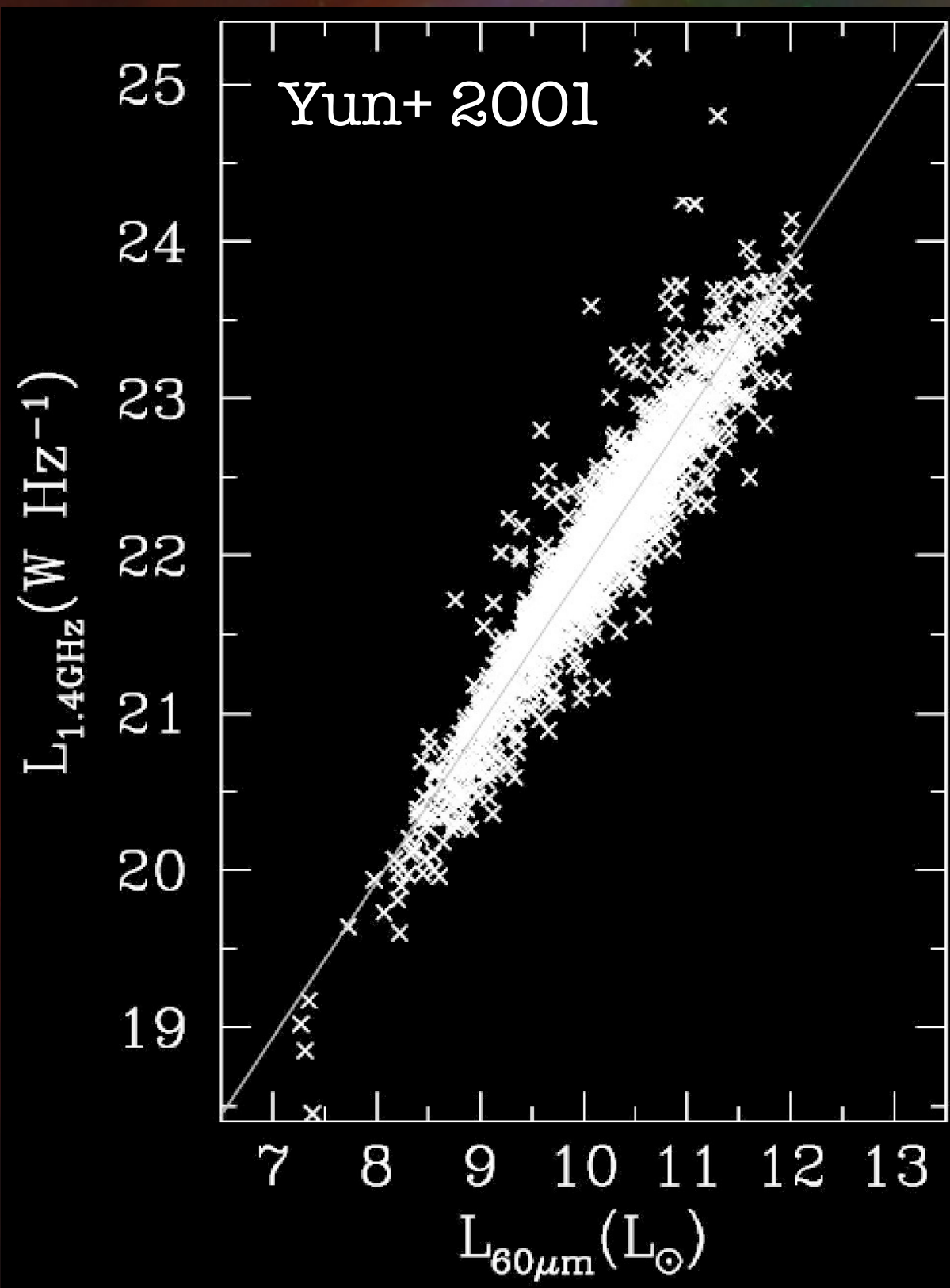


Cosmic rays and the far infrared-radio correlation

Mark Walker
(Manly Astrophysics)

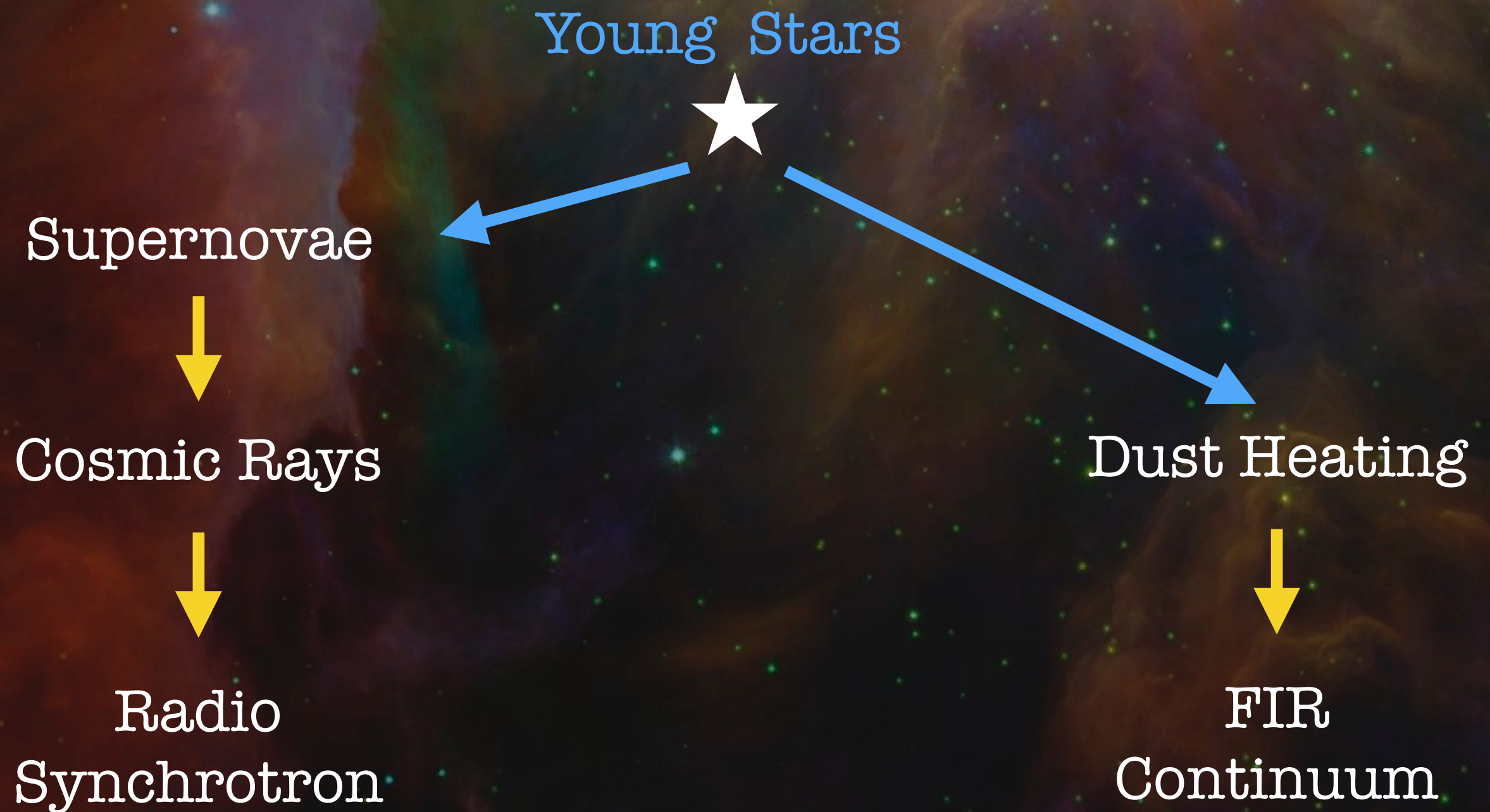


FIR - Radio correlation(s) of galaxies

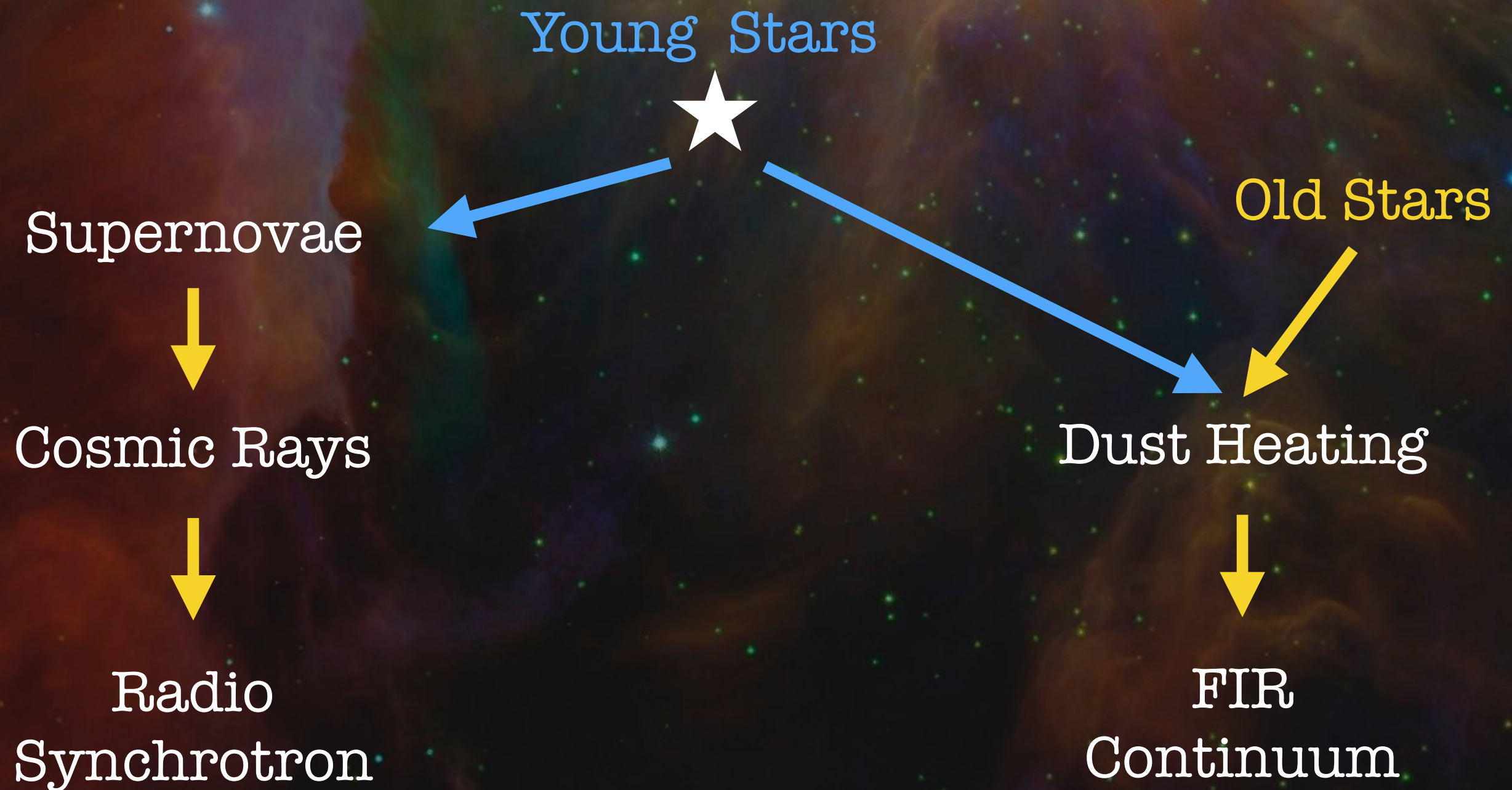


- Tight global correlation
- Linear
- No evolution with redshift
- Dwarfs. Giants. ULIRGs.
- Not AGN
- Spatially resolved correlation
- Scales above ~ 40 pc
- FIR-synchrotron, and FIR-thermal bremsstrahlung
- Also correlate with cooling lines: CO, HCN ...

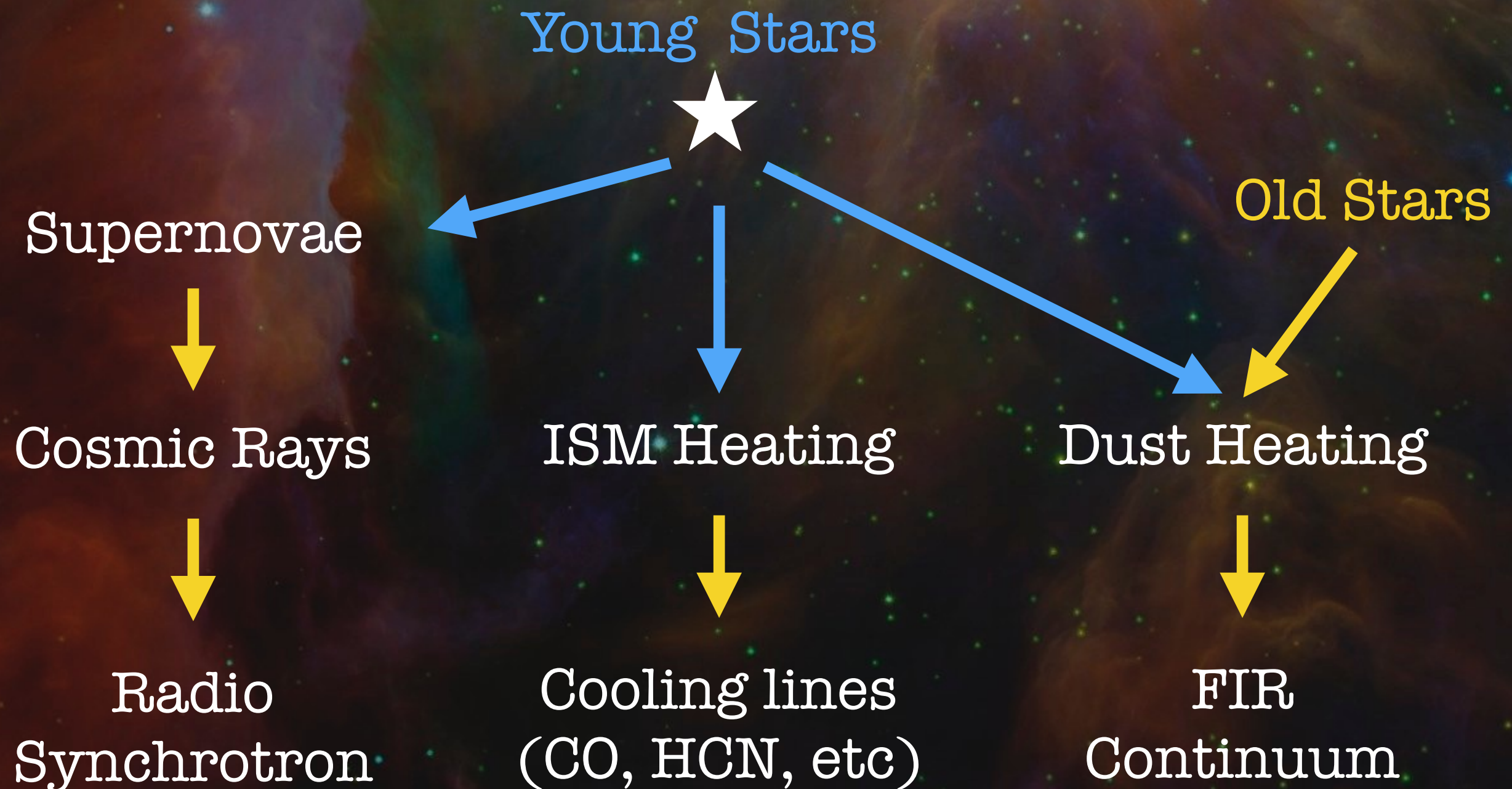
FIR & Radio: conventional picture



FIR & Radio: conventional picture



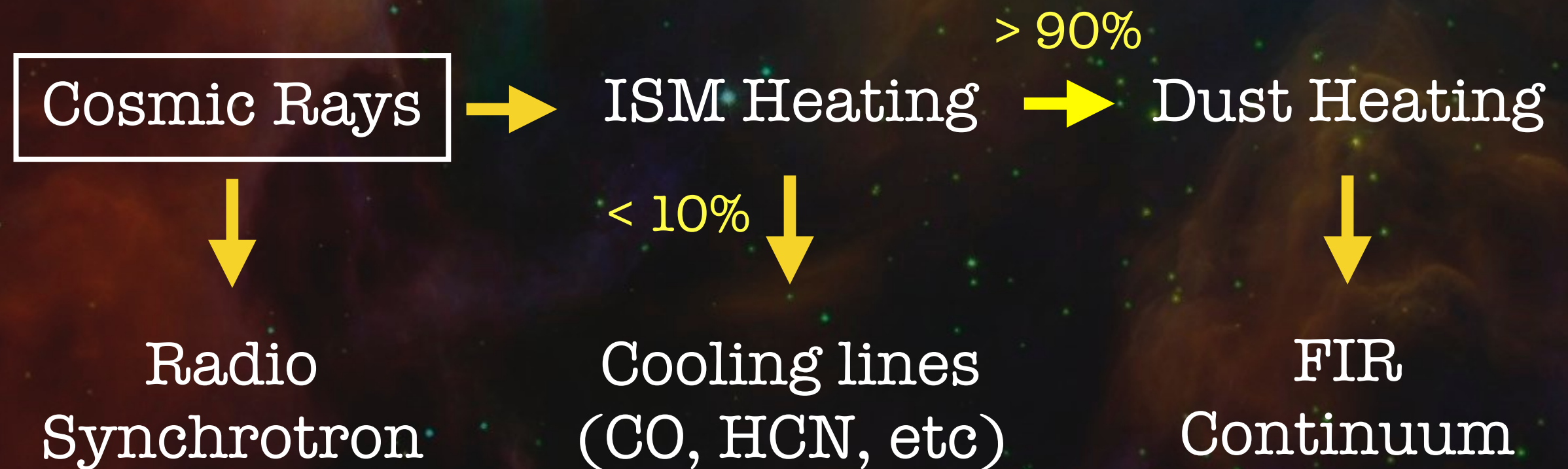
FIR & Radio: conventional picture



Is a simpler picture possible?

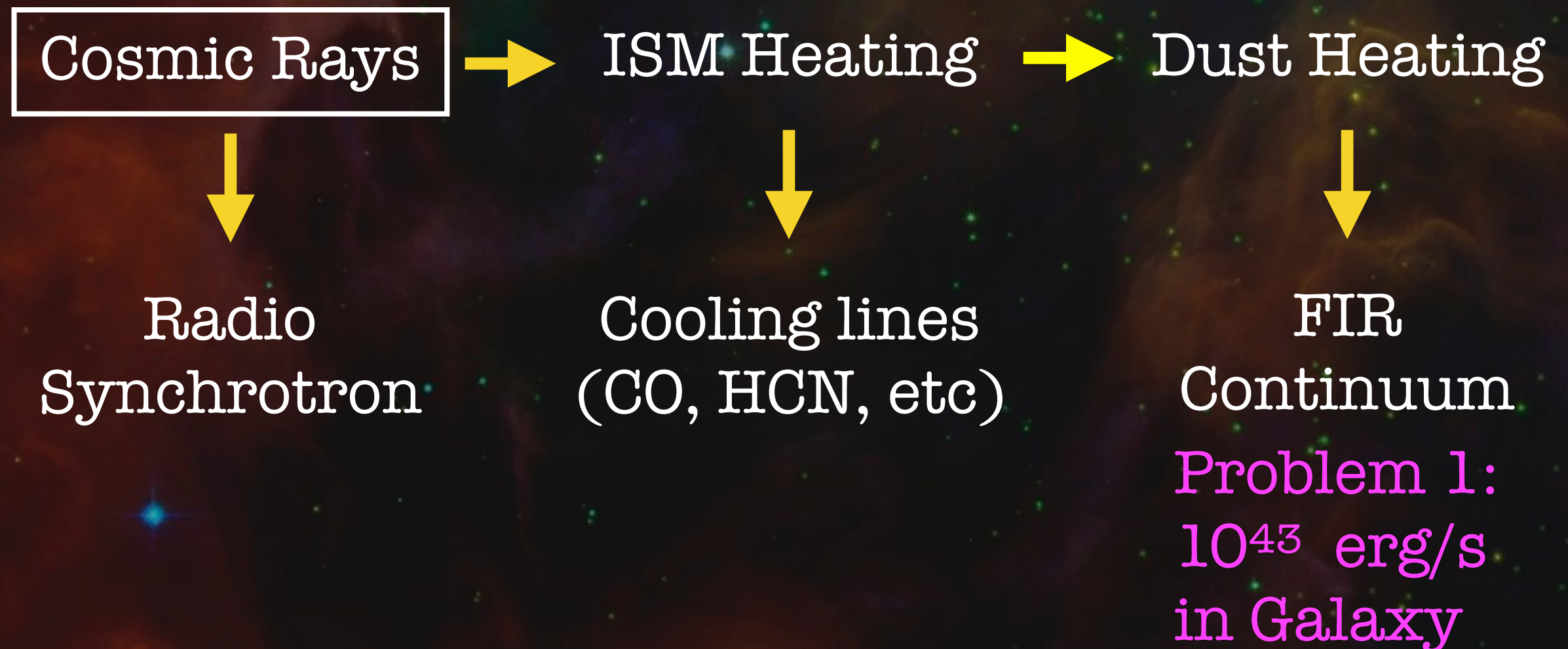


Is a simpler picture possible?



Beautiful but problematic

∴ Need 10^{43} erg/s
CR Acceleration



Beautiful but problematic

∴ Need 10^{43} erg/s
CR Acceleration

Cosmic Rays



ISM Heating



Dust Heating



Radio
Synchrotron



Cooling lines
(CO, HCN, etc)



FIR
Continuum

Problem 1:
 10^{43} erg/s
in Galaxy

Problem 2:
Avoid the
starlight

Beautiful but problematic

∴ Need 10^{43} erg/s
CR Acceleration

Cosmic Rays



ISM Heating



Dust Heating



Radio
Synchrotron



Cooling lines
(CO, HCN, etc)

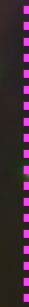


FIR
Continuum

Problem 1:
 10^{43} erg/s
in Galaxy

Problem 3:
Heat the dust
 $\dot{E} \sim U \sigma v$

Problem 2:
Avoid the
starlight



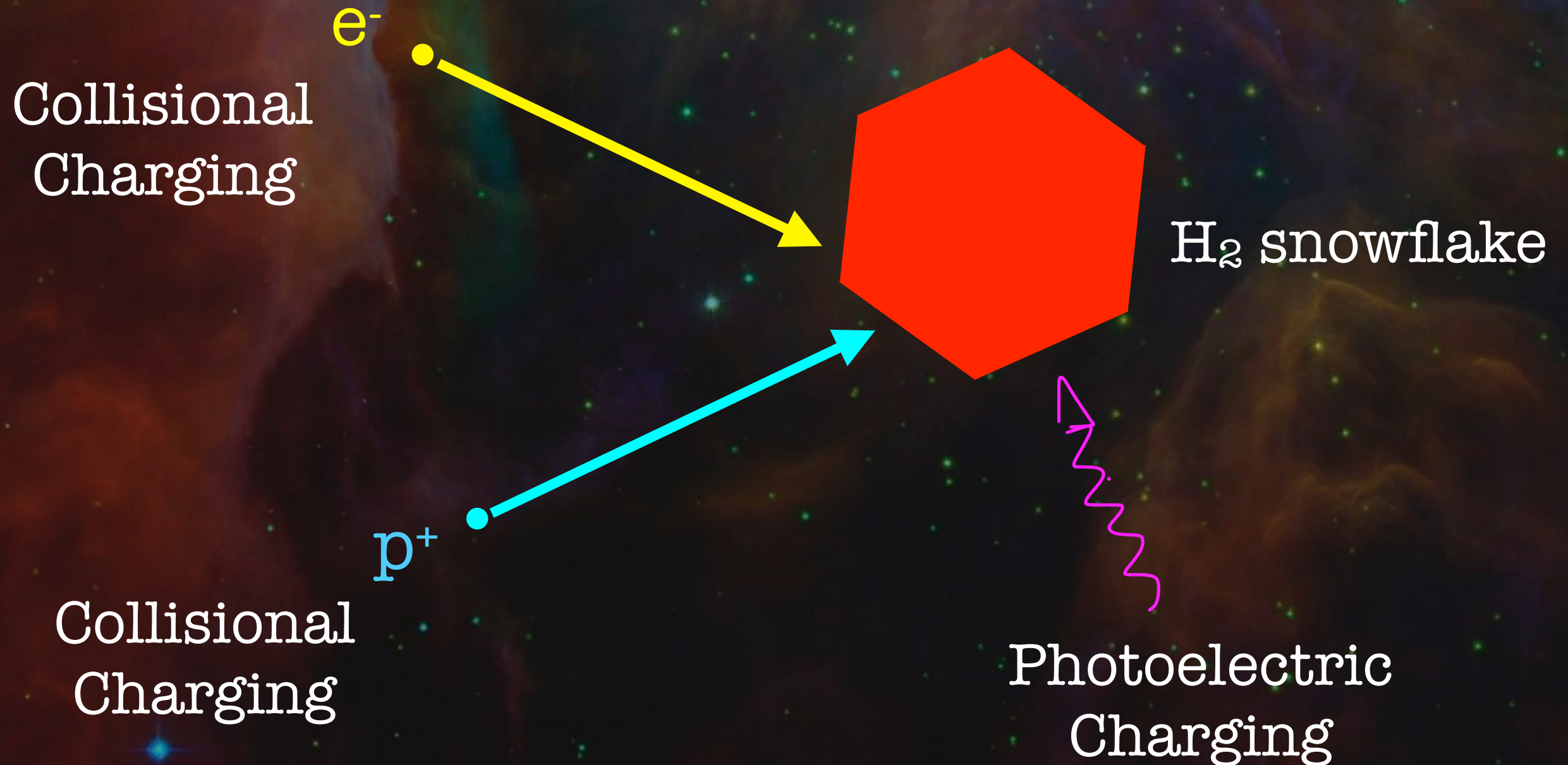


Problems 2 & 3 disappear
if the dust grains are H₂ snowflakes

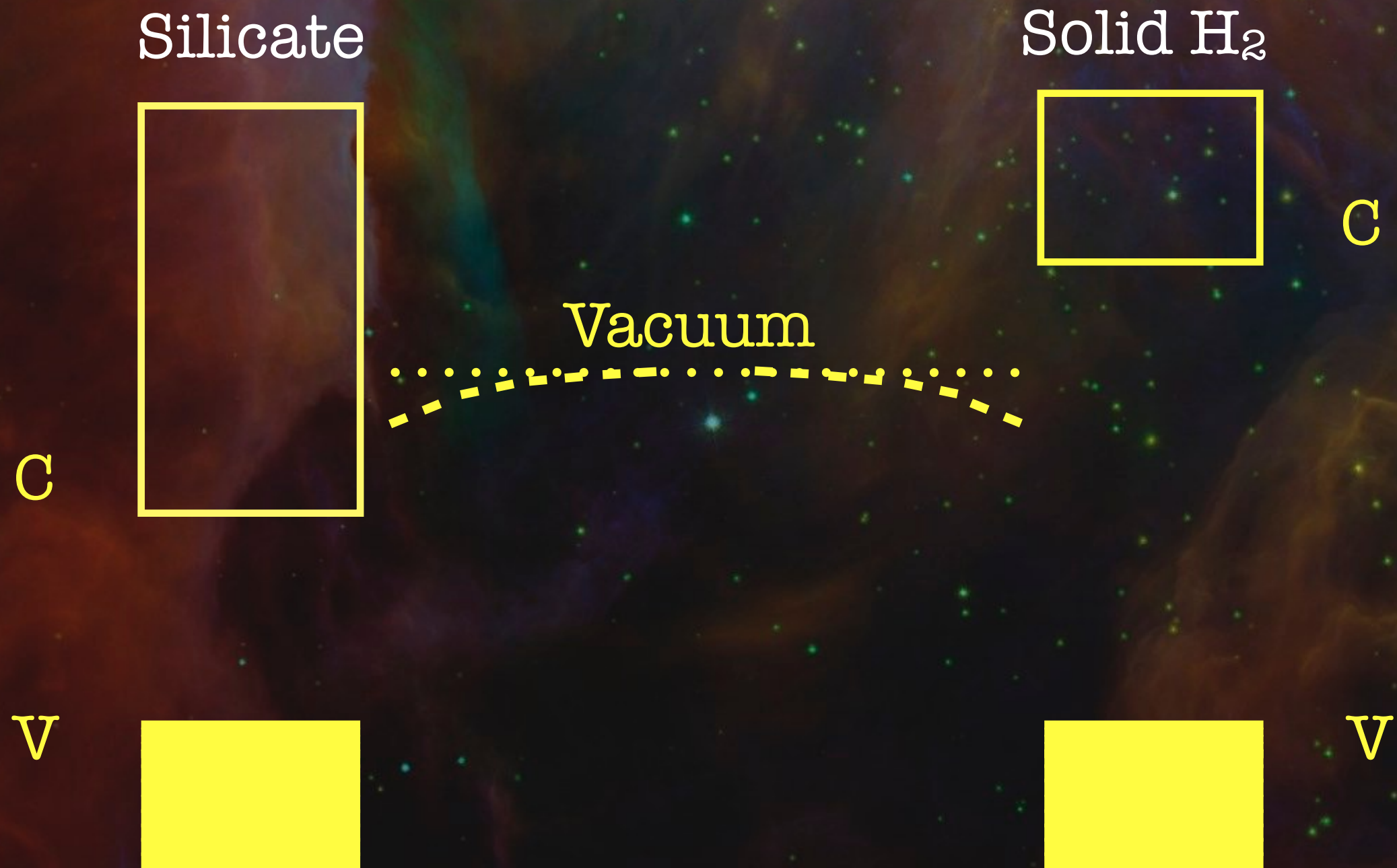
Why consider solid H₂ dust?

- Hydrogen is the most abundant element
- No “abundance crisis”
- Very cold, dense molecular clouds may be abundant, but undetected (Pfenniger and Combes 1994)
- H₂ close to its saturation pressure
 - H₂ snowflakes injected into diffuse ISM via stripping, and via cloud destruction
- Uncharged H₂ grains sublimate rapidly (Field 1969, Greenberg & de Jong 1969).
But charged H₂ grains are more durable (MW 2013)

Grain charging in the ISM



Electronic band structure

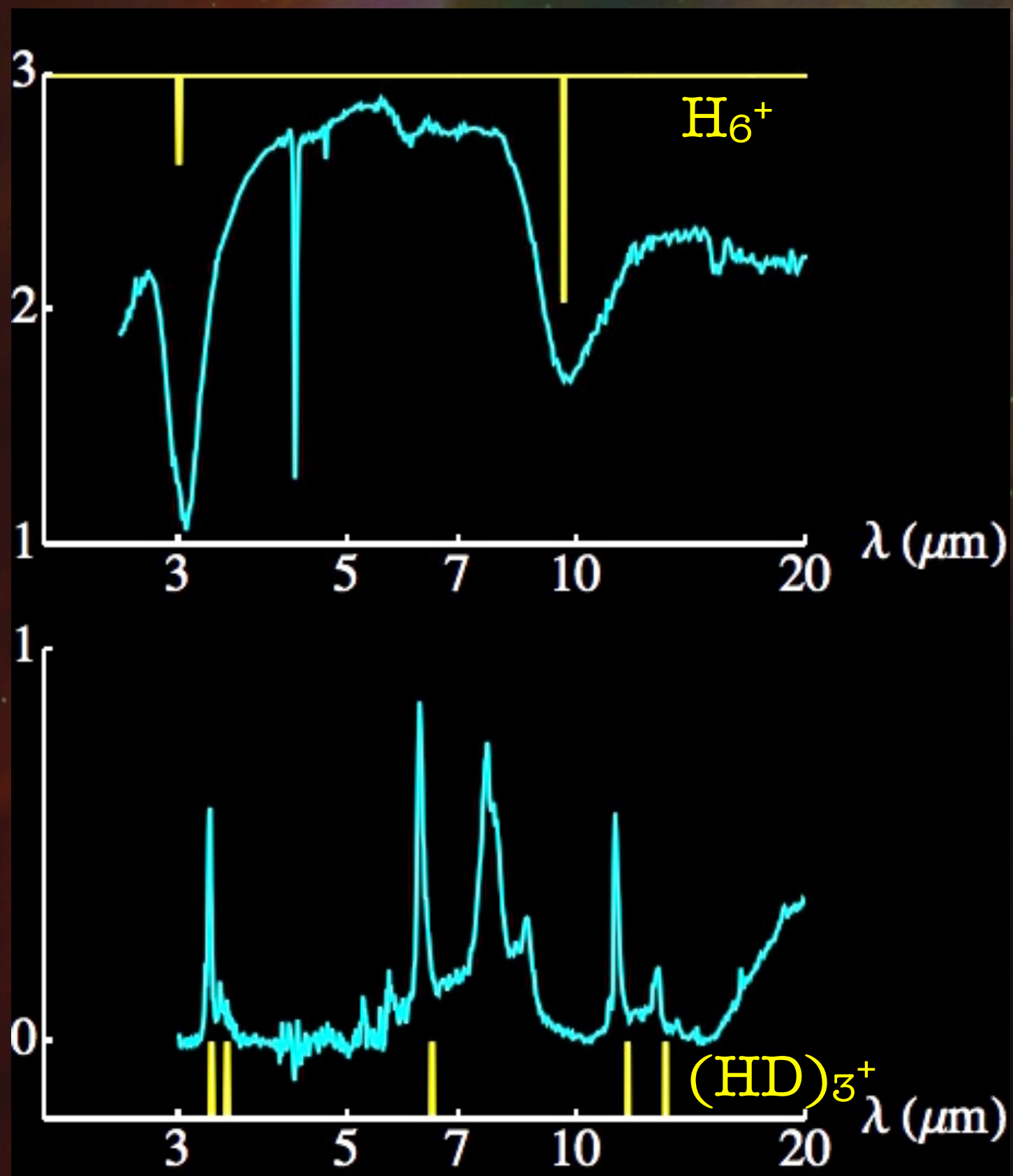


Cole 1974 RevModPhys

Why consider solid H₂ dust?

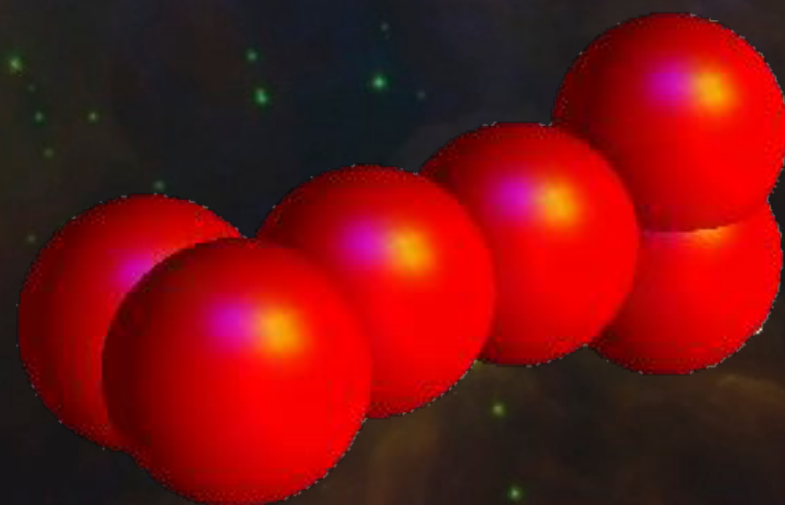
- Hydrogen is the most abundant element
- No “abundance crisis”
- Very cold, dense molecular clouds may be abundant, but undetected (Pfenniger and Combes 1994)
- H₂ close to its saturation pressure
 - H₂ snowflakes injected into diffuse ISM via stripping, and via cloud destruction
- Uncharged H₂ grains sublimate rapidly (Field 1969, Greenberg & de Jong 1969).
But charged H₂ grains are more durable (MW 2013)
- Ionisation of condensed H₂ yields H₆⁺ and (HD)₃⁺


Vibrational transitions of H_6^+



Lin, Gilbert & MW 2011

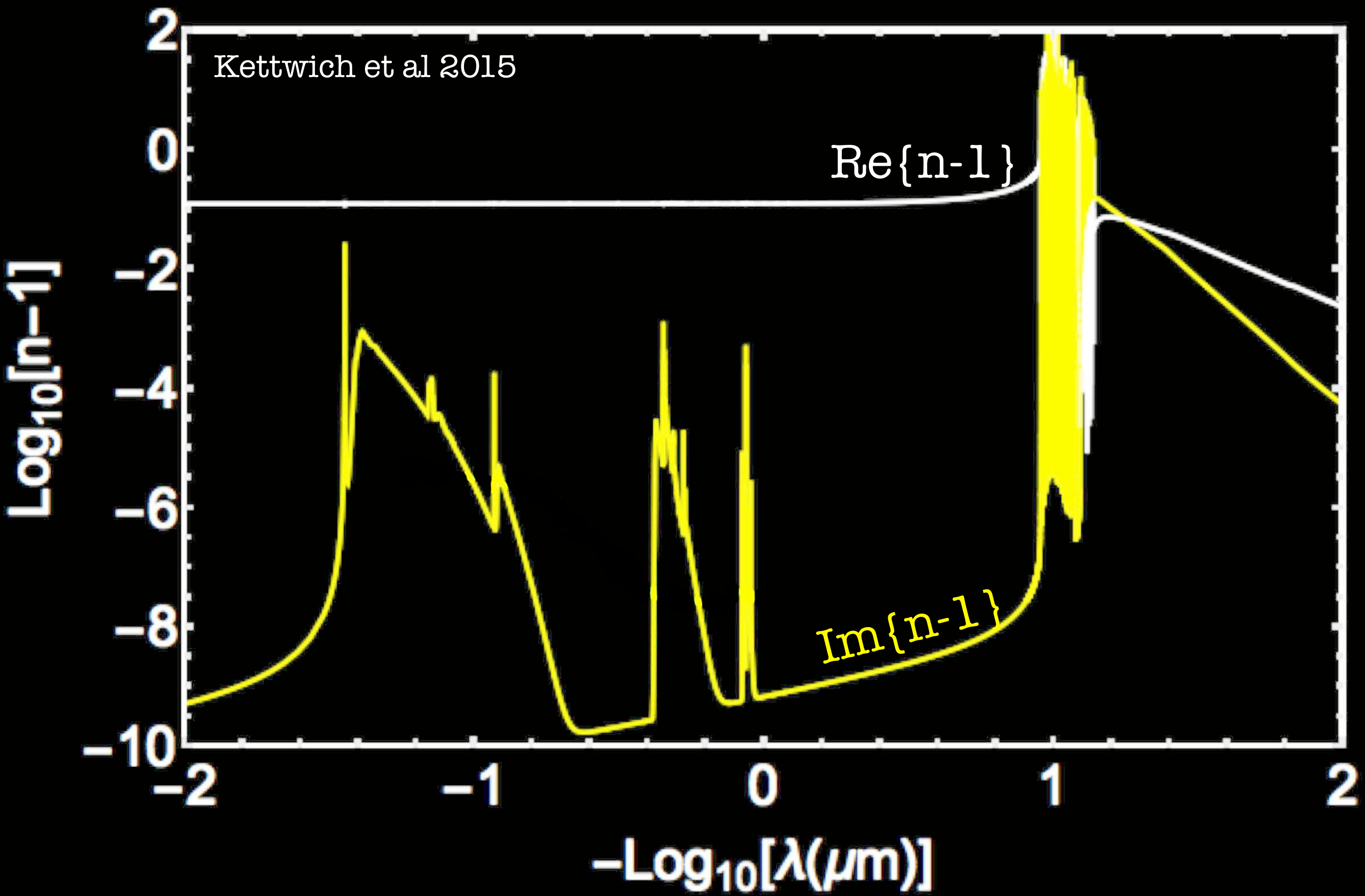
Ab initio quantum theory.
Five modes characterised





Why problem 2 disappears
if the dust grains are H₂ snowflakes

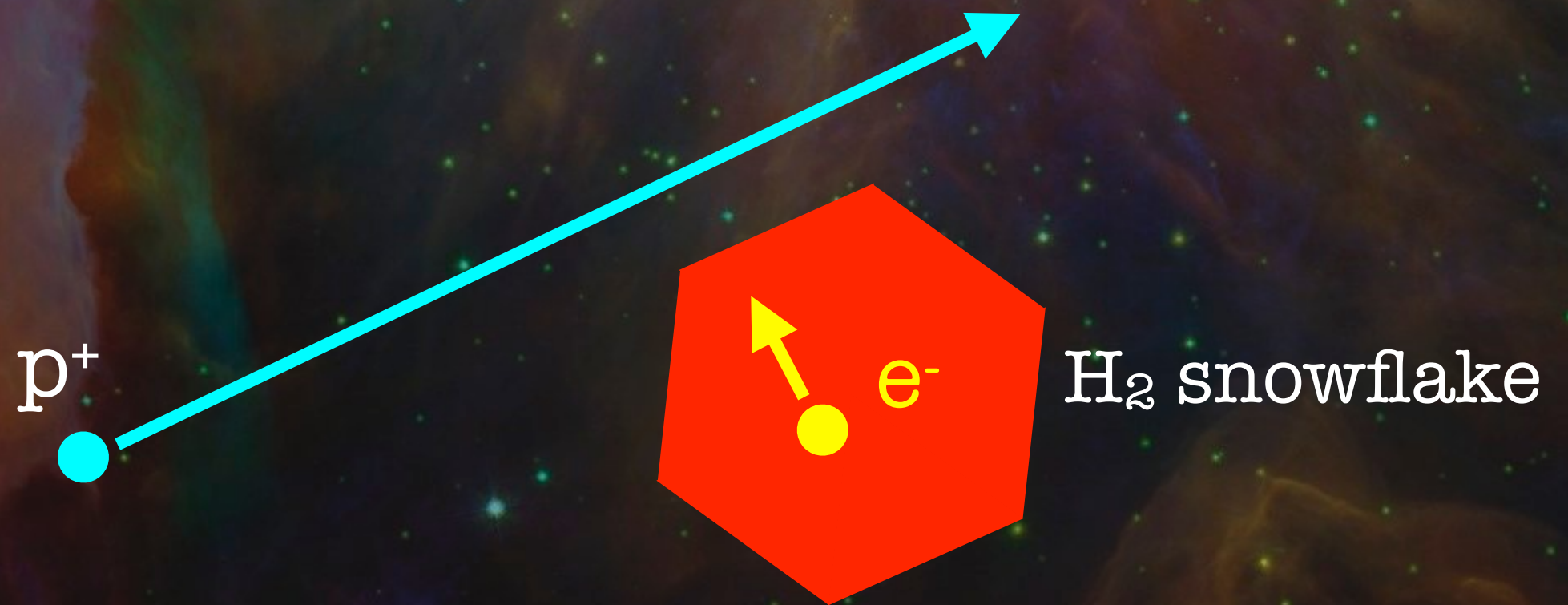
Optical constants of solid H₂



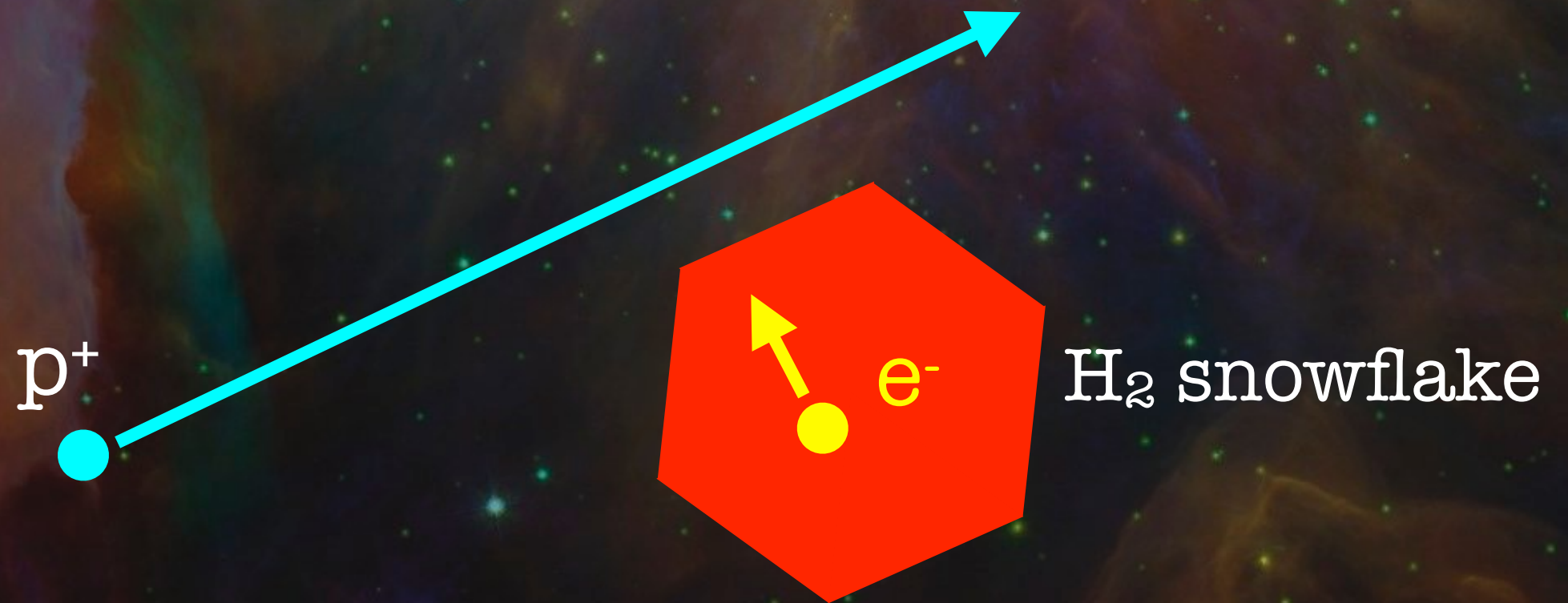


Why problem 3 disappears
if the dust grains are H₂ snowflakes

Surface state electrons heated by Coulomb collisions



Surface state electrons heated by Coulomb collisions

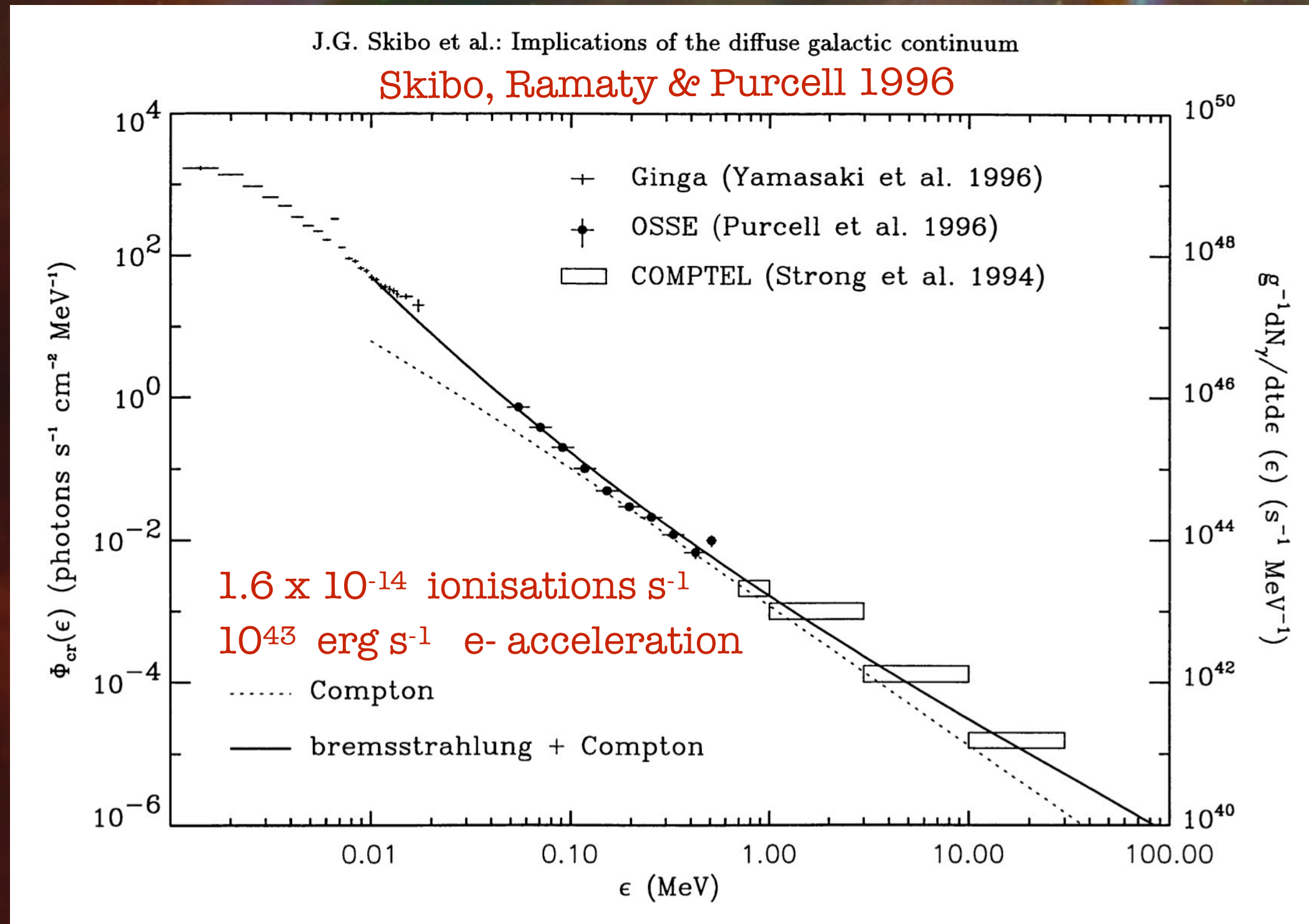


Thermal particles more effective than CRs.
 \therefore CRs heat plasma, and plasma heats dust.

Problem #1: 10^{43} erg s $^{-1}$ in CR

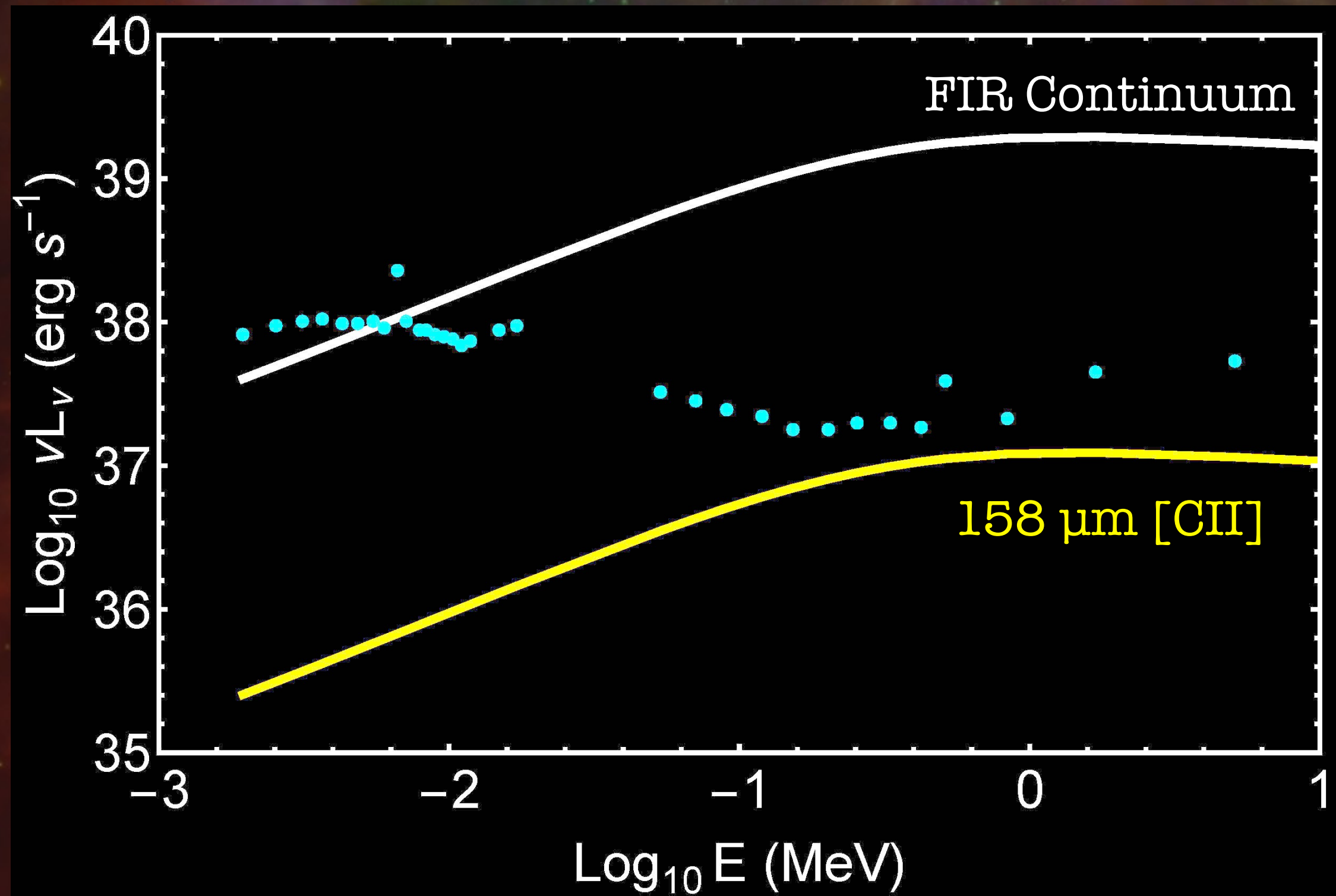
- Supernovae in our Galaxy:
 - 1 SN per 30 years $\Rightarrow 10^{-9}$ Hz * 10^{51} erg
 - Only $\sim 10^{42}$ erg s $^{-1}$ mechanical
- Help! Need other, more powerful accelerators.
- Accelerator wish-list:
 - 10^{43} erg s $^{-1}$
 - Power flows into e-
 - Radio synchrotron from energetic e-
 - FIR from low energy e- via heating of ISM
 - Peak power dissipation at $E \sim 0.01$ MeV

Galactic Ridge hard X-ray spectrum



NB: many possible origins of Galactic Ridge hard X-rays.

Observed cooling constrains Bremsstrahlung X-radiation



Summary

- FIR-Radio = Universal, tight, linear correlation for star-forming galaxies
 - Suggests a close link between CRs and dust heating
 - Conventionally, these two are remote
- Physics of H₂ snowflakes is largely unexplored, but interesting
 - “New” hydrogen molecule: H₆⁺
 - Surface-state electrons
- H₂ snowflakes are largely transparent to starlight
 - Heating via Coulomb collisions with surface-state electrons
- H₂ snowflakes + LECR_e heating of ISM would provide a close link between FIR and radio synchrotron (and subsidiary correlations)
 - But huge LECR_e power requirement - too much for SNe
 - Similar to bremsstrahlung models of Galactic Ridge hard X-rays
 - More than enough ionisations to keep the chemists happy