

The dynamic ISM: the fuel and exhaust of galaxies

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The ISM of galaxies: Current key questions

What mechanisms promote and inhibit star formation?

How to disentangle them in different galactic environments?

so far: mid/far IR lines limited to bright (regions in) galaxies

SPICA: full suite of lines

How do galaxies acquire dust; how do dust properties evolve?

so far: broadband IR limited to normal galaxies

SPICA: probe low-Z / dwarf galaxies

What is the nature of the 'dark gas' in galaxies?

so far: use CO and dust as tracers of cold H₂

SPICA: use HD, C⁺ and full line suite

Many more SPICA science cases possible;

your input needed for discussion!

SPICA general strategy

Environmental dependence of

star formation rate

main gas reservoir

dust composition / mass

Spectral maps of nearby galaxies in mid & far infrared ranges

characterize physical and chemical conditions

in nuclei, disks, arms, halo ...

... even interarm & intergalactic gas

Cover broad range in L , Z , SFR, type

volume-limited to ~ 100 Mpc (single field, $N \sim 10^4$)

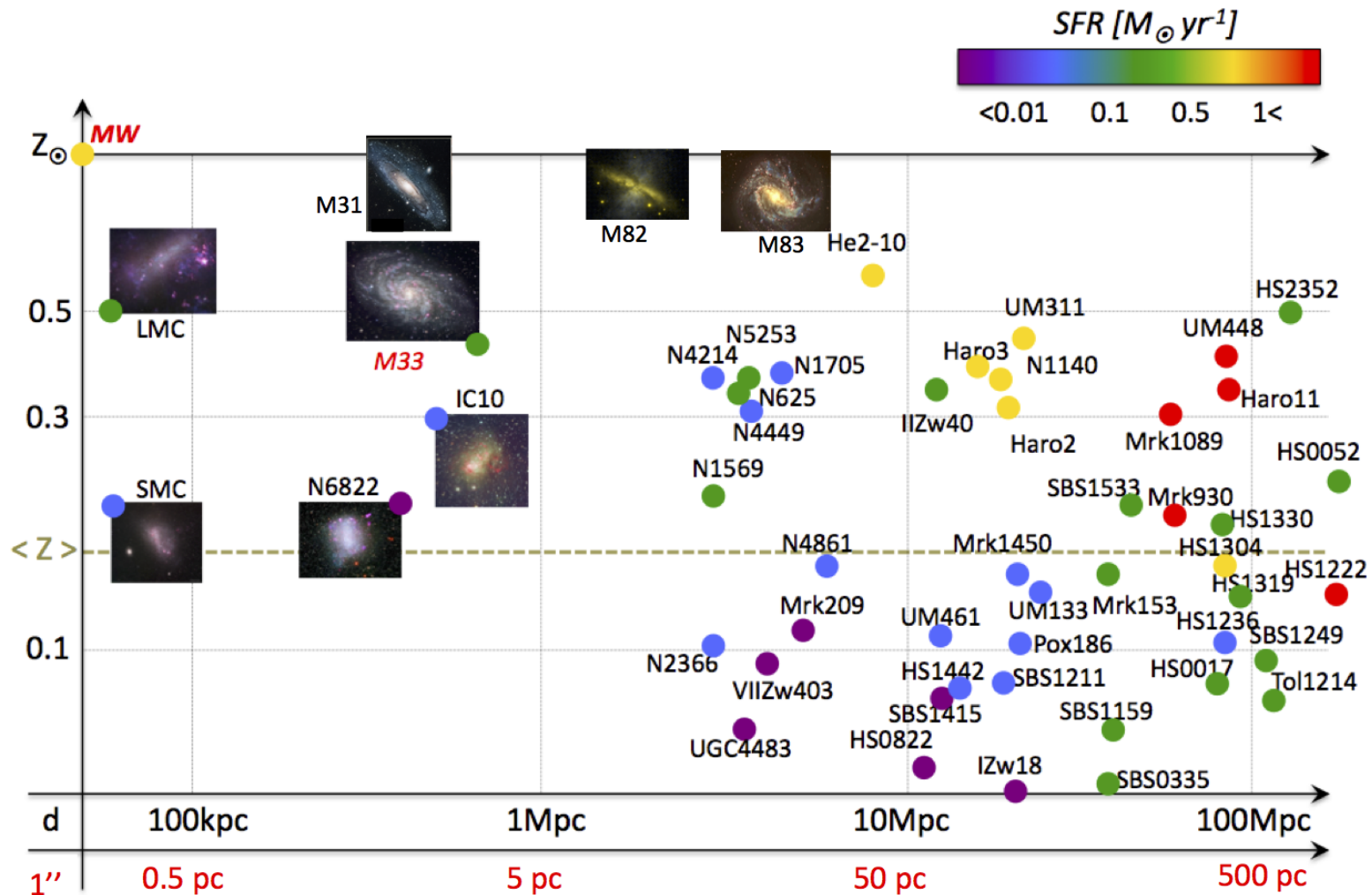
well-resolved to ~ 10 Mpc (multi field, $N \sim 100$)

First complete set of dwarf galaxies (Euclid will find $\sim 10^5$)

SPICA laboratory: the Local Universe

Survey parameter space of local universe

Wide range of type, spatial resolution, Metallicity, star formation, etc...

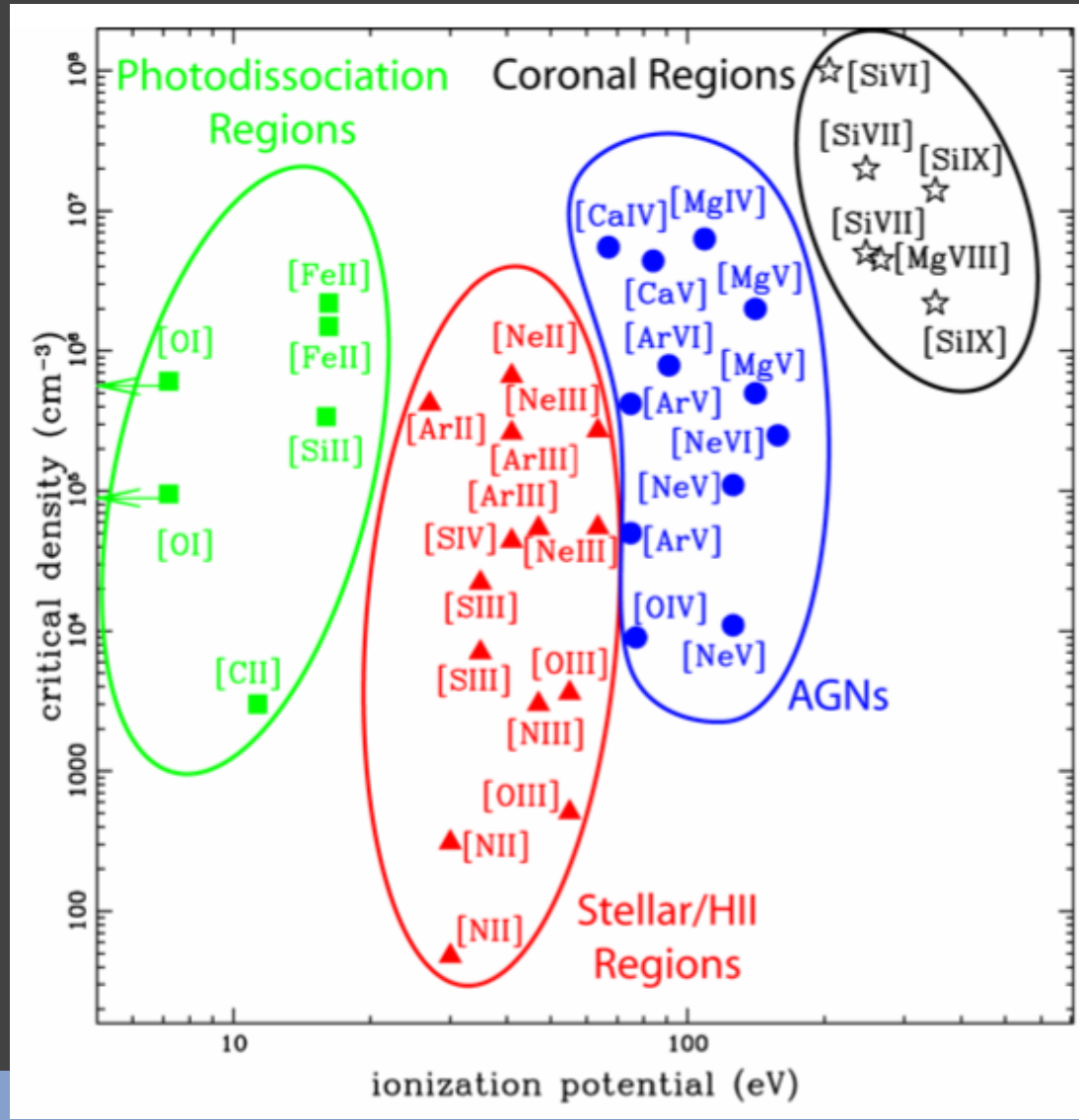


SPICA toolbox: Mid- and far-infrared lines

As good as optical lines, but without the extinction

- probe ionized, neutral, molecular, and solid phases

Spinoglio et al 1992

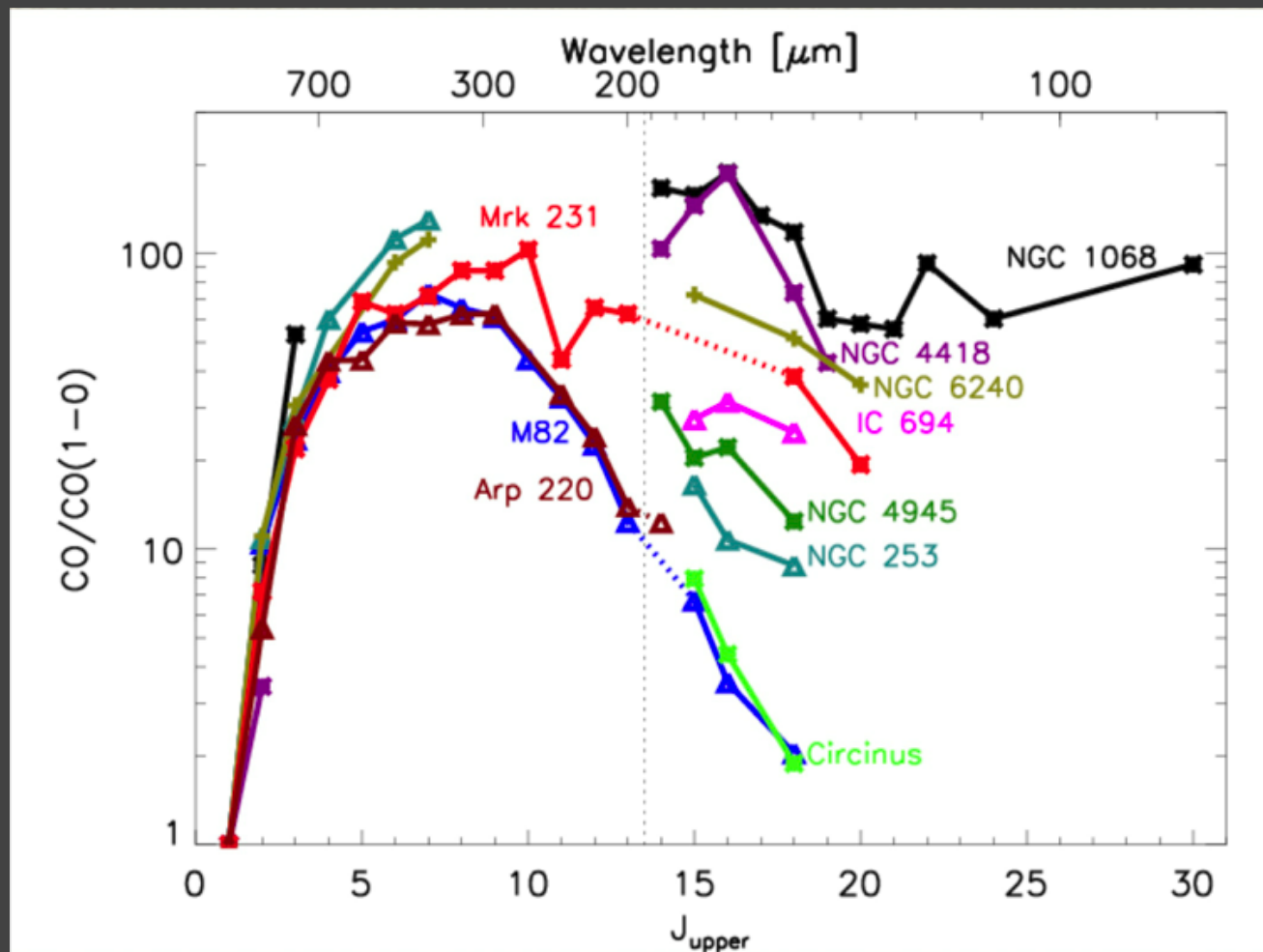


Molecular lines: warm dense gas

SPICA probes right part of CO ladder

- Shock models: Flower & Pineau des Forêts 2010
- PDR / XDR models: Meijerink et al 2005, 2007

Mashian et al 2015



Key lines & features in the far-IR

Species	Wavelength (μm)	Diagnostic of
[C II]	158	star formation rate
[O I]	63, 145	UV irradiation, shocks
[O III]	88, 52	shocks; ionization source
[N II]	122, 205	low-density ionized gas
[N III]	57	hardness radiation field
HD	112, 56	cold molecular gas
OH	119, 84, 163, 53	galactic winds
high- <i>J</i> CO	various	energetic irradiation
H ₂ O	various	shocks
crystalline silicate	69	dust mineralogy
H ₂ O ice	62, 44	dust processing

Herschel: low S/N, scratch surface

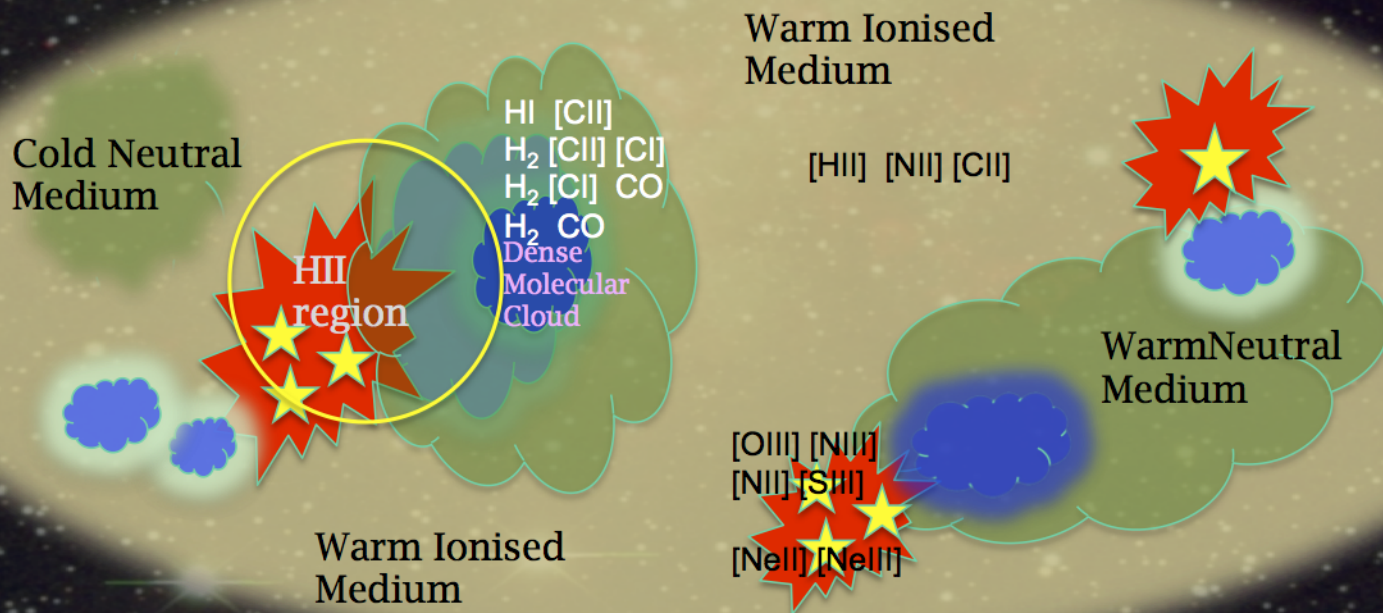
SPICA: high S/N, take full advantage

Key lines & features in the mid-IR

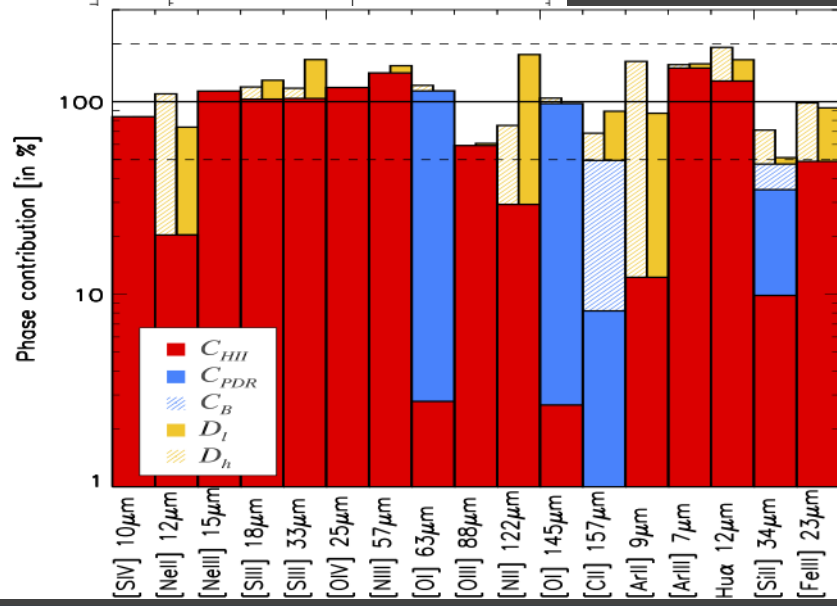
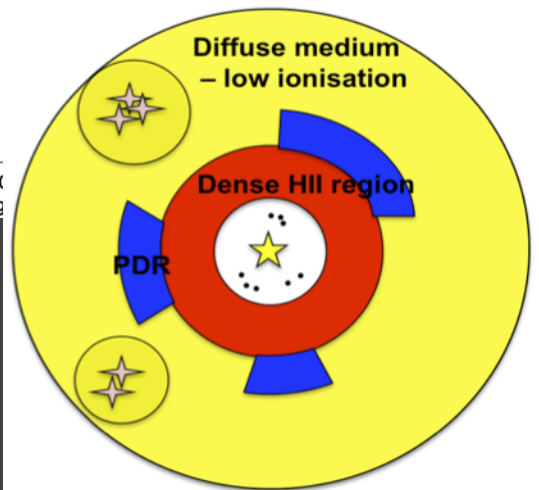
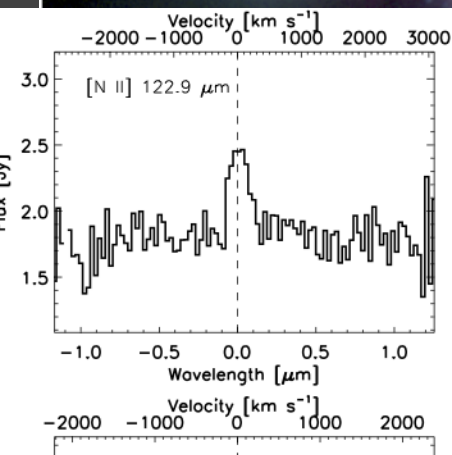
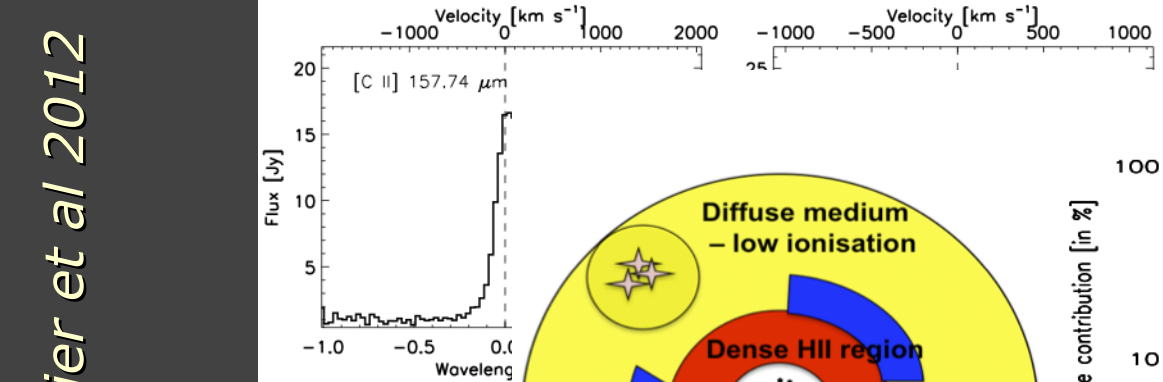
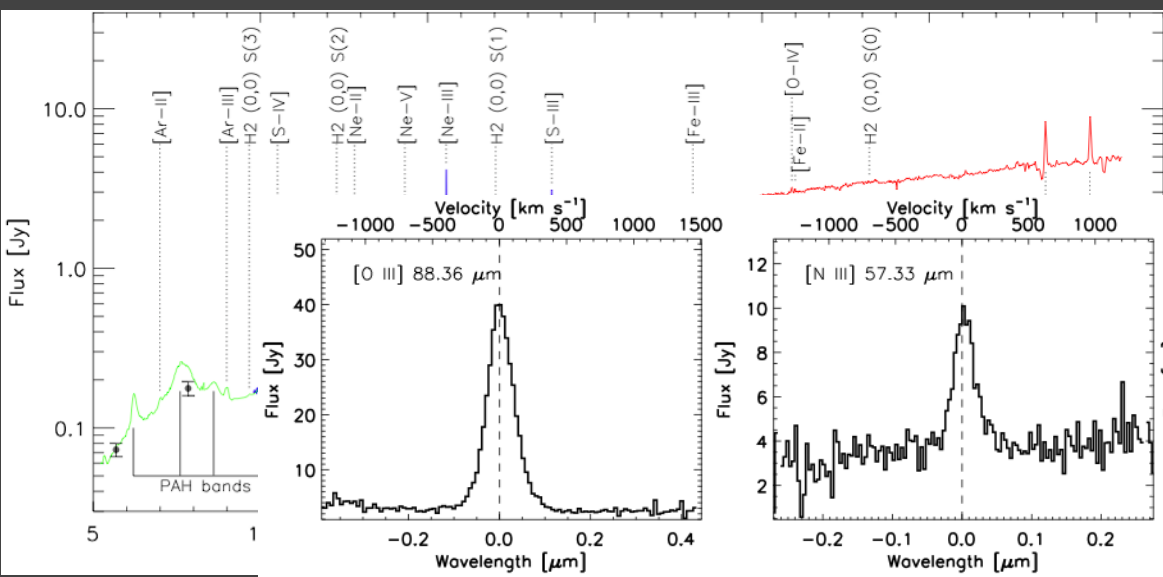
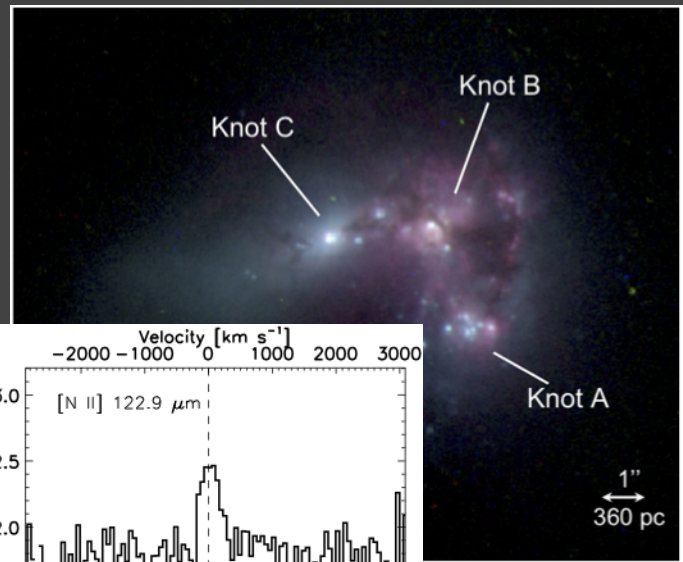
Species	Wavelength (μm)	Diagnostic of
[Si II]	35	UV irradiation, shocks
[S III], [Fe II]	18, 33; 25	shocks
H ₂	17, 28	warm molecular gas
[O IV], [Ne V]	14, 24	active nucleus
[Ne II], [Ne III]	12.8, 15.6	gas temperature
HCN, HNC	14-15	dense molecular gas
CO ₂ , C ₂ H ₂ , H ₂ O	14-15	warm molecular gas
MgS / graphite	30	dust
SiC	11.3	dust
amorphous silicate	9.7, 18	dust

Note importance of 9-18 μm range!

The Complex Multiphase ISM of Galaxies



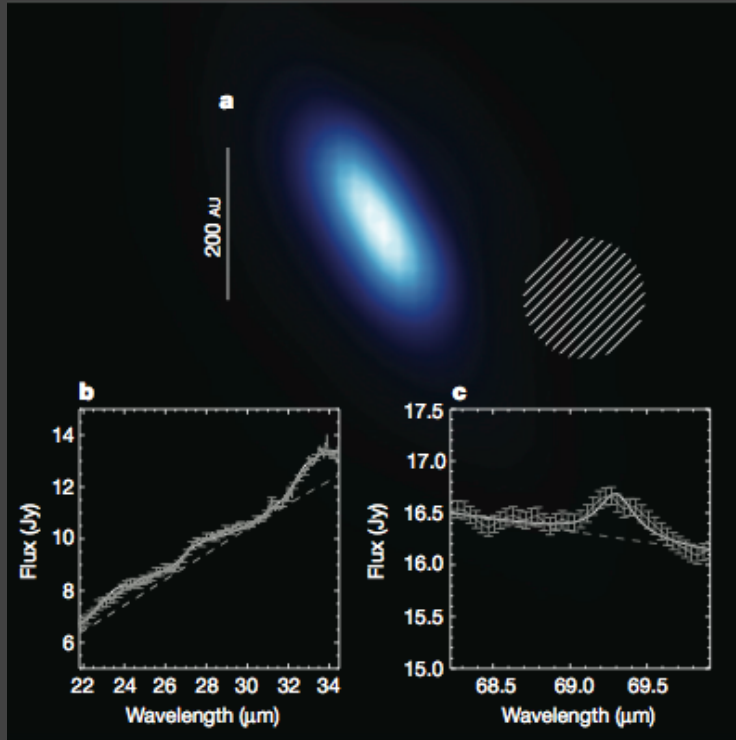
Example: dwarf galaxy Haro-11



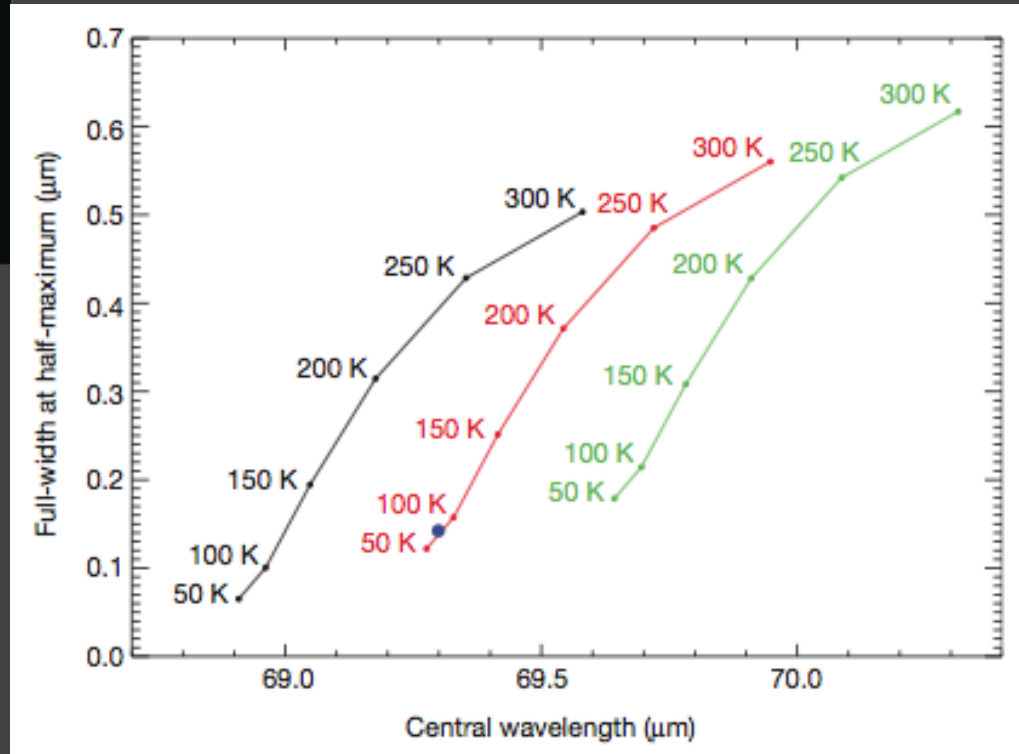
Cormier et al 2012



Dust example: Forsterite in β Pic debris disk



Constrain T & Fe content
far-IR features best

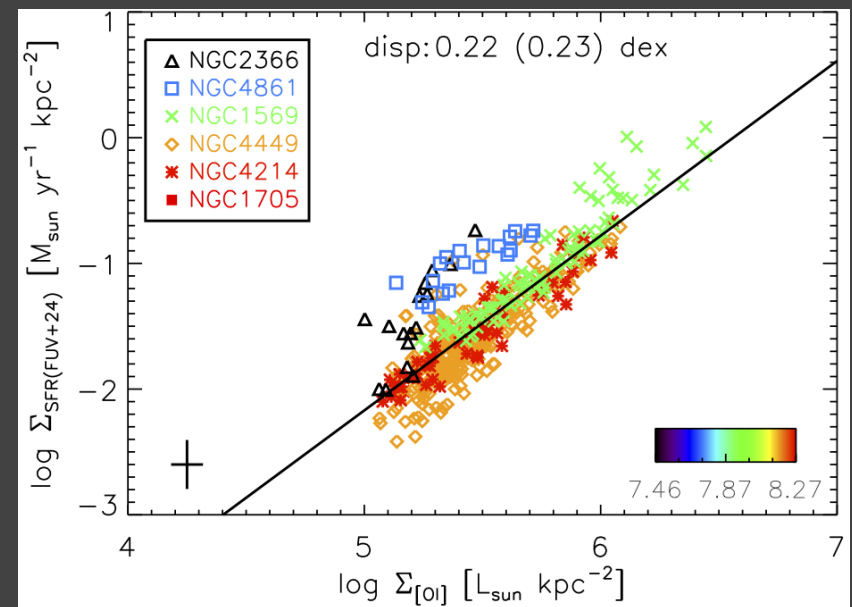
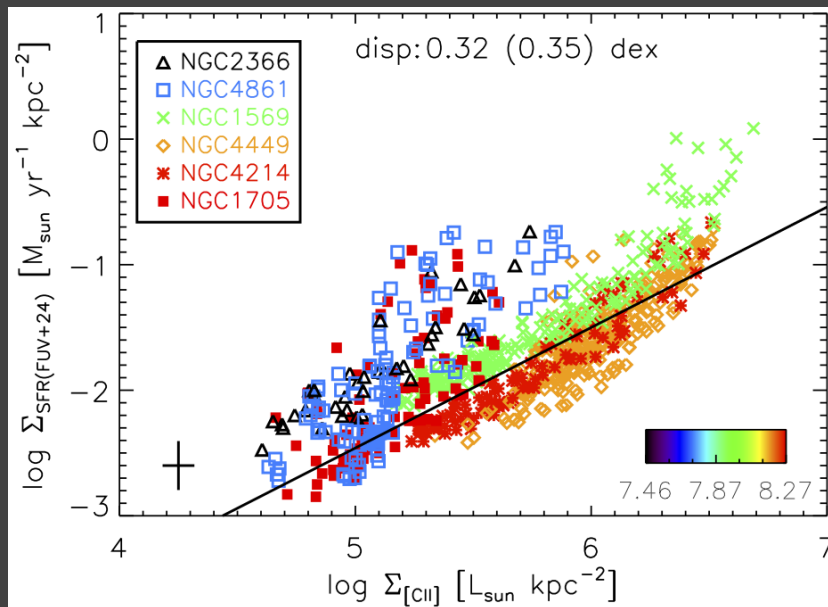


De Vries et al 2012

Goal 1: Star formation vs environment

SFR varies widely among and within galaxies ... why?

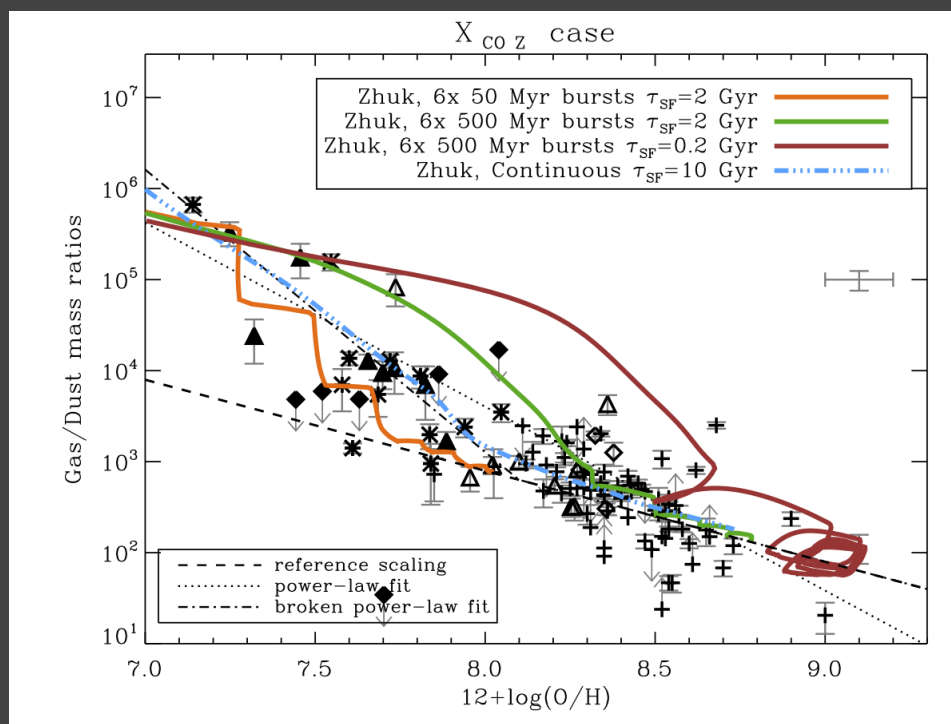
- retrieve ISM properties with PDR / Cloudy models
- couple with maps of SFR (JWST), HI (SKA), stars (Euclid), cold dust (Herschel)
- cannot fully resolve: link properties statistically
- provide robust SFR estimators for high-z studies



[CII] and [OI] as SFR tracers: De Looze et al 2014

Goal 2: The dust evolution of galaxies

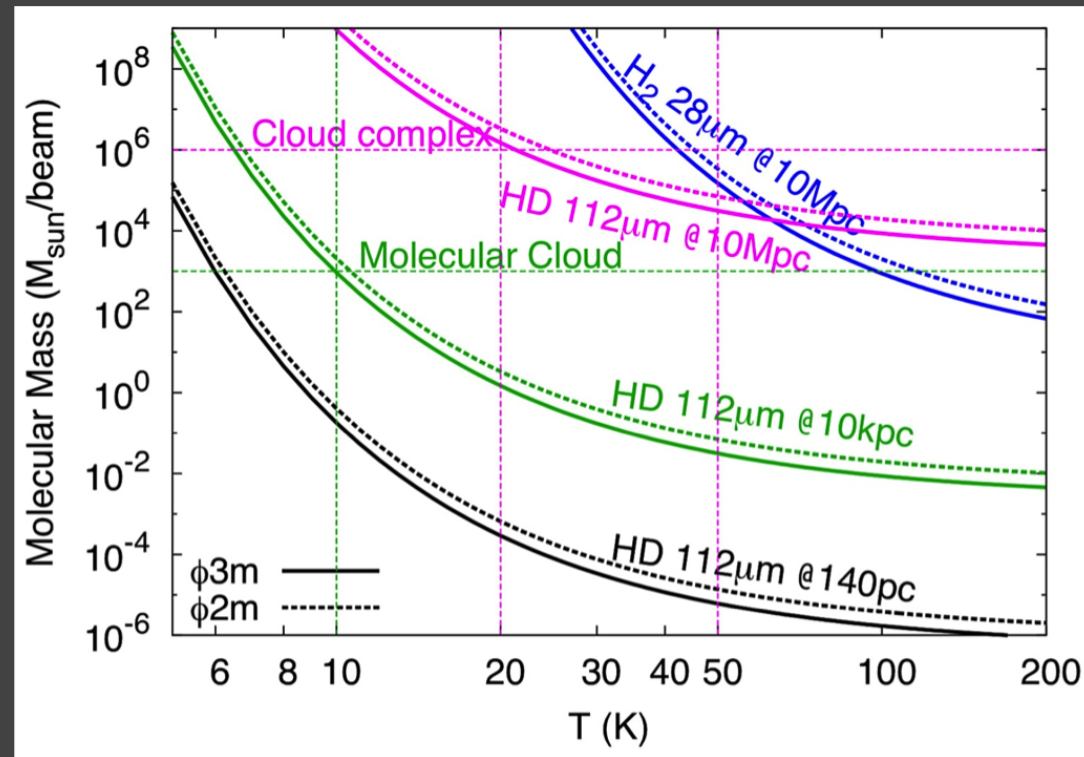
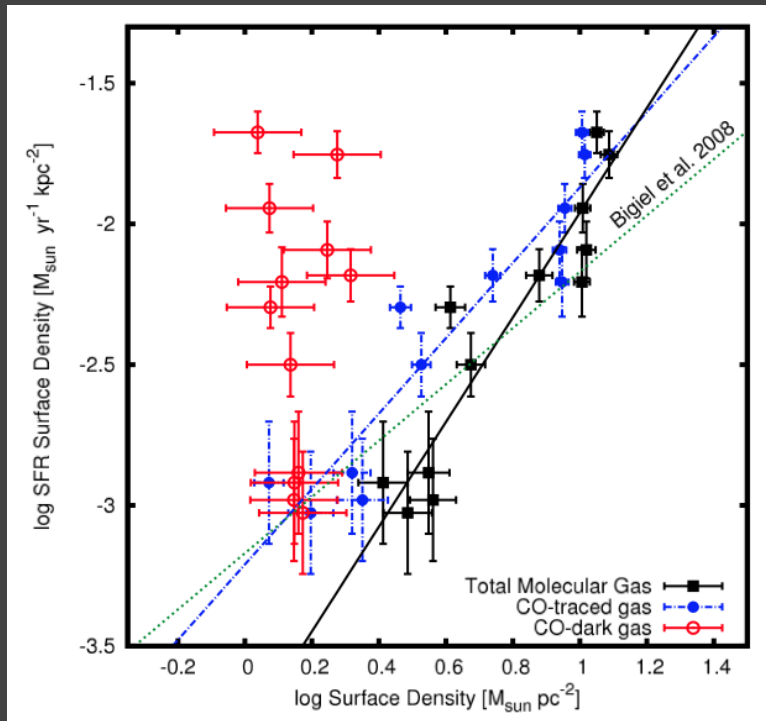
- Dust masses of lowest- Z galaxies unknown
- Herschel: suggests break in g/d ratio vs Z
- SPICA: adds dust masses at low Z
- Goal: understand how galaxies are enriched in dust



Remy-Ruyer et al 2014

Goal 3: Probing CO-dark H_2 with HD and C^+

- Direct tracer of H_2 without X_{CO} -factor uncertainty
 - needs grating sensitivity
 - main uncertainty: gas temperature (CO with ALMA)



Many other 'use cases'

Feeding and feedback of galactic nuclei (Eduardo González-Alfonso)

- Far-IR OH, H₂O lines: outflow tracers (Sturm et al)
- Fine structure lines to trace feeding of nucleus

Crystalline silicates (Ciska Kemper)

- probes of star formation activity and cosmic-ray flux
- key features in 25-70 μm range

Supernova dust (Mikako Matsuura)

- what is role of SNe in dust production?
- monitor SED of newly exploded SNe to trace T, M evolution

AGB/starburst coevolution (Dave Clements)

- how much bolometric power from obscured AGN
- SPICA is only probe of key mid-IR range

Local group galaxies (Jonathan Braine)

- detailed connection between dust/gas properties and star formation
- e.g. LMC/SMC provides ~pc resolution in range of Z

Elliptical galaxies (Hidehiro Kaneda)

- end points of galaxy evolution, but too faint for Herschel
- how do star formation and gas/dust reservoirs differ from spiral galaxies?

Summary science case

A big step beyond Herschel

- from 2-3 lines to multi-phase ISM
- from nuclei to full galaxies
- from special cases to statistical samples

Large impact on other studies

- SPICA's high- z program
- local star formation

Science legacy

- will know how galaxies make stars and metals
- locally and at peak of cosmic SFR