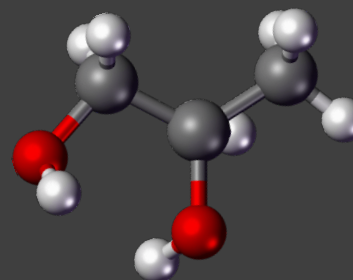
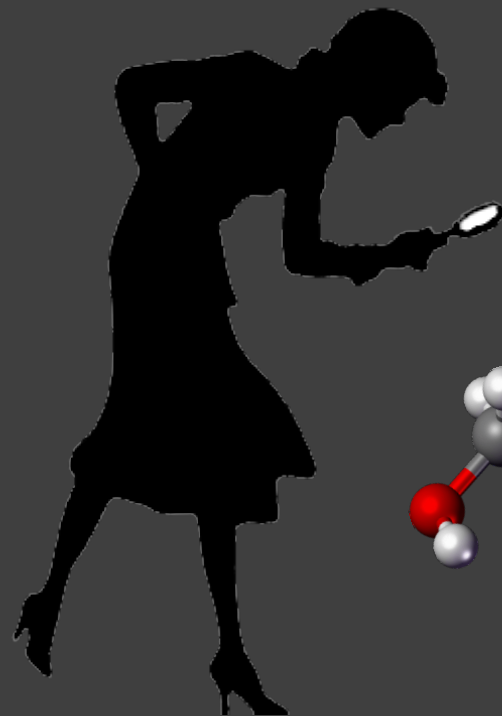




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Fun fact: the Sun is made of mostly hydrogen and helium. If you could put it in a very big pool, it would float!



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Spectral Detective Work: Finding Molecules in Space

Alyssa Bulatek (she/her)
Astronomy

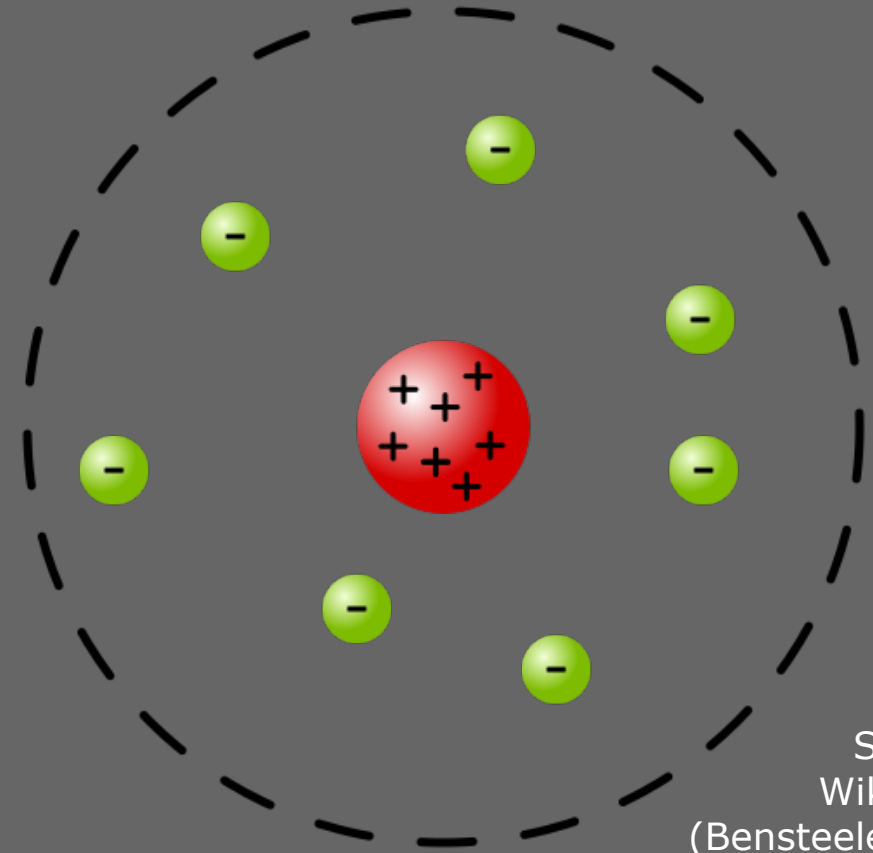
Outline

- Where do elements come from?
- How do molecules form from atoms?
- Can molecules that form on Earth also exist in space?
- How do we detect molecules in space?
- What does an astronomer's job look like?

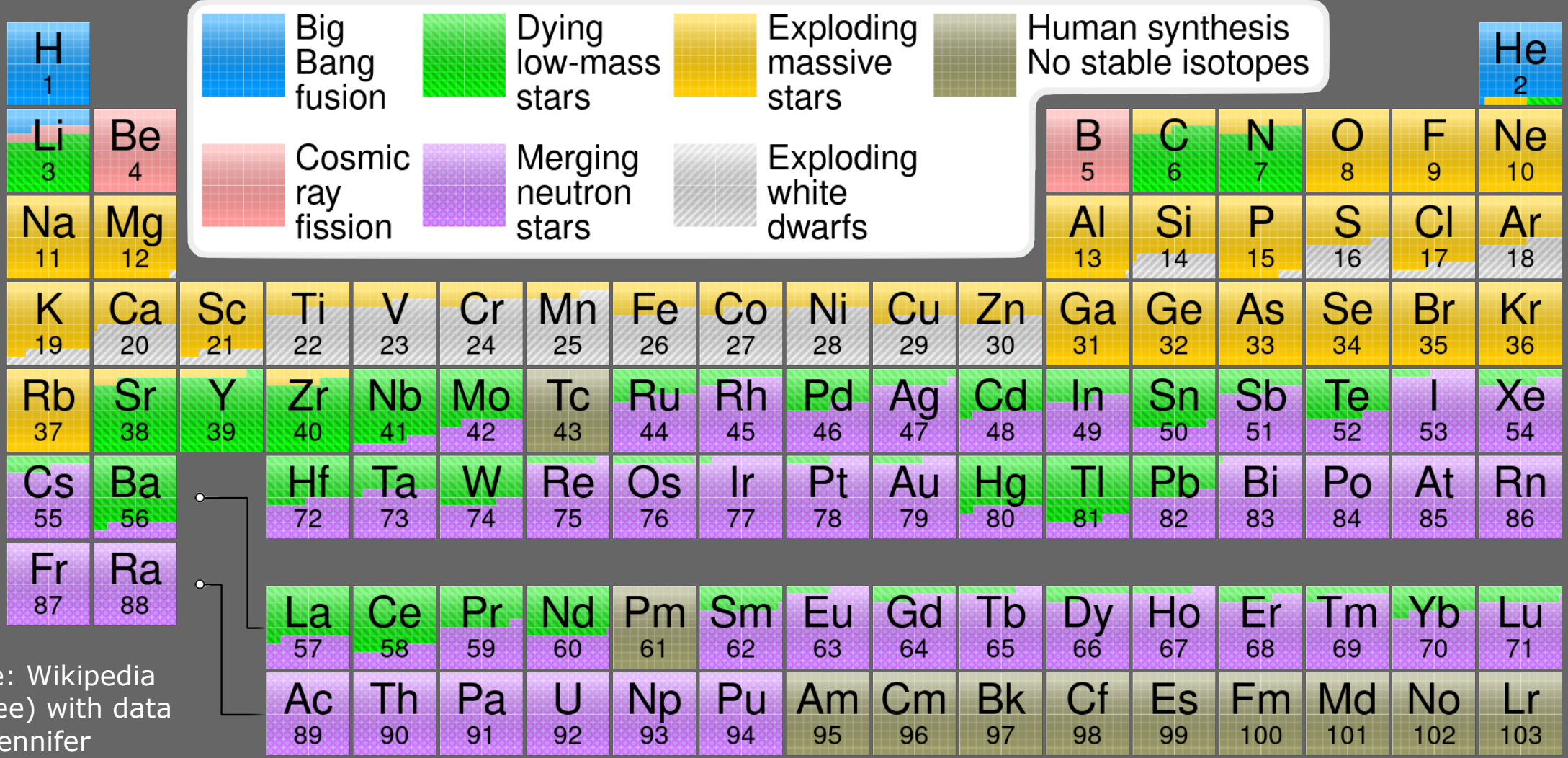
Takeaway: elements on the periodic table are relevant to everyday life, and some of the same elements we encounter daily can also be found in space!

What is the anatomy of an atom?

- Different models of the atom have been suggested
 - *Rutherford-Bohr: tight **nucleus**, broad "**electron cloud**"*
- The number of protons that an atom has determines which element it is
- Cool interactive periodic table:
<https://ptable.com/>



Source:
Wikipedia
(Bensteele1995)

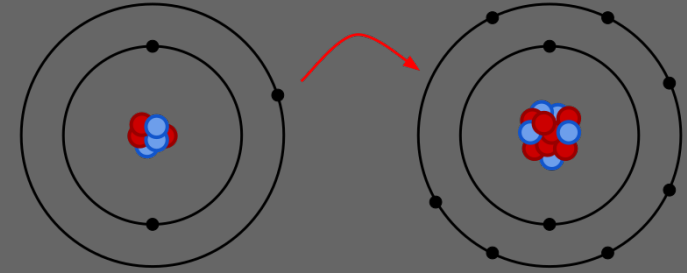


Source: Wikipedia (Cmglee) with data from Jennifer Johnson (OSU)

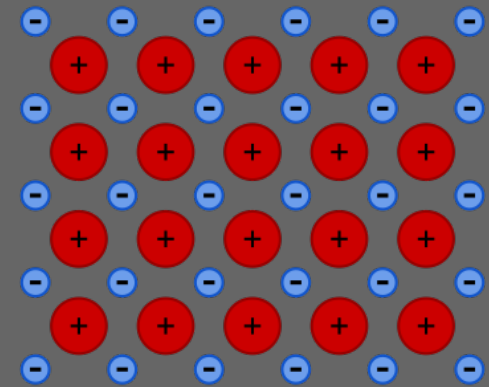
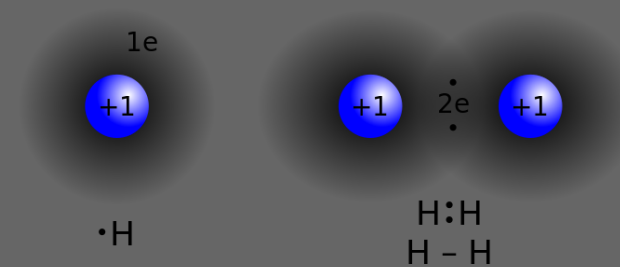
Where do the elements come from?

How do elements combine to make molecules?

- When atoms get close to each other, the **electrons** orbiting their nuclei interact
- Three main types of bonds:
 - *Ionic*
 - *Covalent*
 - *Metallic*
- Bonds between molecules exist, though they are weaker than atomic bonds



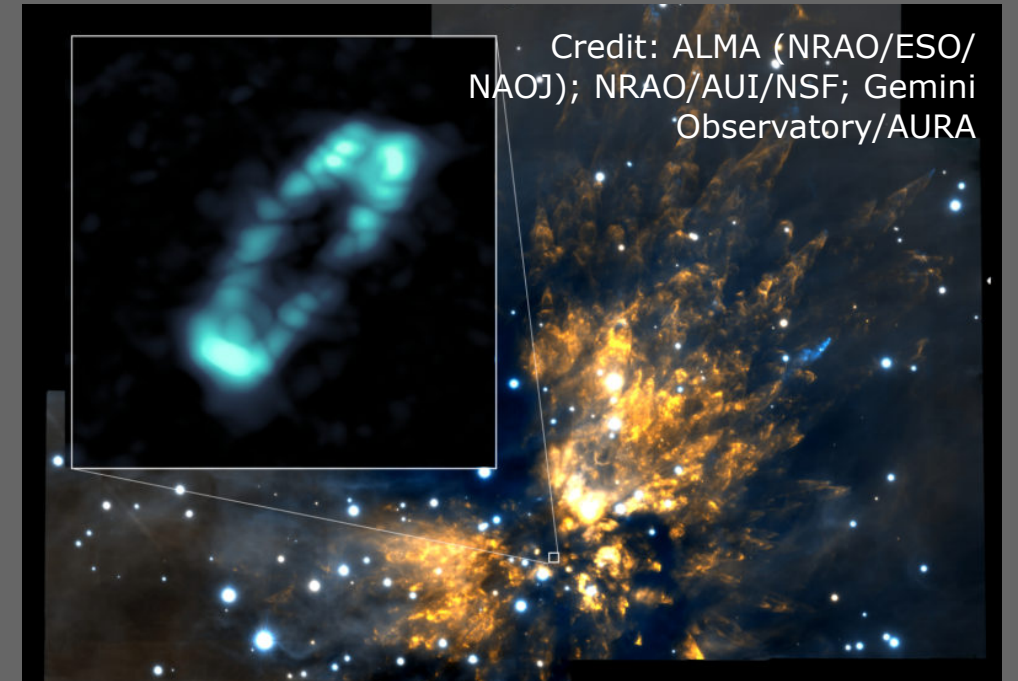
Source: Wikipedia (Jacek FH)



Where are molecules found?

- A quick quiz! What "common" substances do these formulas represent?
- All of those molecules have also been detected in space!

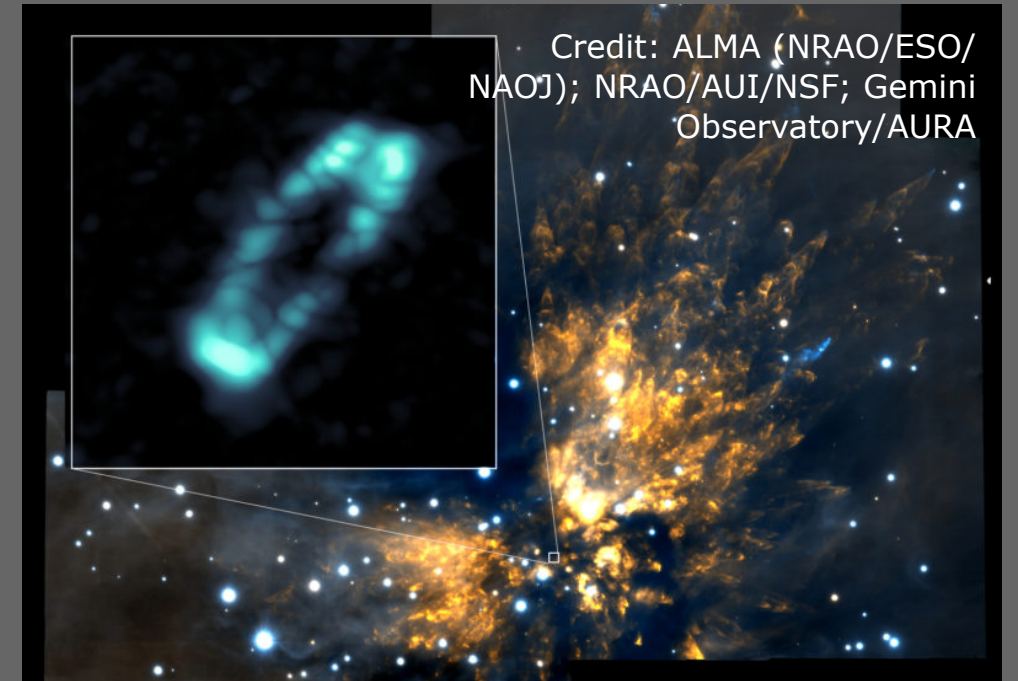
H₂O
CO
NaCl
N₂O
NH₃
CH₃CH₂OH
(CH₃)₂CO



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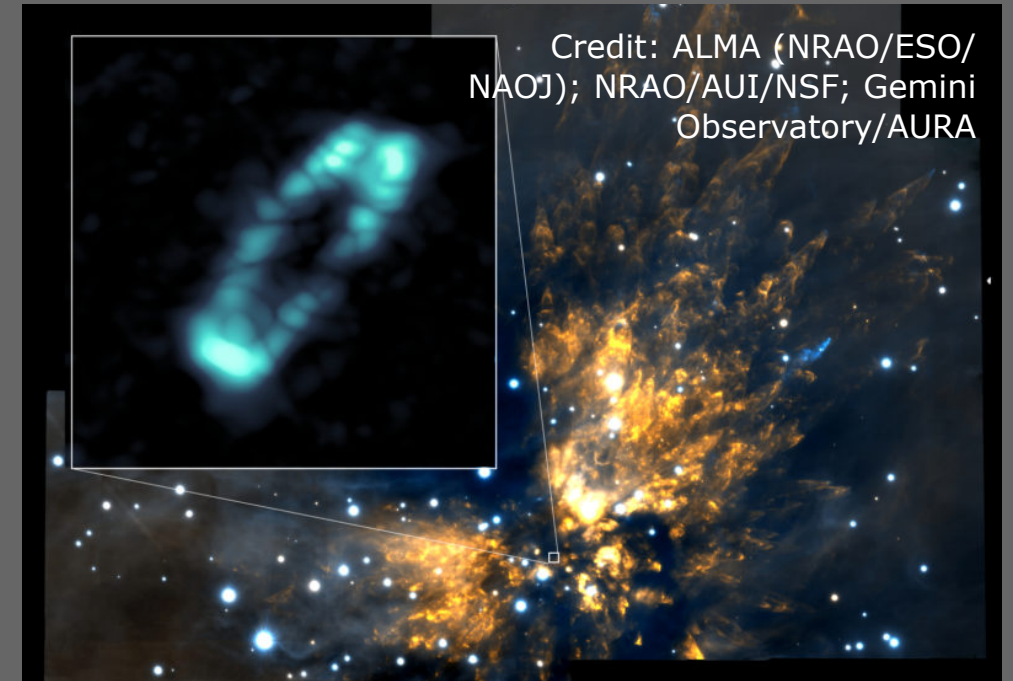
H ₂ O	water
CO	
NaCl	
N ₂ O	
NH ₃	
CH ₃ CH ₂ OH	
(CH ₃) ₂ CO	



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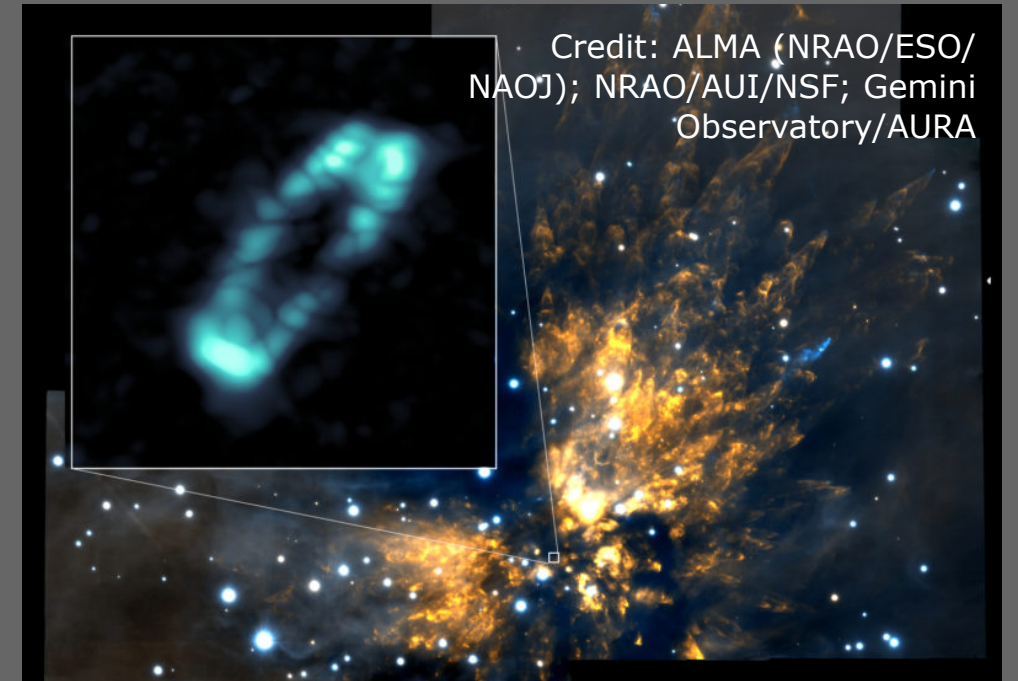
H_2O	water
CO	carbon monoxide
NaCl	
N_2O	
NH_3	
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$	
$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO}$	



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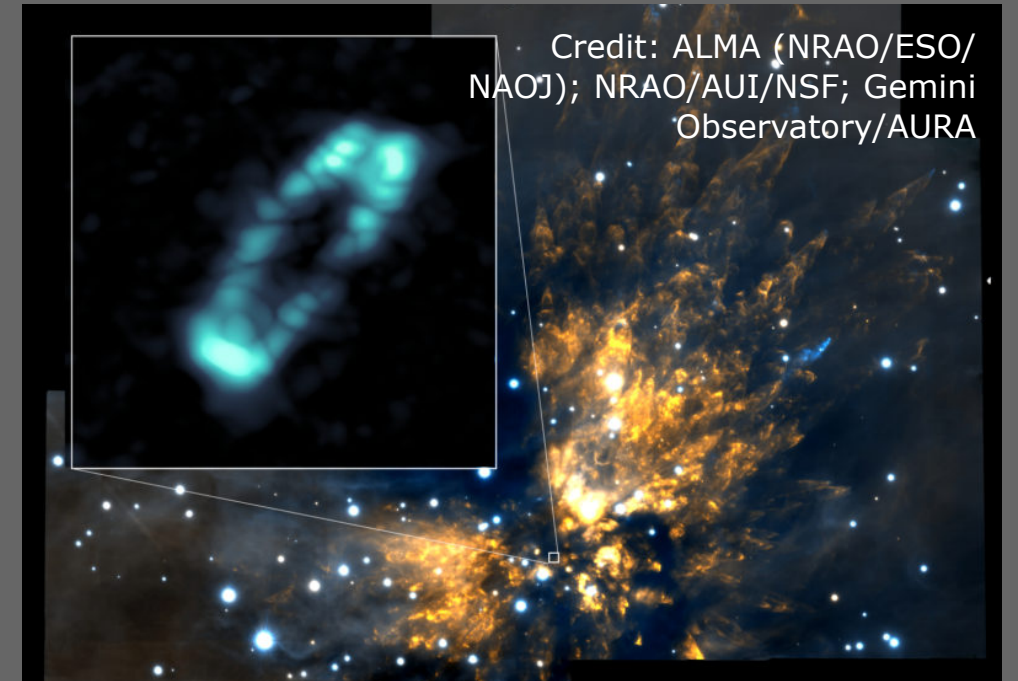
H_2O	water
CO	carbon monoxide
NaCl	salt
N_2O	
NH_3	
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$	
$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO}$	



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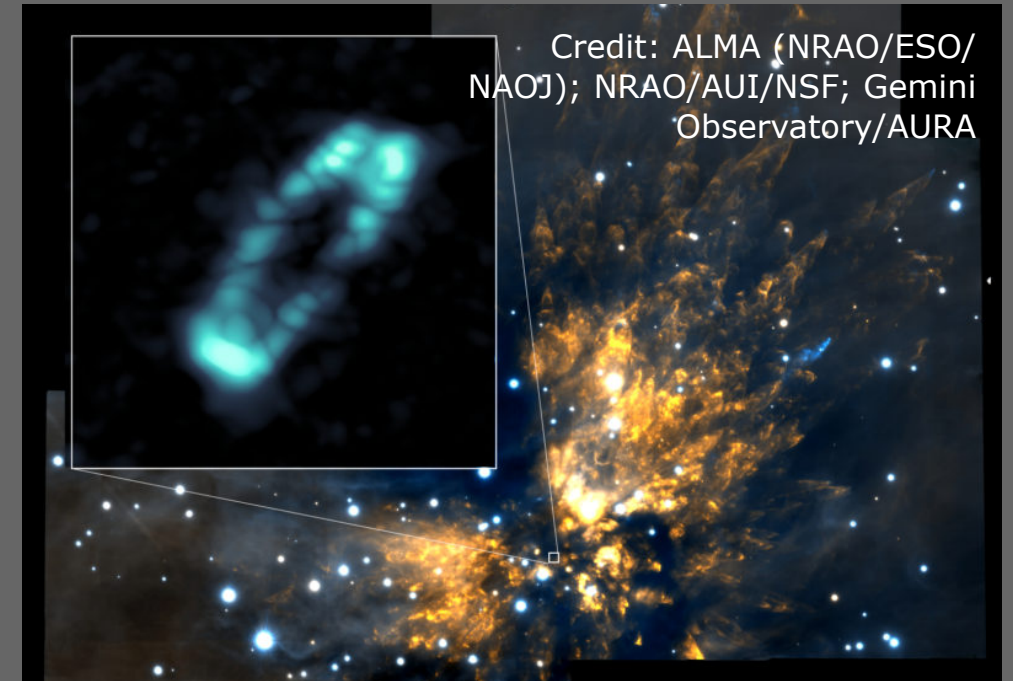
H_2O	water
CO	carbon monoxide
NaCl	salt
N_2O	laughing gas
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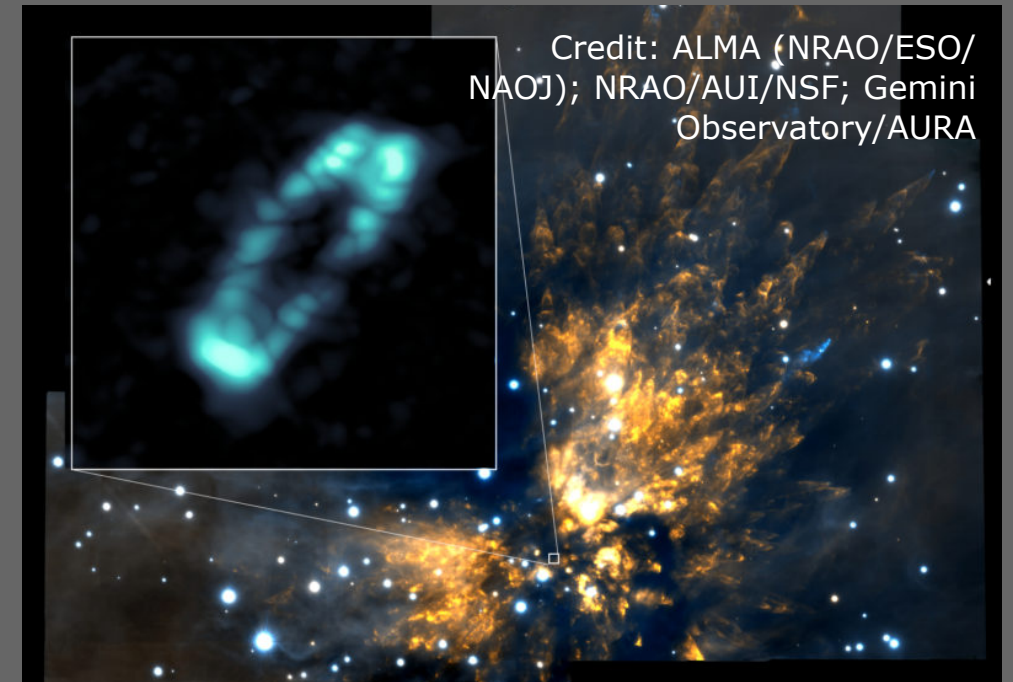
H_2O	water
CO	carbon monoxide
NaCl	salt
N_2O	laughing gas
NH_3	ammonia
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$	
$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO}$	



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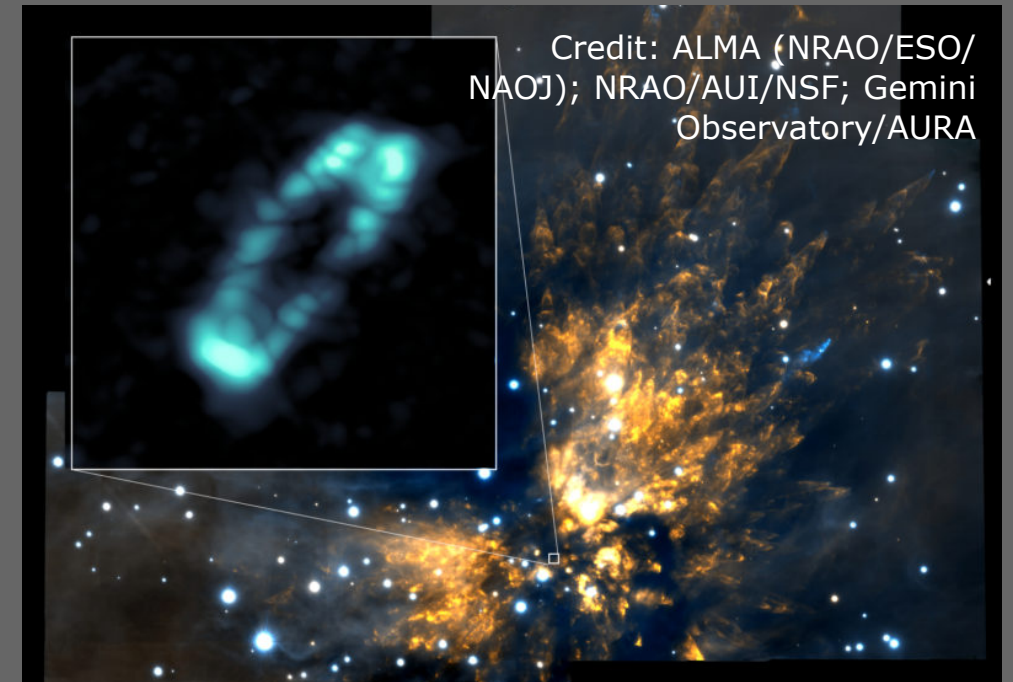
H_2O	water
CO	carbon monoxide
NaCl	salt
N_2O	laughing gas
NH_3	ammonia
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$	grain alcohol
$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO}$	



Where are molecules found?

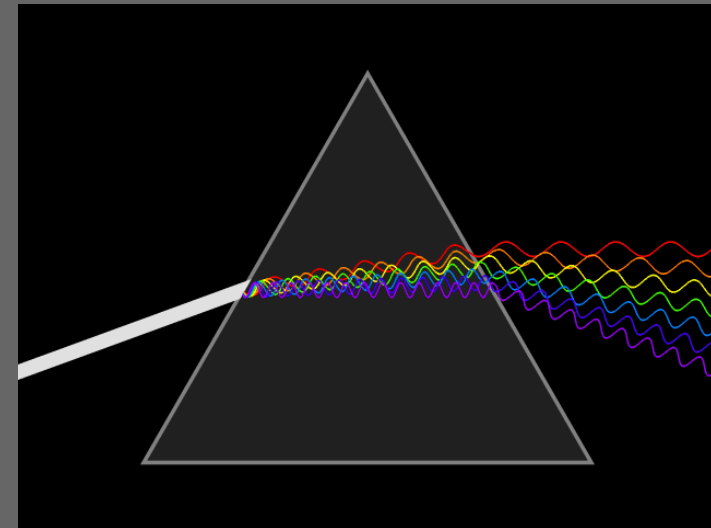
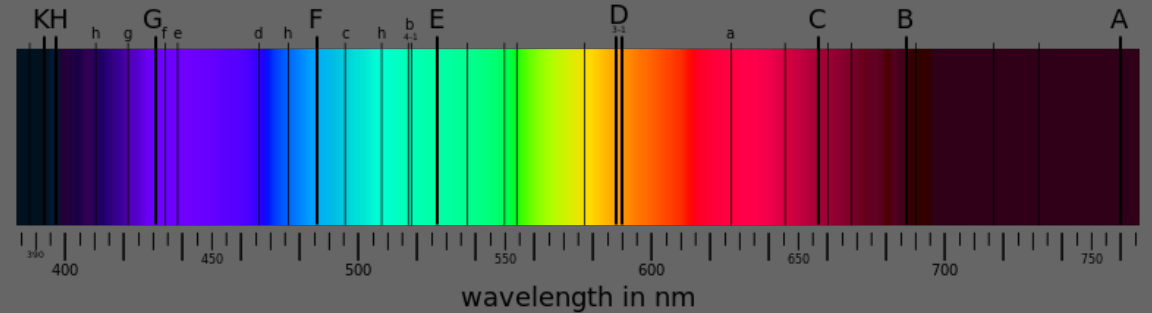
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H_2O	water
CO	carbon monoxide
NaCl	salt
N_2O	laughing gas
NH_3	ammonia
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$	grain alcohol
$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO}$	acetone



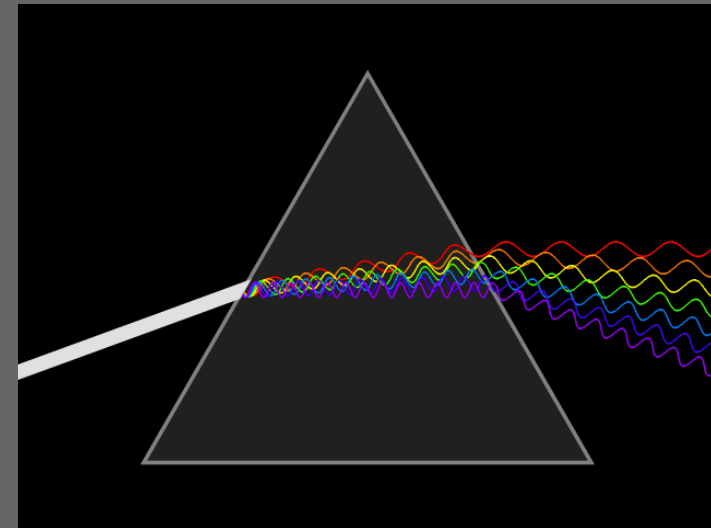
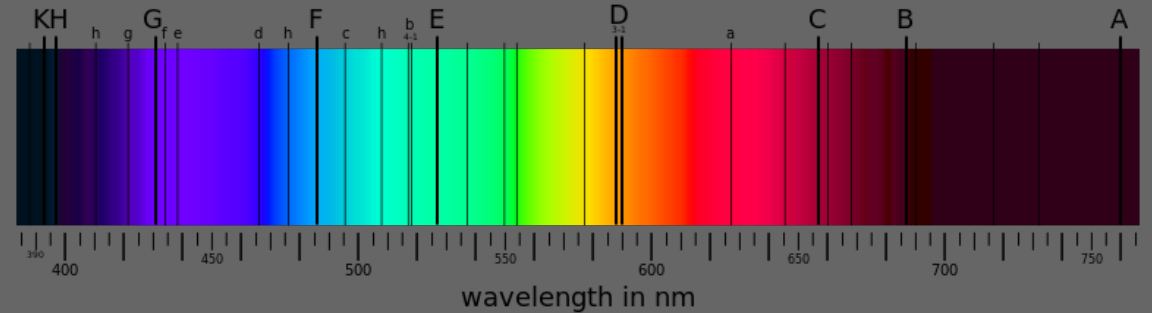
How do we detect atoms/molecules in space?

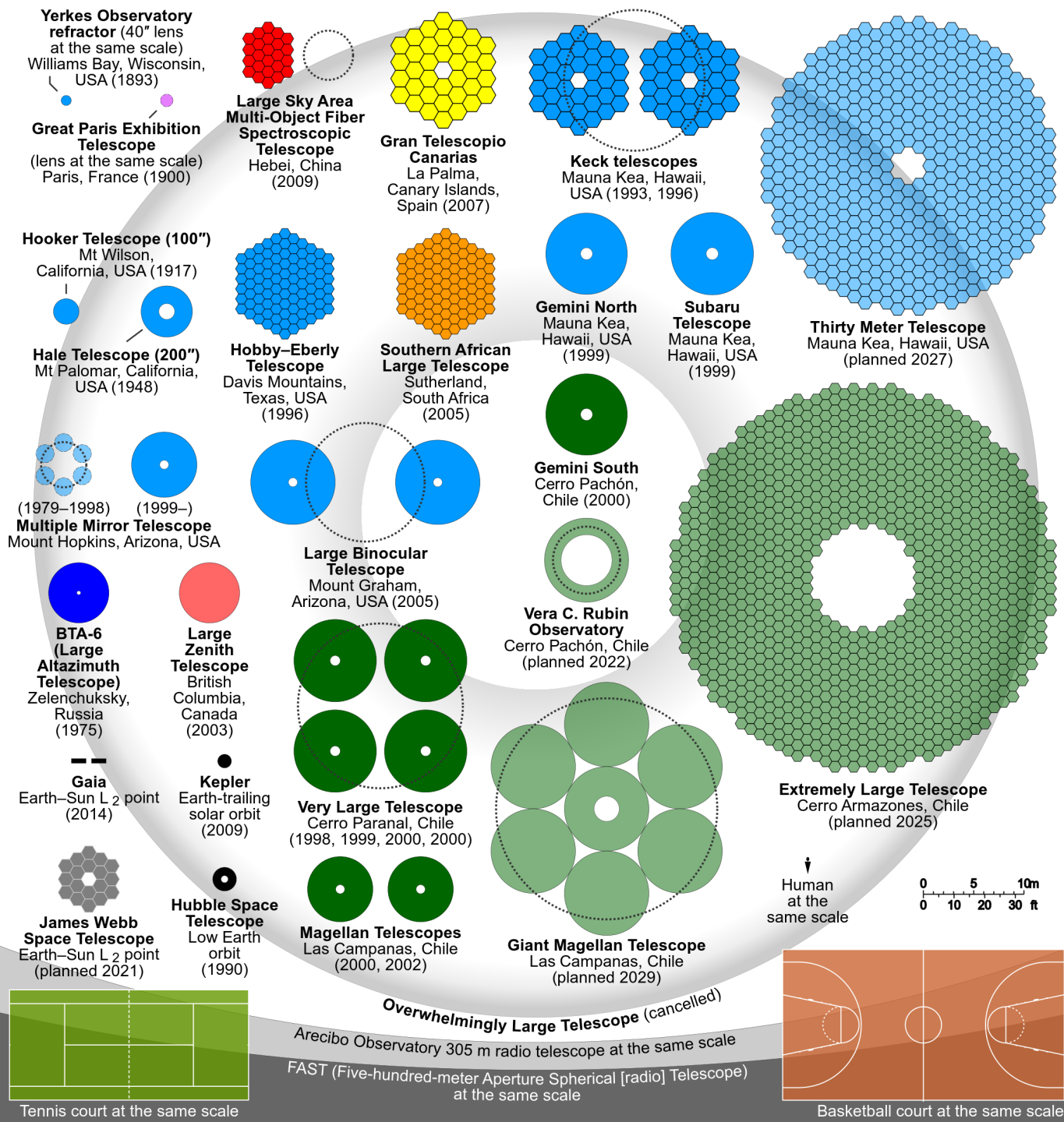
- Light is an astronomer's go-to tool
- Like molten metal, atoms and molecules in space emit light when they are hot (called a **spectrum**)
- The light emitted by a certain compound is unique to that compound



How do we detect atoms/molecules in space?

- Light is an astronomer's go-to tool
- Like molten metal, atoms and molecules in space emit light when they are hot (called a **spectrum**)
- The light emitted by a certain compound is unique to that compound





Telescopes (the best part of my job)



Source: Wikipedia (Pachango)

Source: Wikipedia (Iztok Bončina/ESO)



Source: Wikipedia (Cmglee)

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Me and astronomy

- My interest in astronomy was piqued while watching the TV show *Cosmos* (2014)
- I liked doing physics problems more than writing papers (but I didn't like math), and looking at pretty pictures of space is a nice part of the job!
- Useful classes: physics, geometry, computer science



A day in my life as a graduate student

- I use the Atacama Large Millimeter/submillimeter Array (ALMA) to figure out which atoms and molecules are present at different stages of a newborn star's early life
- In reality...
 - *Homework and projects*
 - *Writing code*
 - *Making and editing images from raw telescope data*
 - *Teaching/TAing*
 - *Meetings (on Zoom)*
 - *Observing*
 - *Outreach (like this presentation!)*



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Takeaways

- Elements are formed in a variety of places throughout the universe (and throughout time).
- Atoms can bond together to form molecules, which make up the materials (living and nonliving) that we encounter every day.
- Astronomers use light released by hot atoms and molecules to identify them.



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Learn more:
bit.ly/SEFSsite



Thank you!

I am happy to answer any
questions you have about
physics, astronomy, college,
or more!

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- Periodic table: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atom#/media/File:Nucleosynthesis_periodic_table.svg
- Covalent bonding: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Covalent_bond#/media/File:Covalent_bond_hydrogen.svg
- Salt in the Orion Source I disk: <https://public.nrao.edu/gallery/alma-image-of-salt-in-orion-source-i/>
- Comparison of optical telescope mirrors: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Comparison_optical_telescope_primary_mirrors.svg
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