

# CONNECTING UHECR THEORY TO DATA WITH HIERARCHICAL MODELS

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TeVPA 2018



# MOTIVATION

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- Description of UHECR acceleration, propagation and detection requires **many parameters**
- Models exhibit **non-linearity** and **degeneracy**
- There are many **uncertainties**

# HIERARCHICAL MODELS

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- Description of UHECR acceleration, propagation and detection requires many parameters

Organise the parameters into a hierarchy

- Models exhibit non-linearity and degeneracy

Efficiently evaluate expectation values

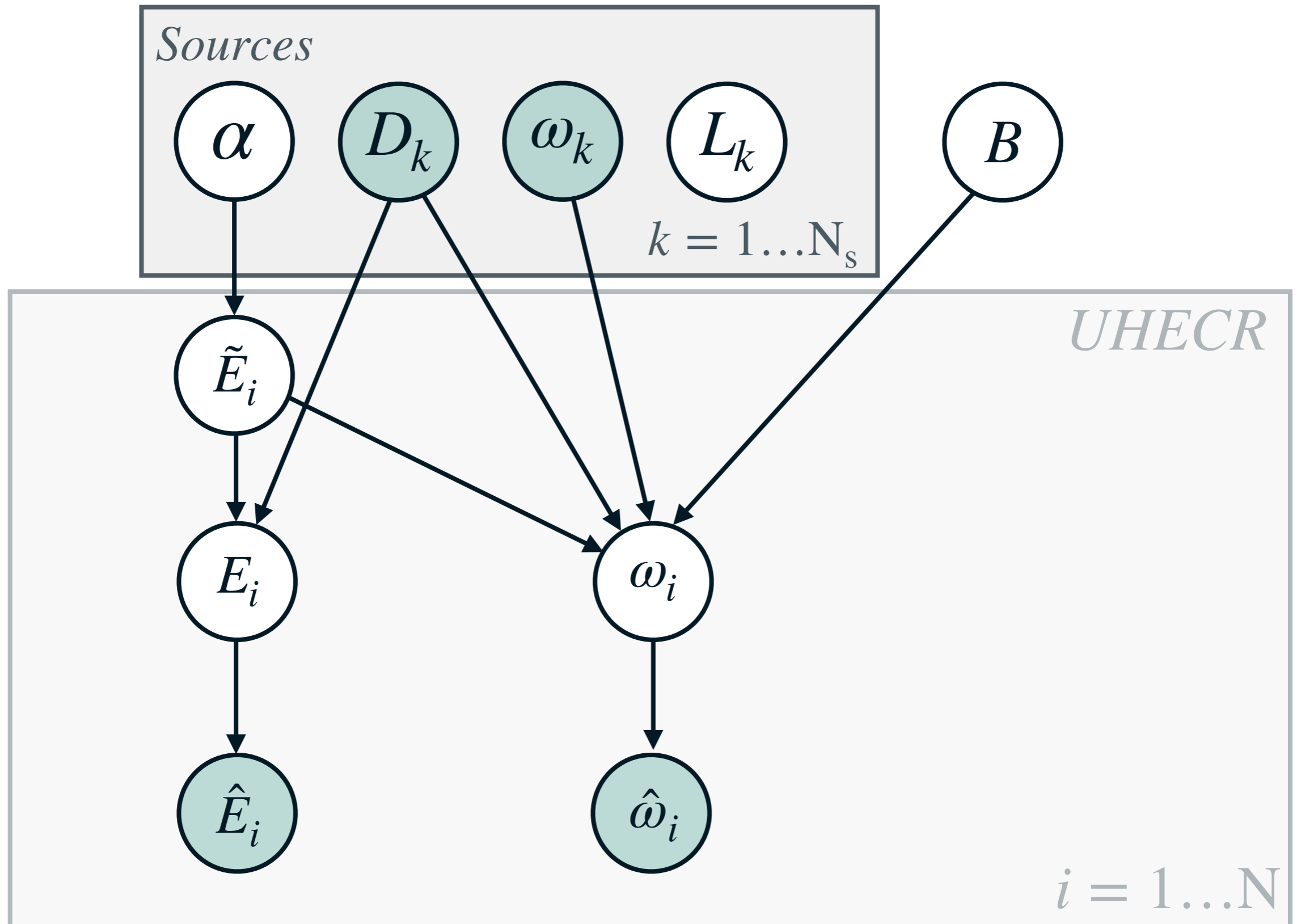
- There are many uncertainties

Parameterise the uncertainties

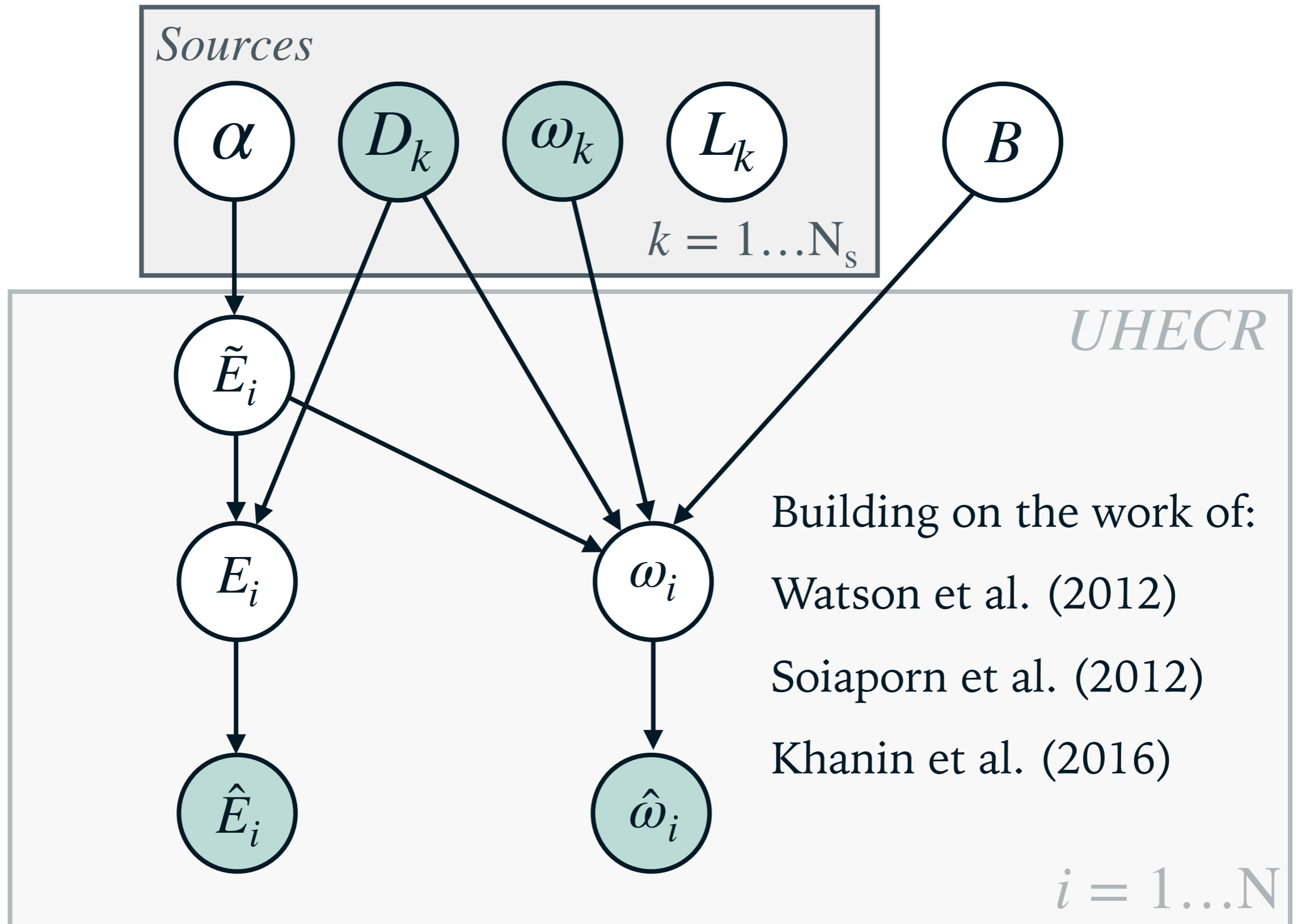
Hierarchical modelling provides an **extendable** framework which can incorporate more of the available information from both **data** and **theory**.

**Example: UHECR energies and arrival directions**

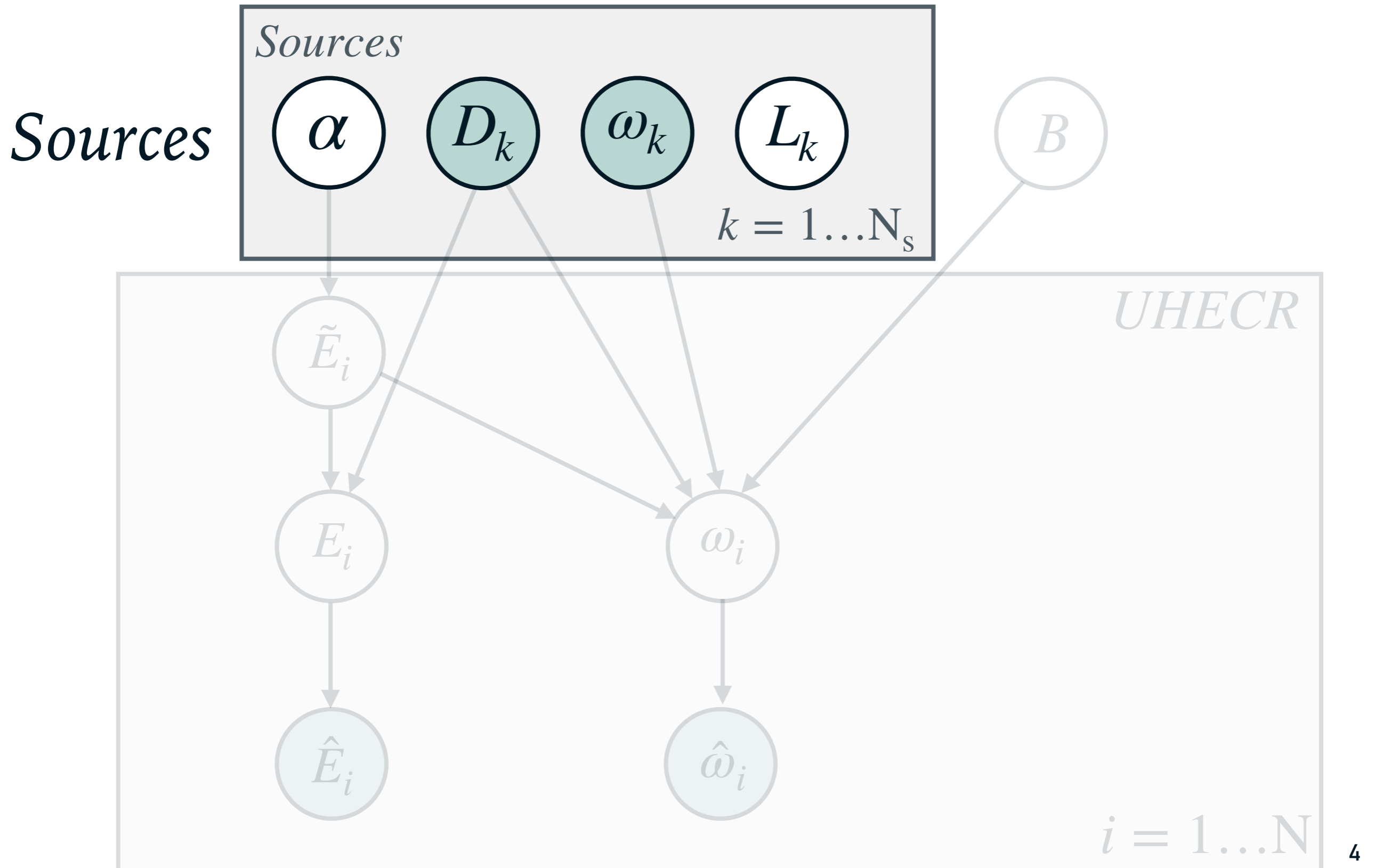
# THE MODEL



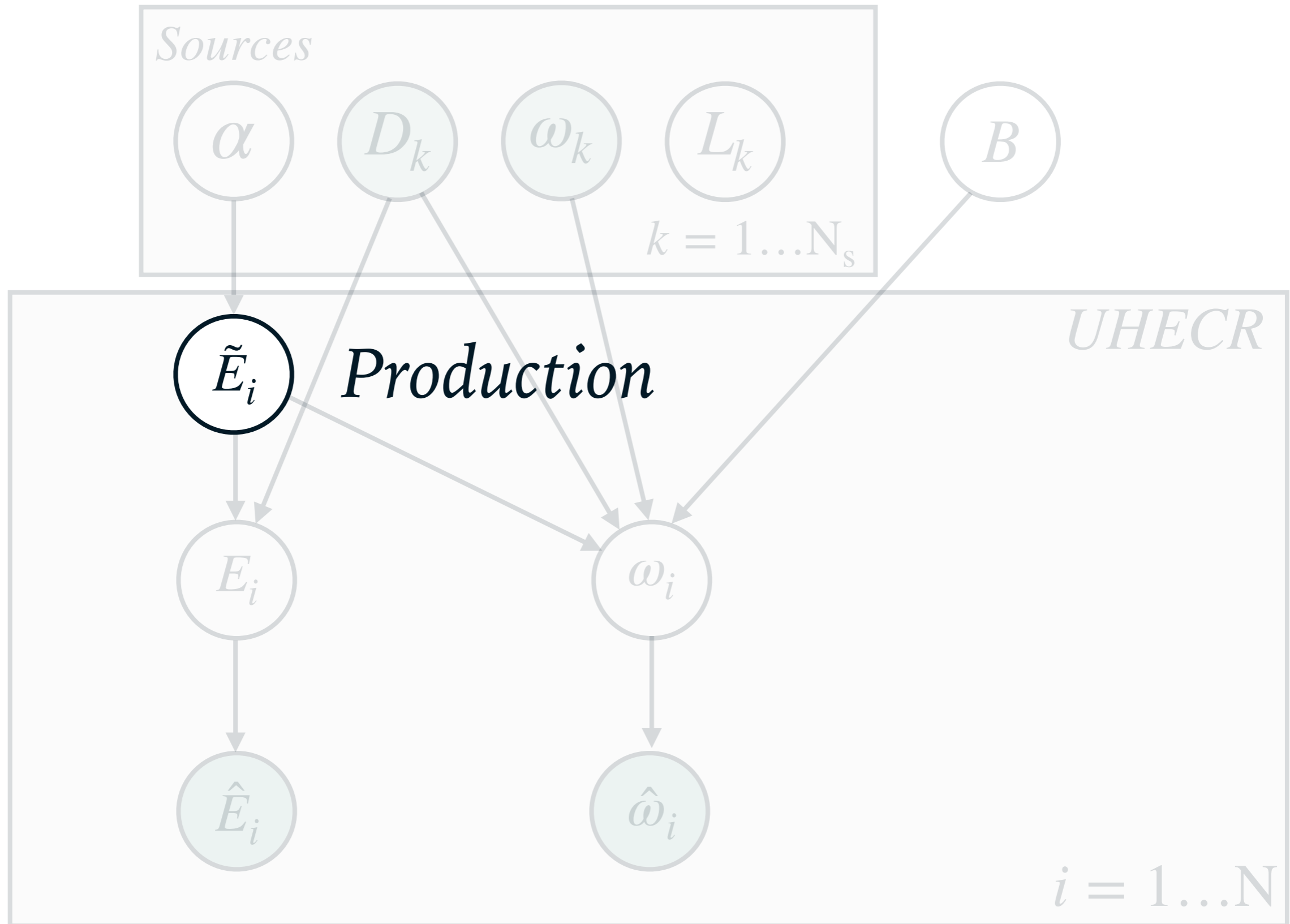
# THE MODEL



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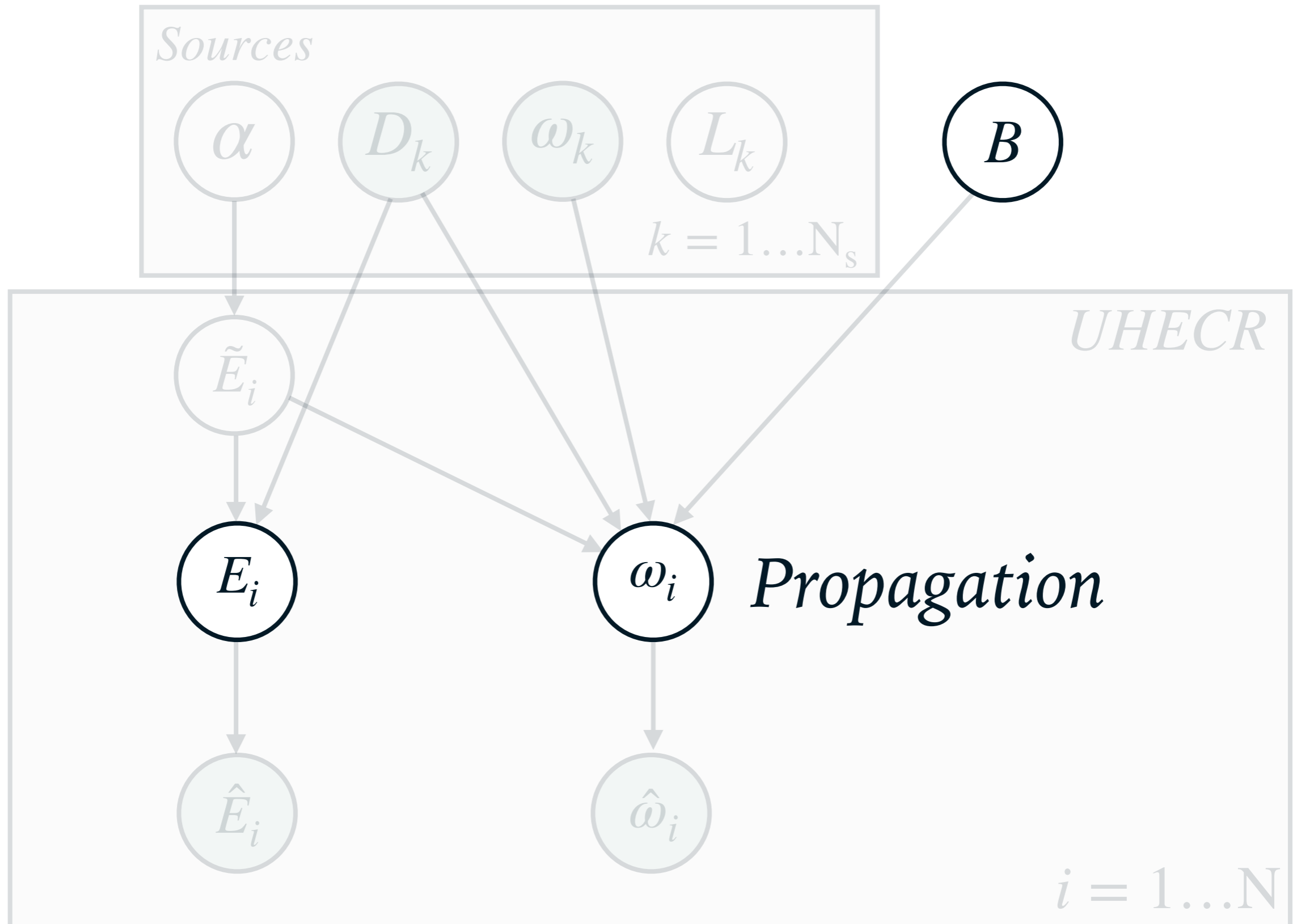


# THE MODEL

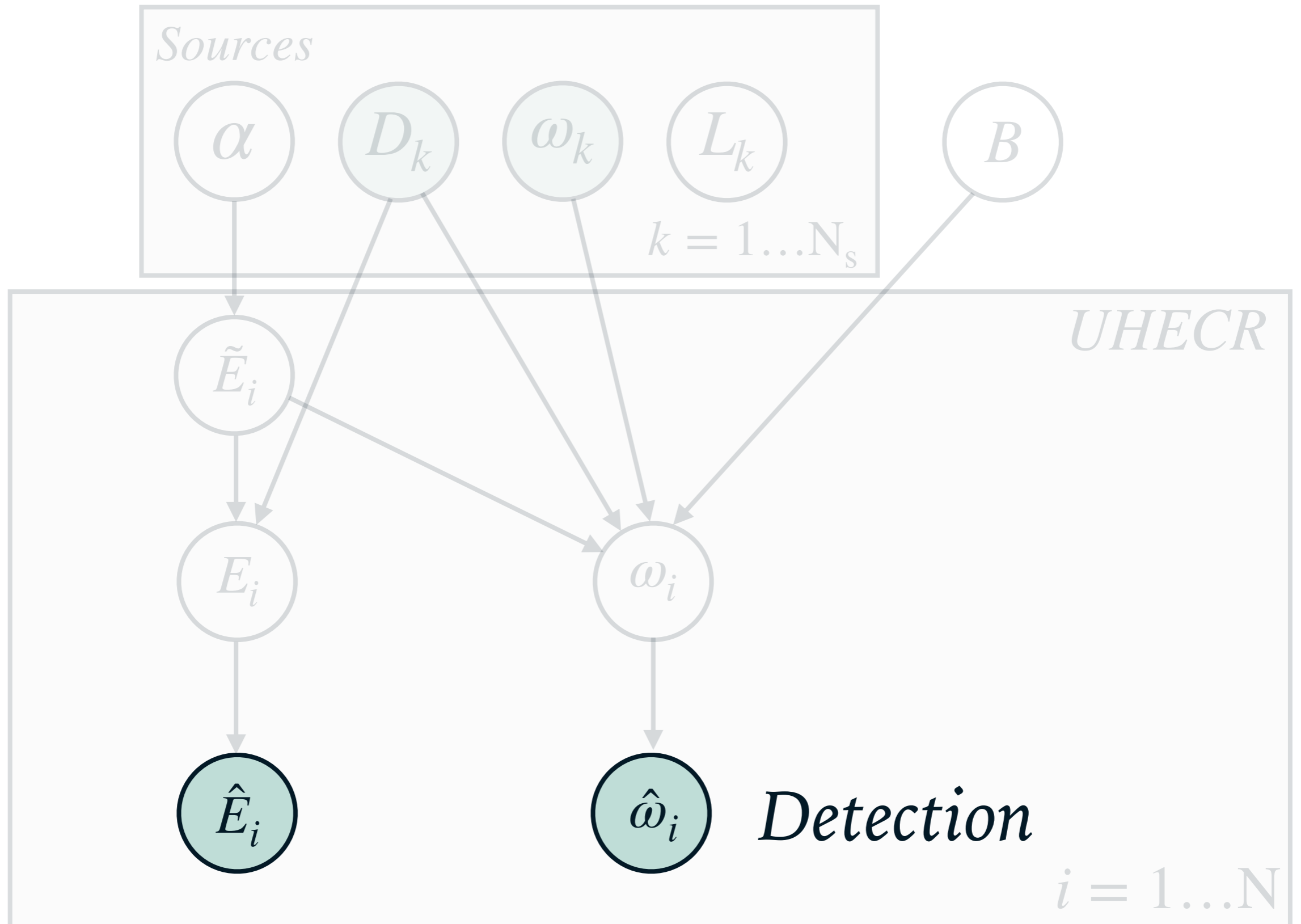




# THE MODEL



# THE MODEL



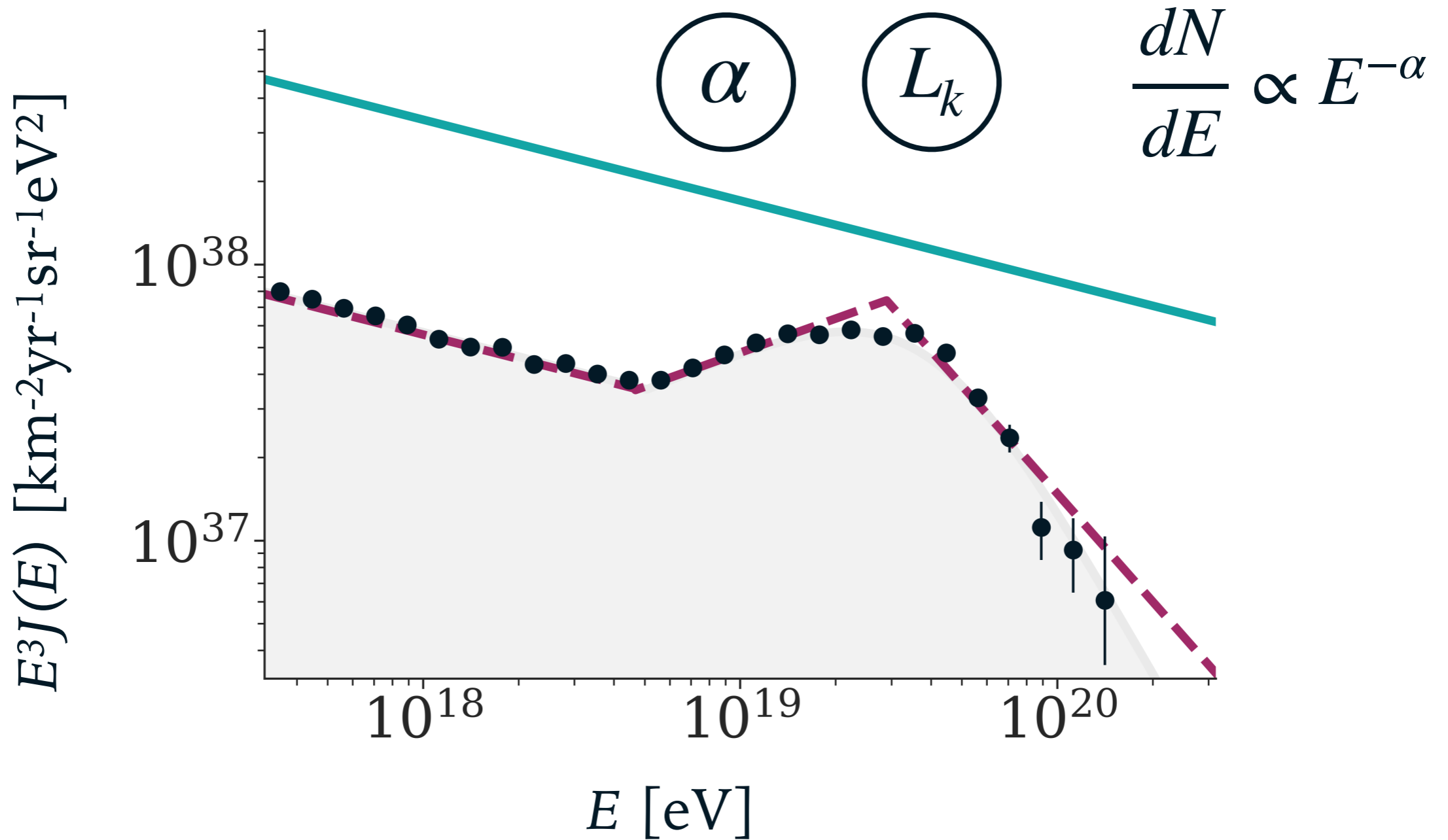
# APPROXIMATIONS

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- Protons
- Injection spectrum
- Continuous energy loss approximation
- Small angle magnetic deflections

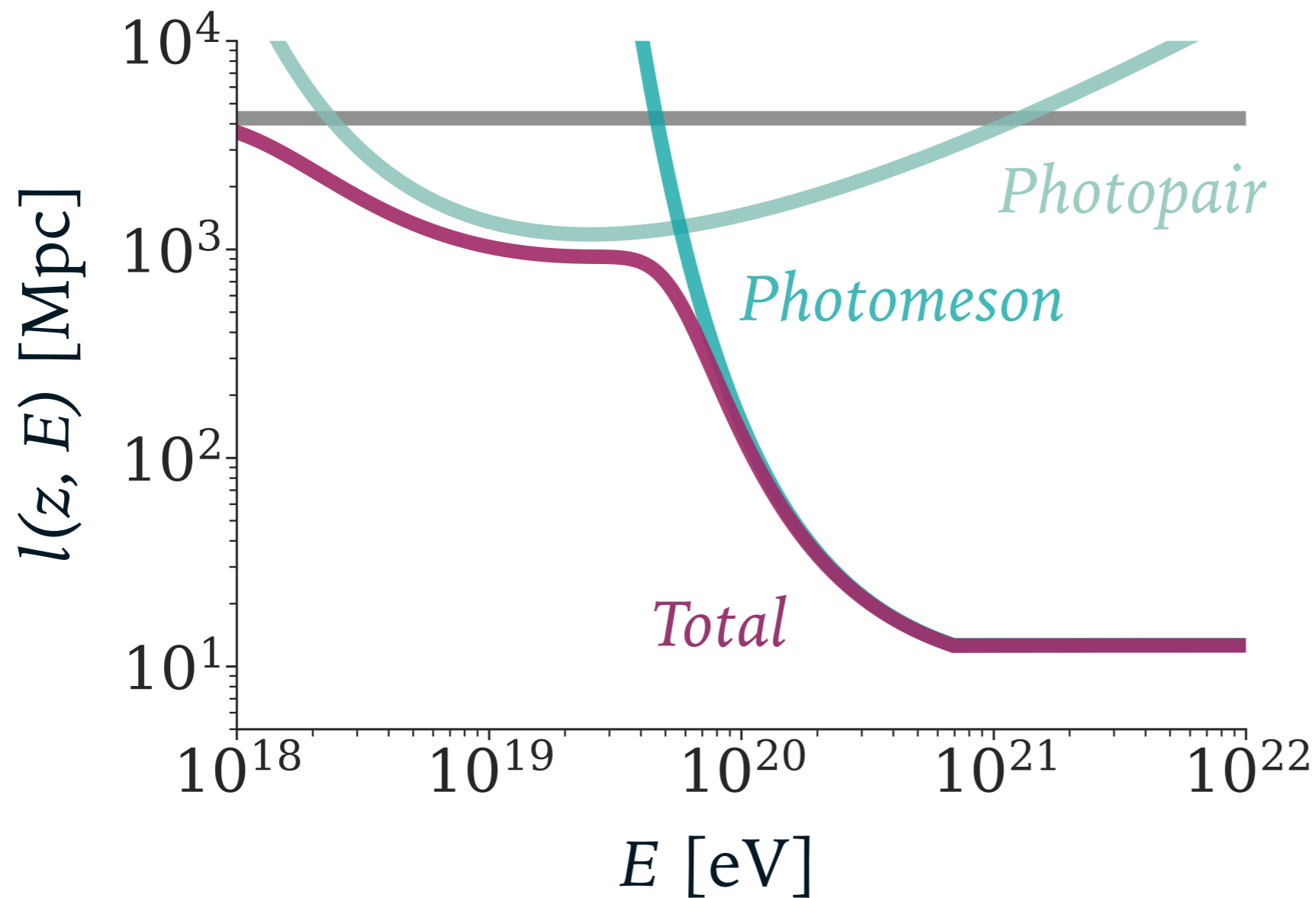
# APPROXIMATIONS

## ► Injection spectrum



# APPROXIMATIONS

## ► Continuous energy loss



*Adiabatic*

*Photopair*

*Photomeson*

*Total*

$$\frac{dE}{dr} = - \frac{E}{l(z, E)}$$

Berezinsky and Grigor'eva (1988), Chodorowski et al. (1992), Anchordorqui et al. (1997),

De Domenico & Insolia (2012),

# APPROXIMATIONS

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- Small angle magnetic deflections

$$\delta \approx 2.3^\circ \left( \frac{E}{50 \text{ EeV}} \right)^{-1} \left( \frac{B}{1 \text{ nG}} \right) \left( \frac{D}{10 \text{ Mpc}} \right)^{1/2} \left( \frac{l_c}{1 \text{ Mpc}} \right)^{1/2}$$

Achterberg et al. (1999), Harari et al. (2002)

# APPLICATION

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Under the given assumptions, we can learn from the data.

For a given:

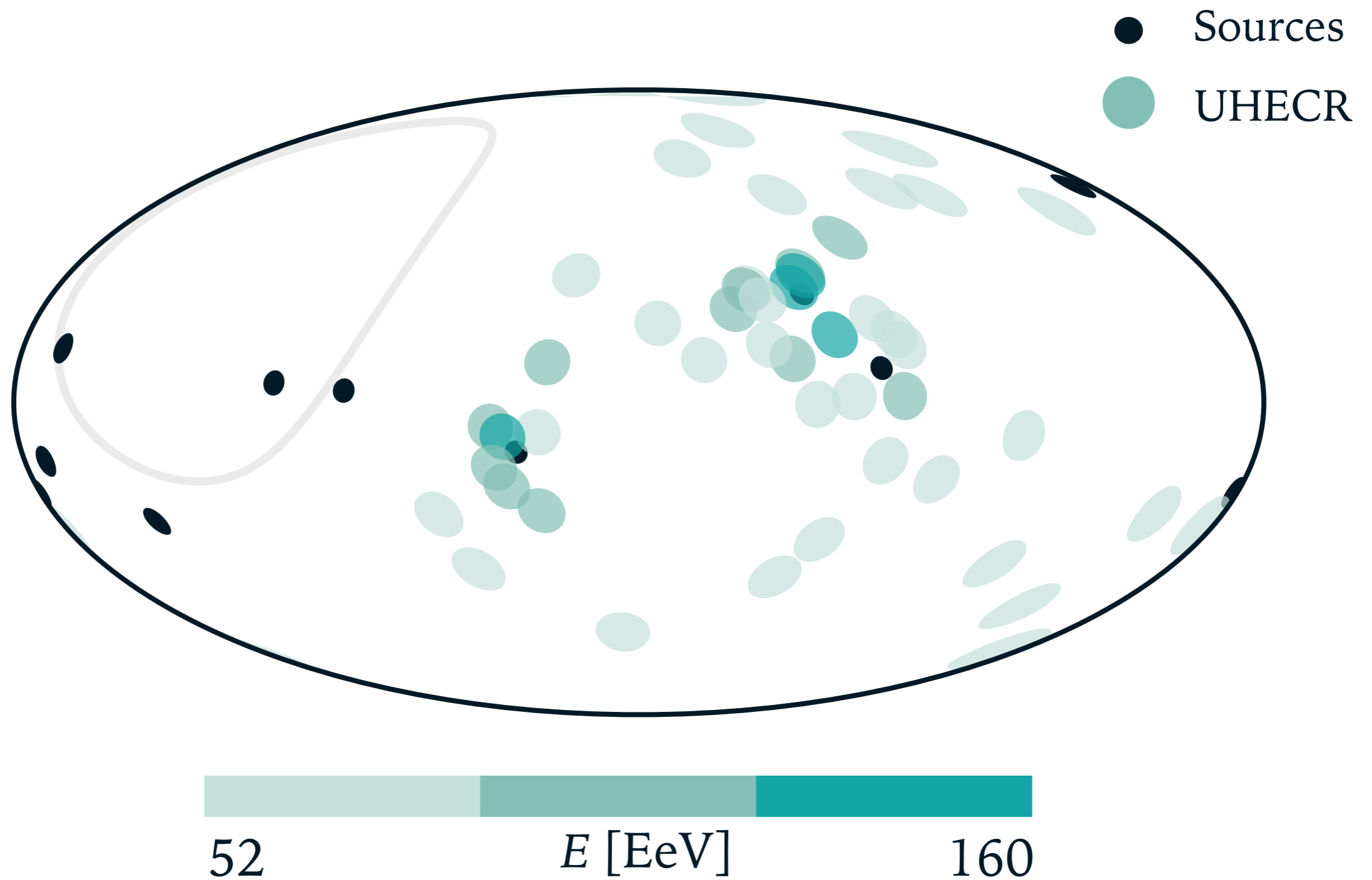
- Candidate source catalog
- UHECR dataset and detector

A model fit gives probability distributions for:

- The **fraction** of UHECR associated with the catalog  $f$
- The source **spectral index** and **luminosity**  $\alpha$   $L_k$
- The RMS **magnetic field** strength  $B$
- The association of each UHECR with individual sources  $\lambda_i$
- *All other parameters, conditioned on the data*

# SIMULATIONS

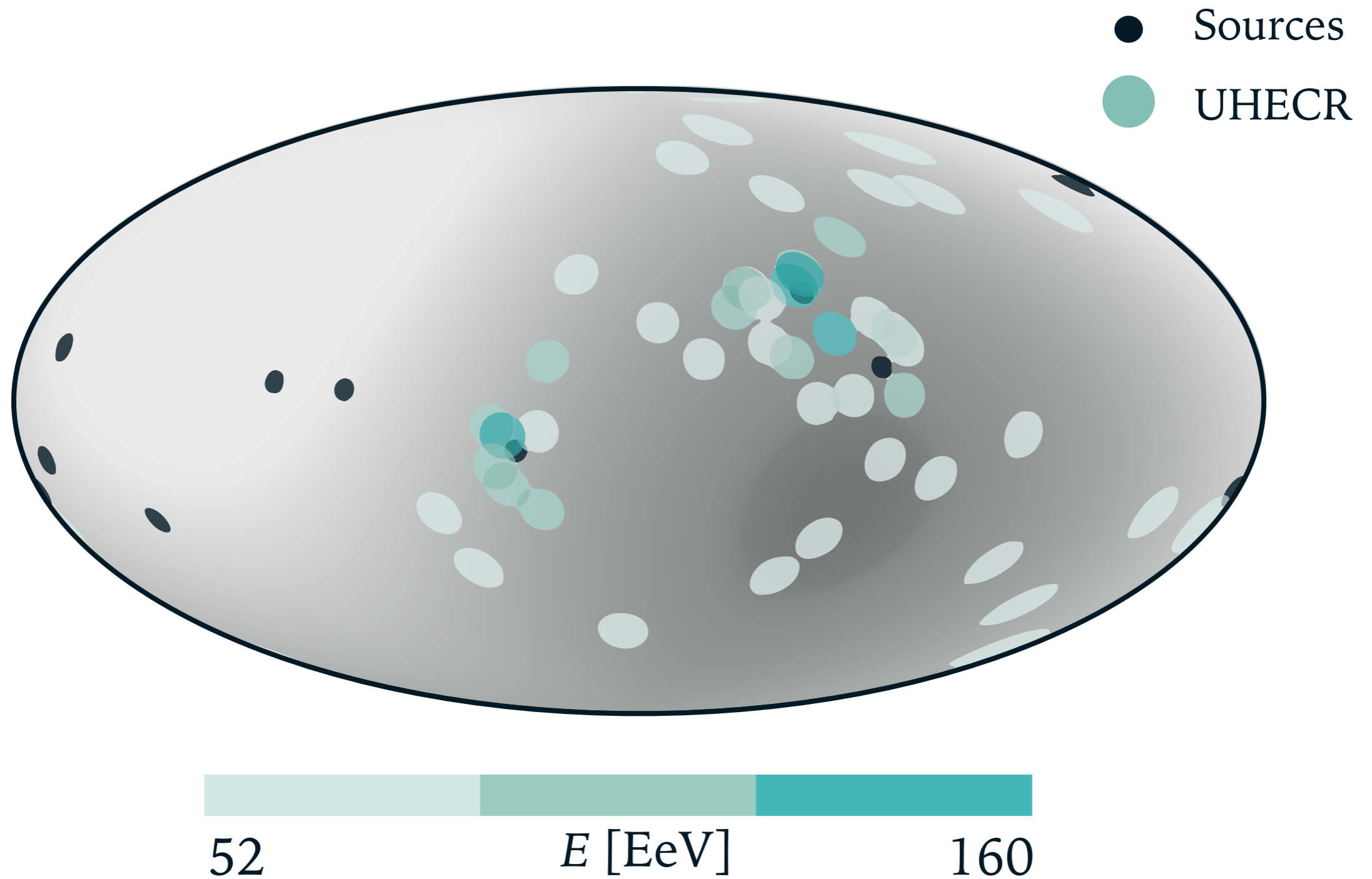
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# SIMULATIONS

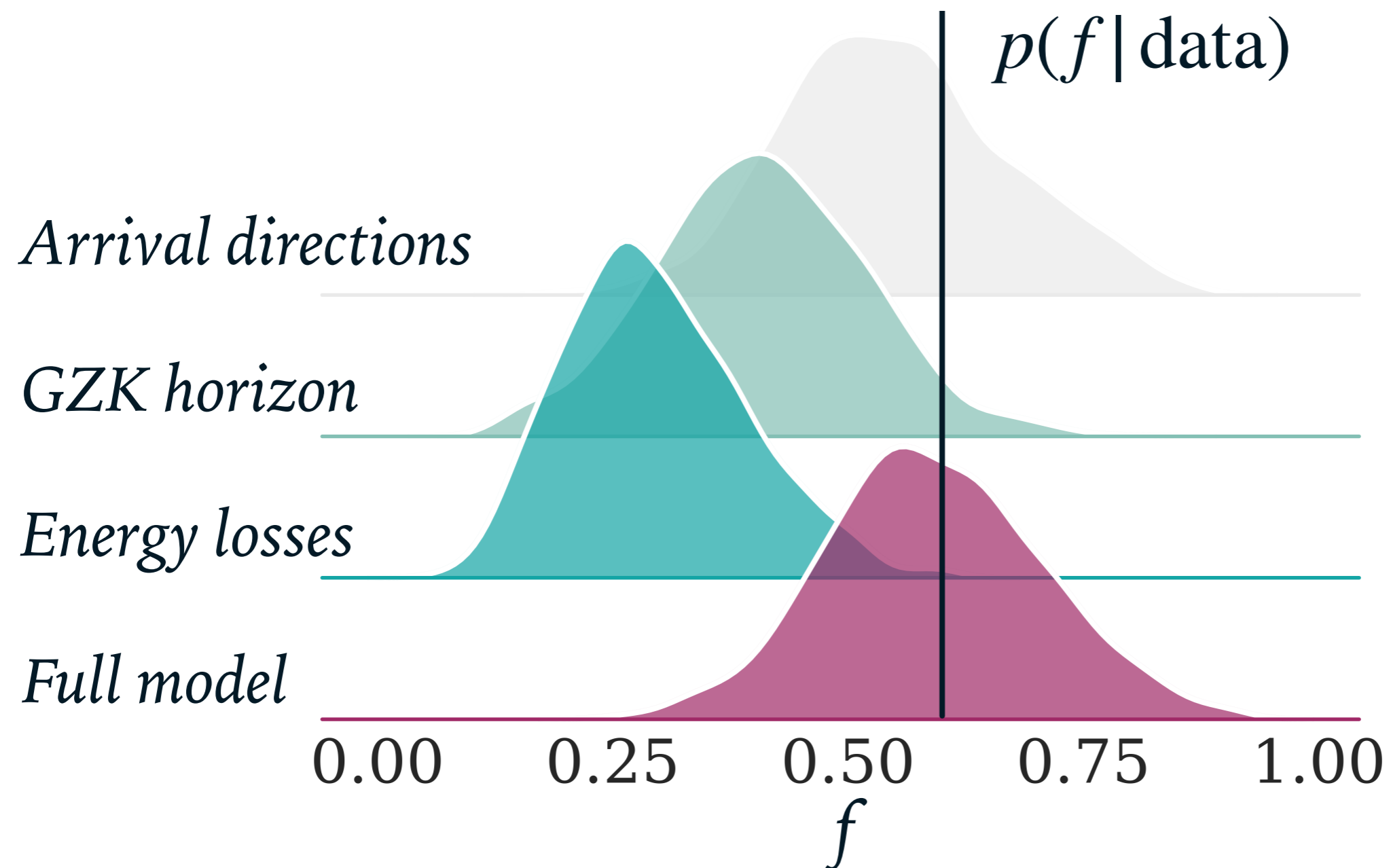
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# APPLICATION

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By including the **energies** into the model, we can recover the input associated fraction,  $f = 0.6$ .



# APPLICATION

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UHECR data:

Pierre Auger Observatory data (Auger Collaboration, 2014)

Candidate source catalogs:

- Fermi-LAT 2FHL (Ackermann et al., 2016)
- Fermi-LAT starburst galaxy search (Ackermann et al., 2012)
- Swift BAT survey (Oh et al., 2018)

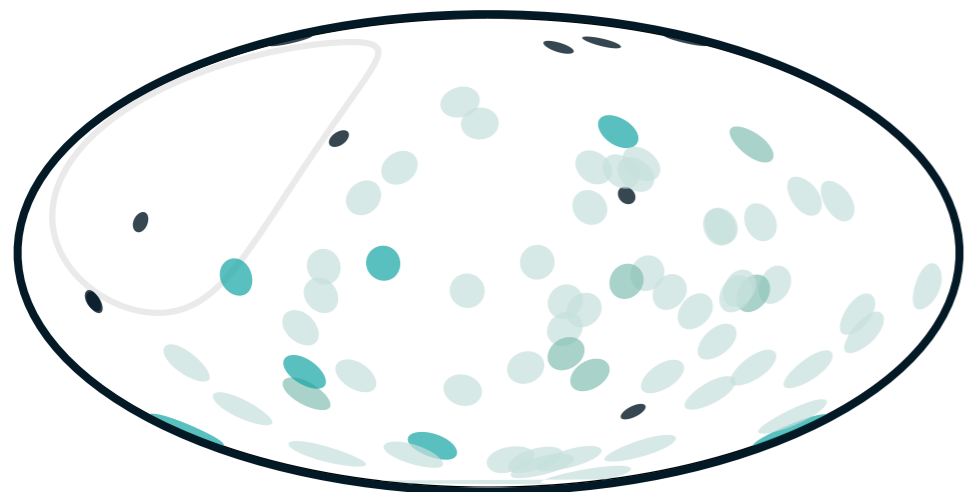
Following Auger Collaboration (2018).

Sources within **150 Mpc** and UHECR above **70 EeV**.

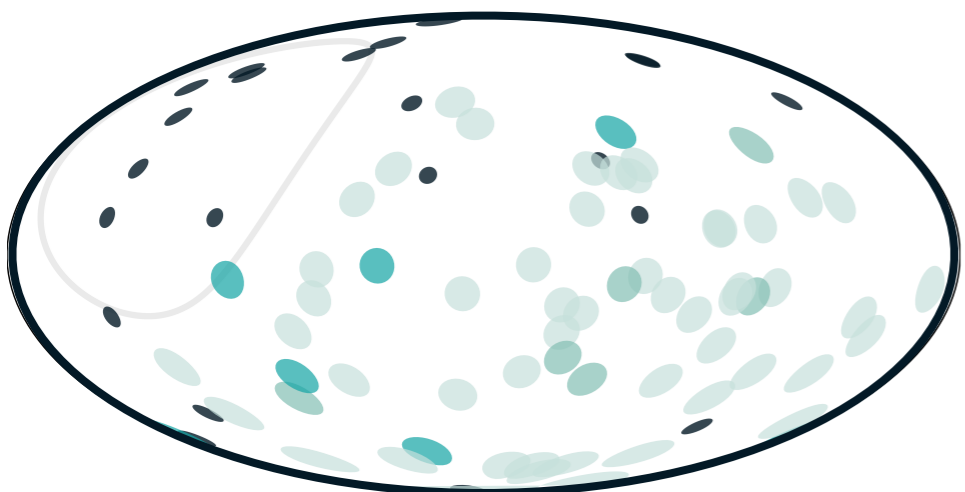
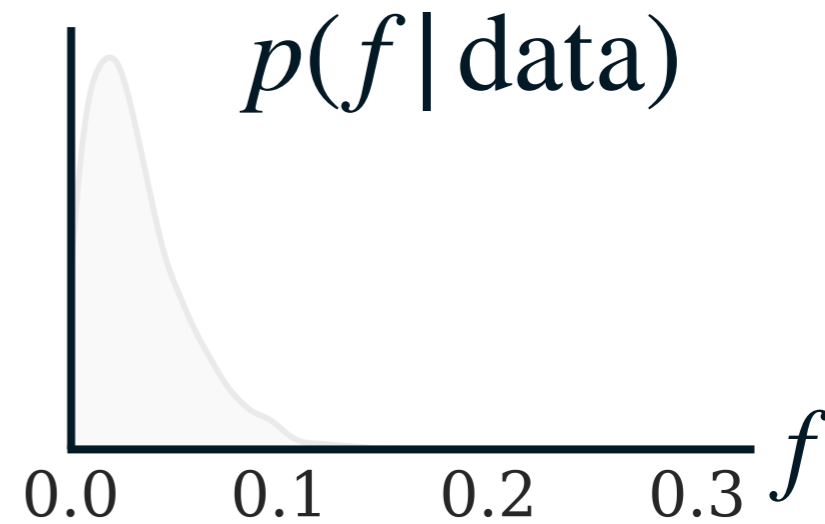
# RESULTS

$f$

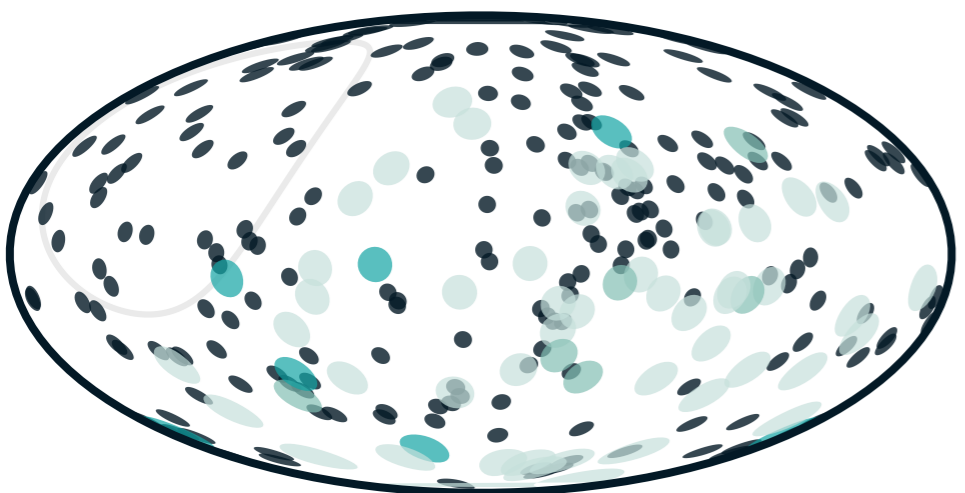
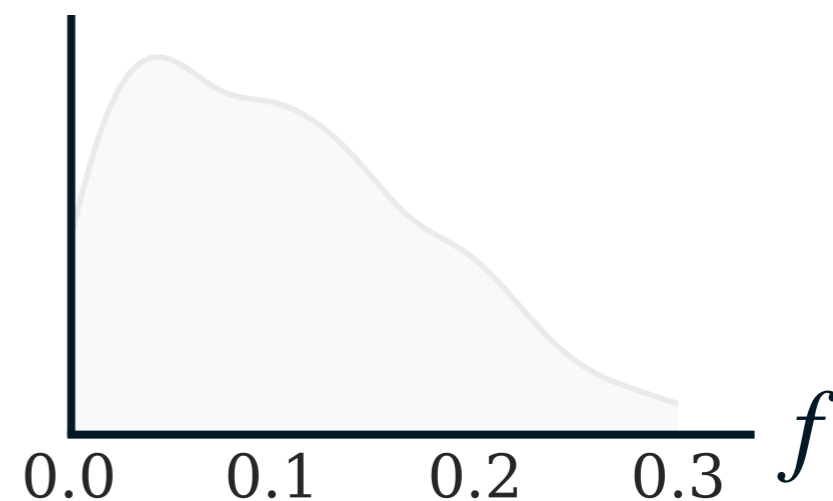
— Arrival direction



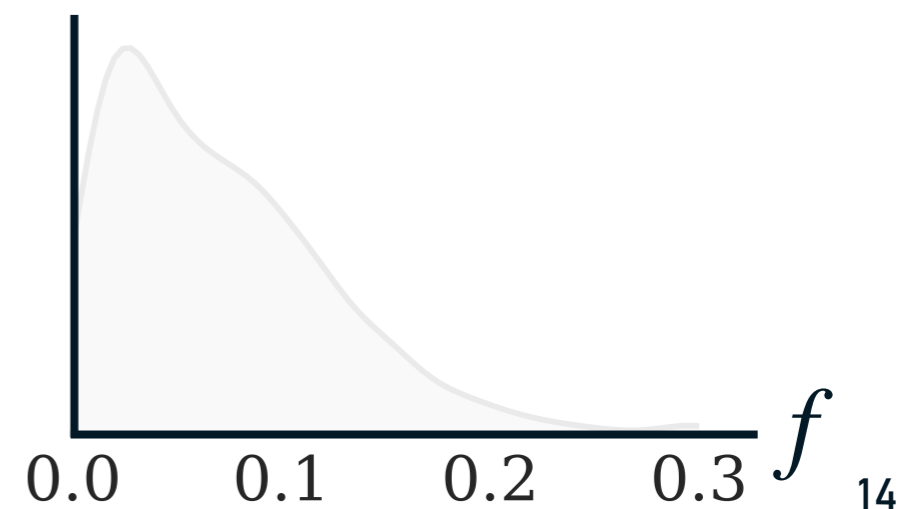
2FHL



SBG



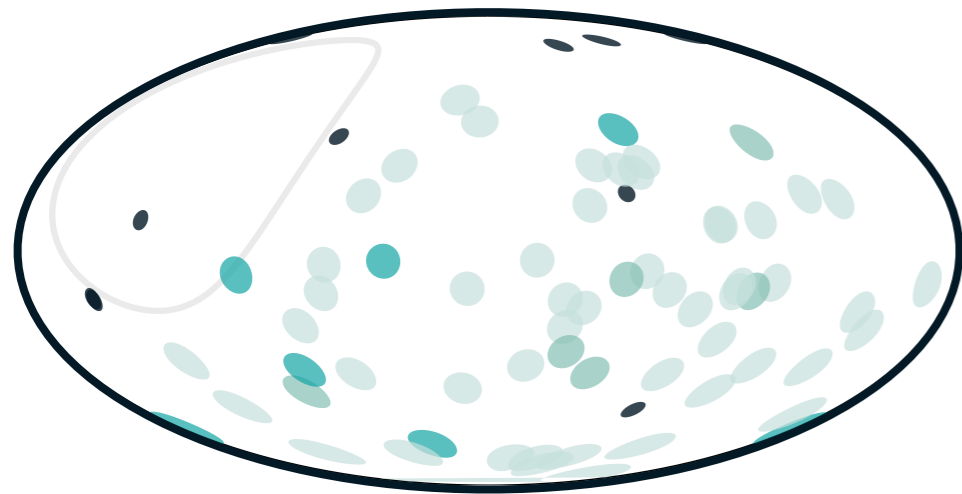
Swift BAT



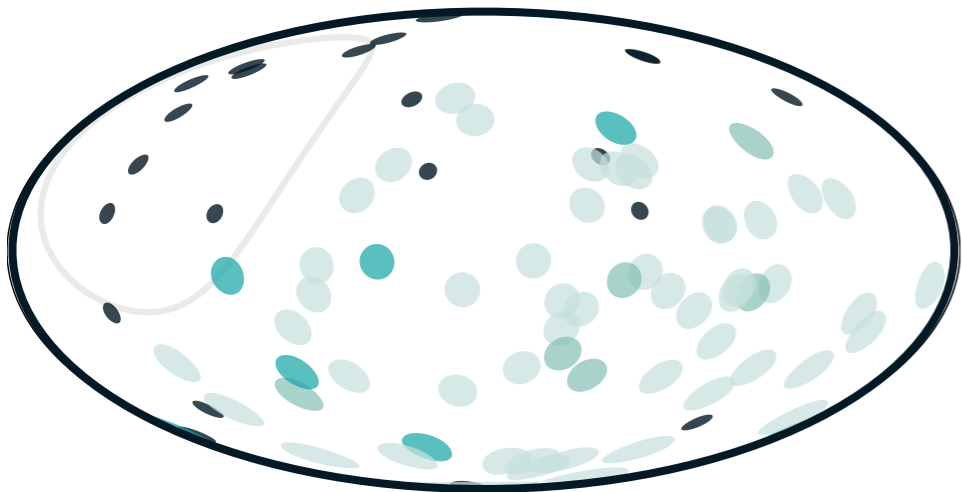
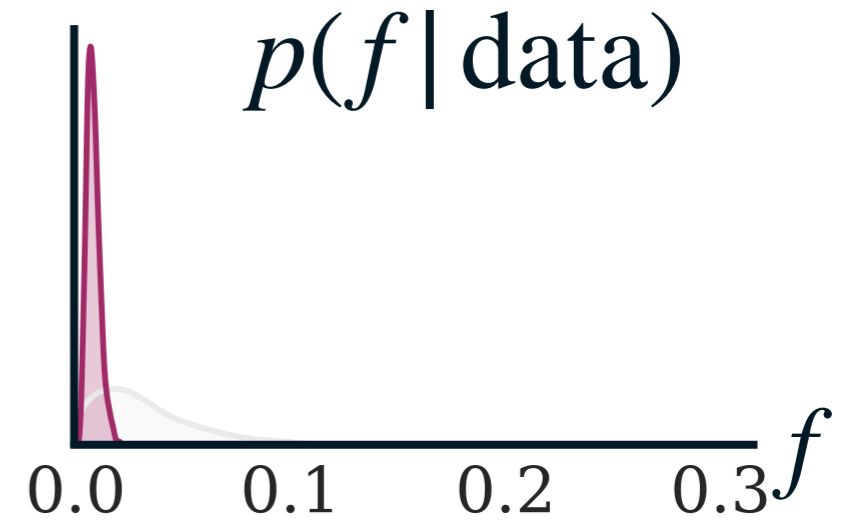
# RESULTS

$f$

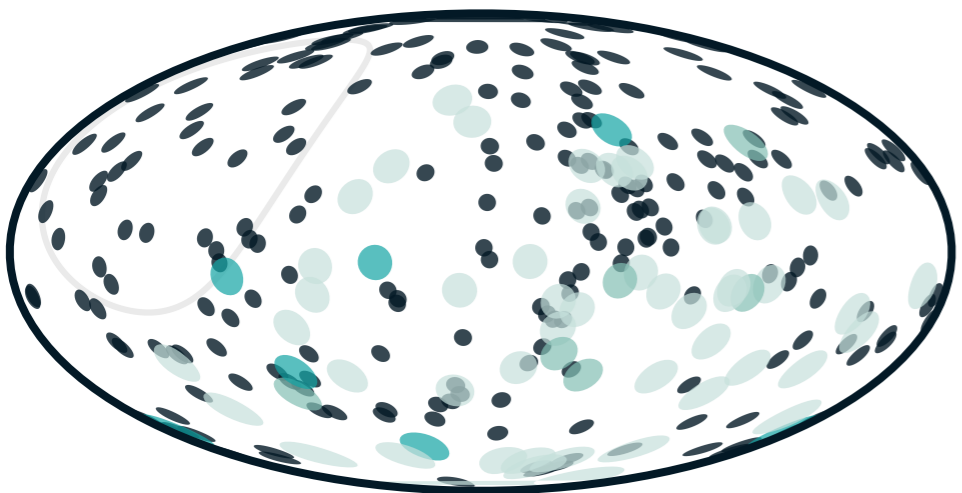
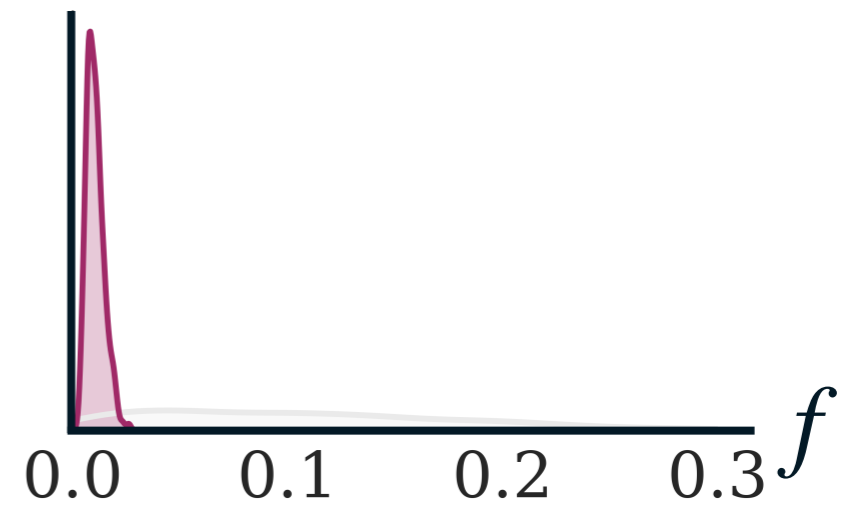
— Arrival direction  
— Including energy



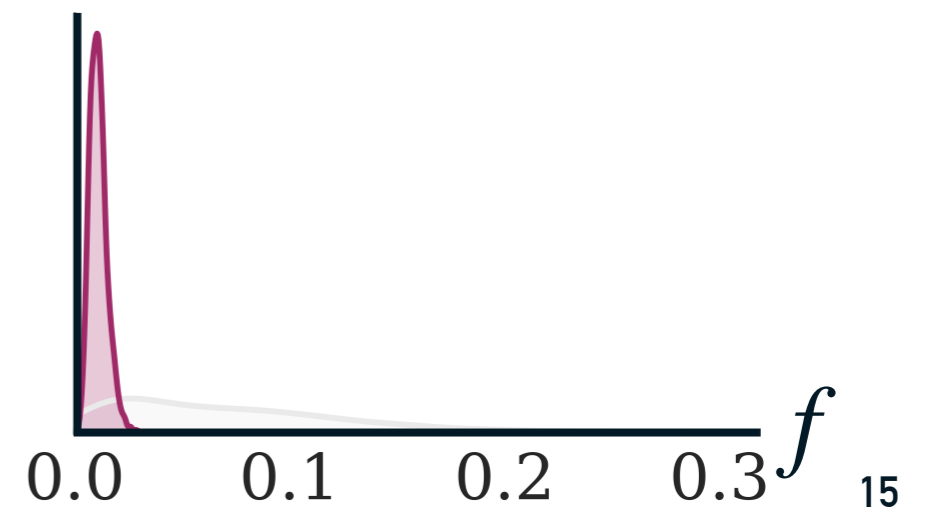
2FHL



SBG



Swift BAT



# CONCLUSIONS

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1. Including energies into the fit is more **constraining** and more **informative**
2. A simple model with protons **cannot** represent the observed data
3. The framework presented is extendable and **composition/ $X_{\max}$**  data could be included
4. Similar concepts could be applied to multi-messenger data