

Cosmic-ray spectral anomaly at GeV-TeV energies: Re-acceleration by weak shocks

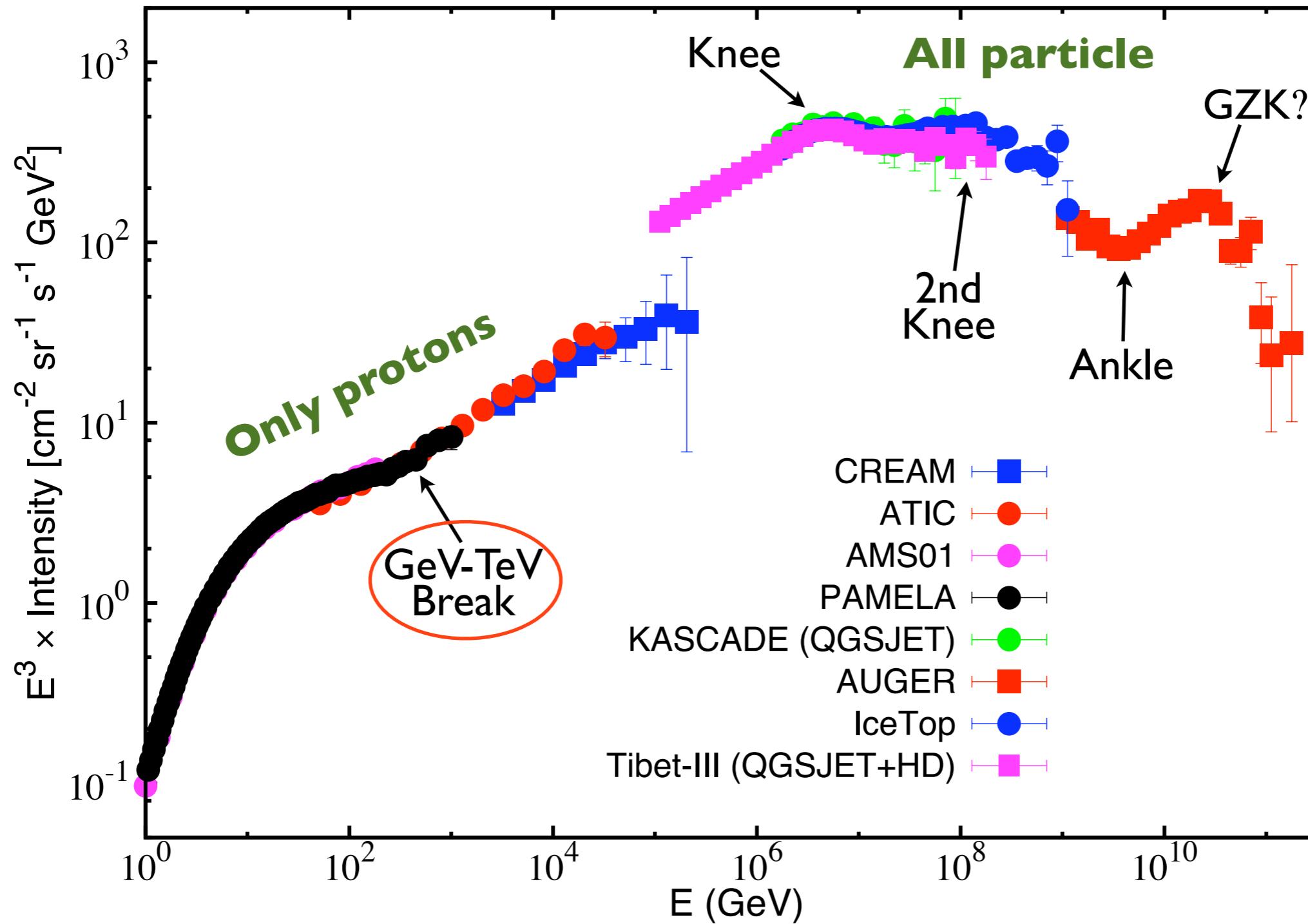
Satyendra Thoudam

Jörg R. Hörandel

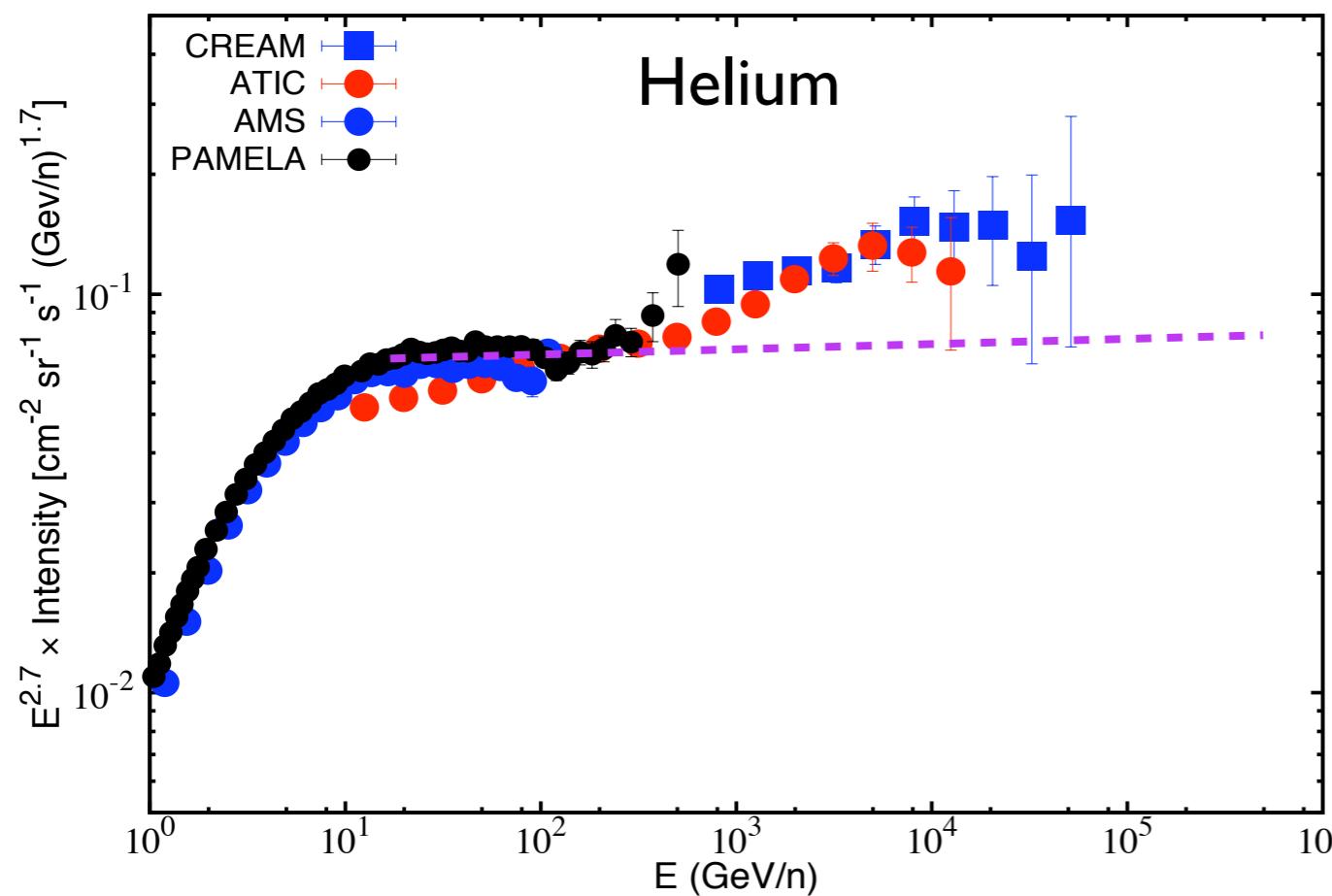
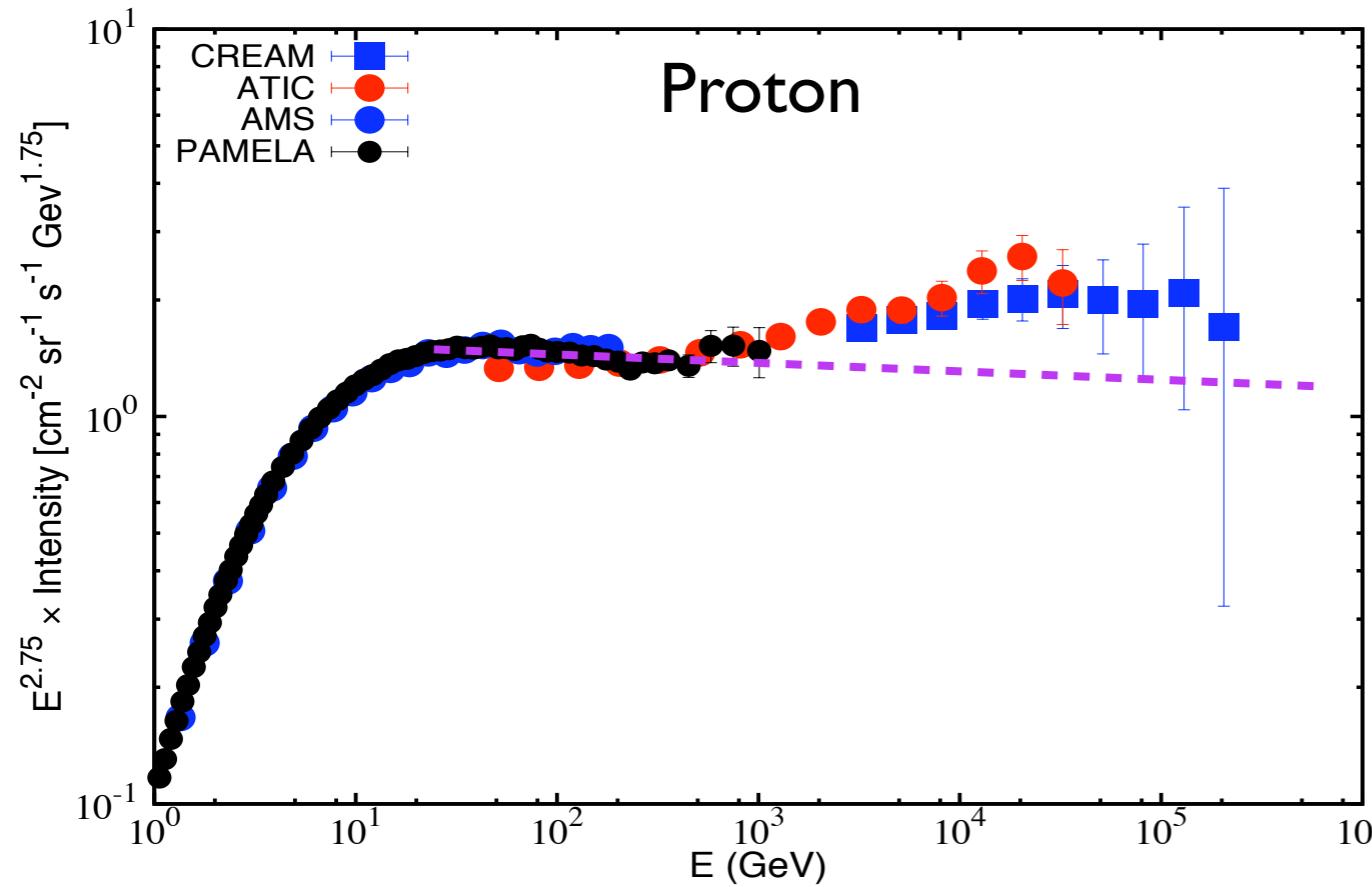
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The Netherlands*



Cosmic-ray spectrum



GeV-TeV spectral anomaly

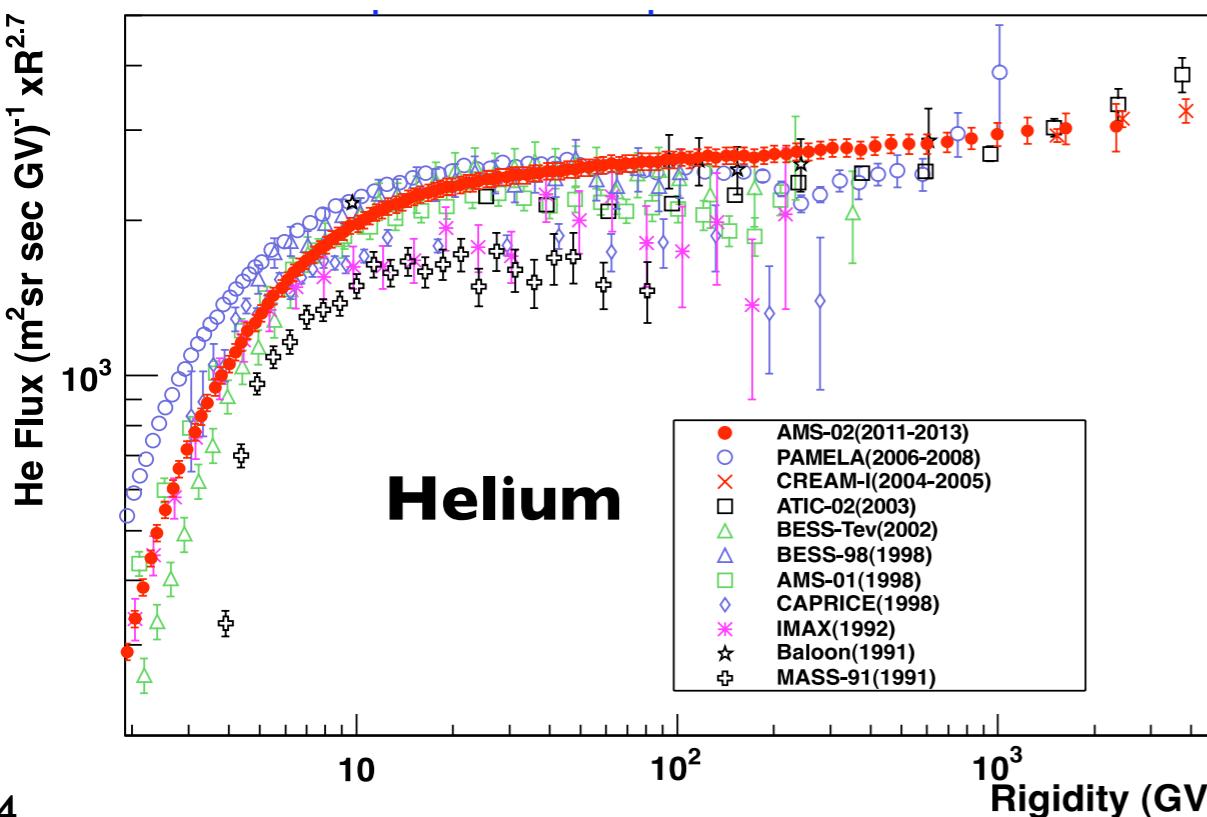
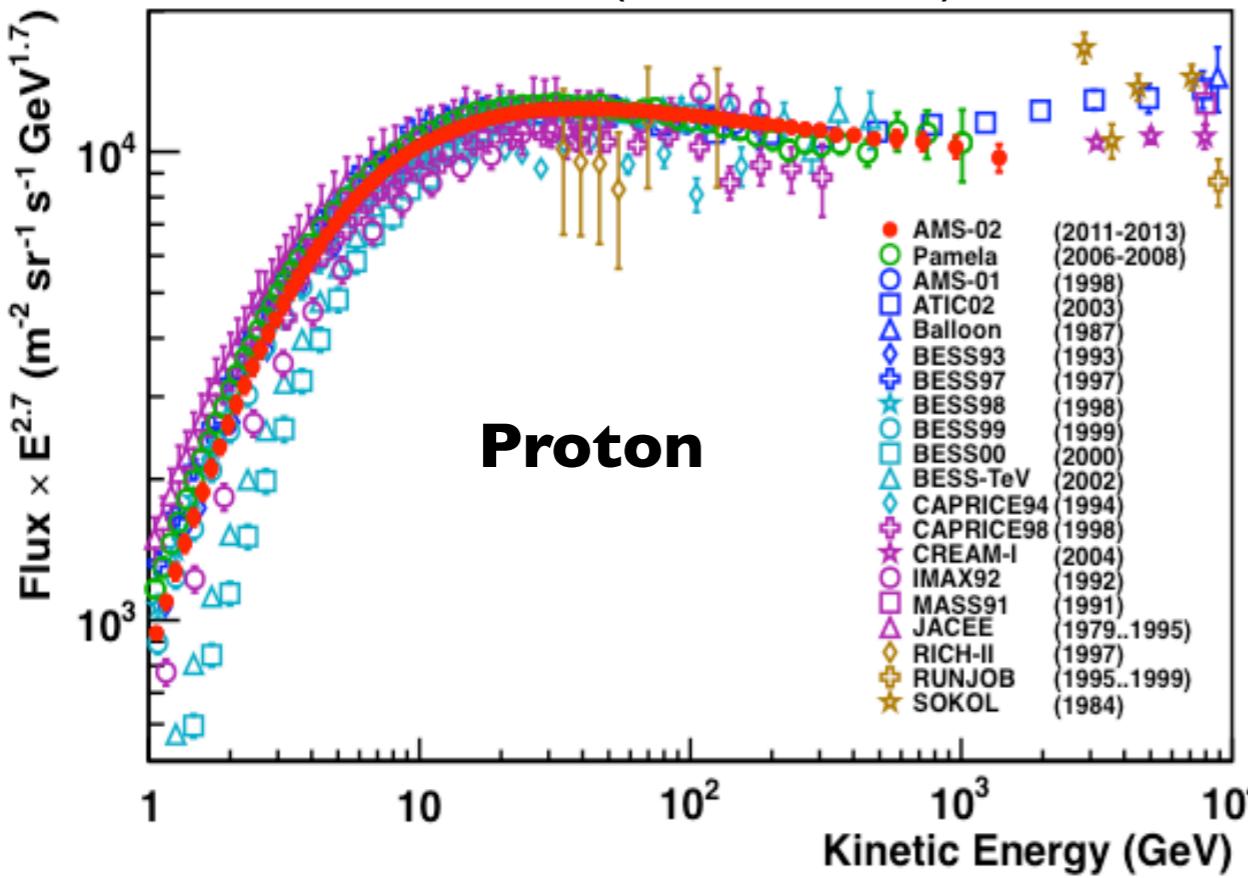


*Recent measurements by
CREAM, ATIC and PAMELA
have found cosmic-ray
spectral hardening at TeV
energies

(Panov+ 2007, Yoon+ 2011,
Adriani+ 2011)

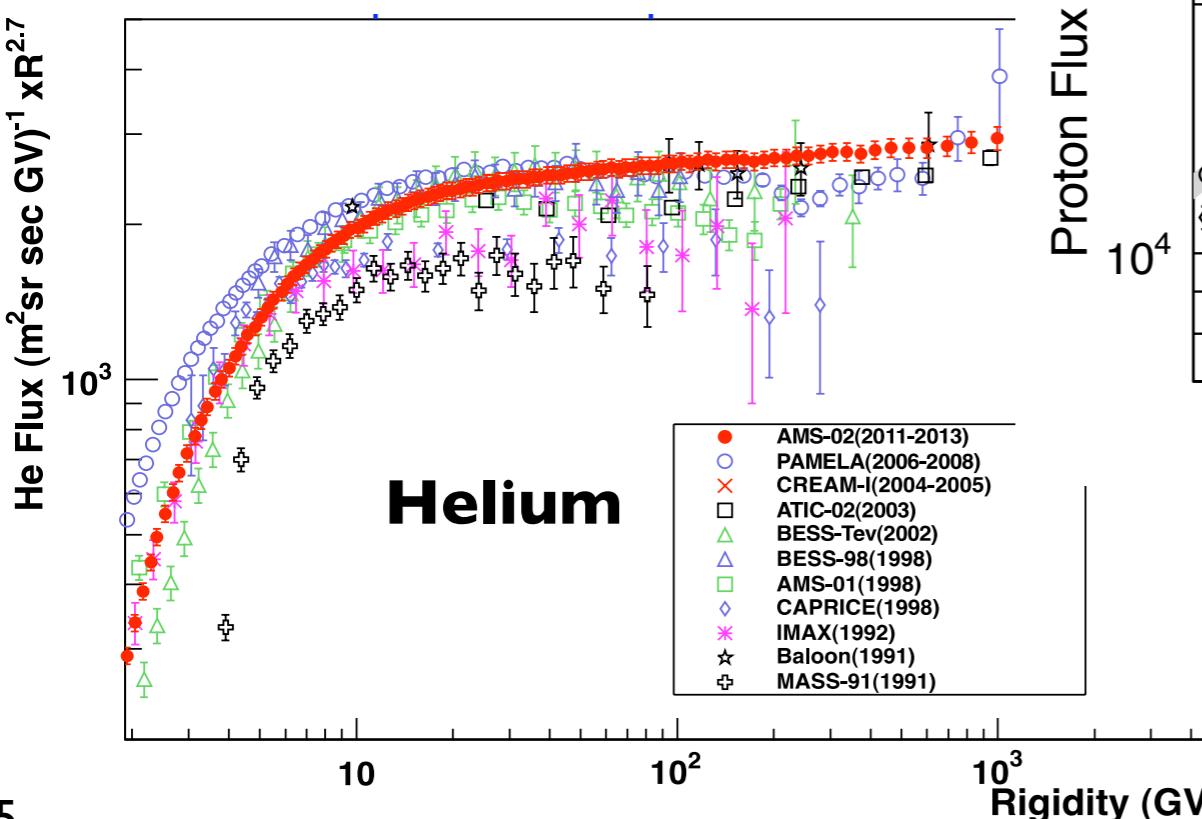
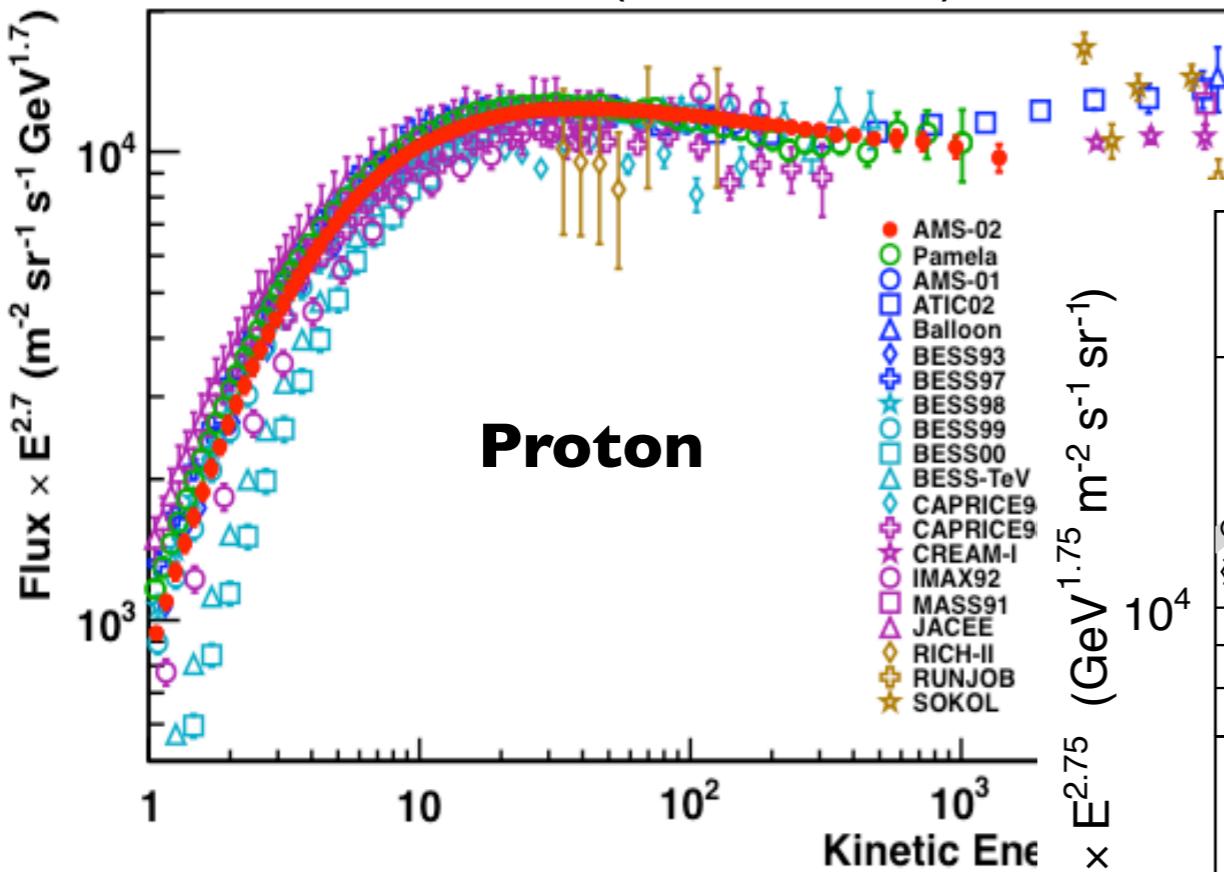
Pre. results from AMS02

AMS02 (ICRC 2013)

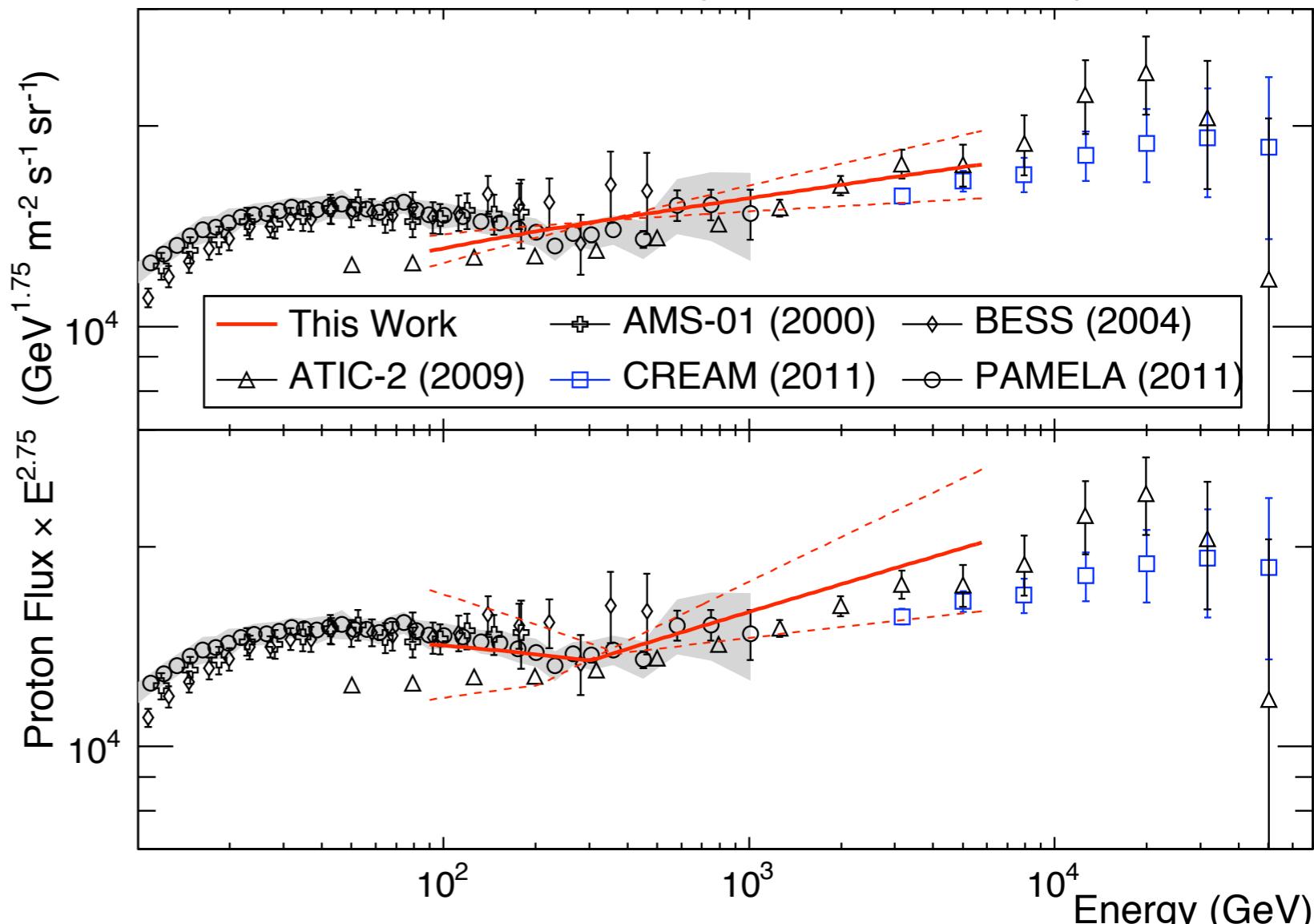


Pre. results from AMS02

AMS02 (ICRC 2013)



FERMI (arXiv:1403.5372)



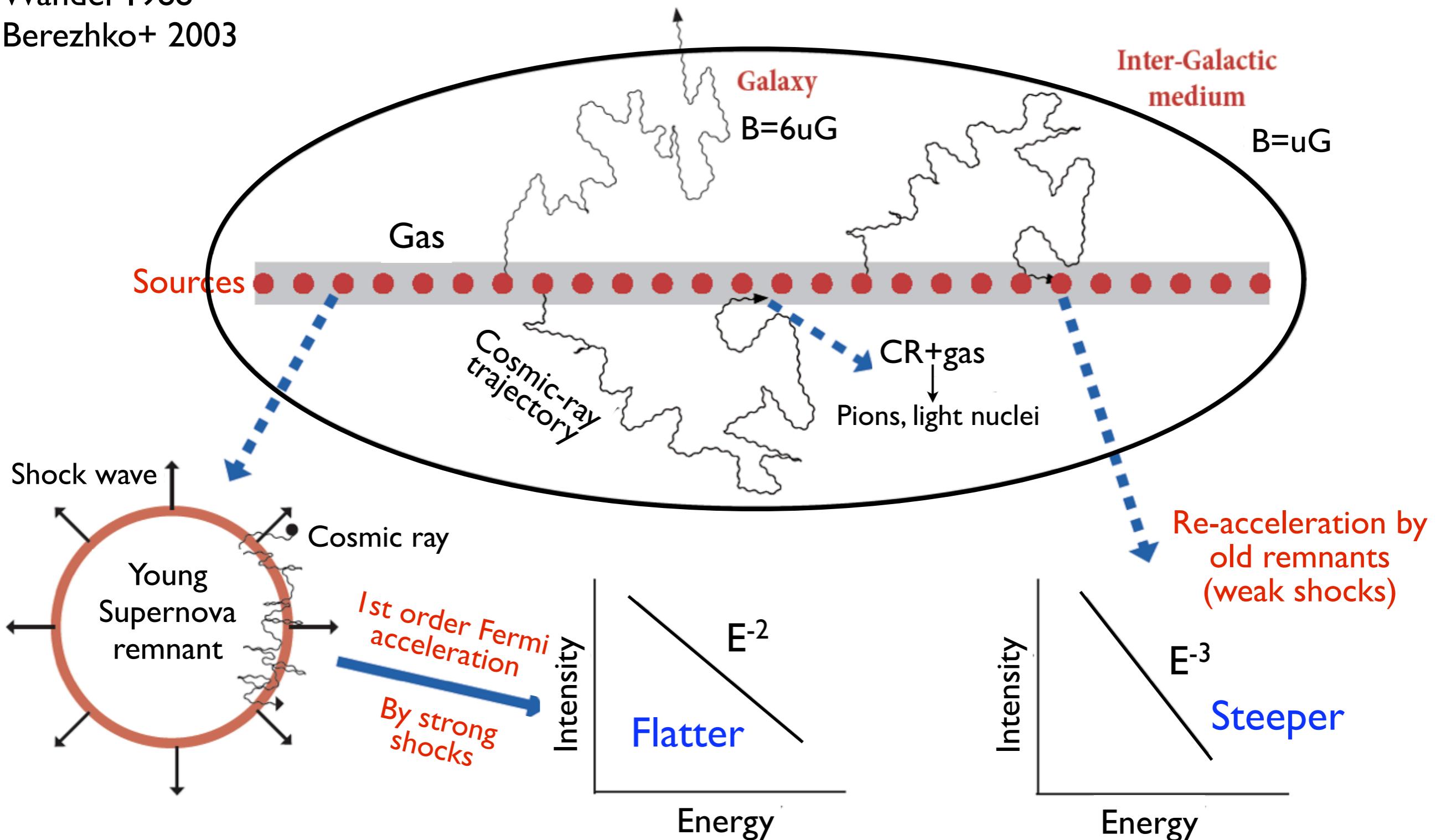
Possible explanations

- (1) Injection source spectrum** (*Biermann+ 2010; Ohira+ 2011; Yuan+ 2011; Ptuskin+ 2013*)
- (2) Propagation effect** (*Tomassetti 2012; Blasi+ 2012; Evoli & Yan 2014*)
- (3) Nearby sources** (*Thoudam & Hörandel 2012, 2013; Erlykin & Wolfendale 2012; Bernard+ 2012*)
- (4) Re-acceleration effect** (*Thoudam & Hörandel, 2014, A&A, in press, arXiv:1404.3630*)
- (5)**

The re-acceleration model

Wandel 1988

Berezhko+ 2003



The propagation equation

(arXiv:1404.3630)

$$\nabla \cdot (D \nabla N) - [\bar{n}v\sigma + \xi] \delta(z)N + \left[\xi s p^{-s} \int_{p_0}^p du N(u) u^{s-1} \right] \delta(z) = -Q \delta(z)$$

Diffusion
 $(D^\alpha p^\alpha)$

Loss: Inelastic
+
Re-acceleration

Re-acceleration
 $\xi = \eta v v$

Source
 $Q^\alpha p^\alpha$

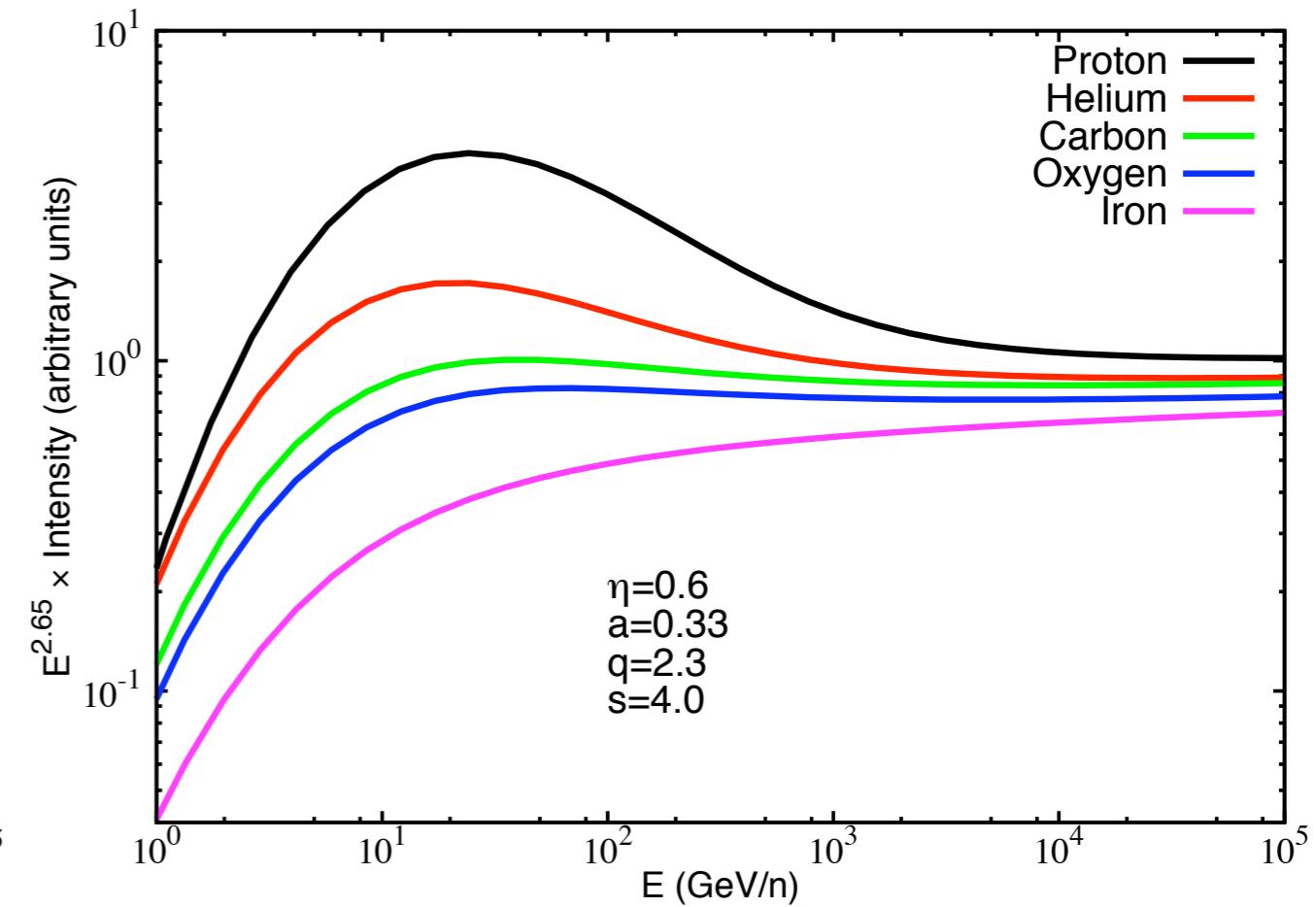
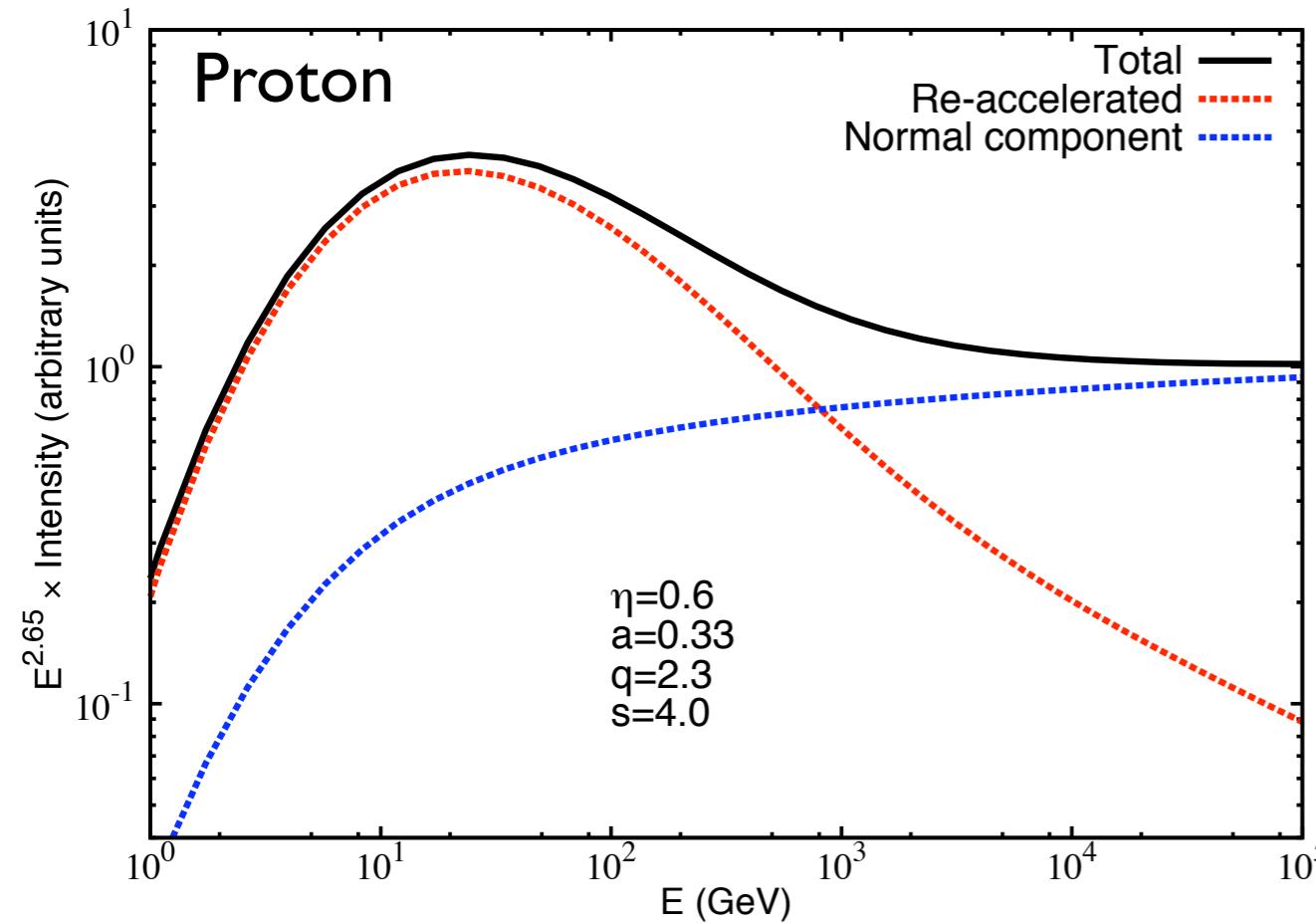
* $N(p)$: Cosmic-ray density; p => Momentum

*Propagation parameters: (D_0, ρ_0, a)

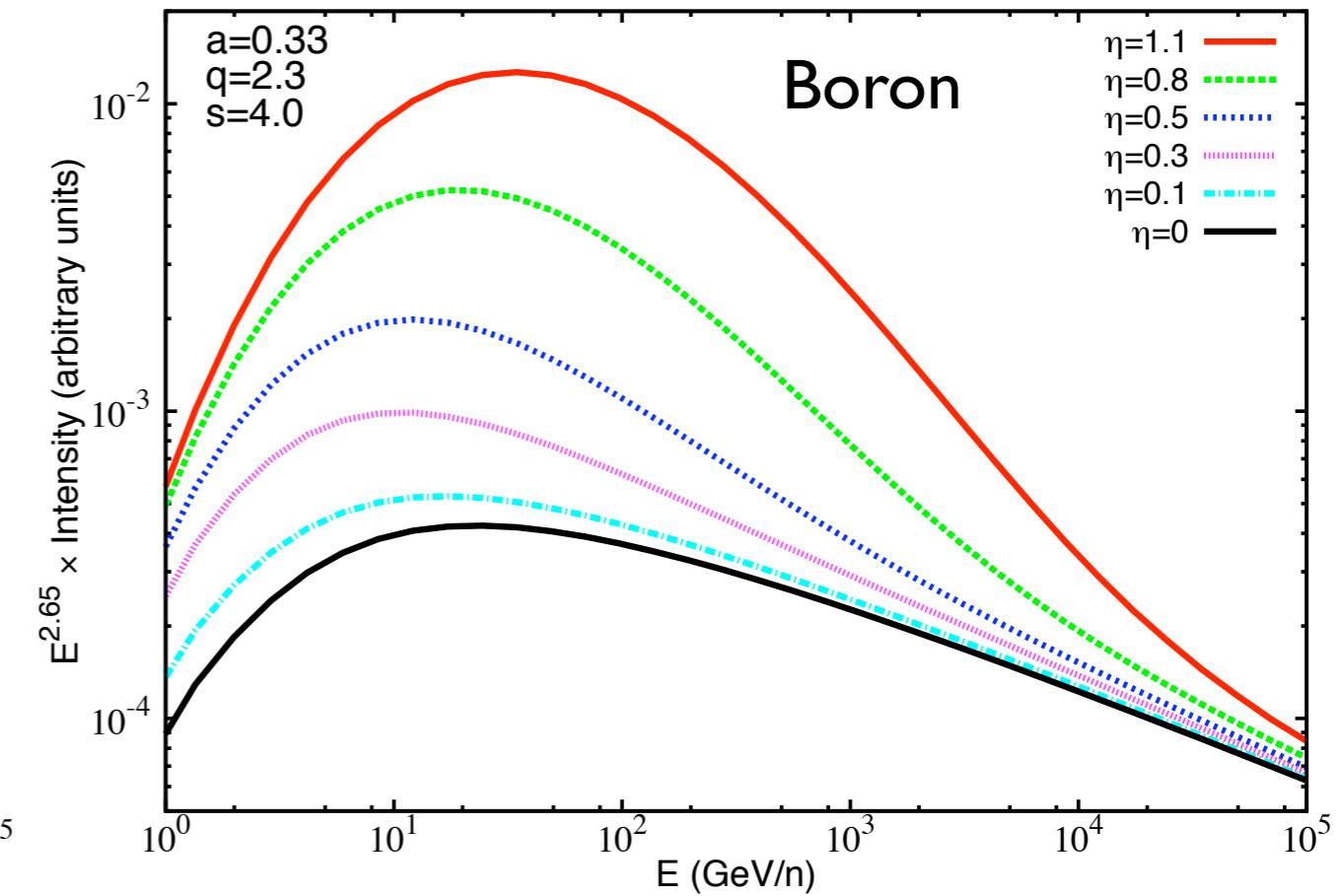
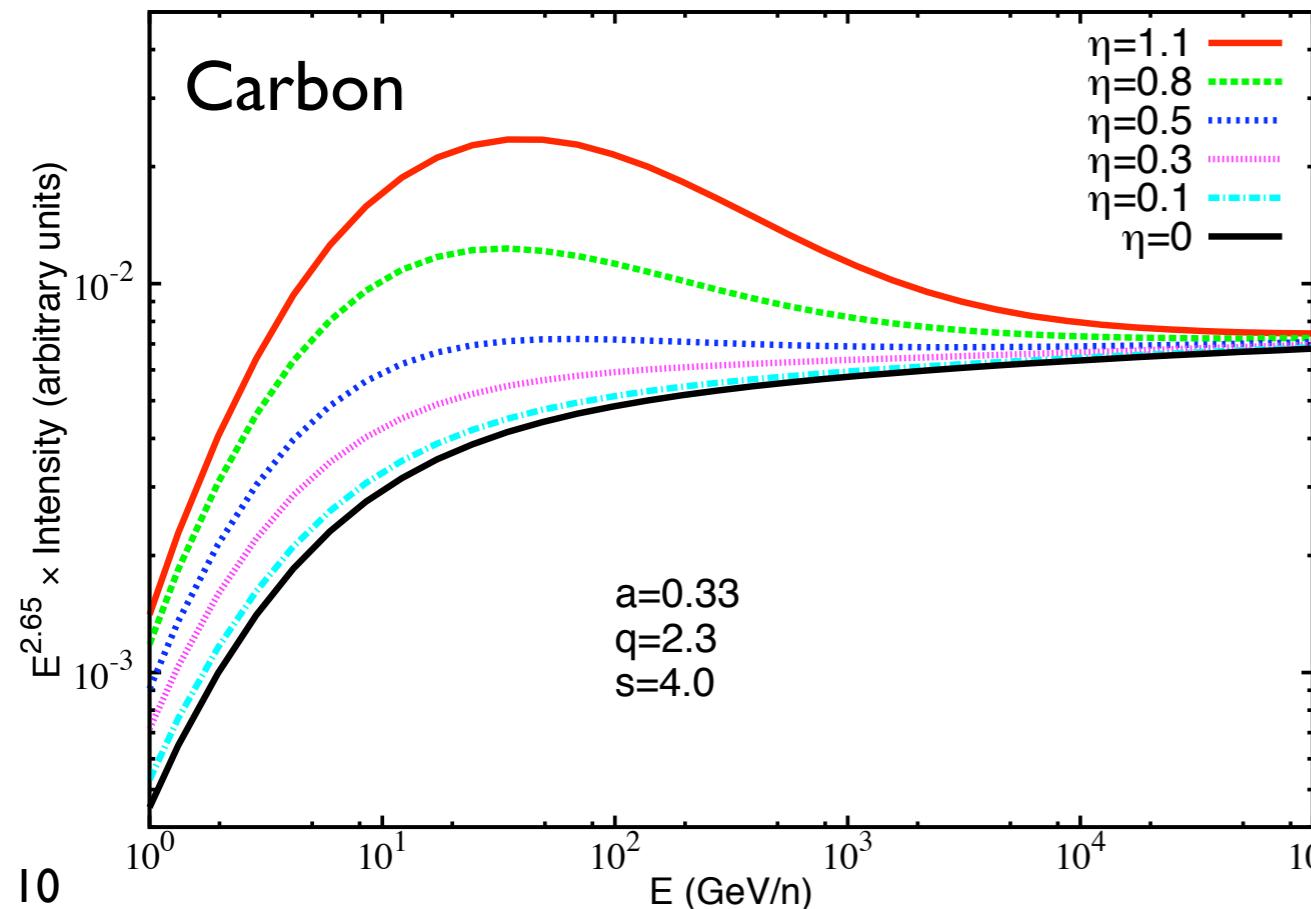
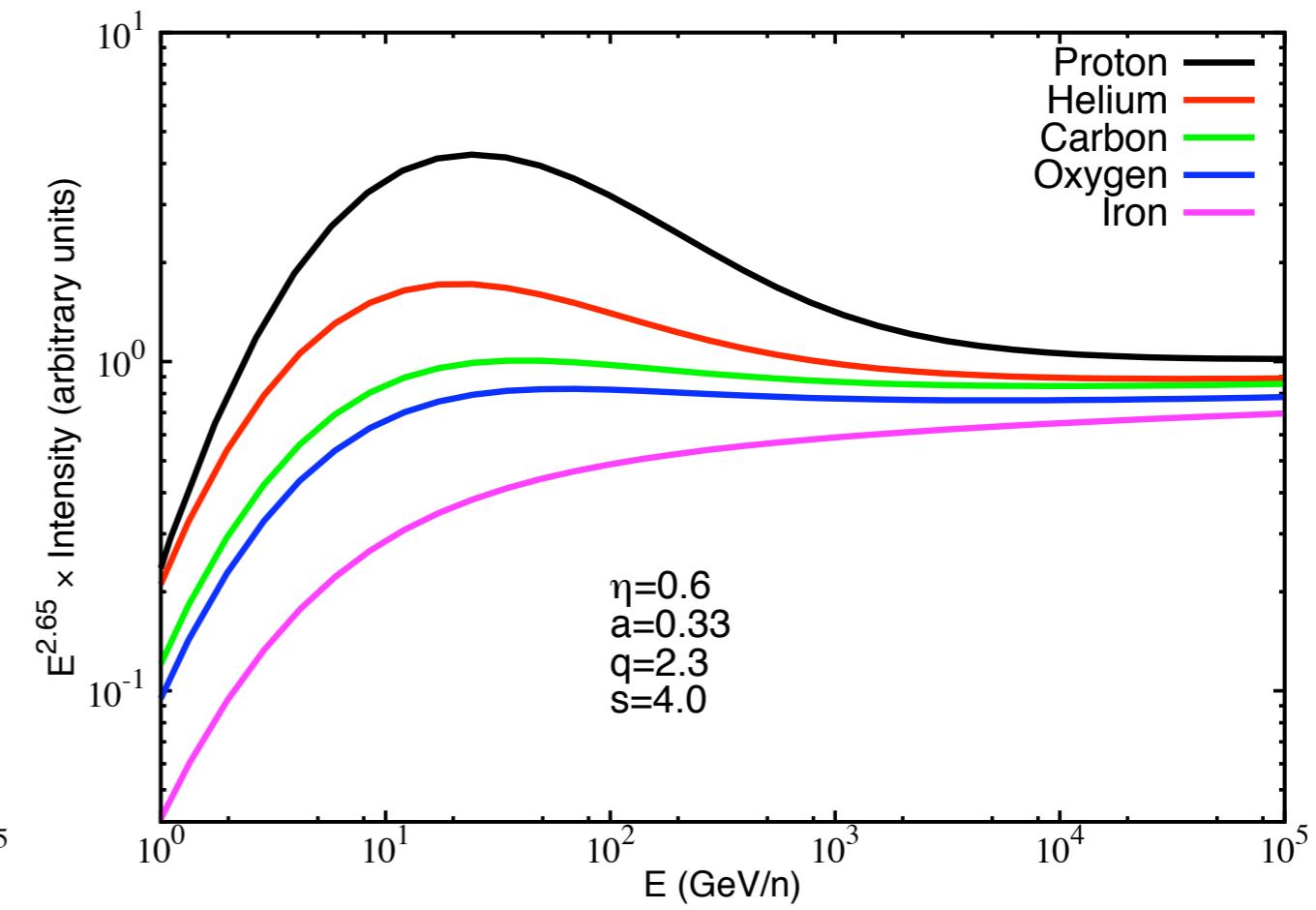
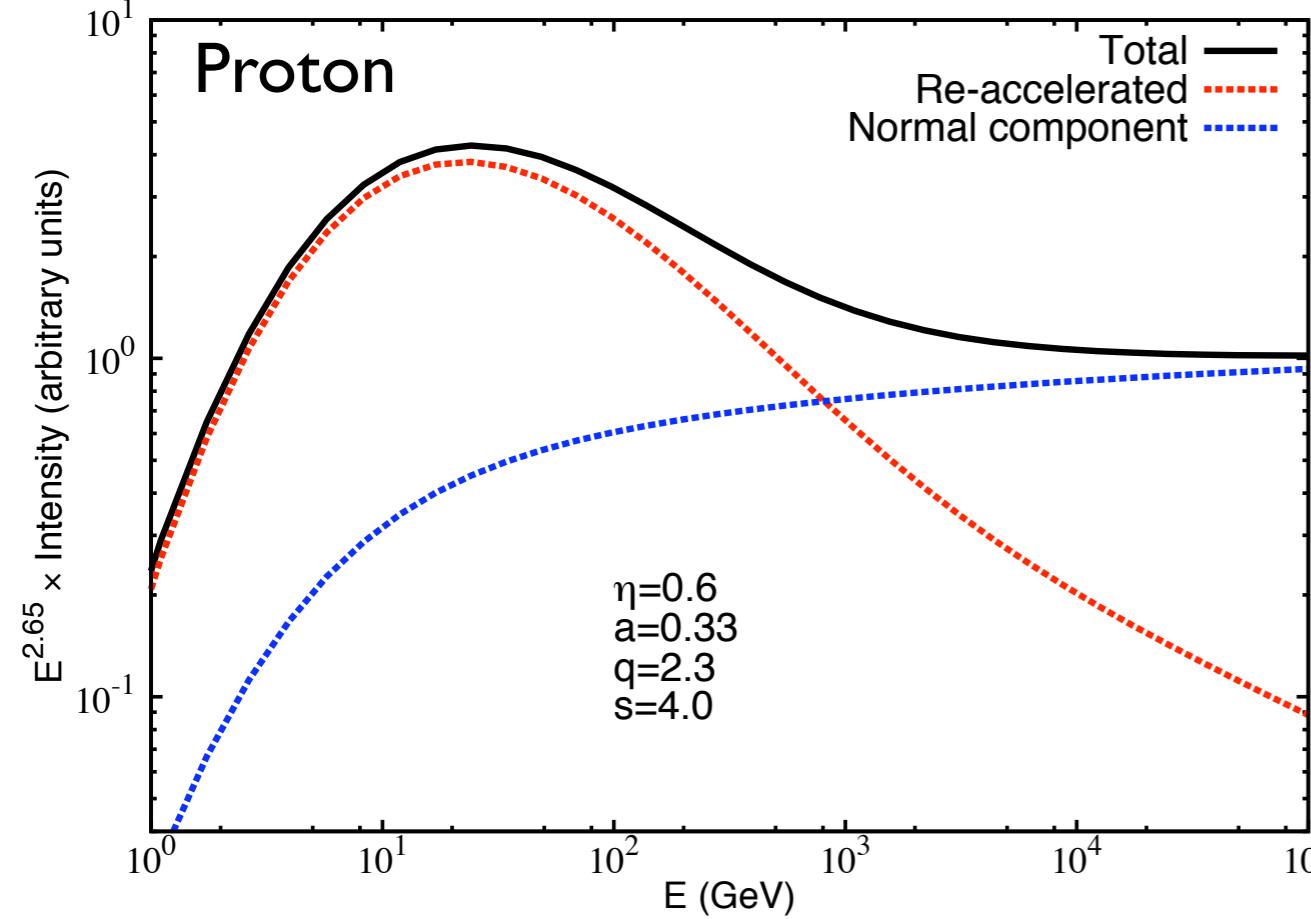
*Re-acceleration parameters: (η, s)

*Source parameters: (q, f)

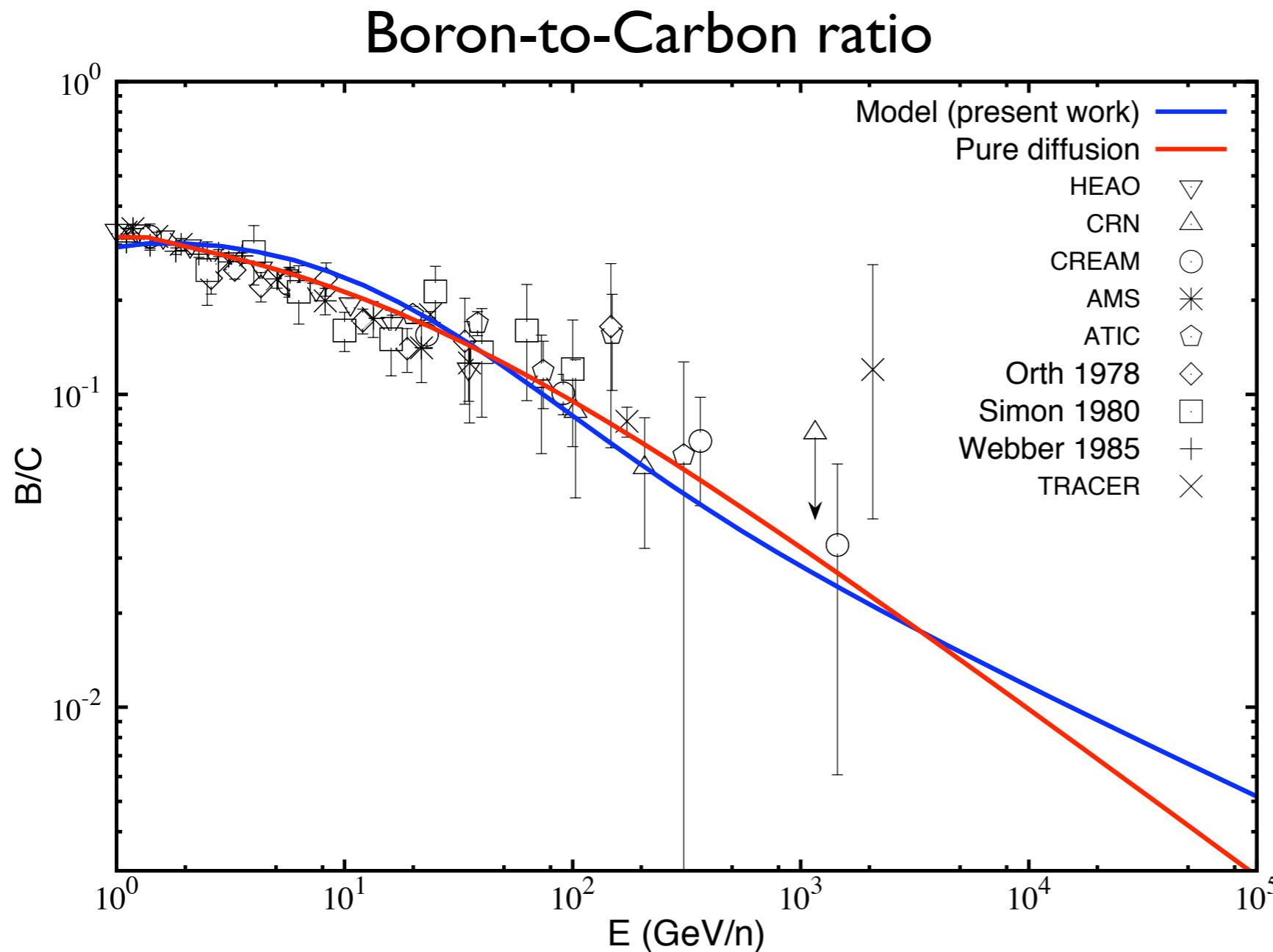
Re-acceleration effect on the cosmic-ray spectrum



Re-acceleration effect on the cosmic-ray spectrum



Re-acceleration & propagation parameters



$$D_0 = 9 \times 10^{28} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

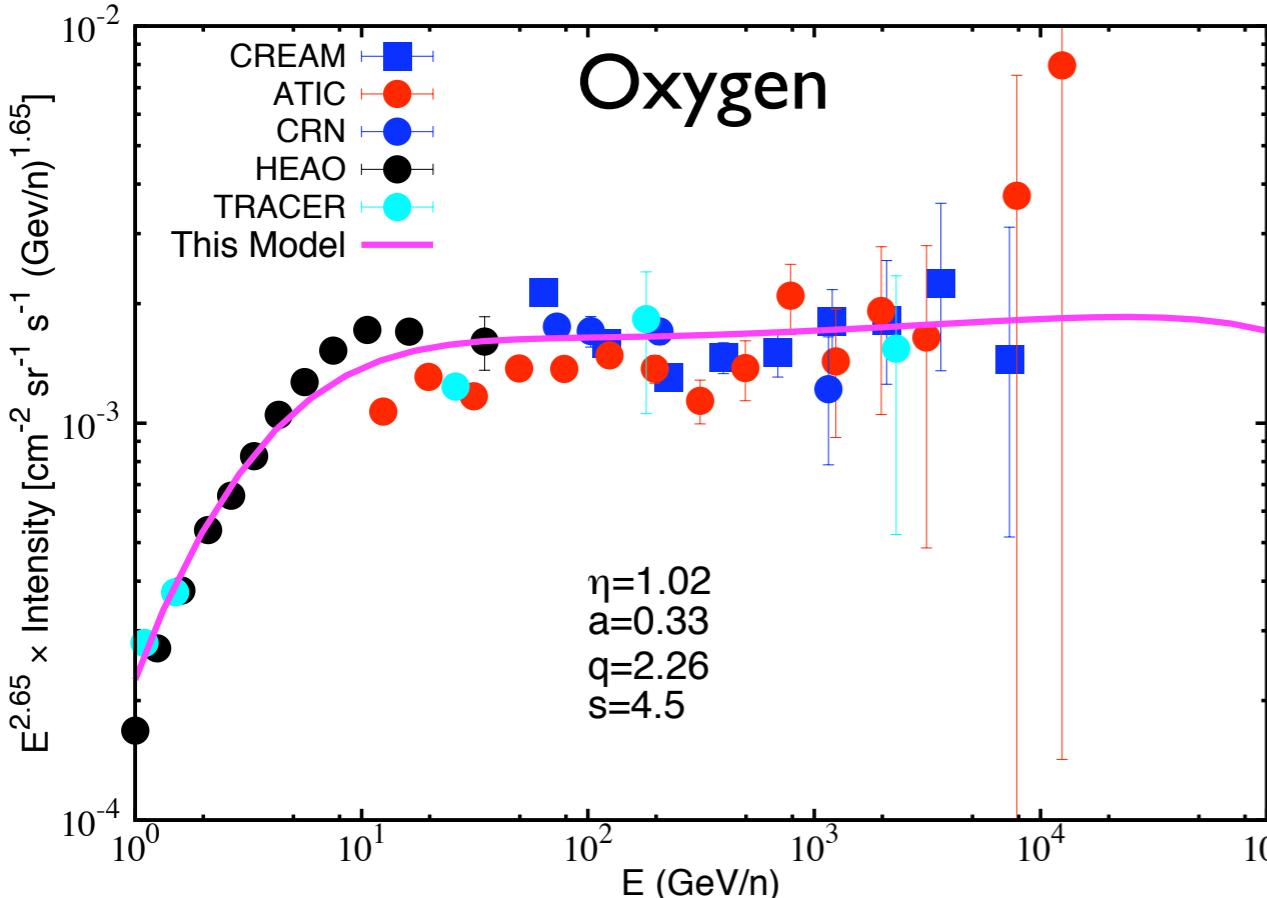
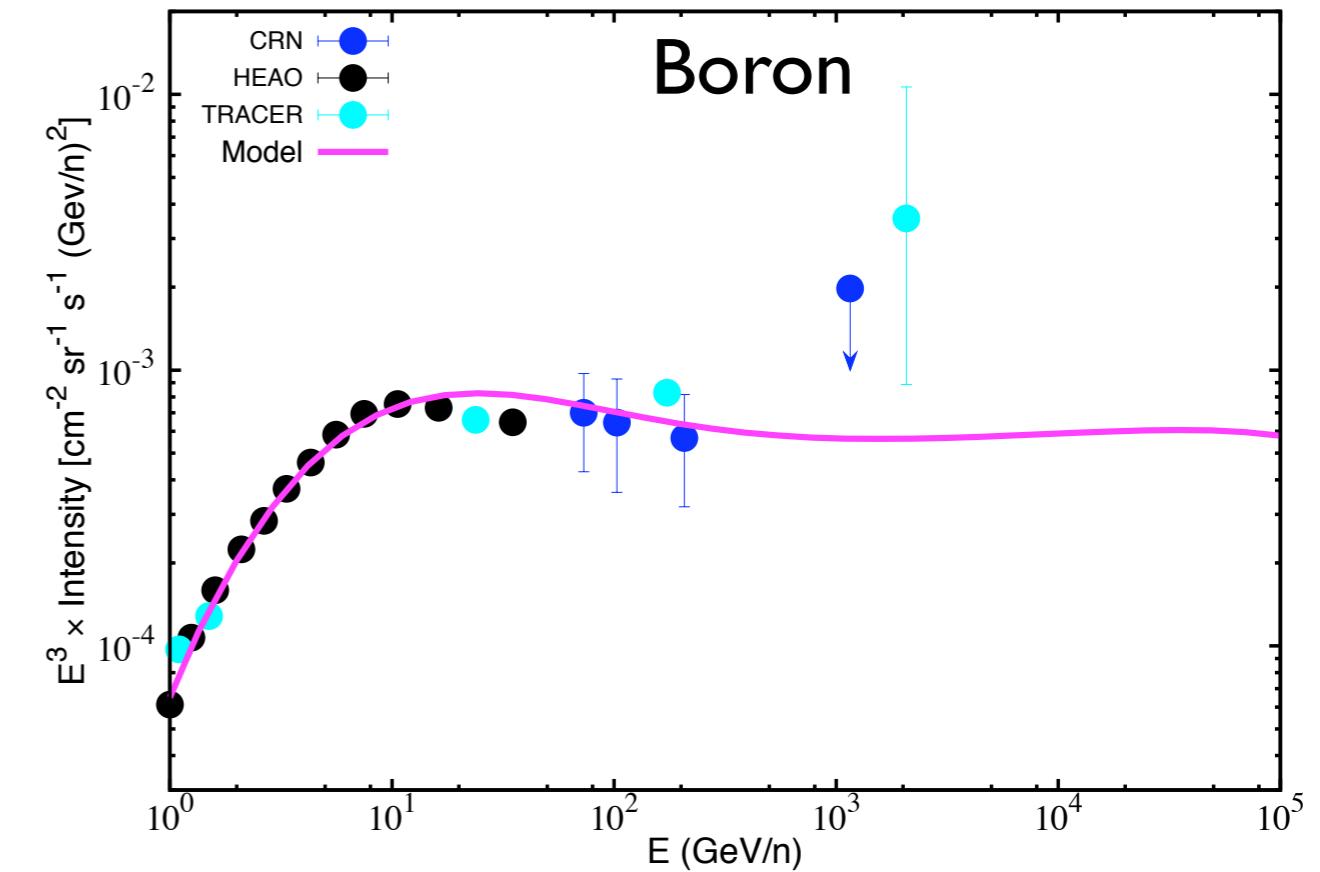
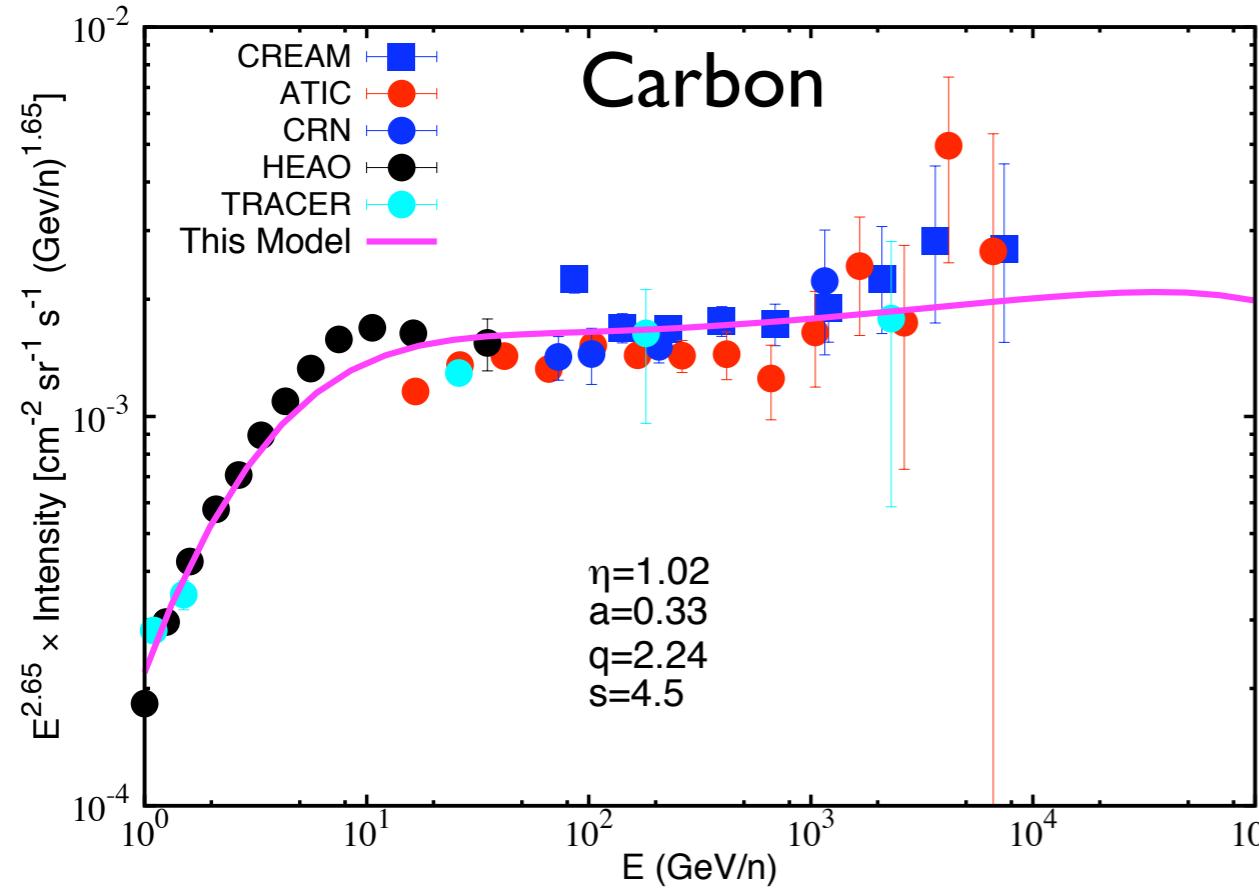
$$\rho_0 = 3 \text{ GV}$$

$$\alpha = 0.33$$

$$\eta = 1.02$$

$$s = 4.5$$

Results: Carbon, Oxygen & Boron spectra

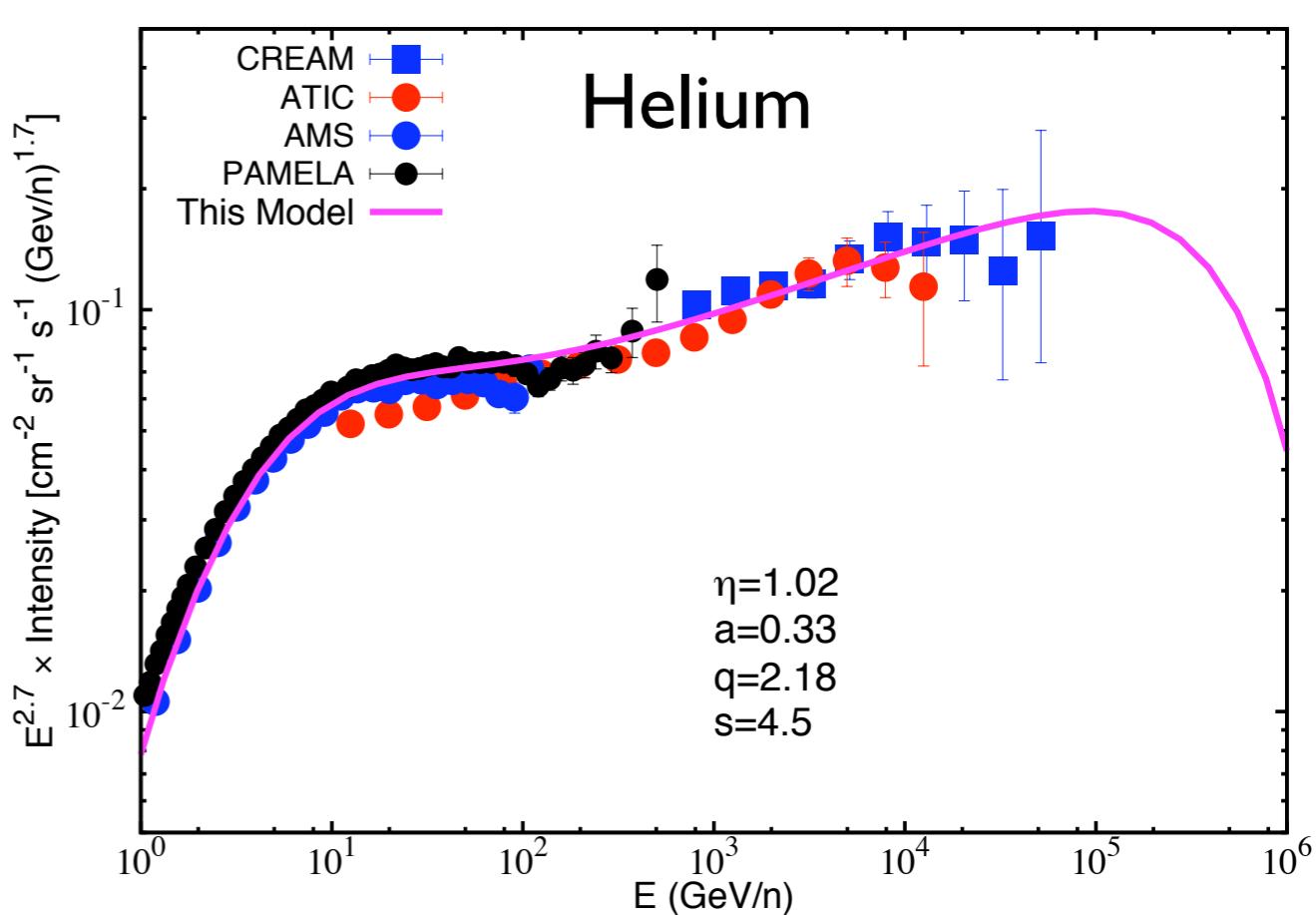
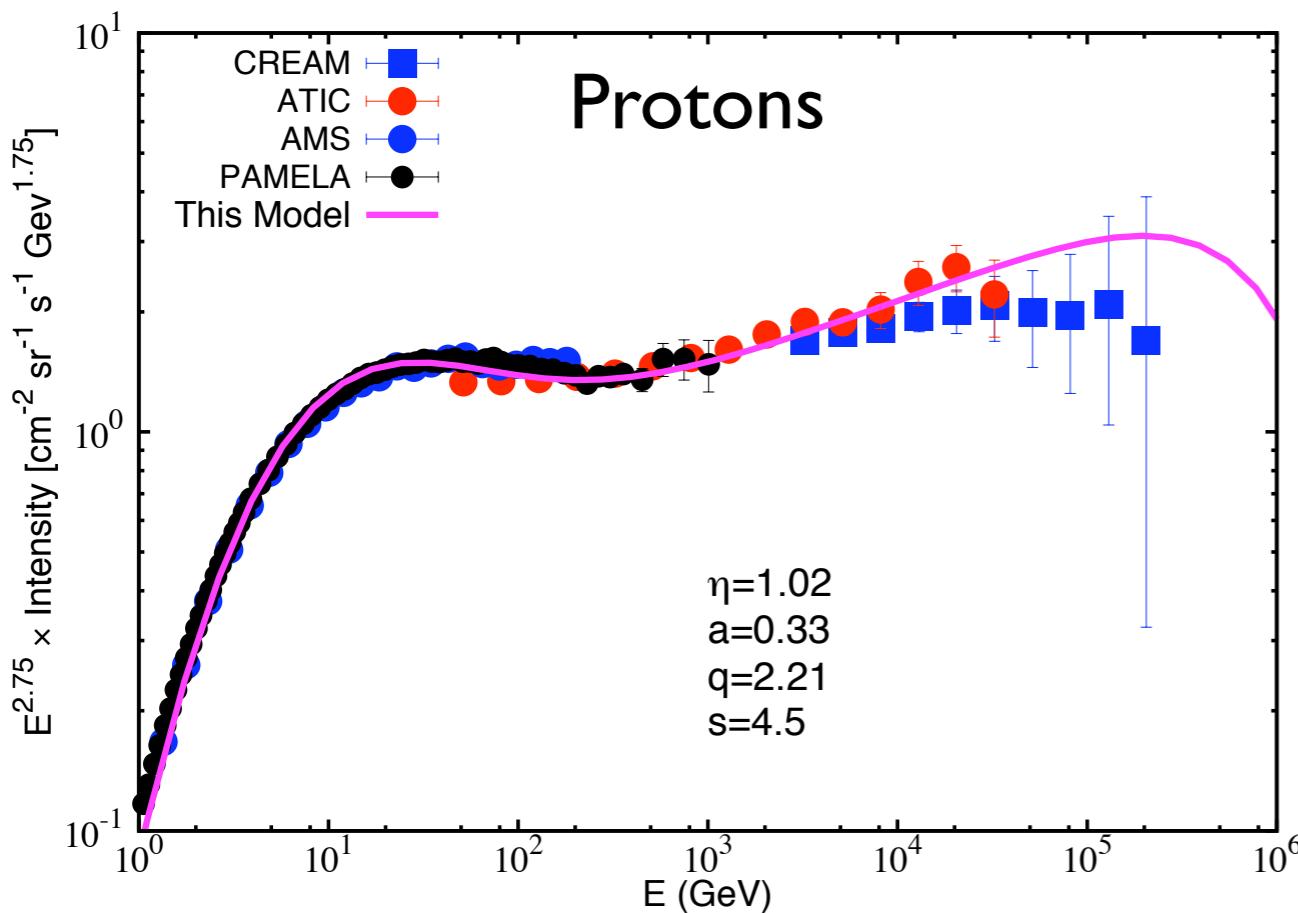


$$q_C = 2.24, f_C = 0.024\%$$

$$q_O = 2.26, f_O = 0.025\%$$

where f 's are in units of 10^{51} ergs

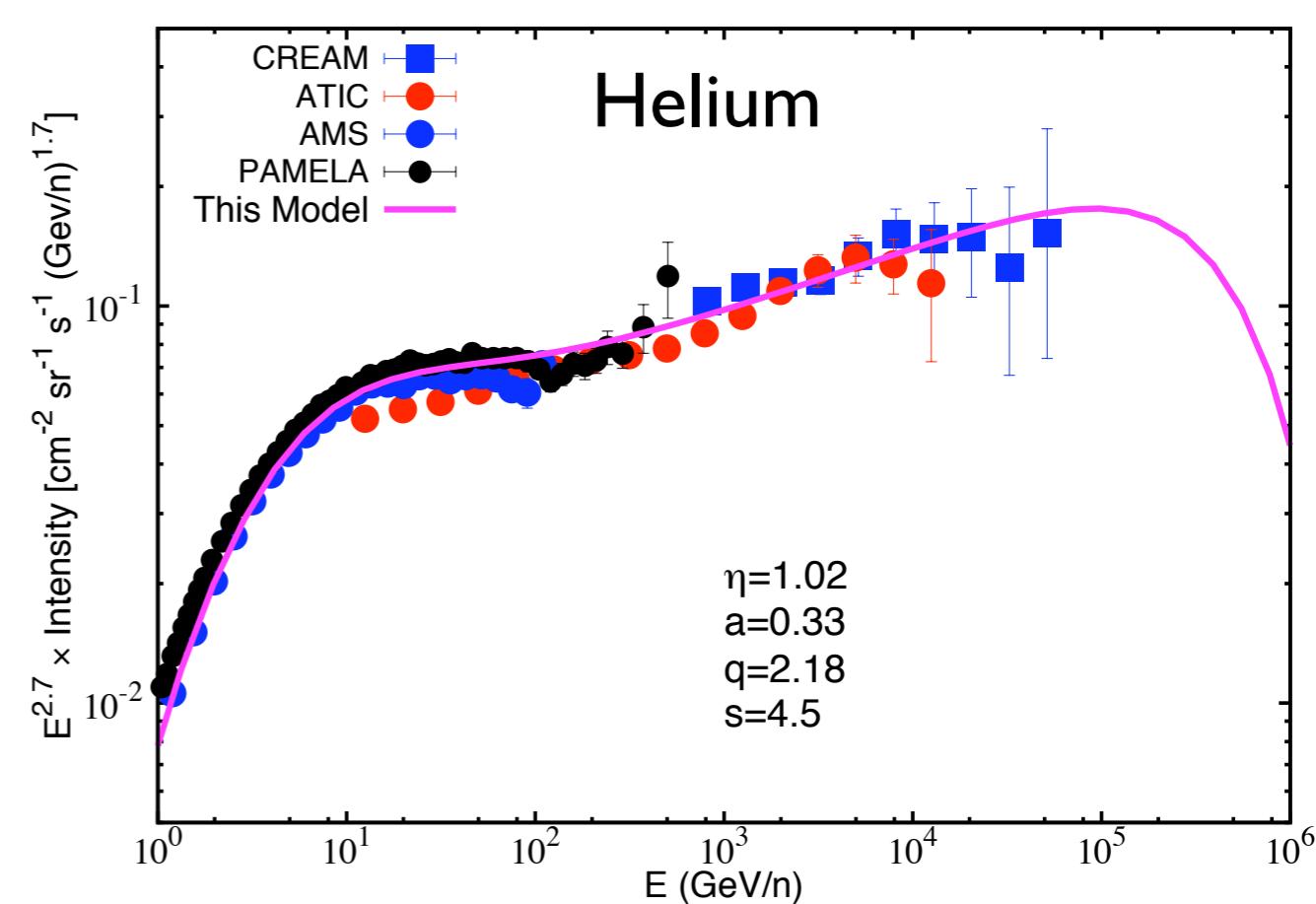
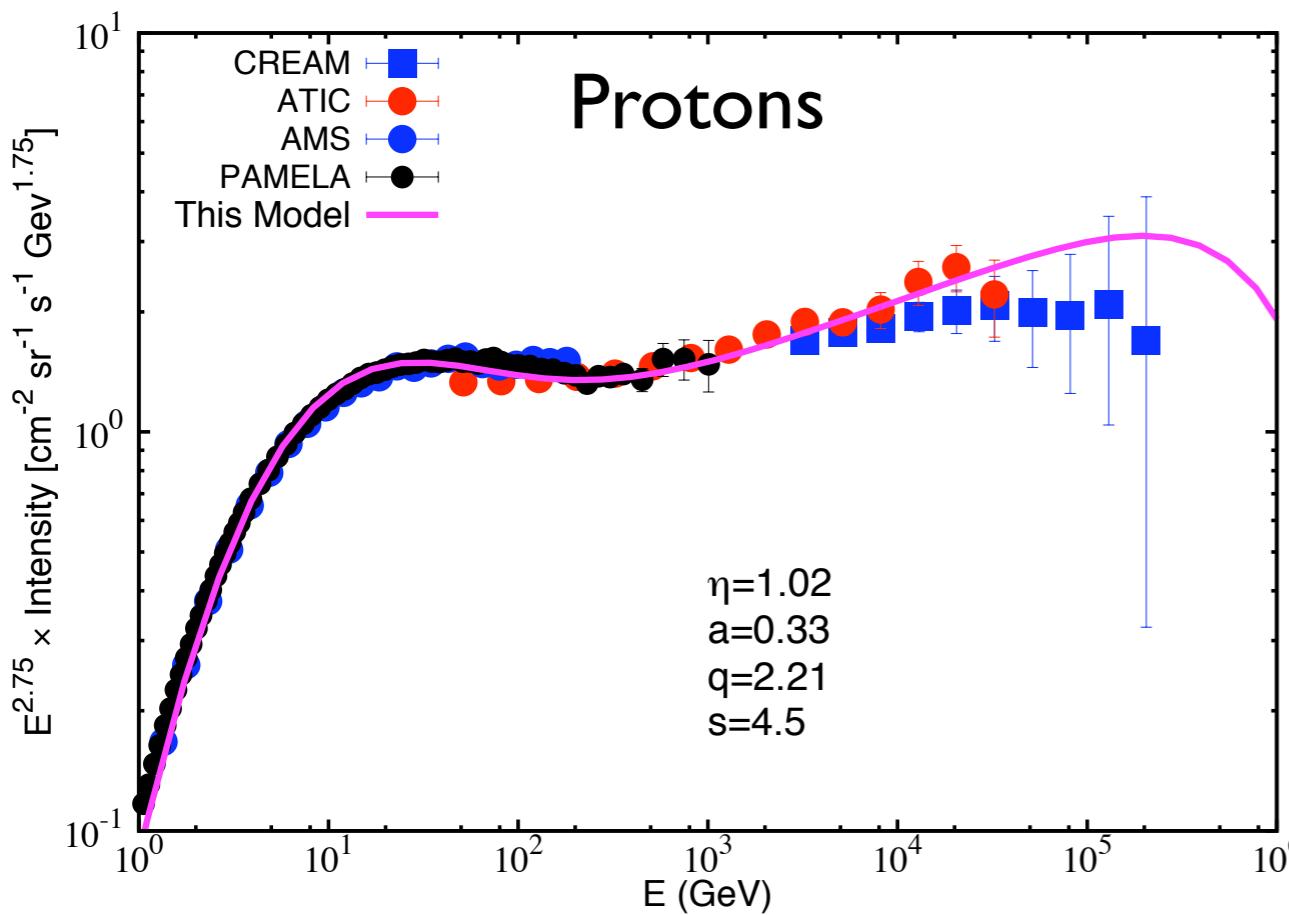
Results: Protons, Helium & Iron spectra



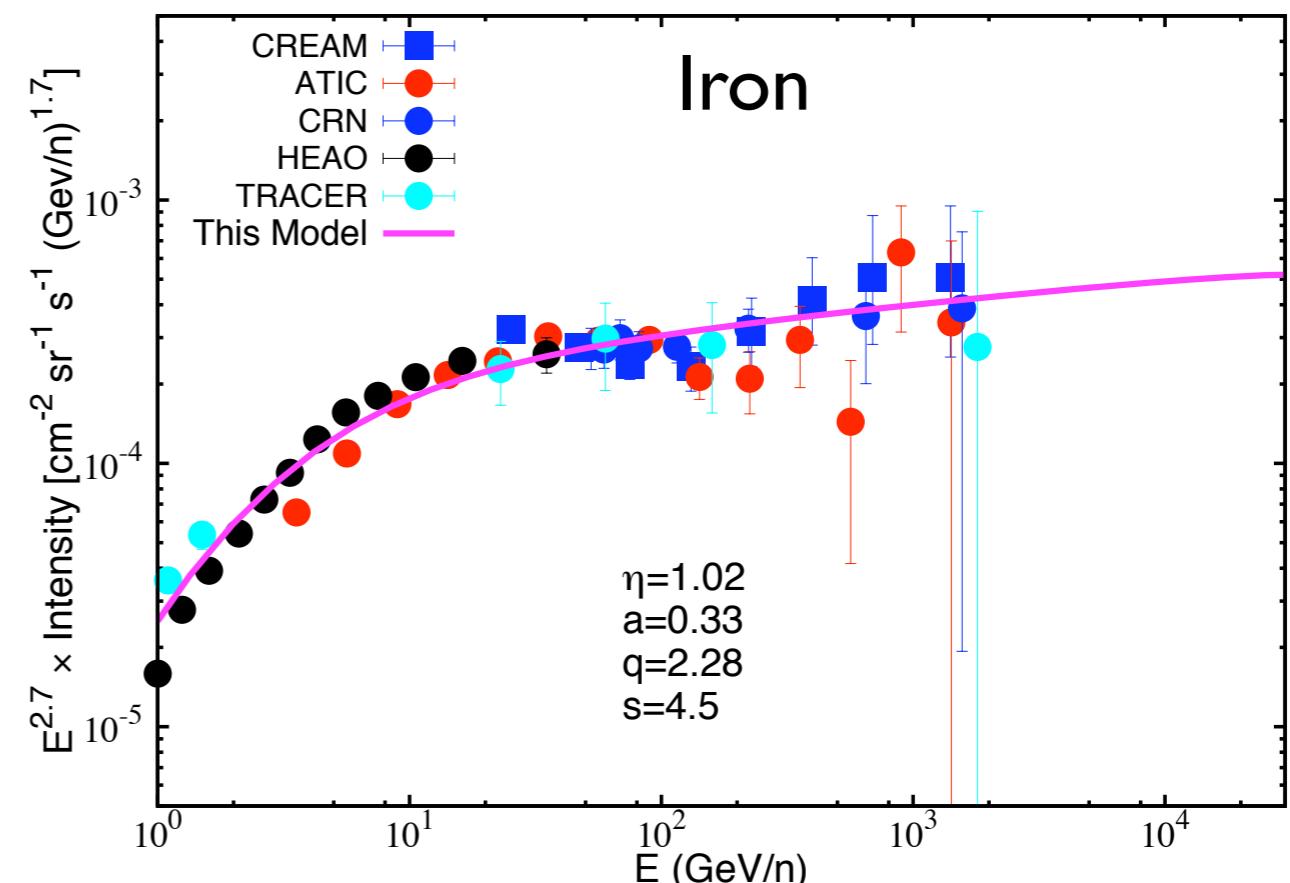
$$q_P = 2.21, f_P = 6.95\%$$

$$q_{He} = 2.18, f_{He} = 0.79\%$$

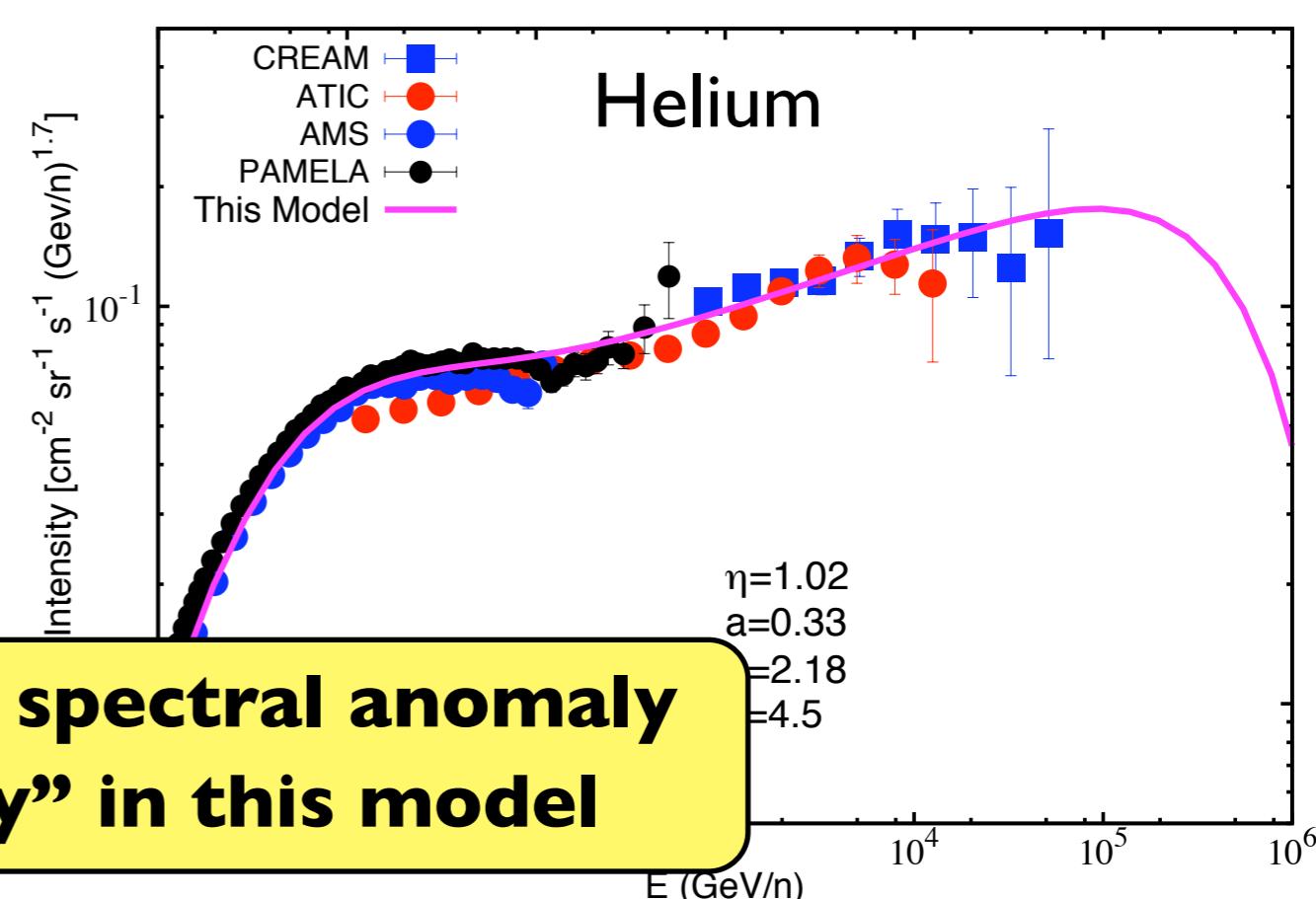
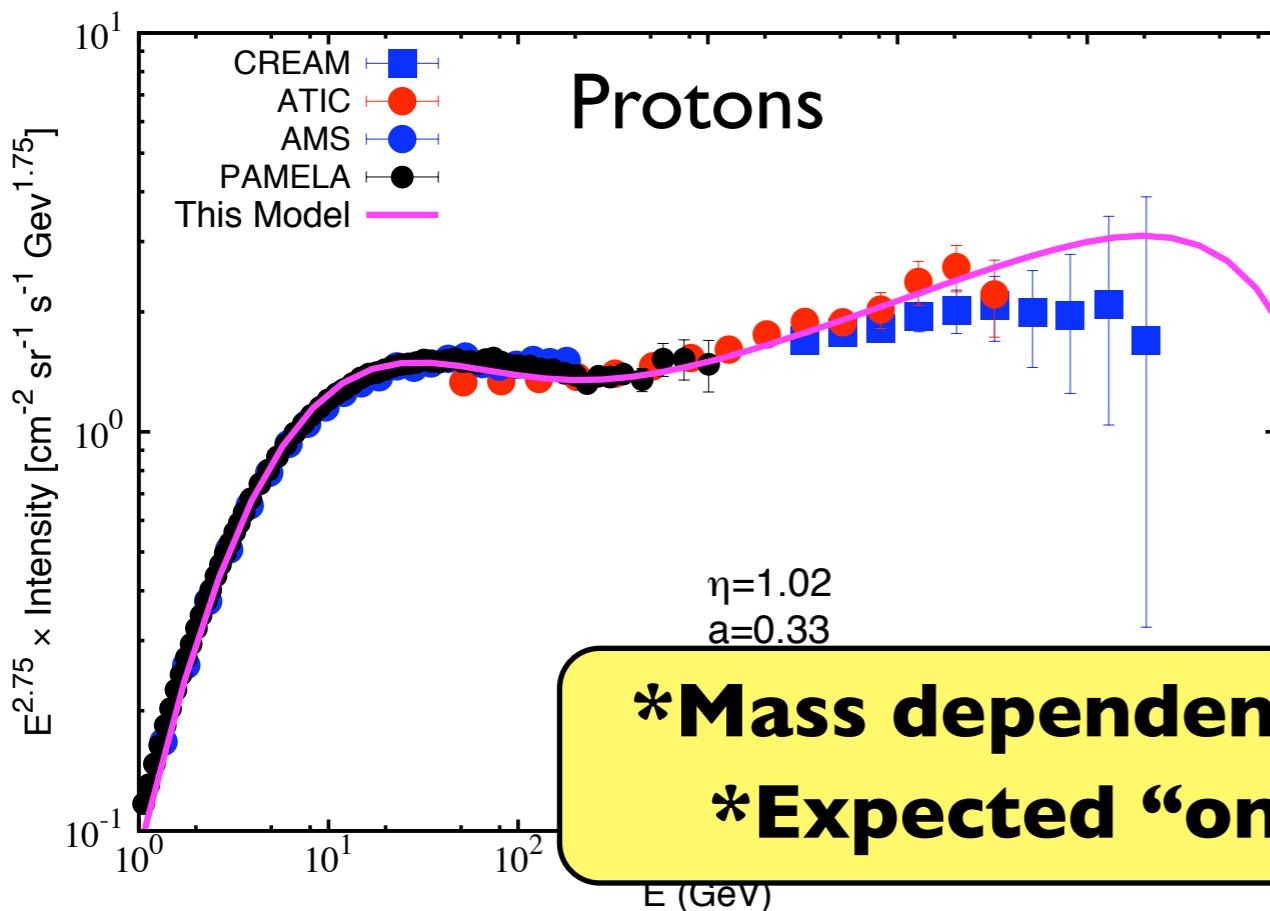
Results: Protons, Helium & Iron spectra



$q_P = 2.21, f_P = 6.95\%$
 $q_{He} = 2.18, f_{He} = 0.79\%$
 $q_{Fe} = 2.28, f_{Fe} = 4.9 \times 10^{-3}\%$



Results: Protons, Helium & Iron spectra

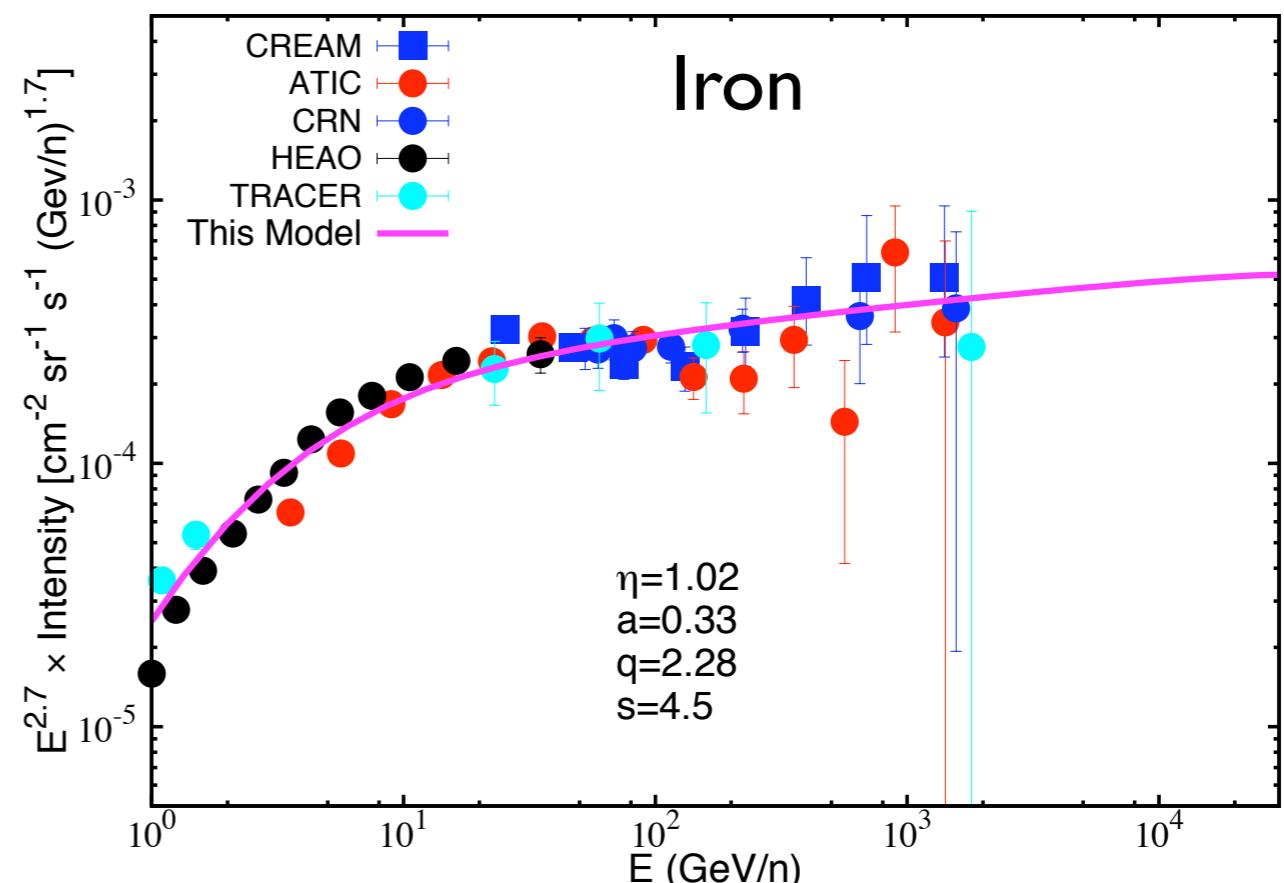


*Mass dependent spectral anomaly
*Expected “only” in this model

$$q_P = 2.21, f_P = 6.95\%$$

$$q_{He} = 2.18, f_{He} = 0.79\%$$

$$q_{Fe} = 2.28, f_{Fe} = 4.9 \times 10^{-3}\%$$



Summary

- **The cosmic-ray spectral anomaly at GeV-TeV energies can be due to re-acceleration by weak shocks associated with old supernova remnants in the Galaxy**
 - **This model predicts a mass dependent spectral hardening which can be checked by sensitive measurements of heavier species**
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Thank you for your attention :)