

Astrochemistry at work during the Class I phase

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And the DOC team:

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22/10/2019, Duino

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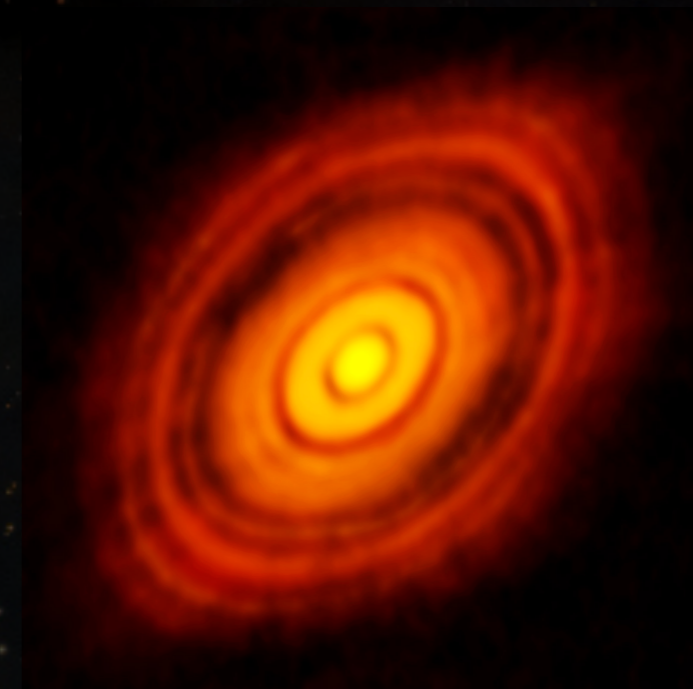
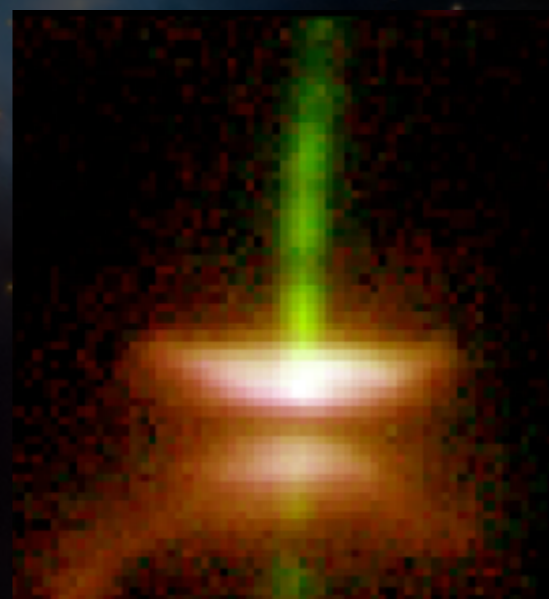
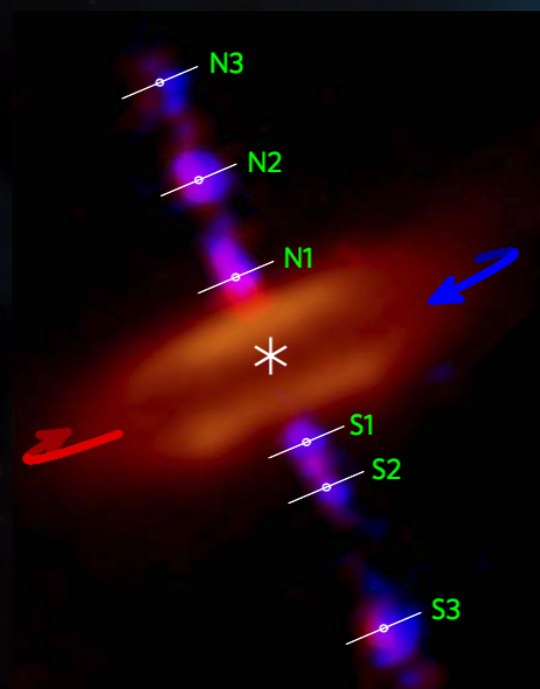
The formation of a Sun-like star

Prestellar core

Class 0
protostar

Class I
protostar

Protoplanetary
disk



Barnard 68

HH212-mm

HH-30

HL Tauri

t=0

10⁴ yrs

10⁵ yrs

10⁶ – 10⁷ yrs

gravitational
collapse

envelope, disk, jets/
outflows

disk, jets/outflows

dust growth &
settling
planetes formation

Credits: ESO, Lee et al. 2017a, Chris Burrows (STScI), ALMA, ESO/ NAOJ/ NRAO, Marois et al. 2010

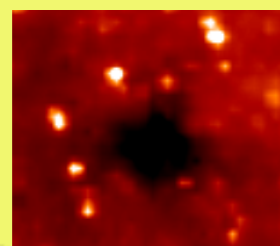


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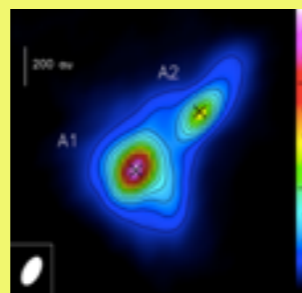
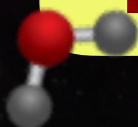
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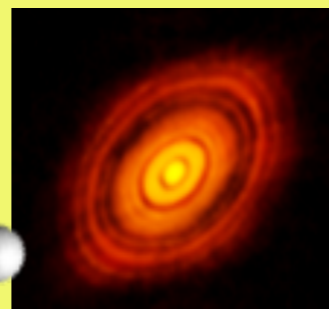
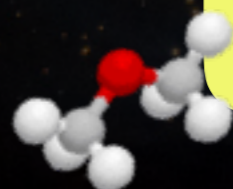
The formation of a Sun-like star



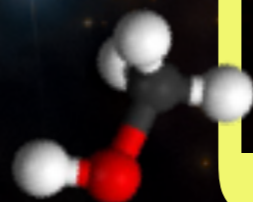
1) PRE-STELLAR PHASE: cold and dense gas
FORMATION OF SIMPLE/COMPLEX AND DEUTERATED MOLECULES



2) PROTOSTELLAR PHASE: collapsing, warm dense gas
SUBLIMATION/FORMATION OF COMPLEX MOLECULES



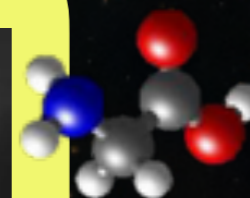
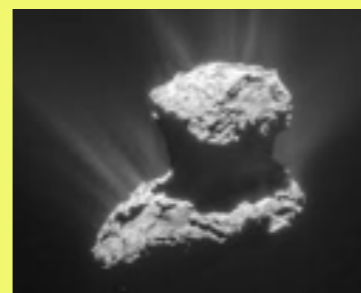
3) PROTOPLANETARY DISK PHASE:
cold and warm dense gas
SIMPLE AND COMPLEX MOLECULES



Adapted from
Caselli & Ceccarelli 2012

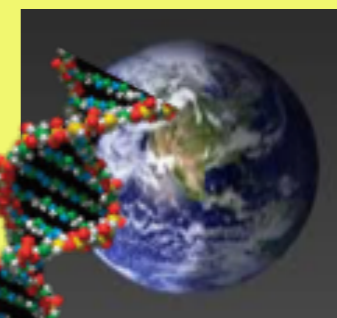
4) PLANETESIMAL FORMATION: grains
agglomeration

STORAGE/REPROCESSING OF GRAIN MANTLE ICES

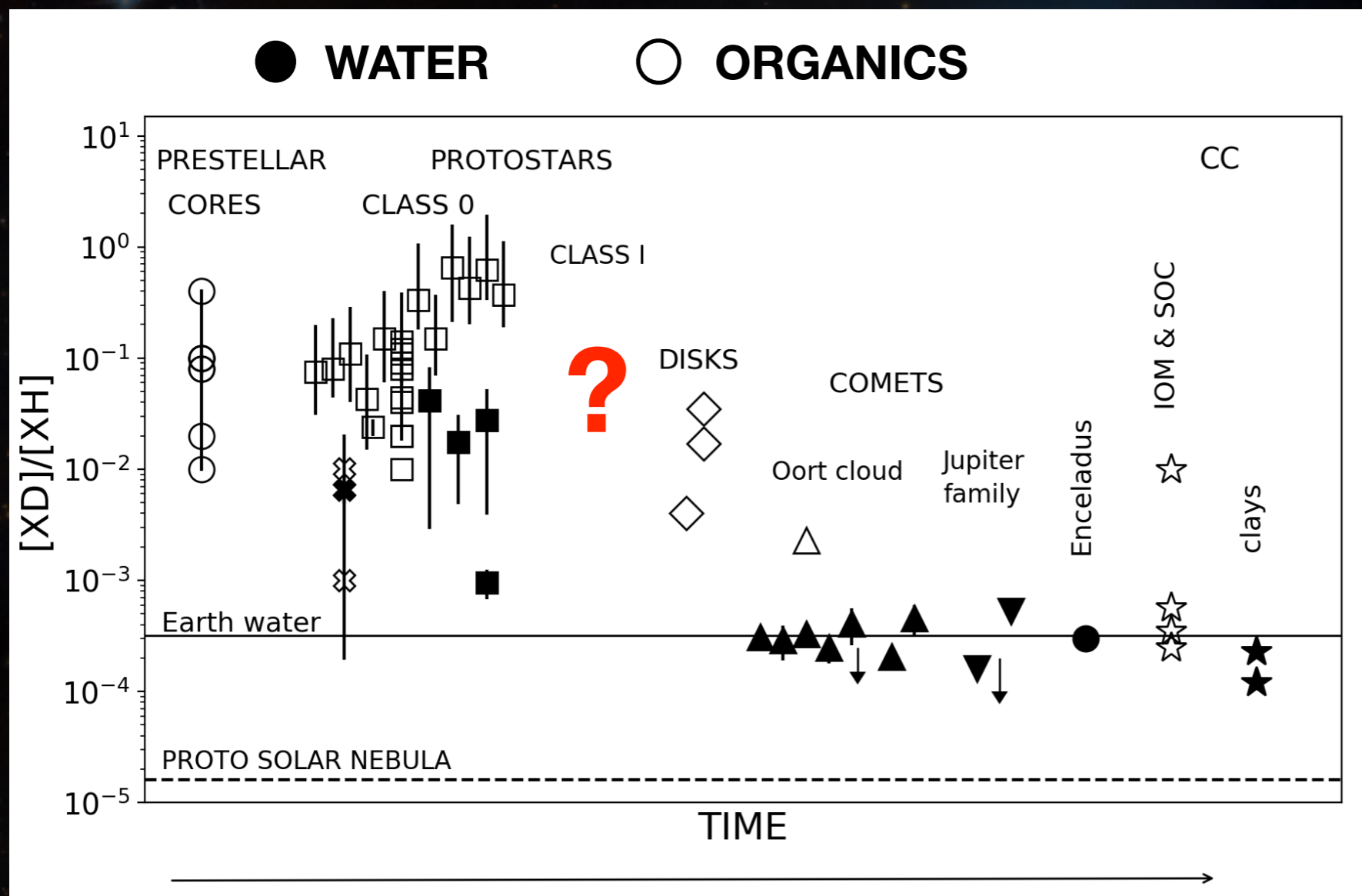


5) PLANET FORMATION: planet migration, small bodies
scattering, Earth oceans formation?

CONSERVATION/DELIVERY OF OLD MOLECULES + LIFE?



Deuteration: the Ariane's thread



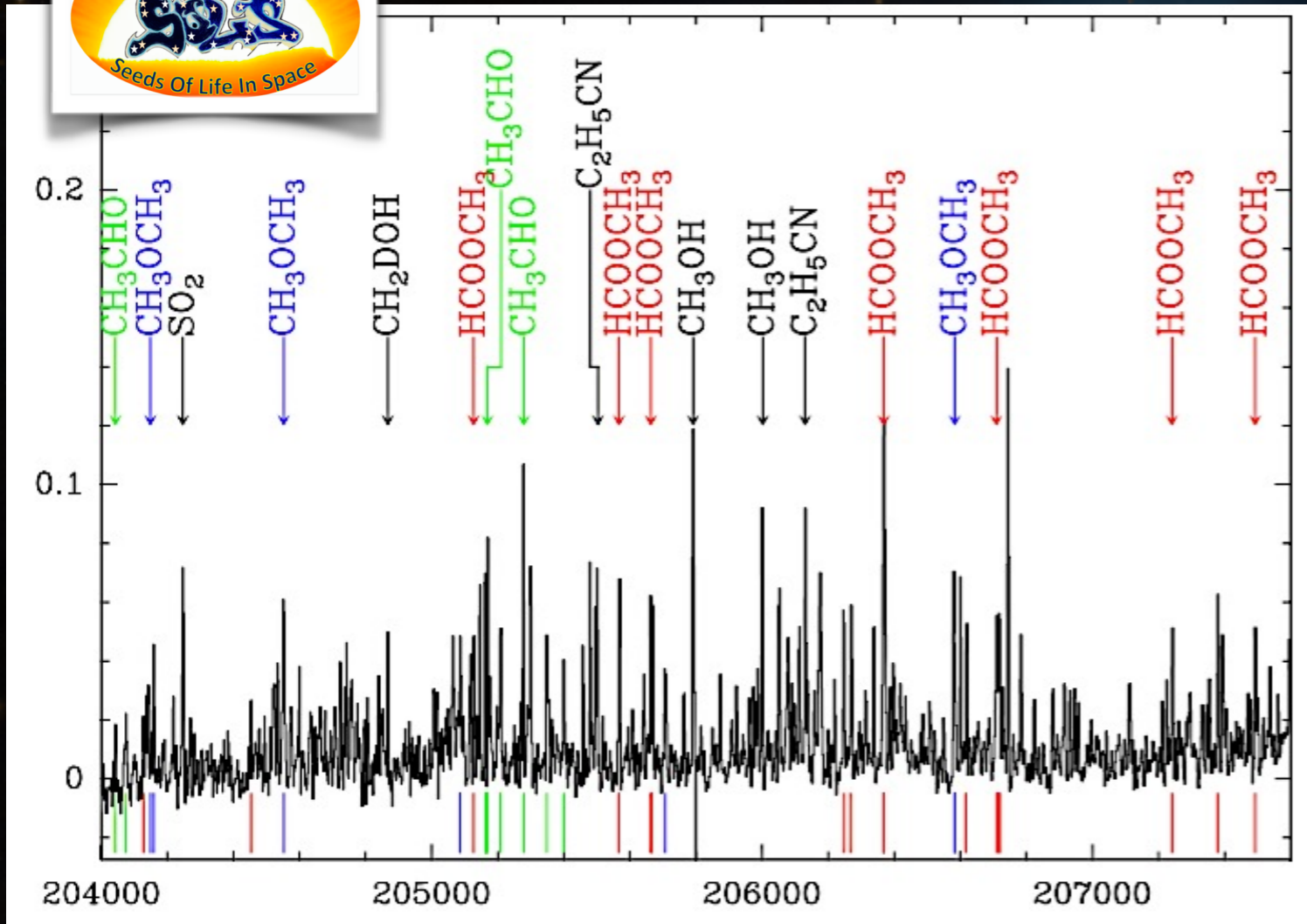
**Water first
LOWER D/H
Organics later
HIGHER D/H**

**What about
Class I
protostars?**

Evolution?

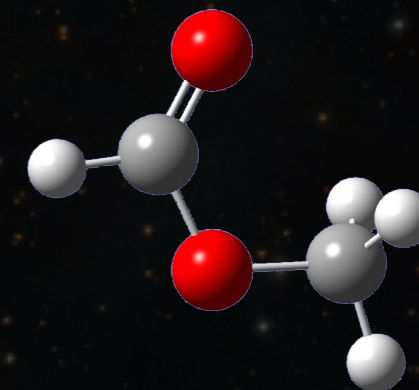
Adapted from Ceccarelli et al. 2014

Interstellar Complex Organic Molecules (iCOMS)



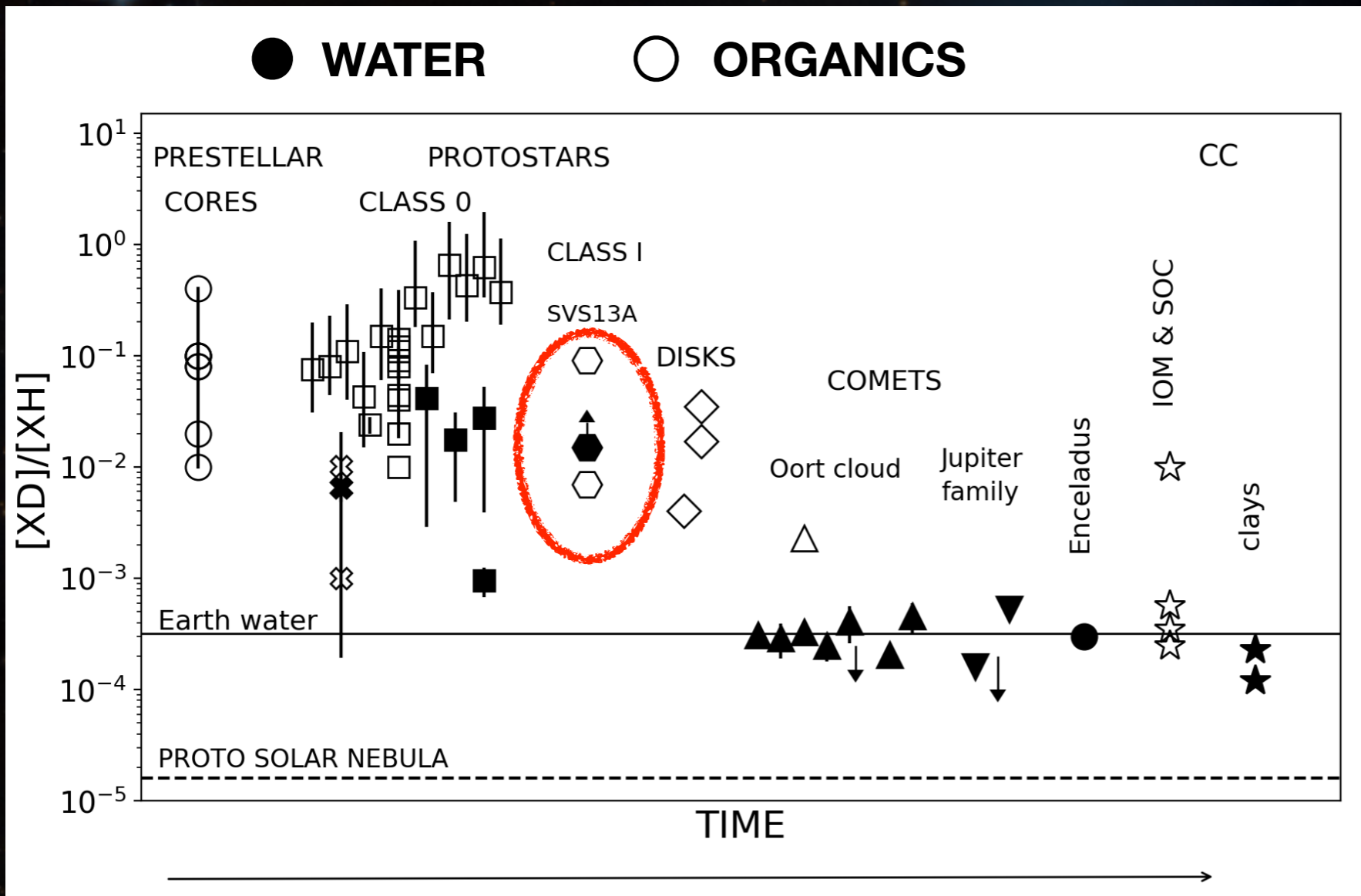
Ceccarelli et al. 2017

Molecules with 6 or more atoms and based on carbon



O-bearing
N-bearing
S-bearing

Deuteration: the Ariane's thread



CH₃OH
deuteration
decreases by
2 orders of
magnitude..

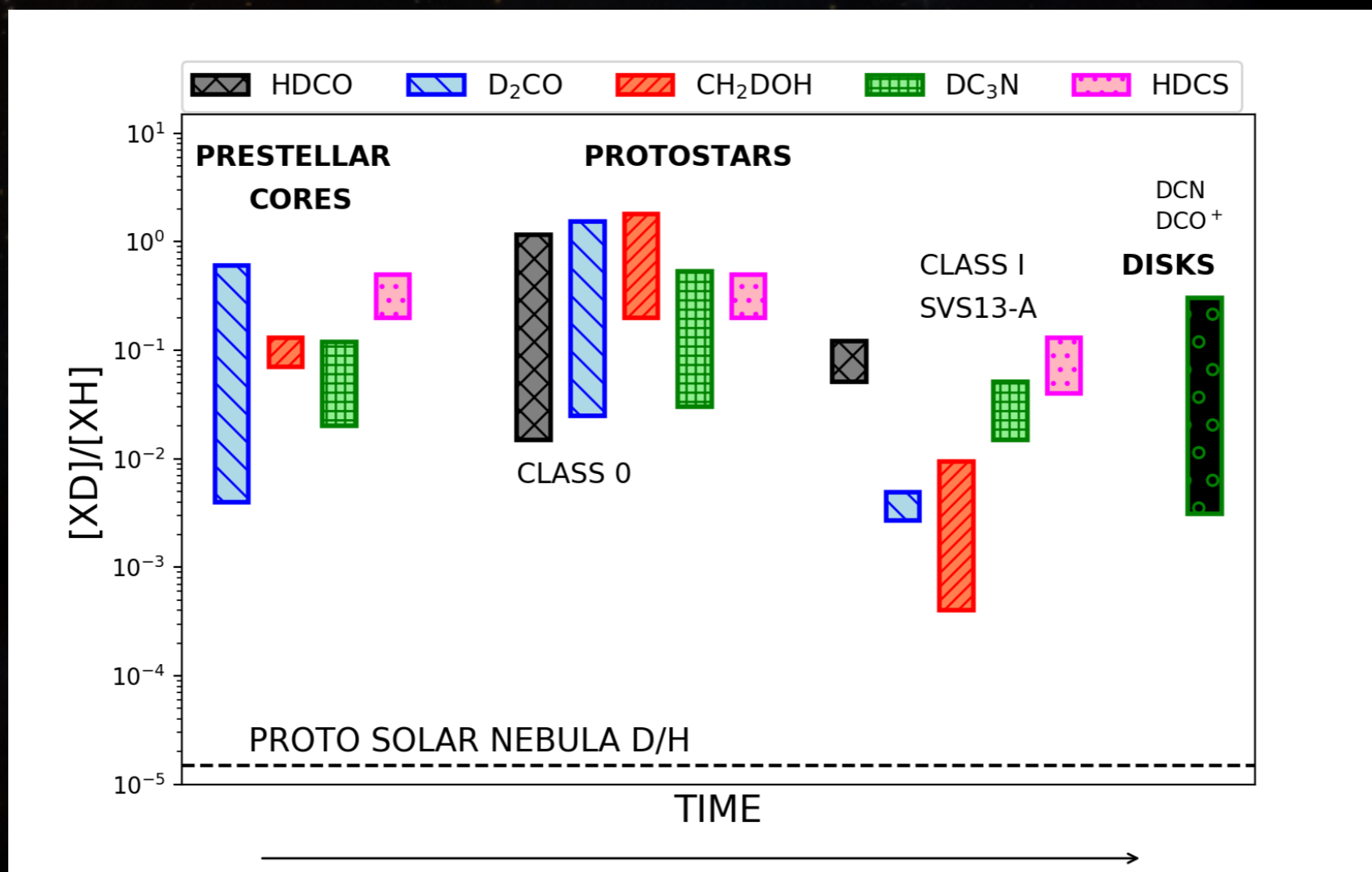
Evolution?

**More
observations
needed!**

Adapted from Ceccarelli et al. 2014



H₂CS and HC₃N deuteration



$[HDCS]/[H_2CS] \sim 0.2$ (0.1)

Also measured in 2 prestellar cores and 1 Class 0

$[DC_3N]/[HC_3N] \sim 0.03$ (0.04)

IRAS 16293-2422 50% in the cold envelope to 5% in the hot corino region (Jaber et al. 2017)

Bianchi et al. submitted



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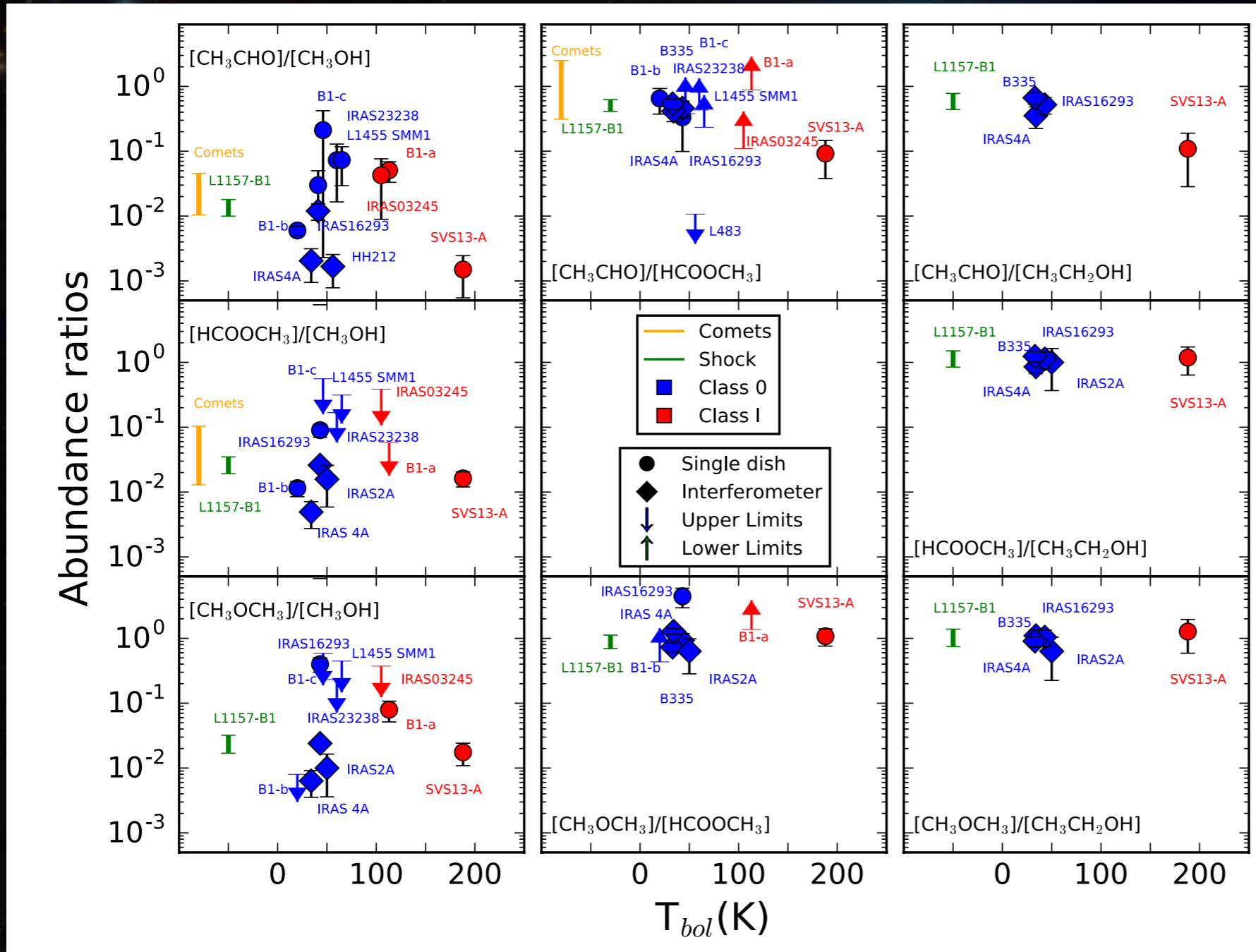
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Class I hot corino

[X]/[CH₃OH] [X]/[HCOOCH₃] [X]/[CH₃CH₂OH]



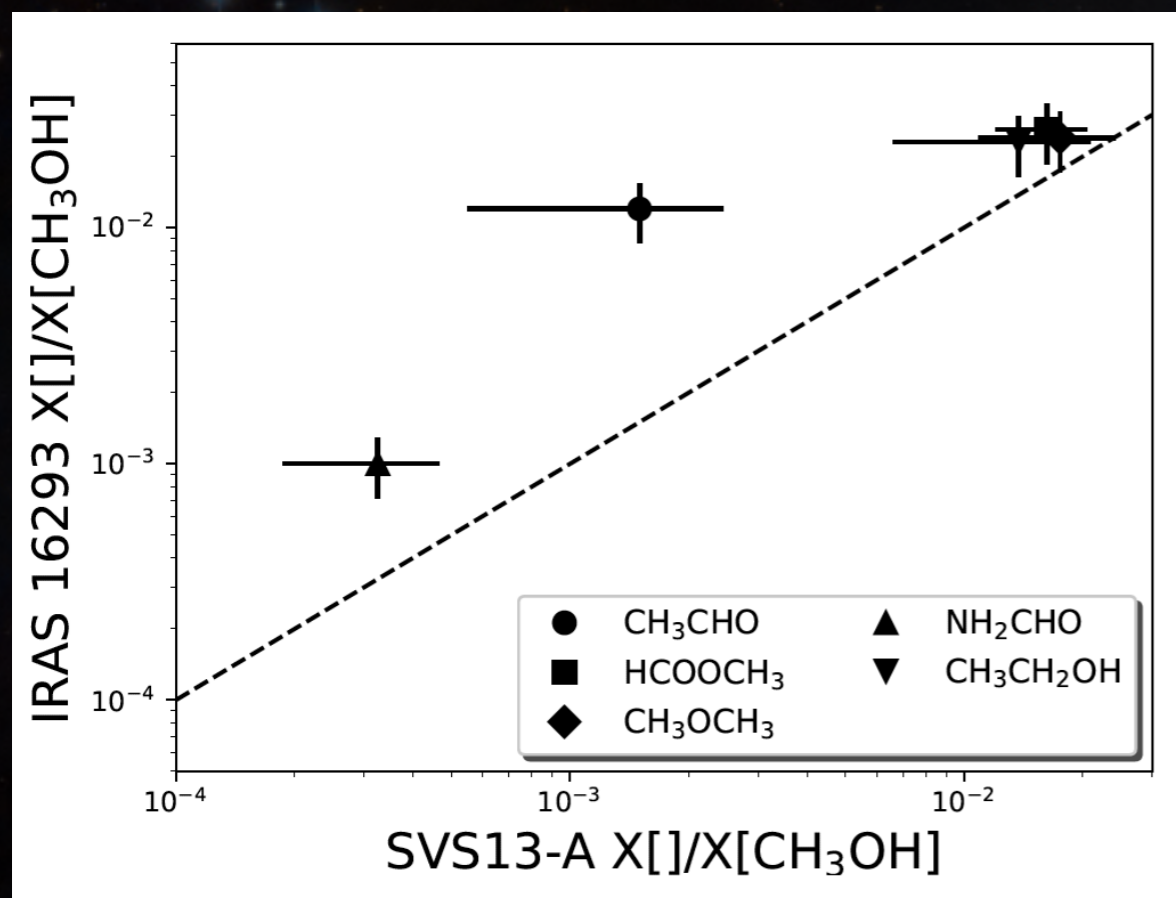
iCOMs ratios

Bianchi et al. 2019

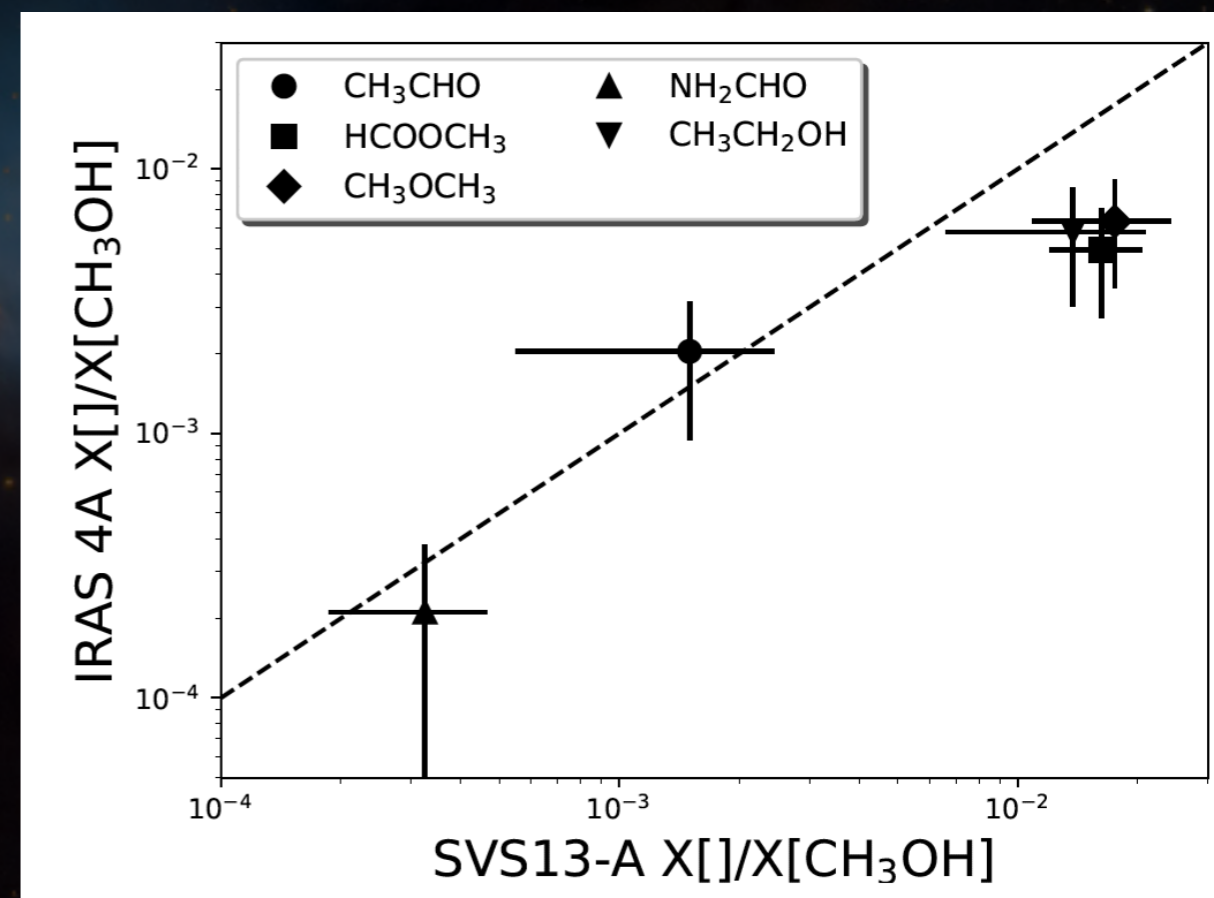
Do Class I hot corinos look like Class 0 ones ?

Class 0 vs Class I possible evolution

Do Class I hot corinos look like Class 0 ones ? **YES!** Bianchi et al. 2019



(Jørgensen et al. 2018, Coutens et al. 2016)



(López-Sepulcre et al. 2017, Taquet et al. 2015)

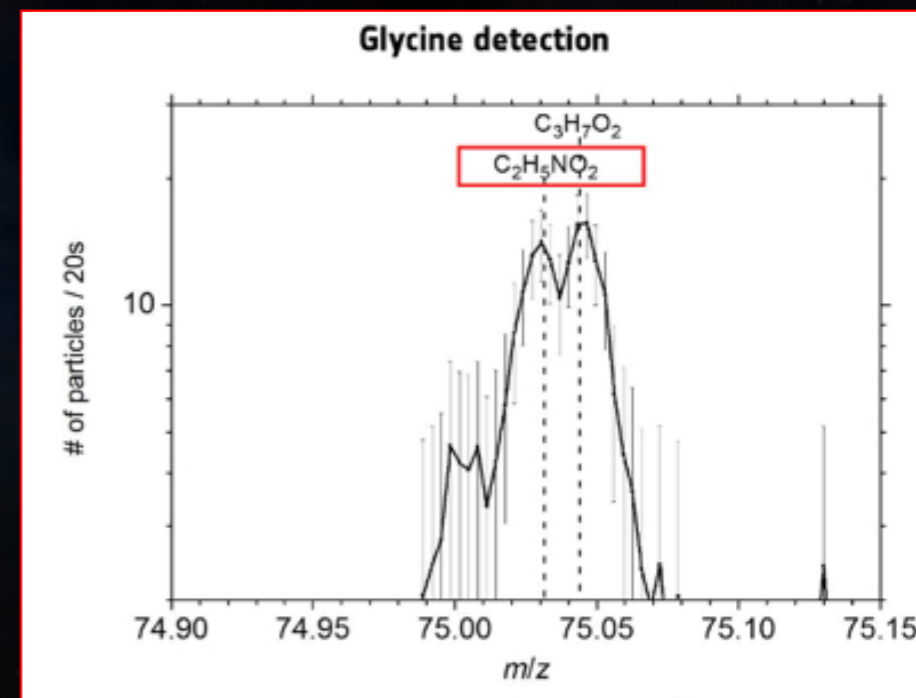
iCOMs abundances ratios do not significantly vary during the protostellar phase (but they might vary/decrease? Same chemistry when the same reactants are available..)

Interstellar complex organic molecules in comets



Not all is lost..

How much reprocessing ?

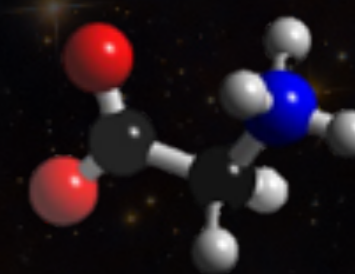


Comet	CH ₃ OH	H ₂ CO	HCOOH	CH ₂ OHCH ₂ OH	HCOOCH ₃	CH ₃ CHO	NH ₂ CHO
1P/Halley	1.8 ^[1,2] ; 1.7 ^[3]	4 ^[4,5,6] ; 1.5 ^[3]					
C/1995 O1 (Hale-Bopp)	2.4 ^[7]	1.1 ^[7]	0.09 ^[7]	0.25 ^[8]	0.08 ^[7]	0.025 ^[9]	0.015 ^[7]
C/1996 B2 (Hyakutake)	2 ^[10,11]	1 ^[10,11]					
C/2001 A2 (LINEAR)	2.8 ^[12] ; 3.9 ^[13]	0.24 ^[12,14]					
C/2012 F6 (Lemmon)	1.6 ^[15] ; 1.48 ^[16]	0.7 ^[15] ; 0.54 ^[16]	<0.07 ^[15]	0.24 ^[15]	<0.16 ^[15]	<0.07 ^[15]	0.016 ^[15]
C/2013 R1 (Lovejoy)	2.6 ^[15]	0.7 ^[15]	0.12 ^[15]	0.35 ^[15]	<0.20 ^[15]	0.10 ^[15]	0.021 ^[15]
103P/Hartley 2	1.96 ^[17] ; 2.28 ^[18] ; 1.13-1.43 ^[19]	0.12 ^[17] ; 0.23 ^[18] ; 0.11 ^[19]					
73P/SW3/B	0.177-0.339 ^[20] ; 0.9-1.2 ^[27]	0.14 ^[20] ; 0.15 ^[20] ; 0.4-1 ^[27]					
73P/SW3/C	0.149 ^[20] ; 0.254 ^[20] ; 0.7-1 ^[27]	0.147 ^[20] ; 0.095 ^[20] ; 0.5-1.1 ^[27]					
2P/Encke	3.48 ^[21]	<0.13 ^[21]					
9P/Tempel 1 before impact	1.0 ^[23] ; 2.8 ^[24]	<1.5 ^[24]					
9P/Tempel 1 after impact	0.75 ^[23] ; 2.7 ^[24]	0.84 ^[22] ; <2.3 ^[24]					
6P/d'Arrest	1.42 ^[23]	0.36 ^[23]					
17P/Holmes	2.25 ^[25]						
21P/Giacobini-Zinner	0.9-1.4 ^[26]	<0.5-0.8 ^[26]					
67P summer hemisphere	0.31 ^[28]	0.33 ^[28]	0.008 ^[28]	0.0008 ^[28]	0.004 ^[28]	0.01 ^[28]	<1e-4 ^[28]
67P winter hemisphere	0.55 ^[28]	0.53 ^[28]	0.03 ^[28]	<2.5e-3 ^[28]	0.023 ^[28]	0.024 ^[28]	<1e-3 ^[28]

Le Roy et al. 2015

Altwegg et al. 2016

Rubin et al. 2019

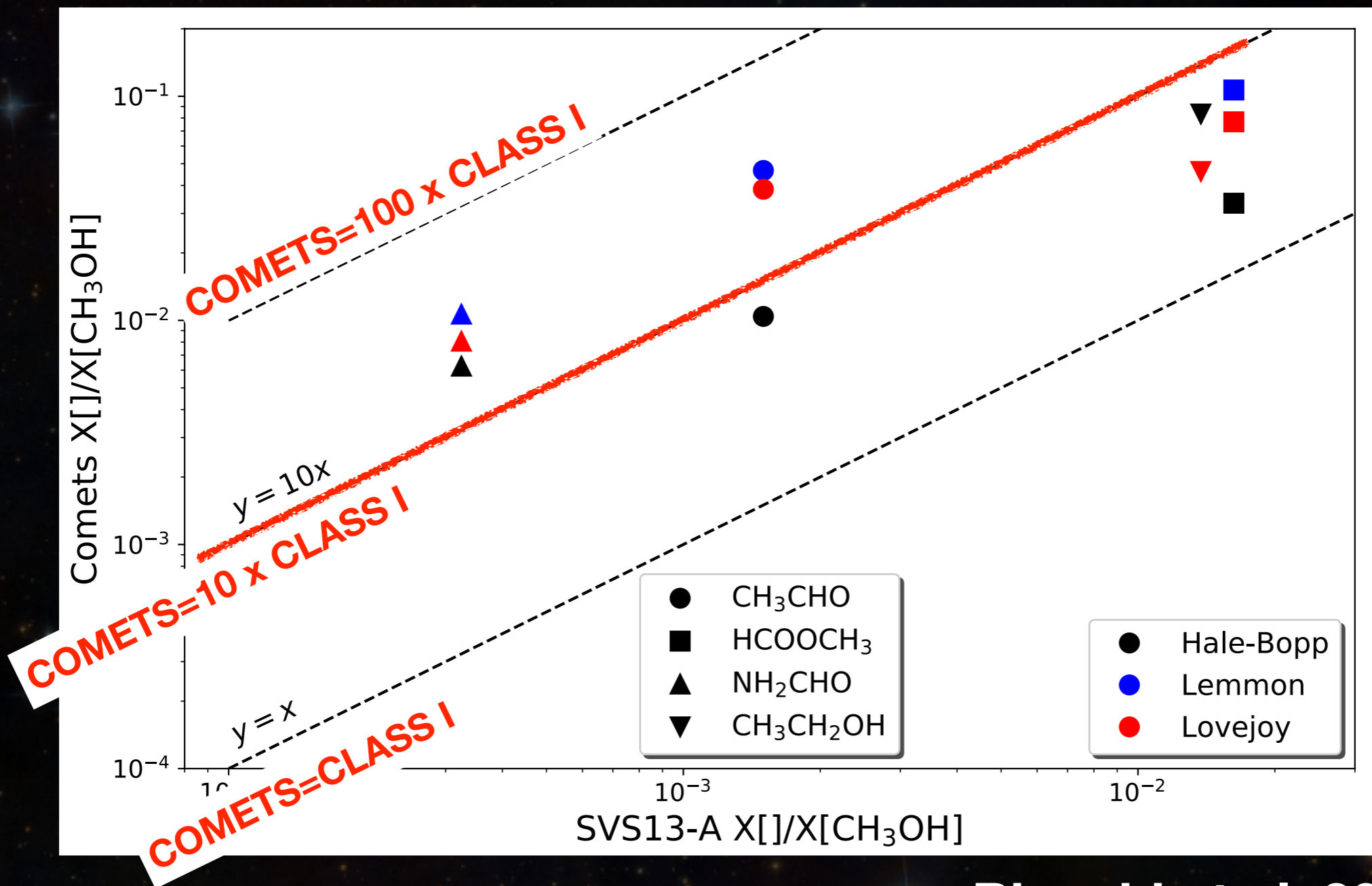


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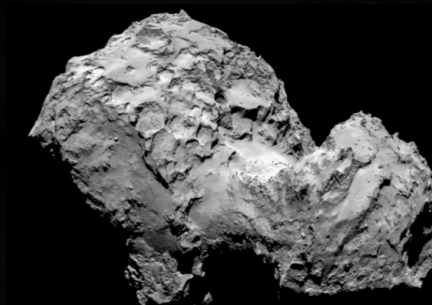
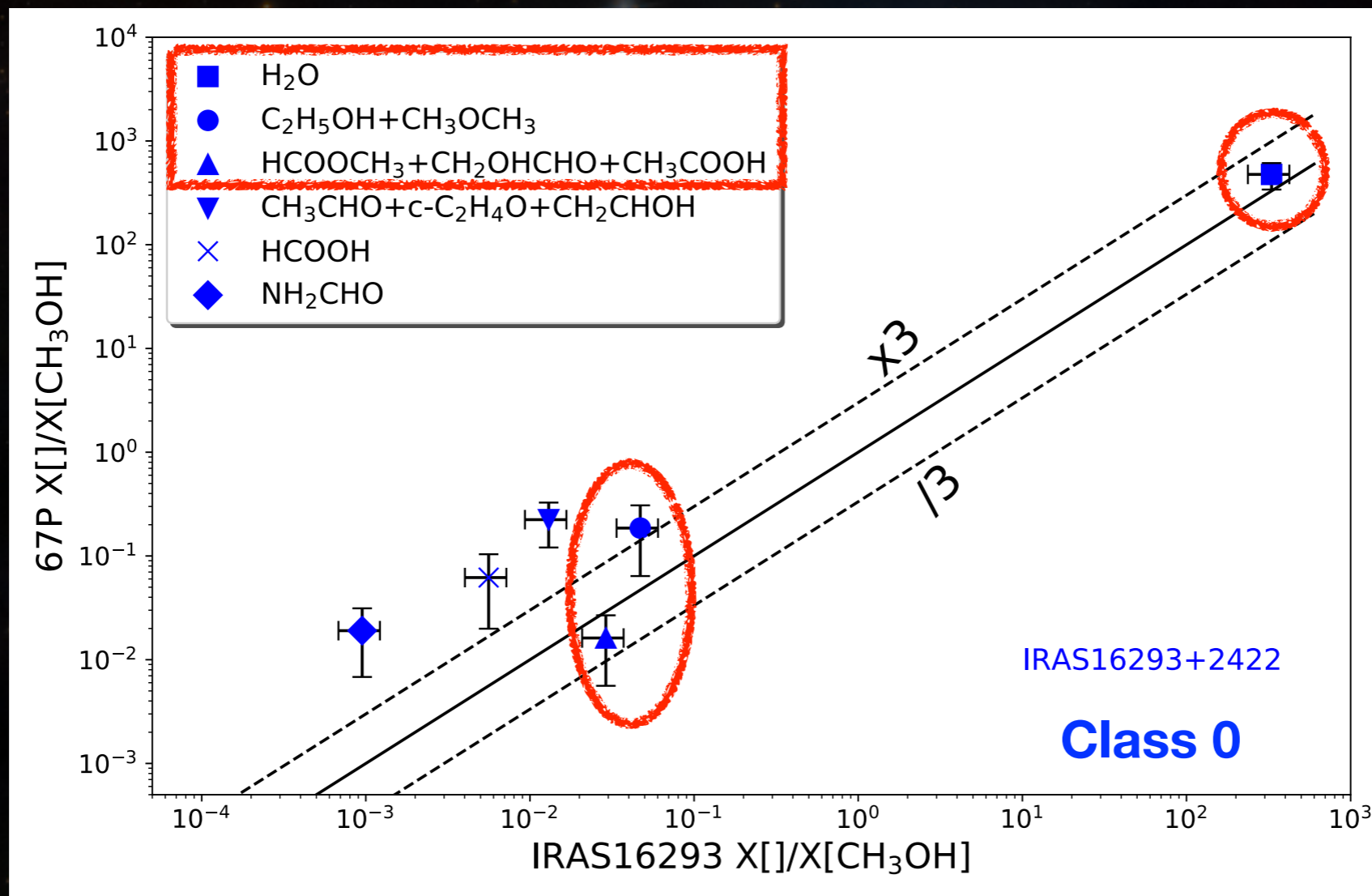
iCOMs in Class I and comets pre-Rosetta



Bianchi et al. 2019

Ethanol and Methyl formate within a factor 10, not so different..

Rosetta: the comparison with the Class 0 IRAS16293

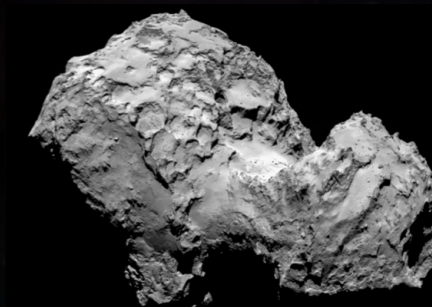
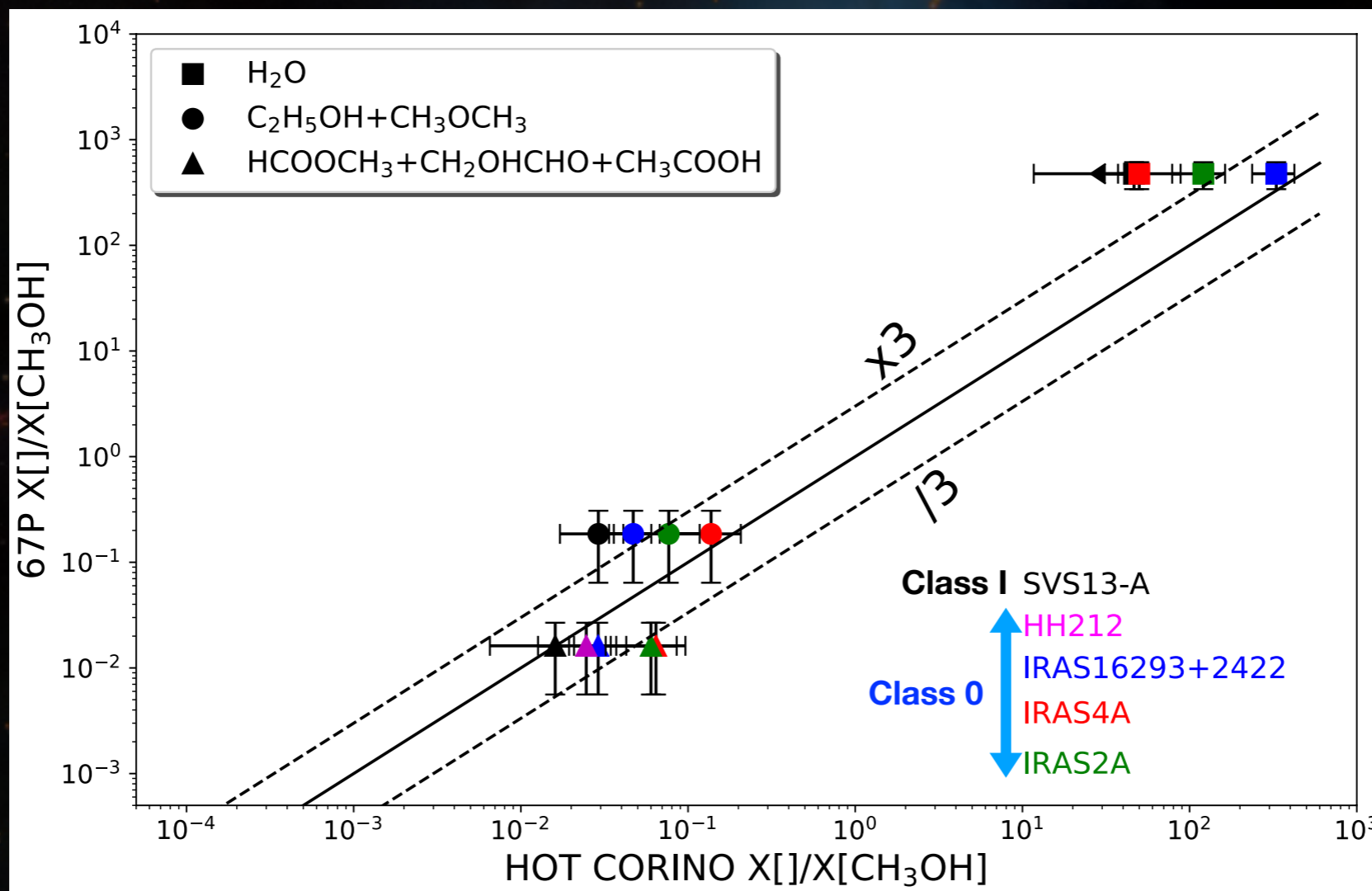


Drovdoskaya et al. 2019

Ethanol*, Methyl formate* and Water within a factor 3

Rosetta: what happens adding more (Class 0 and Class I) sources?

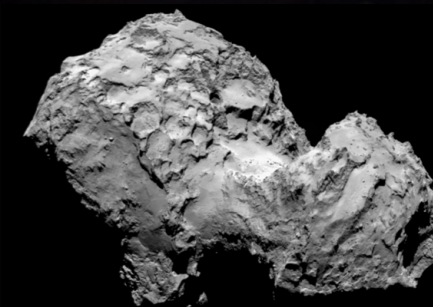
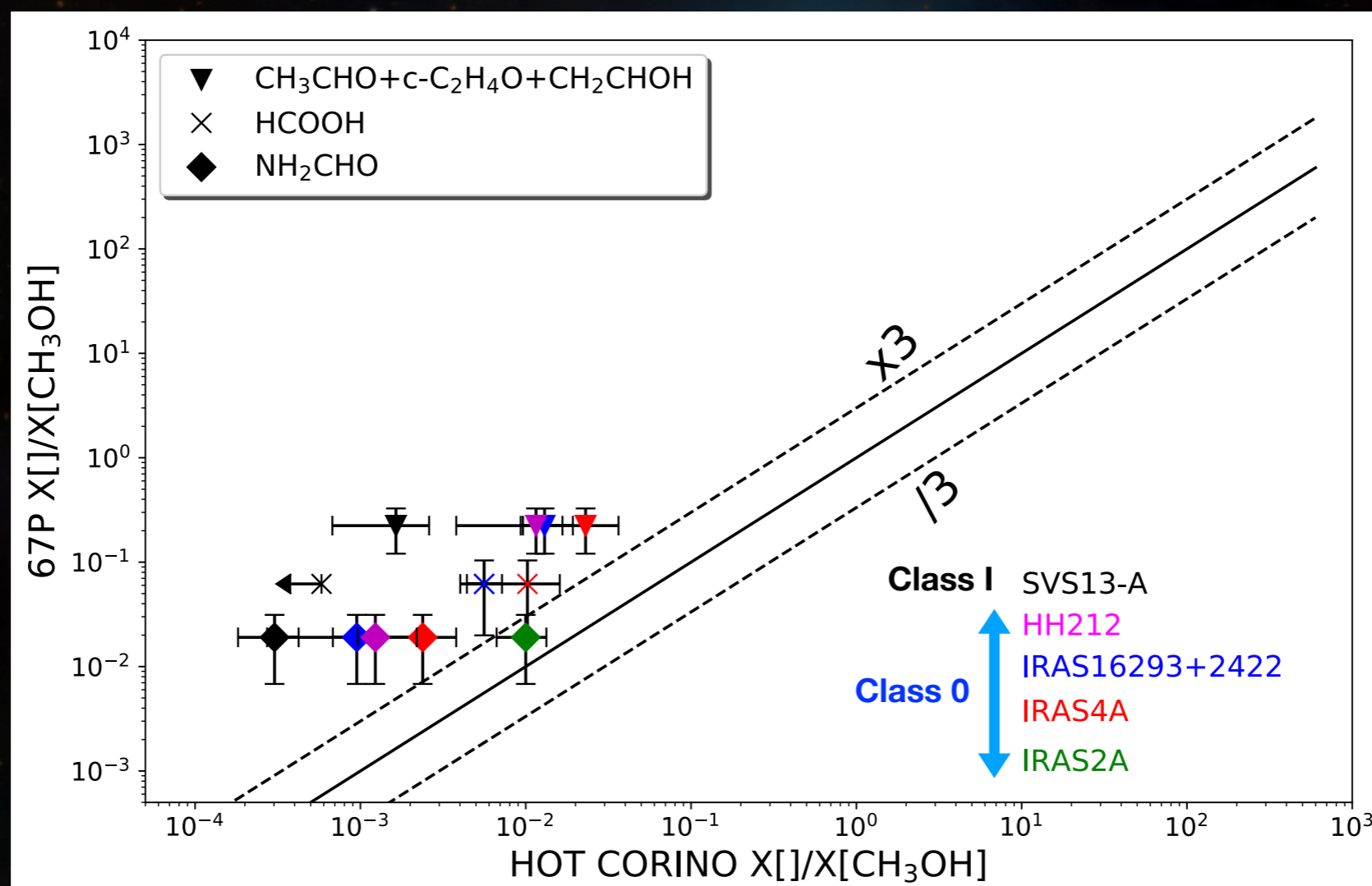
Bianchi et al. 2019 in prep.



Ethanol*, Methyl formate* still consistent even adding Class I

Rosetta: what happens adding more (Class 0 and Class I) sources?

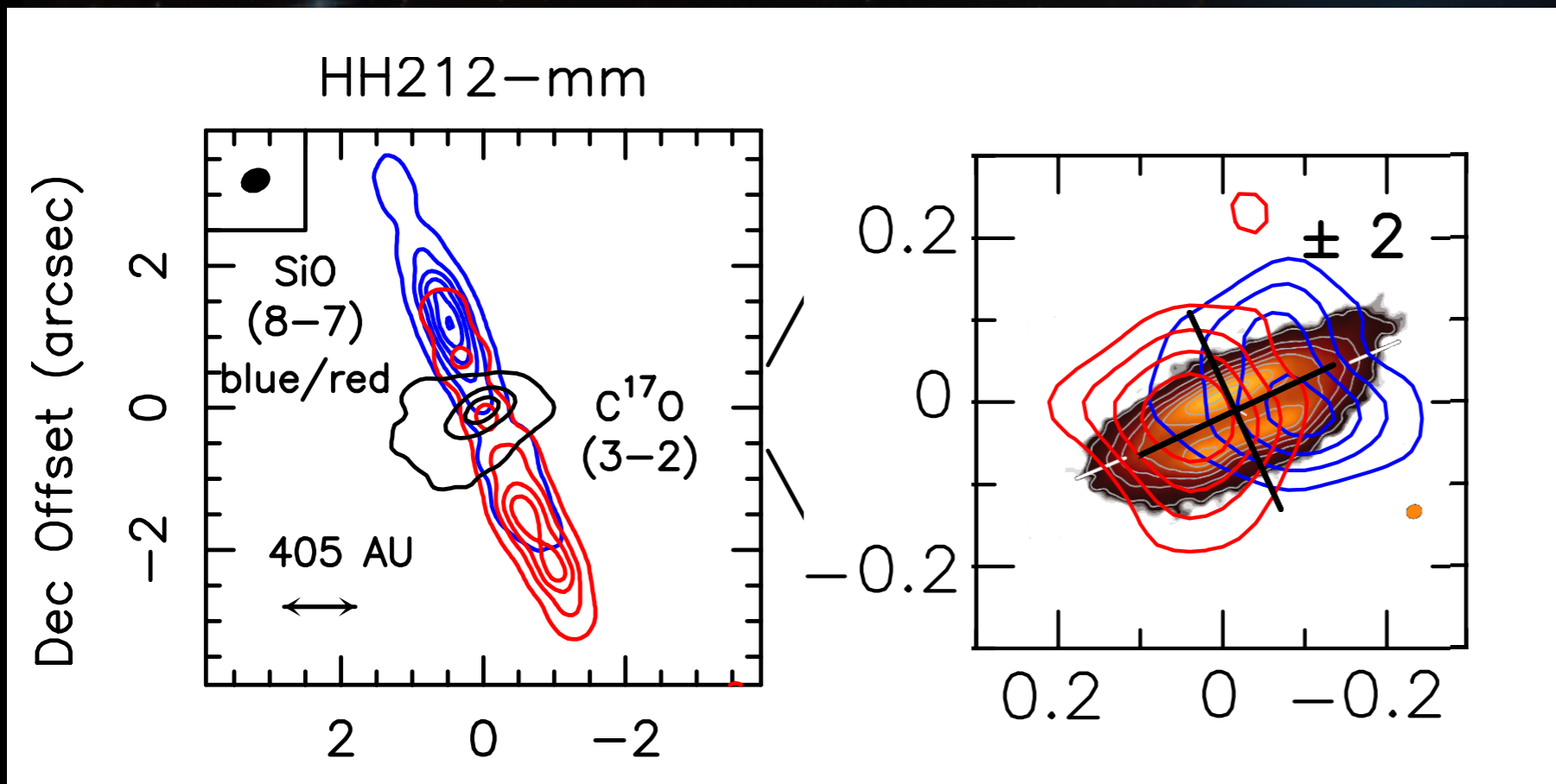
Bianchi et al. 2019 in prep.



Acetaldehyde*, Formic acid and Formamide suggest a different behaviour: why?

iCOMs abundances: the importance of sampling the protostellar disk

CH₃CHO + dust continuum



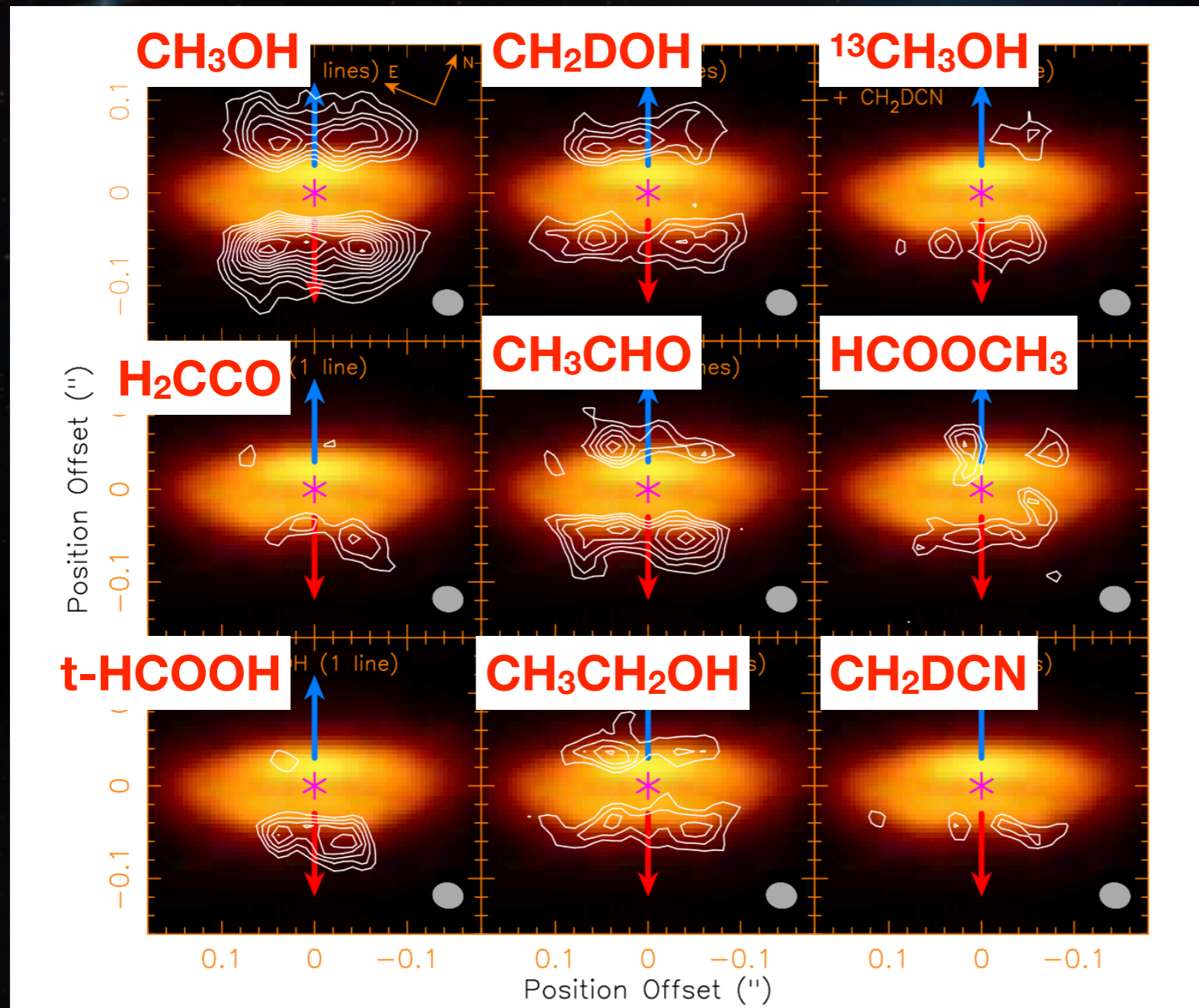
iCOMs imaged for the first time in a Class 0 protostellar disk

Lee et al. 2017, 2019

Codella et al. 2019

iCOMs abundances: the importance of sampling the protostellar disk

Class 0



Note the absence of iCOMs in the midplane: is it real or due to opacity problems?

Work in progress..
Stay tuned!

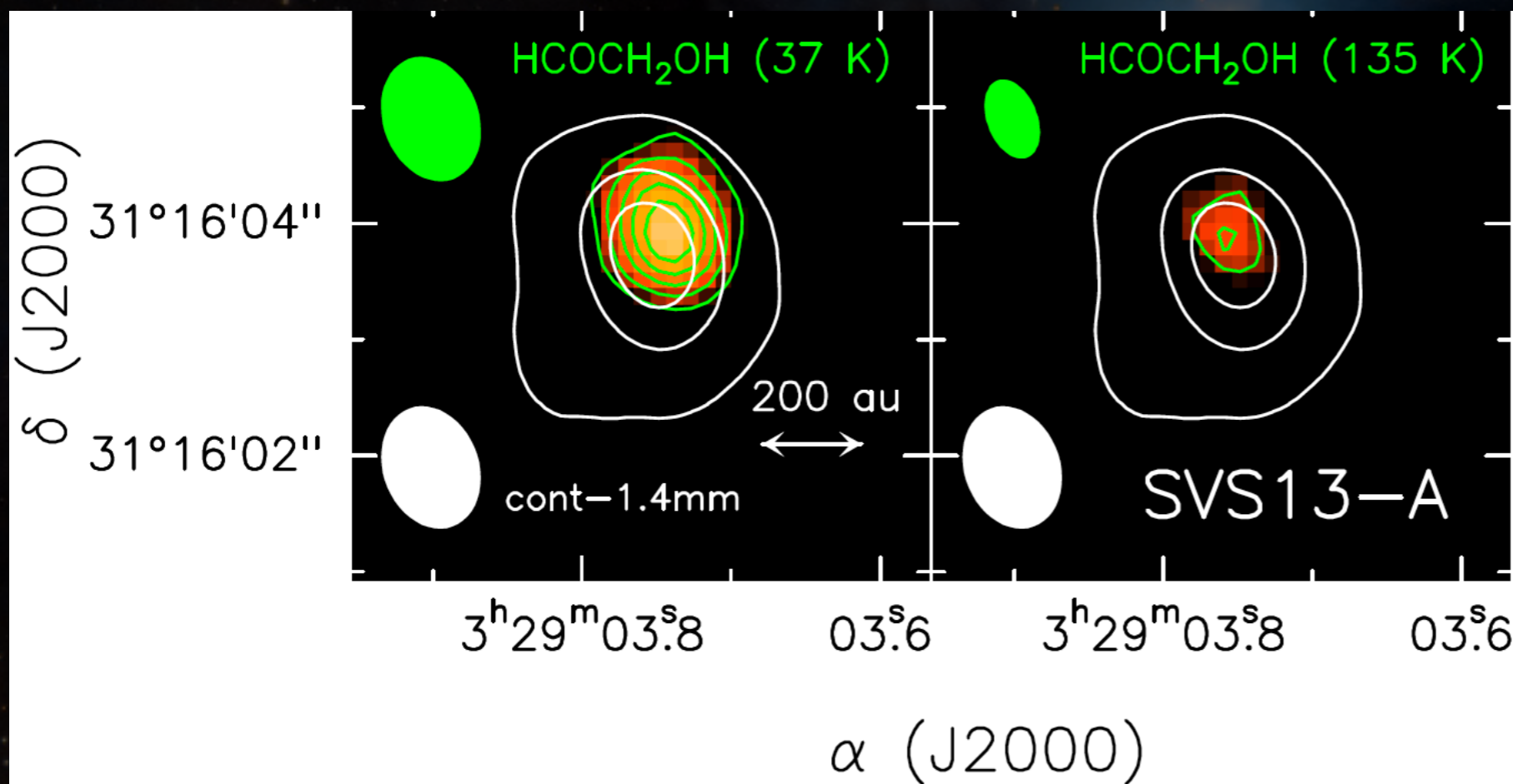


iCOMs abundances: the importance of sampling the protostellar disk

Class I

De Simone et al. 2017

Di Francesco et al. 2014



Need to spatially resolve the emission
Is the disk as in the HH212 case?

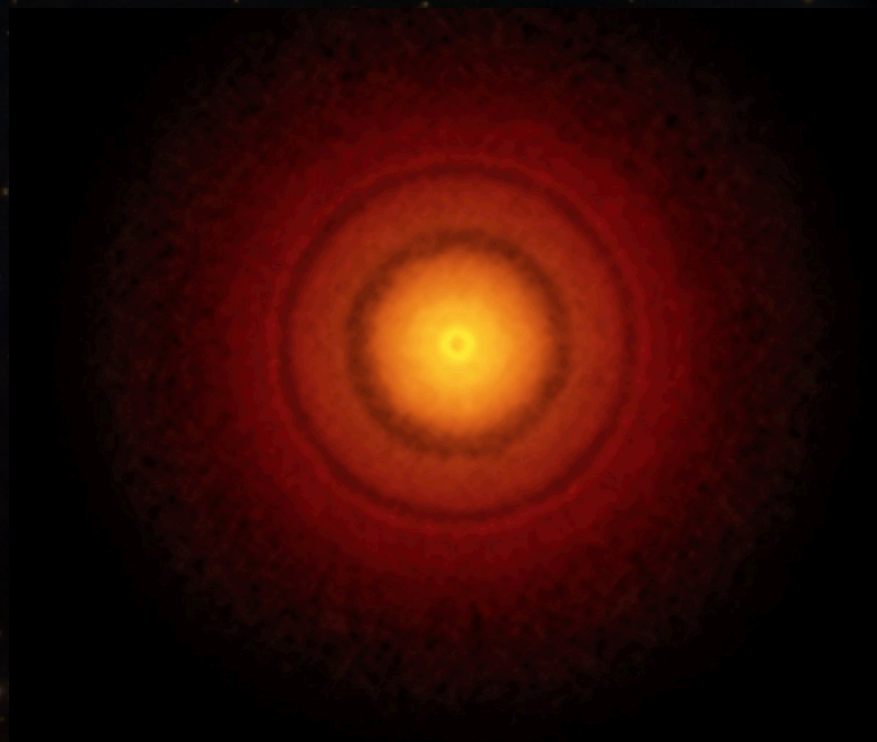
conditions at the time formation epoch

De Simone et al. 2017

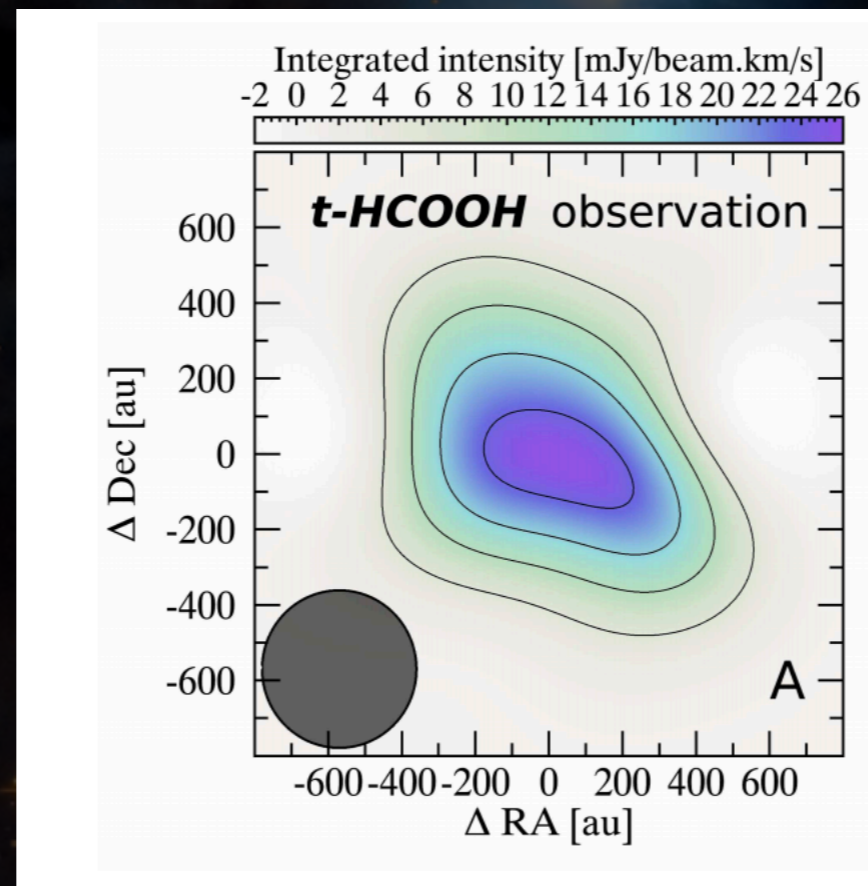
iCOMs abundances: the importance of sampling the protostellar disk

Class II

Allet et al. 2014



Favre et al. 2018



TW Hydrae

Formic Acid first detected in a protoplanetary disk (Class II)

Need to spatially resolve the emission

TAKE HOME MESSAGES

- Class I protostars are the ideal laboratories where to investigate if the chemical richness is inherited by the protoplanetary regions
- Deuteration and iCOMs give us a lot of information on the past and present the gas conditions
- Possible evolution in deuterium fractionation content in Class I
- Class I hot corinos look like Class 0 ones in iCOMs content
- Class I hot corinos share similarities with comets in iCOMs abundance ratios

MORE OBSERVATIONS NEEDED!!



FUTURE

Seeds Of Life In Space

PIs: C. Ceccarelli, P. Caselli

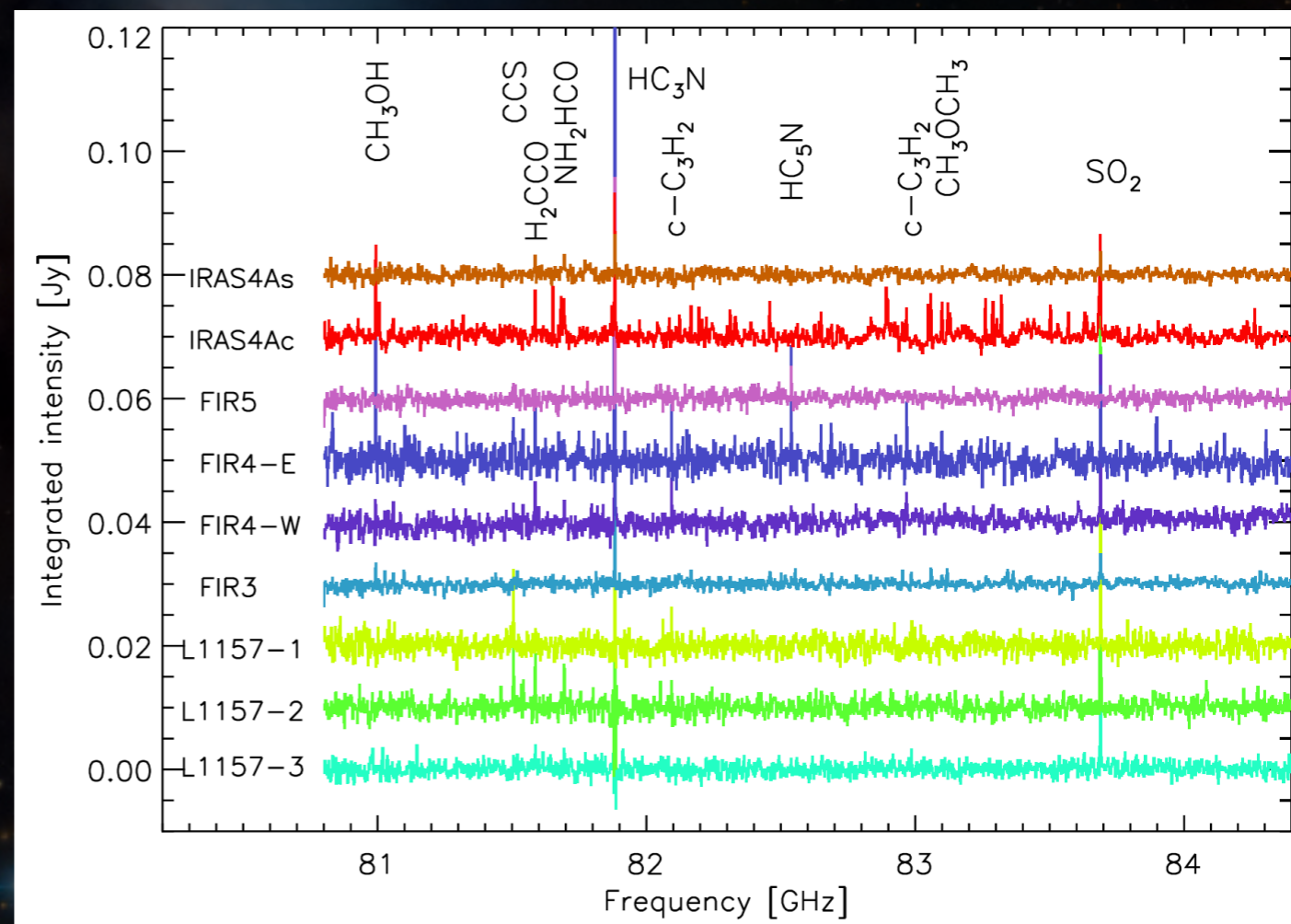


Ceccarelli et al. 2017

380 hr @IRAM-NOEMA

Systematic observations of 5 key iCOMs (CH_3OH , CH_3O , CH_3OCH_3 , HCOOCH_3 , NH_2CHO) in different sources representatives of Sun-like star formation

80-371 GHz
baselines up to 760 m
up to $\theta = 0.1''$



SVS13-A: a chemically rich hot corino



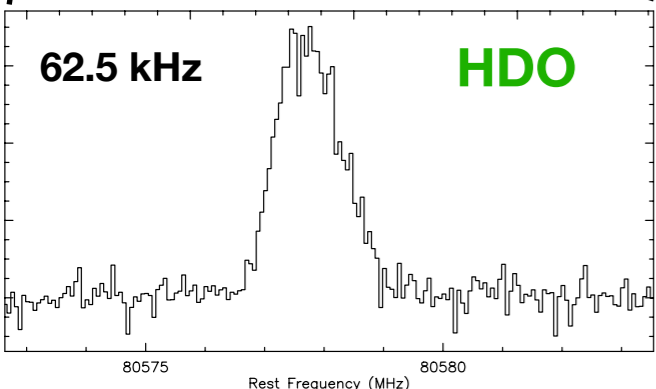
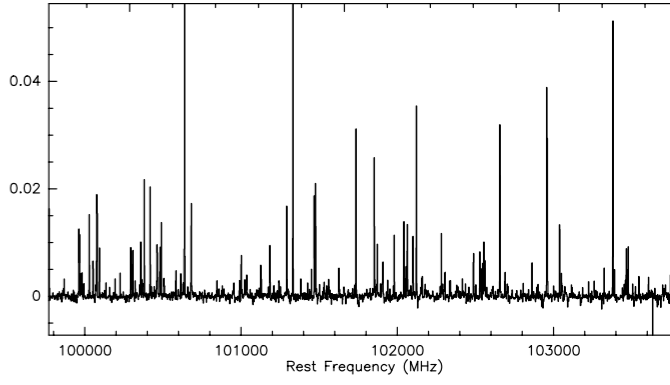
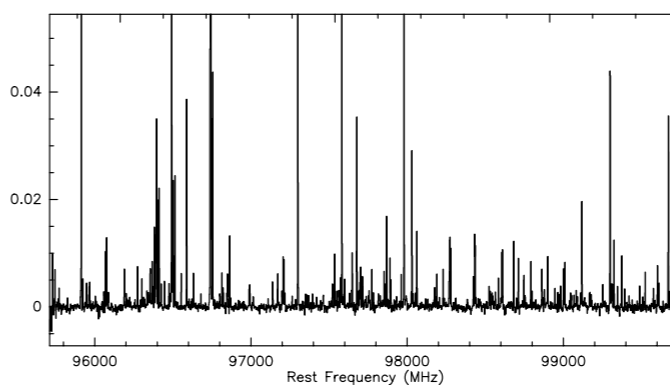
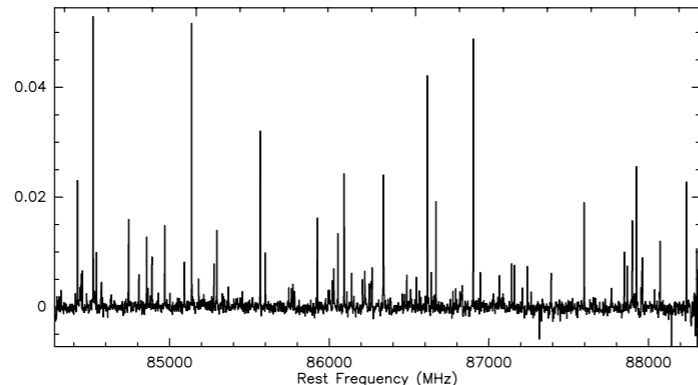
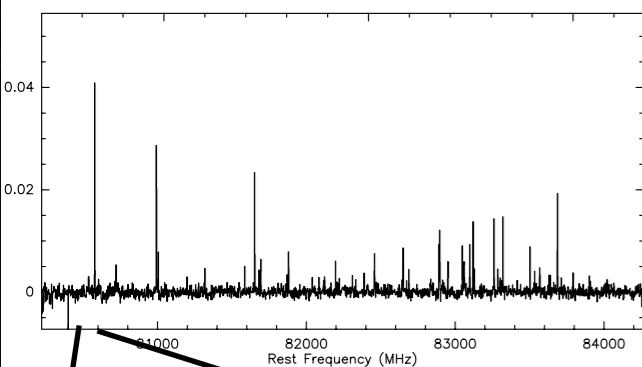
NOEMA Large Program (PI C. Ceccarelli & P. Caselli: *Ceccarelli et al. 2017*)

POLYFIX

8 GHz

+

8 GHz



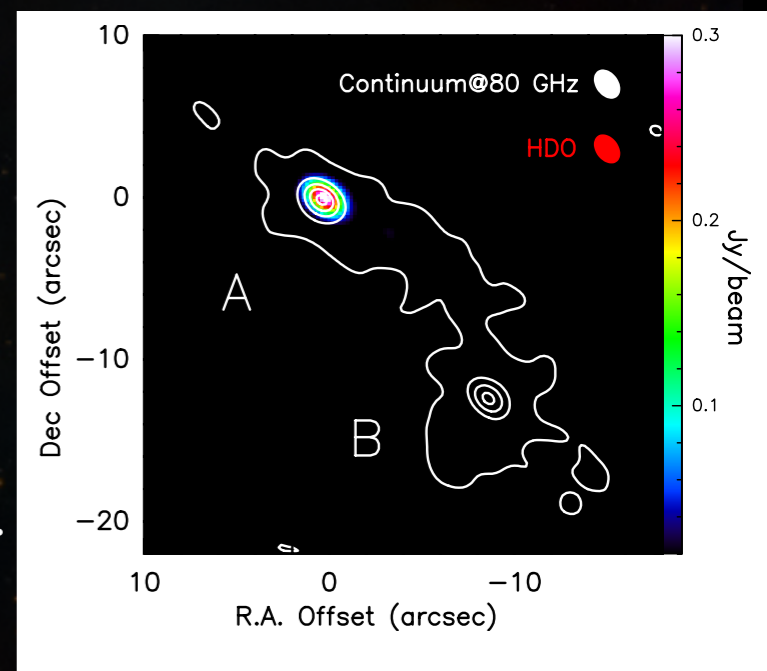
More than 100 lines detected

iCOMs: CH_3OCH_3 , HCOOCH_3 , CH_3CHO , H_2CO , H_2CCO , $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$, CH_3OH , CH_3COCH_3 , HCOCH_2OH ,..

N-bearing: NH_2CHO , $\text{H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CN}$,..

D-bearing: CH_2DOH , HDO , HDCO , D_2CO ,..

S-bearing: SO , SO_2 , H_2CS ..



128 high-resolution narrow bands

Bianchi et al. in prep.



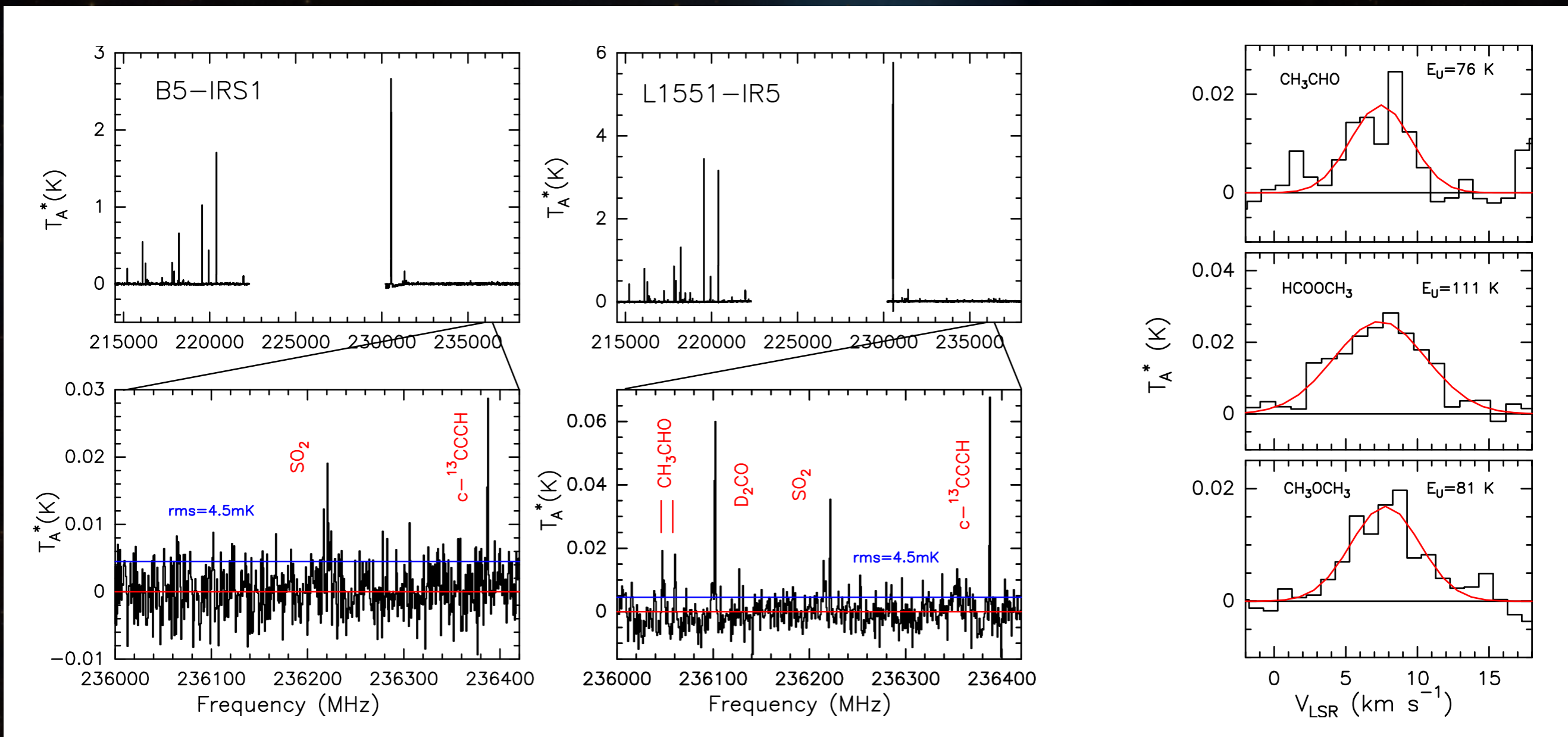
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FUTURE: increasing the sample

Class I protostars observed with IRAM-30m (Bianchi et al. in prep.)



ALMA LP: Fifty AU Study of protosun analogs

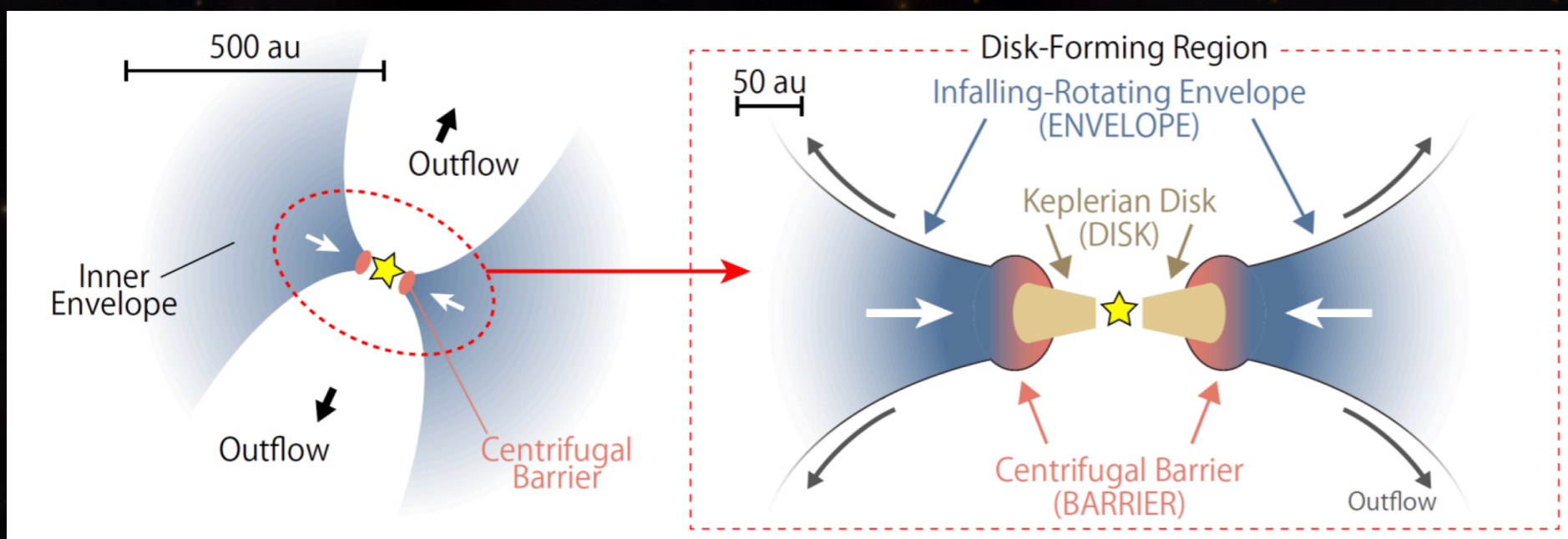
PIs: S. Yamamoto, N. Sakai, C. Codella, C. Ceccarelli, C. Chandler

- **Envelope** CS, c-C₃H₂
- **Centrifugal barrier** SO, SiO, CH₃OH
- **Disk** H₂CO, C¹⁸O, HC₃N
- **Ionization** H¹³CO⁺, DCO⁺, N₂H⁺
- **Complex** CH₃OH, NH₂CHO, CH₃CHO, CH₃OCH₃, HCOOCH₃
- **Deuteration** c-C₃HD, N₂D⁺, HDCO, D₂CO, CH₂DOH

assess the chemical complexity of protostars

origin of complex (pre-biotic) molecules:

reset or inheritance ?

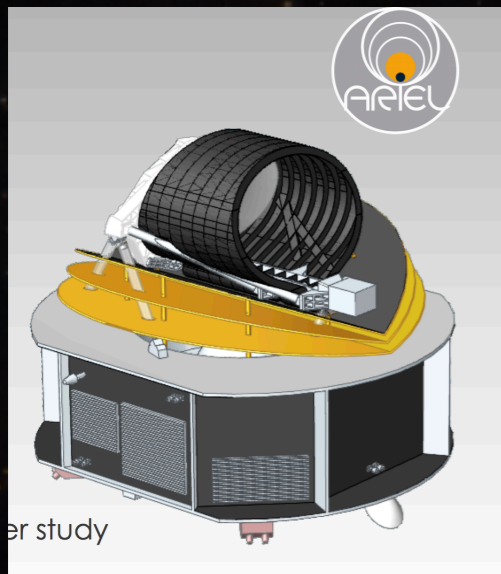


13 sources observed with uniform linear resolution and sensitivity

FUTURE

ARIEL

Turrini et al. 2018



ESA MISSION

Atmospheric
Remote-sensing
Infrared Exoplanet
Large-survey

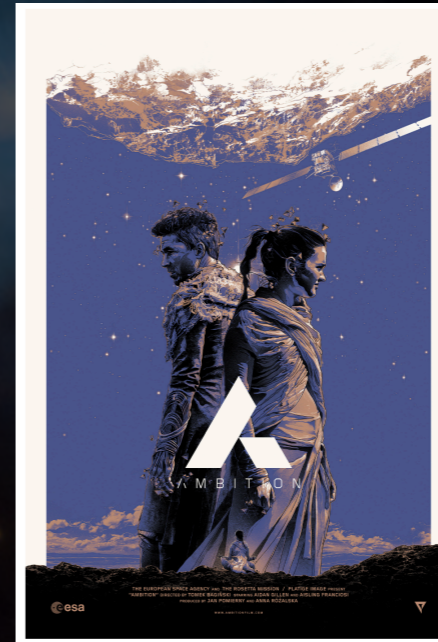
Among the goals:

First chemical survey of
exoplanets

Explore the exoplanets
chemical diversity

AMBITION

Bockelée-Morvan et al. 2019



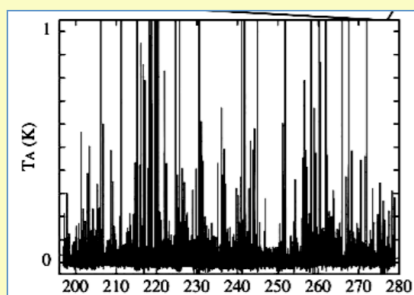
White paper for
ESA Voyage 2050
long-term
(2035-2050) plan

Among the goals:

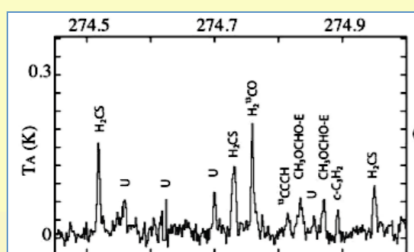
How and where did cometary
materials get assembled?

Which post-planetesimal evolution
paths need to be considered?

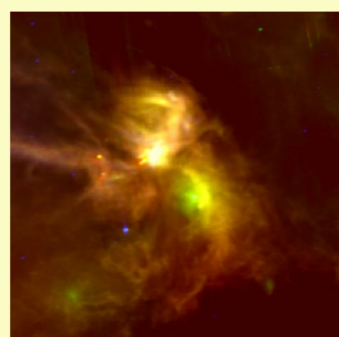
FUTURE SYNERGIES!!



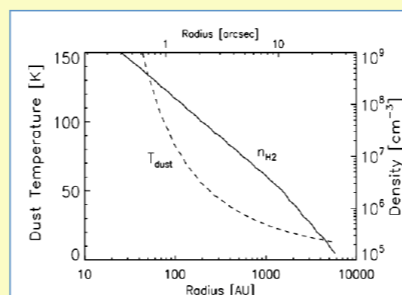
STEP 1: Observe the spectrum of the source.
Tool: telescope



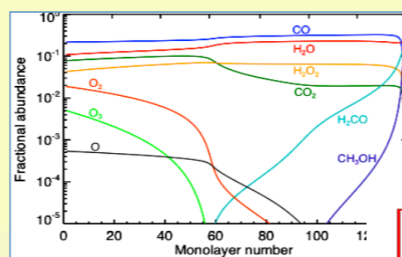
STEP 2: Identify the lines and species.
Tool: spectroscopic data



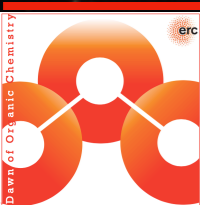
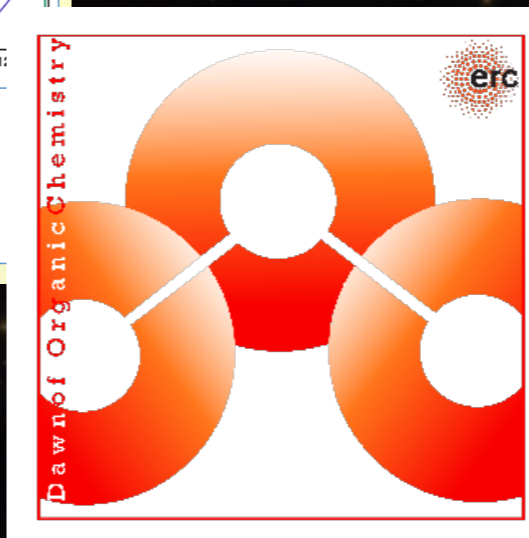
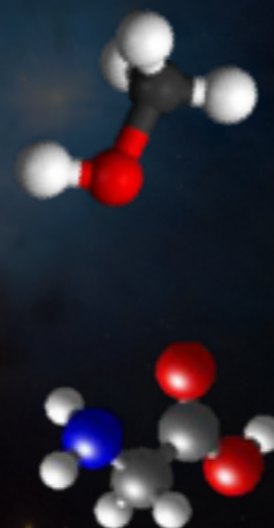
ASTROPHYSICAL OBJECT



STEP 3: Derive the physical and chemical structure.
Tool: collisional coefficients



STEP 4: Understand the chemical structure.
Tool: reaction pathways and rate coefficients



22/10/2019, Duino

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