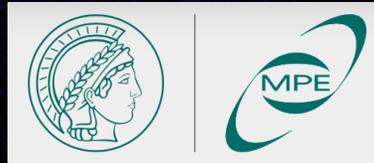


# From pre-stellar cores to protoplanetary disks

Paola Caselli

*Center for Astrochemical Studies,  
Max-Planck-Institute for extraterrestrial Physics*

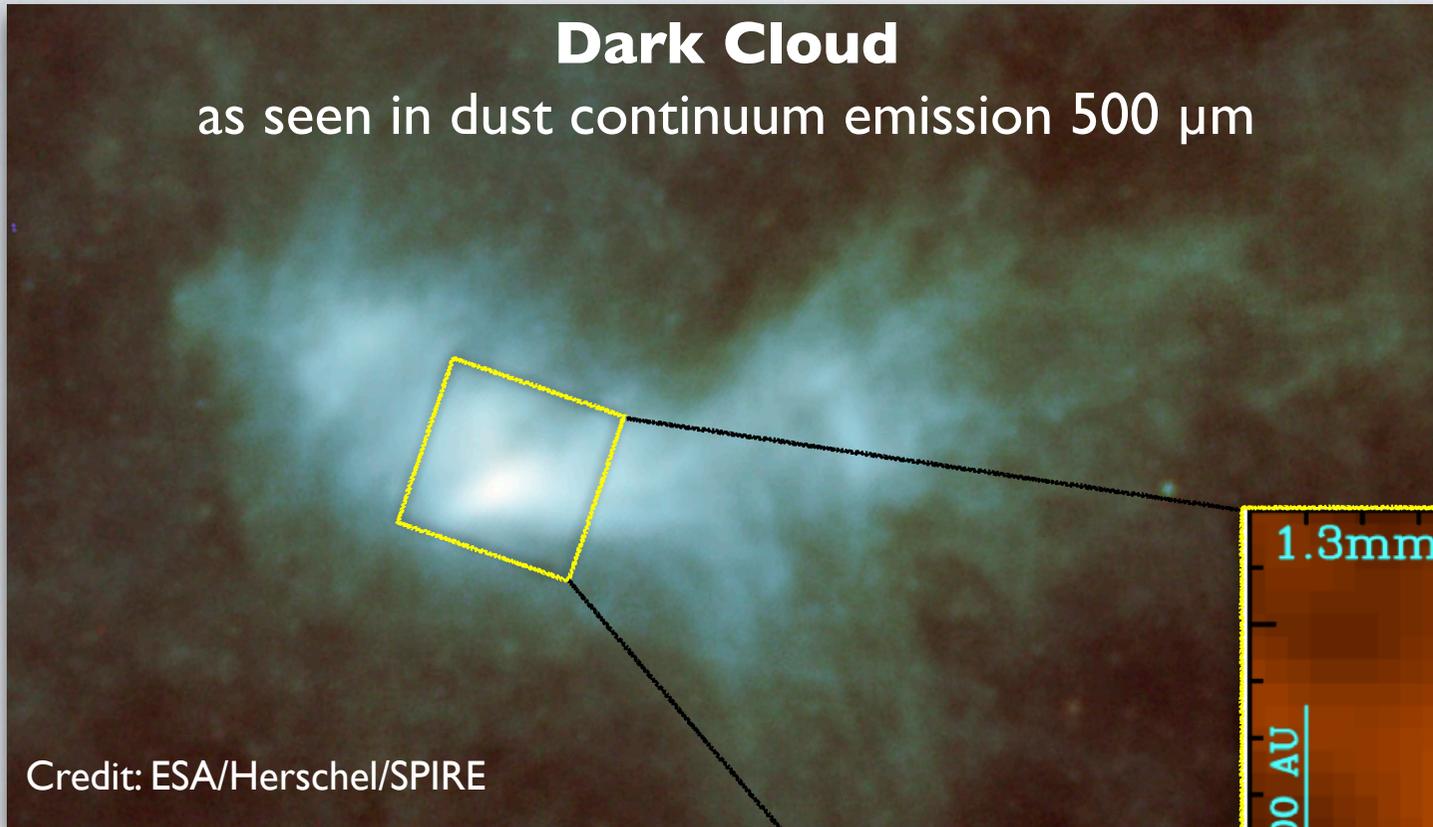


**Q: What are the initial conditions of star  
and protoplanetary disk formation?**

# From dark clouds to pre-stellar cores

## Dark Cloud

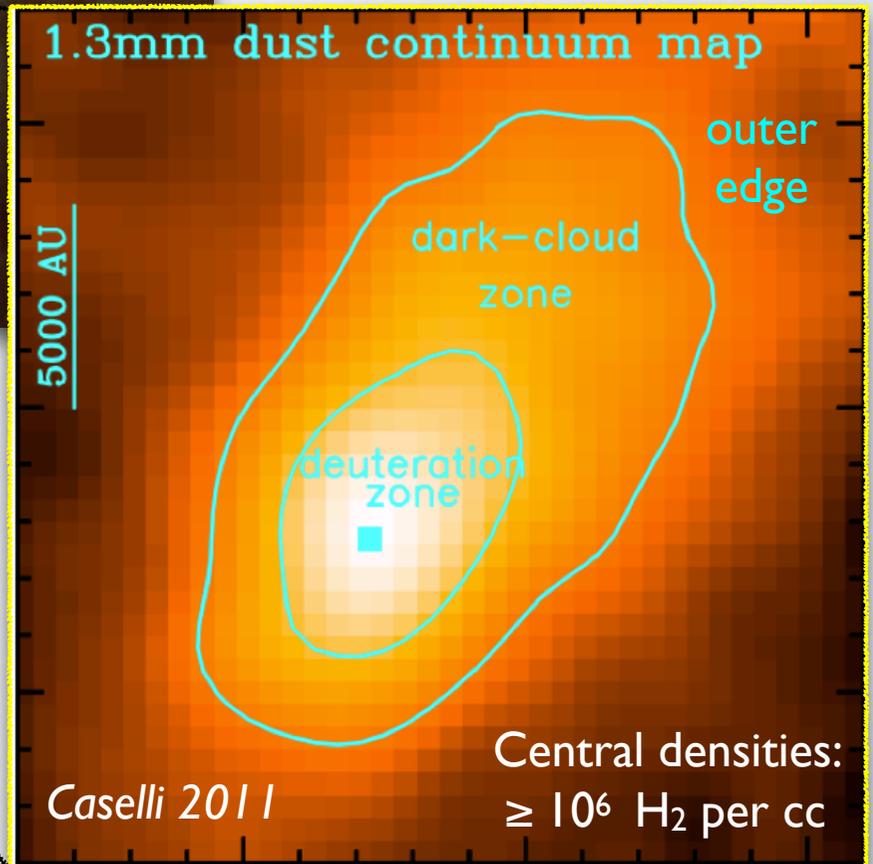
as seen in dust continuum emission 500  $\mu\text{m}$



Credit: ESA/Herschel/SPIRE

## Pre-stellar core

1.3mm dust continuum map

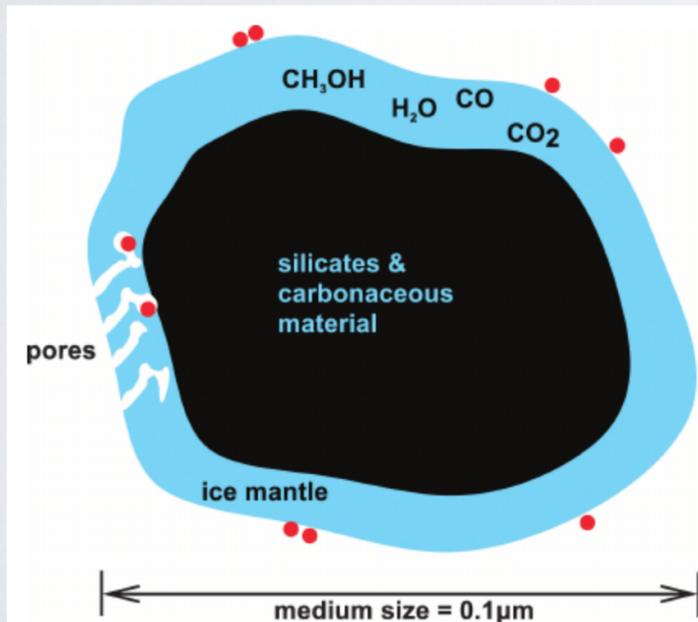


Caselli 2011

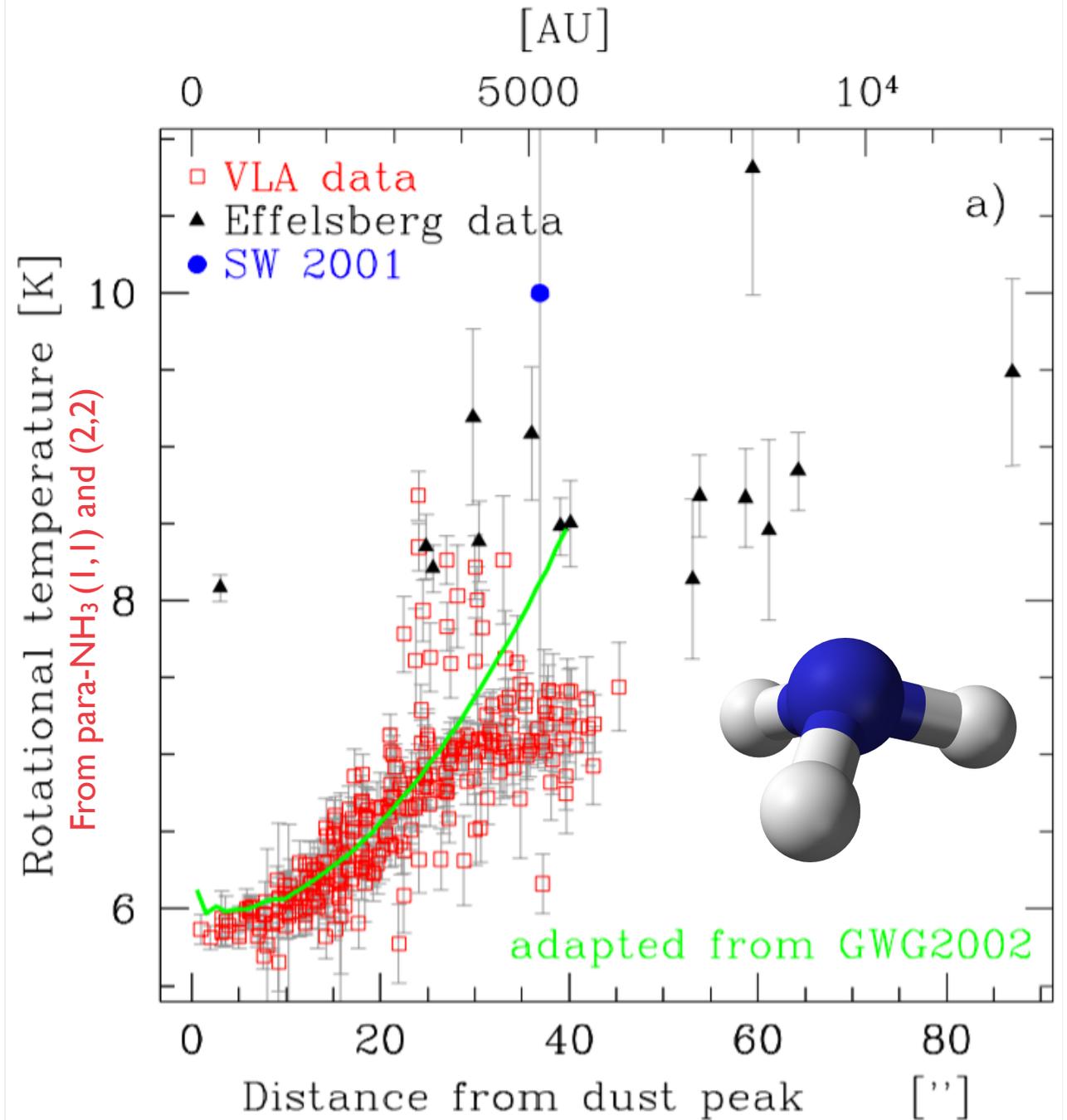
Central densities:  
 $\geq 10^6$   $\text{H}_2$  per cc

**In pre-stellar cores, the gas temperature drops to ~6 K**

→ molecular freeze-out (>90% CO in ice; Caselli+1999) and D-fractionation (D/H > 20%; Redaelli+2019).



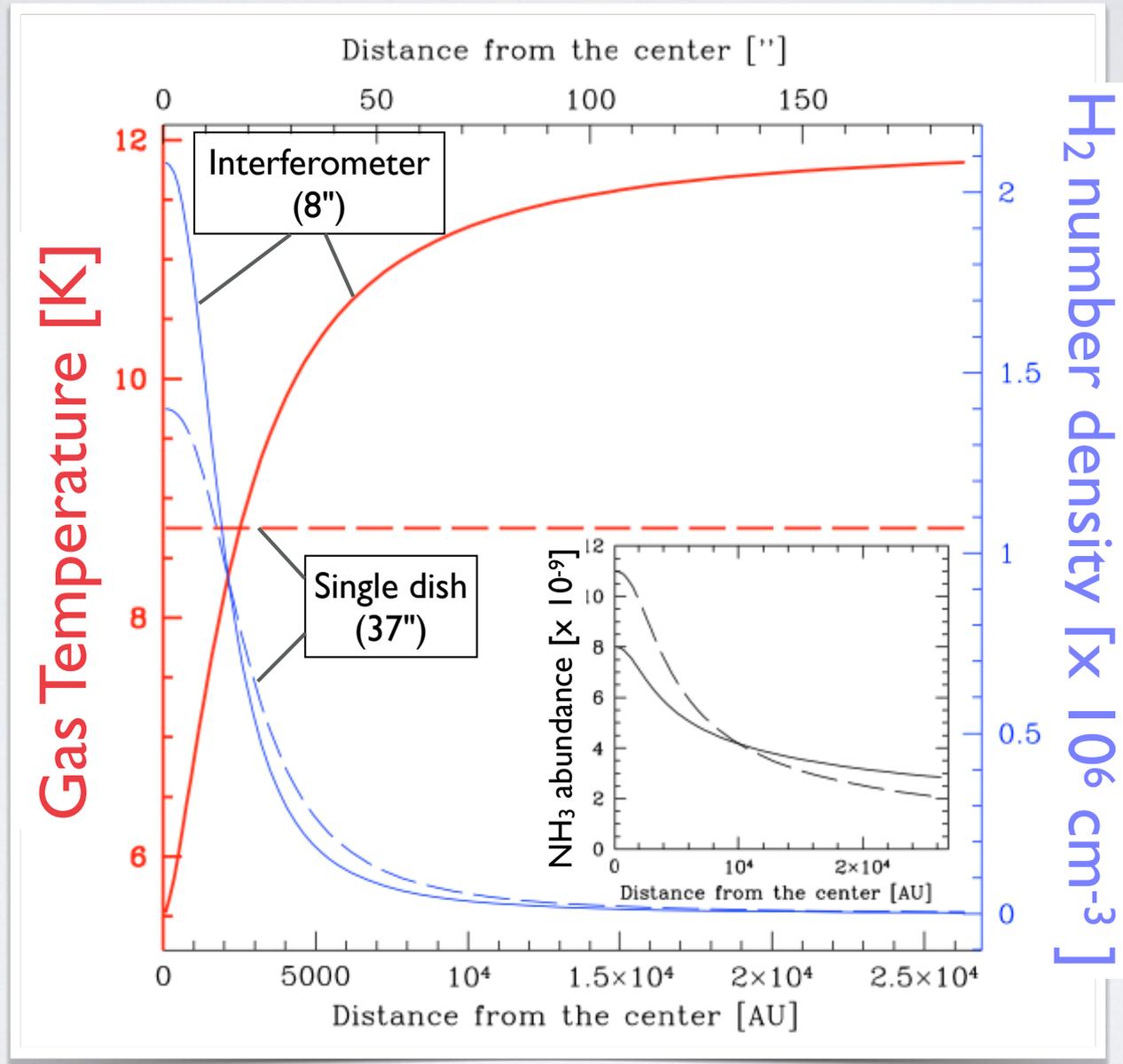
Karssemejer et al. 2012, PCCP



Crapsi, Caselli, Walmsley, Tafalla 2007

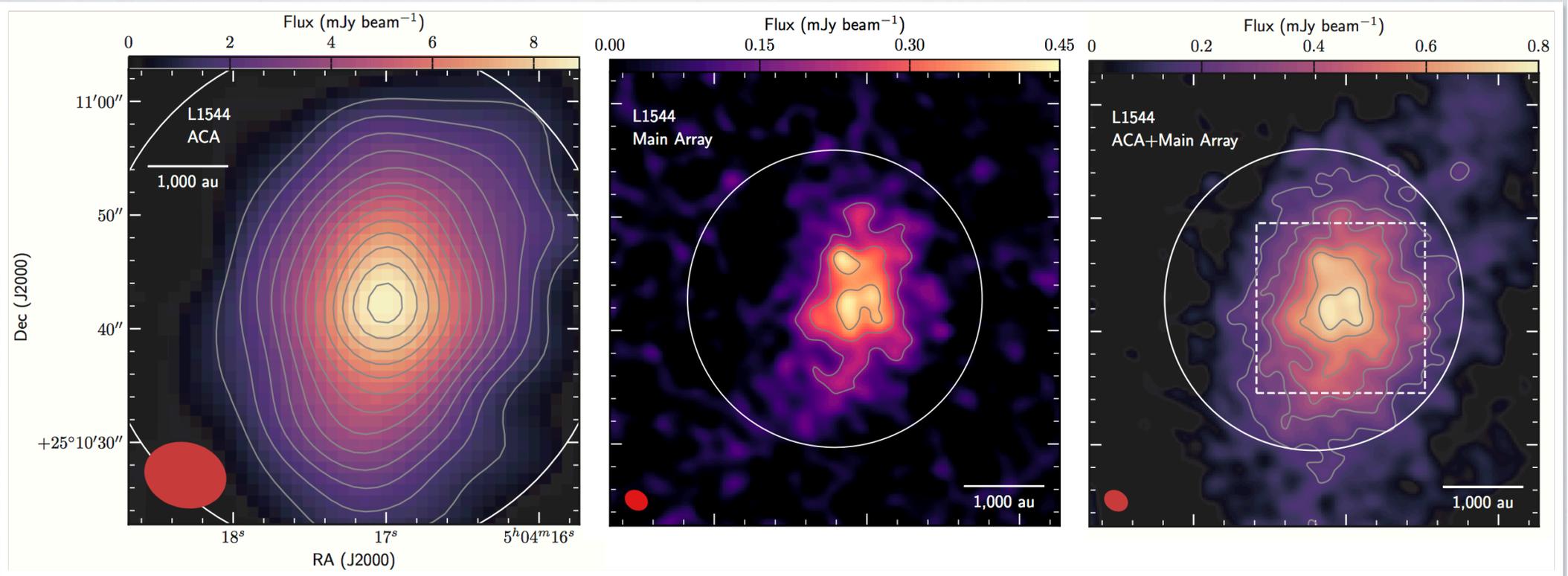
**Do we really understand molecular emission?**

**With VLA observations:** higher central density, lower temperature and lower  $\text{NH}_3$  abundance than with single dish



ALMA observations of a  $8 M_{\odot}$  pre-stellar core reveal a dense ( $10^6 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ) “kernel” of  $0.1 M_{\odot}$  and radius 1400 au

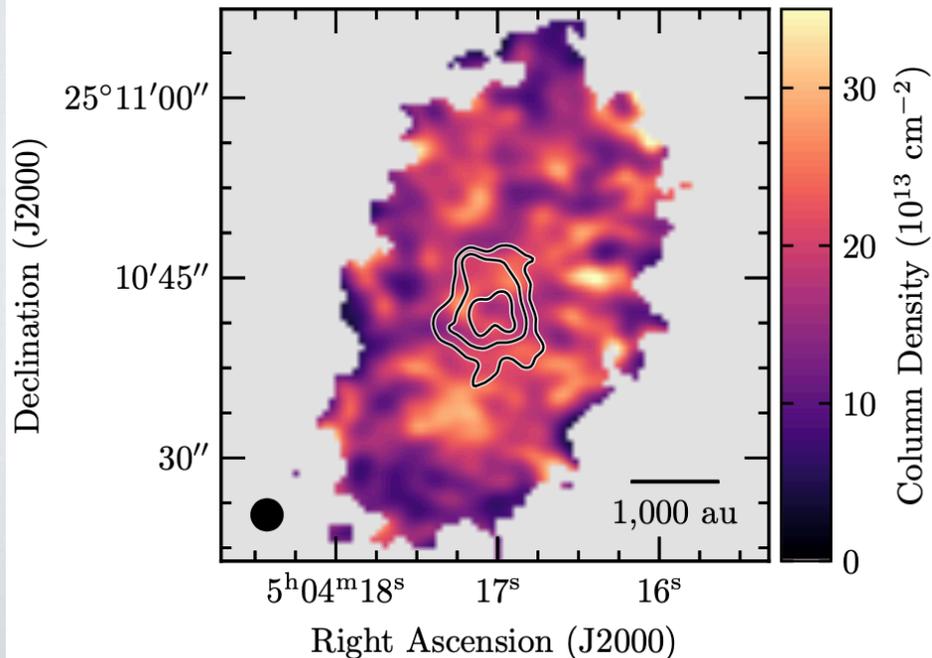
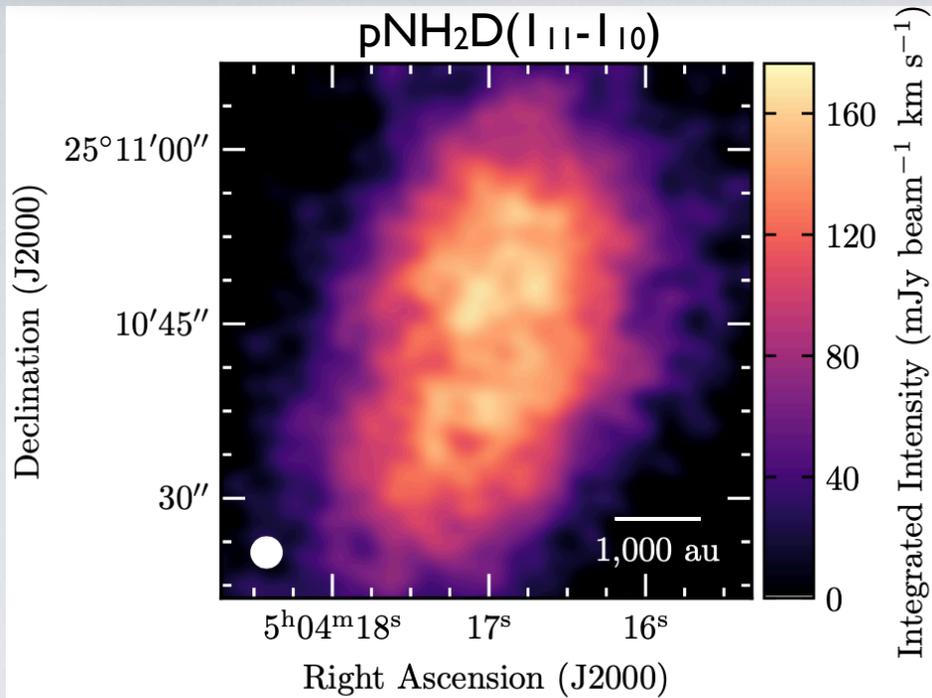
*1.3mm continuum of L1544 with 2" resolution*



consistent with *non-ideal MHD simulations* of a contracting pre-stellar cores with peak density  $\sim 10^7 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ .

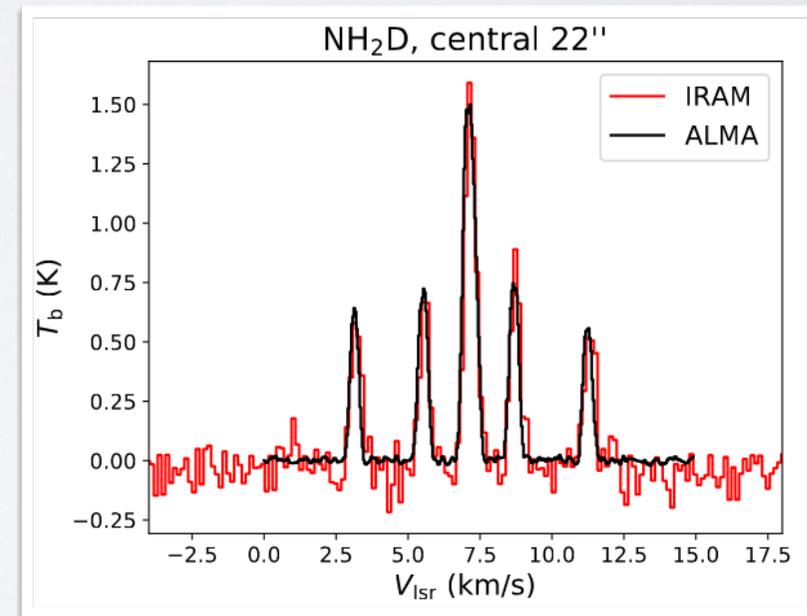
*Caselli, Pineda, Zhao+ 2019 (see also Keto, Caselli & Rawlings 2015)*

# Deuterated ammonia toward the LI544 kernel



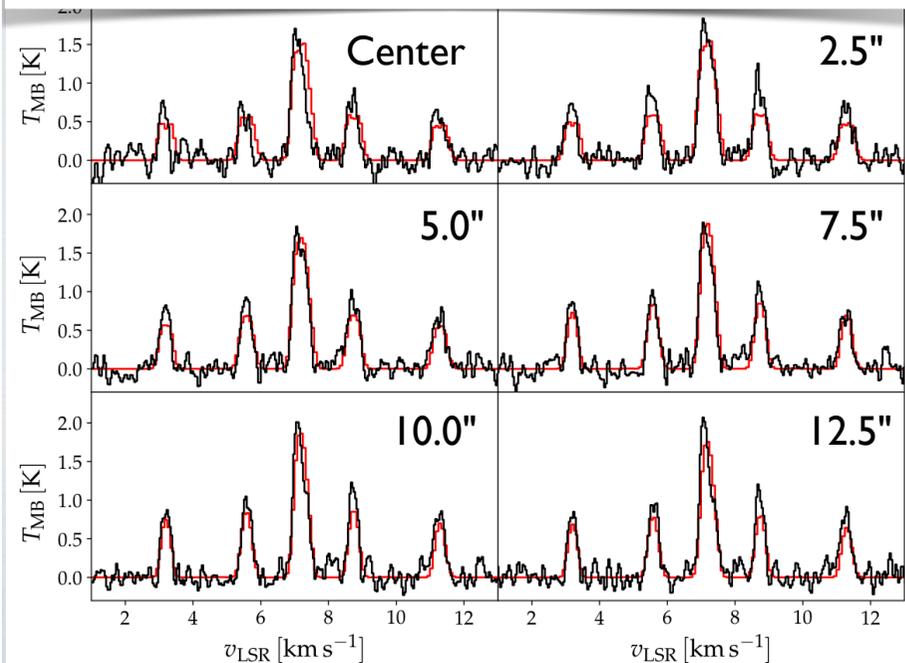
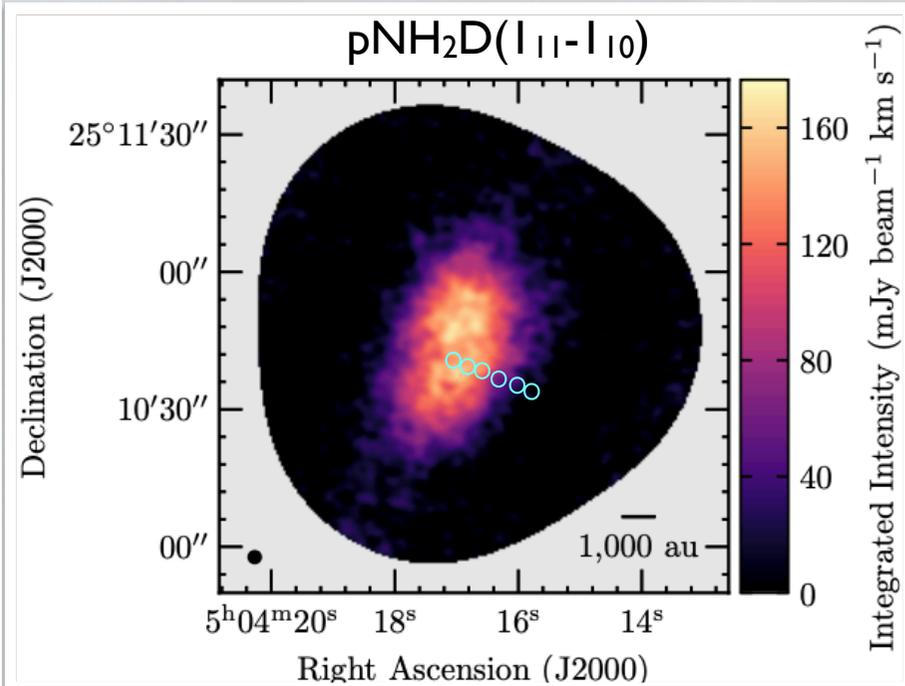
LI544 ALMA (12m+ACA) Band 3 mosaic observations of  $p\text{NH}_2\text{D}(I_{11}-I_{10})$  with angular resolution  $2.5''$  (338 au).

No missing flux, beautiful lines :)

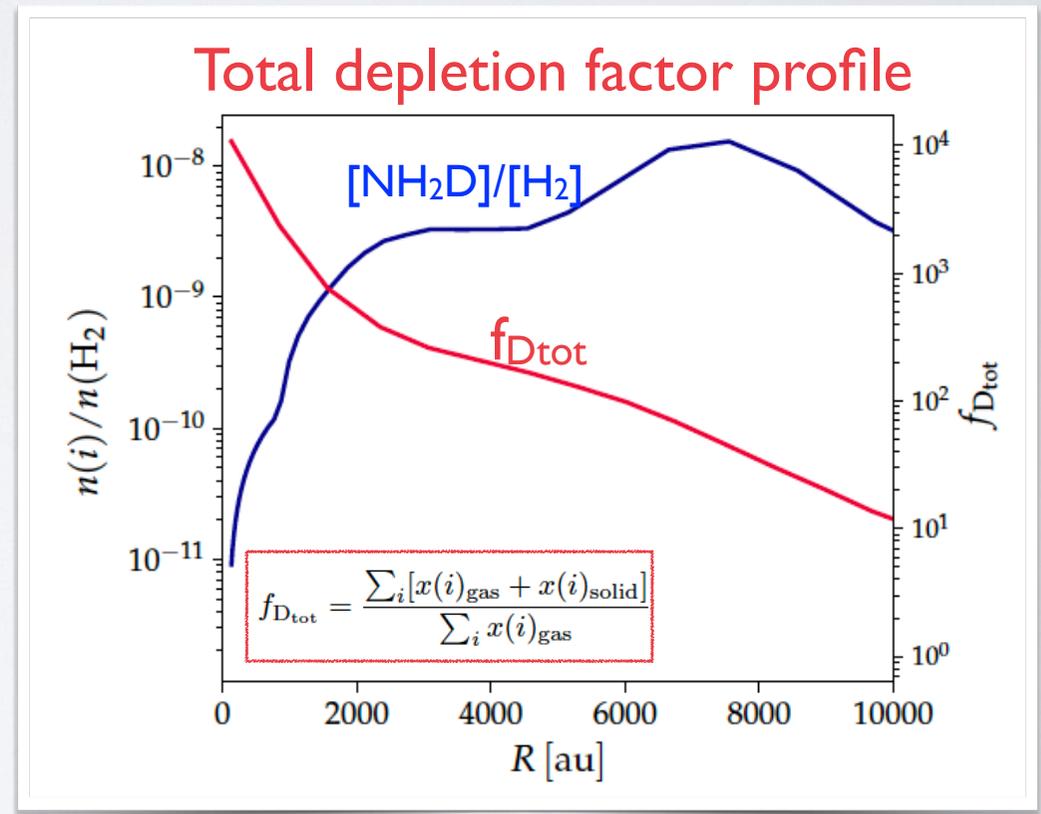


*Caselli, Pineda, Sipilä+2021, in prep.*

# 99.99% of all species heavier than He are frozen in the central 1000 au of a pre-stellar core



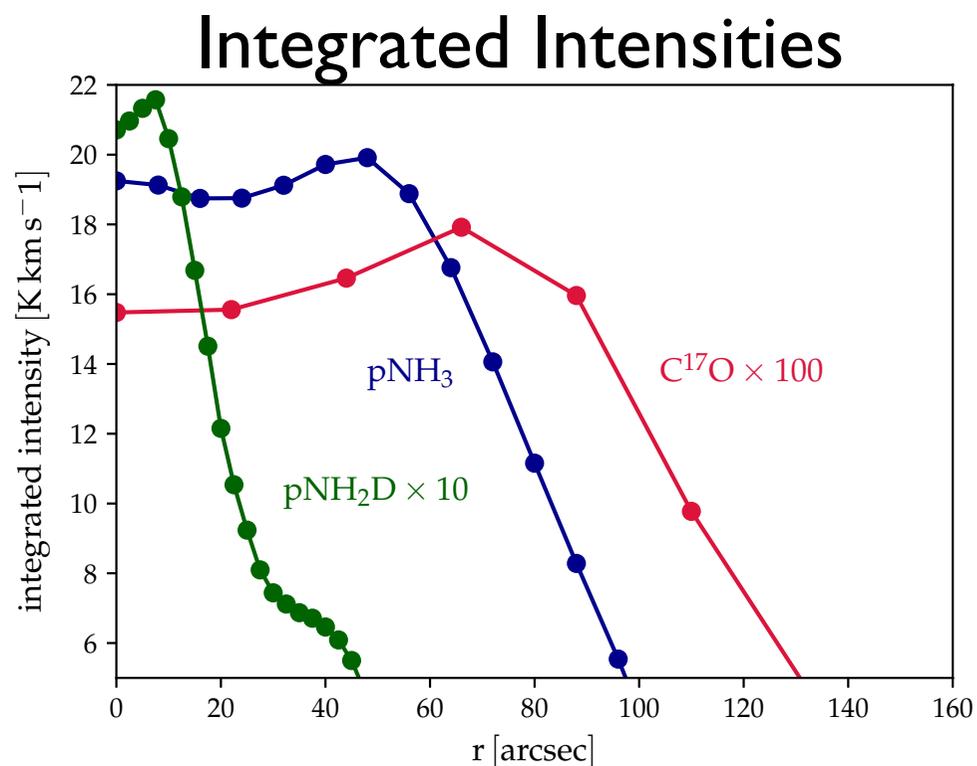
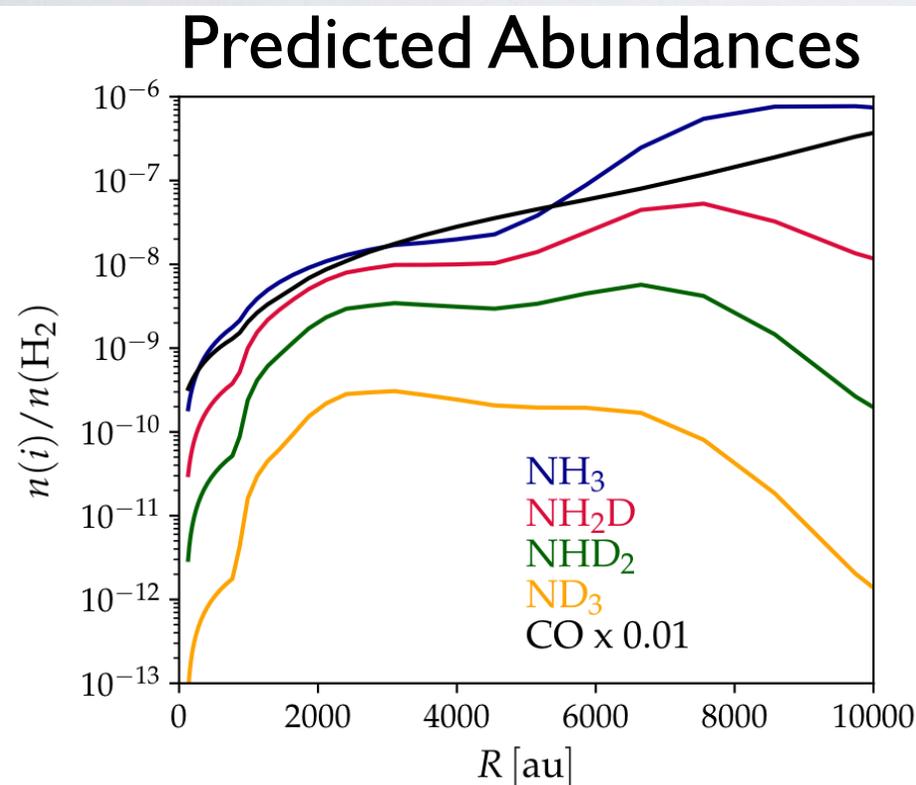
L1544 **ALMA**-Band 3 observations + comparison with gas-grain chemical/RT model:  $\text{NH}_2\text{D}$  abundance sharply drops in the central 2000 au.



Caselli, Pineda, Sipilä+2021, in prep.

# Do we really understand molecular emission?

Yes, if we have a good understanding of the physical structure + high angular and spectral resolution observations



*Important to take into account excitation conditions !*

Just before stellar birth, almost all (99.99%) species heavier than He reside on dust grain surfaces in the central 2000 au of a pre-stellar core.



Dust grains are covered with thick icy mantles, promoting dust coagulation and possibly preserving pre-stellar chemistry into the next stages of planet formation.

**Q1: Does catastrophic freeze-out affect the structure of the future protoplanetary disk?**

**Q2: How does the core environment affect the structure and evolution of PSCs?**

**Q3: What is stopping material accretion from filament to core and from core to disk?**

**Q4: Can asymmetric accretion be at the origin of fragmentation during contraction?**