

A Case Against PAHs as the Carrier of the AME

Brandon Hensley
Jet Propulsion Laboratory,
California Institute of Technology

In collaboration with
Bruce Draine (Princeton)
Aaron Meisner (LBL)

© 2016 California
Institute of Technology.

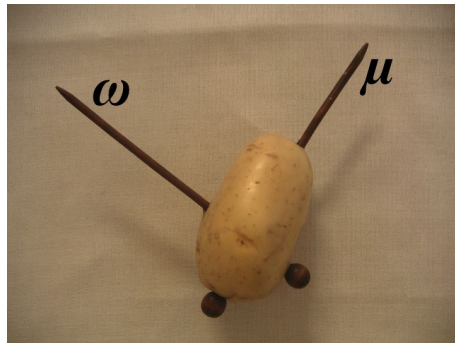
Government
sponsorship
acknowledged.

AME Workshop 2016
June 23, 2016



Spinning Dust Physics

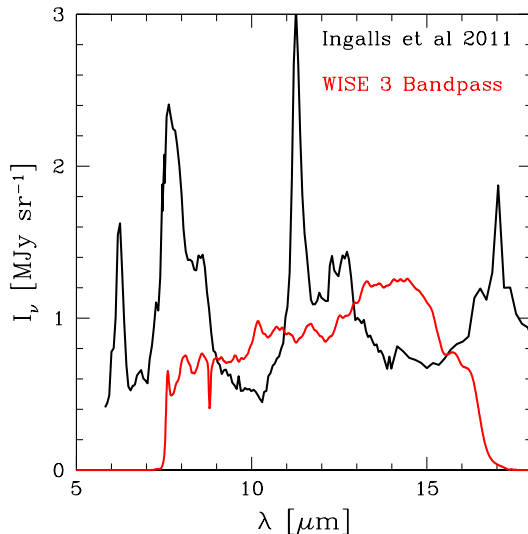
- AME can be explained by spinning dust grains (Draine & Lazarian 1998ab)
- Very small grains (e.g. PAHs) can get spun up by gas collisions, radiative torques, and other processes
- If grains have a dipole moment, this rotation causes them to radiate



Credit: Yacine Ali-Haïmoud

PAHs

- Attractive AME carrier because they are small and ubiquitous
- Abundance traced by IR emission features at 8 and 12 μm



Spinning Dust Emissivity

Galactic spinning dust emissivity

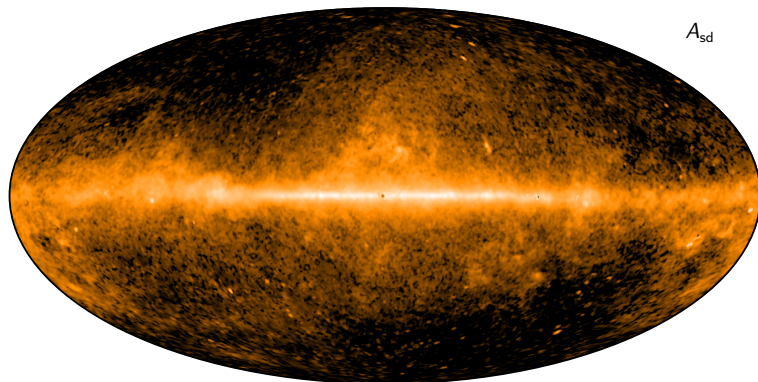
$$j_{\nu, 30 \text{ GHz}}/n_H = 3 \times 10^{-18} \text{ Jy cm}^2 \text{ sr}^{-1} \text{ H}^{-1}$$

Emissivity per PAH fairly robust to environmental conditions, so assume a linear scaling with Σ_{PAH}

$$I_{\nu, 30 \text{ GHz}}^{\text{AME}} = 1.0 \left(\frac{\Sigma_{\text{PAH}}}{M_{\odot} \text{ kpc}^{-2}} \right) \text{ Jy sr}^{-1}$$

Full-Sky Test of the Spinning PAH Hypothesis

Full-sky maps of the AME derived from component separation of the microwave sky by *Planck* let us test the AME-PAH connection in detail.



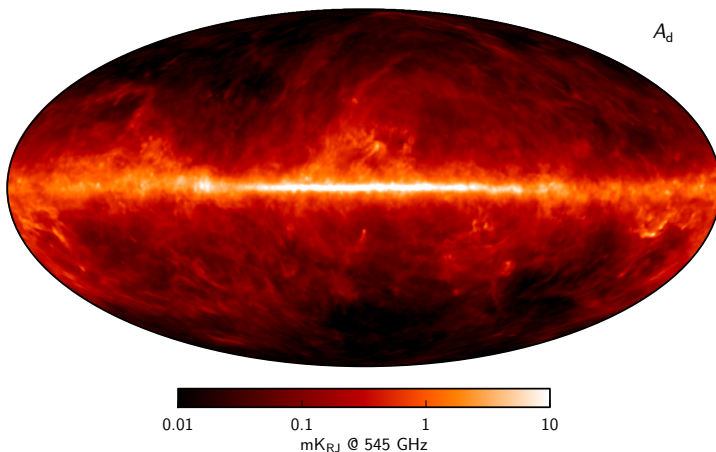
0.01 0.1 1 10
mK_{RJ} @ 30 GHz

Planck 2015 X

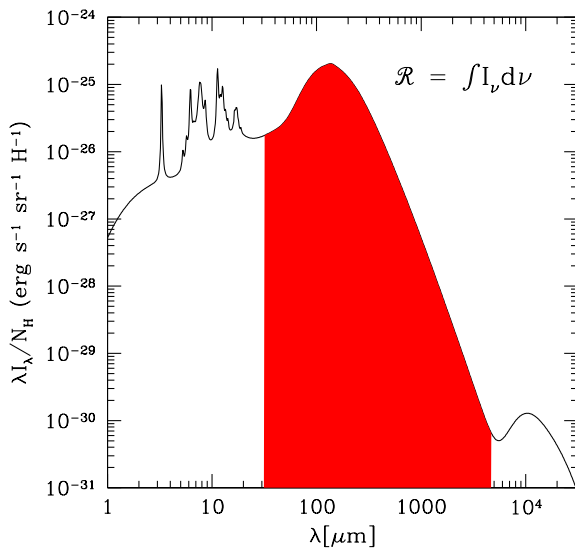
τ_{353}

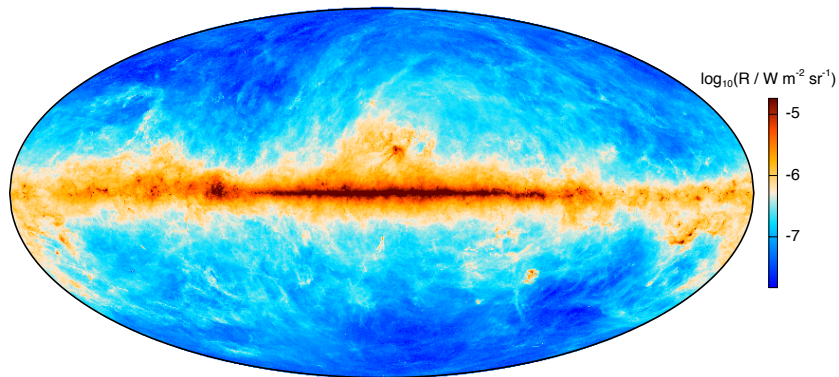
$$I_\nu = \tau_\nu B_\nu(T_d)$$

$$\tau_\nu = \kappa_\nu M_d$$



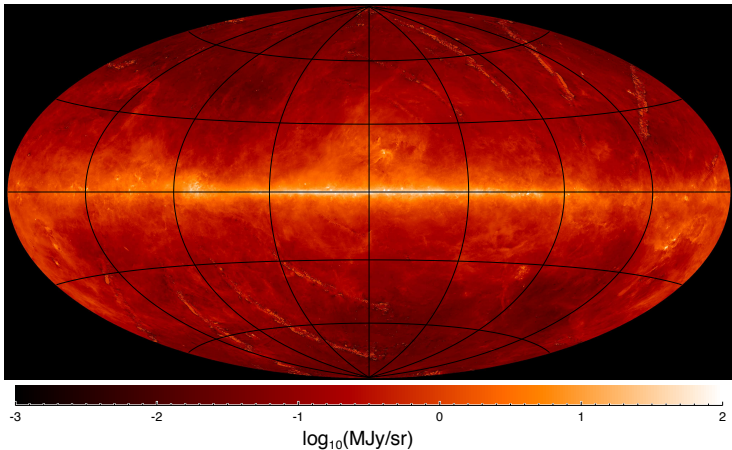
Planck 2015 X

$\mathcal{R}$ 

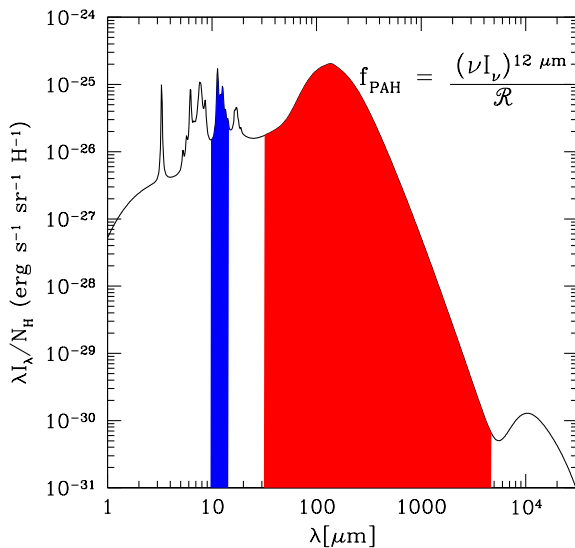
$\mathcal{R}$ 

Planck 2013 XI

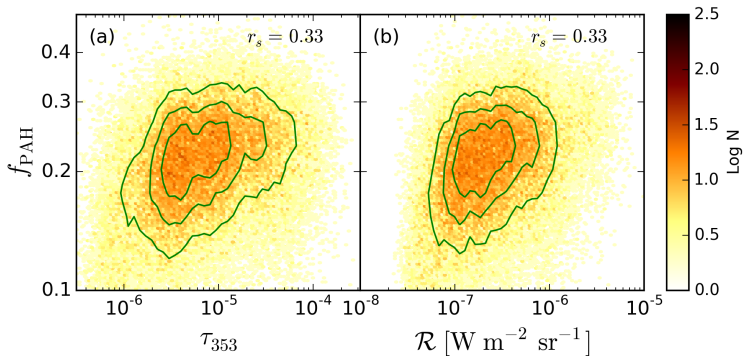
$I_{\nu}^{12\mu\text{m}}$



Meisner & Finkbeiner 2014

f_{PAH} 

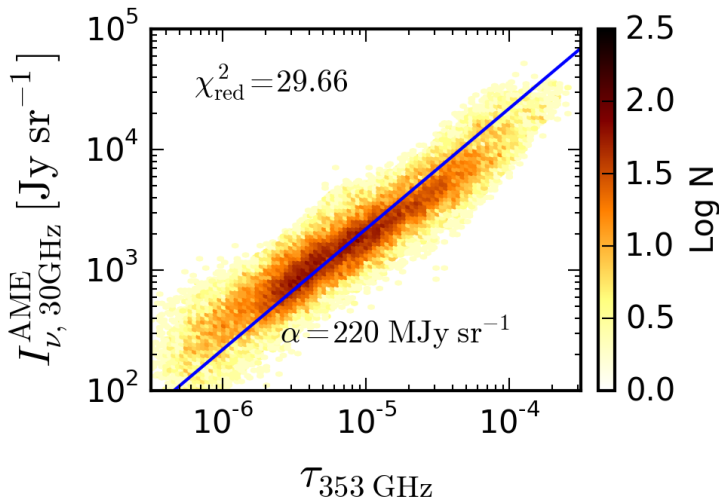
PAH Destruction



Model Predictions

- 1 Linear correlation with τ_{353}
- 2 Even tighter correlation with $f_{\text{PAH}}\tau_{353}$
- 3 No strong correlation with radiation field

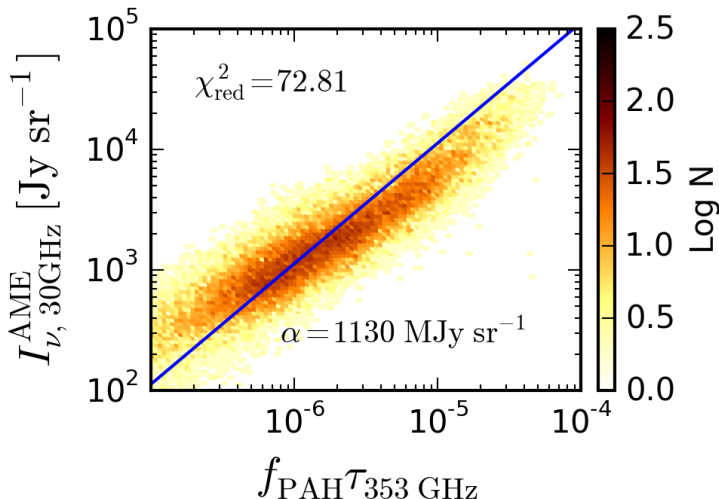
Correlation with τ_{353}



Model Predictions

- ✓ Linear correlation with τ_{353}
- 2 Even tighter correlation with $f_{\text{PAH}}\tau_{353}$
- 3 No strong correlation with radiation field

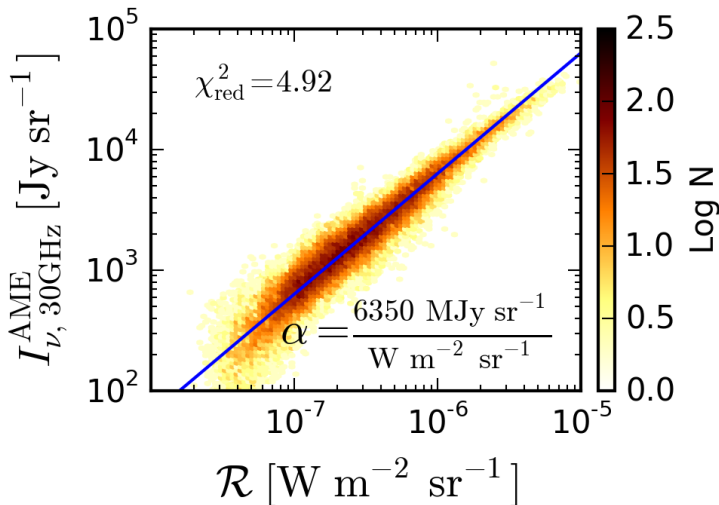
Correlation with $f_{\text{PAH}}\tau_{353}$



Model Predictions

- ✓ Linear correlation with τ_{353}
- X Even tighter correlation with $f_{\text{PAH}}\tau_{353}$
- 3 No strong correlation with radiation field

Correlation with $\mathcal{R}$



Model Predictions

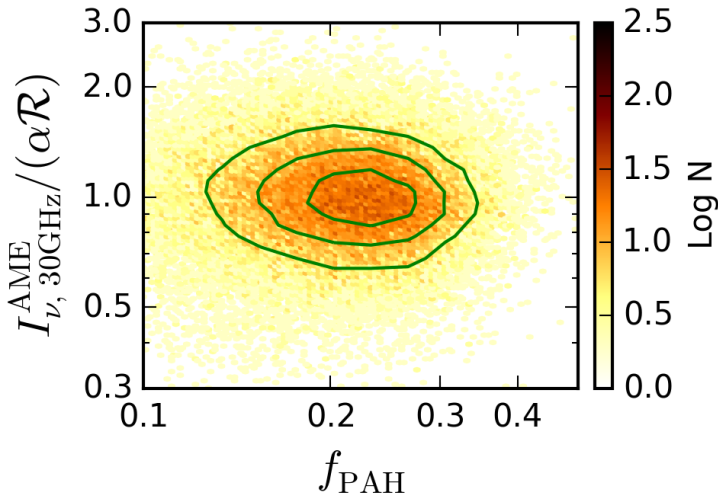
- ✓ Linear correlation with τ_{353}
- X Even tighter correlation with $f_{\text{PAH}}\tau_{353}$
- X No strong correlation with radiation field

A Further Test

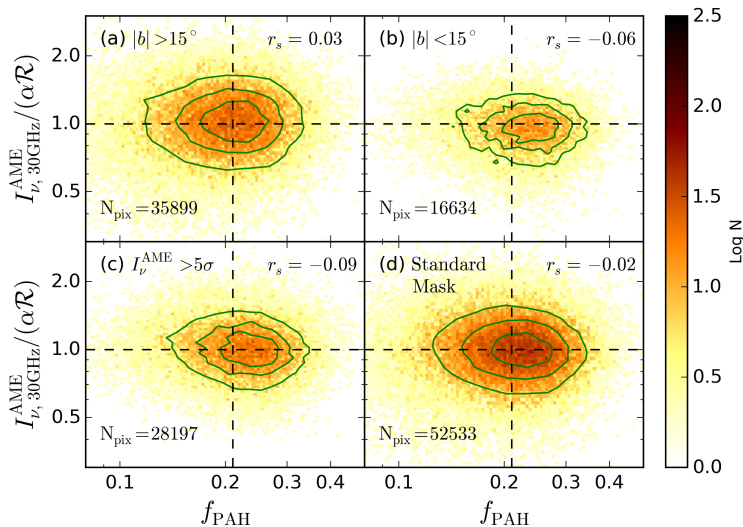
- Does PAH abundance explain fluctuations in $AME/\mathcal{R}$?

Correlation with $f_{\text{PAH}}\mathcal{R}$

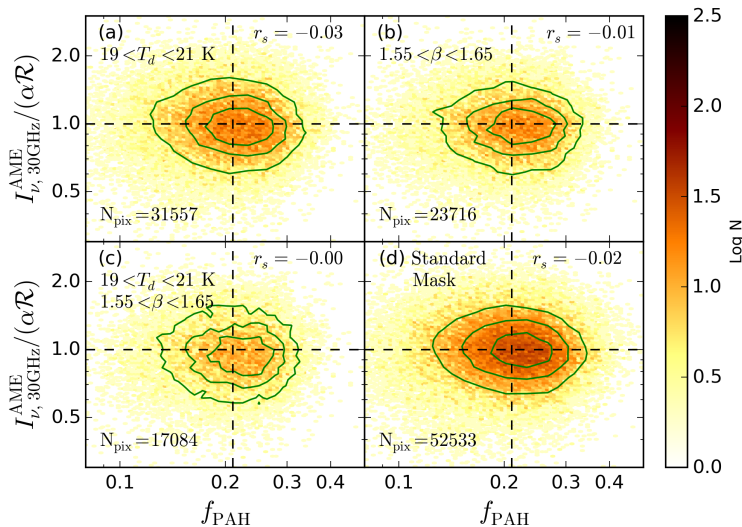
- f_{PAH} does **NOT** improve the correlation with $\mathcal{R}$



No Dependence on Galactic Latitude



No Dependence on Environment

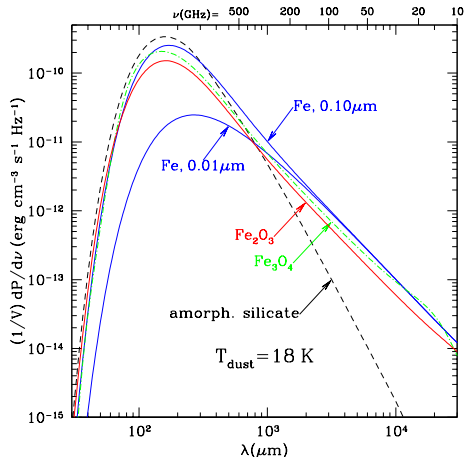


Alternate Models

- What are our next-best theories?

Magnetic Nanoparticles

- **Emissivity per unit volume** of $0.01\mu\text{m}$ grains heated to 18K
- Emissivity in mm and sub-mm much stronger than amorphous silicate grains



Draine and Hensley 2013

Some Problems...

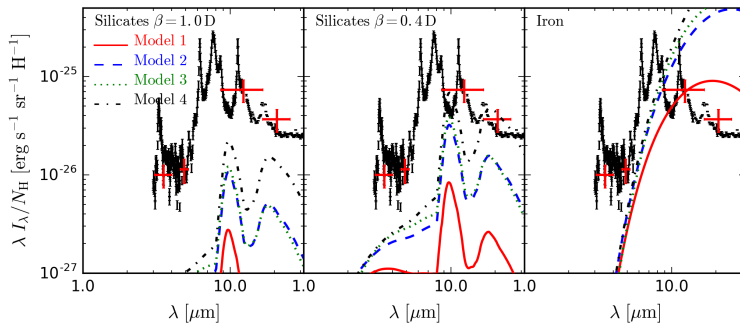
- Not great at reproducing the shape of the SED
- Emission would likely be strongly polarized, in conflict with observations
- Could still be *part* of the AME

Spinning Non-PAHs

- Still spinning dust, just not PAHs – see Thiem's talk
- Not clear whether including a sufficient number of ultrasmall grains of a different type (e.g. silicates) would violate other constraints (e.g. UV extinction)

Spinning Non-PAHs

Preliminary!



No Spinning PAH Emission?

- Invoking alternate explanation still requires asking why the PAHs *aren't* producing significant spinning dust emission
- Electric dipole moments overestimated?

Conclusions

- No apparent link between AME and PAHs, other carriers and other mechanisms should be (re)considered
- New data is needed to better separate AME from other emission