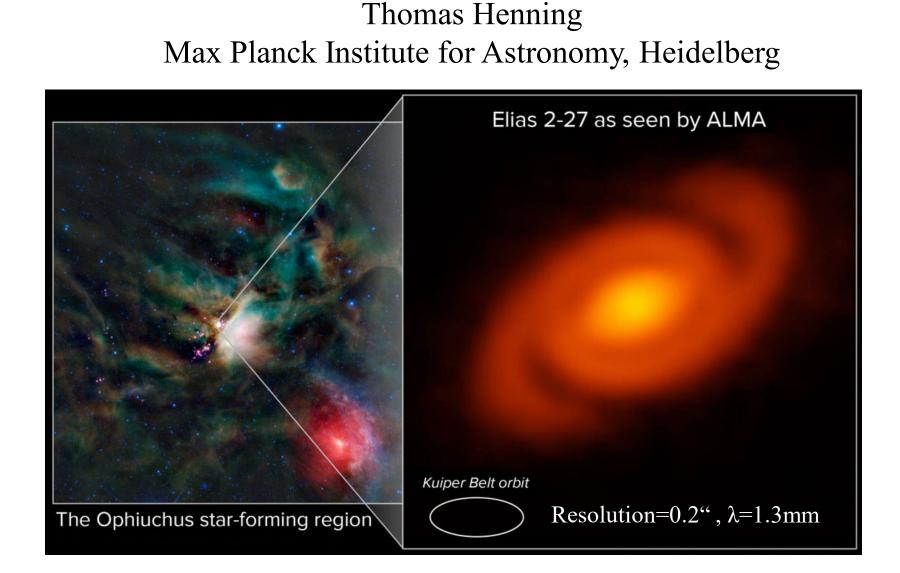
# **From Star to Planet Formation**



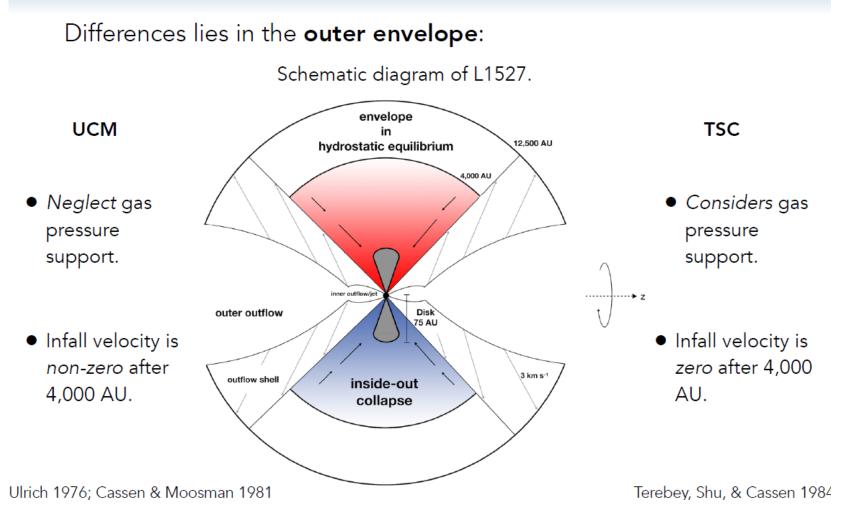
Perez et al. (incl. Henning) (2016), Paneque-Carreño et al. (incl. Henning) (2021)

## **The Challenges**

- How is angular momentum and mass transported to the disk? (streamers, inclined inner disks, evolution of organics)
- Steady versus continuous accretion? (Magnetic breaking, clump accretion, early FU Ori bursts)
- How early is early? Planet Formation in embedded disks? (embedded disk structure, grain dynamics and growth)

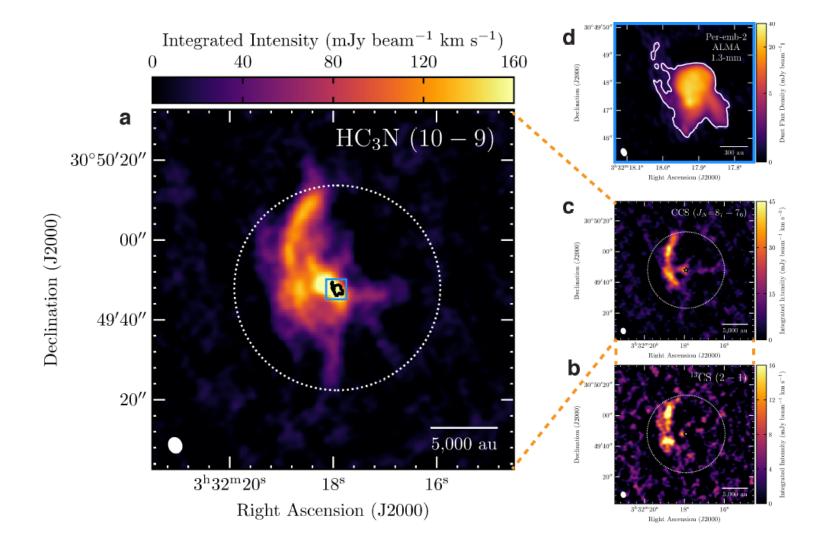


### Molecular Cloud Core Collapse – The "Present" View



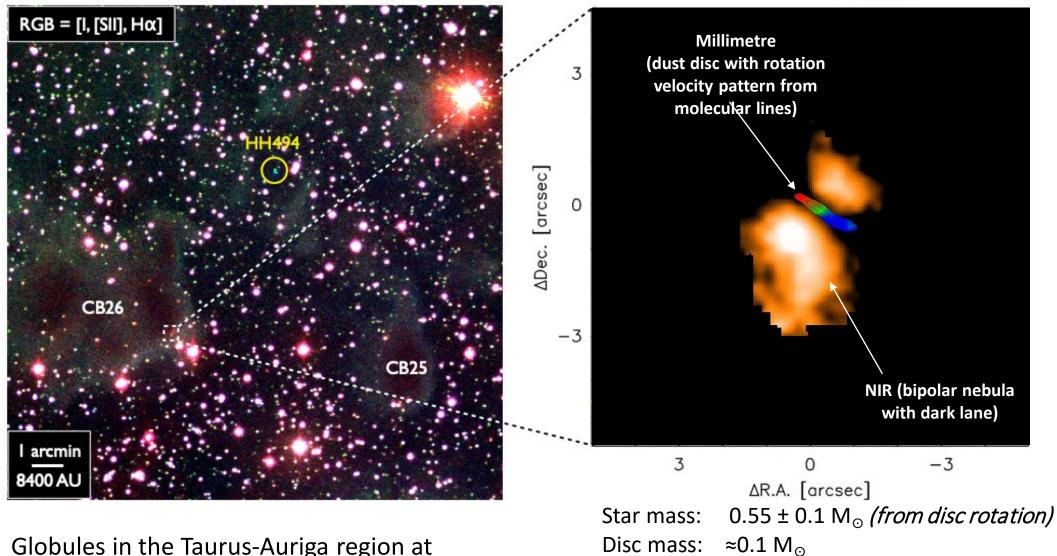
(After Flores-Rivera et al. 2021)

### **Accretion through Filaments**



Per.emb 2 in Perseus with ALMA: Pineda et al. (2020)

### **CB26-mm: A Protoplanetary Disc Embedded in a Bok Globule**



Disc radius: 200 au

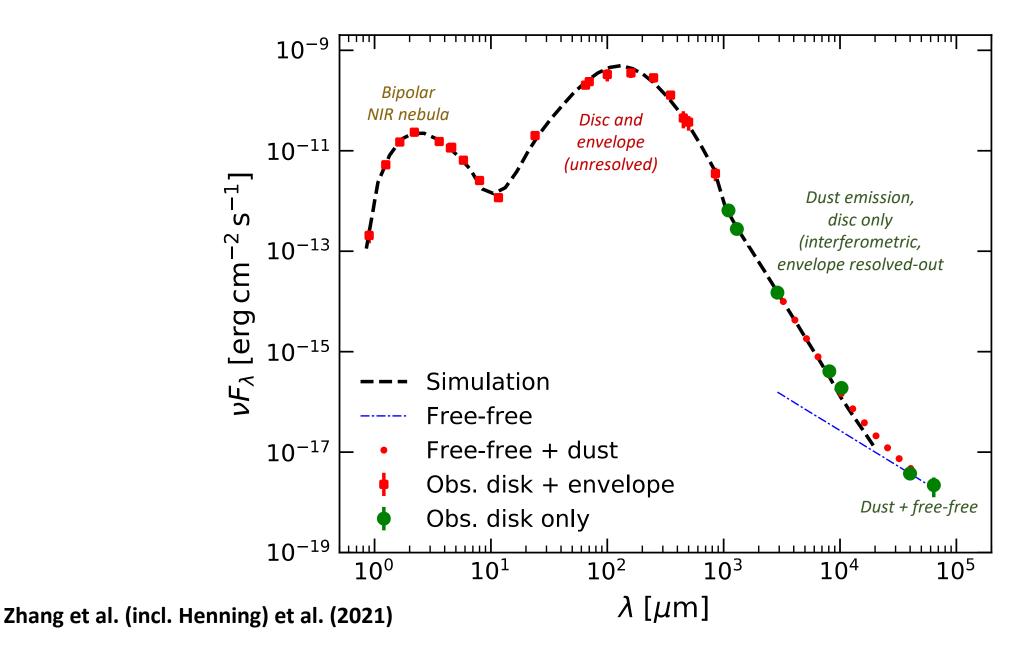
Age:

1 <sup>+1</sup><sub>-0.5</sub> Myr

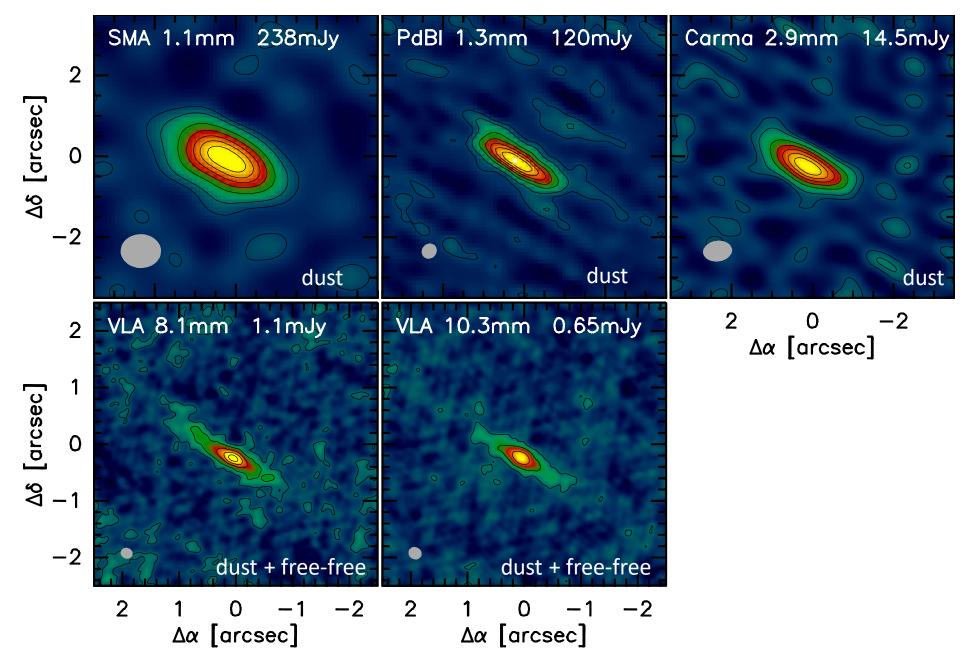
(Launhardt ea. 2014)

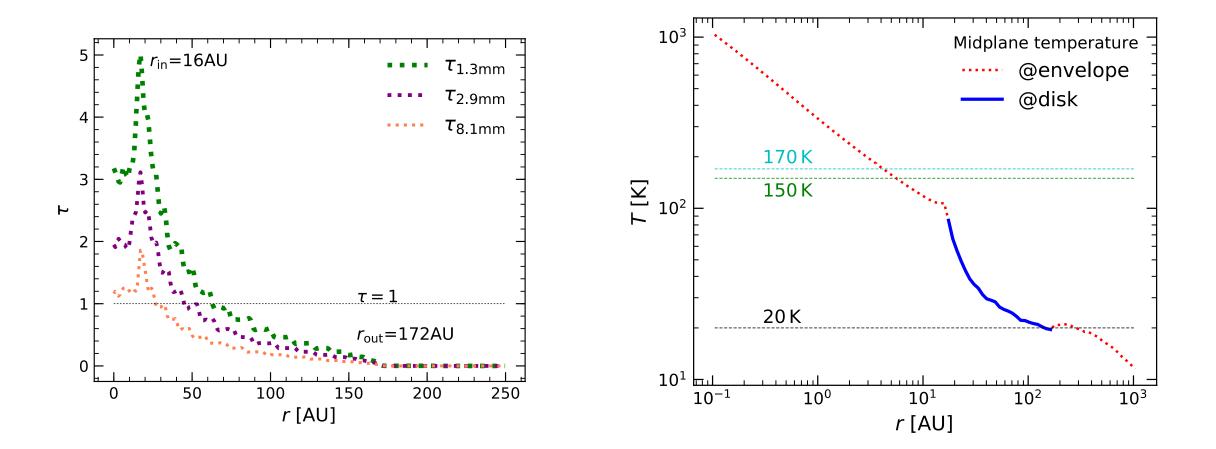
Globules in the Taurus-Auriga region at 140±20 pc; DEC +52° (out of reach for ALMA)

## **Spectral Energy Distribution**

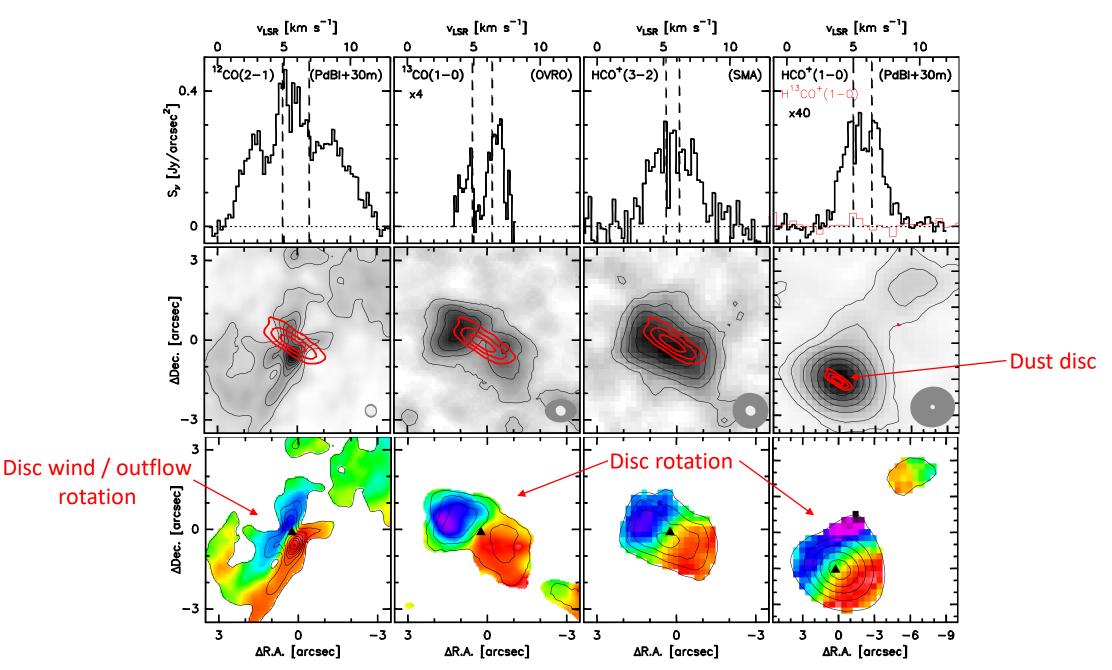


### **Millimetre Continuum Data**





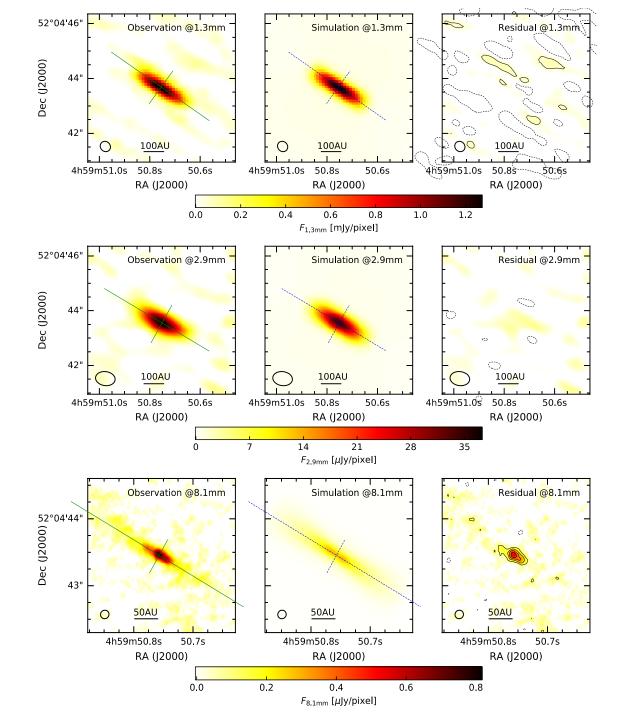
#### Molecular line data



## **Disc modelling approach**

- Combination of SED with high-resolution continuum maps (RADMC-3D)
- Optical data: Carbon and silicates (DL model)
- Shakura-Sunyaev (1973) accretion disk density profile
- Sophisticated eploration of parameter space
- Disks mass is: 7.6x10<sup>-2</sup> M<sub>sun</sub>

Dust Grains have grown to 10 cm-sized pebbles and larger



## **The Challenges**

- How is angular momentum and mass transported to the disk? (streamers, inclined inner disks, evolution of organics)
- Steady versus continuous accretion? (Magnetic breaking, clump accretion, early FU Ori bursts)
- How early is early? Planet Formation in embedded disks? (embedded disk structure, grain dynamics and growth)

