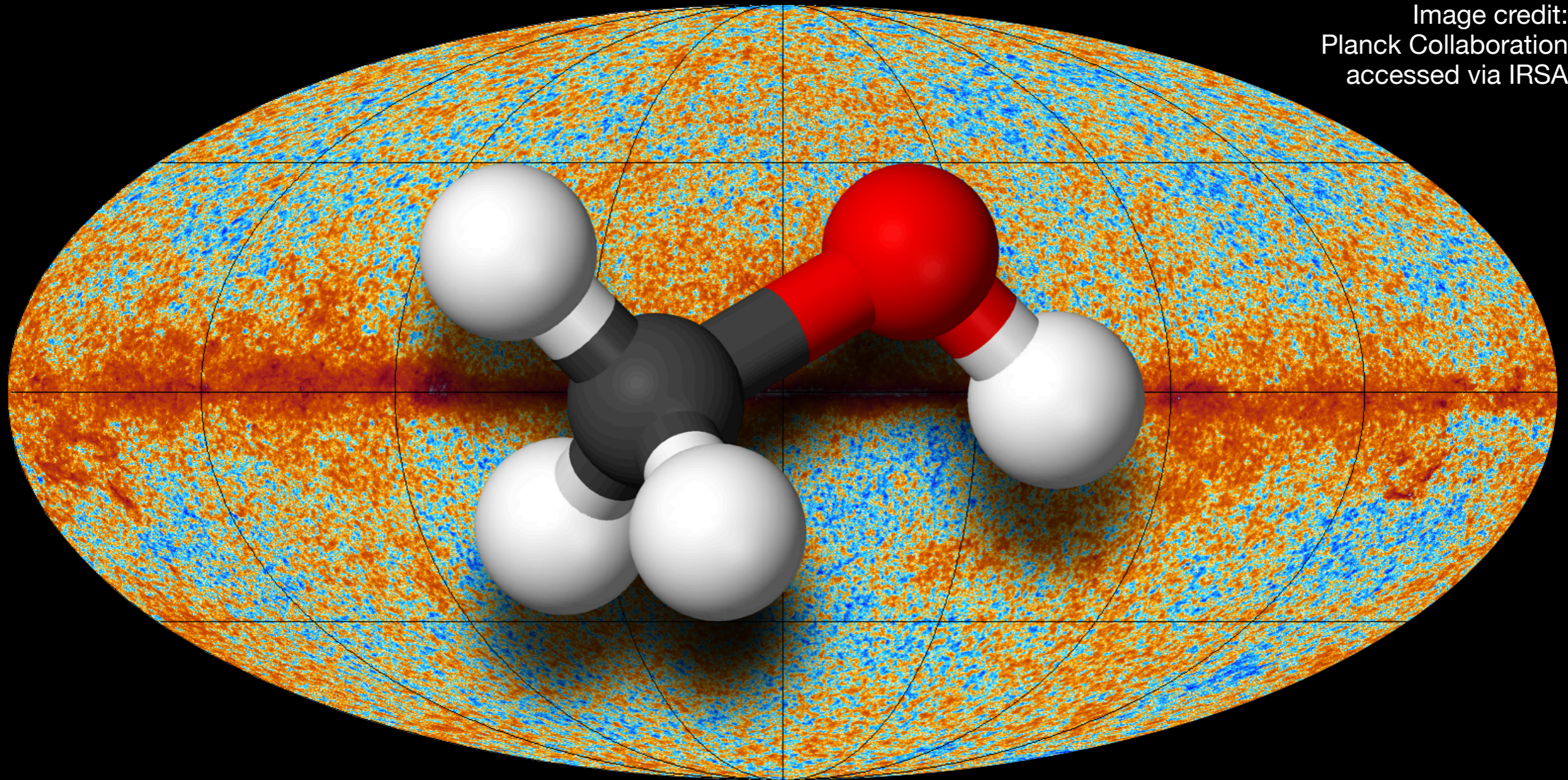


Dased and ~~net~~ confused

Absorption of the Cosmic Microwave Background by methanol

Image credit:
Planck Collaboration
accessed via IRSA

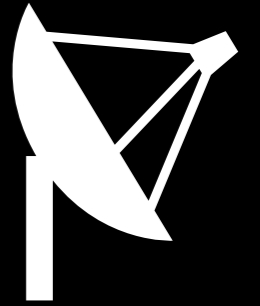


Alyssa Bulatek (she/her)
Advisor: Adam Ginsburg

October 14, 2022
Graduate Symposium

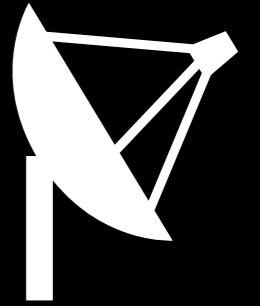
Brightness temperature

It's what we observe



Brightness temperature

It's what we observe

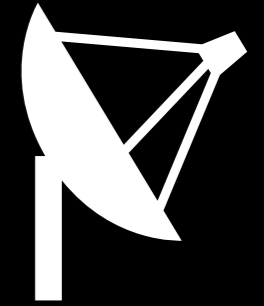


- Planck's law

$$B_\nu(T) = \frac{2h\nu^3}{c^2} \frac{1}{\exp\left(\frac{h\nu}{k_B T}\right) - 1}$$

Brightness temperature

It's what we observe



- Planck's law
- Rayleigh-Jeans approximation for low frequency limit $h\nu \ll kT$

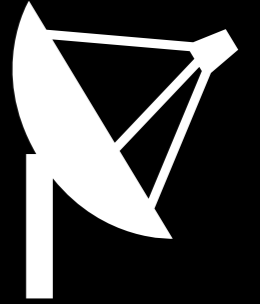
$$B_\nu(T) = \frac{2h\nu^3}{c^2} \frac{1}{\exp\left(\frac{h\nu}{k_B T}\right) - 1}$$

- Spectral radiance $B_\nu(T)$ is directly proportional to temperature

$$B_\nu(T) \approx \frac{2\nu^2 k_B T}{c^2}$$

Brightness temperature

It's what we observe



- Planck's law
- Rayleigh-Jeans approximation for low frequency limit $h\nu \ll kT$
 - Spectral radiance $B_\nu(T)$ is directly proportional to temperature
- Solve for temperature
 - We talk about a "temperature" even when the system is not a blackbody

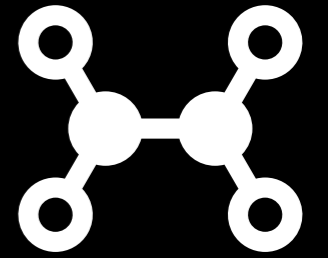
$$B_\nu(T) = \frac{2h\nu^3}{c^2} \frac{1}{\exp\left(\frac{h\nu}{k_B T}\right) - 1}$$

$$B_\nu(T) \approx \frac{2\nu^2 k_B T}{c^2}$$

$$T_b(\nu) \equiv \frac{I_\nu c^2}{2k\nu^2}$$

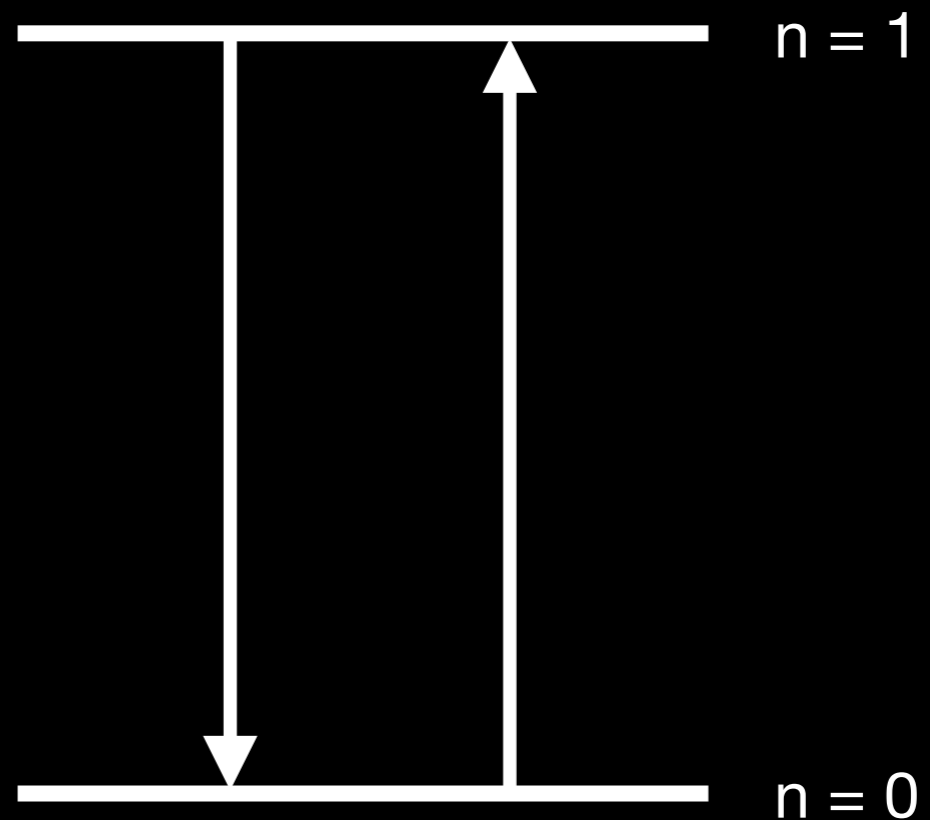
Excitation temperature

It is a fake temperature



- T_{ex} gives the ratio of number of molecules in one state versus another
- LTE: $T_{ex} = T_K$
- 2.73 K is lowest possible kinetic temperature in ISM

$$\frac{N_u g_l}{N_l g_u} = \exp\left(\frac{-\Delta E}{k_B T_{ex}}\right)$$

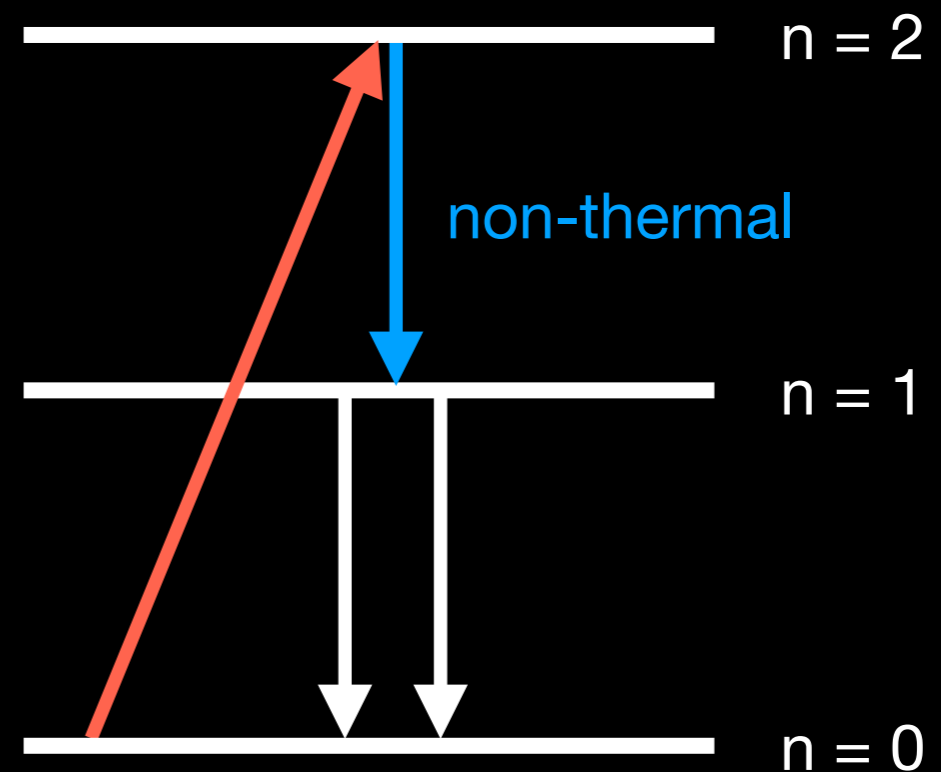


Masers

It's exactly like a laser, pretty much

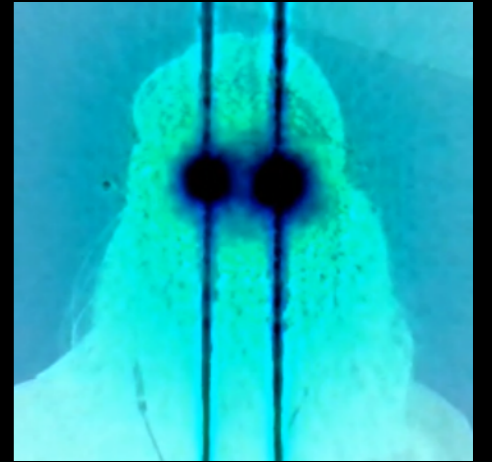


- MASER = Microwave Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
- Population inversion
 - Excess population of molecules in upper energy state, that then emit 2 photons each
- Needs source of coherent amplification, like pumping in a lab laser

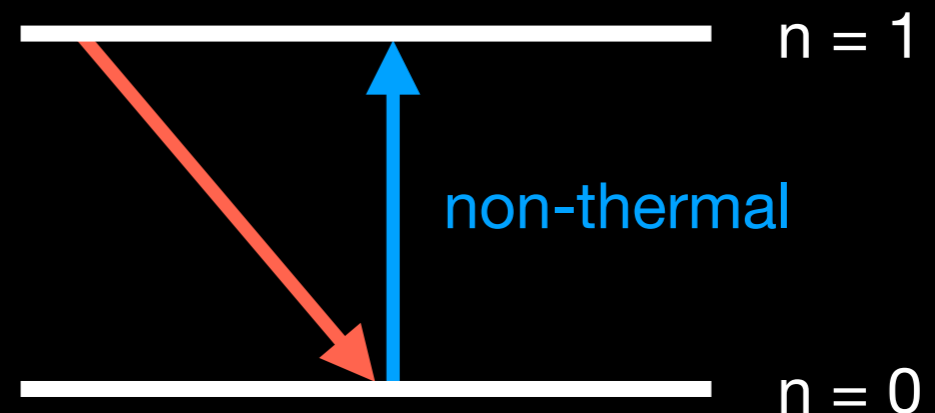


Dasars

It's exactly like a maser, except totally different



- DASAR = Dark "Amplification" by Stimulated Absorption of Radiation
 - AKA "anti-inversion," "non-thermal absorption" or "refrigeration"
- **Pump** drives molecules into lower energy state, that then absorb photons
 - If pump gets T_{ex} cold enough, molecule could even absorb the CMB!
- Non-amplified, non-directional
- Has extragalactic uses

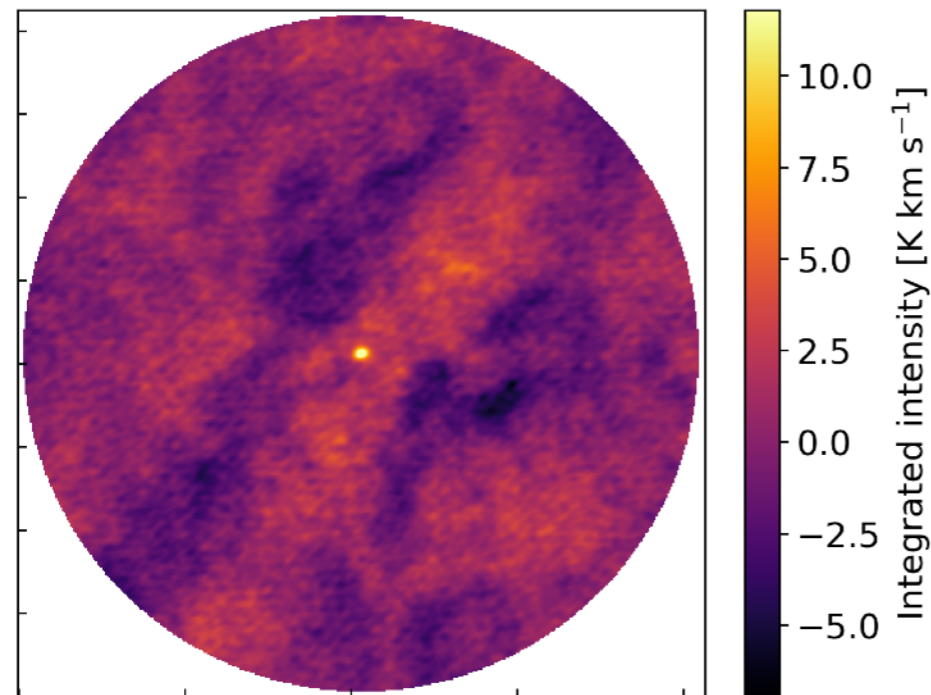


Dasar in The Brick

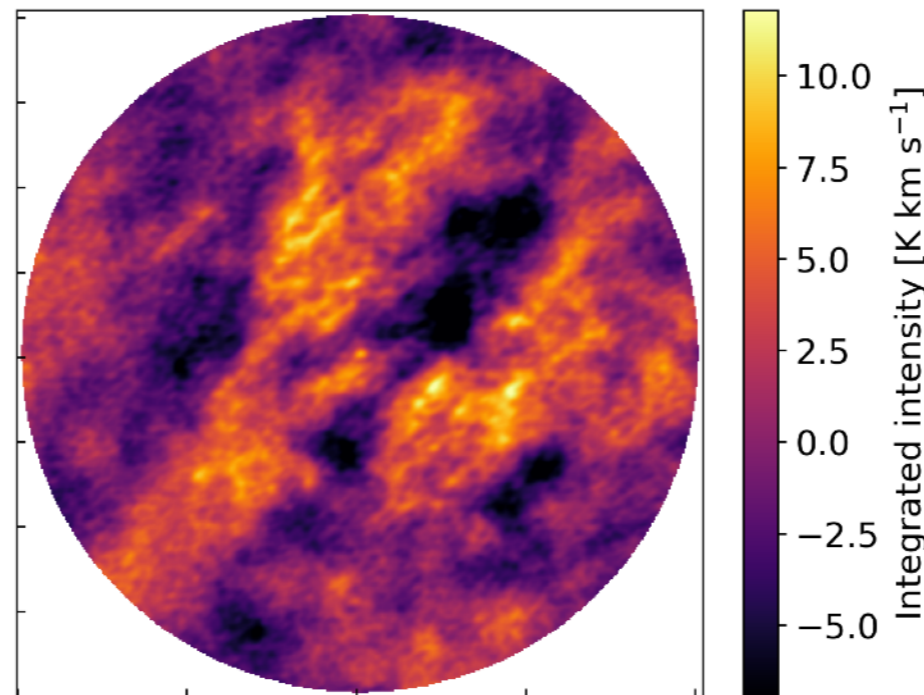
- Where most methanol (CH_3OH) lines emit, one absorbs



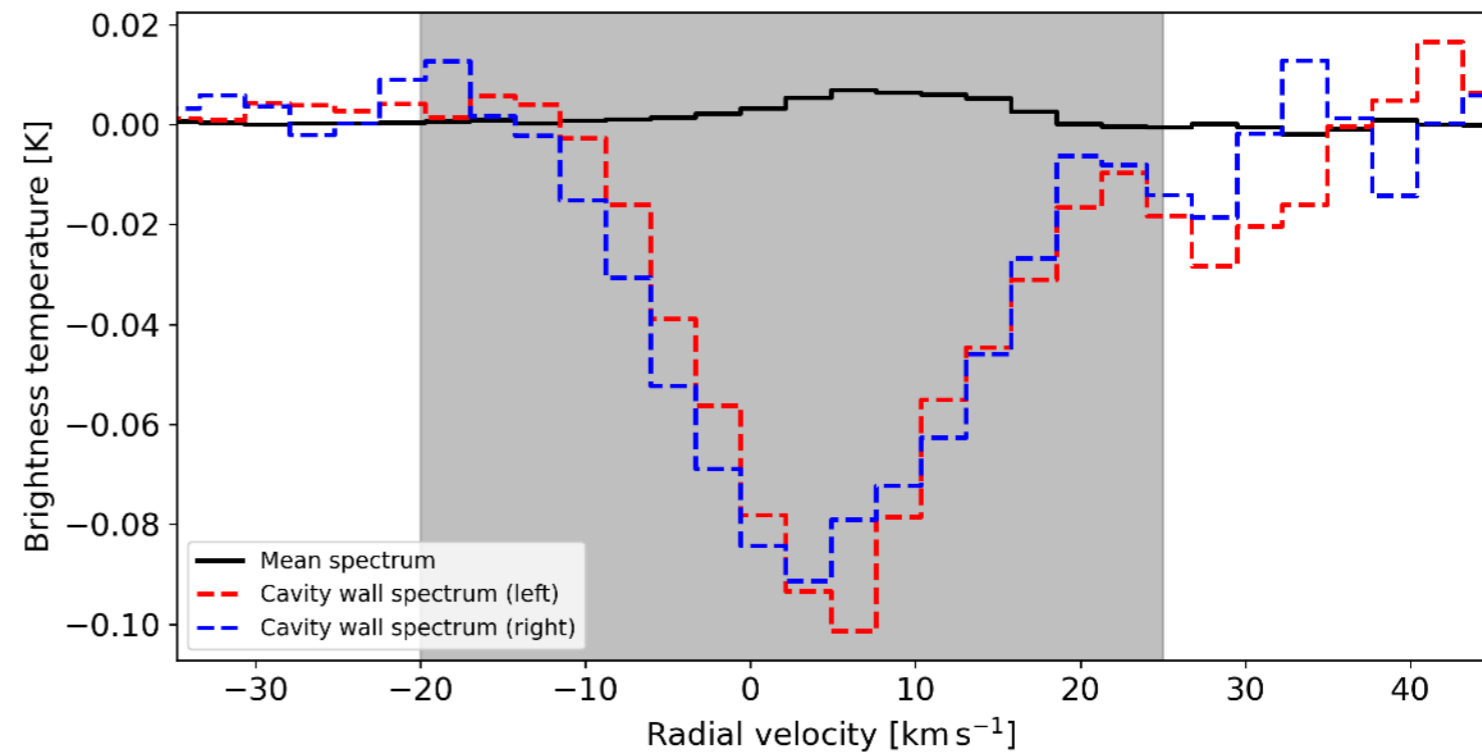
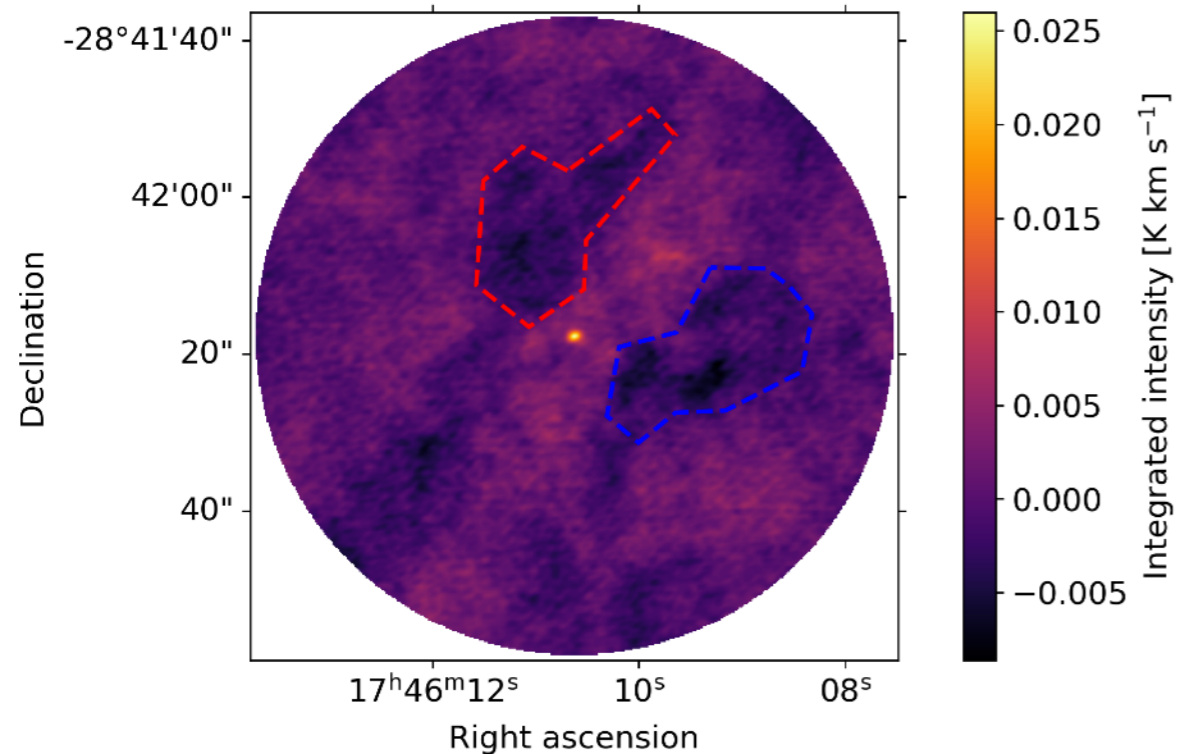
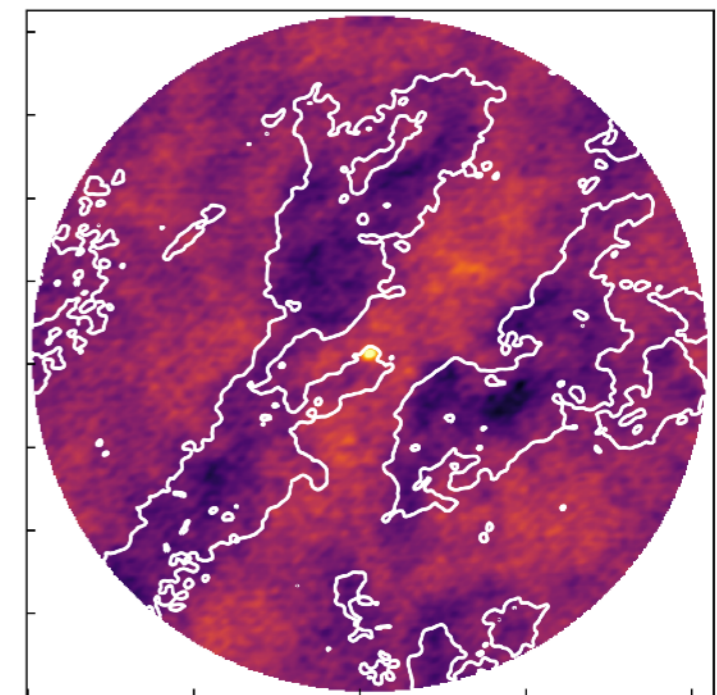
$\text{CH}_3\text{OH } 3_1 - 4_0 \text{ A at } 107 \text{ GHz}$



$\text{CH}_3\text{OH } 0_0 - 1_{-1} \text{ at } 108.9 \text{ GHz}$



108.9 GHz contours on 107 GHz image



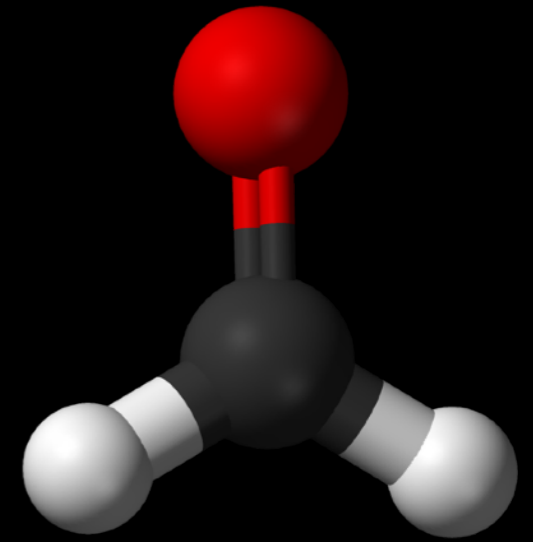
This is a new dasar!

Known dasars include:

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Known dasars include:

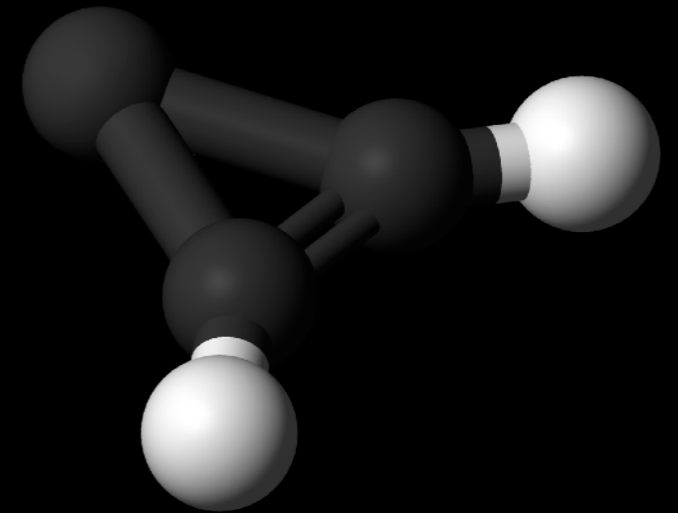
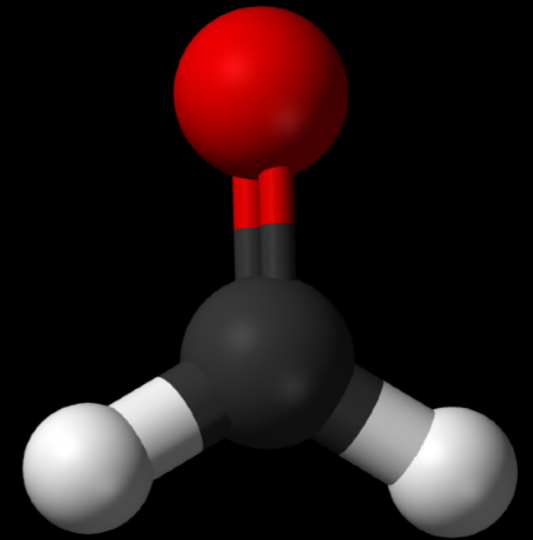
- Formaldehyde (H₂CO) (e.g. Ginsburg+2011)
 - $1_{10} - 1_{11}, 2_{11} - 2_{12}, 3_{12} - 3_{13}$



This is a new dasar!

Known dasars include:

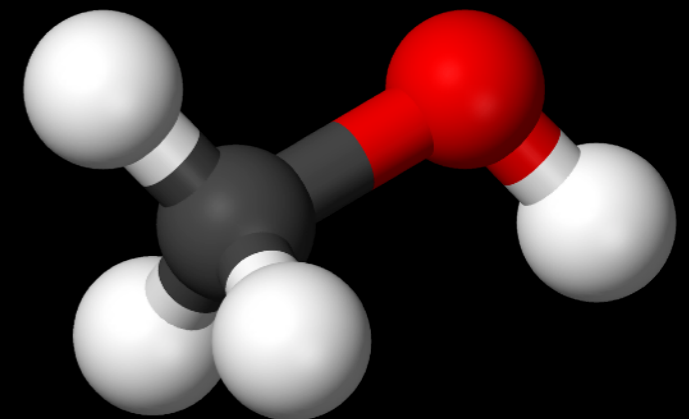
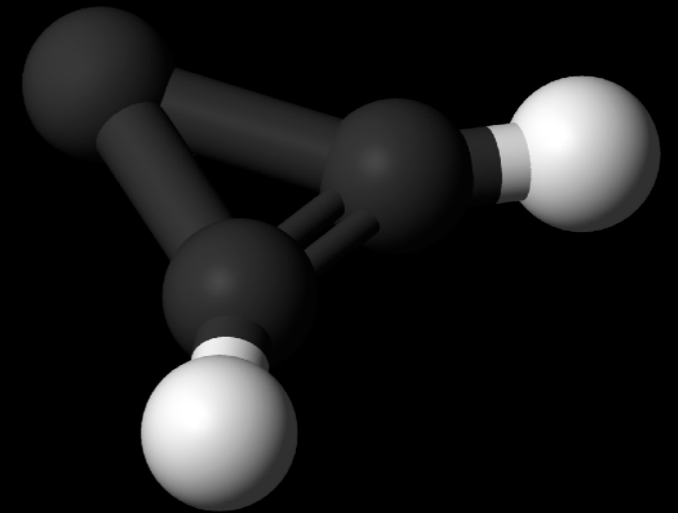
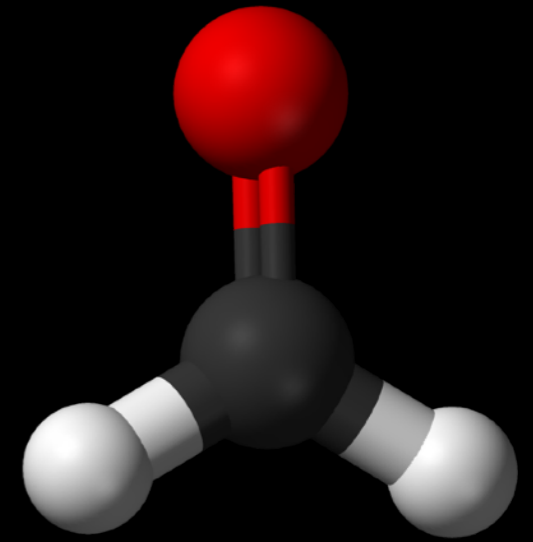
- Formaldehyde (H_2CO) (e.g. Ginsburg+2011)
 - $1_{10} - 1_{11}, 2_{11} - 2_{12}, 3_{12} - 3_{13}$
- Cyclopropenylidene ($\text{c-C}_3\text{H}_2$) (e.g. Sharma and Chandra 2022)
 - $2_{2,0} - 2_{1,1}, 4_{4,0} - 4_{3,1}, 3_{3,0} - 3_{2,1}, 4_{3,2} - 5_{0,5}$



This is a new dasar!

Known dasars include:

- Formaldehyde (H_2CO) (e.g. Ginsburg+2011)
 - $1_{10} - 1_{11}$, $2_{11} - 2_{12}$, $3_{12} - 3_{13}$
- Cyclopropenylidene ($\text{c-C}_3\text{H}_2$) (e.g. Sharma and Chandra 2022)
 - $2_{2,0} - 2_{1,1}$, $4_{4,0} - 4_{3,1}$, $3_{3,0} - 3_{2,1}$, $4_{3,2} - 5_{0,5}$
- Methanol (CH_3OH) (e.g. Bulatek+202X in prep.)
 - 107 GHz line reported in absorption, but people have assumed it's against a continuum source
 - Now have clear evidence it's masing; there is no continuum source behind The Brick

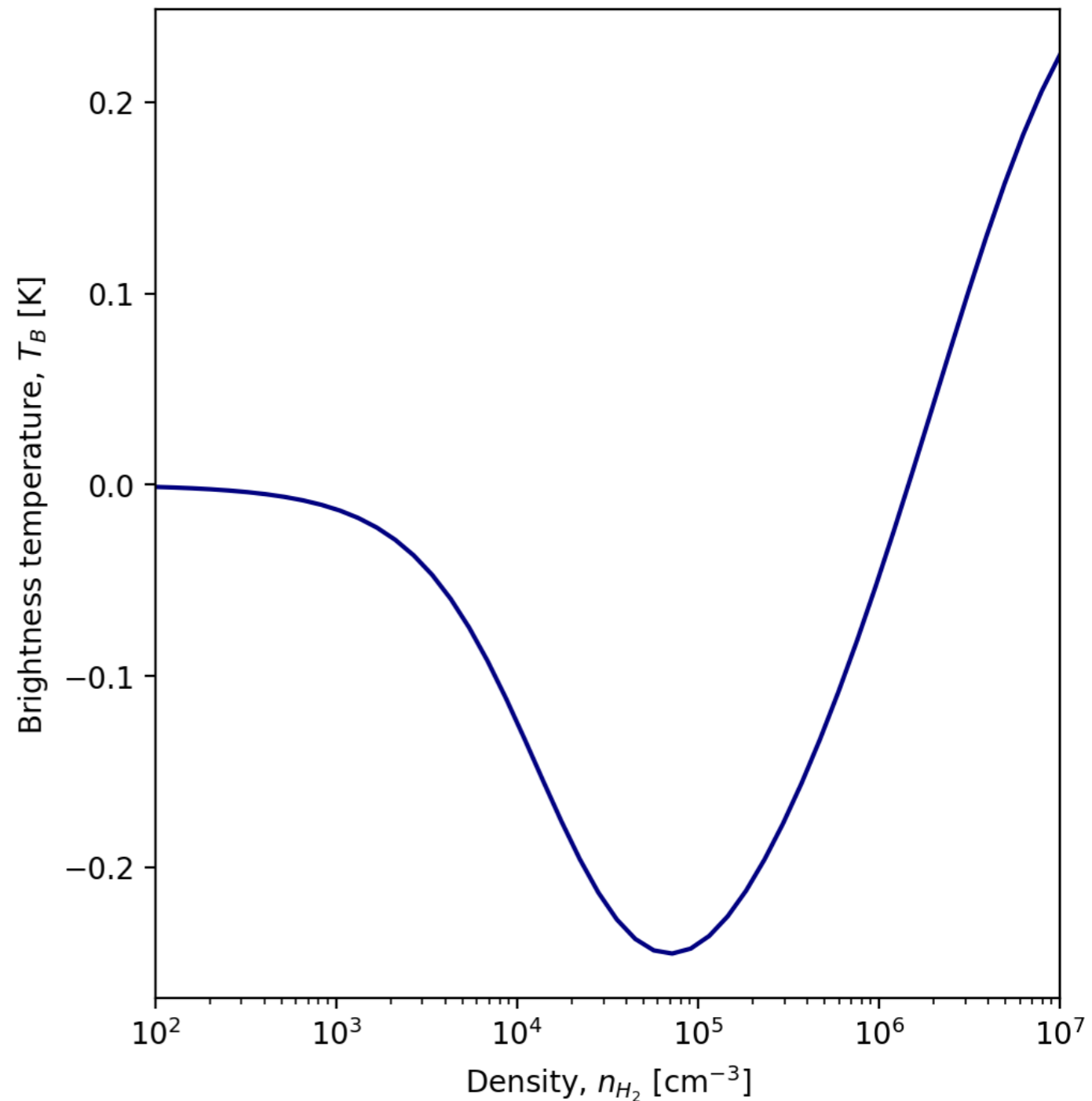
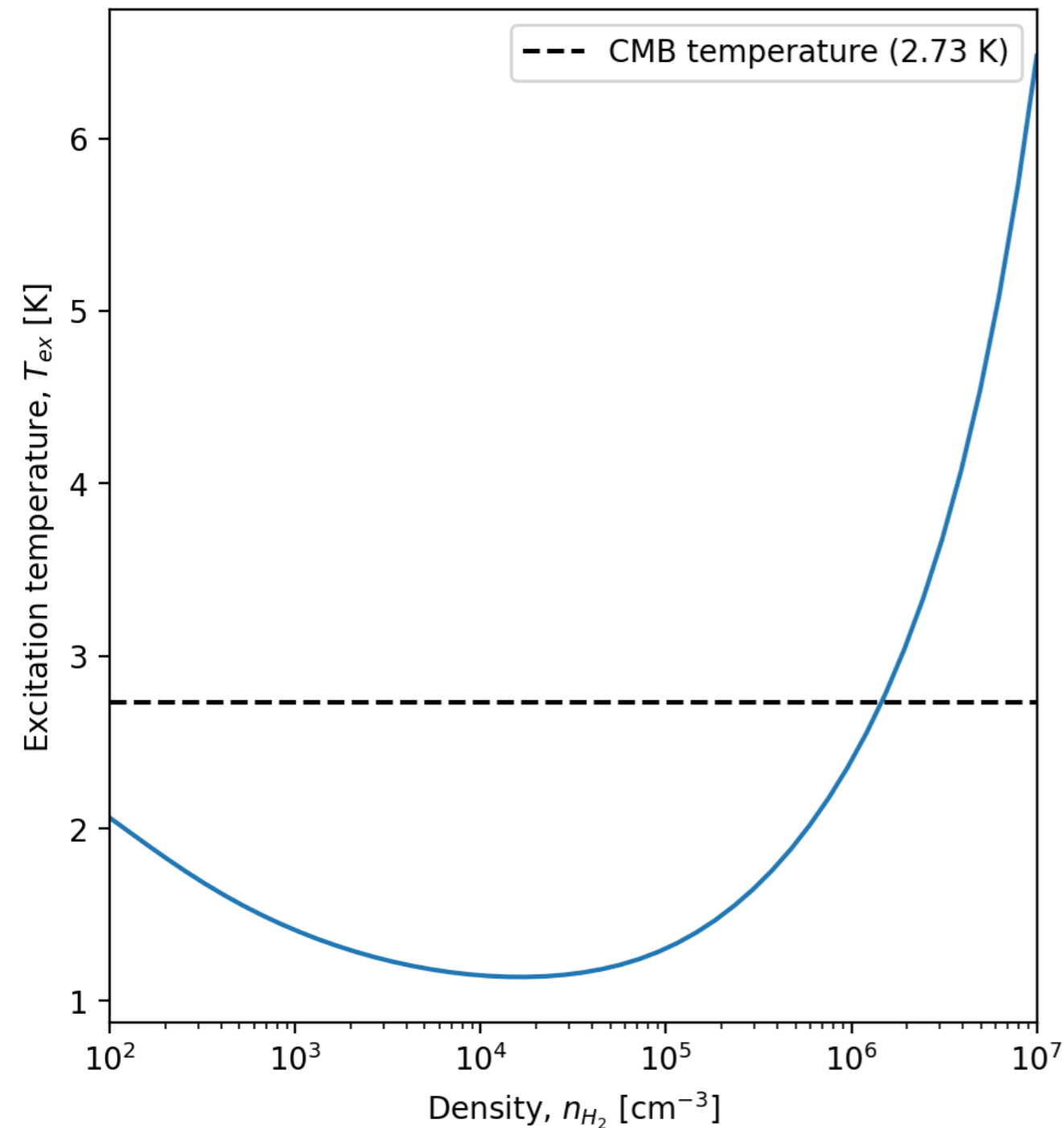


**What can we learn from
the presence of a dasar?**

Physical parameters

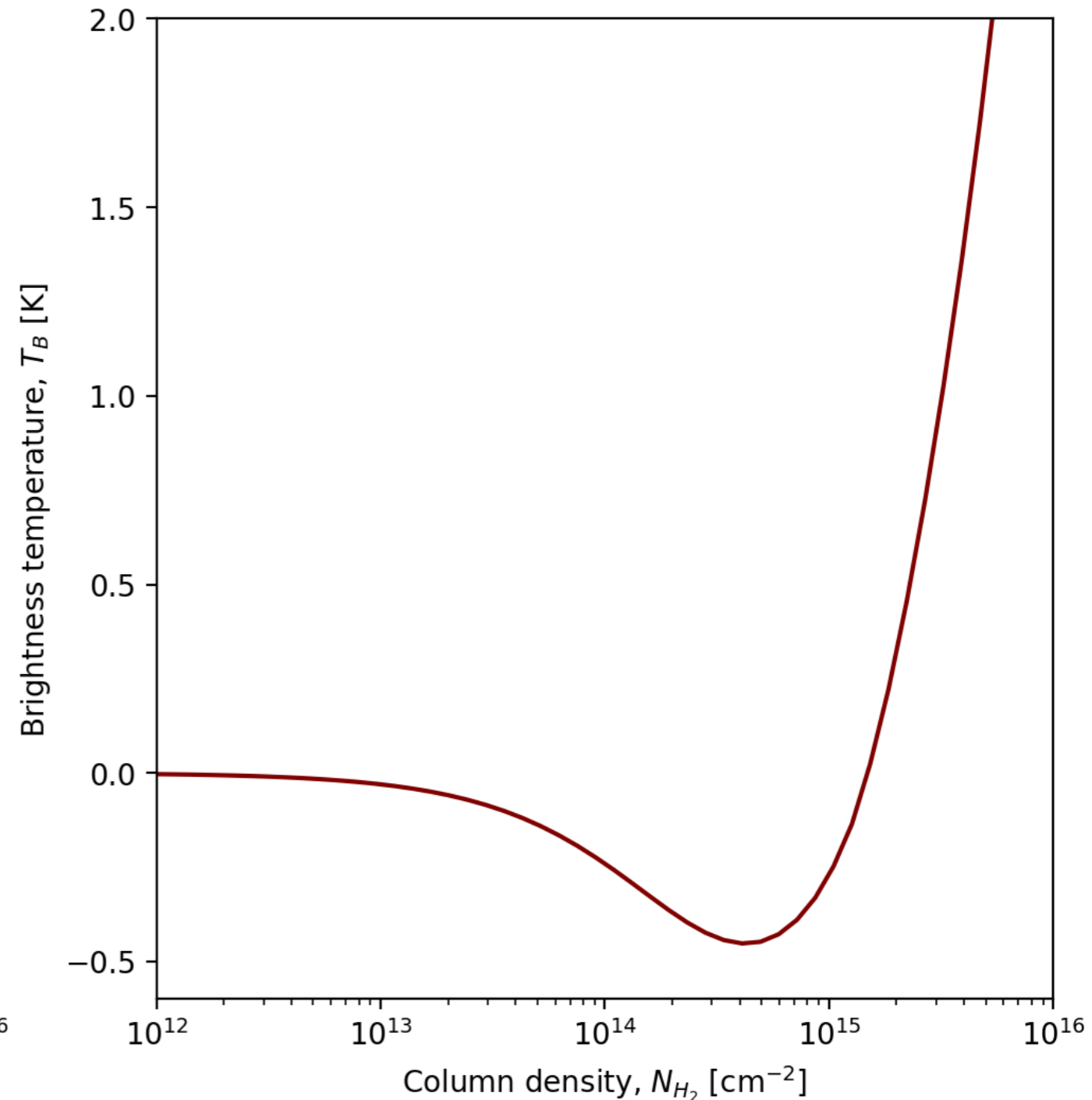
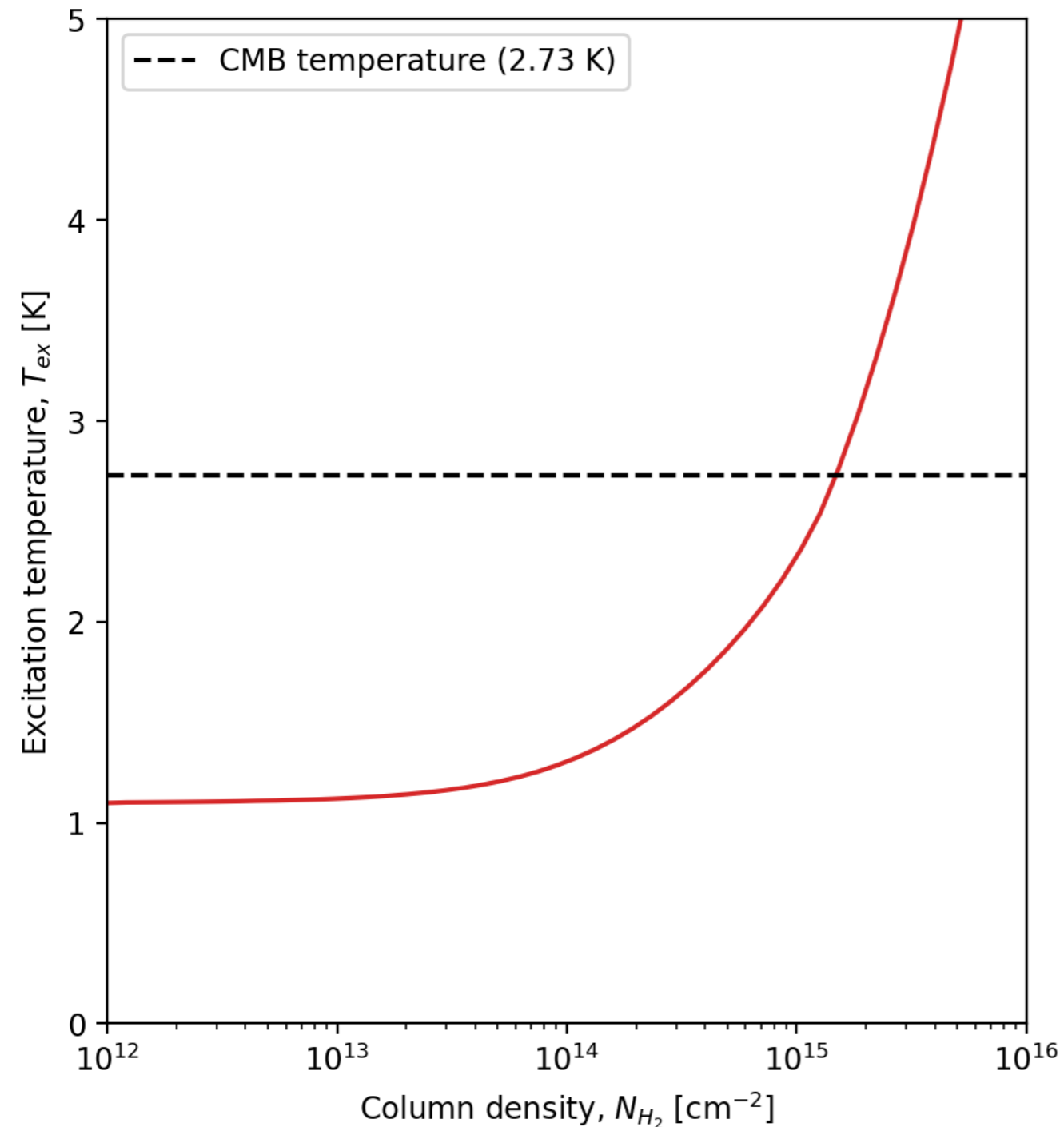
Where it is dense enough to dase

$$T_{kin} = 50 \text{ K}, N_{H_2} = 1e+14 \text{ cm}^{-2}$$



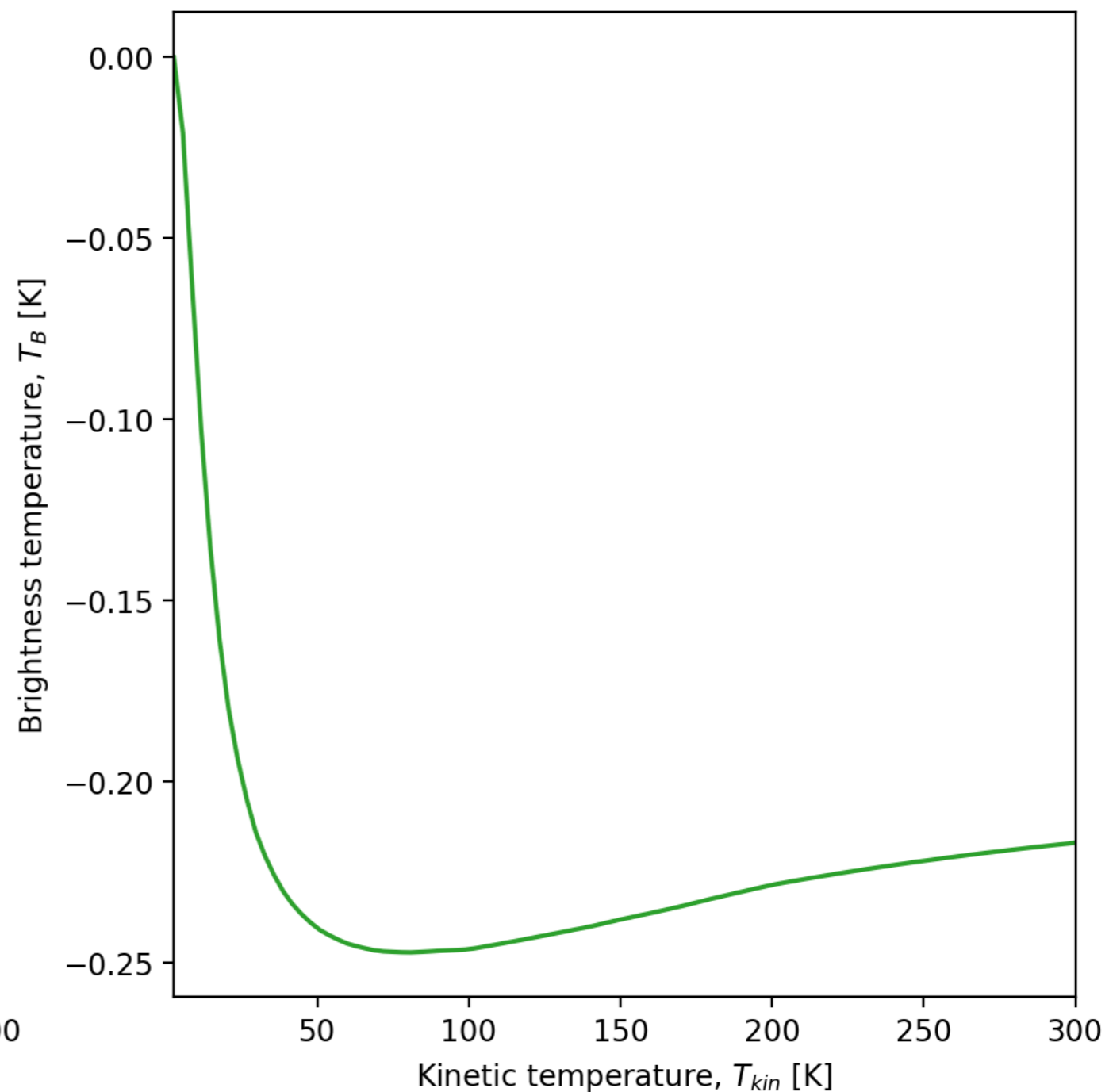
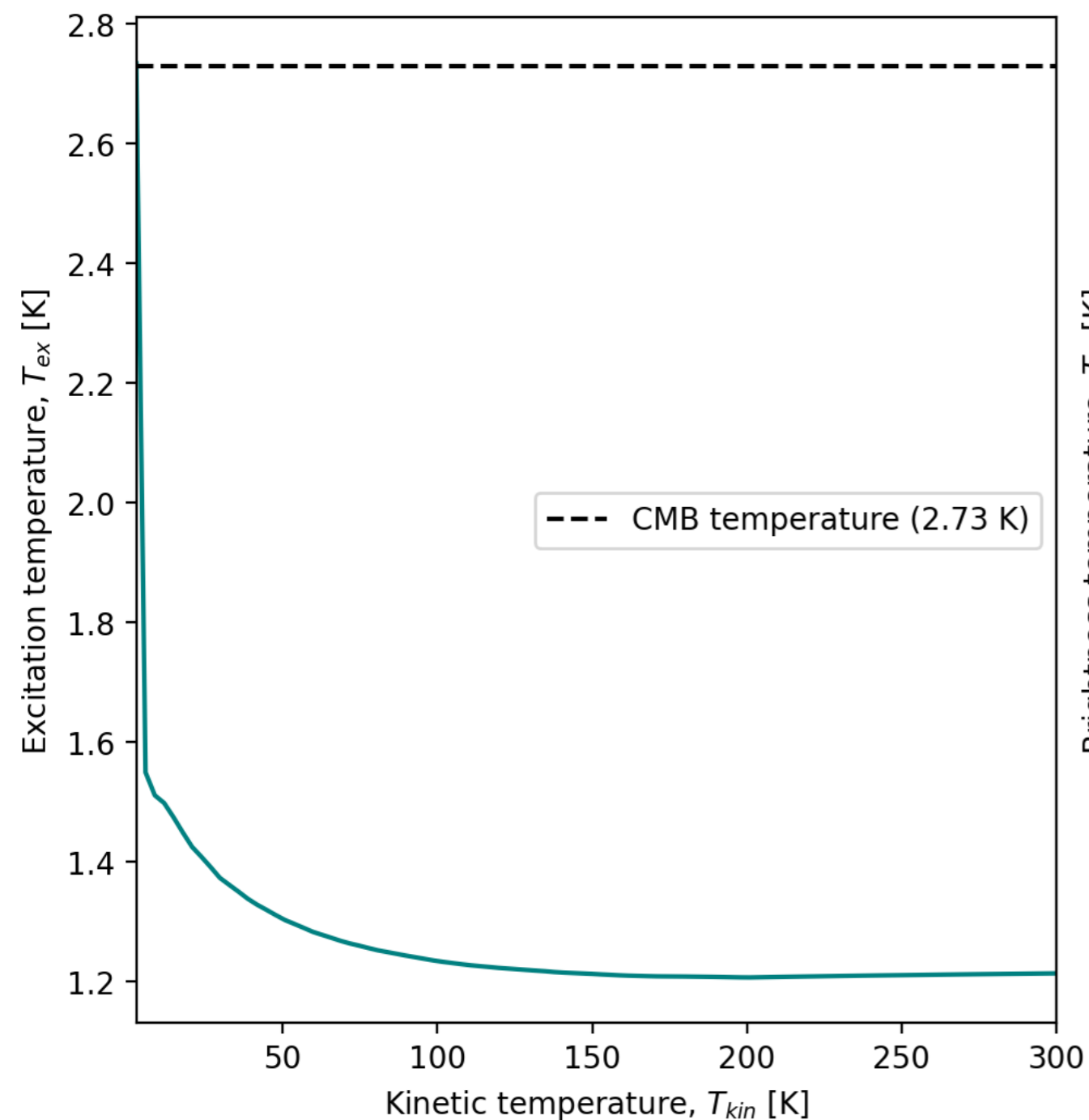
Wow, this looks very similar to the last slide but now it's column density

$T_{kin} = 50 \text{ K}, n_{H_2} = 1e+05 \text{ cm}^{-3}$



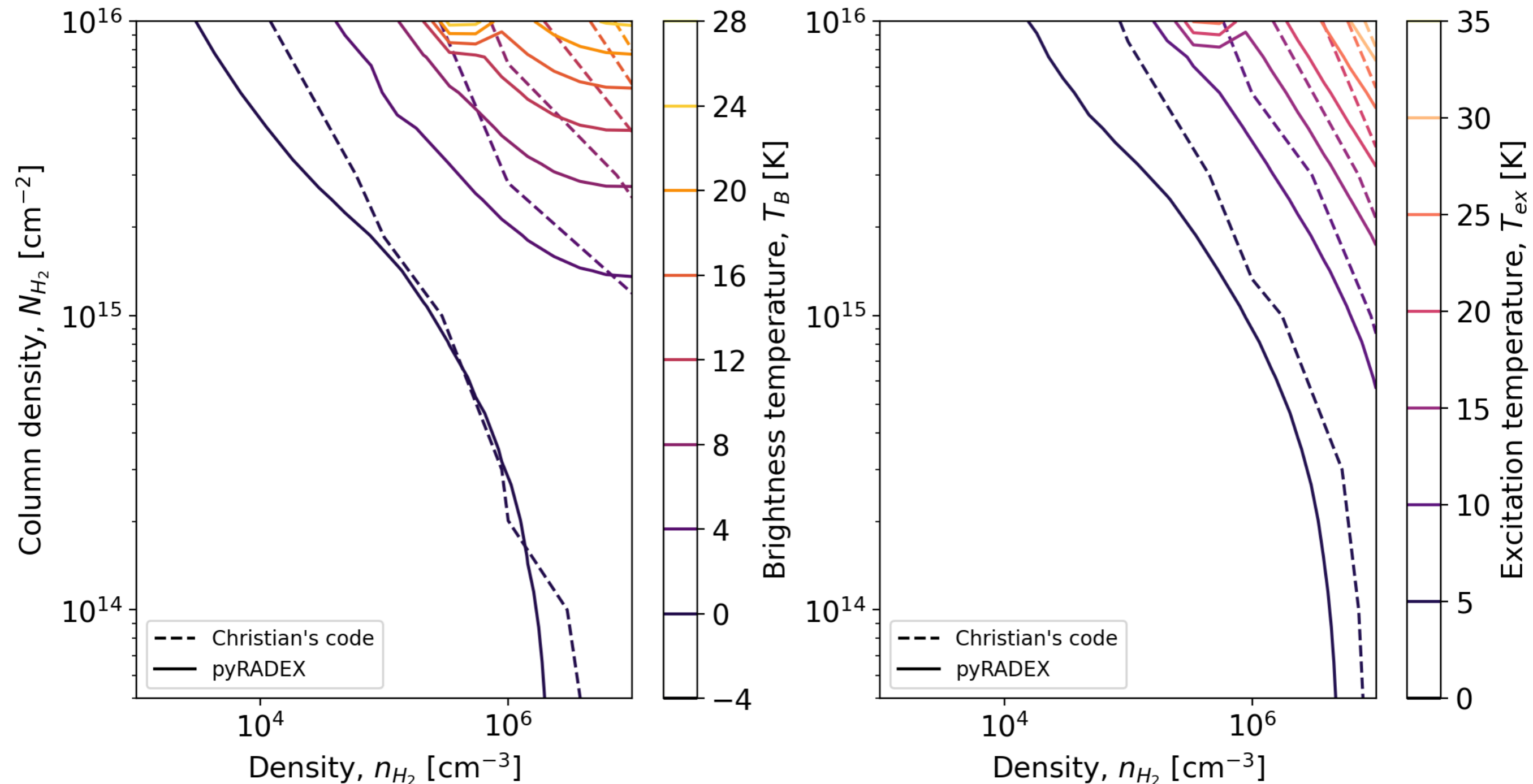
Dasing at ALL kinetic temperatures including absolute zero

$$N_{H_2} = 1e+14 \text{ cm}^{-2}, n_{H_2} = 1e+05 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$



Dasing parameter space in 2D

- Compared our code (pyRADEX, a RADEX wrapper in Python) to a collaborator's code using the same conditions



Thank you!

References

- Condon, J. J., and Ransom, S. M. 2016, *Essential Radio Astronomy* (Princeton University Press)
- Ginsburg, A., Darling, J., Battersby, C., et al. 2011, *ApJ*, 736, 149.
doi:10.1088/0004-637X/736/2/149
- Sharma, M. K. and Chandra, S. 2022, *MNRAS*, 514, 2116.
doi:10.1093/mnras/stac1360
- CMB image: https://irsa.ipac.caltech.edu/data/Planck/release_3/all-sky-maps/index.html
- All images without citations are my own or are in the public domain.

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References

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