>-1</sup>. Overall, the experimentally predicted loose exit transition state agrees well with the computational predictions of two open channels to **p1'** (H<sub>2</sub>CCN<sup>•</sup>; cyanomethyl) via simple bond rupture processes on the singlet surface (Figure 4B).

#### From the Laboratory to Hydrocarbon-Rich Atmospheres of Planets and their Moons

We are now conveying our findings to the atmosphere of Saturn's moon Titan. *First*, the carbonaceous reactants (atomic carbon, dicarbon) originate from photolysis of methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and acetylene (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>), respectively<sup>14,44</sup>. Carbon can also be generated from dissociative electron – ion (CH<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>, CH<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup>) recombination in atmospheric layers above 1,200 km<sup>18</sup>. The mole fraction of ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) in Titan's atmosphere is still a tricky question. Ammonia abundances have been inferred indirectly via the Cassini's Ion and Neutral Mass Spectrometer (INMS) detection of the ammonium cation (NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>) predicting high mole fraction of ammonia of  $(3-4)\times10^{-5}$  at around 1000 km<sup>45</sup>. However, photochemical models cannot replicate these findings and underestimate mole fractions by up to two orders of magnitude<sup>46,47</sup>. In the stratosphere, the calculated ammonia mole fraction is consistent with upper limits derived from Composite Infrared Spectrometer (CIRS) and Herschel<sup>47,48</sup>. *Second*, the absence of entrance barriers in the exoergic bimolecular reactions

signifies the crucial prerequisite for reaction operating in Titan's low temperature atmosphere (70– 180 K), which would prohibit reactions with significant entrance barrier. Therefore, chemical reactions relevant to Titan's atmospheric chemistry must be exoergic, proceed without an entrance barrier, and involve transition states with lower energy than the separated reactants. All these benchmarks are fulfilled in the formation of the H<sub>2</sub>CN<sup>•</sup> and the H<sub>2</sub>CCN<sup>•</sup> radical holding rate constants of, e.g., a few  $10^{-10}$  cm<sup>3</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> for the carbon – ammonia system at 50 K<sup>49</sup>. *Third*, the aforementioned radicals are isoelectronic with the vinyl ( $C_2H_3^{\bullet}$ ,  $X^2A'$ ) and propargyl ( $C_3H_3^{\bullet}$ ,  $X^2B_1$ ) radical. Therefore, both the methylene amidogen and the cyanomethyl radical are involved in fundamental molecular mass growth processes in Titan's atmosphere. These processes are in strong analogy to the  $C_2H_3^{\bullet}-C_4H_3^{\bullet 16,50}$  and  $C_3H_3^{\bullet}-C_3H_3^{\bullet 51}$  systems, respectively, which access the phenyl radical (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>•) under single collision conditions and benzene along with its isomers, if the collision complexes can be stabilized through collision with a third body. This conclusion is verified through electronic structure calculation for the H<sub>2</sub>CN<sup>•</sup>-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub><sup>•</sup>, and H<sub>2</sub>CCN<sup>•</sup>-C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>3</sub><sup>•</sup> systems synthesizing three distinct pyridinyl radicals (o, m, p; C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sup>•</sup>) under single collision conditions (Figure 5A). Three distinct entrance channels lead barrierlessly to i1" to i3". Extensive hydrogen shifts, and cyclization accompanied by aromatization to pyridine (C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N, **i12**"), which undergoes three barrierless hydrogen loss pathways to distinct pyridinyl radicals. It is interesting to point out that analogous barrierless pathways are identified in the cis-HCNH-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub>• system, in which two distinct entrance channels lead barrierlessly to i14" and i19" followed by hydrogen shifts and cyclization to pyridine and pyridinyl radicals (Figure 5B). In the presence of a dense atmosphere such as of Titan, pyridine can be stabilized by a third body with the bath molecule such as molecular nitrogen. Once stabilized, pyridine can be photolyzed to pyridinyl radicals (o, m, p;  $C_{5}H_{4}N^{\bullet}$ ) (Figure 1) followed by barrierless reactions with vinylacetylene (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>) to (iso)quinoline  $(C_9H_7N)^{29}$ . Finally, previous photochemical models suggest that H<sub>2</sub>CN<sup>•</sup> is produced via the reaction of atomic nitrogen with the methyl radical (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sup>52,53</sup>. However, this modeling study did not include reactions of atomic carbon and dicarbon with ammonia due to the foregoing lack of reliable laboratory and computational data of the C/NH3 and C2/NH3 systems, whereas extensive computational and experimental data exist for the N/CH<sub>3</sub> system<sup>37,54,55</sup>. Here, we prove that both  $H_2CN^{\bullet}$  and cis-HCNH radicals can react barrierlessly with i/n-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub> isomers forming pyridine and pyridinyl radicals indicating the potential significant role of C/NH<sub>3</sub> in the prebiotic chemistry of Titan. Overall, we depict evidence that in Titan's atmosphere, where abundant suprathermal hydrogen atoms exist, **p3** can efficiently undergo suprathermal hydrogen atom – assisted isomerization to **p1**, the most stable isomer, followed by the reactions with  $i/n-C_4H_3$  isomers to pyridine and pyridinyl radicals. Even **p3** itself can itself react with  $i/n-C_4H_3$  isomers barrierlessly leading to pyridine and pyridinyl radicals.

The aforementioned findings are implemented into a one-dimensional photochemical atmospheric model of Titan to evaluate the eventual formation of pyridine (C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N) and (iso)quinoline (C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N) (Supplementary Information). This model incorporates an unbiassed chemistry of neutrals and cations along with the coupling between them from the lower atmosphere to the ionosphere<sup>56,57</sup>. The chemical scheme operated in the present model has been enhanced with the new reactions studied included<sup>57-59</sup>. To evaluate the uncertainties of the nominal model profiles, a Monte Carlo simulation was performed according to the method described in Benne et al.<sup>58</sup> (Figure 6A, Supplementary Information). These photochemical models yield exciting results. First, these studies reveal that two C5H5N isomers, pyridine (C5H5N) and ethylcyanoacetylene (C2H5CCCN), display significant mole fractions of  $1.4 \times 10^{-7}$  and  $2.3 \times 10^{-7}$  in the ionosphere of Titan, respectively. The maximum mole fraction for (iso)quinoline is predicted to be  $1.7 \times 10^{-11}$  around 1,100 km, which should be observable spectroscopically. These models also predict maximum mole fractions of C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NH<sup>+</sup> and C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>C<sub>3</sub>NH<sup>+</sup> of  $1.5 \times 10^{-10}$  and  $3.9 \times 10^{-10}$  at around 1,100 km, respectively. Accounting for the uncertainties, the mole fraction of  $(1.5 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-9}$  at m/z = 80 (C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NH<sup>+</sup>) derived from the Cassini INMS data<sup>18,60</sup> agrees within the error limits well with the sum of mole fractions of C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NH<sup>+</sup> and C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>C<sub>3</sub>NH<sup>+</sup> of the atmospheric models ranging between  $2.5 \times 10^{-9}$  to  $5.4 \times 10^{-10}$ . Although the atmospheric models provide compelling constrains on the abundances of pyridine and (iso)quinoline, we have to concede that the uncertain abundances of ammonia in Titan's atmosphere, which may vary over at least two orders of magnitude, make it difficult to quantify the contributions of distinct pathways to the  $H_2CN^{\bullet}$  radical. With a low predicted ammonia mole fraction of a few  $10^{-7}$ , the carbon – ammonia reaction hardly competes with the nitrogen-methyl system providing small fractions of up to one percent at most. However, considering the bimolecular nature of the carbon – ammonia system, an increase of the fractional abundance of ammonia will lead to an enhancement of H<sub>2</sub>CN<sup>•</sup> radicals. Only future direct spectroscopic measurements of ammonia can resolve this issue. In fact, based on the nominal model results, it can be determined that at least 10% of H<sub>2</sub>CN<sup>•</sup> radicals are produced by the carbon

– ammonia reaction under conditions of high ammonia mole fraction derived from the INMS data of Cassini mission<sup>45</sup>. Therefore, fundamental bimolecular reactions including atomic carbon and dicarbon with ammonia may initiate a chain of barrierless reactions ultimately to pyridine and (iso)quinoline, i.e. the two simplest mono- and bicyclic aromatic molecules. These processes are not limited to Titan, but represent versatile pathways eventually leading to NPAHs in hydrocarbon and nitrogen containing atmospheres of planets and their moons in the outer Solar systems such as on Triton<sup>30</sup> and Pluto<sup>31</sup> with organic haze layers recently detected by the *New Horizons* mission<sup>61</sup>. Only recently, NPAH product quinolizinium<sup>+</sup> (C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>8</sub>N<sup>+</sup>) was formed via reaction of the pyridine cation with acetylene in low-temperature pathways, highlighting the role of ion-molecule reactions in the NPAH formation in Titan's atmosphere<sup>62</sup>. Here, the low-temperature neutral-neutral formation pathways to pyridine and (iso)quinoline are revealed. The combined ion-molecule and neutral-neutral reaction network may finally reproduce the astronomical detected abundances of PAHs which are drastically underestimated in the current modeling<sup>63</sup>. Thus our understanding of fundamental low-temperature molecular mass growth processes to nitrogen substituted aromatics and their radicals is deepened.

#### From the Laboratory to Cold Molecular Clouds: TMC-1

The low temperature chemical mass growth processes in cold molecular clouds such as TMC-1 is fundamentally distinct from those in atmospheres of planets and their moons with both interstellar (TMC-1) and solar system (Titan) low-temperature environments require the absence of any entrance barriers to overall exoergic reactions<sup>64</sup>. However, the low number densities of molecules in molecular clouds ranging from  $10^4$  to  $10^6$  cm<sup>-3</sup> necessitate bimolecular reactions; third body collisions, in which collisions of the reaction intermediate with a bath molecule divert the internal energy of the intermediate and hence stabilize the latter, are absent. This requires changes to the reaction network from Titan's atmosphere (Figure 1) to TMC-1 thus implementing a reaction network of barrierless and exoergic bimolecular reactions (Figure S5, Table S4) such as reactions (1) and (2). To explore the implications of our findings to the chemistry leading eventually to pyridine (C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N), pyridinyl (C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sup>•</sup>), and (iso)quinoline (C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N), we untangled the role of the cyanomethyl (H<sub>2</sub>CCN<sup>•</sup>) and methylene amidogen (H<sub>2</sub>CN<sup>•</sup>) radicals in the formation of nitrogen heteroaromatics (pyridine (C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N), pyridinyl (C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sup>•</sup>), (iso)quinoline (C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N)) using the *University of Manchester Institute for Science and Technology* Database (RATE2012)<sup>65</sup>

operated with the single-point time-dependent astrochemical models<sup>27</sup>. Physical parameters were modernized according to Markwick et al.<sup>66</sup>, McElroy et al.<sup>65</sup>, and Yang et al.<sup>33</sup> with a temperature of 10 K, a cosmic ray ionization rate of  $1.3 \times 10^{-17}$  s<sup>-1</sup>, a visual extinction of 10 Mag, and a number density of molecular hydrogen of  $10^4$  cm<sup>-3</sup>. The predictive capabilities of the model are verified by comparing the relevant species observed with modeled fractional abundances.

These models revealed fascinating findings (Figure 6B). First, the remarkable performance of the astrochemical model for TMC-1 can be benchmarked for the methylene amidogen radical  $(H_2CN^{\bullet})^{67}$ , the cyanomethyl radical  $(H_2CCN^{\bullet})^{68}$ , vinyl cyanide  $(C_2H_3CN)^{69}$ , and methyl cyanide  $(CH_3CN)^{70}$  with astronomically observed fractional abundances of  $(1.1 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-10}$ ,  $(3.5 \pm 1.5)$  $\times 10^{-9}$ ,  $(7.0 \pm 1.0) \times 10^{-10}$ , and  $(6.0 \pm 3.0) \times 10^{-10}$  relative to molecular hydrogen. Predicted peak abundances of methylene amidogen (H<sub>2</sub>CN $^{\bullet}$ ) and of the cyanomethyl radical (H<sub>2</sub>CCN $^{\bullet}$ ) of (3.3 ± 0.3) × 10<sup>-10</sup> at 1.3 × 10<sup>5</sup> years and (6.0 ± 0.4) × 10<sup>-9</sup> at 2.0 × 10<sup>5</sup> years replicate the astronomical observations nicely. Here, the carbon - ammonia system can account for 30 % to 75 % of the observed methylene amidogen radicals; generally spoken, as the initial abundances of nitrogen increase or carbon decreases, the fraction of methylene amidogen rises. For example, the contribution from the carbon - ammonia system rises to 50 % when the fraction of nitrogen increases to  $10^{-2}$  and even to 75 % with at a fraction of  $10^{-1}$ ; these cases operate in those regions of TMC-1 where nitrogen-rich species are injected into the gas phase from the icy grains<sup>71,72</sup>. Even for standard abundances of carbon versus nitrogen in TMC-1 without grain ejection, the reaction of dicarbon with ammonia contributes up to 75 % to the peak abundance of the cyanomethyl radical (H<sub>2</sub>CCN<sup>•</sup>). Model outputs of the closed shell nitriles vinyl cyanide (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>CN) and methyl cyanide (CH<sub>3</sub>CN) are reported to be  $(8.6 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-10}$  after  $3.2 \times 10^5$  year and  $(1.0 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-9}$  after 2.5  $\times 10^5$  years also close to the observed data with important routes of barrierless reactions of the cyano radical (CN) with ethylene  $(C_2H_4)^{73}$  and of the vinyl radical  $(C_2H_3)$  with the imidogen radical (NH)<sup>74</sup>. Second, a complex chain of reactions initiated by barrierless reactions of the cyanomethyl (H<sub>2</sub>CCN<sup>•</sup>) and methylene amidogen (H<sub>2</sub>CN<sup>•</sup>) radicals (Figure S5) drive molecular mass growth processes to pyridine ( $C_5H_5N$ ), pyridinyl ( $C_5H_4N^{\bullet}$ ), and (iso)quinoline ( $C_9H_7N$ ) with predicted peak fractional abundances of  $(6.0 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-9}$   $(6.3 \times 10^5$  years),  $(1.2 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-10}$  (3.2) $\times 10^5$  years), and  $(6.0 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-12}$  (6.3  $\times 10^5$  years), respectively. The H<sub>2</sub>CN<sup>•</sup>/C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub><sup>•</sup> and H<sub>2</sub>CCN<sup>•</sup> /C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>3</sub>• reactions produce 46 % and 54 % of the predicted abundances of pyridinyl (C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N•), respectively. These results suggest that at least pyridine ( $C_5H_5N$ ) and pyridinyl ( $C_5H_4N^{\bullet}$ ) might be

detectable by radio telescopes such as the Green Bank Observatory and Yebes Radio Telescope in TMC-1.

#### Conclusion

To conclude, our combined crossed molecular beam and electronic structure studies provided persuasive evidence on the formation of the methylene amidogen radical (H<sub>2</sub>CN<sup>•</sup>, X<sup>2</sup>B<sub>2</sub>) and of the resonantly stabilized cyanomethyl radical ( $H_2CCN^{\bullet}$ ,  $X^2B_1$ ) via bimolecular reactions of atomic carbon (C; <sup>3</sup>P) and of dicarbon (C<sub>2</sub>;  $X^{1}\Sigma_{g}^{+}/a^{3}\Pi_{u}$ ) with ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>;  $X^{1}A_{1}$ ) in low temperature extraterrestrial environments such as in the cold molecular cloud TMC-1. Combined with modeling, these findings reveal further that both the methylene amidogen and the cyanomethyl radicals can initiate a complex chain of reactions leading to pyridine (1) and pyridinyl radicals (9-11) and eventually to (iso)quinoline (2/3) as the simplest prototype NPAHs and potential feedstock for more complex nitrogen-based aromatics in deep space. Whereas the elementary reactions of carbon and dicarbon with ammonia can account for up to 75 % of the methylene amidogen and of the cyanomethyl radical in TMC-1, their contributions in Titan's atmosphere are less constrained; this is predominantly based on the uncertain abundances of atmospheric ammonia diverging by at least two orders of magnitude. This can only be solved through future in situ observations by, e.g., the prospective Dragon Fly mission. However, pyridine (1) and (iso)quinoline (2/3) – the most primitive nitrogen aromatics - have been detected in the Murchison (CM2) carbonaceous chondrite with abundances of up to  $0.5 \ \mu g \ g^{-1} \ (ppm)^{75,76}$  thus providing a critical link between the low temperature chemistry in cold molecular clouds and their delivery to our solar system in form of meteorites. Overall, the present study provides a template for a systematic investigation of elementary reactions so that a comprehensive picture of the low temperature chemistry leading to biorelevant molecules in extraterrestrial environments emerges.

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#### **Author Contributions**

R.I.K. designed the experiments; Z.Y., C.H., and S.J.G. preformed the experiments; A.M.M., P.F.G.V., M.O.A., and B.R.L.G. conducted the electronic structure calculations; J.-C.L, K.M.H., and M.D. conducted the atmospheric modeling of Titan; X.L. performed the astrochemical modeling of TMC-1; Z.Y. and R.I.K. analyzed data and wrote the manuscript. All authors discussed the data.

#### **Competing interests**

The authors declare no competing financial interests.

#### Methods

#### **Crossed Molecular Beams**

#### C-ND<sub>3</sub> system

The bimolecular reaction of ground-state atomic carbon (C; <sup>3</sup>P) with D3-ammonia (ND<sub>3</sub>; X<sup>1</sup>A<sub>1</sub>) was explored under single collision conditions employing a crossed molecular beams machine<sup>32</sup>. A supersonic beam of atomic carbon was produced by ablating a rotating graphite rod at 266 nm (Nd:YAG, 10-12 mJ pulse<sup>-1</sup>, 30 Hz). The ablated carbon species were seeded in helium gas (99.9999%, 4 atm, 60 Hz). The primary carbon beam was velocity-selected by a chopper wheel (120 Hz) after passed through a skimmer revealing a well-defined  $v_p$  (peak velocity) of 2512 ± 49 m s<sup>-1</sup> and S (speed ratio) of 2.9 ± 0.3 (Table S1). Carbon atoms in the primary beam are only in the ground state (<sup>3</sup>P) under these conditions. Operation conditions were optimized that dicarbon in the primary beam was reduced to levels of less than 5%, which does not interfere with the scattering signal. The secondary beam of D3-ammonia (ND<sub>3</sub>; Sigma-Aldrich; 99% D) was released with a backing pressure of 550 Torr and 60 Hz, characterized by a  $v_p$  of 1091 ± 25 m s<sup>-1</sup> and S of 10.1 ± 1.3. Finally, the carbon beam crossed the ND<sub>3</sub> beam perpendicularly in the interaction region resulting in a collision energy (E<sub>C</sub>) of 28.1 ± 0.9 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup> and a CM angle ( $\Theta_{CM}$ ) of 35.9 ± 0.5°.

#### C<sub>2</sub>-NH<sub>3</sub> system

A pulsed supersonic dicarbon beam [C<sub>2</sub> ( $X^1\Sigma_g^+/a^3\Pi_u$ )] was produced exploiting the same ablation source described above. Briefly, the graphite rod was ablated by focusing the 266 nm laser output at 30 Hz and energy of 8-10 mJ pulse<sup>-1</sup>. The ablated species were seeded in Neon (Ne, 4 atm, 99.9999%). Operation conditions and delay times were optimized to maximize dicarbon concentrations in the primary beam. Laser-induced fluorescence (LIF) of dicarbon revealed both singlet ground state ( $X^1\Sigma_g^+$ ) and the lowest lying triplet state ( $a^3\Pi_u$ ) along with the ro-vibrational distribution. The rotational temperature ( $T_{rot}$ ) for the vibrational levels of v = 0, 1 of the  $a^3\Pi_u$  state were measured to be 240 ± 30 and 190 ± 30 K with fractions of 0.67 ± 0.05 and 0.33 ± 0.05, respectively, via the Swan band transition ( $d^3\Pi_g - a^3\Pi_u$ ). The singlet state was detected via the Mulliken excitation ( $D^1\Sigma_u^+ - X^1\Sigma_g^+$ ) and the bimodal rotational distributions of both v = 0, 1 were revealed at fractions of 0.83 ± 0.10 and 0.17 ± 0.04, respectively. Rotational temperature of the first and second vibrational levels was derived to be 200 K with population fraction of 0.44 ± 0.05 and 0.06 ± 0.02 together with 1000 K with fraction of 0.39 ± 0.05 and 0.11 ± 0.02, respectively<sup>77</sup>. The secondary ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>, Matheson, 99.99%) beam was released with 550 Torr backing pressure. The peak velocities, speed ratios of the primary and secondary beam along with the derived collision energy and CM angles of the C<sub>2</sub>-NH<sub>3</sub> system are tabulated in Table S1.

For both reactions, the products were detected by a rotatable detection system at ultrahighvacuum conditions (6×10<sup>-12</sup> Torr). In detail, the neutral species were ionized with an electron impact ionizer (80 eV; 2 mA) before they are mass-selected by a quadrupole mass spectrometer (QMS) in the time-of-flight (TOF) mode. The ions at a selected m/z will eventually lead to the signal detected and filtered by a photomultiplier tube (PMT; model 8850; -1.35 kV) and a discriminator (1.6 mV). Finally, a multichannel scaler is used to collect the TOF spectra at different angles. These laboratory data are converted into the CM frame with a forward-convolution method yielding the CM translational energy ( $P(E_T)$ ) and angular ( $T(\theta)$ ) flux distributions, with which the information of the reaction dynamics can be extracted<sup>32</sup>. The reactive differential cross section,  $I(u, \theta) \sim P(u) \times T(\theta)$ , which reports the product intensity (I) as a function of the center-of-mass angle  $\theta$  and the velocity u, represents an overall image of the reaction and contains all the information of the scattering process<sup>32</sup>.

#### **Electronic Structure Calculations**

The electronic structure calculations reported in this work for the carbon and dicarbon reactions with ammonia (Figure 4, Table S5-6) were performed with the MOLPRO<sup>78</sup> software. The geometry optimizations and harmonic frequencies calculations employed the coupled-cluster singles and doubles plus perturbative triples  $- CCSD(T) - method^{79}$ . For such optimizations and frequencies, the augmented correlation consistent family basis set aug-cc-pVXZ<sup>80</sup> was employed, with a quadruple-zeta (X=Q) basis being used for the CNH<sub>3</sub> system, and a triple-zeta (X=T) for CCNH<sub>3</sub>. For both systems, a final single point energy calculation was performed at the optimized geometries with the explicitly correlated CCSD(T)-F12 method<sup>35</sup> with the quadruple-zeta basis set cc-pVQZ-F12<sup>81</sup>. Using the conventional notation, the reported energies for the carbon-ammonia system are therefore CCSD(T)-F12/cc-pVQZ-F12//CCSD(T)/aug-cc-pVQZ+ZPE(CCSD(T)/augcc-pVQZ) and for dicarbon-ammonia CCSD(T)-F12/cc-pVQZ-F12//CCSD(T)/aug-ccpVTZ+ZPE(CCSD(T)/aug-cc-pVTZ). For the larger C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N system where the potential energy surface is accessed by the  $C_{3}H_{3} + H_{2}CCN$ ,  $C_{4}H_{3} + H_{2}CN$ , and  $C_{4}H_{3} + cis$ -HCNH reactions (Figure 5, Table S7), geometry optimizations and harmonic frequencies calculations used the density functional (DFT) B3LYP method<sup>82,83</sup> with the cc-pVTZ basis and single-point energies refined at

the CCSD(T)-F12/cc-pVTZ-F12 level. Thus, the reported energies for C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N species are obtained at CCSD(T)-F12/cc-pVTZ-F12//B3LYP/cc-pVTZ+ZPE(B3LYP/cc-pVTZ) employing the Gaussian  $16^{84}$  and MOLPRO<sup>78</sup> software packages.

#### Data availability

The data that support the plots within this paper and other finding of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

#### **Supplementary information**

Astrochemical modeling details, Figure S1 to S5, Table S1 to S7.



**Figure 1**. **Pathways to pyridine and (iso)quinoline.** A chain of reactions initiated through the formation of methylene amidogen radical ( $H_2CN^{\bullet}$ ) and cyanomethyl radical ( $H_2CCN^{\bullet}$ ) lead to the simplest representative of mono and bicyclic aromatic molecules carrying nitrogen. The reactions of atomic carbon and dicarbon with ammonia leading to methylene amidogen radical (5) and cyanomethyl radical (4) are investigated via our crossed molecular beam machine; our calculations also predict the formation of pyridine (1) and pyridinyl radicals (9-11) through the reactions of methylene amidogen with i/n-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub> and of cyanomethyl with propargyl. The reactions of pyridinyl radicals (9-11) with vinylacetylene (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>) forming (iso)quinoline are depicted in Ref. 29.



**Figure 2**. Laboratory data of the C-ND<sub>3</sub> and C<sub>2</sub>-NH<sub>3</sub> reactions. Laboratory angular distributions (A, C), and time-of-flights (B, D) for the carbon – D3-ammonia (A, B) and dicarbon – ammonia (C, D) reactions. The solid circles with their error bars represent the normalized experimental distribution; the open circles indicate the experimental data. The red lines represent the best fits obtained. Atoms are color coded as follows: carbon, gray; nitrogen, blue; deuterium, light blue; and hydrogen, white.



Figure 3. CM functions of the C-ND<sub>3</sub> and C<sub>2</sub>-NH<sub>3</sub> reactions. Center-of-mass translational energy distributions ( $P(E_T)$ ; A, D), angular flux distributions ( $T(\theta)$ ; B, E), and the corresponding flux contour map (C, F) for the carbon – D3-ammonia (A, B, C) and dicarbon – ammonia (D, E, F) reactions. The red lines represent the best-fit; shaded areas depict the error limits of the best fits.





**Figure 4**. **Potential energy surfaces of the reactions of carbon – D3-ammonia (A) and dicarbon – ammonia (B).** For the carbon – D3-ammonia reaction, energies provided in black are relative energies for the deuterated reactants, whereas the energies in red refer to the hydrogenated reactants. Corresponding Cartesian coordinates and vibrational modes are compiled in the Supplementary Information.





Figure 5. Formation pathways to pyridinyl radicals and the pyridine intermediate. Distinct pyridinyl radicals and pyridine can be formed from reactions of methylene amidogen ( $H_2CN$ ) with i/n-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub> isomers and the cyanomethyl ( $H_2CCN$ ) with propargyl (A) and cis-iminomethyl (HCNH) with i/n-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub> isomers (B).





**Figure 6**. **Results of the astrochemical model for Titan's atmosphere and TMC-1**. Mole fraction profiles for six species obtained from a one-dimensional photochemical model of Titan's atmosphere (A) and the fractional abundance of the gas-phase methylene amidogen (H<sub>2</sub>CN, red), cyanomethyl (H<sub>2</sub>CCN, blue), methyl cyanide (CH<sub>3</sub>CN, purple), vinyl cyanide (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>CN, olive), pyridinyl (C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N, navy), pyridine (C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N, orange), and (iso)quinoline (C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N, pink) plotted as a function of time (B). The solid black lines in Figure 6A represent the nominal model results, with 280 runs of the Monte Carlo analysis displayed as cyan lines. Please confer to the text for details on the error analysis and the assignment of the species. Astronomically observed fractional abundances of the four species are visualized with the colored horizontal bars in Figure 6B.

## **Supplementary information**

#### This file includes:

The file includes: Text: 853 words Number of references: 14 Number of figures: 5 Number of tables: 7

#### Astrochemical modeling

The main aspects of the chemistry of the formation of pyridine ( $C_5H_5N$ ) and ethylcyanoacetylene ( $C_2H_5C_3N$ ) (the most abundant linear  $C_5H_5N$  isomer deduced from production fluxes) and (iso)quinoline ( $C_9H_7N$ ) are presented below<sup>1-5</sup>:

$N + CH_3$	$\rightarrow$ H <sub>2</sub> CN + H	$\Delta H_R = -160 \text{ kJ/mol}$
$N + C_2H_3$	$\rightarrow$ CH <sub>2</sub> CN + H	$\Delta H_R = -292 \text{ kJ/mol}$
$C + NH_3$	$\rightarrow$ H <sub>2</sub> CN + H	$\Delta H_R = -217 \text{ kJ/mol}$
$C + CH_2NH$	$\rightarrow$ CH <sub>2</sub> CN + H	$\Delta H_R = -334 \text{ kJ/mol}$
	$\rightarrow$ CH <sub>2</sub> + HCN/HNC	$\Delta H_R = -293/-241 \text{ kJ/mol}$
$C_2 + NH_3$	$\rightarrow$ CH <sub>2</sub> CN + H	$\Delta H_R = -332 \text{ kJ/mol}$
$CN + CH_3CH_2CCH$	$\rightarrow$ C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> C <sub>3</sub> N + H	$\Delta H_R = -99 \text{ kJ/mol}$
	$\rightarrow$ C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> + HC <sub>3</sub> N	$\Delta H_R = -118 \text{ kJ/mol}$
CN + CH <sub>2</sub> CHCHCH	$2 \rightarrow C_5H_5N + H$	$\Delta H_R = -212 \text{ kJ/mol}$
	$\rightarrow$ CH <sub>2</sub> CHCHCHCN + H	$\Delta H_R = -96 \text{ kJ/mol}$
$H_2CN+C_4H_3$	$\rightarrow C_5H_5N$	$\Delta H_R = -585 \text{ kJ/mol}$
	$\rightarrow$ o-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>4</sub> N + H	$\Delta H_R = -147 \text{ kJ/mol} (-122, -129 \text{ for m-, p-})$

	$\rightarrow$ HCN + C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	$\Delta H_R = -301 \text{ kJ/mol}$
	$\rightarrow$ CH <sub>2</sub> NH + C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>2</sub>	$\Delta H_R = -177 \text{ kJ/mol}$
$CH_2CN + C_3H_3$	$\rightarrow C_5H_5N$	$\Delta H_R = -464 \text{ kJ/mol}$
	$\rightarrow$ o-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>4</sub> N + H	$\Delta H_R = -26 \text{ kJ/mol}$
	$\rightarrow$ HCCCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CN	$\Delta H_R = -292 \text{ kJ/mol}$
	$\rightarrow$ CH <sub>2</sub> CCHCH <sub>2</sub> CN	$\Delta H_R = -297 \text{ kJ/mol}$
$CH_2NCH + C_3H_3$	$\rightarrow C_5H_5N + H$	$\Delta H_R = -299 \text{ kJ/mol}$
$H + o-C_5H_4N$	$\rightarrow C_5H_5N$	$\Delta H_R = -438 \text{ kJ/mol}$
$CH_3 + CH_2C_3N$	$\rightarrow$ C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> C <sub>3</sub> N	$\Delta H_R = -318 \text{ kJ/mol}$
$CH_3 + o-C_5H_4N$	$\rightarrow$ o-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>4</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> N	$\Delta H_R = -410 \text{ kJ/mol}$
	$\rightarrow$ o-C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>4</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> N + H	$\Delta H_R = -34 \ kJ/mol$
$C_5H_4N + C_4H_4$	$\rightarrow$ C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>7</sub> N + H	$\Delta H_R = -241 \text{ kJ/mol}$

The rates of these barrier-free reactions are incorporated from capture theory when no experimental measurements exist, while the rates of the three-body reactions are taken to be equal to similar reactions of benzene derivatives. For some reactions such as  $CN + CH_2CHCH_2$  (and also  $CH_2CN + C_3H_3$ ) the formation of pyridine is in competition with the formation of nitriles, see for example<sup>1,4</sup>. The destruction of pyridine, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>C<sub>3</sub>N and quinoline occurs mainly through photodissociation, through reactions with  $N(^{2}D)^{6}$  and  $C_{2}H$ , and through reactions with ions such as HCNH<sup>+</sup>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5<sup>+</sup></sub>, NH<sub>4<sup>+</sup></sub>. Unlike benzene where ionic chemistry plays an important role in its formation through the  $C_4H_3^+ + C_2H_2$  and  $C_4H_3^+ + C_2H_4$  reactions<sup>7,8</sup>, ionic reactions do not appear to be effective in producing pyridine (nor likely quinoline). Indeed the pyridine forming reaction  $C_4H_3^+ + HCN$  is slow, in contrast to the benzene forming reaction  $C_4H_3^+ + C_2H_2^9$ , and even if the reaction  $C_4H_3^+$  +  $CH_2NH$  is fast (this reaction has never been studied to the best of our knowledge) the flux will be much smaller than the reaction  $C_4H_3^+ + C_2H_4$  because  $CH_2NH$  is much less abundant than C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> (CH<sub>2</sub>NH has not yet been detected in Titan's atmosphere). Moreover, the proton affinity of pyridine (937 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>) is very high which will induce a proton transfer from ions (HCNH<sup>+</sup>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5<sup>+</sup></sub>, NH<sub>4<sup>+</sup></sub> and so on) to C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N. If the electronic recombination reaction of  $C_5H_5NH^+$  does not lead to a 100% yield of  $C_5H_5N + H$ , not only will the ionic chemistry not induce the formation of pyridine, but it will promote its destruction instead.

The absorption spectrum of pyridine and quinoline and the products for the photodissociation
of pyridine has been studied. The products for the photodissociation of quinoline are deduced from photodissociation of similar species<sup>10-13</sup>. For pyridine (and quinoline) photodissociation, the rate we use is in fact the maximum limit. Indeed, as for benzene, the lifetime of  $C_5H_5N^{**}$  produced after photon absorption is quite long so some of these molecules will stabilize before dissociating<sup>13</sup>. On the other hand, the lifetime of pyridine is shorter than benzene (the pyridine lifetime is 0.1 µs following excitation at 193 nm compared with 10 µs for benzene) so photodissociation will be more efficient for pyridine than for benzene. The absorption of  $C_2H_5C_3N$  has not been studied to the best of our knowledge but the photodissociation of this species will be dominated by the absorption of the chromophore -C<sub>3</sub>N, so its absorption spectrum is taken to be the same as CH<sub>3</sub>C<sub>3</sub>N. The photodissociation products of C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>C<sub>3</sub>N are assumed to be C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> + HC<sub>3</sub>N and CH<sub>3</sub> + CH<sub>2</sub>C<sub>3</sub>N.

To evaluate the uncertainties on the nominal model profiles, obtained using the recommended rate constants, a Monte Carlo simulation was performed according to the method described in Benne et al.<sup>14</sup>. Briefly, the rate constants for all reactions were recalculated using their associated uncertainty factors,  $F_i$ , the temperature-dependent uncertainty factor, and  $g_i$ , a coefficient used to extrapolate  $F_i$  to lower temperature, allowing  $F_i(T)$  to be determined. Each rate constant was considered to be a random variable,  $k_i$ , with a log-normal distribution centered on the nominal value,  $k_{0_i}$ , with a standard deviation, log  $F_i$ . For bimolecular reactions,  $k_i$  was given by

$$\log(k_i) = \log(k_{0_i}) + \varepsilon_i \log[F_i(T)]$$

As  $\varepsilon_i$  is a random number with a normal distribution centered on zero and a standard deviation of one, this led to a 68.3 % probability of finding a  $k_i$  value within the interval  $\left[\frac{k_{0_i}}{F_i}, k_{0_i} \times F_i\right]$ . 280 simulations were performed using this procedure to establish the possible dispersion from the nominal mole fraction profiles displayed in Figure 6.



Figure S1. Schematic of the crossed molecular beam machine.





**Figure S2**. Scaled time-of-flight spectra recorded at the CM angles for m/z = 40 and 39 for the C<sub>2</sub>-NH<sub>3</sub> reaction.



Figure S3. Temperature dependence of the thermal rate constant k(T) for the p3 + H in the C + NH<sub>3</sub> reaction. The thermal rate constants are obtained using TST calculations.



**Figure S4**. Energy dependence of the suprathermal rate constants k(E) for the **p3** + H in the C + NH<sub>3</sub> reaction. The calculation details are described in Ref. 38.



**Figure S5**. Compilation of key bimolecular reactions and photodissociation processes newly introduced into the astrochemical model for TMC-1 leading to pyridine, pyridinyl, and (iso)quinoline.

**Table S1.** Peak velocity (v<sub>p</sub>) and speed ratios (S) of the atomic carbon (C; <sup>3</sup>P), dicarbon (C<sub>2</sub>;  $X^{1}\Sigma_{g}^{+}/a^{3}\Pi_{u}$ ), ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>; X<sup>1</sup>A<sub>1</sub>), and D3-ammonia (ND<sub>3</sub>; X<sup>1</sup>A<sub>1</sub>) beams along with the corresponding collision energy (E<sub>C</sub>) and center-of-mass angle ( $\Theta_{CM}$ ) for each reactive scattering experiment.

beam	$v_p (m s^{-1})$	S	E <sub>c</sub> (kJ mol <sup>-1</sup> )	$\Theta_{CM}$ (deg)
С	$2512\pm49$	$2.9\pm0.3$		
ND <sub>3</sub>	$1091\pm25$	$10.1\pm1.3$	$28.1\pm0.9$	$35.9\pm 0.5$
C <sub>2</sub>	$1451\pm19$	$3.2\pm 0.1$		
NH3	$1143\pm34$	$10.3\pm1.4$	$17.0\pm0.3$	$29.2\pm0.3$

**Table S2**. Statistical branching ratios (%) for the reaction of carbon with D3-ammonia (ND<sub>3</sub>) at the collision energies ( $E_c$ , kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>) of 0 and 28.1 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>.

Ec	p1	p2	p3	p4
0	8	41	33	18
28.1	7	33	29	31

	0.0	28.1
$(i1 \rightarrow i2)$	5.27×10 <sup>10</sup>	4.13×10 <sup>11</sup>
$(i2 \rightarrow i1)$	3.70×10 <sup>7</sup>	5.36×10 <sup>8</sup>
(il→p4)	8.09×10 <sup>9</sup>	1.37×10 <sup>11</sup>
$(i2 \rightarrow i3)$	1.56×10 <sup>11</sup>	2.73×10 <sup>11</sup>
$(i3 \rightarrow i2)$	1.13×10 <sup>11</sup>	2.01×10 <sup>11</sup>
$(i2 \rightarrow p2)$	5.35×10 <sup>11</sup>	9.16×10 <sup>11</sup>
$(i2 \rightarrow p3)$	4.36×10 <sup>11</sup>	8.12×10 <sup>11</sup>
$(i2 \rightarrow p4)$	6.41×10 <sup>10</sup>	1.64×10 <sup>11</sup>
(i3→i4)	5.84×10 <sup>11</sup>	8.16×10 <sup>11</sup>
(i4→i3)	1.64×10 <sup>12</sup>	2.48×10 <sup>12</sup>
$(i3 \rightarrow p1)$	3.24×10 <sup>12</sup>	4.45×10 <sup>12</sup>
$(i3 \rightarrow p2)$	7.71×10 <sup>11</sup>	1.26×10 <sup>12</sup>
(i3→p3)	4.60×10 <sup>11</sup>	8.50×10 <sup>11</sup>
(i4→p1)	2.12×10 <sup>13</sup>	2.98×10 <sup>13</sup>

**Table S3.** The RRKM rate constants  $(s^{-1})$  for the reaction of carbon with D3-ammonia (ND<sub>3</sub>) computed at collision energies of 0.0 and 28.1 kJ/mol.

Reactant 1	Reactant 2	Products	α	β	γ	No.
NII	C		4 00E 10	0	0	D 1
NH3	C	$H_2 CN + H$	4.00E-10	0	0	
	$C_2$	$U_2 C N + \Pi$	4.00E-10	0	0	N2 D2
СПЗ	IN N	$\Pi_2 \cup \mathbb{N}^+ \Pi$	4.00E-10 4.00E-10	0	0	K3 D4
С <sub>2</sub> П <sub>3</sub>		CH NH H	4.00E-10	0	0	K4 D5
		$CH_2NH^+H$	4.00E-10	0	2.1	KS D(
CH <sub>2</sub> NH	nv	$H_2 CN + H$	5.00E-09	0	5.1	К0 D7
CH <sub>2</sub> NH	C	$CH_2CN+H$	4.00E-10	0	0	K/
$C_2H_3$		$C_2H_2CN+H$	4.00E-10	0	0	
$CH_2CN$	CH	$C_2H_2CN+H$	4.00E-10	0	0	K9
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> CN	hv	$C_2H_2CN+H$	3.00E-09	0	3.1	K10
CH <sub>2</sub> NH	CH	$CH_2CNH+H$	4.00E-10	0	0	KII D12
CH <sub>2</sub> CNH	C	$C_2H_2CN+H$	4.00E-10	0	0	R12
CH <sub>2</sub> CN	hv	C <sub>2</sub> HN+H	3.00E-09	0	3.1	RI3
$C_2HN$	CH <sub>2</sub>	$C_2H_2CN+H$	4.00E-10	0	0	R14
$C_3H_3$	N	$C_2H_2CN+H$	4.00E-10	0	0	RI5
$C_3H_3$	hv	$C_3H_2+H$	3.00E-09	0	3.1	R16
$C_3H_2$	NH	$C_2H_2CN+H$	4.00E-10	0	0	R17
$C_3H_2$	hv	C <sub>3</sub> H+H	3.00E-09	0	3.1	R18
C <sub>3</sub> H	$NH_2$	$C_2H_2CN+H$	4.00E-10	0	0	R19
$C_2H_4$	hv	$C_2H_3+H$	3.00E-09	0	3.1	R20
$CH_3$	СН	$C_2H_3+H$	4.00E-10	0	0	R21
$C_2H_4$	CN	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> CN+H	4.00E-10	0	0	R22
$C_2H_4$	СН	$C_3H_4+H$	4.00E-10	0	0	R23
$C_3H_4$	hv	$C_3H_3+H$	3.00E-09	0	3.1	R24
$C_2H_6$	hv	$C_2H_4+H_2$	3.00E-09	0	3.1	R25
$C_2H_6$	СН	$C_3H_6+H$	4.00E-10	0	0	R26
$C_2H_3$	СН	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> +H	4.00E-10	0	0	R27
$C_2H_4$	С	$C_3H_3+H$	4.00E-10	0	0	R28
$C_3H_6$	СН	$C_4H_6+H$	4.00E-10	0	0	R29
$H_2CN$	$C_4H_3$	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>4</sub> N+H	4.00E-10	0	0	R30
CH <sub>2</sub> CN	$C_3H_3$	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>4</sub> N+H	4.00E-10	0	0	R31
$C_2H_2CN$	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> CN	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>5</sub> N+CN	4.00E-10	0	0	R32
$C_4H_6$	CN	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>5</sub> N+H	4.00E-12	0	0	R33
C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>5</sub> N	hv	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>4</sub> N+H	3.00E-09	0	3.1	R34
$C_5H_4N$	$C_4H_4$	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>7</sub> N+H	4.00E-10	0	0	R35
CH <sub>3</sub> CN	hv	CH <sub>2</sub> CN+H	3.00E-09	0	3.1	R36
$C_2H_3$	NH	CH <sub>3</sub> CN+H	4.00E-10	0	0	R37
CN	$CH_3$	CH <sub>2</sub> CN+H	4.00E-10	0	0	R38
$C_2H$	$\rm NH_2$	CH <sub>2</sub> CN+H	4.00E-10	0	0	R39
$C_2H_3$	hv	$C_2H_2+H$	3.00E-09	0	3.1	R40
$C_2H_4$	hv	$C_2H_2+H_2$	3.00E-09	0	3.1	R41
CH <sub>3</sub>	С	$C_2H_2+H$	4.00E-10	0	0	R42
$CH_2$	CH	$C_2H_2+H$	4.00E-10	0	0	R43
$CH_2$	NH	H <sub>2</sub> CN+H	4.00E-10	0	0	R44
CH	$NH_2$	H <sub>2</sub> CN+H	4.00E-10	0	0	R45
CH <sub>3</sub>	NH	CH <sub>2</sub> NH+H	4.00E-10	0	0	R46
$CH_2$	$\rm NH_2$	CH <sub>2</sub> NH+H	4.00E-10	0	0	R47
C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>5</sub> N	CH	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>5</sub> N+H	4.00E-10	0	0	R48
$C_3H_6$	CN	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>5</sub> N +H	4.00E-10	0	0	R49
CH <sub>3</sub> CN	С	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> CN+H	4.00E-10	0	0	R50

Table S4. Key bimolecular reactions and photodissociation processes associated with the  $C/C_2 - NH_3$  systems newly incorporated into the astrochemical model.

**Table S5**. Optimized Cartesian coordinates (Angstrom) and vibrational frequencies  $(cm^{-1})$  for the intermediates, transition states, reactants, and products involved in the reactions of carbon (C) with ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) at the CCSD(T)/aug-cc-pVQZ level.

Reag	gents		
NH <sub>3</sub>			
Η	0.2920763332	0.6431570428	-0.0000000704
Ν	0.2426306353	-0.3684334478	-0.000000879
Η	0.7606464234	-0.6823617387	-0.8116631239
Н	0.7606466082	-0.6823618562	0.8116632825
Frequ	uencies		
	1059.43	1673.76	1673.79
	3476.22	3607.15	3607.31
Prod	ucts		
CNH	2		
С	-0.9933203864	-0.9214443079	0.0019111645
Ν	0.1124136467	-0.2955814902	0.2602648600
Η	0.2975499258	0.6506602979	-0.0669802735
Η	0.8643903439	-0.7113712499	0.8065141390
Frequ	uencies		
-	729.14	1026.37	1431.05
	1627.18	3380.82	3452.96
H <sub>2</sub> CN	Ν		
Н	-2.6544106164	0.4788743740	-0.8724769137
Н	-2.6544073940	-1.0629837221	0.1942219438
С	-2.1083030395	-0.2077878248	-0.2173258026
Ν	-0.9021919501	-0.0214978272	0.0519437726
Tran	s-HCNH		
С	-1.2403610158	0.8976528810	0.1235983255
Ν	-0.0966015804	0.4604591028	-0.0630484877
Н	-1.8674903239	1.3560037585	-0.6456500726
Η	0.3919166204	0.0540003576	0.7329070547
Frequ	uencies		
-	915.27	975.80	1198.91
	1747.93	3057.20	3463.99
Cis-I	HCNH		
Н	-1.9207551690	1.3703203969	-0.6286635164
С	-1.2152373401	0.9038689002	0.0673580619
Ν	-0.0764022072	0.4558729561	-0.0482882515
Η	0.3992817164	0.4798667468	-0.9545312940
Frequ	uencies		
	856.12	895.91	1026.32
	1796.26	3008.66	3349.23
Inter	mediates		
i1			
С	-1.1894678183	-0.9542707245	0.0851101292
Ν	0.3105105939	-0.3613889756	0.0178554606
Н	0.2937207108	0.6557867370	0.0036902535
Н	0.8508218659	-0.6604236666	0.8263574396
Н	0.7864481175	-0.6844401806	-0.8213033347
Frequ	uencies		
-	564.20	774.84	775.14
	1311.16	1651.71	1651.94
	3408.61	3522.57	3522.89

i2

Н	-1.6922382002	-1.5923622445	0.3507131705
С	-1.2046714483	-0.8190124445	-0.2381403996
Н	0.2700264633	0.4934781122	0.2219812975
Ν	0.1158154341	-0.4496963491	-0.1096604394
Н	0.6980534112	-0.6416152941	-0.9143410390
Frequ	iencies		
	467.14	642.25	1086.37
	1111.59	1261.55	1635.63
	3116.57	3503.61	3585.55
i3			
Η	-1.9526769089	1.3839273143	0.0312517729
Η	-1.9522667175	-0.4066837897	0.5091839033
С	-1.4082796893	0.5307877328	0.4277311559
Ν	-0.0762237674	0.4380610522	0.0791584036
Η	0.5575364800	0.6455537103	0.8561111650
Frequ	iencies		
	597.96	725.46	1022.97
	1033.04	1208.50	1407.81
	3081.94	3181.15	3388.57
i4			
Н	-2.5271326402	0.5275089738	0.8455204920
Н	-2.5271282332	0.3823144949	-0.9293346016
Н	-2.5271189379	-1.0821206285	0.0838181791
С	-2.1449804709	-0.0574401193	-0.0000055465
Ν	-0.7243634224	-0.0574442745	-0.000000289
Frequ	iencies		
-	970.68	970.70	1052.49
	1388.10	1439.90	1440.07
	2966.17	3043.50	3043.74
Tran	sition states		
i1-i2			
С	-1.2904643133	-0.1622041734	0.0528994377
Ν	0.2574410299	-0.0943573664	-0.0086854701
Н	-0.4716490707	0.8827577429	0.0054427490
Н	0.7858269331	-0.3004802937	0.8309508648
Η	0.7188444210	-0.3257159094	-0.8806075814
Frequ	iencies		
-	1682.01i	669.38	828.24
	837.16	1135.33	1516.26
	2214.69	3458.50	3595.22
i2-i3			
Η	-1.2978772894	-0.6995688413	0.5912701261
С	-0.6602691565	-0.1125924912	-0.0618714970
Н	0.0653807966	0.8378001215	0.3924678722
Ν	0.7399349670	-0.1331852620	-0.0102571205
Н	1.1528306823	0.1075474730	-0.9116093807
Frequ	iencies		
-	2020.90i	568.49	885.60
	1145.06	1155.40	1252.39
	2362.67	3156.27	3455.42
i3-i4			
Н	-0.6199616799	0.4011258166	-1.0020966152
Н	1.0814113318	-0.0349079901	0.0564017817
Н	-0.7299868098	-0.9753435963	0.2554958557
C			
C	-0.2111511007	-0.1011742743	-0.1292105004

Freau	encies		
11040	2007.75i	808.34	863.01
	1086.54	1108.77	1370.37
	2338.18	3070.11	3186.26
TS4:	i4-H <sub>2</sub> CN+H		
Н	-2.4961864208	0.5206942498	0.8919184391
Н	-2.4962626561	0.3678856178	-0.9739658543
Н	-2.7882606466	-1.4991596464	0.1179012034
С	-1.9580041580	0.2681002147	-0.0266157351
Ν	-0.7120101186	0.0552975640	-0.0092390531
Frequ	encies		
	737.72i	377.59	535.50
	940.38	986.62	1365.80
	1577.32	3003.40	3080.00
TS5:	i1-CNH <sub>2</sub> +H		
С	-1.0709041950	-1.0215745615	0.0815068427
Ν	0.1992995094	-0.5514812678	0.0249796829
Η	0.4075914569	0.9178384447	-0.0046321396
Η	0.7910227493	-0.6624576001	0.8488020870
Н	0.7250244794	-0.6870620152	-0.8389464730
Frequ	encies		
	1677.25i	693.77	908.04
	1093.86	1107.31	1236.49
	1597.59	3373.76	3438.58
TS6:	i2-HNCH-trans+H		
Н	-1.7934092894	-1.4433736508	0.4134862479
С	-1.1054579840	-1.0667244438	-0.3437882844
Н	0.3372112649	0.7926245217	0.3620798321
Ν	0.1039854473	-0.7542380077	-0.1412403940
Н	0.6446555612	-0.5374964194	-0.9799844017
Frequ	encies		
	1288.62i	567.37	614.87
	892.88	1034.33	1210.47
	1576.15	3094.54	3436.63
TS7:	i3-HCNH-trans +H	1	
H	-2.0469895379	1.2516261050	-0.0816561852
H	-2.1449398866	-0.6628754098	0.4781219017
C	-1.2234029792	0.9056857999	0.5507866290
N	-0.0756399919	0.6235325772	0.1335310565
Н	0.6590613956	0.4/36/592//	0.8226535980
Frequ	encies	522 (1	70( 01
	9/4.091	533.61	/06.01
	920.00	996.70	1210.30
TCO	1641.00	3051.46	34//.31
158:	$13-H_2CN+H$	1 4105545666	0 0054255(74
H	-2.0104593049	1.4105545666	0.0854255674
Н	-2.0100006/4/	-0.4028402326	0.3693027994
U N	-1.400910/9/2	0.4/004/0050	0.2002930433
	-0.2294/8833/	0.4022099271	-0.034//83101
П Биолог	0.0049430124	0./11013/339	1.1029929059
гтеqu	1106 87:	460.21	605 36
	001 02	407.21 057 80	1363 78
	901.92 1568 82	902.09 2022 22	2106.24
TSO.	1300.03	5022.52	5100.54
137. N	_0.0626/02822	-0.0578100324	-0 6073326617
IN	-0.0020492023	-0.03/0199324	-0.00/332001/

С	0.1398712320	-0.0646430046	0.6169361531
Н	-0.2603333692	0.8121467167	-1.1067808513
Н	0.3959790624	0.7181600998	1.3408320025
Н	-1.5188517119	0.0147509759	1.4235729461
Freque	ncies		
	932.16i	414.52	631.96
	852.59	897.59	975.79
	1705.45	2992.14	3371.73
TS10:	i2-HCHN-cis +H		
С	0.0496204860	-0.1001076326	-0.6874776856
Ν	0.0878062752	0.0911919989	0.5499932305
Н	-0.6805889055	0.1387471724	-1.4641976588
Н	-0.6197544000	0.7120633340	0.9556393538
Н	-0.4015921914	-1.1739958577	1.5316373109
Freque	ncies		
	1146.69i	483.01	604.33
	838.40	963.20	1087.21
	1631.65	3046.70	3349.79

**Table S6**. Optimized Cartesian coordinates (Angstrom) and vibrational frequencies  $(cm^{-1})$  for the intermediates, transition states, reactants, and products involved in the reactions of dicarbon (C<sub>2</sub>) with ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) at the CCSD(T)/aug-cc-pVTZ level.

Reager	nts				
CC-sin	nglet				
С	0.9952159254	4 2	2.4895524659	0.0000000000	
С	1.8541340746	5 1	1.5802375341	0.0000000000	
Freque	ncies				
1839.7	4				
CC-tri	plet				
С	0.9714406887	7 2	2.5147227080	0.0000000000	
С	1.8779093113	3 1	.5550672920	0.0000000000	
Freque	ncies				
1626.6	4				
NH <sub>3</sub>					
N	0.9032657888	8 1	1.7990987104	-0.0283246089	
Н	1.916854387	1	1.7731051376	0.0161169887	
Н	0.5896810578	8 2	2.2379536100	0.8313585748	
Н	0 589658766	5 (	) 8346425420	0.0110690454	
Freque	ncies			010110090101	
1062.6	6 10	672.48		1672.58	
3463.4	3 3	592.09		3592 37	
Produc	s sts – Hydroge	n loss		5572.57	
n1'-H	CCN	1055			
рі 11 <u>2</u> С	-3 5113218320	9 (	0 6957951603	0.0000000000	
C	-2 2758036639	8	1 3417953683	0.0000000000	
N	-1 234495217	2	1 8863012203	0.0000000000	
н	-3 552524260	2 5	0 3831820446	0.0000000000	
и П	-3.332324209	5 - 6	1 2776602056	0.0000000000	
II Fragua	-4.420093010	0	1.2770002930	0.0000000000	
261 92	110105	10.01		620 50	
1029 1	4	10.91		1452 51	
2106.0	$\frac{1}{2}$	032.94 176 25		2288 10	
2100.0		1/0.55		5266.10	
$p_2$ -Cr	$\mathbf{NCH}_2$	7 (	0200504725	1 1727102221	
C N	0.2302/804/		0.0388304/33	-1.1/3/183331	
N	0.0/650144/8	8 -	0.0300441832	0.1628446127	
C	-0.05905/26/9	9 -1	0.0846127020	1.3440269914	
H	0.6338526302	2 -0	0.8175478564	-1.6908521866	
H	-0.063399950.	3	0.9450738400	-1.6799461854	
Freque	ncies	0.51		51 ( 00)	
267.65	0	351.	[/	516.29	
1082.8	8	1130.	14	1476.20	
2014.4	3	3172.	00	3302.50	
р3'-НN	NCCH				
С	-0.0000744810	6 -	0.0329406061	0.0594034496	
С	-0.0000823570	6 (	0.0061864152	1.3036509529	
Ν	0.0000552713	5 (	0.0838882631	-1.2183936925	
Η	0.000083384	1 -0	0.8287540002	-1.6778857414	
Η	0.0010174992	2 -0	0.0181745353	2.3664470687	
Freque	ncies				
282.32	40	09.51		450.54	
460.30	10	94.69	1	167.82	
1878.3	0 34	44.31	3	452.74	

p4'-CNCH2-cic-ccsd.out

С	-1.0315761990	1.0726409199	0.4815831706
С	0.4044794514	1.0816451737	0.0562025756
Ν	-0.9511133655	0.3419132509	-0.5012599035
Η	0.7739125694	1.8785380463	-0.5738577767
Η	1.1121975438	0.4212326091	0.5373319340
Freque	ncies		
451.03		698.74	914.41
972.08		1053.07	1477.66
1799.62	2	3147.81	3264.77
р5'-НС	CNCH-cic		
С	-2.7315575846	0.7532997051	0.3325871697
С	-1.3693002226	0.7562223352	0.0316040394
Ν	-1.8744114271	-0.4253195170	-0.0797057126
Η	-0.4075840205	1.2343059149	-0.0899684272
Η	-3.6091267453	1.1091715618	-0.1945170694
Freque	ncies		
676.60	806	.02	900.98
931.99	101	7.71	1263.96
1595.5	0 316	4.78	3228.10
р6'-НС	CNCH		
С	0.1436927101	-0.0459816405	-1.1364480880
Ν	0.0277999840	-0.1807549654	0.0932931191
С	-0.0452783852	-0.2416461749	1.3355246718
Η	0.7674068264	-0.6490795594	-1.7859582321
Η	-0.9799064978	-0.1798303414	1.8842323676
Freque	ncies		
418.61	4	431.84	548.08
645.35		930.91	1268.72
1793.8	0 3	165.51	3187.08
р7'-H <sub>2</sub>	NCC		
С	-3.3943594394	1.4021634927	-0.0330769642
С	-2.1955504586	0.9231724138	-0.0141800666
Ν	-4.6095313447	1.8872458411	-0.0524795501
Η	-4.7745758274	2.8794911116	-0.1298858597
Η	-5.4143929298	1.2822671408	0.0106224407
Freque	ncies		
250.95		277.15	457.39
1089.3	2	1136.16	1643.87
1992.7	1	3545.24	3655.93
Produc	cts – Diatomic l	OSS	
CCH <sub>2</sub>			
С	-4.4936456595	1.0604997146	0.0000000000
С	-5.7991757611	1.0026148420	0.0000000000
Η	-3.9909460566	2.0244443888	0.0000000000
Η	-3.9076025228	0.1448310545	0.0000000000
Freque	ncies		
334.50	7	35.53	1218.48
1658.2	0 3	122.94	3212.72
CH <sub>3</sub>			
С	-3.7439913569	0.9044748851	0.0000000000
H	-3.6827293956	1.9822470432	0.0000000000
H	-2.8412402496	0.3125198490	0.0000000000
H	-4.7080389979	0.4186282227	0.0000000000
Freque	ncies		
496.26	14	419.04	1419.32
3114.5	1 32	294.20	3294.52

CN			
CN	2 0225709169	0.0526850806	0 0505174149
C N	-3.9233/98108	0.0320839890	-0.03031/4148
N F	-2./505461210	-0.0086/56109	0.0511838882
Freque	ncies		
2047.0	2		
HCCH		0 501 501 00 40	0.5400120055
C	-2.2659004487	0.7915210348	-0.5489139075
С	-1.4048/549/9	1.101/2/8813	0.2430052110
Н	-3.0229375347	0.5189936474	-1.2450661960
Н	-0.6478374687	1.3743001563	0.9391389024
Freque	ncies		
592.63		744.05	748.25
1994.2	9	3394.15	3502.03
NH			
Ν	-5.0314562212	0.8270822024	0.0000000000
Н	-6.0681537788	0.8168677976	0.0000000000
Freque	ncies		
3316.6	6		
Produ	cts – triatomic l	OSS	
C <sub>2</sub> H			
С	-2.1251664279	1.4561036200	0.0000000000
С	-0.9116097073	1.3878936144	0.0000000000
Н	0.1513161352	1.3281227656	0.0000000000
Freque	ncies		
277.84		277.93	2004.03
3444.0	0		
CH <sub>2</sub>	-		
Ċ	0.5643229808	2.6925678760	0.0000000000
н	1 5382405669	2 1585901950	0.0000000000
Н	0.8863651323	3.7555525990	0.00000000000
Freque	ncies	01,000020000	0100000000000
1395 3	7	2911 72	2982 21
HCN	,	2,11.,2	2902.21
C	-2 9341609294	1 4371232641	0.0000000000
н	-4 0012095834	1 4232707382	0.00000000000
N	-1.7740994872	1 4521659977	0.00000000000
Freque	-1.7740774072	1.4521057777	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000
717 02	licies	717.04	2107.00
3/32 8	2	/1/.04	2107.00
J4J2.0	2		
шчс ц	3 5816631508	0.0806020456	0.0556058680
II N	-3.3810031308	0.0030320430	0.0330038080
C N	1 4270760626	-0.0099707083	-0.0321272636
C Emagua	-1.42/0/09020	-0.12/24340/2	-0.1551145525
AF2 FF	ncies	0.26.72	2905.04
455.55	2	2030.75	3803.94
NH <sub>2</sub>	2 20022 40105	0.0104707741	0 0000000000
N	-2.2893248185	0.0194/8//41	0.0000000000
H	-1.9068507422	0.9731738754	0.0000000000
H	-3.3042044392	0.18022/3504	0.0000000000
Freque	ncies		
1539.7	5 3	359.56	3453.36
Intern	nediates		
i1'			
С	-4.9343582319	0.5184036386	-0.1030368723
С	-3.7076291179	0.7389389301	-0.2407041336
Ν	-6.3357239293	0.2660792143	0.0551349170

Н	-6.7458168567	0.8773959426	0.7659701927
Η	-6.8433217313	0.4250964786	-0.8191006153
Н	-6.5095501328	-0.7008142042	0.3417365115
Freque	ncies		
868.10		1057.09	1057.19
1480.3	3	1661.85	1662.13
2018 7	4	3371.28	3442 49
3442.7	0	5571.20	5112.19
i?'	0		
12 C	0.0240002884	0.0001857275	0 4180000342
C	0.9349002884	-0.0001857275	0.4189000342
U N	-0.303/498/93	0.0000831182	0.04399/4343
IN II	-0.31/03363/3	-0.0001031324	-0.8040233922
п	-1.2138340840	0.0004960622	1.3023129801
H	-0.4366503735	0.8551862482	-1.3228665887
Н	-0.4370151917	-0.8554804727	-1.3226433891
Freque	ncies		
414.40		597.27	645.83
803.38		1036.24	1110.82
1135.8	5	1596.01	1674.95
3287.2	1	3553.84	3670.72
i3'			
С	-3.0316242732	0.1390802675	0.0355302879
С	-1.7491437648	0.1074562676	-0.0128452674
Ν	-2.4410981845	-1.1663409900	-0.4898229342
Н	-0.7535942490	0.5055079132	0.0235402942
н	-4 0008000538	0 5856085706	0 1459827921
н	-2 4276194747	-1 8219920289	0.2976148273
Freque	2.42/01/4/4/	1.0217720207	0.2770140275
527 A2	licies	556.01	716.00
970 65		072.22	1050.64
8/9.03	1	9/3.32	1039.04
114/.2	1	1303.30	1/23.00
3288.4	2	3342.30	3350.49
14'	0 00 00 10 10 10 1	0 (1100(5505	0.050450004
С	-2.9969018464	0.6442965597	0.0734523904
С	-1.7898594514	0.6788815786	-0.0258221061
Ν	-4.3502018494	0.6193080518	0.2609644739
Н	-0.7317082326	0.7090581293	-0.1139163400
Η	-4.8295219218	1.3519598506	-0.2448121841
Η	-4.7585066984	-0.2813441699	0.0501337660
Freque	ncies		
335.66		381.20	495.32
651.93		696.26	1053.69
1215.4	3	1649.41	2195.72
3468.1	2	3535.29	3624.70
i5'			
C	-1.5915491794	0.0743675121	0.5100854444
C	-0.0594291041	-0.0042577375	0.0875463765
N	-1 1225259530	-0.9377432845	-0 1395598083
н	0.2763211526	0.5856735264	-0 7567187504
и П	0.2703211320	0.2568823608	0.8433776770
11 U	1 2752250422	1 2262076556	0.0+33/10/10
п Бео	-1.5/35330423	-1.02039/0330	-0.344/309394
A 20 04	neres	711.07	060.07
428.94		/11.0/	900.97
965.30	1	1030.83	1145.56
1206.0	1	1485.16	1587.05
	0	371667	2580 22

i6'			
C	-3.5336584338	0.9452242240	0.1434747168
C	-2 2282978370	1 0377713288	-0.0069751689
N	-1 73/1358660	0.8686708763	0.0009751009
и	5 3444076380	0.8080798705	0.3060008261
и П	1 7677065026	0.7080255055	-0.3900908201
п	-1./0//903920	2.0003409788	-0.1309033323
п	-1.0219330317	0.1455100200	-0.01//01525/
Freque	encies	457 40	705 10
402.99		457.40	/05.10
903.17		996.93	1044.59
1132.9	4	1437.75	2072.91
3173.2	1	3268.21	3478.17
i7'			
С	-1.3448702716	0.5221913550	-0.1555211309
С	0.1003924279	0.4534726637	0.0799687810
Ν	-2.4906355389	0.5766588663	-0.3422119556
Н	0.4254170455	1.3310641561	0.6387662219
Н	0.6284265979	0.4206070286	-0.8729854907
Н	0.3388797392	-0.4431640697	0.6519835744
Freque	encies		
359.03		359.12	920.87
1063.2	1	1063.22	1416.36
1490.9	2	1491.09	2291.43
3060.8	8	3144 47	3144 55
i8'			511100
C	0 1312397935	-0 0273422675	0 8936355675
N	-0 7270848325	-0.0275422075	-0 3841334780
и	0.0732880768	0.06/1120028	1 2271505201
11	0.0732889708	0.9041139028	1.52/1505201
п	0.1/8/200430	-0.0001051005	1.3632916077
П	1.282/312423	-0.2032989931	-1.2003092733
C F	0.5284456091	-0.2009850074	-0.4954186625
Freque	encies	772 20	007 40
700.41		//2.30	987.40
996.28		039.35	1106.96
1264.6	8 1	510.77	1684.47
3115.6	8 3	3208.15	3226.58
i9'			
С	0.2188237836	0.0350389259	-1.1584936983
Ν	0.0069347177	-0.0494125908	0.1073631491
С	-0.0294278283	-0.0629584557	1.3335387238
Н	0.6493078956	-0.8101672039	-1.6764675568
Н	-0.0348452538	0.9508938049	-1.6731689524
Н	-0.9471891349	-0.4190442406	1.8082663247
Freque	encies		
332.28	Δ	165.08	690.84
903.79	9	946.16	1140.10
1195 07 1		492.92	1952.44
3085.9	5 3	152.93	3267.13
Transi	- ition states		2207.13
i1'-i2'	cion states		
C	-0 0000224478	0 7315569642	-0 6999477987
N	0.00000224478	_0 2131101257	0.8006015074
н	-0.0000070750	1 0446573757	0 5807381277
и П	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.5015151502	1 2/5076070
н Ц	0.000777/040	-0.3013131393	1.2430/00/00
C	-0.0010342030	-0.5015040720	-0.7801070024
U	-0.00001/0200	-0.57/0/01009	-0./0017/0030

Frequ	iencies		
1510.	.65i	513.43	654.46
800.1	5	847.88	963.18
1134.	38	1526.01	1579.27
2149.	.09	3511.20	3643.54
i1'-i4	•		
С	-0.2529780174	-0.0008754995	0.1981897162
С	0.1785624366	-0.0003380137	1.3920151241
Ν	0.0615389166	0.0001468492	-1.2358851854
Н	-0.2009444208	0.8507839909	-1.7169130755
Η	0.9308727346	0.0017262380	-0.3319439119
Η	-0.1975490456	-0.8512597811	-1.7173722504
Frequ	iencies		
1759.	.06i	195.48	274.13
819.4	4	893.05	922.61
1128.	04	1582.34	1893.70
2328.	.51	3502.90	3621.04
i2'-i3	•		
С	0.0448363805	0.8898131938	-0.5404035000
Ν	0.0872635416	-0.3366935268	0.8994138445
Η	0.2089632179	1.0173338244	0.7083085280
Н	-0.0357540472	-1.2899873136	-1.1967322541
Н	-0.8823848033	-0.3946520806	1.2379218943
С	0.0280379802	-0.4297992173	-0.5592476326
Frequ	iencies		
1416.	.76i	650.51	689.32
921.68		937.33	1083.79
1138.29		1282.63	1602.68
2281.	.15	3327.76	3338.81
i2'-i4	•		
С	0.7460718136	-0.0008484134	0.2875963435
С	-0.3196236681	0.0010365390	0.9766882194
Ν	-0.2478966855	-0.0004215887	-0.9775218373
Н	-1.1888487821	0.0012048268	1.6040810095
Н	0.0369609750	0.8229815062	-1.4941677273
Н	0.0371980701	-0.8232698933	-1.4948207961
Freau	iencies		
756.3	Oi	320.00	489.03
626.3	6	893.82	989.82
1127.	04	1567.13	1704.97
3365.	.06	3500.56	3608.21
i3'-i5	1		0000.21
C	-0 3216049178	0 1710877088	-0 6577835066
C	0.8956883618	-0 1455110473	-0 1164197254
N	-0 4989883855	-0 1104094931	0 7458525875
н	0.2134383539	-0.9357774491	-0.9649628872
н	-0.9008108393	0.5536032240	-1 4866576269
и Ц	-0.4021087404	0.7840517503	1 232/038/1/
Frequ	-0.4021907404	0.7640517505	1.2324930414
876.6		508 19	878 75
000 7	7	1005 94	1086.16
1161	90	1388 33	1/81 00
2199	82	3776 55	2/17 59
∠100. i3' i4	.02 I	5440.33	5417.30
13 -10 C	0 3735348085	-0.0338544062	0.0080311260
c	-0.3/33340703	-0.0336344003	1 2068605764
U	0.1940230843	0.1521044801	-1.3008003/04

Ν	0.2716163410	0.0687364067	1.1209335899
Η	0.7706378488	-0.7649202927	-1.5962517444
Н	-1.4720391525	-0.1259082484	-0.0657321539
Н	-0.3856521880	0.0593289481	1.9001504240
Freque	ncies		
391.57	I	456.39	640.99
948.38		1022.60	1055.92
1171.8	3	1367.03	1587.79
2950.2	3	2996.74	3471.31
i3'-i8'			
С	0.3441624285	-0.1048274843	0.7596440336
Ν	-0.6513021268	-0.1457778301	-0.1255944657
Н	-0.6678028412	0.7499824985	0.8026652307
Н	0.3110423673	-0.5852570560	1.7372110931
Н	0.9108965991	-0.6554080270	-1.2674923173
C	0 6619026486	0 2890835998	-0 7475152404
Freque	ncies	0.2090035990	0.7 175152101
2241 4	2i	317.10	800.63
873 77		1013 42	1056 44
1165 14	4	1254 33	1374 70
1996 1	5	2943 23	3112 76
i5'_i8'	5	2745.25	5112.70
C	-0.8151416221	-0.0010334925	0 1955680092
N	0.5094102063	0.0051654081	0.5842569311
н	-0.3260317015	-0.8154763461	1 0029810384
н	0.4882612246	-0.9019780951	-1 4454982314
н Ц	0.4154263761	0.0424803002	-1 3311765600
n C	0.4134203701	0.0183163736	-1.3311703000
Eraqua	0.2400444003	-0.0185105750	-0.8/138410/4
1/12 10		762.82	811.62
080 11	91	1013 18	1060.26
1177 6	n	1013.10	1516.85
2495 9	0	1314.72	2251.84
2403.0	0	5145.12	5251.64
IU -17	0.0422766620	0.0585150724	0.0442640745
C	0.0422700029	-0.0363139/24	-0.0443049743
U N	-0.0046074323	0.1050606450	1.5592252956
IN II	-0.04444/0519	0.0033461670	-1.2098531031
п	0.00/0803030	-1.19344388/9	-0.2095180442
п	0.929/9/2301	-0.08/2839031	1.8089138073
П Г	-0.9124443554	-0.0992440420	1.823/209923
Freque	ncies	227.07	220.59
1083.2	21	527.97	529.58
4/3.90	C	591.01 1420.9C	998.85
1018.0	0	1430.80	1892.90
2/34.5	0	3155.23	3239.34
10 <sup>°</sup> -19'	0.0400750424	0 10407(9750	0.0020002040
U N	0.0499/30424	0.1949/08/30	-0.9930802840
IN C	0.2894284082	-0.3413881483	0.1558498545
	-0.1118500962	0.2326341600	1.1100081052
H	0.8/0//065/9	0.2854362009	-1.69/6648404
H	-0.7619545692	0.9242909147	-1.0237810089
H F	-1.0315171604	0.84/6462491	1.01//935396
Freque	ncies	106.04	(02.07
482.75	l	496.84	693.06
827.26		11177 89	110736
1100 -	0	1027.05	1102.50

2883.13		305	7.47			3198.96
Triplet 1	reactants-0	C <sub>2</sub> H+NI	$H_2$			
C 0.2	1406831	-0.5504	43530	1.214	02335	
C -0.1	3445067	0.2997	74809	2.0523	87814	
Н 0.2	8214970	-0.6984	48108	-0.088	32047	
N 0.0	3155981	-0.0602	23769	-1.106	80139	
Н -0.9	5380658	0.1994	47821	-1.040	96675	
Н 0.5	6047946	0.8099	92776	-1.030	81286	
Frequen	cies					
1479.44	9i	164	.414		1	85.358
444.698		571	.514		:	827.791
1290.14	3	144	3.355		1	600.149
1857.84	-1	345	5.361		3	554.673
Van der	Waals Mi	nimum				
С -(	0.4406937	533	-0.3234	263552	2 -(	0.5941362302
С	0.4705218	199	0.3564	1968030	) -	1.2407949600
Ν	0.0202666	611	-0.0432	2962812	2	1.3608243596
Н	0.8208029	174	0.5774	1970992	2	1.3966044248
Н -	-0.7836959	985	0.371	842620	9	1.8157068741
Н	0.2415157	759	-0.9464	449903	8	1.7620211911
Frequen	cies					
72.15		238.	98			291.73
472.85		489.	16			1005.41
1587.60		1639	.27			1644.47
3466.06		3625	.12			3634.49

**Table S7**. Optimized Cartesian coordinates (Angstrom) and vibrational frequencies (cm<sup>-1</sup>) for the intermediates, transition states, reactants, and products involved in the pathways from H<sub>2</sub>CN<sup>•</sup>, cis-HCNH, and H<sub>2</sub>CCN<sup>•</sup> radicals to pyridine and pyridinyl radicals.

Int	ermediates				
N	0 385/37	1 200250	0 167033	1	
C IN	0.787321	1.239239	0.1070004		
C C	-1 863082	-0 5/03/8	0.079994		
C C	-0.603813	-0.095142	0.150001	-	
C C	0.406031	-0.099142	0.059026		
c	1 451701	-1.697261	-0.130030	)	
н	0.913723	2 848672	0.168024		
н	1 681512	1 166720	0.100024		
н	-2 095289	-1 591704	0.070403	, R	
н	-2 663680	0 167381	0.316134	, L	
н	2 281003	-2 341415	-0 479913	l l	
Fre	quencies	2.541415	0.47991.	,	
131	5830	165 9401		264 8221	
33	6 0832	487 7798	}	555 2548	
63	2.9441	655.7867	, 7	694.0683	
72	9 1735	771 4176	ñ	819 6866	
93	5 5021	958 2878	, ,	1066 3564	
120	5.9243	1268.308	81	1414.7085	
148	39.4531	1660.379	)9	1693.8677	
219	9.5097	3035.527	70	3149.6127	
316	52.8817	3261.200	)2	3467.0127	
i2''					
Ν	0.4438	576679	1.15055	84071	-0.4309098078
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С	-0.7608	831099	1.14160'	76566	-0.0493850848
С	-0.6875	494153	-2.49163	374783	-1.2059713972
С	0.1987	293616	-1.8394	121976	-0.7184024829
С	1.2768	56614	-1.1280	66558	-0.1386006873
Н	2.27209	01289	0.63434	490767	0.4080753452
Н	-1.45204	124298	1.86725	61668	-0.4694036441
Н	-1.14666	66684	0.44287	95255	0.6959319629
Н	-1.47179	914353	-3.05977	788639	-1.6390362887
Н	2.13367	63794	-1.71602	243314	0.1673072321
Fre	quencies				
111	.2549	155.6359		236.0377	
347	7.0416	415.6753	:	579.3046	
610	0.2701	631.4413	(	582.1259	
795	5.1164	840.1914	9	906.5206	
970	).9944	1055.7787	7	1077.9638	
121	6.9261	1258.538	35	1423.4055	
150	)5.9993	1631.452	23	1724.7337	
219	94.7745	3036.136	50	3146.4363	
315	51.7320	3170.020	00	3470.4076	
i3''					
Ν	0.3209	032145	-1.598	3031008	0.0236674737
С	1.6024	032627	-1.107	4968393	-0.3335764311
С	-1.9438	180083	-0.545	6244821	-0.3252197502
С	-0.7489	193153	-1.047	0903198	-0.1636461813
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Н	2.3385884111		-1.8844604064	-0.4919169681
Н	-2.3606993856		0.1245493957	0.4125978694
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Н	2.621278	8468	1.9166014144	0.46852487043
Frequer	ncies			
70.9759	)	125.8867	245.8180	
327.885	56	356.5984	504,1446	
529.344	17	674.3859	702.7065	
721.961	2	892.0032	898.4185	
904.800	)4	995.1426	1017.6454	
1116.45	550	1280 3020	1366 5653	
1454 83	339	1473 1939	2031 5375	
2112 93	385	3110 5007	3152 2684	
3171 11	49	3179 9485	3234 5683	
i4"		5177.7405	5254.5005	
N .	-0 698875	8407	1 1267296462	-0 1774601689
C	0.568250	01/13	1 15/281835	-0.1610021145
C	1 41227	0145	0 1278122005	0.4047422254
C	0 562082	22008	1 2/58222201	-0.4947422234
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C	0.099465	2000	-1.15//490/45	-0.494/803/41
U U	1.3/4900	52009	-0.019234/218	-0.0339023013
п	1.000102	23130	2.09/2595195	0.0009501/25
Н	-1./5390	8383	-0.0406292022	-1.5295642806
H	-0.89515	23952	-2.0/1968/212	0.5659305601
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H	-2.3080	365866	-0.171020732	0.1261082866
Frequer	ncies			
246.821	13	369.9522	478.5709	
567.69	94	593.9747	716.9793	
786.03	19	840.5193	869.5373	
888.61	01	929.9435	969.1541	
991.38	62	1142.6242	1204.4800	
1268.24	162	1285.1240	1321.1815	
1404.35	504	1450.4074	1638.3408	
1819.31	129	3024.1687	3080.1730	
3124.15	528	3163.8738	3174.0067	
i5''				
Ν	-0.38102	83198	1.0165112229	0.3024468279
С	0.90870	039471	1.1856420968	0.1400686544
С	-1.9127:	503971	-0.8033176124	0.1238249184
С	-0.6769	963999	-0.3091058572	-0.0094365759
С	0.60892	252133	-0.9925425453	-0.4163426467
С	1.69237	780152	-0.0174441861	-0.126319208
Н	1.33554	448665	2.1699258047	0.2878534745
Н	-2.1449	506564	-1.8211336869	-0.1565246692
Н	-2.7038	582424	-0.1901712525	0.5315453209
Н	0.7732	134739	-1.9750929209	0.0295433203
Н	0.65584	474996	-1.1603920631	-1.5044304166
Frequer	ncies			
132.045	57	280.4002	360.7234	
405.538	38	692.5977	712.5371	
756.290	)7	848.8171	869.9720	
940.453	39	954.4918	961.4774	
973.944	14	1036.8040	1129.9303	

1225.9002	1252.0573	1346.7961	
1368.8297	1424.6288	1447.2034	
1682.9441	2978.2972	3072,2903	
3152 3826	3176 7638	3244 6811	
i6"	517077050	521110011	
N	1 1/10513 0 1687	03 _0 202883	
IN C	-1.440313 0.1087	47 0.060215	
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C	-1.204/81 $-1.0102$	45 0.159054	
C	1.103/42 -1.4108	15 0.050037	
C	1.513044 -0.1593	11 -0.146926	
C	0.7/3248 1.0641	31 0.116/16	
H	-1.023403 2.1513	0.174095	
H	-1.858029 -1.8345	64 -0.254051	
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Н	2.538667 -0.0960	021 -0.522514	
Η	1.352854 1.9578	07 0.302286	
Frequencie	S		
86.1636	176.4700	258.7647	
347.4921	423.2845	545.3816	
616.0966	713.7198	822.9208	
844.0340	947.9610	971.3034	
993.1331	1053.1191	1079.6650	
1184.1962	1248.8240	1420.5409	
1479.6947	1568.9124	1662.0984	
1674.6659	2958.0010	3060.8211	
3161.0552	3163.4516	3187.6947	
i7''			
N -0.3250	656 1.178499 0.14	48884	
C 0.8251	81 1.674035 0.06	66574	
C -1.7021	139 -0.744909 0.1	21362	
С -0.4796	647 -0.209490 0.0	34025	
C 0.7411	80 -1.015762 -0.1	80564	
C 1 9915	599 -0.654373 -0.2	87177	
Н 0.9951	42 - 2.743063 - 0.14	48872	
H 17483	$304 \ 1\ 041667 \ -0\ 0$	98365	
H _1 8579	816 -1.809823 0.0	37566	
H _2 558	147 - 0.106873 - 0.2	78806	
Н 0.6220	147 -0.100075 0.2 101 -2.006034 -0.2	60081	
Frequencie	501 -2.090034 -0.2	09904	
105 0156	3 777 2128	204 2281	
205 7008	403 7103	520 6605	
676 1480	493.7103 640.6000	766 0342	
704 2101	040.0000 201.2246	/00.0342	
/94.2101	000.2141	928.0239	
946.9070	990.3141	1015.38/6	
1149.4864	1264.4663	1424.0187	
1490.3829	1653.8548	1/01.4364	
1/33.0366	2518.7911	3111.1026	
3148.1583	3167.7159	3262.1691	
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N -(	0.7292145011	1.1458653784	-0.6421200114
С	0.5911327122	1.2000919561	-0.5123567789
С -	1.3503864737	0.0178200226	-0.5872979444
С -	0.6272193001	-1.1892936419	-0.0647640312
С	0.8383711285	-1.079798316	-0.3024108535
С	1.4045805051	0.0451595367	-0.7806193936
Н	1.0183638986	2.1187201801	-0.1236424972

Н	-2.319027671	7	-0.0649873219	-1.0711340439
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Frequencie	es			
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784.0421	819.	1163	858.8821	
884.0443	930.0	0744	993.1080	
1074.6735	1163	.2201	1199.8168	
1248.4787	1279	0.6555	1325.8255	
1370.3485	1391	.7727	1526.3940	
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3133.1478	3143	.2087	3173.1282	
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С	-0.687032	-0.052345	0.075816	
Ċ	0.072171	1.263454	0.010626	
Č	1 324579	0.875721	-0.128973	
н	2 084819	-1 137611	-0 703298	
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С	-0.66548191	12 -	0.3128727266	0.0095638082
С	0.58968907	-	1.0079827176	-0.2901709714
С	1.558163198	34 -	0.0736927105	-0.2333051205
Н	1.36954443	53	2.1435233327	0.2250157762
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Н	-2.74017742	34 -(	0.1864497137	0.3057695905
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Frequencia			0.201119010	0.570272020
215 8776	361.2	693	524 2419	
656 7713	714.7	2025	771 6220	
804 8083	/ 17. / 855 5	774	910 1132	
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3217.6542	2 3238.7427	3248.0791		
i11"				
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С	1.5629422893	0.0422027433		-0.4590315302
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262 8914	398 2524	596 4878		
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082.9820	//3.3911	803.0070		
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1044.1842	2 1076.6567	1133.4898		
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214 7525	202 0000	442 0225		
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1018.0630	) 1162.0432	1179.9352		
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H 1	.0742733952	2.1815763129	0.	
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Frequer	ncies				
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670.68	38	720.6418	768.855	0	
900.16	29	963.6626	1011.102	9	
1012.24	52	1022.8882	1051.60	37	
1080.15	13	1095.8266	1172.89	86	
1243 42	33	1282 6877	1390.40	50	
1/77 08	211	1517 /330	1620.7	86	
1627.01	12	2145 5422	2149.29	00	
2171.60	12	2199 2004	2105.00	52	
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Ν	1.00816	07036	1.616326279	-0.	.0089725479
С	-1.6689:	545179	-0.7775443	<b>6</b> 7 0	.1955595128
С	-0.4091	521361	-0.3306014	09 0.0	0776780519
С	0.69671	73745	-1.21942176	19 -0	.0665490791
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Н	-1.0624	442902	1.72931184	47 0.	2117290345
Н	0.97879	32647	2.633983410	8 0.0	)266889756
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и П	2 4011	670011	0.0828280	749 0	202822762
П П	2.4911	17761	-0.0626269	149 0 06 0	0.303623703
11 E	2.43332	.17701	-2.02401733	-0	1.2934239807
riequei		155 (702	260 157		
155.518	6 / 200	155.6702	260.157	-	
311.980	09	4/5.1999	534.234	5	
670.97	66	674.7578	679.820	6	
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960.97	39	962.4278	1109.593	2	
1192.63	83	1332.2631	1408.89	86	
1450.12	202	1649.2735	1697.23	20	
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3243.33	12	3462.3234	3471.3	71	
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C	1 620604	720	1 2022/11/086	0.8035080-	-12 
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C	-0.333742	1633 -	0.4/92349302	0.80419	00592
C	0.8082377	258 -0	0.11215002	0.091397	8833
C	1.5624239	95 0.3	3011315002	0.65636303	581
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Н	2.3292484	925 0	.3064835655	1.4412005	5219
Н	2.1360954	469 0	.373273449	-0.2762118	584
Frequer	ncies				
126.064	1	278.2498	348.6203		
549.36	59	621.5931	678.259	3	
803.31	56	804.0417	898.682	)	
924 17	59	933 6198	960.054	° 6	
1016 50	48	1053 0580	1158 60	38	
1010.39	97 1	1055.7500	1100.00	50	
1241.23	00 <del>1</del>	1426 2470	1505.2	50	
1301.83	07	1450.24/8	1644.6	20	
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С	-0.4167830	5403	-0.0951	764916	0.0348529178
Ċ	1.0089124	695	-0.32572	71122	-0.1343139427
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н	0.8595400	707	2 82377	33985	0.0045736483
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Freque	ncies	047	1.5157.	575105	0.2203424041
132 544	55	303 5686	ί.	334 7713	
605.69	007	676 759	, 7	702 8028	
734.25	27	812 280	1	820 2104	
924.25		010.570	+ 1	046 7066	
070.01	50	910.370	+ 7	940.7900	2
1100 53	32	1286 649	/ 20	1200.447.	, 21
1100.3	255	1404.04	0フ 10	1550.240	) I ) Q
1430.0	555	2140.05	19	2200.052	20
2208.10	249	2226.92	12	2507.260	)4 )(
3208.1	957	3220.83	13	3397.205	10
П/~ С	0.216255	0070	1.05200	15012	0 1044261807
U N	-0.2102330	JZ / Z 0 1	1.03290	0254	0.104450160/
N C	0.9008052	81 5027	1.04/110	9234	-0.0080302418
C	-1.2/9928:	5937 471	-1.2223	485004	0.136454034
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C	1.2014504	235	-0./4913	032395	-0.1209631373
C	1.847/860	721	0.43064	33592	-0.1480399181
H	-1.09/1859	939	1.6/0462	24632	0.2255328782
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802.28	92	831.399	998 900.4739		
948.52	.91	949.840.	.03 965.4203		
991.70	074	999.665	9	1121.1981	l
1261.18	888	1307.64	38	1343.529	<i>)</i> 2
1458.90	608	1544.07	75	1605.529	93
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3219.83	309	3223.21	82	3244.347	70
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Ν	-0.008114	1748	1.55113	325065	-0.9693561761
С	-2.0647030	5922	0.39291	190629	-1.443937182
С	-1.2090137	7499	-0.7760	333608	-1.7888368684
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С	0.6437118	775	0.57842	70591	-1.5955532682
Н	-1.694028	7427	2.02494	411744	0.0845558301
Н	-2.549582	3334	0.74729	951326	-2.3598925171
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Н	0.7768660	095	-1.61747	710767	-1.7356290419
Н	1.5322947	484	0.85137	61144	-2.1553489841

Frequer	ncies				
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784.24	08	819.4467	7	859.0195	
883.88	48	929.5247	7	993.1945	
1074.87	/21	1162.992	24	1199.5593	3
1247.61	.27	1280.086	57	1325.5719	)
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Frequer	ncies				
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649.13	45	678.7968	3	745.5298	
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C	1 1072127	(24	1.54291	90373	0.1051259027
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Frequer	ncies				
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645.48	05	672.7497	7	741.5567	
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970.35	72	1013.314	6	1044.9947	
1060.07	/01	1087.735	55	1195.7398	3
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Frequer	icies	00 770 (		441 7000		
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С	-1.0013441	891	0.11105	64795	-0.2584	714891
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Frequer	ncies					
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863.23	79	898.6014		971.3153		
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1455.51	57	1517.243	6	1572.240	57	
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3182.79	943	3208.972	9	3545.95	73	
Transit	ion states		-		-	
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U U	1.550/50	07/4/ 27000	-0.01	124030120	) )	0.077210/7/4
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Frequencies

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Frequenc	2.521752555	0.1522550407	0.0570141057
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542 2720	580 0336	618 0123	2	
708 00/0	783 6027	820 0422	2	
909 9062	939 2935	1035 283	, 7	
1070 2840	1133 632	7 1164 770	/ )3	
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298 3166	436 1732	546 6085		
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897 5876	945 0907	958 6717		
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1251 5165	1418 3948	8 1508 8004		
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Frequencies	2.303780	0.299015	0.339809	
510.0623i				
276 2802	561 5614	635 0204		
730 8253	776 4670	805 6227		
827 1376	868 1204	005.0227		
003 3516	1012 8552	1055 1752		
1071 8208	112.0352	1055.1752		
1071.8298	120.4074	1127.7040 1127.7040		
1219.3432	1303.903.	1420.9901		
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2047 7102	2127 224	1 2160	) 2775
2004/11/22	2221 1/24	+ 5100	.3223
3204.11/2	3231.1628	5	
11''-17''			
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Frequencies				
624.0383i				
80.8279	138.98	801		
183 6088	260	4162	343 9896	
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С	-0.694278	-0.012904	0.051494	
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Frequencies	0.405401	2.227020	0.011209	
506 2002;				
162 1764	2010	0001		
266.0625	204.0	000 <del>4</del> 7410	(09 (022	
300.9033	4/8.	7418	008.0932	
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Н	2 222314	-1 208042	0 372627	
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212.2001 332.3372   ADG GTGA SG1 0GG2 G20 5151				
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н		-1 129543	2 059697	0.147127	,	
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242.00	063	297.	9304	433.433	l 7	
340.30	10	620.	8120 5472	/01./30	/	
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Freque	ncies					
100.36	33i					
188.864	48	282.1	.239			
365.69	946	454.	3269	558.3478	3	
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860.96	62	954.	4602	969.6213	3	
980.17	88	1063	.0984	1093.102	24	
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1468.0994 1544		.8990	1641.56	59		
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3164.02	261	3171	.1129	3188.02	67	
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C	1.0400300.	325	0.498064	6055	0.1013355964	
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Н	-2.4621856	5154	-0.48872	216617	0.4677948342	
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Freque	ncies					
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585.55	48	631.3610	)	699.5581		
758.61	10	815.6566	5	880.2329		
926.83	76	955.8403	ŝ	1003.0608		
1121 49	964	1202 787	70	1327 957	1327 9573	
1430.69	953	1520 368	86	1645 5225		
1721.88	899	3039 508	30 87	3050 559	3	
3145.94	108	3206 236	52	3245 078	)	
i14"_i1	<b>6</b> "	5200.250	)2	5245.070	0	
п <b>ч</b> -пч С	-0 1516478	2006	1 18135	18377	0.0861964656	
N	0.7422073	030	2 066776	54641	-0.0533802/00	
C	0.8041270	)658	1 17064	5712/2	0.1787567741	
C	0.1660842	1058 157	-1.1/00.	76728	0.1/8/30//41	
C	1 5/32061	7 <i>57</i> 257	0.23998	08145	0.0208024505	
C	2 7684650	975	0.70666	07409	-0.19/001000/	
с u	2.7064030	025	1 20215	0/400 19177	-0.39//02/114	
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п	0.5519905	420	2 2 2 2 1	012/	0.0144227475	
п	-0.0143/01	0005	-2.2331	555/08 212471	0.1423223633	
п	-1.6236302	492	-0.8333.	75740	0.34318/0303	
П	2.0343820	482	-1.80400	/3/49	-0.285599458	
Frequer		150 6674	-	100 (002		
528.407	77 <i>i</i>	158.6675	5	180.6082		
528.407 224.02	77 <i>i</i> 90	158.6675 249.4671	5	180.6082 330.7306		
528.407 224.02 490.04	77 <i>i</i> 90 88	158.6675 249.4671 514.7200	5   )	180.6082 330.7306 699.0250		
528.407 224.02 490.04 733.92	77 <i>i</i> 90 88 71	158.6675 249.4671 514.7200 744.3921	5     	180.6082 330.7306 699.0250 860.0363		
733.92 943.92	77 <i>i</i> 90 88 71 58	158.6675 249.4671 514.7200 744.3921 954.6500	5         	180.6082 330.7306 699.0250 860.0363 1107.0266		
733.92 943.92 1180.19	77 <i>i</i> 90 88 71 58 954	158.6675 249.4671 514.7200 744.3921 954.6500 1325.439	5 1 ) 1 5 96	180.6082 330.7306 699.0250 860.0363 1107.0266 1404.3683	8	
733.92 943.92 1180.19	77 <i>i</i> 90 88 71 58 954 944	158.6673 249.4671 514.7200 744.3921 954.6500 1325.439 1652.785	5 1 1 5 96 55	180.6082 330.7306 699.0250 860.0363 1107.0266 1404.3683 1696.683	8	
733.92 943.92 1180.19 1454.19	77 <i>i</i> 90 88 71 58 954 954 944 840	158.6675 249.4671 514.7200 744.3921 954.6500 1325.439 1652.785 2394.437	5 1 1 5 6 5 5 7 6	180.6082 330.7306 699.0250 860.0363 1107.0266 1404.3683 1696.6834 3026.229	8 4 1	
733.92 943.92 1180.19 1454.19 1989.08 3156.14	77 <i>i</i> 90 88 71 58 954 954 944 840 486	158.6675 249.4671 514.7200 744.3921 954.6500 1325.439 1652.785 2394.437 3244.555	5 1 5 6 6 5 5 5 7 6 5 2	180.6082 330.7306 699.0250 860.0363 1107.0266 1404.3683 1696.683 3026.229 3472.470	8 4 1 4	
224.02 490.04 733.92 943.92 1180.19 1454.19 1989.08 3156.14 <b>i15"-i1</b>	77 <i>i</i> 90 88 71 58 954 944 840 486 7"	158.6675 249.4671 514.7200 744.3921 954.6500 1325.439 1652.785 2394.437 3244.555	5 1 1 5 6 5 5 5 5 2	180.6082 330.7306 699.0250 860.0363 1107.0266 1404.3683 1696.683- 3026.229 3472.470-	8 4 1 4	
require 528.407 224.02 490.04 733.92 943.92 1180.19 1454.19 1989.08 3156.14 <b>i15"-i1</b> C	77 <i>i</i> 90 88 71 58 954 944 840 486 <b>7</b> " -0.40771111	158.6675 249.4671 514.7200 744.3921 954.6500 1325.439 1652.785 2394.437 3244.555	5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	180.6082 330.7306 699.0250 860.0363 1107.0266 1404.3683 1696.6834 3026.229 3472.4704	8 4 1 4 0.3712711844	
requier 528.407 224.02 490.04 733.92 943.92 1180.19 1454.19 1989.08 3156.14 <b>i15"-i1</b> C N	77 <i>i</i> 90 88 71 58 954 944 840 486 <b>7</b> " -0.40771111 0.7860547	158.6675 249.4671 514.7200 744.3921 954.6500 1325.439 1652.785 2394.437 3244.555 759	5 1 5 6 5 7 6 5 7 1.32587 1.792428	180.6082 330.7306 699.0250 860.0363 1107.0266 1404.3683 1696.6834 3026.229 3472.4704 89691 32893	8 4 1 4 0.3712711844 0.3282077467	
Frequer 528.407 224.02 490.04 733.92 943.92 1180.19 1454.19 1989.08 3156.14 <b>i15"-i1</b> C N C	77 <i>i</i> 90 88 71 58 954 944 840 486 7" -0.4077111 0.7860547 -1.5312309	158.6675 249.4671 514.7200 744.3921 954.6500 1325.439 1652.785 2394.437 3244.555 759 157 0674	5 1 5 5 5 5 5 1.32587 1.792428 -0.93248	180.6082 330.7306 699.0250 860.0363 1107.0266 1404.3683 1696.683- 3026.229 3472.470- 89691 32893 86732	8 4 1 4 0.3712711844 0.3282077467 0.3319088841	
Frequer 528.407 224.02 490.04 733.92 943.92 1180.19 1454.19 1989.08 3156.14 <b>i15"-i1</b> C N C	177 <i>i</i> 90 88 71 58 954 944 840 486 7" -0.4077111 0.7860547 -1.5312309 -0.4484470	158.6675 249.4671 514.7200 744.3921 954.6500 1325.439 1652.785 2394.437 3244.555 759 157 0674	5 1 5 5 5 5 5 1.32587 1.792428 -0.93248 -0.146588	180.6082 330.7306 699.0250 860.0363 1107.0266 1404.3683 3026.229 3472.4704 89691 32893 36732 89081	8 4 1 4 0.3712711844 0.3282077467 0.3319088841 0.306526473	
Frequer 528.407 224.02 490.04 733.92 943.92 1180.19 1454.19 1989.08 3156.14 <b>i15"-i1</b> C N C C C	77 <i>i</i> 90 88 71 58 954 954 954 954 954 954 954 954 954 7" -0.4077111 0.7860547 -1.5312309 -0.4484470 0.95480733	158.6673 249.4671 514.7200 744.3921 954.6500 1325.439 1652.785 2394.437 3244.555 759 157 0674 023 351	5 1.32587 1.32587 1.792428 -0.93248 -0.93248 -0.64358	180.6082 330.7306 699.0250 860.0363 1107.0266 1404.3683 3026.229 3472.4704 89691 32893 36732 89081 97836	8 4 1 4 0.3712711844 0.3282077467 0.3319088841 0.306526473 0.2924879956	
Frequer 528.407 224.02 490.04 733.92 943.92 1480.19 1454.19 1989.08 3156.14 <b>i15"-i1</b> C N C C C C	77 <i>i</i> 90 88 71 58 954 954 954 954 954 954 954 954 954 954	158.6675 249.4671 514.7200 744.3921 954.6500 1325.439 1652.785 2394.437 3244.555 759 157 0674 023 351 613	5 1.32587 1.32587 1.792428 -0.93248 -0.146588 0.606631	180.6082 330.7306 699.0250 860.0363 1107.0266 1404.3683 1696.6834 3026.229 3472.4704 89691 32893 86732 89681 97836 4721	8 4 1 4 0.3712711844 0.3282077467 0.3319088841 0.306526473 0.2924879956 0.232184303	
Frequer 528.407 224.02 490.04 733.92 943.92 1454.19 1989.08 3156.14 <b>i15"-i1</b> C N C C C C C H	77 <i>i</i> 90 88 71 58 954 944 840 486 7" -0.4077111 0.7860547 -1.5312309 -0.448447( 0.9548073) 1.6332598 -1.270161(	158.6675 249.4671 514.7200 744.3921 954.6500 1325.439 1652.785 2394.437 3244.555 759 157 0674 023 351 613 0801	5 1.32587 1.32587 1.792428 -0.93248 -0.146588 0.606631 1.97885	180.6082 330.7306 699.0250 860.0363 1107.0266 1404.3683 1696.6834 3026.229 3472.4704 89691 32893 36732 89691 32893 36732 89081 97836 4721 2972	8 4 1 4 0.3712711844 0.3282077467 0.3319088841 0.306526473 0.2924879956 0.2332184303 0.4459742258	
Frequer 528.407 224.02 490.04 733.92 943.92 1180.19 1454.19 1989.08 3156.14 <b>i15"-i1</b> C N C C C C C H H	77 <i>i</i> 90 88 71 58 954 944 840 486 7" -0.4077111 0.7860547 -1.5312309 -0.448447( 0.9548073) 1.6332598 -1.2701610 -1.4220055	158.6675 249.4671 514.7200 744.3921 954.6500 1325.439 1652.785 2394.437 3244.555 759 157 0674 023 351 613 0801 582	5 1.32587 1.32587 1.792428 -0.93248 -0.146588 -0.64358 0.606631 1.97885 -2.00775	180.6082 330.7306 699.0250 860.0363 1107.0266 1404.3683 1696.6834 3026.229 3472.4704 89691 32893 36732 89691 32893 36732 89081 97836 4721 2972 31889	8 4 1 4 0.3712711844 0.3282077467 0.3319088841 0.306526473 0.2924879956 0.2332184303 0.4459742258 0.2936155434	
Frequer 528.407 224.02 490.04 733.92 943.92 1180.19 1454.19 1989.08 3156.14 <b>i15"-i1</b> C N C C C C C H H H	77 <i>i</i> 90 88 71 58 954 944 840 486 77 -0.4077111 0.7860547 -1.5312309 -0.4484470 0.95480733 1.6332598 -1.2701610 -1.4220055 -2.5340314	158.6675 249.4671 514.7200 744.3921 954.6500 1325.439 1652.785 2394.437 3244.555 759 157 0674 023 351 613 0801 582 468	5 1.32587 1.32587 1.792428 -0.93248 -0.146588 -0.64358 0.606631 1.97885 -2.007752 -0.527102	180.6082 330.7306 699.0250 860.0363 1107.0266 1404.3683 1696.6834 3026.229 3472.4704 89691 32893 86732 89691 32893 86732 89081 97836 4721 2972 31889 26423	8 4 1 4 0.3712711844 0.3282077467 0.3319088841 0.306526473 0.2924879956 0.2332184303 0.4459742258 0.2936155434 0.3986413571	
Frequer 528.407 224.02 490.04 733.92 943.92 1180.19 1454.19 1989.08 3156.14 <b>i15"-i1</b> C N C C C C C H H H H H	77 <i>i</i> 90 88 71 58 954 944 840 486 77 -0.4077111 0.7860547 -1.5312309 -0.4484470 0.95480733 1.63325988 -1.2701610 -1.4220055 -2.5340314 2.6974054	158.6675 249.4671 514.7200 744.3921 954.6500 1325.439 1652.785 2394.437 3244.555 759 157 0674 023 351 613 0801 582 468 0006	5 1.32587 1.32587 1.792428 -0.93248 -0.93248 -0.146588 -0.64358 0.606631 1.97885 -2.007753 -0.527100 0.749305	180.6082 330.7306 699.0250 860.0363 1107.0266 1404.3683 1696.683- 3026.229 3472.470- 89691 32893 86732 89691 32893 86732 89081 97836 4721 2972 31889 26423 56632	8 4 1 4 0.3712711844 0.3282077467 0.3319088841 0.306526473 0.2924879956 0.2332184303 0.4459742258 0.2936155434 0.3986413571 0.3757201634	
Frequer 528.407 224.02 490.04 733.92 943.92 1180.19 1454.19 1989.08 3156.14 <b>i15"-i1</b> C N C C C C C H H H H H H	77 <i>i</i> 90 88 71 58 954 944 840 486 7" -0.4077111 0.7860547 -1.5312309 -0.448447( 0.95480733 1.6332598 -1.2701610 -1.4220055 -2.5340314 2.6974054 1.5769229	158.6675 249.4671 514.7200 744.3921 954.6500 1325.439 1652.785 2394.437 3244.555 759 157 0674 023 351 613 0801 582 468 006 837	5 1.32587 1.32587 1.792428 -0.93248 -0.93248 -0.146588 -0.64358 0.606631 1.97885 -2.007753 -0.527103 0.749305 0.043294	180.6082 330.7306 699.0250 860.0363 1107.0266 1404.3683 1696.683- 3026.229 3472.470- 89691 32893 36732 89691 32893 36732 89081 97836 4721 2972 31889 26423 56632 8894	8 4 1 4 0.3712711844 0.3282077467 0.3319088841 0.306526473 0.2924879956 0.2332184303 0.4459742258 0.2936155434 0.3986413571 0.3757201634 -0.8337370036	
Frequer 528.407 224.02 490.04 733.92 943.92 1180.19 1454.19 1989.08 3156.14 <b>i15"-i1</b> C N C C C C C H H H H H H Frequer	77 <i>i</i> 90 88 71 58 954 944 840 486 7" -0.4077111 0.7860547 -1.5312309 -0.448447( 0.95480733 1.6332598 -1.2701610 -1.4220055 -2.5340314 2.6974054 1.5769229 ncies	158.6675 249.4671 514.7200 744.3921 954.6500 1325.439 1652.785 2394.437 3244.555 759 157 0674 023 351 613 0801 582 468 006 837	5 1.32587 1.32587 1.792428 -0.93248 -0.93248 -0.146588 -0.64358 0.606631 1.97885 -2.007755 -0.527105 0.749305 0.043294	180.6082 330.7306 699.0250 860.0363 1107.0266 1404.3683 1696.6834 3026.229 3472.4704 89691 32893 86732 89081 97836 4721 2972 31889 26423 56632 8894	8 4 1 4 0.3712711844 0.3282077467 0.3319088841 0.306526473 0.2924879956 0.2332184303 0.4459742258 0.2936155434 0.3986413571 0.3757201634 -0.8337370036	
Frequer 528.407 224.02 490.04 733.92 943.92 1180.19 1454.19 1989.08 3156.14 <b>i15"-i1</b> C N C C C C C H H H H H H Frequer 778.51	77 <i>i</i> 90 88 71 58 954 944 840 486 7" -0.4077111 0.7860547 -1.5312309 -0.448447( 0.95480733 1.6332598 -1.2701610 -1.4220055 -2.5340314 2.6974054 1.5769229 ncies 30 <i>i</i>	158.6675 249.4671 514.7200 744.3921 954.6500 1325.439 1652.785 2394.437 3244.555 759 157 0674 023 351 613 0801 582 468 006 837	5 1.32587 1.32587 1.792428 -0.93248 -0.146588 -0.64358 0.606631 1.97885 -2.00775 -0.52710 0.749305 0.043294 1	180.6082 330.7306 699.0250 860.0363 1107.0266 1404.3683 1696.683- 3026.229 3472.4704 89691 32893 86732 89081 97836 4721 2972 31889 26423 56632 8894 348.8342	8 4 1 4 0.3712711844 0.3282077467 0.3319088841 0.306526473 0.2924879956 0.2332184303 0.4459742258 0.2936155434 0.3986413571 0.3757201634 -0.8337370036	
Frequer 528.407 224.02 490.04 733.92 943.92 1454.19 1989.08 3156.14 <b>i15"-i1</b> C N C C C C C C C C H H H H Frequer 778.51 497.32	177 <i>i</i> 90 88 71 58 954 944 840 486 7" -0.4077111 0.7860547 -1.5312309 -0.448447( 0.95480733 1.63325986 -1.2701610 -1.4220055 -2.5340314 2.6974054 1.5769229 ncies 30 <i>i</i> 10	158.6675 249.4671 514.7200 744.3921 954.6506 1325.439 1652.785 2394.437 3244.555 759 157 0674 023 351 613 0801 582 468 006 837 174.882 625.3309	5 1.32587 1.792428 -0.93248 -0.93248 -0.146588 -0.64358 0.606631 1.97885 -2.007752 -0.527102 0.749305 0.043294 1	180.6082 330.7306 699.0250 860.0363 1107.0266 1404.3683 3026.229 3472.4704 89691 32893 86732 89691 32893 86732 89081 97836 4721 2972 31889 26423 56632 8894 348.8342 689.6693	8 4 1 4 0.3712711844 0.3282077467 0.3319088841 0.306526473 0.2924879956 0.2332184303 0.4459742258 0.2936155434 0.3986413571 0.3757201634 -0.8337370036	
Frequer 528.407 224.02 490.04 733.92 943.92 1454.19 1989.08 3156.14 <b>i15"-i1</b> C N C C C C C C C C C H H H H Frequer 778.51 497.32 743.95	177i 90 88 71 58 954 944 840 486 7" -0.4077111 0.7860547 -1.5312309 -0.448447( 0.95480733 1.63325986 -1.2701610 -1.4220055 -2.5340314 2.6974054 1.5769229 ncies 30i 10 06	158.6675 249.4671 514.7200 744.3921 954.6500 1325.439 1652.785 2394.437 3244.555 759 157 0674 023 351 613 0801 582 468 006 837 174.882 625.3309 820.8871	5 1.32587 1.32587 1.792428 -0.93248 -0.146588 0.606631 1.97885 -2.00775 -0.527102 0.749305 0.043294 1 9	180.6082 330.7306 699.0250 860.0363 1107.0266 1404.3683 3026.229 3472.4704 89691 32893 36732 89081 97836 4721 2972 31889 26423 56632 8894 348.8342 689.6693 903.0989	8 4 1 4 0.3712711844 0.3282077467 0.3319088841 0.306526473 0.2924879956 0.2332184303 0.4459742258 0.2936155434 0.3986413571 0.3757201634 -0.8337370036	
Frequer 528.407 224.02 490.04 733.92 943.92 1180.19 1454.19 1989.08 3156.14 <b>i15"-i1</b> C N C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	177i 90 88 71 58 954 944 840 486 7" -0.4077111 0.7860547 -1.5312309 -0.448447( 0.95480733 1.63325986 -1.2701610 -1.4220055 -2.5340314 2.6974054 1.5769229 ncies 30i 10 06 46	158.6675 249.4671 514.7200 744.3921 954.6500 1325.439 1652.785 2394.437 3244.555 759 157 0674 023 351 613 0801 582 468 006 837 174.882 625.3309 820.8871 937.5223	5 1.32587 1.32587 1.792428 -0.93248 -0.93248 -0.146588 -0.64358 0.606631 1.97885 -2.00775 -0.527102 0.749305 0.043294 1 	180.6082 330.7306 699.0250 860.0363 1107.0266 1404.3683 1696.683- 3026.229 3472.470- 89691 32893 36732 89691 32893 36732 89081 97836 4721 2972 31889 26423 56632 48894 348.8342 689.6693 903.0989 966.2530	8 4 1 4 0.3712711844 0.3282077467 0.3319088841 0.306526473 0.2924879956 0.2332184303 0.4459742258 0.2936155434 0.3986413571 0.3757201634 -0.8337370036	

1247.93	383	1283.009	94	1299.951	17	
1345.31	345.3133 1440.407		6 1607.1233		33	
1689.15	1689.1518 2286.1		880 3134.68		356	
3160.24	162	3176.400	)9	3229.528	30	
i16"-i1′	7"					
С	-0.5340479	111	1.365726	2918	0.086686808	
N	0.66008861	111  4	1 8131410	311	-0.0394297857	
C	-1 5832513	487	-0 88044	28804	0.1425765879	
C	-0.4054006	831	-0.00044	52682	0.038601/11/2	
C	0.01252262	270	0.10404	22082	0.1274160414	
C	1 67504422	20	-0.440142	194/29 1967	-0.13/4100414	
	1.0/324433	020	0.00/50/2	2007	-0.1940515850	
п	-1.4122343	01	1.90/0100	22100	0.20/00/938/	
п	-1.5154928	233	-1.93942	23180	0.102/155557	
H	-2.5696812	251	-0.45454	91293	0.2/01/380/2	
H	1.27552388	\$36	-1.461/80	5/001	-0.2110136949	
H	1.77269589	<b>9</b> 13	2.0/1233	1994	-0.165188202	
Frequer	ncies					
1747.54	21 <i>i</i>	203.243	39	292.552	1	
338.88	382	500.745	3	502.9330	)	
691.54	140	701.612	.9	723.6302	2	
816.13	373	838.099	3	896.1263	3	
938.37	769	964.859	9	988.4943	3	
1174.6	297	1229.56	14	1303.77	06	
1450.3	940	1505.53	22	1554.88	49	
1687.5	697	2340.30	95	3141.82	78	
3176.1	959	3214.19	82	3227.12	00	
i17"-i18	8"					
С	-0.5533879	297	0.973175	57766	0.3627605873	
Ν	0.62656767	738	1.477125	1491	-0.164679678	
C	-1.5784600	551	0.235382	25743	-0.336283154	
Ċ	-0.5326337	629	-0.83602	06406	-0.1451161193	
C	0 77941164	579	-0.835488	137	-0 3946630564	
C	1 39511601	06	0.507983	7449	-0 5058040835	
н	-0 6495943	936	1 038274	17845	1 4411746654	
п	-1 7422078	752	0.300707	70922	-1 /010/03665	
н Ц	-2 5108/33	038	0.390797	70055	0.2016220461	
и П	1 2205501/	128	1 72526	6181	0.2010229401	
11	2 26067282	+20	-1.723202	7607	-0.0703404341	
П Био азгол	2.30007383	555	0.000095	/09/	-0.9/1/0028/	
257 450		202 477	7	264 4002		
540.22	91 92	502.477	/	304.4092		
540.32	83	01/.5/8	-	/28.8100		
/96.30	15	863.528:		898.6433		
922.89	99	943.0830	5	980.3104		
1029.67	/52	1130.044	41	1167.649	98	
1213.11	.53	1288.189	95	1329.077	/4	
1418.22	280	1470.382	24	1571.109	<del>)</del> 2	
1630.99	910	3079.910	52	3127.938	33	
3142.51	33	3157.26	58	3164.647	70	
i18"-i12	2"					
С	-0.5422846	877	1.324063	39182	0.1917898833	
Ν	0.75365671	187	1.401920	1134	0.1835143141	
С	-1.2535808	293	0.143696	50673	-0.2540835041	
С	-0.5804758	336	-1.00832	74556	-0.8193083461	
С	0.84565124	415	-0.840561	7981	-0.7294204149	
С	1.43563817	778	0.311636	5449	-0.2888290385	
Н	-1.0919508	343	2.188937	71903	0.555569303	

Н	-2.3345941	818	0.21539	16853	-0.3433631944	
Н	-1.1358486	5946	-0.7942	516994	0.488719585	
Н	1.4860950	14	-1.640416	2087	-1.0849538497	
Н	2.5149699	091	0.424592	26425	-0.2905917379	
Frequer	ncies					
825.043	31 <i>i</i>	139.943	4	378.1615	5	
589.26	91	660 565	6	689 2255		
708 10	31	850 326	8	932 2789		
962.02	16	1000 24	15	1033 131	6	
1026 10	10	1072 22	20	1204 42	80	
1220.04	500 502	1072.23	25	1279 12		
1220.90	712	1462.22	06	13/0.13	16	
1409.47	1409.4713 1		90 75	1495.6016		
1024.10	55Z	2290.83	20	3105.9597		
3119.82		3130.51	38	3149.77	89	
115″-Н	$CN+H_2CCO$	CH <sub>2</sub>	1 450000		0.0500400016	
C	0.00/08130	52	1.4528025	0668	0.0588489816	
Ν	1.1013558	129	1.918596	53374	-0.028091573	
С	-1.6618568	8785	-0.6736	99202	0.1423114169	
С	-0.3729523	829	-0.3963'	789386	0.0320441694	
С	0.8417024	568	-0.95315	37204	-0.0995394027	
С	2.05458703	523	-0.57134	98804	-0.2004365054	
Н	-0.9964670	)588	1.83973	81794	0.1662454968	
Н	1.9729668	183	0.634164	43964	-0.1520629223	
Н	-2.0211236	5302	-1.6928	743182	0.1413475936	
Н	-2.3983010	)503	0.11331	21094	0.2370518413	
Н	3.0140804	983	-1.04340	35297	-0.3066800964	
Frequer	ncies					
696.761	71	195.732	7	287.6803	5	
341 59	82	374 823	1	492 1994		
558 24	6 <u>4</u>	580 071	6	636 2786	-	
7/3 82	04 0/	785 006	5	787 6248		
015 25	40	057 077	0	1000 195	1	
915.25	49	937.077	9 20	1000.165	1	
1015.75	741	1702.10	20	1222.79	15	
1400.80	)/2	1/05.10		1/29.9/	12	
1937.30	021	1964.0841 3		3141.68	99	
3197.73	031	3225.86	34	3281.010	64	
119"-12	U''					
Ν	-0.9801232	2382	-0.9325	469824	0.1887475933	
С	-1.1567458	335	0.33857	19994	0.0375967676	
С	-0.0961255	5378	1.30385	67605	0.1043590036	
С	1.2053126.	358	0.981538	32047	0.333703847	
С	1.6192772	509	-0.36566	4579	0.5286046559	
С	0.90332714	464	-1.40106	5194	0.5210904701	
Н	-1.8331651	923	-1.4834	544107	0.1132252601	
Н	-2.1573151	274	0.72792	6731	-0.1525020577	
Н	-0.3798853	3387	2.33820	20711	-0.0399028638	
Н	1.9382365	823	1.781951	1448	0.3668022304	
Н	0.8144426	424	-2.46070	97453	0.6112950935	
Frequer	ncies					
490.571	31	128.691	3	278.8504	Ļ	
465.83	67	480 934	.5	529 4874		
682 56	11	754 648	0	863 1571		
865 03	61	963 600	2	1000 125	0	
1011 27	771	1055.090	21	1088 07	0 0 <b>2</b>	
1220 6/	187	1731.86	53	130/ 27	74	
1/57 90	107 )90	15/0.07	55	16/105	2- <del>1</del> 78	
143/.05	700	1040.07	51	1041.03	/0	

1835.4571	71 3066.8451		3120.26	539
3172.7505	3373	8.1448	3451.49	63 <b>i20"-i21</b> "
Ν	1.165125	0.759353	-0.062444	
С	-0.039077	1.339556	-0.003682	
Č	-1.215073	0.597450	-0.018973	3
C	-1 167638	-0 792813	0.012075	5
C C	0.033710	-1 542344	0.012073	1
C C	1 157350	0.687025	0.008087	2
с u	0.045416	-0.087023	-0.038128	3 !
п	-0.043410	2.421155	0.049103	
п	-2.102808	1.124500	-0.026206	)
H	-2.11/262	-1.321955	0.031080	)
H	2.162051	-1.065/34	-0.222593	3
H	1.391927	0.037647	0.969389	
Frequencies	5			
1376.2607 <i>i</i>	206	5.5639	302.342	20
595.6909	639.	.4869	678.774	5
742.0762	808.	.3860	867.676	50
966.5842	1007	7.0874	1031.23	24
1045.3807	107	8.6972	1120.79	959
1185.4206	127:	5.8015	1330.64	463
1375.7140	143	5.9655	1536.79	964
1567.7601	220	7.5112	3103.98	866
3128.3889	314	6.7702	3169.5	060
i20"-i22"				
N -06	5478737264	-0.936	2165864	0.0335144308
C _0.0	0774809602	0.3580	048357	-0.182205058
C = 0.5	036786330	1 3230	816252	-0.17753/0726
$C = 1.2^{\circ}$	030780333	0.0572	606442	-0.17755+9720 0.1104062274
C = 1.5	240/04/3/	0.9372	249265	0.1194902274
C 1.6	8123/389/	-0.3903	0/48303	0.120134031
C 0.64	486610889	-1.3640	1838135	0.0519435046
H -1.:	3913589649	-1.614	2492139	0.1324963667
Н -2.0	023/621/04	0.581.	3484766	-0.3344502976
H -0.2	2823440101	2.354	/062327	-0.3417349259
Н 2.0-	480214866	1.7359	207599	0.3404862334
Н 1.7	66378557	-1.69559	951241	0.5435994602
Frequencies	8			
1840.4806 <i>i</i>	185	5.7124	345.61	35
539.0098	615.	.3002	651.688	34
721.4421	767.	.6630	834.025	52
940.8491	987.	.7462	991.712	27
1035.6979	106	5.0289	1087.8	393
1171.3313	122:	5.6197	1288.44	484
1426.1310	148	1.0634	1557.6	322
1609.1425	220	6.0680	3128.9	077
3168.3820	319	5.7131	3550.9	804
i21"-i12	019	017101	000000	
N -04	966716891	_0 993	5343628	-0.3501708129
C = 0.0	37673/008	0.2563	706444	-0.3/50135871
C 0.5	)226860214	1 220/	1715260	-0.3+301336/1
C = -0.0	n62022000000000000000000000000000000000	1.5294	10207 102770	-0.10340/0213
C 1.3	UUZYZZ4/8	1.0019	223112	0.0438409308
C 1.8	1/8/81/81	-0.2853	521222	0.1430/01924
U 0.74	+00993/99	-1.2540	1105561	0.0150104246
н -1.9	109/308999	0.490	1180061	-0.5915625419
Н -0.4	1013007561	2.3452	2/53621	-0.1121000854
Н 2.0	168259114	1.8811	195357	0.0708764482
Н 0.9	267919678	-1.0167	7882606	1.1446747729

Н	1.00217590	033	-2.30518	72777	-	0.062202146
Frequer	icies					
549.048	3 <i>i</i>	197.933	5	371.008	0	
597.18	15	624.124	1	700.599	8	
777.77	06	873.700	3	918.170	6	
996.72	44	1005.519	4	1026.44	55	
1041.07	/60	1062.217	76	1144.80	015	
1213.64	23	1241 87	32	1371.00	)63	
1207 75	205	1//8 27	13	1527.06	15	
1620 72	15	2470 030		2121.00	374	
2124.97	13	24/9.05	90 24	2150 47	74	
3134.0/	20	5155.400	54	5159.47	30	
122~-114	0 (41(010	×20	1 1007	72(710		0.0507401077
N	-0.6416910	1639	-1.190/	/36/18		-0.050/40106/
C	-1.0188492	551	0.08472	03285	-	0.2422182174
С	-0.0535309	706	1.06761	27657	-	0.2185455554
С	1.28104476	596	0.705046	53064	0.	.0023532786
С	1.64050691	- 14	0.618740	669	0.1	956261562
С	0.65322787	703	-1.61471	50693	(	).1710962825
Н	-0.4826609	09	-2.35251	08584	0	.0960769645
Н	-2.0687487	/005	0.28503	30466	-	0.4071146268
Н	-0.3282424	294	2.10207	64834	-	0.3690232347
Н	2.03810973	308	1.480141	171	0.02	204911084
Н	2.67523504	437	-0.88517	9372	0.	3646379508
Frequer	cies					
2021.09	10 <i>i</i>	157 92	51	401.09	30	
462.29	59	617 028	5	653 970	04	
73/ /0	55 175	775 1/6	1	015 115	- 	
074.50	13	006 222	1	1029.67	20	
1045.00	049	1061 10	20	1020.07	20 605	
1045.0	948	1001.19	20	1240.0	083	
1180.3	987	118/.01	22	1240.9	620	
143/.8	159	1458.0/	39	1565.0	642	
1614.5	544	2405.91	57	3151.7	609	
3177.6	916	3180.25	58	3196.3	608	
Produc	ts					
ortho-C	5H4N					
N ·	-0.8052586	645	1.348765	5046	0.	
С	0.47385997	752	1.339144	2365	0.	
С -	1.46585915	521	0.1757980	)94	0.	
С -	0.7747361	548 -	1.024237:	58	0.	
С	0.62079825	594 -	1.002375	505	0.	
С	1.28991623	394	0.216161	8929	0.	
Н -	2.54750077	'83	0.214586	6708	0.	
н -	1.31513719	05	-1.960509	4773	0.	
Н	1 18017323	49 49	-1 92975	20623	0	
н	7 36781823	13	0 279633	2259	0	
Fraguer	2.50701025	15	0.279035	2239	0.	
296 451	$\gamma$	177 6511		578 2004	-	
662 70	-2 -	716 6010	5	755 040	, 1	
005.70	/ 5	/10.0010	5	/33.946	4 2	
894.00	24	930.80/.	)	9/4.810	3	
1011.99	91	103/.46	18	10/4.90	940 72	
1110.64	84	1167.948	57	1261.94	12	
1332.18	545	1427.16	J9	1503.24	66	
1571.33	00	1664.10	18	3163.00	009	
3172.62	25	3195.26	51	3202.69	968	
meta-C3	5H4N					
Ν	-0.8285418	8085	1.3634	56887		0.

C 0.5	136657578	1.390680	6876	0.
C -1.4	393610315	0.179722	28983	0.
С -0.7	71496371	-1.040484	45127	0.
C 0.6	249629432	-1.028013	34795	0.
C 1.2	132000748	0.208319	94404	0.
Н 0.9	884640476	2.363172	23026	0.
н -2.5	23118012	0 207030	)3206	0
н -13	23226523	-1 97159	69041	0
н 11	967559225	_1 94714	26402	0.
Fraguancias	)01337223	-1.74/14	20402	0.
200 7291	121 5620	5	0 7812	
662 5975	424.3030	5 50 10 7	00./012	
002.3873	092.030		00.3/00	
927.0698	950.950	9/ 9	91.2707	
998.8/39	1047.799	1 Ct	066.2773	
1109.8340	1203.94	9/	260.5414	
1331.6211	1440.53	74	471.8003	
1542.3851	1612.81	64	3150.1283	
3166.5417	3171.49	24 3	3183.6070	
$para-C_5H_4N$				
N -0.	.828993529	1.35868	896001	0.
C 0.	5011375049	1.3699	871214	0.
C -1.	447473975	0.1811	08184	0.
C -0.	7753871027	-1.0486	822913	0.
C 0.	5898289438	-0.9667	174251	0
C 1	2872584859	0.2097	682587	0.
с I. и 0	070766716	2 2 4 2 8	100047	0.
и 0. ц 2	522288077	0.2010	103347	0.
п -2.	.332300077	1.0905	1/0088	0.
H -1	3238/96952	-1.9805	952863	0.
H 2.3	3668537283	0.2711	618349	0.
Frequencies				
380.1911	446.726	67 6	18.8660	
645.2008	717.254	8 7	72.4021	
832.1109	968.658	3 9	82.5181	
991.0188	1041.533	33 1	075.5029	
1080.5928	1230.06	02	265.5323	
1322.6611	1409.15	23	476.3033	
1539.0335	1617.60	45 3	3139.1489	
3141.6232	3183.92	97	8185.6157	
Reactants				
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub>				
C	1 335257	0.000000	0	
C	-1 248944	0.000000	) 0	
C C	0 115205	0.000000	) 0. ) 0	
	0.113293	0.000000	0 $0$	
H	2.396116	0.000000	· 0.	
H	-1.802881	0.92803	<b>5</b> 0.	
Н	-1.802881	-0.92803	5 0.	
Frequencies				
354.6849	407.3892	2 40	53.8420	
632.8663	691.125	3 10	)33.7510	
1090.2007	1459.78	79 2	2011.1814	
3142.9117	3231.81	45 3	3462.5430	
H <sub>2</sub> CCN				
Ν	-1.353539	0.000000	0.0	
С	1.189313	0.000000	0.0	
С	-0.187231	-0.000000	-0.0	
Н	1.731142	-0.9333625	0.0	

Н	1.731142	0.93336	25 0.0
Frequencies			
384.6883	435.8	677.7500	
1035.1990	1058	.8252	1447.2572
2130.2879	3162	.0467	3264.3476
<i>n</i> -C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>3</sub>			
C 0	0.000000	0.653495	0.000000
C 0	-0.501531	1.745923	0.000000
C 0	0.614632	-0.632781	-0.000000
C 0	-0.057593	-1.762773	0.000000
Н 0	-0.947673	2.708670	0.000000
Н 0	1.702598	-0.652455	-0.000000
Н 0	-1.087974	-2.079399	0.000000
Frequencies			
214.9481	344.5	5614	512.5788
648.1910	680.2	2621	707.9643
855.3546	875.0	)441	991.7645
1269.5155	1624	.6148	2198.7835
3096.4447	3240	.8951	3470.1950
<i>i</i> -C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>3</sub>			
С	-0.000060	-0.752647	0.000000
С	-0.000192	-1.981606	0.000000
С	0.000000	0.562640	0.000000
С	0.000193	1.865203	0.000000
Н	-0.000204	-3.042414	0.000000
Н	-0.922684	2.440573	0.000000
Н	0.923245	2.440295	0.000000
Frequencies			
84.5647	230.5	272.9127	
379.8248	544.4	1460	636.5348
891.6670	901.8948		980.5452
1438.3278	1800	.7049	2014.6555
3067.5758	3126	.4778	3461.1248
H <sub>2</sub> CN			
H	0.000005	-1.075995	-0.934650
Н	0.000005	-1.075995	0.934650
С	-0.000001	-0.500874	-0.000000
Ν	-0.000001	0.736747	0.000000
Frequencies			
934.6859	994.8	119	1378.3835
1724.6088	2959	.8511	3012.2841
N Frequencies 934.6859 1724.6088	-0.000001 -0.000001 994.8 2959	-0.500874 0.736747 119 .8511	0.000000 0.000000 1378.3835 3012.2841

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