

Ultrahigh-Energy Cosmic-Ray Nuclei from Radio Galaxies: Recycling Galactic Cosmic Rays through Shear Acceleration

ref) SSK, K. Murase, B.T. Zhang (arXiv:1705.05027)

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Collaborators

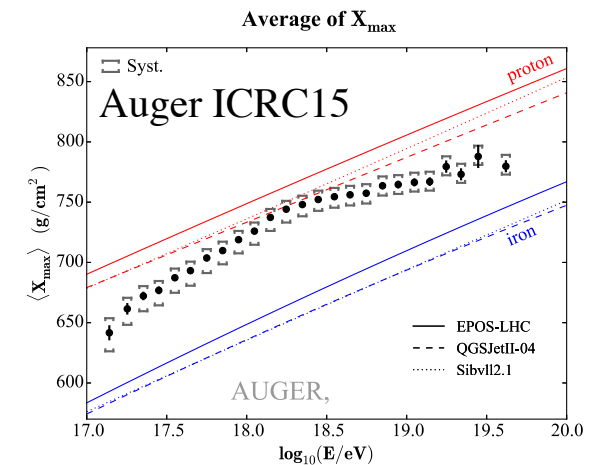
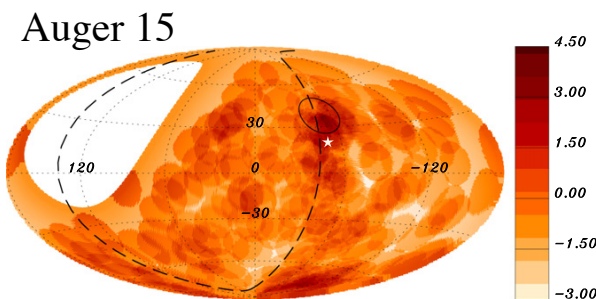
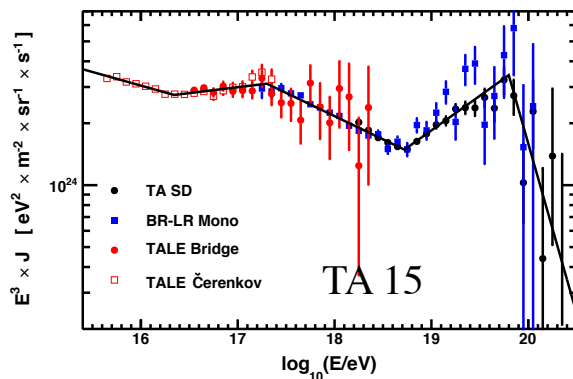
B. Theodore Zhang (Beijing Univ., Penn State),
Kohta Murase (Penn State, Kyoto Univ.)



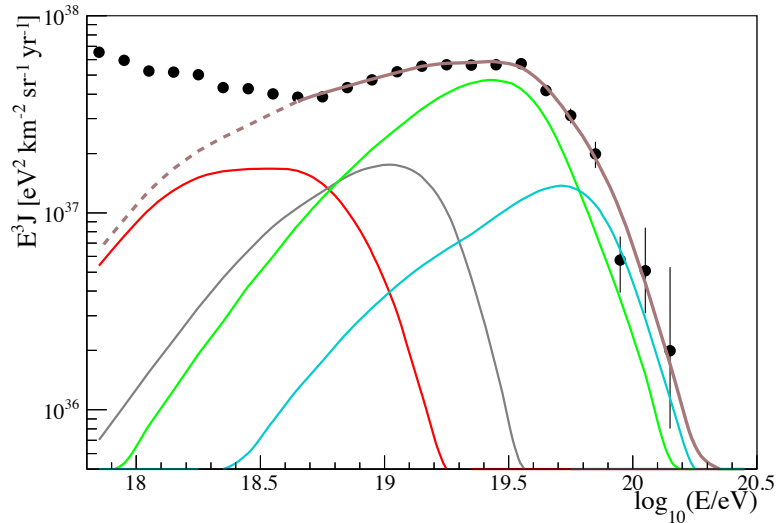
PennState

Experimental Results

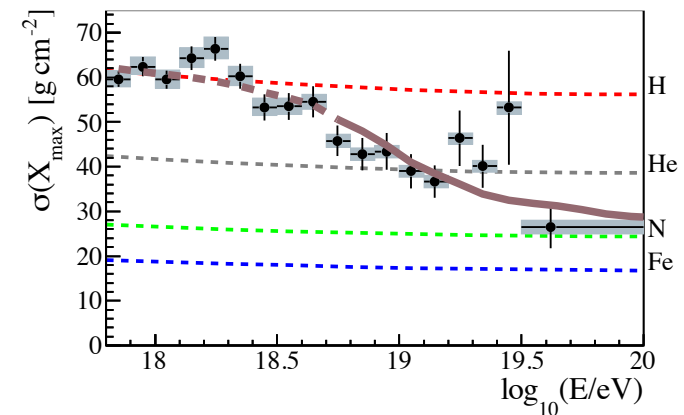
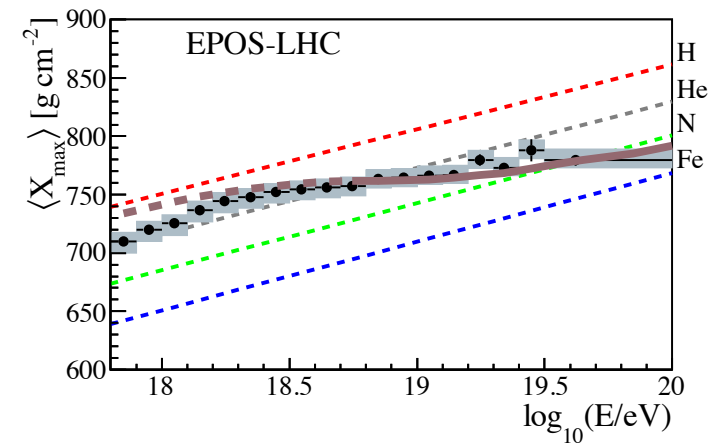
- Energy Flux \rightarrow Luminosity density $\sim 10^{44}$ erg Mpc $^{-3}$ yr $^{-1}$
- Spectral shape \rightarrow Cutoff energy $E_{\text{max}} \sim 50$ EeV
- Isotropy \rightarrow **source density $N_s \gtrsim 10^{-6}$ Mpc $^{-3}$ for Fe**
 $N_s \gtrsim 10^{-4}$ Mpc $^{-3}$ for p
- Shower depth \rightarrow **Composition is heavy for higher energy**
 (TA data is compatible with Auger data) Auger & TA UHECR 2014



Fitting Requirements



Aloisio+14, Taylor+15, Auger 17



Assuming $E_{\max,i} = Z_i E_{\max,p}$

- $E_{\max,p} \sim 1-10 \text{ EeV}$
- heavier composition than the solar abundance
- Hard source spectrum: $s \simeq 1$

Source Candidates

- AGN jets

Takahara 90; Murase+12,
Caprioli 15; Araudo+16

- TDEs

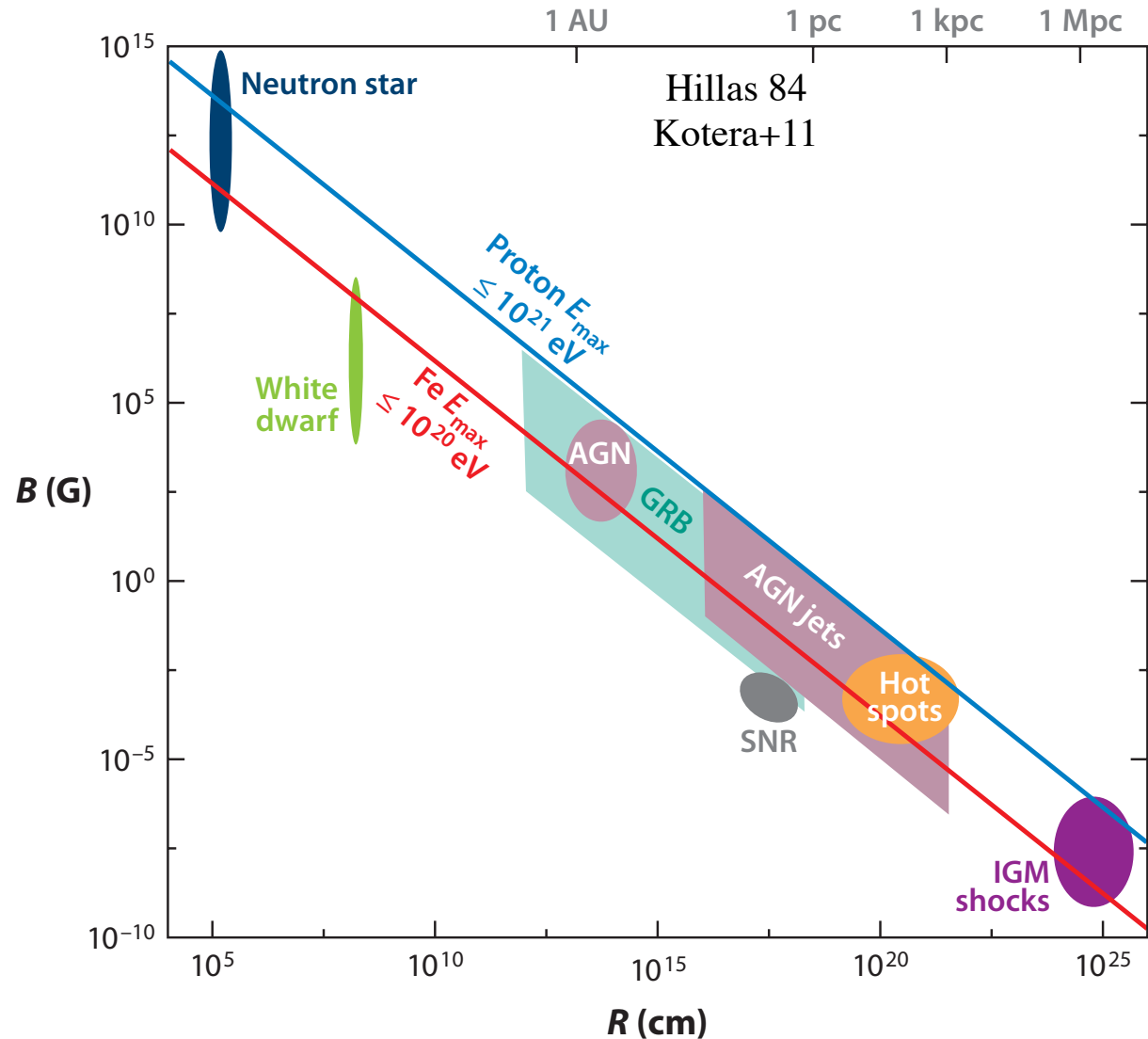
Zhang+17

- GRBs

Waxman 95; Murase+08
Wang+08; Globus+15

- newborn Pulsars

Blasi + 00; Fang+12



Source Candidates

- AGN jets

Takahara 90; Murase+12,
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- TDEs

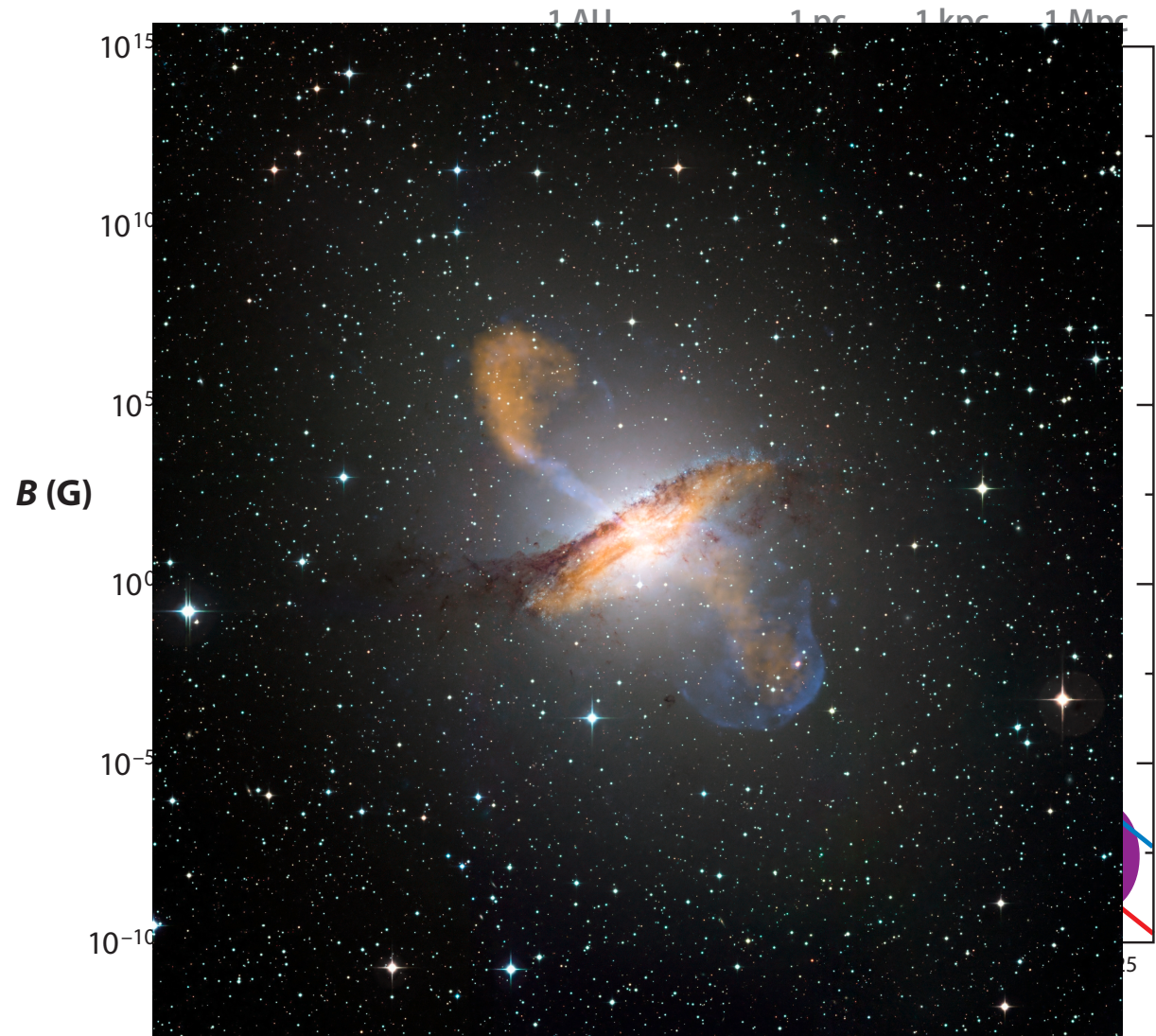
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Requirements

- **High source density** Takami 12, Fang 16
- **Harder spectrum than canonical shock accel.**
Aloisio+14, Taylor+15, Auger 16
- **Heavy nuclei enhancement** Aloisio+14, Taylor+15, Auger 16

Requirements & Ideas

- **High source density** Takami 12, Fang 16
 - > **FR-I radio galaxies with Fe** Padovani+11
- Harder spectrum than canonical shock accel. Aloisio+14, Taylor+15, Auger 16
- Heavy nuclei enhancement Aloisio+14, Taylor+15, Auger 16

AGN model

- AGN jets

Takahara 90; Murase+12,
Caprioli 15; Araudo+16



- Hillas condition for jets, Lumoine+ 09
 $L_B > 3 \times 10^{45} \text{ erg/s } \Gamma^2 Z^{-2} E_{20}^2$

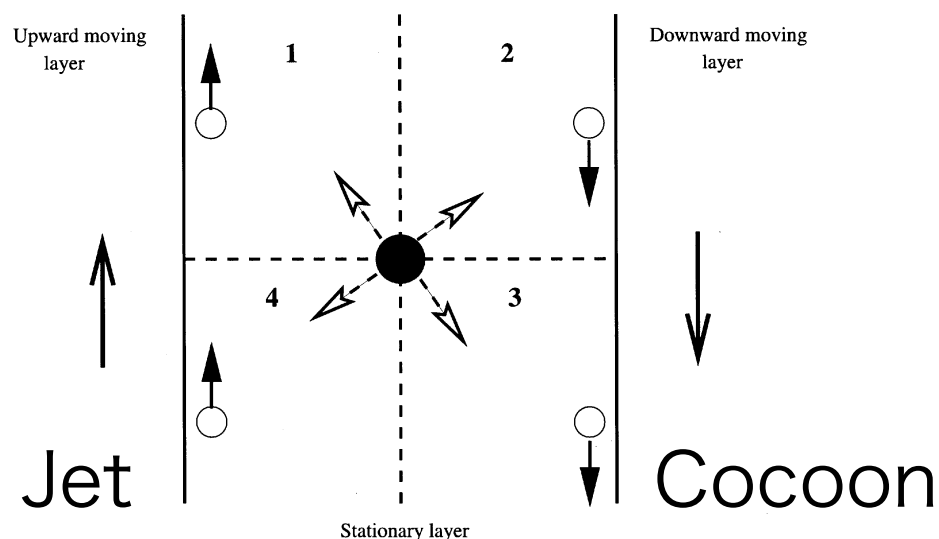
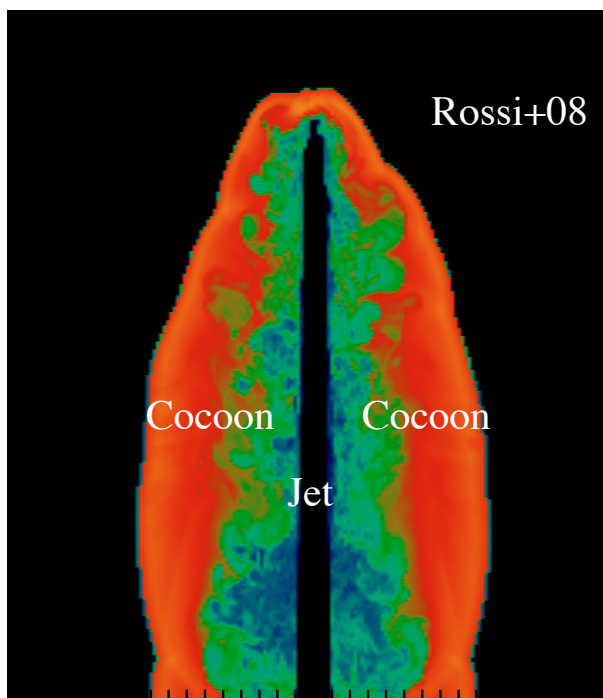
| AGN type | FR I | FR II |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| L_{jet} [erg/s] | 10^{43} | 10^{46} |
| E_{max} for p | × | ○ |
| E_{max} for Fe | ○ | ○ |
| N_s [Mpc ⁻³] | 10^{-4} | 10^{-7} |
| Anisotropy | ○ | × |

- FR I with Fe is favorable.**

Requirements & Ideas

- High source density Takami 12, Fang 16
 - > **FR-I radio galaxies with Fe** Padovani+11
- **Harder spectrum than canonical shock accel.** Aloisio+14, Taylor+15, Auger 16
 - > **Shear Acceleration** cf.) Ostrowski 98, Rieger+ 06
- Heavy nuclei enhancement Aloisio+14, Taylor+15, Auger 16

Shear Acceleration

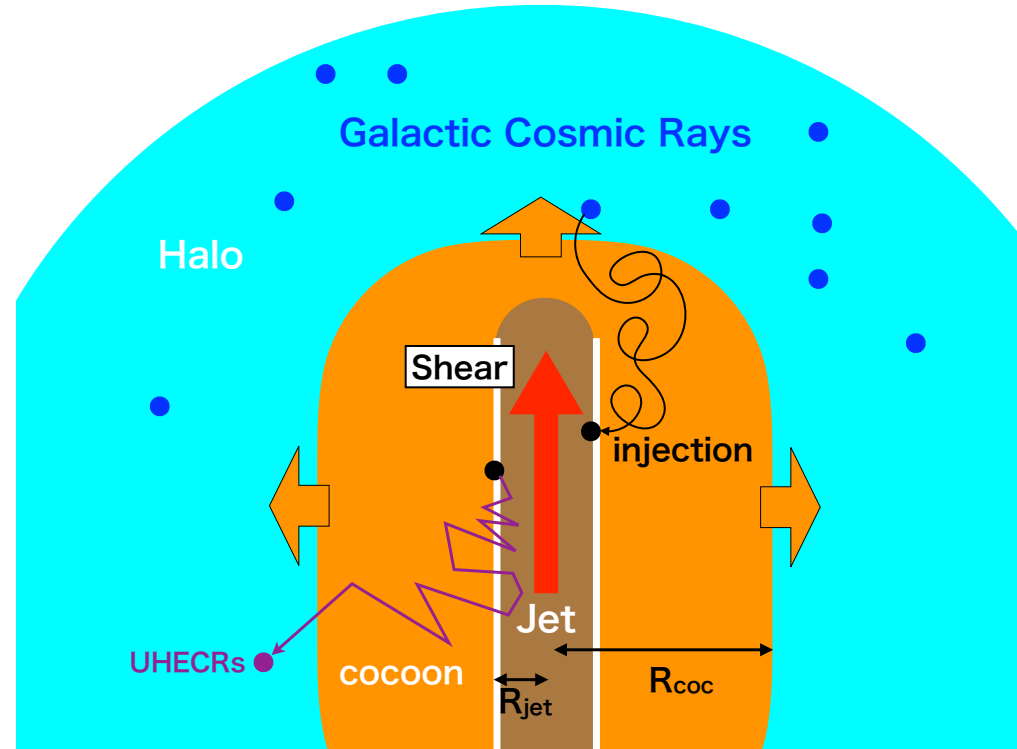


Earl 88, Subramanian 99, Rieger+ 06, SSK+ 16

region 1 & 3: tail-on collision $\rightarrow E \curvearrowright$
 region 2 & 4: head-on collision $\rightarrow E \curvearrowleft$

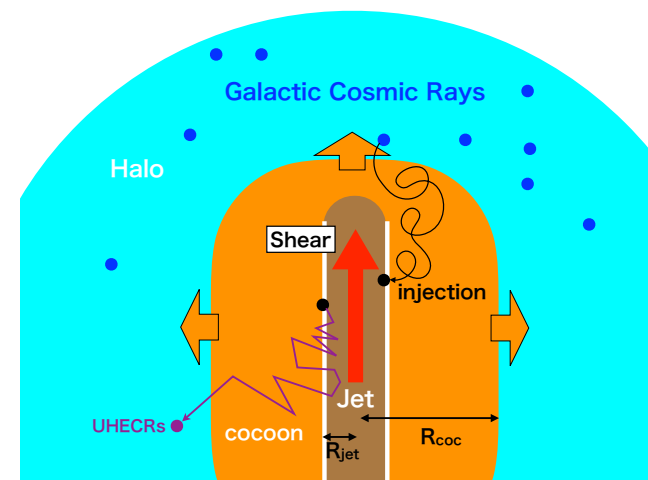
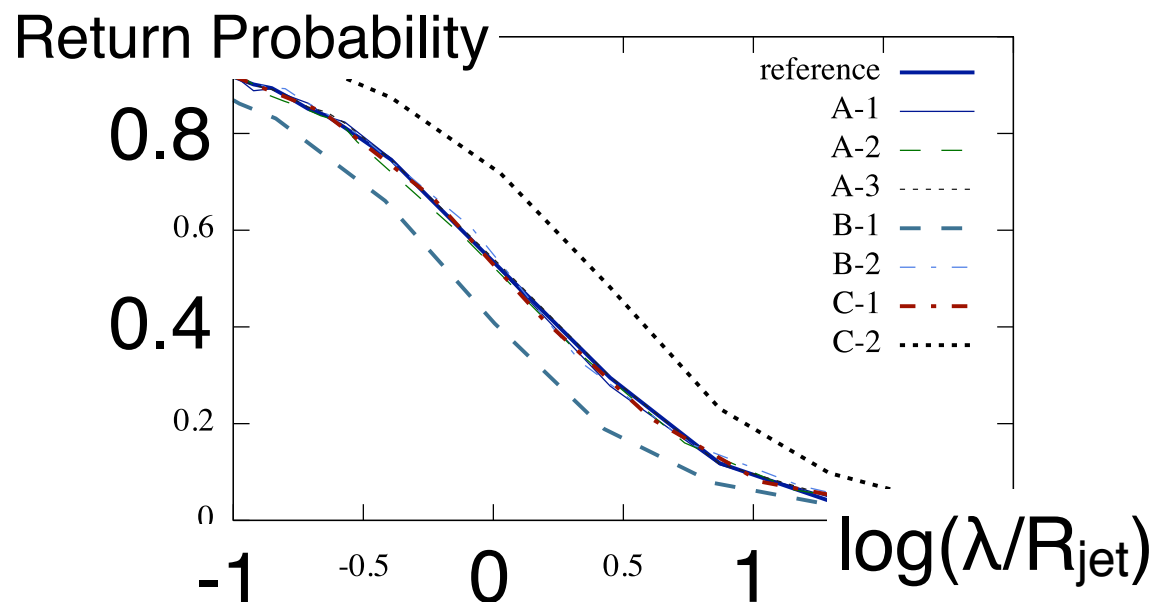
- Low energy CRs \rightarrow mean free path (λ) $<$ size of shear layer (R_{sl})
 \rightarrow Continuous shear \rightarrow Similar to 2nd-order Fermi acceleration
Fermi 49, Stawartz+ 08
- **High energy CRs $\rightarrow \lambda > R_{sl}$**
 \rightarrow **Discrete shear \rightarrow numerical approach is required**

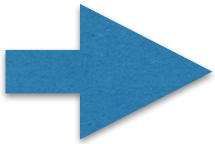
Schematic Picture



- We perform Monte Carlo Simulations for shear acceleration
- mean free path:
 Jet: $\lambda = r_L$ (Bohm limit)
 Cocoon: $\lambda = l_{\text{coh}}(E/E_{\text{coh}})^{\delta}$ ($\delta=1/3$ for $E < E_{\text{coh}}$, $\delta = 2$ for $E > E_{\text{coh}}$)
- CRs are scattered isotropically in a fluid-rest frame

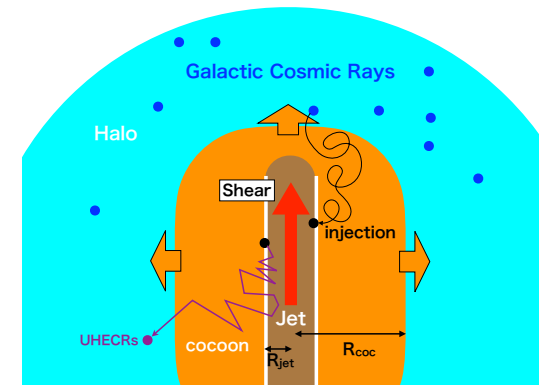
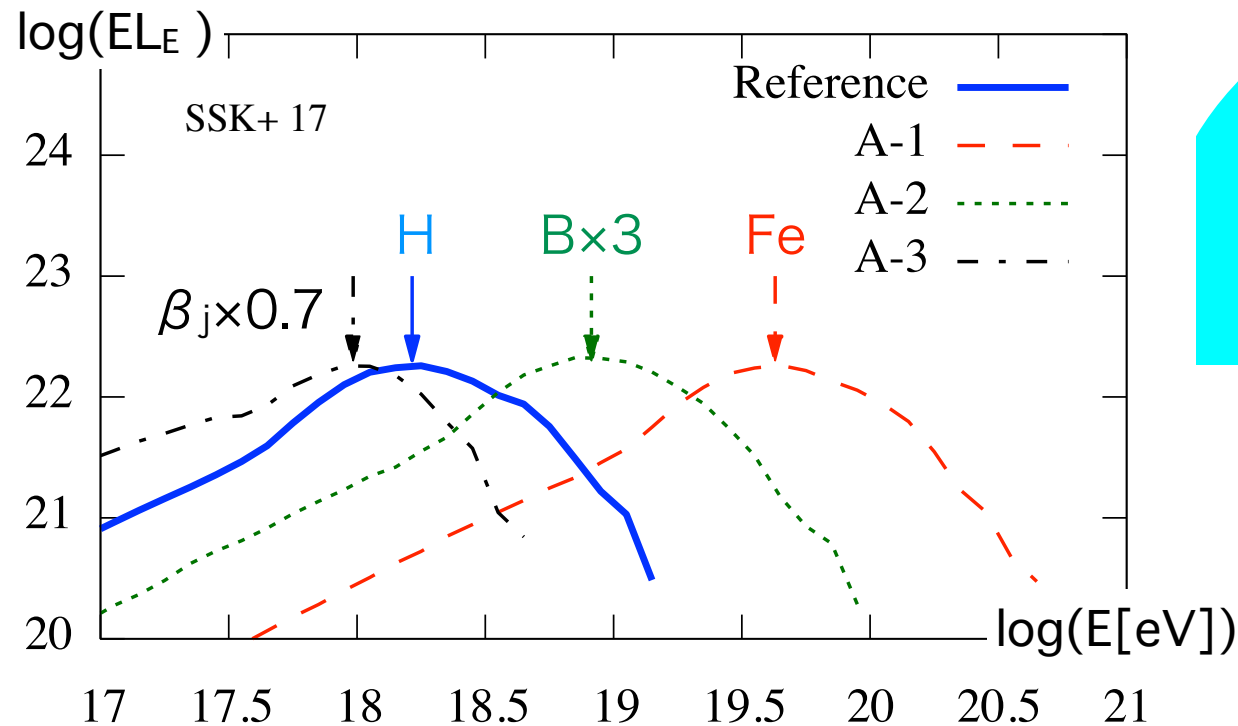
Timescale



- For $\lambda < R_{\text{jet}}$, most CRs go back to jet in a few random steps
 —> Acceleration time: $t_{\text{acc}} \sim \zeta_a (\Gamma_{\text{jet}} \beta_{\text{jet}})^{-2} (\lambda/c)$
- Majority of CRs escape from system for $\lambda > R_{\text{jet}}$
 —> confinement time : $t_{\text{conf}} \sim \zeta_c R_{\text{jet}}/c$
- $t_{\text{acc}} \sim t_{\text{conf}}$ 

$$E_{i,\text{max}} \approx \zeta e Z_i B_{\text{coc}} l_{\text{coc}}^{1/2} R_{\text{jet}}^{1/2} \Gamma_{\text{jet}} \beta_{\text{jet}},$$

Escape spectrum



- $E_{i,max} \sim \text{a few } Z_i \text{ EeV}$
- CRs are well confined at $E < E_{i,max}$
 —> **Achieve hard spectrum**
 $dL_E/dE \sim E^{-1} \text{ — } E^0$ cf. Ostrowski 98

$$R_{jet} = 500 \text{ pc}$$

$$\xi_{esc} = 10$$

$$L_{jet} = R_{coc} = H_h = 5 \text{ kpc}$$

$$l_{coh} = 500 \text{ pc}$$

$$\beta_{jet} = 0.7$$

$$B_{jet} = 300 \mu\text{G}$$

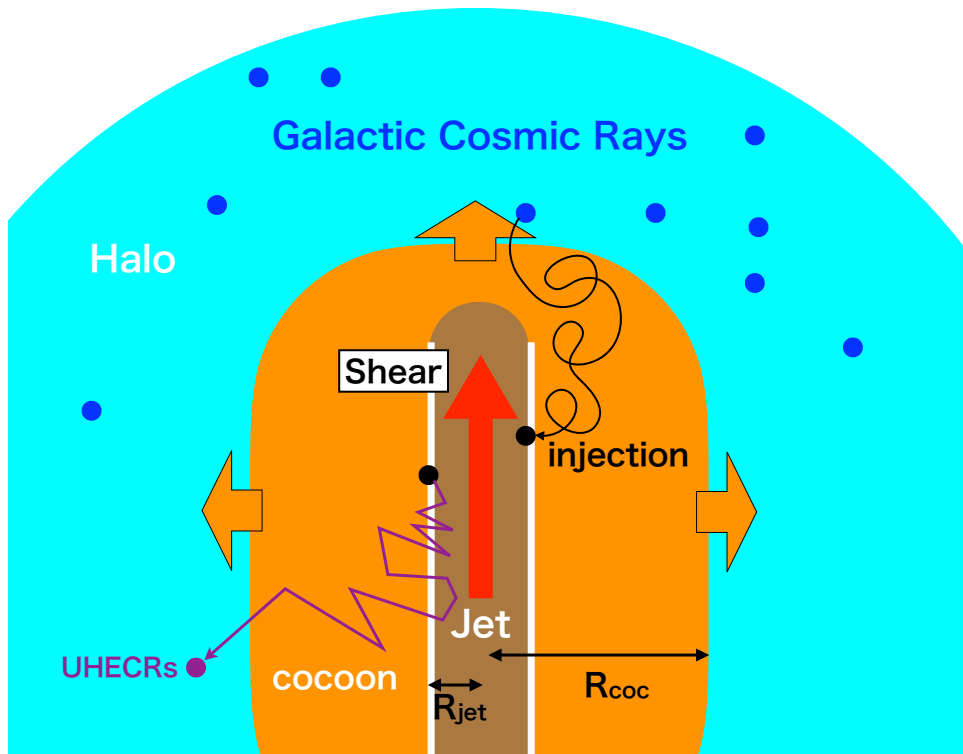
$$B_{coc} = 3 \mu\text{G}$$

Requirements & Ideas

- High source density Takami 12, Fang 16
 - > **FR-I radio galaxies with Fe** Padovani+11
- Harder spectrum than canonical shock accel. Aloisio+14, Taylor+15, Auger 16
 - > **Shear Acceleration** cf.) Ostrowski 98, Rieger+ 06
- **Heavy nuclei enhancement** Aloisio+14, Taylor+15, Auger 16
 - > **Recycling Galactic Cosmic Rays** Caprioli 15

Recycling GCRs

- Galactic cosmic rays (GCRs) are diffusing in halo



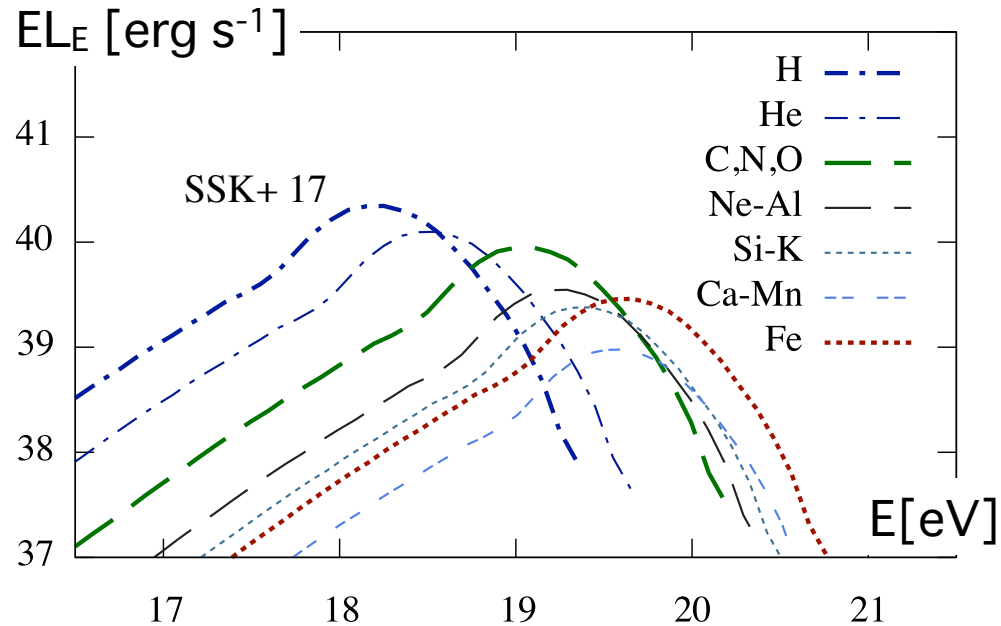
| element | solar | TeV CR |
|---------|----------------------|--------|
| H | 1 | 1 |
| He | 9.7×10^{-2} | 0.65 |
| O | 5.2×10^{-4} | 0.18 |
| Fe | 3.0×10^{-5} | 0.23 |

- $\lambda < R_{sl} \rightarrow$ cannot enter jet
- $\lambda > R_{sl} \rightarrow$ injection to acceleration
- $E_{inj} \sim 15 Z_i \text{ TeV}$

Shear acceleration lasts until adiabatic loss is effective

$$\dot{N}_{i,inj} \approx \frac{N_{i,inj}}{t_{ad}} \approx \frac{2\pi R_{jet}^2 H_h n_{i,d}}{t_{ad}}$$

Recycling GCRs



- Most of radio galaxies are elliptical galaxies
—> enhance metal abundance by factor 3

Henry+ 99

| element | solar | UHECR |
|---------|----------------------|--|
| H | 1 | 1 |
| He | 9.7×10^{-2} | 0.29 |
| O | 5.2×10^{-4} | 5.8×10^{-2} |
| Fe | 3.0×10^{-5} | 5.1×10^{-3} |

Our model achieves

i) Heavier composition

ii) Hard spectral index

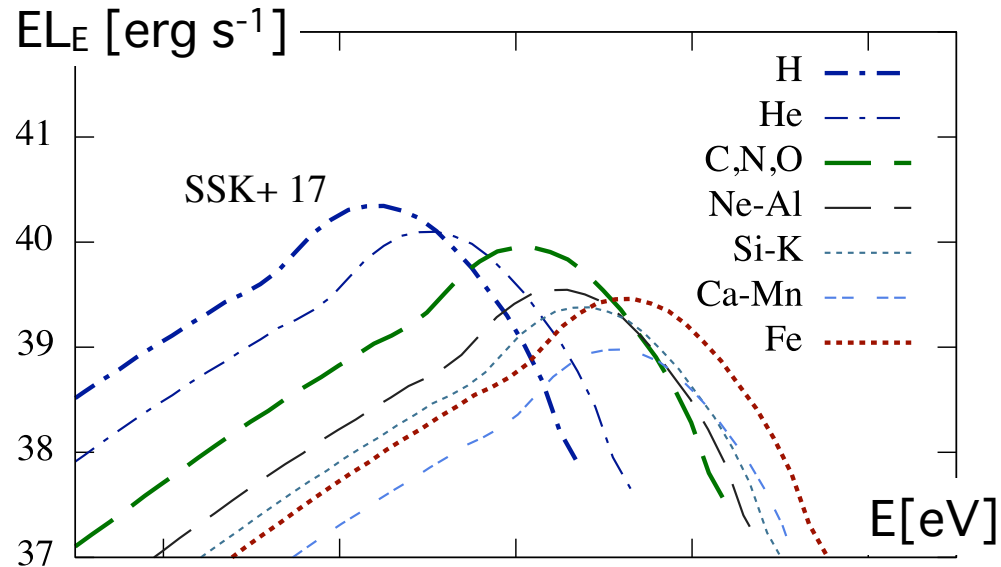
iii) required luminosity density

($L \sim 2 \times 10^{40}$ erg/s/Mpc³)

for radio galaxies)

e.g.) Takami+ 16

Recycling GCRs



- Most of radio galaxies are elliptical galaxies
—> enhance metal abundance by factor 3

Henry+ 99

Composition and **spectral index** are
NOT free parameters

O

5.2×10^{-4} 5.8×10^{-2}

Fe

3.0×10^{-5} 5.1×10^{-3}

($E^{-2.1 \pm 0.1}$ erg/cm²/s for radio galaxies)

e.g.) Takami+ 16

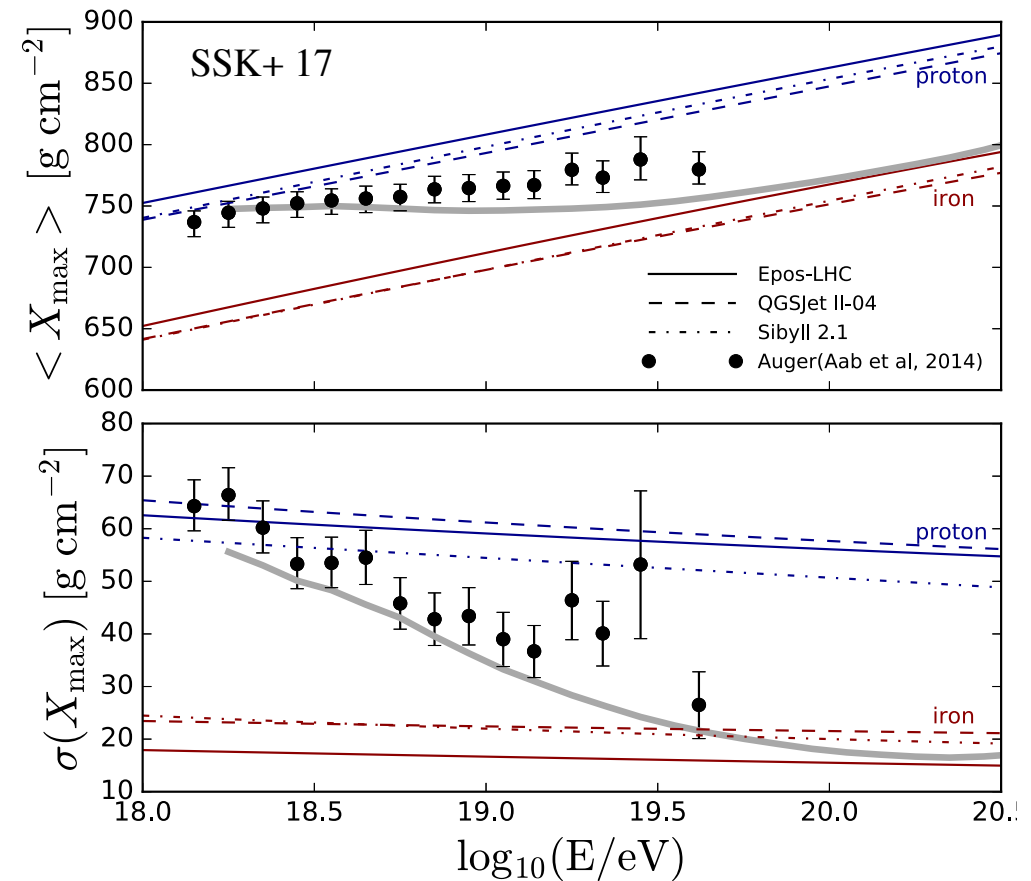
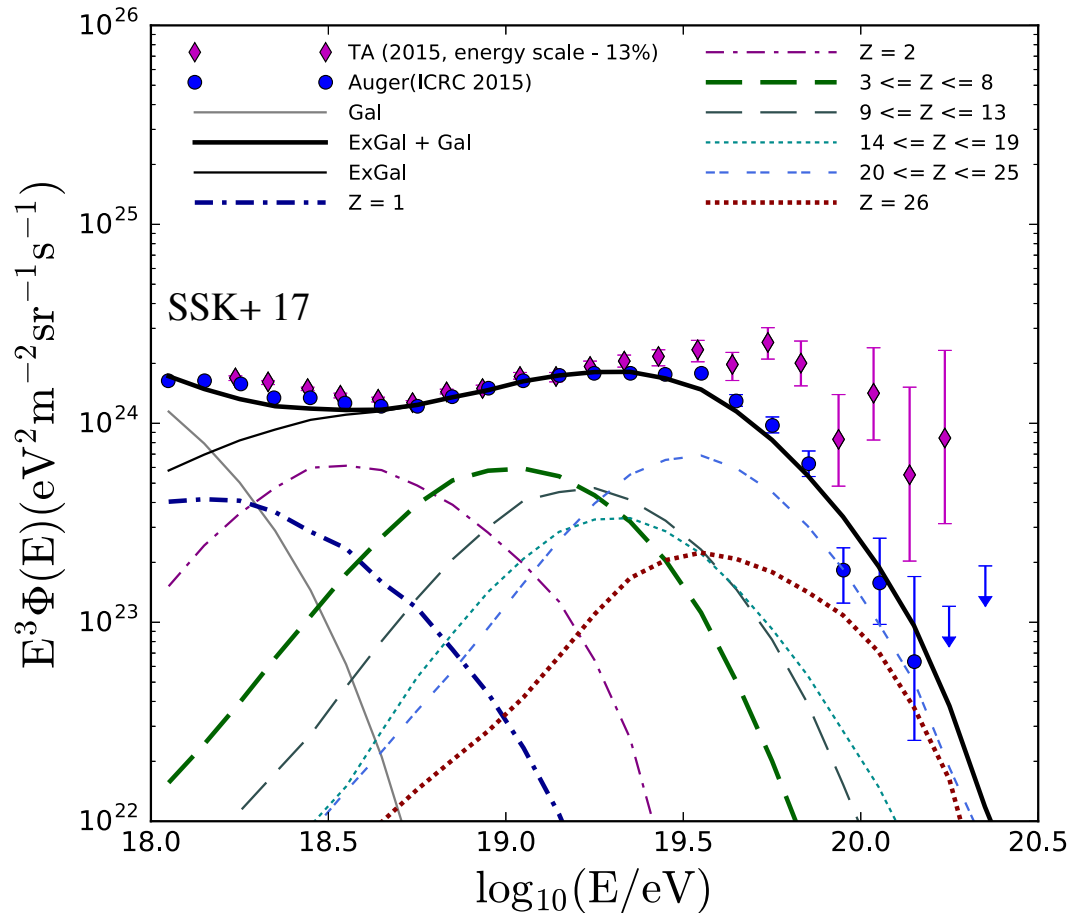
Propagation in IGM

Kampert+12, Batista + 16

- Using CRpropa code that includes
 - a) decay of nuclei
 - b) **photomeson production**: $p + \gamma \rightarrow p + \pi$
 - c) **photodisintegration**: $N^A + \gamma \rightarrow N^{A-1} + p$
 - d) photo-pair production: $p + \gamma \rightarrow p + e^+ + e^-$
(the code includes other channels)
- Radiation fields:
CMB (radio), EBL (infrared) Fink+10



Spectrum & Composition



Padovani+11

- Luminosity function for FR-I can be no redshift evolution

Good agreement with experiments features

Summary

- To fit the experimental data, the source of UHECR has
 - Luminosity density $\sim 10^{44}$ erg Mpc $^{-3}$ yr $^{-1}$
 - Cutoff energy ~ 50 EeV
 - Heavier composition for higher energy
 - Large number density: $n > 10^{-6}$ Mpc $^{-3}$
 - Harder spectrum: $s \sim 0-1$
- Recycling GCRs by shear re-acceleration in radio galaxies are consistent with all the requirements.**

