

Polarization of Cluster Radio Sources with LOFAR

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Emmen (NL) 23 – 27 April 2007

Outline of the Talk

Three-dimensional cluster magnetic field models

FARADAY program Murgia et al. (2004)

Abell 2255 Govoni et al. (2005, 2006)

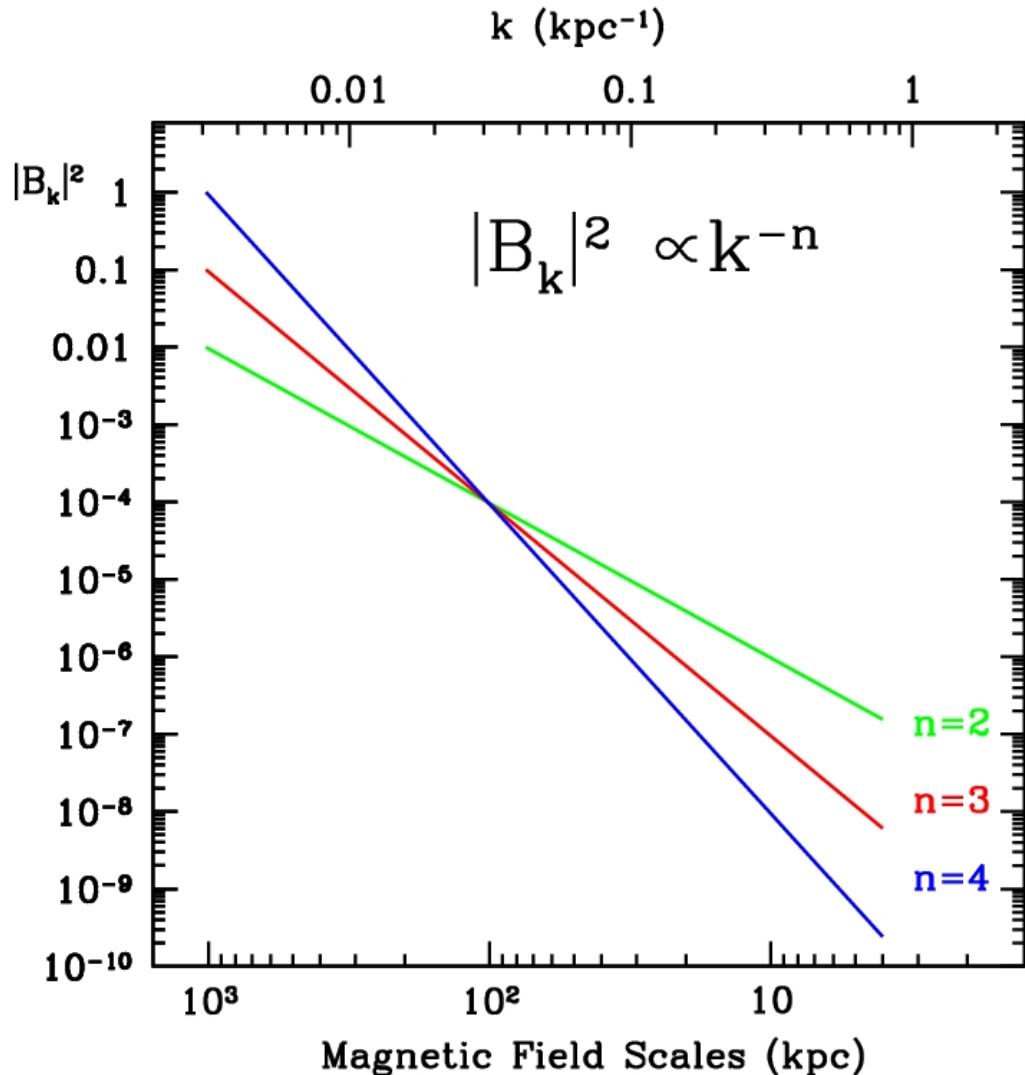
Radio Halo intensity and polarization

Rotation Measure

Radio Halos expectations with LOFAR

RM expectations of radio galaxies with LOFAR

3-Dimensional multi-scale cluster magnetic field models



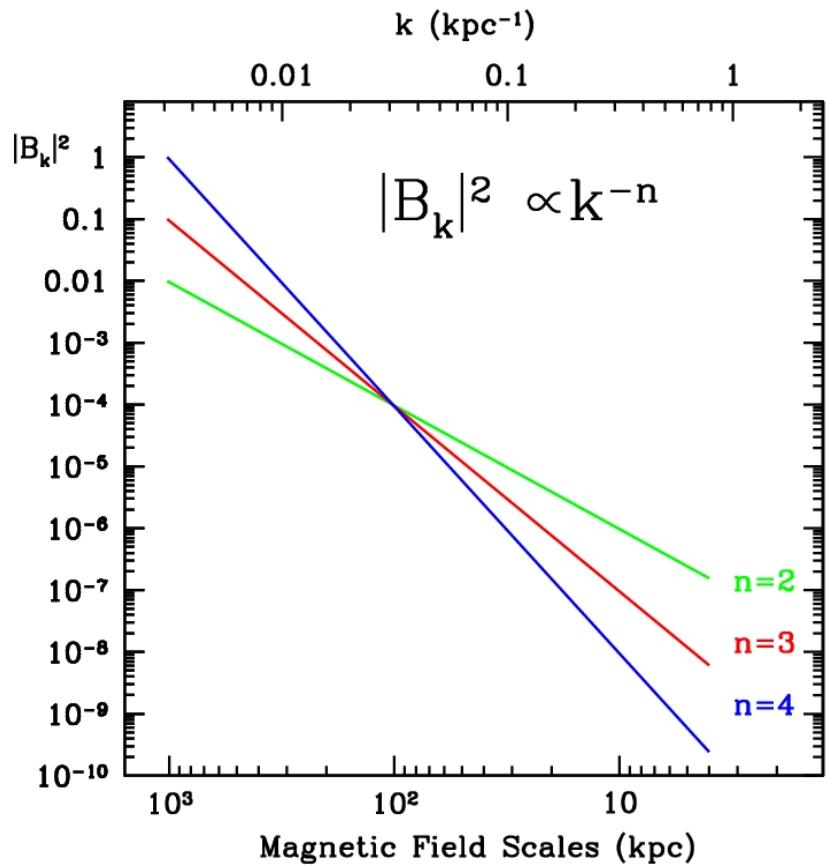
Parameters of the magnetic field model:

MAGNETIC FIELD SCALES
POWER SPECTRUM SPECTRAL INDEX

MAGNETIC FIELD STRENGTH

RADIO HALO EMISSION
ROTATION MEASURE OF RADIO GALAXIES

3-Dimensional multi-scale cluster magnetic field models



$$B_0 = 1 \mu\text{G} \quad n = 3$$



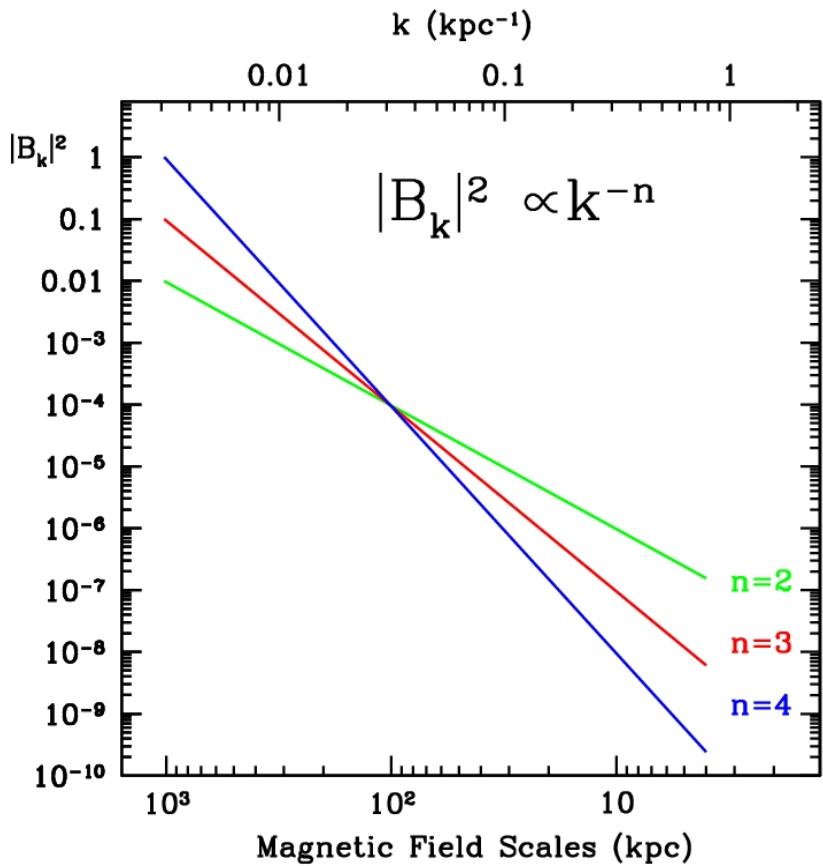
RADIO HALO EMISSION

$$N(\epsilon) = N_0 \epsilon^{-\delta}$$

$$I_\nu \propto \int N_0 B_\perp^{1+\alpha} \nu^{-\alpha} f(\epsilon_{\min}, \epsilon_{\max}, \alpha) dl$$

$$\delta = 2\alpha + 1$$

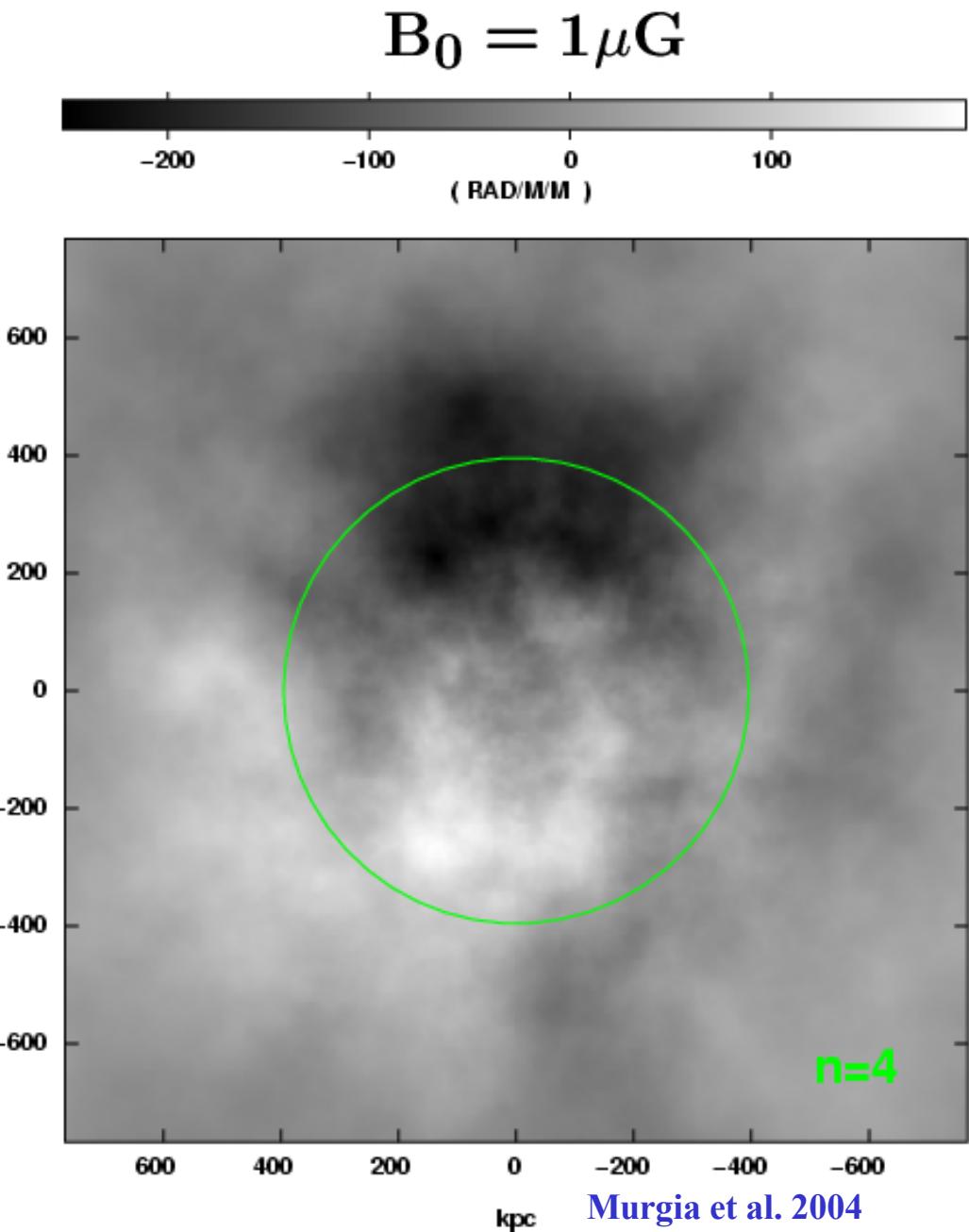
3-Dimensional multi-scale cluster magnetic field models



ROTATION MEASURE IMAGES

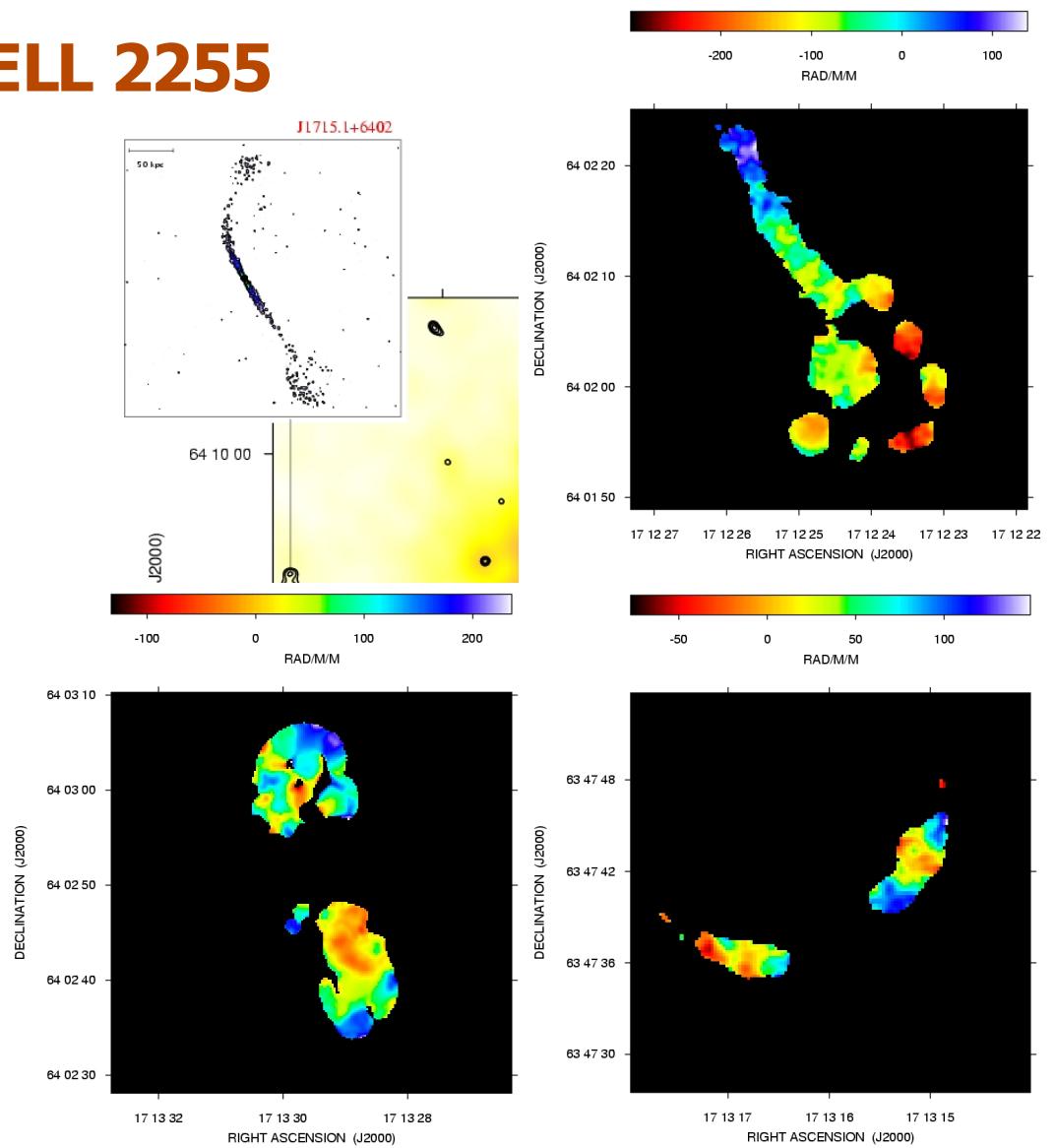
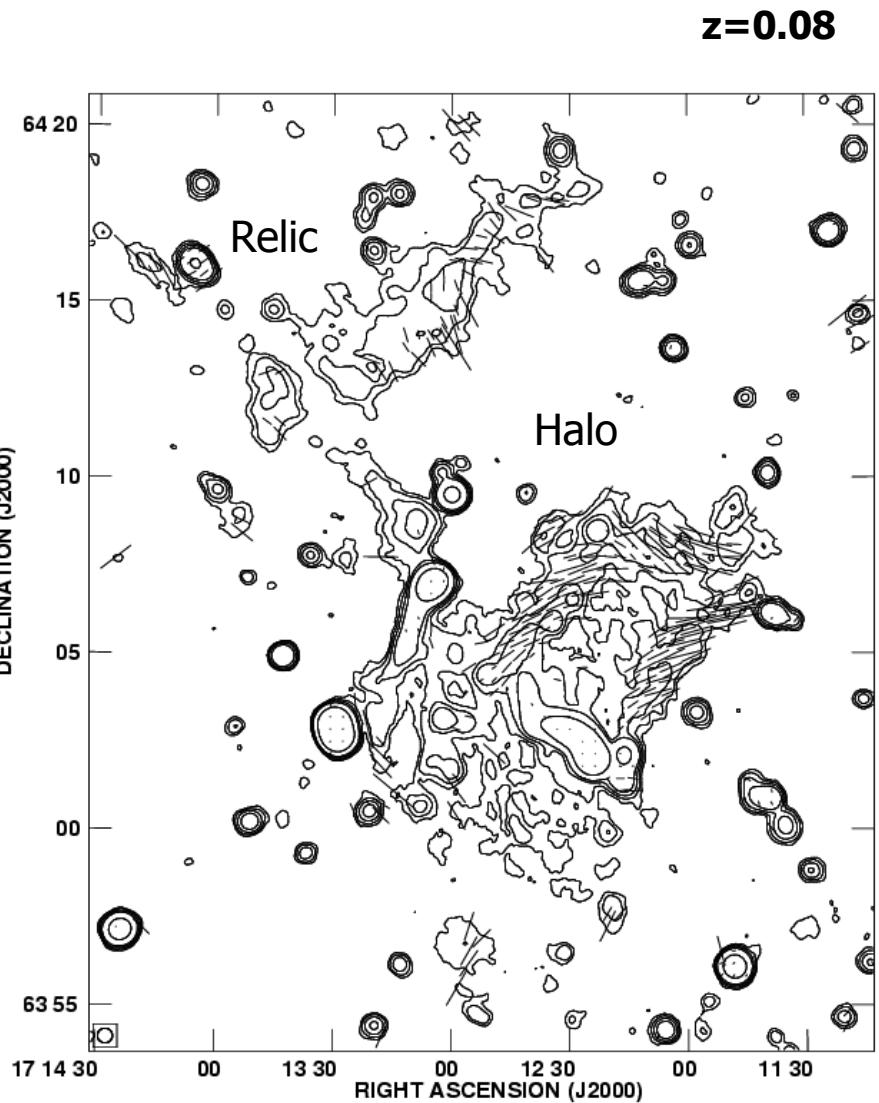
$$n_e(r) = n_0(1 + r^2/r_c^2)^{-3\beta/2}$$

$$\text{RM} \propto \int n_e B_{\parallel} dl$$



Murgia et al. 2004

ABELL 2255



VLA 5 - 8 GHz, Beam 2" Govoni et al. 2006

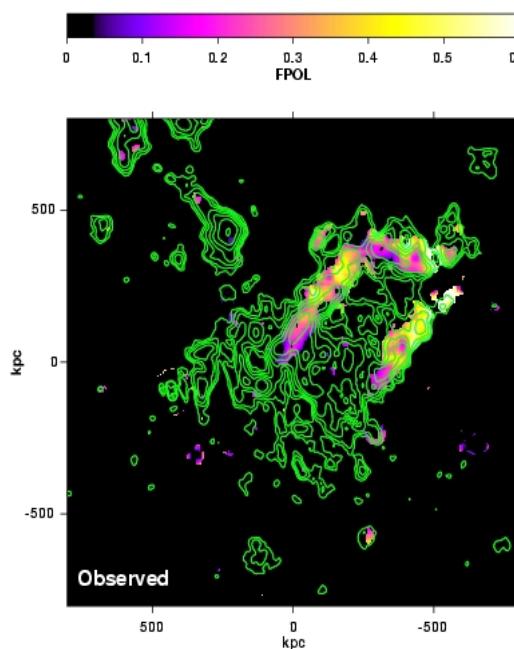
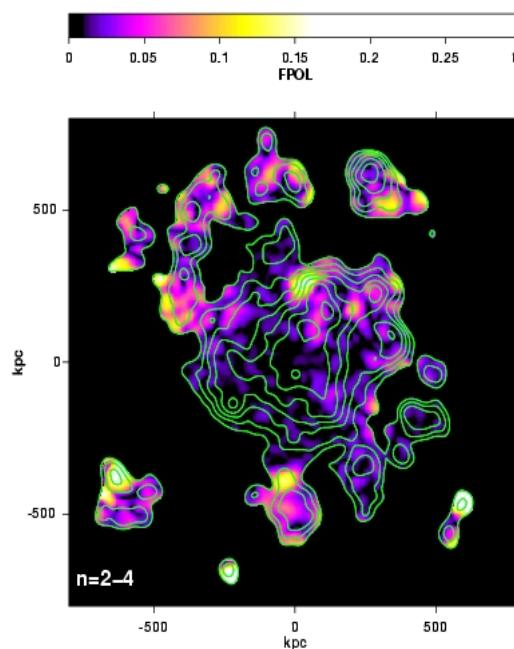
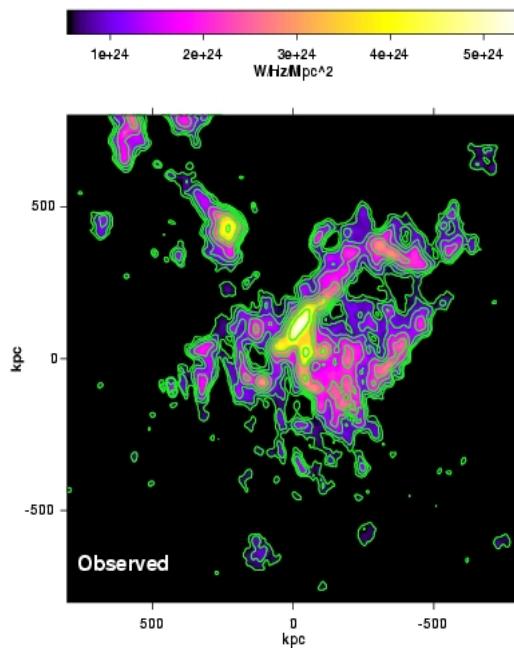
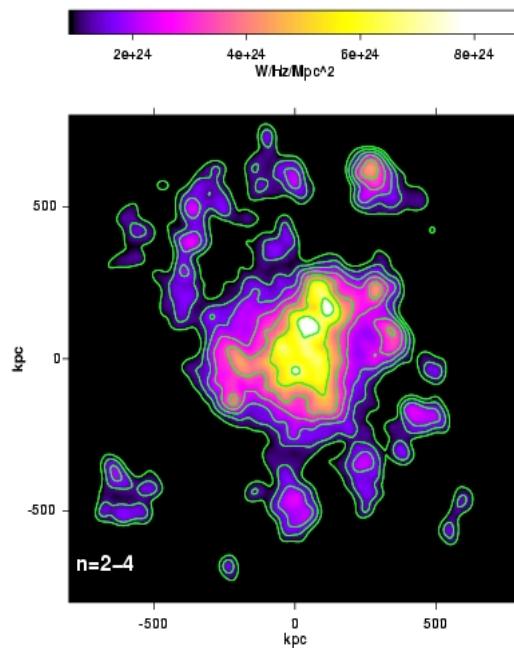
VLA 1.4 GHz, Beam 25"

Govoni et al. 2005
See also Pizzo R. talk

$$\Psi_{\text{OBS}} = \Psi_{\text{INT}} + \Delta\Psi = \Psi_{\text{INT}} + \lambda^2 \times \text{RM}$$

$$\text{RM} \propto \int_0^L n_e B_{\parallel} dl$$

ABELL 2255



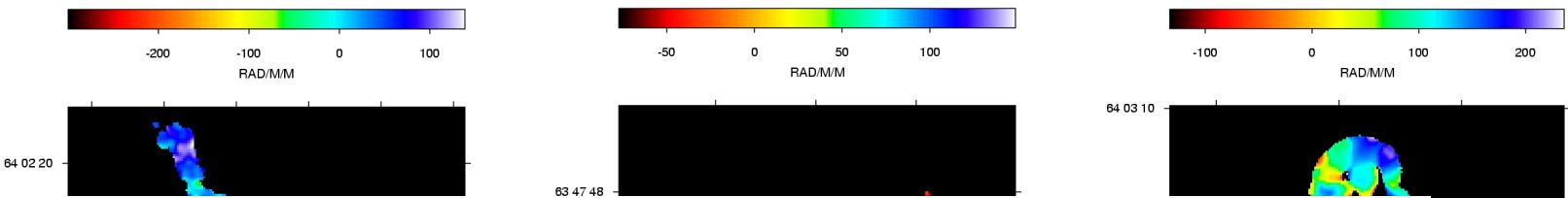
RADIO HALO EMISSION

- Power spectrum spectral index:
 - n=2 at the cluster center
 - n=4 at the cluster periphery
- Magnetic field strength at the center
 $2.5\mu\text{G}$

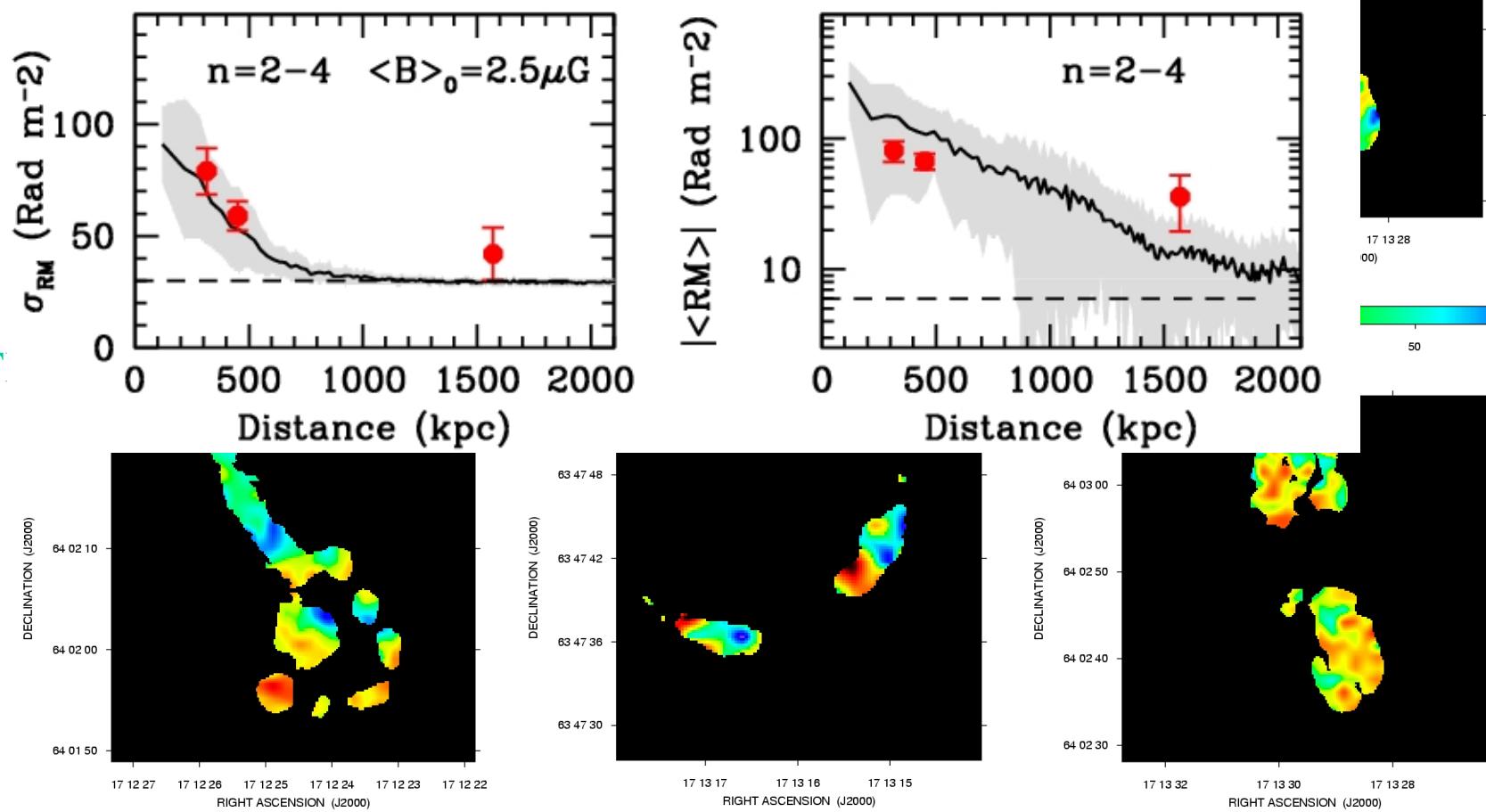
ABELL 2255

ROTATION MEASURE IMAGES

OBSERVED

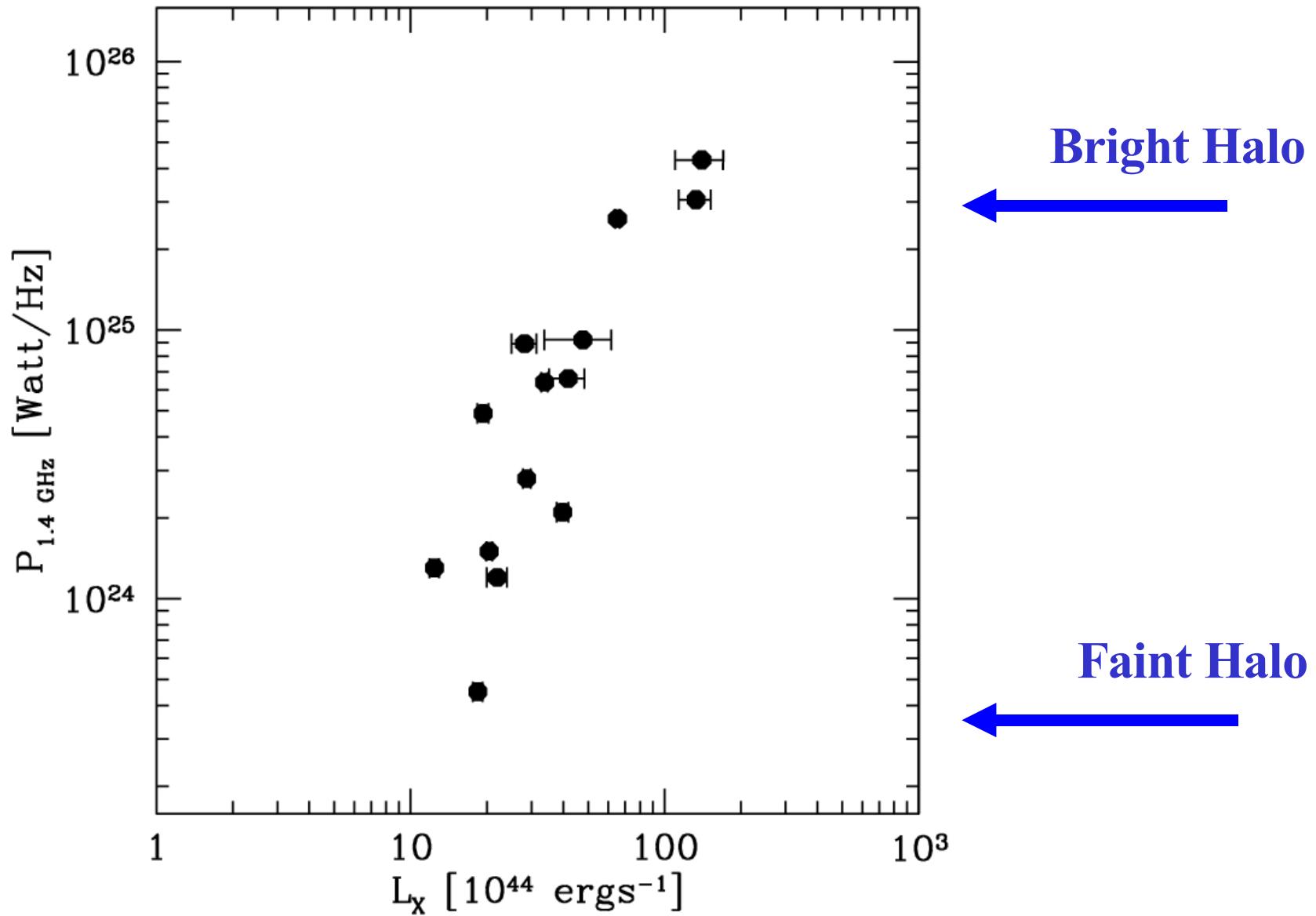


SIMULAT

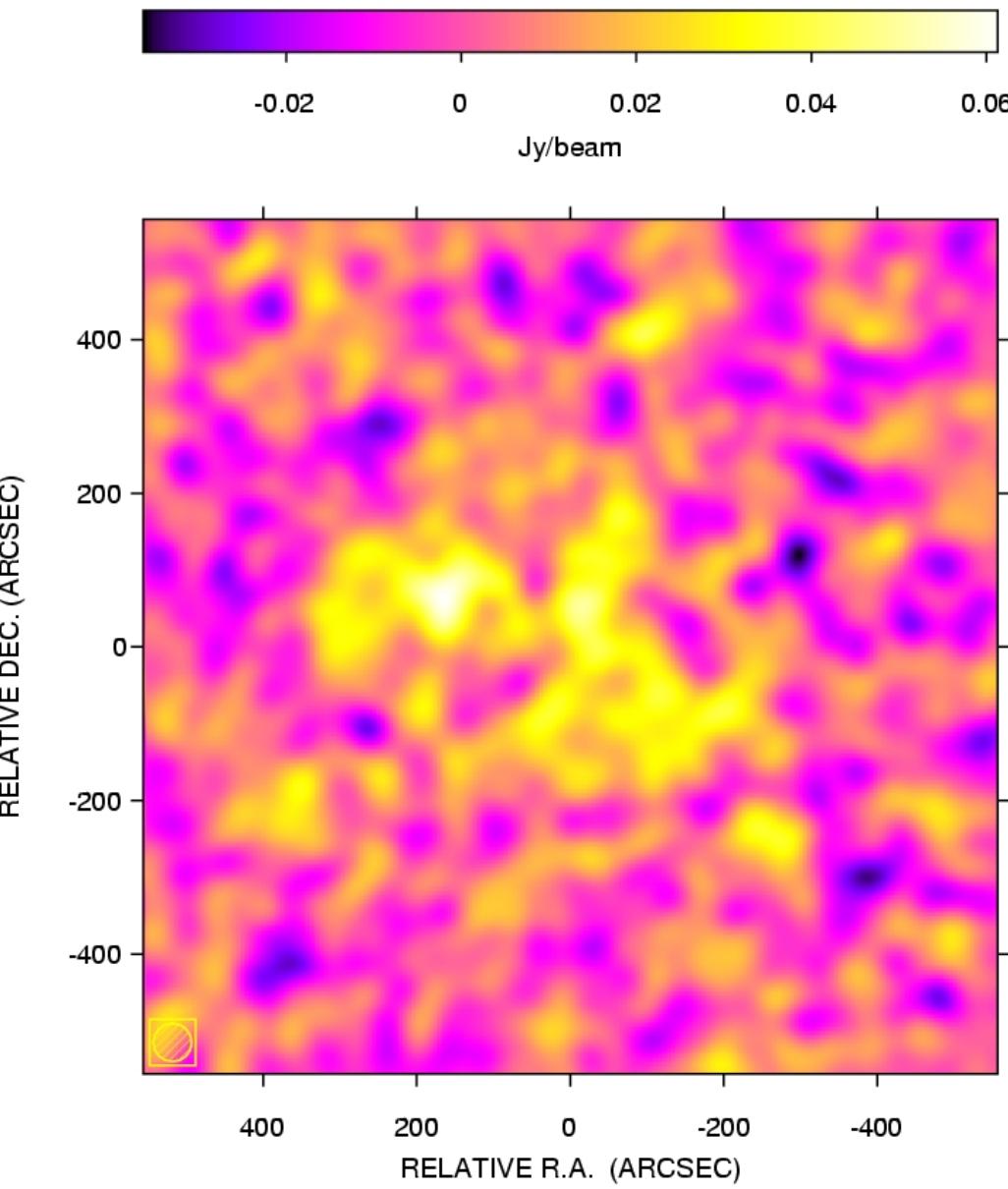


RADIO HALOS WITH LOFAR

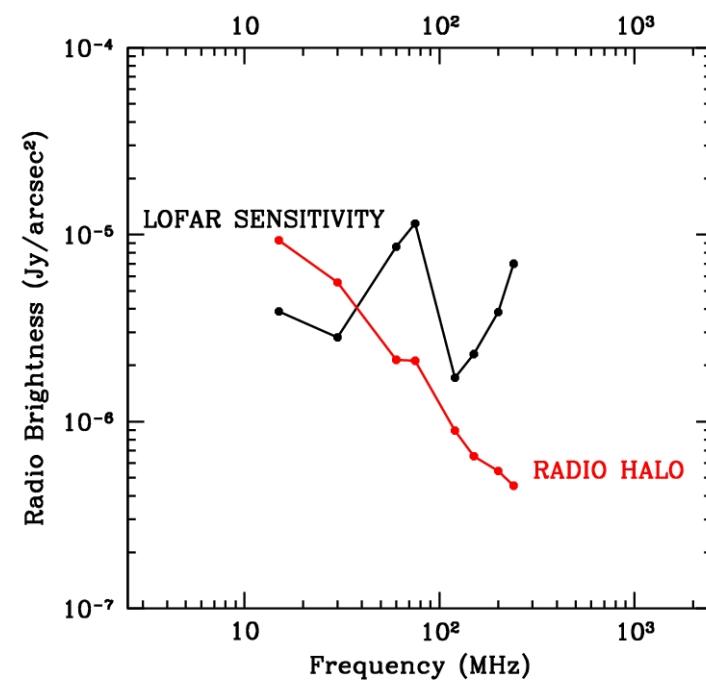
SIMULATIONS



RADIO HALOS WITH LOFAR

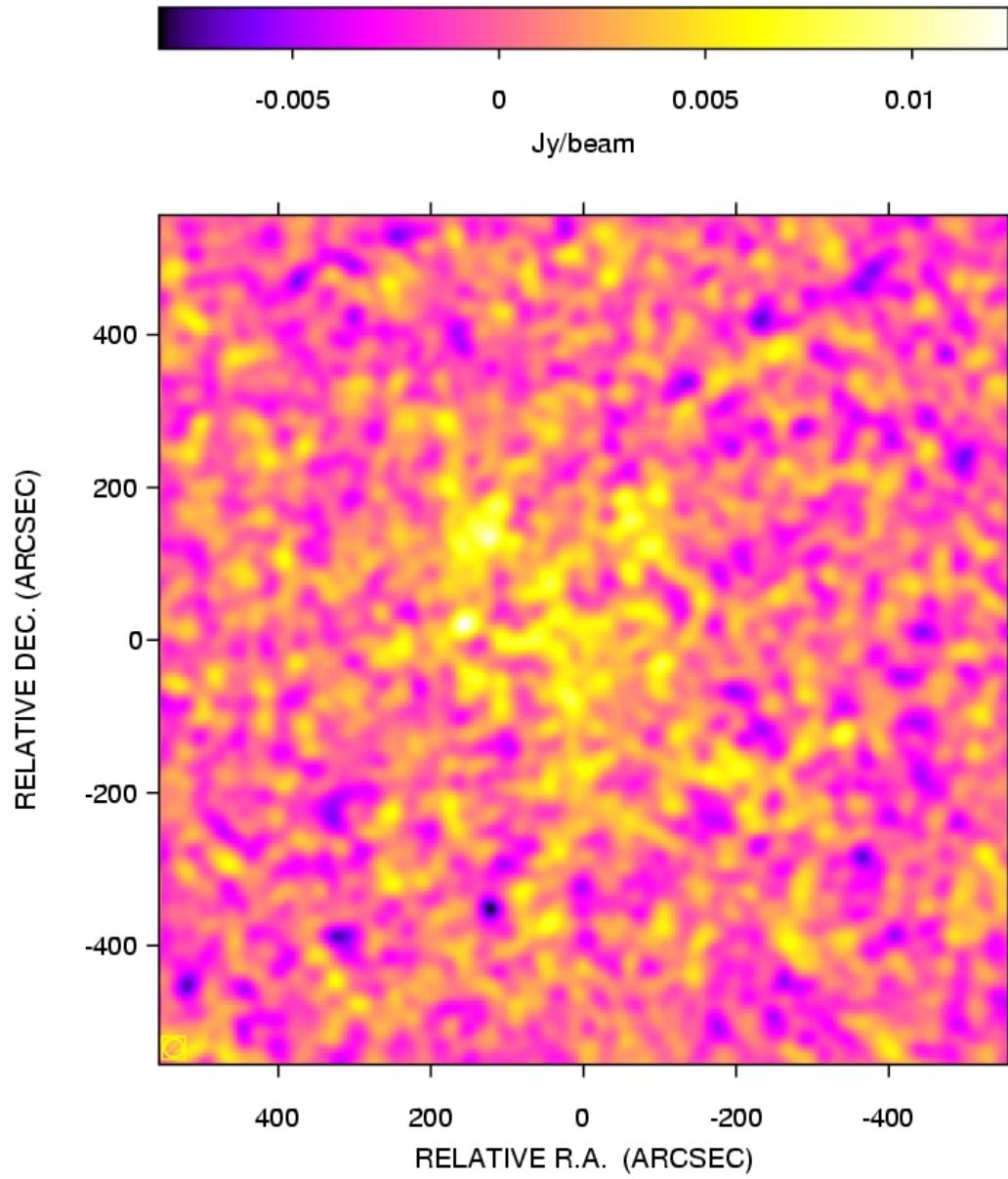


Frequency=15 MHz
Beam=50''
Sensitivity=11 mJy/beam

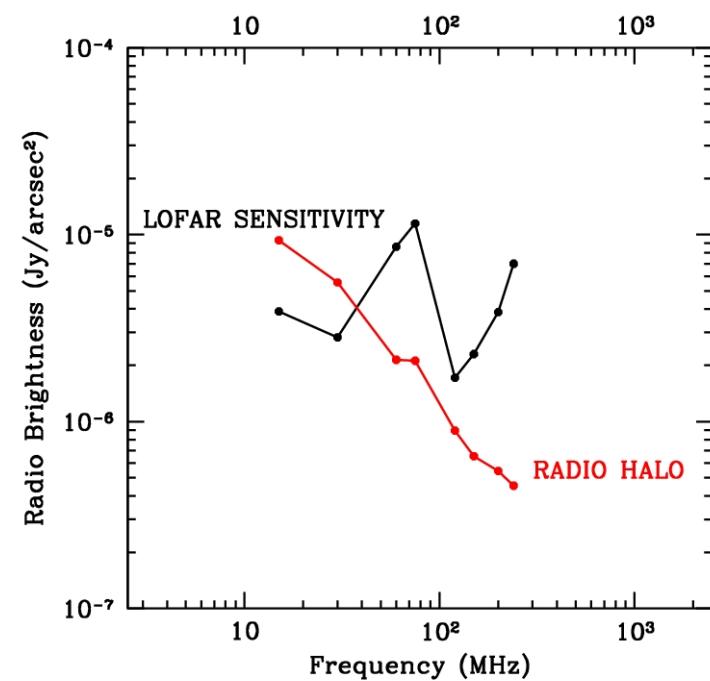


$$B_0 = 1 \mu G \quad n = 3$$

RADIO HALOS WITH LOFAR



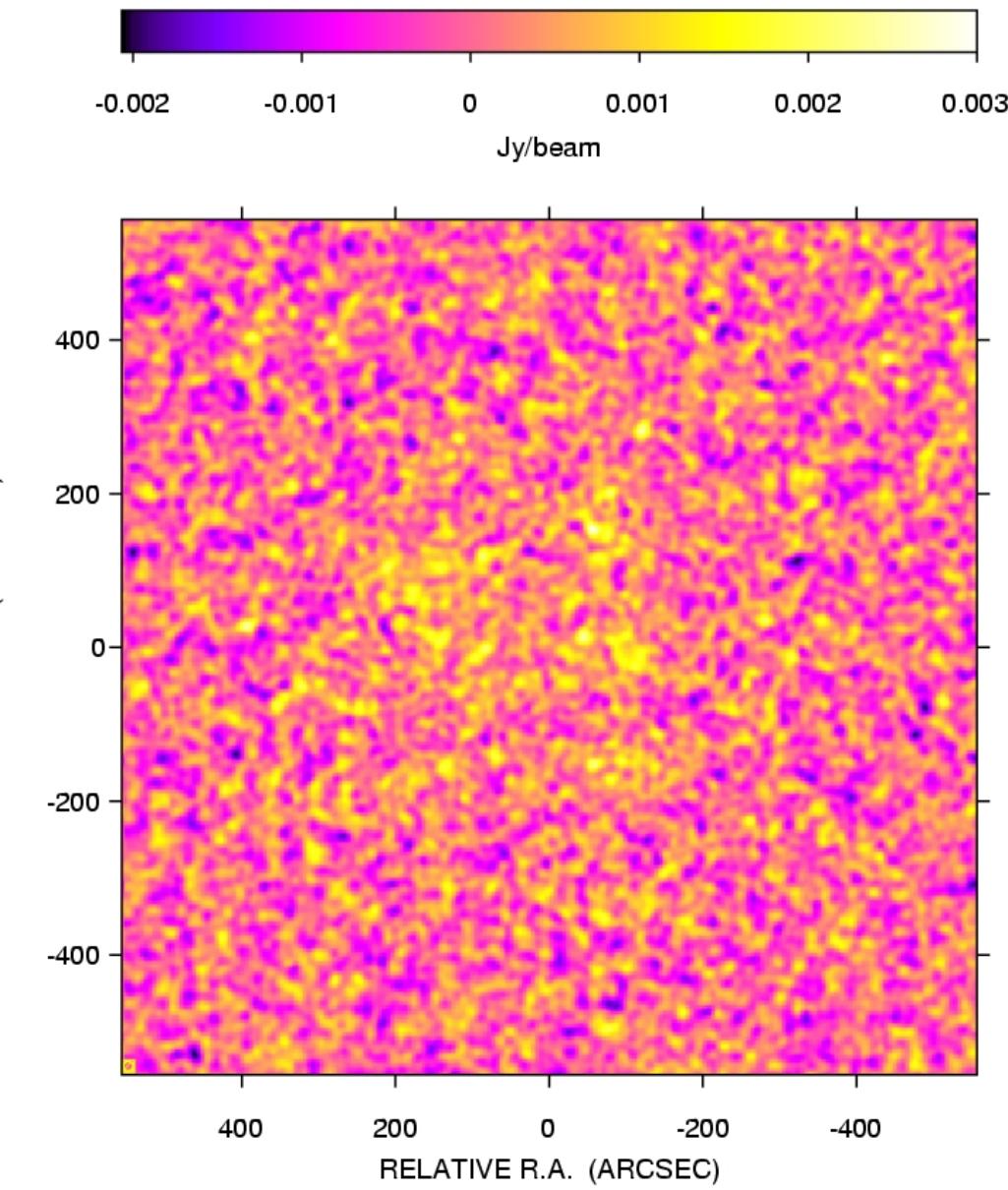
Frequency=30 MHz
Beam=25''
Sensitivity=2 mJy/beam



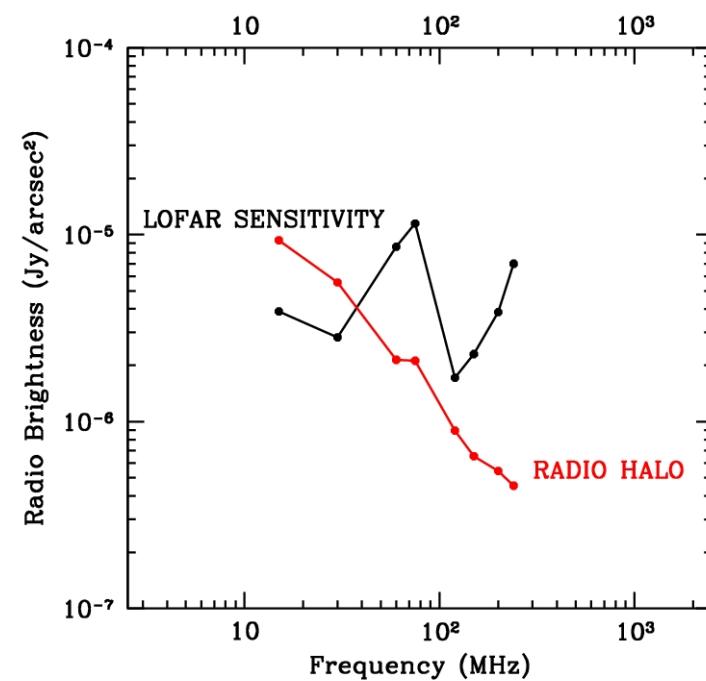
$$B_0 = 1 \mu\text{G}$$

$$n = 3$$

RADIO HALOS WITH LOFAR

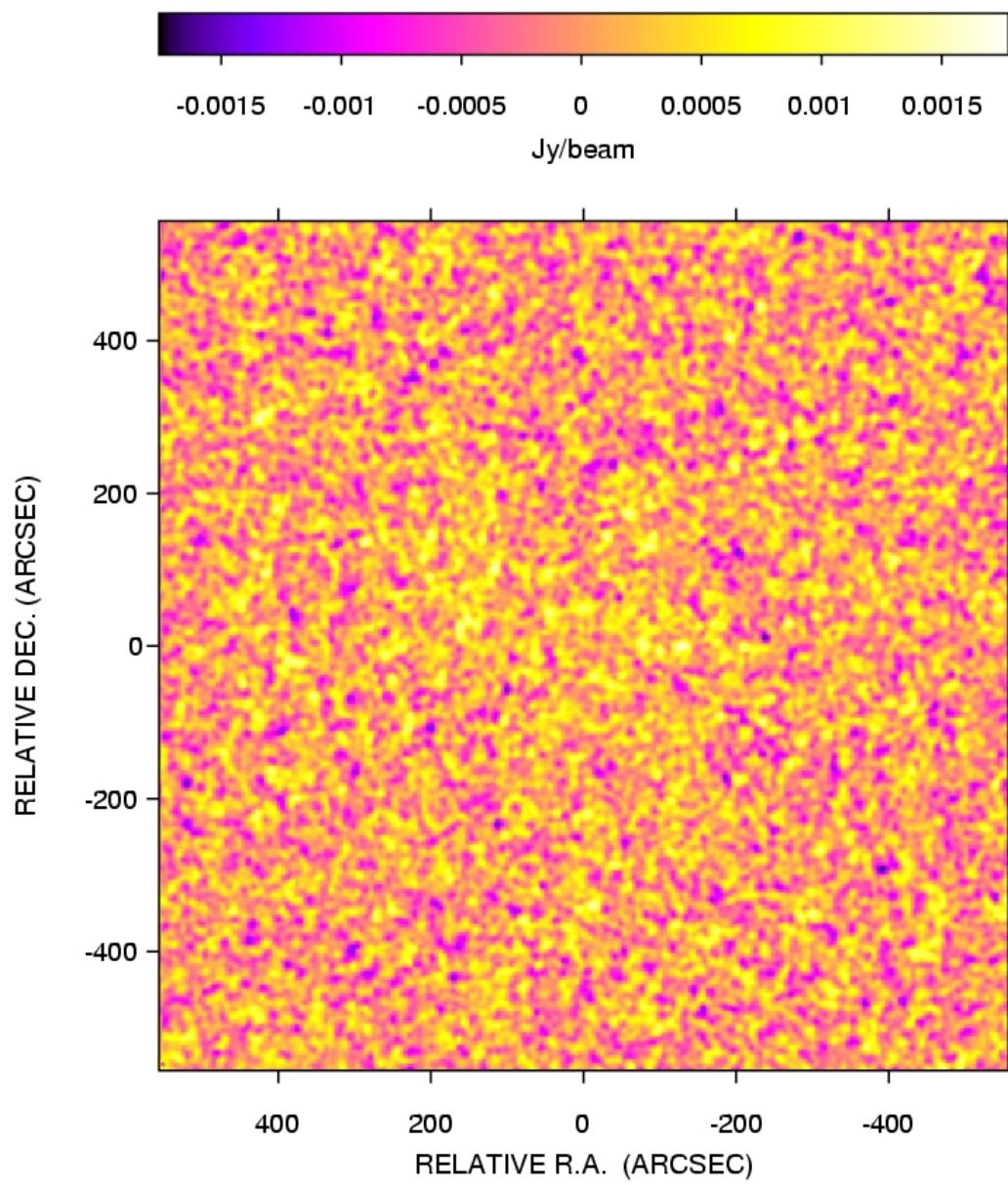


Frequency=60 MHz
Beam=13''
Sensitivity=1.65 mJy/beam

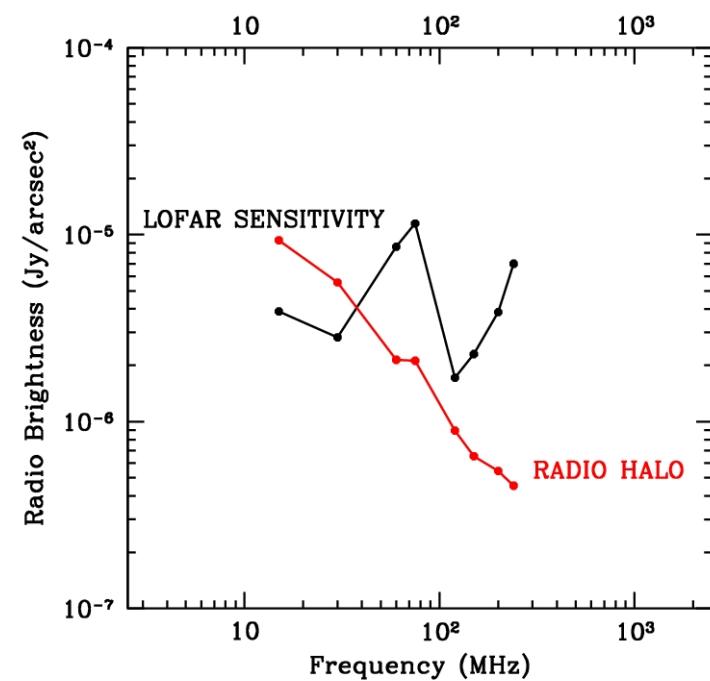


$$B_0 = 1 \mu\text{G} \quad n = 3$$

RADIO HALOS WITH LOFAR

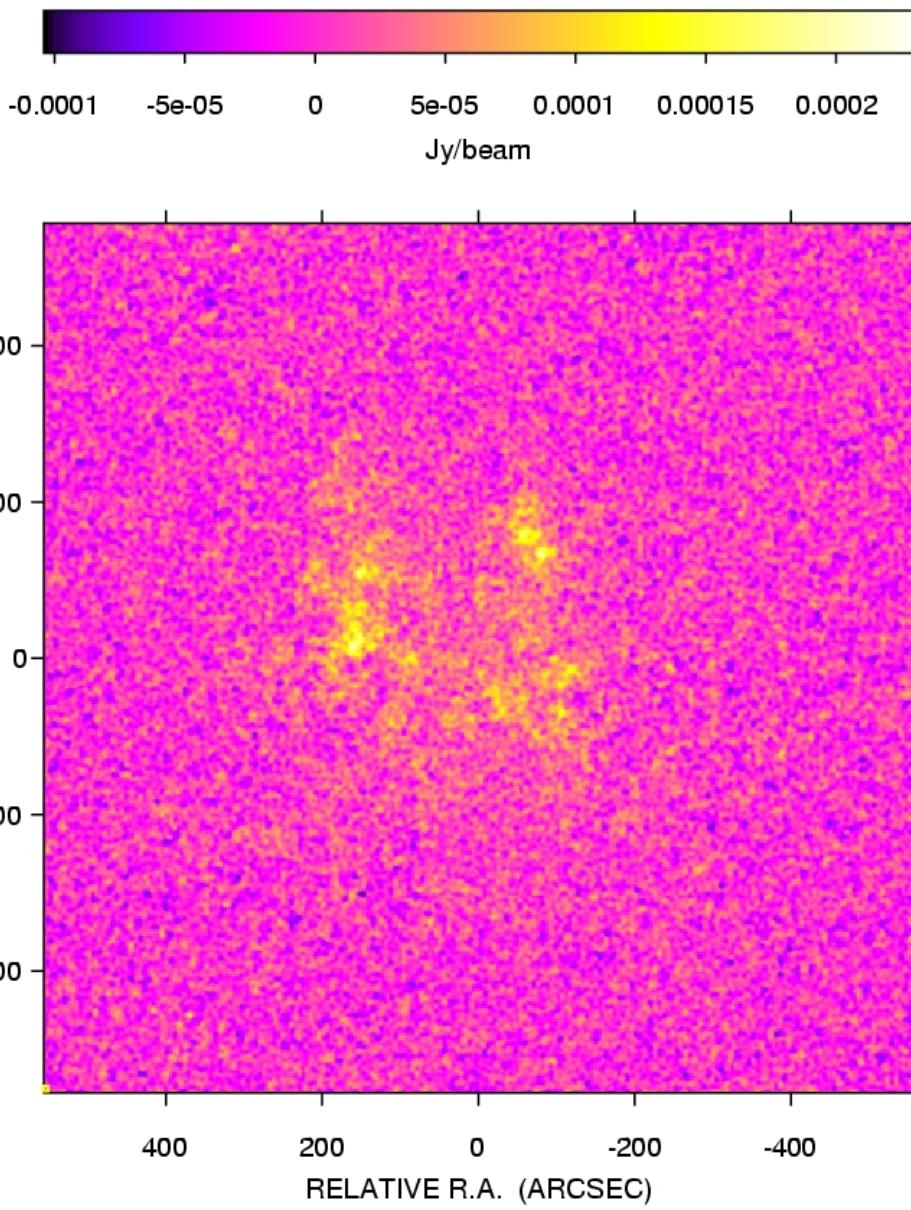


Frequency=75 MHz
Beam=10''
Sensitivity=1.30 mJy/beam

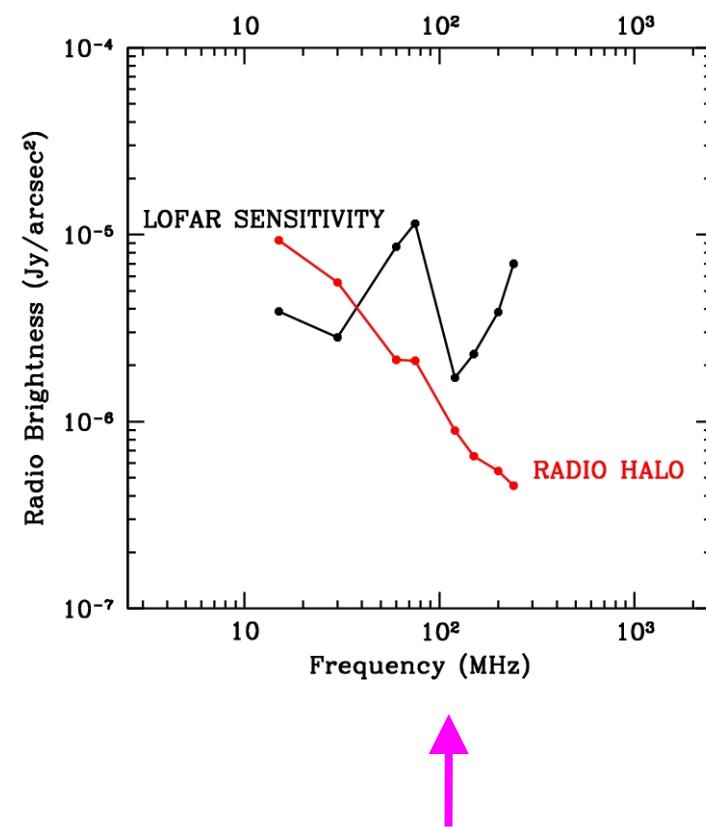


$$B_0 = 1 \mu\text{G} \quad n = 3$$

RADIO HALOS WITH LOFAR

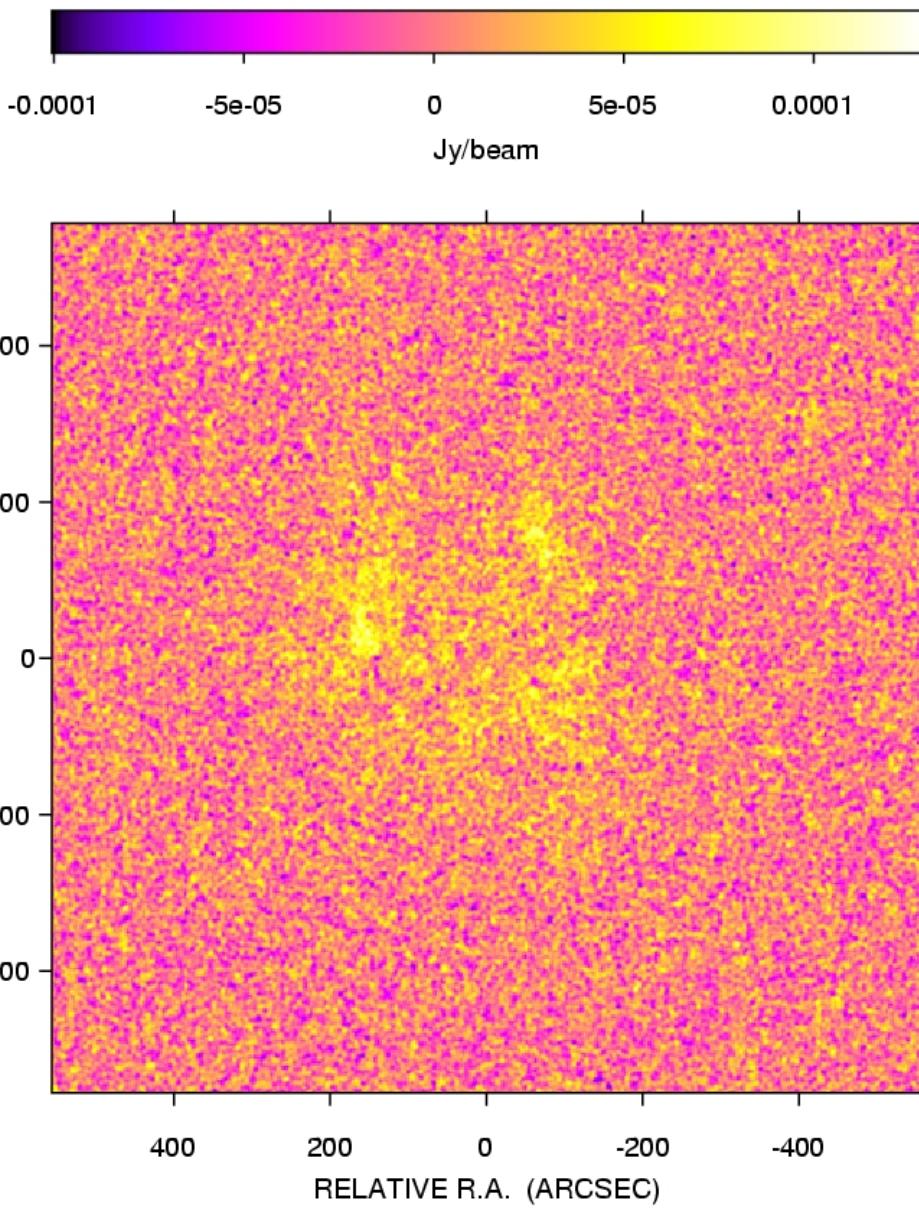


Frequency=120 MHz
Beam=6''
Sensitivity=0.070 mJy/beam

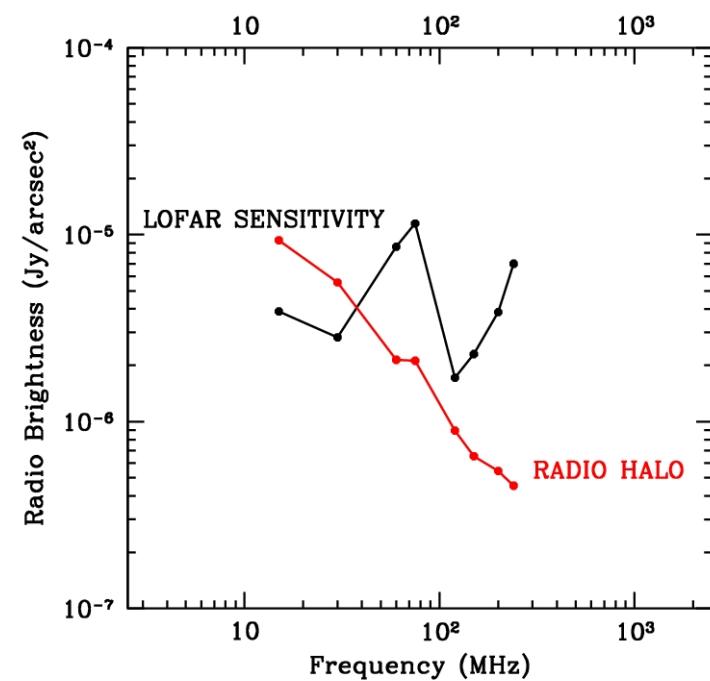


$$B_0 = 1 \mu G \quad n = 3$$

RADIO HALOS WITH LOFAR

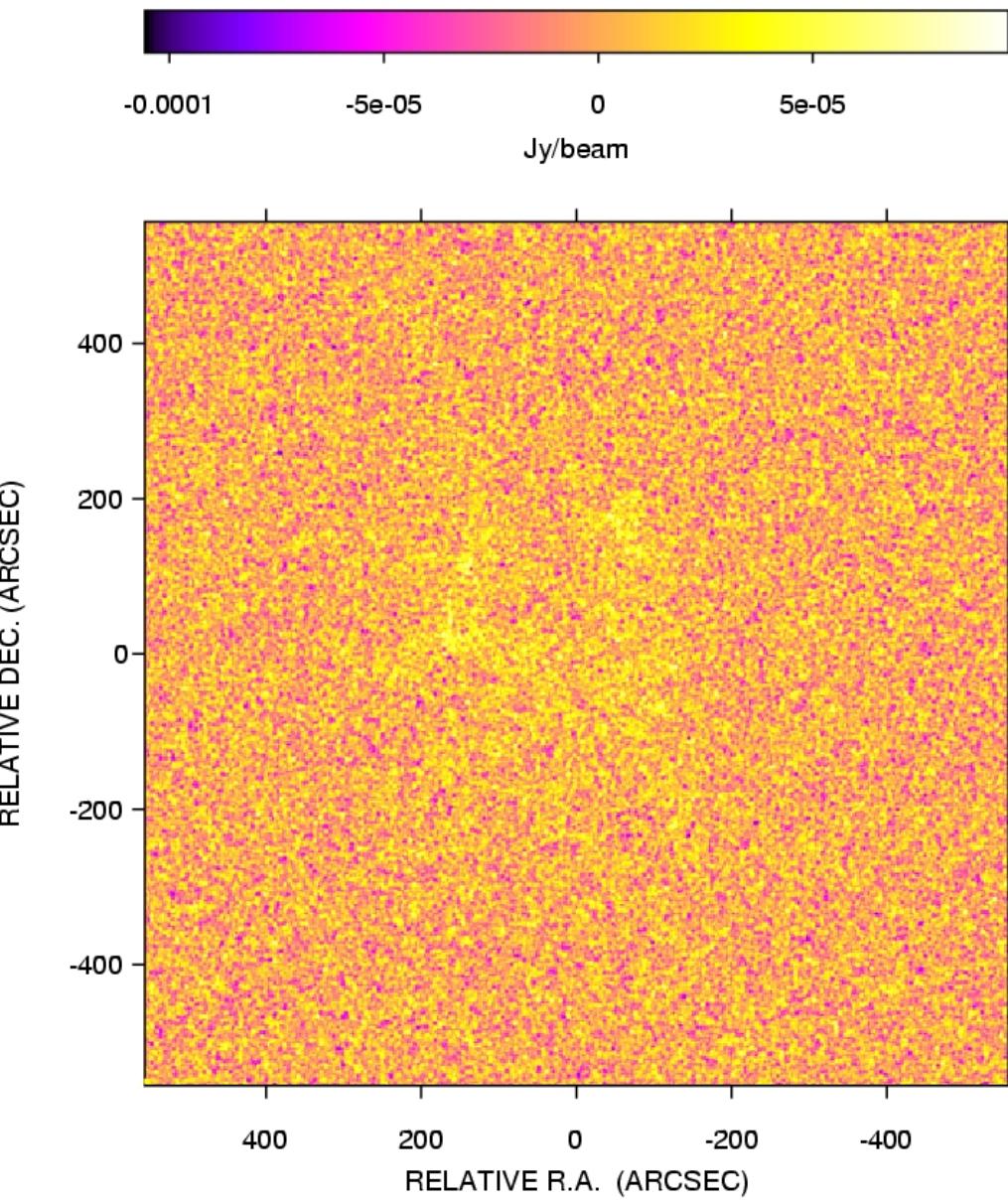


Frequency=150 MHz
Beam=5''
Sensitivity=0.065 mJy/beam

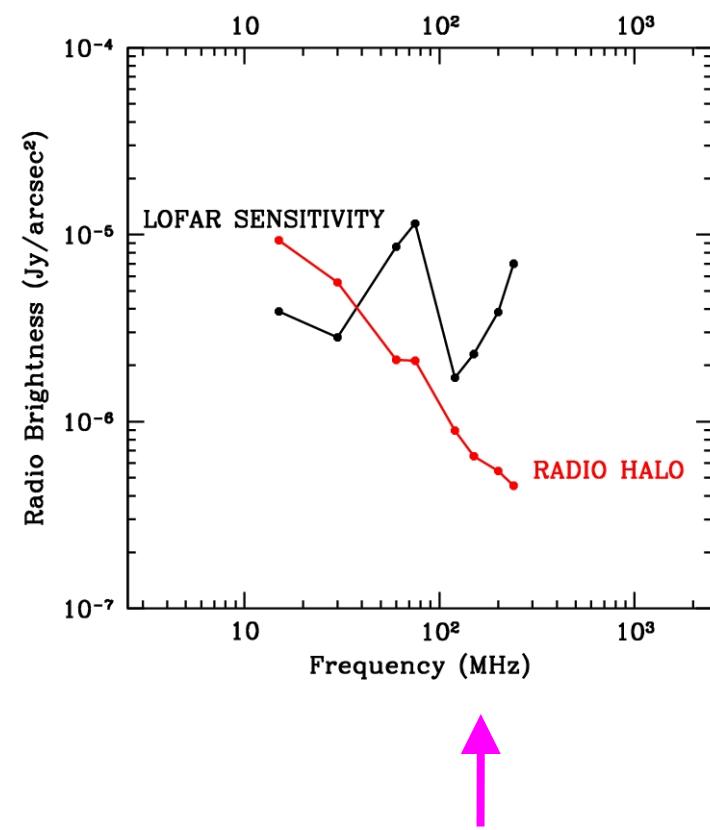


$$B_0 = 1 \mu\text{G} \quad n = 3$$

RADIO HALOS WITH LOFAR

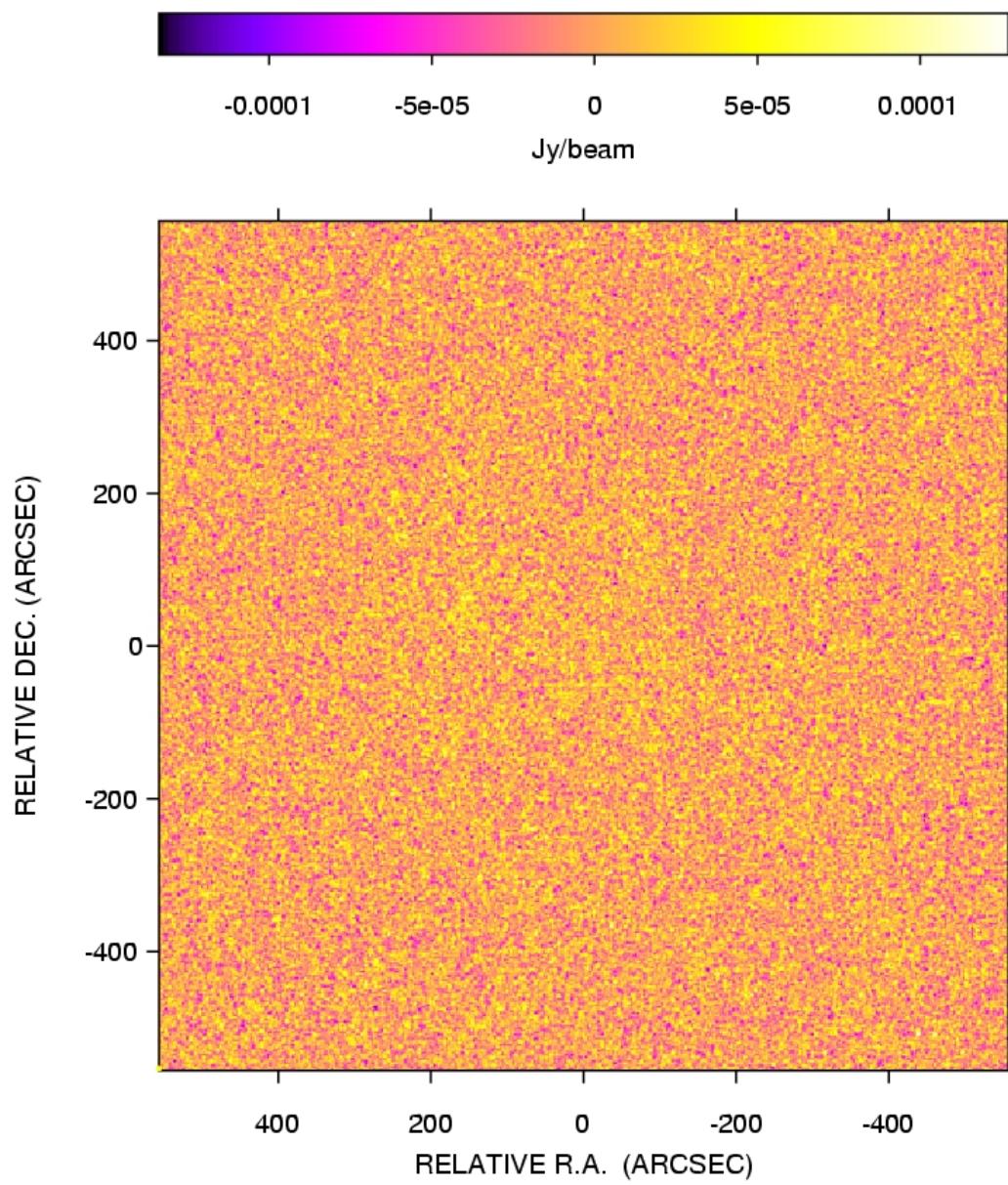


Frequency=200 MHz
Beam=3.8''
Sensitivity=0.063 mJy/beam



$$B_0 = 1 \mu\text{G} \quad n = 3$$

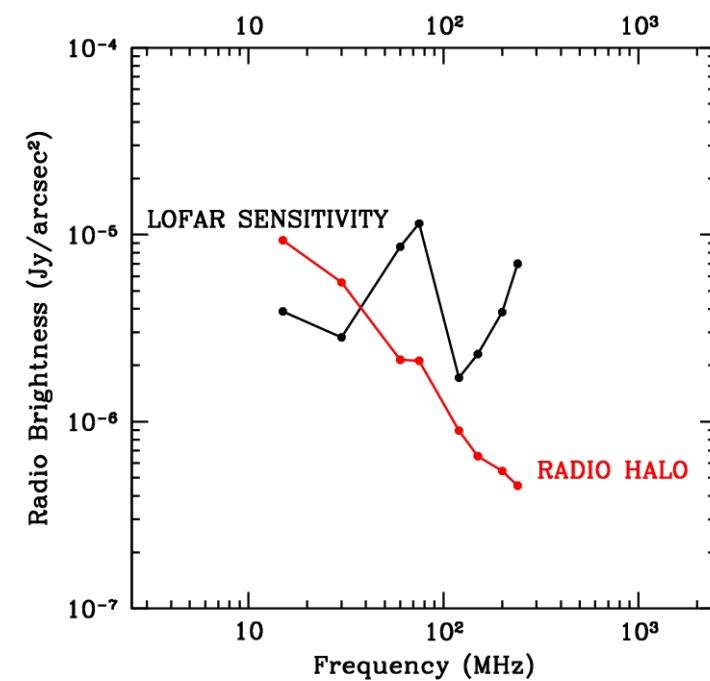
RADIO HALOS WITH LOFAR



Frequency=240 MHz

Beam=3.1''

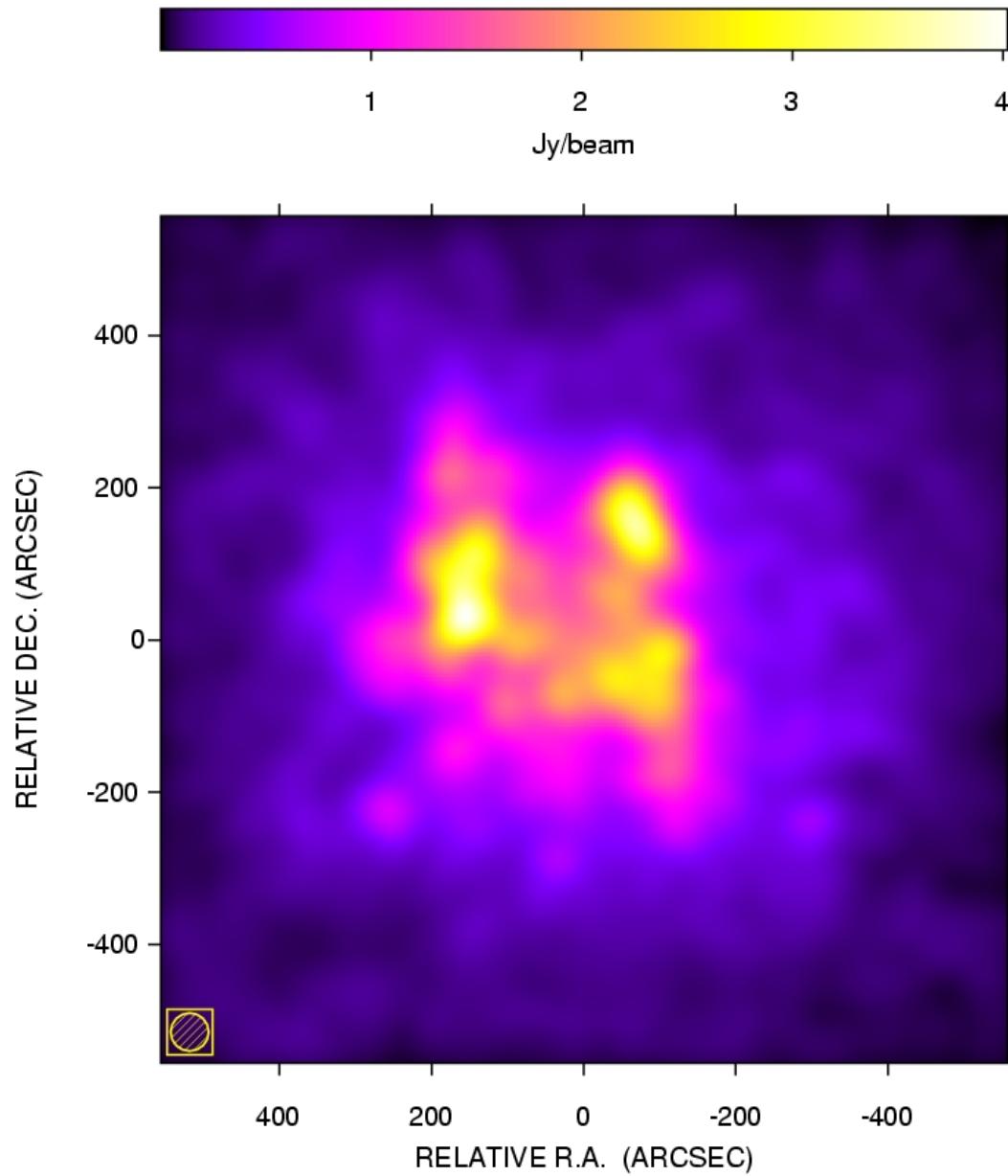
Sensitivity=0.076 mJy/beam



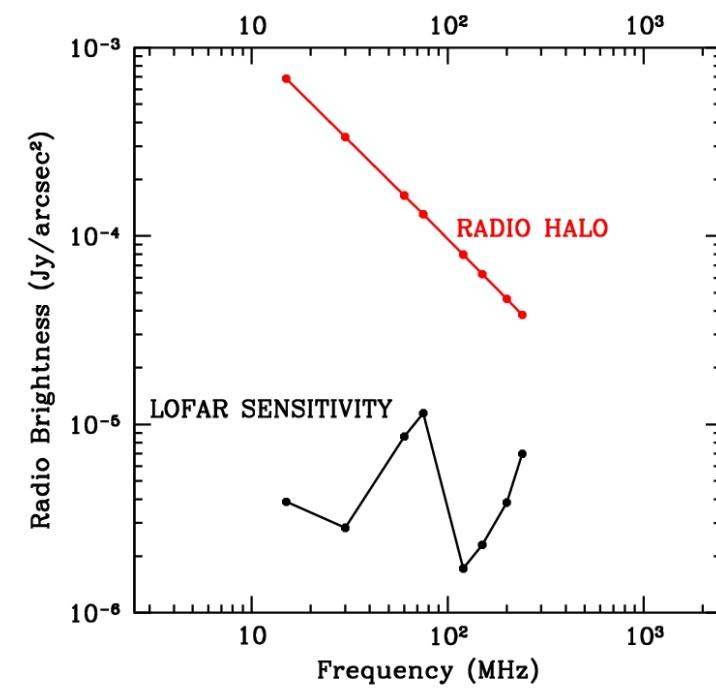
$$B_0 = 1 \mu G$$

$$n = 3$$

RADIO HALOS WITH LOFAR

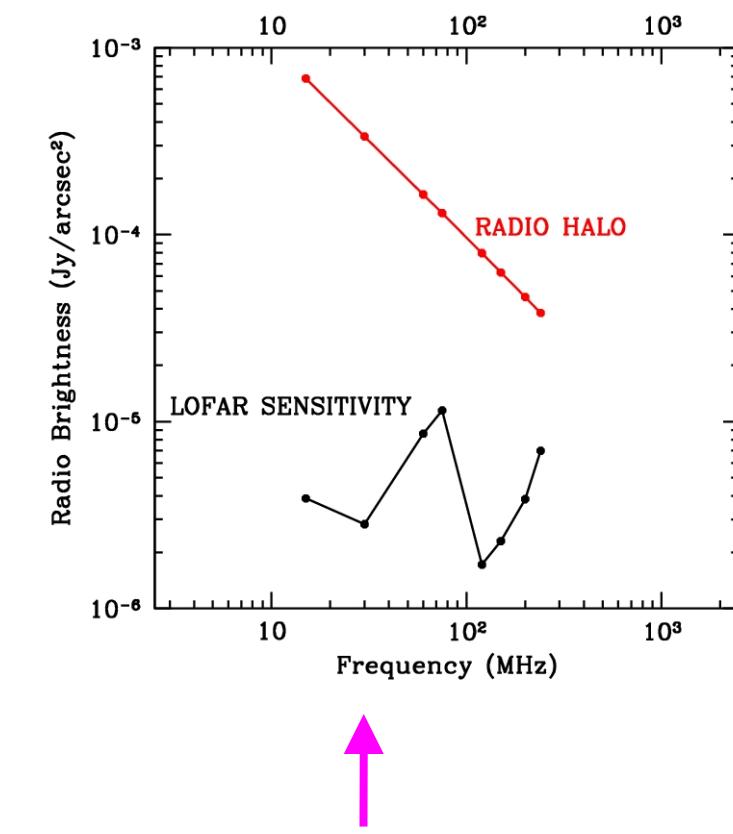
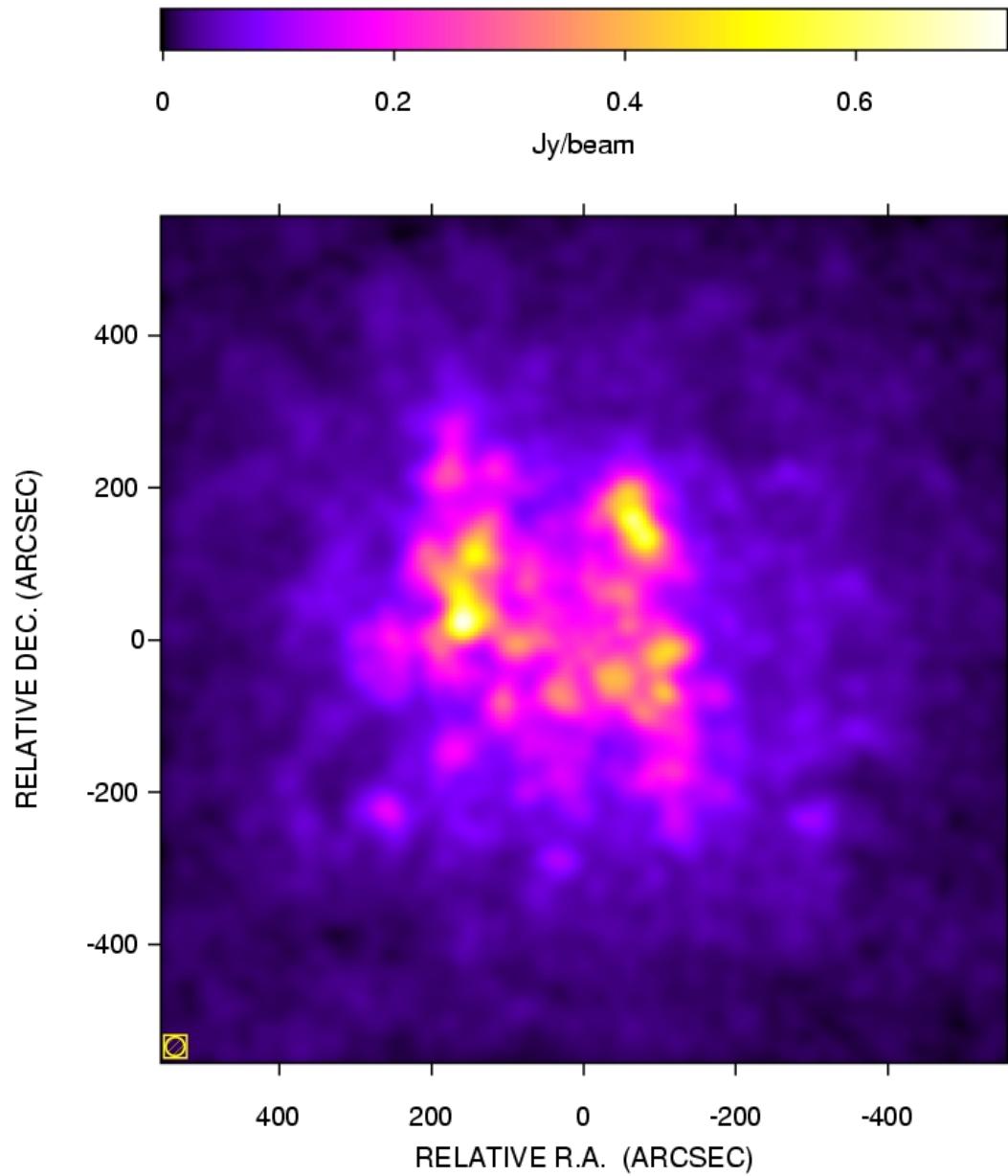


Frequency=15 MHz
Beam=50''
Sensitivity=11 mJy/beam

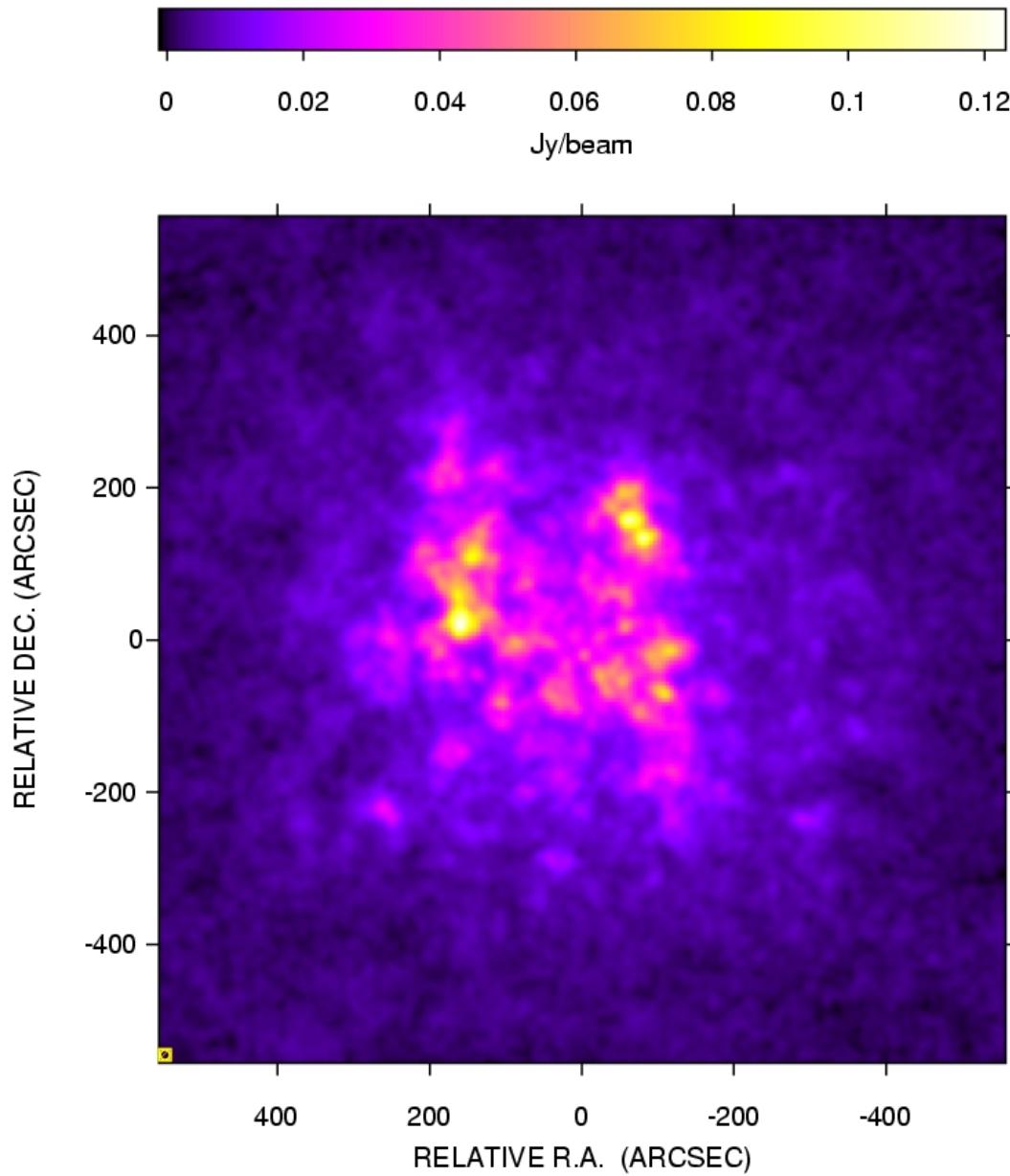


$$B_0 = 3 \mu G \quad n = 3$$

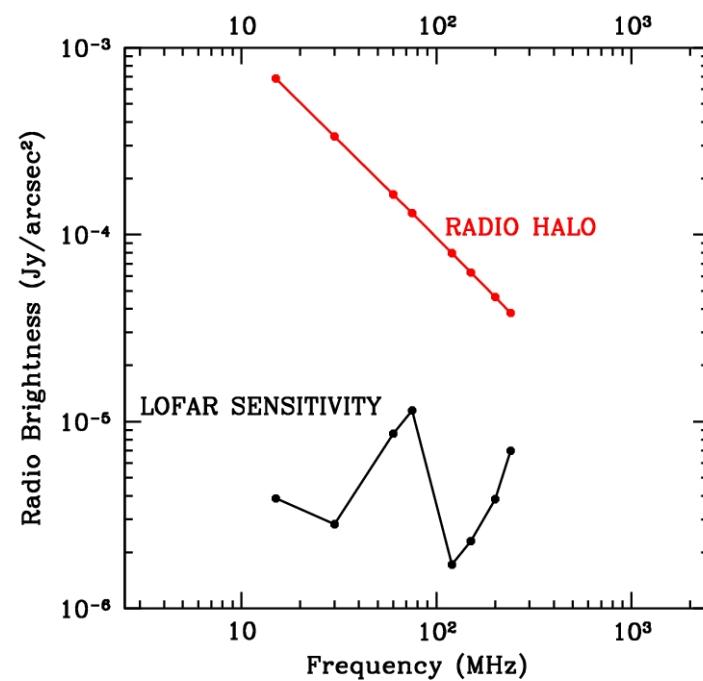
RADIO HALOS WITH LOFAR



RADIO HALOS WITH LOFAR

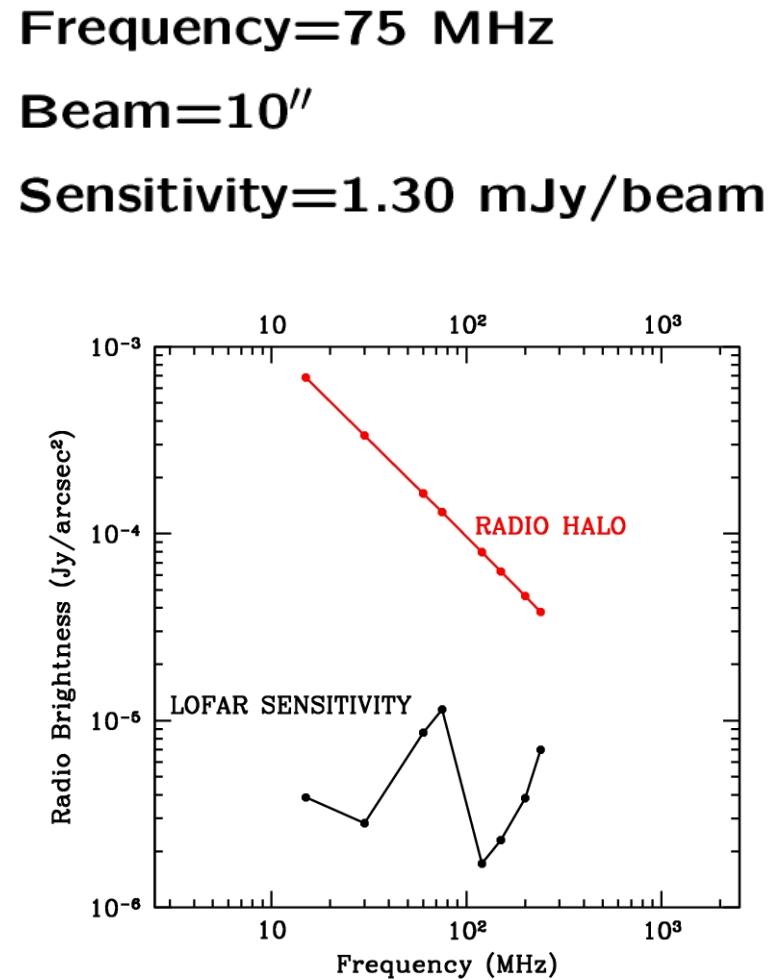
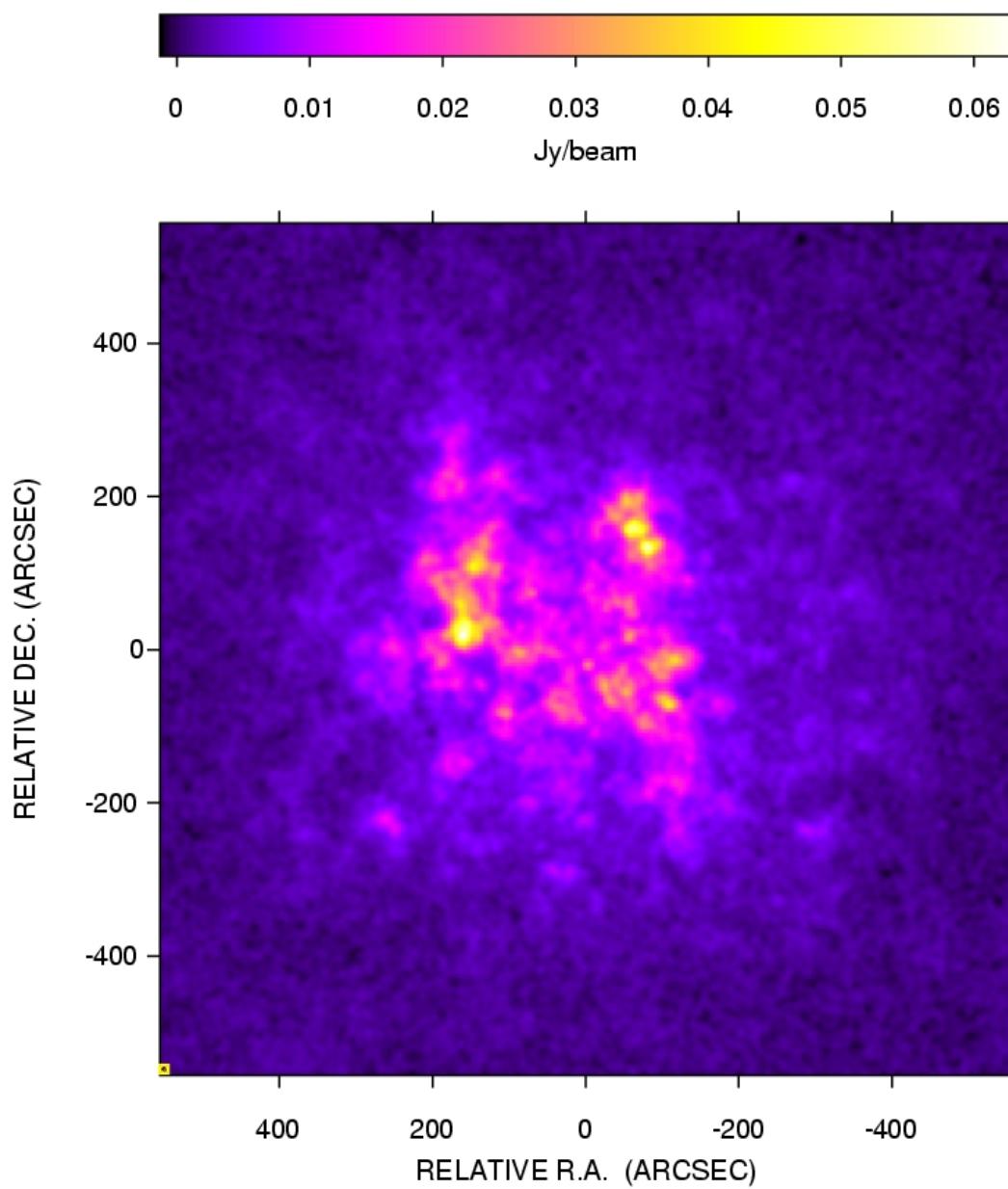


Frequency=60 MHz
Beam=13''
Sensitivity=1.65 mJy/beam

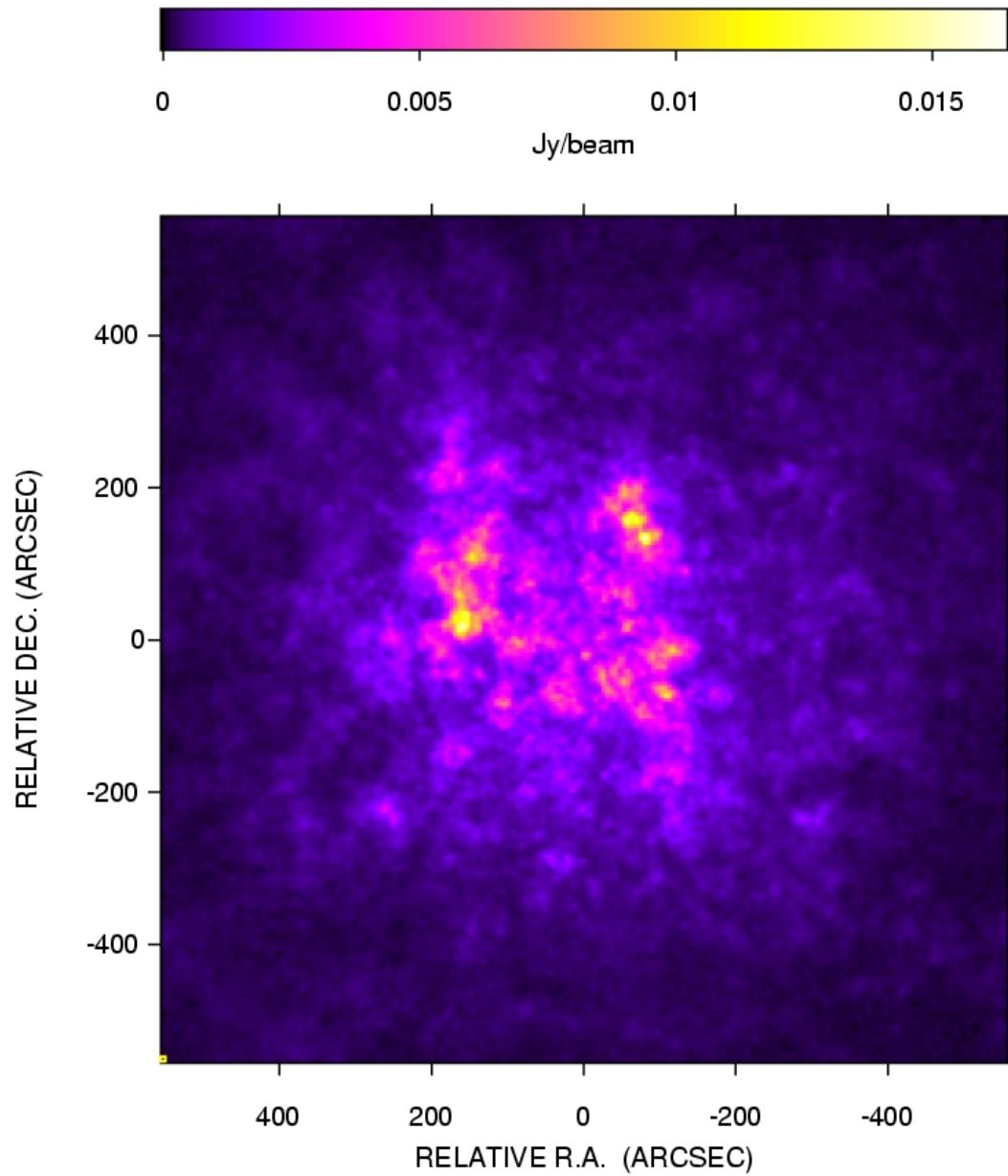


$$B_0 = 3\mu G \quad n = 3$$

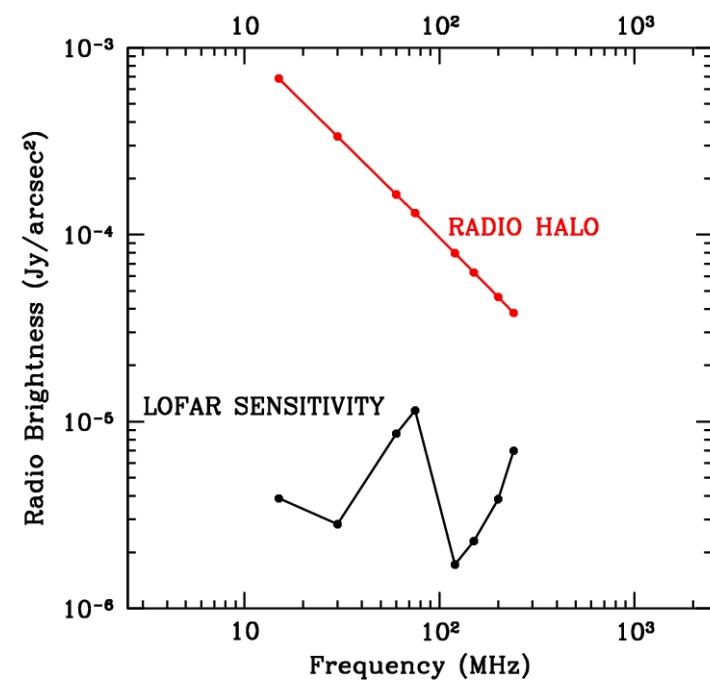
RADIO HALOS WITH LOFAR



RADIO HALOS WITH LOFAR

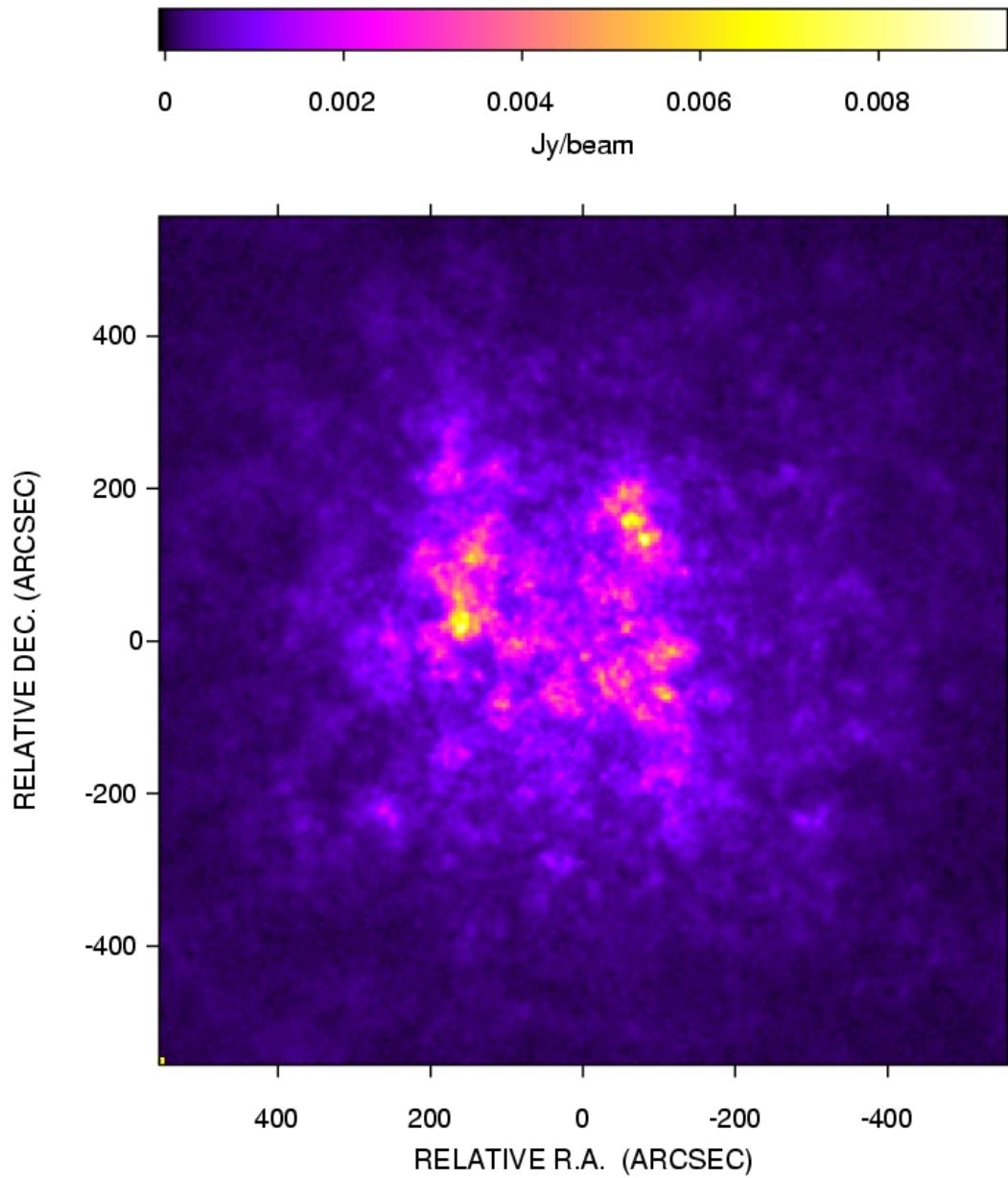


Frequency=120 MHz
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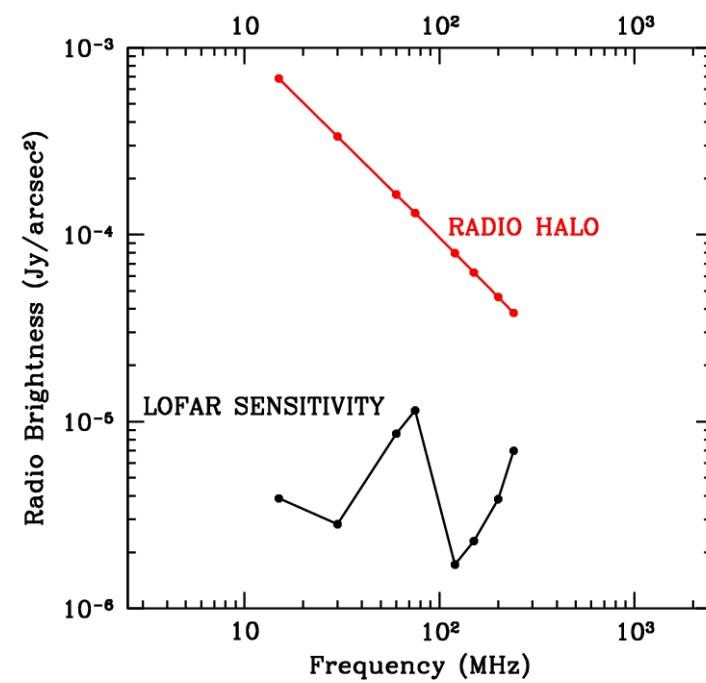


$$B_0 = 3\mu G \quad n = 3$$

RADIO HALOS WITH LOFAR

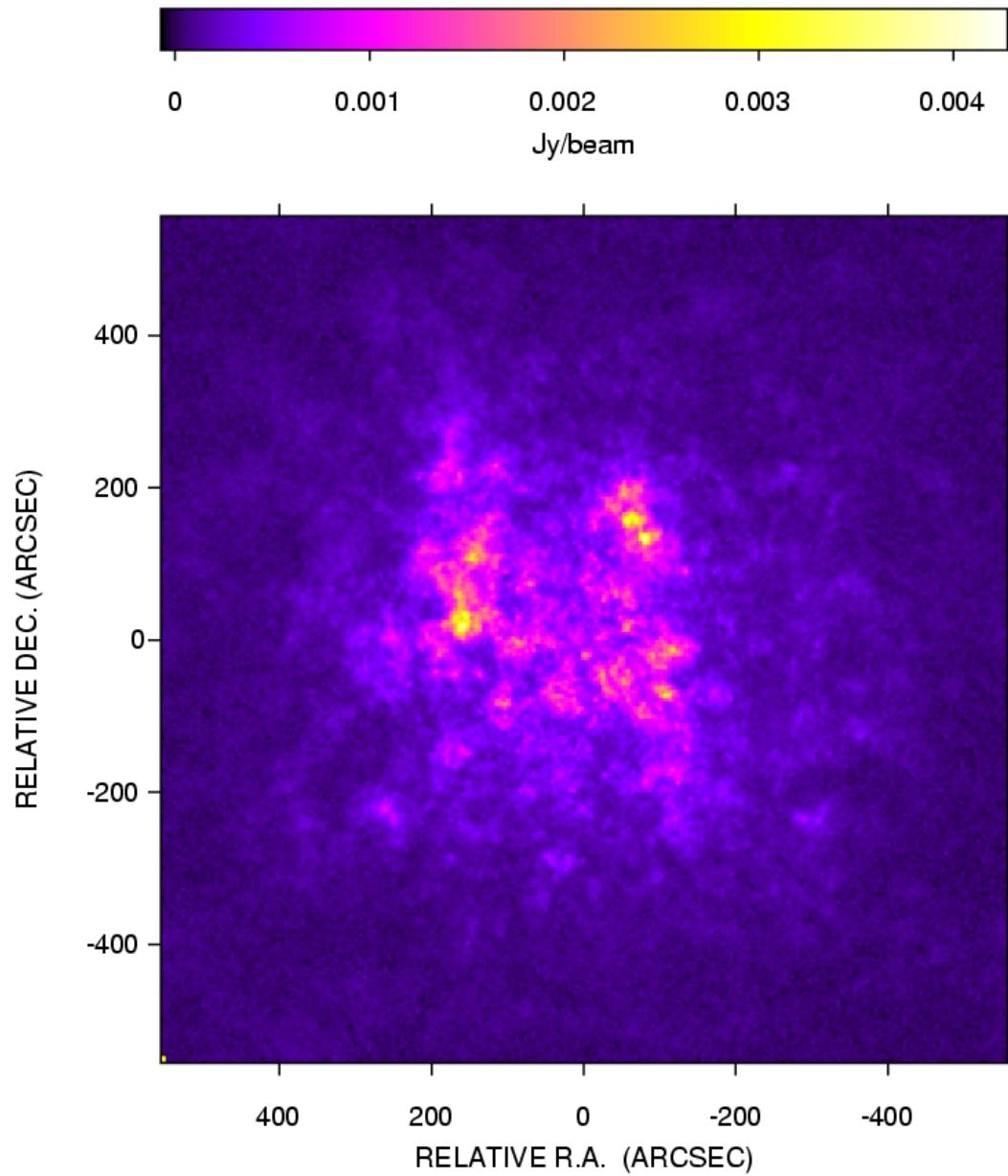


Frequency=150 MHz
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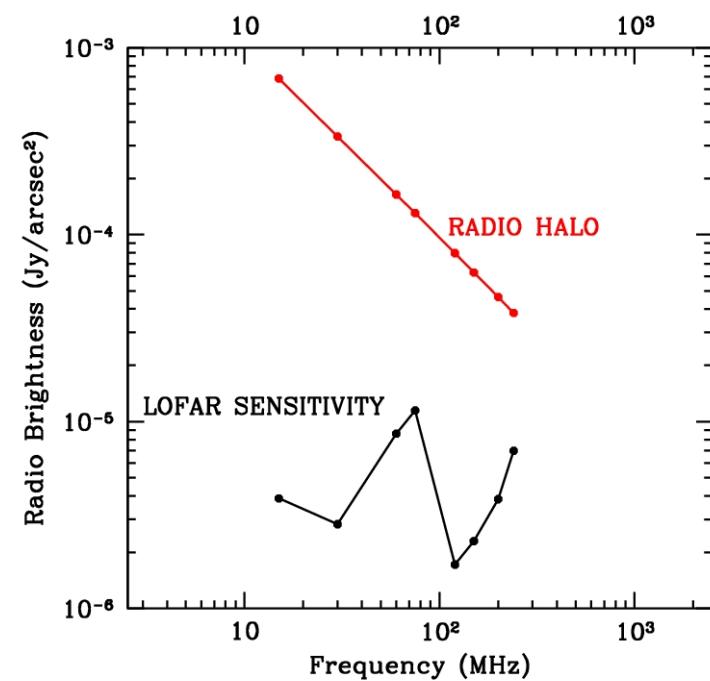


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RADIO HALOS WITH LOFAR

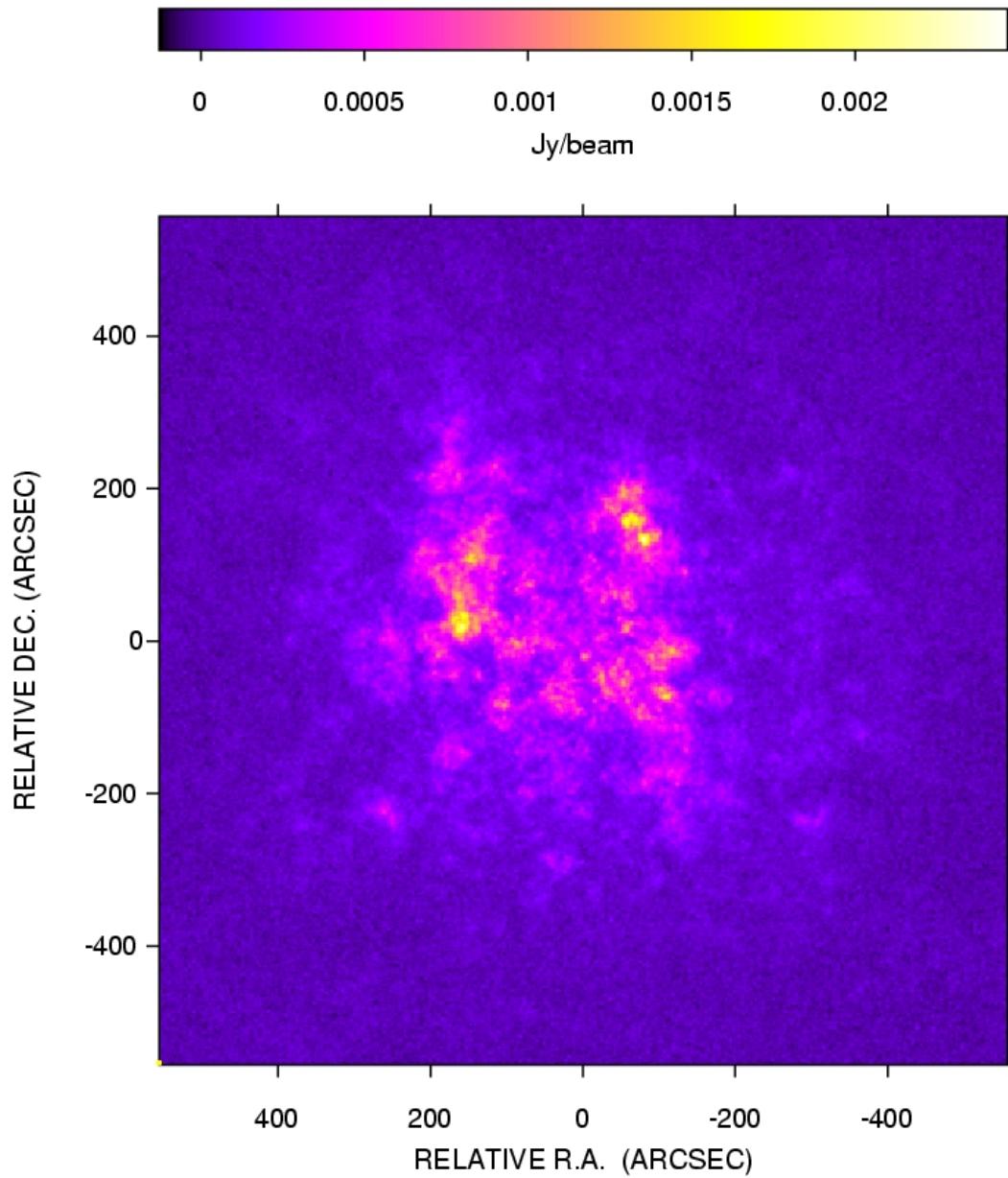


Frequency=200 MHz
Beam=3.8''
Sensitivity=0.063 mJy/beam

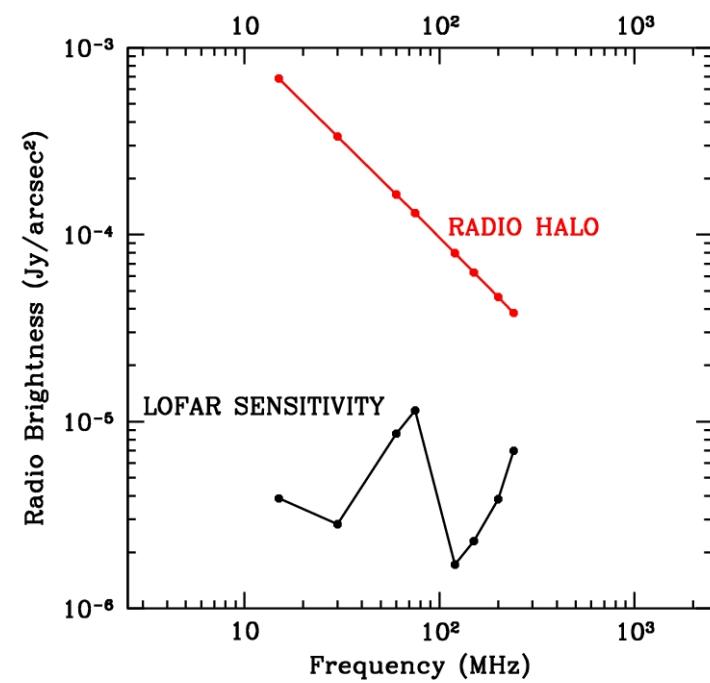


$$B_0 = 3\mu G \quad n = 3$$

RADIO HALOS WITH LOFAR

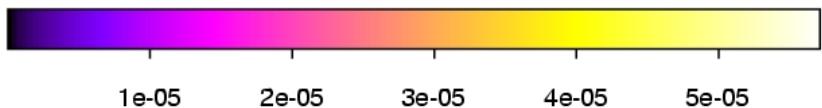


Frequency=240 MHz
Beam=3.1''
Sensitivity=0.076 mJy/beam



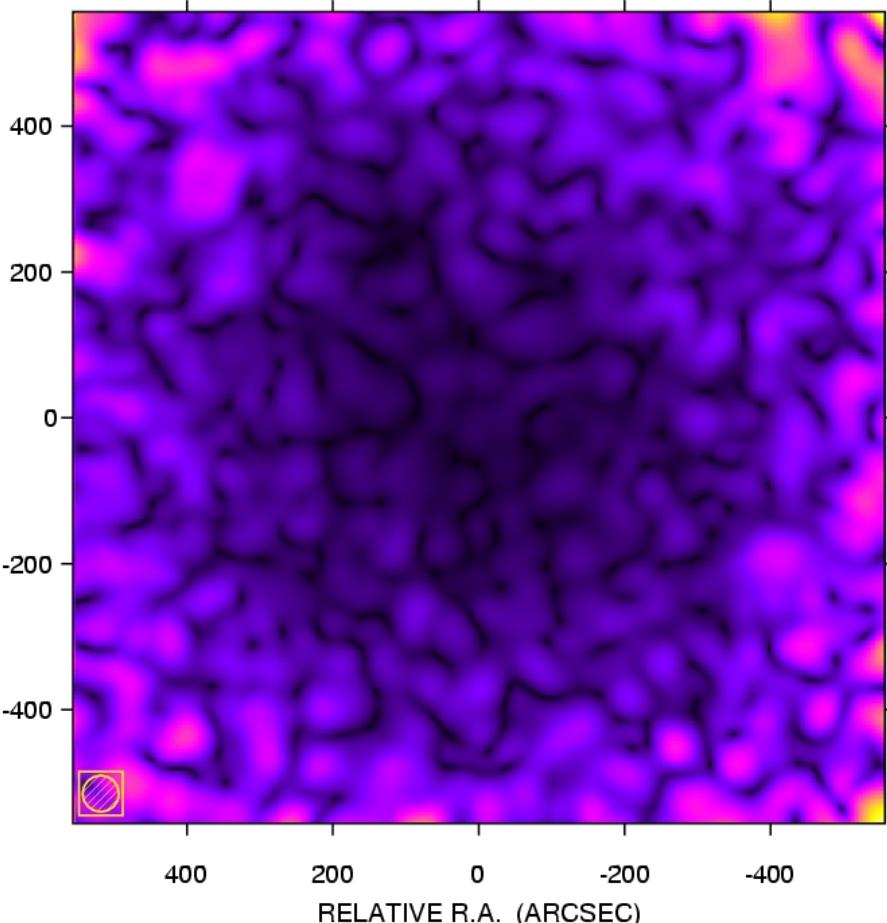
$$B_0 = 3 \mu G \quad n = 3$$

POLARIZATION OF RADIO HALOS



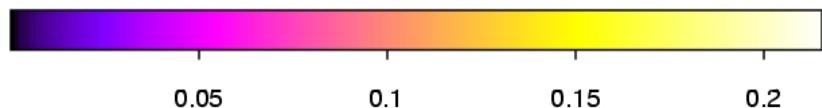
FRACTIONAL POLARIZATION

RELATIVE DEC. (ARCSEC)

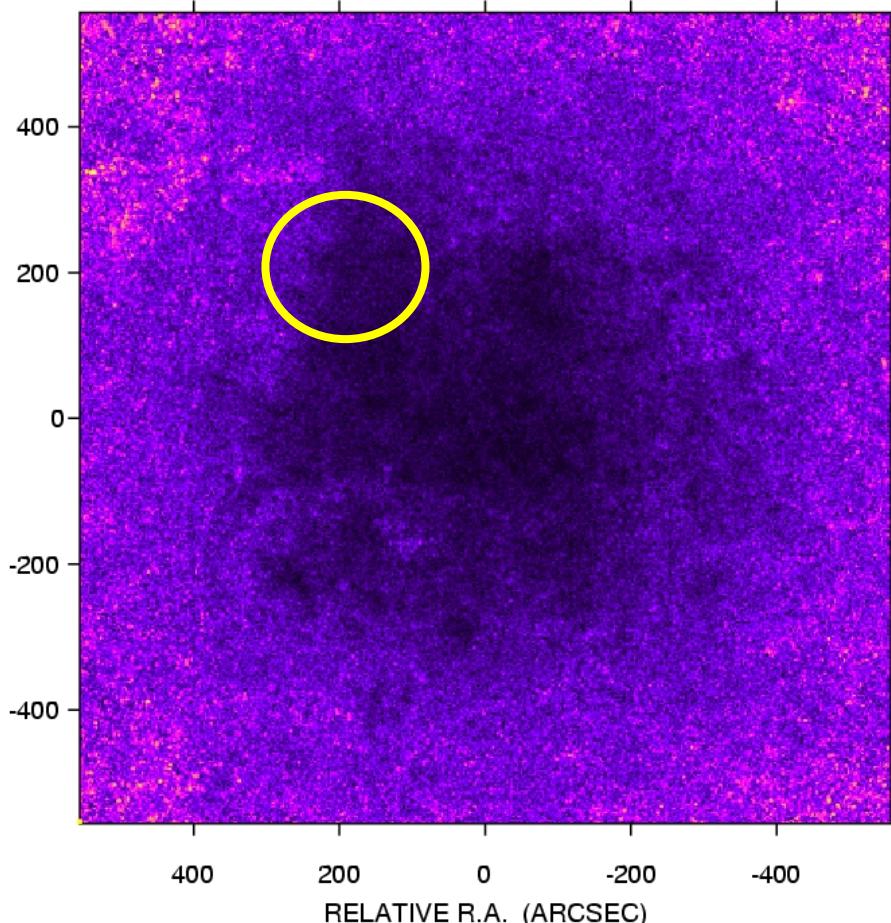


Frequency=15 MHz

Beam=50"



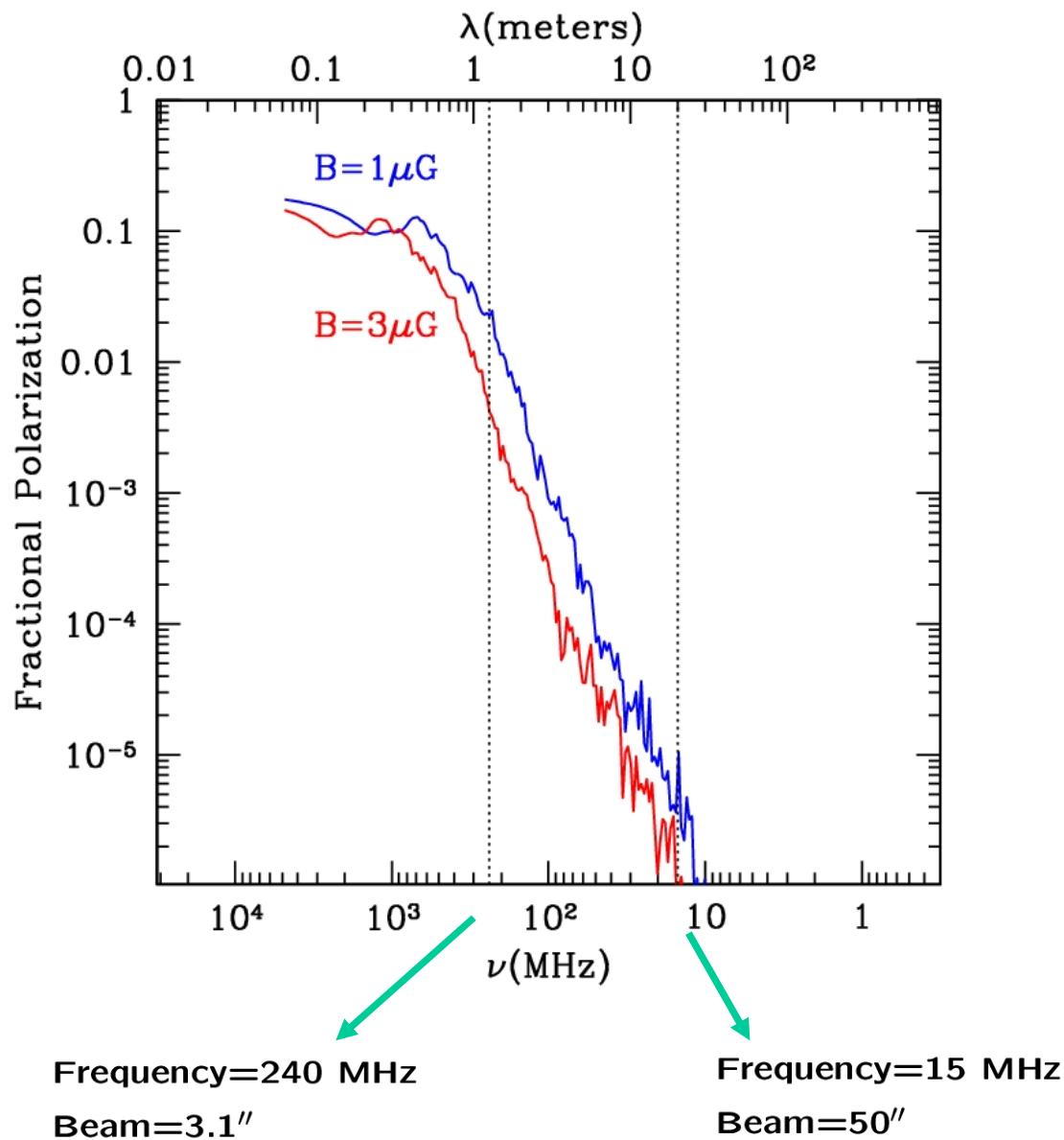
FRACTIONAL POLARIZATION



Frequency=240 MHz

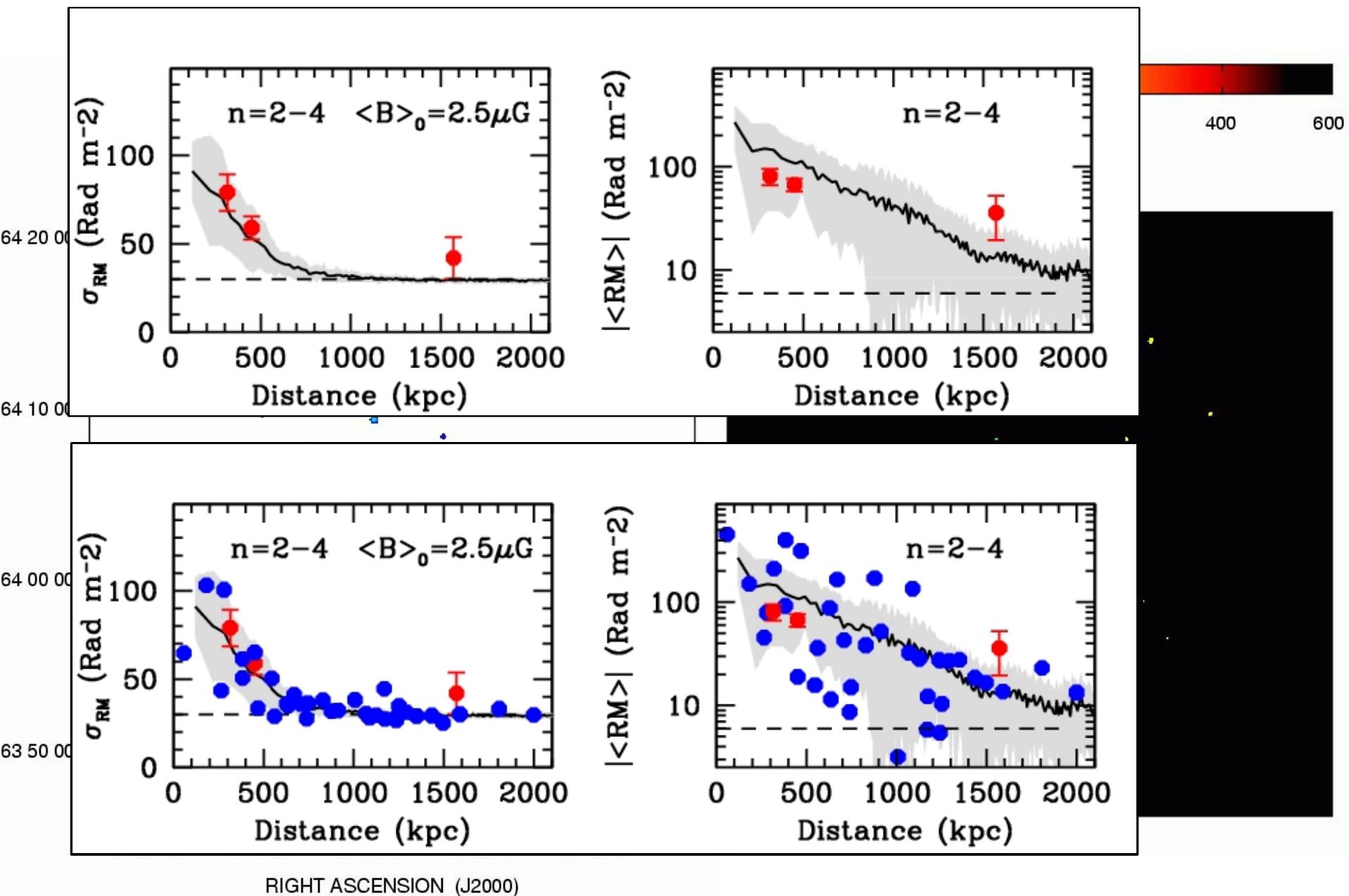
Beam=3.1"

POLARIZATION OF RADIO HALOS



ROTATION MEASURE OF RADIO GALAXIES

DECLINATION (J2000)



RIGHT ASCENSION (J2000)

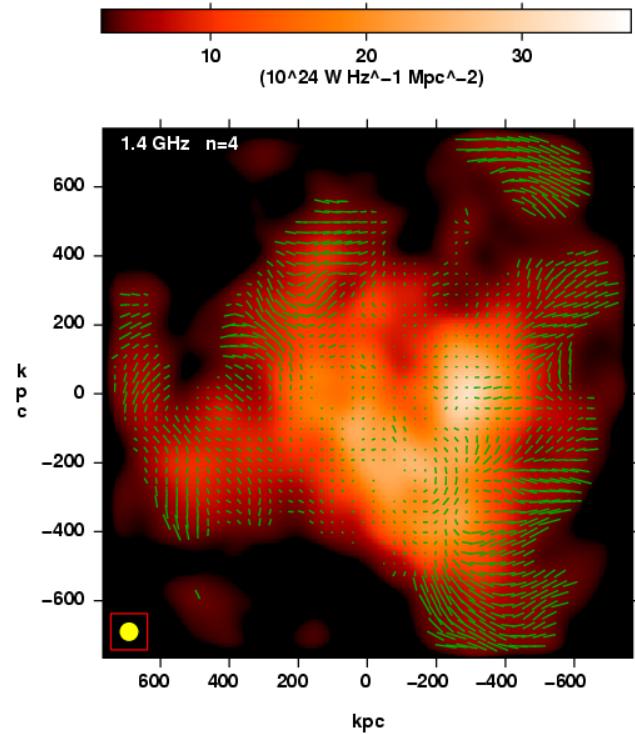
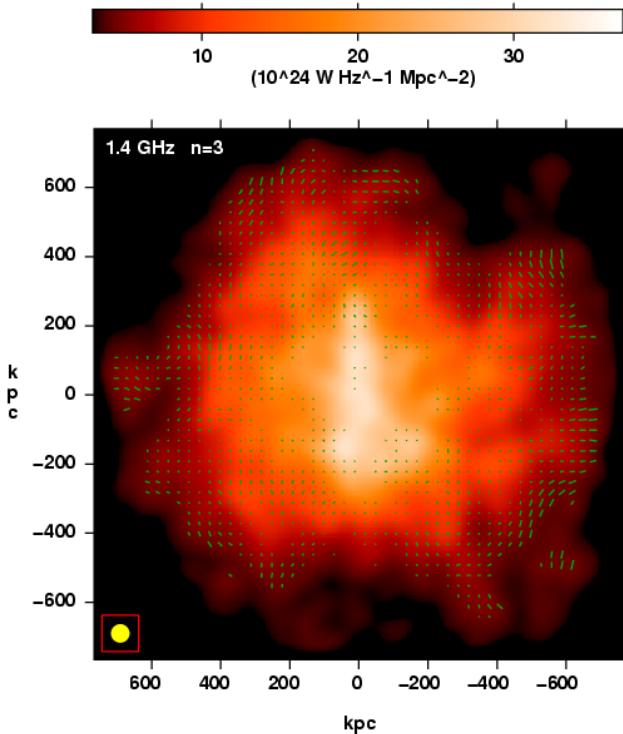
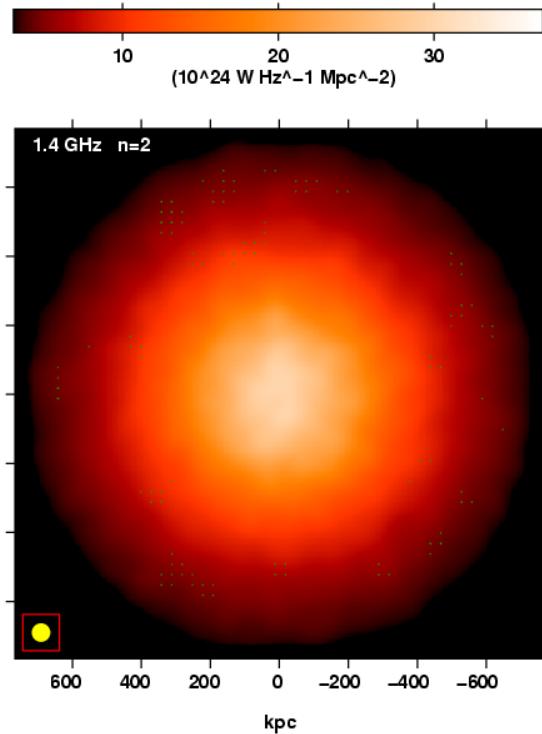
Conclusions

Radio Halos expectations with LOFAR:

- **LOFAR will be an extraordinary instrument to study the morphology of bright radio halos at very low frequencies;**
- **Thanks to its arcsecond-resolution there could be a chance to detect polarized emission at levels of few % at least at 240 MHz.**

RM expectations of radio galaxies with LOFAR:

- **LOFAR will produce detailed RM images for hundred of radio sources into (or in background to) a cluster of galaxies. This will permit to determine the power spectrum of the magnetic field fluctuations for a large number of clusters of galaxies.**



Murgia et al. 2004

