

Atomic Alignment: New probe for Magnetic fields in diffuse medium

Huirong Yan

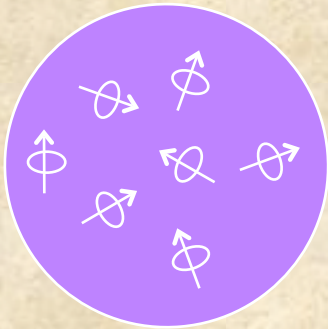
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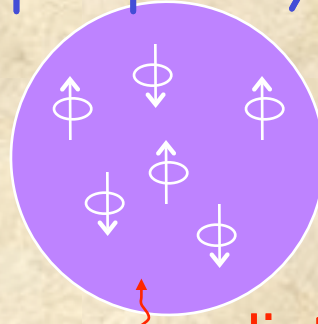
Atoms on the ground state can be aligned by anisotropic radiation

Classical Analogy

Thermal system



Radiatively
pumped system



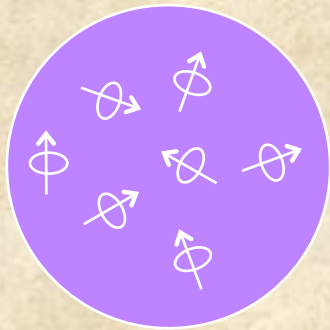
radiation

Atomic alignment is
differential occupation of the
sublevels of the **ground (or
metastable) state**.

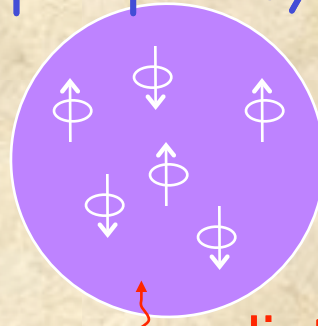
Atoms on the ground state can be aligned by anisotropic radiation

Classical Analogy

Thermal system

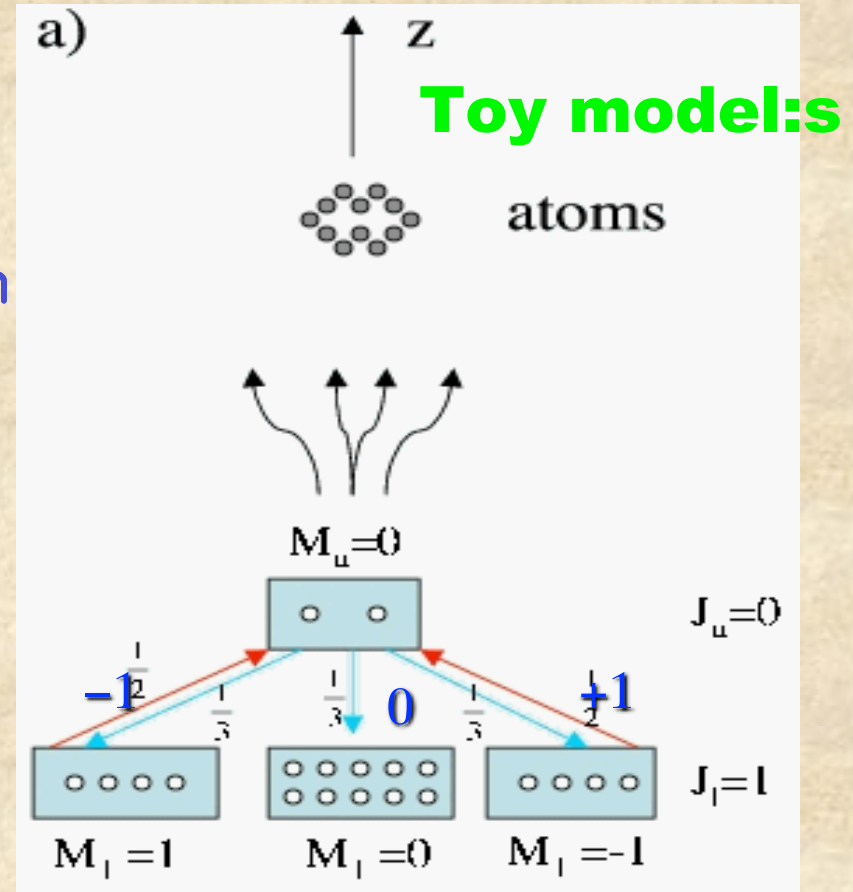


Radiatively pumped system



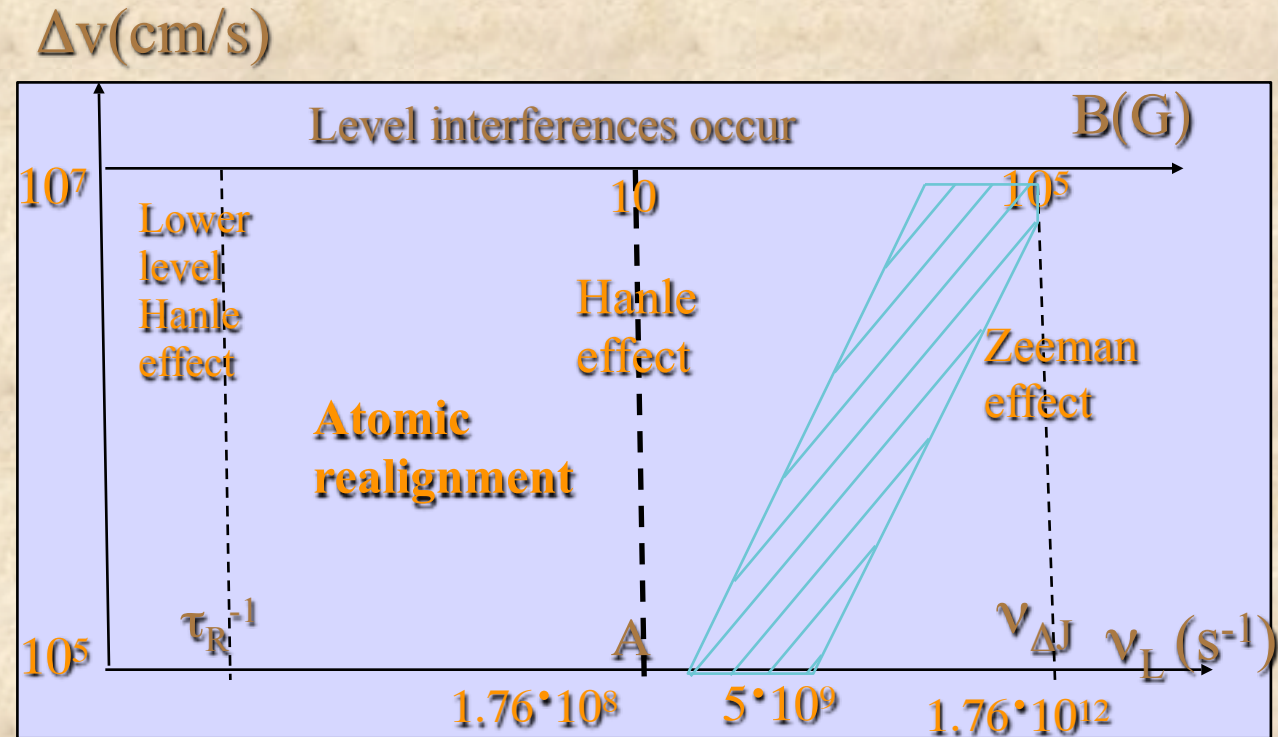
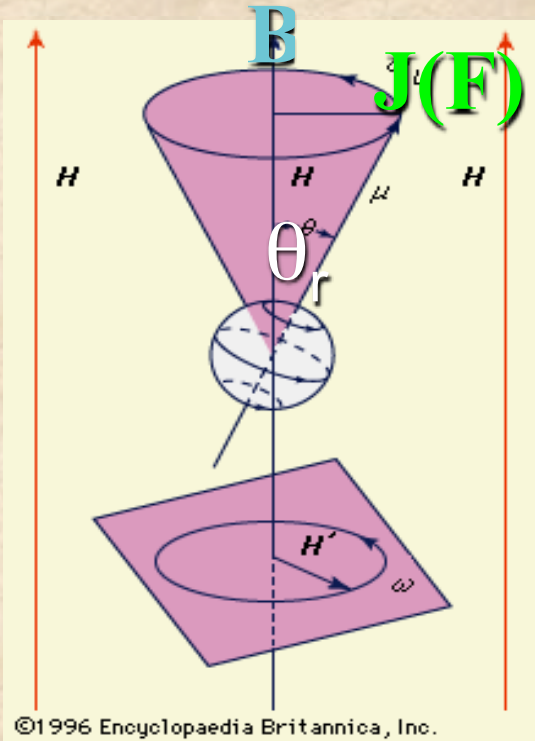
radiation

Atomic alignment is differential occupation of the sublevels of the **ground (or metastable) state**.



Induced ± 1 transition followed by isotropic emission.

Atomic alignment is sensitive to weak magnetic fields

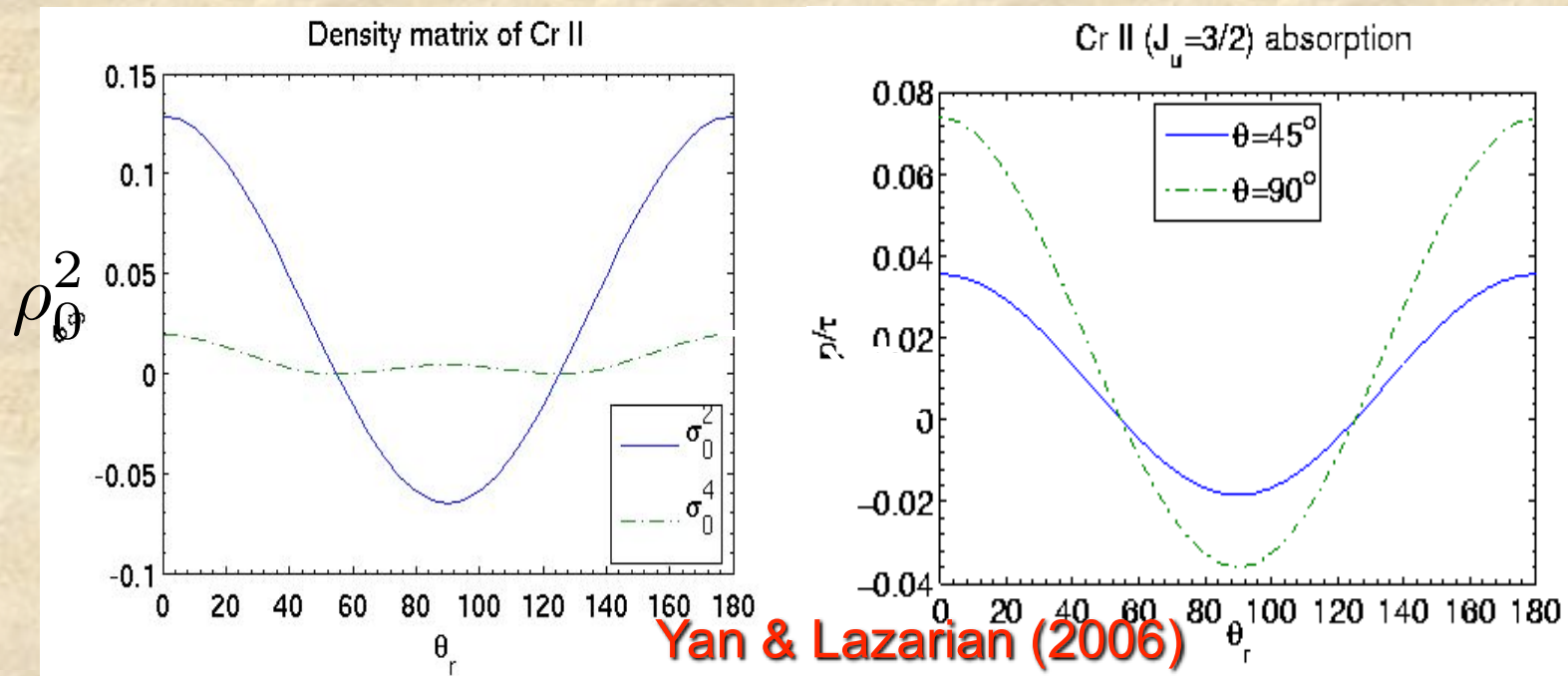


ν_L —Larmor frequency

A —Einstein coefficient, $\nu_{\Delta J} = E_{\Delta J}/h$

For weak field ($\sim \text{nG}$, 1G), atomic alignment happens.

Polarization of absorption is either \parallel or \perp to the magnetic field



$$\rho_0^2 = (\rho_1 + \rho_{-1} - 2\rho_0)/6^{1/2} \text{ (for } J \text{ or } F=1)$$

Polarization changes direction at Van Vleck angle between pumping radiation and magnetic field $\theta_r = 54.7^\circ, 180^\circ - 54.7^\circ$.

Our results: many observed absorption lines have appreciable polarization

Calculated Examples:

| Ion | C I | C II | Si I | Si II | O I | S I |
|------------------|---------------|-------|---------------|---------------|------|---------------|
| Wavl (A) | 1329-1 561 | 1336 | 1695-2 529 | 1265 | 1302 | 1807 |
| P _{max} | 18% | 15% | 20% | 7% | 29% | 22% |
| Ion | S II | Ti II | Cr I | Cr II | Ni | S III |
| Wavl (A) | 1250 | 3385 | 4254-4 290 | 2741-2 767 | 1200 | 1012-1 202 |
| P _{max} | 12% | 7% | 5% | 21% | 5.5% | 24.5% |

Many more lines:

Fe I, Fe II, Fe III, Fe III, Mn II, Ti III, C II, N II, ...

Our results: polarization of emission lines from aligned atoms

Calculated Examples:

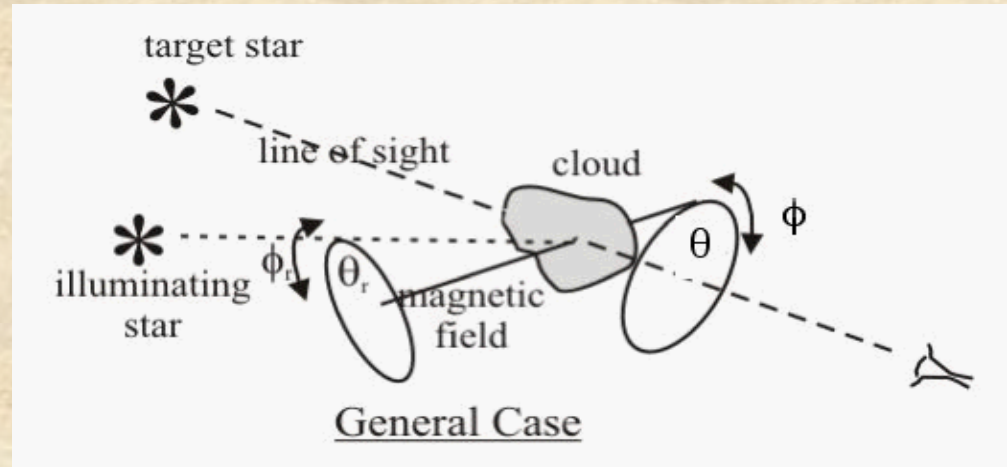
| ion | HI (Bal) | Na I | K I | N V | O I | P V | S II | Al II | Ti II |
|------------------|---------------|------|------|------|---------------|------|---------------|-------|-------|
| Wavl | 3646- 6365 | 5892 | 7667 | 1243 | 5555- 7254 | 1118 | 1254- 1259 | 8843 | 3073 |
| P _{max} | 25% | 21% | 20% | 22% | 2.3% | 27% | 31% | 20% | 7.3% |

Many more lines:

N I, N II, N III, P III, Al I, Al III, Fe I, Fe II, Fe III, Fe III, Mn II, Ti III,
C II, N II, Cr I ...

How to observe it? – I. Absorption

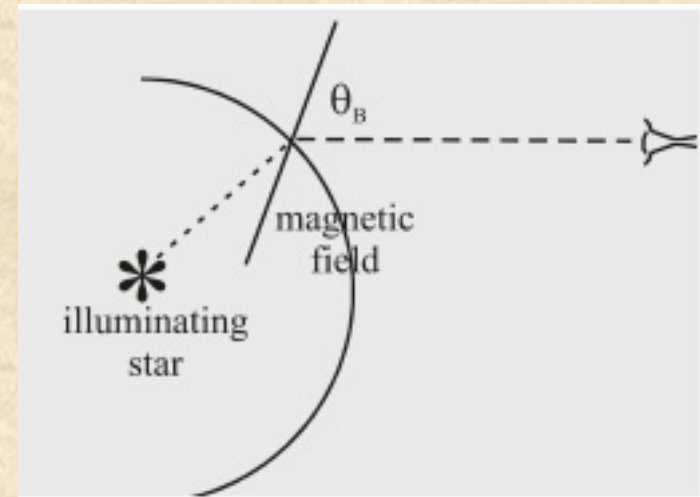
- Species w. at least 3 sublevels on the ground state or metastable state
- Spectral resolution: $R > 20,000$
- Wavelengths: Optical & UV



- ☑ exclusive indicator of the alignment effect.
- ☑ qualitative measurement is adequate for determining 2D field in the pictorial plane.

How to observe it? – II. Emission

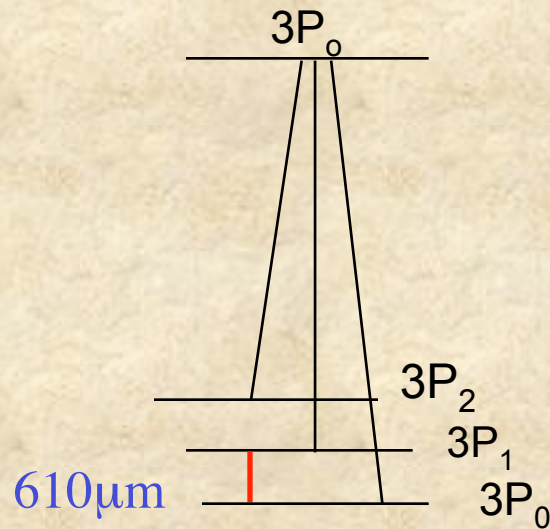
- Species w. at least 3 sublevels on the ground state or metastable state
- Spectral resolution: $R > 5,000$
- Wavelengths:
 1. Resonance: Optical & UV
 2. fluorescence: UV/optical/NIR



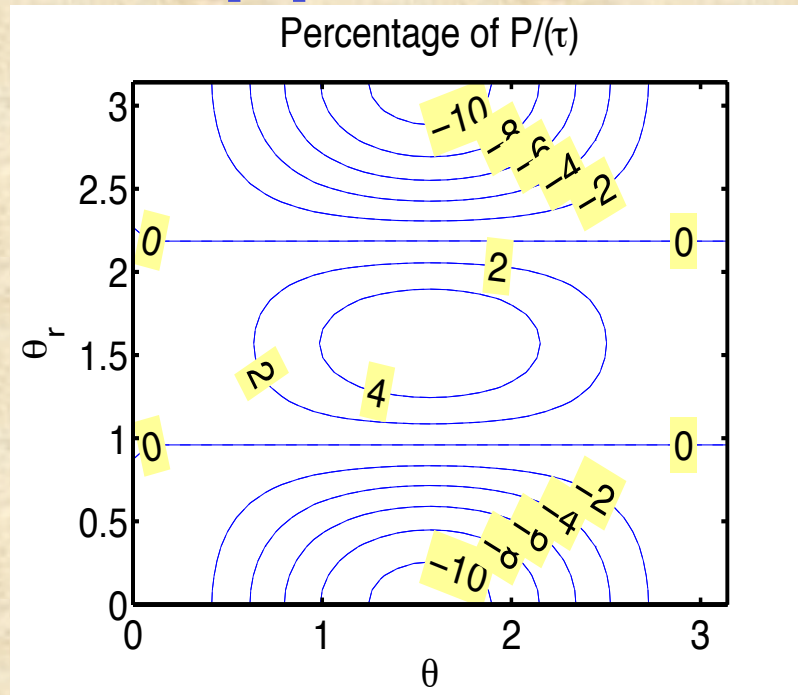
- ☒ More available lines.
- ☒ Marginal averaging along line of sight.

3rd possibility: Forbidden (submm, IR) transitions within the aligned ground state

Schematics of UV pumping of CI 610 μm emission (similar to Wouthuysen–Field effect)



[CI] Emission



☑ qualitative measurement is adequate for determining 2D field in the pictorial plane.

Forbidden (submm, IR) transitions within the aligned ground state are

Calculated Examples:

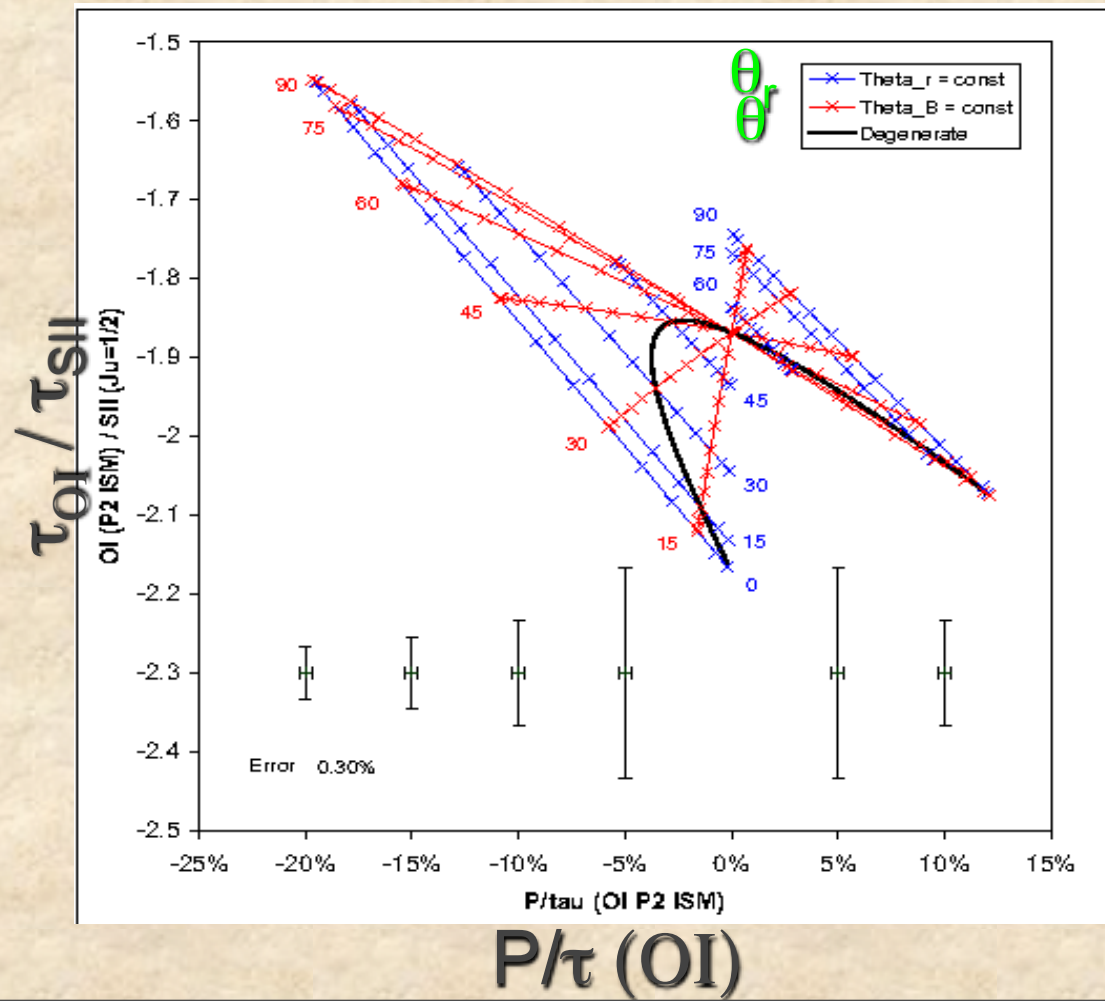
| | [O I] | [C I] | [C II] | [Si II] | [S IV] |
|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Lines | $3P_1 \rightarrow 3P_2$ | $3P_1 \rightarrow 3P_0$ | $3P_{3/2} \rightarrow 3P_{1/2}$ | $3P_{3/2} \rightarrow 3P_{1/2}$ | $3P_{3/2} \rightarrow 3P_{1/2}$ |
| Wavl | 63.2 μm | 610 μm | 157.7 μm | 34.8 μm | 10.5 μm |
| P _{max} | 24% | 11% | 2.7% | 4% | 11% |

Many more lines:

| [H I] | [N V] | [O II] | [O III] | [Fe II] | [S I] |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 21cm | 70.7mm | 0.373 μm | 51.8/88.4 μm | 35 μm | 25 μm |
| [N III] | [N II] | [S II] | [S III] | [Si I] | [Ne III] |
| 57.3 μm | 122/205 μm | 0.67 μm | 18.7/33.5 μm | 129.7/68.5 μm | 15.6 μm |

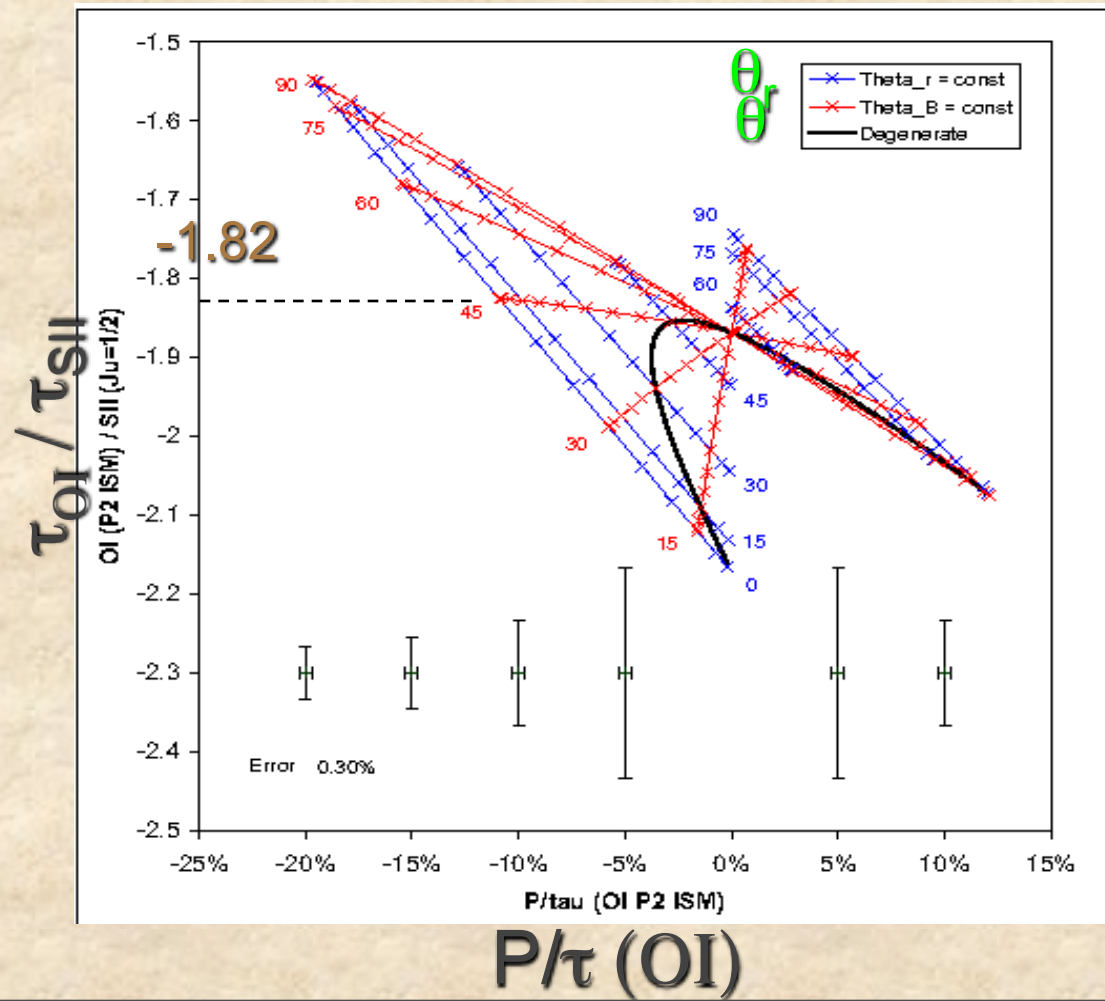
Using several lines, it's possible to get 3D B

3D information: from degree of polarization
 $P(\rho^2_0(\theta_r), \theta)$. Two lines are enough



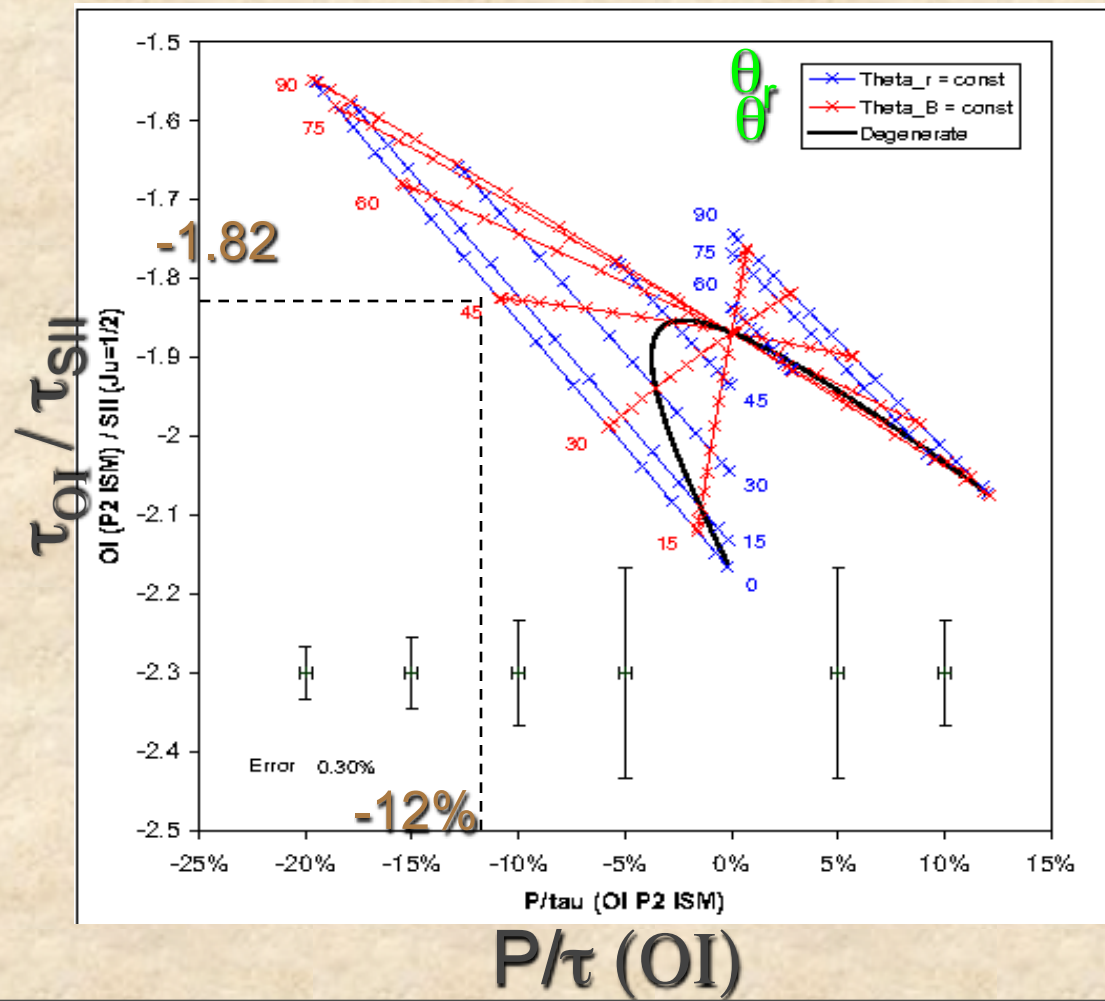
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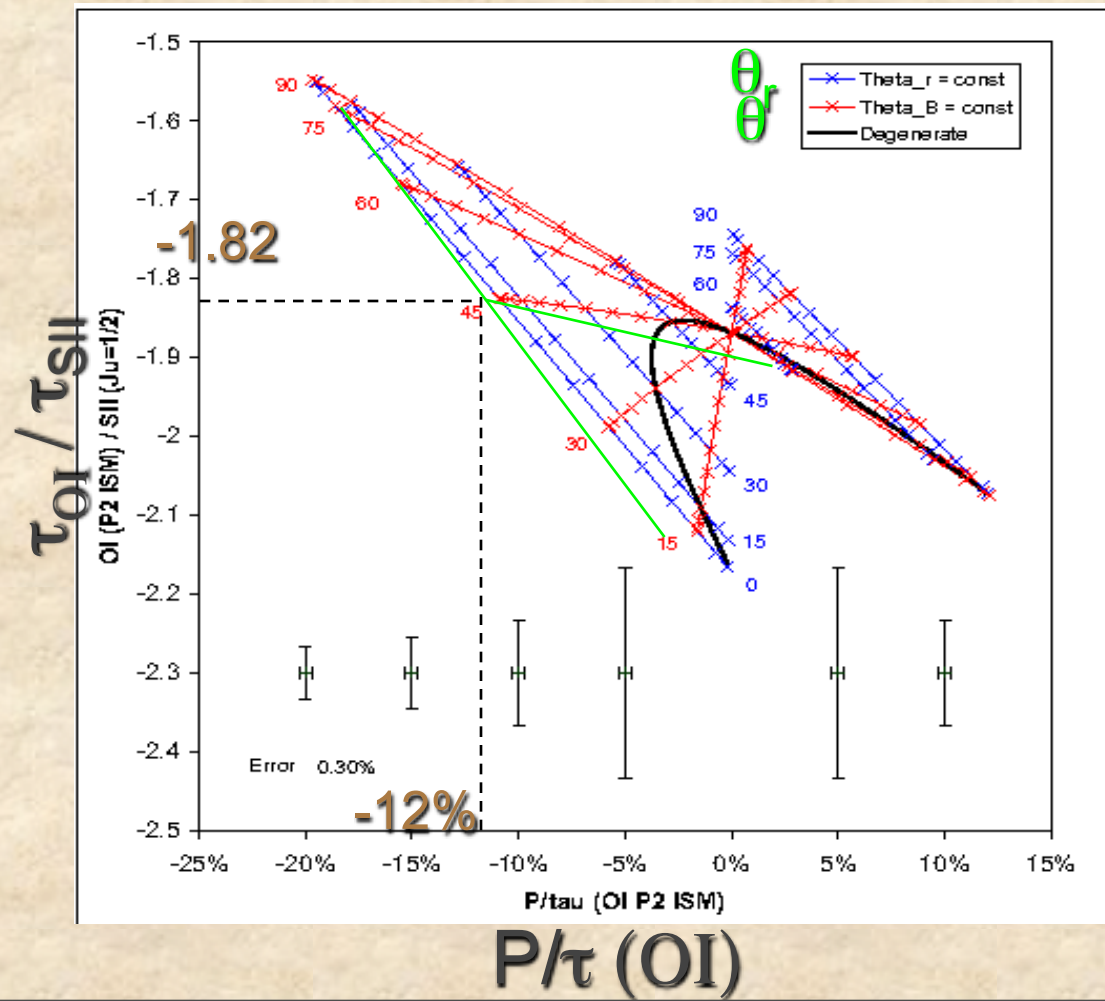
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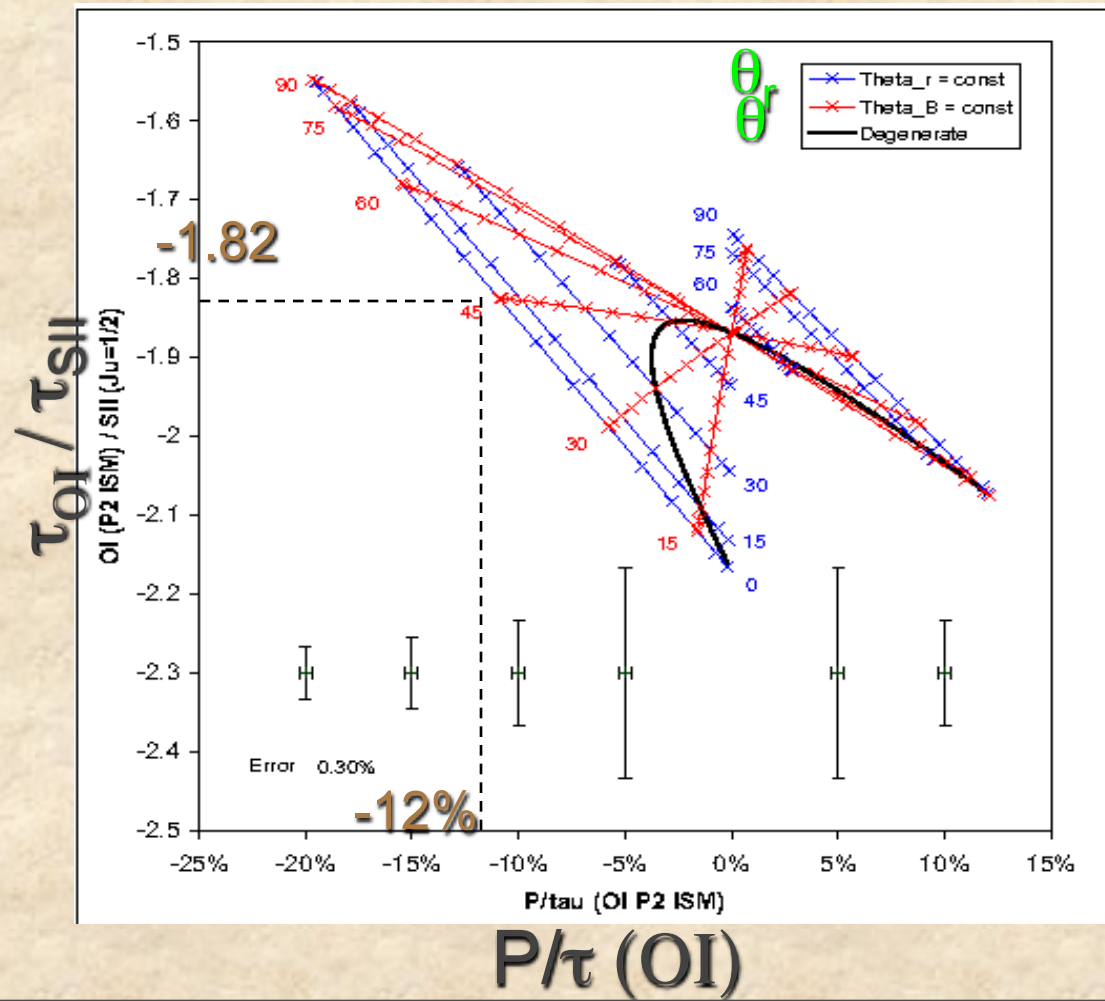
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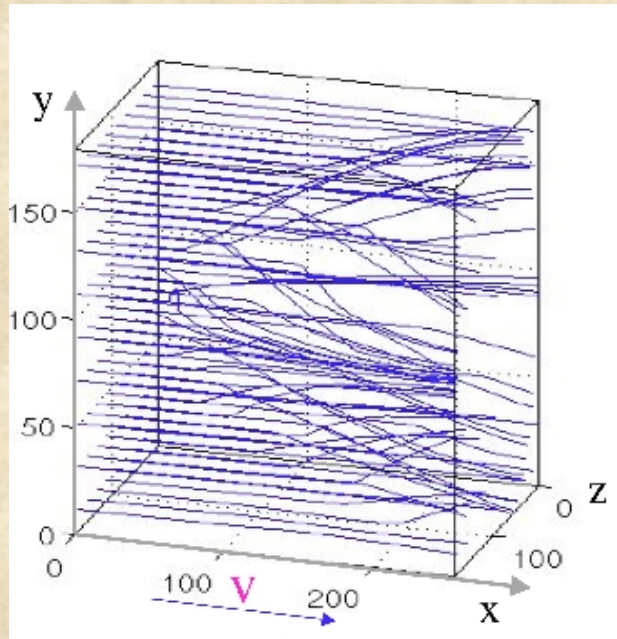


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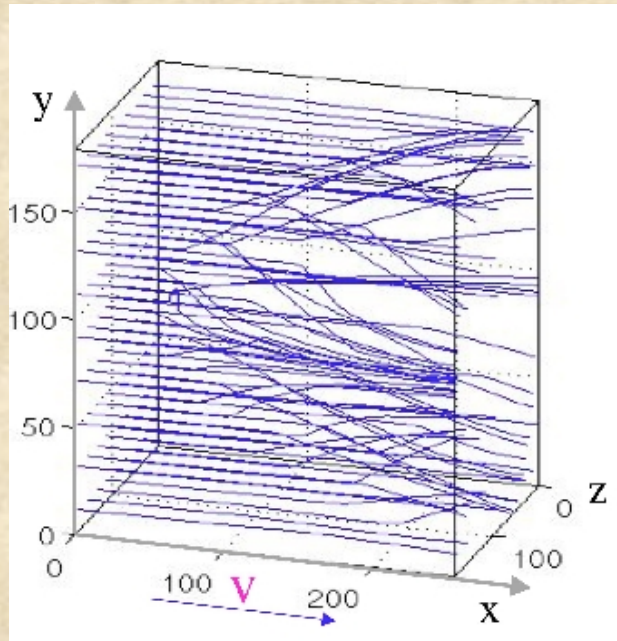
Ex. I: alignment allows studies of interplanetary magnetic field



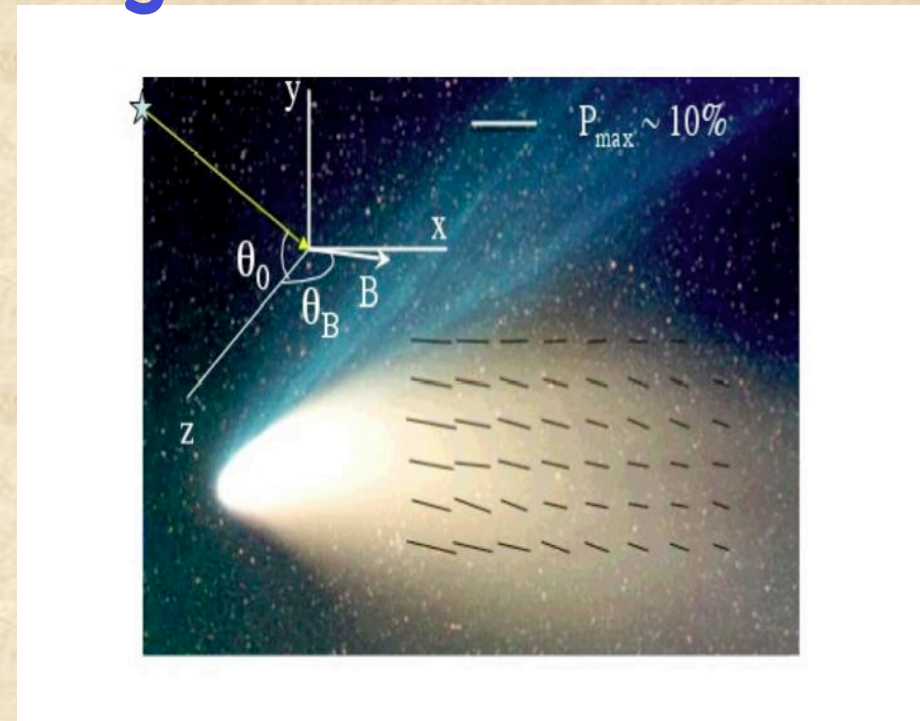
MHD simulations of comet's wake.

Spatial and temporal variation of turbulent magnetic field can be studied.

Ex. I: alignment allows studies of interplanetary magnetic field

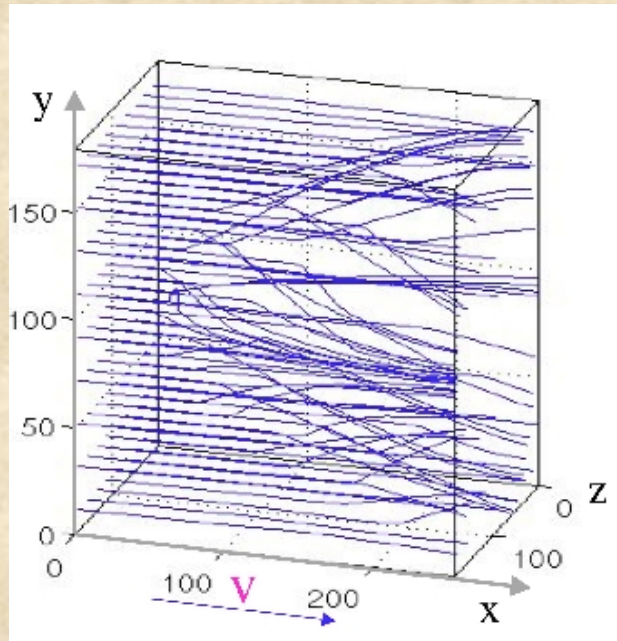


MHD simulations of comet's wake.

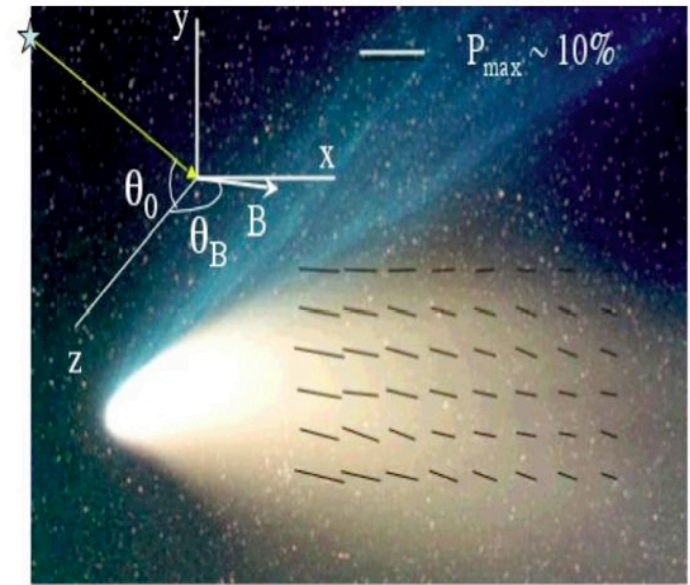


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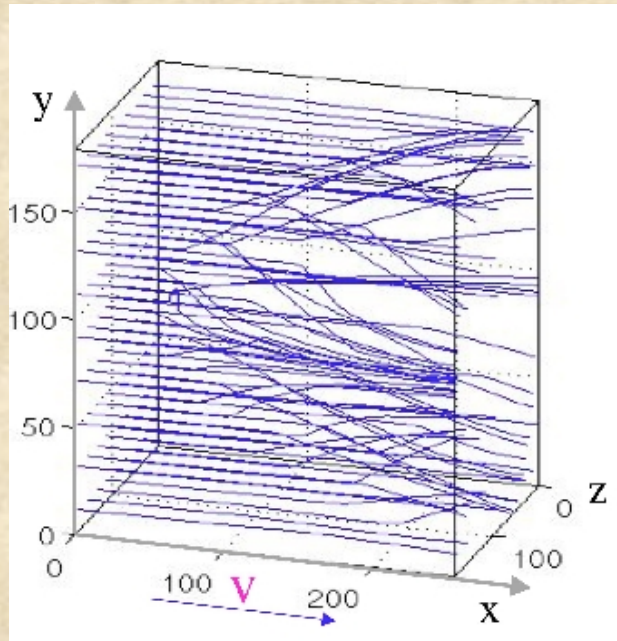
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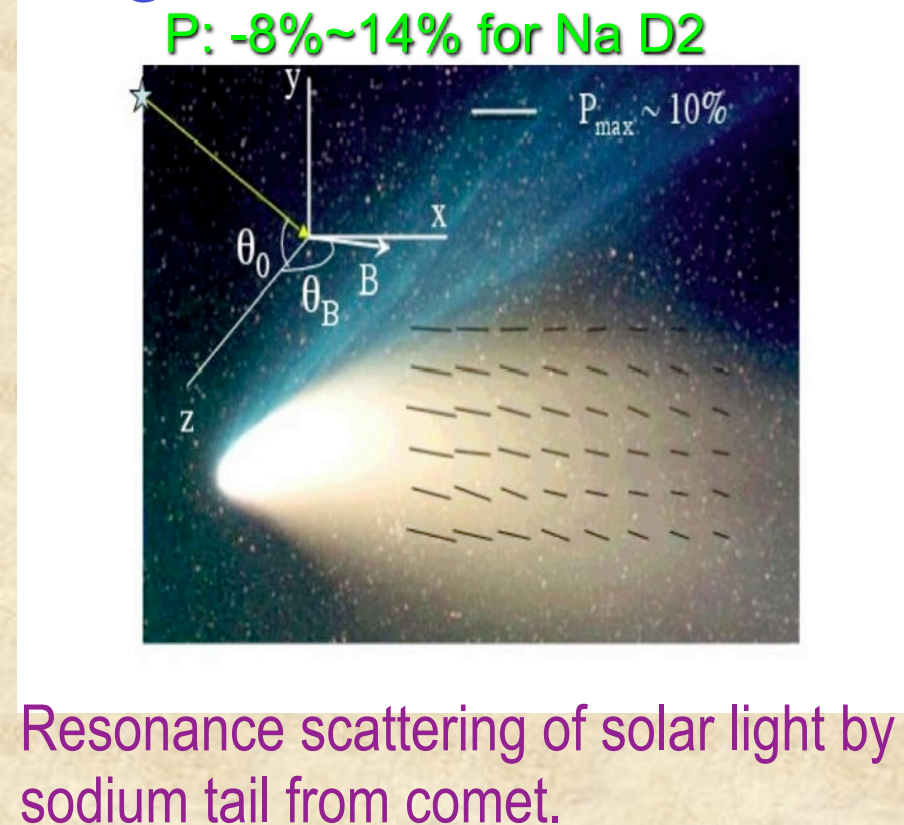
Resonance scattering of solar light by sodium tail from comet.

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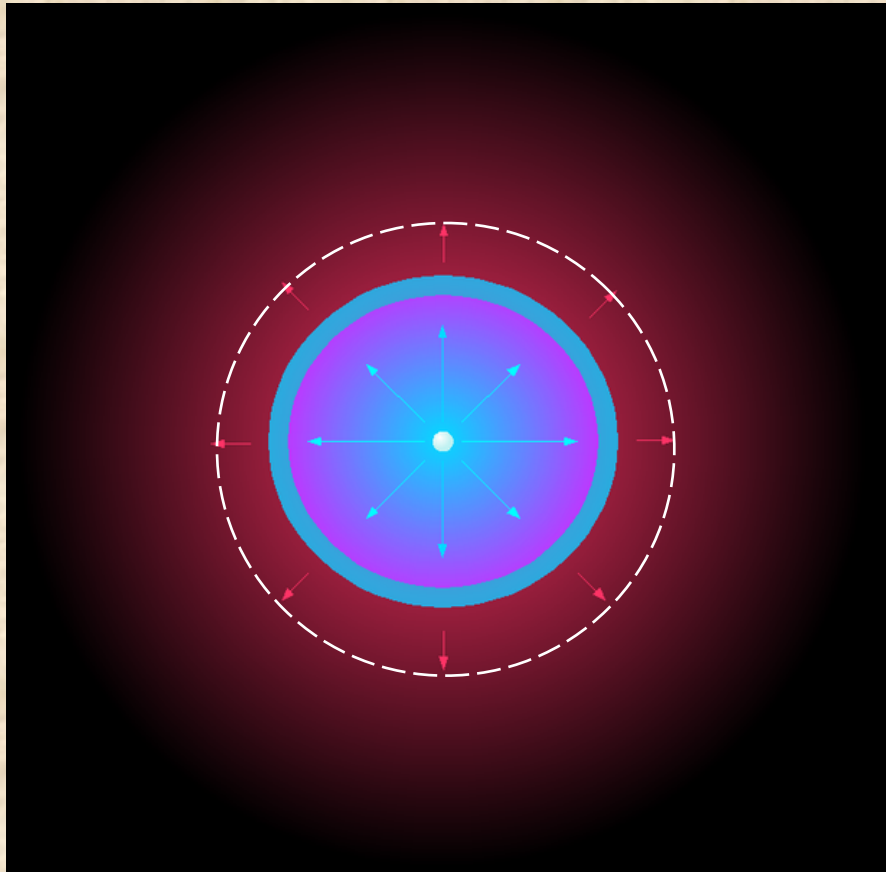
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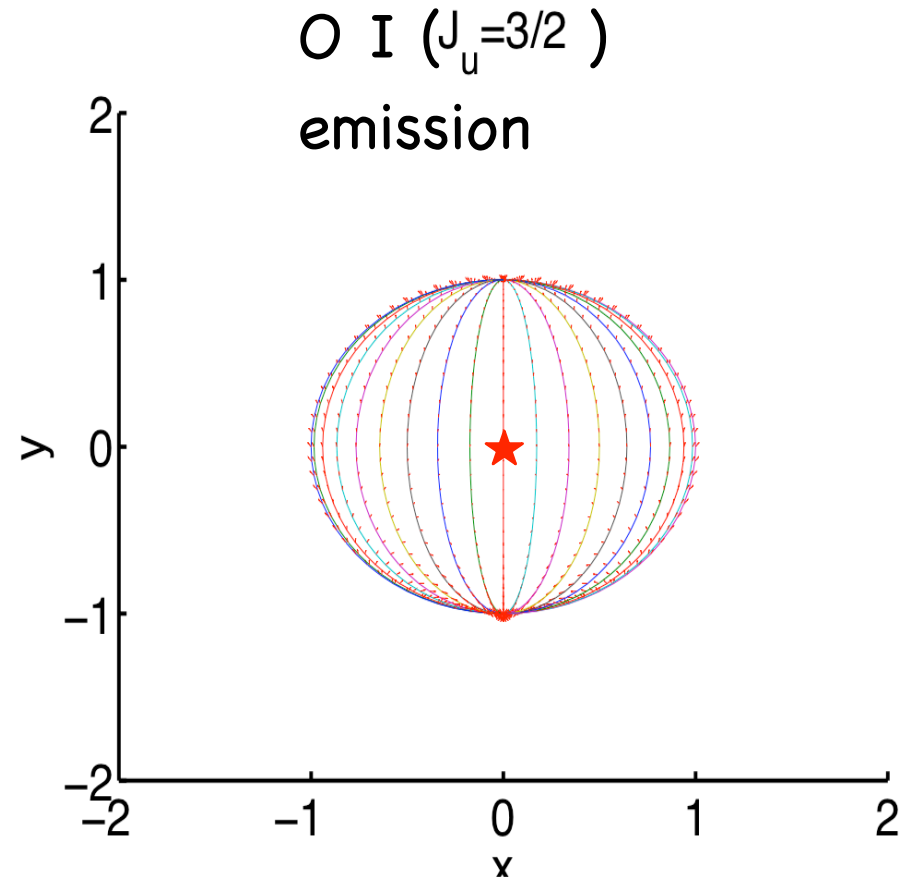
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Spatial and temporal variation of turbulent magnetic field can be studied.

Ex. II: Polarization from circumstellar envelope



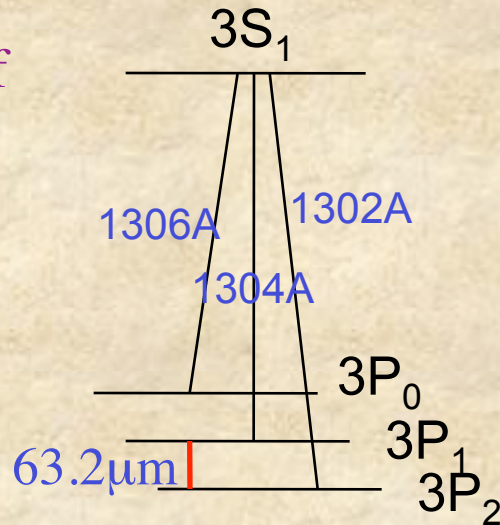
Polarization vectors are centrosymmetric without magnetic realignment



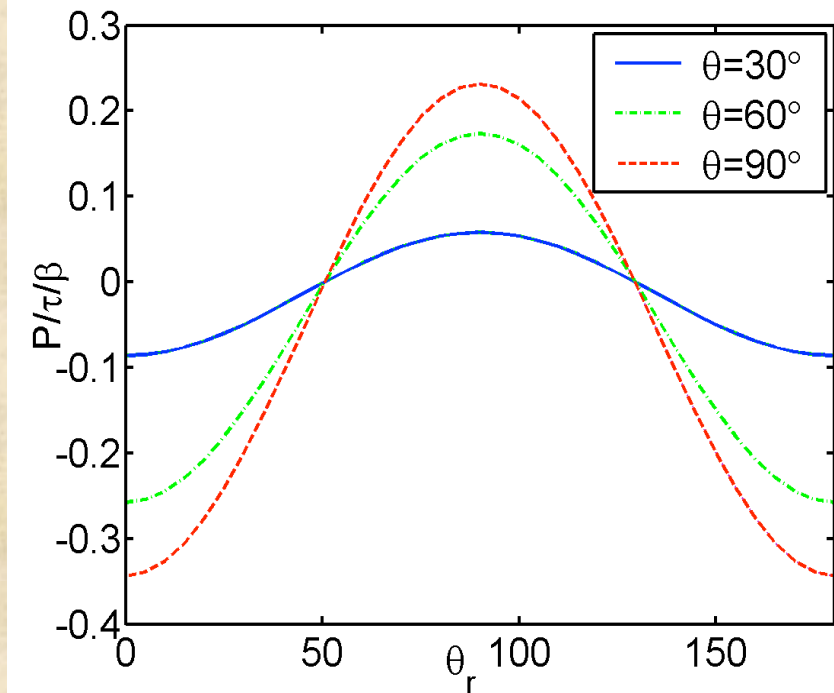
Aligned species produces different polarization pattern from non-aligned species.

Ex. III: alignment allows study of magnetic field in the epoch of Reionization

Schematics of
UV pumping
of OI 63.2 μm
emission



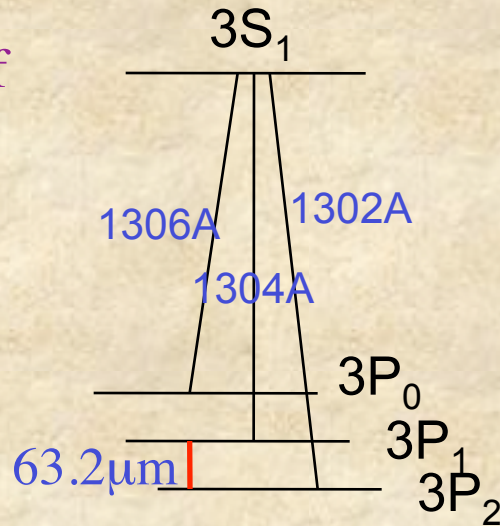
Polarization of OI 63.2 μm



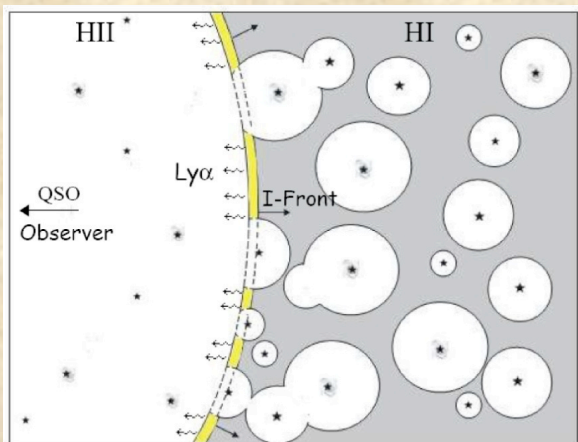
β = UV excitation rate/ CMB excitation rate
(Yan & Lazarian 2008)

Ex. III: alignment allows study of magnetic field in the epoch of Reionization

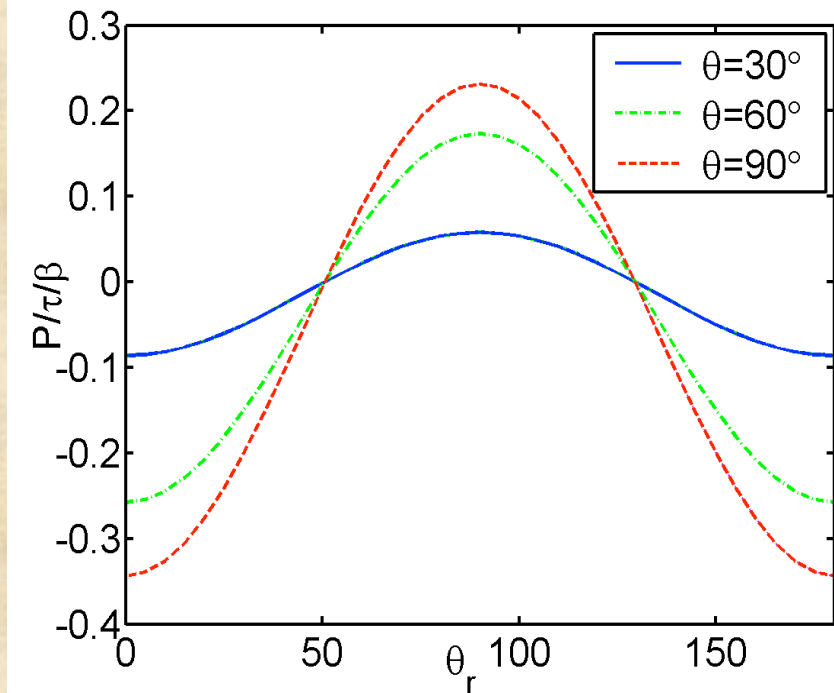
Schematics of
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Epoch of reionization



Polarization of OI 63.2 μ m



β = UV excitation rate/ CMB excitation rate
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Ongoing projects

Sounding rocket
flight is funded.(PI
Nordsieck)



Ongoing observation at Steward
MMT(w. H. Meng)



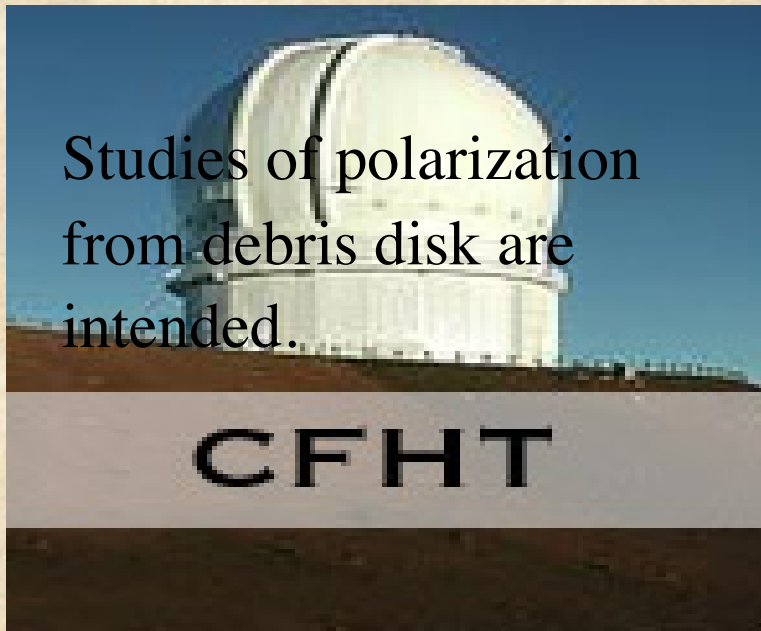
New technique opens wide avenues for magnetic field studies

Comet and Io Na tails are easy test.



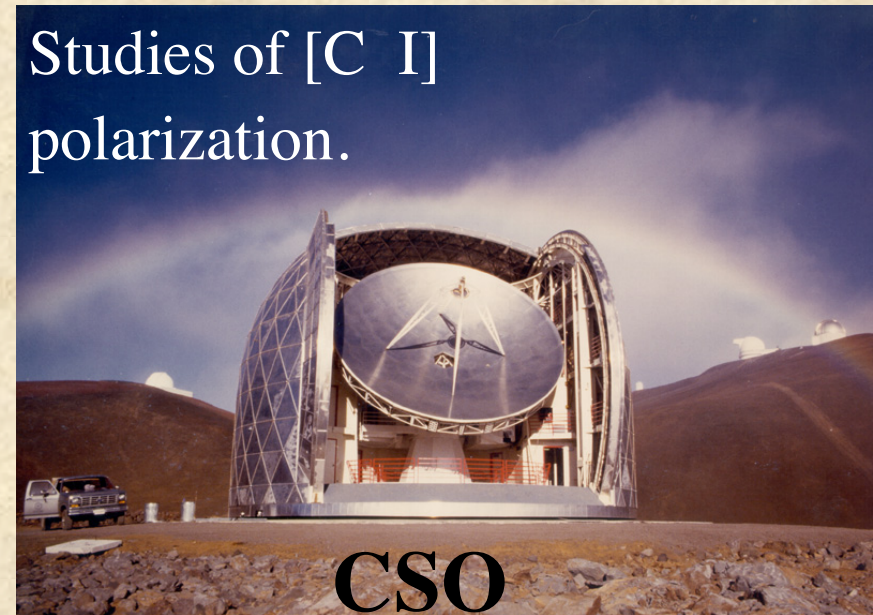
SALT

Studies of polarization from debris disk are intended.



CFHT

Studies of [C I] polarization.



CSO