

The hunt for the sources of Galactic cosmic rays

Pierre Cristofari

June 8th 2022

SF2A



The hunt for the sources of Galactic cosmic rays

Particle acceleration at
supernova remnants?

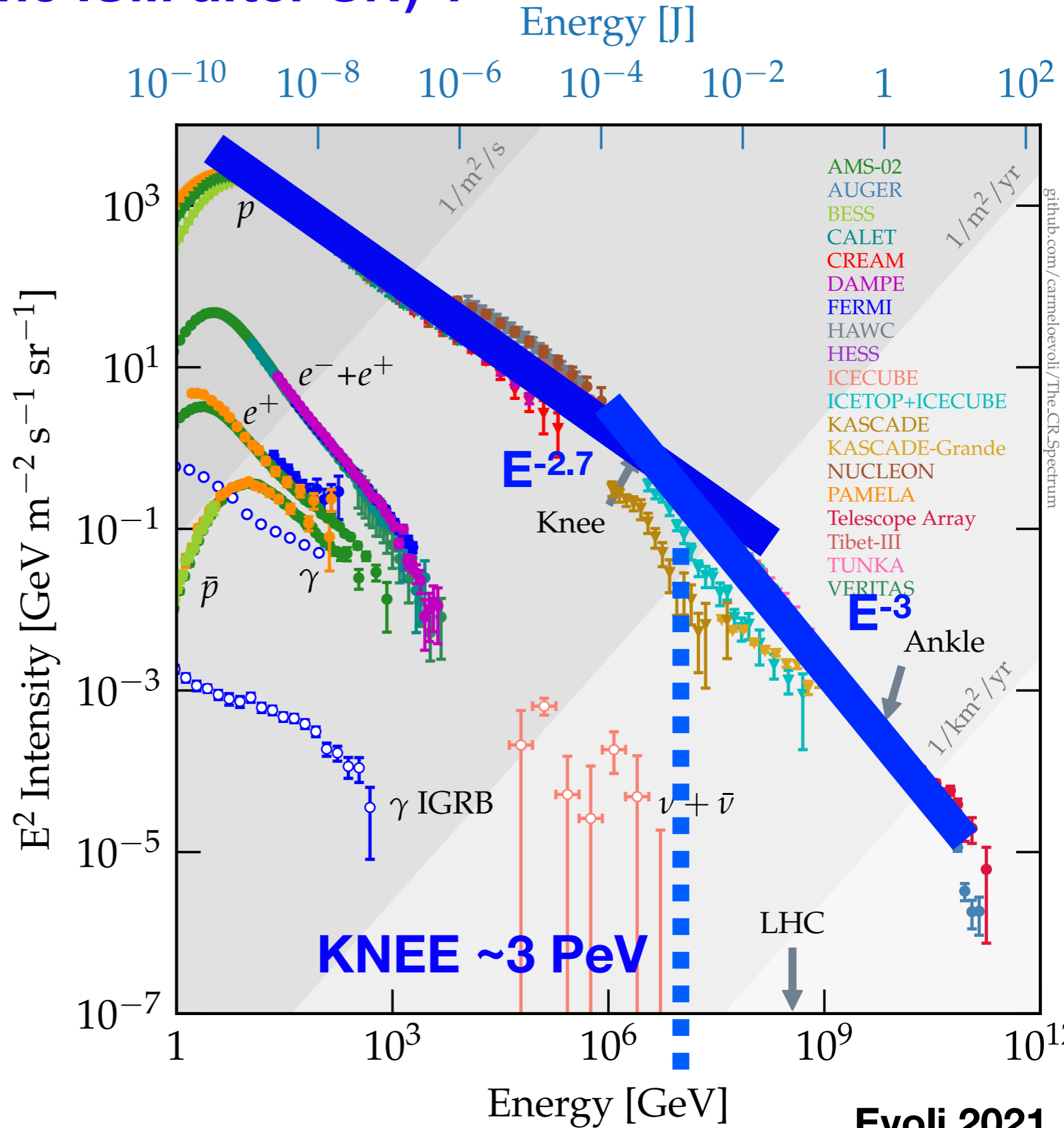
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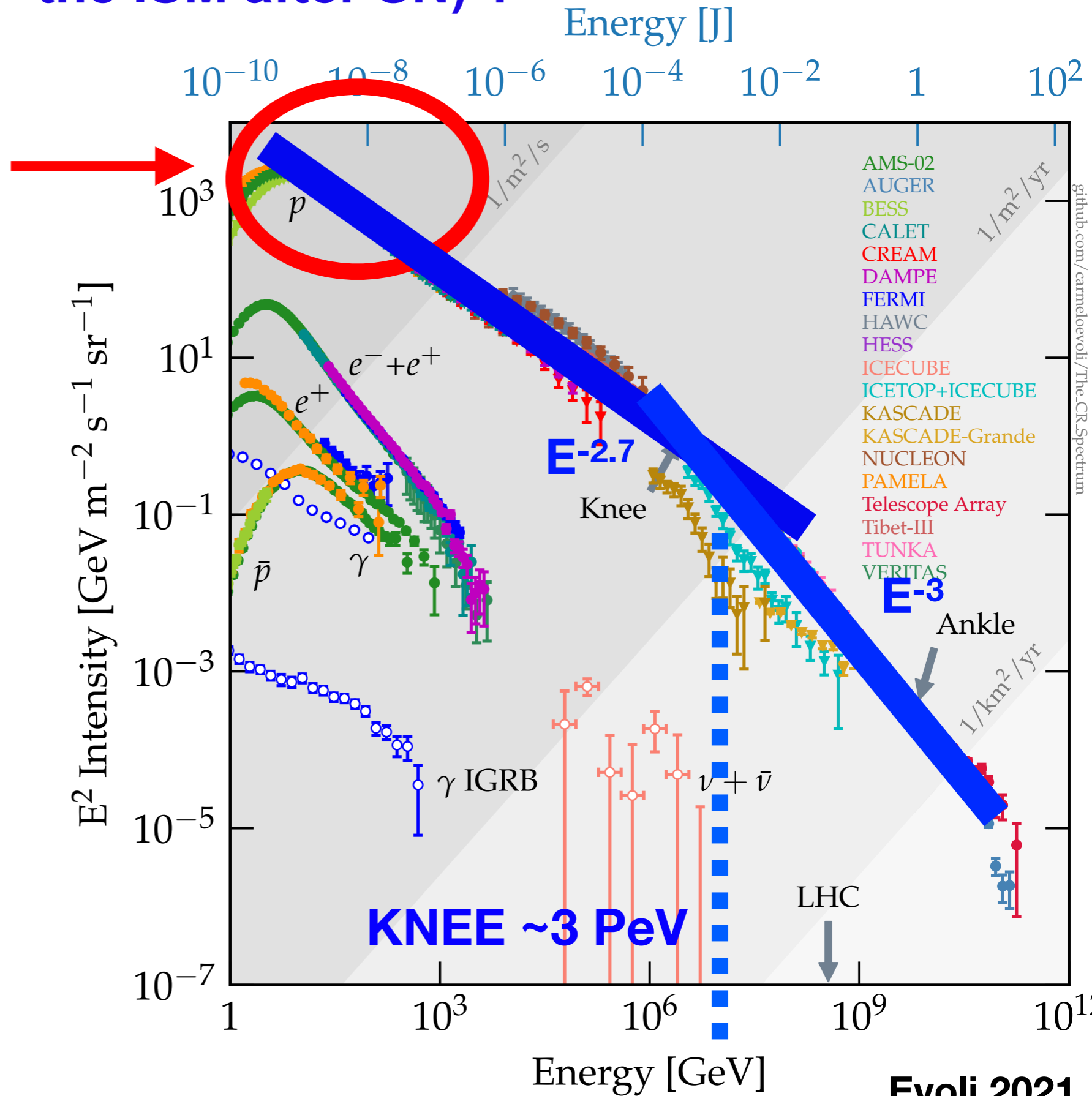
Why supernova remnants (=shock expanding in the ISM after SN) ?



Reviews: Blasi (2013,2019)
Tatischeff & Gabici (2018)
Gabici et al. (2019)

Why supernova remnants (=shock expanding in the ISM after SN) ?

1. Bulk of CRs
Energy density $\sim 1 \text{ eV/cm}^3$
10% of SNR total explosion energy

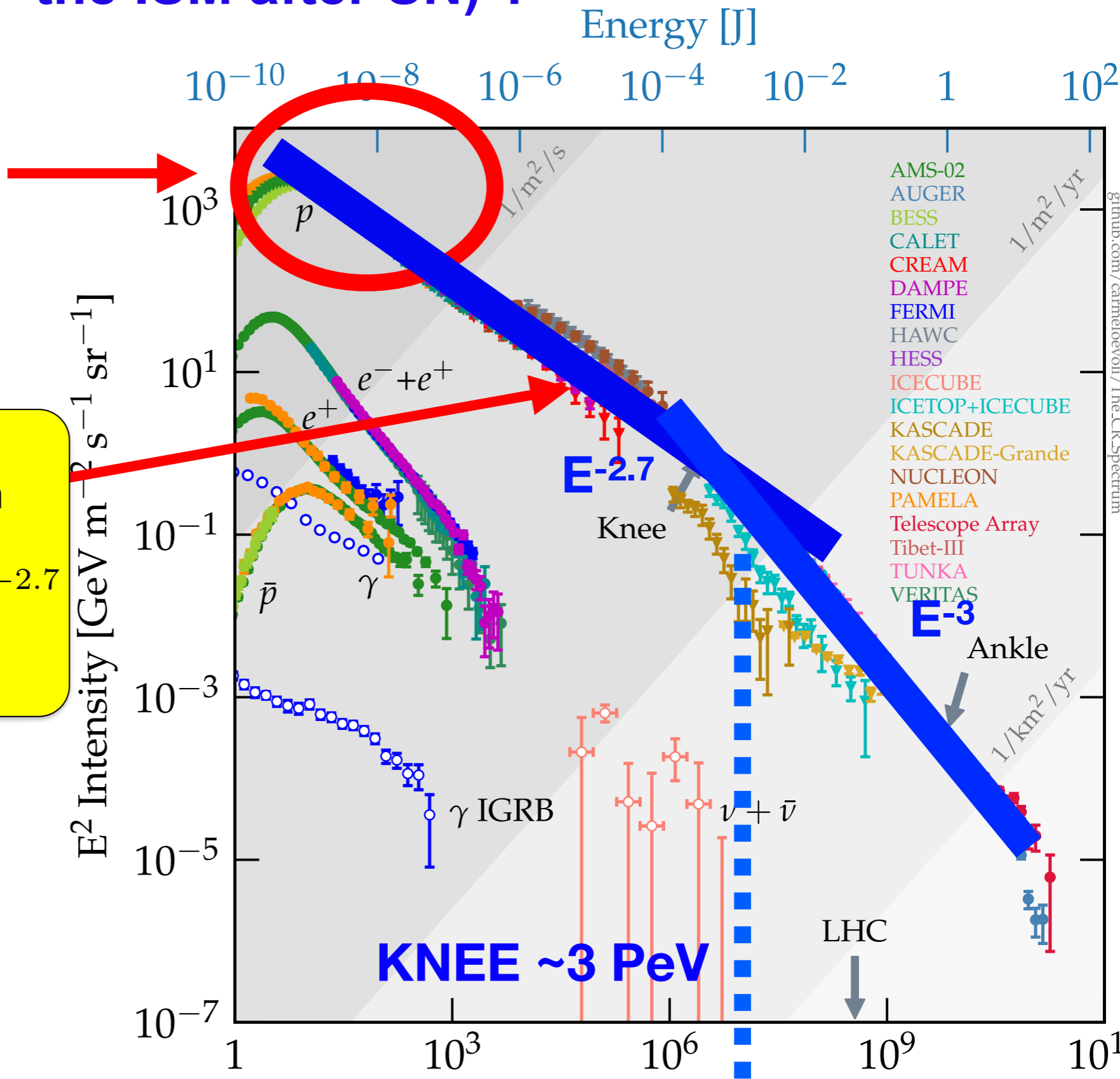


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Why supernova remnants (=shock expanding in the ISM after SN) ?

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 10% of SNR total explosion energy

2. Slope $E^{-2.7}$
 Diffusive shock acceleration
 $E^{-(2.4..2.1)} \times E^{-(0.3..0.6)} = E^{-2.7}$
 Injection Propagation



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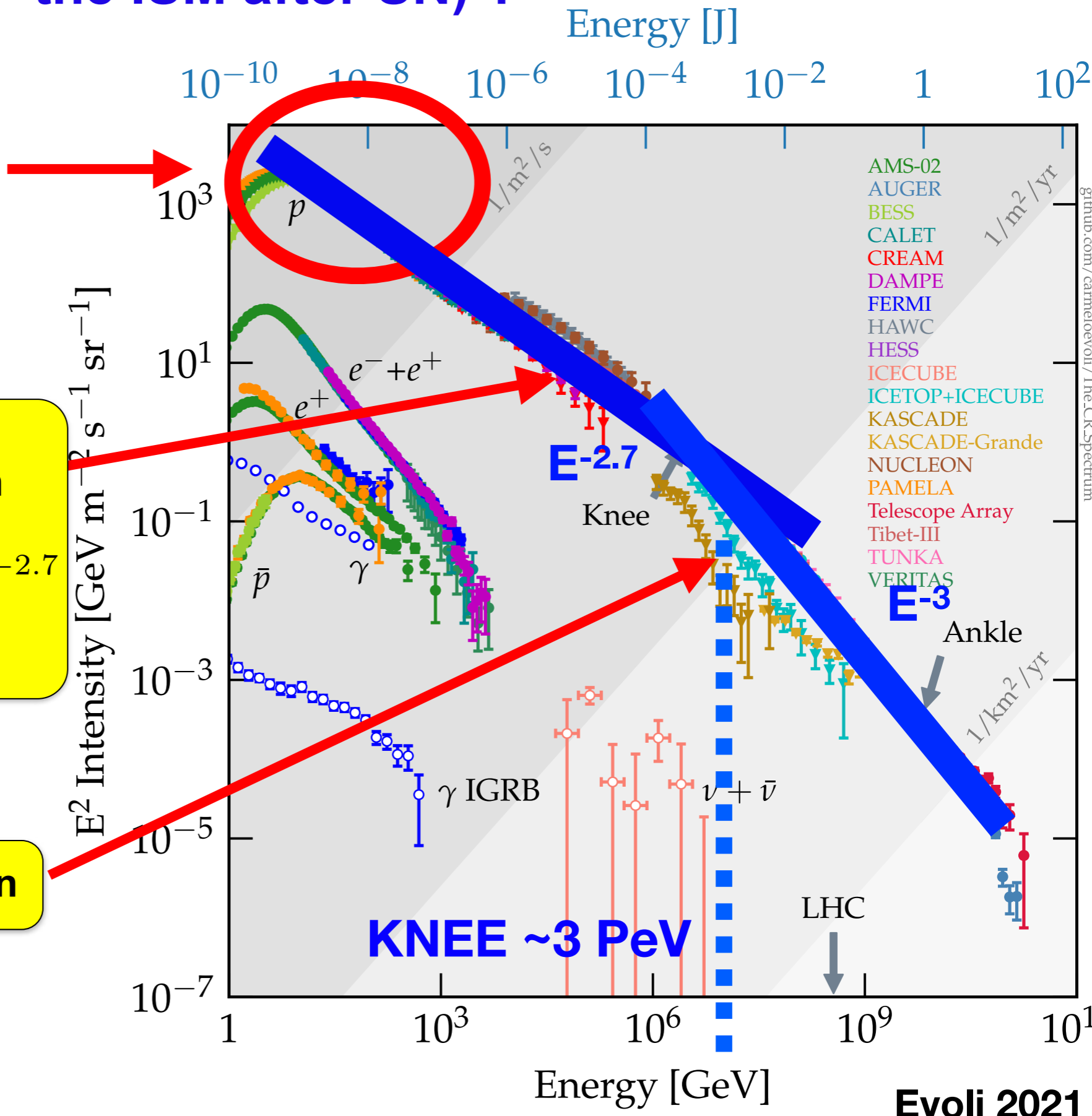
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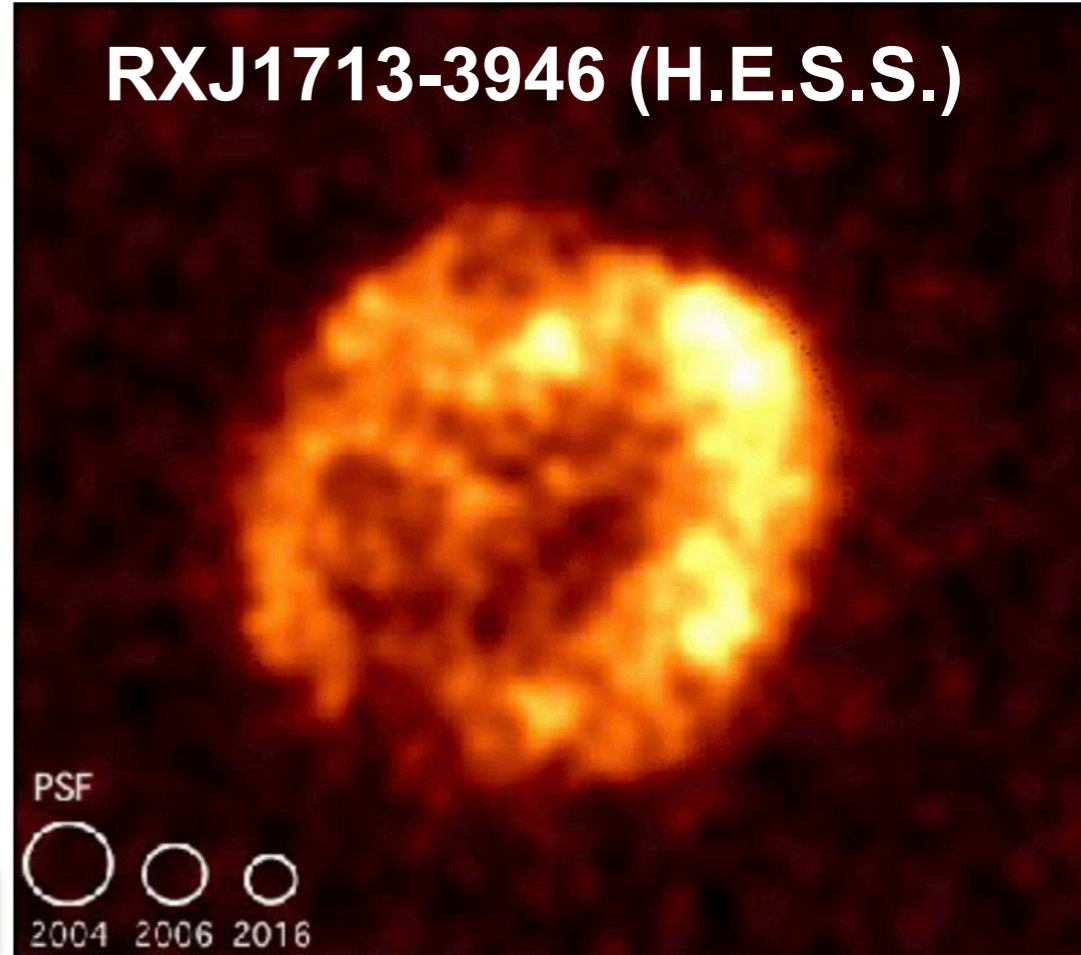
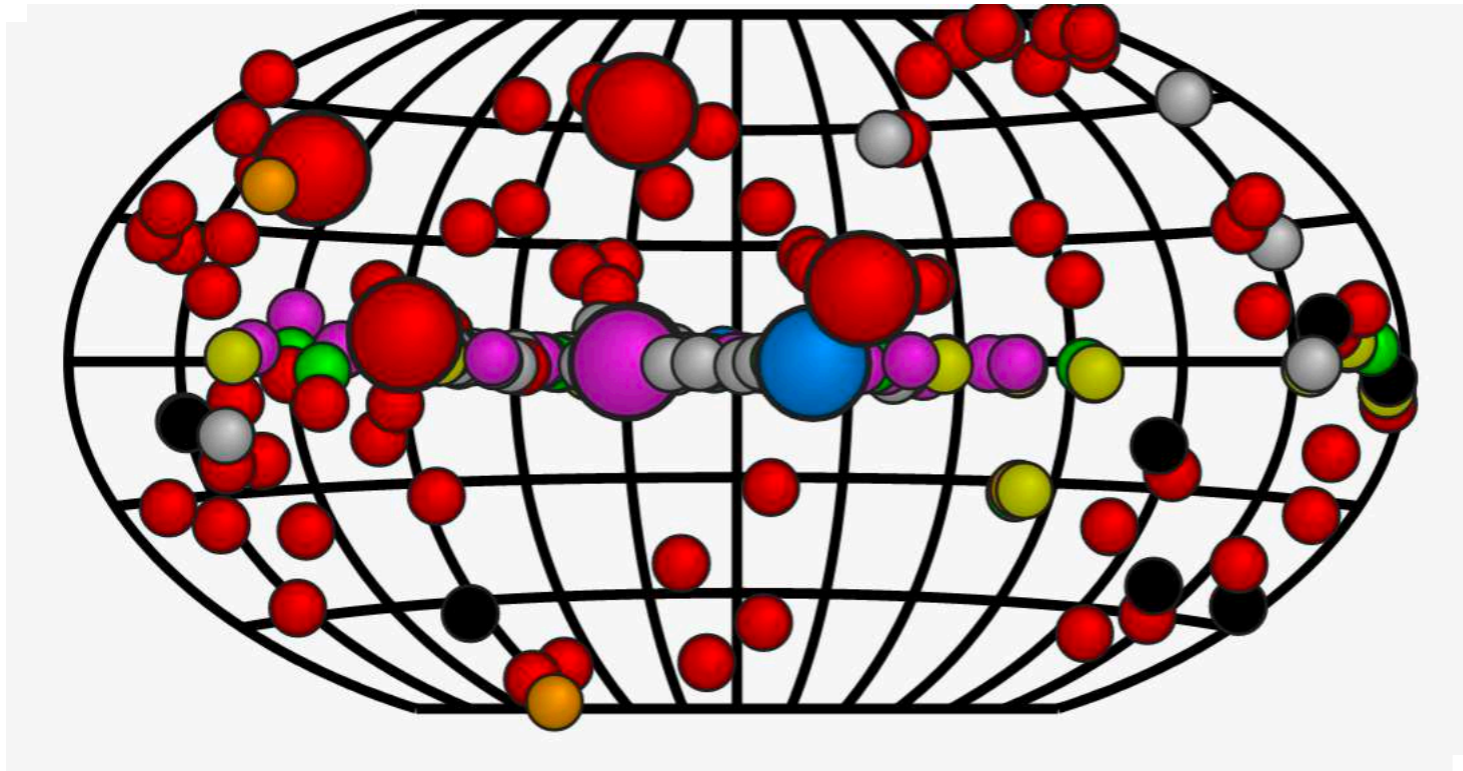
3. Magnetic field amplification

Reviews: Blasi (2013,2019)
 Tatischeff & Gabici (2018)
 Gabici et al. (2019)



github.com/carmeloevoli/The-CR-Spectrum

Detection of SNRs in the gamma-ray domain



- PWN, PWN/TeV Halo, Composite SNR
- Shell, SNR/Molec. Cloud, Composite SNI

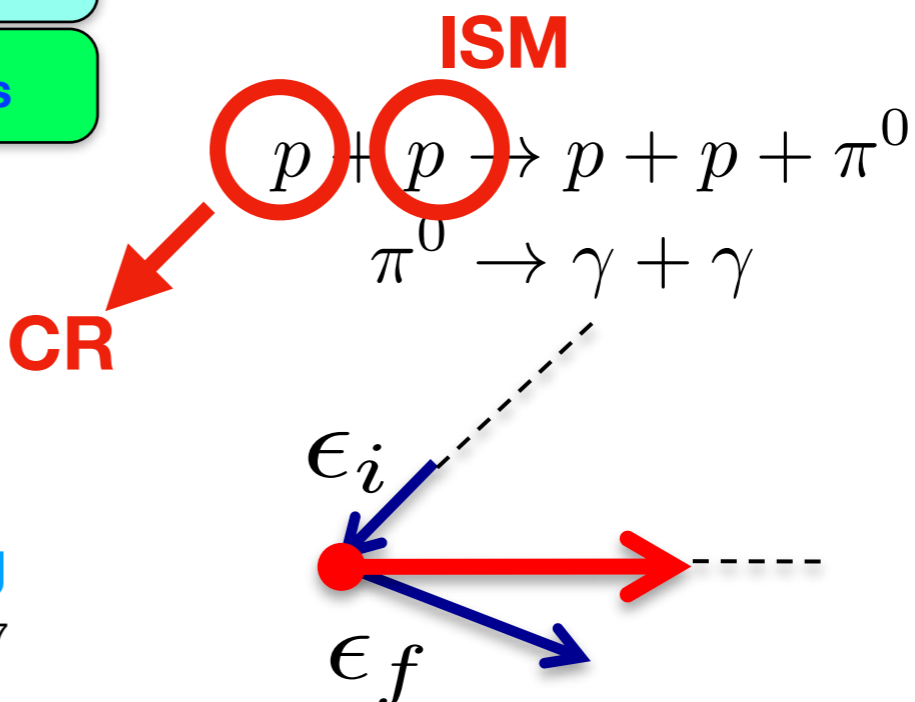
228 sources listed

58 « SNRs »

12 Shells

Hadronic interactions:
Pion decay

Leptonic interactions:
Inverse Compton scattering



SNR
G0.9+0.1

SNR
Sgr D

SNR
G359.1-0.5

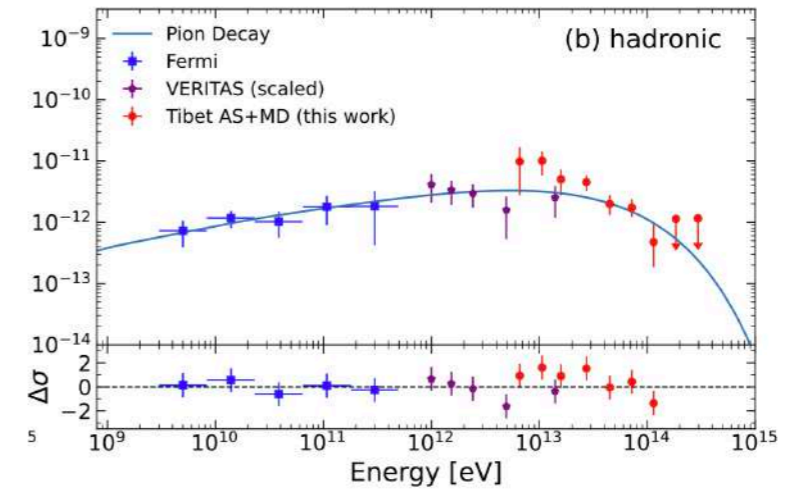
SARAO, Heywood et al. (2022) / J. C. Muñoz-Mateos



MeerKAT picture of the day Feb. 2nd 2022

What is wrong with supernova remnants?

1. All SNRs seem to not be pevatrons



SNR G106.3+ 2.7

HAWC 2020

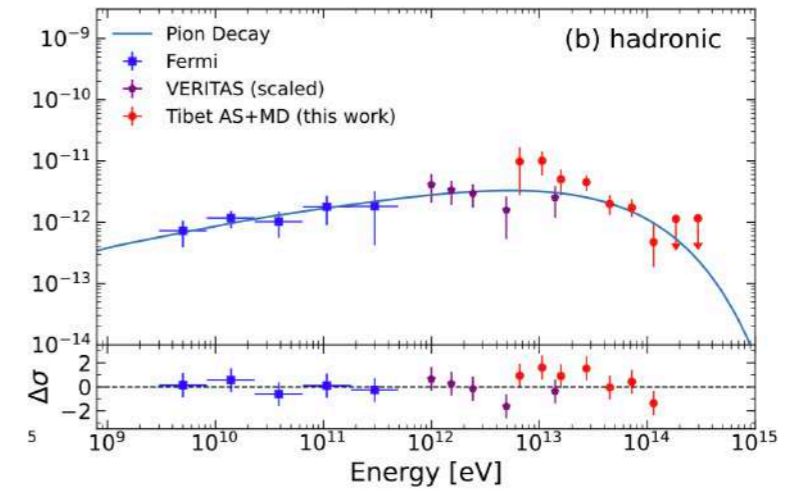
Tibet (Nature 2021)

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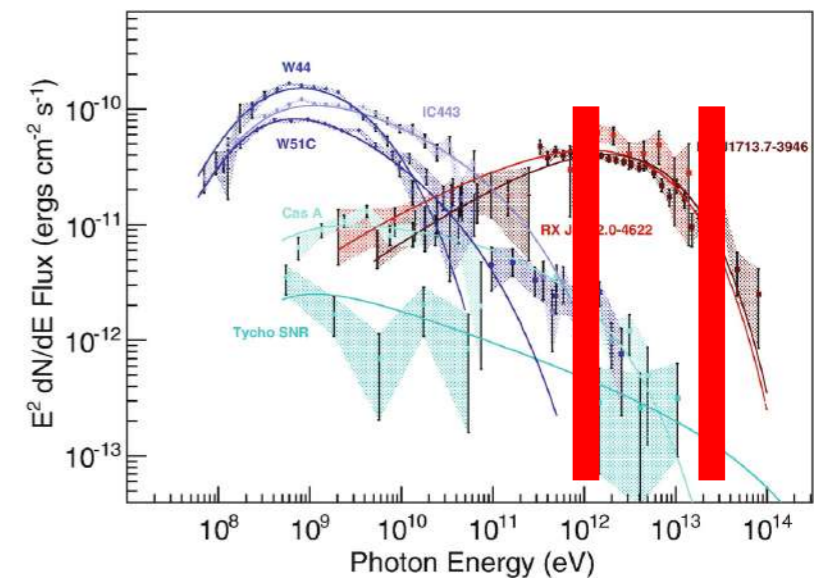
1. All SNRs seem to not be pevatrons

2. The slope of accelerated particles at SNR shocks

VHE domain steep spectra?



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Funk (2017)

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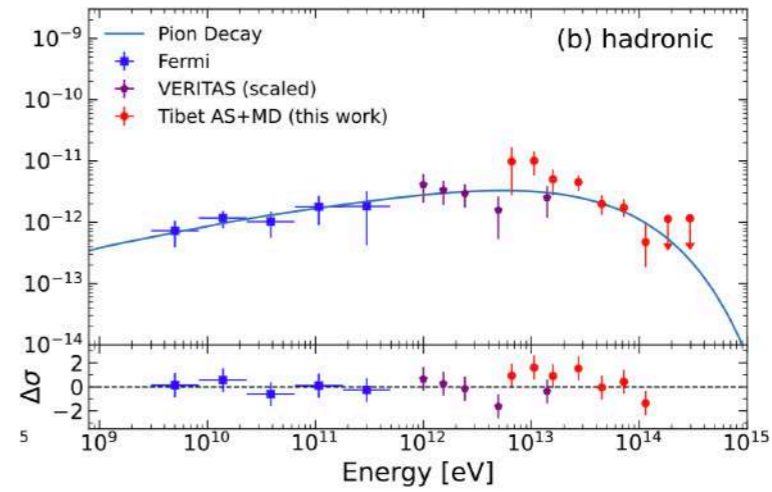
VHE domain steep spectra?

3. Particle spectra released in the ISM

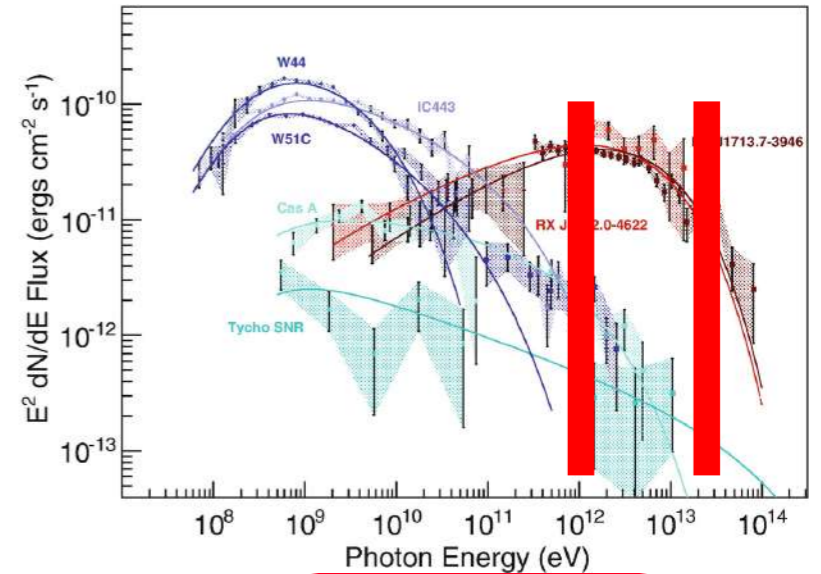
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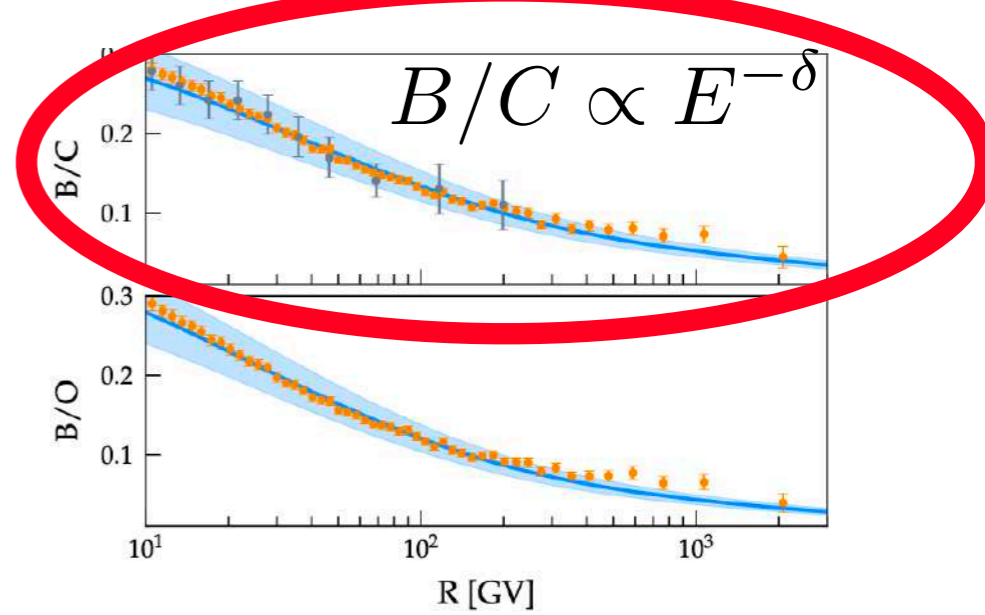
How much e/p? For how long?



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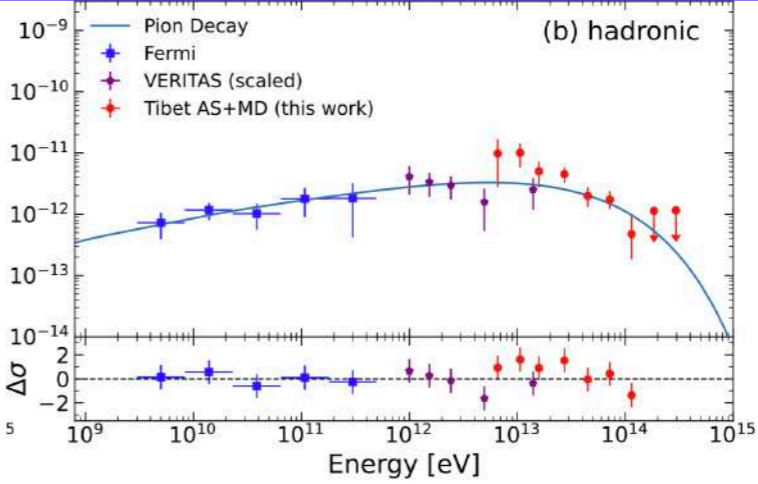


Funk (2017)



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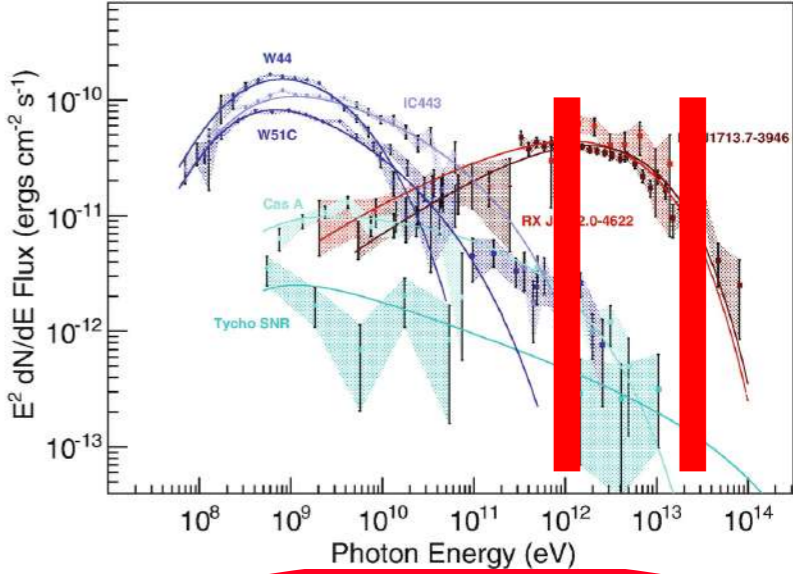
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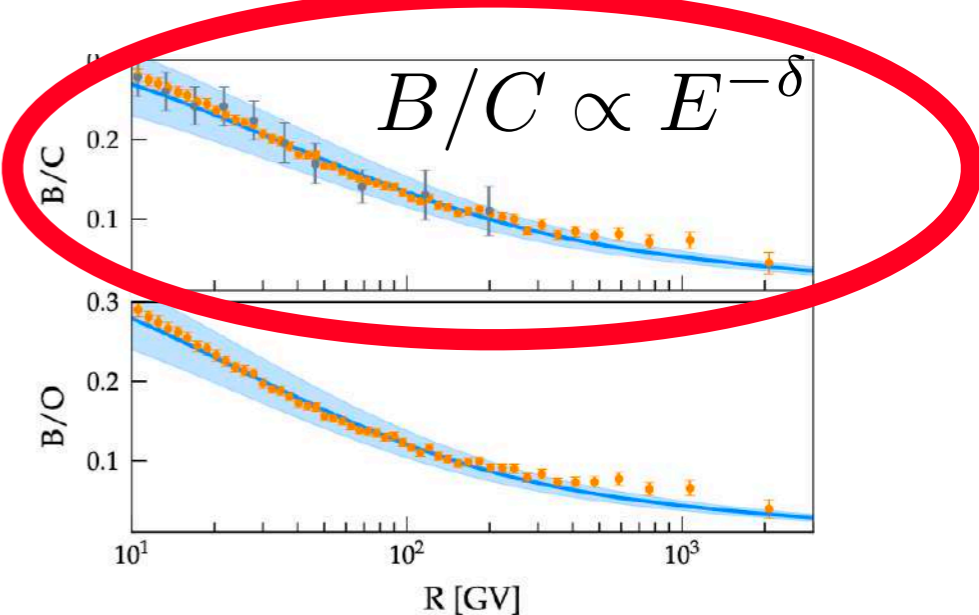
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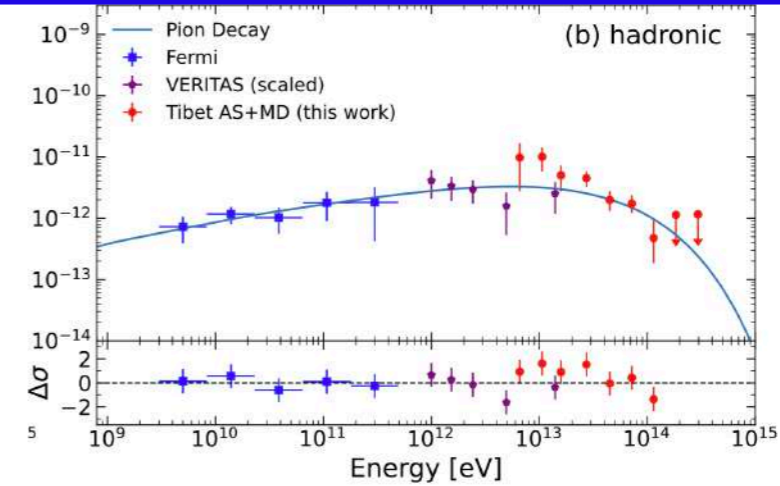
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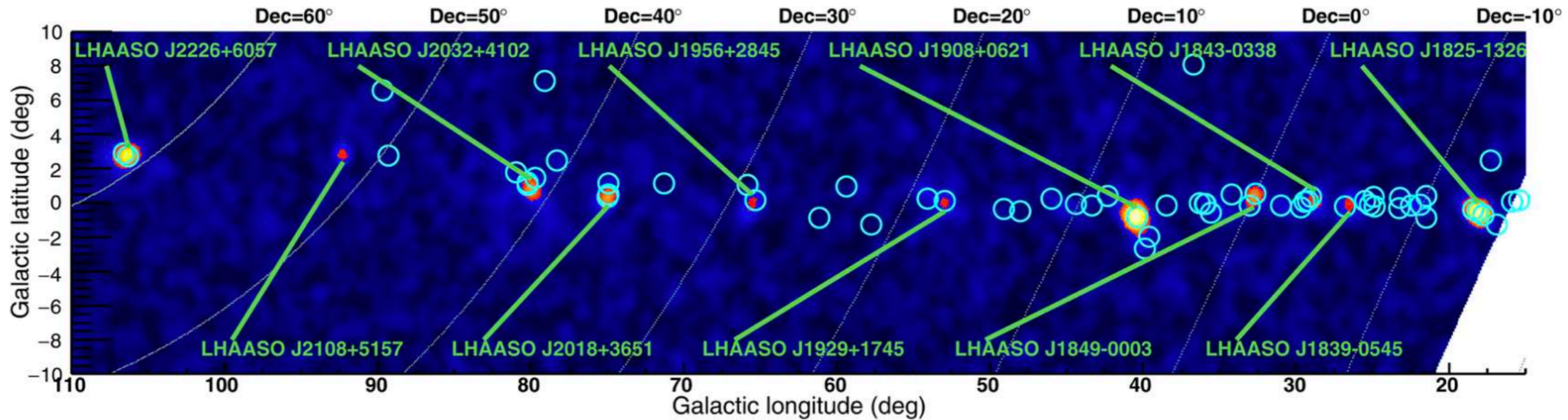


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LHAASO Cao et al. (2021)

Three issues

1. **Injected spectra steeper than E^{-2} (DSA test-particle)**

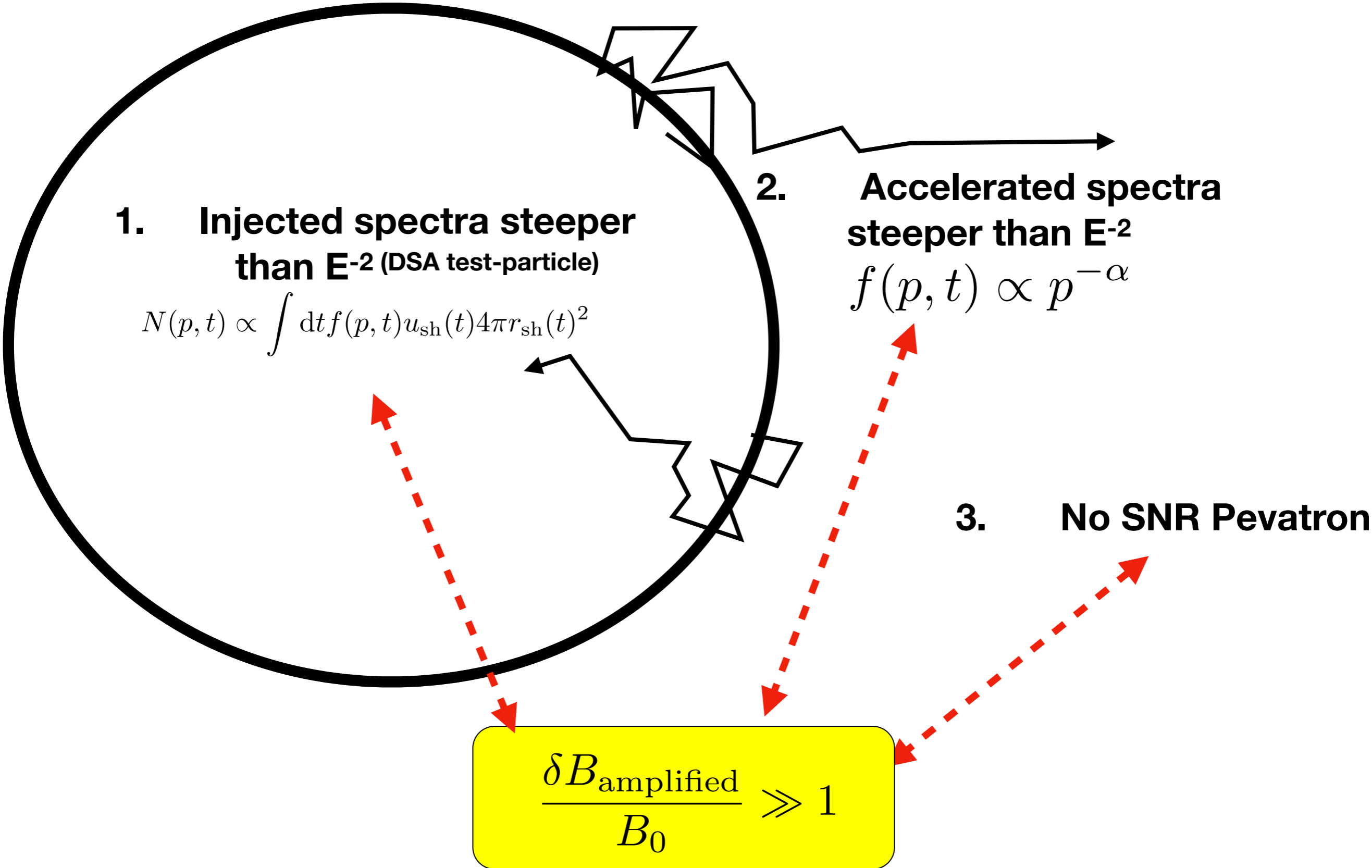
$$N(p, t) \propto \int dt f(p, t) u_{sh}(t) 4\pi r_{sh}(t)^2$$

2. **Accelerated spectra steeper than E^{-2}**

$$f(p, t) \propto p^{-\alpha}$$

3. **No SNR Pevatron**

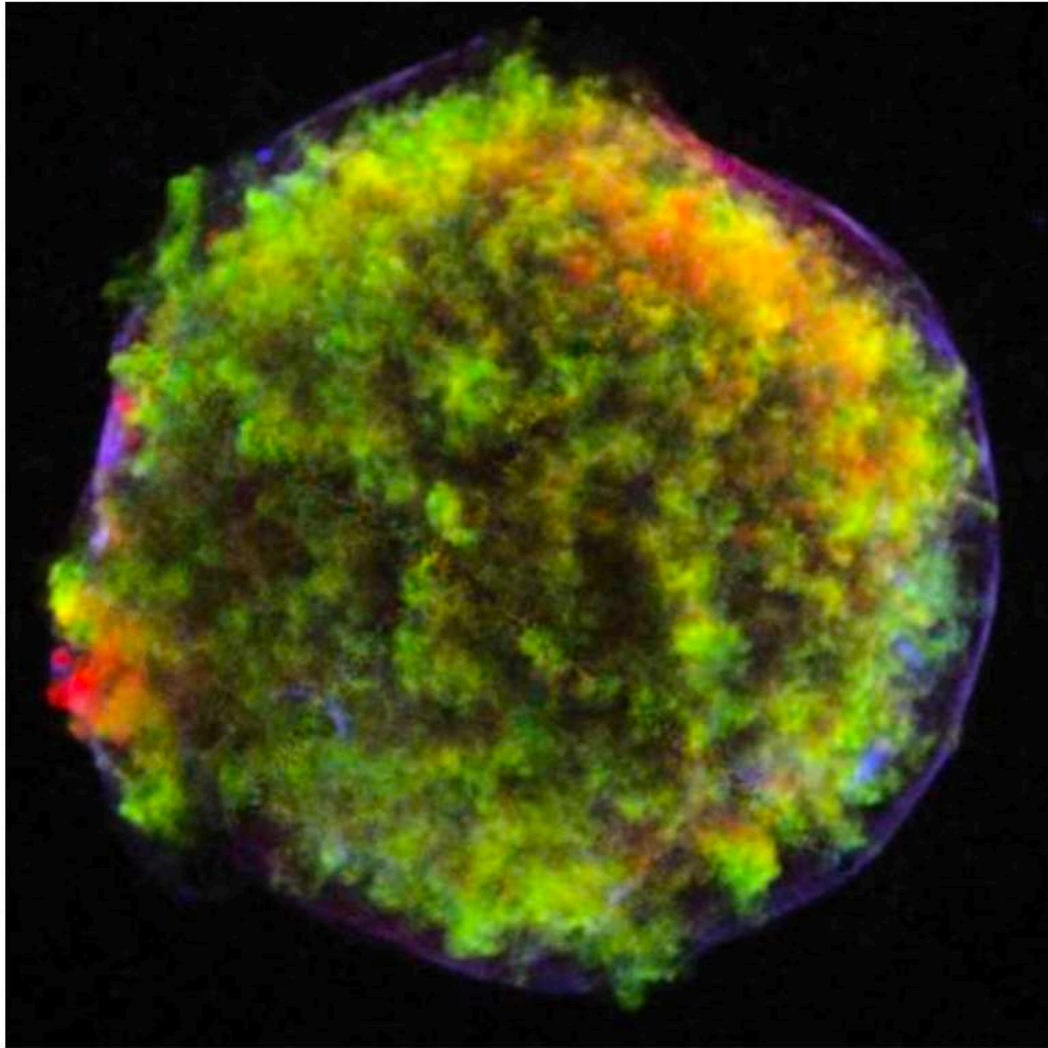
Three issues



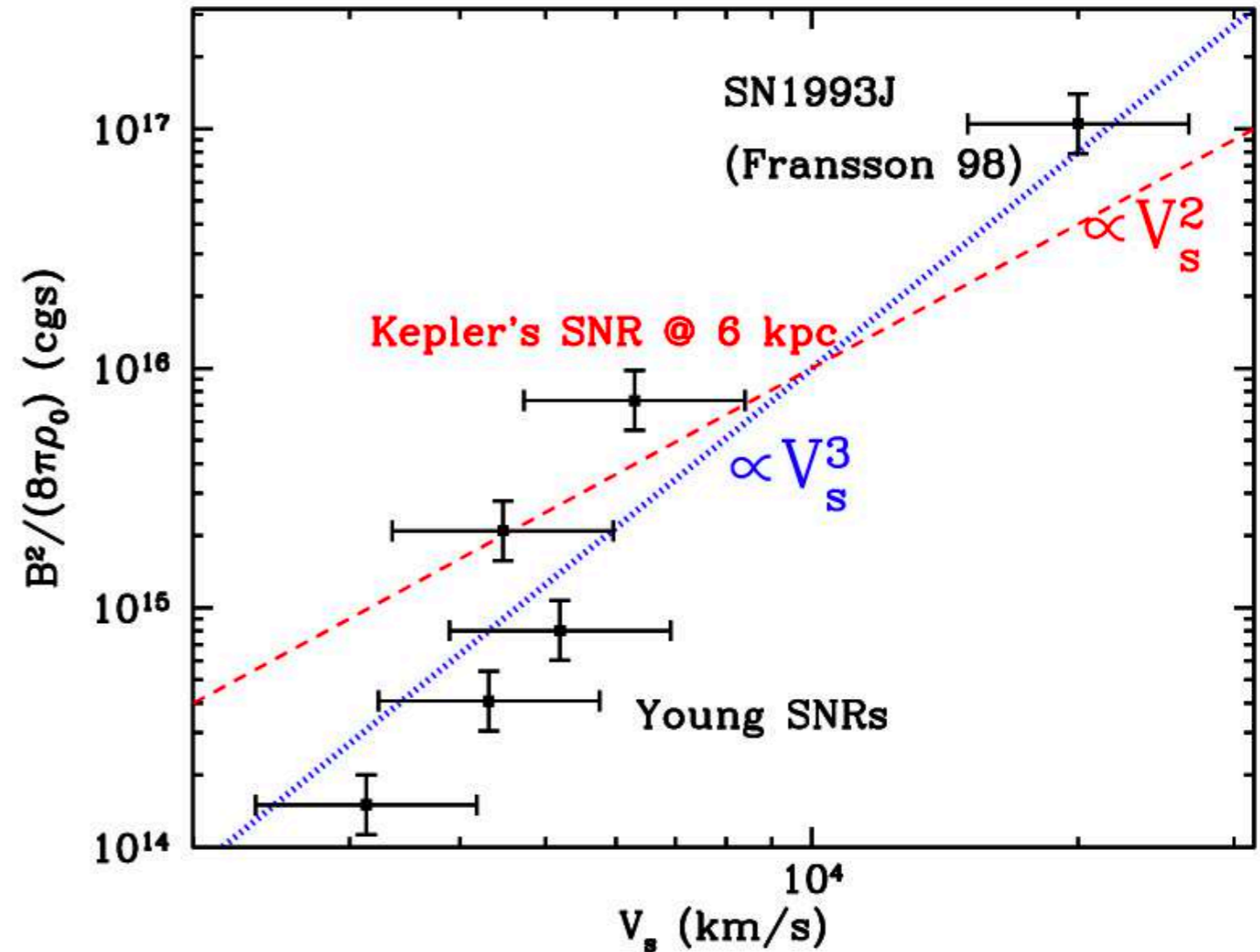
How to reach PeV energies at a SNR?

$$E_{\max} \approx \xi \left(\frac{R_{\text{sh}}}{\text{pc}} \right) \left(\frac{u_{\text{sh}}}{1000 \text{ km/s}} \right) \left(\frac{B}{\mu \text{ G}} \right) \text{ TeV}$$

$B \gg B_{\text{ISM}}$



Tycho with Chandra
Warren et al. (2005)



Vink (2012)

Possible for young and « energetic » SNRs!

The low rate of supernova remnant pevatrons

How to reach PeV energies at a SNR?

$$E_{\max} \approx \xi \left(\frac{R_{\text{sh}}}{\text{pc}} \right) \left(\frac{u_{\text{sh}}}{1000 \text{ km/s}} \right) \left(\frac{B}{\mu \text{ G}} \right) \text{ TeV}$$

**Resonant
streaming of CRs
Skilling (1975)**

**Instability
density fluctuations
Giacolone & Jokipii (2007)**

**Acoustic instability
Drury & Falle (1983)**

....

**Non-resonant streaming
Bell (2004)**

**Reviews: Drury (1994)
Blasi (2013,2019)
Gabici et al. (2019)**

The low rate of supernova remnant pevatrons

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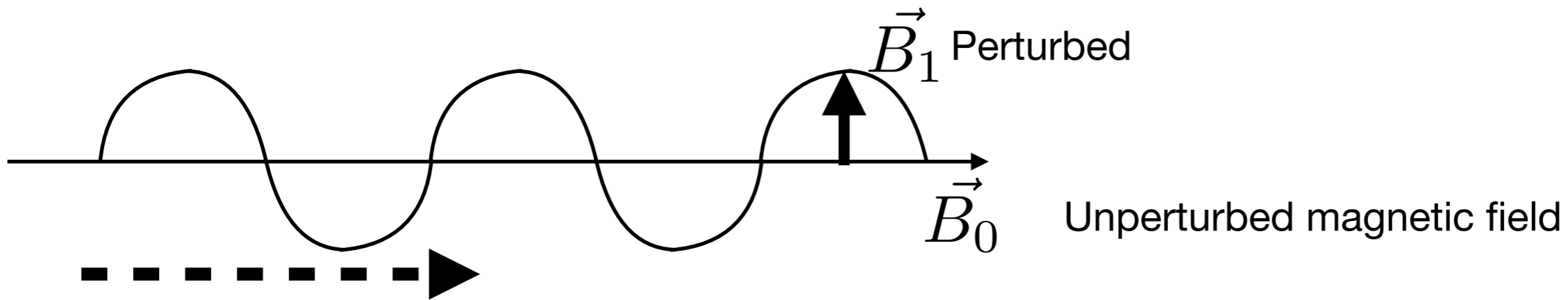
**Acoustic instability
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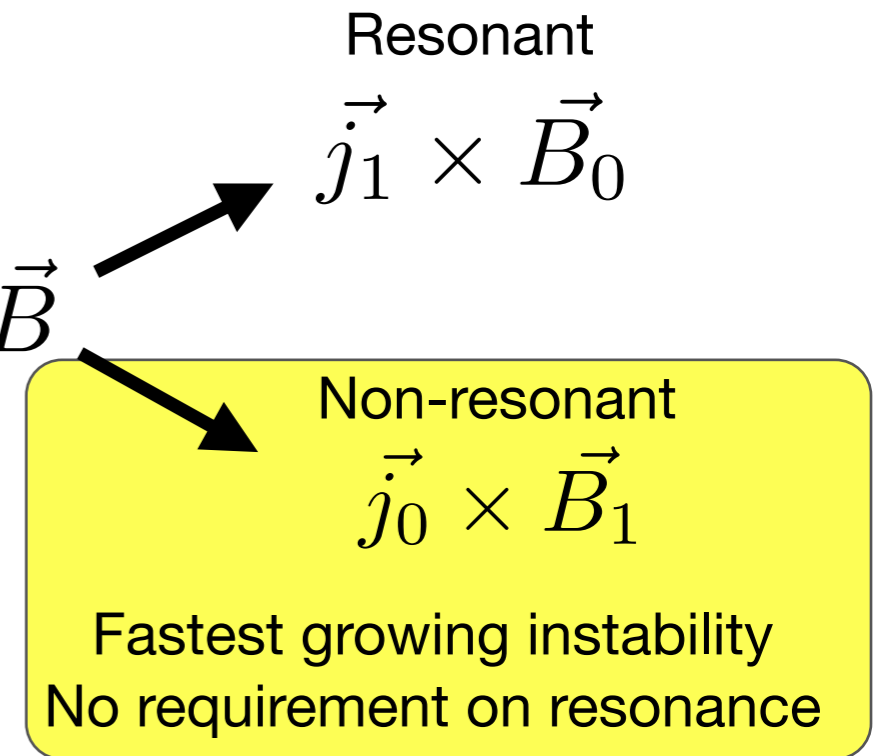
**Non-resonant streaming
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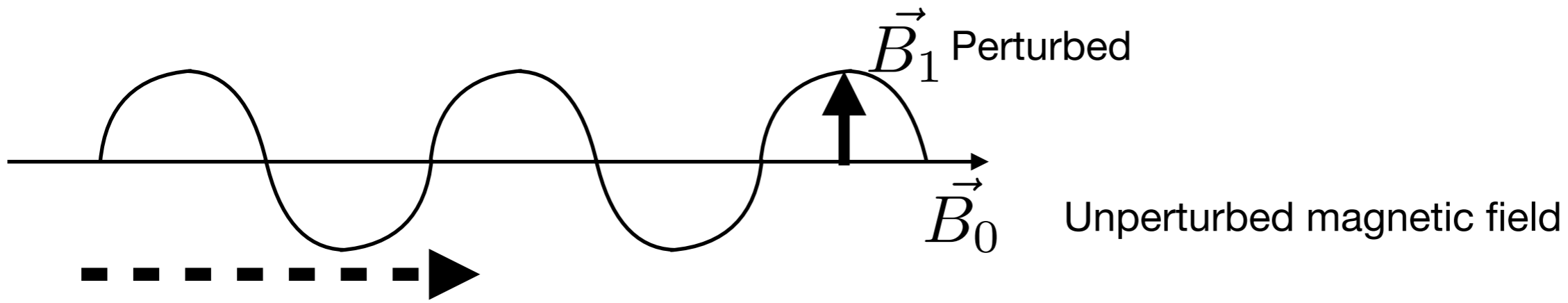
« Bell » non-resonant streaming instability



Streaming CRs exert a force on the MHD plasma: $\vec{j} \times \vec{B}$



« Bell » non-resonant streaming instability



Streaming CRs exert a force on the MHD plasma: $\vec{j} \times \vec{B}$

Resonant
 $\vec{j}_1 \times \vec{B}_0$

Non-resonant
 $\vec{j}_0 \times \vec{B}_1$

Fastest growing instability
 No requirement on resonance

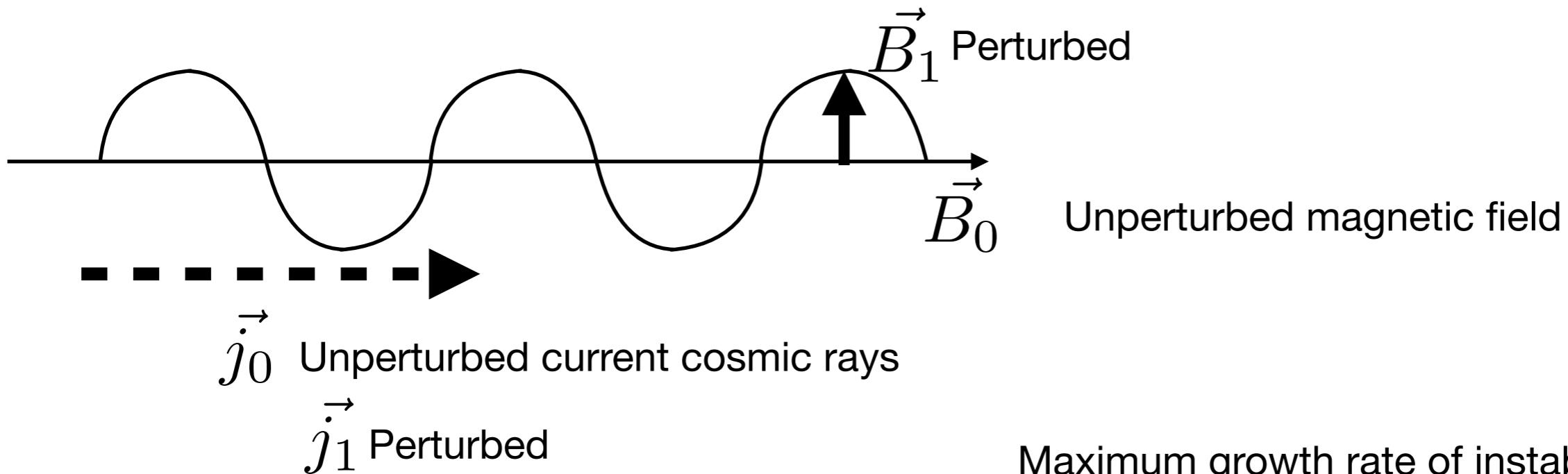
Momentum $\rho \frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial t} = -\frac{\vec{j}_0 \times \vec{B}_1}{c} - \frac{1}{4\pi} \vec{B}_0 \times (\nabla \times \vec{B}_1)$

Flux-freezing $\frac{\partial \vec{B}_1}{\partial t} = \nabla \times (\vec{u} \times \vec{B}_0)$

$\gamma = \left(\frac{k B_0 j_0}{\rho c} \right)^{1/2}$

Growth rate of instability

« Bell » non-resonant streaming instability



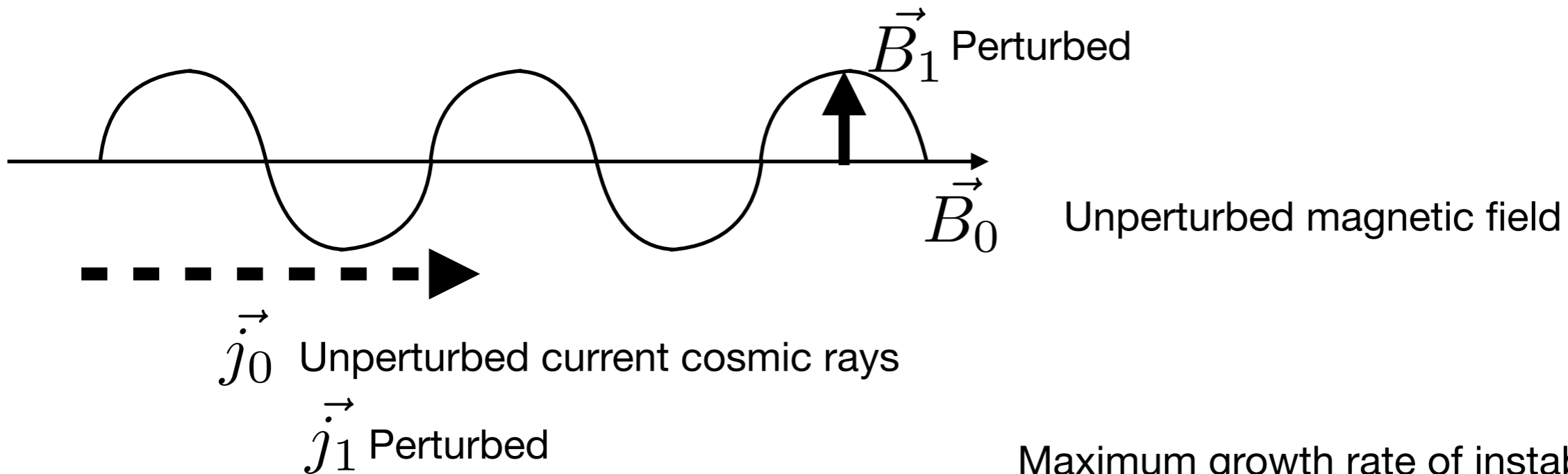
Maximum growth rate of instability:
Tension in magnetic field equates the driving force

$$\gamma = \left(\frac{k B_0 j_0}{\rho c} \right)^{1/2}$$

Growth rate of instability

$$\gamma_{\max} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4\pi}{\rho} \right)^{1/2} \frac{j_0}{c}$$

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Growth rate of instability

$$\gamma_{\max} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4\pi}{\rho} \right)^{1/2} \frac{j_0}{c}$$

$$\int_0^t dt' \gamma_{\max}(t') \simeq 5$$

Saturation at a few e-folds

$$\delta B \approx \sqrt{12\pi \frac{u_{\text{sh}}}{c} \frac{\xi \rho u_{\text{sh}}^2}{\ln \left(\frac{p_{\max}}{p_{\min}} \right)}}$$

Non-resonant streaming of CRs

$$\int_0^t dt' \gamma_{\max}(t') \simeq 5$$

Growth rate of the non-resonant streaming instability

$$p_{\max}(t) \approx \frac{r_{\text{sh}}(t)}{10} \frac{\xi e \sqrt{4\pi\rho(t)}}{\Lambda} \left(\frac{u_{\text{sh}}(t)}{c} \right)^2$$

Bell (2004), Bell et al. (2013), Schure et al. (2014)

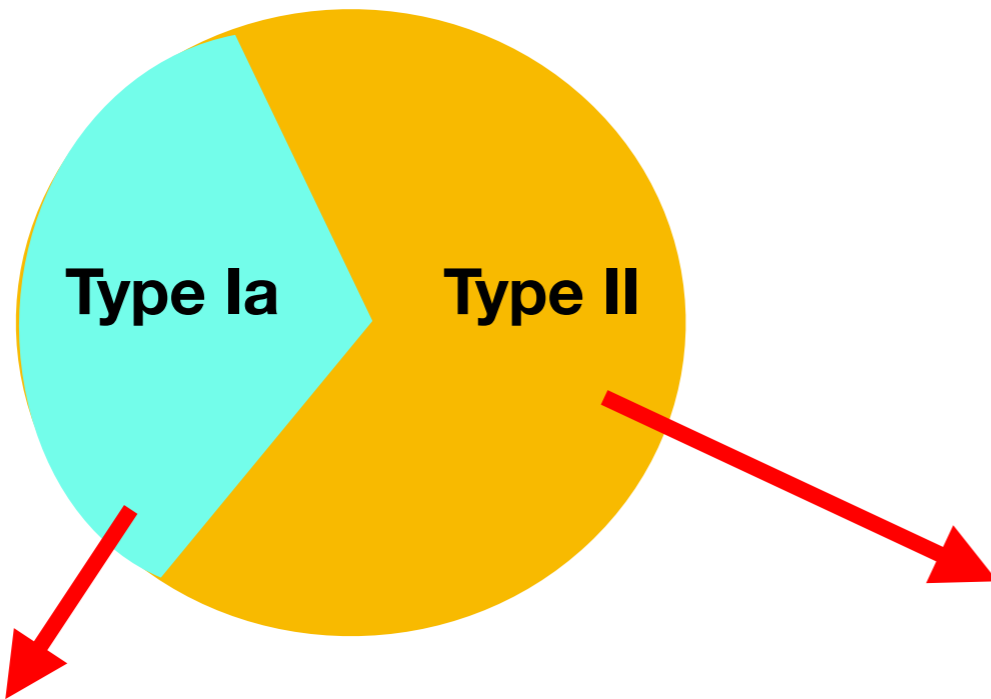
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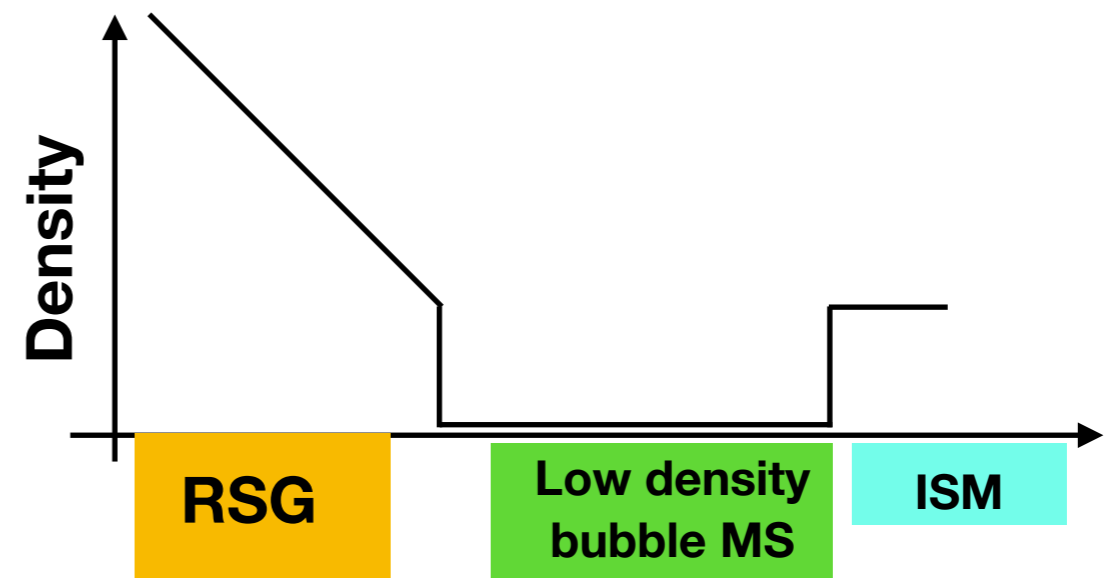
Growth rate of the non-resonant streaming instability

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Different for different SNRs/SNe



ISM



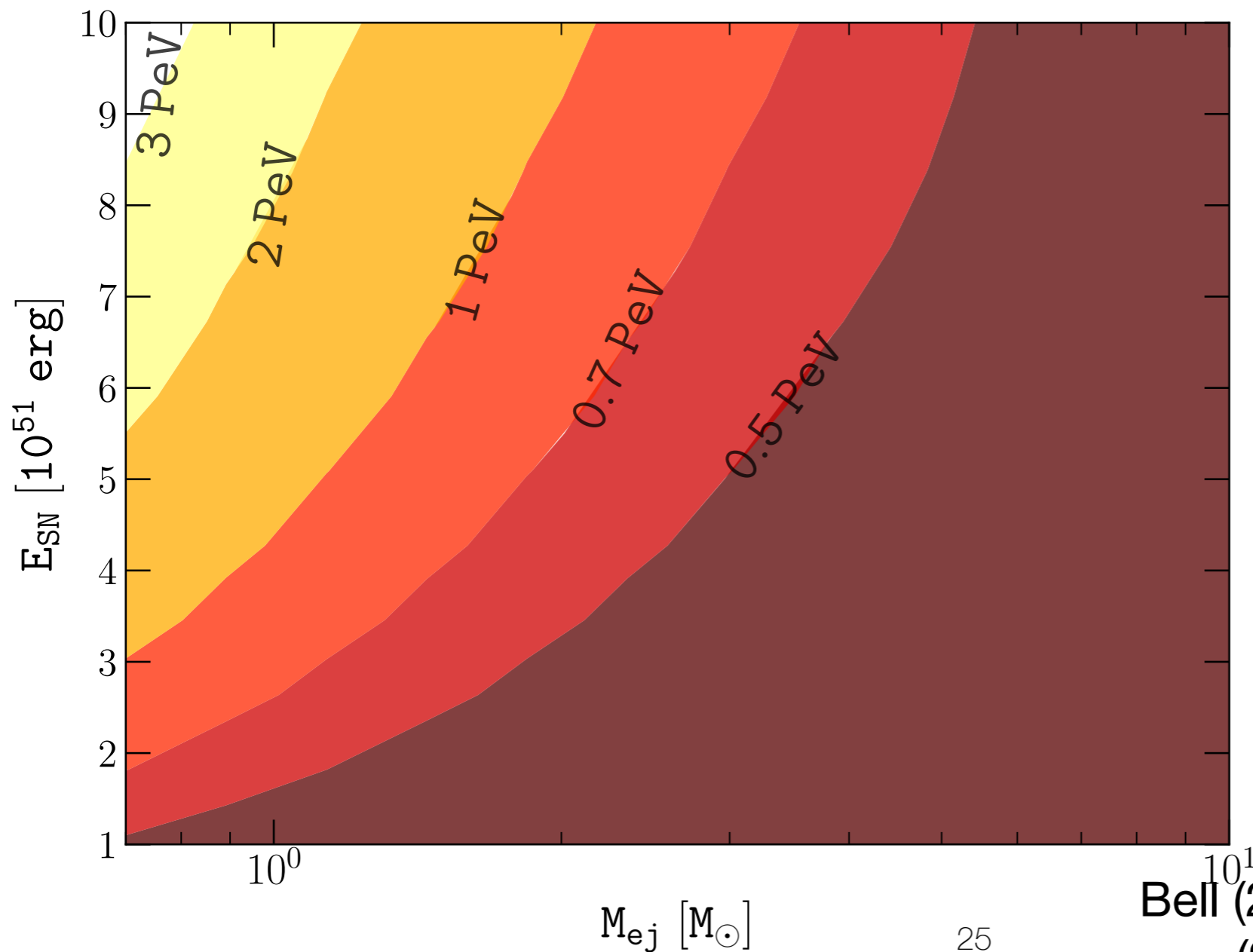
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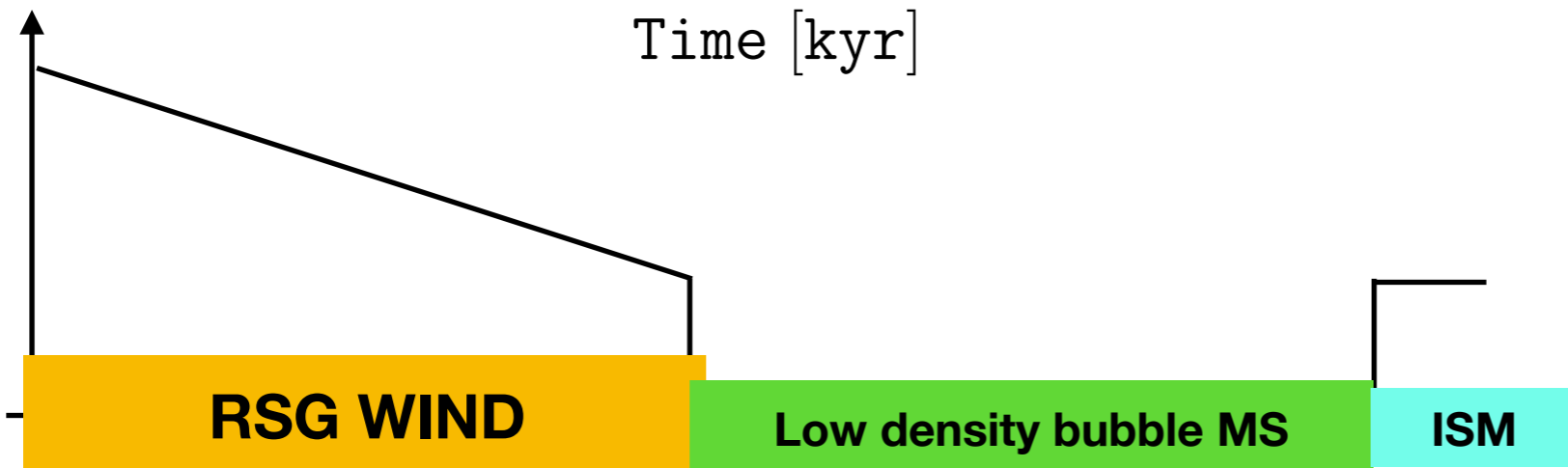
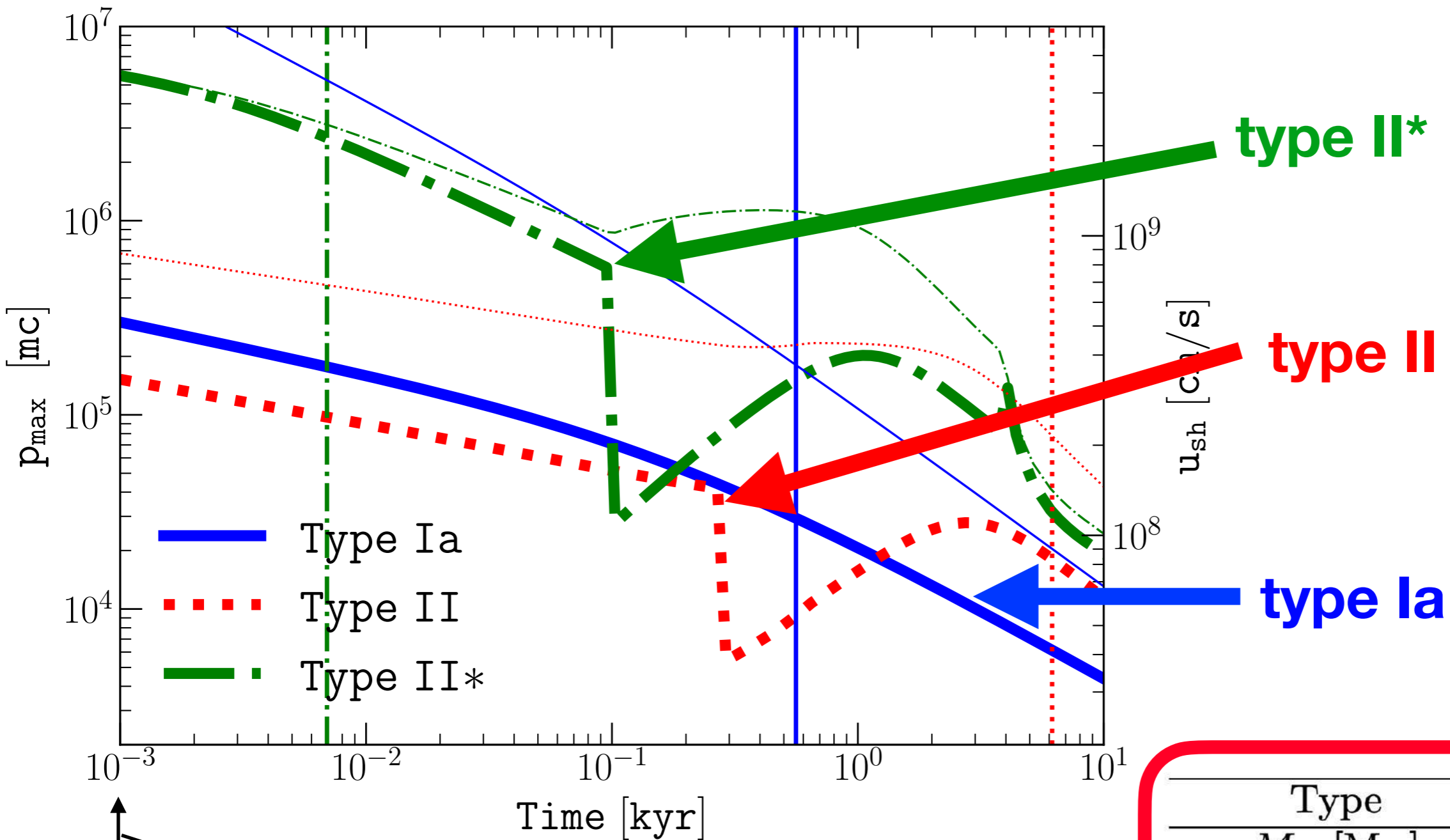
Growth rate of the non-resonant streaming instability



$$\dot{M}_{\text{RSG}} = 10^{-4} M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$$

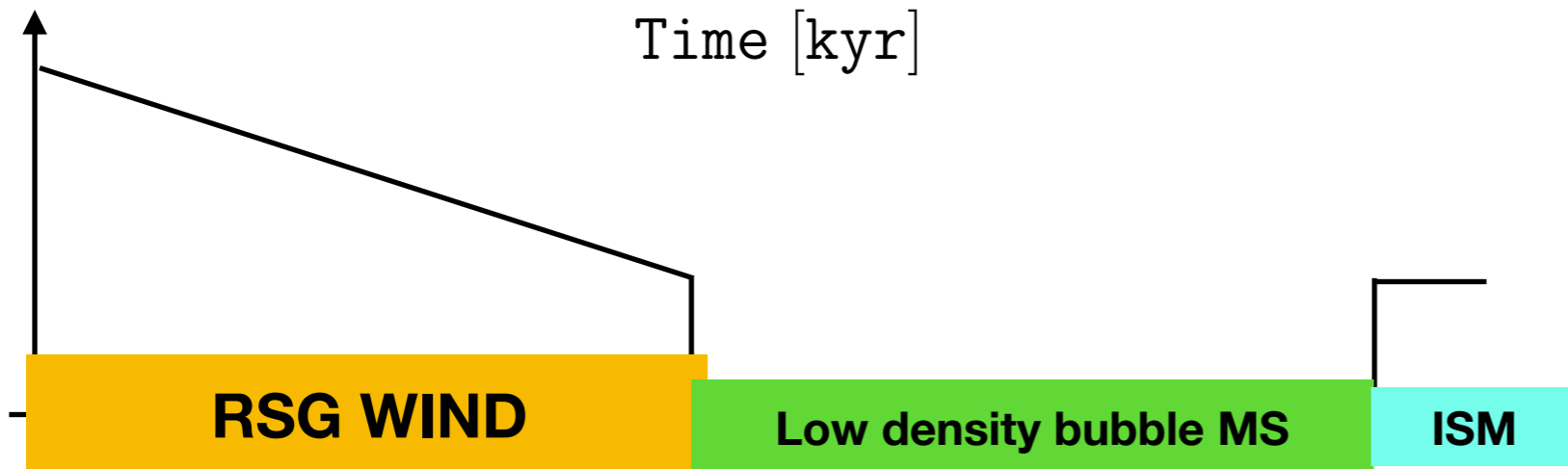
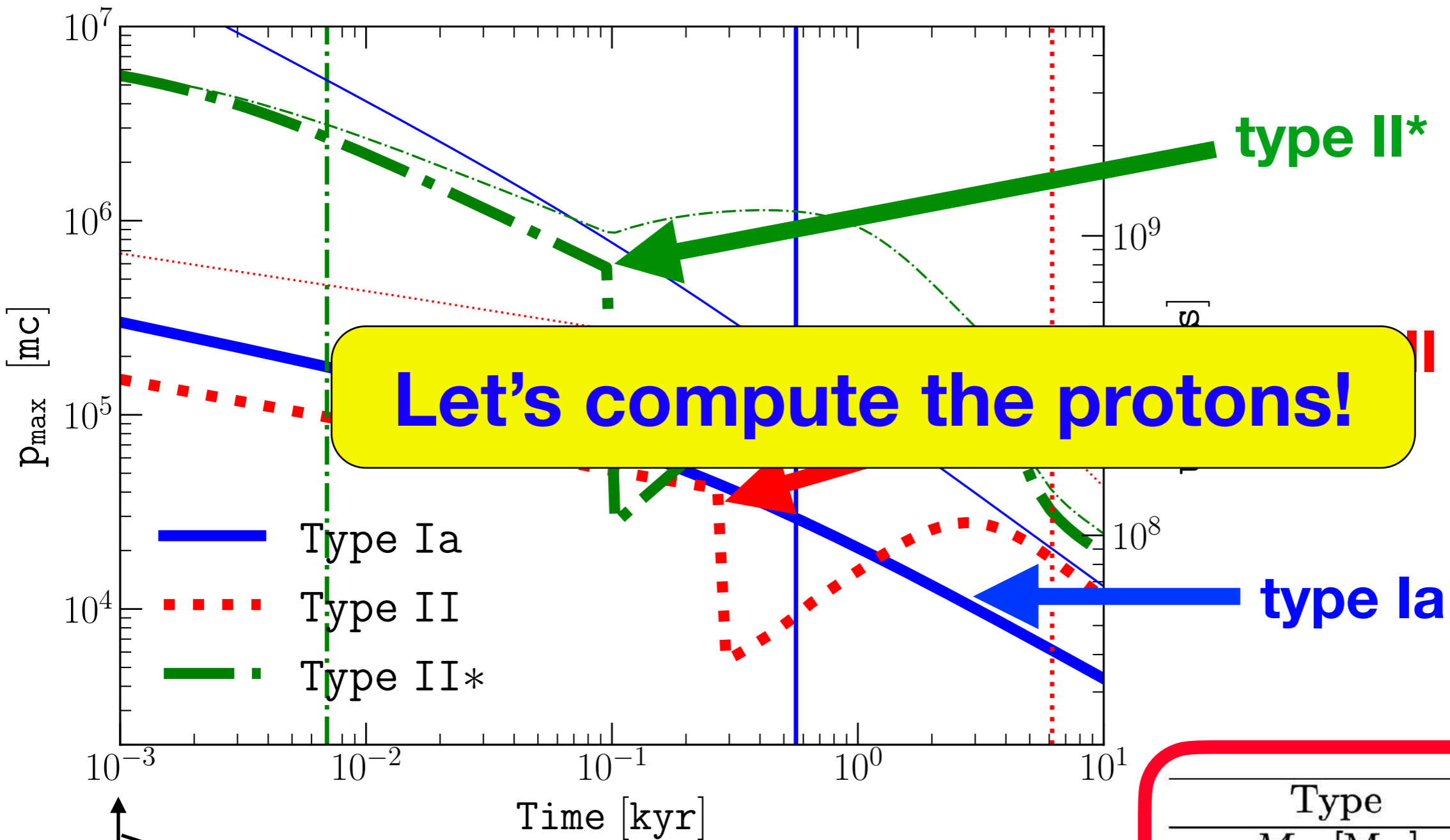
$$\xi = 0.1$$

Type Ia, type II, type II*



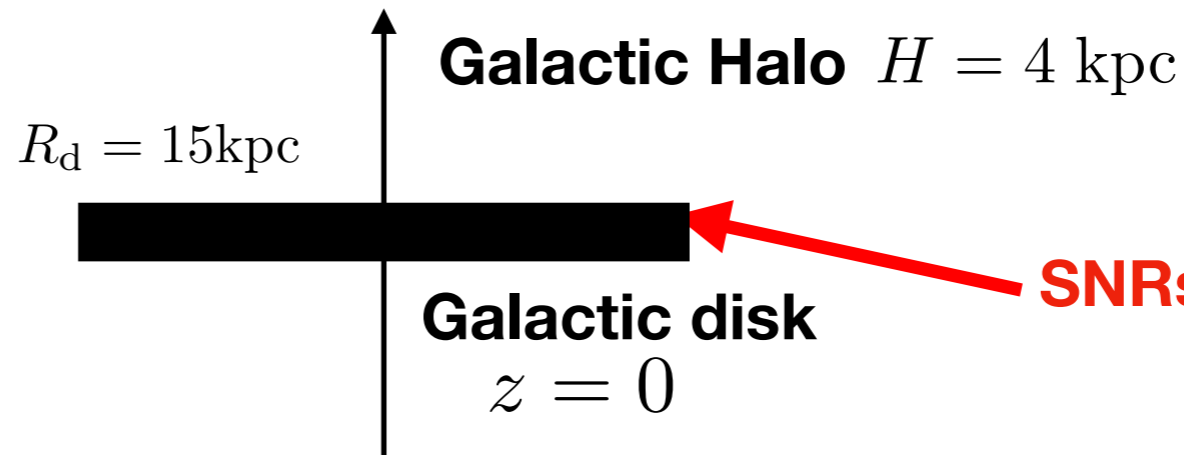
Type	Ia	II	II*
M_{ej} [M_{\odot}]	1.4	5	1
E_{SN} [10^{51} erg]	1	1	10
\dot{M} [$10^{-5} M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$]	—	1	10
u_w [10^6 cm/s]	—	1	1
r_1 [pc]	—	1.5	1.3

Type Ia, type II, type II*



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Protons after propagation in the Galaxy



1D Galactic transport

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[D(p) \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right] + u \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} - \frac{du}{dz} \frac{p}{3} \frac{\partial f}{\partial p} + \frac{1}{p^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left[p^2 \left(\frac{dp}{dt} \right)_{\text{ion}} f \right] = q(p, z)$$

Diffusion

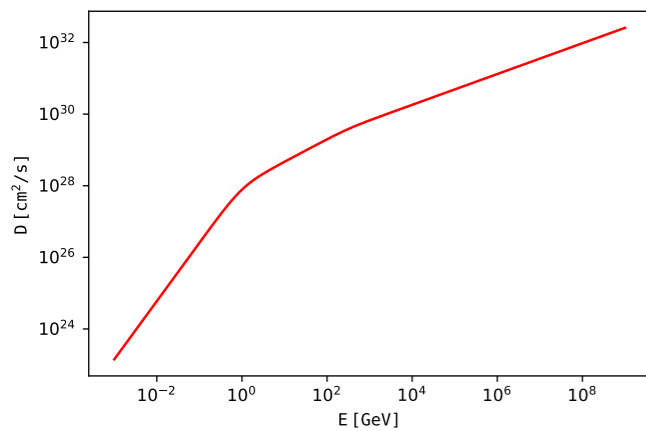
Advection

Ionisation losses

Injection from SNRs

$$D(p) = D_0 \frac{v(p)}{c} \frac{(p/mc)^\delta}{[1 + (p/p_b)^{\Delta\delta/r}]^r}$$

In agreement with AMS-02 measurements
Evoli (2019)



Trapped

$$q_{\text{acc}}(p) dp = \frac{\nu_{\text{SN}}}{\pi R_d^2} \int_{t_0}^{T_{\text{SN}}} dt \frac{4\pi}{\sigma} r_{\text{sh}}^2(t) u_{\text{sh}}(t) f_0(p', t) dp'$$

Escaping

$$q_{\text{esc}}(p) = \frac{\nu_{\text{SN}}}{\pi R_d^2} \int_{t_0}^{T_{\text{SN}}} dt \frac{4\pi}{\sigma} r_{\text{sh}}^2(t) u_{\text{sh}}(t) f_0(p, t) \delta(p, p_{\text{max}}(t))$$

Protons from type Ia

List of parameters:

$\dot{M}_{\text{wind}}, u_{\text{wind}}, E_{\text{SN}}, M_{\text{ej}}$
 $\xi_{\text{CR}}, \nu_{\text{SN}}$

**Injection
from SNRs**

H, R_d, h, D, n_0

Transport

Protons from type Ia

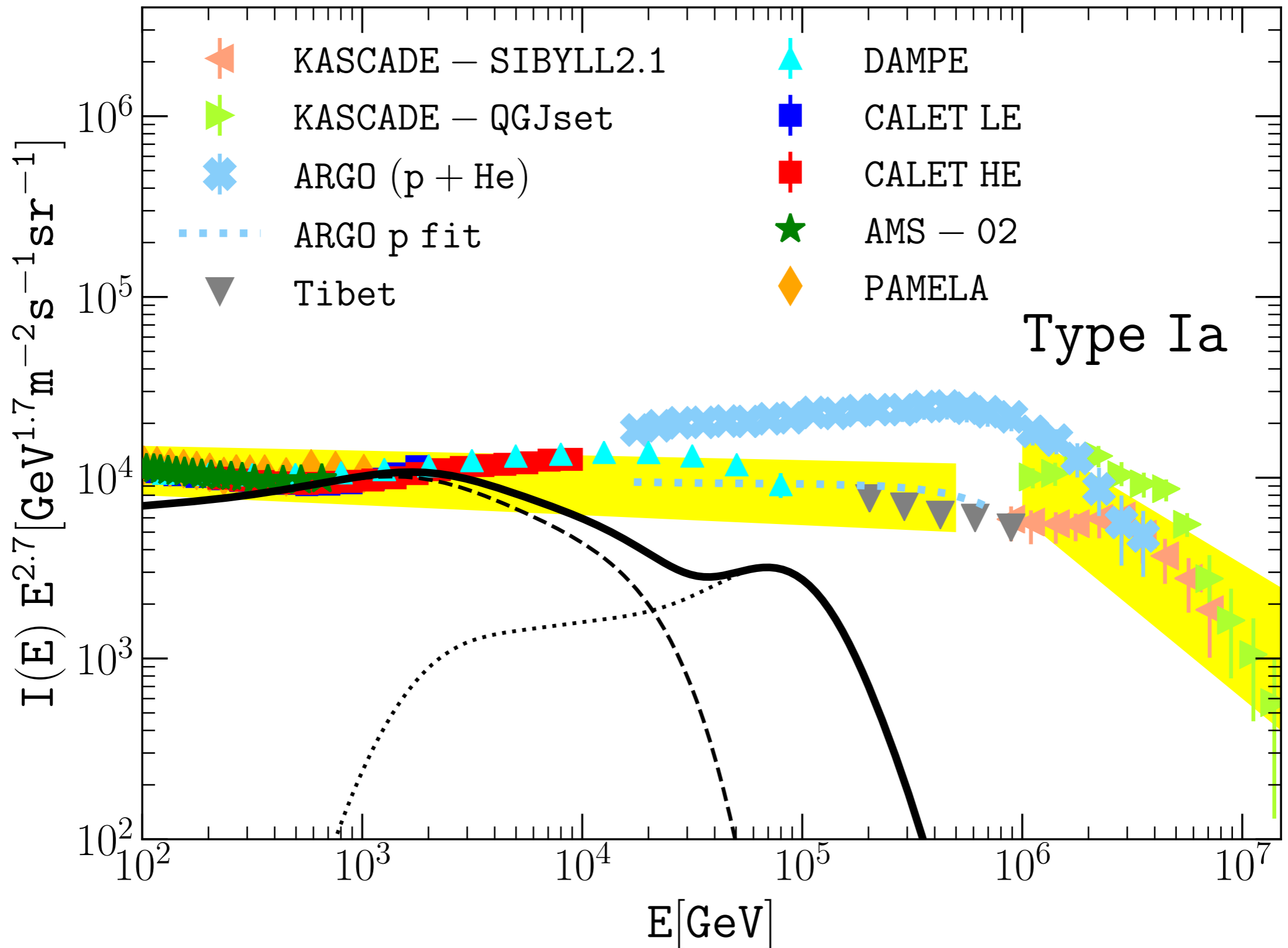
List of parameters:

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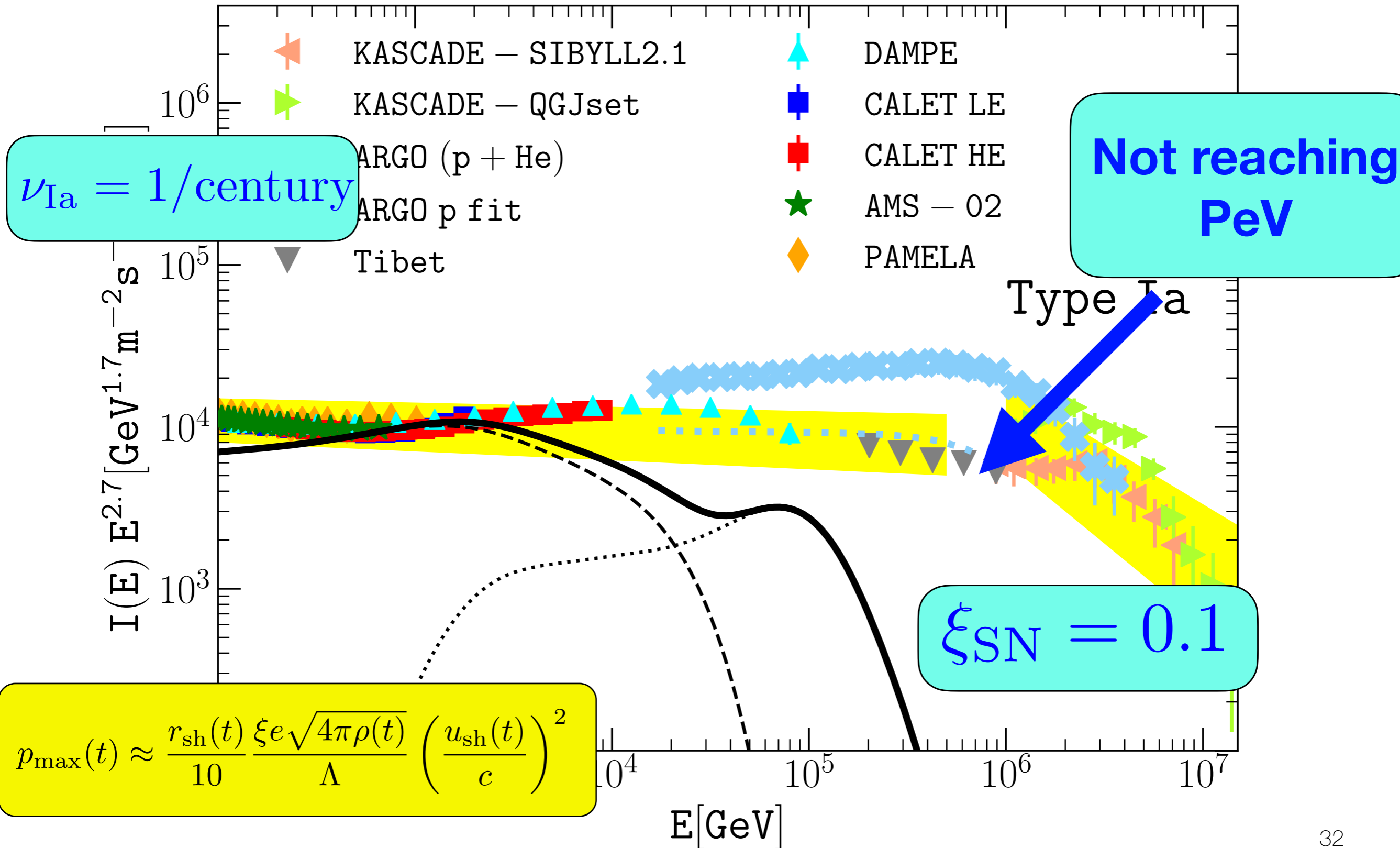
Galactic dimensions
 H, R_d, h, D, n_0
Diffusion coef
Transport

Rate of SNe= 1/century (total 3/century)

Protons from type Ia

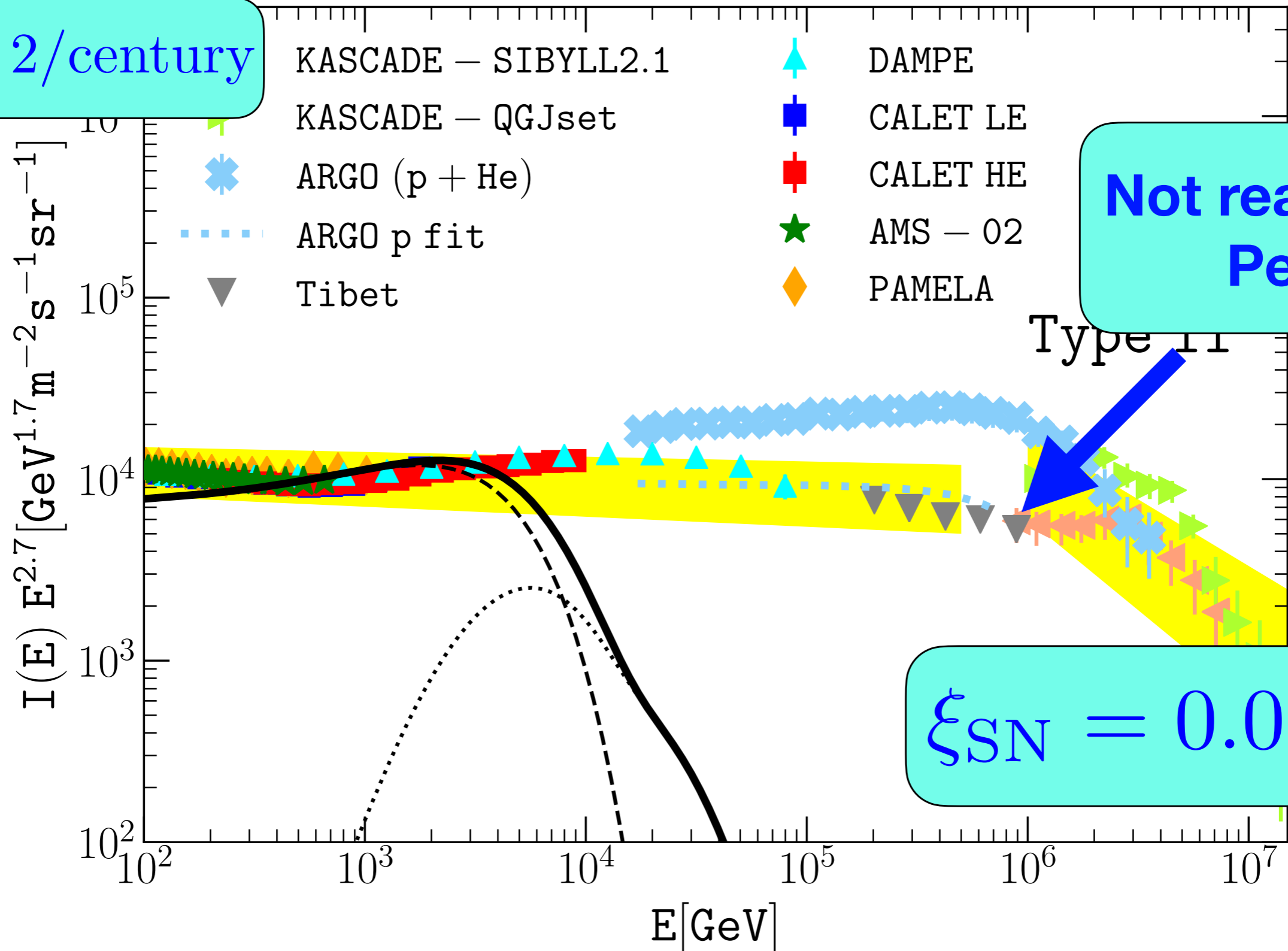


Protons from type Ia



Protons from type II

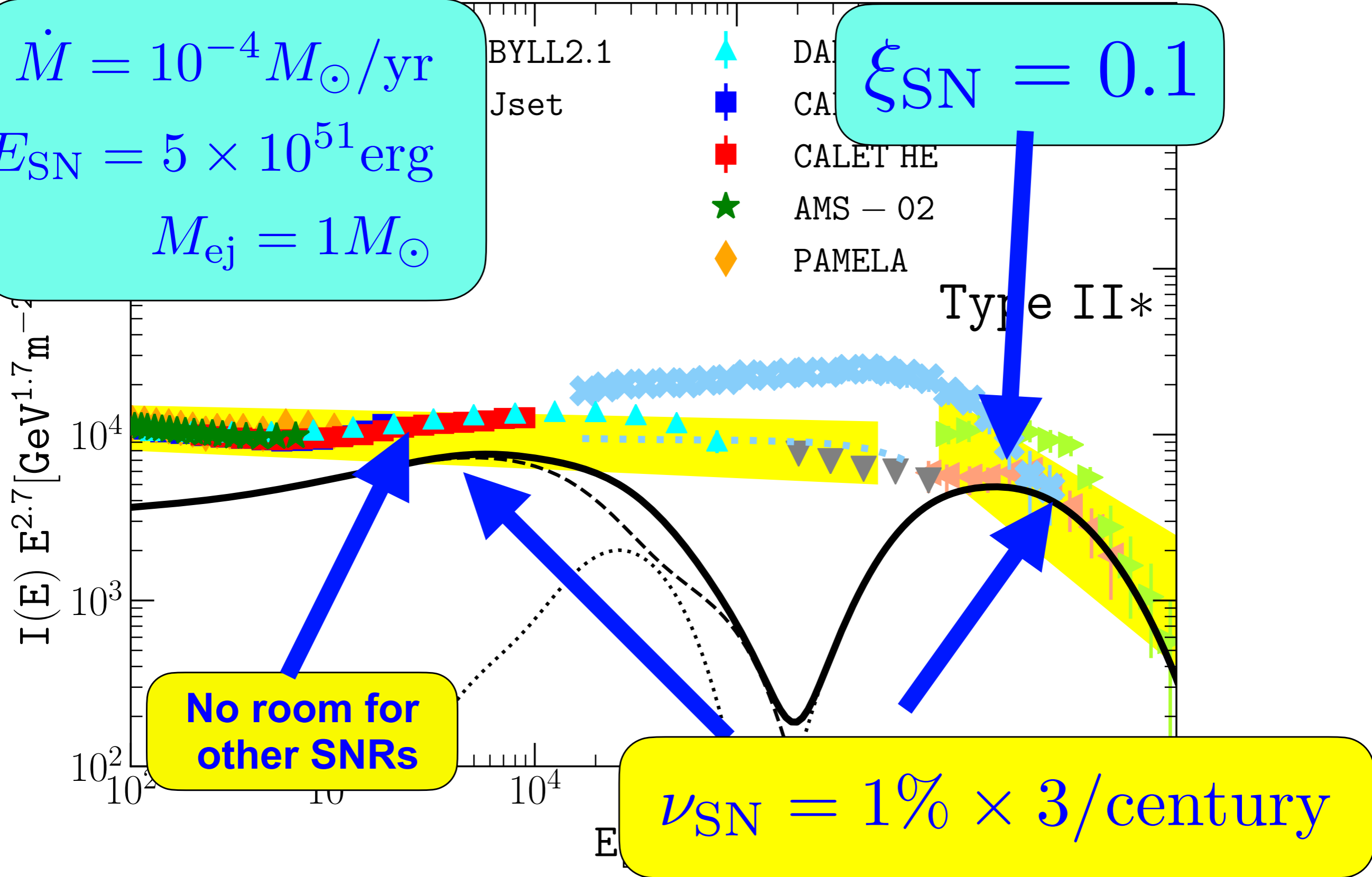
$\nu_{II} = 2/\text{century}$



Protons from type II*

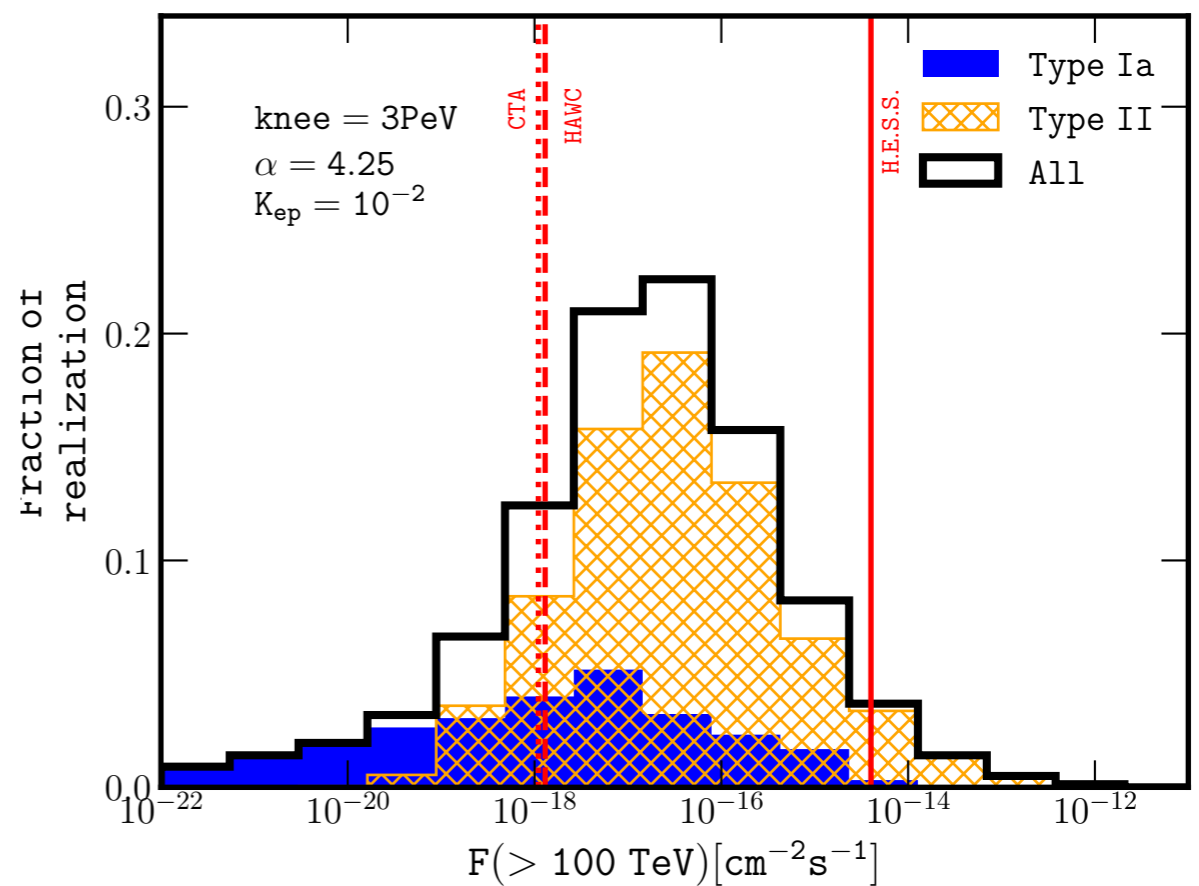
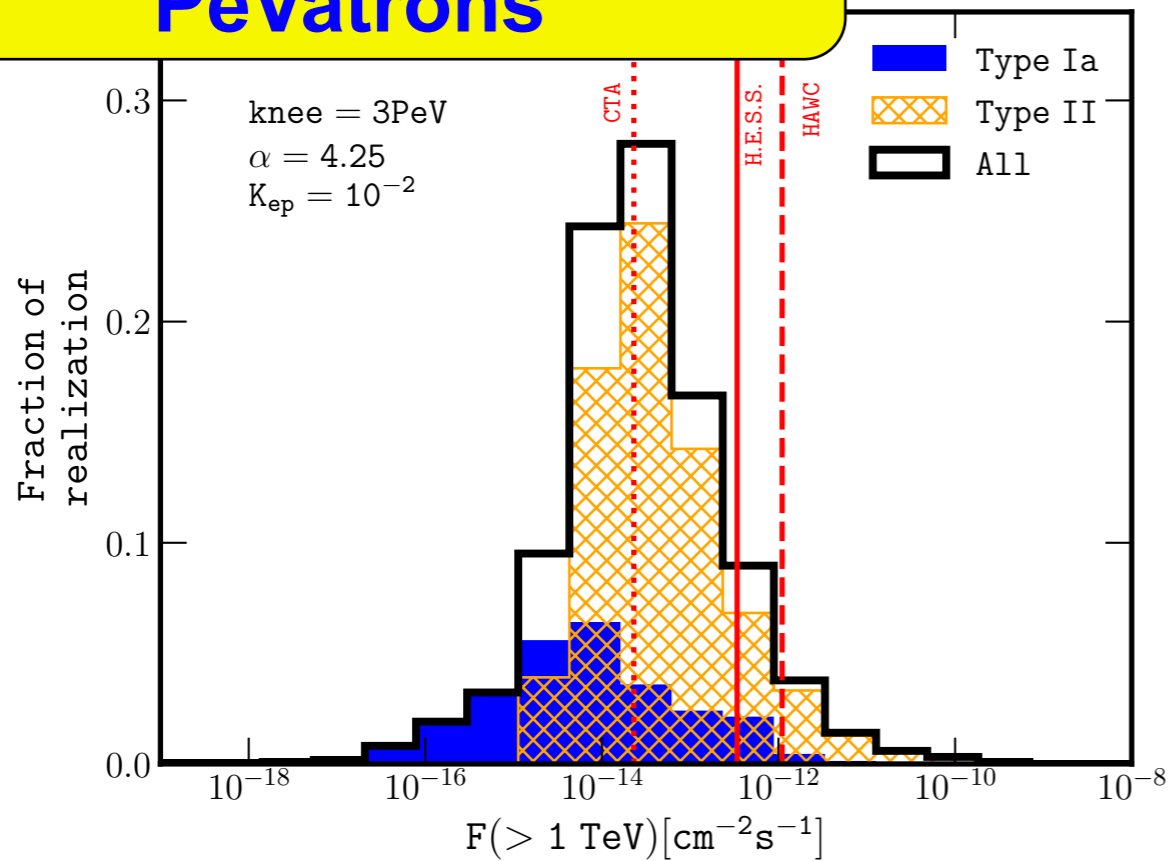
$\dot{M} = 10^{-4} M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$
 $E_{\text{SN}} = 5 \times 10^{51} \text{ erg}$
 $M_{\text{ej}} = 1 M_{\odot}$

$\xi_{\text{SN}} = 0.1$



Pevatrons with CTA

Assuming all SNRs are PeVatrons



If only Type II* are Pevatrons

$$\nu_{\text{SN}} = 1\% \times 3/\text{century}$$

$\rightarrow 0$

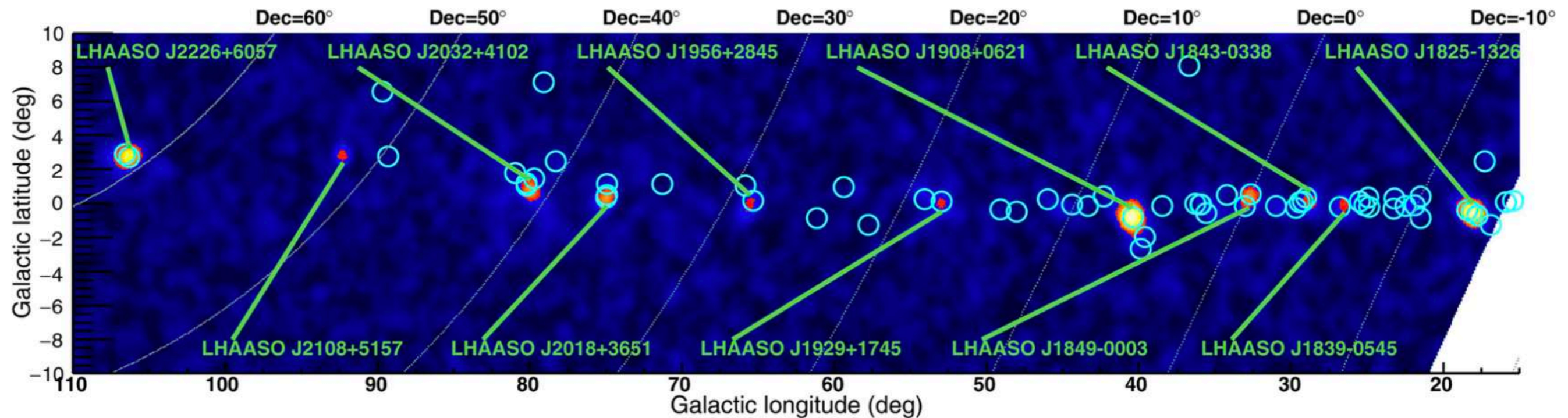
PC, Blasi, Amato (2020)

PC, Gabici, Terrier, Humensky (2018)

What does this mean?

MAYBE:

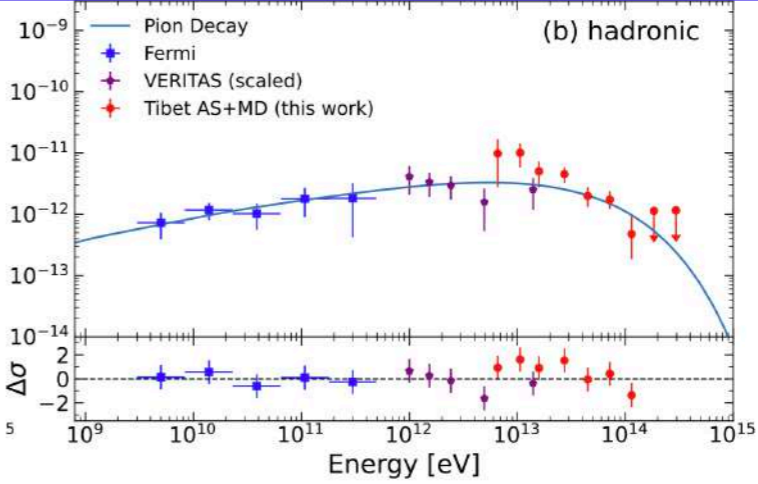
1. SNRs are OK but we won't see any PeVatrons with CTA
2. Another instability (not Bell) comes into play
3. Strong temporal dependance on one/several parameters



LHAASO Cao et al. (2021)

What is wrong with supernova remnants?

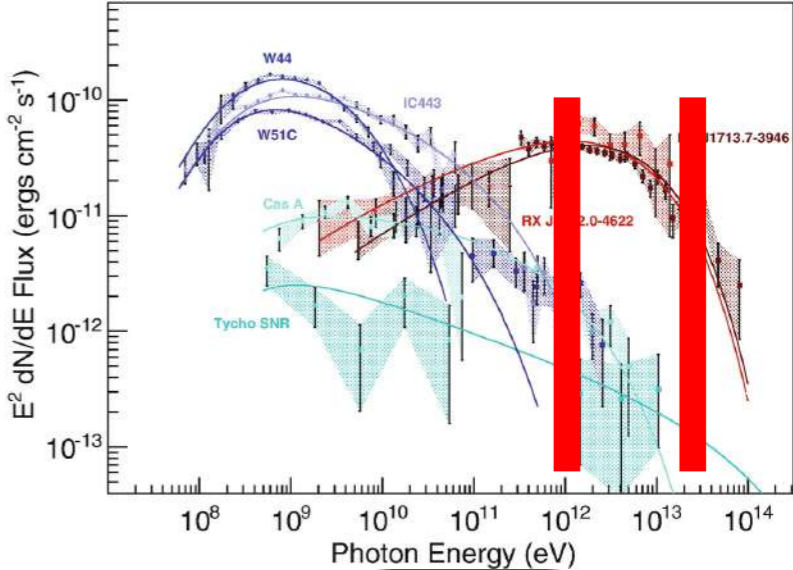
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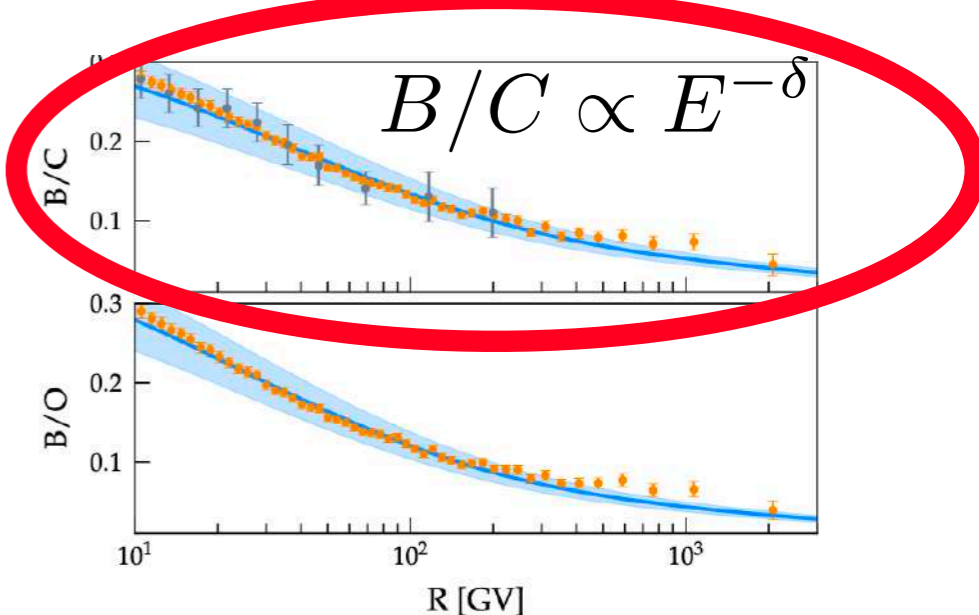
Funk (2017)

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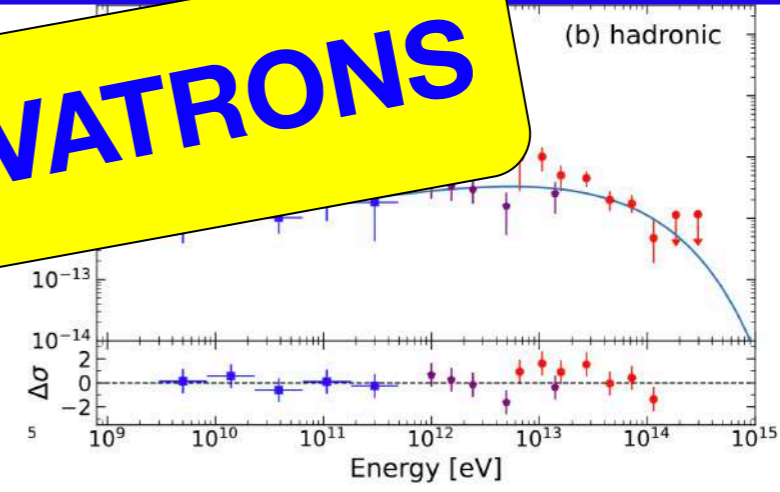
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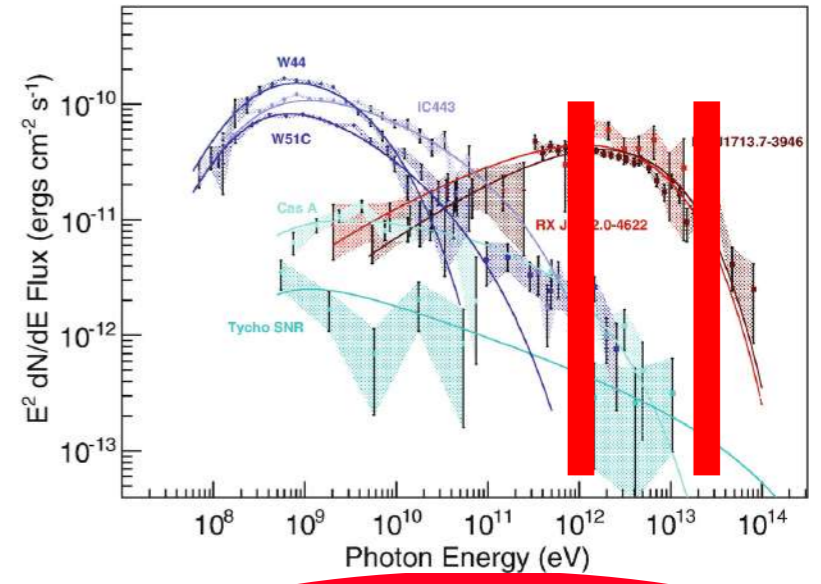
LOW NUMBER PEVATRONS



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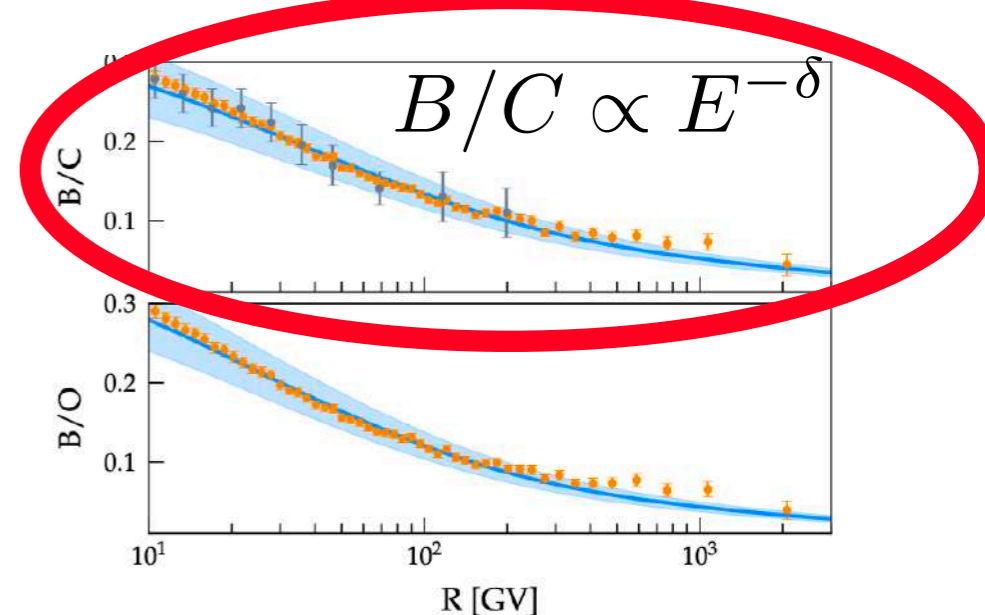
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Injection Propagation

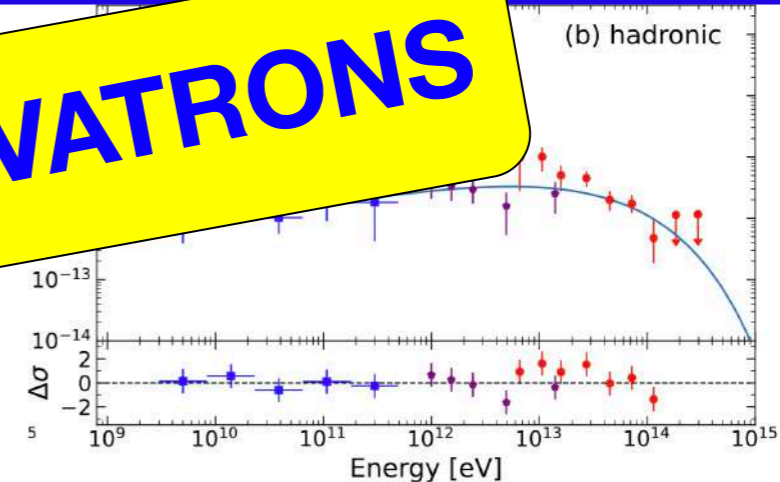
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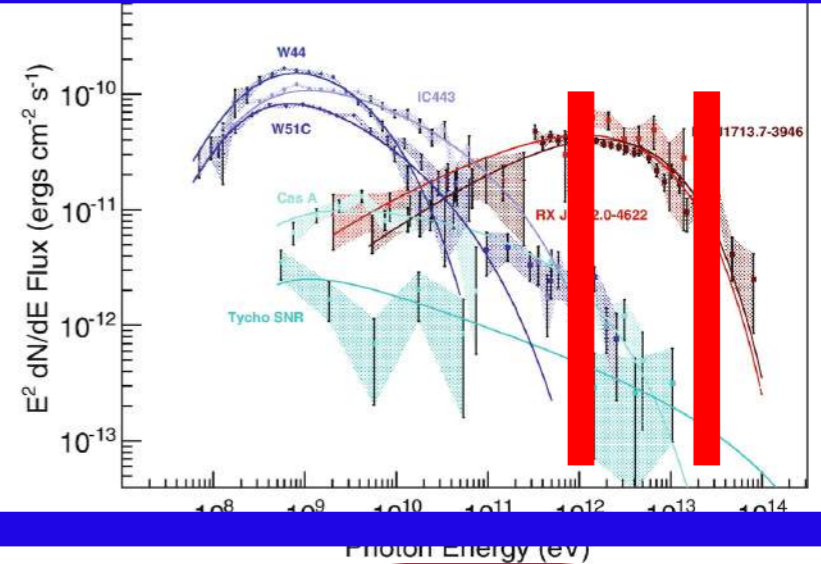
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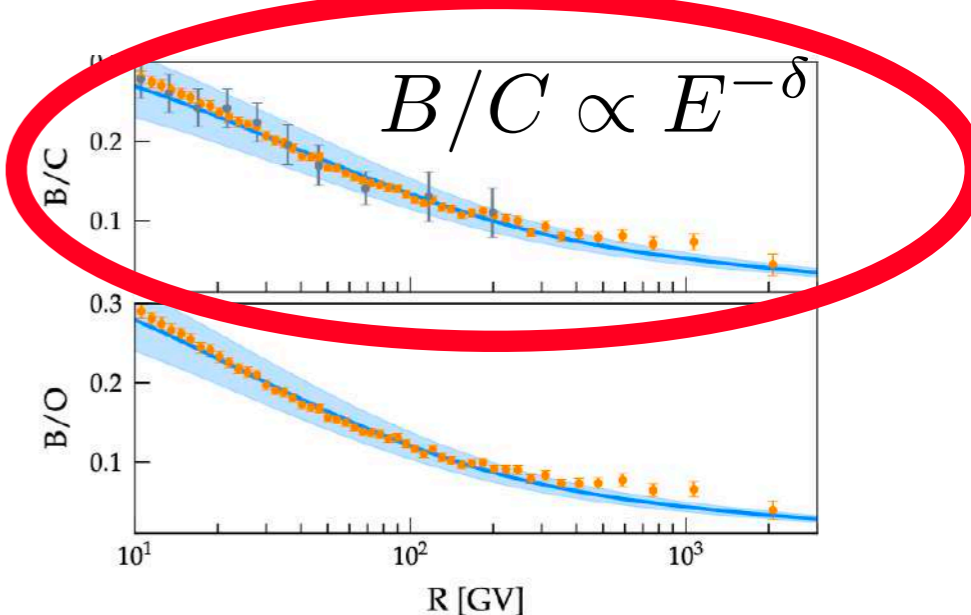
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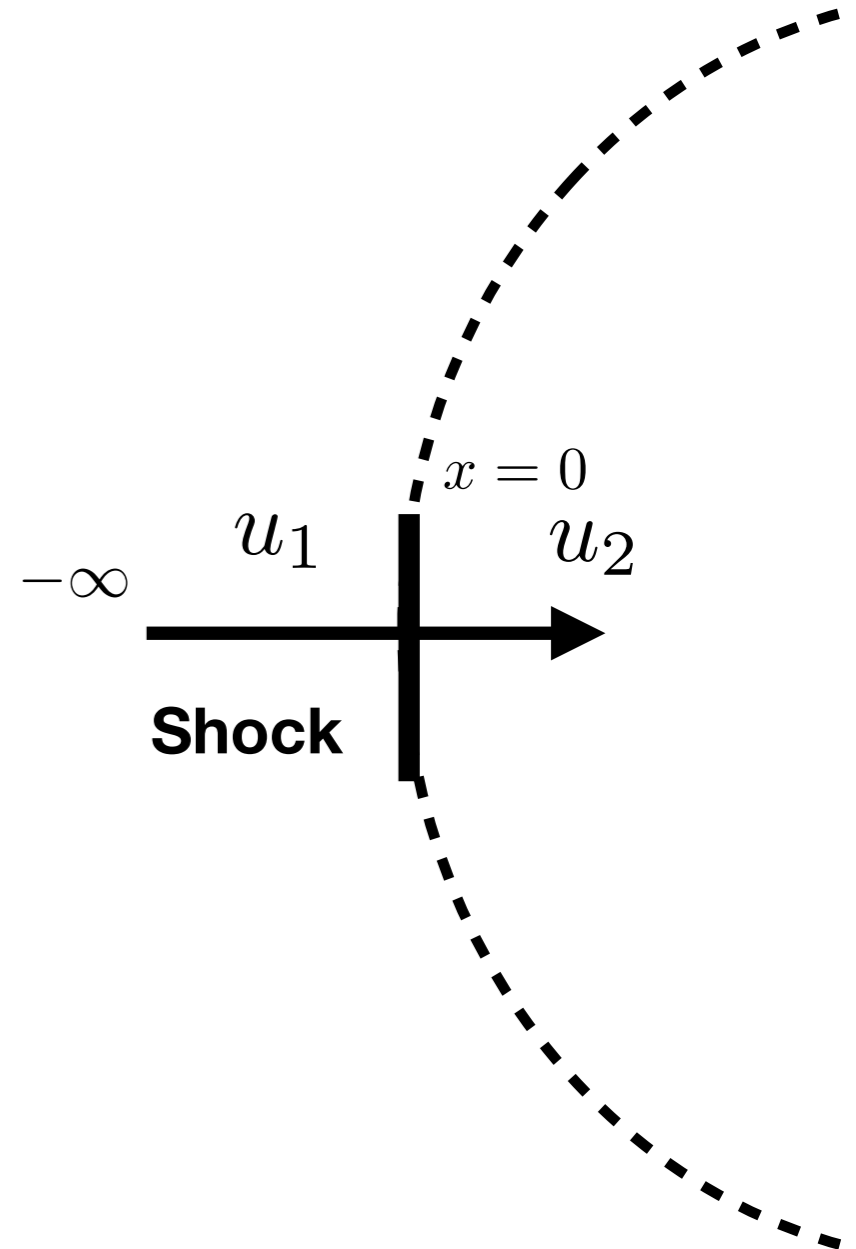
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$$f(p) \propto p^{-\alpha}$$



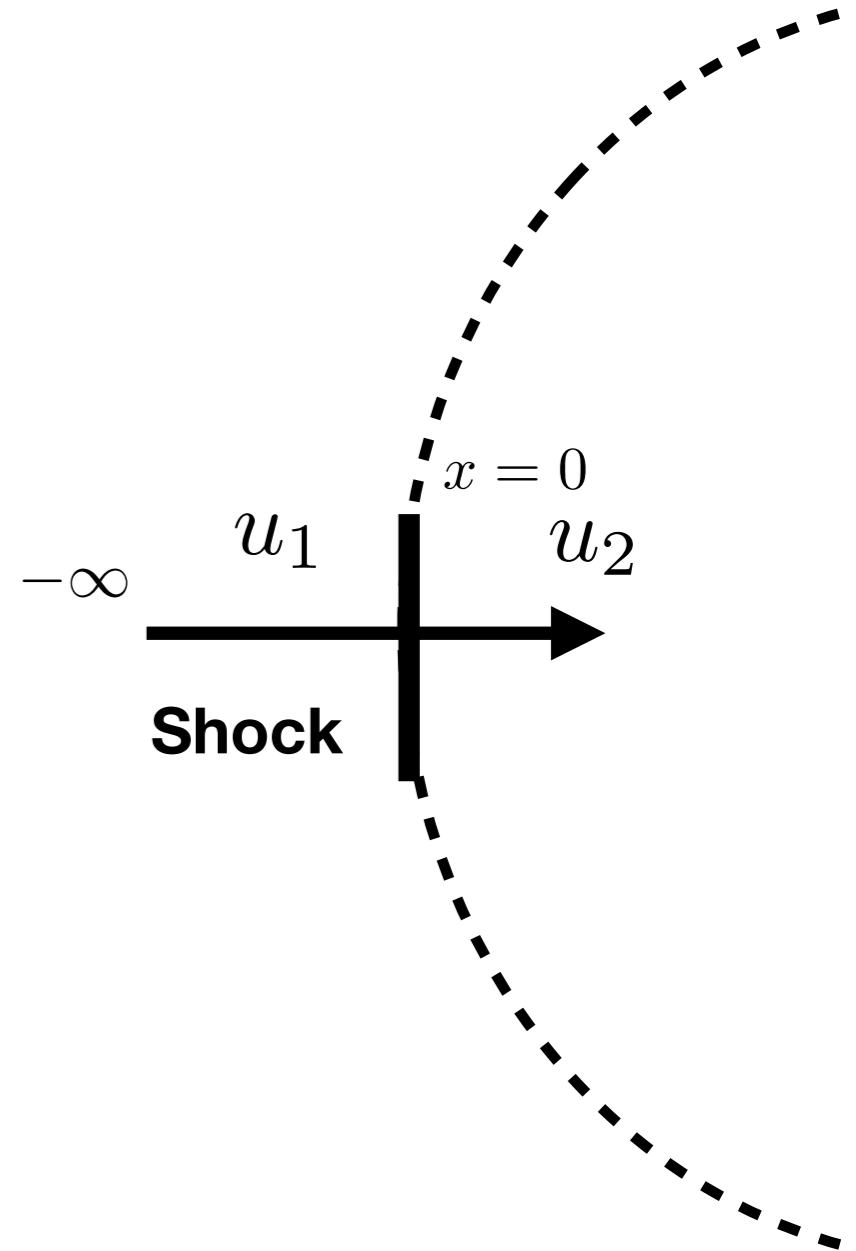
Drury & Völk (1980, 1981), Bell (1987)

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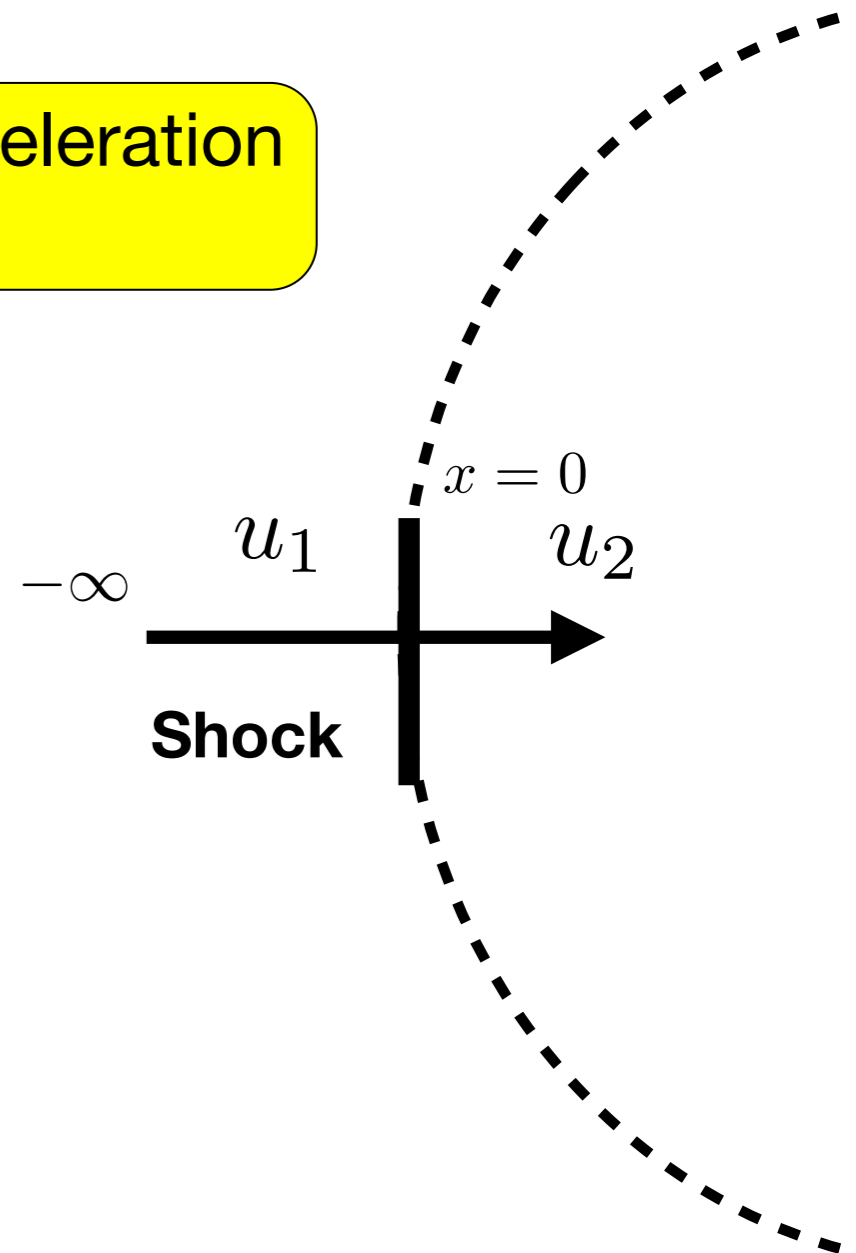
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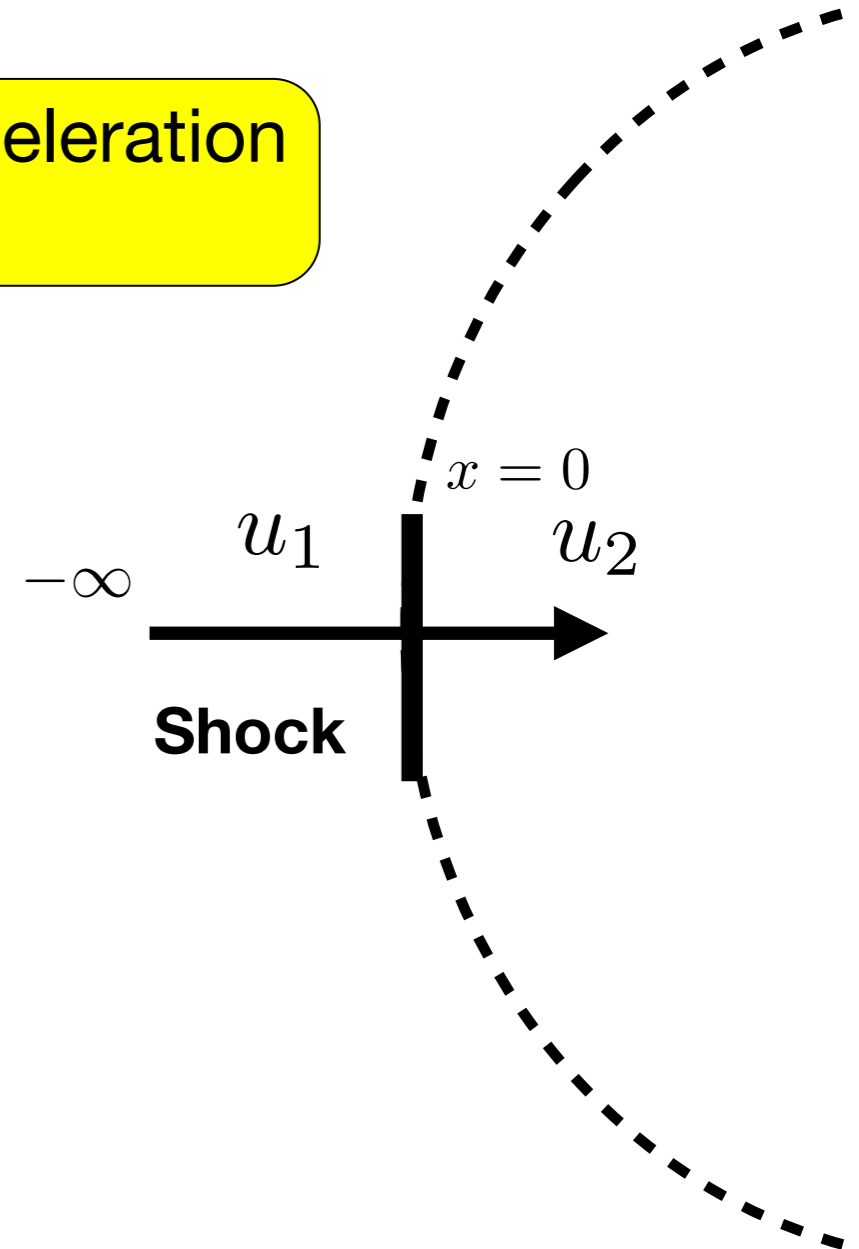
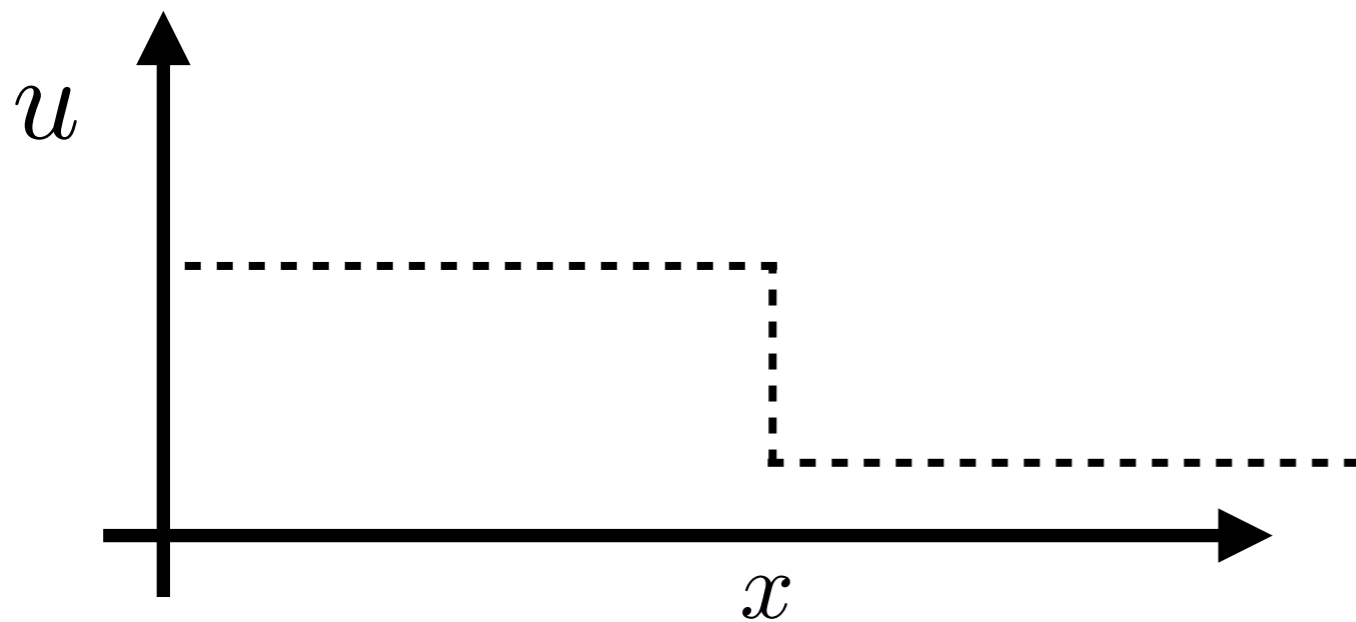
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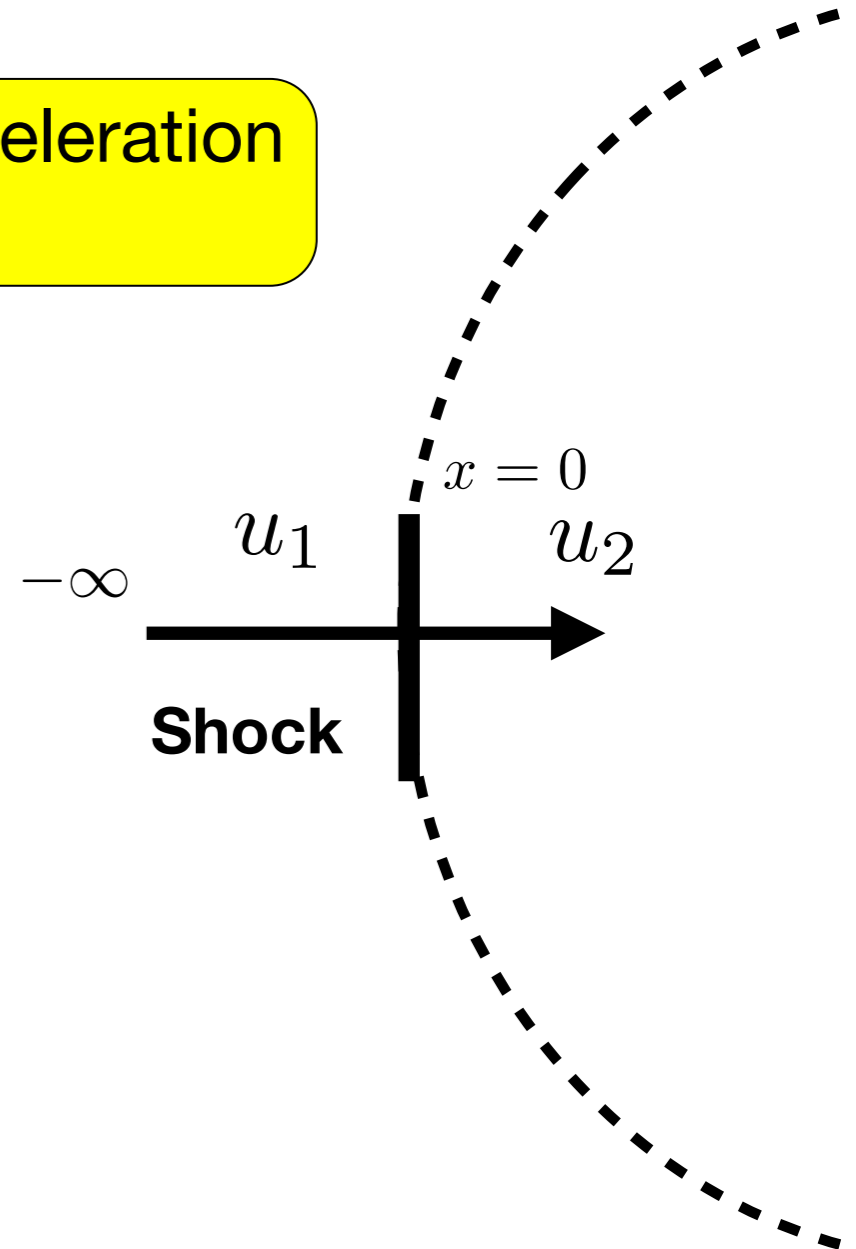
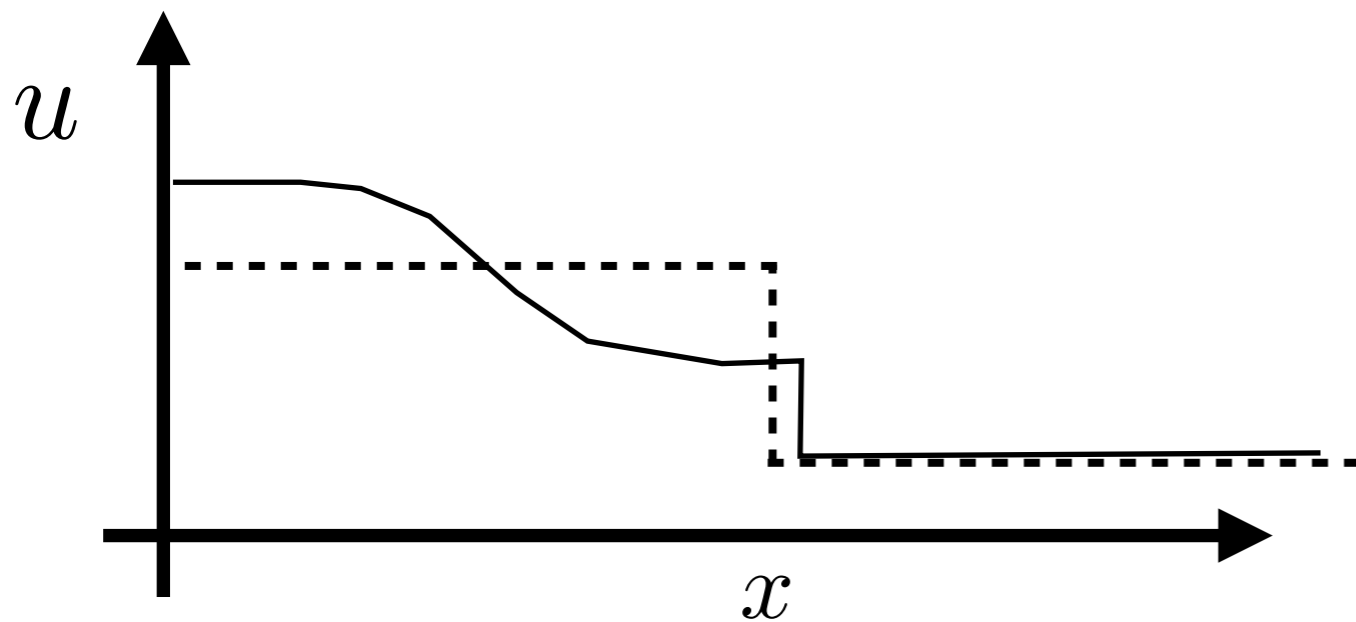
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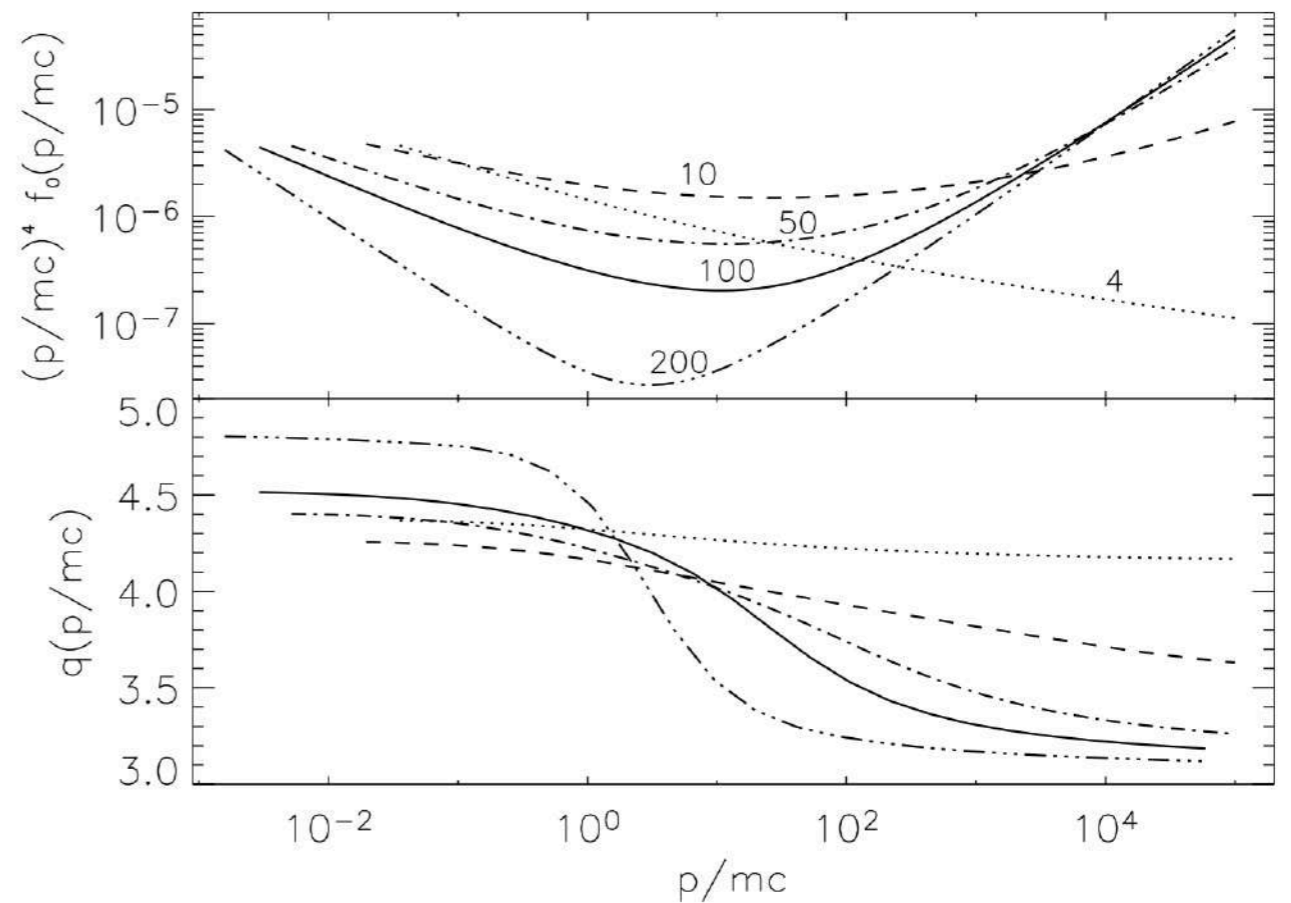
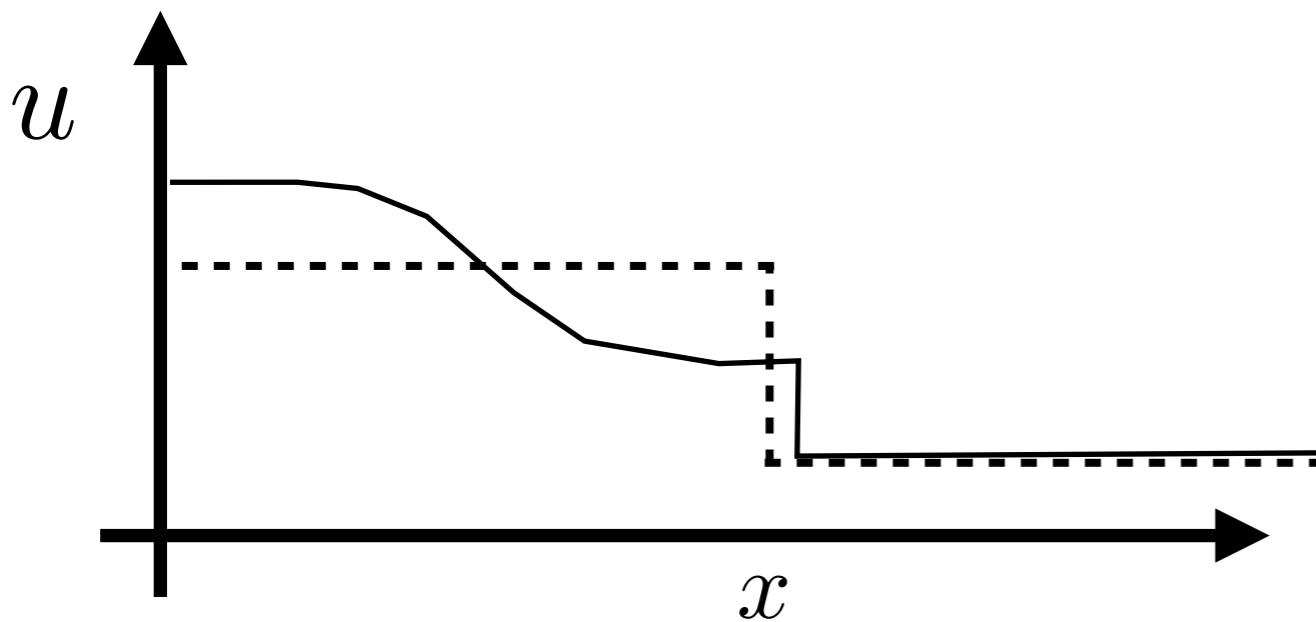
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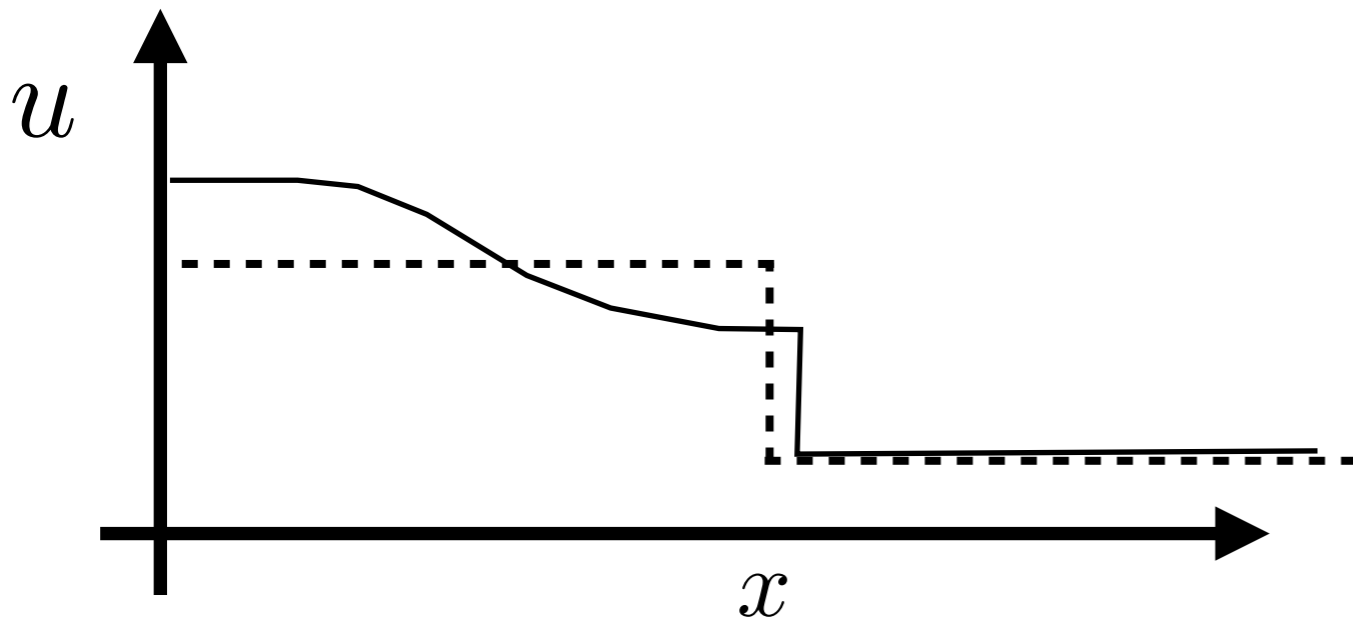
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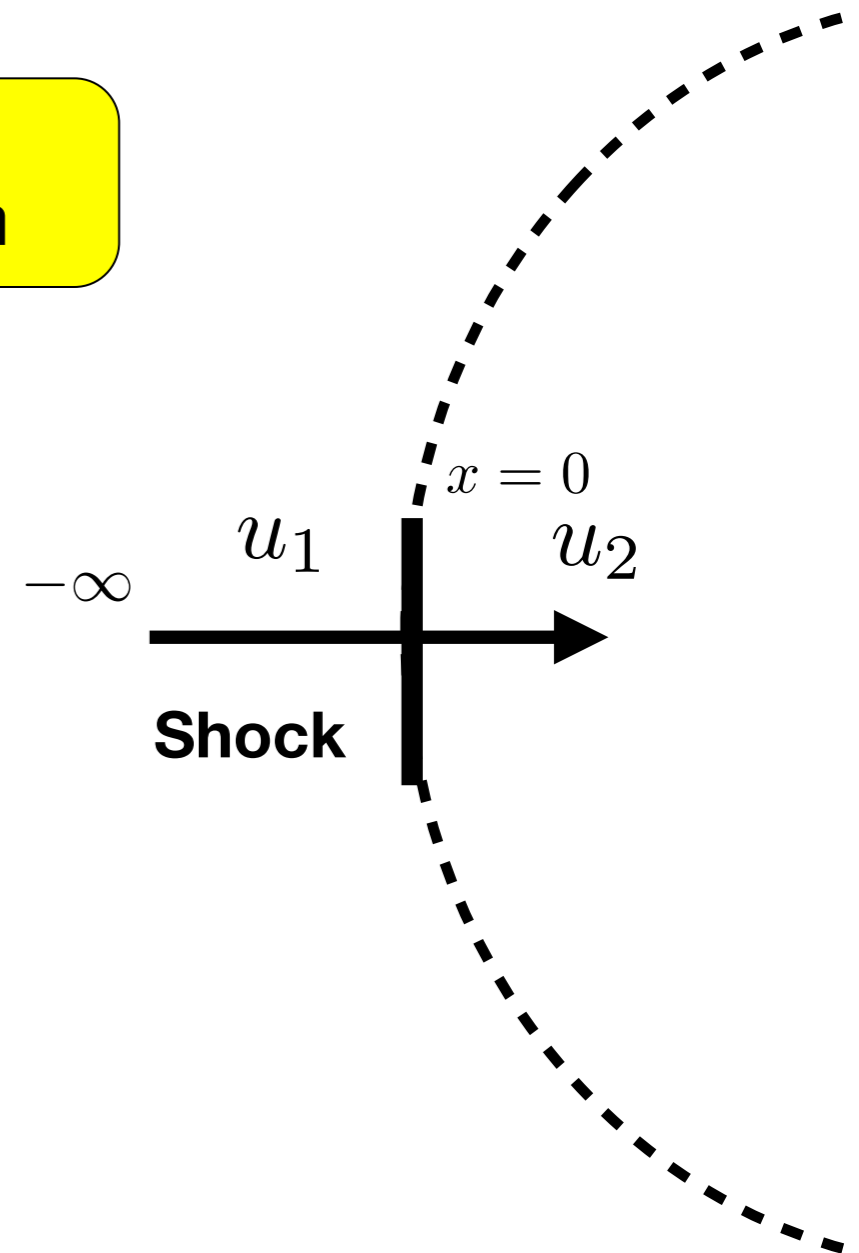
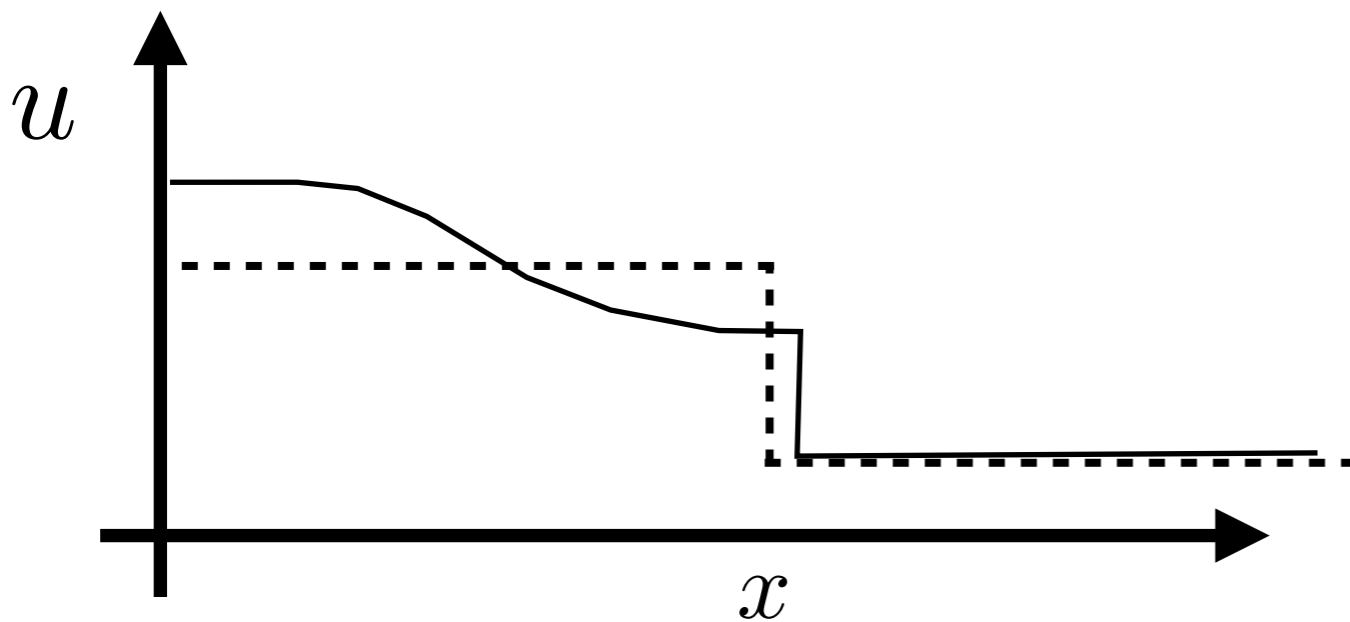
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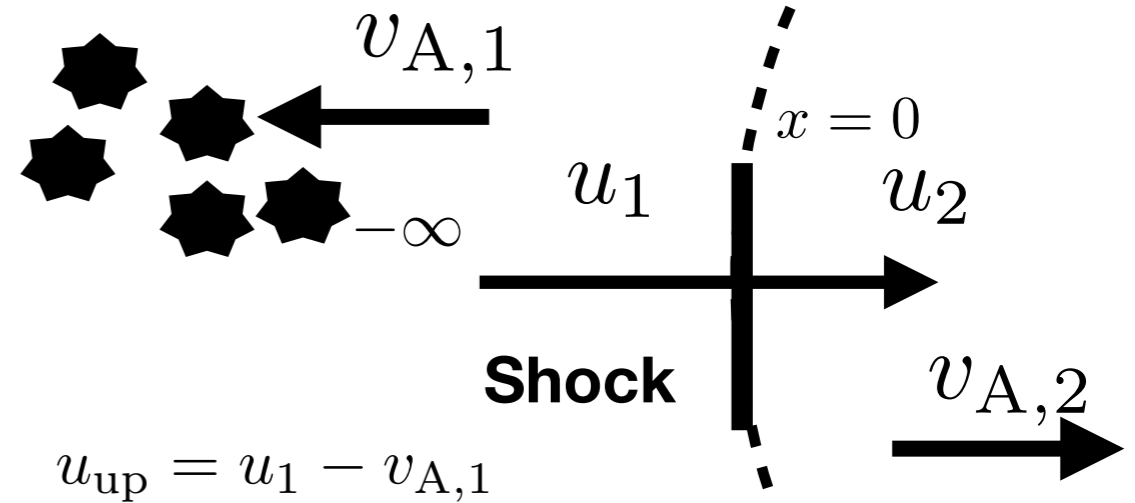
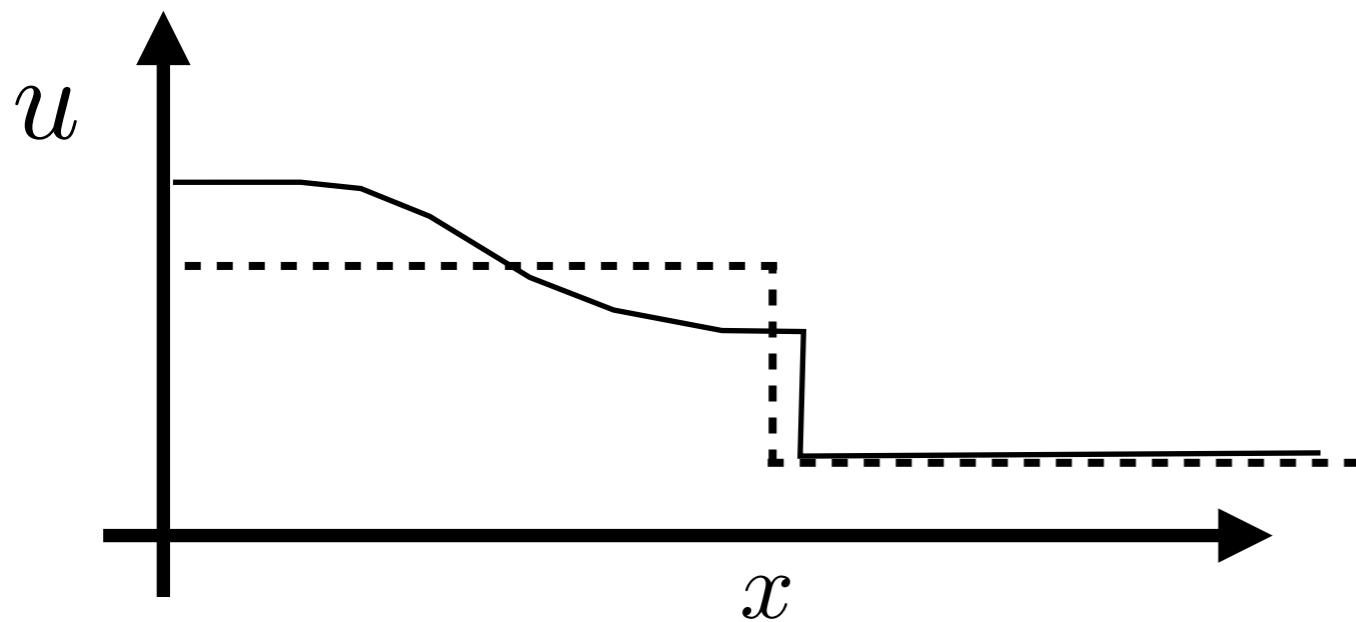
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$$u_{\text{down}} = u_2 + v_{A,2}$$

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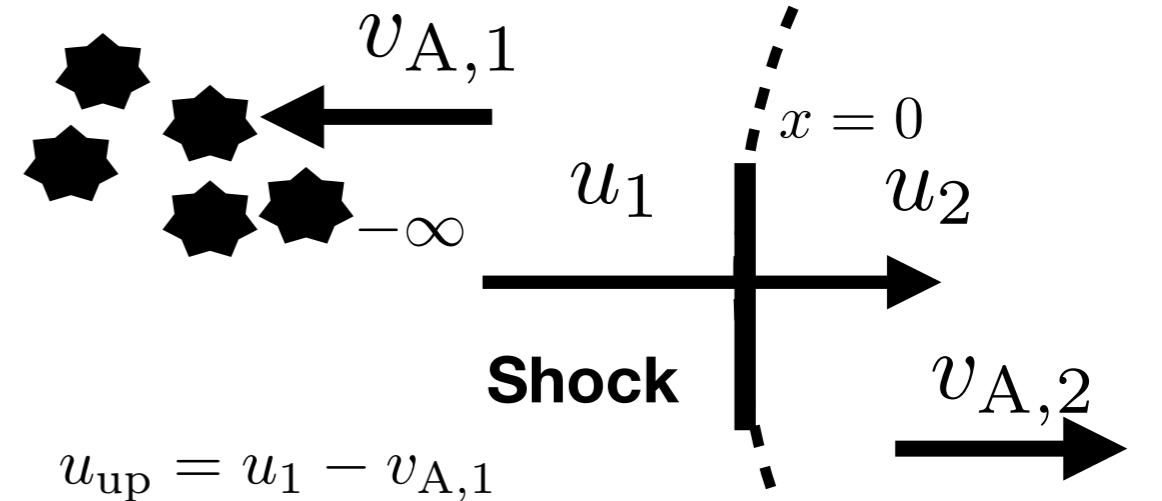
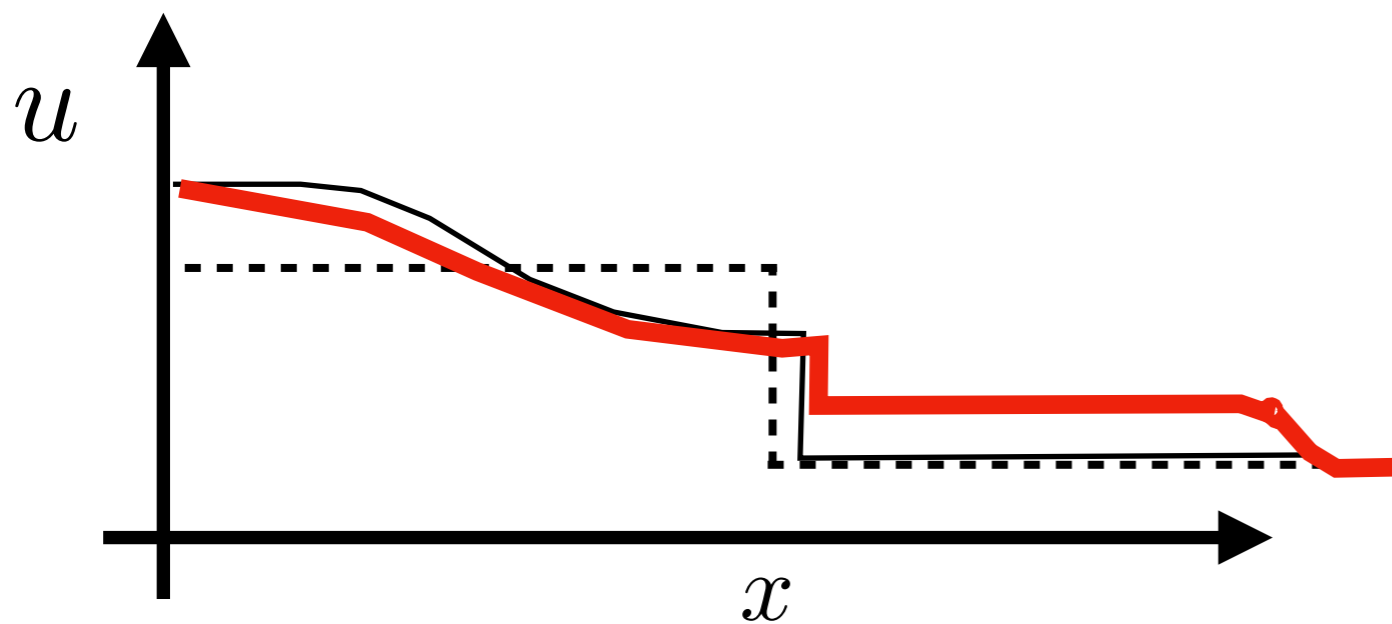
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$$u_{\text{down}} = u_2 + v_{A,2}$$

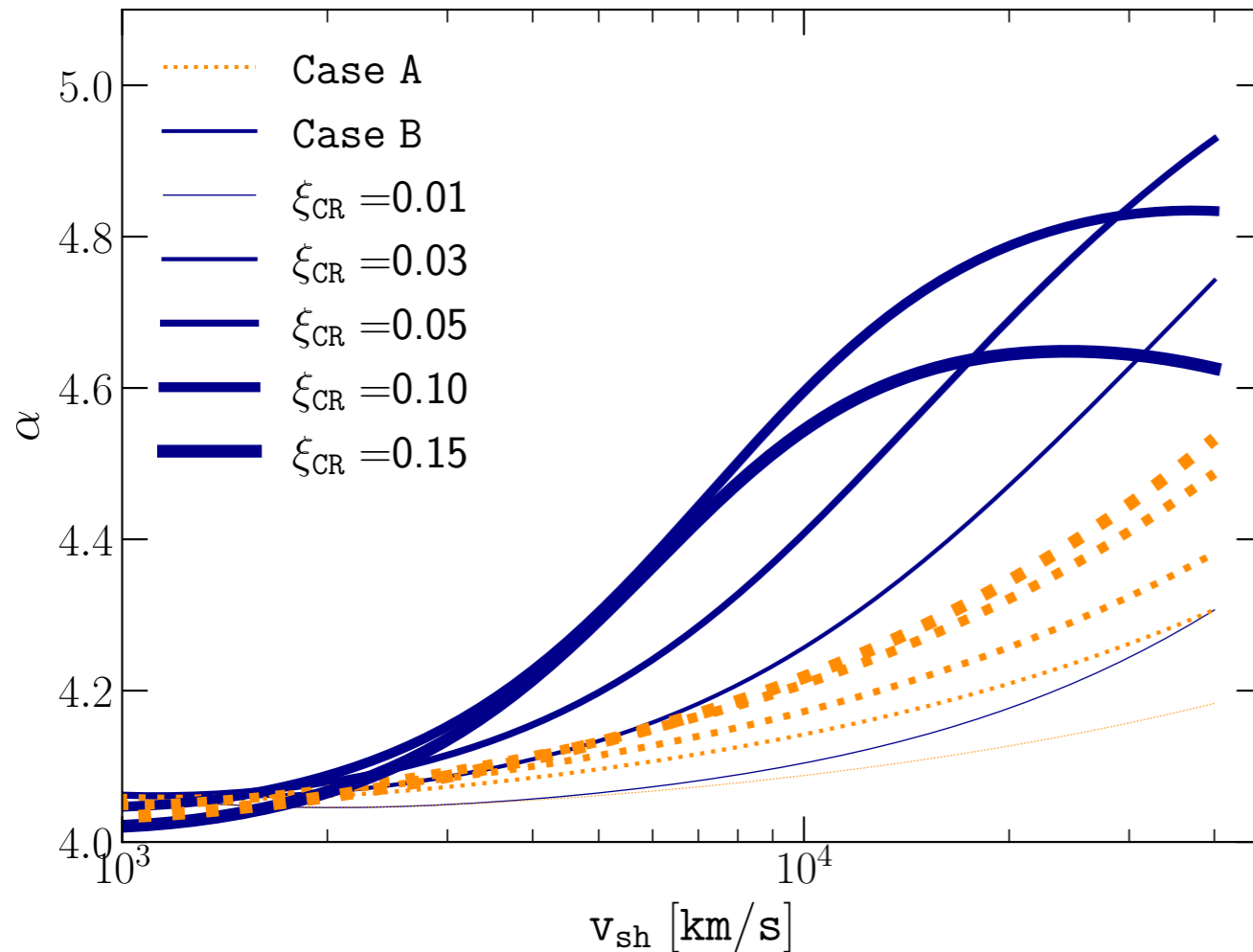
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Bell: current from all particles
(maximum value B)



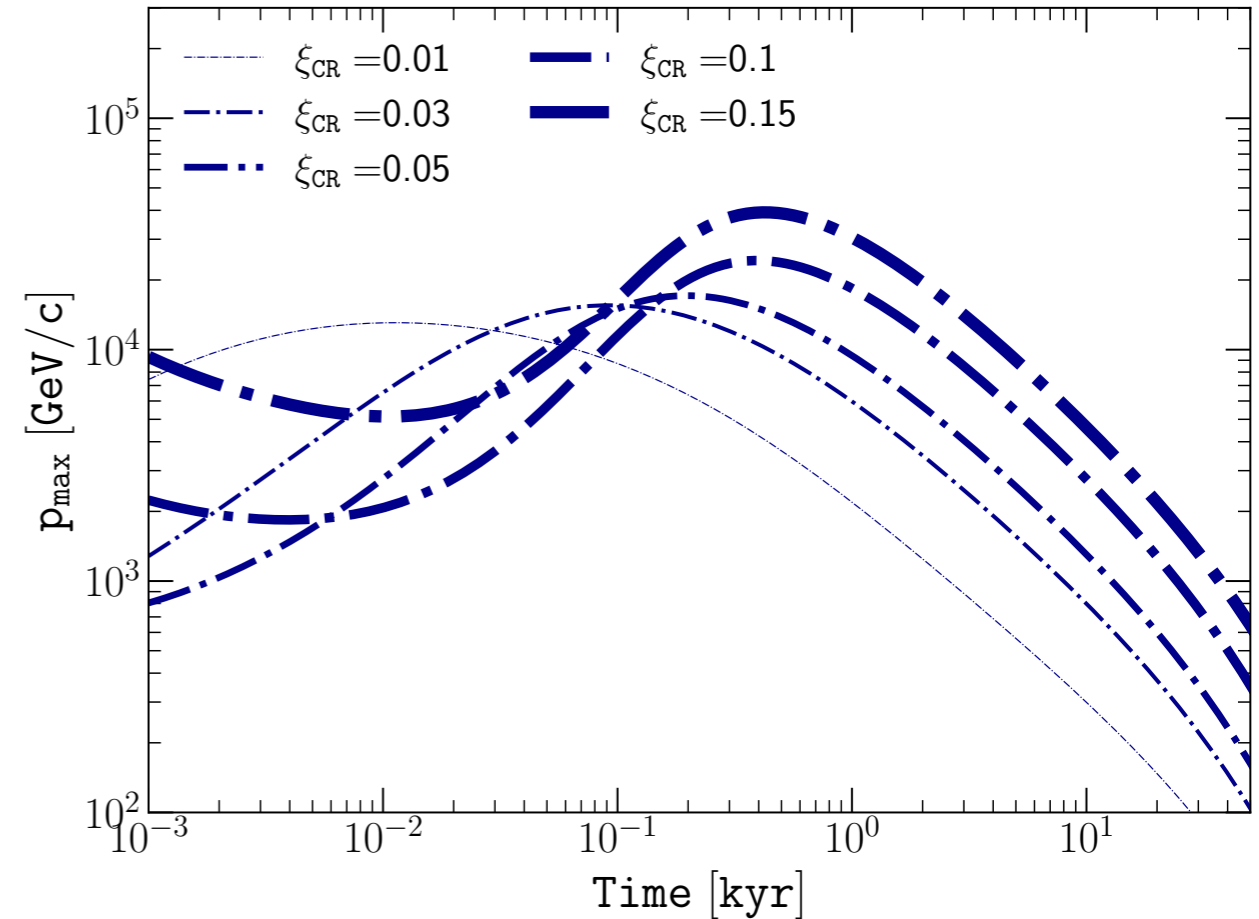
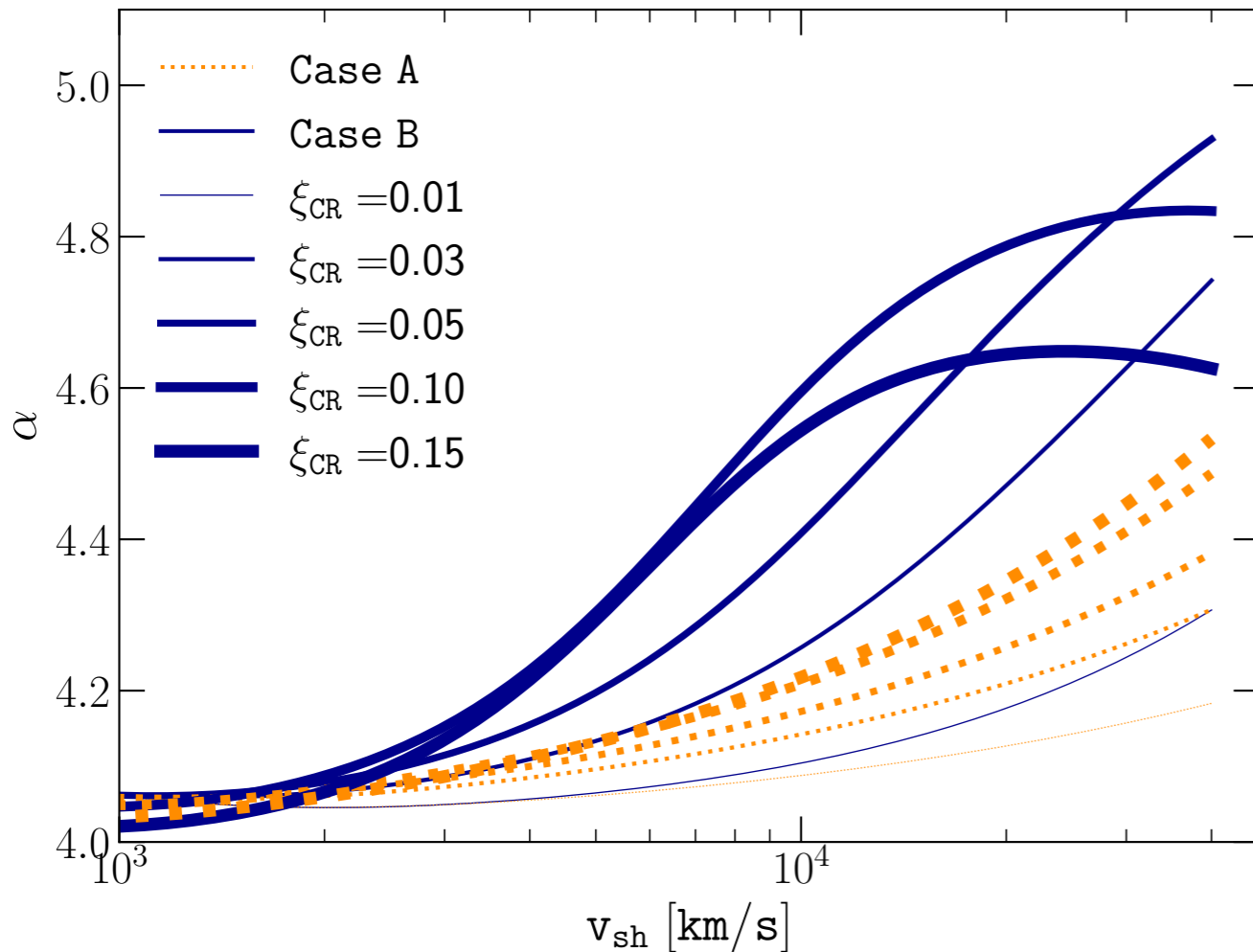
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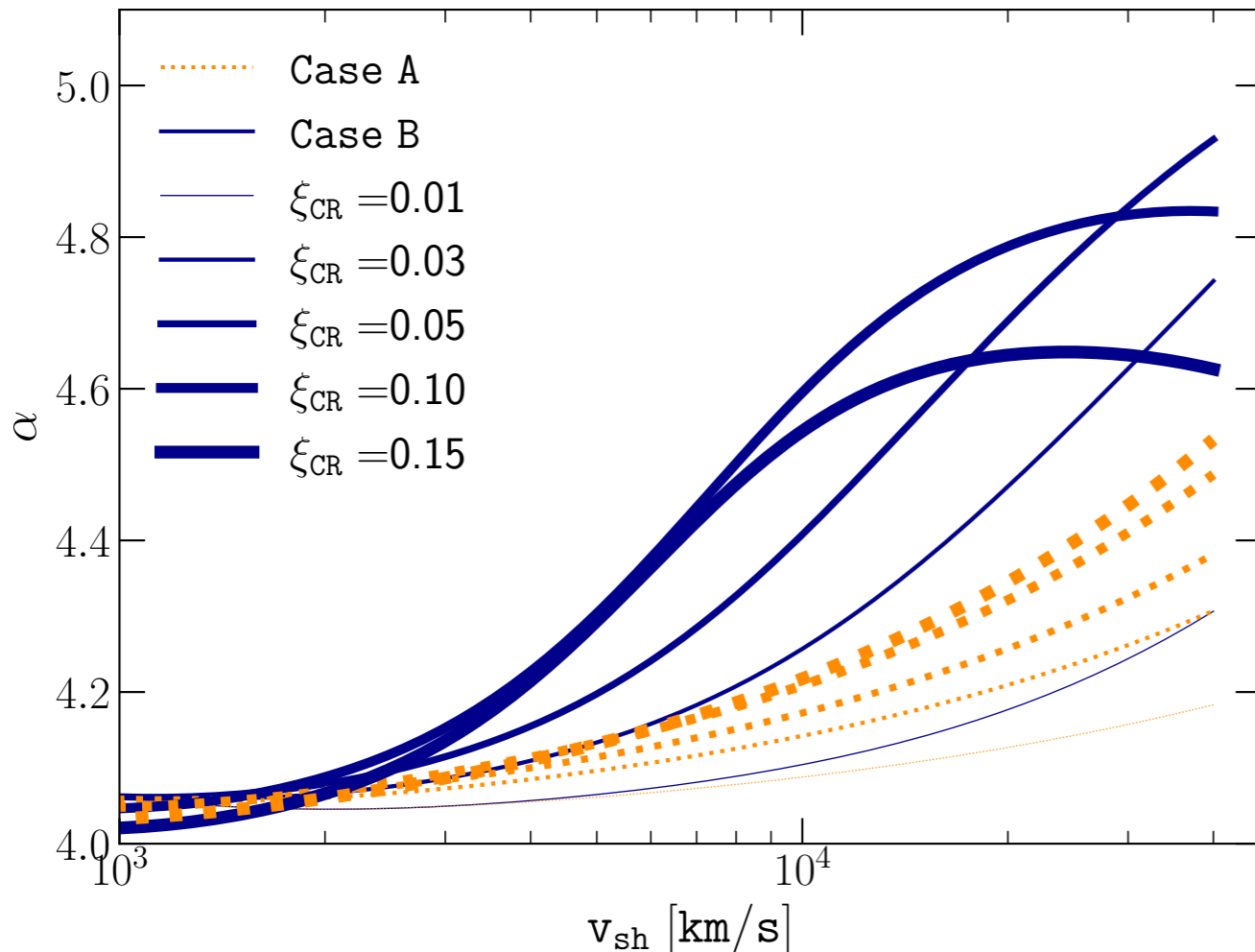
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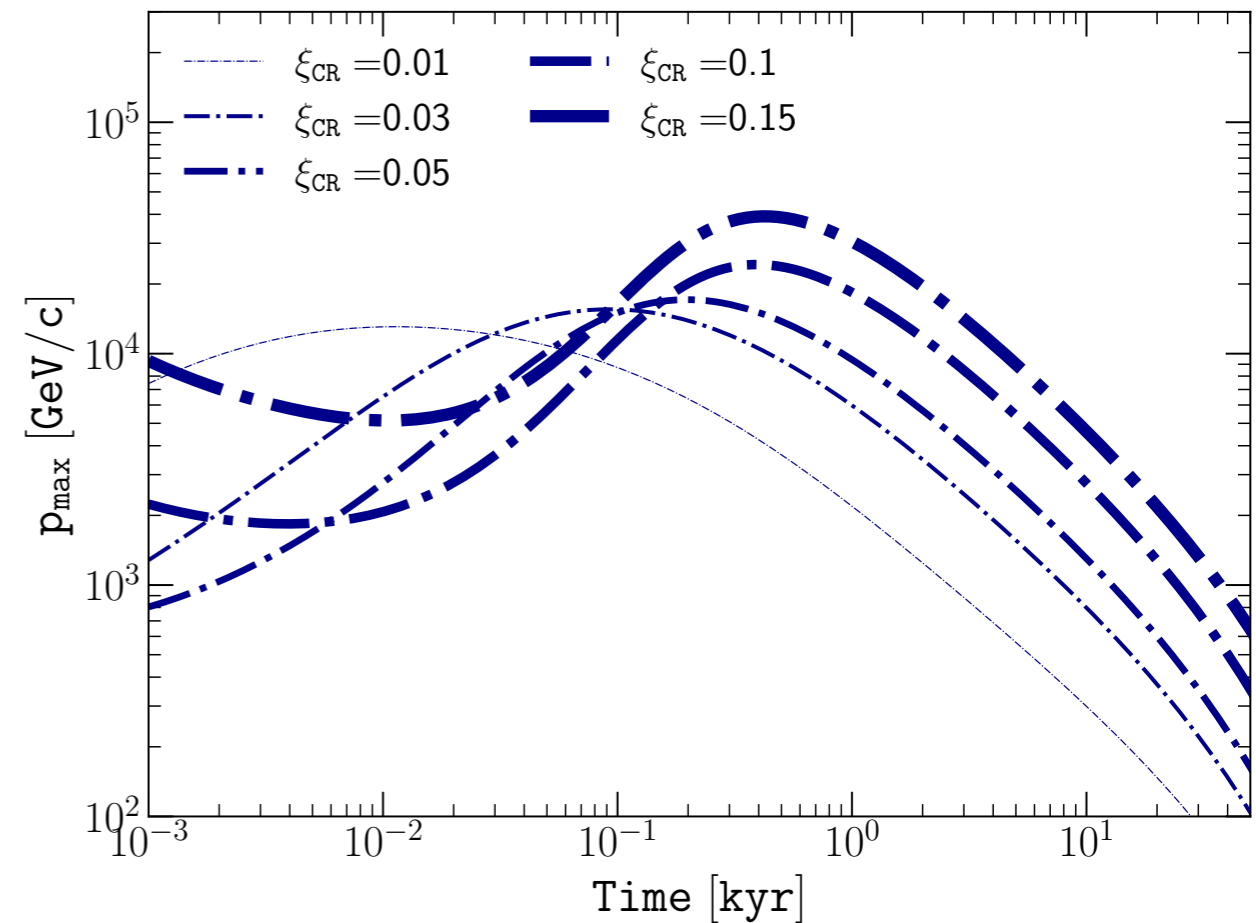
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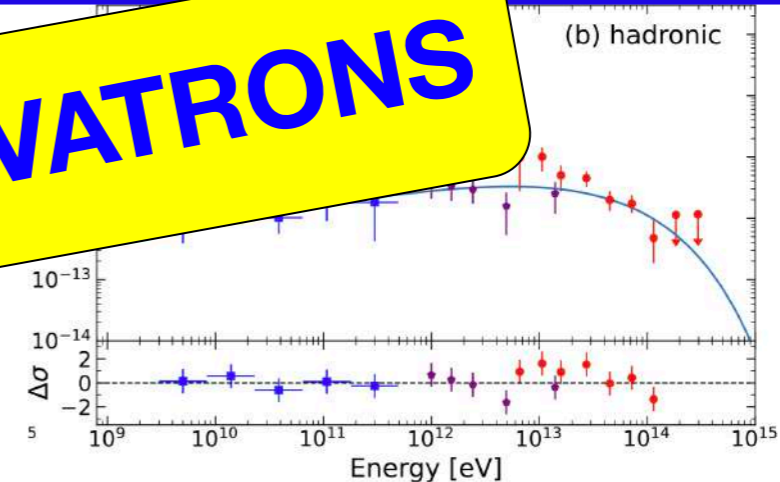
Consequences on p_{max} !

Drury (1983), Kirk (1990) Caprioli, Haggerty & Blasi (2020), Diesing & Caprioli (2021),
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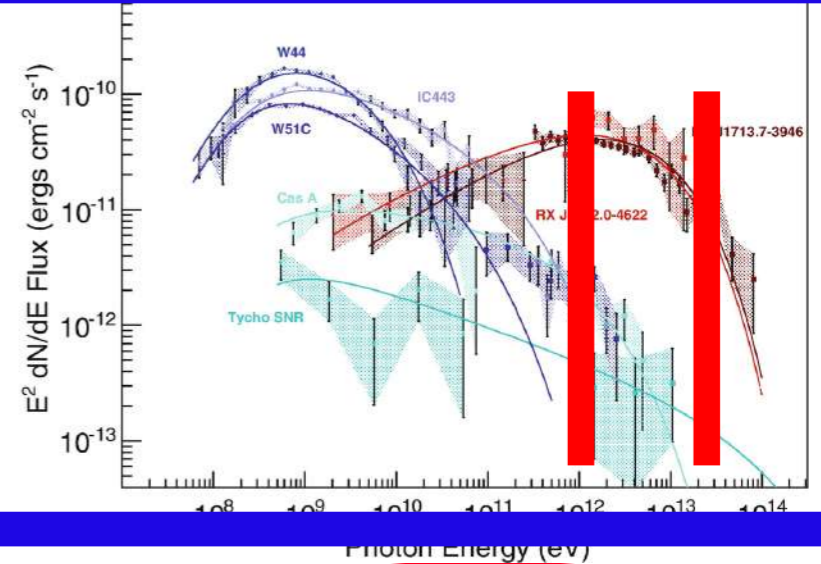
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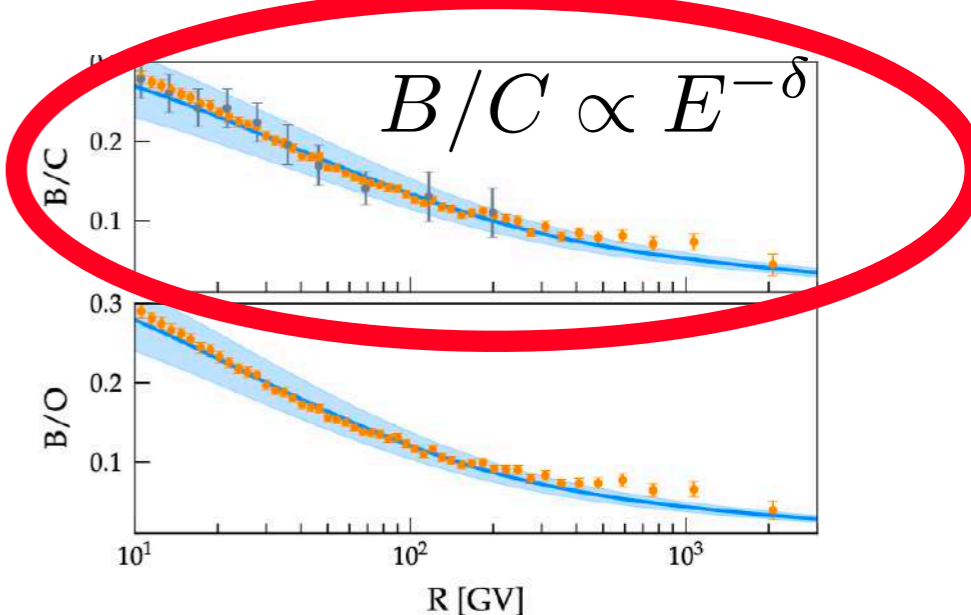
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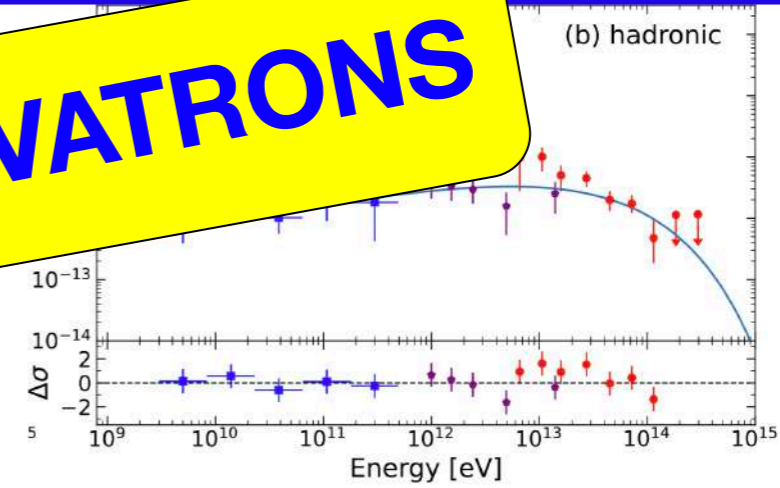
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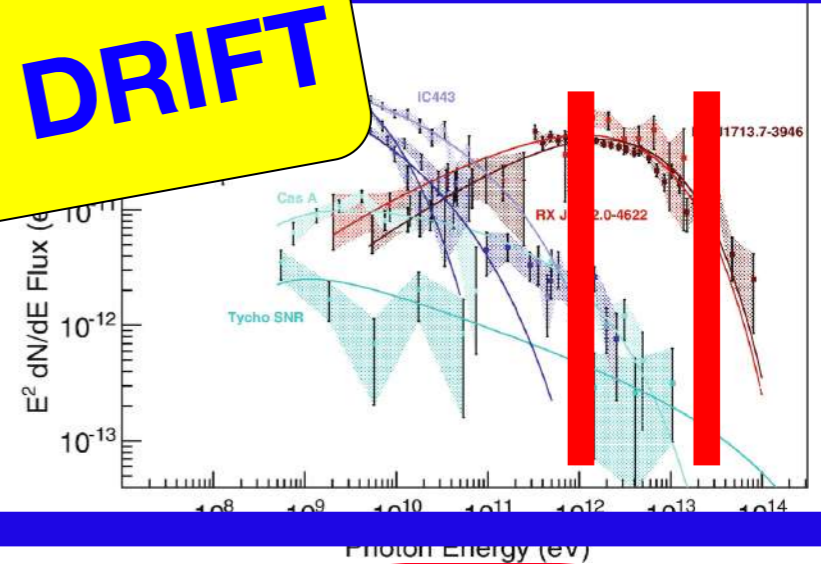
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NON-LINEAR EFFECTS, DRIFT

VH

spectra?



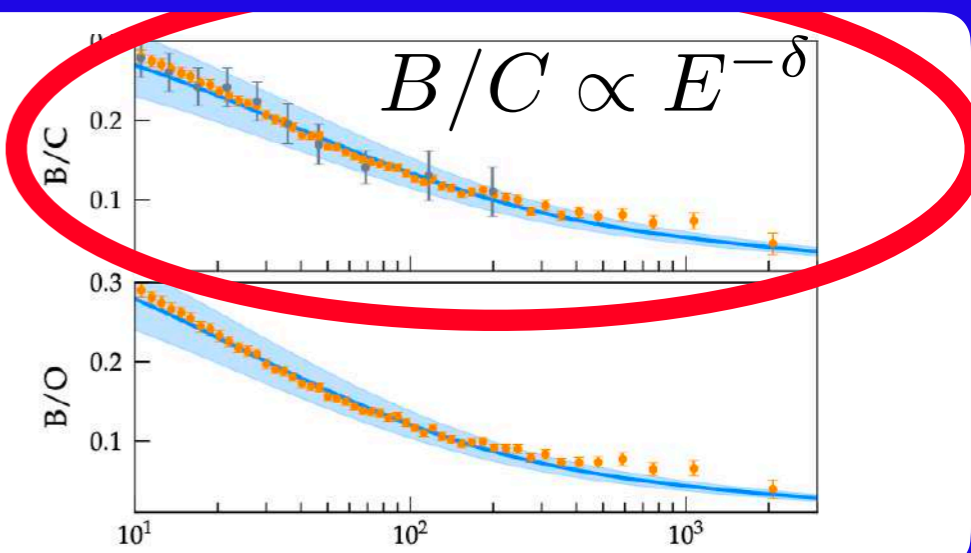
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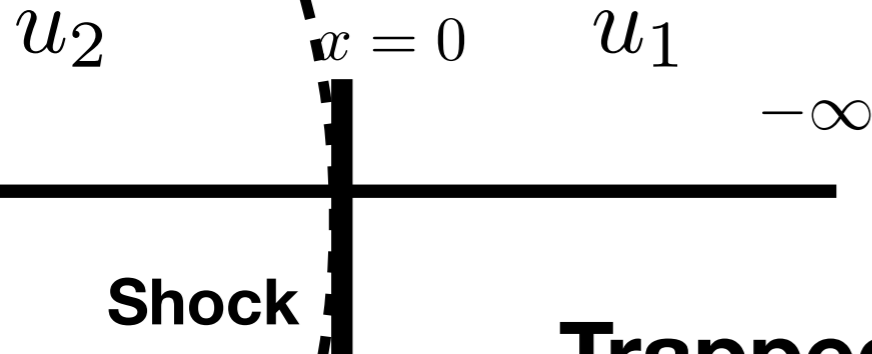
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Particle content: accelerated vs. injected?

DSA

$$f(p) \propto p^{-\alpha}$$



Trapped particles

$$N_{\text{trapped}}(p) = \int_{t_0}^{T_{\text{SN}}} dt \frac{4\pi}{r} R_{\text{sh}}^2(t) v_{\text{sh}}(t) \left(\frac{p'}{p}\right)^2 f(p', t) \frac{dp'}{dp}$$

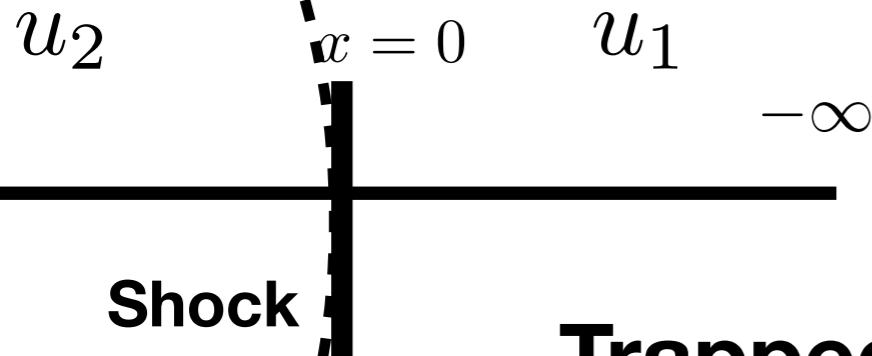
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Losses

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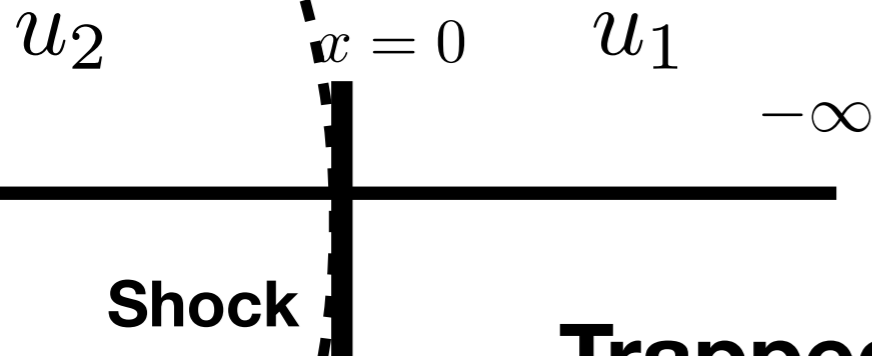
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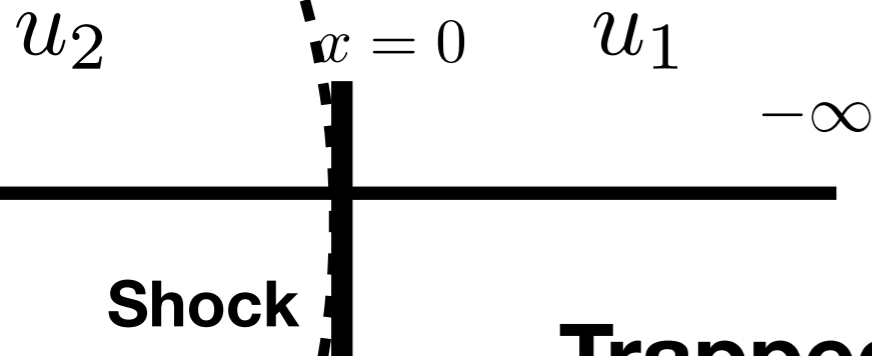
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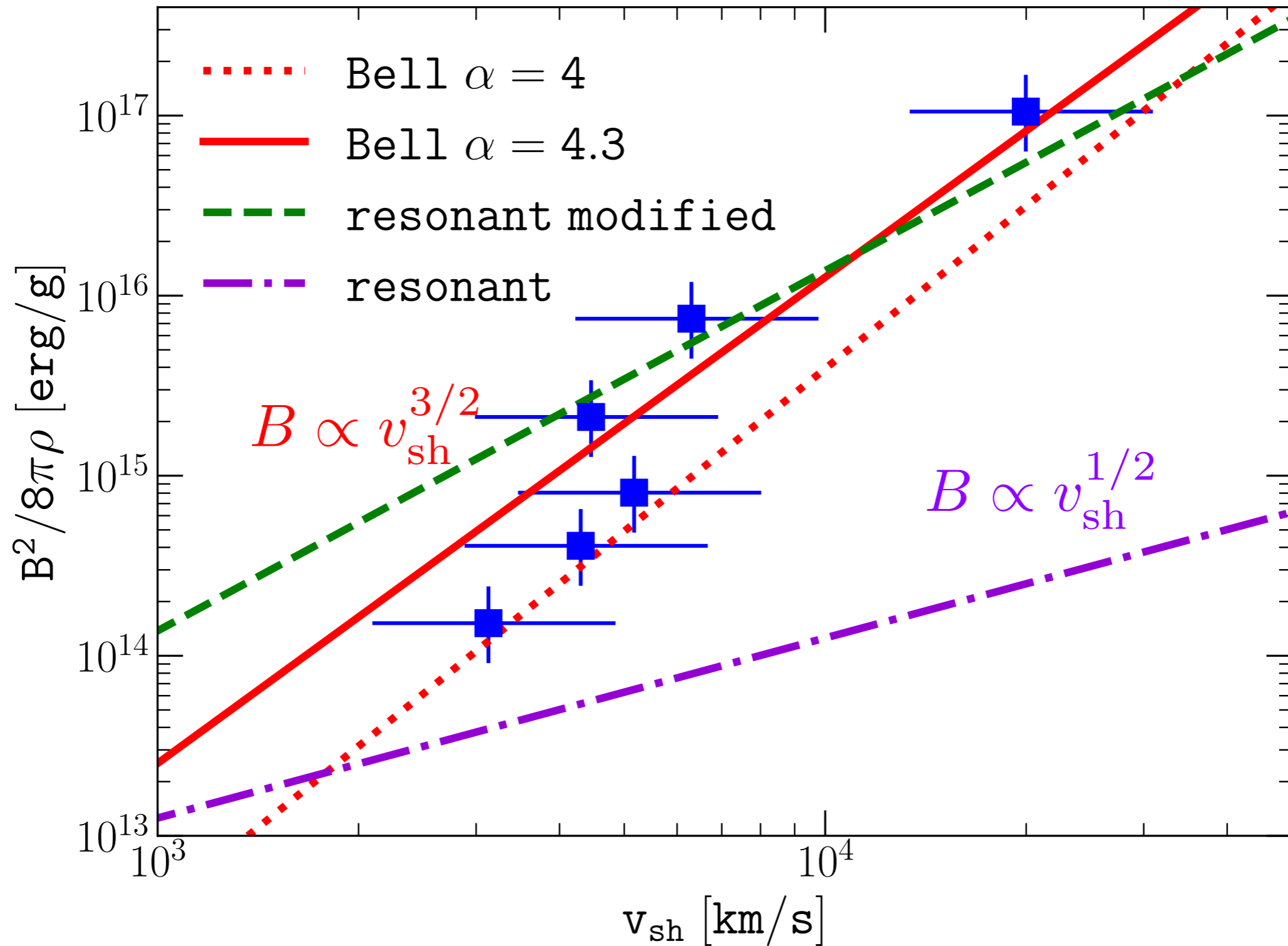
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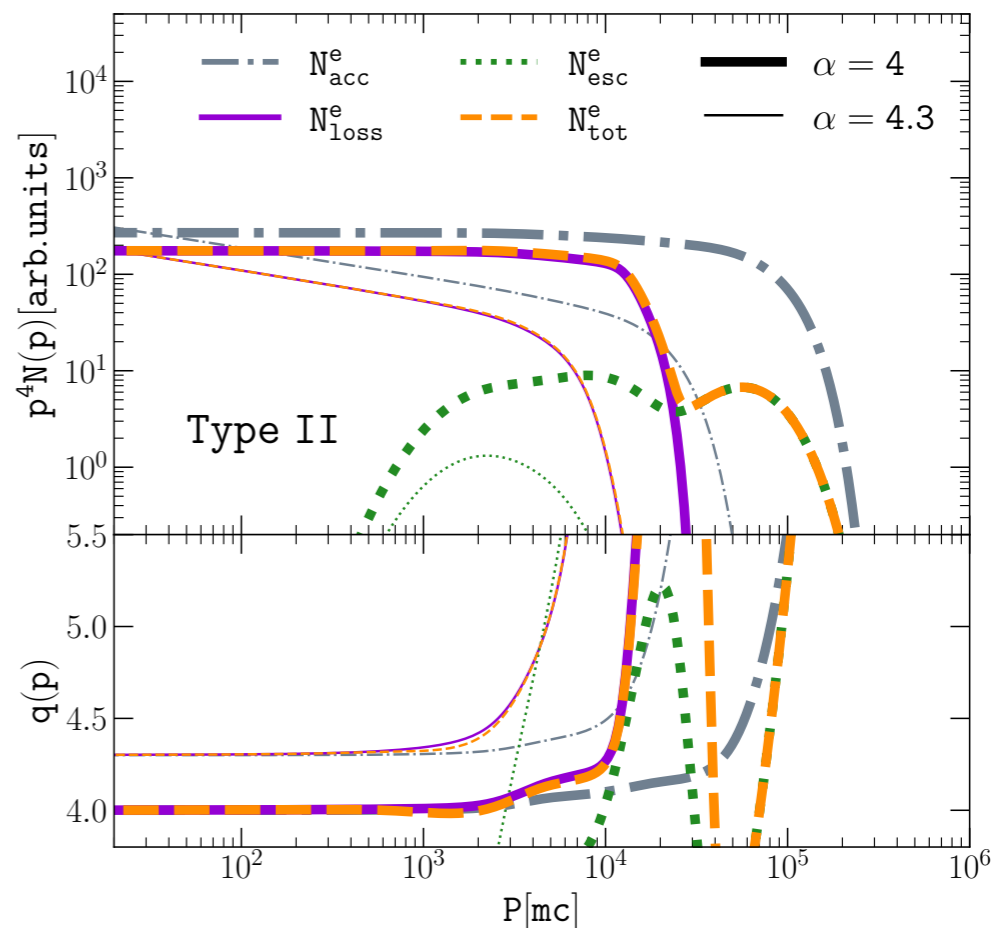
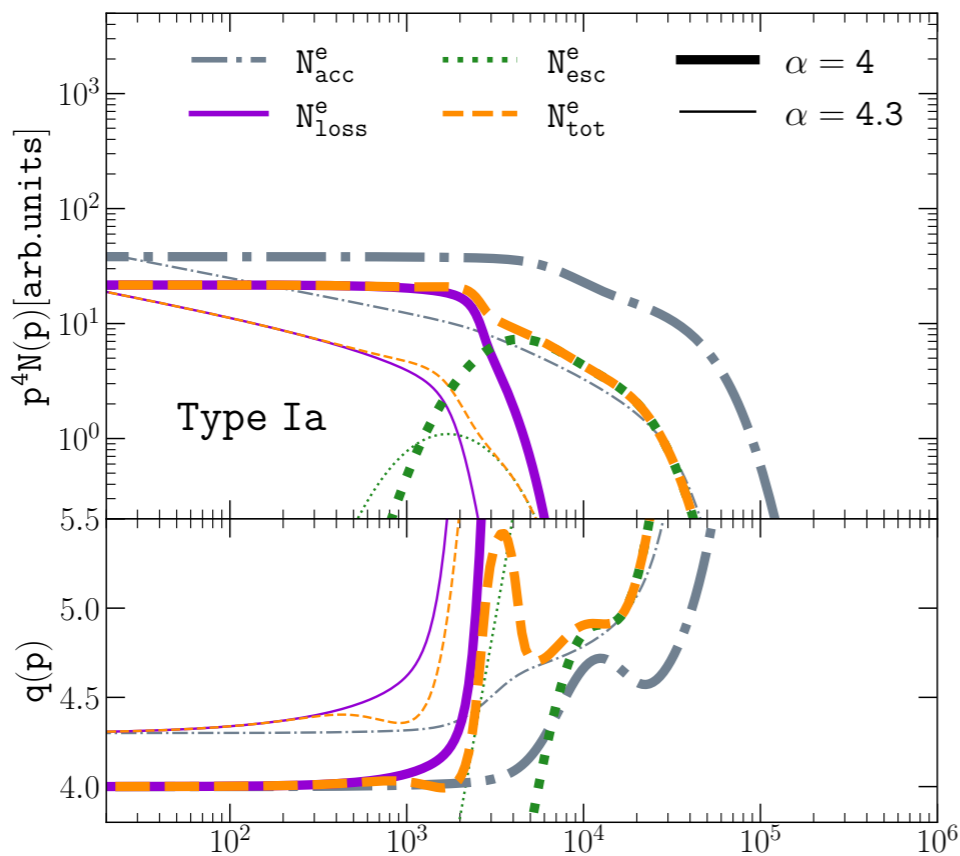
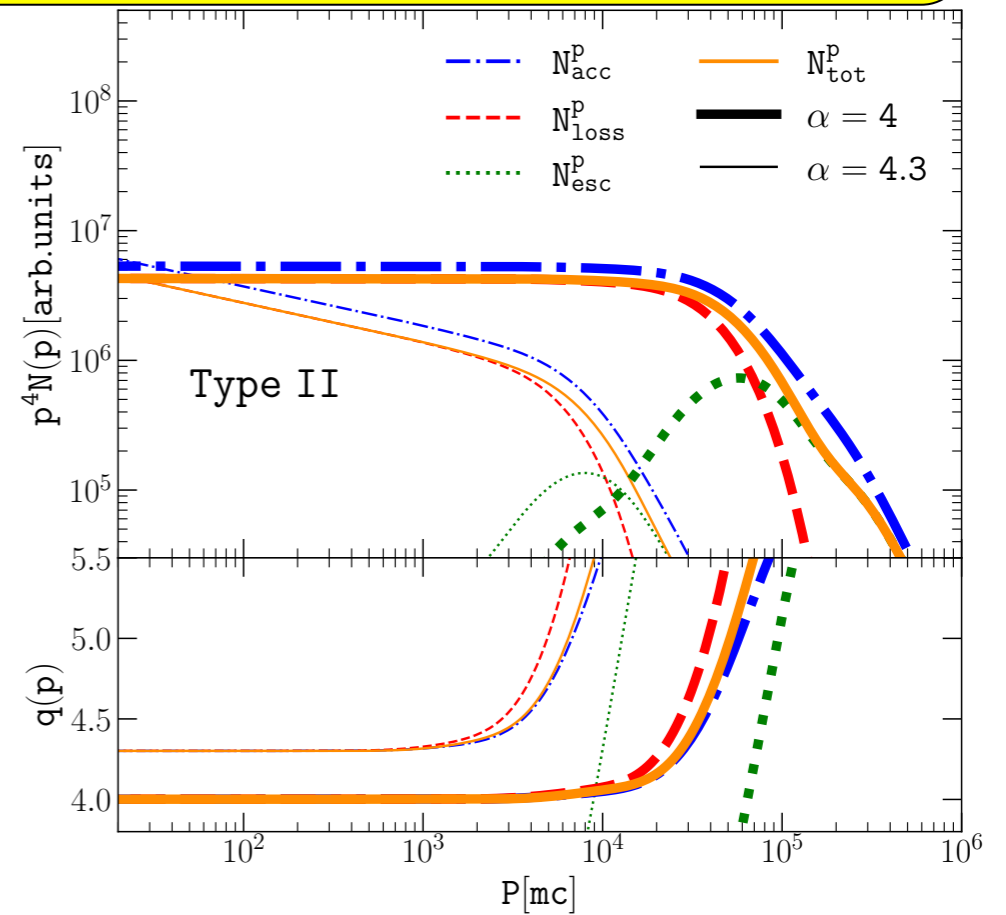
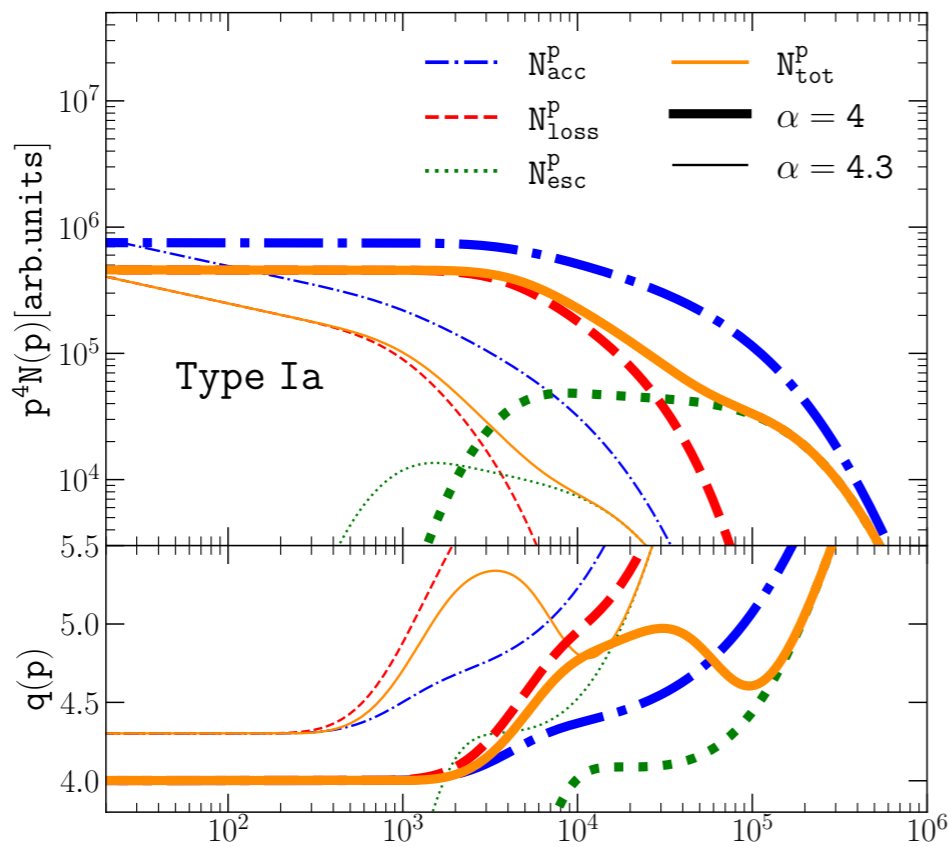
Energy density downstream

$$B \propto v_{\text{sh}}$$

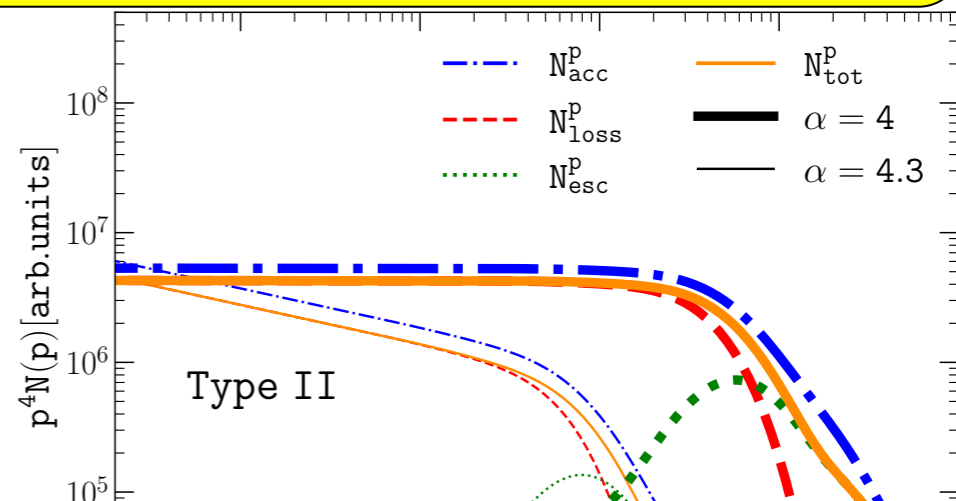
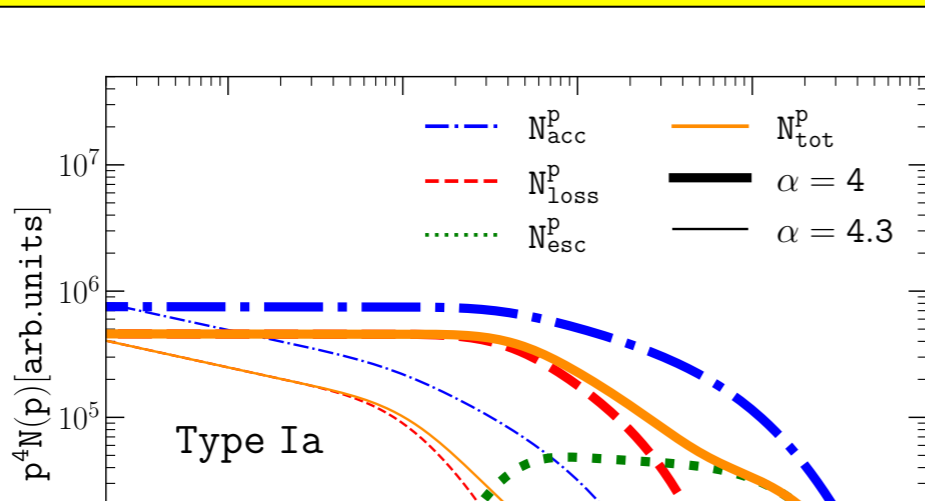


Important for losses!

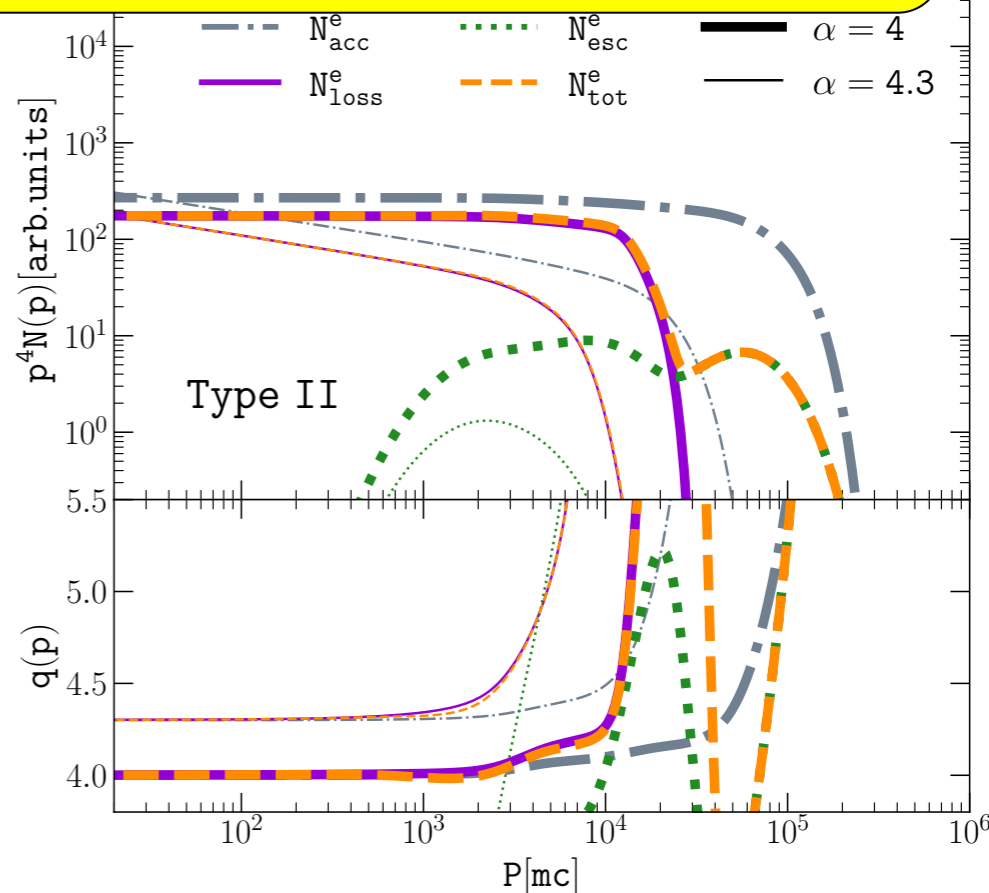
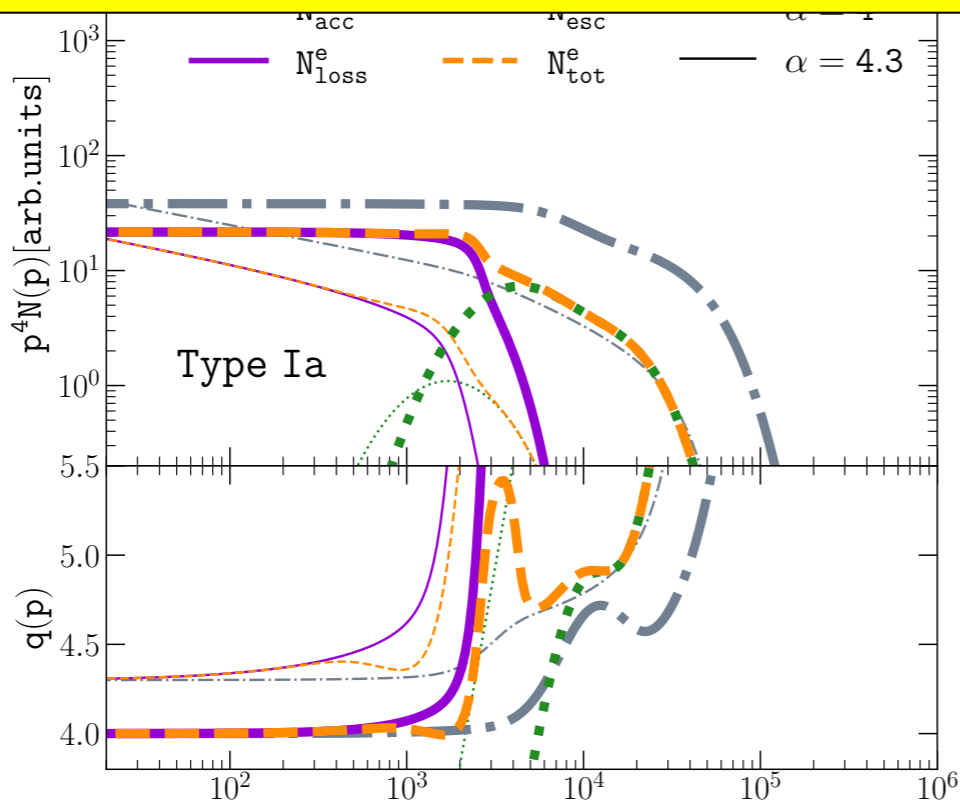
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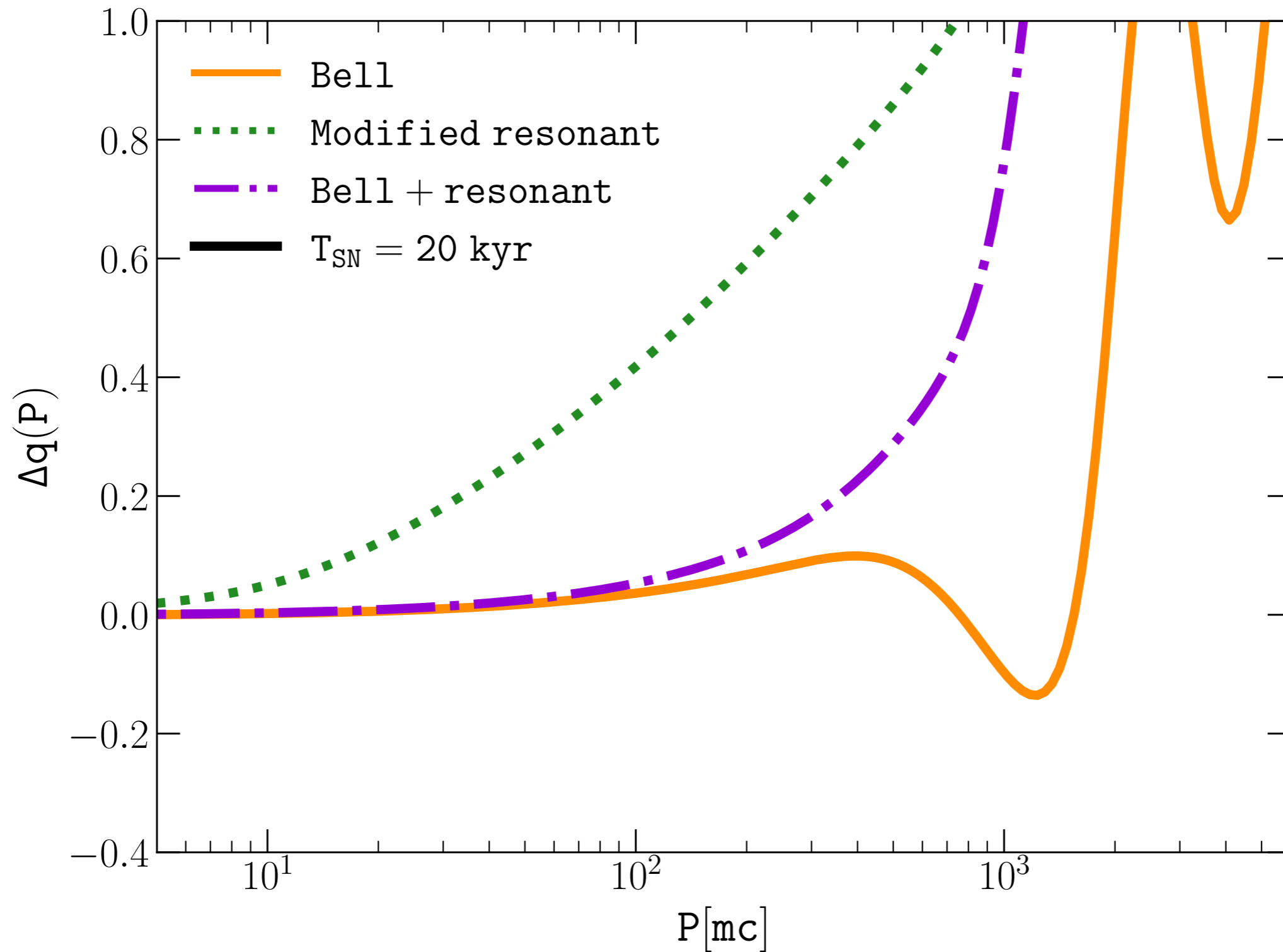
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The importance of the magnetic field in shaping the spectra (losses)



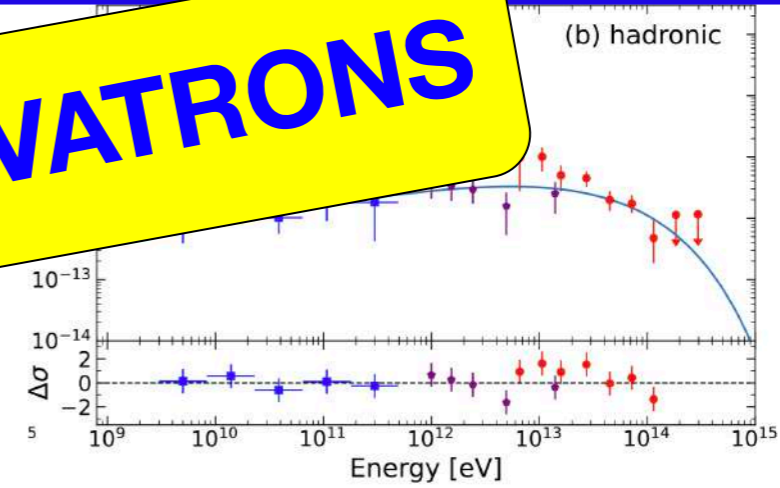
Difference total spectrum electron vs. proton



What is wrong with supernova remnants?

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LOW NUMBER PEVATRONS

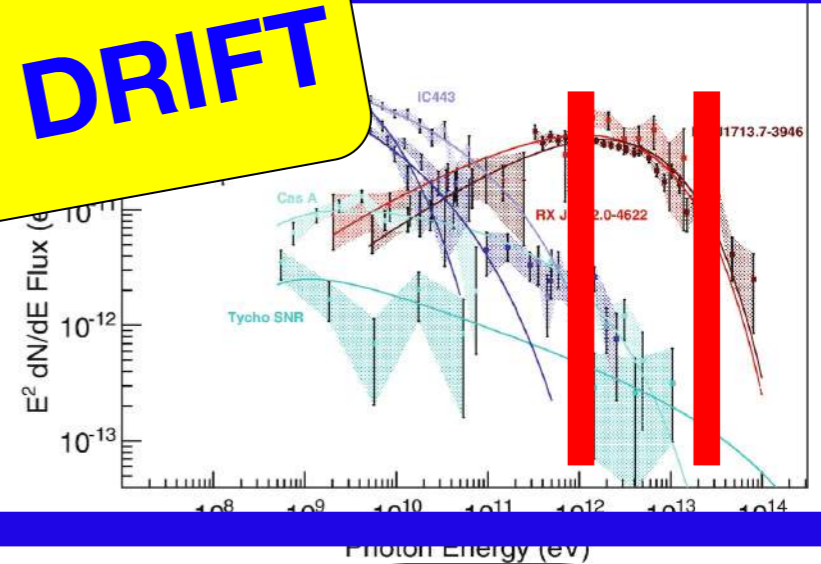


SNR G106.3+ 2.7
HAWC 2020
Tibet (Nature 2021)

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NON-LINEAR EFFECTS, DRIFT

VH... spectra?



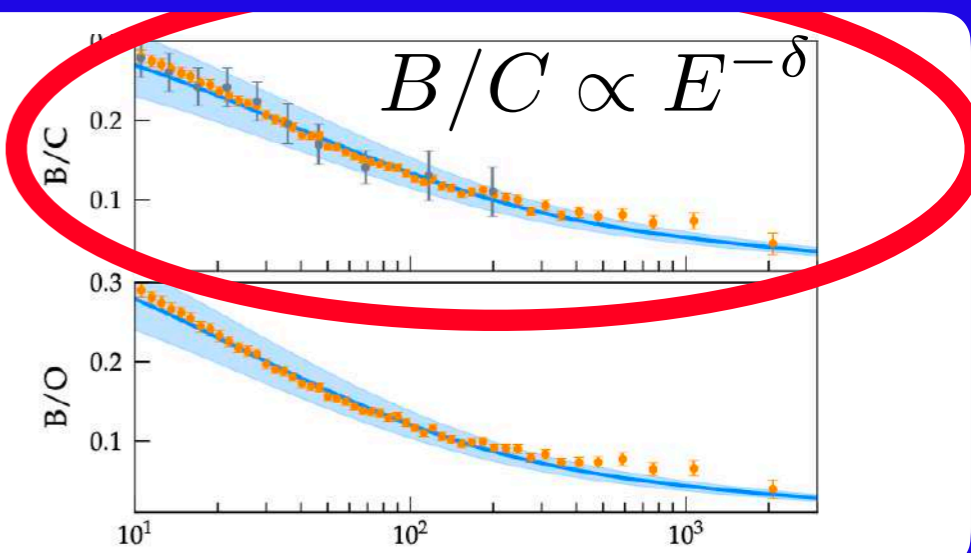
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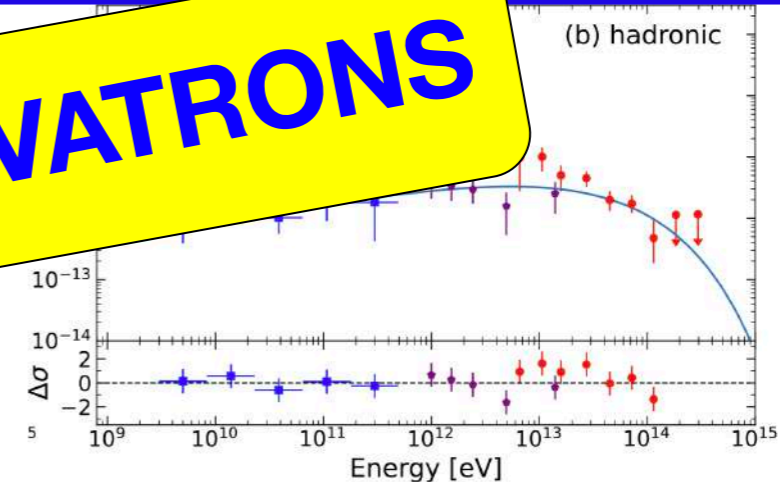
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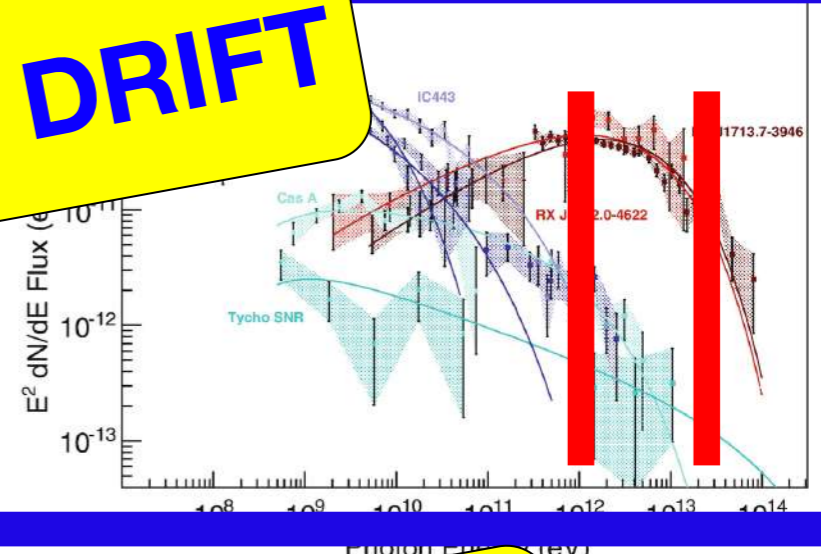
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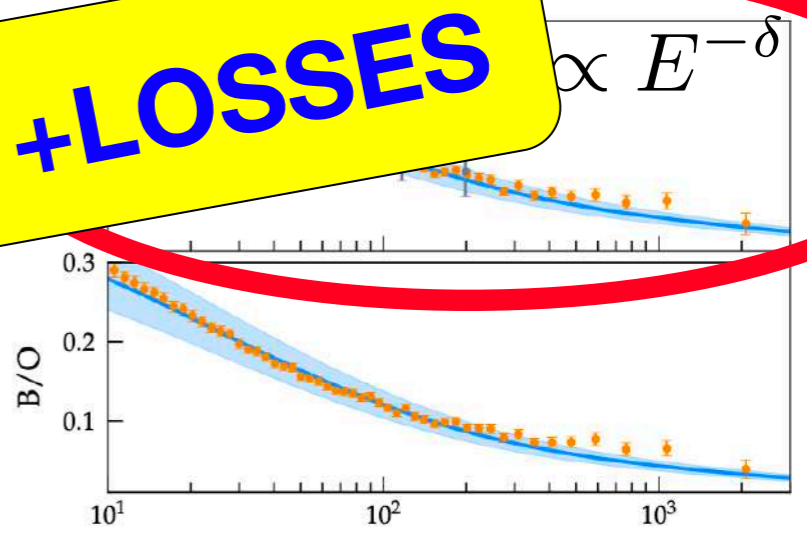
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CUMULATED SPECTRUM +LOSSES



Propagation $\propto E^{-2.7}$

How much e/p? For how long?

Intricate issues

PeV range

Non-linear drift effects

Cumulative spectra (losses)

Early times!

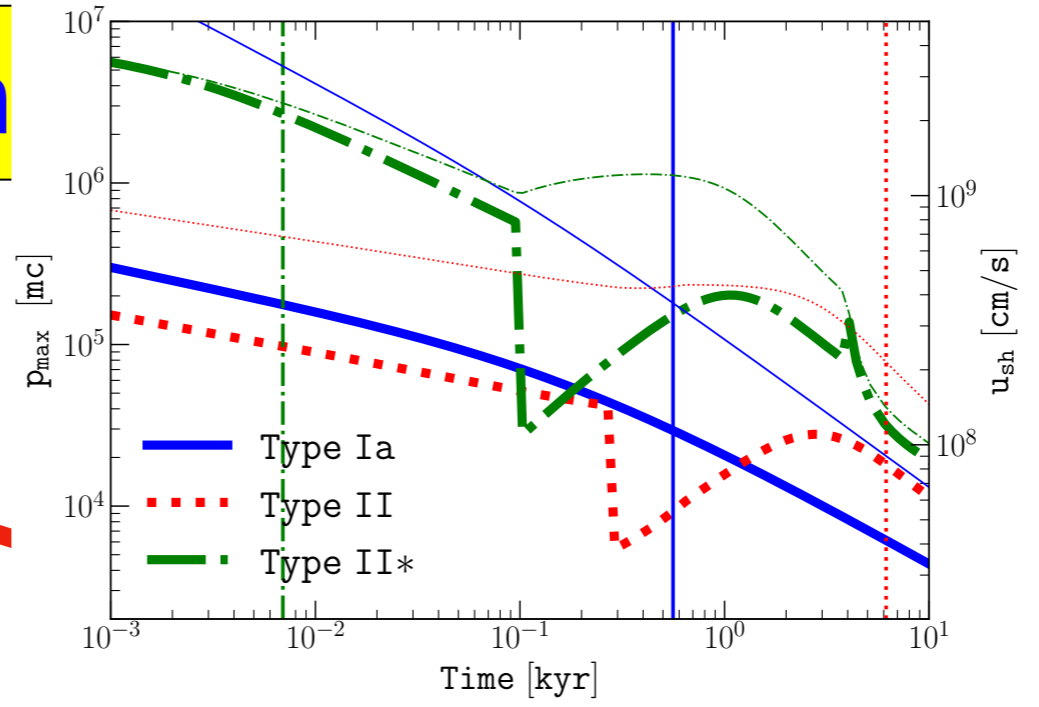
$$\delta B(t)$$

$$\xi(t)$$

t

In

PeV range



Non-linear drift effects

()



t

Cumulative spectra (losses)

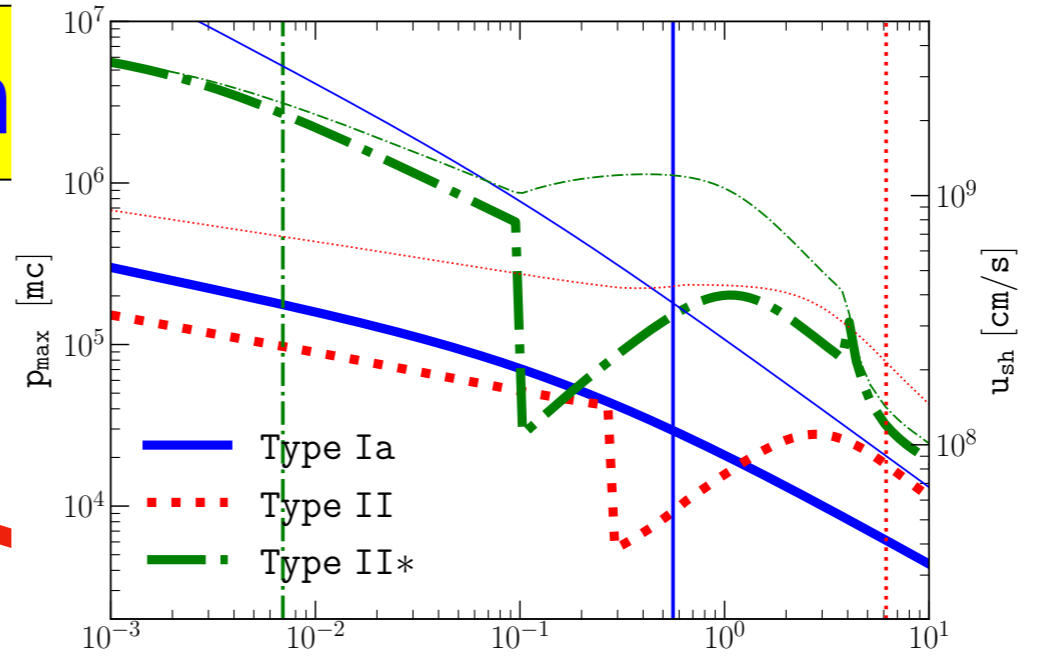
$\xi(t)$



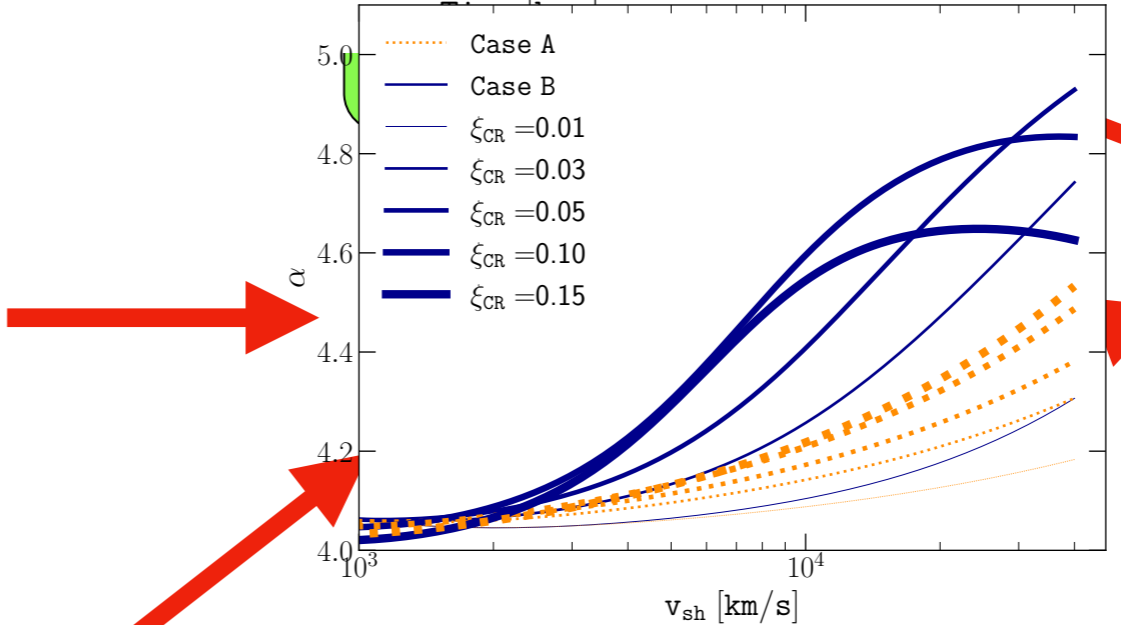
Early times!

In

PeV range



Non-linear drift effects



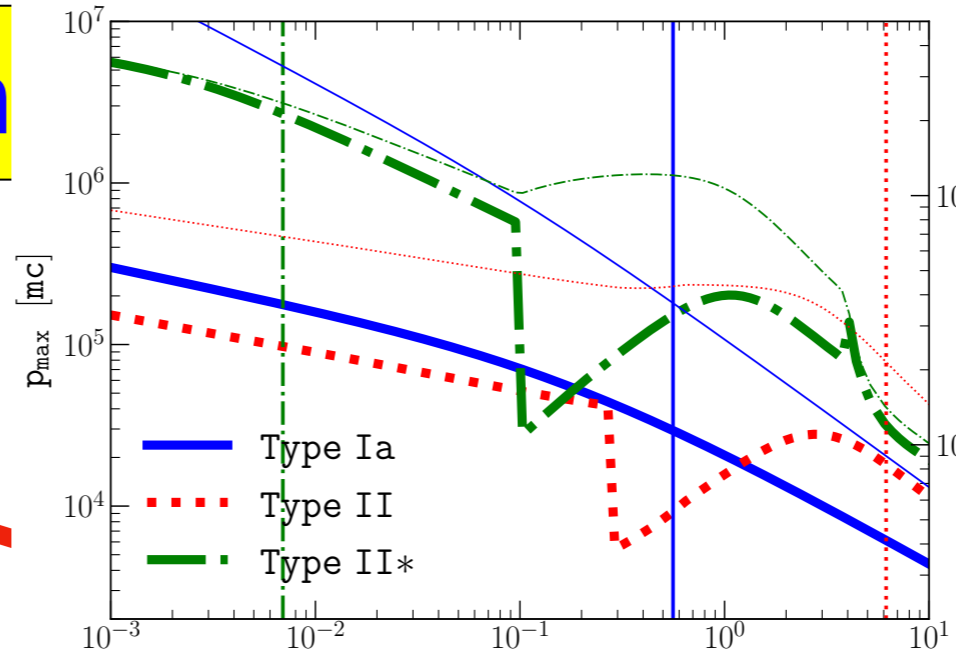
t

Cumulative spectra (losses)

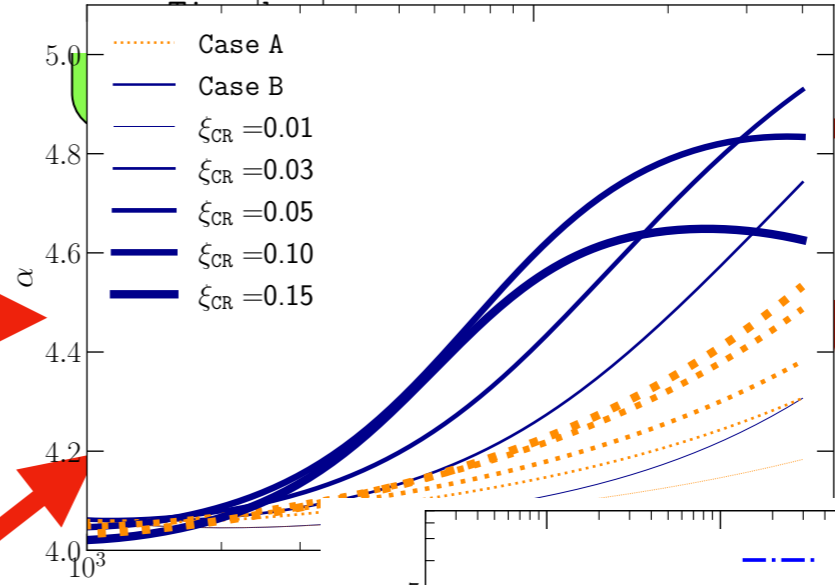
Early times!

In

PeV range

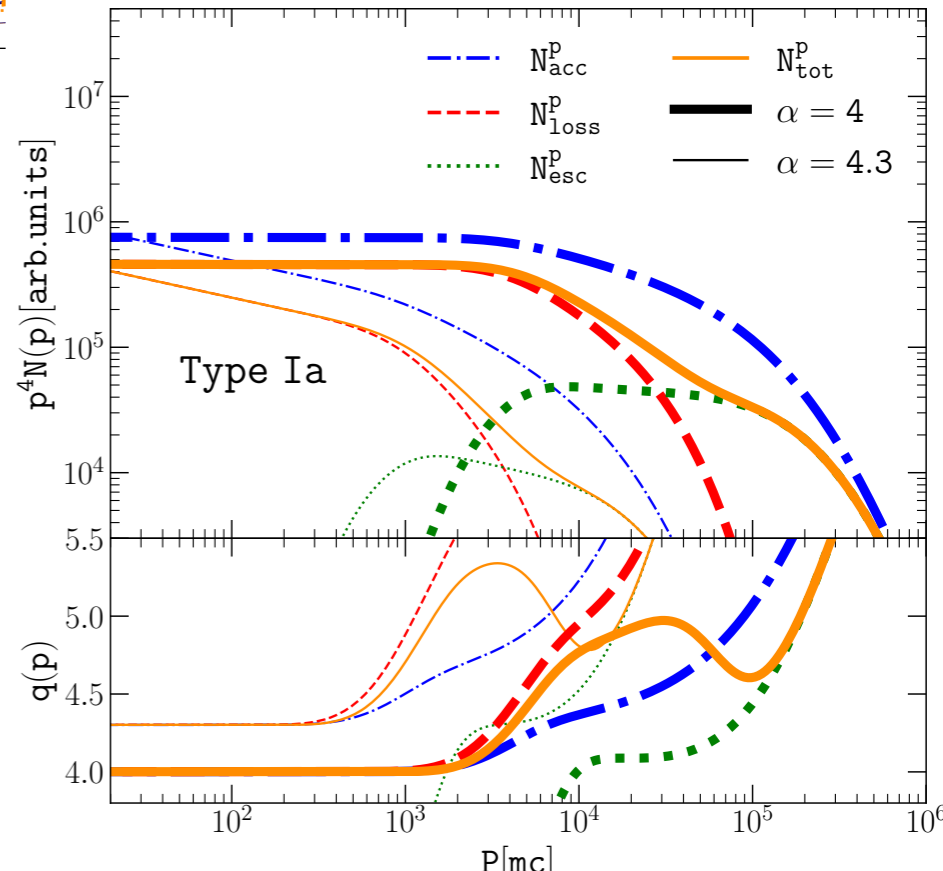


Non-linear drift effects



t

Cumulative spectra (losses)

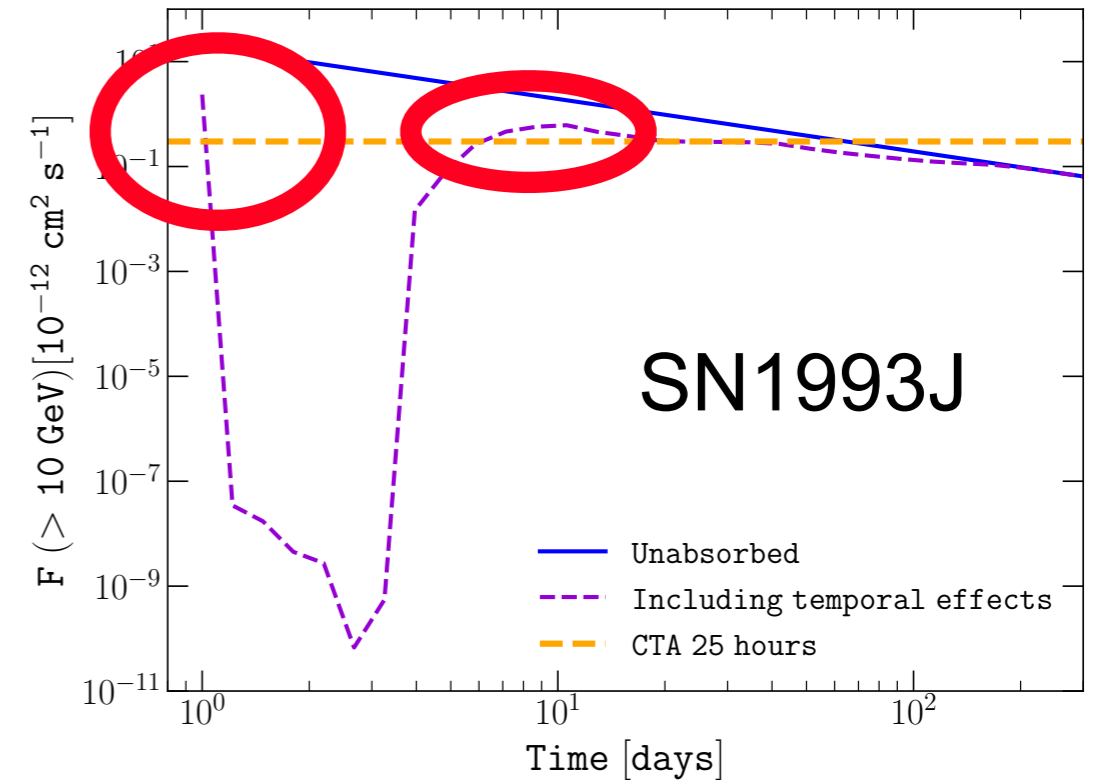


Early times!

Conclusions: particle acceleration at supernovae (gamma-ray domain CTA?)

1. Slope of accelerated particles?
2. Maximum energy?
3. Efficiency?
4. Magnetic field?

Early times to get rid of
cumulative effects



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