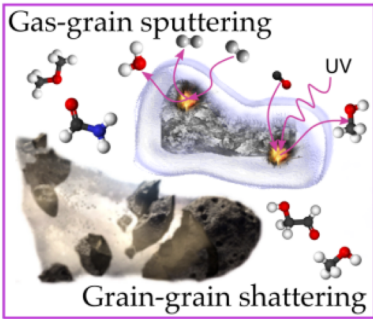


# Astrochemistry of protoplanetary disks: Living ALMA, preparing SKA

The SKAO logo features the letters 'SKAO' in a bold, blue, sans-serif font. The letter 'A' is replaced by a stylized red and white starburst or galaxy-like symbol.A semi-transparent white box containing the name 'C. Codella' and '(INAF-OA Arcetri)' in a blue, hand-drawn style font. The background of the slide is a photograph of the Piazza del Campidoglio in Rome, featuring the Fontana del Gallo and the Palazzo Senatorio.

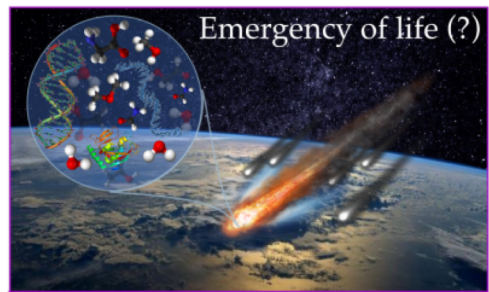
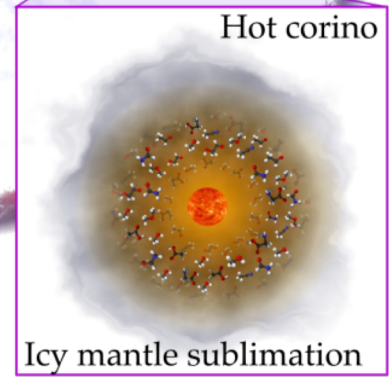
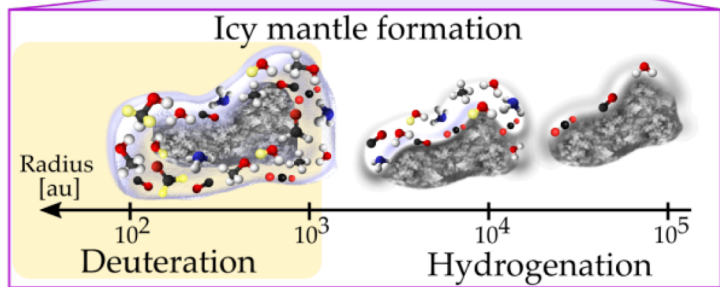
STEP 1: Molecular cloud clump

Simple (and complex) molecules formation

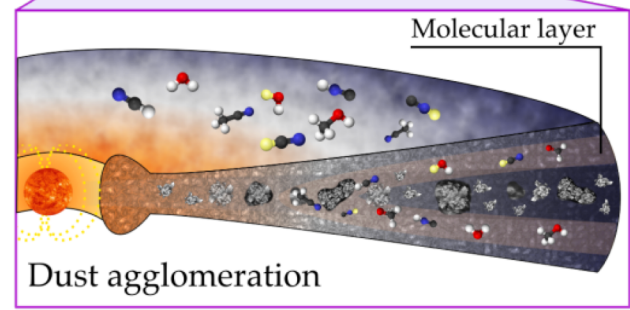
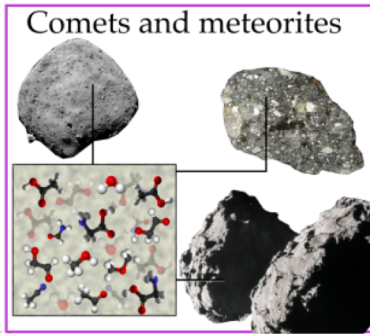


STEP 2: Protostar

iCOMs retail shops



Conservation of molecules

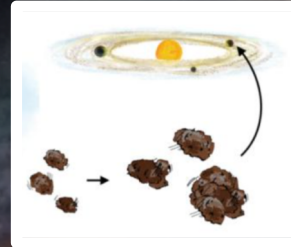
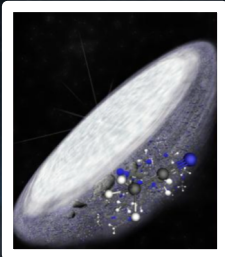


STEP 4: Planet formation

STEP 3: Protoplanetary disk

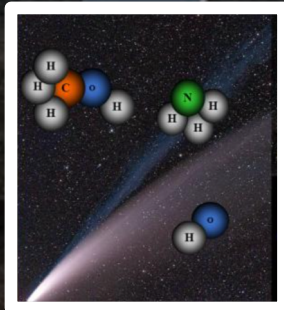
# Cradle of Life: Context & Goals

1. Understand planet formation

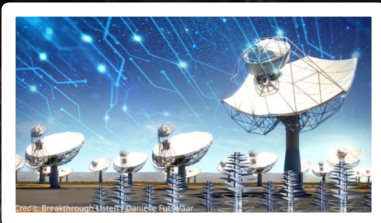


2. Detect and characterise heavy molecules in planet-forming regions

3. Detection and characterisation of exoplanets



4. Understand our Solar System and its origin



5. Search for ExtraTerrestrial Intelligence (SETI)

**Cradle of Life**  
Science Working Group

The Space Astronomy Strategy (SAS) is a plan to explore the origins of life on Earth, such as a planet's formation, the evolution of life, and the search for life elsewhere in the universe. The Science Working Group (SWG) is a group of scientists who are working on these topics. The SWG is a key part of the SAS and is responsible for developing the science case for the SAS. The SWG is also responsible for coordinating the science activities of the SAS.

**1. Understand Planet Formation**

A fundamental goal of the SAS is to understand the formation and evolution of planets. This includes understanding the processes that lead to the formation of planets, the evolution of planets over time, and the search for planets that are similar to Earth. The SWG is responsible for developing the science case for the SAS and for coordinating the science activities of the SAS.

**MAX-BOB**

The MAX-BOB (MAXimum BOB) is a project that is designed to study the formation and evolution of planets. The project is led by the SWG and is a key part of the SAS. The project is designed to study the formation and evolution of planets by using a variety of techniques, including observations and modeling.

**2. Detect and characterise large molecules to planet-forming regions**

The SWG is responsible for developing the science case for the SAS and for coordinating the science activities of the SAS. This includes detecting and characterising large molecules in planet-forming regions. The SWG is also responsible for developing the science case for the SAS and for coordinating the science activities of the SAS.

**3. Detection and characterization of exoplanets**

The SWG is responsible for developing the science case for the SAS and for coordinating the science activities of the SAS. This includes detecting and characterising exoplanets. The SWG is also responsible for developing the science case for the SAS and for coordinating the science activities of the SAS.

**4. Search for ExtraTerrestrial Intelligence (SETI)**

The SWG is responsible for developing the science case for the SAS and for coordinating the science activities of the SAS. This includes searching for ExtraTerrestrial Intelligence (SETI). The SWG is also responsible for developing the science case for the SAS and for coordinating the science activities of the SAS.

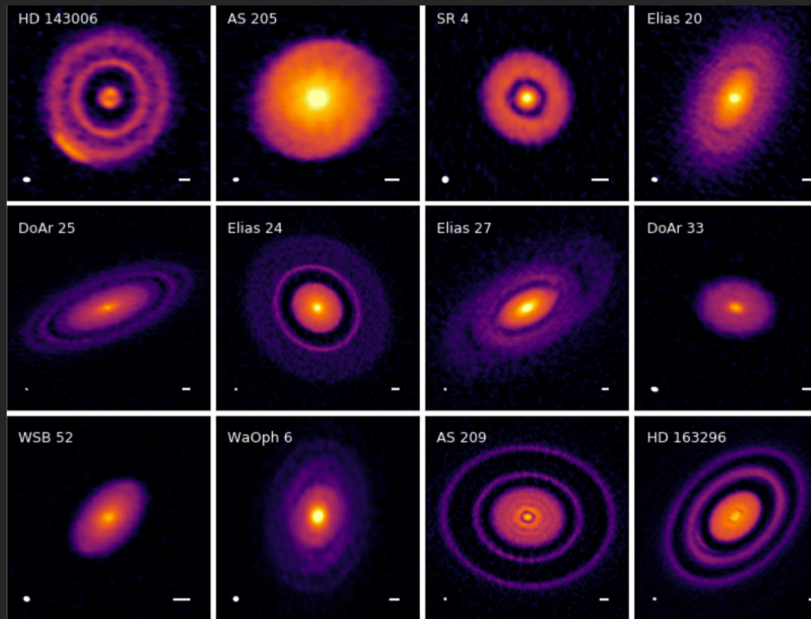
**5. Understand our Solar System and its origin**

The SWG is responsible for developing the science case for the SAS and for coordinating the science activities of the SAS. This includes understanding our Solar System and its origin. The SWG is also responsible for developing the science case for the SAS and for coordinating the science activities of the SAS.



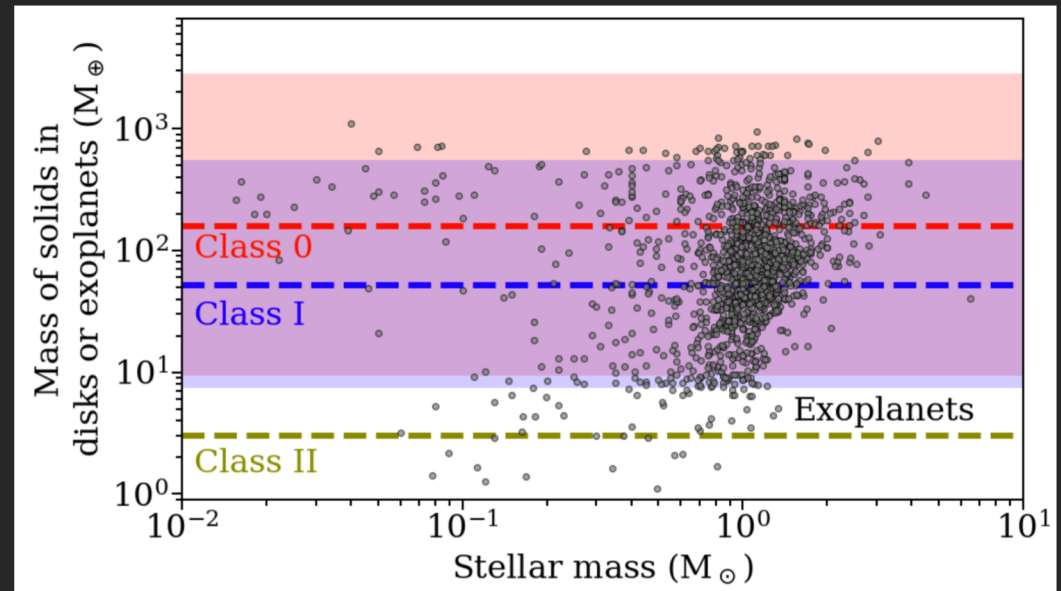
# PLANET FORMATION: WHEN ?

Rings and gaps in disks  
of less than 0.5 Myr



Segura-Cox et al. 2020  
DSHARP Andrews et al. 2018  
MAPS Öberg et al. 2021

Class II disks may not be massive enough  
to form planets

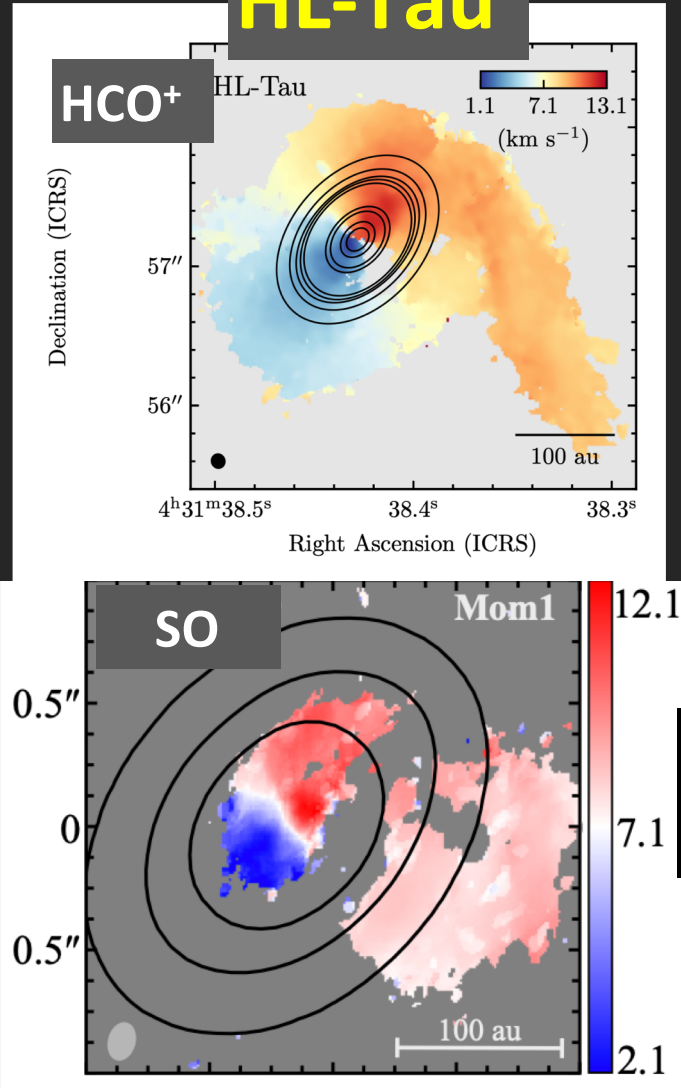


Tychoniec et al. 2020

**PLANET FORMATION STARTS EARLY**

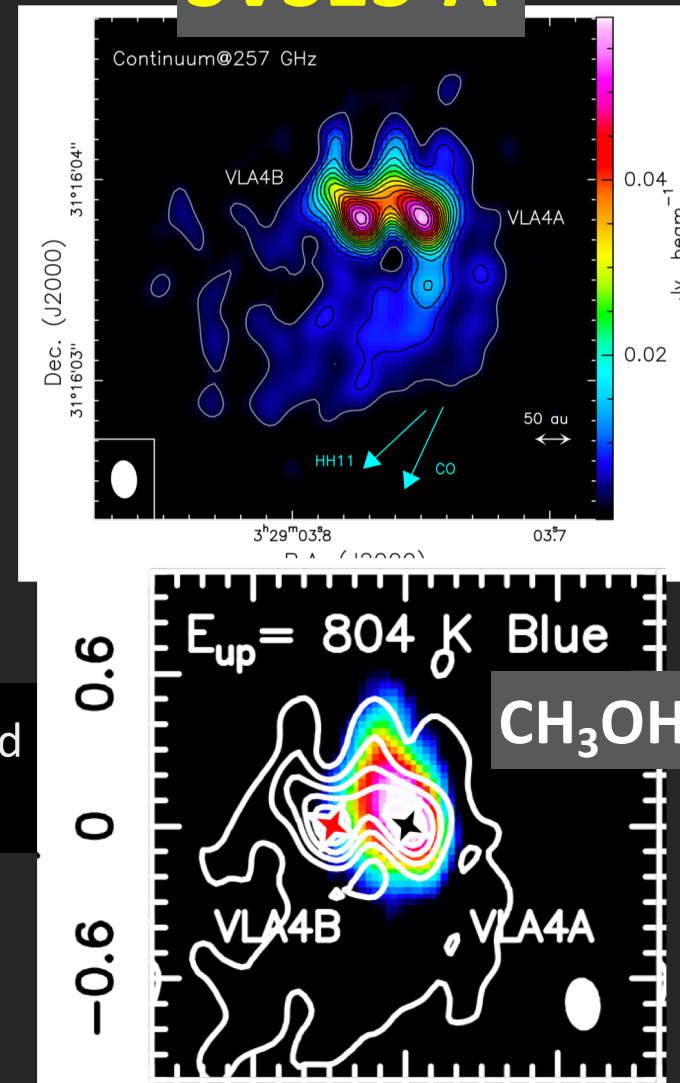
# ACCRETION SREAMERS !

## HL-Tau



Yen et al. 2019, Garufi et al. 2022,  
Pineda et al. 2022

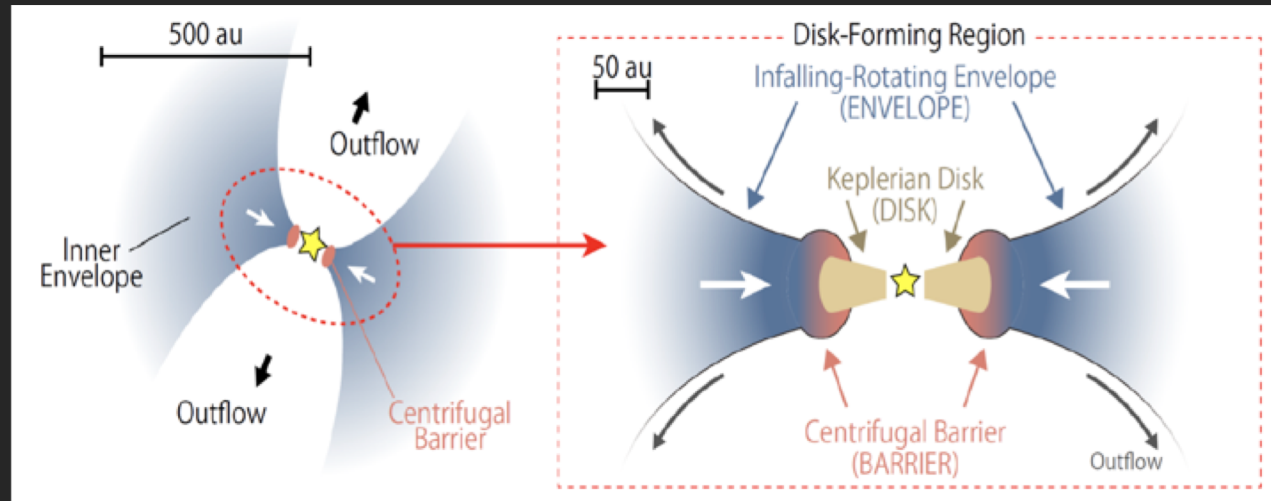
## SVS13-A



Bianchi et al. 2022b, 2023

Shocks: altered  
chemistry....

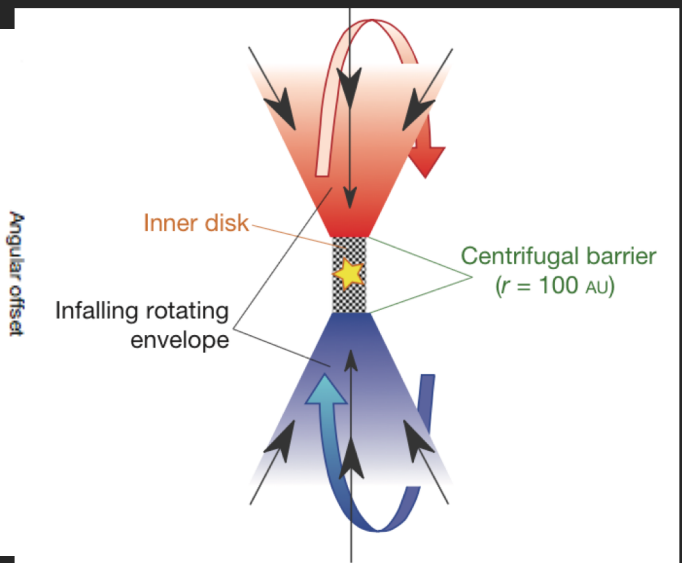
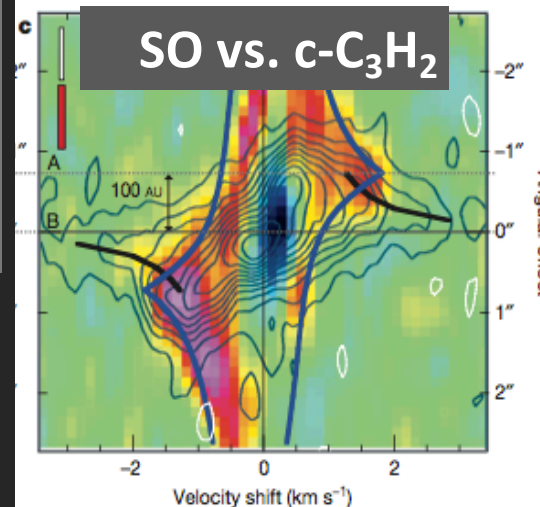
# SLOW ACCRETION SHOCKS (at the centrifugal barrier)



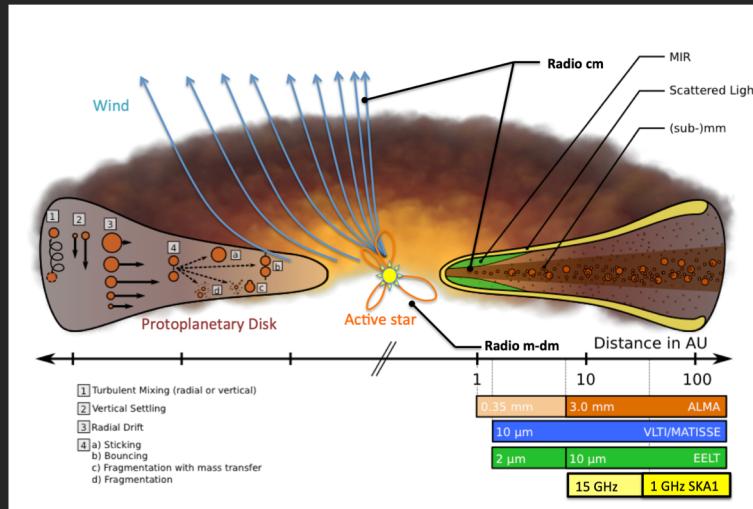
Sakai et 2014ab, Oya et al. 2017, 2019, Codella et al. 2019

Keplerian disk-free fall envelope interface:  
Accretion shocks

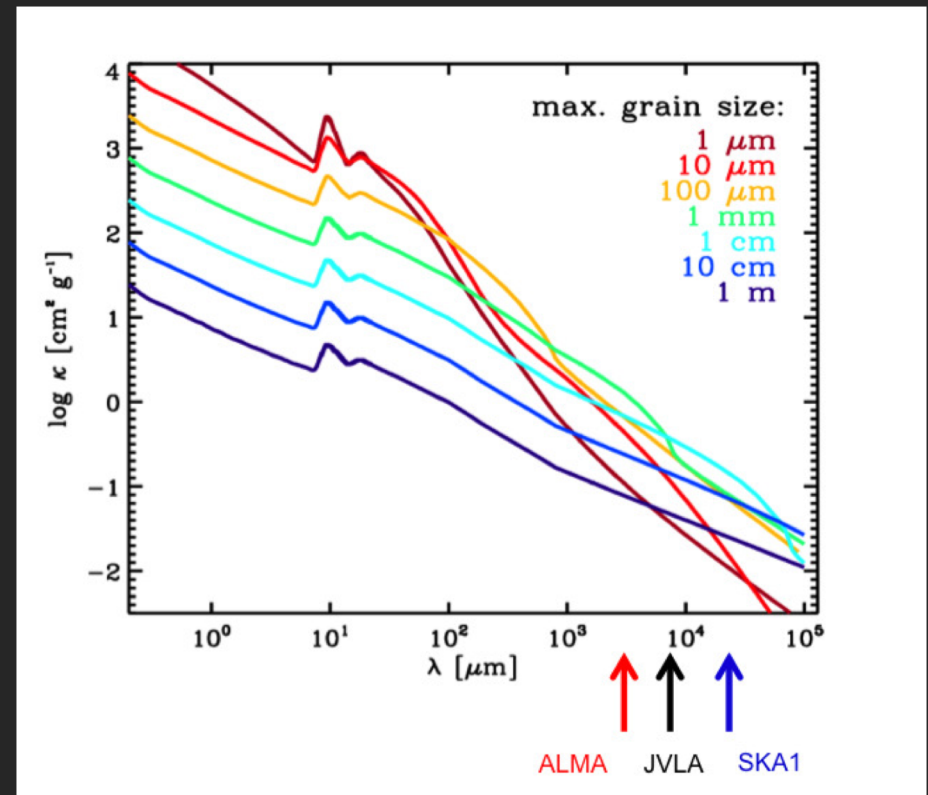
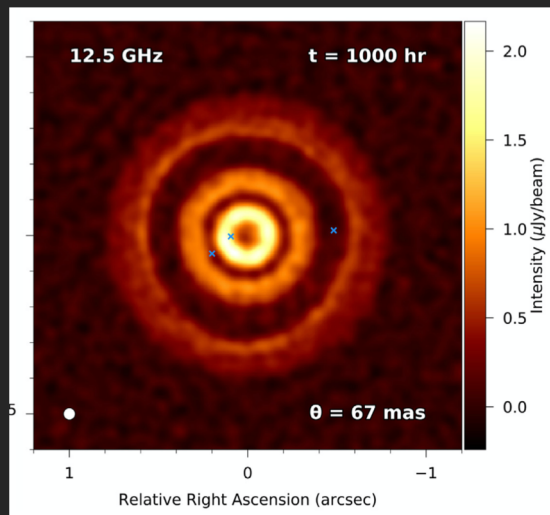
- inner 50 au
- rotating ring  $V \sim R$



# SKA covers the right wavelengths to probe cm-sized grains



Hoare+ 2015, Testi+ 2015,  
Coutens+2019, Ilee+ 2020

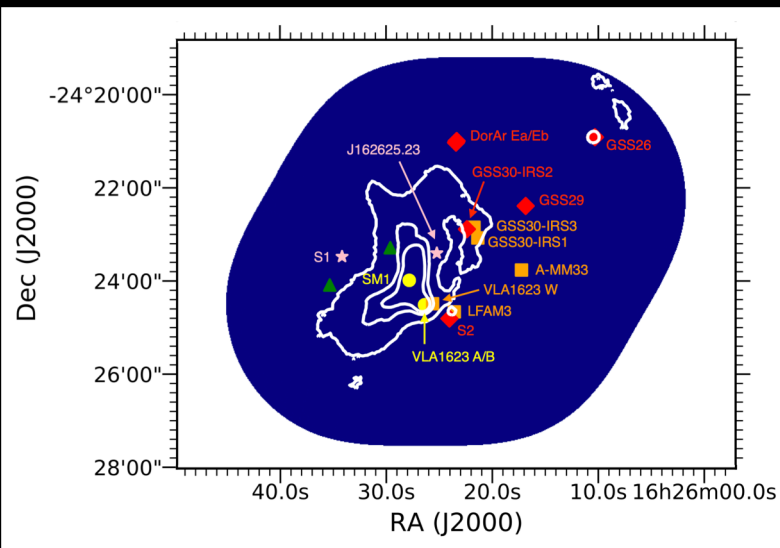


## VLA cm-wave survey of young stellar objects in the Oph A cluster: constraining extreme UV- and X-ray-driven disk photoevaporation

### A pathfinder for Square Kilometre Array studies★

A. Coutens<sup>1</sup>, H. B. Liu<sup>2</sup>, I. Jiménez-Serra<sup>3</sup>, T. L. Bourke<sup>4</sup>, J. Forbrich<sup>5</sup>, M. Hoare<sup>6</sup>, L. Loinard<sup>7,8</sup>, L. Testi<sup>2,9</sup>,  
M. Audard<sup>10,11</sup>, P. Caselli<sup>12</sup>, A. Chacón-Tanarro<sup>13</sup>, C. Codella<sup>9,14</sup>, J. Di Francesco<sup>15,16</sup>, F. Fontani<sup>9</sup>,  
M. Hogerheijde<sup>17,18</sup>, A. Johansen<sup>19</sup>, D. Johnstone<sup>15,16</sup>, S. Maddison<sup>20</sup>, O. Panić<sup>6</sup>, L. M. Pérez<sup>21</sup>, L. Podio<sup>9</sup>,  
A. Punanova<sup>22</sup>, J. M. C. Rawlings<sup>23</sup>, D. Semenov<sup>24,25</sup>, M. Tazzari<sup>26</sup>, J. J. Tobin<sup>27</sup>, M. H. D. van der Wiel<sup>28</sup>,  
H. J. van Langevelde<sup>29,16</sup>, W. Vlemmings<sup>30</sup>, C. Walsh<sup>6</sup>, and D. Wilner<sup>31</sup>

JVLA continuum  
observations at 10 GHz  
of Ophiuchus A, ~0.4"  
(~50 au).



Observed field

16 Young Stellar Objects detected  
(from Class 0 to Class III).  
Thermal emission: < 30%.  
Other mechanisms needed: e.g. free-  
free emission from jets and/or  
photoevaporated disk material, or  
synchrotron due to accelerated CRs.

SKA performances needed to disentangle among these possibilities...

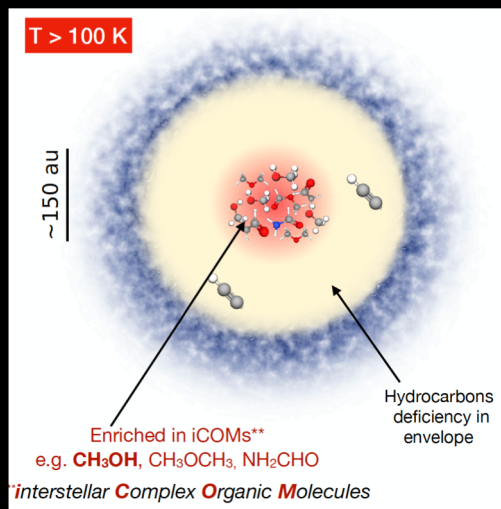


# PROTOSTARS: THE RETAIL SHOPS OF ORGANICS

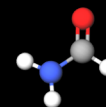
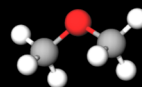
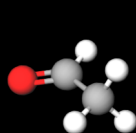
Ceccarelli et al. 2004, 2022, Sakai & Yamamoto 2013, Yoshida et al. 2019, Bouvier et al. 2020

## HOT CORINOS:

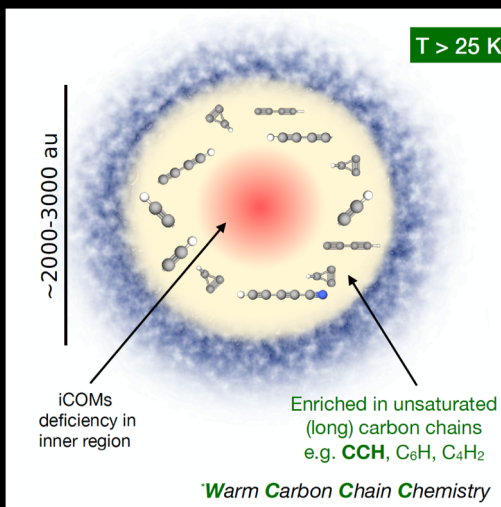
COMPACT ( $\leq 100$  au), HOT ( $\geq 100$  K) AND DENSE ( $\geq 10^7 \text{cm}^{-3}$ ) OBJECTS ENRICHED IN iCOMs



e.g. HCOOCH3, CH3OCH3, CH3CH2OH, NH2CHO...

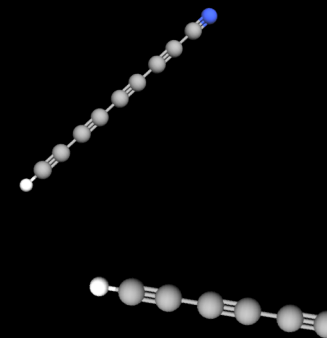


Examples: SVS13-A, IRAS4A, IRAS16293-2422..



WARM CARBON CHAIN CHEMISTRY (WCCC):  
ENRICHED IN C-CHAINS AND POOR OF iCOMs

Unsaturated (long) carbon chains:  
e.g. C4H2, C4H, C6H, HC7N, HC9N...



Examples: L1527

# iCOMs MINES

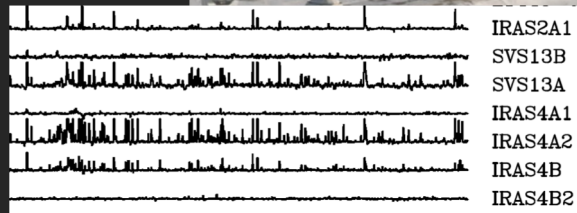


## IRAM NOEMA LP



The NOEMA Project

## CALYPSO



Belloche et al. 2020

## ALMA

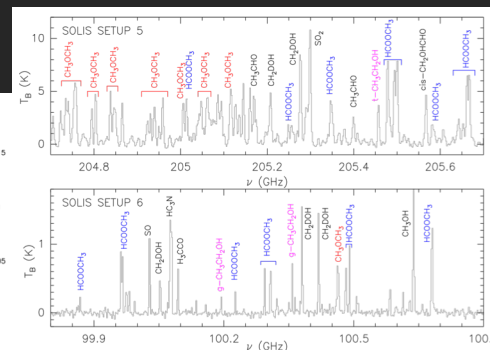


## PEACHES & ORANGES

Yang et al. 2021,  
Bouvier et al. 2022

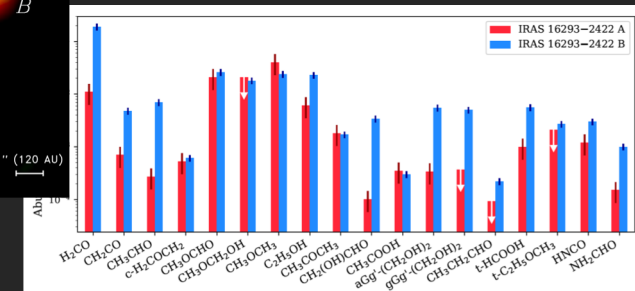
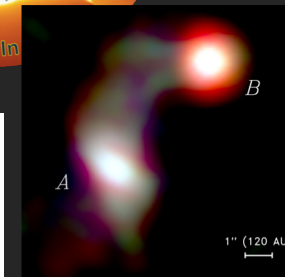


## SOLIS



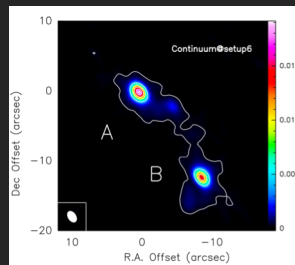
Ceccarelli et al. 2017

## PILS



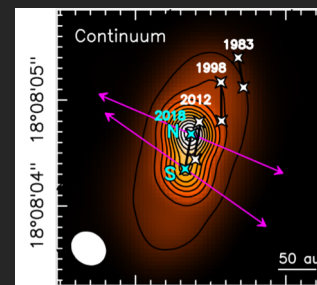
Jørgensen et al. 2016; Manigand et al. 2020

## ASAI

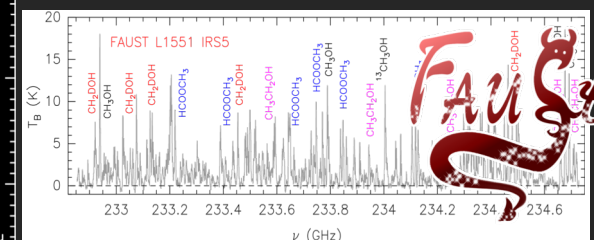


Lefloch et al. 2018

~40 hot corino  
3 WCCC  
2 hybrids



## ALMA LP FAUST

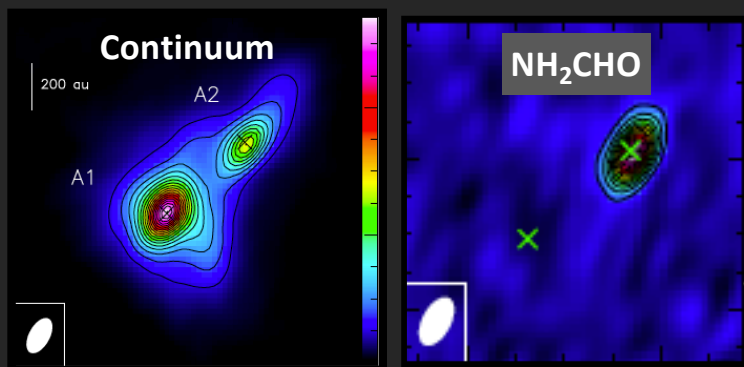


Bianchi et al. 2020, Codella et al. 2021

## HOT-CORINOS AT cm-WAVELENGTH

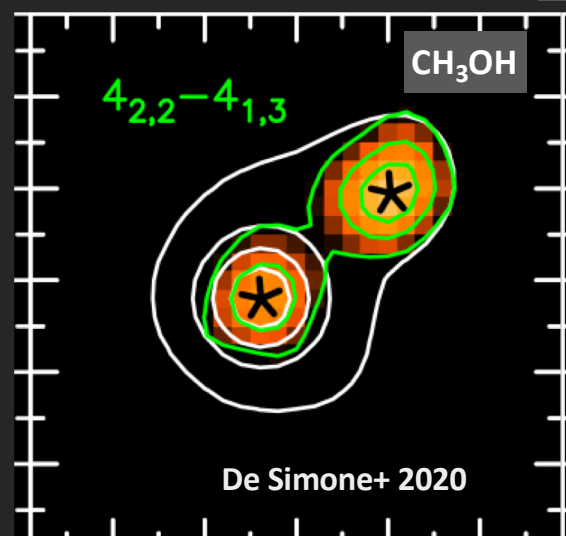


Marta De Simone  
ESO Fellow



López-Sepulcre+ 2017

With ALMA:  
Hot corino in one of the  
two components

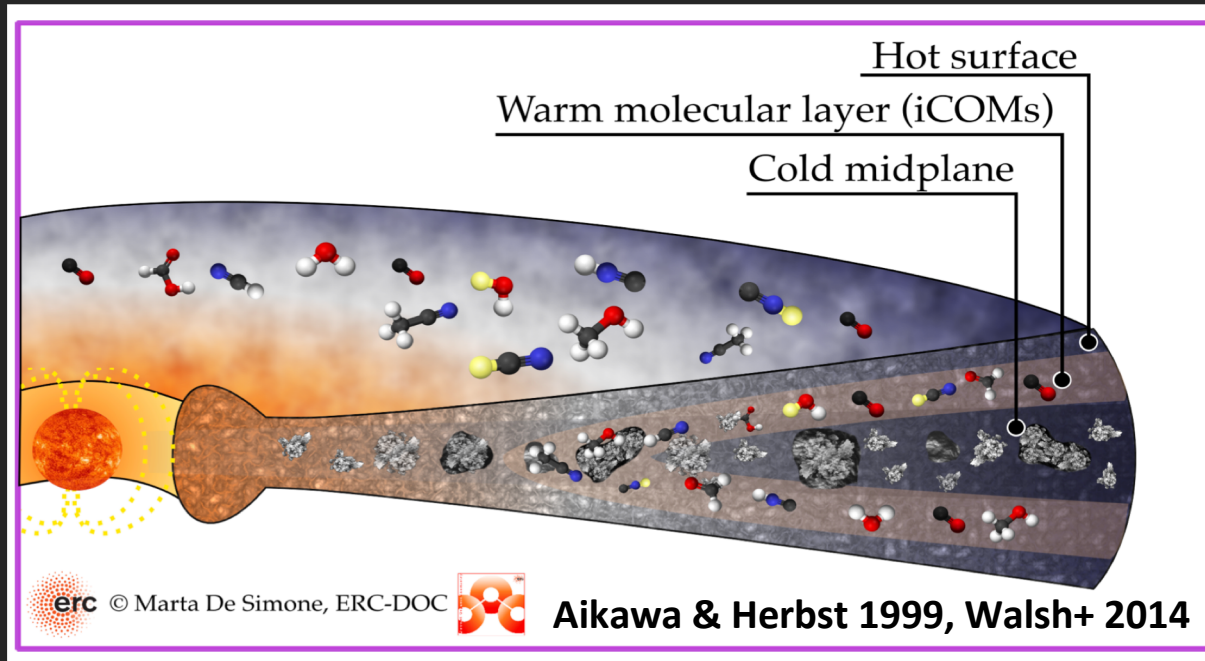


De Simone+ 2020

With VLA:  
Both IRAS4A1 and IRAS  
4A2 have a hot corino !

iCOMs abundances at mm-wavelengths can be  
underestimated: road to cm-interferometry

# PROTOPLANETARY DISKS



1. Hot Surface Layer, dominated by UV. PDR-like chemistry
2. Warm molecular Layer. Dust warm enough to observe iCOMS
3. Cold (outer) midplane. Freeze-out molecules.

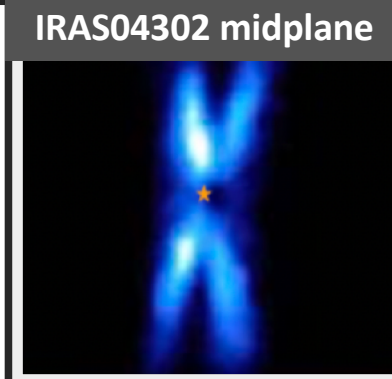
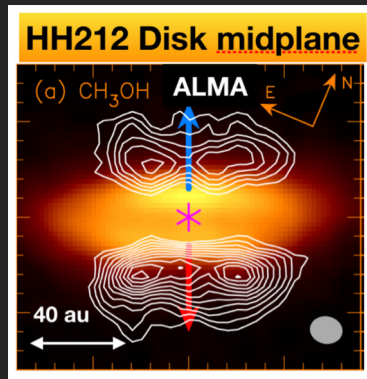
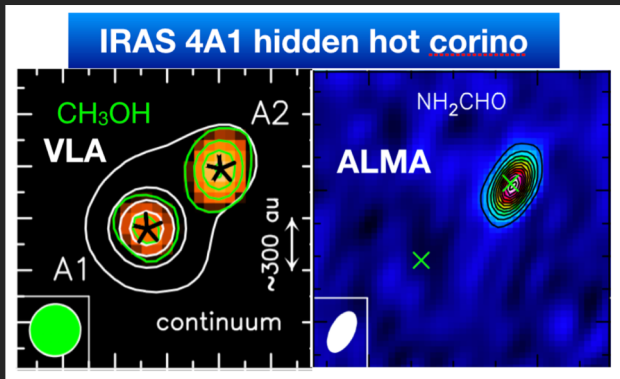


# MOVING TO LOWER FREQUENCIES.....

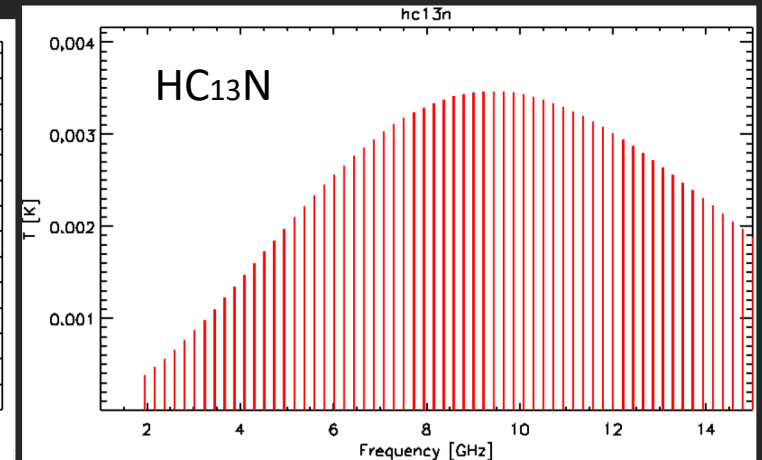
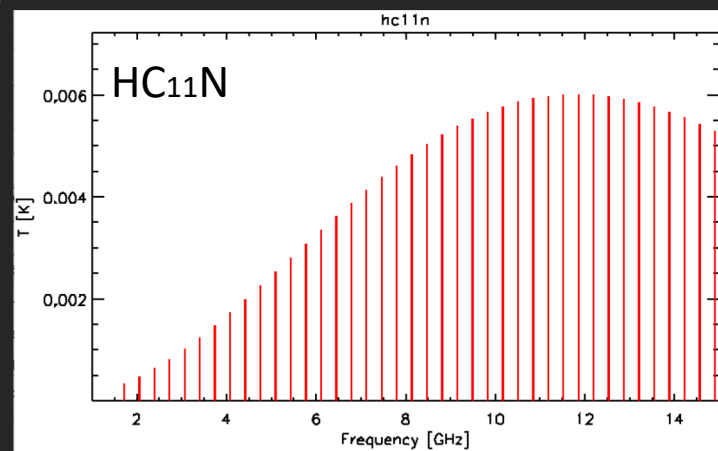
## Dust opacity problem in the (sub-) mm



Dust opacity can totally hamper observations of molecules near the disk midplane, this problem is less critical at radio wavelengths



e.g. De Simone et al. 2020, Codella et al. 2019, Lee et al. 2019, 2022 ALMA DOT disks: Podio et al. 2022a,b,



Increasing complexity →

Large molecules peak at lower frequencies

# THE CARBON RUSH.....

CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH 1849



**YEBES 40m  
QUIJOTE:  
Cernicharo et al. 2021**



**GBT GOTHAM:  
McGuire et al. 2020  
GBT ARKHAM:  
Burkhardt et al. 2021**



# THE CARBON RUSH.....

CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH 1849



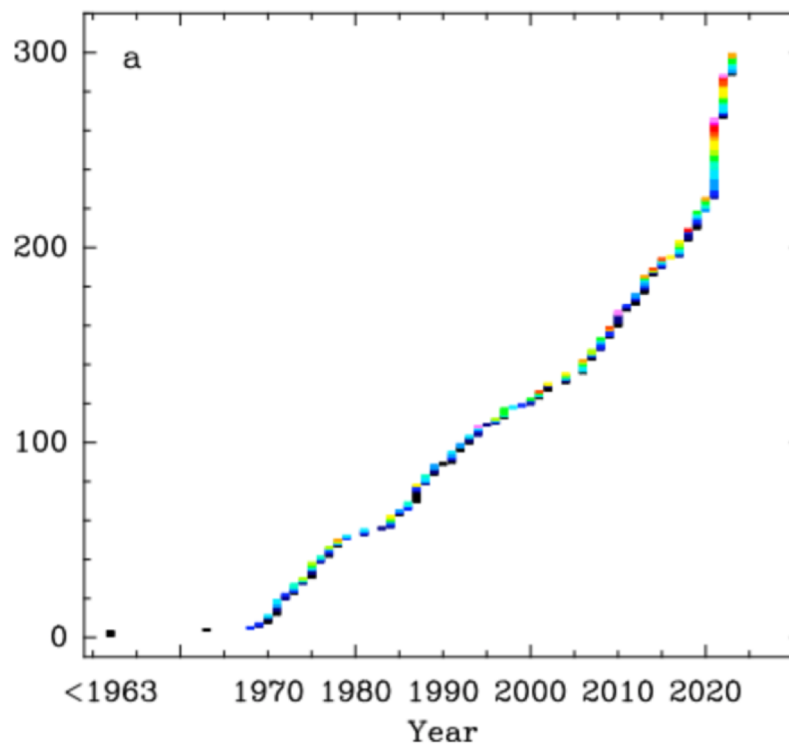
**YEBES 40m  
QUIJOTE:  
Cernicharo et al. 2021**



**GBT GOTHAM:  
McGuire et al. 2020**



Number of known interstellar molecules





# THE CARBON RUSH.....

CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH 1849



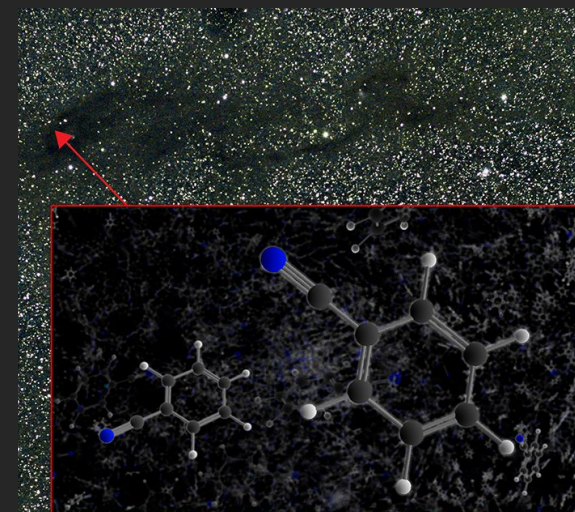
YEBES 40m  
QUIJOTE:  
Cernicharo et al. 2021



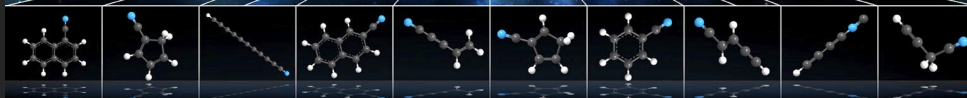
GBT GOTHAM:  
McGuire et al. 2020  
GBT ARKHAM:  
Burkhardt et al. 2021



$c\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{CCH}_2$   
 $\text{HCCCH}_2$   
 $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CN}$   
 $c\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4$   
 $c\text{-C}_9\text{H}_8$



Aromatic chemistry detected  
in prestellar cores.  
Abundances underpredicted.  
What about protostellar  
regions?



McGuire et al. 2018, Burkhardt et al. 2021,  
Agúndez et al. 2023, Fuentetaja et al. 2023,  
Cernicharo et al. 2021a, 2021b, 2022, 2023.....

# Heavy C-species in prestellar cores and protostellar envelopes

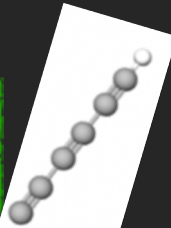


Bianchi+ 2023a,c

SKA Band 5 frequencies; Ku + X bands

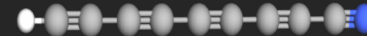


$C_4H$

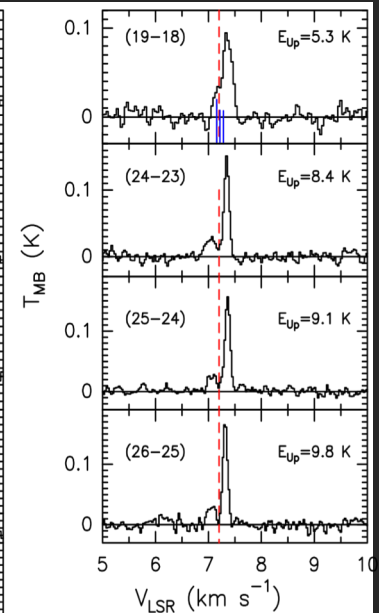
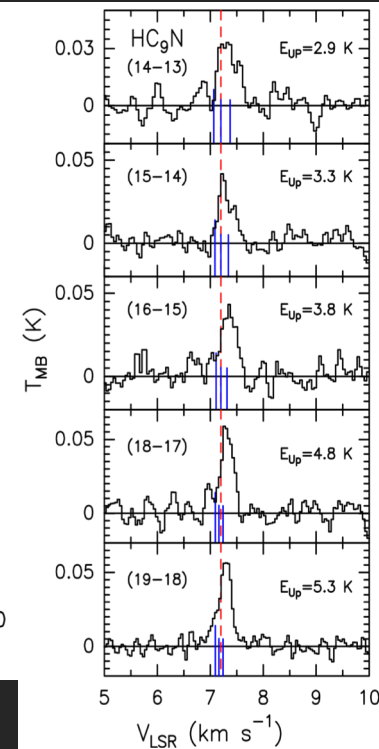
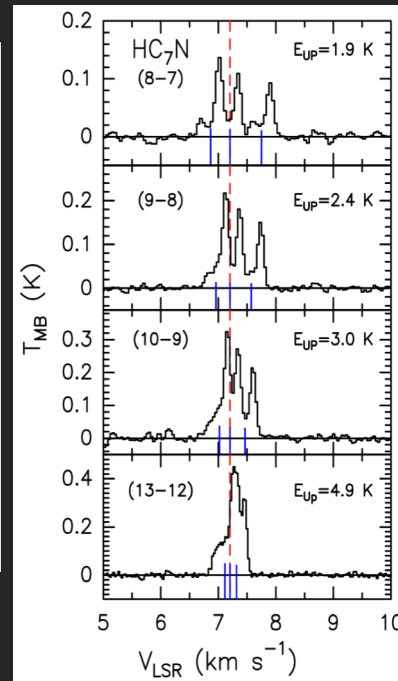
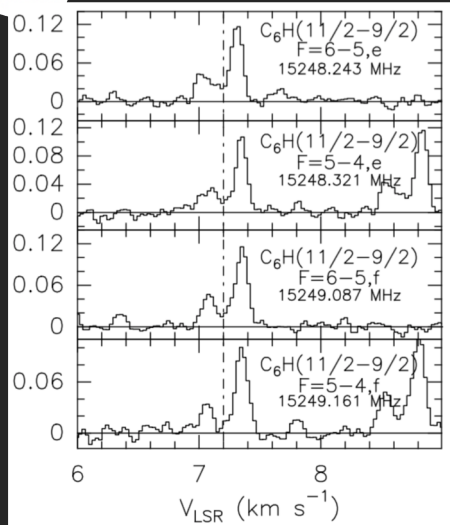
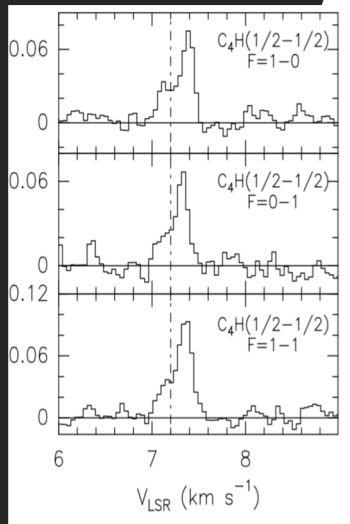


$C_6H$

$HC_7N$



$HC_9N$



- L1544: The emission is dominant in the outer layers of the prestellar core

- IRAS 16293-2422: On 1000 au scales, protostellar envelopes look C-poor....

# SKA1 Scientific Use Case

## SKA unveiling heavy carbon chains chemistry (< 200 au)

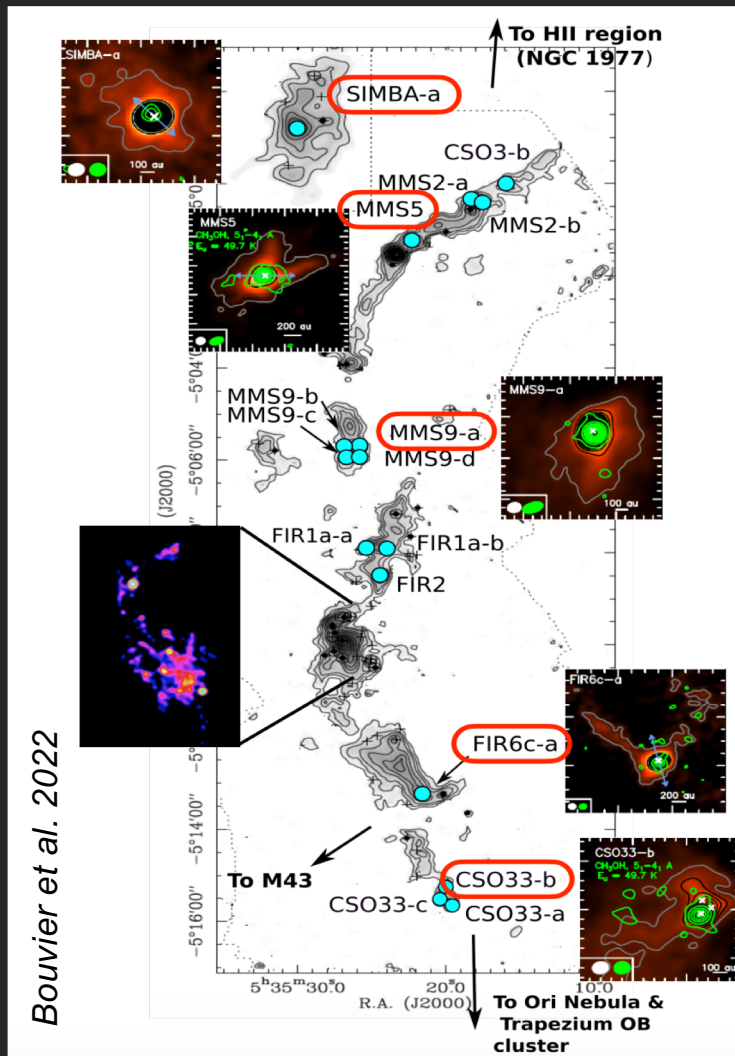


SKA1-MID  
PI: Bianchi, E. & The Cradle of Life WG

Target: Orion Molecular Cloud 2,  
the closest analogue to our Sun's birth  
environment

SKA MID Band 5 ~ 1000 hr  
9.0-11.5 GHz + 13.0-15.5 GHz  
spectral resolution ~ 1.9 km/s  
+

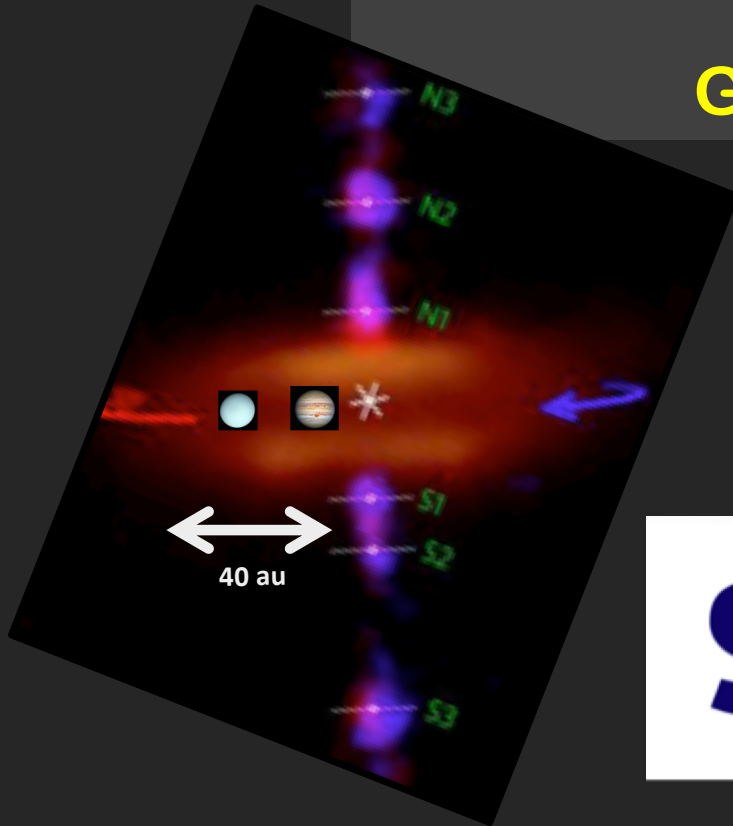
4 narrow zoom windows  
on selected lines  
angular resolution <0.5" (< 200 au)



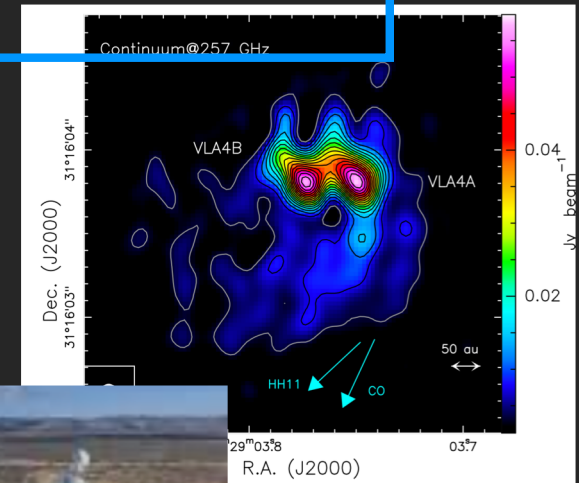
ALMA → JVLA → SKA

# Wrapping up.....

## Goal: Cradle of Planets



Band 1 35-50 GHz now!  
Band 2 67-116 GHz future..



**We need pictures &  
Statistics of protostars:  
Ages:  $10^4$ - $10^5$  yr**

**Spatial scales: from  $10^3$  au down to fews au**

**Molecular tracers: cm-sized dust, iCOMs & heavy C-chains**

# STAR & PLANET FORMATION: an astrochemical perspective

SHOCKS 2016: "Interstellar Shocks Models Observation & Experiments" (Poland)  
 2016: 1st Italian Workshop on Astrochemistry (Palazzo Strozzi, Florence)  
 EWASS 2017: "Astrophysical Jets and Outflows - Synergies from compact objects to protostars" (Prague)  
 2018: 2nd Italian Workshop on Astrochemistry (Follonica)  
 2019: Congresso Nazionale di Astrochimica (Proto-)Planetaria (Duino)  
 EAS 2020: Symposium "Planet formation enters the observational era"  
 EPSC 2020: Europlanet Science Congress, "Exoplanets and Origins of Planetary Systems"  
 EAS 2021: Symposium "Streamers: thinking outside the planet-forming disk"  
 EPSC 2021: Europlanet Science Congress, "Exoplanets and Origins of Planetary Systems"  
 ACO Congress 2021 "Chemical processes in Solar-Type Star forming regions" (Torino)  
 EPSC 2022: Europlanet Science Congress, "Exoplanets, Origins of Planetary Systems and Astrobiology" (Granada)  
 ACO Congress 2023 "Chemical processes in Solar-Type Star forming regions II" (Toulouse)  
 2023: 5th Italian Workshop of Millimetre Astronomy (Bologna)  
 2023: Congresso Nazionale di Astrochimica (Proto-)Planetaria (Trieste)  
 2023: Core2Disk III (Paris)

ASI Astrobiology



INAF Grants 2023  
 Large G: NextSTEPS  
 GO: PROTO-SKA

PRIN MUR 2022: FOSSILS + POPS



INAF Grants 2022  
 Large G: YODA  
 GO: GTO ERIS

2023

PRIN MUR 2020



2022

H2020 MC ITN



2021



ERC advanced



2020

2 new LP ALMA:  
 UNIC  
 COMA

PRIN INAF-SKA



2019



Premiale INAF 2012



PRIN INAF 2013



2018



PRIN MUR 2015



2017



cm — pilots with GBT & VLA

2010



2012



2014



2016



LP IRAM-NOEMA

ALMA Cycle 4-5-6-7

LP ALMA-FAUST

Two chapters for Protostars and Planets VII

- Organic Chemistry in the First Phases of Solar-Like Protostars
- Near-Infrared View of Planet-Forming Disks and Protoplanets



Herschel  
 OTKP