IAU 2018 - Vienna

The properties of interstellar dust in the local Universe

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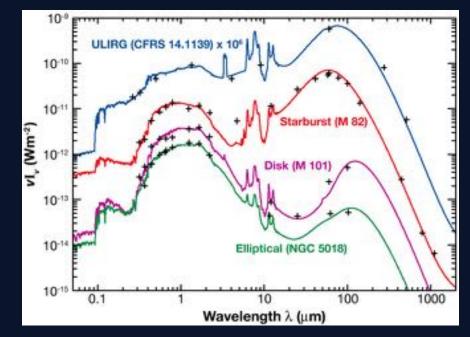


DUST : A TRACER OF GALAXY EVOLUTION

Local Universe: different laboratories to understand dust properties

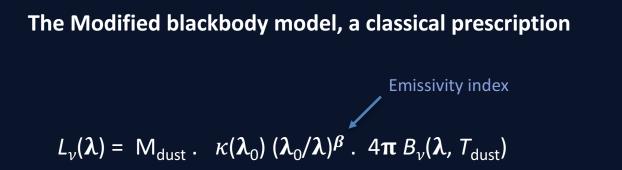
Dust reemits from 30% to 90% of the stellar power

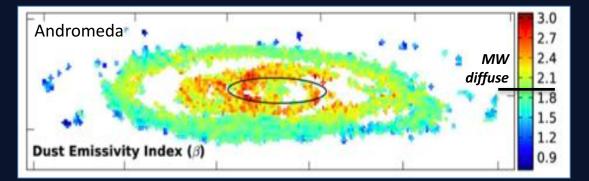
Effects of dust evolution on the SED itself



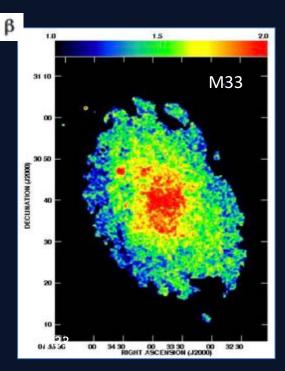
Dust modelling and current revisions

VARIATION OF BETA IN NEARBY GALAXIES





Smith et al, 2012



Tabatabaei et al, 2013

BETA-T ANTI-CORRELATION

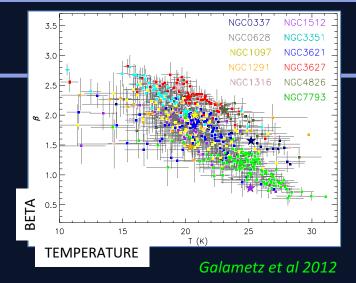
Explanations?

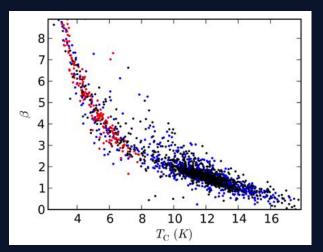
- Laboratory experiments on dust analogues Coupeaud et al. 2011; Demyk et al.2017

- changes in the composition and structure of silicate or carbon dust *Meny et al. 2007; Jones et al 2013*

BUT

Degeneracies between the dust color temperature and the observed spectral index



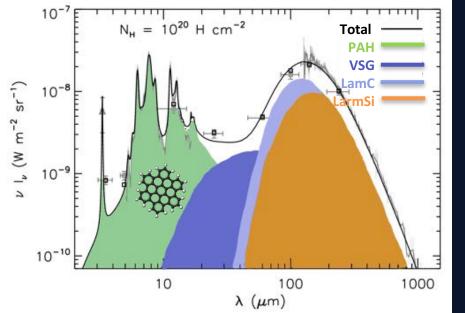


Juvela & Ysard 2012

DUST, A COMPLEX MIXTURE

PAHs

Their emission varies with their ionization, size ...



Very small grains Small grains

> Sizes < 20nm Can vary significantly

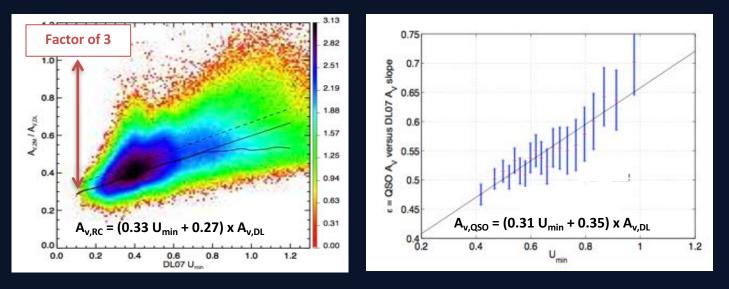
Large grains

Carbonaceous grains and Amorphous silicates

Grains at thermal equilibrium

CONSTRAINTS ON THE DUST OPACITY FROM PLANCK

- Model the Galactic IR/submm emission (Planck, IRAS, WISE)
- Compare A _{v,DL} with stellar observations in molecular clouds optical estimates from QSOs in the diffuse ISM

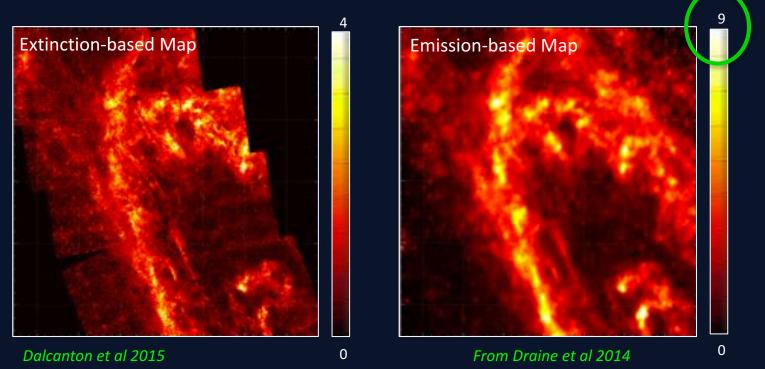


Planck Collaboration 2014 (Paper XXIX)

 \rightarrow Not the right far-IR opacity of dust grains, even in the diffuse ISM

CONSTRAINTS ON THE DUST OPACITY FROM PHAT

The same discrepancy is observed in Andromeda



 \rightarrow Revision of the physical properties of current models

Evolution of dust grains in the ISM

DUST EVOLUTION PROCESSES

Grain Formation

- Grain condensation (Sne ejecta, AGB stars)
- Accretion of atoms and molecules (growth, mantle, ice) in the ISM

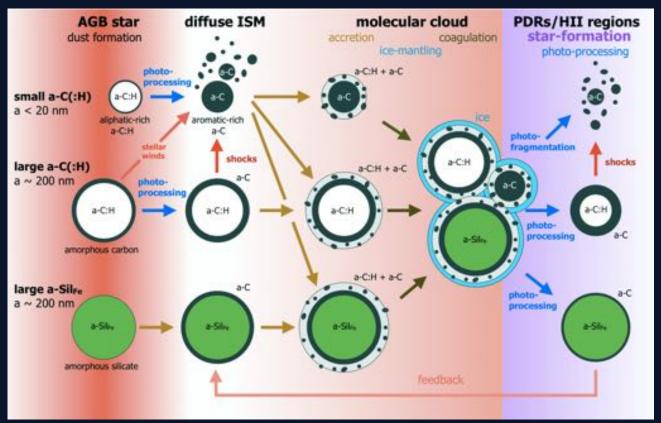
Grain Processing

- Shattering, fragmentation by grain-grain collisions
- Structural modifications (high energy photons, cosmic rays)
- Coagulation

Grain Destruction

- Erosion (thermal or kinetic sputtering)
- Photo-desorption of atoms and molecules
- Thermal evaporation
- Astration (incorporation into stars)

DUST EVOLUTION PROCESSES



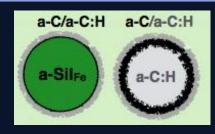


From Jones et al 2013; schematic diagram of the THEMIS model

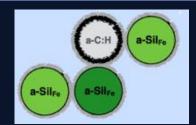
EMISSIVITY VARIATIONS



Core-mantle



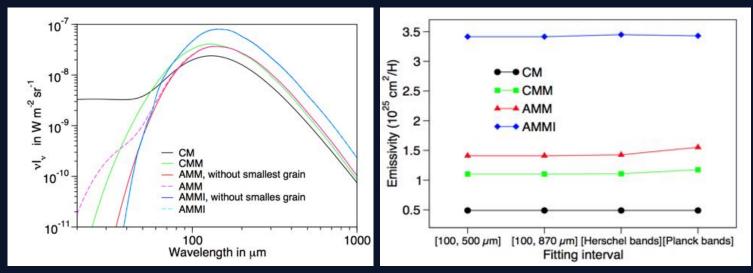
Core-mantle-mantle



Aggregates



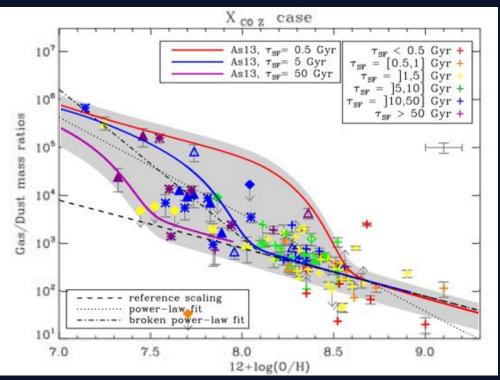
Aggregates with ice mantle



Köhler et al, 2015

GAS-TO-DUST MASS RATIO EVOLUTION

Evolution of the ratio with metallicity



Chemical Evolution models from Asano et al (2013a)

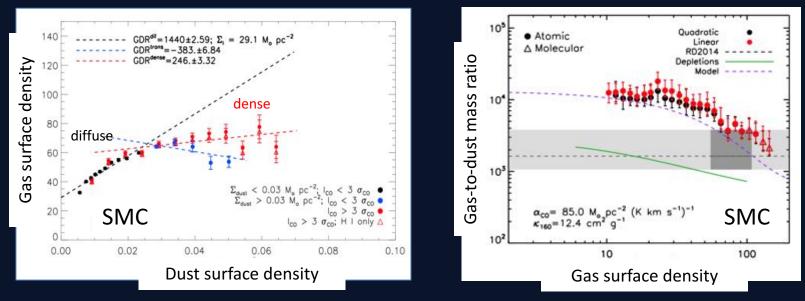
The trend can be explained when grain growth in the ISM is taken into account in the dust formation processes.

Rémy-Ruyer et al, 2014

SIGNATURES OF DUST EVOLUTION IN THE MAGELLANIC CLOUDS

Variations in the Gas-to-Dust ratio with the environment

Decrease of G/D from the diffuse ISM to the dense clouds



Roman-Duval et al, 2014; 2017

Need of refined / rescaled dust properties to fit the submm observations Signs of dust properties variations from diffuse to dense medium

Spatially resolved studies : ALMA, JWST

 \rightarrow dust heating in dense extragalactic PDRs

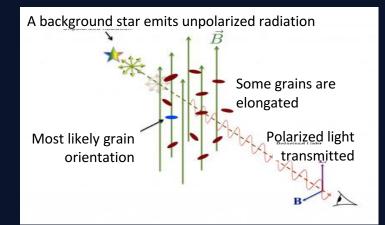
FIR spectroscopy: SPICA

→ better constraint on the shape of the SED
→ IR polarimetry

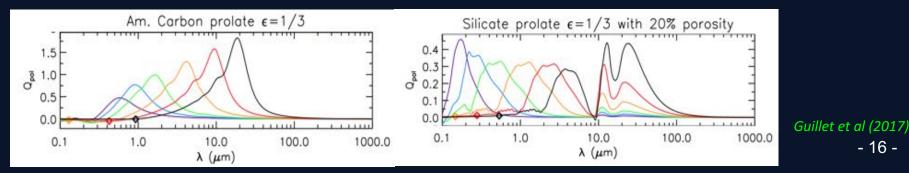
Next tool to investigate the dust composition: modelling the polarized dust emission

DUST POLARISATION

A strong diagnostic tool to probe the composition



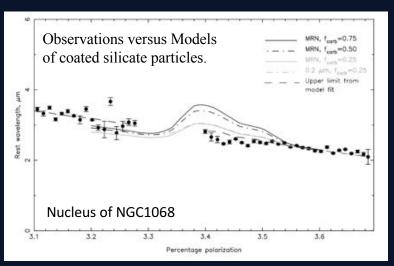
Polarization depends on the alignment degree and grain structure



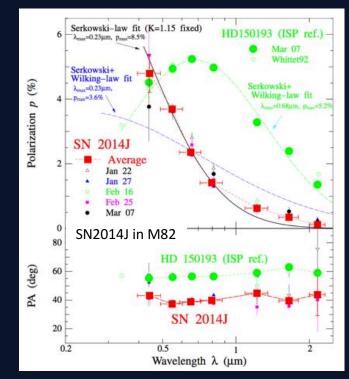


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DUST POLARISATION IN NEARBY GALAXIES



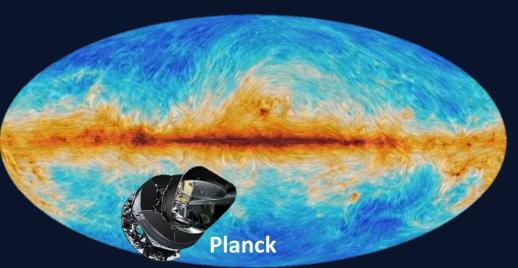
Mason et al 2007



Kawabata et al 2014

A GOLDEN AGE FOR DUST POLARIMETRY

The arrays



Instruments





Baloon exp. BLASTPol, PILOT

In space? POL on SPICA







