

What can the Interstellar Extinction Curves Tell us About?

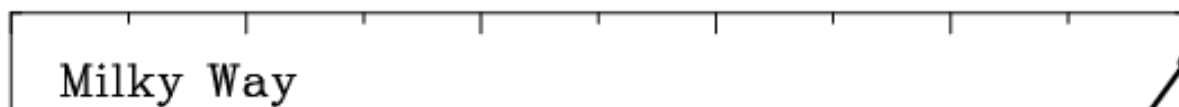
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1. Introduction

Extinction curve: wavelength-dependence of interstellar extinction caused by dust grains



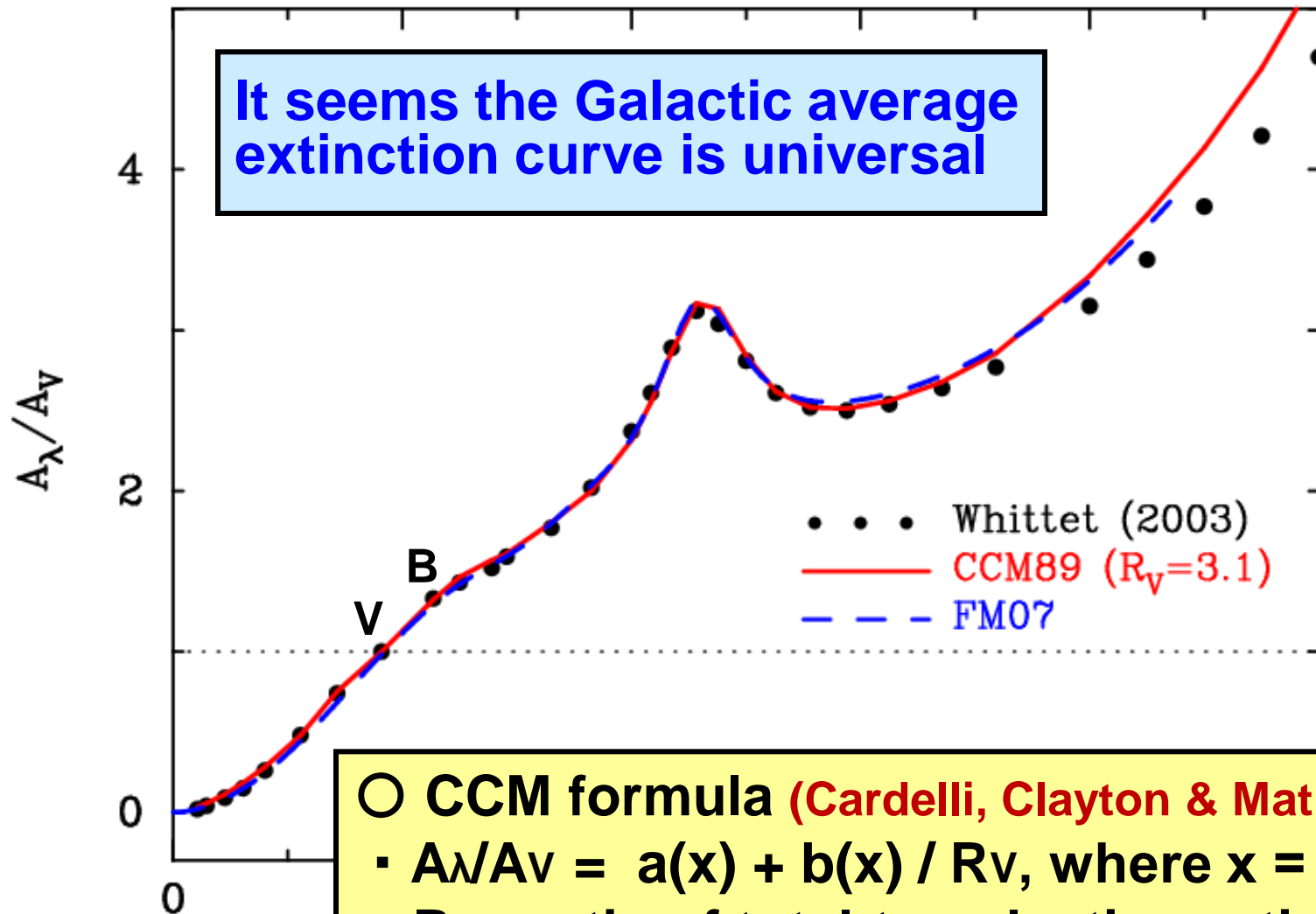
- necessary for correcting the SEDs of stars/galaxies
 - especially, extragalactic objects whose appearances are disturbed by the Galactic interstellar extinction

- depends on the physical and optical properties of dust
 - provides information on the composition and size distribution of interstellar dust on the line of sight
 - holds important clues to the origin and evolution history of interstellar dust (e.g., Hirashita & Nozawa 2012)

0 2 4 6 8 10

$1/\lambda$ (μm^{-1})

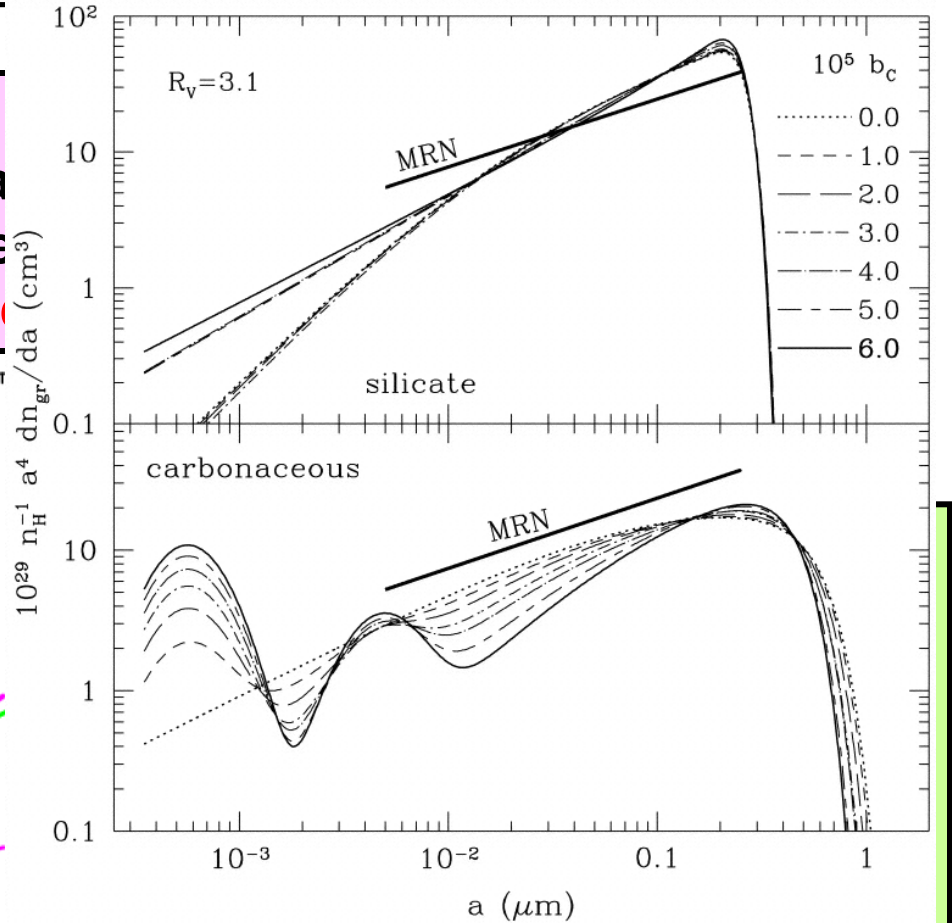
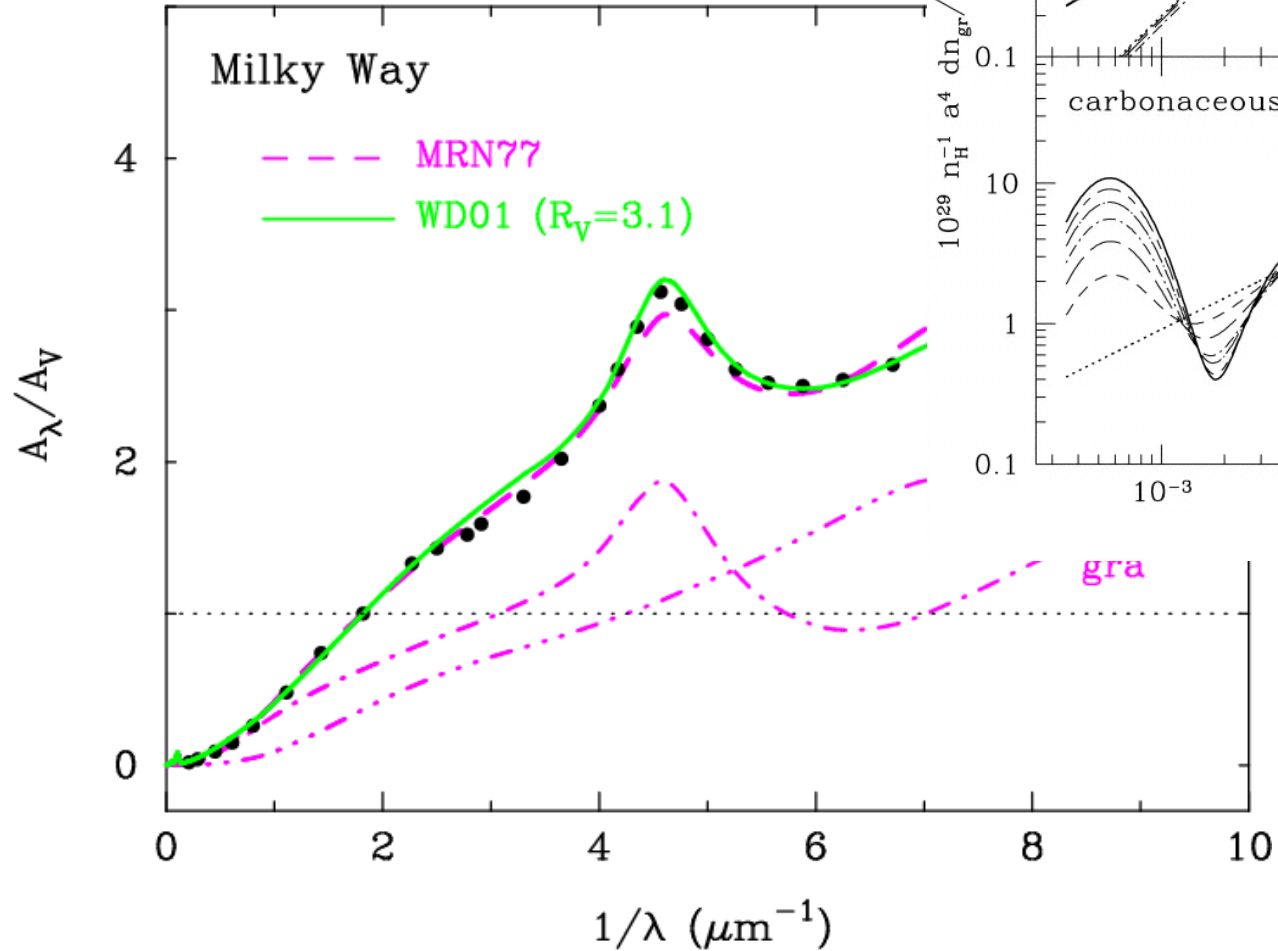
2. Average interstellar extinction curves in MW



- CCM formula (Cardelli, Clayton & Mathis 1989)
- $A_\lambda / A_V = a(x) + b(x) / R_V$, where $x = 1 / \lambda$
 - R_V : ratio of total-to-selective extinction
 $R_V = A_V / (A_B - A_V)$ cf. $R_{V,ave} = 3.1$

3. Interstellar dust models in MW

○ MRN dust model (Mathis,
 ▪ dust composition : silicate
 ▪ size distribution : power-law
 $n(a)da \propto a^{-q}da$ with



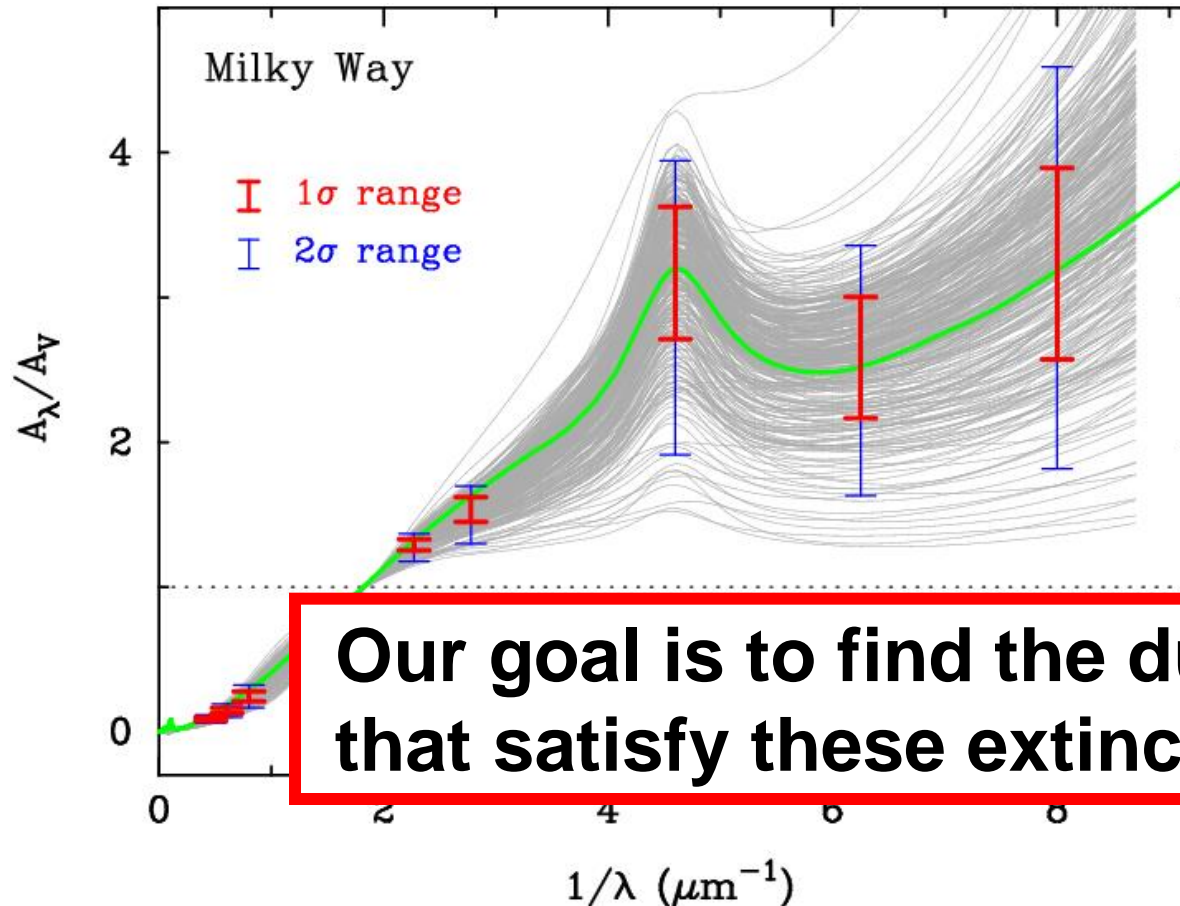
▪ size distribution :
 power-law with
 exponential decay +
 lognormal
 $0.3 \text{ nm} \leq a \leq 1 \mu\text{m}$

4. Variety of interstellar extinction curves

- There are a large variety of interstellar extinction curves



- How much can the properties of dust grains be changed?



gray curves:
328 extinction curves
derived by Fitzpatrick
& Massa (2007, FM07)

red bars:
1σ ranges including
224 data

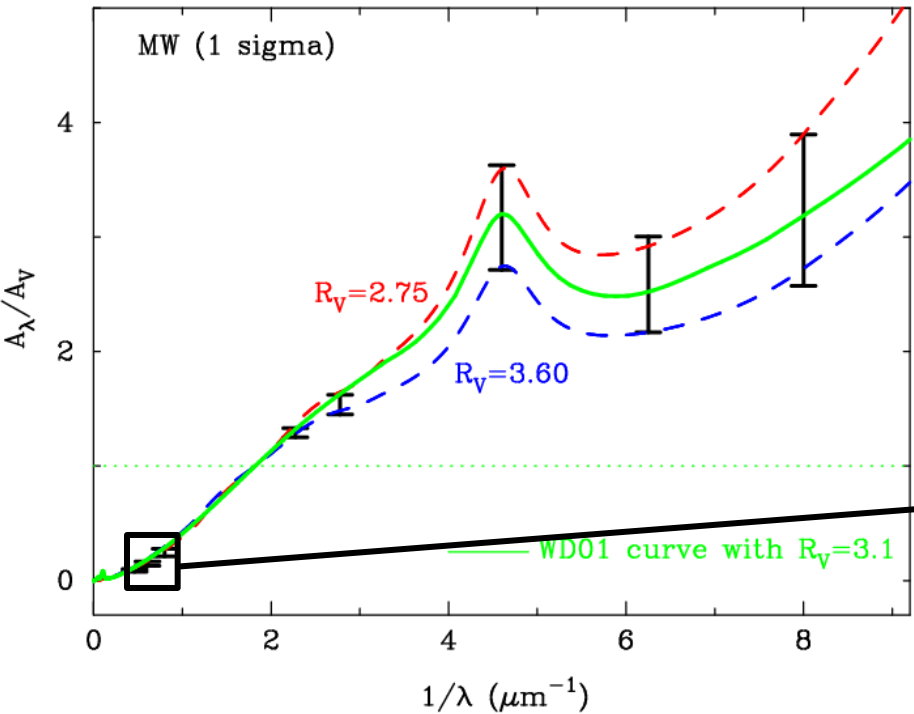
Our goal is to find the dust properties
that satisfy these extinction ranges

312 data

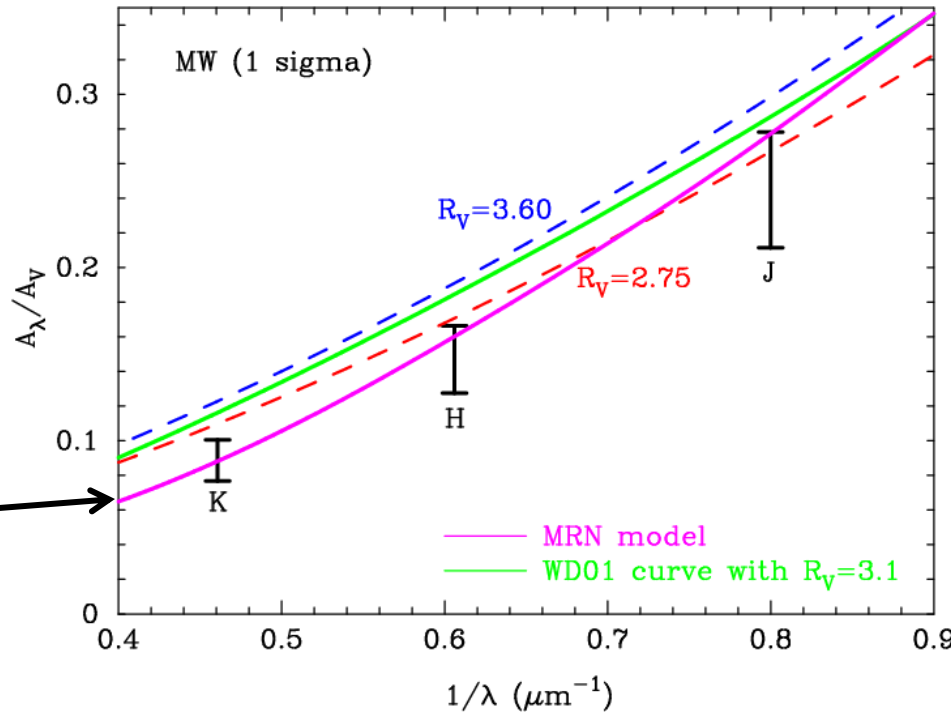
ing

5-1. Comparison between FM07 and CCM89

UV-through-IR extinction curves



Close-up of IR extinction curves

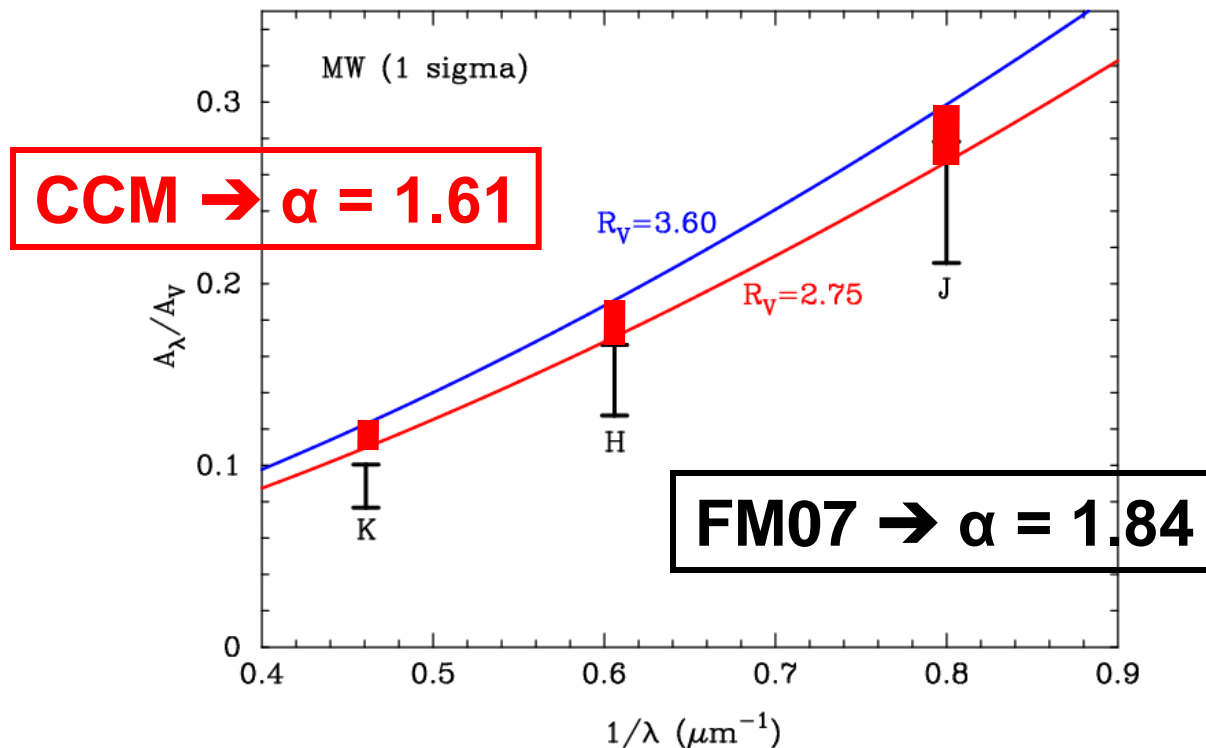


black: 1σ range of the FM07 data
red: CCM curve with $R_v = 2.75$
blue: CCM curve with $R_v = 3.60$
green: extinction curve for the case of $R_v=3.1$ by WD01
 fully consistent in UV region

Results from CCM formula with $R_v = 2.75-3.60$ are 0.02-0.06 mag higher than the 1σ range in JHK
 WD01 model is based on result by Fitzpatrick (1999), which is similar to CCM curve w/ $R_v=3.1$

5-2. What is the difference in IR extinction?

NIR extinction is interpolated by power-law formula $A_\lambda/A_V \propto \lambda^{-\alpha}$



CCM : $\alpha = 1.61$
from Rieke & Lebofsky (1985)

FM07 : $\alpha = 1.84$
from Martin & Whittet (1990)

$\alpha = 1.7$ (He et al. 1995)
 $\alpha = 1.8$ (Froebrich et al. 2007)
 $\alpha = 2.0$ (Nishiyama et al. 2006)
 $\alpha = 2.3$ (Larson & Whittet 2005)
 $\alpha = 2.6$ (Gosling et al. 2009)

6. Dust model

$$A_\lambda = 1.086 \sum_j \int dl \int_{a_{\min,j}}^{a_{\max,j}} \pi a^2 Q_{\lambda,j}^{\text{ext}}(a) n_j(a) da, \quad (\text{spherical grain})$$

- **power-law size distribution ($a_{\min} < a < a_{\max}$)**

$$n_j(a) = n_{\text{H}} K_j a^{-q_j},$$

$$K_j = \frac{f_{i,j}}{V_j} \left(\frac{A_i w_j m_{\text{H}}}{\nu_{i,j} \delta_j} \right),$$

$a_{\min} = 0.005 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$

q, a_{\max} : parameters (same for different grain species)

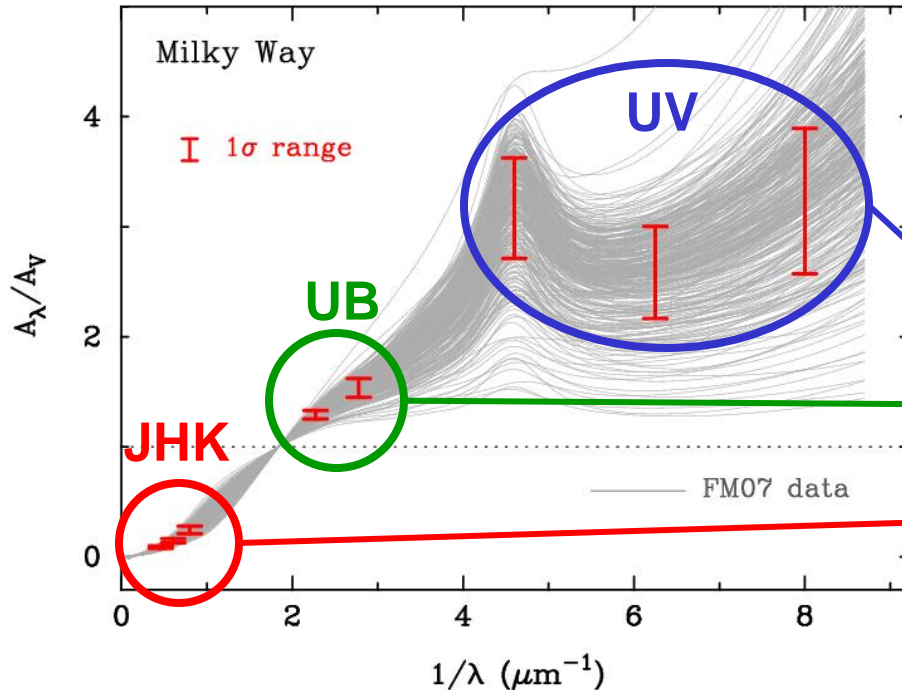
$f_{i,j} \rightarrow$ a fraction of an element i locked up in a grain j

- **graphite**, glassy carbon, amorphous carbon
- **astronomical silicate (MgFeSiO_4)**, Mg_2SiO_4
- **Fe, Fe_3O_4**

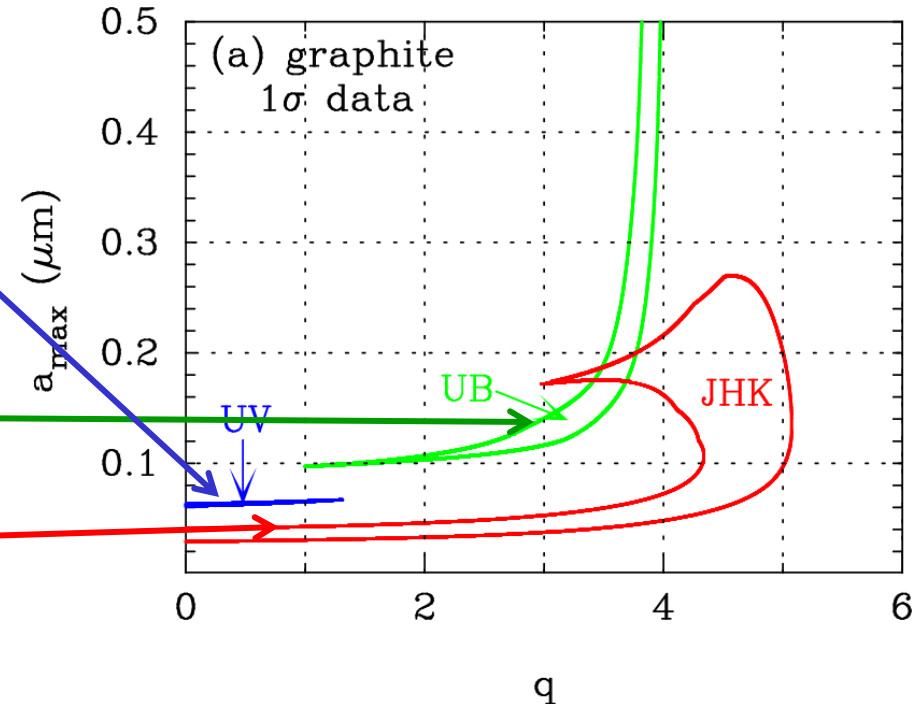
to search for the combination of q and a_{\max} (and $f_{i,j}$) that fulfill the observed extinction ranges

7. Illustration of contour plots

1 σ range of FM07 data



Contour plots for graphite



The 1 σ ranges from FM07 data are classified into three groups

UV: UV bump (0.22 μm), FUV dip (0.16 μm), FUV rise (0.125 μm)

UB: U band and B band

JHK: J band, H band, K band

A contour plot is depicted for each of the groups defined in the left panel

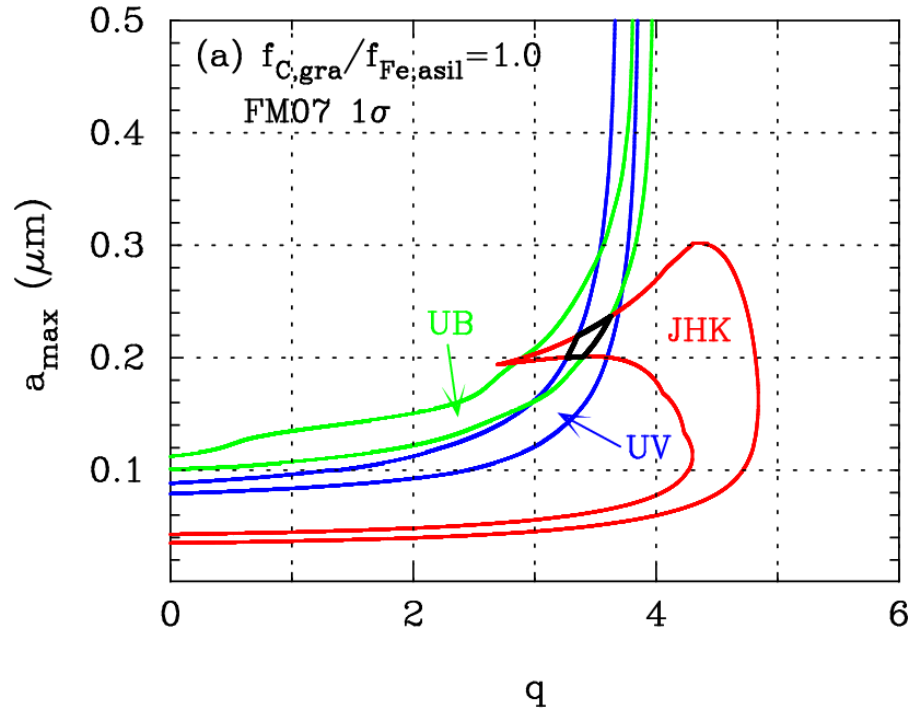
blue: constraint from UV/FUV

green: constraint from UB band

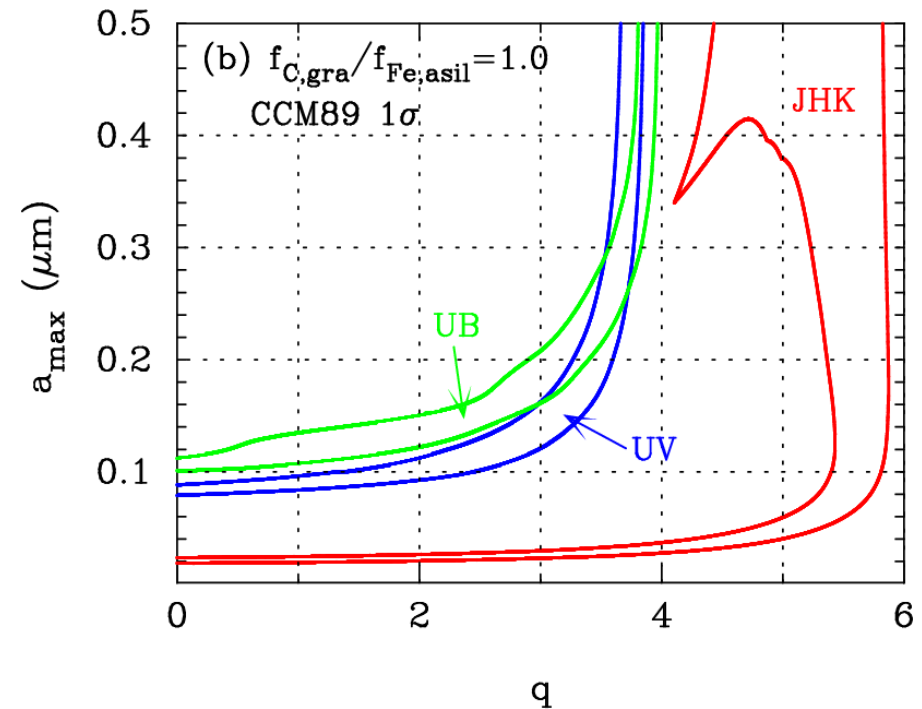
red: constraint from JHK band

8-1. Contour plots for $f_{\text{gra}}/f_{\text{sil}} = 1.0$

Case of 1σ data, $f_{\text{gra}}/f_{\text{sil}} = 1.0$



Case of 1σ data, $f_{\text{gra}}/f_{\text{sil}} = 1.0$

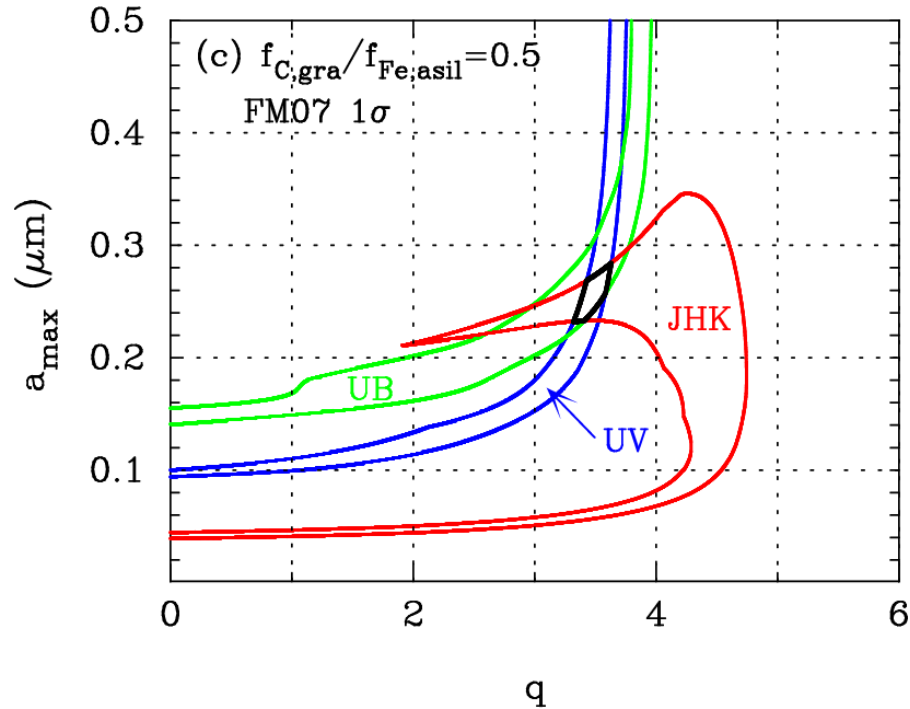


contour plots of a_{max} and q that fulfill the 1σ range of FM07 data for $f_{\text{gra}}/f_{\text{sil}} = 1.0$ ($M_{\text{gra}}/M_{\text{sil}} = 0.78$)
blue: constraint from UV/FUV
green: constraint from UB band
red: constraint from JHK band

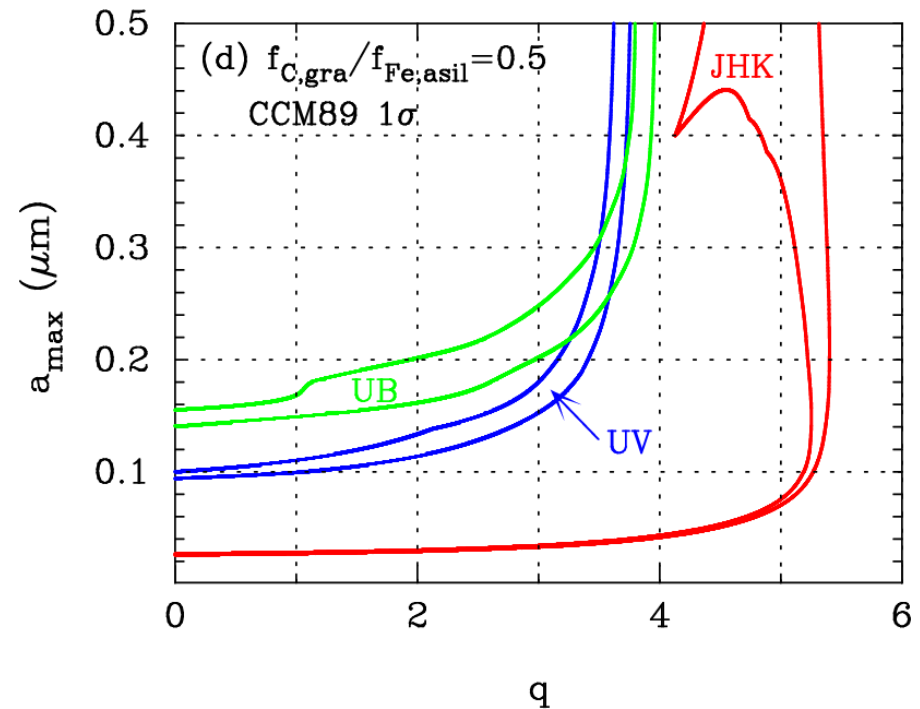
contour plots of a_{max} and q that fulfill the 1σ range of CCM result for $f_{\text{gra}}/f_{\text{sil}} = 1.0$ ($M_{\text{gra}}/M_{\text{sil}} = 0.78$)
blue: constraint from UV/FUV
green: constraint from UB band
red: constraint from JHK band

8-2. Contour plots for $f_{\text{gra}}/f_{\text{sil}} = 0.5$

Case of 1σ data, $f_{\text{gra}}/f_{\text{sil}} = 0.5$



Case of 1σ data, $f_{\text{gra}}/f_{\text{sil}} = 0.5$



contour plots of a_{max} and q that fulfill the 1σ range of FM07 data for $f_{\text{gra}}/f_{\text{sil}} = 0.5$ ($M_{\text{gra}}/M_{\text{sil}} = 0.39$)

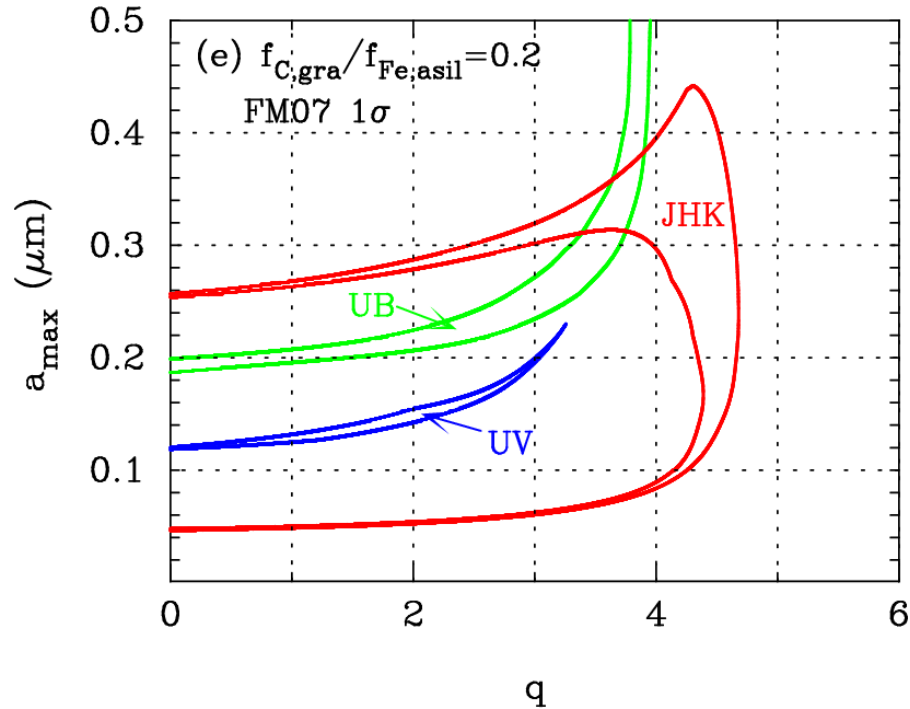
blue: constraint from UV/FUV
green: constraint from UB band
red: constraint from JHK band

contour plots of a_{max} and q that fulfill the 1σ range of CCM result for $f_{\text{gra}}/f_{\text{sil}} = 0.5$ ($M_{\text{gra}}/M_{\text{sil}} = 0.39$)

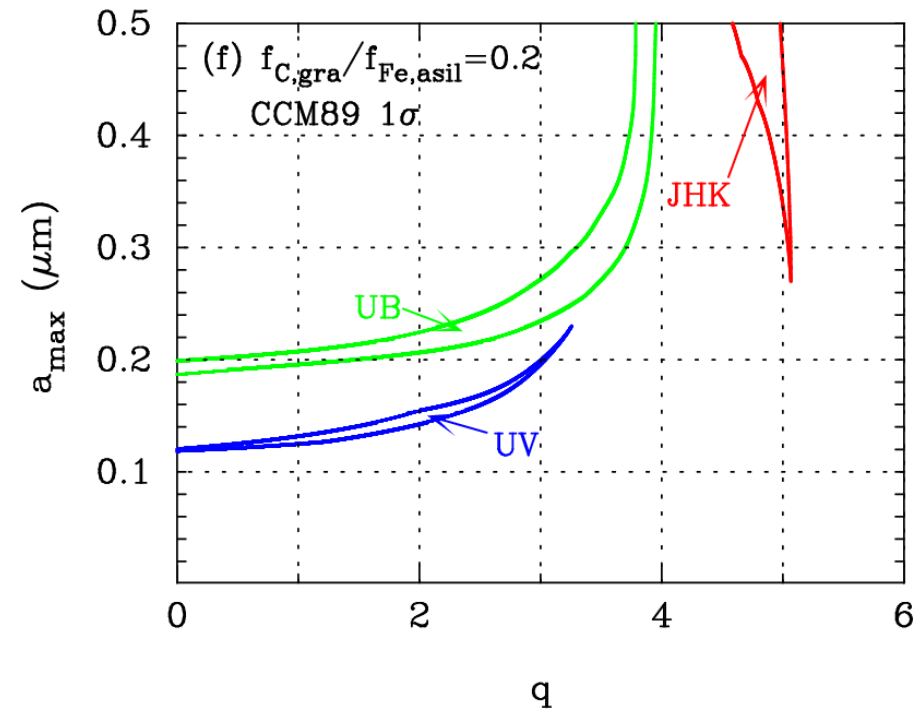
blue: constraint from UV/FUV
green: constraint from UB band
red: constraint from JHK band

8-3. Contour plots for $f_{\text{gra}}/f_{\text{sil}} = 0.2$

Case of 1σ data, $f_{\text{gra}}/f_{\text{sil}} = 0.2$



Case of 1σ data, $f_{\text{gra}}/f_{\text{sil}} = 0.2$



contour plots of a_{max} and q that fulfill the 1σ range of FM07 data for $f_{\text{gra}}/f_{\text{sil}} = 0.2$ ($M_{\text{gra}}/M_{\text{sil}} = 0.16$)

blue: constraint from UV/FUV
green: constraint from UB band
red: constraint from JHK band

contour plots of a_{max} and q that fulfill the 1σ range of CCM result for $f_{\text{gra}}/f_{\text{sil}} = 0.2$ ($M_{\text{gra}}/M_{\text{sil}} = 0.16$)

blue: constraint from UV/FUV
green: constraint from UB band
red: constraint from JHK band

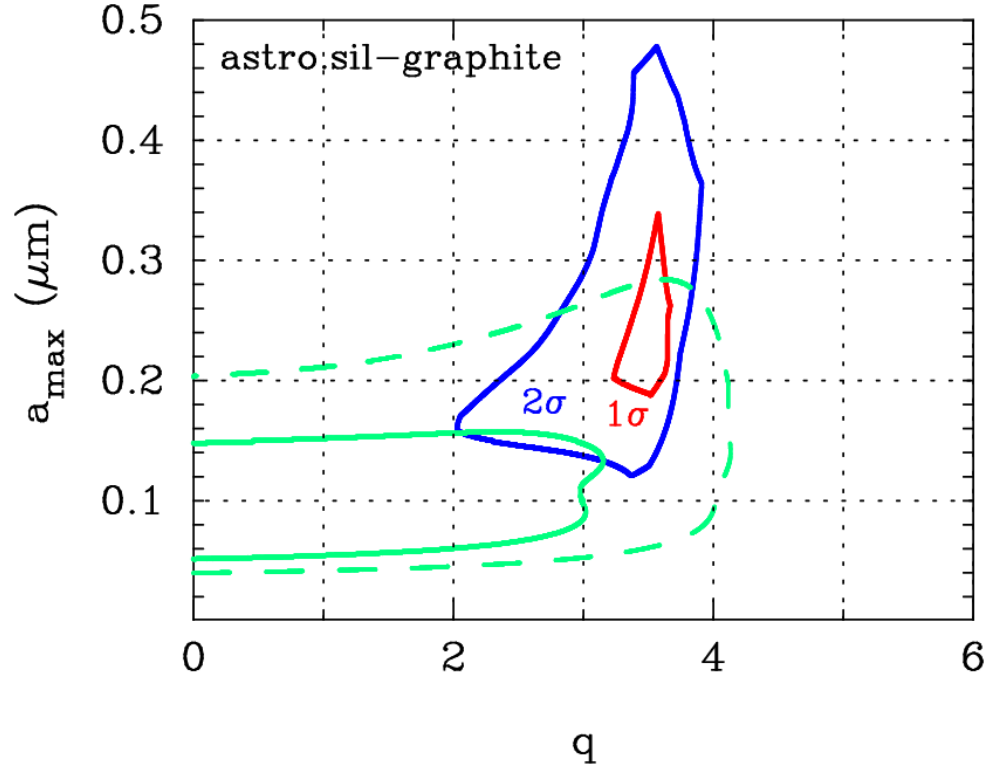
8-4. Brief summary of our results

Combination of Dust Grains	FM07 1σ	CCM 1σ
(1) Graphite–Astronomical Silicate	Yes	No
(2) Glassy Carbon–Astronomical Silicate	No	No
(3) Amorphous Carbon–Astronomical Silicate	No	No
(4) Graphite–Glassy Carbon–Astronomical Silicate	Yes	No
(5) Graphite–Amorphous Carbon–Astronomical Silicate	Yes	No
(6) Graphite–Fe	Yes	No
(7) Graphite–Fe ₃ O ₄	No	No
(8) Graphite–Astronomical Silicate–Fe	Yes	No
(9) Graphite–Astronomical Silicate–Fe ₃ O ₄	Yes	Yes
(10) Graphite–Mg ₂ SiO ₄	Yes	No
(11) Graphite–Mg ₂ SiO ₄ –Fe	Yes	No
(12) Graphite–Mg ₂ SiO ₄ –Fe ₃ O ₄	Yes	Yes

Almost all of the dust models considered here do not have combinations of q and a_{\max} that meet extinction ranges when the CCM NIR extinction is considered

9-1. Piled-up contour for graphite-astro.sil

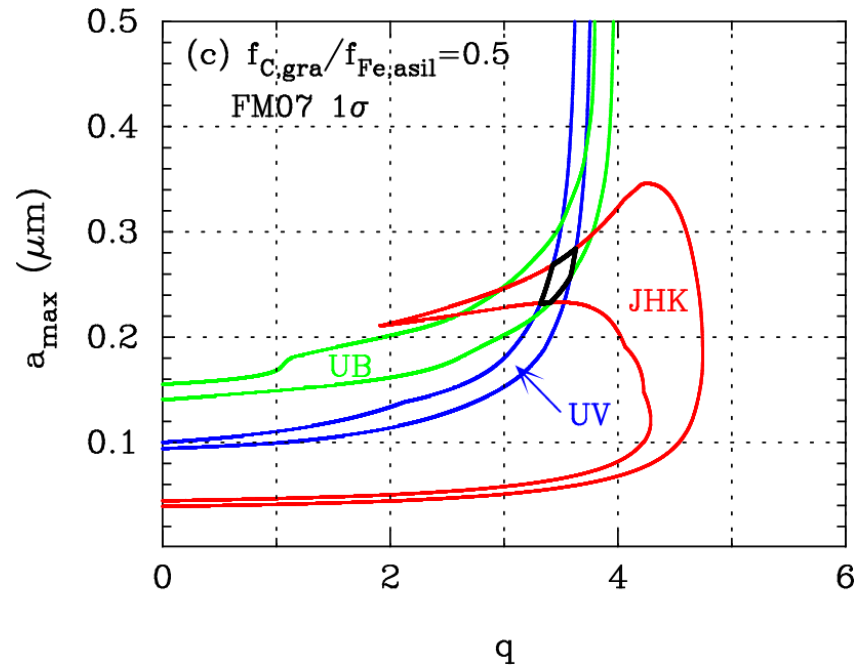
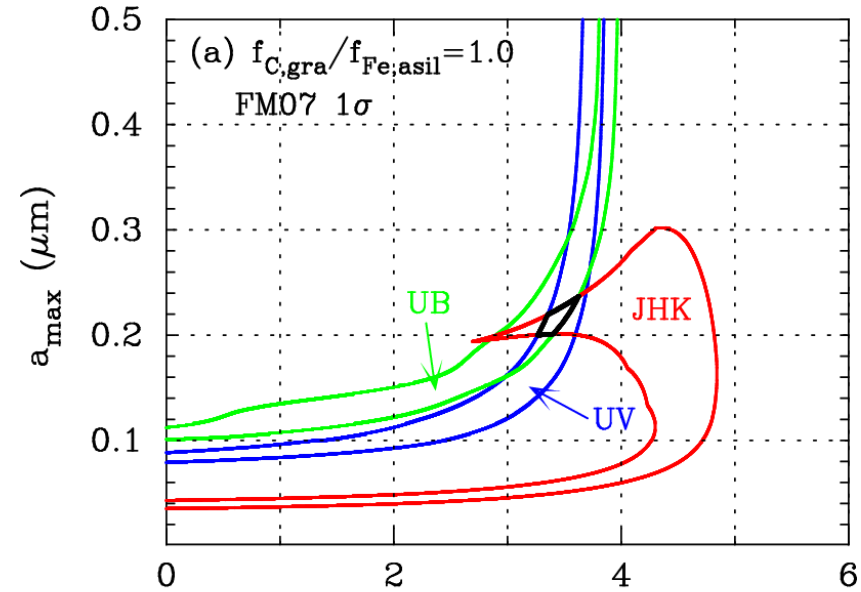
Piled-up contour



Values of q and a_{\max} that meet the 1σ range of FM07 data are confined to be narrow ranges

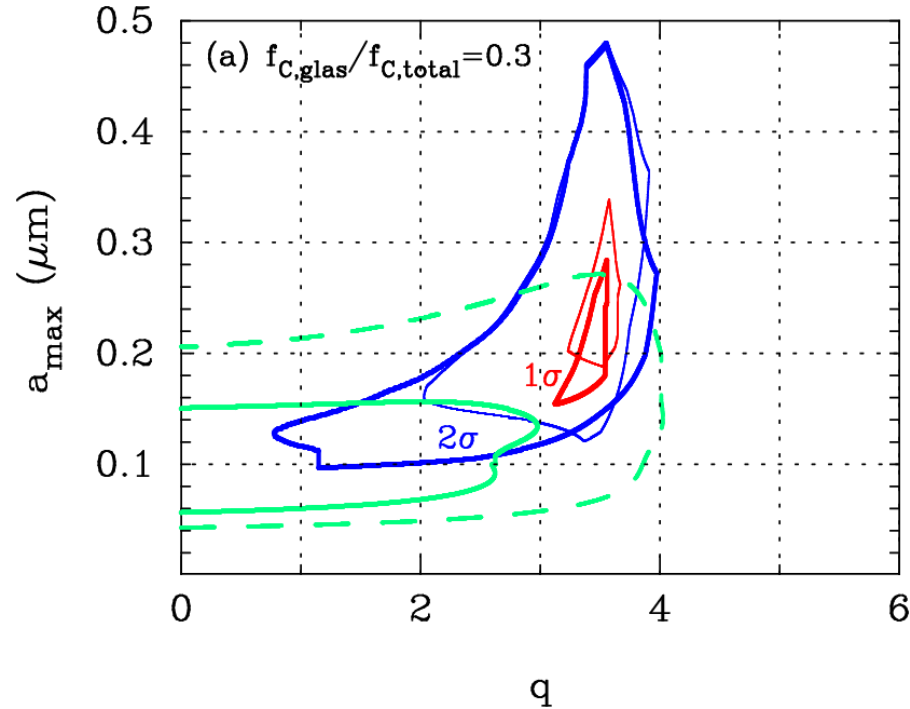
$$3.2 < q < 3.7$$

$$0.19 \mu\text{m} < a_{\max} < 0.34 \mu\text{m}$$

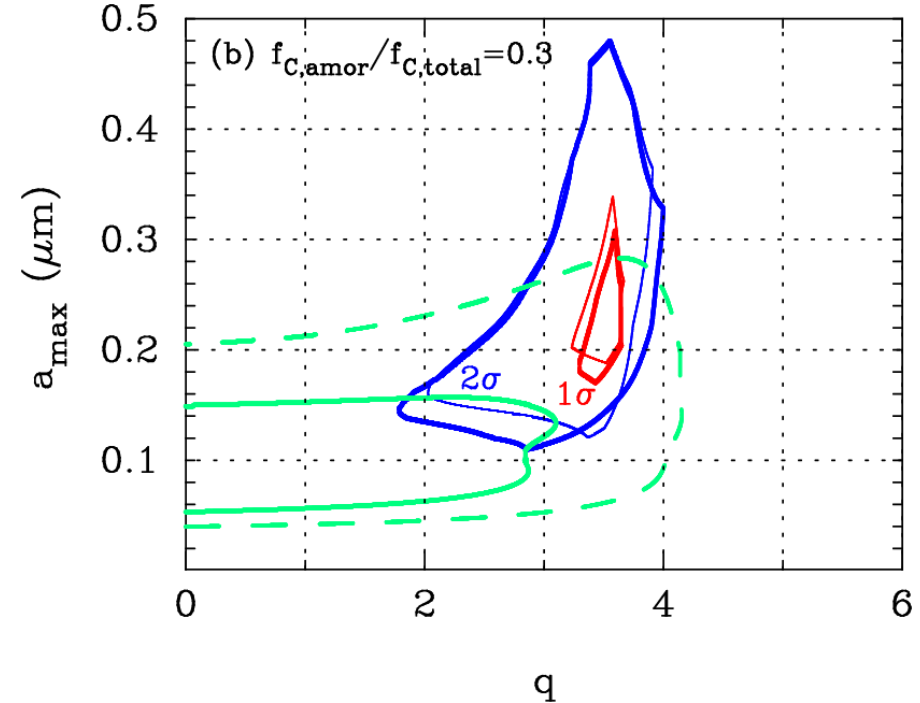


9-2. Piled-up contour for carbon-astro.sil

30 % of C included in glas.car



30 % of C included in amor.car



70 % of C \rightarrow graphite
30 % of C \rightarrow glassy carbon

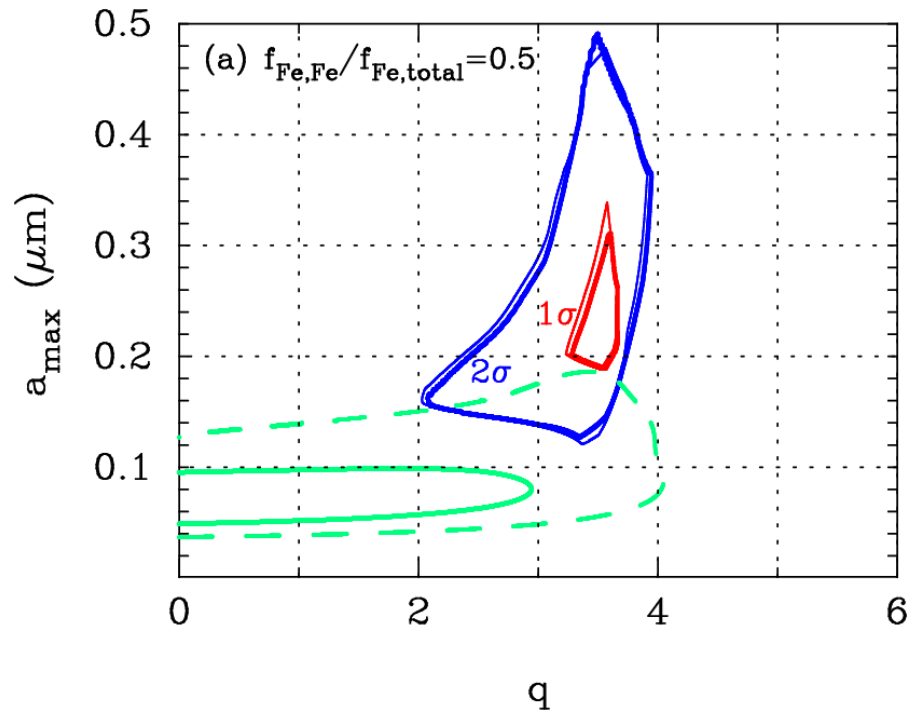
The thin lines are for graphite-
astronomical silicate

70 % of C \rightarrow graphite
30 % of C \rightarrow amorphous carbon

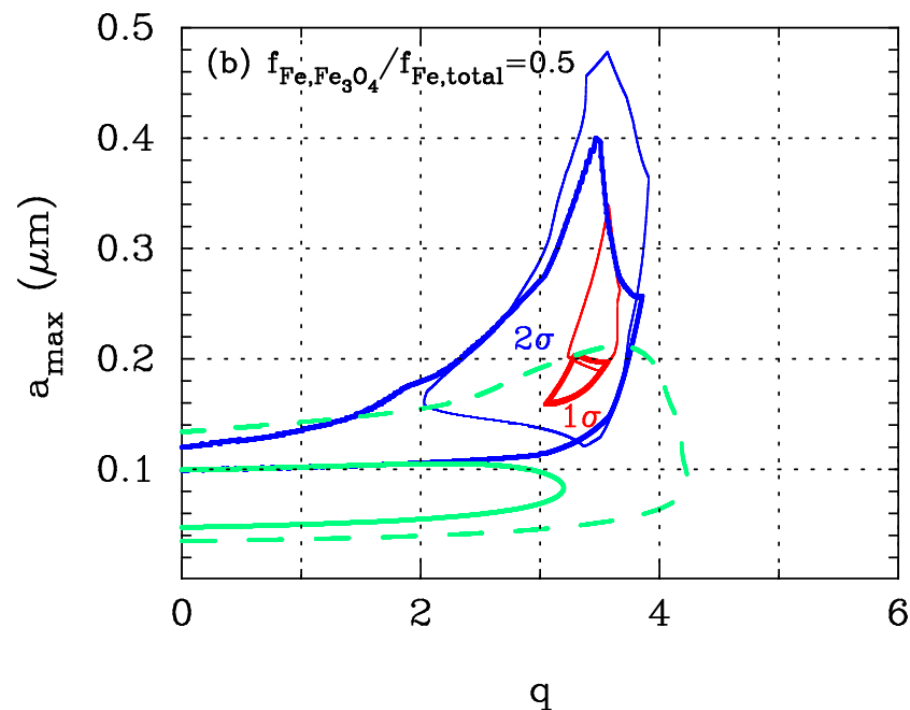
The thin lines are for graphite-
astronomical silicate

9-3. Piled-up contour for carbon-sil-Fe bearing

50 % of Fe included in Fe grain



50 % of Fe included in Fe₃O₄



50 % of Fe → astron.silicate
50 % of Fe → Fe grains

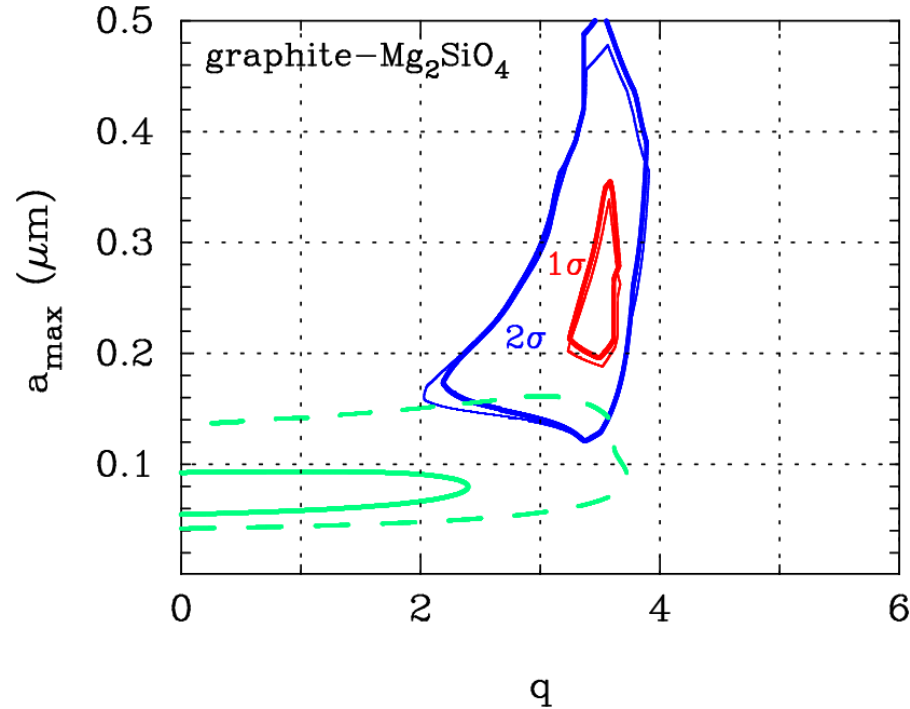
The thin lines are for graphite-
astronomical silicate

50 % of Fe → astron.silicate
50 % of Fe → Fe₃O₄ grains

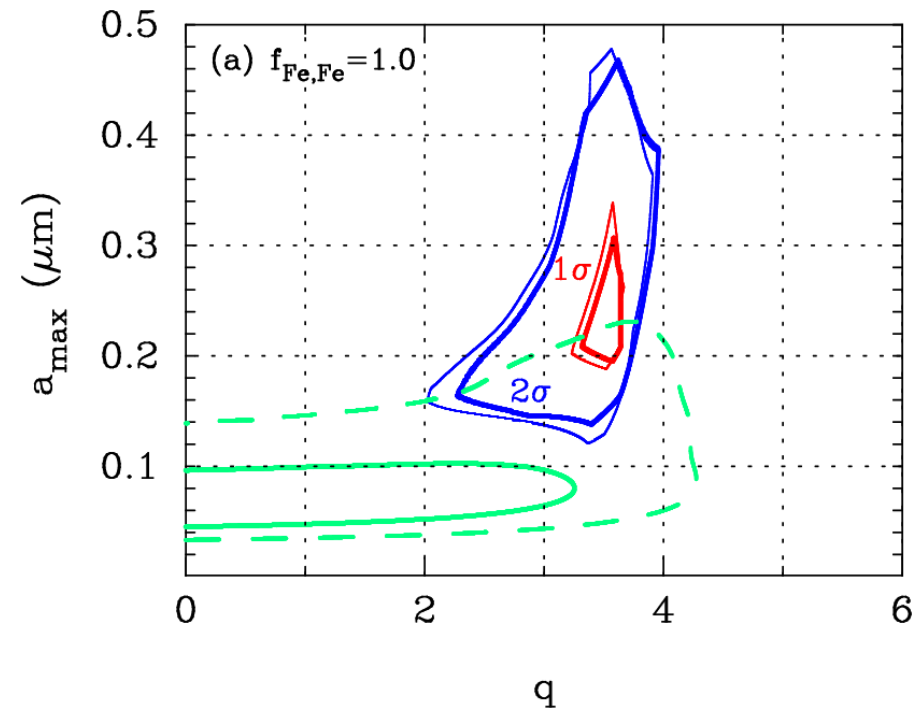
The thin lines are for graphite-
astronomical silicate

9-4. Piled-up contour for graphite-Mg₂SiO₄

Graphite-Mg₂SiO₄



Graphite-Mg₂SiO₄-Fe



**astronomical silicate (MgFeSiO₄)
is replaced with Mg₂SiO₄**

**The thin lines are for graphite-
astronomical silicate**

**all of Fe atoms are locked up in
Fe grains**

**The thin lines are for graphite-
astronomical silicate**

10. Summary

- **The observed ranges of NIR extinction from FM07 do not match with the results from the CCM formula**
 - The average interstellar extinction curve is not necessarily universal in NIR regions
- **For the power-law grain-size distribution**
 - The values of q and a_{\max} that satisfy the observed 1σ ranges of FM07 are confined to narrow ranges
 - There is no combination of q and a_{\max} that satisfy the observed ranges when CCM results are adopted
 - **For any combinations of grain species considered, the values of q and a_{\max} that meet the observed extinction are distributed around 3.5 and 0.25 μm**