

Parkes and the diffuse interstellar medium

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Scientific questions

How does feedback from stars affect the ISM on galactic scales?

- Mechanical
- Ionisation
- Magnetic fields?

How do the Galactic disk and halo interact?

- Which high and intermediate velocity clouds are infall? Which are part of a Galactic fountain?
- How much mass accretion is there and how does it work?
- Magnetic fields?

How do cold clouds form?

• Which physical processes control the transition from diffuse gas into star-forming gas?



Past and ongoing Parkes work



Parkes and the diffuse ISM | Alex S Hill | Page 3

Stellar feedback

- H I shells trace large-scale feedback
 - Southern Galactic Plane Survey (SGPS); GASKAP
 - Need total power to complement Compact Array and ASKAP



SGPS (McClure-Griffiths et al 2003)

Disk-halo interaction

- From all-sky surveys
 - HI Parkes All Sky Survey (HIPASS; Putman et al 2002)
 - Galactic All Sky Survey (GASS; Moss et al in prep) HVC catalogs



HIPASS-HVC (Putman et al 2002)



GASS (McClure-Griffiths et al 2009)



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lonised gas

Diffuse polarised emission

• GMIMS, STAPS, and S-PASS

Radio recombination lines

- \bullet Measure ionised gas emission measure independent of optical H α
- Derive temperature

Pulsars

- DM: electron column density
- RM: electron column density and magnetic field



Figure 7. Maps of the total continuum, free–free and synchrotron emission at 1.4 GHz and 14.8-arcmin resolution. The free–free emission is estimated the RRL integral using the T_e – R_G relationship from equation (5). The synchrotron is the difference between the total continuum and the free–free and shows a narrow diffuse emission confined to the plane. The colour scale is linear and in units of brightness temperature (K).

Alves et al (2012)



Atomic-molecular transition

OH traces lowdensity molecular

gas

- does not emit in CO
- tracer of transition from atomic to molecular gas?
- typical diffuse OH: 100 mK



Slide courtesy Jo Dawson SPLASH survey

Contours: Smoothed NANTEN ¹²CO(J=1–0)



Atomic-molecular transition



Slide courtesy Jo Dawson SPLASH survey



Atomic-molecular transition



The future

Single dish complement to ASKAP

- GASKAP survey
 - H I emission and absorption
 - OH (diffuse and masers)
 - in plane and Magellanic System
 - GASS provides single dish H I



- GASKAP H I and OH survey area
- Dickey et al (2012 PASA/arXiv)
- SPLASH provides single dish OH, but only up to $|b| = 2^{\circ}$, limited longitude
 - 20 mK rms to detect typical diffuse OH

Diffuse polarised emission

- PAFs provide improved circular symmetry of polarisation beams (Braun 2012, Oosterloo et al 2010)
- Wide (RFI-free) bandwidth important

Galactic-scale structure of the ISM

• See Jimi's talk





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