Challenges in understanding primordial magnetic fields and its evolution.

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Summary

- The universe is magnetized.
- Early Universe Generation
- Evolution in 3 Avatars
- Magnetic signals

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The Universe is magnetized

- Cosmic fields from synchrotron emission/polarization and Faraday Rotation, Polarized emission by dust
- Salaxies: $B \sim 10 \mu G$, ordered on 10 kpc scales + random component
- **P** $B \sim \mu \mathbf{G}$ even in Young $z \sim 1 2$ galaxies (Bernet et al. 2008; Malik, Chand, Seshadri 2020.)
- Solution Clusters of Galaxies: few μG strengths on ~ 10 kpc scales. IGM Filaments: ~ 10 nG (Carretti, O'Sullivan + 2023)
- **Even in the IGM voids?** ($B \ge 10^{-16}$ Gauss; Mpc scales) (Neronov and Vovk, 2010, MAGIC+2022; BUT Broderick et al., 2011)

How do such large scale fields arise?

Seeds from batteries or early universe + Dynamos?

How can One Generate/Detect Primordial B fields?

Galactic Magnetic Fields: Observations

SOFIA Legacy Program, M51: Borlaff, Rodriguez Lopez,....KS+ ApJ (2021)



(FIR 145 μ m) (Radio 6 cm Fletcher et. al) How do such large scale galactic fields arise? Turbulent dynamos?

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Gamma-Ray Constraints on B

$l_{\gamma} = 80 \text{Mpc} (E_{\gamma}/10 \text{TeV})^{-1}$, $l_{IC} = 30 \text{kpc} (E_e/10 \text{TeV})^{-1}$, $E_{\gamma 2} = (4/3) \gamma_e^2 E_{CMB} = 0.8 \text{GeV} (E_{\gamma}/\text{TeV})^2$



B in voids bigger than 10^{-16} Gauss on Mpc scales!

Origin: Primordial?

- Primordial magnetic fields: Origin in the early universe: Inflation (Strength?) Electroweak, QCD PT (Scale?).
 - Solution Naturally explains void fields.
 - Not essential for stars/galaxies/clusters BUT
 - If strong can put dynamo in different regime, influence recombination, first stars/black holes...?
 - Helical fields resist turbulent decay (Kemel, Axel, Ji 11; Bhat, EB, KS, 14)
- Detecting relic B fields can probe early universe physics?
- Flux freezing: On large scales $B(t)a^2(t) = \text{constant}$, So $B(z) = B_0(1+z)^2$
- ${}^{}$ $ho_B=
 ho_\gamma$ (due to CMB) implies $B_0\sim 3\mu$ G.
- $B_0 \sim 10^{-9} G$ on galactic scales, interesting for Galaxy formation + galaxy/cluster *B*?

Primordial fields origin during Inflation?

(Turner and Widrow, 1988; Ratra 1992; Gasperini et al. 1995,)

- Rapid expansion \rightarrow EM wave vacuum fluctuations amplified and stretched to long wavelength "classical" fluctuations
- **BUT Need to break conformal invariance of ED** (Couple to inflaton ϕ , higer dimensional scale factor b(t), curvature R, axion θ ...)

$$S = \int \sqrt{-g} \, d^4x \, b(t) \left[-f^2(\phi) \frac{1}{16\pi} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + g\theta F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} + A_\mu J^\mu \right]$$

- EM Normal modes satisfy: $\bar{A}'' + 2\frac{f'}{f}\bar{A}' + k^2\bar{A} = 0$ Scalar curvature perturbations satisfy above with $f = z = a\dot{\phi}/H$.
- After reheating E shorted out and B frozen in.
 Exponentially sensitive to parameters, as need $\rho_B \sim 1/a^{\epsilon}$
- Scale invariant spectrum for $f \propto a^2$, $f \propto a^{-3}$; $B_0 \sim 0.5 \text{nG}(H/10^{-4}M_{pl})$

Consistent Inflationary Magnetogenesis?

Sharma, Sandhya, Seshadri, Subramanian, PRD, 2017; Sharma, Subramanian, Seshadri 2018

- Strong backreaction for $f \propto a^{-3}$ due to E field growth. For $f \propto a^2$, 'charge' $e_N = e/f^2$, can become very large/small. (Demozzi et al, 2009)
- Schwinger effect creates charge if electric field is large enough, and freezes B amplification? Kobayashi, Afshordi, 14
- Solution Consider models with matter dominated epoch after inflation before reheating, where f decreases back to 1.
- For $k\eta \ll 1$, $\bar{A} = c_1 + c_2 \int d\tau / f^2$; for growing/decaying f, c_1/c_2 branch is growing mode. As f decays, branch transition \rightarrow blue spectrum
- Require low scales of inflation and reheating to avoid back reaction. Blue Spectrum: $d\rho_B/d\ln k \propto k^4$
- Reheating T = 100 GeV (EW), initial $B \sim 0.6 \mu$ G, $L_c \sim 3 \times 10^{15} cm$. Turbulent decay leads to $B_0 \sim 7 \times 10^{-13}$ G, $L_c \sim 0.2$ kpc
- Helical: $B \sim 0.3 \mu$ G, same L_c . Turbulent decay with inverse cascade gives $B \sim 2.6 \times 10^{-11}$ G, $L_c \sim 70$ kpc. How to Probe?

Gravitational Wave Predictions



GW predictions from simulations



Sharper fall-off after peak as turbulent cascade takes time to develop

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Evolution in expanding universe: I

- $B^2/(8\pi\rho_{rad}) \sim 10^{-7} (B/nG)^2$, $V_A/c \sim 4 \times 10^{-4} (B/nG)$
- Magnetic stress \Rightarrow metric perturbations, including Grav. Waves
- **Solution** Lorentz force $\mathbf{J} \times \mathbf{B}/c \Rightarrow$ almost incompressible motions
- Conductivity high, Viscosity important around γ/ν decoupling.
 Overdamped by radiative viscosity, unlike compressible modes. (Jedamzik et al, 1998; Subramanian & Barrow 1998)
- Survives damping for $L_A > (V_A/c)L_{Silk} \ll L_{Silk}$
- CMB signals from metric and velocity perturbations
- Post recombination: $n_{rad}/n_b \gg 1 \Rightarrow$ compressible motions \Rightarrow seeds $\delta \rho / \rho \Rightarrow$ First Structures+ inhomogeneous recombination?
- **B** field Dissipation \rightarrow Ionization, Heating, Molecules

Coherent primordial fields potentially detectable

Planck Constraints on primordial B & n_B

- CMB signals from metric and velocity perturbations Alfvén waves: (KS, JDB 98; Durrer/Caprini/Kahniashvilli 98, TRS, KS 01)
- B field Dissipation → Ionization, Heating
 (Sethi,KS 05,Kunze/Komantsu 15, Chluba/Paoletti/Finelli+15/18)
 Ade et al. (Paoletti/Finelli+15)



Strong sub nano Gauss upper limit from CMB Non-Gaussianity (TRS/KS, 09; Caprini/Paoletti/Finelli/Riotto 09, Trivedi/TRS/KS 12;14)

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Evolution in expanding universe: II

Blue spectra induce decaying MHD turbulence as coherence scales enter the Horizon, and $v_A k \tau = 1$ with inverse cascade/transfer. (Banerjee, Jedamzik, 04; Brandenburg+ 15, Zrake 14.....)



- Timescale: Alfvenic? Reconnection? (Bhat,Zhou,Louriero, 21; Zhou,Bhat,Louriero, 20; Hosking,Schekhocihin, 21, 23)
- Helical: Conservation of helicity B^2L constant; $B \propto \tau^{-1/3}$? $B \propto t^{-2/7}$?
- Nonhelical: conservation of Helicity (fluctuations) Saffman invariant: I_H ? Anastrophy < A^2 >? (HS21, Zhou.H+22 or BZL21, Dwivedi+24)
- Partial helical decay completely different from fully helical. What level of helicity fluctuations required? Consistency \neq Causality

Helicity flutuations

Dwivedi, Anandavijayan, Bhat, 2024



PDF of $\cos \theta$ (θ is angle between A and B).

- **9** Helical: PDF strongly peaked around $\cos \theta = +1$
- Nonhelical: PDF almost uniformly distributed in $\cos \theta$; no strong peak at $\cos \theta \sim \pm 1$.

Evolution: III

When $\lambda_{\gamma} > L$: $n_{rad}/n_b \gg 1 \Rightarrow$ compressible motions \Rightarrow seeds $\delta \rho / \rho \Rightarrow$ Inhomogeneous recombination (Hubble tension)? (Jedamzik, Pogosian)

Perturbed density:
$$\delta_b = -\nabla \cdot \xi$$
, displacement: $\xi(\boldsymbol{x}, t)$, $\boldsymbol{v} = a\partial\xi/\partial t$,
 $\boldsymbol{B} = \boldsymbol{B}_0 + \boldsymbol{b}$, $\boldsymbol{b} = \nabla \times (\xi \times \boldsymbol{B}_0)$. Then δ_b satisfies (KS, JDB 98)
 $\frac{\partial^2 \delta_b}{\partial t^2} + \left(2H + \frac{4\rho_{\gamma}}{3\rho_b}n_e\sigma_{\mathrm{T}}\right)\frac{\partial\delta_b}{\partial t} - c_b^2\frac{1}{a^2}\nabla^2\delta_b - 4\pi G\,\rho_m\delta_m = \frac{\nabla\cdot\mathbf{S}_0}{[4\pi\rho_ba^3]a^3},$
 $\mathbf{S}_0 = [\boldsymbol{B}_0 \times (\nabla \times \boldsymbol{B}_0)] + [\boldsymbol{b} \times (\nabla \times \boldsymbol{B}_0)] + [\boldsymbol{B}_0 \times (\nabla \times \boldsymbol{b})]$

- Uniform B_0 , damped MHD waves with $k < k_{max}$. For $B_0 = B_{-9}$ nG at k_{max} , $k_{max} = 240 \text{Mpc}^{-1} B_{-9}^{-1} f_{b}^{1/2} \left(\frac{h}{0.7}\right)^{1/4}.$
- Random B_0 sources δ_b ; Be careful re, baryon pressure $B_0 > 50$ pG, spectral index, back reaction due to *b*, transition in damping nature: $\Delta_b \simeq 3.5 \times 10^{-5} B_{-9}^2 (k/Mpc^{-1})^2 (\Omega_m h^2/0.15)^{-1/2} ((1+z)/10^3)^{-5/2}$ (Talks by Karsten, Pranjal T, Pranjal R, Fabio ...)
- First Structures when back reaction due magnetic pressure of B_0 smaller than gravity: $k < k_J \simeq 15 Mpc^{-1}B_{-9}^{-1}$. (Sethi, KS 05)

Final Thoughts?

- Universe is turbulent and Magnetized; even B field in voids!
- Dynamos needed to maintain fields in collapsed objects BUT how to get fields in voids?
- The first fields could be generated from early universe: Inflation/phase transitions? Helical magnetic fields particularly interesting.
- Primordial fields leave signatures in CMB, Structure formation, Gamma Rays, Stochastic GW Background
- Understanding primordial field origin and evolution still challenging with many interesting open questions
- Future probes with Radio RMs (SKA), 21 cm (SKA), High energy CRs, Gamma Rays and Gravitational wave observations!