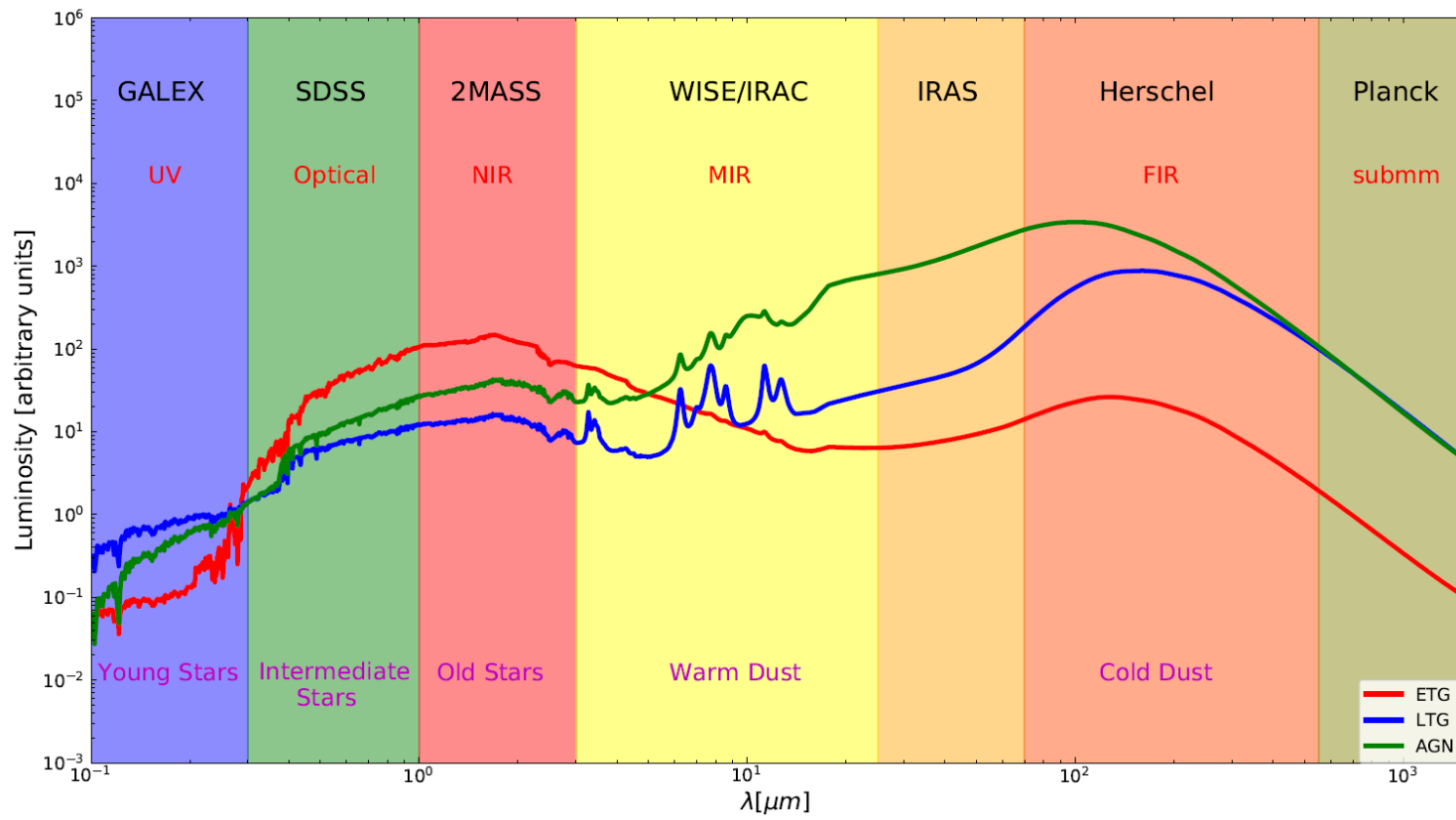




Angelos Nersesian

Modelling the cold dust in nearby spirals galaxies with radiative transfer

A galaxy's SED



Dust Heating

Questions

- Where and how much is dust heated in galaxies?
- What is the role of each stellar population?
- What is the relation to the 3D structure of the galaxy?

With our method we can ...

- Take into account the effect of non-local heating.
- Create a self-consistent 3D model of the radiation field.

How?

- 3D Monte Carlo dust continuum radiative transfer.



skirt.ugent.be



DustPedia

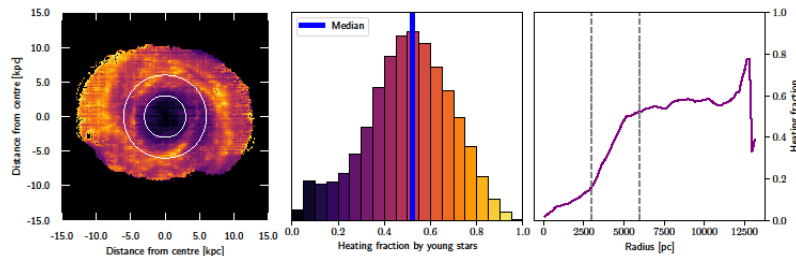
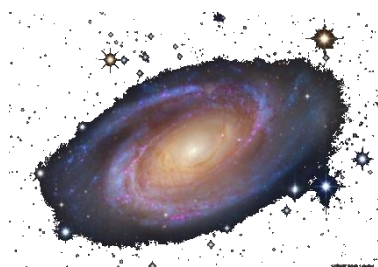


Radiative transfer models

Radiative transfer (RT) in nearby galaxies

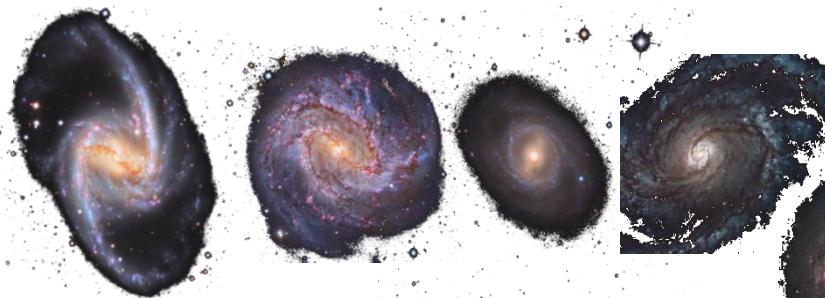
DustPedia

(II) Verstocken et al. 2020



(V) Nersesian et al. 2020b

(III) Nersesian et al. 2020a

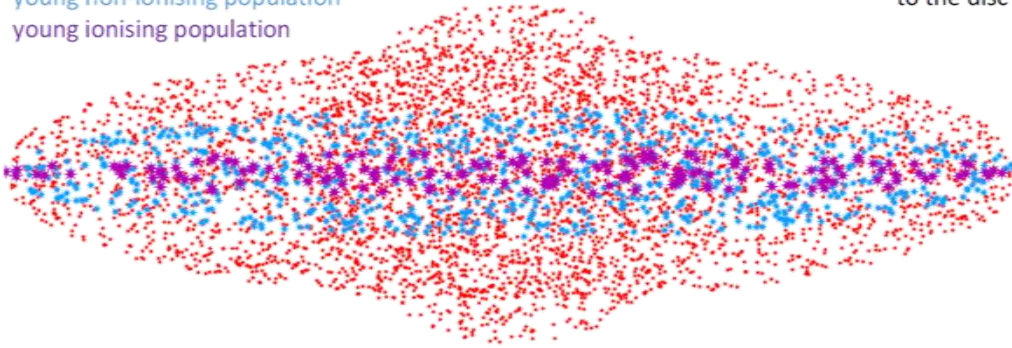


(IV) Viaene et al. 2020

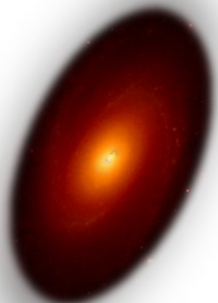


old population
young non-ionising population
young ionising population

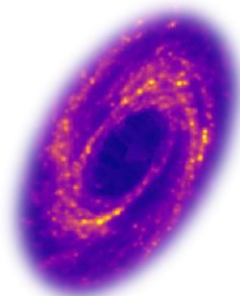
2D cut perpendicular
to the disc



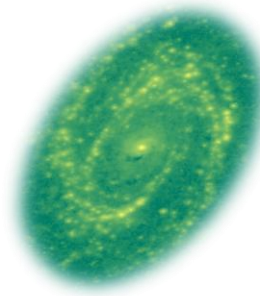
1. 2D \rightarrow 3D;
2. Distribution constraints:
 - Young ionising stars
 - Young non-ionising stars
 - Old stars
 - Dust
3. Radiative transfer solution.



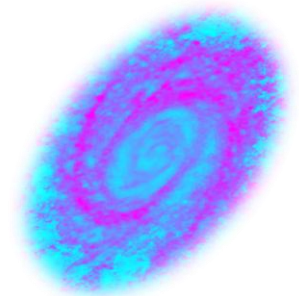
Old stellar disc + bulge



Young non-ionising
stellar disc

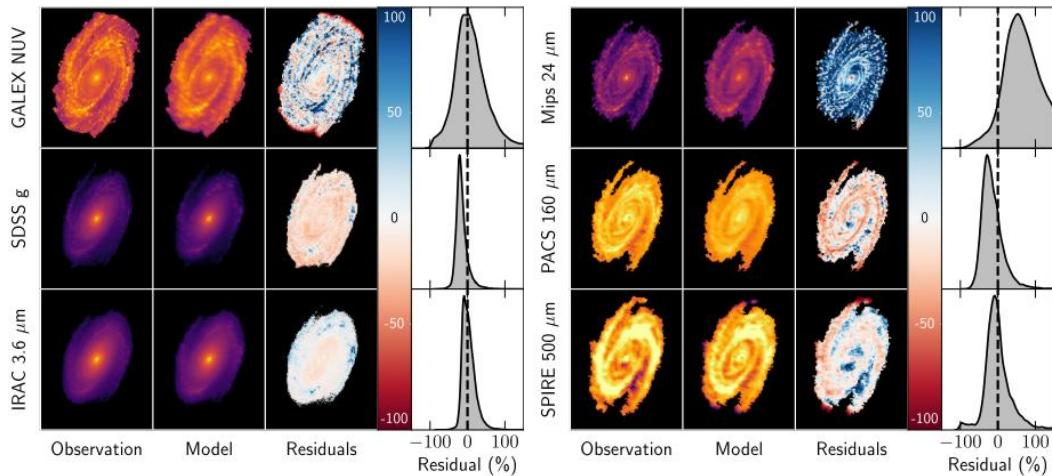


Young ionising
stellar disc



Dust disc

The role of Old SP in dust heating

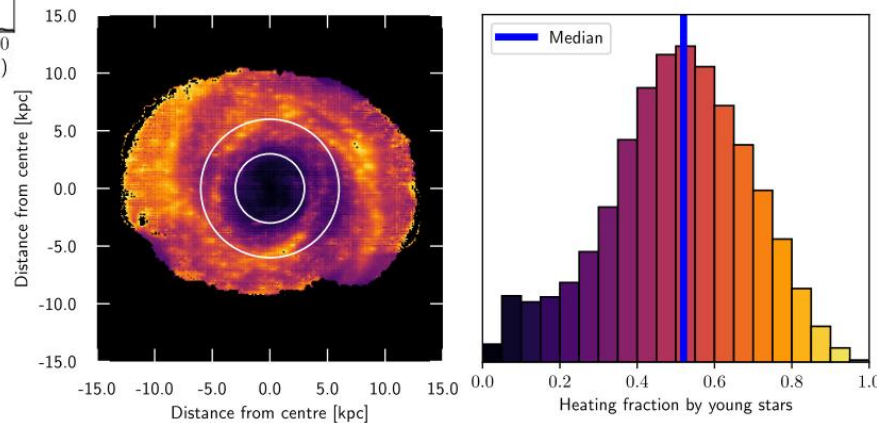


Median Values

$$f_{\text{young}} = 50.2\%$$

$$f_{\text{old}} = 49.8\%$$

Verstocken et al. 2020



The role of galactic bars in SFR

Median Values

NGC1365

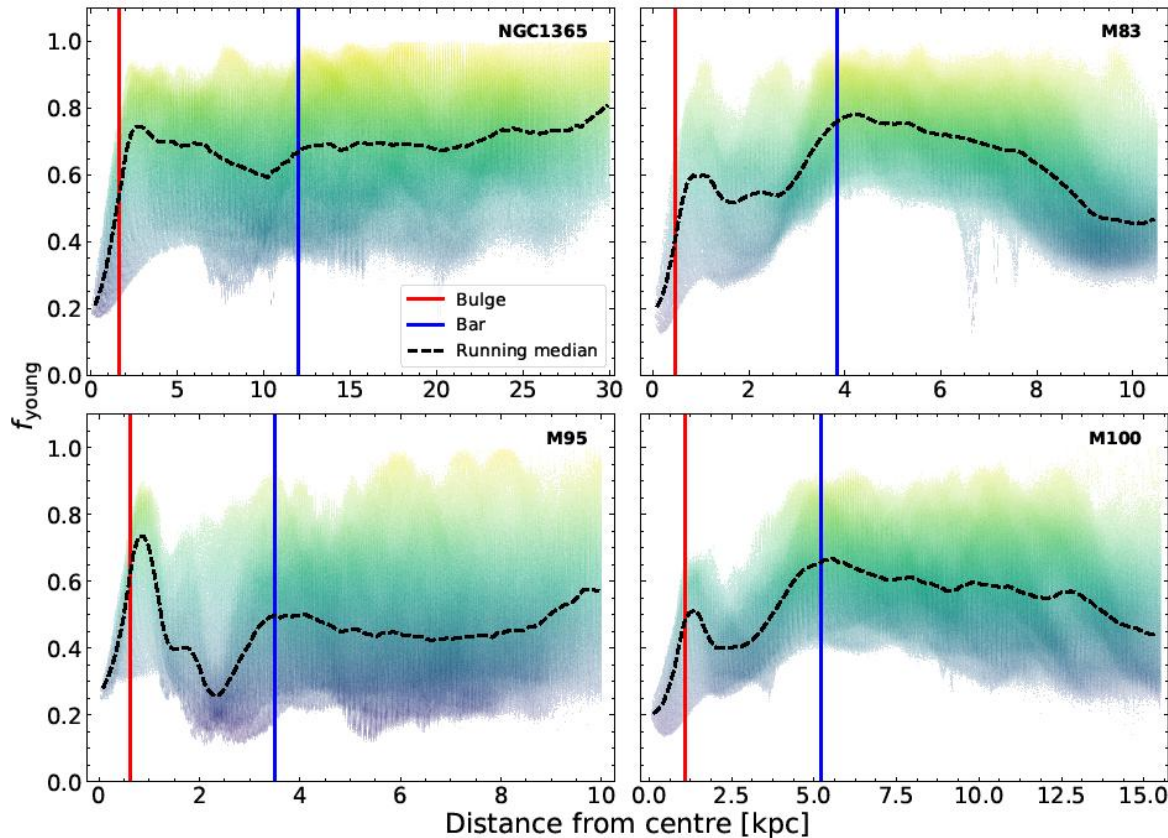
$$f_{\text{young}} = 68\%$$

$$f_{\text{old}} = 32\%$$

M95

$$f_{\text{young}} = 47\%$$

$$f_{\text{old}} = 53\%$$



Median Values

M83

$$f_{\text{young}} = 64\%$$

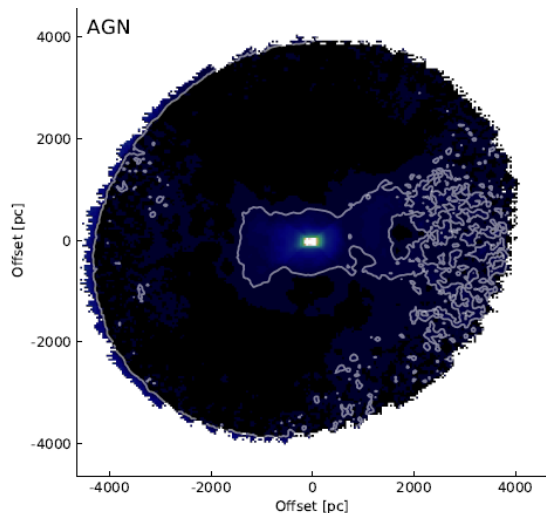
$$f_{\text{old}} = 36\%$$

M100

$$f_{\text{young}} = 57\%$$

$$f_{\text{old}} = 43\%$$

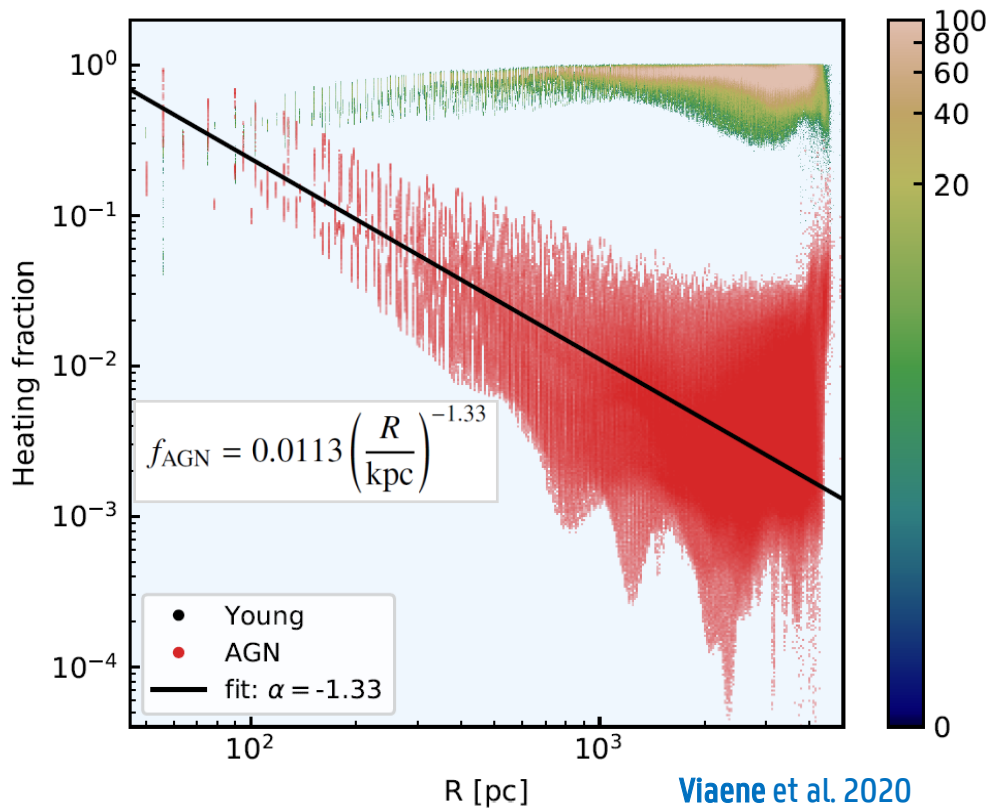
The role of AGN heating



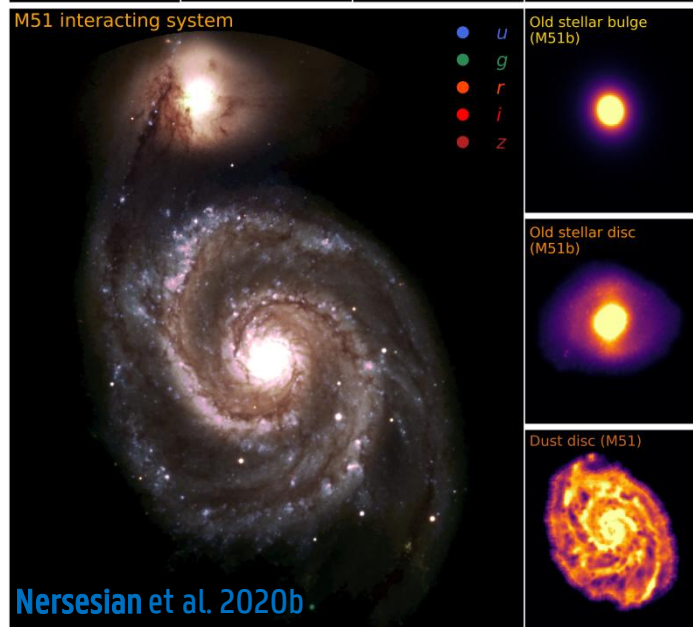
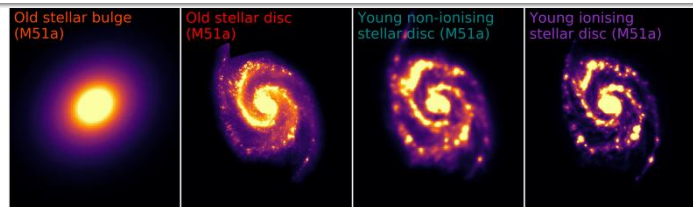
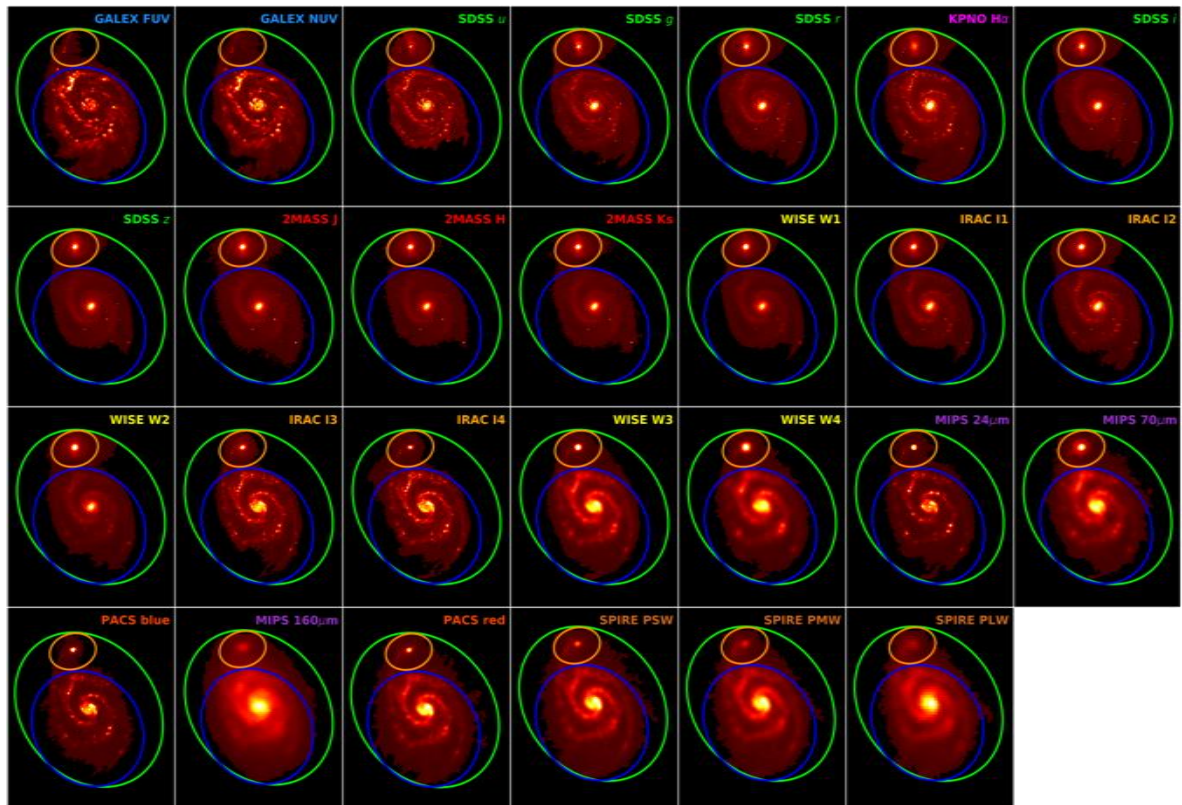
Median Values

$$f_{\text{young}} = 83\%$$

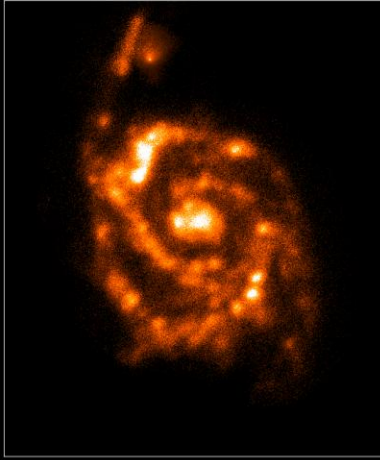
$$f_{\text{AGN}} = 80\% \text{ (inner 100 pc)}$$



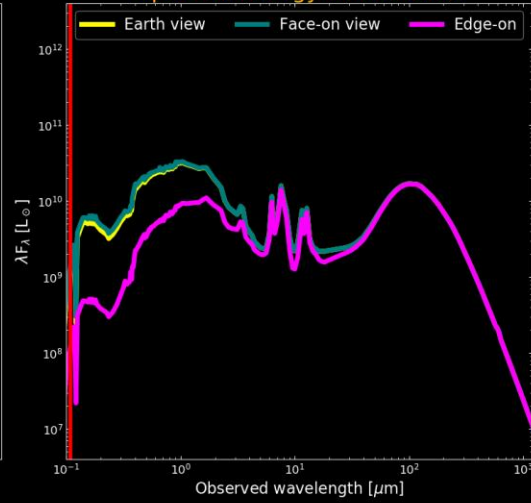
The M51 system



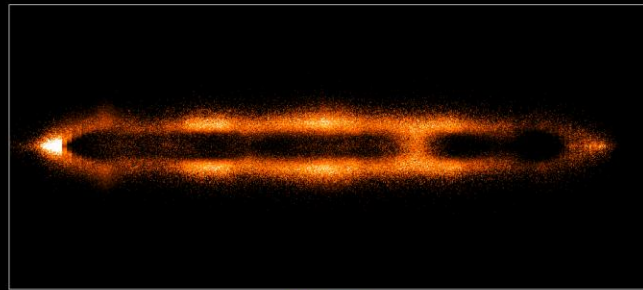
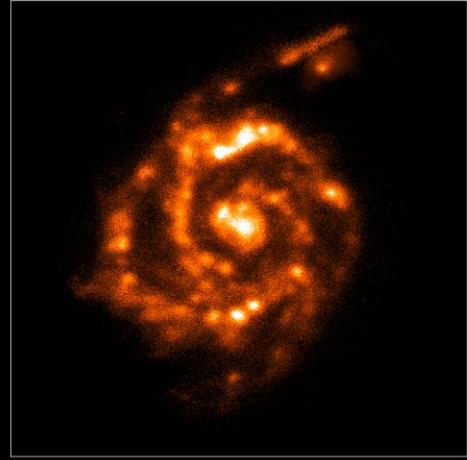
Earth view



Spectral Energy Distribution



Face-on view



Edge-on

RT modelling: The M51 system

Mean Values

$$f_{old} = 71\%$$

Heating fraction

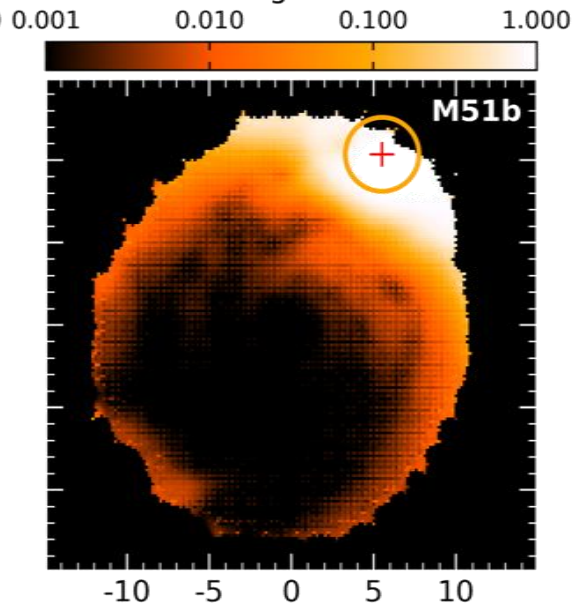
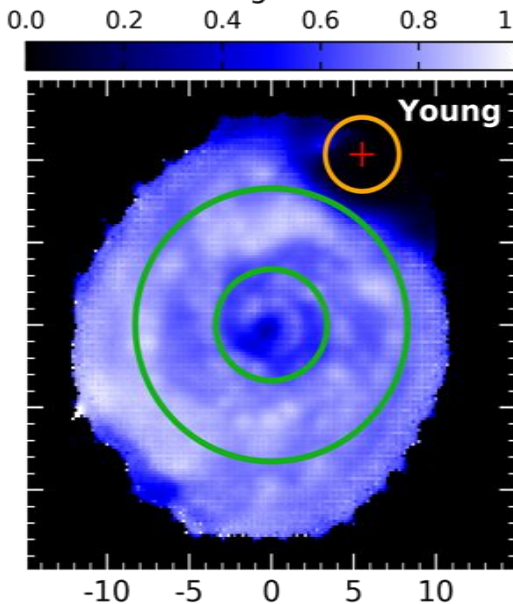
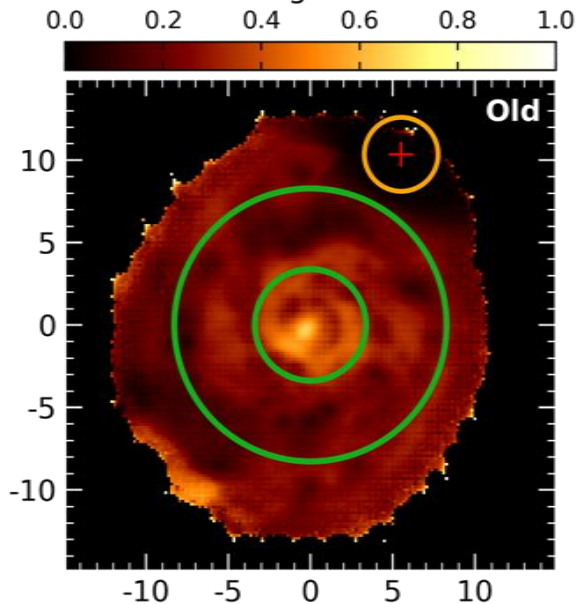
$$f_{young} = 23\%$$

Heating fraction

$$f_{M51b} = 6\%$$

Heating fraction

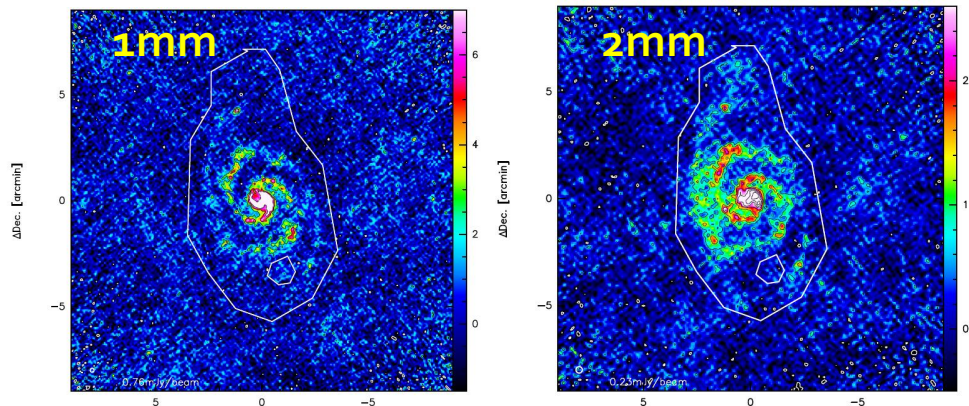
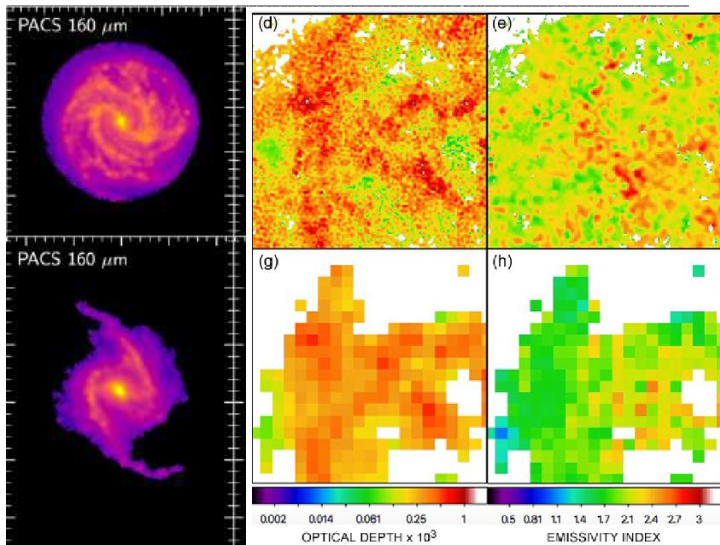
Distance from centre [kpc]



Distance from centre [kpc]

Method Limitations & Solutions

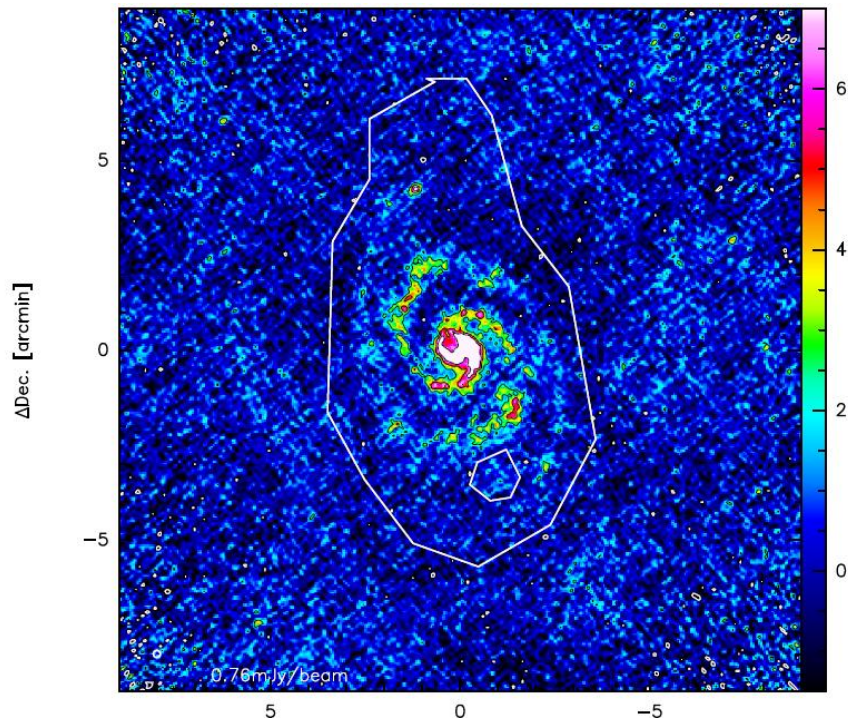
- The insensitivity of the DustPedia data set to cold dust.
- The spatial resolution of the interstellar dust component.
- New observational data on nearby galaxies in the submm/mm (NIKA2).



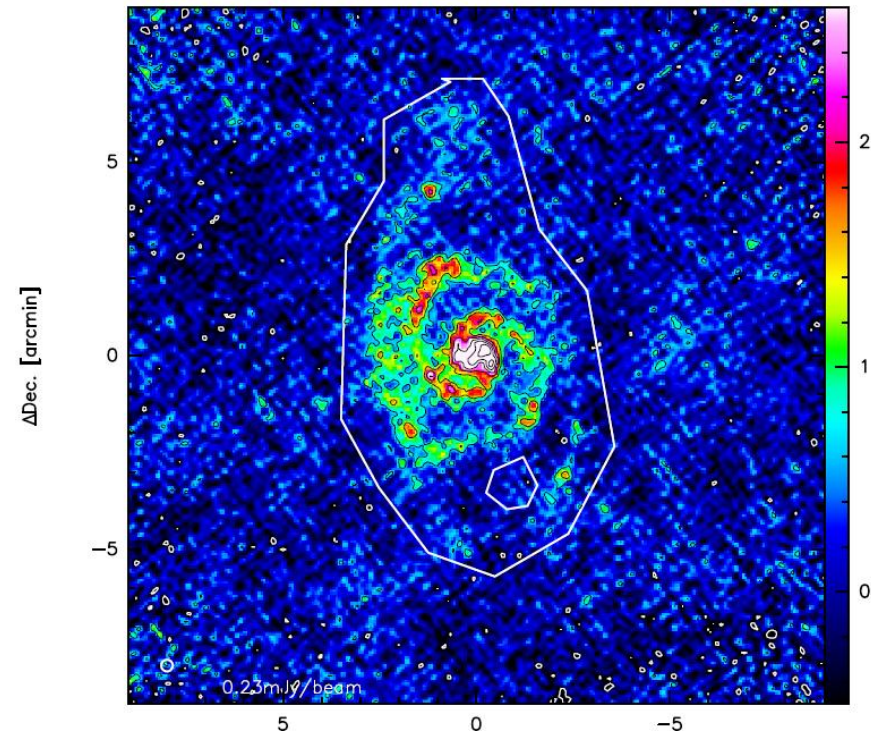
- A radically new method to generate dust density maps for nearby galaxies (PPMAP).

Marsh et al. 2017

Whitworth et al. 2019



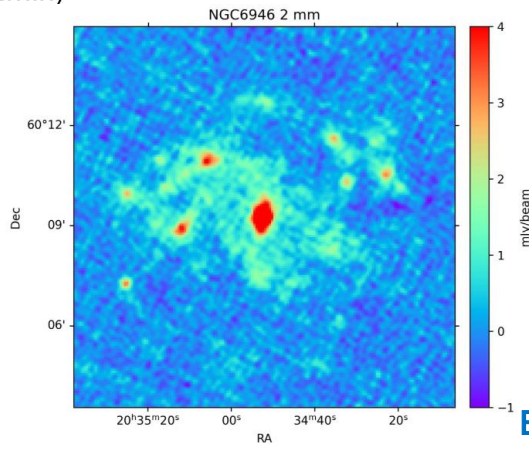
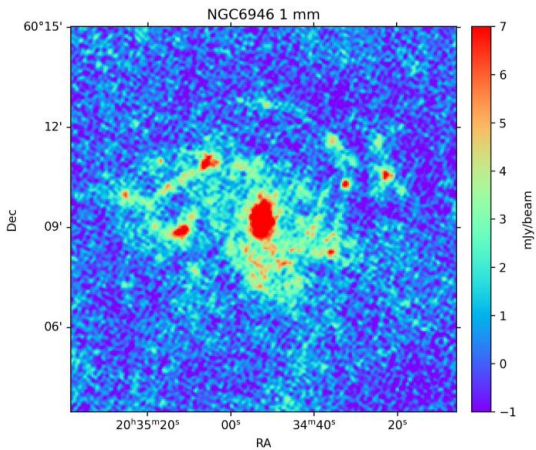
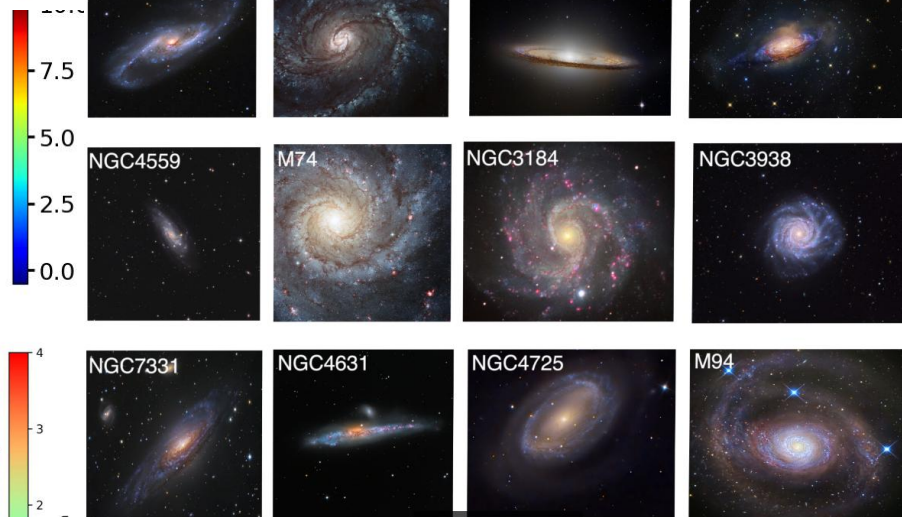
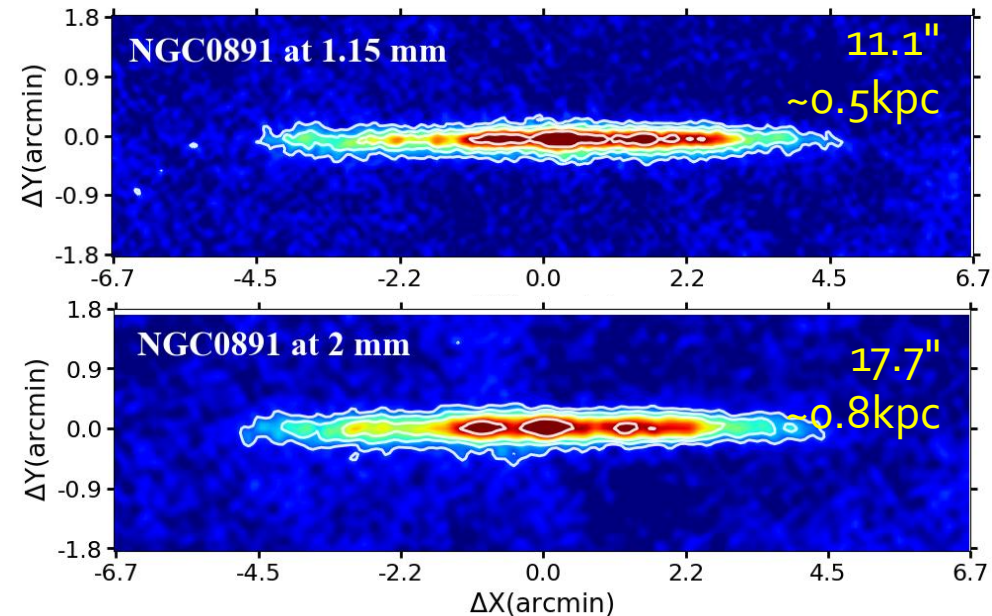
1mm NIKA2 maps of M51 at 11'' resolution



2mm NIKA2 maps of M51 at 18'' resolution

Katsioli et al. 2021 (in prep.)

IMEGIN



Ejlali et al. 2021 (in prep.)

Advantages of the NIKA2 data

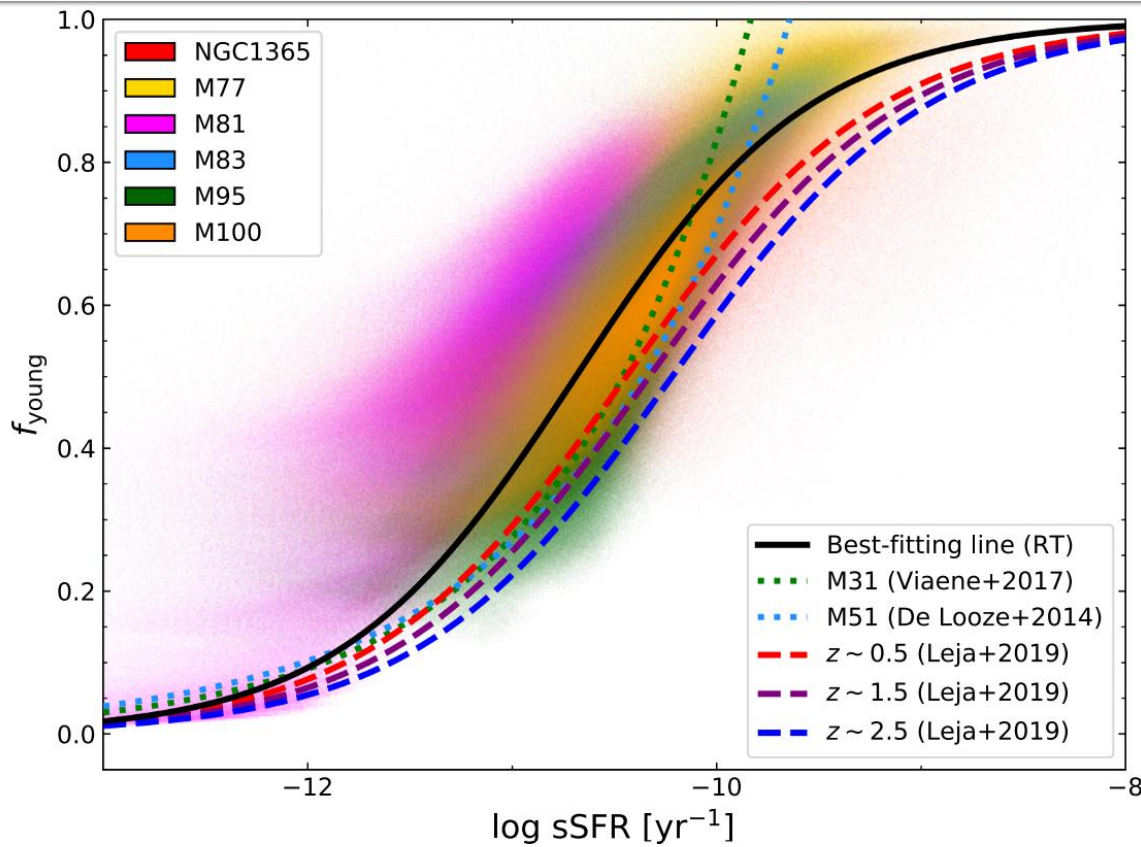
Increased spatial resolution at the submm/mm regime allowing for the detection of the very cold dust ($T < 15$ K), where most of the dust mass is.

Incorporation of two new physical processes in the **SKIRT** framework:
synchrotron emission + free-free emission

Questions need answering

- ❖ Do we find evidence for a spatial variation of the dust properties between & within galaxies?
- ❖ How important is the contribution of cold dust in nearby galaxies?
- ❖ What is the contribution of different stellar populations to the heating of the dust?
- ❖ Can we put constraints on the dust grain alignment & shape distribution in galaxies?

The $sSFR$ - f_{young} relation



Summary

We have constructed a framework to construct 3D models for nearby galaxies to investigate the dust heating mechanisms.

- ✓ The integrated SEDs of all galaxies are fitted well.
- ✓ Our model is able to reproduce the observed morphologies reasonably well.
- ✓ Our study reveals the importance of old stars, AGN, and merging events to the dust emission at FIR/submm bands.

Limitations of the method

- x The insensitivity of the DustPedia data set to cold dust.
- x The spatial resolution of the interstellar dust component.

Solutions

- ✓ New hi-res observational data on nearby galaxies in the submm/mm (NIKA2).
- ✓ A radically new method to generate dust density maps for nearby galaxies (PPMAP).