Ultra high energy cosmic rays from very high energy gamma ray sources

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Outline

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Methods
- 3. Results
- 4. Conclusion

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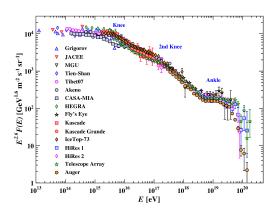
4. Conclusion

Ultra High Energy Cosmic rays

- ▶ Ultra High Energy Cosmic Rays are extremly energetic particles hits the Earth for all direction with kinetic energy greater than 10¹⁸ eV.
- ► They are of mysterious origin. We still don't know where do they come from.

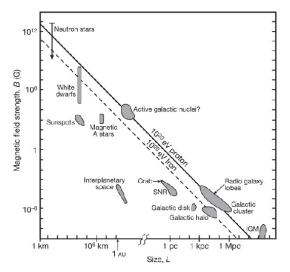
All-particle energy spectrum

[Patrignani et al. (Particle Data Group), 2016, Chin. Phys. C, 40, 100001]



Sources of UHE Cosmic Rays

[A. M. Hillas, Ann. Rev. Astron. Astrophys. 22 (1984) 425]



Major underway experiments



Figure : Pierre Auger Observatory (Argentina)



Figure : Telescope Array (TA) Experiment (USA)

Mass composition (> 10 EeV)

► Auger: heavy composition

[Auger Collab., 2014, Phys. Rev. D, 90, 122006]

► **TA**: light composition

[TA Collab., 2015, Astropart. Phys., 64, 49]

Gamma Ray Astronomy

- ► High Energy Astrophysics : in the context of studies of high energy nonthermal processes in Universe.
- ► Astroparticle Physics: as one of the cosmic messengers (together with cosmic rays, neutrinos, gravitational waves) as well as in the context of indirect search of Dark Matter, challenging basic laws in different arras of physics
- ► Relativistic Astrophysics:
 the parents of gamma rays relativistic electrons, protons,
 nuclei are related, in one way or another, to particle
 acceleration close to relativistic objects: black holes, neutron
 stars/pulsars, SN explosions ...

Gamma Ray

- Gamma Rays(GR): unique carriers of information about high energy processes in the Universe
- are effectively produced in both electromagnetic and hadronic interactions.
- penetrate (relatively) freely throughout intergalactic and galactic magnetic and photon fields.
- are effectively detected
 by space based and ground based detectors

Gamma ray emission processes induced by cosmic rays

Hadronic processes:

► Pion decay

$$p + p(ion) \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \pi^0 + \gamma \gamma \\ \pi^{\pm} + e^{\pm} + \nu_{\mu} + \bar{\nu}_{\mu} + \nu_{e} \end{cases}$$

Photo-meson production :

$$p(ion) + \gamma \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \pi^0 + \gamma \gamma \\ \pi^{\pm} + e^{\pm} + \nu_{\mu} + \bar{\nu}_{\mu} + \nu_{e} \end{cases}$$

Bethe-Heitler pair production :

$$p(ion) + \gamma \longrightarrow p(ion) + e^+ + e^-$$
.

Gamma ray emission processes induced by cosmic rays

Leptonic processes:

► Inverse Compton :

$$e^* + \gamma \longrightarrow e + \gamma^*$$
.

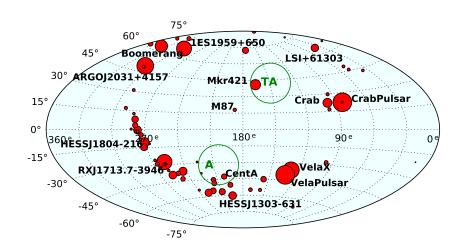
Synchrotron radiation :

$$e^*(p^*) + B \longrightarrow e(p) + B\gamma^*.$$

Bremsstrahlung :

$$e^* + p(ion) \longrightarrow e + p(ion) + \gamma^*$$
.

Very High Energy Gamma Ray sources



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GZK effect

[Greisen, 1966, PRL 16, 748; Zatsepin & Kuz'min, 1966, JETP Lett. 4, 78]

$$p + \gamma_{CMB} \longrightarrow \Delta^+ \longrightarrow \begin{cases} p + \pi^0 \\ n + \pi^+ \end{cases}$$

 \Rightarrow Threshold \sim 60 EeV

$$(1 \text{ EeV} = 10^{18} \text{ eV})$$

 \Rightarrow Mean free path \sim 10 Mpc

$$(1 \text{ Mpc} = 3.26 \times 10^6 \text{ y})$$

Pair production

$$p + \gamma_{CMB} \longrightarrow p + e^+ + e^-$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Threshold \sim 0.40 EeV

$$(1 \; \text{EeV} = 10^{18} \; \text{eV})$$

Propagation model: CRPropa 3

[Batista et al., 2016, J. Cosmol. Astropart. Phys. JCAP05, 038]

- Propagation of UHE cosmic-ray nuclei
- ▶ All relevant particle interactions
- ▶ 1D propagation mode (cosmological effects . . .)
- ▶ 3D propagation mode (magnetic fields, sources . . .)

Source model

Injection energy spectrum:

$$\propto E^{-\gamma} e^{-E/E_{\rm cut}}$$

Initial mass composition: pure proton

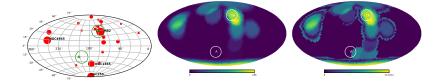
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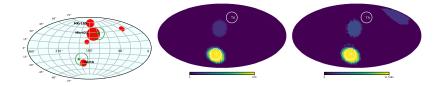
Extragalactic sources of UHE cosmic Rays

Starburst Galaxies:



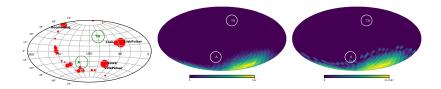
Extragalactic sources of UHE cosmic Rays

Active Galactic Nucleus:



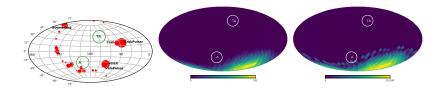
Galactic sources of UHE cosmic Rays

Pulsars:



Galactic sources of UHE cosmic Rays

SuperNova Remnants:



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Conclusion

- The observation of a hotspot near the direction of M82 puts forward the starburst galaxy scenario.
- The M82 starburst galaxy scenario reproduces well observations.
- ► The statistics are still not enough to draw any firm conclusion.
 - ⇒ More data are greatly needed!

Thank you for your attention!