

An Imprint of the Magnetization in the ISM Structure

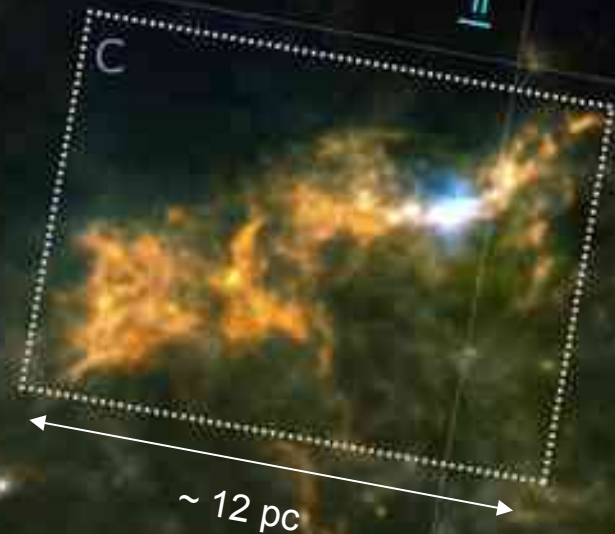
by Juan Diego Soler (IAS)



The Impact of Galactic Structure in Star Formation
Hokkaido University. February 16-21, 2014

Processes that structure the ISM

- ✓ Turbulence
- ✓ Gravity
- ✓ Radiation
- ✓ Stellar Winds
- ✓ Cosmic Rays
- ✓ ?
- ✓ Magnetic field



Section of the Vela Molecular Ridge (250, 350, and 500 μm)
Observed with BLAST (Netterfield et al. ApJ, 2009)

Why?

Magnetic fields are hard to measure
and hard to understand...
so most astronomers ignore them.

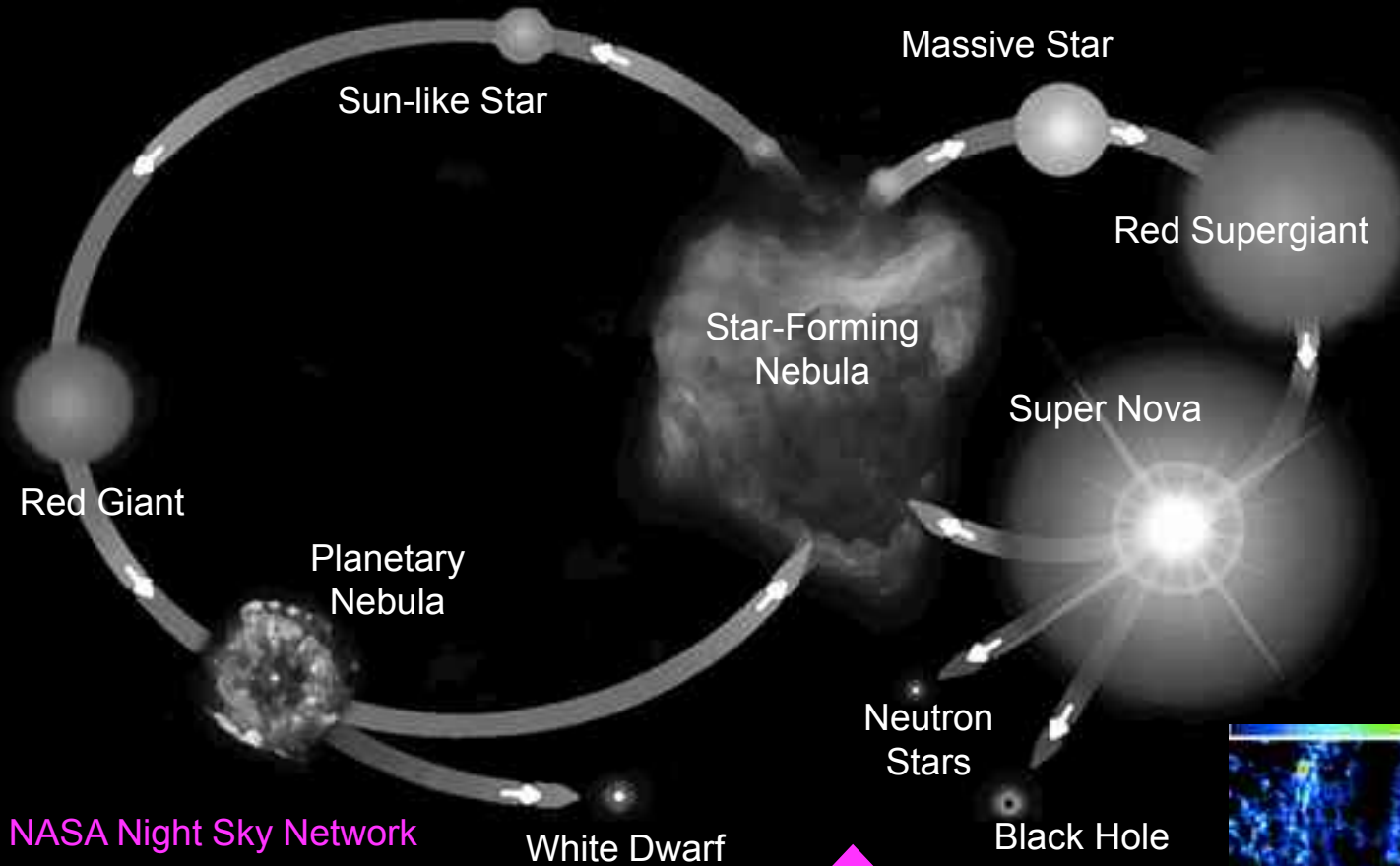
B. Gaensler

The larger one's ignorance,
the stronger the magnetic field.

L. Woltjer

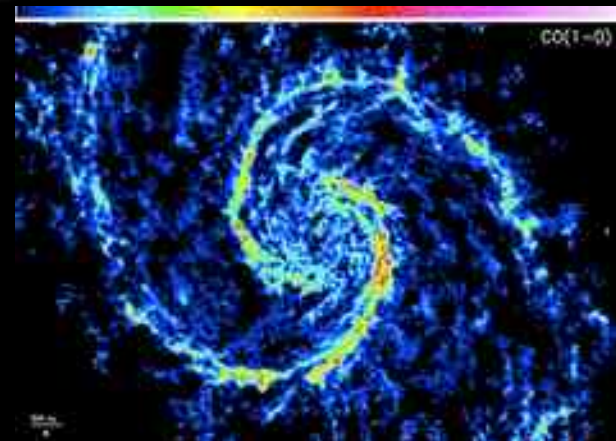


The Life Cycle of Stars

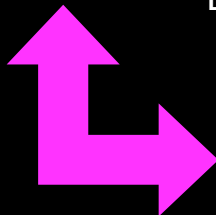


NASA Night Sky Network

Schinnerer et al, 2013



Magnetic fields?
Dust?

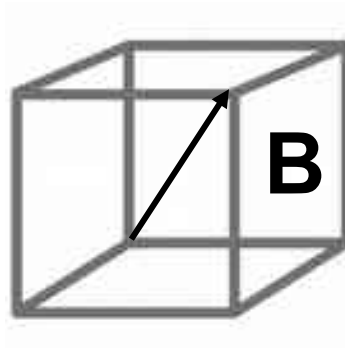
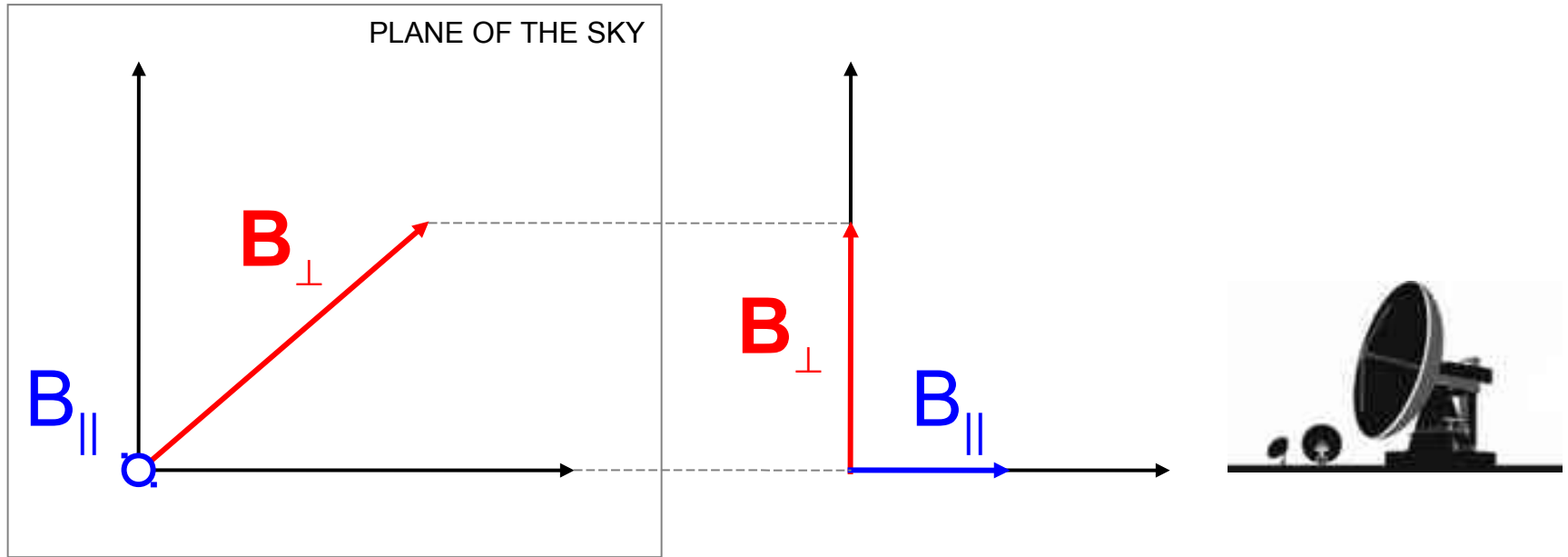


You Will Hear About

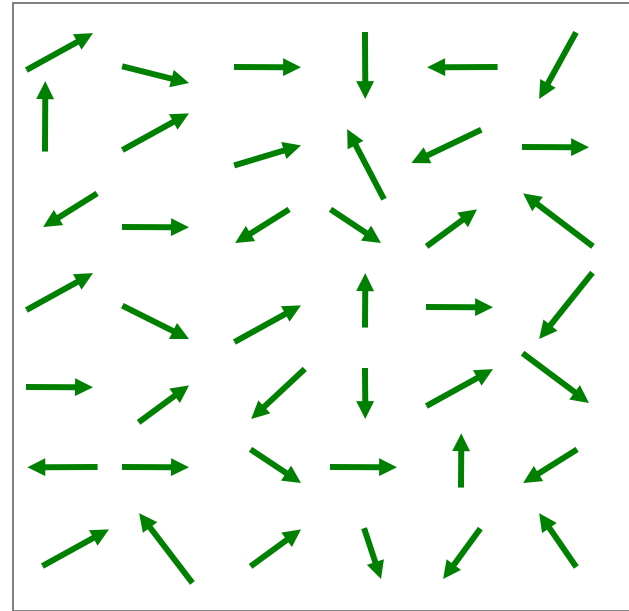
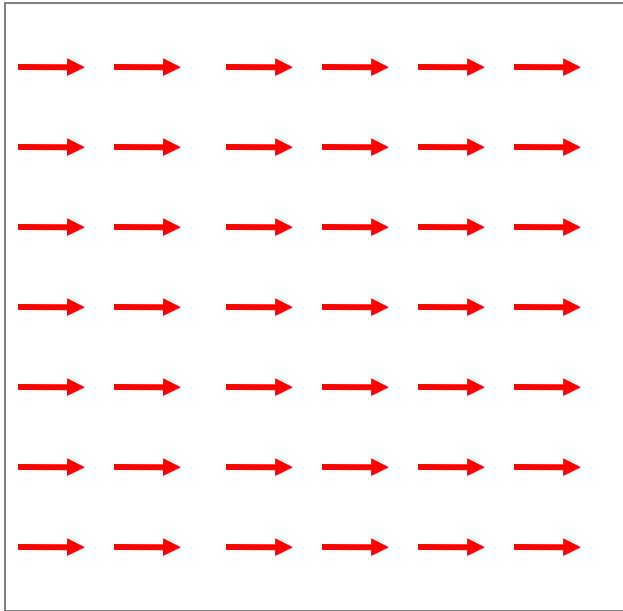
The Study of the Magnetic Field in the Milky Way

- Observational Techniques
 - Dust Polarized Emission
- Observations
 - Planck
 - BLASTPol
- Analysis Techniques
 - Learning from Simulations

Measuring the Magnetic Field



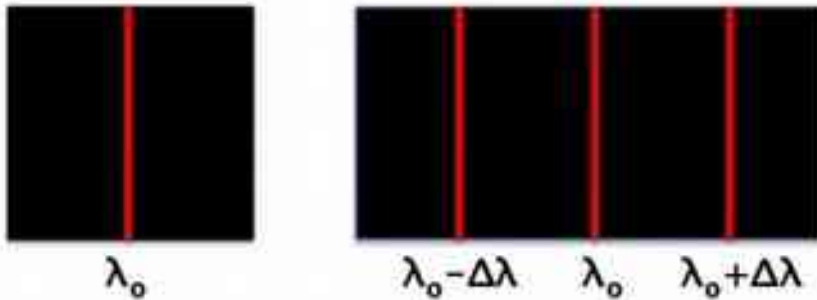
Measuring the Magnetic Field



$$\mathbf{B}(r) = \mathbf{B}_o(r) + \mathbf{B}_t(r)$$

$$\langle \mathbf{B}(r) \rangle = \mathbf{B}_o \quad \langle \mathbf{B}_t(r) \rangle = 0$$

Zeeman Splitting



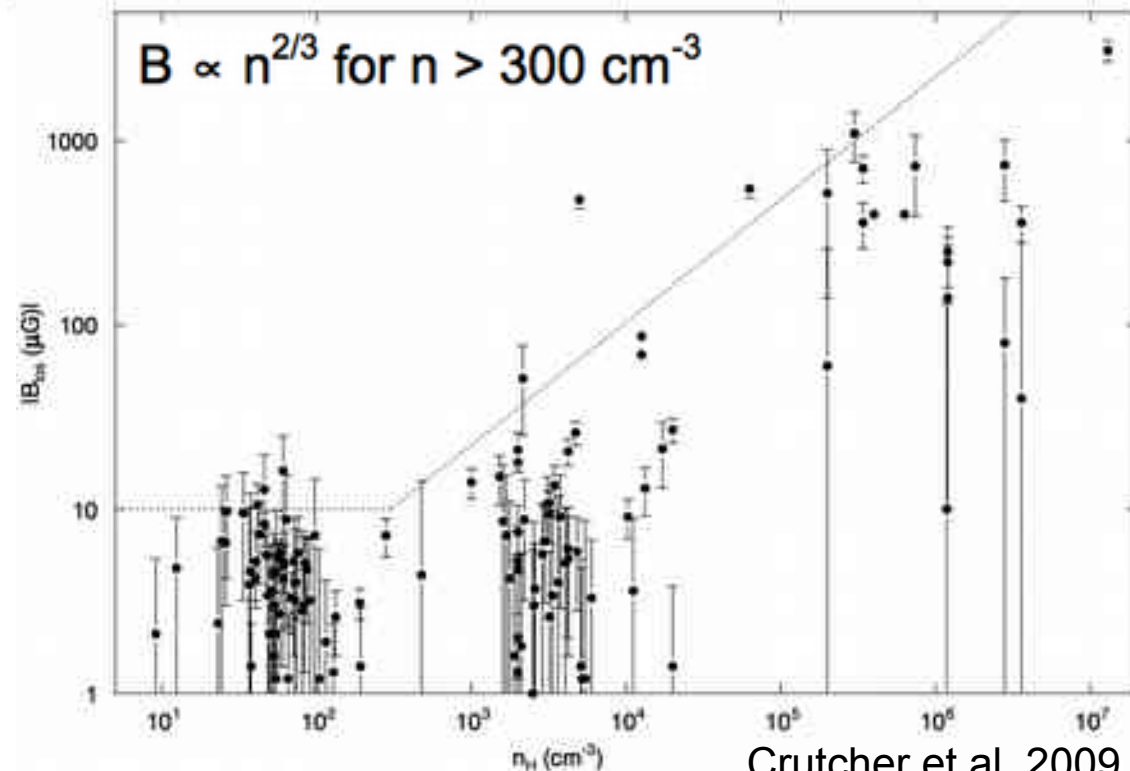
Measures B_{\parallel}
in warm & cool neutral gas

e.g. Singlet ($J=1$)

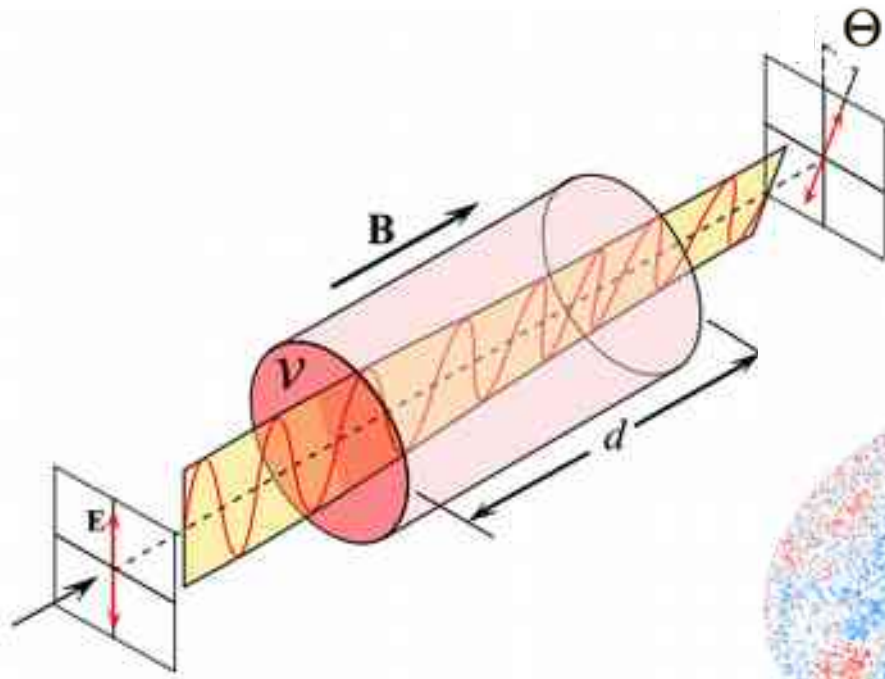
$$\lambda_{1,2} = \lambda_0 \pm \frac{e}{4\pi m_e c^2} \lambda^2 g B$$

HI	1420 MHz
OH(1-0)	1665(7) MHz
CN(1-0)	113.144 GHz

$$\Delta\nu_{\text{Zeeman}} > \Delta\nu_{\text{Doppler}}$$



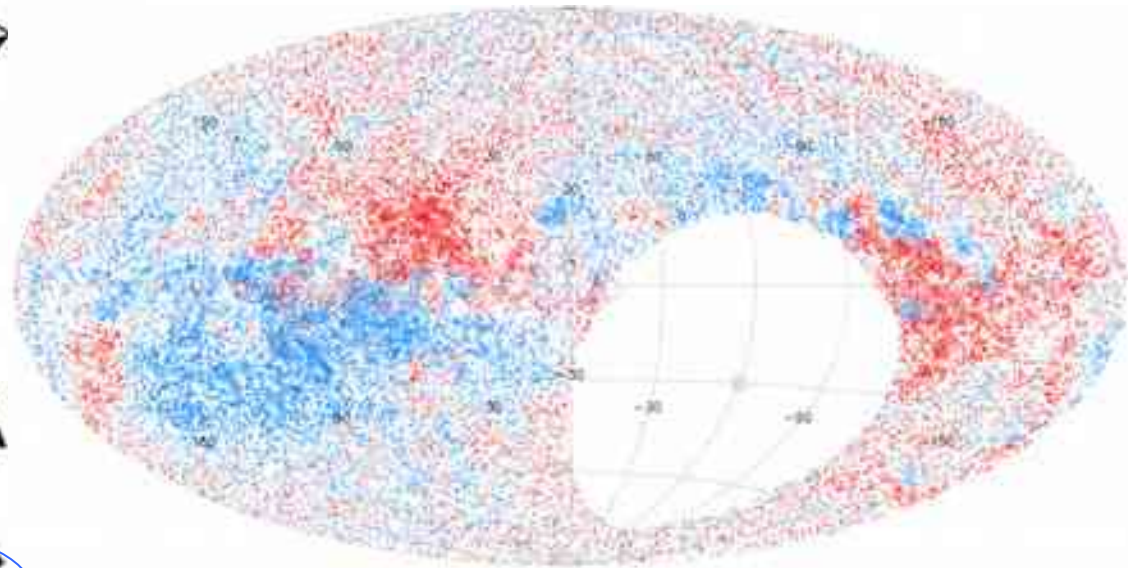
Faraday Rotation



Measures B_{\parallel}
in warm ionized medium

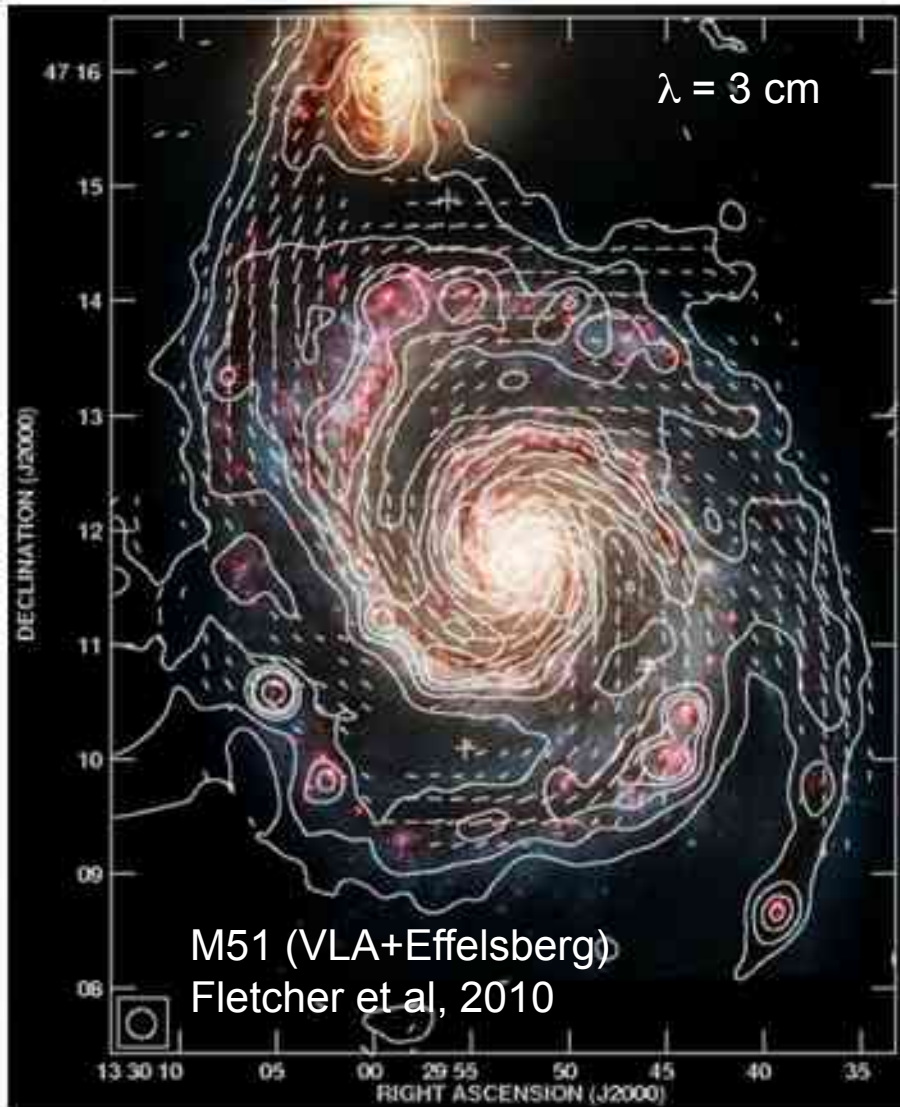
$$\Theta = \Theta_0 + \text{RM} \lambda$$

$$\text{RM} = K \int n_e \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

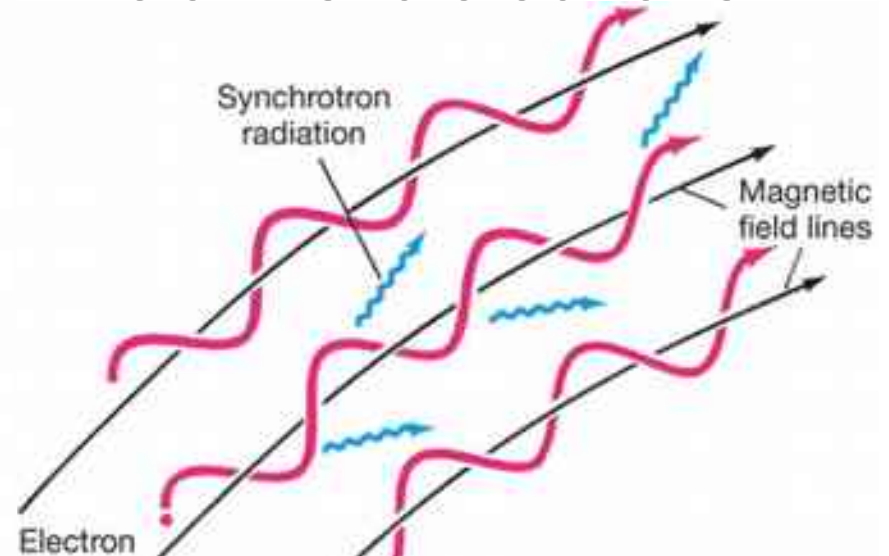


37,543 RM
Taylor et al, 2009

Synchrotron Emission



Measures B_{\perp}
in relativistic electrons



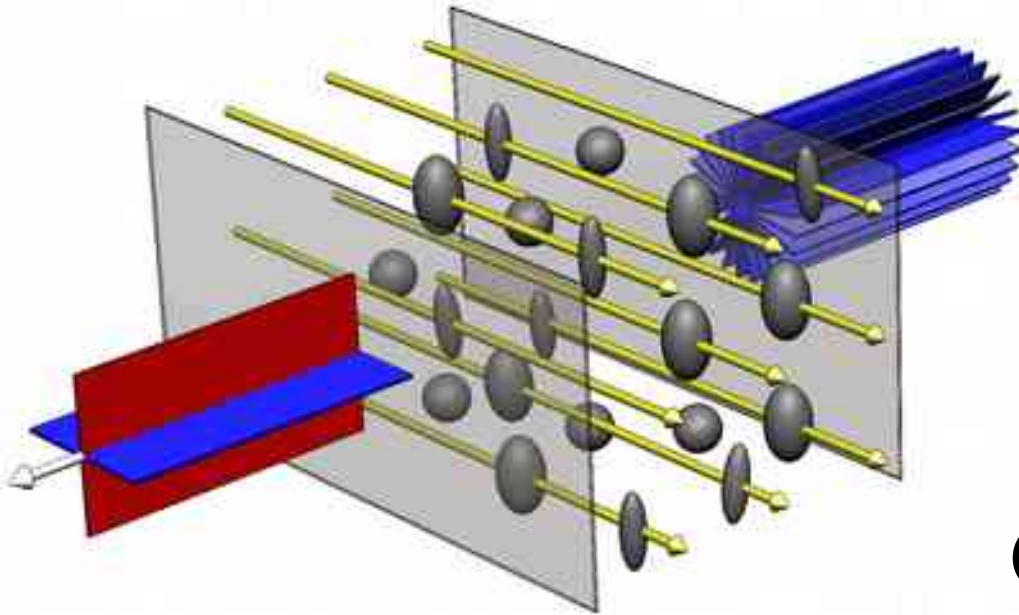
$$I(\nu) \propto n_e B_{\perp}^{1+\alpha} \nu^{\alpha}$$

$$0.5 \text{ atan}(U, Q) \perp B_{\perp}$$

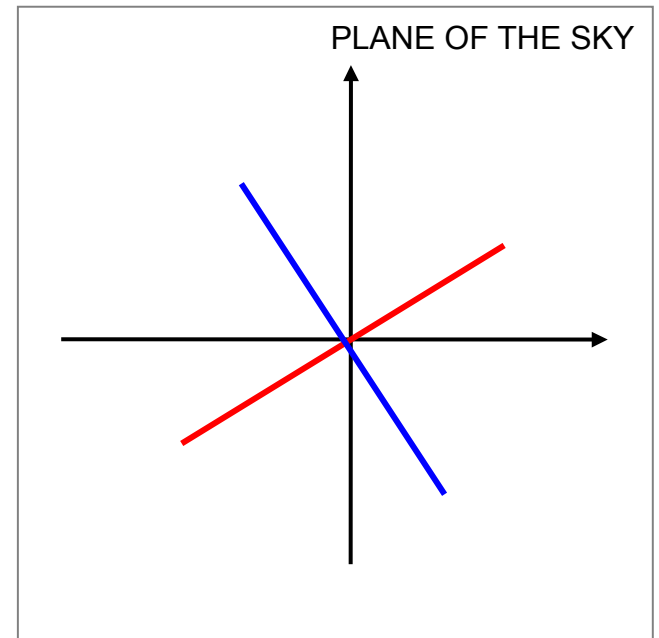
Π related to $n(\epsilon)$

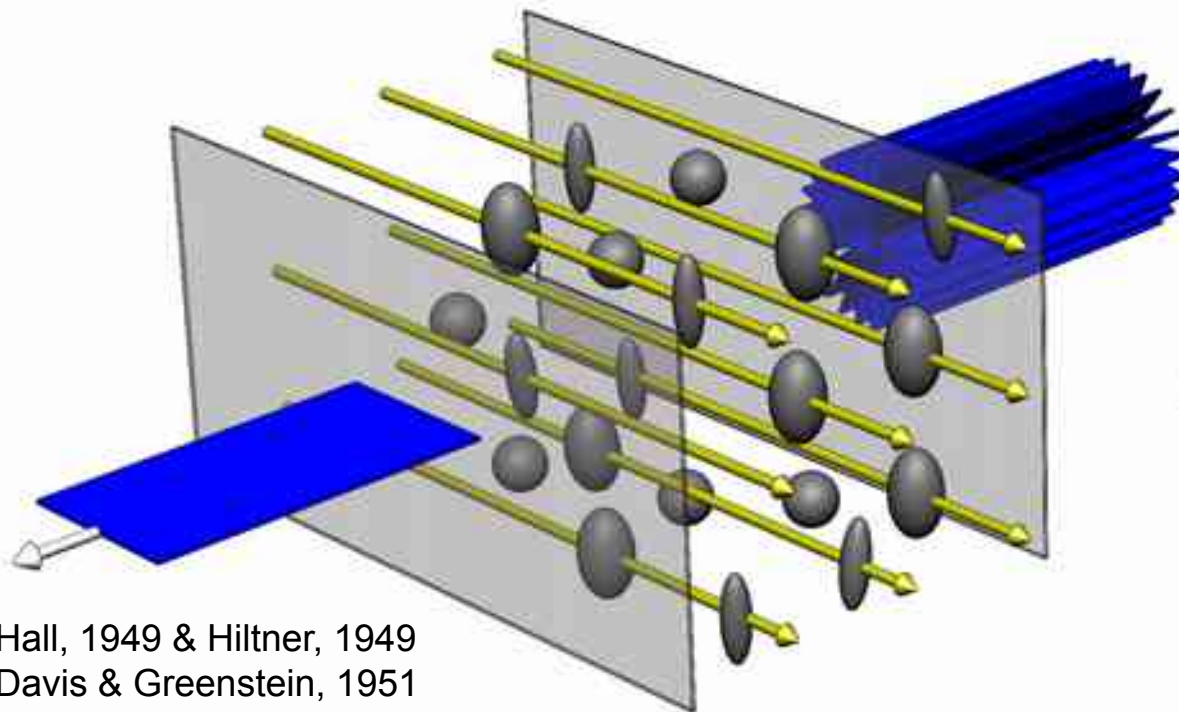
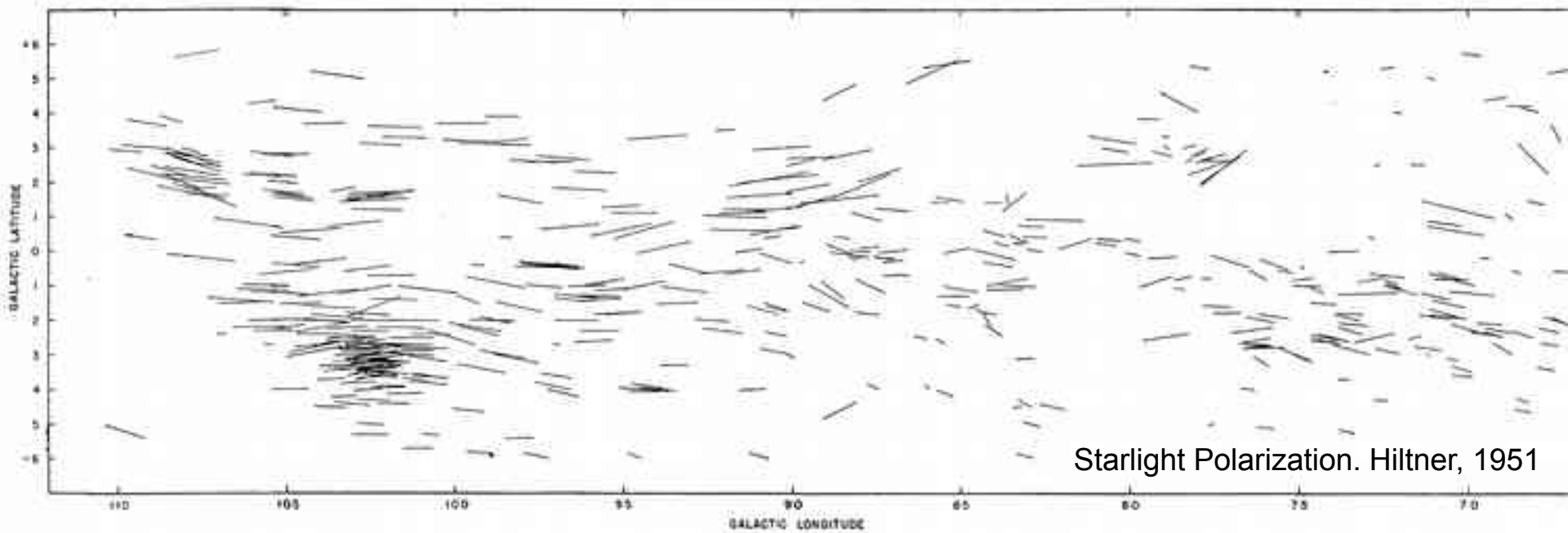
Dust Polarized Emission

Measures B_{\perp}
in dust clouds



$I(\nu)$
 $Q(\nu)$
 $U(\nu)$



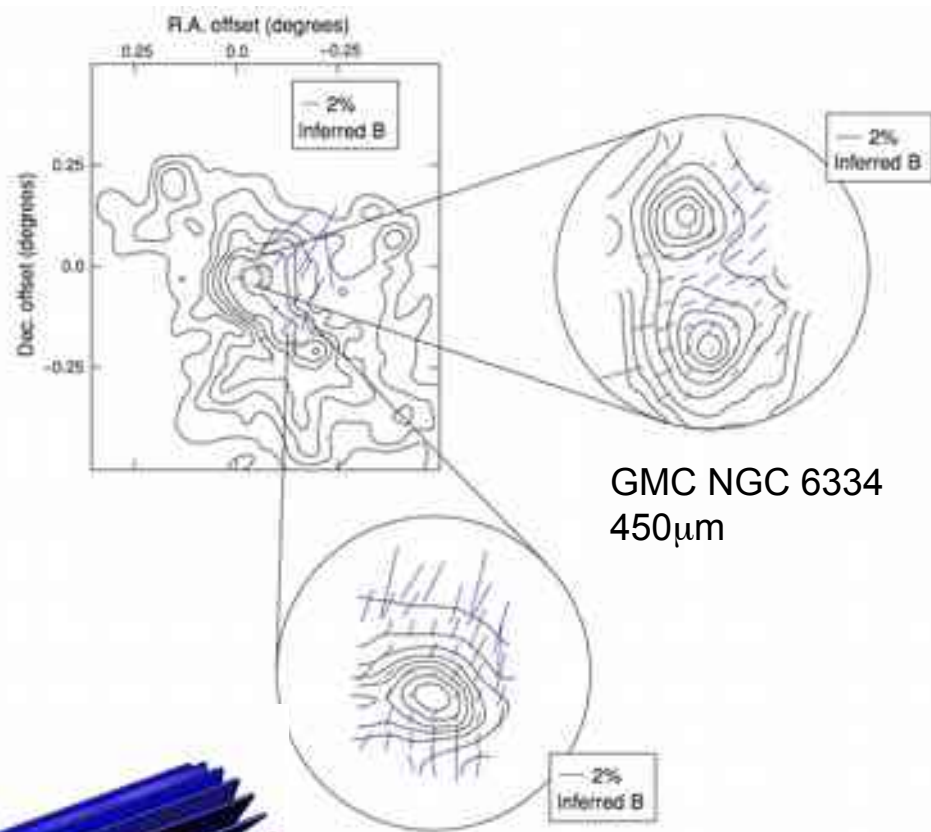
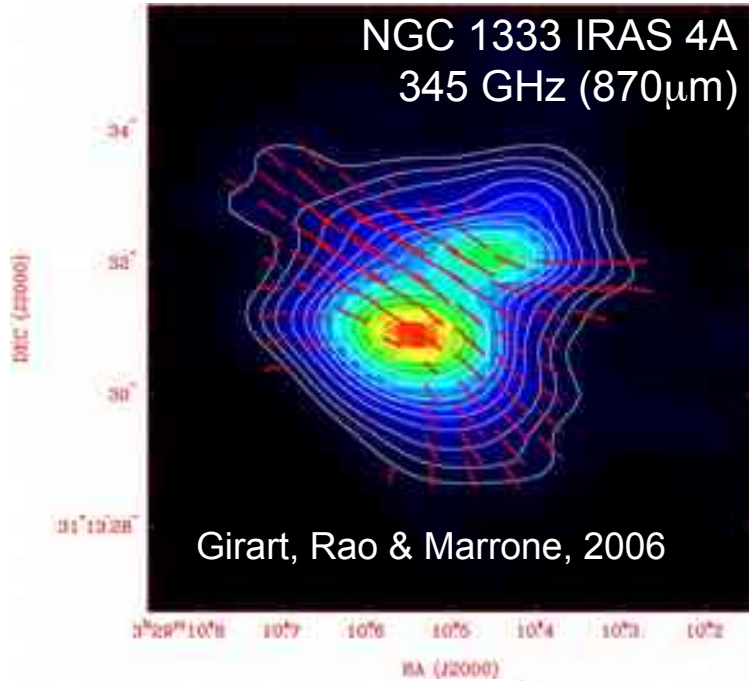


$$B_{\perp} = (4\pi\rho)^{1/2} \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta\phi}$$

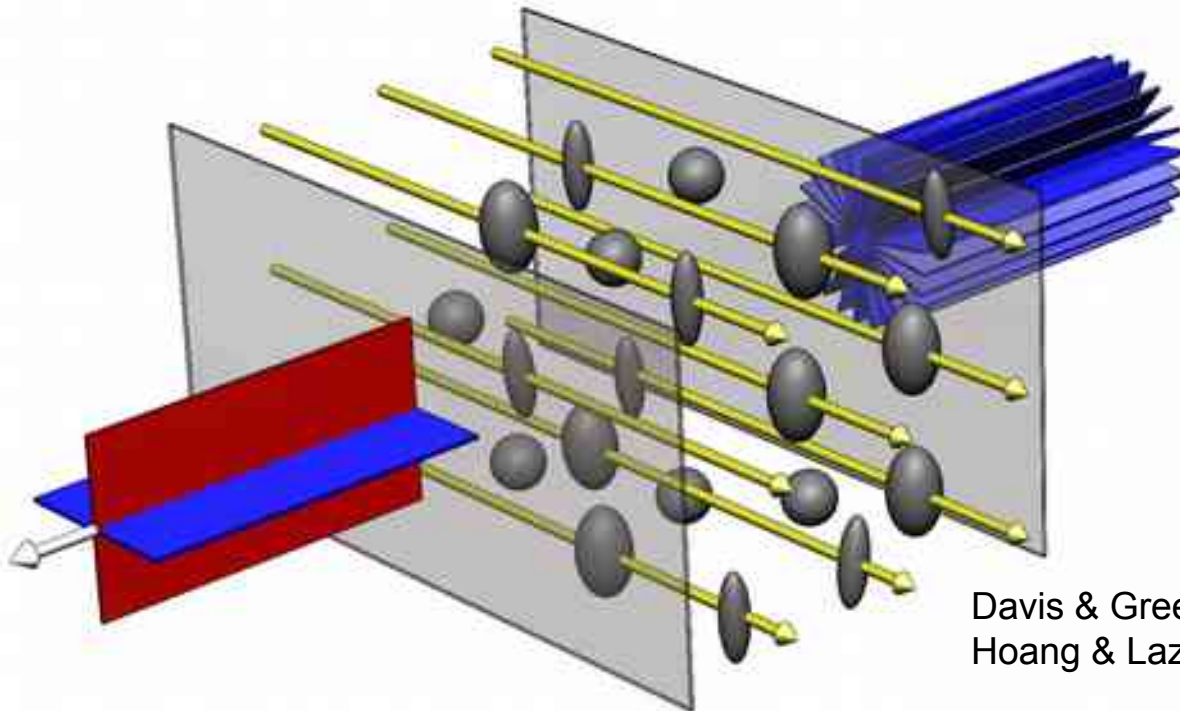
Chandrasekhar & Fermi, 1953

Hall, 1949 & Hiltner, 1949
 Davis & Greenstein, 1951

NGC 1333 IRAS 4A
345 GHz (870 μ m)

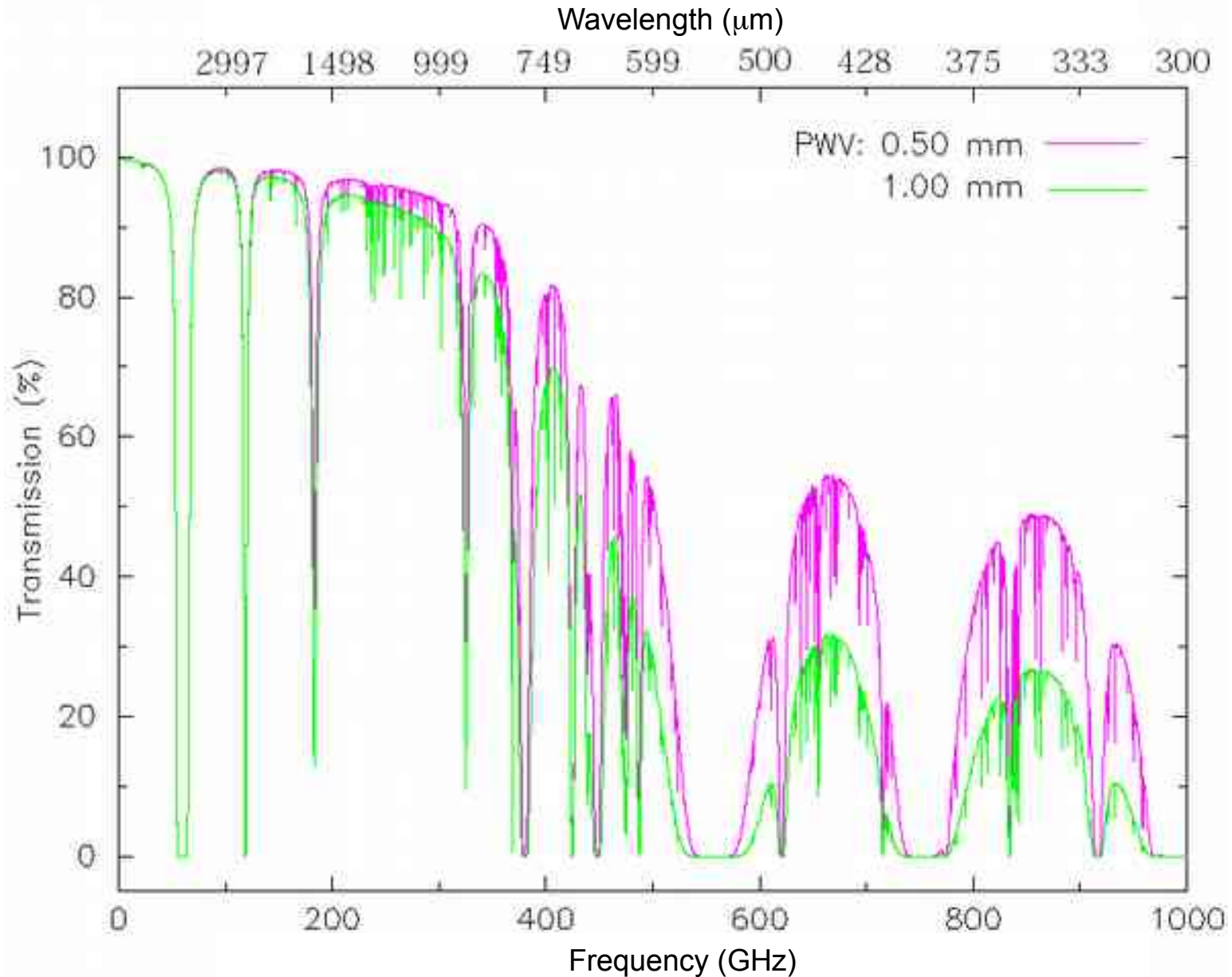


Novak, Dotson & Li, 2009



Davis & Greenstein, 1951
Hoang & Lazarian, 2008

Atmospheric Transmission: Mauna Kea





planck



DTU Space
National Space Institute

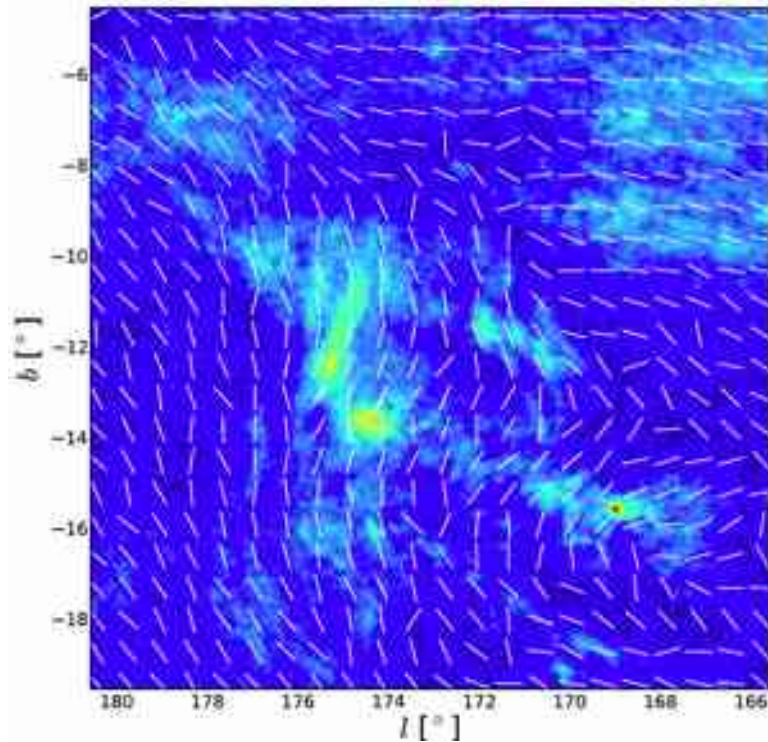


National Research Council of Italy

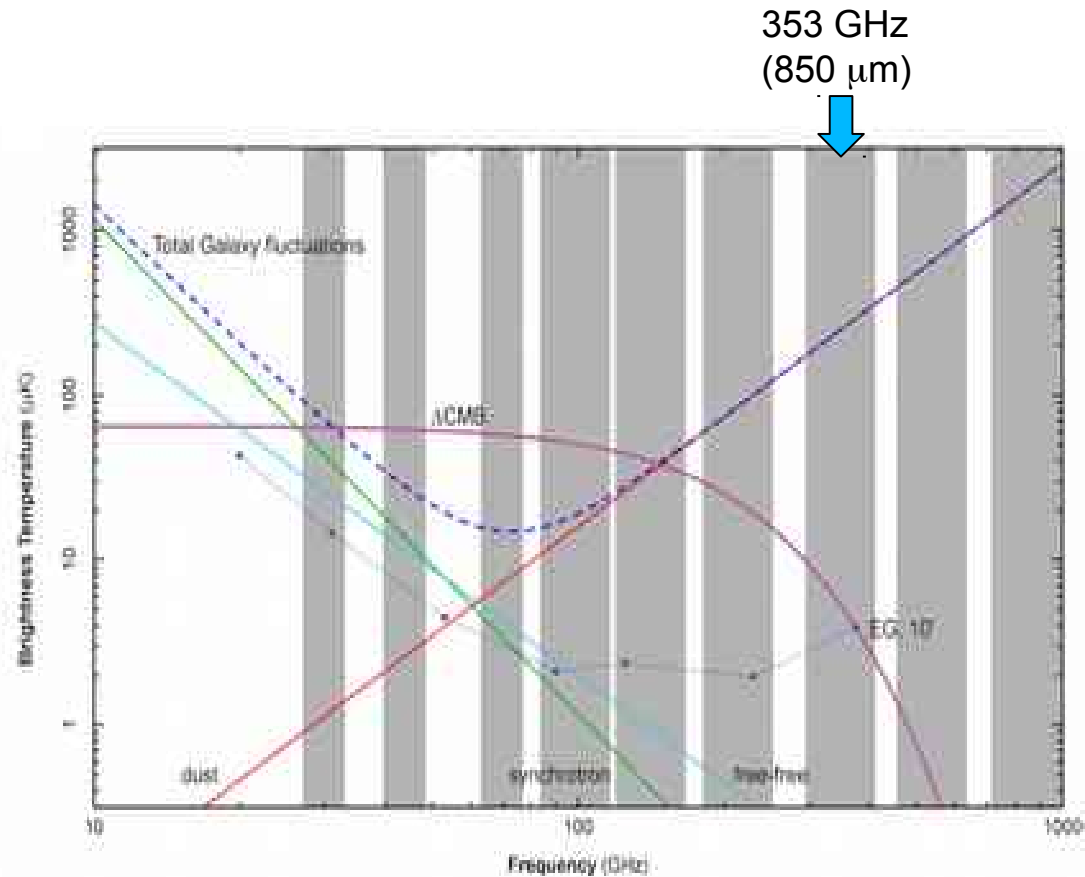


ISM dust emission with Planck

Taurus Region



Polarized Intensity at 353 GHz and Polarization Orientation



ISM dust emission with Planck

Polarization Fraction at 1° resolution

Unpublished map. Please visit:

<http://www.rssd.esa.int/index.php?project=planck>

First Dust Polarization Maps
Over the Whole Sky!

Magnetic Field Direction at 1° resolution

Unpublished map. Please visit:

<http://www.rssd.esa.int/index.php?project=planck>

BLASTPoI

Univ. of Pennsylvania: Mark Devlin (PI), Elio Angile, Jeff Klein, Nicholas Galintzki

Brown University: Greg Tucker, Andrei Korotkov

Northwestern University: Tristan Matthews, Giles Novak

Univ. of Toronto: Steve Benton, Laura Fissel, Natalie Gandilo, Barth Netterfield, Jamil Sharif, Juan D. Soler (now at IAS, Orsay)

JPL: Jamie Bock

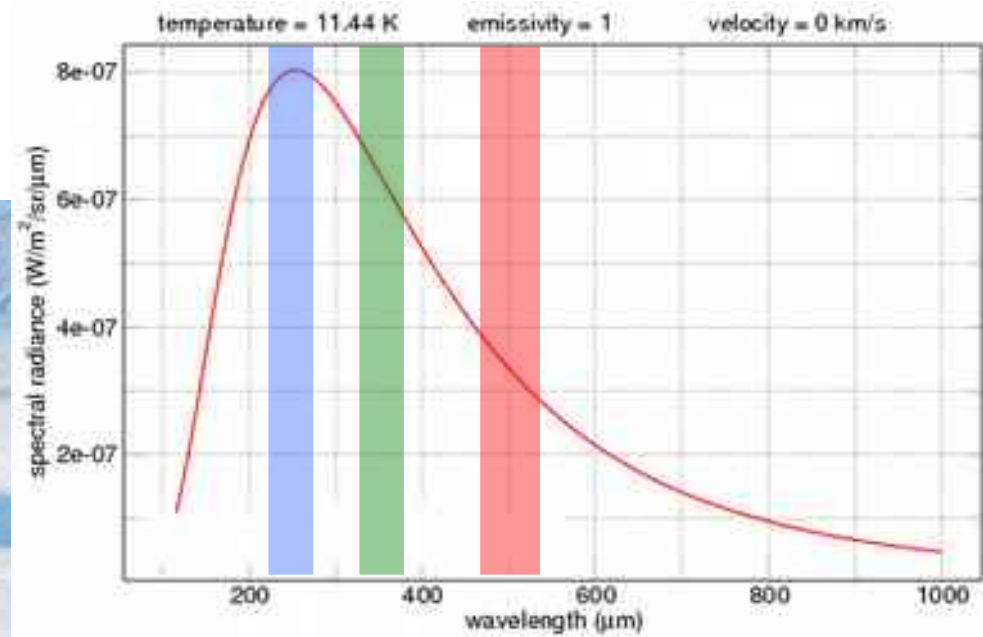
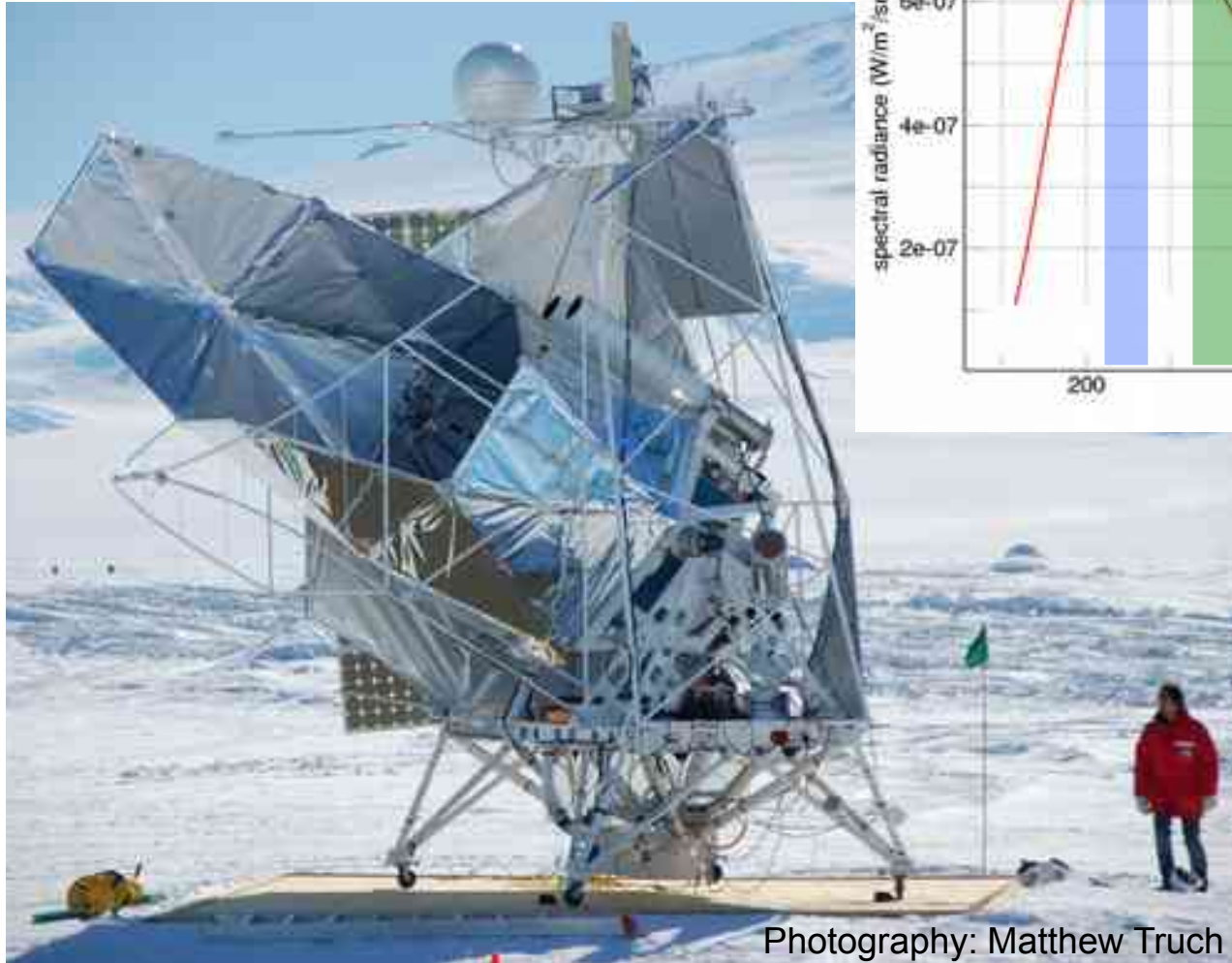
UCL: Giorgio Savini

Cardiff University: Peter Ade, Lorenzo Moncelsi, David Nutter, Enzo Pascale, Carole Tucker, Derek Ward-Thompson

Nagoya University: Yasuo Fukui, Tengo Tachihara

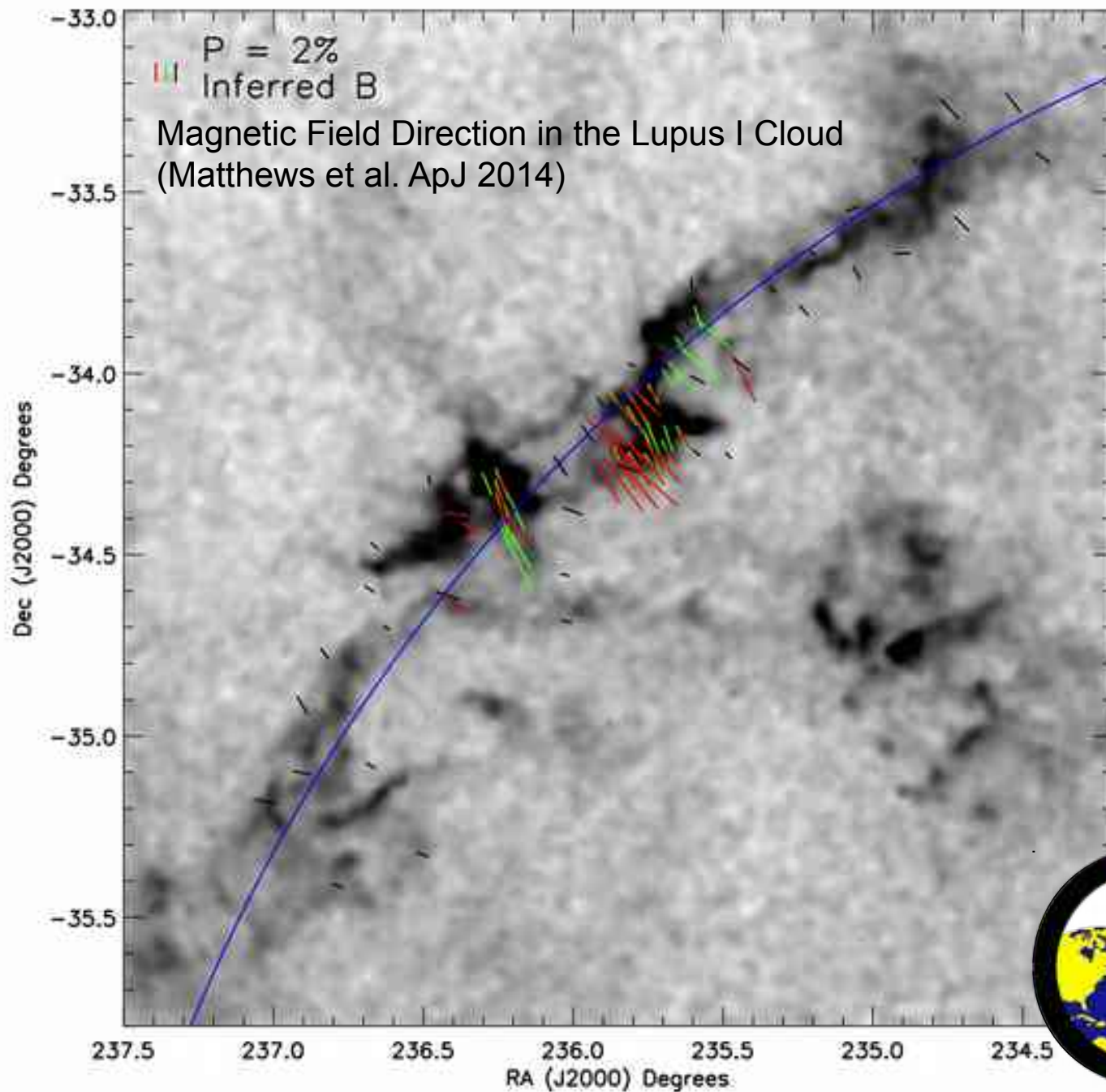


ISM dust emission with BLASTPol



Photography: Matthew Truch





ISM dust emission with BLASTPol

Magnetic Field Direction in the Carina Nebula

250 μm

350 μm

500 μm

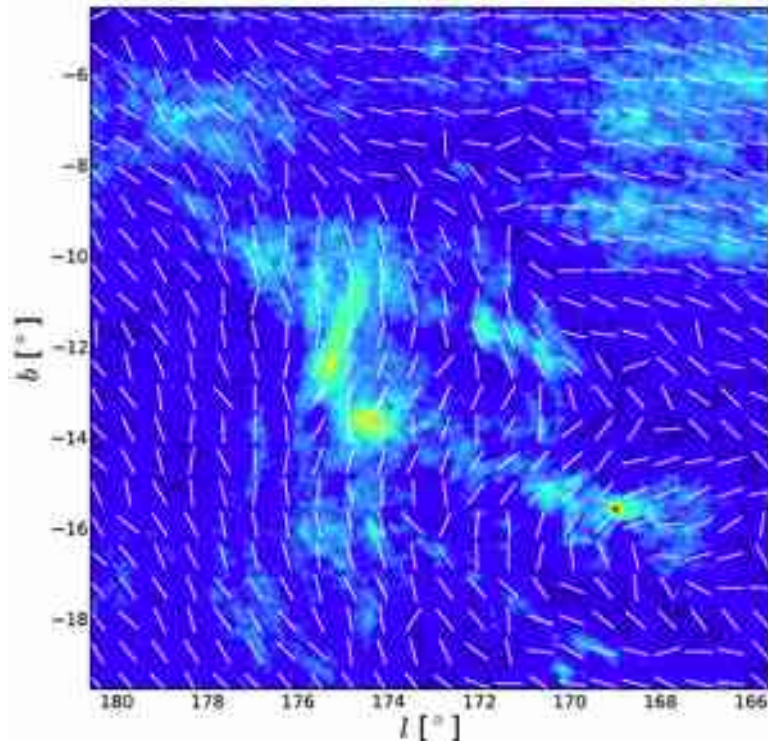
Unpublished Map

Please visit: <http://blastexperiment.info>



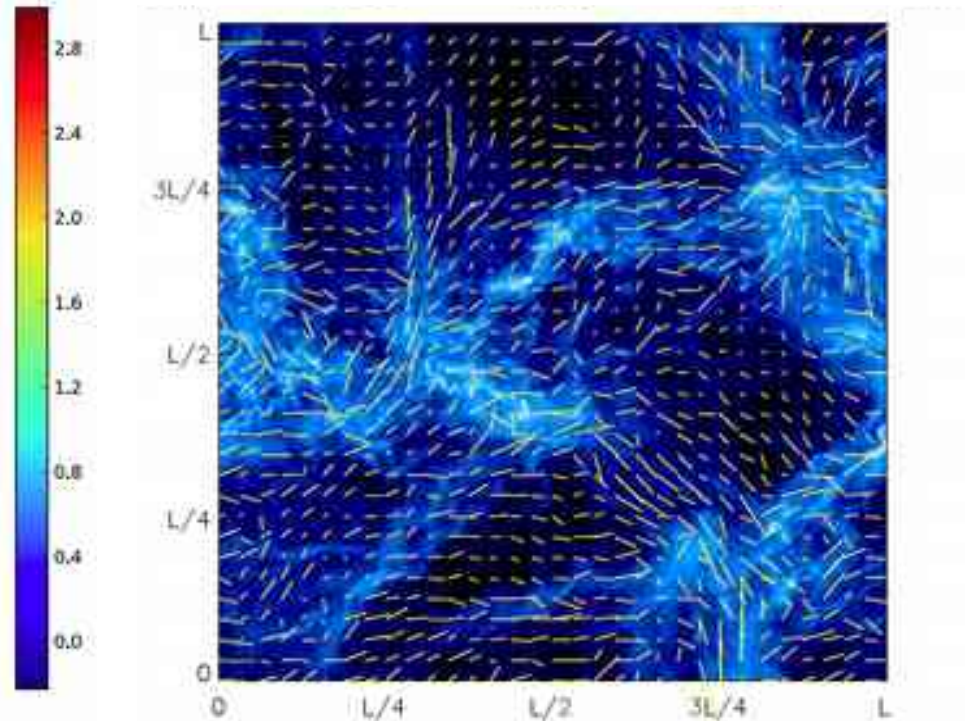
Learning About the Magnetic Field

Molecular Cloud **Observation**



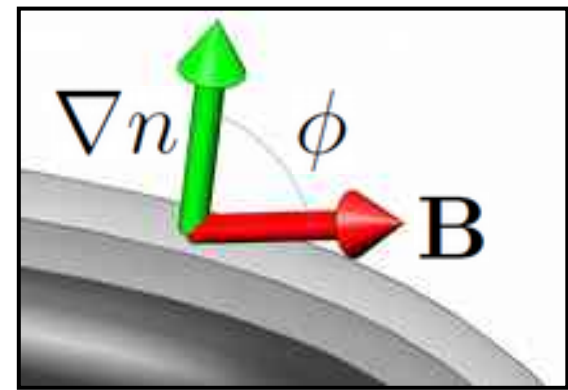
Polarized Intensity at 353 GHz and Polarization Orientation

Molecular Cloud **Simulation**



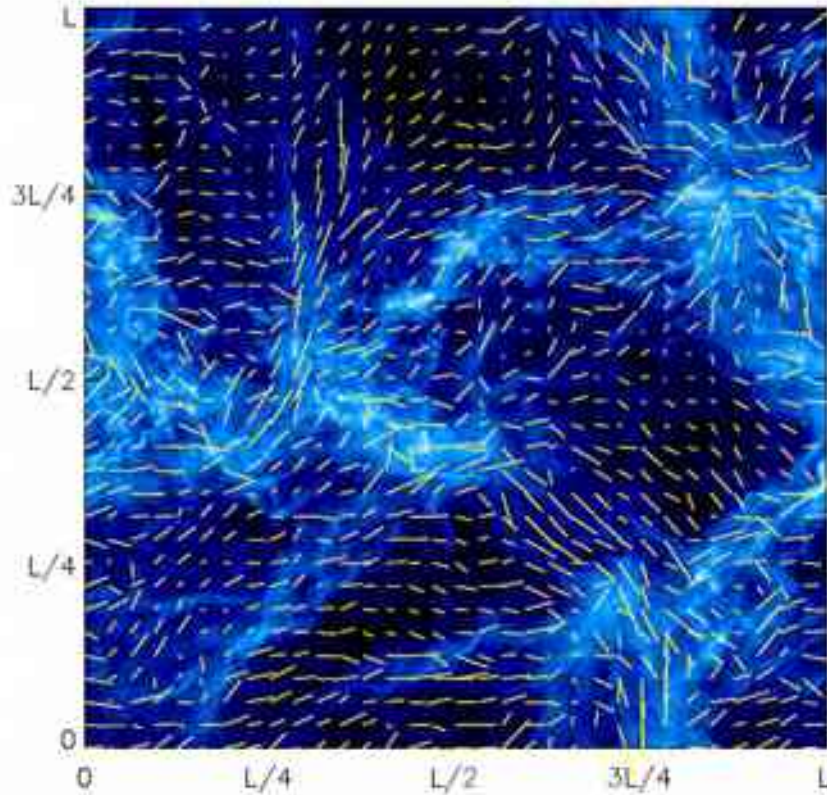
Intensity and Polarization Orientation

Histogram of Relative Orientations



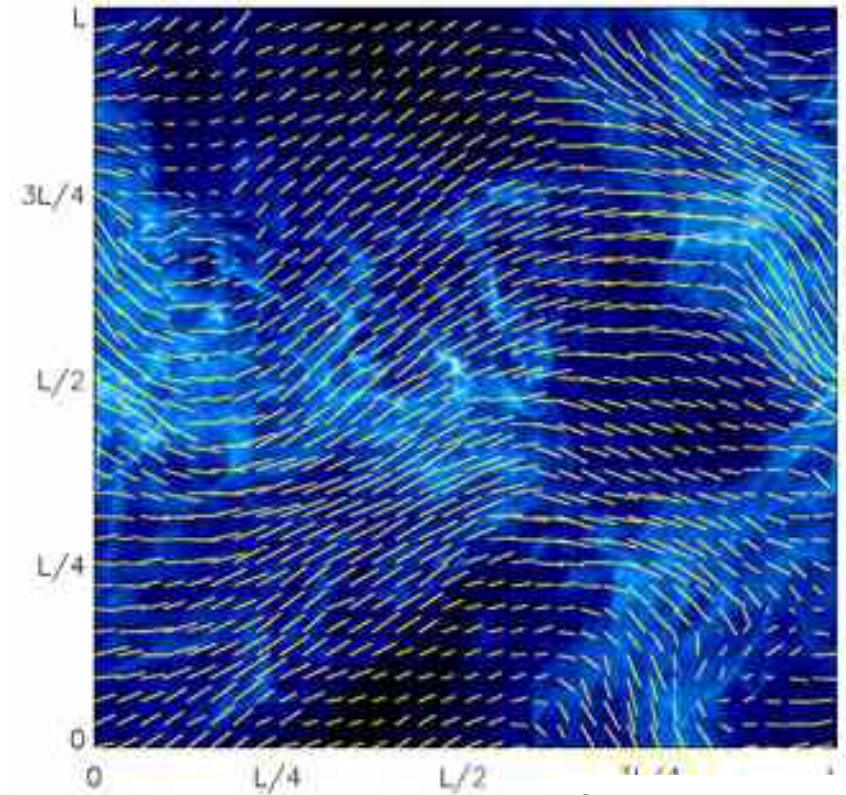
Age = 0.485 Myr $\beta = 100.0$ Z-LOS

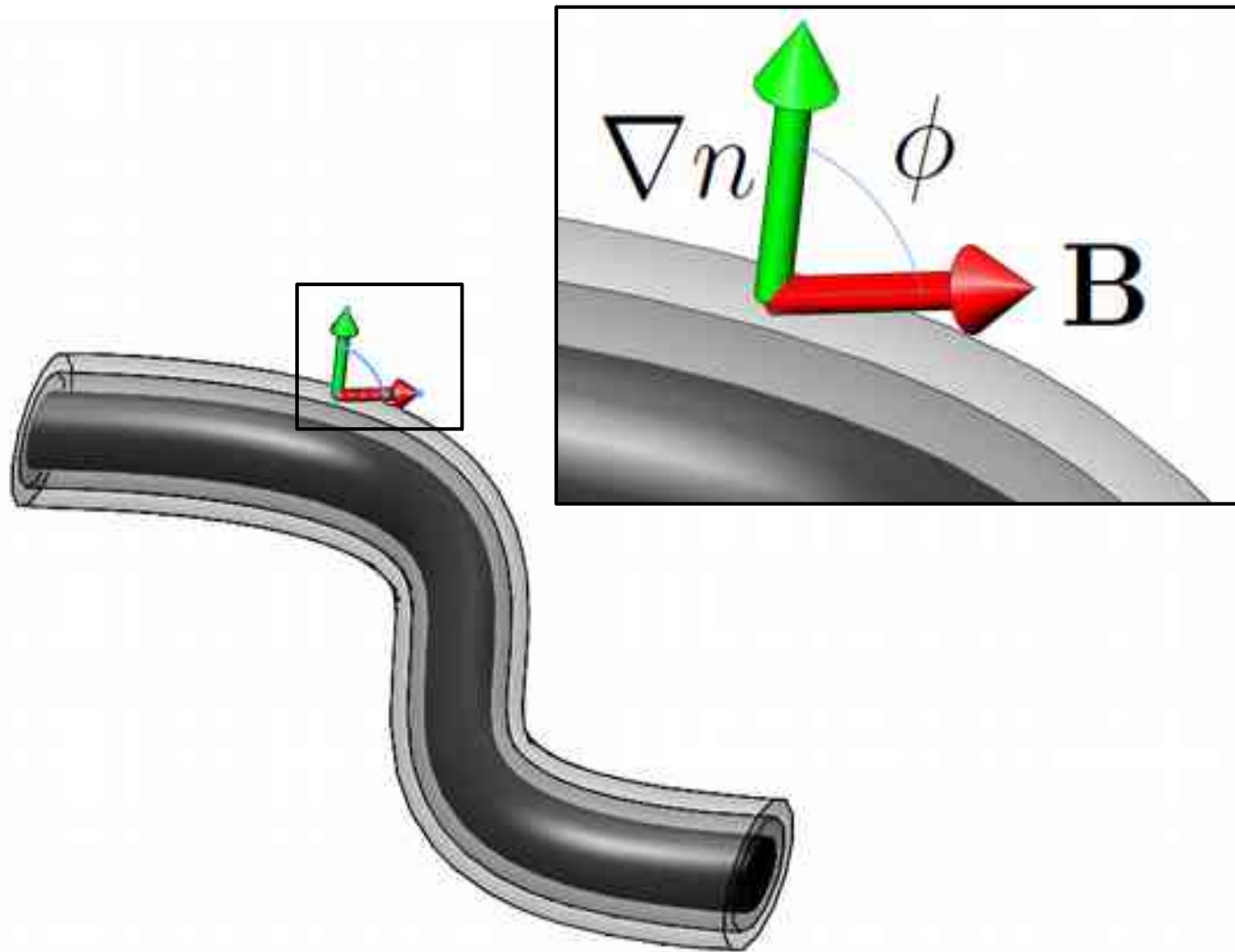
21.00 21.42 21.85 22.28 22.70



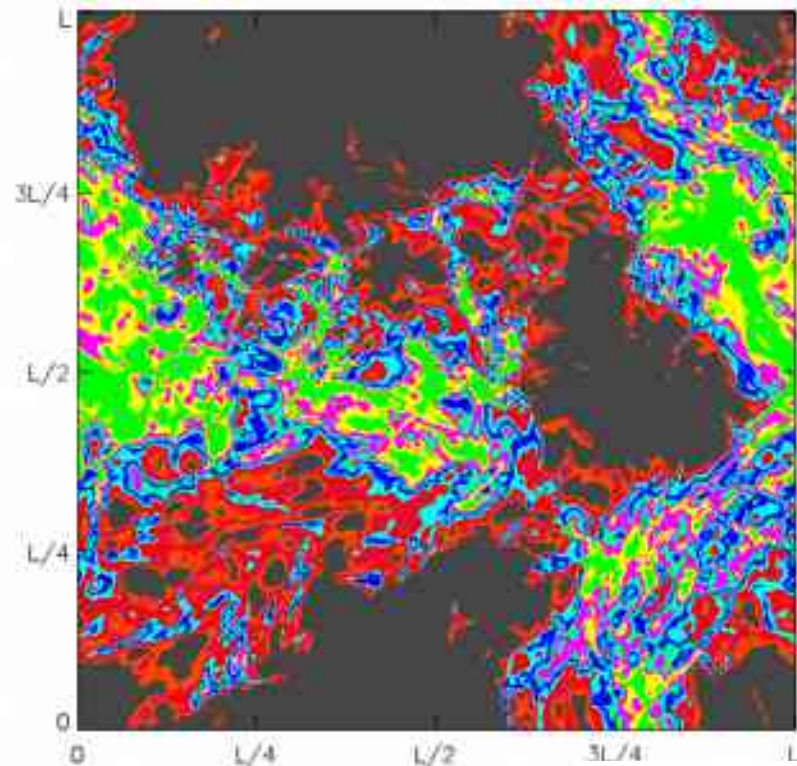
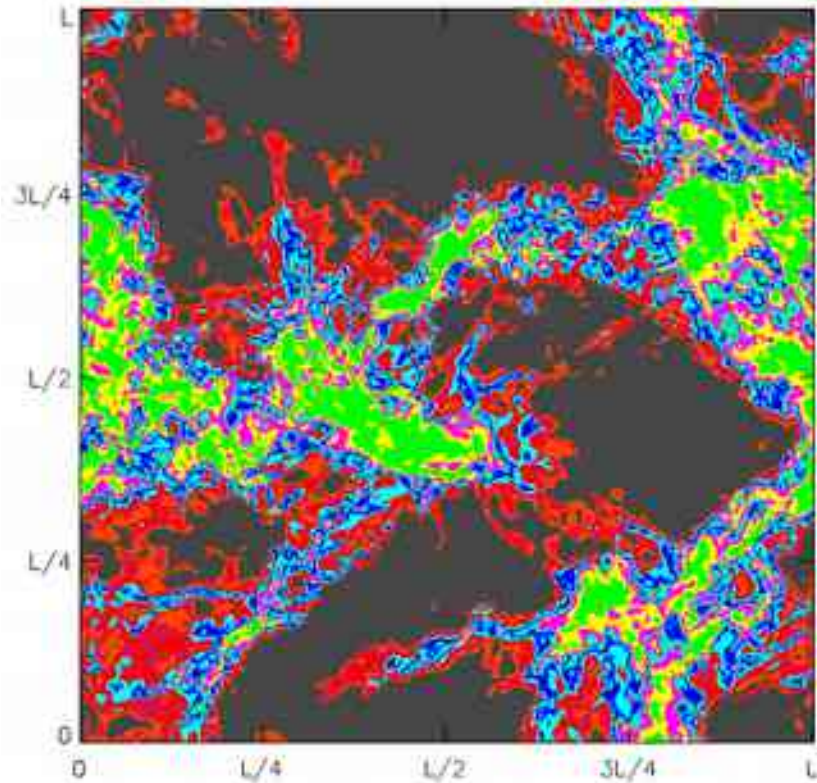
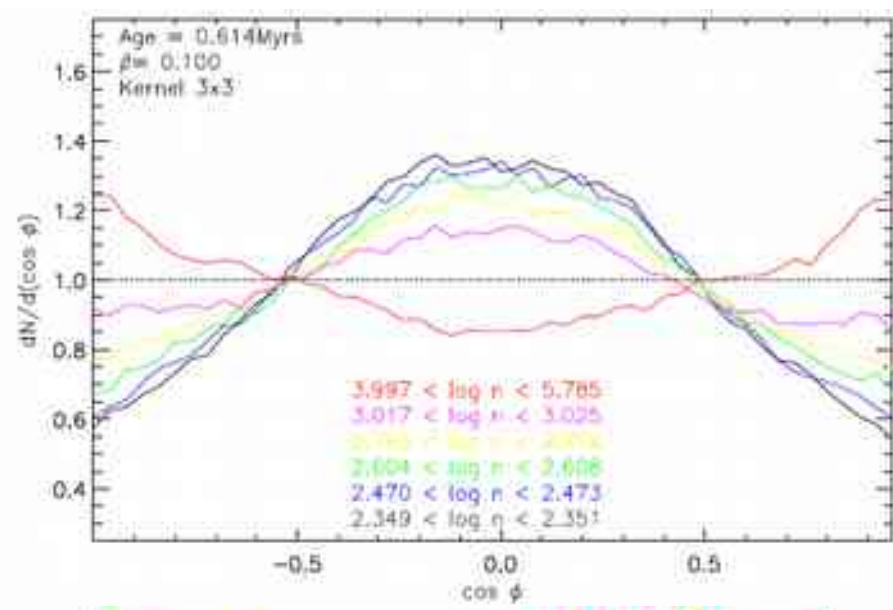
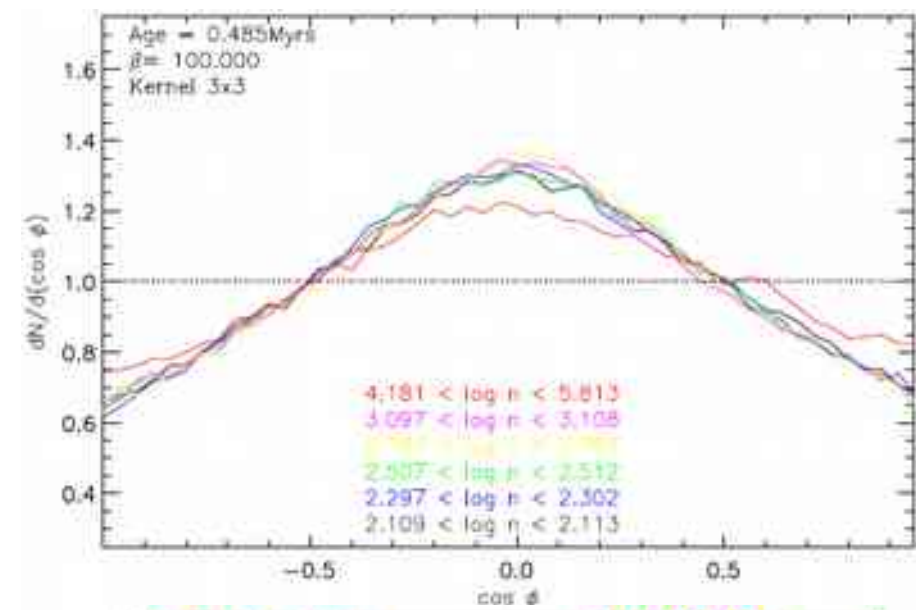
Age = 0.614 Myr $\beta = 0.1$ Z-LOS

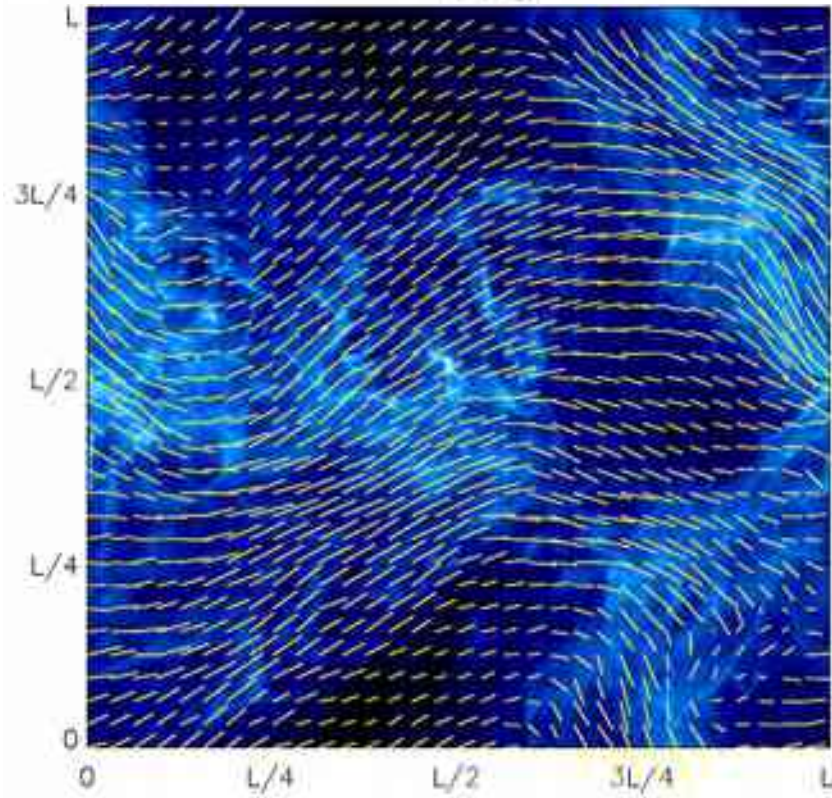
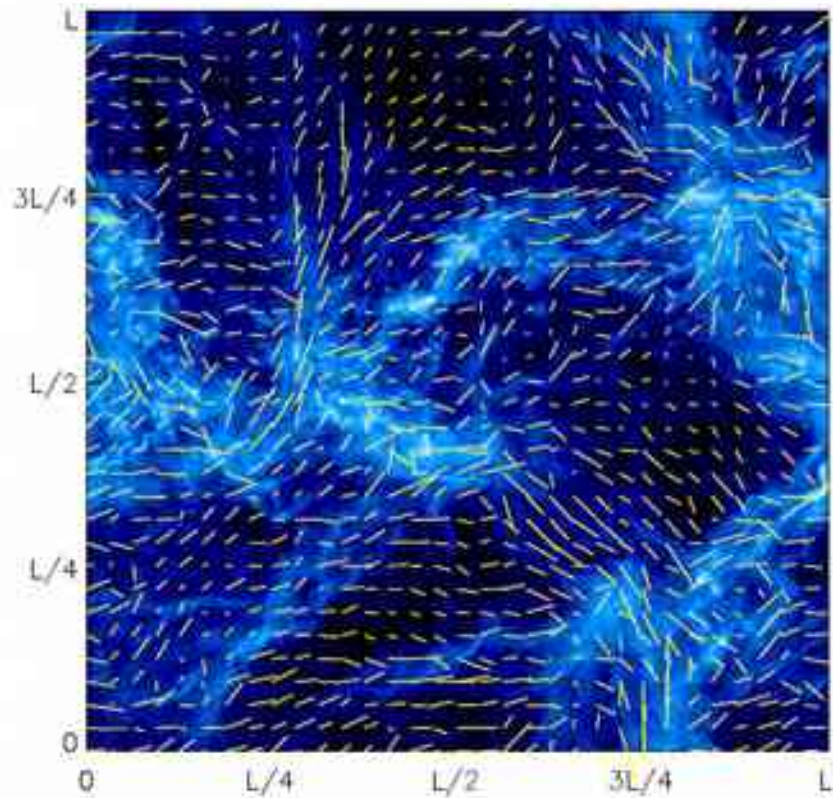
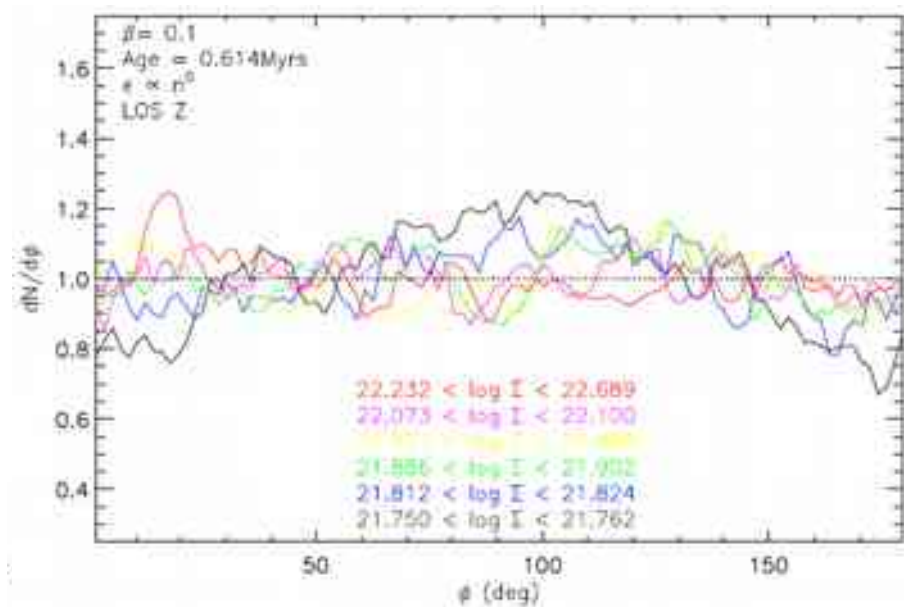
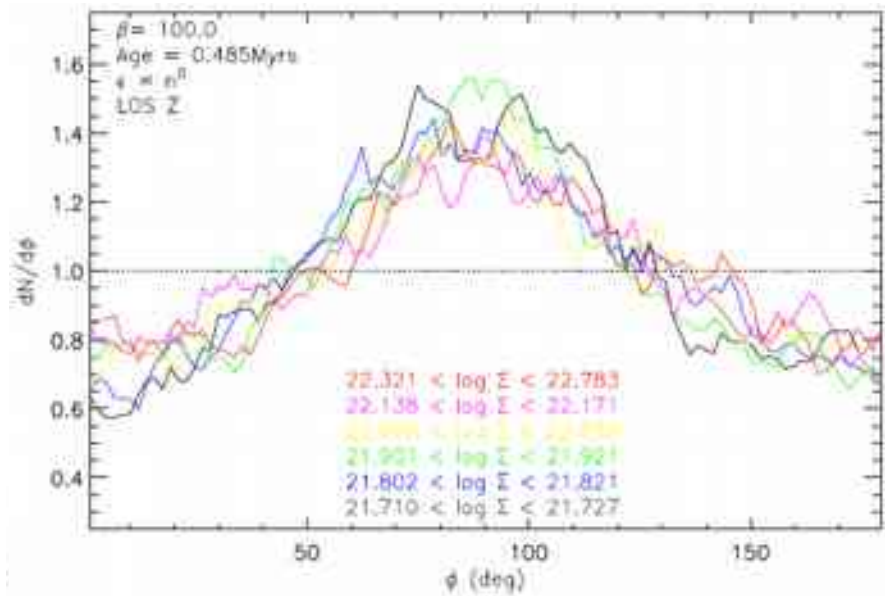
21.00 21.42 21.85 22.28 22.70





$$\phi = \arctan \left(\frac{\mathbf{B} \times \nabla n}{\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla n} \right)$$





Summary

Probing the Magnetic Field Morphology with **dust emission**
Submm polarization \perp to B_{POS} in source

New Observations of Multiple Scales

All-sky to individual clouds **Planck**

Individual clouds to cores **BLASTPol**

Statistical Analysis of Relative Orientation

Imprint of **Magnetic Fields** in the ISM structure in
observations and **simulations**