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# Propagating UHECRs in the universe with CRPropa

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<sup>1</sup> University of Hamburg

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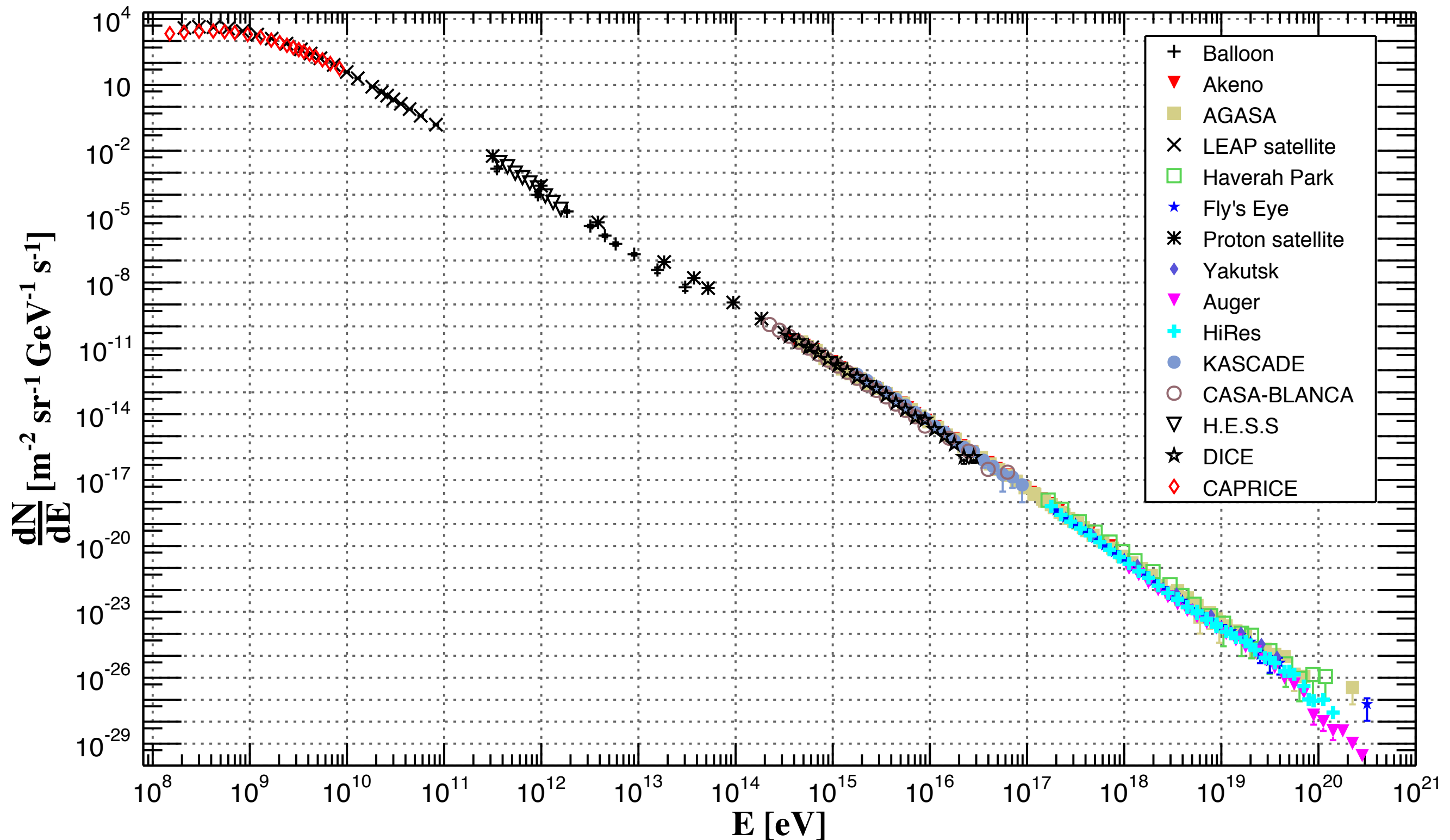
[rafael.alves.batista@desy.de](mailto:rafael.alves.batista@desy.de)

DESY Theory Workshop  
25.09.2013

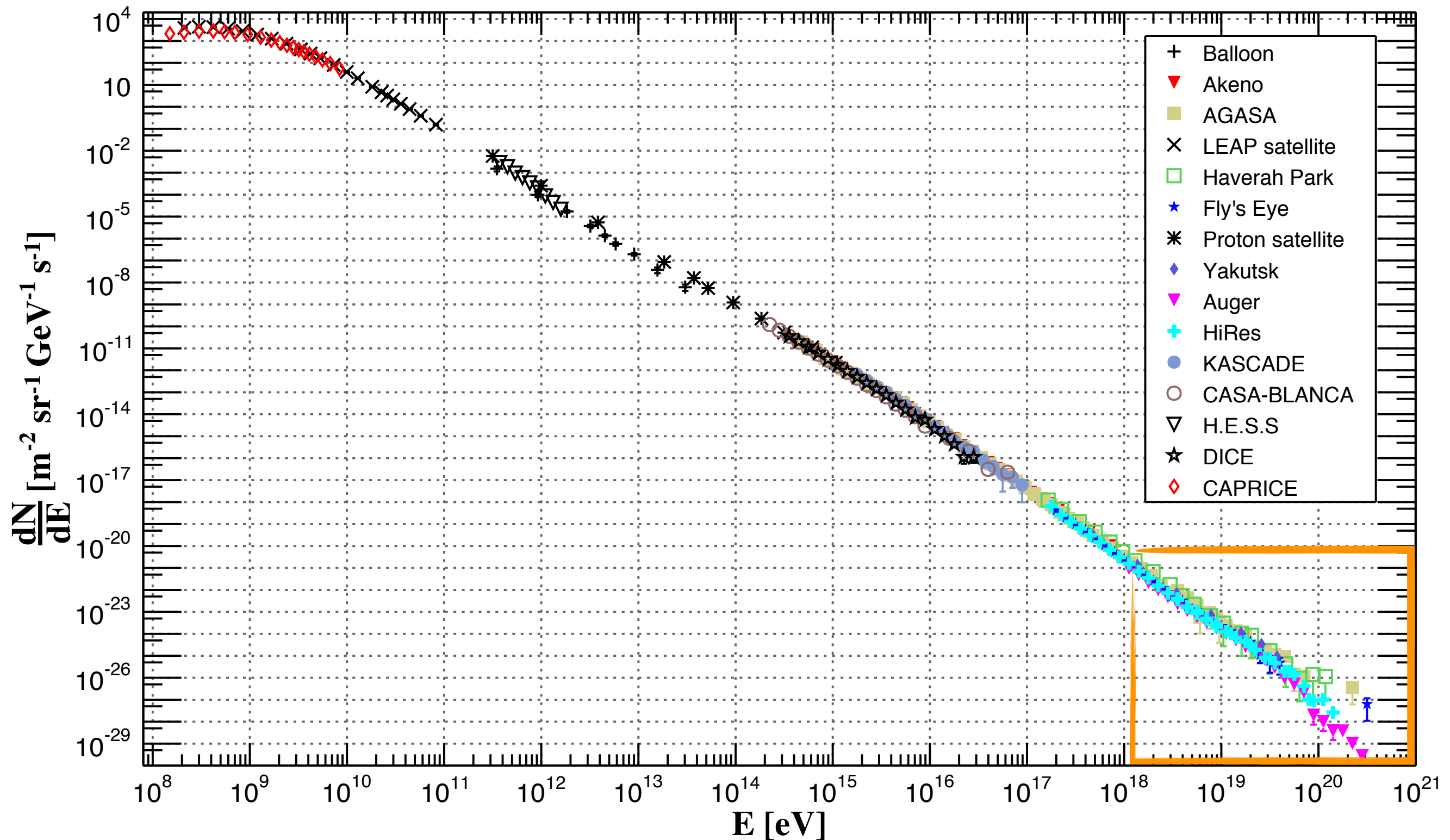


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# the cosmic ray spectrum



# the cosmic ray spectrum

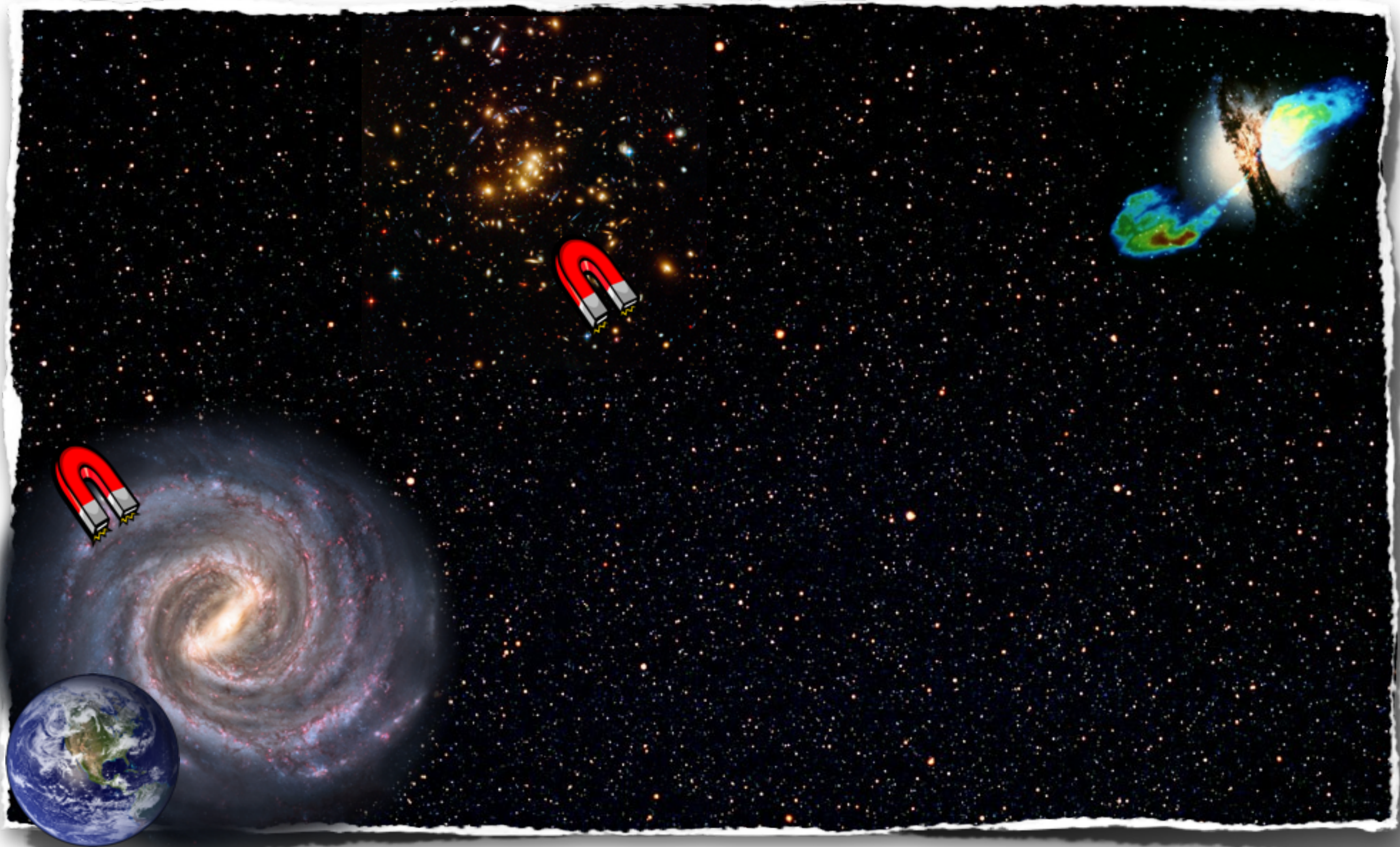


# open questions

- ◆ where do they come from?
- ◆ what is their chemical composition?
- ◆ what are the acceleration processes?
- ◆ is there a maximum energy that they can reach?
- ◆ can we see hint of new physics through their interaction?

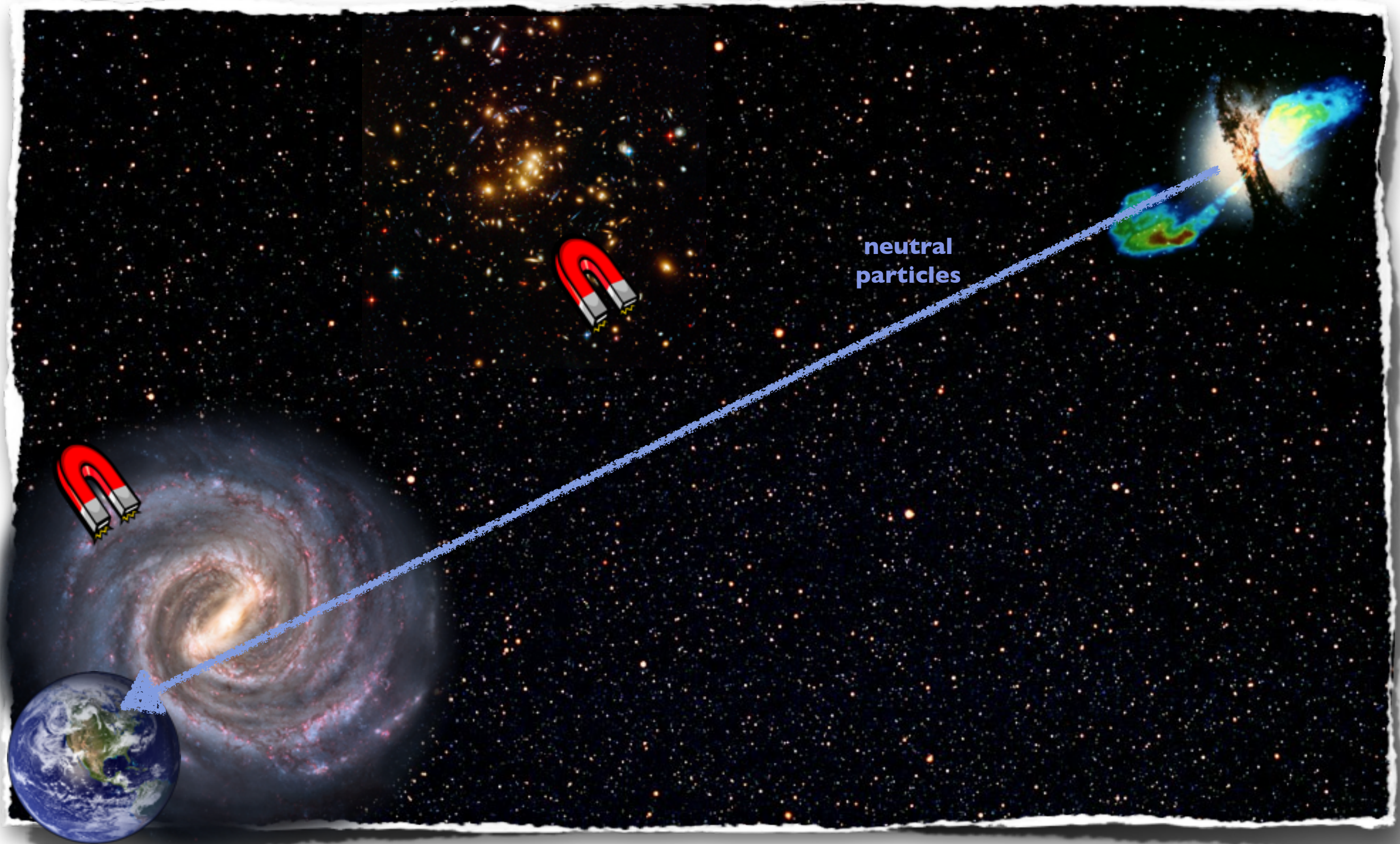


# general picture



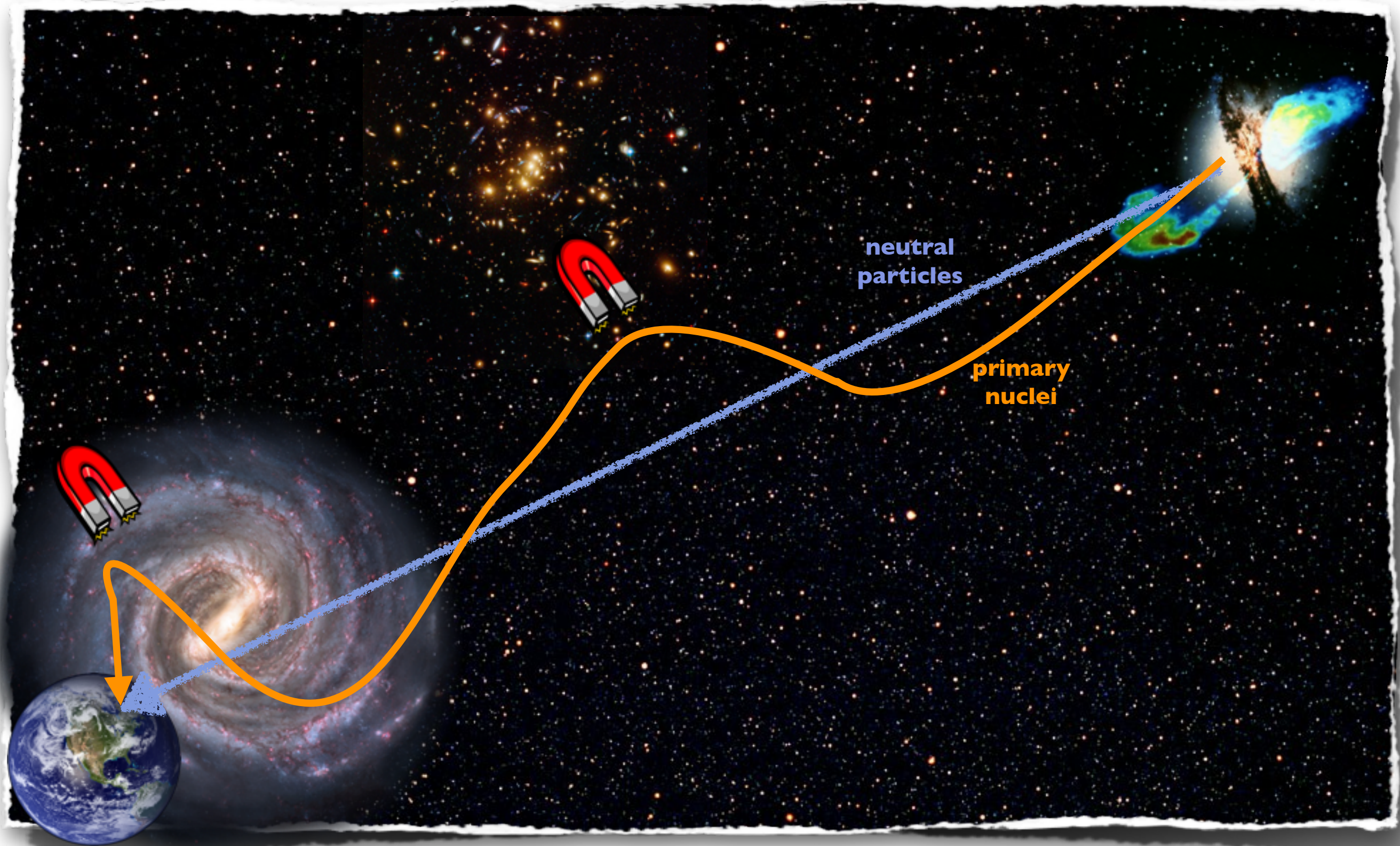


# general picture



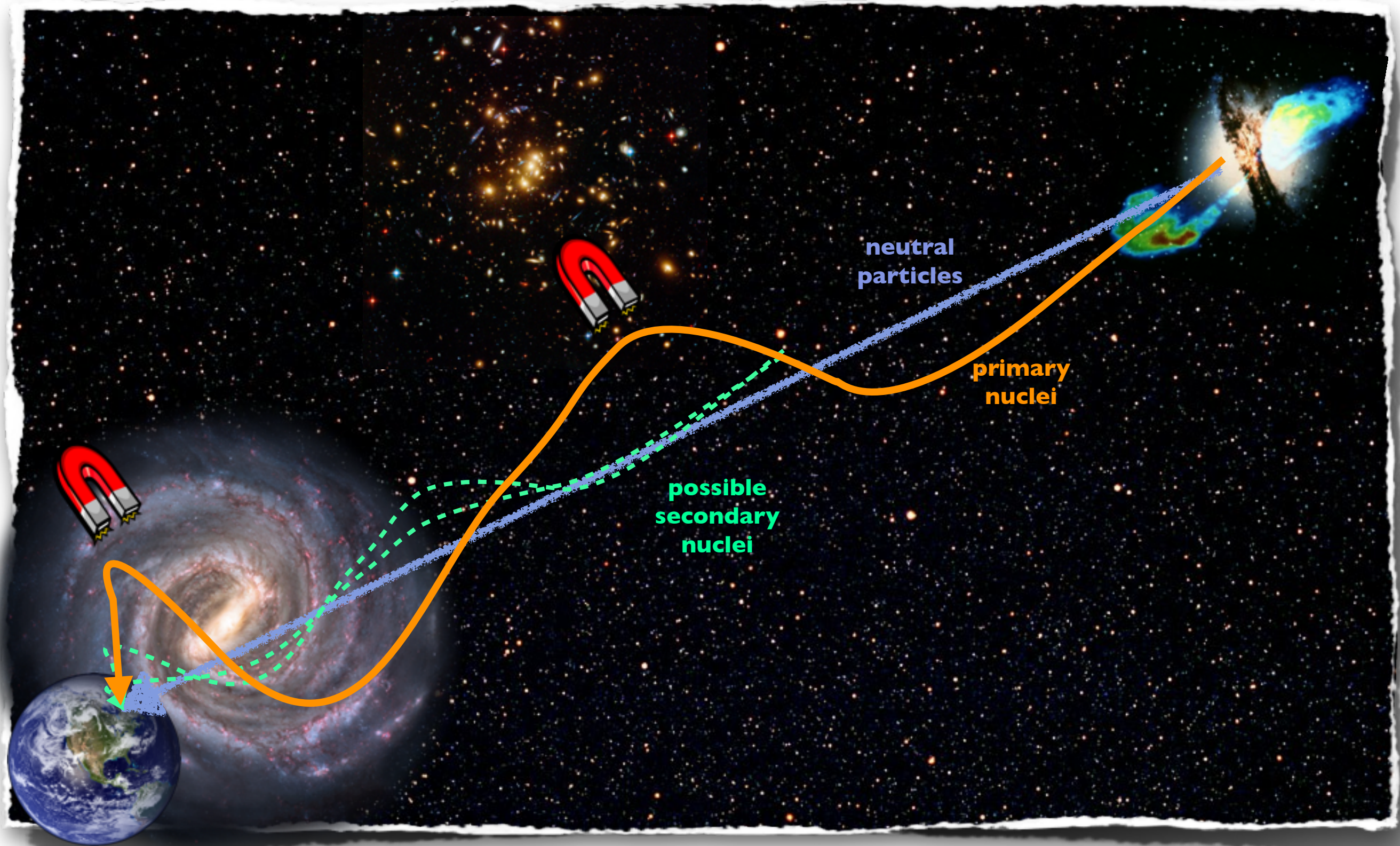


# general picture





# general picture





# general picture

## magnetic fields

- extragalactic (filaments, voids)
- galactic

neutral particles

primary nuclei

possible secondary nuclei

## sources

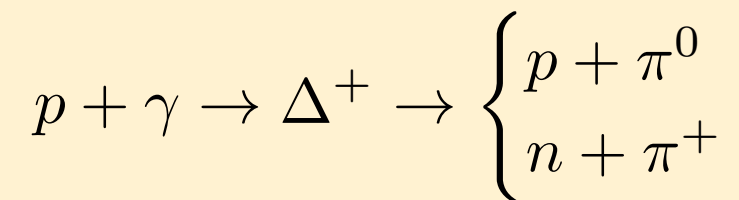
- ? AGNs
- ? GRBs
- ? magnetars
- ? ...

## interactions/energy losses

- pair production
- photopion production
- expansion of the universe
- photodisintegration
- nuclear decay

# energy loss and interaction processes

## photopion production



- mean free path for nuclei written as a function of the mfp for protons and neutrons

## photodisintegration

- tabulated cross sections

$$\frac{1}{\lambda(\Gamma)} = \int_{E_{min}}^{E_{max}} n(\epsilon, z) \bar{\sigma}(\epsilon'_{max} = 2\Gamma\epsilon) d\epsilon$$

## expansion of the universe

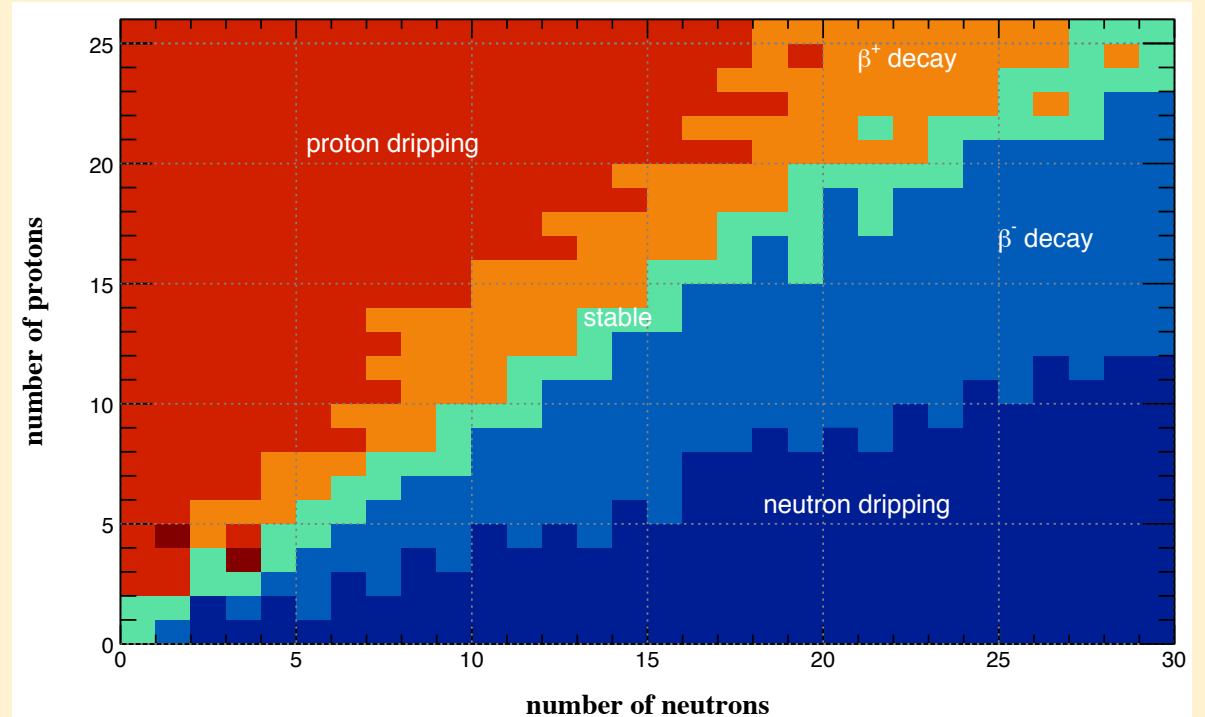
$$\frac{dt}{dz} = \frac{1}{H_0} \frac{1}{1+z} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Omega_m(1+z)^3 + \Omega_\Lambda}}$$

$$E = \frac{E_0}{1+z}$$

## pair production

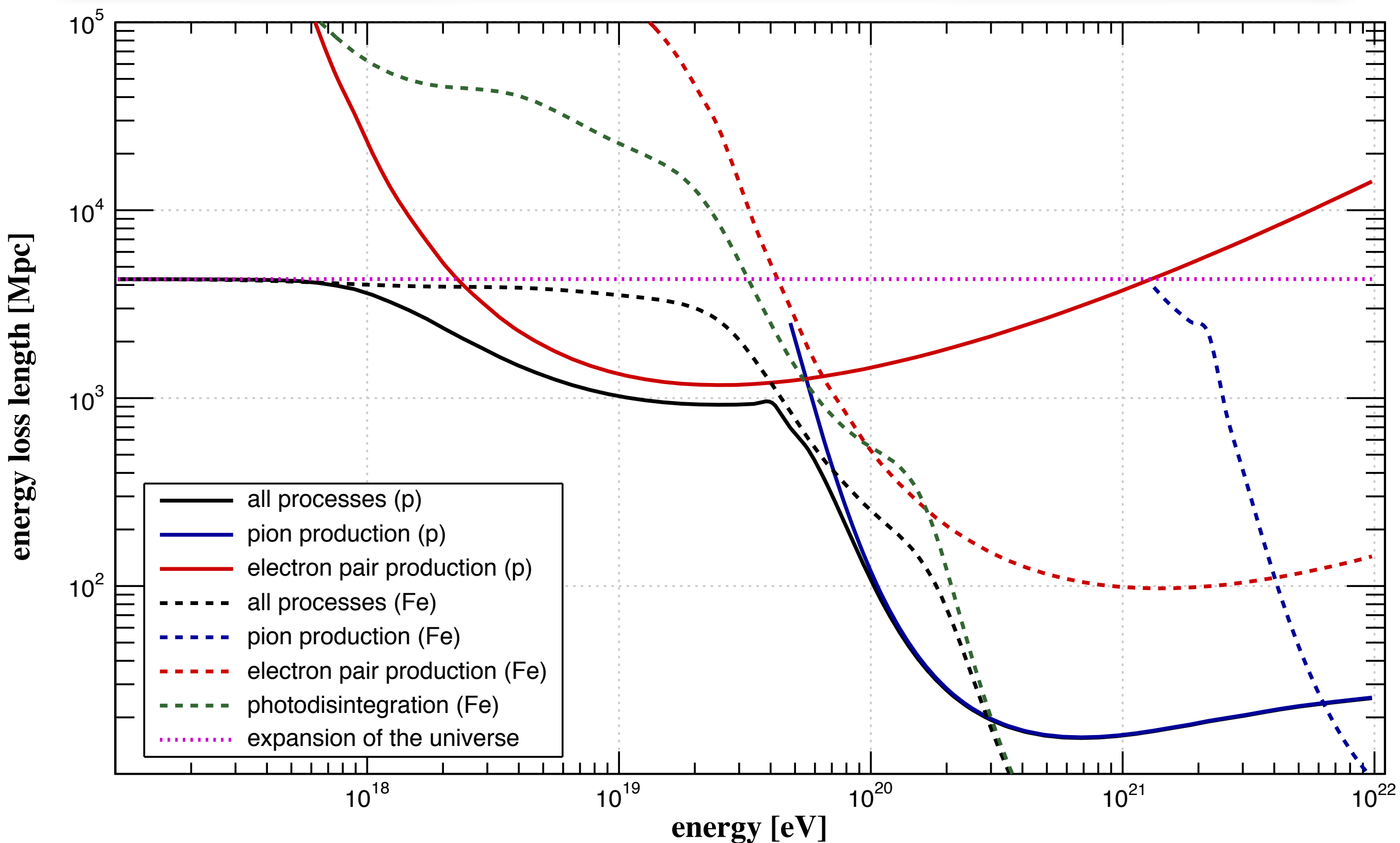
$$-\frac{dE_{A,Z}}{dt} = 3\alpha\sigma_T h^{-3} Z^2 m_e c^2 k_B T f(\Gamma)$$

## nuclear decay



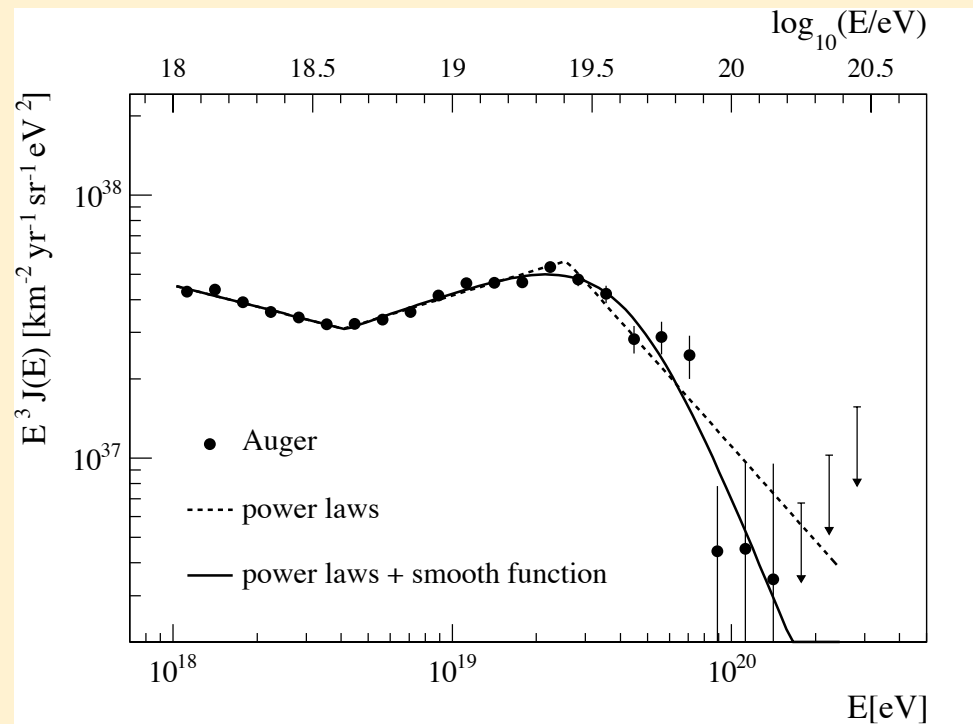


# energy loss processes

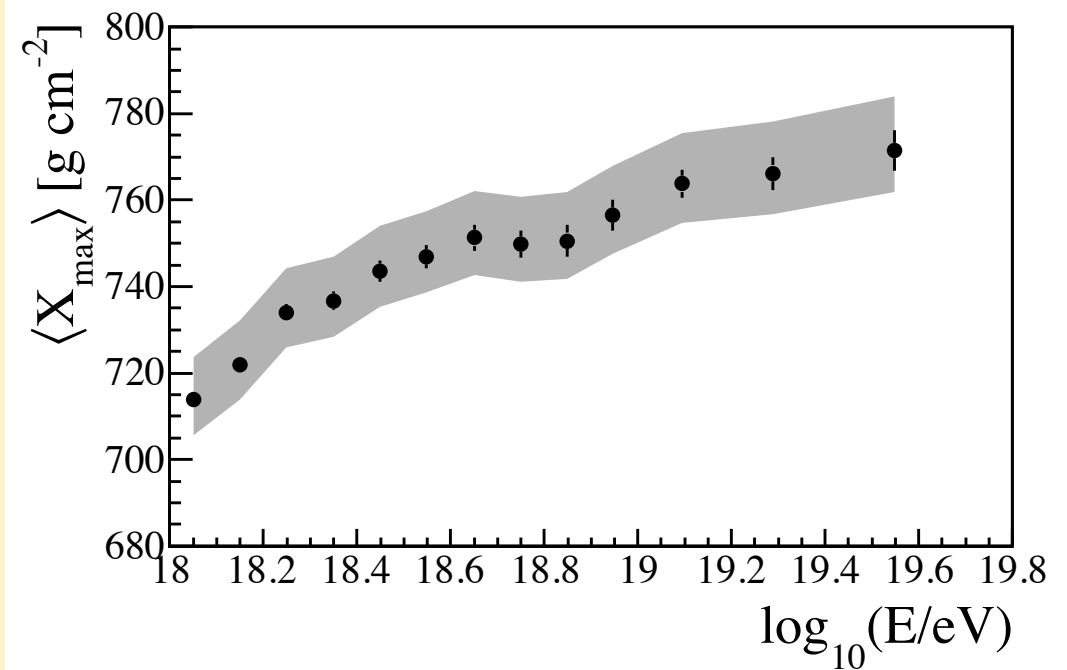


# motivation

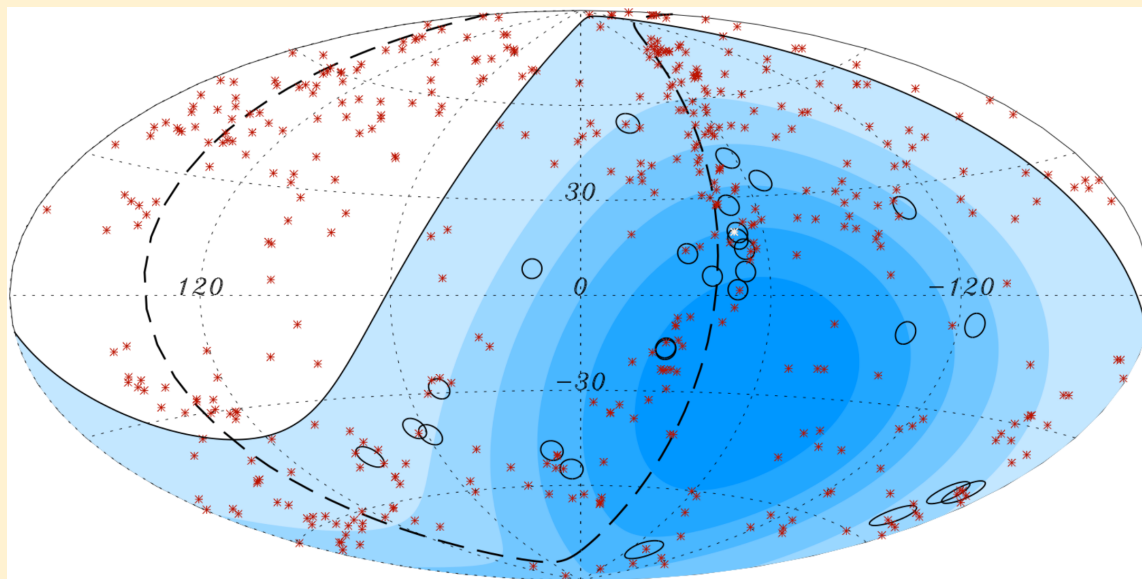
## spectrum



## composition



## anisotropy



Pierre Auger Collaboration. Science 318 (2007) 938.

- ◆ explain these three observables
- ◆ magnetic fields and source distribution may affect spectrum and composition, and certainly affect anisotropy
- ◆ 3D simulations are needed
- ◆ large parameter space => fast simulations



# CRPropa

## CRPropa 2.0

- ◆ available in: [crpropa.desy.de](http://crpropa.desy.de)
- ◆ “official” release
- ◆ paper: Kampert et al. Astropart. Phys. 42 (2013) 41

## CRPropa 3.0

- ◆ available in: [crpropa.desy.de/CRPropa3](http://crpropa.desy.de/CRPropa3)
- ◆ development version
- ◆ new features: modular structure, parallelization, cosmology in 3D, galactic lensing

33RD INTERNATIONAL COSMIC RAY CONFERENCE, RIO DE JANEIRO 2013  
THE ASTROPARTICLE PHYSICS CONFERENCE

[arXiv:1307.2643](https://arxiv.org/abs/1307.2643)

ICRC  
2013

## CRPropa 3.0 – a Public Framework for Propagating UHE Cosmic Rays through Galactic and Extragalactic Space

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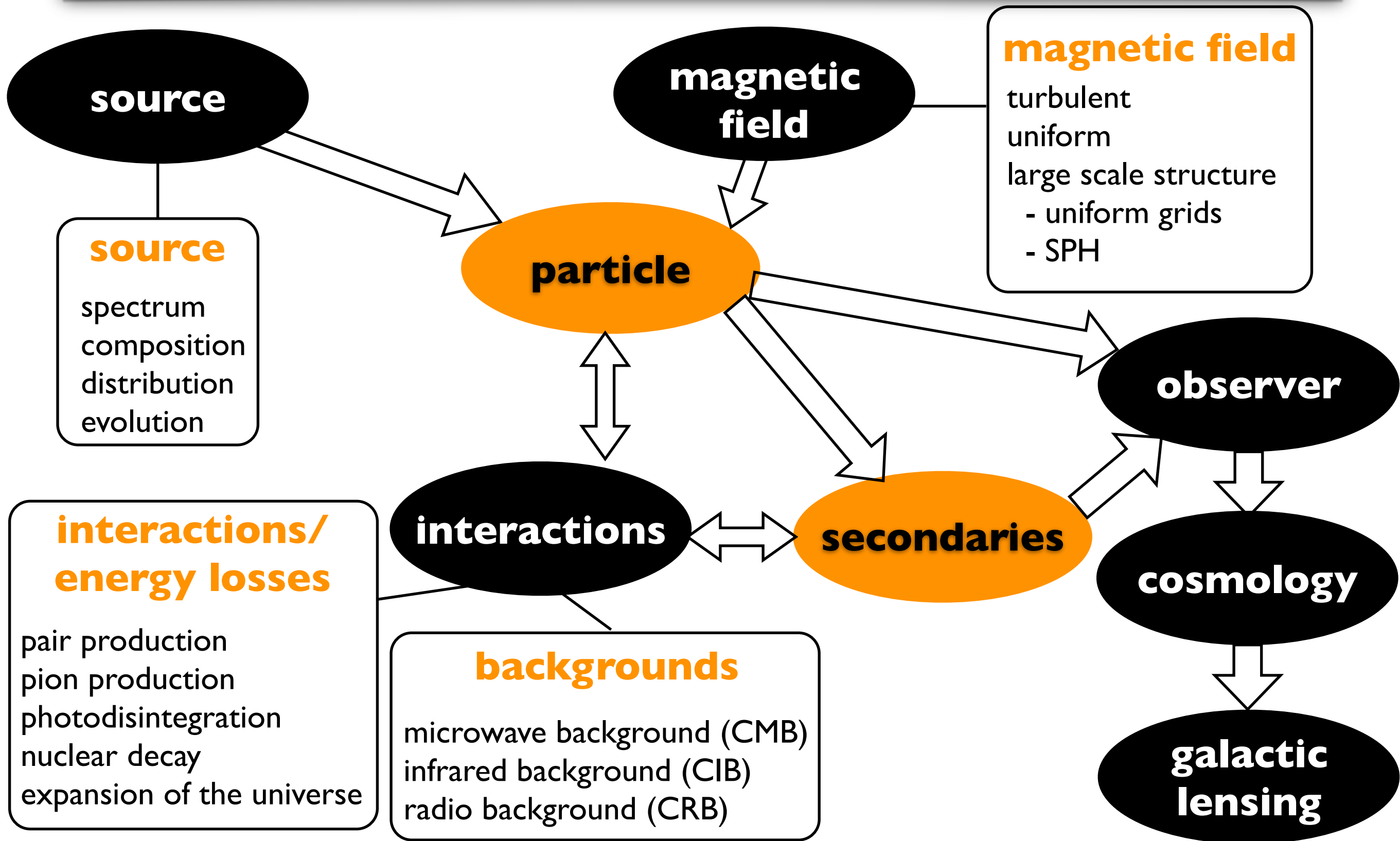
<sup>1</sup> *University of Hamburg, II Institut für Theoretische Physik Luruper Chaussee 149, 22761 Hamburg, Germany*

<sup>2</sup> *RWTH Aachen University, Physikalisches Institut IIIa Otto-Blumenthal-Str., 52056 Aachen, Germany*

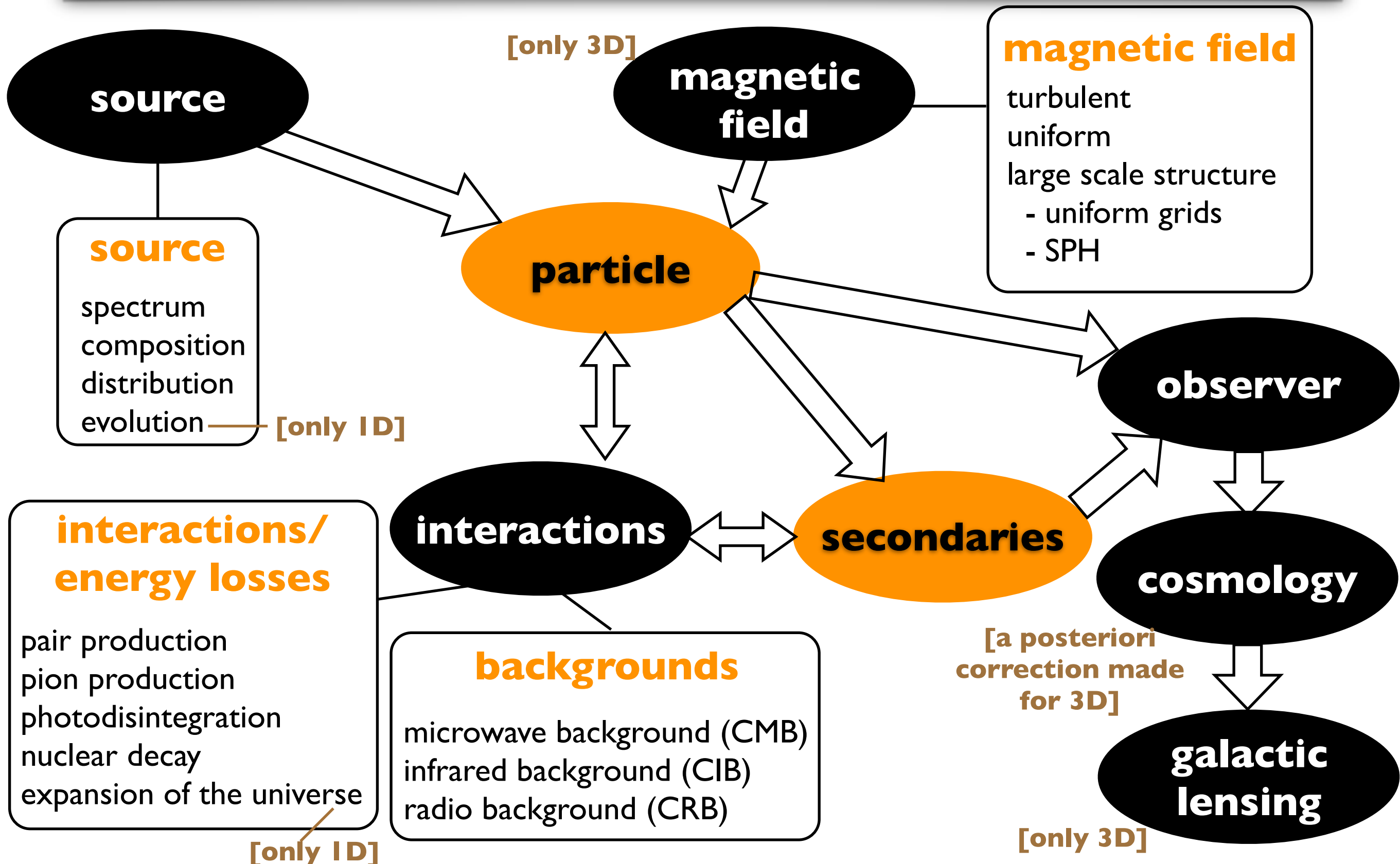
<sup>3</sup> *University of Wuppertal, Department of Physics, Gaußstr. 20, 42097 Wuppertal, Germany*

[crpropa@desy.de](mailto:crpropa@desy.de)

# how does it work

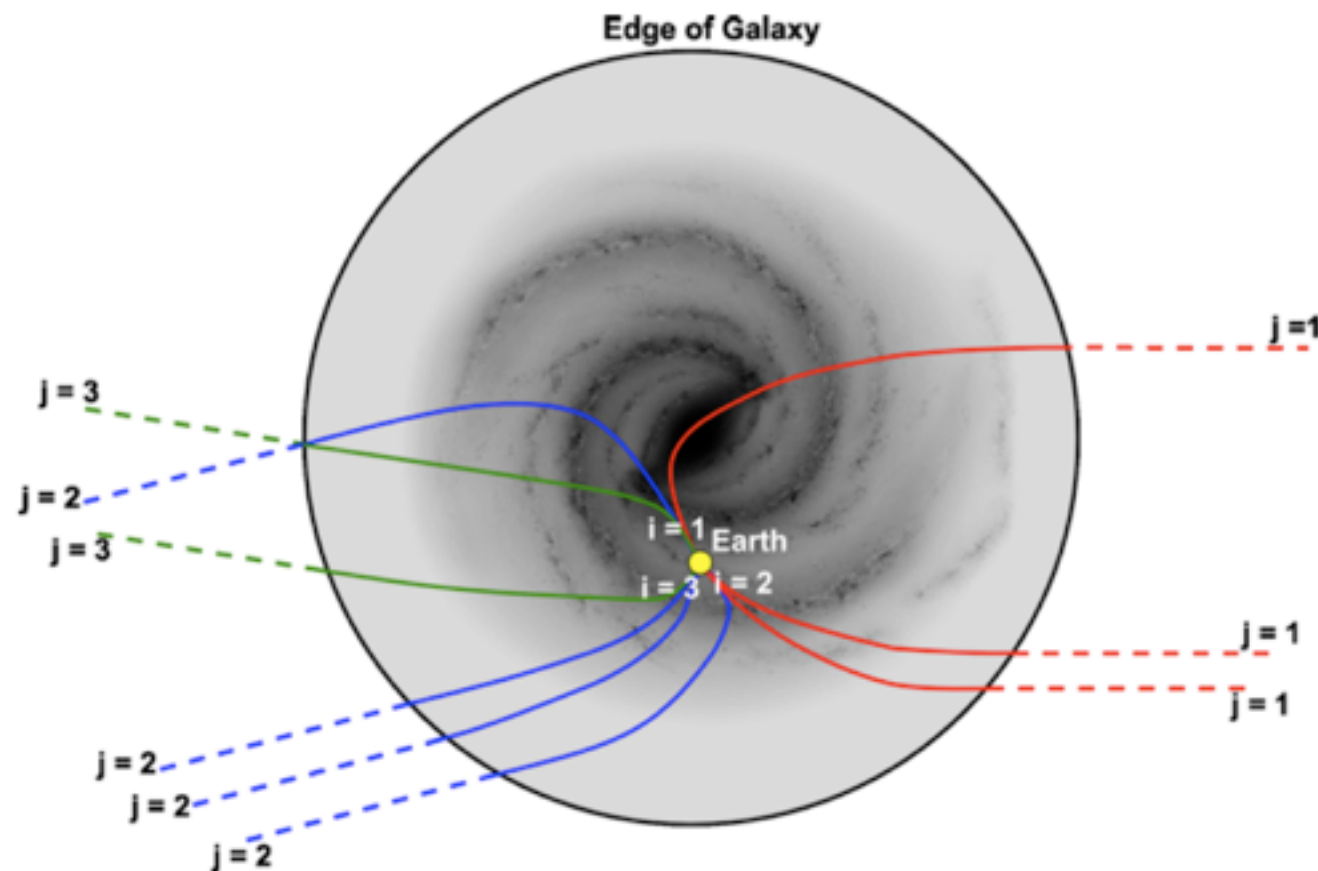


# how does it work



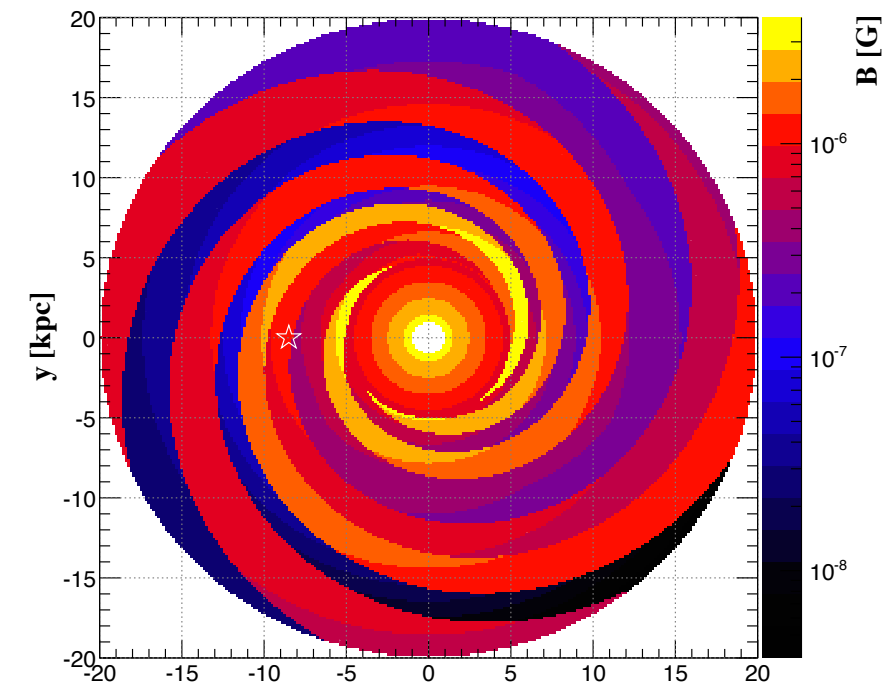
# lensing technique: galactic magnetic field

- ◆ assumes no energy losses
- ◆ each “lens” corresponds to a different energy bin
- ◆ backtrack protons to the galactic border
- ◆ nuclei will have deflection of  $Z$  times the deflection for protons

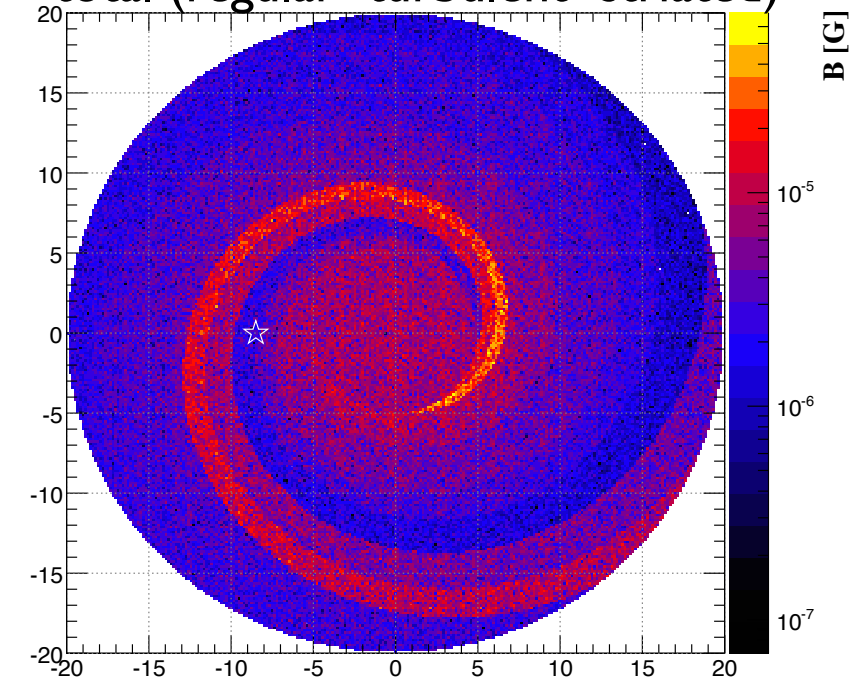


Jansson & Farrar, ApJ 761 (2012) L11

regular



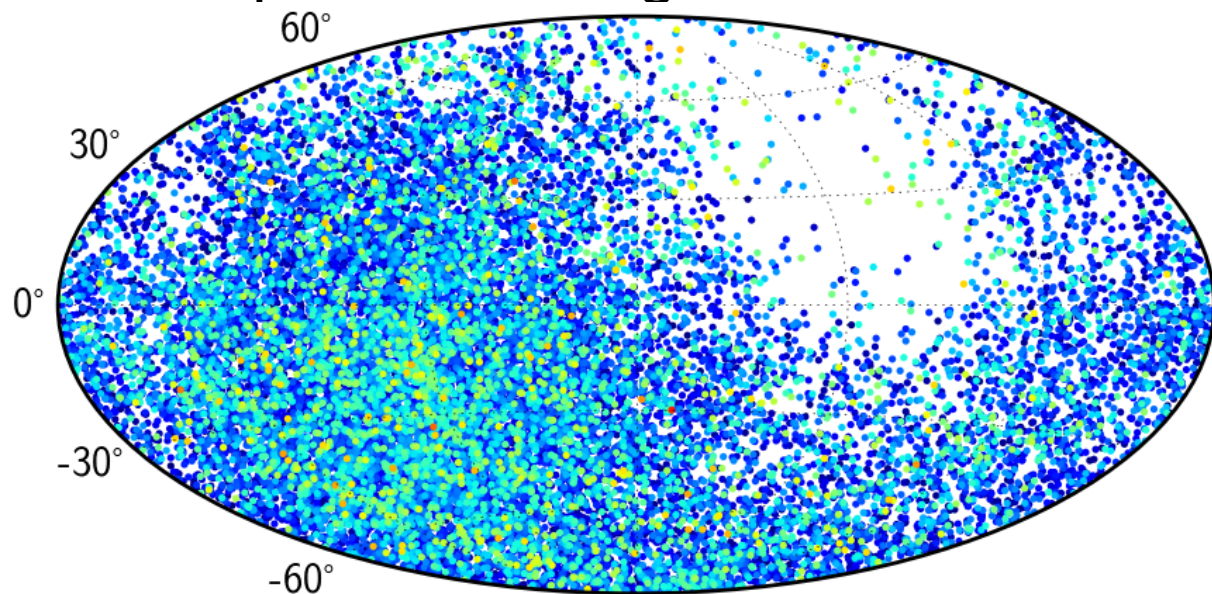
total (regular+turbulent+striated)



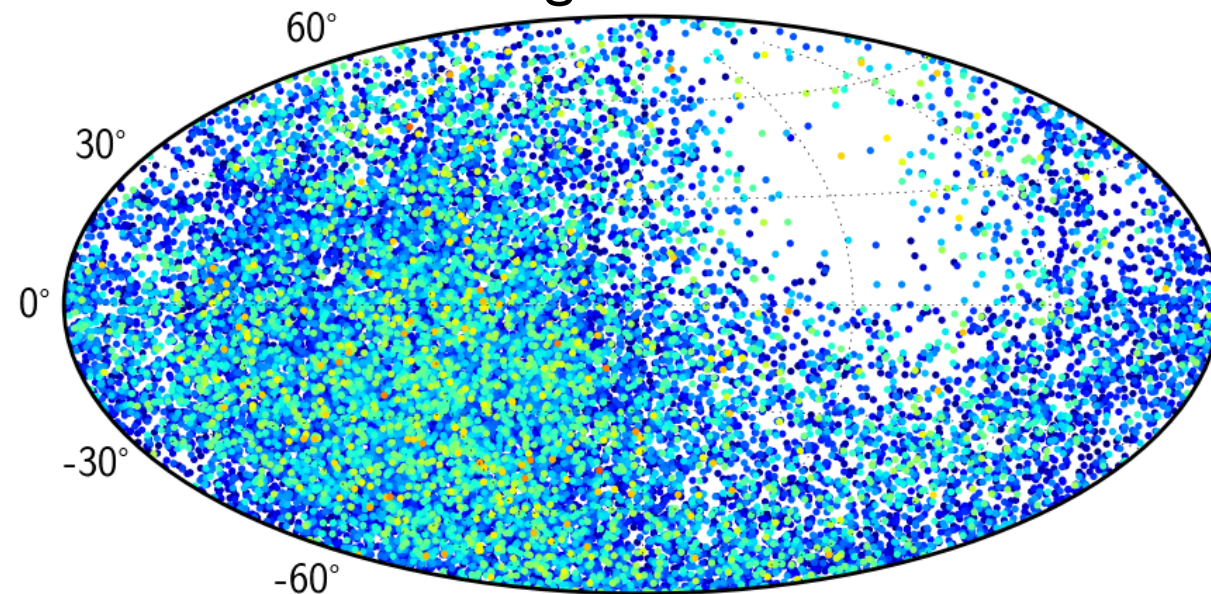


# example: galactic lensing

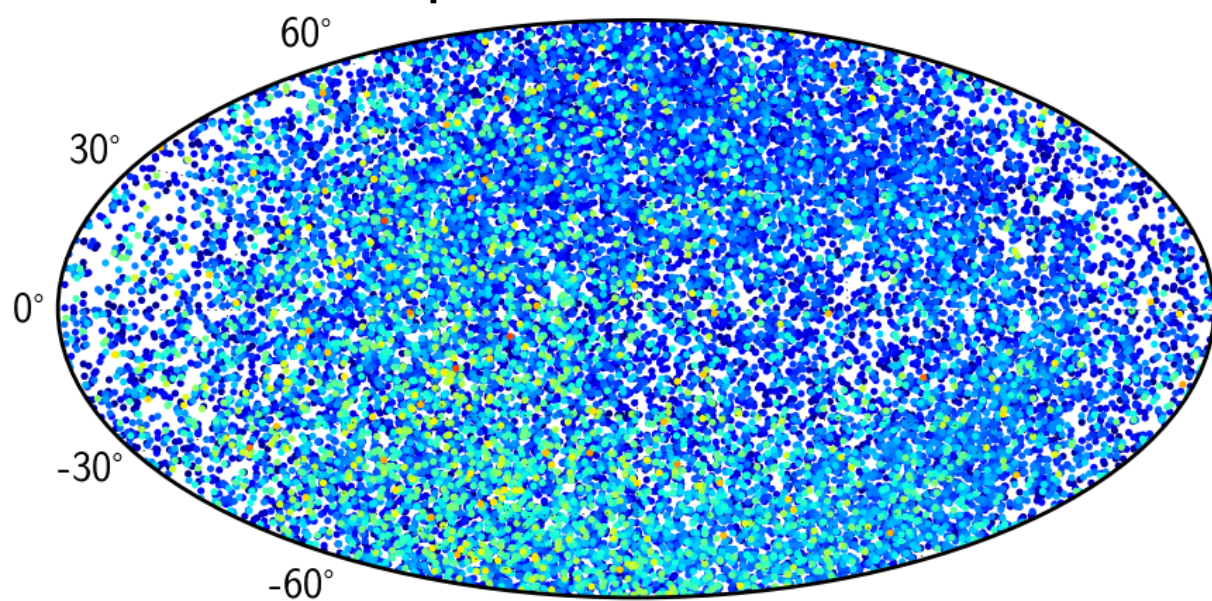
protons at the galactic border



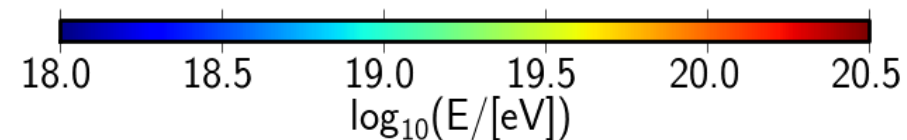
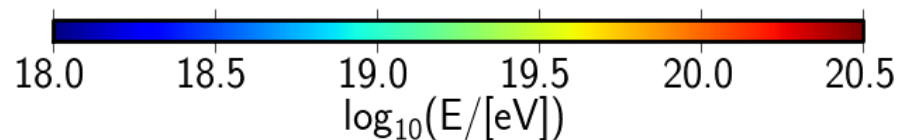
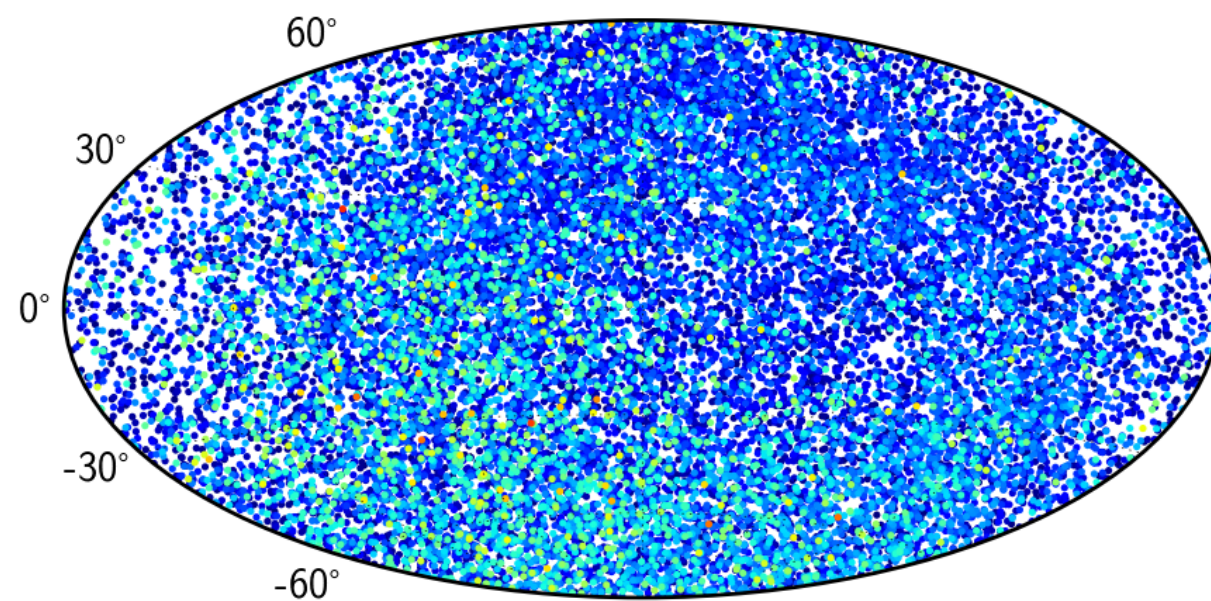
iron at the galactic border



protons at Earth

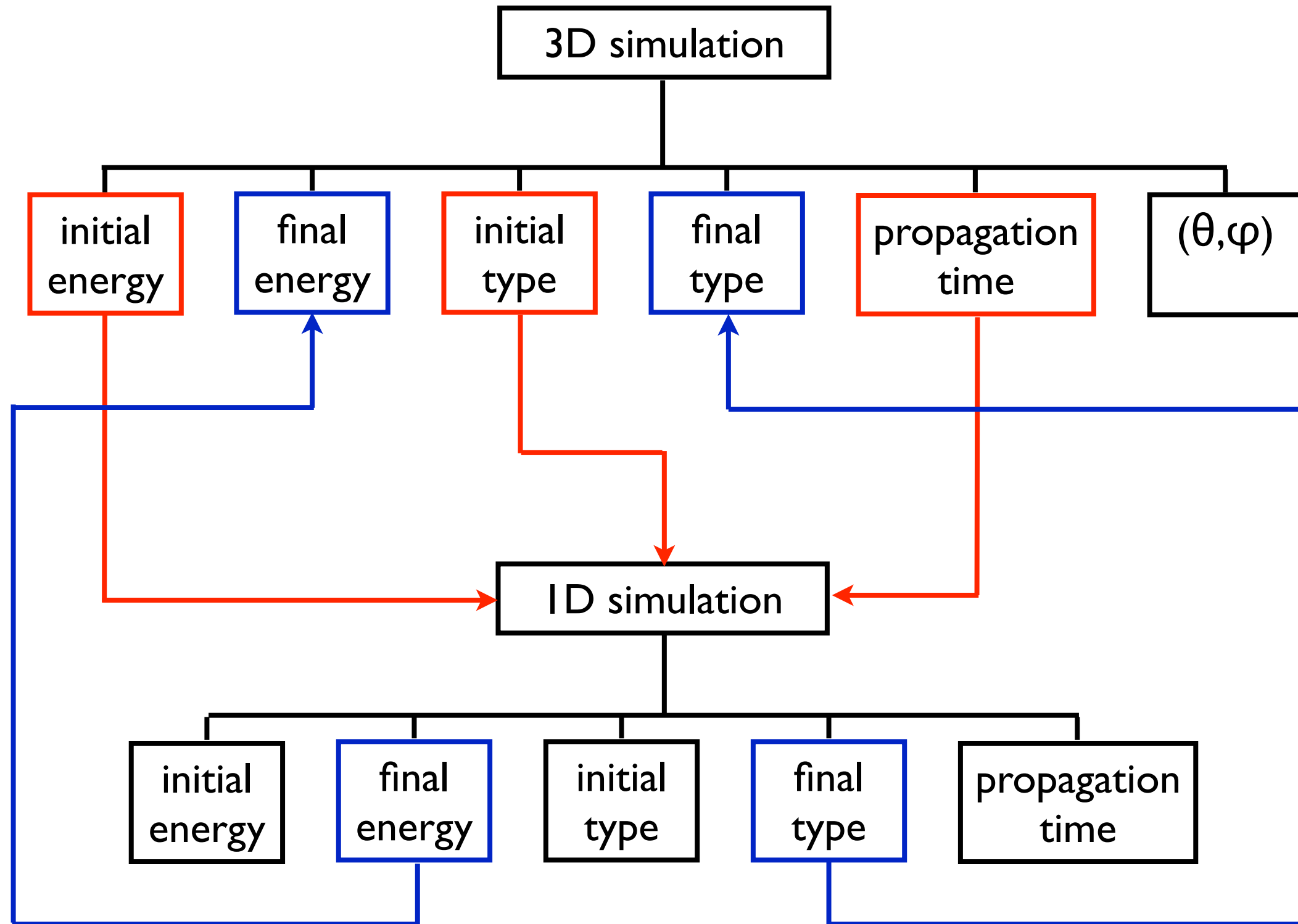


iron at Earth

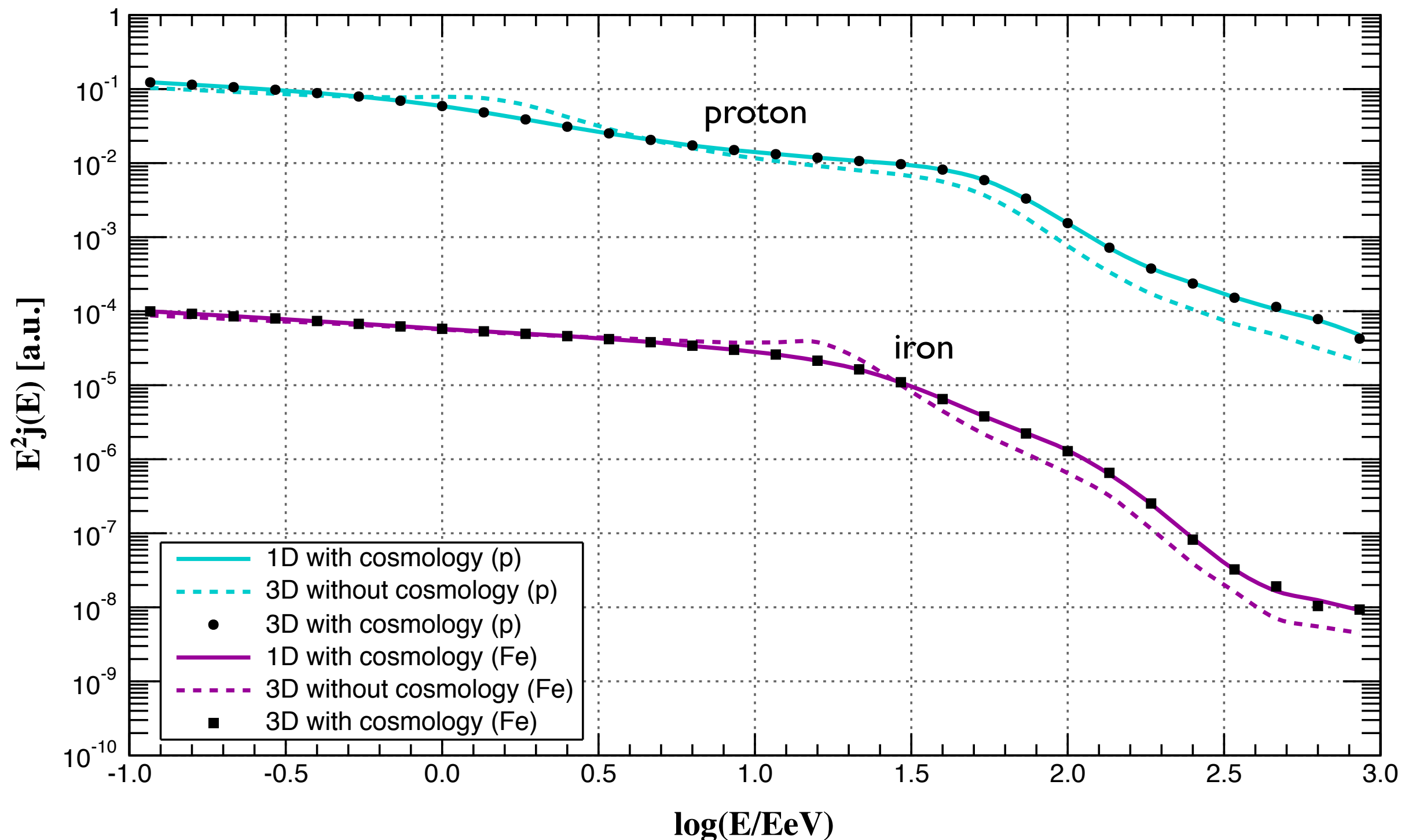




# correcting for cosmology in 3D simulations



# testing the cosmology correction



- uniform source distribution

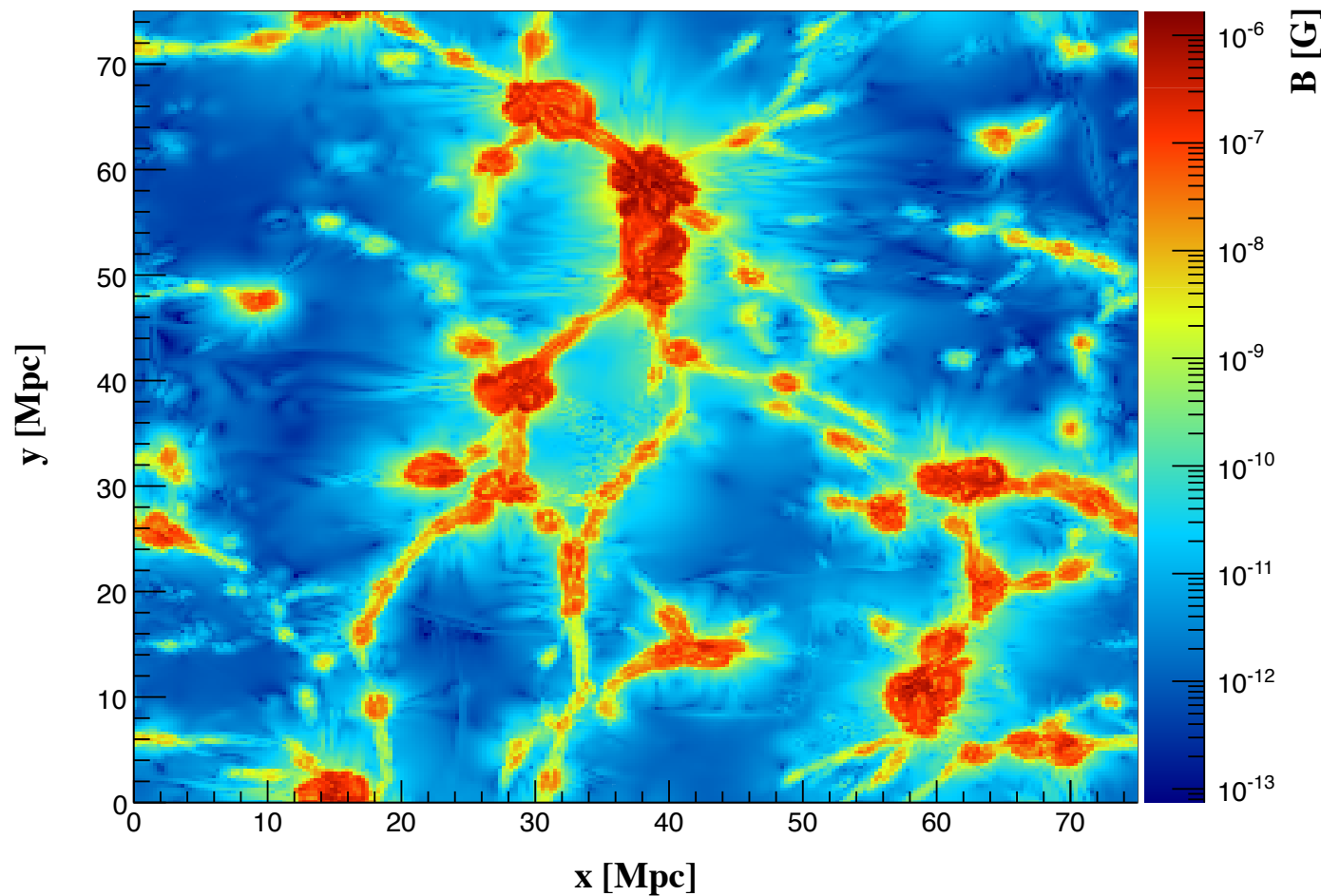
- sources up to 4000 Mpc

- injection spectrum source = -2.2

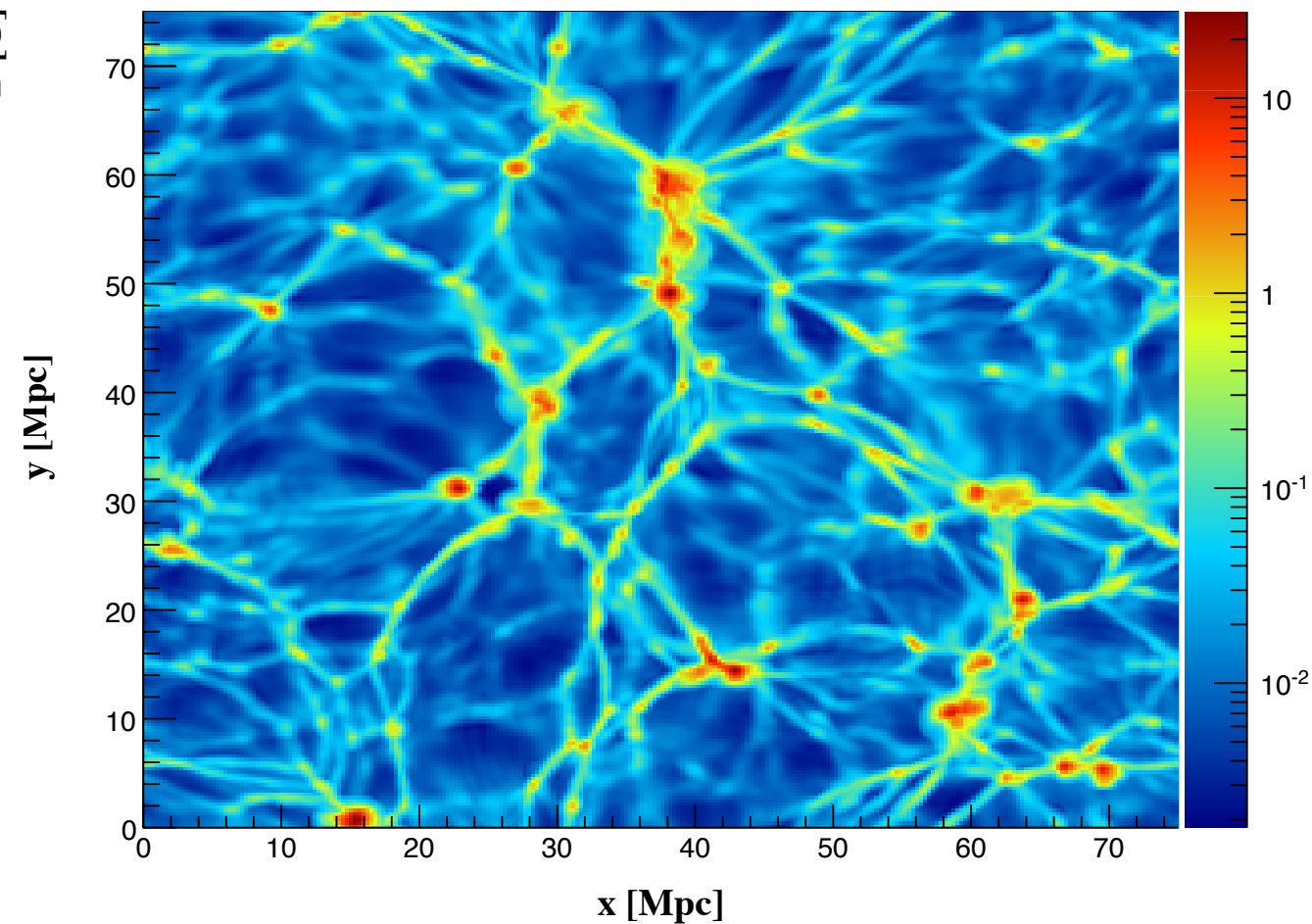
- maximum propagation length = 4000 Mpc

# application: simulation setup

magnetic field



baryon density

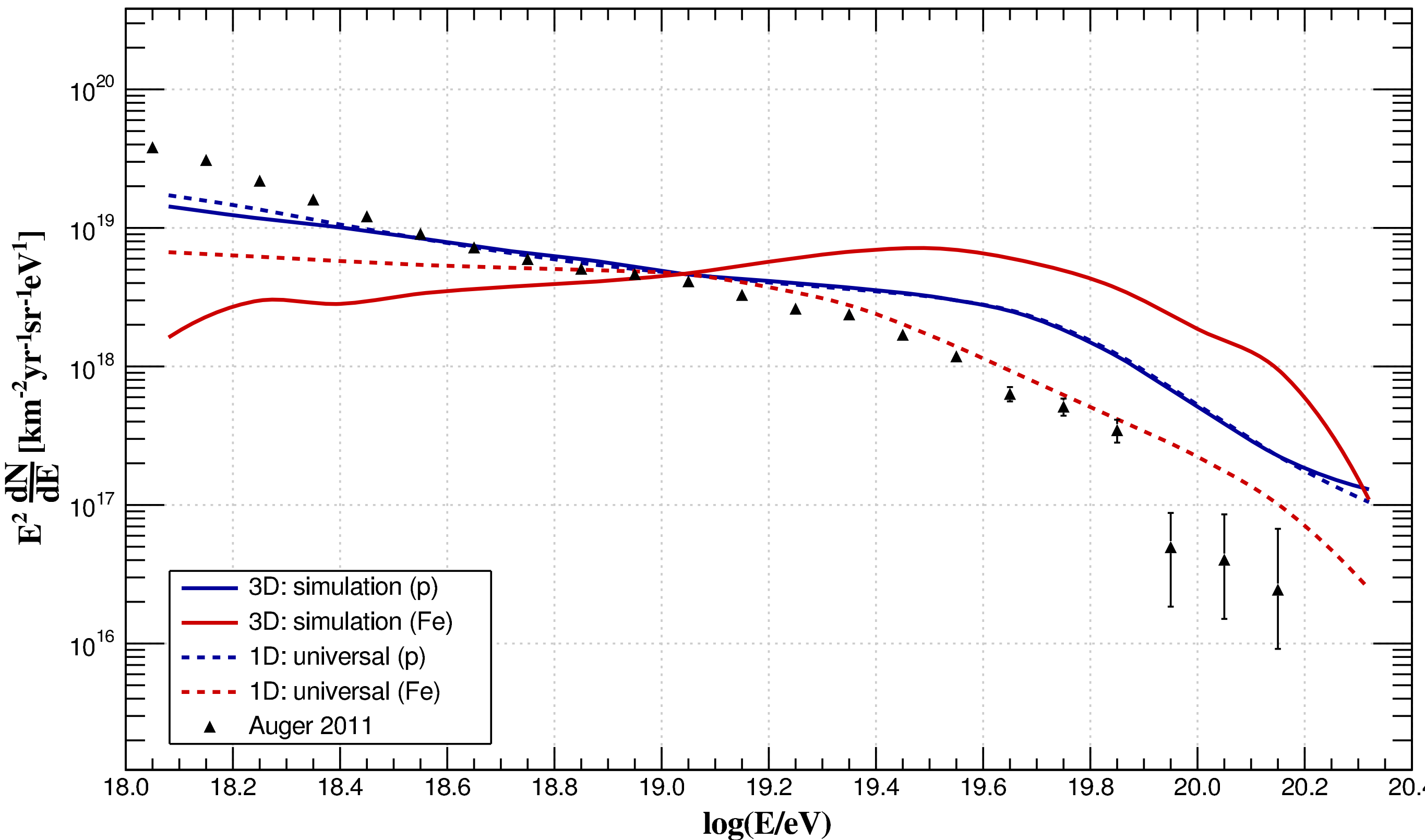


- ◆ MHD simulation from F. Miniatti
- ◆ maximum rigidity = 1000 EeV
- ◆ maximum source distance = 2 Gpc
- ◆ sources following LSS baryon density
- ◆ magnetic field from the grid

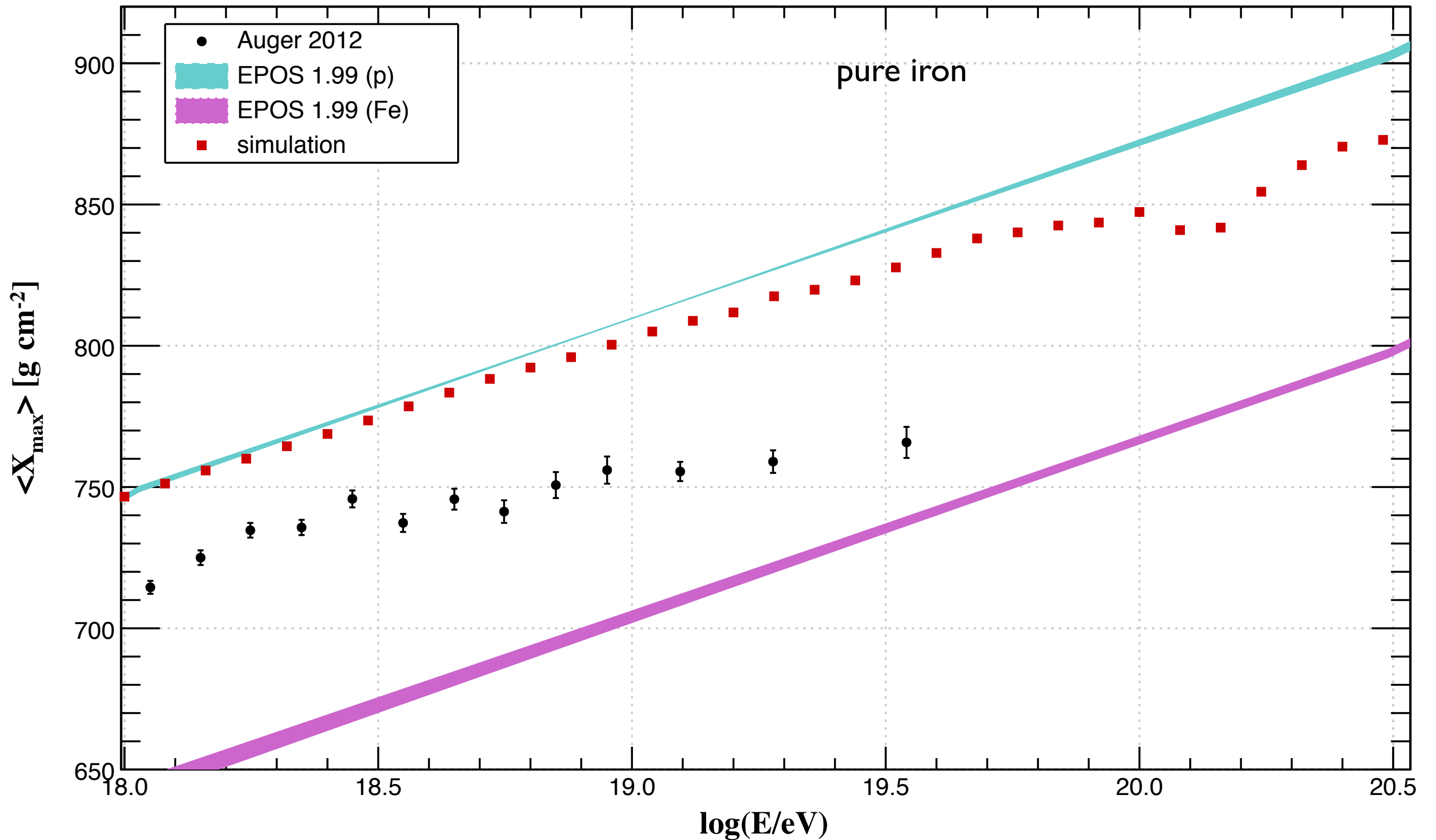
- ◆ composition: proton and iron (two cases)
- ◆ minimum energy = 1 EeV
- ◆ uniform grid



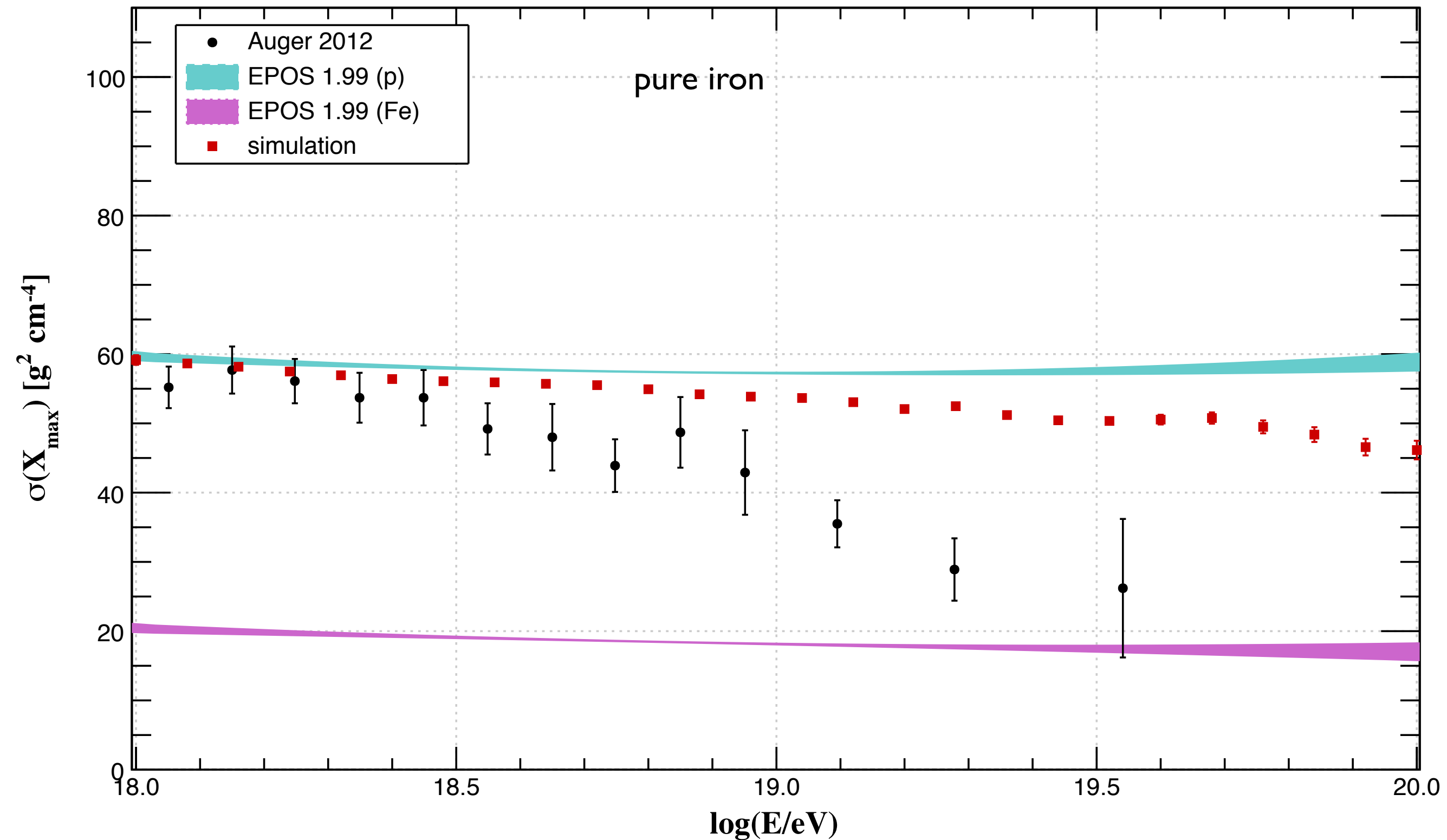
# application: spectrum



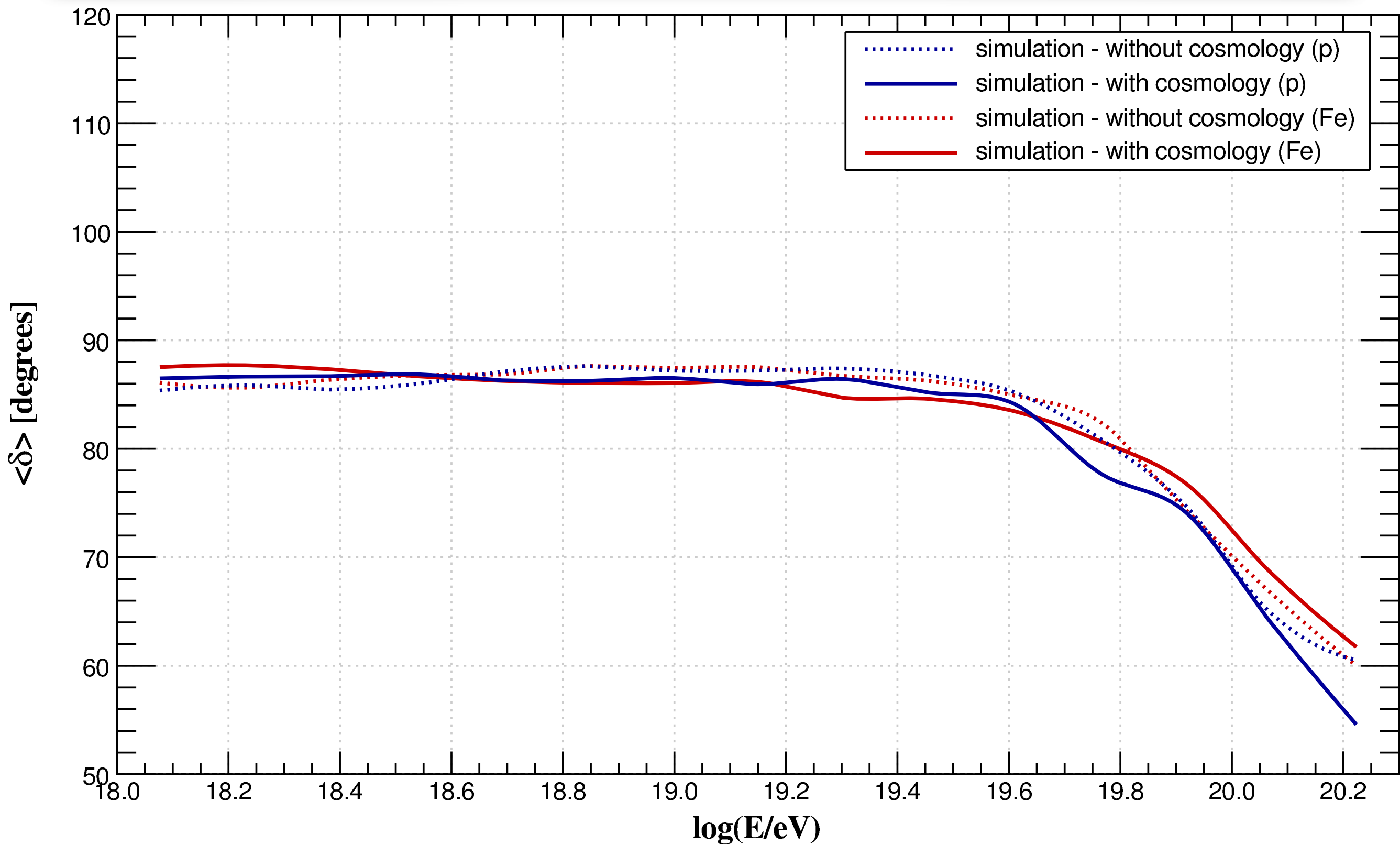
# application: composition



# application: composition



# application: anisotropy



# summary

- ◆ CRPropa framework: allows the simulation of propagation of UHE particle
- ◆ publicly available
- ◆ version 3.0 under development
- ◆ new features of version 3.0: cosmology in 3D, magnetic lensing
- ◆ parallelization allows for fast simulations => span a wide range of parameters
- ◆ comparison of simulations with observations
- ◆ possibility of multimessenger studies

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**Thank you!**