



Chemical Complexity in Pre-stellar Cores

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COMs: Carbon-based molecules with >6 atoms (Herbst & van Dishoeck 2009)

- Star forming regions: Hot Cores and Hot Corinos (Hollis+2000,2004; Beltran+2009; Belloche+2016; Jorgensen+2012; Lykke+2017)
- Galactic Center Giant Molecular Clouds (Martin-Pintado+2001;Requena-Torres+2006,2008; Zeng et al. submitted)
- Molecular Outflows (Arce+2008; Codella+2015,2017)

COM formation in hot sources

COMs formed mainly via:

- 1. Hydrogenation (H addition; Charnley et al. 1997, 2001)
- 2. Radical-radical surface reactions (efficient at T>30 K; Garrod et al. 2008)



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- Molecular Outflows (Arce+2008; Codella+2015,2017)
- Photon-Dominated Regions (Guzman+2013; Cuadrado et al. 2017)
- Starless Cores and Pre-stellar Cores (Marcelino+2007; Oberg+2010; Bacmann+2012; Cernicharo+2012; Vastel+2014)

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- Starless Cores and Pre-stellar Cores (T<=10 K) (Marcelino+2007; Oberg+2010; Bacmann+2012; Cernicharo+2012; Vastel+2014)

Radical-radical surface formation inefficient at T<30 K

COM formation in cold sources (T=10 K)

Radical-radical surface formation inefficient at T<30 K

New mechanisms proposed:

- 1. Gas phase formation (Vasyunin & Herbst 2013; Balucani+2015; Vasyunin+2017)
- 2. Non-canonical explosions (Rawlings et al. 2013)
- 3. Cosmic-ray induced radical diffusion (Reboussin et al. 2014)
- 4. Impulsive spot heating on grains by CRs (Ivlev et al. 2015)
- 5. Formation after H atom addition/abstraction on grains (Chuang et al. 2016)



Starless Cores and Pre-stellar Cores

- Low temperatures of the gas: T_{kin} < 10 K (e.g. Crapsi et al. 2007)</p>
- Gas densities n(H₂) > 10⁴ cm⁻³ (e.g. Bacmann+00; Crapsi+05)





Pre-stellar Cores (Ward-Thompson+99; Crapsi+05)

1) High H₂ column densities (>10²² cm⁻²)
2) Compact density profiles at the center of the cores
3) High values of D/H fractions (from e.g. N₂D⁺/N2H+)
4) High values of CO depletion
5) Broadening of N₂H⁺ lines with infall asymmetry

Pre-stellar cores: Precursors of Solar-type systems



Pre-stellar cores: Cold and dense cores on the verge of gravitational collapse (no star inside yet)





L1544 as a testbed



Water vapour in L1544 (Caselli+2012)



L1544 as a testbed



Water vapour in L1544 (Caselli+2012)

COMs(+precursors) released with H₂O (C₃O, H₂CCO, HCOOH, CH₃CHO) (Vastel+2014)

L1544 as a testbed



 $\Delta\delta$ (arcsec)

 CH_3OH -ring at r~4000 AU

intermediate density shell

interesting chemistry appears



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Detection of large COMs in L1544



Detection of large COMs in L1544



COM abundance profile in L1544



CH₃O, CH₃CHO: >6-10 x more abundant at r~4000 AU

CH₃OCH₃, CH₃OCHO and N-bearing COMs: ~2-3 x more abundant at r~4000 AU

COM abundance profile in L1544



Non-detections:

X [Glycine] < 10^{-10} X [NH₂CHO] < 10^{-12} (Lopez-Sepulcre+2014) X [CH₃NCO] < 10^{-12} (Cernicharo+2016)

O-bearing COM chemical modelling in L1544

Gas-grain chemical code of Vasyunin & Herbst (2013)

Considers the complex structure of the ices (active surface + inert bulk)

Includes chemical reactive desorption (RD; Minissale+2016)



O-bearing COM chemical modelling in L1544



Where does CO depletion occur?



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Catastrophic depletion of CO → CO snow-line in pre-stellar cores

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Catastrophic depletion of CO → CO snow-line in pre-stellar cores

Surface Chemistry contribution to COM formation

			Vasyunin et al. (2017)
Species	Surface	RD efficiency	
	contribution, $\%$		
$\rm CH_3O$	45	3.4(-5)	
ОН	10	4.5(-2)	
HCO	20	2.1(-3)	
CH_3	3	6.2(-1)	
$\mathrm{C}_{2}\mathrm{H}_{4}$	98	6.0(-2)	
NH_2	5	2.5(-1)	
$\rm H_2CO$	75	5.4(-2)	
$\rm CH_3OH$	99	6.4(-3)	

Small-scale structure of the CH₃OH peak



Small-scale structure of the CH₃OH peak



Conclusions

COMs are ubiquitous in the ISM. Large COMs even detected in Pre-stellar Cores (PSCs).

COM abundance profile predicted by chemical modelling -> Outer, intermediate-Av shells in PSCs may represent the main O-bearing COM reservoir.

> Chemical complexity may increase with core evolution