



© B. Tafreshi / ESO

# Complex organic molecules in the interstellar medium in the era of ALMA

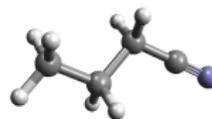
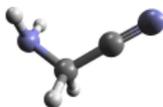
**Arnaud Belloche**

MPIfR, Bonn

International Astrobiology Workshop 2013 (JABN6), 28 November 2013

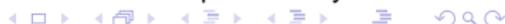


Max-Planck-Institut  
für Radioastronomie



MAX-PLANCK-GESellschaft

This document is provided by JAXA.



Complex organic molecules in the ISM

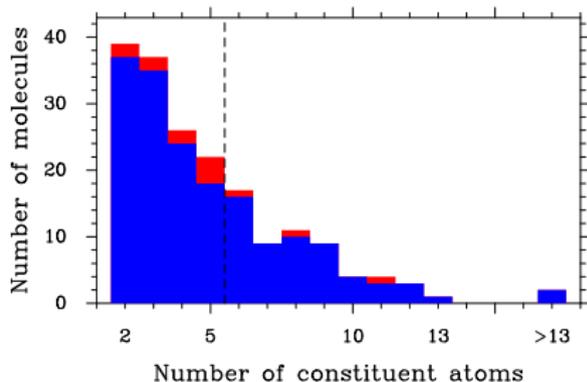
Single-dish line survey of Sgr B2

Line survey of Sgr B2 with ALMA

Perspectives

# Complex organic molecules in the ISM

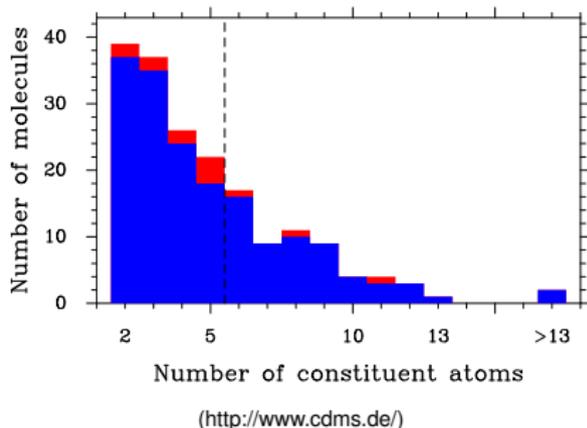
# Molecules in the interstellar medium



(<http://www.cdms.de/>)

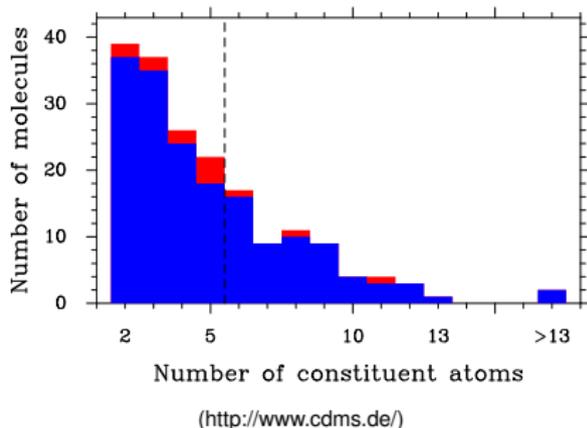
- ▶ 184 molecules detected in the ISM or in circumstellar envelopes over 7.5 decades (1937–2013) (only 3 before 1963)

# Molecules in the interstellar medium



- ▶ 184 molecules detected in the ISM or in circumstellar envelopes over 7.5 decades (1937–2013) (only 3 before 1963)
- ▶ on average since 1963, about 7 new molecules every 2 years
- ▶ 13 new detections in 2012–2013

# Molecules in the interstellar medium



- ▶ 184 molecules detected in the ISM or in circumstellar envelopes over 7.5 decades (1937–2013) (only 3 before 1963)
- ▶ on average since 1963, about 7 new molecules every 2 years
- ▶ 13 new detections in 2012–2013

- ▶ complex molecules (for astronomers):  $\geq 6$  atoms (Herbst & van Dishoeck 2009)
- ▶ one third of detected molecules are **complex**
- ▶ all detected complex molecules are **organic** (COMs)

# Where are complex organic molecules found in the ISM?

## A number of environments with different chemistries

- ▶ **hot cores** (> 100 K): e.g., Sgr B2, Orion KL, W51 e1/e2, NGC 6334(I)  
(e.g., Snyder et al. 1994, Ziurys et al. 1993, Ikeda et al. 2001, Bisschop et al. 2007)
- ▶ **hot corinos** (> 100 K): e.g., IRAS 16293, NGC 1333-IRAS 4A  
(e.g., Cazaux et al. 2003, Bottinelli et al. 2004)
- ▶ **lukewarm corinos** (< 100 K): e.g., L1527  
(e.g., Sakai et al. 2008)
- ▶ **cold, quiescent regions** (~ 10 K): e.g., TMC 1, L1689B, B1-b  
(e.g., Suzuki et al. 1986, Bacmann et al. 2012, Cernicharo et al. 2012)
- ▶ **shocked regions**: e.g., CMZ clouds, L1157 outflow  
(e.g., Requena-Torres et al. 2006, Arce et al. 2008)
- ▶ **circumstellar envelopes around evolved stars**: e.g., IRC+10216  
(e.g., Cernicharo et al. 2000)

(see also Herbst & van Dishoeck 2009)

# Interstellar chemistry (I)

## Chemical processes

- ▶ gas phase chemistry: no suitable gas-phase route found yet to produce propene ( $\text{CH}_3\text{CHCH}_2$ ) in cold cores such as TMC 1 (Lin et al. 2013)

# Interstellar chemistry (I)

## Chemical processes

- ▶ gas phase chemistry: no suitable gas-phase route found yet to produce propene ( $\text{CH}_3\text{CHCH}_2$ ) in cold cores such as TMC 1 (Lin et al. 2013)
- ▶ grain surface chemistry: hot core models:
  - ▶ energetic photons or cosmic-rays produce radicals
  - ▶ warm-up phase increases mobility of radicals and promotes their recombination to form COMs before desorption (e.g. Garrod et al. 2008)
  - ▶ multi-layer (e.g. Taquet et al. 2012, Vasyunin & Herbst 2013a, Garrod 2013)

# Interstellar chemistry (I)

## Chemical processes

- ▶ gas phase chemistry: no suitable gas-phase route found yet to produce propene ( $\text{CH}_3\text{CHCH}_2$ ) in cold cores such as TMC 1 (Lin et al. 2013)
- ▶ grain surface chemistry: hot core models:
  - ▶ energetic photons or cosmic-rays produce radicals
  - ▶ warm-up phase increases mobility of radicals and promotes their recombination to form COMs before desorption (e.g. Garrod et al. 2008)
  - ▶ multi-layer (e.g. Taquet et al. 2012, Vasyunin & Herbst 2013a, Garrod 2013)
- ▶ COM formation at low temperature: reactive desorption and radiative association of COM precursors (Vasyunin & Herbst 2013b)

# Interstellar chemistry (I)

## Chemical processes

- ▶ gas phase chemistry: no suitable gas-phase route found yet to produce propene ( $\text{CH}_3\text{CHCH}_2$ ) in cold cores such as TMC 1 (Lin et al. 2013)
- ▶ grain surface chemistry: hot core models:
  - ▶ energetic photons or cosmic-rays produce radicals
  - ▶ warm-up phase increases mobility of radicals and promotes their recombination to form COMs before desorption (e.g. Garrod et al. 2008)
  - ▶ multi-layer (e.g. Taquet et al. 2012, Vasyunin & Herbst 2013a, Garrod 2013)
- ▶ COM formation at low temperature: reactive desorption and radiative association of COM precursors (Vasyunin & Herbst 2013b)

⇒ **predictions of these models need to be tested!**

## Interstellar chemistry (II)

- ▶ more than 80 distinct **amino acids** found in **meteorites** on Earth, with isotopic composition and racemic distribution suggesting extraterrestrial origin

## Interstellar chemistry (II)

- ▶ more than 80 distinct **amino acids** found in **meteorites** on Earth, with isotopic composition and racemic distribution suggesting extraterrestrial origin
- ▶ **glycine** detected in samples returned by *Stardust* from **comet** 81P/Wild 2 (Elsila et al. 2009)

## Interstellar chemistry (II)

- ▶ more than 80 distinct **amino acids** found in **meteorites** on Earth, with isotopic composition and racemic distribution suggesting extraterrestrial origin
- ▶ **glycine** detected in samples returned by *Stardust* from **comet** 81P/Wild 2 (Elsila et al. 2009)

### Open questions

- ▶ are meteoritic amino acids and cometary glycine pristine **interstellar** molecules?

## Interstellar chemistry (II)

- ▶ more than 80 distinct **amino acids** found in **meteorites** on Earth, with isotopic composition and racemic distribution suggesting extraterrestrial origin
- ▶ **glycine** detected in samples returned by *Stardust* from **comet** 81P/Wild 2 (Elsila et al. 2009)

### Open questions

- ▶ are meteoritic amino acids and cometary glycine pristine **interstellar** molecules?
- ▶ did the ISM contribute to **seeding life** on Earth?

## Interstellar chemistry (II)

- ▶ more than 80 distinct **amino acids** found in **meteorites** on Earth, with isotopic composition and racemic distribution suggesting extraterrestrial origin
- ▶ **glycine** detected in samples returned by *Stardust* from **comet** 81P/Wild 2 (Elsila et al. 2009)

### Open questions

- ▶ are meteoritic amino acids and cometary glycine pristine **interstellar** molecules?
- ▶ did the ISM contribute to **seeding life** on Earth?
- ▶ are such molecules **widespread** in the Galaxy?

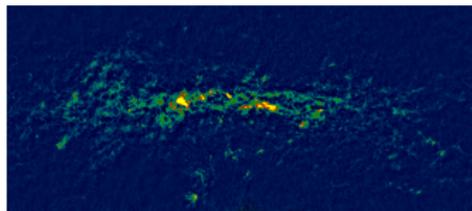
## Interstellar chemistry (II)

- ▶ more than 80 distinct **amino acids** found in **meteorites** on Earth, with isotopic composition and racemic distribution suggesting extraterrestrial origin
- ▶ **glycine** detected in samples returned by *Stardust* from **comet** 81P/Wild 2 (Elsila et al. 2009)

### Open questions

- ▶ are meteoritic amino acids and cometary glycine pristine **interstellar** molecules?
- ▶ did the ISM contribute to **seeding life** on Earth?
- ▶ are such molecules **widespread** in the Galaxy?
- ▶ what is the degree of **chemical complexity** in the ISM?

# The massive star-forming region Sgr B2



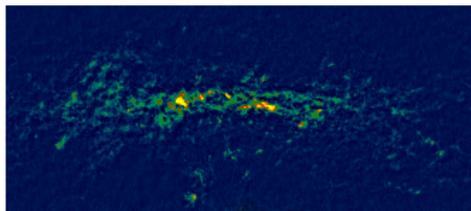
Galactic Center at 870  $\mu\text{m}$

(ATLASGAL/LABOCA/APEX, Schuller et al. 2009)

## The Sgr B2 molecular cloud

- ▶ most massive star forming region in our Galaxy ( $5\text{--}10 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$ )
- ▶ about 100 pc from Galactic Center
- ▶ contains 2 massive clumps (N and M), hosting clusters of UC H II regions
- ▶ best hunting ground for COMs?  
(many COMs first detected there)

# The massive star-forming region Sgr B2

Galactic Center at 870  $\mu\text{m}$ 

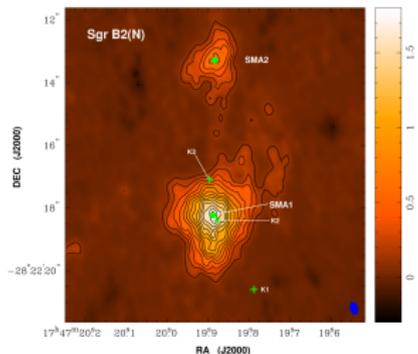
(ATLASGAL/LABOCA/APEX, Schuller et al. 2009)

## The Sgr B2 molecular cloud

- ▶ most massive star forming region in our Galaxy ( $5\text{--}10 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$ )
- ▶ about 100 pc from Galactic Center
- ▶ contains 2 massive clumps (N and M), hosting clusters of UC H II regions
- ▶ best hunting ground for COMs? (many COMs first detected there)

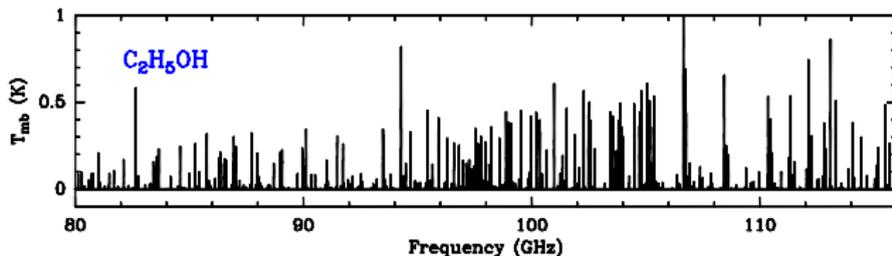
## Sgr B2(N)

- ▶ very high column density ( $> 10^{25} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  over few arcsec)
- ▶ two hot cores with different  $V_{\text{LSR}}$  (diff.:  $10 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ ; sep.:  $5''$ , i.e.  $0.2 \text{ pc}$ )

(SMA 850  $\mu\text{m}$ , Qin et al. 2011)

# The need for unbiased line surveys

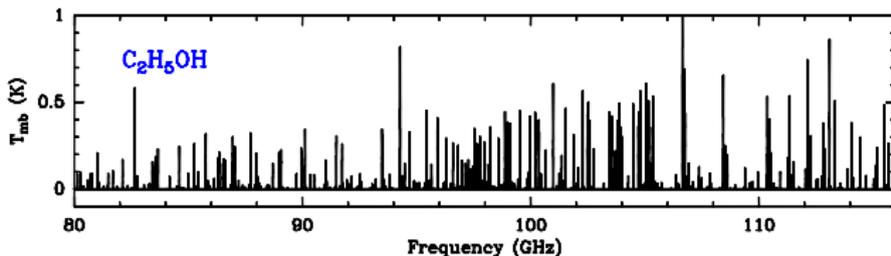
- ▶ complex molecules emit hundreds of (weak) rotational lines



- ▶ sources containing many molecules have very dense (sub)mm spectra  
⇒ many lines are blended (confusion limit!)

# The need for unbiased line surveys

- ▶ complex molecules emit hundreds of (weak) rotational lines



- ▶ sources containing many molecules have very dense (sub)mm spectra  
⇒ many lines are blended (confusion limit!)
- ▶ **secure identification of a complex molecule requires:**
  - (see also Snyder et al. 2005, Halfen et al. 2006)
  - ▶ identification of a large number of lines of this molecule
  - ▶ no missing line
  - ▶ consistent relative line intensities
  - ▶ modeling emission of all known molecules  
(to point out blended lines and prevent mis-assignments)

# Single-dish line survey of Sgr B2



# Main results of the single-dish 3 mm survey

(Belloche et al., 2013, A&A, 559, A47)

## Overview

- ▶ LTE modelling with XCLASS, using CDMS/JPL spectroscopic databases (XCLASS also available in CASA. Other softwares: e.g., Weeds in CLASS, CASSIS)
- ▶ 70% of detected lines identified in Sgr B2(N) (47% in Sgr B2(M))
- ▶ 56 molecules, 66 isotopologues, 59 vib./tors. excited states in Sgr B2(N) (46/54/24 in Sgr B2(M))

# Main results of the single-dish 3 mm survey

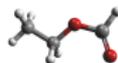
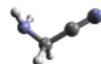
(Belloche et al., 2013, A&A, 559, A47)

## Overview

- ▶ LTE modelling with XCLASS, using CDMS/JPL spectroscopic databases (XCLASS also available in CASA. Other softwares: e.g., Weeds in CLASS, CASSIS)
- ▶ 70% of detected lines identified in Sgr B2(N) (47% in Sgr B2(M))
- ▶ 56 molecules, 66 isotopologues, 59 vib./tors. excited states in Sgr B2(N) (46/54/24 in Sgr B2(M))

## Detection of “new” complex organic molecules

- ▶ amino acetonitrile ( $\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CN}$ , Belloche et al. 2008)
- ▶ ethyl formate ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OCHO}$ , Belloche et al. 2009)
- ▶ propyl cyanide ( $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{CN}$ , Belloche et al. 2009)



# Main results of the single-dish 3 mm survey

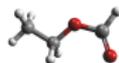
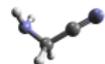
(Belloche et al., 2013, A&A, 559, A47)

## Overview

- ▶ LTE modelling with XCLASS, using CDMS/JPL spectroscopic databases (XCLASS also available in CASA. Other softwares: e.g., Weeds in CLASS, CASSIS)
- ▶ 70% of detected lines identified in Sgr B2(N) (47% in Sgr B2(M))
- ▶ 56 molecules, 66 isotopologues, 59 vib./tors. excited states in Sgr B2(N) (46/54/24 in Sgr B2(M))

## Detection of “new” complex organic molecules

- ▶ amino acetonitrile ( $\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CN}$ , Belloche et al. 2008)
- ▶ ethyl formate ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OCHO}$ , Belloche et al. 2009)
- ▶ propyl cyanide ( $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{CN}$ , Belloche et al. 2009)



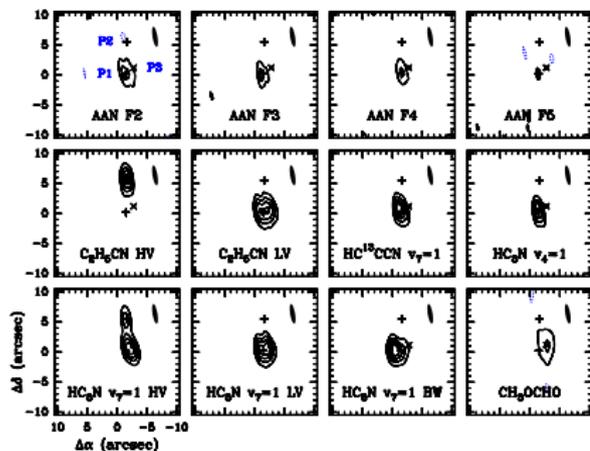
## Other first detections in space

- ▶  $^{13}\text{C}$  isotopol. of vinyl cyanide ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{CN}$ , Müller et al. 2008),  $\text{H}^{13}\text{CC}^{13}\text{CN}$ ,  $\text{H}^{13}\text{C}^{15}\text{N}$
- ▶ 12 new vib. or tors. excited states of known molecules

This document is provided by JAXA.

# Line survey of Sgr B2 with ALMA

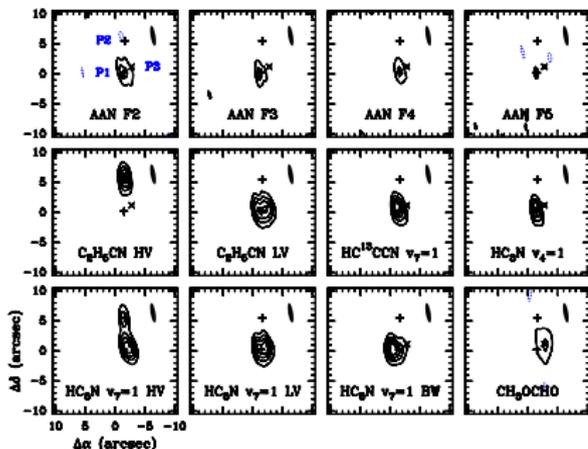
# The need for high angular resolution



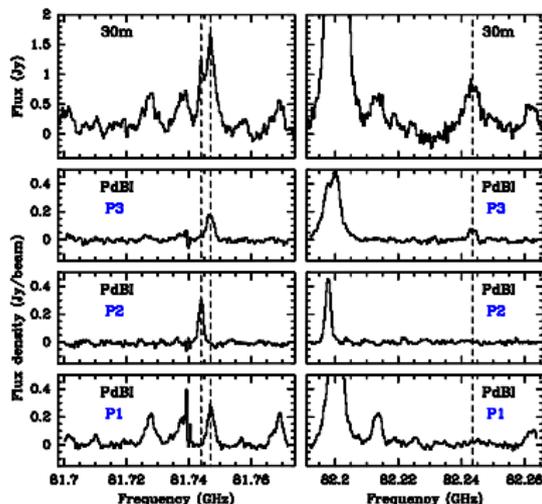
(Sgr B2(N), PdBI,  $3.4'' \times 0.8''$ , 82 GHz, Belloche et al. 2008)

- ▶ all transitions of a molecule should trace the same region(s)

# The need for high angular resolution



(Sgr B2(N), PdBI,  $3.4'' \times 0.8''$ , 82 GHz, Belloche et al. 2008)

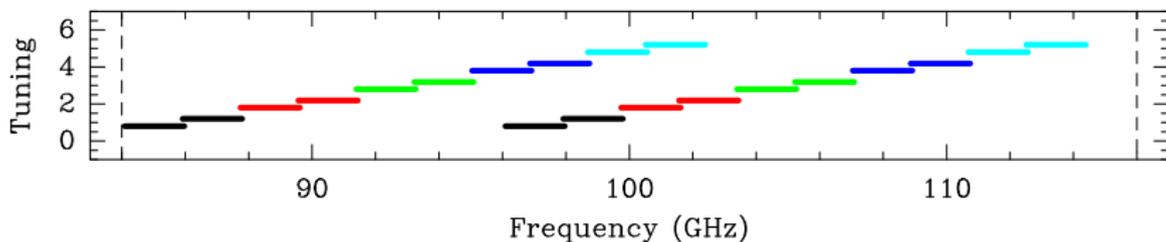


- ▶ all transitions of a molecule should trace the same region(s)
- ▶ resolution  $< 5''$  needed to separate the two hot cores in Sgr B2(N)  
 $< 2''$  needed to resolve the velocity structure of main hot core  
 $\Rightarrow$  bring down the confusion limit!

# ALMA project performed/scheduled in Cycle 0/1

## Unbiased 3 mm line survey of Sgr B2(N) in Cycle 0/1 (PI: A. Belloche)

- ▶ bandwidth: 84 to 111/114.4 GHz with 4/5 tunings only
- ▶ angular resolution: 1.8''/1.4''
- ▶ sensitivity: 16×/26× better than the IRAM 30 m survey



# ALMA project performed/scheduled in Cycle 0/1

## Unbiased 3 mm line survey of Sgr B2(N) in Cycle 0/1 (PI: A. Belloche)

- ▶ bandwidth: 84 to 111/114.4 GHz with 4/5 tunings only
- ▶ angular resolution: 1.8''/1.4''
- ▶ sensitivity: 16×/26× better than the IRAM 30 m survey

## Expectations

- ▶ reliable column densities to test chemical models (e.g. Garrod et al. 2013)

# ALMA project performed/scheduled in Cycle 0/1

## Unbiased 3 mm line survey of Sgr B2(N) in Cycle 0/1 (PI: A. Belloche)

- ▶ bandwidth: 84 to 111/114.4 GHz with 4/5 tunings only
- ▶ angular resolution: 1.8''/1.4''
- ▶ sensitivity: 16×/26× better than the IRAM 30 m survey

## Expectations

- ▶ reliable column densities to test chemical models (e.g. Garrod et al. 2013)
- ▶ a few (maybe even a dozen of?) new complex organic molecules

# ALMA project performed/scheduled in Cycle 0/1

## Unbiased 3 mm line survey of Sgr B2(N) in Cycle 0/1 (PI: A. Belloche)

- ▶ bandwidth: 84 to 111/114.4 GHz with 4/5 tunings only
- ▶ angular resolution: 1.8''/1.4''
- ▶ sensitivity: 16×/26× better than the IRAM 30 m survey

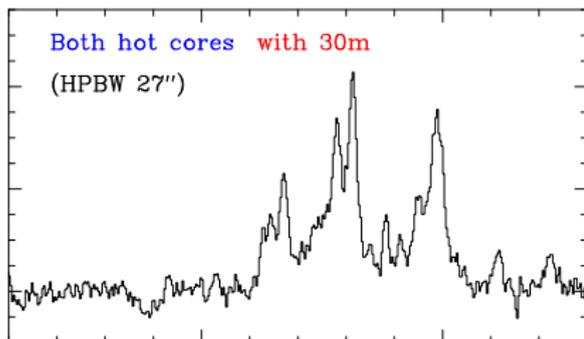
## Expectations

- ▶ reliable column densities to test chemical models (e.g. Garrod et al. 2013)
- ▶ a few (maybe even a dozen of?) new complex organic molecules

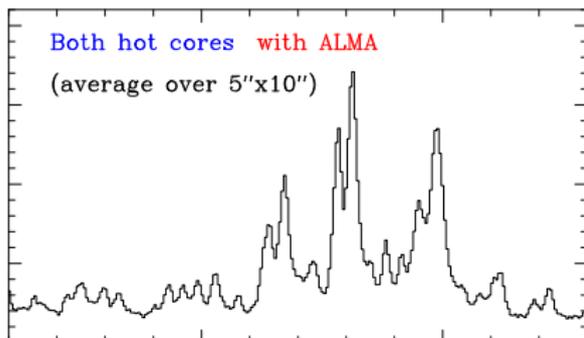
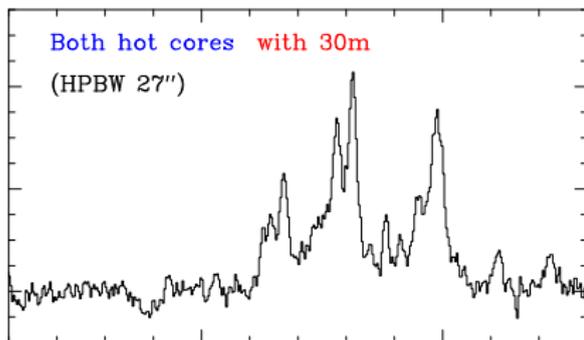
## Status

- ▶ Cycle 0: data reduction in progress
- ▶ Cycle I: setup not observed yet

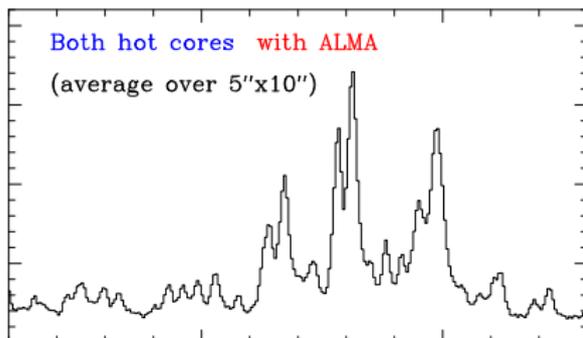
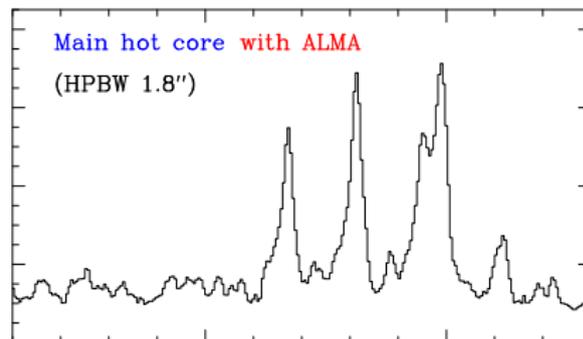
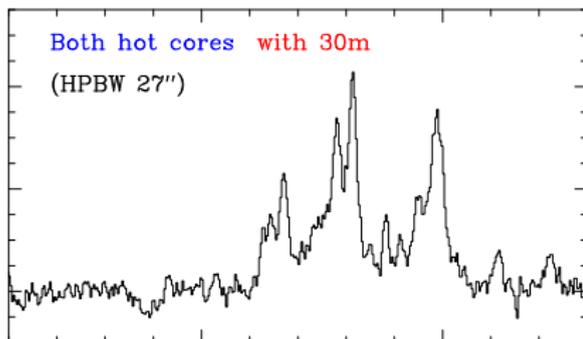
# ALMA: sensitivity and resolution!



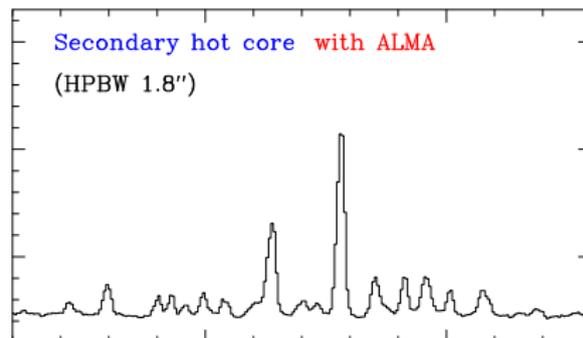
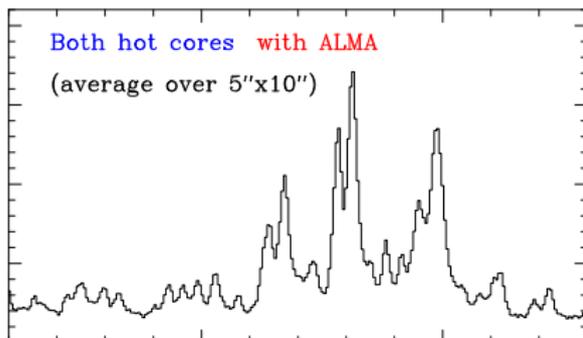
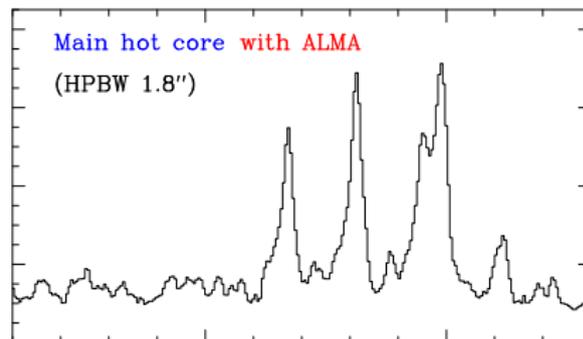
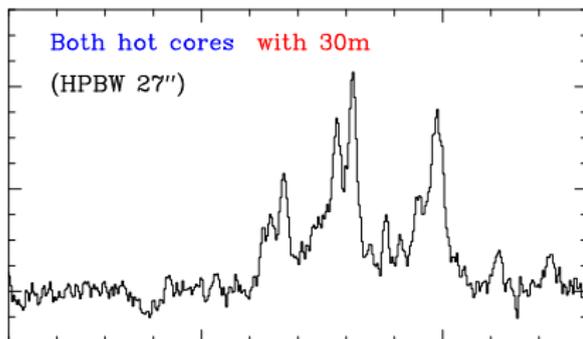
# ALMA: sensitivity and resolution!



# ALMA: sensitivity and resolution!



# ALMA: sensitivity and resolution!



# Perspectives

## The bright future of interstellar COMs

### **1100 lines still unidentified in single-dish 3 mm line survey of Sgr B2(N)**

- ▶ crucial need for (lab.) spectroscopic data of vibrationally and torsionally excited states and isotopologues of known molecules to remove the “weeds”
- ▶ new complex organic molecules still hidden in current dataset?

# The bright future of interstellar COMs

## 1100 lines still unidentified in single-dish 3 mm line survey of Sgr B2(N)

- ▶ crucial need for (lab.) spectroscopic data of vibrationally and torsionally excited states and isotopologues of known molecules to remove the “weeds”
- ▶ new complex organic molecules still hidden in current dataset?

## A big step forward expected with ALMA

- ▶ angular resolution in Cycle 0/1 already sufficient to lower the confusion limit
- ▶ improvement by a factor of  $\sim 15$  in sensitivity in Cycle 0  
⇒ promising for detection of new complex organic molecules!

# The bright future of interstellar COMs

## 1100 lines still unidentified in single-dish 3 mm line survey of Sgr B2(N)

- ▶ crucial need for (lab.) spectroscopic data of vibrationally and torsionally excited states and isotopologues of known molecules to remove the “weeds”
- ▶ new complex organic molecules still hidden in current dataset?

## A big step forward expected with ALMA

- ▶ angular resolution in Cycle 0/1 already sufficient to lower the confusion limit
- ▶ improvement by a factor of  $\sim 15$  in sensitivity in Cycle 0  
⇒ promising for detection of new complex organic molecules!
- ▶ detection of glycine may have to wait for full completion of ALMA

# The bright future of interstellar COMs

## 1100 lines still unidentified in single-dish 3 mm line survey of Sgr B2(N)

- ▶ crucial need for (lab.) spectroscopic data of vibrationally and torsionally excited states and isotopologues of known molecules to remove the “weeds”
- ▶ new complex organic molecules still hidden in current dataset?

## A big step forward expected with ALMA

- ▶ angular resolution in Cycle 0/1 already sufficient to lower the confusion limit
- ▶ improvement by a factor of  $\sim 15$  in sensitivity in Cycle 0  
⇒ promising for detection of new complex organic molecules!
- ▶ detection of glycine may have to wait for full completion of ALMA
- ▶ challenges:
  - ▶ confusion limit easily reached?
  - ▶ analysis of huge datasets!

# The bright future of interstellar COMs

## 1100 lines still unidentified in single-dish 3 mm line survey of Sgr B2(N)

- ▶ crucial need for (lab.) spectroscopic data of vibrationally and torsionally excited states and isotopologues of known molecules to remove the “weeds”
- ▶ new complex organic molecules still hidden in current dataset?

## A big step forward expected with ALMA

- ▶ angular resolution in Cycle 0/1 already sufficient to lower the confusion limit
- ▶ improvement by a factor of  $\sim 15$  in sensitivity in Cycle 0  
⇒ promising for detection of new complex organic molecules!
- ▶ detection of glycine may have to wait for full completion of ALMA
- ▶ challenges:
  - ▶ confusion limit easily reached?
  - ▶ analysis of huge datasets!

Stay tuned!