Complex organic chemistry in solar-type protostars : new detections in the framework of the ALMA-PILS survey

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Image credit: ESO/B. Tafreshi

## The building blocks of Life

• <u>Water</u>



#### Prebiotic molecules

Molecules thought to be involved in the process leading to the origin of Life (Herbst & van Dishoeck 2009)

High interest: amino acids, sugars, nucleobases





## The building blocks of Life

- Comets and asteroids rich in water and complex organic species such as amino acids and sugars
- Delivery to Earth through bombardments of comets and asteroids

Origin of the molecular complexity of asteroids and comets ?

Study of other star-forming regions in order to characterize the chemical content available when planets, comets and asteroids form

















organic molecules



# How complex is the chemistry in hot cores and hot corinos ?

- A lot of COMs detected first towards high mass star-forming regions
- First COMs detected in solar-type protostars in 2003 (Cazaux et al.)

Solar-type protostars can be as rich as the high mass versions



## New detections with ALMA and NOEMA

Very high spatial resolution

Sources spatially resolved

• High sensibility

Detection of less abundant species

 Broad spectral coverage with high spectral resolution

More lines to confirm detections



Revolutionizing our understanding of the complex chemistry in star-forming regions





First detection of glycolaldehyde towards a solar-type protostar



### CH<sub>2</sub>OHCHO Glycolaldehyde

- Prebiotic molecule
- Simplest sugar
- First product in the formation of ribose (essential constituent of RNA)

#### IRAS 16293-2422 ALMA Science verification data



Jørgensen et al. 2012

The ALMA-PILS survey

Solar-type protostar IRAS 16293-2422 (d = 141 pc)

60 AU

Н



PILS : Protostellar Interferometric Line Survey (Jørgensen et al. 2016)

Spectral survey with ALMA: 329-363 GHz

- Spectral resolution 0.2 km/s
- 0.5" (60 AU) angular resolution
- RMS ~ 5 mJy (1 km/s)



B

ALMA: dust continuum

(bands 3, 6 and 7)

## Spectra of IRAS 16293–2422 (Jørgensen et al. 2016)



### The ALMA-PILS survey

- FWHM ~ 1 km/s towards source B
- FWHM > 3 km/s towards source A
- Less line confusion in source B
- Source B ideal to search for new molecules and isotopologues



Acetone (CH<sub>3</sub>COCH<sub>3</sub>) (detected in comet 67P, Goesmann et al. 2015)

Propanal (CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CHO) (detected in comet 67P, Goesmann et al. 2015)

Ethylene oxide (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O)



Lykke et al. 2017

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Ethylene oxide (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O)

Acetaldehyde (CH<sub>3</sub>CHO)







A revision of the formation (and destruction) pathways of these species is needed.



## PILS : new detection in the interstellar medium



Methyl chloride (Freon-40)

CH<sub>3</sub>CI

- Produced on Earth through biological and industrial processes
- Previously considered as a biomarker in the search for Life on exoplanets

Detection towards both IRAS 16293-2422 and comet 67P (*Fayolle et al. 2017*)

Abiotic formation in the interstellar medium





**Previous detections** 

- Milky Way : massive star-forming regions Sgr B2 and Orion KL
- Extragalactic medium : NGC 253 and M82

#### **Prebiotic chemistry**

- In liquid water, conversion into urea
- Isomerisation into carbodiimide (HNCNH) in photochemically and thermally induced reactions in interstellar ice analogs (*Duvernay et al. 2005*)



Molecules with the carbodiimide moiety (–NCN–) find use in various biological processes (e.g., assembly of amino acids into peptides)



NH<sub>2</sub>CN

## First detection of cyanamide in solar-type protostars



317716.1 MHz 55.7s 55.6s 3h28m55.5s RA (J2000)

L4'35'

Frequency (GHz)

Frequency (GHz)

Frequency (GHz)







Formation pathways of cyanamide

- Gas phase : no formation pathways
- Grain surface : so far not explored

Observations : similar D/H ratio for NH<sub>2</sub>CN and NH<sub>2</sub>CHO + Similar spatial distribution

Formation from a same precursor NH<sub>2</sub>

$$NH_2 + CN \xrightarrow{?} NH_2CN$$

Formation pathways of cyanamide

- MAGICKAL gas-grain chemistry code
- Collapse (to  $n_H$ ) followed by warm-up to 400 K





Highlights the necessity for future models of hot cores/corinos to treat the rising density and temperature in such cores concurrently, rather than as a two-stage process



Ligterink et al. submitted



#### CH<sub>3</sub>NC Methyl isocyanide

Source	$T_{\rm ex}$	$N_{ m tot}$	$N(CH_3CN)^c$
	(K)	$(cm^{-2})$	$N(CH_3NC)$
IRAS 16293B	$150 \pm 20$	$2.0\pm0.2\times10^{14}$	200
IRAS 16293A	150 <sup><i>a</i></sup>	$<1.45 \times 10^{13b}$	>5317

Calcutt et al. 2018b



CH<sub>2</sub>CHCN Vinyl cyanide *Calcutt et al. 2018a*  Conclusions

•Very rich chemistry in solar-type protostars

- A lot of things can be learned about their molecular content with ALMA
- ALMA-PILS survey :

 Detections of acetone, propanal, ethylene oxide, methyl isocyanate, methyl chloride, cyanamide, vinyl cyanide, methanimine, nitrous oxide, methyl isocyanide

 First detections of deuterated forms of COMs (formamide, glycolaldehyde, cyanamide)

• More to come...



## Thanks





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