

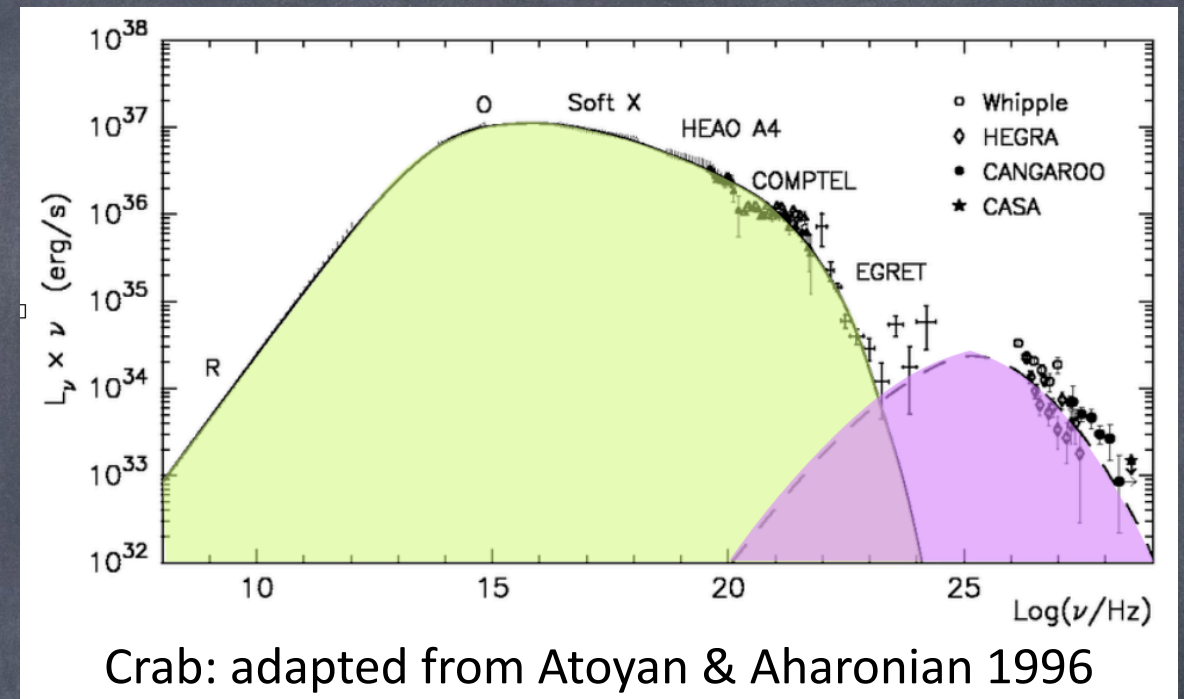
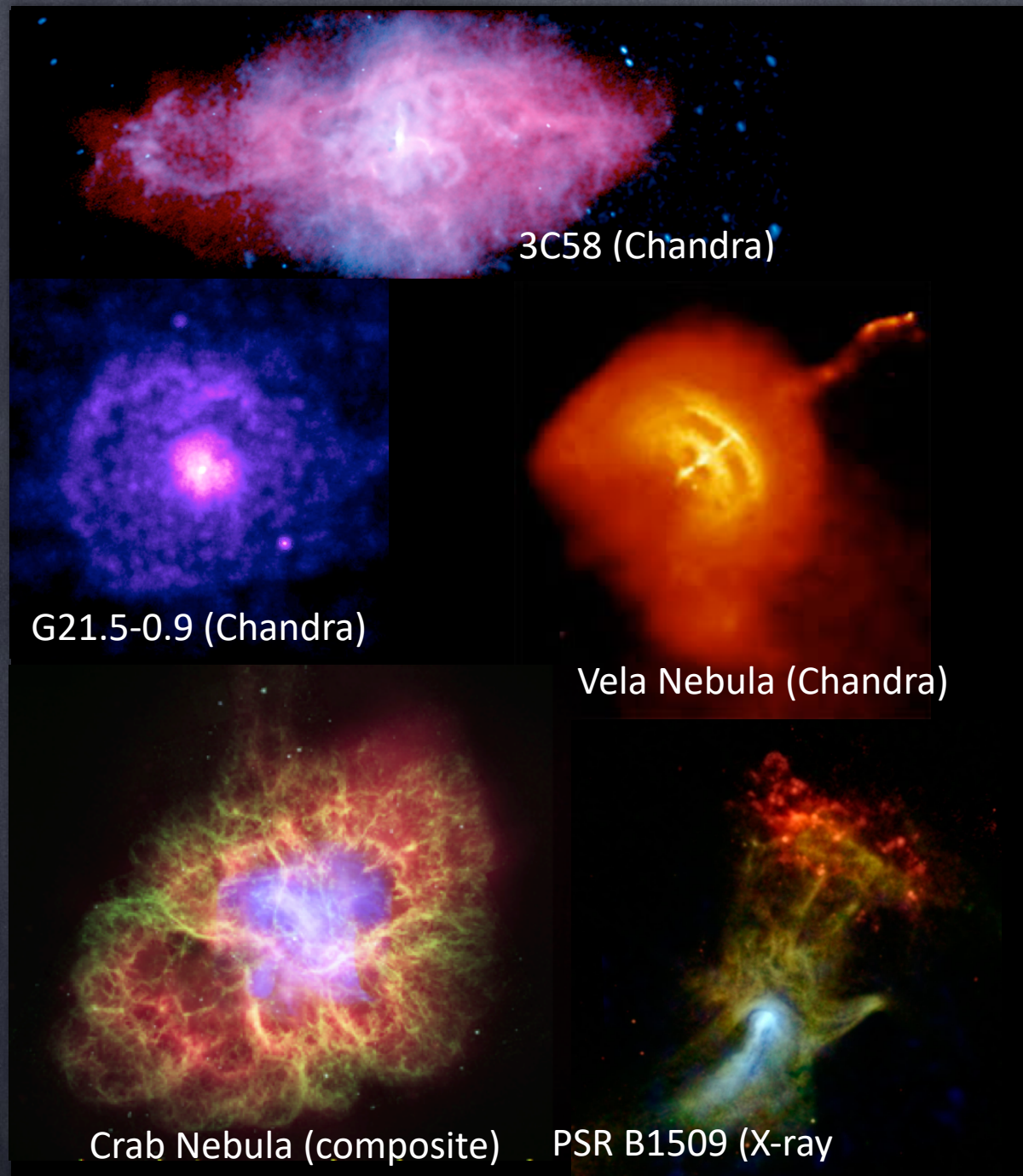
PARTICLE ACCELERATION IN PULSAR WIND NEBULAE

Elena Amato

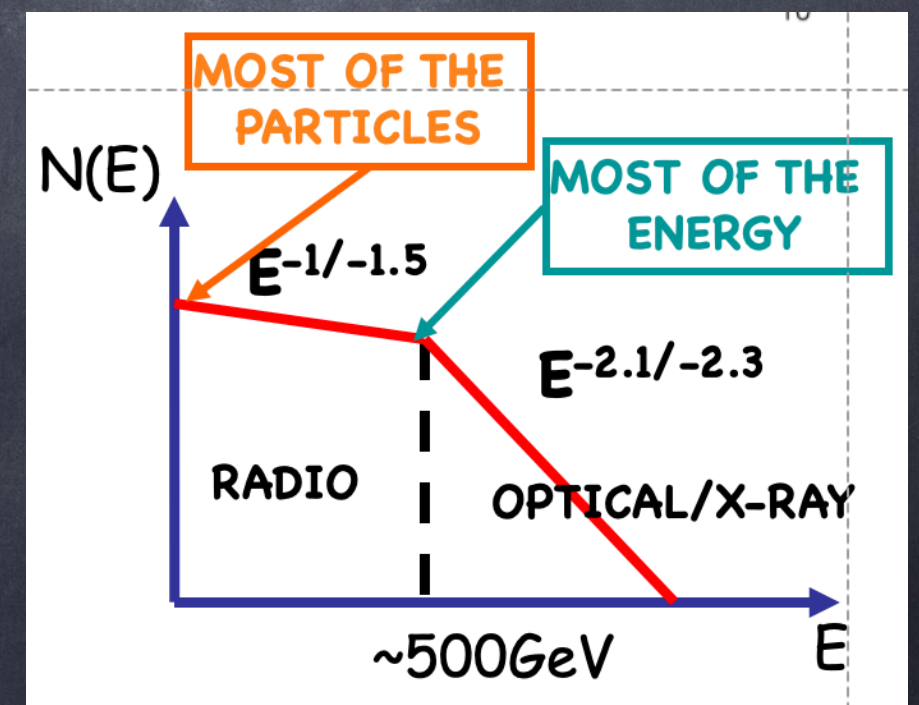
INAF- Osservatorio Astrofisico di Arcetri

Firenze - Italy

THE MOST EFFICIENT ACCELERATORS IN THE GALAXY



- PEV LEPTONS
- ACCELERATION EFFICIENCY UP TO 30%

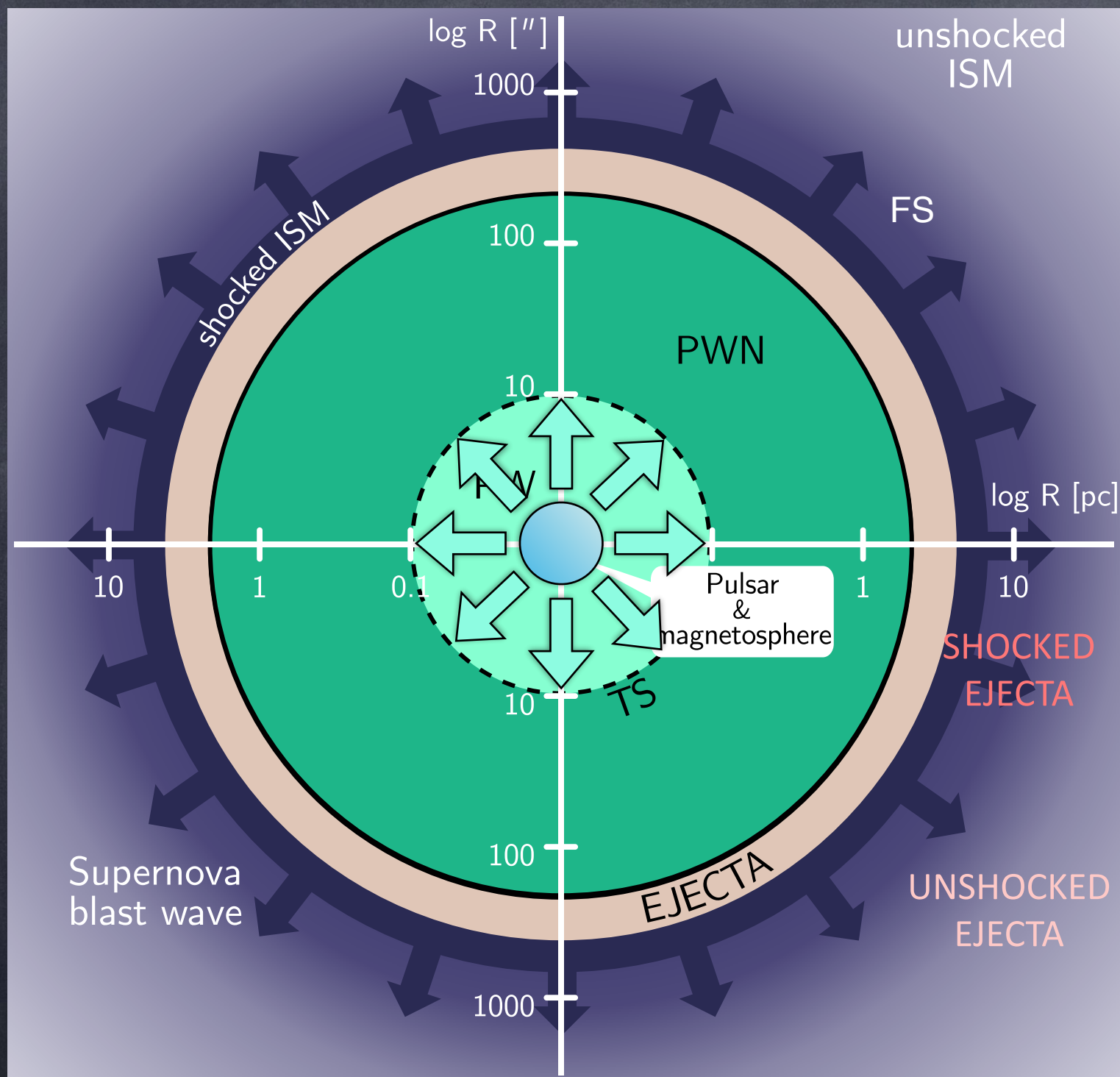


PECULIARITIES

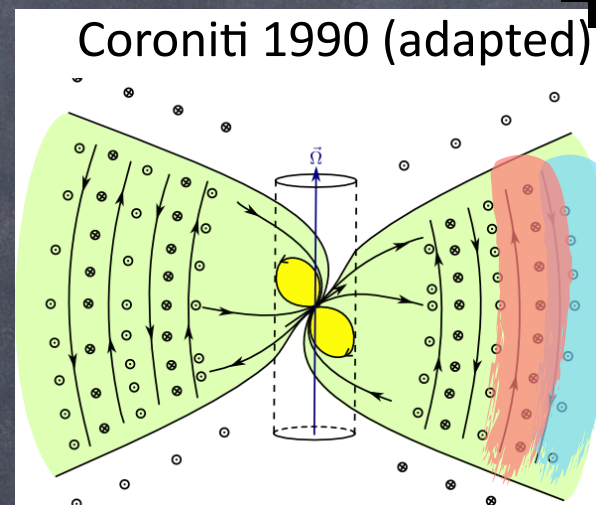
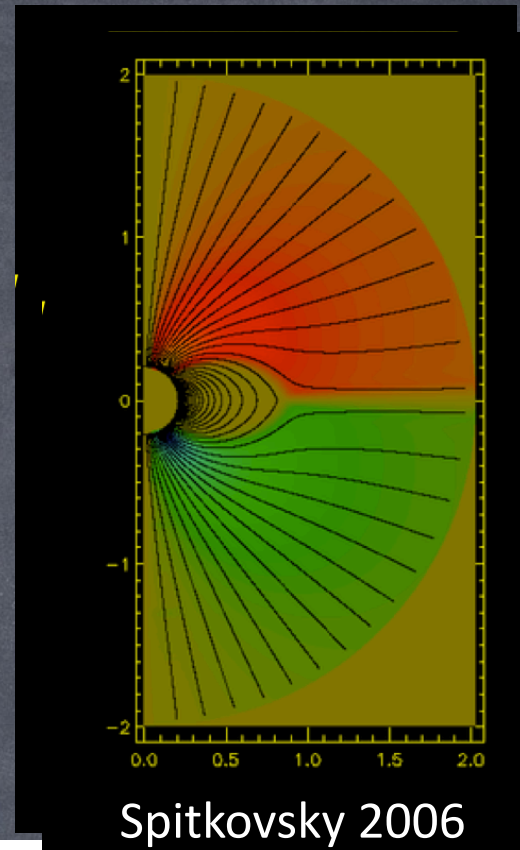
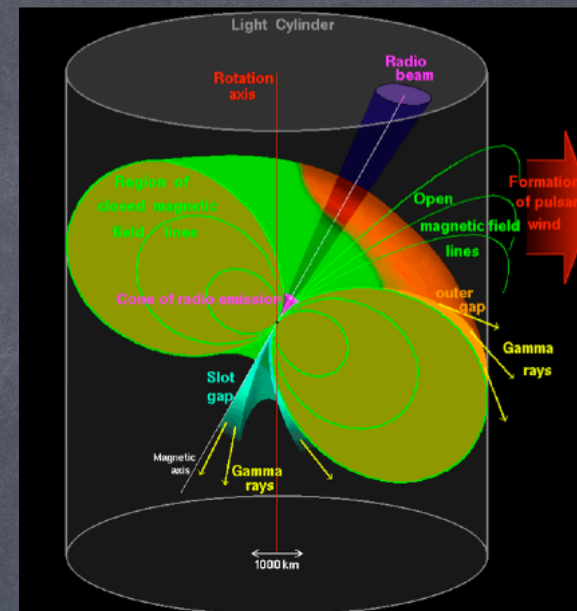
- FLAT LOW ENERGY SPECTRUM WITH BREAK AROUND 500 GEV
- NO SIGNS OF THERMAL PARTICLES

WHERE AND HOW
ARE PARTICLES ACCELERATED?

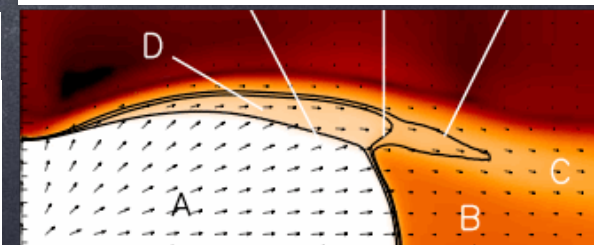
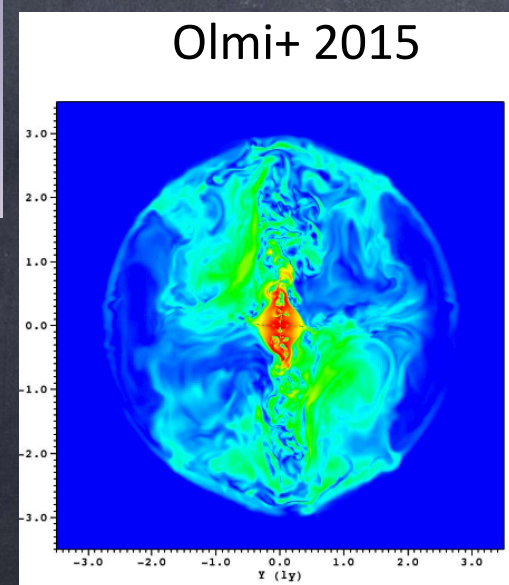
WHERE?



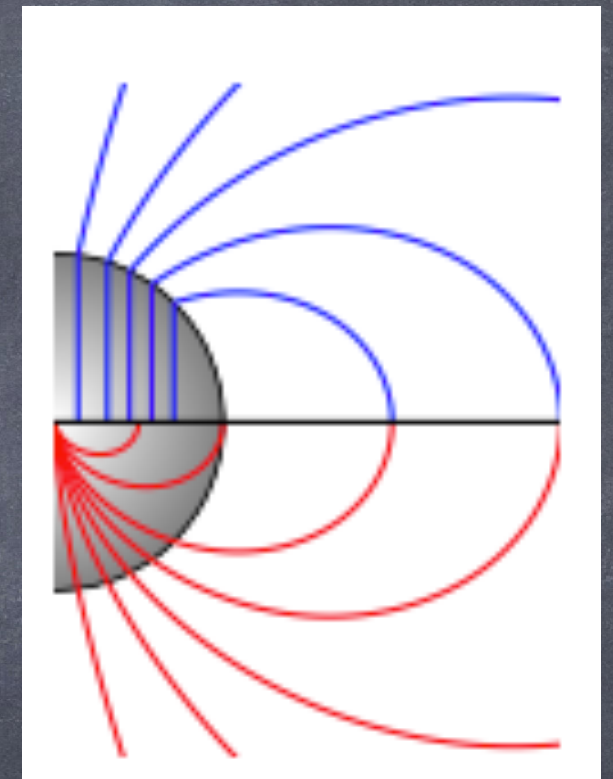
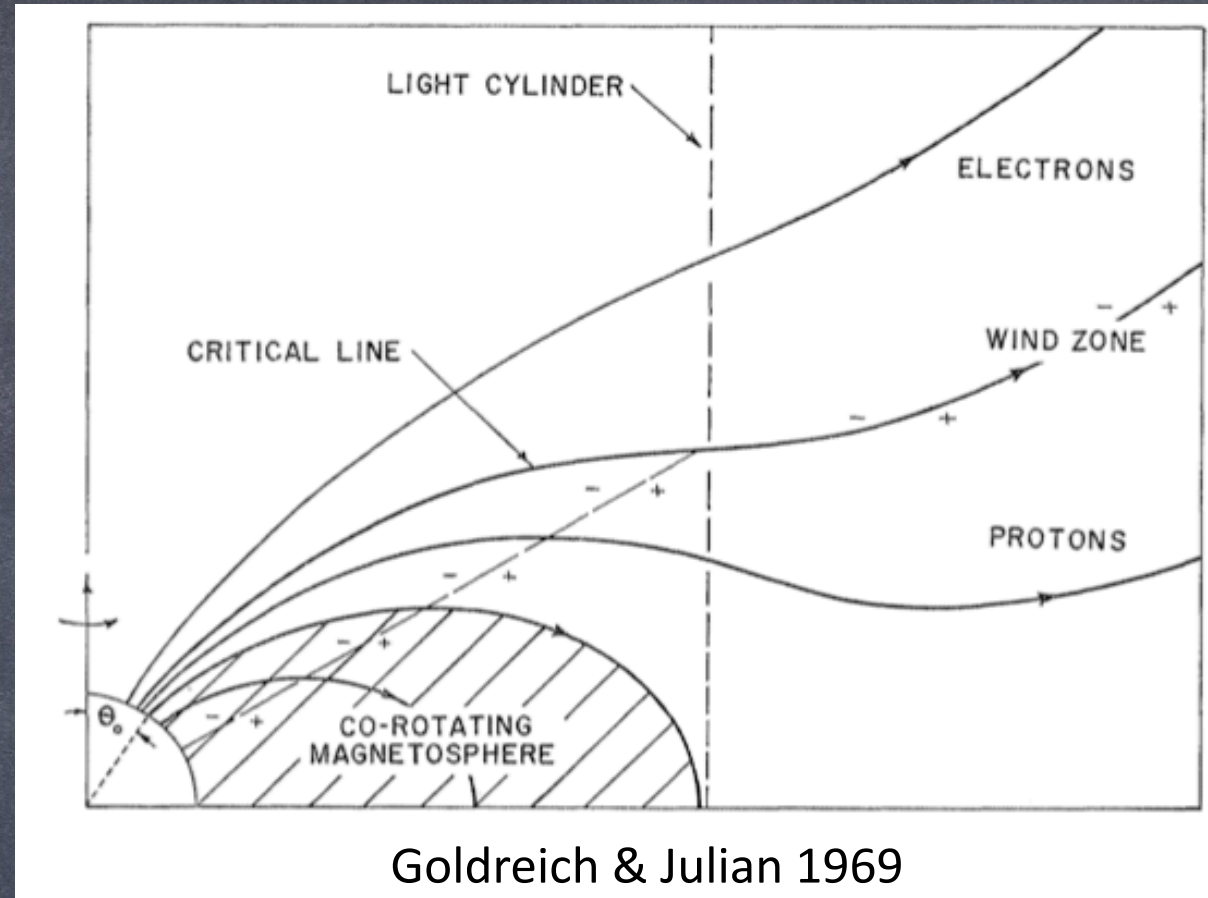
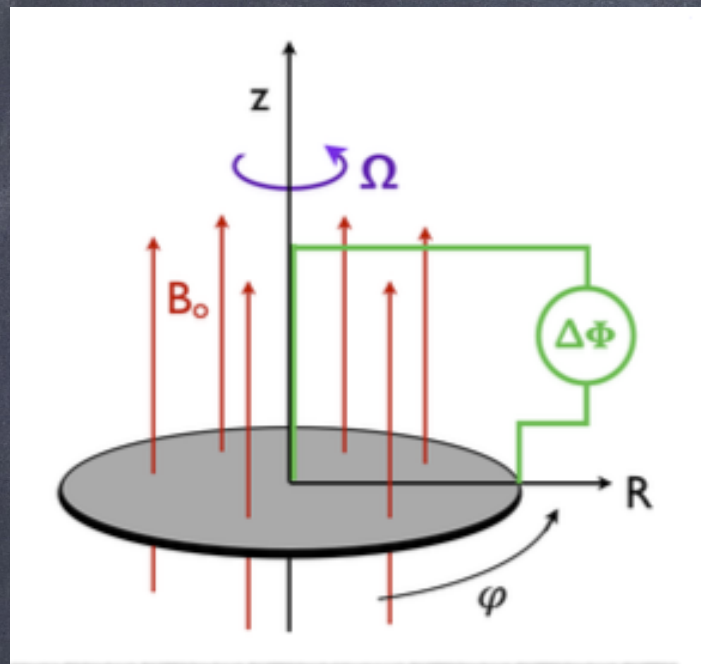
Adapted from Kennel & Coroniti 1984
[Del Zanna & Olmi 2017]



Del Zanna + 2004



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM ENERGY



$$\rho_e^{FD} = -\frac{\Omega B_0}{2\pi c}$$

$$\Delta\Phi^{FD} \approx B_d \frac{\Omega R_d}{c} R_d$$

$$\Delta\Phi_{TOT} \approx \frac{B_\star \Omega R_\star}{c} R_\star$$

$$\Delta\Phi_{PC} \approx \frac{B_\star \Omega R_\star^2}{c} \frac{R_\star}{R_L} \approx \sqrt{\frac{\dot{E}}{c}}$$

$$E_{max} = Ze\Delta\Phi_{PC} \approx 2 Z \text{ PeV } \dot{E}_{36}^{1/2}$$

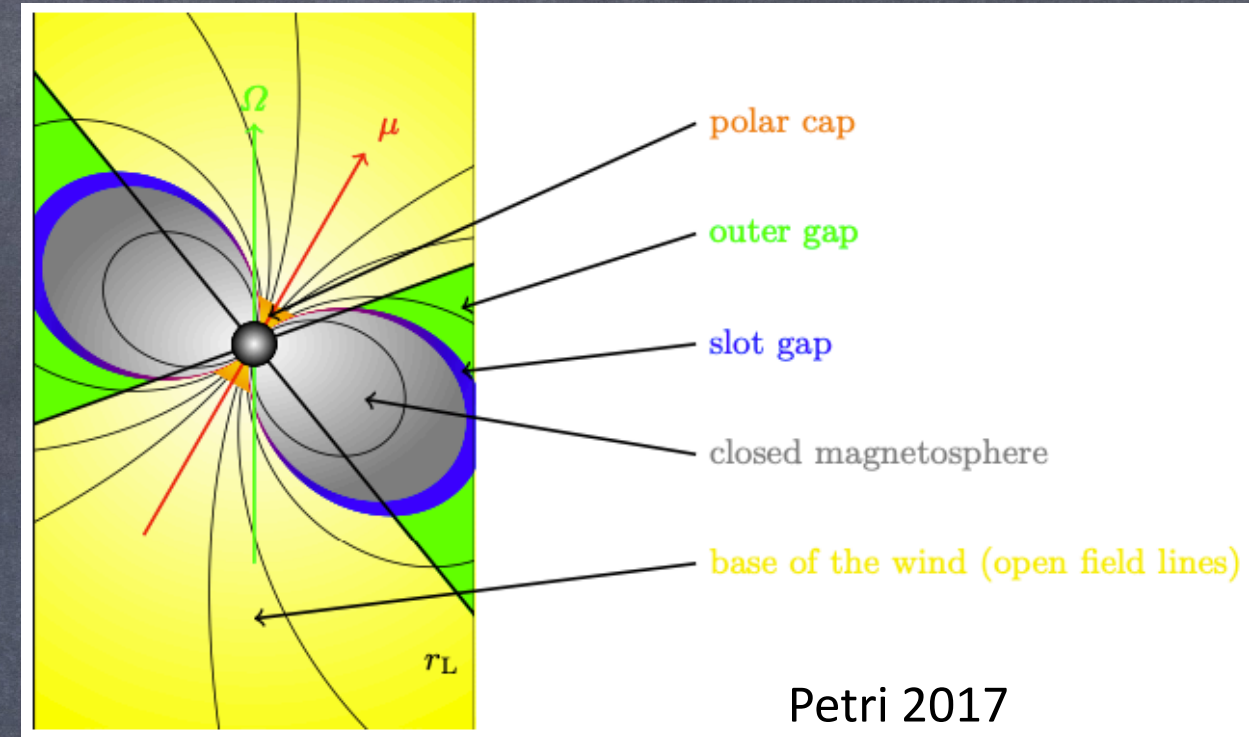
PARTICLE ACCELERATION IN PSR MAGNETOSPHERE

DIRECT E-FIELD ACCELERATION IN GAP OF SIZE ξR_L WITH POTENTIAL DIFFERENCE Φ VS CURVATURE

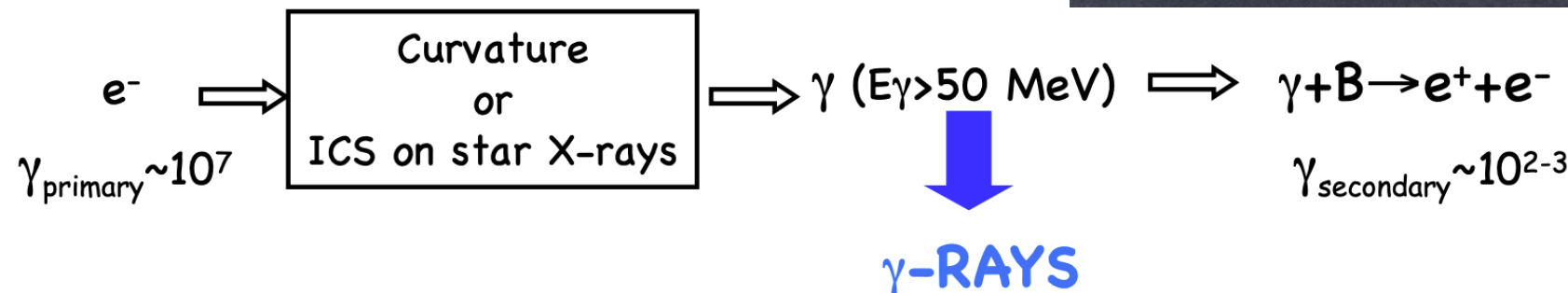
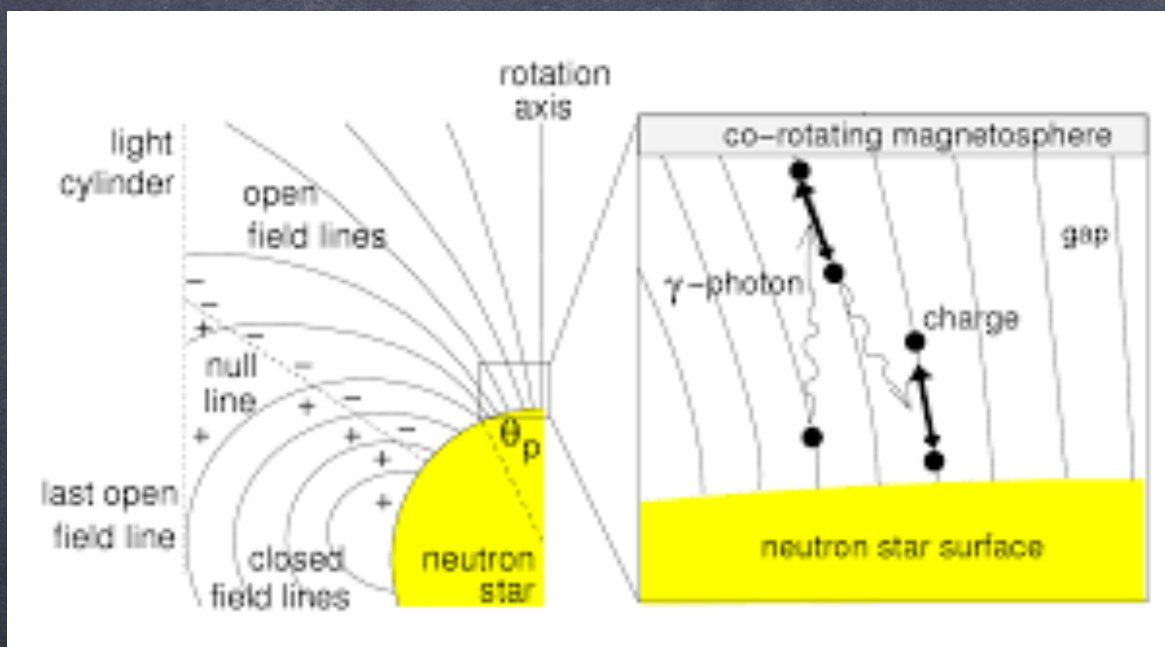
$$\frac{d\gamma}{dt} = \frac{Ze\Phi}{Am_p c^2} \frac{2\pi}{\xi P} - \frac{8\pi^2}{3cP^2} \frac{Z^2 e^2}{Am_p c^2} \gamma^4$$

[Kotera, EA, Blasi 15]

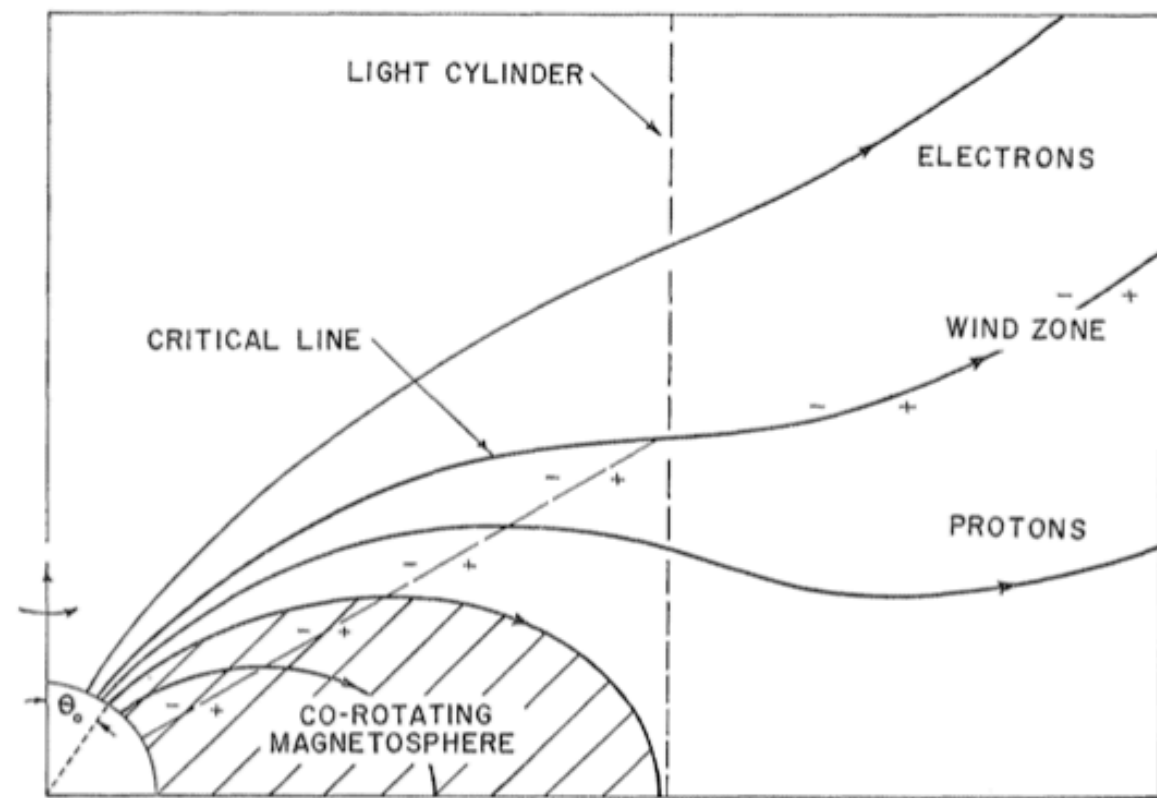
$$\gamma_{\text{curv}} = \left(\frac{3\pi B R_{\star}^3}{2ZecP\xi} \right)^{1/4} \sim 1.1 \times 10^8 Z_{26}^{-1/4} \xi^{-1/4} B_{13}^{1/4} P_{-3}^{-1/4} R_{\star,6}^{3/4}$$



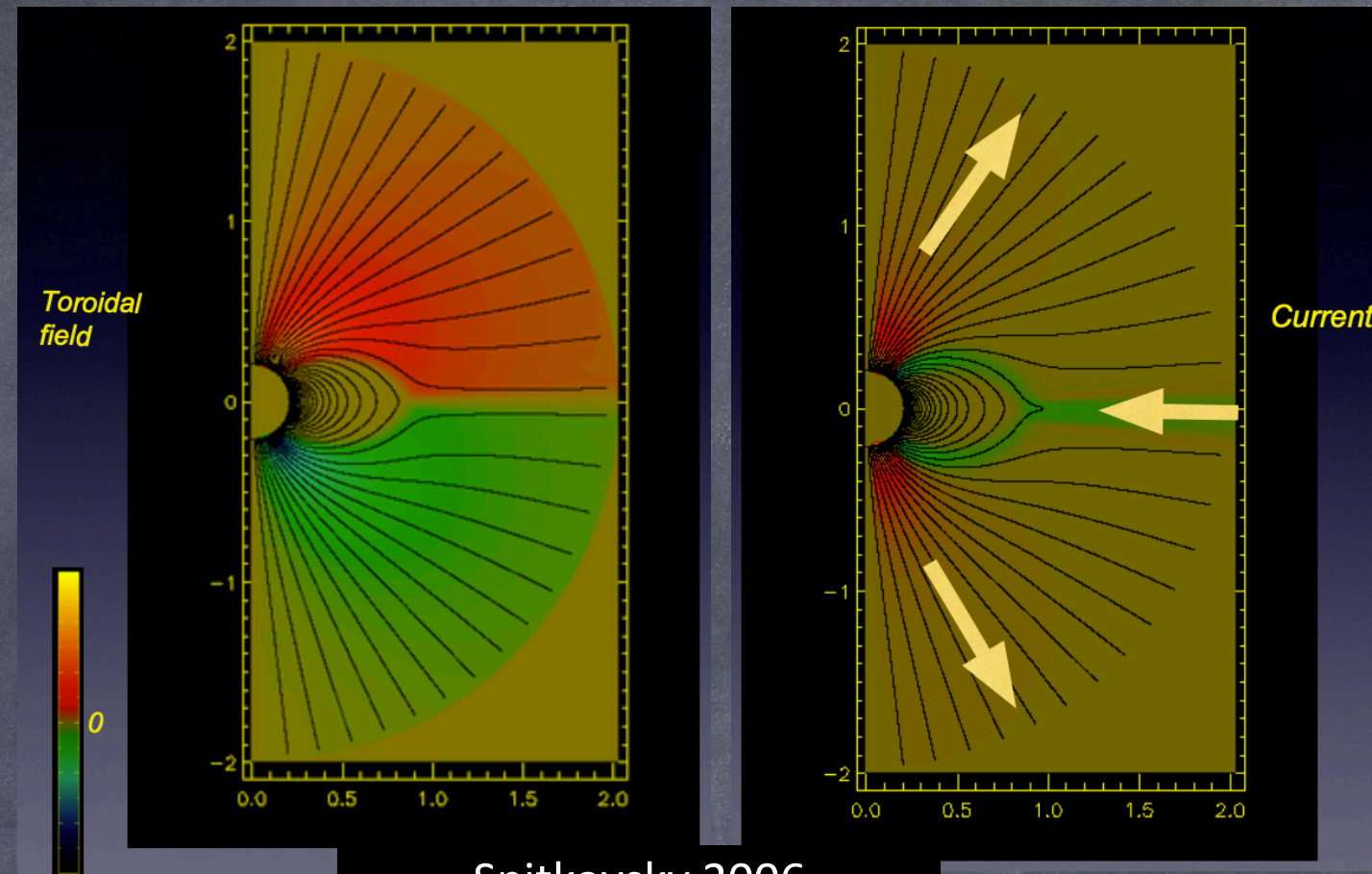
Petri 2017



THE PULSAR WIND



Goldreich & Julian 1969



Spitkovsky 2006

$$\dot{E} = \kappa \dot{N}_{GJ} m_e \Gamma c^2 \left(1 + \frac{m_i}{\kappa m_e} \right) (1 + \sigma)$$

$$\sigma = \frac{B^2}{4\pi n_{\pm} m_e c^2 \Gamma^2} \quad \dot{N}_{GJ} = \frac{\sqrt{c\dot{E}}}{e}$$

$$\gamma_{\phi} = 10^{11} \frac{Z}{A} B_{13} P_{-3}^2$$

$$\gamma_{max} \approx \Gamma = \epsilon \Gamma_{\phi}$$

THE SMALLER κ IS,
THE LARGER ϵ IS

UHECRS FROM PULSARS?

$$E_{\text{CR}}(t) = E_0 (1 + t/t_{\text{sd}})^{-1}$$

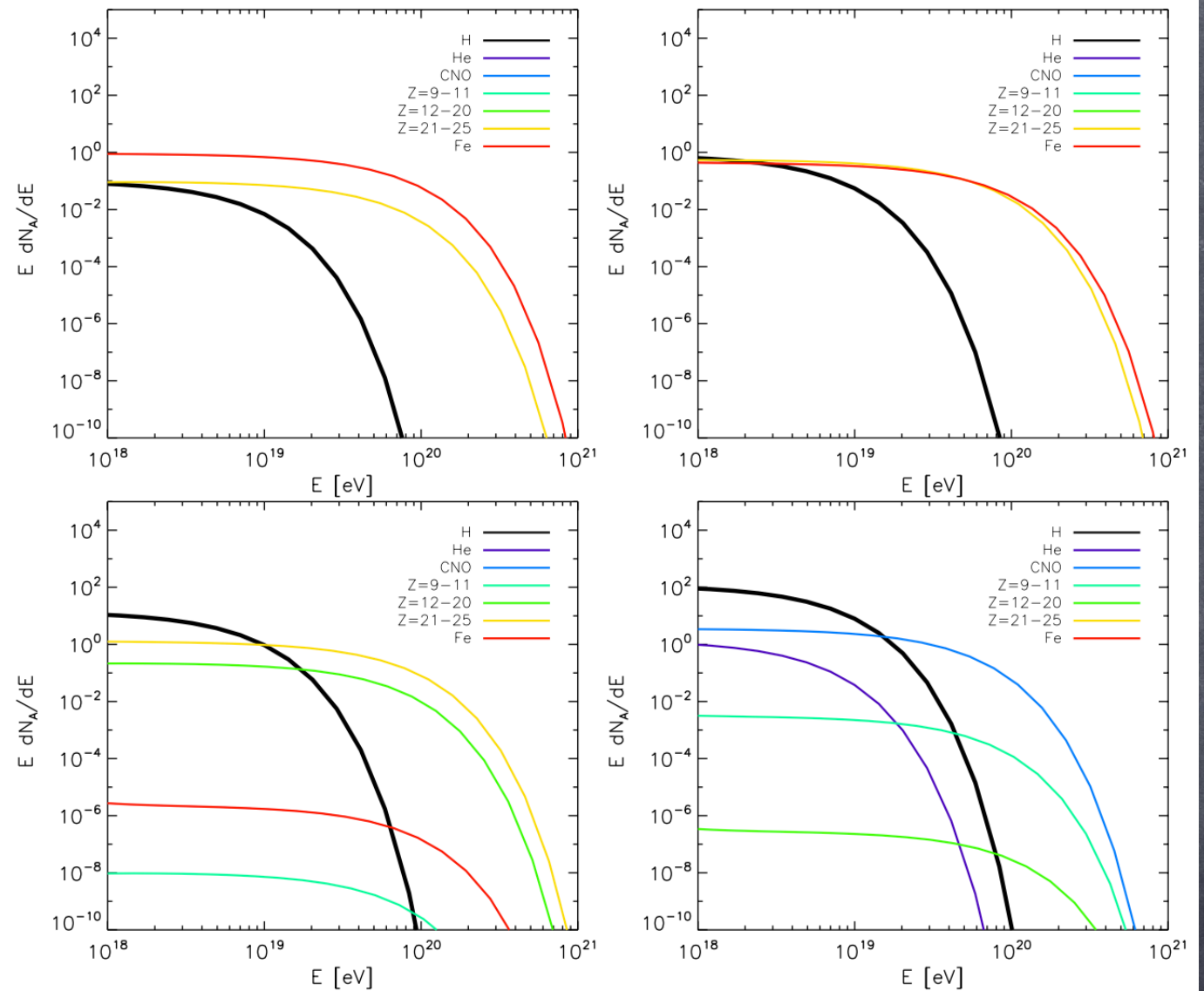
$$\sim 1.2 \times 10^{20} \text{ eV } \eta A_{56} \kappa_4 I_{45} B_{13}^{-1} R_{\star,6}^{-3} t_{7.5}^{-1} \quad \text{for } t > t_{\text{sd}}$$

$$\frac{dN_{\text{CR}}}{dE} = \int_0^\infty dt \dot{N}_{\text{GJ}}(t) \delta(E - E_{\text{CR}}(t)) = \frac{\dot{N}_{\text{GJ}}(0) t_{\text{sd}}}{E}$$

$$t_{\text{sd}} = \frac{9 I c^3 P_i^2}{8 \pi^2 B^2 R^6} \sim 3.1 \times 10^7 \text{ s } I_{45} B_{13}^{-2} R_{\star,6}^{-6} P_{i,-3}^2$$

PURE IRON EXTRACTION AND PHOTODISINTEGRATION

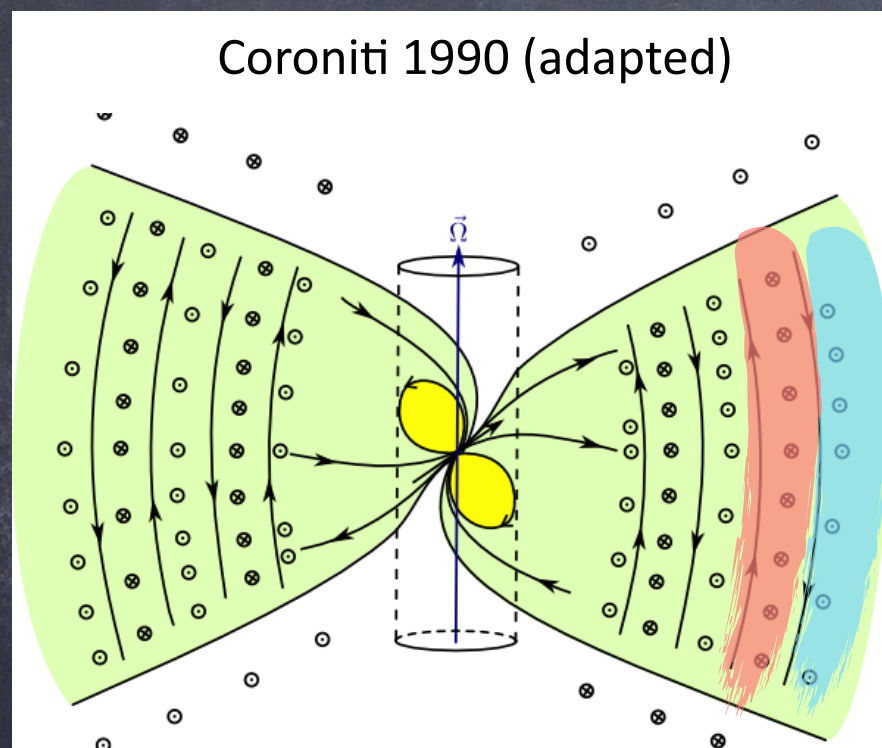
$$\frac{dN_A}{dt} + \frac{N_A}{t_A} = \frac{N_{A+1}}{t_{A+1}}$$



Kotera, EA, Blasi 15

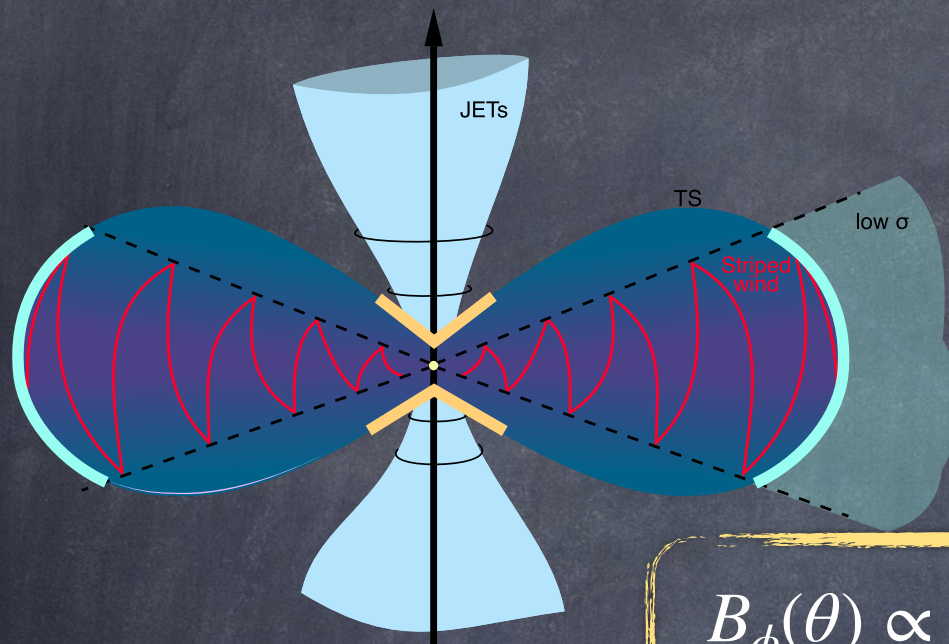
ENERGY DEPENDENT COMPOSITION
AND CORRELATION WITH STARBURST
[Auger coll. 2020]

PARTICLE ACCELERATION IN THE (RECONNECTING) CURRENT SHEET



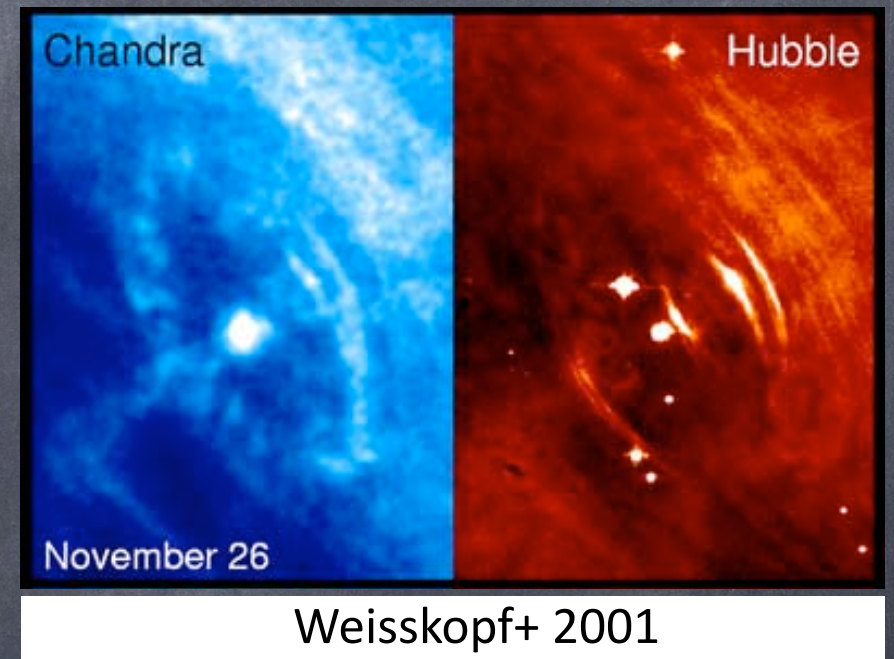
- EFFICIENT DISSIPATION BEFORE THE SHOCK REQUIRES $\kappa > 10^6$ [Kirk & Lyubarsky 2001]
- PARTICLE ACCELERATION (LEPTONS) WOULD RESULT IN PULSED EMISSION [Kirk, Skjaeraasen & Gallant 2002]

PARTICLE ACCELERATION AT THE TERMINATION SHOCK



$$F(\theta) \propto \sin^2(\theta)$$

$$B_\phi(\theta) \propto \sqrt{\sigma} \sin \theta G(\theta)$$



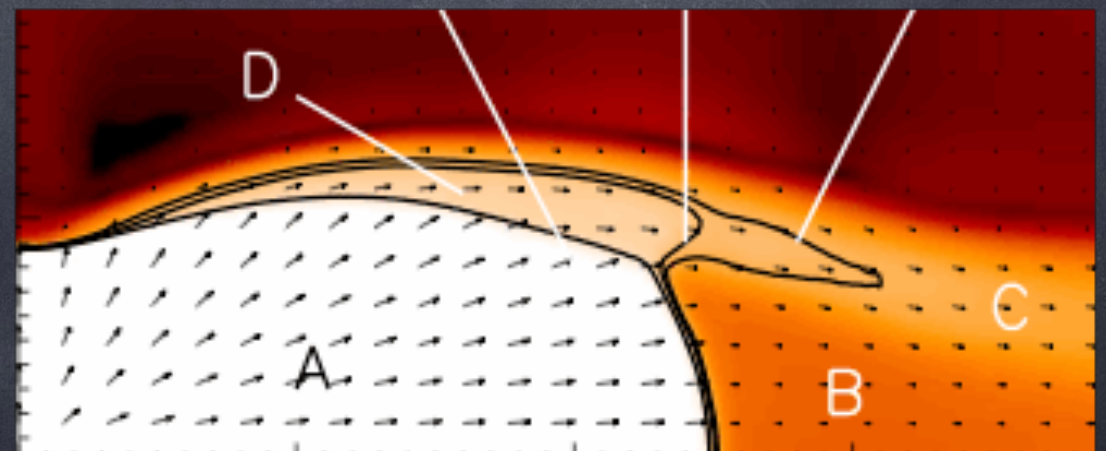
COLLISIONLESS RELATIVISTIC SHOCK

DRAMATIC DEPENDENCE ON:

- COMPOSITION
- MAGNETIZATION
- INCLINATION

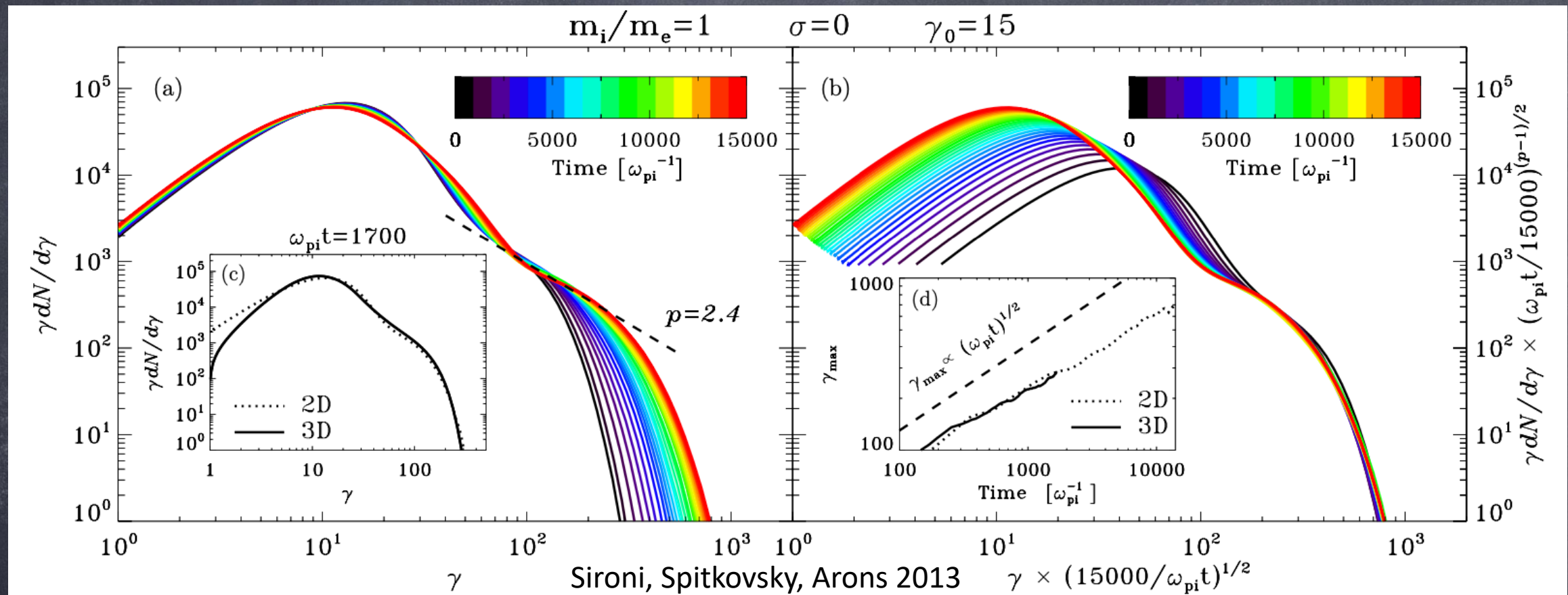
HILLAS CRITERION

$$E_{max} \approx ZeB_{TS}R_{TS}$$



Del Zanna, EA, Bucciantini 2004

FERMI ACCELERATION (RELATIVISTIC, UNMAGNETIZED, PAIRS!)

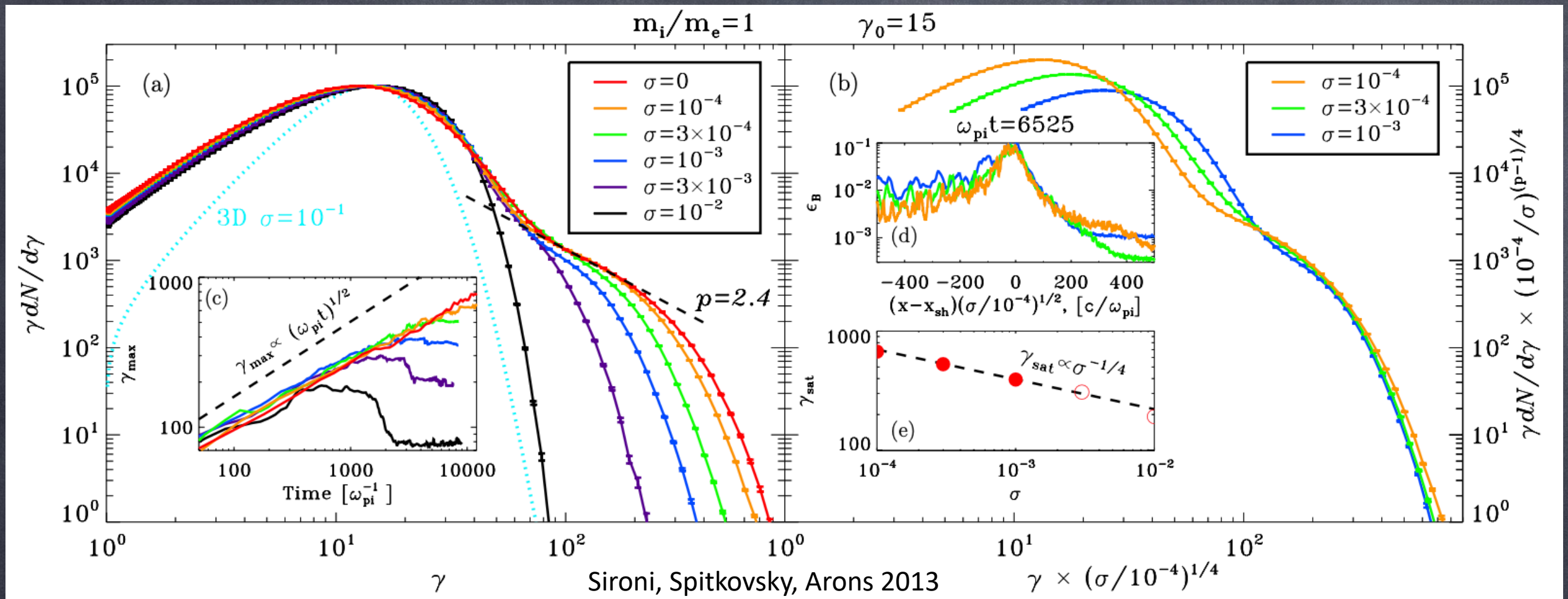


POWER-LAW DEVELOPS BUT SLOW PROCESS!

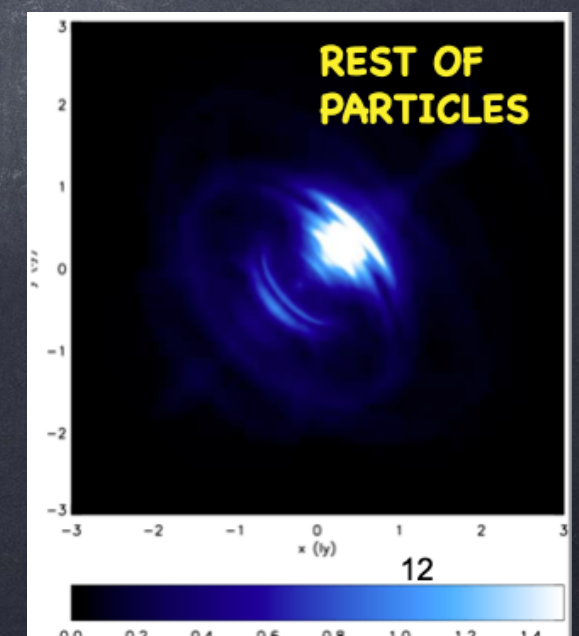
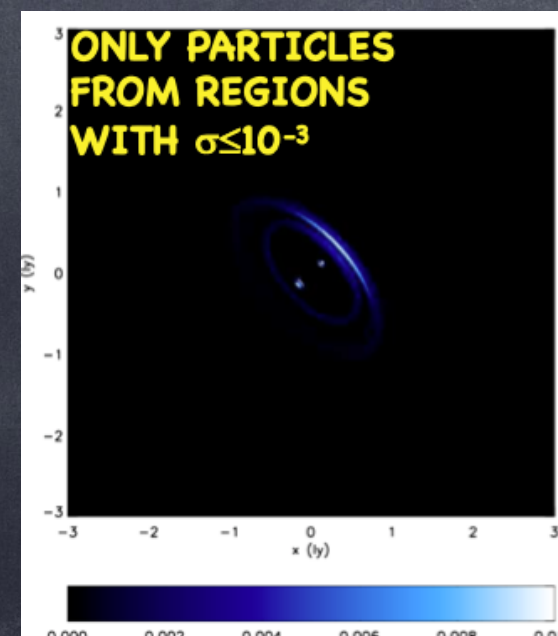
SCATTERING ON SMALL-SCALE TURBULENCE: $E_{MAX} \propto t^{1/2}$

NO PeV ELECTRONS IN CRAB

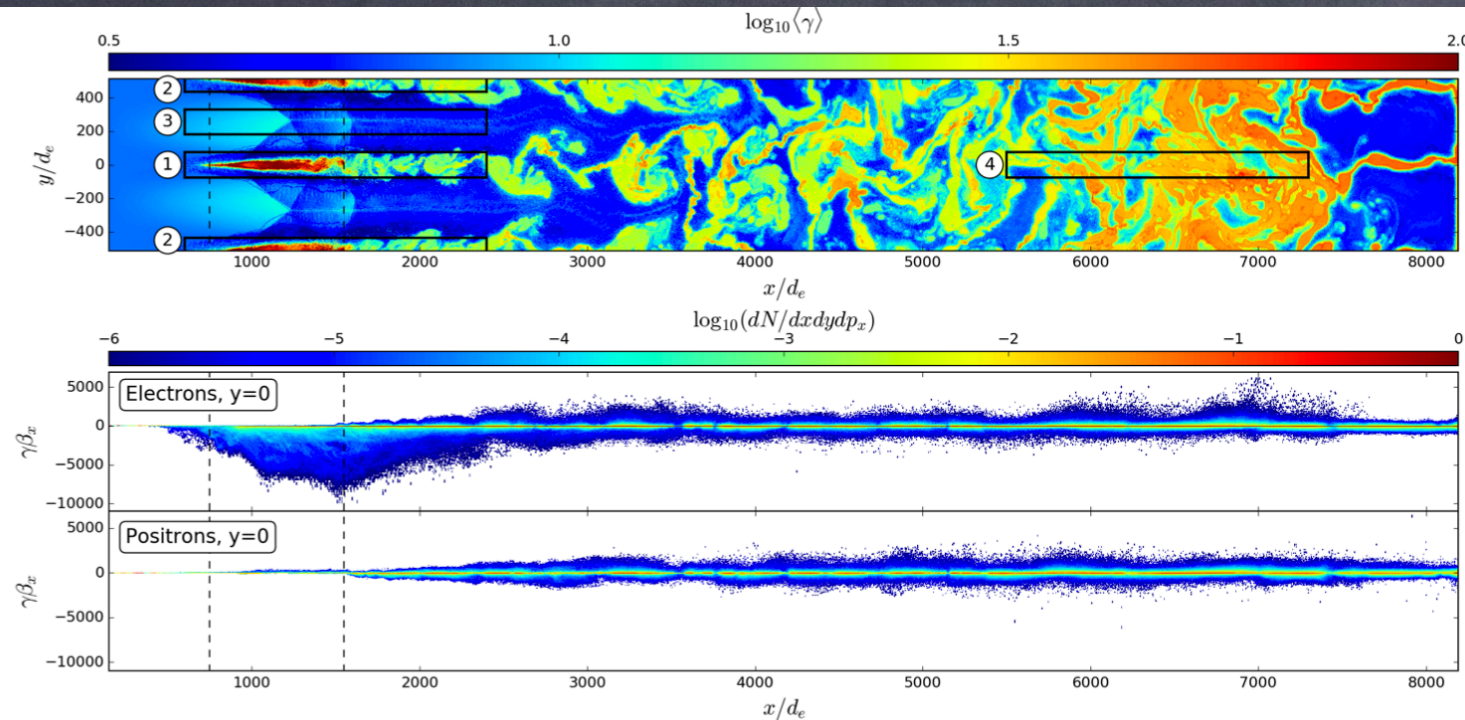
FERMI ACCELERATION (RELATIVISTIC MAGNETIZED PAIRS!)



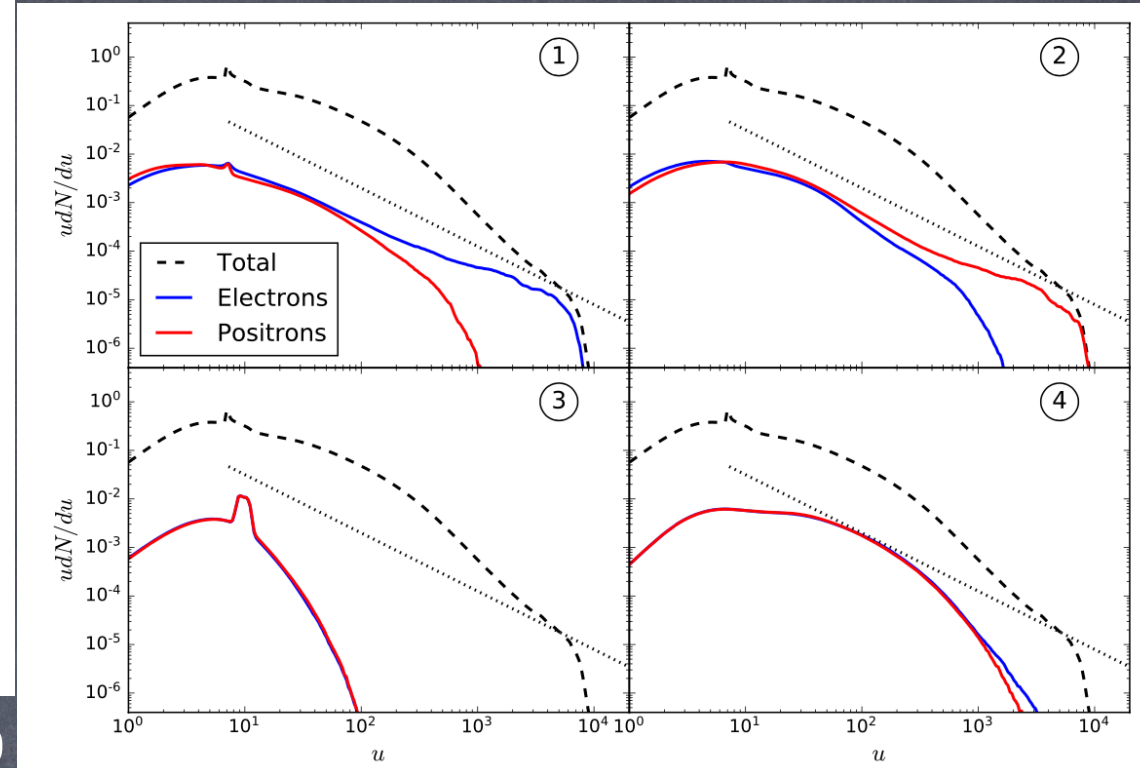
- $E_{\text{MAX}} \approx \sigma^{-1/4}$
- ACCELERATION COMPLETELY SUPPRESSED FOR $\sigma > 10^{-3}$
- $\sigma > 10^{-3}$ LIKELY OVER MOST OF THE SHOCK SURFACE



SHOCK ACCELERATION VARIANTS



Cerutti & Giacinti 20

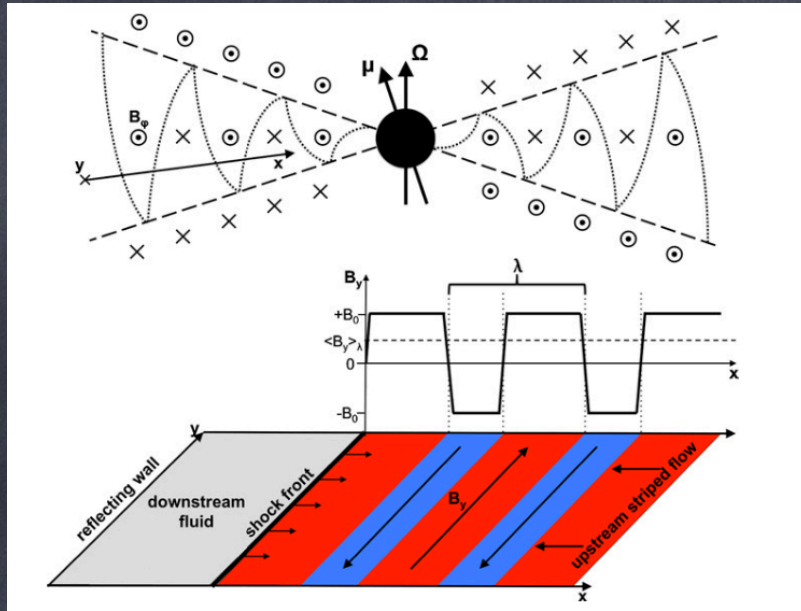


TURBULENT SHOCK FRONT

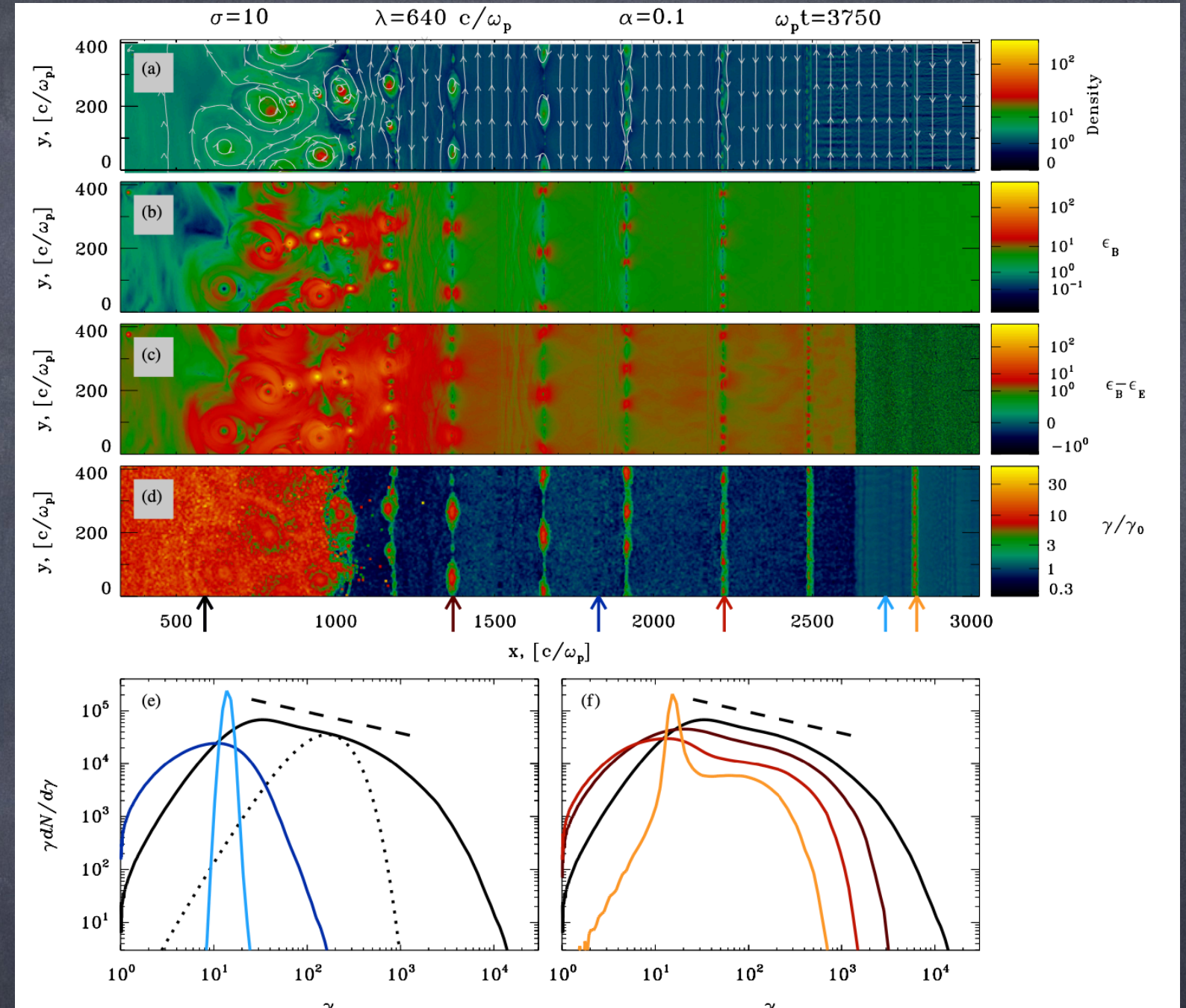
- CORRUGATED SHOCK [Lemoine 17]
- DIFFERENT TURBULENCE LEVELS AT DIFFERENT LATITUDES [Giacinti & Kirk 18]
- POSSIBLY PROVIDED BY ANISOTROPIC B- FIELD [Cerutti & Giacinti 20]
- PRODUCES HARD (STEEP) SPECTRA FOR LOW (HIGH) TURBULENCE LEVEL
- SPECTRUM HARDENS WITH INCREASING MAGNETIZATION
- INTERESTING LATITUDE DEPENDENCE OF SPECTRAL INDEX
- ACCELERATES ONE SIGN OF CHARGES PREFERENTIALLY (focus particles in current sheets)
- SPECTRUM EXTENDS TO $\Gamma\sigma_0 \leq 10^8 \leftrightarrow 100 \text{ TeV}$

IN THE END ALWAYS NEED HIGH TURBULENCE LEVEL AT THE RIGHT SCALES [Bell's talk]

FORCED MAGNETIC RECONNECTION



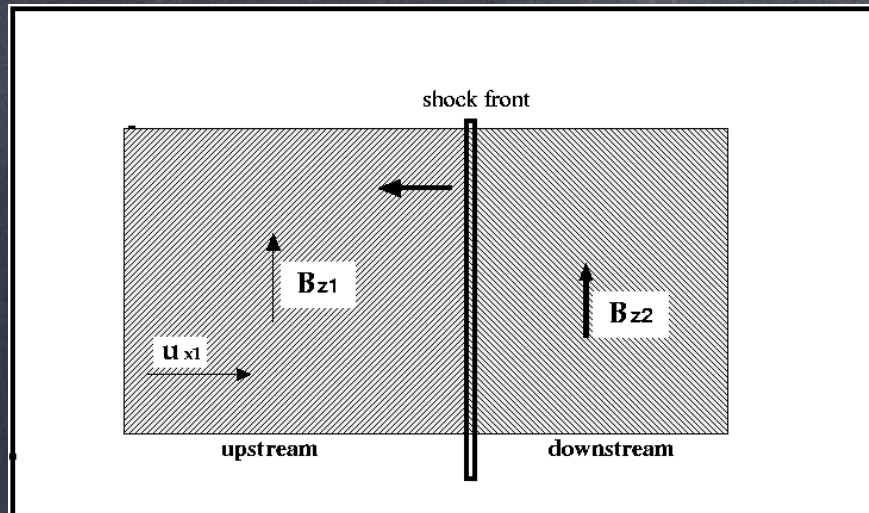
Sironi, Spitkovsky 2011



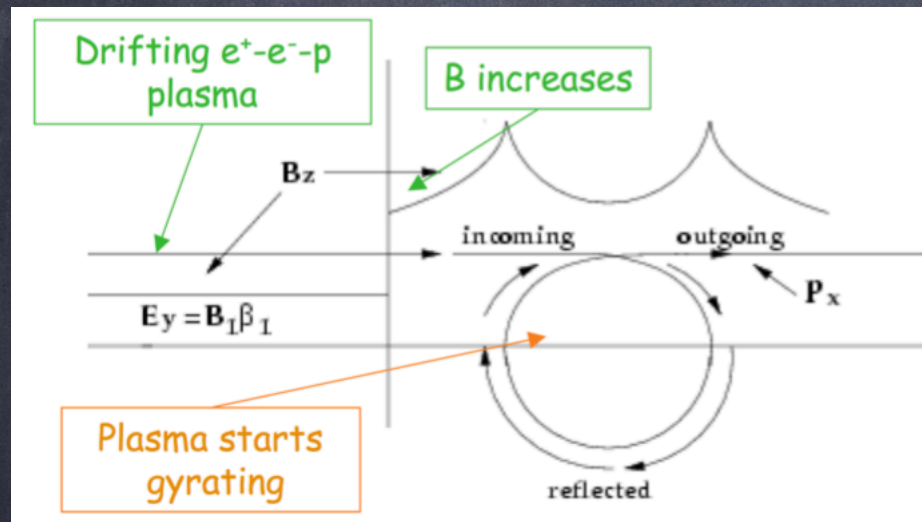
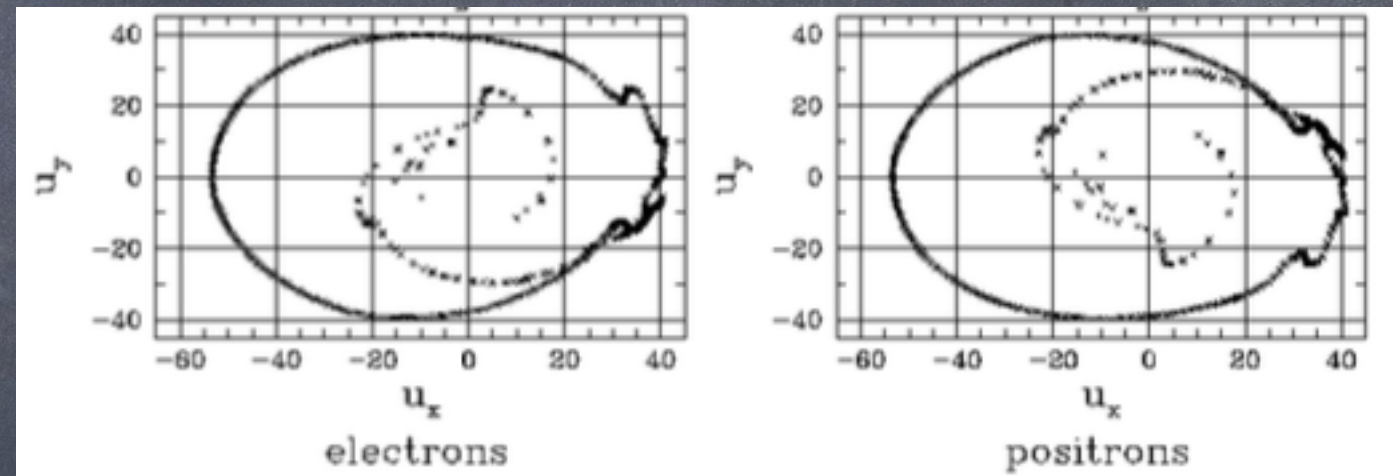
- IN PRINCIPLE VERY FLAT SPECTRA AT LOW ENERGY
- FERMI ACCELERATION IN UNMAGNETIZED PLASMA AFTERWARDS [see also Lu+ 2021]
- RESULTS DEPEND ON σ AND $\frac{\lambda}{r_L \sigma}$

- CRAB SPECTRUM WOULD REQUIRE $\sigma > 30$ AND $\kappa \approx 10^8$ (10^3 MORE THAN CURRENT PSR THEORIES CAN EXPLAIN) [e.g. Timokhin & Harding 19]
- WIND WOULD RECONNECT BEFORE SHOCK [Kirk & Kyubarsky 01]

ION CYCLOTRON ABSORPTION

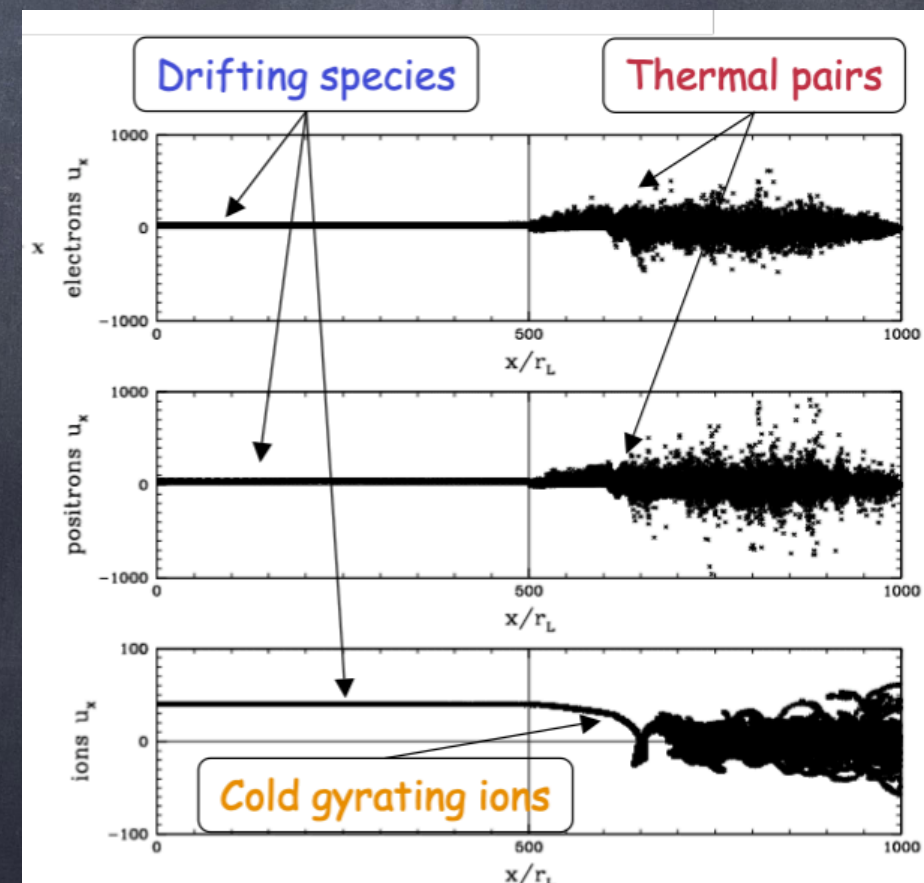


AT THE SHOCK LEADING EDGE
COLD RING IN MOMENTUM SPACE



COHERENT GYRATION LEADS TO
COLLECTIVE EMISSION OF CYCLOTRON WAVES

- PAIRS THERMALIZE TO OVER $10 - 100 \times (1/\Omega_{ce})$
- IONS TAKE m_i/m_e TIMES LONGER
- IF PLASMA IS COLD $\delta u/u < m_e/m_i$ ION EMIT VERY HIGH CYCLOTRON HARMONICS
- HARMONIC $n = m_i/m_e$ CAN BE RESONANTLY ABSORBED BY PAIRS

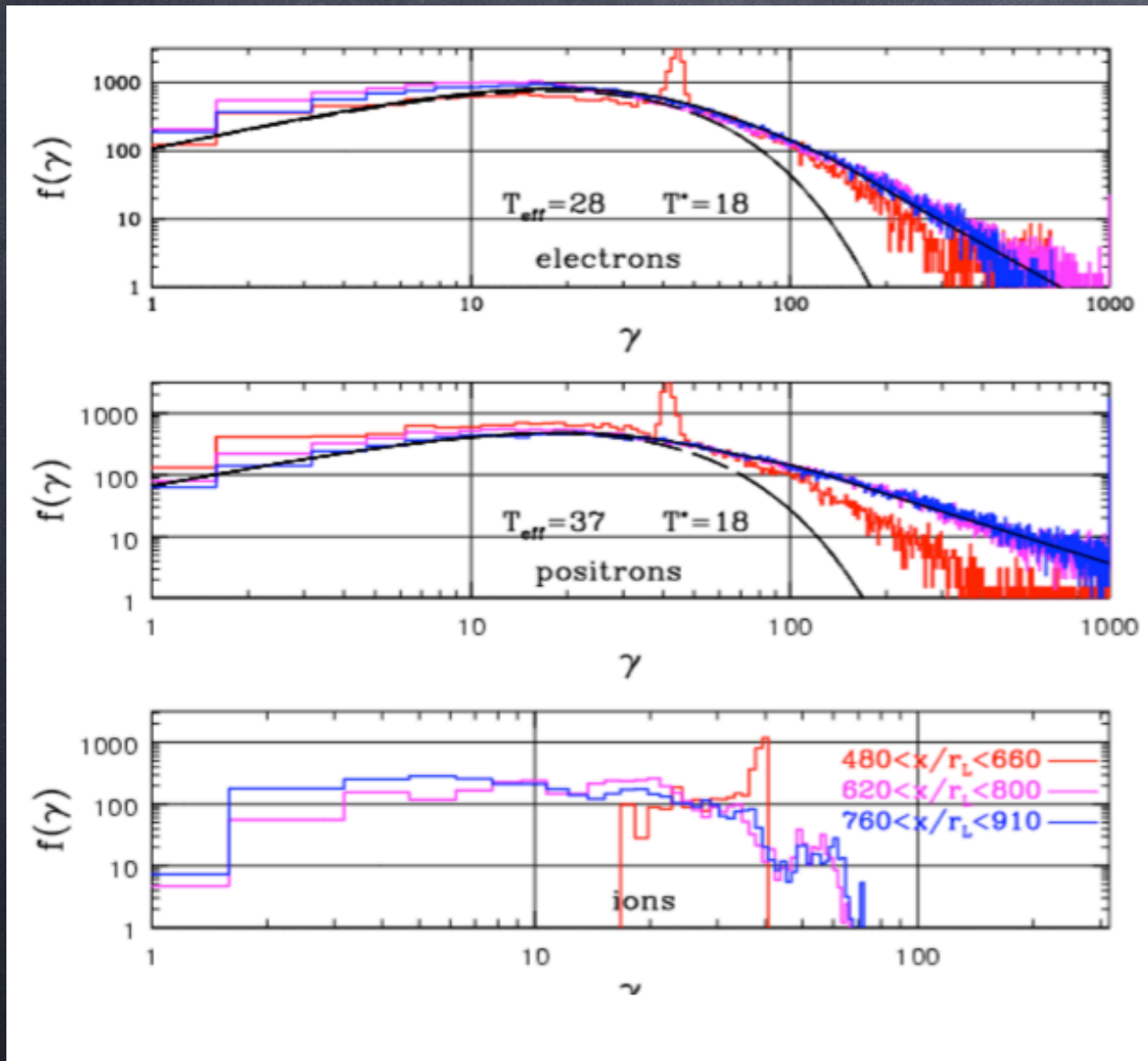


[EA & Arons 2006]

ION CYCLOTRON ACCELERATION AT SHOCK

IF

- IONS CARRY MOST OF THE ENERGY $\kappa < m_i/m_e$
- WIND SUFFICIENTLY COLD $\delta u/u < m_e/m_i$



[EA & Arons 2006]

ACCELERATION EFFICIENCY:

$$U_i/U_{\text{tot}} \sim 60\% \Rightarrow \epsilon \sim \text{few } \%$$

$$U_i/U_{\text{tot}} \sim 80\% \Rightarrow \epsilon \sim 30\%$$

SPECTRAL SLOPE:

$$U_i/U_{\text{tot}} \sim 60\% \Rightarrow s > 3$$

$$U_i/U_{\text{tot}} \sim 80\% \Rightarrow s < 2$$

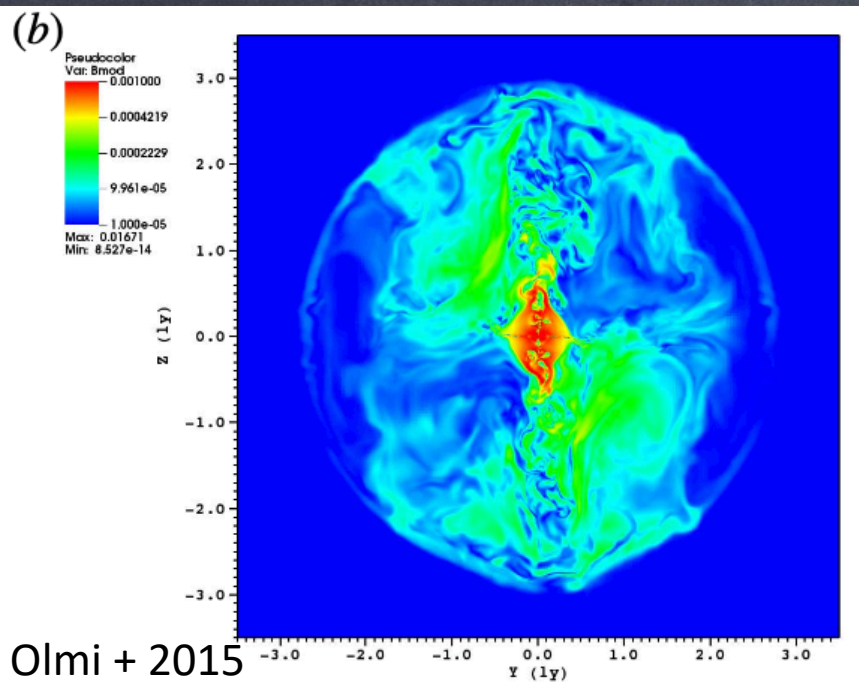
MAXIMUM ENERGY:

$$U_i/U_{\text{tot}} \sim 60\% \Rightarrow E_{\text{max}} \sim 20\% m_i c^2 \Gamma$$

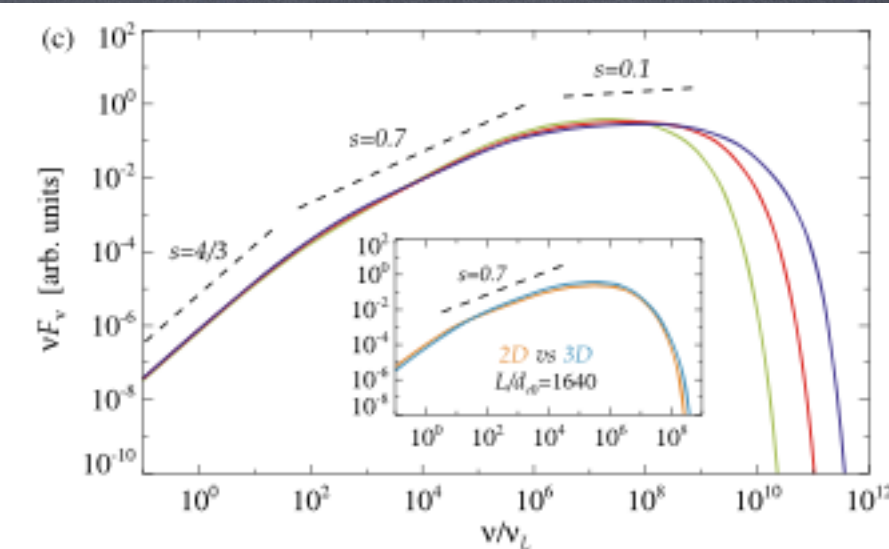
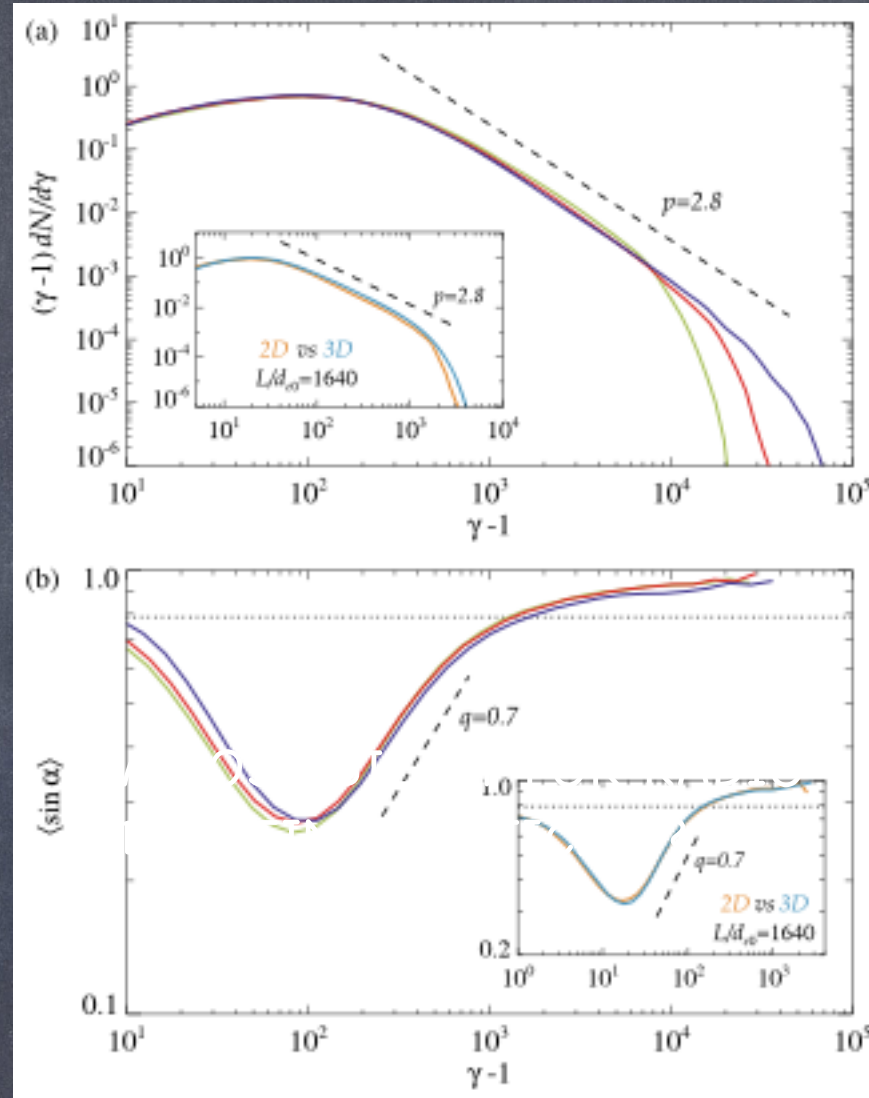
$$U_i/U_{\text{tot}} \sim 80\% \Rightarrow E_{\text{max}} \sim 80\% m_i c^2 \Gamma$$

IF $\kappa \leq 10^4$ AND IONS THERE
PROCESS COULD ENSURE PeV PAIRS IN CRAB

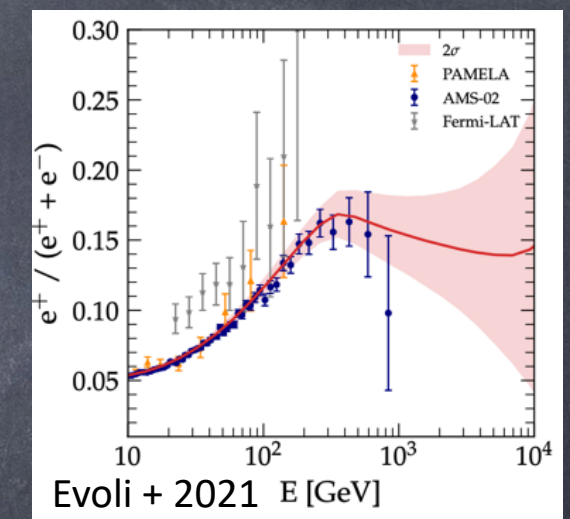
ACCELERATION IN TURBULENCE



A POSSIBILITY FOR RADIO
EMITTING PARTICLES?
[Olmi + 2014]



Comisso, Sobacchi, Sironi 20



- ➔ SPECTRA TYPICALLY STEEP $s \sim -3$
- ➔ LARGE ANISOTROPY AT LOW ENERGY
- ➔ EVEN MORE RADIO EMITTING ELECTRONS REQUIRED? STILL HIGH MULTIPLICITY?
- ➔ RESULT OF ANISOTROPY IS TO MIMIC FLAT SYNCHROTRON SPECTRUM AT LOW ENERGY
- ➔ CONSEQUENCES ON COSMIC LEPTONS: BREAK IS ESSENTIAL [e.g. Evoli + 2021]

GROWING INTEREST AND MUCH ONGOING WORK
[Zhdankin+ 2018, 2020; Lemoine & Malkov 2020; Lemoine 2021;
Comisso+ 2020, 2021, 2022; Bresci+ 2022]

LHAASO RESULTS

12 SOURCES DETECTED BY LHAASO ABOVE 100 TeV

Table 1 | UHE γ -ray sources

Cao+ 2021

Source name	RA (°)	dec. (°)	Significance above 100 TeV ($\times\sigma$)	E_{\max} (PeV)	Flux at 100 TeV (CU)
LHAASO J0534+2202	83.55	22.05	17.8	0.88 ± 0.11	1.00(0.14)
LHAASO J1825-1326	276.45	-13.45	16.4	0.42 ± 0.16	3.57(0.52)
LHAASO J1839-0545	279.95	-5.75	7.7	0.21 ± 0.05	0.70(0.18)
LHAASO J1843-0338	280.75	-3.65	8.5	$0.26 - 0.10^{+0.16}$	0.73(0.17)
LHAASO J1849-0003	282.35	-0.05	10.4	0.35 ± 0.07	0.74(0.15)
LHAASO J1908+0621	287.05	6.35	17.2	0.44 ± 0.05	1.36(0.18)
LHAASO J1929+1745	292.25	17.75	7.4	$0.71 - 0.07^{+0.16}$	0.38(0.09)
LHAASO J1956+2845	299.05	28.75	7.4	0.42 ± 0.03	0.41(0.09)
LHAASO J2018+3651	304.75	36.85	10.4	0.27 ± 0.02	0.50(0.10)
LHAASO J2032+4102	308.05	41.05	10.5	1.42 ± 0.13	0.54(0.10)
LHAASO J2108+5157	317.15	51.95	8.3	0.43 ± 0.05	0.38(0.09)
LHAASO J2226+6057	336.75	60.95	13.6	0.57 ± 0.19	1.05(0.16)

PeV PROTONS OR ELECTRONS?

ALL SOURCES BUT ONE HAVE A PSR IN THE FIELD

PSRs ARE THE ONLY POTENTIAL SOURCES OF PeV LEPTONS IN THE GALAXY
BUT...

MAXIMUM ENERGY IN A PWN

STRICT LIMIT FROM THE PSR POTENTIAL DROP

$$\Phi_{PSR} = \sqrt{\dot{E}/c}$$

$$E_{max,abs} = e\xi_E B_{TS} R_{TS}$$

$$\frac{B_{TS}^2}{8\pi} = \xi_B \frac{\dot{E}}{4\pi R_{TS}^2 c}$$

$$E_{max,abs} = e\xi_E \xi_B^{1/2} \sqrt{\dot{E}/c} \approx 1.8 \text{ PeV } \xi_E \xi_B^{1/2} \dot{E}_{36}^{1/2}$$

APPLIES TO ALL SPECIES! $E_{max,Crab} \approx 30 \text{ PeV}$
NO MATTER THE PROCESS!

IN YOUNG ENERGETIC SYSTEMS ACCELERATION LIKELY
LOSS LIMITED

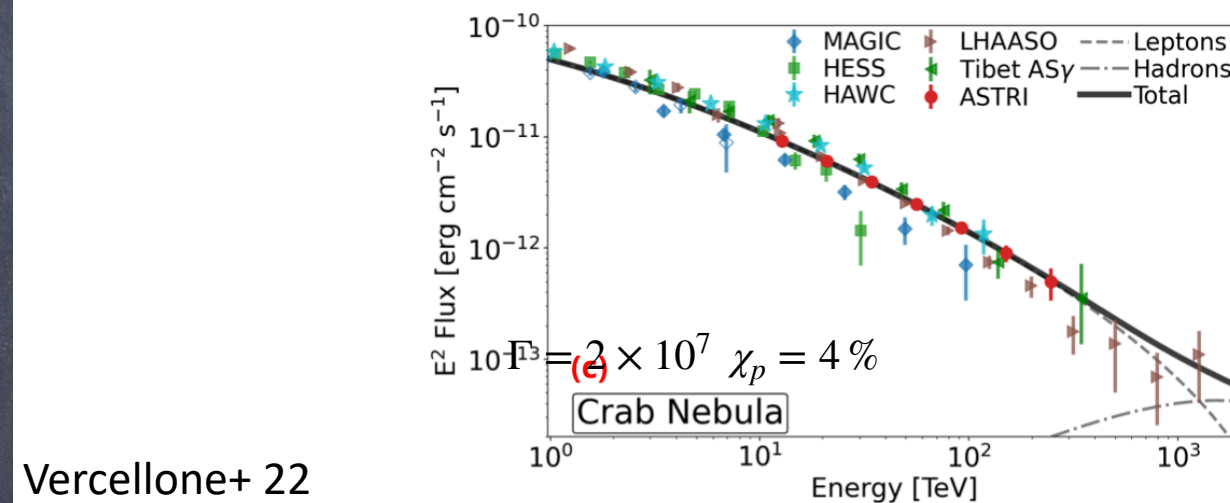
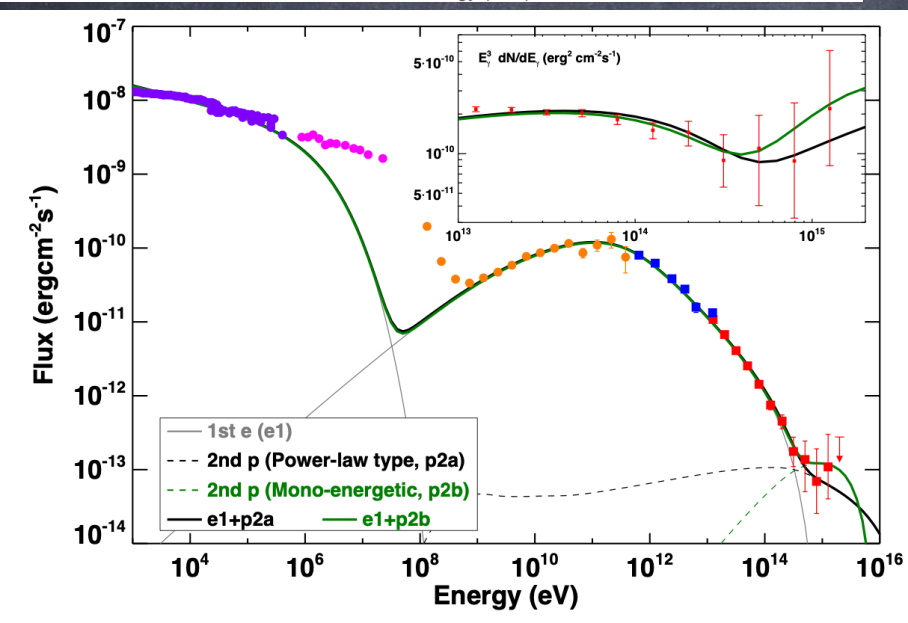
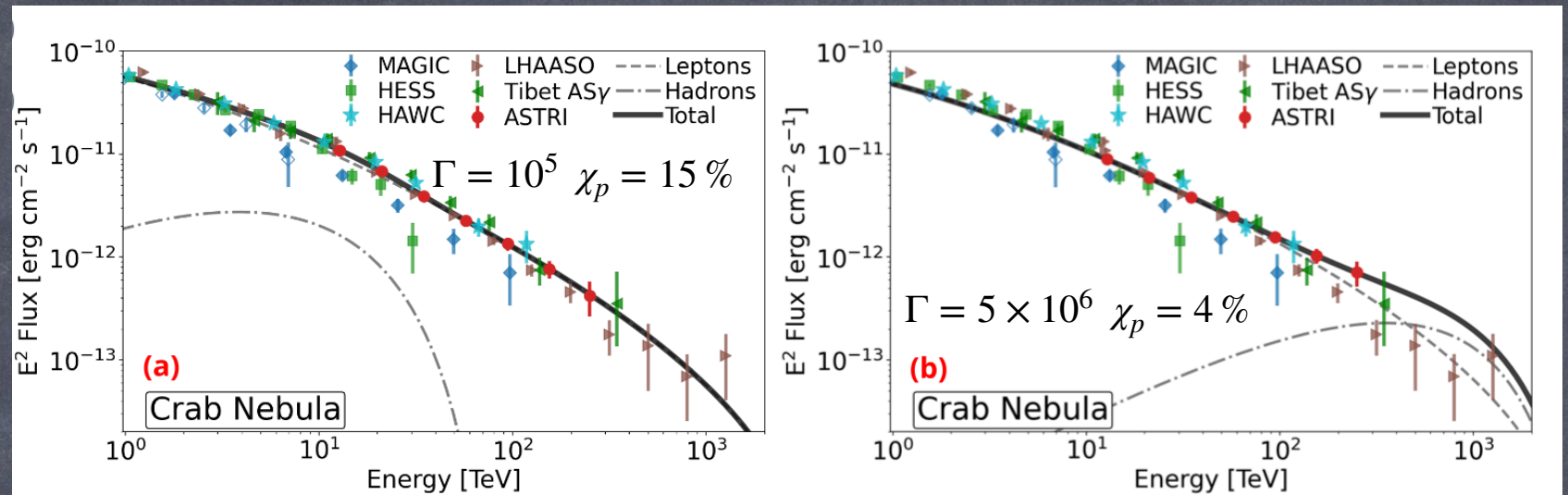
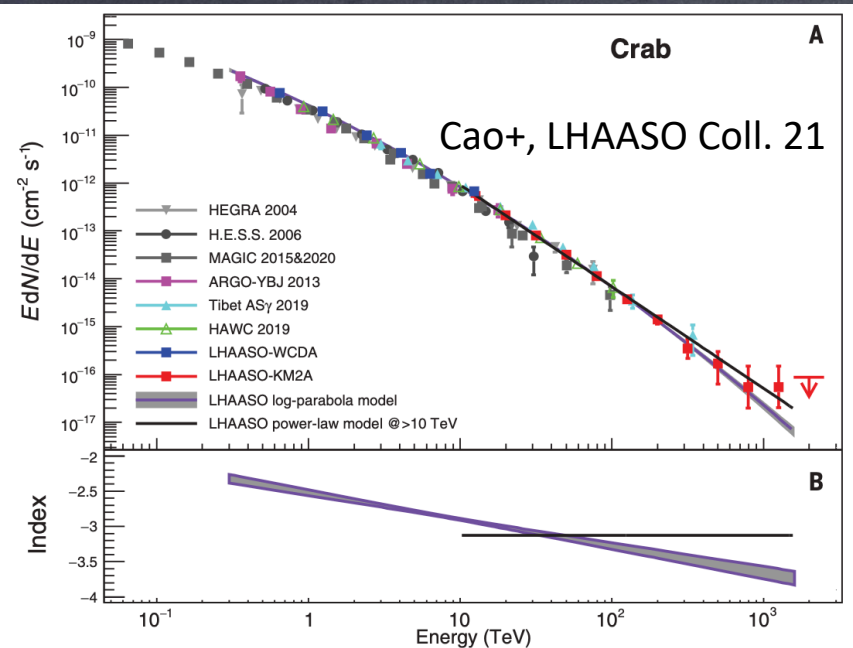
$$t_{acc} = \frac{E}{e\xi_E Bc} < t_{loss} = \frac{6\pi(mc^2)^2}{\sigma_T c B^2 E}$$

$$E_{max} \approx 6 \text{ PeV } \xi_E^{1/2} B_{-4}^{-1/2}$$

NOTICE: $E_{max}^{PSR} = \frac{c}{v_S} E_{max}^{NRS}$

EVEN FOR MAXIMALLY EFFICIENT (BOHM REGIME) SHOCK ACCELERATION

PEV GAMMA-RAYS FROM CRAB?



Vercellone+ 22

$$Q_p(E) \propto \delta(E - m_p c^2 \Gamma) \quad [\text{EA \& Arons 06; EA, Guetta, Blasi 03}]$$

– E_{max} LARGE ENOUGH!

– PEV ELECTRONS SEEN IN FLARES BUT 10⁻² THAN NEEDED HERE

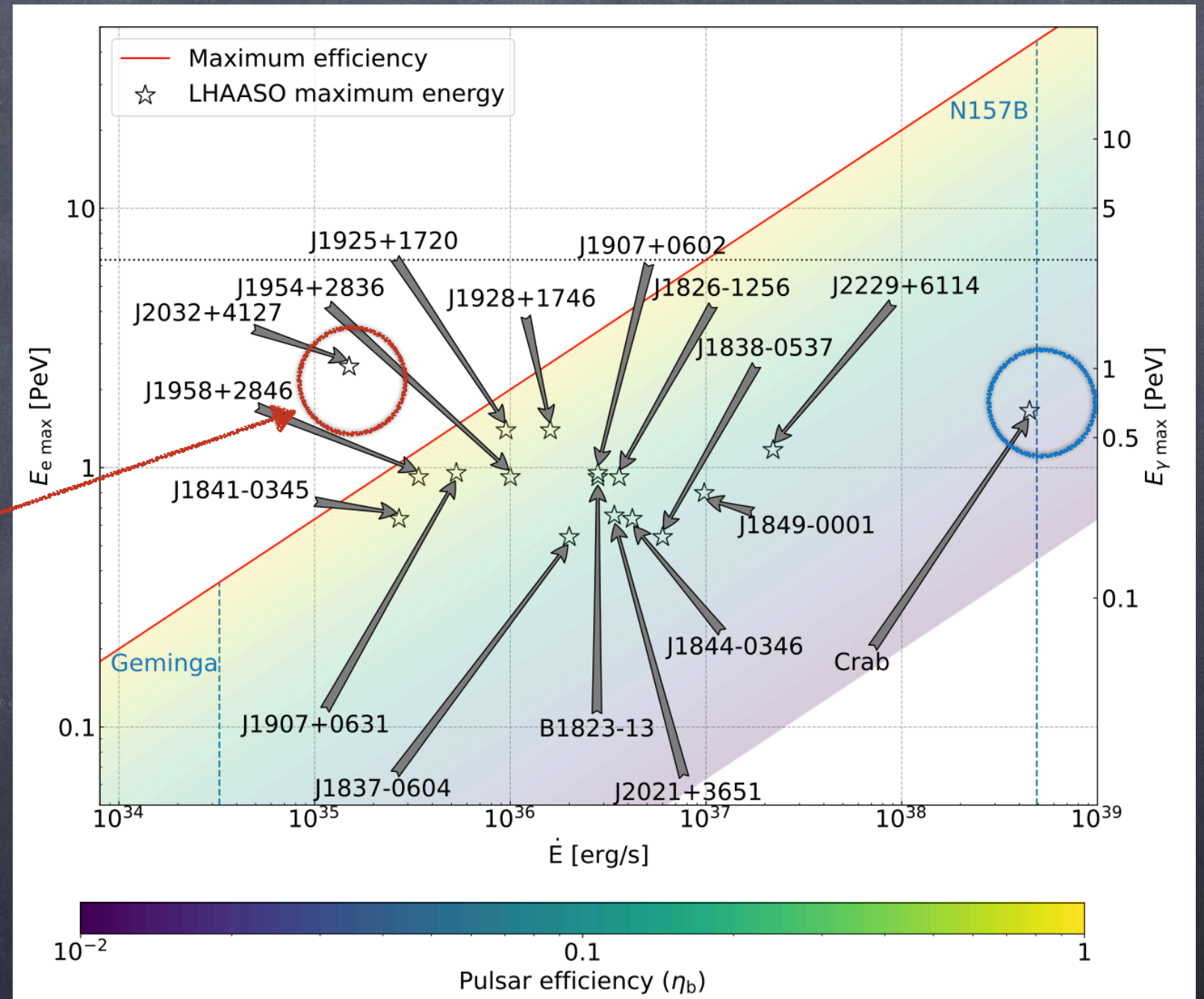
TAKE INTO ACCOUNT EVOLUTION, ALL SED, DIFFERENT MODELS FOR ESCAPE

[Fiori, EA + in prep.; see Olmi's talk]

LHAASO PEVATRONS AND PWNe

MAXIMUM
ELECTRON ENERGY
AS A FUNCTION
OF PSR POTENTIAL DROP
AND LHAASO SOURCES

CYGNUS



de Ona Wilhelmi + 2022

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- MECHANISM(S) RESPONSIBLE FOR PARTICLE ACCELERATION IN PWNe STILL NOT KNOWN BUT INCREASINGLY WELL CONSTRAINED FROM DIFFERENT SIDES
- VHE AND UHE GAMMA-RAY OBSERVATIONS PROVIDE NEW POWERFUL PROBE:
 - TEST MAXIMUM ENERGY
 - POTENTIAL TO CONSTRAIN THE PRESENCE OF IONS IN PULSAR WINDS
- WHATEVER THE MECHANISM: THE POLAR CAP POTENTIAL DROP OFFERS AN ABSOLUTE LIMIT FOR THE MAXIMUM ENERGY
 - USEFUL TOOL, IN THE WAIT FOR ASTRI AND CTA, TO POSSIBLY EXCLUDE LEPTONIC NATURE OF LHAASO PEVATRONS
- NEW QUESTION: PWNE AS HADRONIC PEVATRONS?