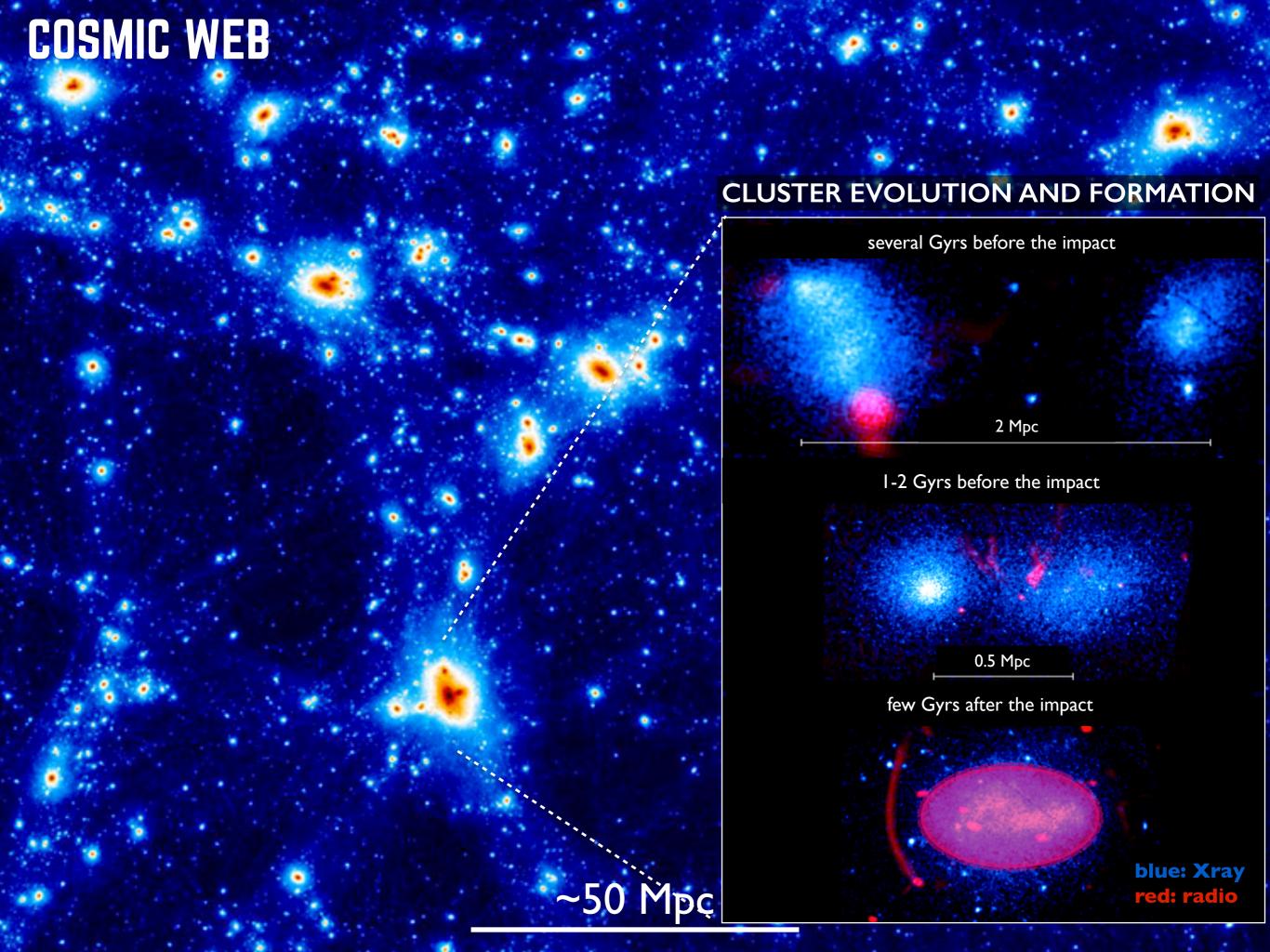
EVOLUTION OF THE LARGE-SCALE MAGNETISM THROUGH RADIO OBSERVATIONS

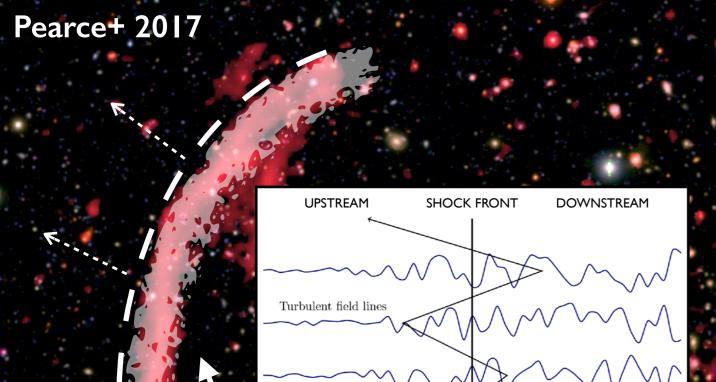


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THE FIFTH NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON THE SKA PROJECT 27 November 2025





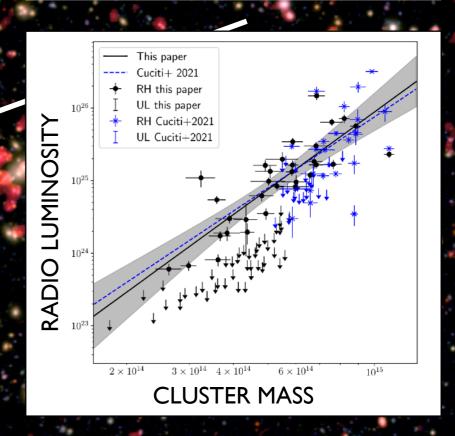
RADIO: MAGNETIC FIELD + COSMIC RAYS (CRS)

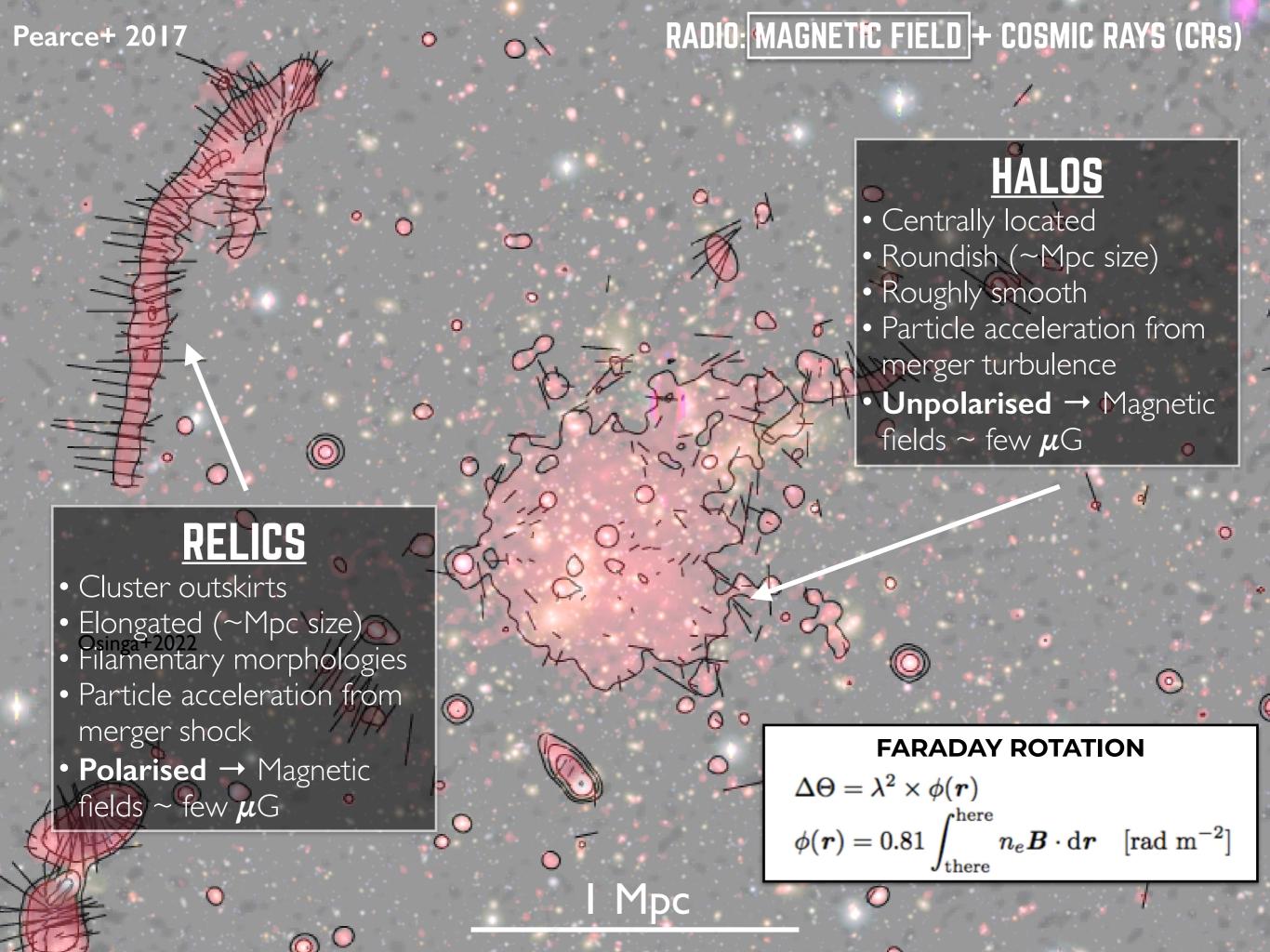
<u>HALOS</u>

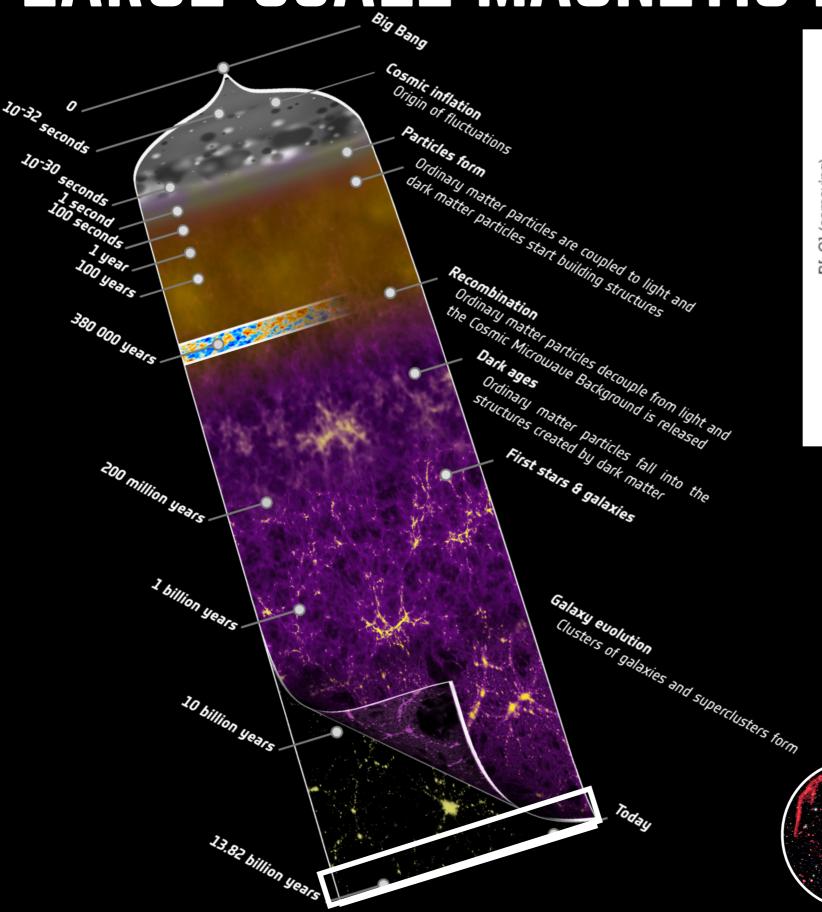
- Centrally located
- Roundish (~Mpc size)
- Roughly smooth
- Particle acceleration from merger turbulence
- Unpolarised → Magnetic fields ~ few μG

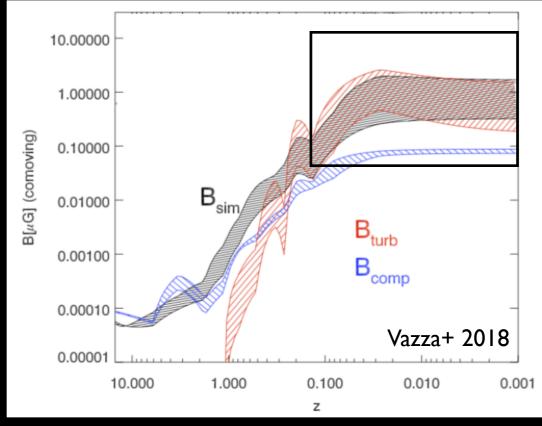
RELICS

- Cluster outskirts
- Elongated (~Mpc size)
- Filamentary morphologies
- Particle acceleration from merger shock
- Polarised → Magnetic fields
 rew μG



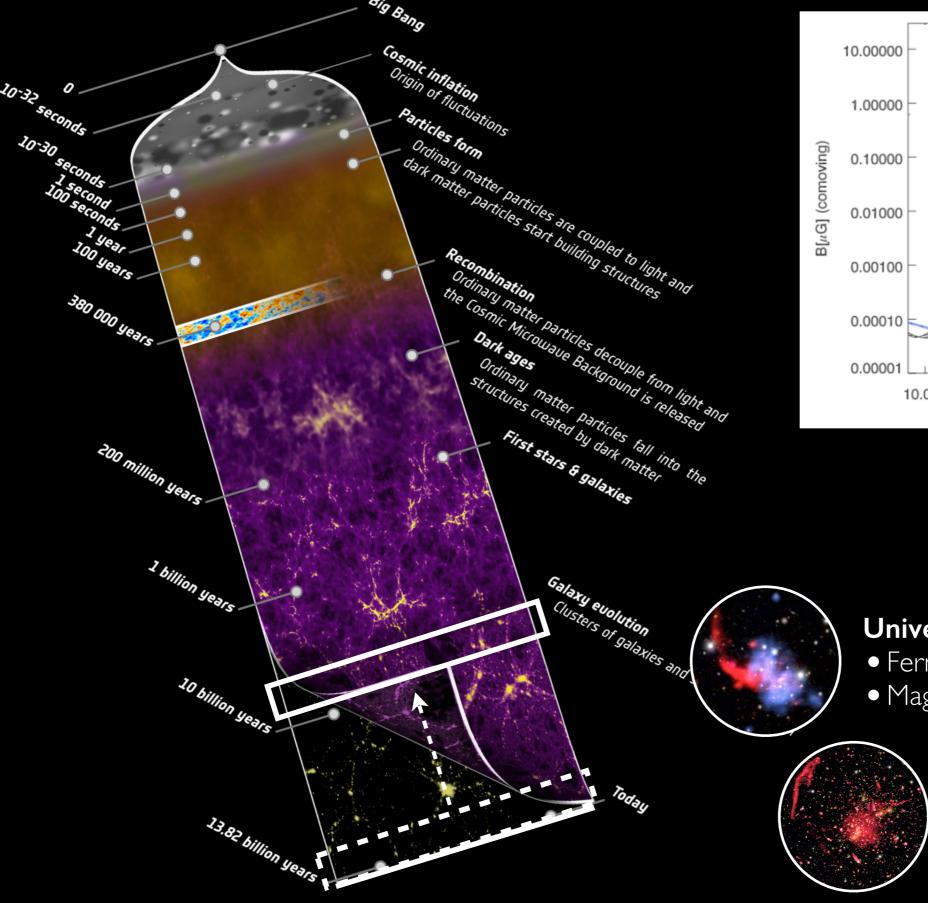


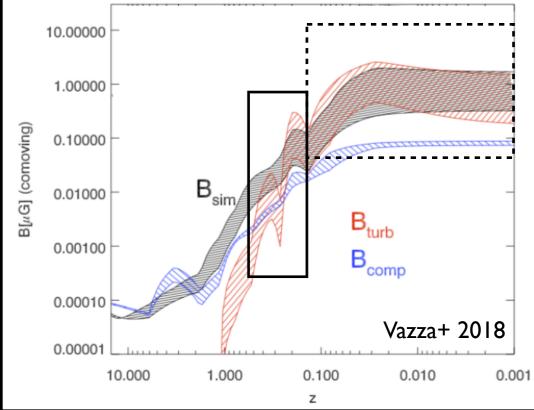




Universe age: ~14 billion years

- Fermi (re-)acceleration
- Magnetic field level: few μ G
 - → Magnetic field amplification takes over several billion yrs





Universe age: ~7 billion years

- Fermi (re-)acceleration:?
- Magnetic field level: ?

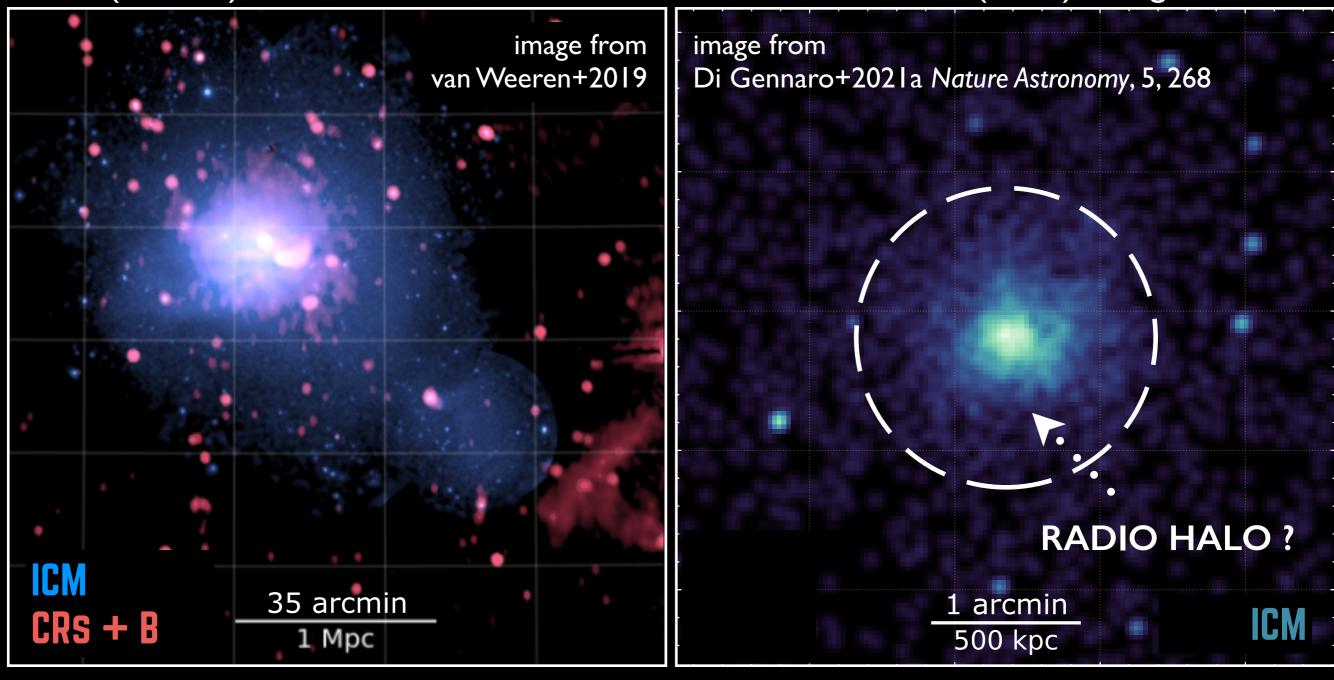
Universe age: ~14 billion years

- Fermi (re-)acceleration
- Magnetic field level: few μ G
 - → Magnetic field amplification takes over several billion yrs

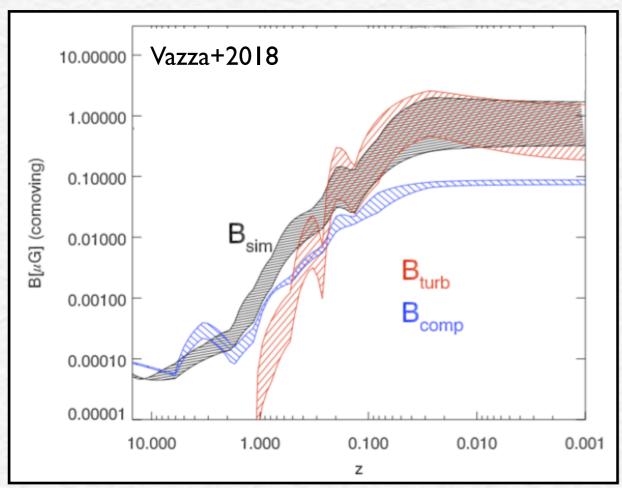
CAN WE DETERMINE MAGNETIC FIELDS IN HIGH REDSHIFT CLUSTERS?

Coma (z=0.023); Bonafede+2010, 2020

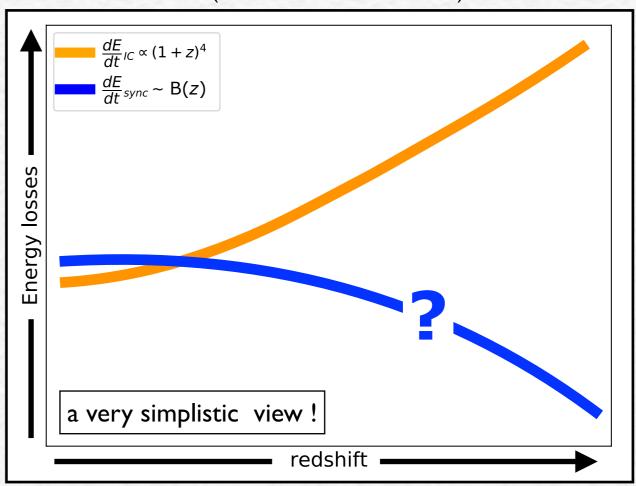
PSZ2G160.83+81.66 (z~0.9); Maughan+2007



MAGNETIC FIELD EVOLUTION



ENERGY LOSSES (SYNCHROTRON + IC) EVOLUTION



- **Prediction:** occurrence rate at is lower than in low-z clusters due to IC losses and they should have steeper spectra, $\alpha \lesssim -1.5$ (Cassano & Brunetti 2005, Cassano+2010)
- Observations: difficult, because such an emission is very faint (k-correction) and the resolution blurs radio sources

THE PLANCK SZ-LOFAR (120-168 MHZ) SAMPLE

Di Gennaro+2021a, Nat. Astron., 5, 268

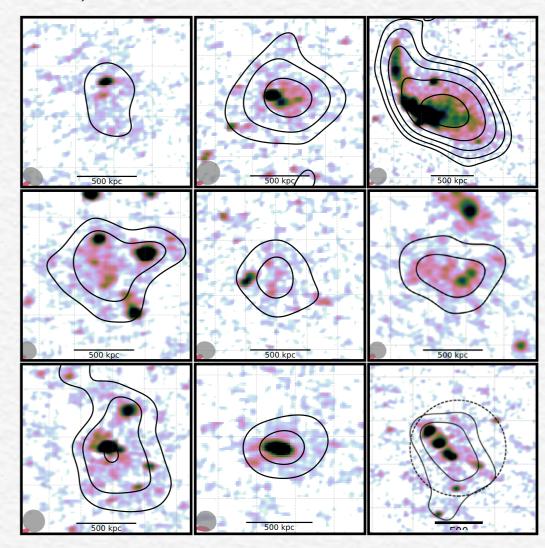
FIRST ATTEMPT FOR A STATISTICAL STUDY

back in 2019 (or so) Dec 0 10^{26} local clusters ($z \sim 0.2$) Cassano+13 El Gordo (z = 0.87) this work $(z \sim 0.7)$ 10^{25} P_{1.4GHz} [W Hz⁻¹] $P_{\mathrm{rad}} \propto \eta_{\mathrm{rel}} \frac{\rho v_t^3}{L_{\mathrm{inj}}} \frac{B^2}{B^2 + B_{\mathrm{CMB}}^2}$ 10^{23} $M_{\rm SZ,\,500}$ [M $_{\odot}$]

What we did:

- All PSZ clusters in the available LoTSS pointings and new spectroscopically-confirmed systems
- z > 0.6, no cut in mass
- Dec > 20 deg (best LoTSS sensitivity)

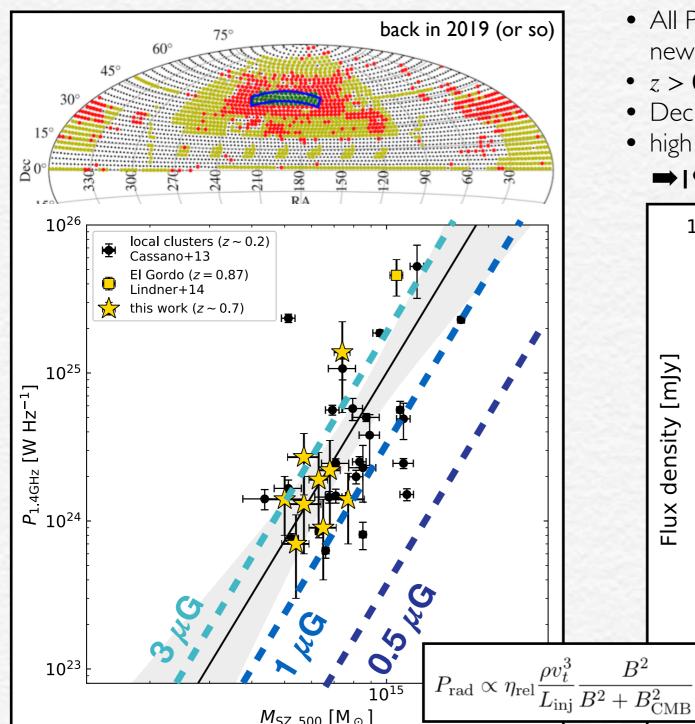
→ 19 clusters, 9 of which with diffuse radio emission



DETECTION OF RADIO HALOS AT HIGH Z THE PLANCK SZ-LOFAR (120-168 MHz) SAMPLE

Di Gennaro+2021a, Nat. Astron., 5, 268 + Di Gennaro+2021b, A&A, 654, A166

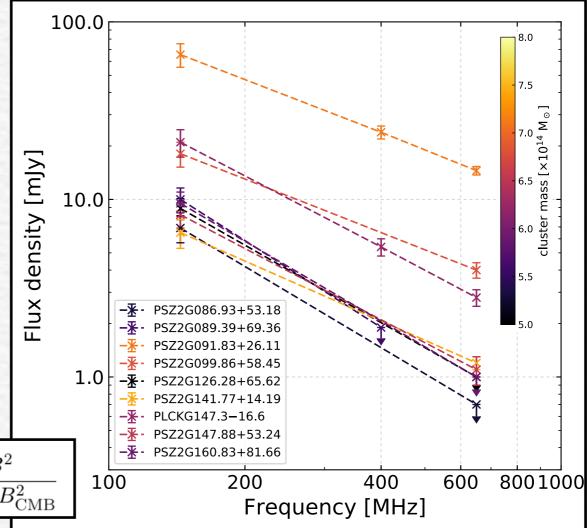
FIRST ATTEMPT FOR A STATISTICAL STUDY



 $M_{\rm SZ,\,500}$ [M $_{\odot}$]

What we did:

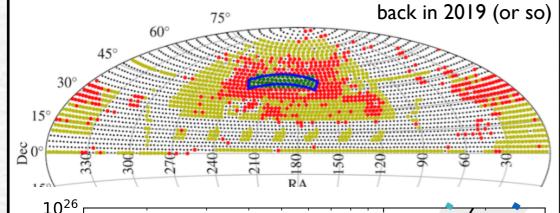
- All PSZ clusters in the available LoTSS pointings and new spectroscopically-confirmed systems
- z > 0.6, no cut in mass
- Dec > 20 deg (best LoTSS sensitivity)
- high frequency uGMRT follow-up
 - →19 clusters, 9 of which with diffuse radio emission

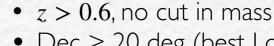


THE PLANCK SZ-LOFAR (120-168 MHZ) SAMPLE

Di Gennaro+2021a, Nat. Astron., 5, 268 + Di Gennaro+2021b, A&A, 654, A166

FIRST ATTEMPT FOR A STATISTICAL STUDY What we did: • All PSZ clusters in the available LoTSS pointings and

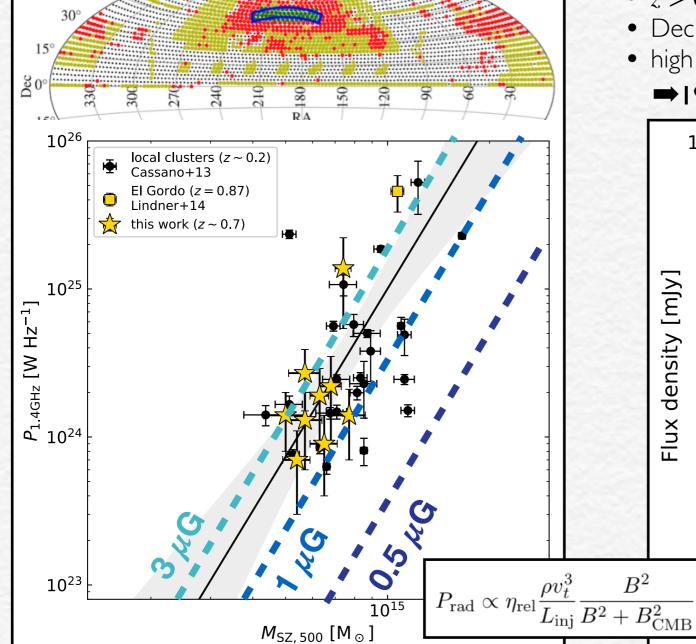


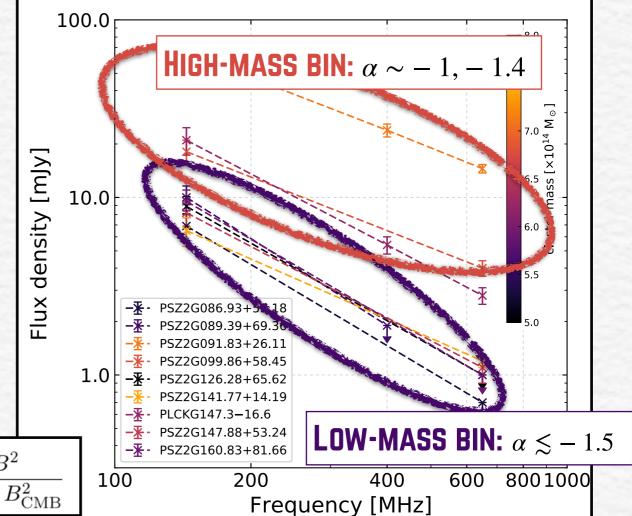


Dec > 20 deg (best LoTSS sensitivity)

new spectroscopically-confirmed systems

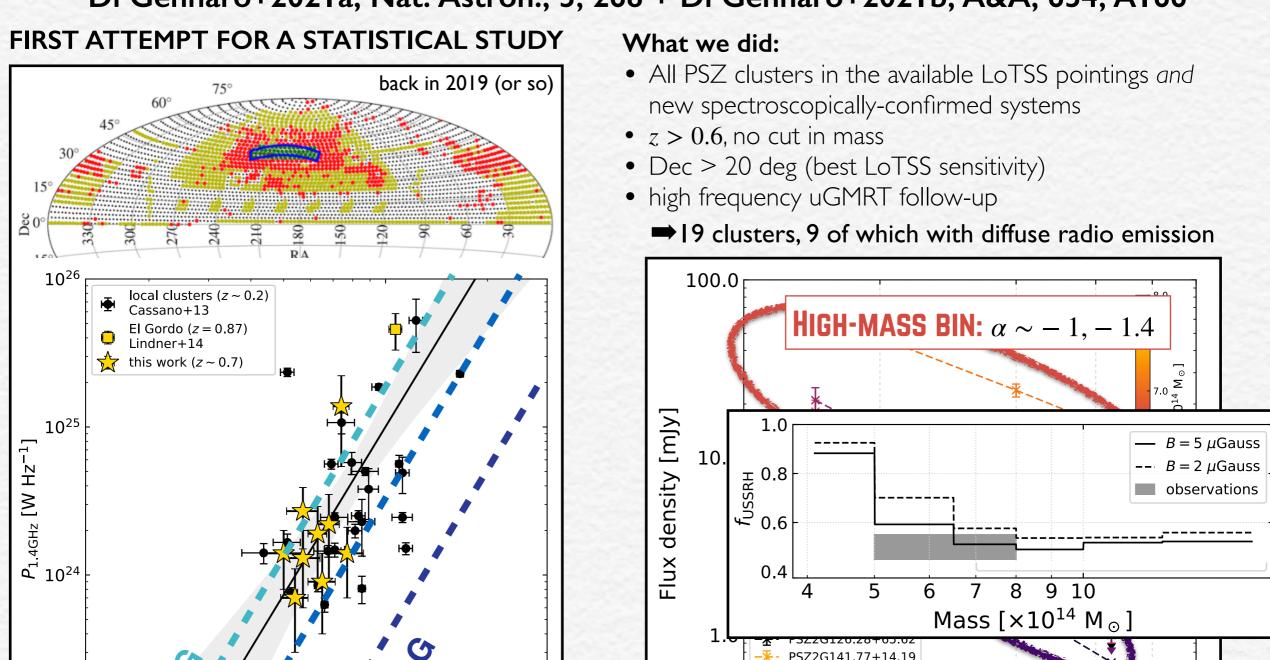
- high frequency uGMRT follow-up
 - →19 clusters, 9 of which with diffuse radio emission





THE PLANCK SZ-LOFAR (120-168 MHz) SAMPLE

Di Gennaro+2021a, Nat. Astron., 5, 268 + Di Gennaro+2021b, A&A, 654, A166



 $P_{\rm rad} \propto \eta_{\rm rel} \frac{r^{-\iota}}{L_{\rm inj}} \frac{1}{B^2 + B_{\rm CMB}^2}$

 $M_{\rm SZ,\,500}$ [M $_{\odot}$]

 10^{23}

LOW-MASS BIN: $\alpha \lesssim -1.5$

600

400

Frequency [MHz]

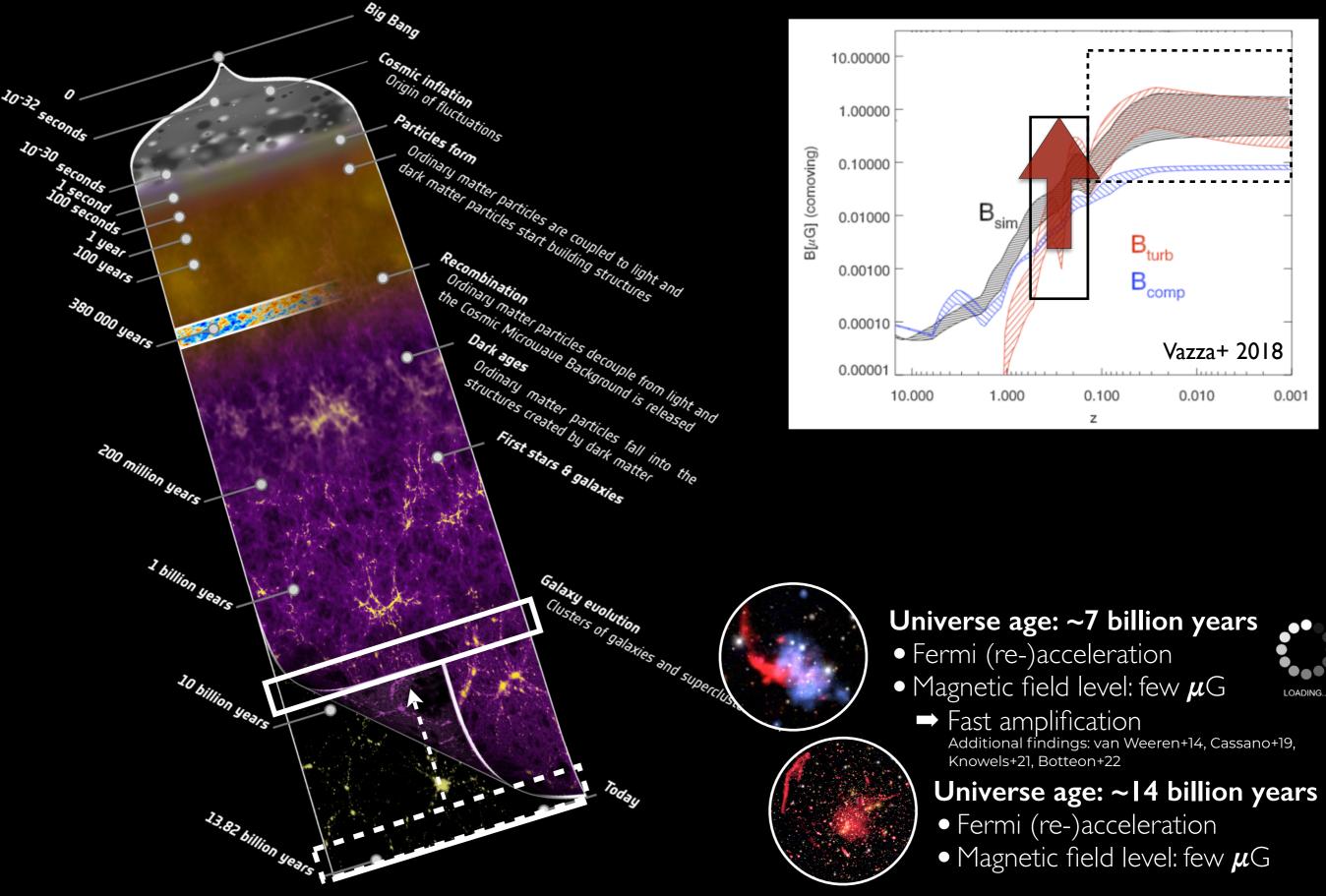
8001000

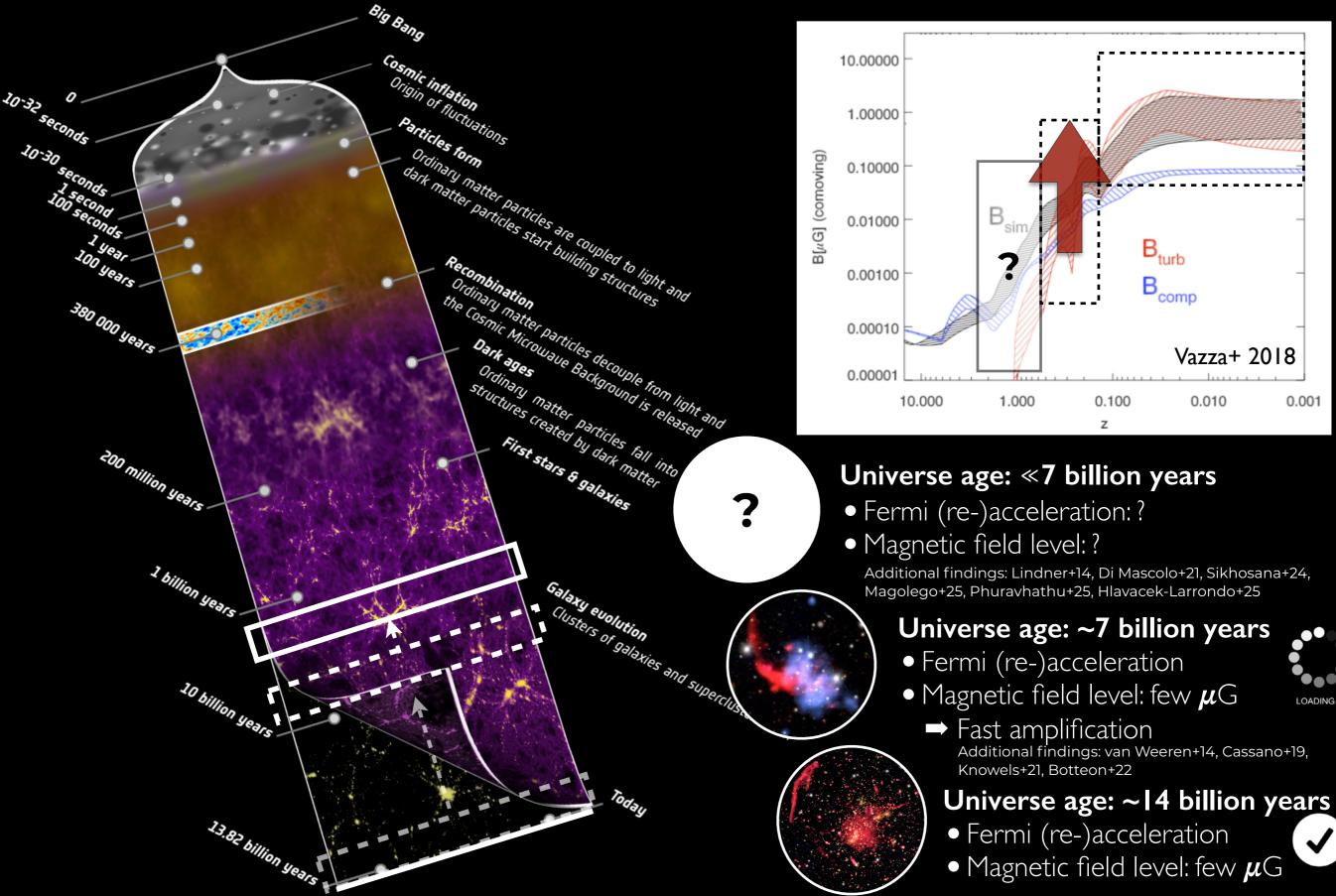
PLCKG147.3-16.6

100

PSZ2G147.88+53.24 PSZ2G160.83+81.66

200

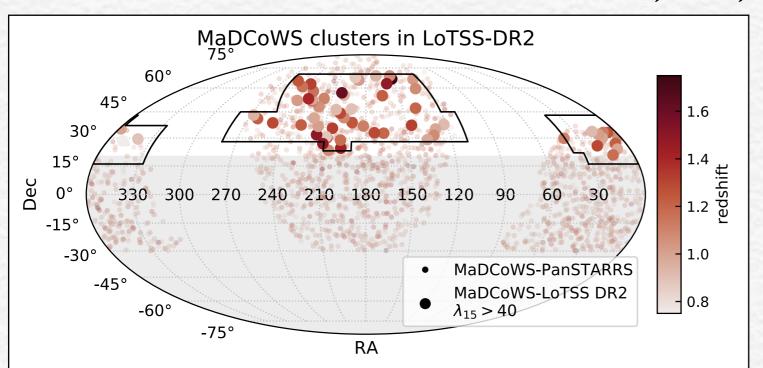


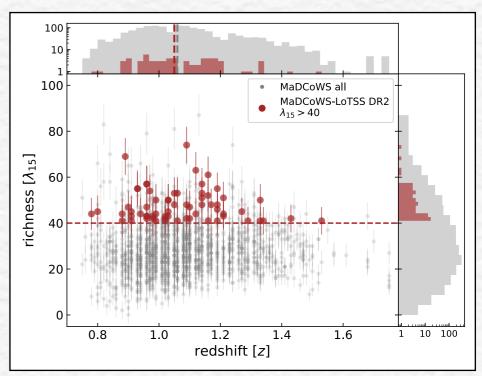


LARGER SAMPLE OF DISTANT RADIO HALOS

THE MASSIVE AND DISTANT CLUSTERS OF WISE SURVEY (MADCOWS, Gonzalez+2019):

Di Gennaro+2025, A&A, 695, A215





PROs:

- **Solution** Large sample (~500 clusters in LOFAR DR2; ~60 with λ > 40)
- Large (photometric) redshift coverage (0.7 < z < 1.75)</p>

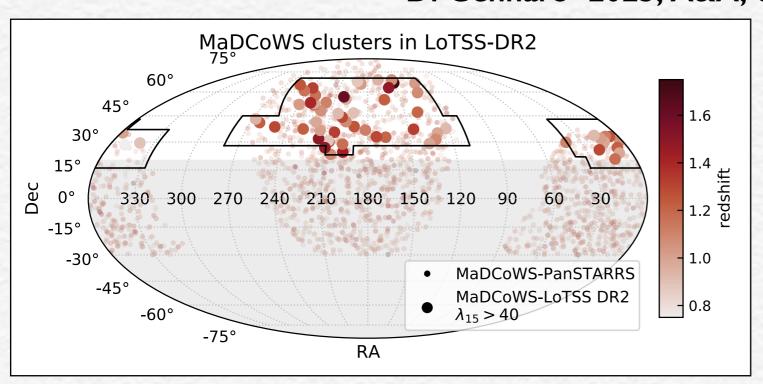
CONs:

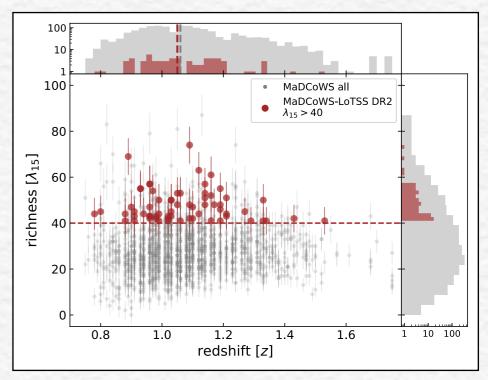
- Large scatter in the conversion from richness (λ) to cluster mass ($M_{\rm SZ,500}$)
- No X-ray available (so far) → SZ (!)

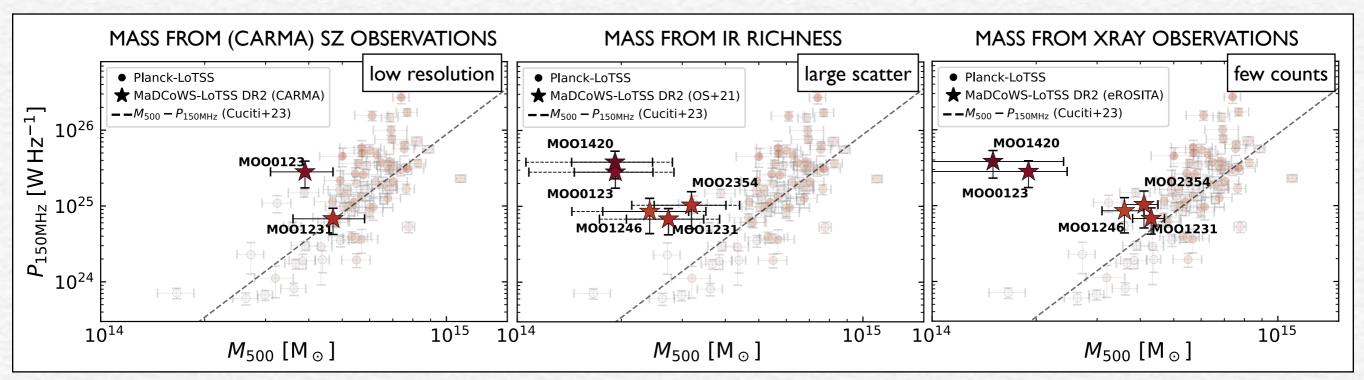
LARGER SAMPLE OF DISTANT RADIO HALOS

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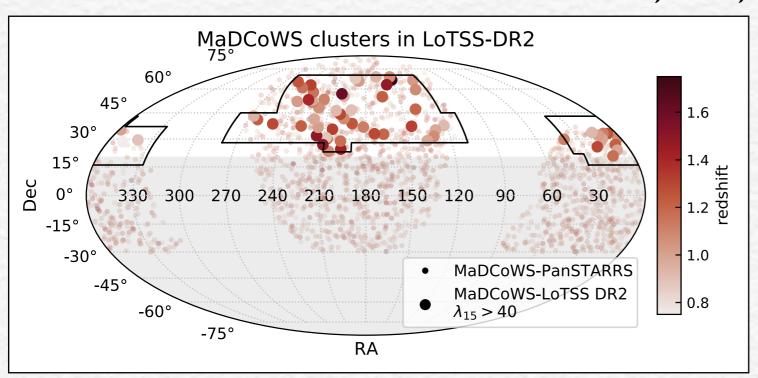


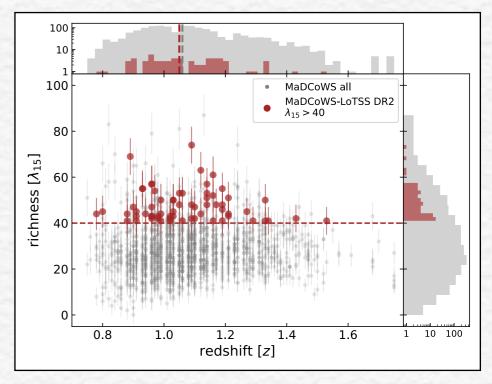


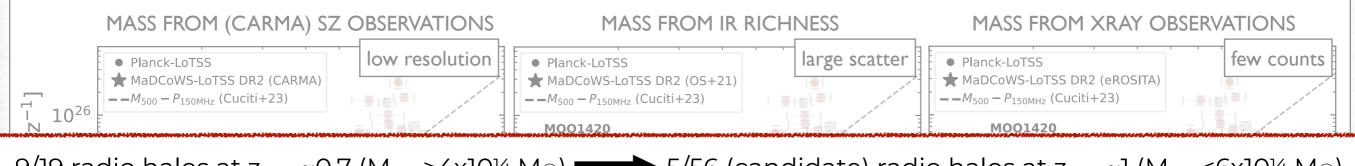
LARGER SAMPLE OF DISTANT RADIO HALOS

THE MASSIVE AND DISTANT CLUSTERS OF WISE SURVEY (MADCOWS, Gonzalez+2019):

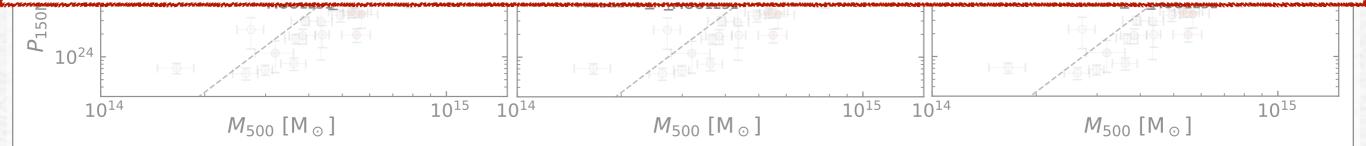
Di Gennaro+2025, A&A, 695, A215

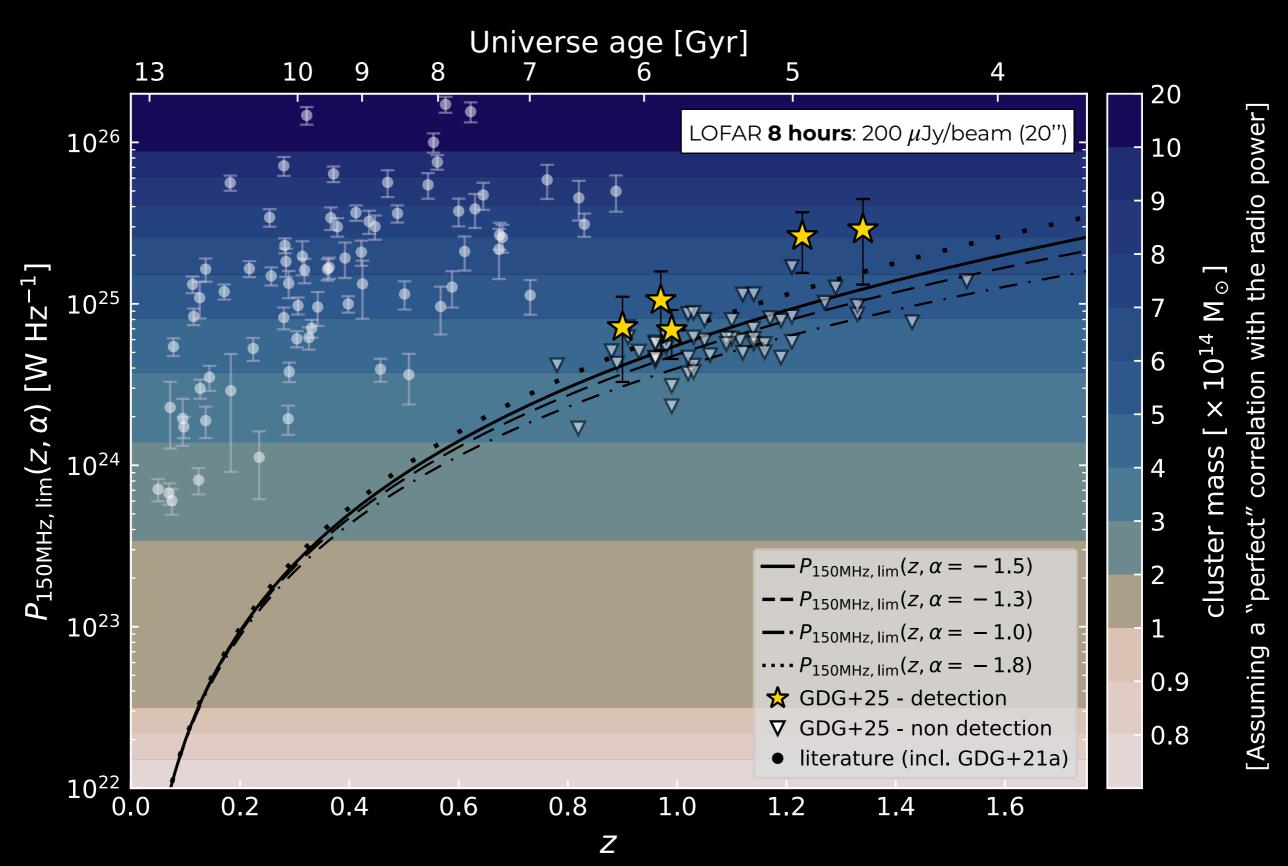


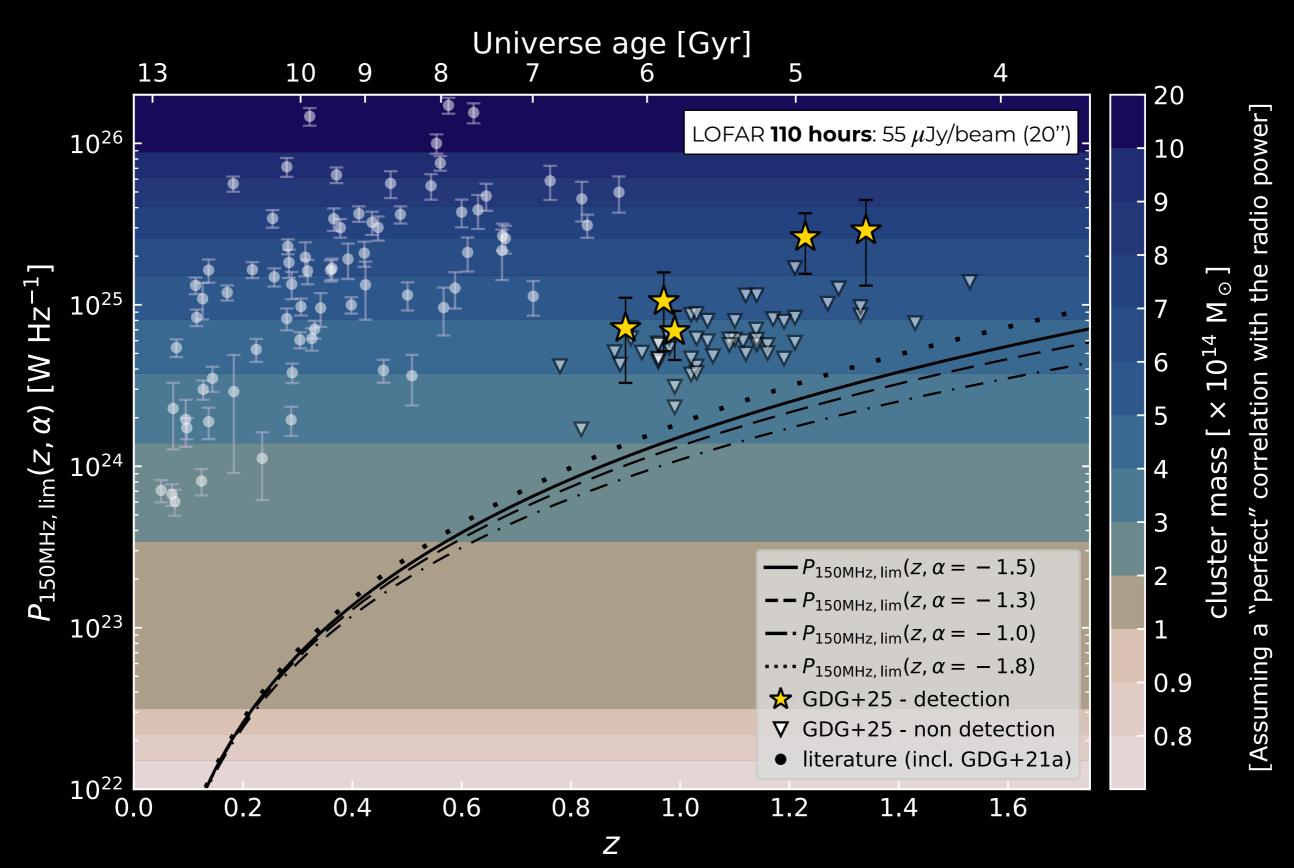


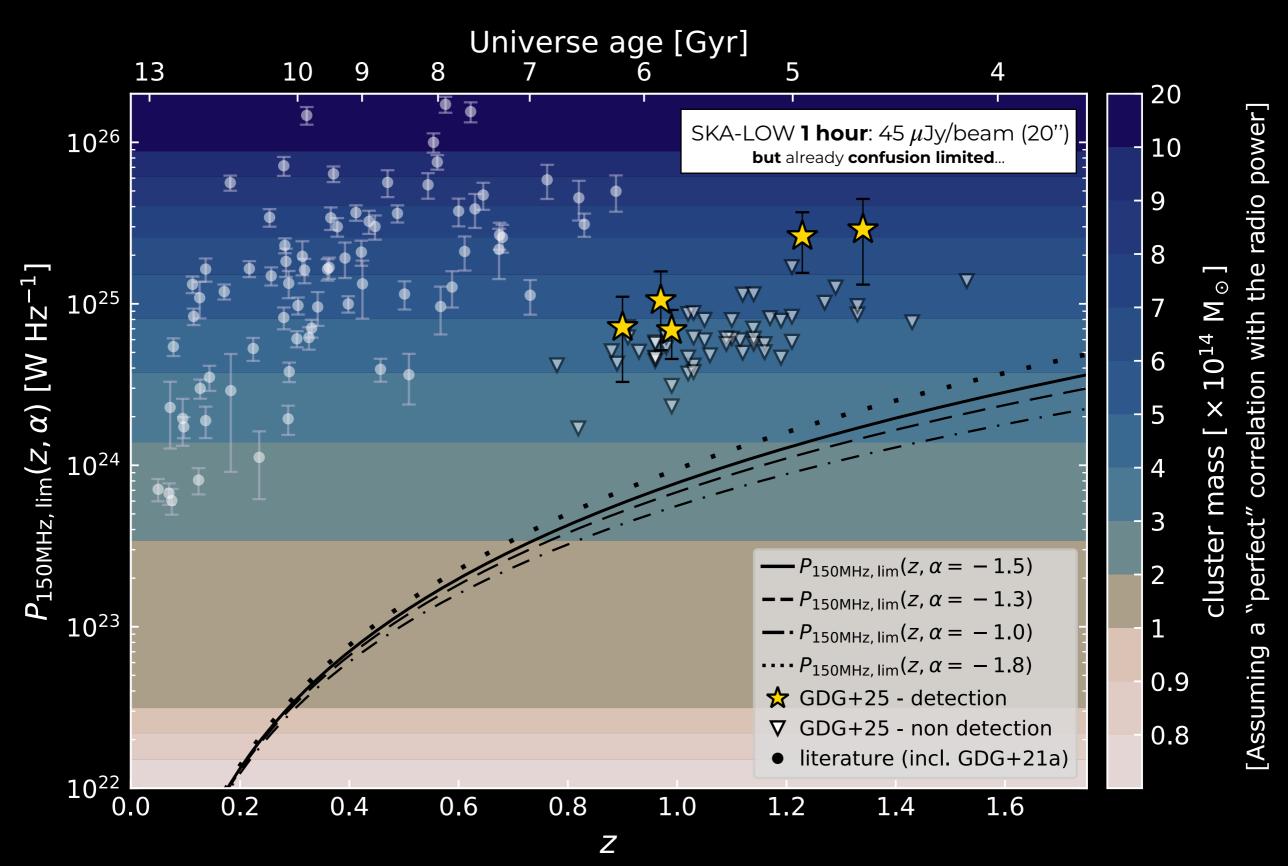


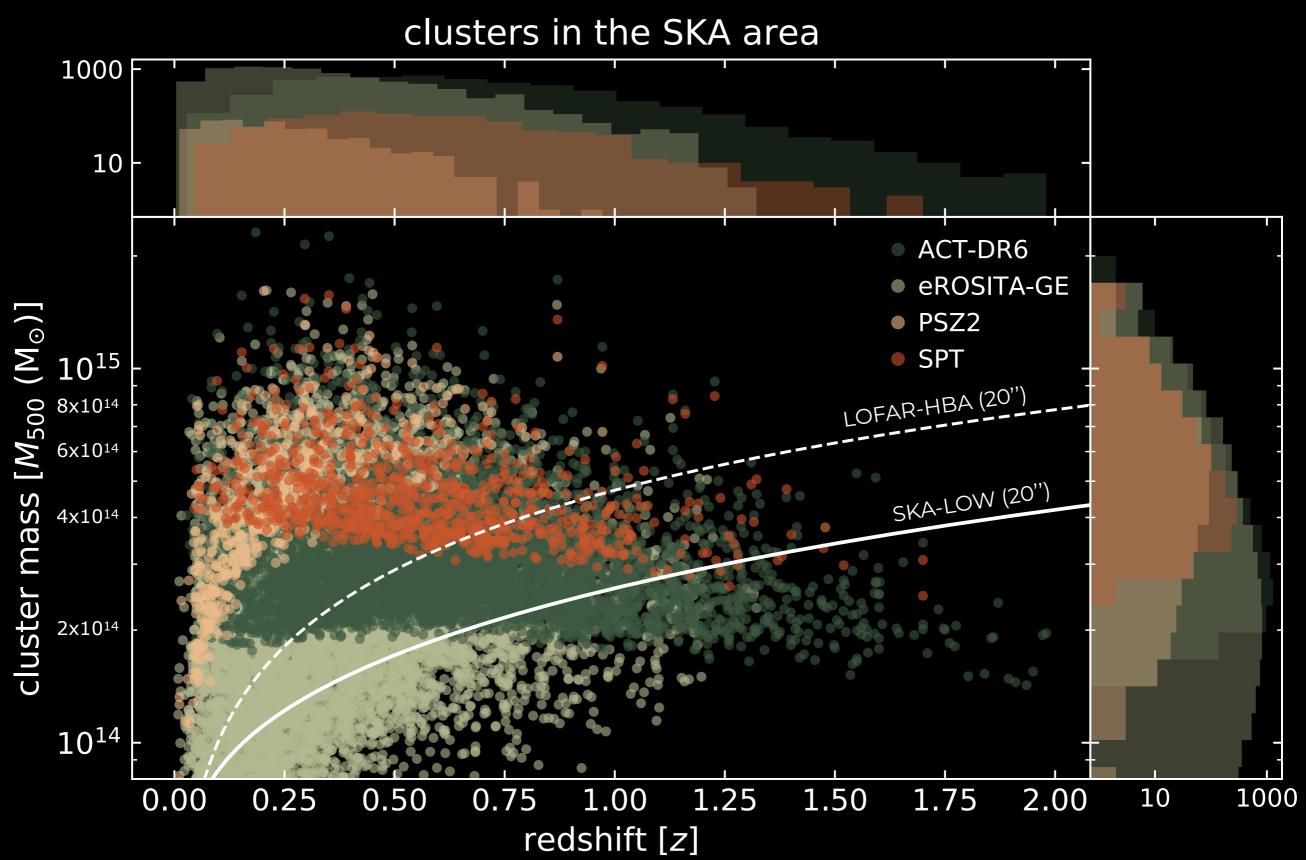
9/19 radio halos at z_{med} ~0.7 (M_{500} >4x10¹⁴ M_{\odot}) \longrightarrow 5/56 (candidate) radio halos at z_{med} ~1 (M_{500} <6x10¹⁴ M_{\odot}) [in line with theoretical models by Cassano+23]











SUMMARY

- LOFAR observations of a sample of galaxy clusters at z≥0.6
 - Hints of decreasing occurrence rate of diffuse radio emission from $z\sim0.7$ (intermediatehigh cluster masses) to $z\sim1.0$ (intermediate-low cluster masses)
 - magnetic field strength at high-z is similar to that at low-z
- uGMRT follow-up for spectral index studies, i.e. test for the re-acceleration model
 - Low-mass (M_{500} < 6 x 10^{14} ${\rm M}_{\odot}$) clusters have ultra-steep spectral indices (in agreement with theoretical expectations, see Cassano+23)
- The impact of SKA on high-redshift studies of galaxy clusters
 - Going down of a factor of 2 in the mass detection limit (about one order of magnitude in 150 MHz radio power)
 - Confusion limited already after 1 hr of observations → SKA-LOW + SKA-MID

Thank you