

The Life Cycle of Dust in Galaxies

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Space Telescope Science Institute &
Johns Hopkins University

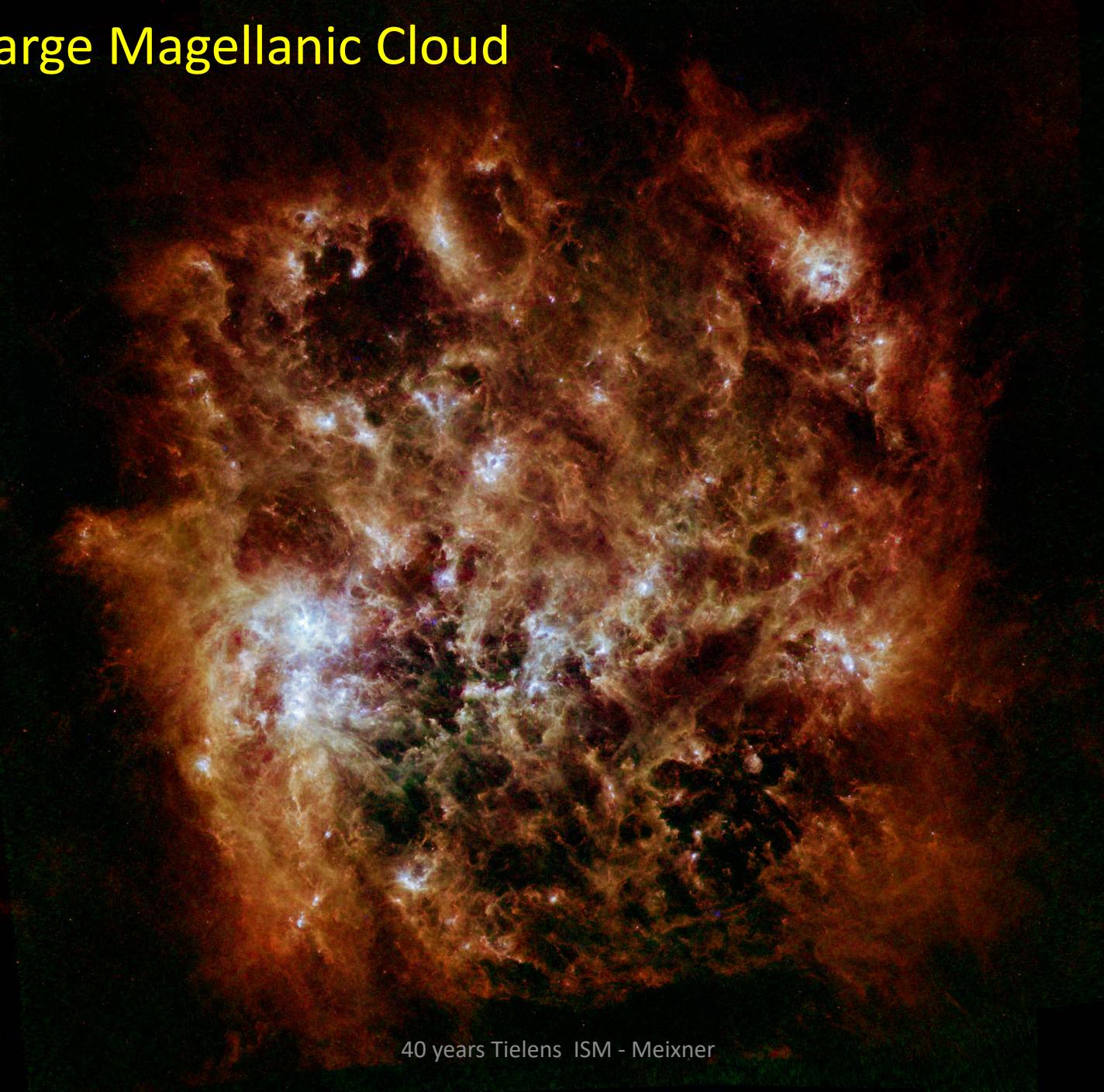
Thanks to the Mega-SAGE Team:
September 2015
<http://sage.stsci.edu/>



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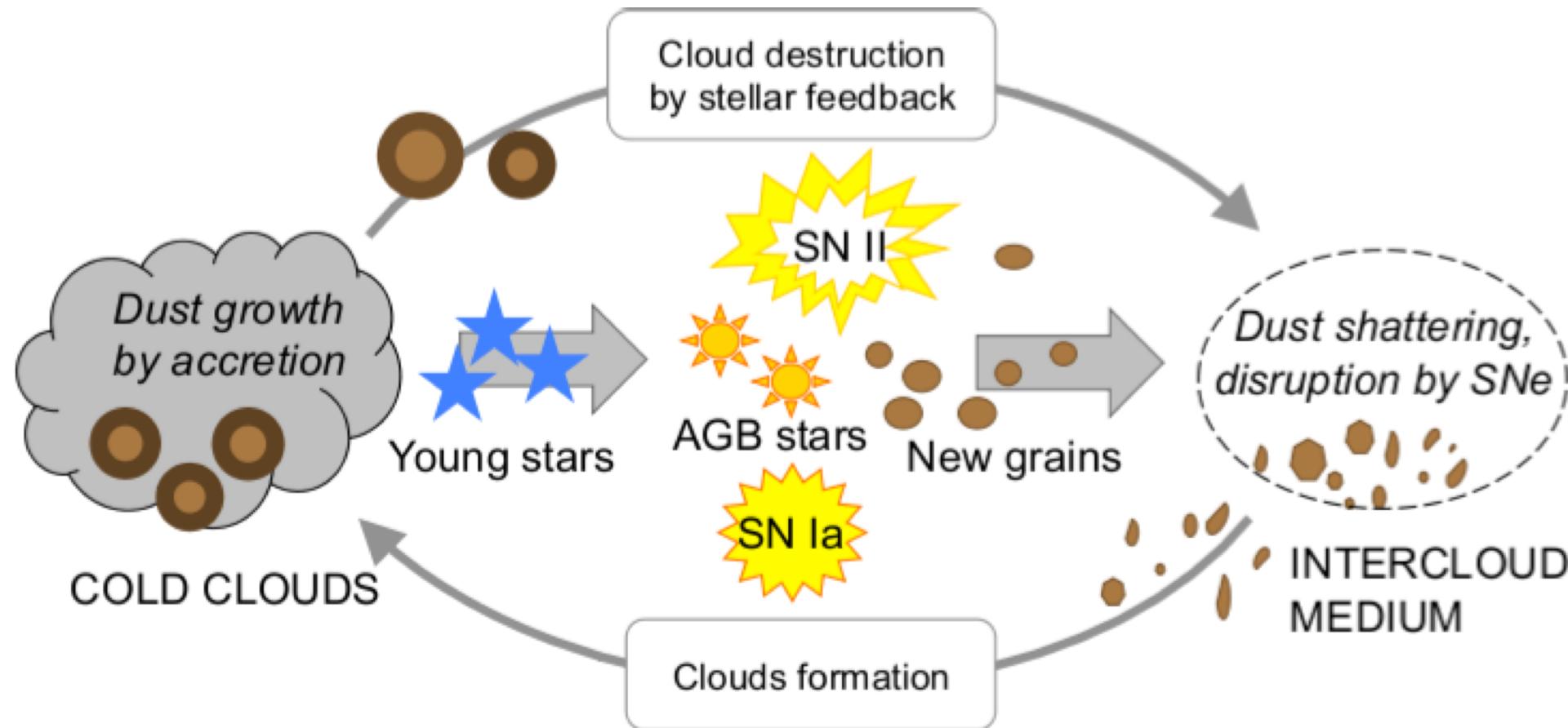
The Large Magellanic Cloud



The Large Magellanic Cloud

Why does this galaxy have dust?

Life Cycle of Dust in Galaxies

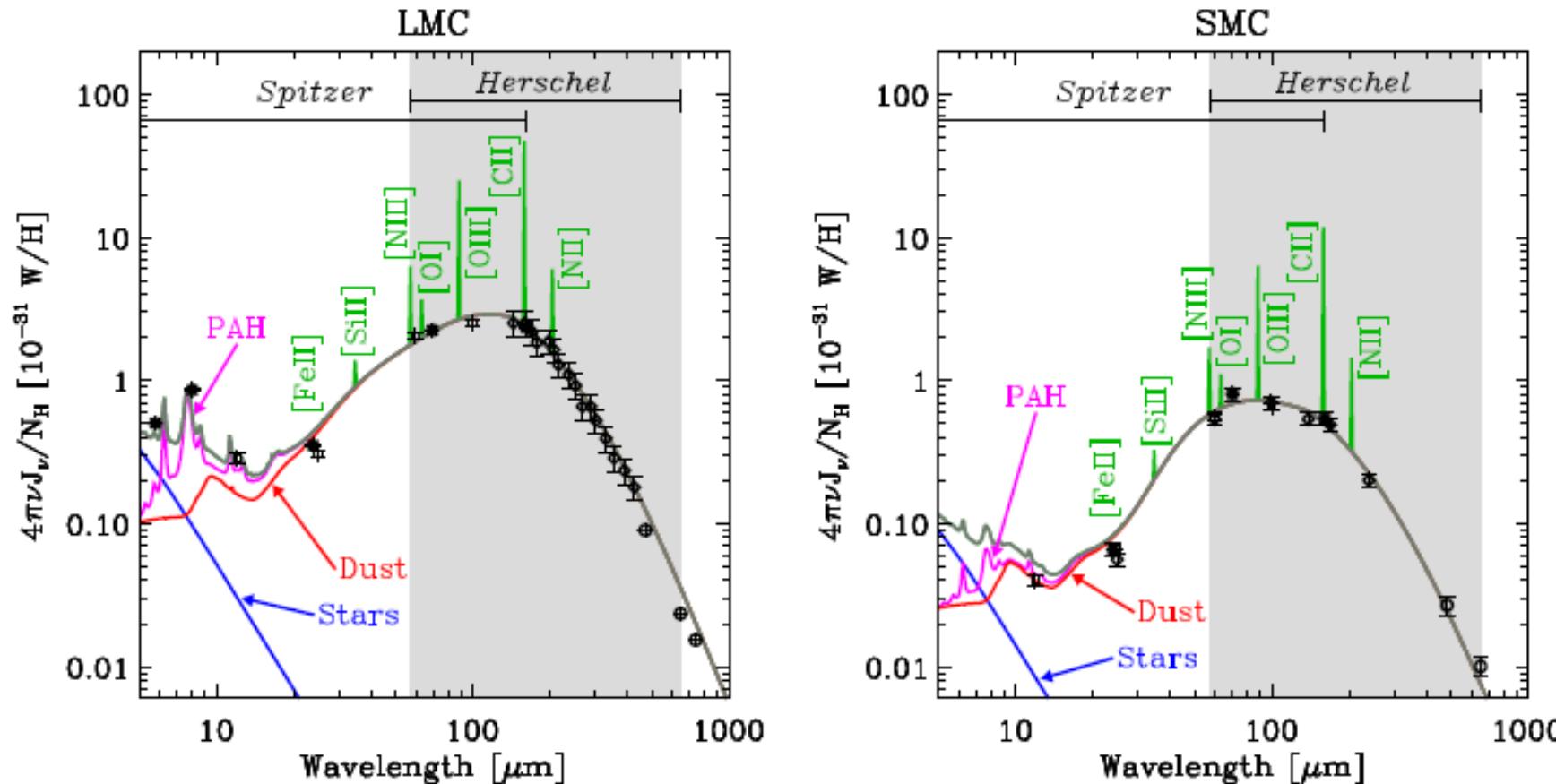


Dwek, Zhkovska

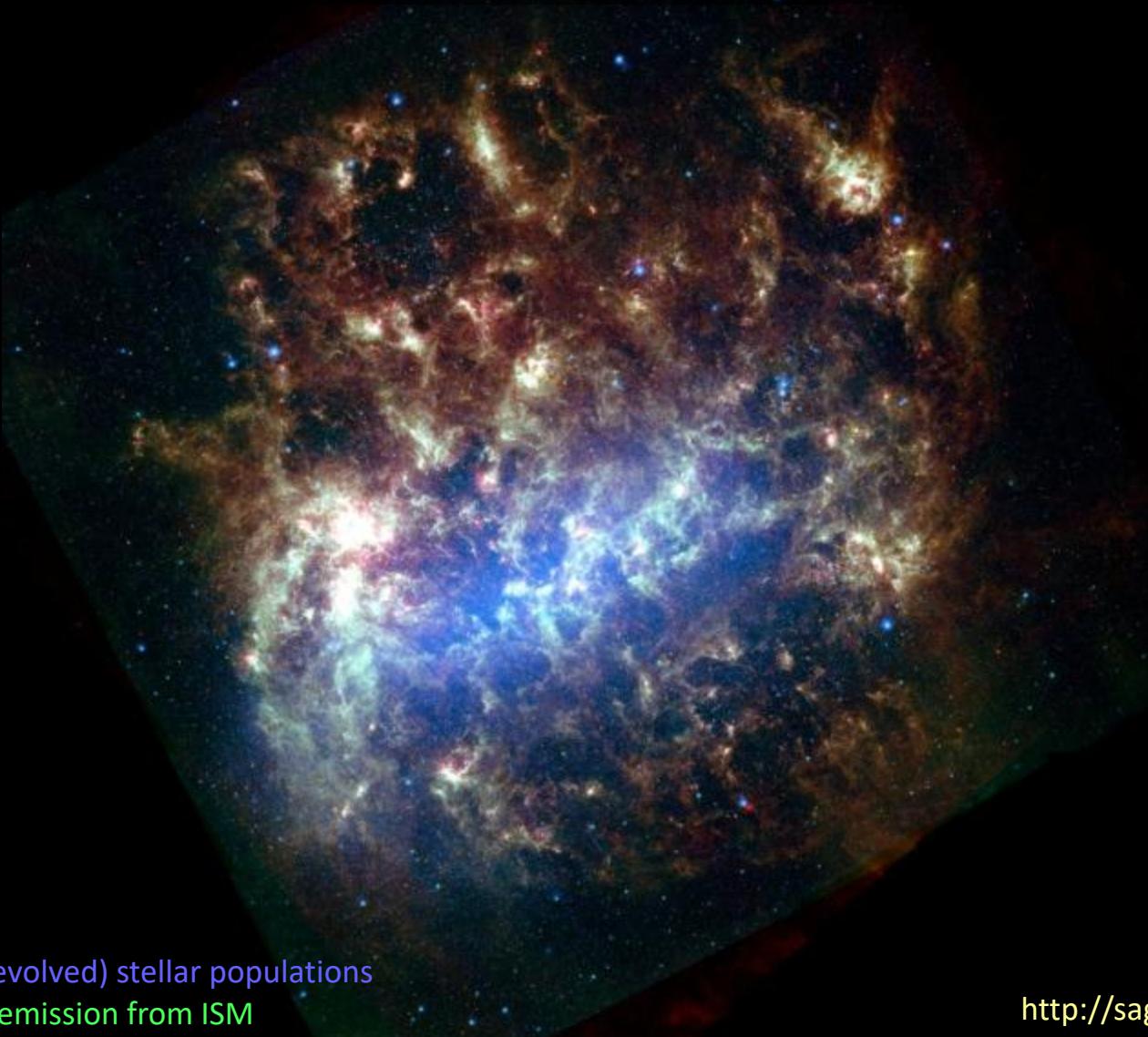
Magellanic Clouds

- Proximity:
 - ~50 kpc Large Magellanic Cloud (LMC) (Schaefer 2008)
 - ~60 kpc Small Magellanic Cloud (SMC) (Szewczyk et al. 2009)
- Inclination of LMC $\sim 23^\circ - 37^\circ$ (Subramanain & Subramanain)
- Stepping stone between galactic and extragalactic studies.
- Mean metallicity: (Russel & Dopita 1992; Asplund et al. 2004)
 - LMC: $Z \sim 0.5 \times Z_\odot$
 - SMC: $Z \sim 0.2 \times Z_\odot$
 - ISM during Universe's peak star formation epoch ($z \sim 1.5$ Pei et al 1999)
 - Dust content (dust-to-gas ratio) lower: LMC $\sim 0.5 \times$ MW, SMC $\sim 0.1 \times$ MW
- Known tidal interactions between LMC and SMC, possibly the Milky Way.
- Long History of Studies & used as a proving ground:
 - Ideal Case study for a galaxy evolution (Bekki & Chiba 2005)

Spitzer Surveying the Agents of Galaxy Evolution (SAGE) & HERschel Inventory of The Agents of Galaxy Evolution (HERITAGE)



LMC: Spitzer SAGE



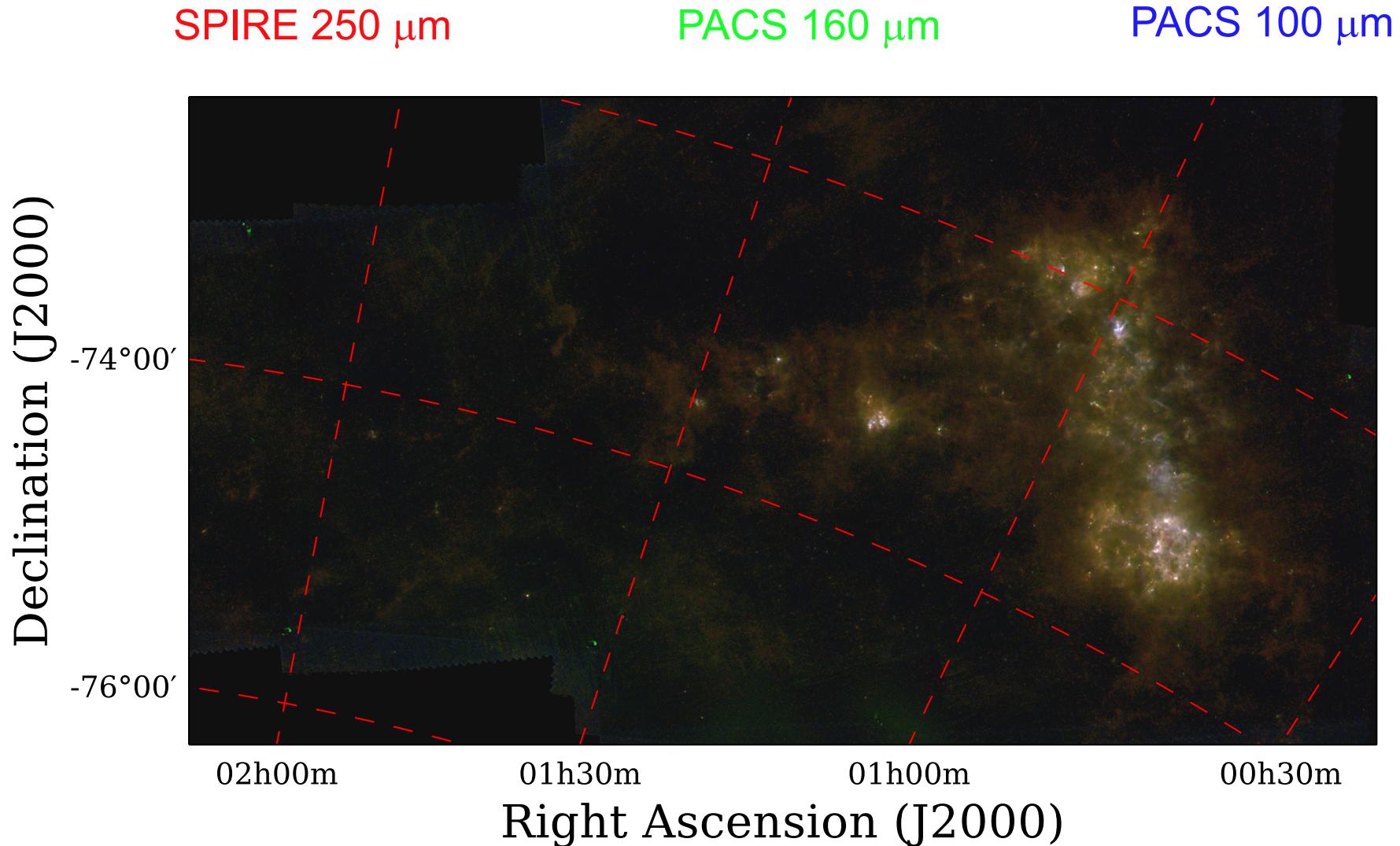
IRAC 3.6 μm : old (evolved) stellar populations

IRAC 8.0 μm : dust emission from ISM

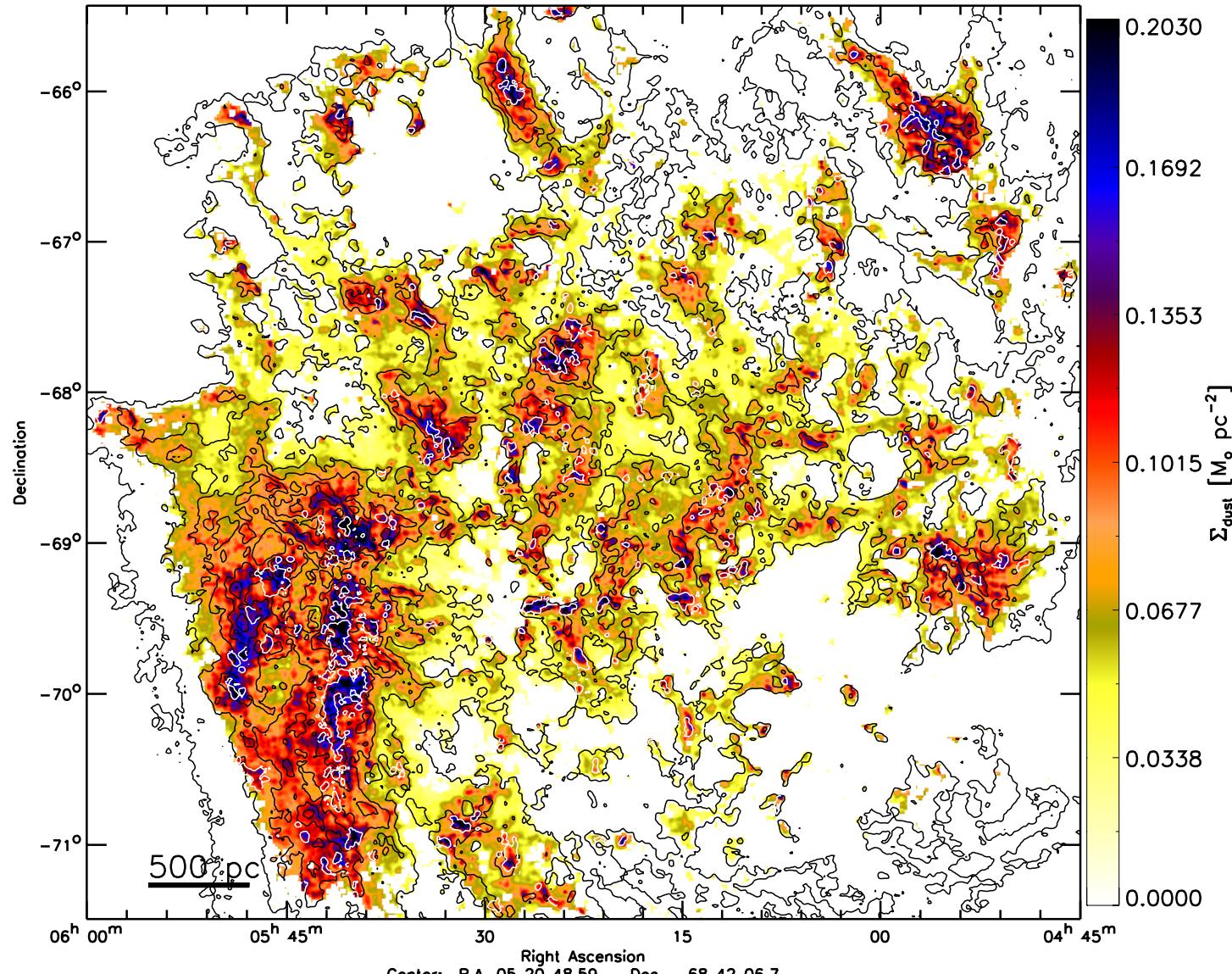
MIPS 24 μm : new massive star formation

<http://sage.stsci.edu/>
Meixner et al. 2006

SMC: Herschel HERITAGE

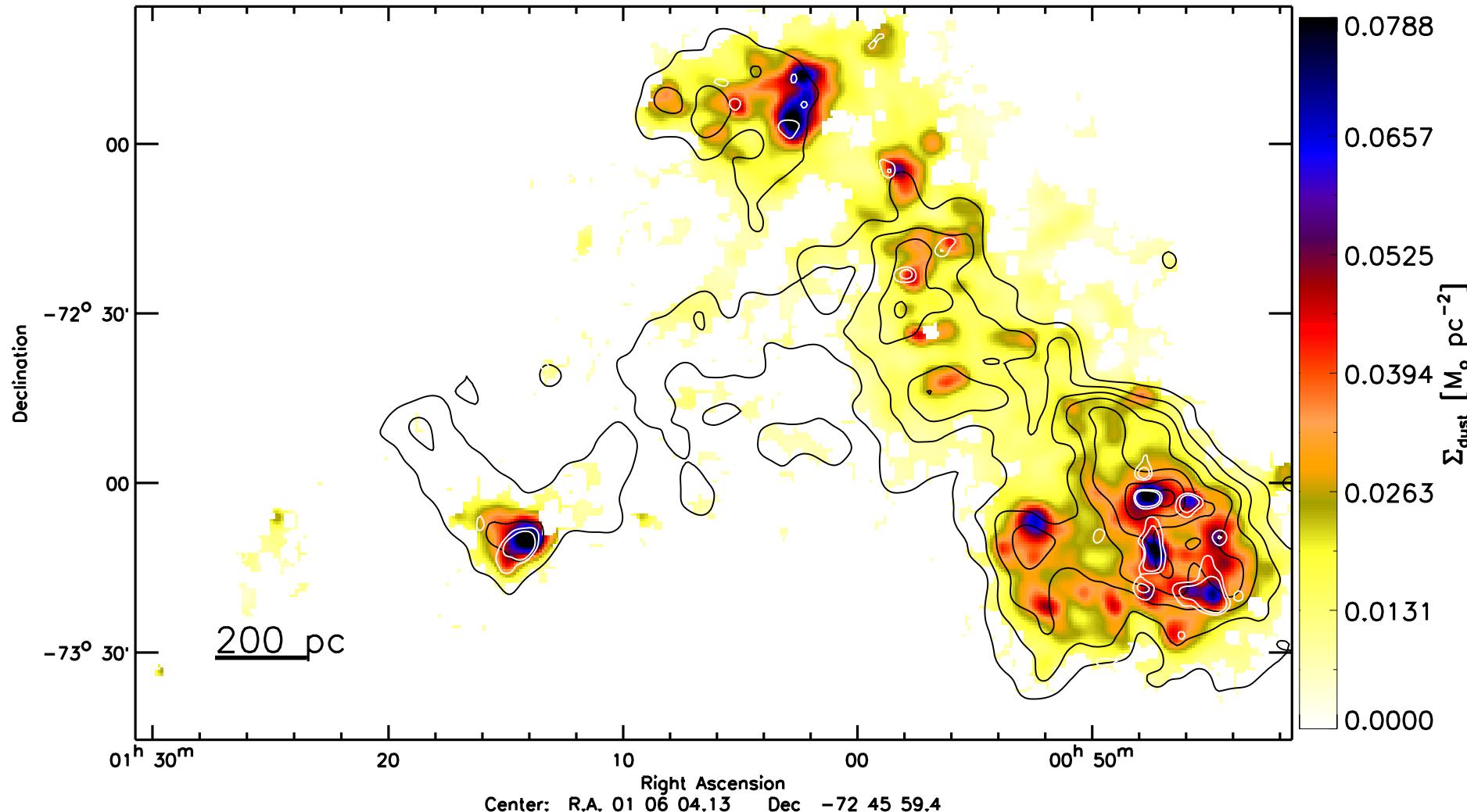


LMC Dust Mass: $7.3 \pm 1.0 \times 10^5 M_{\odot}$

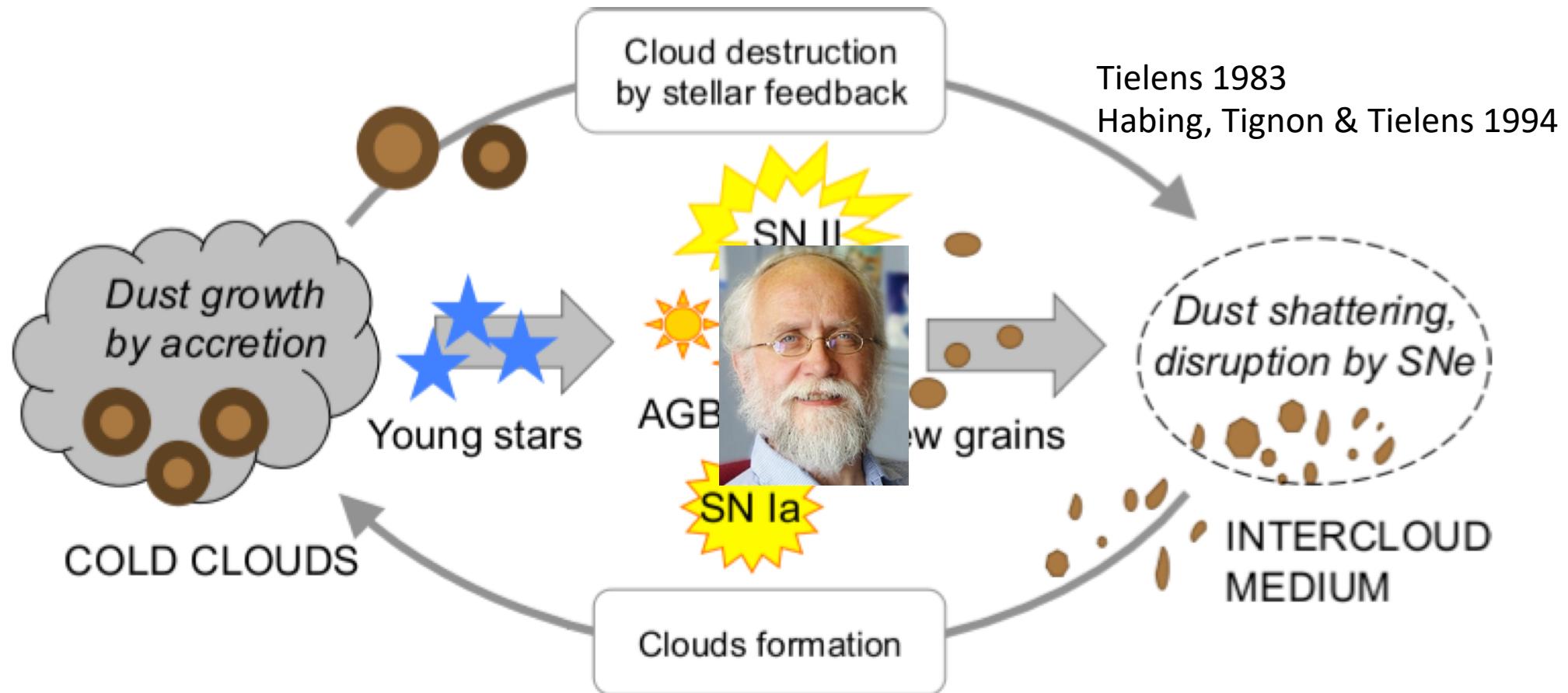


Gordon et al. 2014
Roman-Duval et al. 2014

SMC Dust Mass: $8.3 \pm 1.0 \times 10^4 M_{\odot}$



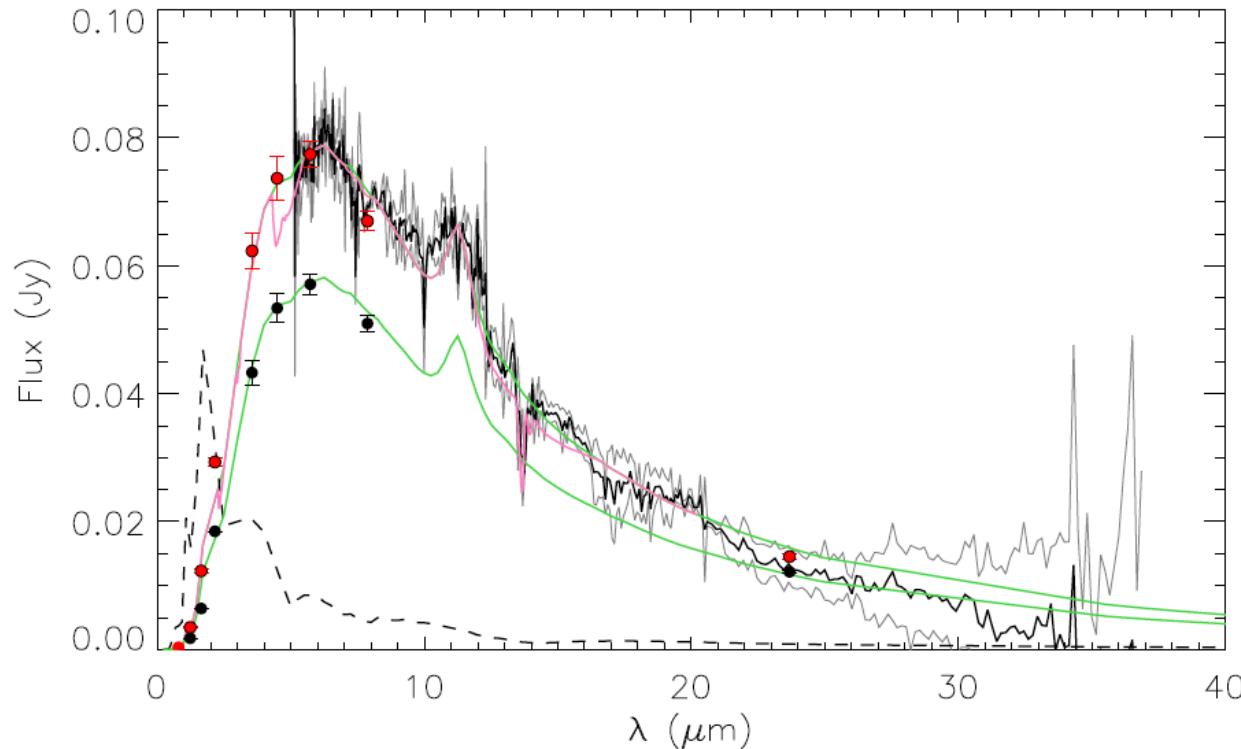
Life Cycle of Dust in Galaxies



Dwek, Zhkovska

GRAMS:

Grid of Red supergiant and Asymptotic giant branch star ModelS:



Carbon Rich Dust:

Amorphous Carbon
SiC

Size distribution:
KMH, 0.01-1 μ m

Star:
 $5670 L_\odot$
 $2.6 \times 10^{-9} M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$

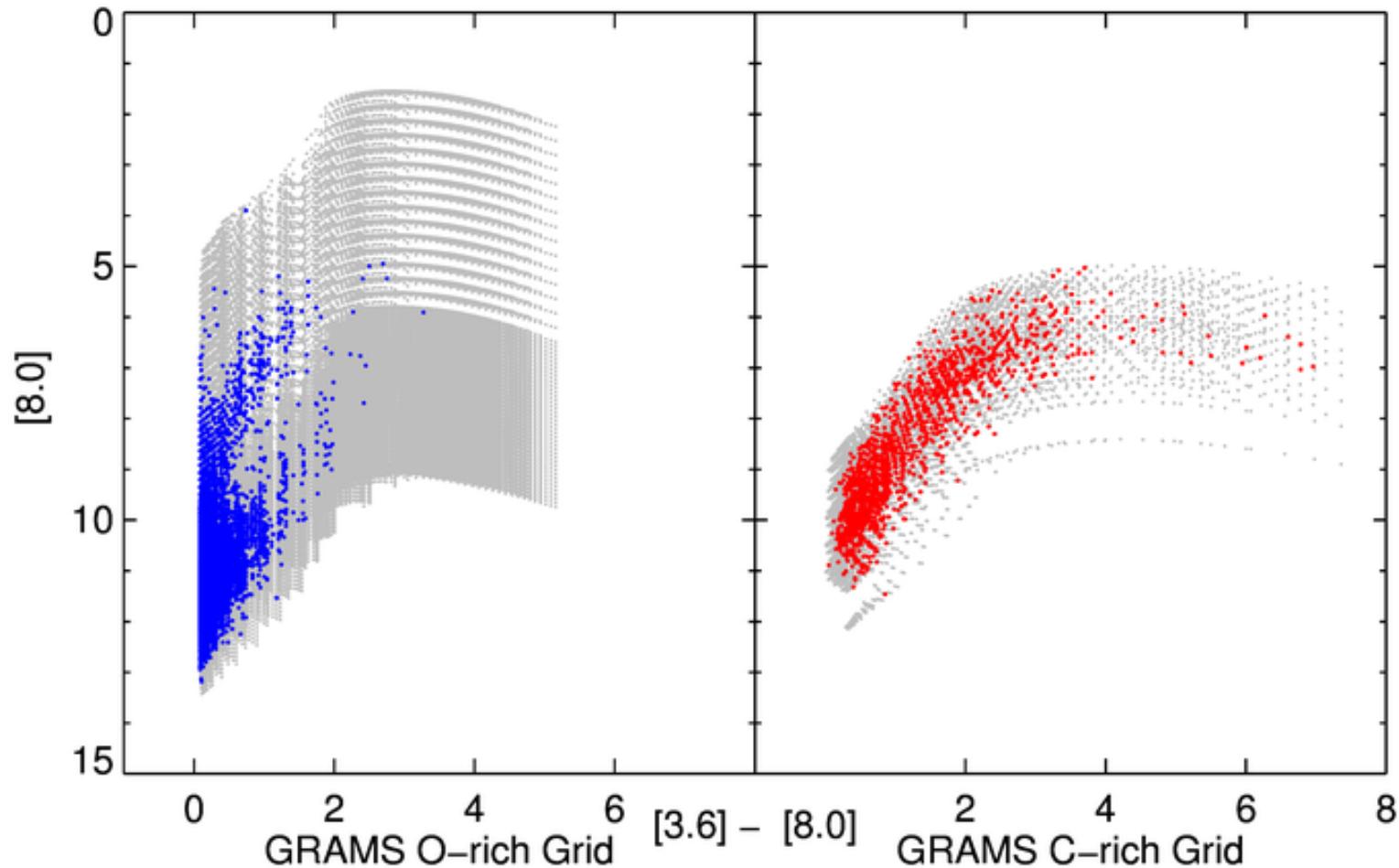
Srinivasan et al. 2010

GRAMS:

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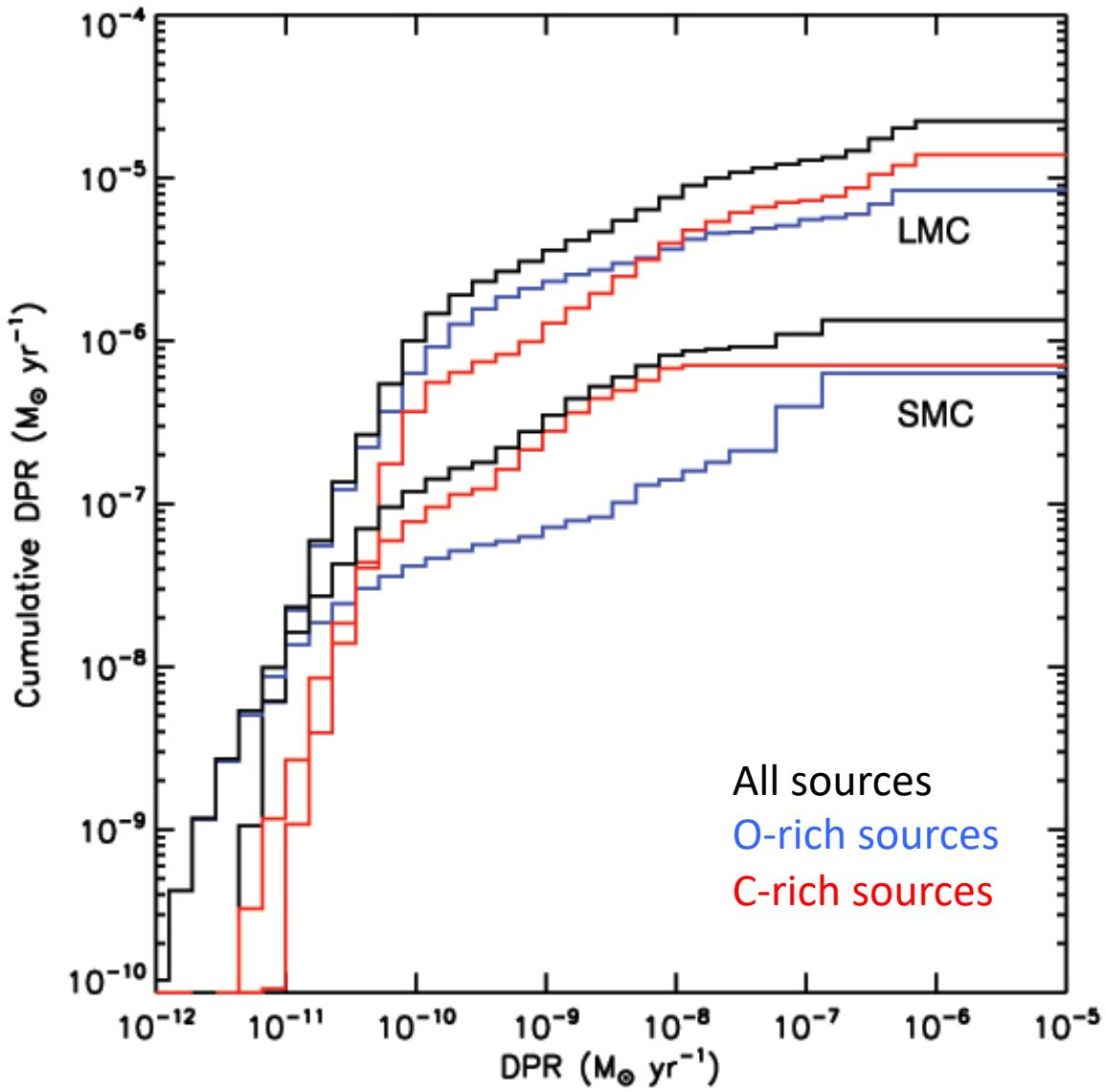
~68,000 O-rich models: AGB & RSGs

~12,000 C-rich models: AGB only



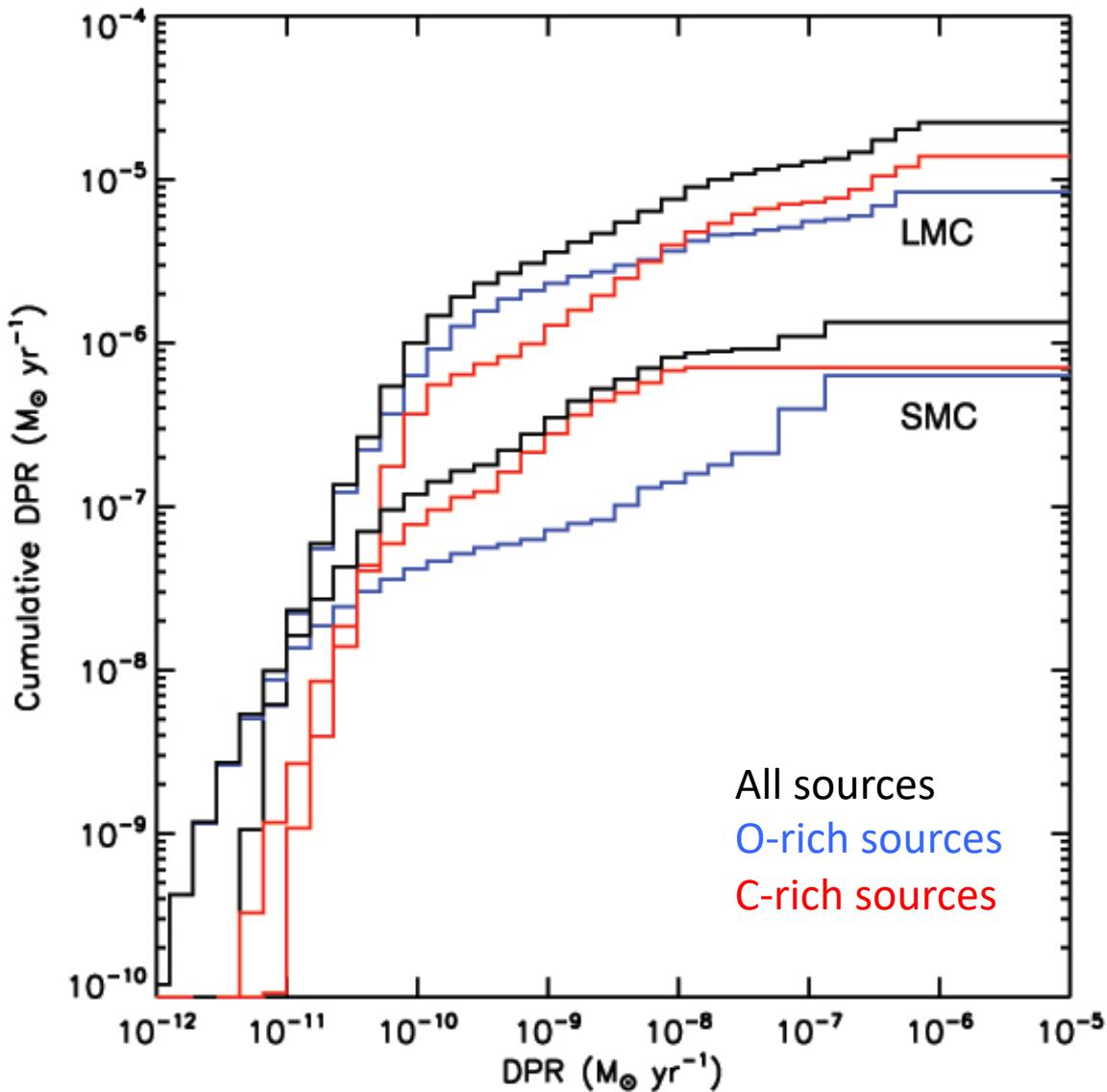
Sargent, Srinivasan, Meixner 2011

GRAMS applied to LMC & SMC



Srinivasan et al. 2016,
Riebel et al. 2012

GRAMS applied to LMC & SMC

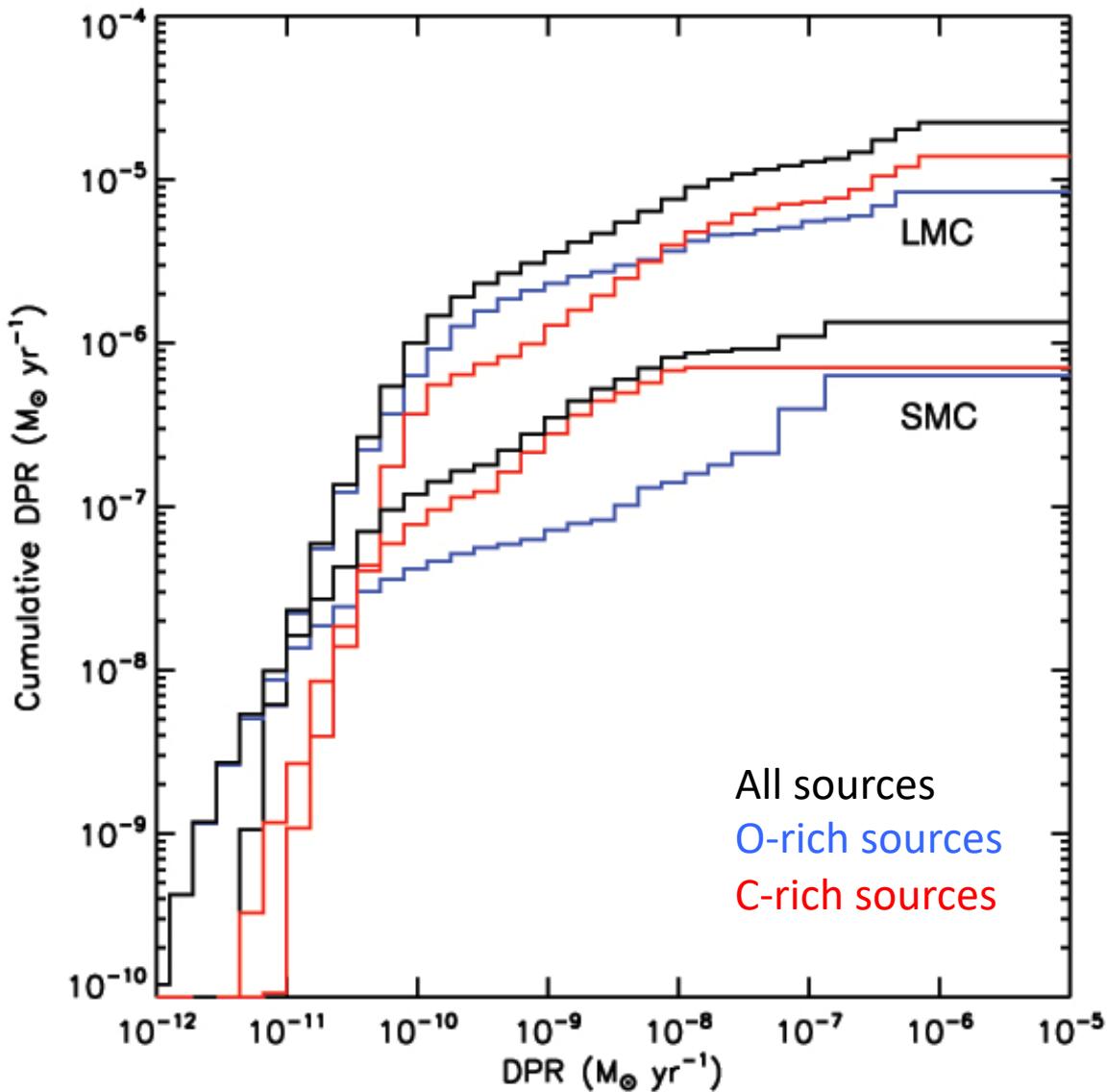


LMC: Riebel et al. 2012
Total = $2.1 (\pm 0.1) \times 10^{-5} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$

SMC: Srinivasan et al. 2016
Total = $8.9 (\pm 0.1) \times 10^{-7} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$

Srinivasan et al. 2016,
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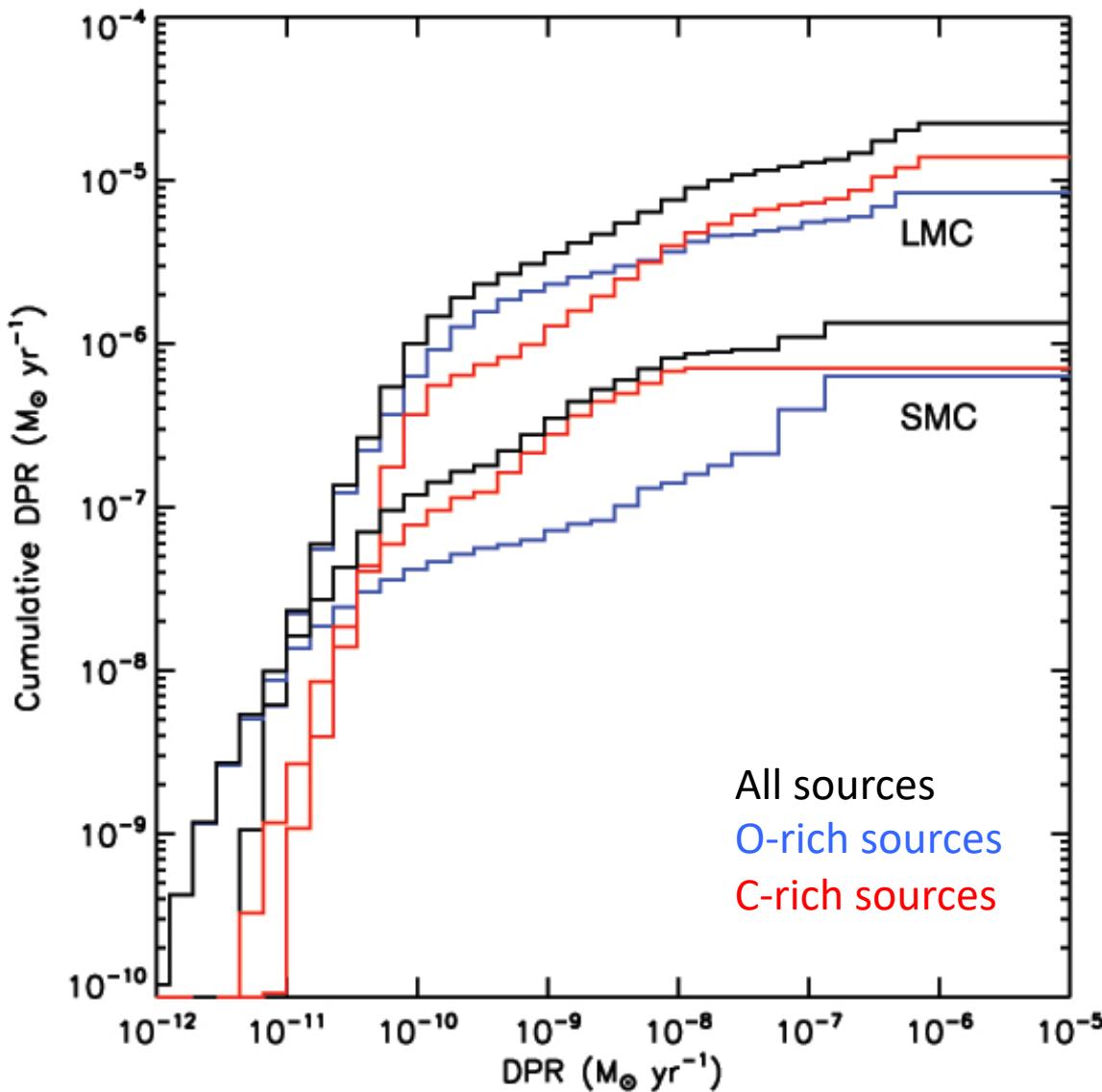
65% is C-rich
35% is O-rich

SMC: Srinivasan et al. 2016
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50% is C-rich
50% is O-rich

Srinivasan et al. 2016,
Riebel et al. 2012

GRAMS applied to LMC & SMC



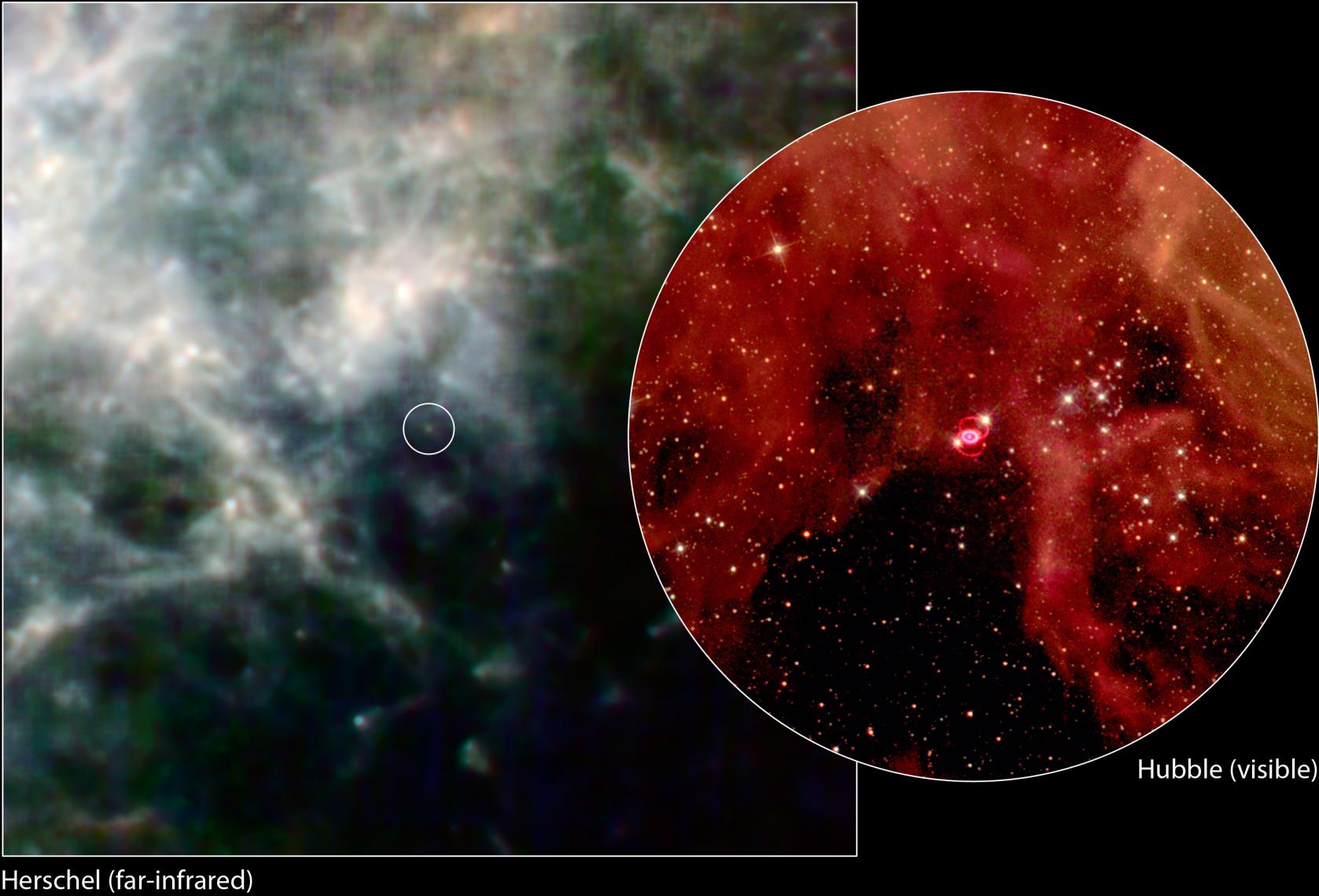
LMC: Riebel et al. 2012
Total = $2.1 (\pm 0.1) \times 10^{-5} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
65% is C-rich
35% is O-rich
9% RSG
26% AGB

SMC: Srinivasan et al. 2016
Total = $8.9 (\pm 0.1) \times 10^{-7} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
50% is C-rich
50% is O-rich
25% RSG
25% AGB

Srinivasan et al. 2016,
Riebel et al. 2012

Supernova 1987A (SN 1987A)





Herschel (far-infrared)

Hubble (visible)

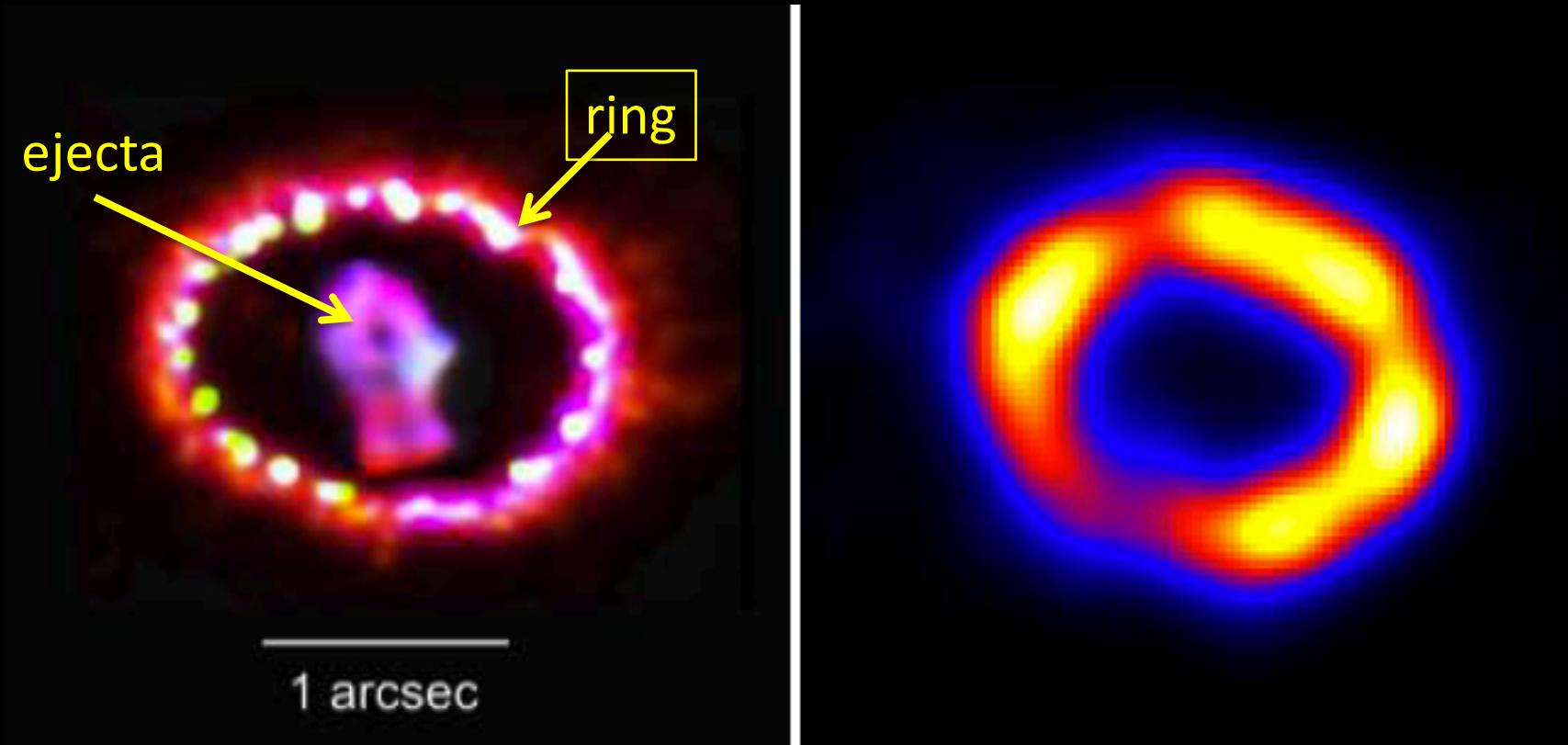
Herschel Finds Enormous Stores of Dust in Supernova 1987A

ESA/NASA-JPL/Caltech/UCL/STScI

Images of SN1987A

HST

Chandra

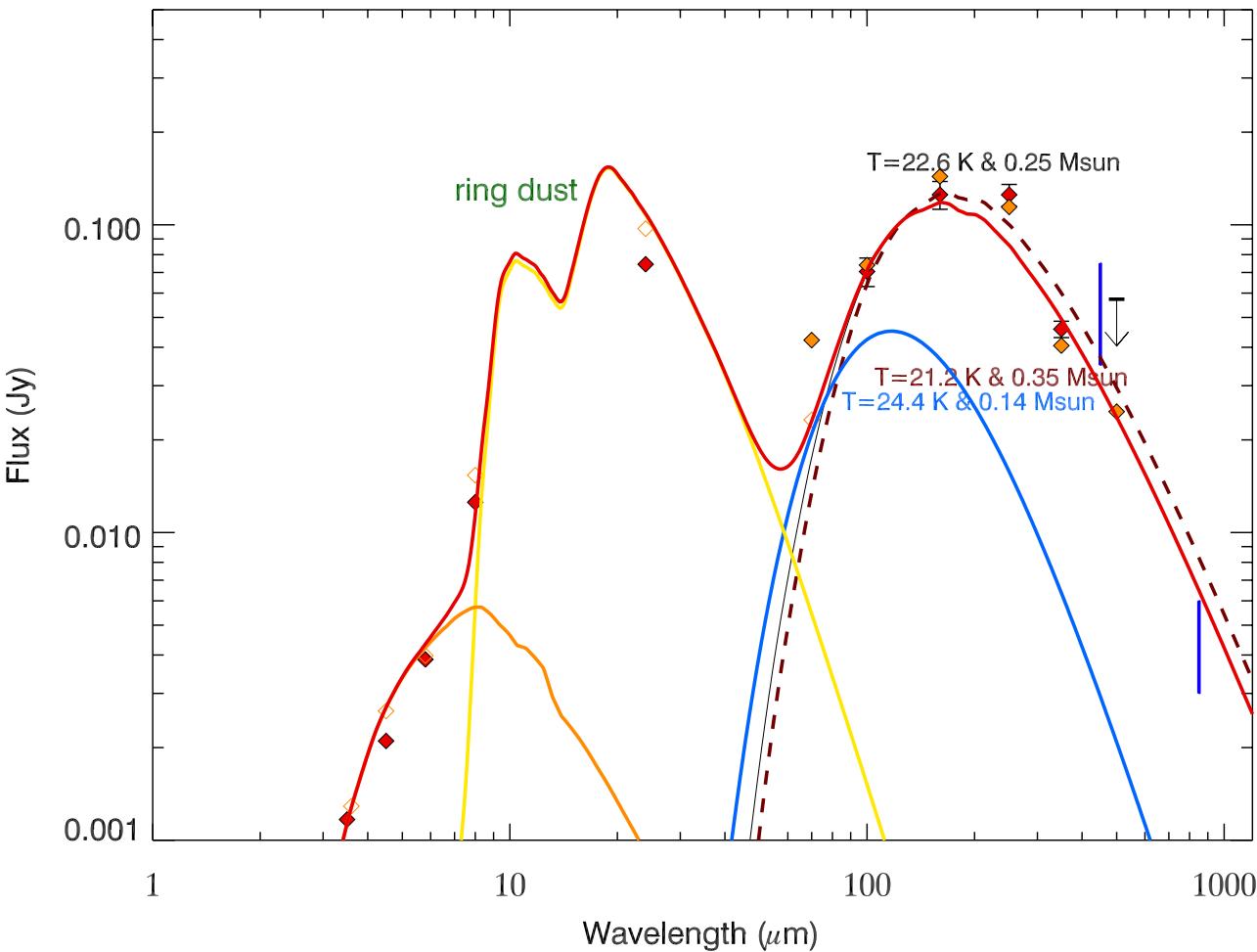


Challis, Kirshner

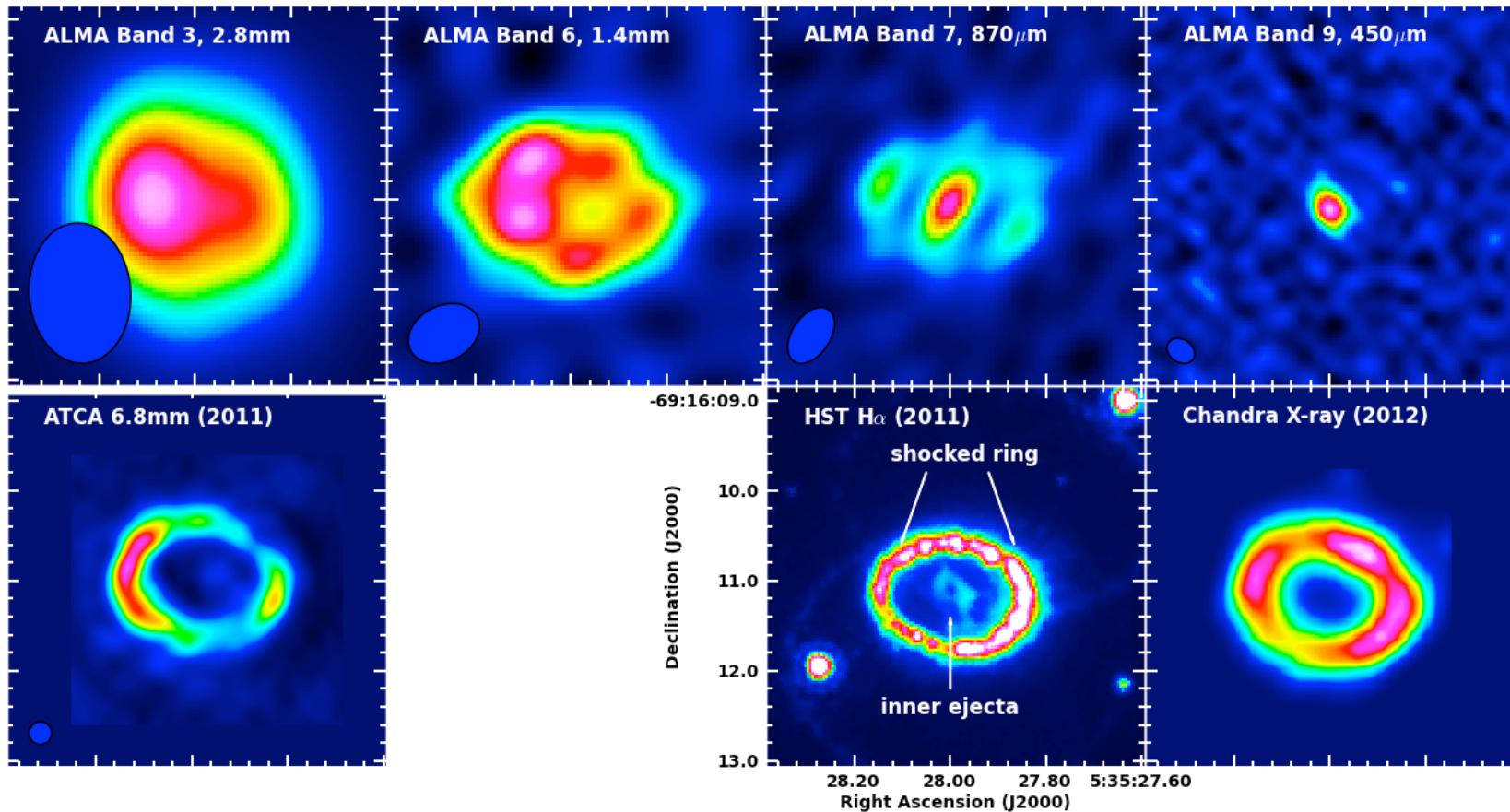
Burrows et al. 2000

First Far-IR detection of SN 1987A: ~0.4-0.7

M_{\odot}

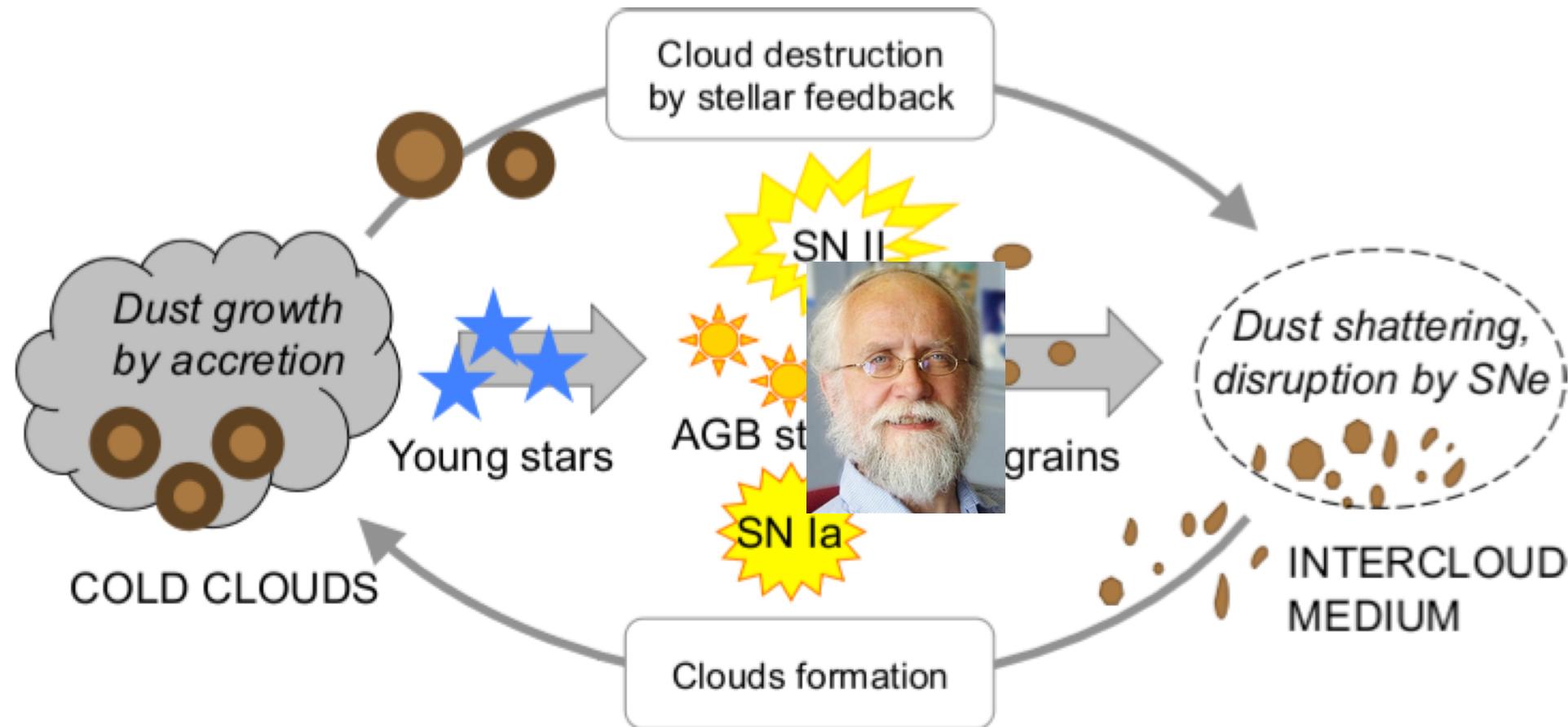


Confirmed by ALMA



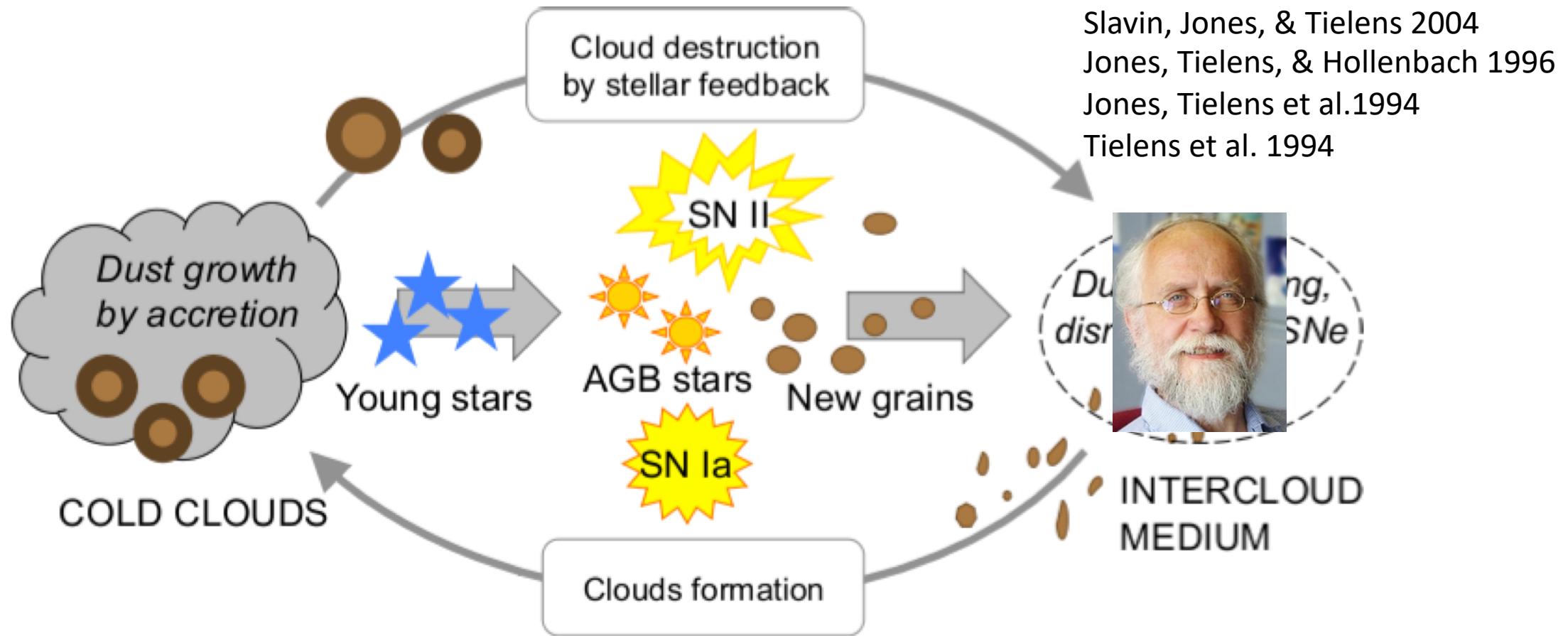
Indebetouw et al. (2014)

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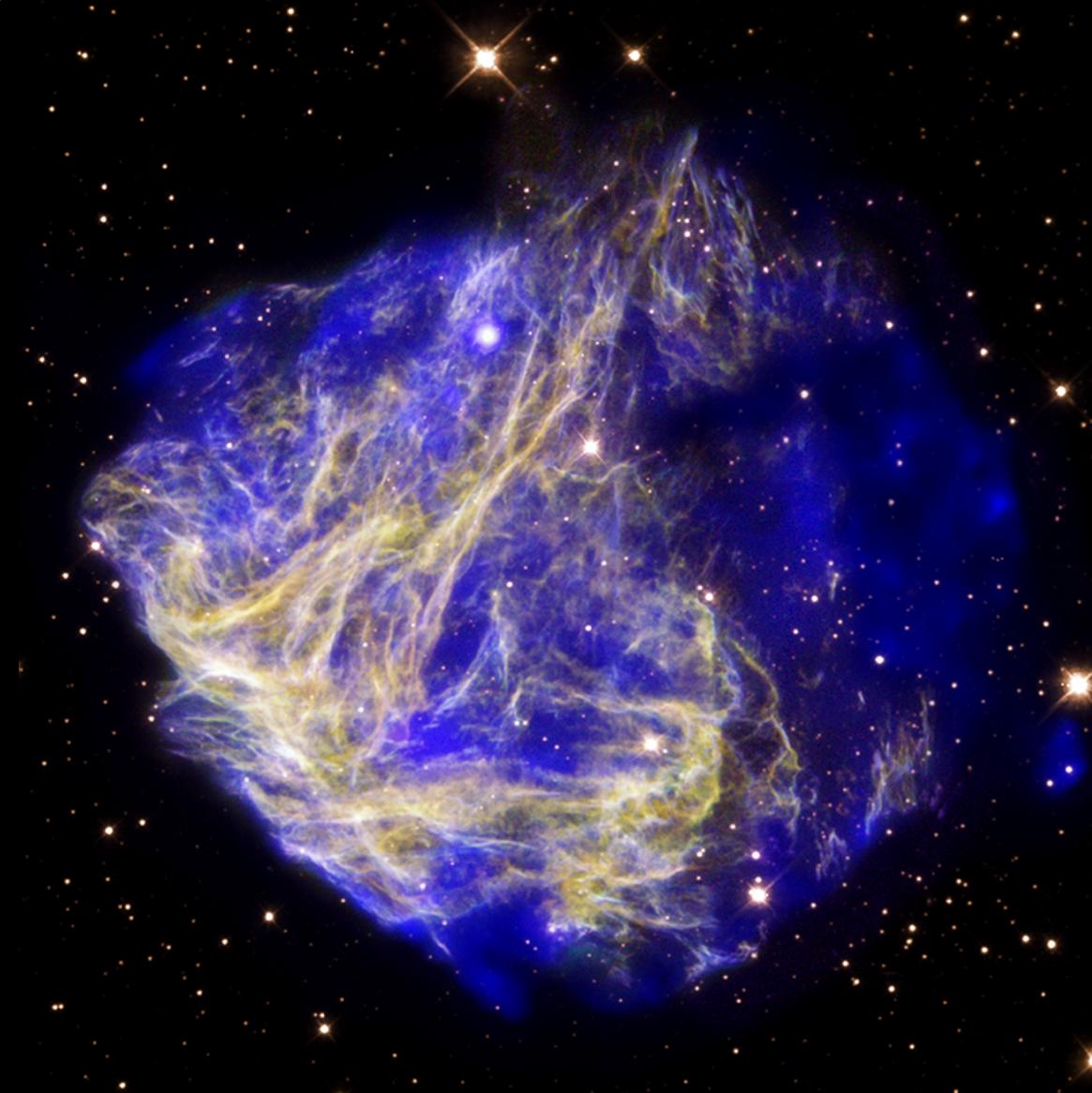
Dwek, Zhkovska

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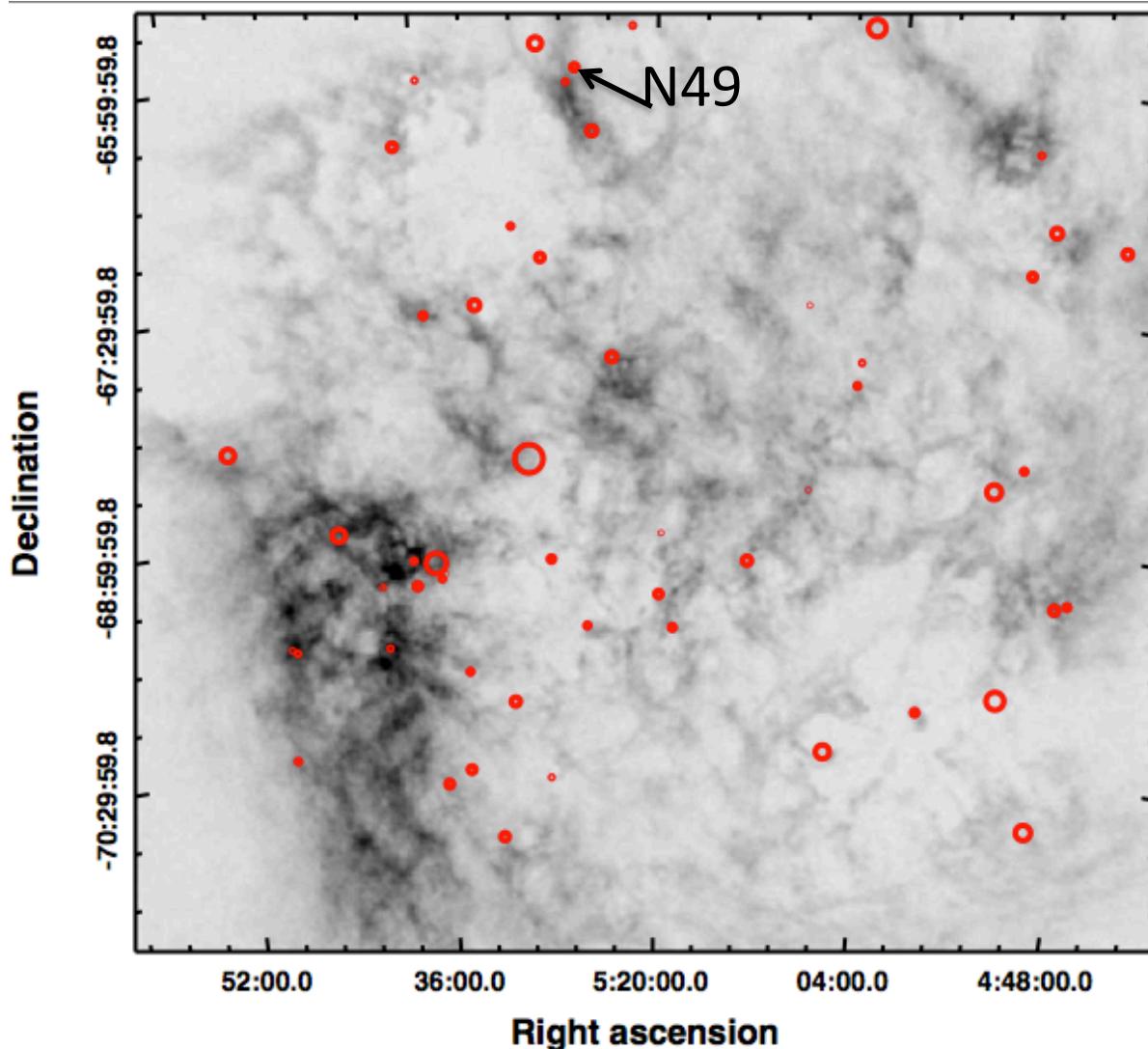
Dwek, Zhkovska

Supernova Remnant, N49, in LMC



HST: [SII], [OIII], H α (Chu & Williams)
40 years Tielens ISM - Meixner
Chandra, Xray (S. Park et al.)

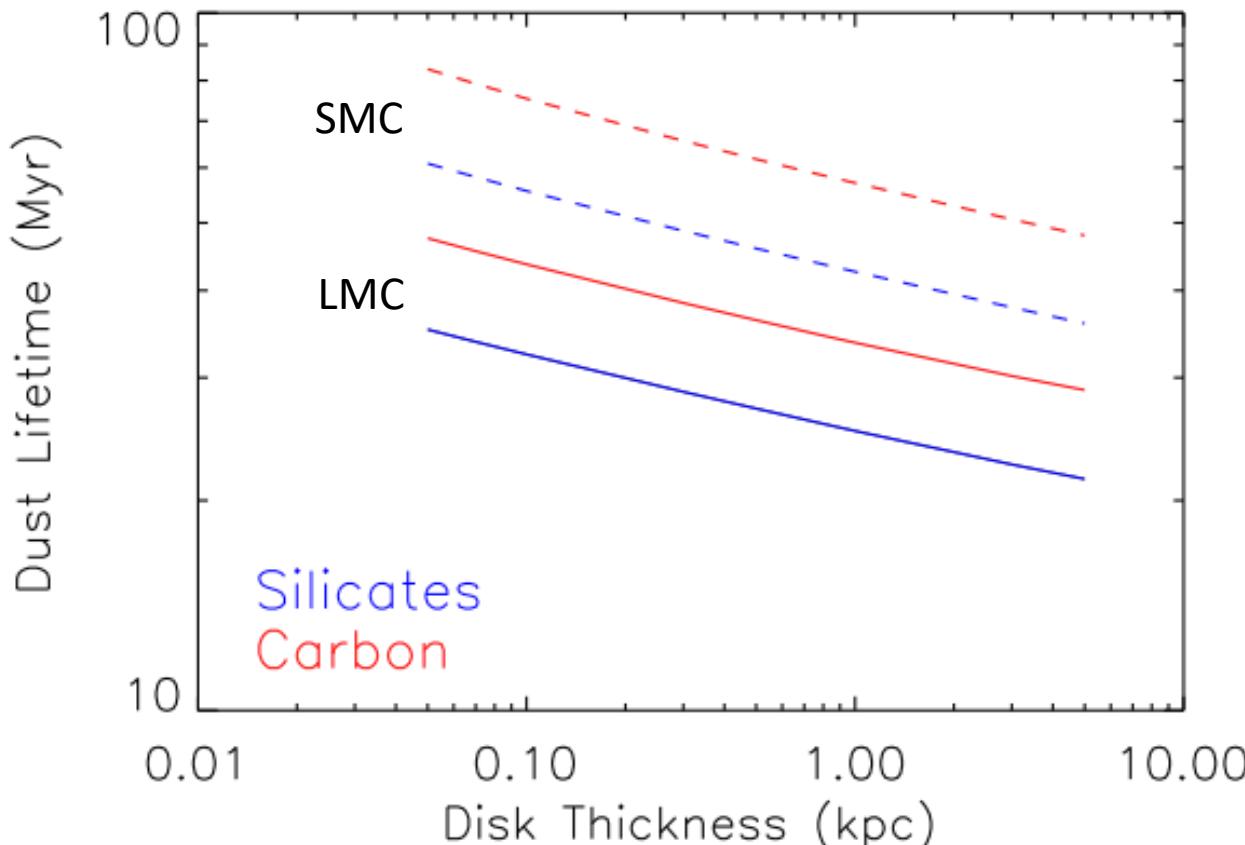
Supernova Remnants (SNRs) in LMC destroy dust



Badenes, Maoz, & Draine (2010), Temim et al.(2015)

Average lifetime of a dust grain in ISM

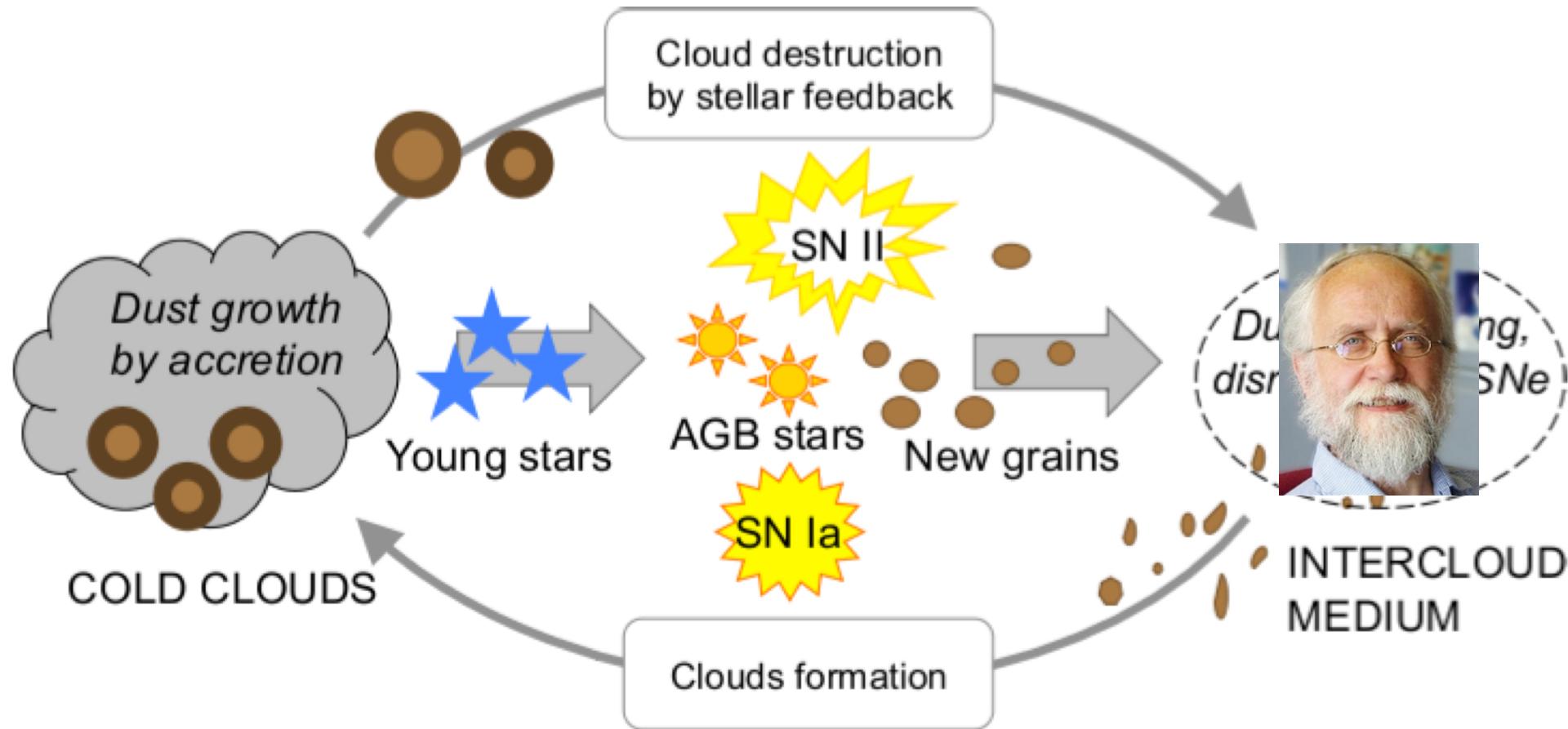
$$\tau_d = \frac{M_d(LMC)}{\langle m_{dest} \rangle R_{SN}}$$



LMC:
silicates:
26 – 42 Myr
carbon:
34 – 57 Myr

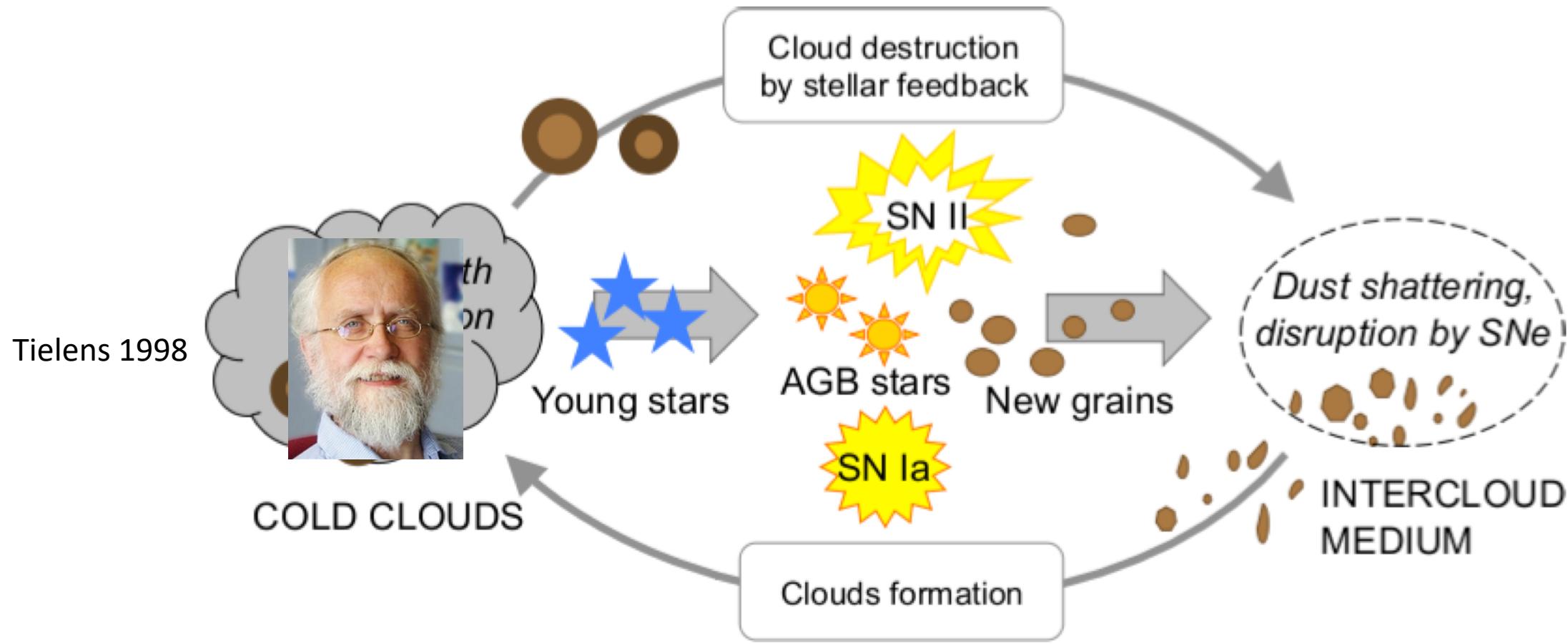
Temim et al. 2015

Life Cycle of Dust in Galaxies

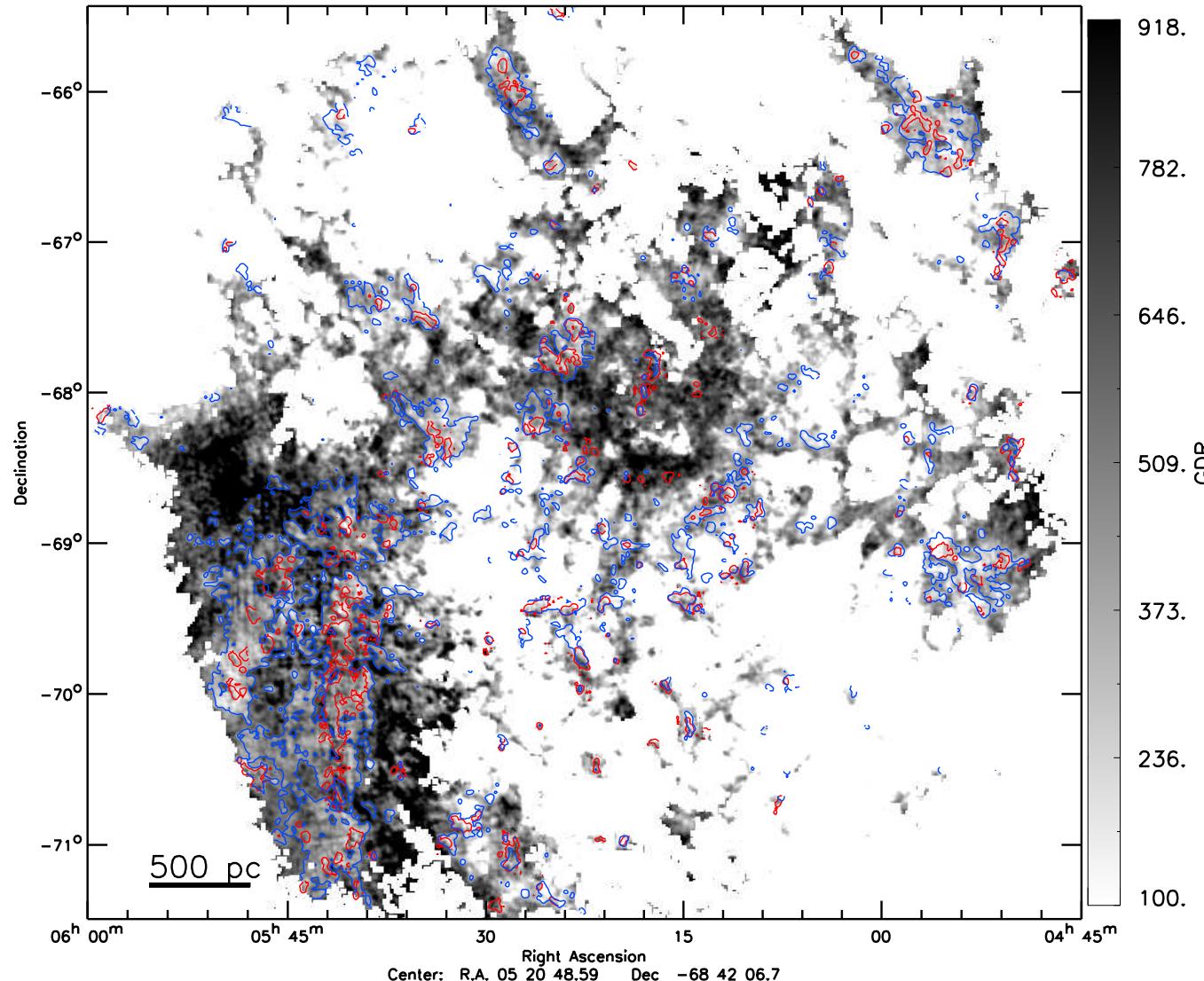


Dwek, Zhkovska

Life Cycle of Dust in Galaxies



LMC Gas-to-Dust Ratio (GDR)

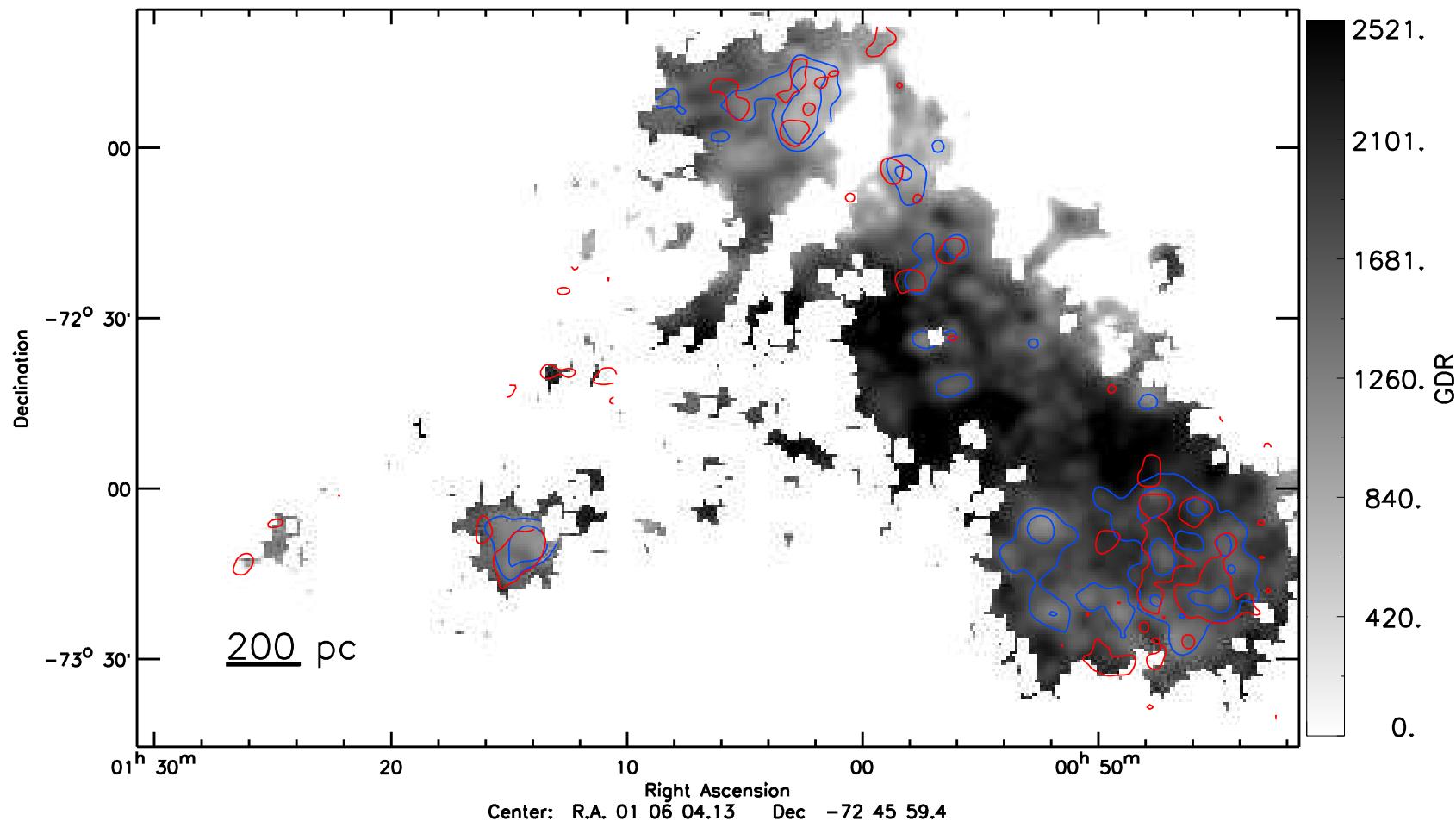


Roman-Duval et al. 2014

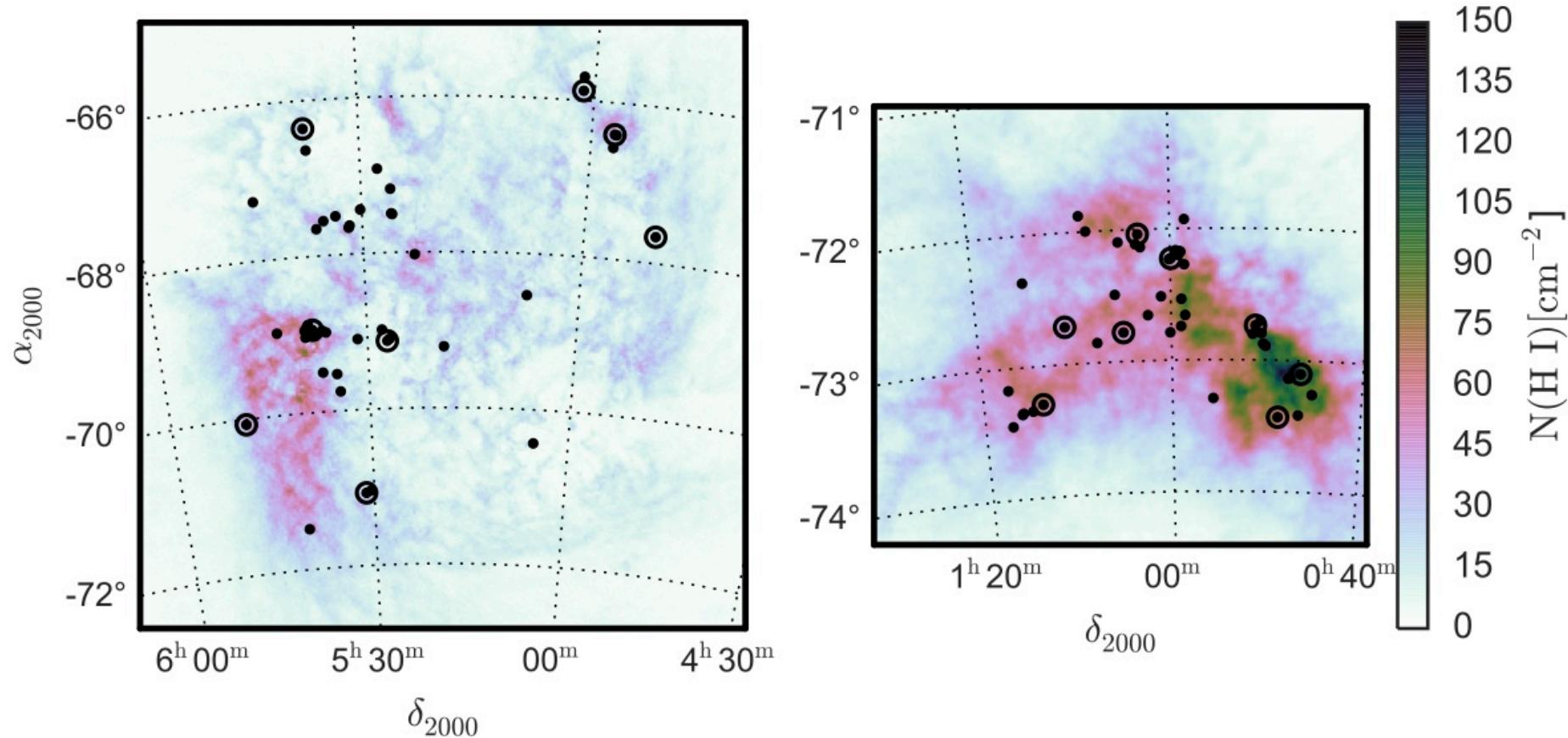
40 years Tielens ISM - Meixner

9/21/19

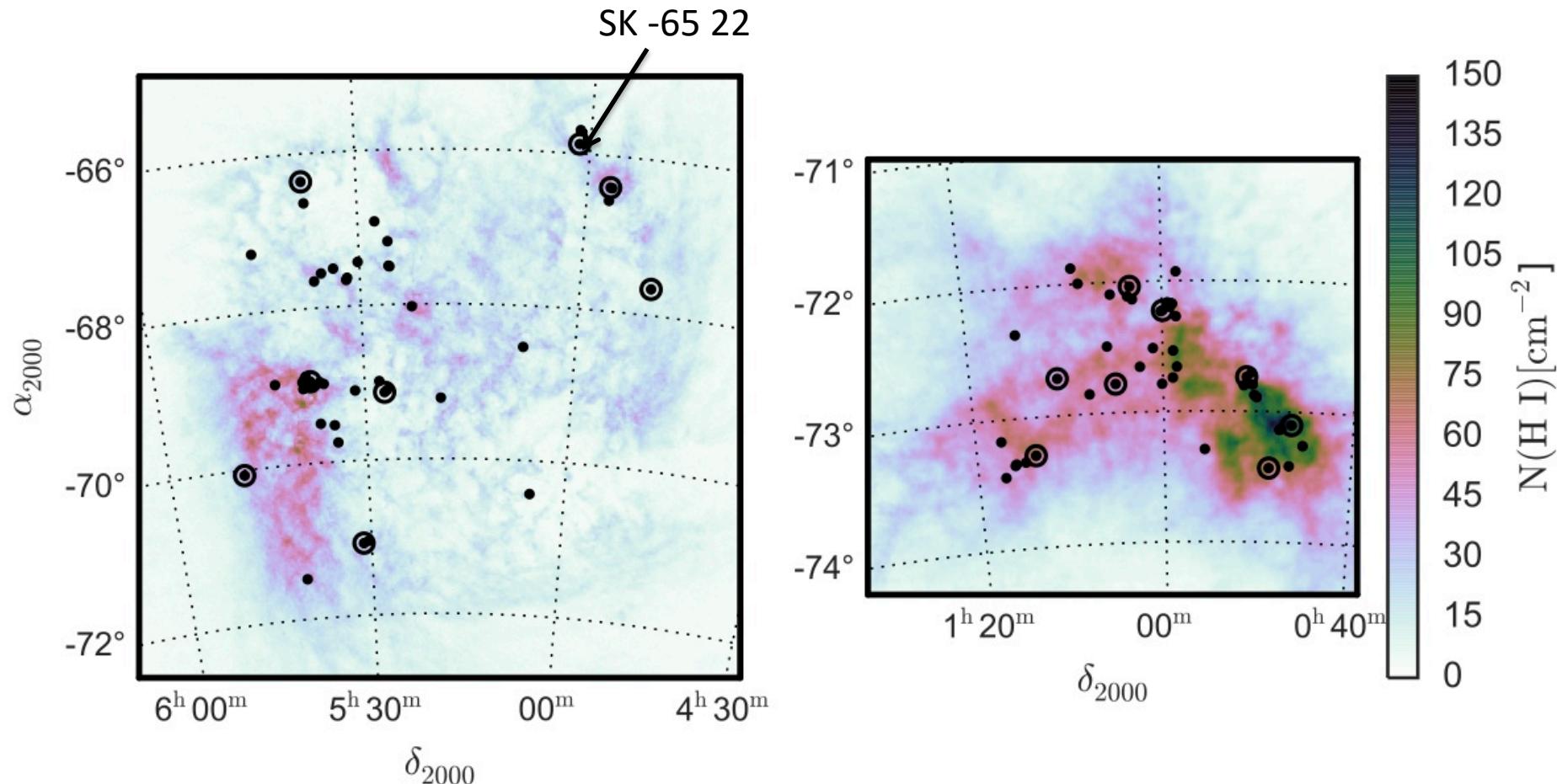
SMC Gas-to-Dust Ratio (GDR)



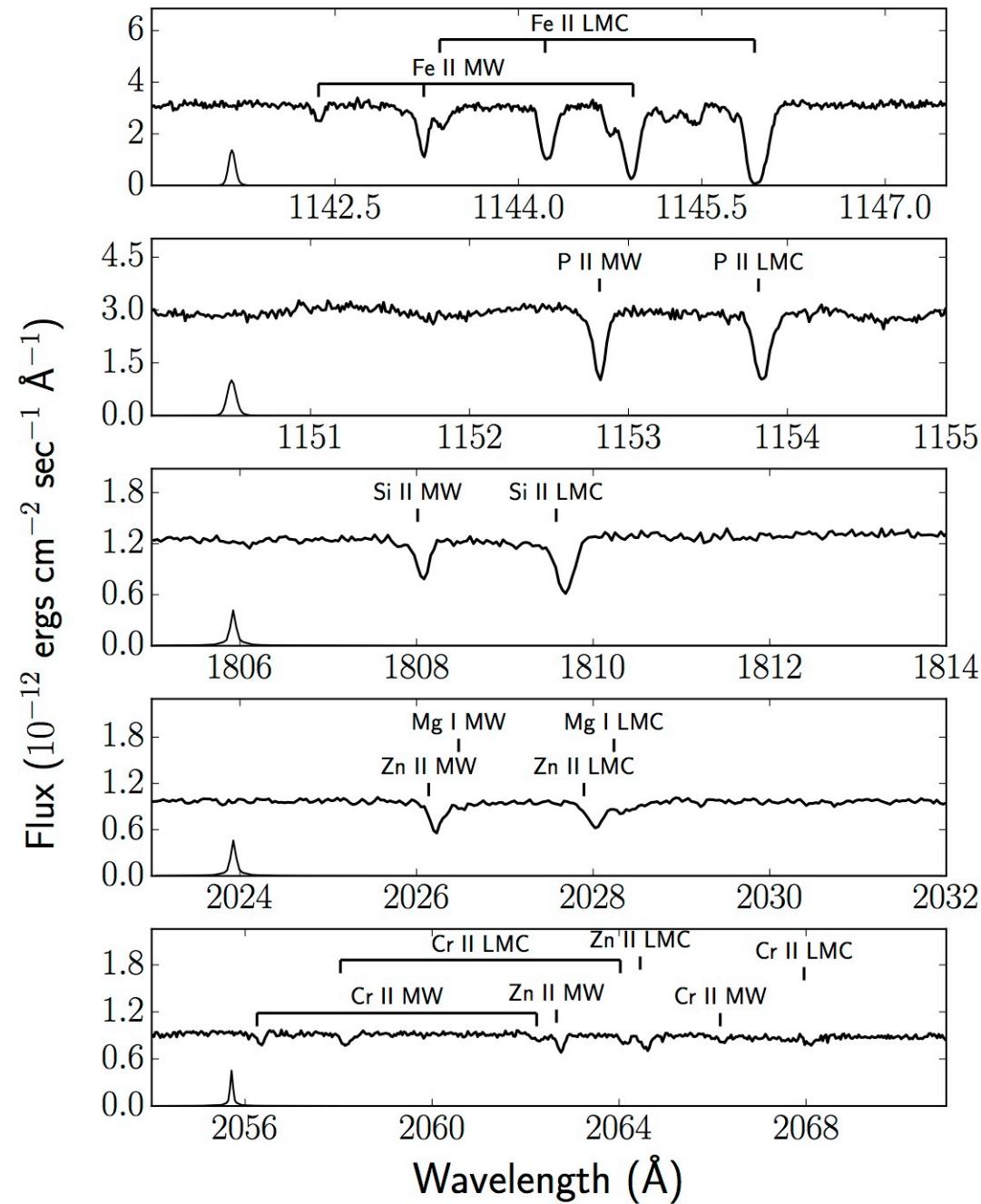
Metal Depletion onto Dust



Metal Depletion onto Dust

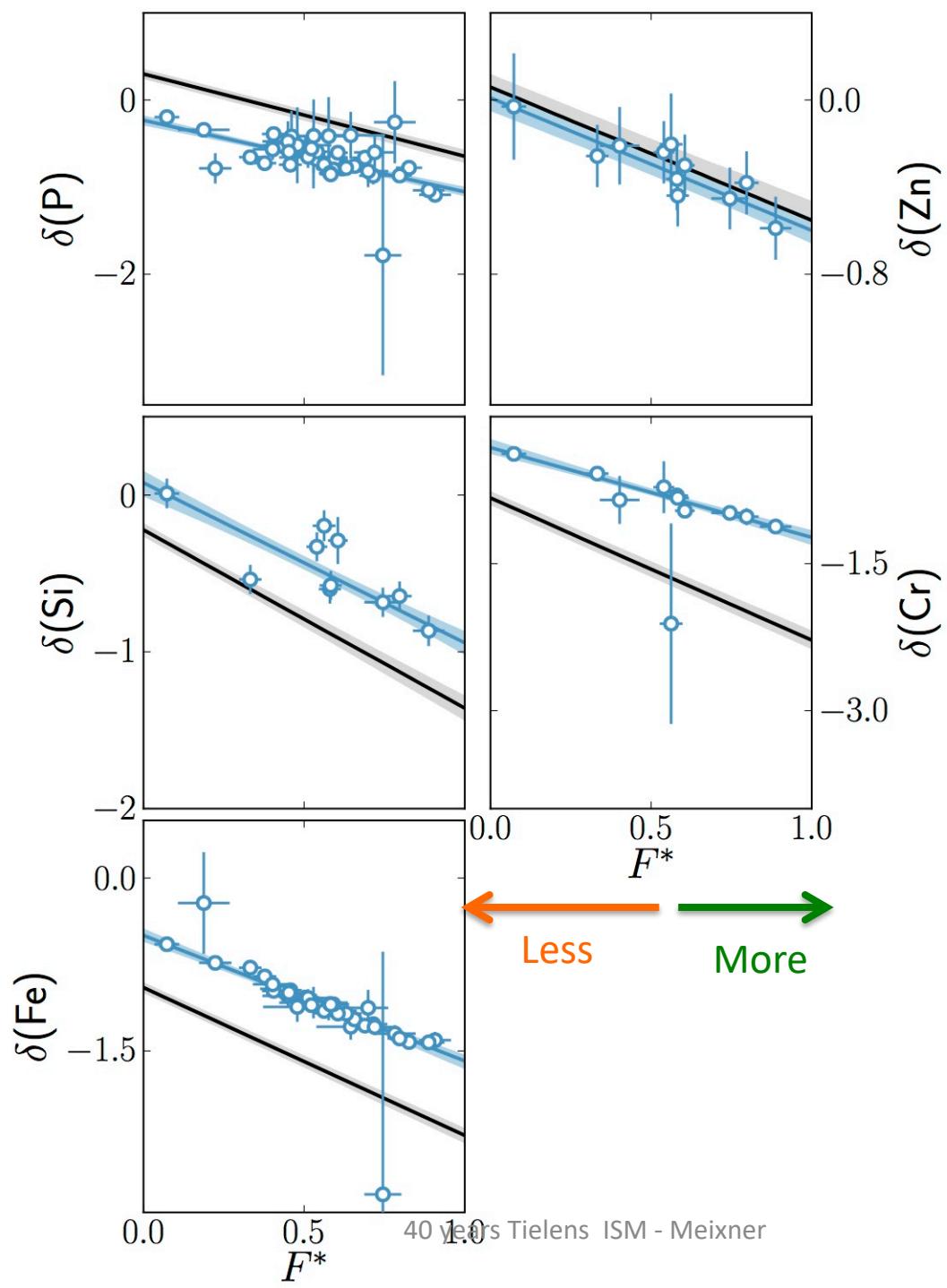


Sk-65 22

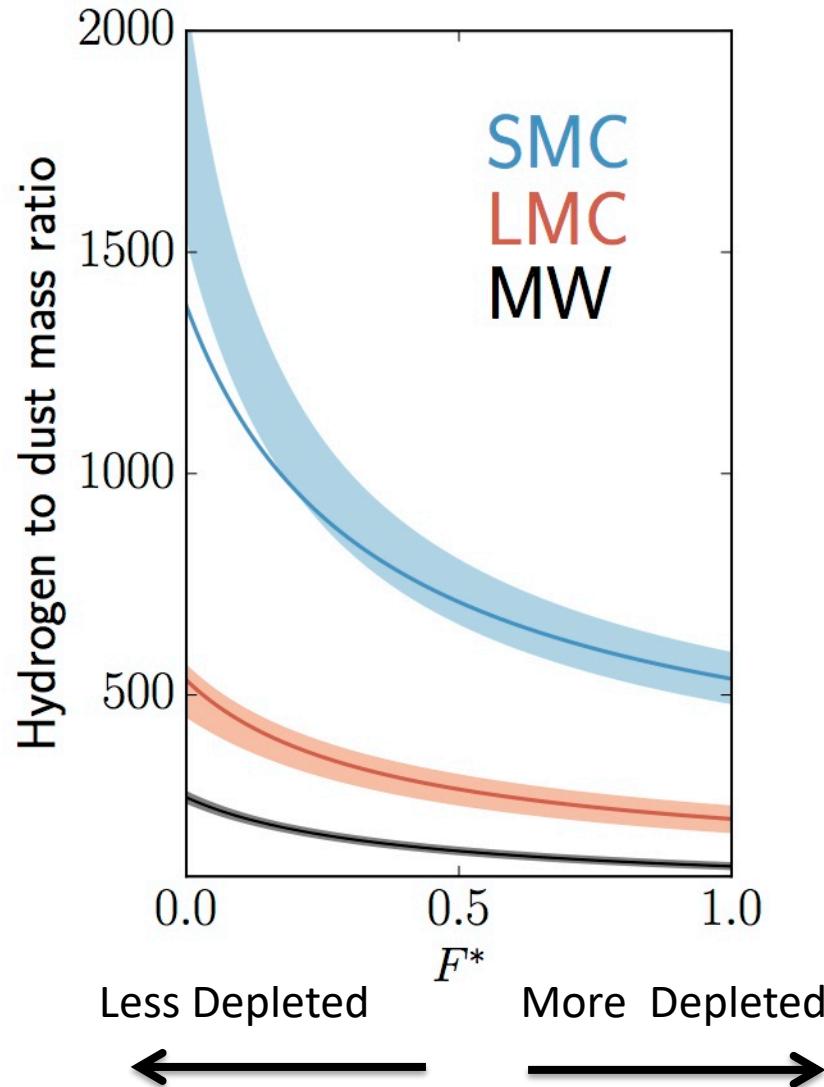


Tchernyshyov et al. 2015

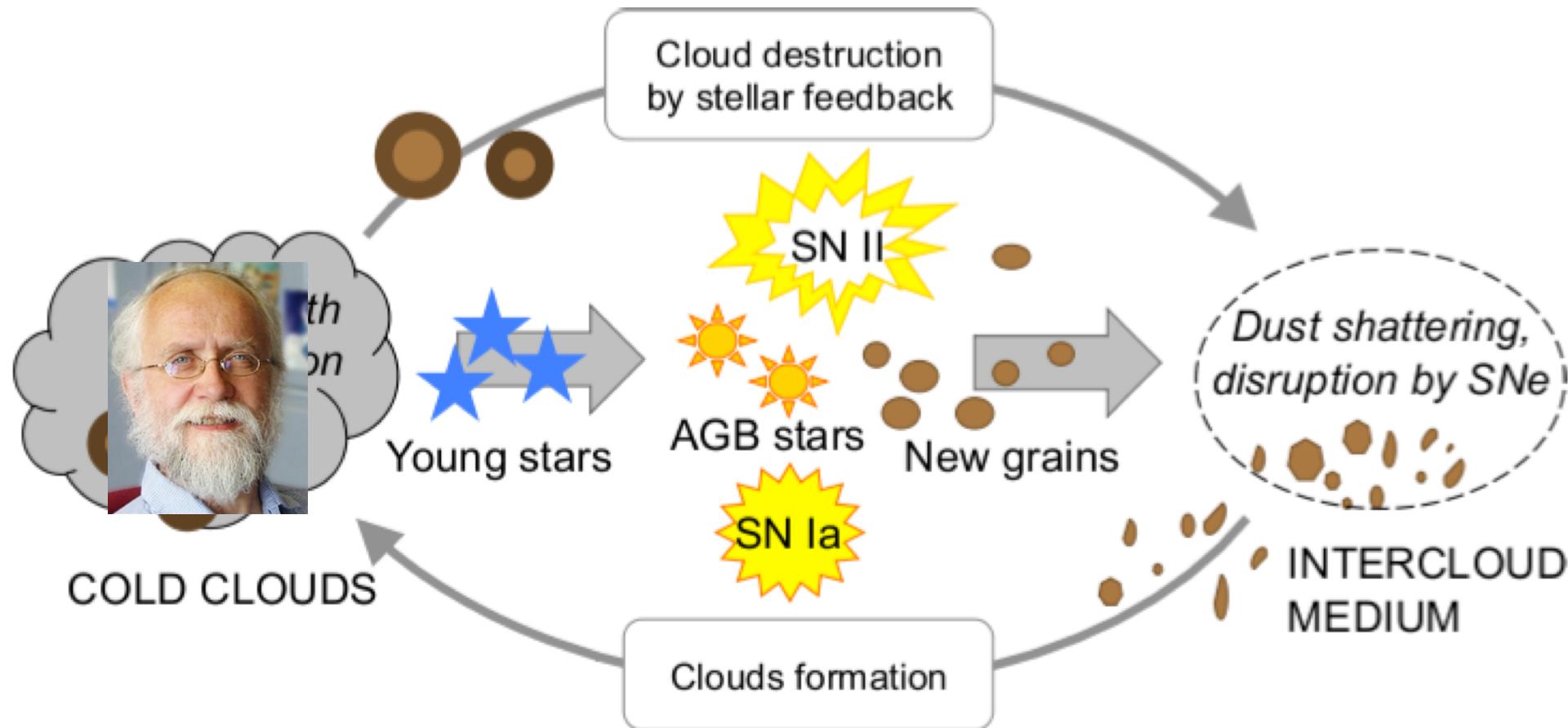
SMC



Metal Depletion onto Dust



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Life Cycle of Dust in Galaxies

YSO & Ice absorption features:

Tielens et al. 1991

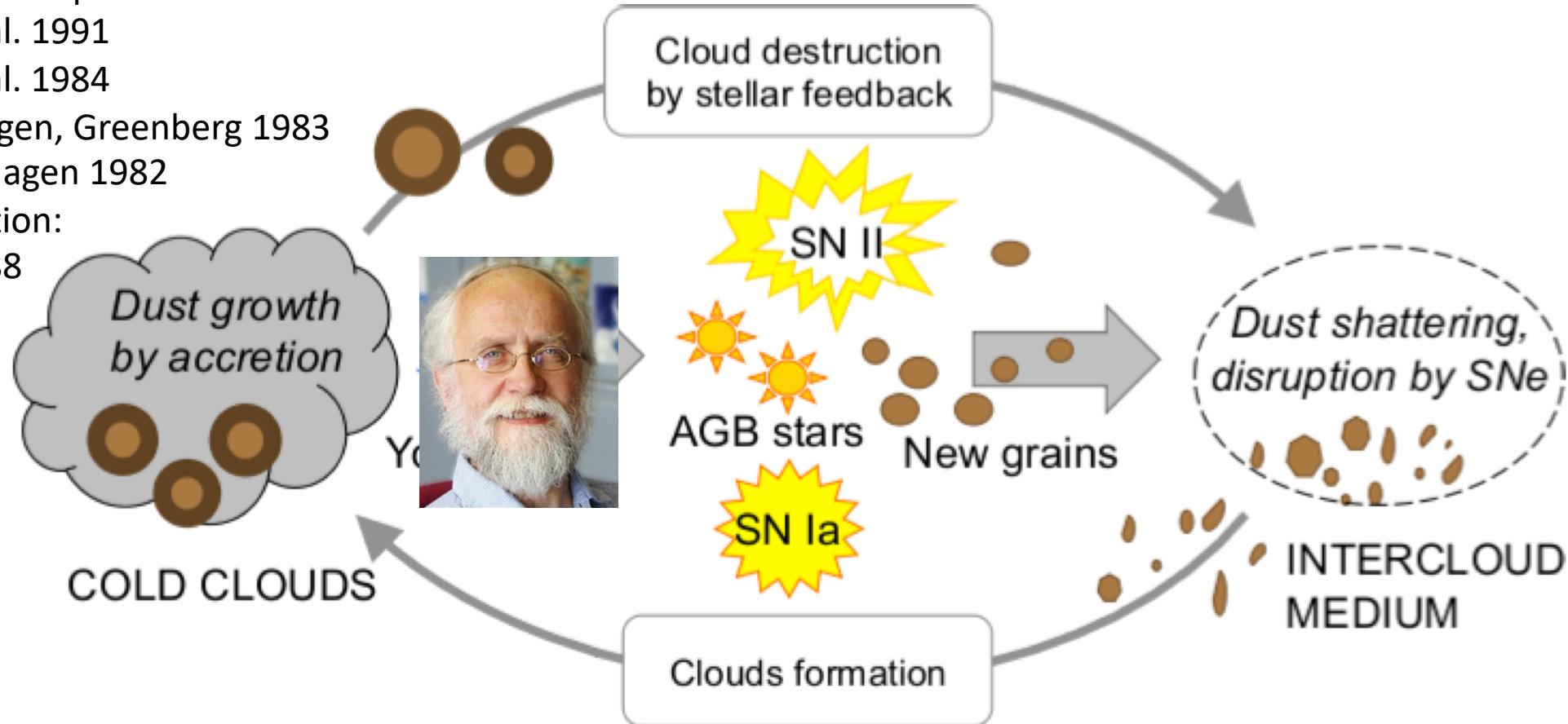
Tielens et al. 1984

Tielens, Hagen, Greenberg 1983

Tielens & Hagen 1982

Star formation:

Tielens 1988



Dwek, Zhkovska

Young Stellar Object (YSO)

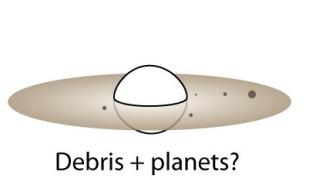
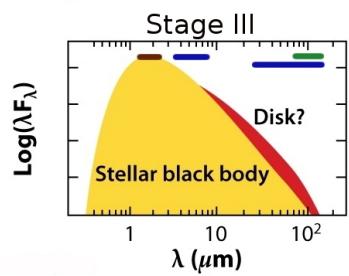
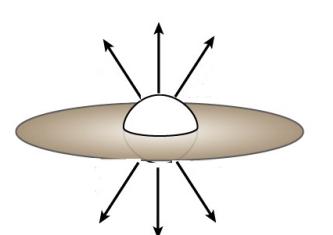
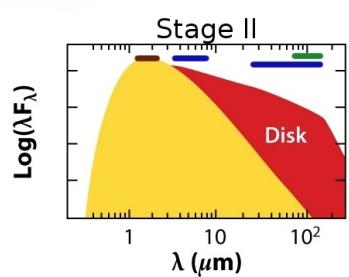
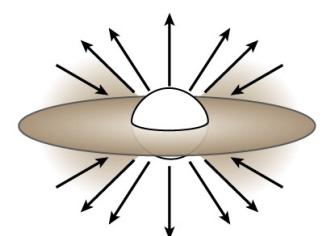
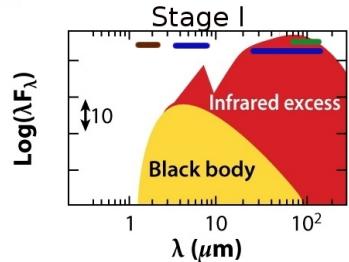
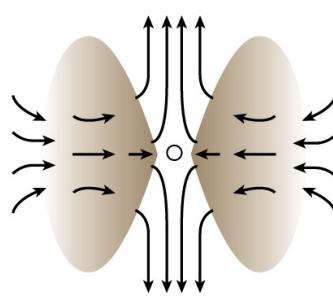
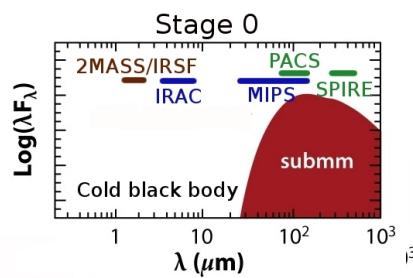


9/21/19

40 years Tielens ISM - Meixner

HST, S106;
Hubble Heritage

YSO Evolutionary Stages



~ 10^4 Stage 0

~ 10^5 Stage I

~ 10^6 Stage II

~ 10^7 Stage III

[yr]

Young Protostar:
Main Accretion Phase

Evolved Accreting Protostar

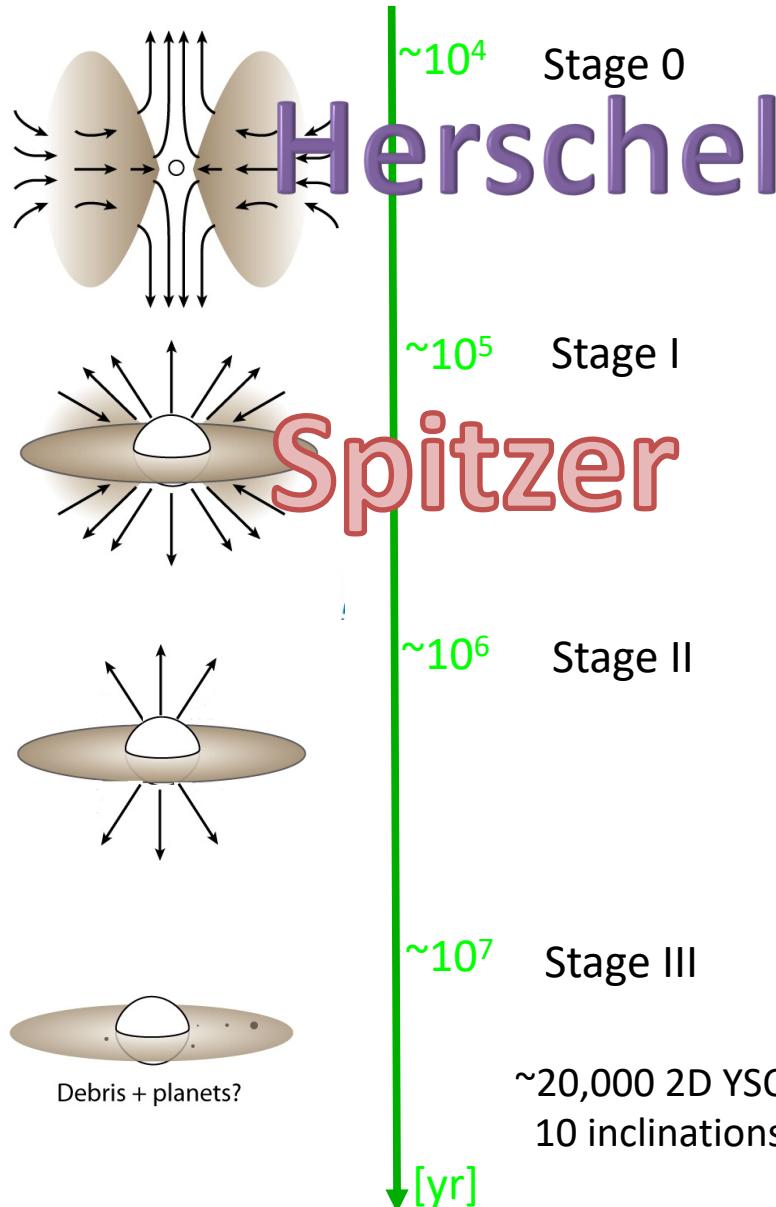
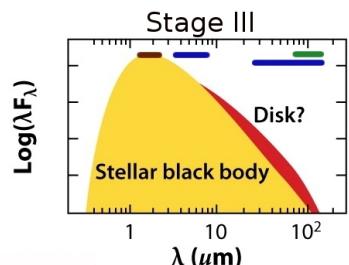
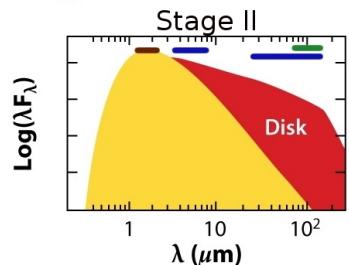
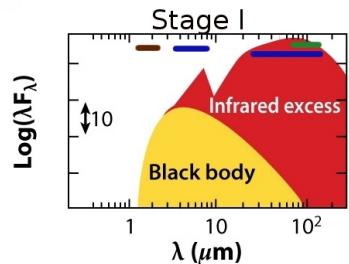
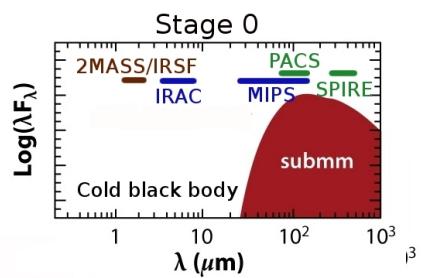
Thick disk, accreting,
Herbig Ae/Be

Thin disk,
T-Tauri

~20,000 2D YSO radiative transfer models at
10 inclinations each

Robitaille et al. (2006)

YSO Evolutionary Stages



Young Protostar:
Main Accretion Phase

Evolved Accreting Protostar

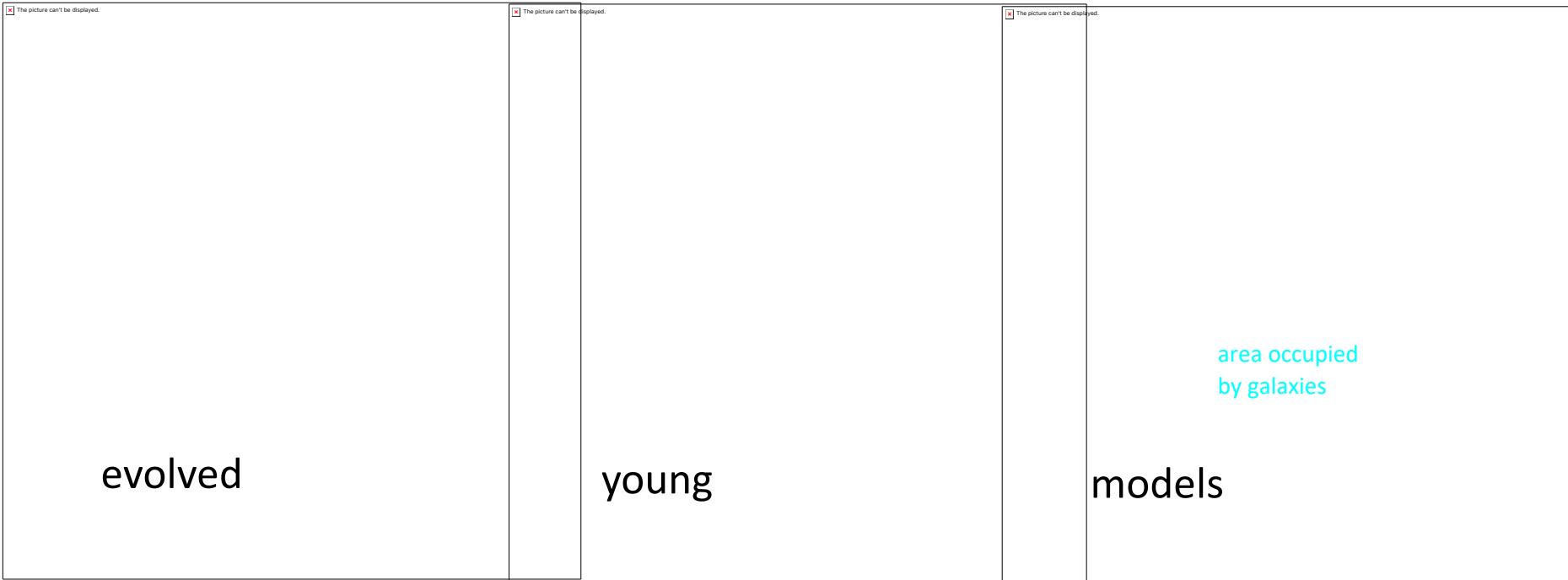
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SMC: YSO Candidates



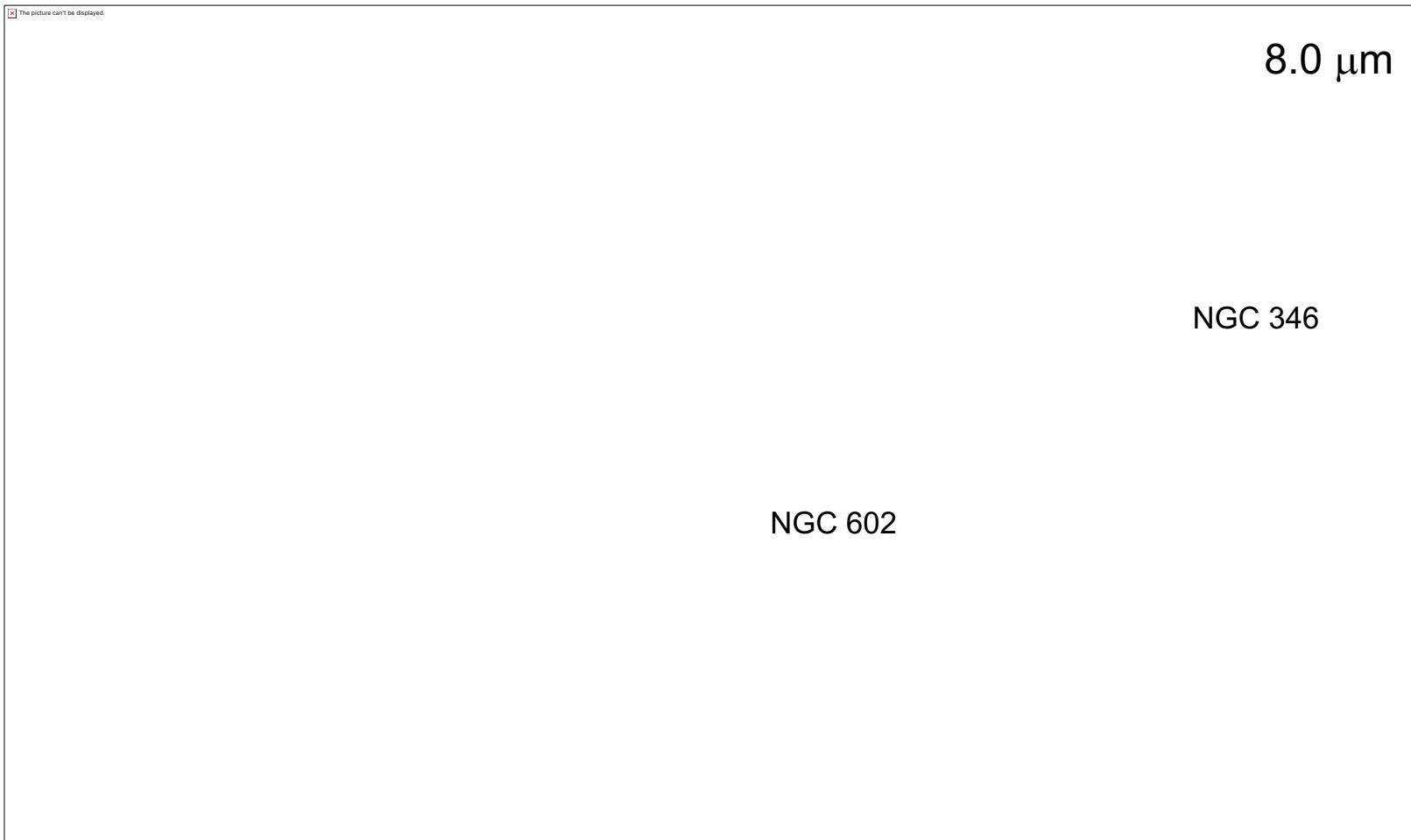
Boyer et al. (2011)
Bonanos et al. (2010)

Bolatto et al. (2007)
Simon et al. (2007)
Carlson et al. (2011)

Robitaille et al. (2006)

Sewilo et al. (2013)

SMC: ~1100 YSO Candidates

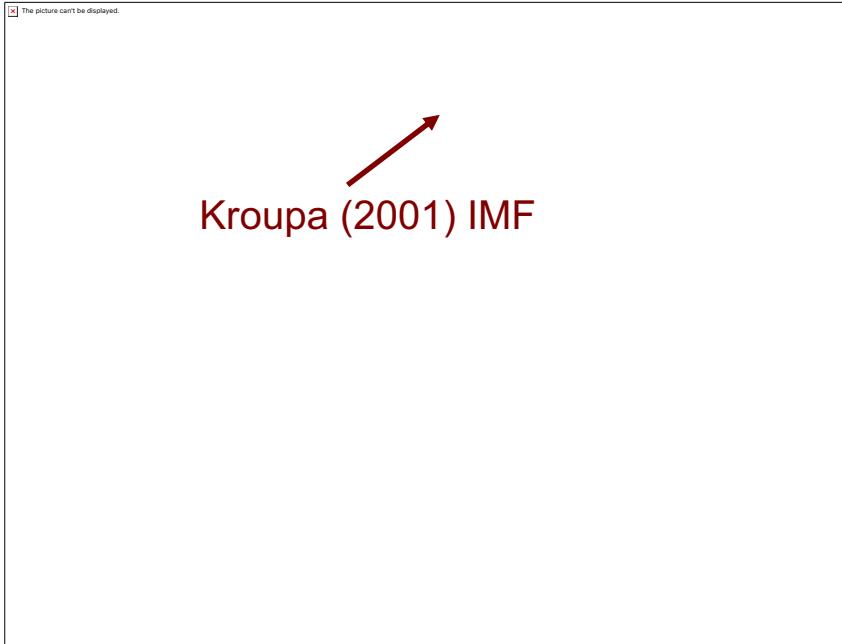


Sewilo et al. 2013

SMC: YSO properties

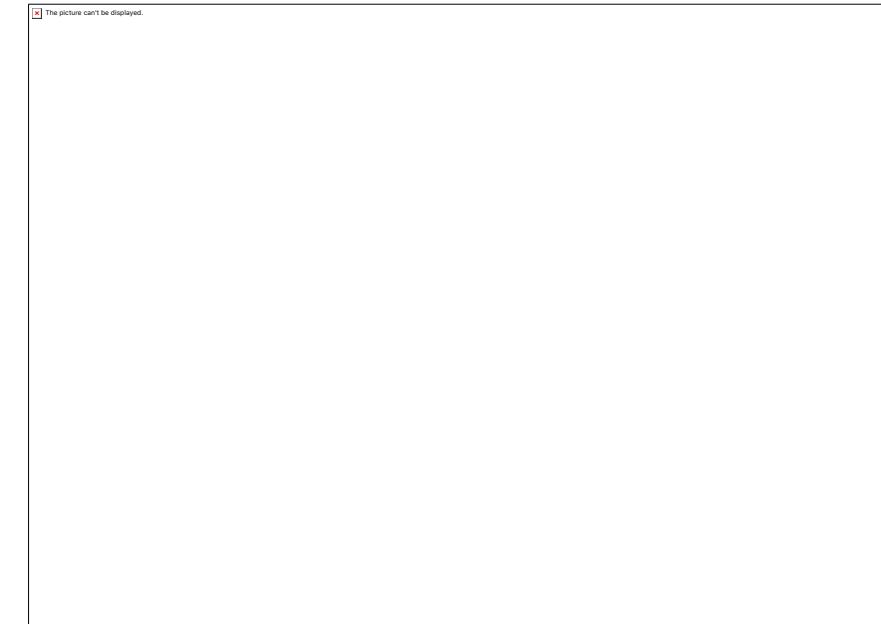
Star Formation Rate (SFR)

Histogram of Stellar Mass



Kroupa (2001) IMF

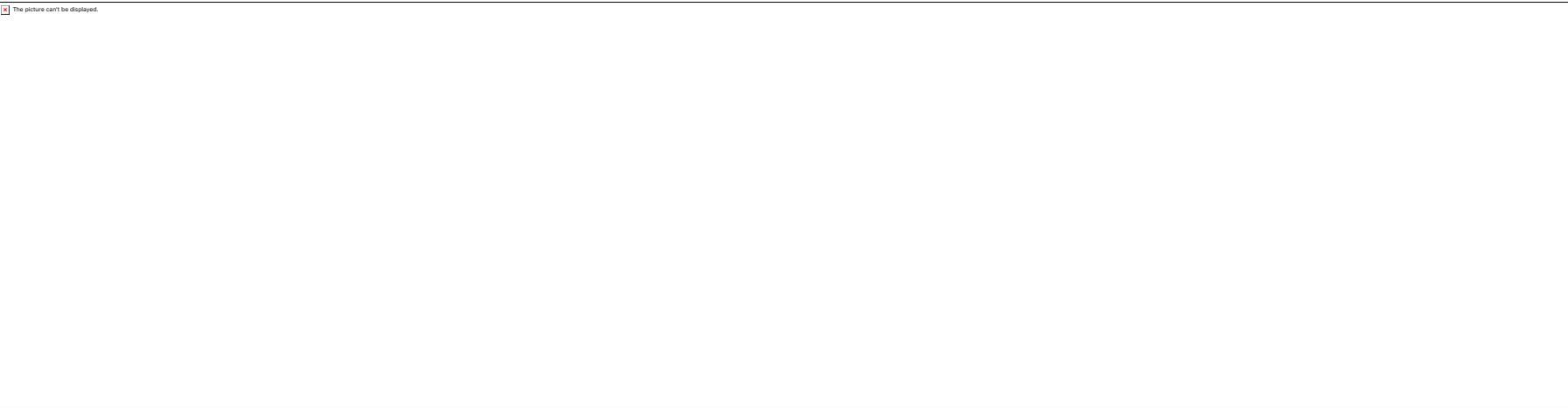
Luminosity Histogram



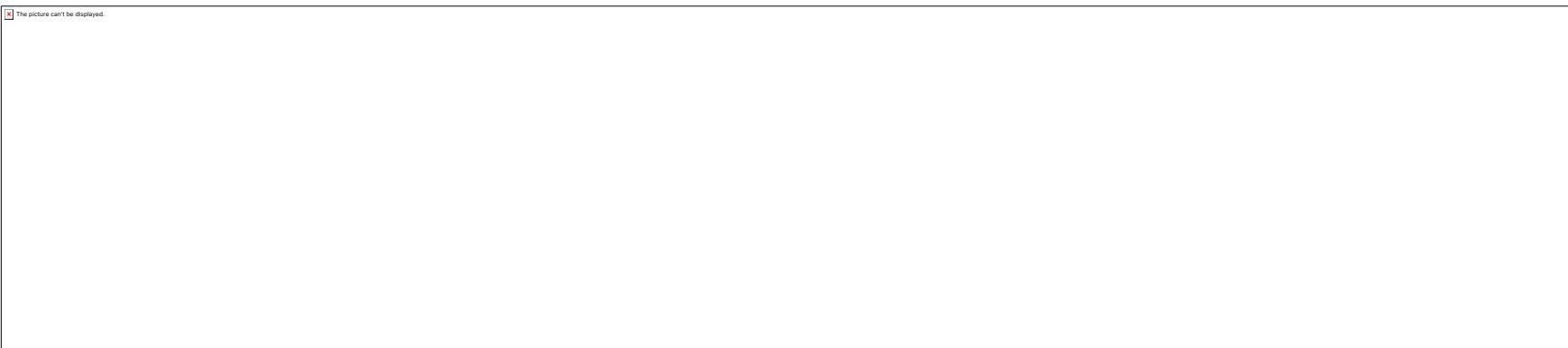
$$\text{SFR} \sim 0.06 \text{ M}_{\text{sun}} / \text{year}$$

Stage 0 YSO & Dust Clumps

SMC: YSOs and Dust Clumps



~7500



~660

~110

~5100

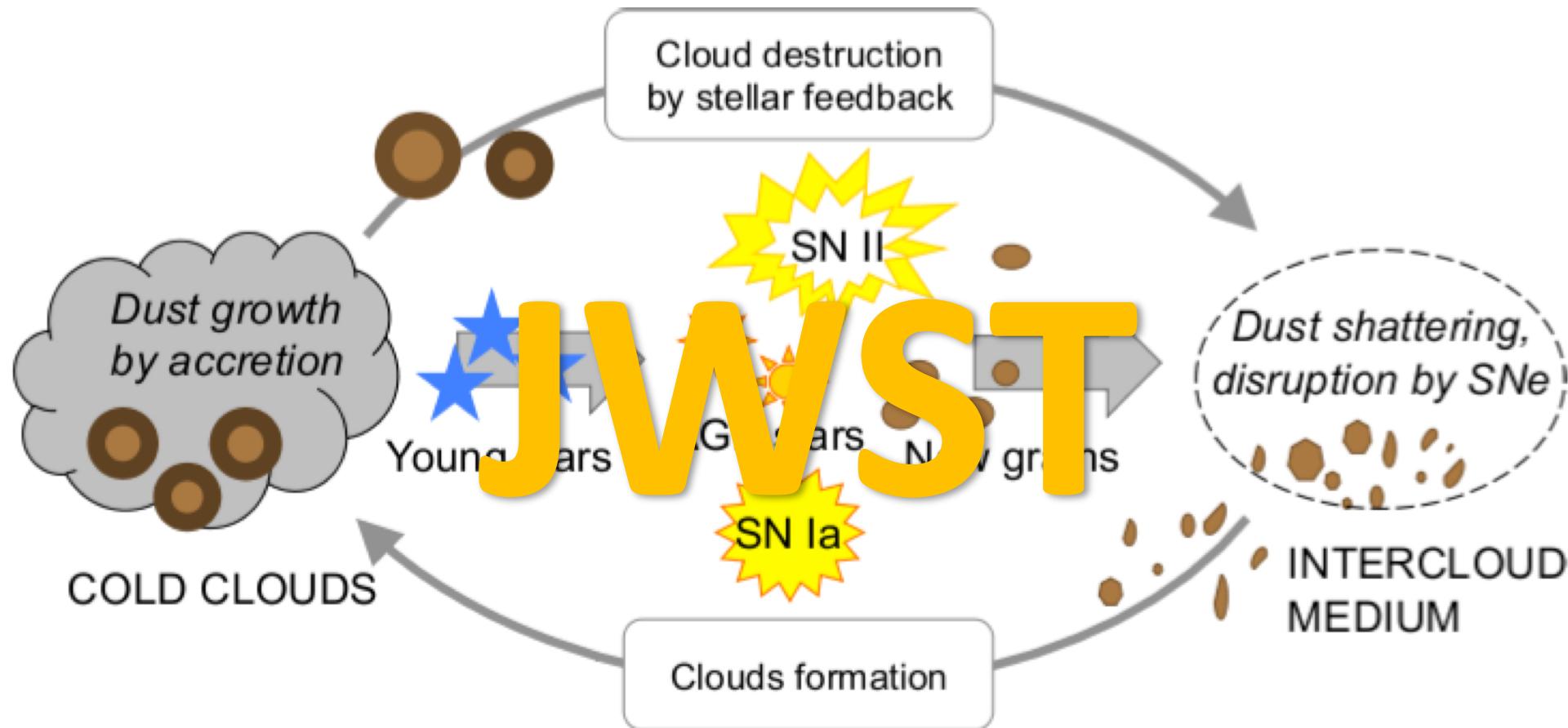
MCs inventory of dust

Item	LMC Value	SMC Value
ISM Dust mass	$7.3 \times 10^5 M_{\odot}$	$8.3 \times 10^4 M_{\odot}$
RSG & AGB & LBV Mass Loss return	$2.5 \times 10^{-5} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	$4.2 \times 10^{-6} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
Supernovae Dust production	$\sim 2 \times 10^{-3} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	$\sim 1 \times 10^{-3} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
Dust destruction by SNe	$\sim 2 \times 10^{-2} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	$\sim 1 \times 10^{-2} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
Star formation rate -stellar astration of dust	$\sim 0.1 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ $\sim 2 \times 10^{-4} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	$\sim 0.06 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ $\sim 5 \times 10^{-5} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
Net Loss of Dust Dust growth rate in ISM?	$\sim 1.8 \times 10^{-2} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	$\sim 9.0 \times 10^{-3} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$

I would love some one to model the MCs inventory of dust

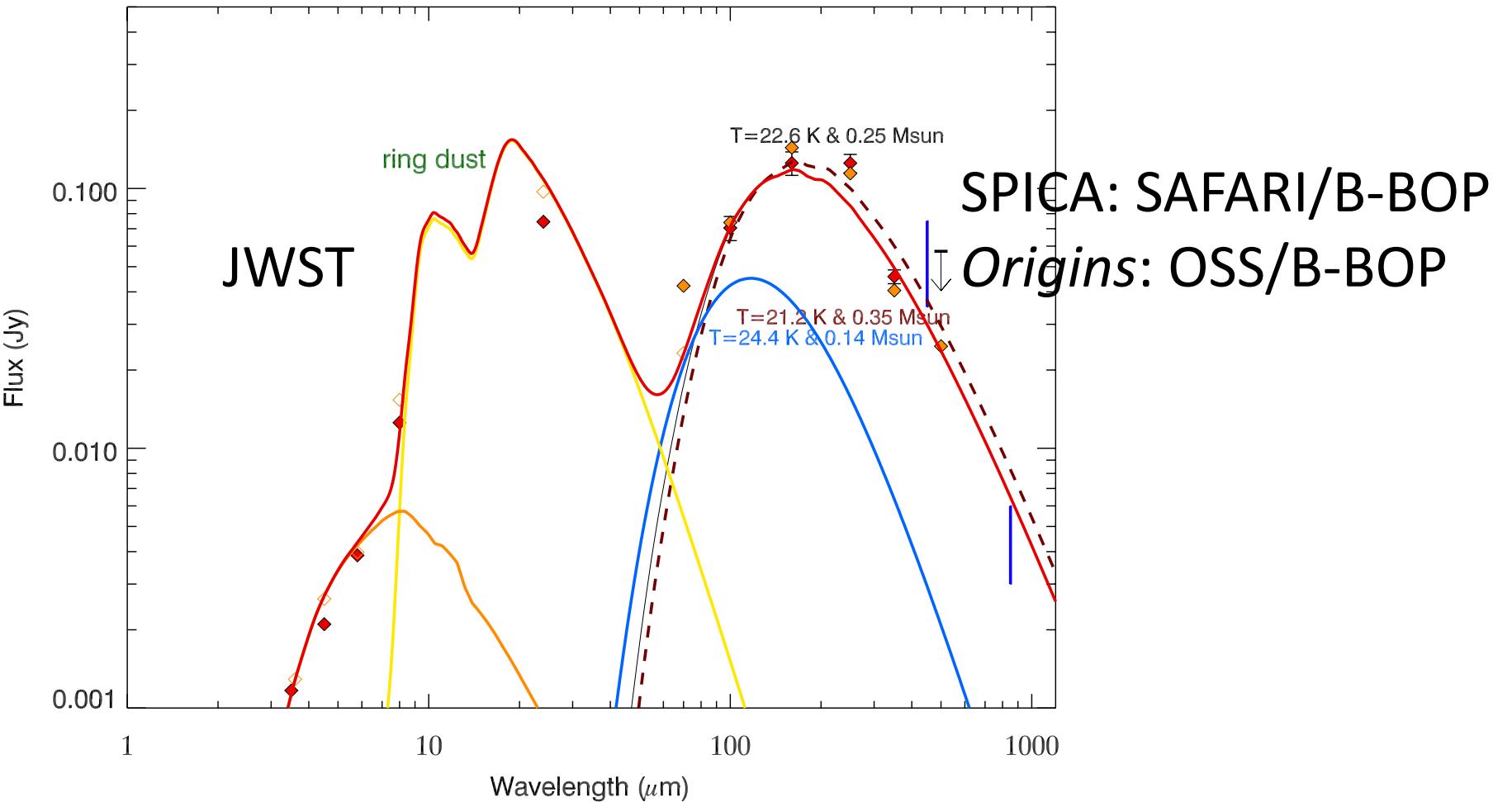
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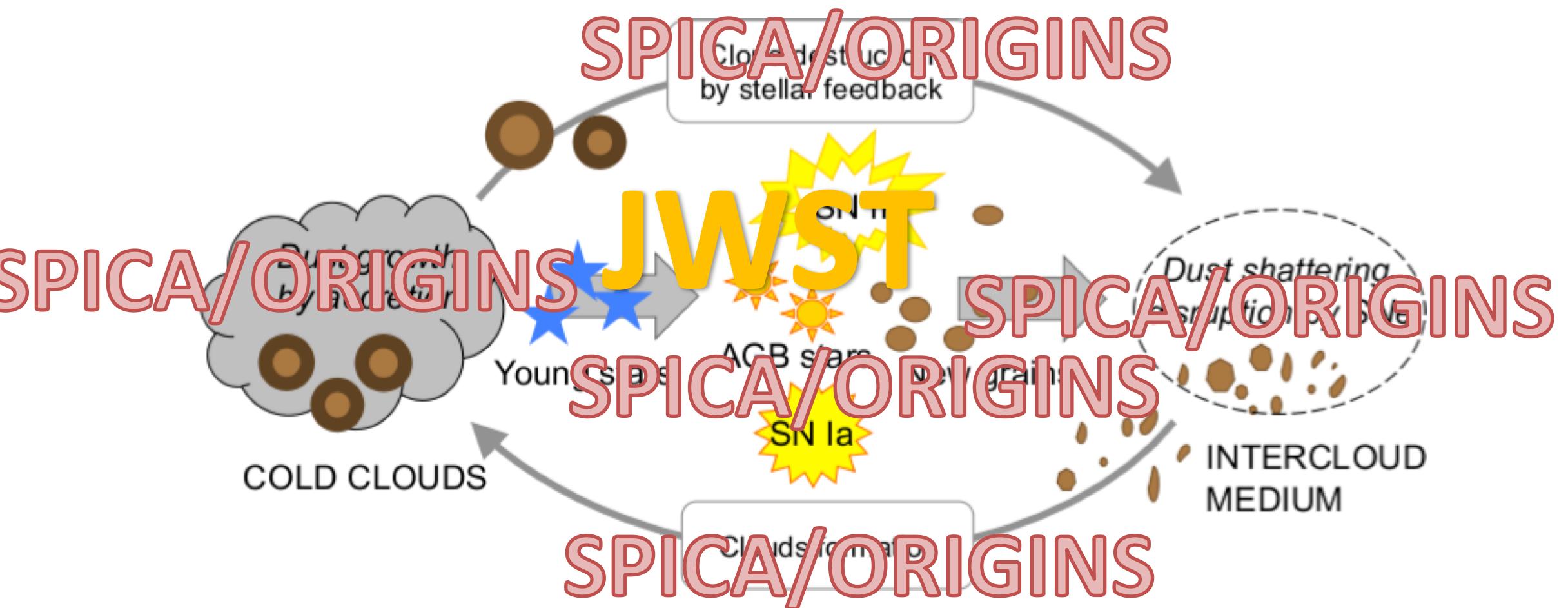


Dwek, Zhkovska

Far-IR detection of dust in SNe/SNR – will need *Origins* or SPICA



Life Cycle of Dust in Galaxies



Dwek, Zhkovska

Large Mission Studies for Decadal

Origins Space Telescope
Margaret Meixner (STScI/JHU)
Asantha Cooray (UC Irvine)

Lynx
Feryal Özel (U. Arizona)
Alexey Vikhlinin (Harvard/CfA)

Habex
Sara Seager (MIT)
Scott Gaudi (OSU)

LUVOIR
Debra Fischer (Yale)
Brad Peterson (OSU)

Origins: Spitzer-like minimal deployable design

wavelength coverage: 2.8-588 μm

Telescope:

diameter: 5.9 m

area: 25 m^2 (=JWST area)

diffraction-limit: 30 μm

temperature: 4.5 K

Cooling: long life cryo-coolers

Agile Observatory for surveys: 60" per second

Launch Vehicle:

Large, SLS Block 1, Space-X BFR

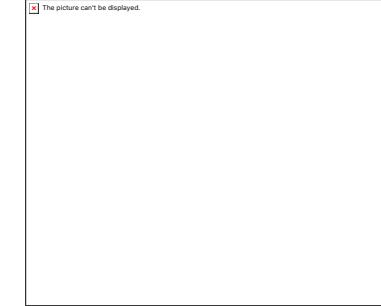
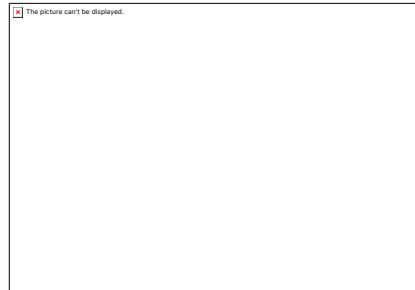
Mission: 10 year propellant, serviceable

Orbit: Sun-Earth L2

Three Instruments

OSS: Origins Survey Spectrometer

- 25-588 μm R~300, survey mapping
- 25-588 μm R~43,000, spectral surveys
- 100-200 μm R~325,000, kinematics

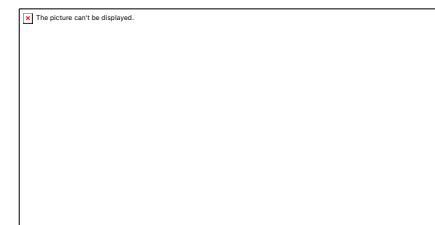


FIP: Far-infrared Imager Polarimeter

- 50 or 250 μm , Large area survey mapping
- 50 or 250 μm , polarimetry

MISC-T: Mid-Infrared Spectrometer Camera Transit

- Ultra-Stable Transit Spectroscopy
- 2.8-20 μm R~50-295



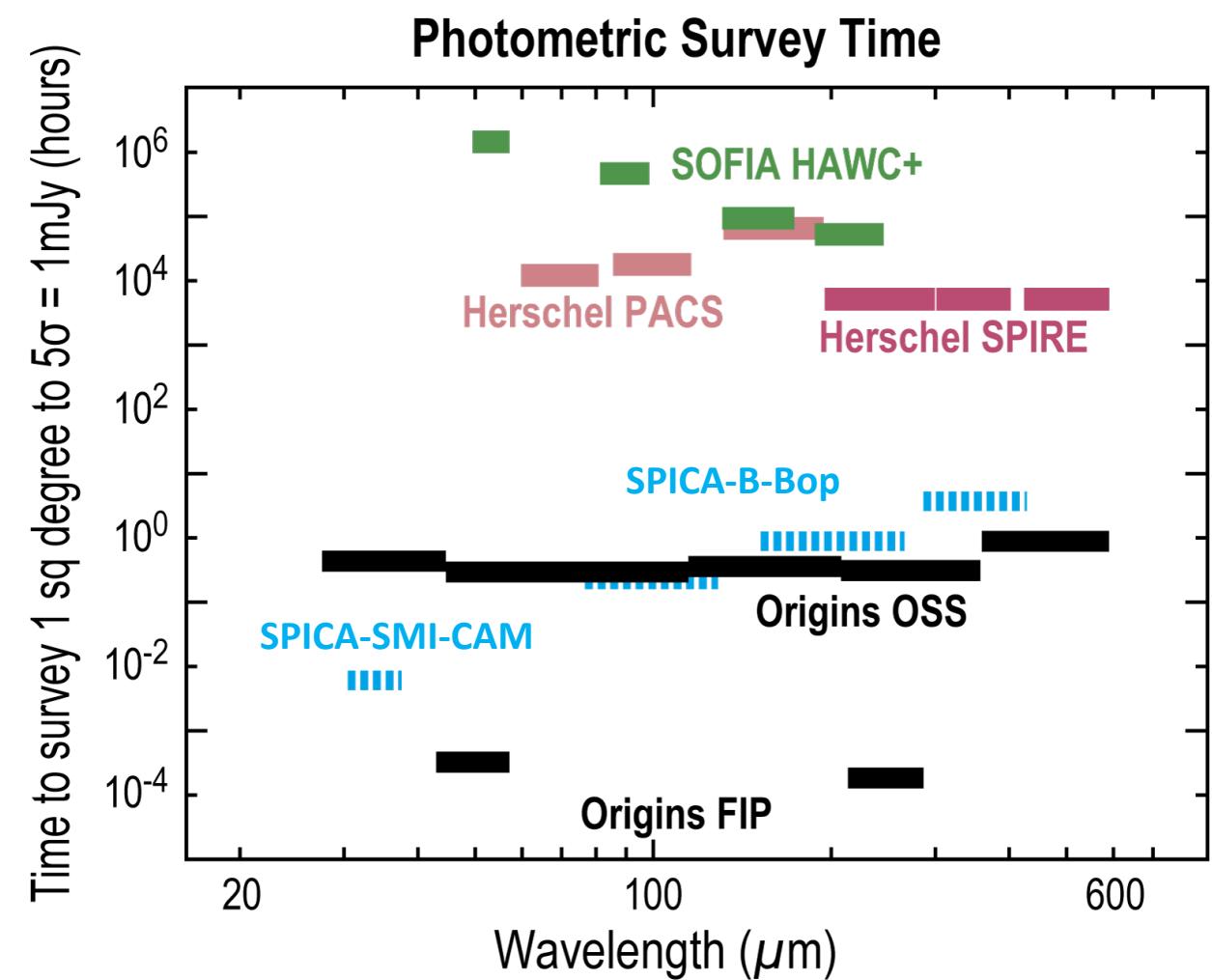
Mission Parameters & Programmatics

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Origins</i>	SPICA
Scope	NASA Large Mission Study	ESA: M5 + JAXA:Strategic L
Wavelength Coverage	2.8 – 588 μm	12 – 350 μm
Telescope aperture, undeployed	5.9 m	2.5 m
Diffraction limit	30 μm	20 μm
Telescope/instrument temp With cryocoolers	4.5 K / 50 mK	<8 K / 50 mK
Orbit		Sun-Earth L2
Mapping Speed	60“ per second	20“-60“ per second
Life time	5 yrs req., 10 yr goal	3 yrs req., 5 yr goal
Decision date	Late 2020/ early 2021	June 2021
Launch date <small>9/21/19</small>	<small>40 years Nielsens IBM - Meixner</small> >2035	2032

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SPICA SAFARI



Summary

- With SAGE and HERITAGE, we have an inventory of dust production, destruction, ISM growth and star formation in the Magellanic Clouds
- A comprehensive dust evolution model of the Magellanic Clouds would be timely
- Dust evolution in galaxies is popular and being adopted in local galaxy models as well as cosmological simulations
- Future is bright with observational opportunities with JWST and hopefully *Origins* or SPICA.