# Mapping dust through emission and absorption in nearby galaxies

#### Kathryn Kreckel (MPIA)

Brent Groves (MPIA), Eva Schinnerer (MPIA), Ben Johnson (IAP) + KINGFISH collaboration







#### Dust extinction and reddening



# Dust tracing the cold ISM

#### HI - Atomic Gas

#### CO(1-0) - Molecular Gas

#### M3 I (Andromeda)

**PACS70** μm **PACS100** μm **SPIRE250** μm

Groves et al. (2012)

## Mapping optical absorption - IFS data

NGC 5713 – V band



#### KINGFISH selected targets



# Line reddening



# Stellar continuum reddening



Wavelength

# Stellar continuum reddening



#### Line vs stellar continuum reddening



#### Line vs stellar continuum reddening





# Dust emission vs dust absorption



Draine & Li (2007) dust SED modeling (see Aniano et al. 2012)

NGC 3627



..... best fit scaling of screen model

## Trends between galaxies



Kreckel et al. 2013

#### Trends within and between galaxies



Kreckel et al. 2013

## Effect of physical scales



Kreckel et al. 2013

#### Future work – 200 pc resolution

NGC 628



and KINGFISH data

# Future work – A<sub>v</sub> vs CO

M 51 at 75 pc resolution



# Conclusions

 Balmer line reddening traces the dust distribution, particularly on ~200 pc scales

 $A_V$  (Balmer) =  $A_V$  (Foreground screen) / 3.8

- Stellar reddening is a poor tracer of the overall dust content
- HII regions are preferentially located within dusty environments

 $A_v$  (Stellar) = 0.47 x  $A_v$  (Balmer) for HII regions ~ 0.7 x  $A_v$  (Balmer) for DIG dominated regions