

# Stochastic Acceleration by Turbulence in the Fermi Bubbles

Philipp Mertsch

*with Vahe Petrosian, Stanford University*

TeVPA 2016, CERN  
15 September 2016

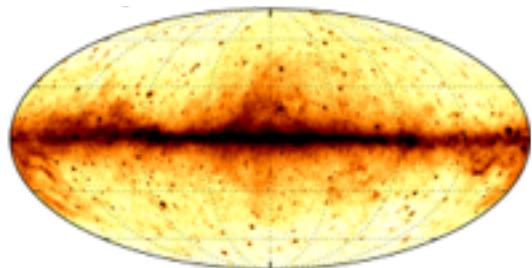


The Niels Bohr  
International Academy

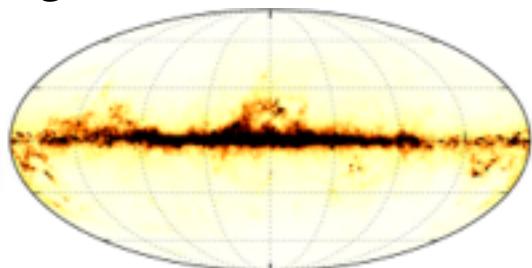
UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN  
FACULTY OF SCIENCE



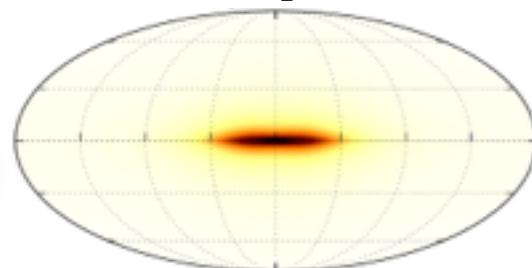
*Fermi*-LAT data



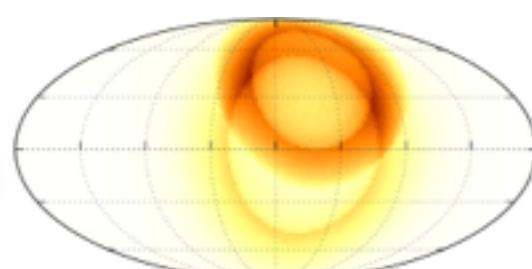
gas-correlated emission



Inverse Compton model

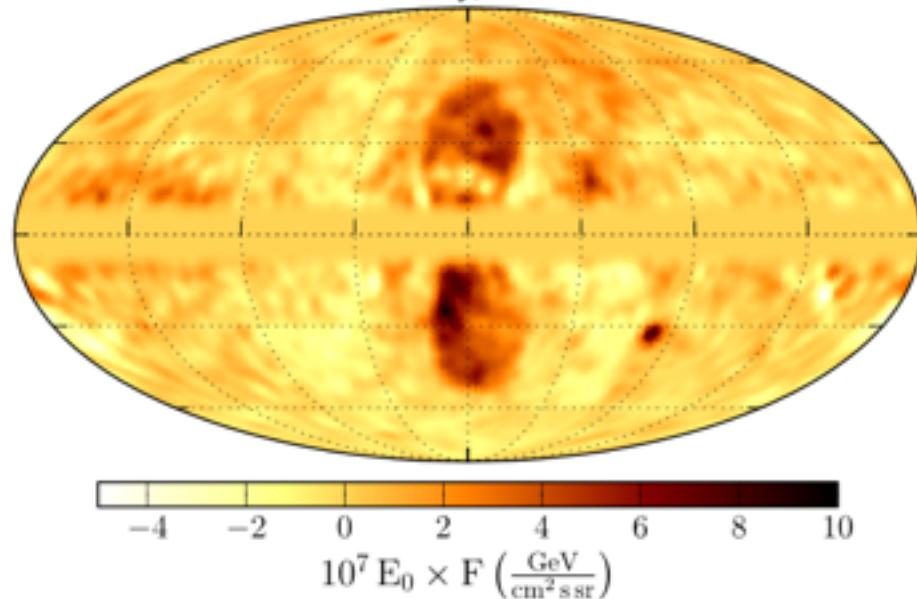


some other stuff



# Fermi bubbles

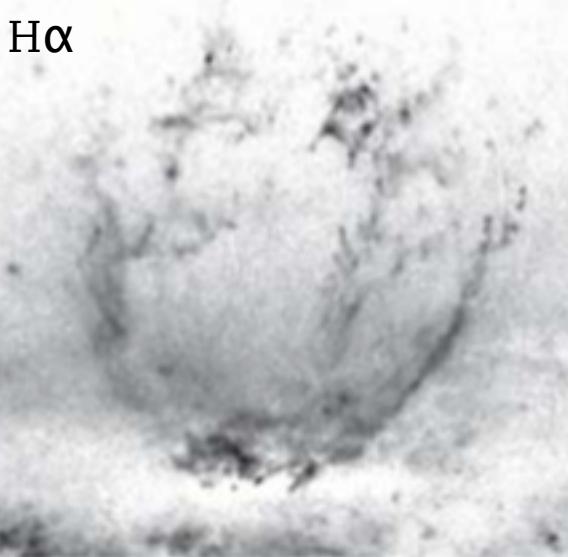
Residual intensity,  $E = 3 - 10 \text{ GeV}$



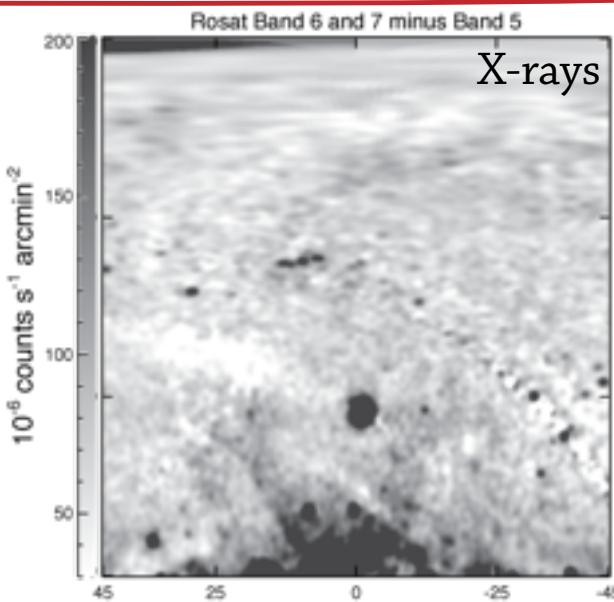
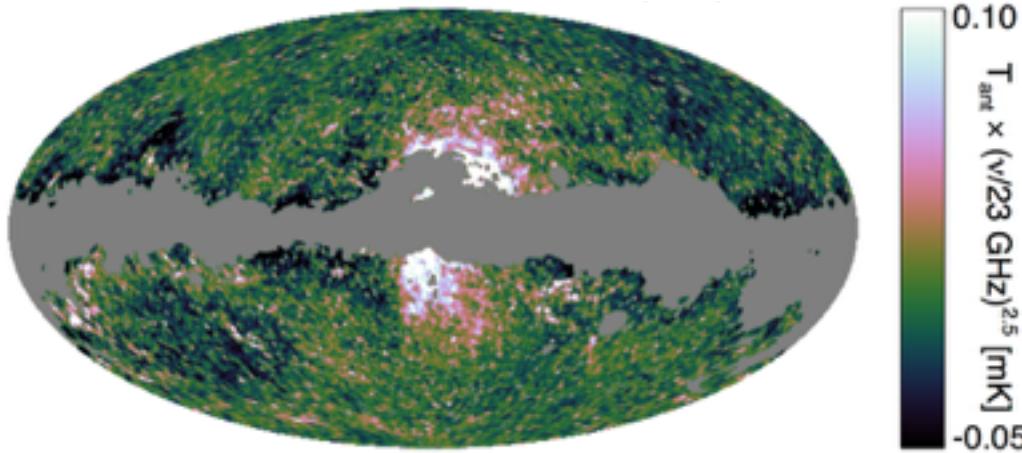
- hard spectrum
- sharp edges
- no spectral variation

# Hints

NGC 3079, Veilleux *et al.*, Ann. Rev. Astron. Astrophys. **43** (2005) 769



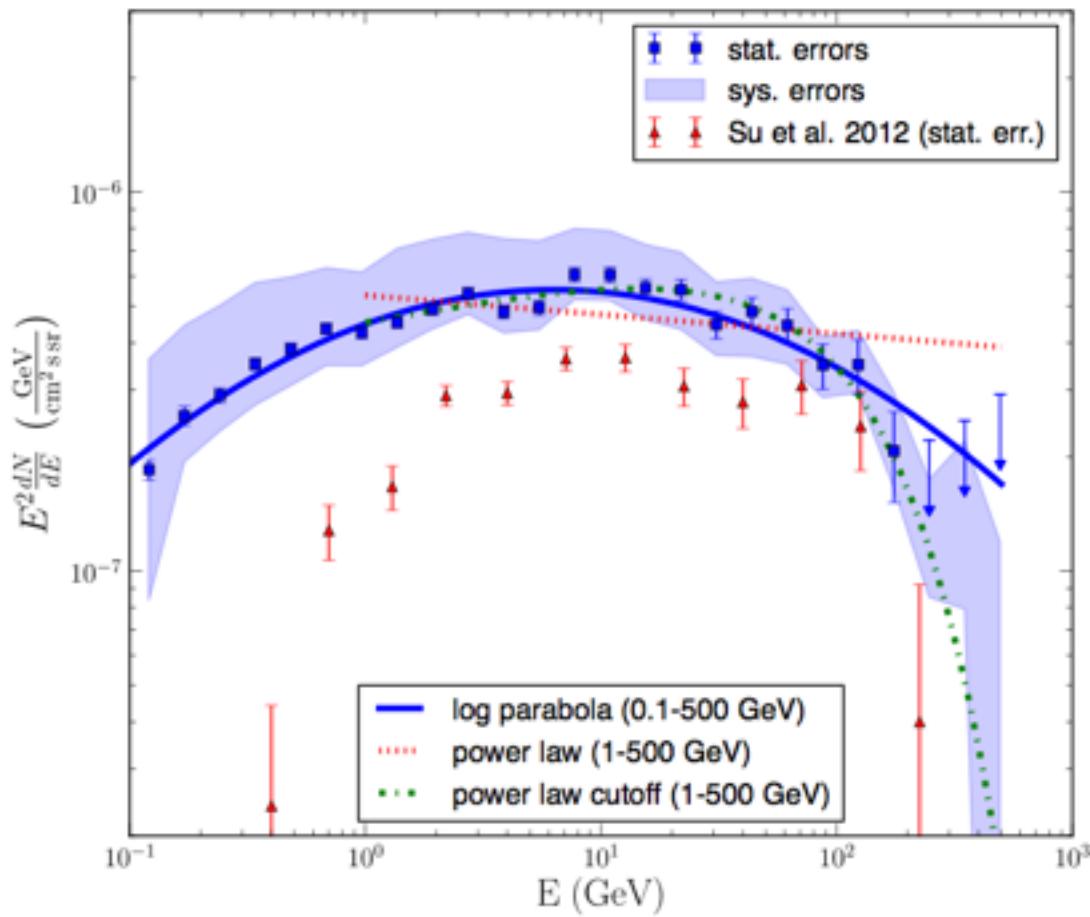
Ade *et al.*, A&A **554** (2013) A139



Su *et al.*, ApJ **724** (2010) 1044

# Hard spectrum

Ackermann *et al.*, ApJ **793** (2014) 64



hadronic model

😊 low energy hardening

😢 cutoff around few hundred GeV

leptonic model

😊 cutoff due to energy losses

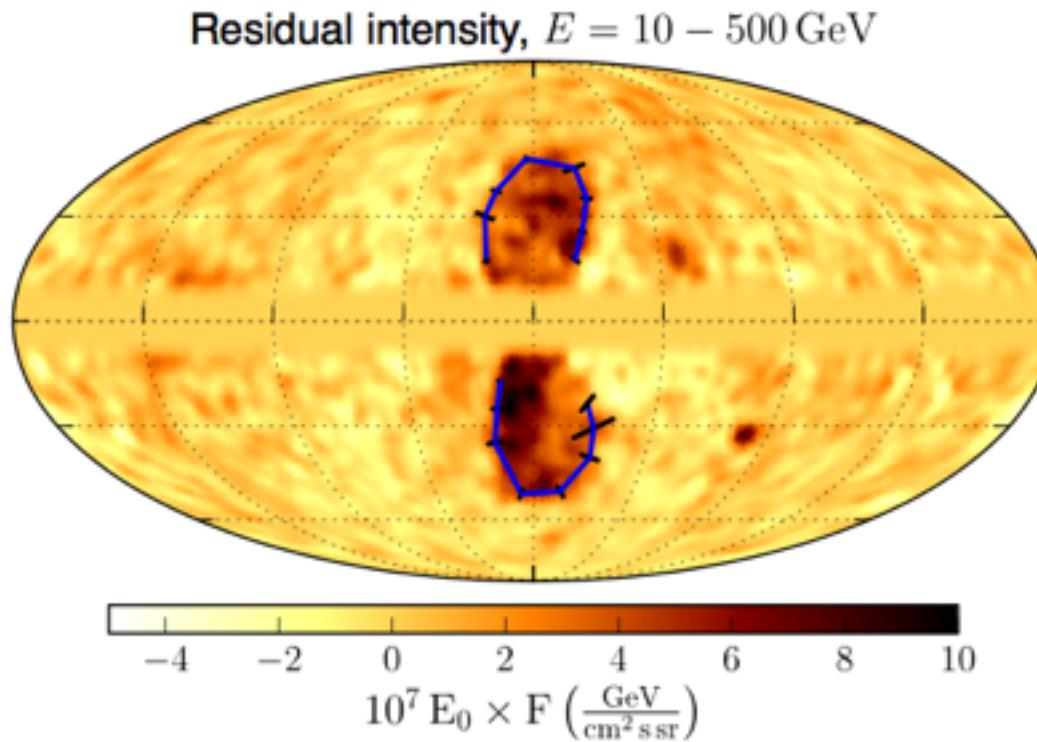
😊 can also get hardening at low energies

😢 how to maintain TeV energies over Myrs?

→ *in-situ* acceleration

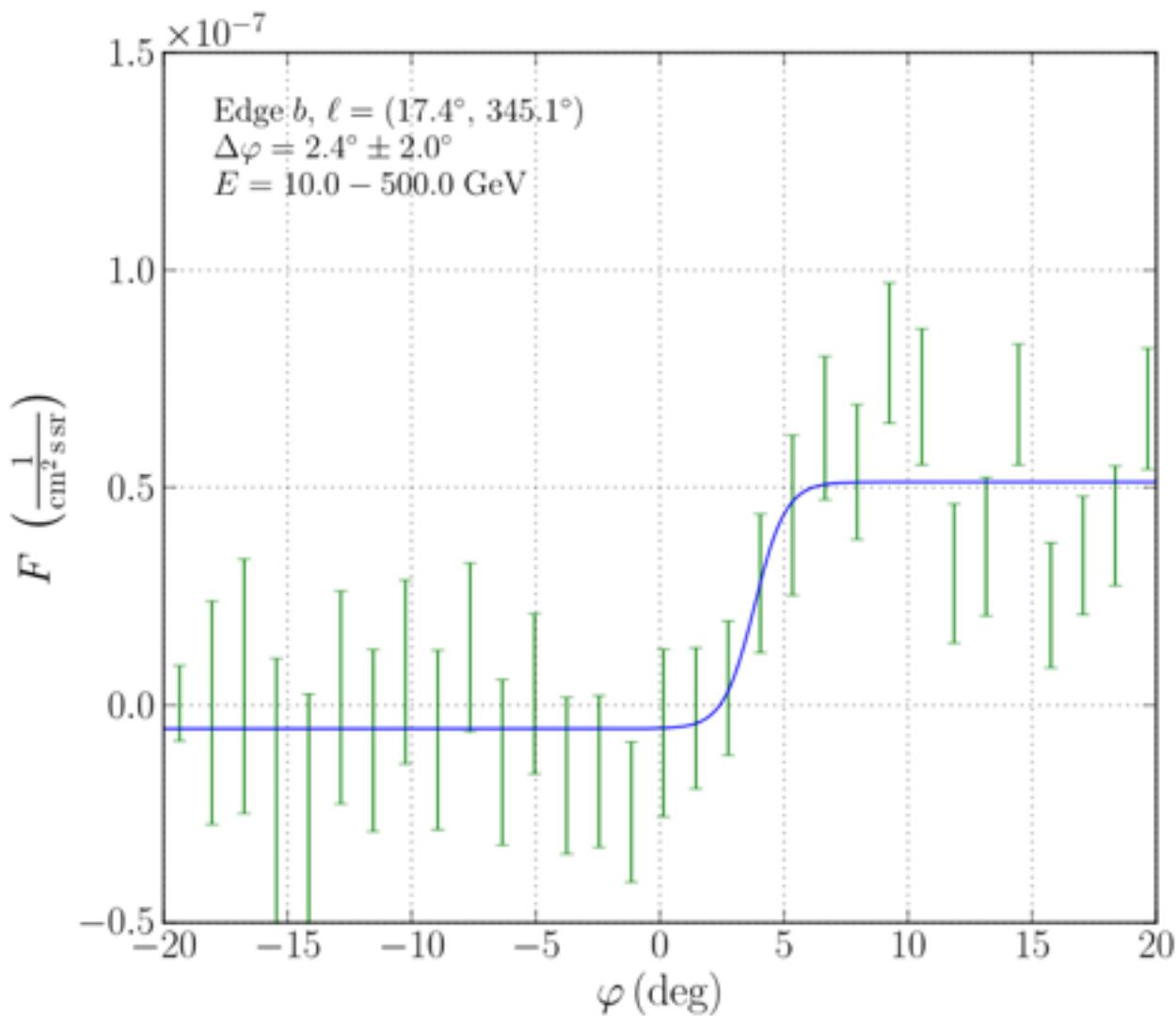
# Sharp edges

---

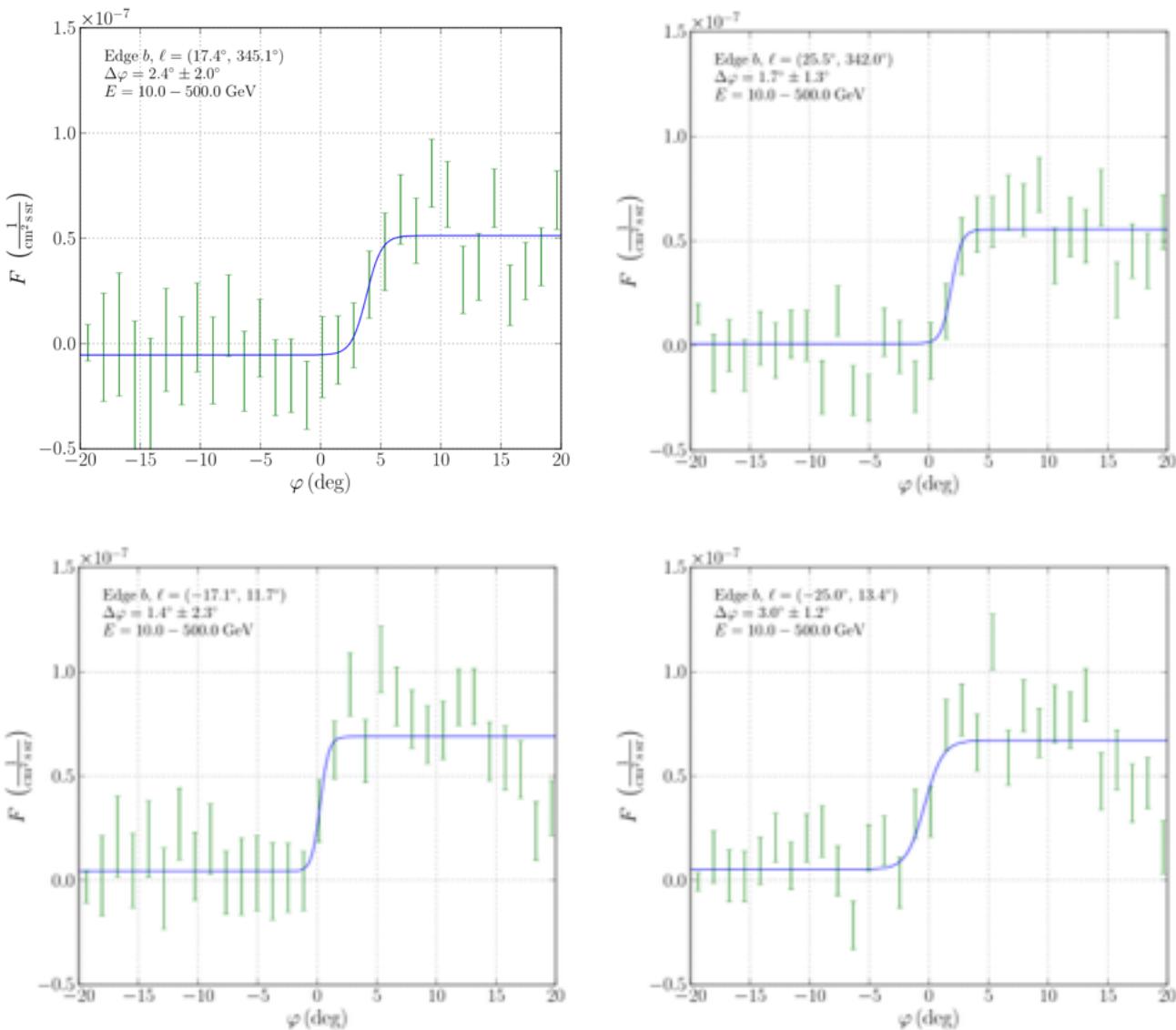


# Sharp edges

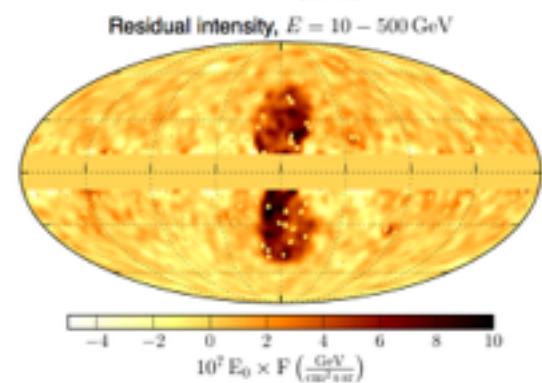
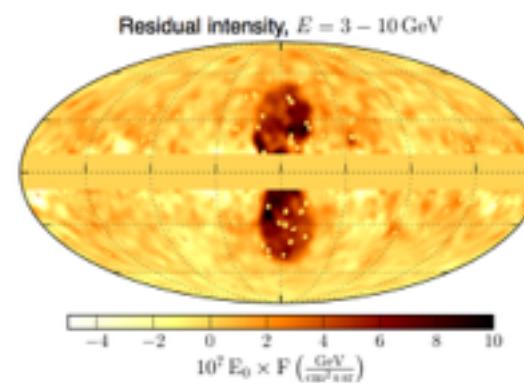
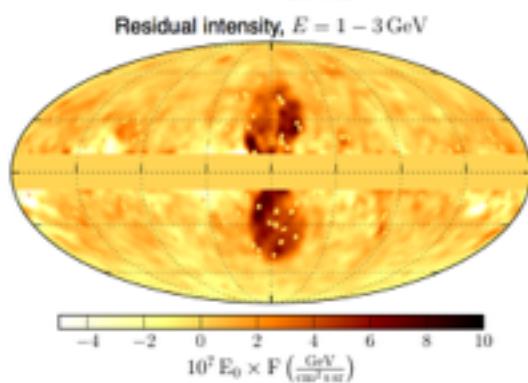
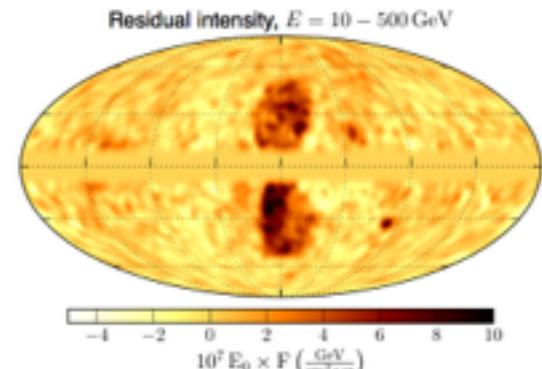
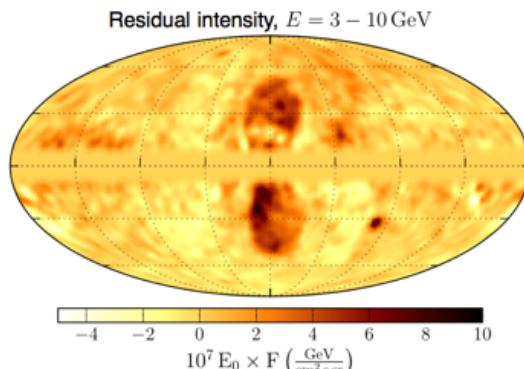
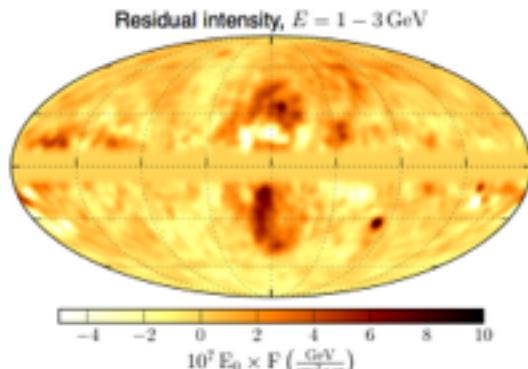
Ackermann *et al.*, ApJ **793** (2014) 64



# Sharp edges

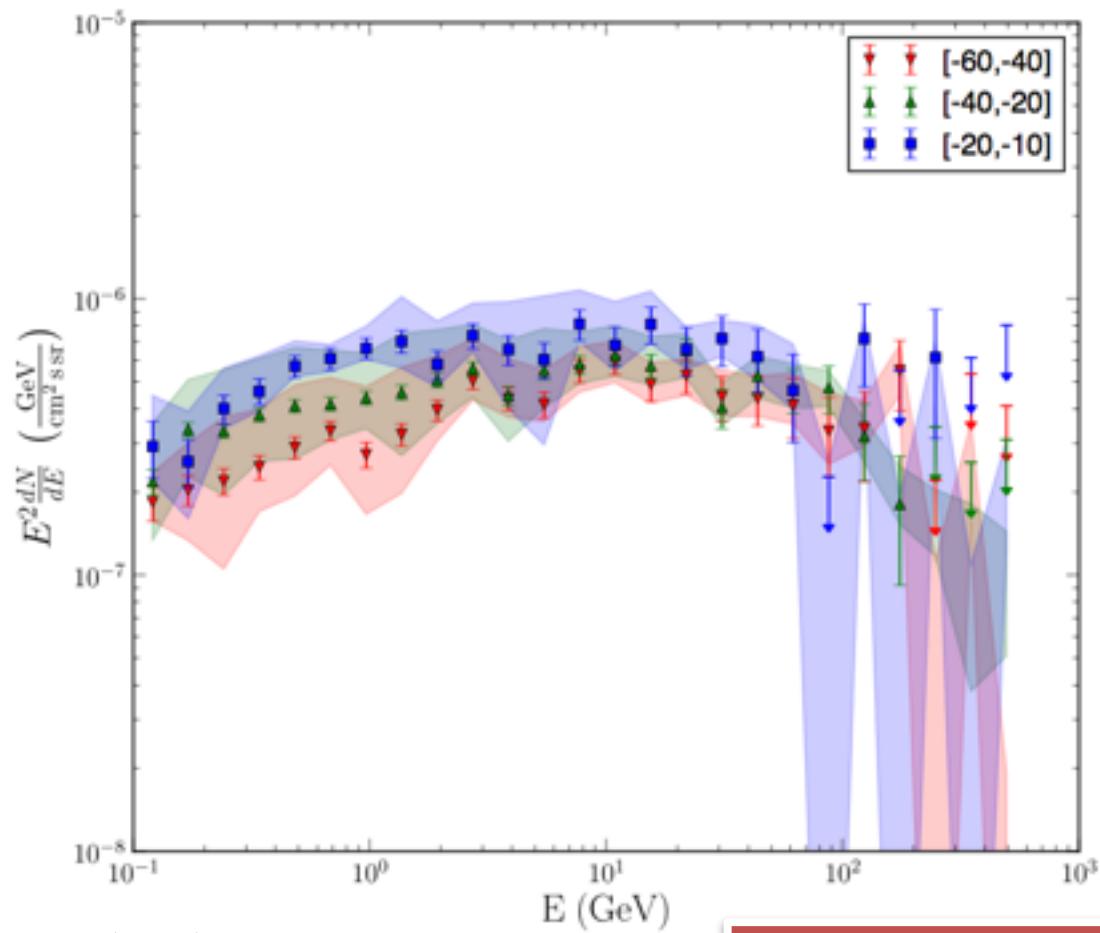


# No spectral variation



# No spectral variation

Ackermann *et al.*, ApJ **793** (2014) 64



see also: Su *et al.* ApJ **724** (2010) 1044;

Hooper & Slatyer, Phys. Dark Univ. **2** (2013) 118;

Narayanan & Slatyer, arXiv:1603.006582

Would naively expect variation

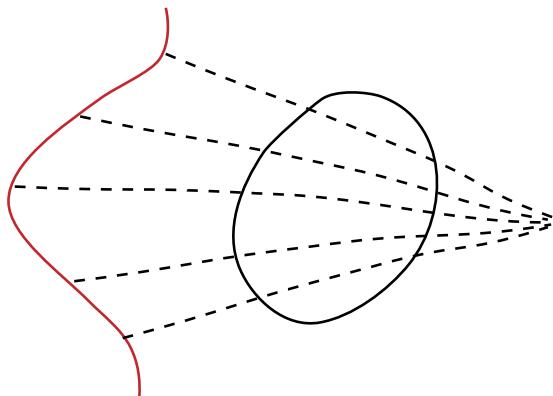
# Models

---

Crocker & Aharonian, PRL <b>106</b> (2011) 101102;	starburst activity; hadronic, 10 Gyr
Guo & Mathews, ApJ 756 (2012) 181; Guo <i>et al.</i> , ApJ <b>756</b> (2012) 182	jet; viscosity
Cheng <i>et al.</i> , ApJL <b>731</b> (2011) 17; ApJ <b>746</b> (2012) 116	tidal disruption of stars by SMBH
Zubovas <i>et al.</i> , MNRAS <b>415</b> (2012) L21; MNRAS <b>424</b> (2012) 666	accretion, possibly with jet
Mertsch & Sarkar, PRL <b>107</b> (2011) 091101	stochastic acceleration of e <sup>-</sup> ; morphology
Yang <i>et al.</i> , <b>761</b> (2012) 185 and MNRAS <b>436</b> , 2734 (2013)	jet; B-fields
Fujita <i>et al.</i> , ApJL <b>775</b> (2013)	scaled up supernova remnant
Crocker <i>et al.</i> , ApJL <b>791</b> (2014) 20; ApJ <b>808</b> (2015) 107	outflow; reverse shock, contact discontinuity
Lacki, MNRAS <b>444</b> (2014) L39	starburst activity
Muo <i>et al.</i> , ApJ <b>790</b> (2014) 109; ApJ <b>811</b> (2015) 37	accretion wind
Sarkar <i>et al.</i> , MNRAS <b>453</b> (2015) 3827	starburst activity
Sasaki <i>et al.</i> , ApJ <b>814</b> (2015) 94	time-dependent stochastic acceleration
Taylor & Giacinti, arXiv:1607.08862	outflow

# Morphology and spectrum

---



Homogeneous volume emissivity  
gives bump-like profile

## thermal bubbles:

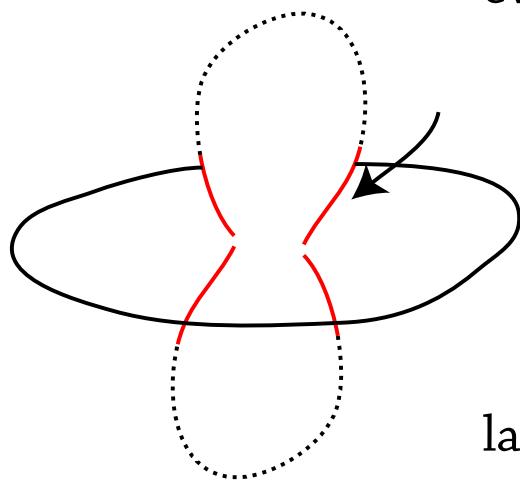
- What is the source of energy?
- (M)HD simulations
- Age, size & shape

## non-thermal bubbles:

- What is accelerating CRs?
- Kinetic simulations  
= solve transport equation
- Morphology and spectrum  
in gamma-rays

# Shock(s) and morphology

---



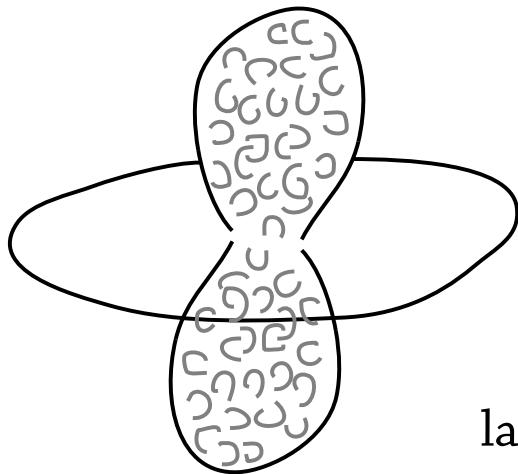
evidence for shock at bubble edges  
(from ROSAT)

turbulence produced at shock  
and convected downstream

2nd order Fermi acceleration by  
large-scale, fast-mode turbulence

# Shock(s) and morphology

---



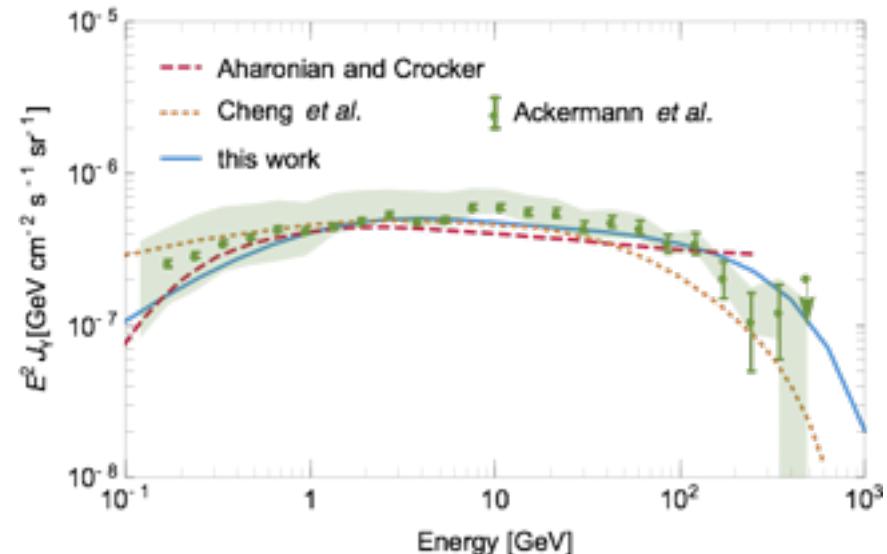
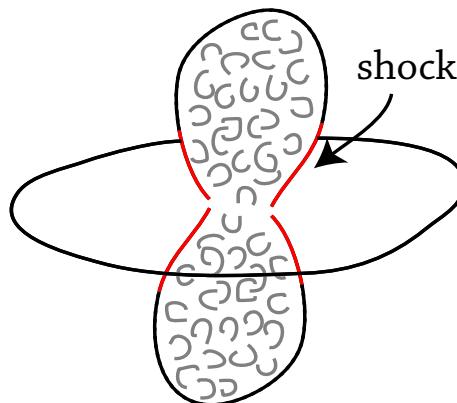
evidence for shock at bubble edges  
(from ROSAT)

turbulence produced at shock  
and convected downstream

2nd order Fermi acceleration by  
large-scale, fast-mode turbulence

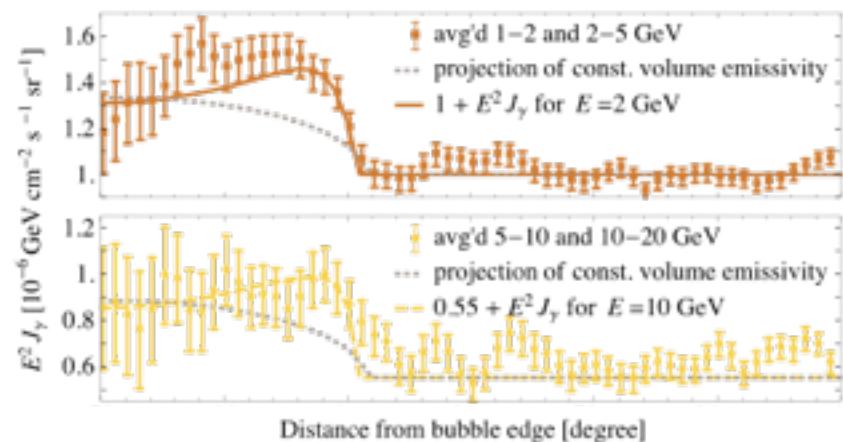
# A first model

Mertsch & Sarkar, PRL 107 (2011) 091101



- Bubbles filled with turbulence
- Acceleration by large-scale fast modes
- Inverse Compton scattering:  
 $e^- + \gamma_{\text{soft}} \rightarrow \gamma + e^-$
- Can use steady-state or time-dependent solutions

Stawarz & Petrosian (2008);  
Mertsch, JCAP **12** (2011) 10



# Open questions

---

- Steady-state
- Spatial transport
- Inhomogeneous radiation fields

# Spatial transport

simplified transport equation:

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left( -\dot{p} \psi + p^2 D_{pp} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial p} \frac{1}{p^2} \right) - \frac{\psi}{\tau}$$

full Fokker-Planck equation:

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot \left( K \cdot \nabla \psi - \vec{V} \psi \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left( \frac{p}{3} \left( \nabla \cdot \vec{V} \right) \psi \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left( -\dot{p} \psi + p^2 D_{pp} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial p} \frac{1}{p^2} \right) - \frac{\psi}{\tau} + Q$$

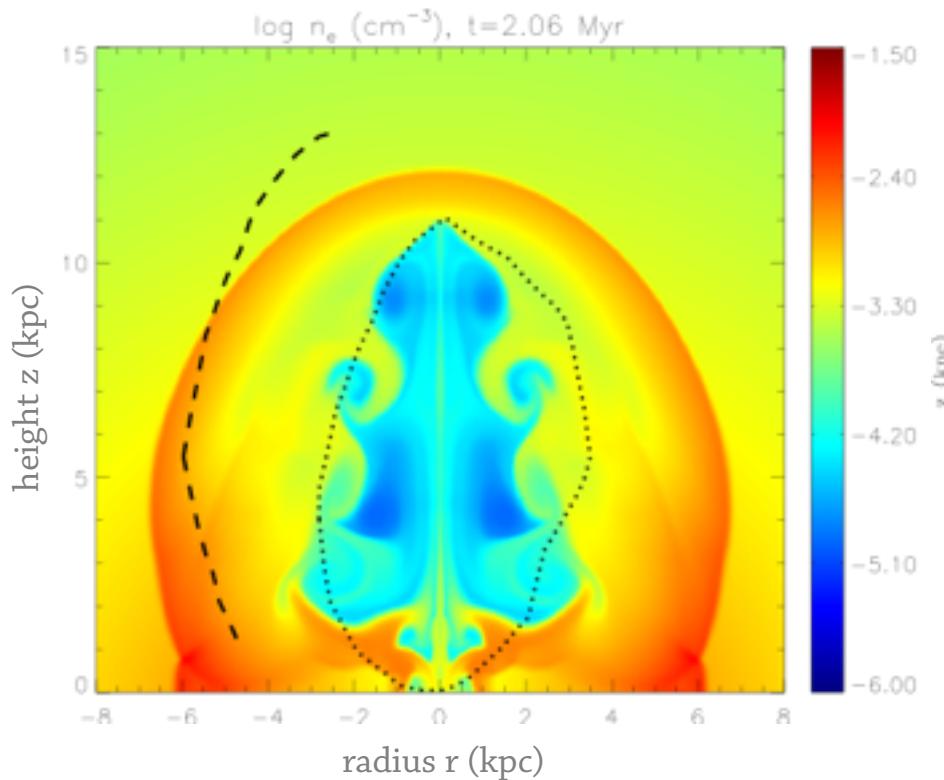
diffusion & advection

discontinuous velocity  
→ shock acceleration

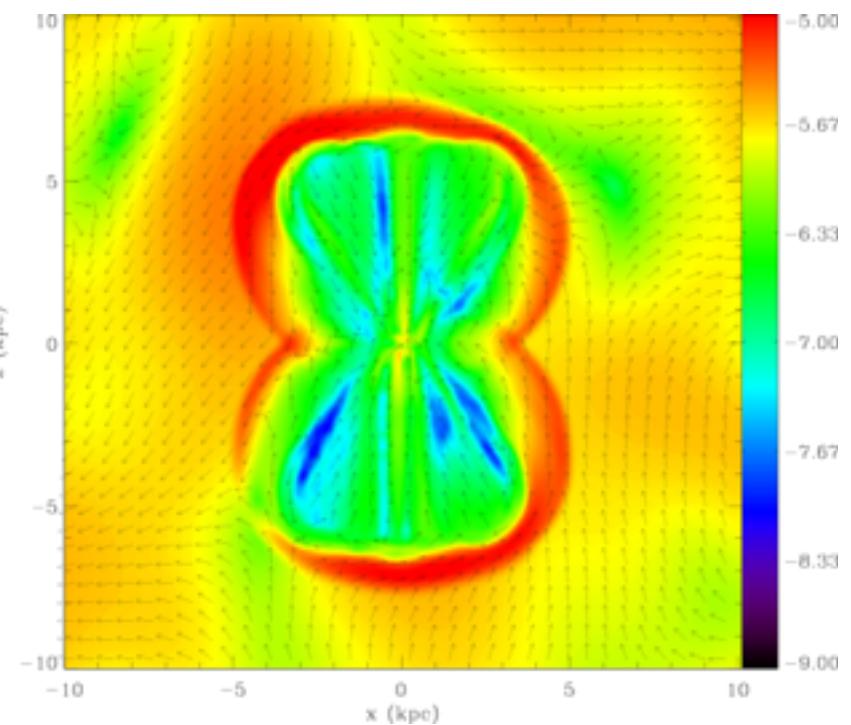
# Shock geometry

examples from (M)HD simulations of jets:

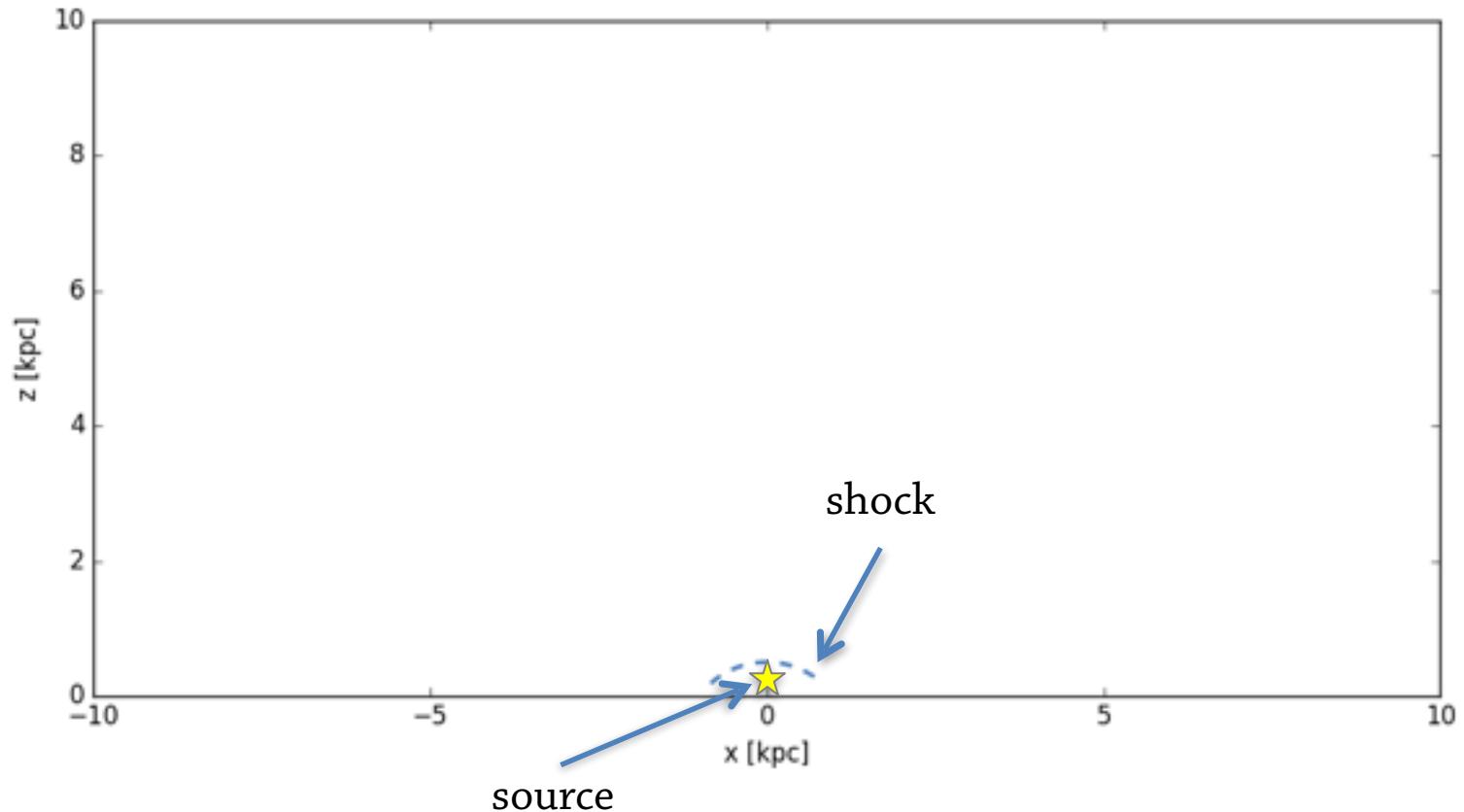
density of thermal gas



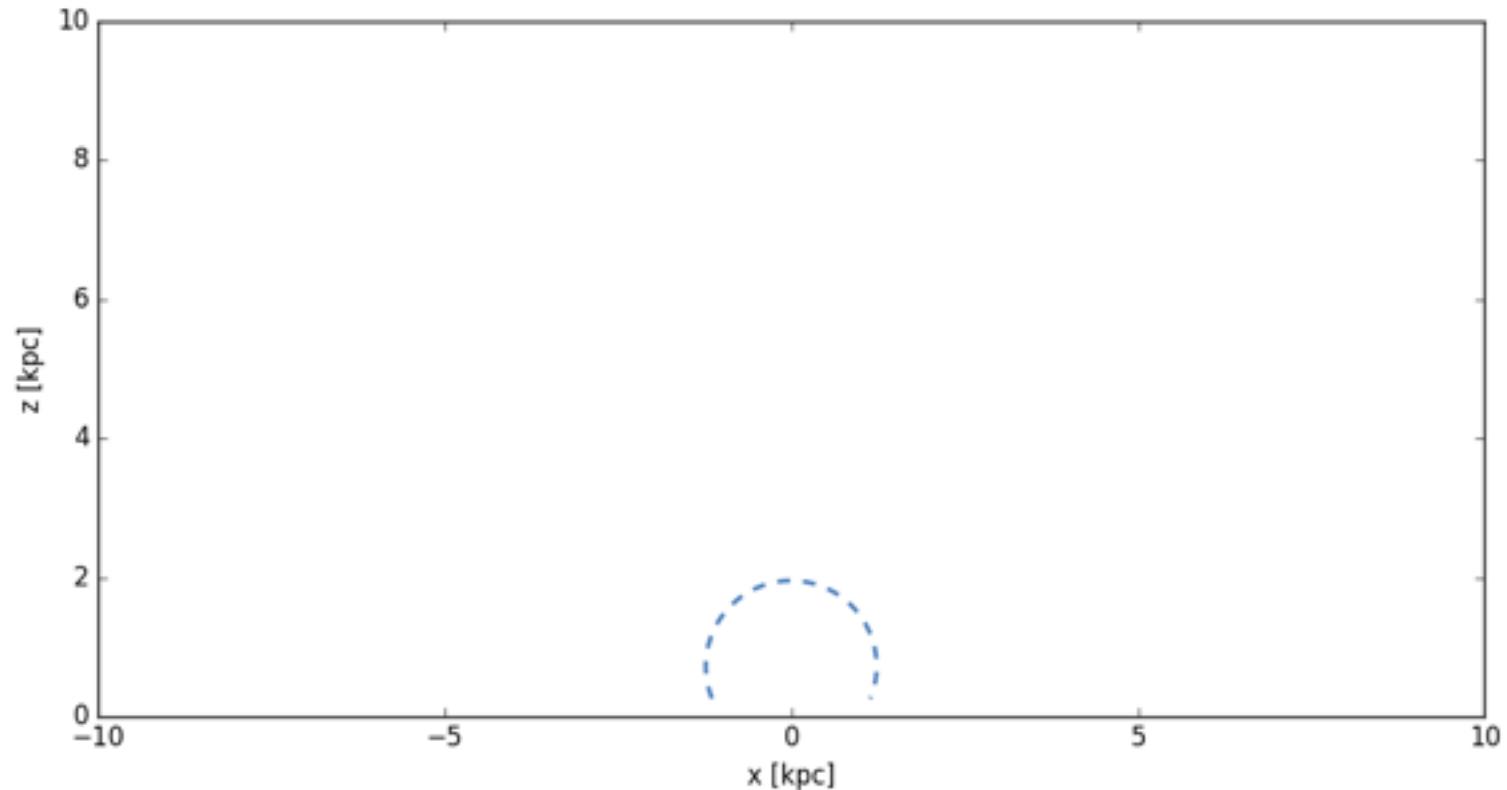
magnetic field



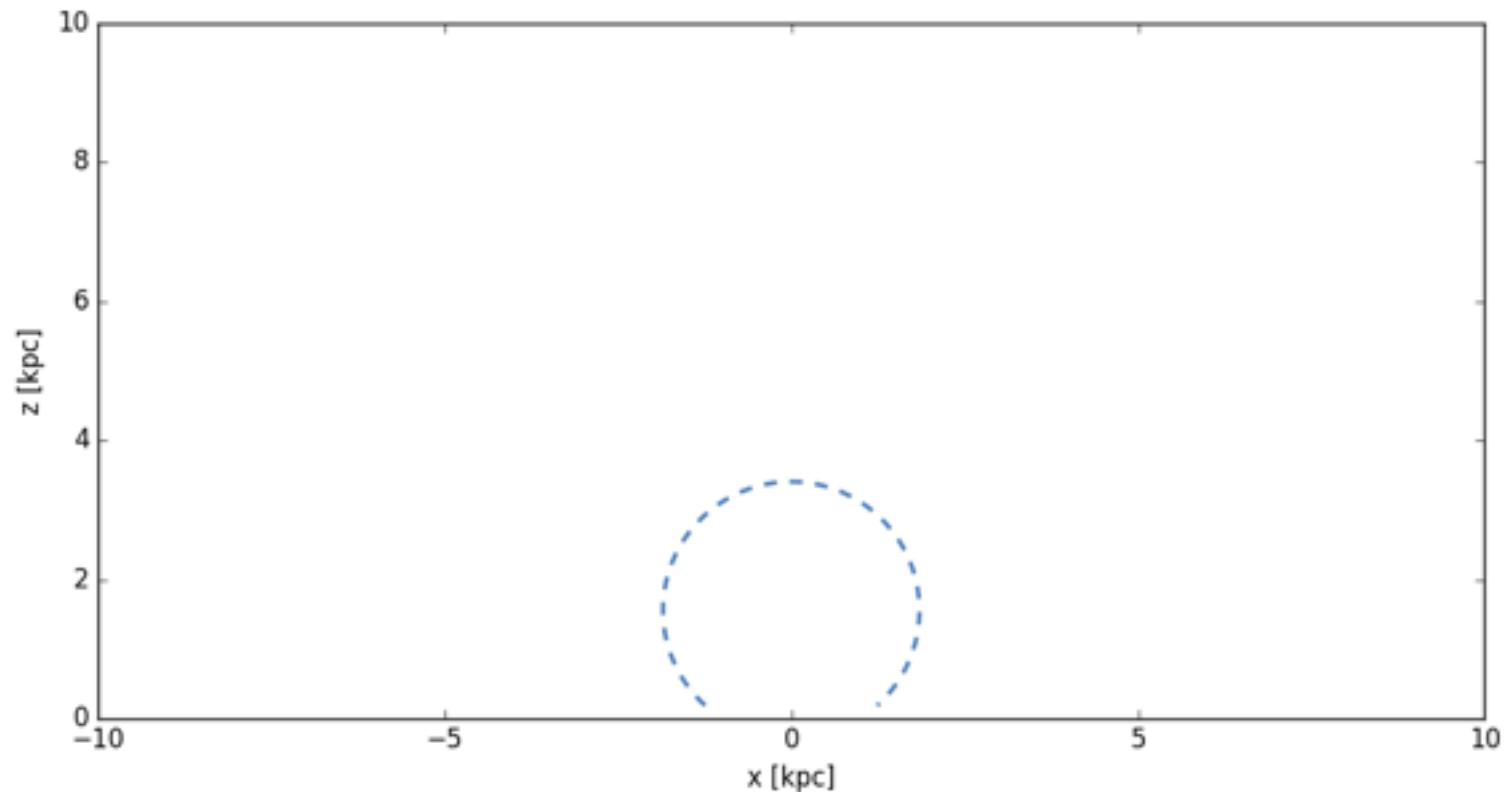
# Coordinates



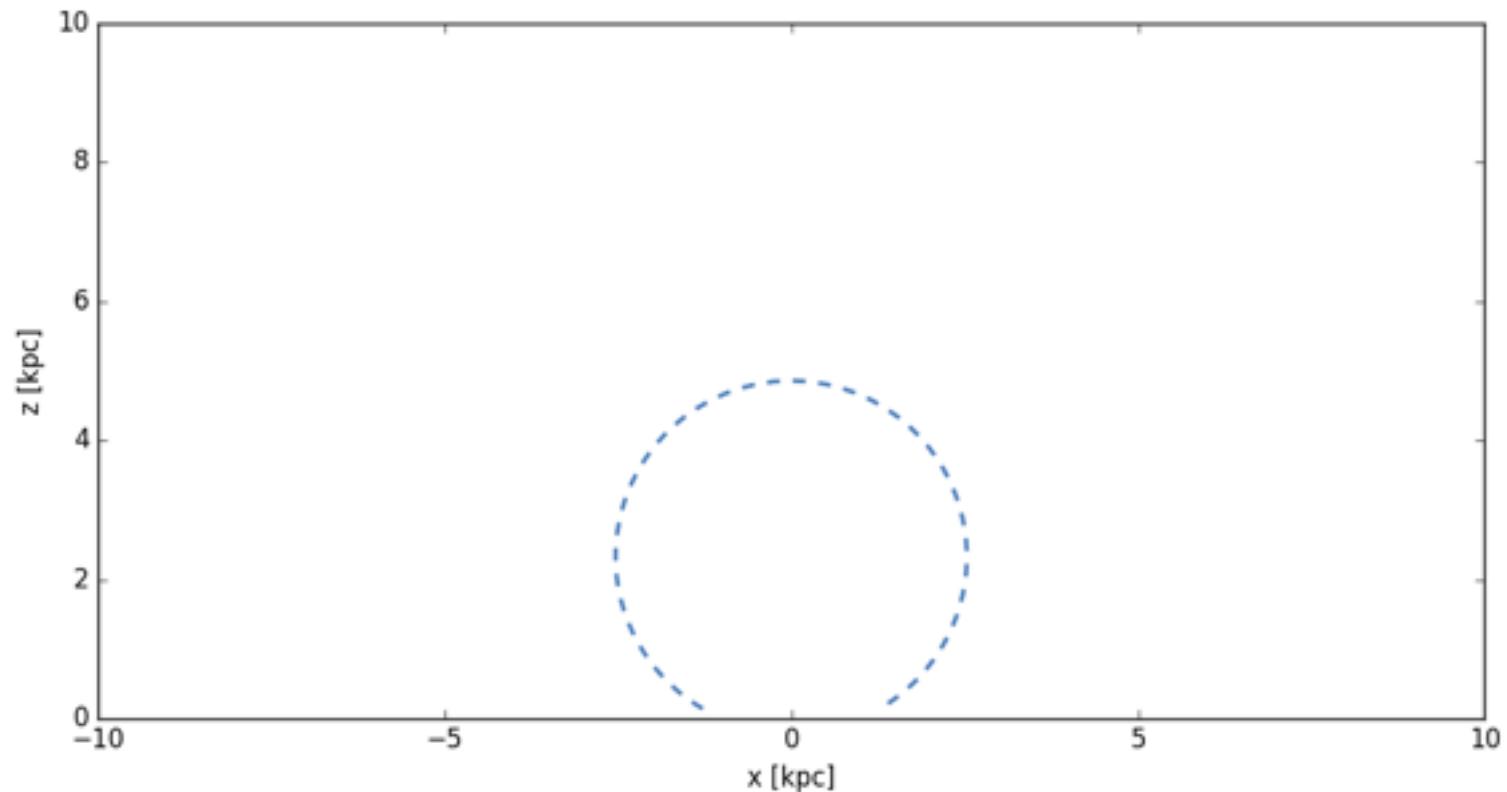
# Coordinates



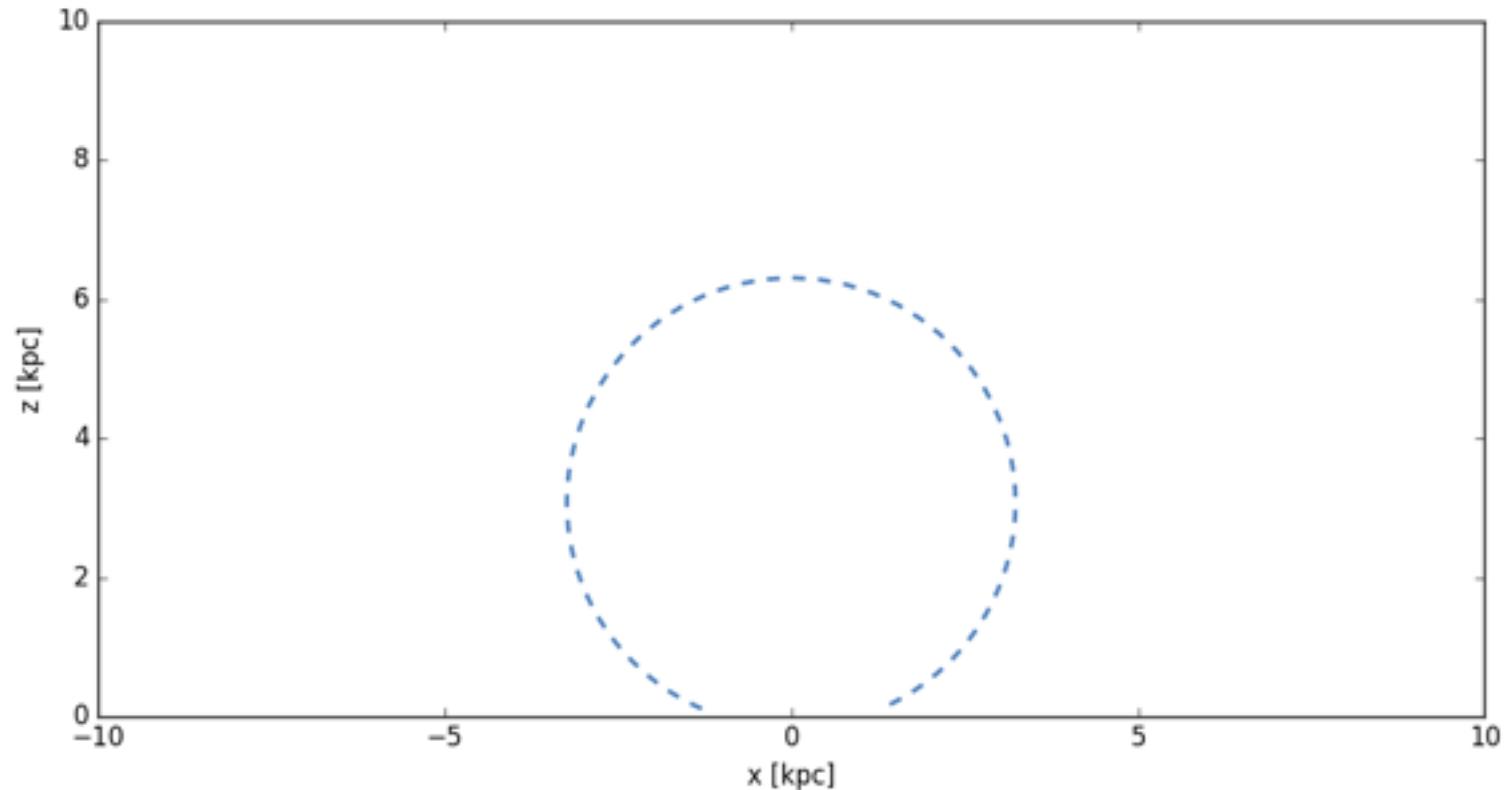
# Coordinates



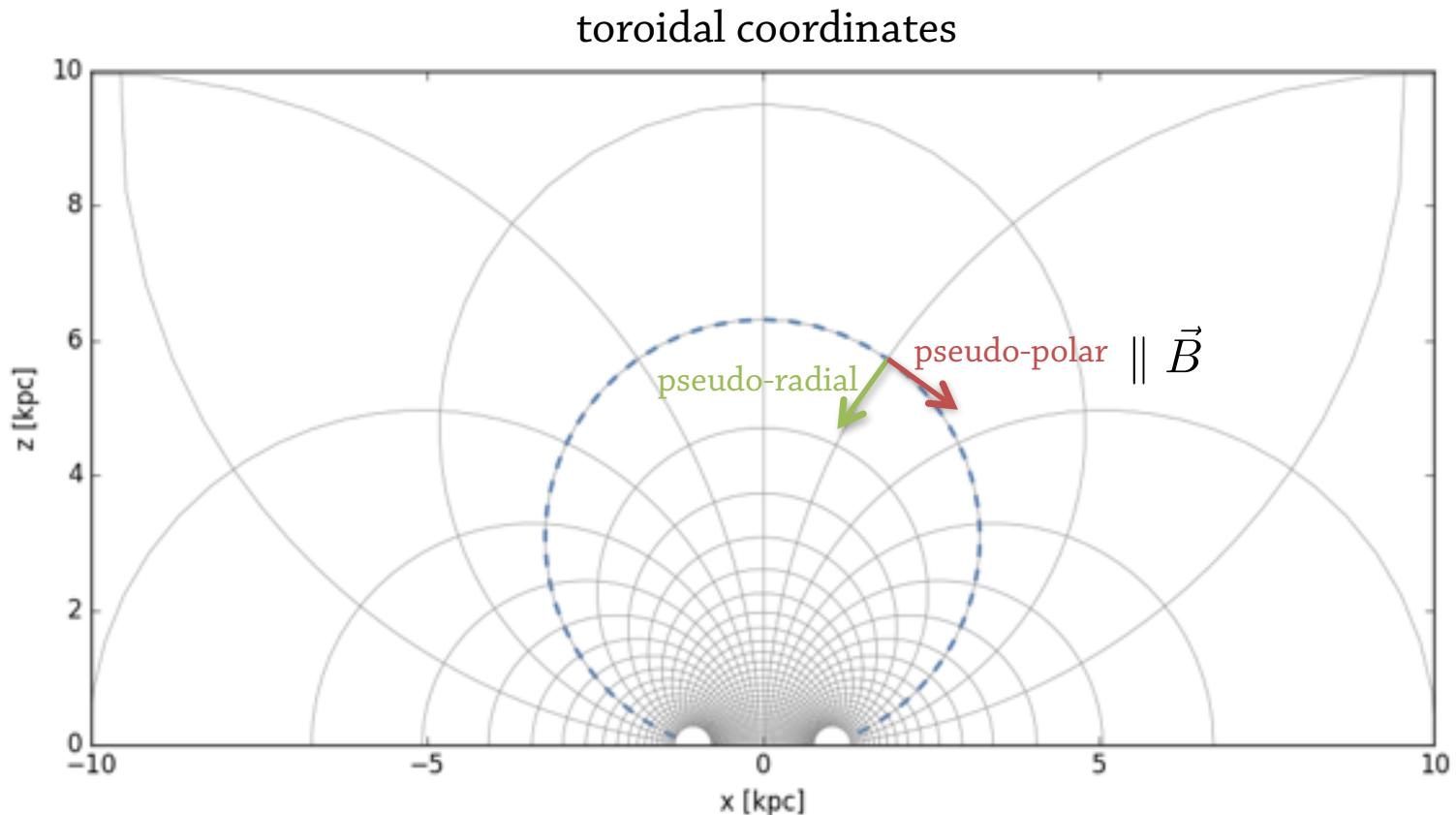
# Coordinates



# Coordinates



# Coordinates



# Score card

---

## finite difference code:

- semi-implicit Crank-Nicolson scheme
- 3D: 1 momentum & 2 spatial variables
- cartesian, spherical or toroidal coordinates
- shock in (pseudo-)radial direction

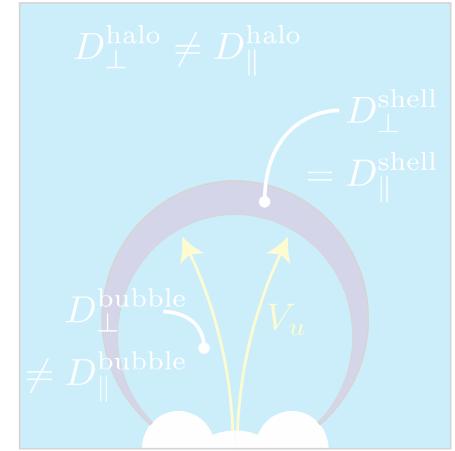
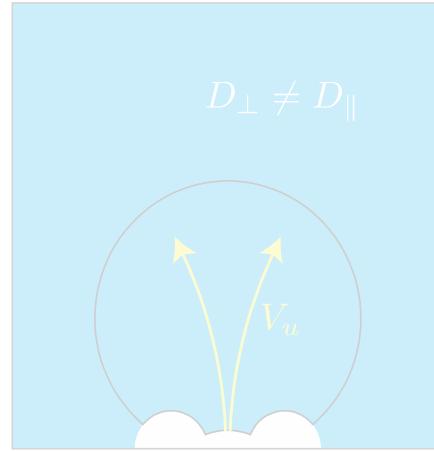
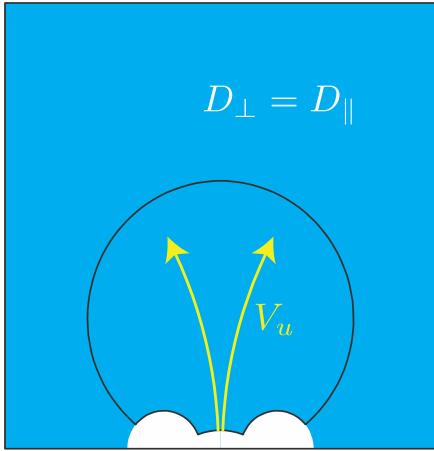
## other possible applications:

- solar flares/coronal mass ejection
- solar modulation of Galactic cosmic rays
- supernova remnants
- Galactic propagation of cosmic rays

## radiation module:

- energy losses: ionisation, Coulomb, Bremsstrahlung, inverse Compton, synchrotron
- inverse Compton on CMB, IR & UV/opt.  
Porter & Strong, ICRC 2005
- synchrotron emission on B-field

# Setups



## advection:

- pseudo-radial

- pseudo-radial

- pseudo-radial

## diffusion:

- isotropic everywhere

- *anisotropic everywhere*

- isotropic in shell
- *anisotropic in halo and bubble*

## stochastic acceleration:

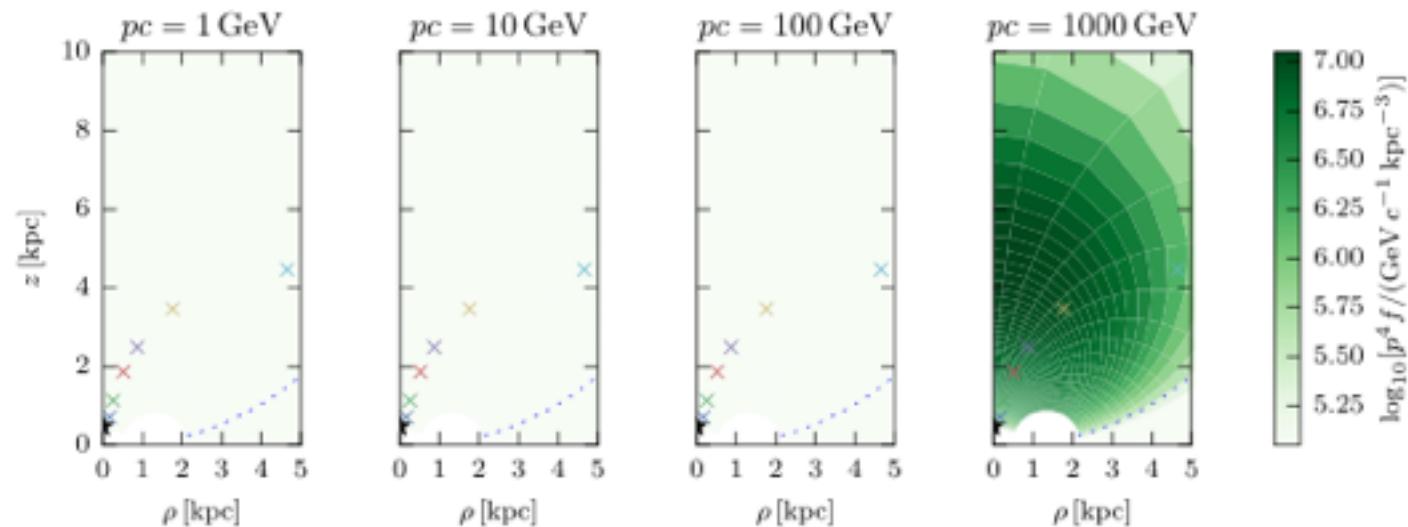
- homogeneous

- homogeneous

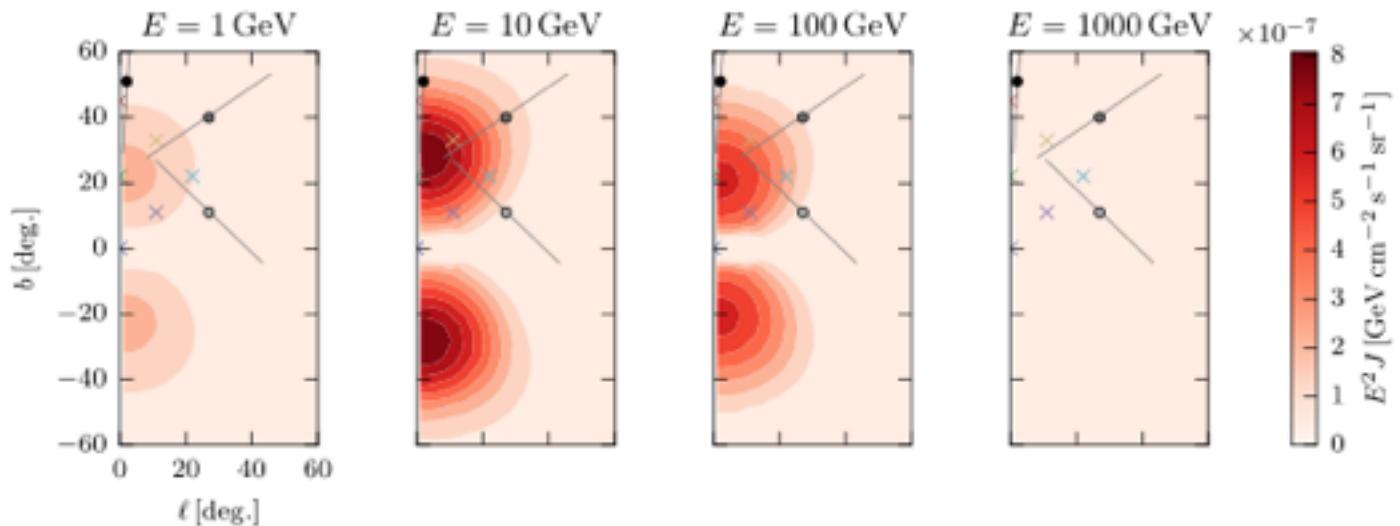
- enhanced in shell

# Setup 1: isotropic diffusion

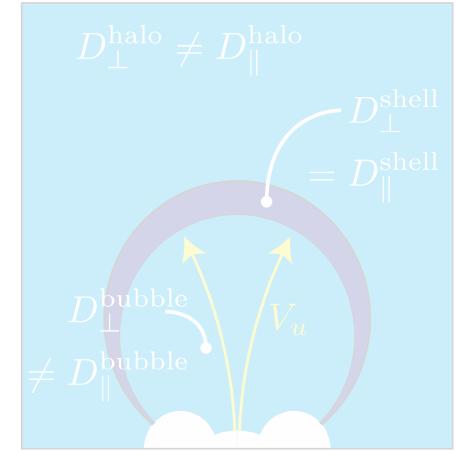
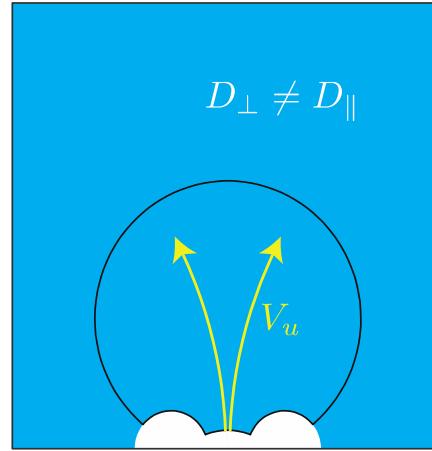
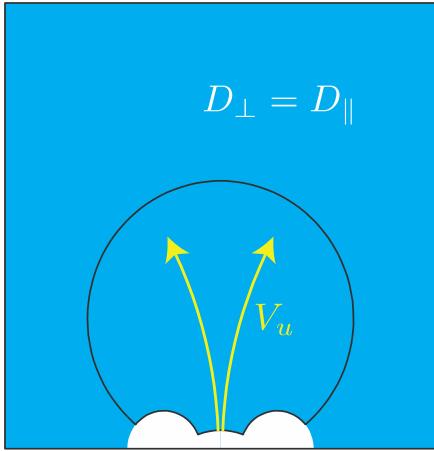
electrons



gamma-rays



# Setups



## advection:

- pseudo-radial
- pseudo-radial
- pseudo-radial

## diffusion:

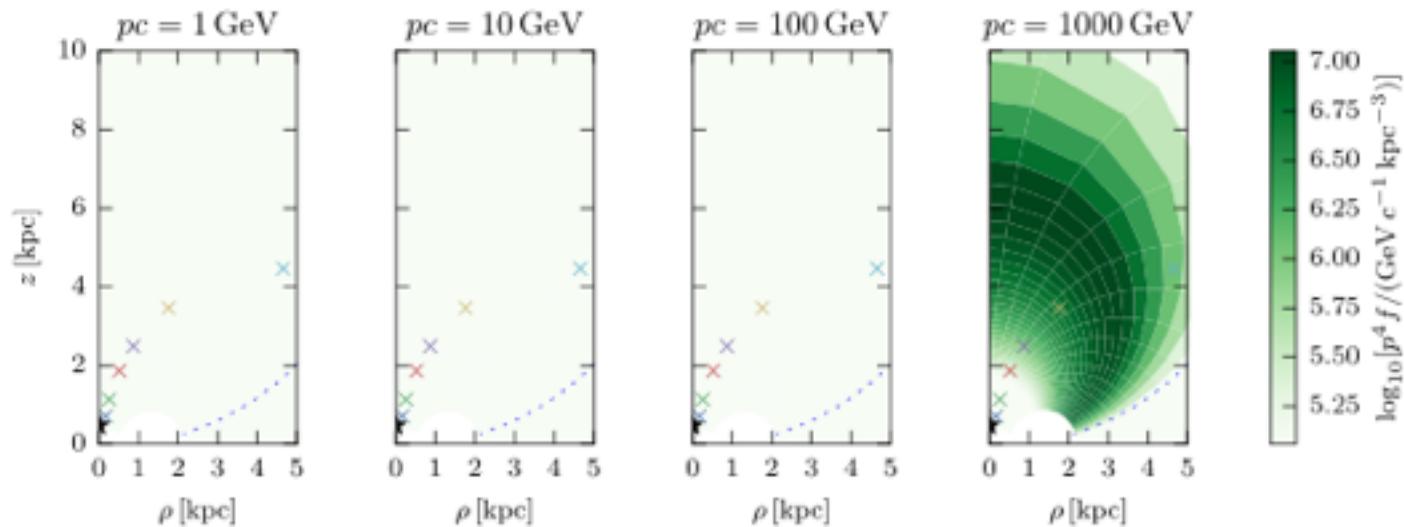
- isotropic everywhere
- *anisotropic everywhere*
- *isotropic in shell*
- *anisotropic in halo and bubble*

## stochastic acceleration:

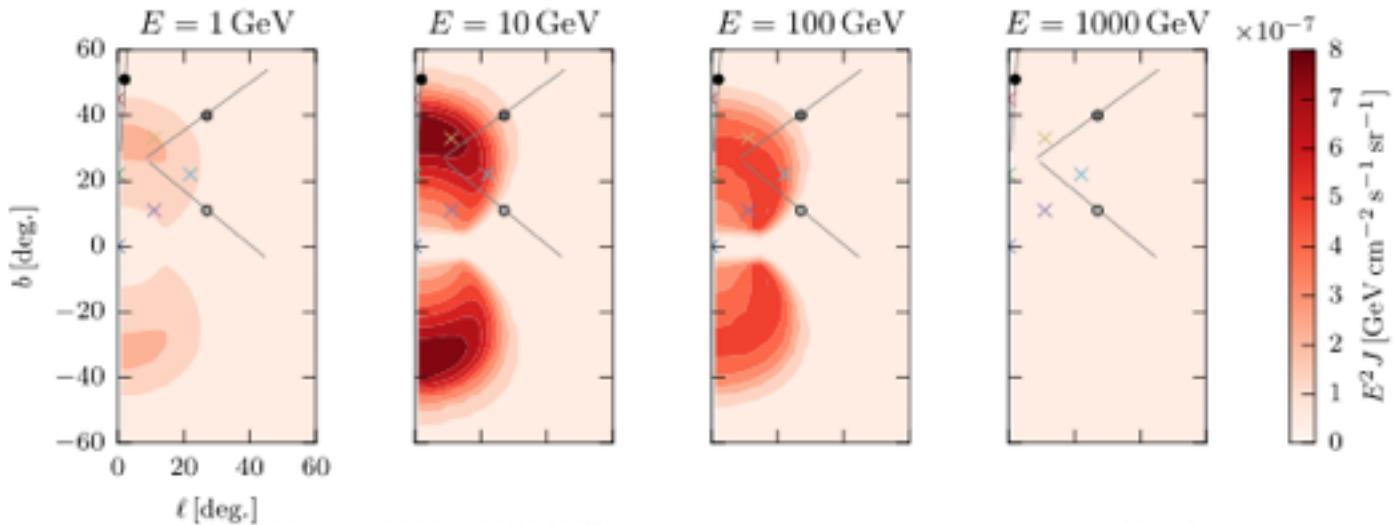
- homogeneous
- homogeneous
- enhanced in shell

# Setup 2: anisotropic diffusion

electrons

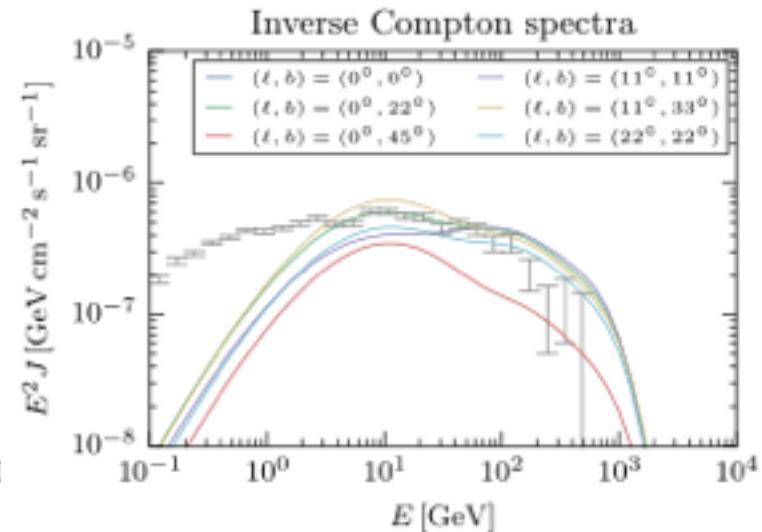
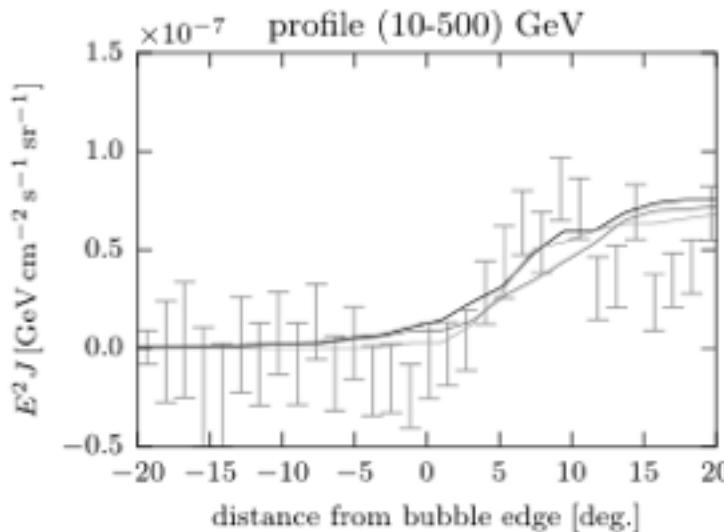
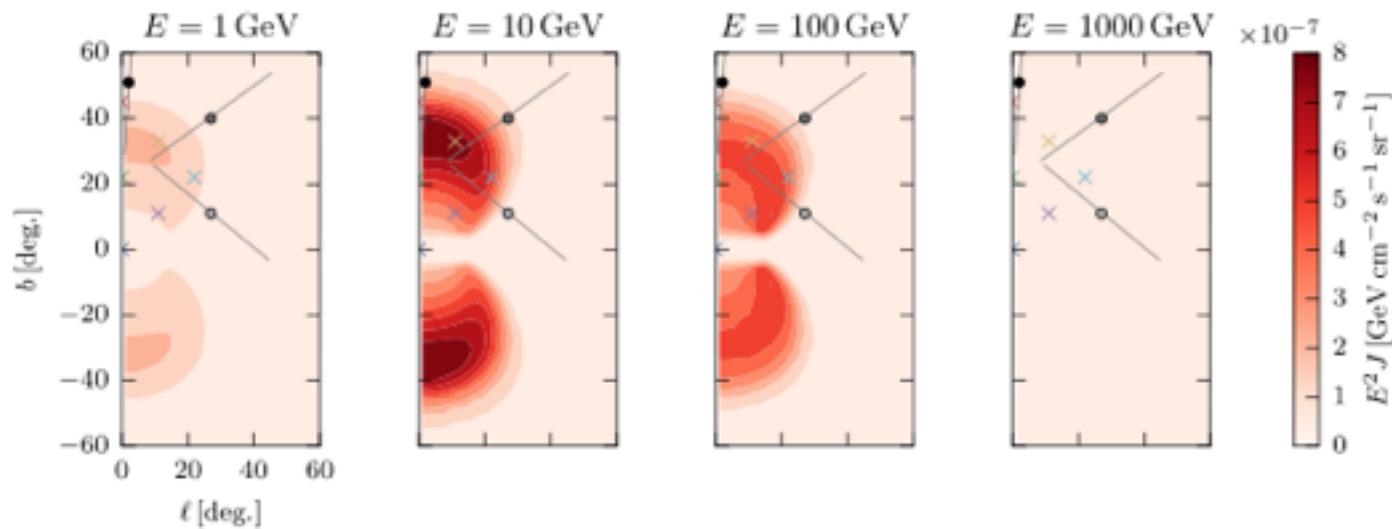


gamma-rays



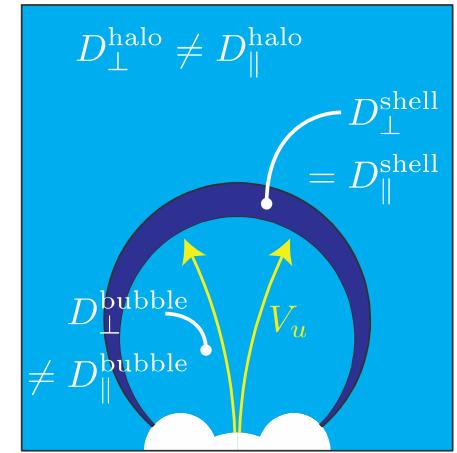
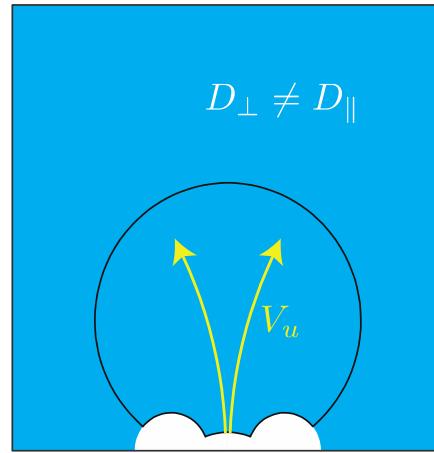
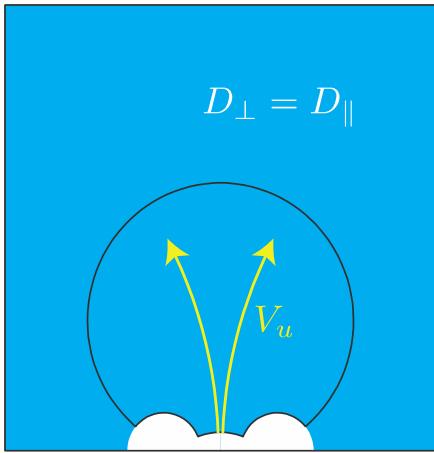
# Setup 2: anisotropic diffusion

gamma-rays



# Setups

---



## advection:

- pseudo-radial

- pseudo-radial

- pseudo-radial

## diffusion:

- isotropic everywhere

- *anisotropic* everywhere

- isotropic in shell
- *anisotropic* in halo and bubble

## stochastic acceleration:

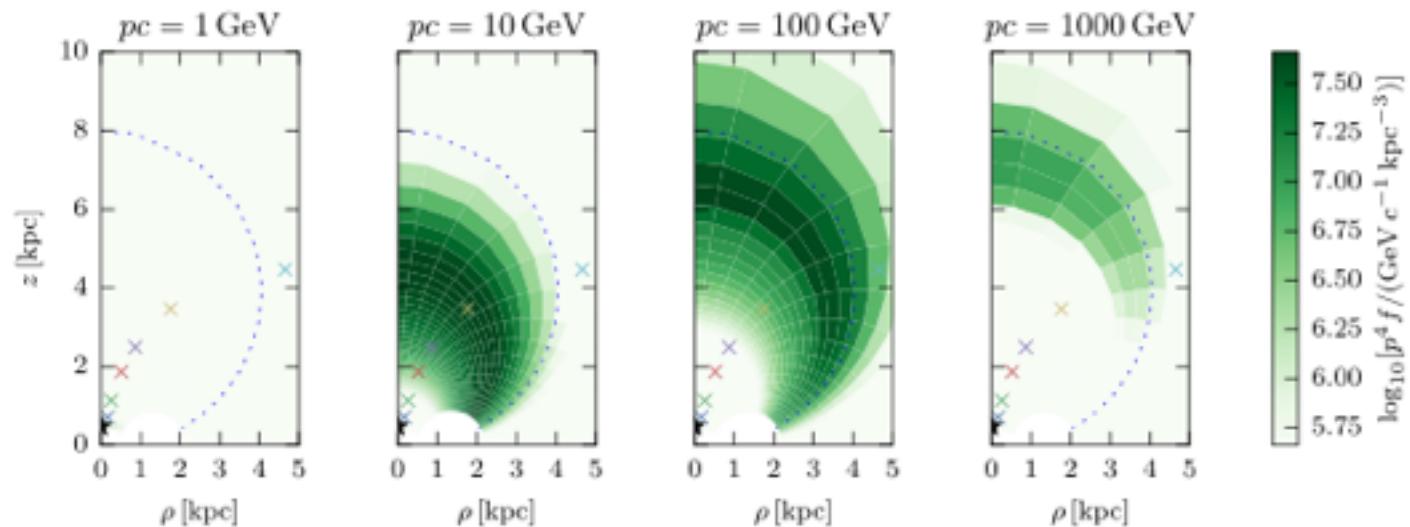
- homogeneous

- homogeneous

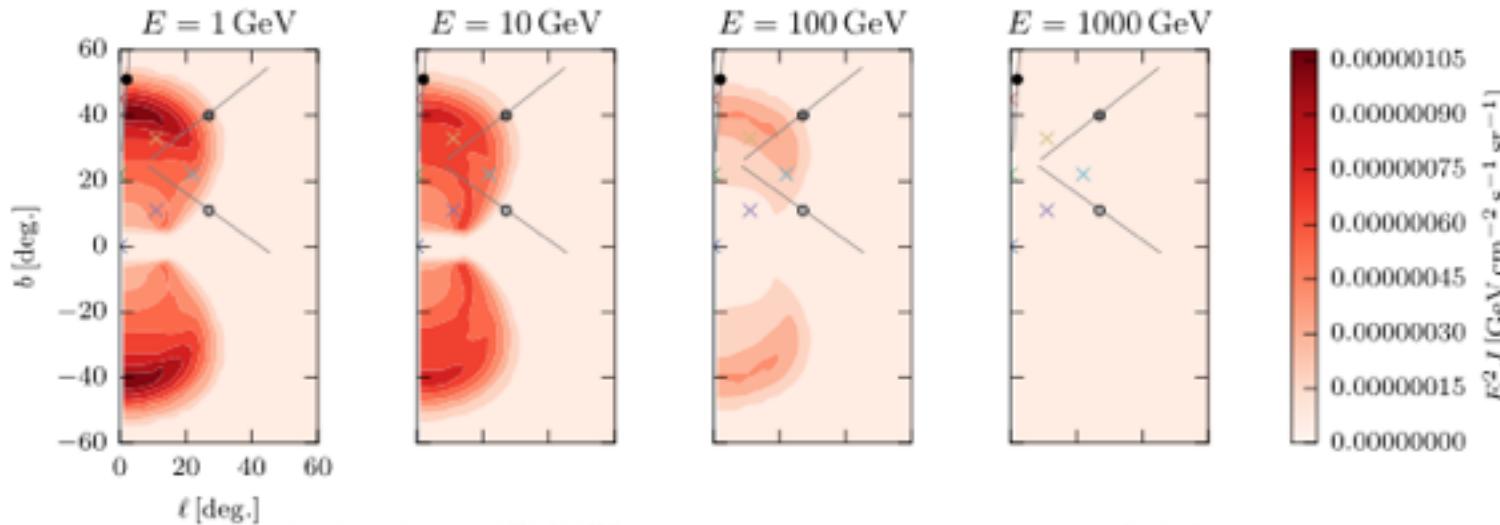
- enhanced in shell

# Setup 3: turbulent shell

electrons

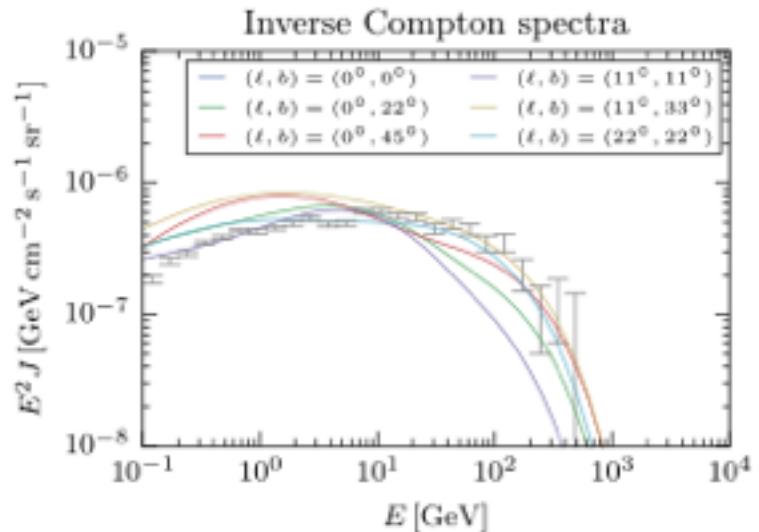
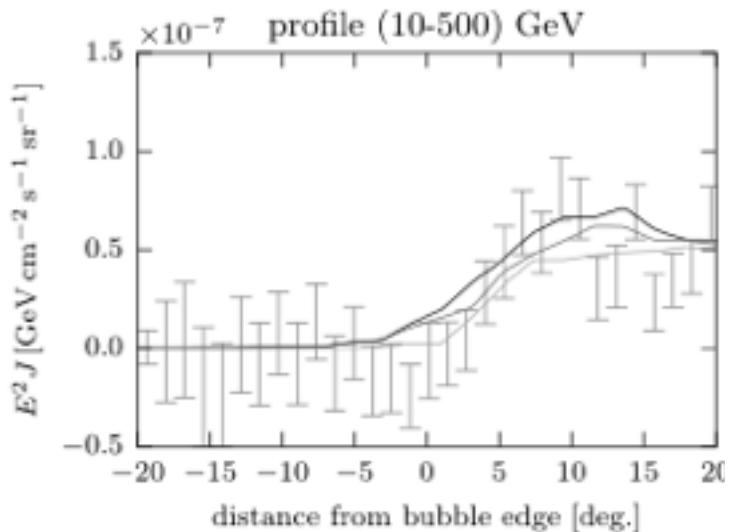
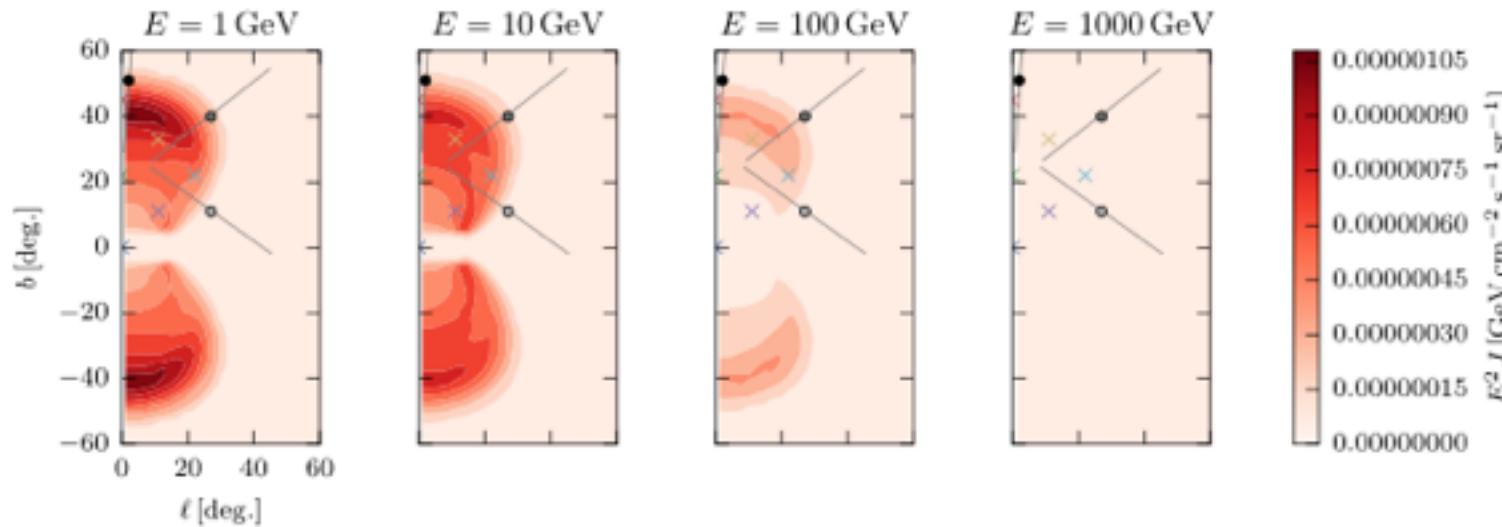


gamma-rays



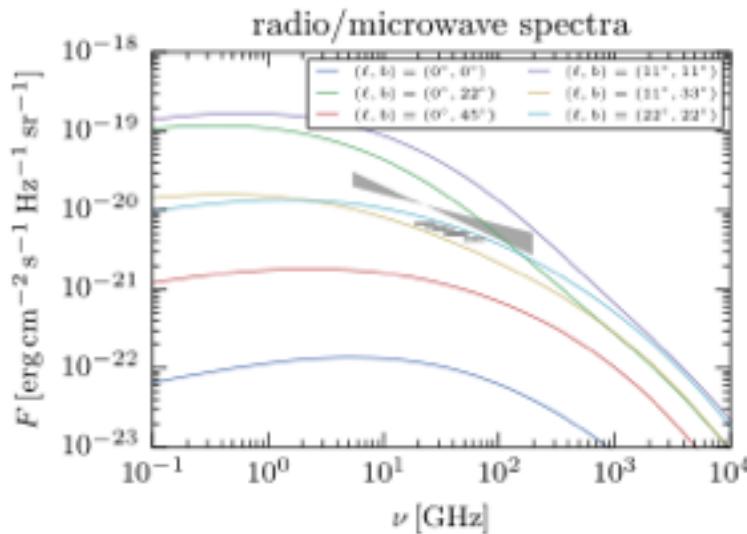
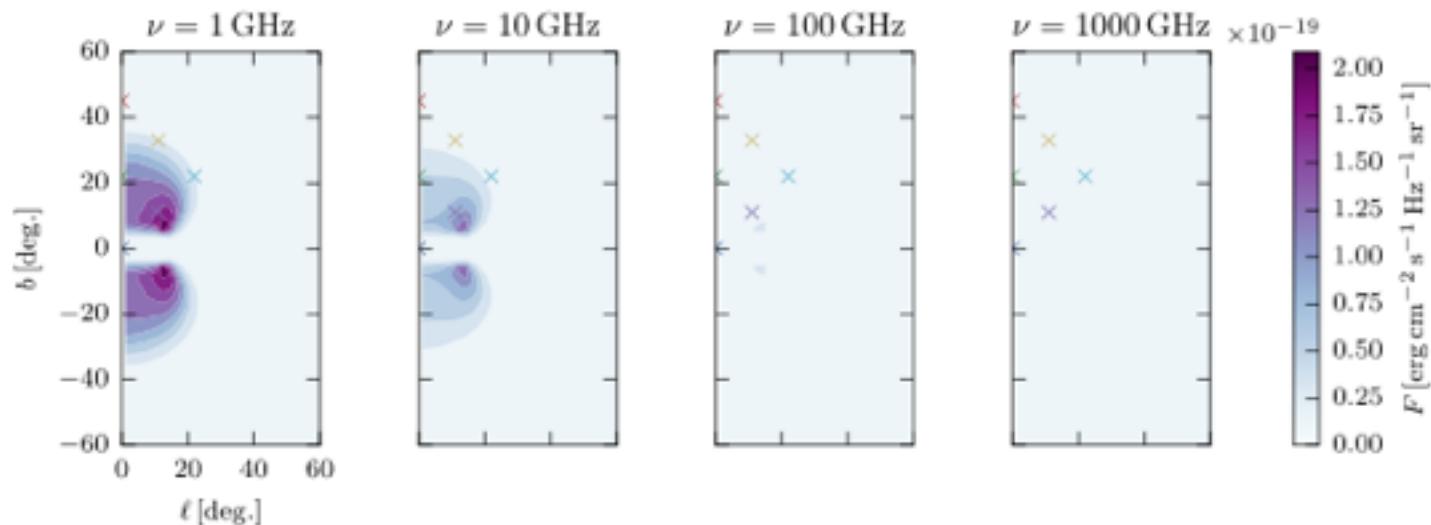
# Setup 3: turbulent shell

gamma-rays



# Setup 3: turbulent shell

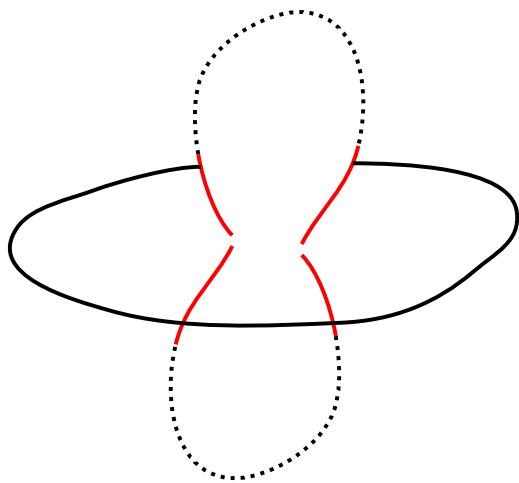
microwaves



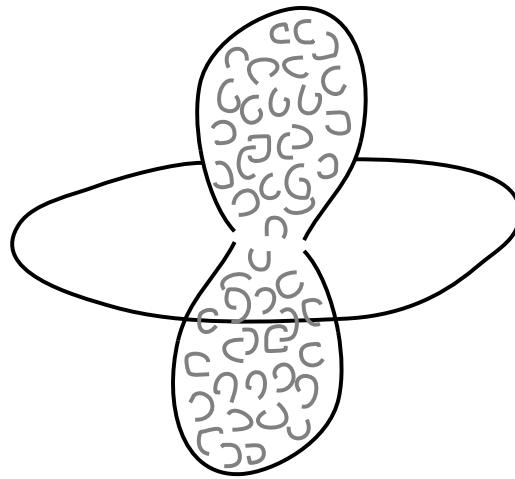
# Summary

---

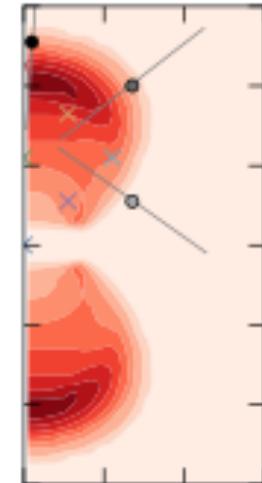
Mertsch & Sarkar, PRL 107 (2011) 091101



shock at bubble edge,  
e.g. from jets



large-scale, fast mode  
or small-scale Alfvénic  
turbulence



energy-dependent  
distribution such that  
profile is flat