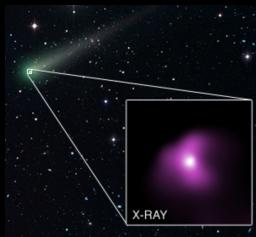


# Radiative Processes in Astrophysics

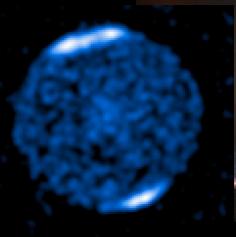
Observation

Up to cosmic size scale

C/2012S1  
(comet)



Jupiter  
(planet)



Sun  
(star)



Cas A  
(SNR)



M82  
(galaxy)



Phoenix  
(gal. cluster)



Cosmic web filament

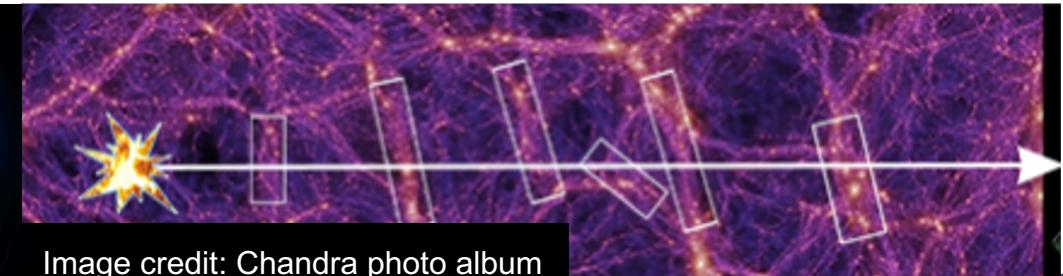


Image credit: [Chandra photo album](#)

# Chpt.2 Fundamentals of radiation

2.1 Elementary concepts of radiation

2.1.1 Radiative flux

2.1.2 Radiative intensity

2.1.3 Specific intensity

2.1.4 Specific flux and momentum

2.1.5 Specific energy density

2.2 Radiative transfer

2.3 Thermal radiation

2.4 Scattering

2.5 Escape probability

2.6 Polarization

2.7 Dispersion and rotation measures

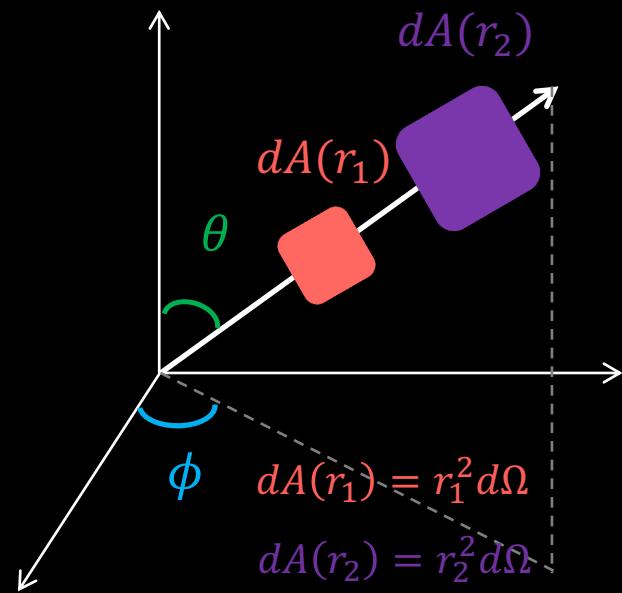


Image credit: Junjie Mao

# Radiative flux

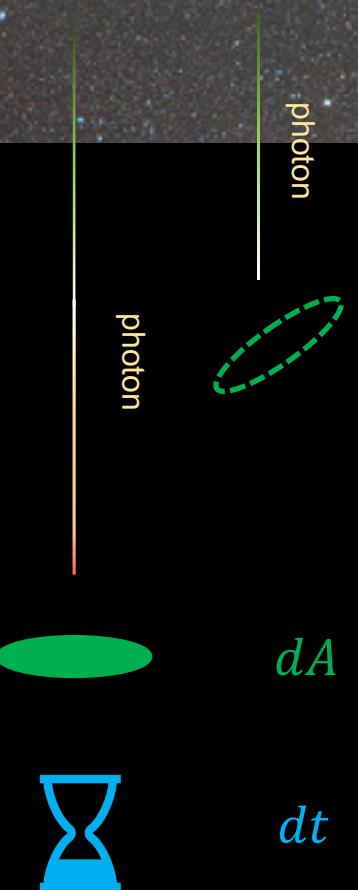
For a detector element (with a photon collecting area  $dA$ ) exposed to a radiation source for a time interval  $dt$ , the number of photons or the amount of energy received is

energy or photon flux

$\text{erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$   
 $\text{ph cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

$$dF \equiv \frac{dE}{dA \ dt}$$

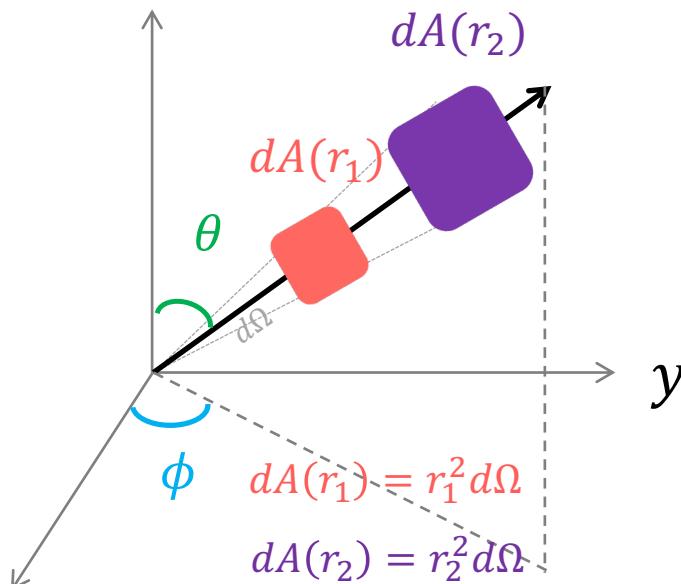
↗  
 photon collecting  
area ( $\text{cm}^2$ )      ↗  
 integration time (s)



$F$  can vary for different orientations of the detector element

# Inverse square law

Consider an **isotropic** source emitting photons/energy equally in all directions (e.g., a spherically symmetric and isolated star)



Conservation of energy (no loss or gain)

$$F(r) = \frac{\text{constant}}{r^2}$$

energy flux ( $\text{erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ )

luminosity ( $\text{erg s}^{-1}$ )

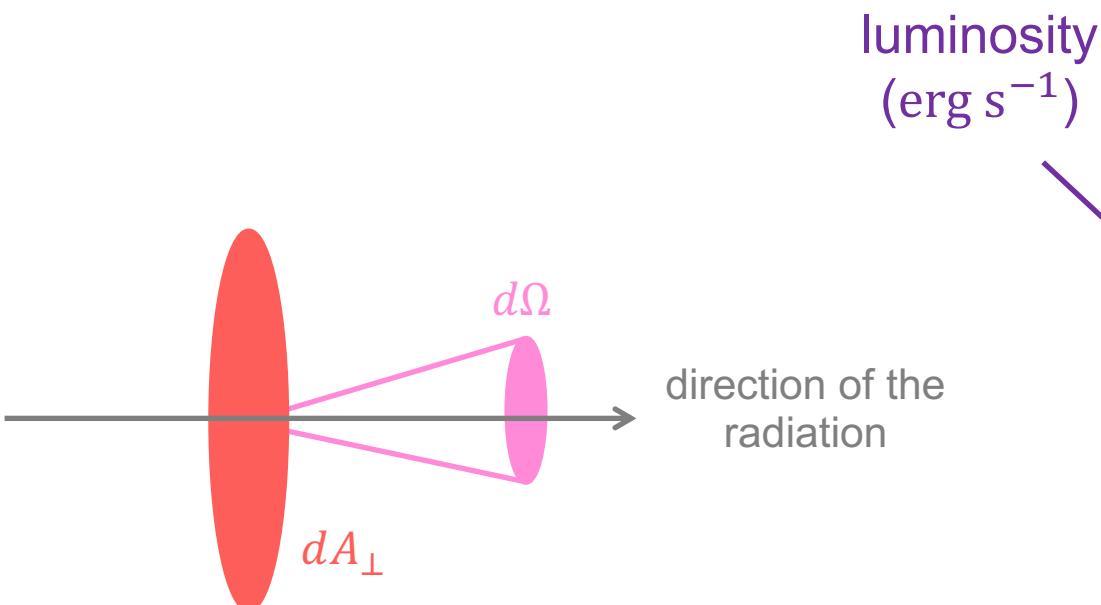
$F(r) \equiv \frac{L}{4\pi r^2}$

distance to the source (cm)

$$dF(r) = \frac{dE}{dA(r)dt} = \frac{dE}{r^2 d\Omega dt}$$
$$d\Omega = \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$$

# Radiative intensity

Since flux changes with distance to the source, it is useful to a concept that is **intrinsic** to the properties of the source, e.g., luminosity ( $L$ ), intensity ( $I$ )



luminosity  
( $\text{erg s}^{-1}$ )

$$L \equiv \frac{dE}{dt}$$

direction of the radiation

$dA_{\perp}$

$d\Omega$

$I \equiv \frac{dE}{dt \ dA_{\perp} \ d\Omega}$

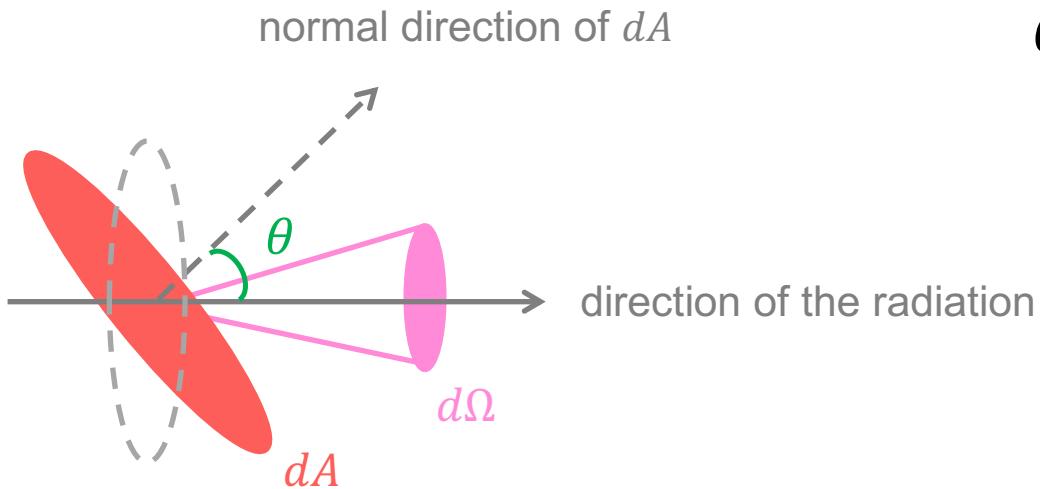
By definition,  $dA_{\perp}$  is normal to the direction of the radiation

Solar luminosity

$$L_{\odot} = 3.8 \times 10^{33} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$$

# Intensity and flux

Consider a radiation field (radiation in all directions), for a detector element (with photon collecting area  $dA$ ) at some arbitrary orientation, we have



$$dF = I \cos \theta \, d\Omega$$

effective area:  $dA_{\perp} = dA \cos \theta$

prev. sl.

$$I = \frac{dE}{dt \, dA_{\perp} \, d\Omega}$$

prev. sl.

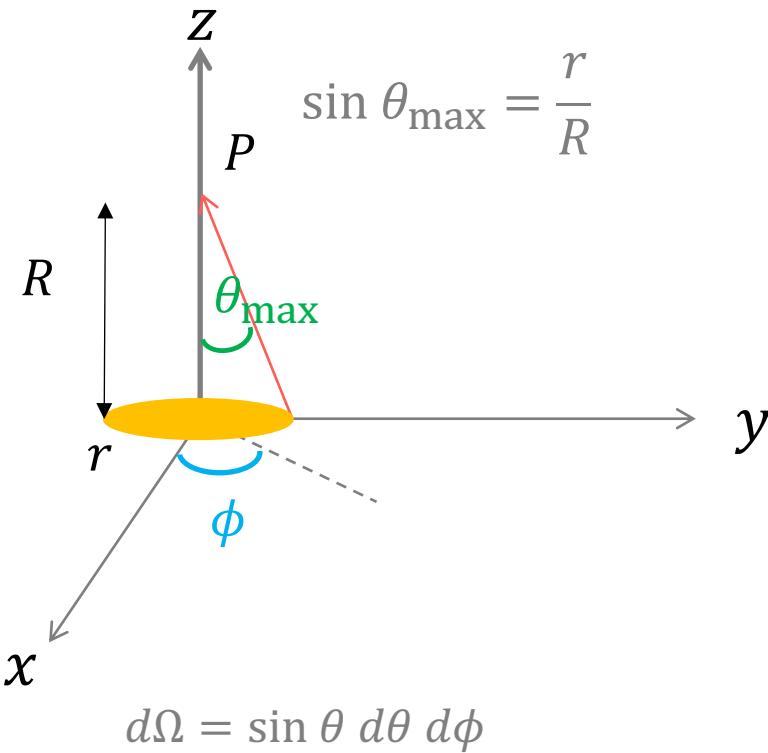
$$dF = \frac{dE}{dt \, dA}$$

# Intensity and flux (example #1)

prev. sl.

$$dF = I \cos \theta \, d\Omega$$

For an **isotropic** source  $I(\theta, \phi) = \text{const.}$  with a flat sheet geometry (radiation into the upper hemisphere), the radiative flux of at  $P$  is



$$\begin{aligned} F(R) &= \int I \cos \theta \, d\Omega = I \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^{\theta_{\max}} \cos \theta \sin \theta \, d\theta \\ &= \pi I \sin^2 \theta_{\max} = \pi I \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\phi = 2\pi$$

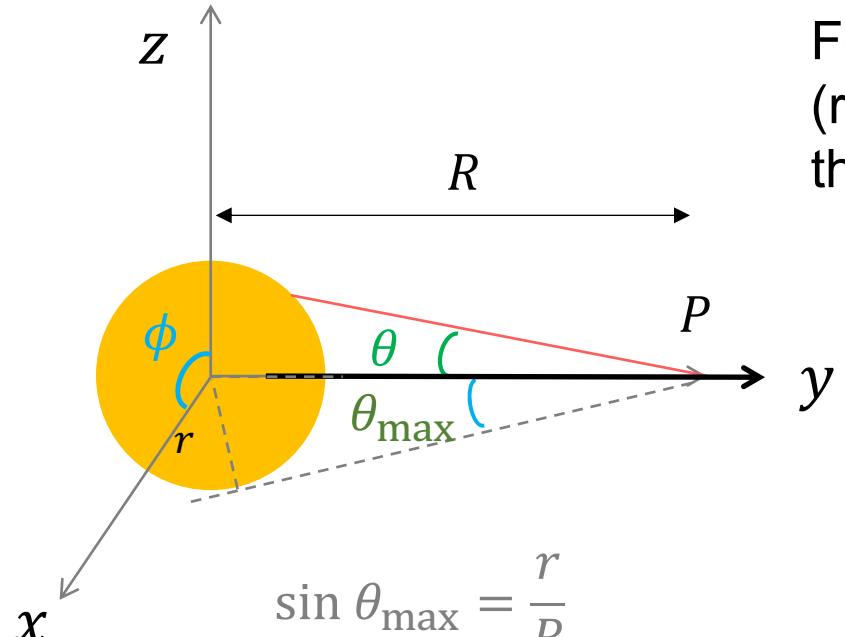
$$F(R = r) = \pi I$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \theta \sin \theta \, d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

# Intensity and flux (example #2)

[prev. sl.](#)

$$dF = I \cos \theta d\Omega$$



$$\sin \theta_{\max} = \frac{r}{R}$$

For an **isotropic** source  $I(\theta, \phi) = \text{const.}$  with a spherical geometry (radiation from the surface of the sphere and within the sphere but the sphere is not transparent), the radiative flux at  $P$

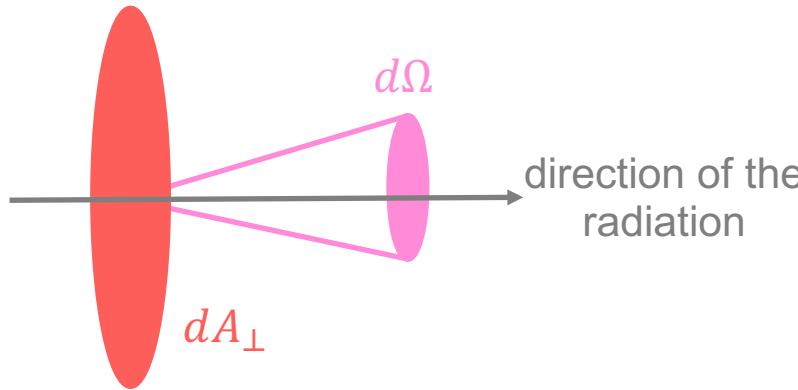
$$\begin{aligned} F(R) &= \int I \cos \theta d\Omega = I \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^{\theta_{\max}} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= \pi I \sin^2 \theta_{\max} = \pi I \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^2 \\ &\int_0^t \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{\sin^2 t}{2} \end{aligned}$$

At  $R = r$  (i.e. the surface of the sphere), we have

$$F = \pi I$$

# Specific intensity

Radiative energy in a **specific frequency** crossing unit area ( $dA_{\perp}$ ) in unit time in unit solid angle

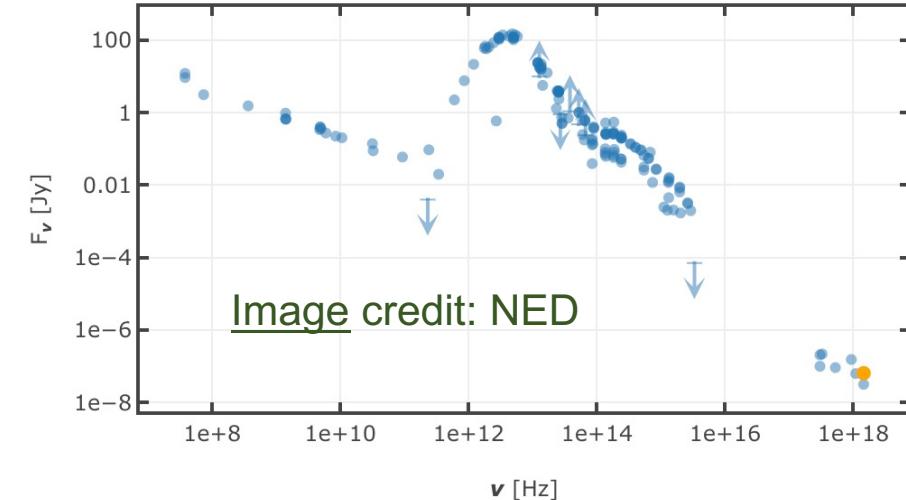


specific intensity



$$dE_{\nu} = I_{\nu} dA d\nu d\Omega dt$$

$$I_{\nu} \equiv \frac{dE_{\nu}}{dA_{\perp} d\nu d\Omega dt}$$



$\text{erg Hz}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1} \text{sr}^{-1}$

prev. sl.

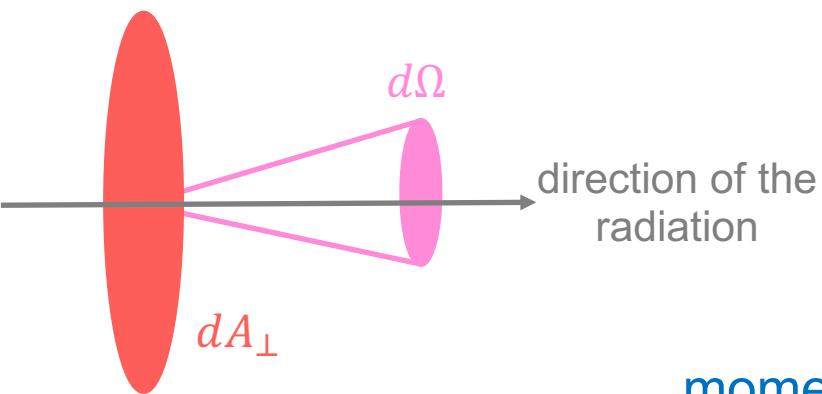
$$I = \frac{dE}{dt dA_{\perp} d\Omega}$$

$$I_{\nu} = \frac{\lambda}{\nu} I_{\lambda}$$

# Specific flux and momentum

prev. sl.

$$F = \pi I$$



$$F_\nu = \pi I_\nu$$

specific flux                                  specific intensity

erg Hz<sup>-1</sup>cm<sup>-2</sup>s<sup>-1</sup>

1 erg = 1 g cm<sup>2</sup> s<sup>-2</sup>

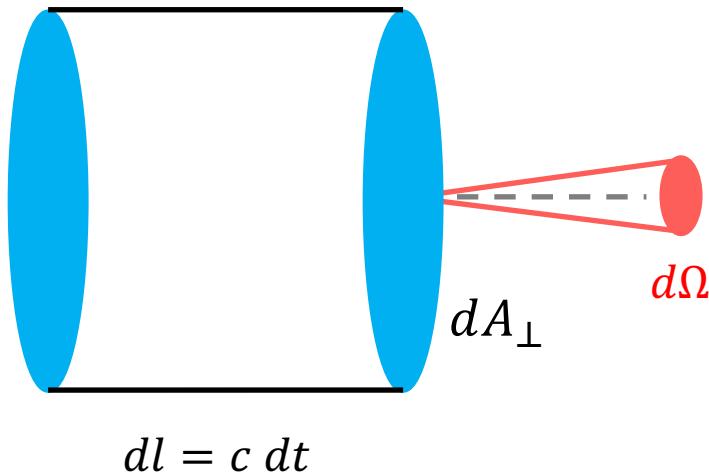
$p_\nu = \frac{F_\nu}{c}$

momentum                                  dyn Hz<sup>-1</sup>cm<sup>-2</sup>

1 dyn = 1 g cm s<sup>-2</sup>

# Specific energy density

Radiative energy in a specific frequency in unit solid angle in a cylinder with its length  $dl = c dt$  and its volume  $dA_{\perp} c dt$



$$\begin{aligned} dE_{\nu} &= u_{\nu}(\Omega) d\Omega d\nu dV \\ &= u_{\nu}(\Omega) d\Omega d\nu dA_{\perp} c dt \end{aligned}$$

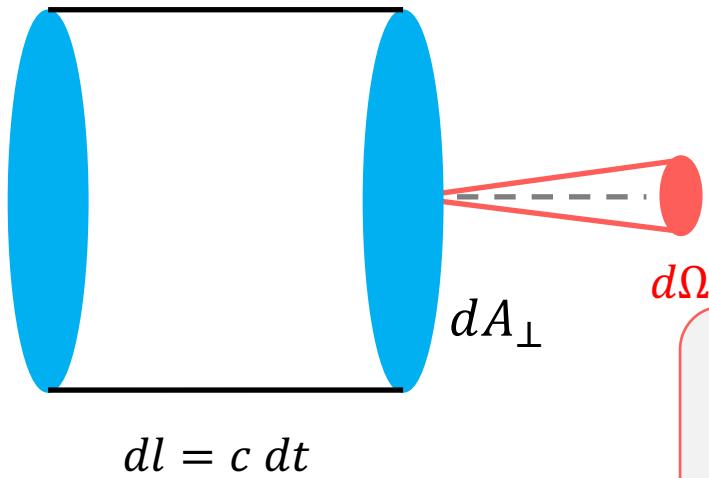


In time  $dt$ , all the radiation with velocity  $c$  in the cylinder will pass through.

specific energy density per unit solid angle  $u_{\nu}(\Omega)$ : Energy in a specific frequency per unit volume per solid angle

# Specific energy density

Radiative energy in a specific frequency in unit solid angle in a cylinder with its length  $dl = c dt$  and its volume  $dA_{\perp} c dt$



$$dE_{\nu} = u_{\nu}(\Omega) d\Omega d\nu dA_{\perp} c dt$$

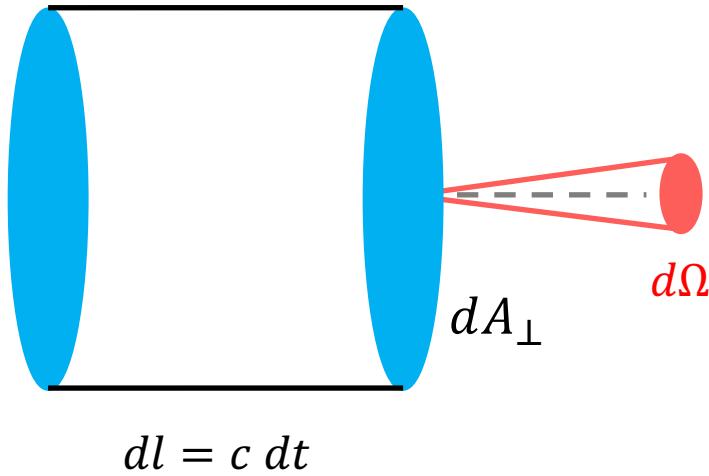
prev. sl.

$$dE_{\nu} = I_{\nu} dA_{\perp} d\nu d\Omega dt$$

$$u_{\nu}(\Omega) = \frac{I_{\nu}}{c}$$

# Specific energy density

Radiative energy in a specific frequency in unit solid angle in a cylinder with its length  $dl = c dt$  and its volume  $dA_{\perp} c dt$



$$dE_{\nu} = u_{\nu}(\Omega) d\Omega d\nu dA_{\perp} c dt$$

$$u_{\nu}(\Omega) = \frac{I_{\nu}}{c}$$

$$u_{\nu} = \frac{1}{c} \int I_{\nu} d\Omega = \begin{cases} \frac{4\pi}{c} I_{\nu} & \text{isotropic} \\ \frac{4\pi}{c} \bar{I}_{\nu} & \text{anisotropic} \end{cases} \quad \text{erg Hz}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

specific energy density

# Chpt.2 Fundamentals of radiation

2.1 Elementary concepts of radiation

2.2 Radiative transfer

2.2.1 Spontaneous emission coefficient

2.2.2 Absorption coefficient

2.2.3 Optical depth and mean free path

2.2.4 Radiative transfer equation

2.3 Thermal radiation

2.4 Scattering

2.5 Escape probability

2.6 Polarization

2.7 Dispersion and rotation measures

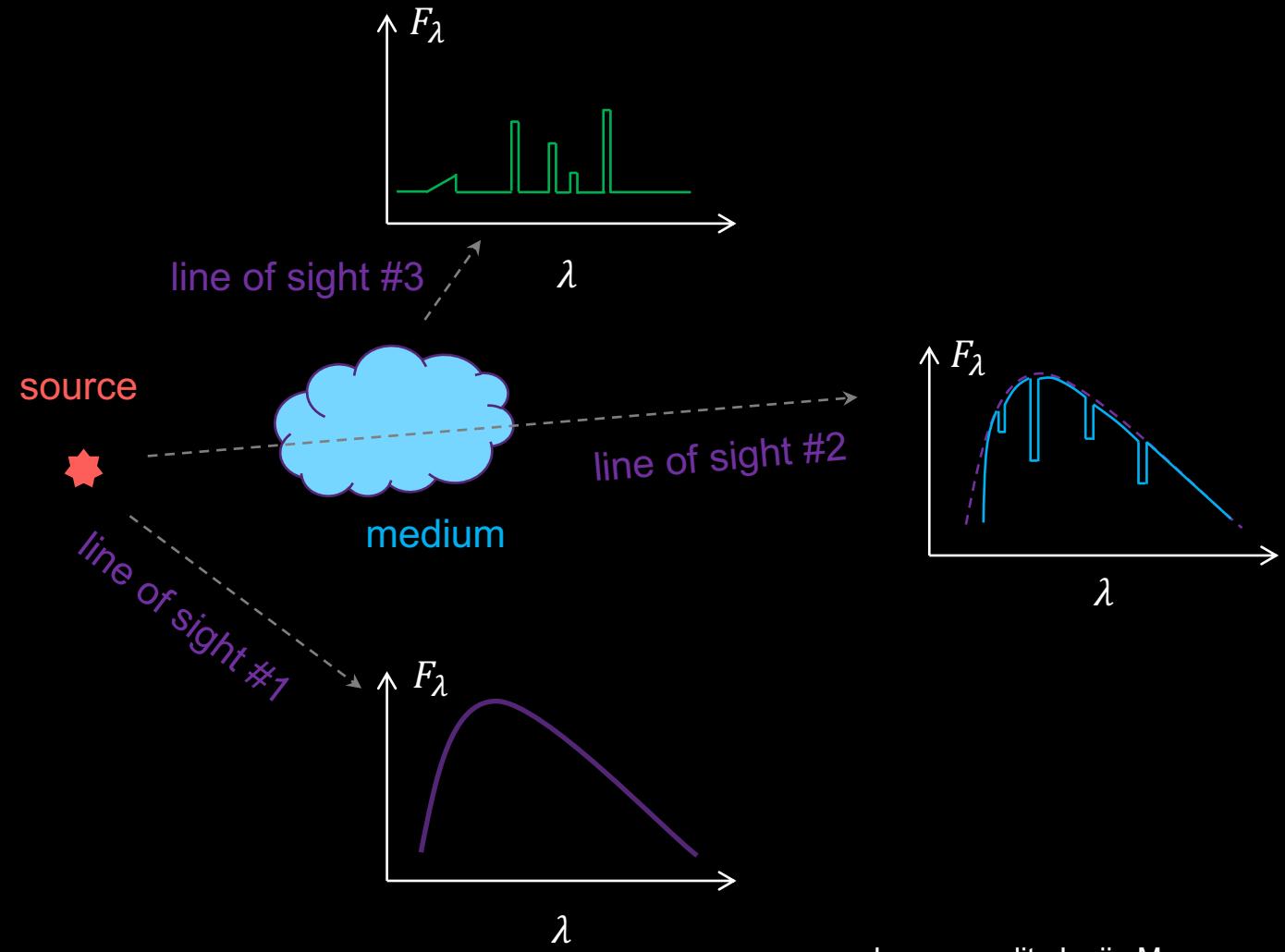


Image credit: Junjie Mao

# Radiative transfer

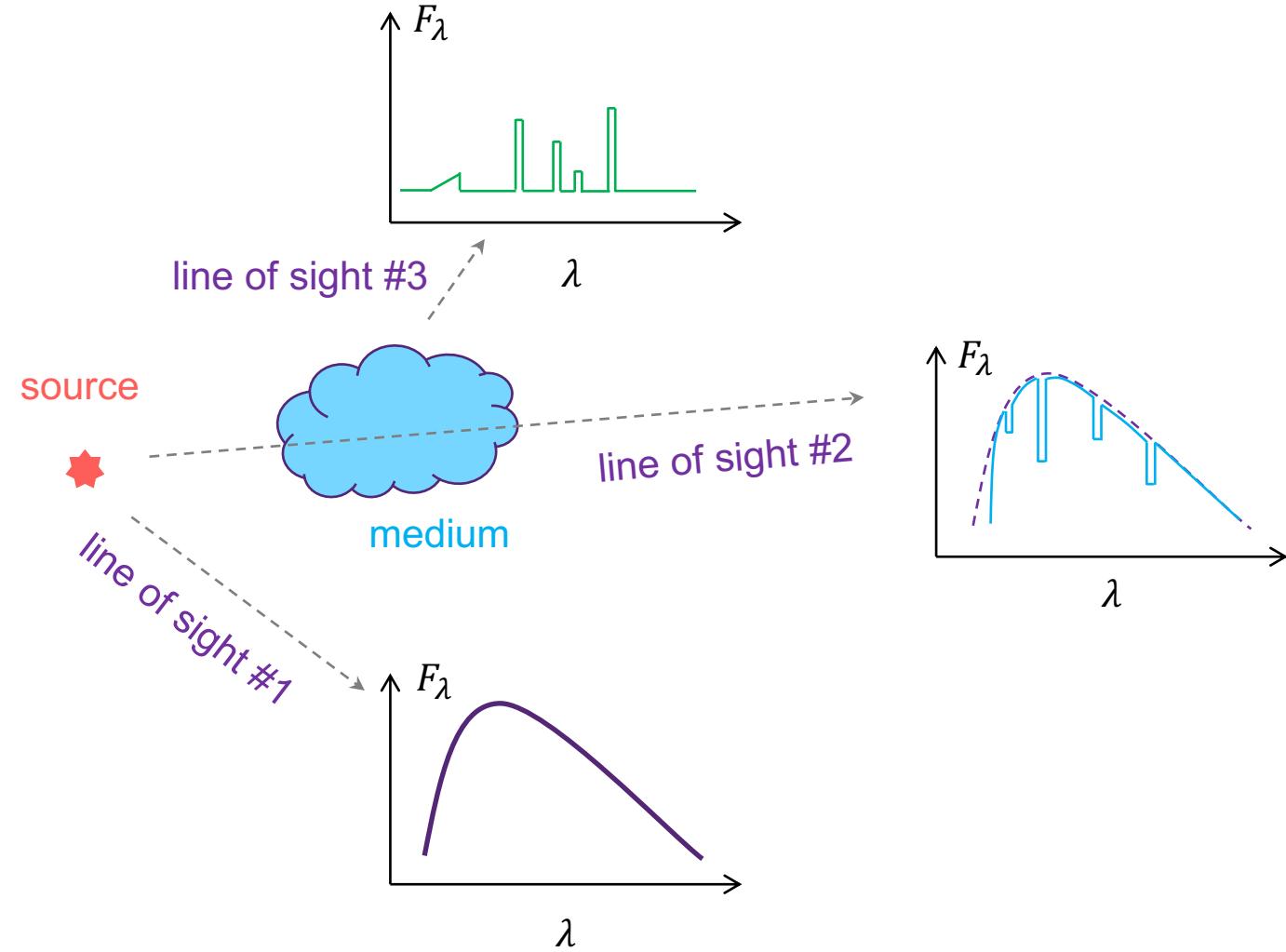
- Radiation is one of the key processes to exchange energy for most celestial bodies
- When a ray passes through matter, the energy exchange process is referred to as radiation transfer

prev. sl.

$$F(r) \equiv \frac{L}{4\pi r^2}$$

unabsorbed flux →

observed flux →  $F_{\text{obs}} \leq \frac{L}{4\pi d^2}$



# Spontaneous emission coefficient

Radiative energy emitted spontaneously in a specific frequency in unit time in unit solid angle in unit volume

$$dE_\nu = j_\nu \, dV \, d\nu \, d\Omega \, dt$$

spontaneous emission coefficient  
↓

$$j_\nu \equiv \frac{dE_\nu}{dV \, d\nu \, d\Omega \, dt} \quad \text{erg Hz}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-3} \text{s}^{-1} \text{sr}^{-1}$$

Energy (frequency)<sup>-1</sup>(volume)<sup>-1</sup>(time)<sup>-1</sup>(solid angle)<sup>-1</sup>

# Spontaneous emission coefficient (cont.)

prev. sl.

$$j_\nu = \frac{dE_\nu}{dV \, d\nu \, d\Omega \, dt}$$

$$dV = dA_\perp \, dl$$

prev. sl.

$$I_\nu = \frac{dE_\nu}{dA_\perp \, d\nu \, d\Omega \, dt}$$

$$I_\nu = j_\nu \, dl$$

# Emissivity

For an isotropic emitter or a distribution of randomly oriented emitters, the emission can also be characterized via emissivity  $\epsilon_\nu$ , which is the radiative energy (angle integrated) emitted spontaneously in a specific frequency per unit time per unit mass

$$dE_\nu = \epsilon_\nu \rho \, dV dt \, d\nu \frac{d\Omega}{4\pi} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{normalized fraction of energy} \\ \text{radiated into the solid angle } d\Omega \end{matrix}$$

$$\epsilon_\nu \equiv \frac{dE_\nu}{\rho \, dV dt \, d\nu \frac{d\Omega}{4\pi}} \quad \text{erg Hz}^{-1} \text{g}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$$

↑  
mass density      g cm<sup>-3</sup>

# Spontaneous emission coefficient

For an isotropic emitter or a distribution of randomly oriented emitters,

prev. sl.

$$j_\nu = \frac{dE_\nu}{dV \, d\nu \, d\Omega \, dt}$$

$$\epsilon_\nu = \frac{dE_\nu}{\rho \, dVdt \, d\nu \, \frac{d\Omega}{4\pi}}$$

$$j_\nu = \frac{\epsilon_\nu \, \rho}{4\pi}$$

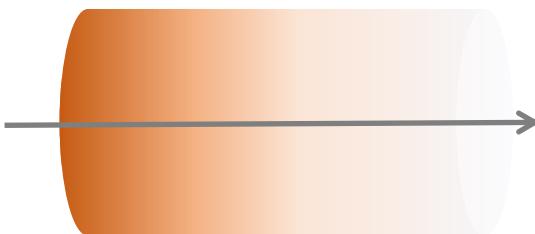
# Absorption coefficient

Loss of intensity in a beam as radiation travels a distance  $dl$

absorption coefficient (positive values for  
energy taken out of the beam)

$dl$

$$dI_\nu \equiv -\alpha_\nu I_\nu dl$$



direction of the radiation

$$\alpha_\nu = \rho \kappa_\nu$$

mass density  $\text{g cm}^{-3}$

mass absorption coefficient  
(a. k. a. opacity coefficient)

$$\int_{I_\nu^{\text{in}}}^{I_\nu^{\text{out}}} \frac{dI_\nu}{I_\nu} = - \int \alpha_\nu dl$$

$$\ln \frac{I_\nu^{\text{out}}}{I_\nu^{\text{in}}} = - \int \alpha_\nu dl$$

$$\frac{I_\nu^{\text{out}}}{I_\nu^{\text{in}}} = \exp \left( - \int \alpha_\nu dl \right)$$

# Optical depth

$$I_\nu^{\text{out}} = I_\nu^{\text{in}} \exp(-\tau_\nu)$$

optical depth 

$$\tau_\nu \equiv \int \alpha_\nu dl$$

absorption coefficient 

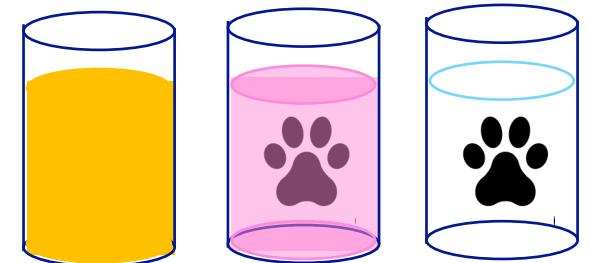
Optical thin

$$\tau_\nu \ll 1, I_\nu^{\text{out}} \simeq I_\nu^{\text{in}}$$

$$\tau_\nu = 1, I_\nu^{\text{out}} \sim 0.368 I_\nu^{\text{in}}$$

Optical thick

$$\tau_\nu \gg 1, I_\nu^{\text{out}} \sim 0$$



# Mean free path

prev. sl.

$$I_{\nu}^{\text{out}} = I_{\nu}^{\text{in}} \exp(-\tau_{\nu})$$

For homogeneous medium,  $\bar{\tau}_{\nu} = \alpha_{\nu} \bar{l}_{\nu}$

$$\bar{\tau}_{\nu} = \frac{\int_0^{\infty} \tau_{\nu} \exp(-\tau_{\nu}) d\tau_{\nu}}{\int_0^{\infty} \exp(-\tau_{\nu}) d\tau_{\nu}} = 1$$

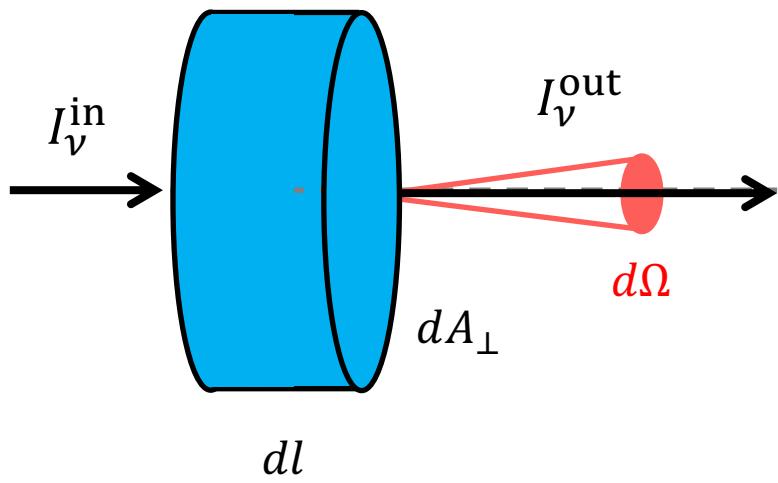
$$\int_0^{\infty} x \exp(-x) dx = 1$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \exp(-x) dx = 1$$

Mean free path (the average distance a photon can travel within a medium without being absorbed)

$$\bar{l}_{\nu} = \frac{1}{\alpha_{\nu}}$$

# Radiative transfer equation



$$dE^{\text{in}} = I_\nu \, d\nu \, d\Omega \, dA_\perp \, dt$$

$$dE^{\text{out}} = (I_\nu + dI_\nu) \, d\nu \, d\Omega \, dA_\perp \, dt$$

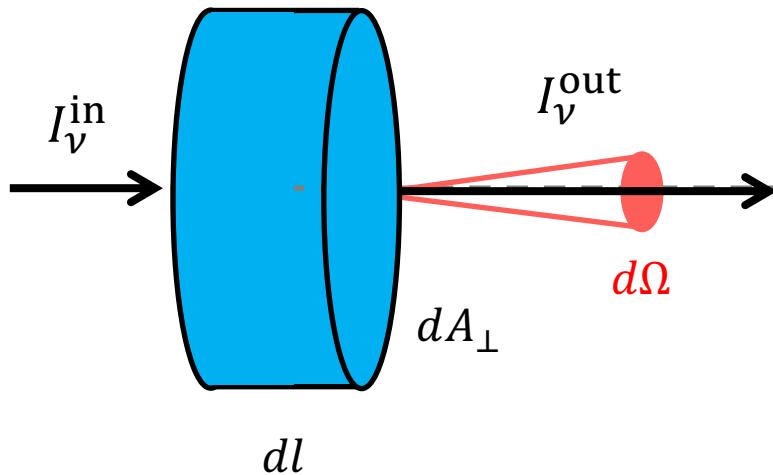
$$dE^{\text{em}} = j_\nu \, d\nu \, d\Omega \, dA_\perp \, dl \, dt$$

$$dE^{\text{abs}} = -\alpha_\nu dE^{\text{in}} dl$$

# Radiative transfer equation (cont.)

Conservation of energy (no loss or gain)

$$dE^{\text{out}} = dE^{\text{in}} + dE^{\text{abs}} + dE^{\text{em}}$$



prev. sl.

$$dE^{\text{in}} = I_{\nu} dv d\Omega dA_{\perp} dt$$

$$dE^{\text{out}} = (I_{\nu} + dI_{\nu}) dv d\Omega dA_{\perp} dt$$

$$dE^{\text{em}} = j_{\nu} dv d\Omega dA_{\perp} dl dt$$

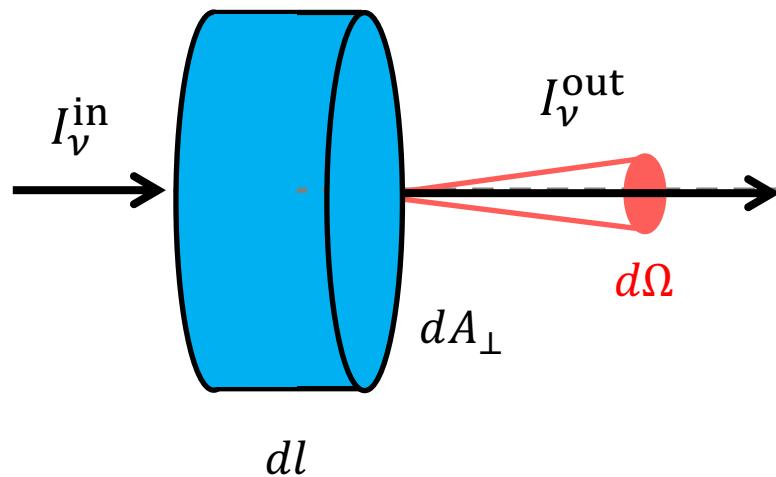
$$dE^{\text{abs}} = -\alpha_{\nu} dE^{\text{in}} dl$$

$$\frac{dI_{\nu}}{dl} = -\alpha_{\nu} I_{\nu} + j_{\nu}$$

# Radiative transfer equation (cont.)

prev. sl.

$$\frac{dI_\nu}{dl} = -\alpha_\nu I_\nu + j_\nu$$



$$d\tau_\nu = \alpha_\nu dl$$

$$\frac{dI_\nu}{d\tau_\nu} = -I_\nu + \frac{j_\nu}{\alpha_\nu}$$

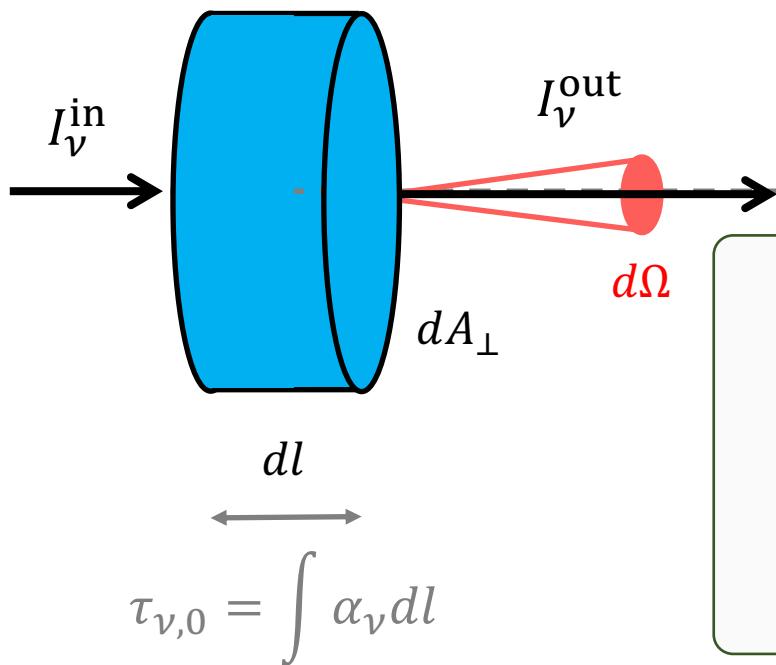
$$\frac{dI_\nu}{d\tau_\nu} = \frac{j_\nu}{\alpha_\nu} - I_\nu = S_\nu - I_\nu$$

Source function

# Solution to the RT equation

prev. sl.

$$\frac{dI_\nu}{d\tau_\nu} = \frac{j_\nu}{\alpha_\nu} - I_\nu = S_\nu - I_\nu$$



$$e^{\tau_\nu} \frac{dI_\nu}{d\tau_\nu} = S_\nu e^{\tau_\nu} - I_\nu e^{\tau_\nu}$$

$$e^{\tau_\nu} \left( \frac{dI_\nu}{d\tau_\nu} + I_\nu \right) = \frac{d}{d\tau_\nu} (I_\nu e^{\tau_\nu}) = S_\nu e^{\tau_\nu}$$

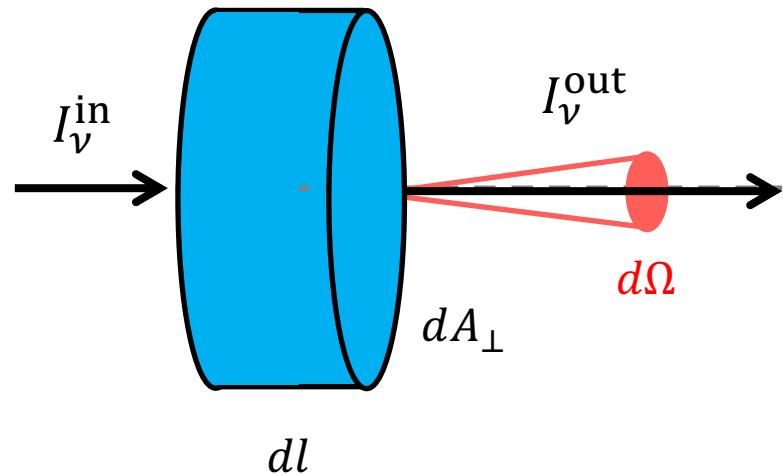
$$I_\nu^{\text{out}} = I_\nu^{\text{in}} e^{-\tau_{\nu,0}} + \int_0^{\tau_{\nu,0}} S_\nu(\tau_\nu) e^{-\tau_\nu} d\tau_\nu$$

see Sect. 3.2 of 《天体物理中的辐射机制》 by 尤峻汉 (p81–82)

# Radiative transfer equation (no intrinsic emission)

prev. sl.

$$I_{\nu}^{\text{out}} = I_{\nu}^{\text{in}} e^{-\tau_{\nu,0}} + \int_0^{\tau_{\nu,0}} S_{\nu}(\tau_{\nu}) e^{-\tau_{\nu}} d\tau_{\nu}$$



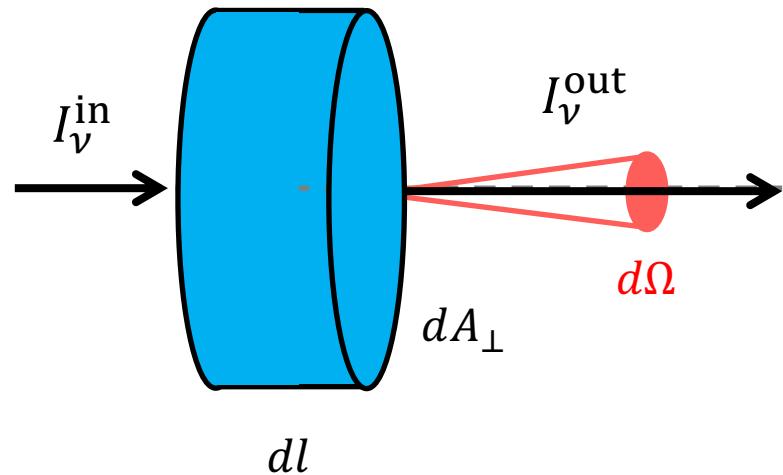
Case #1: no intrinsic emission ( $j_{\nu} = S_{\nu} = 0$ )

$$I_{\nu}^{\text{out}} = I_{\nu}^{\text{in}} e^{-\tau_{\nu,0}}$$

# Radiative transfer equation (no external emission)

prev. sl.

$$I_{\nu}^{\text{out}} = I_{\nu}^{\text{in}} e^{-\tau_{\nu,0}} + \int_0^{\tau_{\nu,0}} S_{\nu}(\tau_{\nu}) e^{-\tau_{\nu}} d\tau_{\nu}$$



Case #2: no external emission ( $I_{\nu}^{\text{in}} = 0$ )

$$I_{\nu}^{\text{out}} = \int_0^{\tau_{\nu,0}} S_{\nu}(\tau_{\nu}) e^{-\tau_{\nu}} d\tau_{\nu}$$

# Chpt.2 Fundamentals of radiation

2.1 Elementary concepts of radiation

2.2 Radiative transfer

2.3 Thermal radiation

2.3.1 Blackbody radiation spectrum

2.3.2 Blackbody emission intensity

2.3.3 Blackbody emission flux

2.3.4 Thermal equilibrium

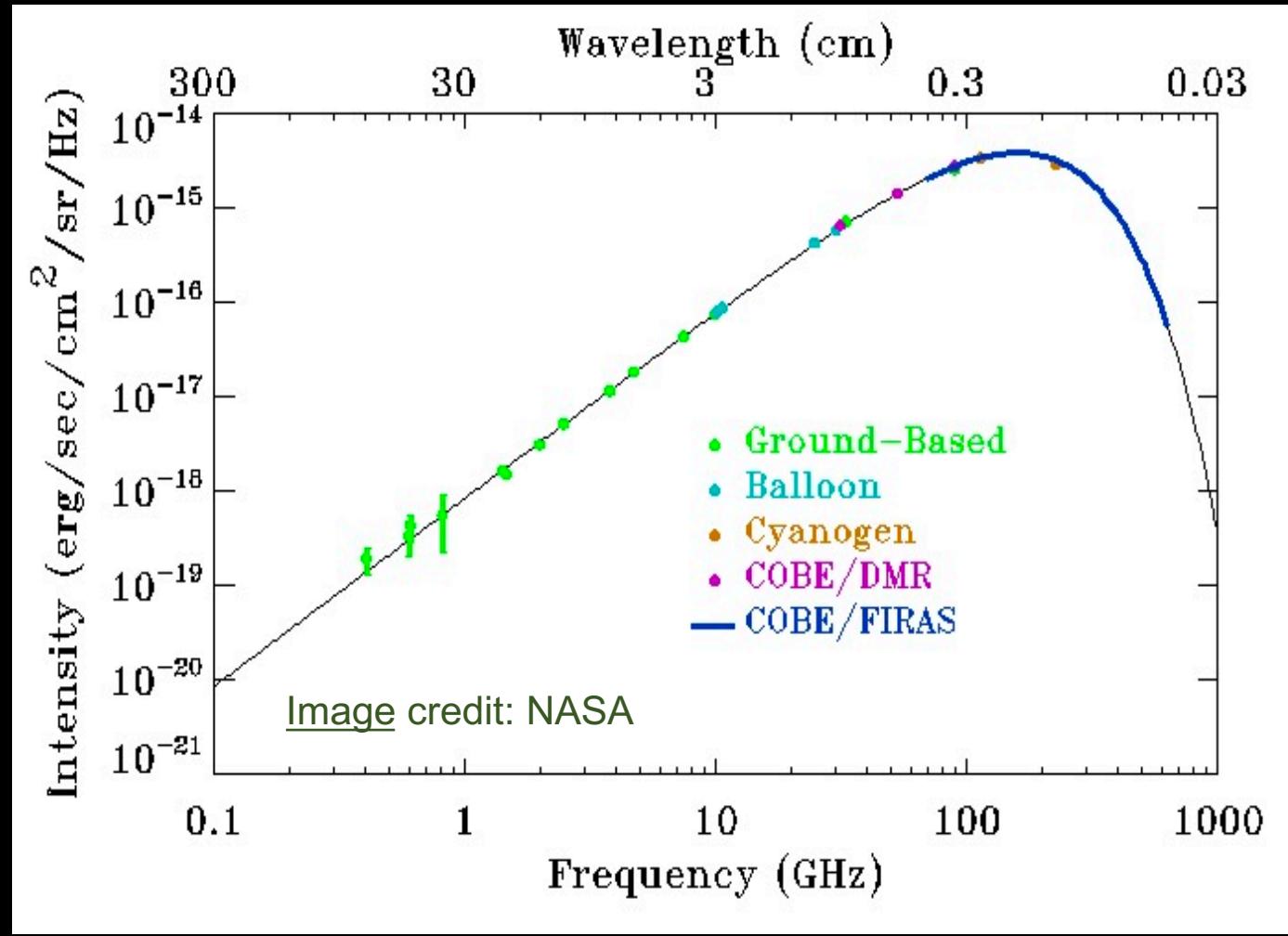
2.3.5 Local thermal equilibrium

2.4 Scattering

2.5 Escape probability

2.6 Polarization

2.7 Dispersion and rotation measures



# Blackbody radiation spectrum

Thermal radiation is radiation emitted by matter in thermal equilibrium. In this case, the free electrons follows the Maxwellian distribution

$$f(v)dv = 4\pi \left(\frac{m_e}{2\pi k T_e}\right)^{3/2} v^2 \exp\left(-\frac{m_e v^2}{2k T_e}\right)$$

Blackbody radiation spectrum is the **Planck spectrum**

$$h\nu_{\max} = 2.82 kT$$

$$B_\nu(T) = \frac{2h\nu^3}{c^2} \left( \exp\left(\frac{h\nu}{kT}\right) - 1 \right)^{-1}$$

$$B_\lambda(T) = \frac{2hc^2}{\lambda^5} \left( \exp\left(\frac{hc}{\lambda kT}\right) - 1 \right)^{-1}$$

Caution that even if particles in the matter follow the Maxwellian distribution, radiation emitted by this matter does **not** necessarily have to be thermal radiation

# Blackbody emission intensity

$$I_{\nu}^{\text{BB}} \equiv B_{\nu}(T) = \frac{2h\nu^3}{c^2} \left( \exp\left(\frac{h\nu}{kT}\right) - 1 \right)^{-1}$$

Blackbody emission intensity

$$I^{\text{BB}} = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{2h\nu^3}{c^2} \left( \exp\left(\frac{h\nu}{kT}\right) - 1 \right)^{-1} d\nu$$

$$= \frac{2k^4 T^4}{h^3 c^2} \int_0^{\infty} x^3 (e^x - 1)^{-1} dx$$

$$x = \frac{h\nu}{kT}$$

# Blackbody emission flux

prev. sl.

$$I^{\text{BB}} = \frac{2k^4 T^4}{h^3 c^2} \int_0^\infty x^3 (e^x - 1)^{-1} dx$$

Blackbody emission flux

$$\rightarrow F^{\text{BB}} = \pi I^{\text{BB}} = \sigma T^4$$

Blackbody radiation flux depends  
only on the temperature

$$\int_0^\infty x^3 (e^x - 1)^{-1} dx = \frac{\pi^4}{15}$$
$$\sigma = \frac{2\pi^5 k^4}{15 h^3 c^2}$$
$$= 5.670 \times 10^{-5} \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{K}^{-4}$$

↑  
Stefan-Boltzmann  
constant

# Asymptotic behavior

prev. sl.

$$I_{\nu}^{\text{BB}} = B_{\nu}(T) = \frac{2h\nu^3}{c^2} \left( \exp\left(\frac{h\nu}{kT}\right) - 1 \right)^{-1}$$

$$\frac{h\nu}{kT} \ll 1 \quad \exp\left(\frac{h\nu}{kT}\right) - 1 \rightarrow \frac{h\nu}{kT} \quad I_{\nu}^{\text{RJ}} = \frac{2\nu^2}{c^2} kT \quad \text{Rayleigh-Jeans Law}$$

$$\frac{h\nu}{kT} \gg 1 \quad \exp\left(\frac{h\nu}{kT}\right) - 1 \rightarrow \exp\left(\frac{h\nu}{kT}\right) \quad I_{\nu}^{\text{W}} = \frac{2h\nu^3}{c^2} \exp\left(-\frac{h\nu}{kT}\right) \quad \text{Wien Law}$$

# Thermodynamic Equilibrium (TE)

prev. sl.

$$I_{\nu}^{\text{BB}} = B_{\nu}(T) = \frac{2h\nu^3}{c^2} \left( \exp\left(\frac{h\nu}{kT}\right) - 1 \right)^{-1}$$

For medium in thermodynamic equilibrium, Kirchoff's law links the spontaneous emission coefficient and emission source function with Planck's law

$$j_{\nu} \equiv \alpha_{\nu} B_{\nu}(T)$$

$$S_{\nu} \equiv B_{\nu}(T)$$

## TE (cont.)

prev. sl.

$$I_\nu^{\text{out}} = \int_0^{\tau_{\nu,0}} S_\nu(\tau_\nu) e^{-\tau_\nu} d\tau_\nu$$

$$I_\nu^{\text{out}} = B_\nu(T)(1 - \exp(-\tau_{\nu,0}))$$

$$\tau_{\nu,0} = \int \alpha_\nu dl \gg 1$$

$$I_\nu^{\text{out}} = B_\nu(T)$$

$$\tau_{\nu,0} = \int \alpha_\nu dl \ll 1$$

$$I_\nu^{\text{out}} = \tau_{\nu,0} B_\nu(T)$$

Only if the medium is in TE and it is optically thick, then its radiation follows the Planck's Law. For non-thermal processes, the source function can only be derived from  $j_\nu$  and  $\alpha_\nu$ .

# Local Thermodynamic Equilibrium (LTE)

LTE differs from TE in that the radiation field does not need to follow Planck's law, i.e.,  $I_\nu \neq B_\nu(T)$ .

The assumption of LTE is valid if either of the follow two applies:

- collisional processes among particles dominate photon-related processes
- collisional processes among particles are in equilibrium with photo-related processes

# Chpt.2 Fundamentals of radiation

2.1 Elementary concepts of radiation

2.2 Radiative transfer

2.3 Thermal radiation

2.4 Scattering

2.4.1 Pure scattering

2.4.2 Emission, absorption, and scattering

2.4.3 Absorption and scattering probabilities

2.4.4 Effective mean free path

2.5 Escape probability

2.6 Polarization

2.7 Dispersion and rotation measures

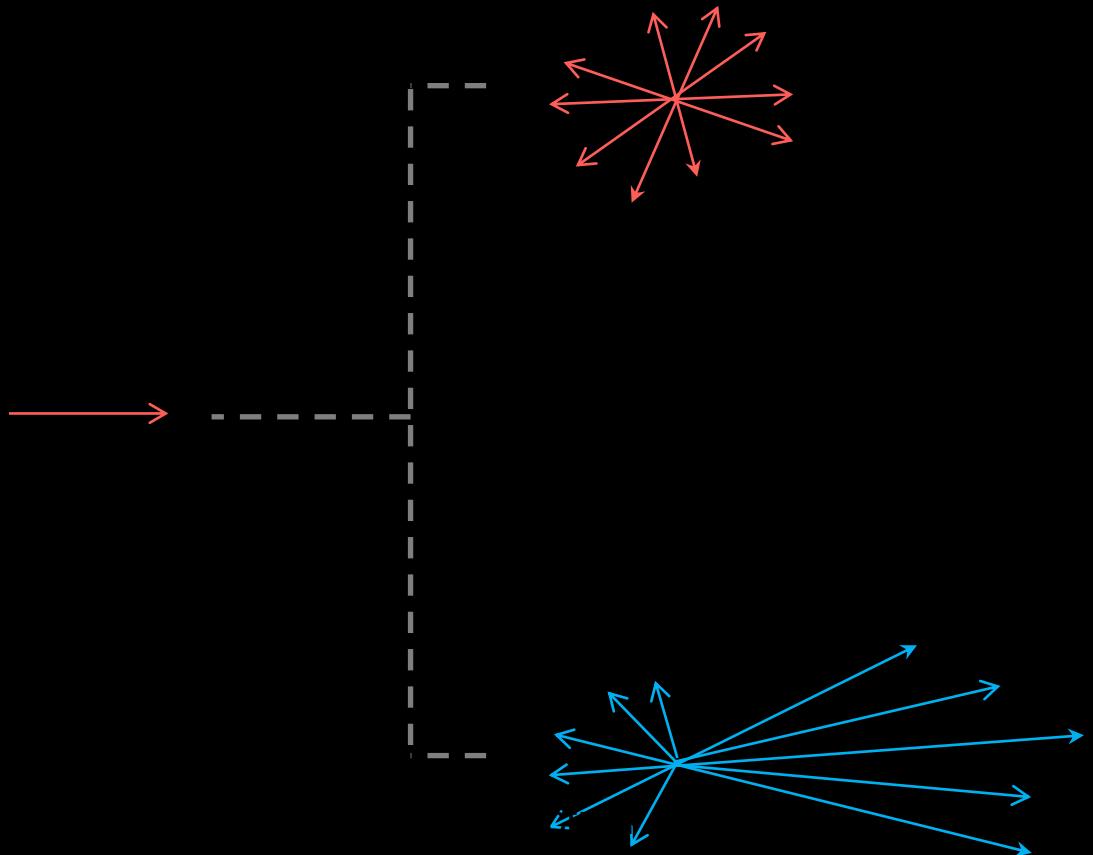


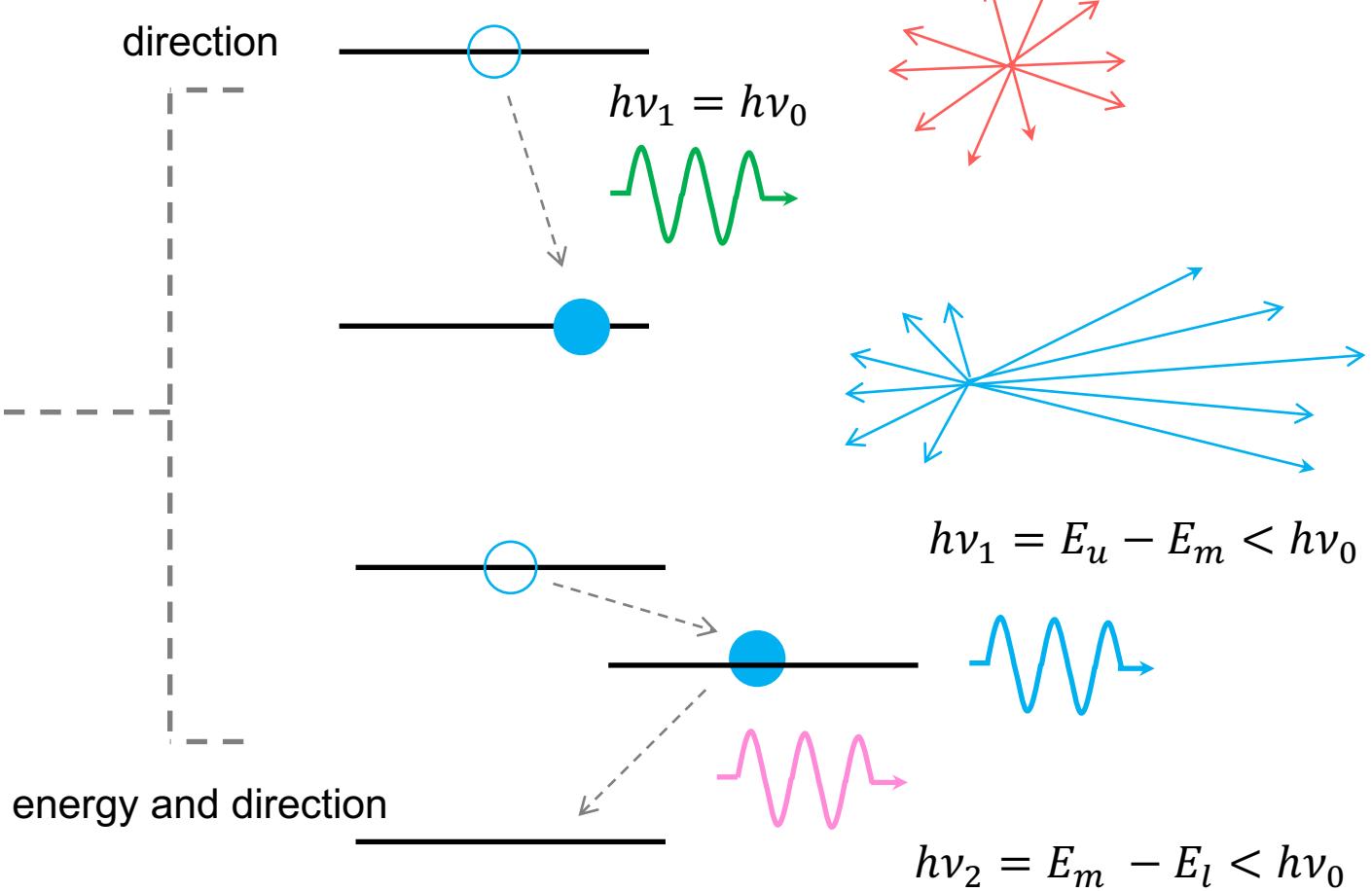
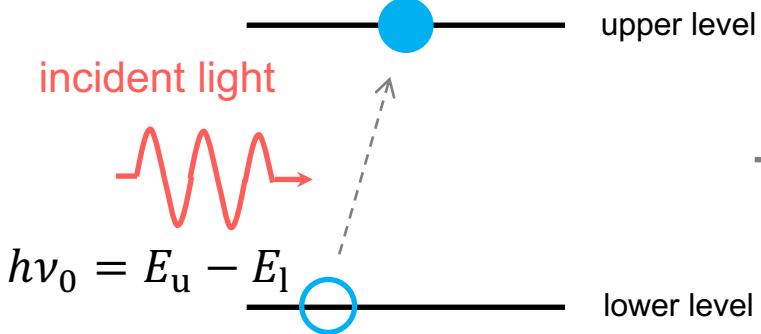
Image credit: Junjie Mao

# Scattering

Scattering significantly complicates the radiative transfer.

Scattering can change the direction **and frequency** of the incident photon.

Two-level system



# Pure scattering

Consider a medium has only isotropic scattering (no emission or absorption), which only changes the direction of the incident photon

$$\frac{dI_\nu}{dl} = -\sigma_\nu^{\text{sca}} I_\nu + \sigma_\nu^{\text{sca}} S_\nu^{\text{sca}}$$

scattered outside  
the line of sight

scattered back into  
the line of sight

scattering coefficient

$$\frac{dI_\nu}{d\tau_\nu^{\text{sca}}} = -I_\nu + S_\nu^{\text{sca}}$$

scattering optical depth

$$d\tau_\nu^{\text{sca}} \equiv \sigma_\nu^{\text{sca}} dl$$

Source function for scattering

# Random walk

The mean displacement traveled by photons is  
(order-of-magnitude estimation)

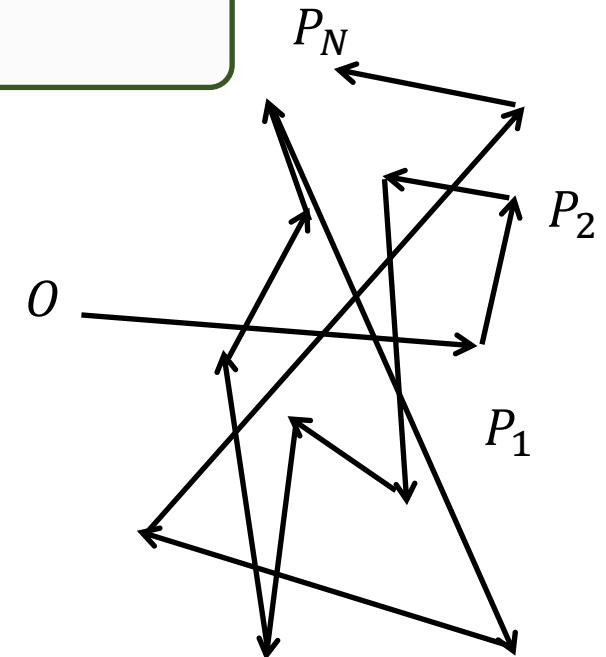
see Sect. 1.7 of the REF book  
(p35) by Rybicki & Lightman

$$\bar{l}_\nu^{\text{RM}} \sim \sqrt{N} \bar{l}_\nu \quad \leftarrow \bar{l}_\nu = \frac{1}{\sigma_\nu^{\text{sca}}} : \text{scattering mean free path}$$

Number of scattering  $\downarrow$  size scale of the medium  $\downarrow$

for  $\tau_\nu^{\text{sca}} \gg 1$   $N \sim \frac{L^2}{\bar{l}_\nu^2} = (\sigma_\nu^{\text{sca}} L)^2 \sim (\tau_\nu^{\text{sca}})^2$

for  $\tau_\nu^{\text{sca}} \ll 1$   $N \sim \sigma_\nu^{\text{sca}} L \sim \tau_\nu^{\text{sca}}$



# Emission + absorption + scattering

Considering scattering + absorption + emission for a medium in TE

$$\frac{dI_\nu}{dl} = -\sigma_\nu^{\text{sca}} I_\nu + \sigma_\nu^{\text{sca}} S_\nu^{\text{sca}} + j_\nu - \alpha_\nu I_\nu$$
$$\frac{dI_\nu}{dl} = -(\sigma_\nu^{\text{sca}} + \alpha_\nu) I_\nu + (\sigma_\nu^{\text{sca}} S_\nu^{\text{sca}} + \alpha_\nu B_\nu)$$

$$\frac{dI_\nu}{d\tau_\nu^{\text{AS}}} = -I_\nu + S_\nu^{\text{EAS}}$$

$$S_\nu^{\text{EAS}} \equiv \frac{\alpha_\nu B_\nu + \sigma_\nu^{\text{sca}} S_\nu^{\text{sca}}}{\alpha_\nu + \sigma_\nu^{\text{sca}}}$$

$$(\sigma_\nu^{\text{sca}} + \alpha_\nu)dl = d\tau_\nu^{\text{AS}}$$

Source function for emission,  
absorption, and scattering

# Absorption and scattering probability

An alternative way to define the source function

$$S_\nu^{\text{EAS}} = \frac{\alpha_\nu B_\nu + \sigma_\nu^{\text{sca}} S_\nu^{\text{sca}}}{\alpha_\nu + \sigma_\nu^{\text{sca}}}$$

Introducing absorption and scattering probabilities

absorption probability

$$\epsilon_\nu \equiv \frac{\alpha_\nu}{\alpha_\nu + \sigma_\nu^{\text{sca}}}$$

scattering probability

$$1 - \epsilon_\nu = \frac{\sigma_\nu^{\text{sca}}}{\alpha_\nu + \sigma_\nu^{\text{sca}}}$$

$$S_\nu^{\text{EAS}} = \epsilon_\nu B_\nu + (1 - \epsilon_\nu) S_\nu^{\text{sca}}$$

# Effective mean free path

prev. sl.

$$\epsilon_\nu = \frac{\alpha_\nu}{\alpha_\nu + \sigma_\nu^{\text{sca}}}$$

After  $N = \epsilon_\nu^{-1}$  steps, a photon is **truly** absorbed

$$\bar{l}_\nu^{\text{AS}} = \frac{1}{\alpha_\nu + \sigma_\nu^{\text{sca}}} : \text{mean free path}$$

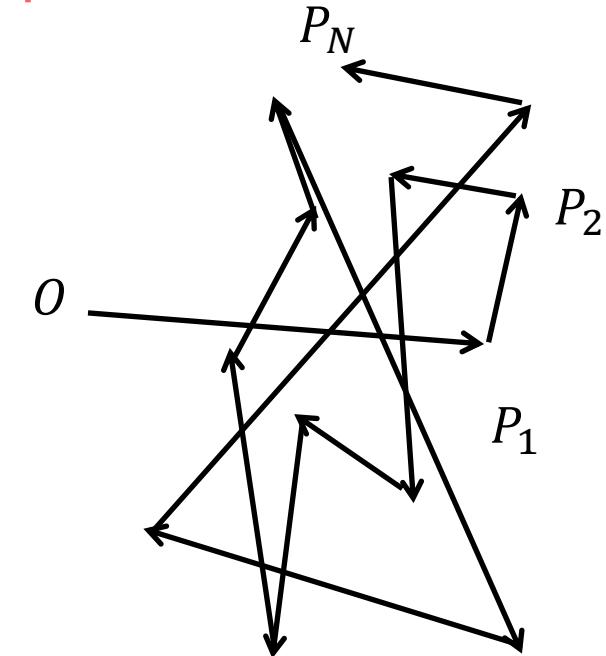
$$(\bar{l}_\nu^{\text{RM}})^2 = N (\bar{l}_\nu^{\text{AS}})^2 = \frac{(\bar{l}_\nu^{\text{AS}})^2}{\epsilon_\nu} = \frac{1}{\alpha_\nu(\alpha_\nu + \sigma_\nu^{\text{sca}})}$$

effective mean free path  
diffusion length  
thermalization length

$$l_\nu^{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha_\nu(\alpha_\nu + \sigma_\nu^{\text{sca}})}}$$

for  $\alpha_\nu \ll \sigma_\nu^{\text{sca}}$

$$l_\nu^{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha_\nu \sigma_\nu^{\text{sca}}}}$$



# Chpt.2 Fundamentals of radiation

2.1 Elementary concepts of radiation

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# Escape probability

prev. sl.

$$I_\nu^{\text{out}} = I_\nu^{\text{in}} e^{-\tau_{\nu,0}} + \int_0^{\tau_{\nu,0}} S_\nu(\tau_\nu) e^{-\tau_\nu} d\tau_\nu$$

Without external emission ( $I_\nu^{\text{in}} = 0$ )

$$I_\nu^{\text{out}} = \int_0^{\tau_{\nu,0}} S_\nu(\tau_\nu) e^{-\tau_\nu} d\tau_\nu$$

If we know the escape probability  $P_{\text{esc}}$ , it might be easier to calculate the emergent emission than a full radiative transfer calculation.

$$j_\nu^{\text{eff}} \equiv j_\nu P_{\text{esc}}$$

# Spherical geometry + homogenous medium

Radius:  $R$ , absorption coefficient  $\alpha_\nu$ , line emission coefficient  $j_\nu$

homogenous  $\rightarrow \tau_\nu = \alpha_\nu R$

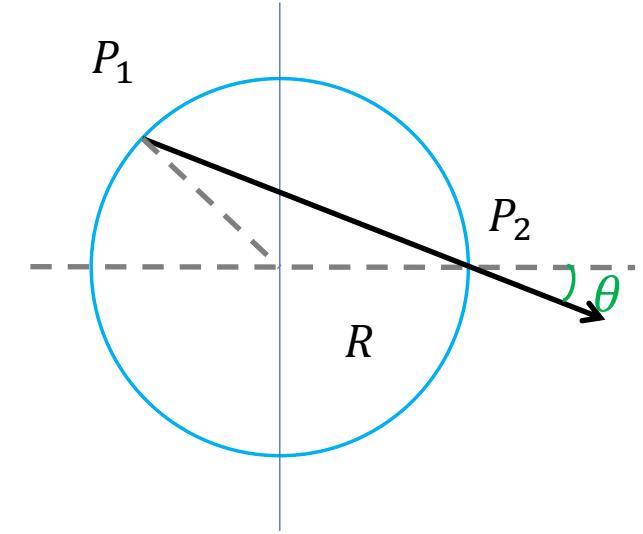
Consider a photon emitted from  $P_1$ , when traveling to  $P_2$ ,  
the optical depth is  $2\tau_\nu \cos \theta$

prev. sl.  $I_\nu^{\text{out}} = \int S_\nu(\tau_\nu) e^{-\tau_\nu} d\tau_\nu$

prev. sl.  $\frac{j_\nu}{\alpha_\nu} = S_\nu$

$$\begin{aligned} I_\nu^{\text{out}} &= \int_0^{2R \cos \theta} j_\nu e^{-\alpha_\nu r} dr \\ &= \frac{j_\nu}{\alpha_\nu} (1 - \exp(-2\tau_\nu \cos \theta)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^b \exp(-a r) dr = \frac{1 - \exp(-a b)}{a}$$



# Flux

prev. sl.

$$I_\nu^{\text{out}} = \frac{j_\nu}{\alpha_\nu} (1 - \exp(-2\tau_\nu \cos \theta))$$

prev. sl.

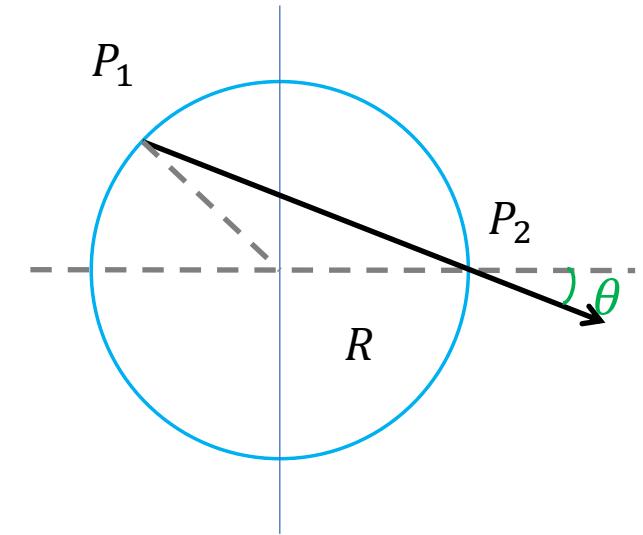
$$dF = I \cos \theta d\Omega$$

Flux emitted from  $P_2$

$$F_{\nu, \text{esc}} = \int I_\nu^{\text{out}} \cos \theta \, d\Omega = \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^{\pi/2} I_\nu^{\text{out}} \cos \theta \sin \theta \, d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\pi j_\nu}{2\alpha_\nu \tau_\nu^2} (2\tau_\nu^2 - 1 + e^{-2\tau_\nu} (2\tau_\nu + 1))$$

homogenous  $\rightarrow \tau_\nu = \alpha_\nu R$



$$= \frac{\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \theta \sin \theta (1 - \exp(-2a \cos \theta)) d\theta}{4a^2}$$

$$= \frac{2a^2 - 1 + \exp(-2a) (2a + 1)}{4a^2}$$

# Escape probability

prev. sl.

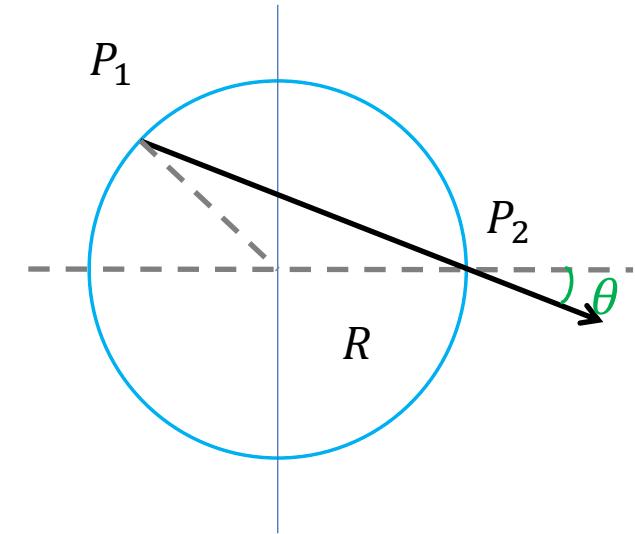
$$F_{\nu,\text{esc}} = \frac{\pi j_\nu}{2\alpha_\nu \tau_\nu^2} (2\tau_\nu^2 - 1 + e^{-2\tau_\nu}(2\tau_\nu + 1))$$

c.f. a photon emitted from  $P_1$ , when travelling to  $P_2$  without any absorption

$$I_{\nu,0}^{\text{out}} = \int_0^{2R \cos \theta} j_\nu dr = j_\nu 2R \cos \theta$$

$$F_{\nu,0} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^{\pi/2} I_{\nu,0}^{\text{out}} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{4\pi R j_\nu}{3} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P_{\text{esc}} = \frac{F_{\nu,\text{esc}}}{F_{\nu,0}} = \frac{3}{8\tau_\nu^3} (2\tau_\nu^2 - 1 + e^{-2\tau_\nu}(2\tau_\nu + 1))$$



prev. sl.

$$I_\nu^{\text{out}} = \int_0^{2R \cos \theta} j_\nu e^{-\alpha_\nu r} dr$$

prev. sl.

$$dF = I \cos \theta d\Omega$$

# Asymptotic behavior

prev. sl.

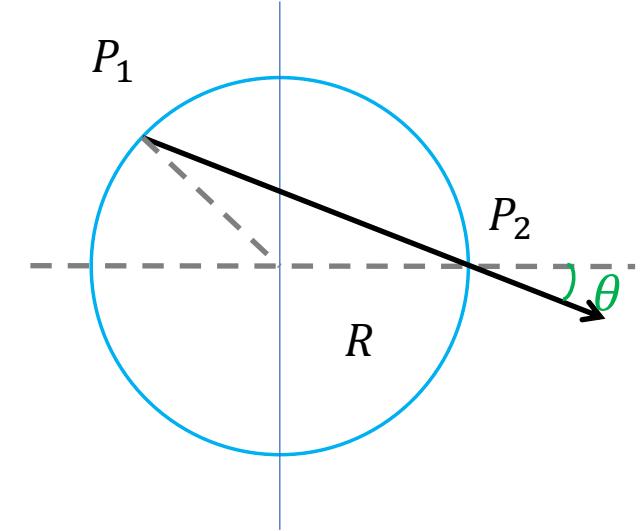
$$P_{\text{esc}} = \frac{F_{\nu, \text{esc}}}{F_{\nu, 0}} = \frac{3}{8\tau_\nu^3} (2\tau_\nu^2 - 1 + e^{-2\tau_\nu} (2\tau_\nu + 1))$$

$$\tau_\nu \gg 1 \rightarrow P_{\text{esc}} \sim \frac{3}{4\tau_\nu} \sim \frac{1}{\tau_\nu} = \frac{1}{\alpha_\nu R}$$

$$\tau_\nu \sim 0 \rightarrow P_{\text{esc}} \sim 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{x^2}{2} - 1 + e^{-x}(x+1), x = 2\tau_\nu \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} - 1 + \left(1 - x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{6}\right)(x+1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{3}{x^3} \left( \frac{x^2}{2} - 1 + x + 1 - x^2 - x + \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{6} - \frac{x^3}{6} \right) = \frac{3}{x^3} \left( \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{6} \right) \rightarrow 1$$



# Chpt.2 Fundamentals of radiation

2.1 Elementary concepts of radiation

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2.6 Polarization

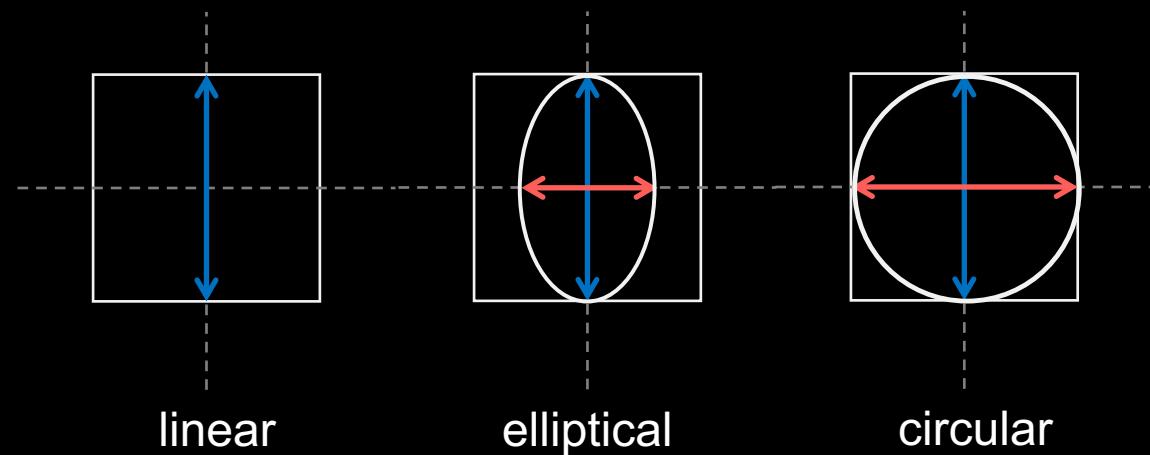
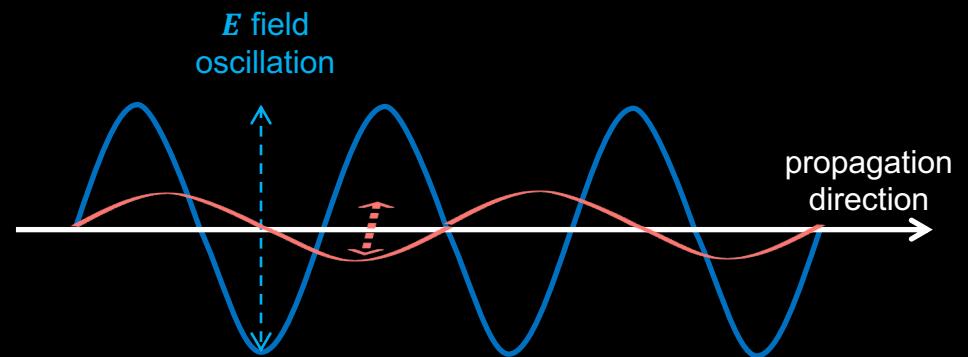
2.6.1 Stokes parameters

2.6.2 Polarization fraction

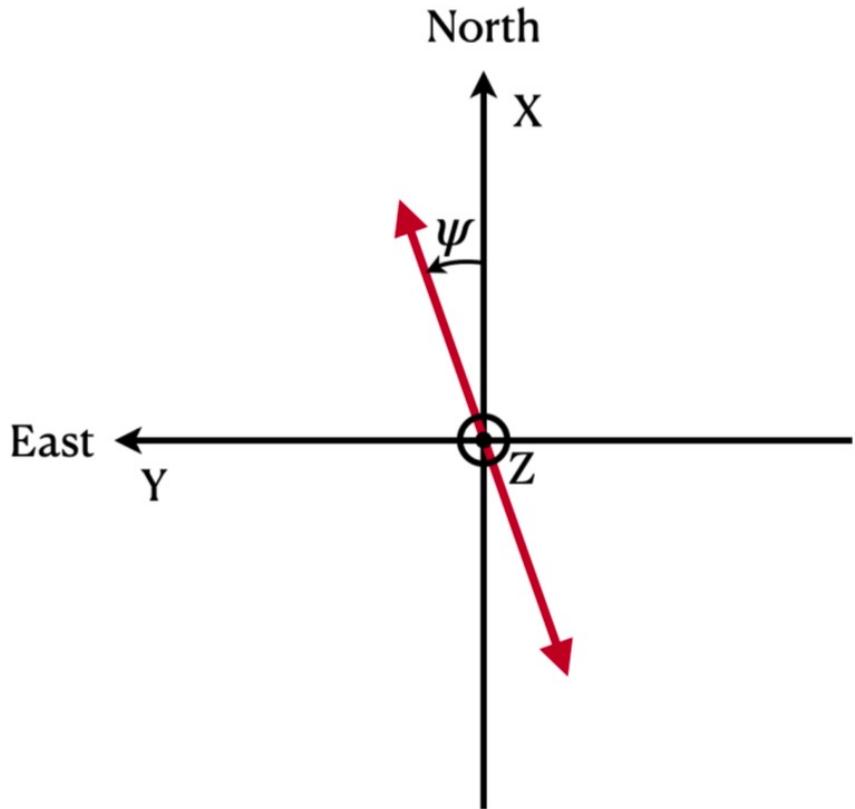
2.6.3 CMB polarization

2.7 Dispersion and rotation measures

Image credit: Junjie Mao



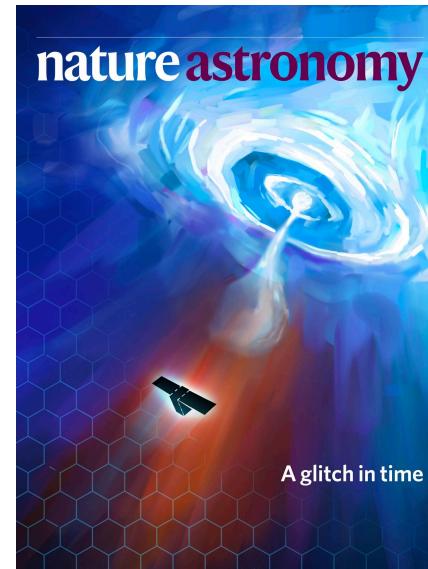
# Polarization



IAU reference frame for polarization  
(e.g., [Ferriere et al. 2021](#))

IAU definition:

- ✓ X and Y are the Cartesian coordinates of the plane of the sky
- ✓ Z is along the line of sight (+Z towards the observer)
- ✓  $\psi$ : linear polarization angle (measured counterclockwise from the North)



PolarLight is a compact soft X-ray polarimeter onboard a CubeSat, which was launched into a low-Earth orbit on Oct. 29, 2018 ([Feng et al. 2020](#))

# Stokes parameters

Stokes parameters, all related to intensity, are **observable**

- $I$ : Intensity
- $\sqrt{Q^2 + U^2}$ : Intensity of linear polarization
- $V$ : Intensity of circular polarization

$$S_0 \equiv I$$

$$S_1 \equiv Q = Ip \cos 2\chi \cos 2\psi$$

$$S_2 \equiv U = Ip \cos 2\chi \sin 2\psi$$

$$S_3 \equiv V = Ip \sin 2\chi$$

$$p = \sqrt{Q^2 + U^2 + V^2}/I$$

polarization fraction

$$\tan 2\chi = \frac{V}{\sqrt{Q^2 + U^2}}, -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \chi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\tan 2\psi = U/Q, 0 \leq \psi \leq \pi$$



linear polarization angle

$p = 1$	completely polarized
$0 < p < 1$	partially polarized
$p = 0$	unpolarized

# Linear polarization

For  $V = 0$  ( $\chi = 0$ ), we have the linear polarization

$$S_0 = I$$

$$S_1 = Q = Ip \cos 2\psi$$

$$S_2 = U = Ip \sin 2\psi$$

$$S_3 = V = 0$$

prev. sl.

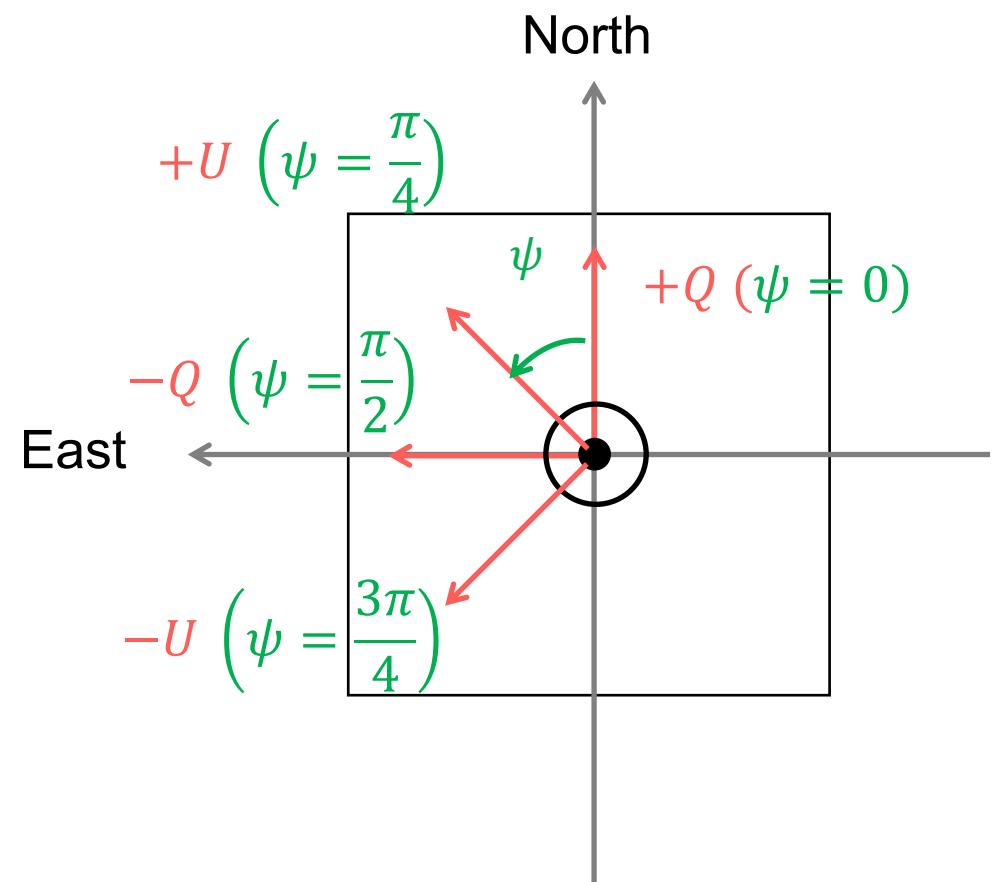
$$S_3 \equiv V = Ip \sin 2\chi$$

$$\tan 2\psi = U/Q$$

linear polarization angle

$$\cos \pi = -1$$

$$\sin \left( \frac{3\pi}{2} \right) = -1$$



e.g., [Hamaker & Bregman \(1996\)](#)

# Circular polarization

For  $Q = U = 0$  ( $\chi = \pm\pi/4$ ), we have the circular polarization

$$S_0 = I$$

$$S_1 = Q = 0$$

$$S_2 = U = 0$$

$$S_3 = V = Ip \sin 2\chi$$

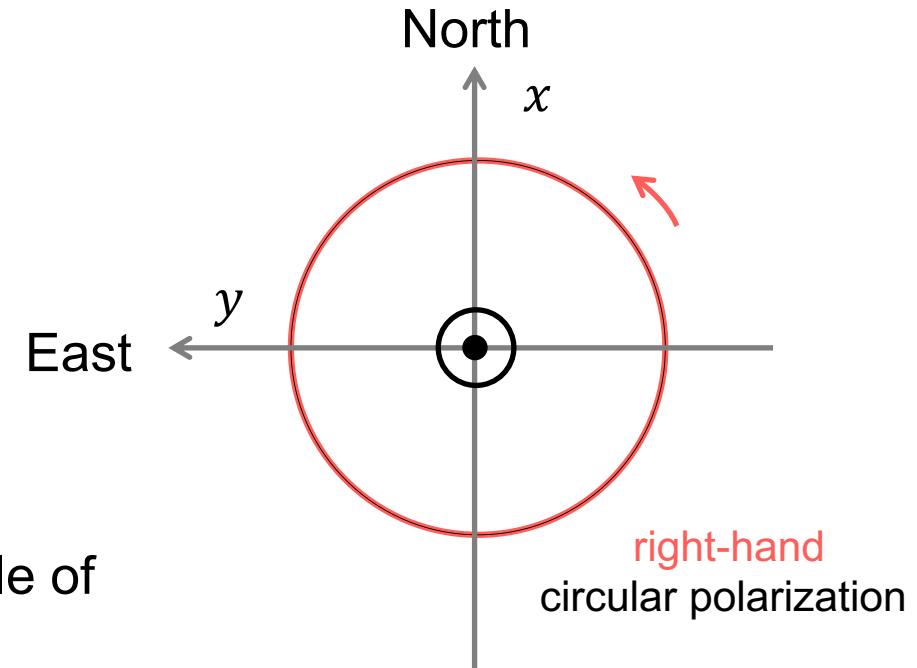
IAU definition:

- ✓  $+V$  for the **right-handed** circular polarization
- ✓ For the **right-handed** circular polarization, the position angle of  $\vec{E}$  at any point **increases** with time
- ✓ Along the  $+z$  direction,  $\vec{E}$  traces a **left-hand** circle at any time

prev. sl.

$$S_1 \equiv Q = Ip \cos 2\chi \cos 2\psi$$

$$S_2 \equiv U = Ip \cos 2\chi \sin 2\psi$$



e.g., Hamaker & Bregman (1996)

# Linear/circular polarization fraction

$$\begin{pmatrix} I \\ Q \\ U \\ V \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I - pI \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} pI \\ Q \\ U \\ V \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} I \\ Q \\ U \\ V \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I - p_L I - p_C I \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} p_L I \\ Q \\ U \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} p_C I \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ V \end{pmatrix}$$

prev. sl.

- $p = 1$  completely polarized
- $0 < p < 1$  partially polarized
- $p = 0$  unpolarized

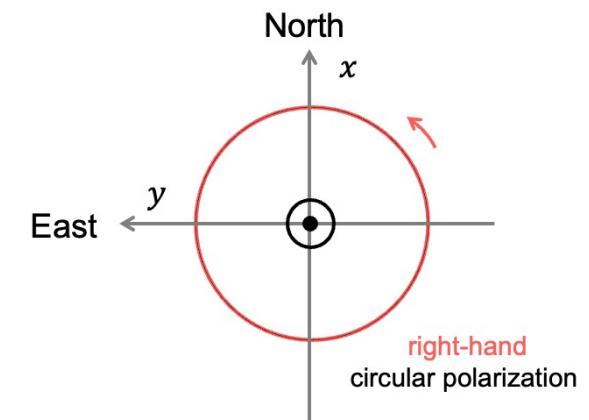
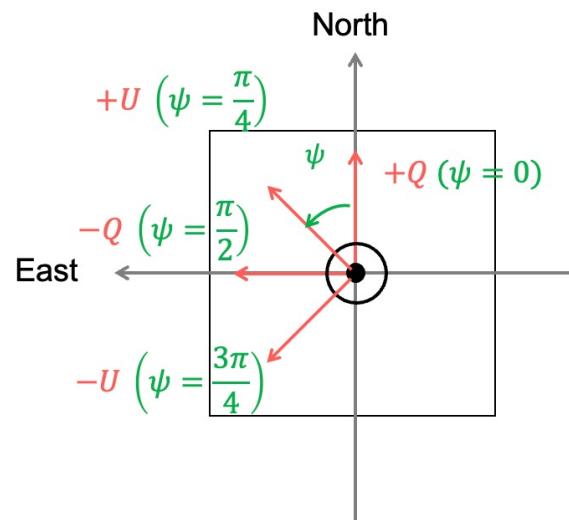
polarization fraction

linear  
or  
circular  
polarization  
fraction

$$p = \sqrt{Q^2 + U^2 + V^2}/I$$

$$p_L = \sqrt{Q^2 + U^2}/I$$

$$p_C = V/I$$



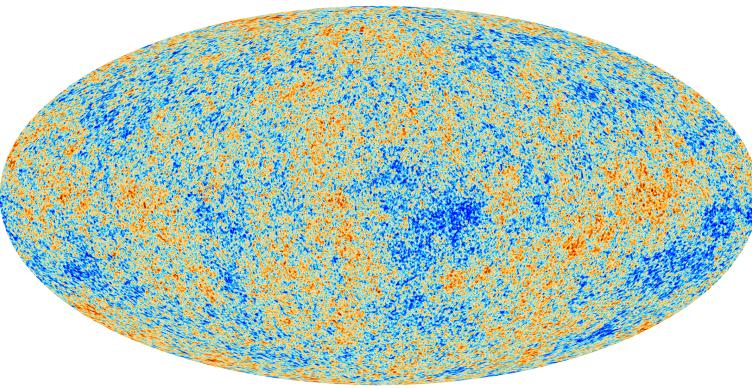
# Cosmic Microwave Background

CMB, the leftover radiation from the Big Bang, was discovered in 1965 by Arno Penzias and Robert Wilson using the 6-meter Holmdel Horn Antenna.

As CMB radiation evolves in the expanding Universe, it carries valuable cosmological information.



[Image credit: wikipedia](#)



[Image credit: ESA](#)

The Nobel Prize in Physics 1978

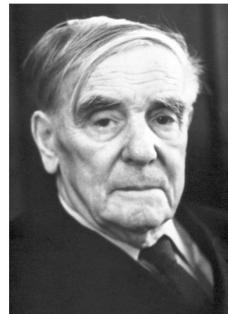


Photo from the Nobel Foundation archive.  
Pyotr Leonidovich Kapitsa  
Prize share: 1/2

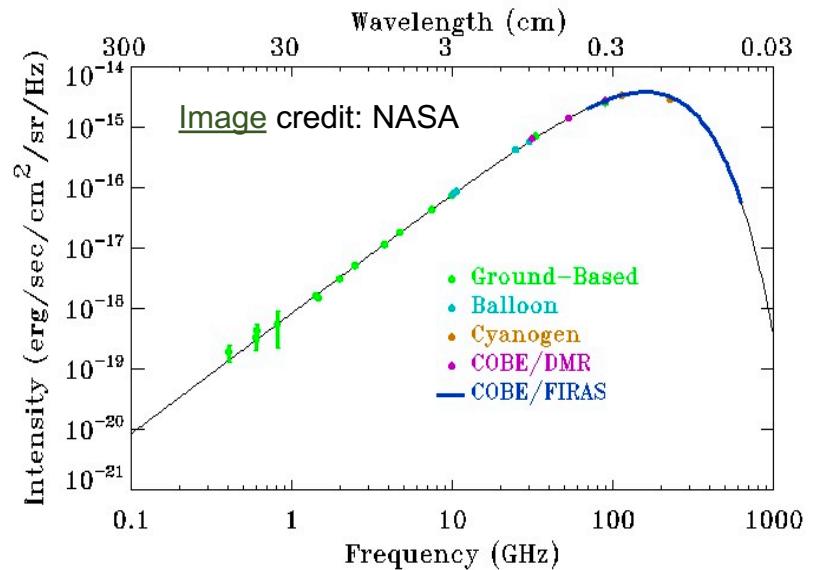


Photo from the Nobel Foundation archive.  
Arno Allan Penzias  
Prize share: 1/4

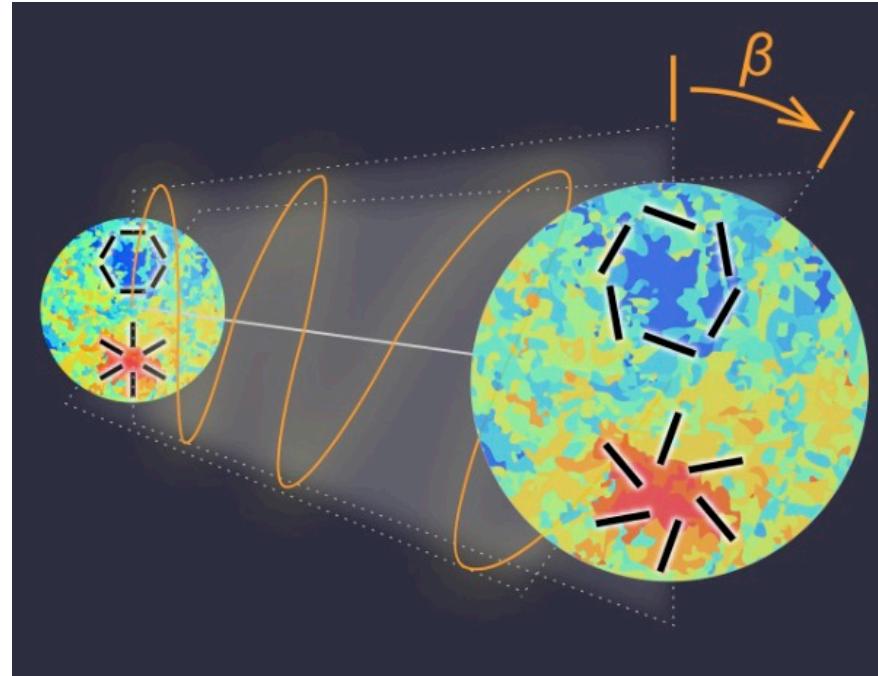
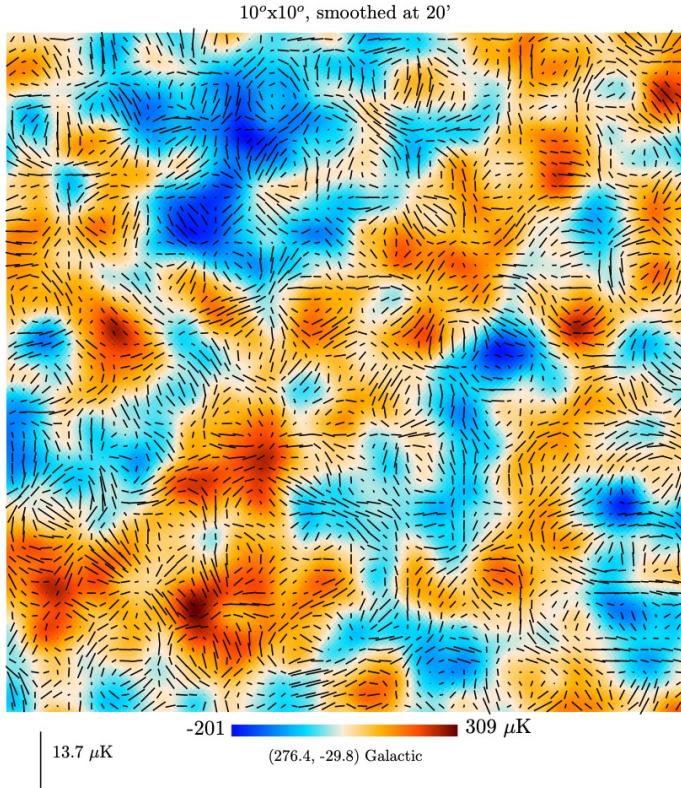


Photo from the Nobel Foundation archive.  
Robert Woodrow Wilson  
Prize share: 1/4

[Image credit: nobelprize.org](#)



# Cosmic Microwave Background polarization



Komatsu (2022, review)

B-mode (curl-like)

E-mode (gradient-like)

$\beta$  is the cosmic-birefringence-induced rotation angle

CMB is polarized (E-mode and B-mode). CMB polarization might unravel the nature of Dark Matter and Dark Energy, cosmic inflation, etc.

# CMB B-mode

The detection of B-mode polarization will provide strong constraints for cosmic inflationary models.

The B-mode power is  $\propto r^2$ . The tensor-to-scalar ratio  $r$  is no larger than 0.07 (BICEP2 collaboration 2016).



About ▾ Latest Research ▾

Do you see new physics in my CMB?

by Kayla Kornelje | Jul 9, 2022 | Daily Paper Summaries | 0 comments

Title: New physics from the polarised light of the cosmic microwave background

Authors: Eiichiro Komatsu

First Author's Institution: Max-Planck-Institut für Astrophysik, Karl-Schwarzschild Str. 1,  
85741 Garching, Germany

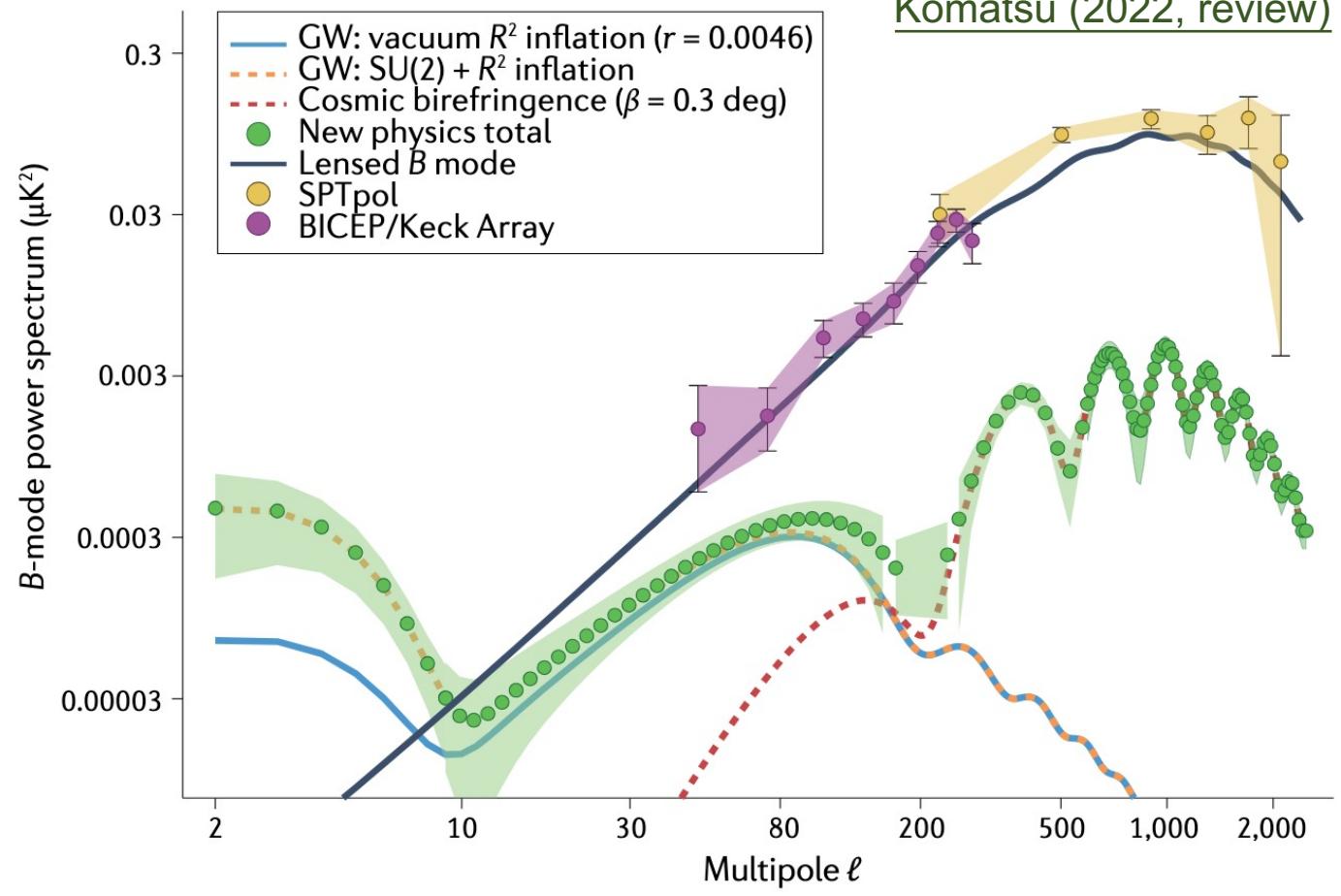


Image credit: bicepkeck.org

# Chpt.2 Fundamentals of radiation

2.1 Elementary concepts of radiation

2.2 Radiative transfer

2.3 Thermal radiation

2.4 Escape probability

2.5 Scattering

2.6 Polarization

2.7 Dispersion and rotation measures

2.7.1 Dispersion relation

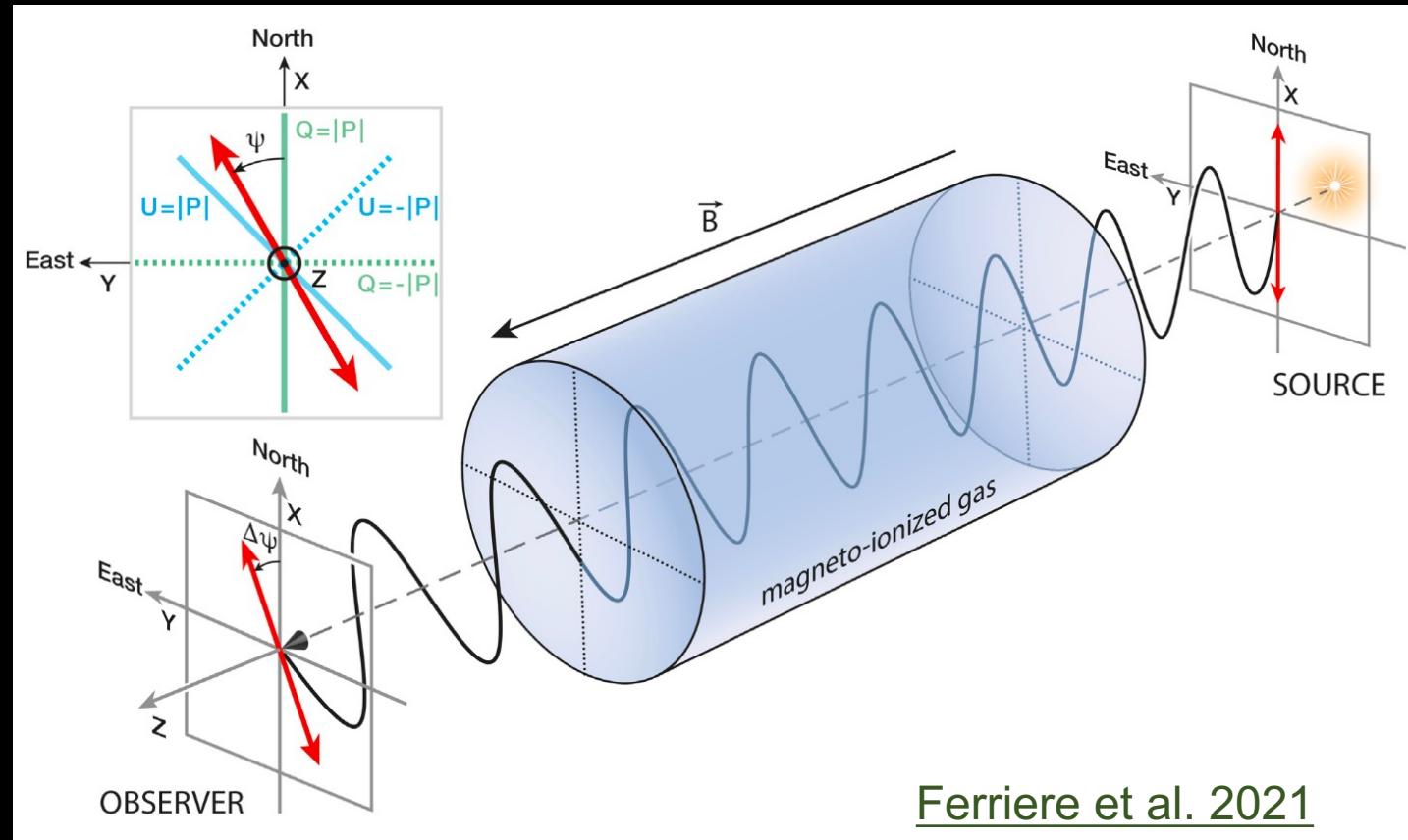
2.7.2 Time of arrival difference

2.7.3 Dispersion measure

2.7.4 Fast Radio Bursts

2.7.5 Phase difference

2.7.6 Rotation measure



Ferriere et al. 2021

# Dispersion relation

Consider a pair of left- and right-hand circular polarized wave propagates along the B-field ( $\vec{k} \parallel \vec{B}$ ), the dispersion relation is

Eq. 1 of Ferriere et al. 2021

$$\omega^2 = c^2 k^2 + \frac{\omega_p^2}{1 \mp \frac{\omega_L}{\omega}}$$

angular frequency  $\omega = 2\pi\nu$       wave number  $\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{k}$

- Right circular polarized (RCP) mode: –
- Left circular polarized (LCP) mode: +

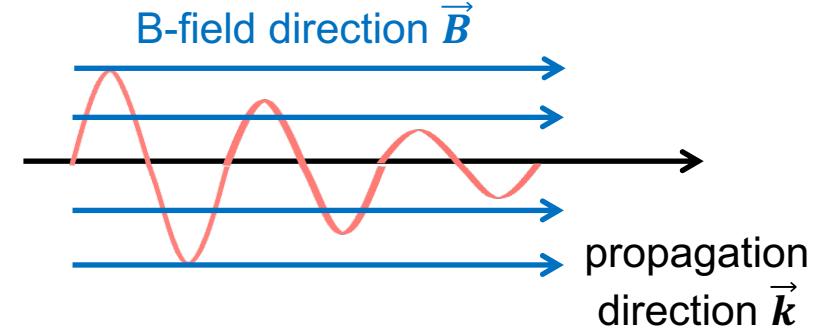
plasma frequency

$$\omega_p \equiv \sqrt{\frac{4\pi n_e e^2}{m_e}}$$

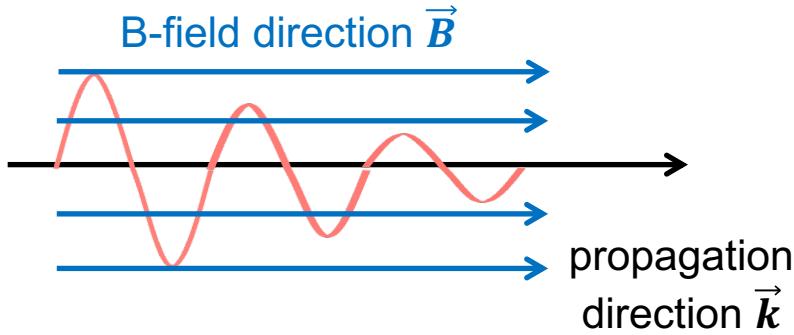
Larmor frequency

$$\omega_L \equiv \frac{eB}{m_e c}$$

《原子物理学》杨福家  
3<sup>rd</sup> edition, p153 - 155



# Dispersion relation (cont.)



For astrophysical waves of interest, the following always apply (Assignment #3: Plasma frequency)

$$\omega_p \ll \omega, \quad \omega_L \ll \omega$$

prev. sl.

$$\omega_p \equiv \sqrt{\frac{4\pi n_e e^2}{m_e}}$$

plasma frequency

$$\omega_L \equiv \frac{eB}{m_e c}$$

Larmor frequency

prev. sl.

$$\omega^2 = c^2 k^2 + \frac{\omega_p^2}{1 \mp \frac{\omega_L}{\omega}}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + \dots$$

$$= c^2 k^2 + \omega_p^2 \pm \frac{\omega_p^2 \omega_L}{\omega} \sim c^2 k^2$$

↑  
 EM wave  
in free space

↑  
 electric  
force

↑  
 magnetic  
force

$$\omega = ck \sqrt{1 + \frac{\omega_p^2}{c^2 k^2} \pm \frac{\omega_p^2 \omega_L}{\omega c^2 k^2}}$$

$$\sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{x}{2} + \dots$$

$$= ck \left( 1 + \frac{\omega_p^2}{2\omega} \pm \frac{\omega_p^2 \omega_L}{2\omega^3} \right)$$

# Time of arrival difference

Consider a pulse propagates in a non-magnetized medium ( $B = 0, \omega_L = 0$ ), the group velocity is

$$\begin{aligned} v_{\text{grp}}(\omega) &= \frac{d\omega}{dk} = \frac{c^2 k}{\omega} = c^2 k \sqrt{\frac{1}{c^2 k^2 + \omega_p^2}} \\ &= c \sqrt{1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2}} \quad \frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + \dots \end{aligned}$$

This leads to a frequency-dependent time of arrival

$$t_{\text{arv}}(\omega) = \int_0^l \frac{1}{v_{\text{grp}}(\omega)} dl$$

prev. sl.

$$\omega^2 = c^2 k^2 + \omega_p^2 \pm \frac{\omega_p^2 \omega_L}{\omega} \approx c^2 k^2$$

prev. sl.

$$\omega_p \equiv \sqrt{\frac{4\pi n_e e^2}{m_e}} \quad \omega_L \equiv \frac{eB}{m_e c}$$

plasma frequency

Larmor frequency

Lorimer & Kramer (2012)

# Dispersion measure

For  $\omega \gg \omega_p$  (normally valid, see Assignment #3), the time of arrival of a specific frequency is

traveling distance in the medium

$$t_{\text{arv}}(\omega) \sim \int_0^l \frac{1}{c} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\omega_p}{\omega} \right)^2 \right) dl$$

Lorimer & Kramer (2012)

prev. sl.

$$v_{\text{grp}}(\omega) = c \sqrt{1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2}}$$

$$t_{\text{arv}}(\omega) = \int_0^l \frac{1}{v_{\text{grp}}(\omega)} dl$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} = 1 - x/2 + \dots$$

Waves with different frequencies arrive at different times

$$\Delta t = \frac{2\pi e^2}{m_e c} \left( \frac{1}{\omega_{\text{low}}^2} - \frac{1}{\omega_{\text{high}}^2} \right) \int_0^l n_e dl$$

prev. sl.

$$\omega_p \equiv \sqrt{\frac{4\pi n_e e^2}{m_e}}$$

plasma frequency

# Fast Radio Bursts (FRBs)

FRBs are radio bursts with extremely short duration (a few milliseconds) yet rather energetic ( $\gtrsim 10 L_\odot$ ). The first FRB was discovered in 2001 ([Lorimer et al. 2007](#))

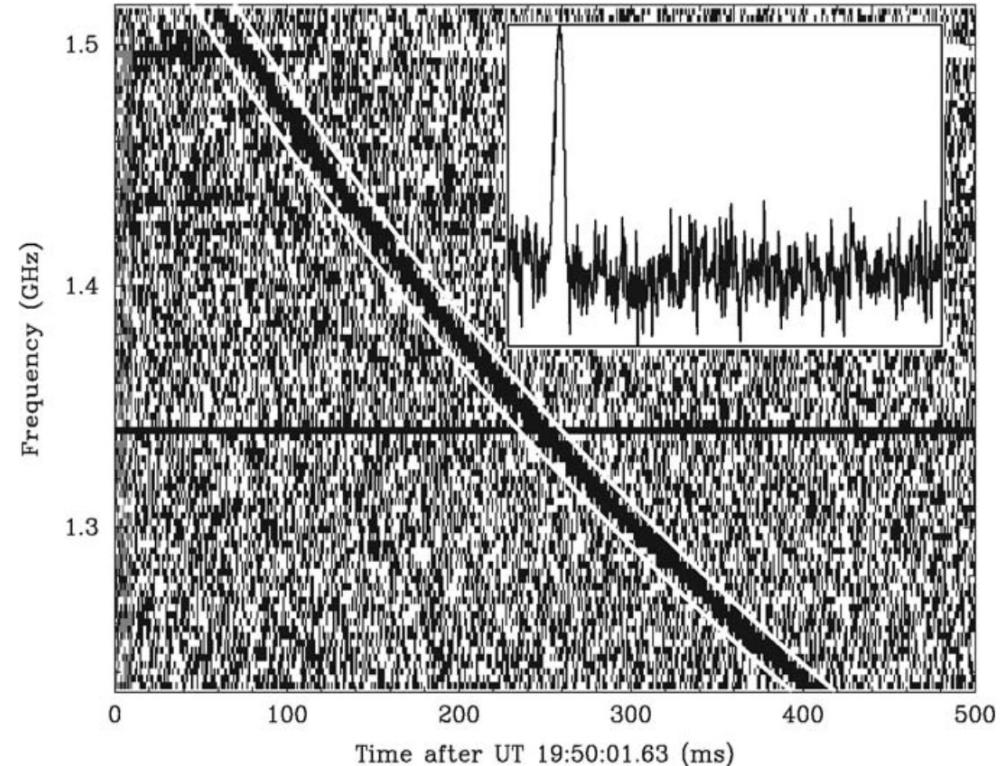
prev. sl.

$$\Delta t = \frac{2\pi e^2}{m_e c} \left( \frac{1}{\omega_{\text{low}}^2} - \frac{1}{\omega_{\text{high}}^2} \right) \int_0^l n_e dl$$

Dispersion Measure (DM)

$$= \frac{4.149}{\text{ms}} \left( \left( \frac{1 \text{ GHz}}{\nu_{\text{low}}} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{1 \text{ GHz}}{\nu_{\text{high}}} \right)^2 \right) \left( \frac{\text{DM}}{\text{pc cm}^{-3}} \right)$$

Waterfall plot  
measured DM =  $375 \pm 1 \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$



[Lorimer et al. 2007](#)

# Fast Radio Bursts (FRBs)

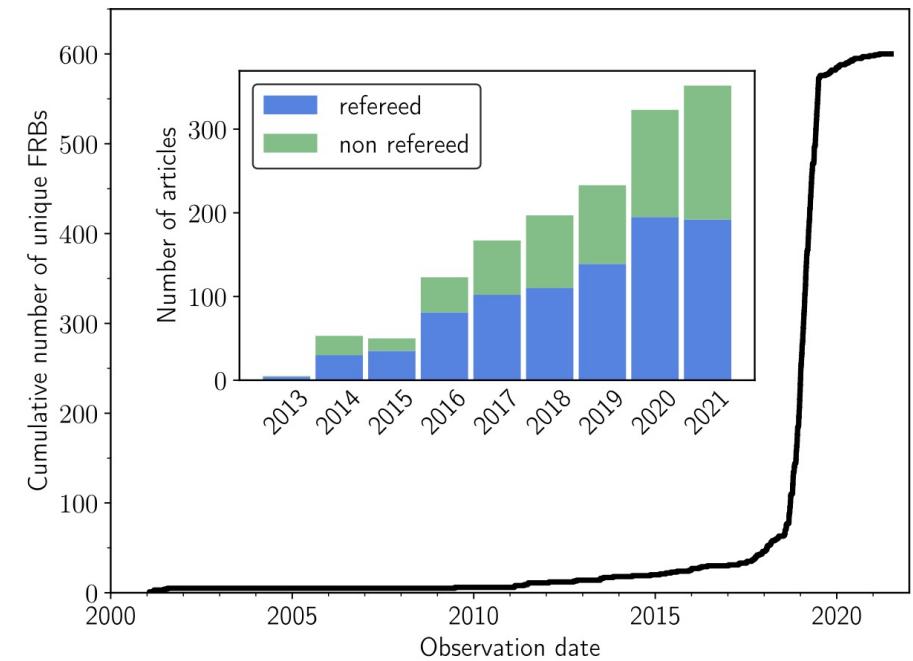
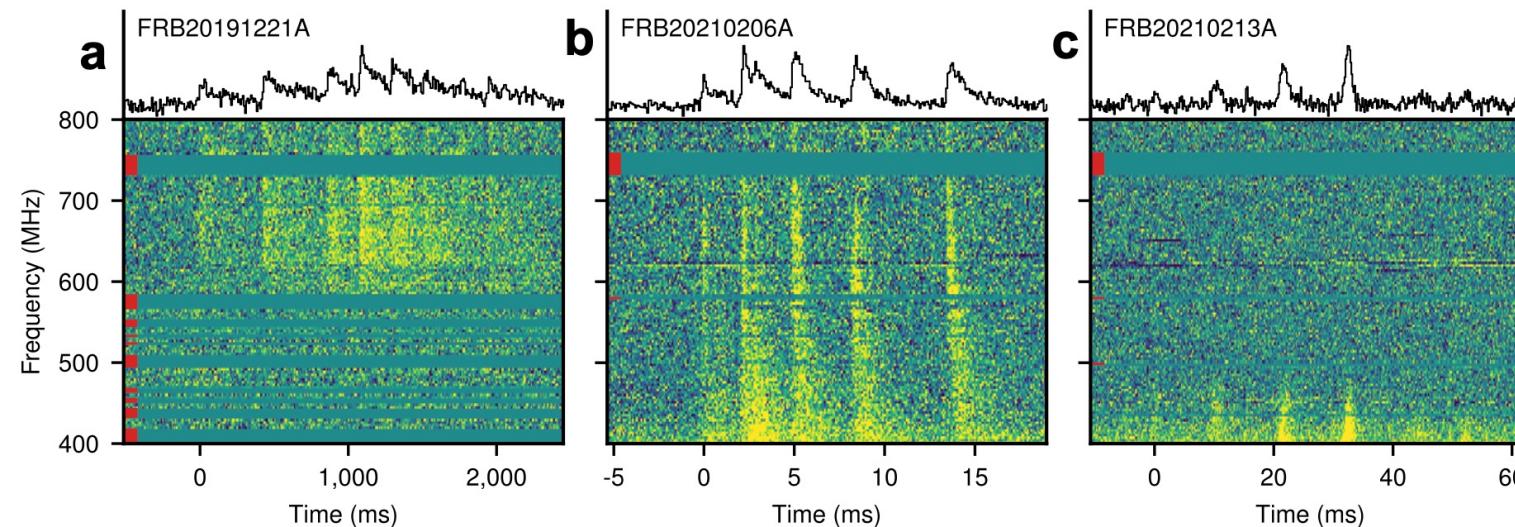
FRBs have been put in the spot light in the past decade:

- Repeating FRBs
- FRBs with known hosts
- FRBs with relatively long durations (slow)

But, we still don't know much about FRBs ...

repeating FRBs (a small yet growing population)

Petroff et al. 2022



Publications on FRBs from ADS



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Some “not so fast” fast radio bursts

by Alice Curtin | Nov 22, 2022 | Daily Paper Summaries | 1 comment

**Title:** Four New Fast Radio Bursts Discovered in the Parkes 70-cm Pulsar Survey Archive

**Authors:** F. Crawford, S. Hisano, M. Golden, T. Kikunaga, A. Laity, D. Zoeller

**First Author's Institution:** Franklin & Marshall College

# Phase difference

In a homogeneous plasma, the phase can be defined as one of the following

Eq. 4 of Ferriere et al. 2021

$$\phi \equiv \omega t - \int_0^l k dl$$

Consider a pair of left- and right-hand circular polarized waves propagate along the B-field ( $\vec{k} \parallel \vec{B}$ ), at the source ( $l = 0$ ), the two waves have the same phase, but a phase difference will occur

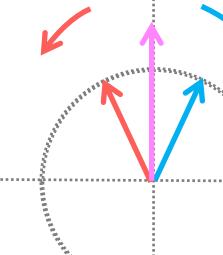
prev. sl.

$$\omega = ck \left( 1 + \frac{\omega_p^2}{2\omega} \pm \frac{\omega_p^2 \omega_L}{2\omega^3} \right)$$

$$\phi_{RCP} > \phi_{LCP}$$

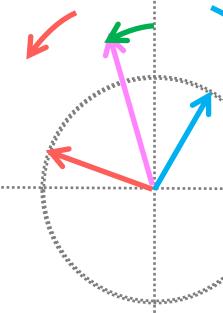
$$\vec{k} \parallel \vec{B}$$

$t_0$



$$\Delta\psi = \frac{1}{2} \Delta\phi$$

$t_1$



- Right circular polarized (RCP) mode: +
- Light circular polarized (LCP) mode: -

# Phase difference (cont.)

prev. sl.

$$\omega_p \equiv \sqrt{\frac{4\pi n_e e^2}{m_e}} \quad \omega_L \equiv \frac{eB}{m_e c}$$

plasma frequency      Larmor frequency

prev. sl.

$$\omega = ck \left( 1 + \frac{\omega_p^2}{2\omega} \pm \frac{\omega_p^2 \omega_L}{2\omega^3} \right) \simeq ck = \frac{2\pi c}{\lambda}$$

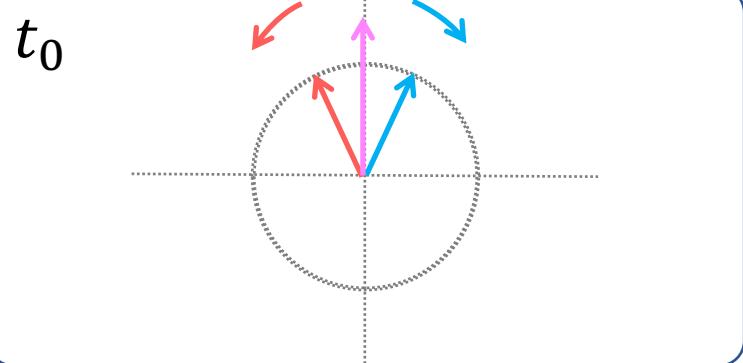
Eq.9 of Ferriere et al. 2021

$$\Delta\psi = \frac{1}{2} \Delta\phi = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l \frac{\omega_p^2 \omega_L}{c\omega^2} dl$$

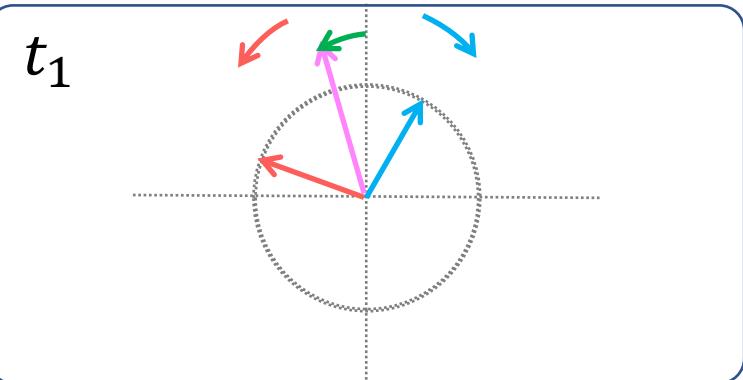
$$= \frac{e^3}{2\pi m_e^2 c^4} \lambda^2 (\pm B_{\parallel}) \int_0^l n_e dl$$

$$\vec{k} \parallel \vec{B}$$

- $\vec{B}$  points towards the observer: +
- $\vec{B}$  points away from the observer: -



$$\Delta\psi = \frac{1}{2} \Delta\phi$$



- Right circular polarized (RCP) mode
- Light circular polarized (LCP) mode

# Rotation measure

prev. sl.

$$\Delta\psi = \frac{e^3}{2\pi m_e^2 c^4} \lambda^2 (\pm B) \int_0^l n_e dl$$

- $\vec{B}$  points towards the observer: + 
- $\vec{B}$  points away from the observer: - 

$$RM \equiv \frac{e^3}{2\pi m_e^2 c^4} \int_0^l n_e B_{\parallel} dl$$

Rotation Measure (RM)

$$\psi_{\text{obs}} = \psi_{\text{src}} + RM \cos \theta \lambda^2$$

