

# Investigation of Interstellar Dust Emission in the Infrared-Microwave Range with All-sky Surveys

全天サーベイによる赤外線マイクロ波帯で  
の星間ダスト放射の研究

Aaron Bell

Introduction

*What is AME?*

Data

All-sky analysis

$\lambda$  Orionis

Conclusion

*Spinning PAHs?*

Future work

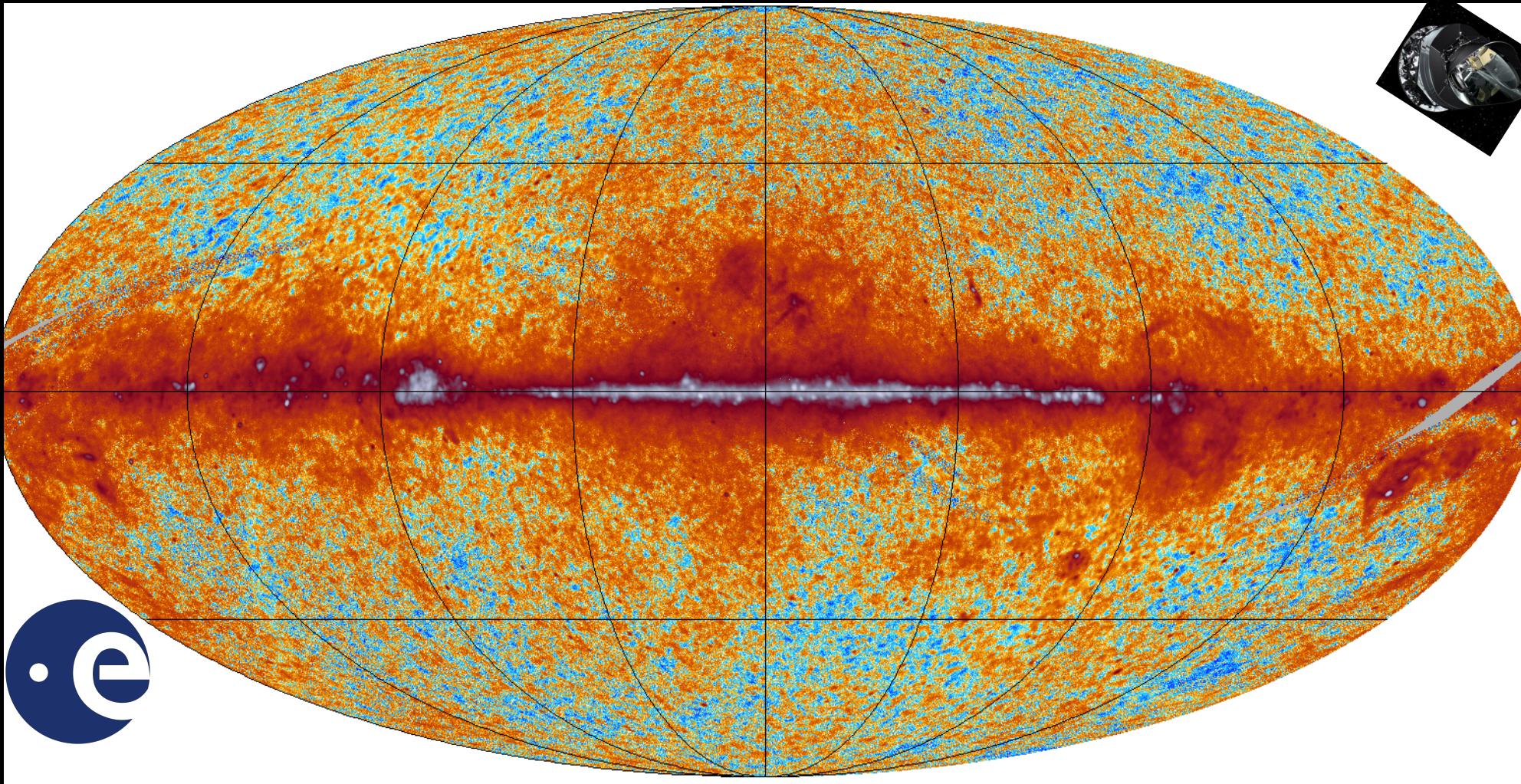
*New data needed?*

# Introduction

*What is Anomalous Microwave Emission?*

## Introduction: What is AME?

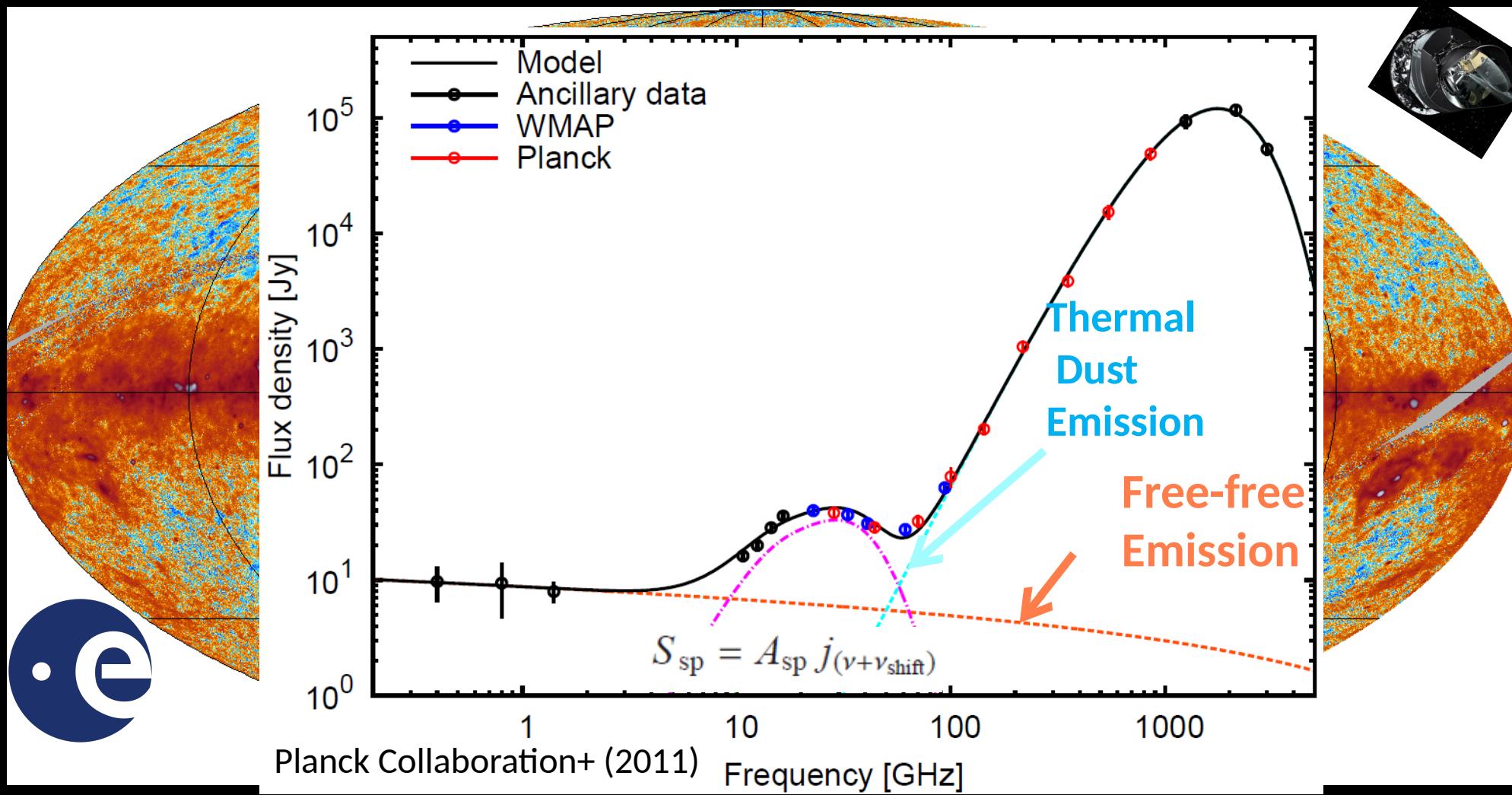
- An unexplained microwave foreground



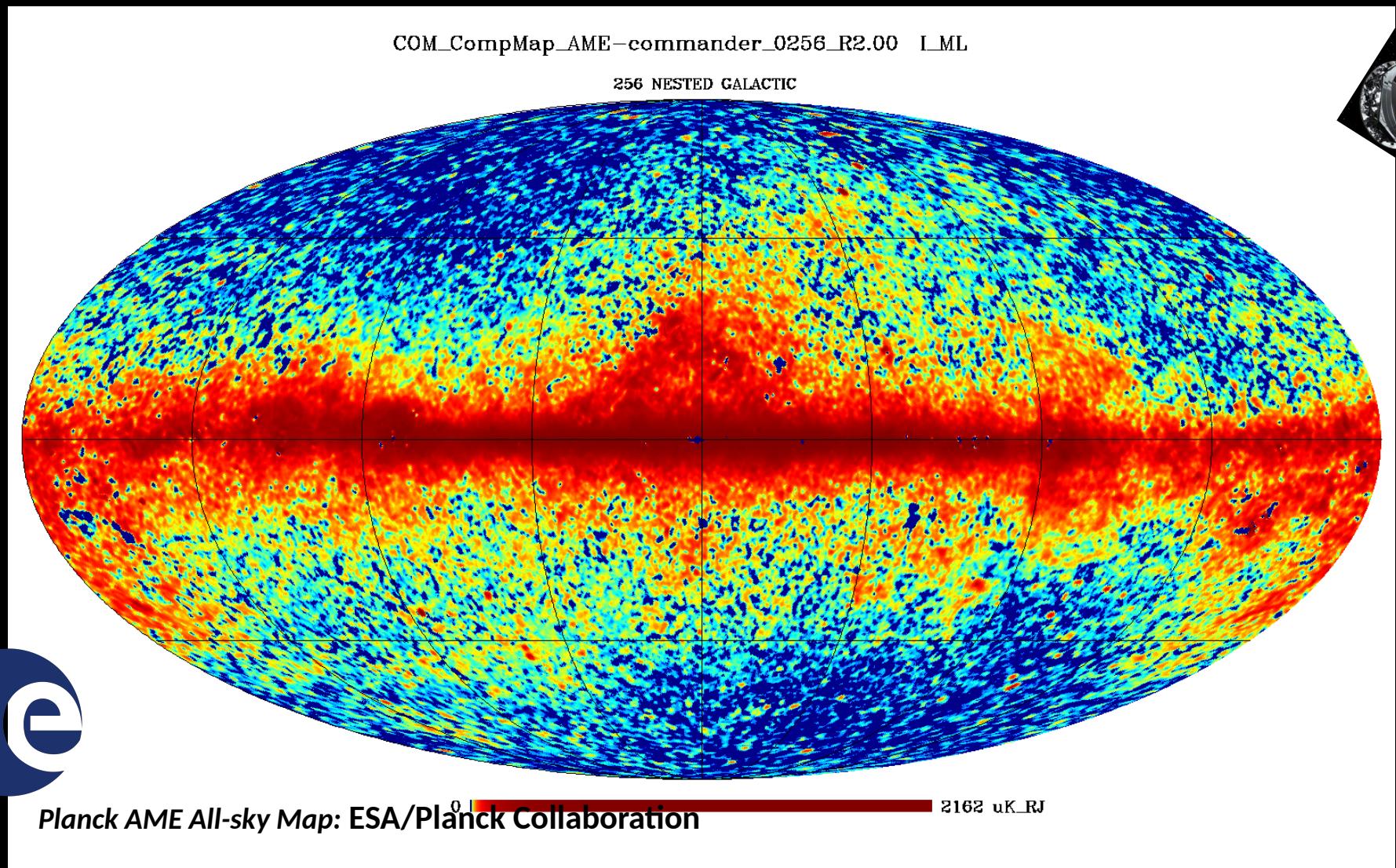
Planck LFI 28 GHz All-sky Map: ESA/Planck Collaboration

## Introduction: What is AME?

- An unexplained microwave foreground



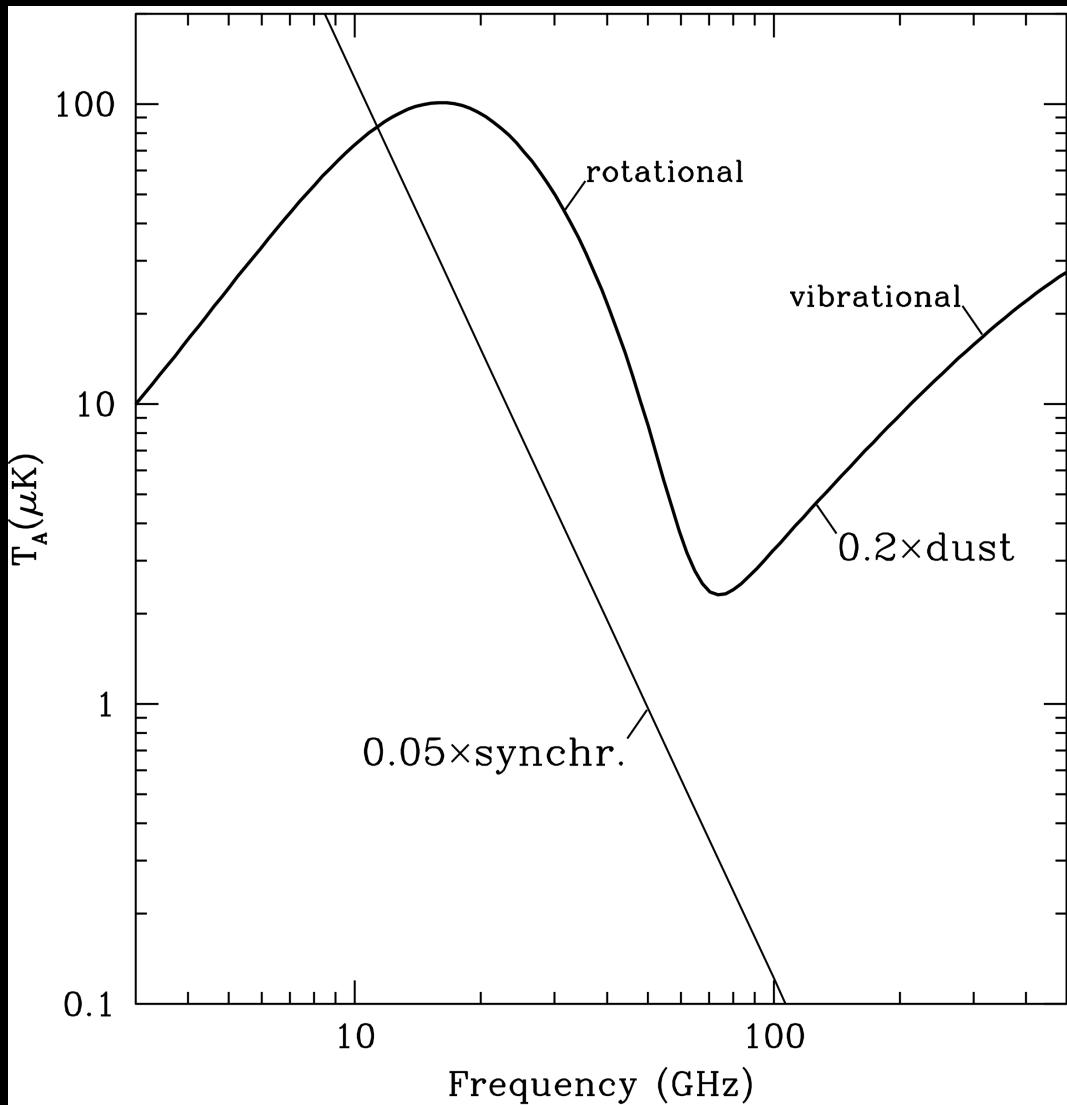
# Introduction: What is AME?



**Prevailing AME  
Explanation:**

**Rotational emission from  
dust**

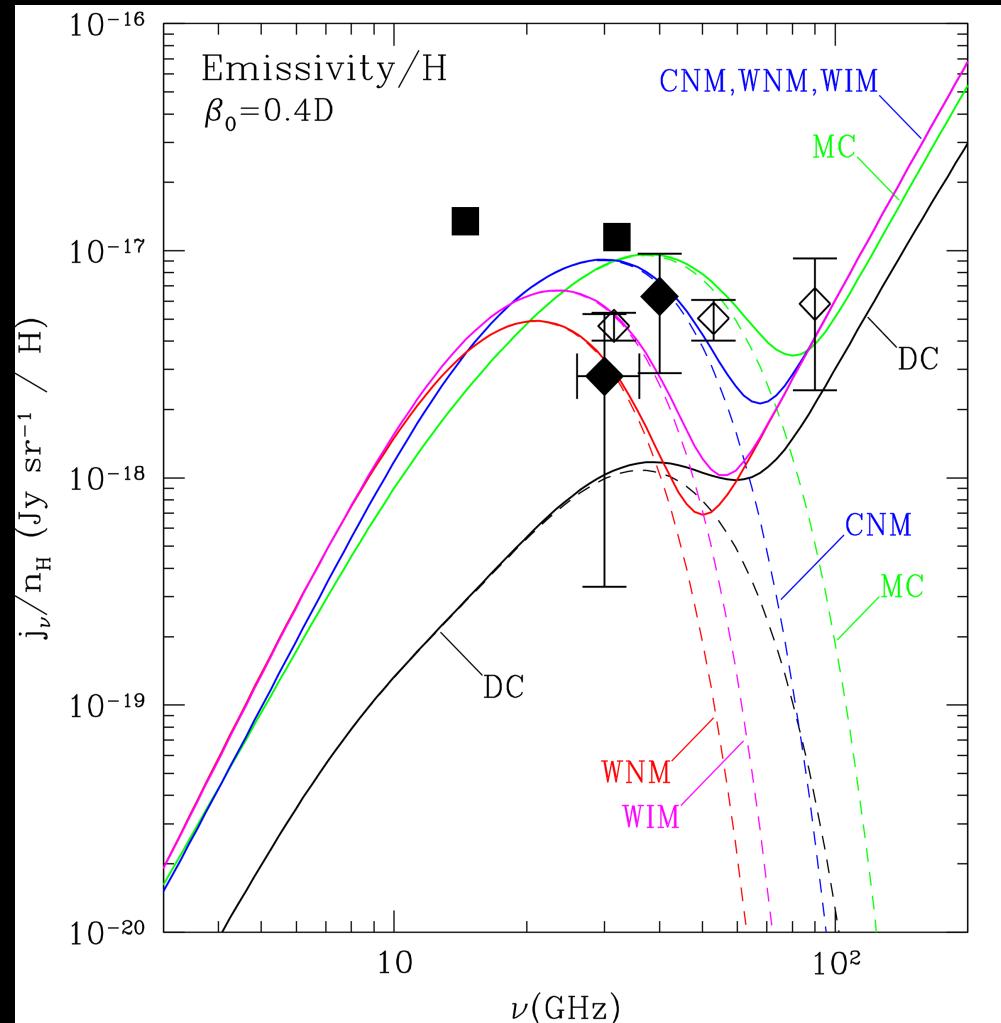
**Via electric dipole  
emission**



## *Introduction - Past Works - Draine & Lazarian (1998b)*

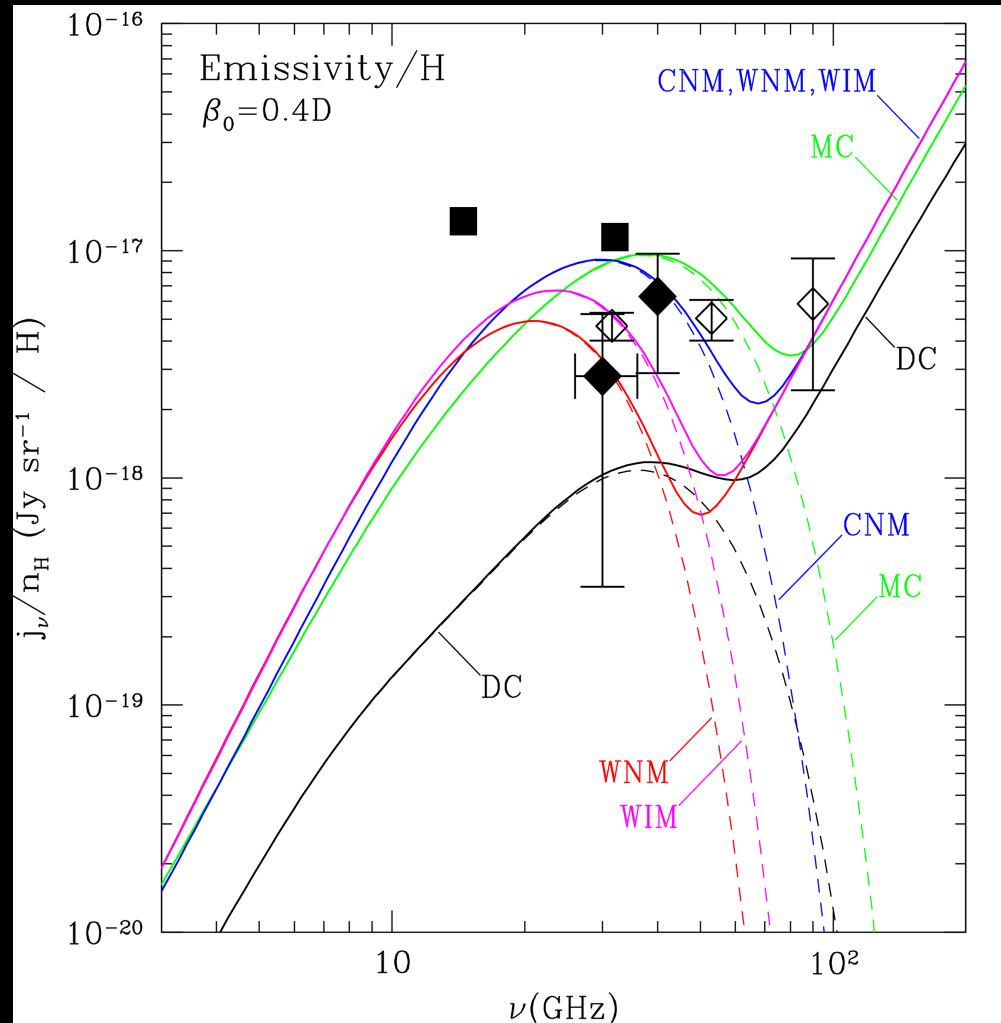
### Spinning Dust SED:

- Varies with environment



## Spinning Dust SED:

- Varies with environment
- Various excitation factors
  - 1) Collision
  - 2) Photon emission
  - 3) H<sub>2</sub> formation



## *Introduction - Past Works - Draine & Lazarian (1998b)*

$$\frac{\omega}{2\pi} = 21 \text{ GHz} \left( \frac{T}{100 \text{ K}} \right)^{1/2} \left( \frac{\rho}{3 \text{ g cm}^{-3}} \right)^{-1/2} \left( \frac{a}{5 \text{ \AA}} \right)^{-5/2}$$

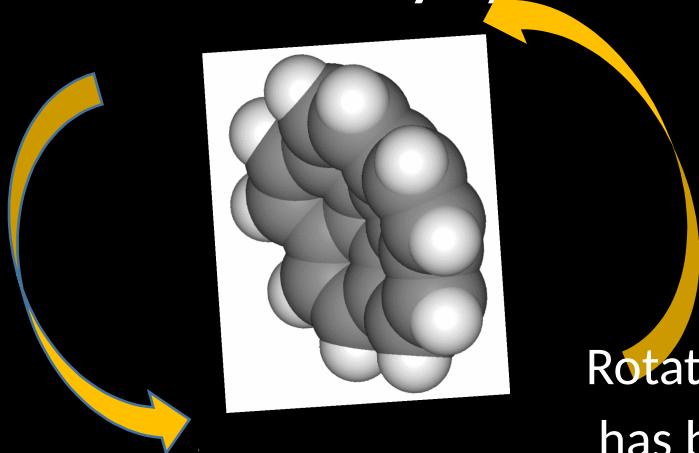
## Introduction - Past Works - Draine & Lazarian (1998b)

$$\frac{\omega}{2\pi} = 21 \text{ GHz} \left( \frac{T}{100 \text{ K}} \right)^{1/2} \left( \frac{\rho}{3 \text{ g cm}^{-3}} \right)^{-1/2} \left( \frac{a}{5 \text{ \AA}} \right)^{-5/2}$$

Draine & Lazarian (1998)

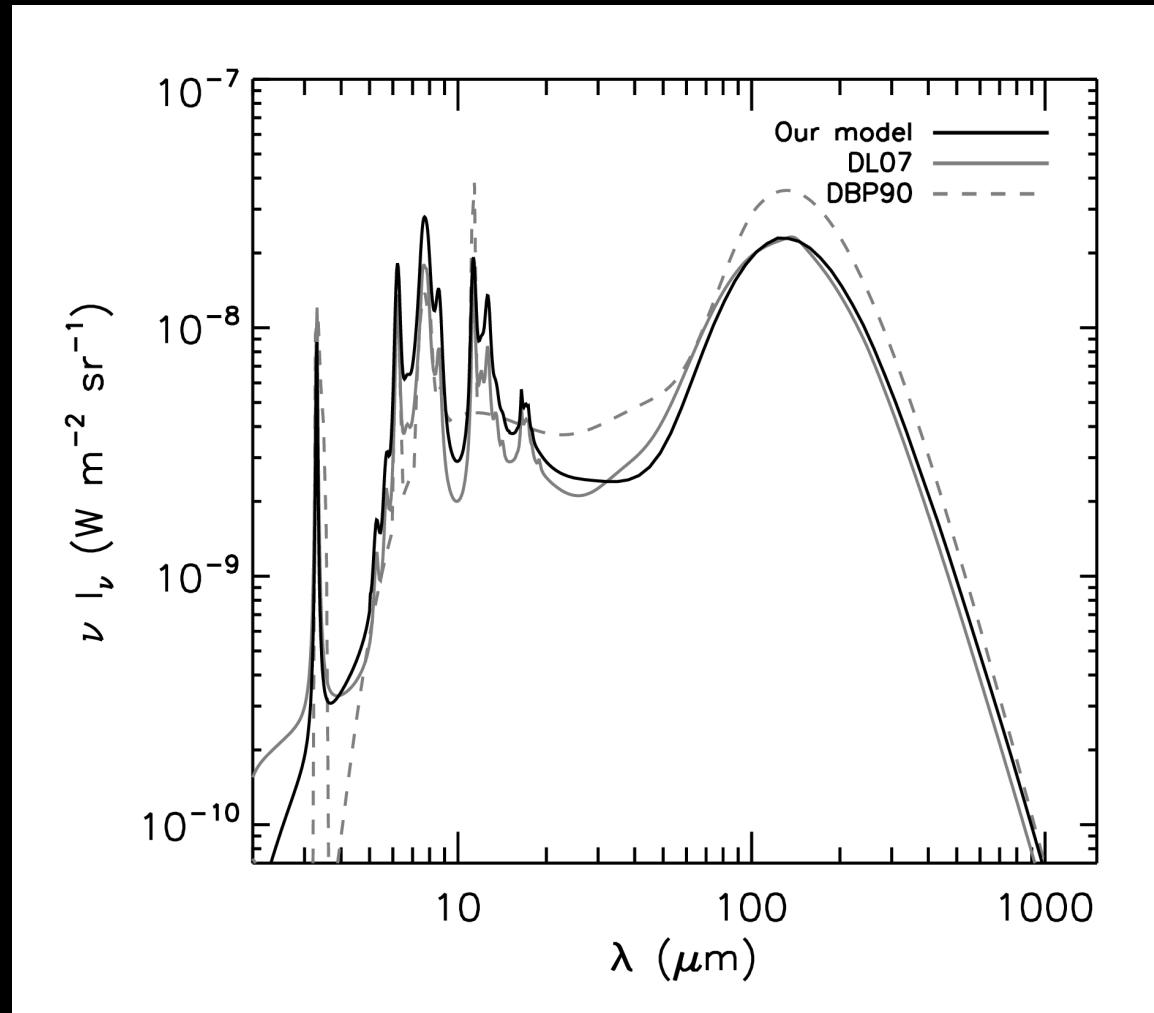
Implies rotators ~1 nm

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons ???

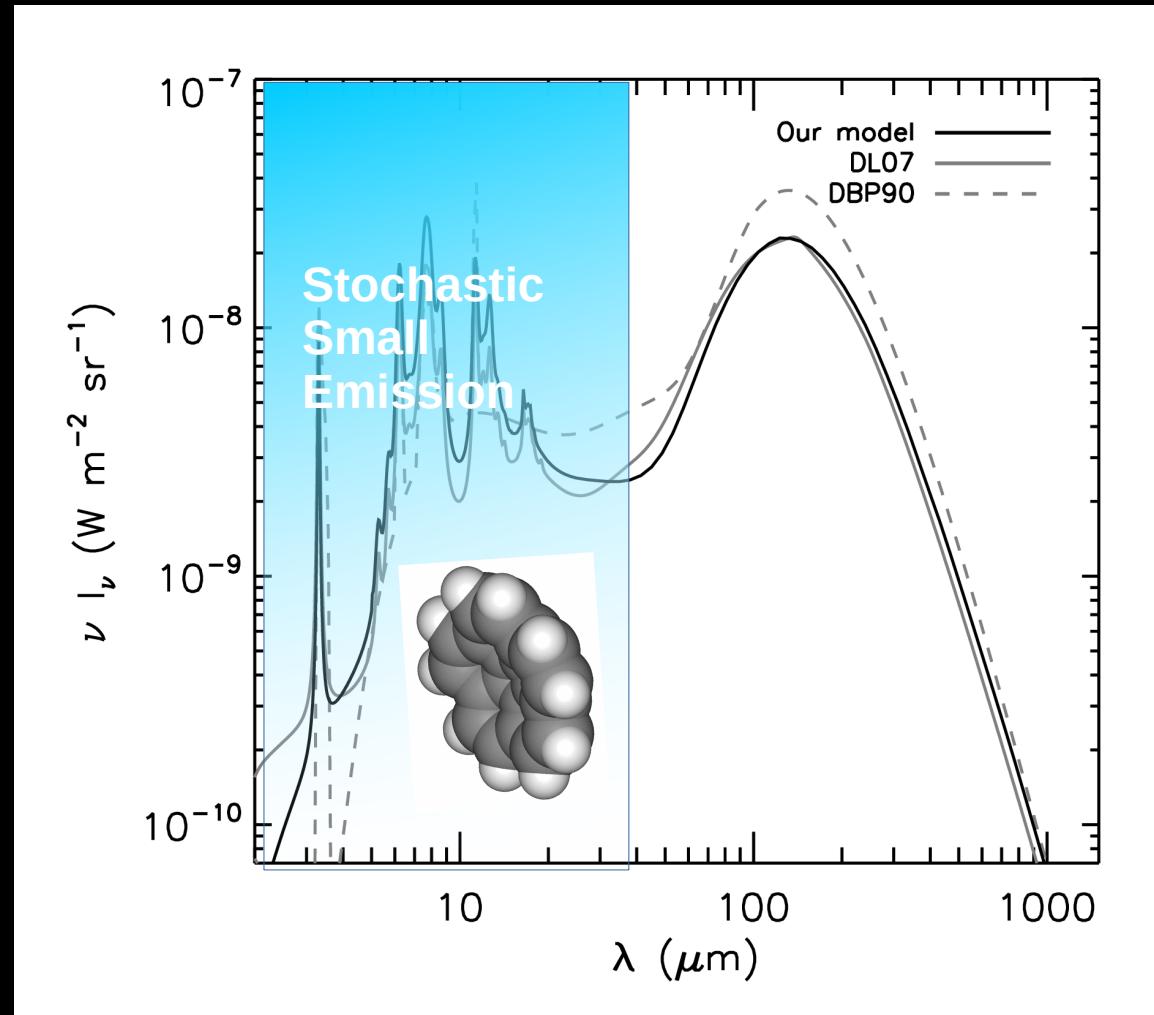


Rotational emission from corannulene  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{10}$  ( $\sim 2.07 \text{ D}$ )  
has been searched for in the Red Rectangle, by Pilleri et al. (2009)

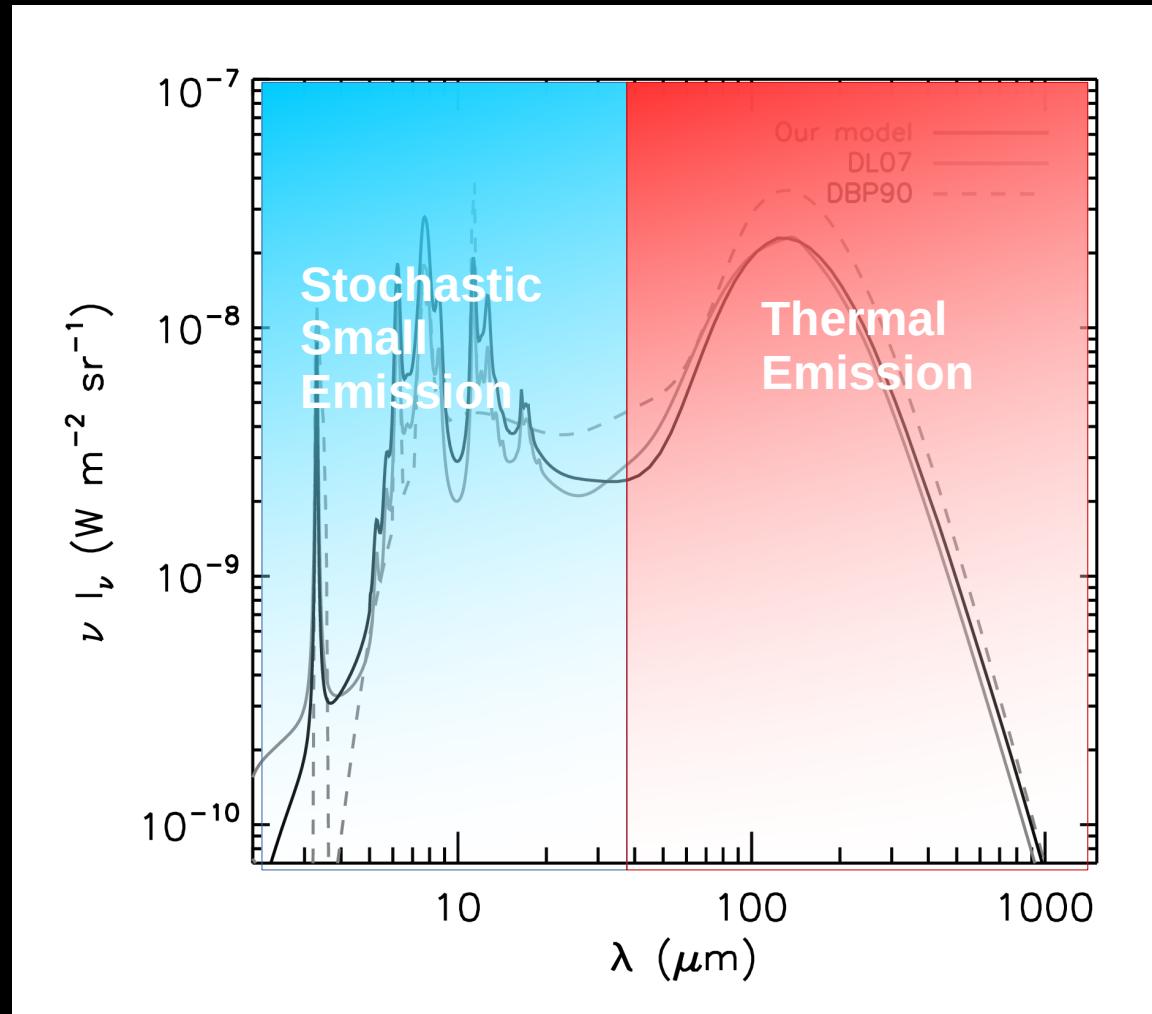
## *Introduction - Past Works – Compiegne, et al. (2011)*



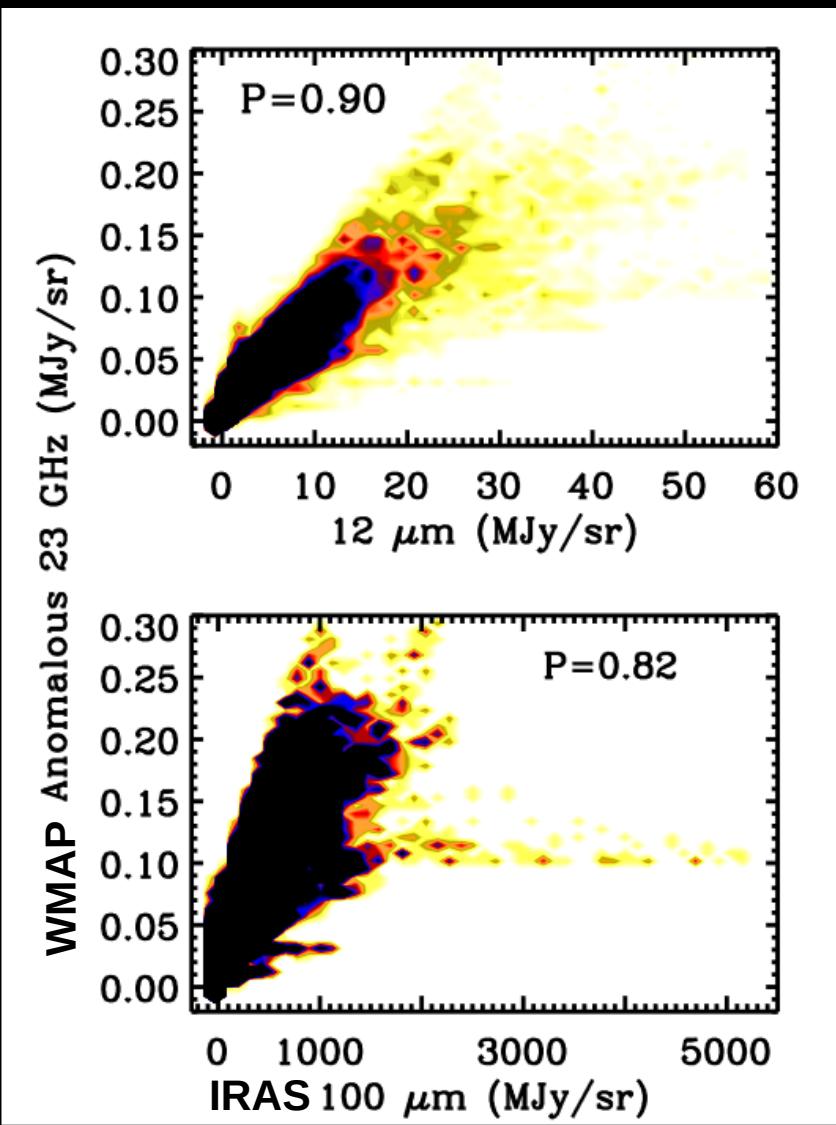
## *Introduction - Past Works – Compiegne, et al. (2011)*



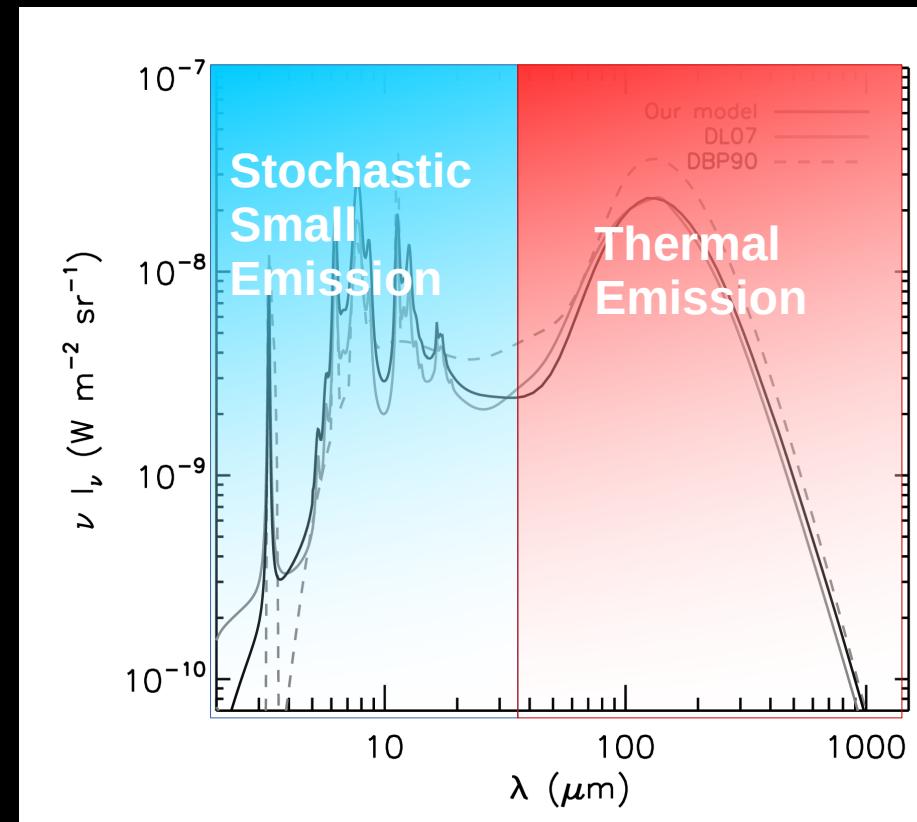
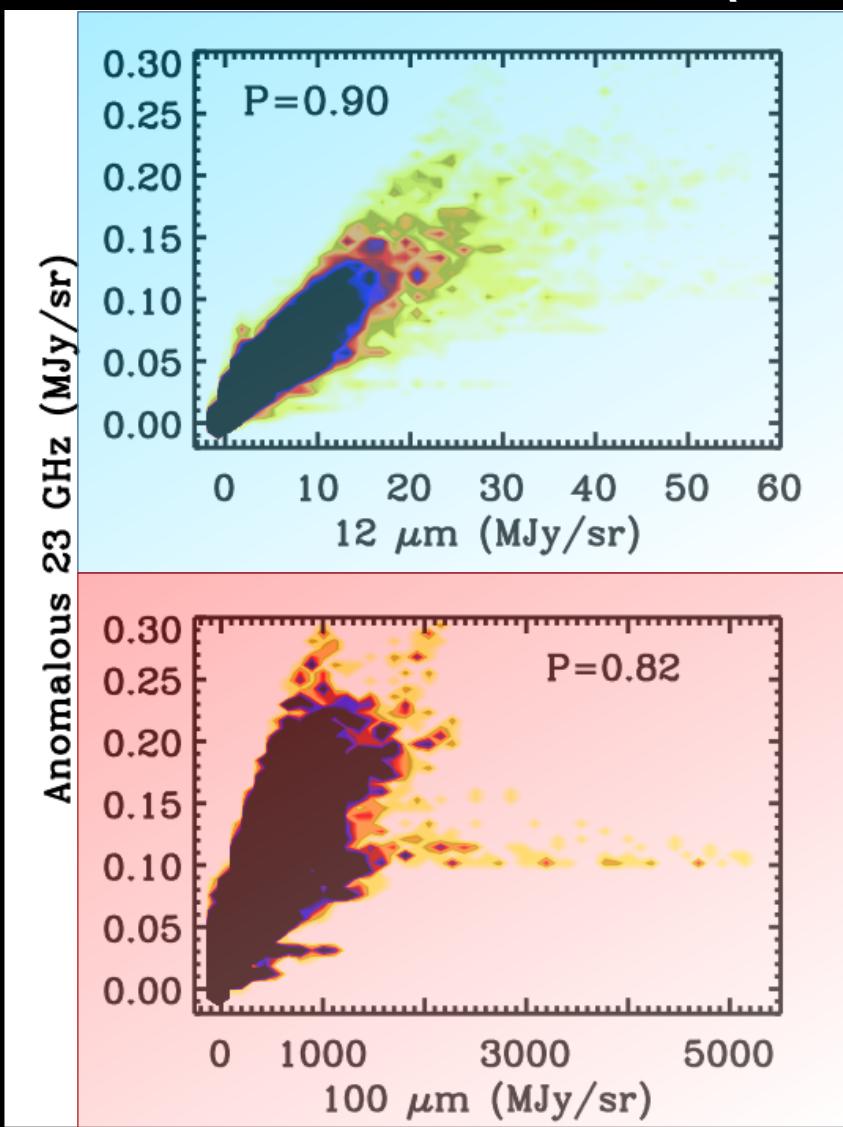
## *Introduction - Past Works – Compiegne, et al. (2011)*



## *Introduction - Past Works – N. Ysard, et al. (2010)*

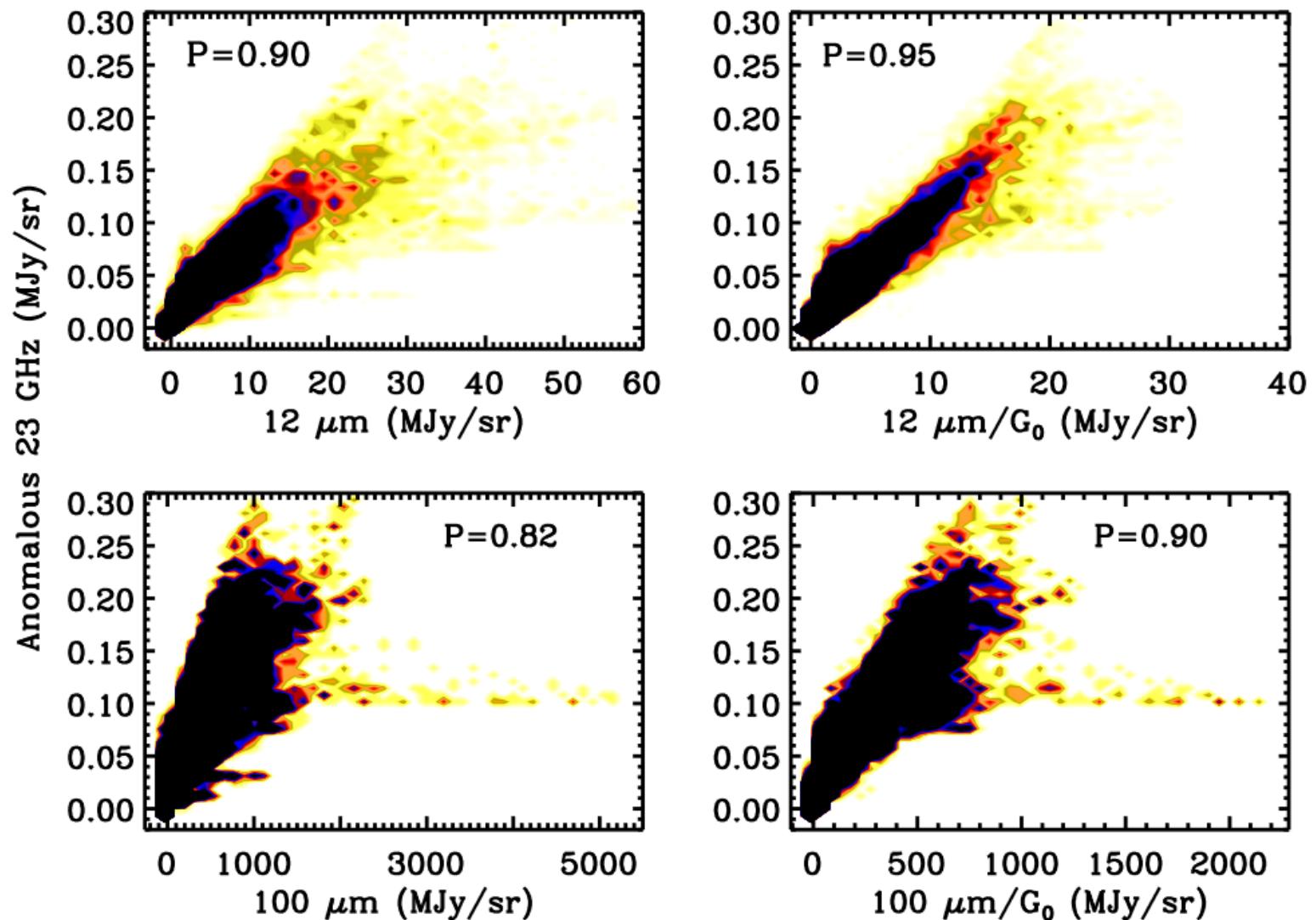


# Introduction - Past Works – N. Ysard, et al. (2010)

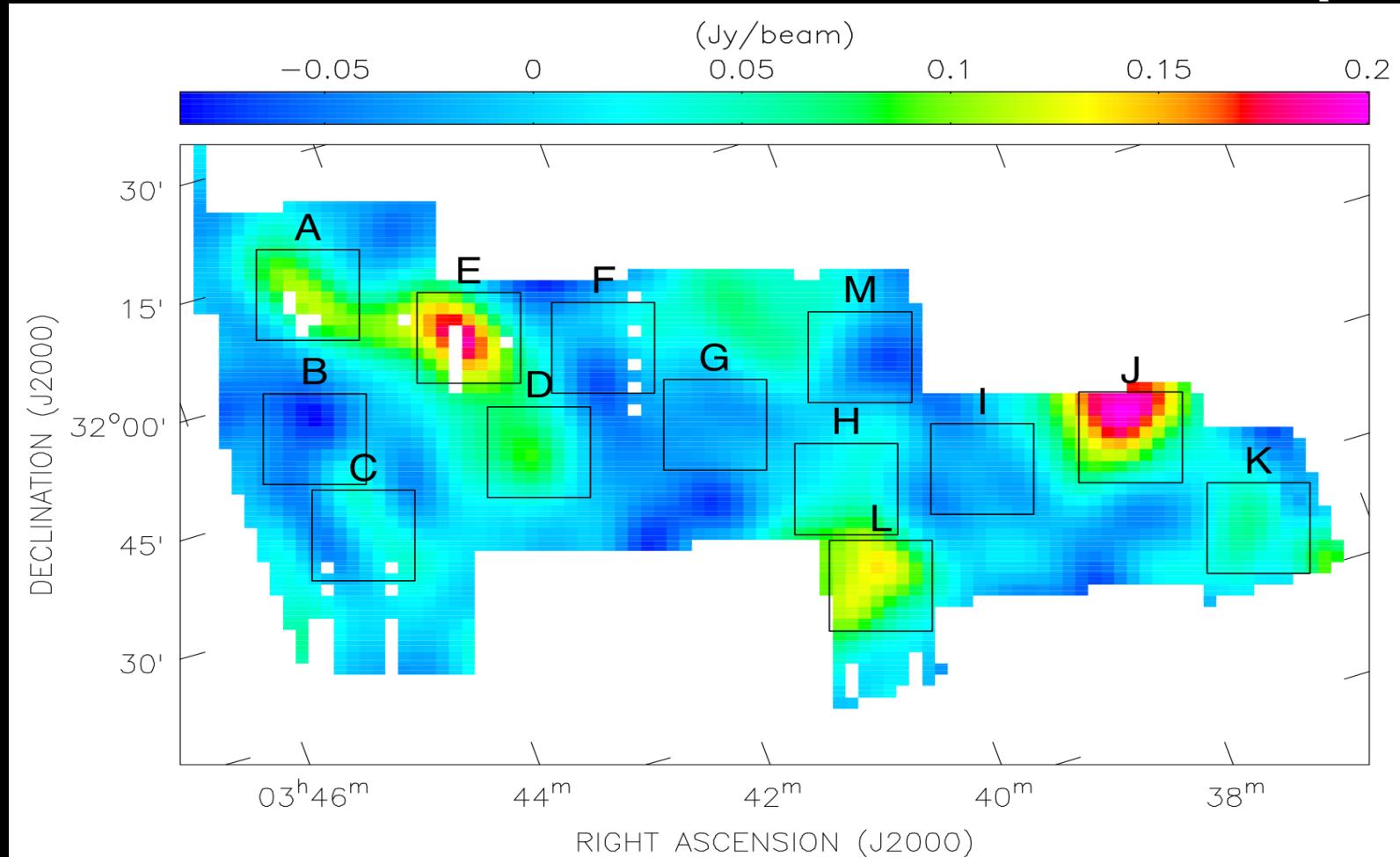


Model interstellar dust mixture SED  
Compiegne+ (2011)

## Introduction - Past Works – N. Ysard, et al. (2010)

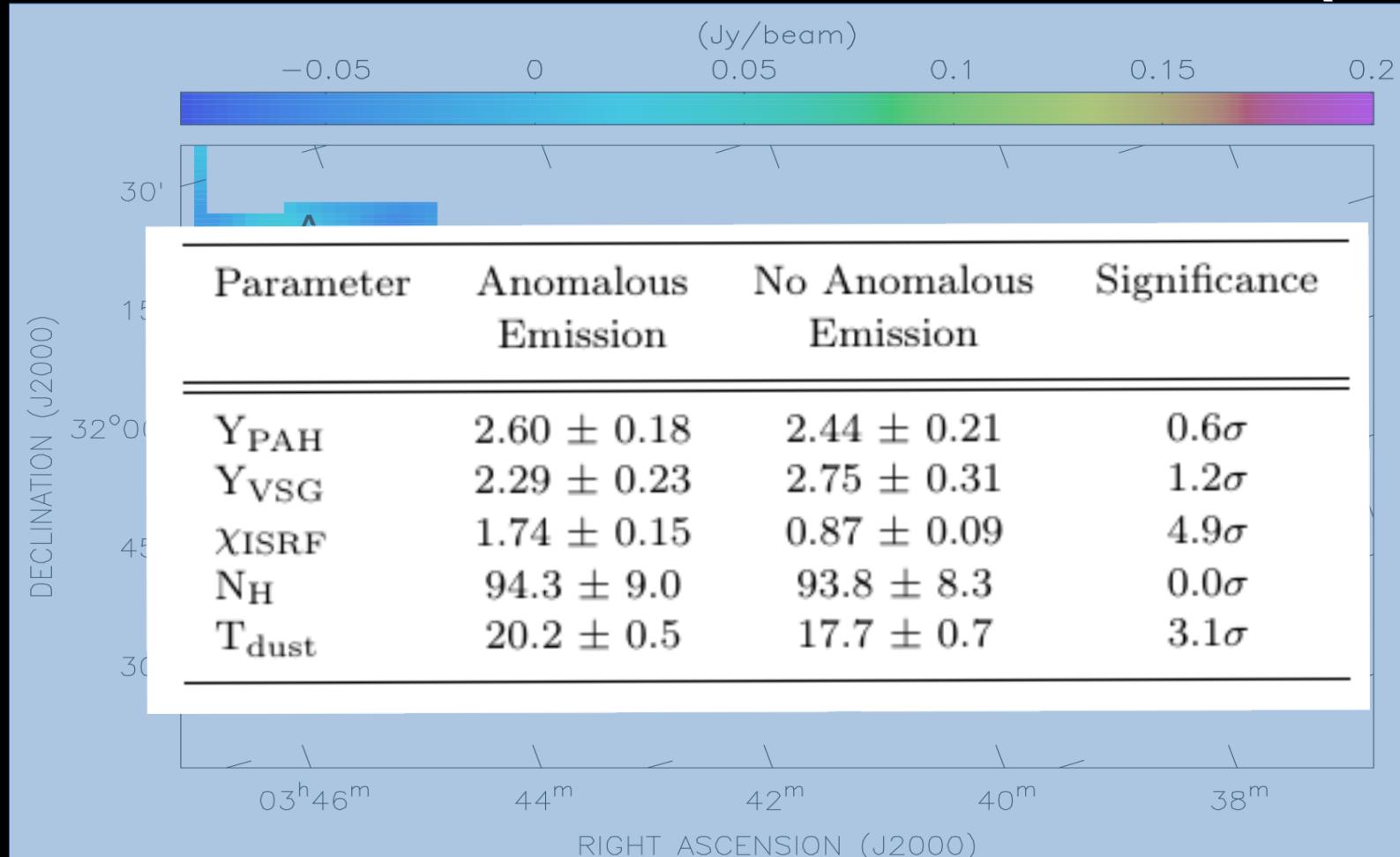


# *Introduction – Previous Works – C. Tibbs et al. (2011)*



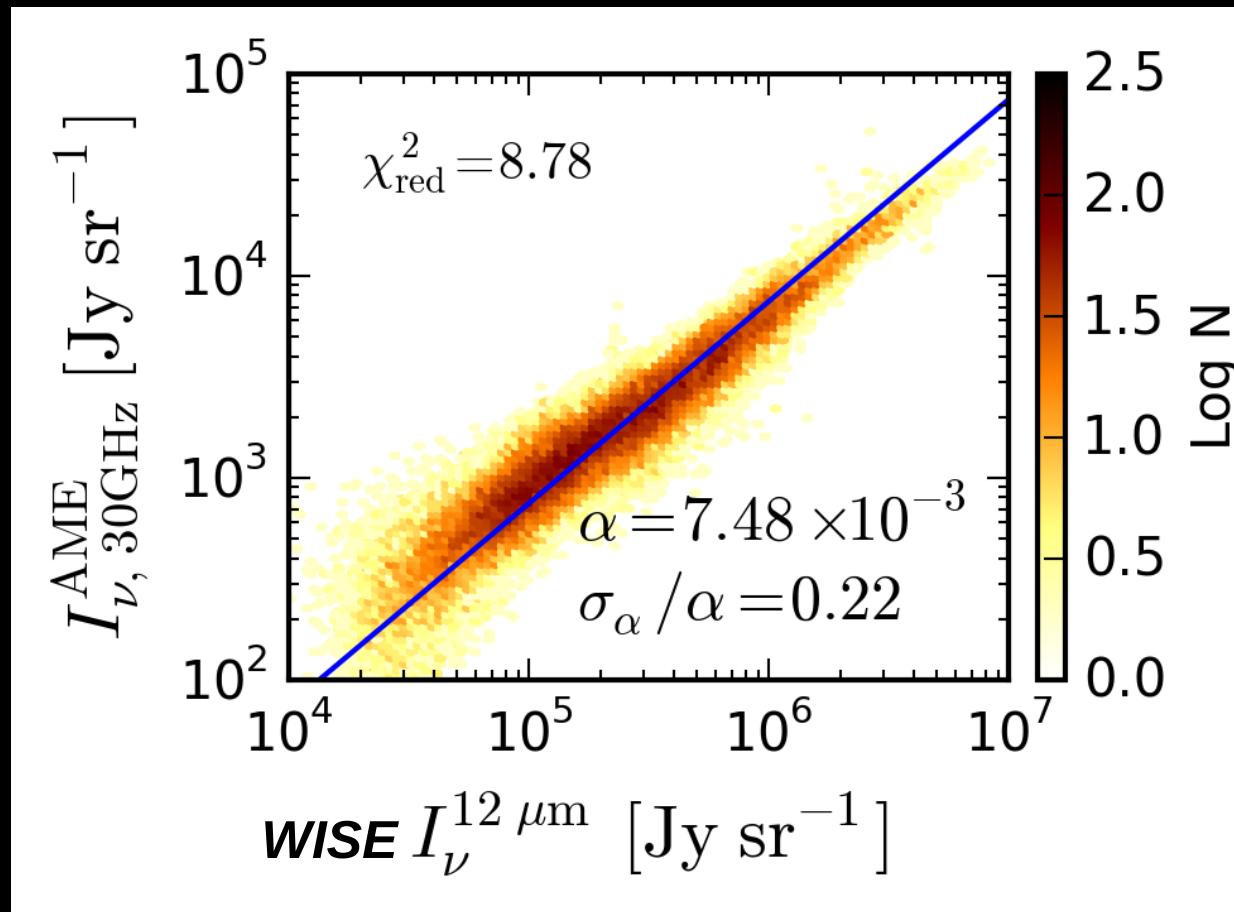
C. Tibbs+ (2011) - “Spitzer characterisation of dust in an anomalous emission region: the Perseus cloud”

# *Introduction – Previous Works – C. Tibbs et al. (2011)*

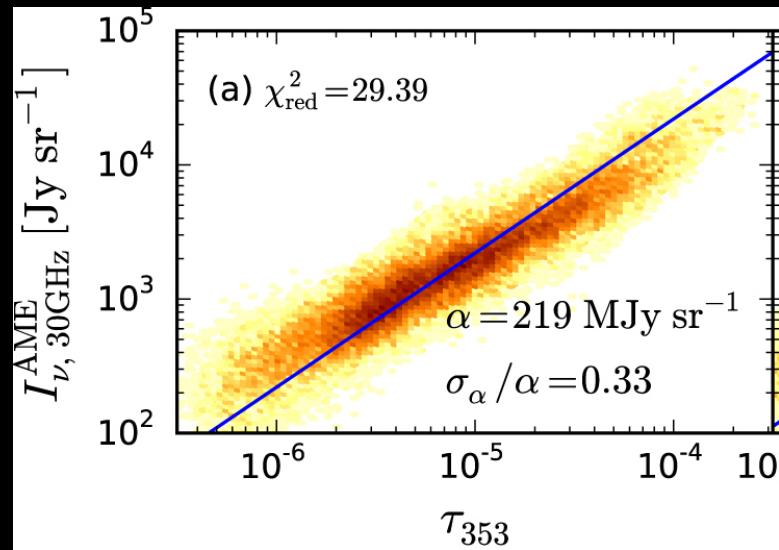


C. Tibbs+ (2011) - “Spitzer characterisation of dust in an anomalous emission region: the Perseus cloud”

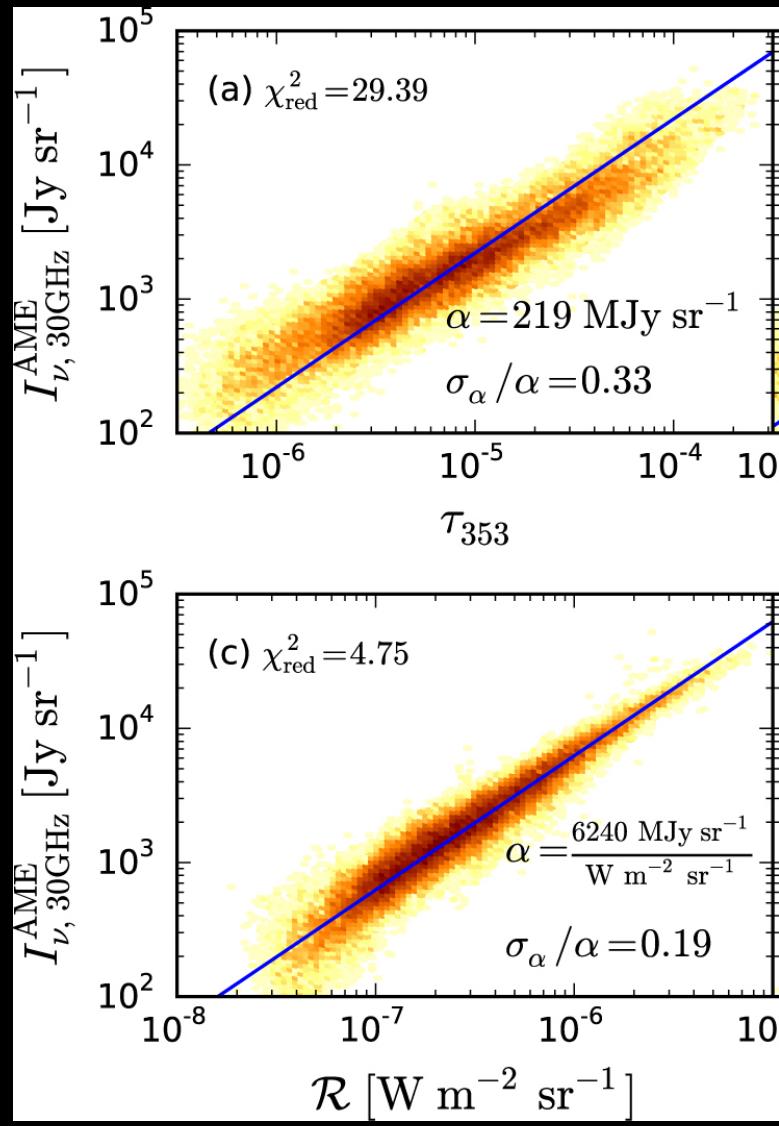
## *Introduction - Past Works – B. Hensley, et al. (2016)*



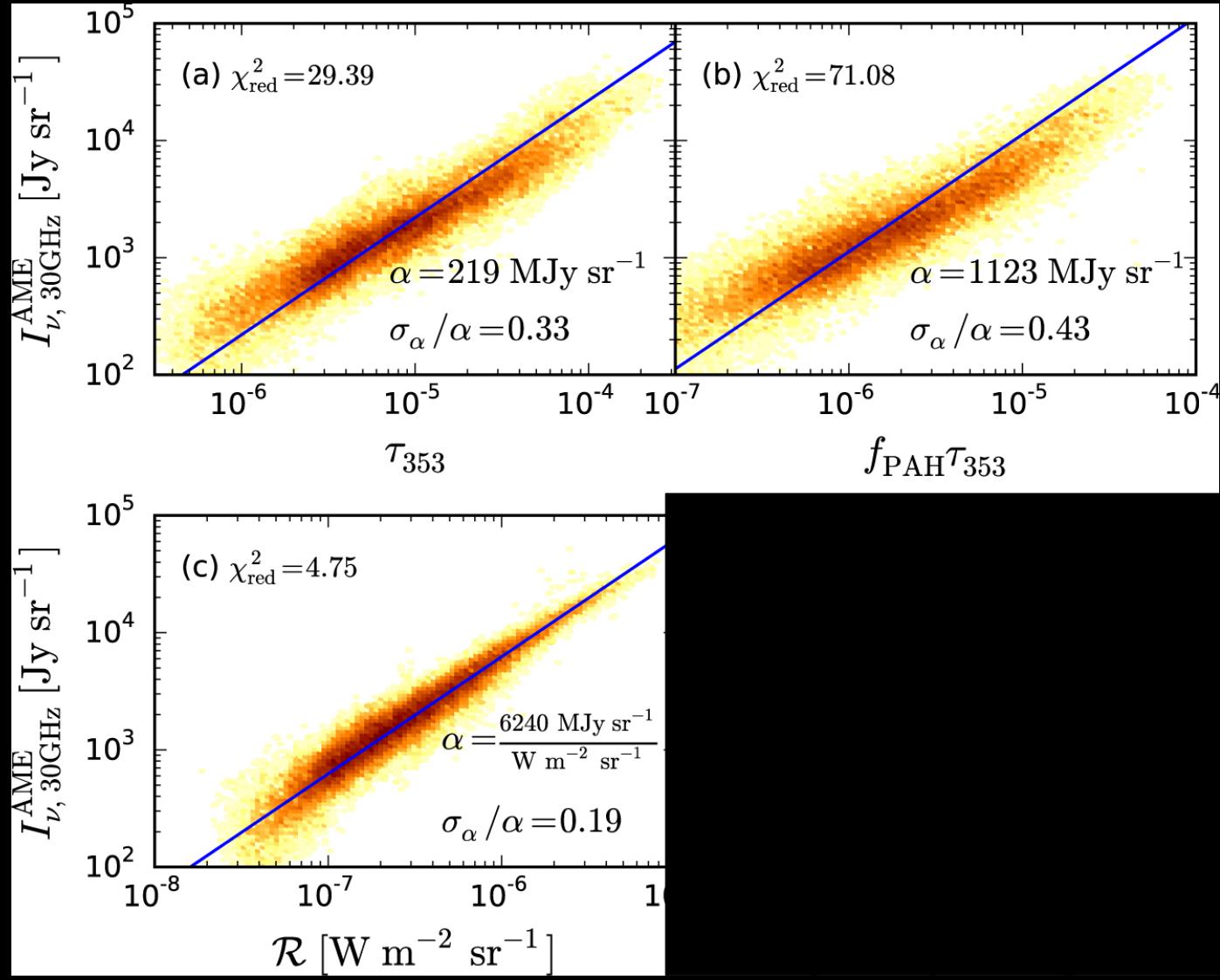
## *Introduction - Past Works – B. Hensley, et al. (2016)*



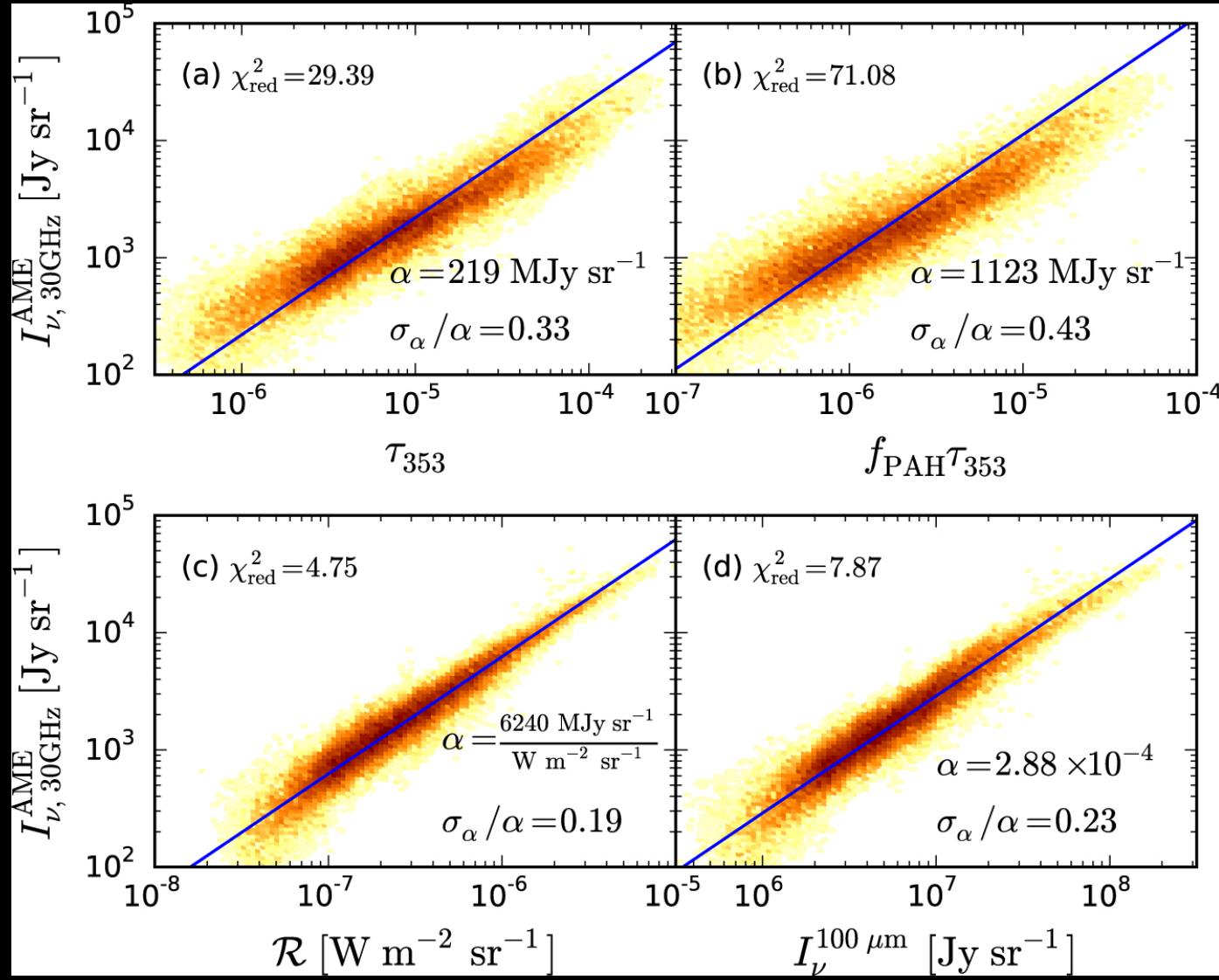
# Introduction - Past Works – B. Hensley, et al. (2016)



# Introduction - Past Works – B. Hensley, et al. (2016)



# Introduction - Past Works – B. Hensley, et al. (2016)



# Introduction – Testing a Spinning PAH Hypothesis

## Dust parameters:

- PAH luminosity:  $L_{PAH} \propto I_{9\mu m}$

- Radiation field:  $U$

- PAH abundance:  $\sigma_{PAH} \propto \frac{I_{9\mu m}}{U}$

## AME Parameters:

- AME Intensity: via Planck Coll. (2015)
- Carrier abundance:  $\sigma_{AME} \propto \frac{I_{AME}}{U_{AME}}(?)$

$$P = \frac{2}{3} \frac{\omega^4 \mu^2 \sin^2 \theta}{c^3}$$

# Data - Infrared

- Which IR data can help solve the AME puzzle?

Instrument	Central Wavelength	FWHM
AKARI/IRC	9 $\mu\text{m}$	$\sim 10''$
AKARI/IRC	18 $\mu\text{m}$	$\sim 10''$
AKARI/FIS	65 $\mu\text{m}$	63''
AKARI/FIS	90 $\mu\text{m}$	78''
AKARI/FIS	140 $\mu\text{m}$	88''
AKARI/FIS	160 $\mu\text{m}$	88''
IRAS/IRIS	12 $\mu\text{m}$	4.0'
IRAS/IRIS	25 $\mu\text{m}$	4.0'
IRAS/IRIS	60 $\mu\text{m}$	4.2'
IRAS/IRIS	100 $\mu\text{m}$	4.5'
Planck/HFI	345 $\mu\text{m}$	4.7'
Planck/HFI	550 $\mu\text{m}$	4.3'

# Data - Microwave

- Which data can help solve the AME puzzle?

Product	Relevant Freq./Wavelen	FWHM
$H\alpha$	658.5 nm	36'
$N(H)$	21 cm	36'
PC $R$ (PR1)	353 GHz	5'
PC $\tau_{353}$ (PR1)	353 GHz	5'
Haslam MHz	408 MHz	56'
PC Synchrotron (PR2)	408 MHz	60'
PC $AME_{var}$ (PR2)	22.8 GHz	60'
PC $AME_{fix}$ (PR2)	41.0 GHz	60'
PC free-free (PR2)	N/A	60'

# Data - Microwave

- Which data can help solve the AME puzzle?

Product	Relevant Freq./Wavelen	FWHM
$H\alpha$	658.5 nm	36'
$N(H)$	21 cm	36'
PC $R$ (PR1)	353 GHz	5'
PC $\tau_{353}$ (PR1)	353 GHz	5'
Haslam MHz	408 MHz	56'
PC Synchrotron (PR2)	408 MHz	60'
PC $AME_{var}$ (PR2)	22.8 GHz	60'
PC $AME_{fix}$ (PR2)	41.0 GHz	60'
PC free-free (PR2)	N/A	60'

***AME Data limits our analysis to ~1 degree resolution!***

# Data - Microwave

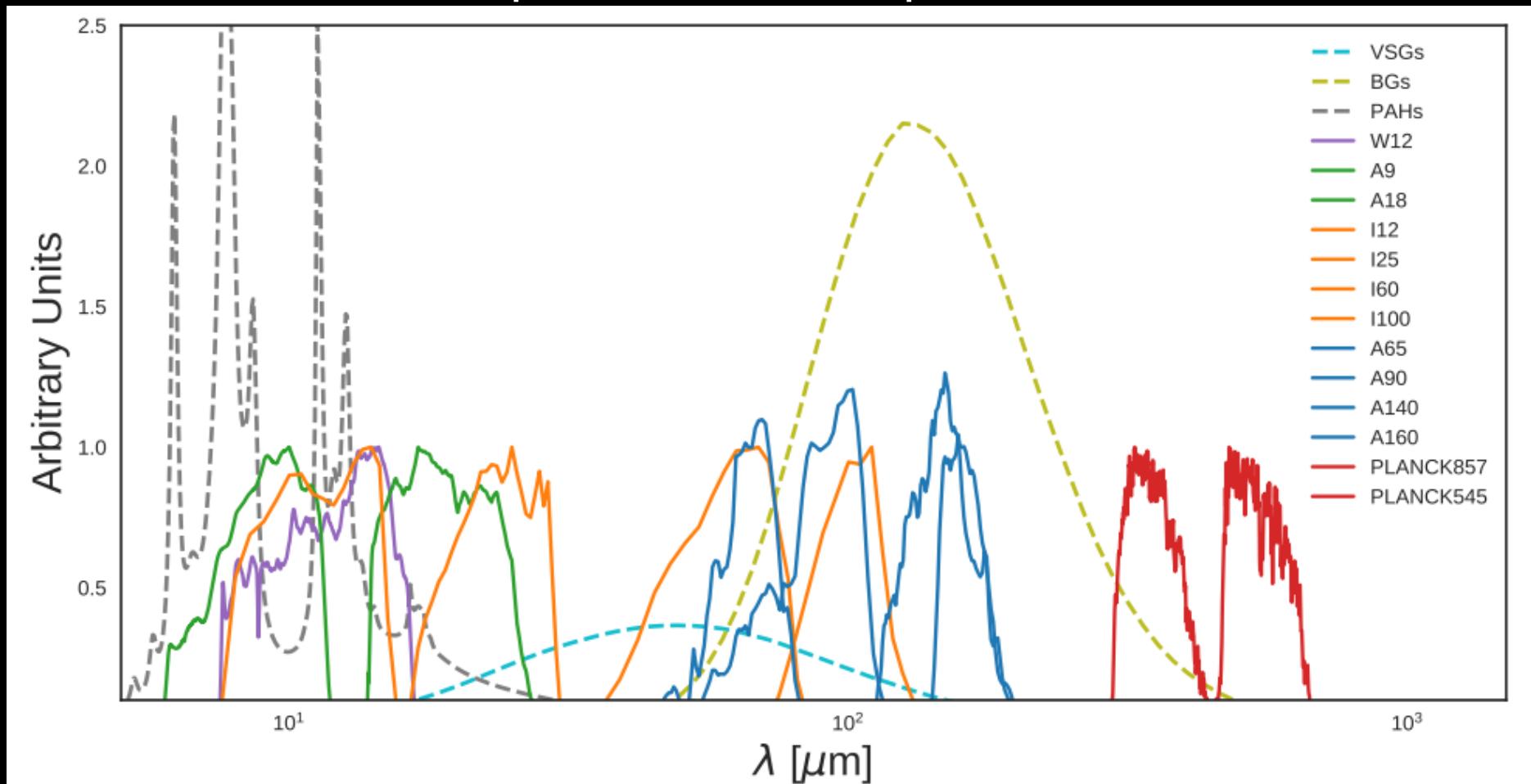
- Which data can help solve the AME puzzle?

Product	Relevant Freq./Wavelen	FWHM
$H\alpha$	658.5 nm	36'
$N(H)$	21 cm	36'
PC $R$ (PR1)	353 GHz	5'
PC $\tau_{353}$ (PR1)	353 GHz	5'
Haslam MHz	408 MHz	56'
PC Synchrotron (PR2)	408 MHz	60'
PC $AME_{var}$ (PR2)	22.8 GHz	60'
PC $AME_{fix}$ (PR2)	41.0 GHz	60'
PC free-free (PR2)	N/A	60'

- ***AME Data limits our analysis to ~1 degree resolution!***
- ***AME resolution is limited by use of Haslam+ (1982) synchrotron constraints***

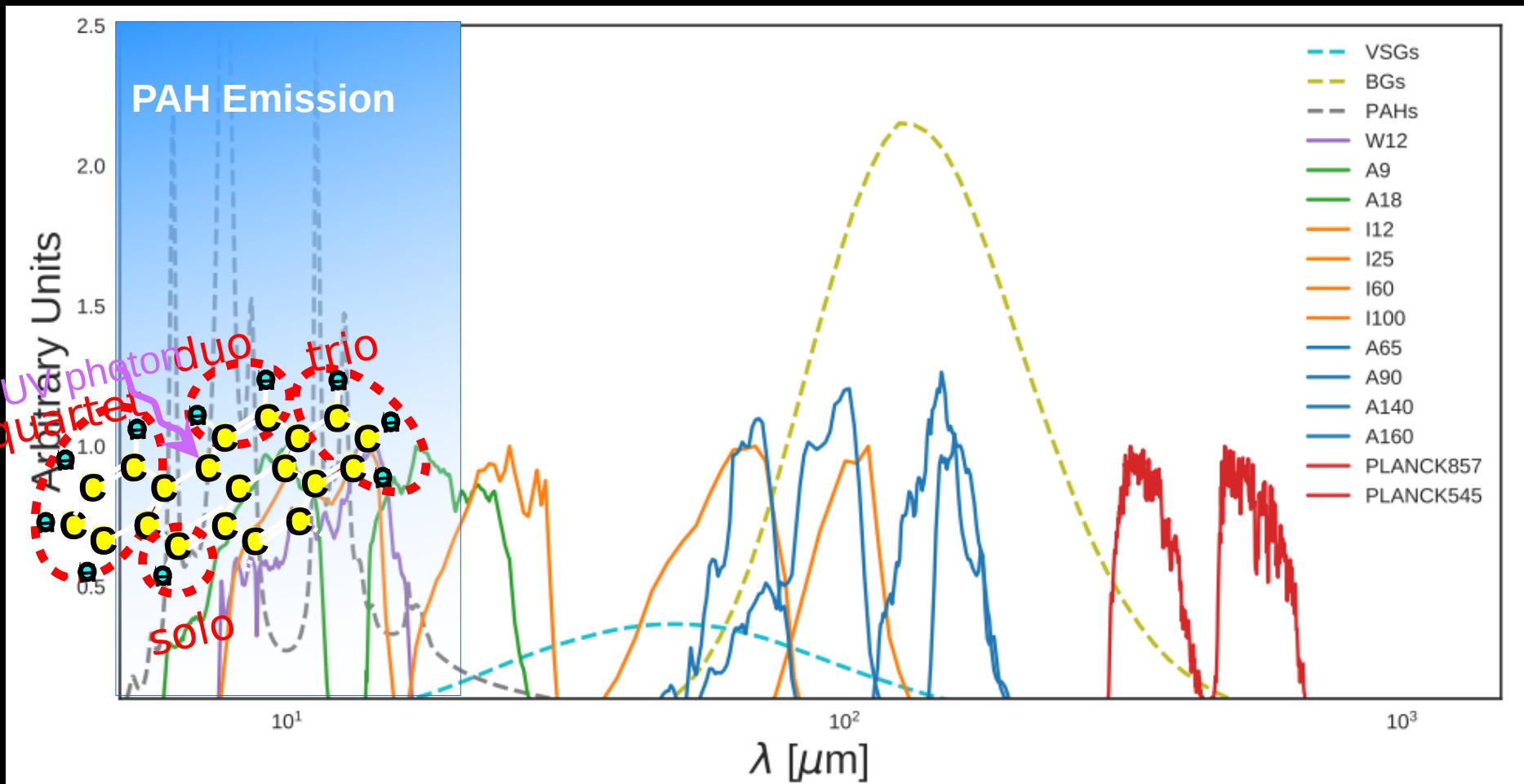
# Data - Infrared

- Which data can help solve the AME puzzle?



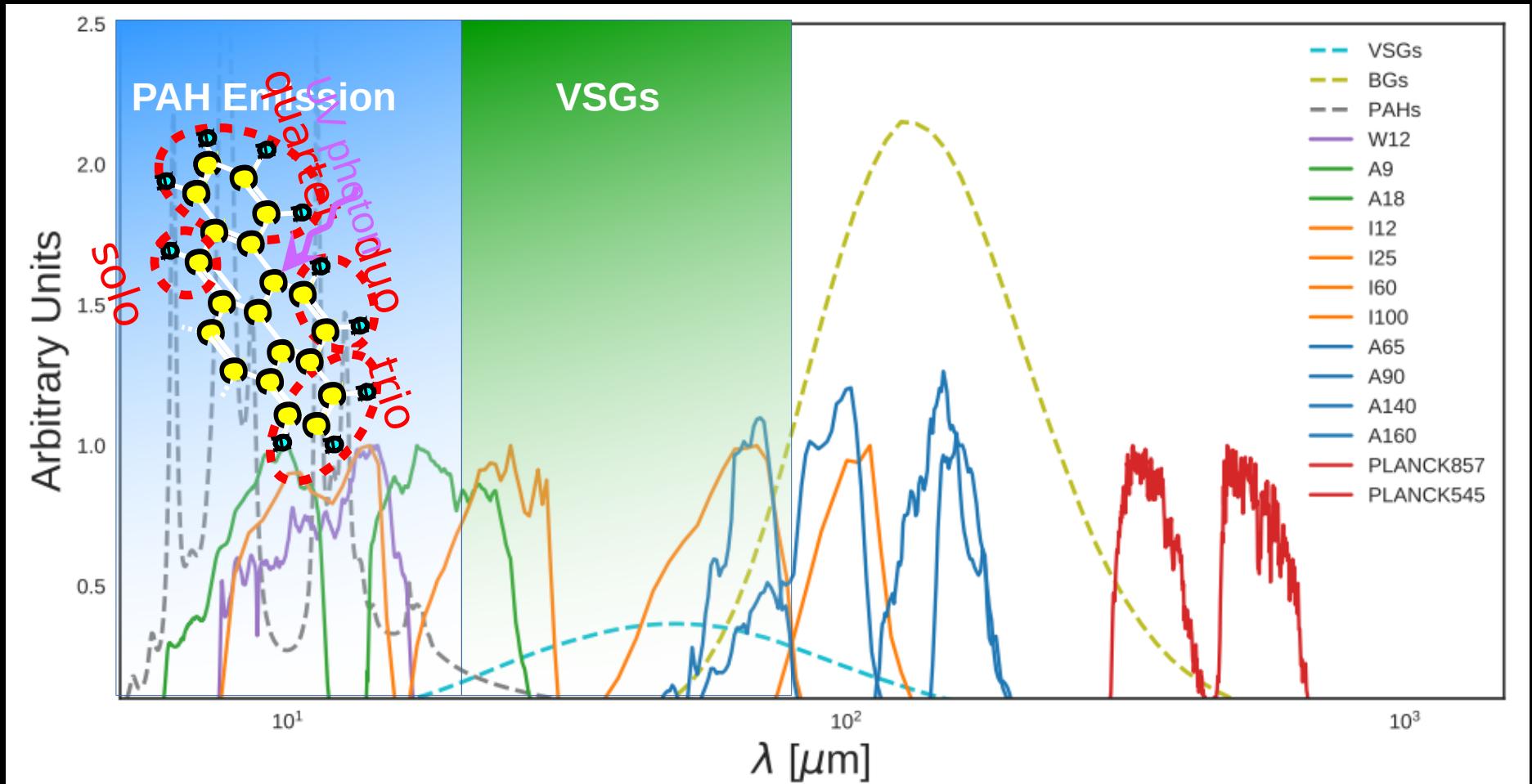
# Data – Infrared – PAH Features

- Which data can help solve the AME puzzle?

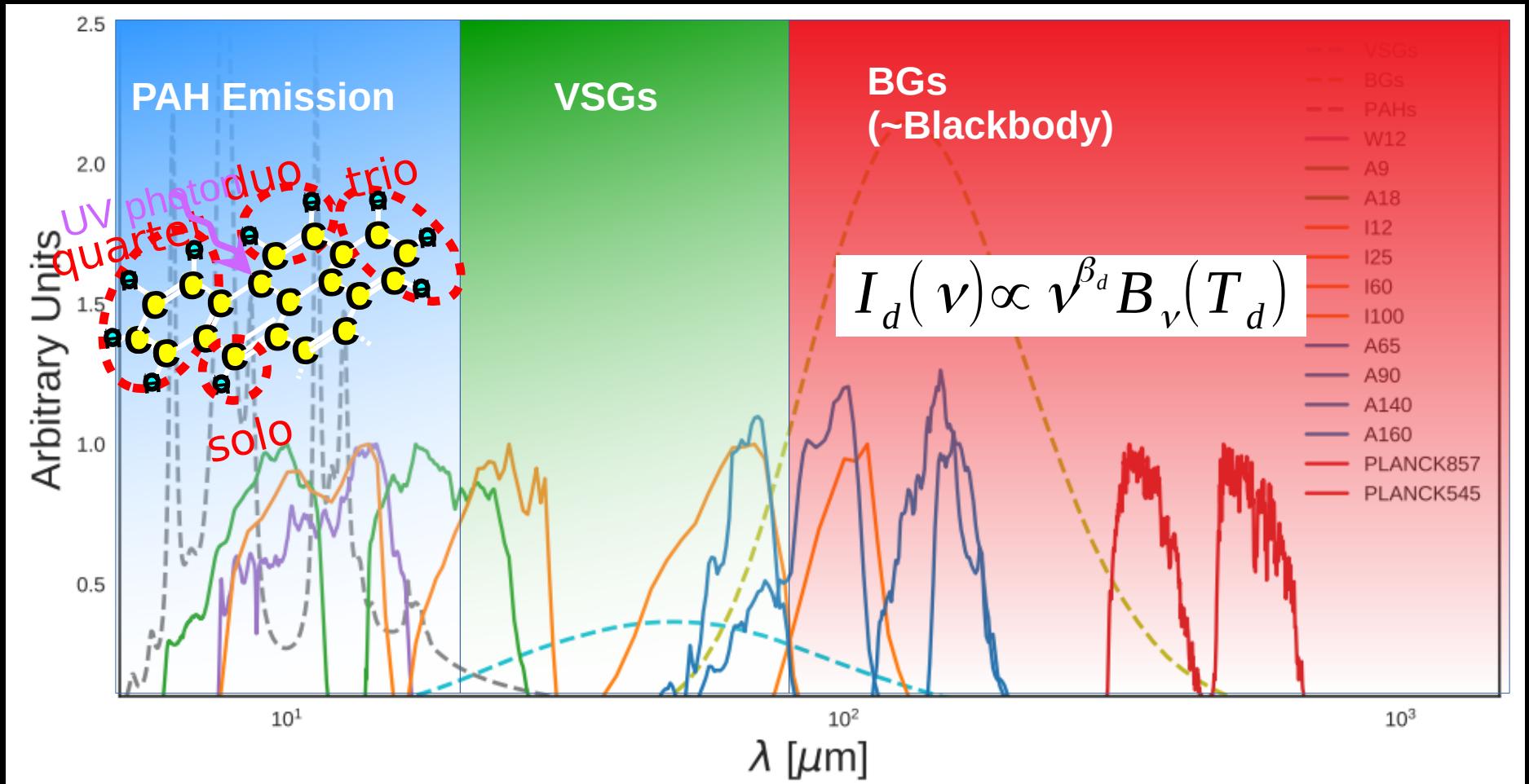


# Data – Infrared – Very Small Grains

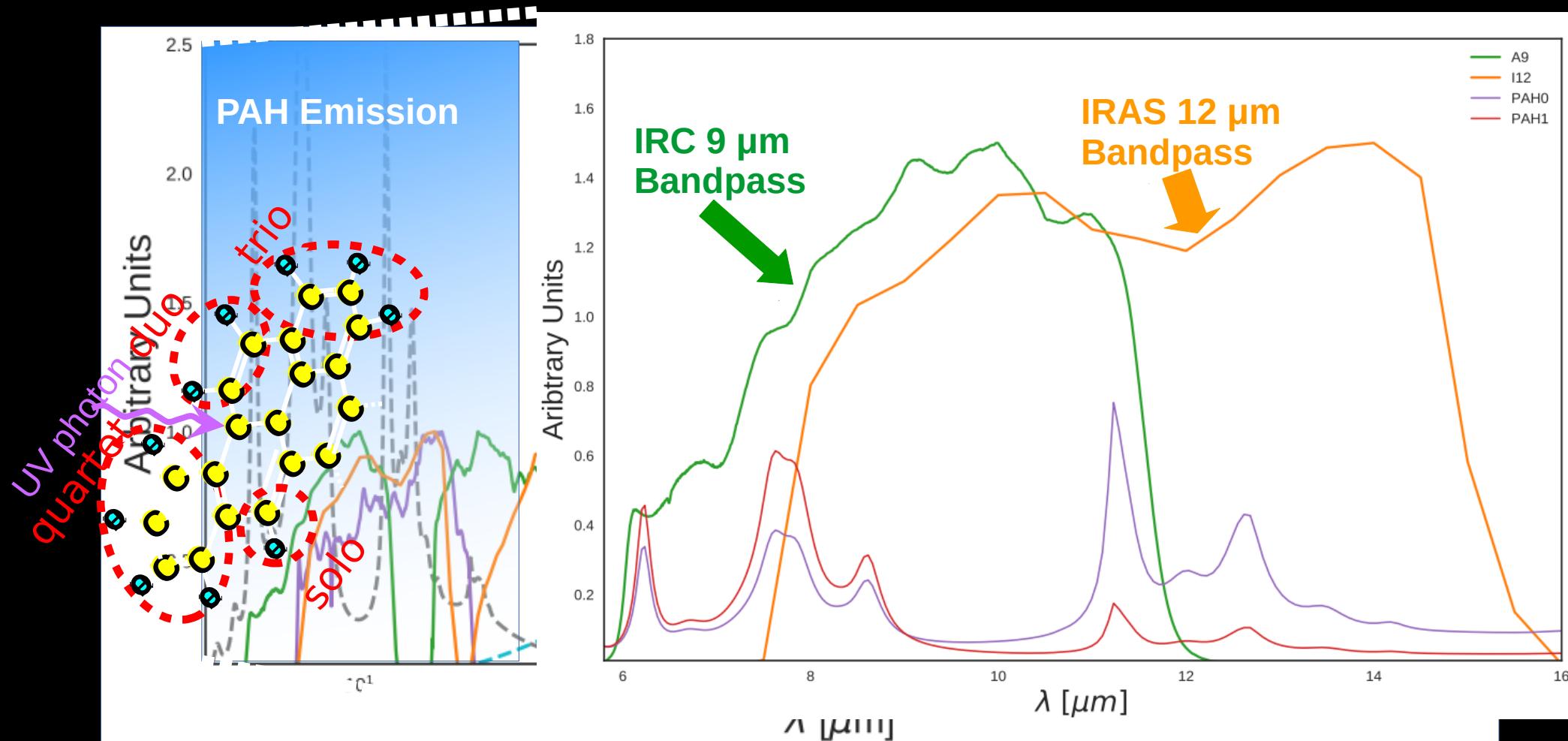
- Which data can help solve the AME puzzle?



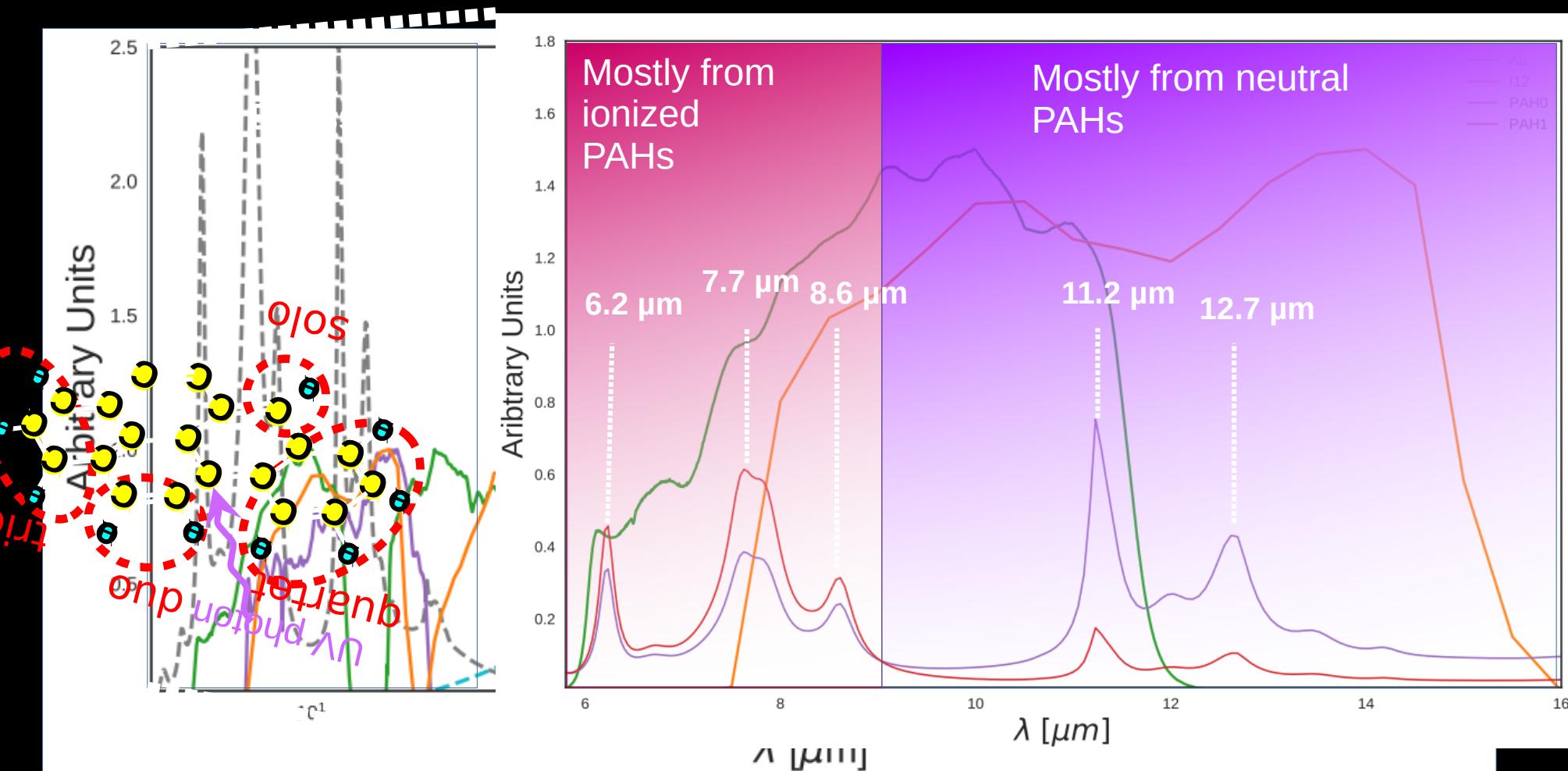
# Data – Infrared – Thermal Equilibrium Grains



# Data – Infrared – PAH Features



# Data – Infrared – PAH Features – PAH Ionization



# *Analysis: Overview*

# *Analysis: Overview*

## *All-sky*

### **Intensity Correlation Matrix:**

“How do IR intensities vary with AME?  
Each other?”

### **Bootstrap:**

“How precise are the correlation tests?”

### **Implication for Spinning PAHs:**

Essentially inconclusive...

# *Analysis: Overview*

## *All-sky*

### **Intensity Correlation Matrix:**

“How do IR intensities vary with AME?  
Each other?”

### **Bootstrap:**

“How precise are the correlation tests?”

### **Implication for Spinning PAHs:**

Essentially inconclusive...

## *$\lambda$ Orionis*

### **Intensity Correlation Matrix**

### **Bootstrap**

### **SED Fitting**

“What if we look at physical parameters of dust?”

### **Implication for Spinning PAHs:**

Supported

# *Analysis: All-sky*

# *All-sky Analysis*

- Data mask

# *All-sky Analysis*

- Data mask
- Masked correlation test

# *All-sky Analysis*

- Data mask
- Masked correlation test
- Bootstrap analysis

# *All-sky Analysis*

- Data mask
- Masked correlation test
- Bootstrap analysis

# *All-sky Analysis*

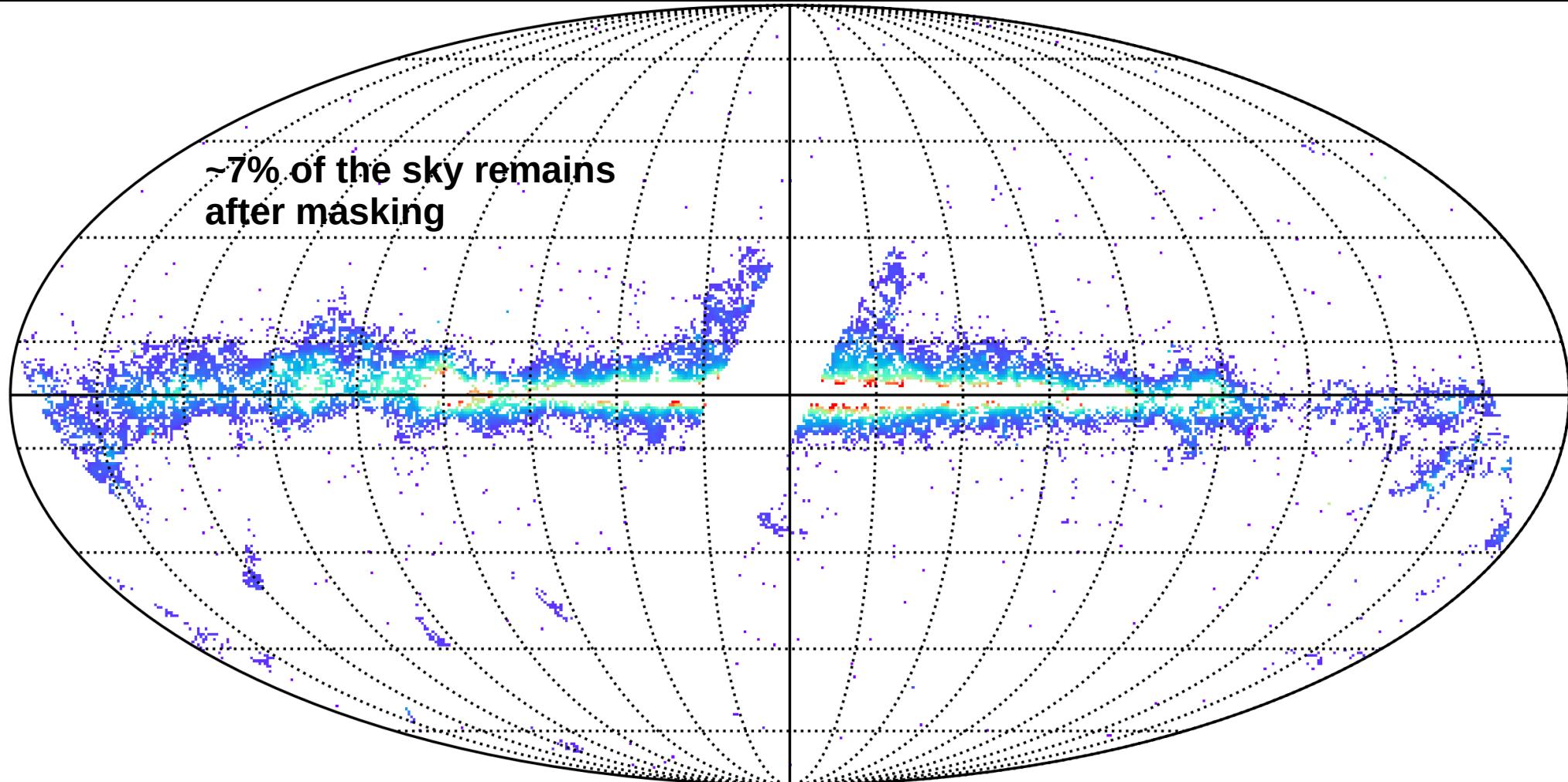
- Data mask
- Masked correlation test
- Bootstrap analysis
- Conclusions
- Future work?

# *All-sky Analysis – Data mask*

- **Pixel mask conditions:**
  - 1) Zodiacal light
  - 2) Point-sources
  - 3)  $3\sigma$  signal:noise limit
  - 4) Galactic plane confusion

# All-sky Analysis – Data Mask

$\sim 7\%$  of the sky remains  
after masking



# *All-sky Analysis*

- Do AKARI-based results mirror previous works?

# All-sky Analysis – Masked Analysis – Corr Matrix

	A9	I12	A18	I25	I60	A65	A90	I100	A140	A160	P857	P545	AMEvar	AMEfix	ff	Sync	$N_H$	$H_a$	H408	
A9	1	0.91	0.92	0.89	0.86	0.85	0.89	0.91	0.93	0.93	0.87	0.84	0.77	0.83	0.67	0.62	0.71	0.41	0.64 <th></th>	
I12	0.91	1	0.81	0.95	0.81	0.86	0.85	0.86	0.89	0.9	0.86	0.83	0.76	0.8	0.62	0.69	0.63	0.26	0.71	
A18	0.92	0.81	1	0.85	0.82	0.74	0.84	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.8	0.77	0.69	0.76	0.63	0.55	0.69	0.41	0.58	
I25	0.89	0.95	0.85	1	0.83	0.81	0.85	0.88	0.9	0.91	0.88	0.85	0.75	0.79	0.61	0.67	0.66	0.25	0.69	
I60	0.86	0.81	0.82	0.83	1	0.92	0.99	0.99	0.93	0.92	0.78	0.73	0.73	0.83	0.7	0.75	0.63	0.56	0.79	
A65	0.85	0.86	0.74	0.81	0.92	1	0.94	0.92	0.9	0.89	0.77	0.73	0.72	0.81	0.69	0.75	0.58	0.47	0.78	
A90	0.89	0.85	0.84	0.85	0.99	0.94	1	1	0.96	0.95	0.83	0.79	0.77	0.86	0.71	0.74	0.66	0.53	0.78	
I100	0.91	0.86	0.85	0.88	0.99	0.92	1	1	0.97	0.96	0.85	0.81	0.78	0.87	0.71	0.74	0.68	0.51	0.78	
A140	0.93	0.89	0.86	0.9	0.93	0.9	0.96	0.97	1	1	0.93	0.9	0.81	0.89	0.71	0.68	0.76	0.46	0.7	
A160	0.93	0.9	0.86	0.91	0.92	0.89	0.95	0.96	1	1	0.94	0.91	0.81	0.88	0.71	0.68	0.76	0.43	0.7	
P857	0.87	0.86	0.8	0.88	0.78	0.77	0.83	0.85	0.93	0.94	1	1	0.79	0.84	0.68	0.53	0.85	0.32	0.55	
P545	0.84	0.83	0.77	0.85	0.73	0.73	0.79	0.81	0.9	0.91	1	1	0.76	0.82	0.67	0.49	0.87	0.31	0.5	
AMEvar	0.77	0.76	0.69	0.75	0.73	0.72	0.77	0.78	0.81	0.81	0.79	0.76	1	0.9	0.45	0.61	0.65	0.3	0.62	
AMEfix	0.83	0.8	0.76	0.79	0.83	0.81	0.86	0.87	0.89	0.88	0.84	0.82	0.9	1	0.6	0.59	0.73	0.48	0.62	
ff	0.67	0.62	0.63	0.61	0.7	0.69	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.68	0.67	0.45	0.6	1	0.34	0.58	0.7	0.4	
Sync	0.62	0.69	0.55	0.67	0.75	0.75	0.74	0.74	0.68	0.68	0.53	0.49	0.61	0.59	0.34	1	0.33	0.13	0.99	
$N_H$	0.71	0.63	0.69	0.66	0.63	0.58	0.66	0.68	0.76	0.76	0.85	0.87	0.65	0.73	0.58	0.33	1	0.4	0.33	
$H_a$	0.41	0.26	0.41	0.25	0.56	0.47	0.53	0.51	0.46	0.43	0.32	0.31	0.3	0.48	0.7	0.13	0.4	1	0.2	
H408	0.64	0.71	0.58	0.69	0.79	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.7	0.7	0.55	0.5	0.62	0.62	0.4	0.99	0.33	0.2	1	
	A9	I12	A18	I25	I60	A65	A90	I100	A140	A160	P857	P545	AMEvar	AMEfix	ff	Sync	$N_H$	$H_a$	H408	

**AME correlates best with 140-160 micron emission.**

**But is it statistically better than AME vs. MIR emission?**

# *All-sky Analysis - Unmasked correlation test*

- Do AKARI-based results mirror previous works?
  - Generally, yes.

# All-sky Analysis – Masked Analysis – Corr Matrix

	A9	I12	A18	I25	I60	A65	A90	I100	A140	A160	P857	P545	AMEvar	AMEfix	ff	Sync	$N_H$	$H_a$	H408
A9	1	0.91	0.92	0.89	0.86	0.85	0.89	0.91	0.93	0.93	0.87	0.84	0.77	0.83	0.67	0.62	0.71	0.41	0.64
I12	0.91	1	0.81	0.95	0.81	0.86	0.85	0.86	0.89	0.9	0.86	0.83	0.76	0.8	0.62	0.69	0.63	0.26	0.71
A18	0.92	0.81	1	0.85	0.82	0.74	0.84	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.8	0.77	0.69	0.76	0.63	0.55	0.69	0.41	0.58
I25	0.89	0.95	0.85	1	0.83	0.81	0.85	0.88	0.9	0.91	0.88	0.85	0.75	0.79	0.61	0.67	0.66	0.25	0.69
I60	0.86	0.81	0.82	0.83	1	0.92	0.99	0.99	0.93	0.92	0.78	0.73	0.73	0.83	0.7	0.75	0.63	0.56	0.79
A65	0.85	0.86	0.74	0.81	0.92	1	0.94	0.92	0.9	0.89	0.77	0.73	0.72	0.81	0.69	0.75	0.58	0.47	0.78
A90	0.89	0.85	0.84	0.85	0.99	0.94	1	1	0.96	0.95	0.83	0.79	0.77	0.86	0.71	0.74	0.66	0.53	0.78
I100	0.91	0.86	0.85	0.88	0.99	0.92	1	1	0.97	0.96	0.85	0.81	0.78	0.87	0.71	0.74	0.68	0.51	0.78
A140	0.93	0.89	0.86	0.9	0.93	0.9	0.96	0.97	1	1	0.93	0.9	0.81	0.89	0.71	0.68	0.76	0.46	0.7
A160	0.93	0.9	0.86	0.91	0.92	0.89	0.95	0.96	1	1	0.94	0.91	0.81	0.88	0.71	0.68	0.76	0.43	0.7
P857	0.87	0.86	0.8	0.88	0.78	0.77	0.83	0.85	0.93	0.94	1	1	0.79	0.84	0.68	0.53	0.85	0.32	0.55
P545	0.84	0.83	0.77	0.85	0.73	0.73	0.79	0.81	0.9	0.91	1	1	0.76	0.82	0.67	0.49	0.87	0.31	0.5
AMEvar	0.77	0.76	0.69	0.75	0.73	0.72	0.77	0.78	0.81	0.81	0.79	0.76	1	0.9	0.45	0.61	0.65	0.3	0.62
AMEfix	0.83	0.8	0.76	0.79	0.83	0.81	0.86	0.87	0.89	0.88	0.84	0.82	0.9	1	0.6	0.59	0.73	0.48	0.62
ff	0.67	0.62	0.63	0.61	0.7	0.69	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.68	0.67	0.45	0.6	1	0.34	0.58	0.7	0.4
Sync	0.62	0.69	0.55	0.67	0.75	0.75	0.74	0.74	0.68	0.68	0.53	0.49	0.61	0.59	0.34	1	0.33	0.13	0.99
$N_H$	0.71	0.63	0.69	0.66	0.63	0.58	0.66	0.68	0.76	0.76	0.85	0.87	0.65	0.73	0.58	0.33	1	0.4	0.38
$H_a$	0.41	0.26	0.41	0.25	0.56	0.47	0.53	0.51	0.46	0.43	0.32	0.31	0.3	0.48	0.7	0.13	0.4	1	0.2
H408	0.64	0.71	0.58	0.69	0.79	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.7	0.7	0.55	0.5	0.62	0.62	0.4	0.99	0.33	0.2	1
	A9	I12	A18	I25	I60	A65	A90	I100	A140	A160	P857	P545	AMEvar	AMEfix	ff	Sync	$N_H$	$H_a$	H408

AME correlates best with 140-160 micron emission.

But is it statistically better than AME vs. MIR emission?

# All-sky Analysis – Masked Analysis – Corr Matrix

	A9	I12	A18	I25	I60	A65	A90	I100	A140	A160	P857	P545	AMEvar	AMEfix	ff	Sync	$N_H$	$H_a$	H408	
A9	1	0.91	0.92	0.89	0.86	0.85	0.89	0.91	0.93	0.93	0.87	0.84	0.77	0.83	0.67	0.62	0.71	0.41	0.64	
I12	0.91	1	0.81	0.95	0.81	0.86	0.85	0.86	0.89	0.9	0.86	0.83	0.76	0.8	0.62	0.69	0.63	0.26	0.71	
A18	0.92	0.81	1	0.85	0.82	0.74	0.84	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.8	0.77	0.69	0.76	0.63	0.55	0.69	0.41	0.58	
I25	0.89	0.95	0.85	1	0.83	0.81	0.85	0.88	0.9	0.91	0.88	0.85	0.75	0.79	0.61	0.67	0.66	0.25	0.69	
I60	0.86	0.81	0.82	0.83	1	0.92	0.99	0.99	0.93	0.92	0.78	0.73	0.73	0.83	0.7	0.75	0.63	0.56	0.79	
A65	0.85	0.86	0.74	0.81	0.92	1	0.94	0.92	0.9	0.89	0.77	0.73	0.72	0.81	0.69	0.75	0.58	0.47	0.78	
A90	0.89	0.85	0.84	0.85	0.99	0.94	1	1	0.96	0.95	0.83	0.79	0.77	0.86	0.71	0.74	0.66	0.53	0.78	
I100	0.91	0.86	0.85	0.88	0.99	0.92	1	1	0.97	0.96	0.85	0.81	0.78	0.87	0.71	0.74	0.68	0.51	0.78	
A140	0.93	0.89	0.86	0.9	0.93	0.9	0.96	0.97	1	1	0.93	0.9	0.81	0.89	0.71	0.68	0.76	0.46	0.7	
A160	0.93	0.9	0.86	0.91	0.92	0.89	0.95	0.96	1	1	0.94	0.91	0.81	0.88	0.71	0.68	0.76	0.43	0.7	
P857	0.87	0.86	0.8	0.88	0.78	0.77	0.83	0.85	0.93	0.94	1	1	0.79	0.84	0.68	0.53	0.85	0.32	0.55	
P545	0.84	0.83	0.77	0.85	0.73	0.73	0.79	0.81	0.9	0.91	1	1	0.76	0.82	0.67	0.49	0.87	0.31	0.5	
AMEvar	0.77	0.76	0.69	0.75	0.73	0.72	0.77	0.78	0.81	0.81	0.79	0.76	1	0.9	0.45	0.61	0.65	0.3	0.62	
AMEfix	0.83	0.8	0.76	0.79	0.83	0.81	0.86	0.87	0.89	0.88	0.84	0.82	0.9	1	0.6	0.59	0.73	0.48	0.62	
ff	0.67	0.62	0.63	0.61	0.7	0.69	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.68	0.67	0.45	0.6	1	0.34	0.58	0.7	0.4	
Sync	0.62	0.69	0.55	0.67	0.75	0.75	0.74	0.74	0.68	0.68	0.53	0.49	0.61	0.59	0.34	1	0.33	0.13	0.99	
$N_H$	0.71	0.63	0.69	0.66	0.63	0.58	0.66	0.68	0.76	0.76	0.85	0.87	0.65	0.73	0.58	0.33	1	0.4	0.33	
$H_a$	0.41	0.26	0.41	0.25	0.56	0.47	0.53	0.51	0.46	0.43	0.32	0.31	0.3	0.48	0.7	0.13	0.4	1	0.2	
H408	0.64	0.71	0.58	0.69	0.79	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.7	0.7	0.55	0.5	0.62	0.62	0.4	0.99	0.33	0.2	1	
	A9	I12	A18	I25	I60	A65	A90	I100	A140	A160	P857	P545	AMEvar	AMEfix	ff	Sync	$N_H$	$H_a$	H408	

AME correlates best with 140-160 micron emission.

But is it statistically better than AME vs. MIR emission?

# All-sky Analysis – Masked Analysis – Corr Matrix

	A9	I12	A18	I25	I60	A65	A90	I100	A140	A160	P857	P545	AMEvar	AMEfix	ff	Sync	$N_H$	$H_a$	H408	
A9	1	0.91	0.92	0.89	0.86	0.85	0.89	0.91	0.93	0.93	0.87	0.84	0.77	0.83	0.67	0.62	0.71	0.41	0.64 <th></th>	
I12	0.91	1	0.81	0.95	0.81	0.86	0.85	0.86	0.89	0.9	0.86	0.83	0.76	0.8	0.62	0.69	0.63	0.26	0.71 <th></th>	
A18	0.92	0.81	1	0.85	0.82	0.74	0.84	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.8	0.77	0.69	0.76	0.63	0.55	0.69	0.41	0.58	
I25	0.89	0.95	0.85	1	0.83	0.81	0.85	0.88	0.9	0.91	0.88	0.85	0.75	0.79	0.61	0.67	0.66	0.25	0.69	
I60	0.86	0.81	0.82	0.83	1	0.92	0.99	0.99	0.93	0.92	0.78	0.73	0.73	0.83	0.7	0.75	0.63	0.56	0.79	
A65	0.85	0.86	0.74	0.81	0.92	1	0.94	0.92	0.9	0.89	0.77	0.73	0.72	0.81	0.69	0.75	0.58	0.47	0.78	
A90	0.89	0.85	0.84	0.85	0.99	0.94	1	1	0.96	0.95	0.83	0.79	0.77	0.86	0.71	0.74	0.66	0.53	0.78	
I100	0.91	0.86	0.85	0.88	0.99	0.92	1	1	0.97	0.96	0.85	0.81	0.78	0.87	0.71	0.74	0.68	0.51	0.78	
A140	0.93	0.89	0.86	0.9	0.93	0.9	0.96	0.97	1	1	0.93	0.9	0.81	0.89	0.71	0.68	0.76	0.46	0.7	
A160	0.93	0.9	0.86	0.91	0.92	0.89	0.95	0.96	1	1	0.94	0.91	0.81	0.88	0.71	0.68	0.76	0.43	0.7	
P857	0.87	0.86	0.8	0.88	0.78	0.77	0.83	0.85	0.93	0.94	1	1	0.79	0.84	0.68	0.53	0.85	0.32	0.55	
P545	0.84	0.83	0.77	0.85	0.73	0.73	0.79	0.81	0.9	0.91	1	1	0.76	0.82	0.67	0.49	0.87	0.31	0.5	
AMEvar	0.77	0.76	0.69	0.75	0.73	0.72	0.77	0.78	0.81	0.81	0.79	0.76	1	0.9	0.45	0.61	0.65	0.3	0.62	
AMEfix	0.83	0.8	0.76	0.79	0.83	0.81	0.86	0.87	0.89	0.88	0.84	0.82	0.9	1	0.6	0.59	0.73	0.48	0.62	
ff	0.67	0.62	0.63	0.61	0.7	0.69	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.73	0.68	0.67	0.45	0.6	1	0.34	0.58	0.7	0.4	
Sync	0.62	0.69	0.55	0.67	0.75	0.75	0.74	0.74	0.68	0.68	0.53	0.49	0.61	0.59	0.34	1	0.33	0.13	0.99	
$N_H$	0.71	0.63	0.69	0.66	0.63	0.58	0.66	0.68	0.76	0.76	0.85	0.87	0.65	0.73	0.58	0.33	1	0.4	0.33	
$H_a$	0.41	0.26	0.41	0.25	0.56	0.47	0.53	0.51	0.46	0.45	0.32	0.31	0.3	0.48	0.7	0.13	0.4	1	0.2	
H408	0.64	0.71	0.58	0.69	0.79	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.7	0.7	0.55	0.5	0.62	0.62	0.4	0.99	0.33	0.2	1	
	A9	I12	A18	I25	I60	A65	A90	I100	A140	A160	P857	P545	AMEvar	AMEfix	ff	Sync	$N_H$	$H_a$	H408	

AME correlates best with 140-160 micron emission.

But is it statistically better than AME vs. MIR emission?

# *All-sky Analysis – IR Intensity to AME Comparison*

## *Bootstrap Analysis*

# *All-sky Analysis – What is bootstrapping?*

- Why bootstrap?
  - De-weight outliers
  - Assess error in a statistic

# All-sky Analysis – What is bootstrapping?

Original    Re-sample  
sample    #1

50

4

3

2

1

Mean 12

...Repeat...

- Ideally,  $n^{Pn}$  times
- Practically,  $n \cdot \log(n)$

# All-sky Analysis – What is bootstrapping?

Original sample    Re-sample #1

50              4

3

2

1

Mean 12

...Repeat...

- Ideally,  $n^{Pn}$  times
- Practically,  $n \cdot \log(n)$

# All-sky Analysis – What is bootstrapping?

Original      Re-sample  
sample      #1

50            4

4

3

2

1

Mean 12

...Repeat...

- Ideally,  $n^{Pn}$  times
- Practically,  $n \cdot \log(n)$

# All-sky Analysis – What is bootstrapping?

Original      Re-sample  
sample      #1

50            4

4

3

2

1

Mean 12

...Repeat...

- Ideally,  $n^{Pn}$  times
- Practically,  $n \cdot \log(n)$

# All-sky Analysis – What is bootstrapping?

Original      Re-sample  
sample      #1

50            4

4            4

3

2

1

Mean 12

...Repeat...

- Ideally,  $n^{Pn}$  times
- Practically,  $n \cdot \log(n)$

# All-sky Analysis – What is bootstrapping?

Original sample    Re-sample #1

50        4

4        4

3

2

1

Mean 12

...Repeat...

- Ideally,  $n^{Pn}$  times
- Practically,  $n \cdot \log(n)$

# All-sky Analysis – What is bootstrapping?

Original      Re-sample  
sample      #1

50      4

4      4

3      3

2

1

Mean 12

...Repeat...

- Ideally,  $n^{Pn}$  times
- Practically,  $n \cdot \log(n)$

# All-sky Analysis – What is bootstrapping?

Original      Re-sample  
sample      #1

50      4

4      4

3      3

2

1

Mean 12

...Repeat...

- Ideally,  $n^{Pn}$  times
- Practically,  $n \cdot \log(n)$

# All-sky Analysis – What is bootstrapping?

Original sample	Re-sample #1
-----------------	--------------

50	4
----	---

4	4
---	---

3	3
---	---

2	2
---	---

1	
---	--

...Repeat...

- Ideally,  $n^{Pn}$  times
- Practically,  $n \cdot \log(n)$

Mean 12

# All-sky Analysis – What is bootstrapping?

Original sample	Re-sample #1
-----------------	--------------

50	4
----	---

4	4
---	---

3	3
---	---

2	2
---	---

	1
--	---

...Repeat...

- Ideally,  $n^{Pn}$  times
- Practically,  $n \cdot \log(n)$

Mean 12

# All-sky Analysis – What is bootstrapping?

Original sample	Re-sample #1
-----------------	--------------

50	4
----	---

4	4
---	---

3	3
---	---

2	2
---	---

1	1
---	---

...Repeat...

- Ideally,  $n^{Pn}$  times
- Practically,  $n \cdot \log(n)$

Mean 12

# All-sky Analysis – What is bootstrapping?

Original sample	Re-sample #1
-----------------	--------------

50	4
----	---

4	4
---	---

3	3
---	---

2	2
---	---

1	1
---	---

Mean	12	2.8
------	----	-----

...Repeat...

- Ideally,  $n^{Pn}$  times
- Practically,  $n \cdot \log(n)$

# All-sky Analysis – What is bootstrapping?

Original sample	Re-sample #1	Re-sample #2
50	4	50
4	4	4
3	3	3
2	2	3
1	1	1
Mean	12	2.8
		12.2

...Repeat...

- Ideally,  $n^{Pn}$  times
- Practically,  $n \cdot \log(n)$

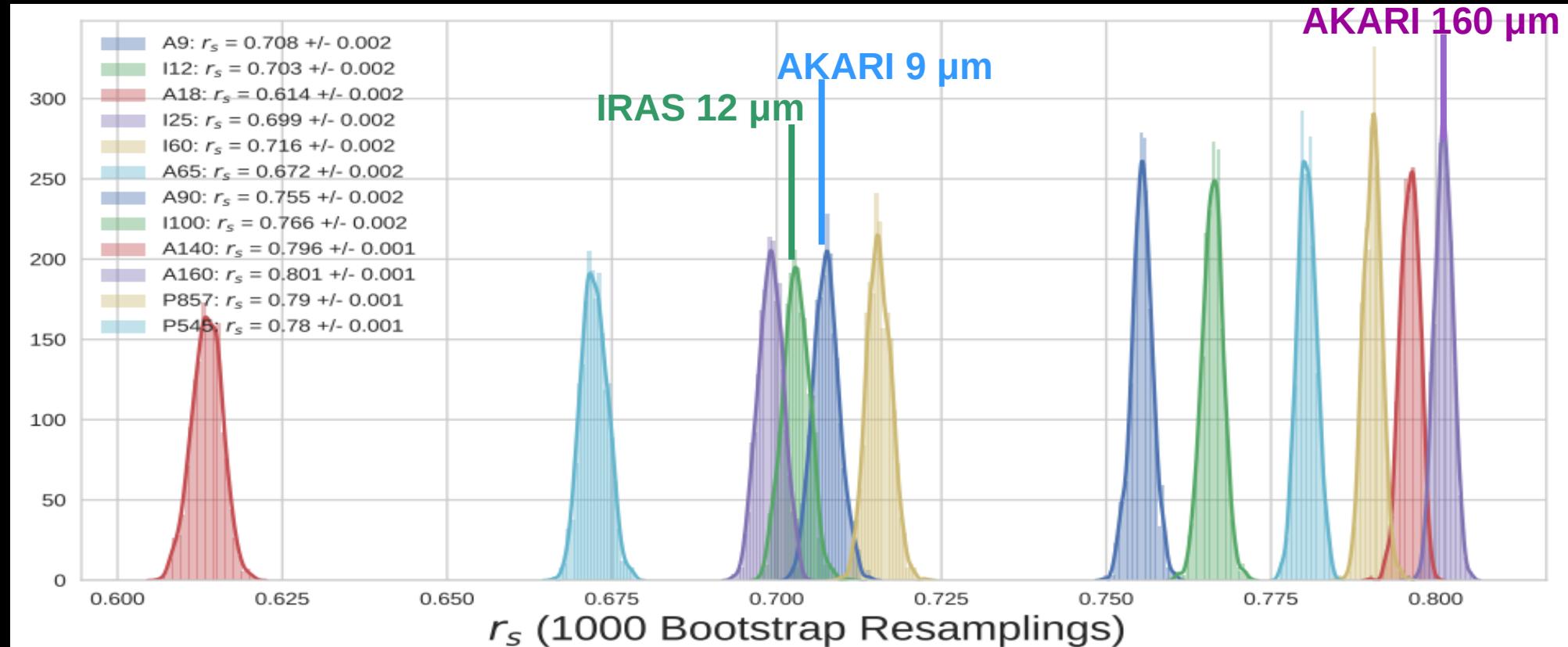
# All-sky Analysis – What is bootstrapping?

Original sample	Re-sample #1	Re-sample #2	Re-sample #3	
50	4	50	1	
4	4	4	4	...Repeat...
3	3	3	3	• Ideally, $n^Pn$ times • Practically, $n \cdot \log(n)$
2	2	3	3	
1	1	1	1	
Mean	12	2.8	12.2	2.4

# All-sky Analysis – What is bootstrapping?

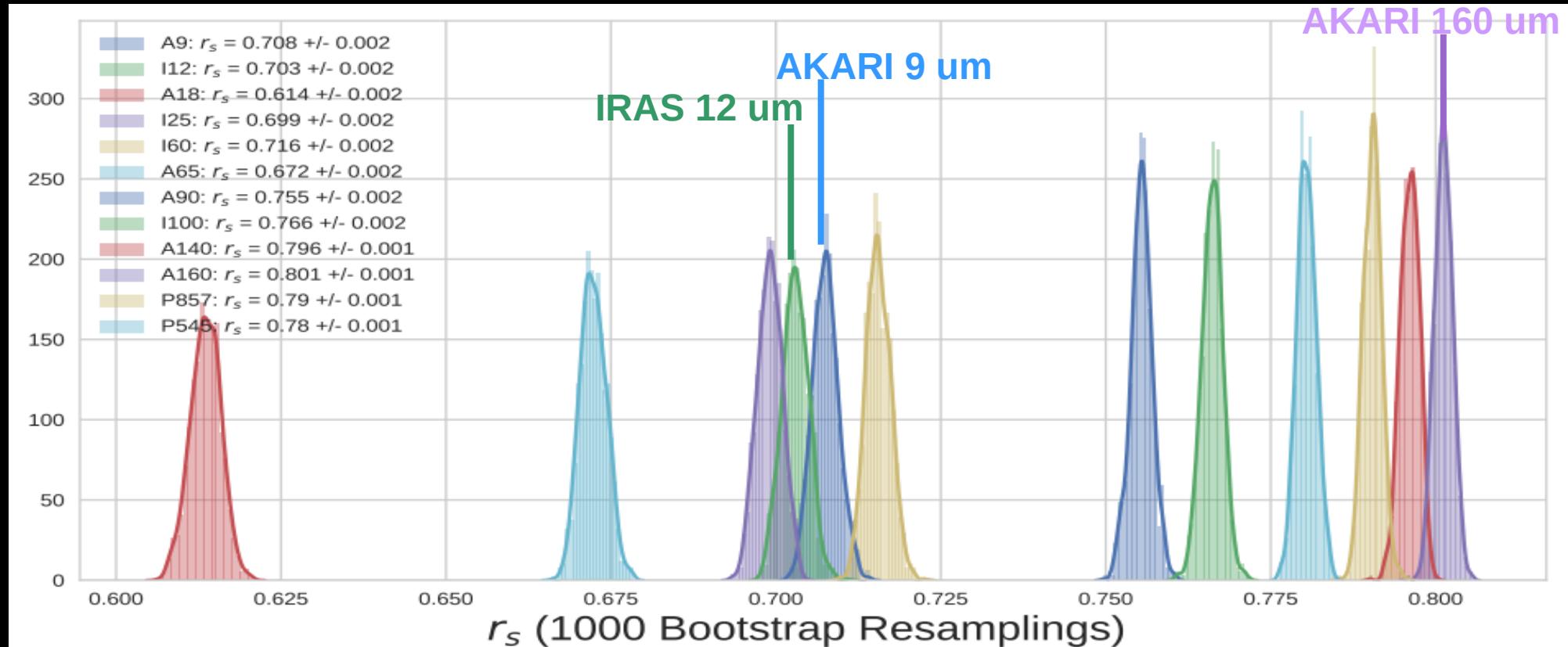
Original sample	Re-sample #1	Re-sample #2	Re-sample #3	
50	4	50	1	
4	4	4	4	...Repeat...
3	3	3	3	• Ideally, $n^{Pn}$ times
2	2	3	3	
1	1	1	1	• Practically, $n \log(n)$
Mean	12	2.8	12.2	2.4

# All-sky Analysis – Masked Analysis – Bootstrap



A140 and A160 vs. AME score stands-up to the bootstrap test.  
FIR bands correlate best, within correlation errors.  
A9 vs. AME shows best score among MIR.

# All-sky Analysis – Masked Analysis – Bootstrap



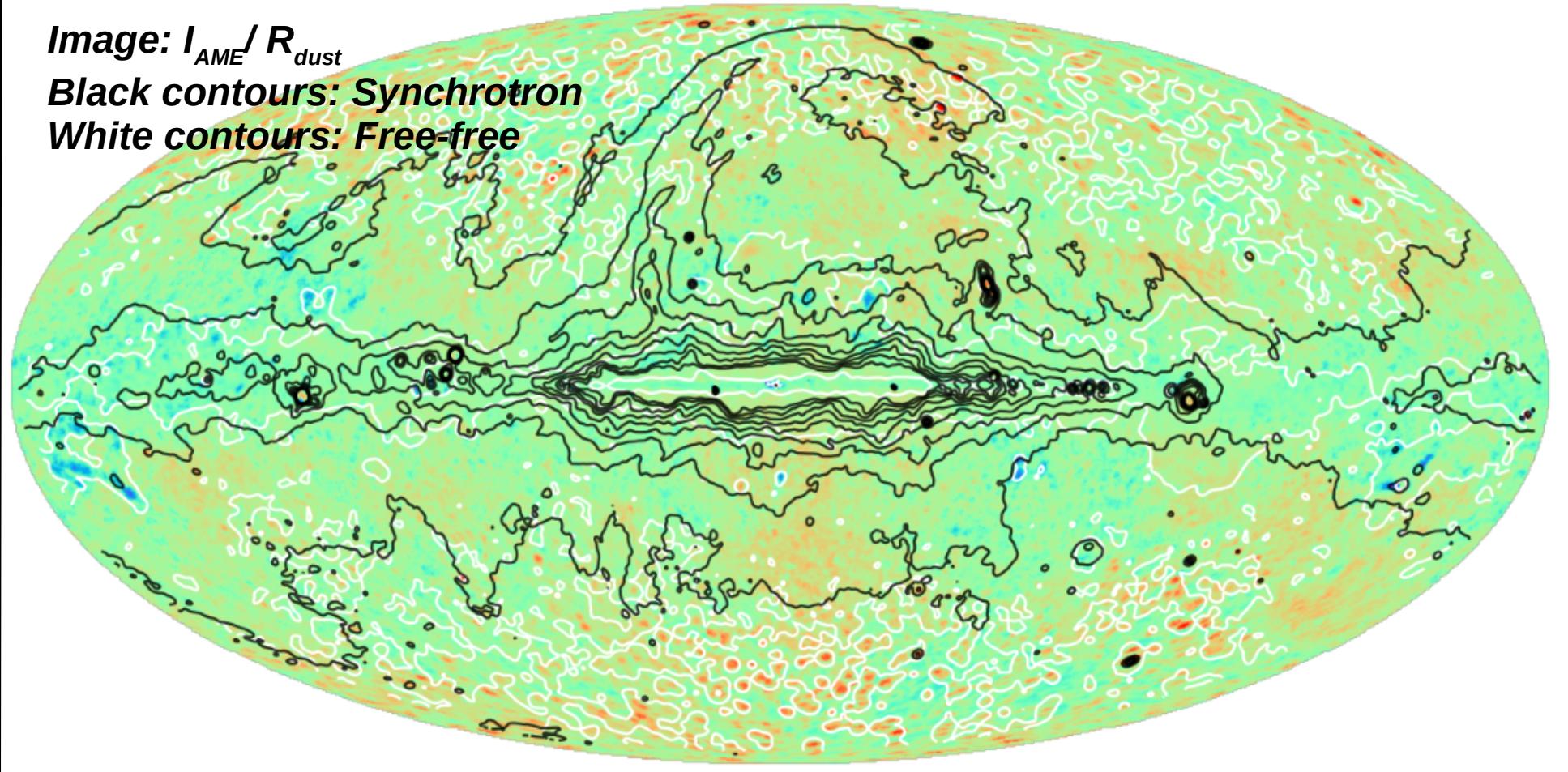
A140 and A160 vs. AME score stands-up to the bootstrap test.  
FIR bands correlate best, within correlation errors.  
A9 vs. AME shows best score among MIR.

## Discussion: Component separation artifacts

*Image:  $I_{\text{AME}} / R_{\text{dust}}$*

*Black contours: Synchrotron*

*White contours: Free-free*



# *Conclusions – All sky*

- AME-from-PAHs: Inconclusive

# *Conclusions – All sky*

- AME-from-PAHs: Inconclusive
- Residual free-free: Possible for some regions
- Residual Synchrotron: Possible for some regions

# *Conclusions – All sky*

- AME-from-PAHs: Inconclusive
- Residual free-free: Possible for some regions
- Residual Synchrotron: Possible for some regions
- **Signal-to-noise limits prevents a truly all-sky comparison with IR**

# *Conclusions – All sky*

- AME-from-PAHs: Inconclusive
- Residual free-free: Possible for some regions
- Residual Synchrotron: Possible for some regions
- **Signal-to-noise limits prevents a truly all-sky comparison with IR**
- Previous works:
  - Ysard+ (2010): Inconsistent
  - Hensley+ (2016): Consistent (but different interpretation)

# *Conclusions – All sky*

- AME-from-PAHs: Inconclusive
- Residual free-free: Possible for some regions
- Residual Synchrotron: Possible for some regions
- **Signal-to-noise limits prevents a truly all-sky comparison with IR**
- Previous works:
  - Ysard+ (2010): Inconsistent
  - Hensley+ (2016): Consistent (but different interpretation)

# *Conclusions – All sky*

- AME-from-PAHs: Inconclusive
- Residual free-free: Possible for some regions
- Residual Synchrotron: Possible for some regions
- **Signal-to-noise limits prevents a truly all-sky comparison with IR**
- Previous works:
  - Ysard+ (2010): Inconsistent
  - Hensley+ (2016): Consistent (but different interpretation)
- If component separation quality varies across the sky:
  - Different results may be seen with different regions.

# *Analysis: $\lambda$ Orionis Region*

# *Analysis: $\lambda$ Orionis Region*

**But first: A note on publication plans**

# *Analysis: $\lambda$ Orionis Region*

**But first: A note on publication plans**

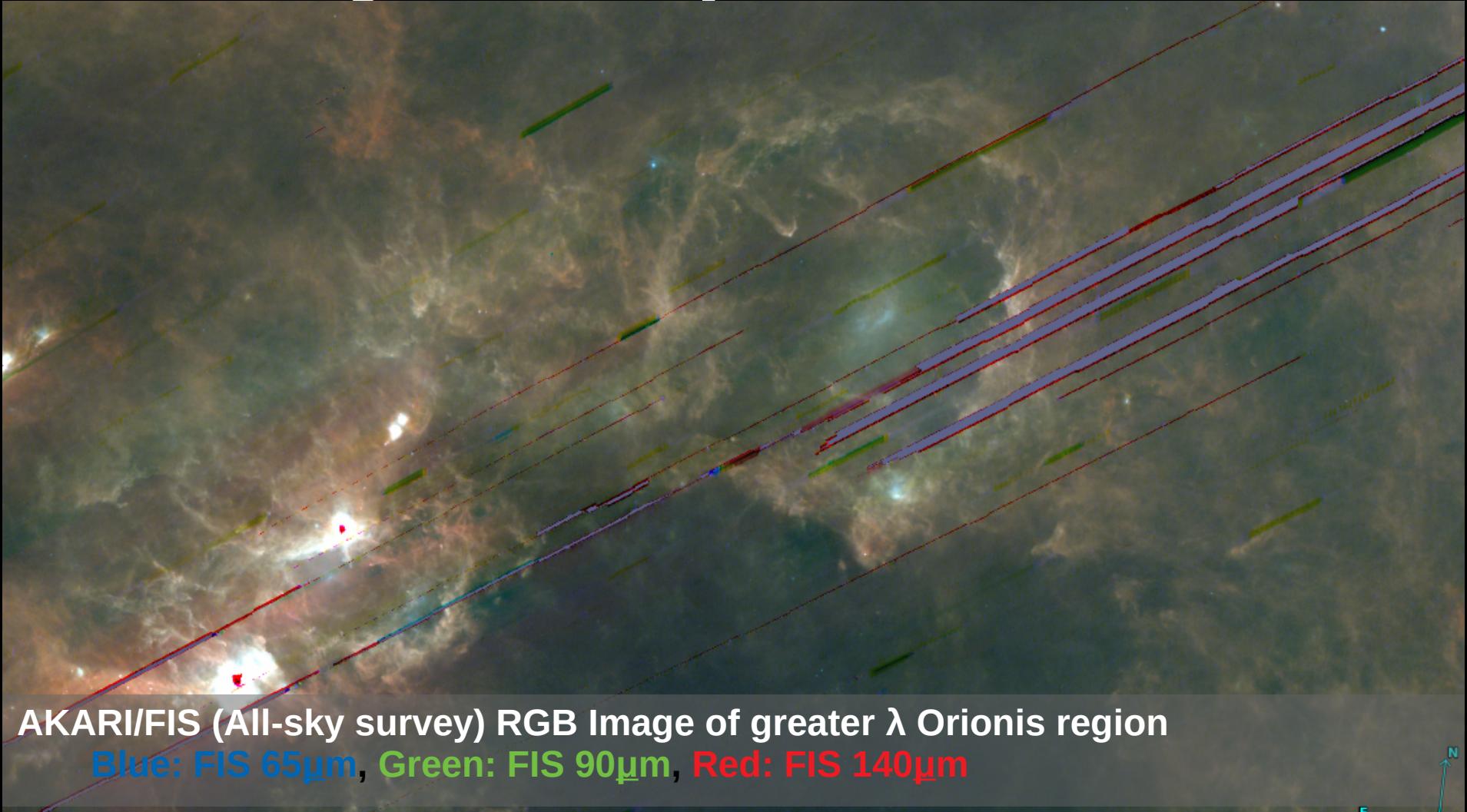
- All-sky: Only Highlighted results from thesis

# *Analysis: $\lambda$ Orionis Region*

**But first: A note on publication plans**

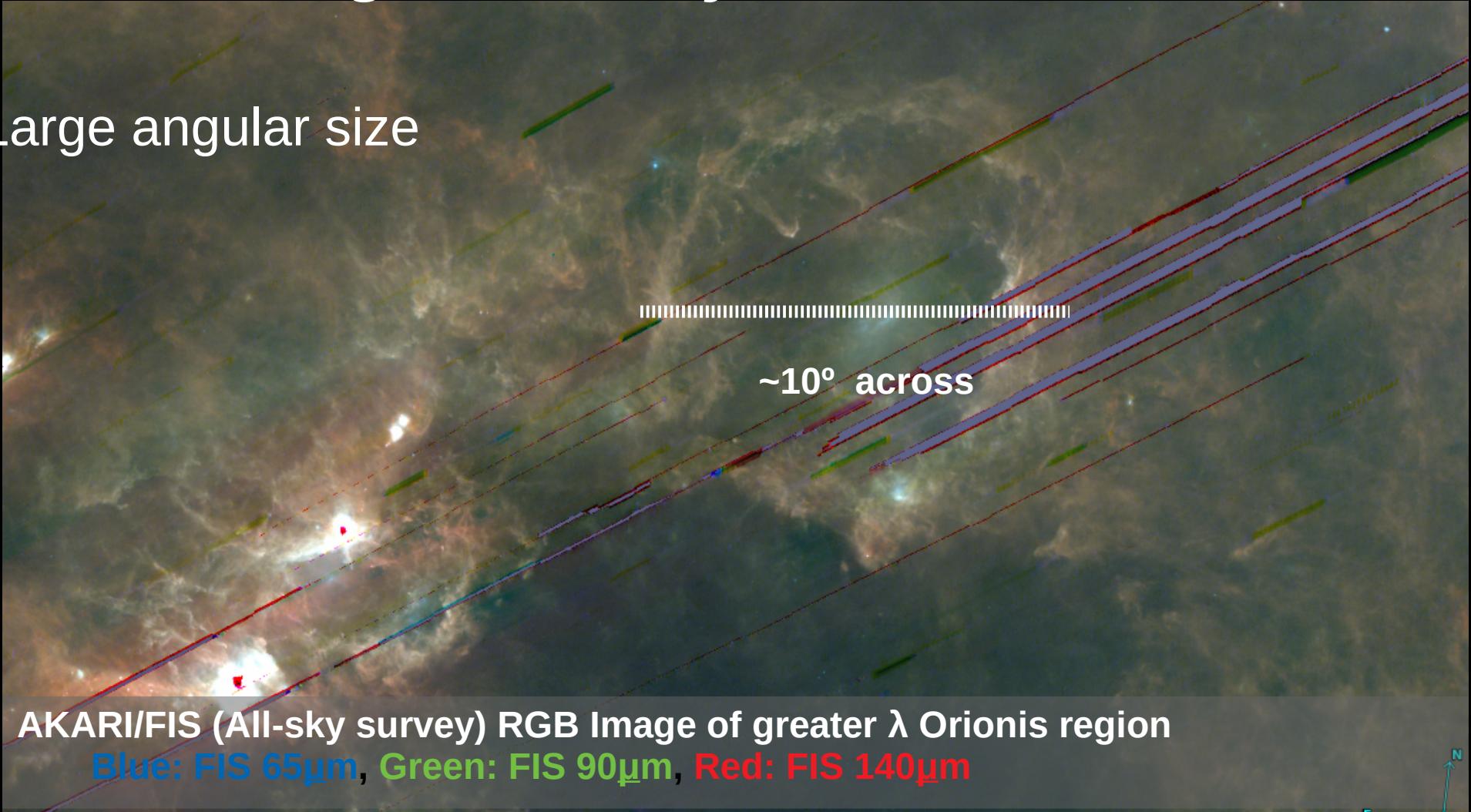
- All-sky: Only Highlighted results from thesis
- $\lambda$  Orionis: Essentially all analysis shown in thesis

# $\lambda$ Orionis Region – “Why $\lambda$ Orionis?”



# $\lambda$ Orionis Region – “Why $\lambda$ Orionis?”

- Large angular size



# $\lambda$ Orionis Region – “Why $\lambda$ Orionis?”

- Large angular size
- Resolved shape in AME map

AME Component Map  
Planck Coll. (2015)

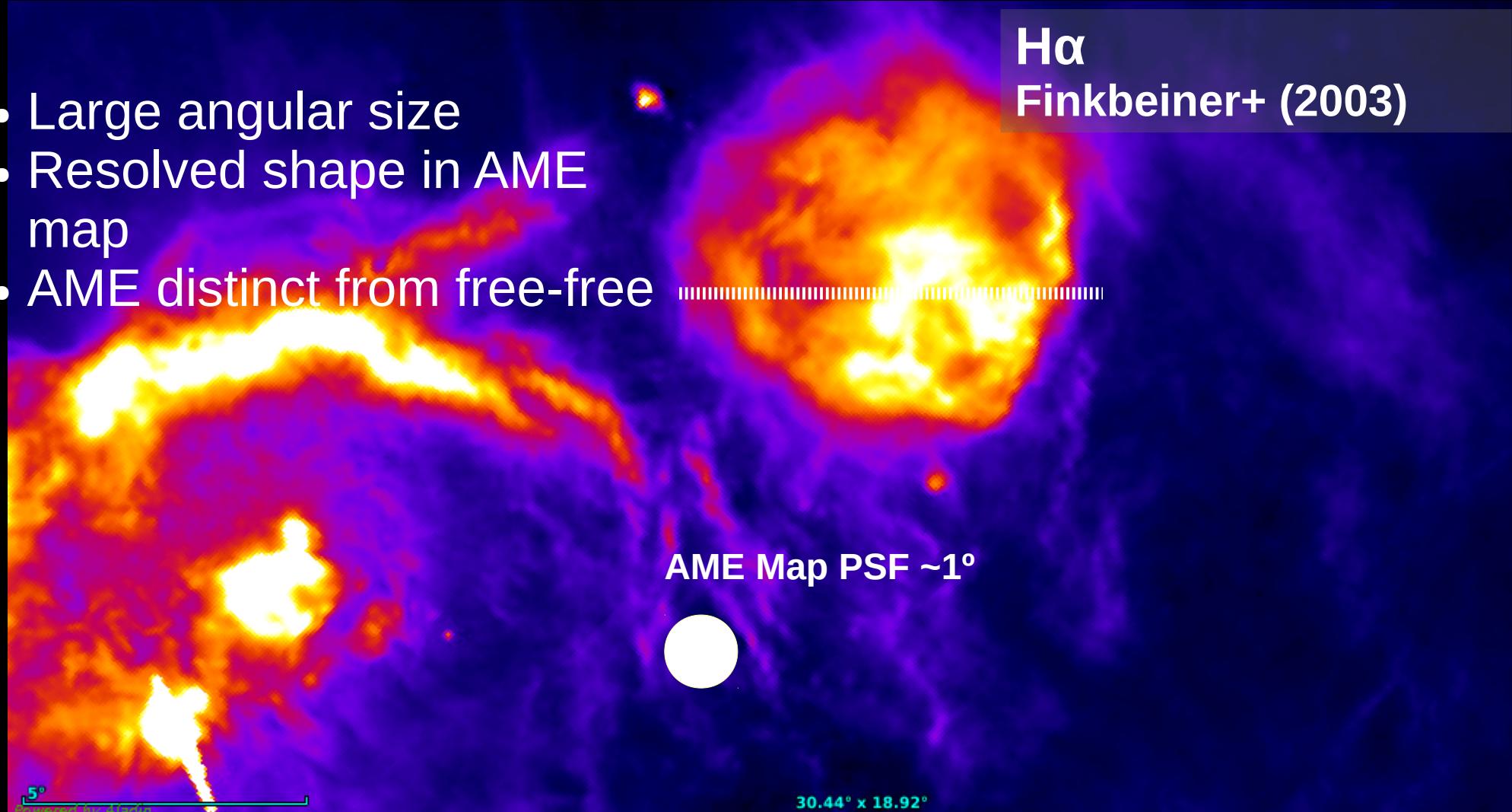
$\sim 10^\circ$  across

AME Map PSF  $\sim 1^\circ$



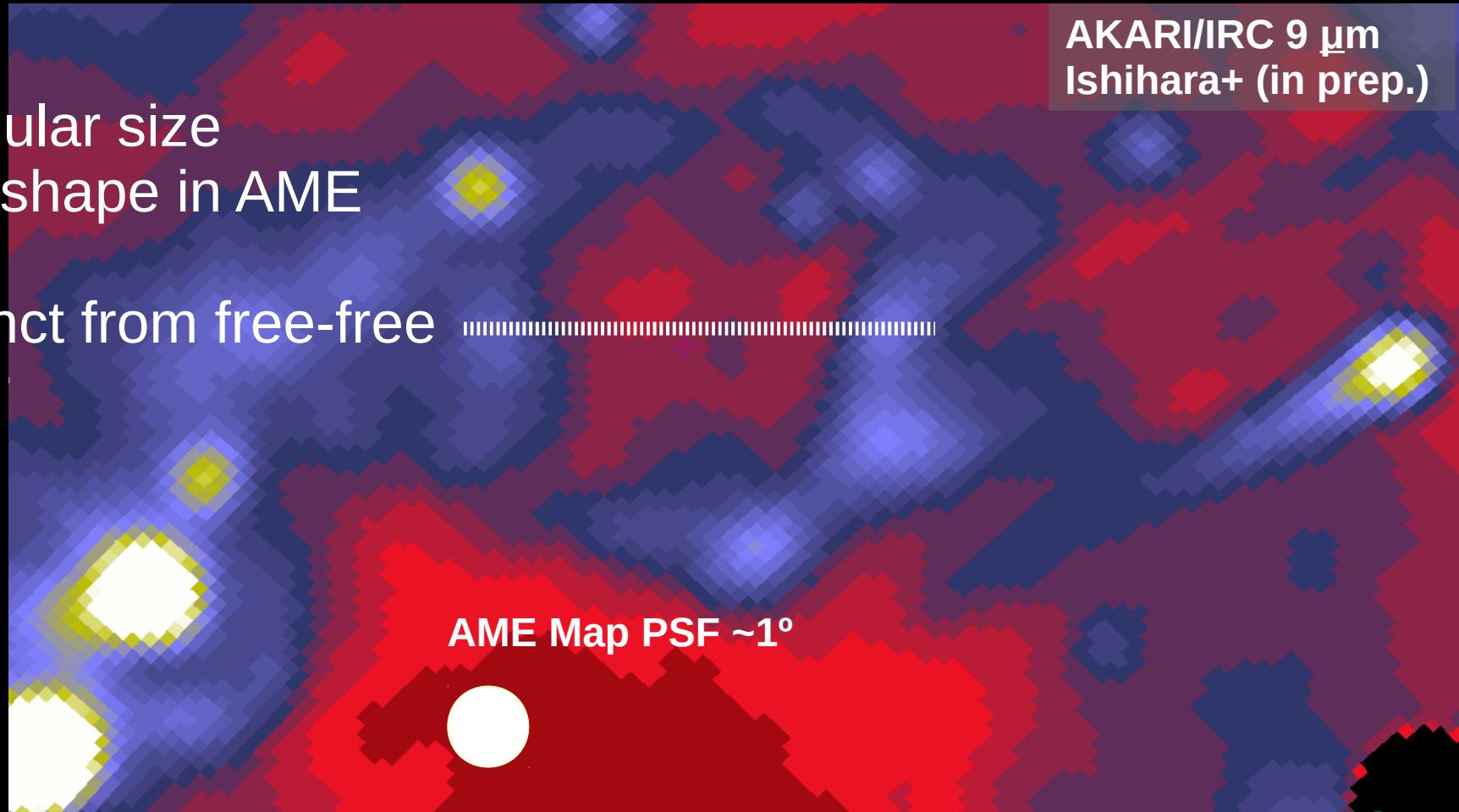
# $\lambda$ Orionis Region – “Why $\lambda$ Orionis?”

- Large angular size
- Resolved shape in AME map
- AME distinct from free-free



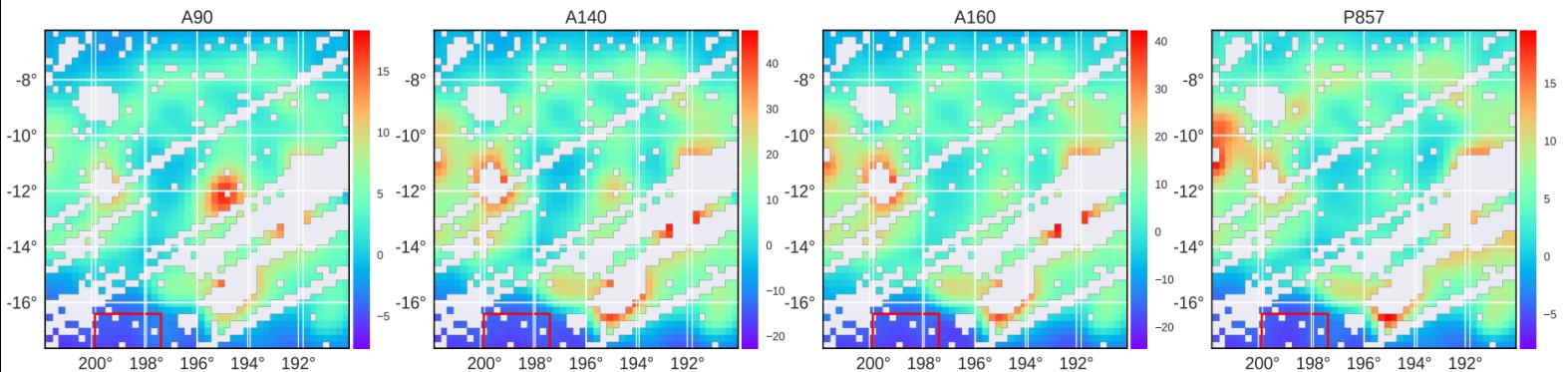
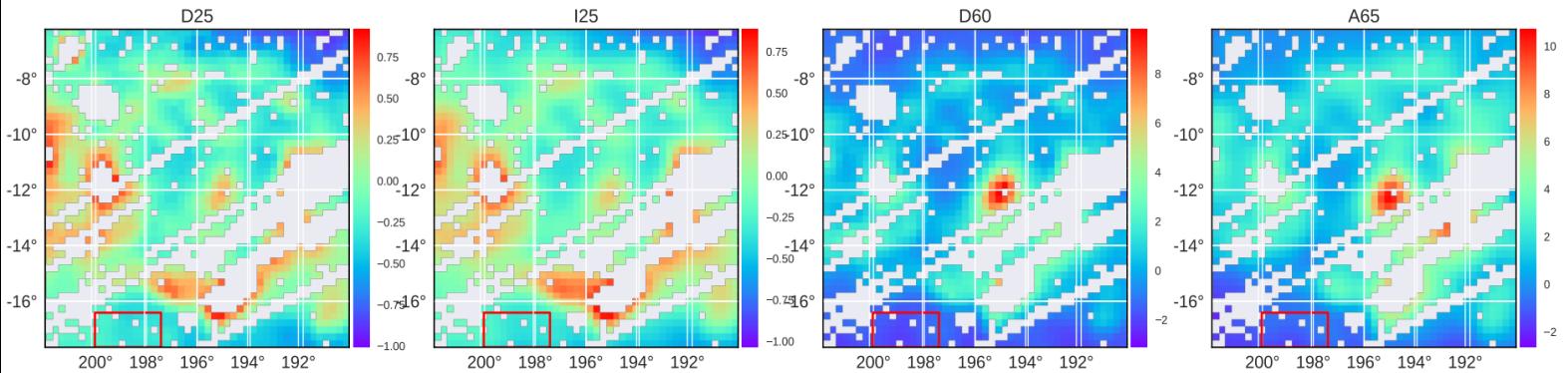
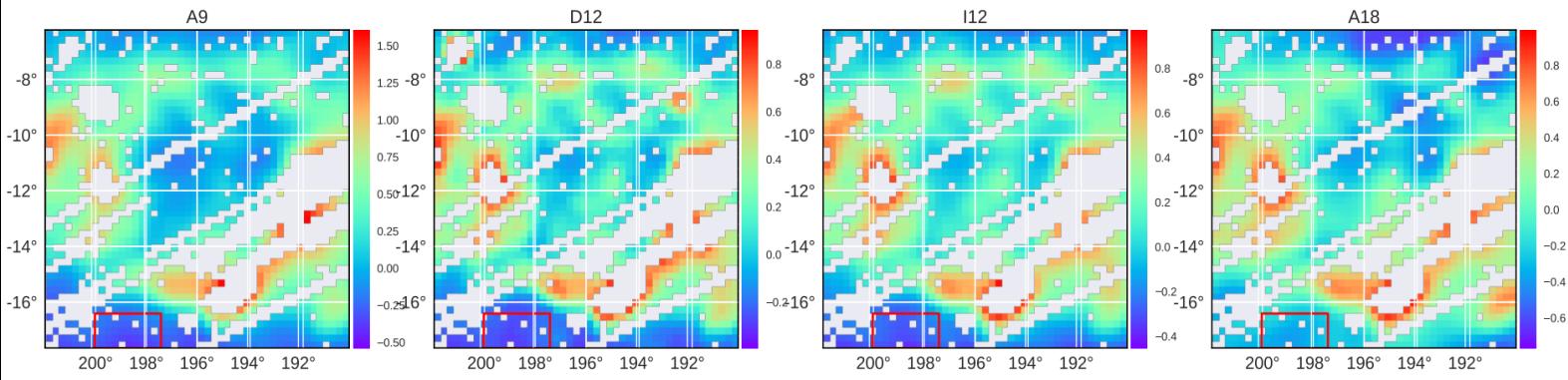
# $\lambda$ Orionis Region – “Why $\lambda$ Orionis?”

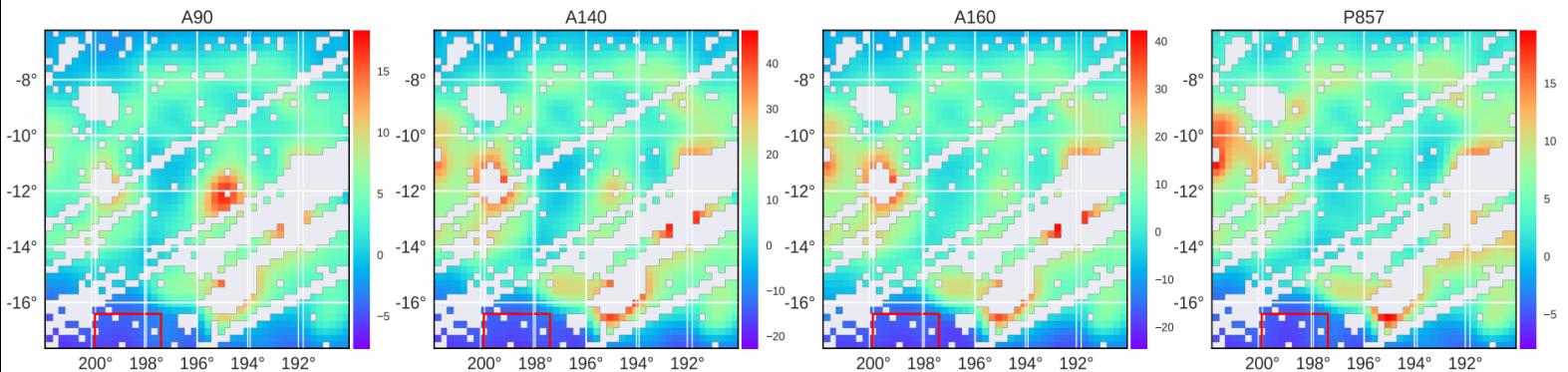
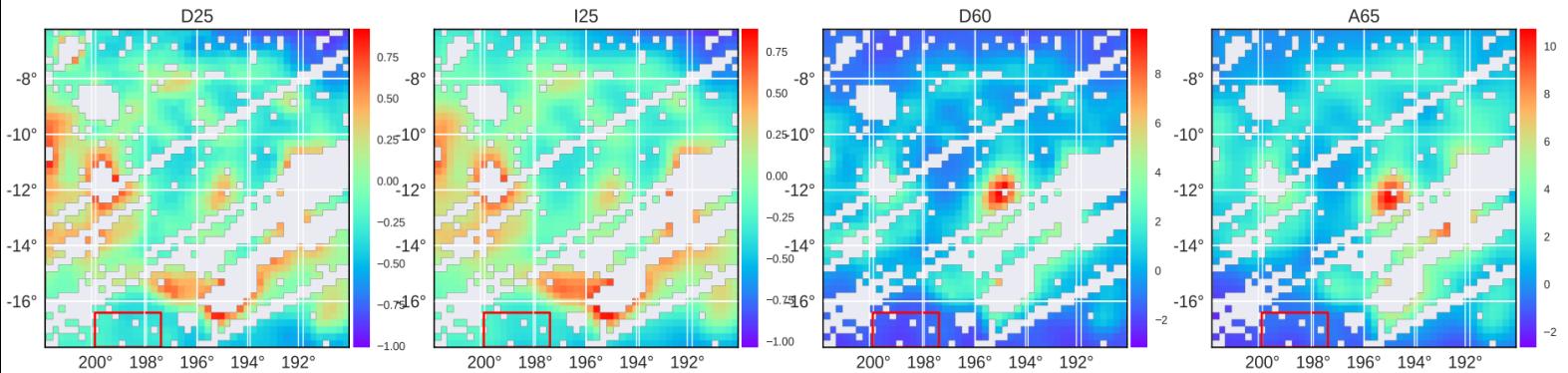
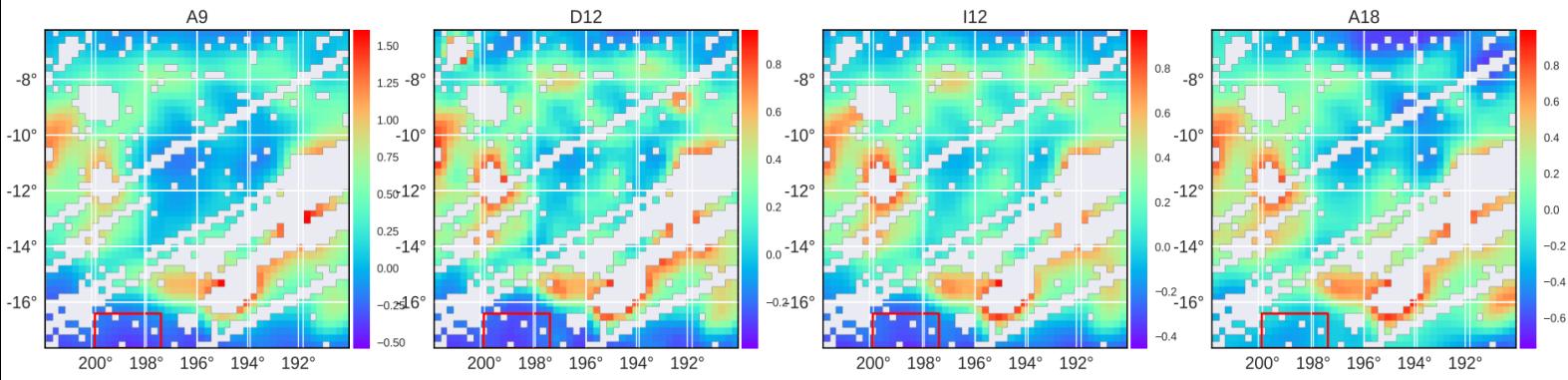
- Large angular size
- Resolved shape in AME map
- AME distinct from free-free



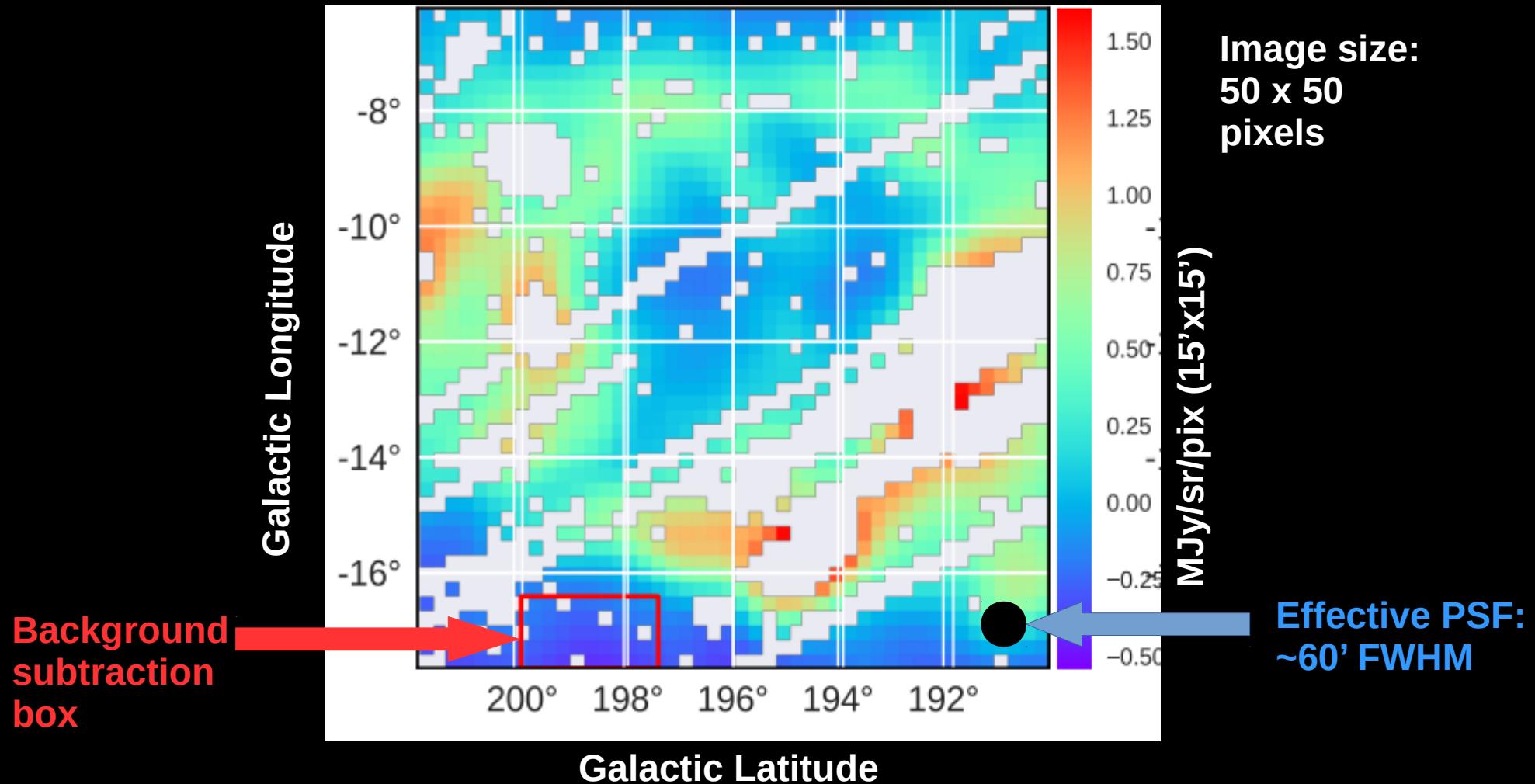
# $\lambda$ Orionis - Analysis

*Compare AME and multi-band IR on common grid*





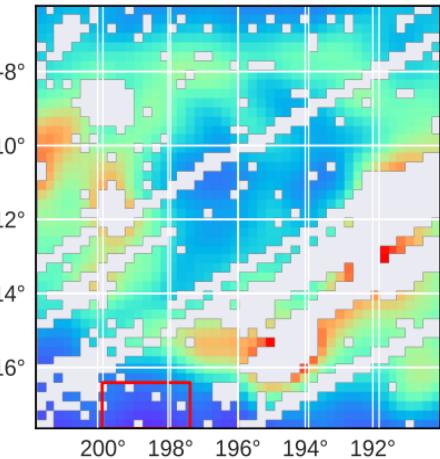
## AKARI/IRC 9 $\mu$ m band



# Orionis in the MIR

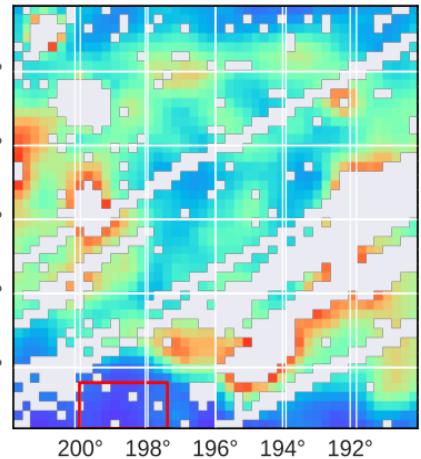
AKARI/IRC  
9  $\mu\text{m}$

A9



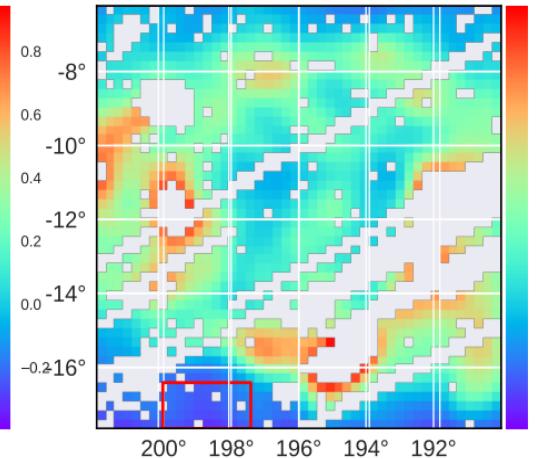
DIRBE  
12  $\mu\text{m}$

D12



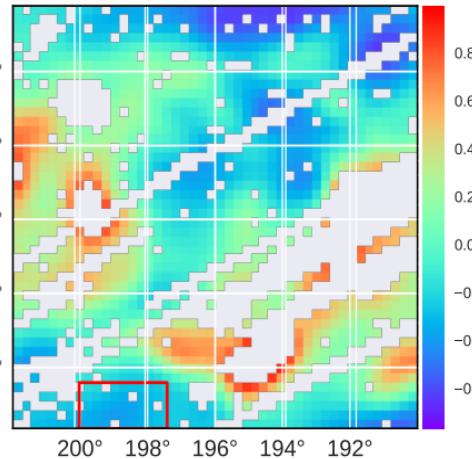
IRAS  
12  $\mu\text{m}$

I12

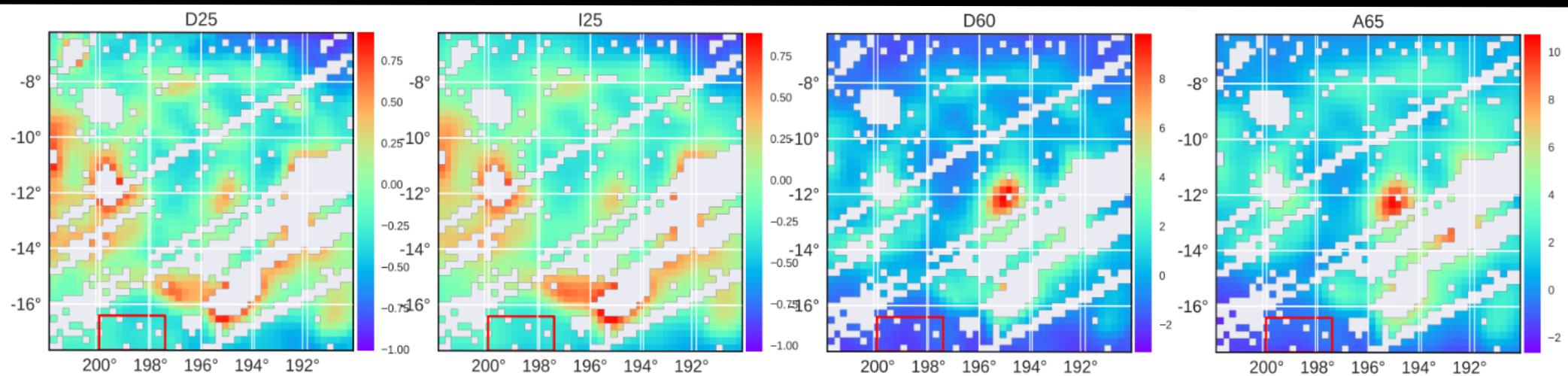


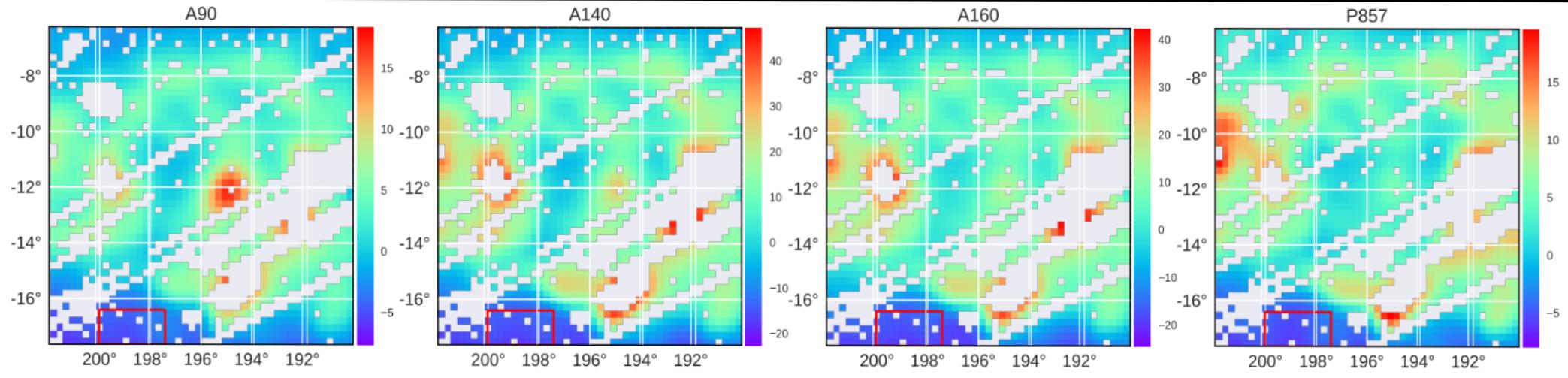
AKARI/IRC  
18  $\mu\text{m}$

A18



*Central region is relatively dimmer in MIR*





# $\lambda$ Orionis

- Which band correlates best with AME?

# $\lambda$ Orionis – IR Intensity to AME Comparison – Corr. Matrix

	A9	D12	I12	A18	D25	I25	D60	A65	A90	A140	A160	P857	P545	AMEvar	AMEfix
A9	1	0.93	0.94	0.84	0.75	0.78	0.64	0.66	0.72	0.85	0.84	0.92	0.9	0.89	0.58
D12	0.93	1	0.97	0.83	0.84	0.83	0.76	0.74	0.81	0.91	0.89	0.93	0.91	0.84	0.6
I12	0.94	0.97	1	0.84	0.82	0.85	0.78	0.77	0.84	0.93	0.92	0.93	0.91	0.85	0.62
A18	0.84	0.83	0.84	1	0.89	0.91	0.68	0.57	0.67	0.77	0.75	0.72	0.69	0.61	0.39
D25	0.75	0.84	0.82	0.89	1	0.97	0.77	0.58	0.7	0.77	0.76	0.69	0.66	0.56	0.41
I25	0.78	0.83	0.85	0.91	0.97	1	0.79	0.62	0.73	0.8	0.79	0.7	0.66	0.58	0.43
D60	0.64	0.76	0.78	0.68	0.77	0.79	1	0.88	0.94	0.86	0.86	0.67	0.61	0.48	0.57
A65	0.66	0.74	0.77	0.57	0.58	0.62	0.88	1	0.96	0.9	0.88	0.76	0.7	0.58	0.62
A90	0.72	0.81	0.84	0.67	0.7	0.73	0.94	0.96	1	0.94	0.93	0.8	0.75	0.63	0.65
A140	0.85	0.91	0.93	0.77	0.77	0.8	0.86	0.9	0.94	1	0.99	0.91	0.86	0.75	0.63
A160	0.84	0.89	0.92	0.75	0.76	0.79	0.86	0.88	0.93	0.99	1	0.89	0.85	0.73	0.63
P857	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.72	0.69	0.7	0.67	0.76	0.8	0.91	0.89	1	0.99	0.89	0.62
P545	0.9	0.91	0.91	0.69	0.66	0.66	0.61	0.7	0.75	0.86	0.85	0.99	1	0.89	0.59
AMEvar	0.89	0.84	0.85	0.61	0.56	0.58	0.48	0.58	0.63	0.75	0.73	0.89	0.89	1	0.63
AMEfix	0.58	0.6	0.62	0.39	0.41	0.43	0.57	0.62	0.65	0.63	0.63	0.62	0.59	0.63	1

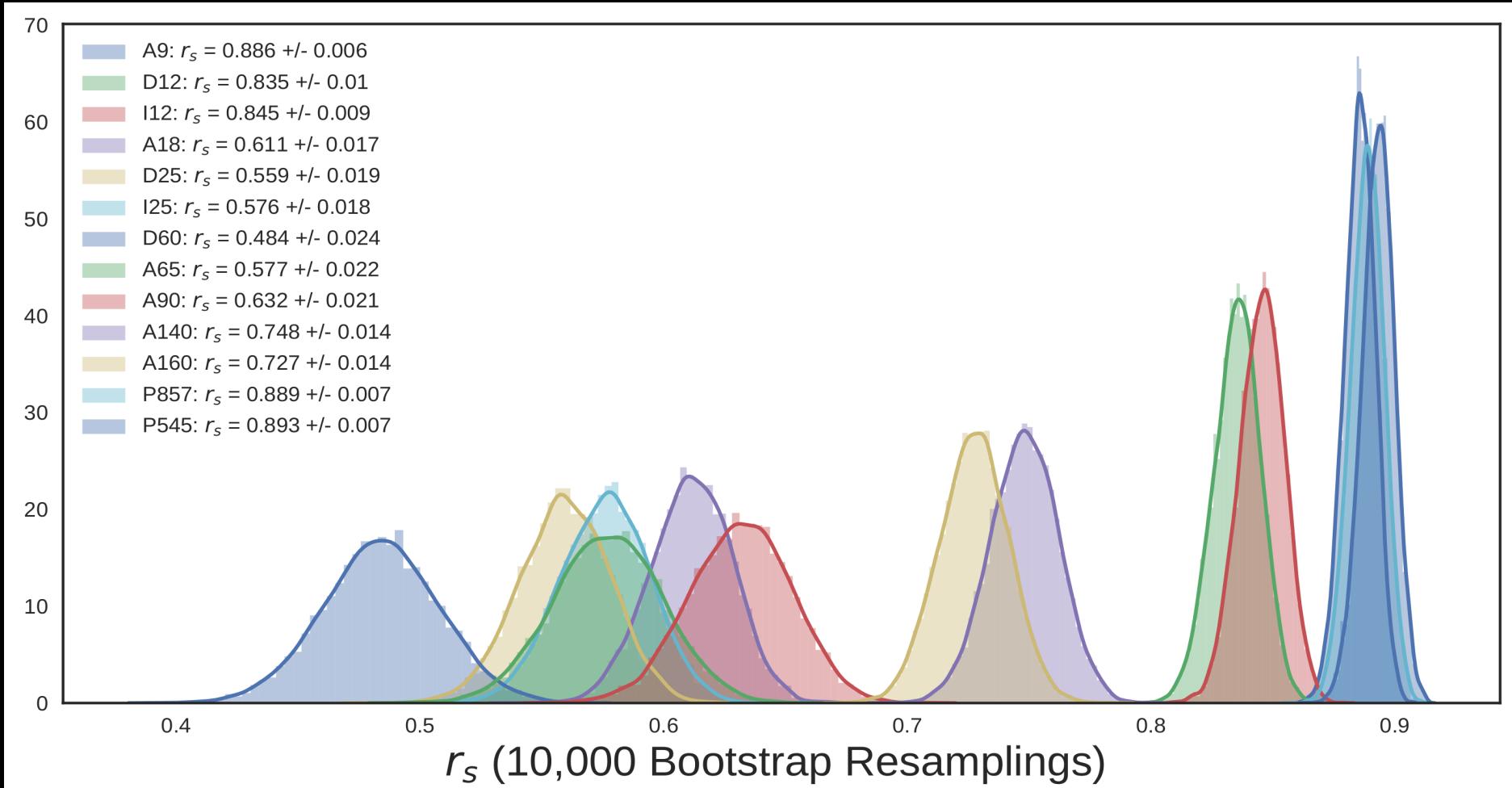
# $\lambda$ Orionis – IR Intensity to AME Comparison – Corr. Matrix

	A9	D12	I12	A18	D25	I25	D60	A65	A90	A140	A160	P857	P545	AMEvar	AMEfix
A9	1	0.93	0.94	0.84	0.75	0.78	0.64	0.66	0.72	0.85	0.84	0.92	0.9	0.89	0.58
D12	0.93	1	0.97	0.83	0.84	0.83	0.76	0.74	0.81	0.91	0.89	0.93	0.91	0.84	0.6
I12	0.94	0.97	1	0.84	0.82	0.85	0.78	0.77	0.84	0.93	0.92	0.93	0.91	0.85	0.62
A18	0.84	0.83	0.84	1	0.89	0.91	0.68	0.57	0.67	0.77	0.75	0.72	0.69	0.61	0.39
D25	0.75	0.84	0.82	0.89	1	0.97	0.77	0.58	0.7	0.77	0.76	0.69	0.66	0.56	0.41
I25	0.78	0.83	0.85	0.91	0.97	1	0.79	0.62	0.73	0.8	0.79	0.7	0.66	0.58	0.43
D60	0.64	0.76	0.78	0.68	0.77	0.79	1	0.88	0.94	0.86	0.86	0.67	0.61	0.48	0.57
A65	0.66	0.74	0.77	0.57	0.58	0.62	0.88	1	0.96	0.9	0.88	0.76	0.7	0.58	0.62
A90	0.72	0.81	0.84	0.67	0.7	0.73	0.94	0.96	1	0.94	0.93	0.8	0.75	0.63	0.65
A140	0.85	0.91	0.93	0.77	0.77	0.8	0.86	0.9	0.94	1	0.99	0.91	0.86	0.75	0.63
A160	0.84	0.89	0.92	0.75	0.76	0.79	0.86	0.88	0.93	0.99	1	0.89	0.85	0.73	0.63
P857	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.72	0.69	0.7	0.67	0.76	0.8	0.91	0.89	1	0.99	0.89	0.62
P545	0.9	0.91	0.91	0.69	0.66	0.66	0.61	0.7	0.75	0.86	0.85	0.99	1	0.89	0.59
AMEvar	0.89	0.84	0.85	0.61	0.56	0.58	0.48	0.58	0.63	0.75	0.73	0.89	0.89	1	0.63
AMEfix	0.58	0.6	0.62	0.39	0.41	0.43	0.57	0.62	0.65	0.63	0.63	0.62	0.59	0.63	1

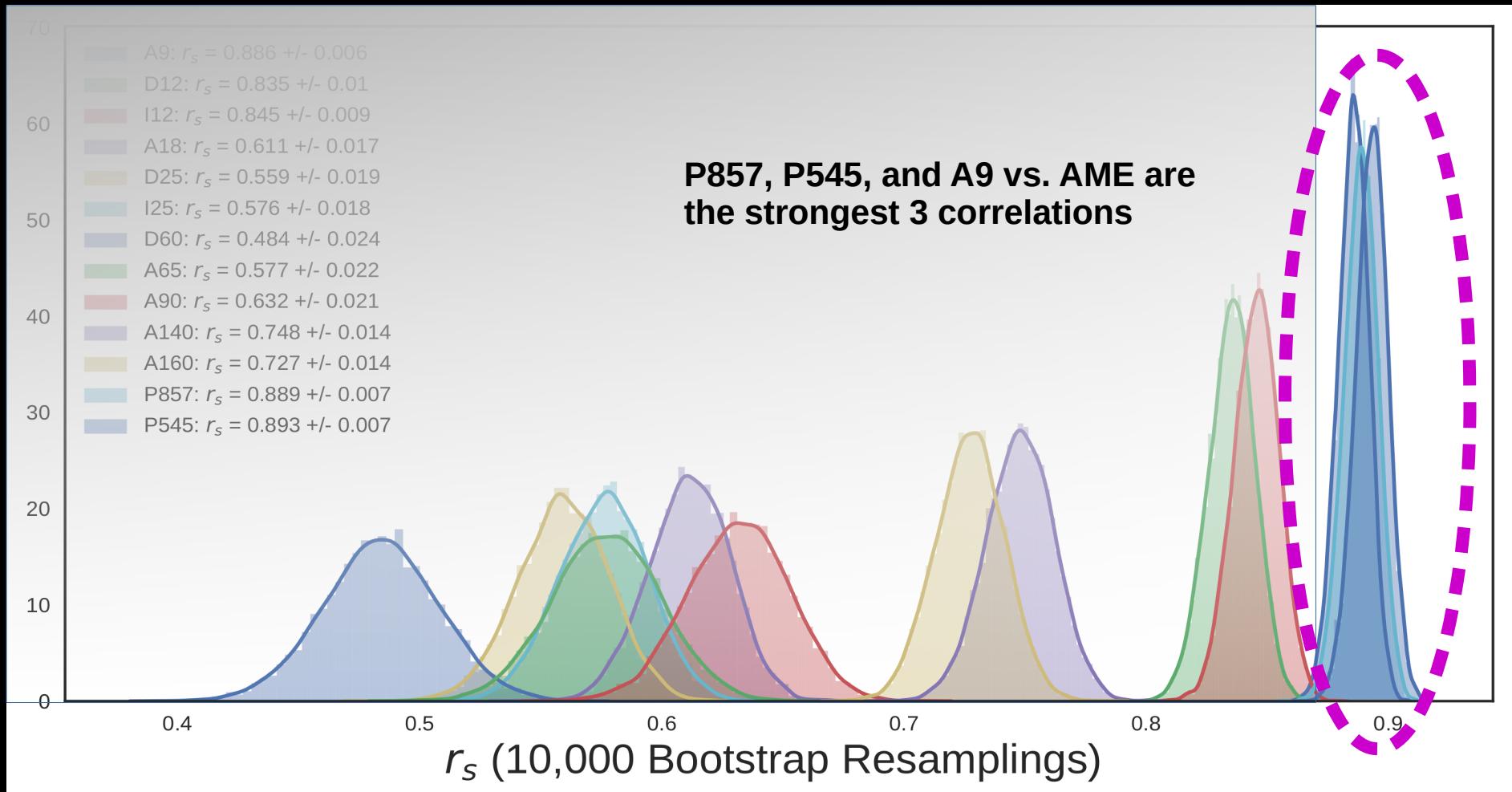
# $\lambda$ Orionis – IR Intensity to AME Comparison – Corr. Matrix

	A9	D12	I12	A18	D25	I25	D60	A65	A90	A140	A160	P857	P545	AMEvar	AMEfix
A9	1	0.93	0.94	0.84	0.75	0.78	0.64	0.66	0.72	0.85	0.84	0.92	0.9	0.89	0.58
D12	0.93	1	0.97	0.83	0.84	0.83	0.76	0.74	0.81	0.91	0.89	0.93	0.91	0.84	0.6
I12	0.94	0.97	1	0.84	0.82	0.85	0.78	0.77	0.84	0.93	0.92	0.93	0.91	0.85	0.62
A18	0.84	0.83	0.84	1	0.89	0.91	0.68	0.57	0.67	0.77	0.75	0.72	0.69	0.61	0.39
D25	0.75	0.84	0.82	0.89	1	0.97	0.77	0.58	0.7	0.77	0.76	0.69	0.66	0.56	0.41
I25	0.78	0.83	0.85	0.91	0.97	1	0.79	0.62	0.73	0.8	0.79	0.7	0.66	0.58	0.43
D60	0.64	0.76	0.78	0.68	0.77	0.79	1	0.88	0.94	0.86	0.86	0.67	0.61	0.48	0.57
A65	0.66	0.74	0.77	0.57	0.58	0.62	0.88	1	0.96	0.9	0.88	0.76	0.7	0.58	0.62
A90	0.72	0.81	0.84	0.67	0.7	0.73	0.94	0.96	1	0.94	0.93	0.8	0.75	0.63	0.65
A140	0.85	0.91	0.93	0.77	0.77	0.8	0.86	0.9	0.94	1	0.99	0.91	0.86	0.75	0.63
A160	0.84	0.89	0.92	0.75	0.76	0.79	0.86	0.88	0.93	0.99	1	0.89	0.85	0.73	0.63
P857	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.72	0.69	0.7	0.67	0.76	0.8	0.91	0.89	1	0.99	0.89	0.62
P545	0.9	0.91	0.91	0.69	0.66	0.66	0.61	0.7	0.75	0.86	0.85	0.99	1	0.89	0.59
AMEvar	0.89	0.84	0.85	0.61	0.56	0.58	0.48	0.58	0.63	0.75	0.73	0.89	0.89	1	0.63
AMEfix	0.58	0.6	0.62	0.39	0.41	0.43	0.57	0.62	0.65	0.63	0.63	0.62	0.59	0.63	1
	A9	D12	I12	A18	D25	I25	D60	A65	A90	A140	A160	P857	P545	AMEvar	AMEfix

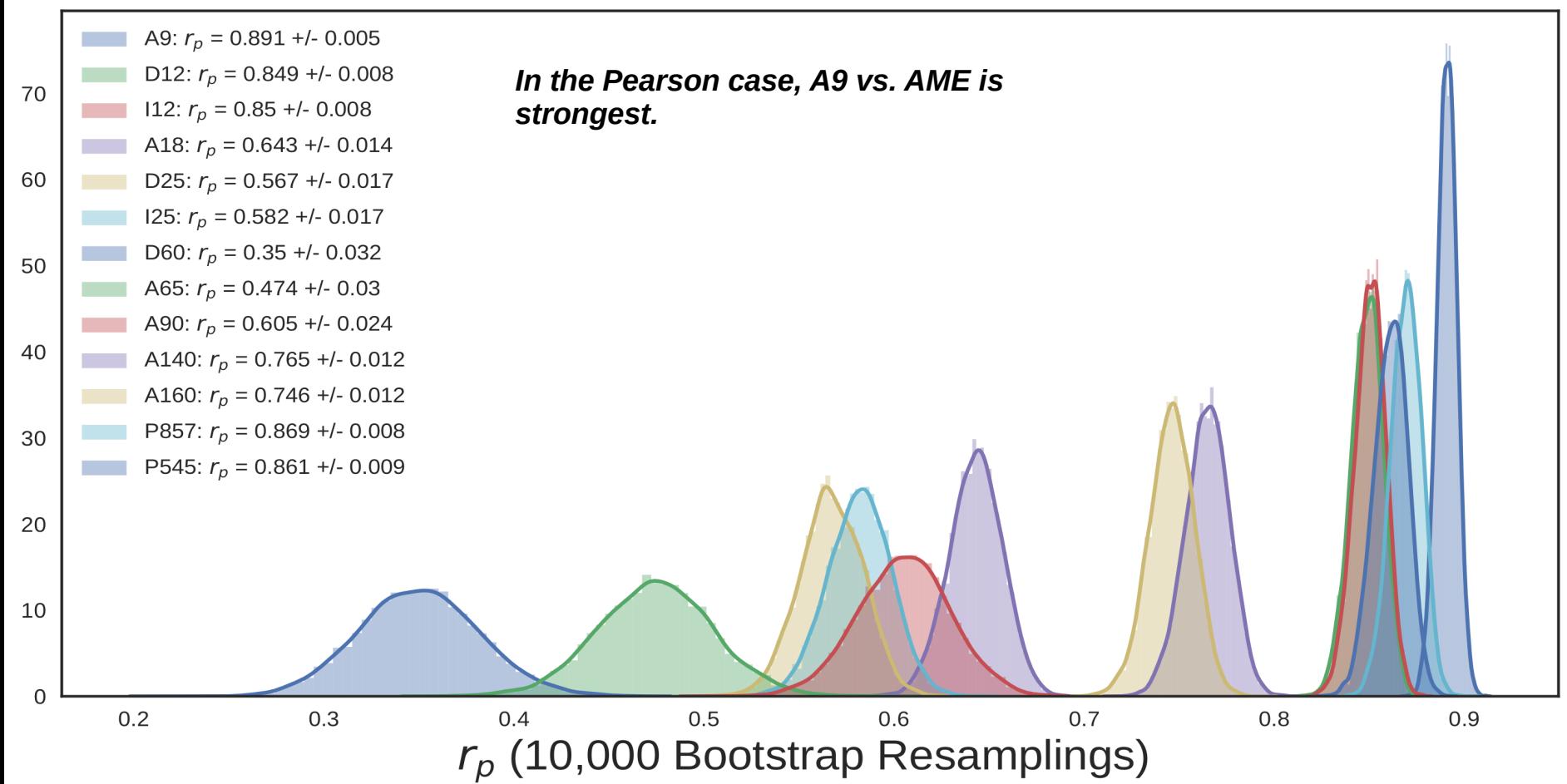
# $\lambda$ Orionis – IR Intensity vs AME – Bootstrap Results - rs



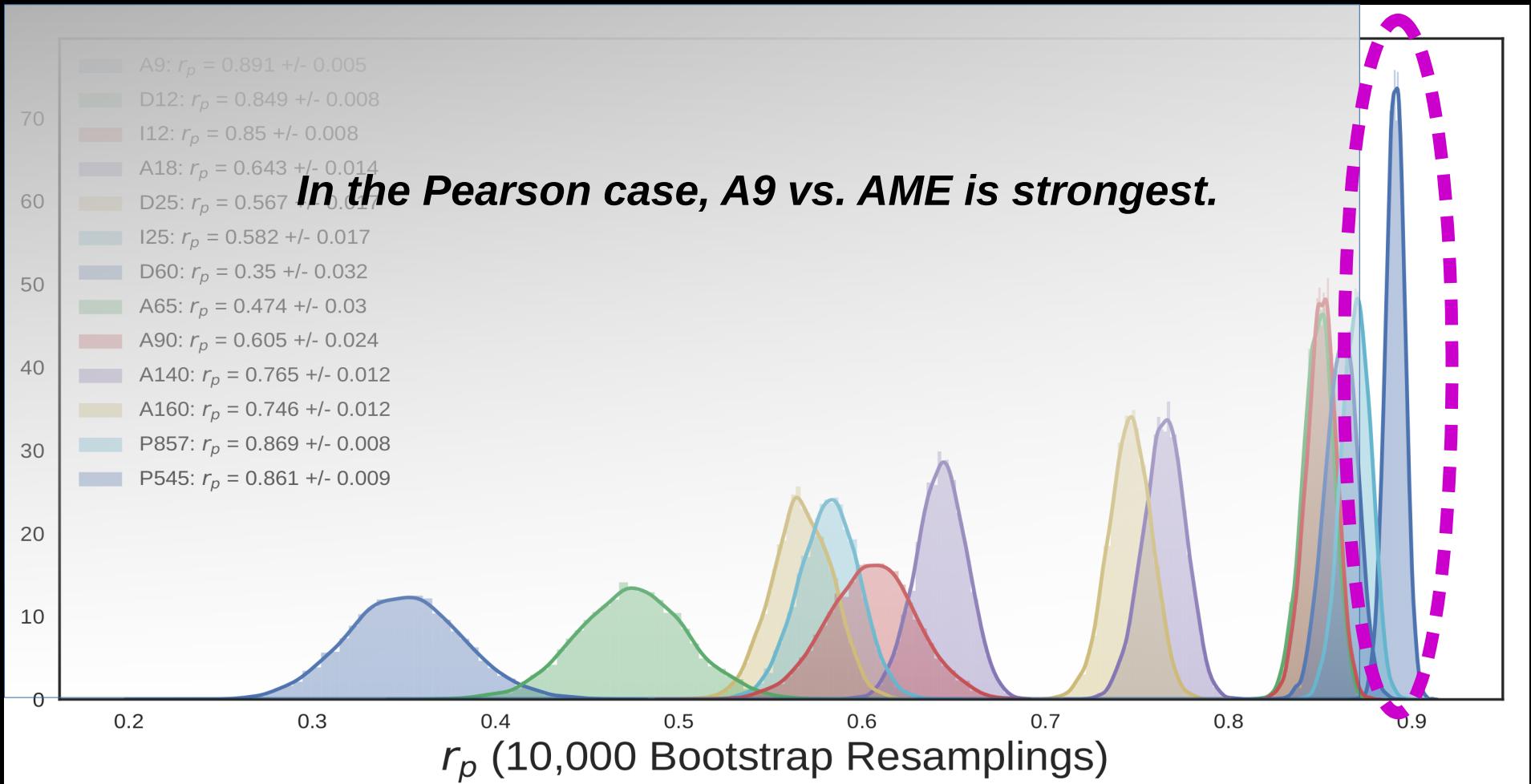
# $\lambda$ Orionis – IR Intensity vs AME – Bootstrap Results - $r_s$



# $\lambda$ Orionis – IR Intensity vs AME – Bootstrap Results - $r_p$



# $\lambda$ Orionis – IR Intensity vs AME – Bootstrap Results - $r_p$



# $\lambda$ Orionis – SED Fitting (in collaboration With F. Galliano)

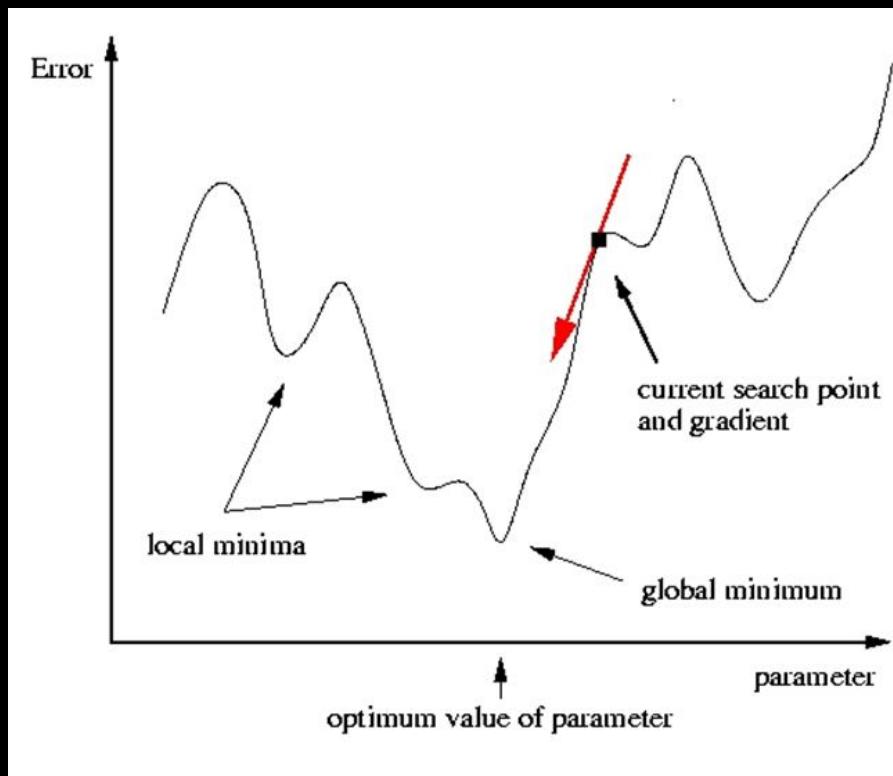
- Which dust property correlates best with AME?
  - Dust model fitting
  - With the Hierarchical Bayesian framework, “HerBIE”, implemented by F. Galliano (2018)

# $\lambda$ Orionis – SED Fitting (in coll. With F. Galliano)

- Advantages of Hierarchical Bayesian approach:
  - Prior is inferred from data itself (No need to manually select a prior)

# $\lambda$ Orionis – SED Fitting (in coll. With F. Galliano)

- Advantages of Hierarchical Bayesian approach:
  - Prior is inferred from data itself (No need to manually select a prior)
  - Less vulnerable to local minima



# $\lambda$ Orionis – SED Fitting (in coll. With F. Galliano)

- Advantages of Hierarchical Bayesian approach:
  - Prior is inferred from data itself (No need to manually select a prior)
  - Less vulnerable to local minima
  - Avoids noise-induced correlations

# $\lambda$ Orionis – SED Fitting (in coll. With F. Galliano)

- Advantages of Hierarchical Bayesian approach:
  - Prior is inferred from data itself (No need to manually select a prior)
  - Less vulnerable to local minima
  - Avoids noise-induced correlations
  - Robust error-propagation

# $\lambda$ Orionis – SED Fitting (in coll. With F. Galliano)

- Advantages of Hierarchical Bayesian approach:
  - Prior is inferred from data itself (No need to manually select a prior)
  - Less vulnerable to local minima
  - Avoids noise-induced correlations
  - Robust error-propagation
- Disadvantages:
  - Computationally expensive (relative to least-squares)

# $\lambda$ Orionis – SED Fitting (in coll. With F. Galliano)

- Advantages of Hierarchical Bayesian approach:
  - Prior is inferred from data itself (No need to manually select a prior)
  - Less vulnerable to local minima
  - Avoids noise-induced correlations
  - Robust error-propagation
- Disadvantages:
  - Computationally expensive (relative to least-squares)
  - Not valid for a single source.

# $\lambda$ Orionis – SED Fitting (in coll. With F. Galliano)

- Advantages of Hierarchical Bayesian approach:
  - Prior is inferred from data itself (No need to manually select a prior)
  - Less vulnerable to local minima
  - Avoids noise-induced correlations
  - Robust error-propagation
- Disadvantages:
  - Computationally expensive (relative to least-squares)
  - Not valid for a single source. (Can't infer prior)
  - No benefit when S/N < intrinsic parameter scatter

# $\lambda$ Orionis – SED Fitting (in coll. With F. Galliano)

- Fit dust SED model to IR photometry:
  - 4 Free parameters:
    - $M_{DUST}$ : Total dust mass

# $\lambda$ Orionis – SED Fitting (in coll. With F. Galliano)

- Fit dust SED model to IR photometry:
  - 4 Free parameters:
    - $M_{DUST}$ : Total dust mass
    - $qPAH$ : Fraction of  $M_{DUST}$  in PAHs

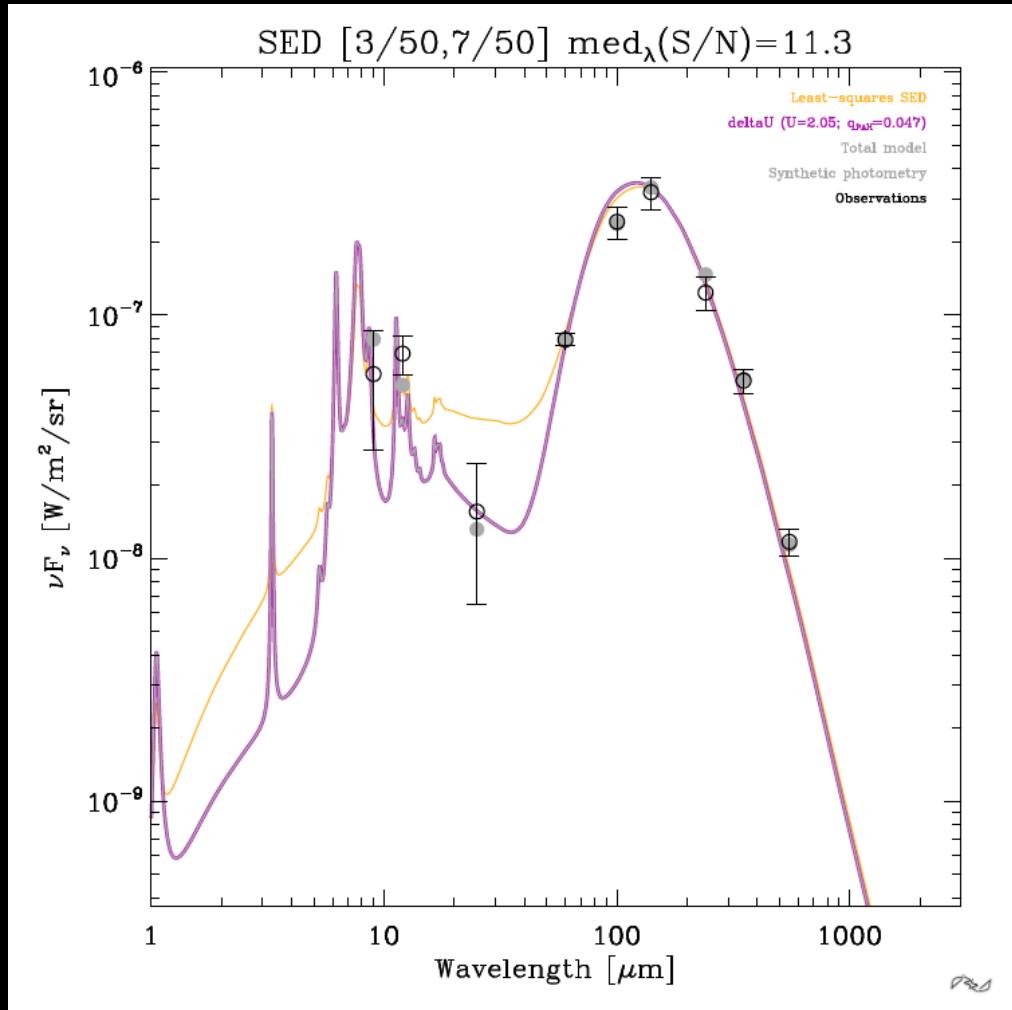
# $\lambda$ Orionis – SED Fitting (in coll. With F. Galliano)

- Fit dust SED model to IR photometry:
  - 4 Free parameters:
    - $M_{DUST}$ : Total dust mass
    - $qPAH$ : Fraction of  $M_{DUST}$  in PAHs
    - $U$ : Radiation field strength

# $\lambda$ Orionis – SED Fitting

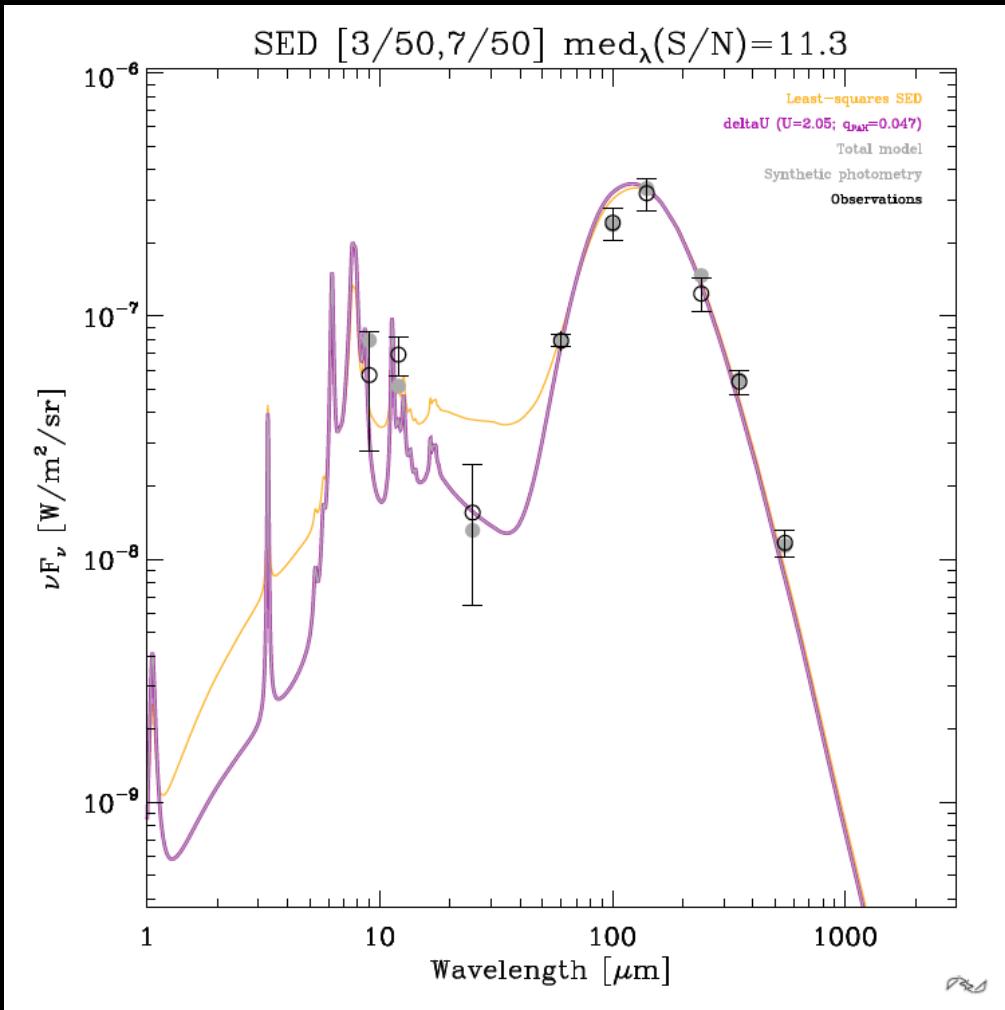
- Fit dust SED model to IR photometry:
  - 4 Free parameters:
    - $M_{DUST}$ : Total dust mass
    - $qPAH$ : Fraction of  $M_{DUST}$  in PAHs
    - $U$ : Radiation field strength
    - $qPAH+$ : Fraction of chargedPAHs

# $\lambda$ Orionis – SED Fitting – Example Fit



# $\lambda$ Orionis – SED Fitting – Example Fit

Yellow curve:  
Least-squares  
fit

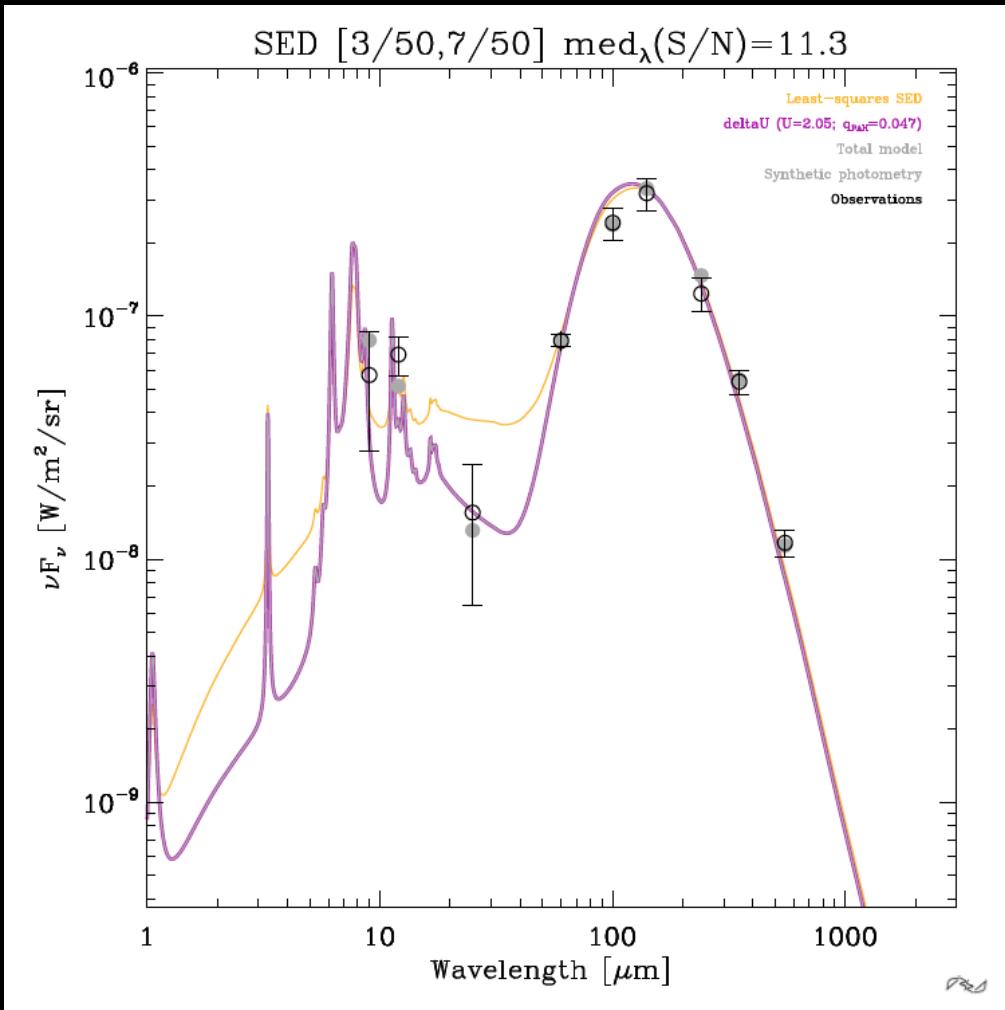


One SED fit  
produced per pixel

# $\lambda$ Orionis – SED Fitting – Example Fit

Yellow curve:  
Least-squares  
fit

Purple curve:  
HB fit

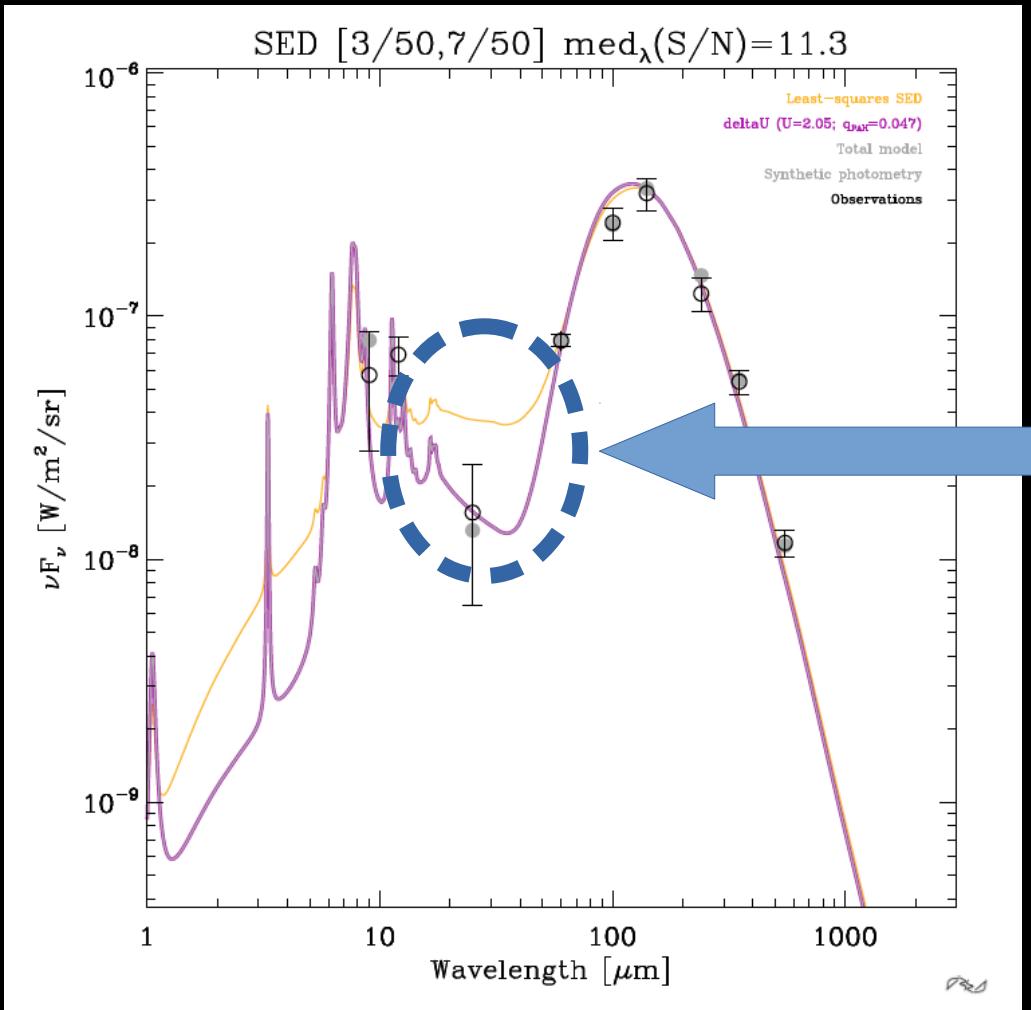


One SED fit  
produced per pixel

# $\lambda$ Orionis – SED Fitting – Example Fit

Yellow curve:  
Least-squares  
fit

Purple curve:  
HB fit

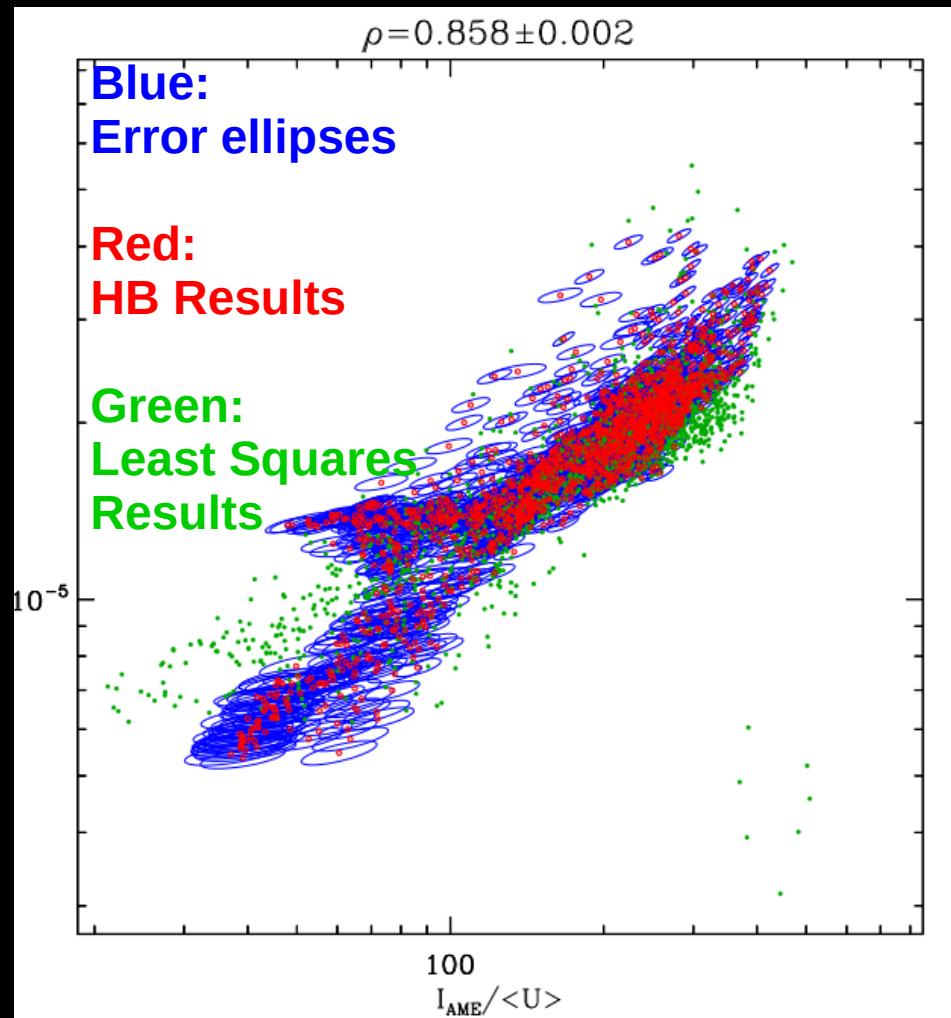
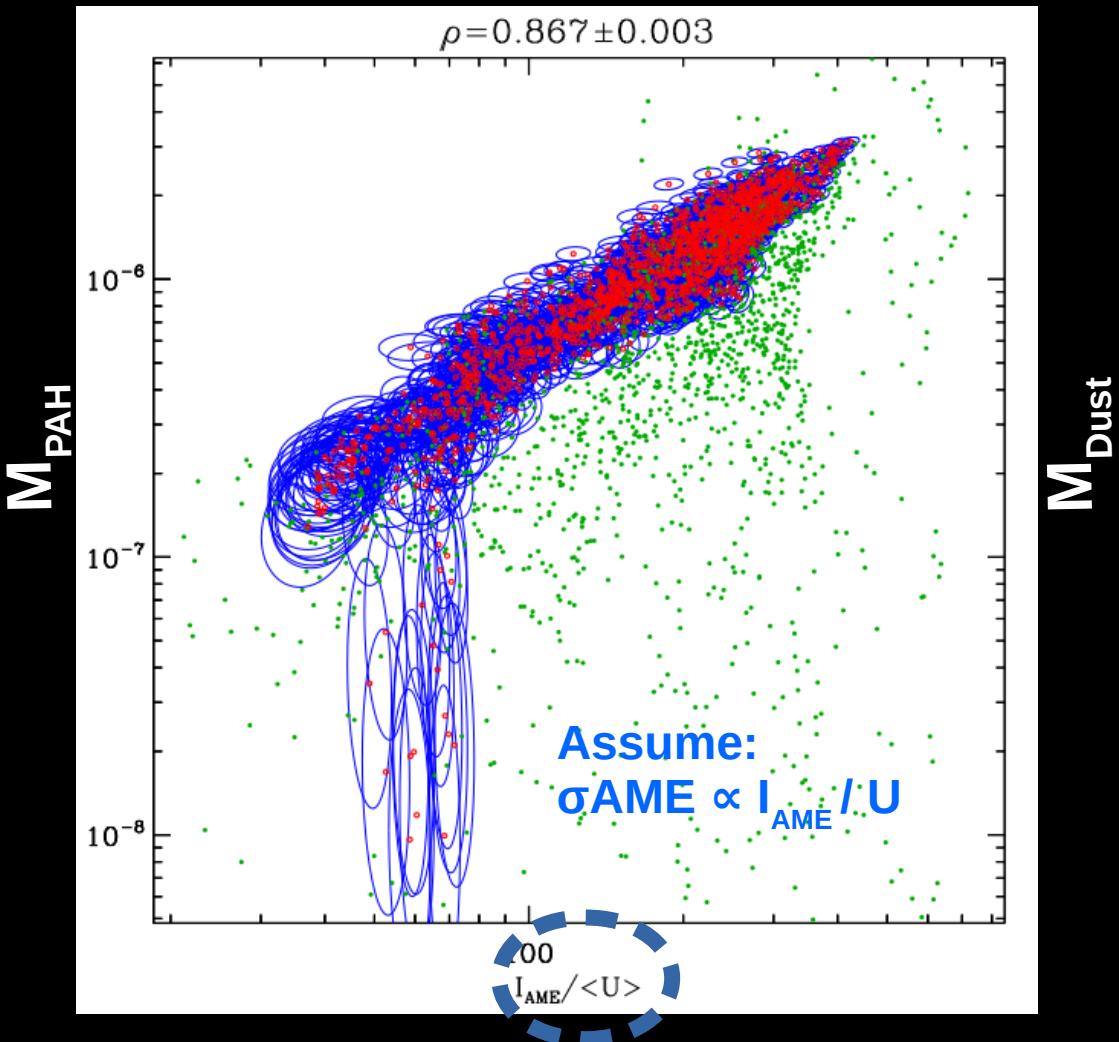


One SED fit  
produced per pixel

HB fits some cases  
where least-squares  
fails:

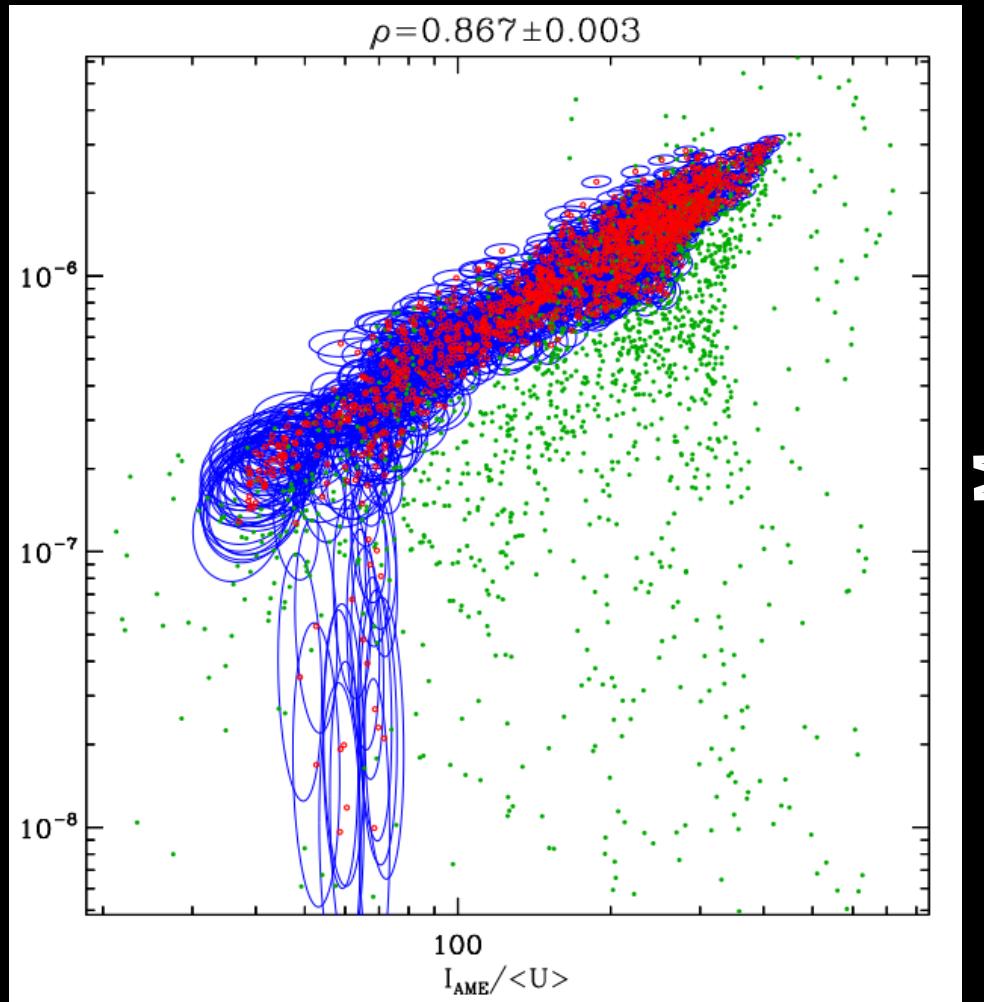
- Stuck in minima?
- Error overestimation?

# $\lambda$ Orionis – SED Fitting – Dust Parameters vs AME

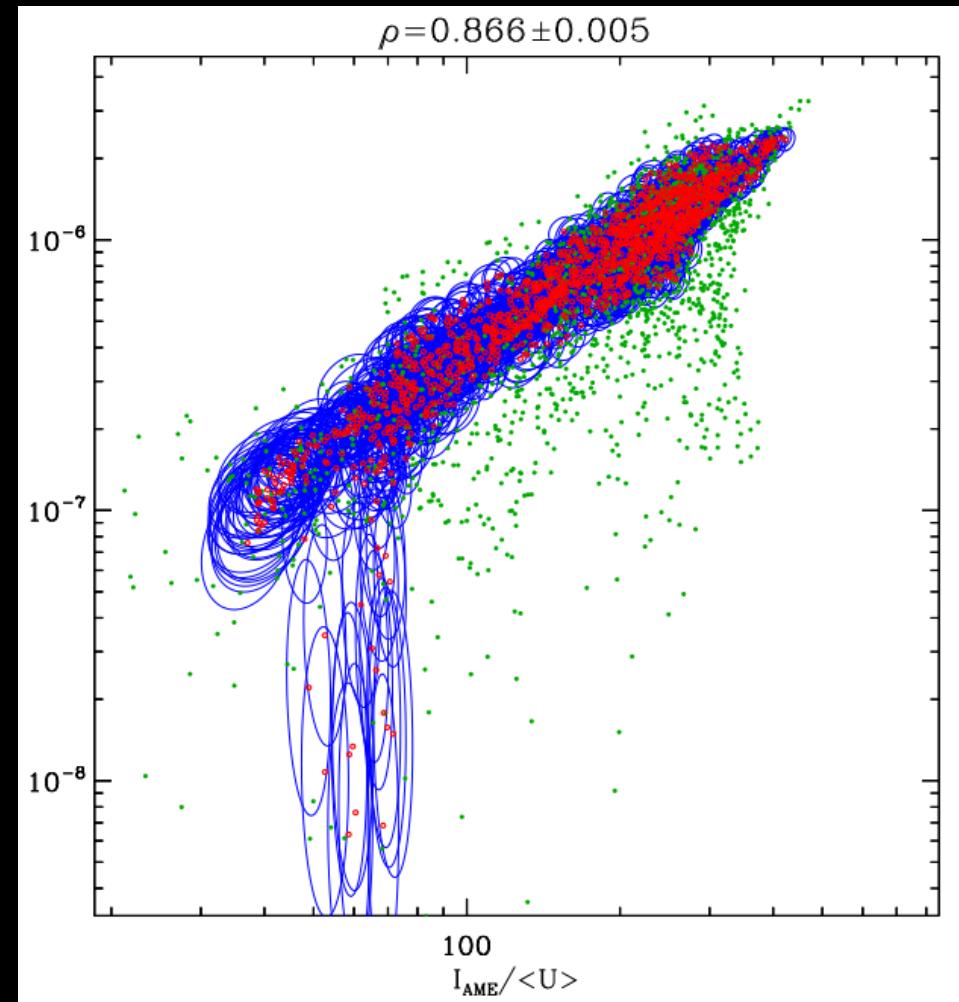


# $\lambda$ Orionis – SED Fitting - Dust Parameters vs AME -MPAH+

$M_{PAH}$



$M_{PAH+}$

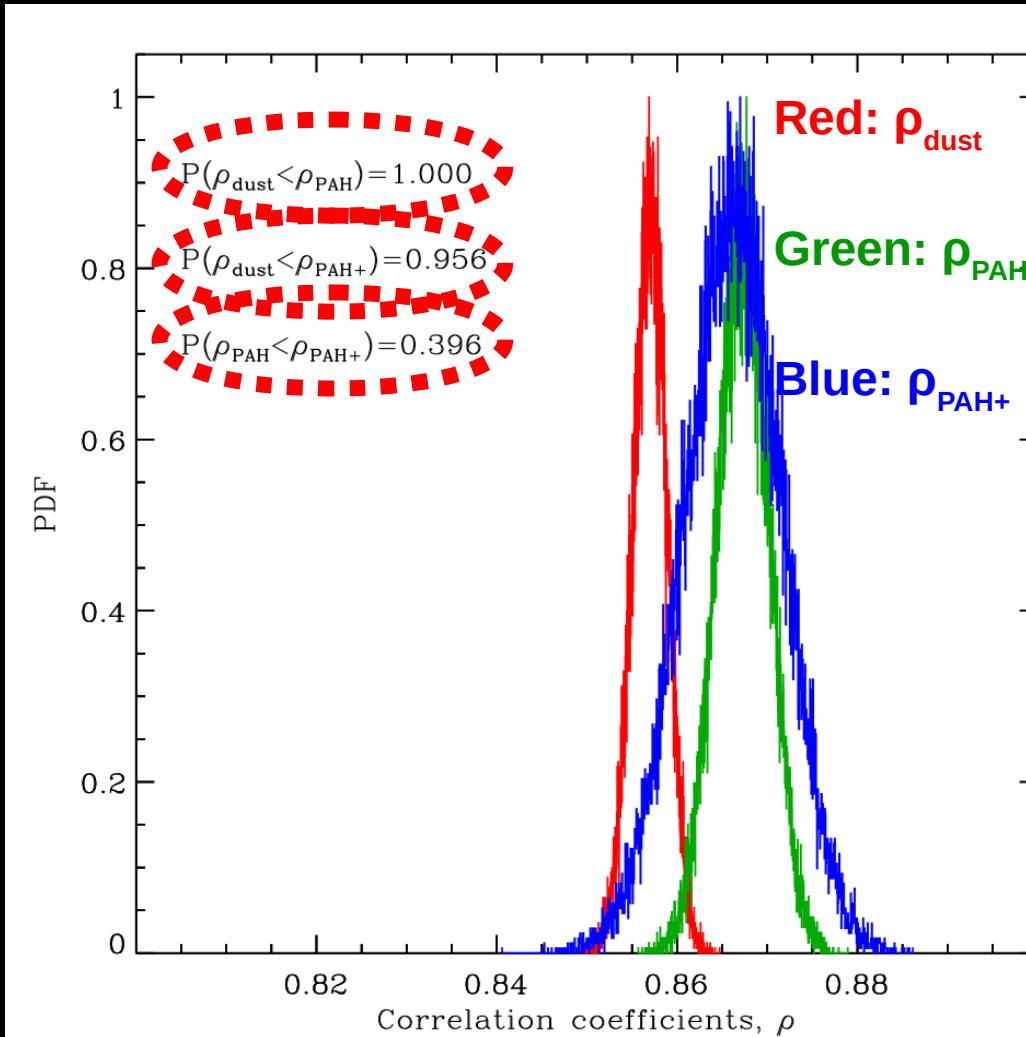


# $\lambda$ Orionis – SED Fitting – Correlation scores vs. AME

$M_{PAH}$  correlates  
better than  
 $M_{dust}$

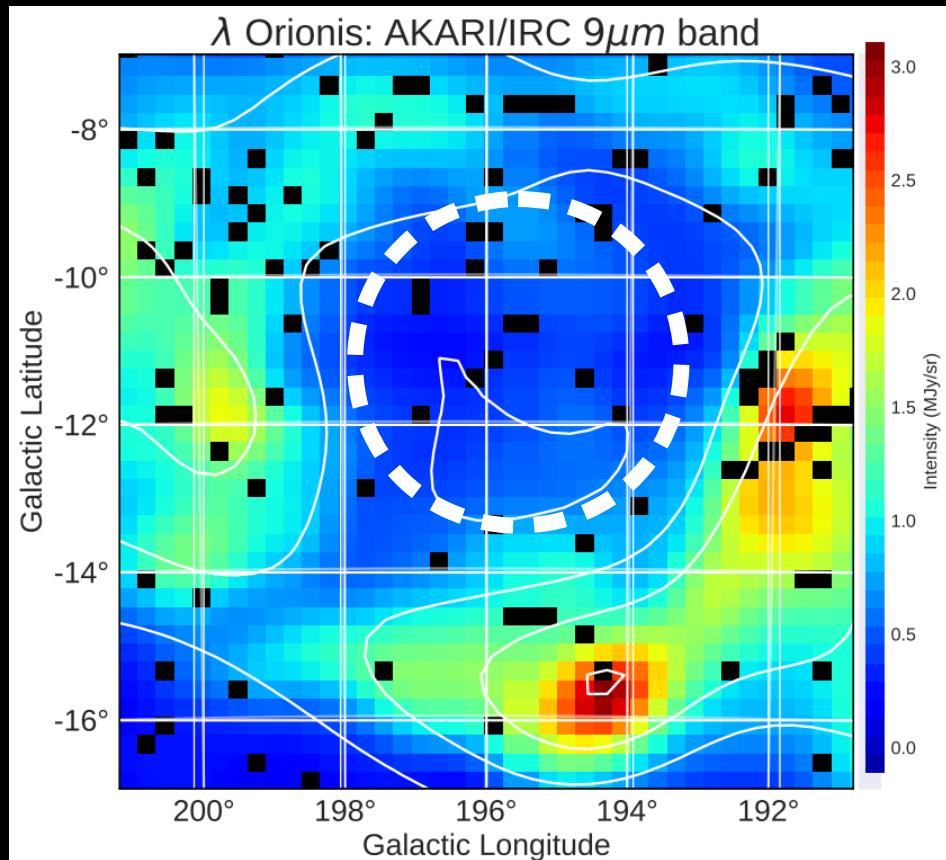
...so does  
 $M_{PAH+}$

$M_{PAH+}$  doesn't  
correlate  
better than  
 $M_{PAH}$



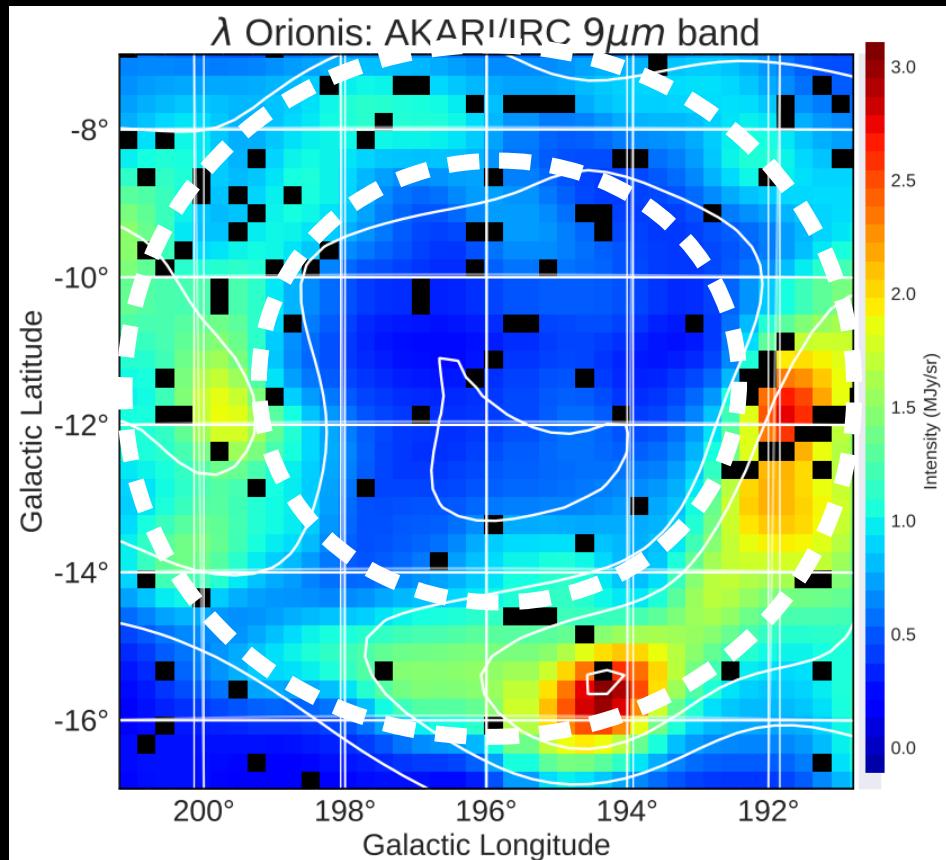
# $\lambda$ Orionis – Conclusions

- **Central region:**
  - Stronger ISRF, Warmer dust, free-free
  - Less abundant PAHs → Less AME



# $\lambda$ Orionis – Conclusions

- **Central region:**
  - Stronger ISRF, Warmer dust, free-free
  - Less abundant PAHs → Less AME
- **Outer Ring:**
  - Cooler dust emission
  - Shielding from ISRF
  - Stronger PAH emission and AME
  - More abundant PAHs → More AME



# *Conclusions - $\lambda$ Orionis*

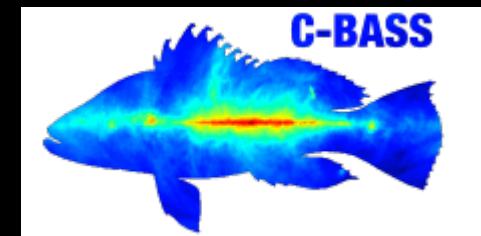
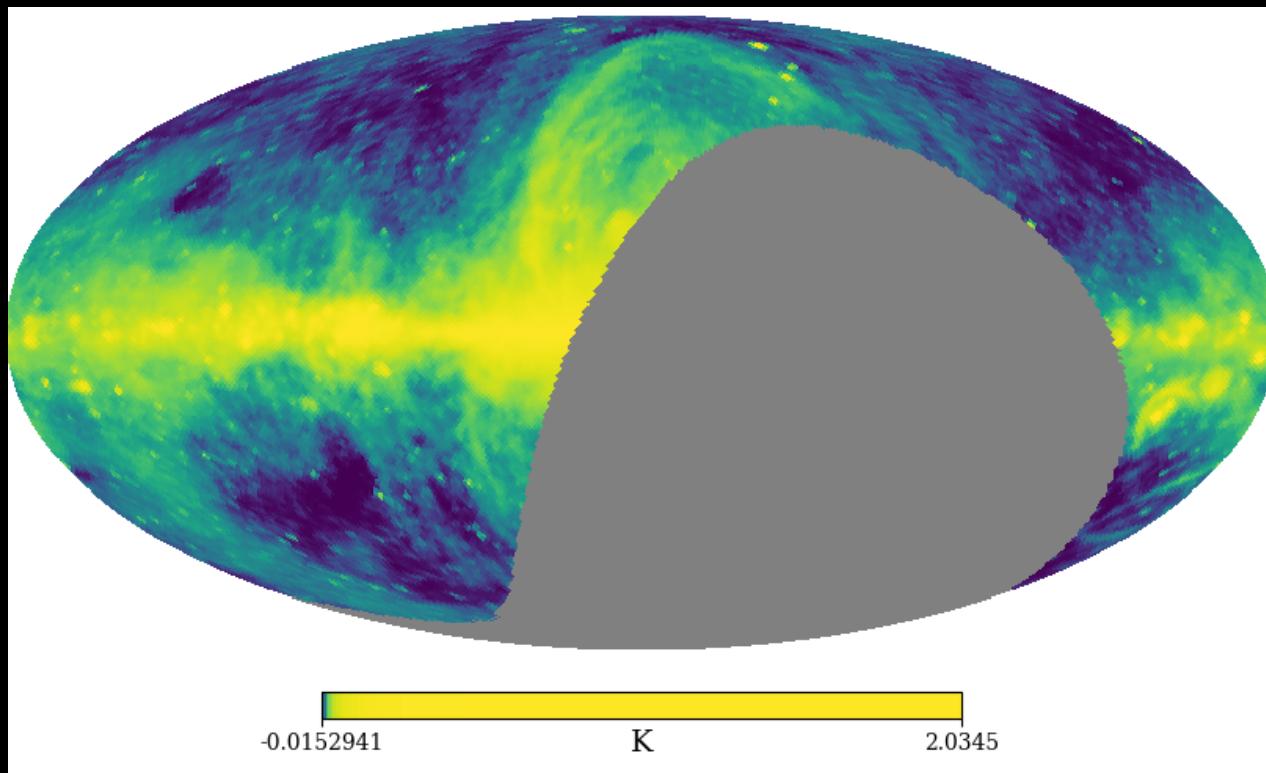
- AME-from-PAHs: Supported
- AME-from-PAH+: Further investigation justified
- Residual free-free emission: Unlikely (**not** ruled out.)
- Consistent with previous literature:
  - Ysard (2010): Yes – MIR vs. AME is stronger.
  - Tibbs (2011): Yes: – PAH hypothesis supported  
No: – AME-ISRF relationship is flipped
  - Hensley (2016): No

# Take away:

- Current AME data may be too low resolution
- Localized investigation results may differ from all-sky
- We must consider characteristics of each region.
- $\lambda$  Orionis may show the first evidence of a preferential PAH-AME relationship.
- Further all-sky analysis with present data is not likely to solve the mystery.

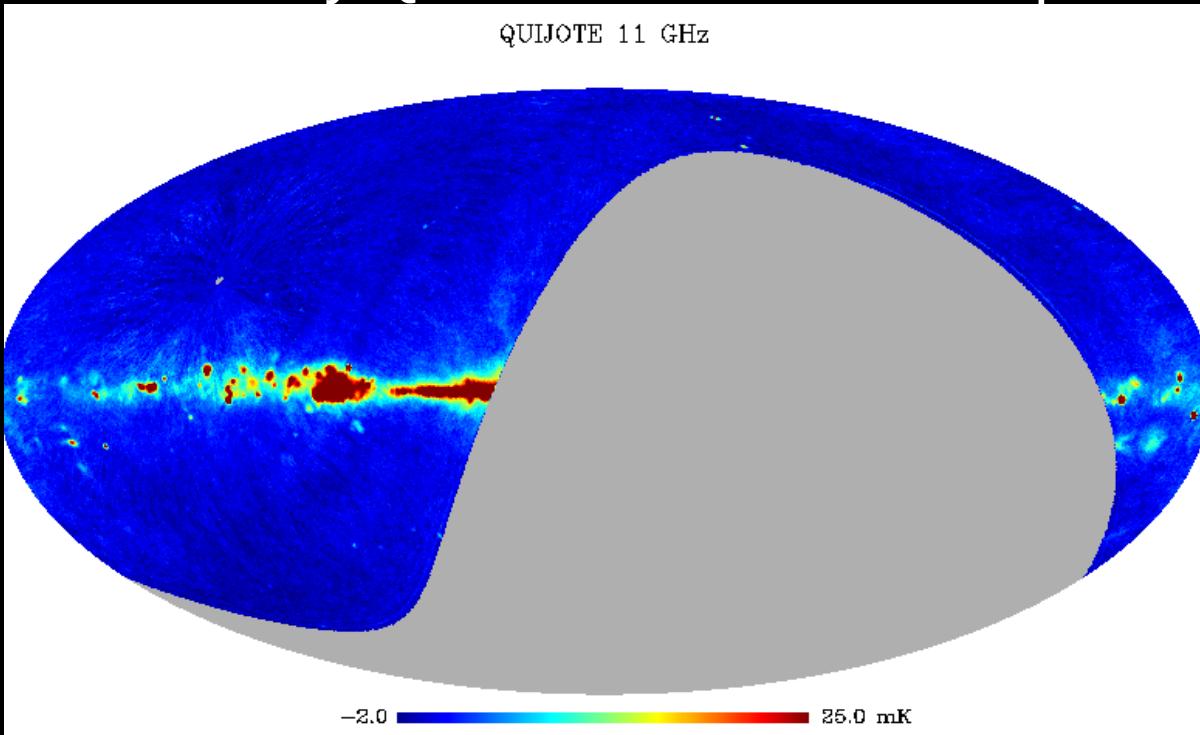
# *Future possibilities: Data*

- Improved all-sky low-freq. constraints from C-BASS



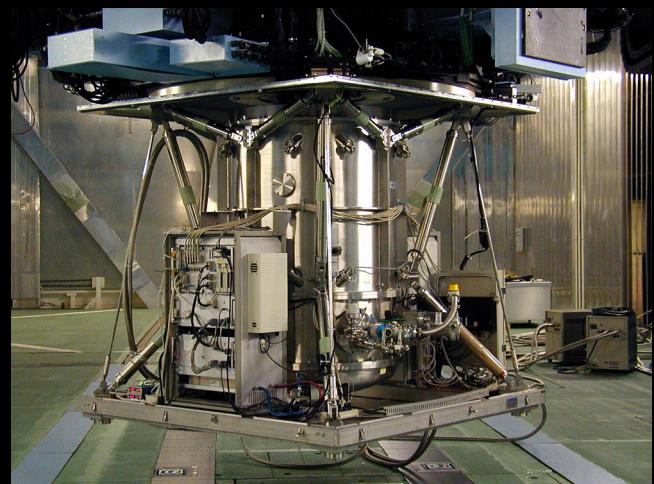
# *Future possibilities: Data*

- Improved all-sky low-freq. constraints from C-BASS
- Higher resolution AME data by Q-U-I JOint Tenerife Experiment (QUIJOTE)



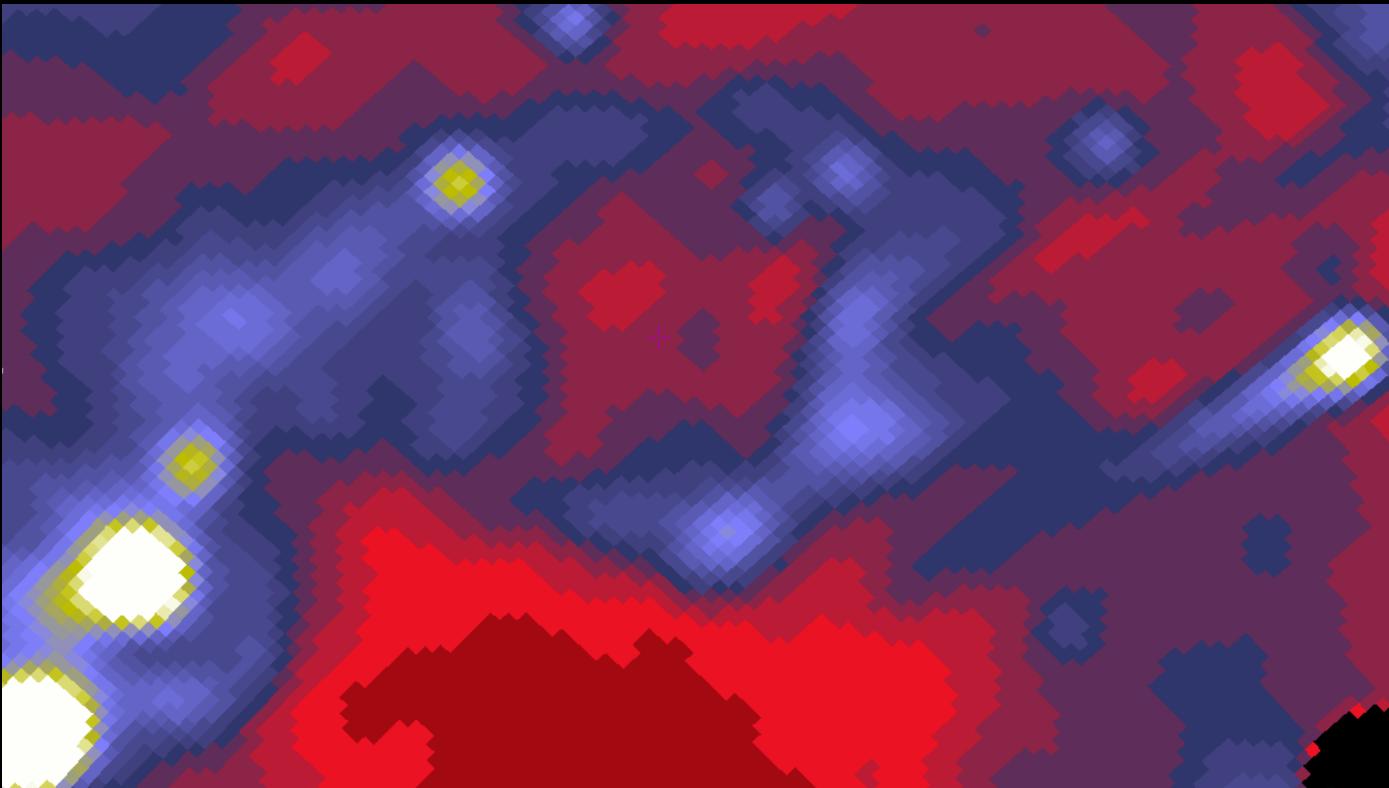
# *Future possibilities: Data*

- Improved all-sky low-freq. constraints from C-BASS
- Higher resolution AME data by Q-U-I JOint Tenerife Experiment (QUIJOTE)
- Detailed comparison of Lambda Orionis AME spectrum with PAH MIR spectroscopy (via COMICS?)



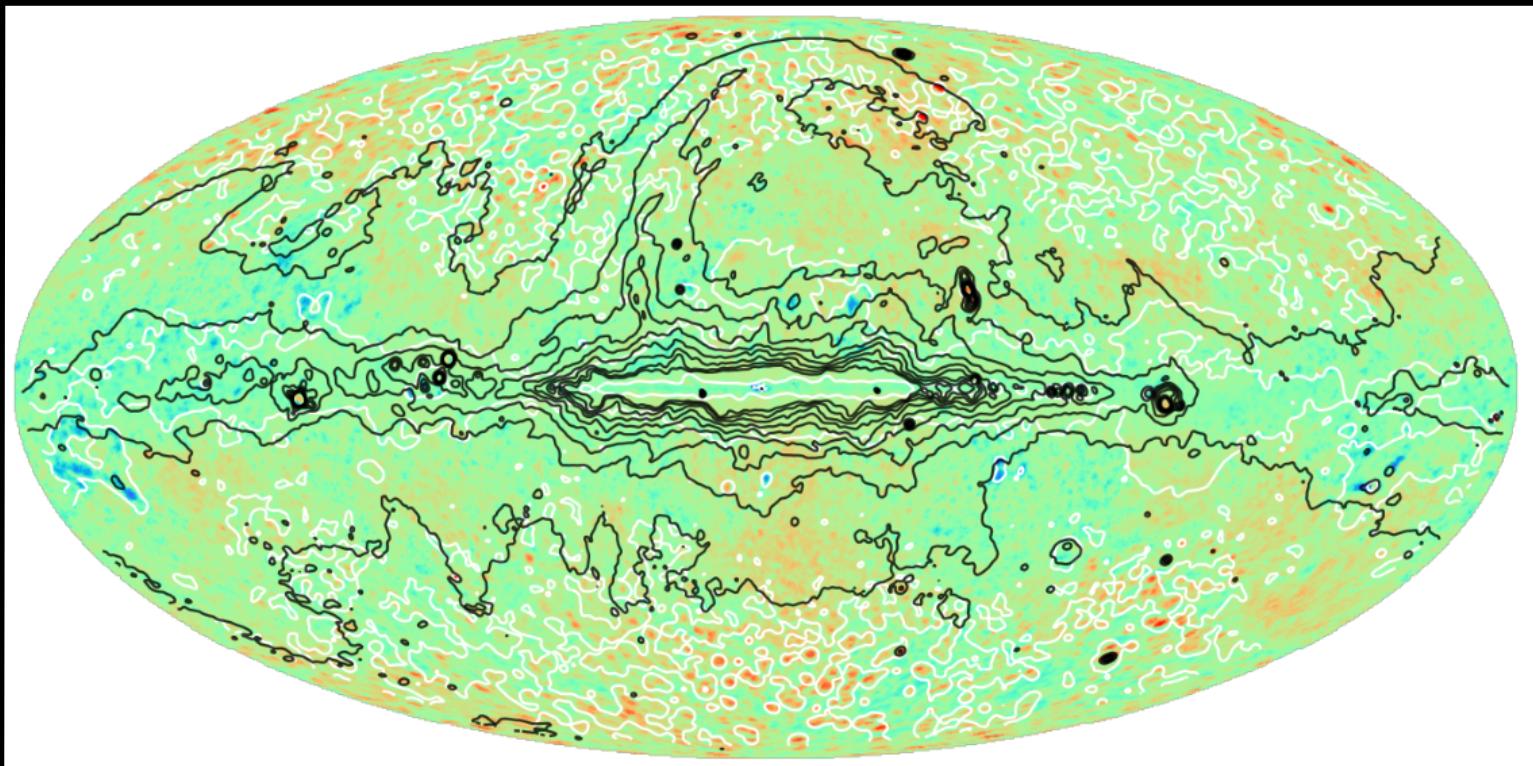
# *Future possibilities: Analysis*

- Analyze surrounding  $\lambda$  Orionis region:



# *Future possibilities: Analysis*

- Analyze surrounding  $\lambda$  Orionis region
- Improve AME Component Separation?



# *Future possibilities: Analysis*

- Analyze surrounding  $\lambda$  Orionis region
- Improve AME Component Separation?
- Machine Learning approach:
  - Blind component separation (Independent Component Analysis, etc.)

**WARNING:**

The Following Contents are Backup Slides  
Proceed at your own risk.

# Introduction: *What is AME?*

- Unexplained dust-correlated emission

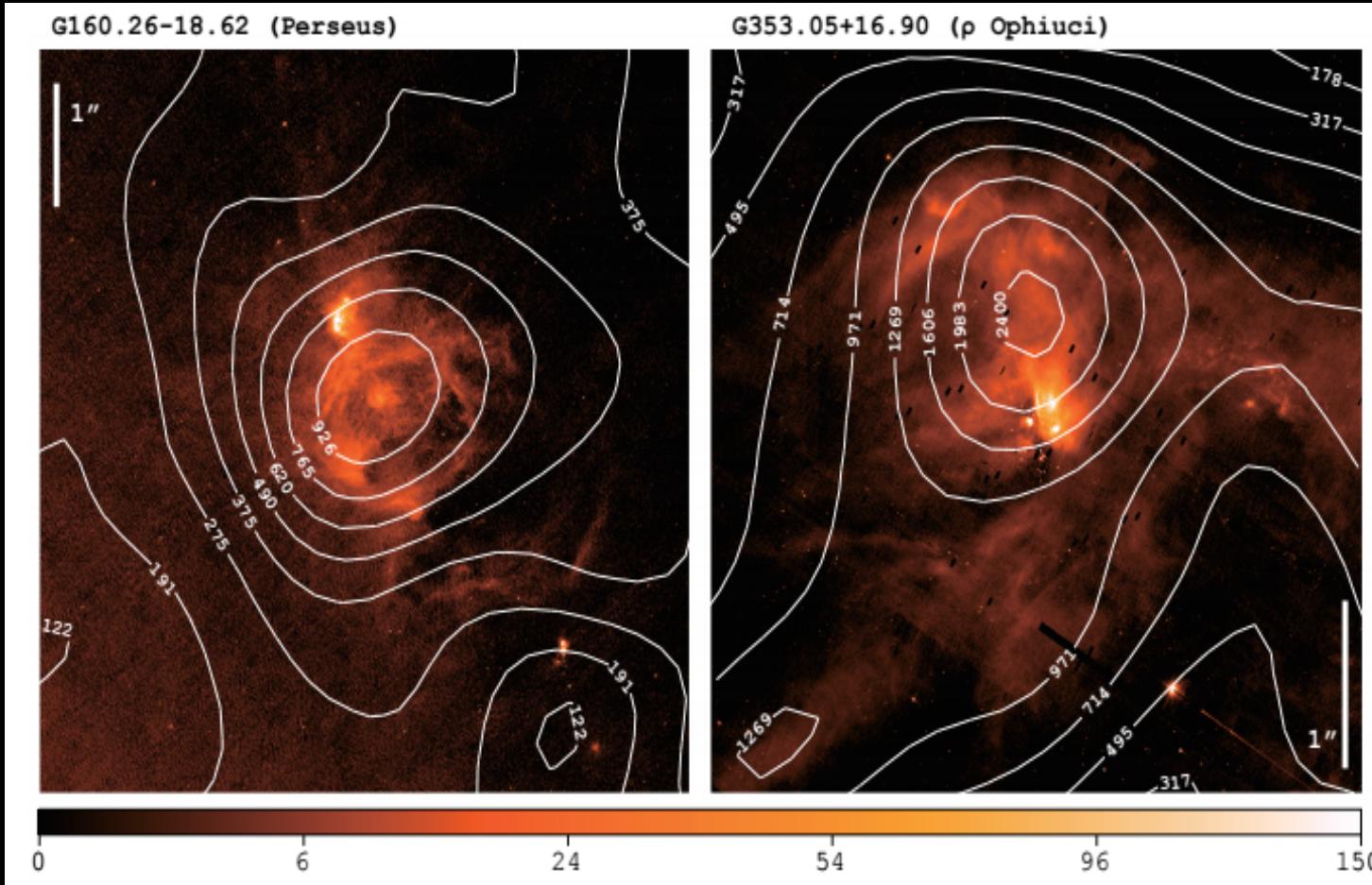
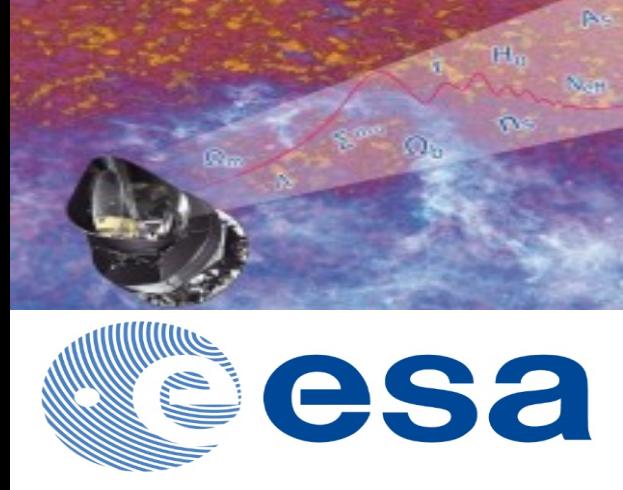
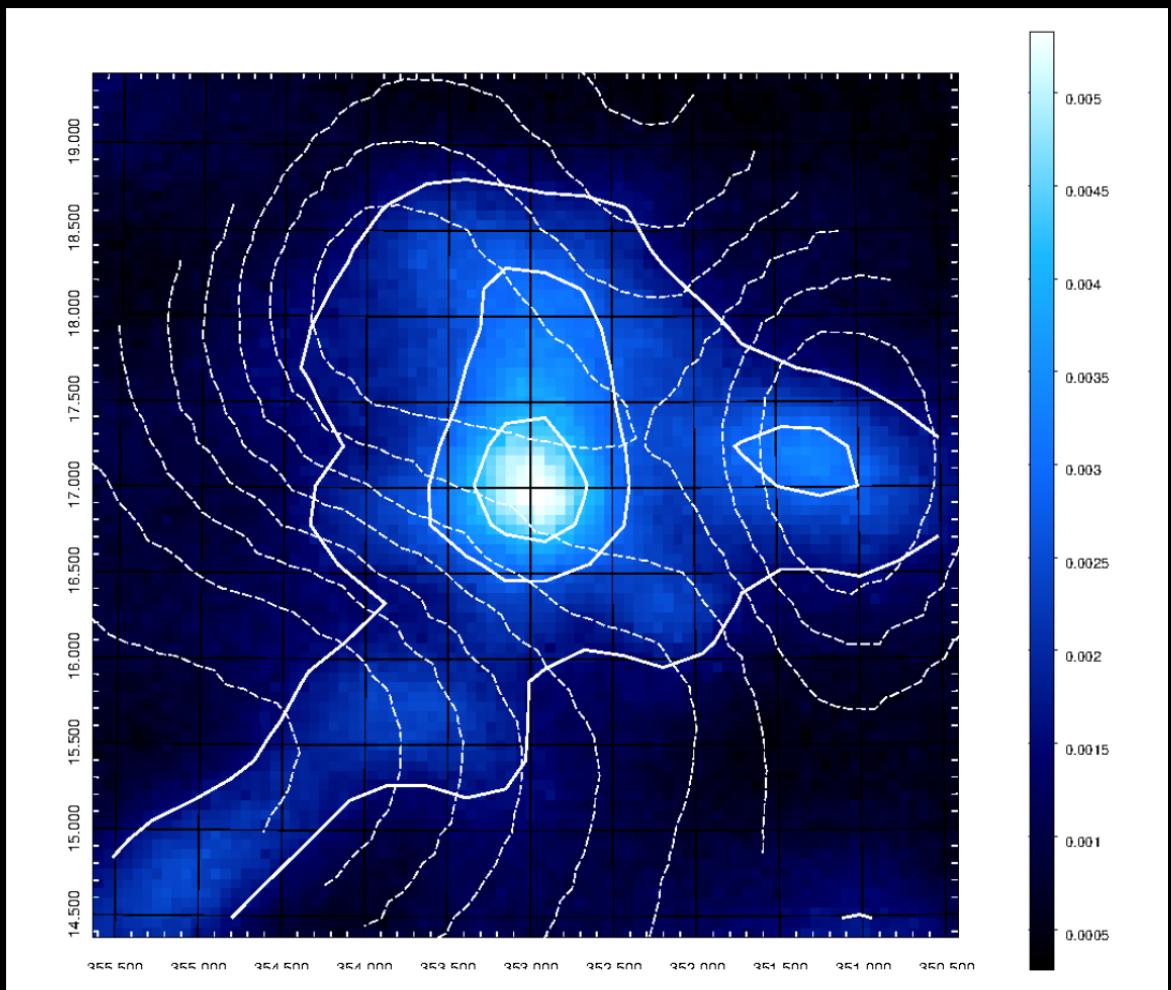


Image: AKARI/ IRC 9 micron data of famous AME regions, Perseus and rho Oph.

# rho Ophiuchi at 30GHz via Planck LFI

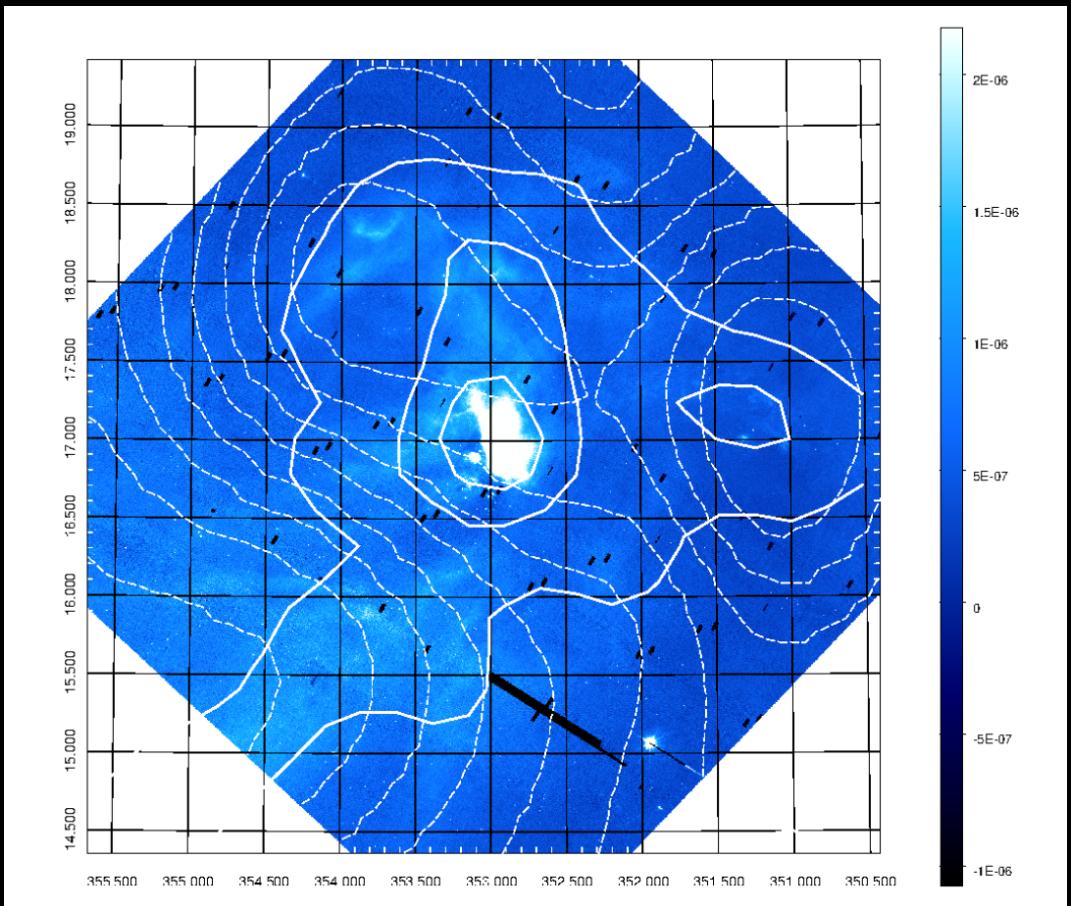


Solid contours: Planck  
30Ghz

Two local maxima-  
Left peak =  
Star forming region

Dashed contours:  
 $T^6$  (A rough ISRF  
approximation.  
Assuming a dust  
emissivity of )

# rho Ophiuchi at 9um via AKARI



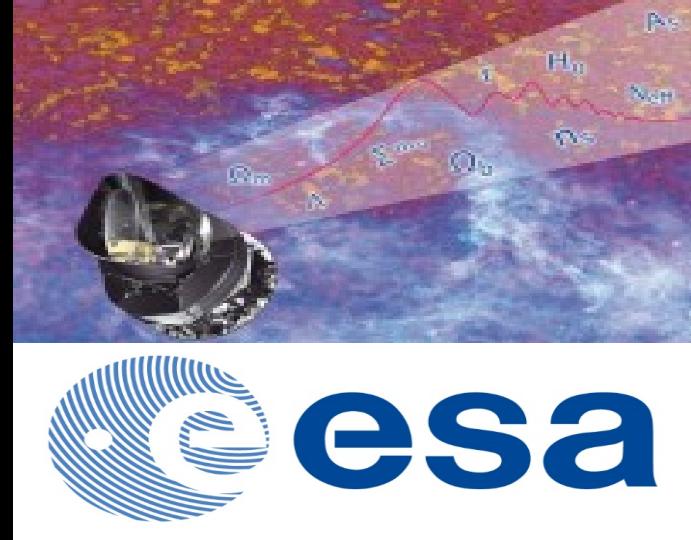
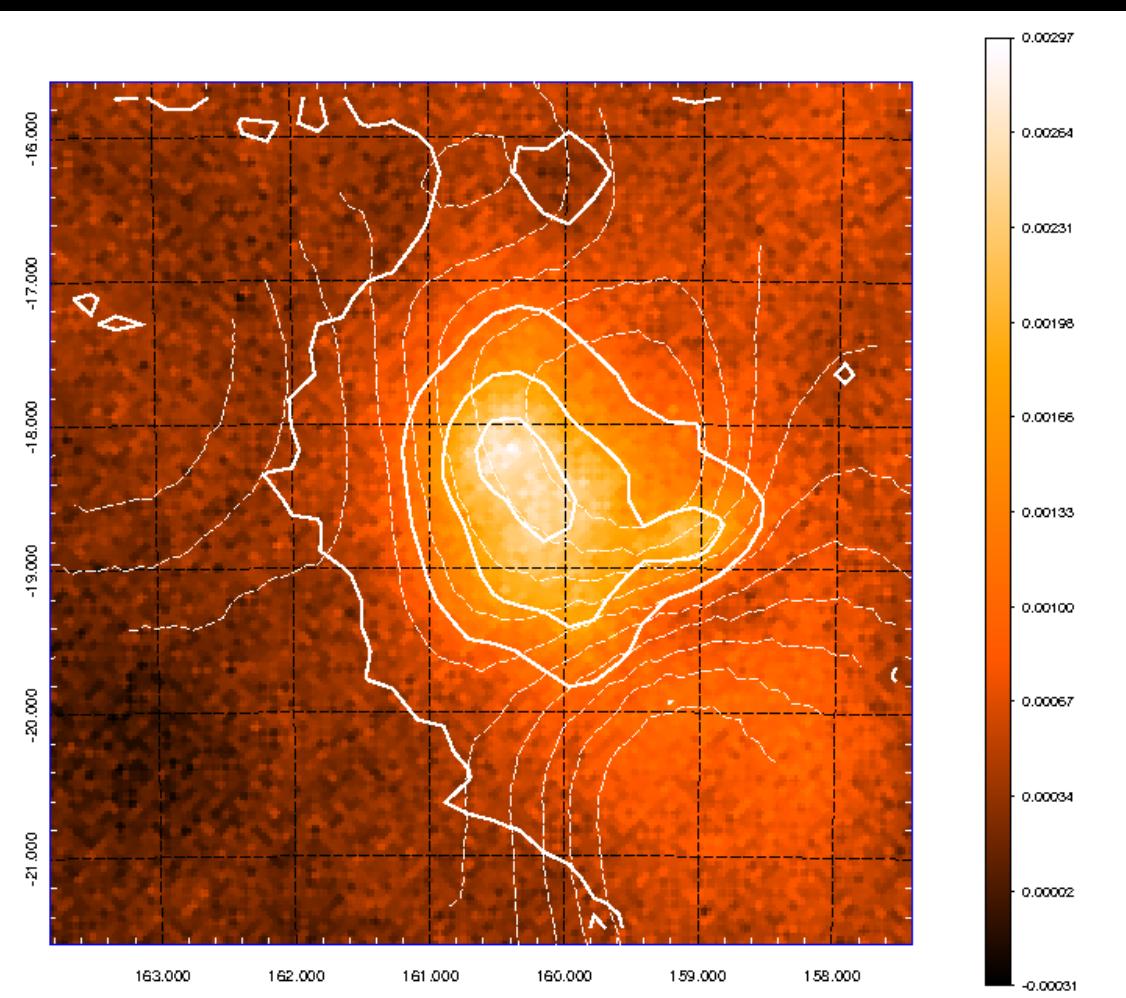
Solid contours:  
Planck 30Ghz

Dashed contours:  
 $T^6$  (A rough ISRF  
approximation)

A ratio map of 9um /  
ISRF

Note that the peak on  
the right side disappears  
after dividing by  $T^6$ .

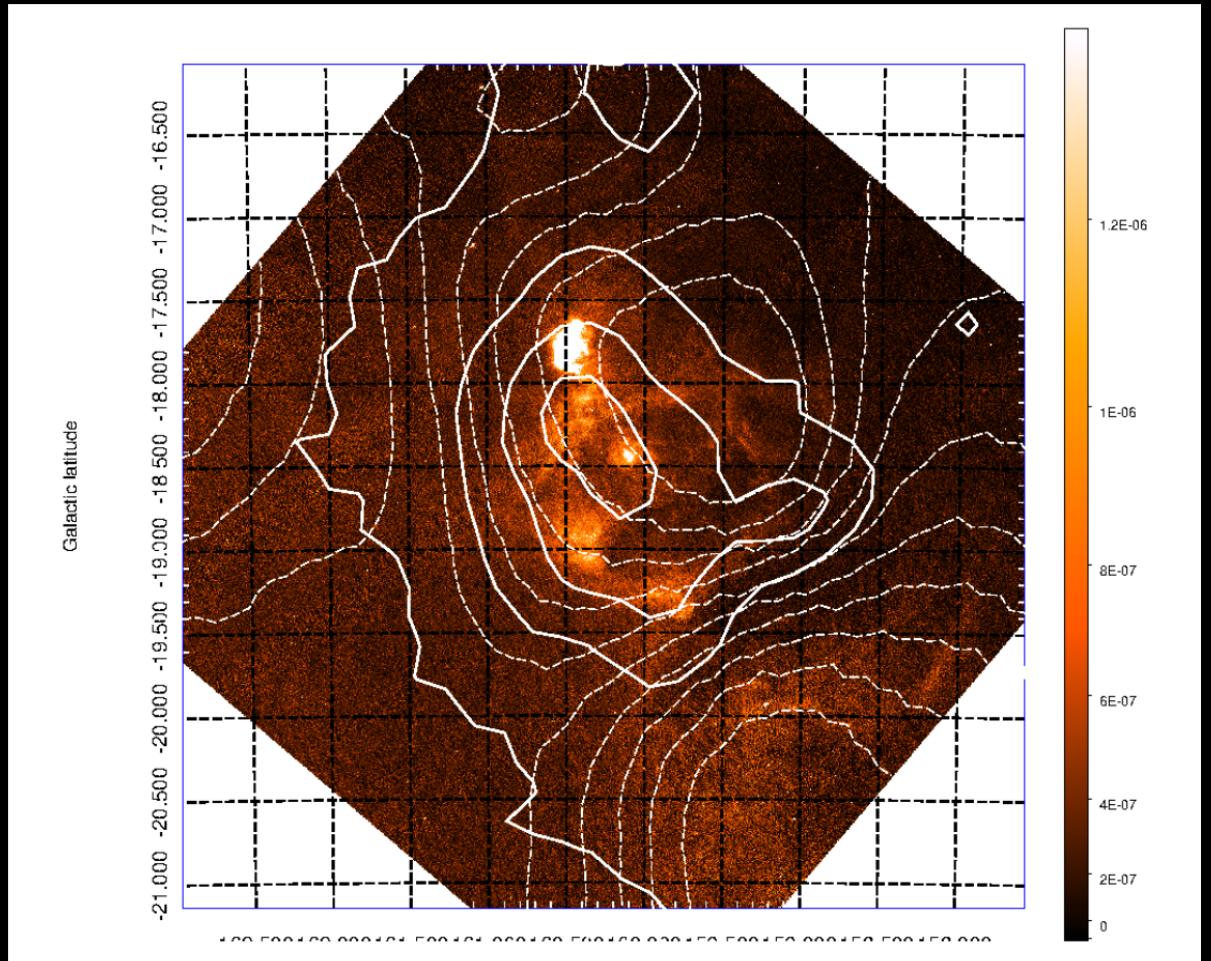
# Perseus at 30 GHz via Planck



Solid contours:  
Planck 30Ghz (this  
image)

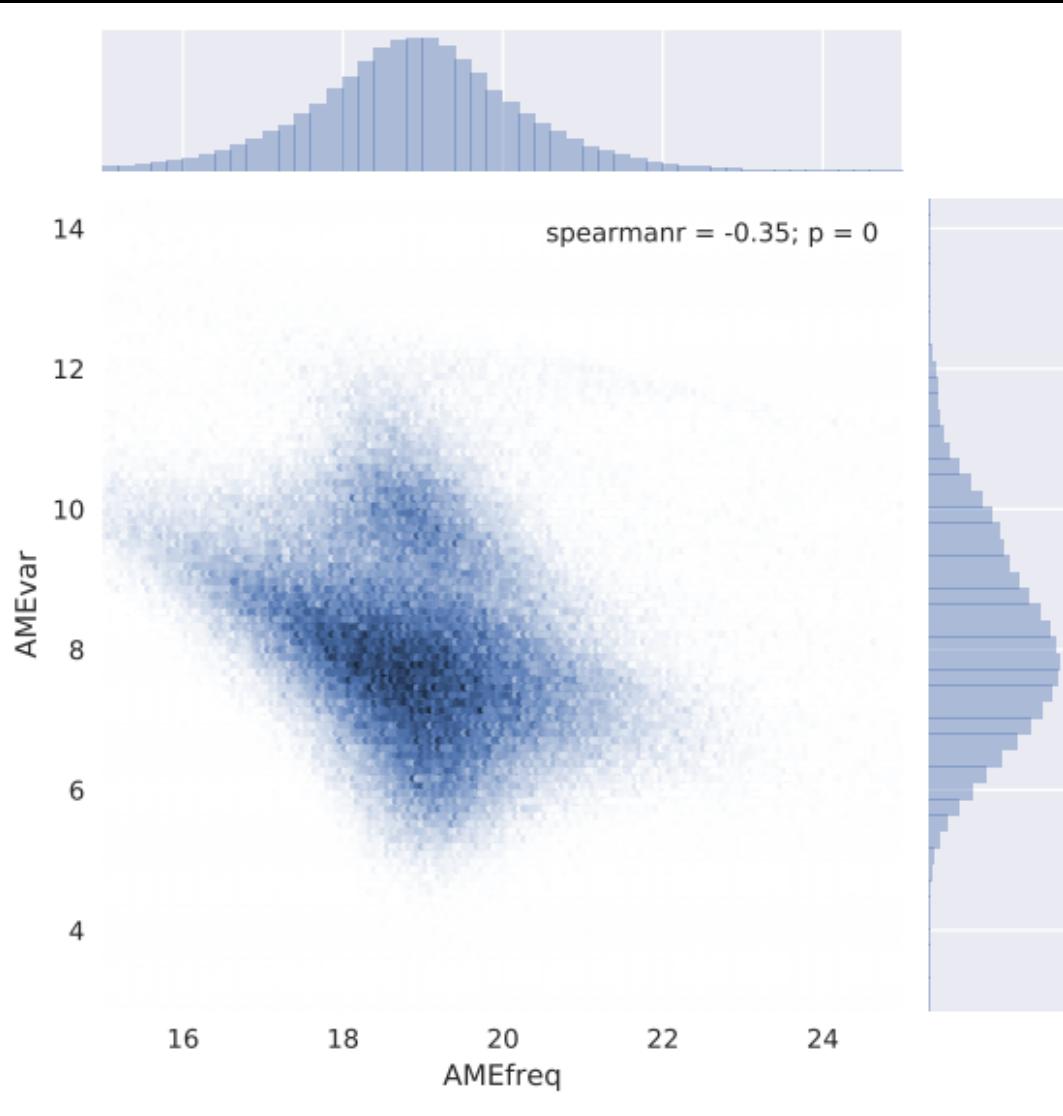
Dashed contours:  
 $T^6$  (A rough ISRF  
approximation)

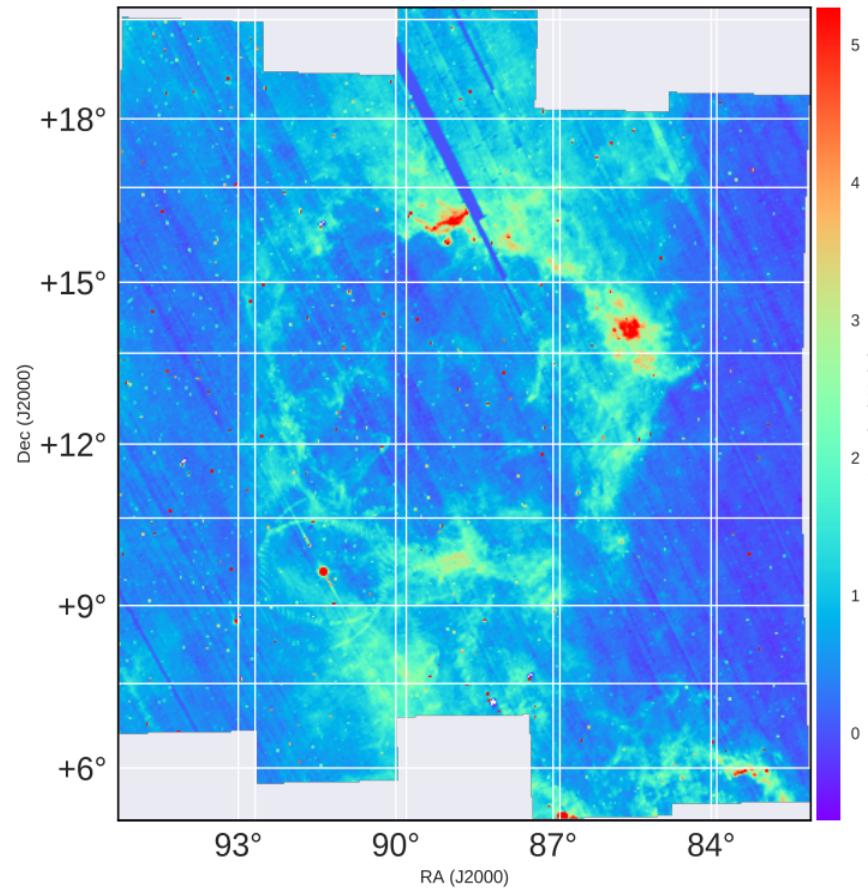
# Perseus at 9um via AKARI/IRC

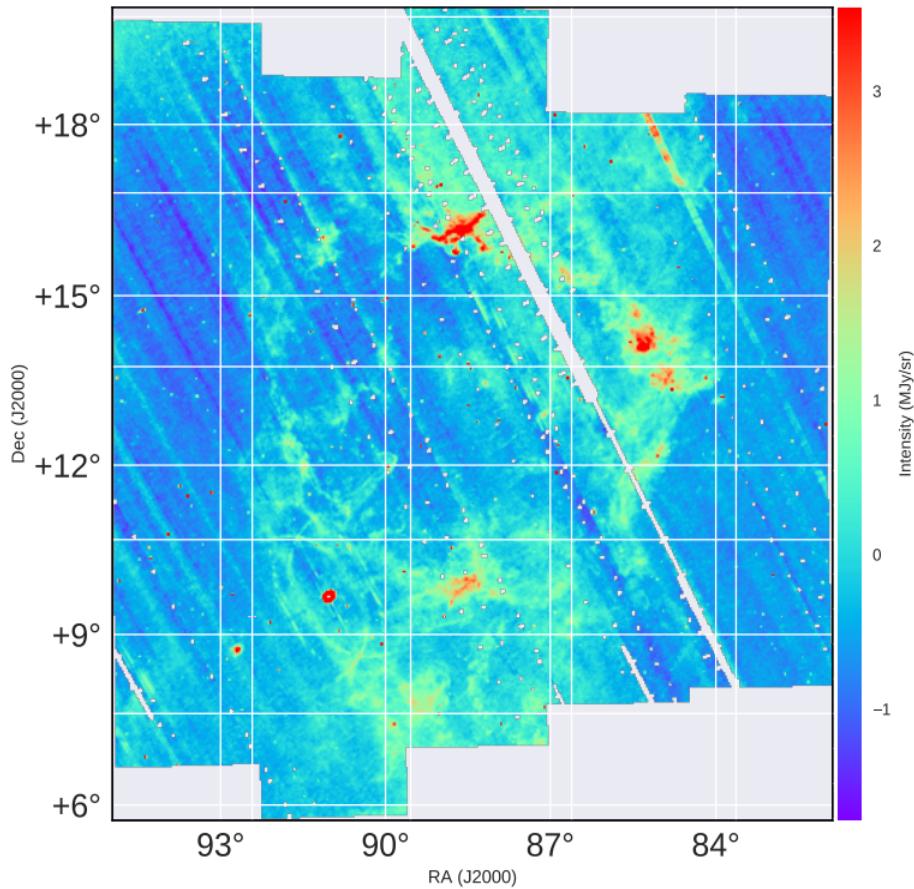


Solid contours:  
Planck 30Ghz

Dashed contours:  
 $T^6$  (A rough ISRF  
approximation)







Predictions of Spinning PAH Hypothesis  
IF PAHs are a dominant AME carrier:

AND

A9 band emission is dominated by PAH luminosity

AND

Measuring the ISRF gives PAH abundance from PAH luminosity

THEN

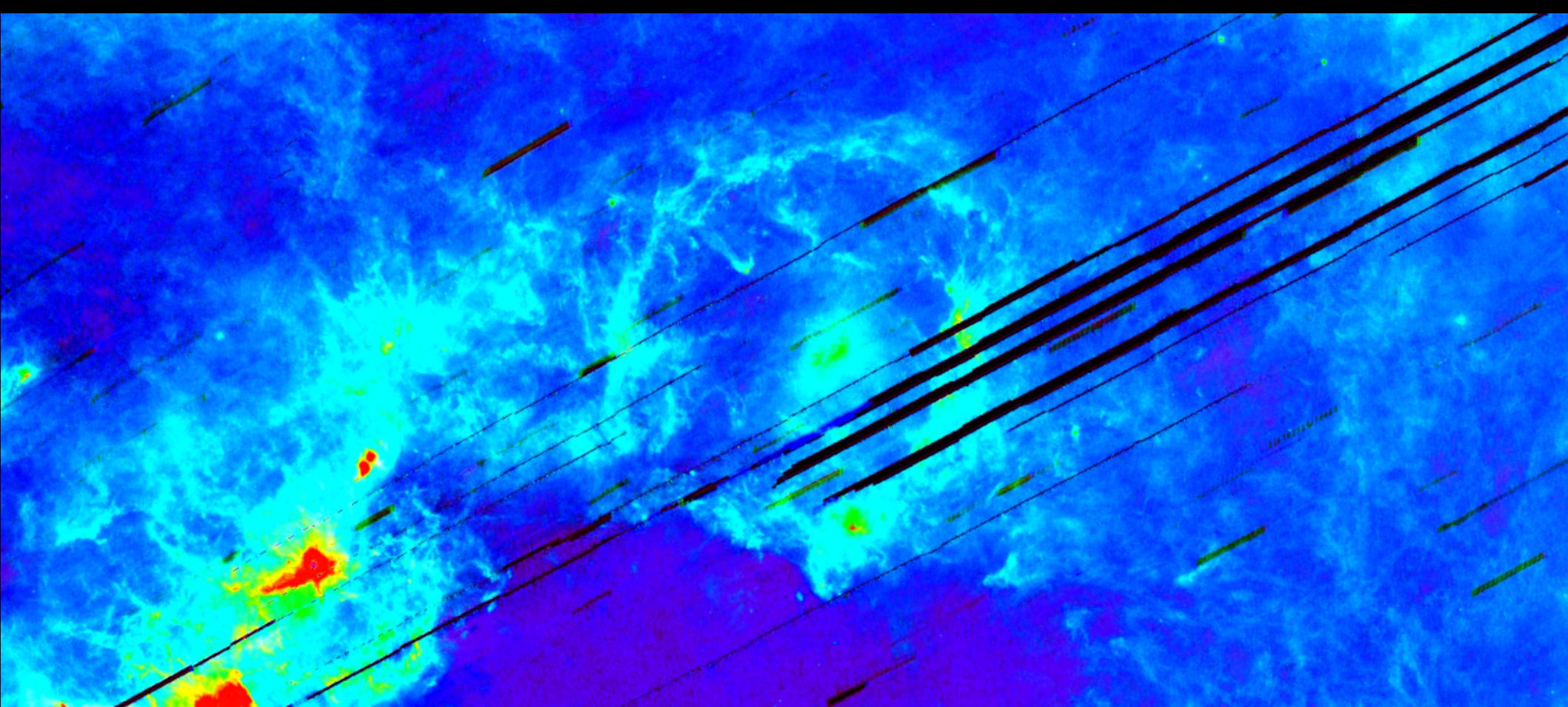
We *might* expect a stronger correlation between A9 and AME than with other bands and AME

IF

We don't see a tighter correlation in intensity, either PAHs are not the carrier OR  
ISRF variations, radiative transfer, blur the A9 intensity:AME intensity correlation.

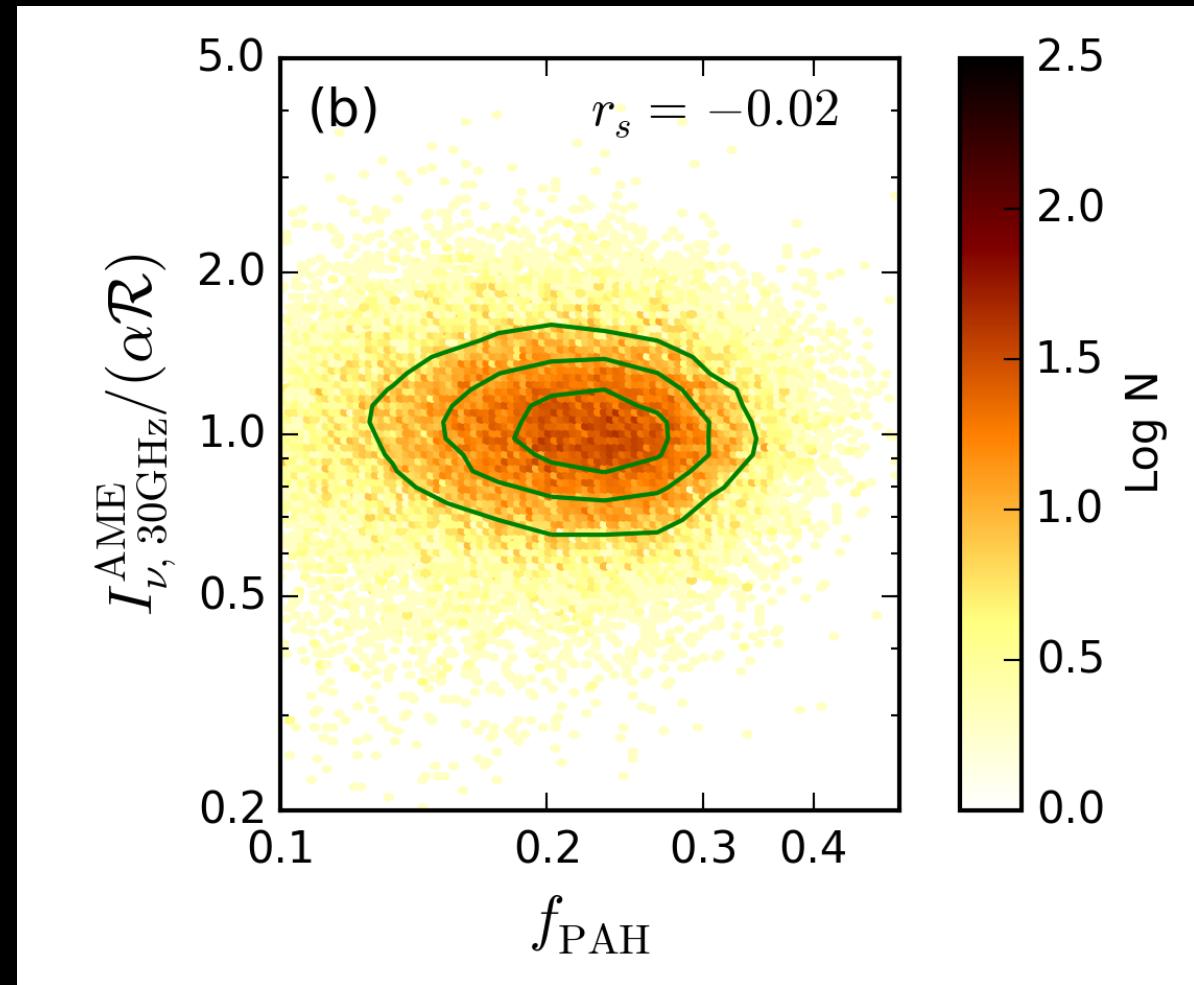
THEN:

# $\lambda$ Orionis

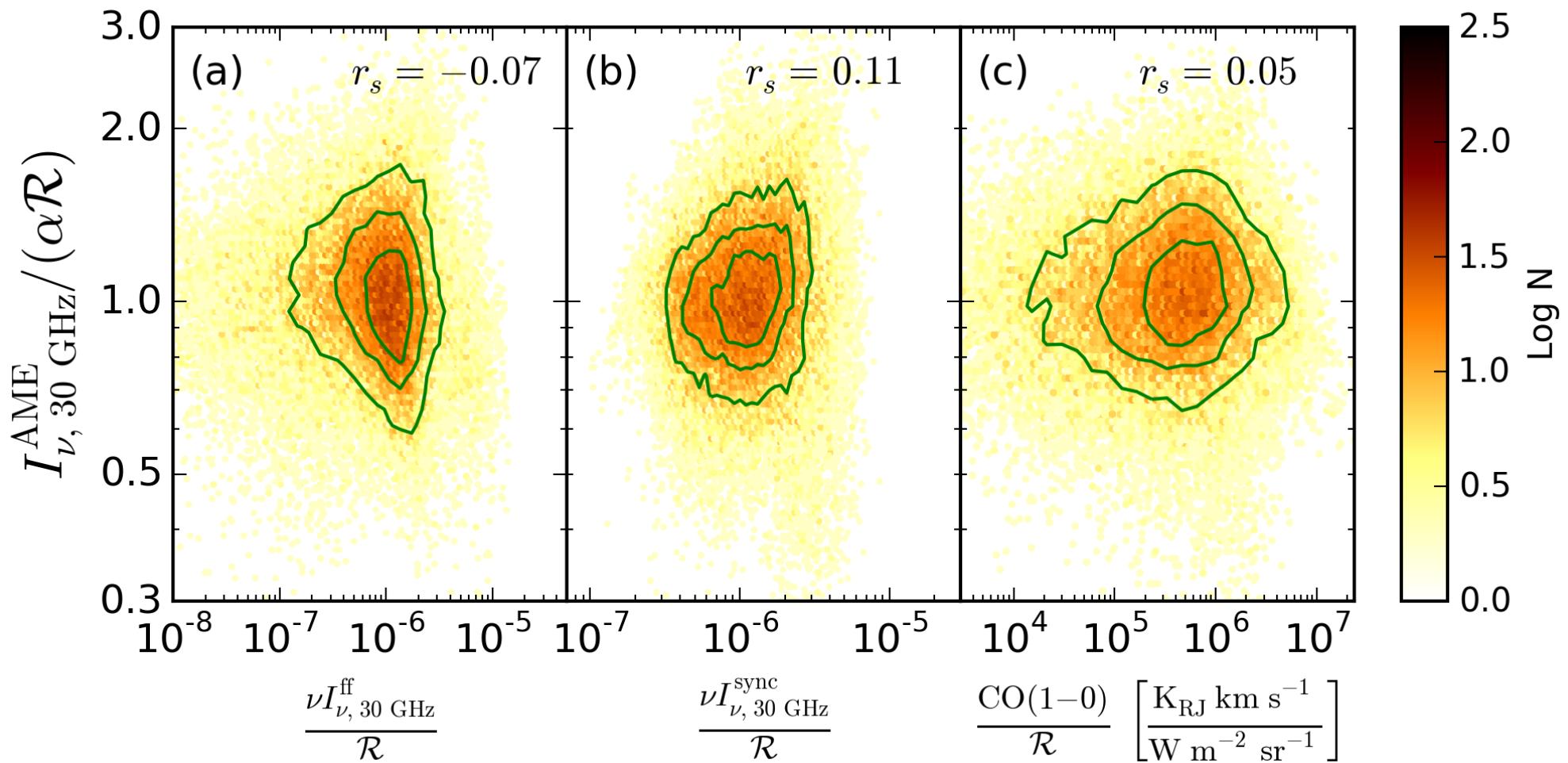


AKARI FIS: Total FIR Emission Image of greater  $\lambda$  Orionis region:  
<http://aladin.unistra.fr/AladinLite/>

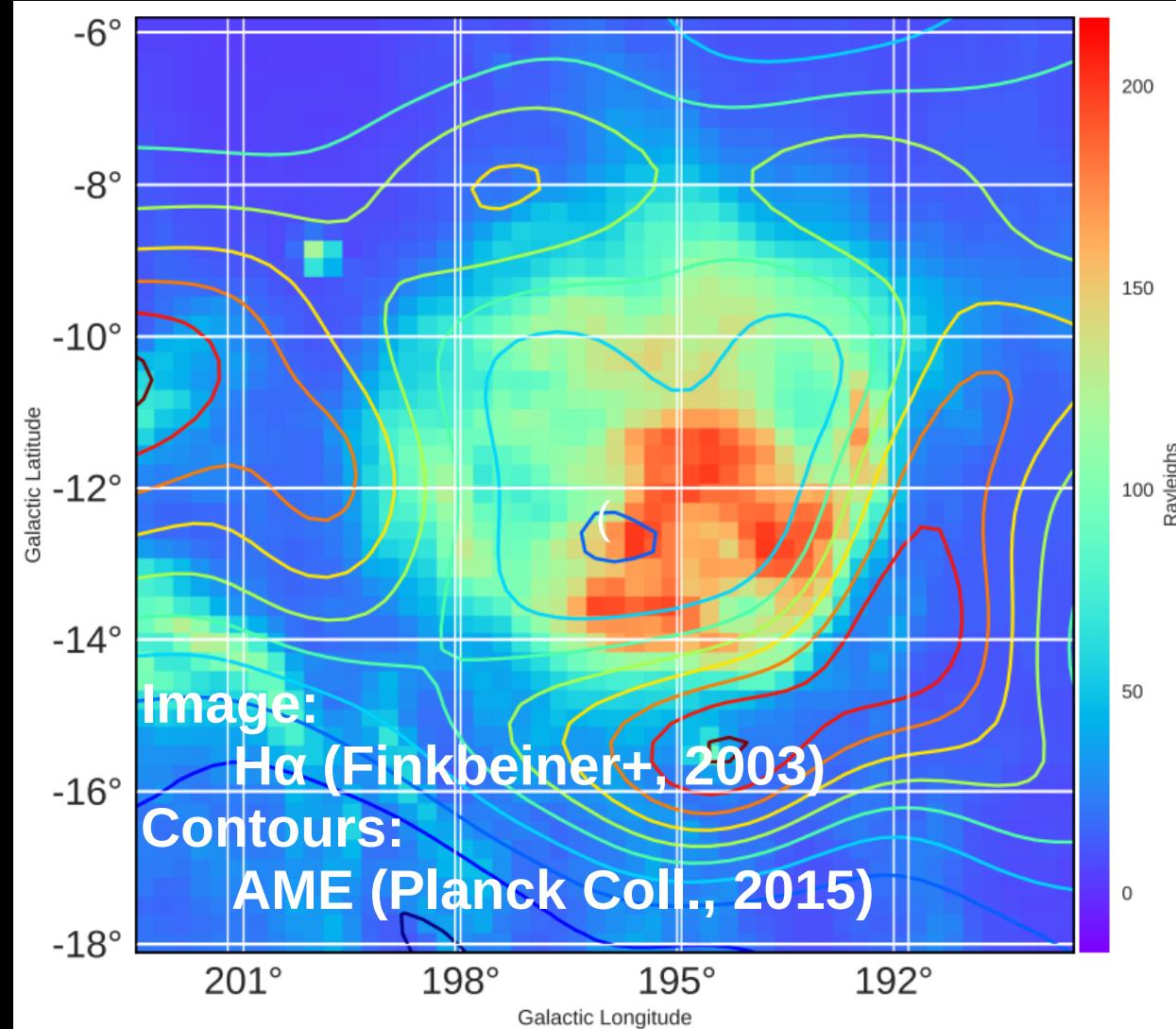
## *Introduction - Past Works – B. Hensley, et al. (2016)*



# Introduction - Past Works – B. Hensley, et al. (2016)

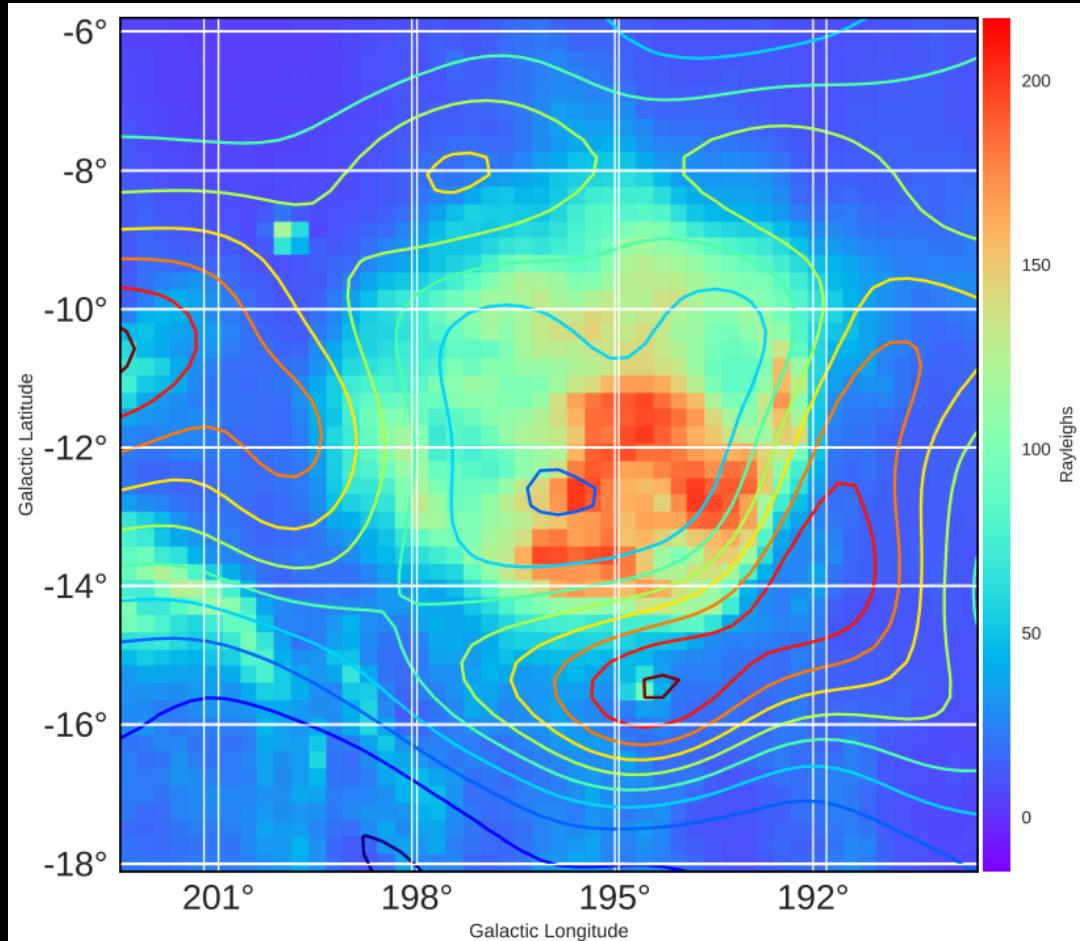
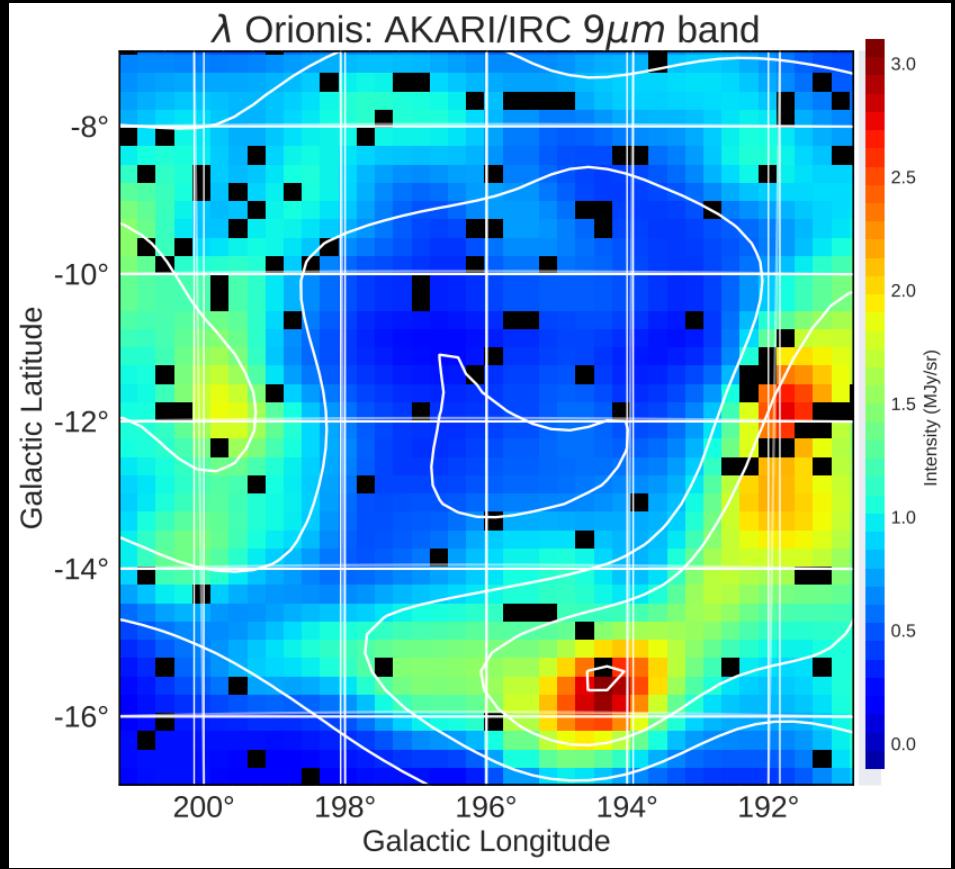


# $\lambda$ Orionis



# $\lambda$ Orionis

- Ionized center with molecular ring showing AME



# Introduction: Dust SED Parameters

PAH Abundance

$$PAH \propto \frac{I_{MIR}}{G_0}$$

Temperature and  
Emissivity Index from the  
modified blackbody fitting

$$I_d(v) \propto v^{\beta_d} B_v(T_d)$$

T = temperature,  
 $\beta$  = emissivity index

$$\sigma_{PAH} \propto \frac{I_{9\mu m}}{U}$$

Total Far-Infrared Emission

$$FIR = \tau_{100\mu m} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{100\mu m}{\lambda} B_{\lambda}(T) d\lambda$$

$\tau$  is optical depth at 100 $\mu m$   
 $\lambda$  = wavelength  
 $B_{\lambda}(T)$  is the Planck function.

Interstellar Radiation Field  
Strength

$$G_0 = \frac{T^{4+\beta}}{(17.5K)^{4+2}}$$

U is the ISRF

AME Carrier Abundance??

$$\sigma_{AME} \propto \frac{I_{AME}}{U_{AME}}$$

# Introduction: Dust SED Parameters

PAH Abundance

$$PAH \propto \frac{I_{MIR}}{G_0}$$

Temperature and  
Emissivity Index from the  
modified blackbody fitting

$$I_d(v) \propto v^{\beta_d} B_v(T_d)$$

T = temperature,  
 $\beta$  = emissivity index

Total Far-Infrared Emission

$$FIR = \tau_{100\mu m} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{100\mu m}{\lambda} B_{\lambda}(T) d\lambda$$

$\tau$  is optical depth at 100 $\mu m$   
 $\lambda$  = wavelength  
 $B_{\lambda}(T)$  is the Planck function.

Interstellar Radiation Field  
Strength

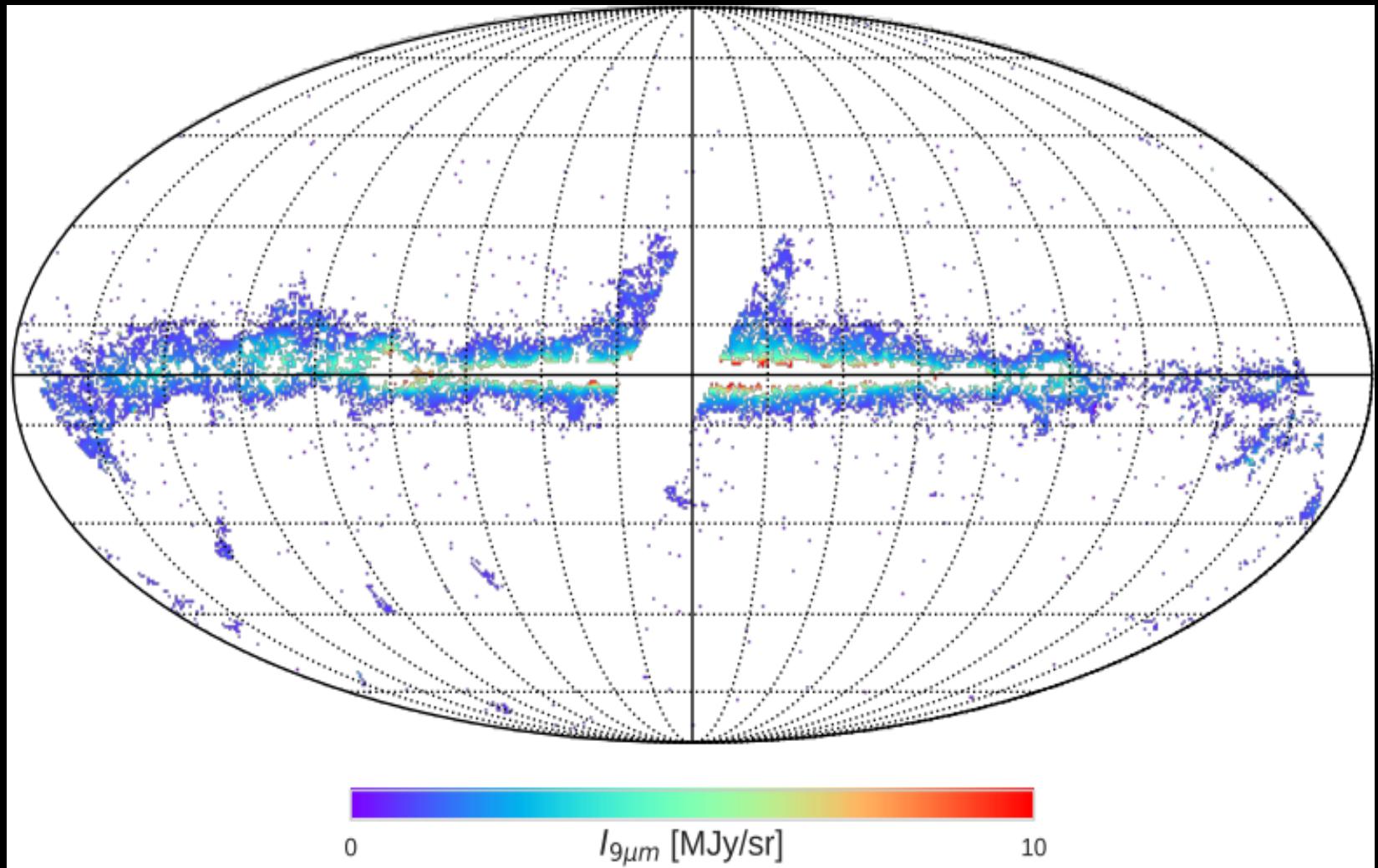
$$G_0 = \frac{T^{4+\beta}}{(17.5K)^{4+2}}$$

U is the ISRF

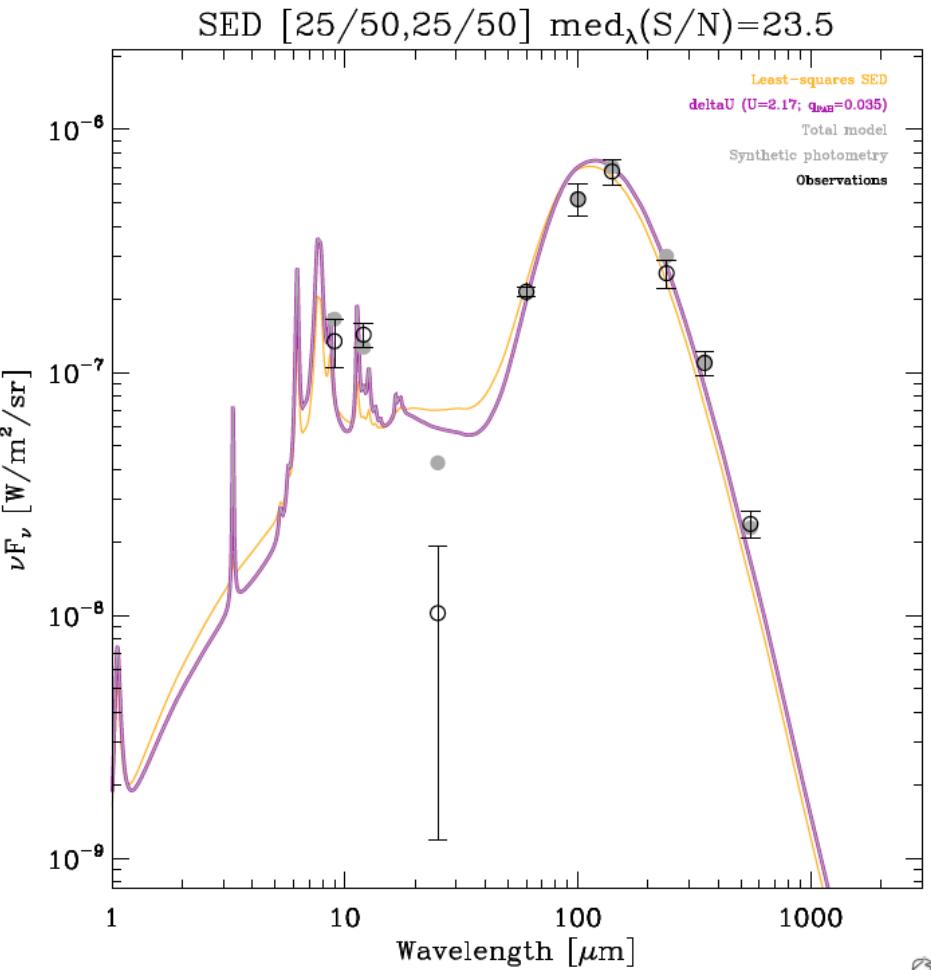
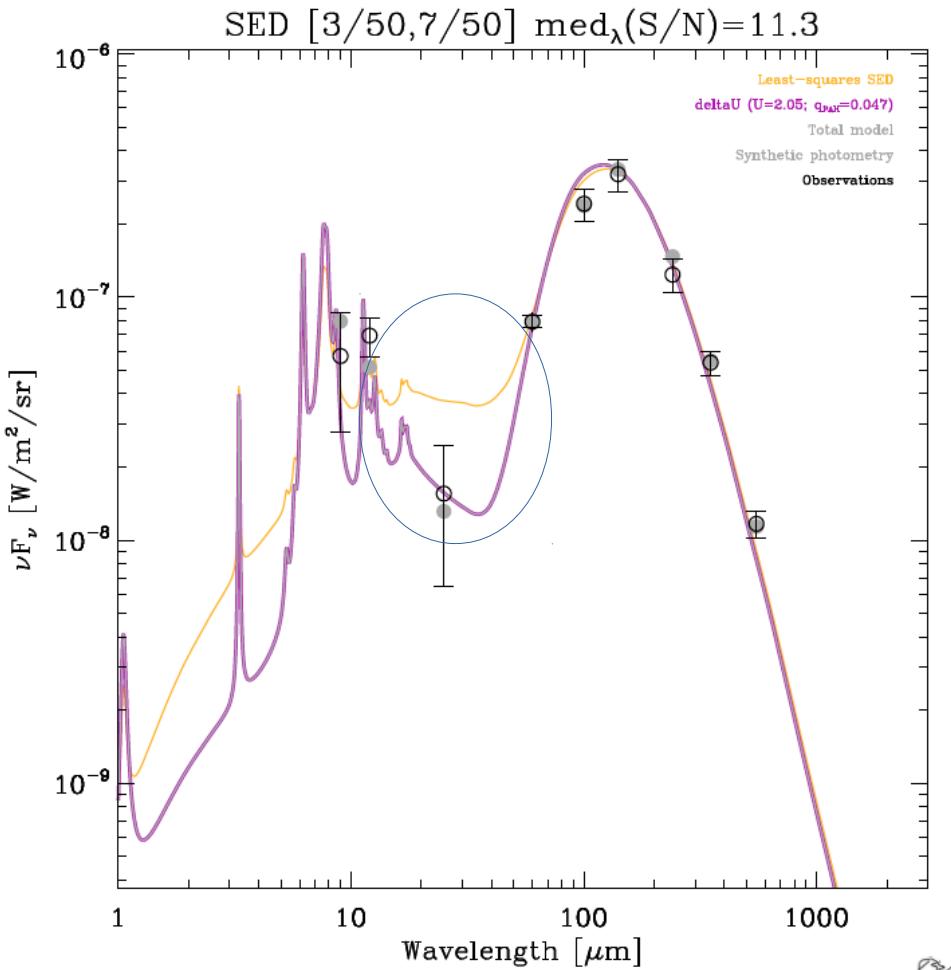
AME Carrier Abundance??

$$\frac{I_{AME}}{U_{AME}}$$

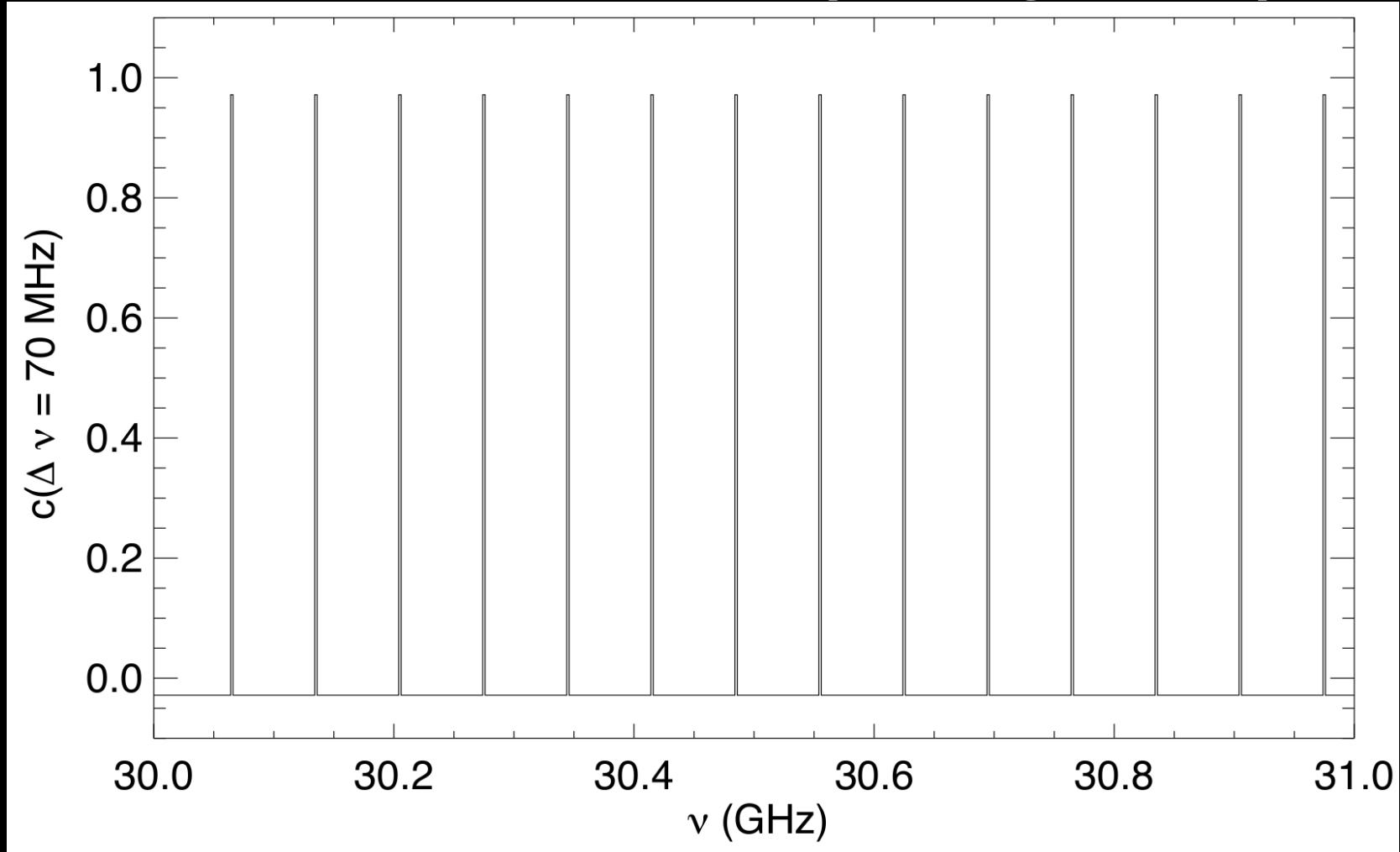
What's left of the all-sky data, after applying the mask?



# $\lambda$ Orionis – SED Fitting – Example Fits



# *Introduction – What is AME? - Spinning PAH Spectrum*



# *Introduction – What is AME? - Perseus Cloud*

C. Tibbs+ (2011) - “Spitzer characterisation of dust in an anomalous emission region: the Perseus cloud”

## *Introduction - Past Works – Y. Ali-Haimoud (2008)*

$$\frac{j_v}{n_H} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{a_{min}}^{a_{max}} da \frac{1}{n_H} \frac{dn_{gr}}{da} 4\pi \omega^2 f_a(\omega) 2\pi \frac{2}{3} \frac{\mu_{a\perp}^2 \omega^4}{c^3}$$

$$f_a(\omega) \propto \exp\left(\frac{-F}{G}\frac{I\omega^2}{2kT} - \frac{\tau_H}{3G\tau_{ed}}\left(\frac{I\omega^2}{2kT}\right)^2\right)$$

# All-sky Analysis - Unmasked correlation test

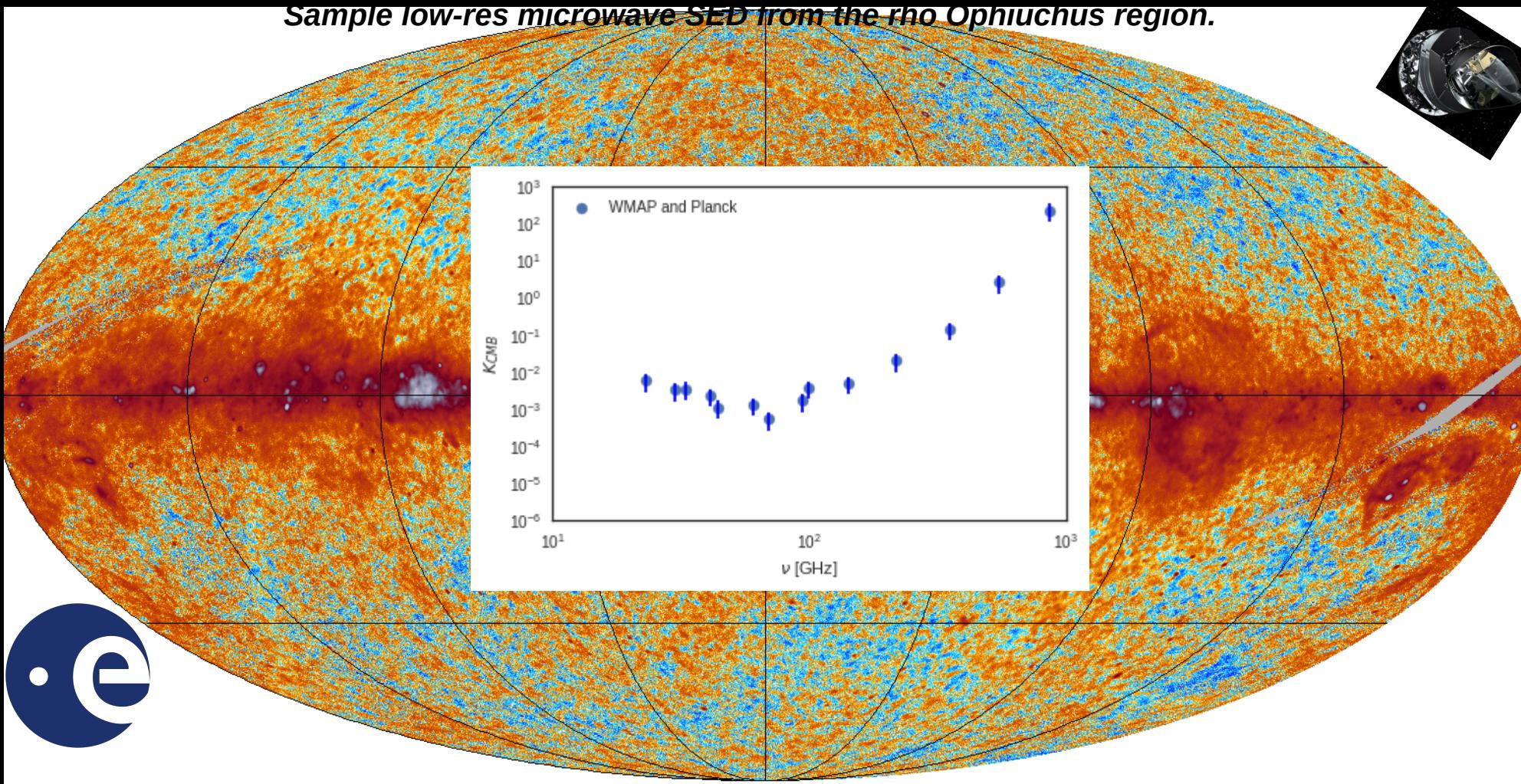
	A9	I12	A18	I25	I60	A65	A90	I100	A140	A160	P857	P545	AMEvar	AMEfix	ff	Sync	N <sub>H</sub>	H <sub>a</sub>	H408		
A9	1	0.58	0.5	0.25	0.52	0.48	0.64	0.62	0.59	0.6	0.59	0.58	0.52	0.49	0.31	0.31	0.54	0.31	0.33		
I12	0.58	1	0.15	0.77	0.32	0.62	0.57	0.39	0.35	0.38	0.34	0.33	0.41	0.28	0.12	0.32	0.26	0.026	0.38		
A18	0.5	0.15	1	0.18	0.13	-0.065	0.036	0.067	0.053	0.051	0.053	0.049	0.069	0.032	0.088	0.057	0.052	-0.062	0.089		
I25	0.25	0.77	0.18	1	0.11	0.28	0.16	0.036	0.001	0.19	0.017	0.005	0.70	0.016	0.13	-0.024	-0.065	0.16	-0.075	-0.21	0.22
I60	0.52	0.32	0.13	0.11	1	0.34	0.67	0.9	0.88	0.86	0.88	0.88	0.6	0.73	0.49	0.53	0.86	0.69	0.51		
A65	0.48	0.62	-0.065	0.28	0.34	1	0.79	0.52	0.5	0.54	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.43	0.21	0.28	0.4	0.3	0.27		
A90	0.64	0.57	0.036	0.16	0.67	0.79	1	0.85	0.83	0.83	0.82	0.81	0.64	0.68	0.4	0.46	0.75	0.52	0.45		
I100	0.62	0.39	0.067	0.036	0.9	0.52	0.85	1	0.98	0.97	0.98	0.97	0.69	0.81	0.53	0.57	0.95	0.72	0.57		
A140	0.59	0.35	0.053	0.001	0.88	0.5	0.83	0.98	1	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.67	0.81	0.53	0.55	0.95	0.73	0.55		
A160	0.6	0.38	0.051	0.017	0.86	0.54	0.83	0.97	0.99	1	0.97	0.97	0.67	0.81	0.53	0.54	0.94	0.73	0.54		
P857	0.59	0.34	0.053	0.005	0.88	0.47	0.82	0.98	0.98	0.97	1	1	0.68	0.81	0.53	0.55	0.96	0.72	0.53		
P545	0.58	0.33	0.049	-0.016	0.88	0.47	0.81	0.97	0.98	0.97	1	1	0.67	0.81	0.53	0.53	0.96	0.73	0.51		
AMEvar	0.52	0.41	0.069	0.13	0.6	0.46	0.64	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.68	0.67	1	0.66	0.45	0.45	0.63	0.45	0.42		
AMEfix	0.49	0.28	0.032	-0.024	0.73	0.43	0.68	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.66	1	0.58	0.5	0.78	0.68	0.46		
ff	0.31	0.12	0.088	-0.065	0.49	0.21	0.4	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.45	0.58	1	0.3	0.51	0.49	0.28		
Sync	0.31	0.32	0.057	0.16	0.53	0.28	0.46	0.57	0.55	0.54	0.55	0.53	0.45	0.5	0.3	1	0.54	0.32	0.94		
N <sub>H</sub>	0.54	0.26	0.052	-0.075	0.86	0.4	0.75	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.96	0.96	0.63	0.78	0.51	0.54	1	0.7	0.53		
H <sub>a</sub>	0.31	0.026	-0.062	-0.21	0.69	0.3	0.52	0.72	0.73	0.73	0.72	0.73	0.45	0.68	0.49	0.32	0.7	1	0.27		
H408	0.33	0.38	0.089	0.22	0.51	0.27	0.45	0.57	0.55	0.54	0.53	0.51	0.42	0.46	0.28	0.94	0.53	0.27	1		

	A9	I12	A18	I25	I60	A65	A90	I100	A140	A160	P857	P545	AMEvar	AMEfix	ff	Sync	N <sub>H</sub>	H <sub>a</sub>	H408
A9	1	0.94	0.9	0.87	0.91	0.86	0.94	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.94	0.93	0.81	0.86	0.74	0.7	0.83	0.42	0.73
I12	0.94	1	0.83	0.93	0.88	0.88	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.94	0.92	0.91	0.8	0.83	0.69	0.77	0.78	0.28	0.79
A18	0.9	0.83	1	0.84	0.86	0.71	0.85	0.87	0.87	0.86	0.84	0.82	0.72	0.77	0.72	0.59	0.75	0.45	0.65
I25	0.87	0.93	0.84	1	0.86	0.76	0.84	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.85	0.84	0.75	0.76	0.64	0.73	0.71	0.24	0.77
I60	0.91	0.88	0.86	0.86	1	0.85	0.98	0.98	0.94	0.93	0.87	0.85	0.78	0.85	0.77	0.75	0.75	0.52	0.81
A65	0.86	0.88	0.71	0.76	0.85	1	0.92	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.83	0.82	0.74	0.8	0.7	0.76	0.72	0.4	0.77
A90	0.94	0.92	0.85	0.84	0.98	0.92	1	0.99	0.97	0.97	0.92	0.9	0.81	0.87	0.77	0.76	0.8	0.49	0.8
I100	0.95	0.92	0.87	0.87	0.98	0.88	0.99	1	0.99	0.98	0.94	0.92	0.81	0.88	0.78	0.74	0.82	0.49	0.79
A140	0.96	0.94	0.87	0.87	0.94	0.88	0.97	0.99	1	1	0.98	0.97	0.83	0.88	0.78	0.7	0.86	0.45	0.74
A160	0.96	0.94	0.86	0.87	0.93	0.88	0.97	0.98	1	1	0.98	0.97	0.83	0.88	0.77	0.7	0.87	0.43	0.74
P857	0.94	0.92	0.84	0.85	0.87	0.83	0.92	0.94	0.98	0.98	1	1	0.81	0.86	0.75	0.63	0.91	0.38	0.65
P545	0.93	0.91	0.82	0.84	0.85	0.82	0.9	0.92	0.97	0.97	1	1	0.8	0.85	0.74	0.6	0.92	0.37	0.62
AMEvar	0.81	0.8	0.72	0.75	0.78	0.74	0.81	0.81	0.83	0.83	0.81	0.8	1	0.9	0.55	0.68	0.72	0.31	0.68
AMEfix	0.86	0.83	0.77	0.76	0.85	0.8	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.86	0.85	0.9	1	0.65	0.64	0.8	0.47	0.67
ff	0.74	0.69	0.72	0.64	0.77	0.7	0.77	0.78	0.78	0.77	0.75	0.74	0.55	0.65	1	0.43	0.67	0.68	0.5
Sync	0.7	0.77	0.59	0.73	0.75	0.76	0.76	0.74	0.7	0.7	0.63	0.6	0.68	0.64	0.43	1	0.47	0.11	0.98
N <sub>H</sub>	0.83	0.78	0.75	0.71	0.75	0.72	0.8	0.82	0.86	0.87	0.91	0.92	0.72	0.8	0.67	0.47	1	0.41	0.49
H <sub>a</sub>	0.42	0.28	0.45	0.24	0.52	0.4	0.49	0.49	0.45	0.43	0.38	0.37	0.31	0.47	0.68	0.11	0.41	1	0.19
H408	0.73	0.79	0.65	0.77	0.81	0.77	0.8	0.79	0.74	0.74	0.65	0.62	0.68	0.67	0.5	0.98	0.49	0.19	1

## Introduction: What is AME?

- An unexplained microwave foreground

*Sample low-res microwave SED from the rho Ophiuchus region.*



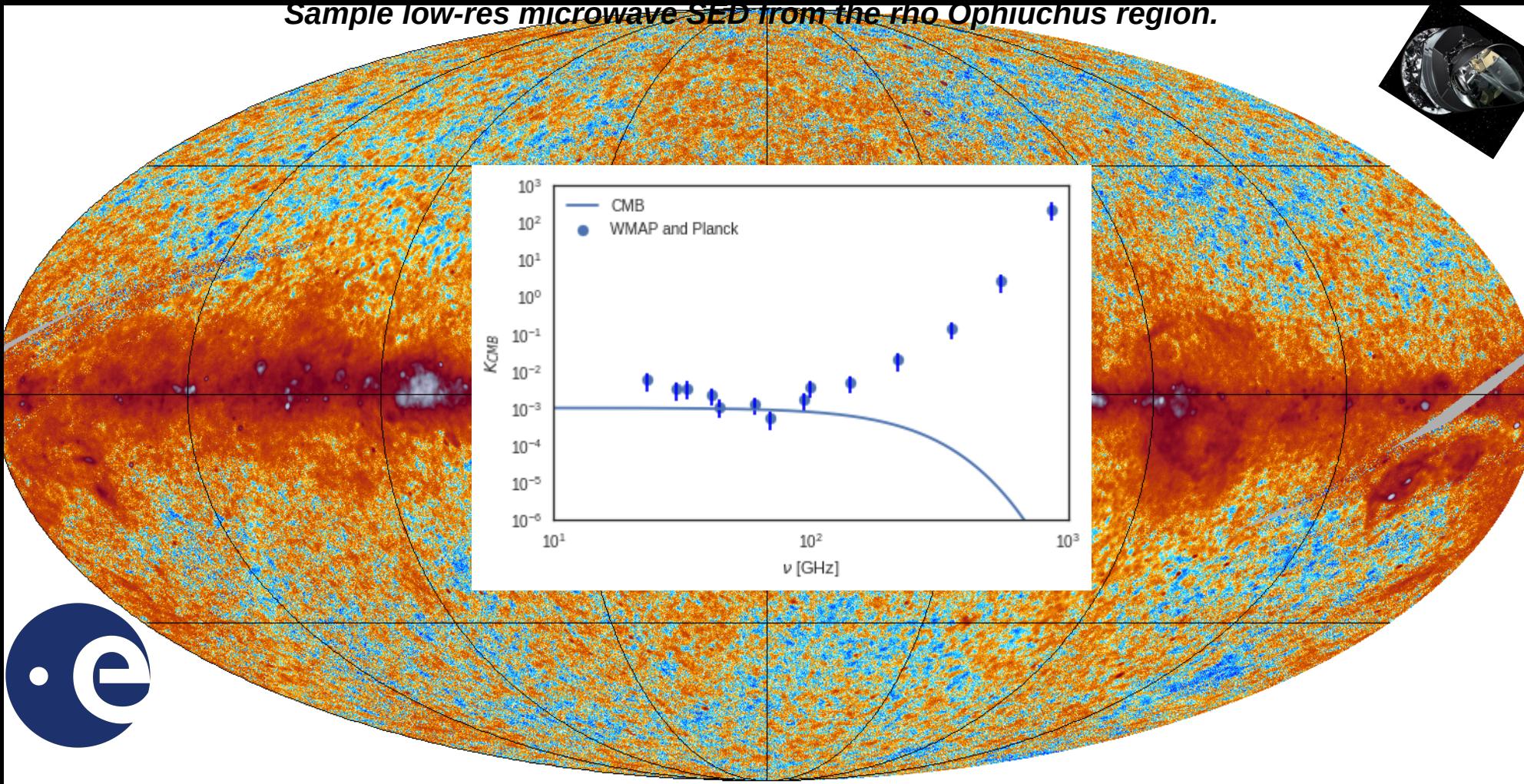
*Planck LFI 28 GHz All-sky Map: ESA/Planck Collaboration*



## Introduction: What is AME?

- An unexplained microwave foreground

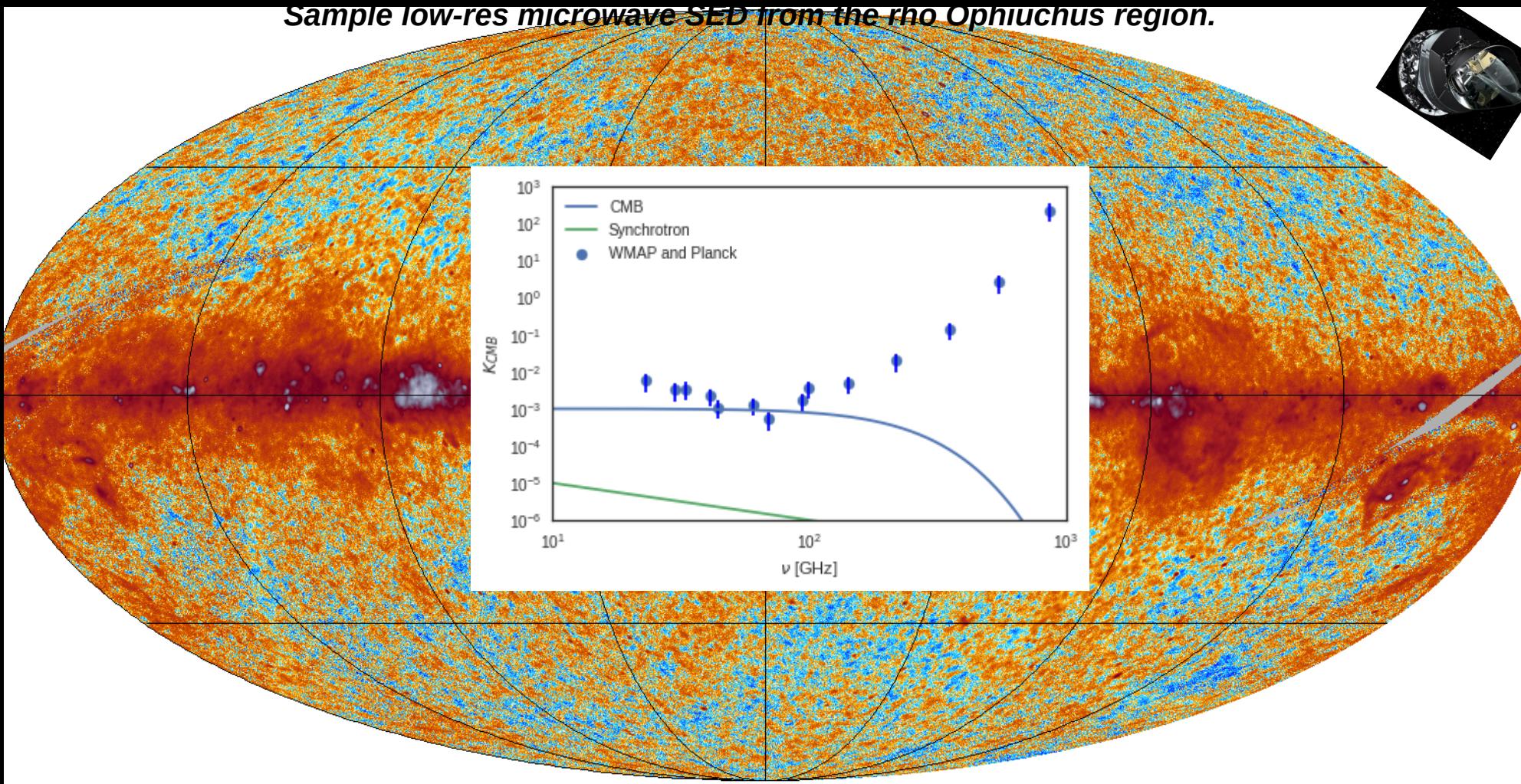
*Sample low-res microwave SED from the rho Ophiuchus region.*



## Introduction: What is AME?

- An unexplained microwave foreground

*Sample low-res microwave SED from the rho Ophiuchus region.*



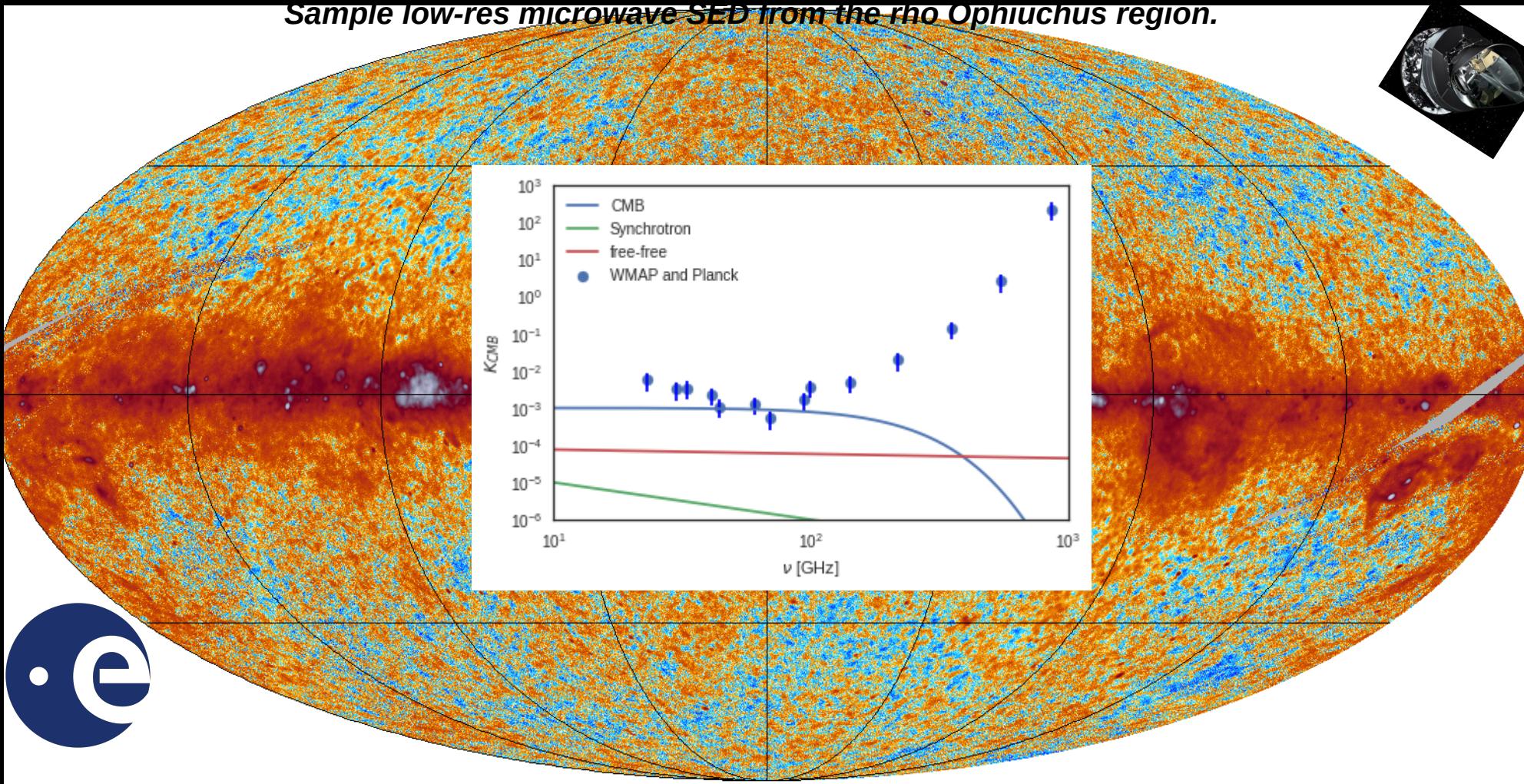
*Planck LFI 28 GHz All-sky Map: ESA/Planck Collaboration*



## Introduction: What is AME?

- An unexplained microwave foreground

*Sample low-res microwave SED from the rho Ophiuchus region.*



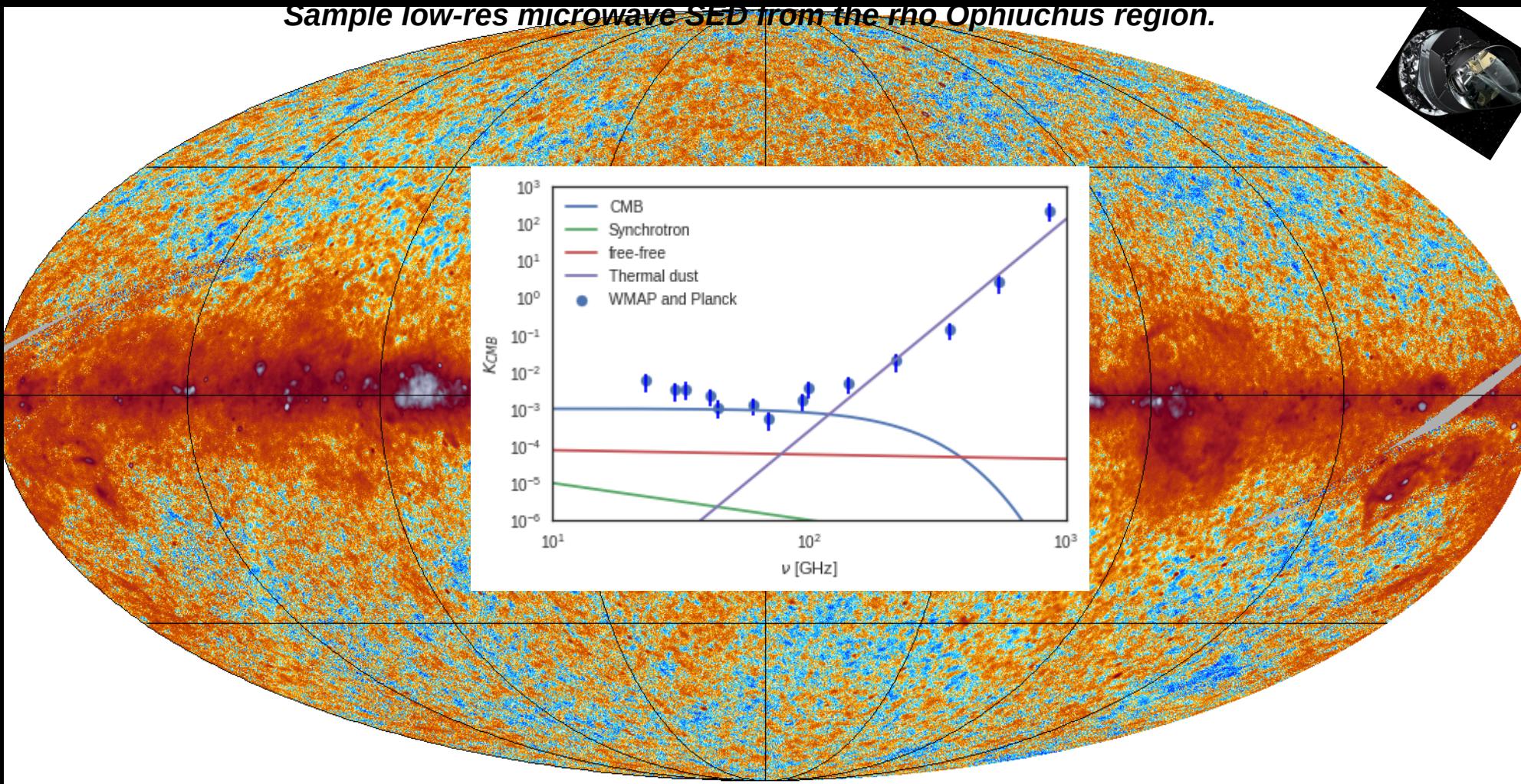
*Planck LFI 28 GHz All-sky Map: ESA/Planck Collaboration*



## Introduction: What is AME?

- An unexplained microwave foreground

*Sample low-res microwave SED from the rho Ophiuchus region.*



*Planck LFI 28 GHz All-sky Map: ESA/Planck Collaboration*

