

P103c **Searching for the centrifugal barrier of the infalling-rotating envelope in two hot corinos with ALMA**

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The formation of rotationally supported disks around young protostars constitutes one of the most important issues in star formation studies. Recent findings with ALMA have revealed a drastic chemical change in the transition zone between the infalling-rotating envelope and the inner disk of the Class 0 protostar L1527, where the accretion shock just before the centrifugal barrier results in enhanced SO emission around it. More recently, a similar result has been found in the more evolved, Class I protostar TMC-1A, where SO is mostly concentrated at the radius of the centrifugal barrier. In order to evaluate whether this is a common feature among protostars, we have observed SO and other molecular tracers in a number of selected protostars with ALMA. I will present our results on two of such protostars, the hot corino sources NGC 1333 IRAS 4A (Class 0) and Elias 29 (Class I), and I will compare them with those reported for other protostellar sources so far.