

The role of cold, atomic gas in our Galaxy and beyond

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Outline

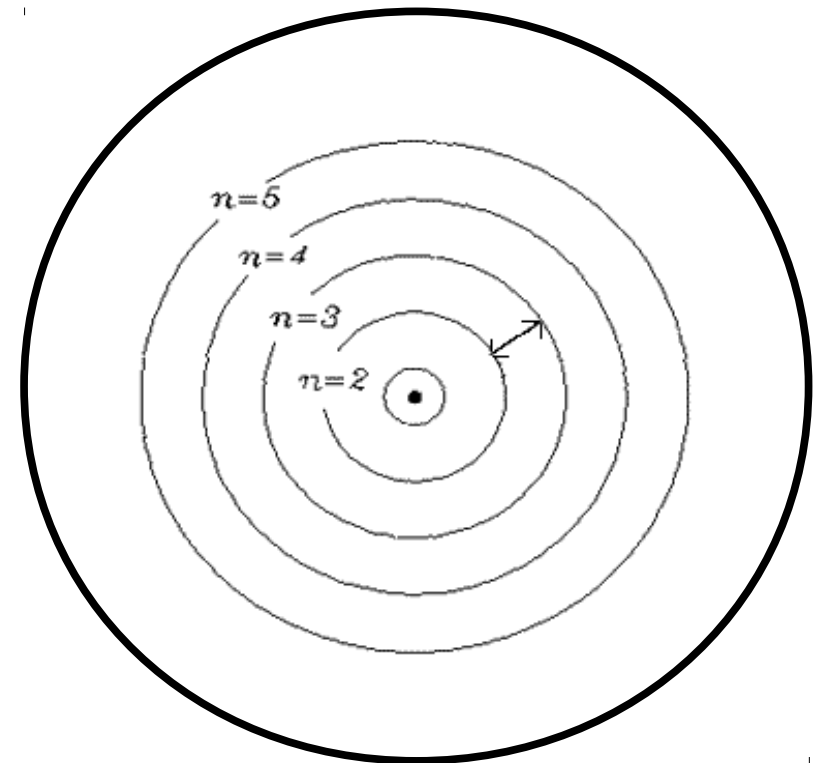
- **CNM & Low-frequency RRL**
- **LOFAR**
- **< 1' survey : Cassiopeia A**
- **10' survey : Cygnus**
- **Summary**

ASTRON



Universiteit Leiden

Rydberg atoms: cold, diffuse gas



11 MHz (n=843)

Circum-Galactic Medium

Interstellar Medium

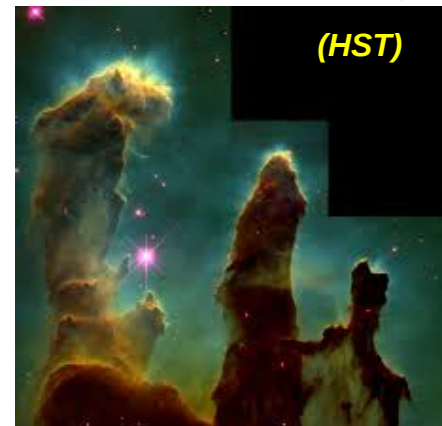
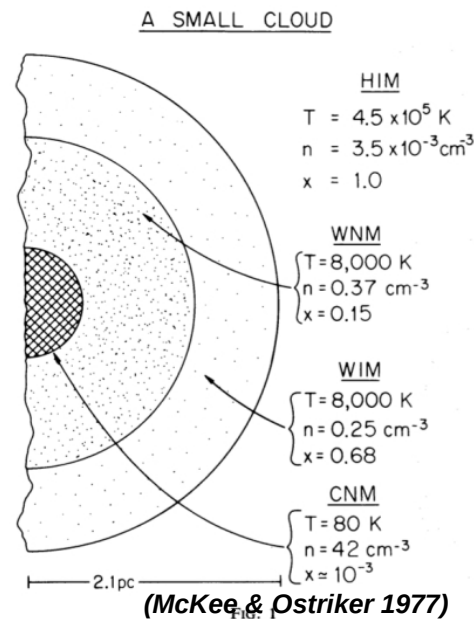
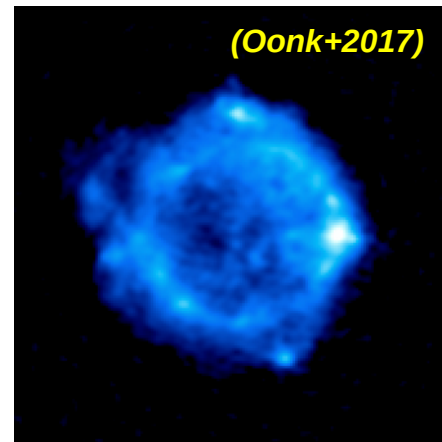
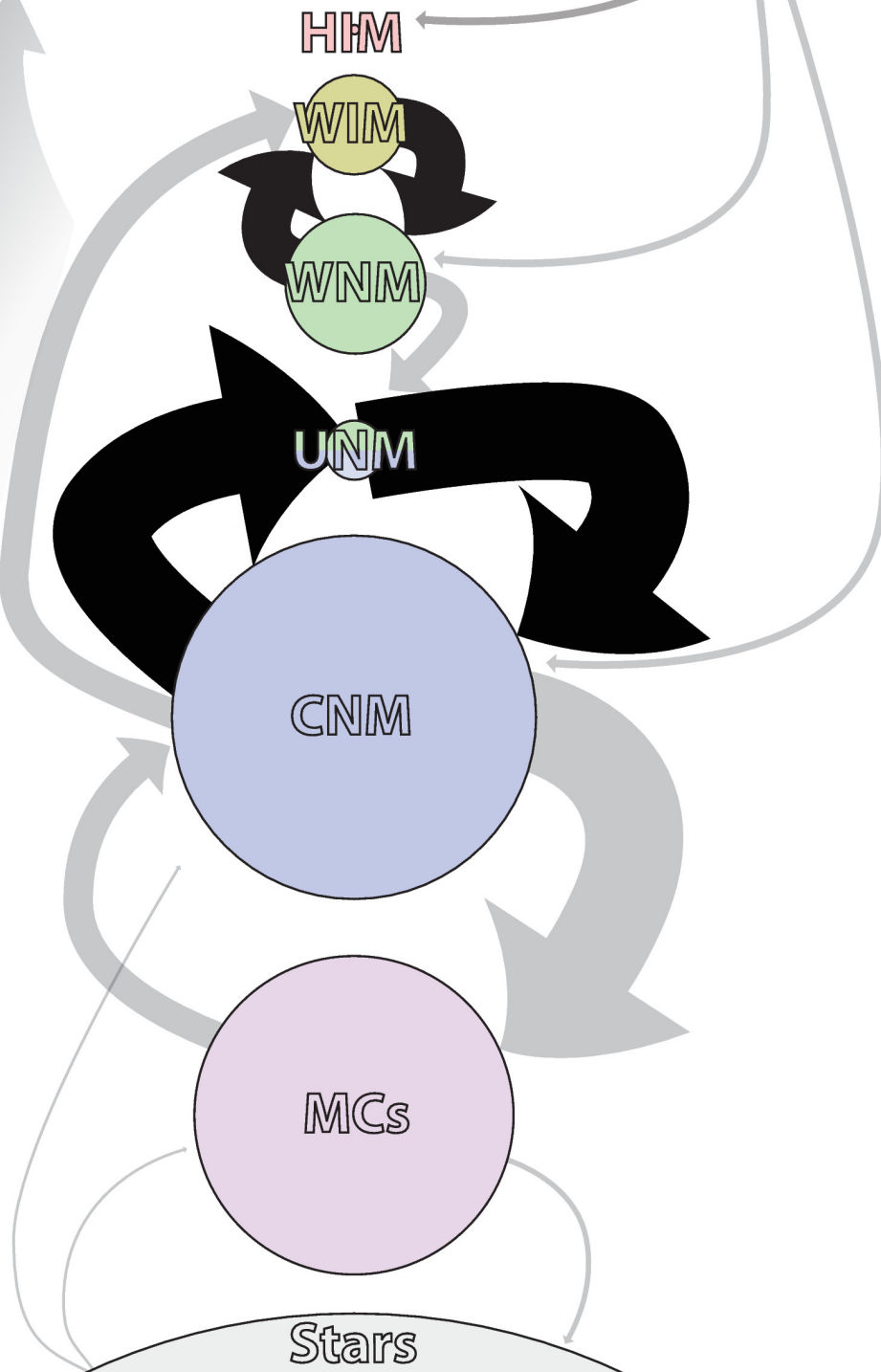
'Galaxy Evolution is driven by recycling of its constituents'

" mass flows "



'CRRLs trace the CNM'

(dearth of good tracers)



The physical conditions (T,n) of the CNM

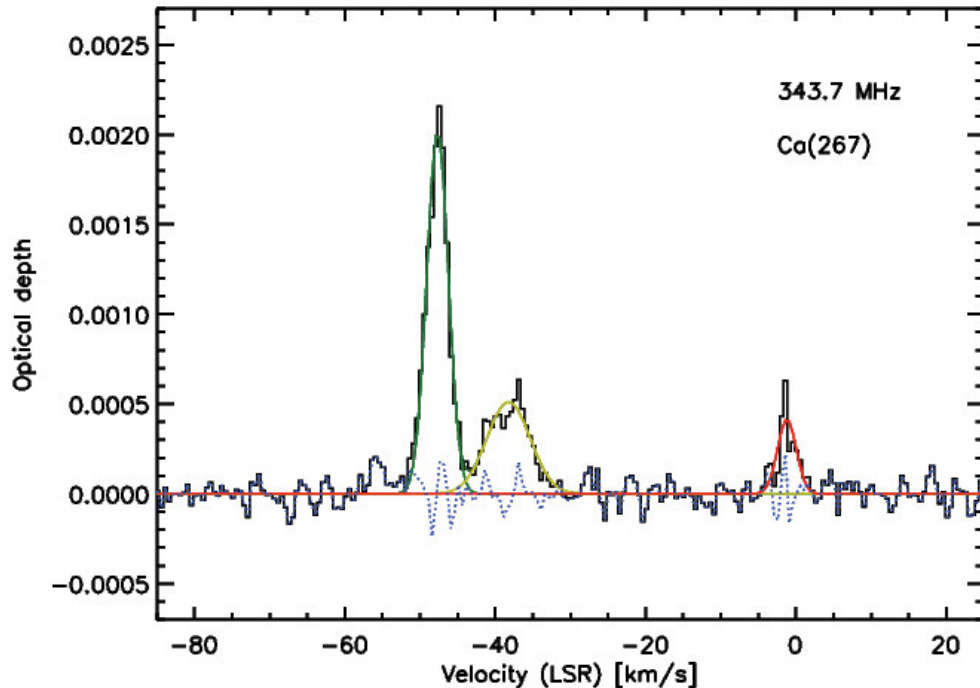
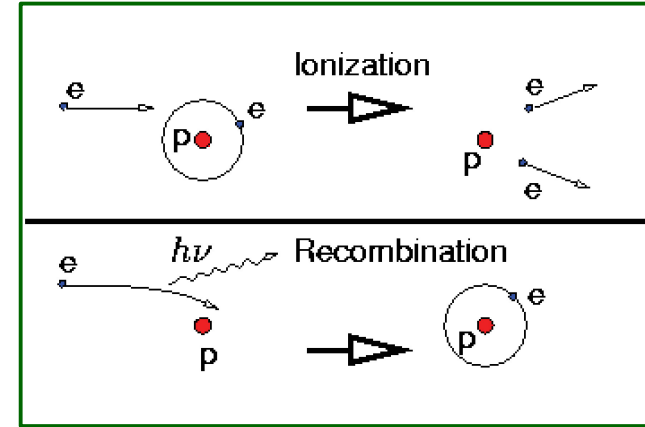
Diffuse CNM: $n_H \sim 10\text{-}1000 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $T \sim 50\text{-}500 \text{ K}$ ($\text{C} \rightarrow \text{C}^+ ; 11 \text{ eV}$)

Atomic: HI 21 cm (e.g. Heiles & Troland 2003)

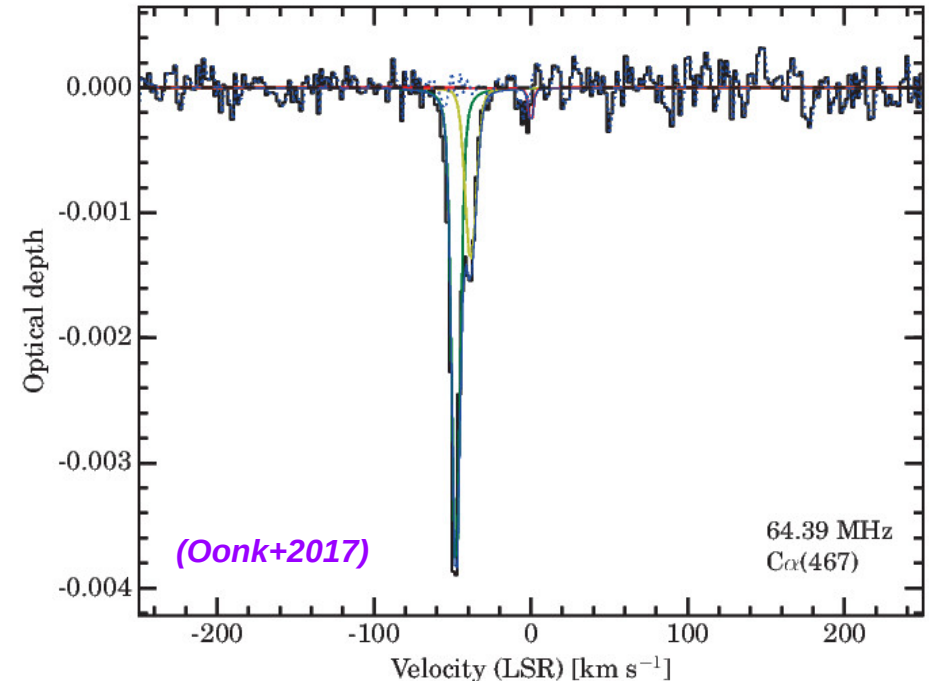
Molecular: CO dark (e.g. Glover+2016)

Alternative: low frequency Carbon RRLs

→ “ lines are weak $\tau_{\text{peak}} \sim 10^{-3} - 10^{-4}$ ”



Cas A (WSRT P-band)



Cas A (LOFAR LBA)

“ Galaxy evolution is driven by recycling of the ISM ”

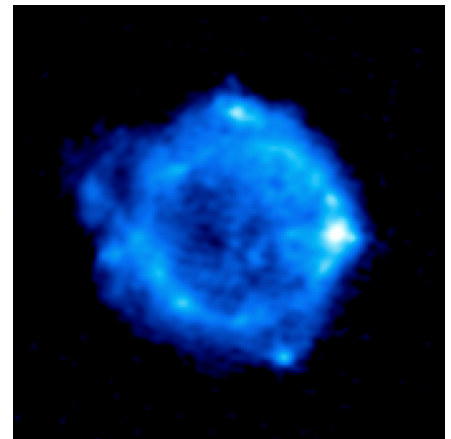
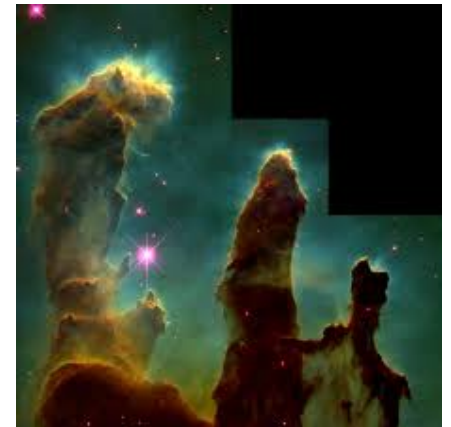
but,

what is the role of the cold atomic gas in galaxy evolution ?

Method : Low-frequency (C)RRL's

- Localize RRL gas and compare w. CO, HI, HII
- Physical conditions of RRL gas (T_e, n_e, L_c)
- Ionization rate of the RRL gas (ζ_H)
- Carbon abundance ($[C/H]$)
- Kinematics of the RRL gas ($v, FWHM$)

** enabled by our new models (Salgado+2017a,b)*



LOFAR & CRRL: NWO – TOP1 (Oonk / Tielens 2014)

Power of LOFAR:

Sensitivity, Resolution, FoV, BW

=> “*Survey speed*” (α, δ, λ)

- * LBA 10 - 90 MHz : 450 RRL α -lines
- * HBA 110 - 250 MHz : 100 RRL α -lines

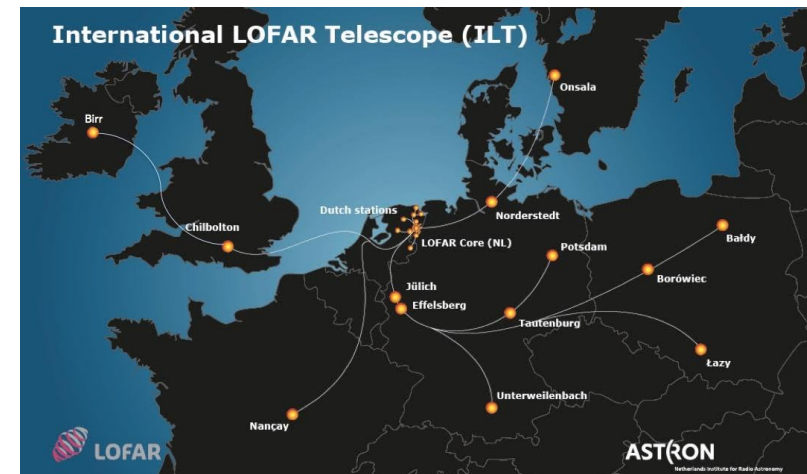


LOFAR CRRL surveys (PI: Oonk)

A) Galactic pinhole survey (< 1') *

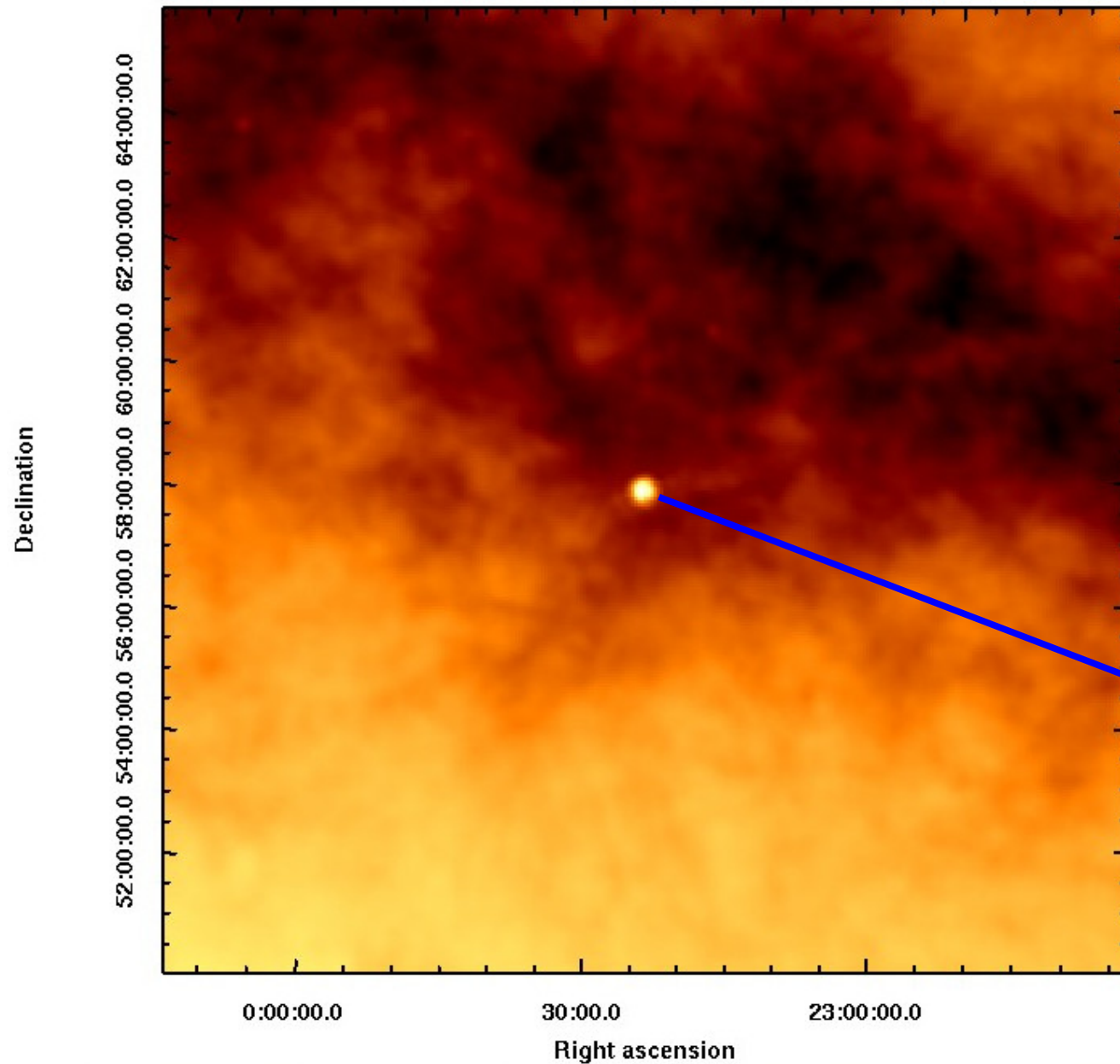
B) Galactic 10' tied-array survey *

C) Extragalactic survey

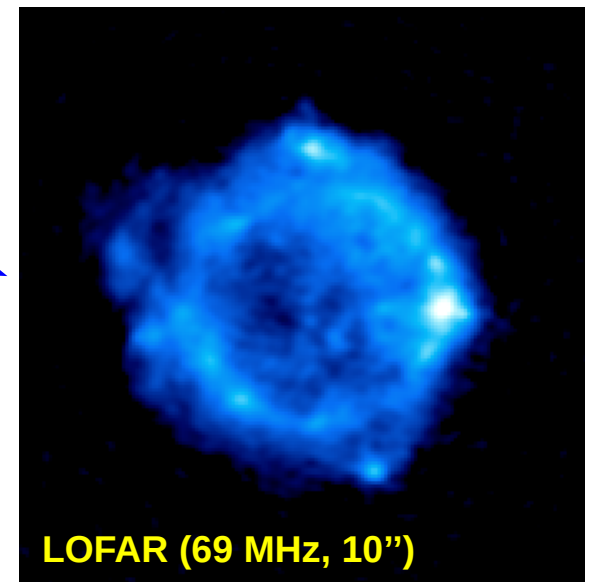
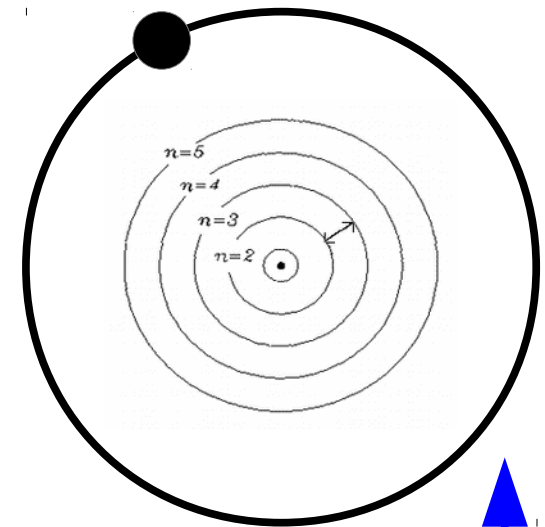


Cas A & Low-frequency radio recombination lines

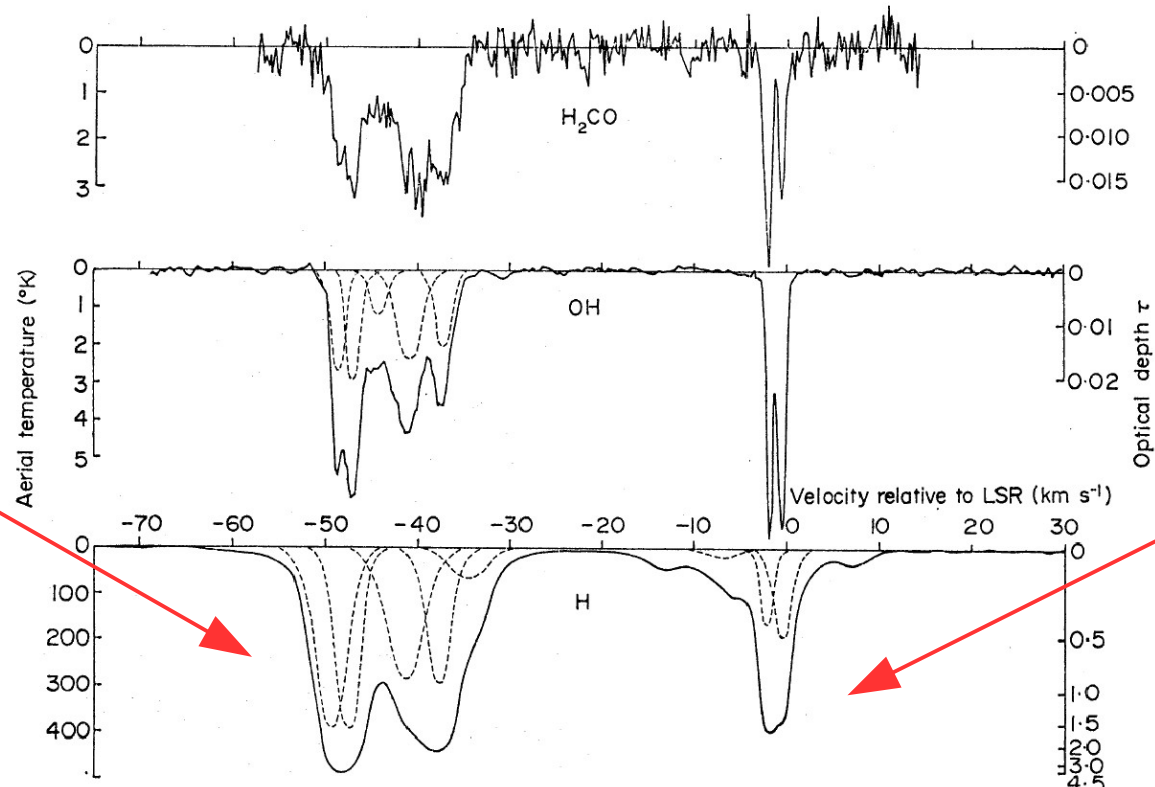
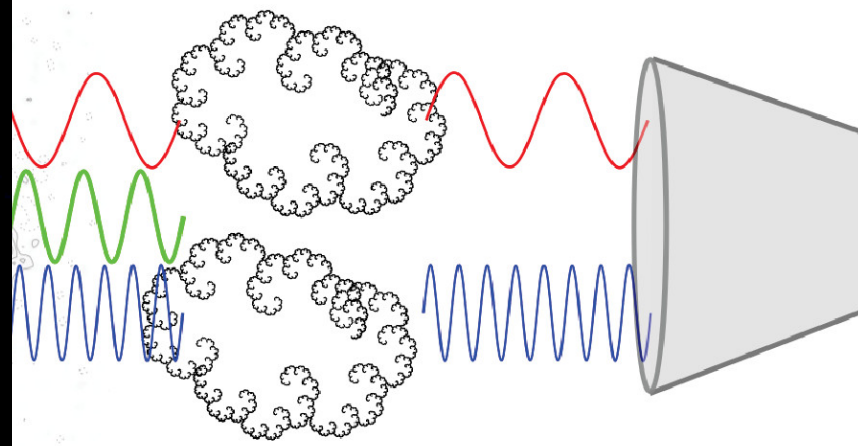
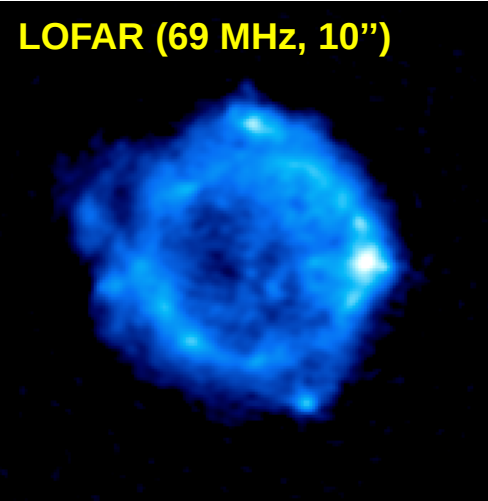
EBHIS (Cassiopeia A)



11 MHz ($n=843$): $r \sim 1$ micron



The line of sight towards Cassiopeia A (Oonk+, Salas+ 2017)



(Perseus arm)

LOFAR LBA 3x10hr

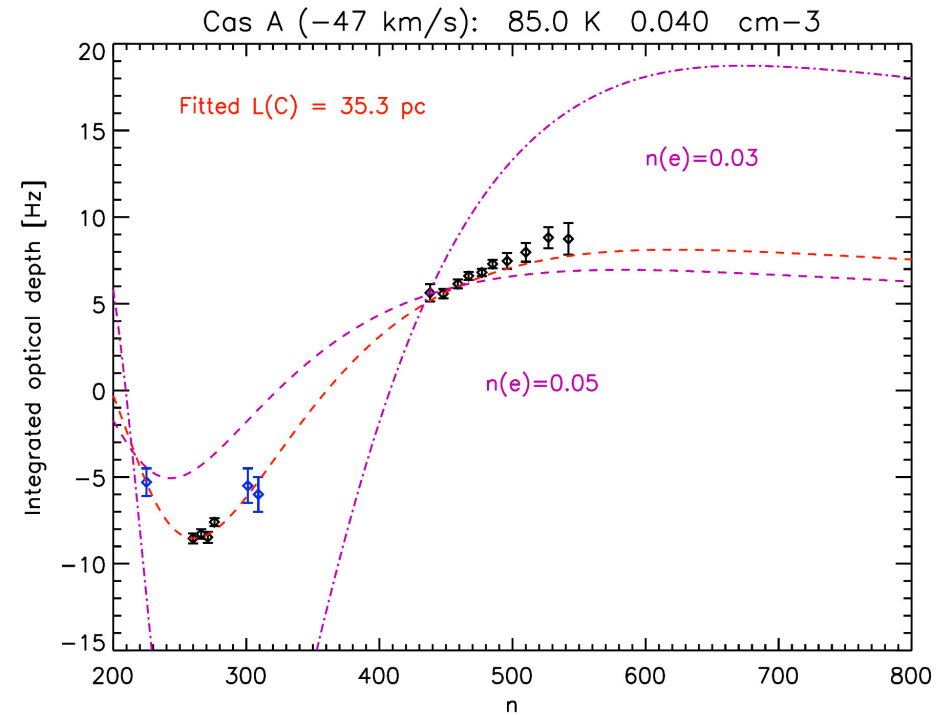
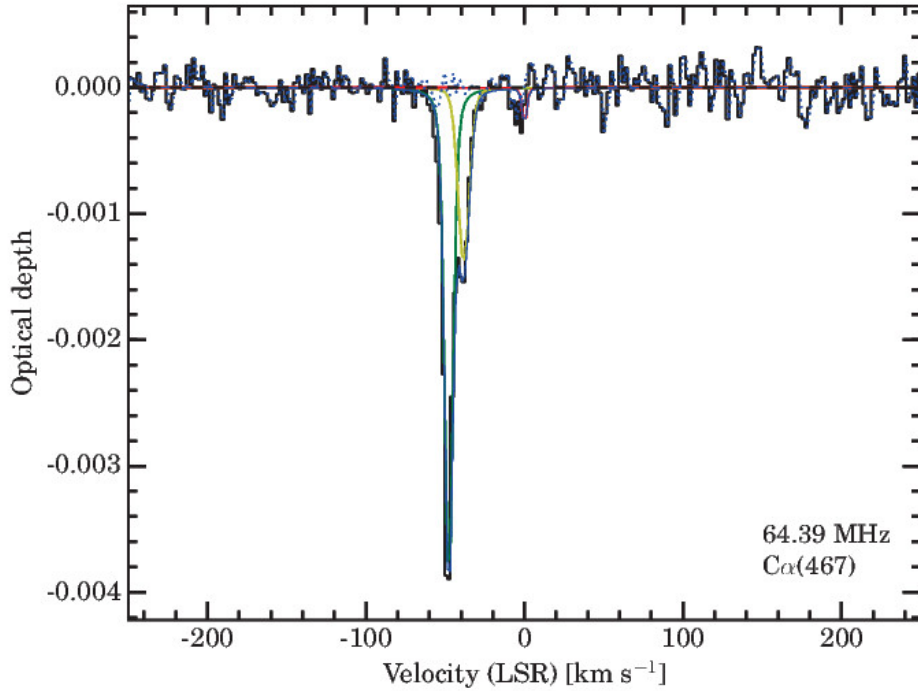
- * LBA 10- 80 MHz
- * 0.4 kHz resolution

WSRT P-band 12hr

(Orion spur)

Davies & Mebold (1972)

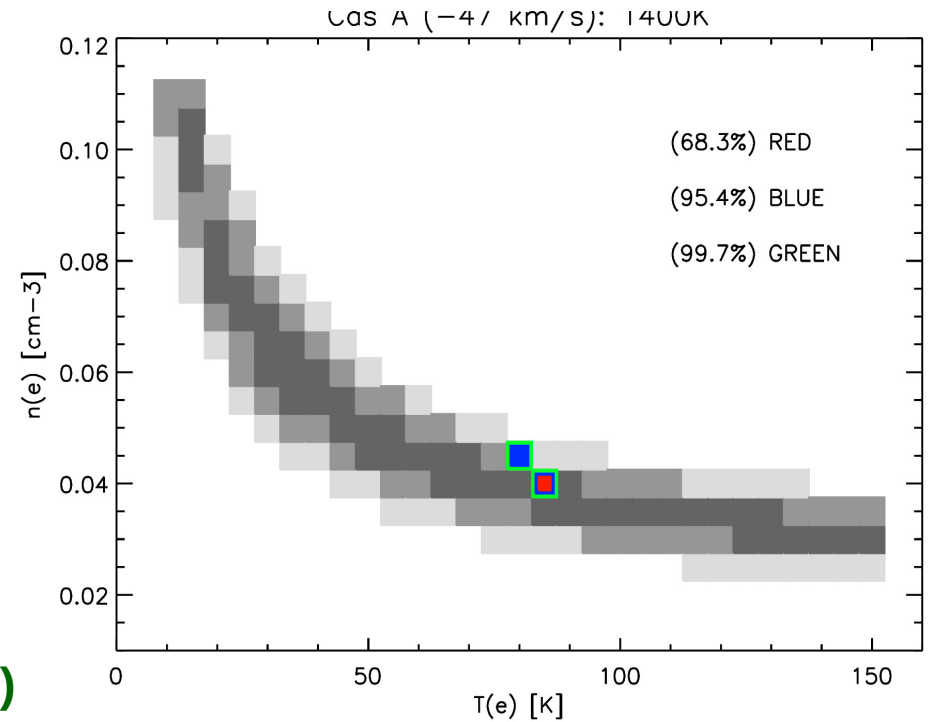
Low-frequency CRRL → the physical conditions of CNM



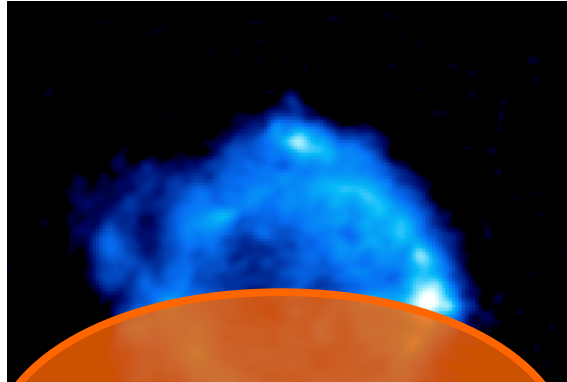
Cassiopeia A (-47 km/s) : (Oonk+2017)

- $T_e = 85 \pm 5 \text{ K}$
- $n_e = 0.04 \pm 0.005 \text{ cm}^{-3}$
- $L_{\text{CII}} = 35 \pm 1 \text{ pc}$
- $N_{\text{CII}} = (4.4 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
- $N_{\text{H}} = (3.1 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$
- $n_{\text{H}} = 286 \pm 36 \text{ cm}^{-3}$
- $P_{\text{th}} = (2.4 \pm 0.5) \times 10^4 \text{ K cm}^{-3}$

→ diffuse cloud edge/sheet (HI – H₂ interface)

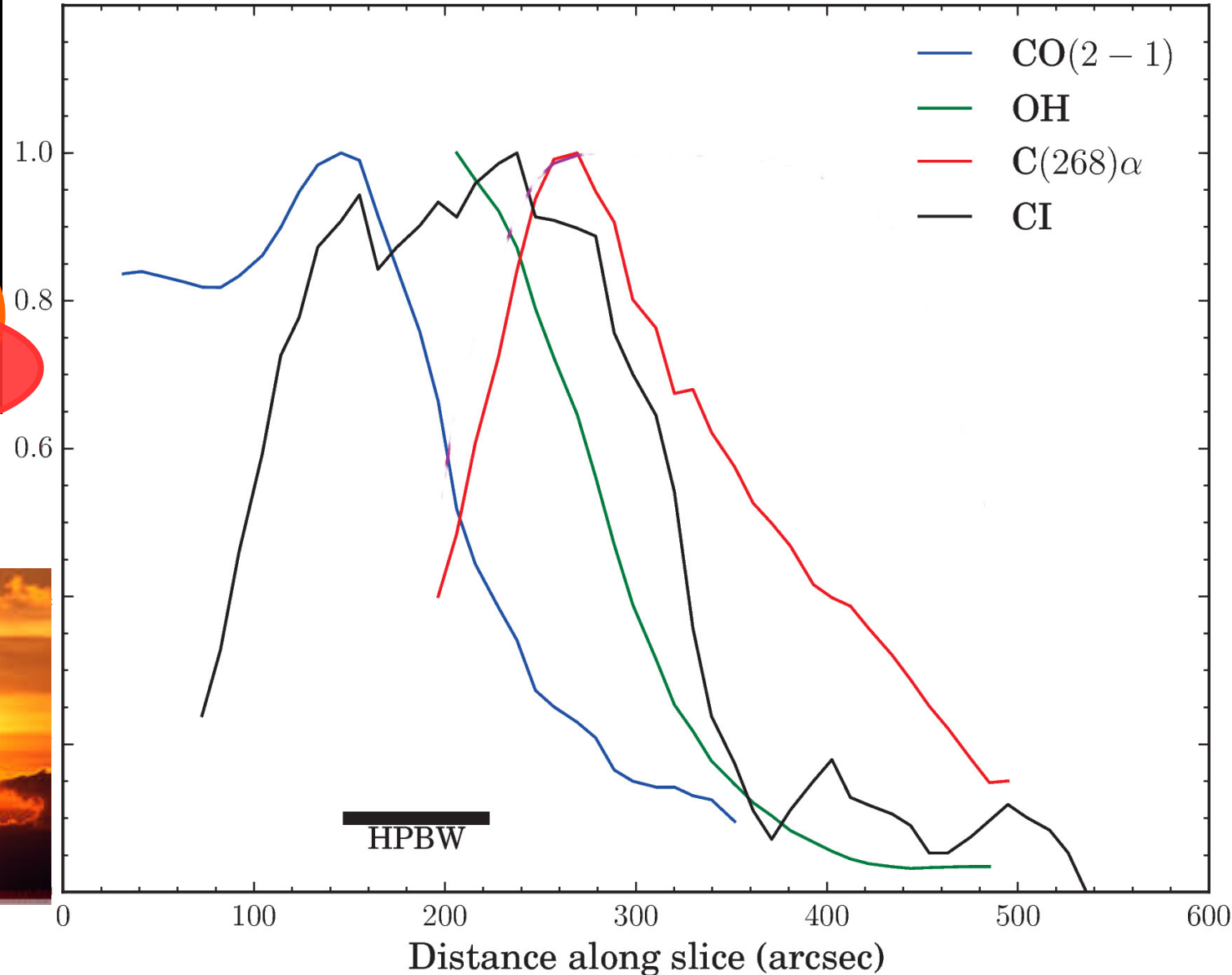


Cas A clouds, a diffuse PDR (CRRL CO-dark/poor gas)



(atomic)

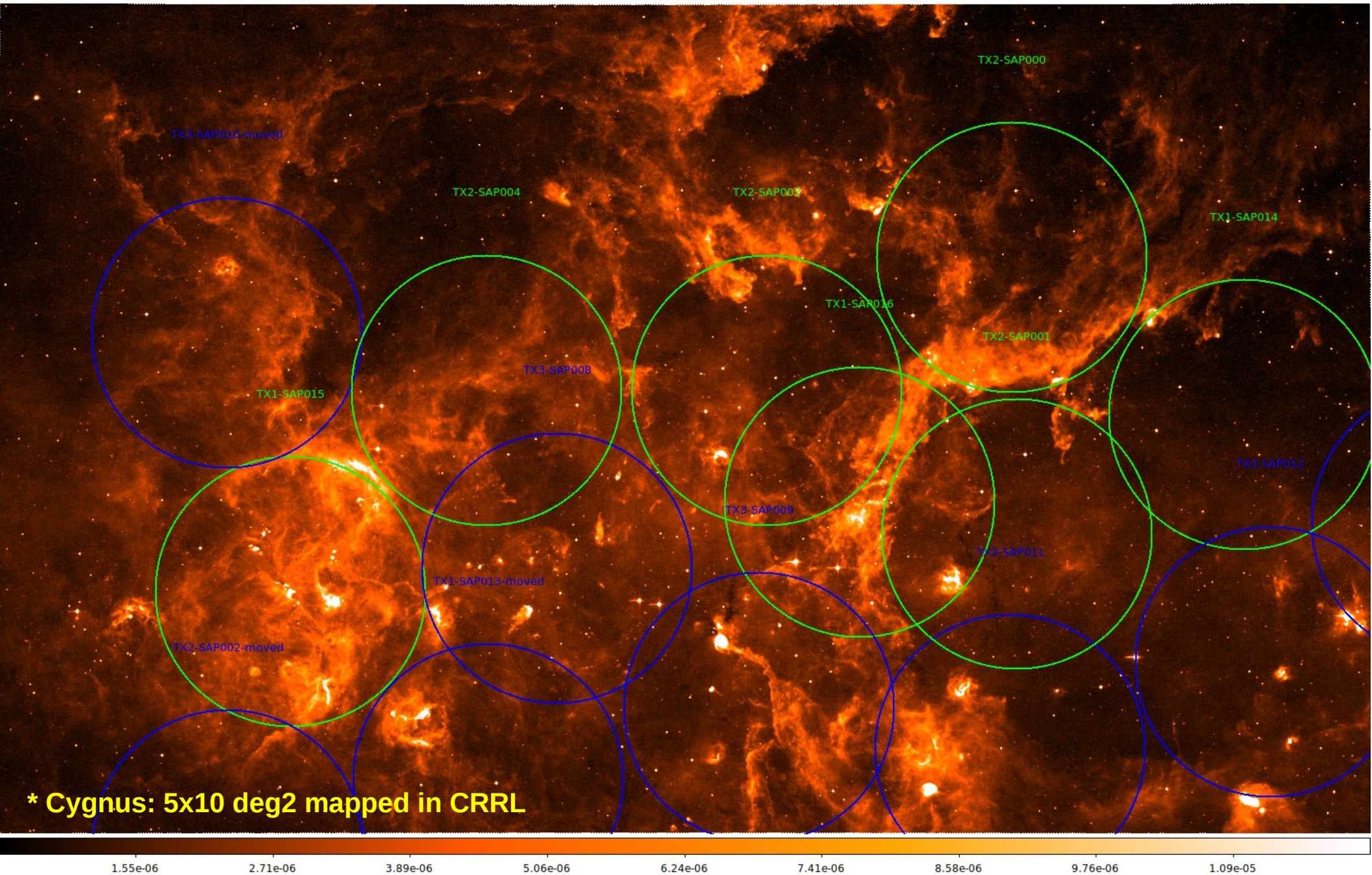
(molecular)



→ P. Salas+ in prep: CRRL trace the envelope/sheet of the molecular complex (PDR)

Cygnus region (LOFAR 10' CRRL survey)

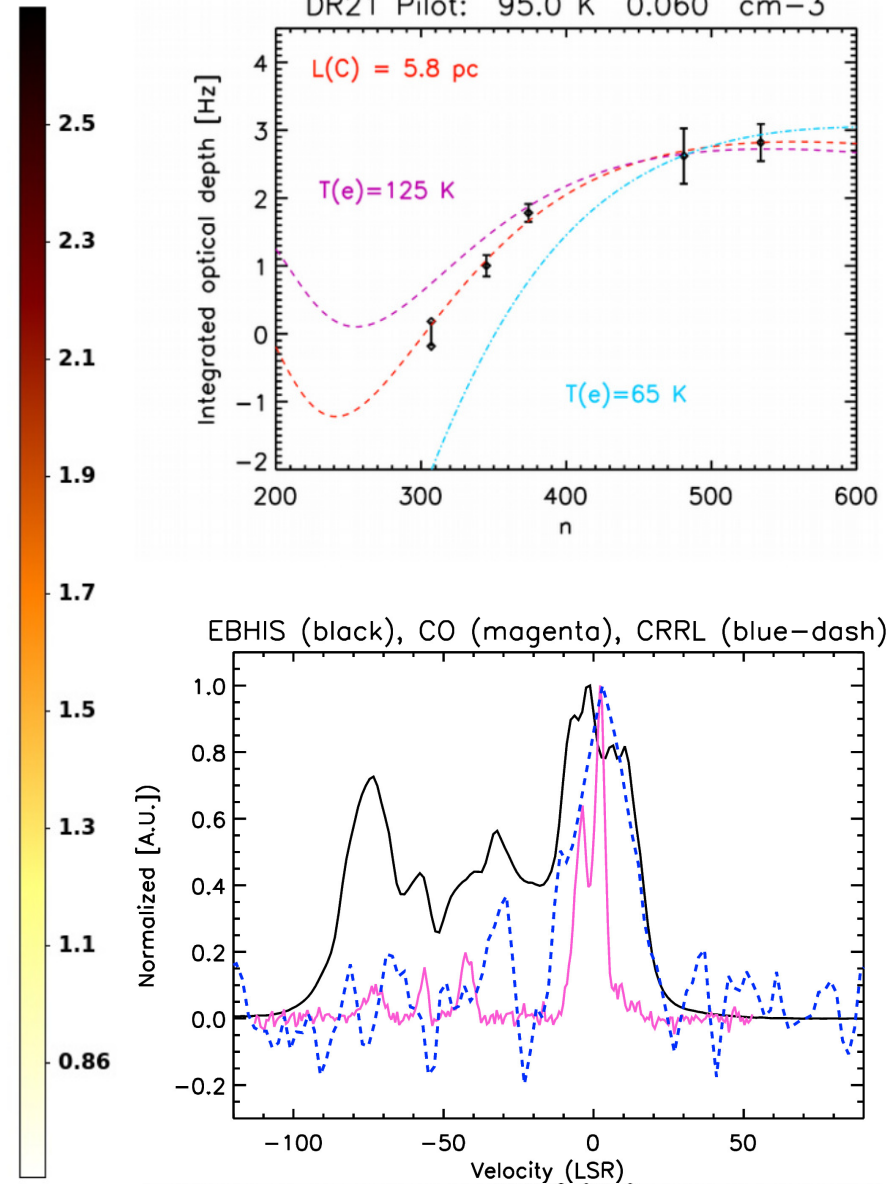
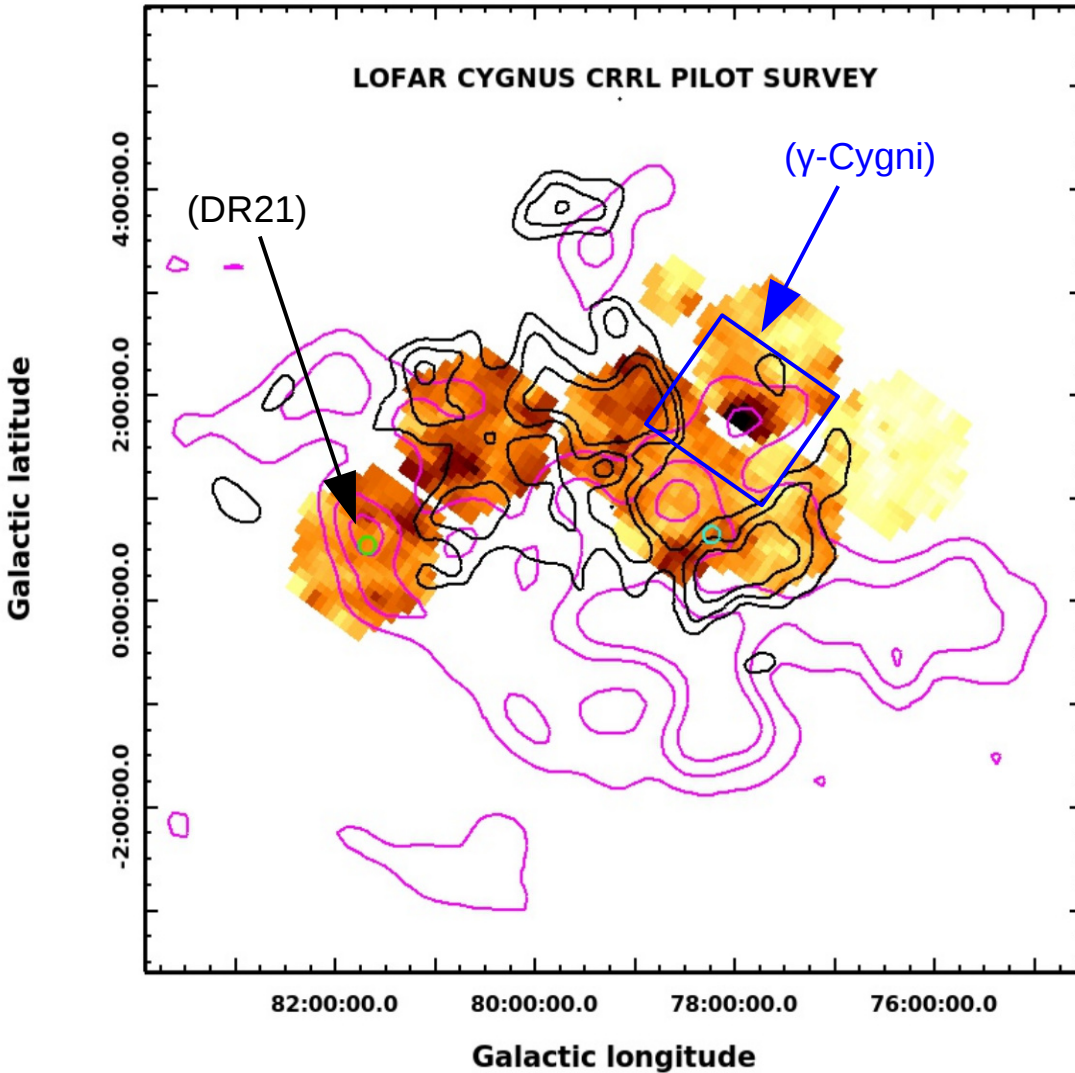
(MSX 8 μm)



Cygnus region (LOFAR 10' CRRL survey)

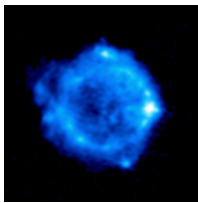
(Oonk+ in prep.)

HBA Cygnus CRRL map (preliminary!)



- CRRLs resolved on 10' scales: models show regions with increased T_e and n_e
- matching HI-EBHIS (10'), CO-DHT10 (10'), radio continuum, dust and [CII]

Summary:



1) Cas A clouds show the potential of low-frequency CRRLs & CNM

- A low temperature, low density electron plasma exists in the ISM (e.g. Payne+1989; Oonk+2017)
- **simple 1D model** : $T \sim 85 \text{ K}$, $n \sim 300 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $p_{\text{th}} \sim 2e4 \text{ K cm}^{-3}$ “diffuse CNM” (Oonk+2017)
- **CO, CI, OH, CRRL**: diffuse PDR, CO – dark/poor gas envelope of MC complex (Salas+)
- CRRL + { HI absorption, [CII] 158 μm , HRRL } \rightarrow provides: [C/H], T, ionization rate (Oonk+2017)
- * **RRL non-LTE, stimulated emission** \rightarrow detailed models (l-changing collision rates) (Salgado+2017)

2) LOFAR Cygnus data shows that large-scale 10' maps of CRRL can be made

- Cygnus 5x10 deg² has been mapped in CRRL with HBA and LBA
- LOFAR CRRL data matches HI 21cm (EBHIS) and CO (DHT10)

3) Extragalactic CRRL detections (also useful for Galactic Pinhole studies) (Oonk+2014)

- M82 has been robustly detected at 50 MHz and at 160 MHz (Morabito+2014, **TORIBIO+ POSTER !**)
- 3C radio galaxy sample is ongoing (**EMIG+ TALK ON THURSDAY !**)

=> “ LOFAR is starting to scratch the CRRL surface, but the SKA will transform it ! ”

** LOFAR e-infra data processing Leiden+SURFsara: **MECHEV+ POSTER !** **

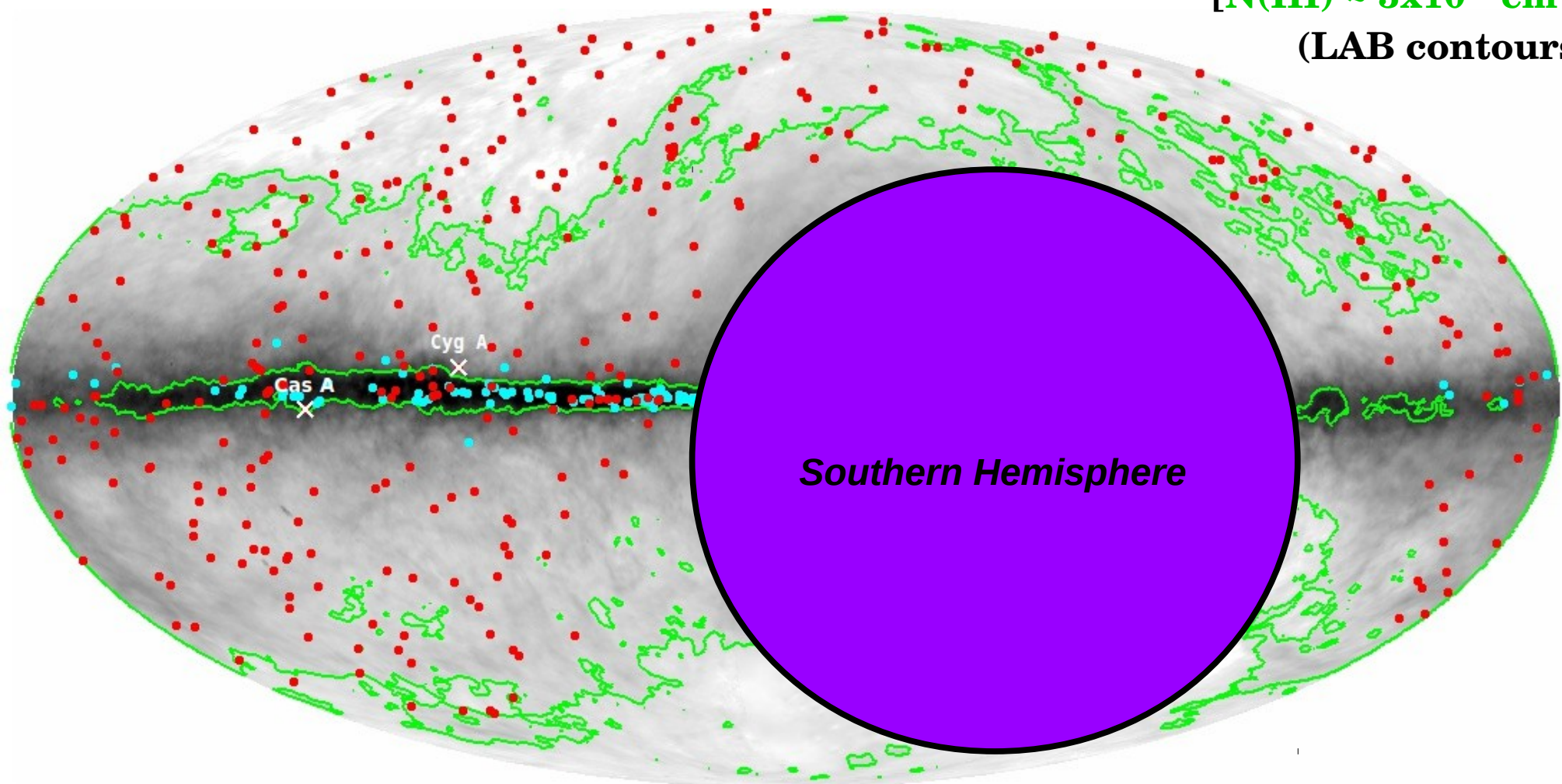


LOFAR CRRL MW: (HI 21 cm , 3C , SNR)

[N(HI) ~ 3x10²⁰ cm⁻²]

[N(HI) ~ 3x10²¹ cm⁻²]

(LAB contours)



1.98e+20

4.94e+20

9.92e+20

1.68e+21

2.58e+21

3.67e+21

4.95e+21

6.45e+21

8.12e+21

LOFAR 8 hr, 5 σ CRRL limits: Column densities
Source fluxes
Diffuse Milky Way

N(H) > 3e20 cm⁻²
S_v > 5 Jy/beam
T(408) > 40 K