Measuring Magnetic Fields in the Circumgalactic Medium of Intervening Galaxies



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- Role of magnetic fields in galaxy evolution
- Back-illumination: Faraday rotation (RM) towards polarized bkg quasars encodes density and B field info

$$RM = 0.812 \int_{\text{source}}^{\text{observer}} n_e(l) B_{\parallel}(l) dl \text{ rad m}^{-2}$$

 Statistically isolate RM_{galaxy} by comparing RM distributions of target & clean samples
[e.g. Bernet et al. 2008, 2010; Joshi & Chand 2012; Farnes et al. 2014]

$$f(\mathbf{RM}_{obs, target}) = f\left(\frac{\mathbf{RM}_{quasar}}{(1+z_{quasar})^2} + \frac{\mathbf{RM}_{galaxy}}{(1+z_{galaxy})^2} + \mathbf{RM}_{MilkyWay}\right)$$
$$f(\mathbf{RM}_{obs, clean}) = f\left(\frac{\mathbf{RM}_{quasar}}{(1+z_{quasar})^2} + \mathbf{RM}_{MilkyWay}\right)$$
[e.g, Basu, Mao et al. 2018]

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- Strong MgII absorption systems with RM
 - SDSS DR7 MgII quasar absorption catalog [York, Lundgren et al. (in prep)]
 - Hammond et al. 2012 RM-z catalog
- K-S test: Clean & strong abs sightlines have RMs drawn from the same distribution (p=0.64)
- Results remain unchanged when RM uncertainties, sample size differences, different z_{quasar} distributions of clean & abs sightlines are taken into account

