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**An AKARI PAH-range Analysis of Candidate Electric Dipole Emitting Regions**

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Our understanding of dust emission, interaction, and evolution, is evolving. In recent years, electric dipole emission by spinning dust, has been suggested by Draine & Lazarian (1998) explain the anomalous microwave emission (AME). The observed continuum AME peak, between 20 and 70 GHz, suggests that spinning grains should be on the order of 10 nm in size. Poly-cyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) with a permanent electric dipole, such as corannulene (Pillari et al., 2009), are thus among the suspected carriers. We present data from the AKARI/Infrared Camera (IRC), due to its effective PAH/Unidentified Infrared Band (UIR) coverage (Onaka, et al. 2007), and the AKARI/Far Infrared Surveyor (FIS) to investigate PAHs within a few regions showing strong AME (Doi et al., in prep). We use the DustEM code by Compiegne et al. (2011) to predict a total SED, with Planck HFI data points to constrain the continuum emission. We also describe some variation in the AKARI 9/18  $\mu\text{m}$  band ratio for AME regions. Regions with significant AME appear to have an enhanced 9/18  $\mu\text{m}$  ratio, when compared to those without strong AME, potentially supporting the PAH hypothesis.