

# Magnetic fields seen through Faraday rotation

—

## from the Milky Way to cosmic scales

Niels Oppermann



**CITA**  
**ICAT**

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Theoretical Astrophysics

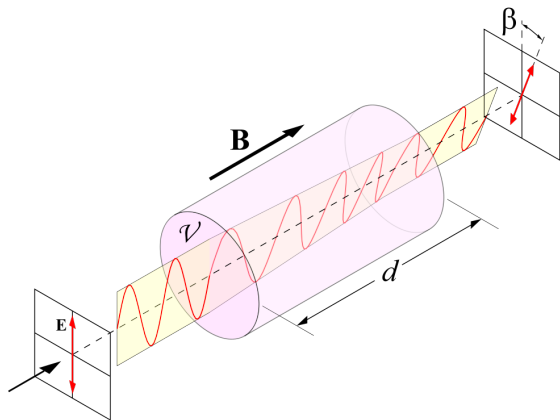
L'institut Canadien  
d'astrophysique théorique

with: Torsten EnBlin, Henrik Junklewitz, Valentina Vacca,  
Mike Bell, Bryan Gaensler, Dominic Schnitzeler, Jeroen Stil,

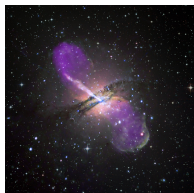
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Cosmic Magnetic Fields, Krakow, 2014-10-21

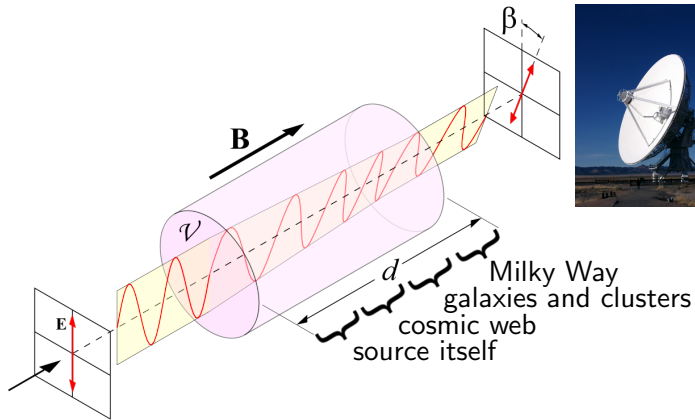
# Faraday rotation



$$\text{Faraday depth: } \phi \propto \int_{r_{\text{source}}}^0 (1+z)^{-2} n_e B_r dr$$
$$\beta = \phi \lambda^2$$

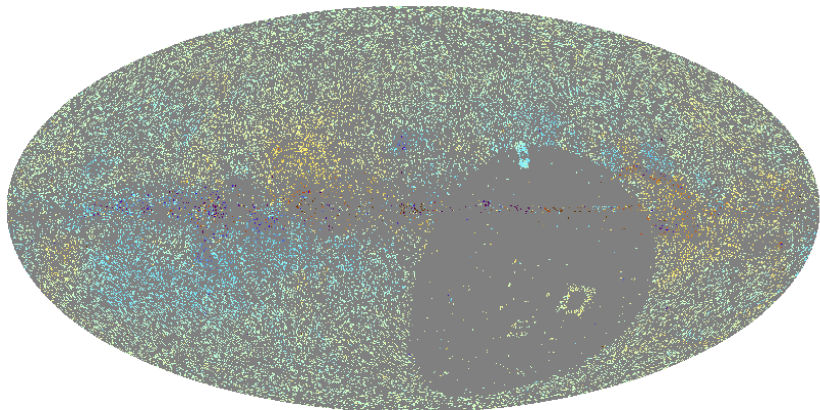


# Faraday rotation

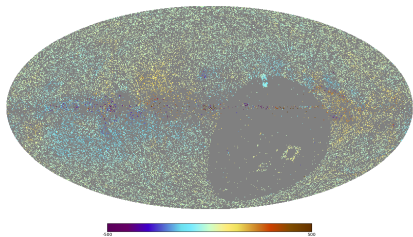


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$\approx 40\,000$  data points



## Challenges

- ▶ Regions without data
- ▶ Galactic/extragalactic split unknown
- ▶ Uncertain error bars

$$d = \phi_g + \phi_e + n$$

Wiener filter:

$$\hat{\phi}_g = G (G + E + N)^{-1} d$$

$$\hat{\phi}_e = E (G + E + N)^{-1} d$$

$$\hat{n} = N (G + E + N)^{-1} d$$

Covariance matrices:

$$G_{(\ell,m),(\ell',m')} = \delta_{\ell\ell'} \delta_{mm'} C_\ell$$

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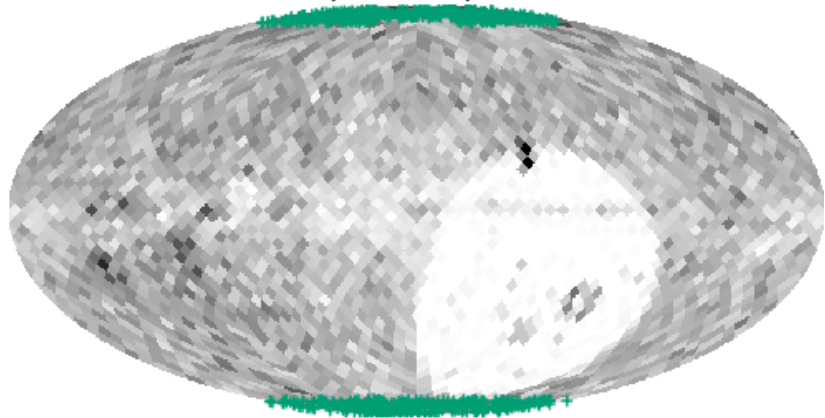
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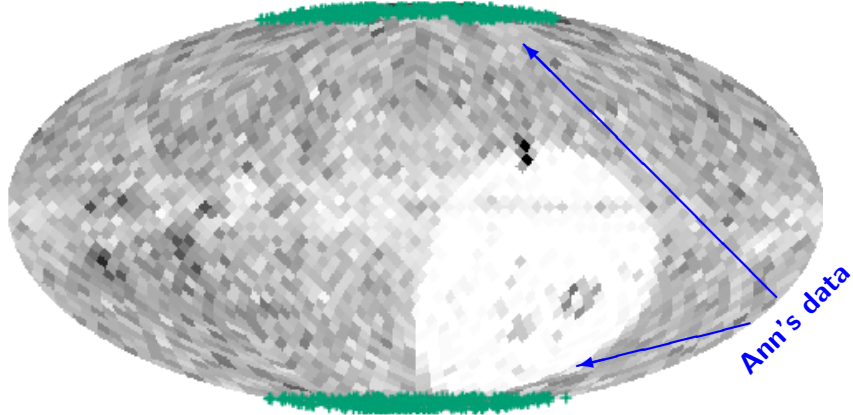
$$N_{ij} = \delta_{ij} \sigma_i^2 \eta_i$$

idea: find subset of data for which  $\eta_i \equiv 1$

polar caps

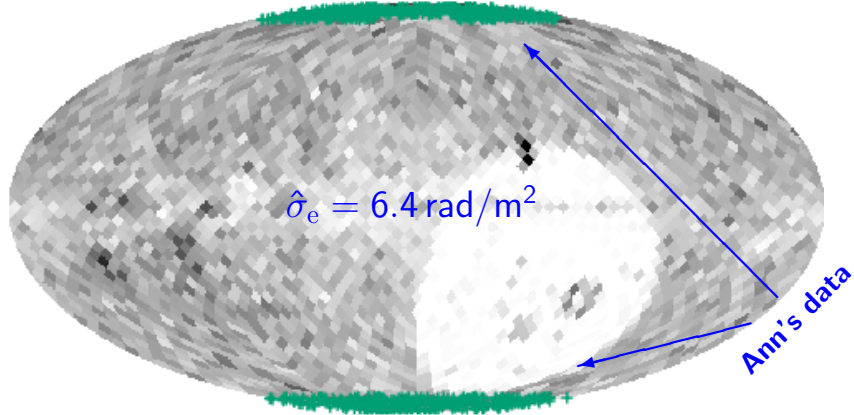


polar caps



Ann's data

polar caps

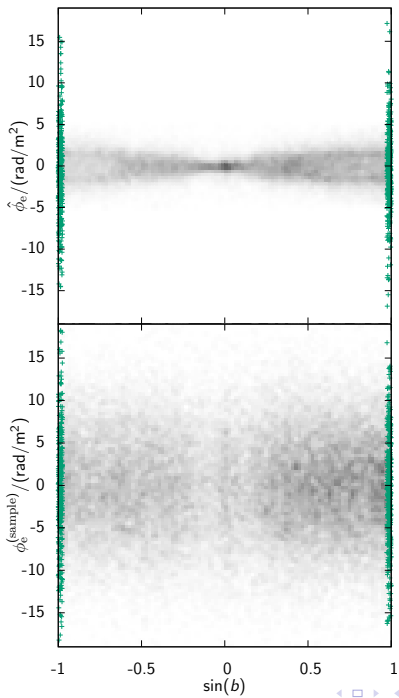


polar caps

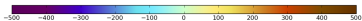
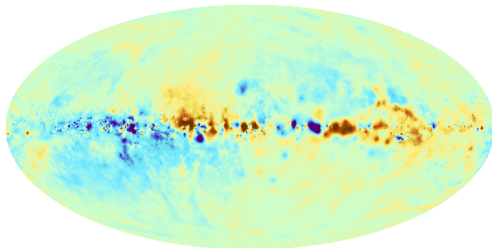
$$\hat{\sigma}_e = 6.4 \text{ rad/m}^2$$

Dominic knew this  
four years ago

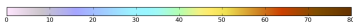
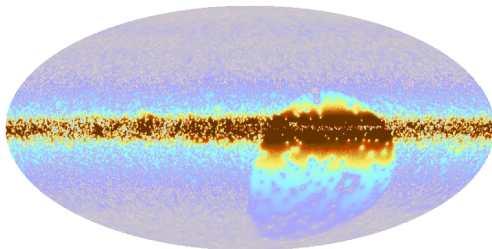
Ann's data



# Galactic Faraday depth



# uncertainty





# What is the extragalactic contribution?

$$d = \phi_g + \phi_e + n$$

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$$E_{ij} = \delta_{ij} \left( \sigma^{(\text{source})2} + \sigma_i^{(\text{cluster})2} + \sigma_i^{(\text{filament})2} + \sigma_i^{(\text{void})2} \right)$$

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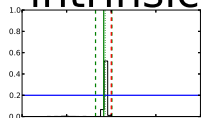
$$N_{ij} = \delta_{ij} \sigma_i^2 \eta_i$$

$$E_{ij} = \delta_{ij} \left( \frac{e^{\chi_0}}{(1+z_i)^{4+\chi_3}} + e^{\chi_1} L(z_i) + p(b) e^{\chi_2} \right),$$

$$L(z_i) \propto \int_0^{r(z_i)} \frac{dr}{(1+z(r))^4}$$

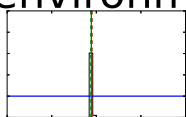
# Simulation

intrinsic

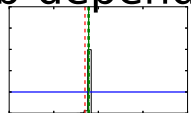


$$\langle \phi_{e,i}^2 \rangle = 100 \left[ \frac{e^{\chi_0}}{(1+z_i)^{4+\chi_3}} + \frac{L(z_i)}{L_0} e^{\chi_1} + p(b) e^{\chi_2} \right] \text{ rad}^2 / \text{m}^4$$

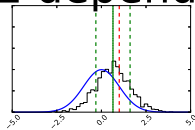
environm.



b-depend.



z-depend.



$\chi_1$

$\chi_2$

$\chi_3$

$\chi_0$

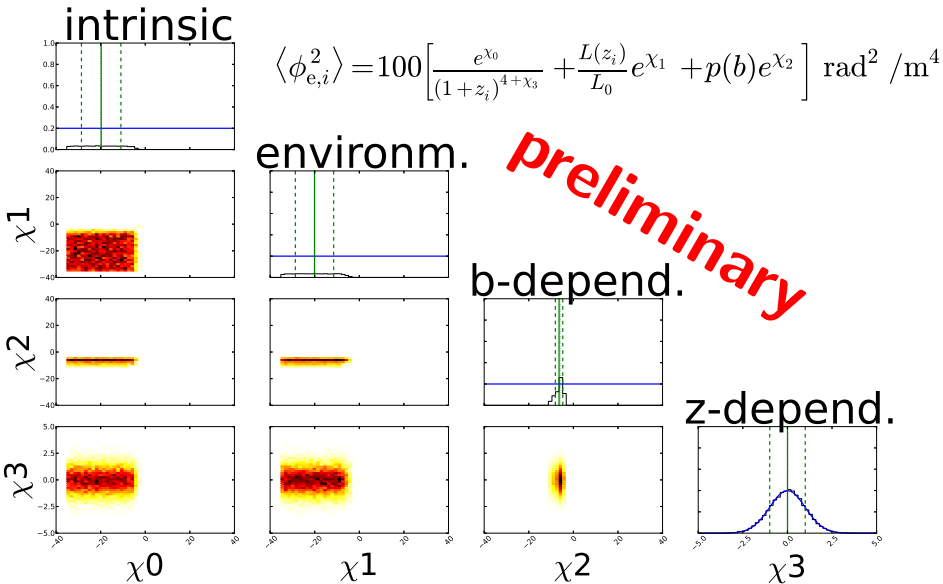
$\chi_1$

$\chi_2$

$\chi_3$

plots courtesy of Valentina Vacca

# Real data



plots courtesy of Valentina Vacca

# Summary

- ▶ Galactic contribution (correlated) can be separated from rest (uncorrelated)
- ▶ Rest can be separated statistically into extragalactic and noise
- ▶ Uncertainties are large and should not be ignored

All results at

<http://www.mpa-garching.mpg.de/ift/faraday/>