

lecture 3. astroparticle transport in magnetic fields

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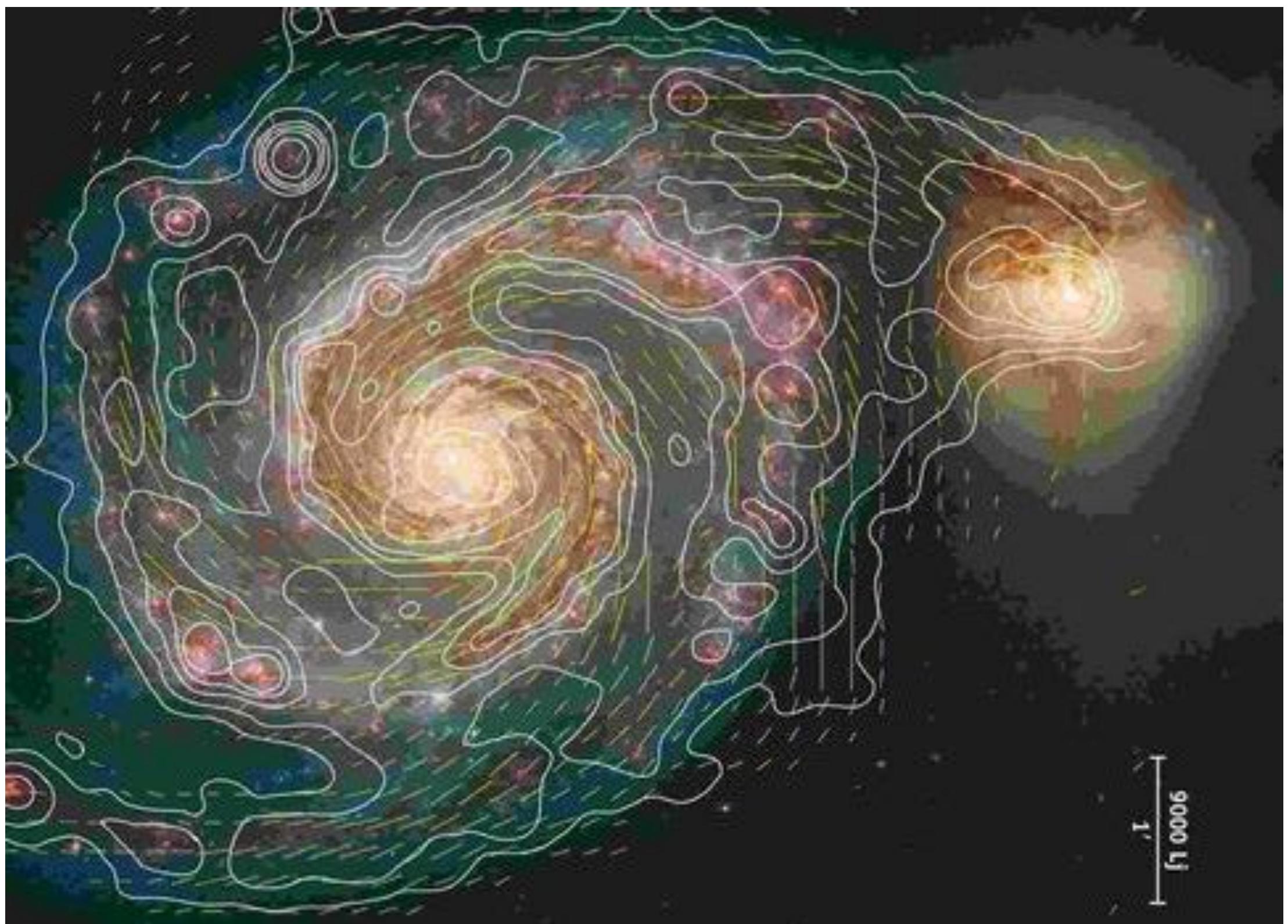
in today's class...

- ▶ **cosmic magnetic fields**
- ▶ **motion of a single particle in magnetic fields**
- ▶ **motion of an ensemble of particles in magnetic fields**

magnetic fields

magnetic fields in the universe

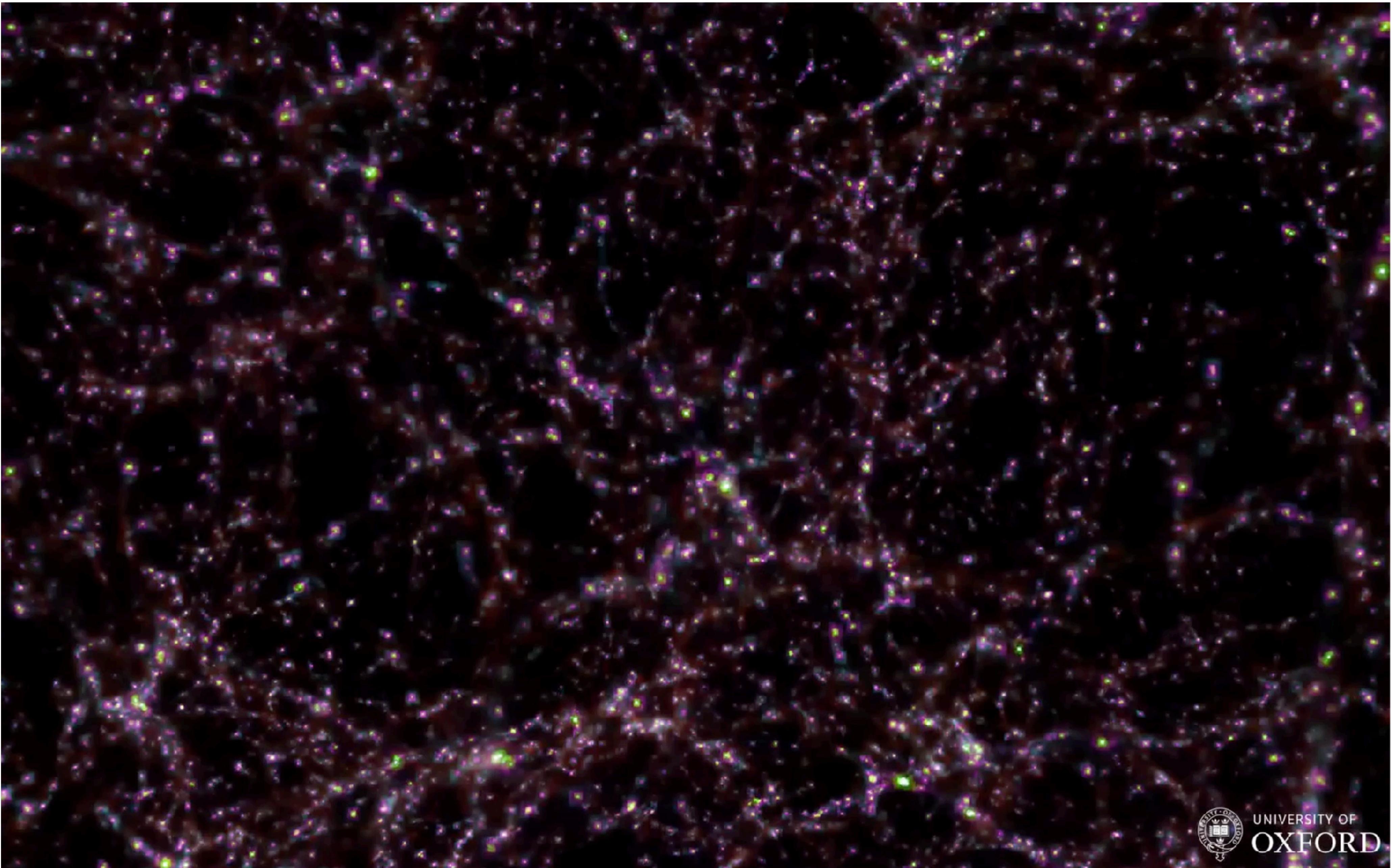
- ▶ magnetic fields in galaxies have $\sim \mu\text{G}$ strengths
- ▶ to explain these observations, pre-existing **seed fields** are required
- ▶ dynamos can amplify (weak) seed fields
- ▶ **how did the seed fields originate?**
- ▶ but if the seed field is strong ($B > 10 \text{ pG}$), adiabatic compression alone explains observations
- ▶ MHD induction equation



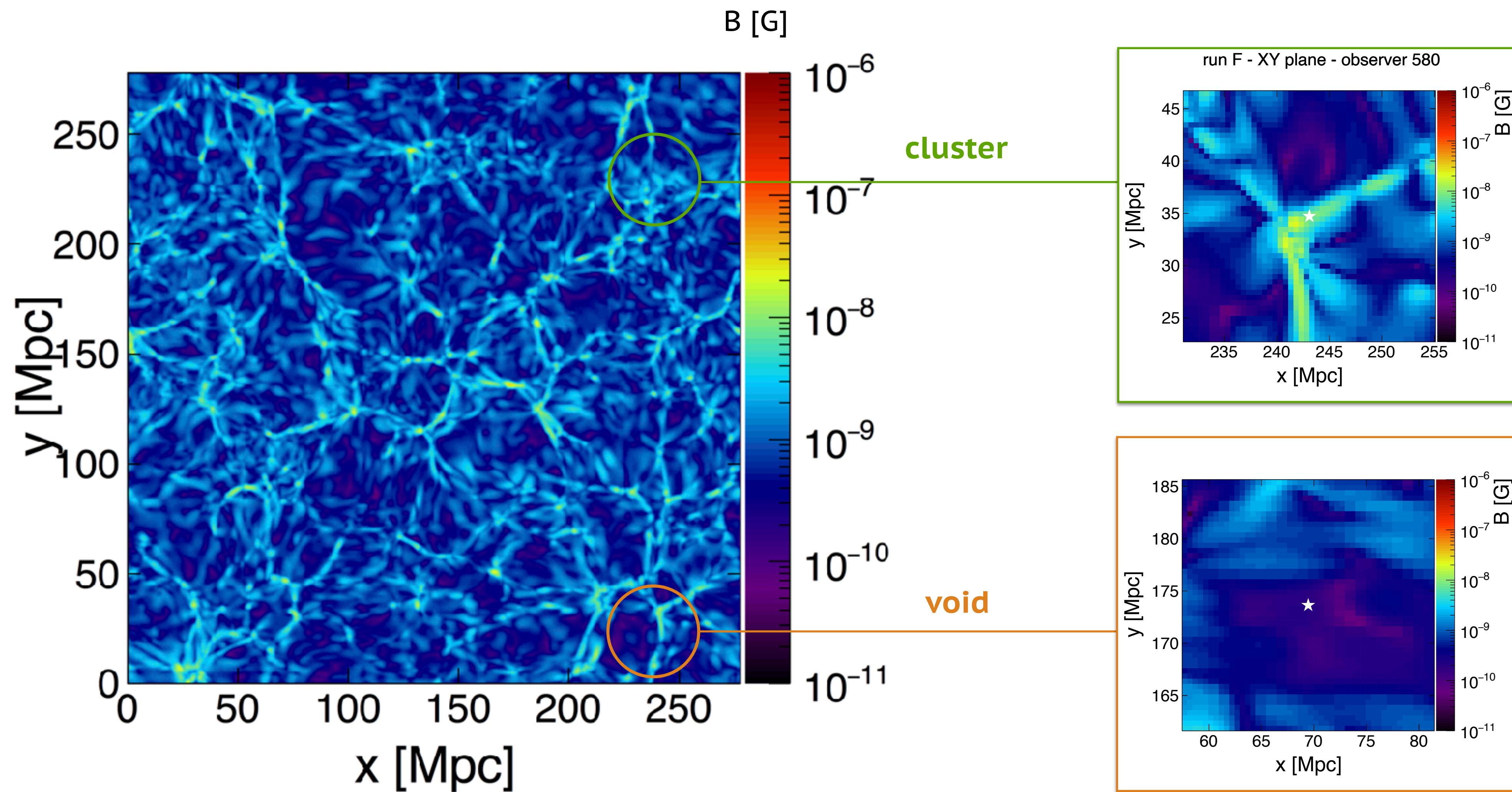
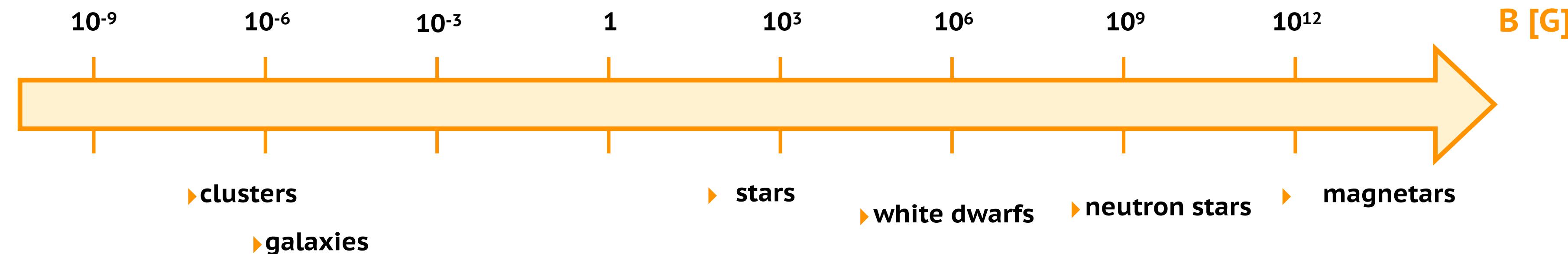
$$\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = \boxed{\vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{v} \times \vec{B})} + \eta \nabla^2 \vec{B}$$

amplification

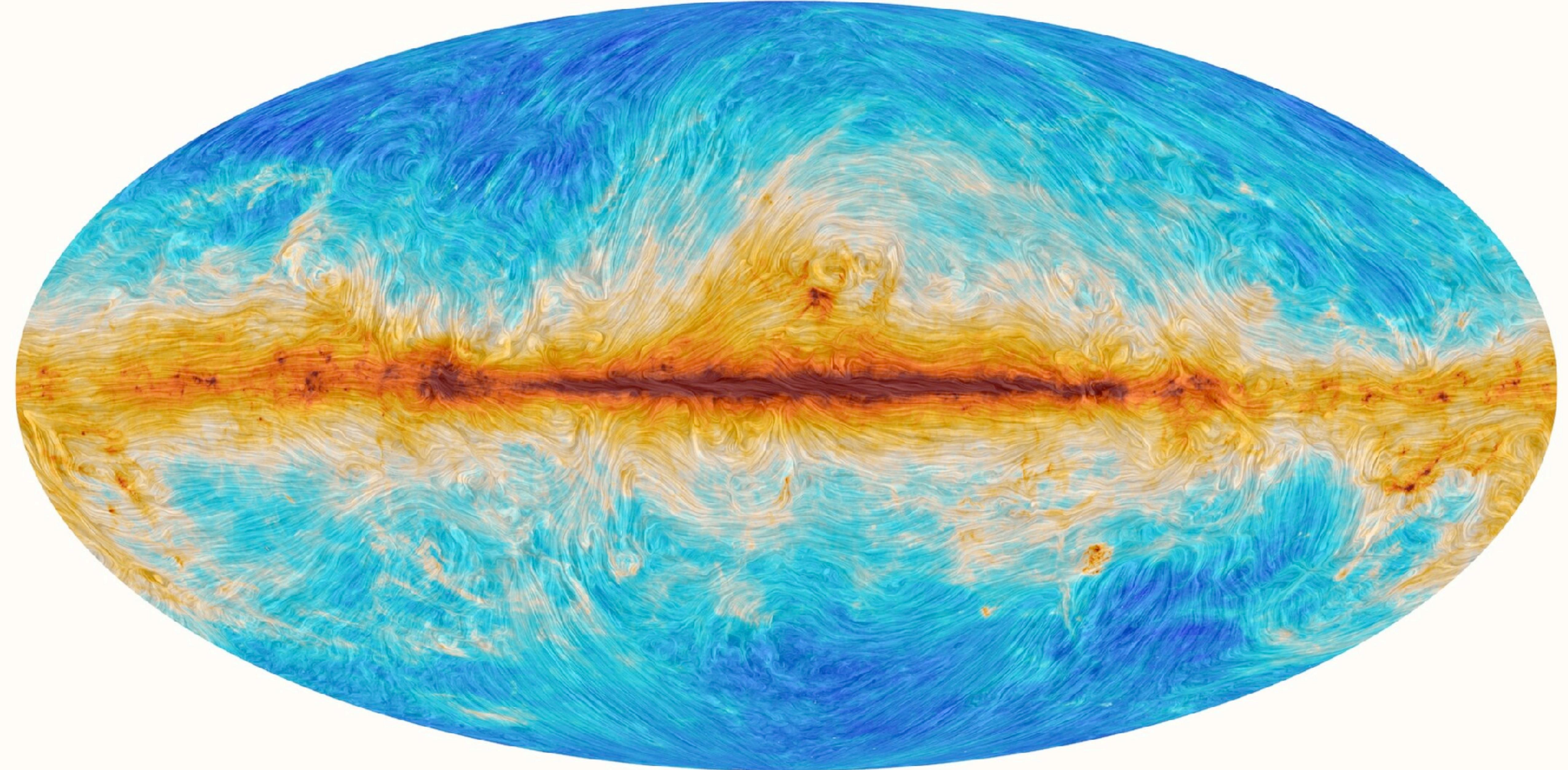
the magnetised cosmic web



magnetic fields in the large-scale structure of the universe

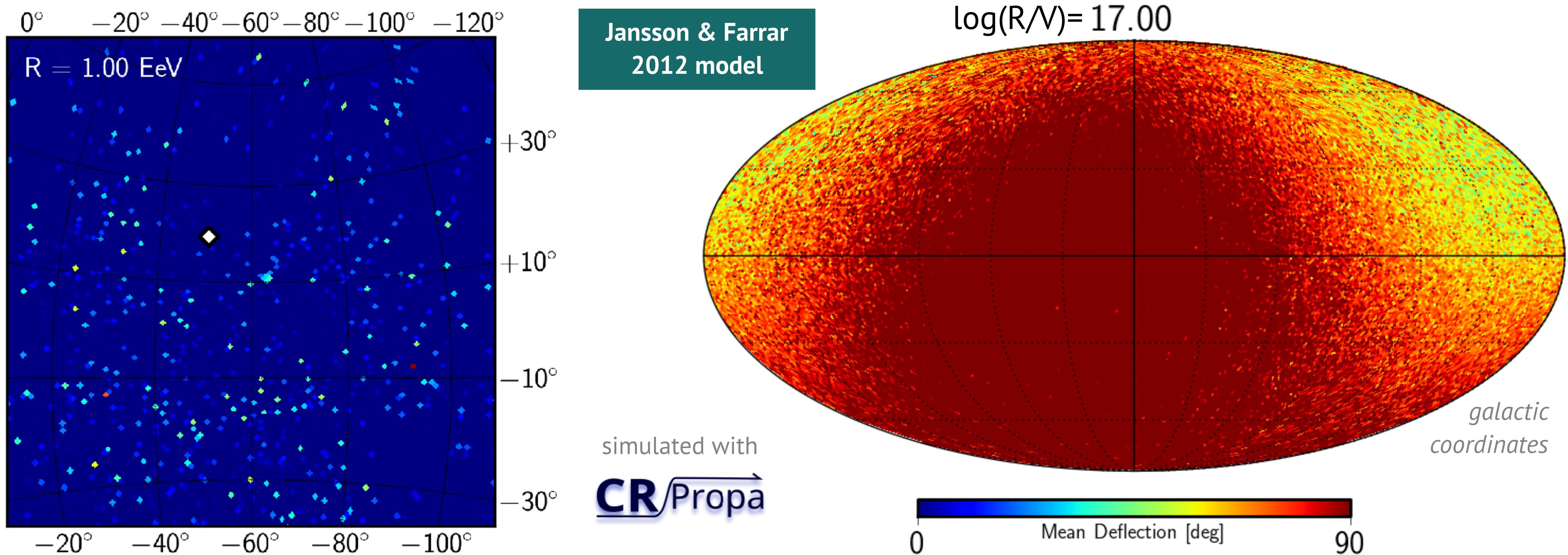


the galactic magnetic field

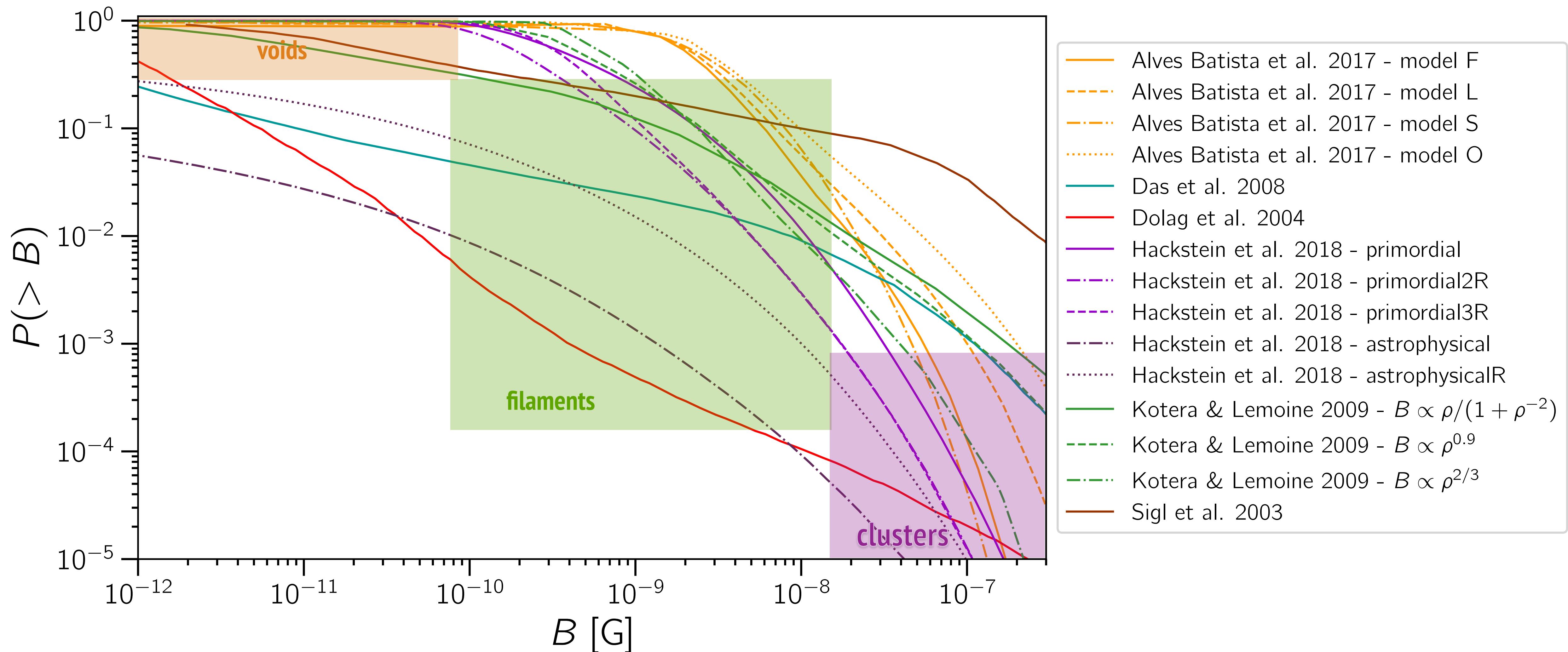


galactic magnetic fields effects on CRs

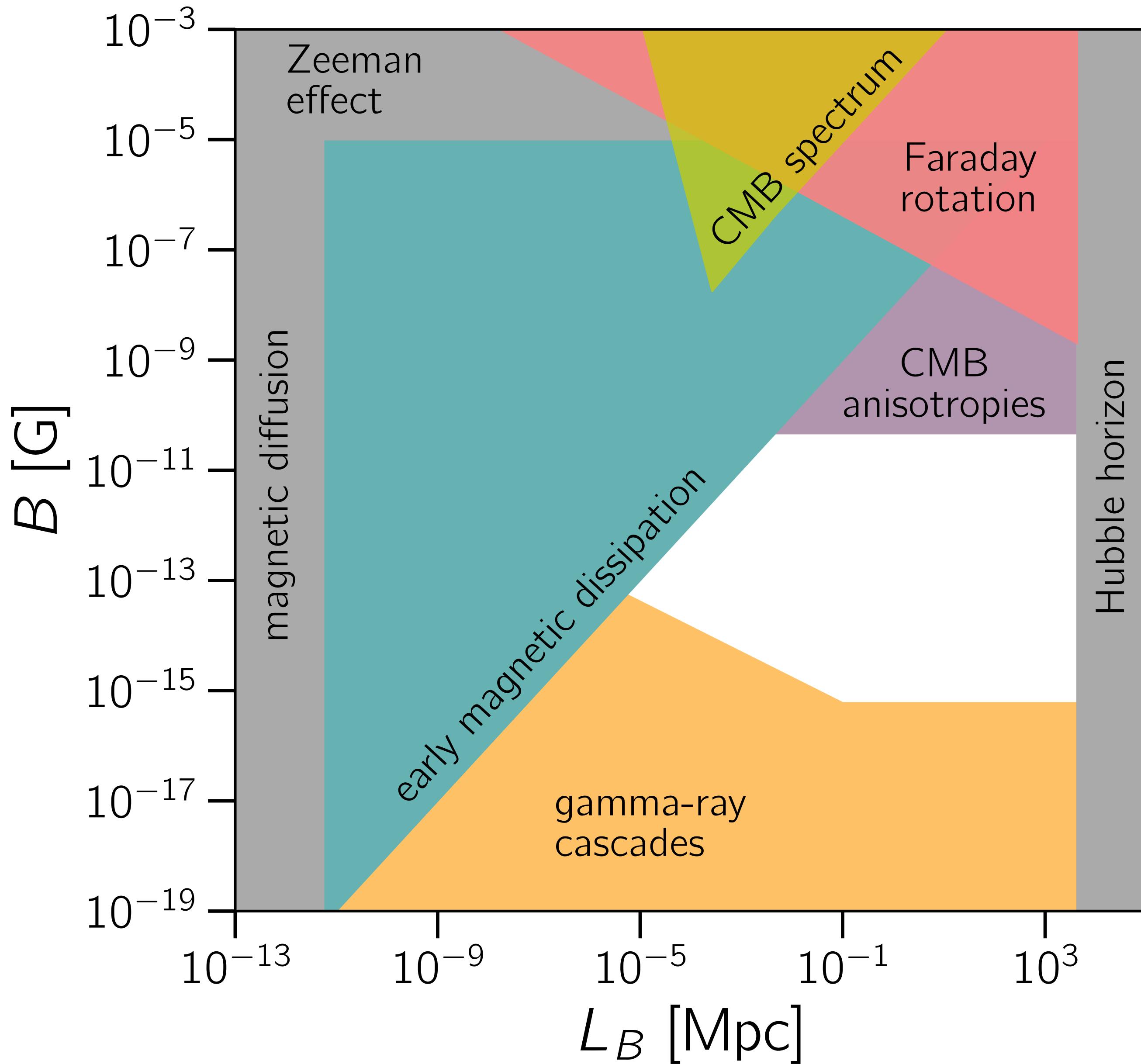
- ▶ the Galactic magnetic field (GMF) → essential for understanding UHECRs
- ▶ example 1: average deflection in each direction
- ▶ example 2: Centaurus A



magnetic fields in the cosmic web



intergalactic magnetic fields



fundamental questions

- ▶ how were they produced?
- ▶ what is their role in the evolution of the universe?
- ▶ how strong are they?
- ▶ what is their power spectrum?
- ▶ what are their topological properties?

- ▶ **astrophysical mechanisms:** during structure formation (e.g. Biermann battery,...)
- ▶ **primordial mechanisms:** large-scale cosmological processes such as inflation, EW phase transition, QCD phase transition,...