#### HAWC+ Far-Infrared Observations of the Magnetic Field Geometry in M51 and NGC 891.

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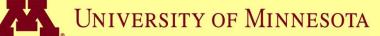


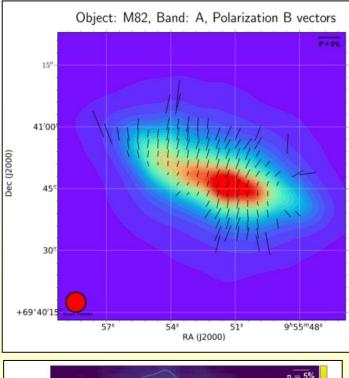


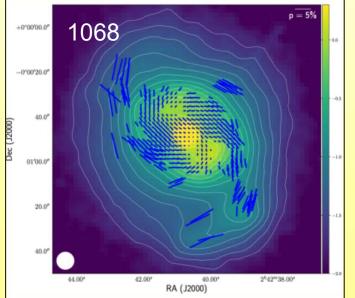
HAWC+

Jin-Ah Kim

Darren Dowell

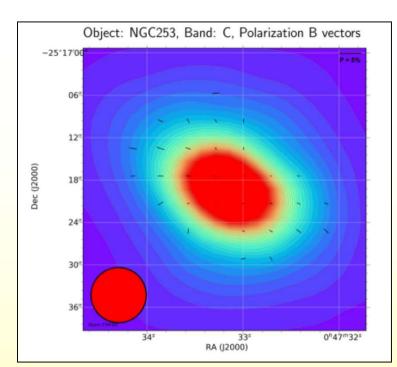




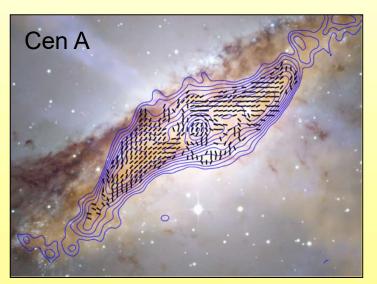


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#### Jones et al.



Lopez-Rodriguez et al.

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M51 D=8.5 Mpc Beam = 560 pc NGC 891 D=8.4 Mpc Beam = 550 pc

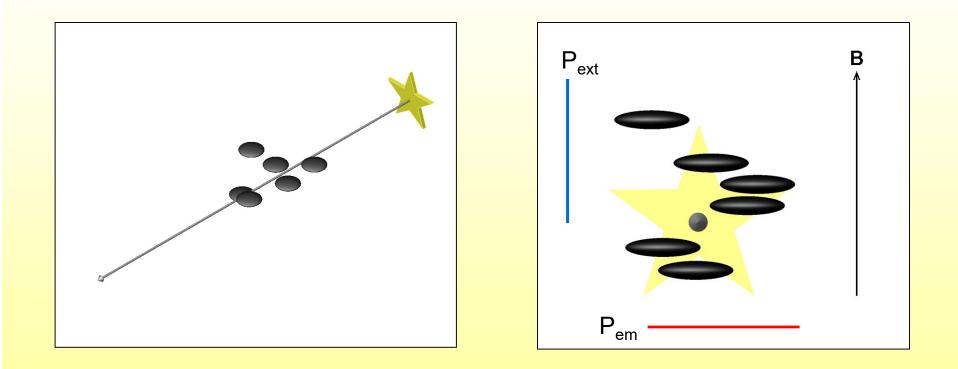


#### HAWC+ polarimetry has far outperformed our expectations



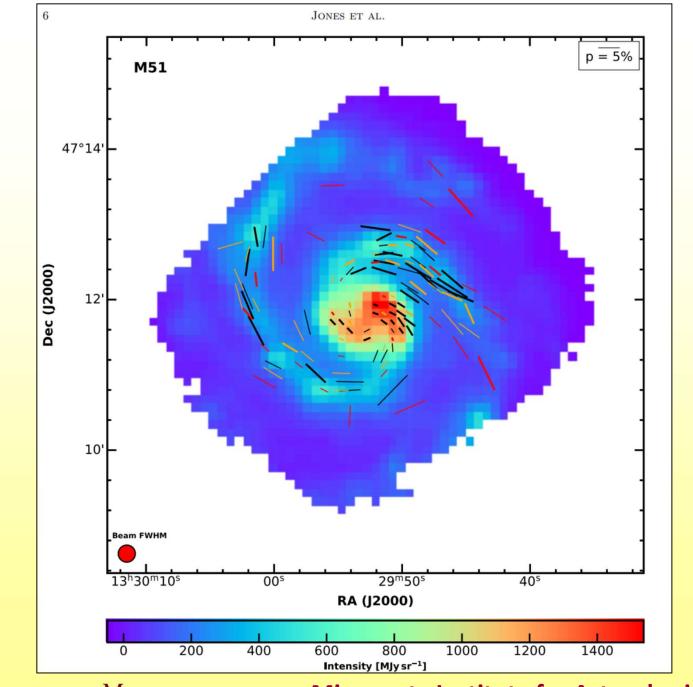
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## **Interstellar Polarization**



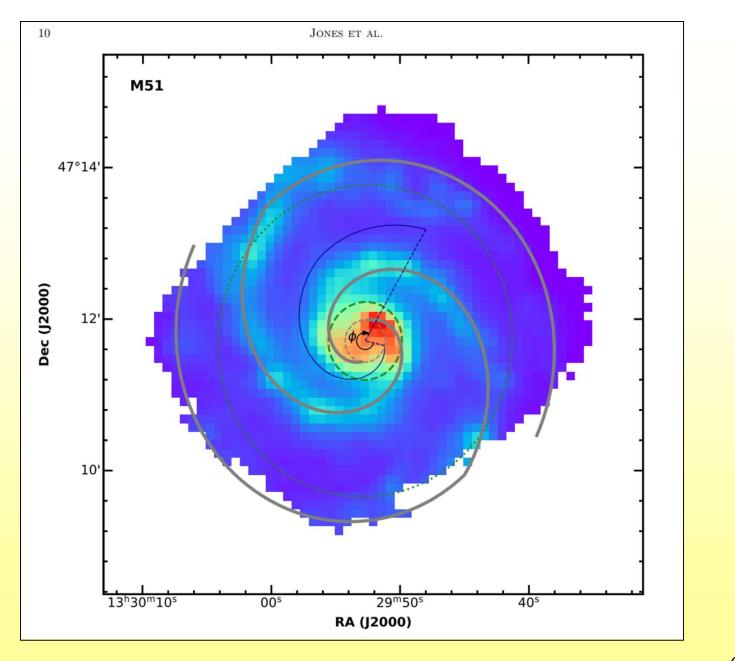


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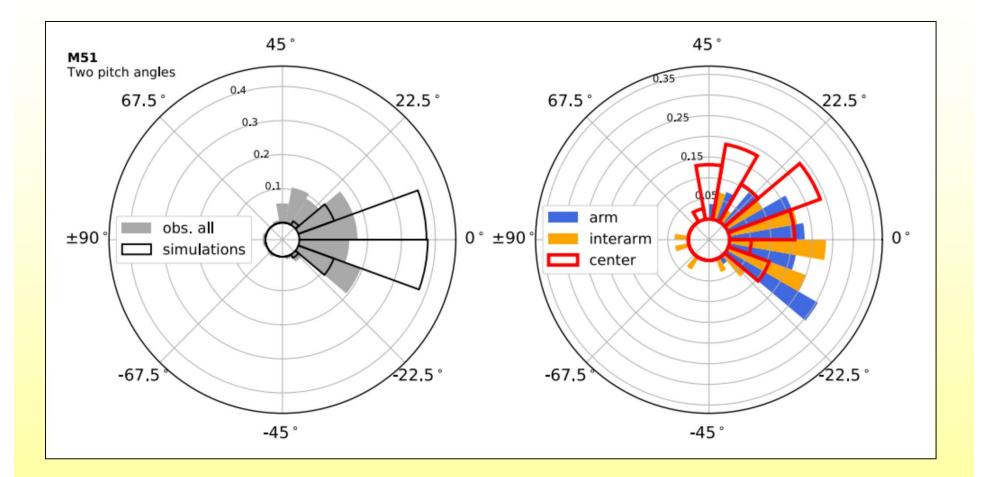


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Arm, interarm, center – Pineda et al. 2018

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Polarization vs. Optical Depth (Column Density)

$$P_{ext} = \operatorname{Tanh}(\tau_P) \sim \tau_P$$
$$I_P = \tau_P B \propto P_{ext}$$

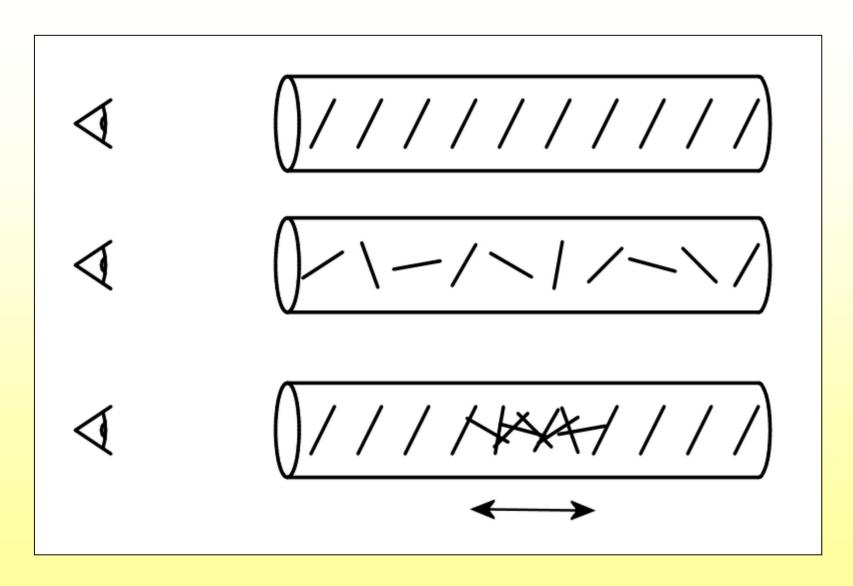
$$I_P = \sqrt{Q^2 + U^2}$$

Jones & Whittet 2015

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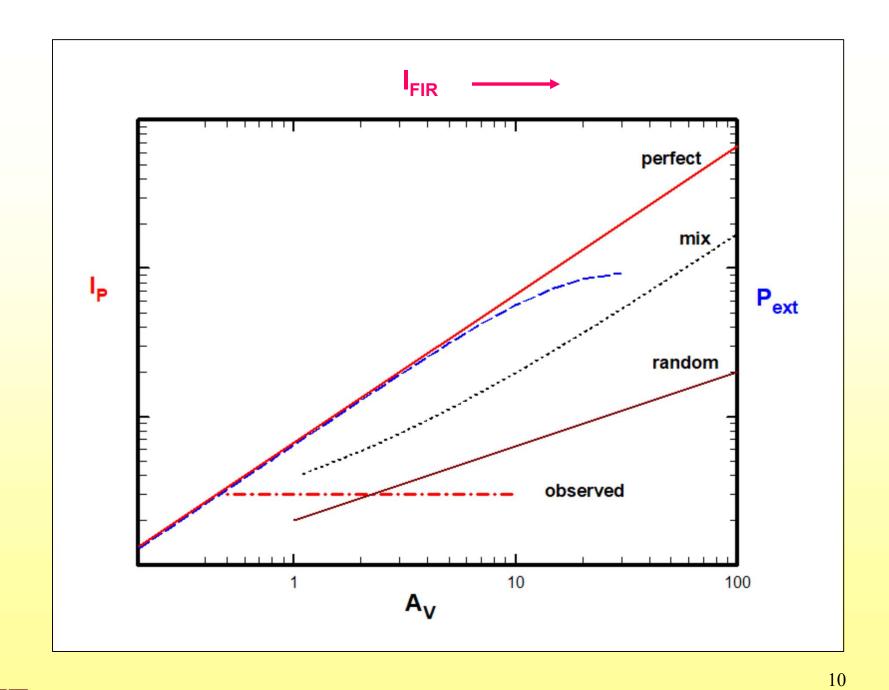
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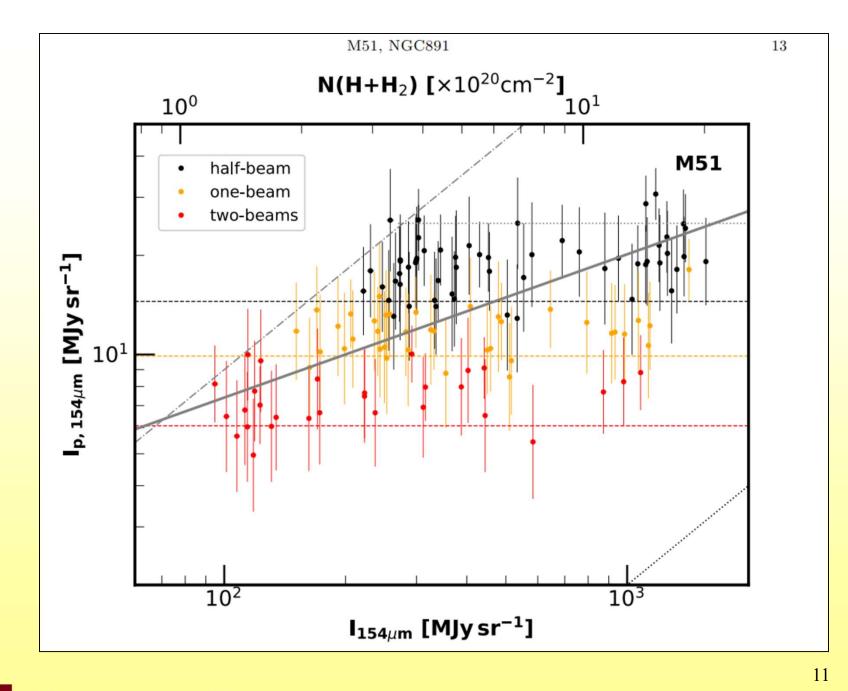
Consider three different lines of sight





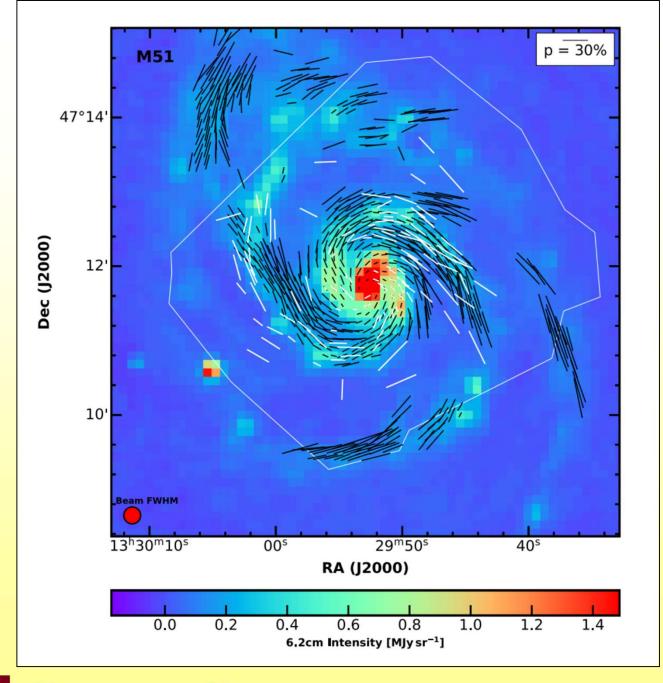
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Radio Comparison

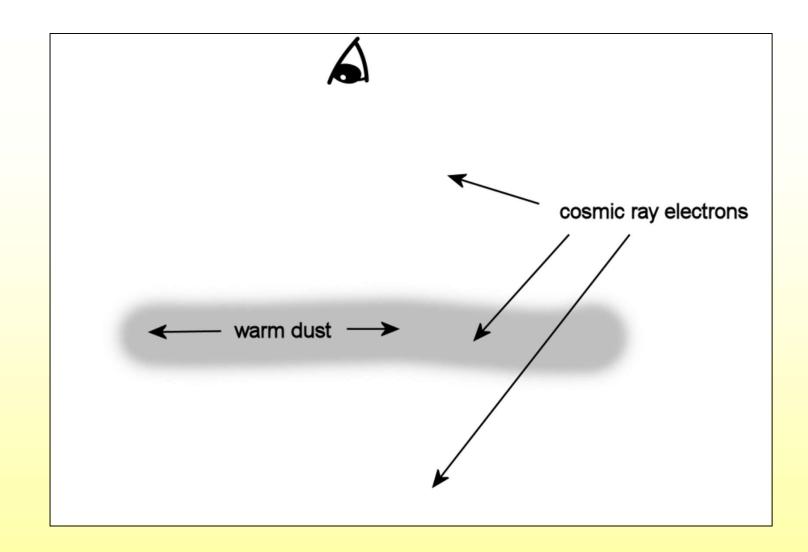
Black = 6.2 cm

Fletcher et al. 2011

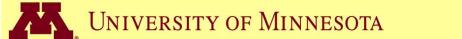
White = FIR

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#### FIR and Radio polarimetry sample different regions



#### FIR fractional polarization depends on:

Geometry Grain alignment Grain size and composition Independent of magnetic field strength

#### **FIR** polarized intensity depends on:

Geometry Grain alignment Grain size and composition Grain column density and temperature Independent of magnetic field strength

#### Synchrotron fractional polarization depends on:

Geometry Independent of magnetic field strength

#### Synchrotron polarized intensity depends on:

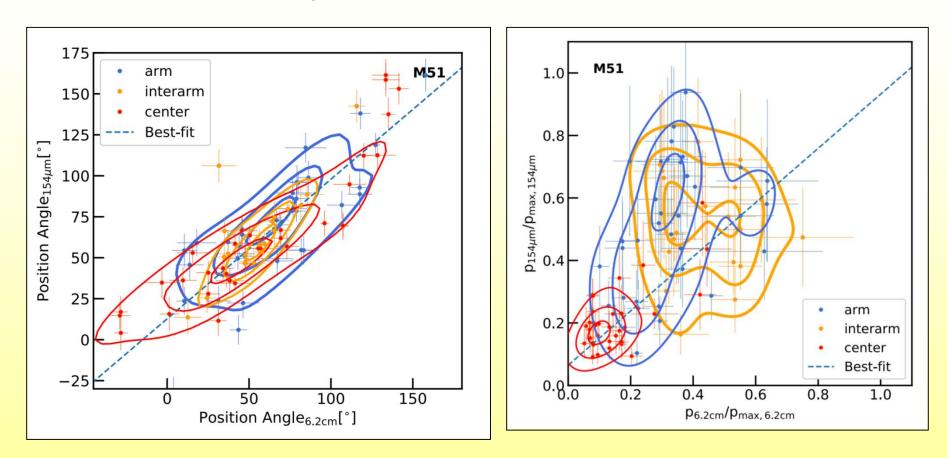
Geometry Cosmic ray electron density Magnetic field strength



#### **Radio Comparison**

**Position Angle** 

**Fractional Polarization** 



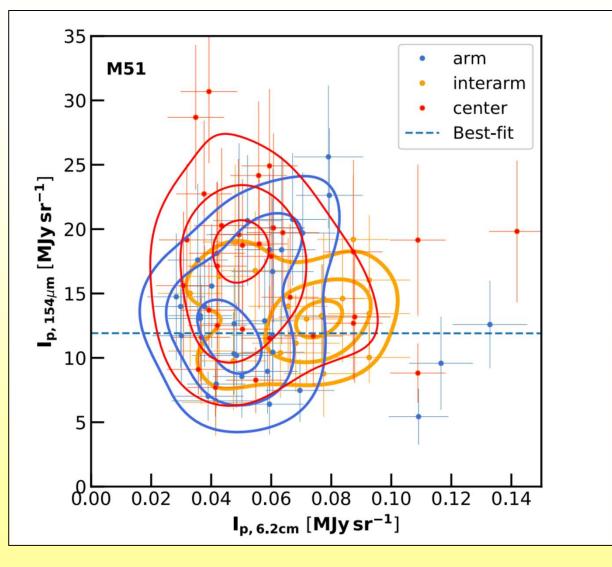
#### **Strong Correlation**

**Modest Correlation** 

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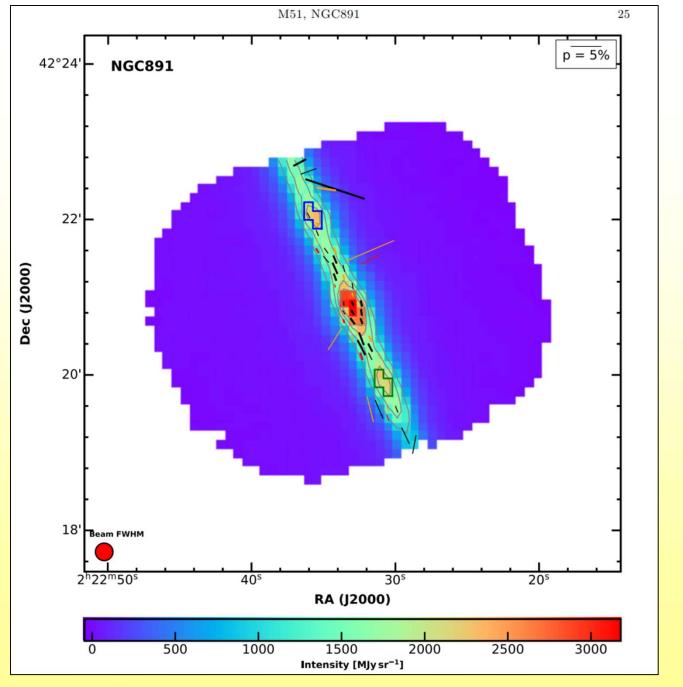
**Polarized Intensity** 



**No Correlation** 

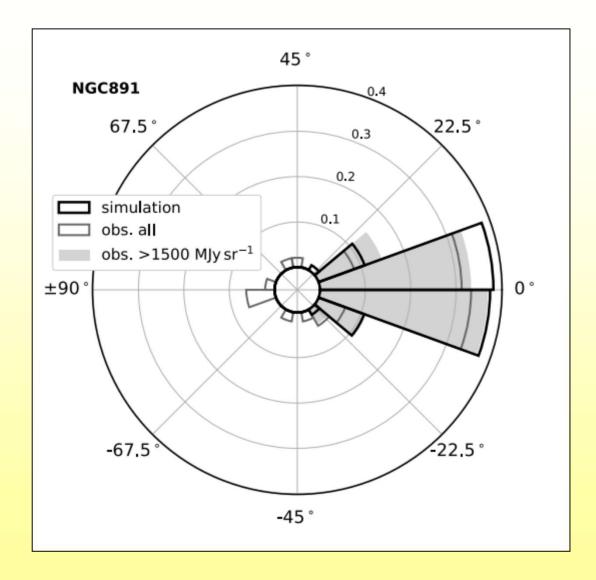


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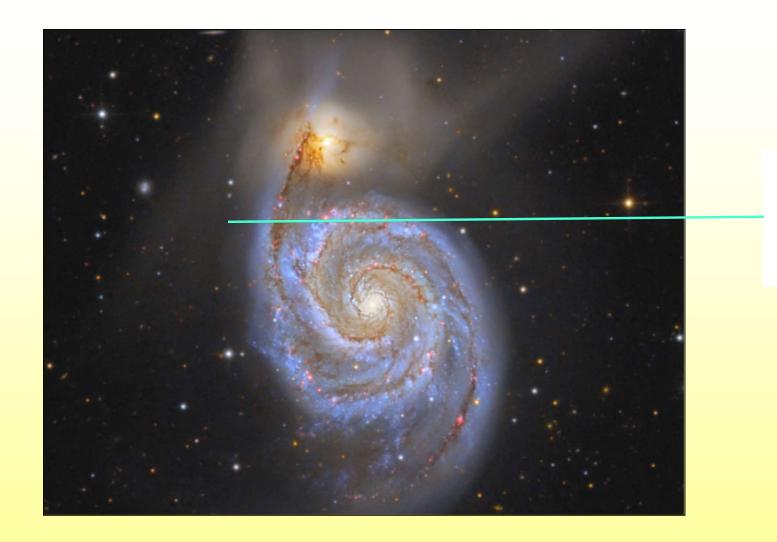


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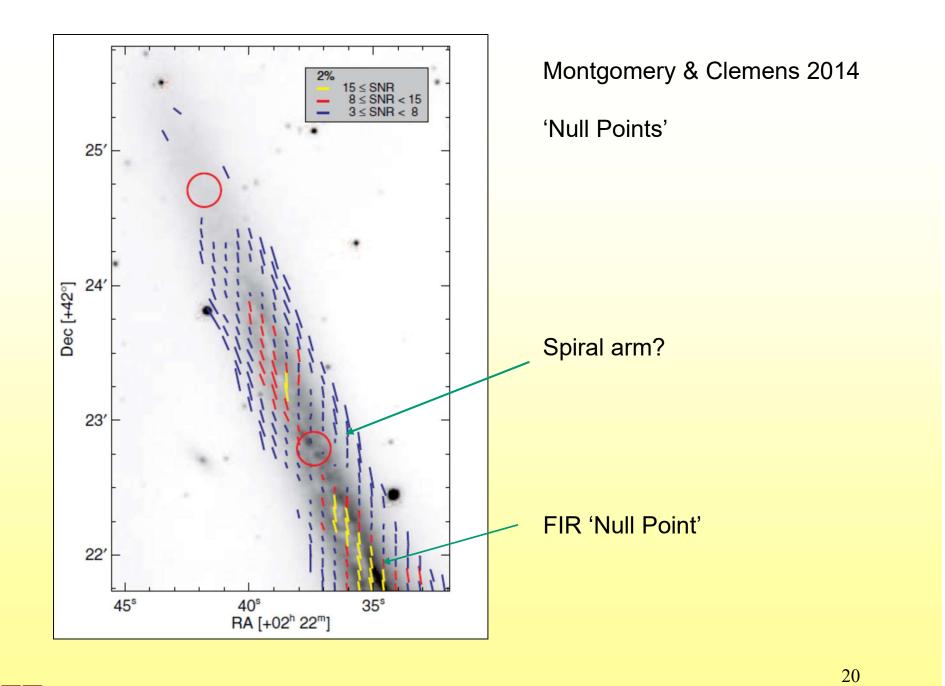
**Minnesota Institute for Astrophysics** 



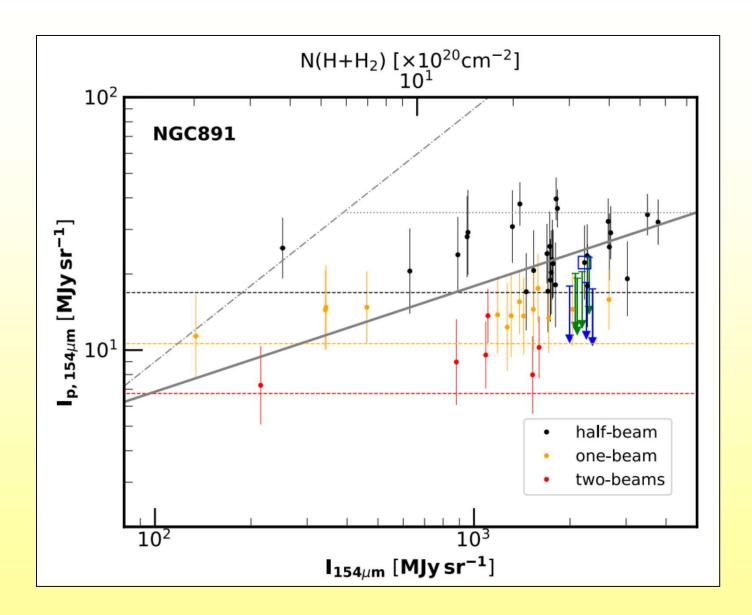




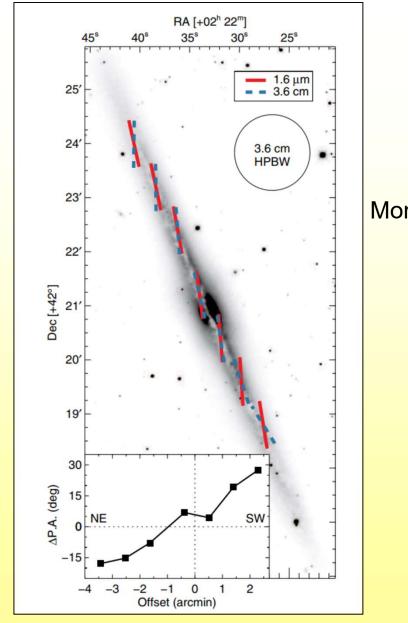




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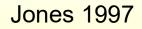


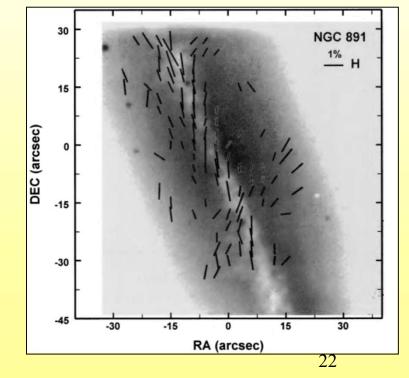
University of Minnesota



NIR and Radio see a tilt in the plane. This is NOT seen in the FIR.

Montgomery & Clemens 2014





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# In the Pipe

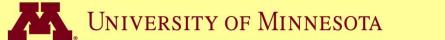
Magnetic Field of the Galaxy M82, J. Guerra Aguilera, et al.

Magnetic Field in the Central Region of the Circinus Galaxy with OFIA/HAWC+, L. Grosset et al.

Dust Alignment and Magnetic Fields in the 30 Doradus Star-Forming Region, S. Coude et al.

The Magnetic Feld across the Warped Molecular Disk of Centaurus A, E. Lopez Rodriguez

The Multi-Phase Spiral Magnetic Field of M51(A. S. Borlaff, E. Lopez Rodriguez, L. Grosset, P. M. Marcum, J. E. Beckman, A. Hughes, R. Stepanov)



## Conclusions

The FIR polarization vectors generally follow the spiral pattern.
There is excess dispersion relative to the spiral arms, and the central regions show a more 'open' spiral pattern.
The FIR and the Radio synchrotron polarimetry show a strong agreement in geometry, a moderate correlation in fractional polarization, but no correlation in polarized intensity.
The polarized intensity saturates at modest column depths, suggesting regions of disorder with very short scale lengths.

1. The FIR polarization vectors in the disk are strongly aligned with the disk major axis.

2. Two regions of low polarization suggest we are looking down spiral features.

N891 3. The 15° tilt with respect to the disk seen at NIR and Radio wavelengths are not seen in the FIR.

4. There is evidence for vertical magnetic fields seen in dust emission off the disk into the halo.

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M51

### **Future Work**

#### Awarded priority 2 time for more observations of M51.

- 1. Study the inter-arm region.
- 2. Measure the field geometry in the bridge to M51b.
- 3. Study the field in the 'inside' arm shocks (Jorge).

#### Awarded priority 1 time for more observations of NGC 891.

- 1. Explore the vertical field geometry.
- 2. Look for spiral arm features seen in the NIR.
- 3. Compare with models that generate magnetic fields.

