

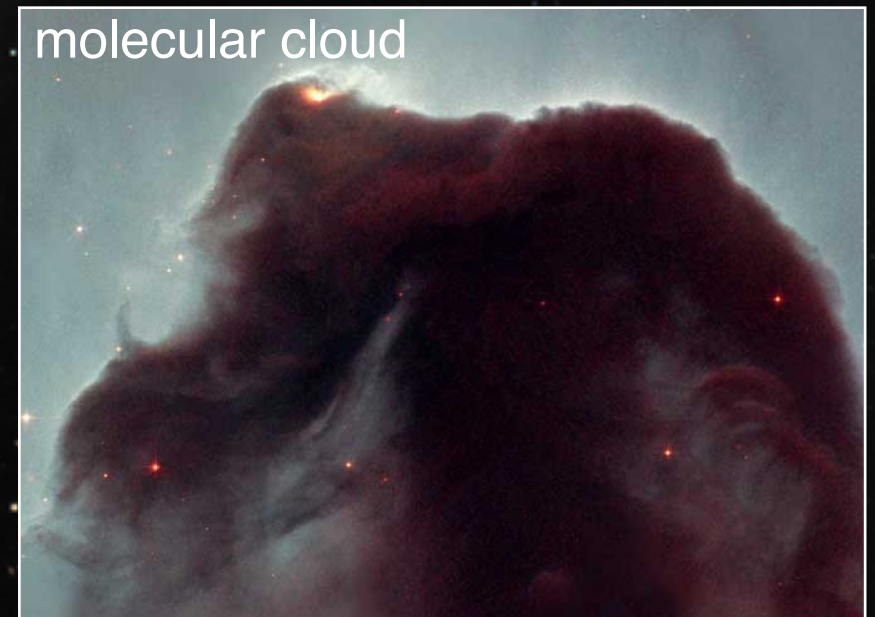
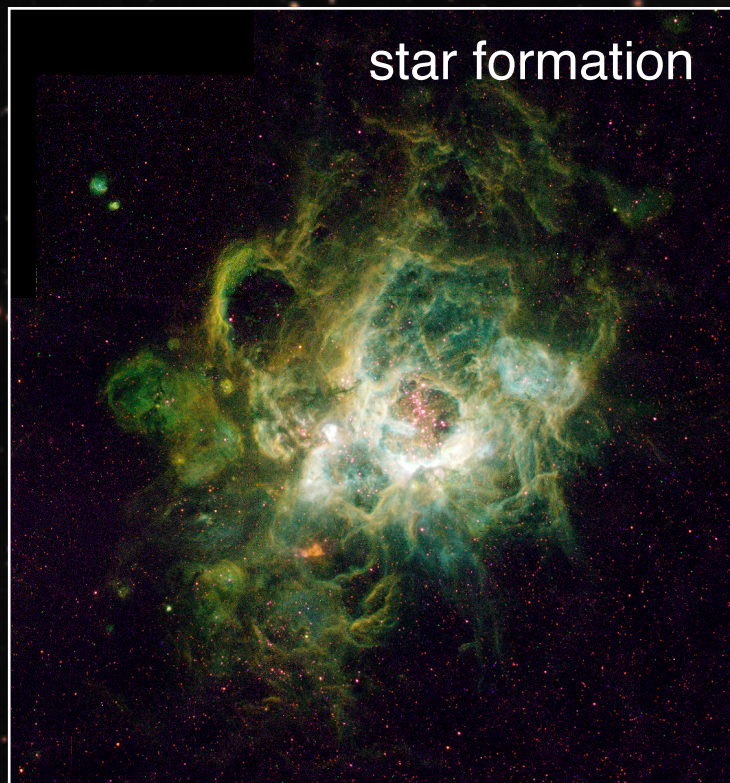
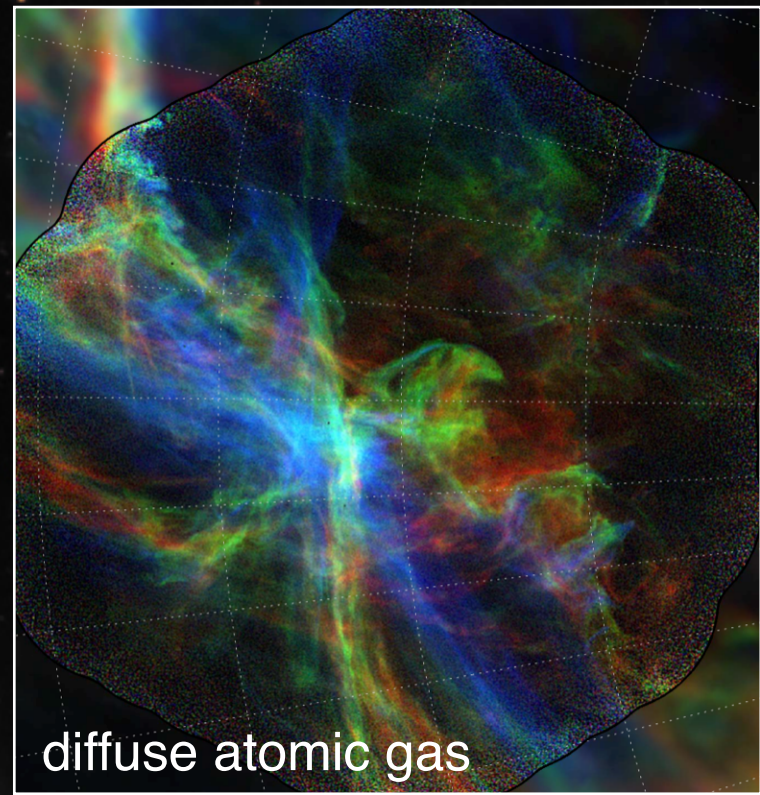
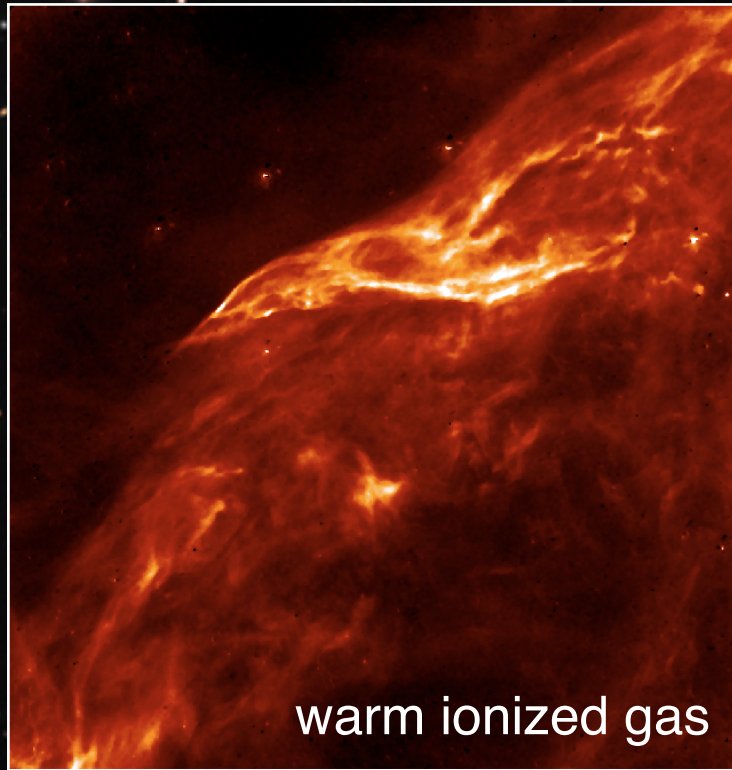
La physique du milieu interstellaire avec SKA

Marc-Antoine Miville-Deschênes

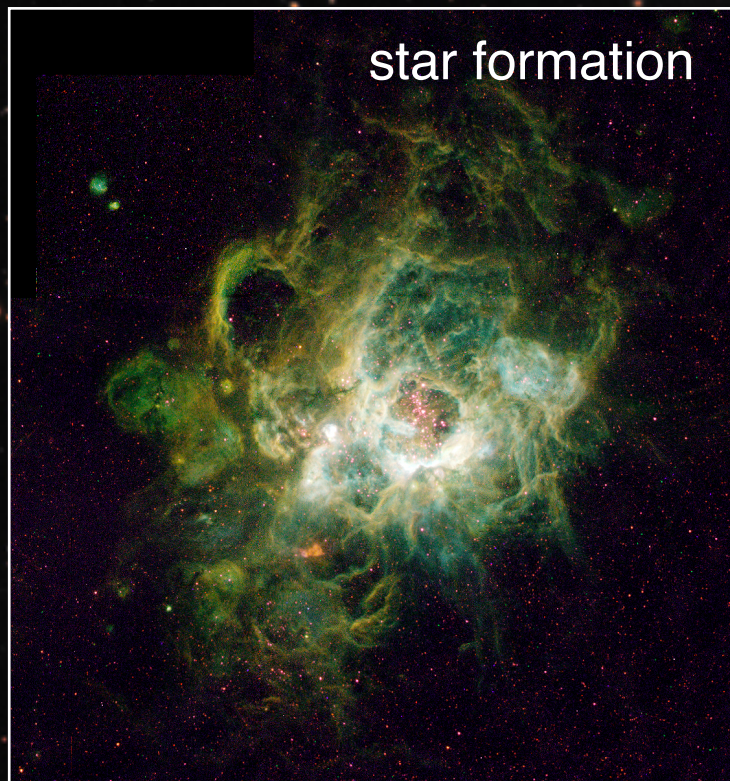
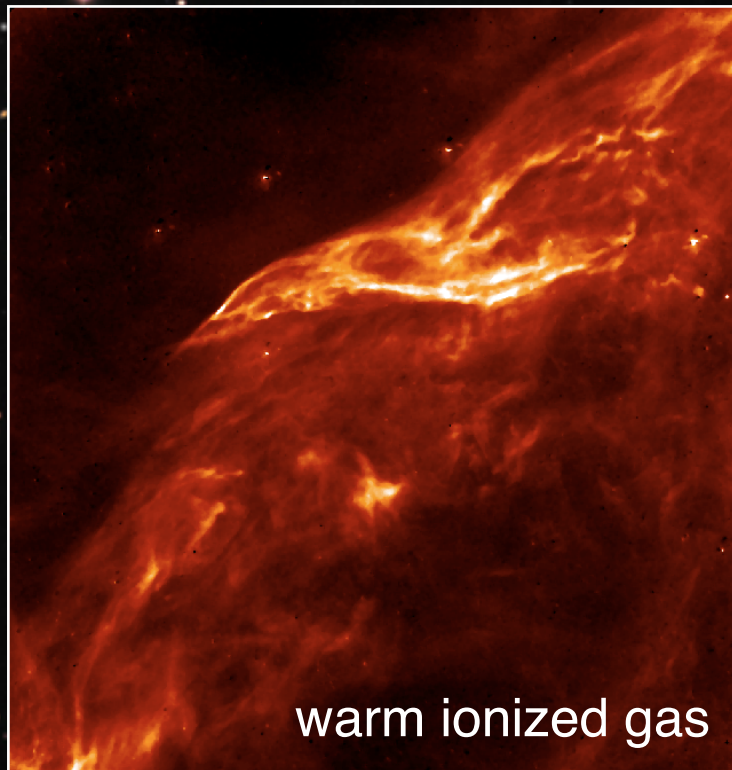
DAp/AIM, CEA-Saclay

directeur de l'Action Spécifique SKA-LOFAR

the interstellar medium in galaxies



the interstellar medium in galaxies



- Scientific goal
 - Cycle of star formation in galaxies
 - Growth of solids in space
 - Evolution of molecular complexity
- Processes
 - Hydrodynamics
 - Magnetic field
 - Gravity
 - Heating and cooling
 - Stellar feedback
 - Chemistry
 - Cosmic rays
 - Dust
- Tools
 - Multi-wavelength observations
 - Numerical simulations
 - Models
 - Laboratory experiments
 - Data science

Why is SKA unique for ISM studies ?



Why is SKA unique for ISM studies ?

- **Frequency coverage** : a wealth of diagnostics
 - 21cm, OH, RRLs (H, He, C), free-free, synchrotron, dust continuum, anomalous microwave emission, molecular lines (COMs)
 - Innovative magnetic field diagnostics: Zeeman, Faraday tomography
 - Hyperspectral data over large areas
- **Angular resolution**
 - Small-scale structures : disks, filaments, shocks, dissipation
 - Astrophysics of galaxies like for the Milky Way
 - Distance determination (parallax) and proper motion in dense regions
- **Mapping speed** : multi-scale physics, connection with the environments
- **Sensitivity** : Galactic halo, external galaxies, small-scale features, HI absorption, pulsars, faint line emission...



21 cm - GALFA, Arecibo. credit Joshua Peek

- In the Solar neighborhood, molecular gas is only 14% of the gas and only 4% of the baryons**
- The diffuse gas (the HI, the WIM) is the matrix out of which stars form**

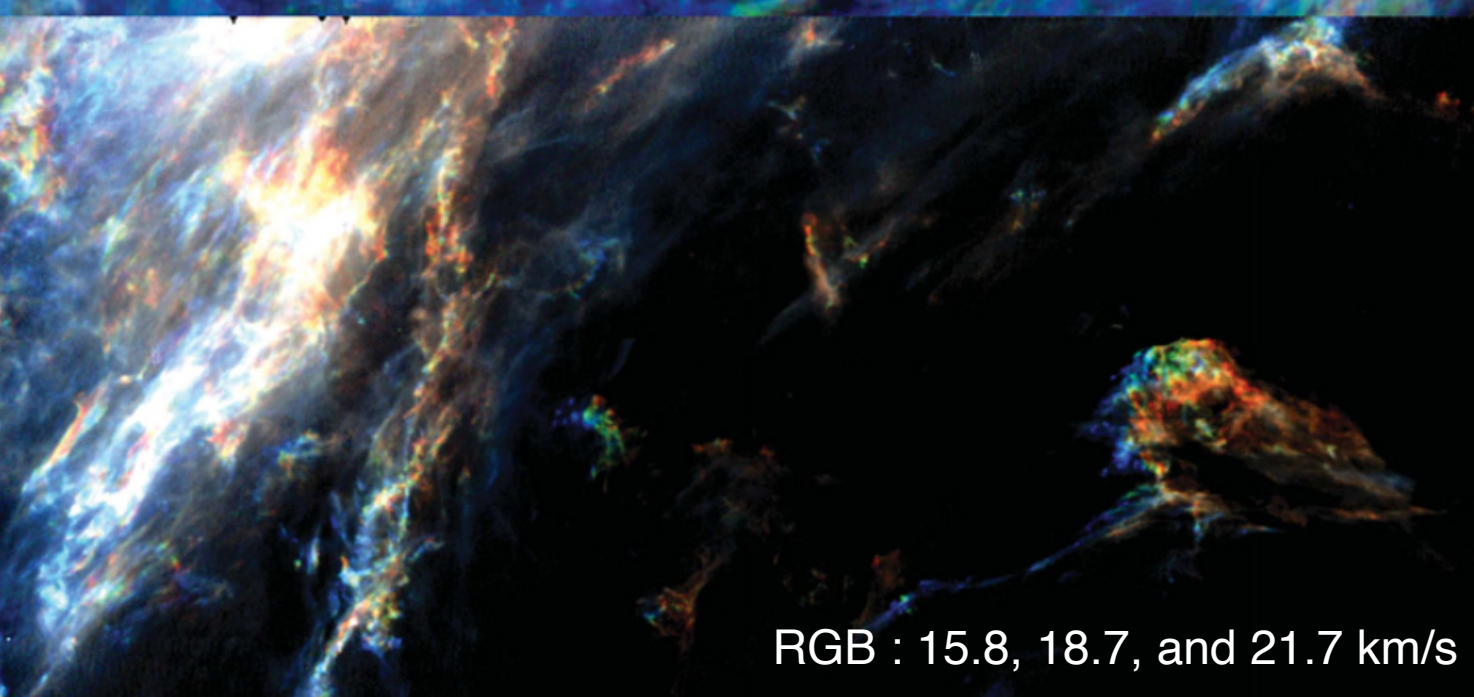
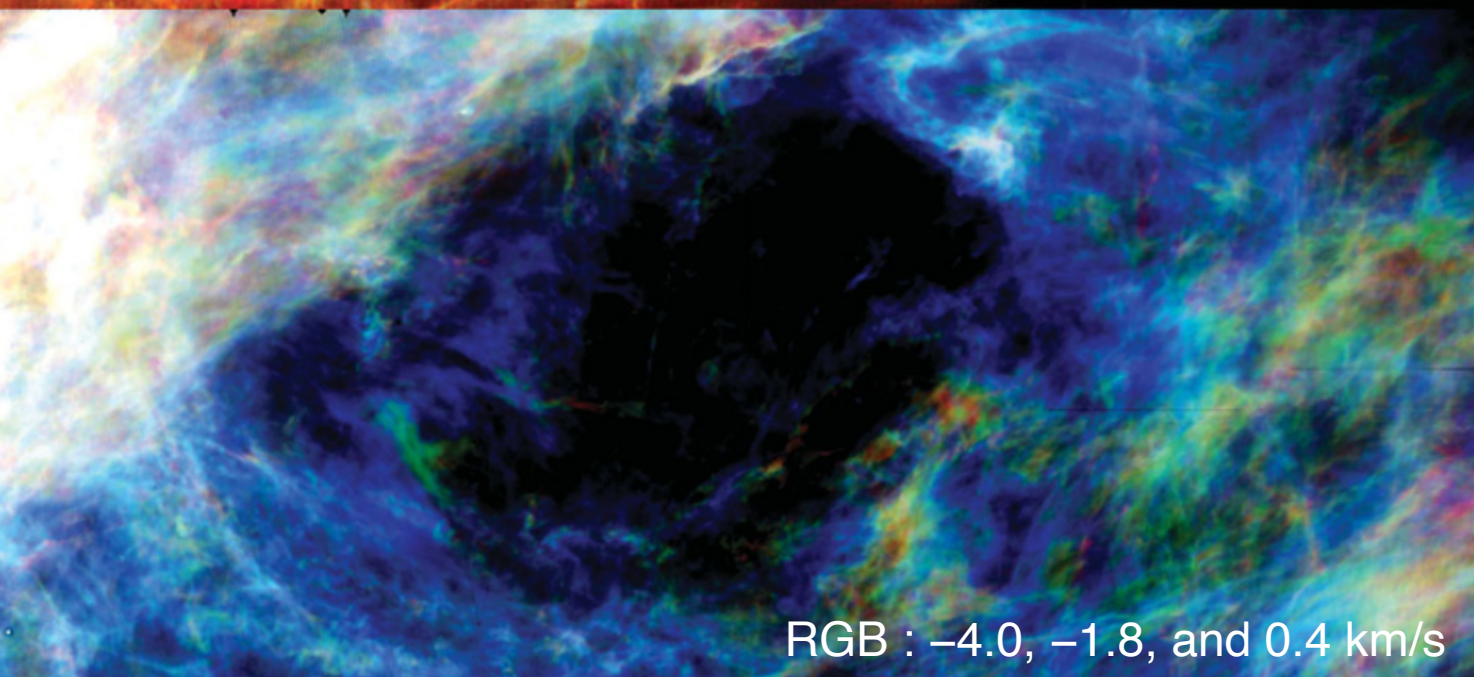
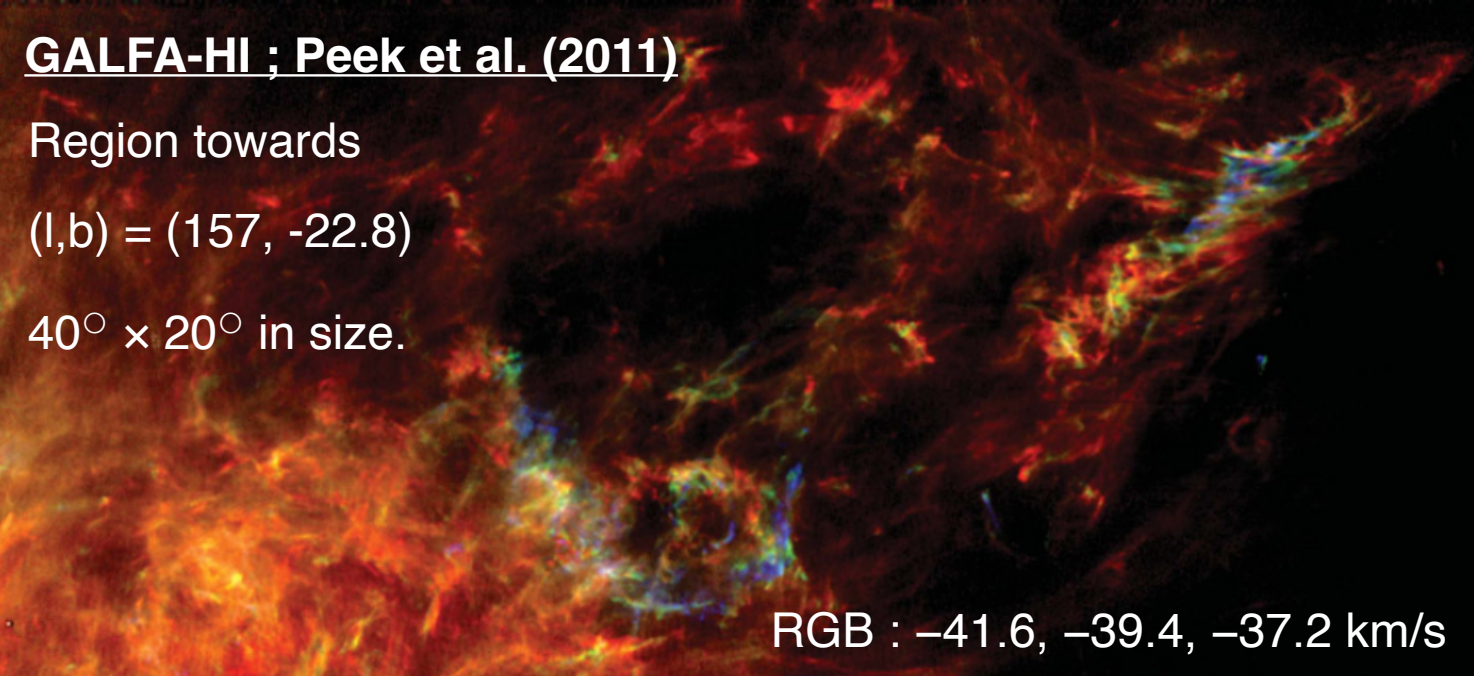


21 cm - GALFA, Arecibo. credit Joshua Peek

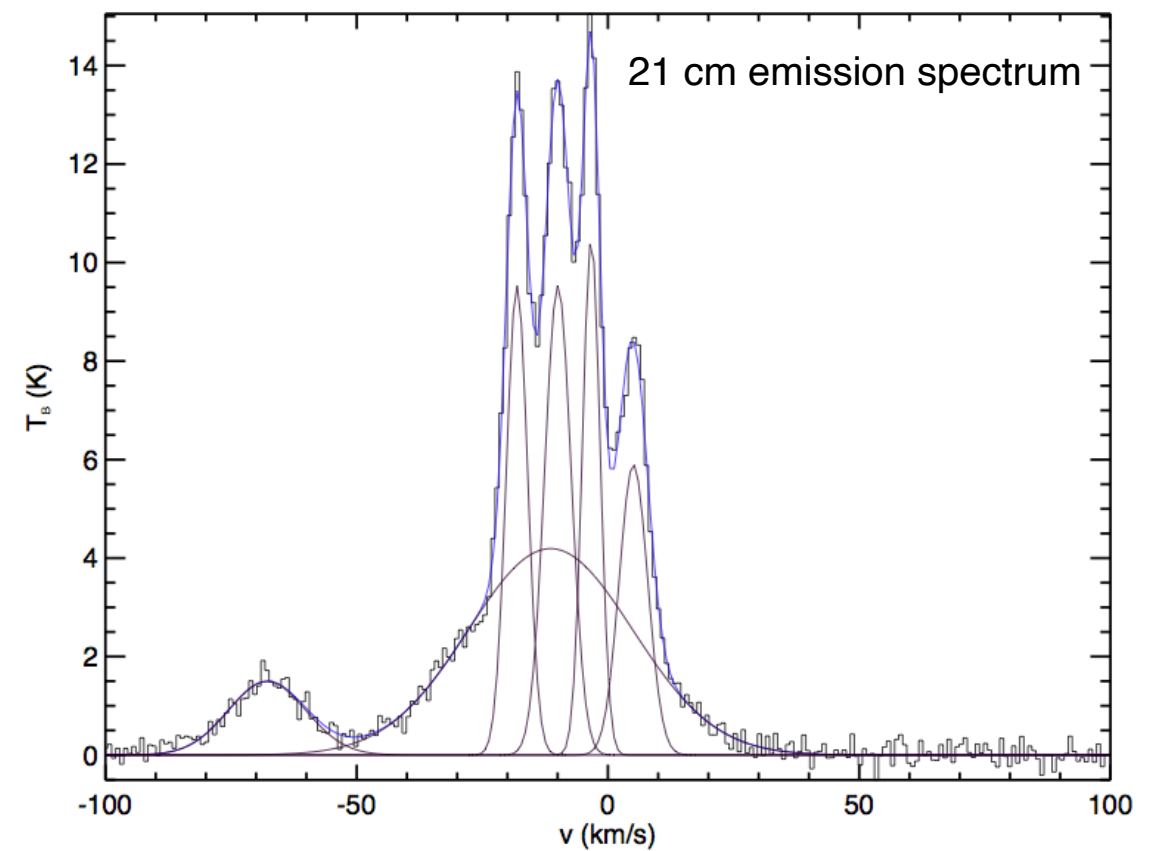
- In the Solar neighborhood, molecular gas is only 14% of the gas and only 4% of the baryons**
- The diffuse gas (the HI, the WIM) is the matrix out of which stars form**

GALFA-HI ; Peek et al. (2011)

Region towards
(l,b) = (157, -22.8)
40° × 20° in size.



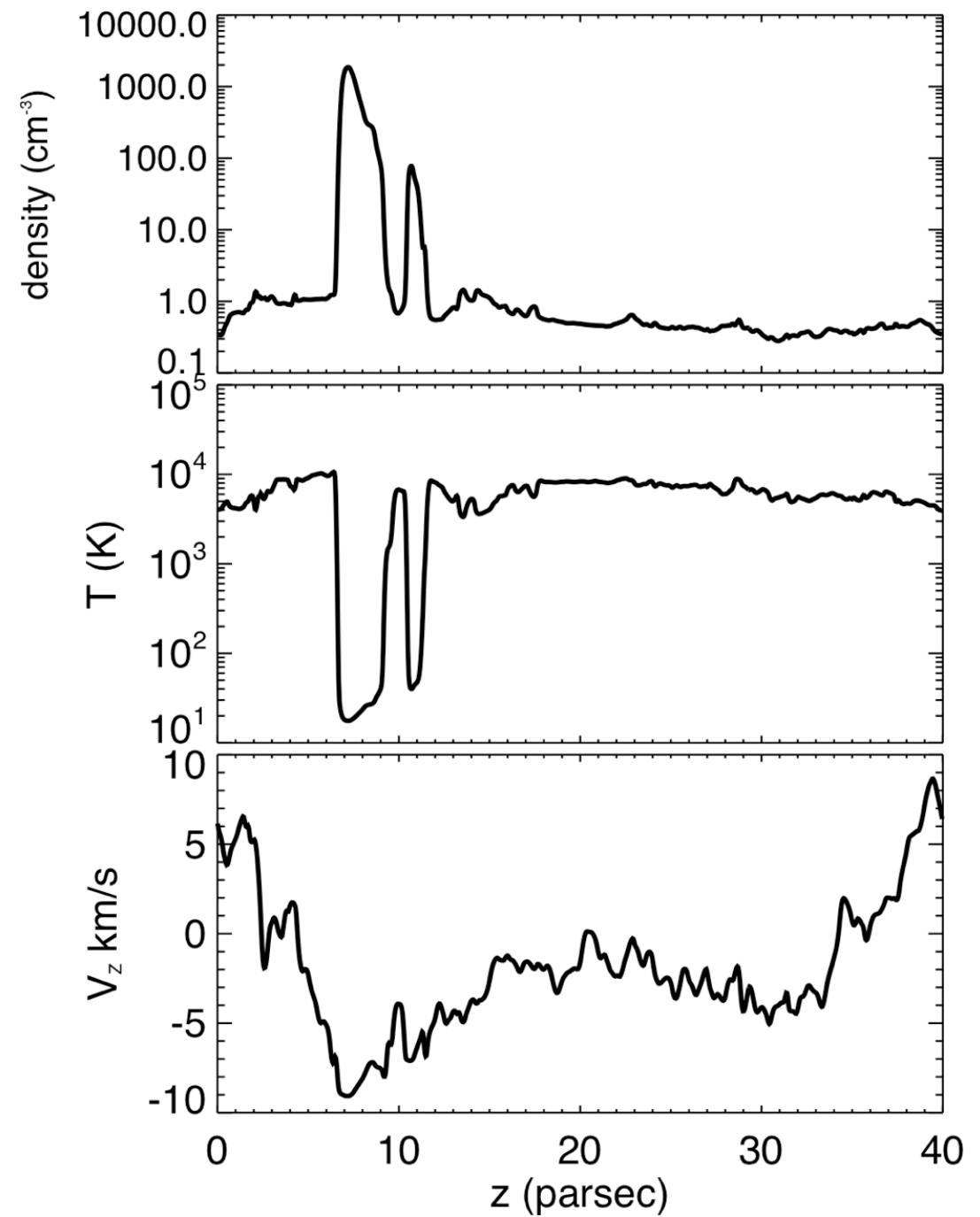
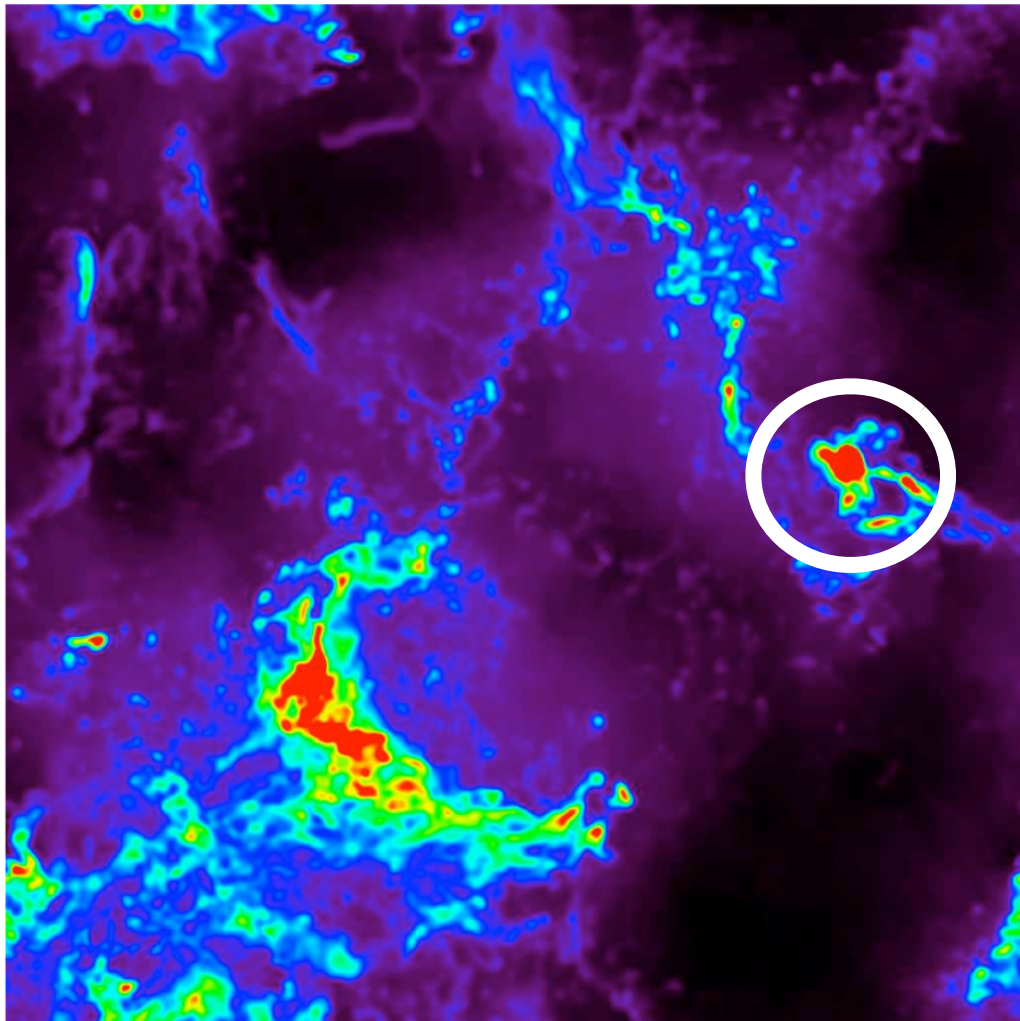
phase transition in the diffuse ISM



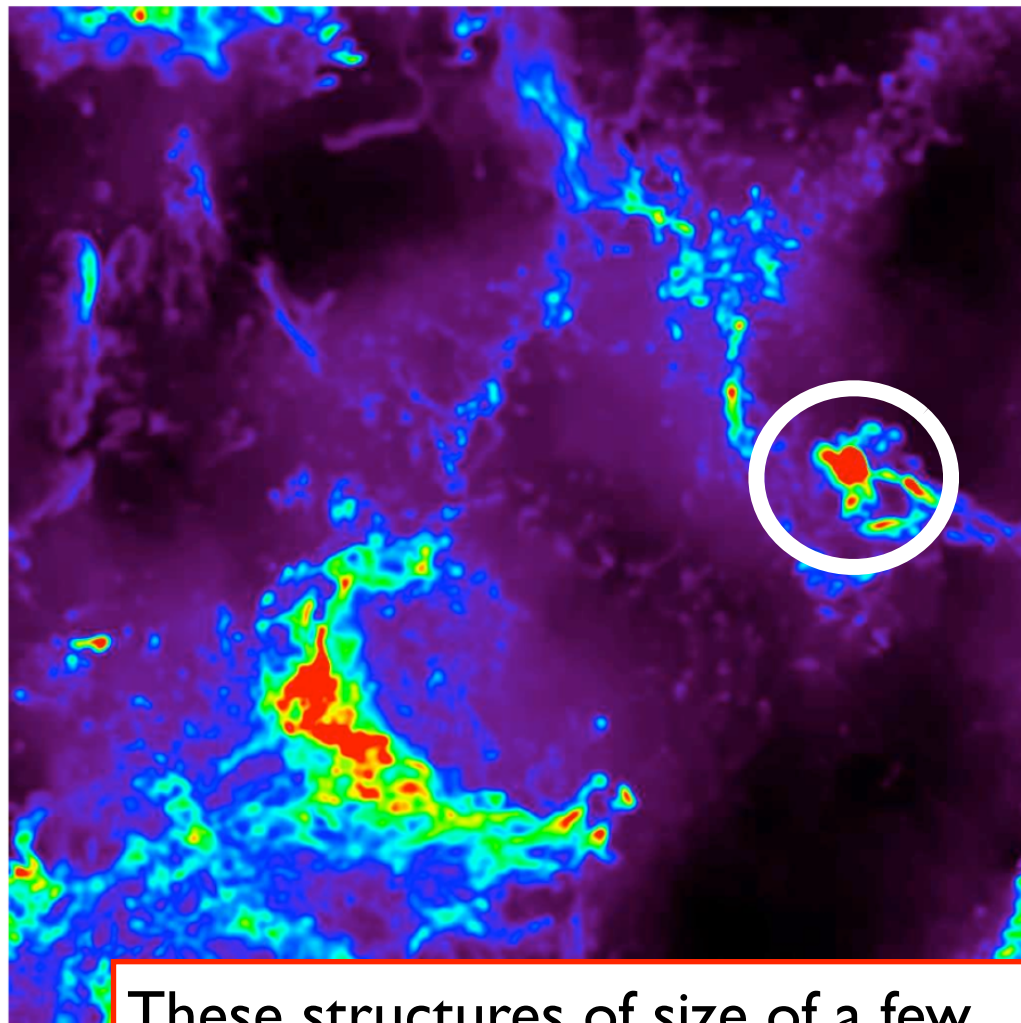
The cold gas (50-100K) is clumpy, filamentary with narrow 21 cm lines.

The warm gas (6000K) with broad lines is volume filling

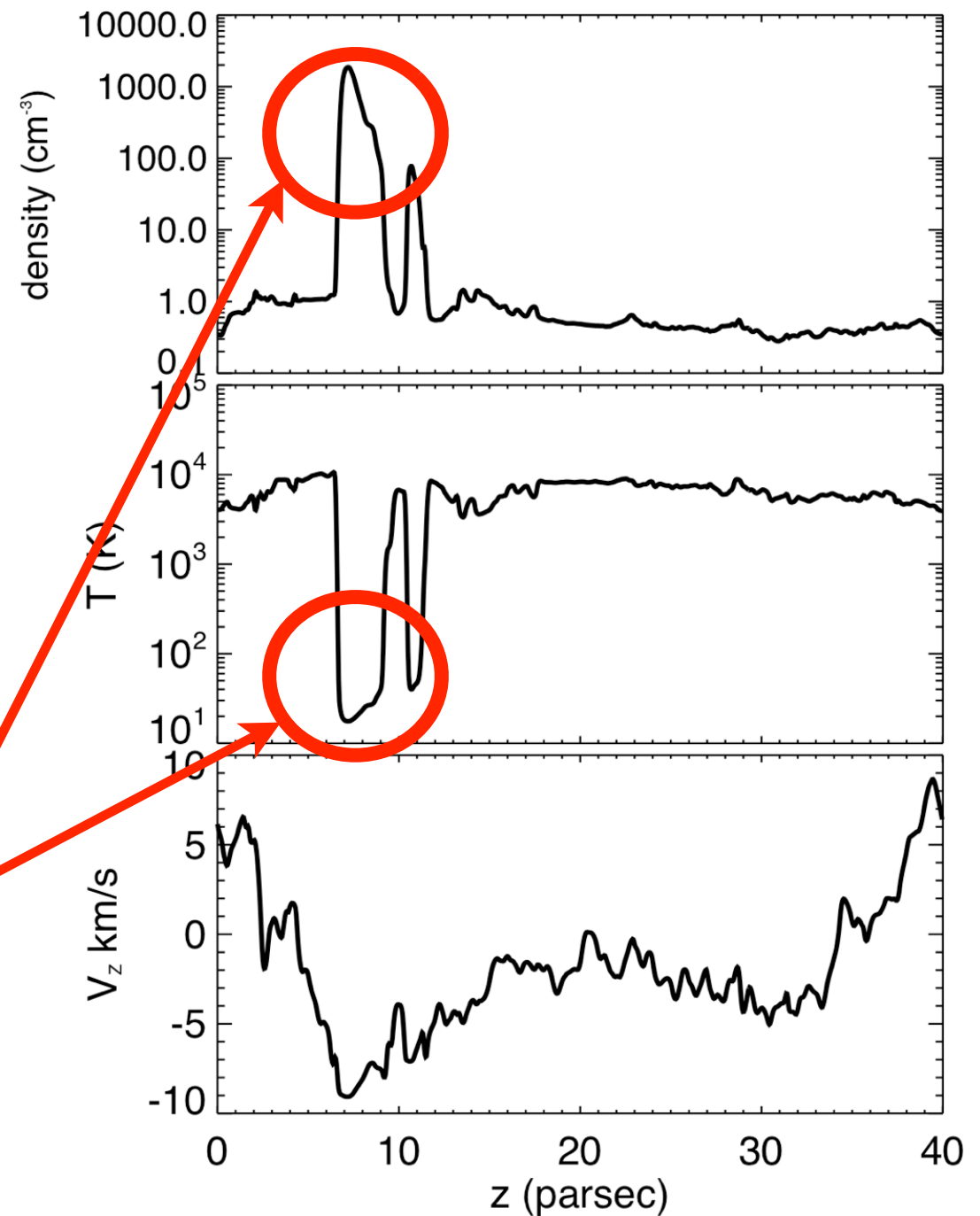
What is on the line of sight of an HI cloud ?



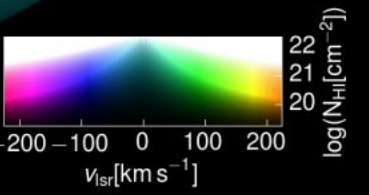
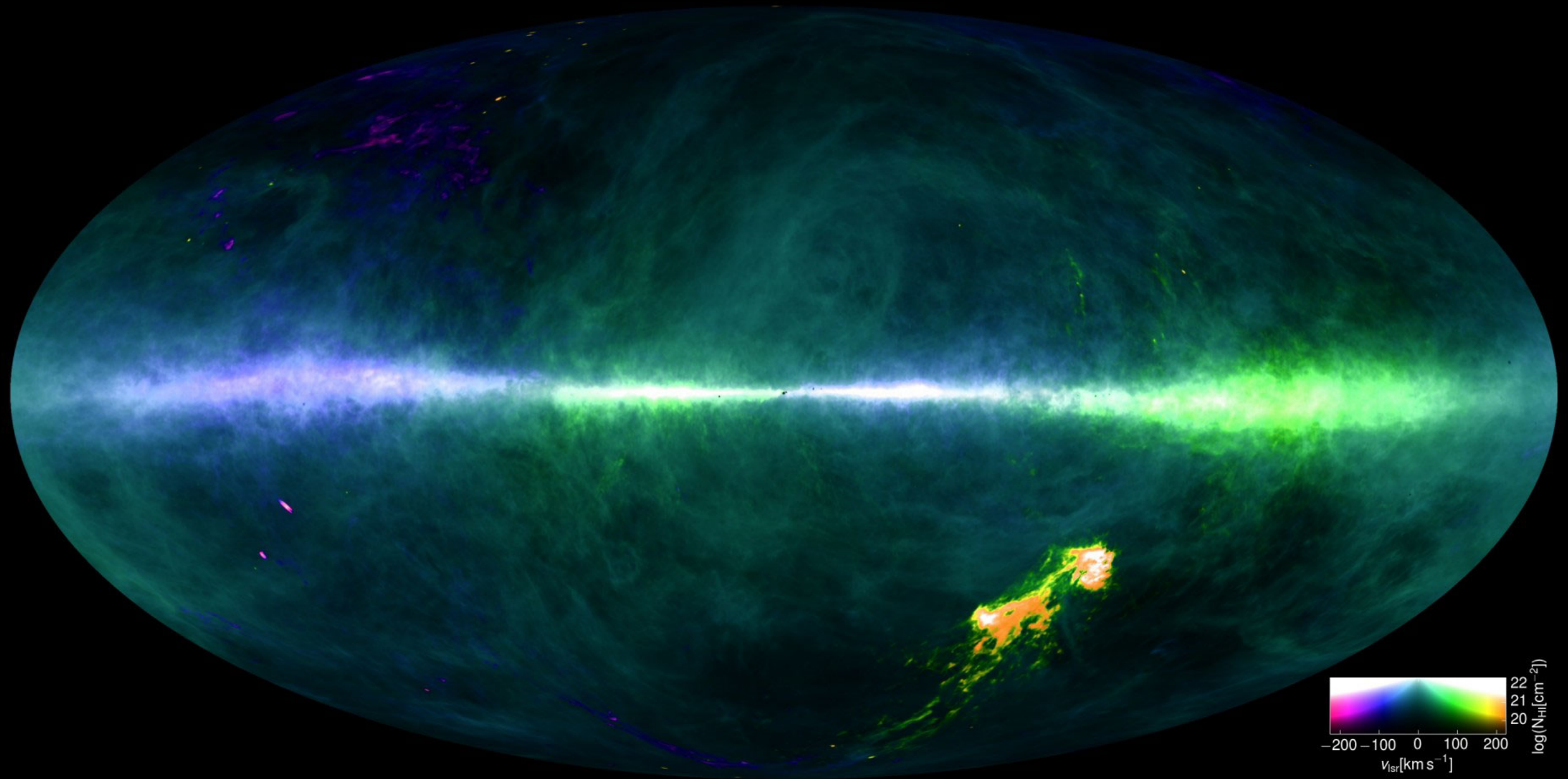
What is on the line of sight of an HI cloud ?



These structures of size of a few 0.1 pc, of density 10^3 cm^{-3} and of temperature 10-20 K are similar to non self-gravitating structures observed in HI



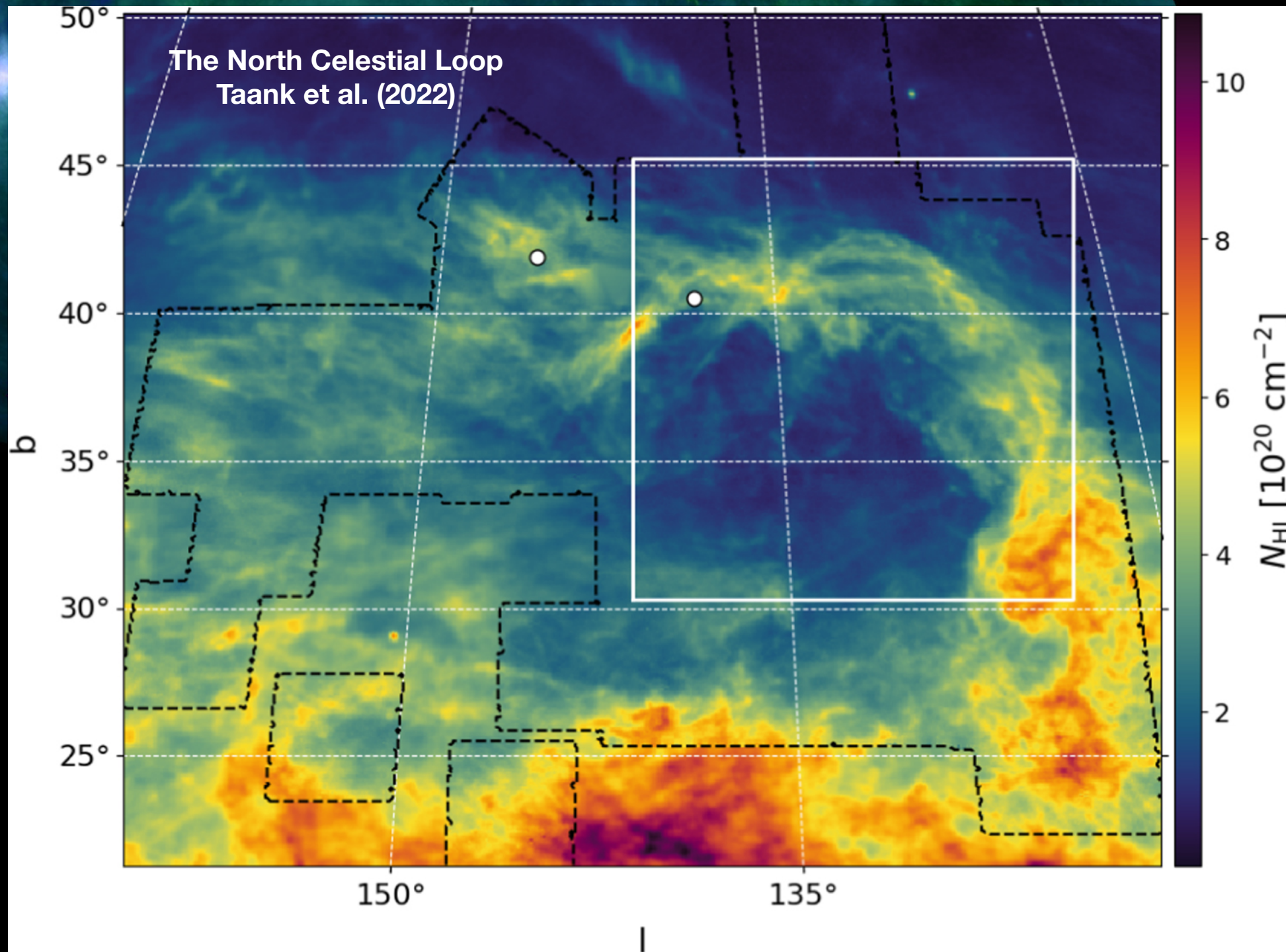
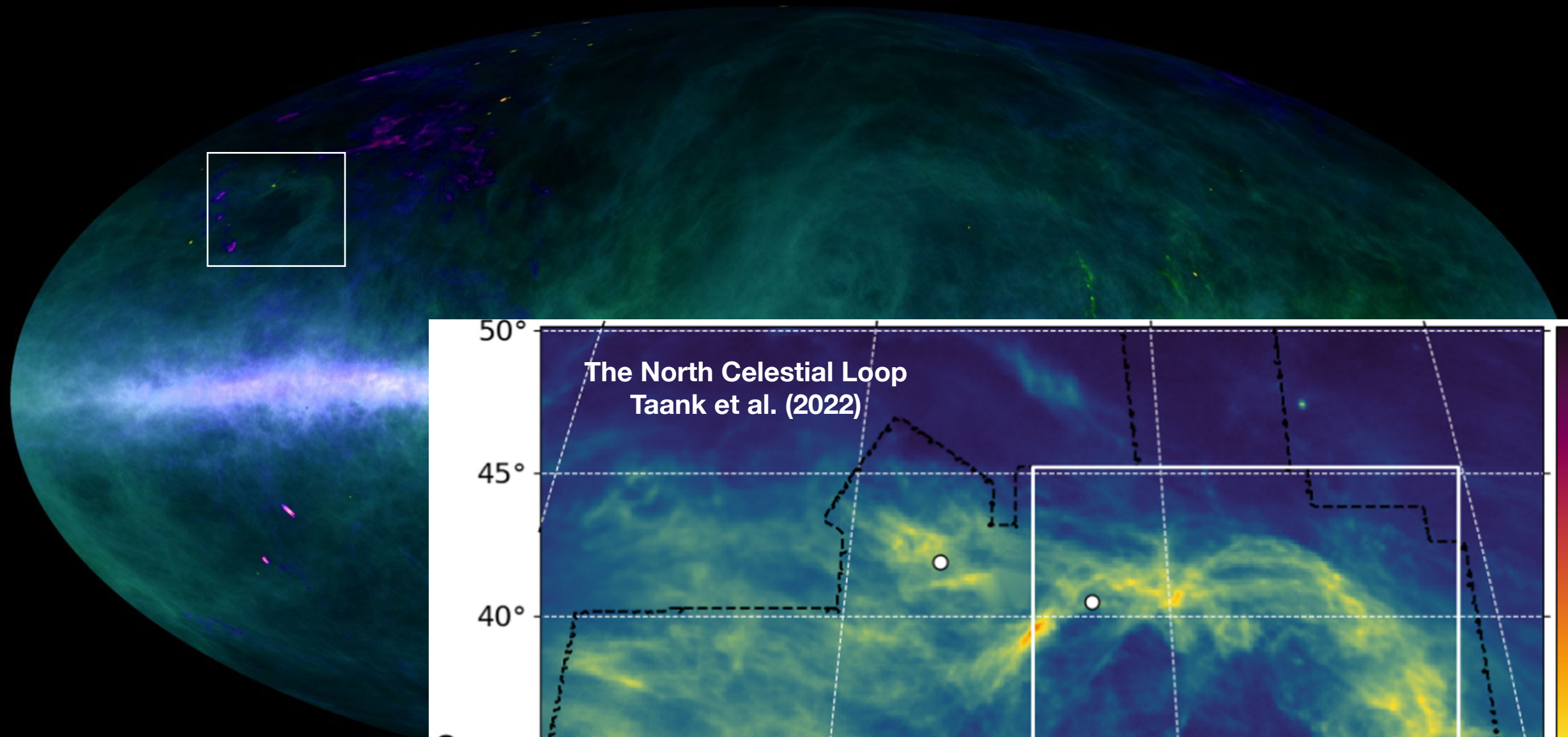
Th HI - HI4PI survey - integrated 21 cm line emission



Benjamin Winkel & HI4PI Collaboration

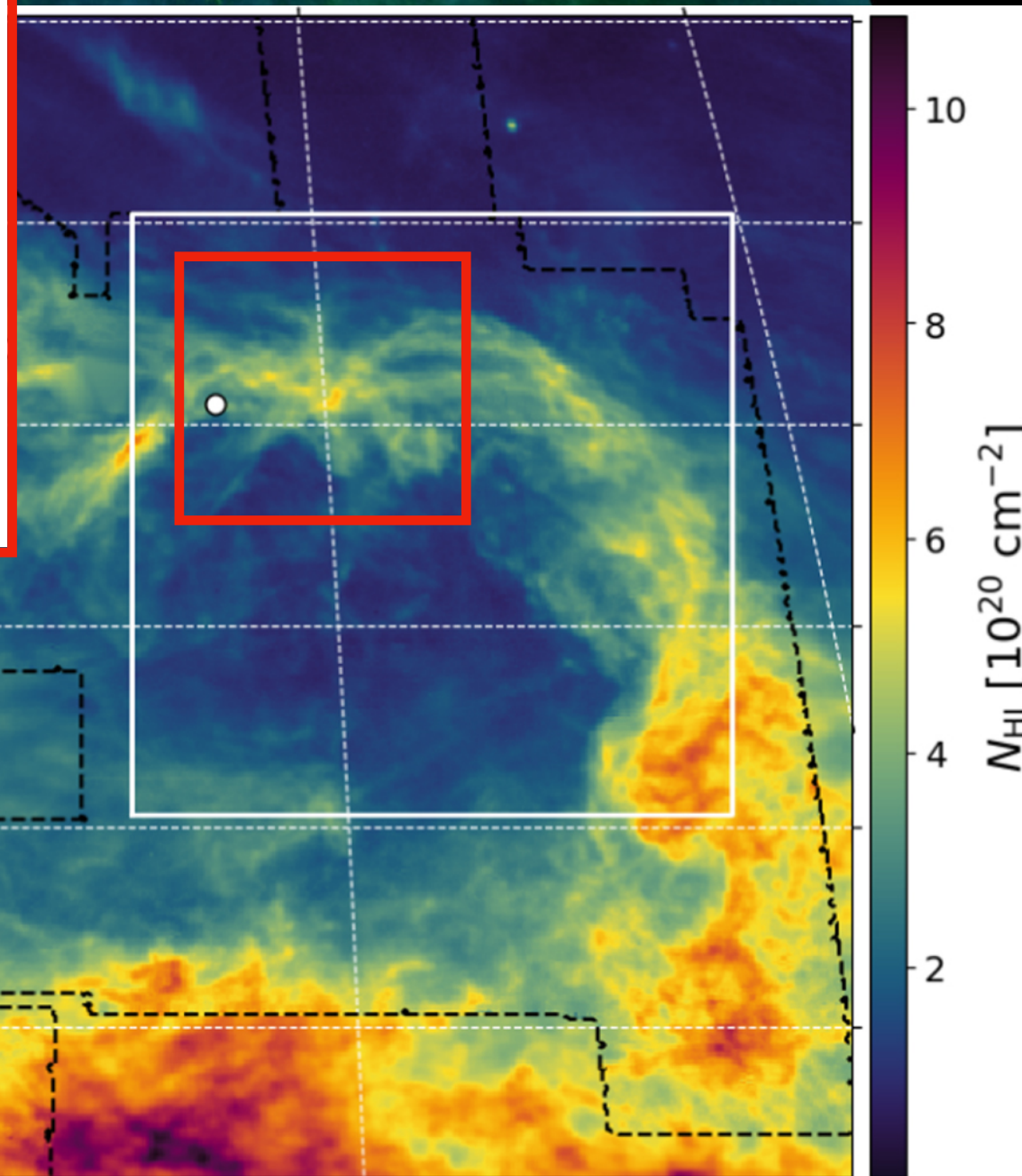
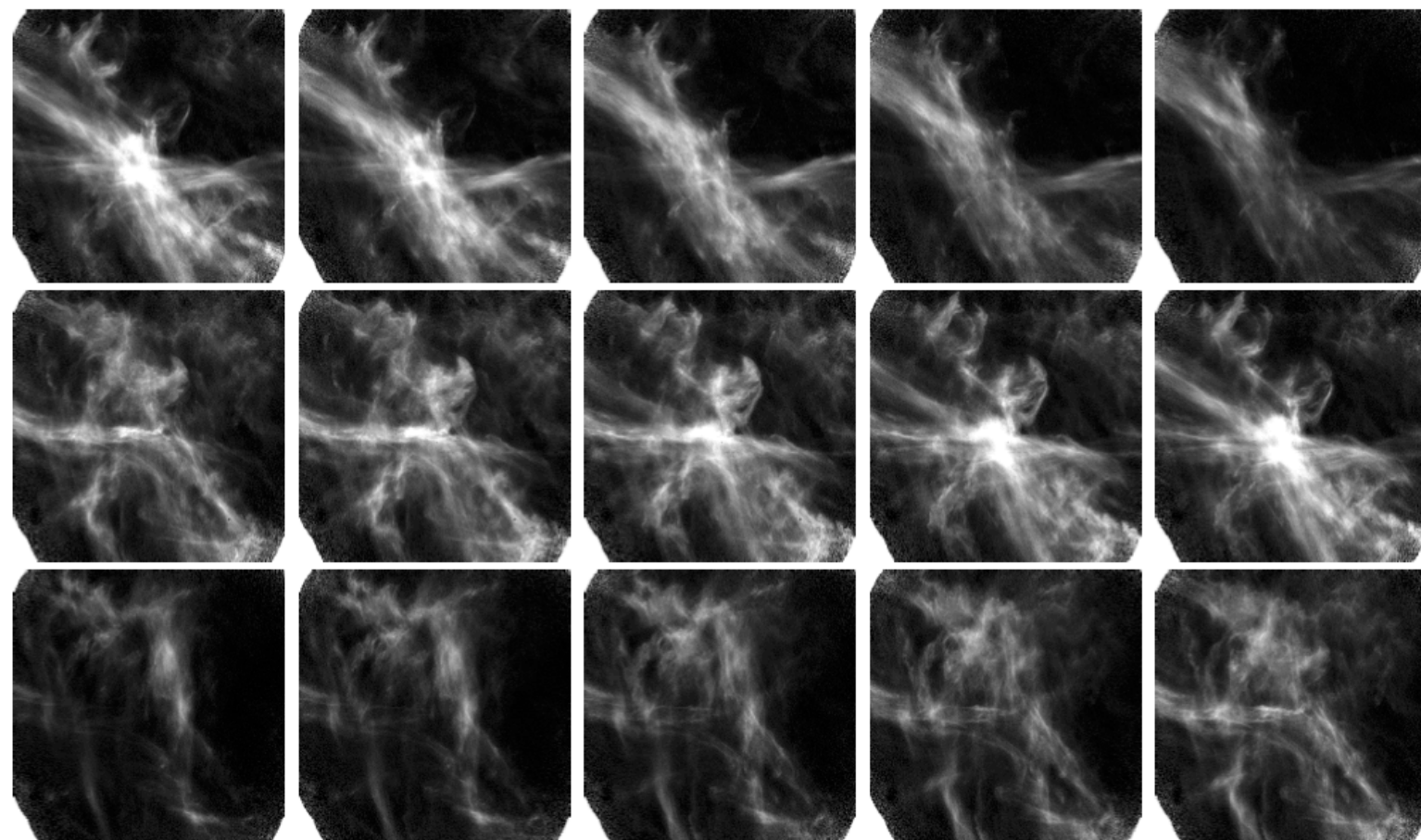
**How to separate
phase information
from the blended
21 cm data ?**

Th HI - HI4PI survey - integrated 21 cm line emission



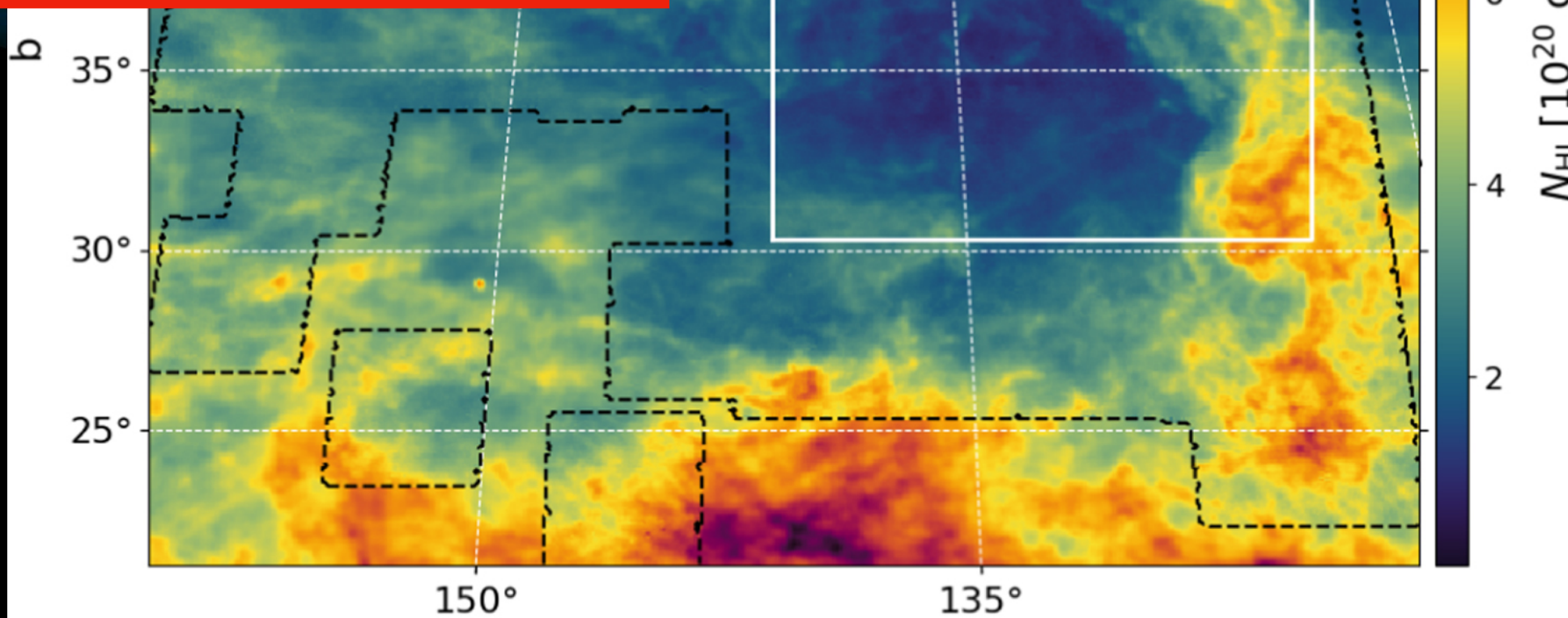
How to separate
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Th HI - HI4PI survey - integrated 21 cm line emission



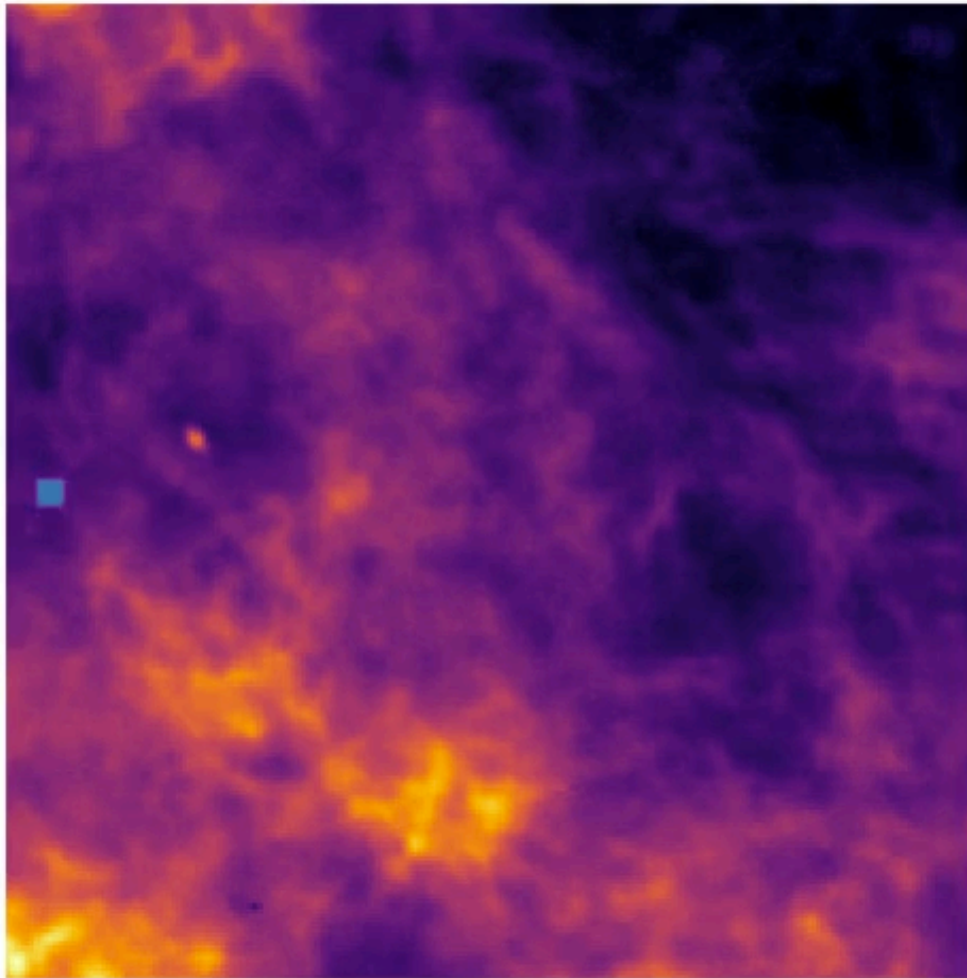
Blagrove et al. (2017)

**How to separate
phase information
from the blended
21 cm data ?**

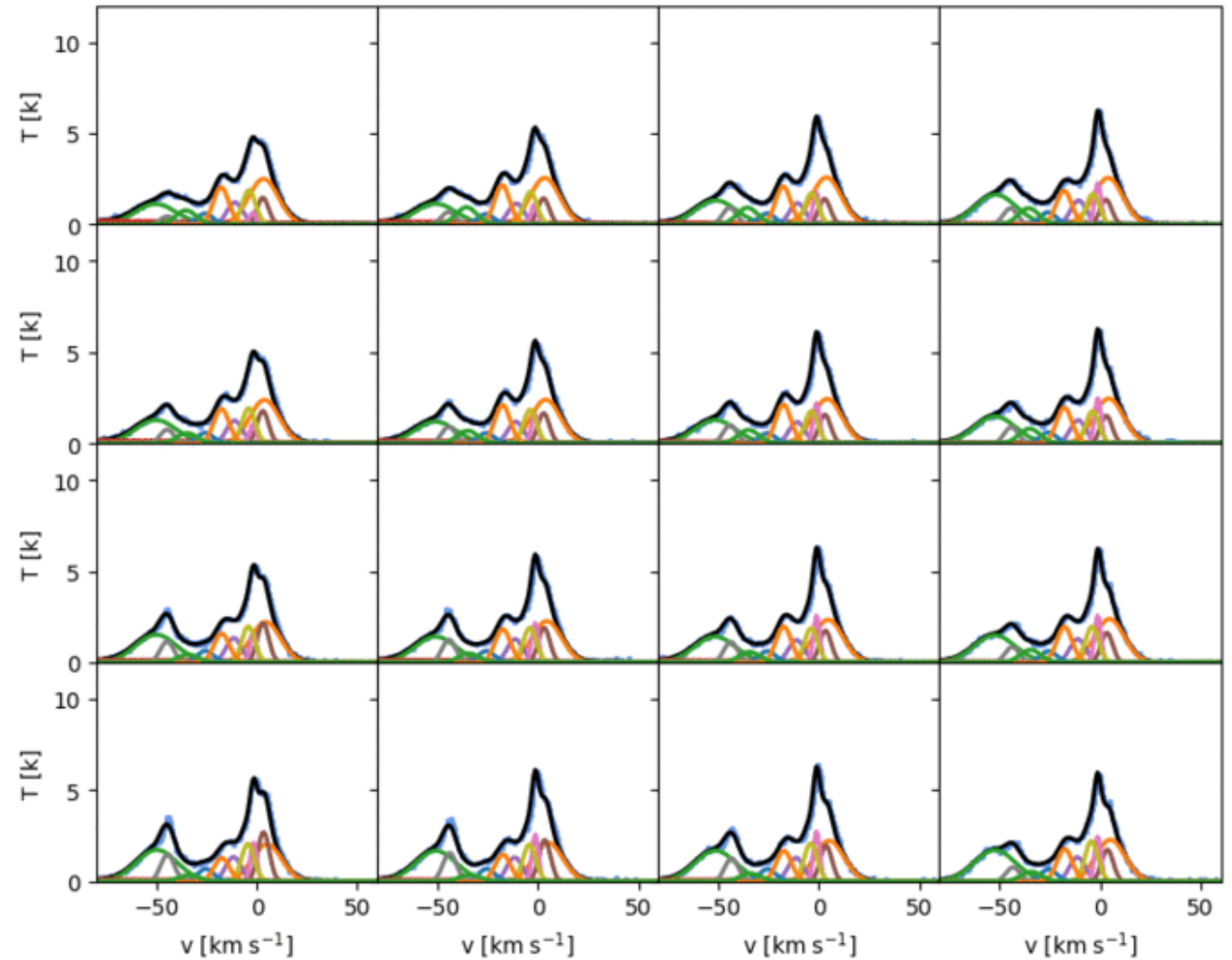


Application on 21 cm observations of the North Ecliptic Pole field

Integrated emission of TB[x, y, v]



TB[v] for 16 adjacent lines of sight

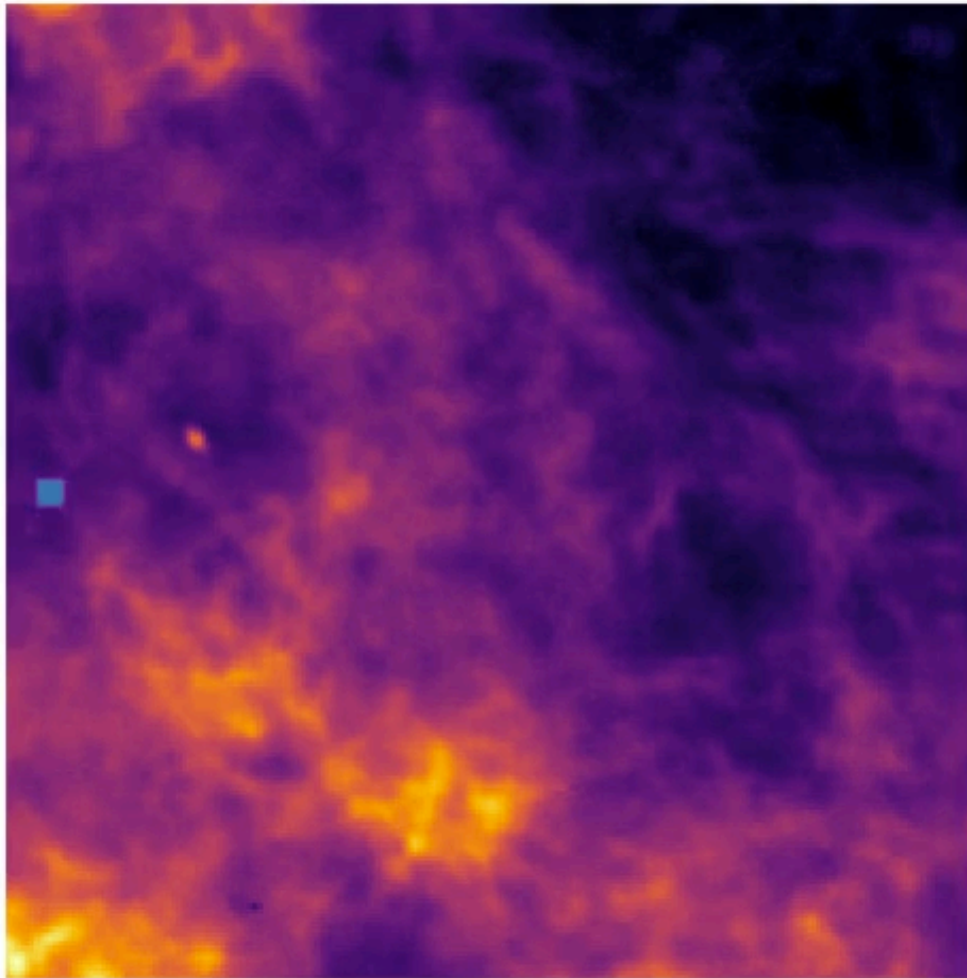


ROHSA : decomposition of emission on a Gaussian basis

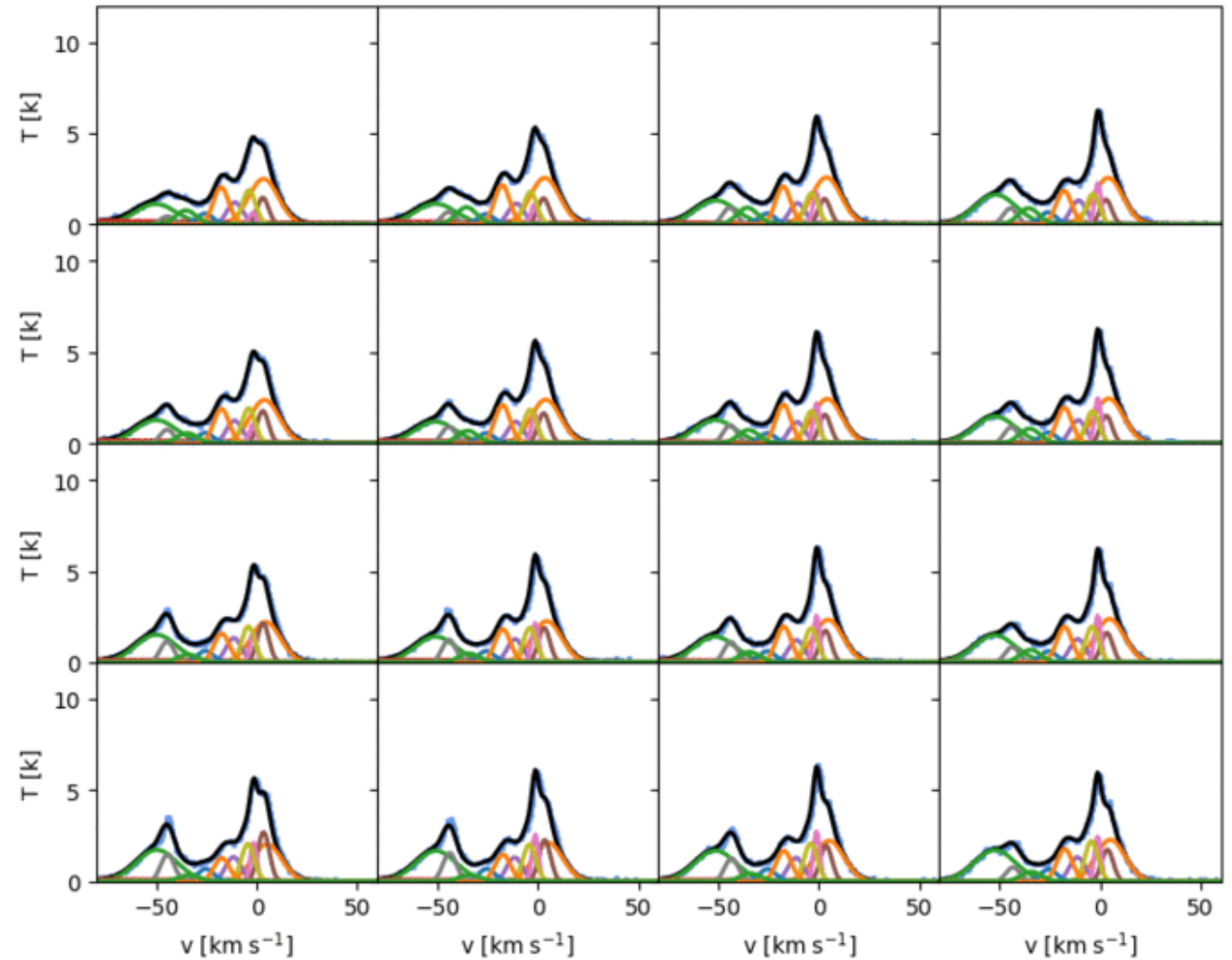
Marchal et al. (2019)

Application on 21 cm observations of the North Ecliptic Pole field

Integrated emission of TB[x, y, v]



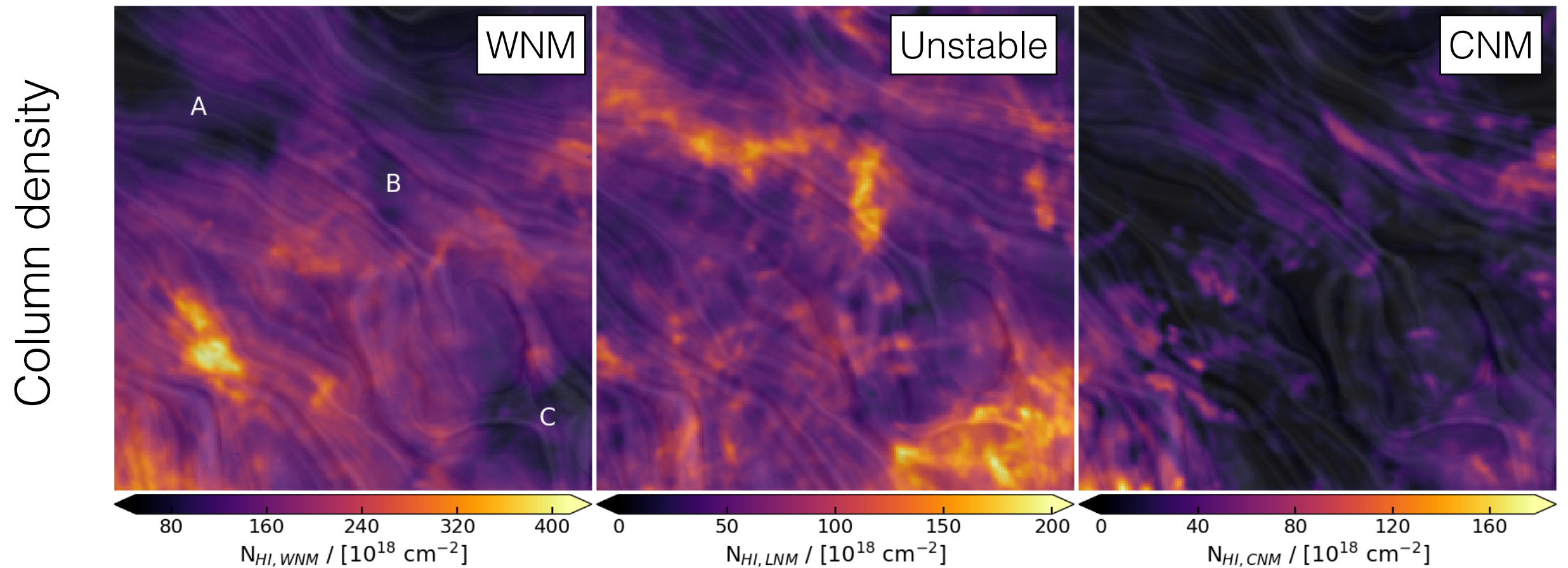
TB[v] for 16 adjacent lines of sight



ROHSA : decomposition of emission on a Gaussian basis

Marchal et al. (2019)

Phase separation using 21 cm emission data and ROHSA



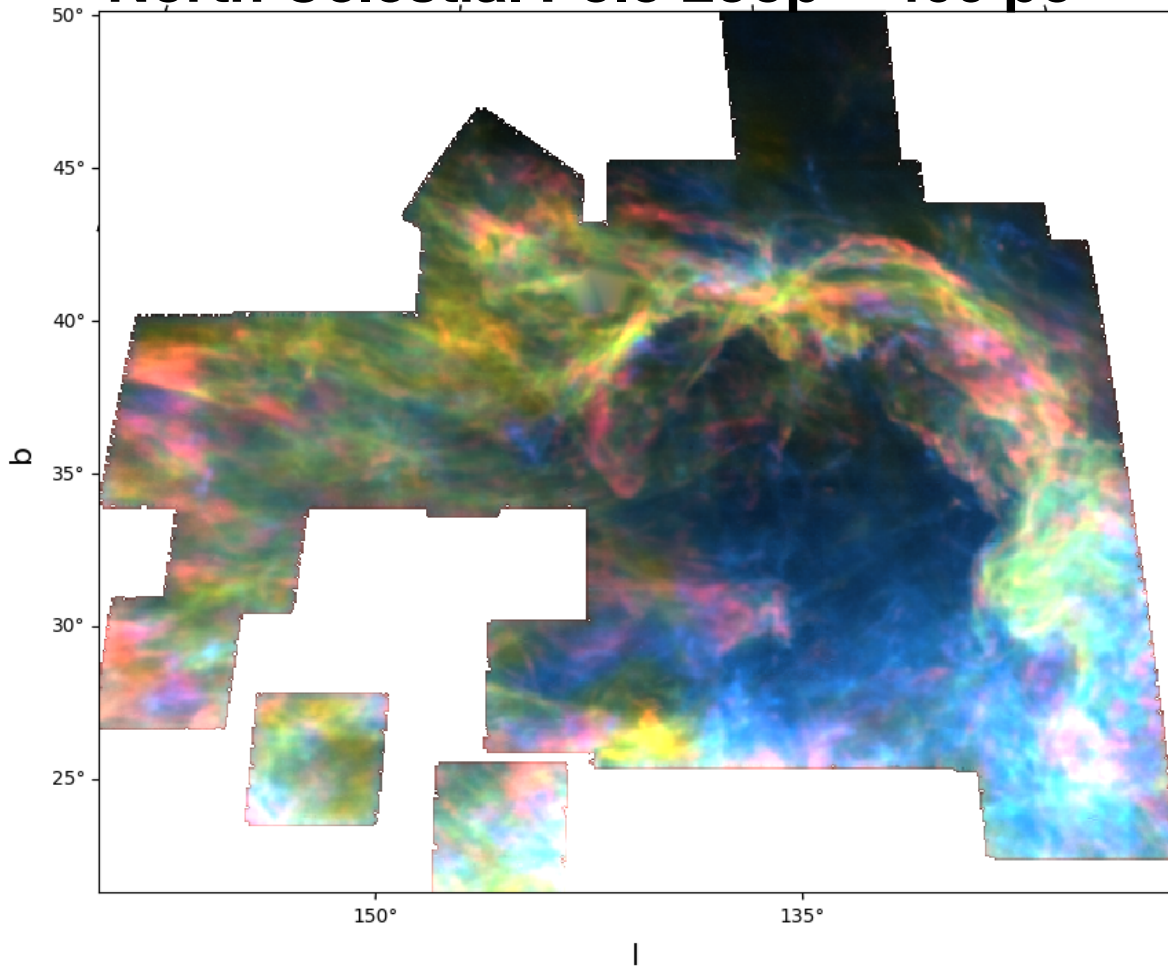
- **Warm Neutral Medium** ~ 64%
 - first map of the WNM velocity field
 - compatible with trans-sonic turbulence
- **Thermally unstable gas** ~ 28%
- **Cold Neutral Medium** ~ 8%
 - structures are a few 10^{19} cm^{-2}
 - typical size : a fraction of pc
 - volume filling factor of 1%

**North Ecliptic Pole region
12x12 degrees; 21 cm (GBT data)**

**Marchal + (2019)
Marchal & Miville-Deschênes (2021)**

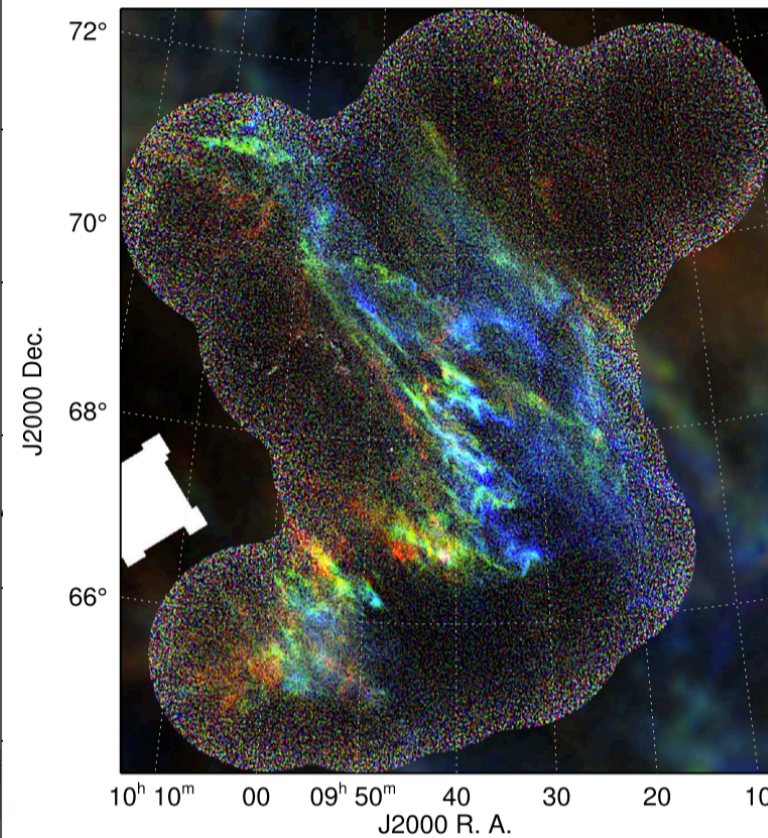
Large variability of the CNM fraction as a function of environment

North Celestial Pole Loop ~ 400 pc

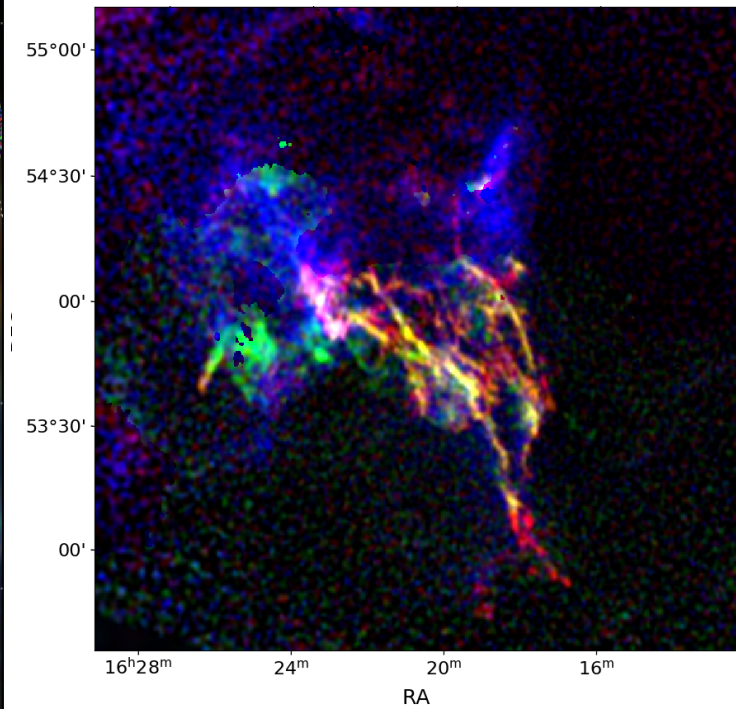


GBT data - **CNM 30%, up to 70%**
Taank et al. 2022
Marchal & Martin 2022

IV Arch - IVC ~ 2-3 kpc Complex C - HVC ~ 10 kpc



ROHSA-GPU
DHIGLS data - **CNM ~ 20%**
Besson et al, in prep

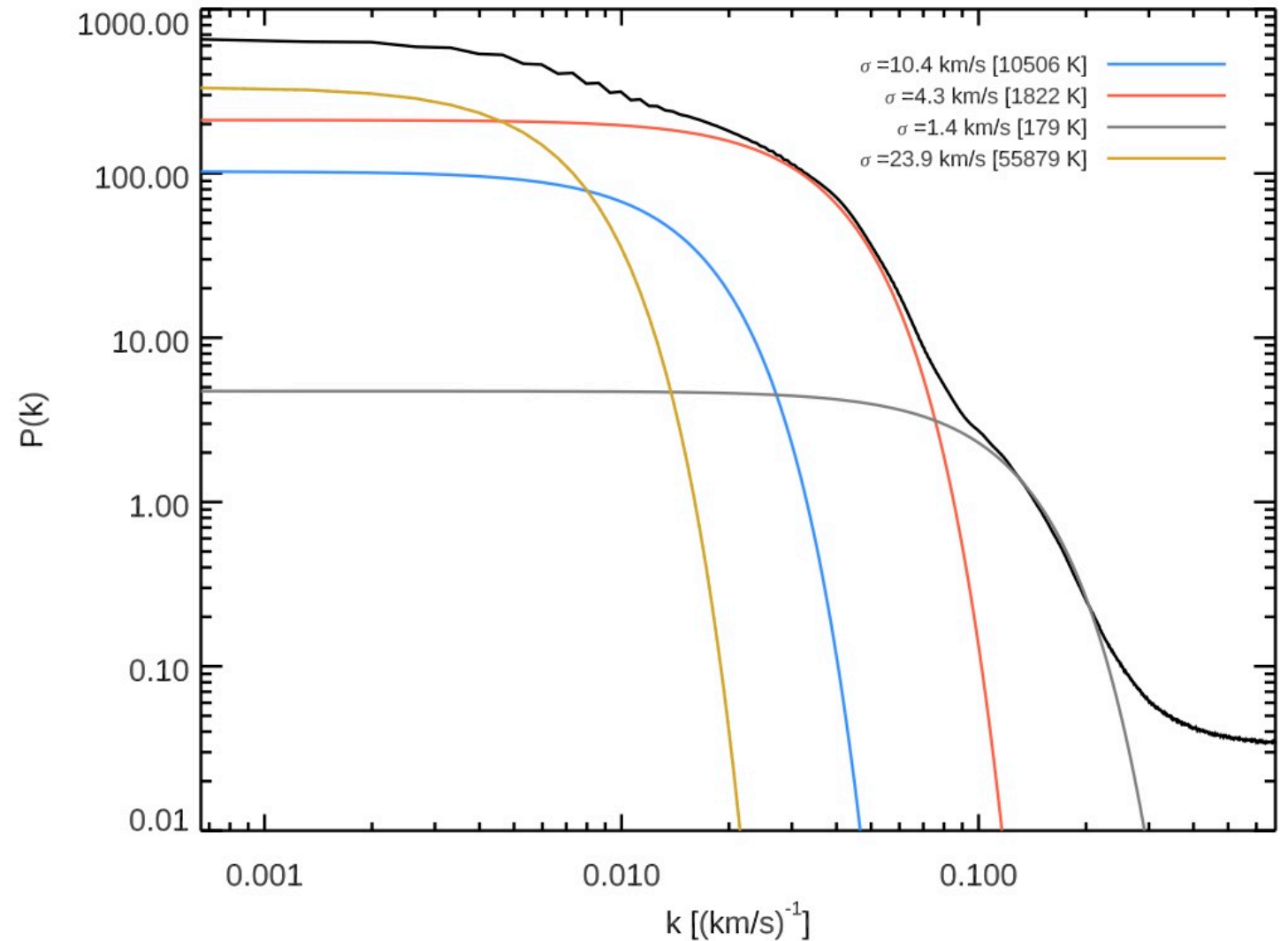
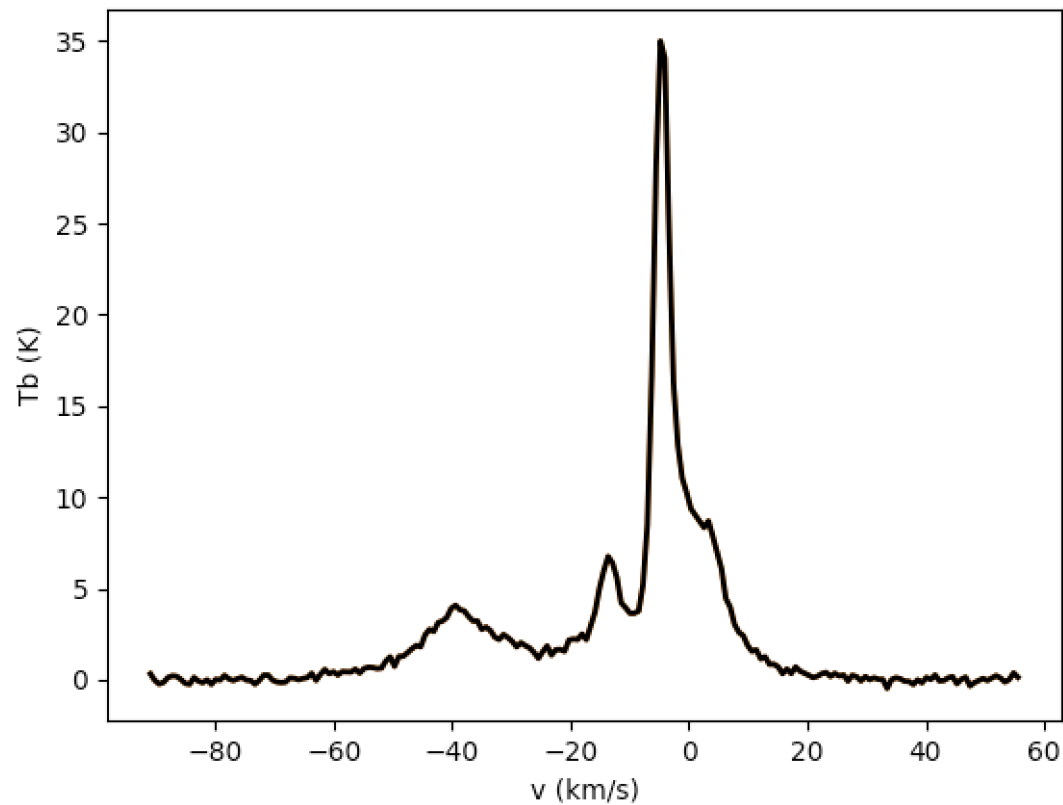


DHIGLS data - **CNM ~ 7%**
Marchal, et al 2021

Is there a faster way of doing this ?

spectral analysis of 21 cm emission

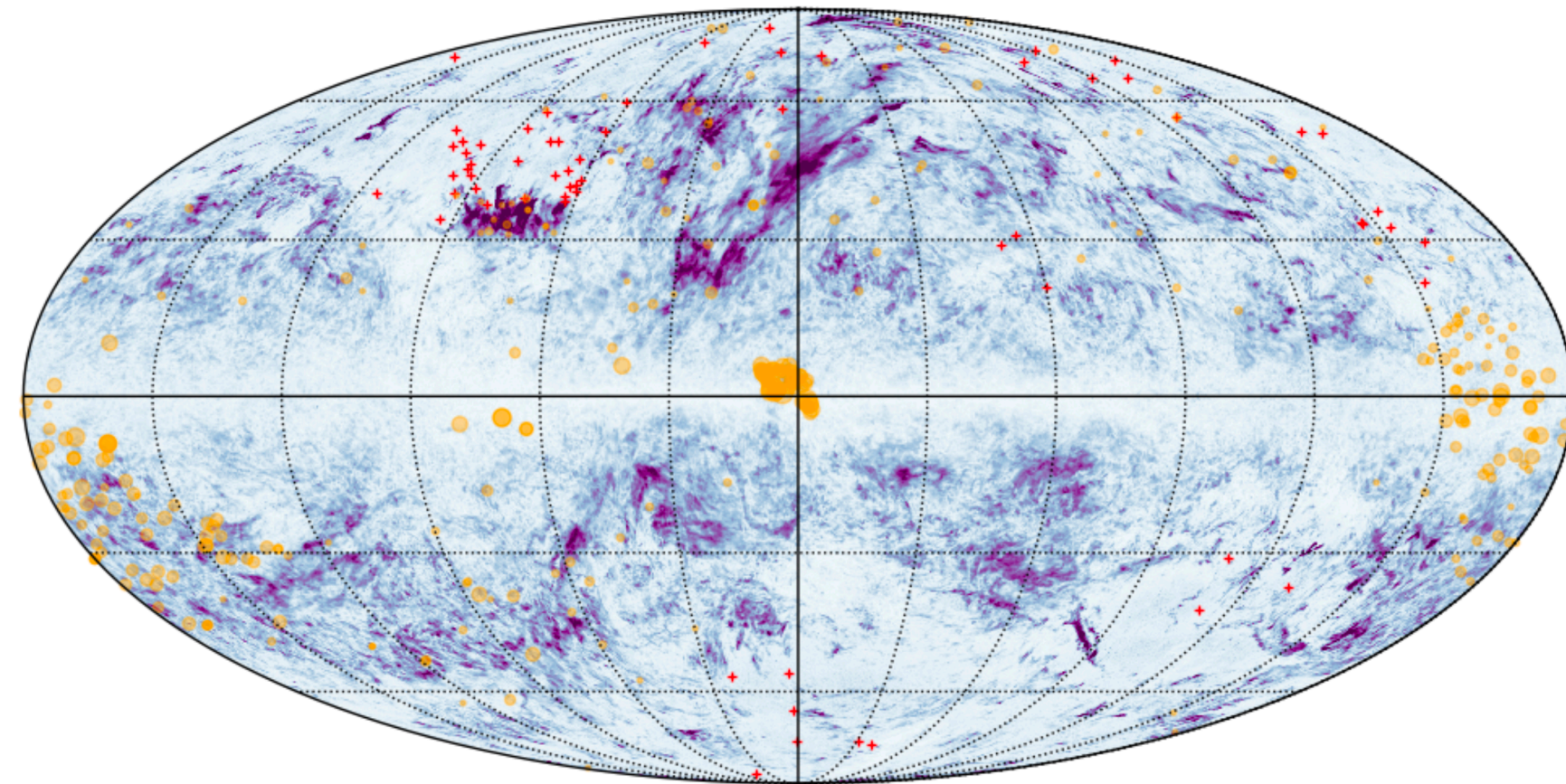
A 21 cm spectrum of the diffuse ISM



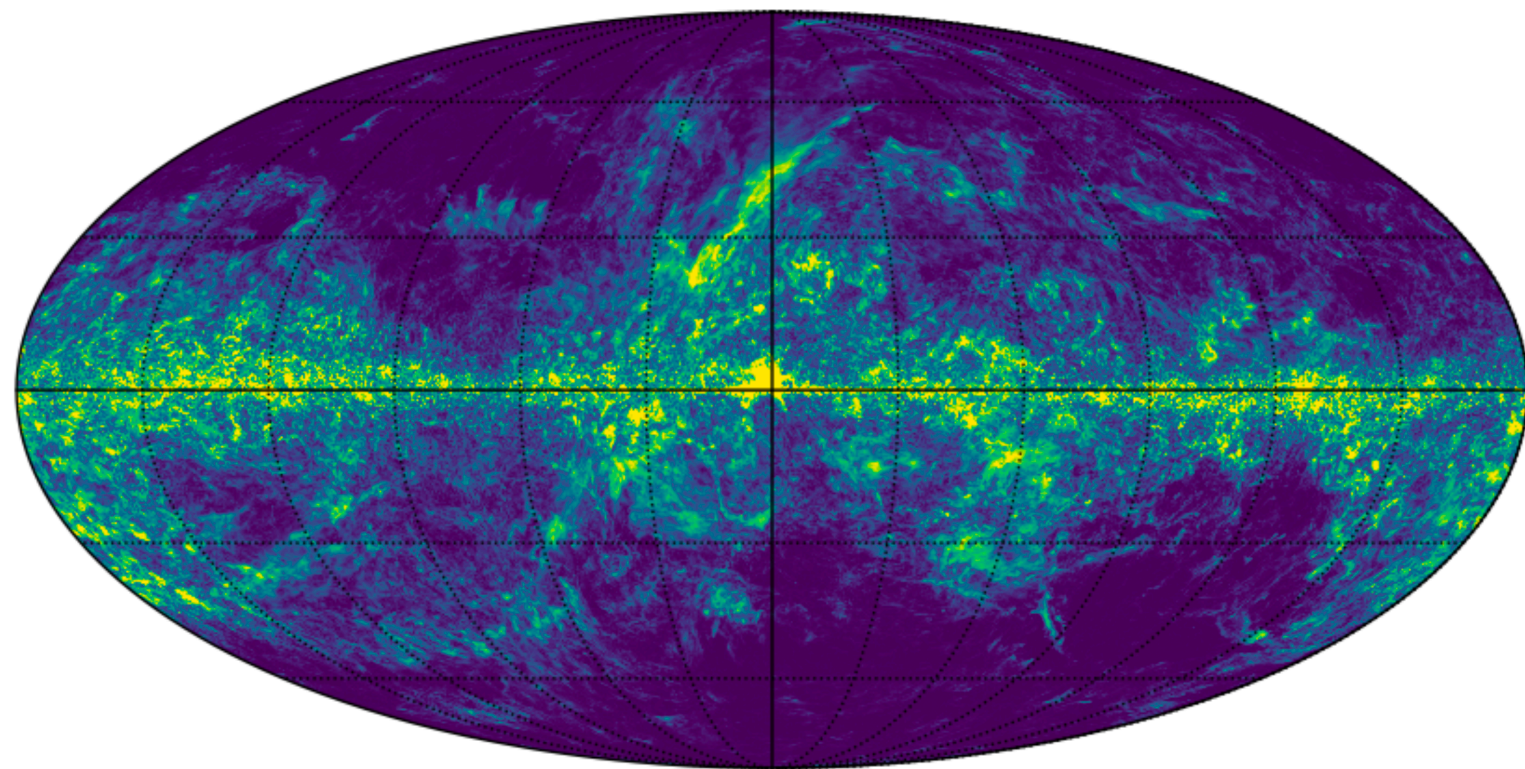
Average Pk_{1D} of a 512x512 cube in Taurus (GALFA data)

Marchal et al. (submitted)

Application on full sky HI4PI survey - 21 cm



CNM mass fraction



CNM column density [1E19 cm⁻²]

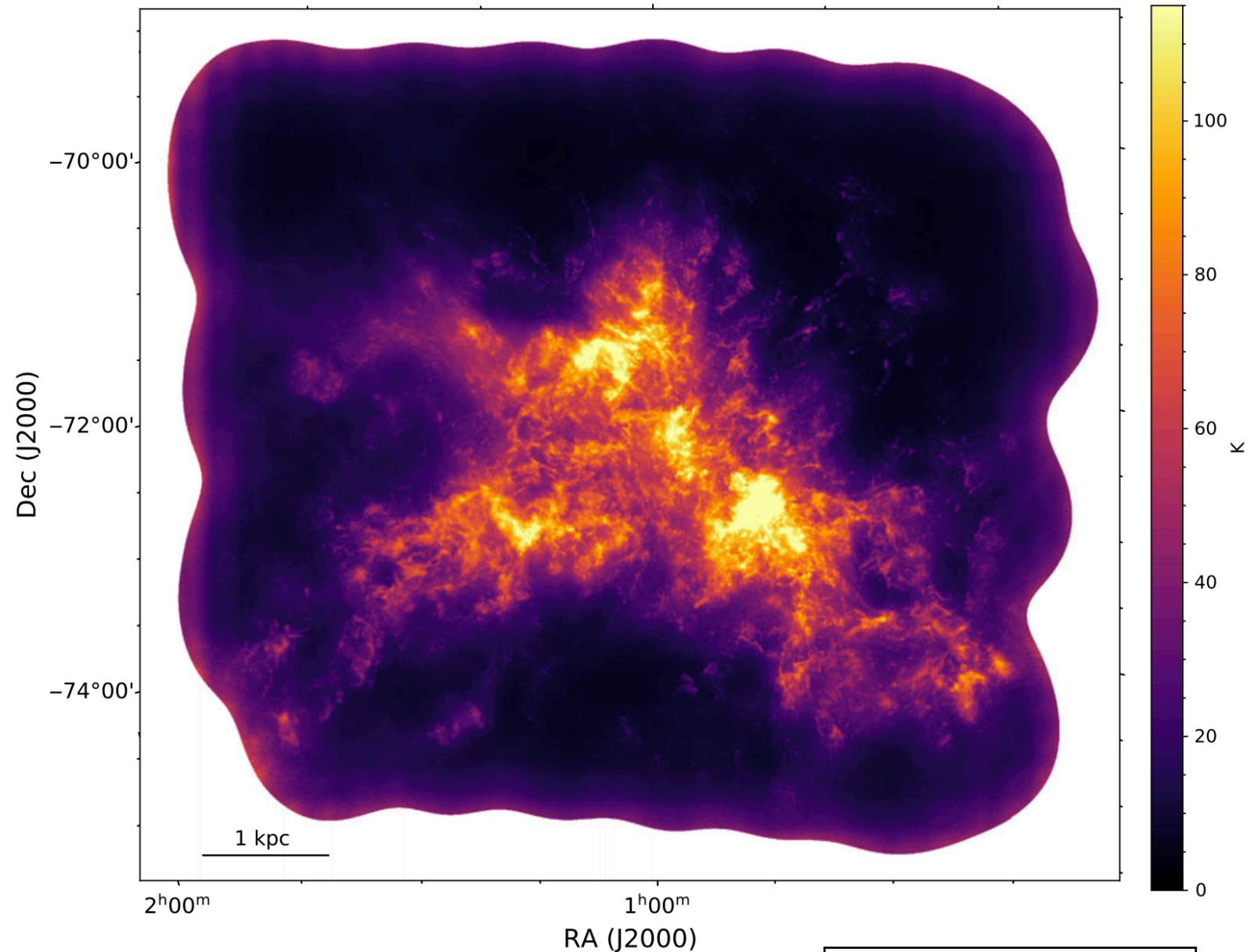
GASKAP : the Galactic ASKAP

The Small Magellanic Cloud at 21 cm

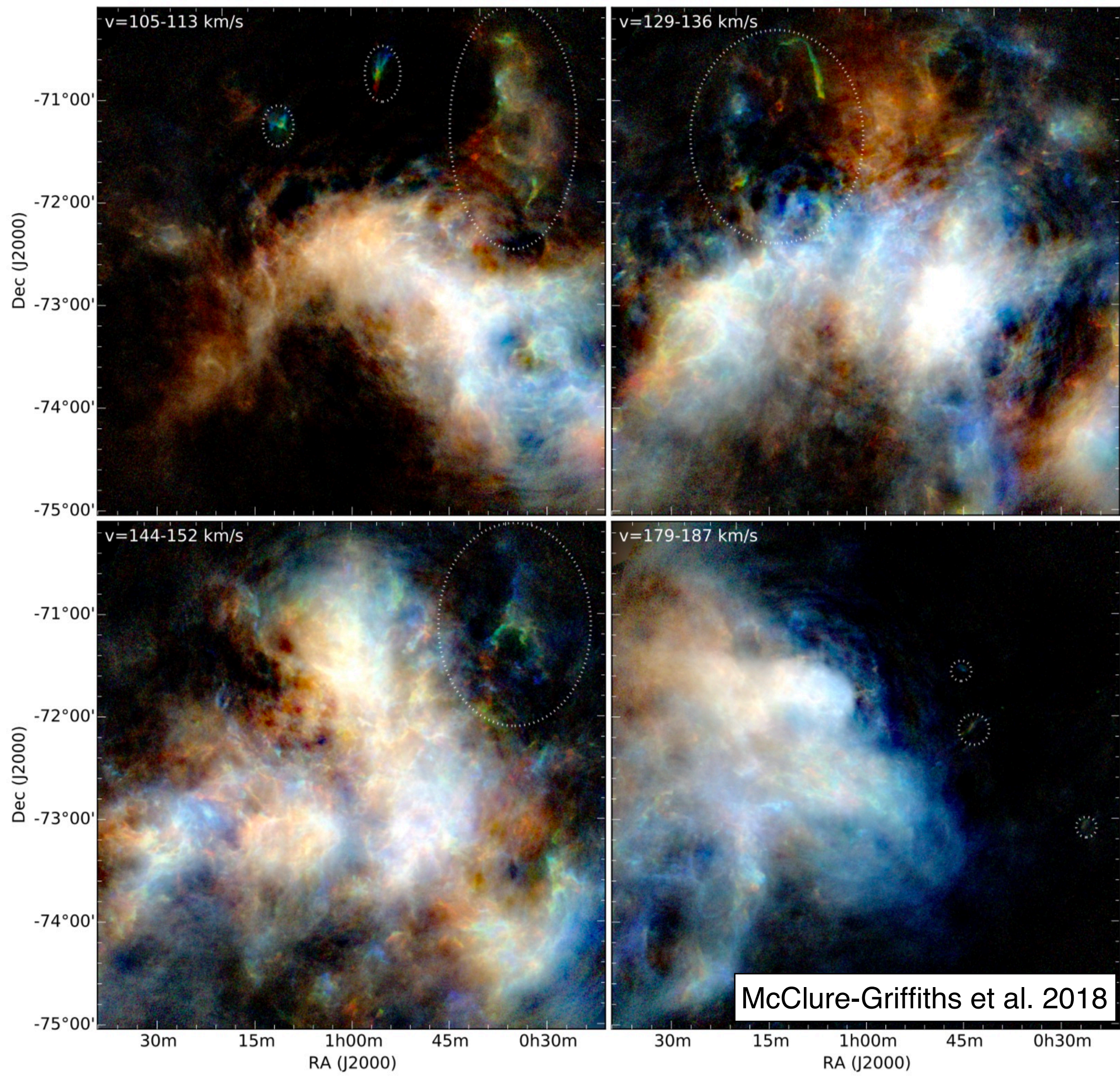


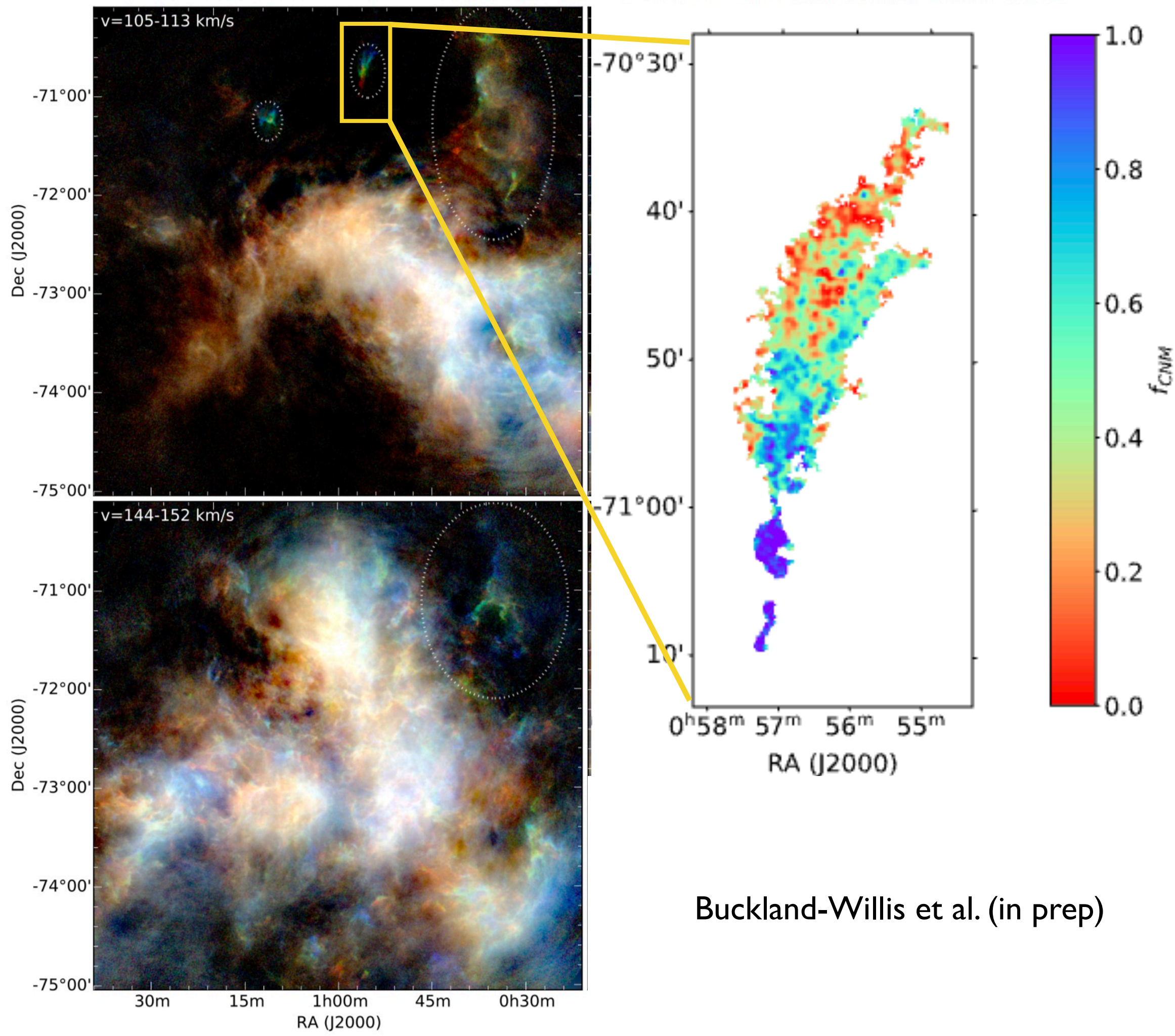
ASKAP

- 36 antennas of 12m with Phased Array
- field of view : 30 square degree
- resolution : 20 arcsec at 21 cm
- velocity resolution : 0.2 km/s



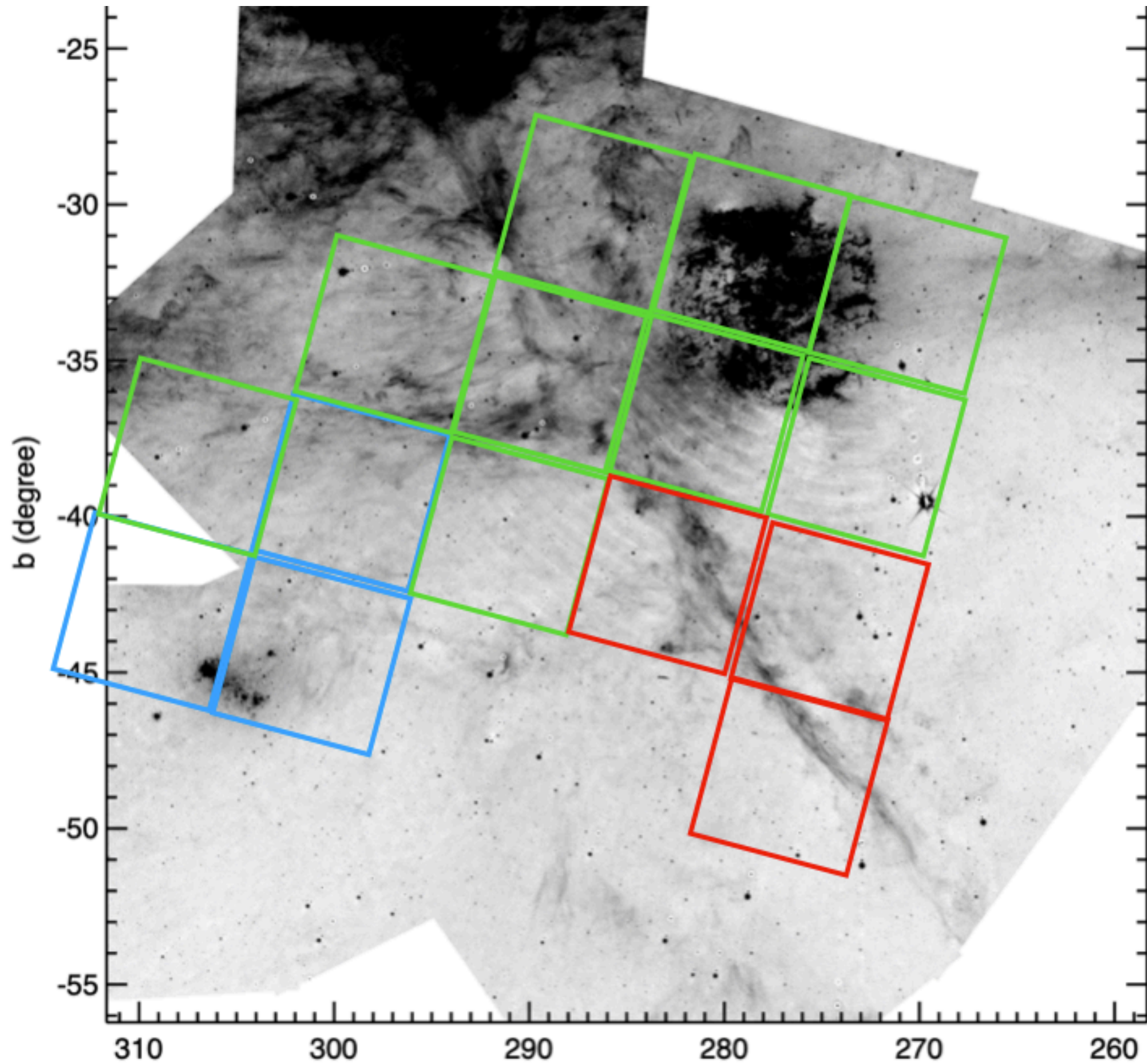
Pingel et al. 2022



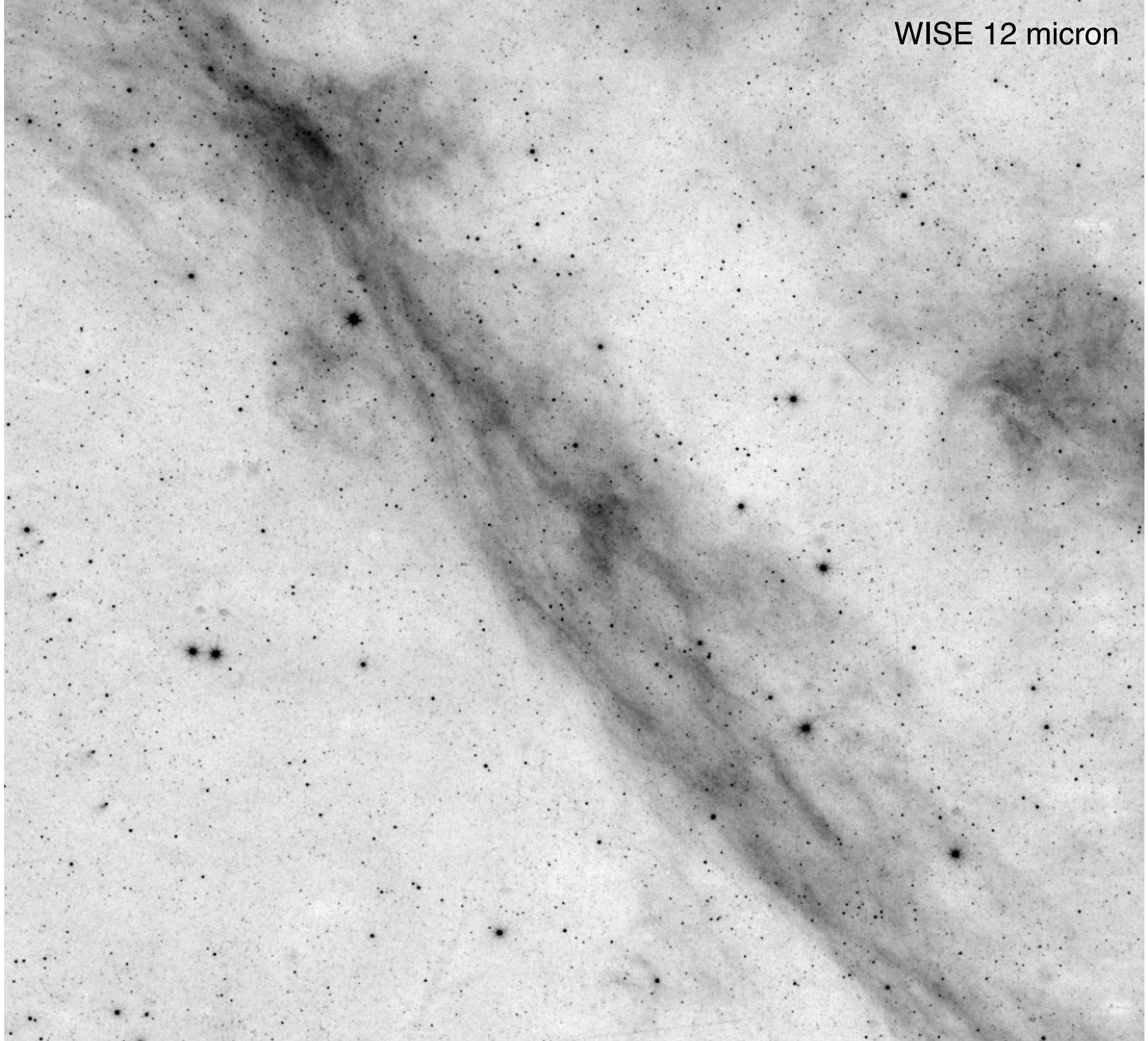


Buckland-Willis et al. (in prep)

next with GASKAP

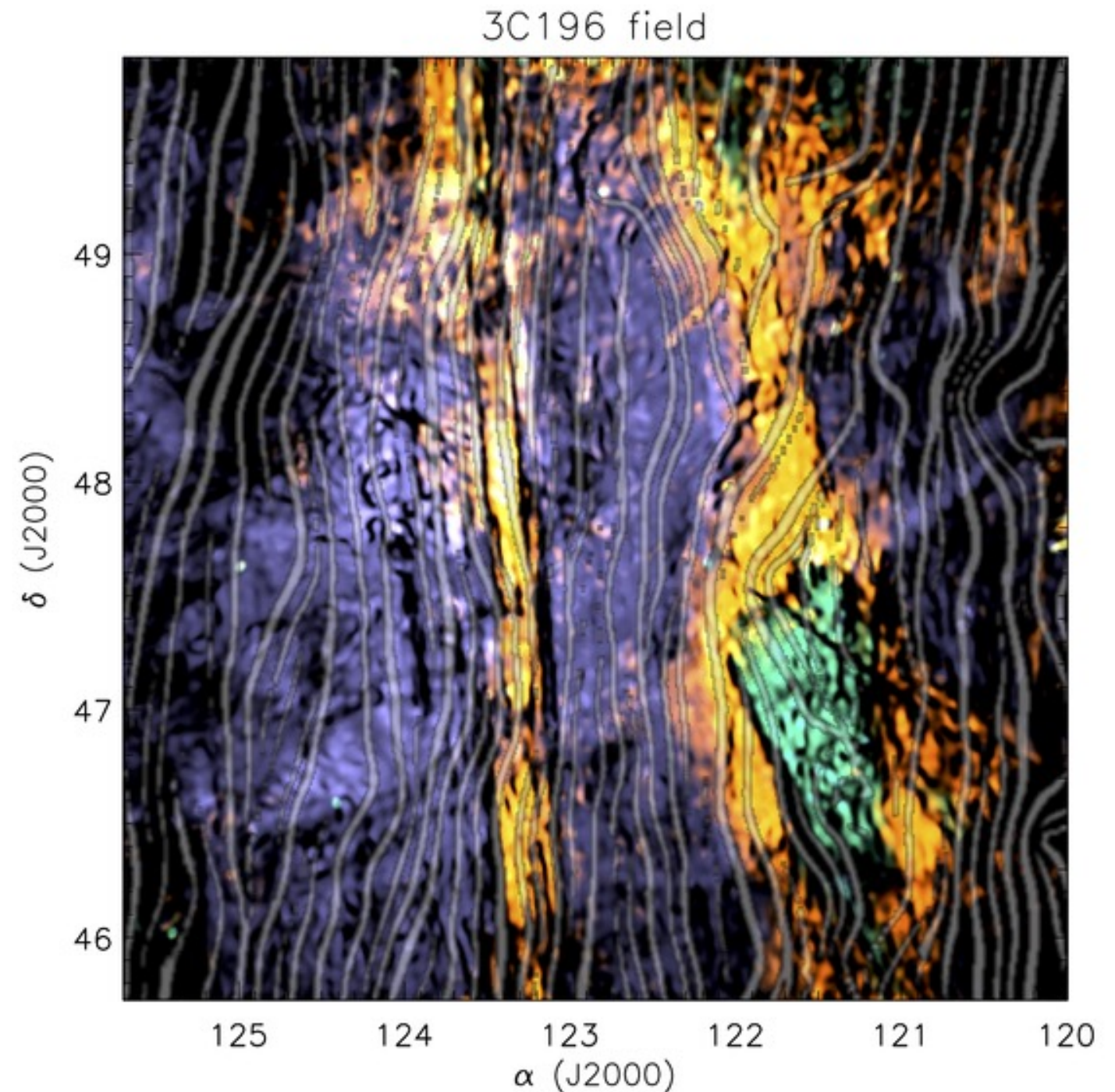


WISE 12 micron



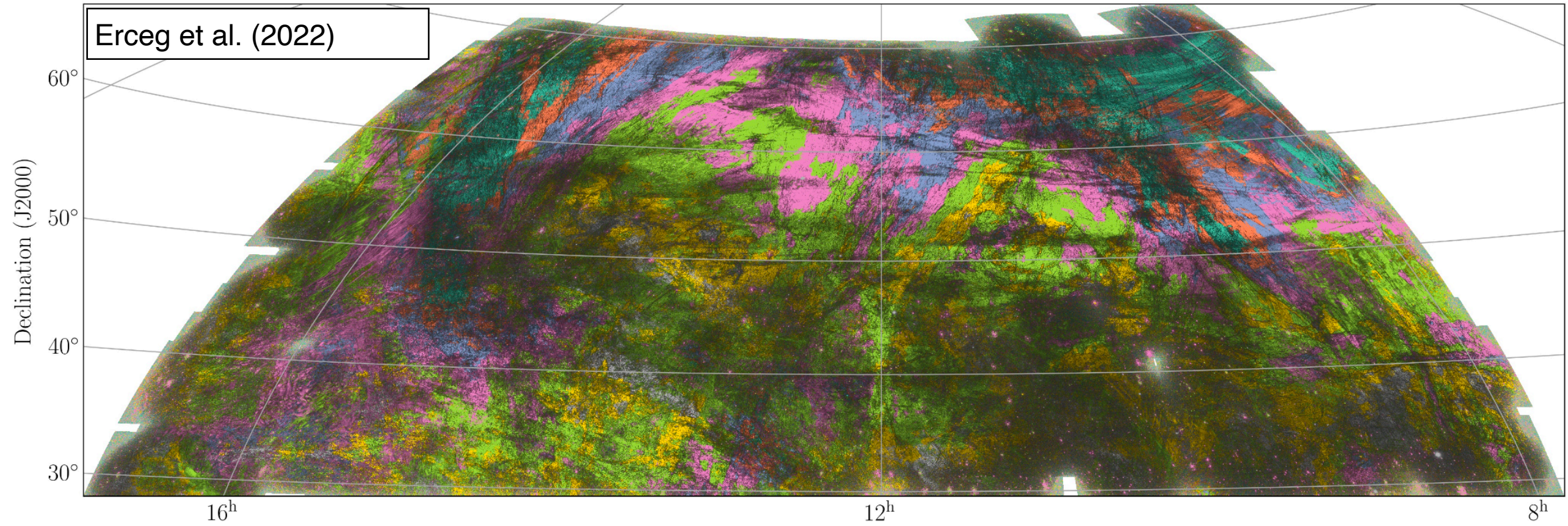
The discovery of low-frequency polarized signal of the diffuse ISM

- **Surprising result on the structure of the Galactic magnetic field from LOFAR data**
- Spatial correlation of magnetic field structures seen in Faraday depth (ionized gas) and dust polarization (neutral gas) in a diffuse region at high Galactic latitude



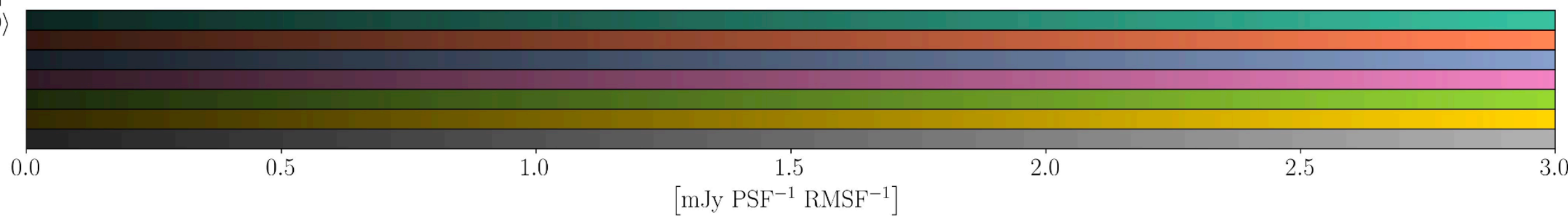
Bracco et al. (2020),
Jelic et al. (2015),
Zaroubi et al. (2015)

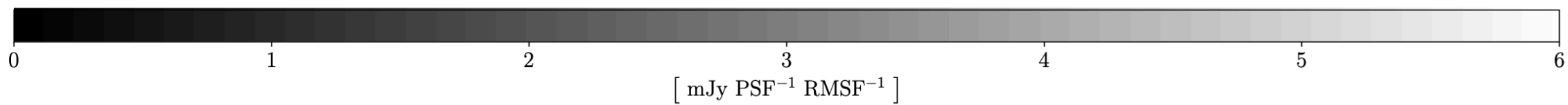
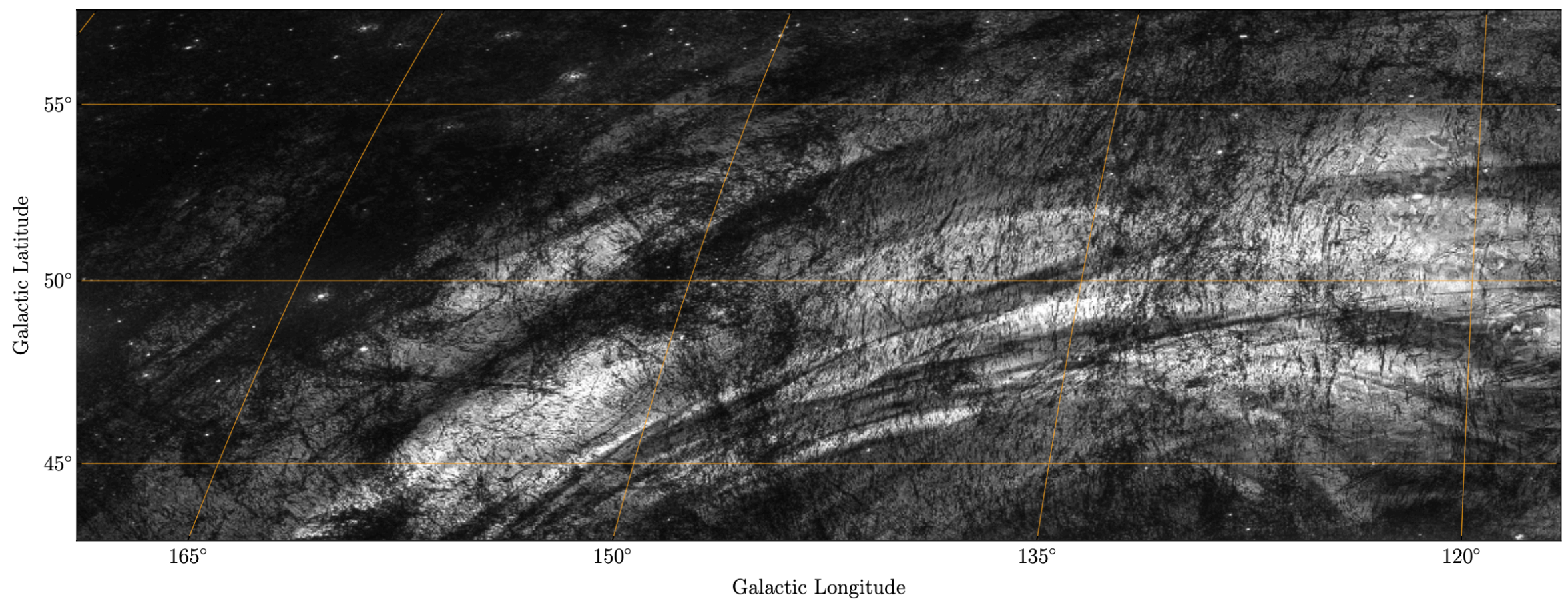
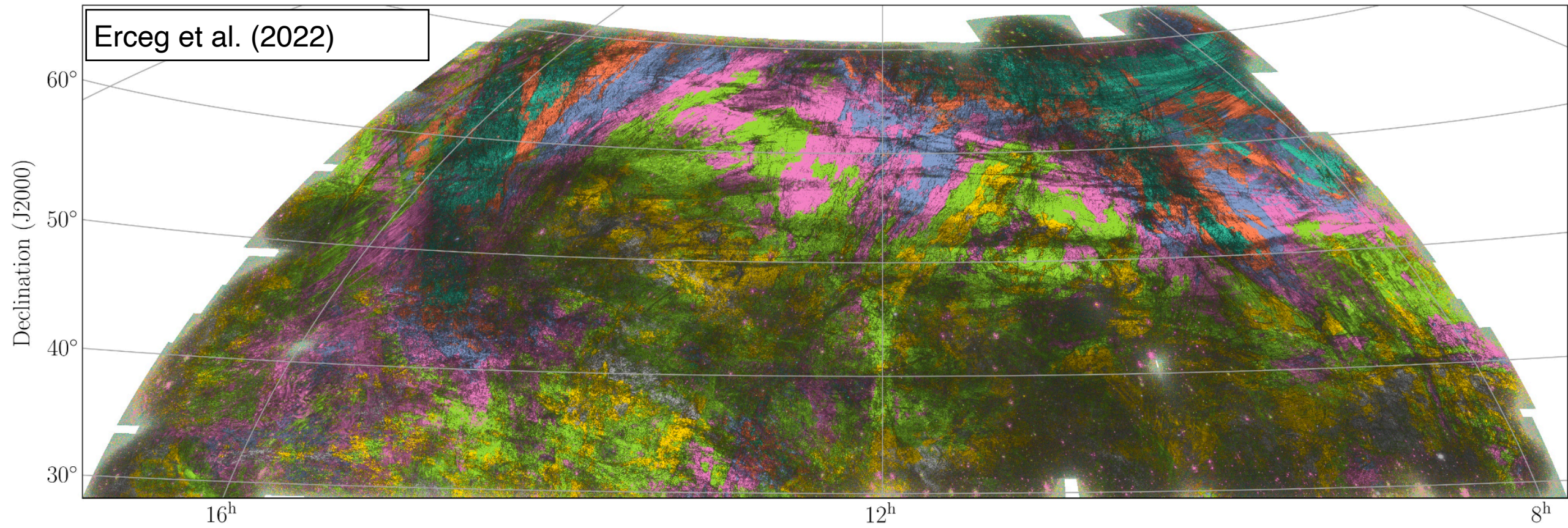
Erceg et al. (2022)

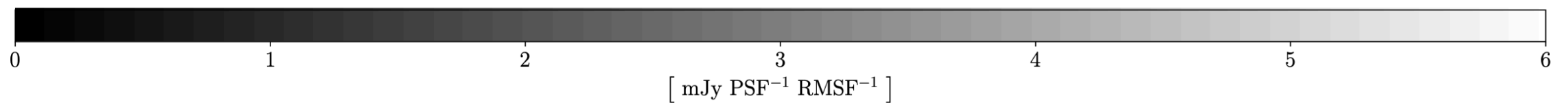
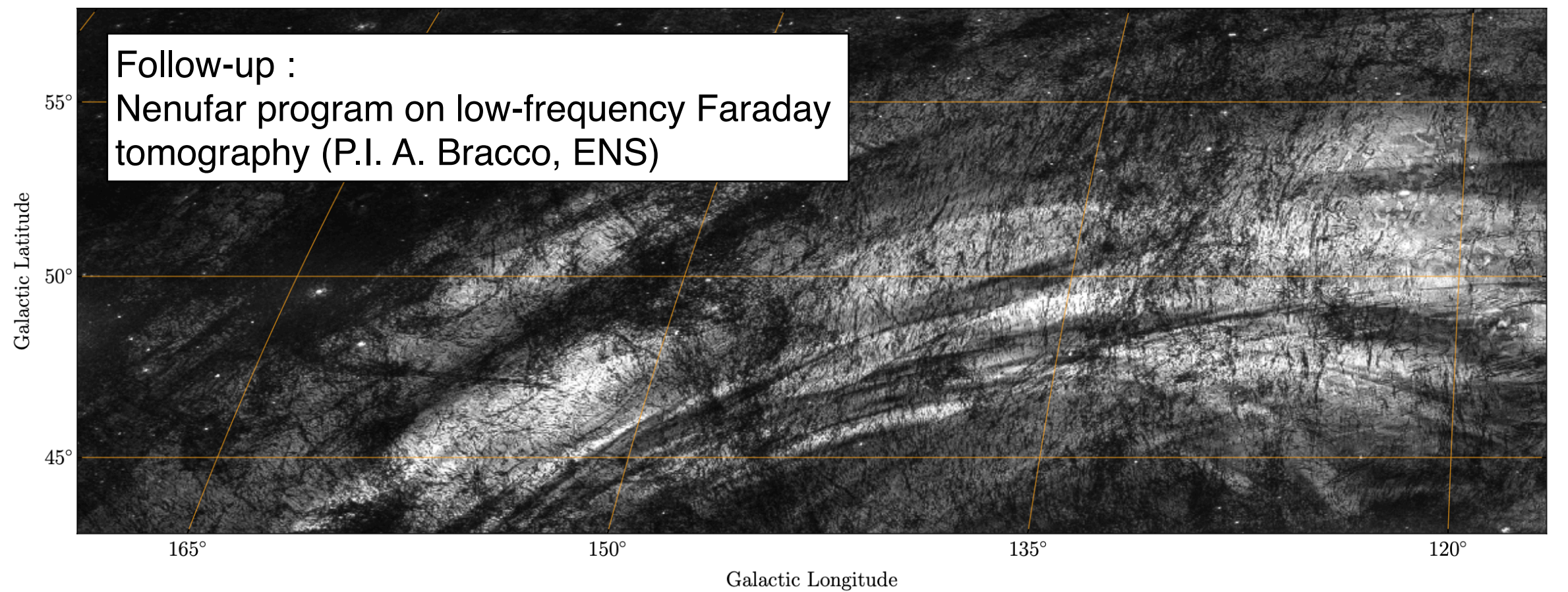
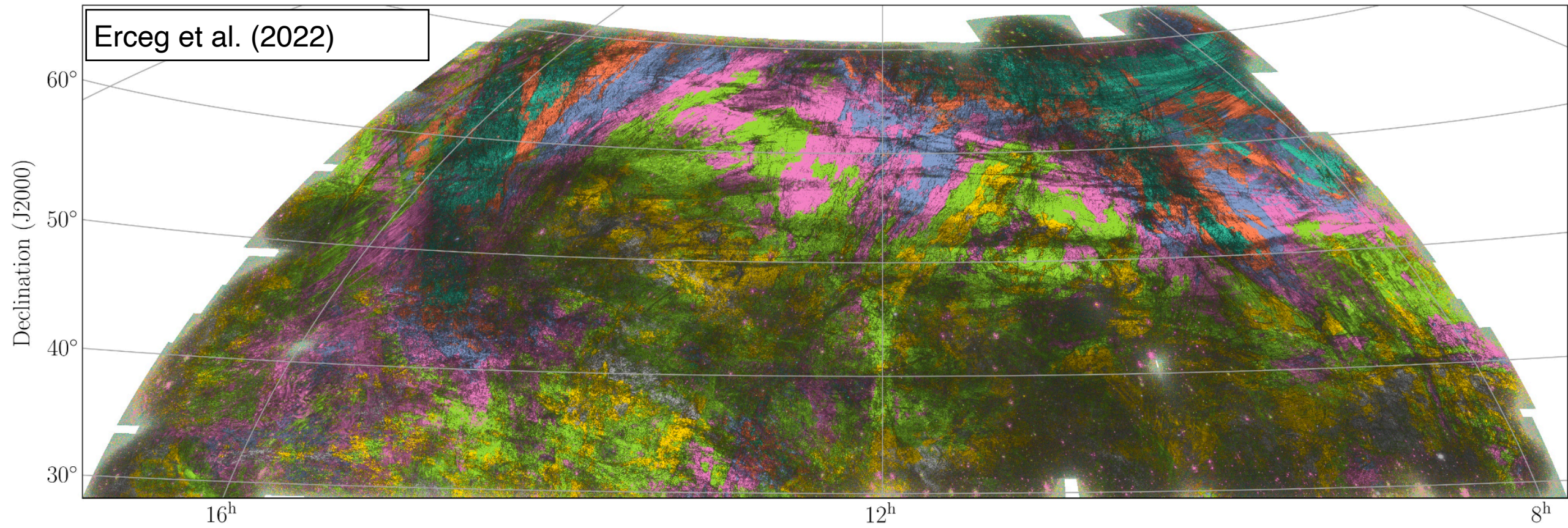


Right Ascension (J2000)

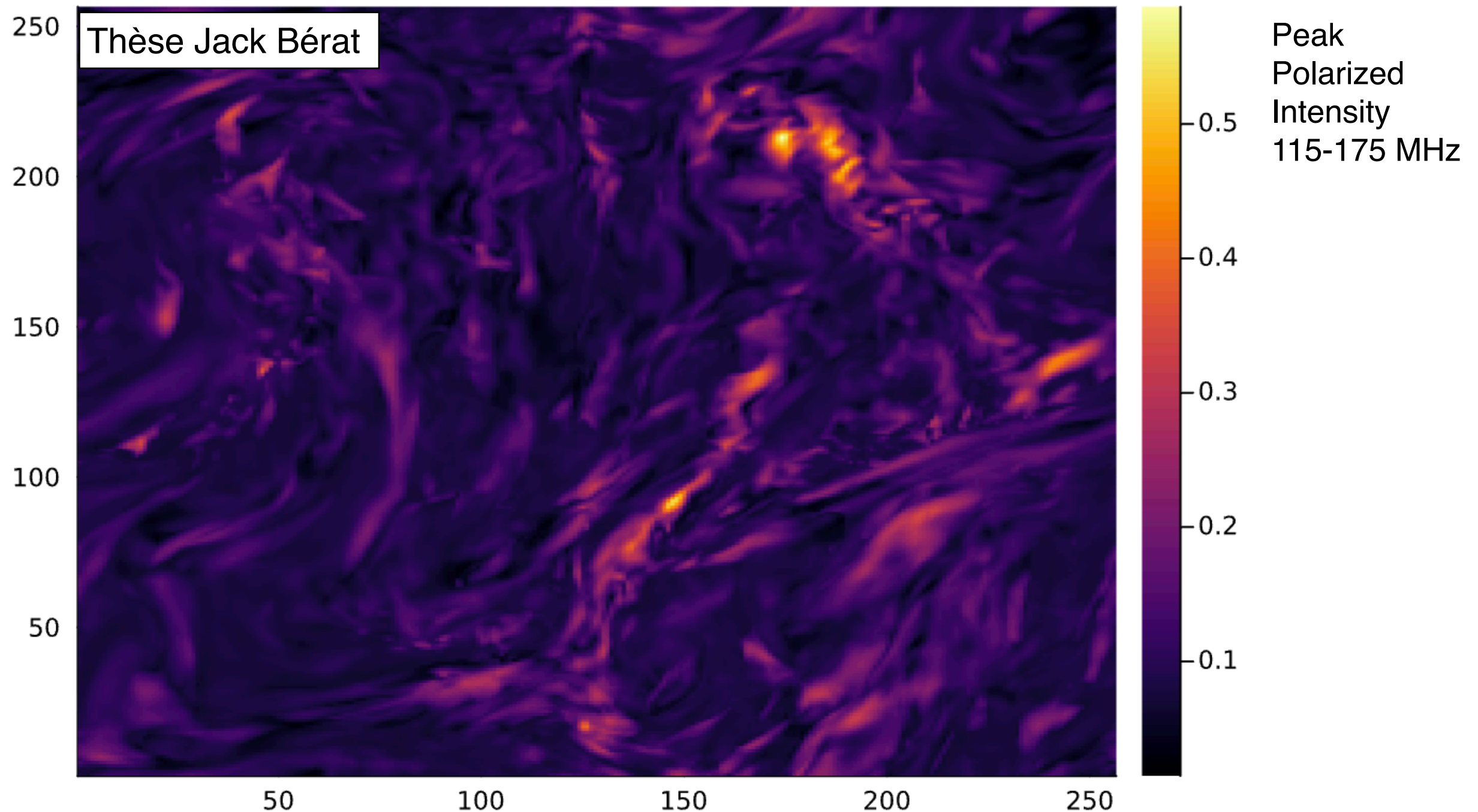
Φ [rad m⁻²]
 $\Phi = [-30, -9)$
 $\Phi = [-9, -6)$
 $\Phi = [-6, -3)$
 $\Phi = [-3, 0)$
 $\Phi = [0, 3)$
 $\Phi = [3, 6)$
 $\Phi = [6, 30]$







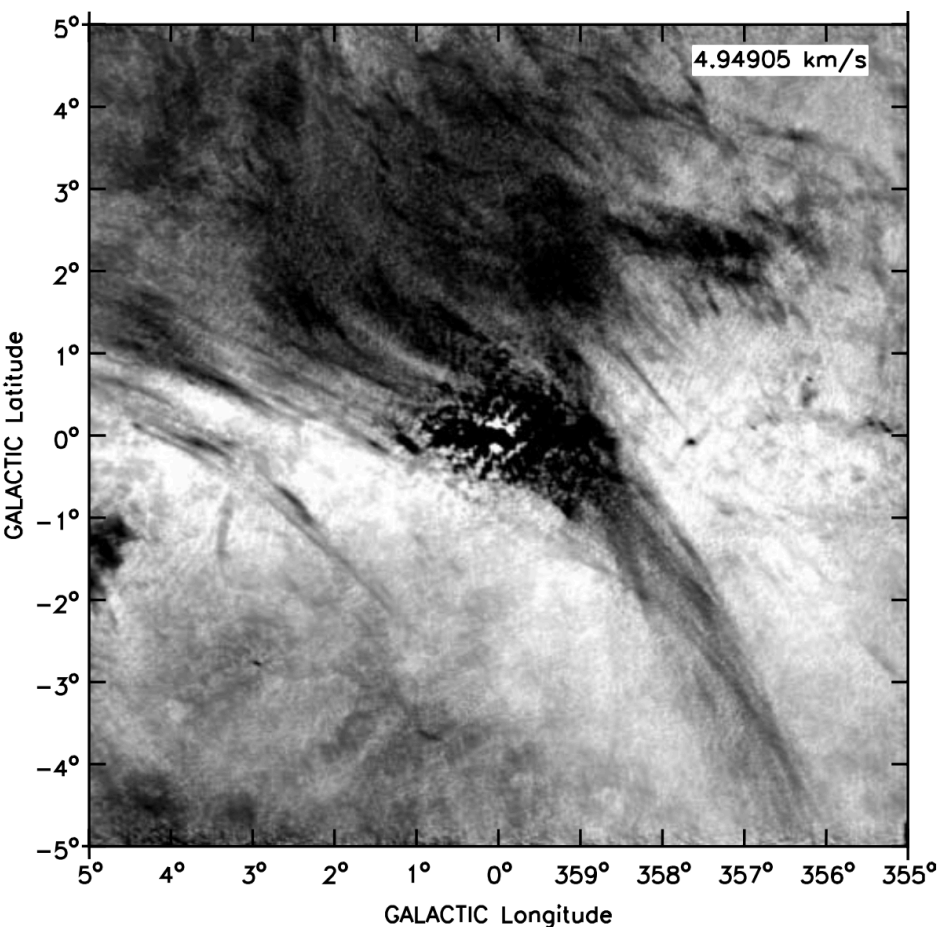
Observations synthétiques synchrotron Faraday



Simulations RAMSES : $L=50$ pc, $\langle n \rangle = 1 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $\langle B \rangle = 7.6$ microG,
Mach = subsonic (WNM) / transonic (CNM)

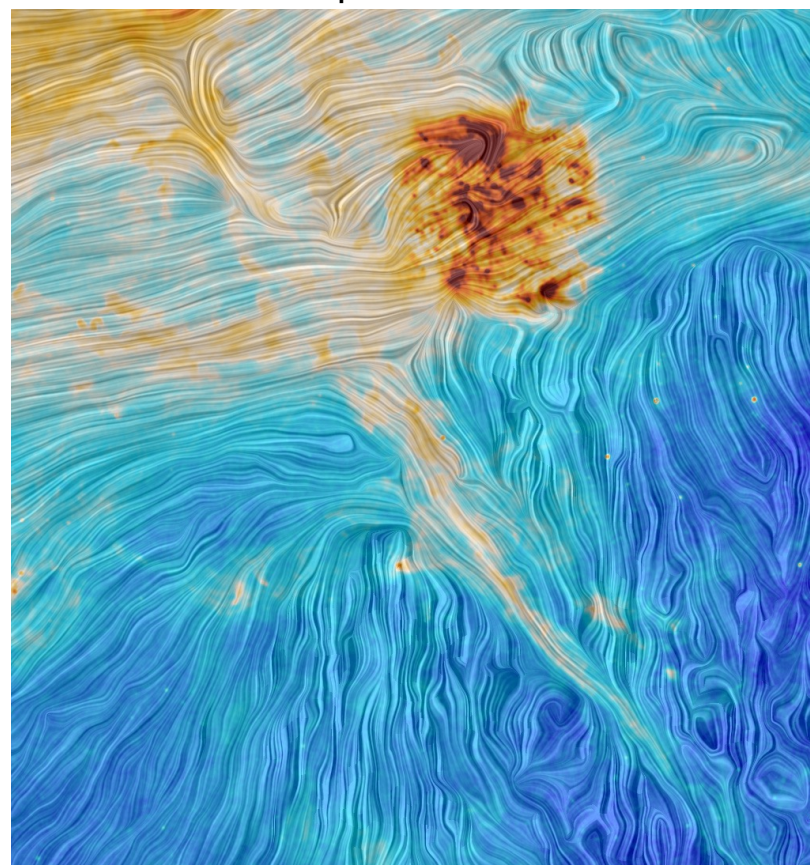
The diffuse ISM puzzle : filamentarity, B-aligned, and Faraday signal of CNM structures

21 cm HI emission



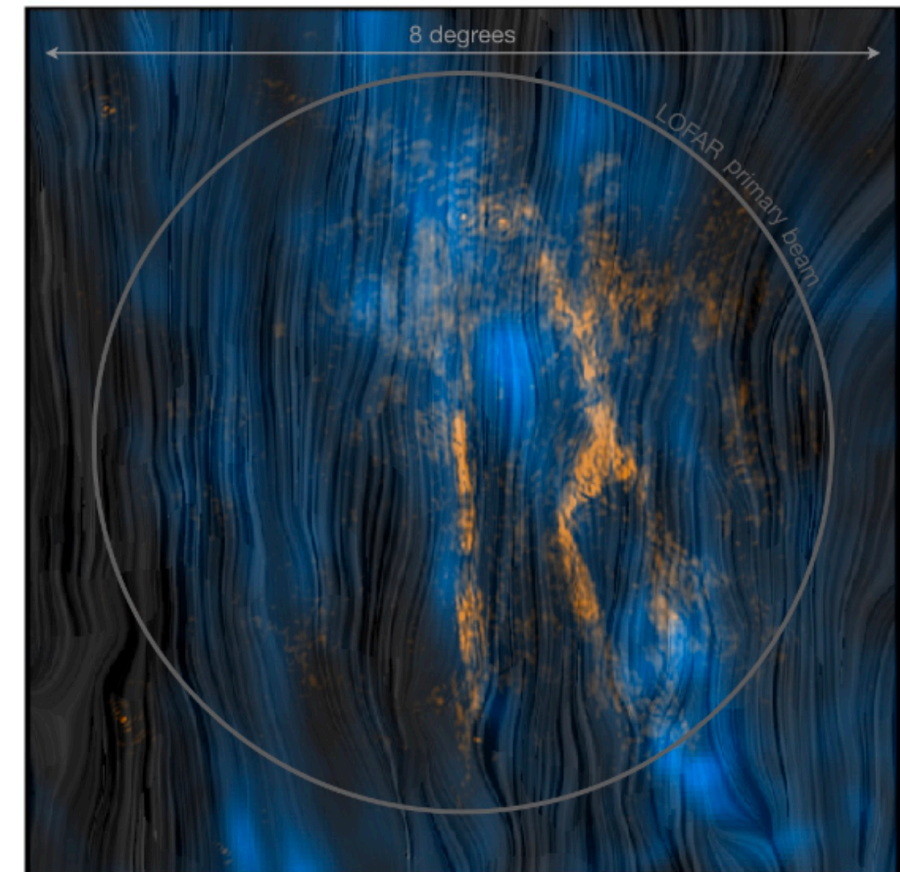
McClure-Griffiths et al. (2006)

dust polarization



Planck collaboration

synchrotron - Faraday tomography



Bracco et al. 2020

SKA Key Program combining SKA-mid and SKA-low so study the multi-phase, magneto ionic condensation process

Strong expertise in France (CEA, ENS, OP) : ISM science, radio-data, analysis techniques, numerical simulations, modelling