

Improved Model of Spinning Dust Emission and Implications



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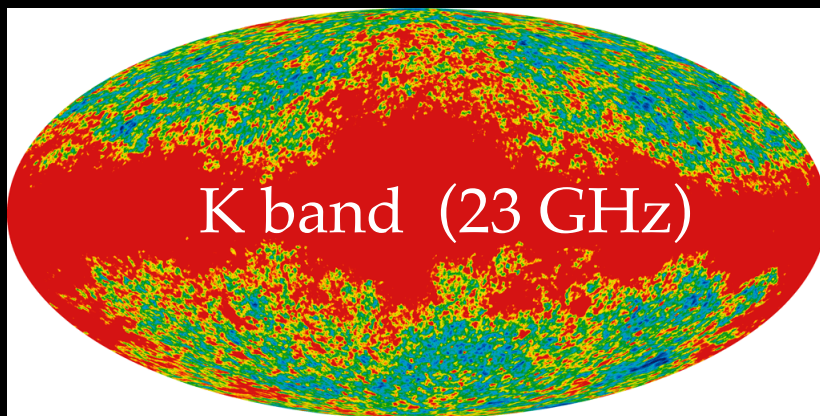
in collaboration with

Alex Lazarian (UW-Madison), Bruce T. Draine (Princeton)

Outline

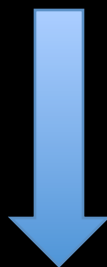
- Motivation
- **Draine & Lazarian Model (DL98; Yacine's talk)**
- Improved Model of Spinning Dust Emission
- Constraining Physical Parameters using WMAP data
- Summary and Future Works

Precision Cosmology requires a Complete Model of Spinning Dust

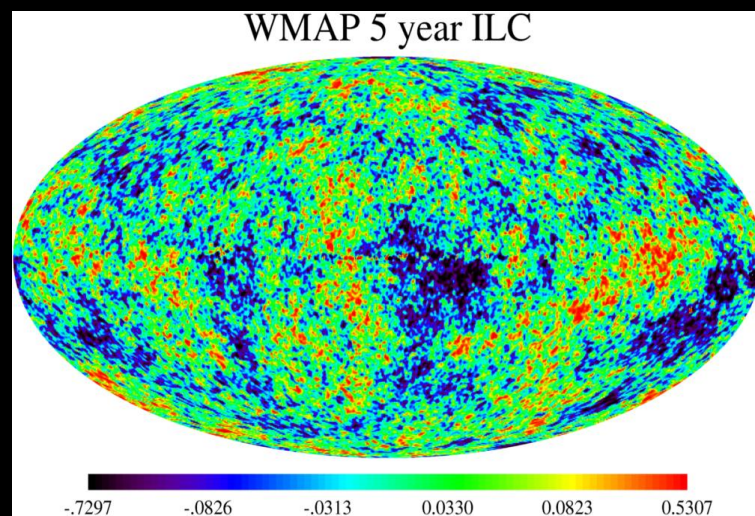


LAMBDA

cleaning



Understanding
Galactic Foregrounds



WMAP Cosmological Parameters

Model: Λ CDM

Data: wmap+sdss

$10^2 \Omega_b h^2$	$2.230^{+0.071}_{-0.070}$
$\Delta_{\mathcal{R}}^2(k = 0.002/\text{Mpc})$	$(24.1 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-10}$
h	0.710 ± 0.026
H_0	$71.0 \pm 2.6 \text{ km/s/Mpc}$
$n_s(0.002)$	$0.948^{+0.016}_{-0.015}$
$\Omega_b h^2$	$0.02230^{+0.00071}_{-0.00070}$
Ω_Λ	0.735 ± 0.030
Ω_m	0.265 ± 0.030
$\Omega_m h^2$	$0.132^{+0.0053}_{-0.0054}$

Spergel et al. 2003

Improved Model of Spinning Dust

Step 1: Improving grain rotational dynamics

- Grain wobbling, internal relaxation, transient spin-up

(Hoang, Draine & Lazarian 2010, ApJ, 465, 1602)

Silsbee, Ali-Haimoud & Hirata 2011: no internal relaxation

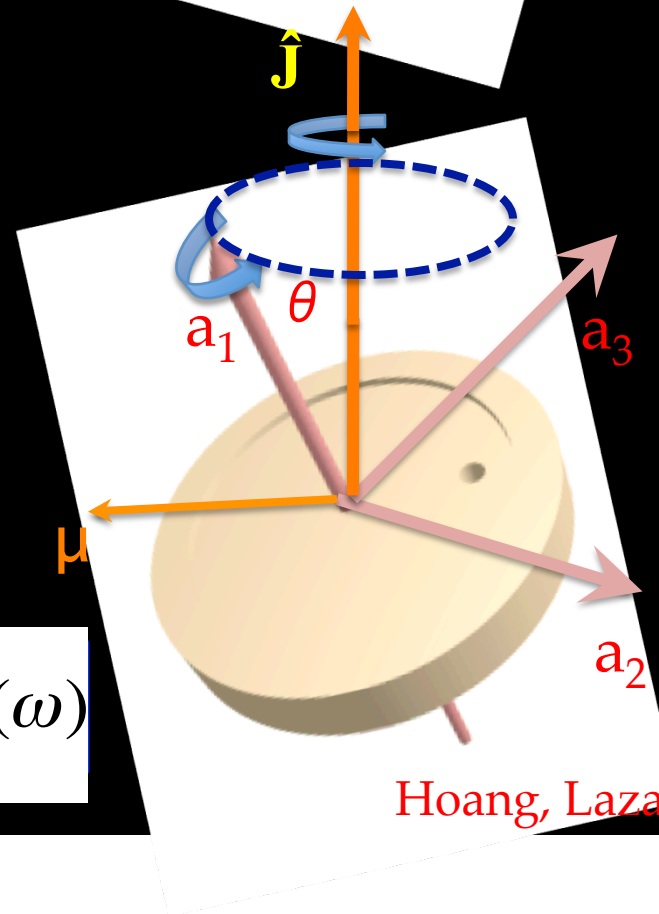
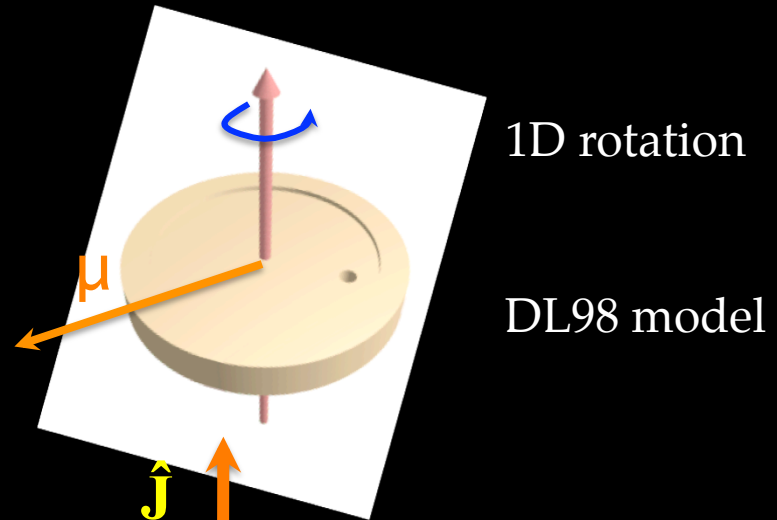
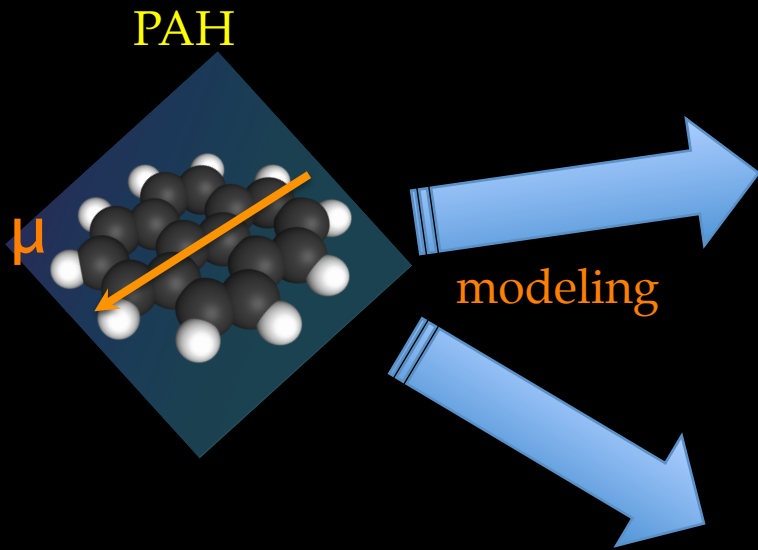
Step 2: Dealing with realistic grain shapes

- Triaxial ellipsoid (*irregular shape*)

- Probing physical properties of PAHs

(Hoang, Lazarian & Draine 2011, ApJ, 741, 87)

Step 1: Grain Wobbling



$$\frac{\dot{j}_v}{n_H} \propto \int_{a_{\min}}^{a_{\max}} da \frac{dn}{da} 4\pi\omega^2 f_\omega 2\pi P_{\text{ed}}(\omega)$$

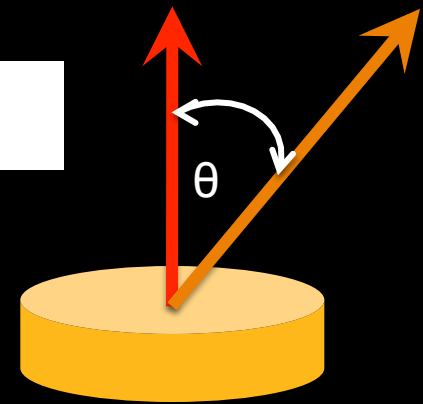
Internal Fluctuations Induce Grain Wobbling

- Barnett effect: paramagnetic rotating body magnetized with magnetic moment $\mu \sim \omega$.
- Barnett effect results in the transfer of rotational energy:

$$E_{\text{rot}}(\theta) = \frac{J^2}{2I_1} (1 + [h - 1] \sin^2 \theta)$$

Purcell 1979

to vibrational modes, i.e., E_{rot} decreases to minimum at $\theta=0$



- Dissipation-Fluctuation Theorem:

$$f_{\text{int}}(\theta)d\theta \propto \exp\left(\frac{E_{\text{rot}}}{kT_{\text{vib}}}\right) \sin \theta d\theta$$

Lazarian & Roberge 1997

Spinning Dust: Power Spectrum

- Torque-free motion: Euler angles ϕ , ψ , θ , and rates

$$\dot{\theta} = 0, \dot{\phi} = \frac{J}{I_2}, \dot{\psi} = \frac{J \cos \theta (1-h)}{I_1}$$

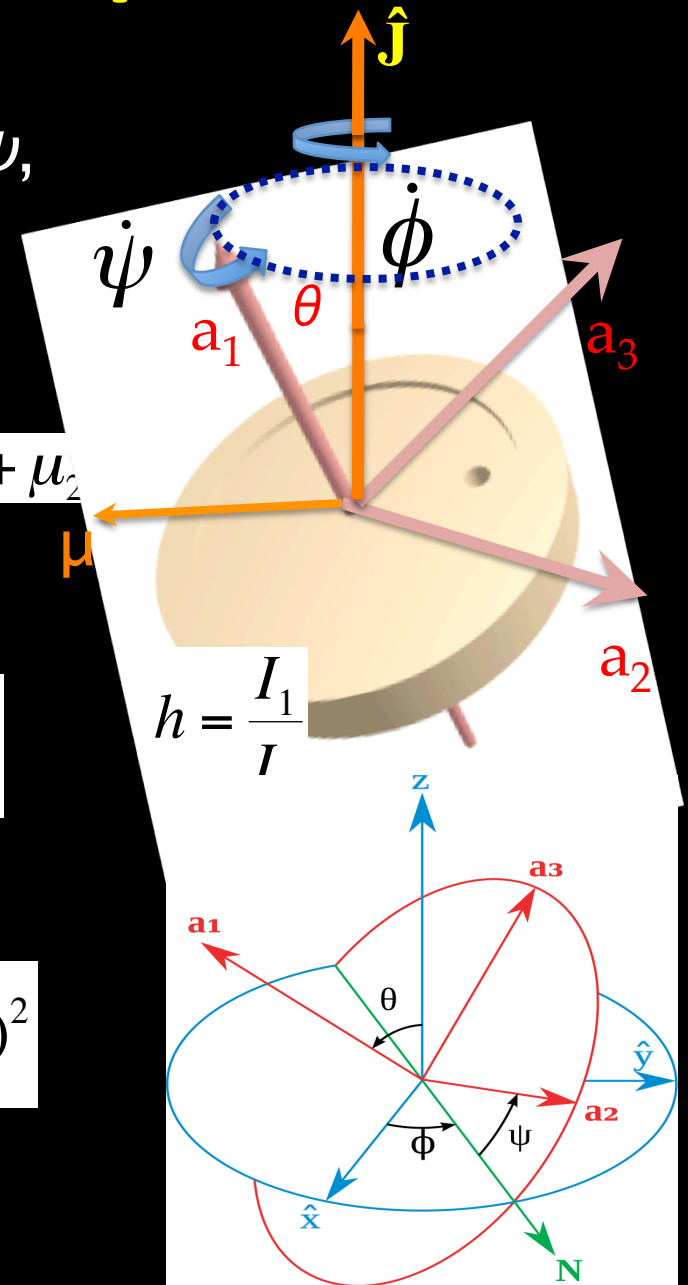
- Electric dipole moment: $\vec{\mu}(J, \theta, t) = \mu_1 \vec{a}_1 + \mu_2 \vec{a}_2$

- Fourier Transform: $\ddot{\vec{\mu}}(J, \theta, t) = \mu_1 \ddot{\vec{a}}_1 + \mu_2 \ddot{\vec{a}}_2$

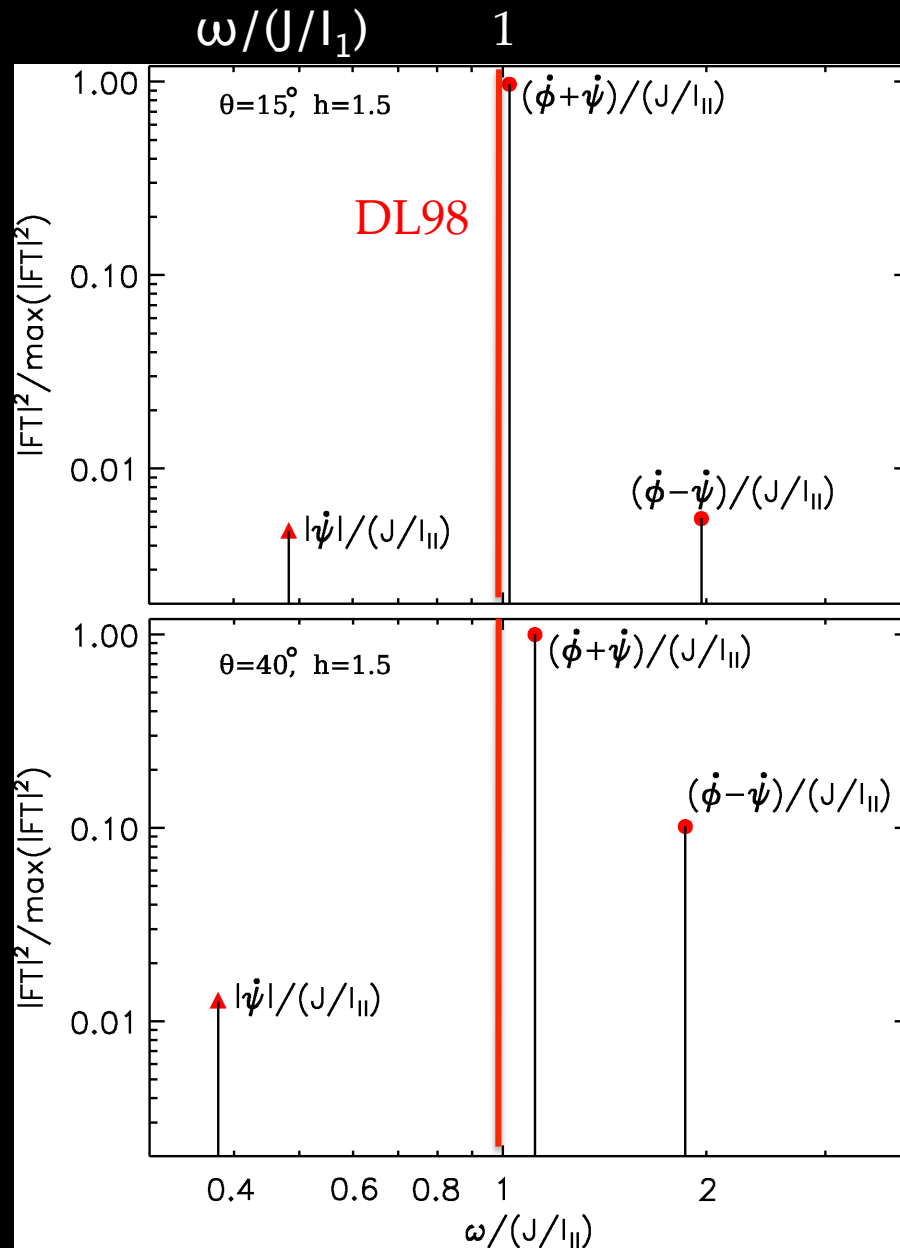
$$\ddot{\mu}_{i,k} = \int_0^{\infty} \ddot{\mu}_i(t) \exp(-i2\pi\nu_k t) dt, i = x, y, z$$

- Power Spectrum:

$$P_{\text{ed},k}(J, \theta) = \frac{2}{3c^3} \sum_i (\ddot{\mu}_{i,k})^2$$



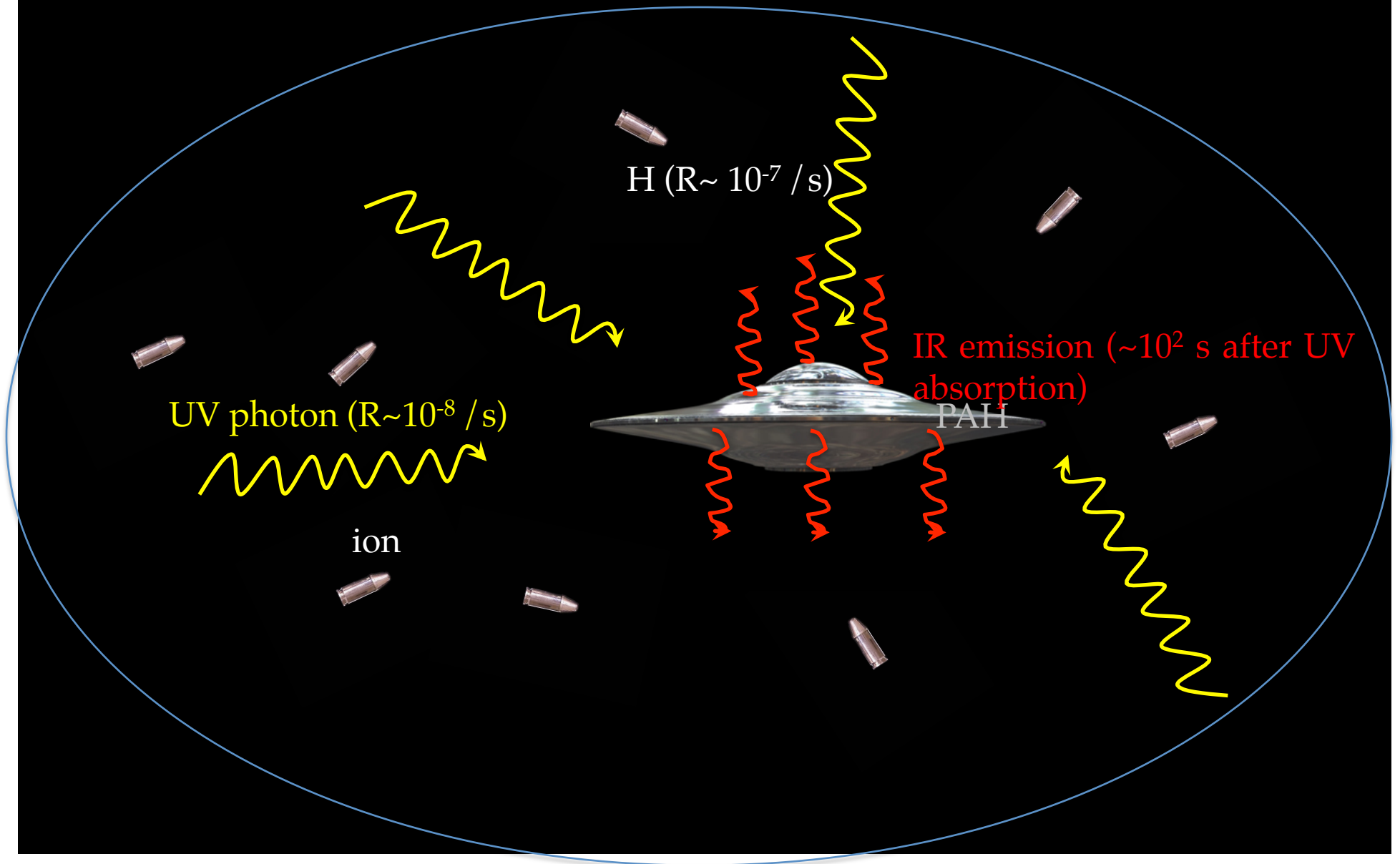
Power Spectrum: Four Freq. Modes



- Precessing grain radiates at frequency modes: $\omega_k = \dot{\phi}, \dot{\phi} \pm \dot{\psi}, \dot{\psi}$
- Dominant modes: $\omega_k = \dot{\phi} \pm \dot{\psi}$

What induces grain rotation?

Rotational Damping and Excitation



Numerical Method: Langevin Equation

- Angular momentum **J** in the lab system is described by Langevin equations (LEs):

$$dJ_i = A_i dt + \sqrt{B_{ii}} dq_i,$$
$$A_i = \sum \left\langle \frac{\Delta J_i}{\Delta t} \right\rangle, B_{ii} = \sum \left\langle \frac{(\Delta J_i)^2}{\Delta t} \right\rangle, \langle dq^2 \rangle = dt$$

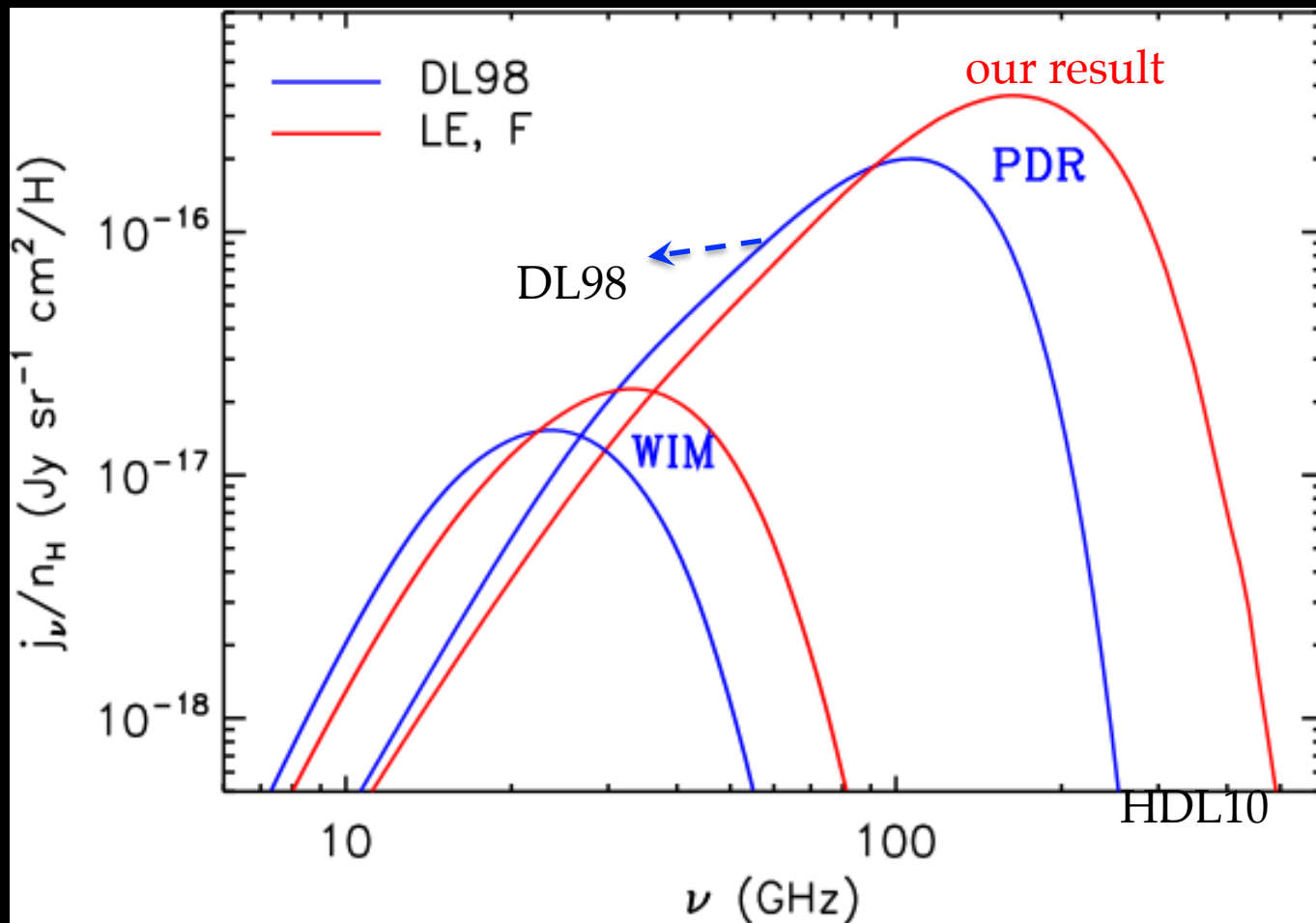
- Integrate LEs to get $J(t)$ and find momentum distribution f_J
- Emissivity per H atom:

$$j_v^a = \int \sum_{\text{mod}} \text{prob}(\omega | J) P_{\text{ed}}(J) 2\pi f_J dJ$$



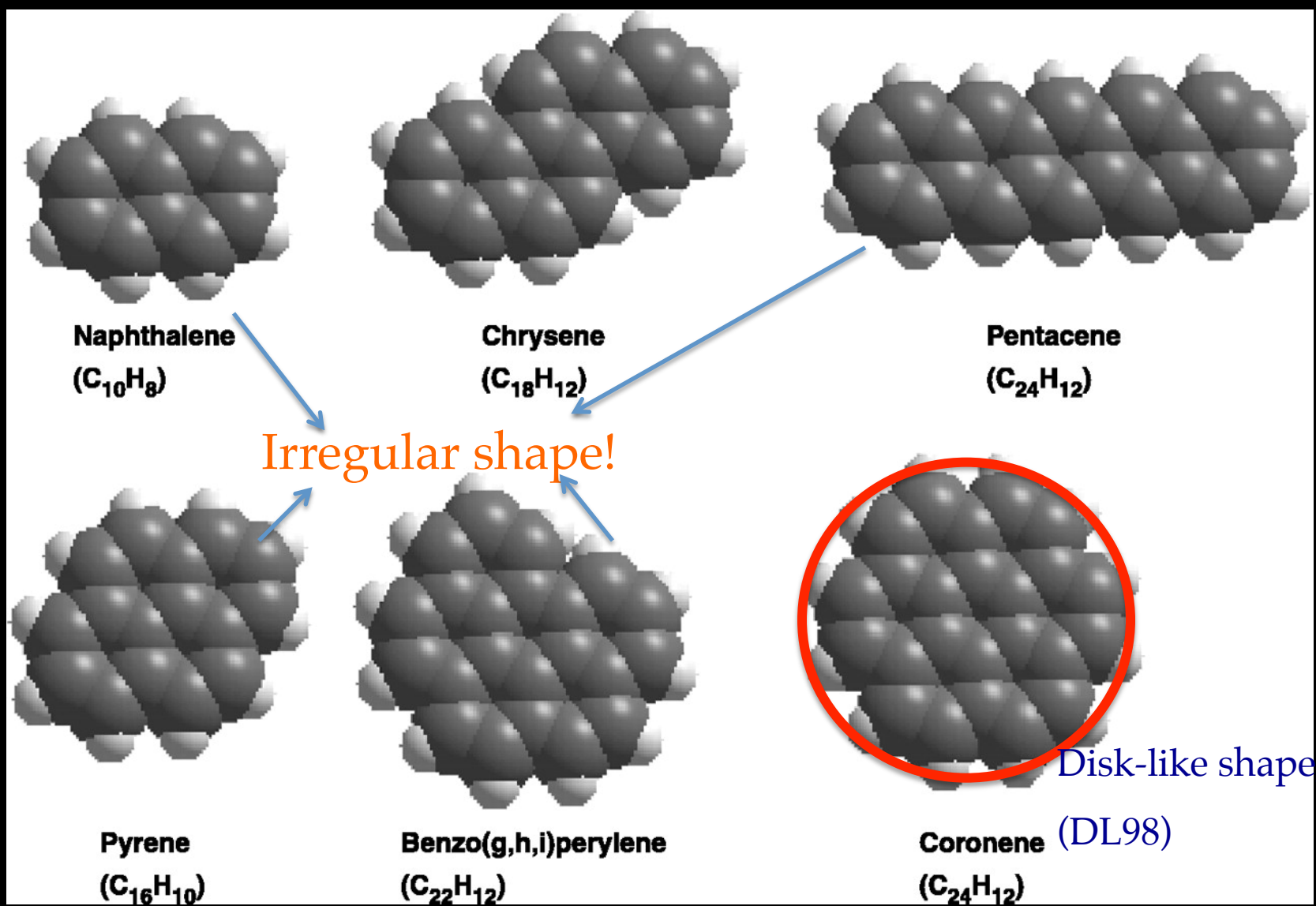
$$\frac{j_v}{n_H} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{1}{n_H} \int da \frac{dn}{da} j_v^a$$

Wobbling Grain Emits More Radiation

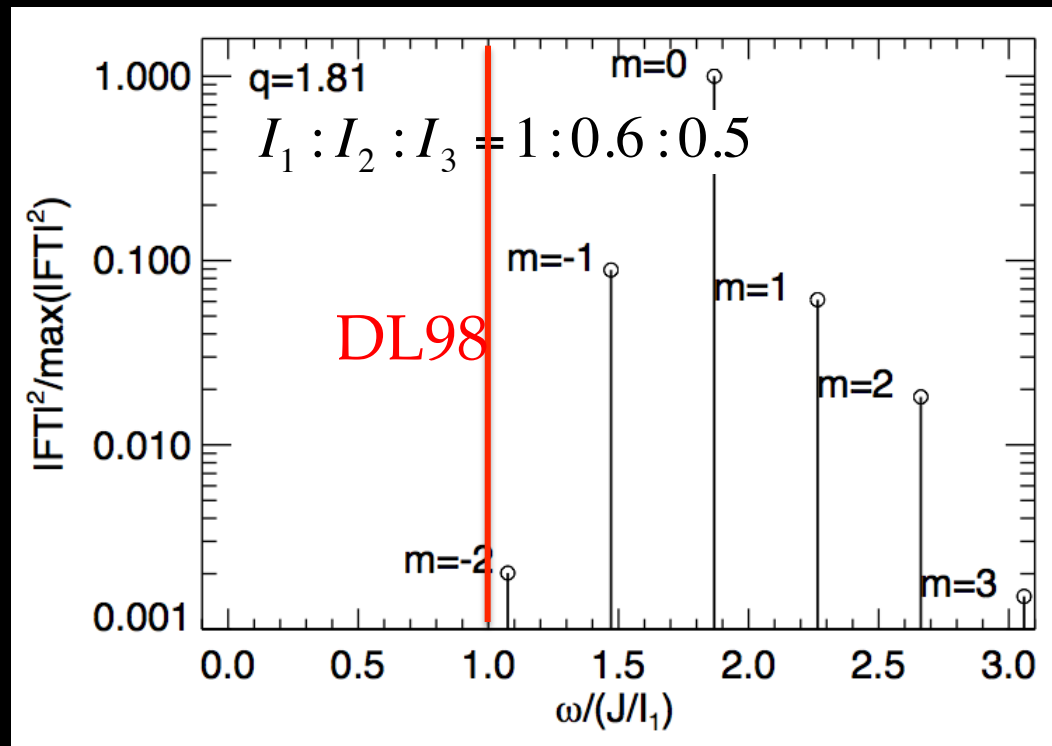
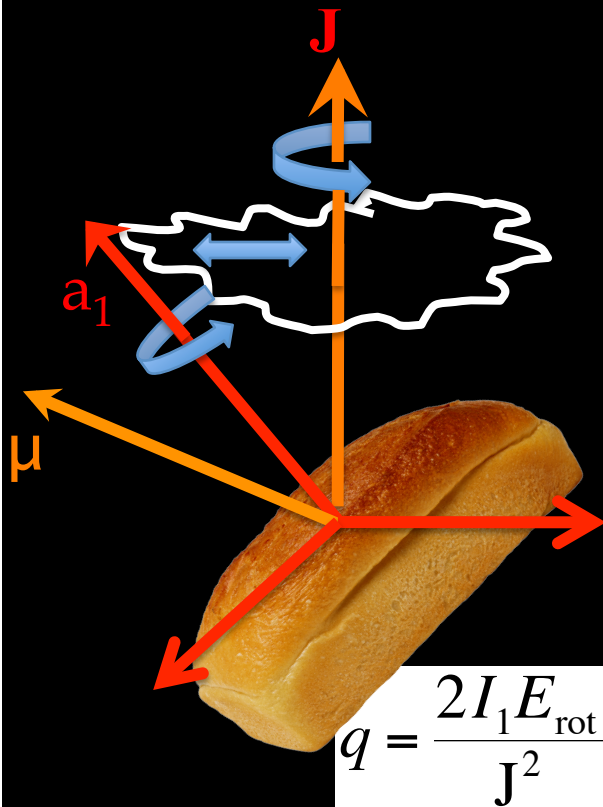


- ◆ Peak emissivity increases by a factor ~ 2 .
- ◆ Peak frequency increases by factors ~ 1.4 to 1.8 .

Step 2: Irregular Grain Shape



Power Spectrum: Multiple Freq. Modes



- Multiple frequency modes:

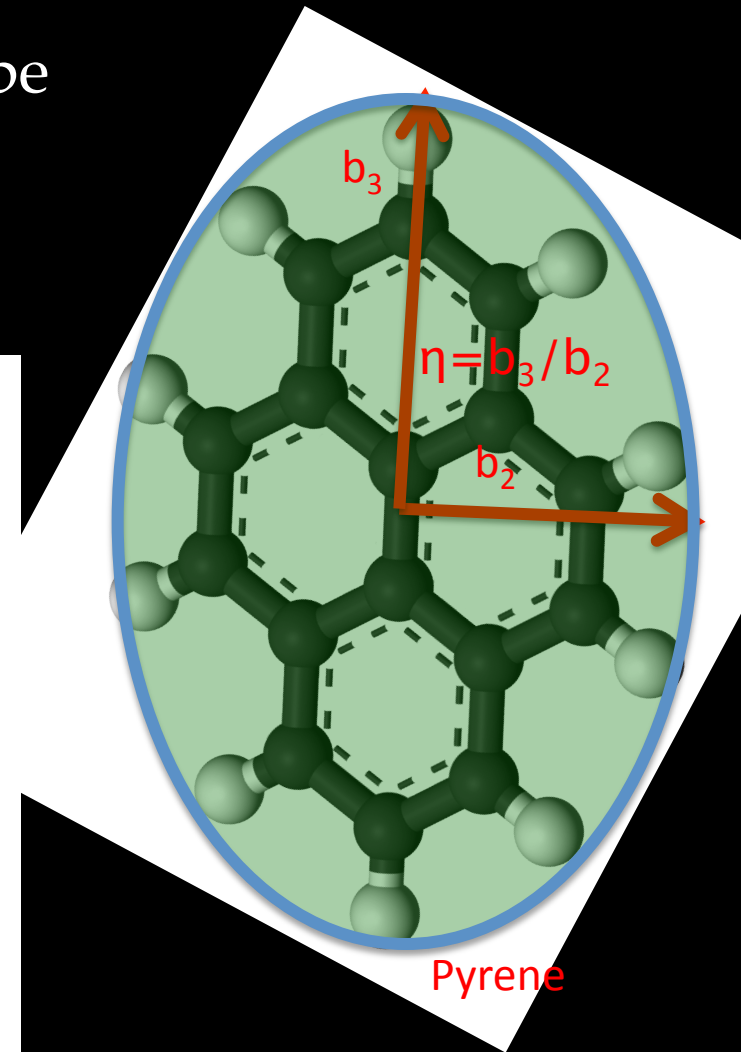
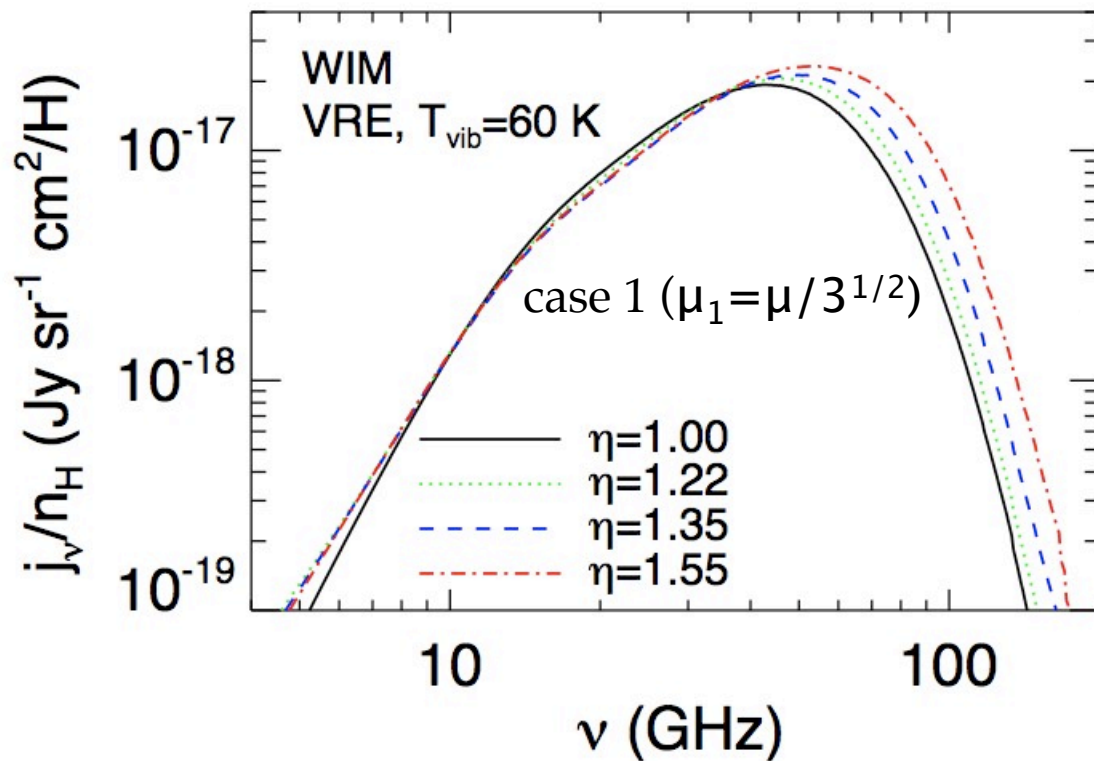
$$\omega_m = \langle \dot{\phi} \rangle + m \langle \dot{\psi} \rangle, m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots,$$

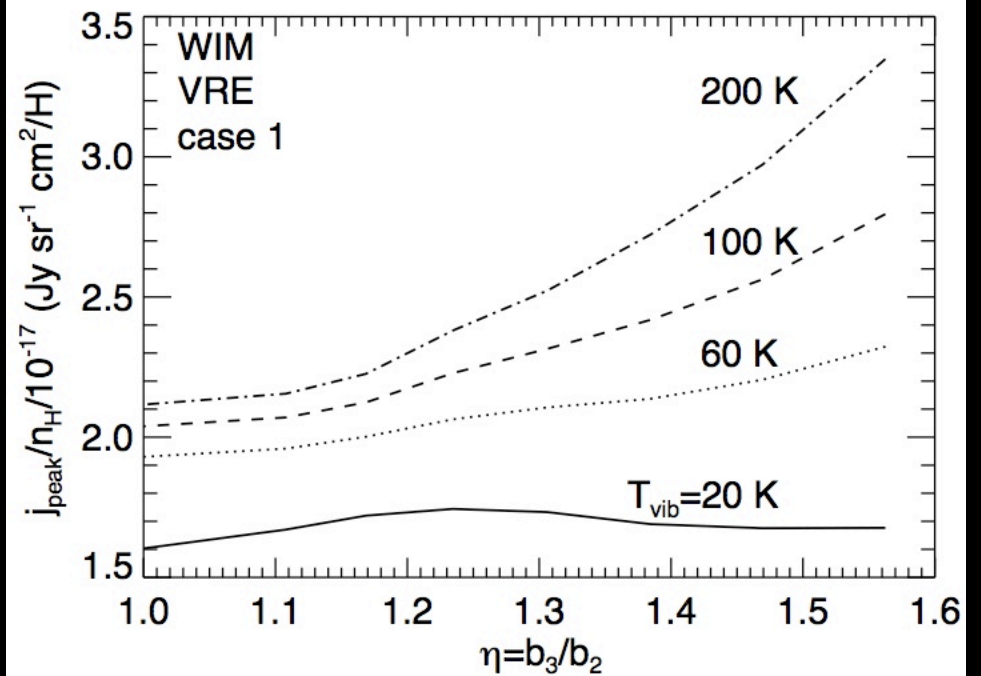
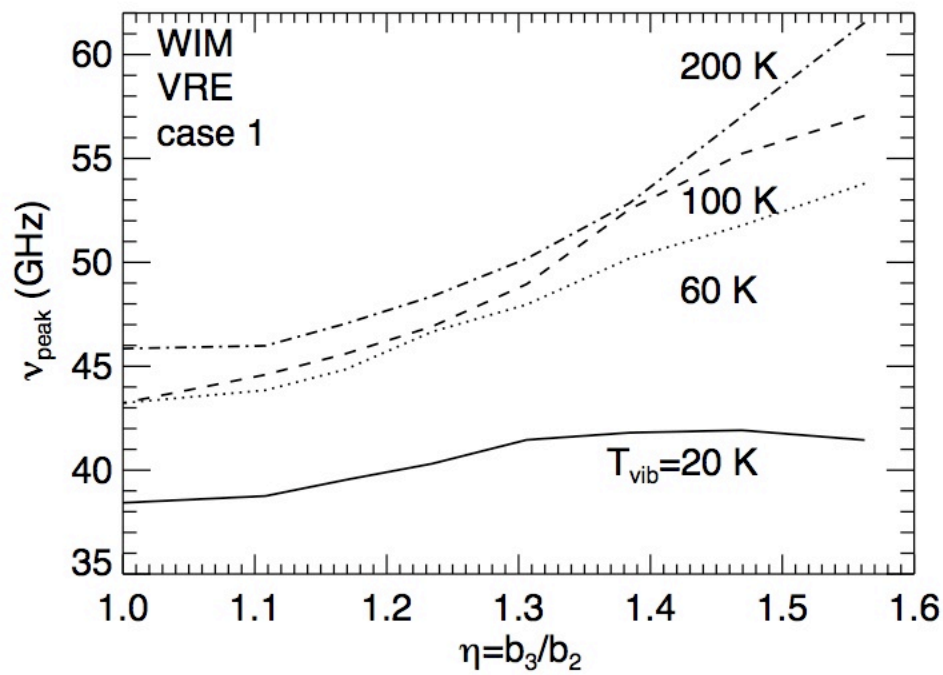
$$\omega_n = n \langle \dot{\psi} \rangle, n = 0, 1, 2$$

where $\langle \dots \rangle$ denotes time averaging.

Emissivity Increases with Grain Irregularity

- Working model: Simple irregular shape
- Irregularity: $\eta = b_3/b_2$

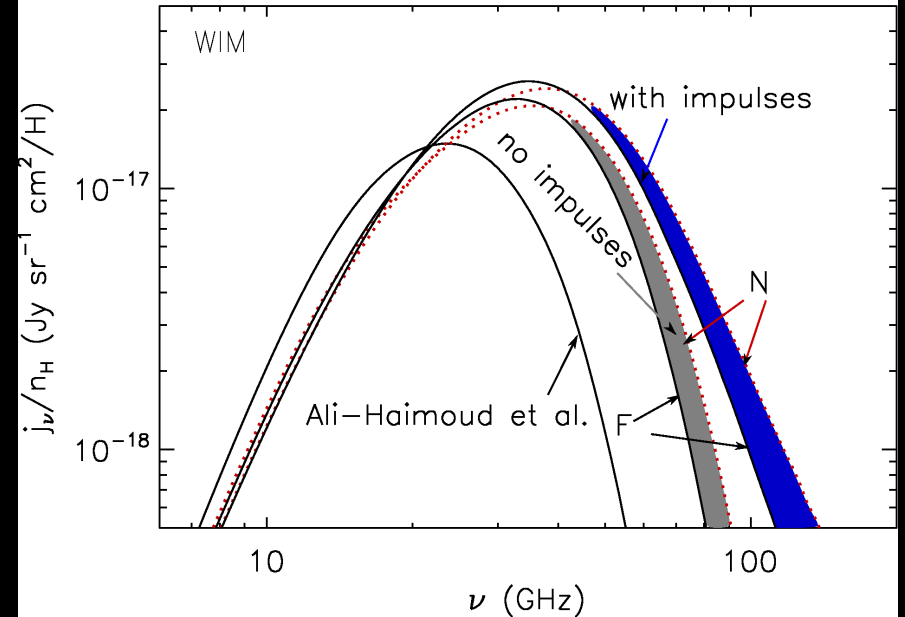
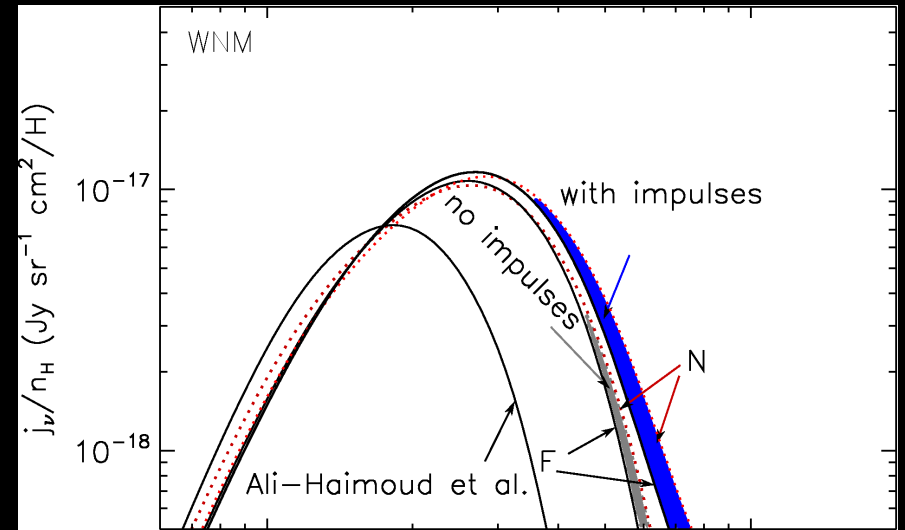
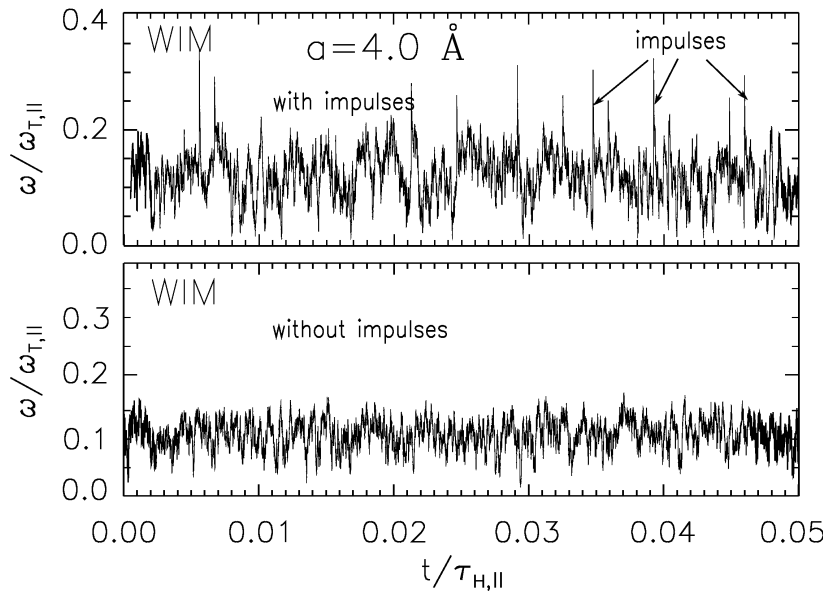
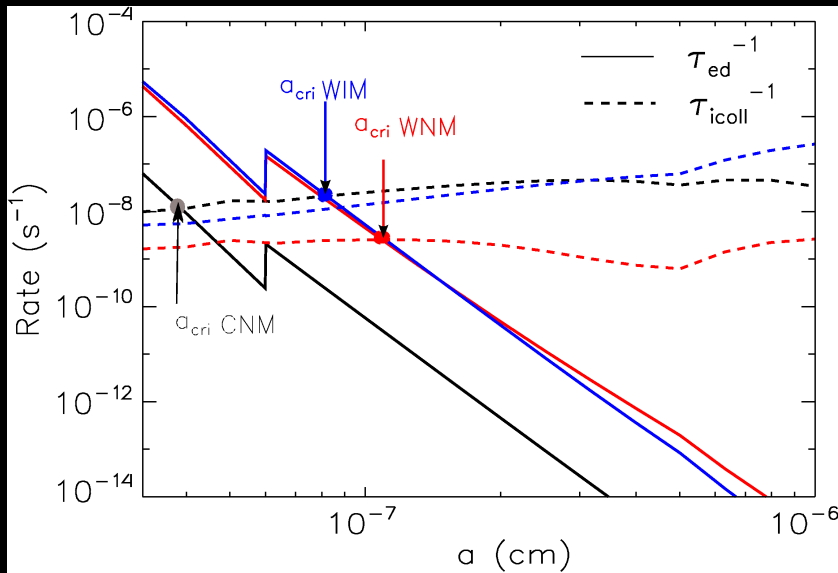




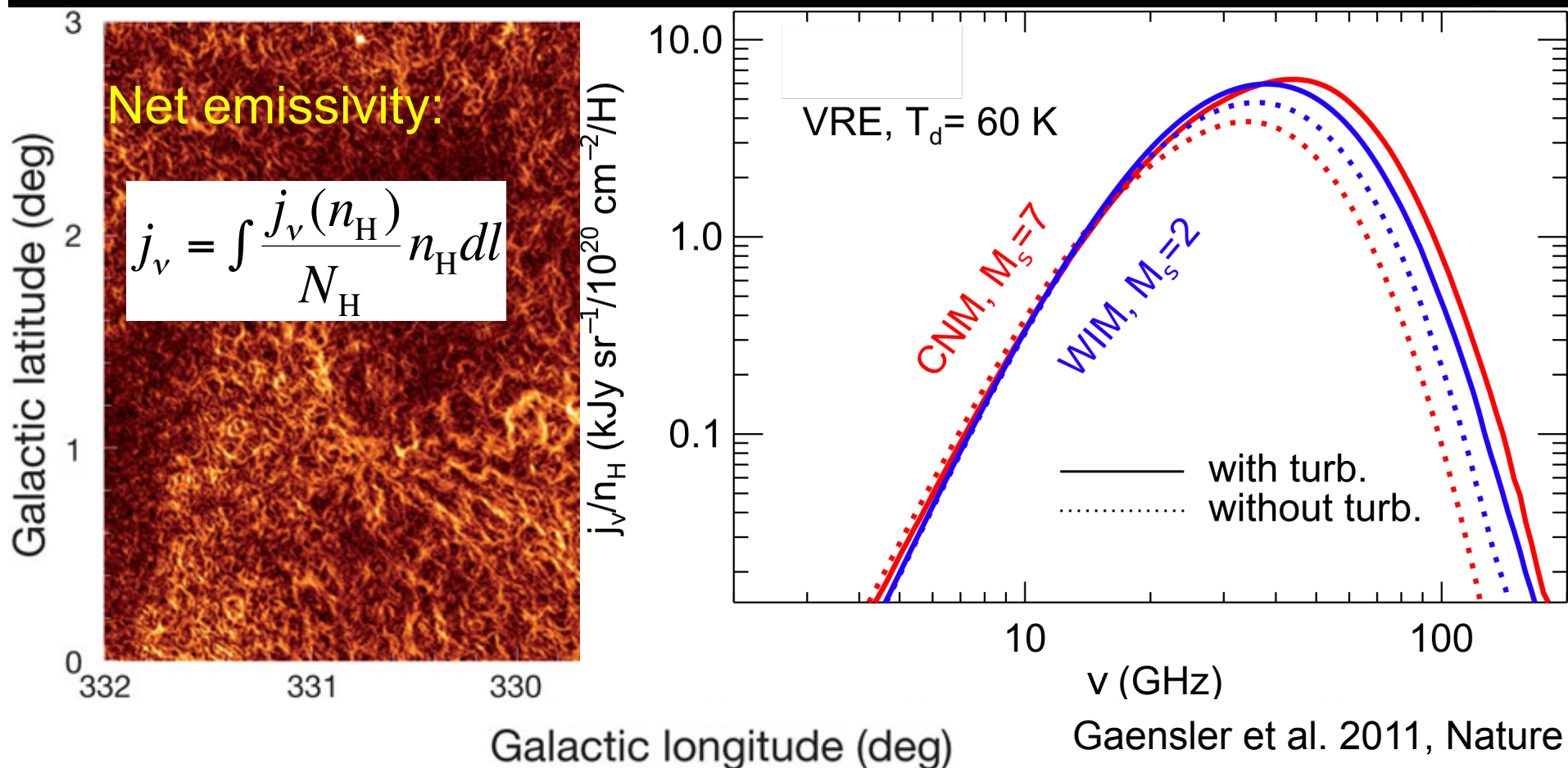
★ Emissivity increases with η

★ Emissivity increases with T_{vib}

Transient spin-up by single-ion collisions Extends Spectrum to High Frequency

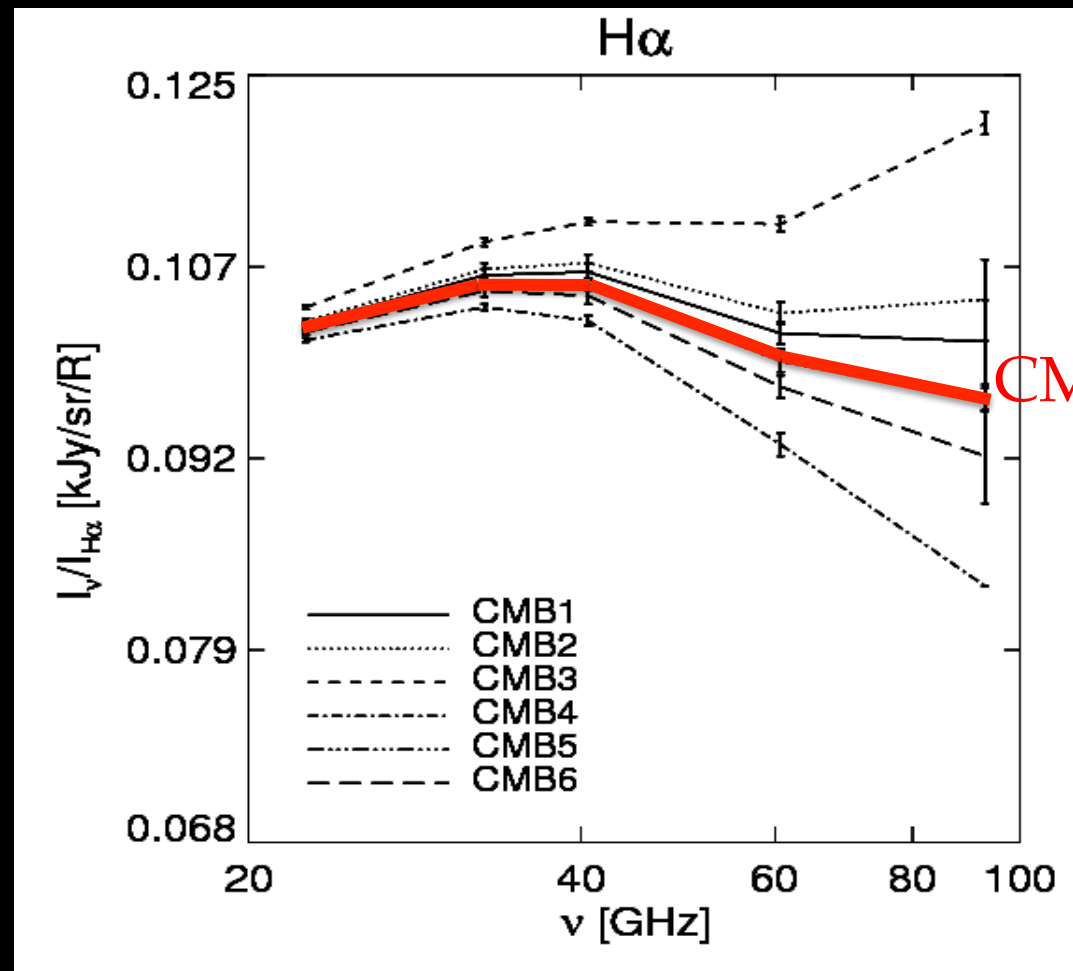


Compressible turbulence enhances emissivity



★ Emissivity increases with the amplitude of turbulence

Probing Physical Parameters with Observation data



CMB5

Fitting WMAP H α -correlated spectrum

◆ Model:
$$I_{\nu}^{\text{mod}} = F_0 \left(\frac{\nu}{23\text{GHz}} \right)^{-0.12} + Sd_0 \left[\frac{I_{\nu}^{\text{sd}}}{I_{\text{H}\alpha}} \right]_{\text{WIM}} + C_0 \left(\frac{\nu}{23\text{GHz}} \right)^2$$

◆ Minimizing
$$\chi^2 = \sum_{\nu} (I_{\nu}^{\text{mod}} - I_{\nu}^{\text{obs}})^2 / \sigma_{\nu}^2$$

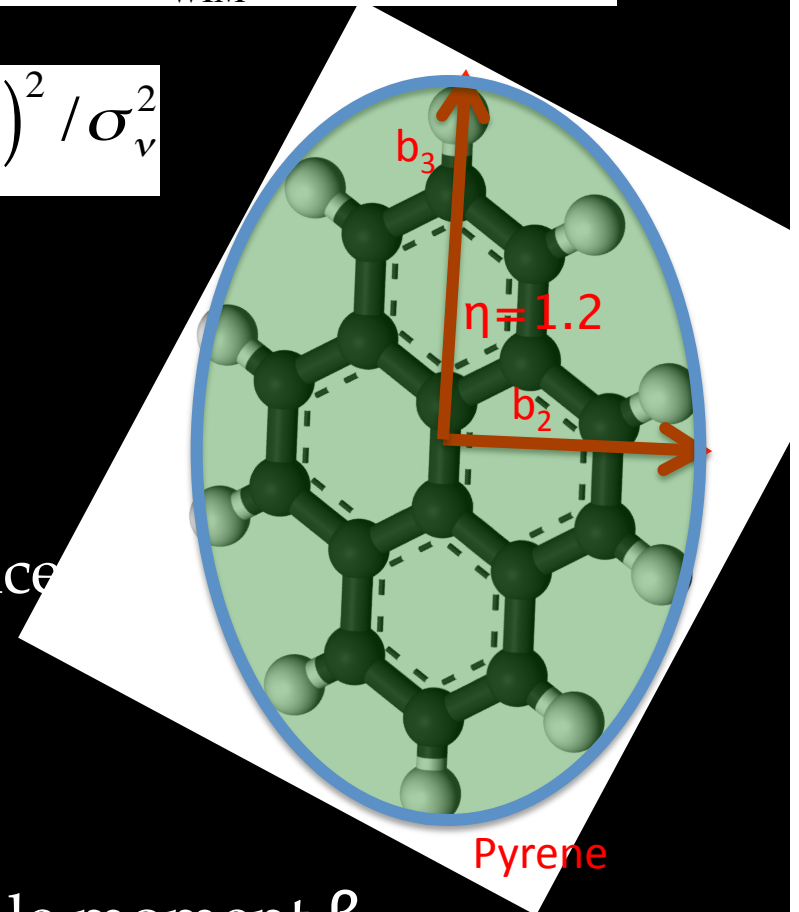
◆ Fitting parameters:

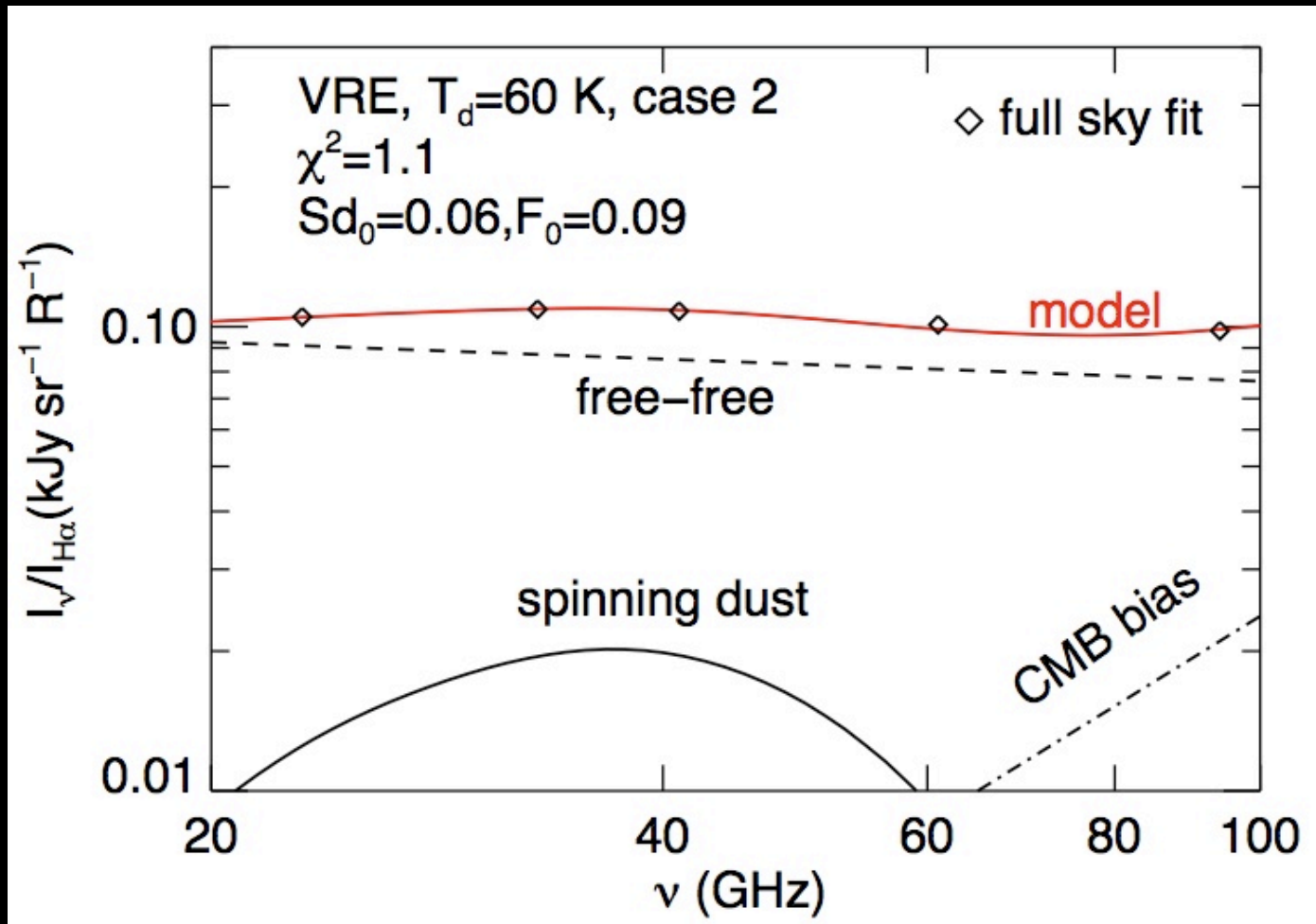
F_0 : e temperature

Sd_0 : variation of PAH abundance

C_0 : CMB estimator bias

◆ Spinning dust parameters: n_{H} , dipole moment β_0

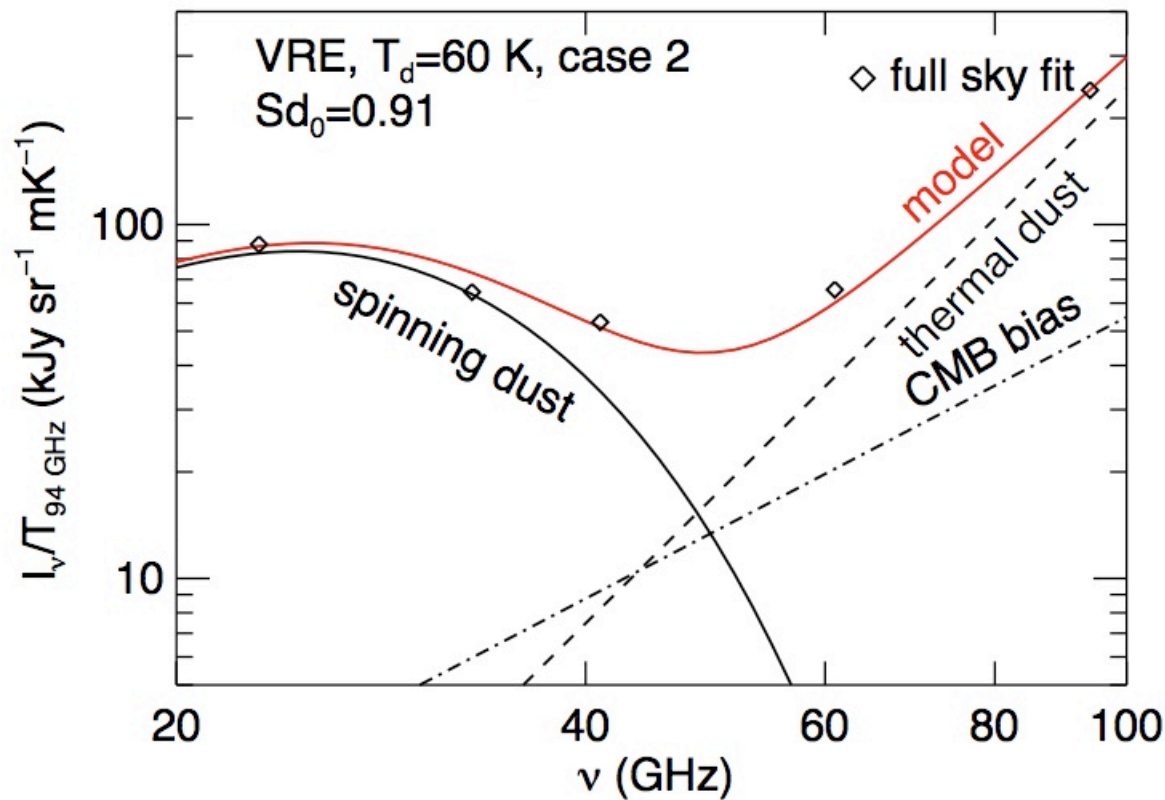




- ★ $F_0=0.09 \rightarrow T_e \sim 2500\text{K}$ (Dong & Draine 2011 explain low T_e)
- ★ $Sd_0=0.06 \rightarrow$ PAH depleted in WIM
- ★ Dipole $\beta_0 \sim 0.65$ D, $n_H \sim 0.11 \text{ cm}^{-3}$

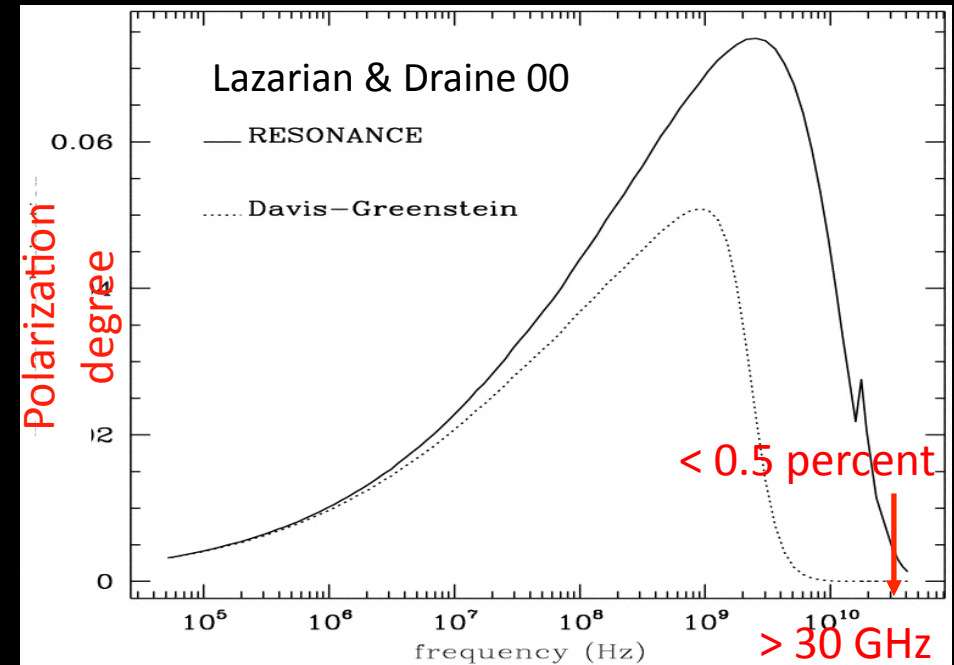
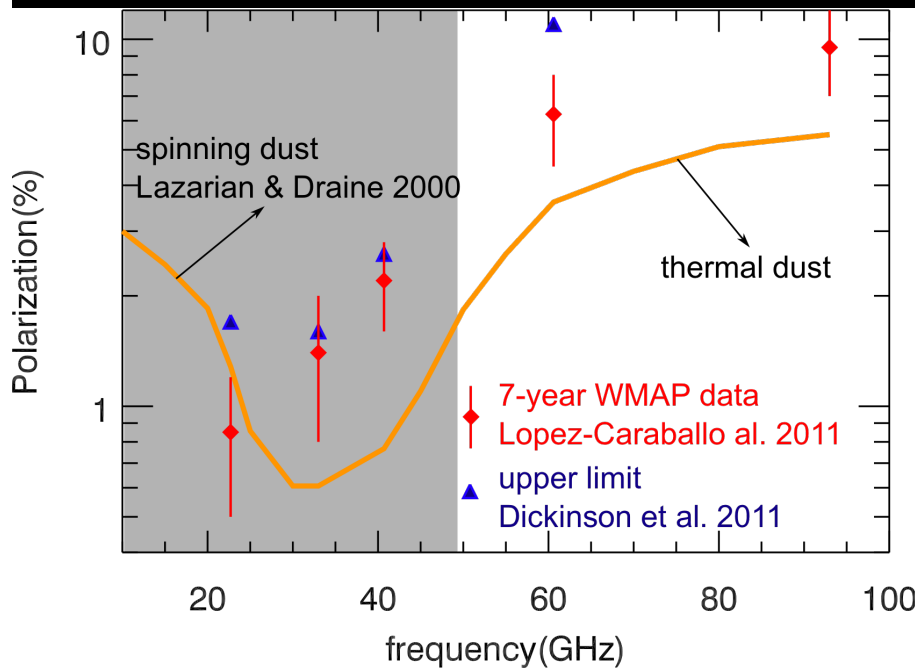
Thermal Dust-Correlated Spectrum

$$\frac{I_\nu^{\text{mod}}}{T_{94\text{GHz}}} = Sd_0 \frac{I_\nu^{\text{sd}}(\text{CNM})}{T_{94\text{GHz}}} + T_0 \left(\frac{\nu}{94\text{GHz}} \right)^{3.8} + C_0 \left(\frac{\nu}{23\text{GHz}} \right)^2$$



- ★ $T_0=0.8$
- ★ $Sd_0 \sim 0.9$
- ★ $\beta_0=0.95$ D
- ★ $n_H \sim 10$ cm $^{-3}$

Spinning Dust Emission is Polarized!?



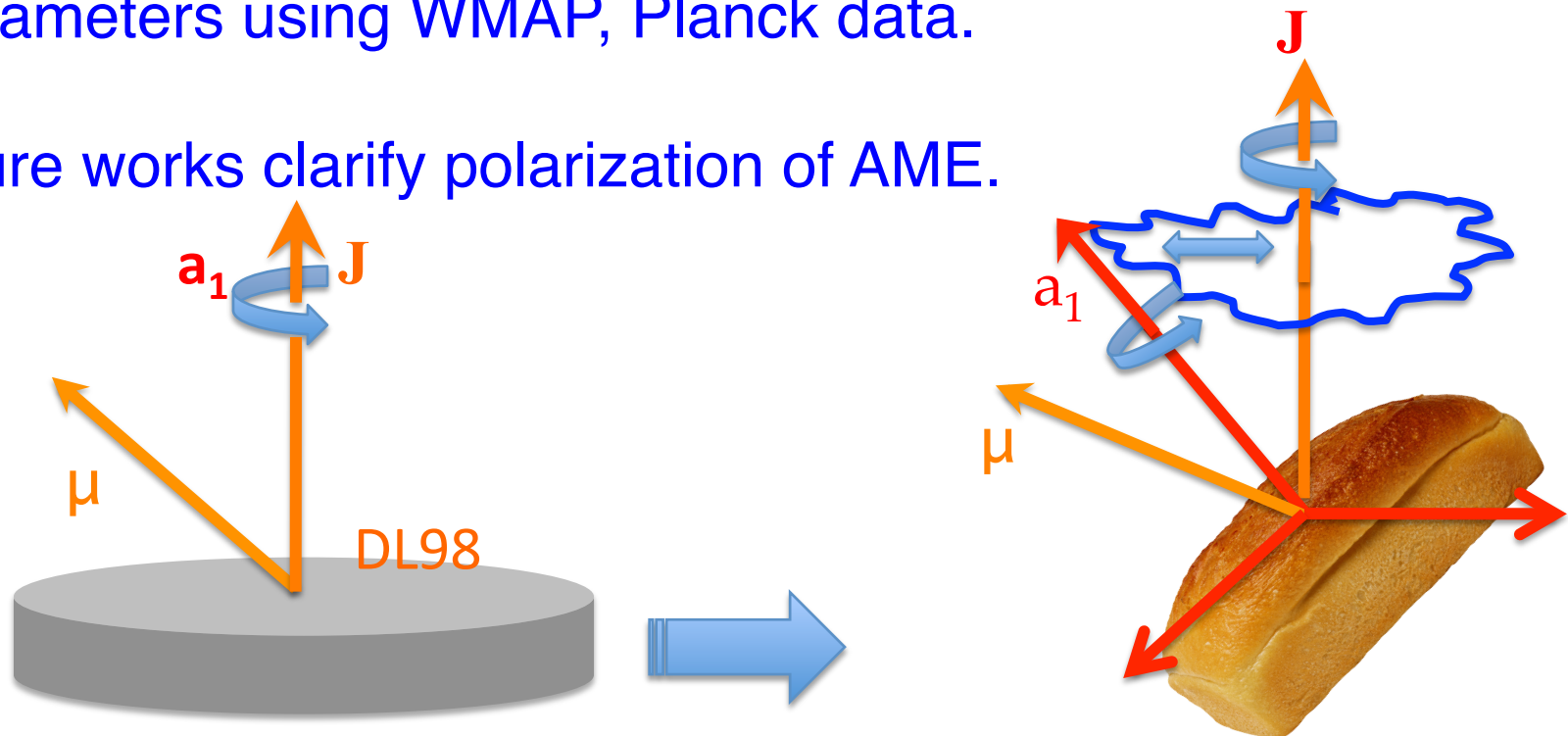
Recent studies: $P \sim 1. - 5\%$ for AME

Lazarian & Draine (2000): upper limit < observation data

This difference should be clarified!

Summary and Future Works

1. Improved model accounts for internal relaxation, grain wobbling, irregular shape, transient events, and turbulence.
2. Improved model can reproduce high peak frequency in H α -correlated spectrum from WMAP data.
3. Improved model can be used to diagnose dust physical parameters using WMAP, Planck data.
4. Future works clarify polarization of AME.



Thank You Very Much!