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Dust emission in SNR 1987A and high-z dust observations

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O Contents of this talk

- Introduction
- Our ALMA proposals for SNR 1987A
- Infrared Emission of Dust Grains
- Extinction Curves in high-z Galaxies
- Summary

1-1. Introduction

SNe are important sources of interstellar dust?

- huge amounts of dust grains (>10⁸ M_{sun}) are detected in host galaxies of quasars at redshift z > 5
 - → 0.1 Msun of dust per SN is needed to be ejected to explain such massive dust at high-z (Dwek et al. 2007)
- contribution of dust mass from AGB stars and SNe

n(AGB stars) / n(SNe) ~ 10-20

Mdust = 0.01-0.05 Msun per AGB (Zhukovska & Gail 2008) Mdust = 0.1-1.0 Msun per SN (Nozawa et al. 2003; 2007)

What composition, size, and mass of dust can be formed in SNe?

1-2. Summary of observed dust mass in CCSNe



FIR to sub-mm observations have revealed the presence of massive (>0.1 Msun) dust grains in the ejecta of CCSNe

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2-1. Resolving cool dust in SN 87A with ALMA



2-2. Successful ALMA proposals for SN 1987A

2011.0.00221.5

PI	Ехес	Country	Institute
Nozawa, Takaya	EA	Japan	The University of Tokyo
COI			
Tanaka, Masaomi	EA	Japan	The University of Tokyo
Moriya, Takashi	EA.	Japan	University of Tokyo
Minamidani. Tetsuhiro	EA	Japan	Hokkaido University
Kozasa, Takashi	EA	Japan	Hokkaido University

This proposal was ranked in the highest priority !!

2011.0.00273.5				
PI	Exec	Country	Institute	
Indebetouw. Remy	NA	United States	Virginia, University of	
COI				
McCray, Richard	NA	United States	Colorado at Boulder. Univ of	
Matsuura, Mikako	EU	United Kingdom	London. University of	
Andjelic, Nilica	OTHER	Serbia	Belgrade, University of	
Arbutina, Bojan	OTHER	Serbia	Belgrade, University of	
Baes, Maarten	EU	Belgium	Gherr: University	
Bolatto, Alberto	NA	United States	Maryland, University of	
Burrows, David	NA	United States	Pennsylvania State University	
Chevalier, Roger	NA	United States	Virginia, University of	
Gaensler, Bryan	OTHER	Australia	Sydney, University of	
Long, Knoz	NA	United States	Space Telescope Science Institute	
Lundqvist. Peter	EN	Sweden	Stockholm University	
Meixner. Margaret	NA	United States	Space Telescope Science Institute	
Marcalde, Jon	EU	Spain	Valencia. University of	
Marti-Vidal, Ivan	EU	Germany	Max-Planck-Institute for Radio Astronomy	
OTSUKA, Masaaki	EA/NA	Taiwan	Academia Sinica	
Sandstrom, Karin	EU	Germany	Max-Planck-Institute for Astronomy	
Sonneborn, George	NA	United States	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	
Staveley-Smith, Lister	OTHER	Australia	International Centre for Radio Astronomy Research	
van Leon, Jacco	EU	United Kingdom	Keele University	
Urosevic, Dejan	OTHER	Serbia	Belgrade, University of	
Vlahakis, Catherine	a.	Chile	Chile, University of	
Zekovic, Vladimir	OTHER	Serbia	Belgrade, University of	
Zanardo, Giovanna	OTHER	Australia	International Centre for Radio Astronomy Research	
Ng. Chi-Yung	NA	Canada	McGill University	
Park. Sangwook	NA	United States	Texas at Arlington. University of	
Barlow, Michael	EU	United Kingdom	London, University of	
Clayton, Geoffrey	NA	United States	Louisiana State University	
Wesson, Roger	EU	United Kingdom	London, University of	
Dwek, ELi	NA	United States	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	
Bouchet, Patrice	EU	France	CEA Saclay	
Lakicevic, Masa	EU	Germany	European Southern Observatory	
Potter, Toby	OTHER	Australia	International Centre for Radio Astronomy Research	

2-2. Successful ALMA proposals for SN 1987A

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Minamidani. Tetsuhir	EA	Japan	Hokksido University	Andjelic, Nilica	OTHER	Serbia	Belgrade, University of
Kozasa, Takashi	EA	Japan	Hokkaido University	Arbutina, Bojan	OTHER	Serbia	Belgrade, University of
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				Vlahakis, Catherine	a.	Chile	Chile, University of
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-			•	Bouchet, Patrice	EU	France	CEA Saclay
				Lakicevic, Masa	EU	Germany	European Southern Observatory

Potter, Toby

OTHER Australia

International Centre for Radio Astronomy Research

2-3. Our proposal for ALMA Cycle 1



3-1. Emission and absorption efficiency of dust

O Thermal radiation from a dust grain

 $F_{\lambda} \propto 4\pi a^2 \operatorname{Qemis}(a,\lambda) \pi B_{\lambda}(Tdust) # \operatorname{Qemis} = \operatorname{Qabs}$ 10^{1} 10¹ silicate carbon 10 0.1 0.1 µm \textbf{Q}_{ext} and \textbf{Q}_{abs} \mathfrak{a}_{ext} and \mathfrak{Q}_{abs} 10 10 01 .01 µm 10^{-3} 10^{-3} 0.001 μn 0.001 µm 10^{-4} 10^{-4} 10^{-5} 10^{-5} (Qemis/a) is independent of a 10^{-6} 100 1000 0.1 wavelength (μm) wavelength (μm) $F_{\lambda} \propto 4\pi a^3 (Q_{emis}[a,\lambda]/a) \pi B_{\lambda}(T_{dust})$ \propto 4 Mdust Kemis(λ) π B λ (Tdust) → IR emission is derived given Mdust, Kabs, and Tdust

3-2. Resolving cool dust in SN 87A with ALMA



<u>O Thermal radiation from a dust grain</u> $F_{\lambda} \propto 4\pi a^2 Q_{emis}(a,\lambda) \pi B_{\lambda}(T_{dust}) # Q_{emis} = Q_{abs}$

3-3. ALMA observations of high-z galazies

what can we learn from FIR observations of galaxies?

- power-law index of emission coefficients
 implication of dust composition
- mass of cool dust (which dominates dust mass in galaxies)
 - → dust evolution history
 - → depletion of carbon by combining [C II] or CO observations
- temperature of cool dust
 - → clues to star-formation activity and compactness of galaxies
- FIR luminosity (reflecting star formation rate)
 - → corresponds UV-optical luminosity processed by interstellar dust

4-1. What are the extinction curves at high-z?



- We need to know the extinction properties to extract the intrinsic stellar emission in galaxies
- What extinction curve is appropriate for high-redshift galaxies?

4-2. Observed extinction curves at high-z



SDSS J1048+4637 at z=6.2 Broad absorption line (BAL) quasars Maiolino+04, Nature, 431, 533

different dust properties from those at low redshift



4-3. Mass and size of dust ejected from SN II-P



4-4. Evolution of extinction curves



- Large grains from SNe and AGB stars at earlier times
 Instruction curve
- Small grains from shattering and growth at later times
 steep extinction curve

5. Summary

FIR dust emission from high-z galaxies

- mass, temperature (and composition) of dust and FIR luminosity
 - → relation between carbon dust mass and gas phase carbon ([C II] or CO)
- Synergy with optical-to-NIR observations
 - extinction curves from both theoretical models and observations

→ information on the size of interstellar dust

Disclosing the evolution history of galaxies from the origin and evolution of dust grains