
A Evolução Química do Universo:

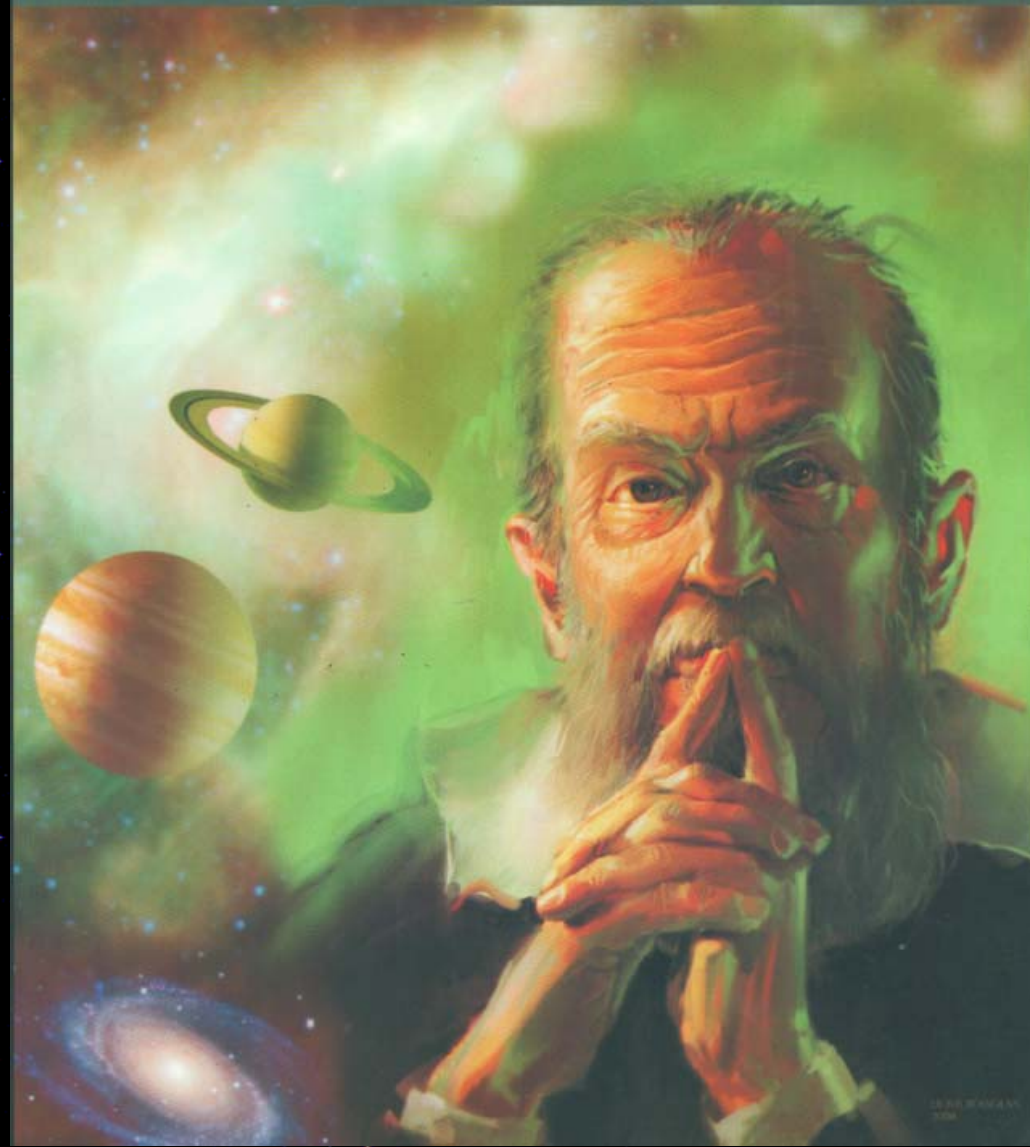
A história do universo desde a formação dos primeiros átomos até origem da vida.

Sergio Pilling



ANO INTERNACIONAL DA ASTRONOMIA 2009

O UNIVERSO PARA VOCÊ DESCOBRIR



- Aprovado pela UNESCO e ONU por iniciativa da IAU.

-Comemora 400 anos desde as primeiras observações telescópicas do céu feitas por Galileu Galilei.

-A Astronomia é uma das ciências mais antigas e deu origem a campos inteiros da Física e da Matemática. (ex. ótica, física de partículas, relatividade geral, espectroscopia, processamento de sinais, cartografia, medição do tempo, entre outras.)

-Há um século atrás, mal tínhamos idéia da existência de nossa própria Galáxia e hoje sabemos que existem centenas de bilhões delas.

-Há poucas décadas, a Astronomia revelou que todas as formas de matéria e energia tratadas pela Física são apenas uma minúscula fração do Universo, dominado pela matéria e energia "escuras".

-A 15 anos atrás só conhecíamos os planetas do nosso sistema solar, hoje sabemos da existências de mais de 340 exoplanetas.

-Hoje em dia já foram detectadas mais de 230 espécies moleculares (a maioria orgânica) no Cosmos (cometas, atmosferas de planetas e no meio interestelar – que esta longe de ser um espaço vazio)

-Atualmente estamos a procura de vida extraterrestre.

- OBJETIVOS DO AIA 2009 Brasil.

-Divulgar a astronomia para a comunidade e elaborar um livro com as documentando a astronomia Brasileira.

-Palestras e observações astronômicas.

-Estimular nos jovens a carreira científica

-Divulgara OBA (15/maio/2009)

-GA-IAU 2009 (Rio de Janeiro)



Visitem: www.astronomia2009.org.br

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Moléculas no espaço?

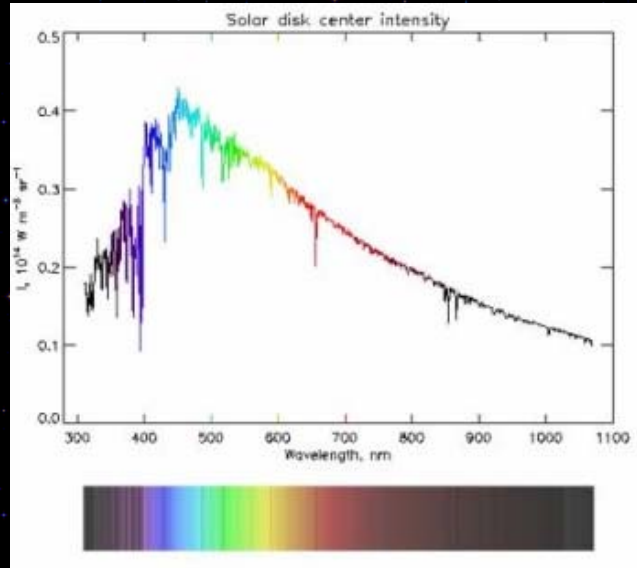
Como surgiram os átomos e os elementos químicos?

... e a vida?



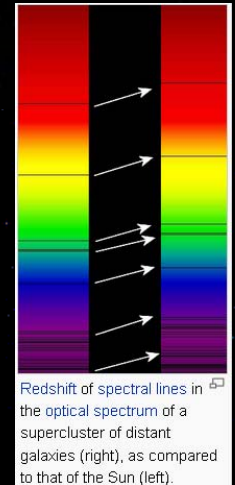
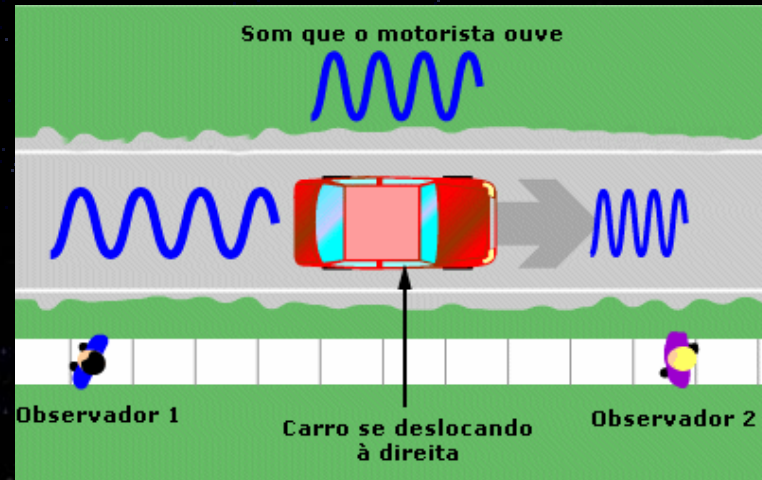
Que tal recordarmos 2 coisinhas antes?

O espectro luminoso (~1670)



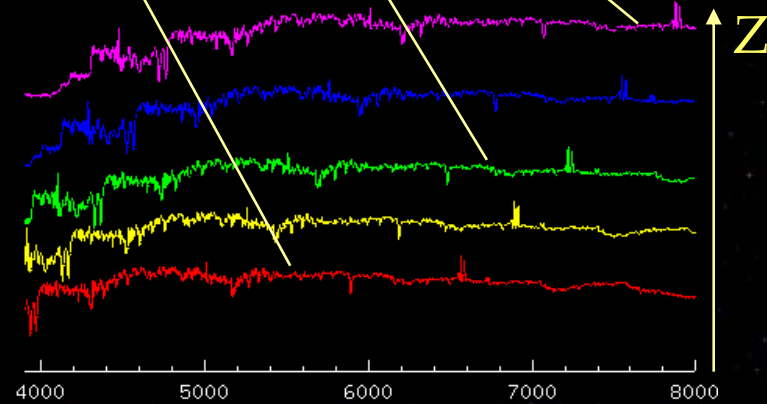
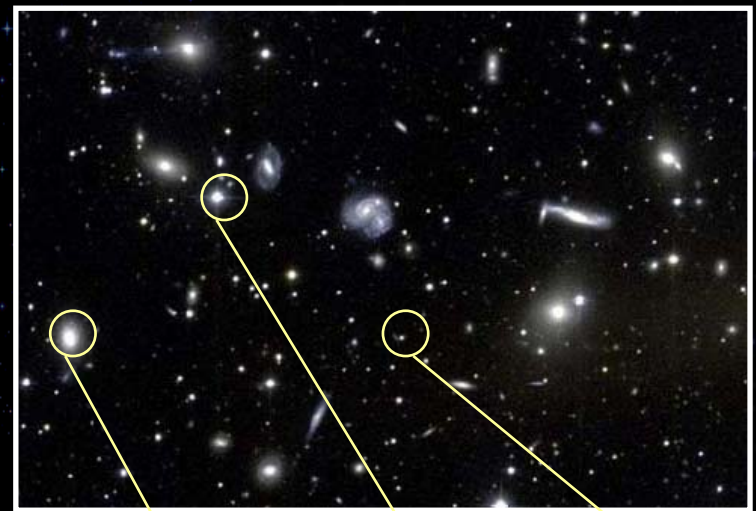
-Curva de corpo negro
-Linhas espectrais

O Efeito Doppler (~1842)

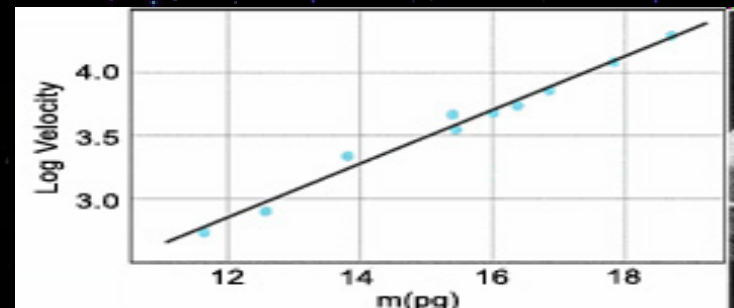




Edwin Hubble (1929) e a expansão da galáxias!

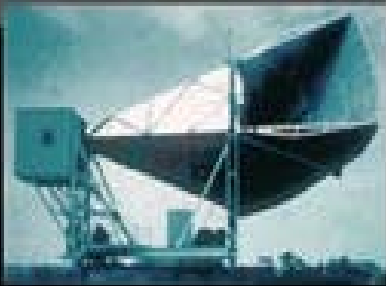


Linhas espectrais deslocadas para o vermelho – Redshift (Efeito Doppler)



Distância

1965



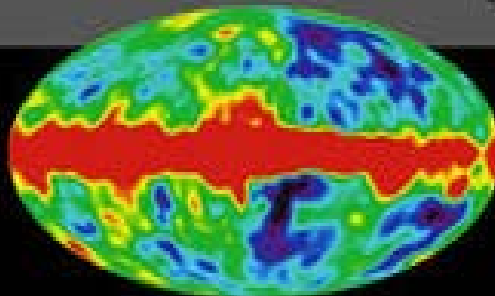
Penzias and
Wilson



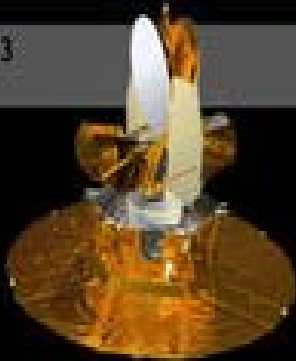
1992



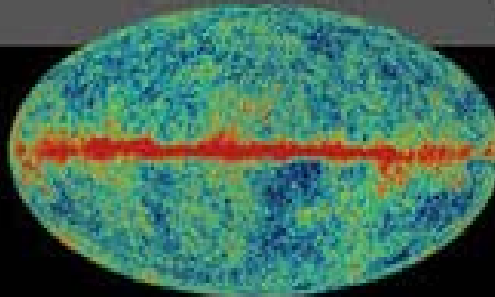
COBE



2003



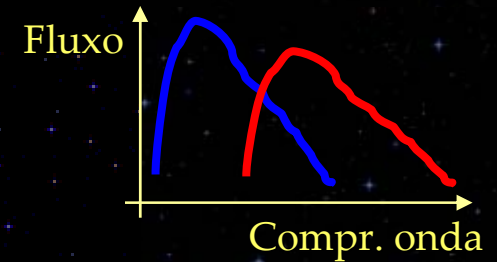
WMAP



Radiação em microondas
- Corpo negro à ~2.7 K!



Efeito Doppler



Universo "bebezinho" (idade
~400 000 anos) ainda muito
quente.

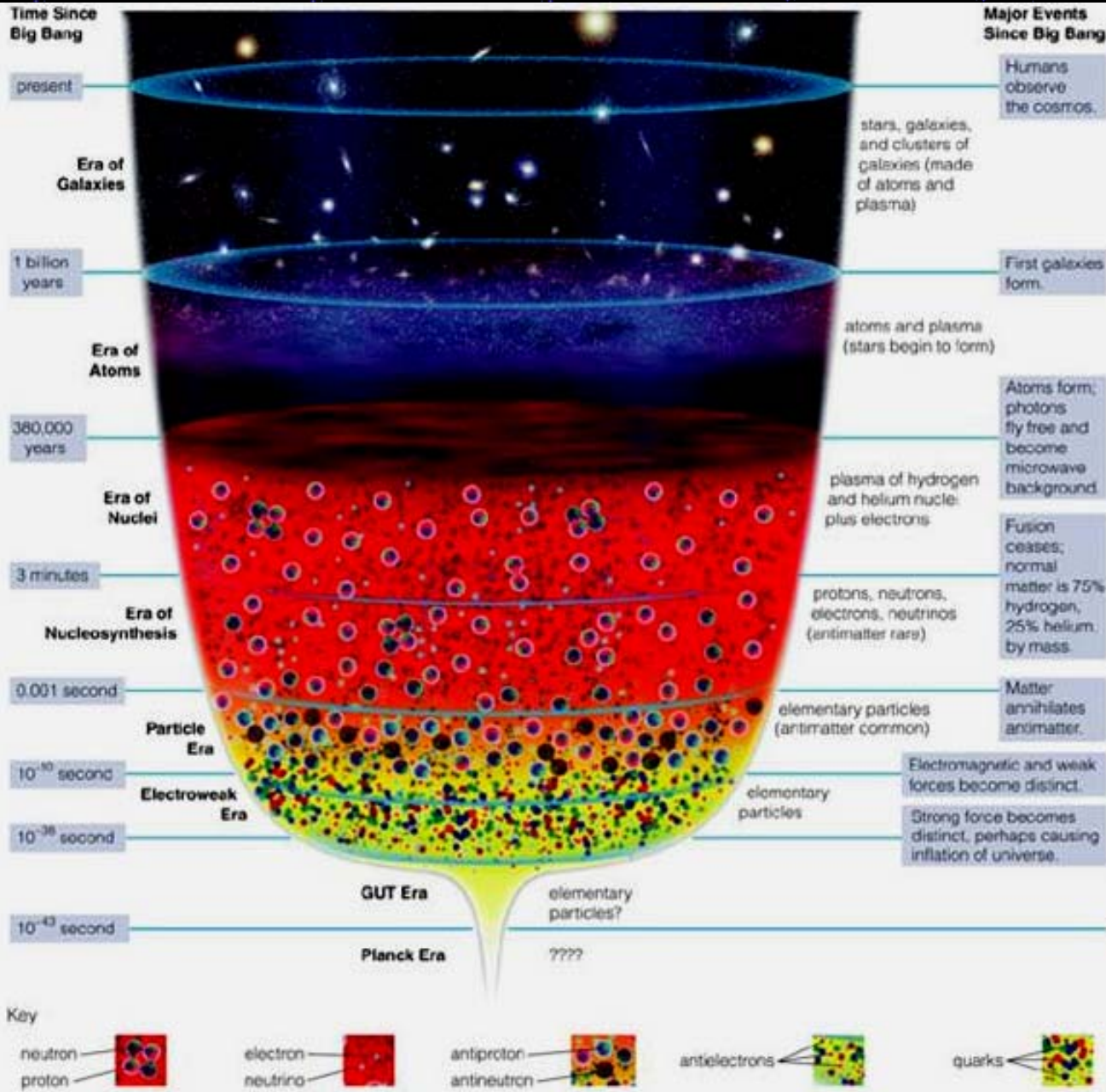
- Corpo negro à ~3000 K!

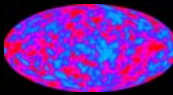
Penzias e Wilson (1965) radiação cósmica de fundo.
Um retrato o universo ainda bebezinho!



BigBang

A teoria do BigBang



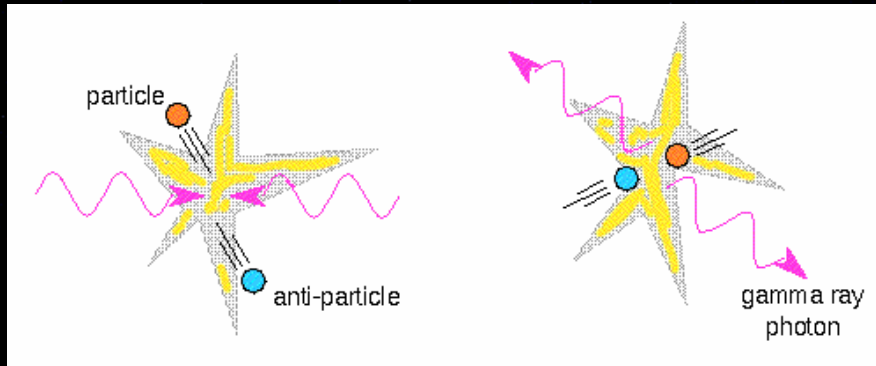
- ← Hoje
- ← Surgimento da vida
- ← 1^{as} moléculas orgânicas
- ← 1^{as} moléculas
- ← ...
- ← 2^a geração de estrelas
- ← 1^a geração de estrelas
- ← 1^{os} Átomos (H, He, Li, Be)
- ← 1^{os} Núcleos 
- ← 1^{os} prótons e nêutrons
- ← Partículas elementares
- ← Big bang

Universo primitivo (até ~ 1 seg)

Formação das partículas elementares e hadrons

Energia radiante (raios gama) é convertida em matéria e anti-matéria.

(Eq Einstein, $E = m.c^2$)



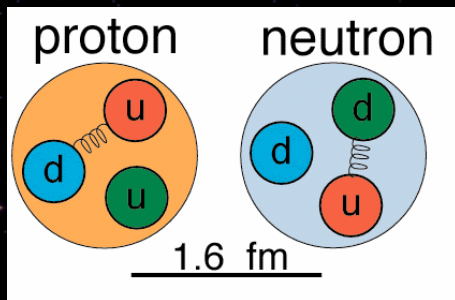
Partículas elementares

$\sim 10^{-32}$ até 10^{-6} segundos

	LÉPTONS		QUARKS	
1ª Família	Elétron	Neutrino do elétron	Up	Down
2ª Família	Múon	Neutrino do múon	Charm	Strange
3ª Família	Tau	Neutrino do tau	Top	Botton

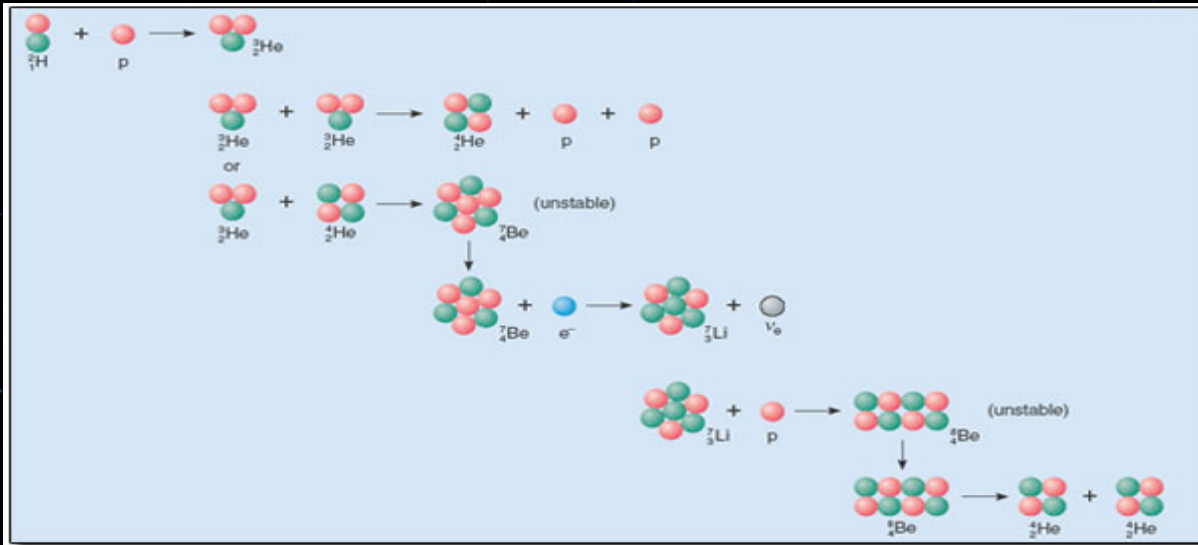
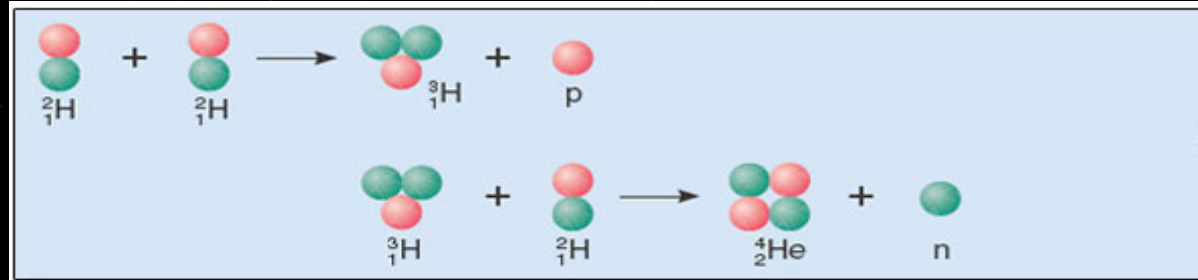
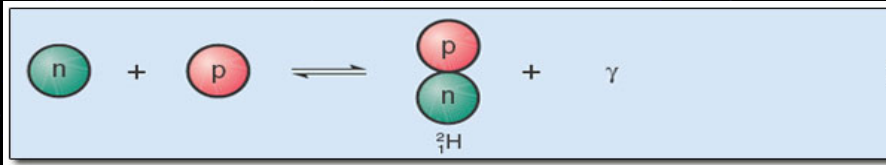
Formação dos hadrons

10^{-5} seg até ~1 seg



Anti-partículas (1/1bi)?
Ex. anti détron (pósitron)

Nucleossíntese primordial (~10 seg até ~ 5 min)



Nessa época o Universo era parecido com o núcleo do Sol. Uma sopa de partículas ionizadas (PLASMA)

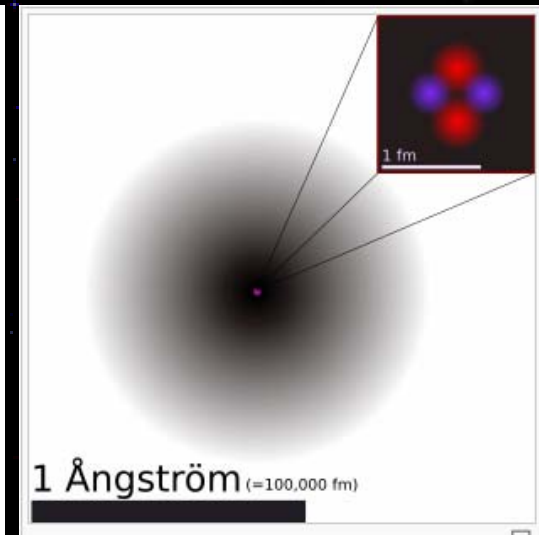
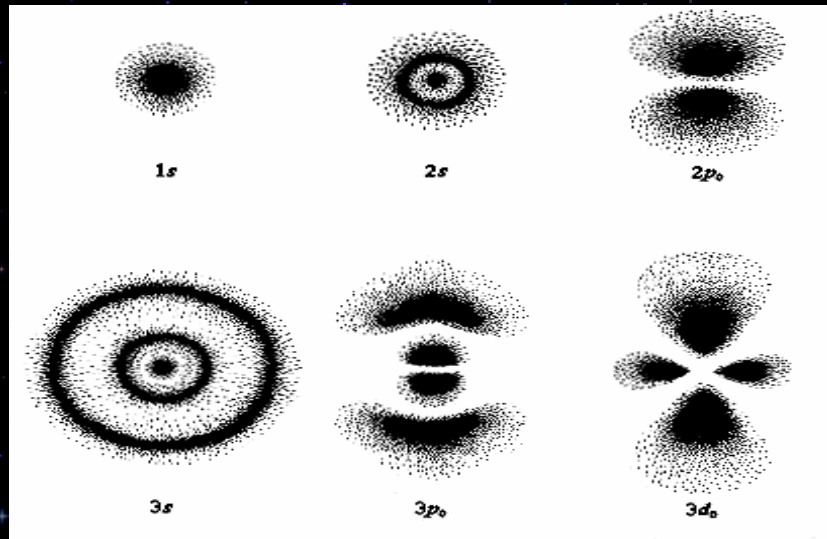


No fim da era da nucleossíntese a composição da matéria bariônica do universo era de 74% prótons, 24% núcleos de hélio e traços de núcleos de outros elementos leves como Lítio, Deutério e Berílio.

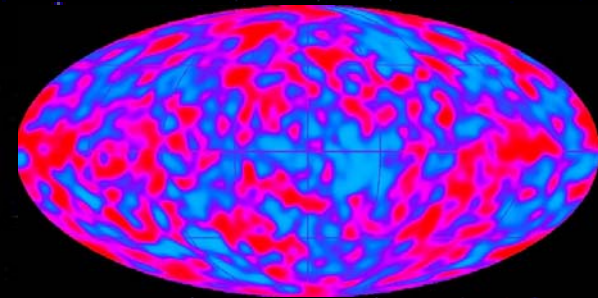
Atomossíntese primordial (de 5 min até ~ 380 000 anos)

Ao longo dos primeiros 380 mil anos a temperatura do universo decresceu bastante chegando ate cerca de 3000 K, permitindo que os núcleos formados (prótons e nêutrons) combinassem com os elétrons errantes resultando em átomos neutros (recombinação).

Visão clássica

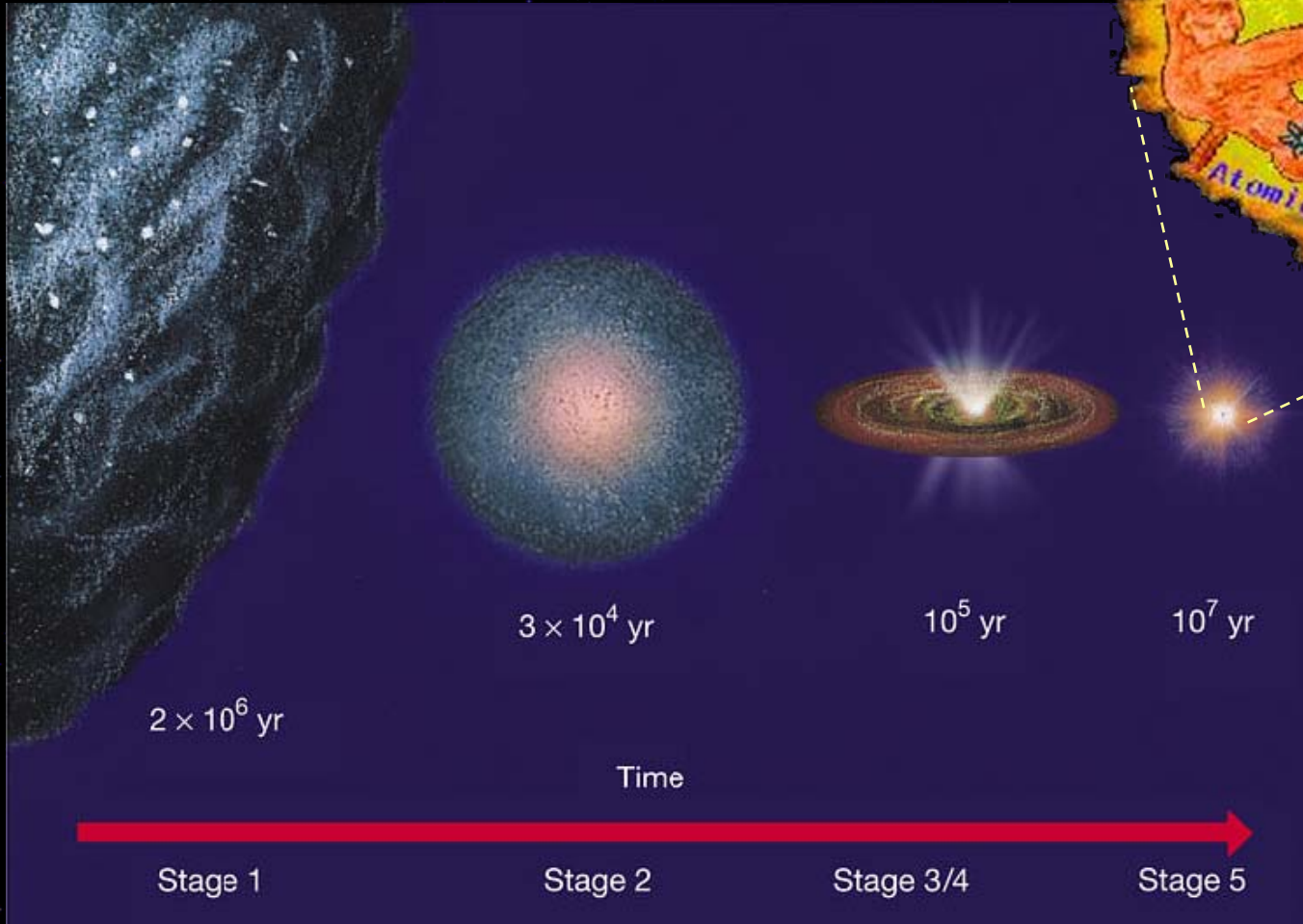


Nessa época o universo deixou de ser opaco a radiação como (o interior solar; espalhamento da luz pelos elétrons livres) e começou a ser transparente. Podendos ser observado nos dias de hoje como a radiação cósmica de fundo (2.7K)



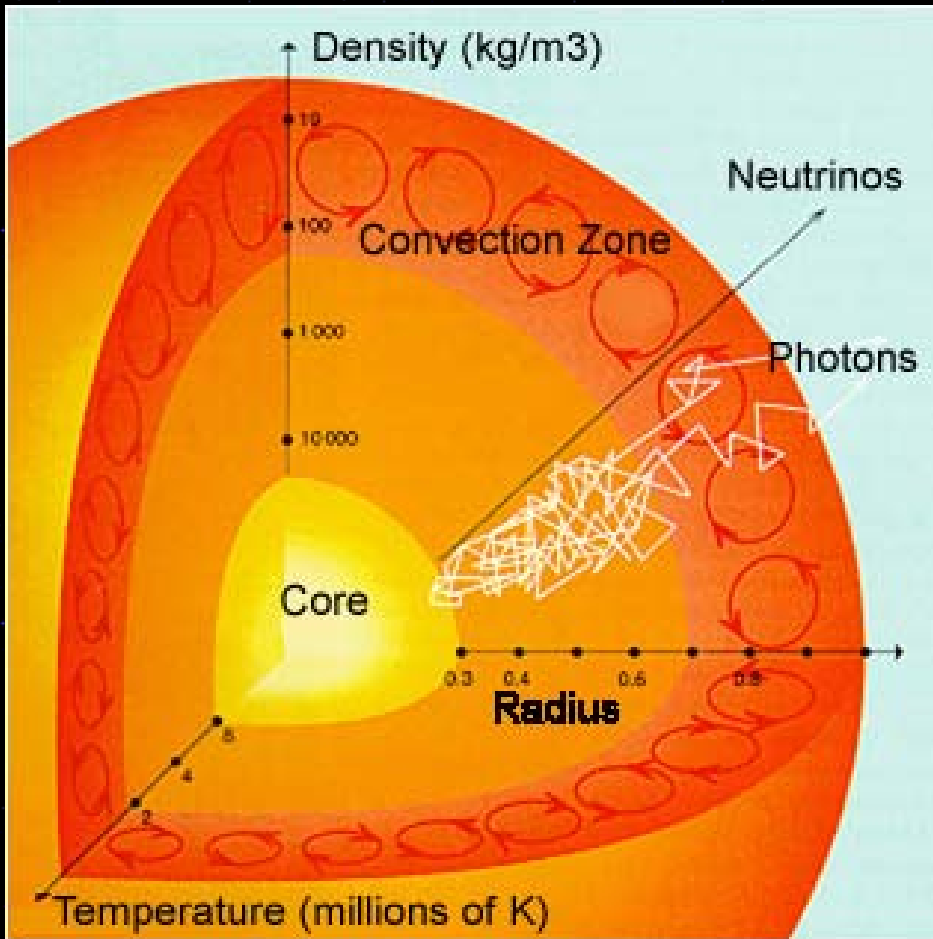
1ªs estrelas e nucleossíntese estelar (~ 1bi ano)

Nuvem de átomos de H, He

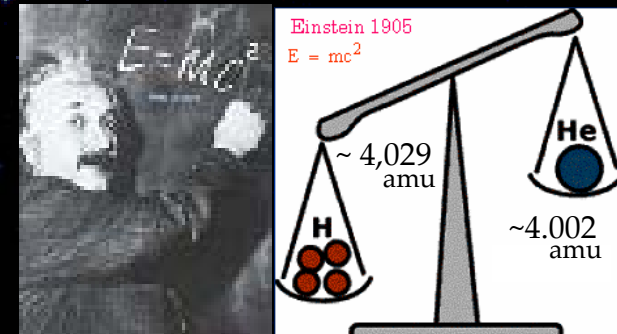
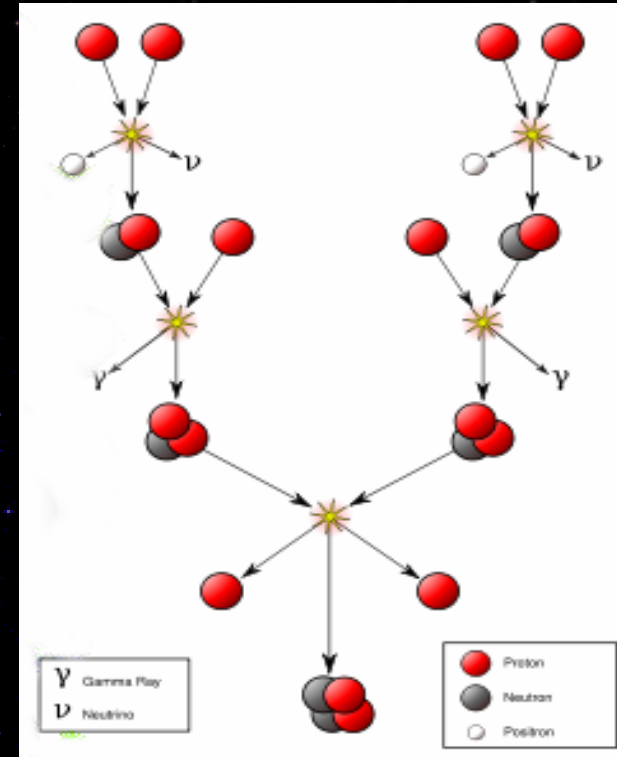


1^{as} estrelas e nucleossíntese estelar (~ 1bi ano)

- Estrelas do tipo solar



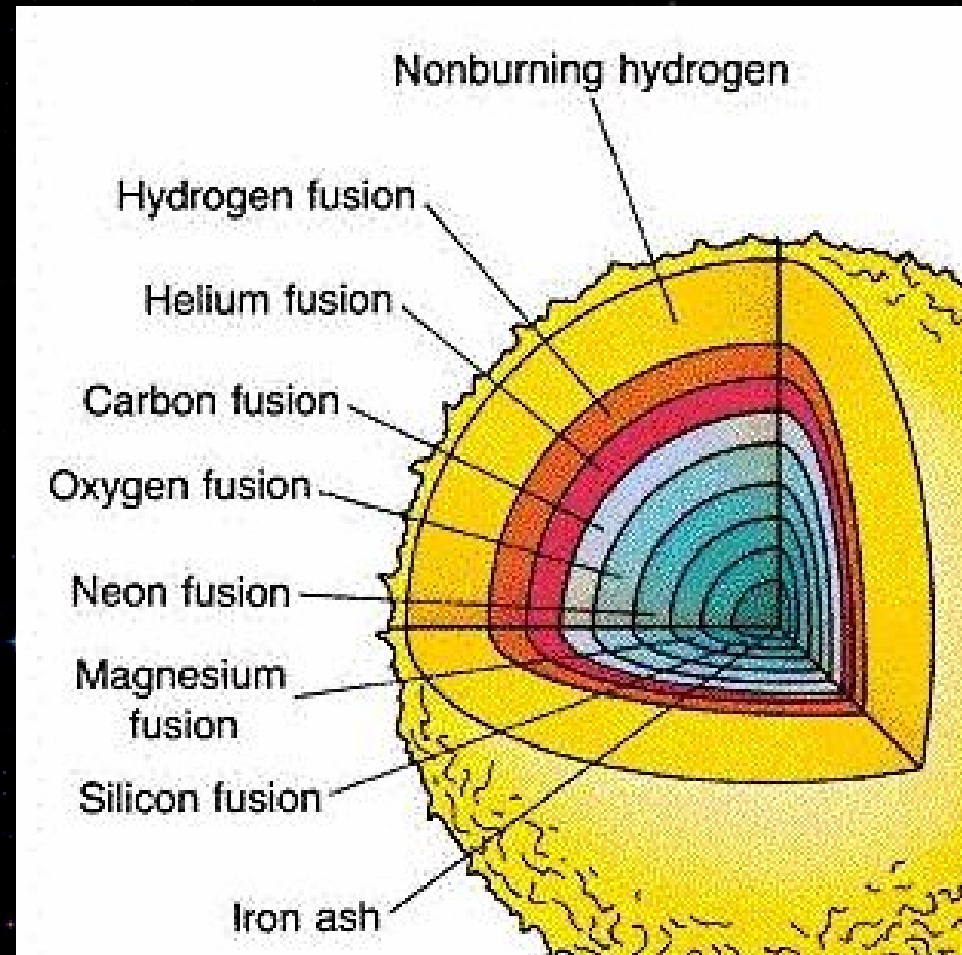
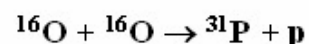
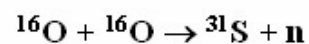
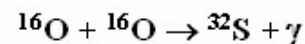
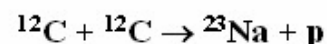
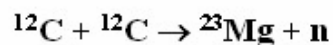
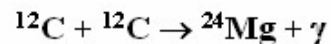
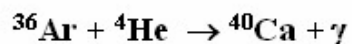
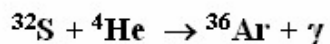
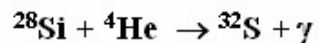
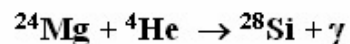
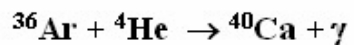
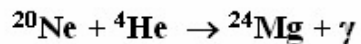
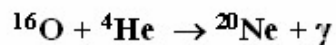
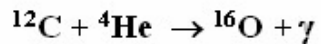
Queima do hidrogênio (cadeia p-p)



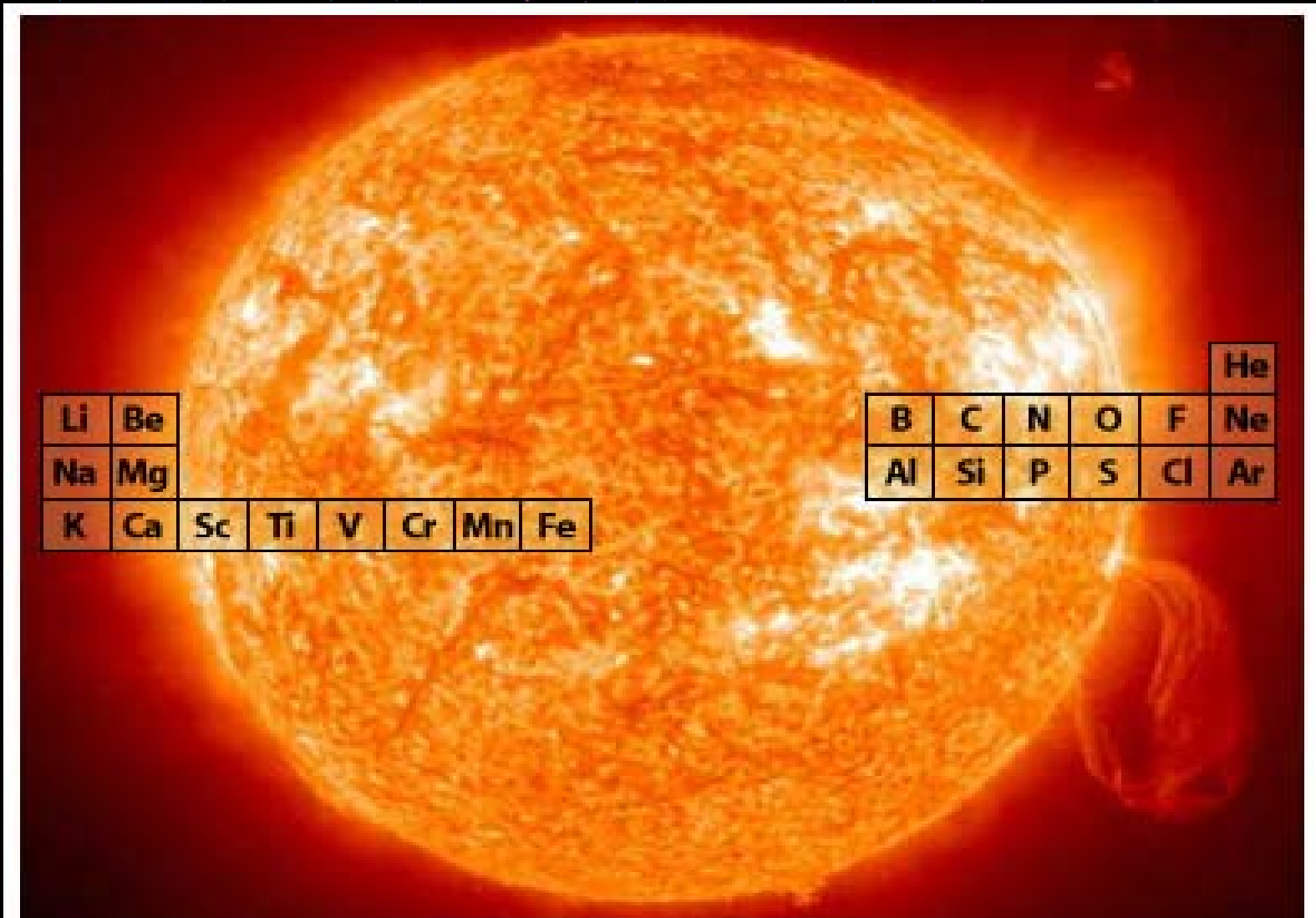
1^as estrelas e nucleossíntese estelar (~ 1bi ano)

- Estrelas do grade massa

Exemplo de reações



1ªs estrelas e nucleossíntese estelar (~ 1bi ano)



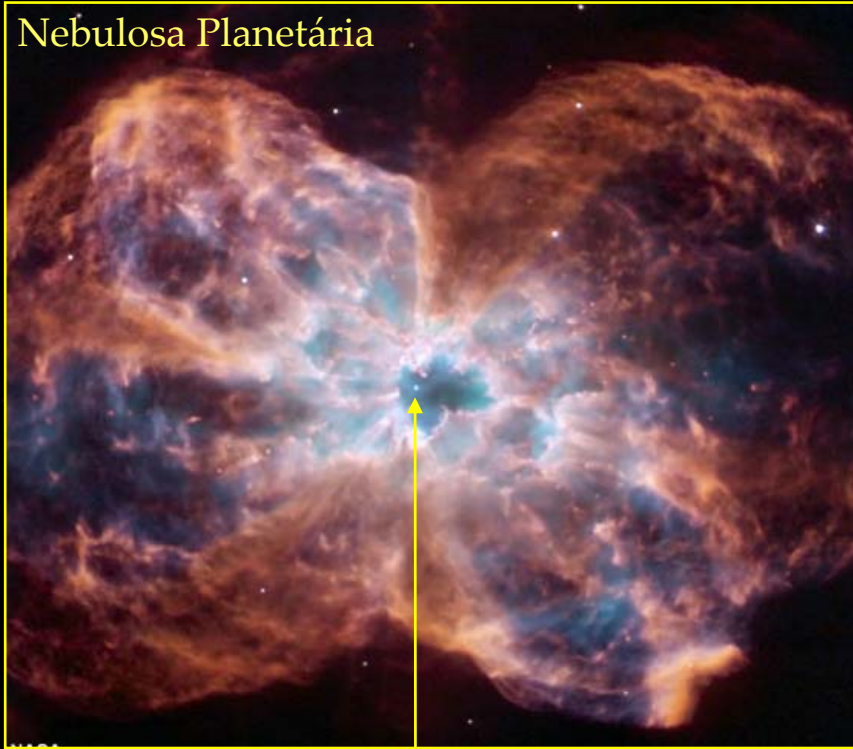
Li	Be						
Na	Mg						
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe

					He
B	C	N	O	F	Ne
Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar

Elements up to the weight of iron are manufactured in stars.

1^as estrelas e nucleossíntese estelar (~ 1bi ano)

Estágios finais de estrelas do tipo solar



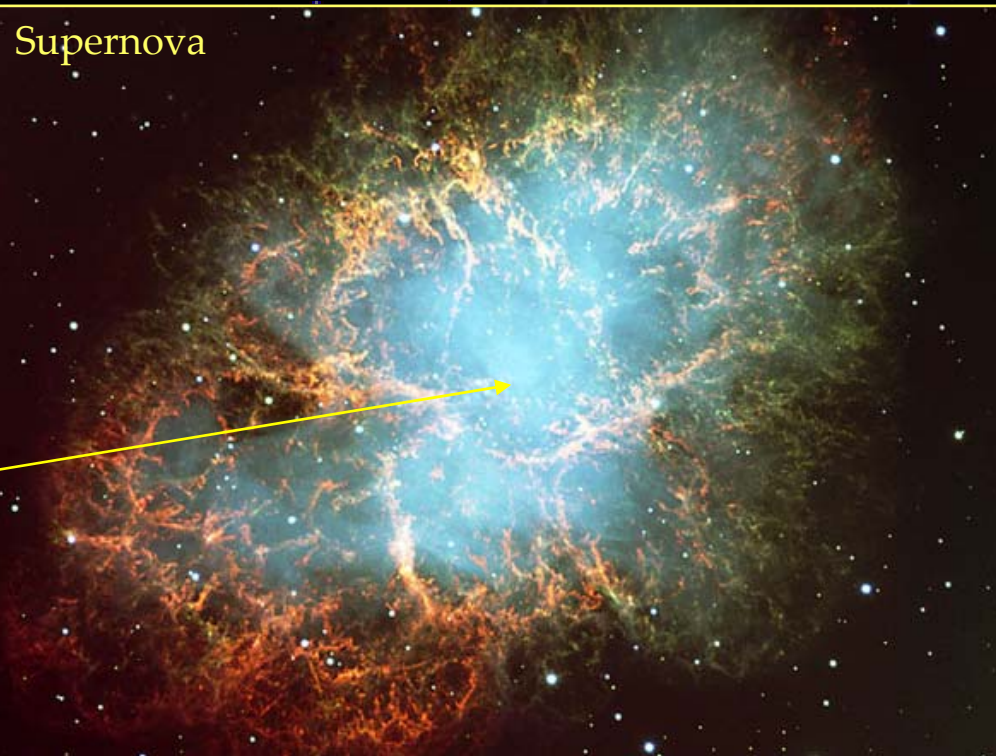
anã branca



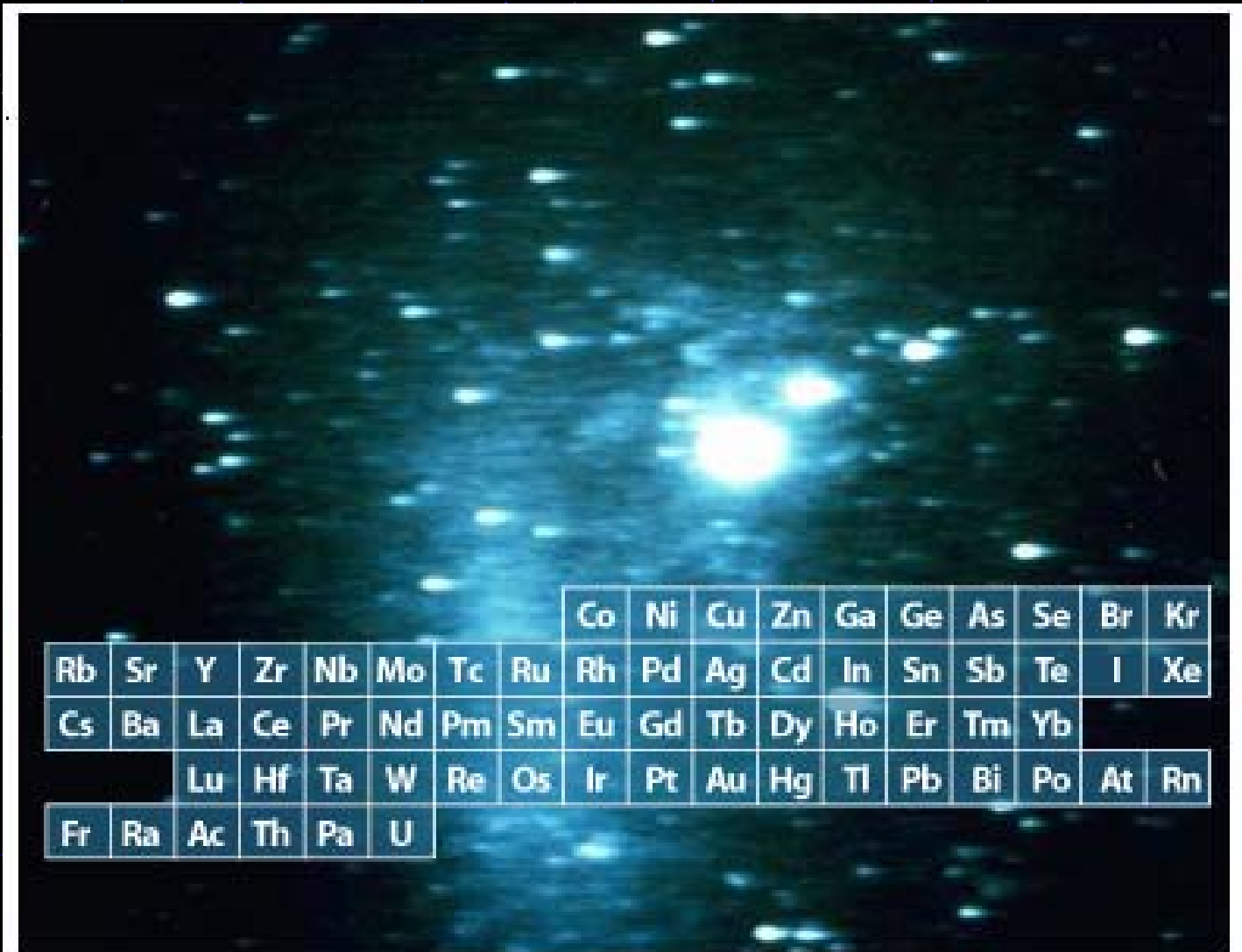
Estrelas de nêutrons,
buraco negro



Estágio finais de estrelas do grande massa



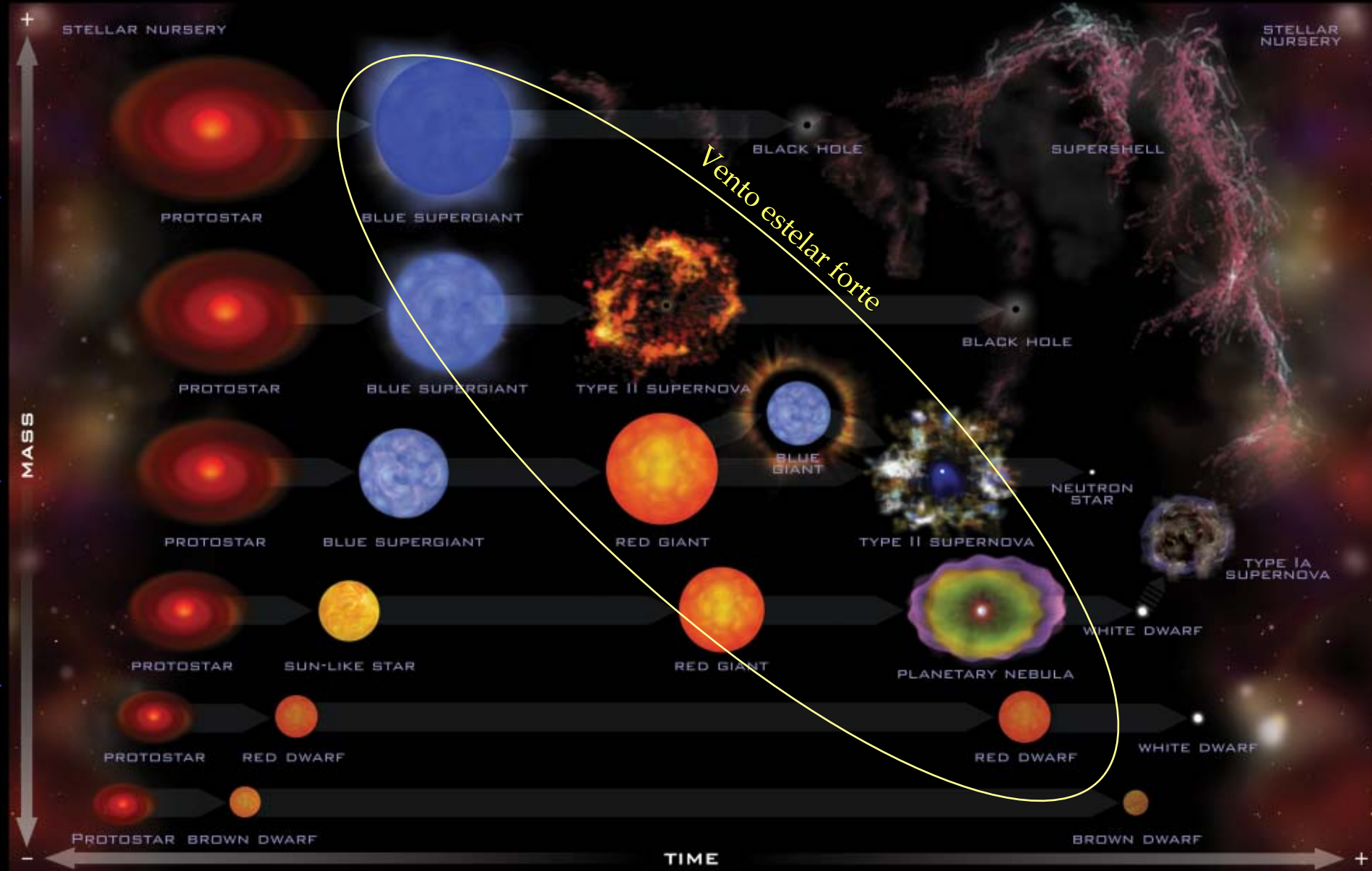
1^as estrelas e nucleossíntese estelar (~ 1bi ano)



								Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
Cs	Ba	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb		
		Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra	Ac	Th	Pa	U												

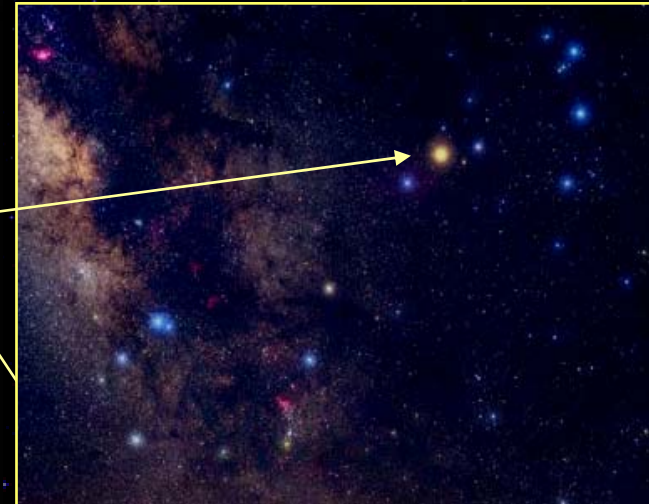
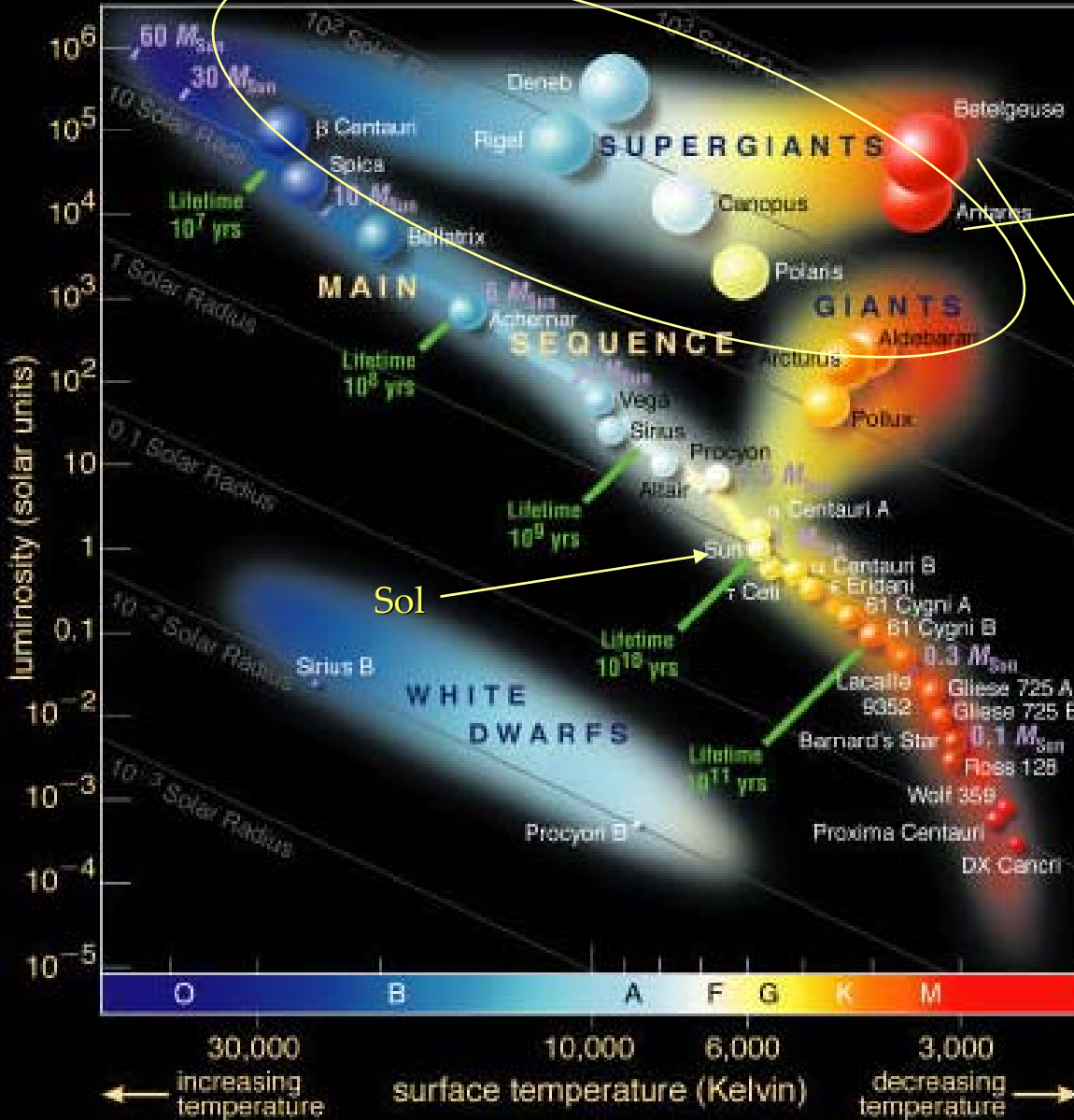
Elements heavier than iron are formed when a supernova explodes.

Biografia das estrelas



Biografia das estrelas (cont.)

Vento estelar forte



Junto às estrelas apareceram aos aglomerados de estrelas



M22, um aglomerado globular



Aldebaran (gigante vermelha)



The Pleiades

In Taurus
RA 03:47.0
Dec +24:07

aglomerado aberto Pleiades

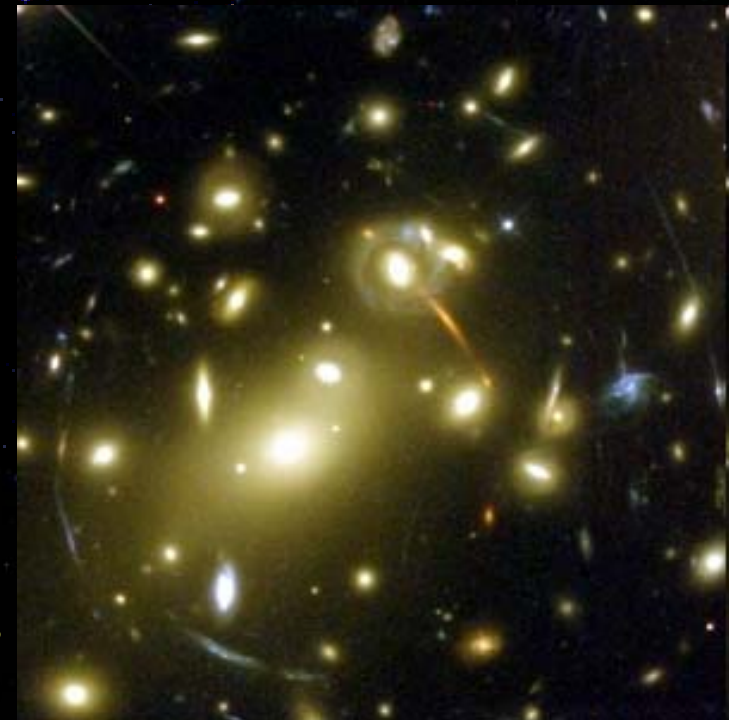
e galaxias e aglomerados de galaxias



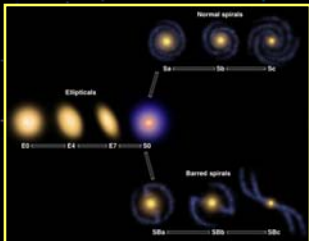
Andromeda (nossa vizinha)



Colisões de galáxias

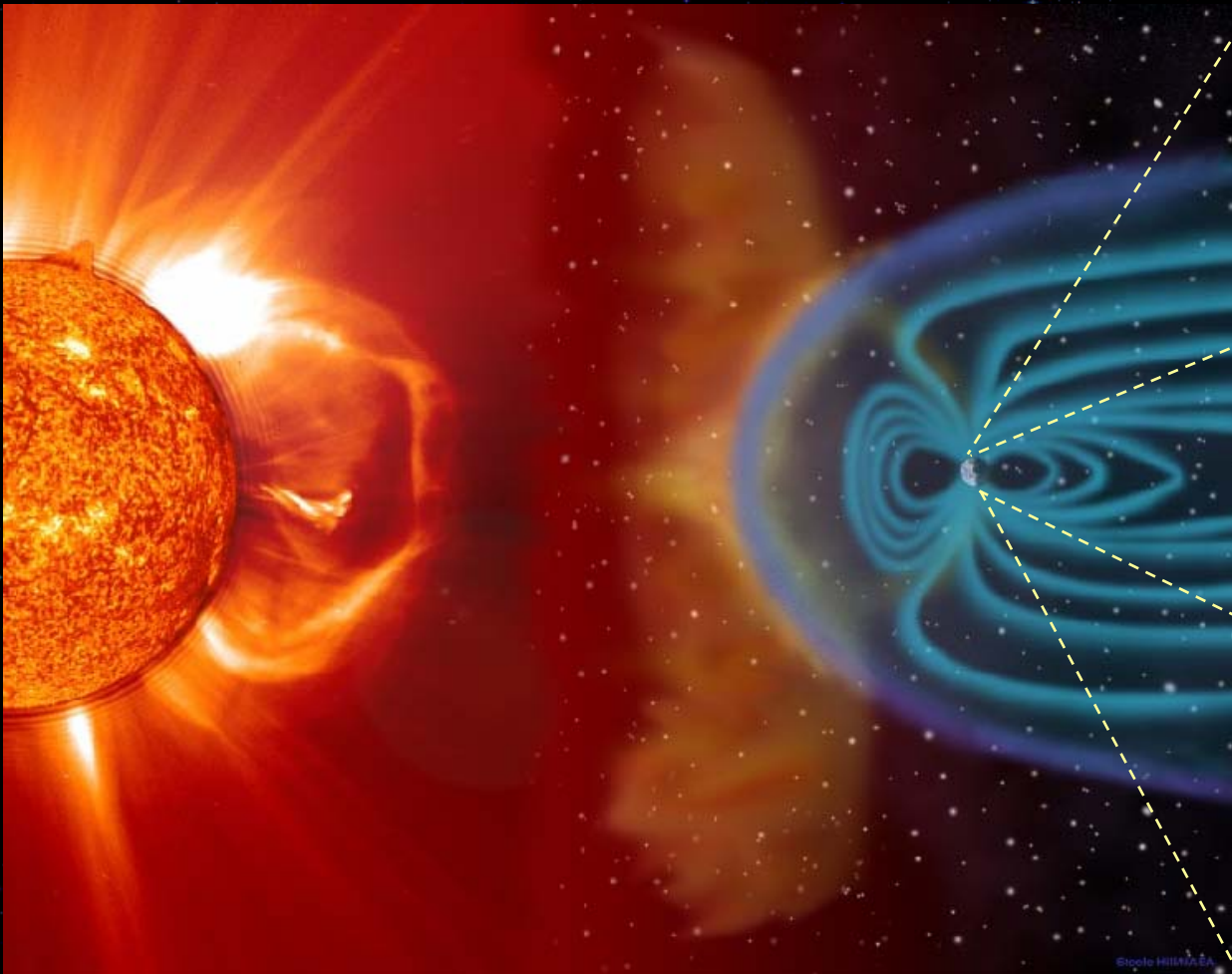
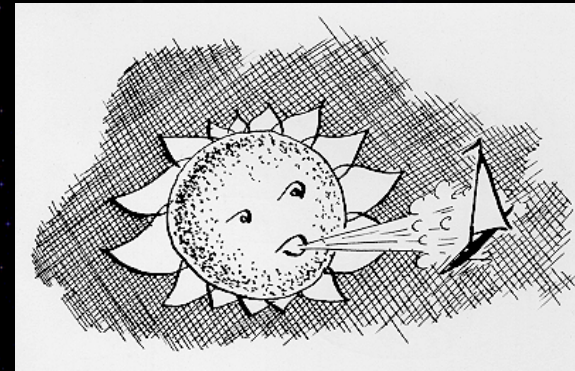


*Galaxy Cluster Abell 2218
(Gravitational Lensing)*



O vento estelar as moléculas

- Vento solar (auroras, tempestades solares,...)
- Vento estelar → envoltório circunstelar



Vento estelar, material circunestelar e meio interestelar

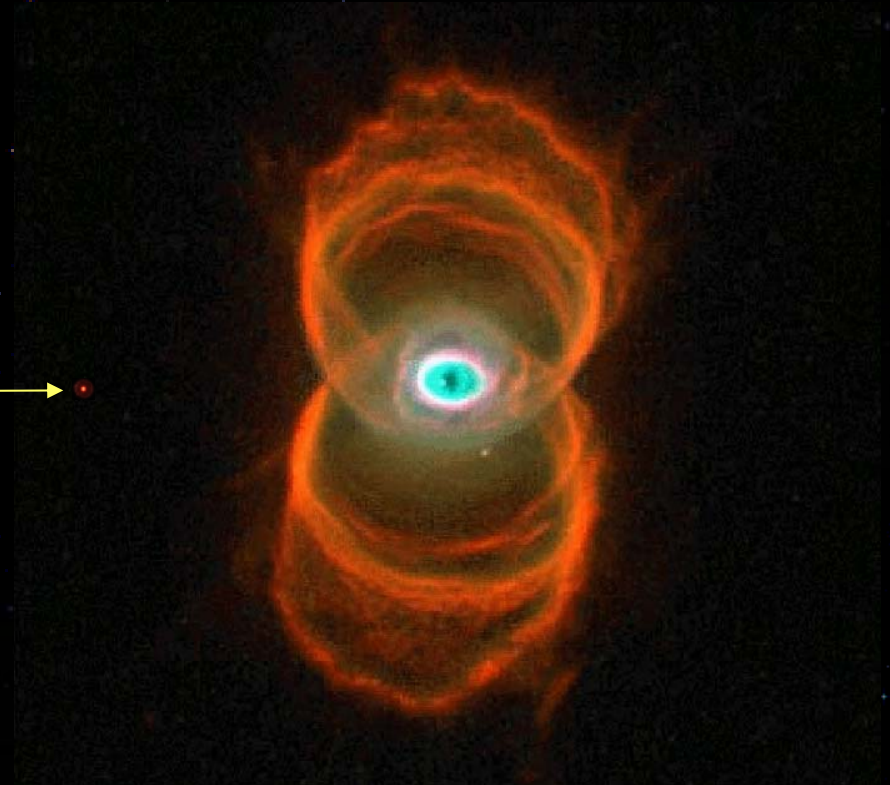
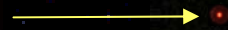
- Vento estelar → material circunestelar (estrutura em forma de disco, esférica, bipolar, jatos polares) → meio interestelar

Envoltório de Estrela gigante vermelha $M < 8 M_{\text{sol}}$
(ilustração)



Nebulosa Planetária

Nebulosa da Ampulheta (MyCn 18)



Mais ventos de nebulosa Planetárias



Abel 39



NGC 6751

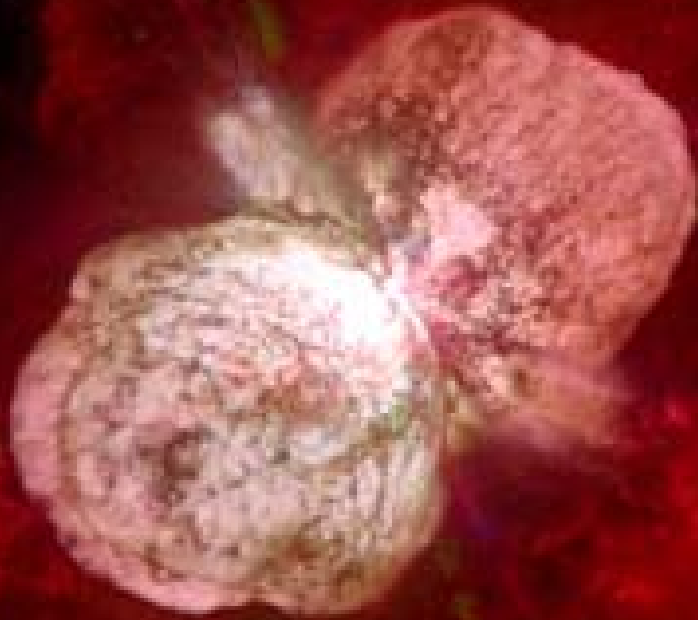


NGC 6826



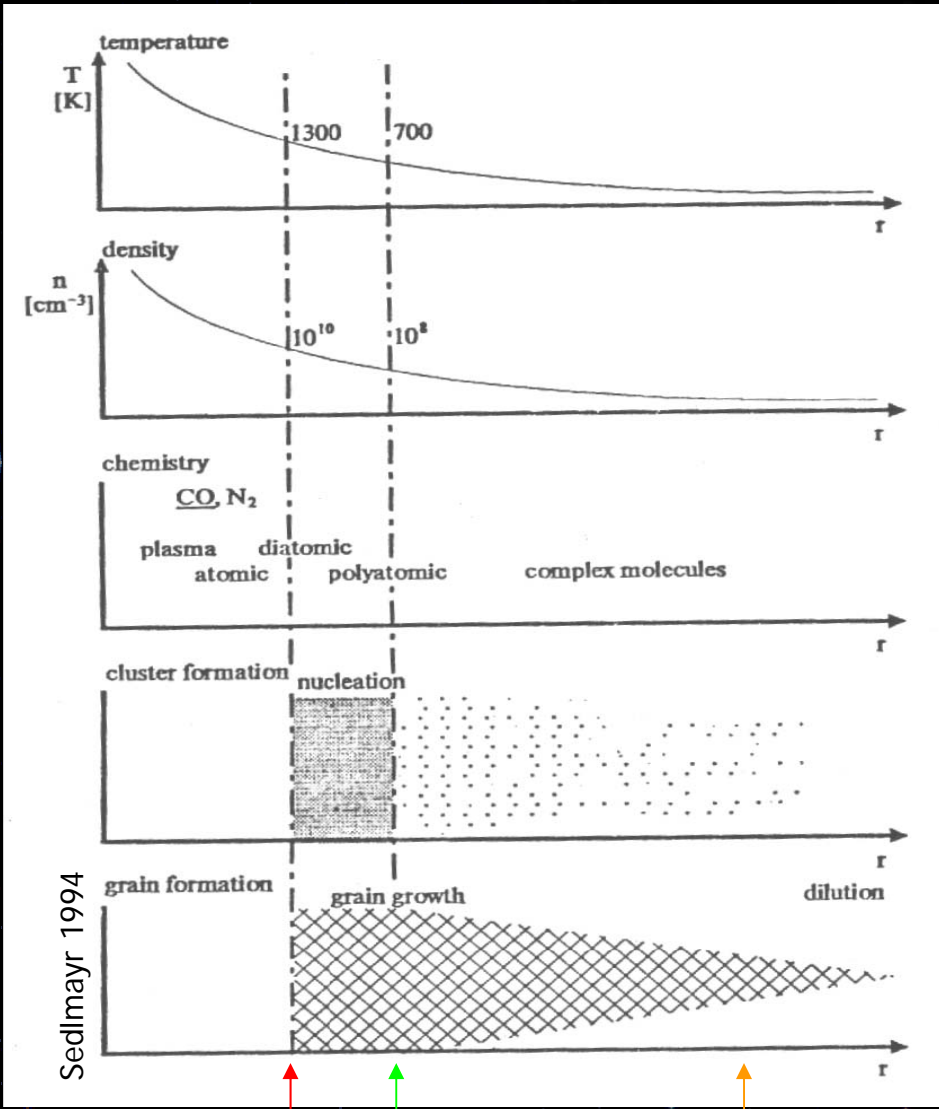
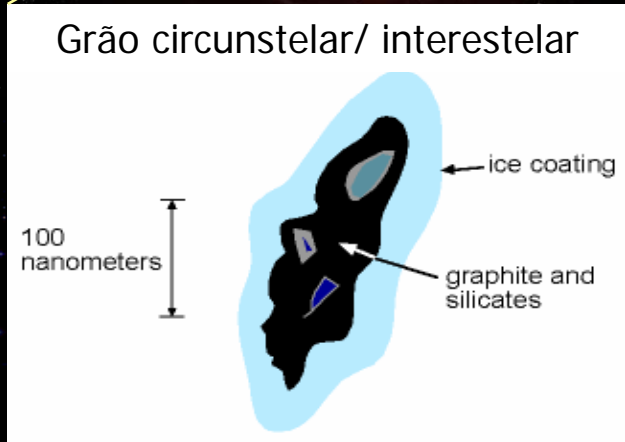
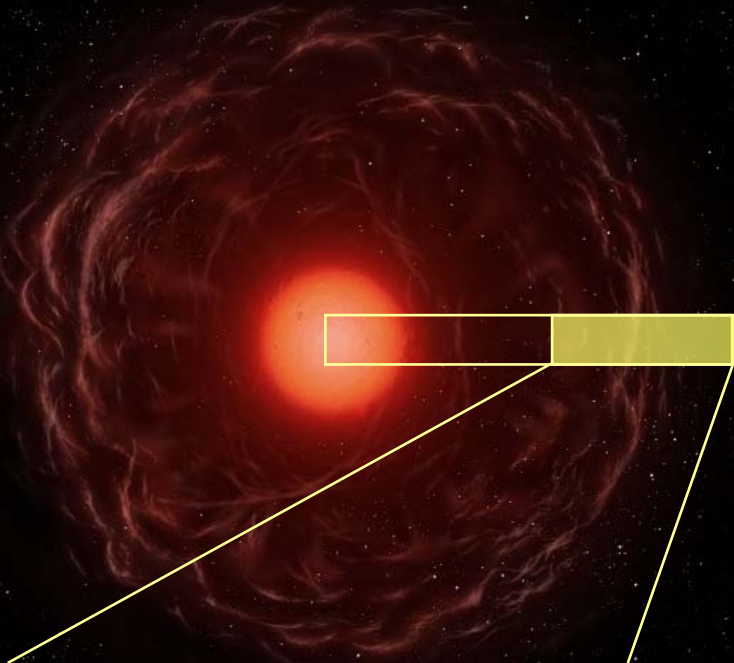
Twin Jet Nebula M2-9

Vento de estrela supermassiva $M \sim 120 M_{\text{sol}}$
Eta Carinae



Ventos de uma remanescentes de supernova
nebulosa do caranguejo



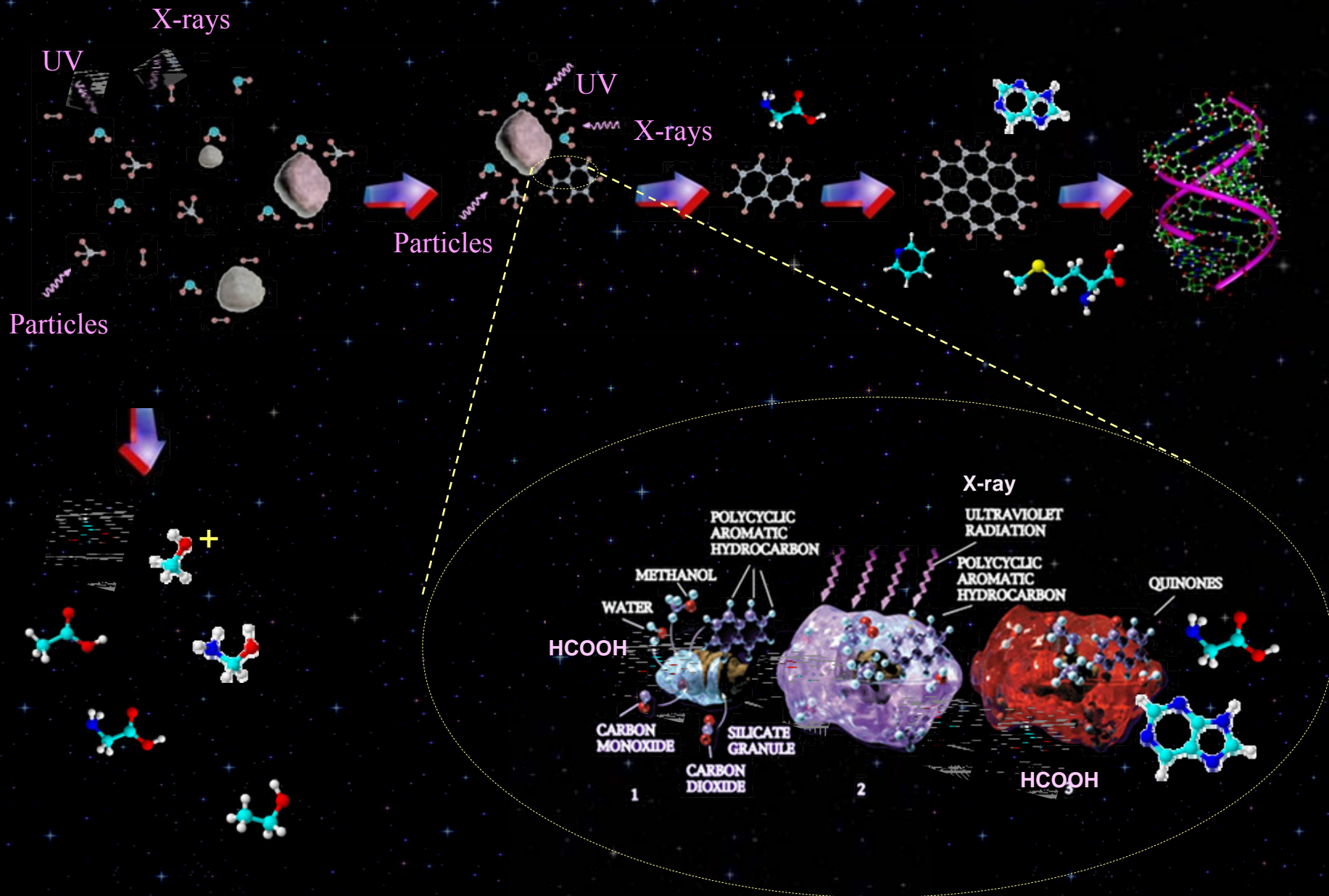


Al₂O₄ (temp ~ 1700K); silicatos (temp ~ 1400K)

Moléculas carbonaceas (C, PAHs, SiC)

Moléculas voláteis – mantos (H₂O, CH₄...)

Como essas moléculas orgânicas foram/são formadas?



Como essas moléculas são detectadas?

Telescópios Infravermelhos

(bandas vibracionais)



GEMINI Sul (8.1m)



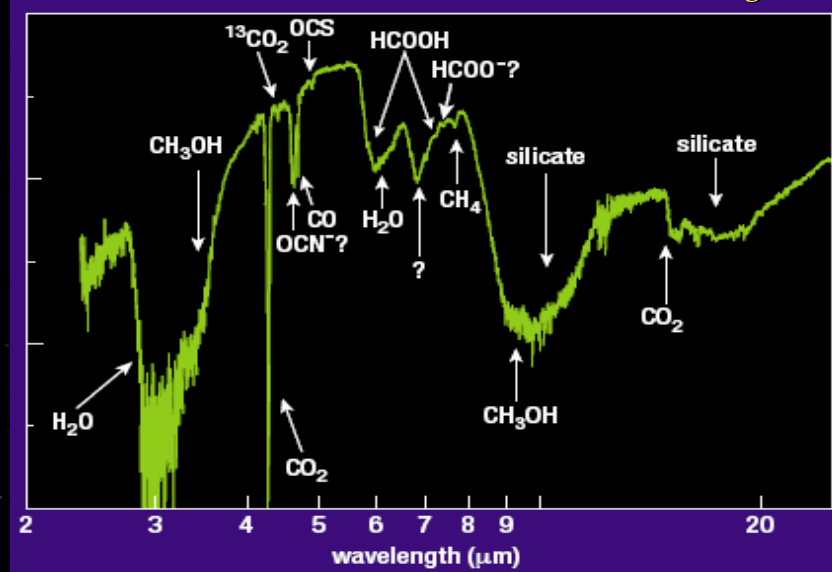
SPITZER

ISO

SOAR (4.2m)



W33a, Proto estrela – Gelo orgânico!



Radiotelescópios

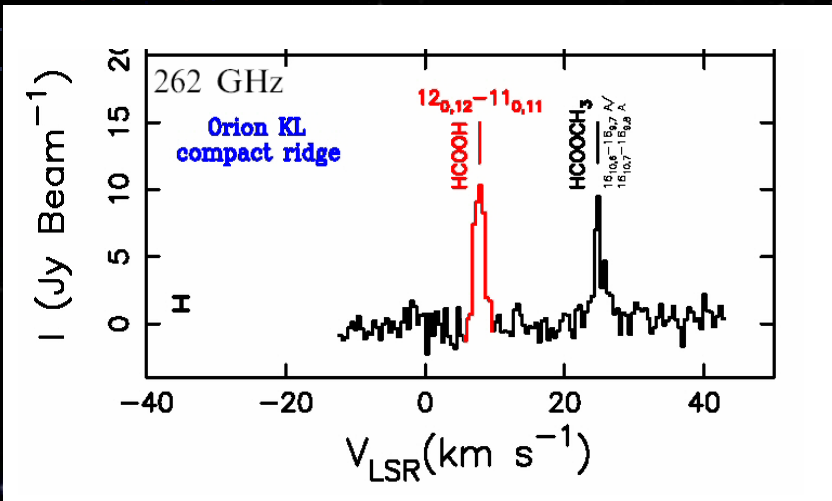
(linhas rotacionais)



VLA

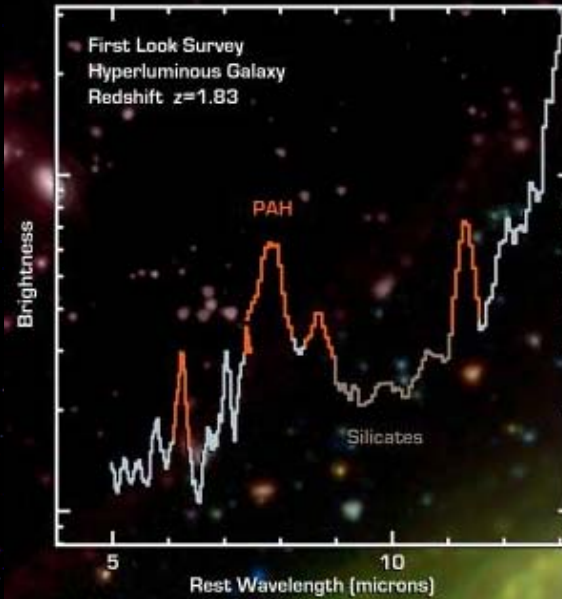
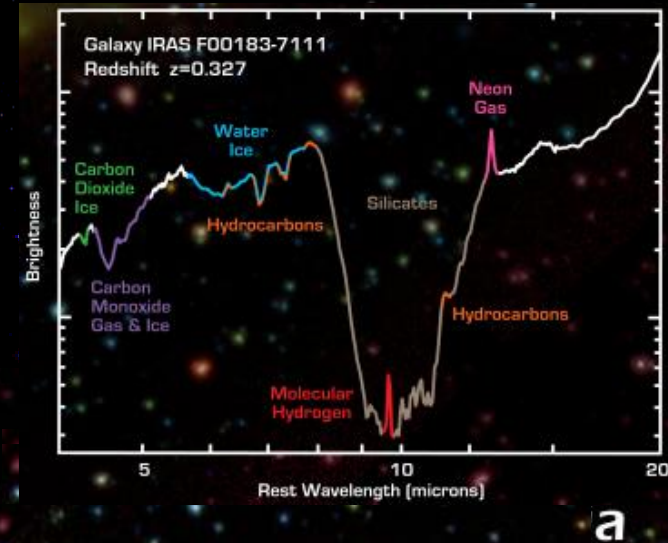
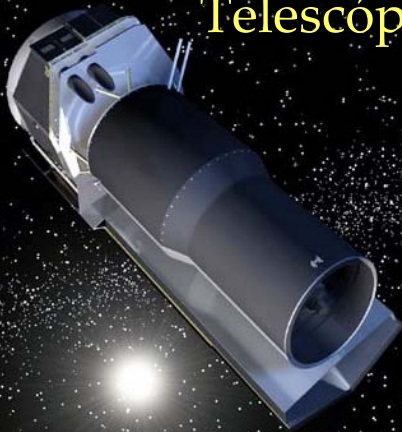


Itapetinga, SP



1ª moléculas orgânicas (~ 3.5 bi)

Telescópio espacial SPITZER



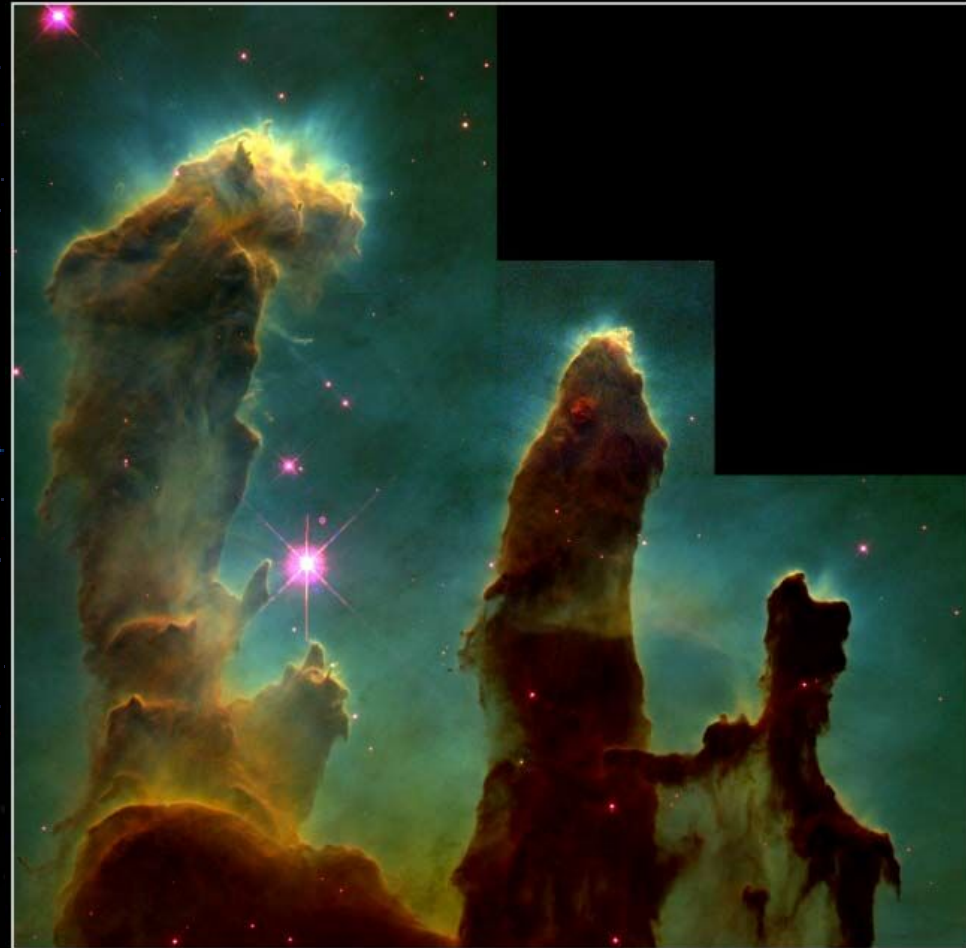
Moléculas orgânicas em galáxias distantes!

O meio interestelar

- Evolução estelar → ventos → Enriquecimento do meio interestelar
- Formação de novas estrelas (+ ricas em metais)



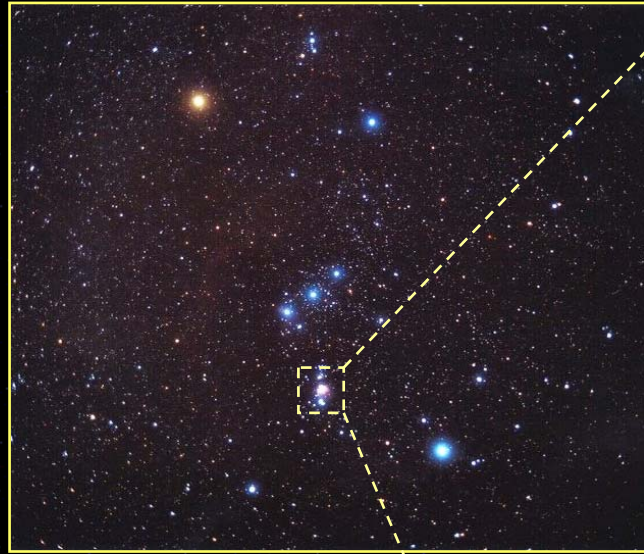
NGC 3603



Gaseous Pillars · M16

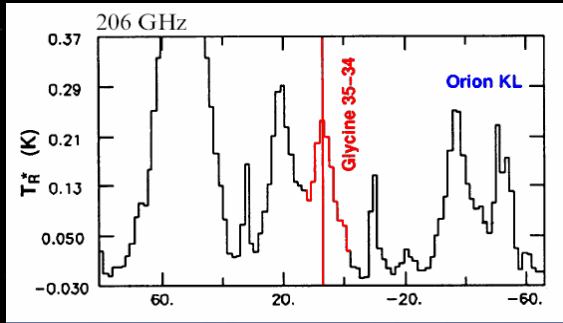
HST · WFPC2

Nuvens moleculares: berçário estelar



Nebulosa de Orion

Nuvens moleculares: berçário estelar



Universo Molecular!

Detected cosmic molecules in interstellar and circumstellar environments (adapted from Wootten 2001).

Diatomic	Triatomic	4 atoms	5 atoms	6 atoms	7 atoms	8 atoms	9 atoms	10 atoms	11 atoms	13 atoms
H ₂	C ₃	C-C ₃ H	C ₅	C ₅ H	C ₆ H	CH ₃ C ₃ N	CH ₃ C ₄ H	CH ₃ C ₅ N	HC ₉ N	HC ₁₁ N
AlF	C ₂ H	I-C ₃ H	C ₄ H	I-H ₂ C ₄	CH ₂ CHCN ←	HCOOCH ₃ ←	CH ₃ CH ₂ CN ←	(CH ₃) ₂ CO ←		
AlCl	C ₂ O	C ₃ N	C ₄ Si	C ₂ H ₄	CH ₃ C ₂ H	CH ₃ COOH ←	(CH ₃) ₂ O	NH ₂ CH ₂ COOH ←		
C ₂	C ₂ S	C ₃ O	I-C ₃ H ₂	CH ₃ CN ←	HC ₅ N	C ₇ H	CH ₃ CH ₂ OH			
CH	CH ₂	C ₃ S	c-C ₃ H ₂	CH ₃ NC	HCOCH ₃	CH ₂ OHCHO	HC ₇ N			
CH ⁺	HCN	C ₂ H ₂	CH ₂ CN	CH ₃ OH ←	NH ₂ CH ₃		C ₈ H			
CN	HCO	CH ₂ D ⁺	CH ₄	CH ₃ SH	c-C ₂ H ₄ O					
CO	HCO ⁺	HCCN	HC ₃ N	HC ₃ NH ⁺	CH ₂ CHOH ←					
CO ⁺	HCS ⁺	HCNH ⁺	HC ₂ NC	HC ₂ CHO ←						
CP	HOC ⁺	HNCO	HCOOH ←	NH ₂ CHO						
CSi	H ₂ O	HNCS	H ₂ CHN	C ₅ N						
HCl	H ₂ S	HOCO ⁺	H ₂ C ₂ O							
KCl	HNC	H ₂ CO ←	H ₂ NCN							
NH	HNO	H ₂ CN	HNC ₃							
NO	MgCN	H ₂ CS	SiH ₄							
NS	MgNC	H ₃ O ⁺	H ₂ COH ⁺							
NaCl	N ₂ H ⁺	NH ₃								
OH	N ₂ O	SiC ₃								
PN	NaCN									
SO	OCS									
SO ⁺	SO ₂									
SiN	c-SiC ₂									
SiO	CO ₂									
SiS	NH ₂									
CS	H ₃ ⁺									
HF	SiCN									
SH										

Alcoóis, cetonas, ácidos carboxílicos, aminas, nitrilas, ésteres, ...

Hidrocarbonetos, PAHs,

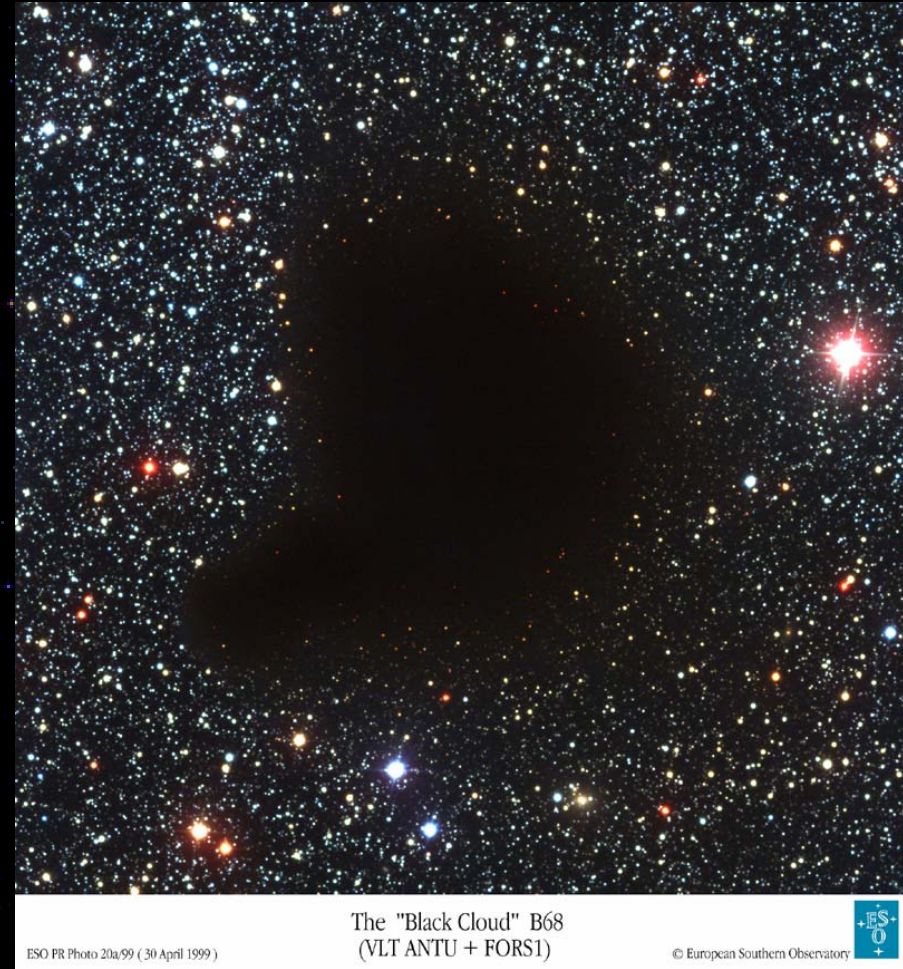
Nos meteoritos também foram encontrados aminoácidos, bases nitrogenadas e açúcares!

Nuvens Moleculares (moléculas na fase gasosa e condensada)

Horse head nebula



Black cloud Nebulosa (B68)



ESO PR Photo 20a/99 (30 April 1999)

The "Black Cloud" B68
(VLT ANTU + FORS1)

© European Southern Observatory



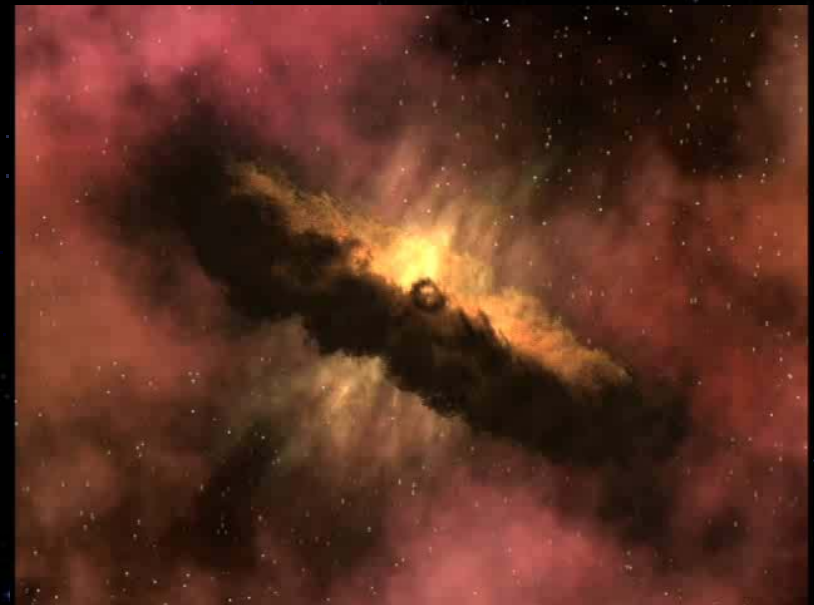
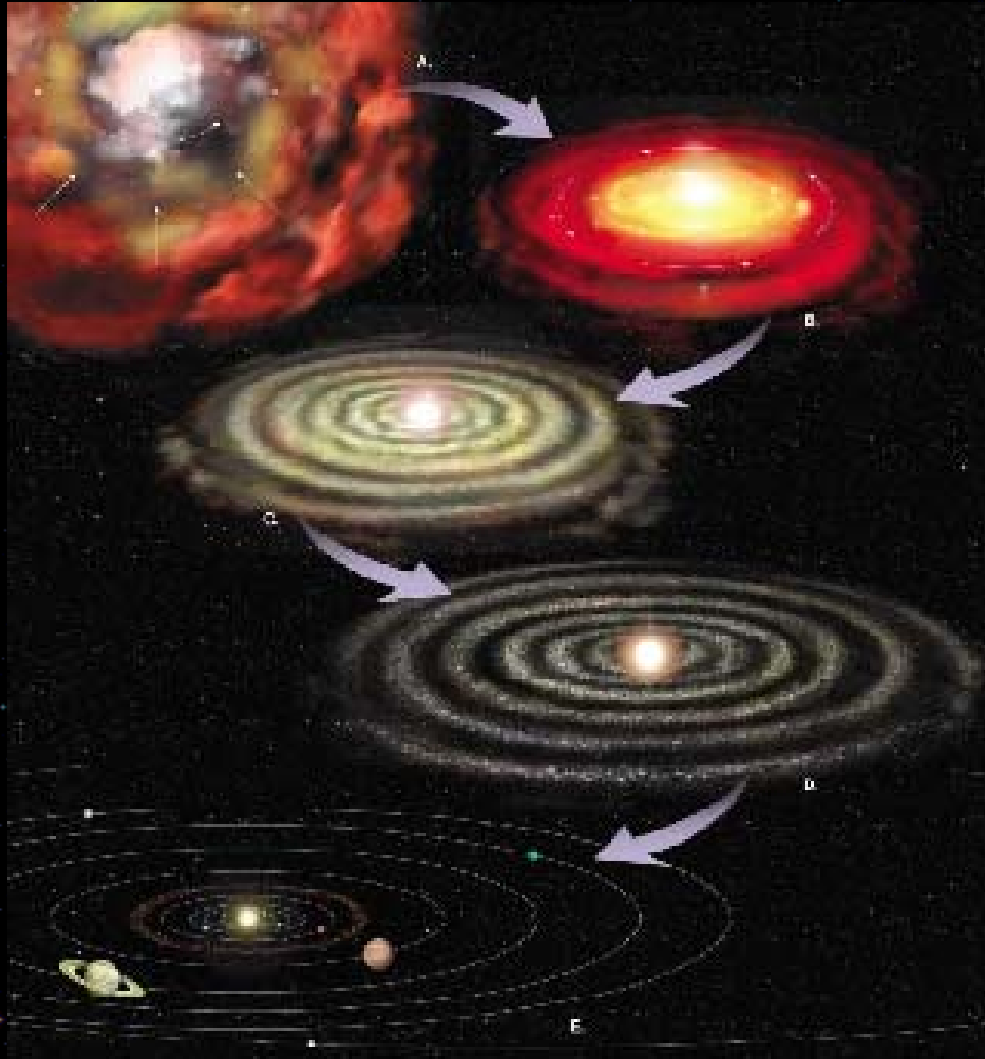
$N \sim 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ $T \sim 10\text{-}50\text{K!}$

Cruzeiro do Sul e a nebulosa do saco de carvão



Gerações posteriores de estrelas (ricas em metais)

Nuvem de átomos (ex. H, He, C, N, O, ...) e moléculas (ex. H₂, silicatos, água, CO, CO₂, etanol, acetona, amônia,)



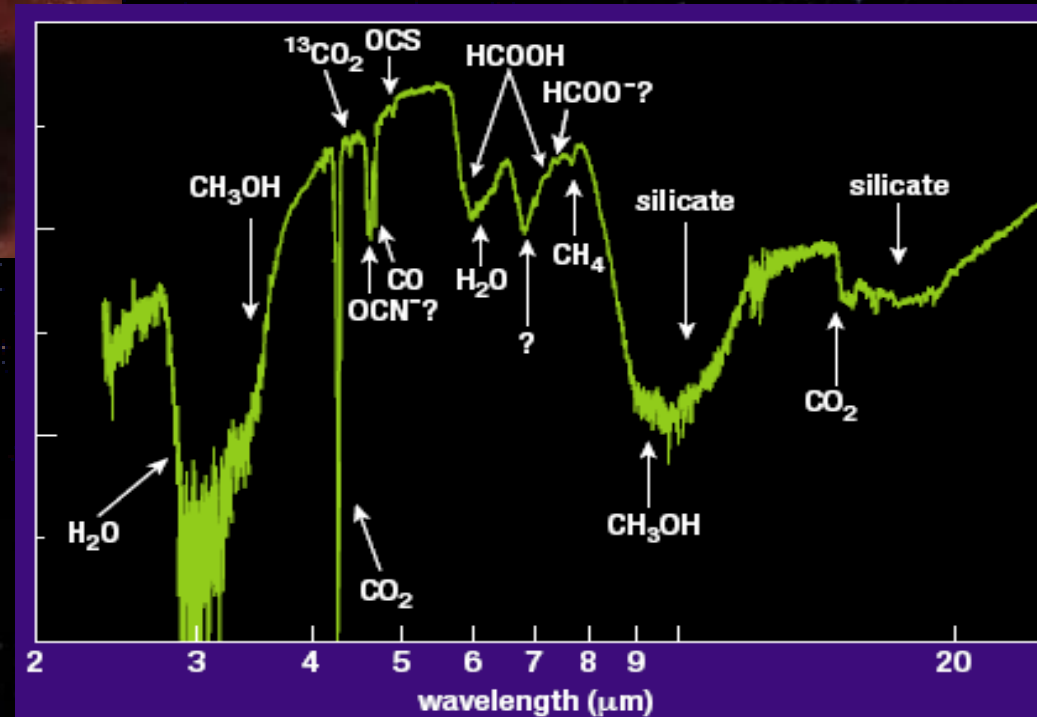
Sistemas planetários, cometas, etc.

Moléculas e gelos extraterrestres: outras evidências observacionais

- Objetos estelares jovens (YSOs) e discos proto planetários



- $N \sim 10^4 - 10^8 \text{ cm}^{-3}$
- $T \sim 10 - 50 \text{ K}$

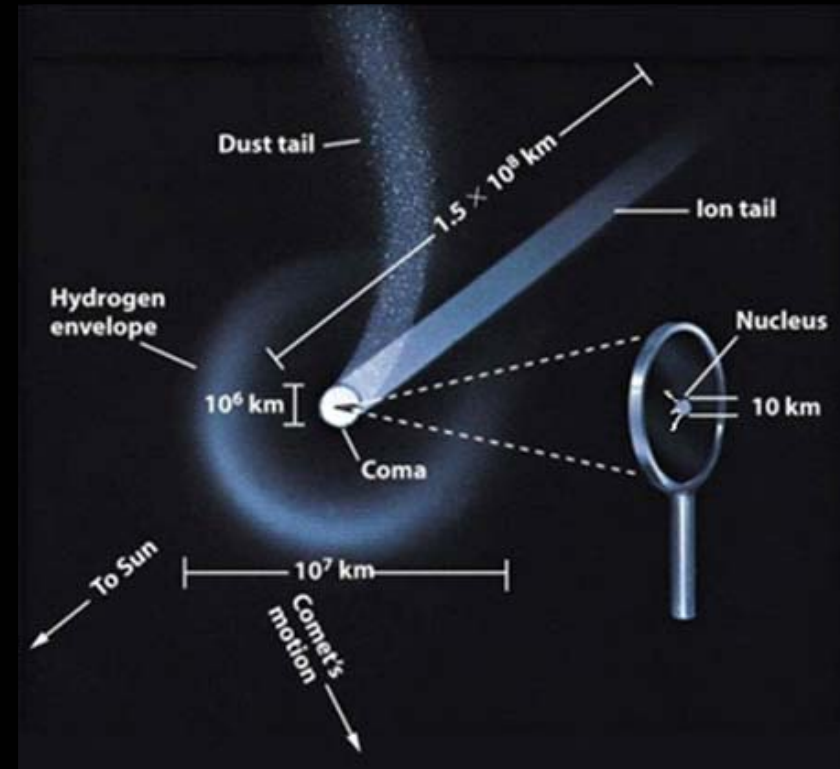
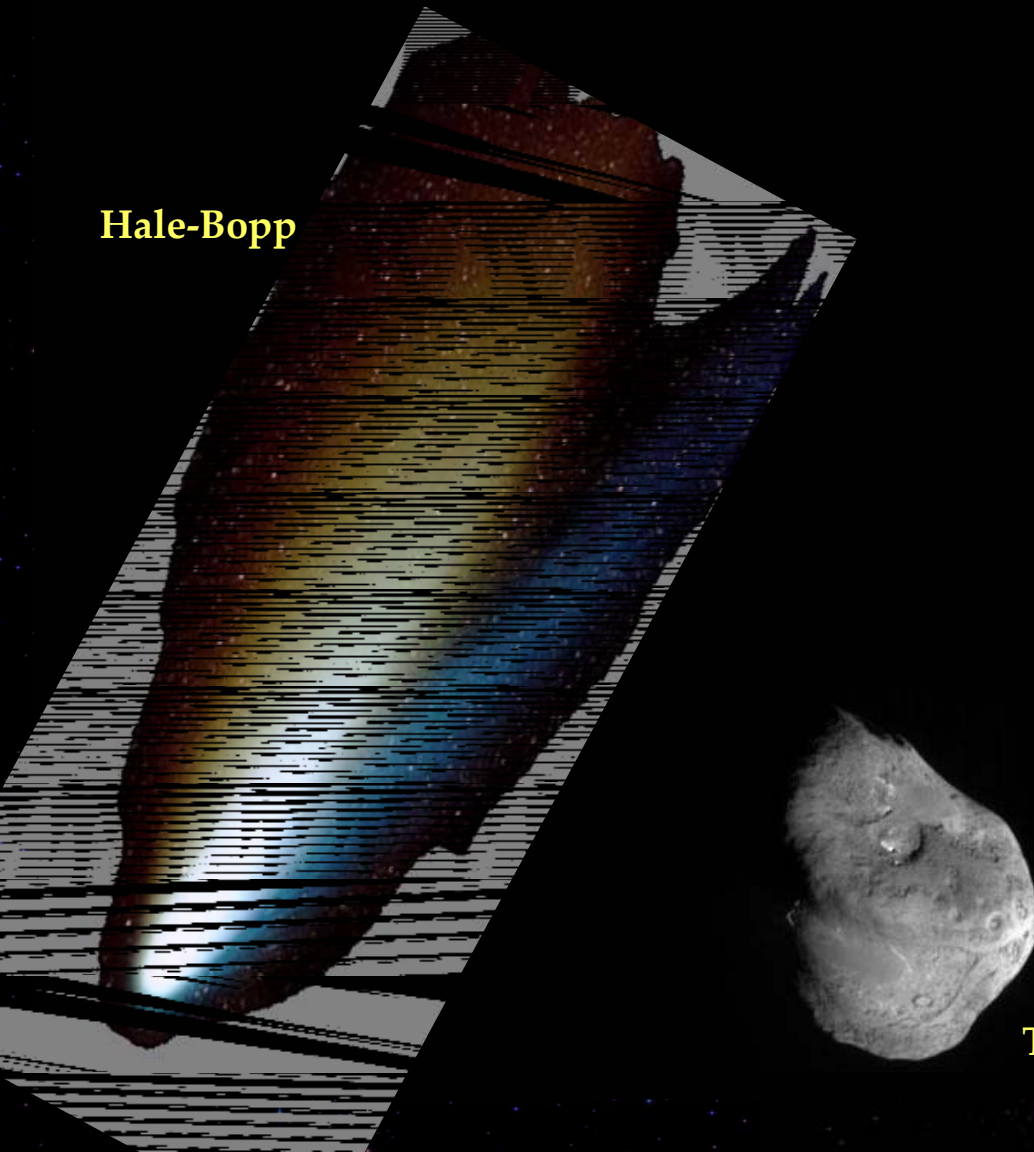


W33a, Protstar (Gibb et al 2000)

Moléculas e gelos extraterrestres: outras evidências observacionais

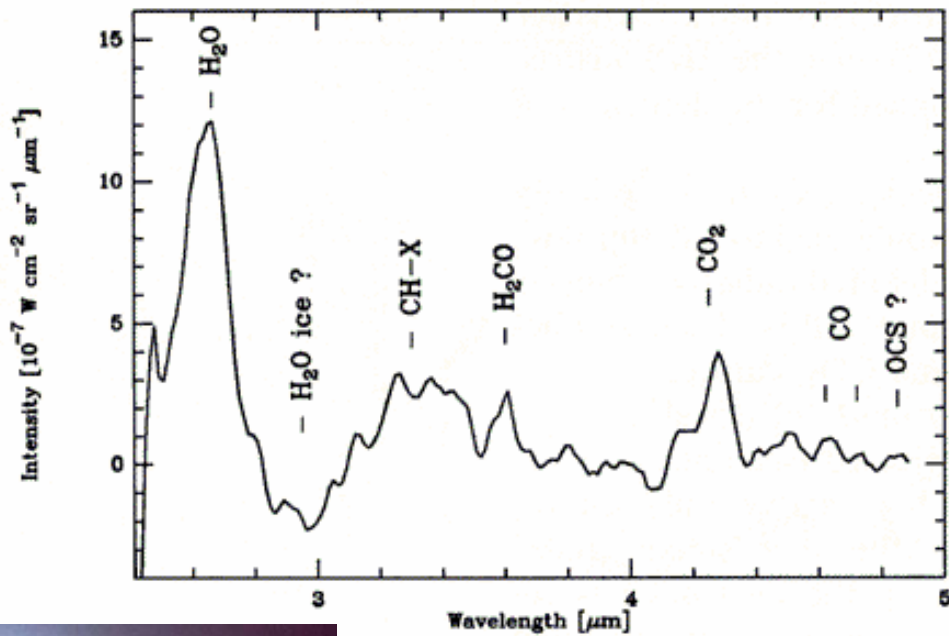
- Cometas (~80% água, CO, CO₂, CH₄, ...)

Hale-Bopp

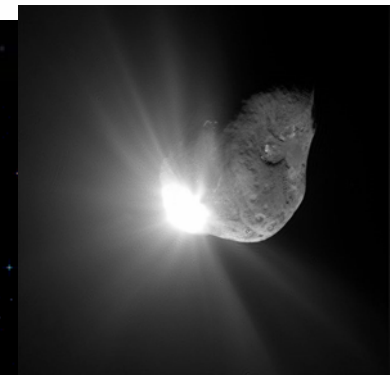
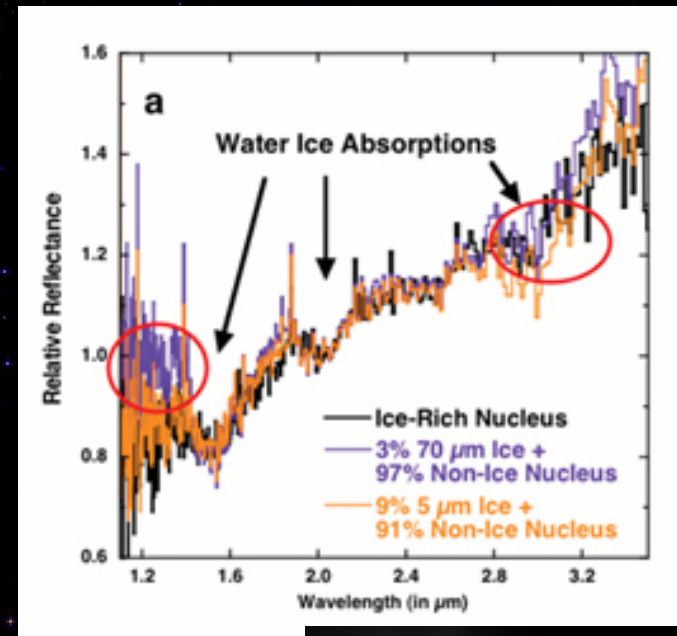


Tempel 1

Comet Halley (Combes et al 1988)



Tempel 1 (NASA)

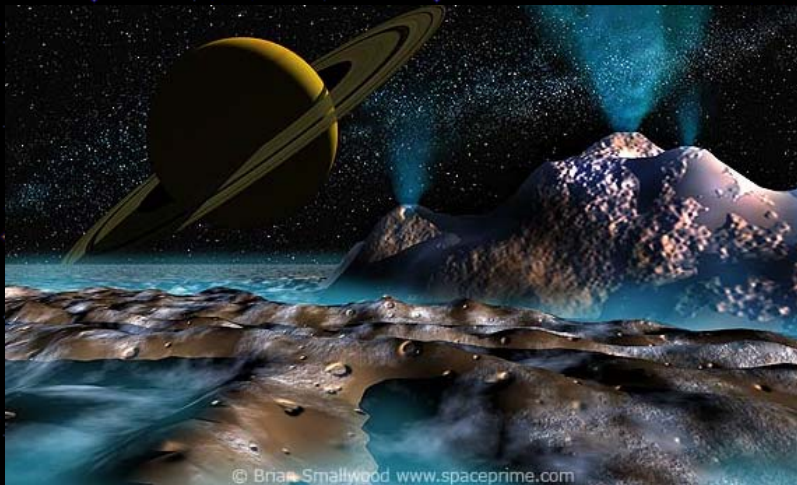


Deep impact Mission

Moléculas e gelos extraterrestres: outras evidências observacionais

- Luas e Planetas.

Artist impressions of Enceladus



© Brian Smallwood www.spaceprime.com

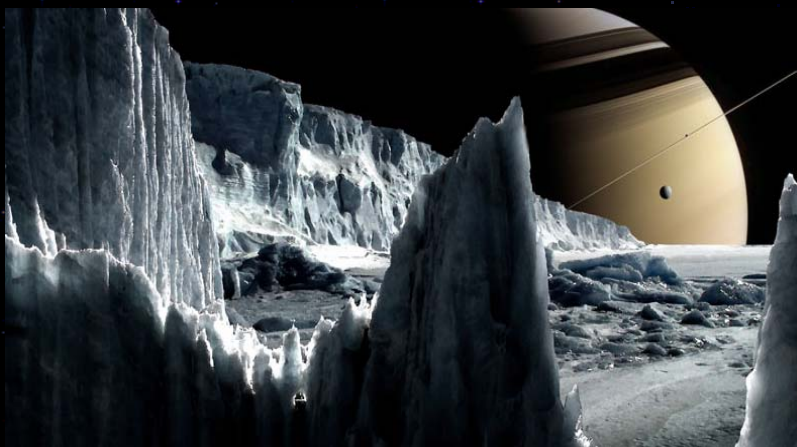


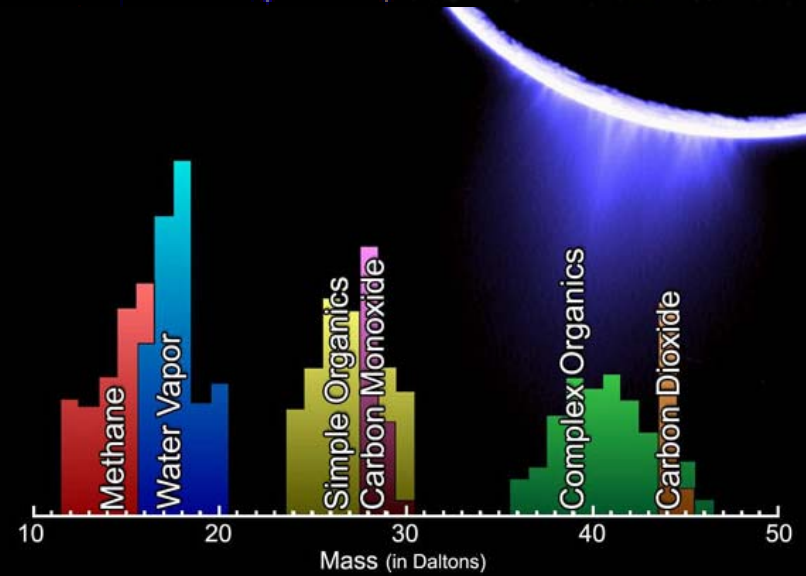
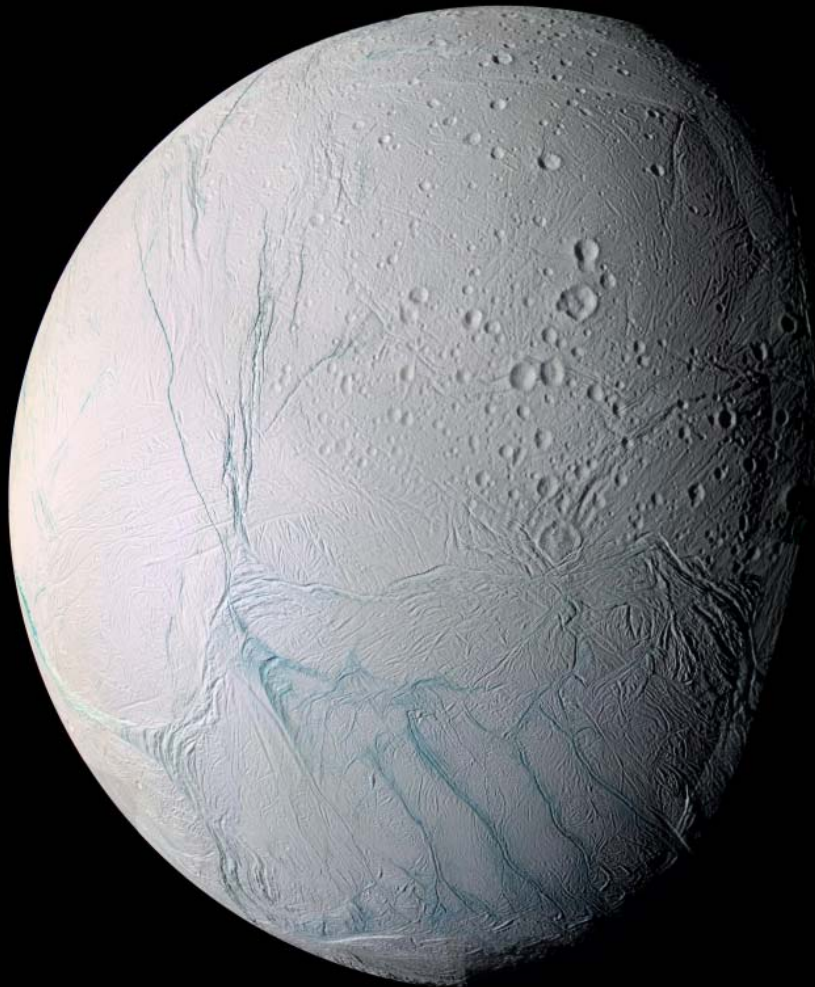
Table 1. Ices in the Solar System.

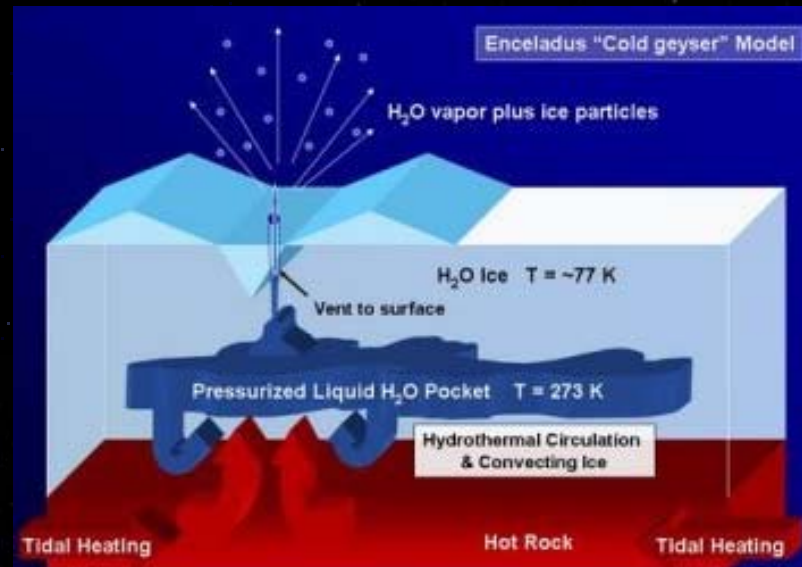
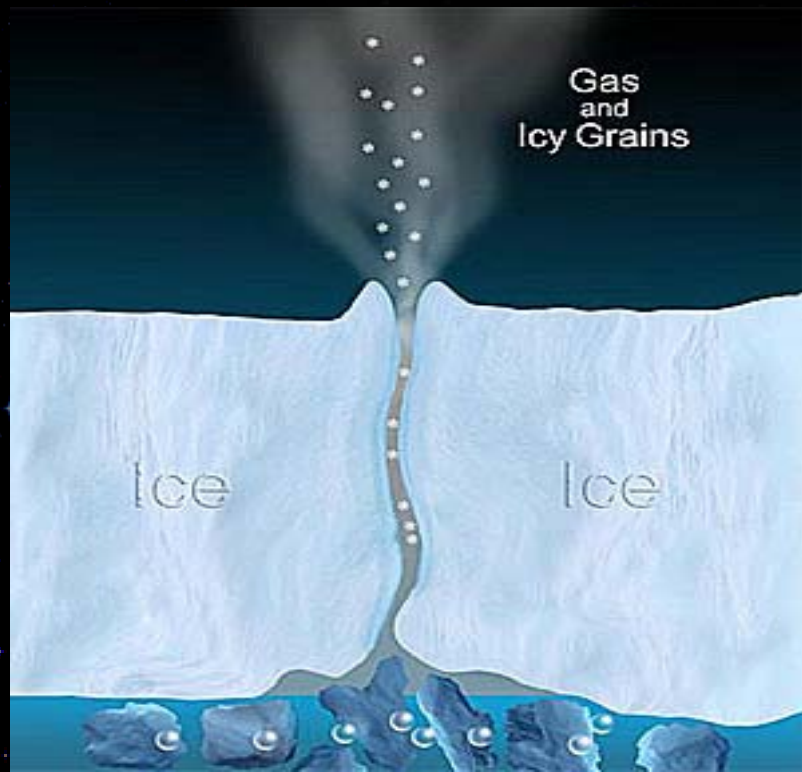
<u>Planet</u> Satellite (Ref.)	Observed Species
<u>Jupiter</u>	
Io	SO ₂ , H ₂ S, H ₂ O
Europa	H ₂ O, SO ₂ , CO ₂ , H ₂ O ₂
Ganimede	H ₂ O, O ₂ , O ₃ , CO ₂
Callisto	H ₂ O, SO ₂ , CO ₂
(Calvin et al. 1995; Nash and Betts 1995)	
<u>Saturn</u>	
Mimas	H ₂ O
Enceladus	H ₂ O
Tetis	H ₂ O
Dione	H ₂ O, O ₃
Rhea	H ₂ O, O ₃
Hyperion	H ₂ O
Iapetus	H ₂ O
(Morrison et al. 1984; Cruikshank et al. 1984; Thomas et al. 1986)	
<u>Uran</u>	
Miranda	H ₂ O
Ariel	H ₂ O
Umbriel	H ₂ O
Titania	H ₂ O
Oberon	H ₂ O
(Cruikshank et al. 1995)	
<u>Neptune</u>	
Triton	N ₂ , CH ₄ , CO, CO ₂ , H ₂ O
(Brown et al. 1995)	
Pluto*	
Charon	N ₂ , CH ₄ , CO, H ₂ O
(Cruikshank et al. 1995)	

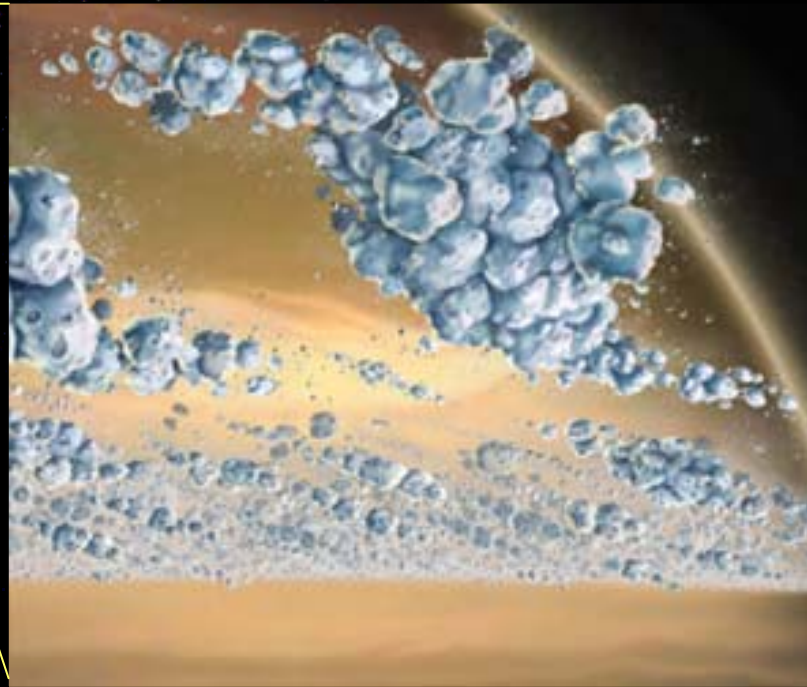
* After IAU resolution, in 2006, Pluto is a *dwarf planet* and is recognized as the prototype of trans-Neptunian objects.

- Luas e Planetas.

- Enceladus (lua de Saturno).

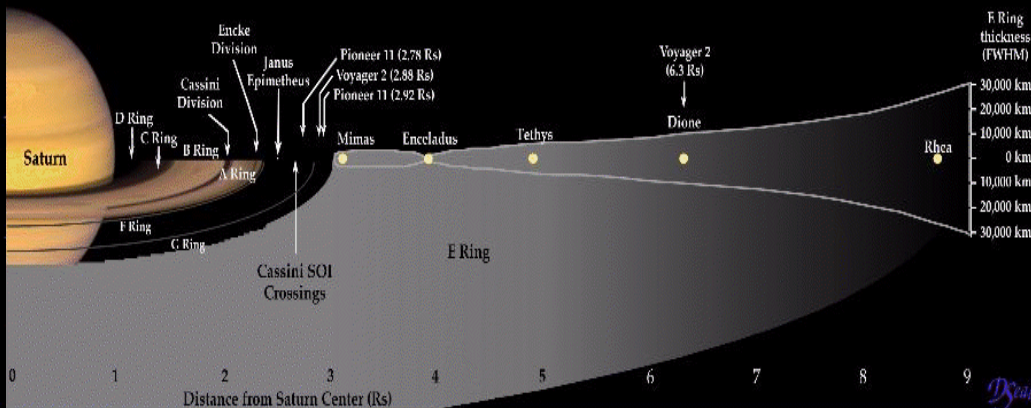






Saturn's Ring Structure

Not shown:			
Pan	2.22 Rs	Titan	20.3 Rs
Atlas	2.28 Rs	Hyperion	24.6 Rs
Prometheus	2.31 Rs	Iapetus	59.1 Rs
Pandora	2.35 Rs	Phoebe	214.9 Rs



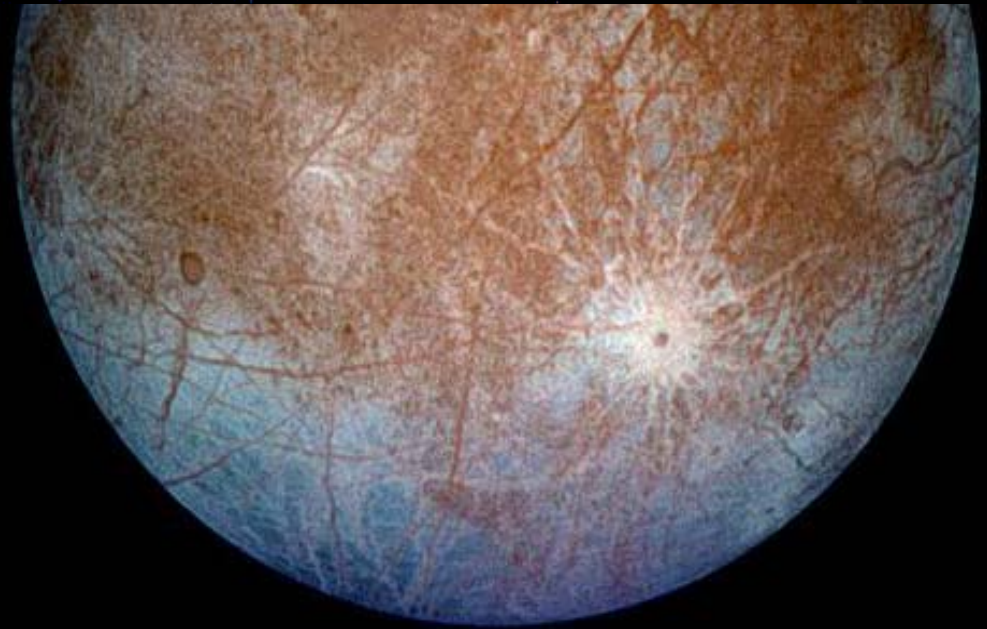
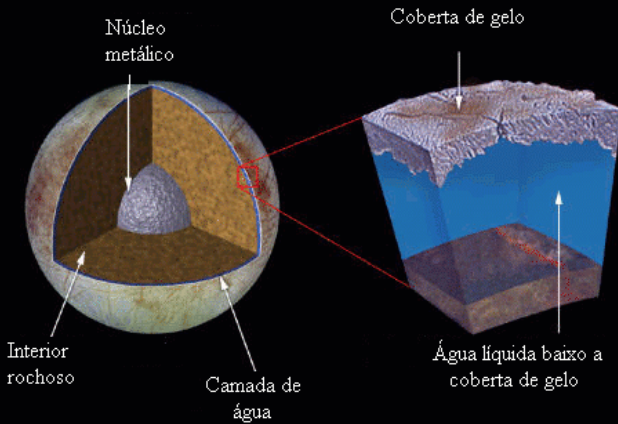
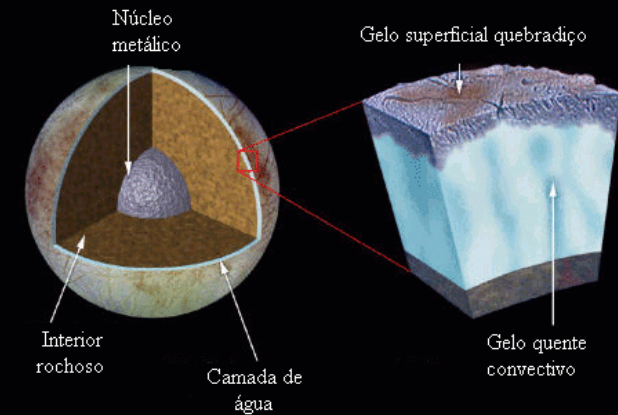
Gelo de água ~ 99% + silicatos
 1 cm - 10 mt.
 Enceladus?

Anéis de Saturno

Moléculas e gelos extraterrestres: outras evidências observacionais

- Luas e Planetas.

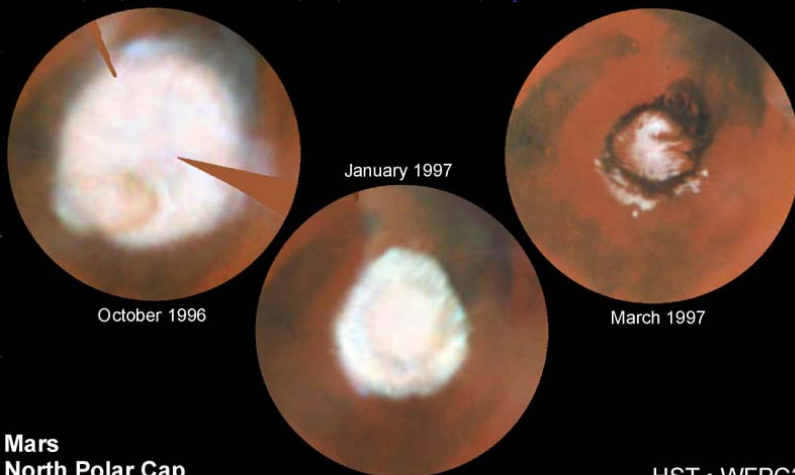
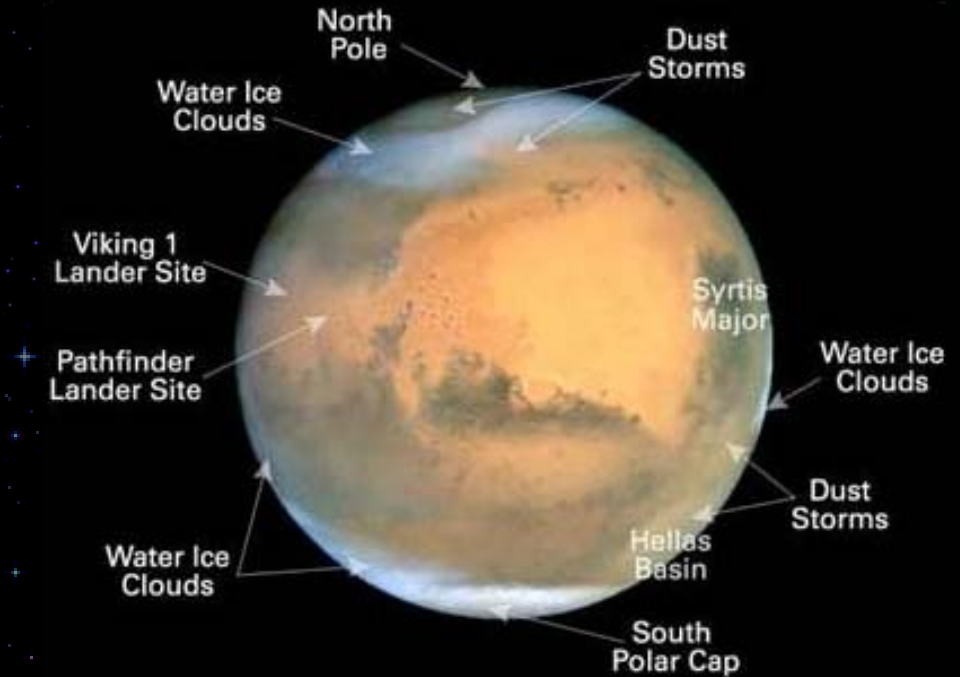
Europa (lua de Jupiter).



Moléculas e gelos extraterrestres: outras evidências observacionais

- Luas e Planetas

Marte ($T \sim -46 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$)



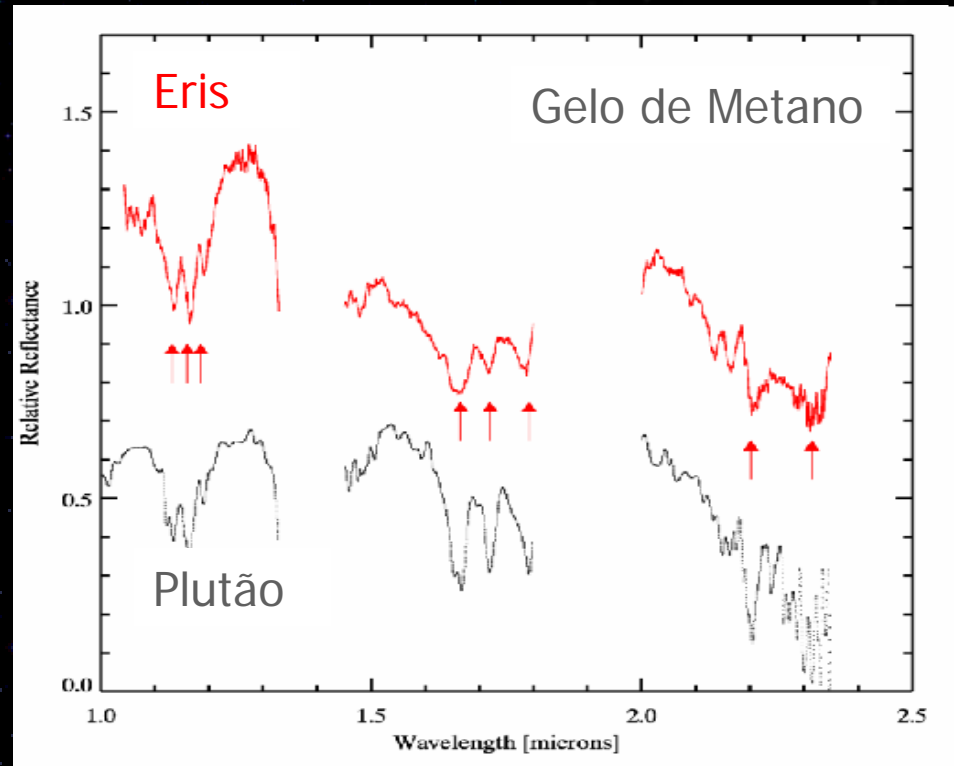
Mars
North Polar Cap

HST • WFPC2

Moléculas e gelos extraterrestres: outras evidências observacionais

- Planetas anões

Plutão e Eris



PLUTÃO

ÉRIS

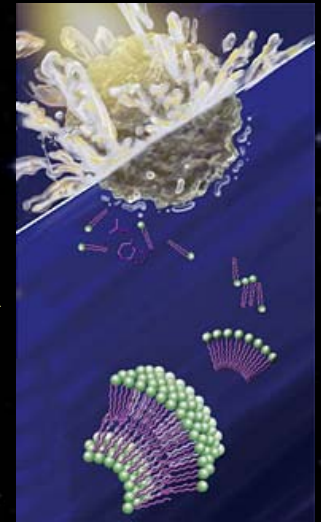


Aonde mais essas moléculas são encontradas?

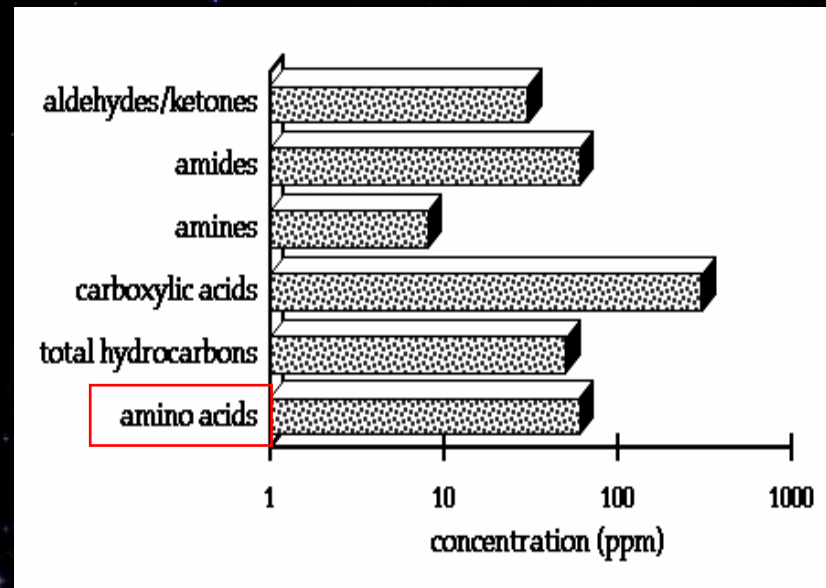


Murchison meteorite

- Aminoácidos
- Bases de DNA.
- Açúcares
- Precusores de Fosfolipídios →



	Sugars	Sugar Alcohols	Sugar Acids	Dicarboxylic Sugar Acids
3C	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{C}=\text{O} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \end{array}$ Dihydroxyacetone	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \end{array}$ Glycerol	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CO}_2\text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \end{array}$ Glyceric acid	—
4C	—	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \end{array}$ Erythritol & Threitol	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CO}_2\text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \end{array}$ Erythronic & Threonic acid	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CO}_2\text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{HO}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ \\ \text{CO}_2\text{H} \end{array}$ Tartaric & Mesoitaric acid
5C	—	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \end{array}$ Ribitol + Isomers	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CO}_2\text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{CH}_2\text{OH} \end{array}$ Ribonic acid + Isomers	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CO}_2\text{H} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{CO}_2\text{H} \end{array}$ 2,3,4-Trihydroxy Pentanedioic acid



Aonde mais essas moléculas são encontradas?



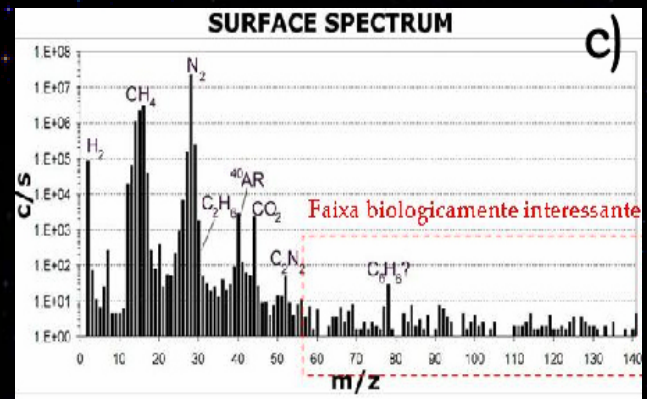
Titã

Metano e gelo de água fazem o papel da água e silicatos na terra.

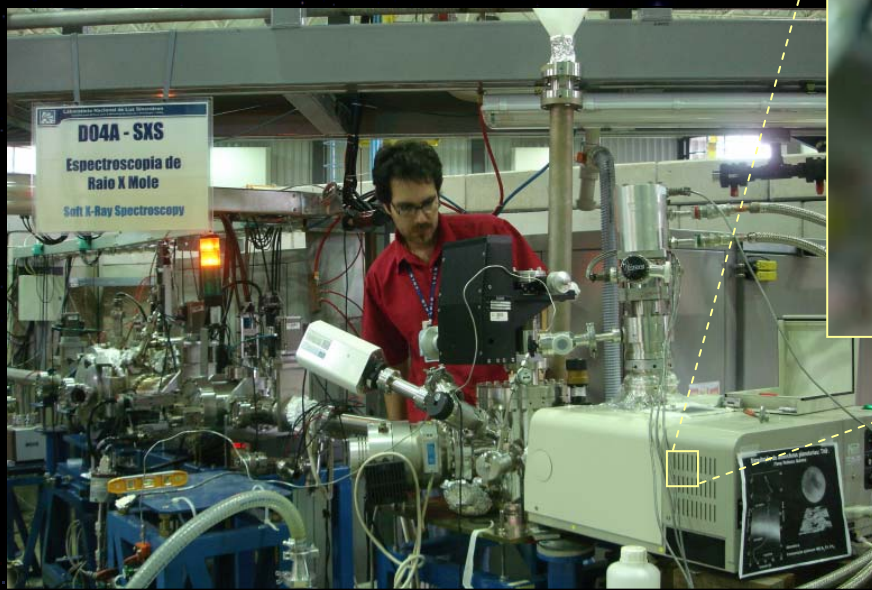
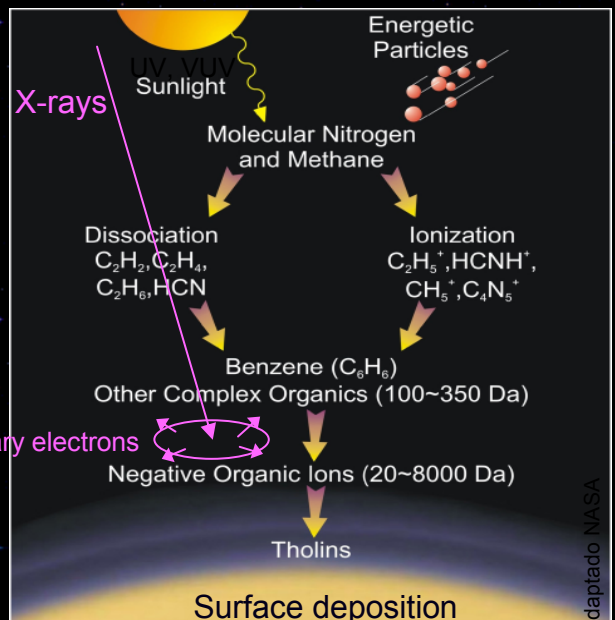
$T_{\text{sup}} \sim 100\text{K}$, $P_{\text{sup}} \sim 1.5 \text{ atm}$.



Cassini-Huygens spacecraft, 2004

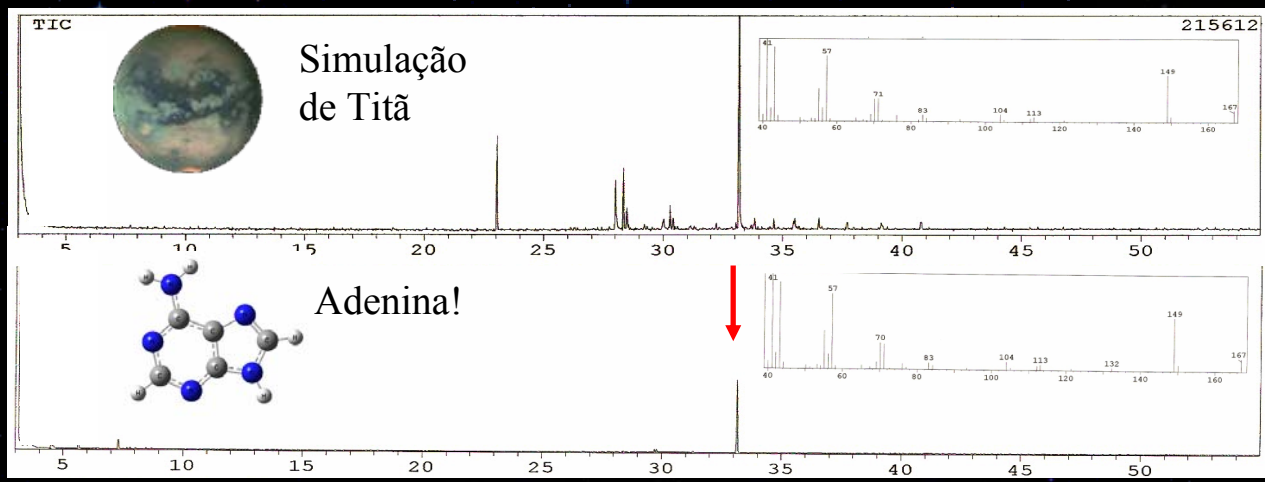


EXPERIMENTOS: Base nitrogenada de DNA (adenina) em Titã?

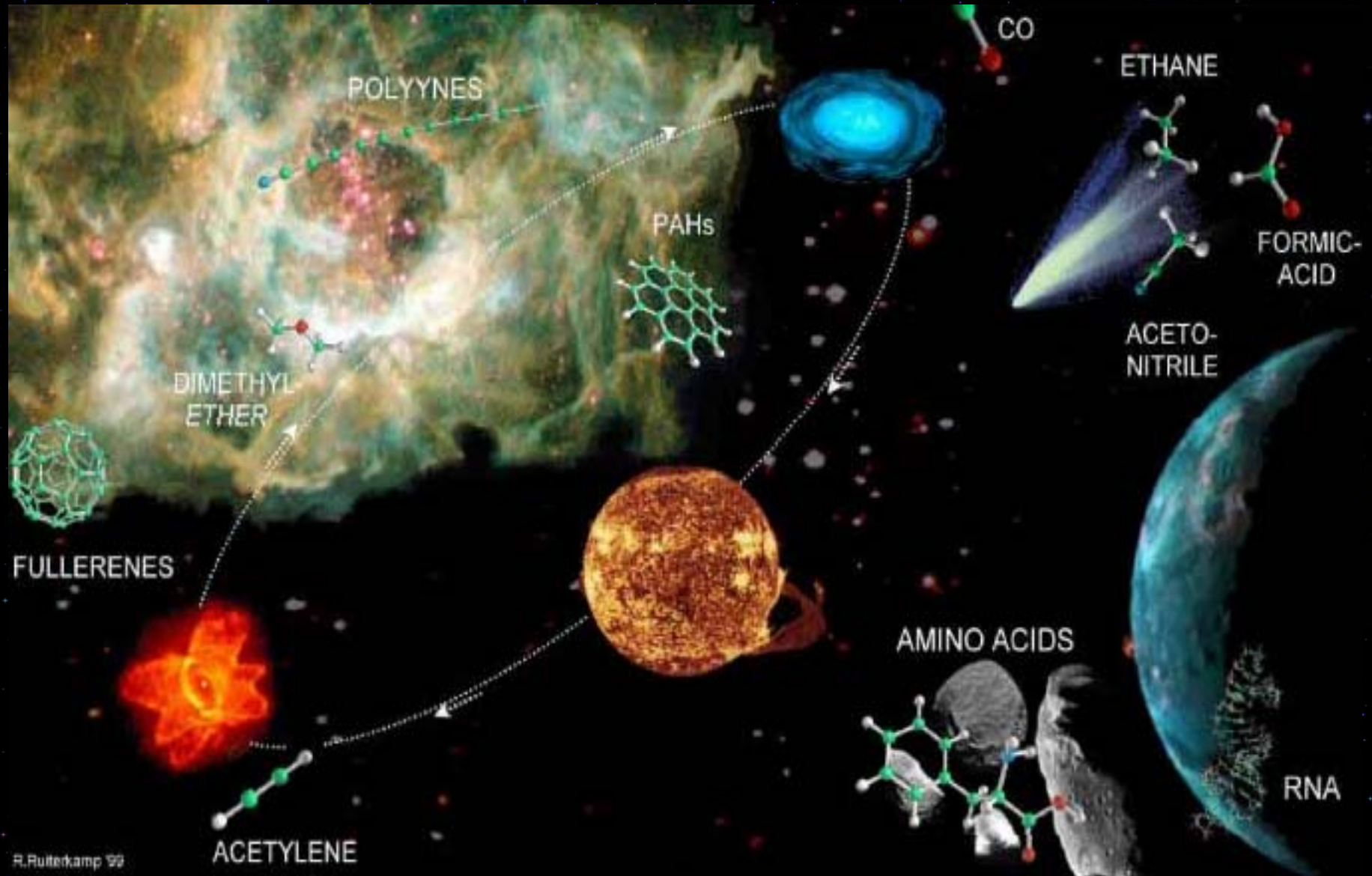


Irradiação: Raios X-moles (~ 70 milhões de anos de sol)

Análises: FTIR, CROMATOGRAFIA e RMN.



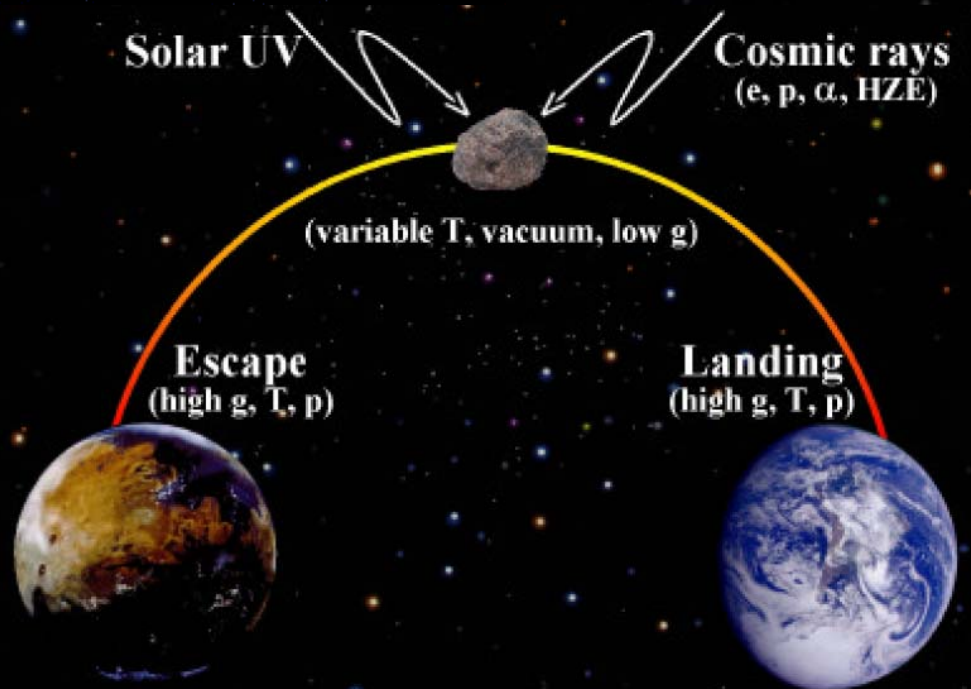
Viagem molecular ate a terra primitiva





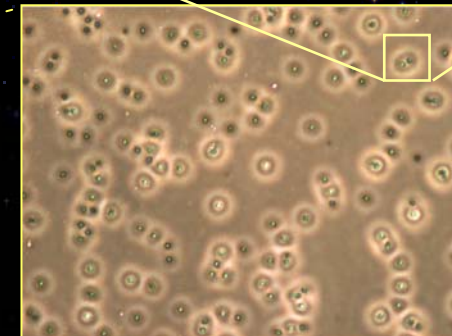
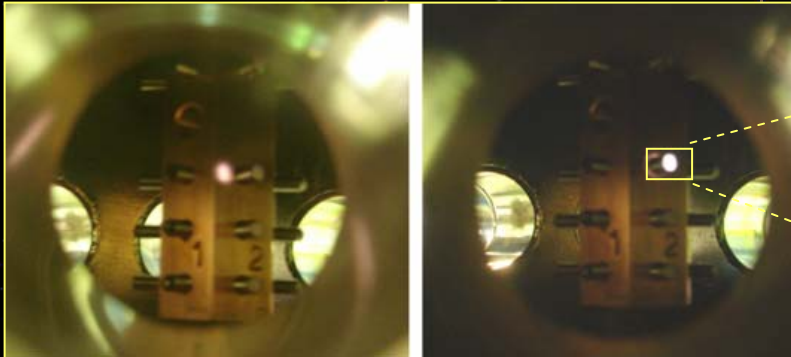
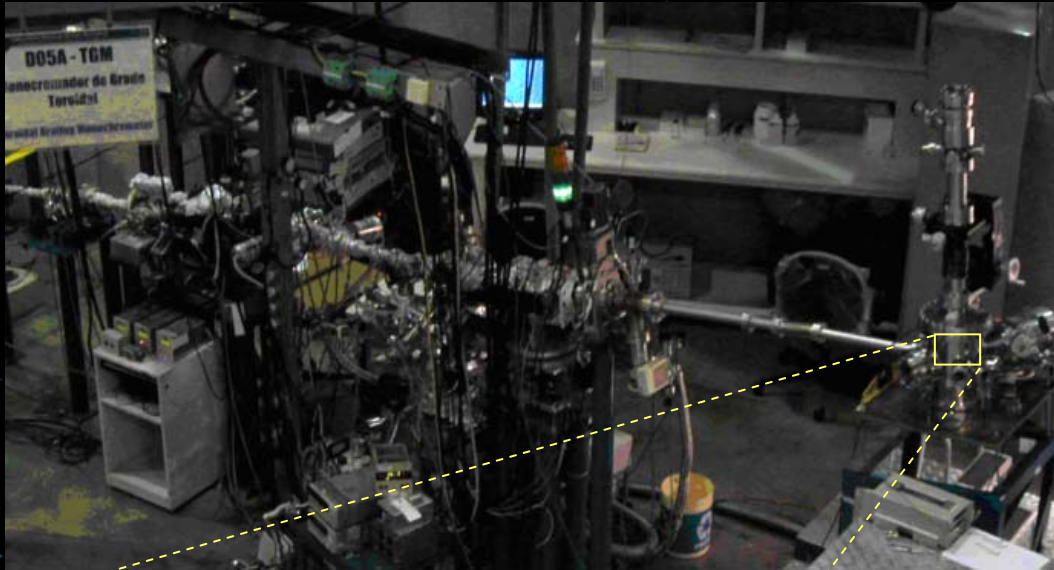
... e se em vez de moléculas forem as próprias células?

Panspermia



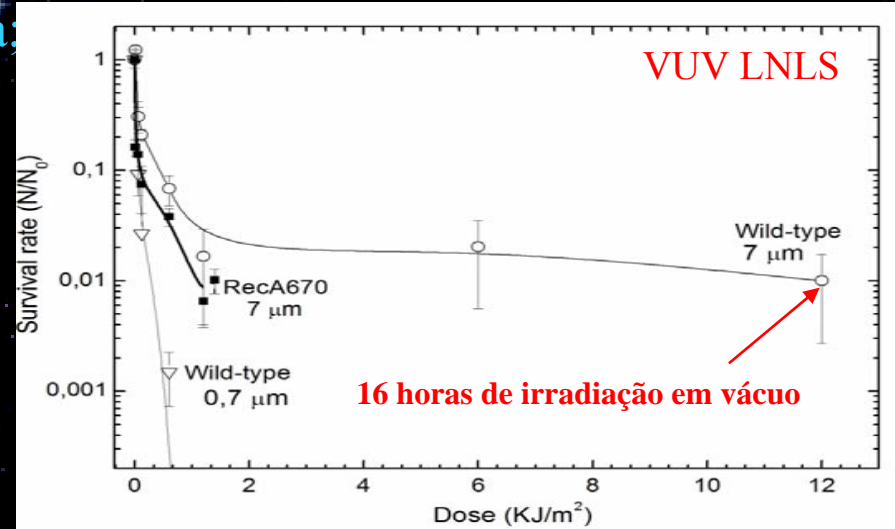
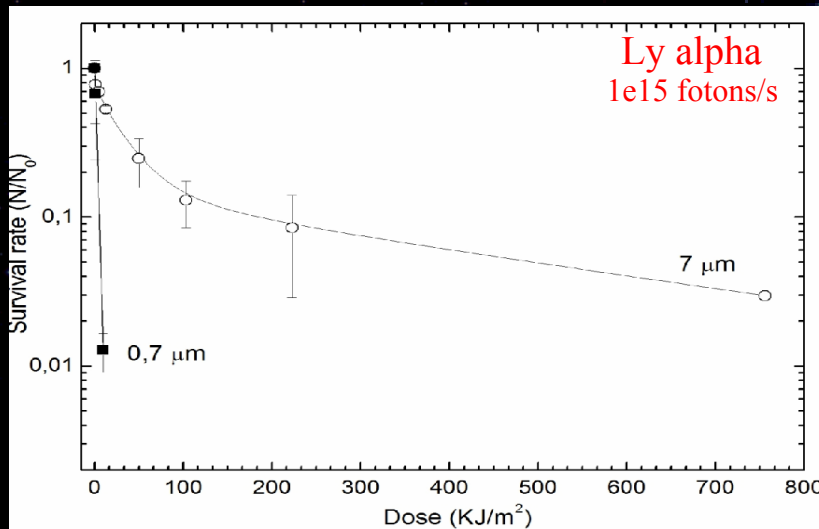
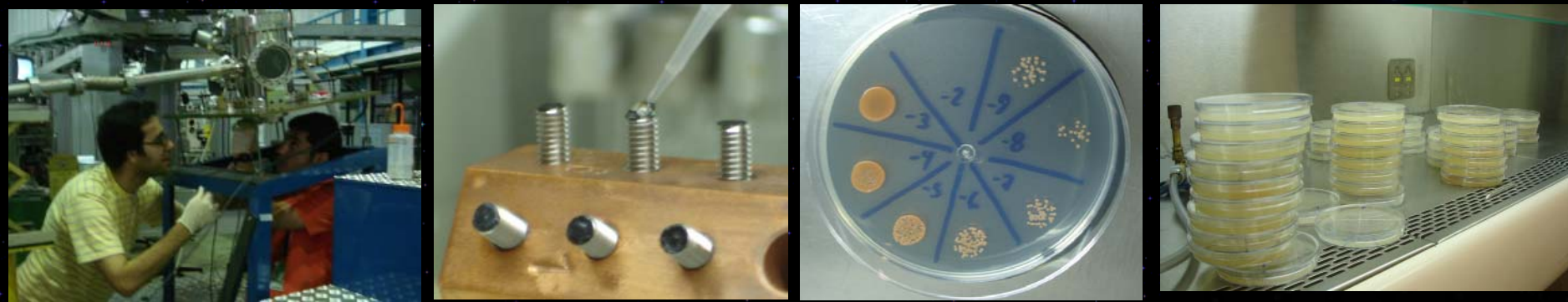
EXPERIMENTOS: Sobrevivência de bactérias as intempéries de uma viagem interplanetária (vácuo e radiação solar)

- Lâmpada H (10.2 eV $\sim 10^{15}$ fót./s) e Luz Síncrotron (TGM; 0.1 μ eV $\sim 10^{11}$ fót./s)
- Alto Vácuo (10^{-6} mbar);
- Bactérias Liofilizadas (*Deinococcus Radiodurans*; *E. Coli*)



10^6 cel/ μ l de meio

– Análises após as irradiações:



– Conclusões:

- $H_2O + h\nu \rightarrow$ Radicais livres \rightarrow Dano intracelular
- liofilização garante grande resistência a radiação ionizante (poucos OH⁻)
- Mínima rugosidade permite grande sobrevivência microbiana (Proteção)

EXPERIMENTOS: Sobrevivência de bactérias as intempéries de uma viagem interplanetária (vácuo e radiação solar)

Ambientes simulados (mais barato)



EXPERIMENTOS FORA ATMOSFERA (MUIIIIIITO CARO):
ESA- Biopan /SSIIOUX (space exposure); STONE (reentrance)



Obrigado pela sua atenção.



sergiopilling@yahoo.com.br

Informações complementares

1995
2000
2002
2003
2005
2006
2008
2009

Graduação (Astronomia – UFRJ)

Mestrado (Astronomia – ON/MCT)

- Estrelas gigantes vermelhas (Visível e IR).
- Observações no Visível: Chile (ESO)

Doutorado (Astronomia – ON/MCT)

- Trancado!

Doutorado (Físico-química – UFRJ)

- 2 anos e 10 meses!
- Califórnia (IAU meeting)

Pós-Doc (Física Exp.– LNLS)

Pós-Doc (Física Exp.– PUC-Rio)

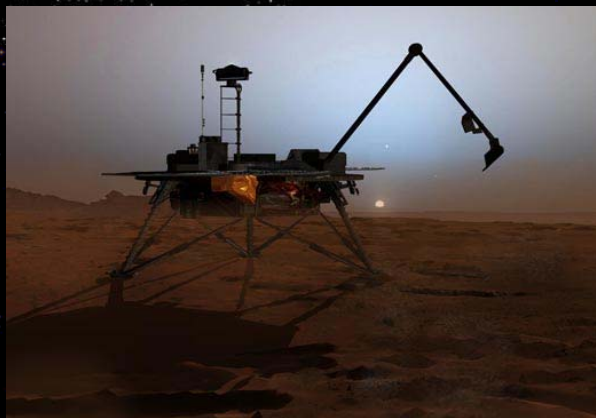
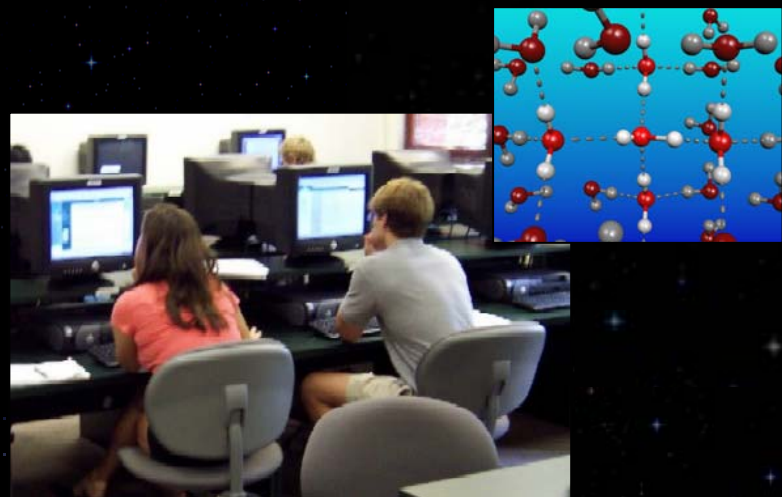
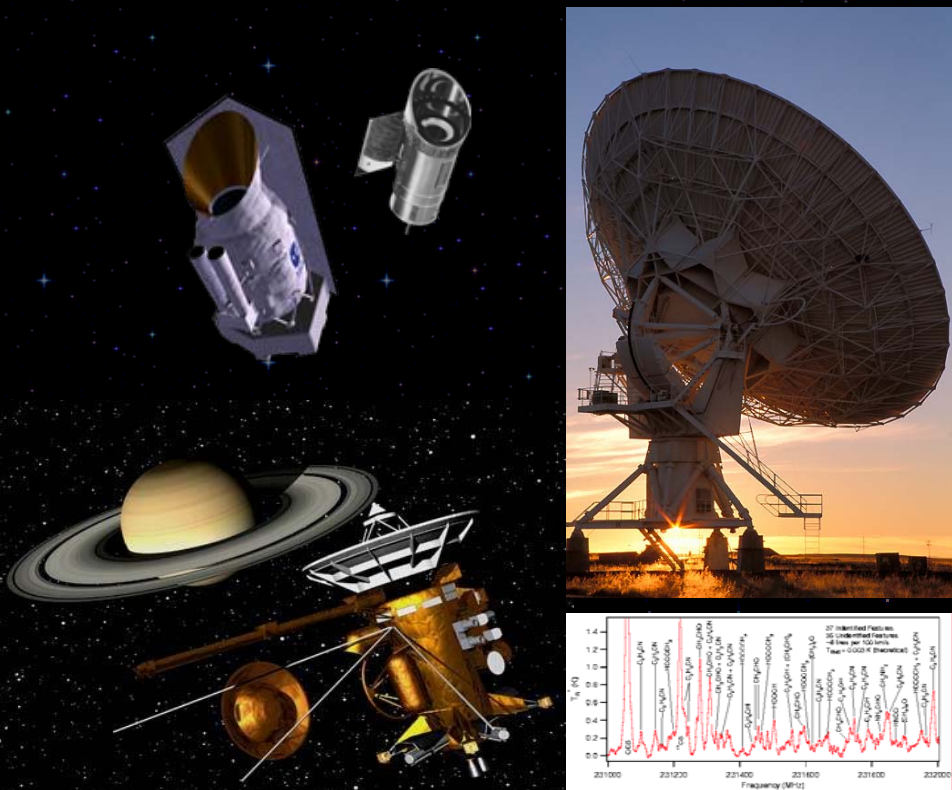
- China (2 vezes; IAU meeting)
- GANIL (Franca)



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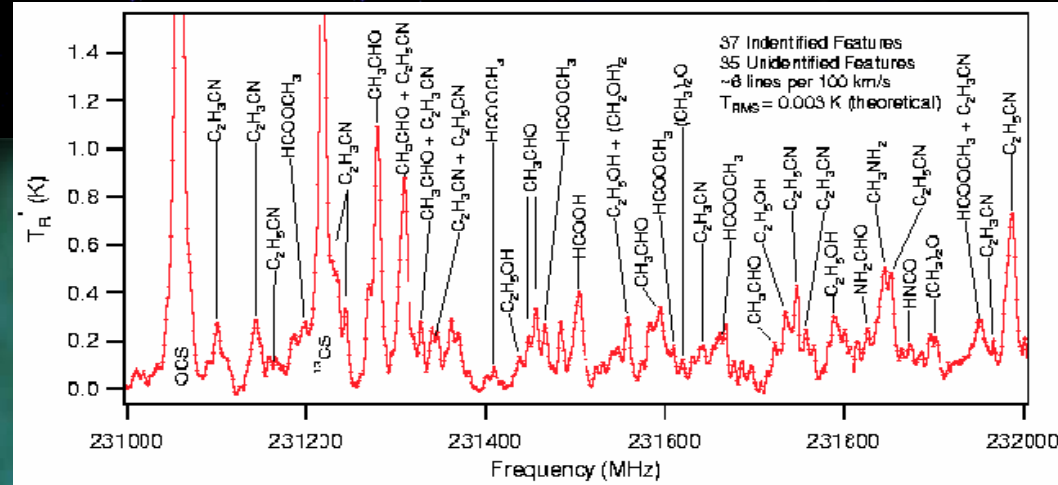
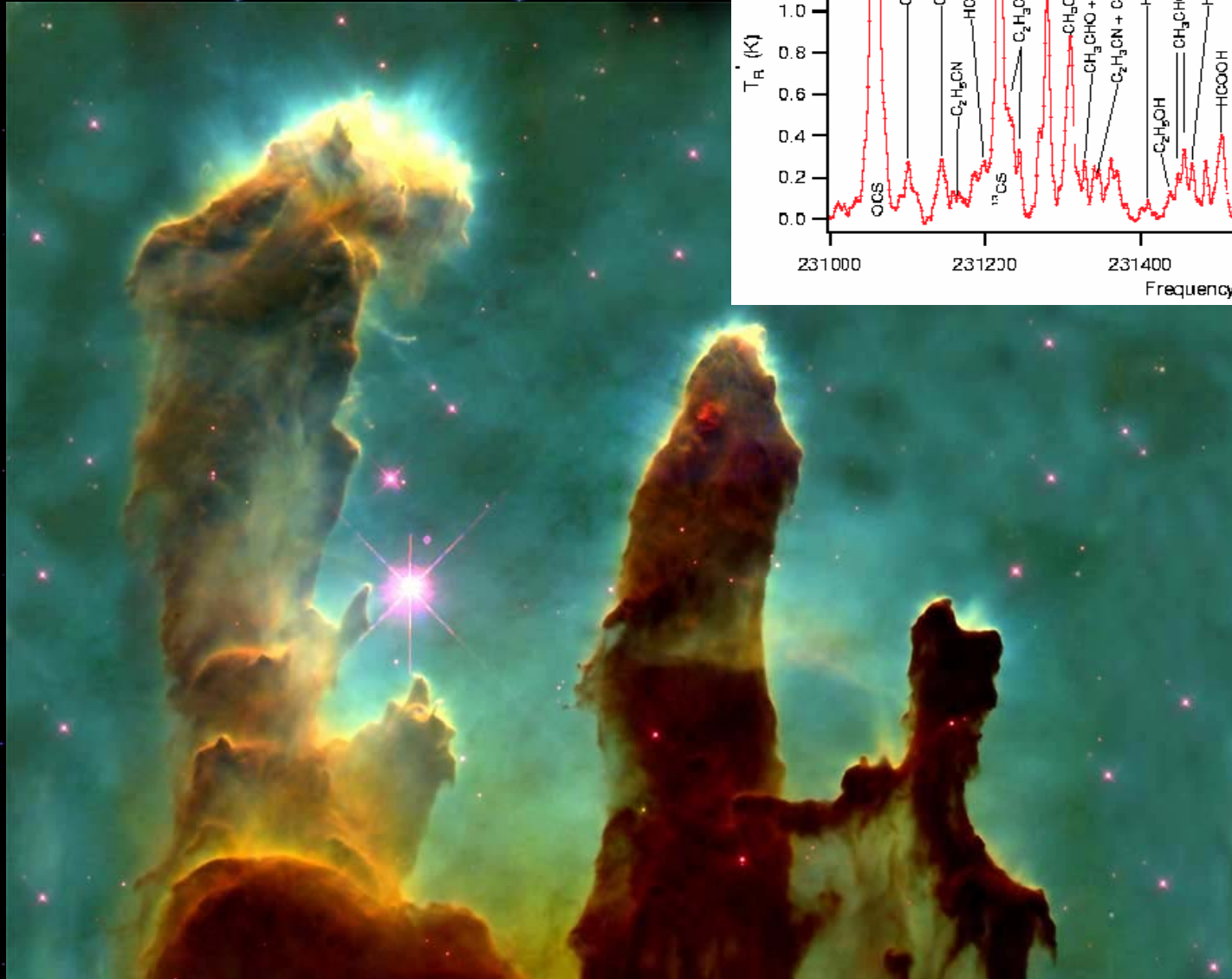
Legenda dos artigos:
p – publicados; s – submetidos; d –divulgação

Astroquímica: Ciência multidisciplinar + Observacional + Teórica + Experimental



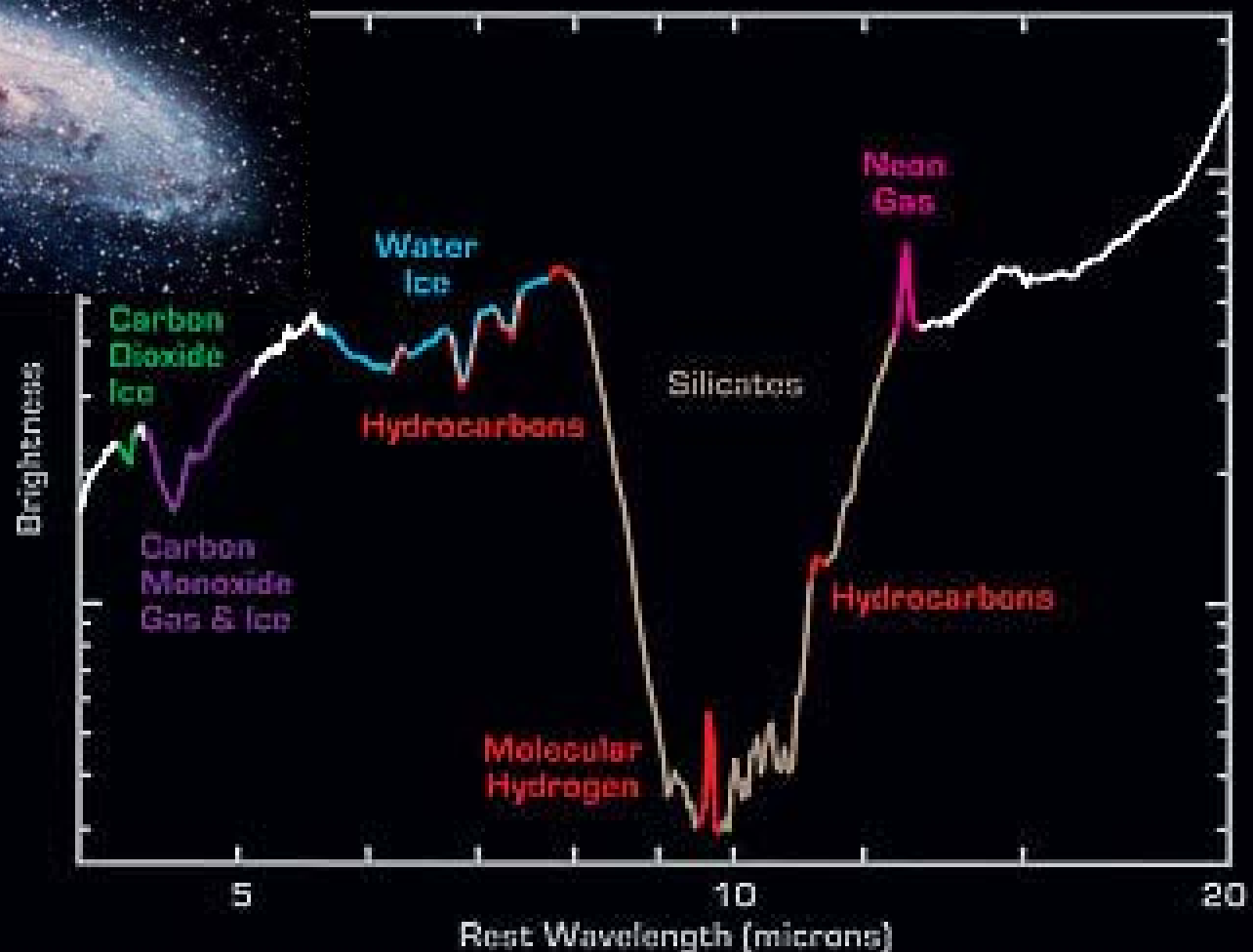
Aonde mais essas moléculas são encontradas?

Gaseous Pillars – Eagle Nebula



Sgr B2 with ALMA

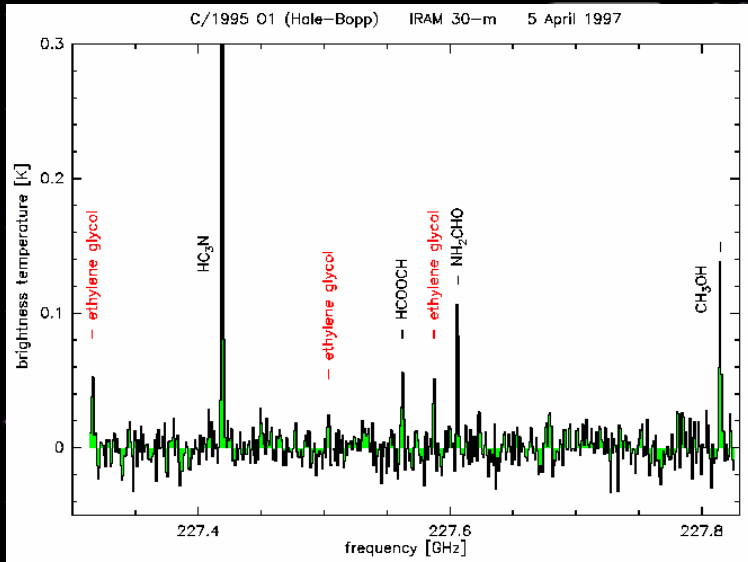
Aonde mais essas moléculas são encontradas?



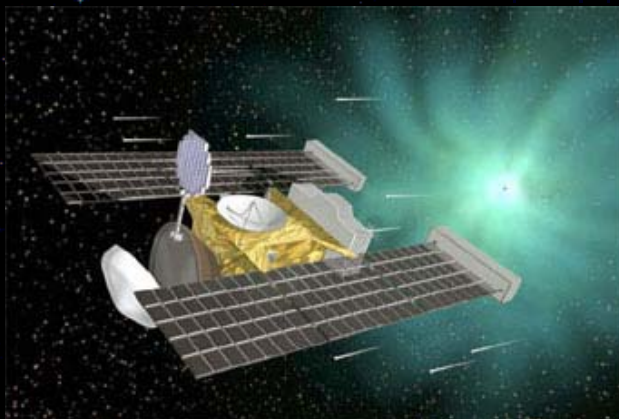
Galaxy IRAS F00183-7111

Spitzer Space Telescope • IRS

Aonde mais essas moléculas são encontradas?



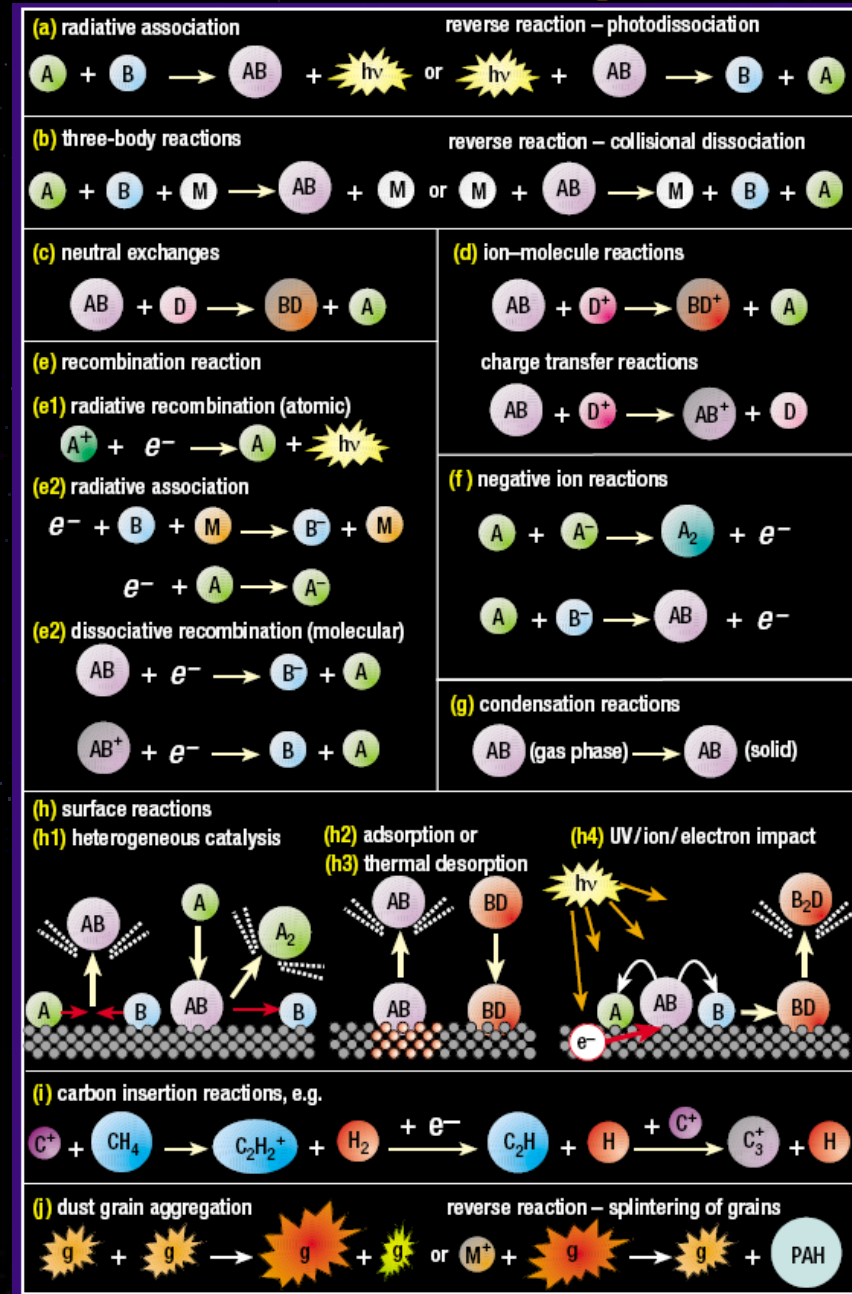
Hale-Bopp



Ciência multidisciplinar

Tipos de Reações

- Astronomia e Química
- Física de superfície
- Físico química: Interação radiação com moléculas.
- Química quântica e termodinâmica: Reações, abundancias, ...
- Biofísica: Moléculas orgânicas
- Geofísica, geologia, ciências planetárias, química atmosférica: Moléculas em planetas

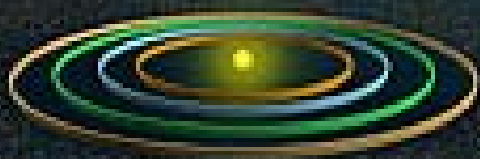


Gelos interplanetários são os resquícios da nuvem protosolar

Kuiper belt,

- Cometas curto período
- Planetas anões
- Asteróides

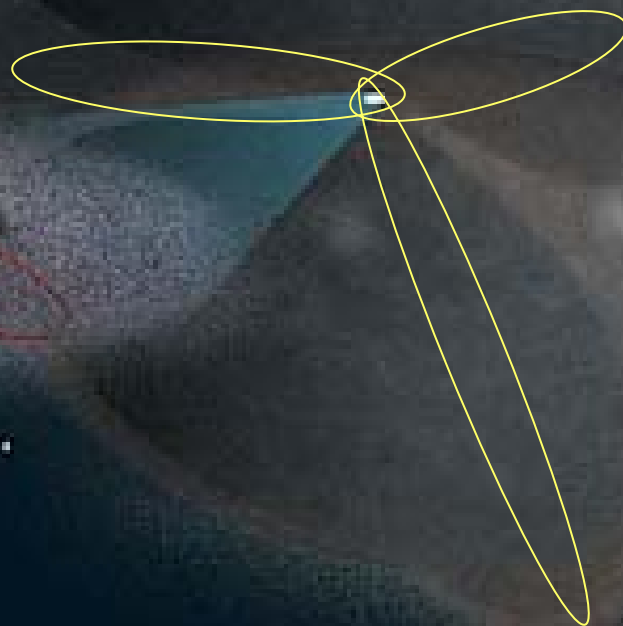
Plan. Gigantes



Cinturão de asteróides
- Asteróides



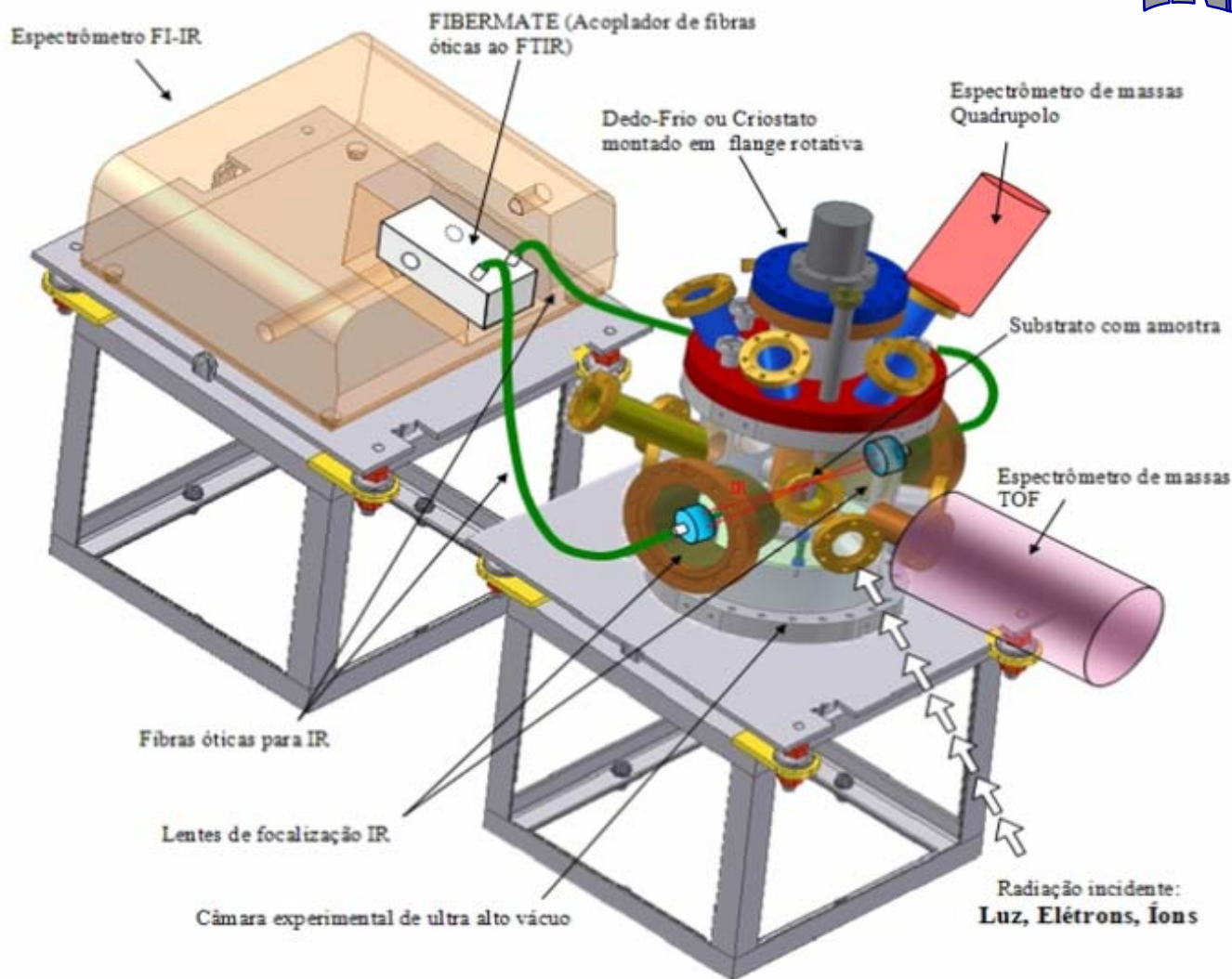
Plan. Rochosos

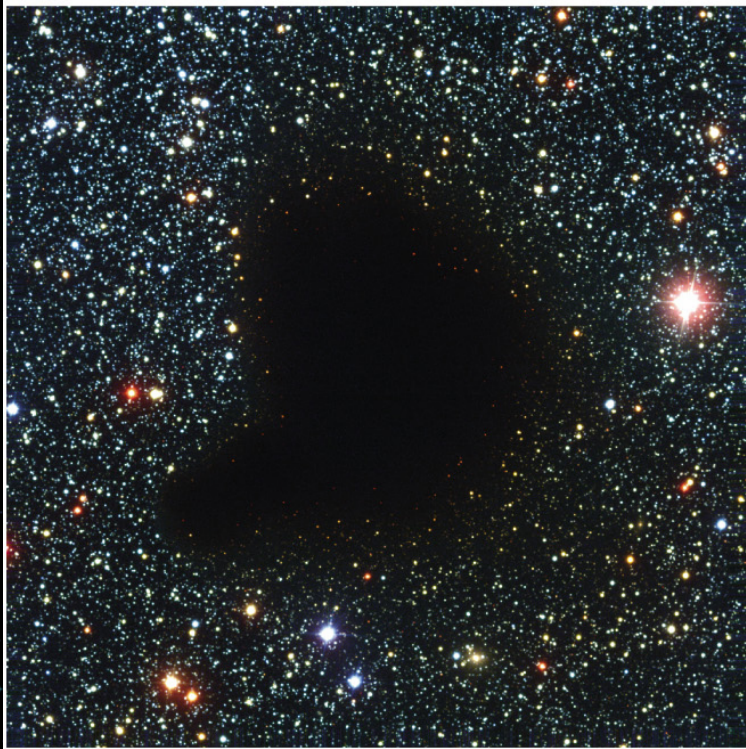


Nuvem de Oort
- cometas Longo Período

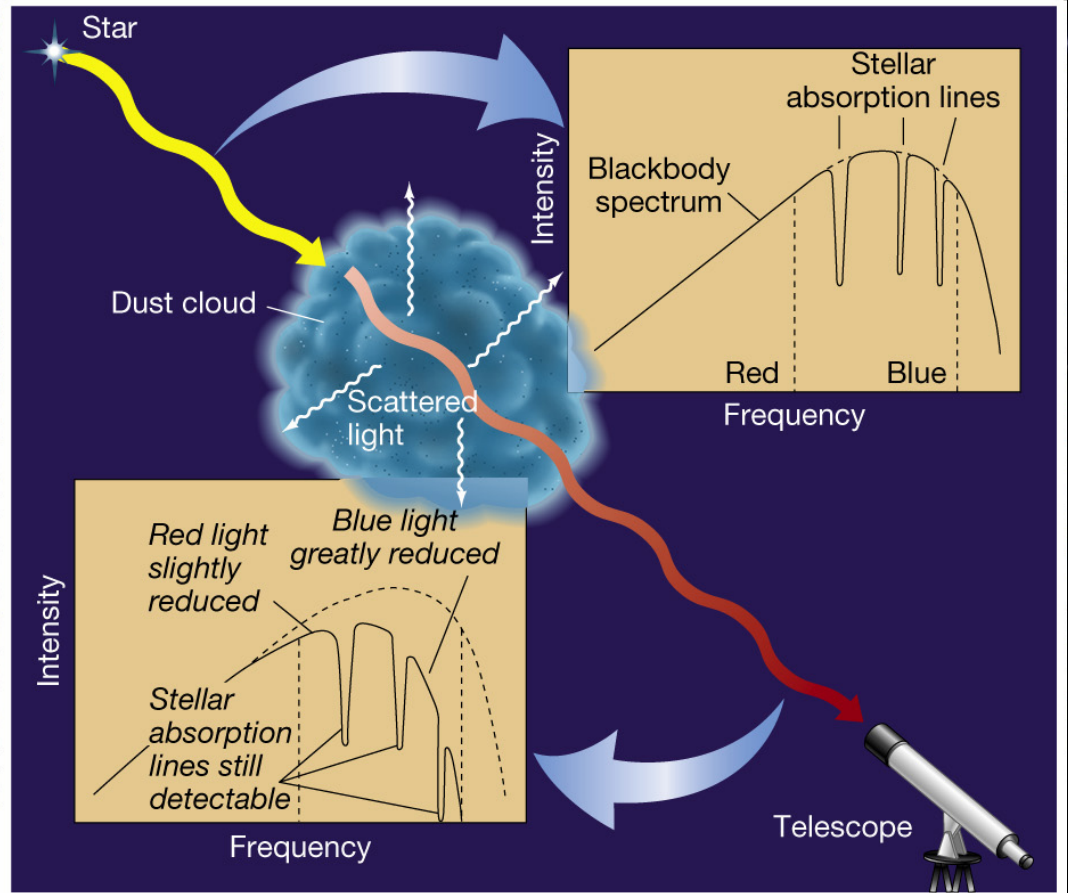
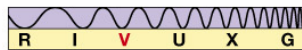
Investigações da superfície e bulk ao mesmo tempo pelo impacto de fótons ou íons energéticos

INÉDITO!





(a)



(b)