

# AN FRB SENT ME A DM: MEASURING THE MILKY WAY'S PLASMA WITH CHIME/FRB

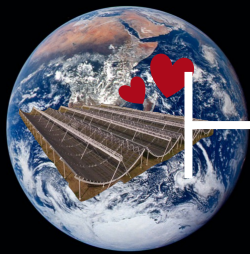
Amanda Cook, University of Toronto  
on behalf of CHIME/FRB



UNIVERSITY OF  
TORONTO



# DM CONTRIBUTIONS



Earth Image Credits: NASA

$DM_{\text{disk}}$

$DM_{\text{halo}}$

$DM_{\text{IGM}}$

$DM_{\text{host}}$



M81 Image Credits: NASA, ESA and the Hubble Heritage Team (STScI/AURA)

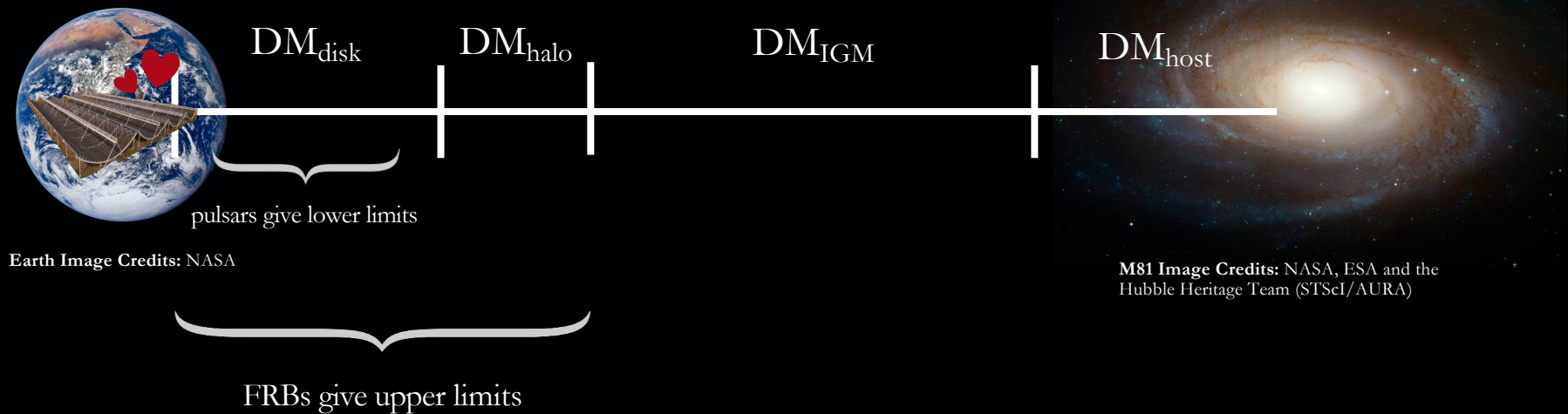
$$DM = \int_0^L n_e dl \propto \Delta t(\nu_1, \nu_2)$$

# DM CONTRIBUTIONS



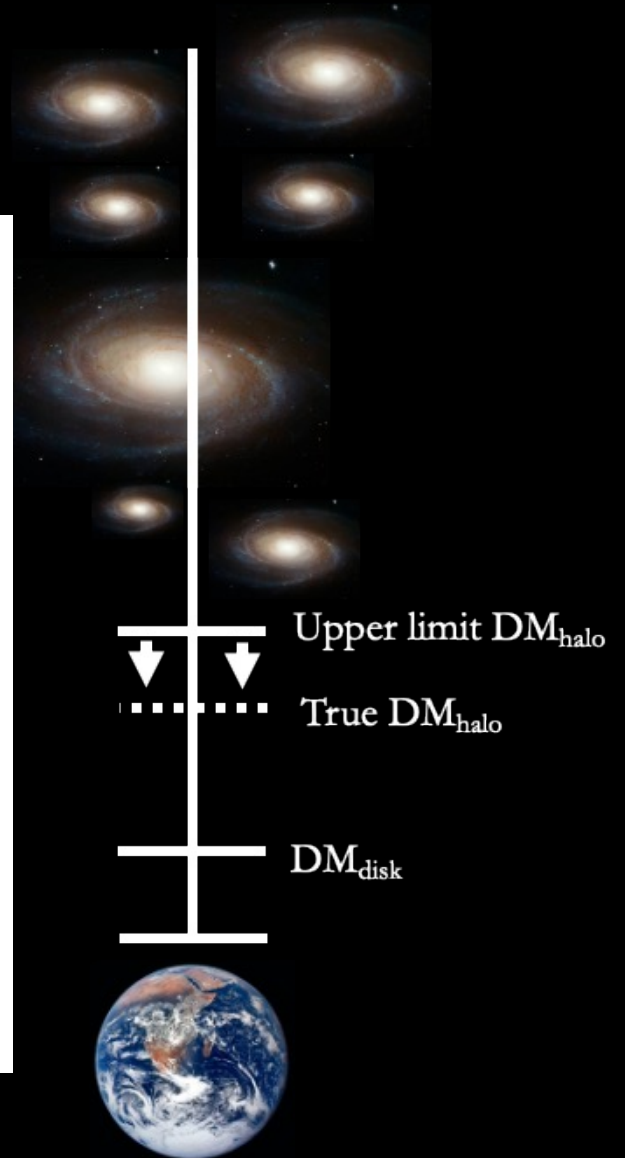
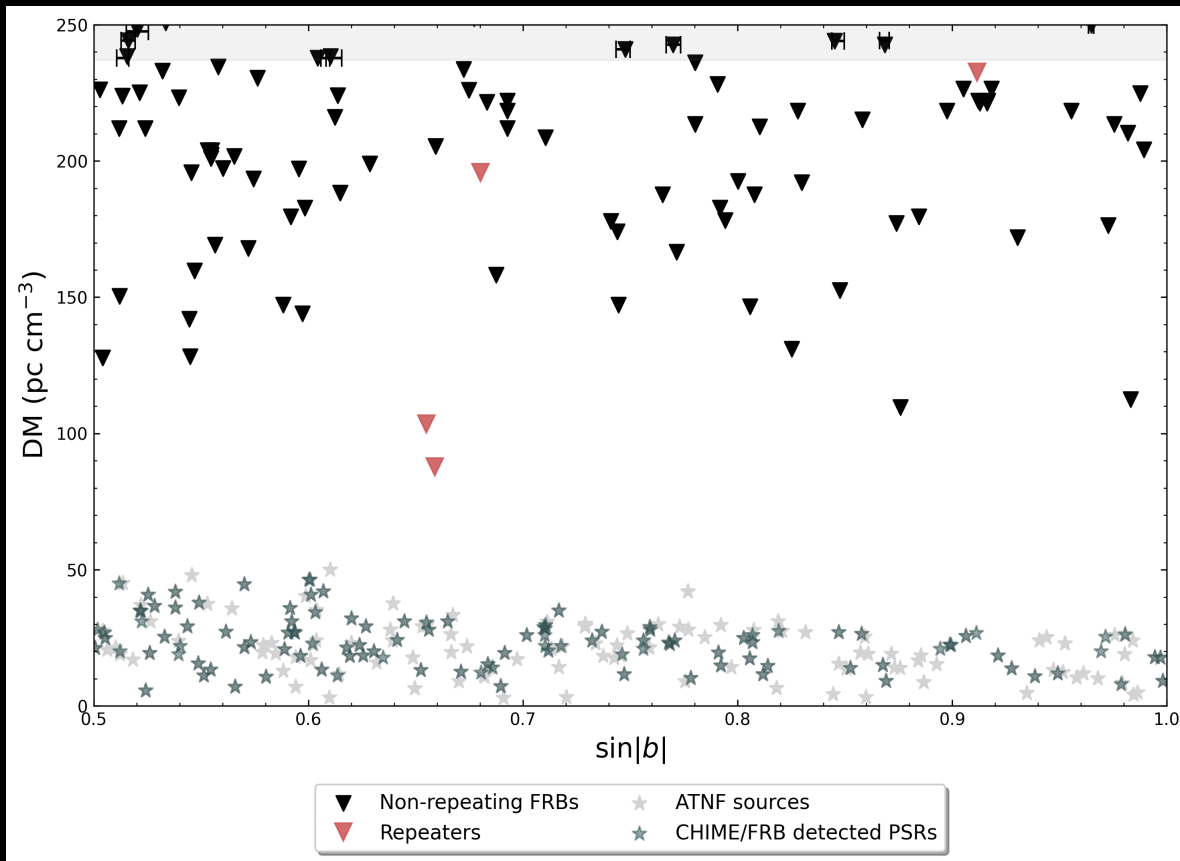
- too diffuse for direct imaging
- observables  $\Rightarrow$  total gas content is model-dependent
- $DM_{\text{halo}}$  estimates span an order of magnitude (Keating & Pen 2020)
- implications for galactic formation theory
- $DM_{\text{halo}}$  needed for FRB distance estimates

# DM CONTRIBUTIONS

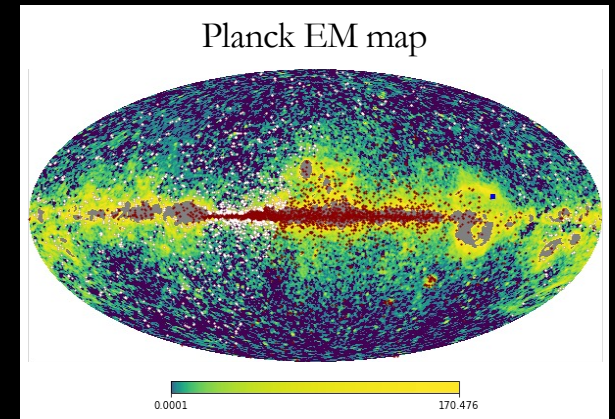
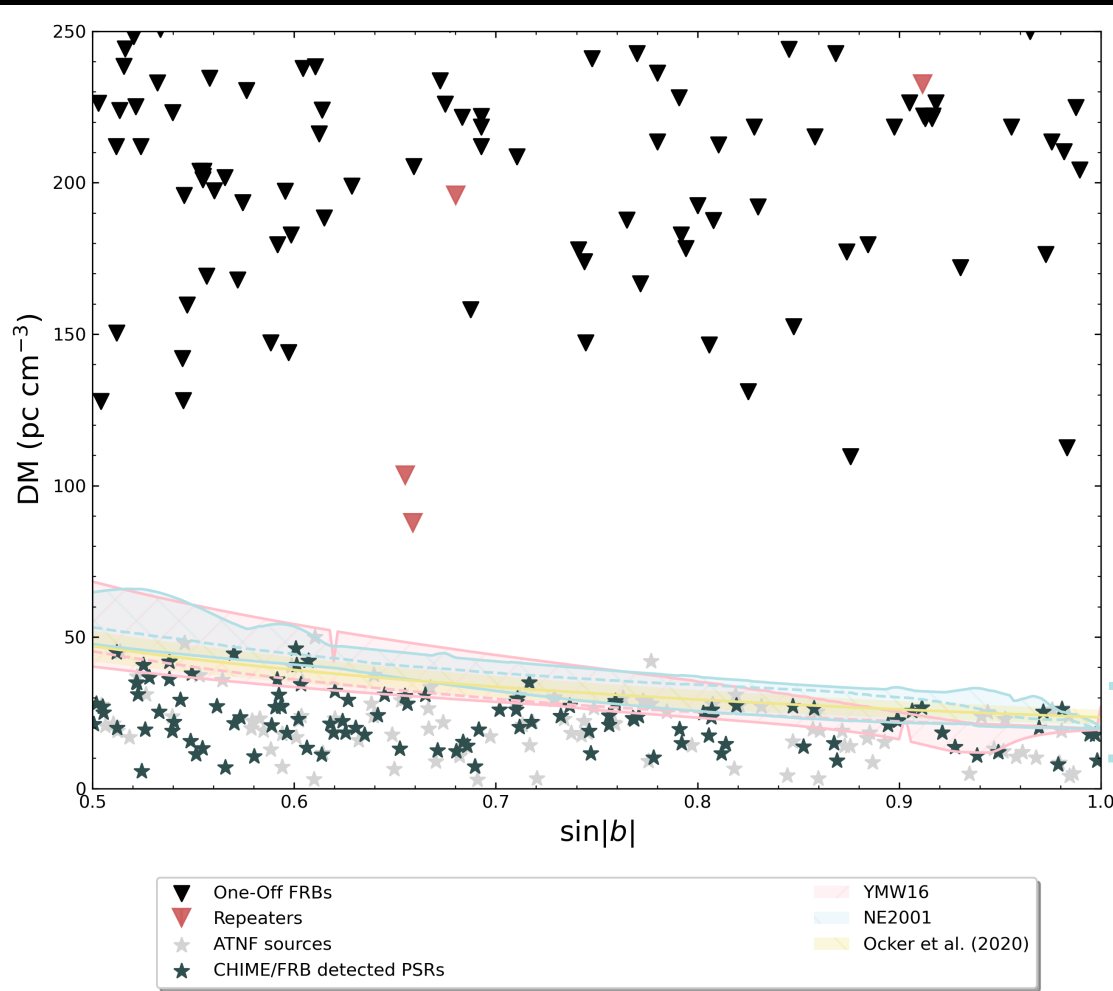


Subtracting the two constraints gives an upper limit on  $DM_{\text{halo}}$

# FRBS AND PULSARS



# MW DISK MODELS



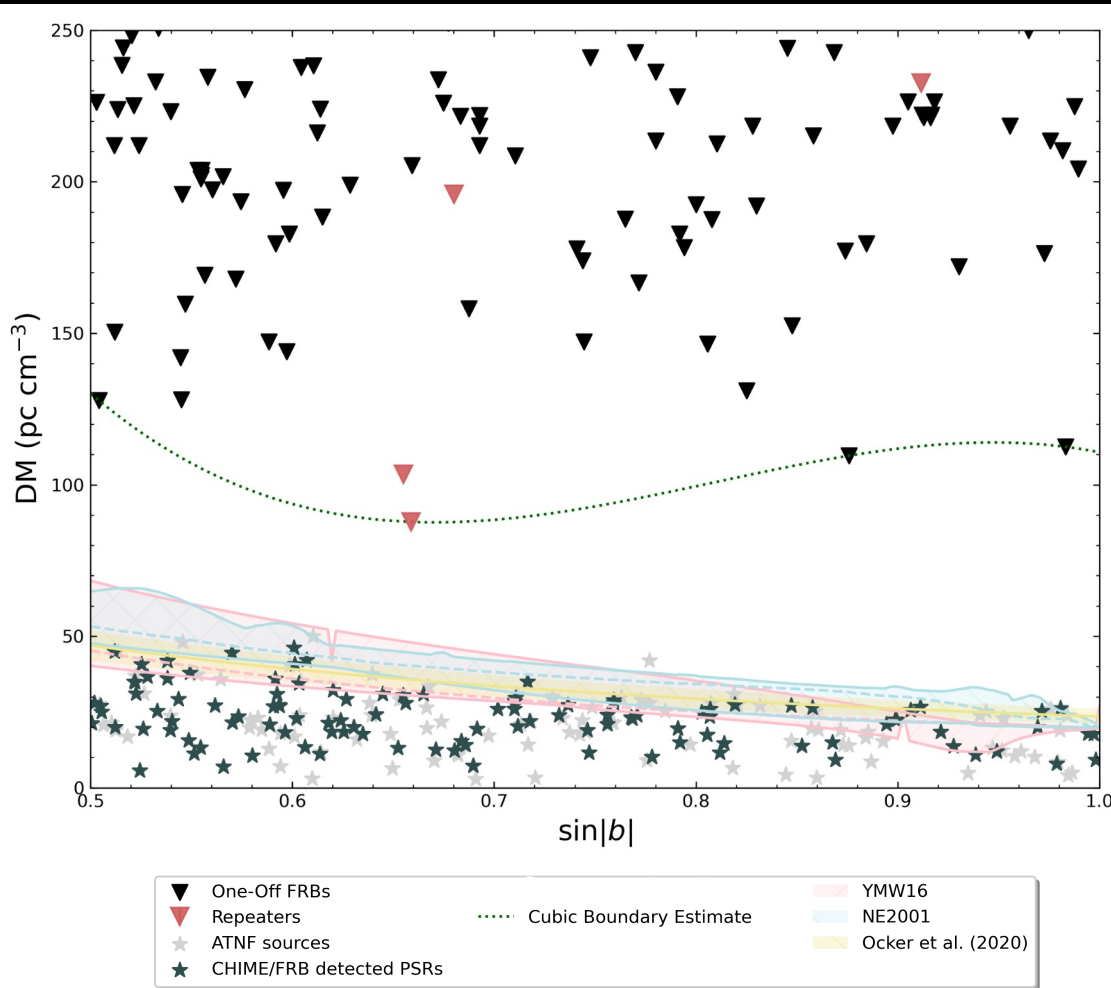
For each Galactic  $b$ , consider all  $l$  excluding:

- Dec.  $< -10^\circ$
- lines of sight with high EM

Plot range of  $\text{DM}_{\text{Gal}}$  values

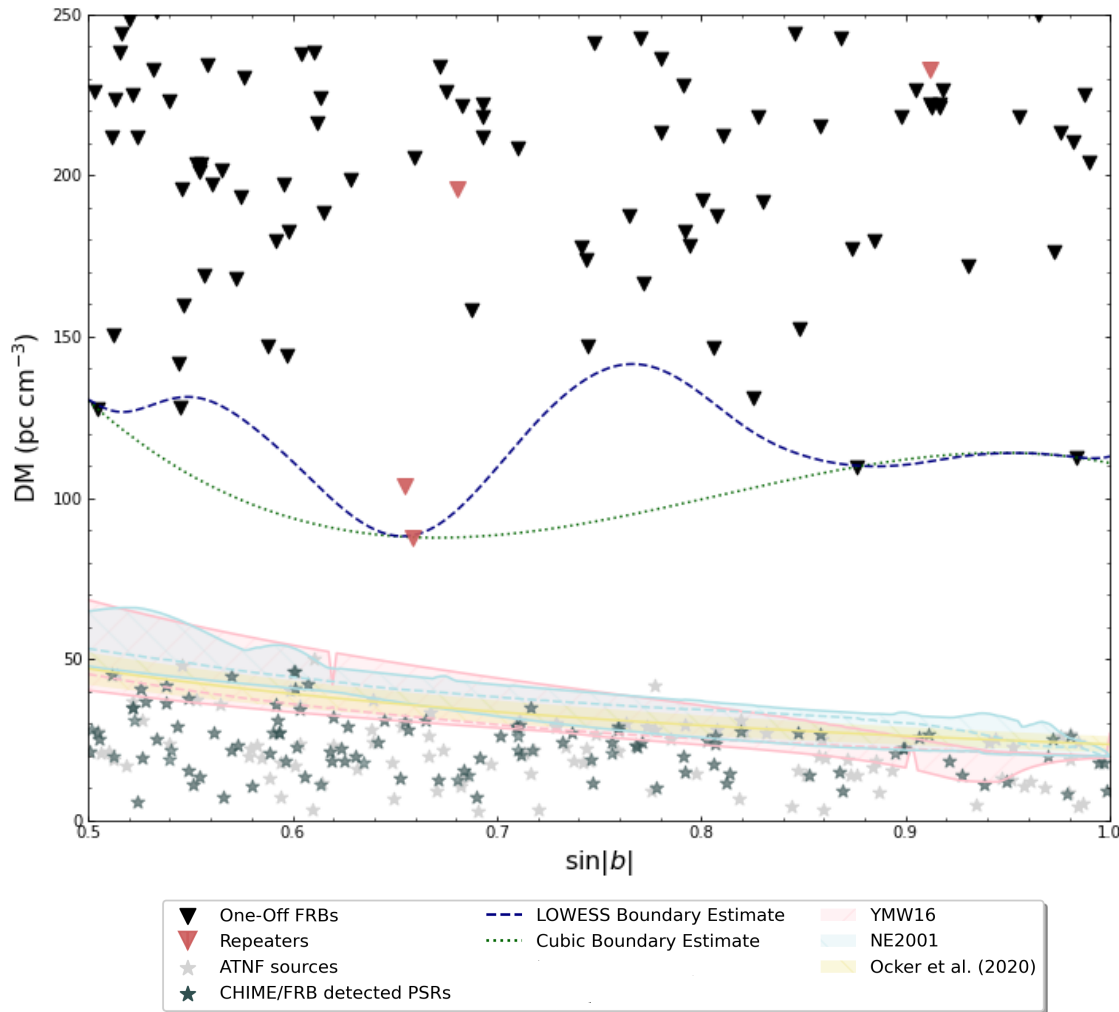
# MW HALO MODELS

## CUBIC BOUNDARY ESTIMATE



- Assumes polynomial form
- all FRB DMs must lie above curve
- maximize area from  $DM = 0$  to boundary line

# MW HALO MODELS

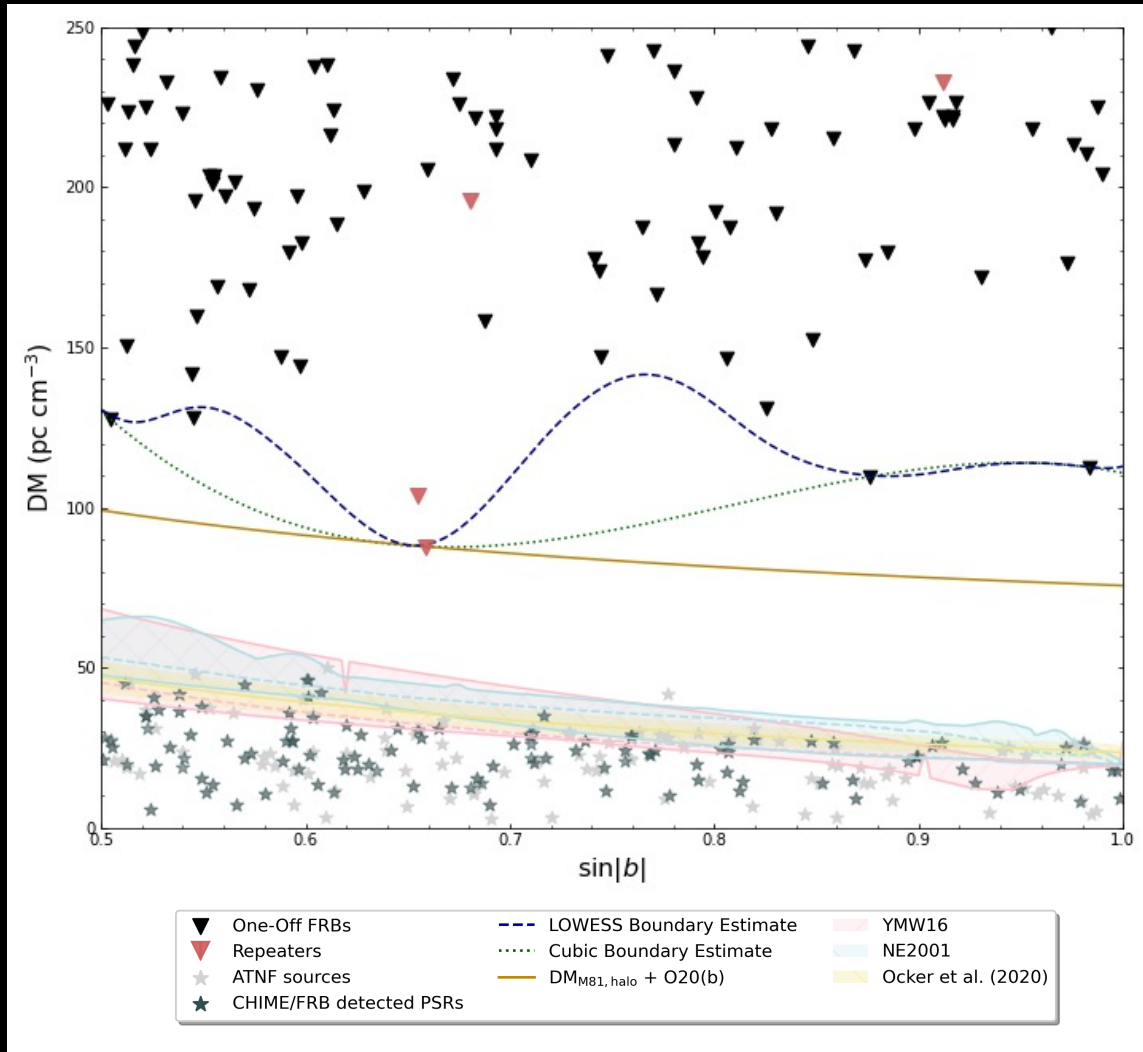


## LOWESS BOUNDARY ESTIMATE

- *LO*cally *WE*ighted *Sc*atterplot *S*moothing
- DM value to fit at each  $b$  is defined as local (within 5 deg) FRB minimum
- polynomial degree 3, bandwidth = 0.55



# MW HALO MODELS

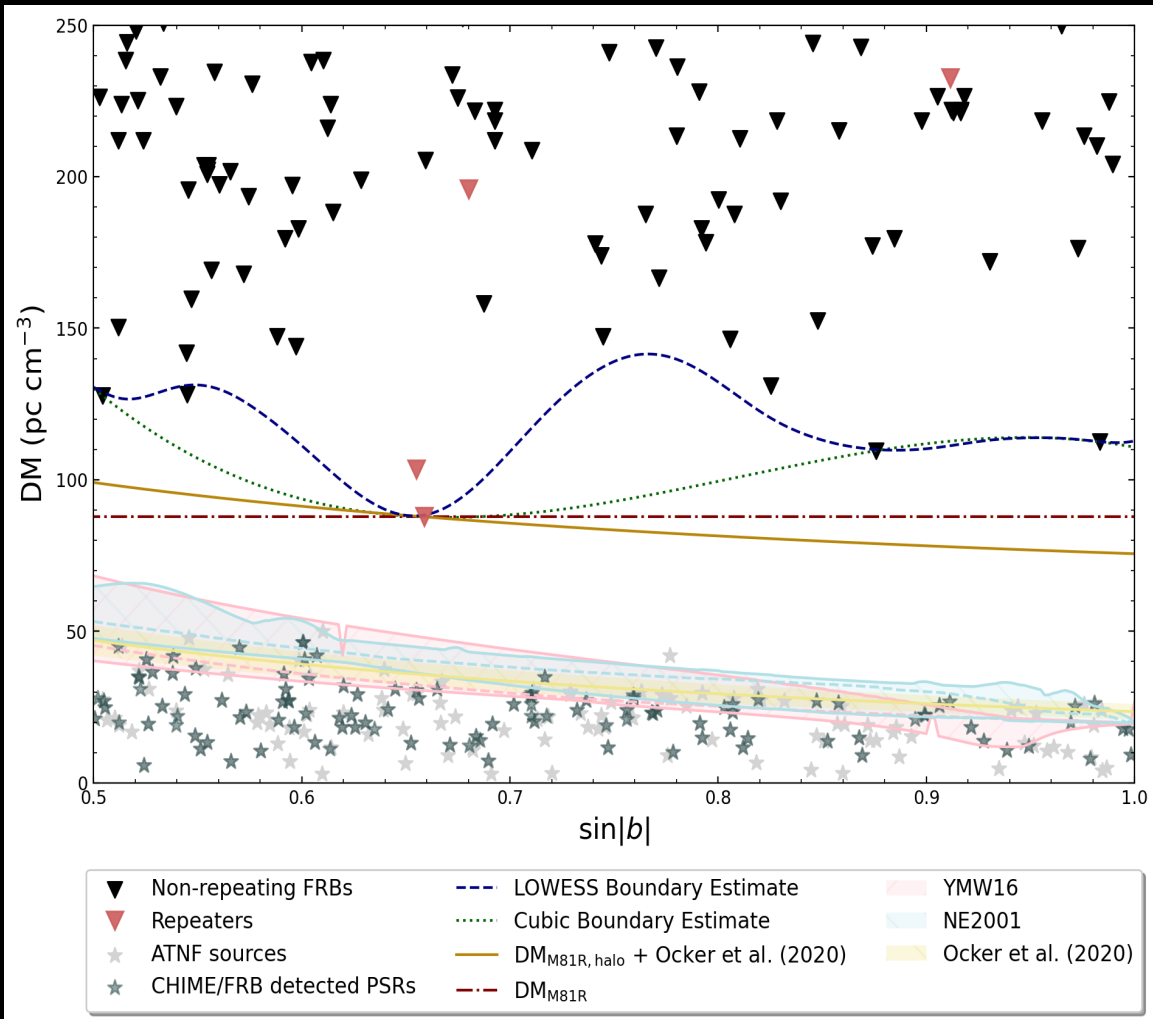


## $DM_{M81R} + O20(b)$

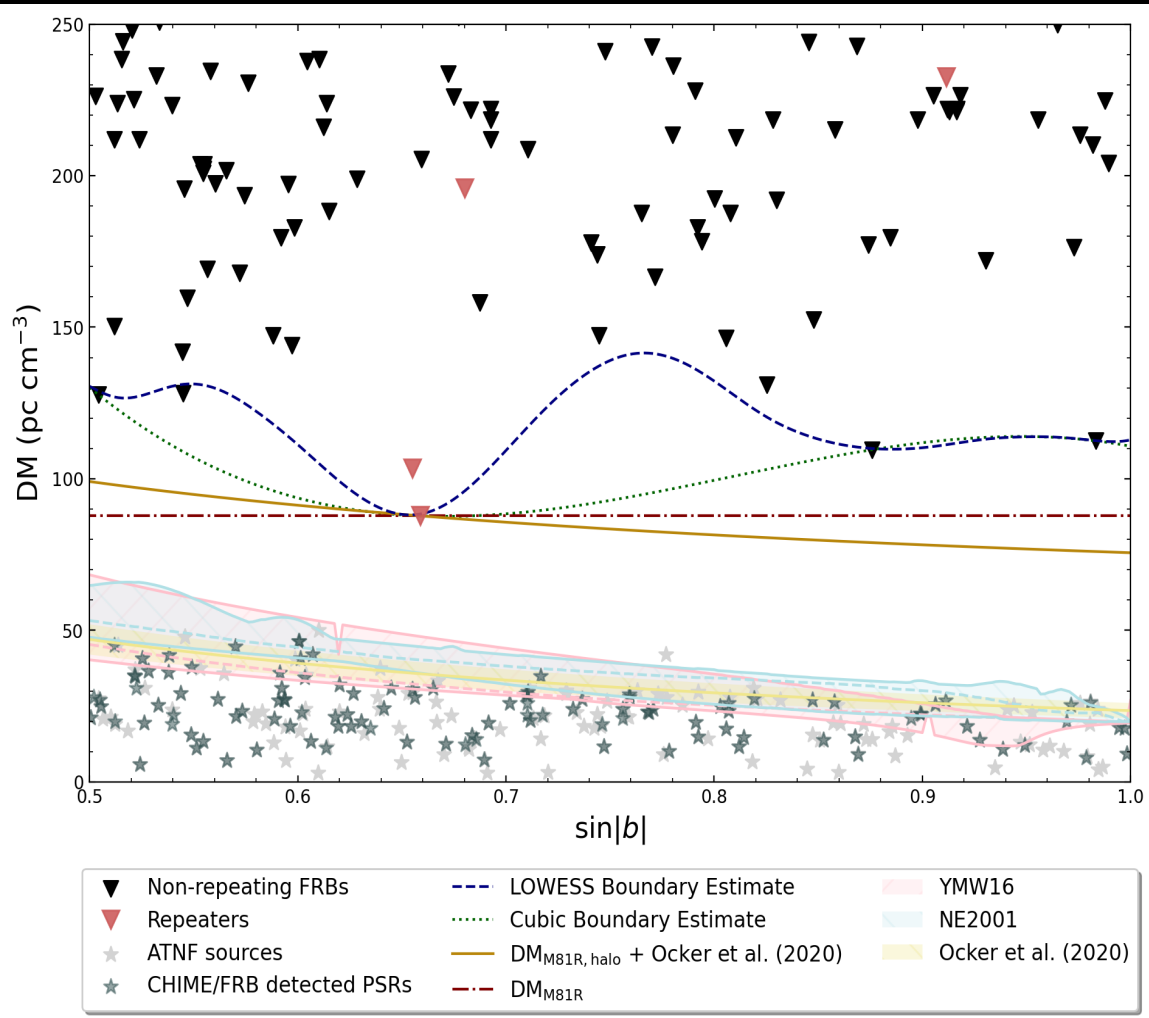
- use DM,  $b$  from FRB 20200120E
- Assume Ocker et al (2020) slab geometry for  $DM_{disk}$
- Assume spherical symmetry of  $DM_{halo}$

# MW HALO MODELS

CONSTANT



# MW HALO MODELS



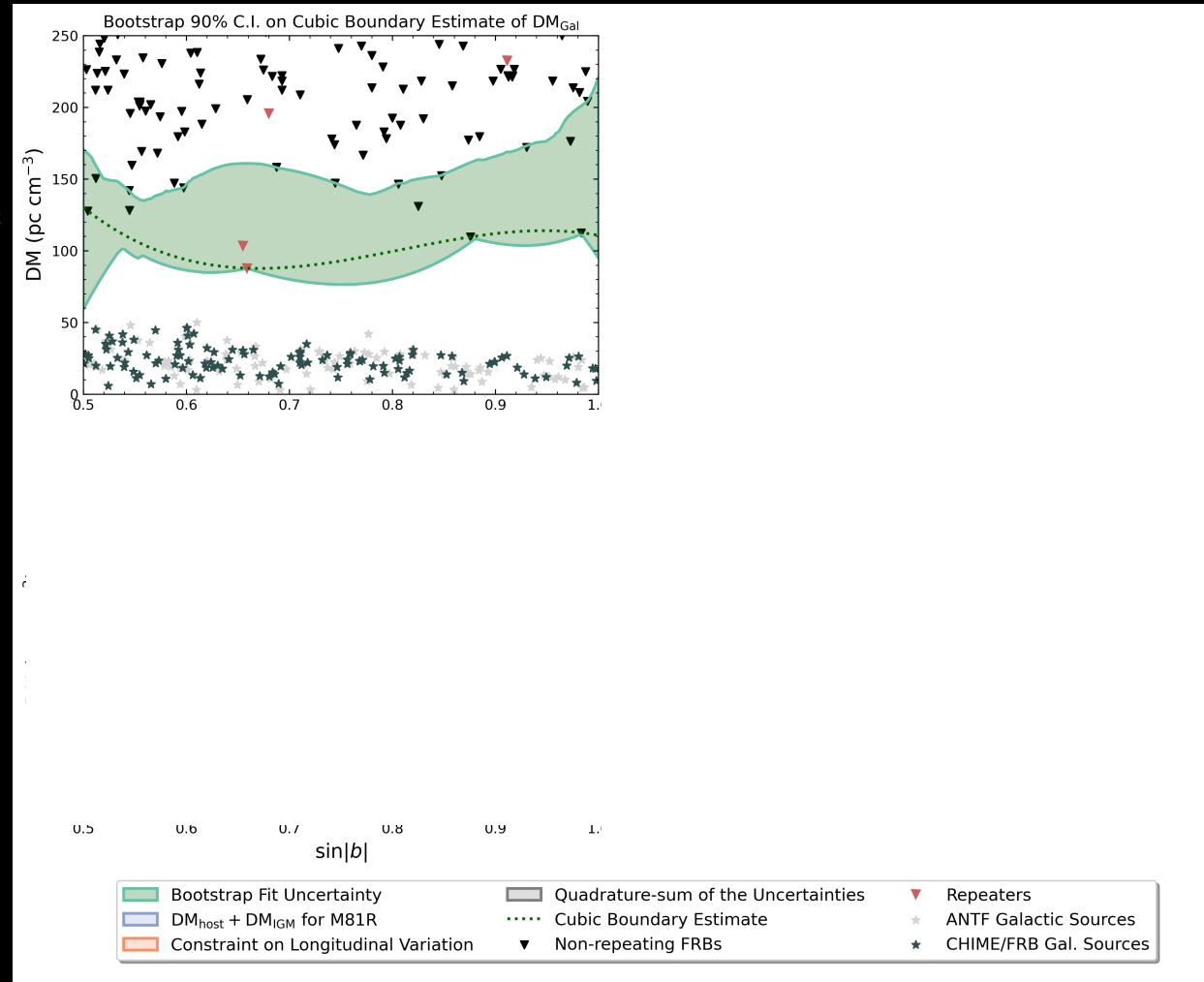
$$DM_{\text{MW}} < 88 - 141 \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$$

$$DM_{\text{halo}} < 52 - 111 \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$$

\*\*Using Ocker et al (2020) to remove  $DM_{\text{disk}}$  gives  $DM_{\text{halo}}$  upper limits

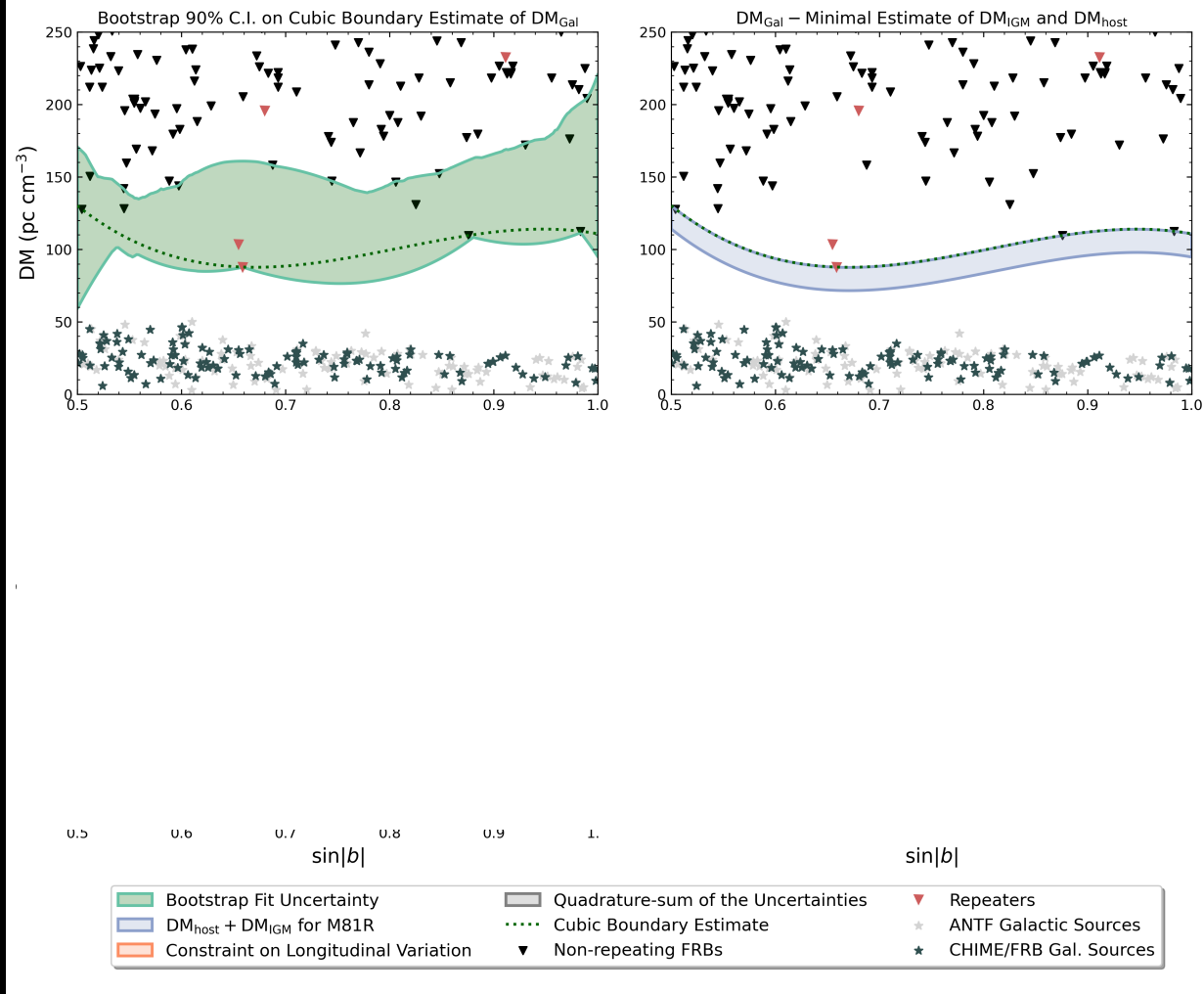
# MODEL UNCERTAINTIES?

- Bootstrap  $\Rightarrow$  90% confidence interval for fit



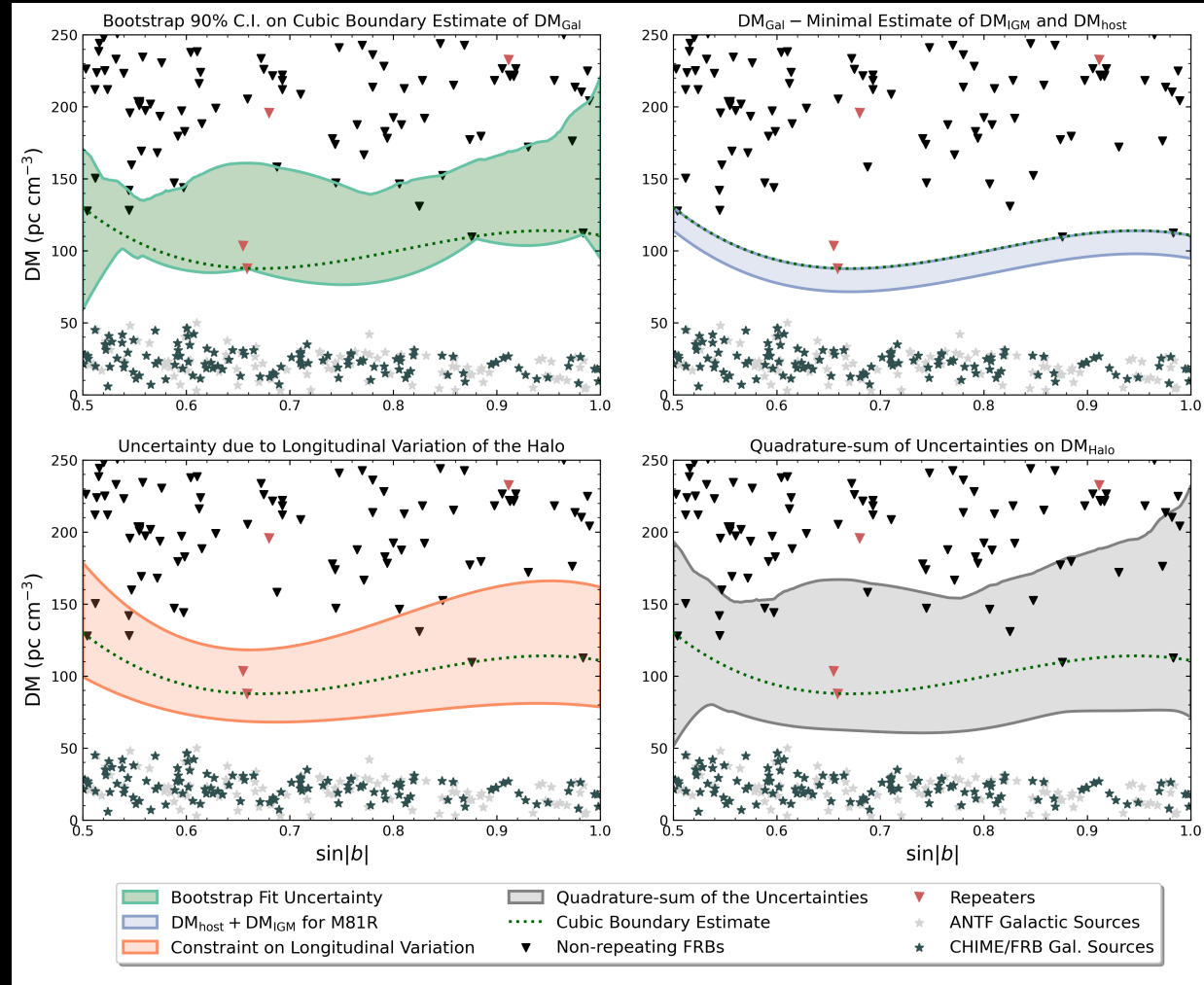
# MODEL UNCERTAINTIES?

- Bootstrap  $\Rightarrow$  90% confidence interval for fit
- Basic assumptions about  $DM_{\text{host}}$  (MW-like) and  $DM_{\text{IGM}}$  (Maquart relation) give estimate of isolated  $DM_{\text{halo}}$



# MODEL UNCERTAINTIES?

- Yamasaki & Totani (2020): scatter in the X-ray EM data  $\Rightarrow \sim 0.2$  dex fluctuation of the MW halo DM over the whole sky
- Bootstrap  $\Rightarrow$  90% confidence interval for fit
- Basic assumptions about  $DM_{\text{host}}$  (MW-like) and  $DM_{\text{IGM}}$  (Maquart relation) give estimate of isolated  $DM_{\text{halo}}$



# Joint Bayesian Analysis

Assume:

1. Macquart (2020)  $DM_{IGM}$  prior
2.  $DM_{host}$  prior from IllustrisTNG's “FRB-like” galaxies at  $z=0.1$  (Zhang et al 2020)
3.  $DM_{disk}$  from Ocker et al 2020
4.  $DM_{halo}$  distribution can be described using log-normal distribution

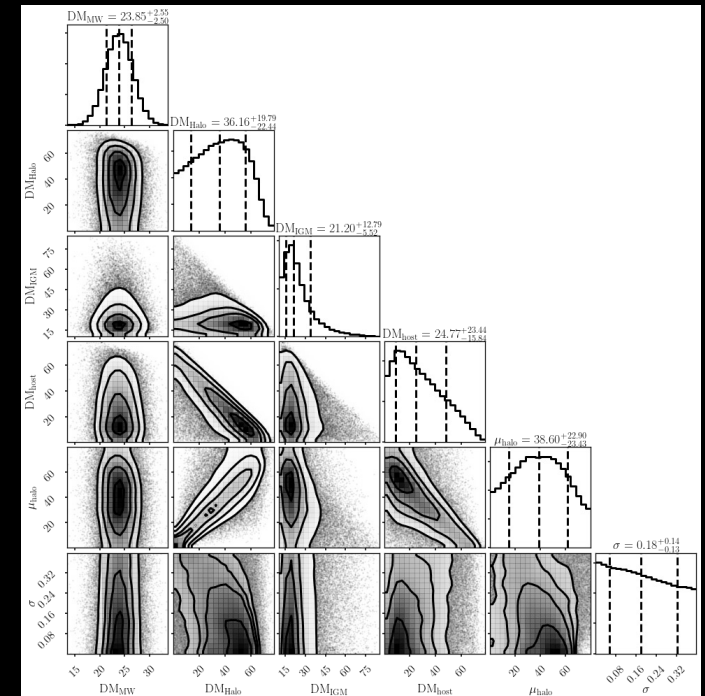
Four FRB sightlines with known redshift combined give mean MW halo DM estimate of

$$33^{+25}_{-22} \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$$

Parameter	Symbol	Units	Prior
Host galaxy DM	$DM_{host}$	$\text{pc cm}^{-3}$	log-normal( $\mu_{host} = 36.55, \sigma_{host} = 1.27$ )
MW WIM disk DM	$DM_{disk}$	$\text{pc cm}^{-3}$	Normal( $\mu_{disk} = 23.5 / \sin  b , \sigma_{disk} = 2.5 / \sin  b $ )
Mean MW halo DM	$\mu_{halo}$	$\text{pc cm}^{-3}$	Uniform(min = 0, max = DM)
MW halo DM std. deviation	$\sigma_{halo}$	$\text{pc cm}^{-3}$	Uniform(min = 0, max = 0.4)
MW halo DM	$DM_{halo}$	$\text{pc cm}^{-3}$	log-normal( $\mu_{halo}, \sigma_{halo}$ )
IGM DM	$DM_{IGM}$	$\text{pc cm}^{-3}$	Equation 4 from Macquart et al. (2020)



Mohit Bhardwaj



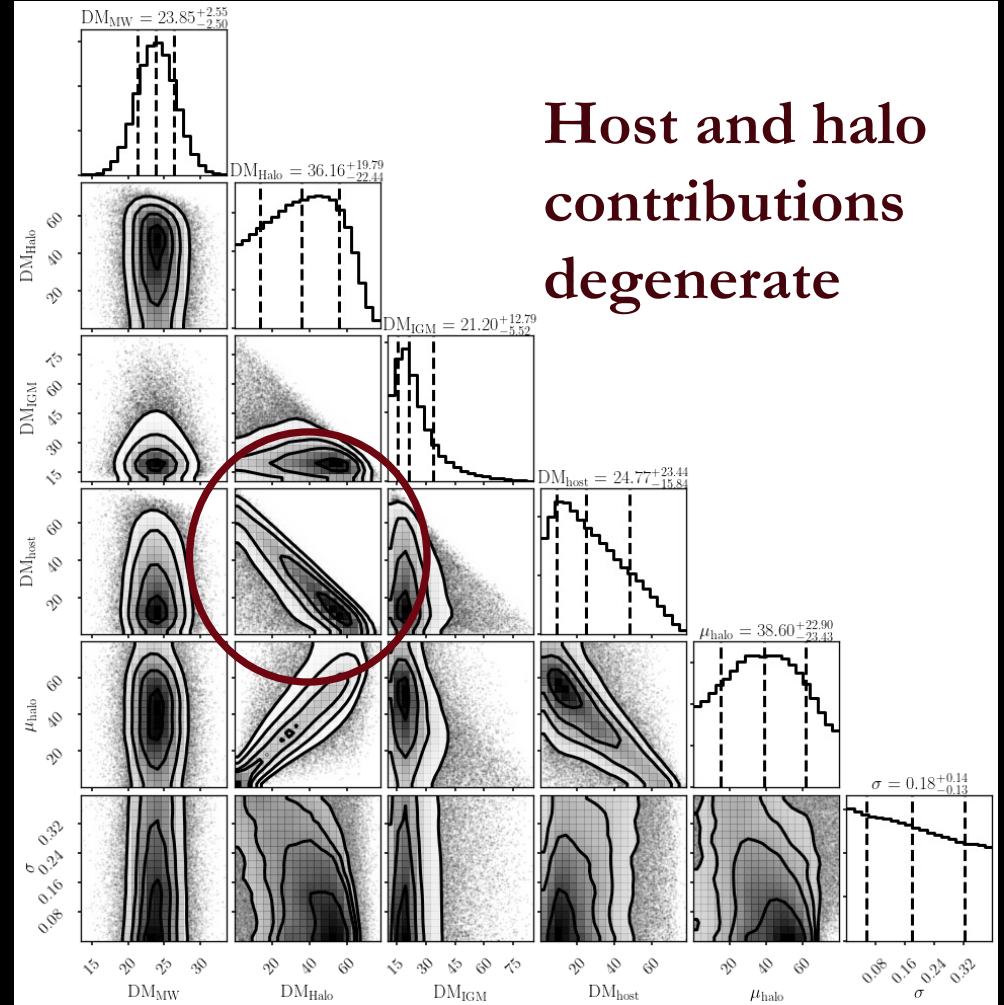
# Joint Bayesian Analysis

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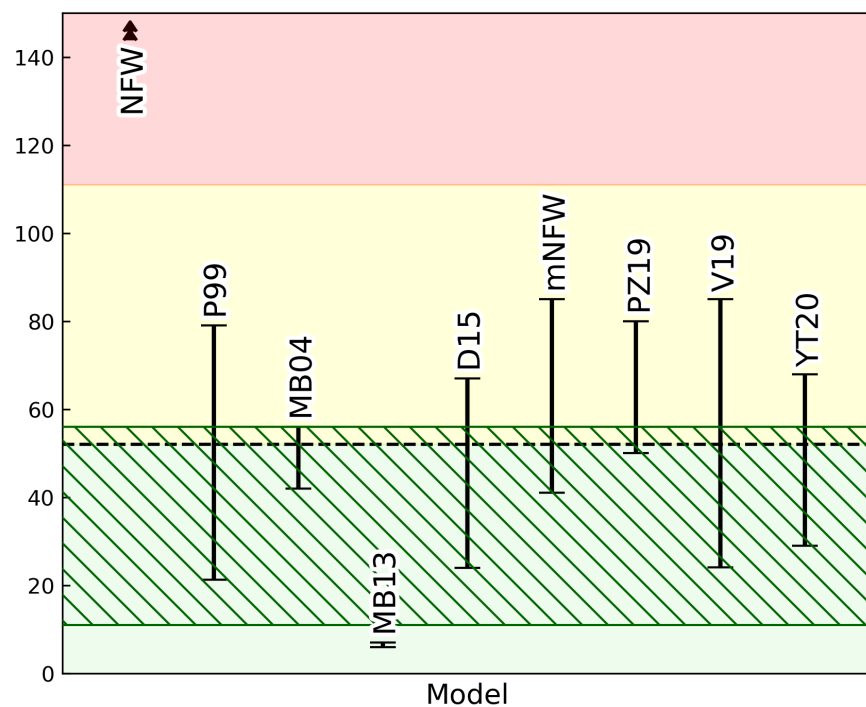
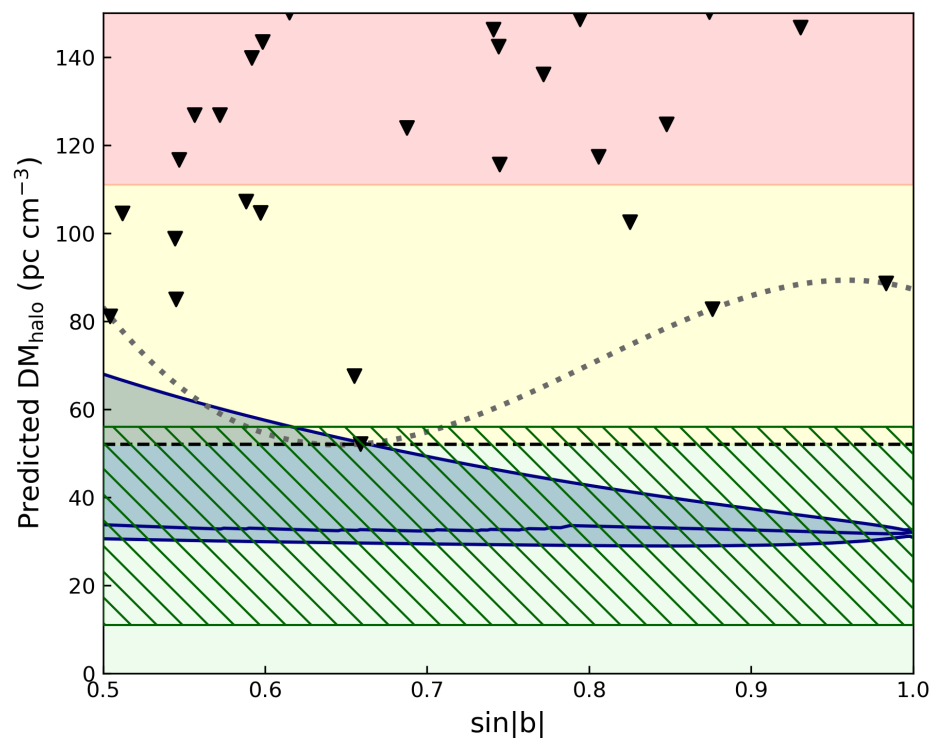
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







$$33_{-22}^{+25} \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$$





# COMPARISON TO MODEL PREDICTIONS

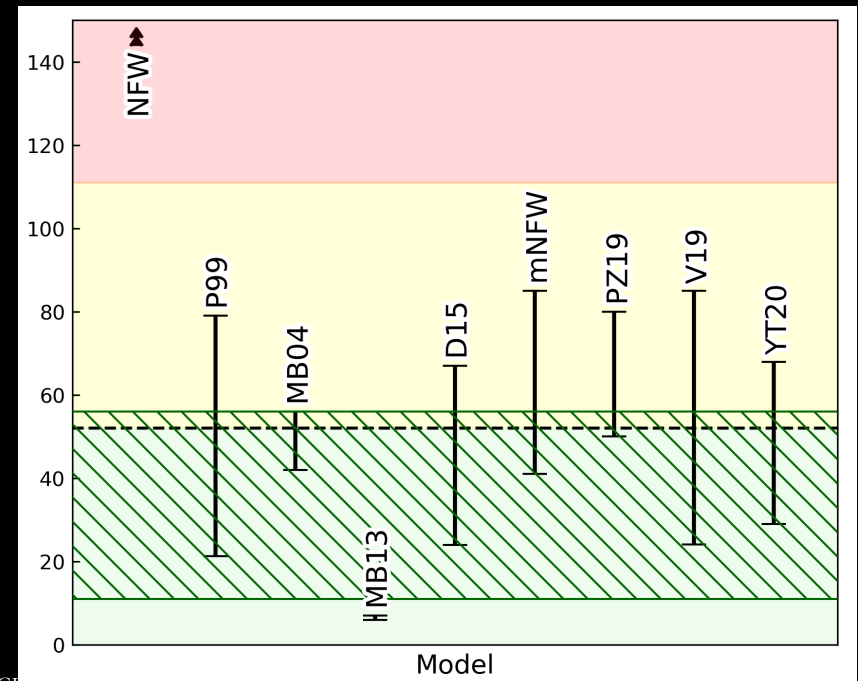


- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
|  Consistent                           |  FRB DM – DM <sub>disk</sub> Ocker et al. (2020)                      |  90% C.I. of $\mu_{\text{halo}} = \overline{DM}_{\text{halo}}$ |
|  DM <sub>halo</sub> upper limit range |  DM <sub>halo</sub> Cubic BE – DM <sub>disk</sub> Ocker et al. (2020) |  Yamasaki & Totani (2020)                                      |
|  Disfavored                           |  DM <sub>M81R</sub> – DM <sub>disk</sub> Ocker et al. (2020)          |   |

# COMPARISON TO MODEL PREDICTIONS

## Summary:

- NFW profile inconsistent
- Higher mass ( $3.5 \times 10^{12} M_{\odot}$ ) scenario of most models ruled out
- Dolag et al (2015) cosmological simulation remains relevant
- MB13 low but possible if:
  1. MW halo is very clumpy (or)
  2.  $DM_{M81 \text{ halo}} \gg DM_{\text{halo}}$
- Feedback processes substantial



# CONCLUSIONS

- We present FRB derived constraints as a function of Galactic latitude for the plasma in the Galaxy and MW halo

- Observation based high-latitude constraints on

$$DM_{\text{MW}}(b) = DM_{\text{halo}} + DM_{\text{disk}} < 88 - 141 \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$$

- $DM_{\text{halo}}(b) < 52 - 111 \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$

- $\mu(DM_{\text{halo}}) = 33_{-22}^{+25} \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$