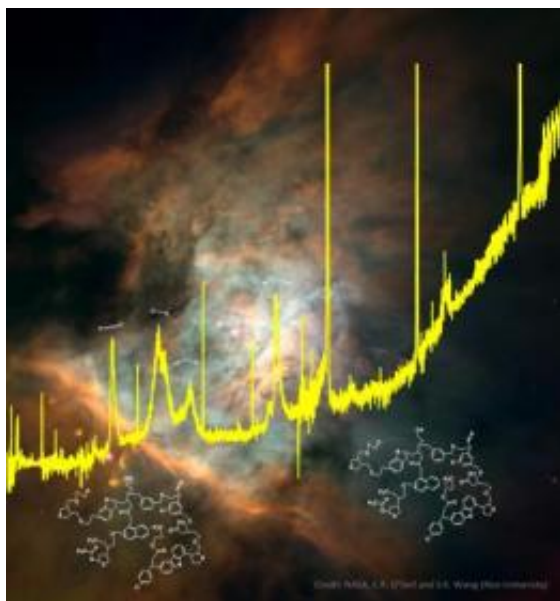


Astronomers discover complex organic matter in the universe

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This is a spectrum from the Infrared Space Observatory superimposed on an image of the Orion Nebula where these complex organics are found. Credit: NASA, C.R. O'Dell and S.K. Wong (Rice University)

In today's issue of the journal *Nature*, astronomers report that organic compounds of unexpected complexity exist throughout the Universe. The results suggest that complex organic compounds are not the sole domain of life but can be made naturally by stars.

Prof. Sun Kwok and Dr. Yong Zhang of the University of Hong Kong show that an organic substance commonly found throughout the Universe contains a mixture of aromatic (ring-like) and aliphatic (chain-like) components. The compounds are so complex that their chemical structures resemble those of coal and petroleum. Since coal and oil are remnants of ancient life, this type of organic matter was thought to arise only from living organisms. The team's discovery suggests that complex organic compounds can be synthesized in space even when no life forms are

present.

The researchers investigated an unsolved phenomenon: a set of infrared emissions detected in stars, interstellar space, and galaxies. These [spectral signatures](#) are known as "Unidentified [Infrared Emission](#) features". For over two decades, the most commonly accepted theory on the origin of these signatures has been that they come from simple [organic molecules](#) made of carbon and [hydrogen atoms](#), called polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) molecules. From observations taken by the [Infrared Space Observatory](#) and the [Spitzer Space Telescope](#), Kwok and Zhang showed that the astronomical spectra have features that cannot be explained by PAH molecules. Instead, the team proposes that the substances generating these infrared emissions have chemical structures that are much more complex. By analyzing spectra of star dust formed in exploding stars called novae, they show that stars are making these complex organic compounds on extremely short time scales of weeks.

Not only are stars producing this complex organic matter, they are also ejecting it into the general interstellar space, the region between stars. The work supports an earlier idea proposed by Kwok that old stars are molecular factories capable of manufacturing organic compounds. "Our work has shown that stars have no problem making complex organic compounds under near-vacuum conditions," says Kwok. "Theoretically, this is impossible, but observationally we can see it happening."

Most interestingly, this organic star dust is similar in structure to complex organic compounds found in meteorites. Since meteorites are remnants of the early Solar System, the findings raise the possibility that stars enriched the early Solar System with organic compounds. The early Earth was subjected to severe bombardments by comets and asteroids, which potentially could have carried organic star

dust. Whether these delivered [organic compounds](#) played any role in the development of life on Earth remains an open question.

More information: DOI: 10.1038/nature10542

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