

## EXPLORING MOLECULAR COMPLEXITY WITH ALMA (EMoCA): HIGH-ANGULAR-RESOLUTION OBSERVATIONS OF SAGITTARIUS B2(N) AT 3 mm

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Sagittarius (Sgr for short) B2 is the most massive and luminous star-forming region in our Galaxy, located close to the Galactic Center. We have carried out a molecular line survey with the IRAM 30 m telescope toward its two major sites of star-formation, Sgr B2(M) and (N).<sup>a</sup> Toward the latter source, which is particularly rich in Complex Organic Molecules (COMs), we detected three molecules for the first time in space, aminoacetonitrile, ethyl formate, and *n*-propyl cyanide.

We have recently obtained ALMA data of Sgr B2(N) between ~84 and ~111 GHz within Cycle 0 and one additional setup up to 114.4 GHz within Cycle 1. At angular resolutions of 1.8'' and 1.4'', respectively, the two main hot cores, the prolific Sgr B2(N-LMH) (or Sgr B2(N)-SMA1) and the likely less evolved Sgr B2(N)-SMA2 are well separated, and line confusion is reduced greatly for the latter. As a consequence, we have been able to identify the first branched alkyl molecule in space, *iso*-propyl cyanide, toward Sgr B2(N)-SMA2.<sup>b</sup> Our ongoing analyses include investigations of cyanides and isocyanides, alkanols and thioalkanols, and deuterated molecules among others. We will present some of our results.

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<sup>a</sup>A. Belloche et al., *A&A* **559** (2013) Art. No. A47.

<sup>b</sup>A. Belloche et al., *Science* **345** (2014) 1584.