

An improved map of the Galactic Faraday sky

Oppermann et al. 2011

第134回雑誌会 (Jun 27, 2012)

中村翔(服部研 1st year Ph.D)

An improved map of the Galactic Faraday sky

N. Oppermann^{★1}, H. Junklewitz¹, G. Robbers¹, M.R. Bell¹, T.A. Enßlin¹, A. Bonafede², R. Braun³, J.C. Brown⁴,
T.E. Clarke⁵, I.J. Feain³, B.M. Gaensler⁶, A. Hammond⁶, L. Harvey-Smith³, G. Heald⁷, M. Johnston-Hollitt⁸,
U. Klein⁹, P.P. Kronberg^{10,11}, S.A. Mao^{3,12}, N.M. McClure-Griffiths³, S.P. O'Sullivan³, L. Pratley⁸, T. Robishaw¹³,
S. Roy¹⁴, D.H.F.M. Schnitzeler^{3,15}, C. Sotomayor-Beltran¹⁶, J. Stevens³, J.M. Stil⁴, C. Sunstrum⁴, A. Tanna¹⁷,
A.R. Taylor⁴, and C.L. Van Eck⁴

¹ Max Planck Institute for Astrophysics, Karl-Schwarzschild-Str. 1, 85741 Garching, Germany

² Jacobs University Bremen, Campus Ring 1, 28759 Bremen, Germany

³ Australia Telescope National Facility, CSIRO Astronomy & Space Science, PO Box 76, Epping, NSW 1710, Australia

⁴ Department of Physics & Astronomy, University of Calgary, AB T2N 1N4, Canada

⁵ Naval Research Laboratory, 4555 Overlook Ave. SW, Washington, DC 20375, USA

⁶ Sydney Institute for Astronomy, School of Physics, The University of Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia

⁷ ASTRON, Postbus 2, 7990 AA Dwingeloo, The Netherlands

⁸ School of Chemical & Physical Sciences, Victoria University of Wellington, PO Box 600, Wellington 6140, New Zealand

⁹ Argelander-Institut für Astronomie, Universität Bonn, Auf dem Hügel 71, 53121 Bonn, Germany

¹⁰ Department of Physics, University of Toronto, 60 St George Street, Toronto ON M5S 1A7, Canada

¹¹ Los Alamos National Laboratory, M.S. B283, Los Alamos, NM 87545, USA

¹² Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA

¹³ Dominion Radio Astrophysical Observatory, HIA-NRC, 717 White Lake Road, P.O. Box 248, Penticton, BC, V2A 6J9, Canada

¹⁴ National Centre for Radio Astrophysics, TIFR, Pune University Campus, Post Bag 3, Ganeshkhind, Pune 411007, India

¹⁵ Max Planck Institut für Radioastronomie, Auf dem Hügel 69, 53121 Bonn, Germany

¹⁶ Astronomisches Institut der Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Universitätsstraße 150, 44780 Bochum, Germany

¹⁷ School of Physics, University of New South Wales, Sydney NSW 2052, Australia

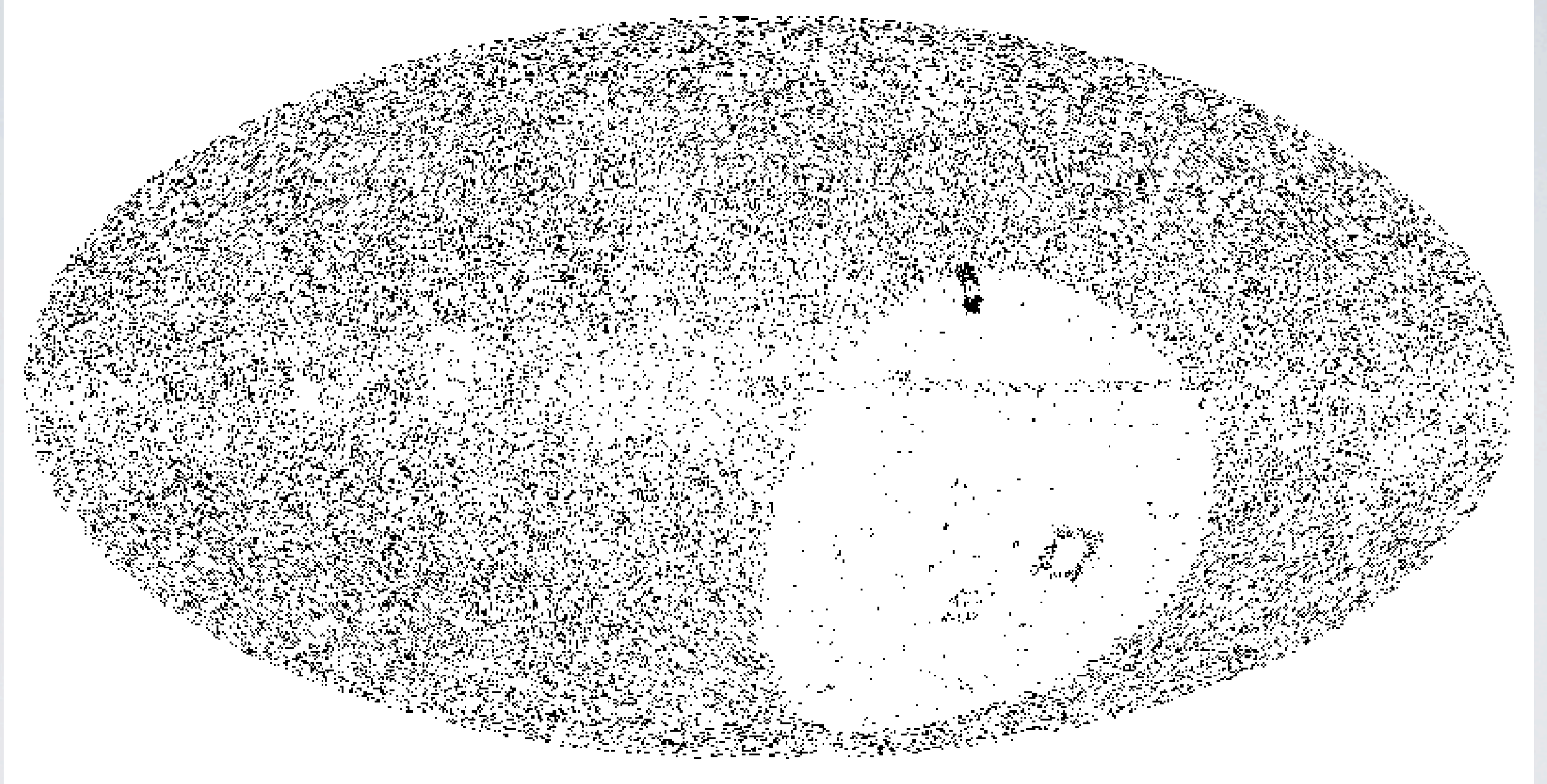
data sets(extragalactic radio source)

Table 1. Details of the data sets used for the map reconstruction.

identifoyer	telescope	survey	# observed wavelengths	frequency range / MHz	method	# data points	catalog reference	survey reference
Bonafede	VLA		3-5	various ^(a)	λ^2 -fit	7	(1)	
Broten	various ^(b)		various ^(b)	various ^(b)	λ^2 -fit	121+3/2 ^(c)	(2)	
Brown CGPS	DRAO ST	CGPS	4	1 403-1 438	λ^2 -fit	380	(3)	(4)
Brown SGPS	ATCA	SGPS	12	1 332-1 436	λ^2 -fit	148	(5)	(6),(7)
Clarke	VLA		4,6	1 365-4 885	λ^2 -fit	125	(8),(9)	
Clegg	VLA		6	1 379-1 671	λ^2 -fit	56	(10)	
Feain	ATCA	Cent. A	24	1 280-1 496	RM synthesis	281	(11)	(12)
Gaensler	ATCA	SGPS test	9	1 334-1 430	λ^2 -fit	18	(13)	
Hammond	ATCA		23	1 332-1 524	RM synthesis	88	(14)	
Heald	WSRT	WSRT-SINGS	1024	1 300-1 763	RM synthesis	57	(15)	(16)
Hennessy	VLA		4	1 362-1 708	λ^2 -fit	17	(17)	
Johnston-Hollitt A	ATCA		23	1 292-1 484	RM synthesis	68	(18)	
Johnston-Hollitt B	ATCA		4	1 384-6 176	λ^2 -fit	12	(19),(20)	
Kato	Nobeyama		4 ^(d)	8 800-10 800 ^(d)	λ^2 -fit	1	(21)	
Kim	various ^(e)		various ^(e)	various ^(e)	λ^2 -fit	20+1/2 ^(c)	(22)	
Klein	VLA & Effelsberg	B3/VLA	4	1 400-10 600	λ^2 -fit	143	(23)	(24),(25)
Lawler	various ^(f)		various ^(f)	various ^(f)	λ^2 -fit	3	(26)	(27)
Mao SouthCap	ATCA		32	1 320-2 432	RM synthesis	329	(28)	
Mao NorthCap	WSRT		16	1 301-1 793	RM synthesis	400	(28)	
Mao LMC	ATCA		14	1 324-1 436	RM synthesis	188	(29),(30)	
Mao SMC	ATCA		14	1 324-1 436	λ^2 -fit	62	(31)	
Minter	VLA		4	1 348-1 651	λ^2 -fit	98	(32)	
Oren	VLA		4,6	various ^(g)	λ^2 -fit	51+4/2 ^(c)	(33)	
O'Sullivan	ATCA		100	1 100-2 000	RM synthesis	46	(34)	
Roy	ATCA & VLA		4 and more	various ^(h)	λ^2 -fit	67	(35)	
Rudnick	VLA		2	1 440-1 690	λ^2 -fit	17+2/2 ^(c)	(36)	
Schnitzeler	ATCA		12	1 320-1 1 448 ⁽ⁱ⁾	RM synthesis	178	(37)	
Simard-Normandin	various ^(j)		various ^(j)	various ^(j)	λ^2 -fit	535+6/2 ^(c)	(38)	
Tabara	various ^(k)		various ^(k)	various ^(k)	λ^2 -fit	62+3/2 ^(c)	(39)	
Taylor	VLA	NVSS	2	1 344-1 456	λ^2 -fit	37 543	(40)	(41)
Van Eck	VLA		14	1 353-1 498	RM synthesis ^(l)	194	(42)	
Wrobel	VLA		6	1 373-1 677	λ^2 -fit	5+1/2 ^(c)	(43)	

系外の電波銀河で、偏光が受かっているもの、RMがわかっているものを使用。

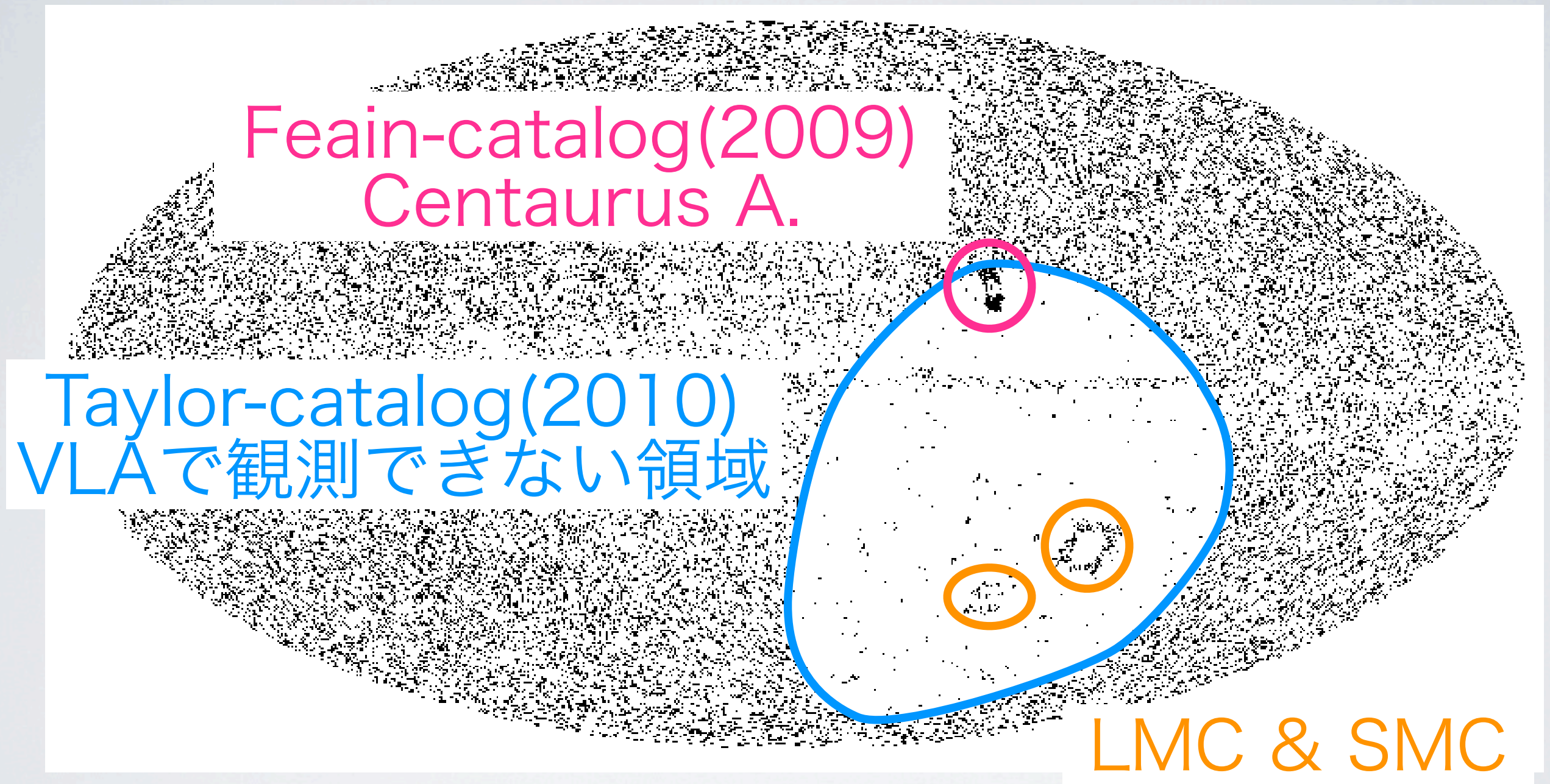
data sets(extragalactic radio source)



データ点の分布図。

point source ==> 場の量に変換(extended critical filter)

data sets(extragalactic radio source)



データ点の分布図。

point source ==> 場の量に変換(extended critical filter)

統計の詳しい内容はこちら

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¹ Max Planck Institute for Astrophysics

² Jacobs University

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⁷ ASTRON, Postbus 2

⁸ School of Chemical Engineering

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¹⁷ School of Physics, University of

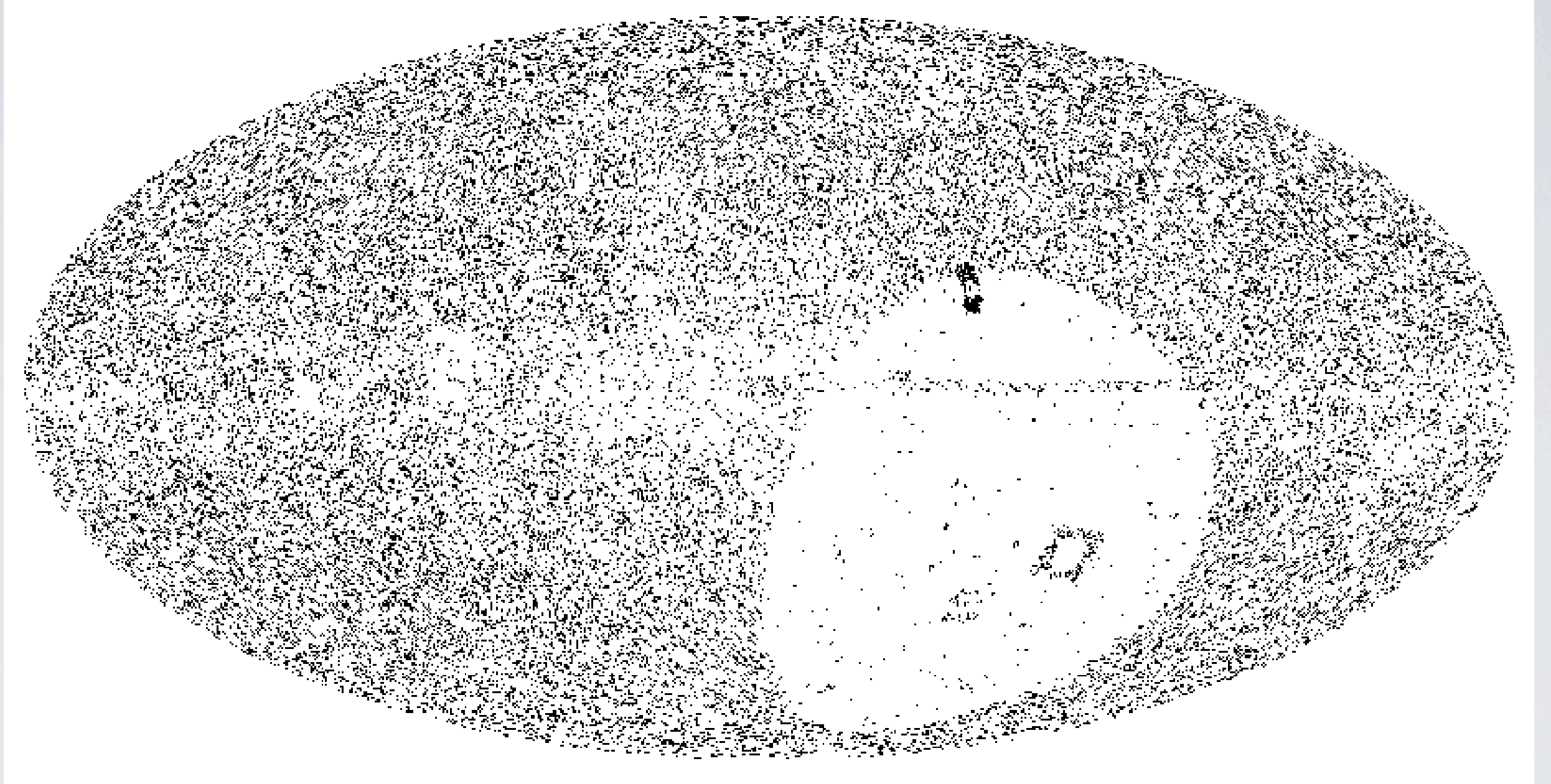
Information field theory
for cosmological perturbation reconstruction
and non-linear signal analysis

Torsten A. Enßlin, Mona Frommert, and Francisco S. Kitaura
Max-Planck-Institut für Astrophysik, Karl-Schwarzschild-Str. 1, 85741 Garching
(Dated: September 29, 2009)

We develop *information field theory* (IFT) as a means of Bayesian inference for distributed signals, the information fields. A didactical approach is attempted. Starting from considerations on the nature of measurements, signals, noise, and their relation to reality, we derive the information Hamiltonian, the source field, propagator, and the Free IFT reproduces the well known Wiener-filter theory. Interacting IFT can be expanded, for which we provide the Feynman rules in position-, Fourier-, and configuration space, and the Boltzmann-Shannon information measure. The theory should be formulated in incomplete galaxy surveys within a simple model of galaxy formation. 1) Reconstruction of the cosmic large-scale structure matter distribution from incomplete galaxy surveys within a simple model of galaxy formation. 1) Reconstruction of the cosmic large-scale structure matter distribution from incomplete galaxy surveys within a simple model of galaxy formation. 1) Reconstruction of the cosmic large-scale structure matter distribution from incomplete galaxy surveys within a simple model of galaxy formation.

.GAJ 5 Mar 2012

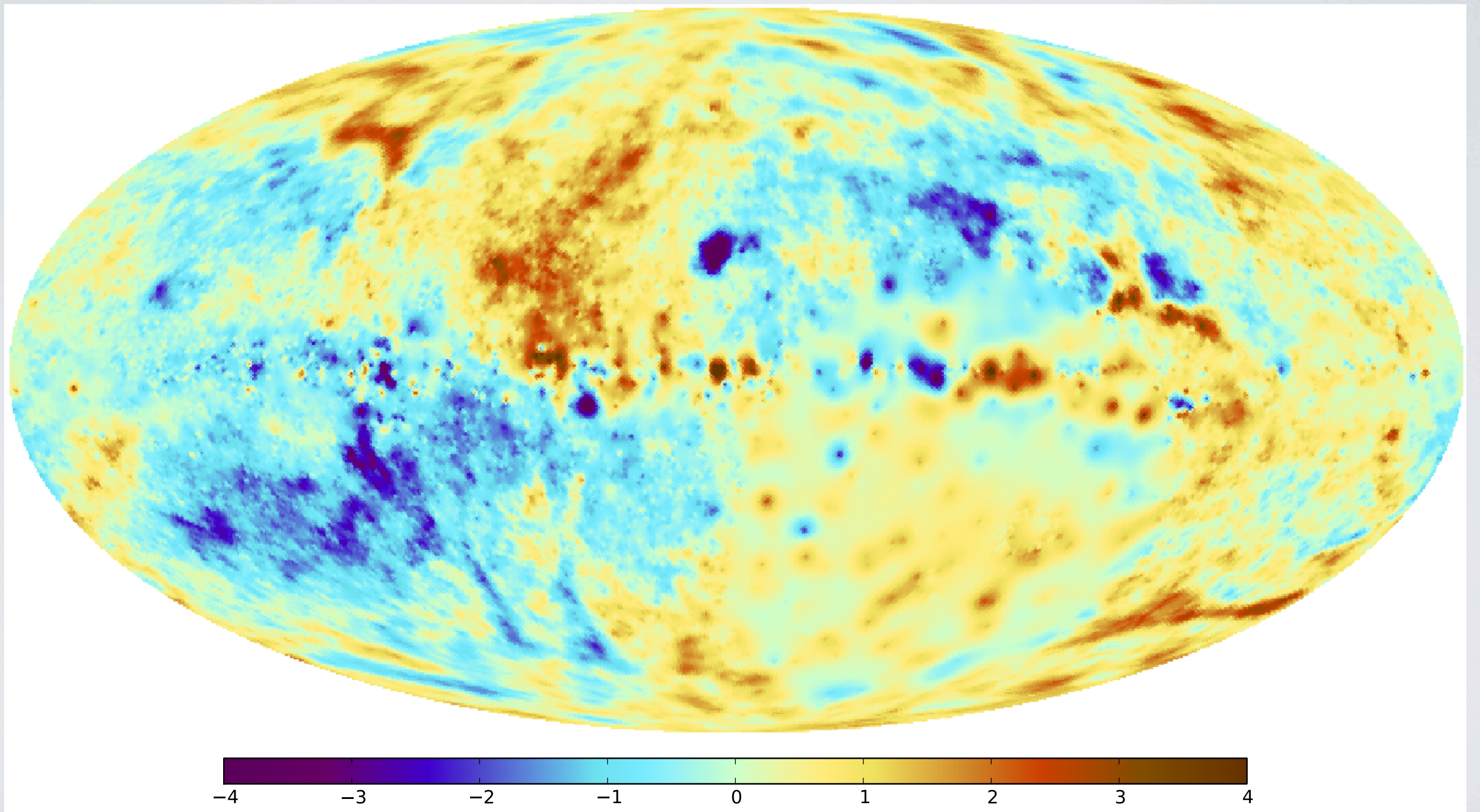
data sets(extragalactic radio source)



データ点の分布図。

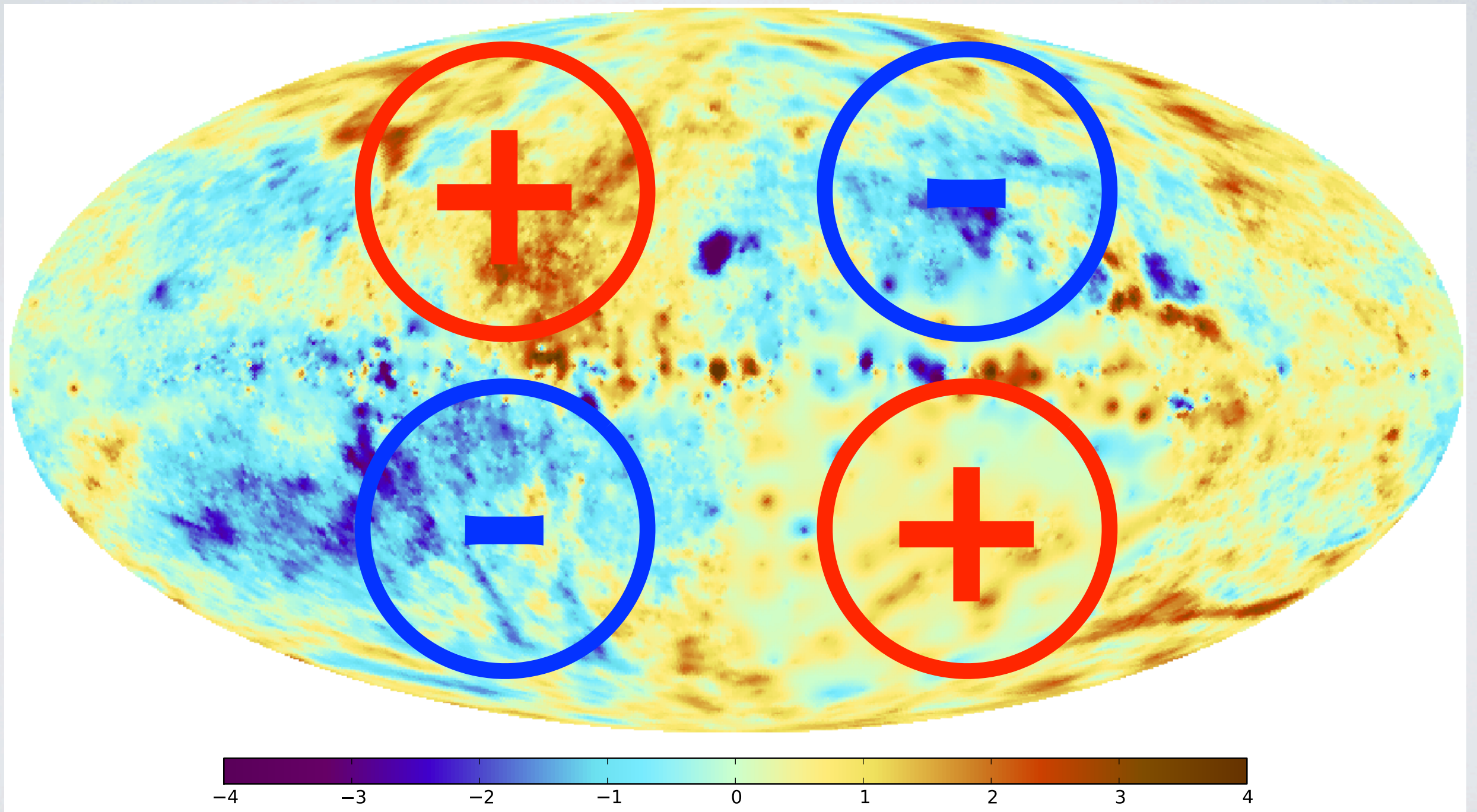
point source ==> 場の量に変換(extended critical filter)

結果図

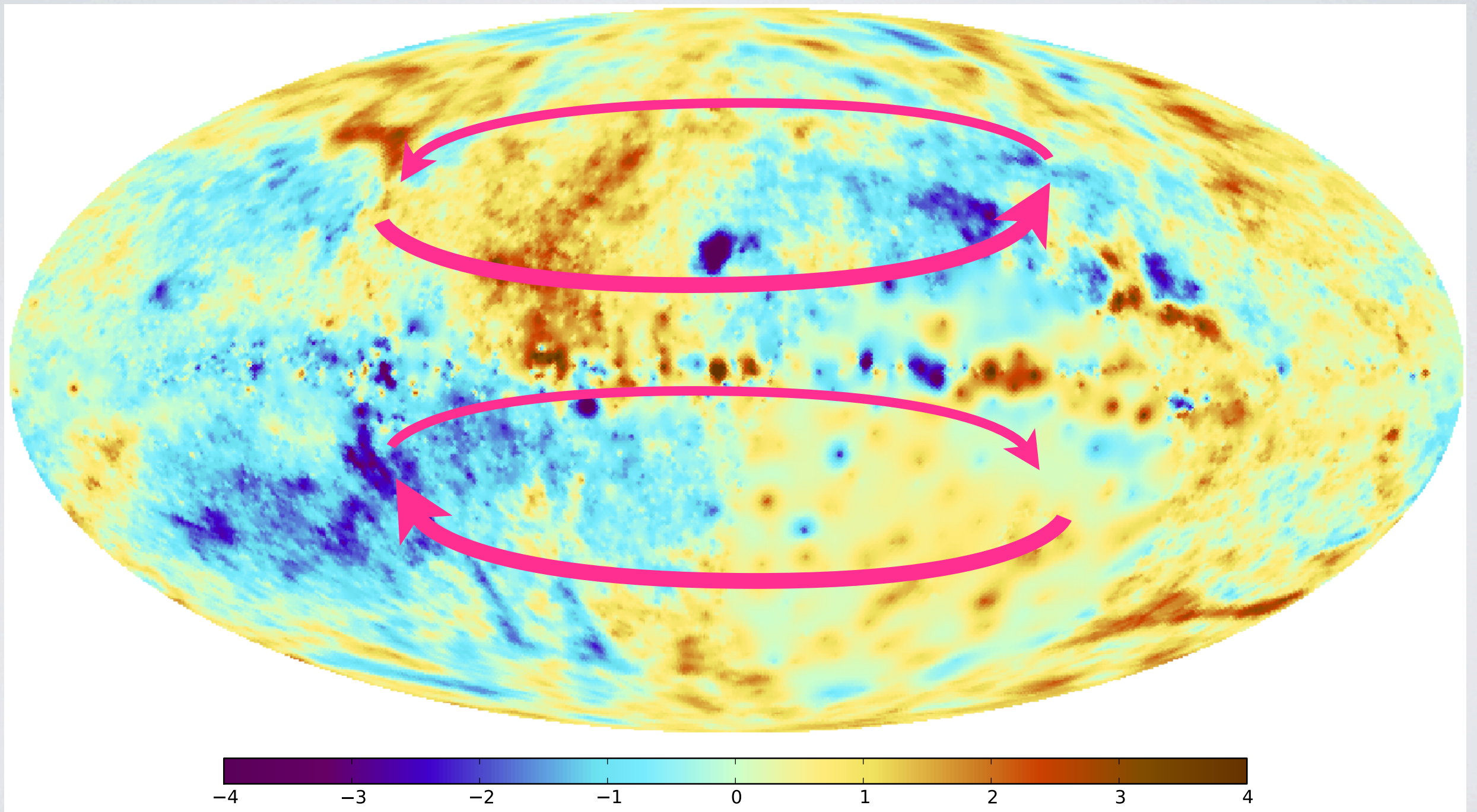


dimensionless RM signal field map

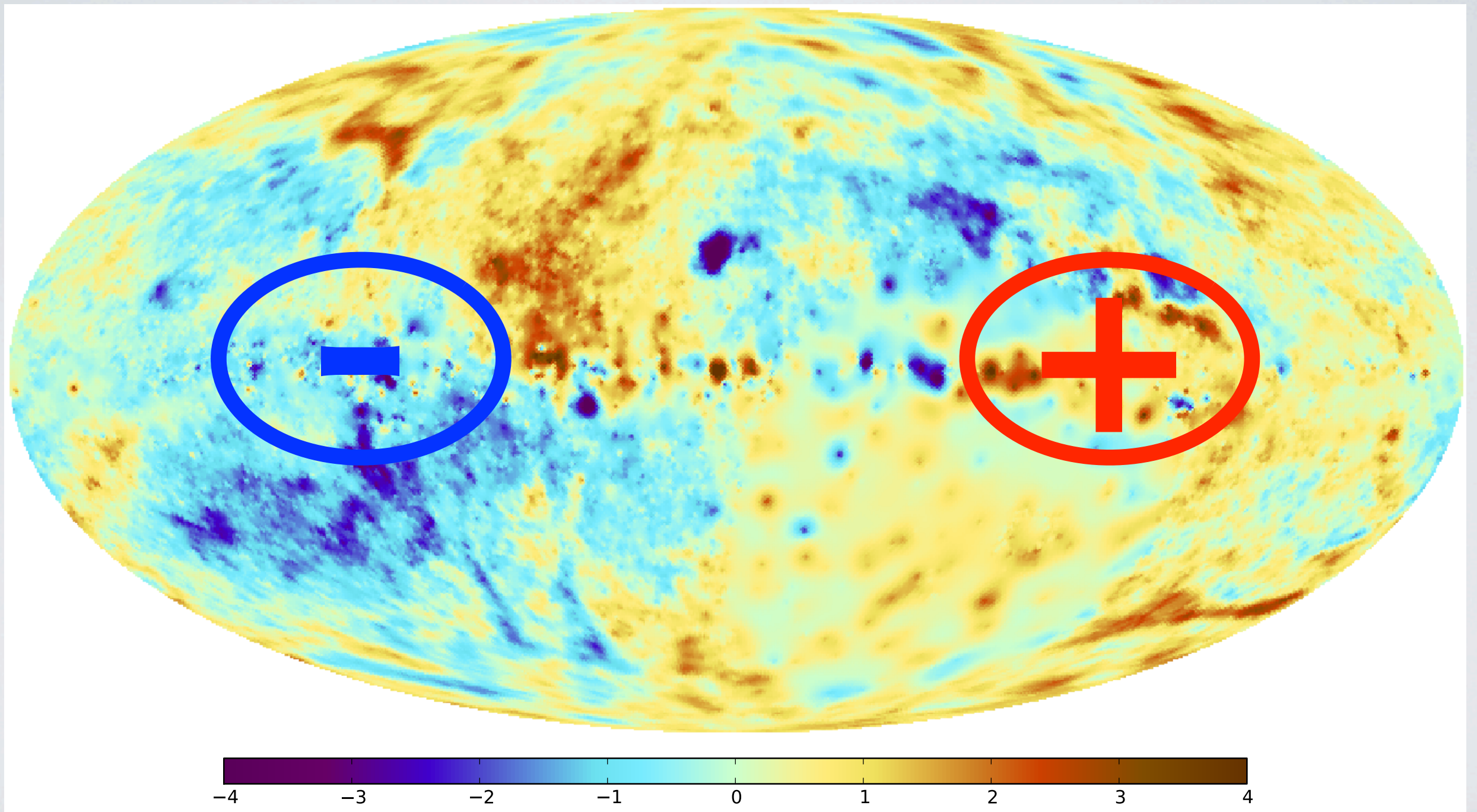
quadrupole-like structure



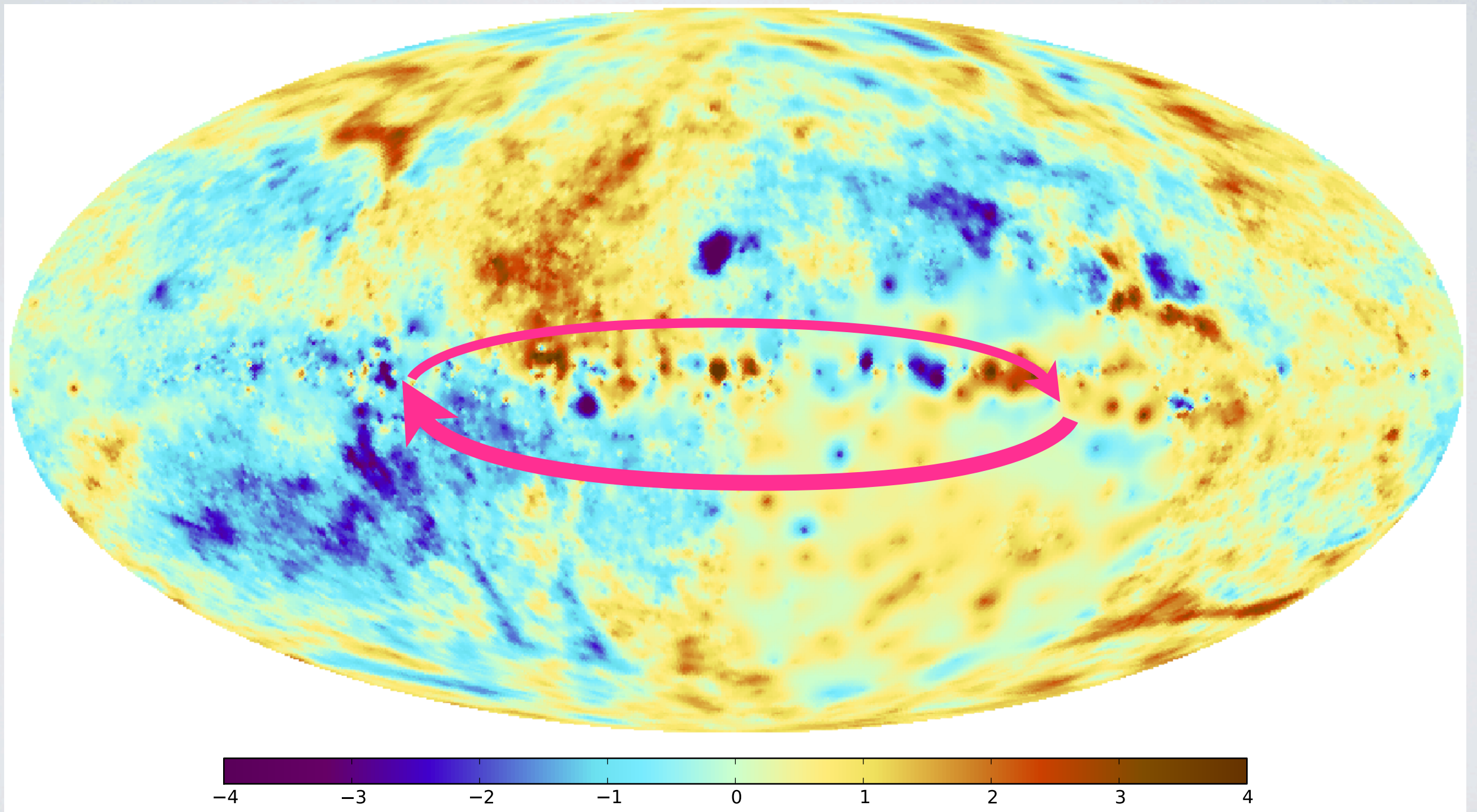
quadrupole-like structure



dipolar structure

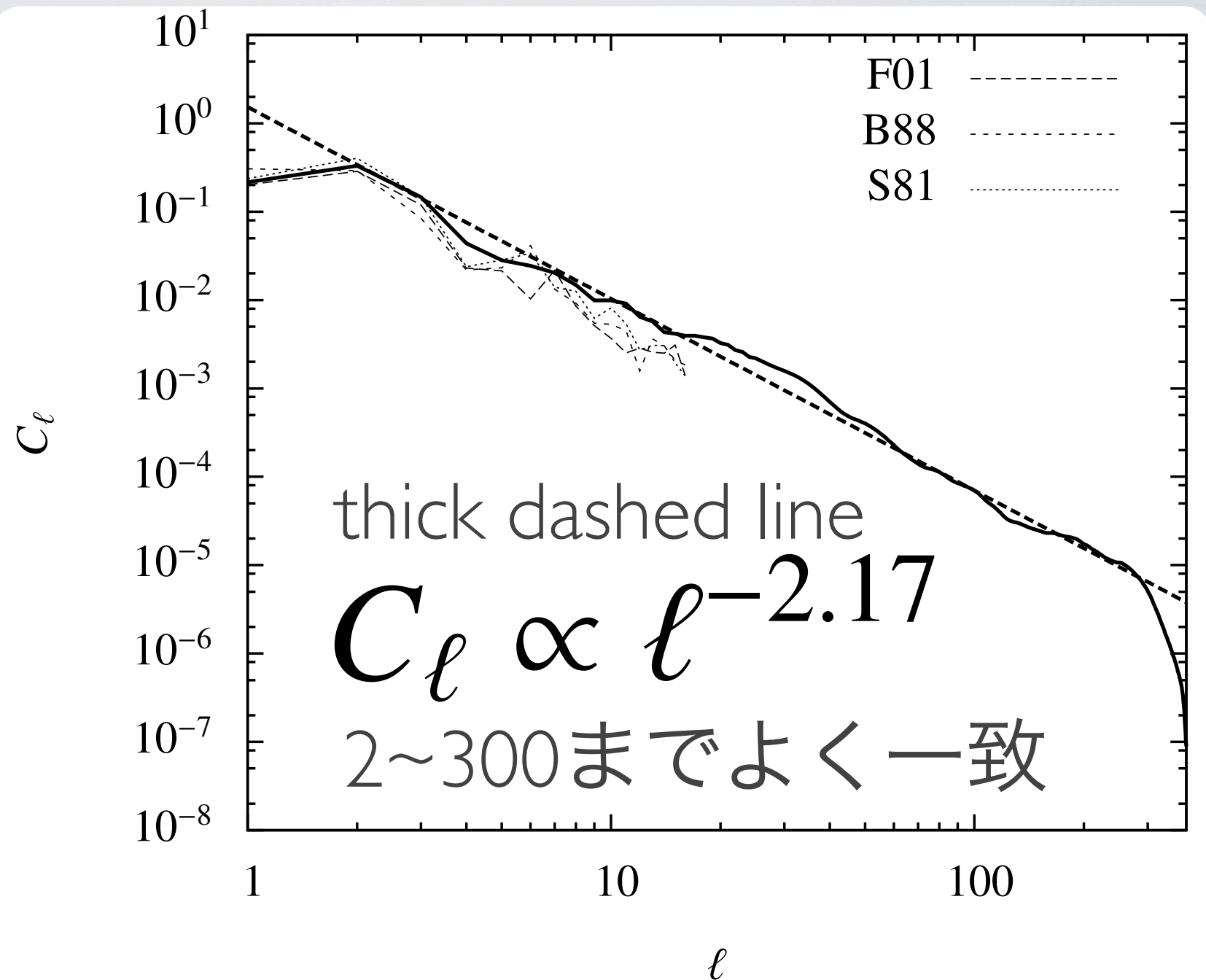


dipolar structure



angular power spectrum

thick solid lineが
今回の結果



point source ==> 場の量に変換、HEALPix data
==> パワースペクトルを計算

WHY $C_\ell \propto \ell^{-2.17}$?

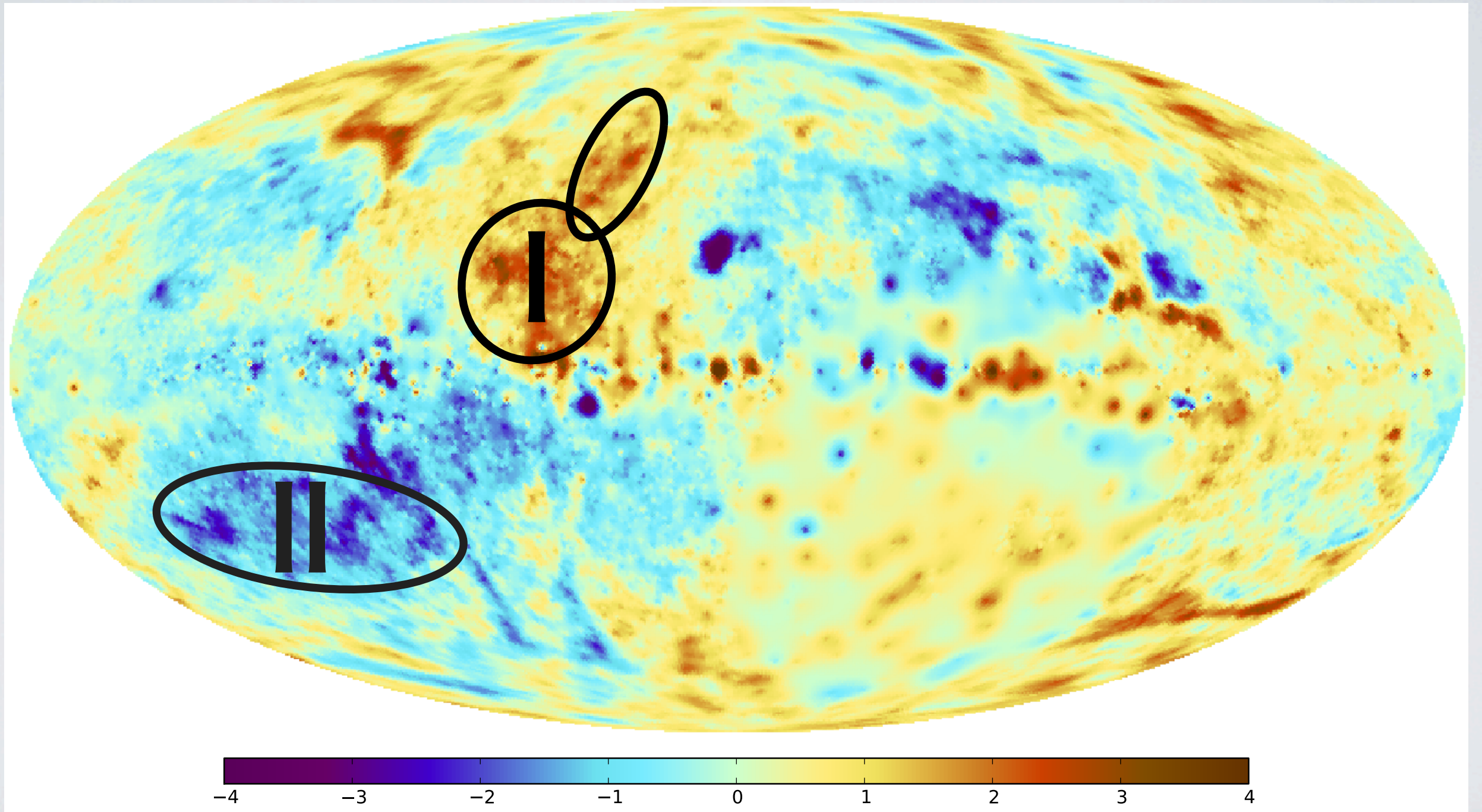
- 先行研究と一致しているが、物理的根拠は不明（おそらく銀河の大局的磁場構造を反映しているのであろう）。
- ただしMW Galaxyのglobal MHD simulationをしたとき、そのsimulationがどれくらい現実味のあるものかを示す指標として使えるのではないか？ ==> future workに期待

まとめ

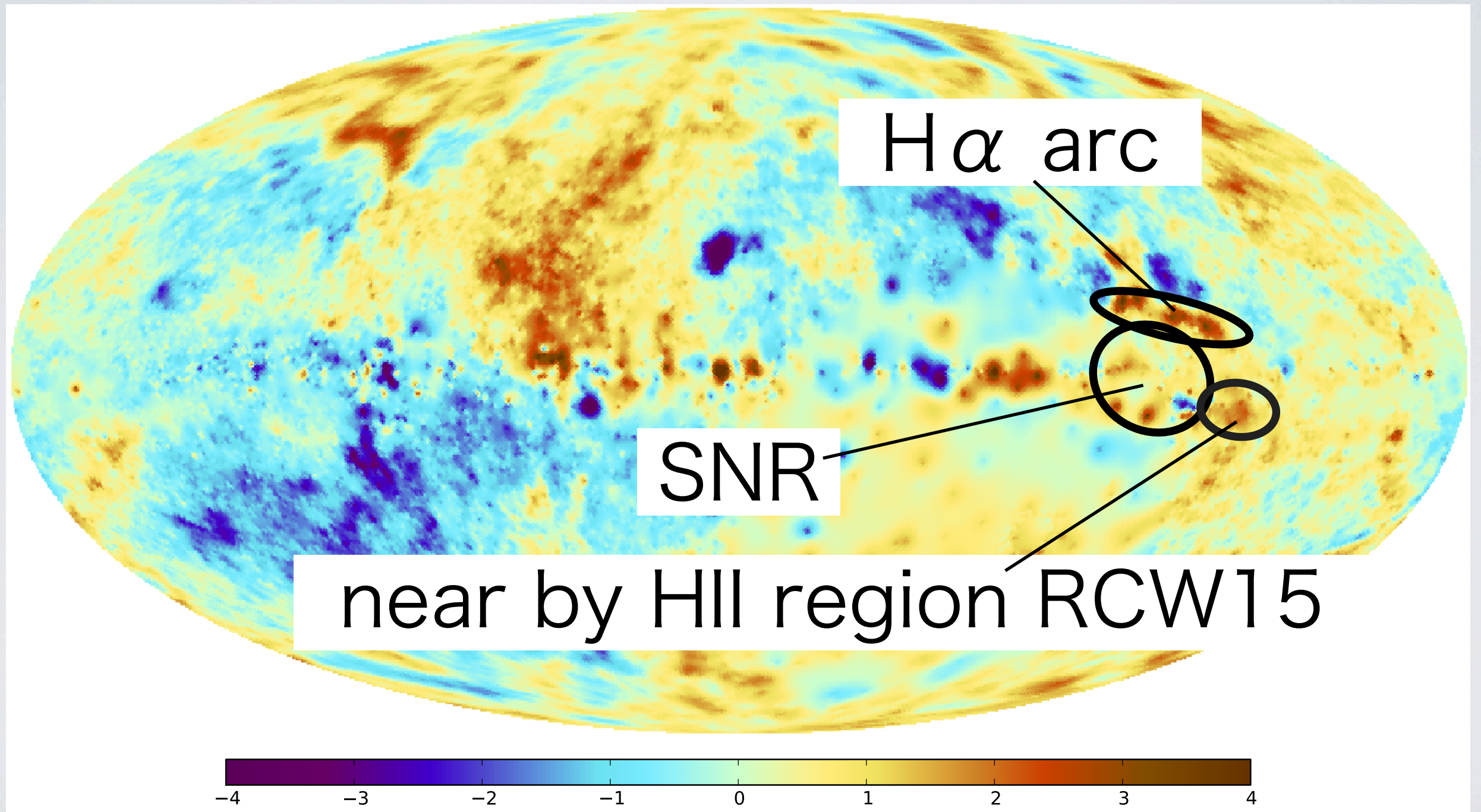
- これまで系外電波銀河の偏光観測により求められてきた RM data を一つにまとめあげた。
- extended critical filter を用いることで、今までより精度よく RM の signal field map を作成することに成功。
- パワースペクトルも先行研究とよく一致。

予備スライド

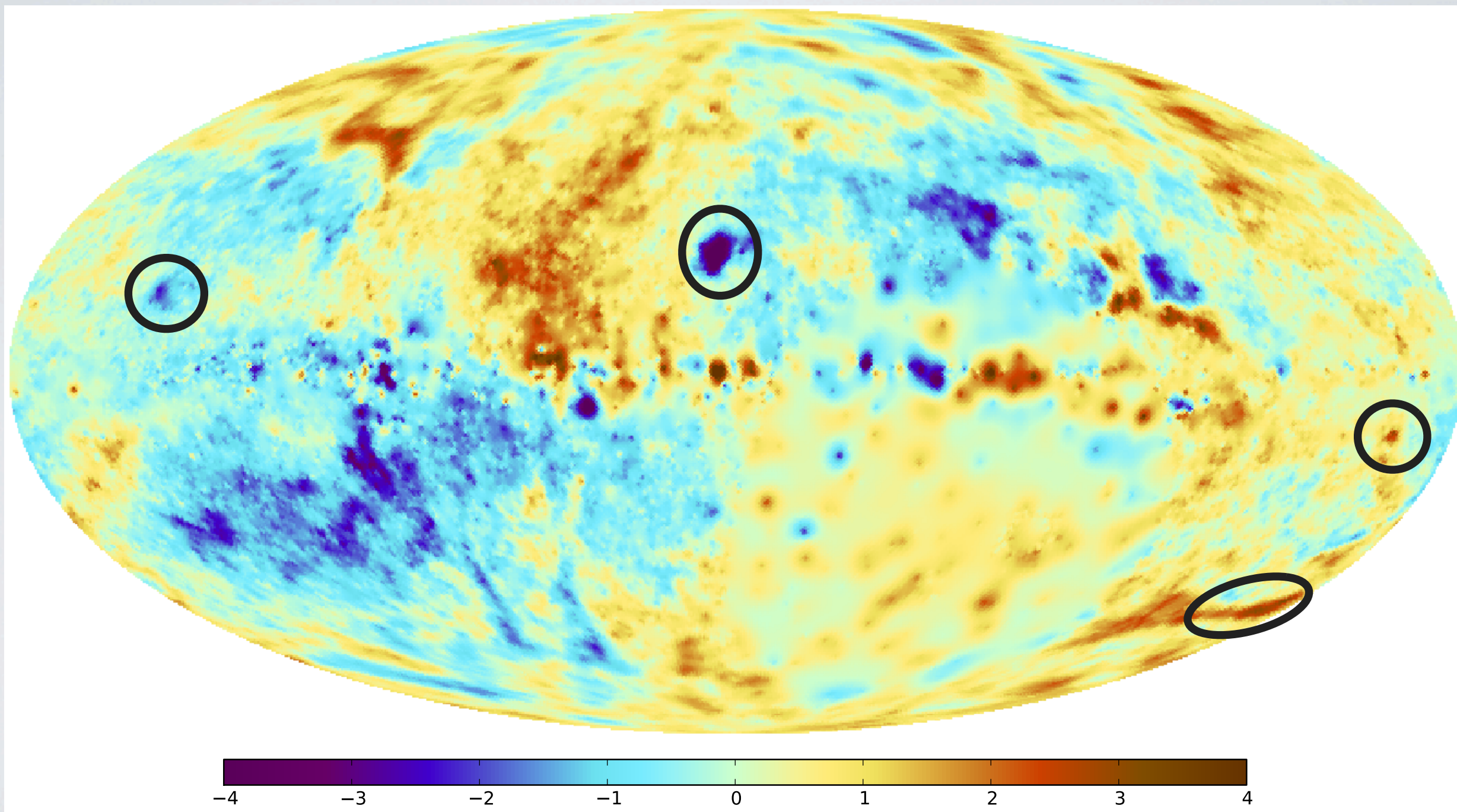
Radio Loop I(North Polar Spur), II



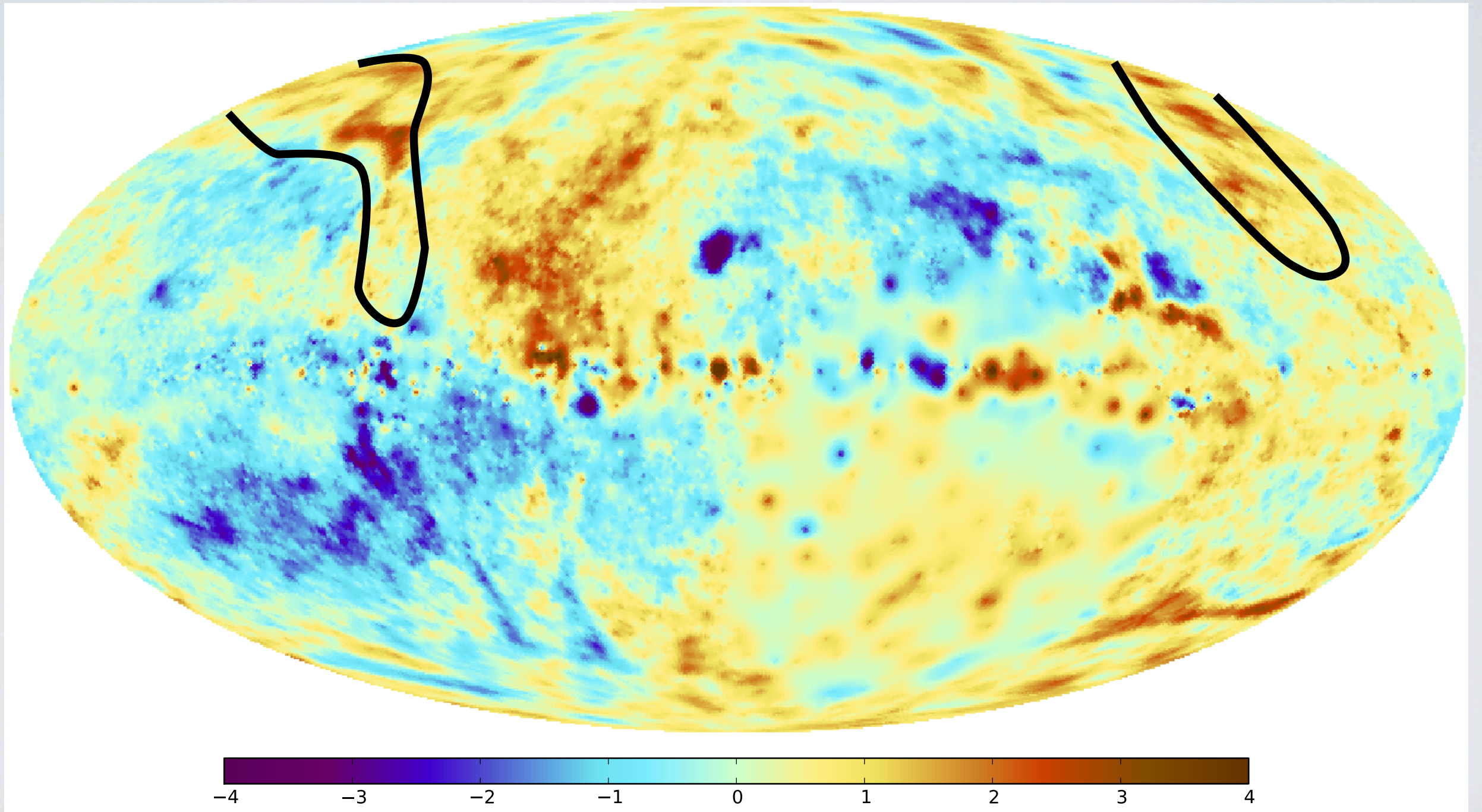
Gum nebula



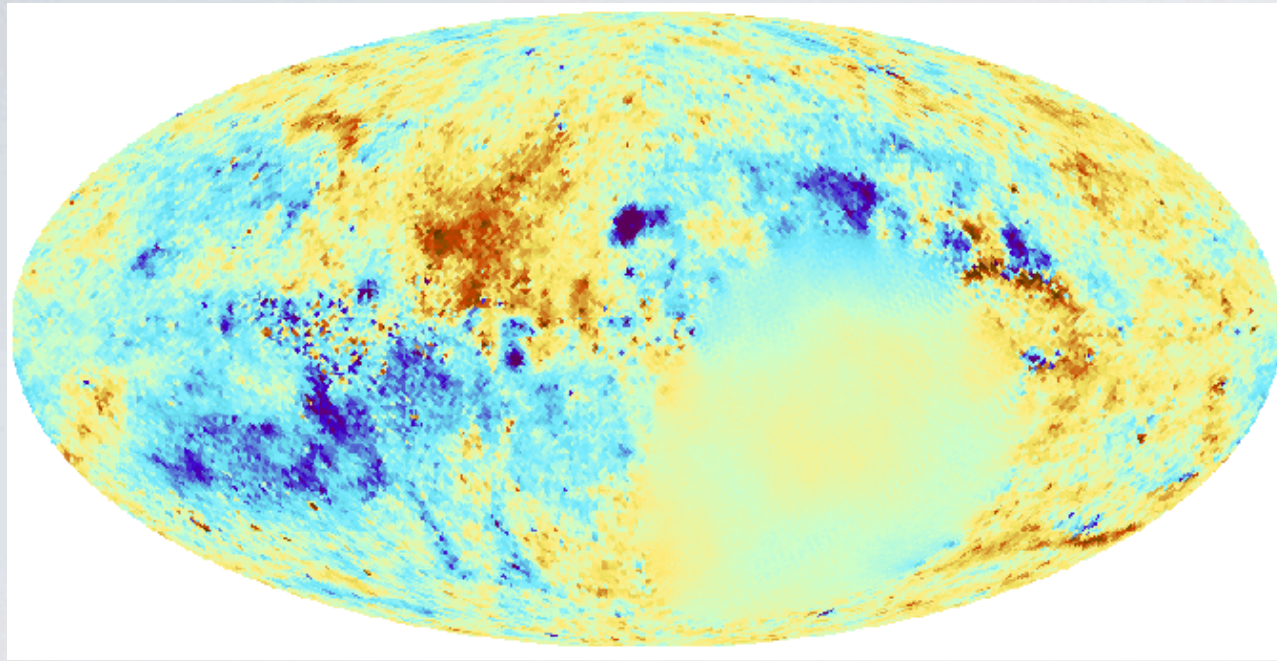
OB association



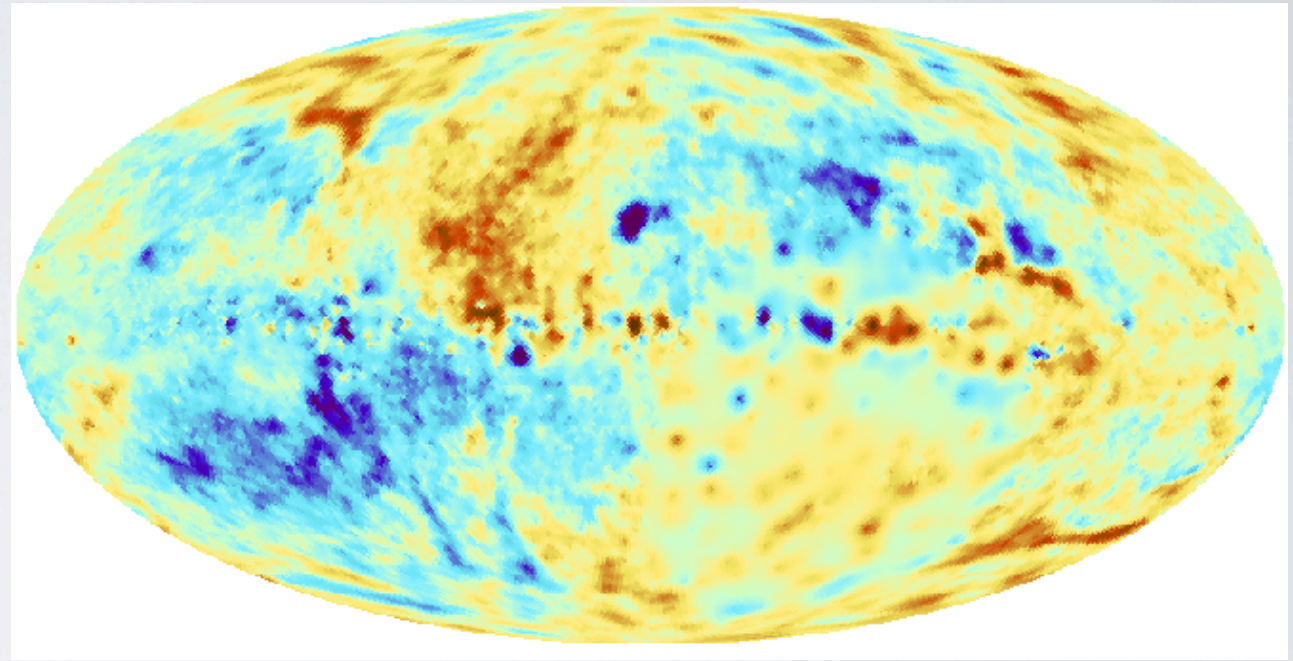
arc of atomic hydrogen gas



extended critical filter



前



後

