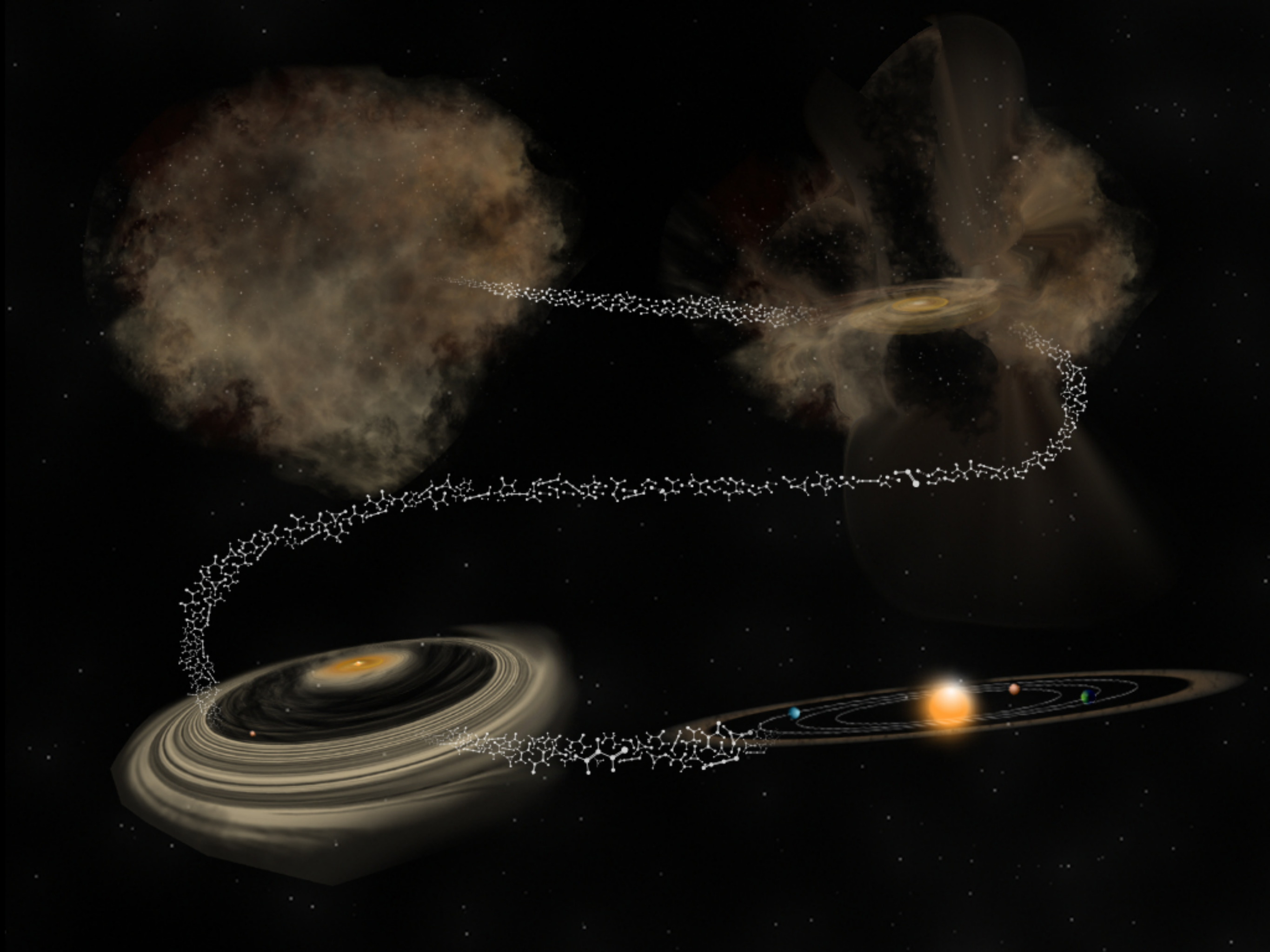


# New Perspectives on the Physics and Chemistry of Planetary Birth

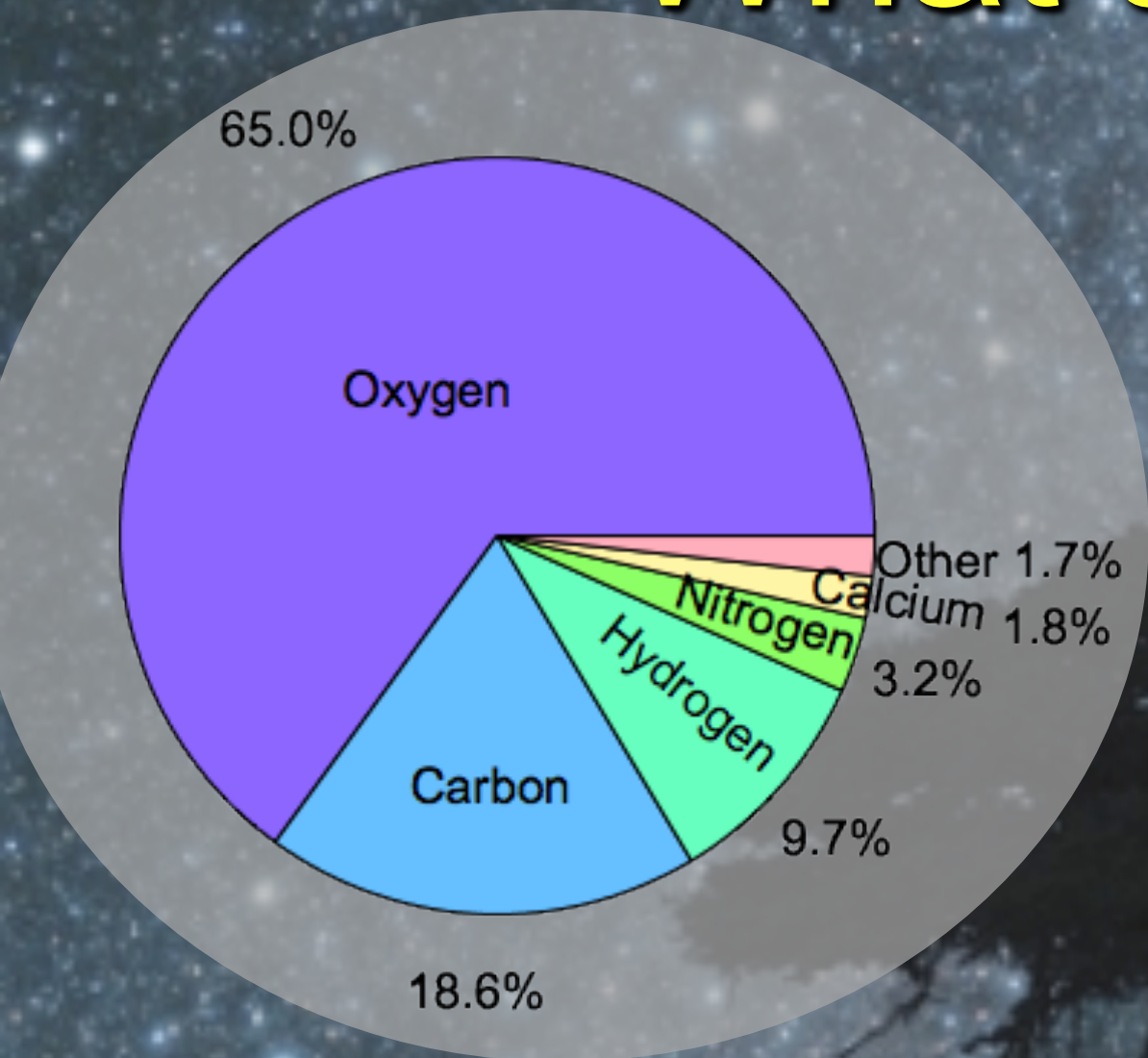
Edwin (Ted) Bergin  
University of Michigan







# What are we made of?



- oxygen is from water
- carbon is the basis for the chemistry of life - organic molecules
- where did the molecules of life originate



# What is our planet made of?

The Earth is mostly made of silicates (sand/glass) -- Silicon and Oxygen  
where did our planet come from?  
Other talks in this session.

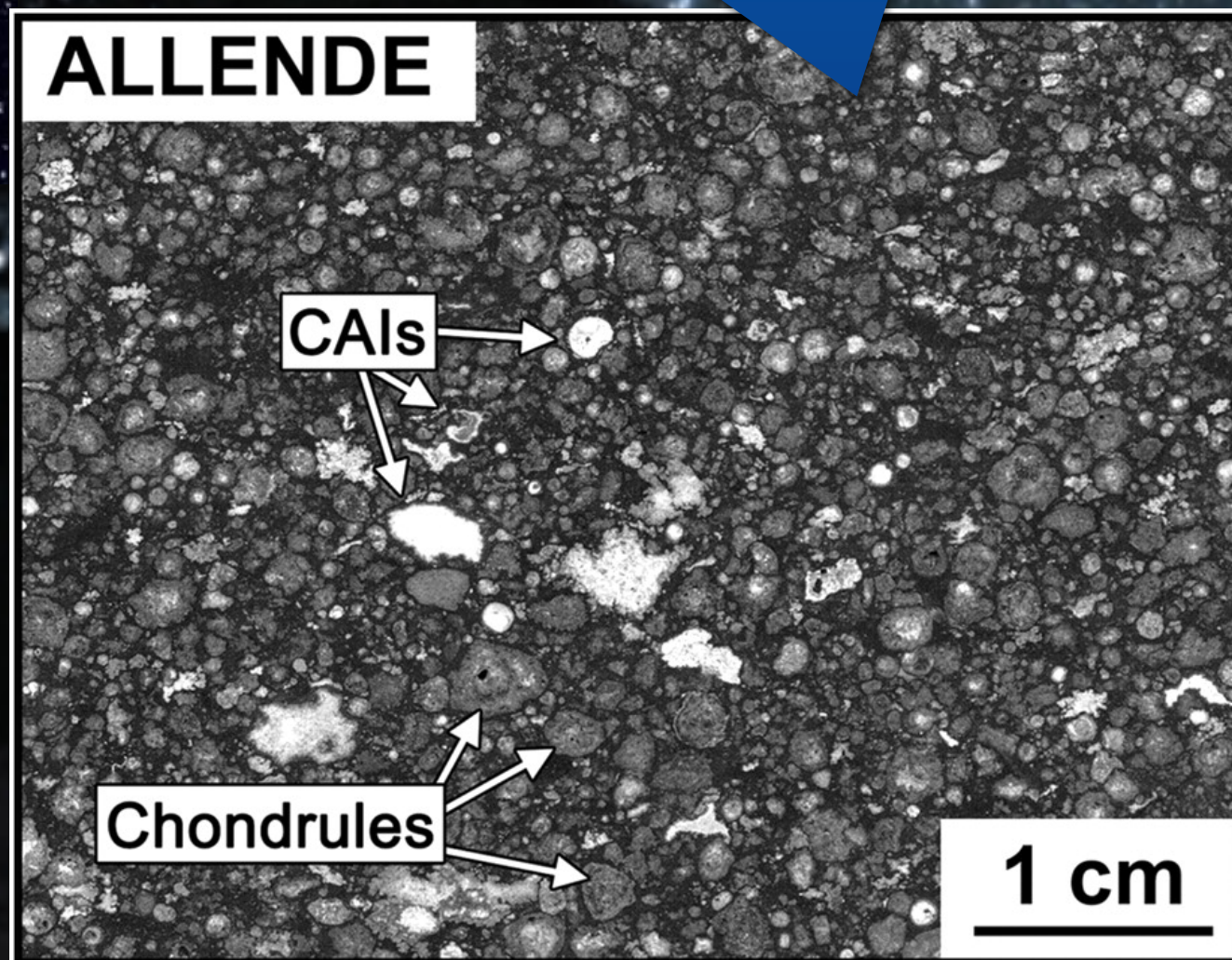


# What happens next?



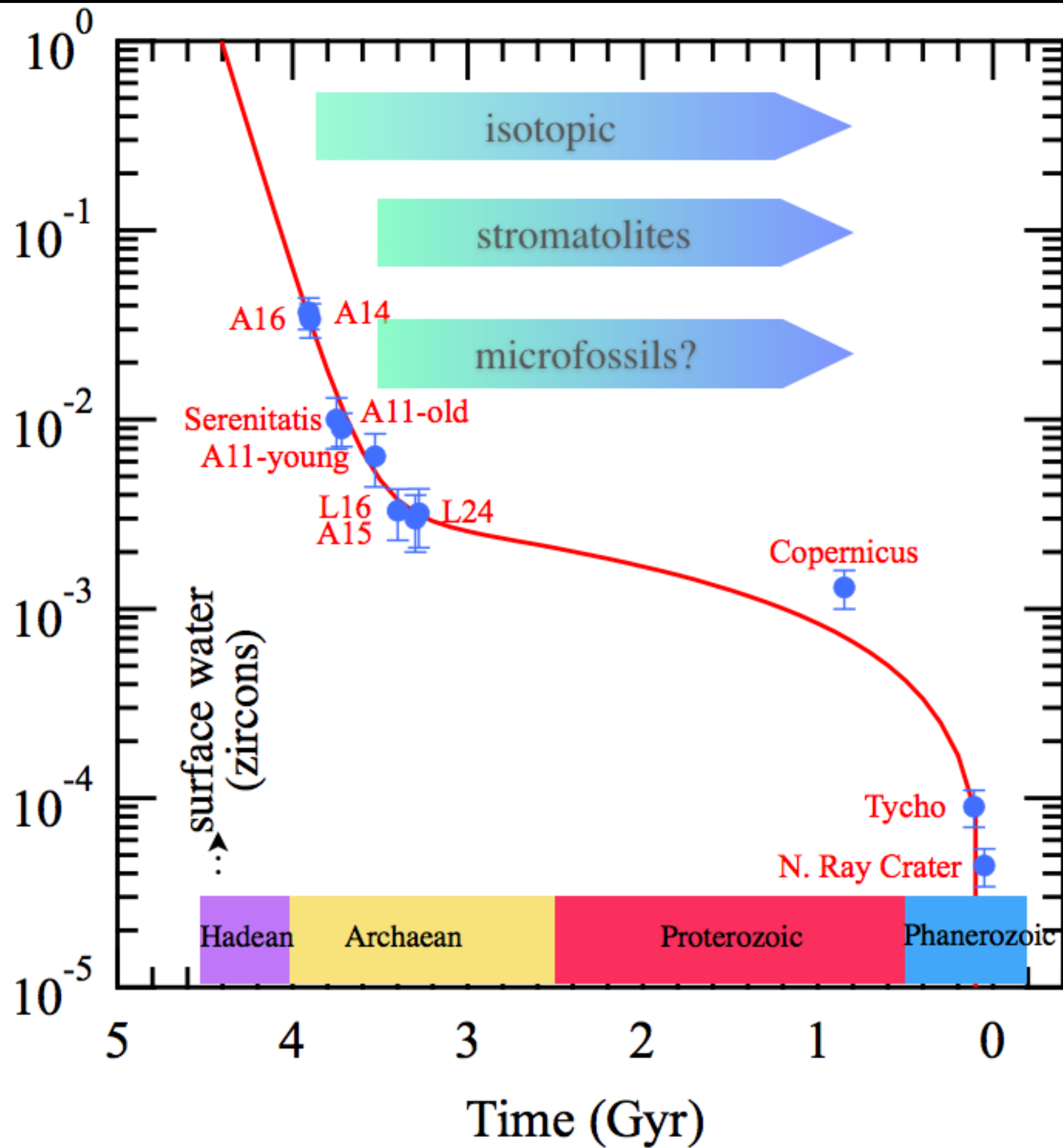
Comets  
contain:  
abundant water  
simple organics  
amino acids?

Meteorites  
contain:  
over 100 amino acids  
DNA base  
hydrated minerals





Lunar Craters wider than  $> 1 \text{ km}$  per  $\text{km}^2$

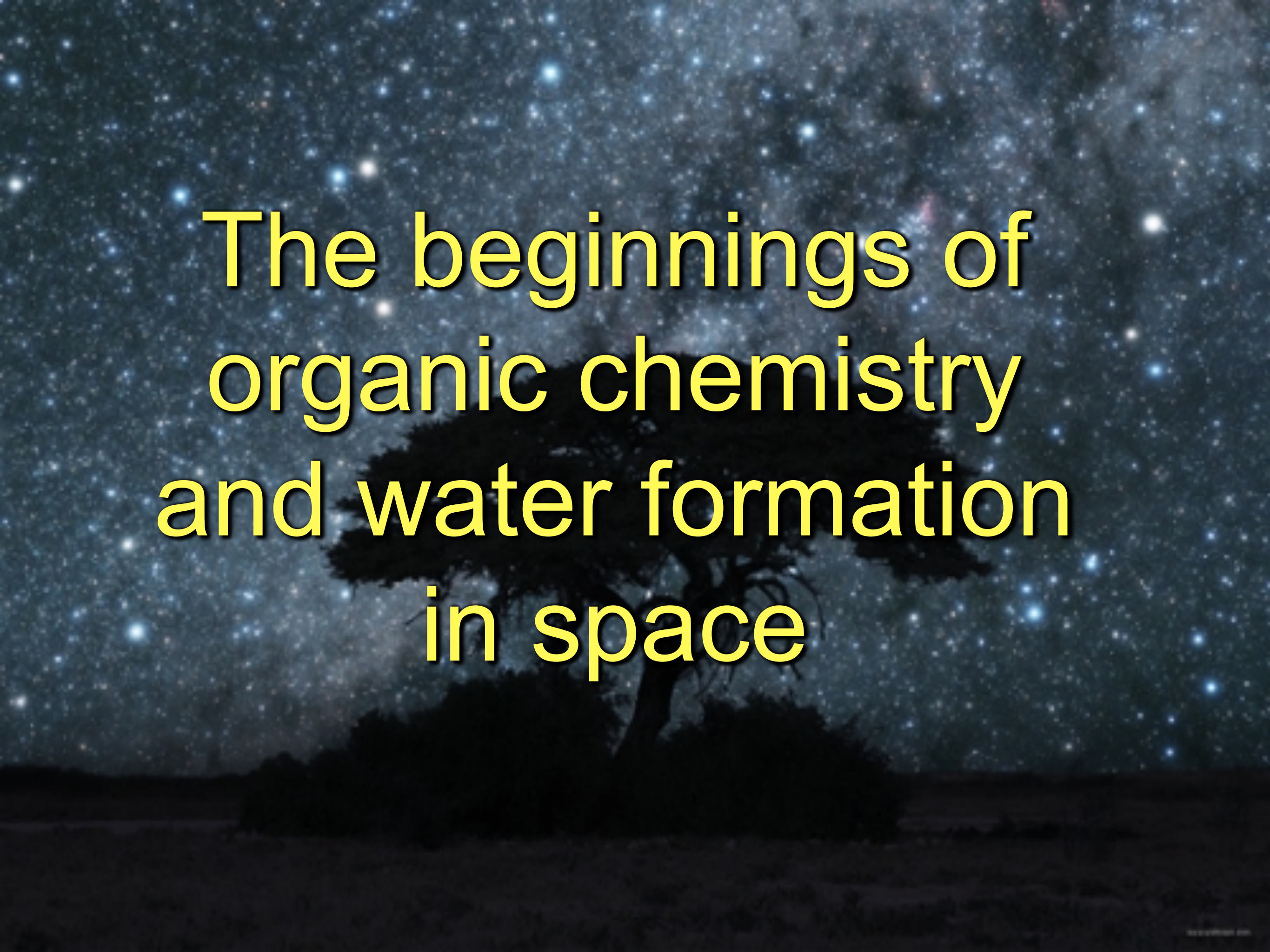


Bergin 2013,

Special Courses National Obs. Rio de Janeiro

arXiv:1309.4729



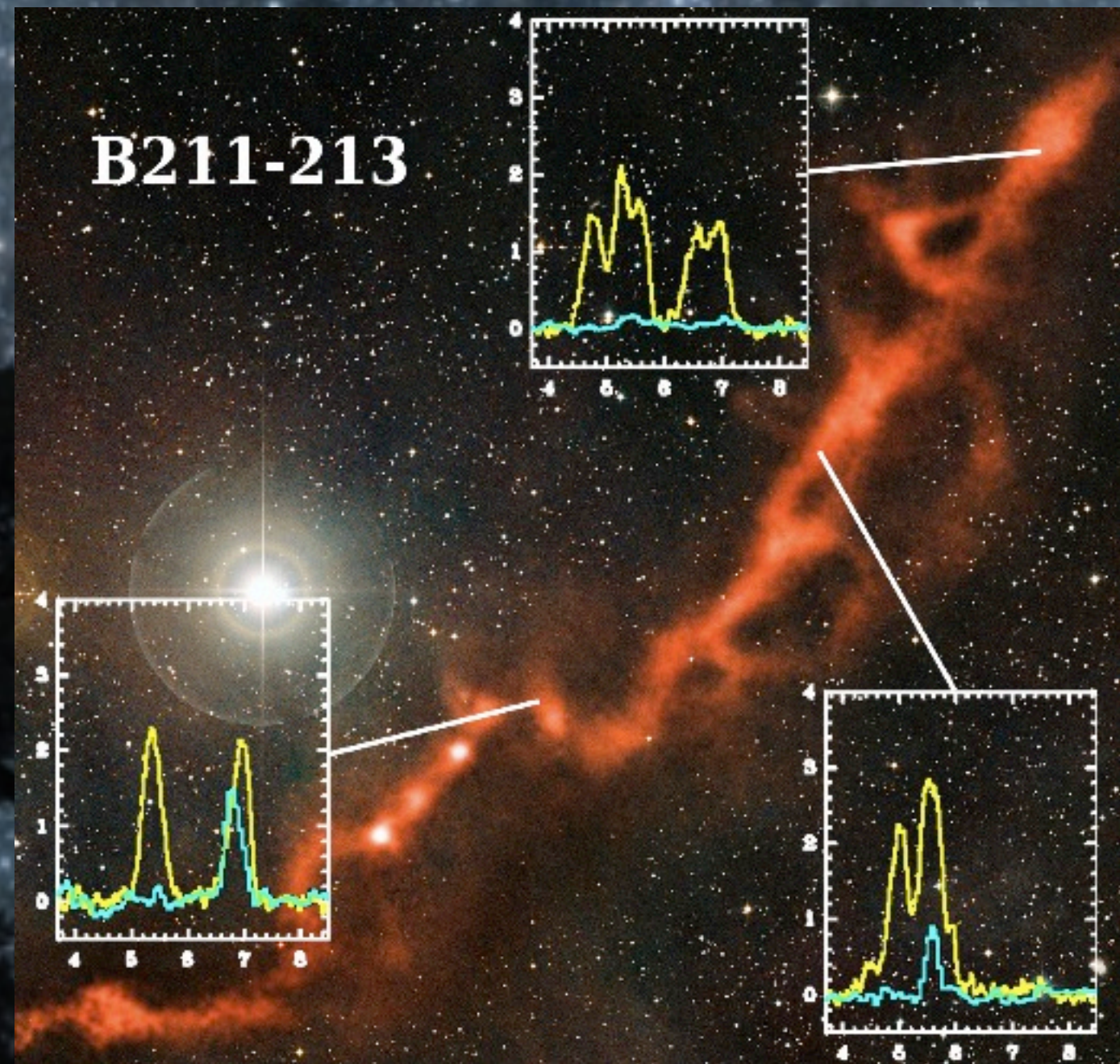
The background of the slide is a deep blue night sky filled with numerous stars of varying brightness. In the lower half of the image, there is a dark silhouette of a tree, possibly a cypress or a similar species, with its branches reaching upwards. The text is overlaid on this background.

# The beginnings of organic chemistry and water formation in space



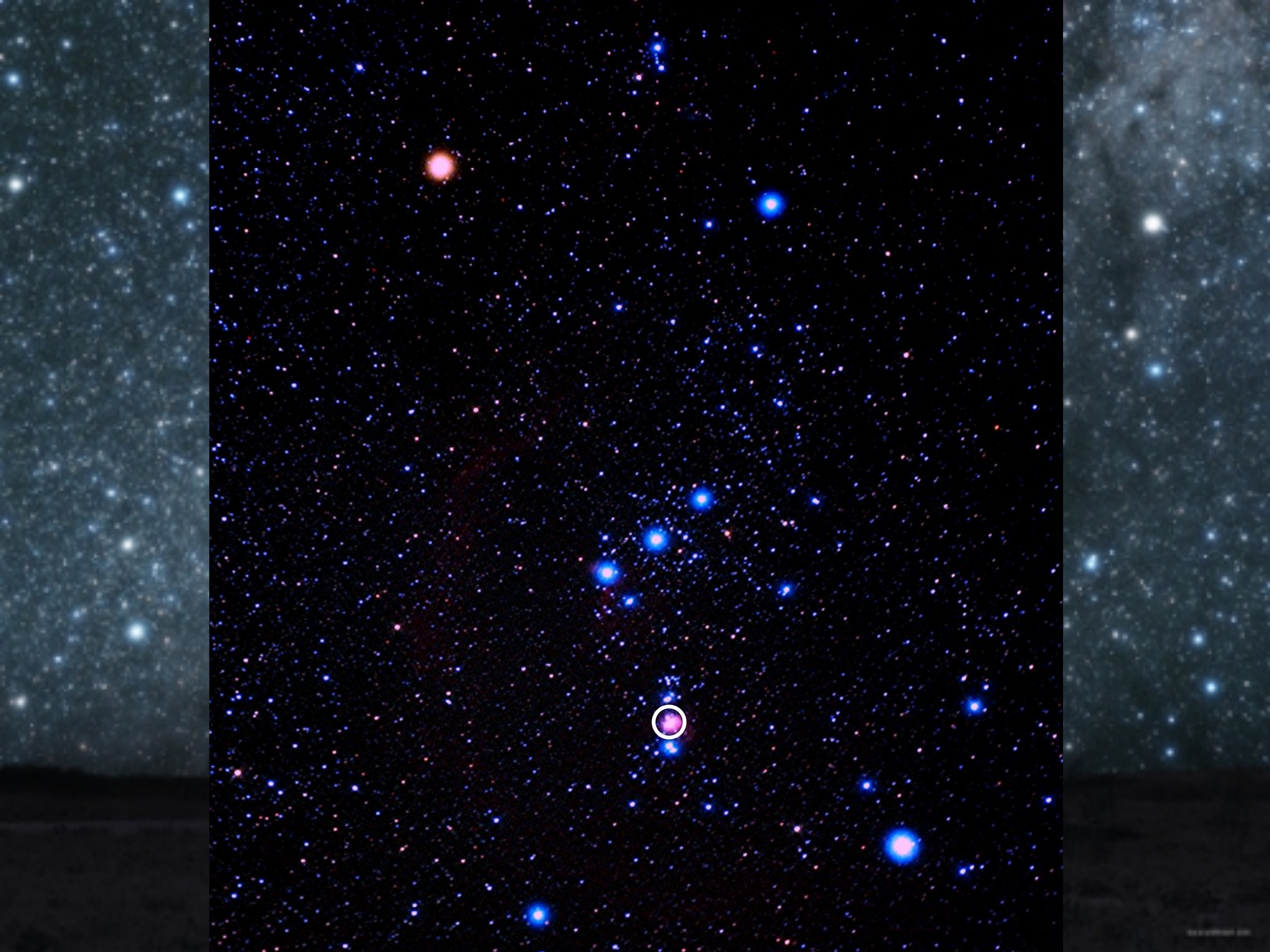
# Before Star Birth

- 20+ years of mm-wave observations probing larger scales.
- Chemistry dominated by
  - ➔ gas-phase CO
  - ➔ simple ices: H<sub>2</sub>O, CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>OH
- Knowledge of chemistry allows for targeted study.



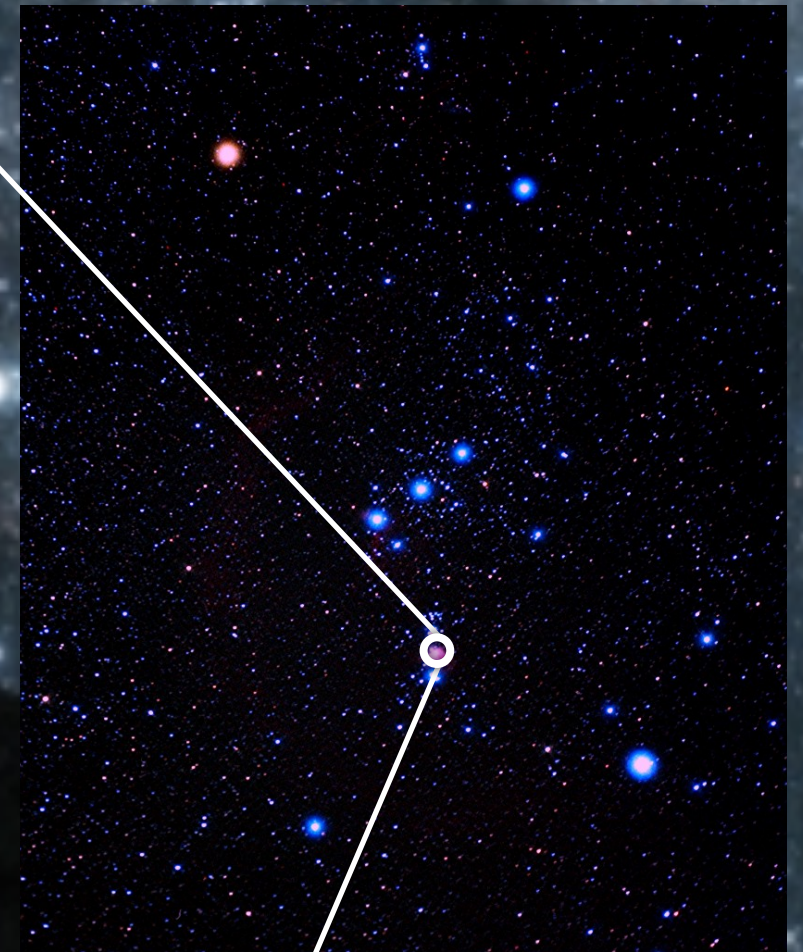
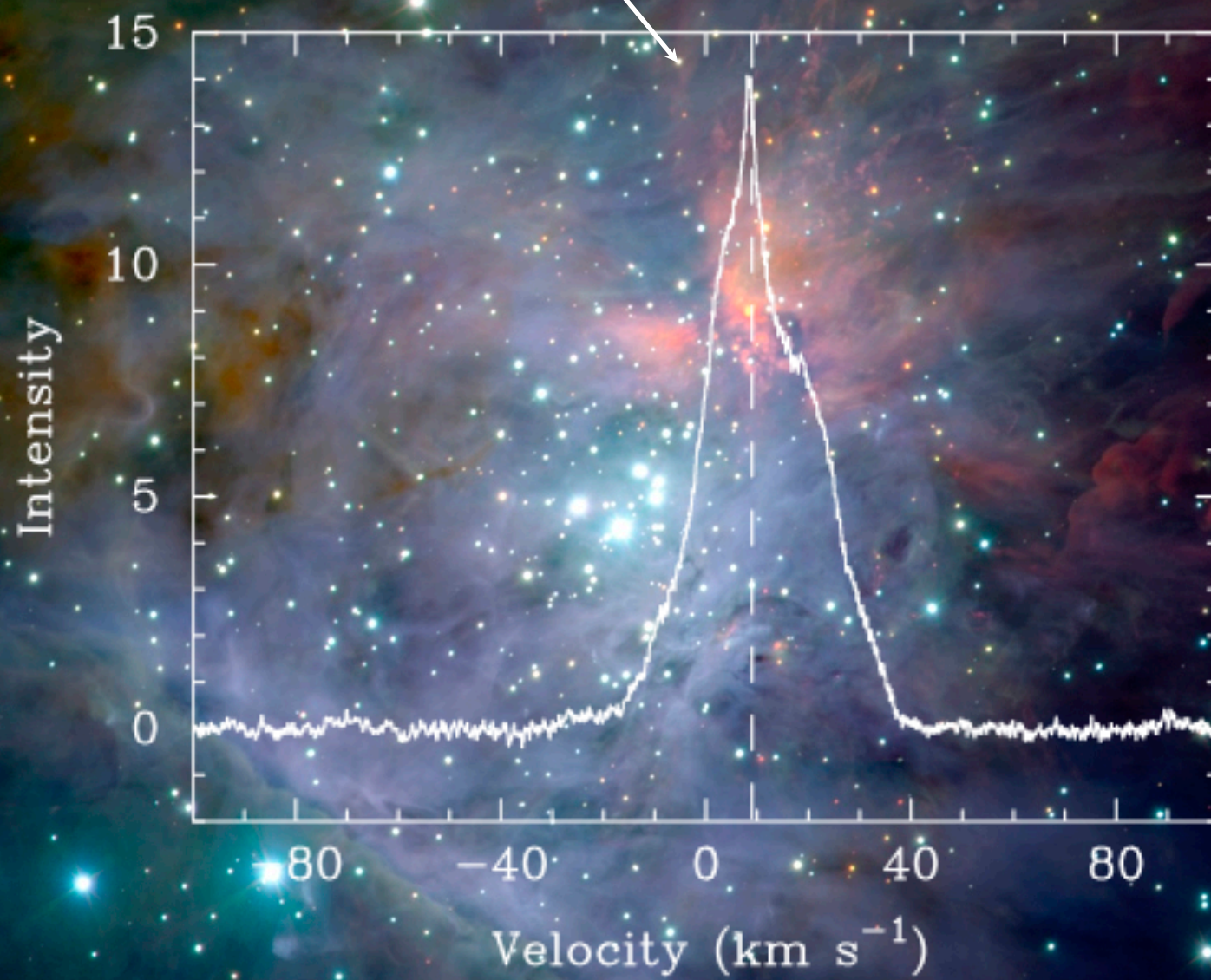
Hacar et al. 2012, A&A, 554, 55



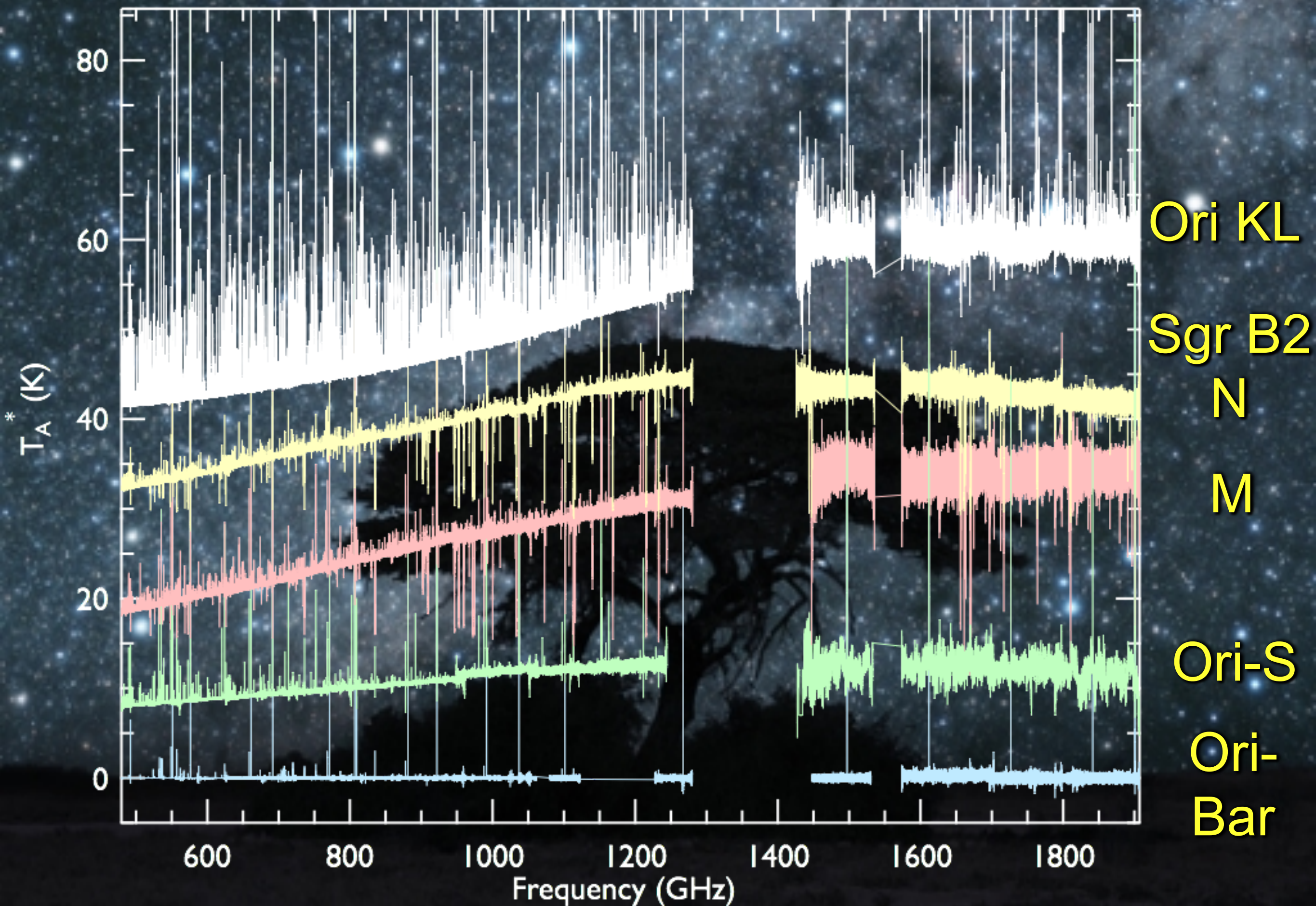




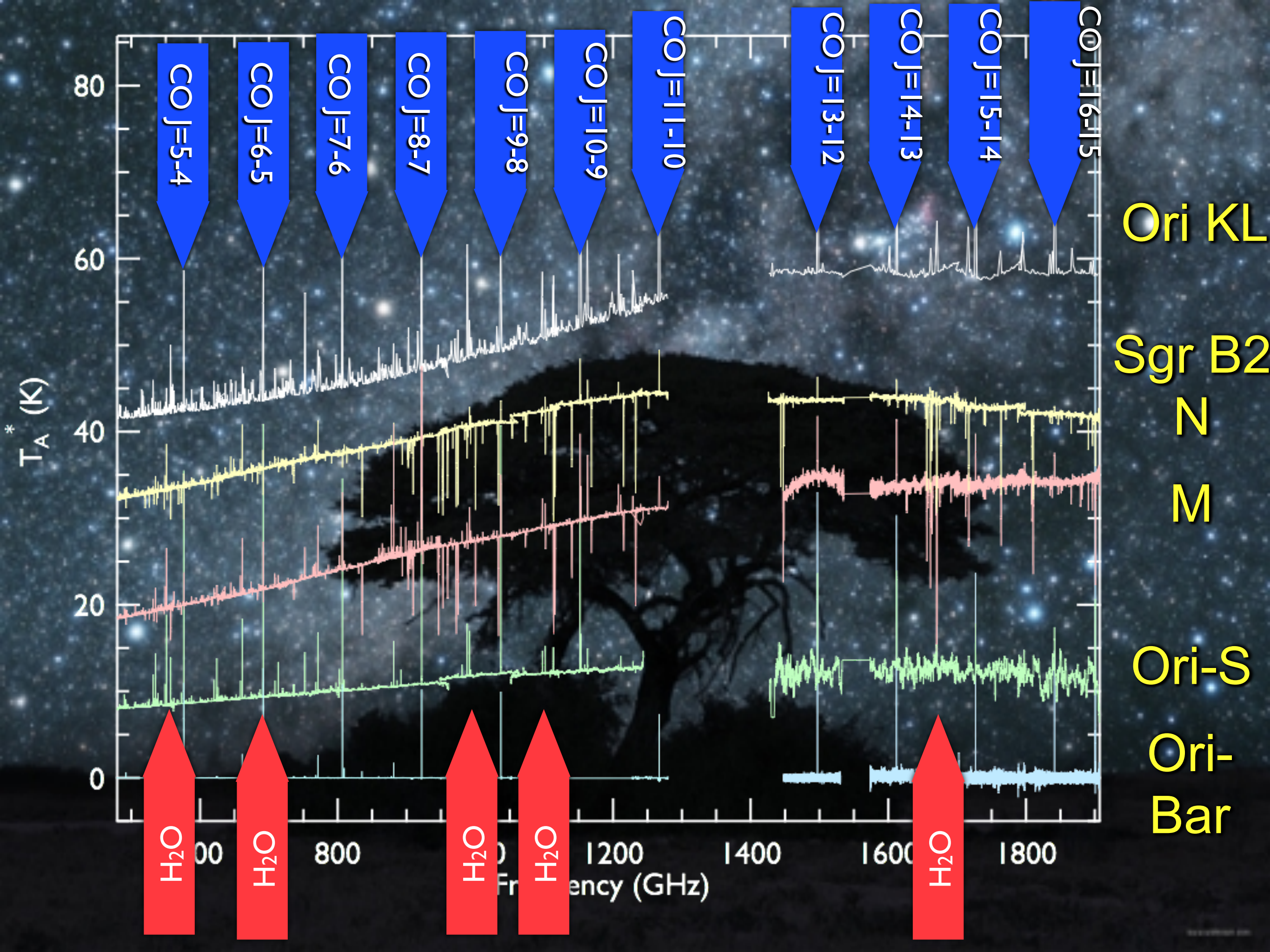
~10,000 Oceans



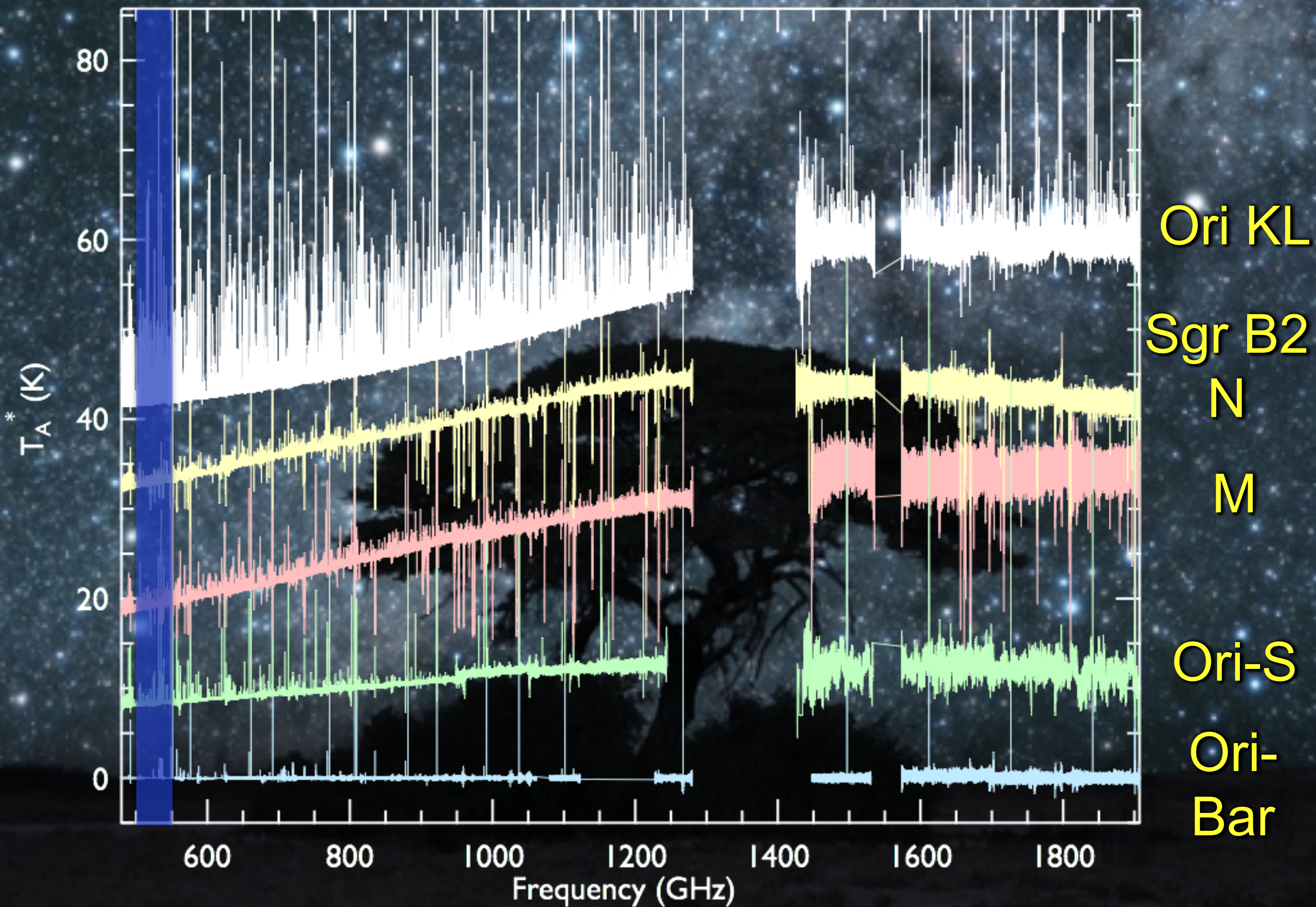




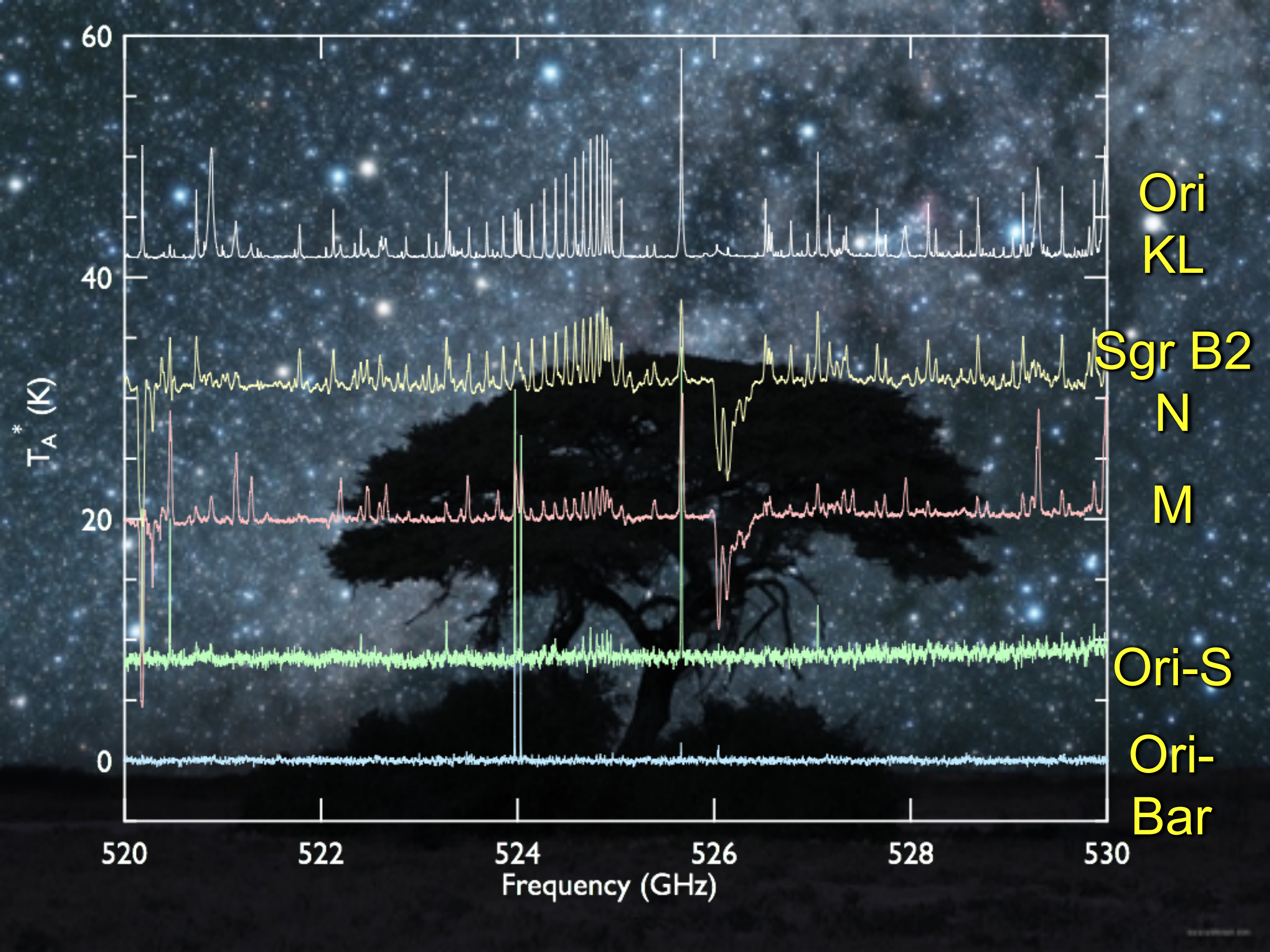






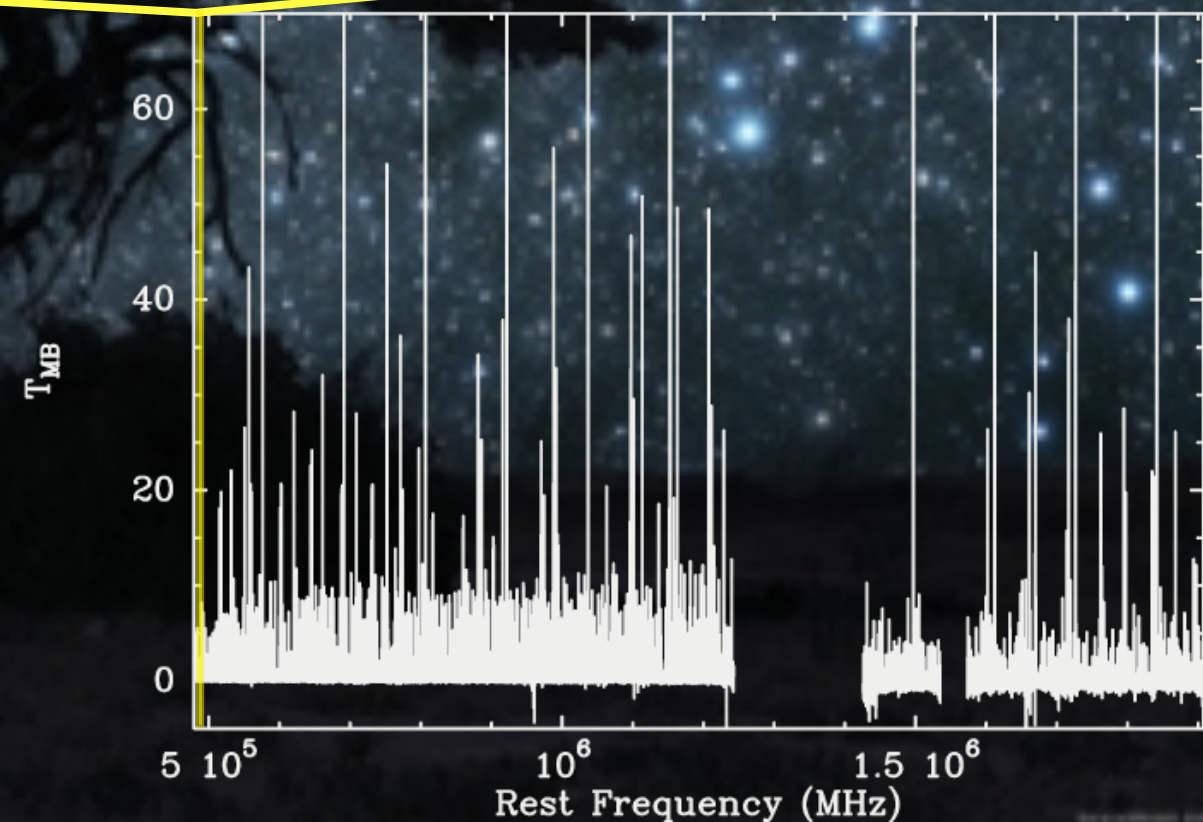
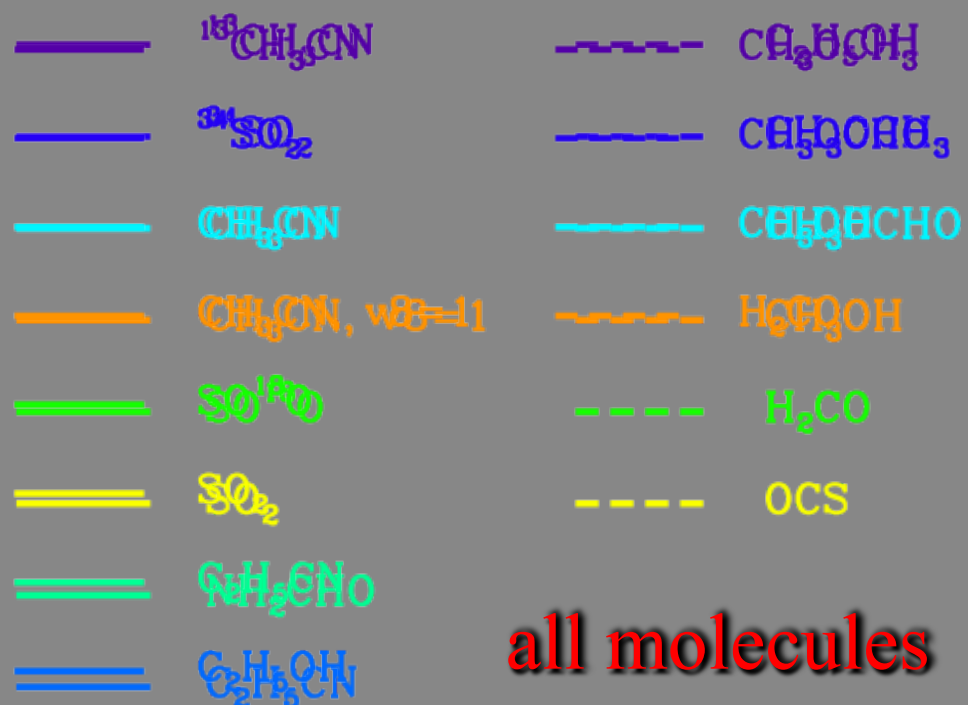
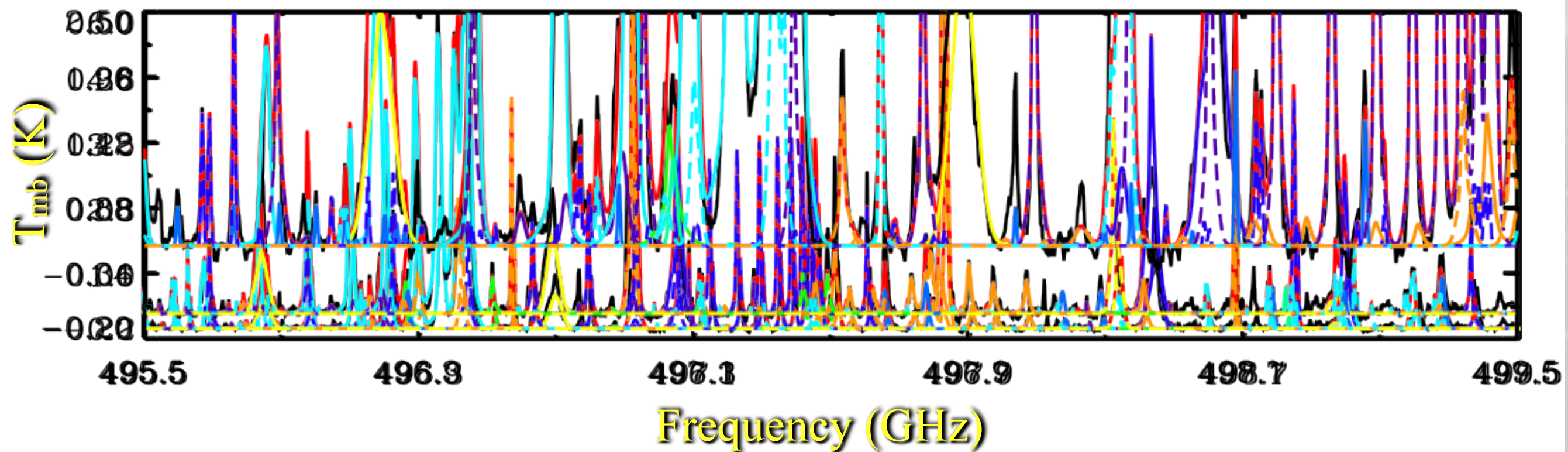






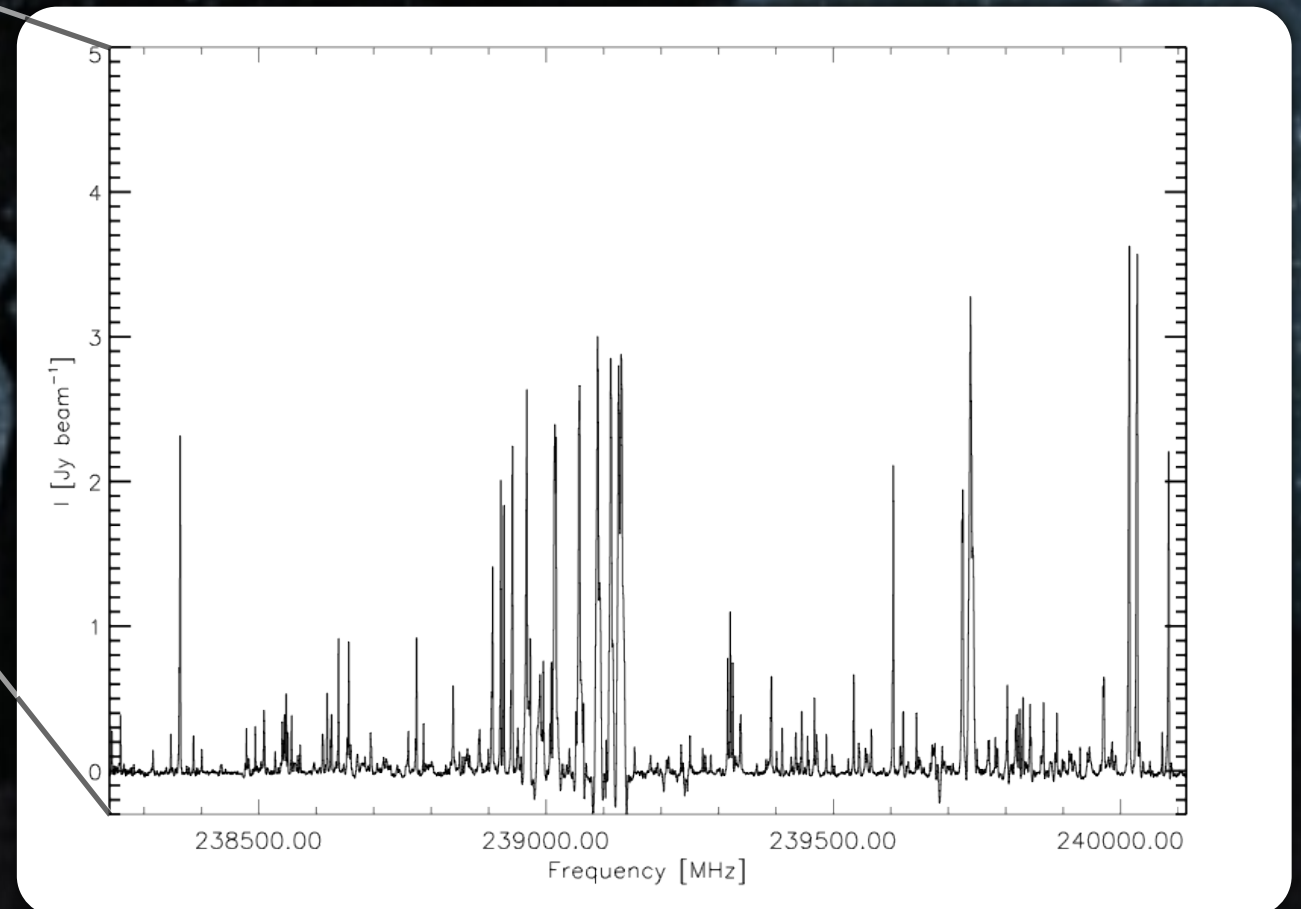
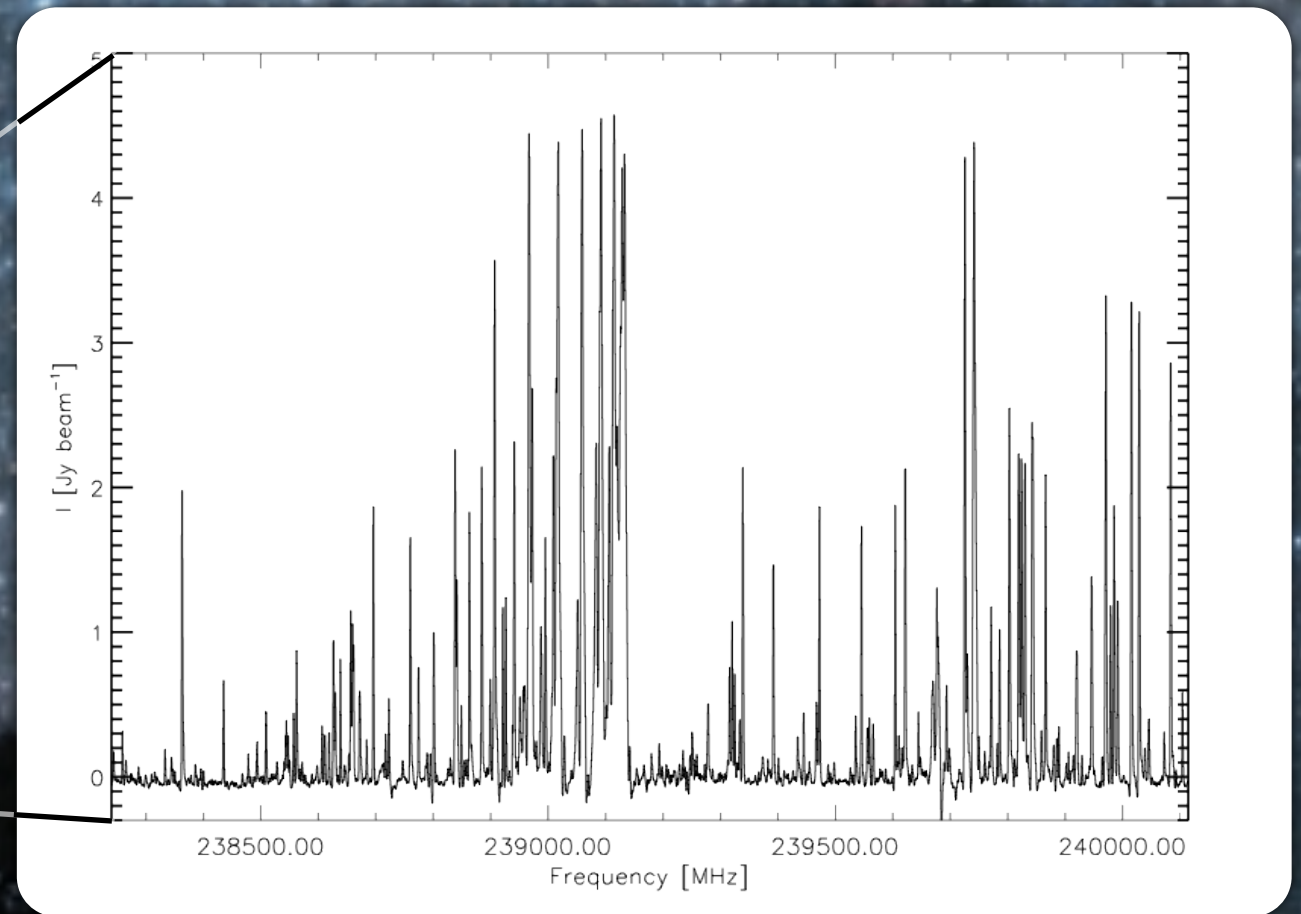
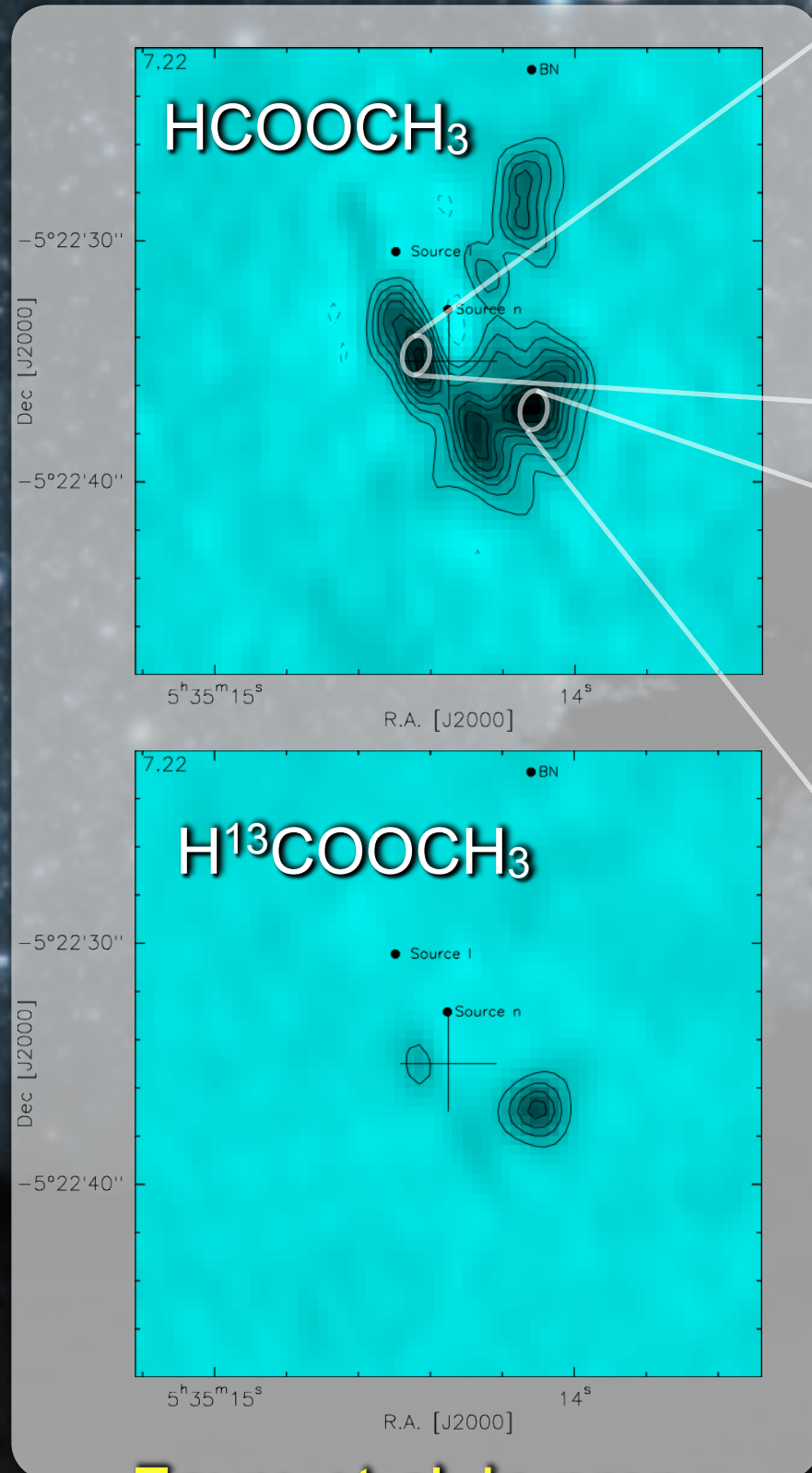


# Organics in Space





# ALMA & Organics



Favre et al. in prep.

Fortman et al. 2012, J.Mol.Spec. 280, 11



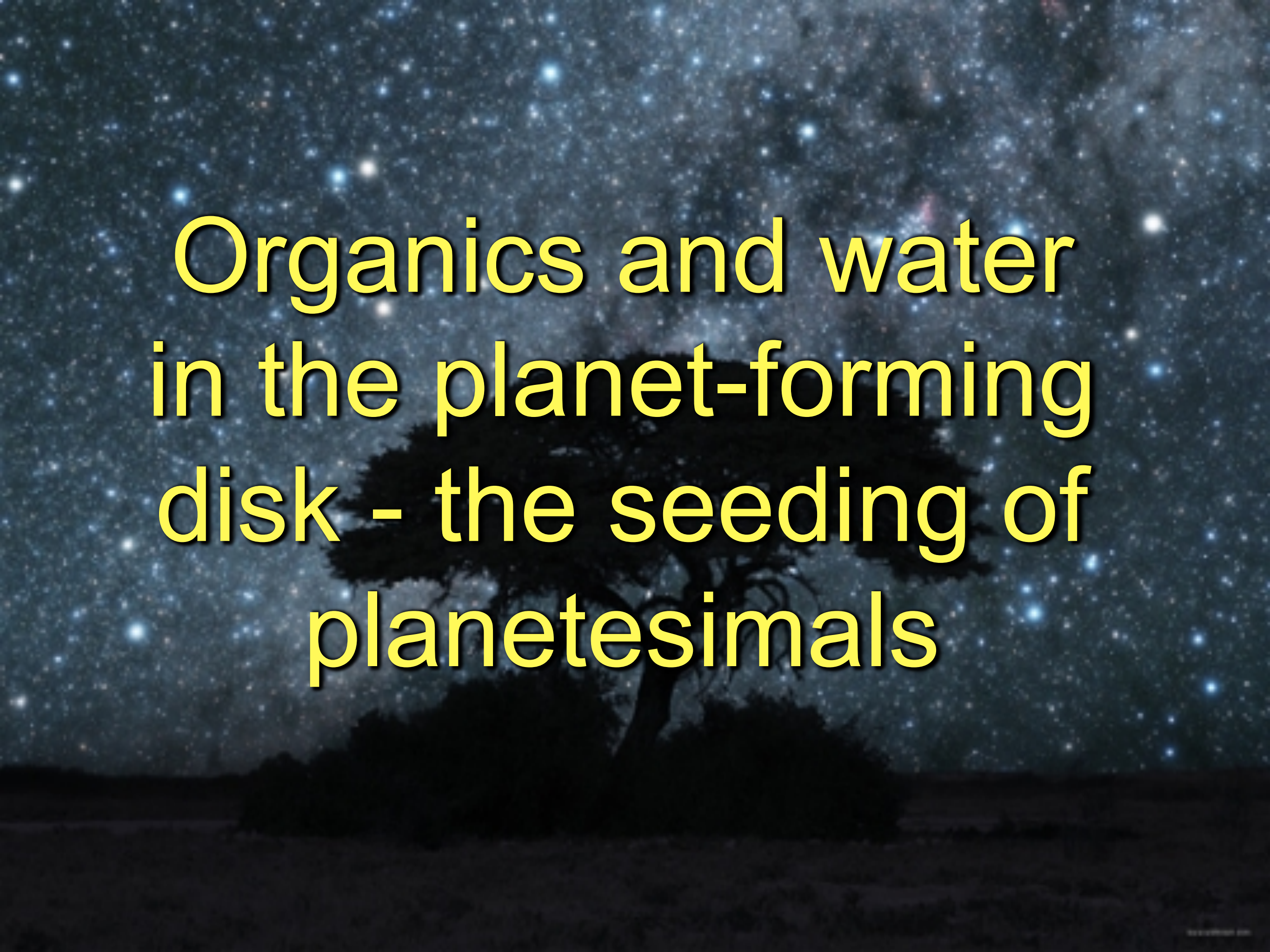
# ALMA & Organics

- ALMA is illuminating the origins of (pre-biotic?) organics in space.
- The wealth of chemical and physical information in its sensitive spectra will be vast.
- We will discover an array of new interstellar organics and characterize the extent of the rich chemistry associated with stellar birth.

220.10      220.15      220.20      220.25      220.30  
Frequency [GHz]

Jørgensen et al. 2012, ApJ, 757, L4



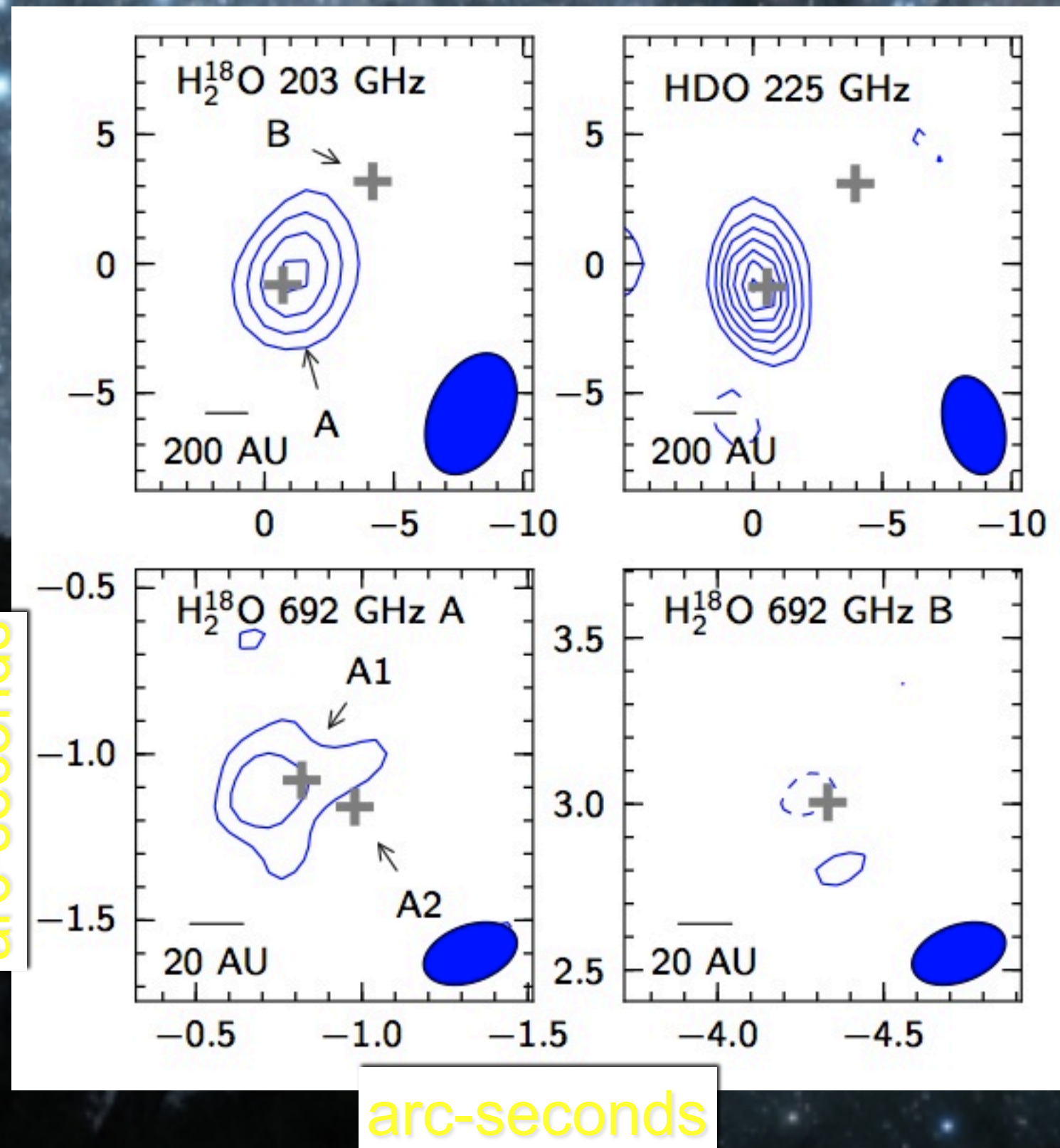


Organics and water  
in the planet-forming  
disk - the seeding of  
planetesimals



# Water & the Early stages of star birth

- ALMA can detect water on small scales ( $< 100$  AU)
- Early detections: water vapor abundance is  $< 10^{-4}$  -- water is mostly as ice

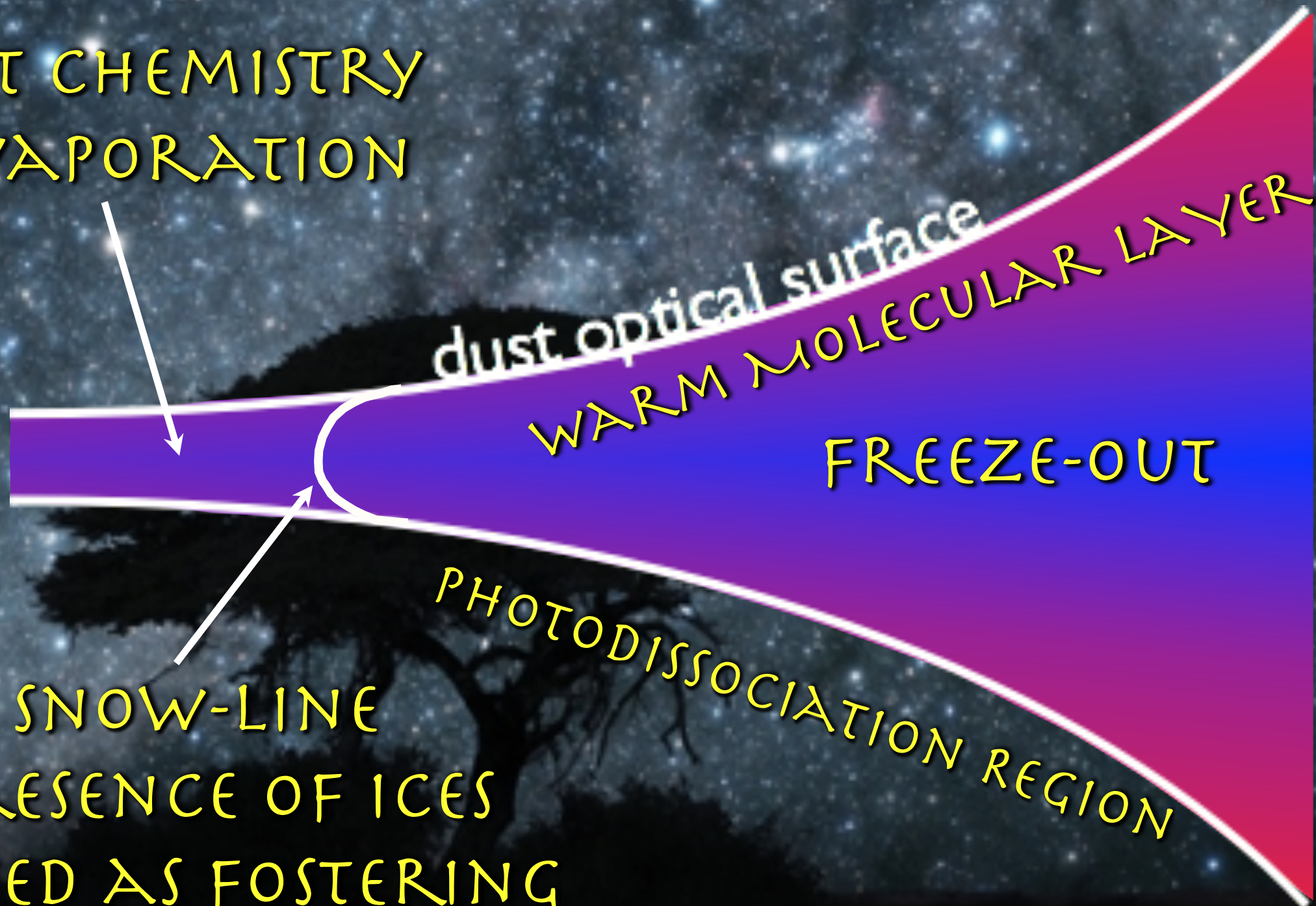
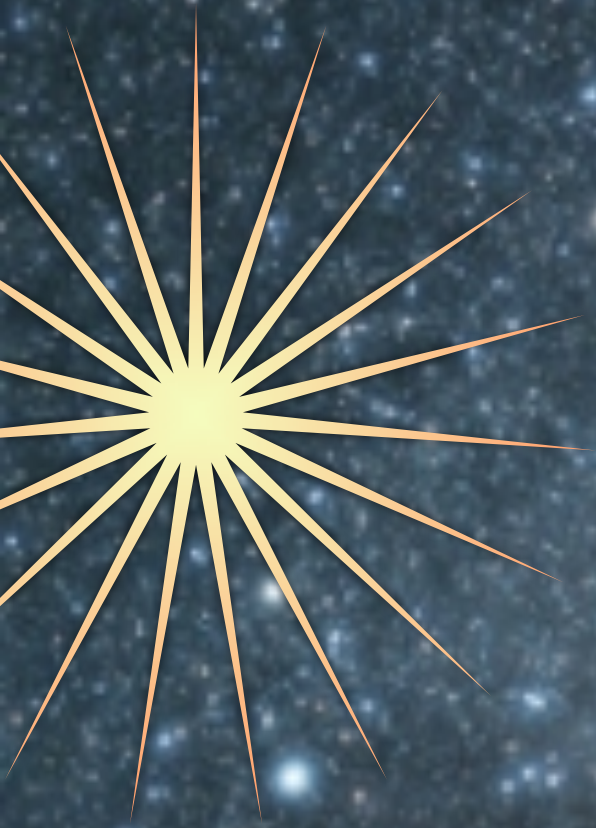


Persson et al. 2013, A&A, 549, L3  
Persson+ 2012, A&A, 541, A31  
Taquet+ 2013, A&A, 768, L29



# General Molecular Structure

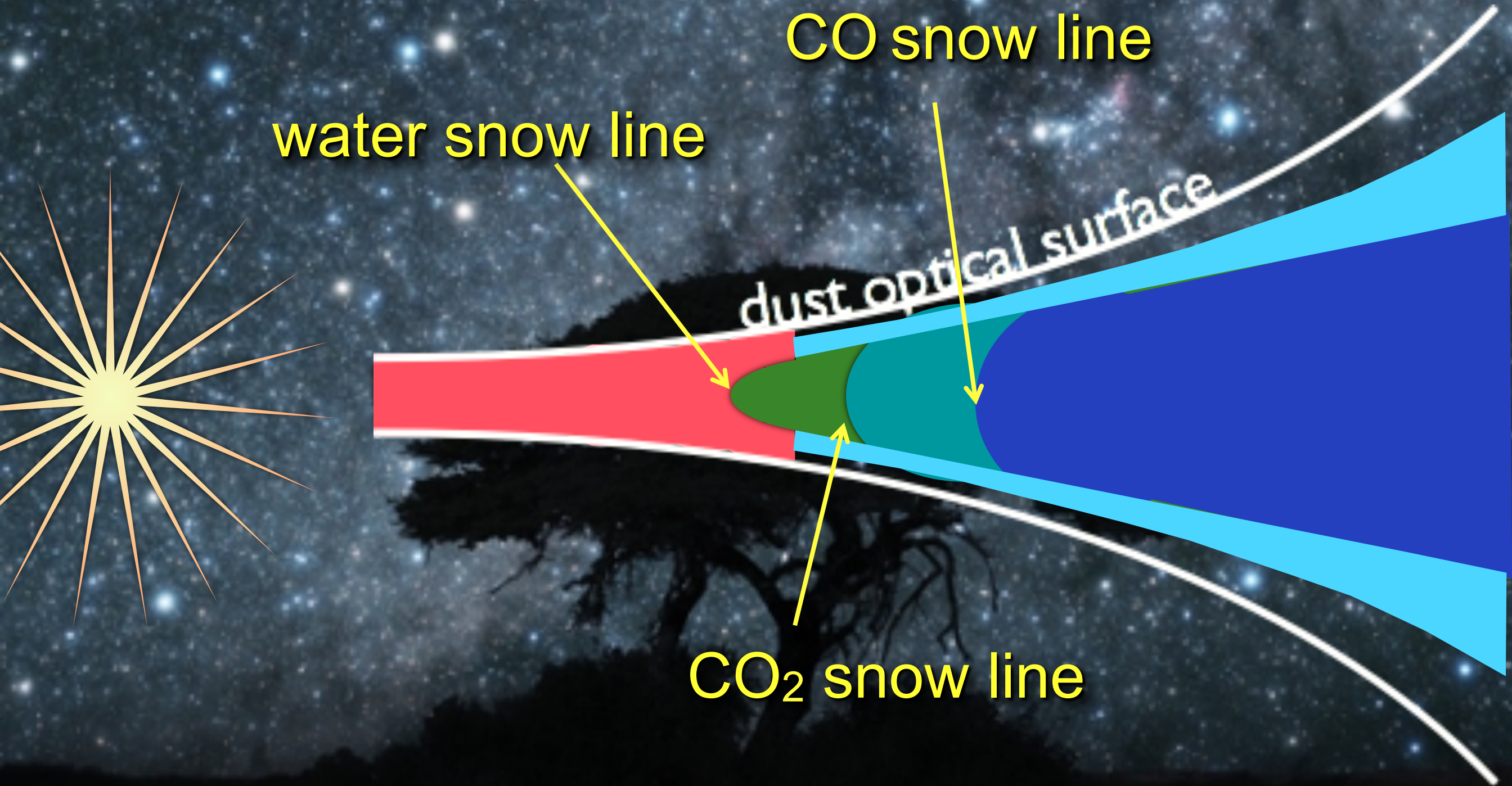
HIGH-T CHEMISTRY  
ICE EVAPORATION



SNOW-LINE  
(PRESENCE OF ICES  
POSITED AS FOSTERING  
PLANET FORMATION)



# Snow-lines

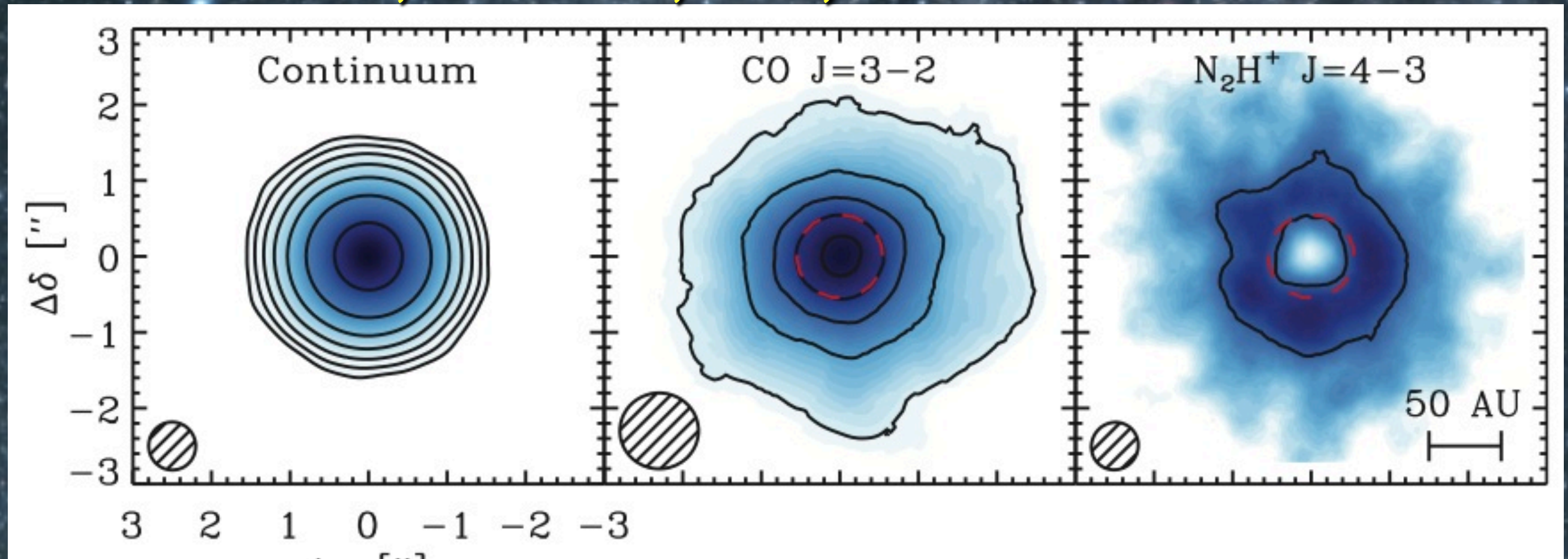


Oberg+, Mousis+



# ALMA: the first Snowline image

Qi et al. 2013, Science, 341, 630



- CO detected - but emits from surface not midplane
- N<sub>2</sub>H<sup>+</sup> traces gas where CO is frozen (CO is a major destroyer)
- Inside midplane CO snow line, N<sub>2</sub>H<sup>+</sup> is destroyed



# C/O Distribution

Inside water snow-line:  
volatiles in gas.  $C/O = (C/O)_{\odot} \sim$

CO in gas, water, CO<sub>2</sub> in ice

Gas:  $C/O \sim 1$

Ice:  $C/O < (C/O)_{\odot}$

- Giant planets accrete gas - C/O ratio can hint at birth location and be compared to exoplanet atmosphere composition (Jupiter!)
- Terrestrial world made from solids -- inside snow lines trace composition of material provided to forming rocky worlds.

CO, CO<sub>2</sub> in gas, water in ice

Gas:  $C/O \sim 2/3$

Ice:  $C/O \ll (C/O)_{\odot}$

Caveat: assuming some O in silicates but does not include organics (C-rich + O) and additional unidentified oxygen component

Oberg<sup>+</sup>, Mousis<sup>+</sup>



# ALMA - the cusp of Discovery

- ALMA is now tracing the starting materials from their interstellar source and probe subsequent alteration in the planet-forming disk.
- Its developing legacy will inform us about our own origins from the initial simple organics and water that were created before our planet was born.