



what is the role of the local bubble?



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dust polarization
Faraday rotation map



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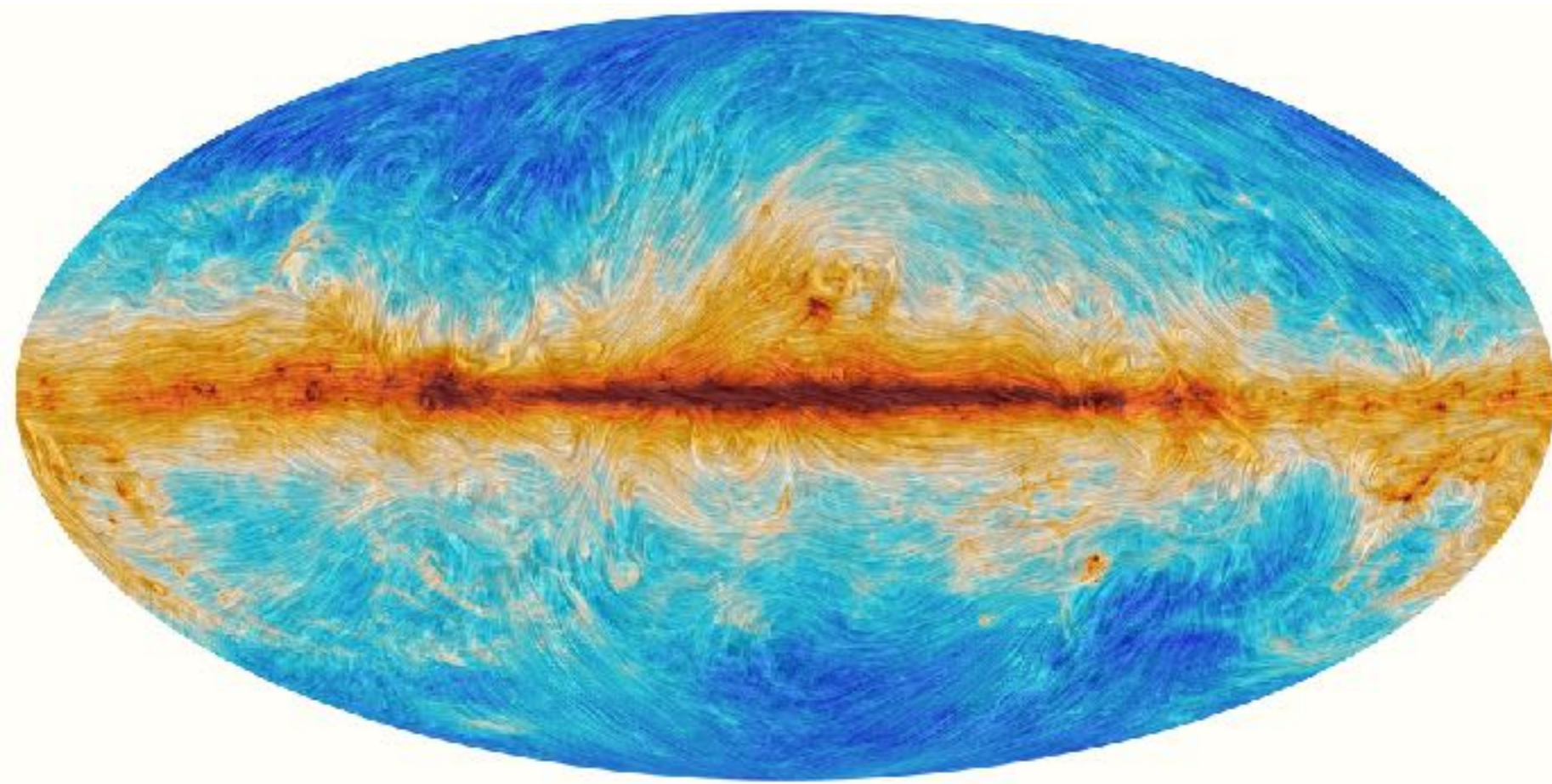


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can we fully understand this map?



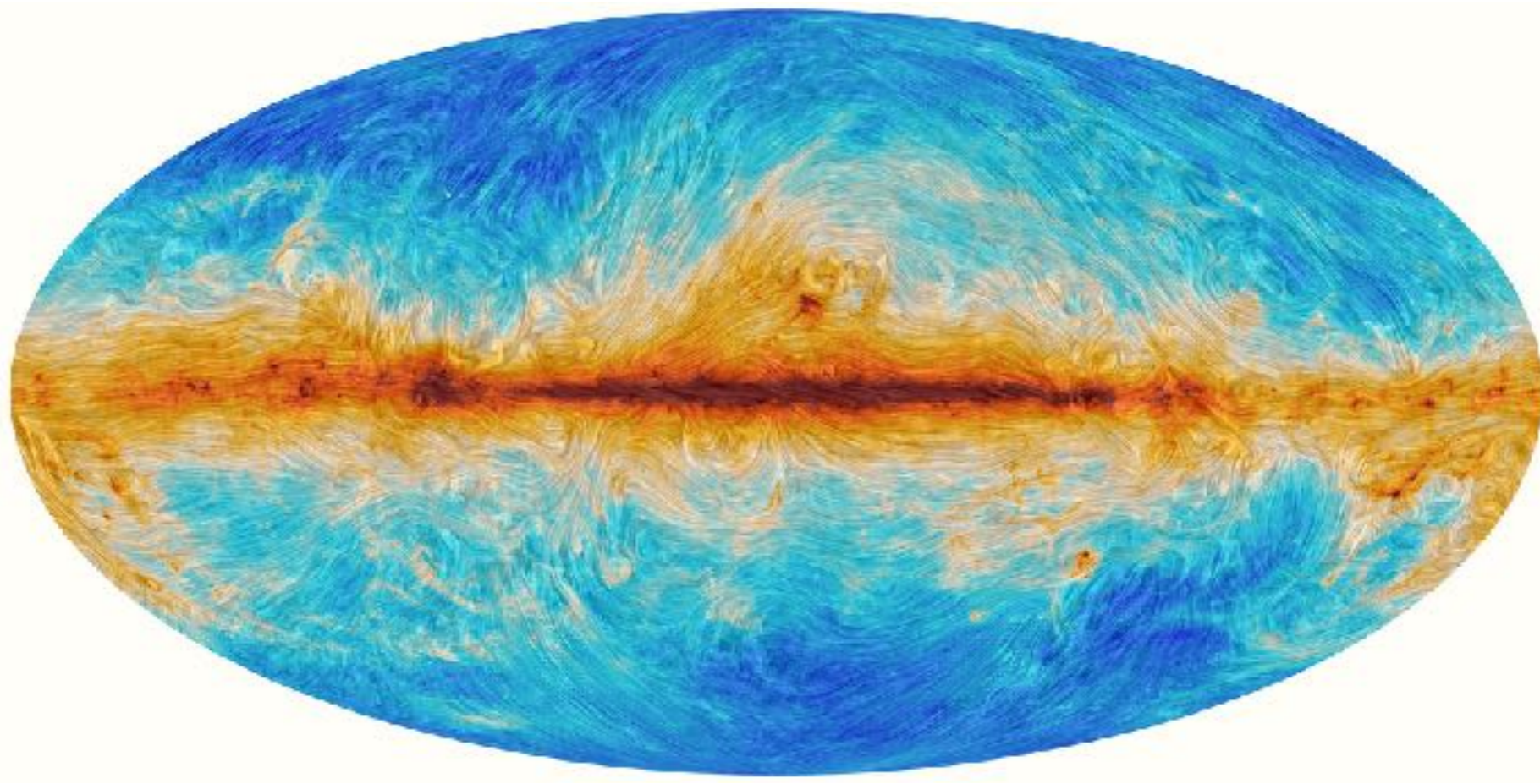
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can we fully understand this map?



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unfortunately we are far away from that still ...

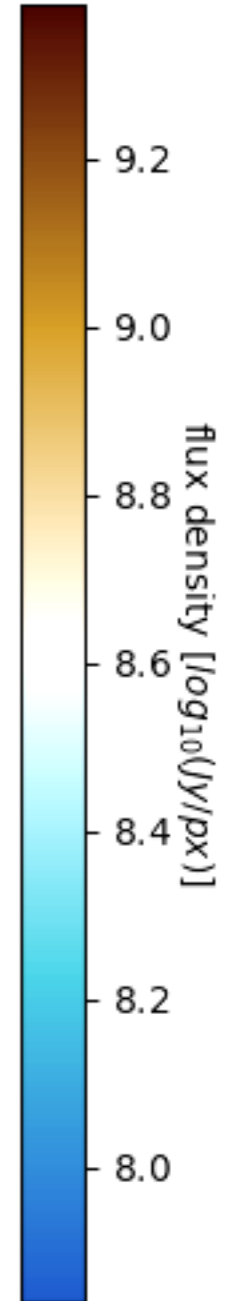
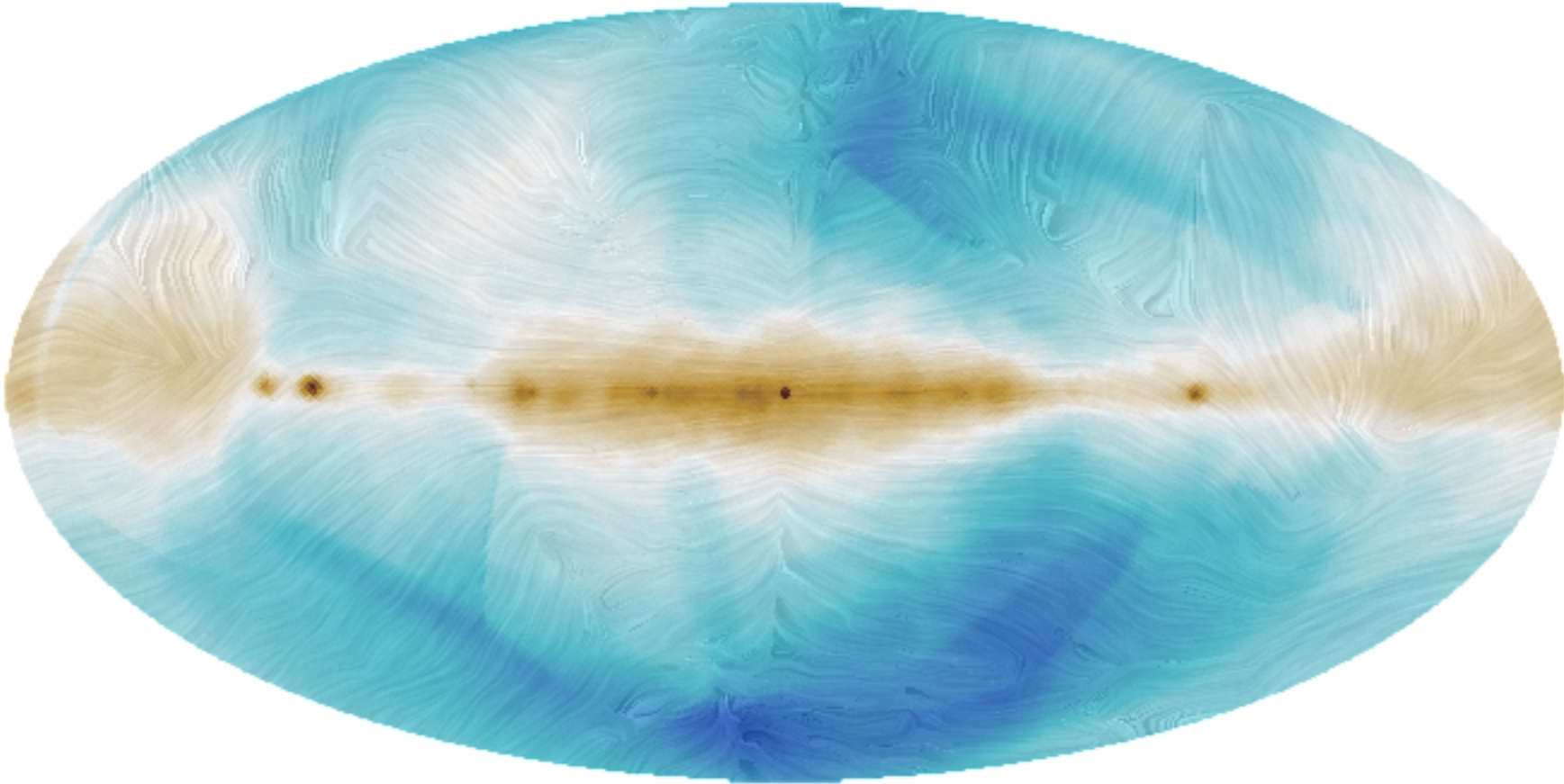
the sky as seen by Planck

synthetic maps with Polaris ...



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dust re-emission @ $\lambda = 512 \mu\text{m}$



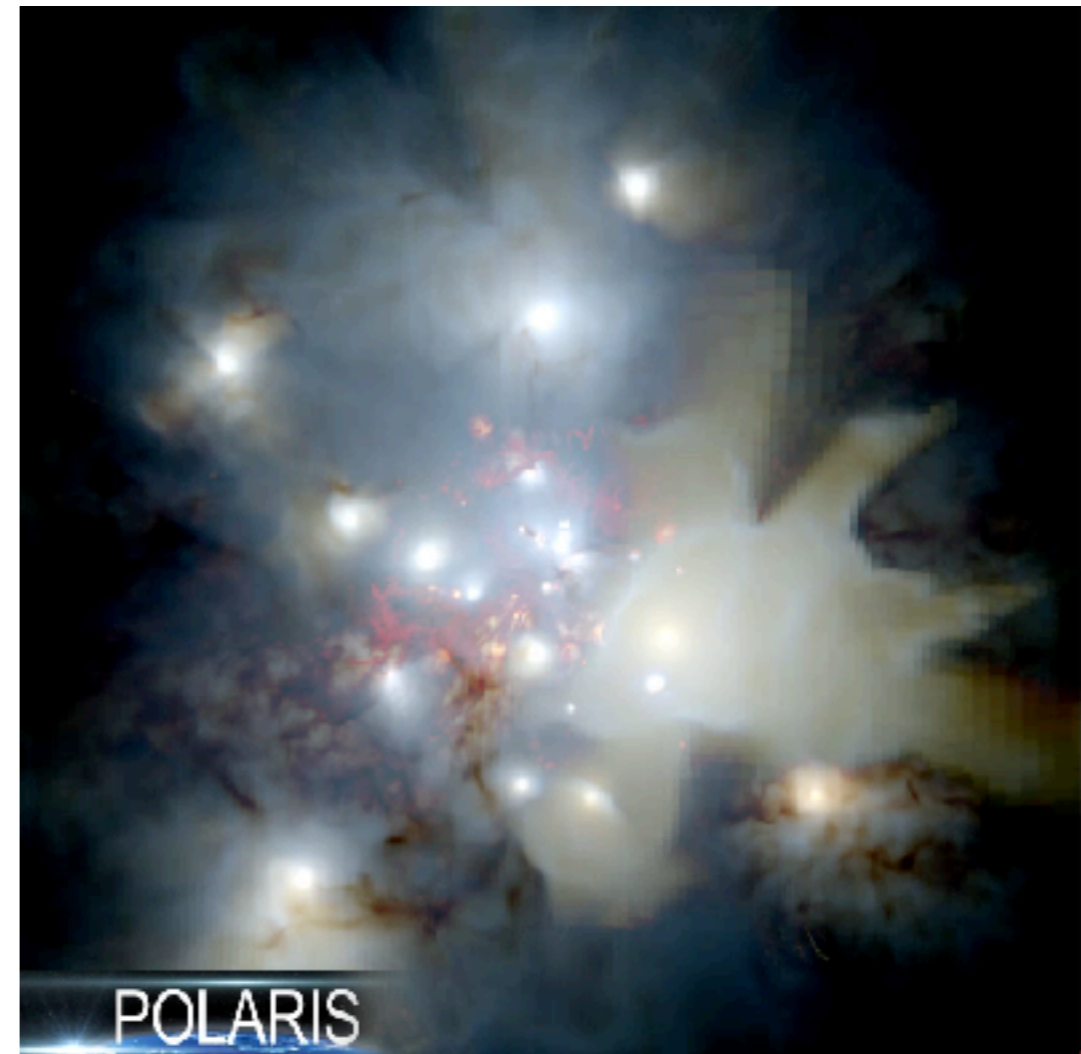
Polaris

polarized radiative transfer



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- MC dust heating: Combined heating algorithm of continuous absorption and immediate temperature correction
- grid: octree-grid with adaptive refinement
- polarization mechanism: Dichroic extinction, thermal reemission, and scattering
- dust grain alignment mechanisms:
 - Imperfect Davis-Greenstein (IDG)
 - Radiative torques (RAT)
 - Mechanical alignment (GOLD)
 - Imperfect internal alignment
 - Independent dust grain composition
- optimization: Enforced scattering, wavelength range selection, and modified random walk



Reissl et al. (2016, A&A, 593,87)

Reissl et al. (2019, ApJ, 885, 15)

Polaris 1

modeling Faraday rotation



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Stokes formalism:

$$\vec{S} = (I, Q, U, V)^T$$

I = total intensity

Q, U = linear polarization

V = circular polarization

$$P_l = \sqrt{\frac{U^2 + Q^2}{I^2}}$$

fraction of linear polarization

$$p_t = \sqrt{U^2 + Q^2 + V^2}$$

total polarization fraction

Equation of radiative transfer:

$$\frac{d}{d\ell} \vec{S} = -\hat{K} \vec{S} + \vec{J}$$

K = 4x4 Müller matrix

J = emissivity

$$\frac{d}{d\ell} \begin{pmatrix} I \\ Q \\ U \\ V \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} j_I \\ j_Q \\ 0 \\ j_V \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_I & \alpha_Q & 0 & \alpha_V \\ \alpha_Q & \alpha_I & \kappa_V & 0 \\ 0 & -\kappa_V & \alpha_I & \kappa_Q \\ \alpha_V & 0 & -\kappa_Q & \alpha_I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I \\ Q \\ U \\ V \end{pmatrix}$$

with appropriate rotation of coordinate direction
to simplify system in each cell

Polaris 2 modeling Faraday rotation



position angle:

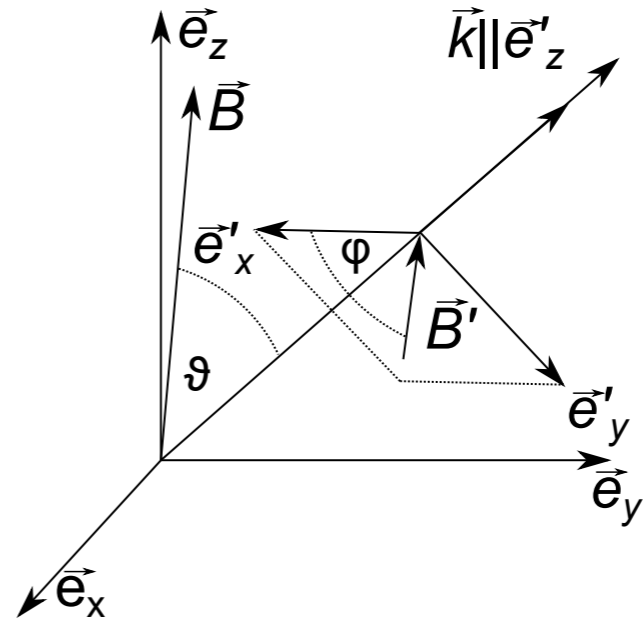
$$\chi = \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{U}{Q} \right).$$

change of position angle:

$$\chi_{\text{obs}} = \chi + \lambda^2 \times RM$$

with Faraday rotation measure

$$RM = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{n_{\text{th}} e^2}{m_e^2 c^4} \int n_{\text{th}} B_{\parallel} dl$$



Faraday depolarization

$$DP = \frac{I_{\lambda_1} \times P_{1,\lambda_1}}{I_{\lambda_2} \times P_{1,\lambda_2}} \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} \right)^\alpha$$

WARPFIELD

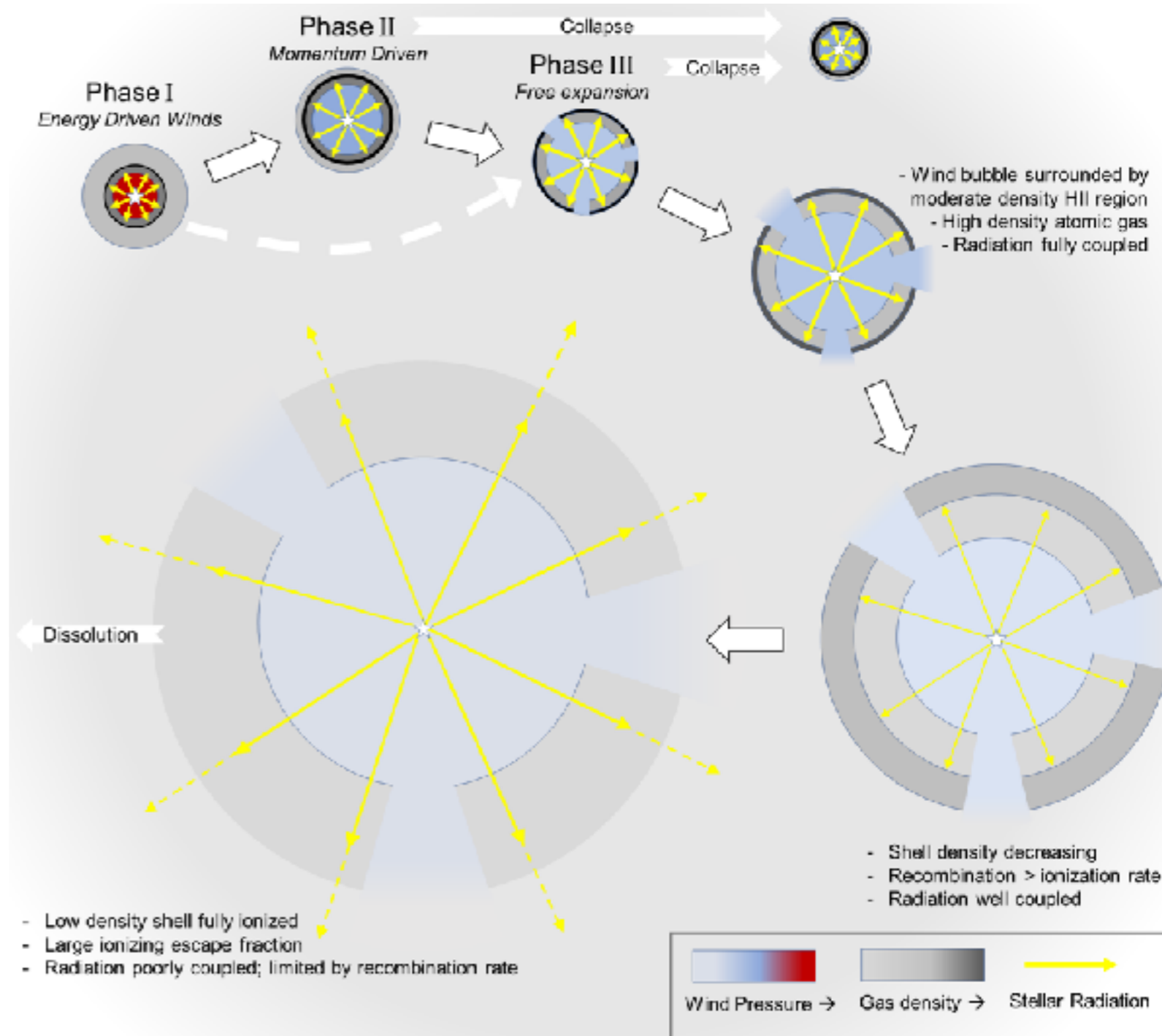
1D cloud/cluster model



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WARPFIELD:

- 1D model of cluster embedded in spherical cloud
- starburst99 cluster evolution
- dynamics of thick shell is calculated consistently
- with all relevant forms of stellar feedback
- fast, allowing for large parameter studies



Rahner et al. (2017, MNRAS, 470, 4453)
Rahner et al. (2019, MNRAS, 483, 2547)

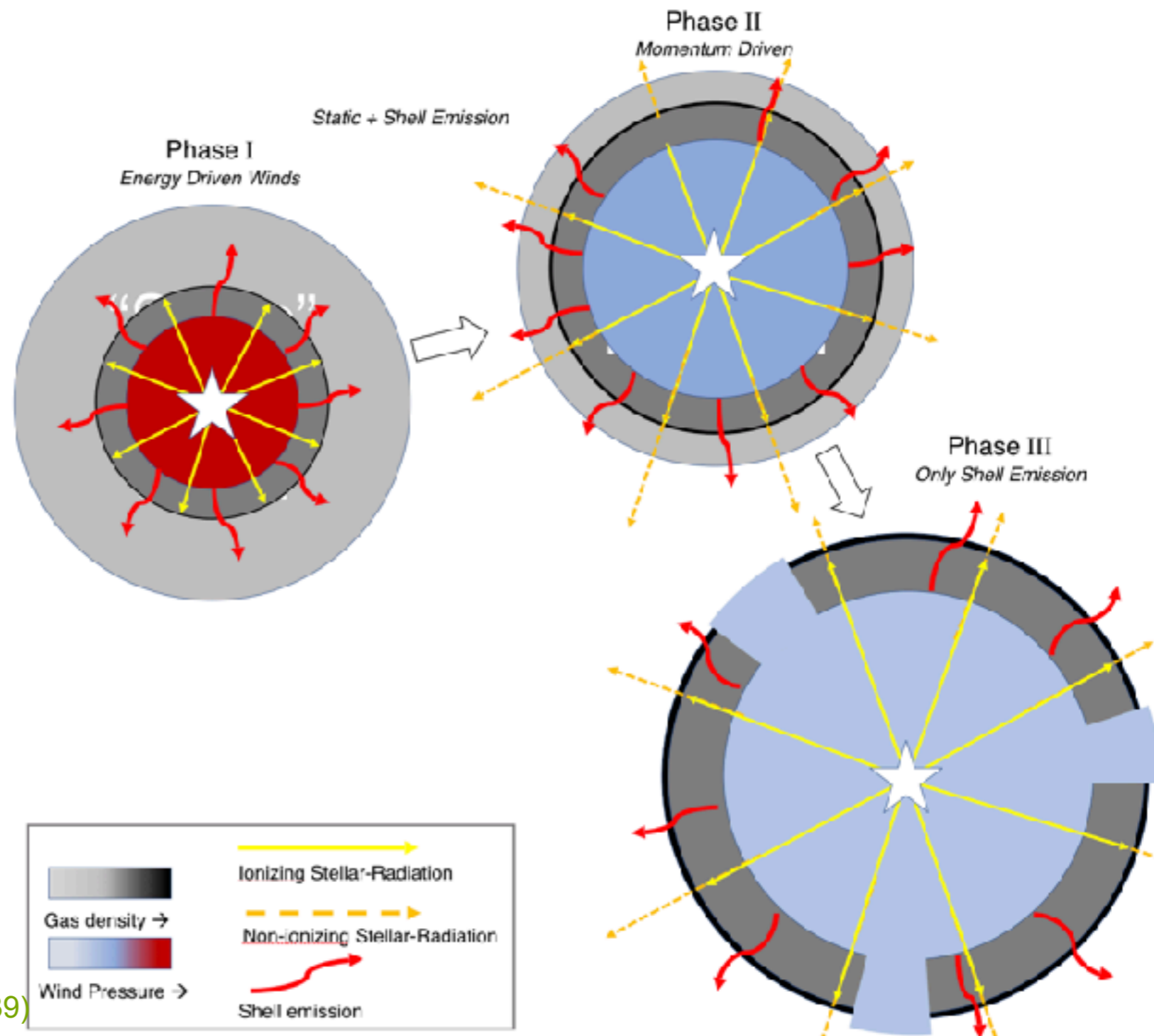
WARPFIELD-EMP emission predictor



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WARPFIELD-EMP:

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- many different emission diagnostics



WARPFIELD-EMP

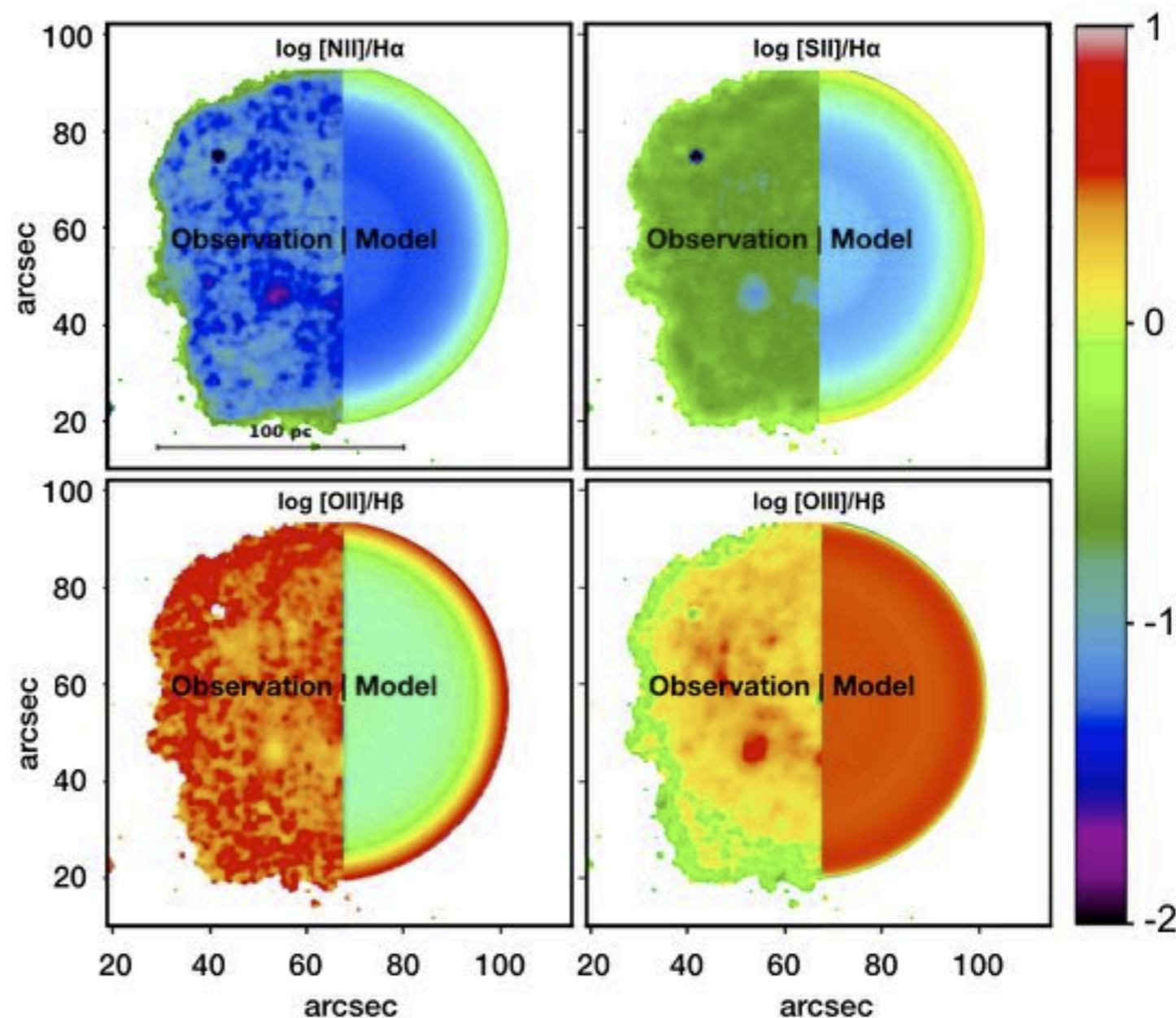
emission predictor



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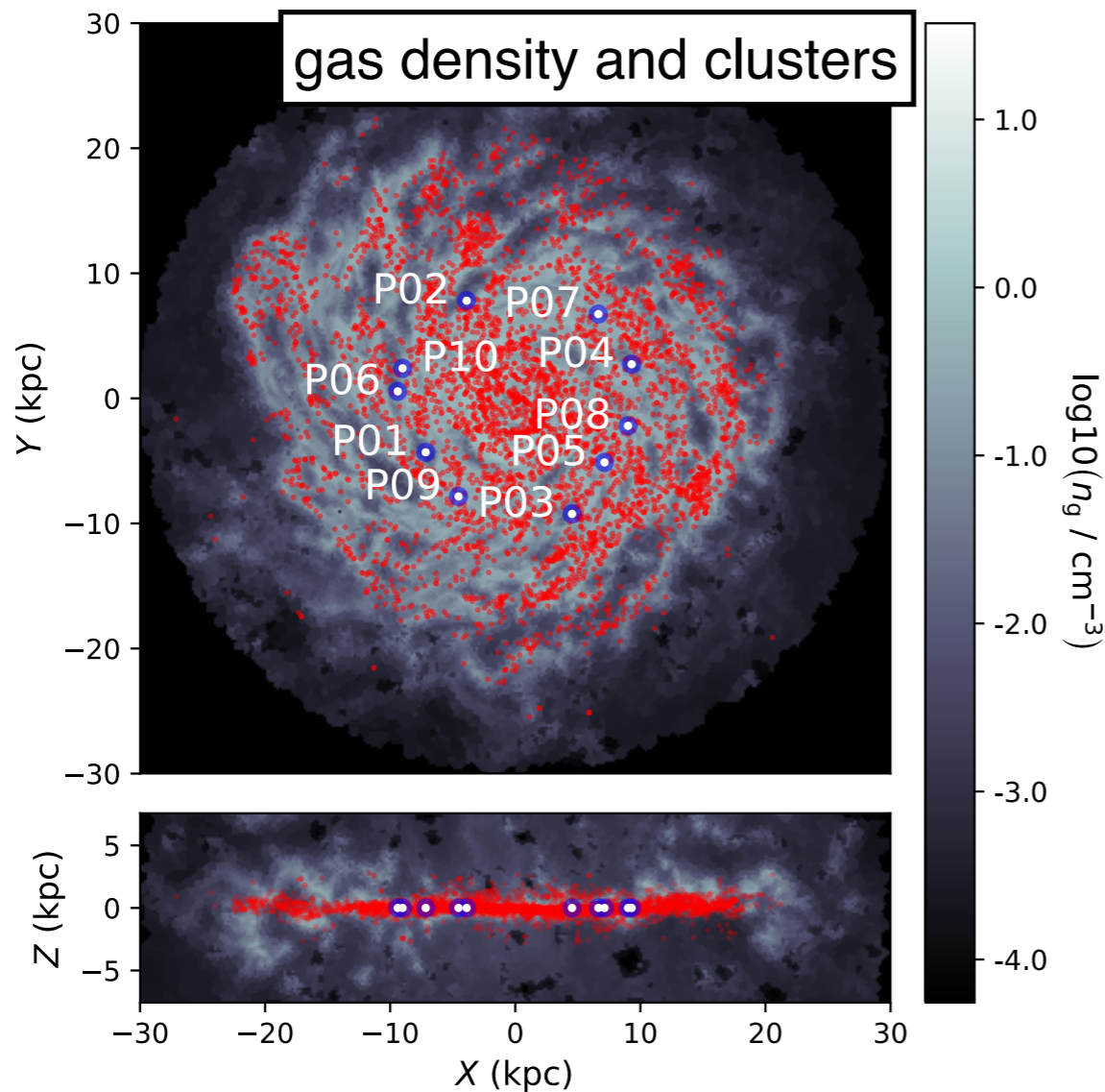
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Polaris & WARPFIELD-POP dust polarization, synchrotron, Faraday rotation



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- take density and magnetic field configuration from theoretical or numerical model
- use KS relation to estimate star formation (or any other rule)
- sample star cluster mass function and merge with WARPFIELD
- use WARPFIELD-EMP with Polaris (CLOUDY) to construct the ISRF
- use Polaris again generate maps of the emission diagnostics of interest
- and to compute Faraday rotation measure (RM) maps

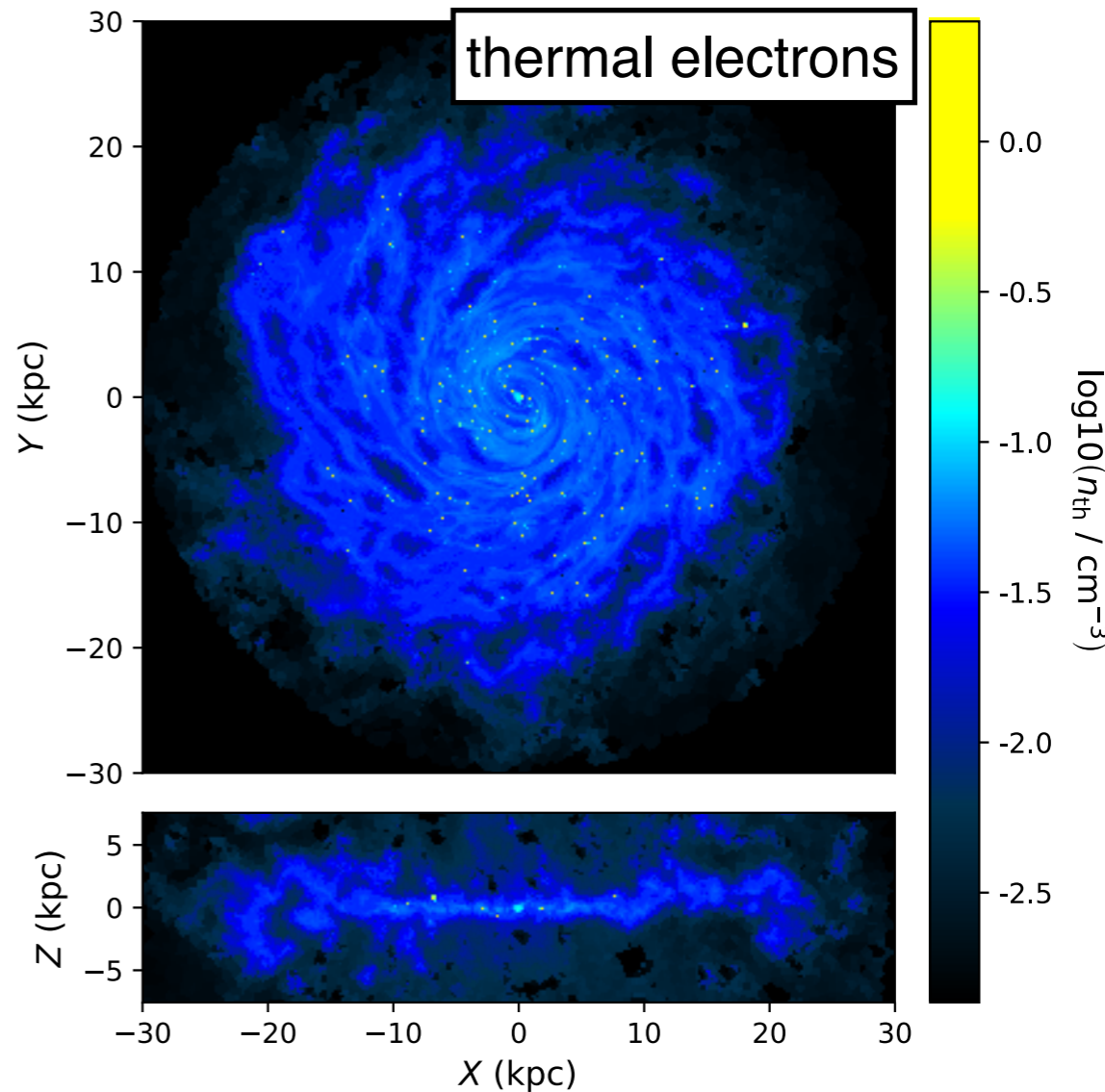
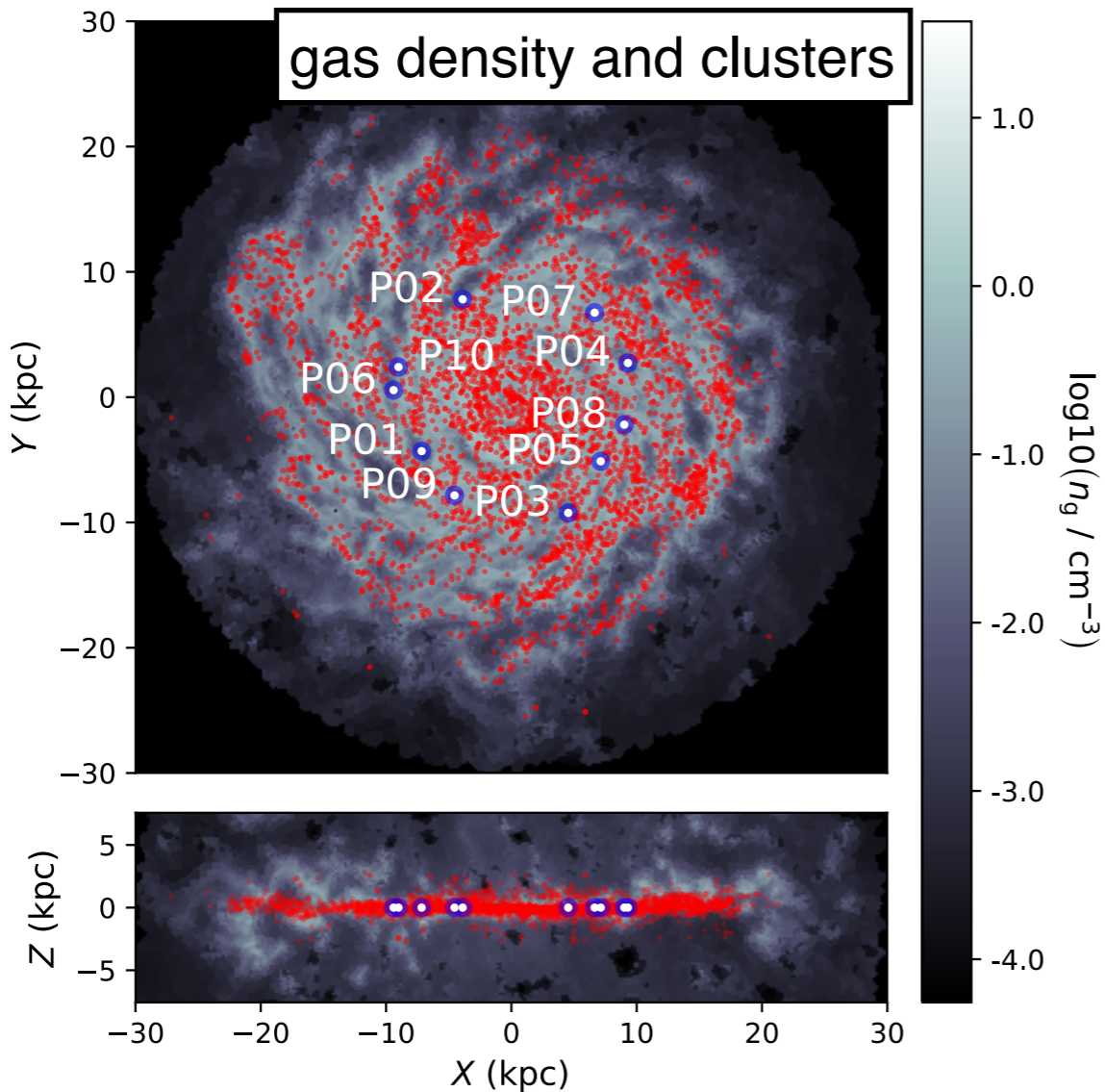
Pellegrini et al. (2020, MNRAS, 498, 3193)
Reissl et al. (in prep.)

Auriga 6 galaxy

Polaris & WARPFIELD-POP modeling Faraday rotation



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Reissl et al. (in prep.)

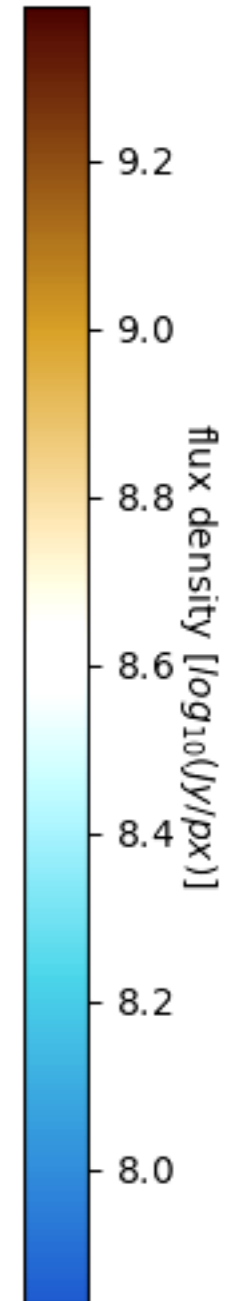
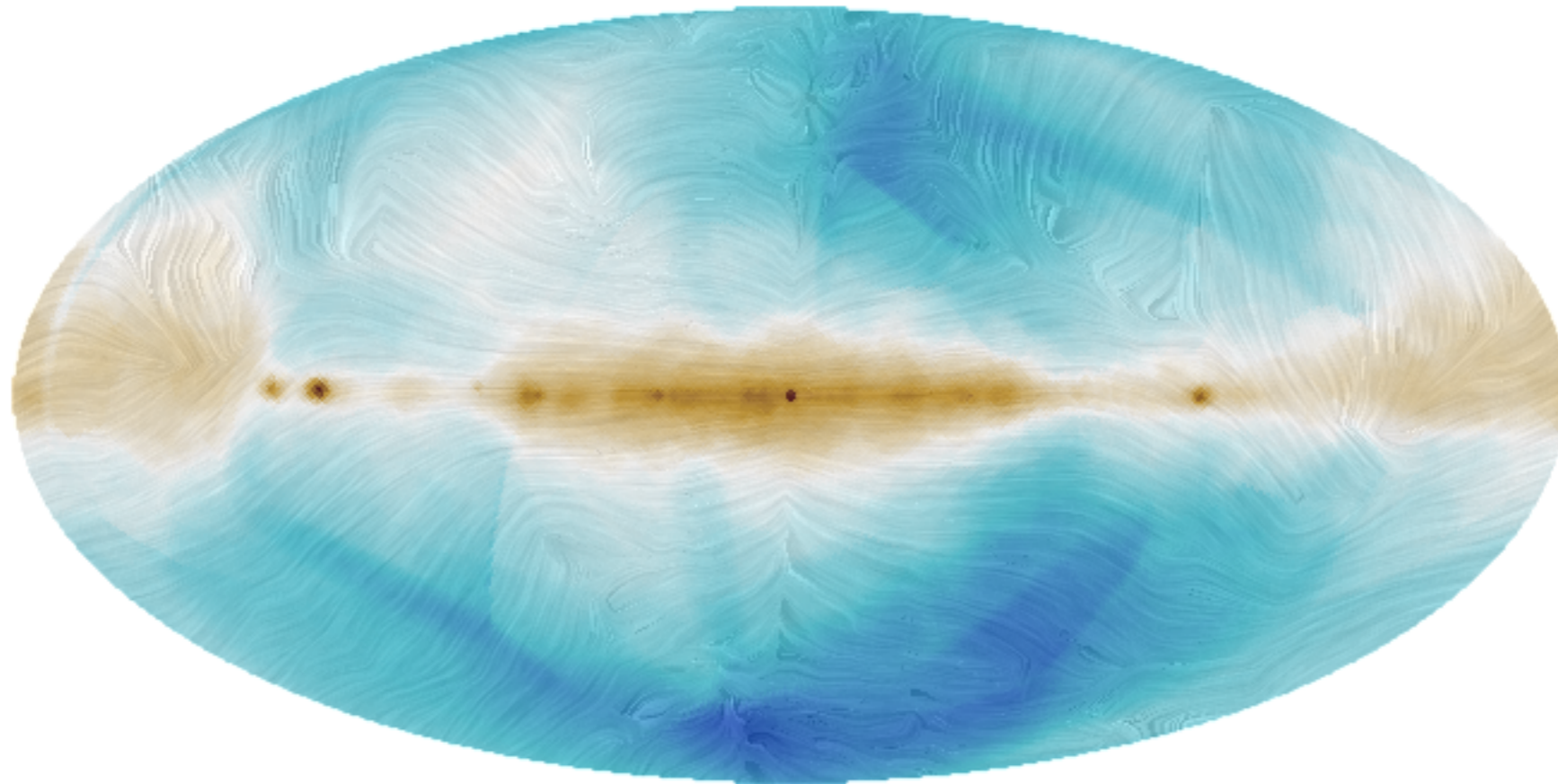
Auriga 6 galaxy

synthetic maps from Polaris & model galaxy



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dust re-emission @ $\lambda = 512 \mu\text{m}$

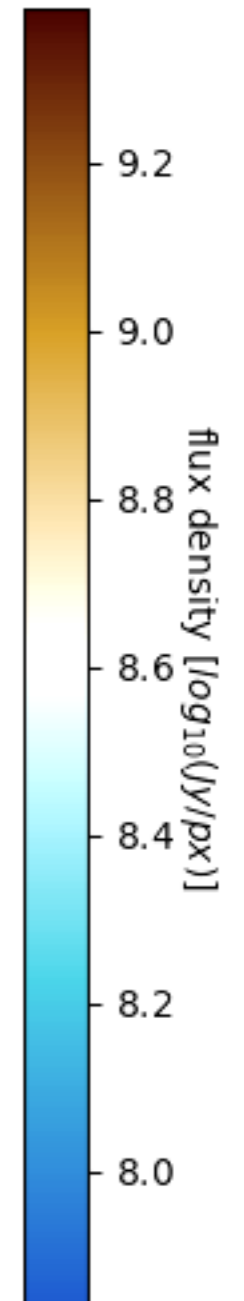
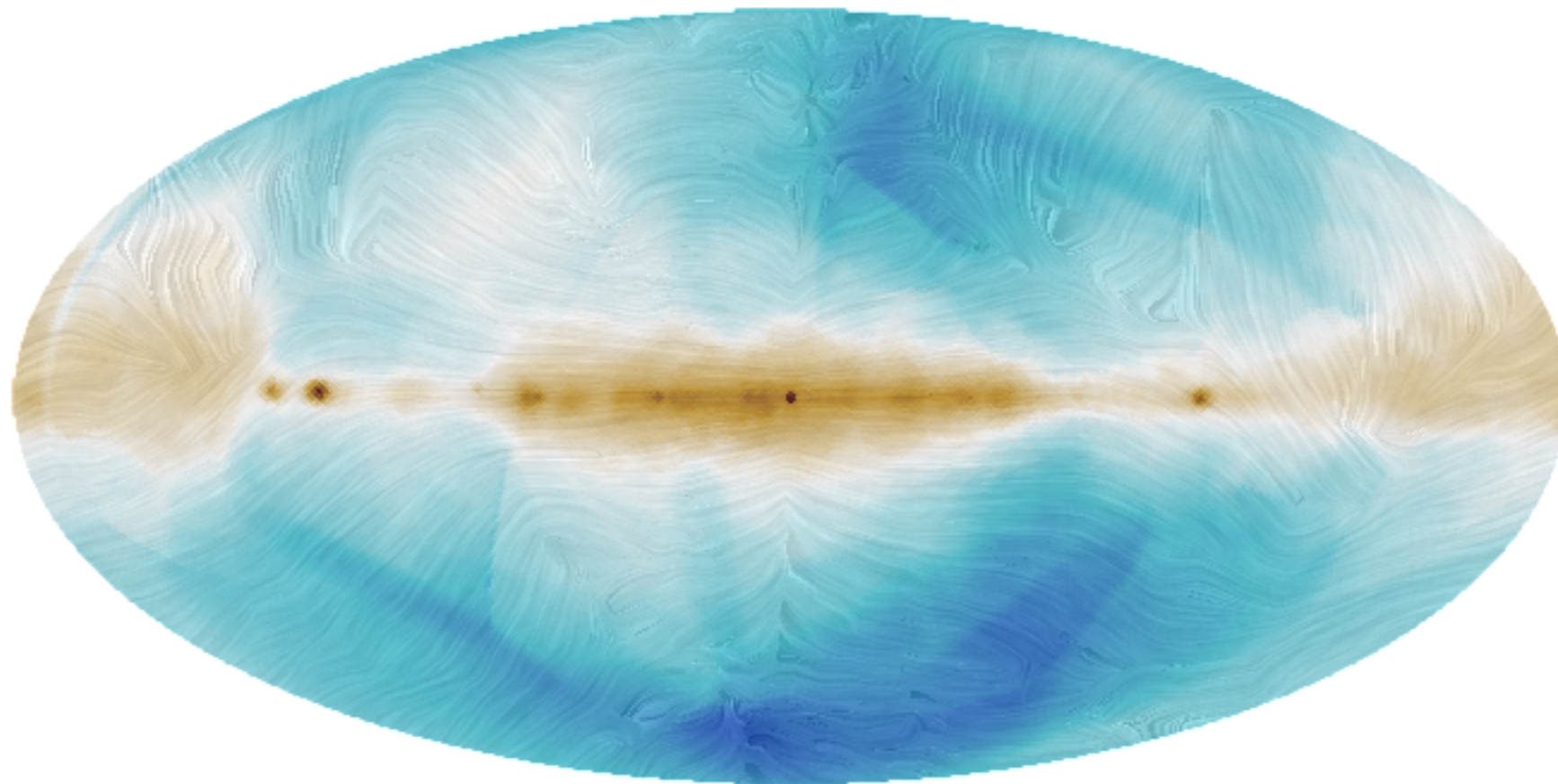


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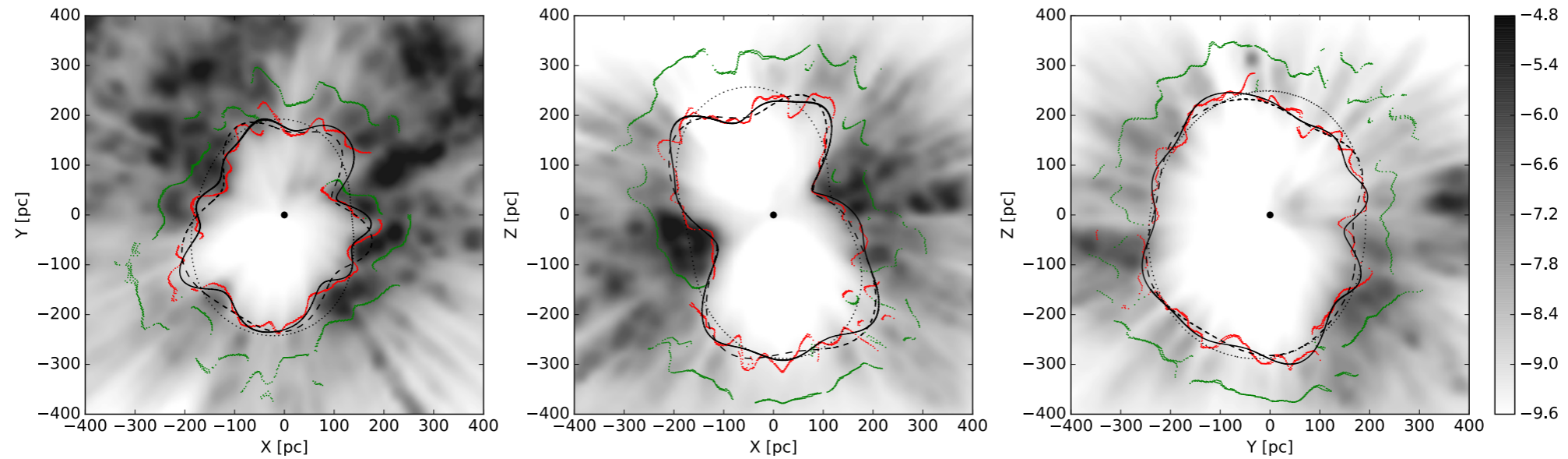
what we see are artefacts of local (Voronoi) grid structure

importance of local bubble



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local bubble from dust extinction:



Pelgrims et al. (2020, A&A, 636, A17)

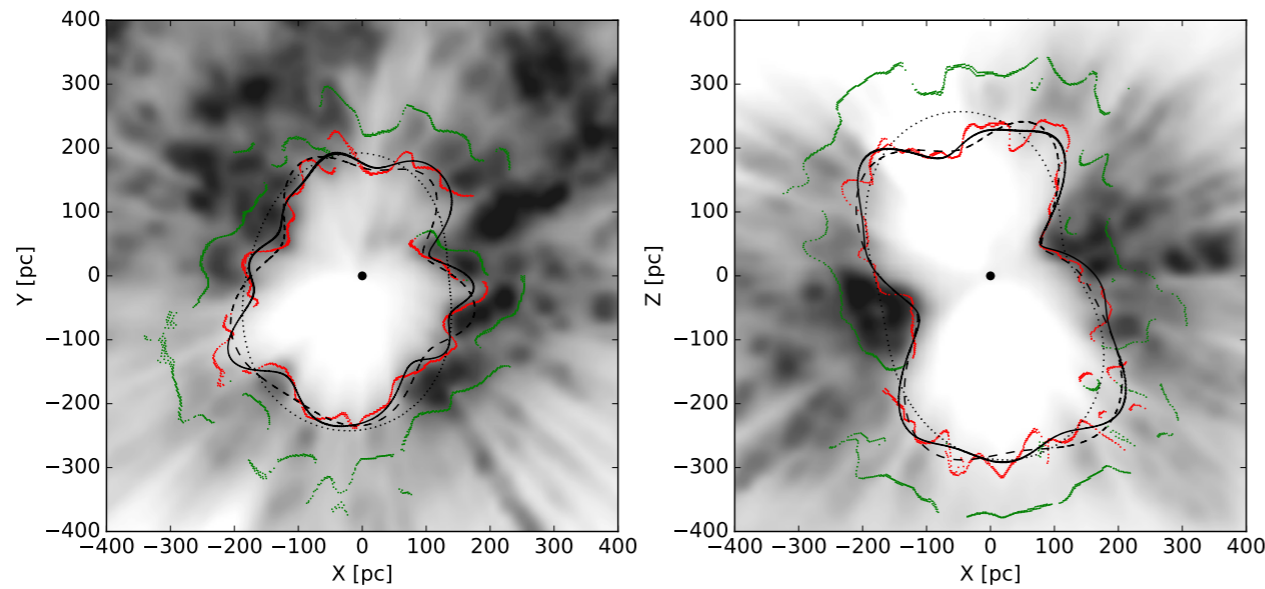
see also: Alves et al. (2018, A&A, 611, L5),
Marechal & Miville-Deschênes (2021, ApJ, 908, 186),
Krause & Hardcastle (2021, MNRAS, 502, 2807)

importance of local bubble



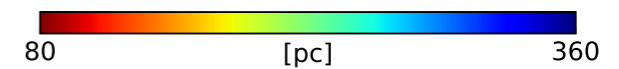
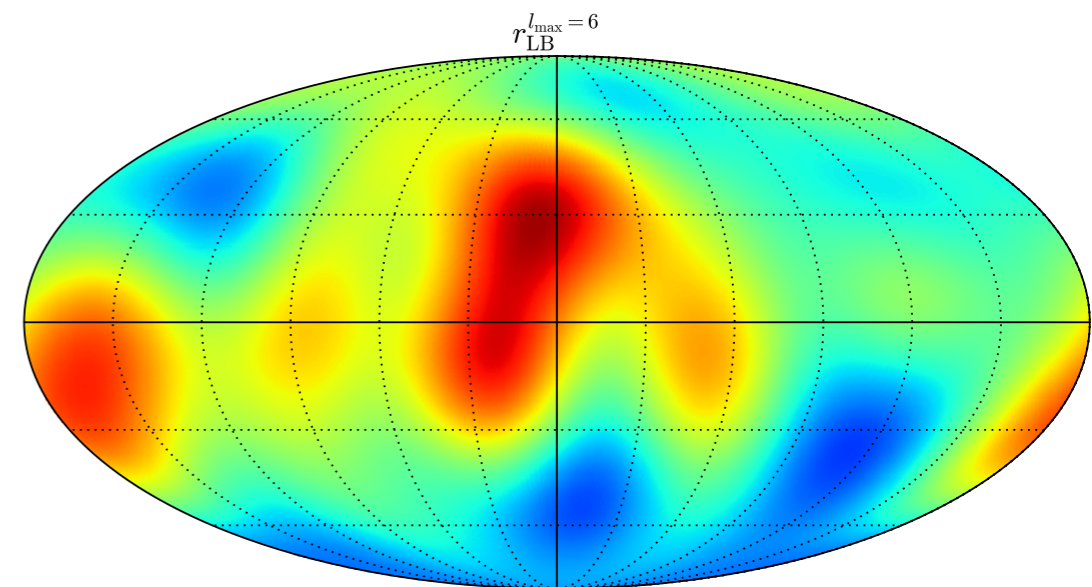
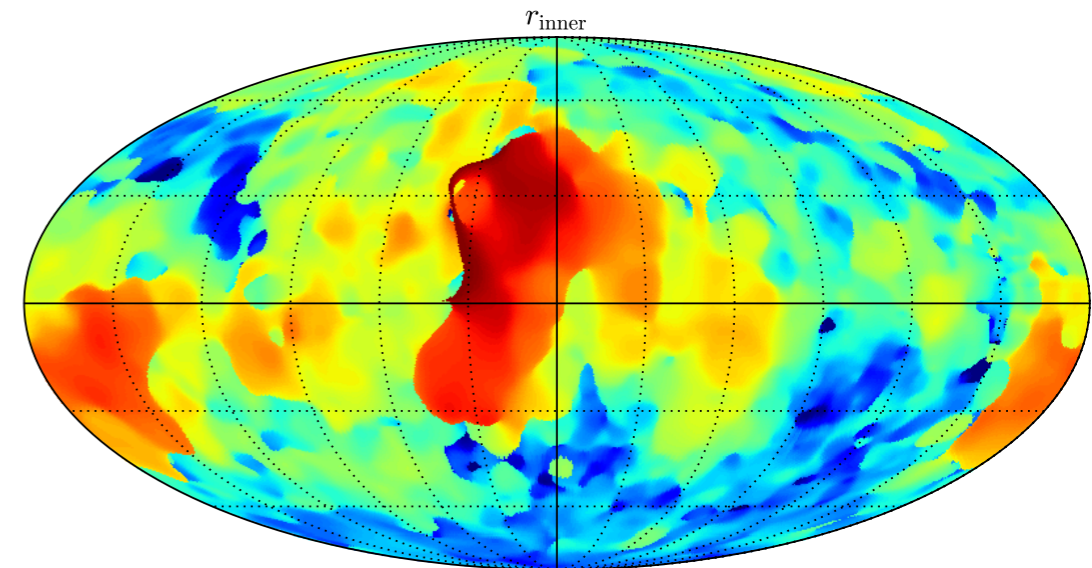
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local bubble from dust extinction:



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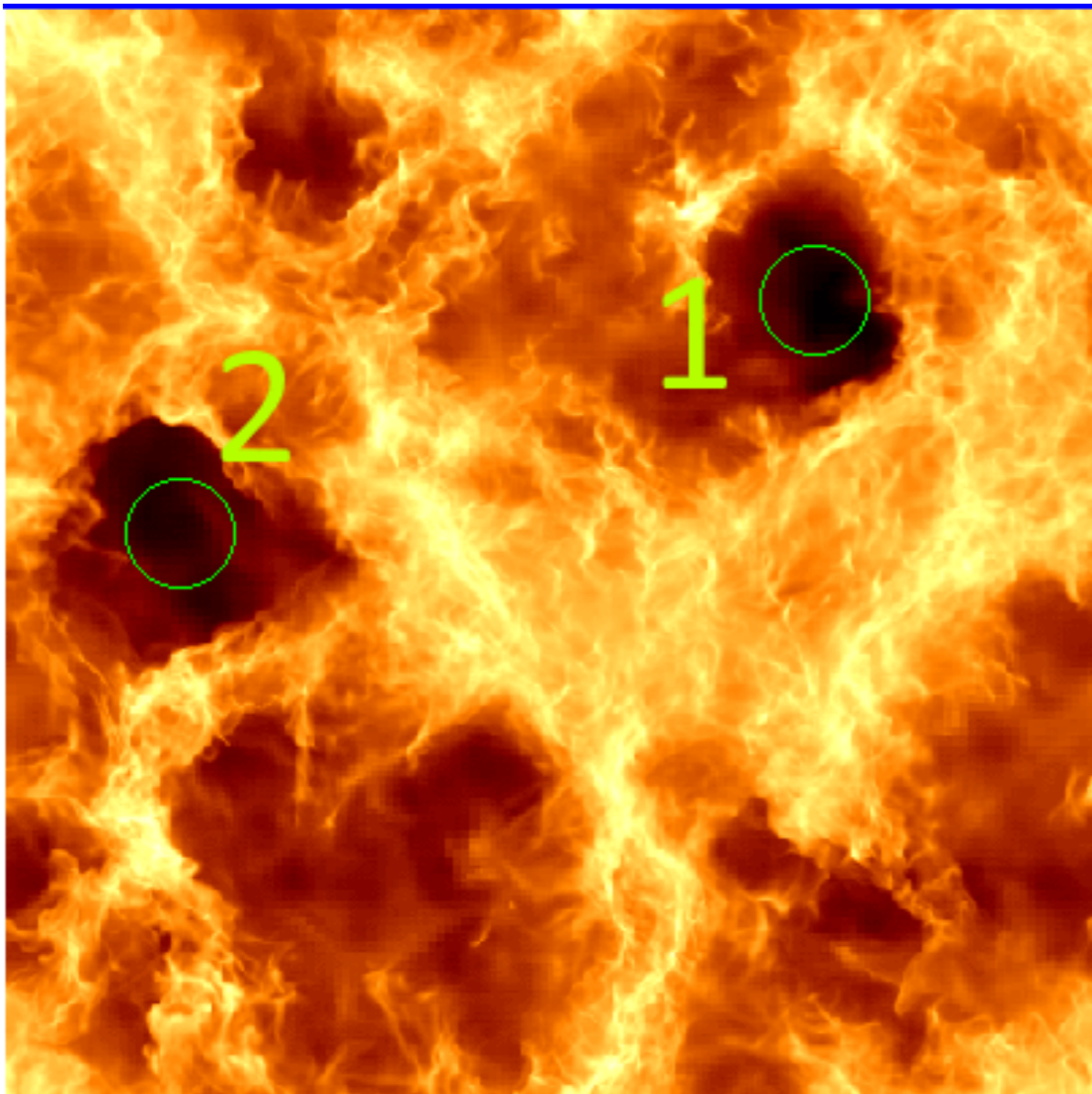
resulting full sky map of local bubble
with distance color coded



Polaris modeling local bubble



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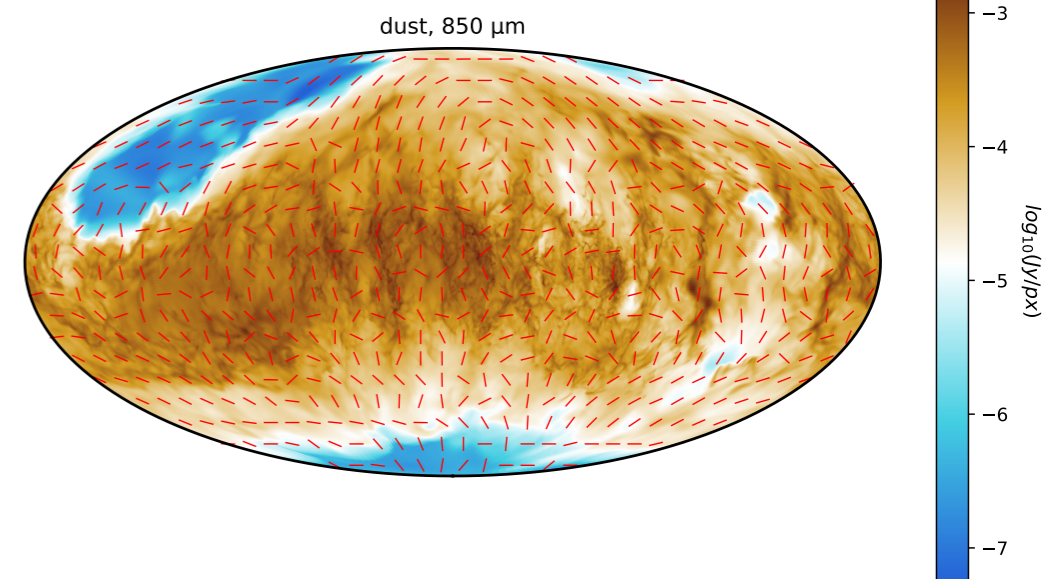
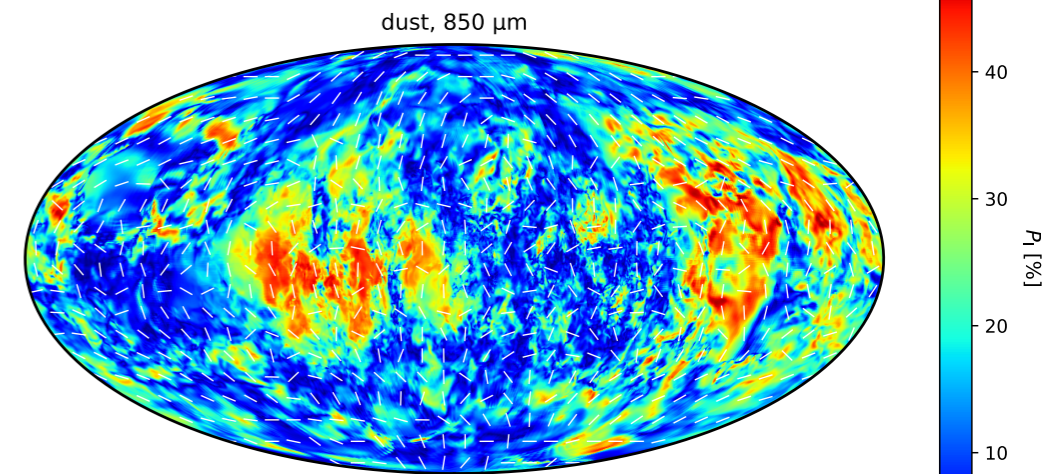
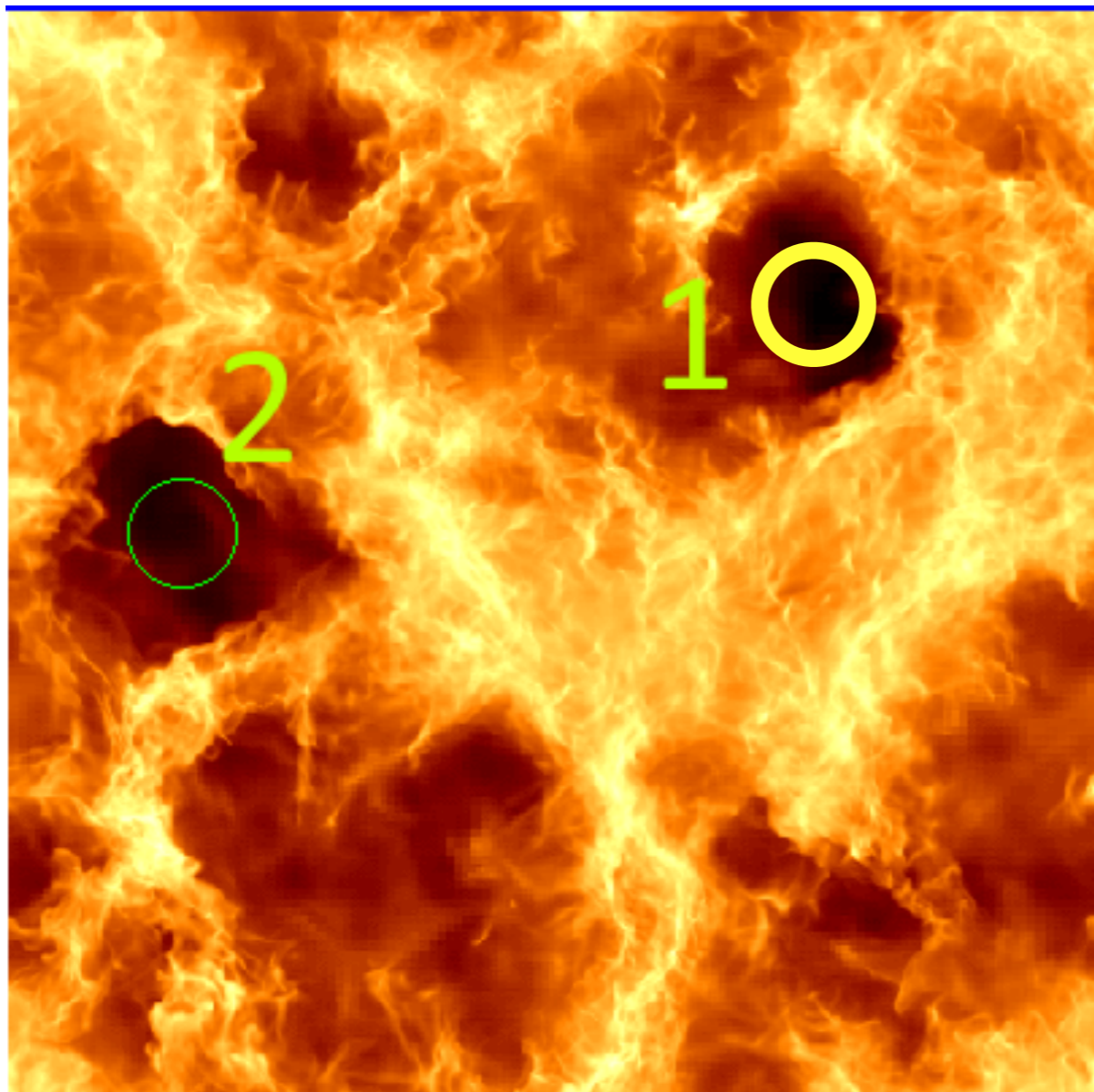


- very high resolution simulation from Philipp Girichidis
- models of magnetized bubbles

Polaris modeling local bubble



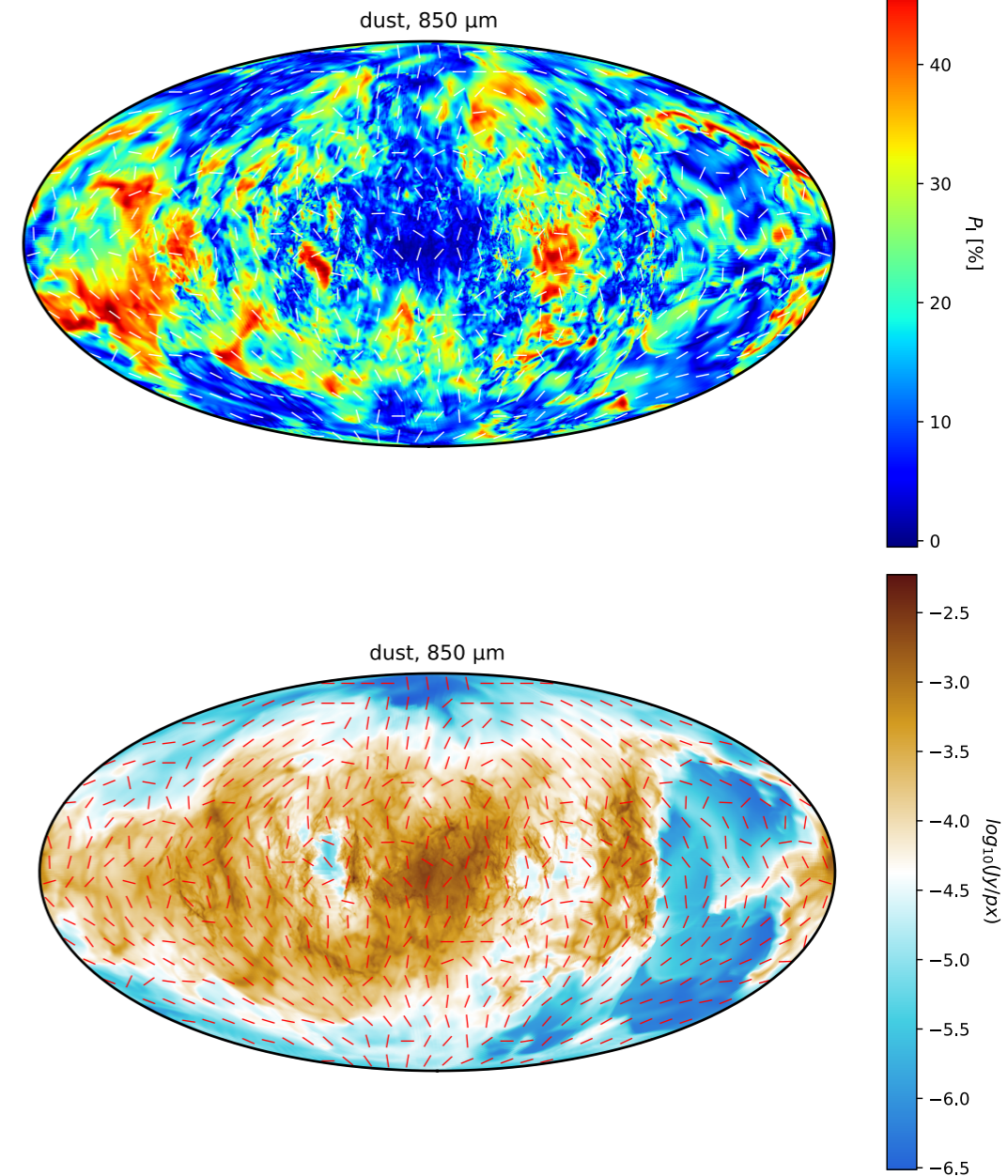
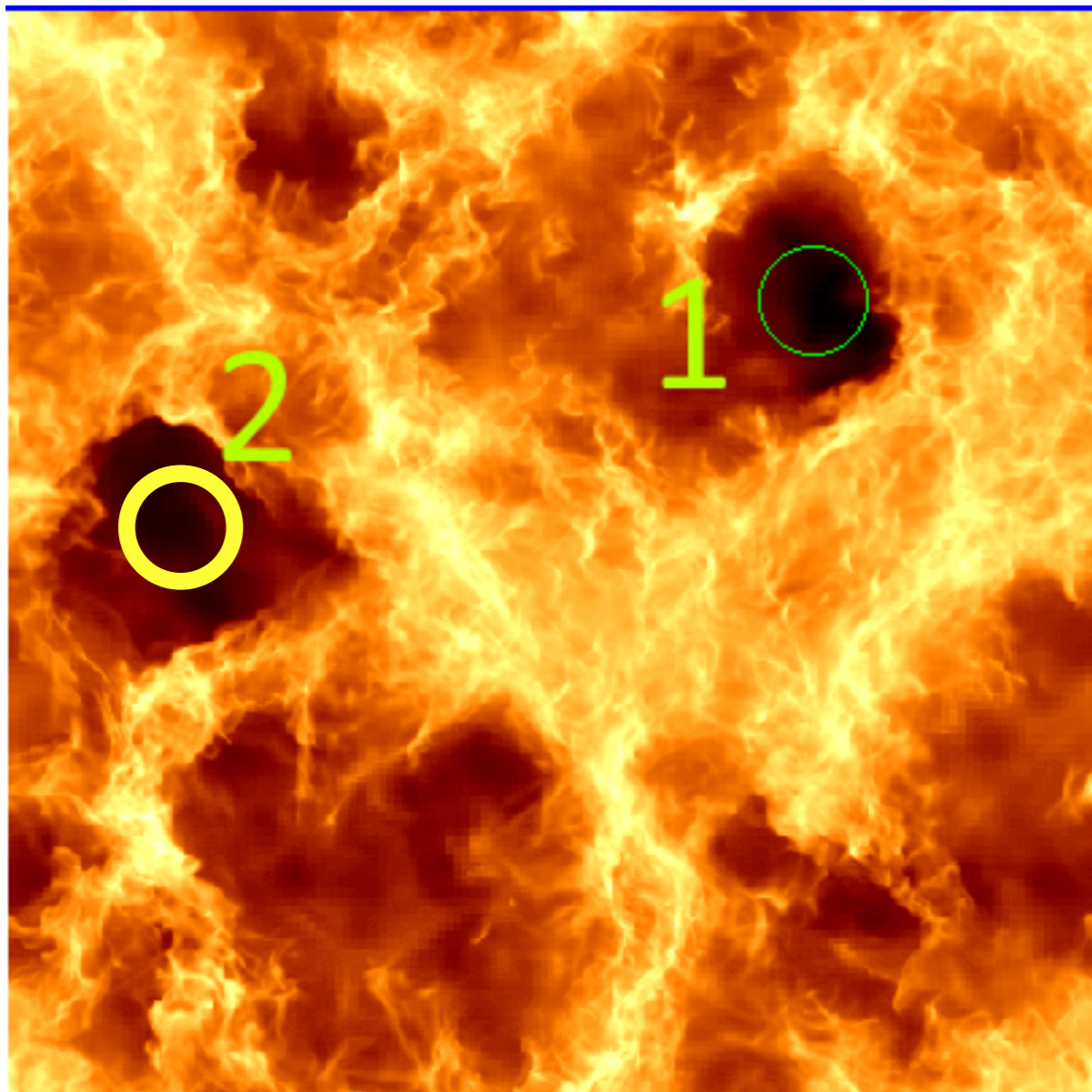
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Polaris modeling local bubble



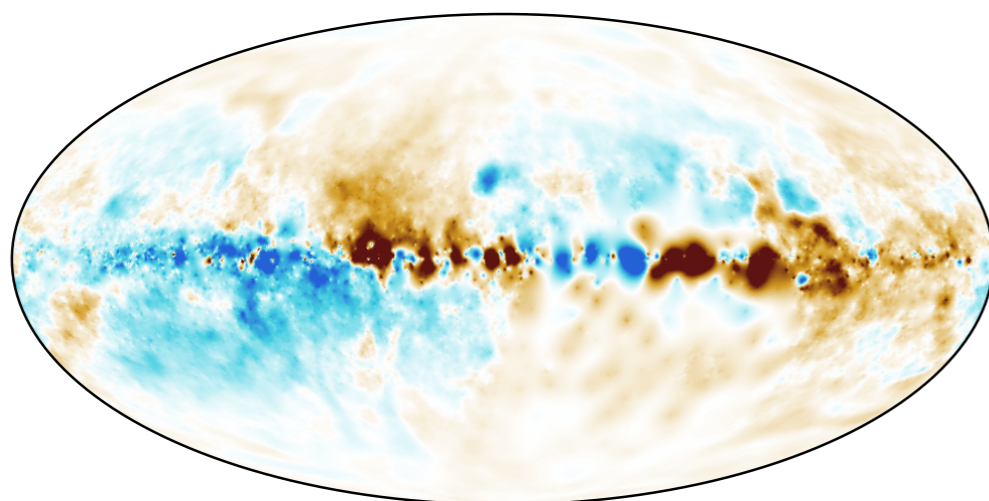
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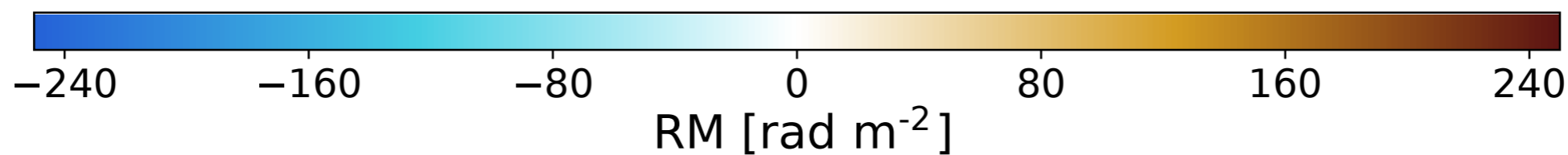
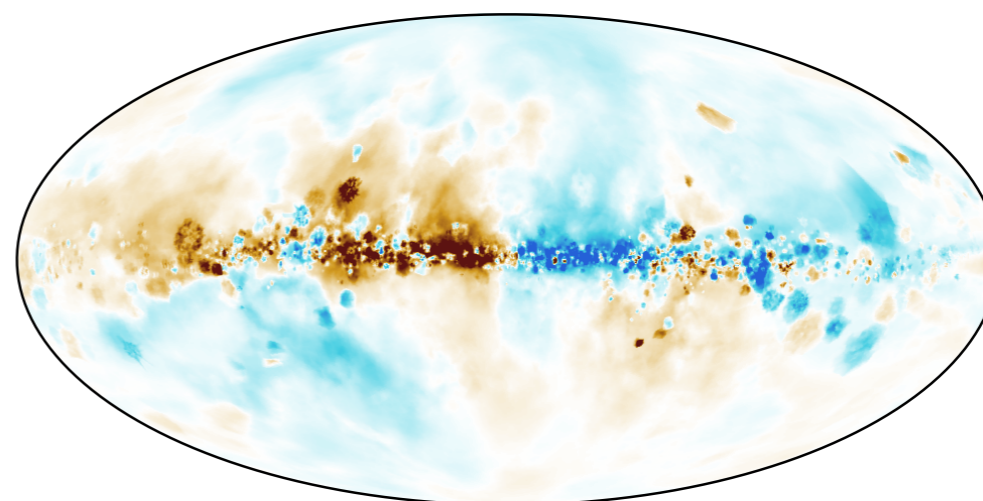
modeling Faraday rotation all-sky maps



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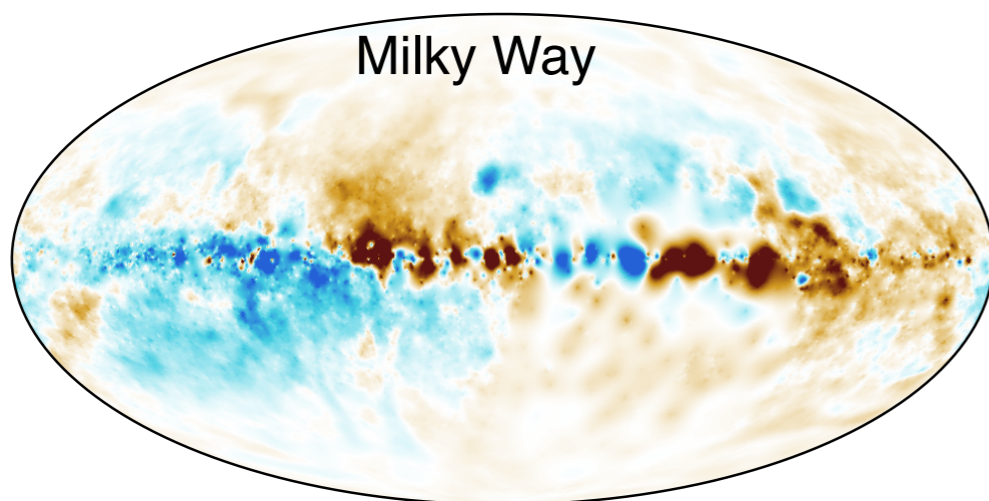
q u i z . . .



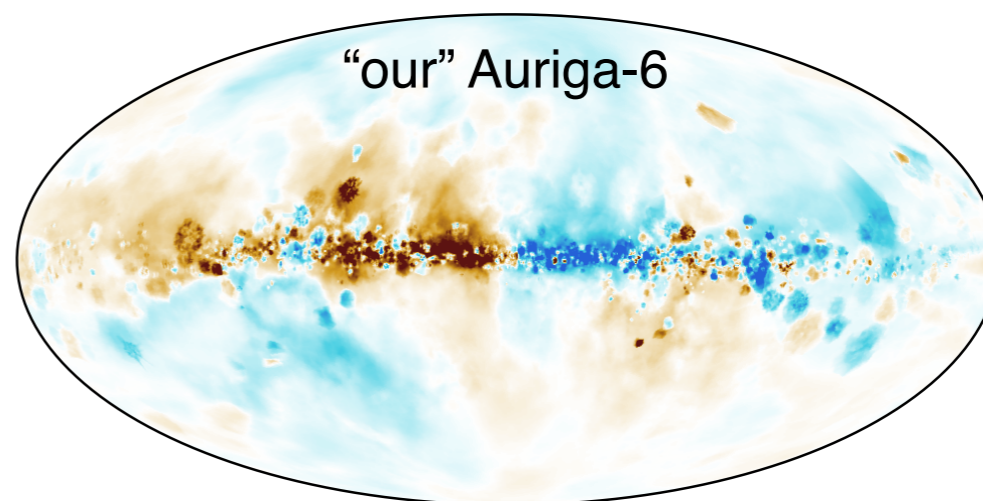
modeling Faraday rotation all-sky maps



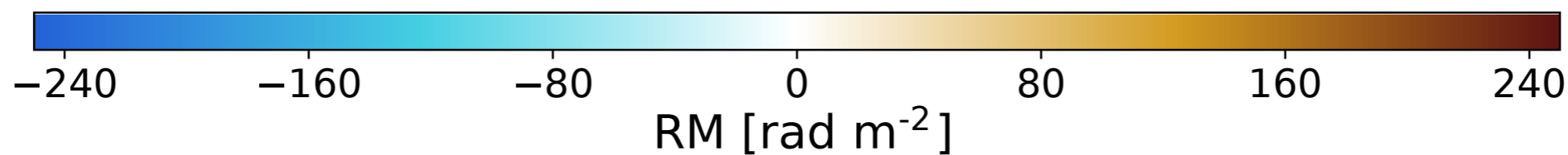
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“observed”



synthetic

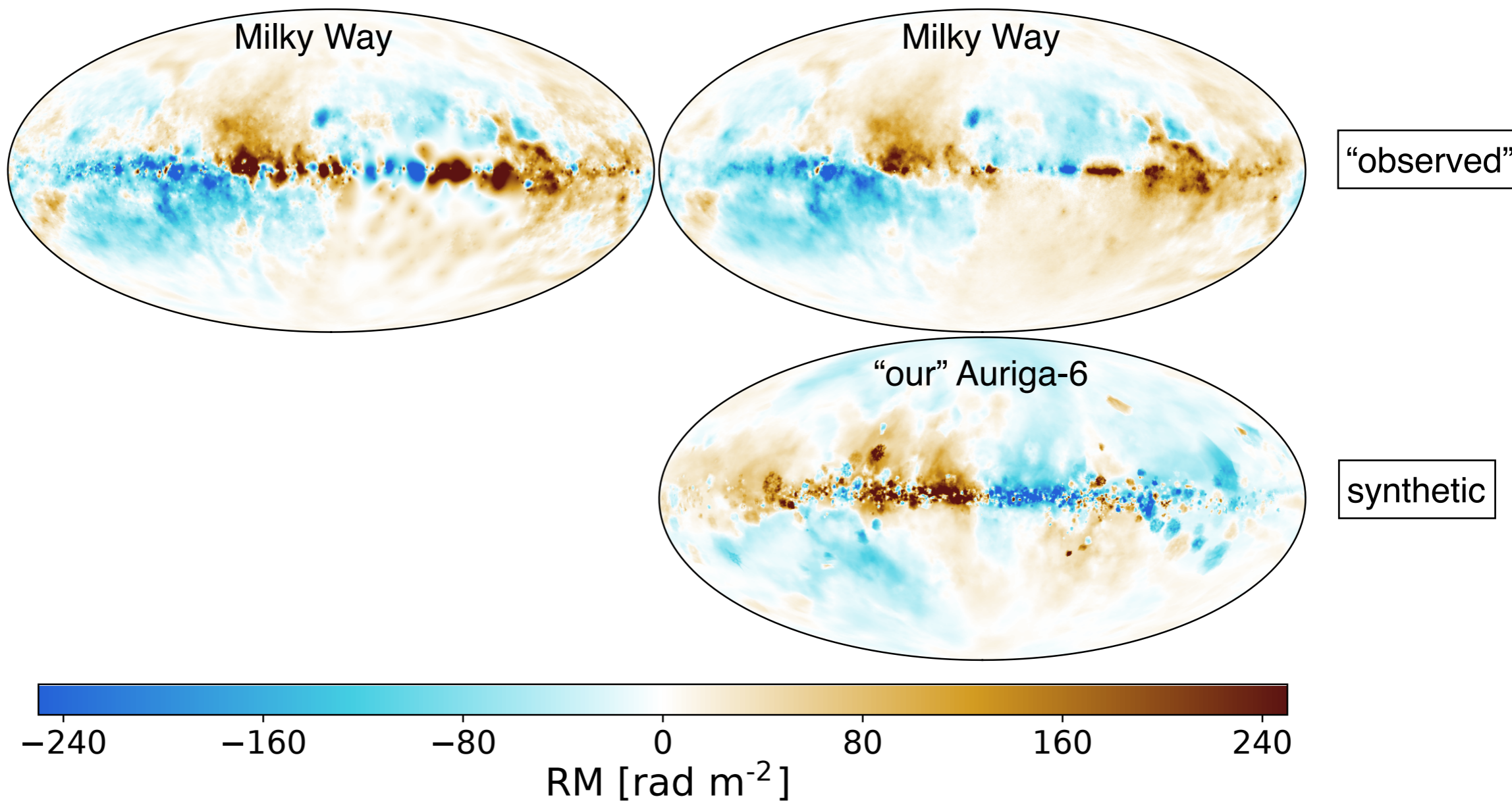


Reissl et al. (in prep.)
Oppermann et al. (2012, A&A, 542, A93)

modeling Faraday rotation all-sky maps



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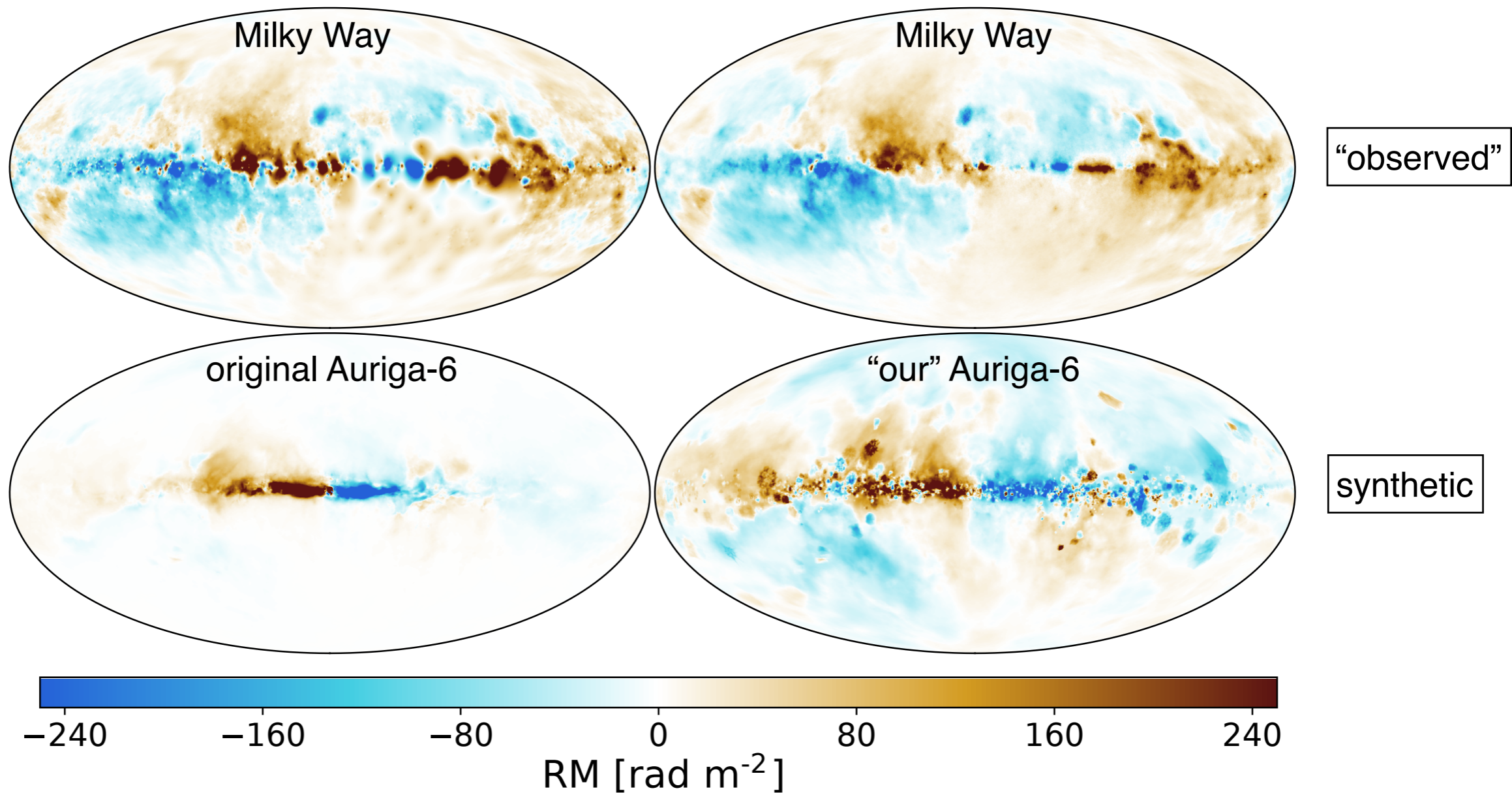
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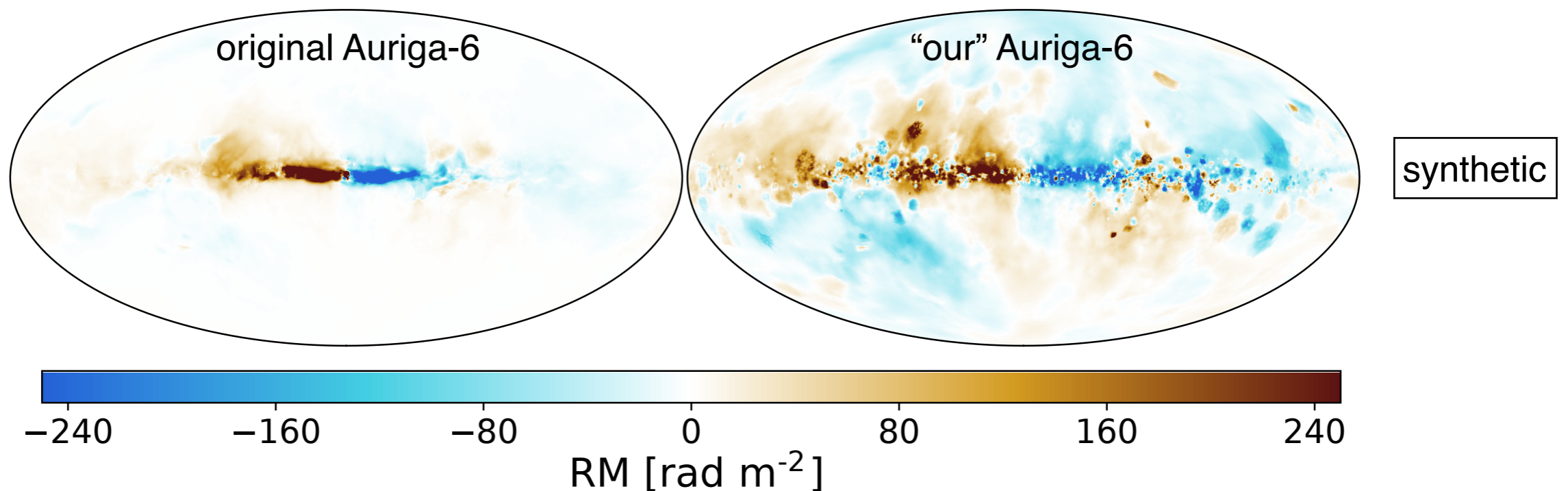
Oppermann et al. (2012, A&A, 542, A93), Hutschenreuther & Enßlin, 2020, A&A, 633, A150), Pakmor et al. (2018, ApJ, 783, L20)

modeling Faraday rotation all-sky maps



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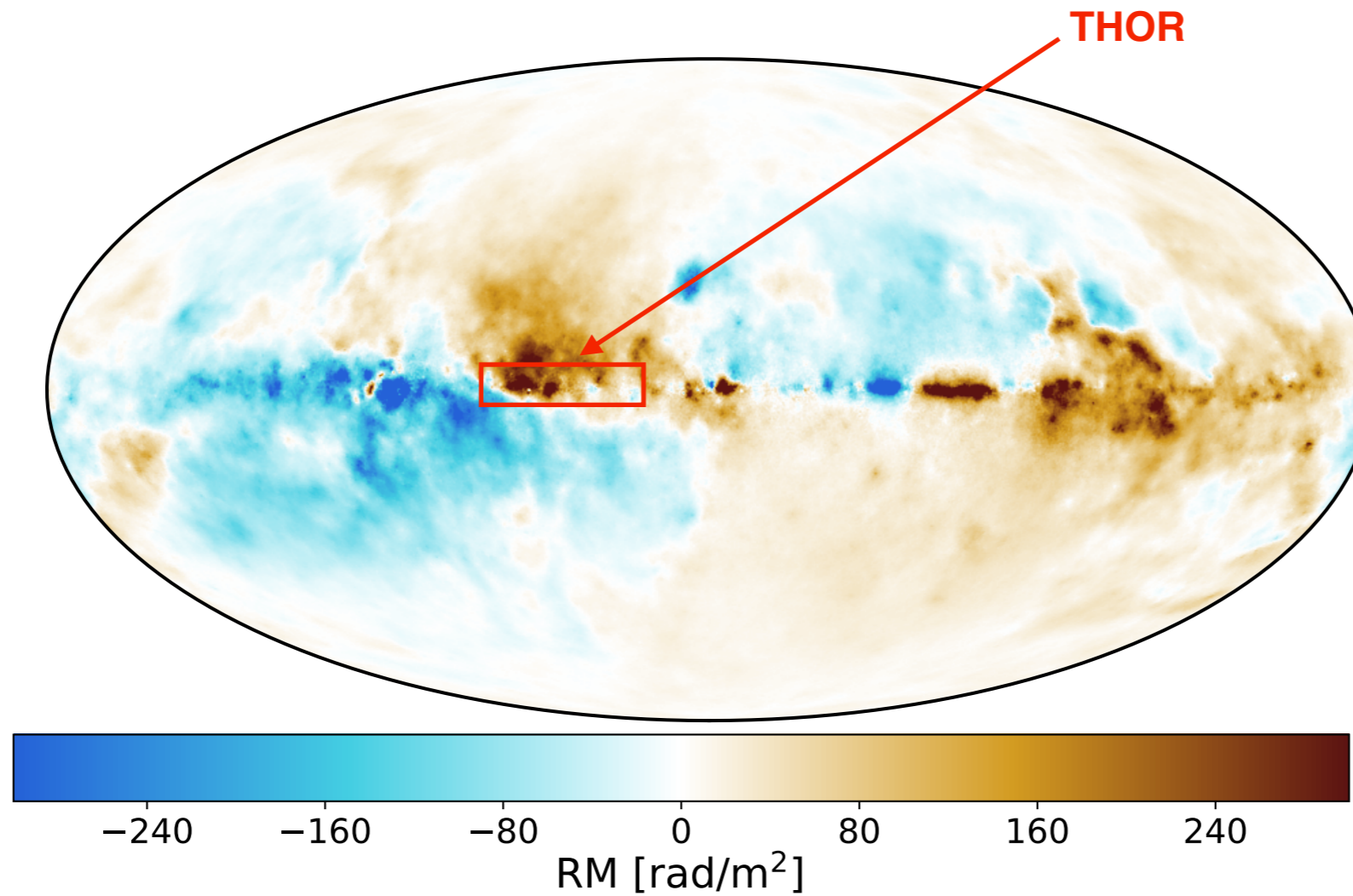
- faithful reproduction of the Milky Way measurements requires knowledge of local star forming regions
- we need to combine galaxy formation simulations with population synthesis models



THOR Faraday sky



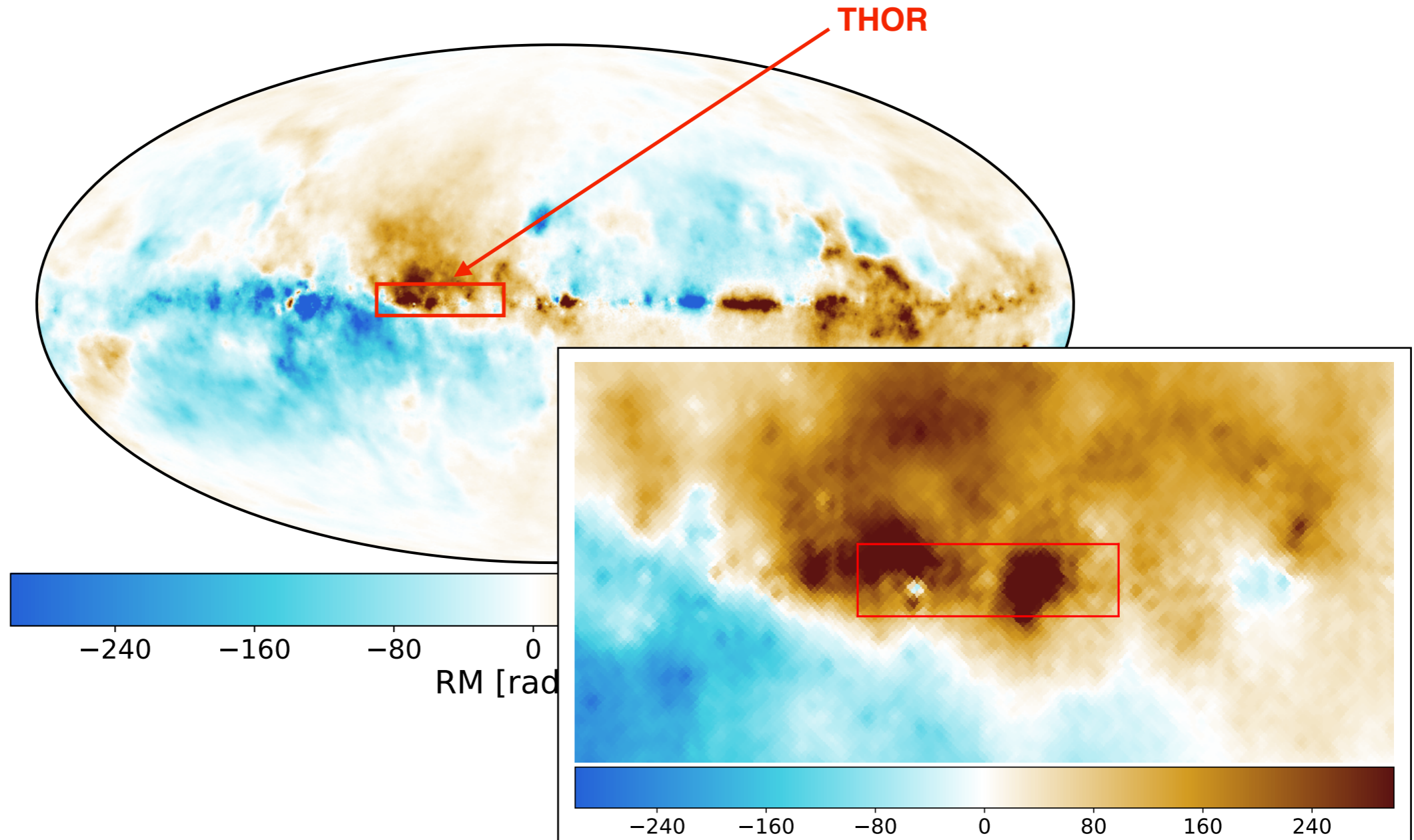
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THOR Faraday sky



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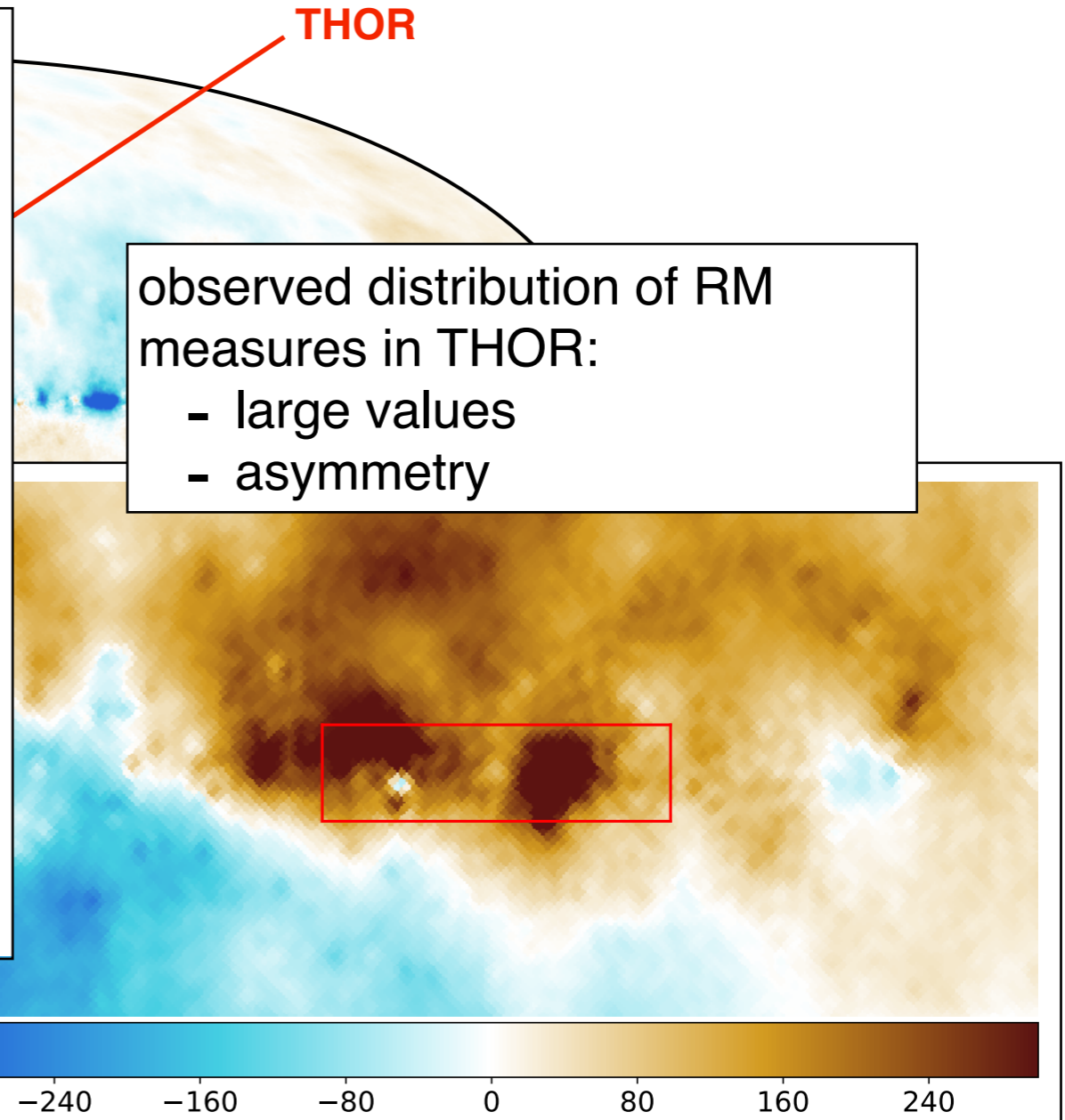
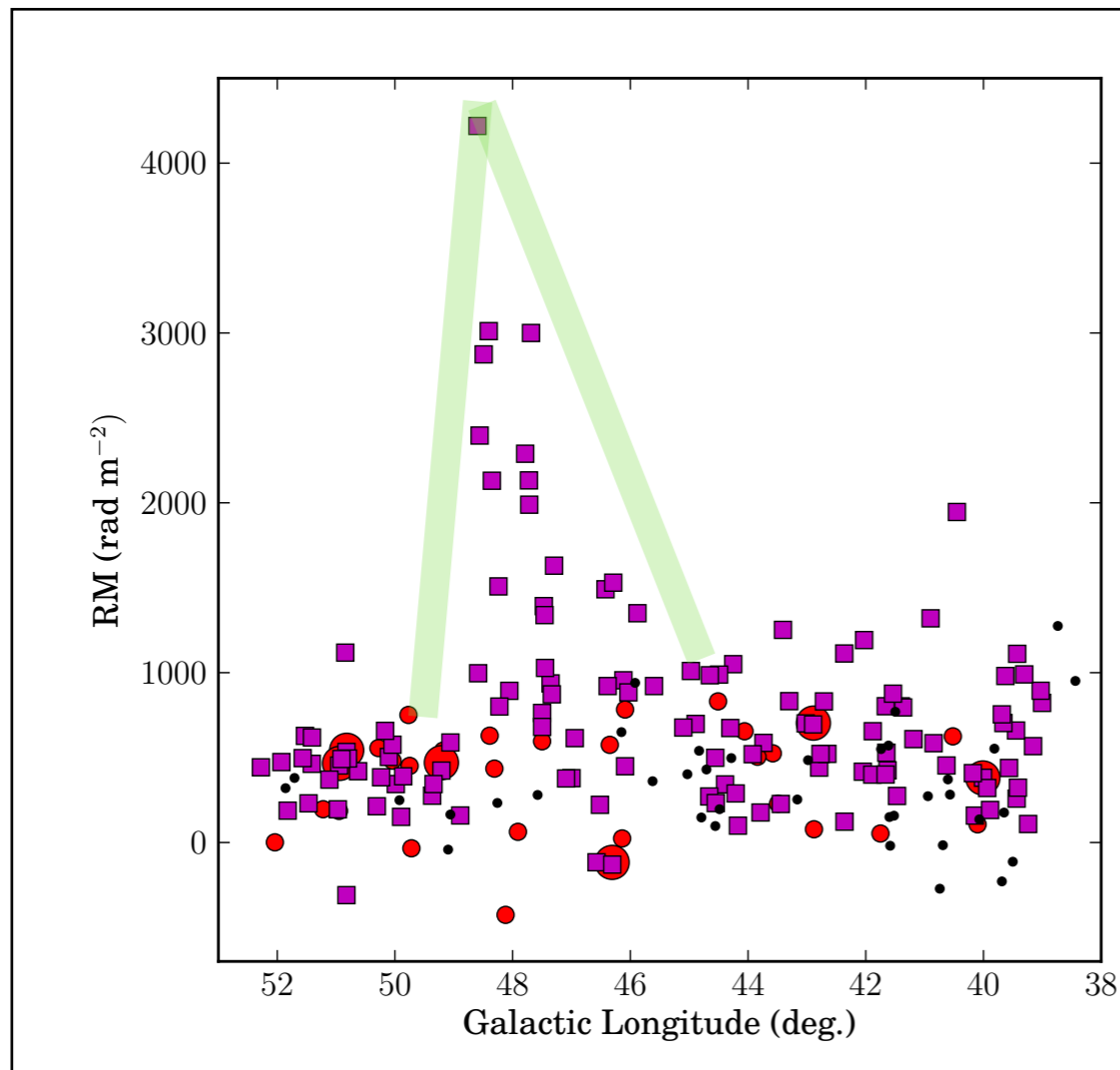


Hutschenreuther & Ensslin (2020, A&A, 633, A150)

THOR Faraday sky



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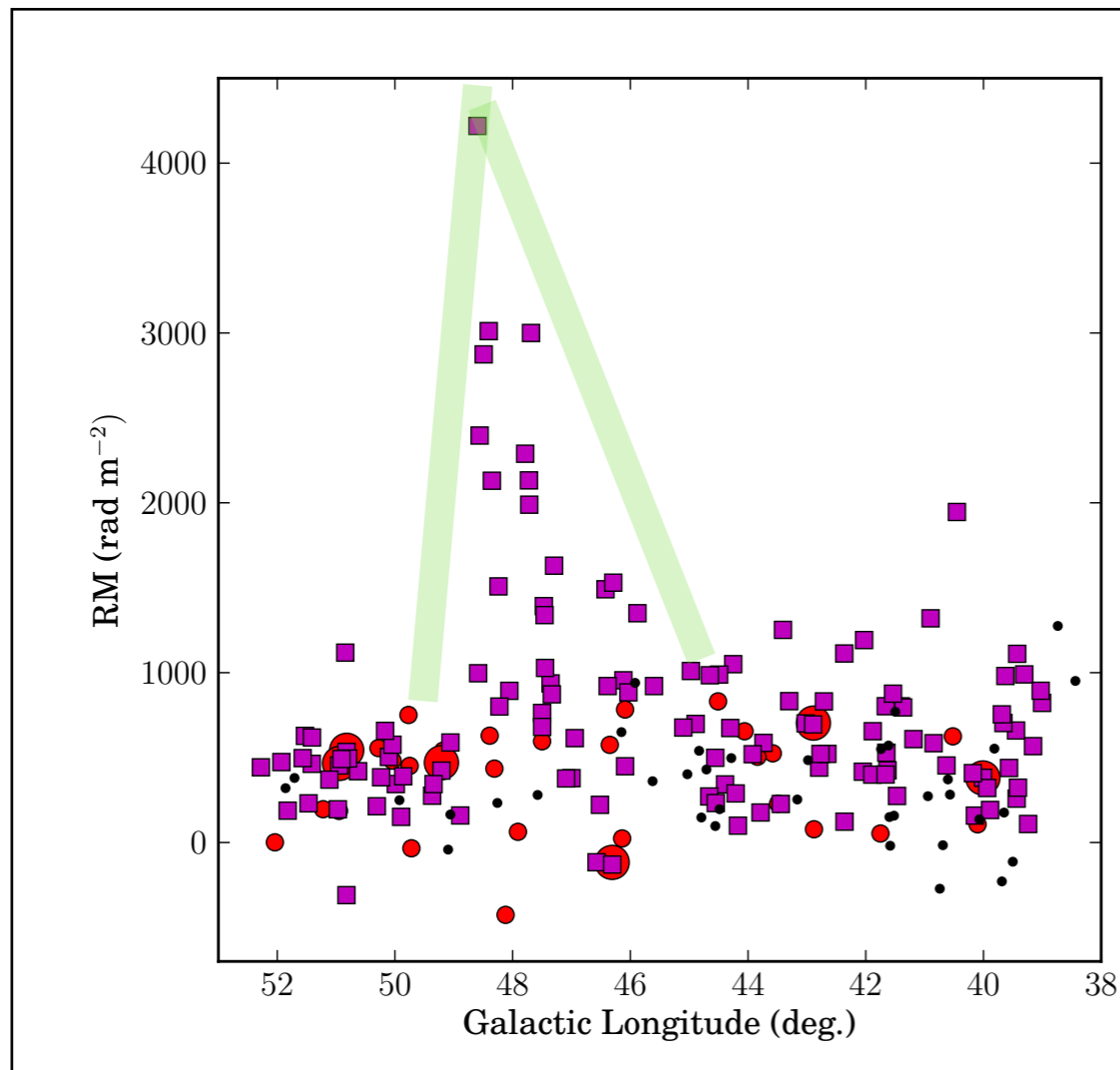
Shanahan et al. (2019, ApJ, 887, L7)
Reissl et al. (2020, A&A, 642, A201)

Hutschenreuther & Ensslin (2020, A&A, 633, A150)

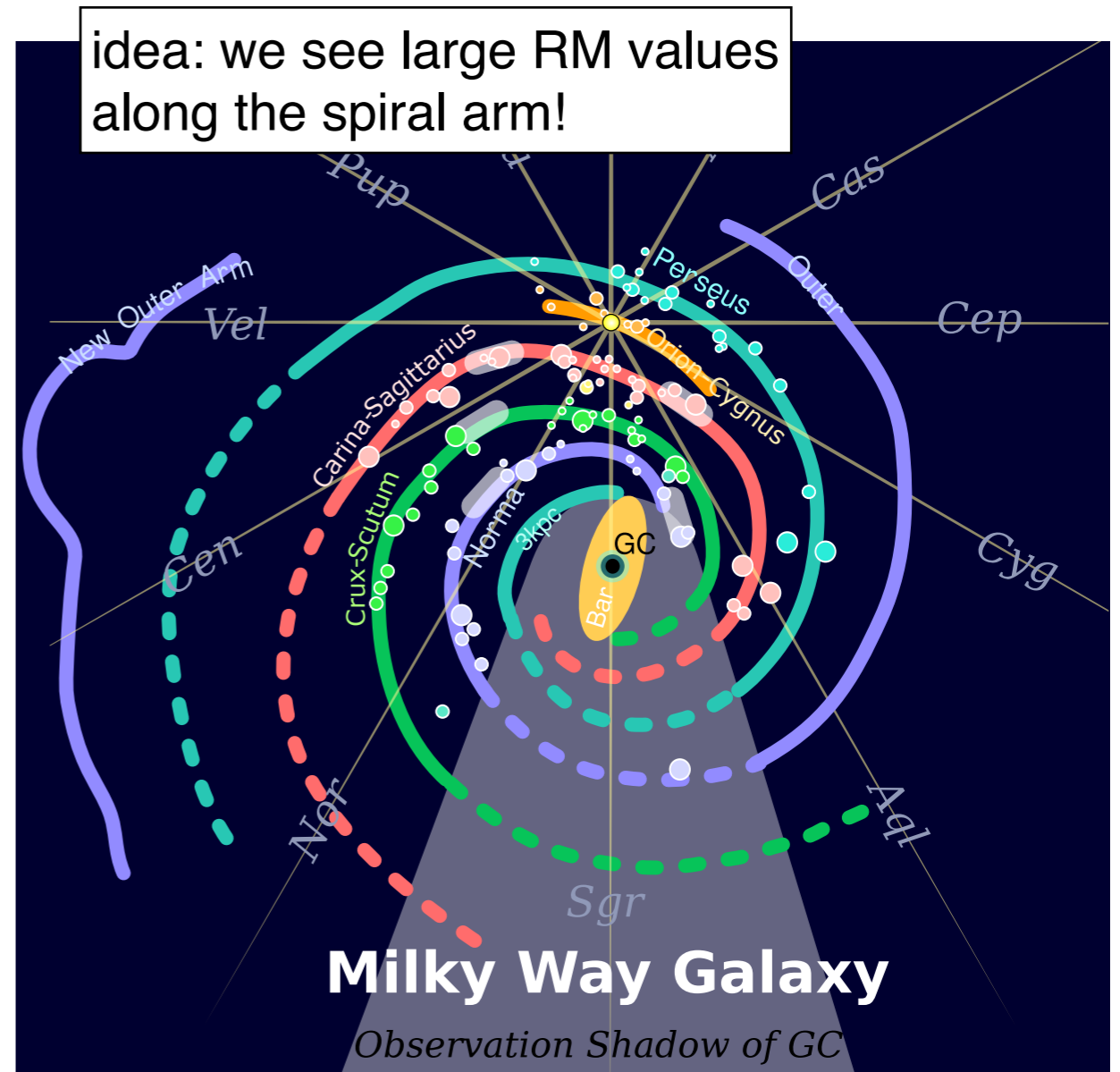
THOR + Polaris Faraday sky



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Shanahan et al. (2019, ApJ, 887, L7)
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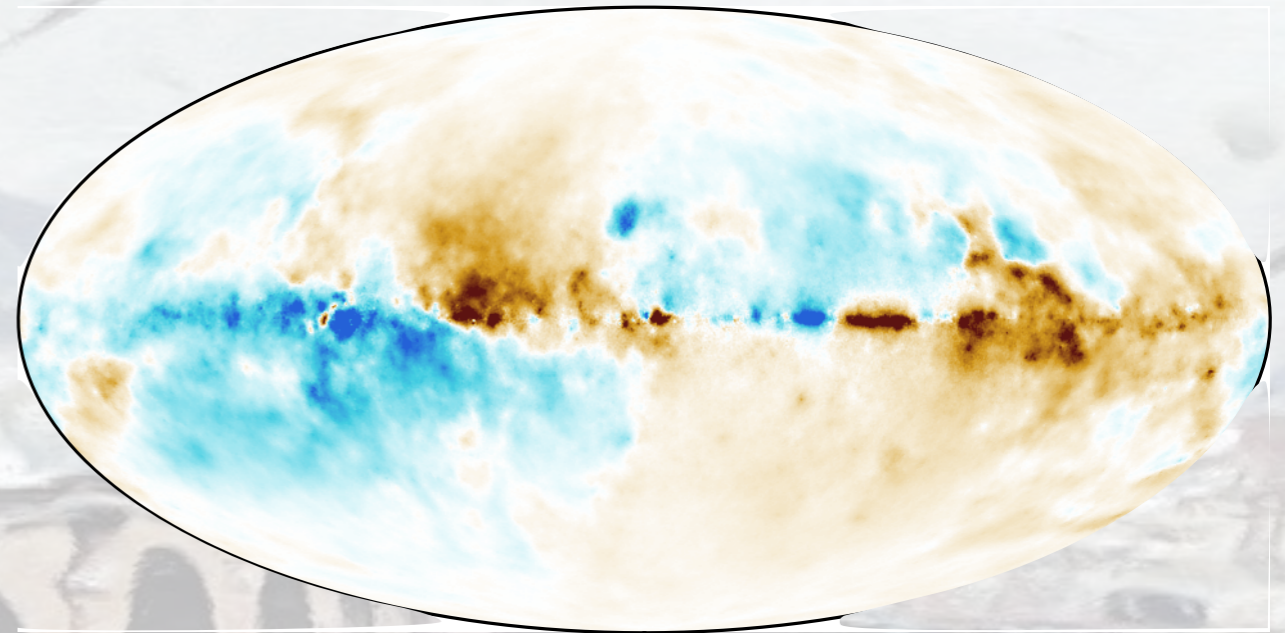
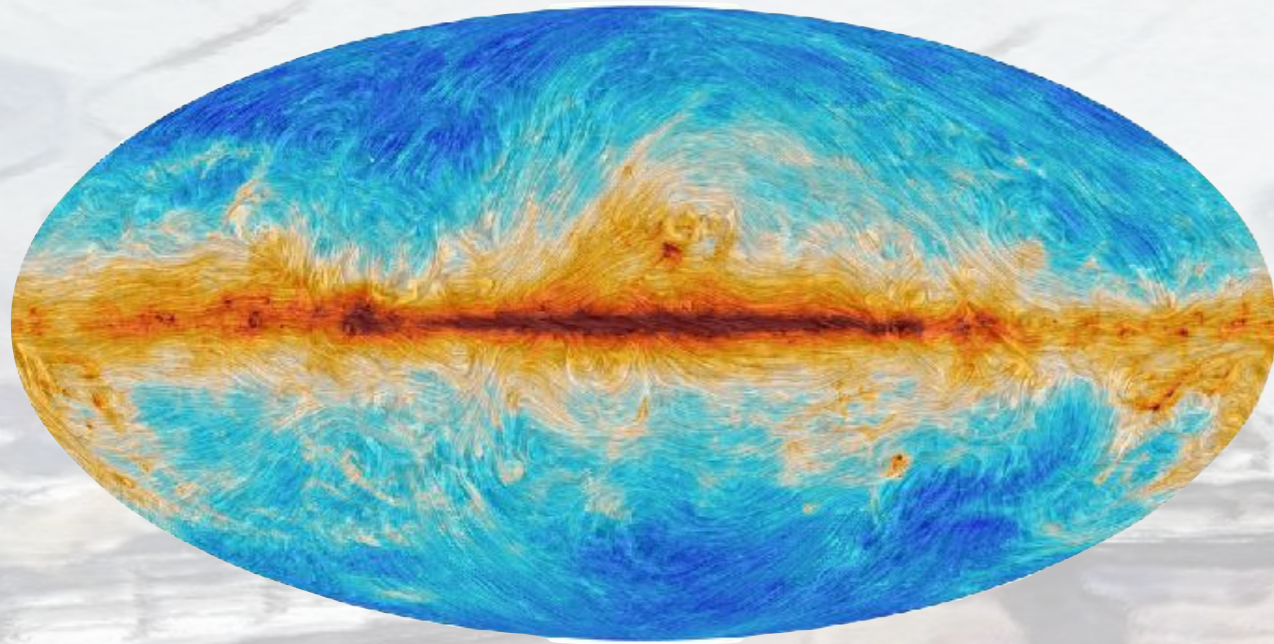
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