# **VARIATIONS IN THE DIFFUSE ISM**

### **Planck Collaboration XI (2014)**



IRAS – 100 μm Planck HFI – 350 μm – 550 μm – 850 μm



 $E(B-V) = A_{B} - A_{V}$ 

#### Results for the diffuse ISM ( $N_H < 3 \times 10^{20}$ H/cm<sup>2</sup>)



### Results for the diffuse ISM ( $N_H < 3 \times 10^{20} \text{ H/cm}^2$ )



# Gas-to-dust ratio variations (Reach et al. 2015)



- Planck-HFI + ARECIBO GALFA-21cm survey 11 clouds with N<sub>H</sub> <  $8 \times 10^{20}$  H/cm<sup>2</sup>
- Variations in the gas-to-dust ratio
  - → from cloud to cloud
  - $\rightarrow$  within individual regions



# VARIATIONS TOWARDS/IN THE DENSE ISM

# **Far-IR/submm emission**

#### Planck Collaboration XXV (2011) : Taurus



### **Far-IR/submm emission**

🐞 Roy et al. (2013) : Orion A

For regions with  $1.5 \times 10^{22} \le N_H \le 5 \times 10^{22} H/cm^2$ :

 $\rightarrow$  far-IR opacity increases :  $\sigma_{250\mu m} \propto N_{H}^{0.28}$ 

→ temperature decreases



# Scattered light: visible to mid-IR

- Many dense clouds bright at short wavelength
  - → visible
  - → near-IR, labelled cloudshine
  - → mid-IR, labelled coreshine
- Solution Andersen et al. (2013) + Andersen et al. (2014) → grains with sizes up to 1  $\mu$ m



→ common N<sub>H</sub> threshold for 3.6 µm scattering and water ice

