



# Unidentified Infrared (UIR) Bands Associated with Extended Structures of Galaxies Based on AKARI Observations

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# AKARI Mission



70cm SiC mirror  
180L LHe + cryocoolers  
on a 700km sun-  
synchronous polar orbit  
18 month cold mission  
(2006.2-2007.8)

All-sky survey surpasses  
IRAS database

+

Pointing observations  
of imaging and  
spectroscopy  
in 2-180 $\mu$ m

2-5 $\mu$ m continued

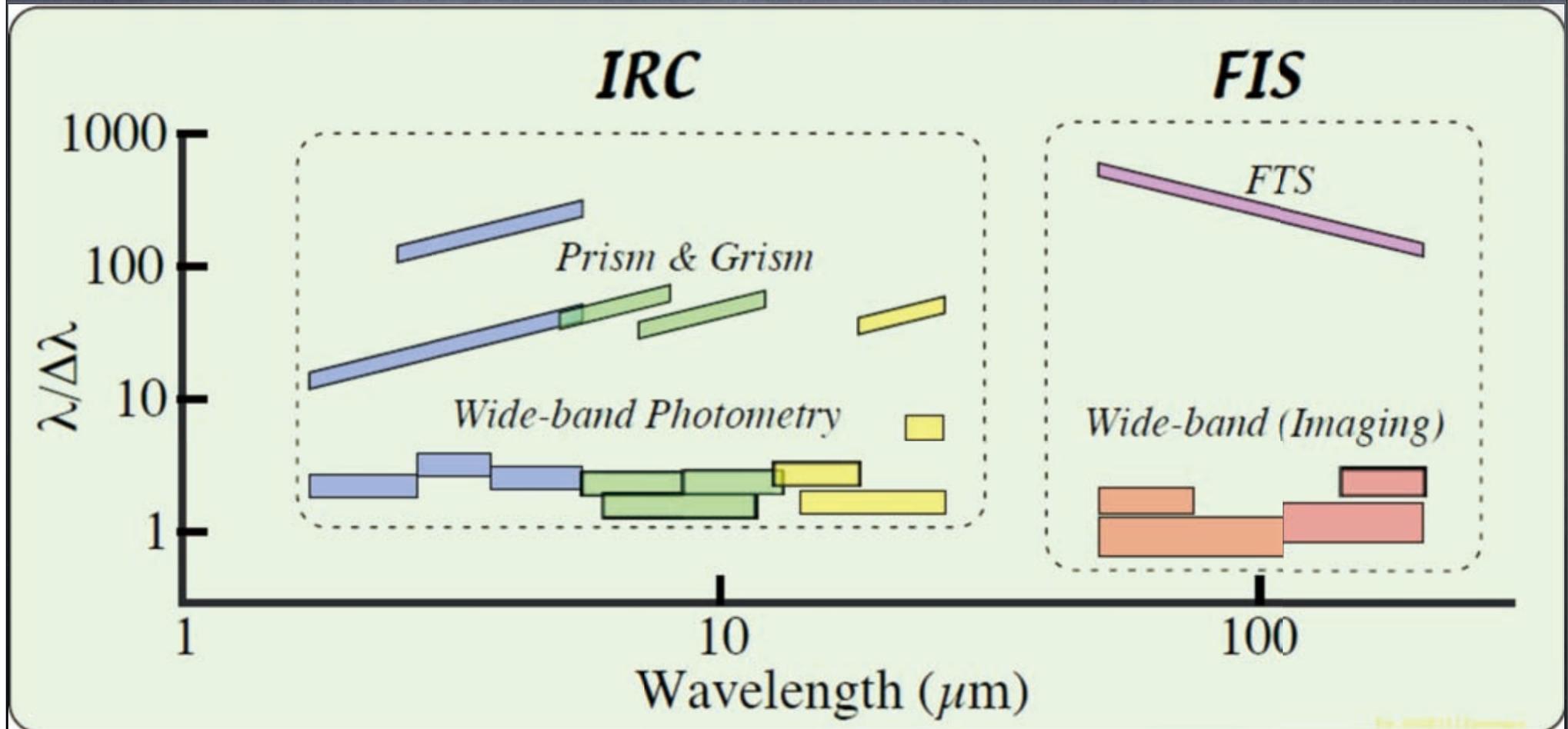




# AKARI Onboard Instruments & Capabilities



Two instruments onboard  
IRC (Infrared Camera: 2–26 $\mu\text{m}$ )  
& FIS (Far-Infrared Surveyor: 50 – 180 $\mu\text{m}$ )





# AKARI Catalogues & Results

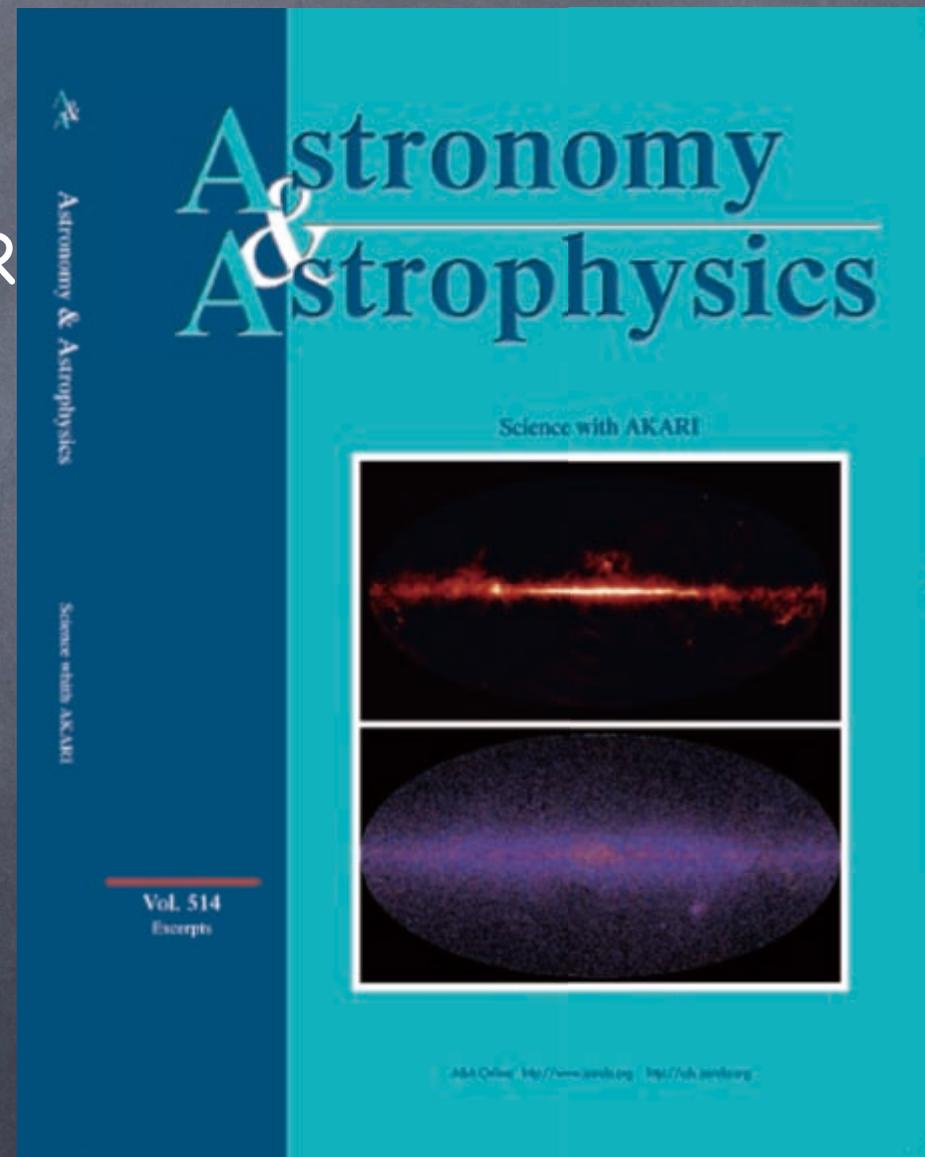


Point Source Catalogues (9, 18,  
65, 90, 140, & 160 $\mu$ m bands)  
released in March  
870,000 in MIR & 430,000 in FIR

The 3rd special issue of AKARI  
published in A&A this month

Kaneda et al. on M82  
Onaka et al. on NGC1569

+

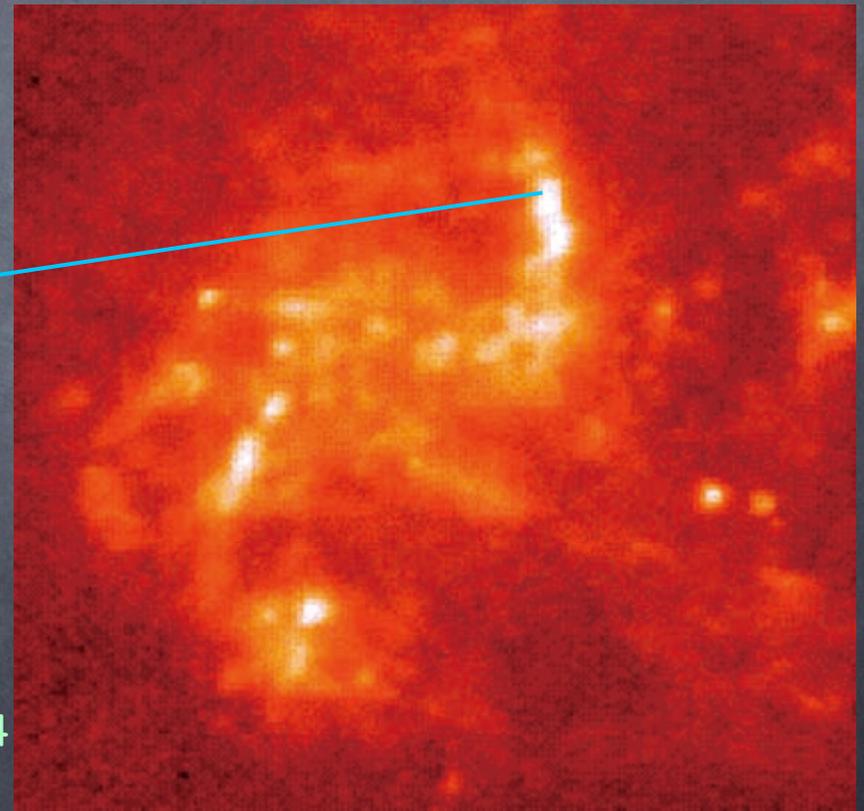
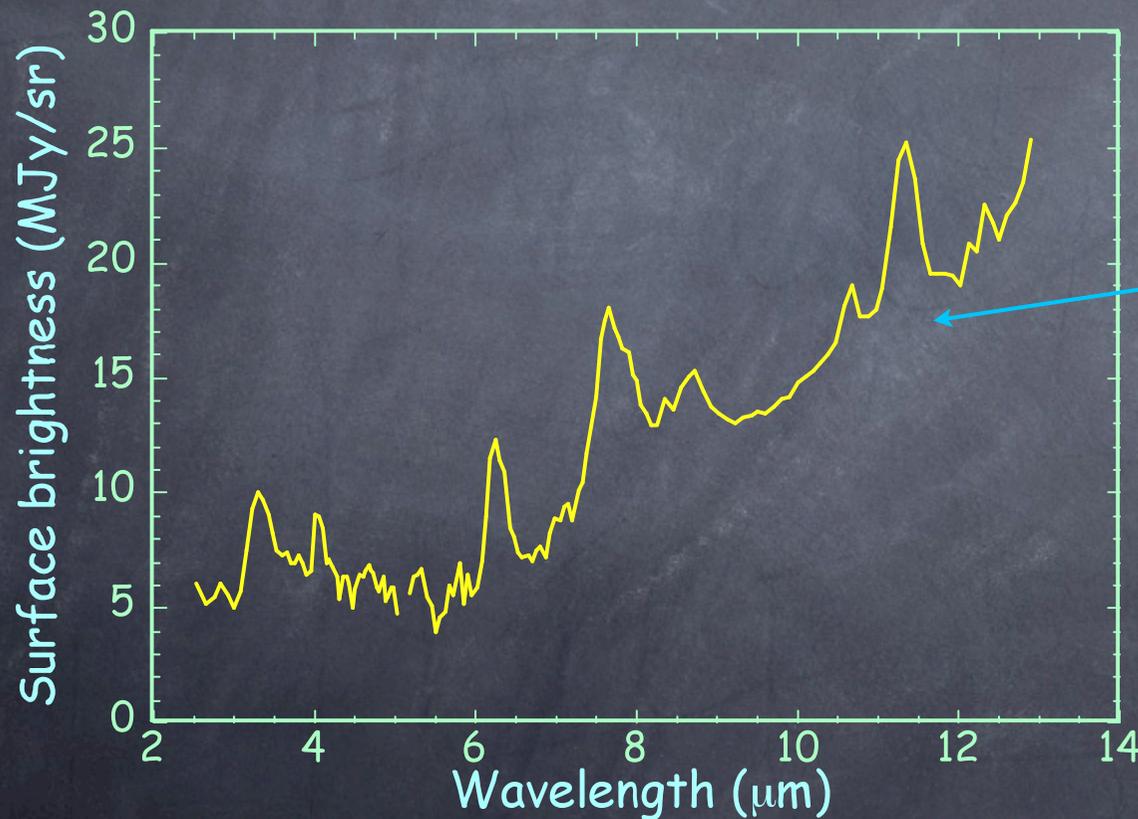




# UIR Bands in Galaxies



Unidentified Infrared Bands (UIR bands or PAH bands) at 3.3, 6.2, 7.7, 8.6, 11.3 $\mu\text{m}$  are ubiquitously seen in normal spiral galaxies. But the formation and destruction processes are not well understood.



NGC1313@7 $\mu\text{m}$

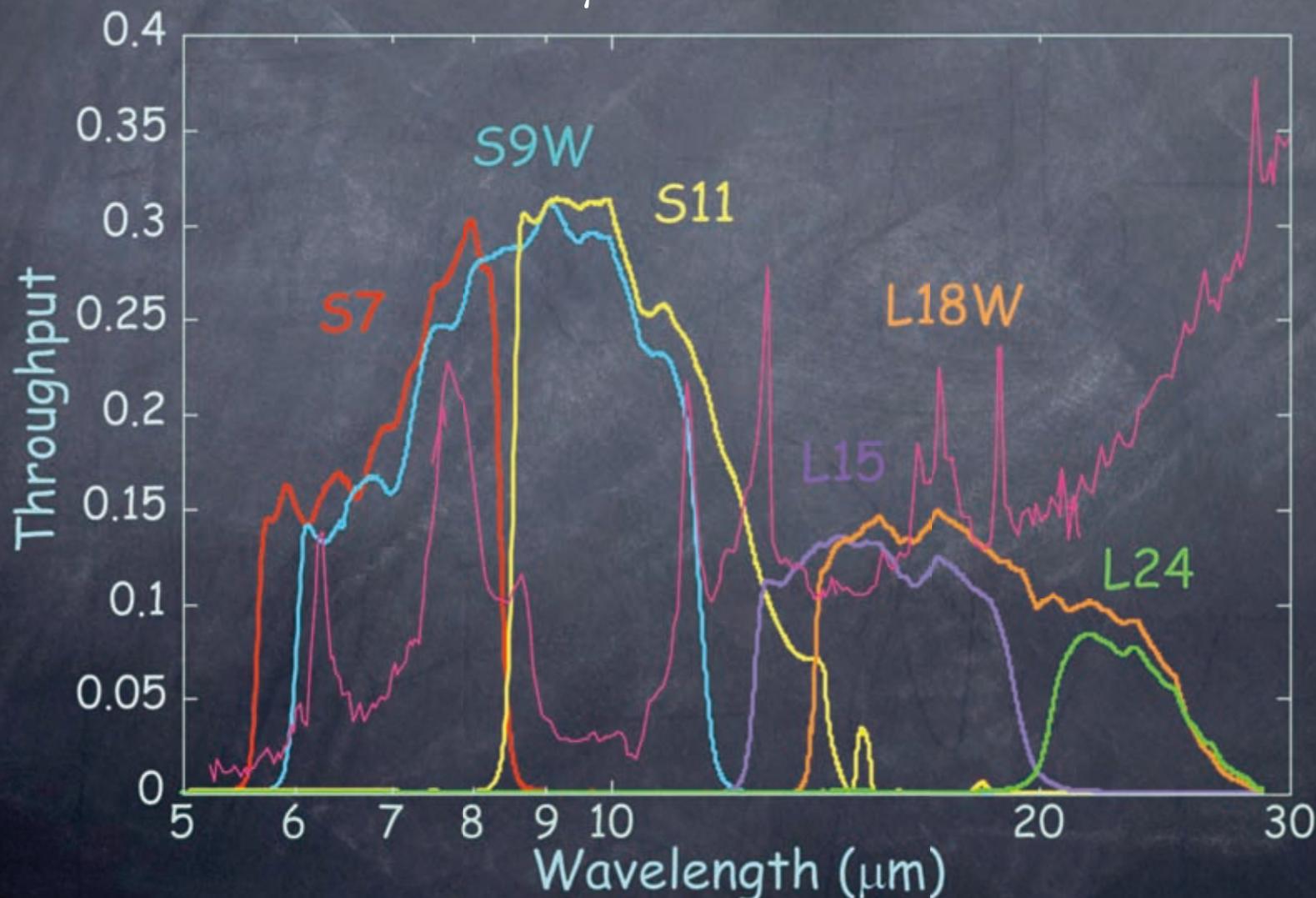


# AKARI Infrared Camera (IRC) Imaging Bands



S7: 6.2 & 7.7  $\mu\text{m}$  UIR bands

S11: 11.3  $\mu\text{m}$  UIR band



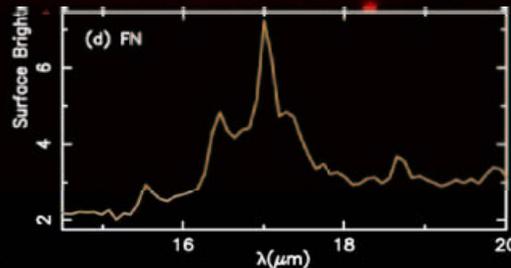
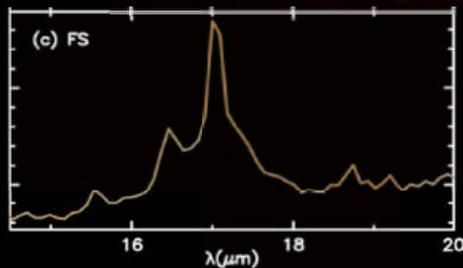
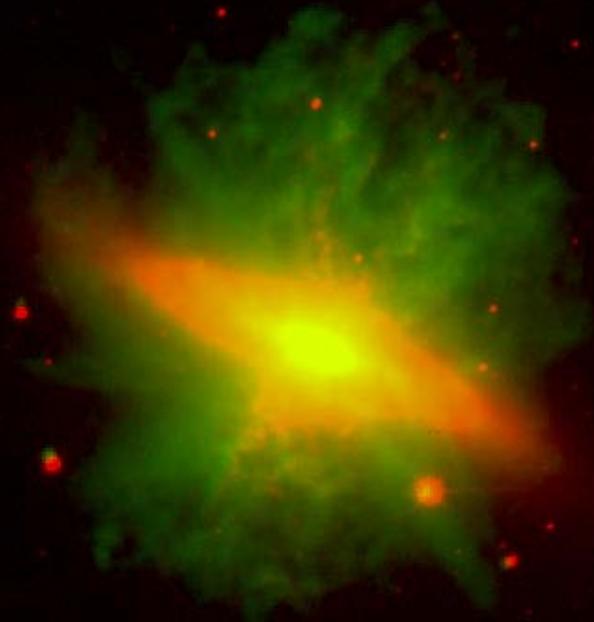


# M82



Red  $H\alpha$ , Green  $7\mu\text{m}$

$3.2\mu\text{m}$  (B),  $7\mu\text{m}$  (G), &  $15\mu\text{m}$  (R)



Very Extended emission in  
MIR & PAH

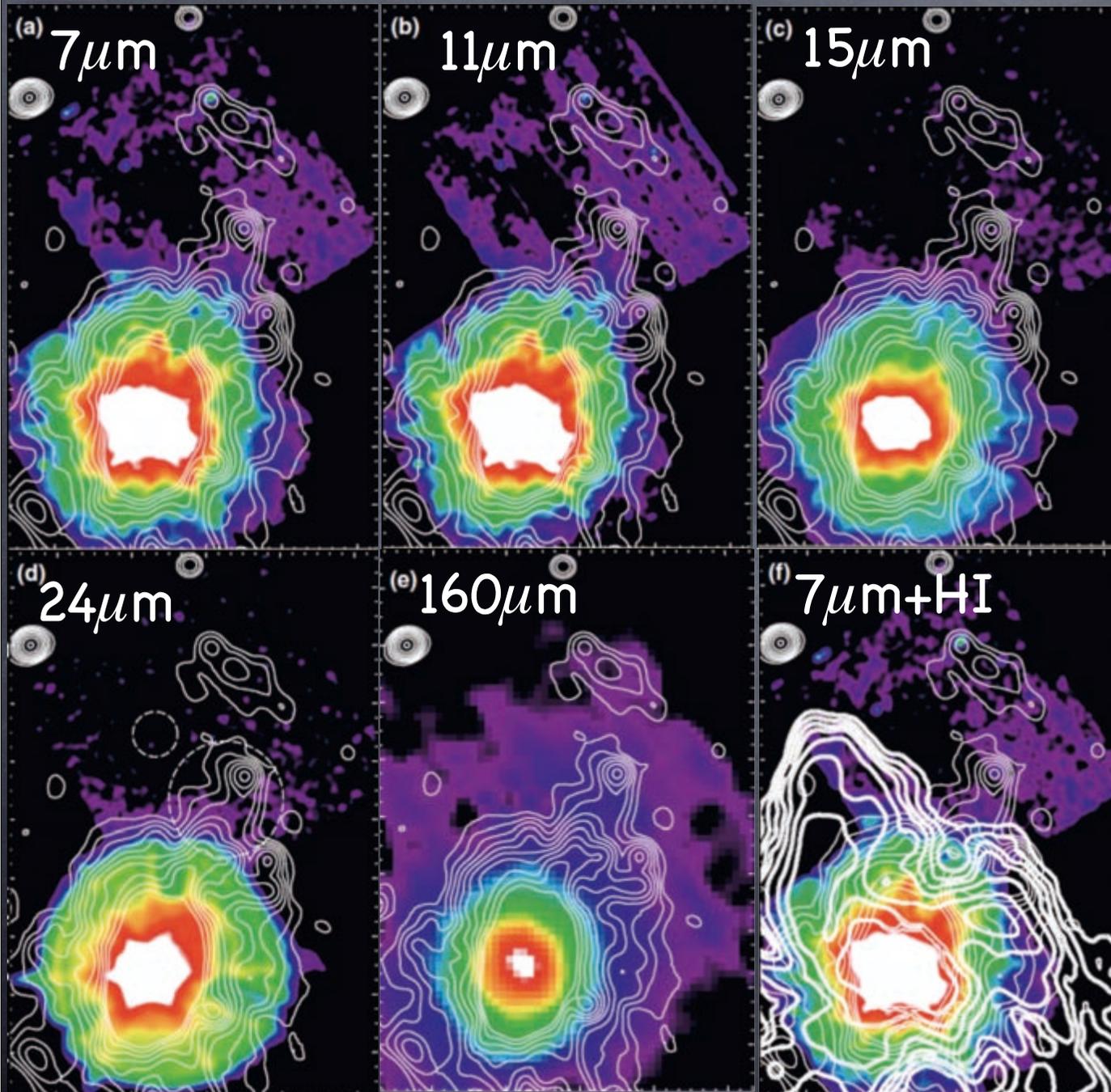
Engelbracht et al. (2006)

Good correlation between  $7\mu\text{m}$  and  $H\alpha$   
at low flux level ( $R \sim 0.8$ )

Kaneda et al. (2010)



# IR Emission in Halo



Contours: X-ray

Faint emission in  
7 and  $11\mu\text{m}$  at  
the X-ray cap

If dust is  
entrained by  
outflow,  
it takes  $\sim 5\text{Myr}$  to  
reach the halo  
( $\sim 3\text{kpc}$ ).  
How do grains and  
PAHs survive?



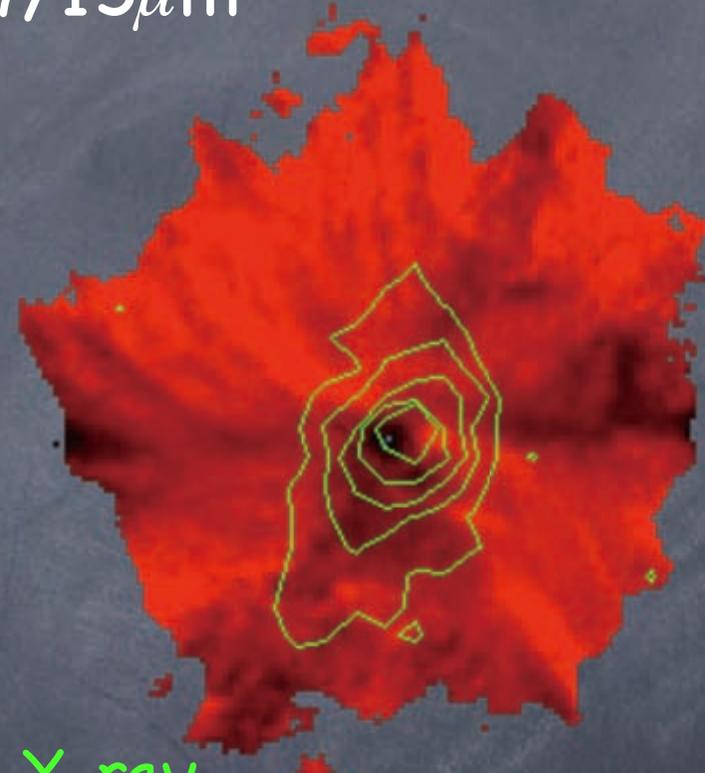
# MIR Color of M82



7/11 $\mu$ m



7/15 $\mu$ m



Contours: X-ray

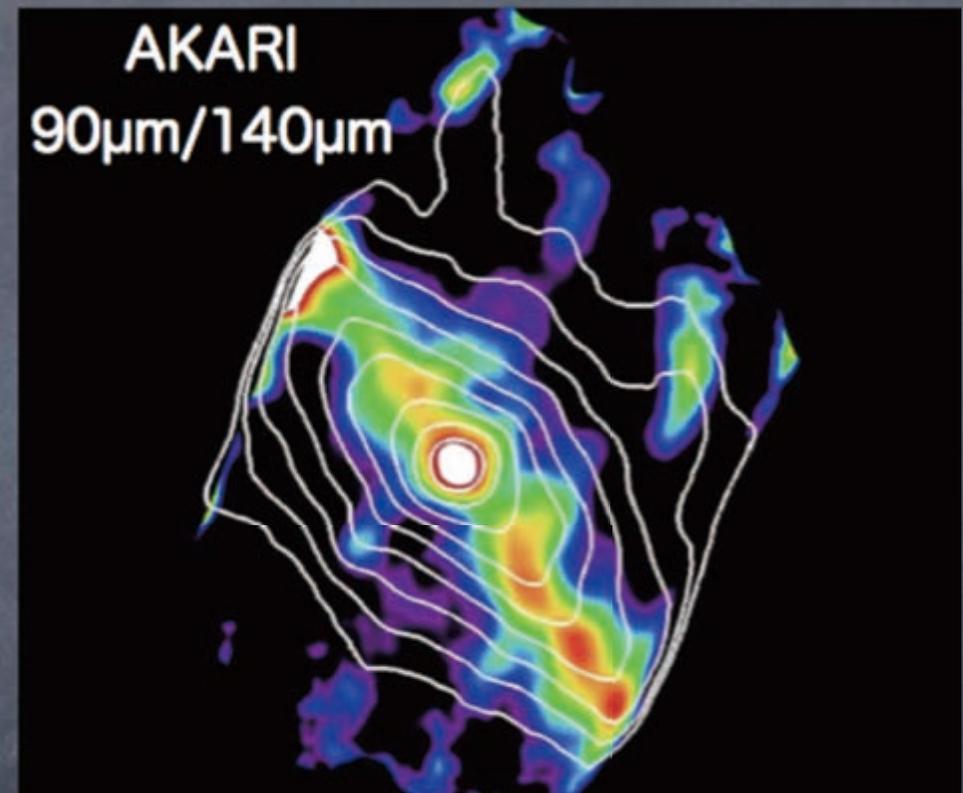
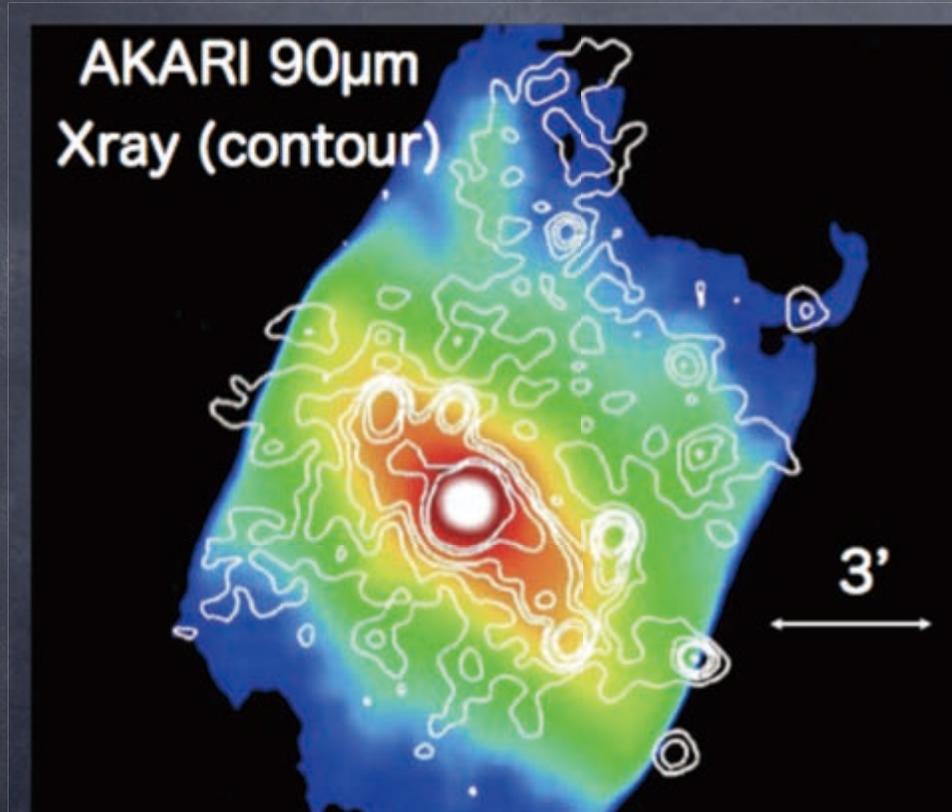
Relatively constant MIR color of the extended emission  
7/15 $\mu$ m is lower at the X-ray emitting region  
Destruction of smaller grains?



# Extended FIR emission in NGC253



Kaneda et al. (2009)  
ApJL, 698, L125



FIR emission associated with X-ray  
Dust entrained by outflow must survive for 4-30 Myr  
Energy may come from interaction with HI or plasma heating?



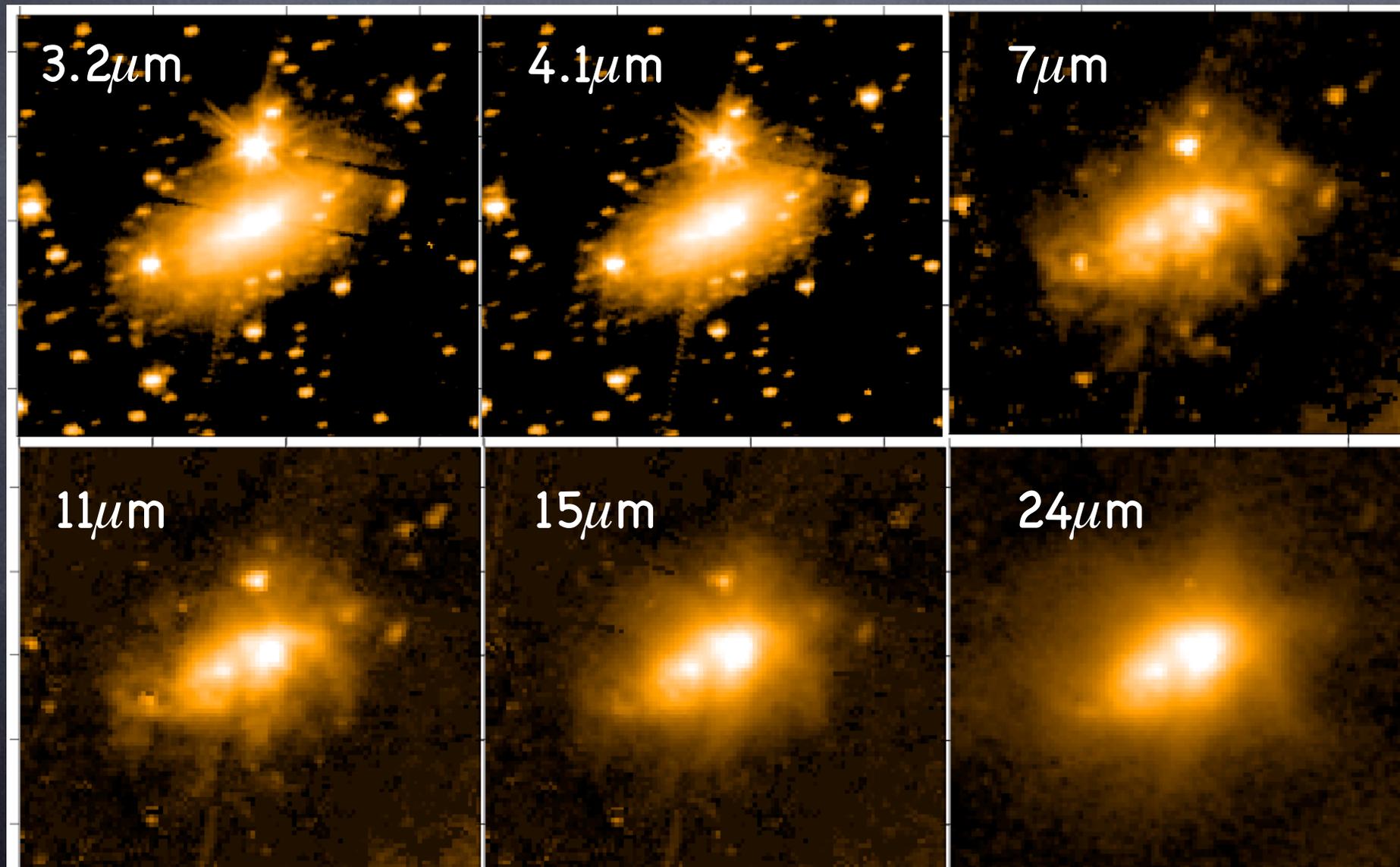
# Observations of NGC1569



Nearby starburst dwarf ( $12+\log(O/H) = 8.13$ )

Several H $\alpha$  filaments produced by galactic wind

TO, H. Matsumoto et al. (2010)

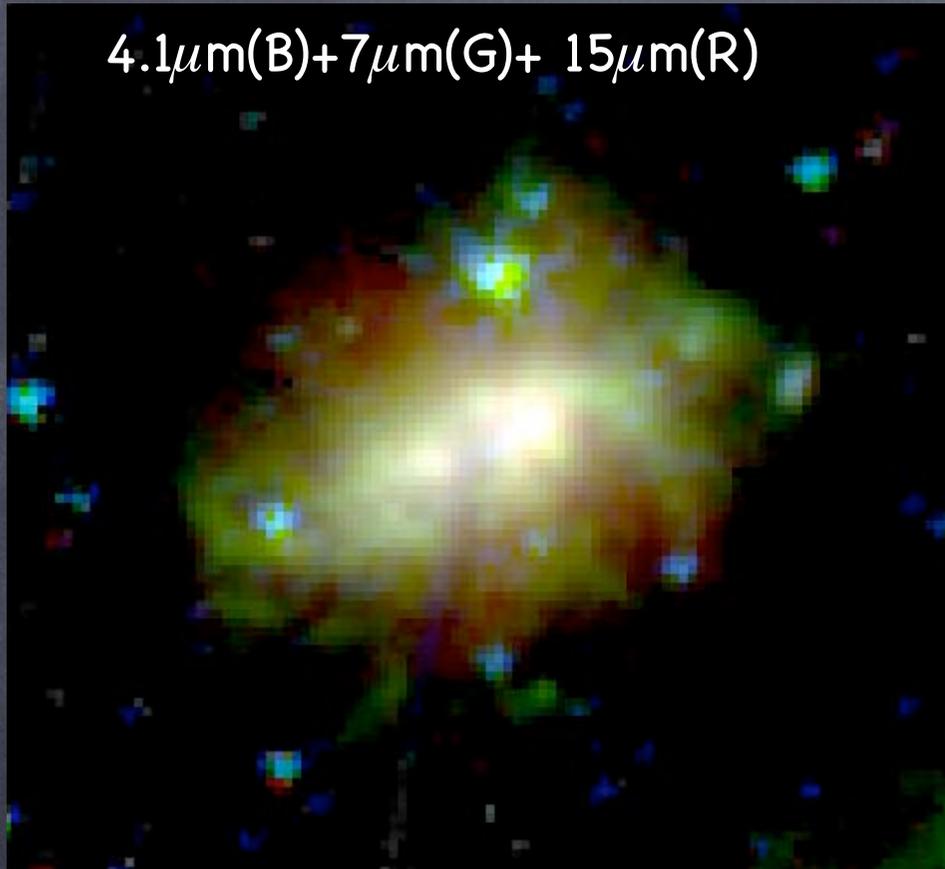




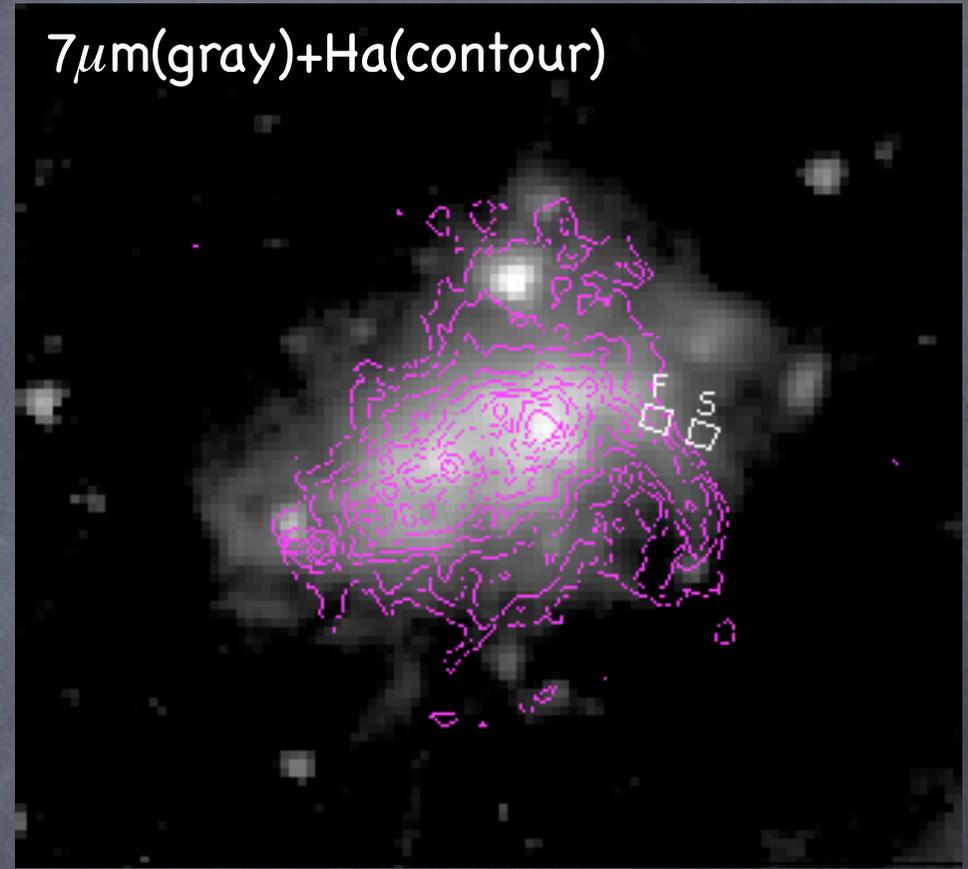
# UIR band emission associated with $H\alpha$ filament



$4.1\mu\text{m}(\text{B})+7\mu\text{m}(\text{G})+15\mu\text{m}(\text{R})$



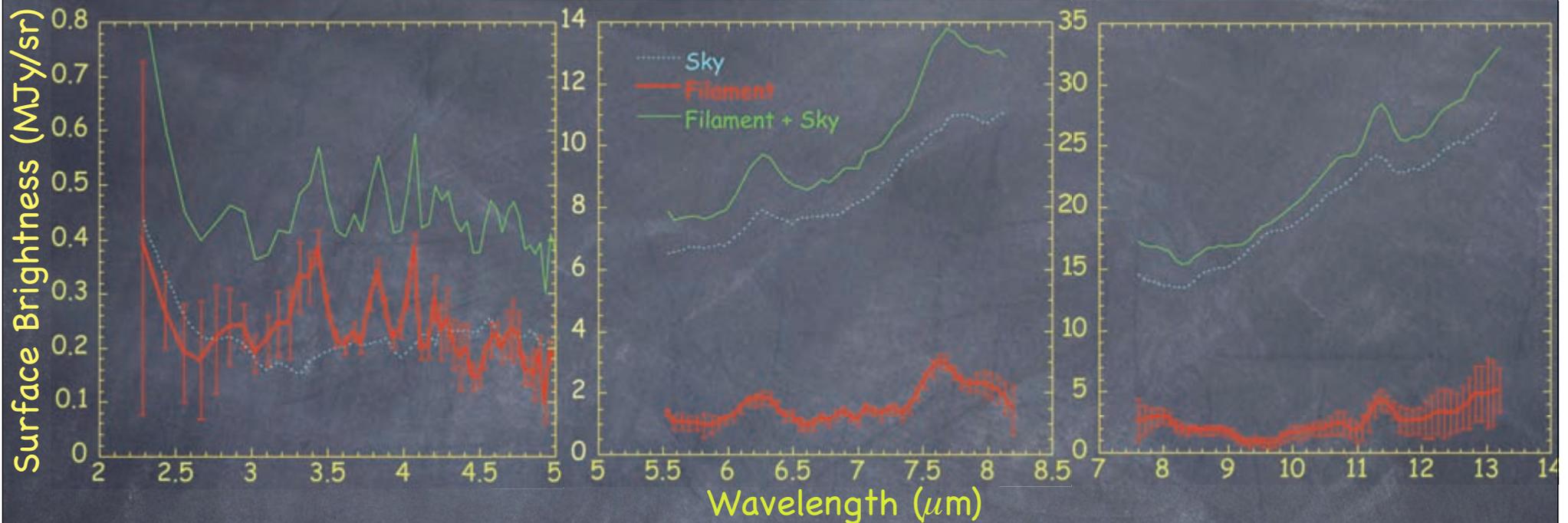
$7\mu\text{m}(\text{gray})+H\alpha(\text{contour})$



$7\mu\text{m}$  emission well correlated with a  $H\alpha$  filament, which is created by galactic wind as indicated by X-ray emission



# IRC spectroscopy of the filament



3.3, 6.2, 7.7, (8.6), 11.3  $\mu\text{m}$  emission detected in the filament

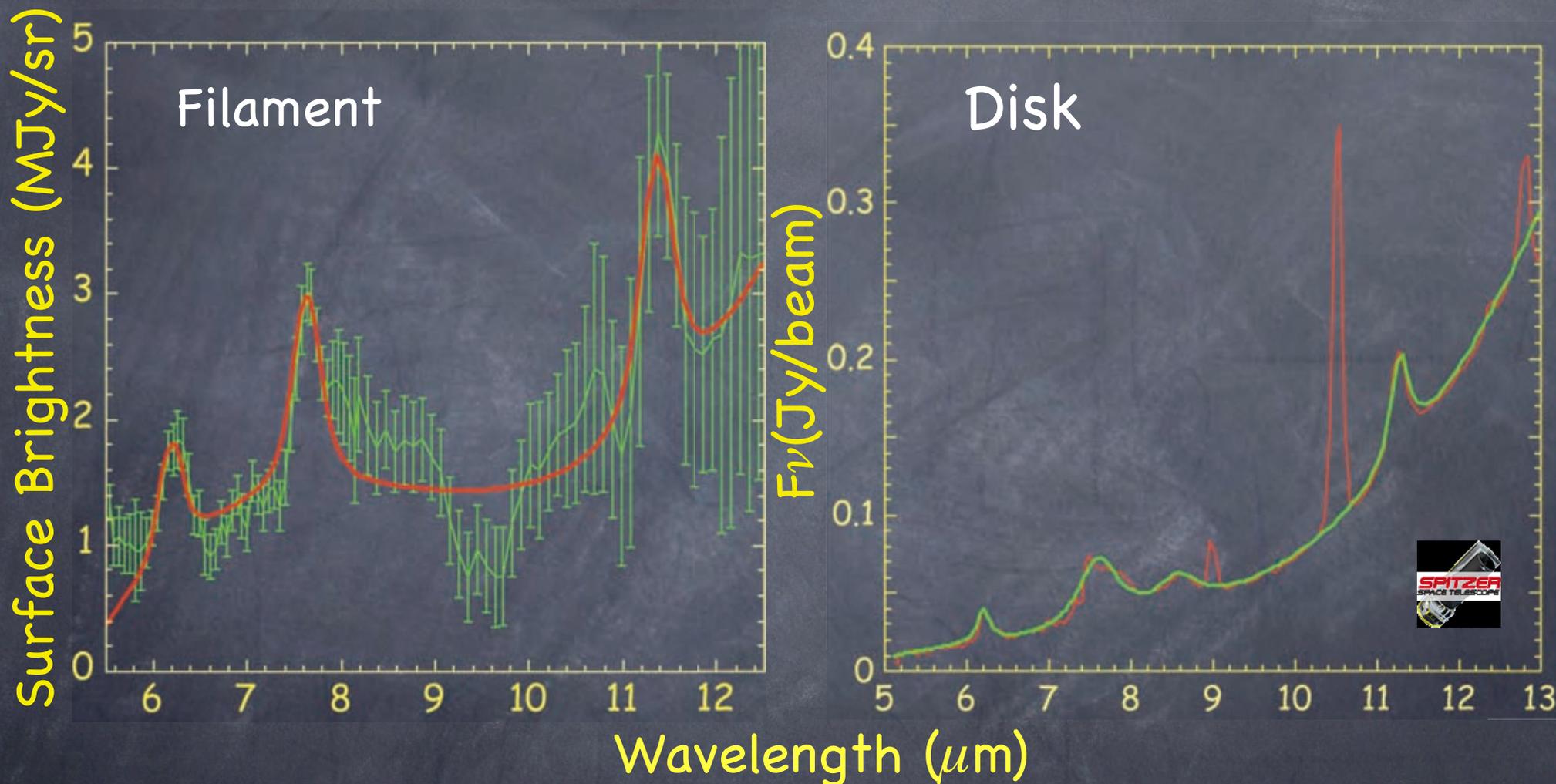
The filament age is  $\sim 1\text{Myr}$

PAH destruction timescale  $\sim 1000\text{yr}$

PAHs produced by fragmentation in shocks?



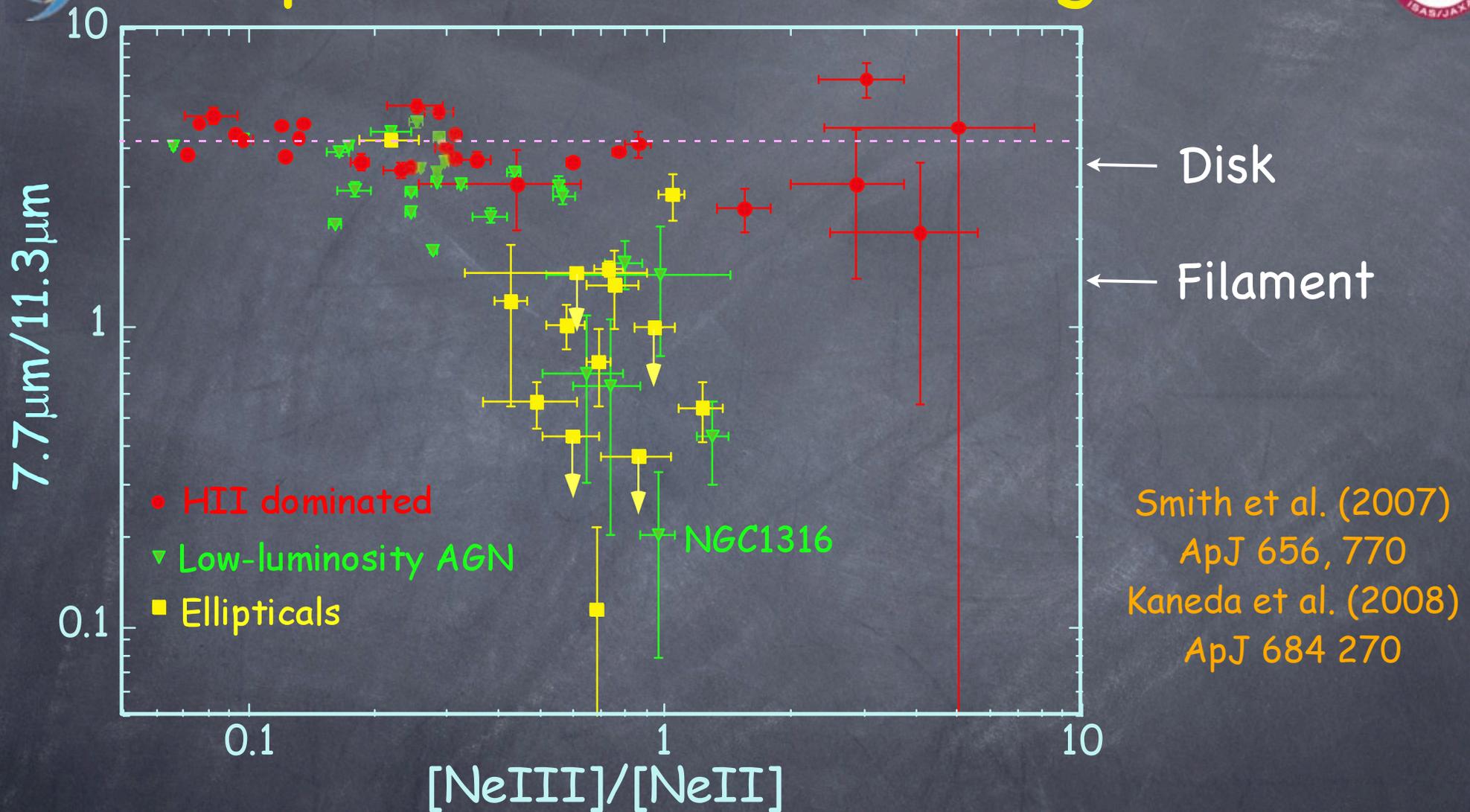
# Spectra of filament and disk



The 7.7/11.3 $\mu\text{m}$  ratio is smaller & the 7.7 $\mu\text{m}$  band is narrower in the filament than in the disk  
Environmental effects (low ionization) or else ?



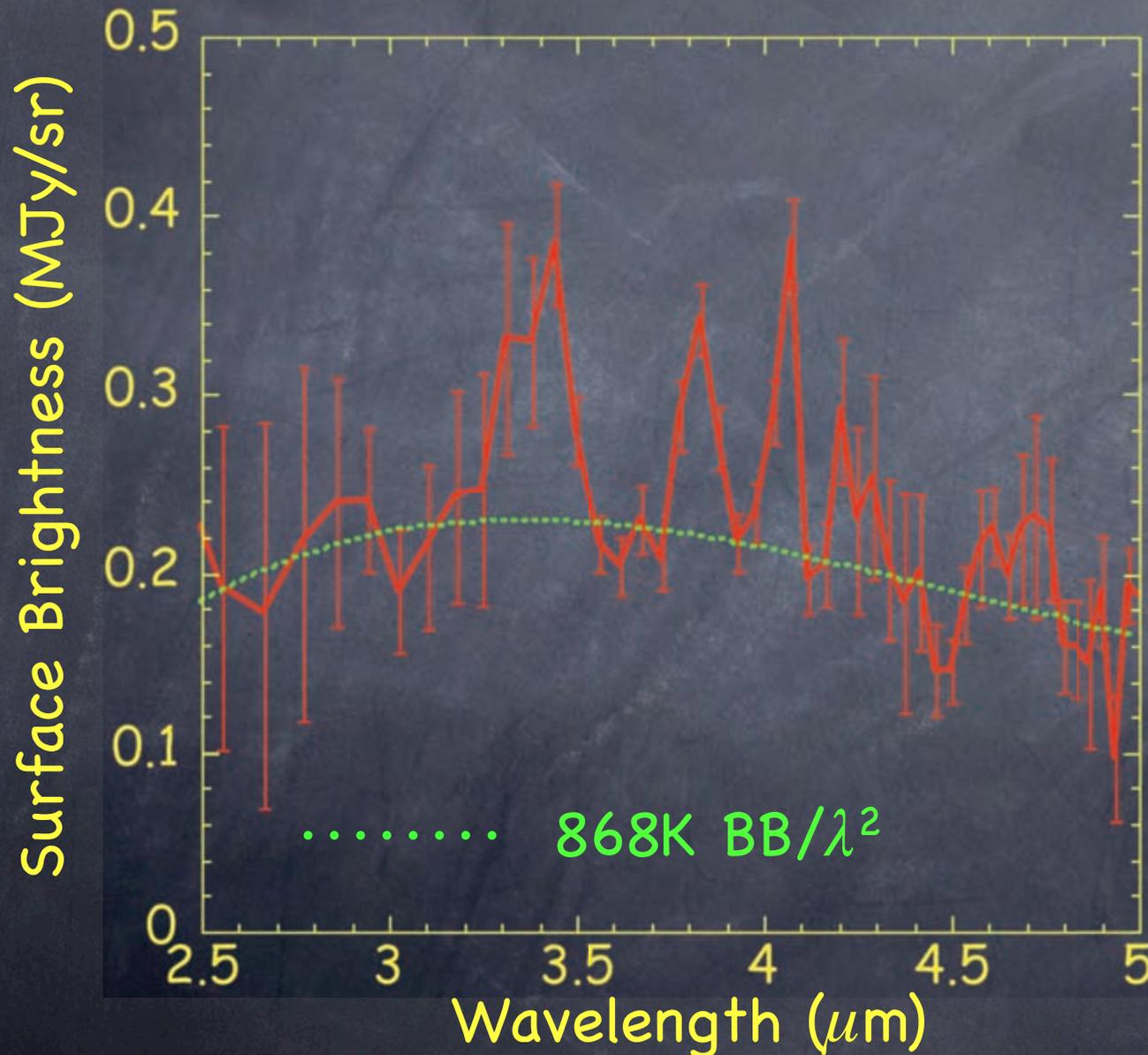
# Comparison with other galaxies



Lower ratios are seen in elliptical galaxies and galaxy halos attributable to a common mechanism?



# NIR Excess Emission in the filament



NIR excess emission  
seen in normal  
galaxies

(Lu et al. 2003, ApJ, 588, 199)

Not stellar  
photosphere nor  
free-free

Hot dust emission?

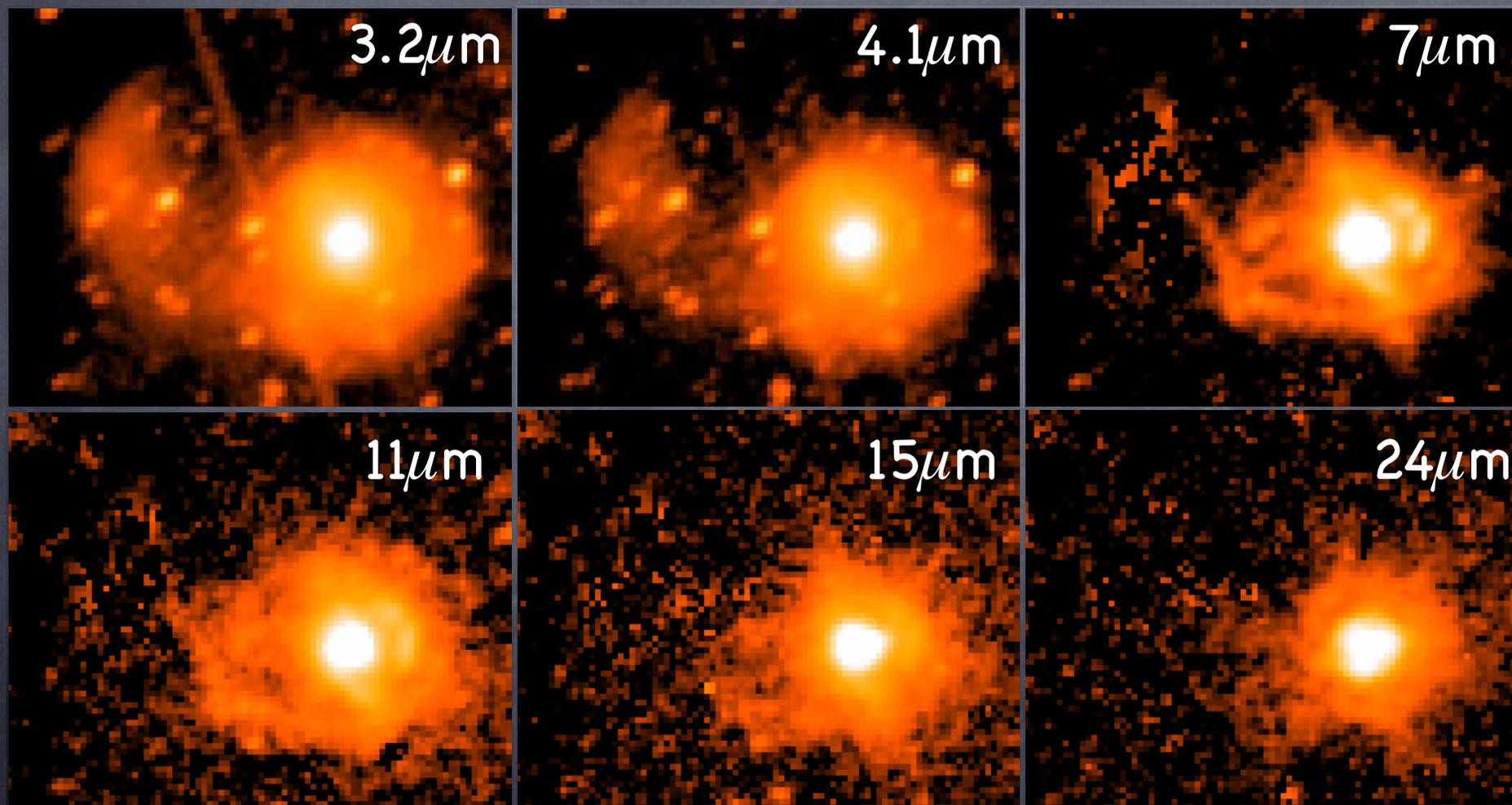


# Merging galaxy NGC2782



Nearly head-on merger of 200Myr ago  
A less massive galaxy collides from west

Smith 1991 AJ, 378, 39



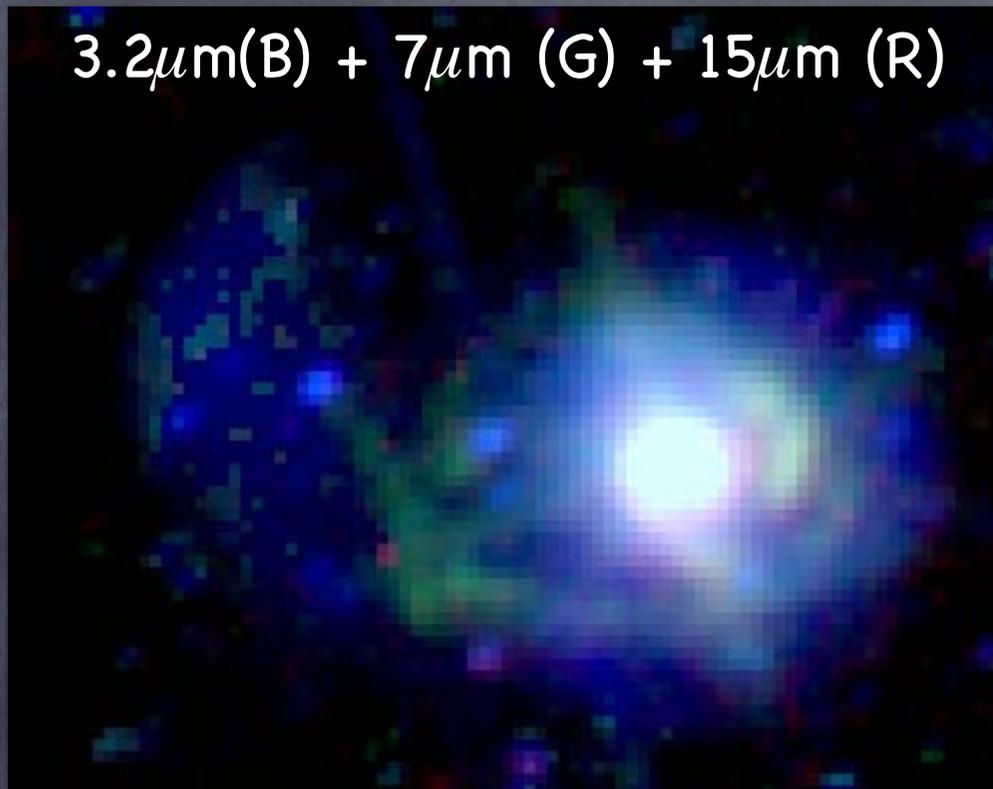
Eastern structure is only discernible in visible and NIR  
(stellar component without ISM)



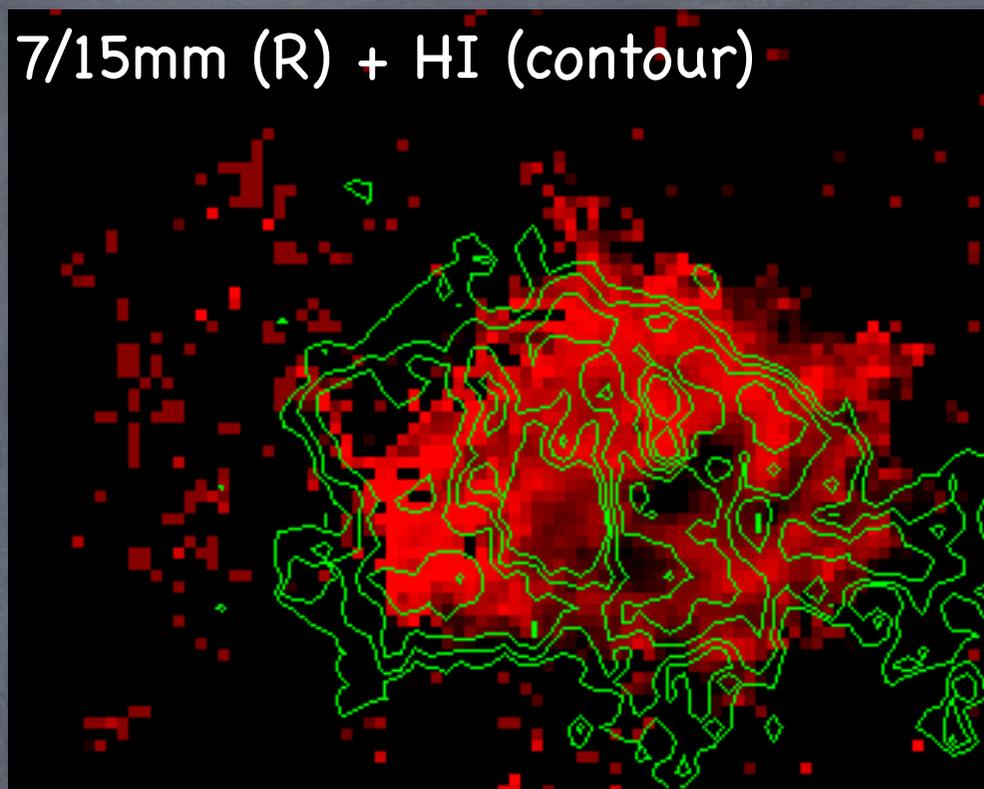
# UIR bands associated with HI



3.2 $\mu\text{m}$ (B) + 7 $\mu\text{m}$  (G) + 15 $\mu\text{m}$  (R)



7/15mm (R) + HI (contour)



Filamentary structures in the east side are only seen in 7 and 11 $\mu\text{m}$  and well correlated with HI emission  
HI and PAHs are stripped together in merger and/or PAHs are formed by fragmentation in cloud-cloud collisions?

Star-formation is active in the western part, seen in structures in 15 $\mu\text{m}$



# Brief Summary



Several MIR and FIR features are seen in extended structures of galaxies, which are thought to be produced by outflow

If dust grains and PAHs are entrained by outflow, then how do they survive in hot plasma environments or PAHs are formed by shocks?

Observations suggest that  $7.7/11.3\mu\text{m}$  band ratio is smaller in halos and/or filaments than in disk

Formation process or plasma processing make the difference?

MIR spectroscopy of faint extended emission (with JWST and SPICA) and high spatial-resolution observations of Herschel would be valuable for the dust processing and formation



Thank you for your attention

