

Astrophysical background

Episode I – the origin

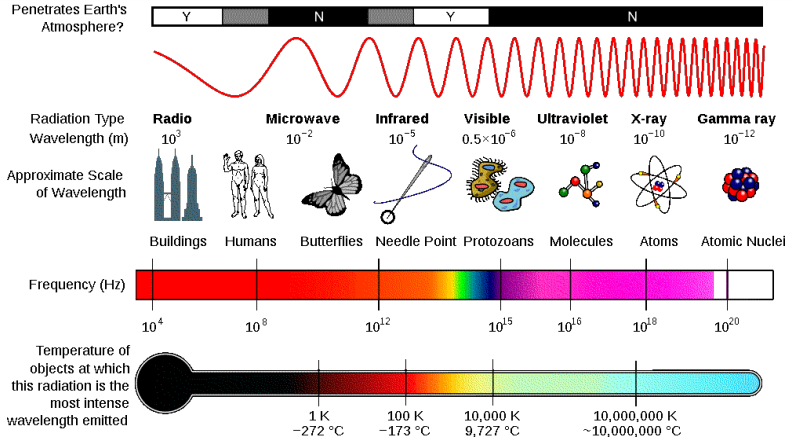
Yago Ascasibar (UAM, Spain)

1st Thai-CTA Workshop on Astroparticle Physics
Chiang Mai (Thailand) 19/02/2019

Outline

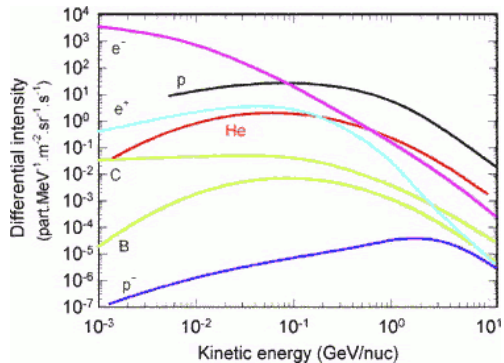
- 1 Gamma rays and cosmic rays
- 2 Astrophysical sources
- 3 Physical processes

Thermal processes



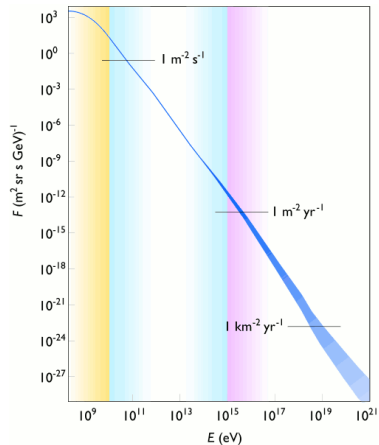
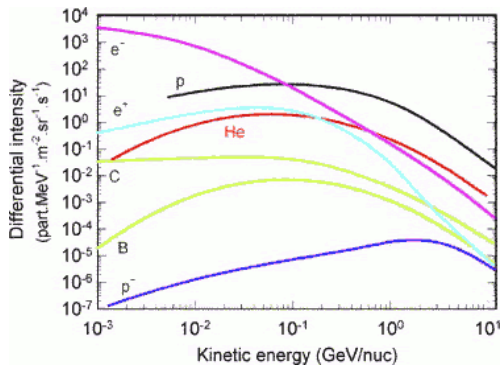
$$1 \text{ eV} \sim h(10^5 \text{ GHz}) \sim \frac{hc}{10^4 \text{ \AA}} \sim \frac{hc}{1 \text{ } \mu\text{m}} \sim \frac{3}{2} k(8000 \text{ K}) \sim \frac{m_p (14 \text{ km/s})^2}{2}$$

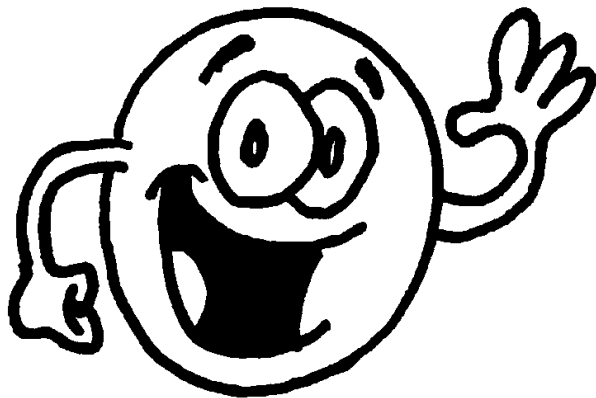
Cosmic rays



- Protons: 88 %
- Helium: 10 %
- Other nuclei: 1 %
- Electrons: 1 %

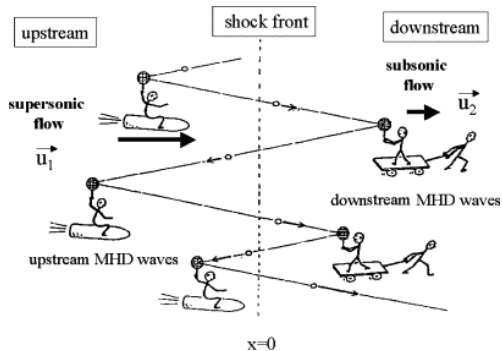
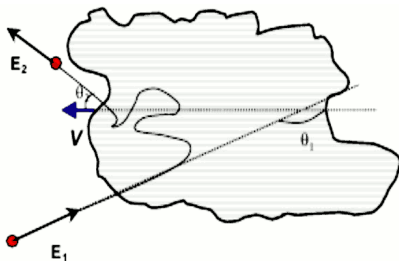
Cosmic rays



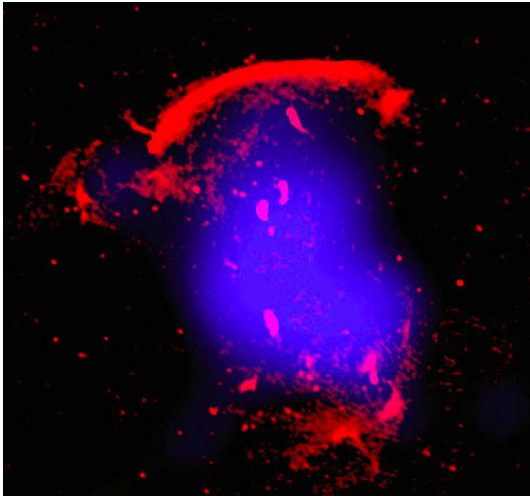


Where do the cosmic rays come from?

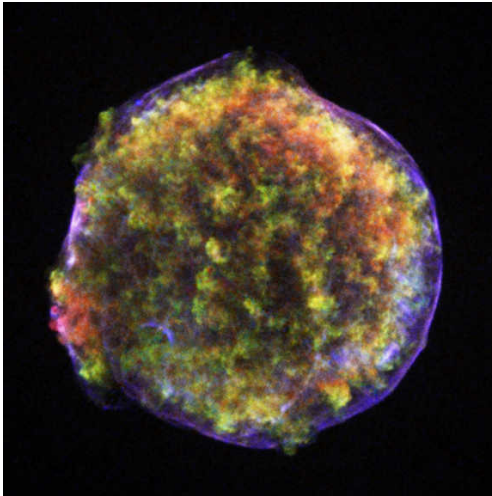
Fermi acceleration mechanisms



Astrophysical shocks



Supernova remnants (SNR)



Libro del nuevo Co META, Y DEL LV- gar donde se hazẽ; y como se vera por las Parallaxes quan lexos estan de tier- ra; y del Prognostico deste:

Compuesto por el Maestro Hieronymo Muñoz
Valenciano, Cathedratico de Hebreo y Mathe-
maticas en la Vniuersidad de Valencia.



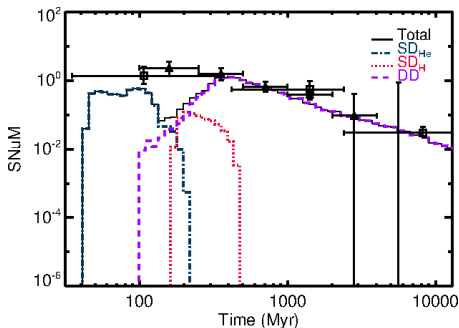
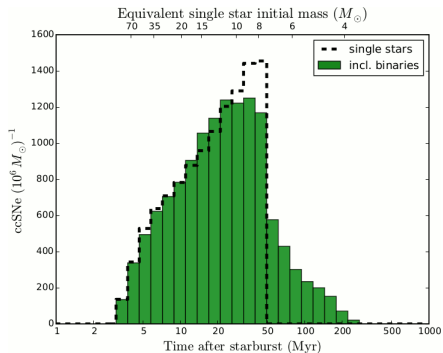
EN VALENTIA,

Impresso con licencia. en la officina de Pedro
de Huete, en la plaça de la hierba. 1573.

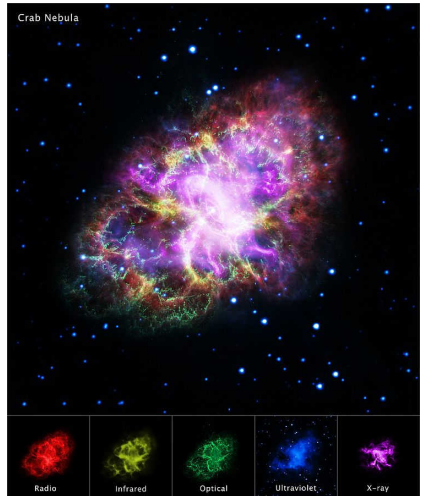
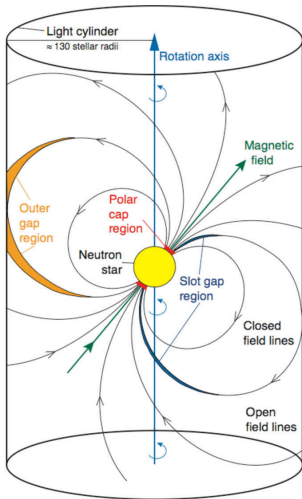


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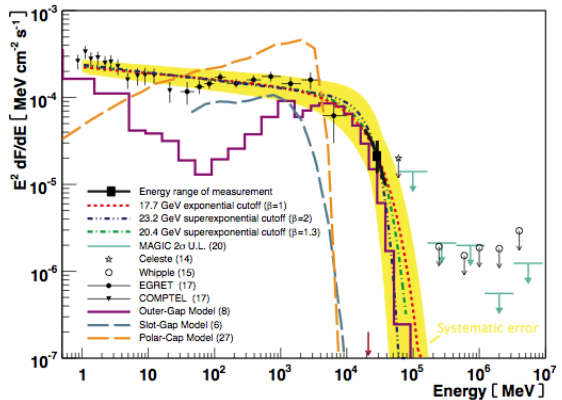
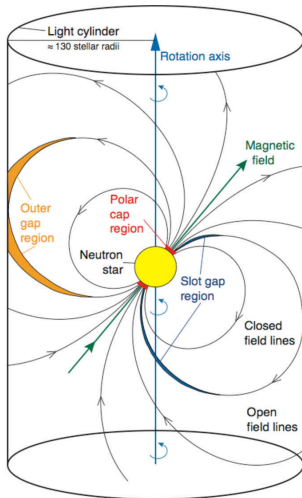
Supernova remnants (SNR)



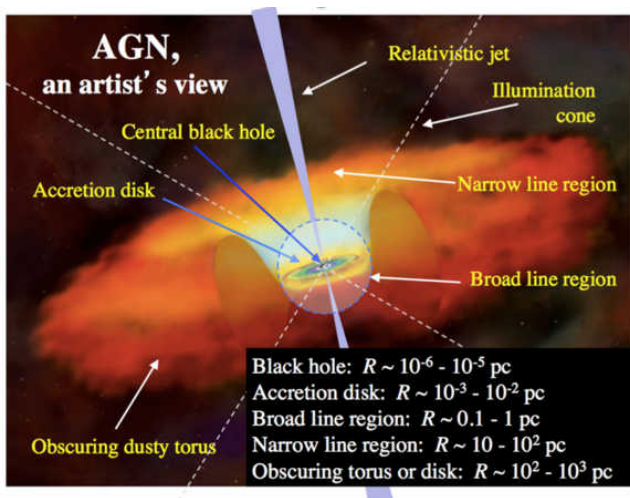
Pulsar Wind Nebulae (PWN)



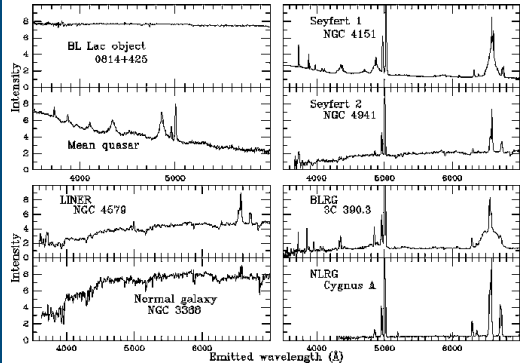
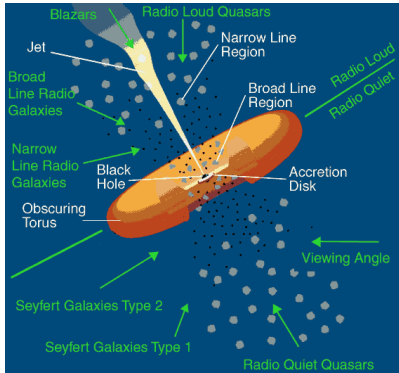
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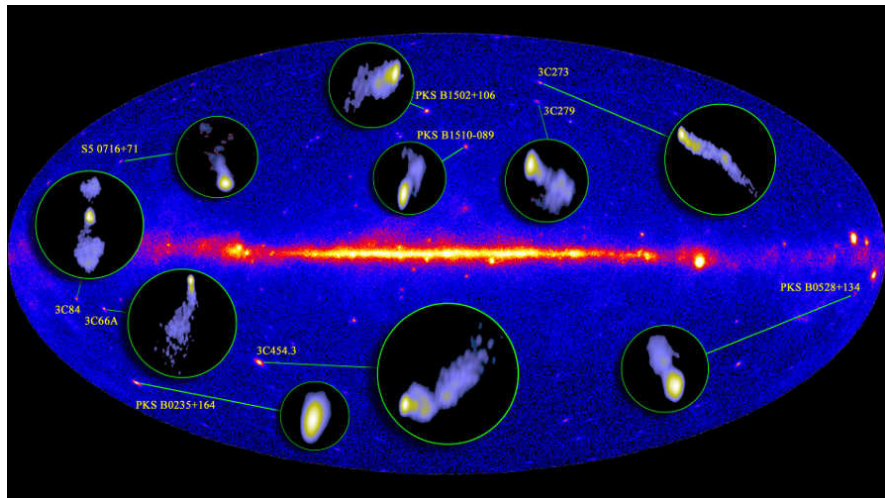
Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN)



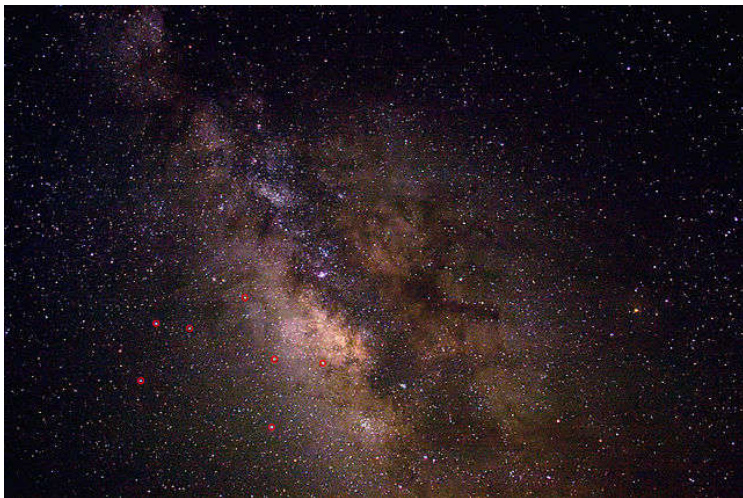
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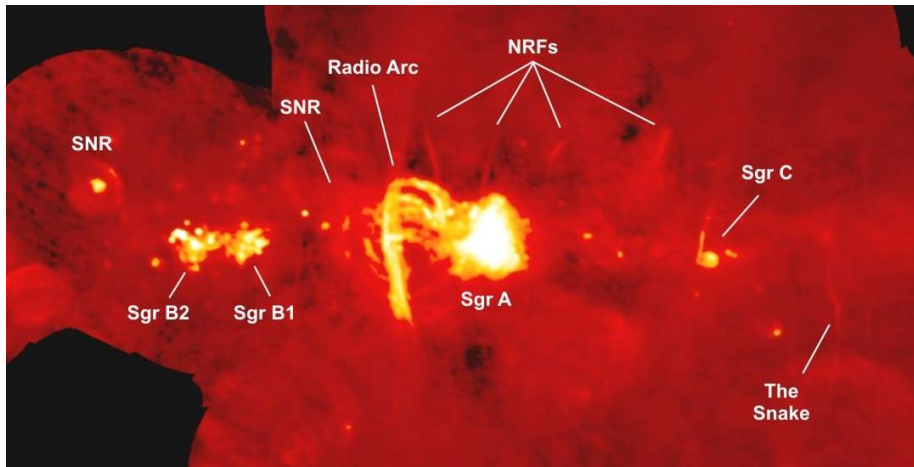
The Galactic centre (optical)



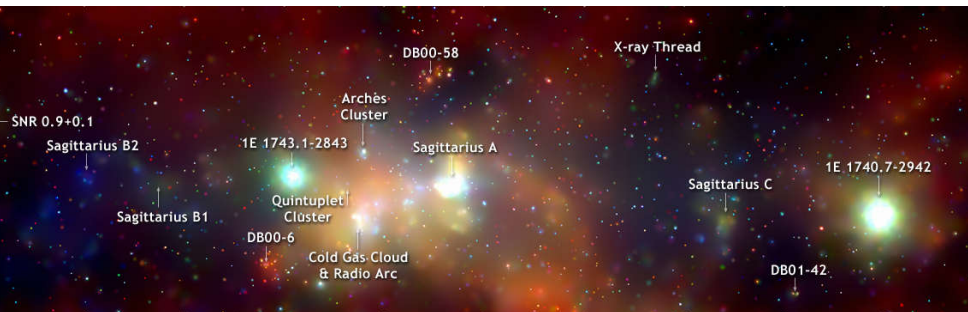
The Galactic centre (NIR)



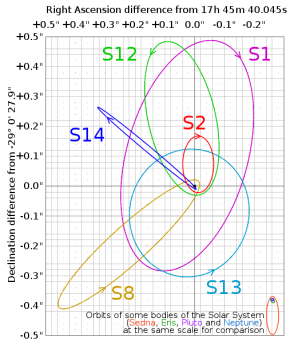
The Galactic centre (radio)



The Galactic centre (X rays)

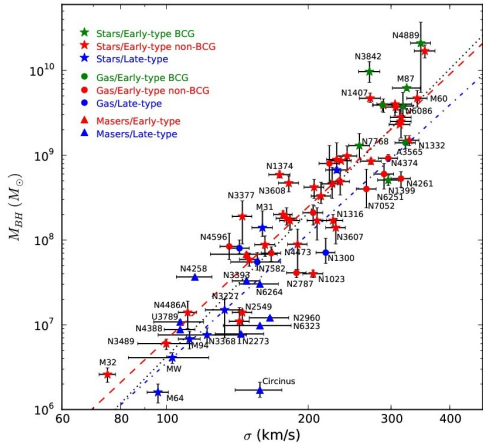


Supermassive black holes

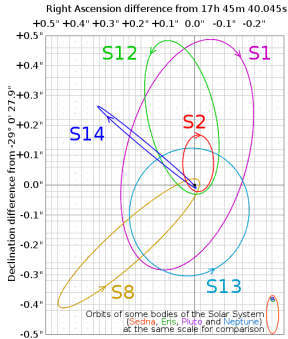


Mass of Sagittarius A*

$$\sim 10^6 M_{\odot}$$



Supermassive black holes

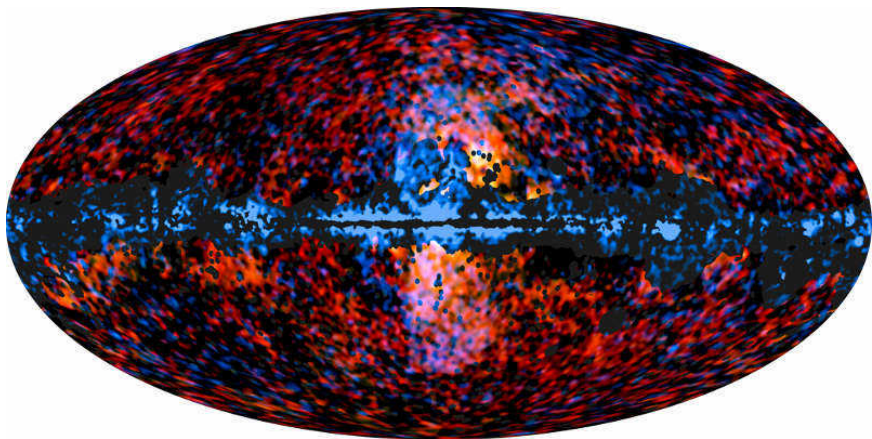


Mass of Sagittarius A*

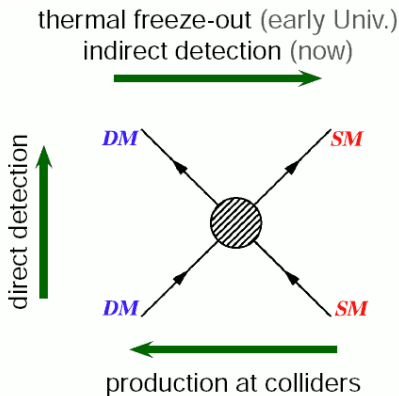
$$\sim 10^6 M_{\odot}$$



The Fermi bubbles



Not-so-dark matter (DM)



Injection rate

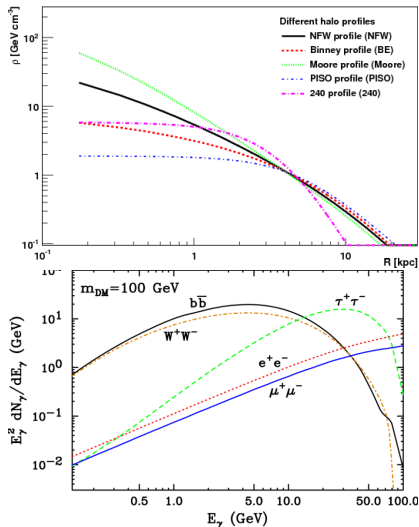
$$Q_{\text{ann}} \sim \left(\frac{\rho_{\text{dm}}}{m_{\text{dm}}} \right)^2 \langle \sigma v \rangle \frac{dN}{dE}$$

$$\langle \sigma v \rangle_{\text{th}} \sim 3 \times 10^{-26} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\langle \sigma v \rangle_{\text{now}} \sim a + bv^2$$

$$Q_{\text{decay}} \sim \frac{\rho_{\text{dm}}}{m_{\text{dm}}} \Gamma \frac{dN}{dE}$$

Not-so-dark matter (DM)



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$$Q_{\text{decay}} \sim \frac{\rho_{\text{dm}}}{m_{\text{dm}}} \Gamma \frac{dN}{dE}$$



What could possibly go wrong?

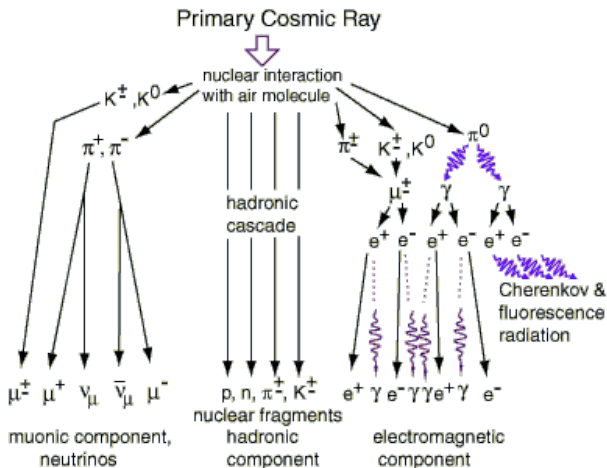
Cosmic ray propagation

Diffusion-loss equation

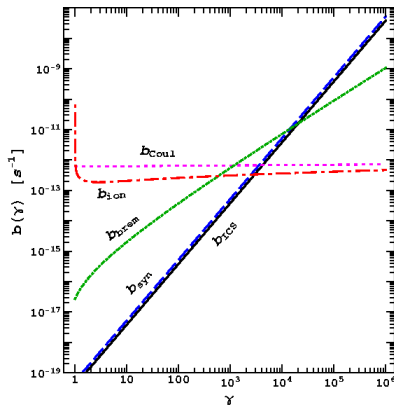
$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{dn}{d\gamma}(\vec{x}, \gamma)}_{\text{steady-state}} = \underbrace{\nabla \left[K(\vec{x}, \gamma) \nabla \frac{dn}{d\gamma}(\vec{x}, \gamma) \right]}_{\text{diffusion}} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma} \left[b(\vec{x}, \gamma) \frac{dn}{d\gamma}(\vec{x}, \gamma) \right]}_{\text{energy losses}} + \underbrace{Q(\vec{x}, \gamma)}_{\text{source term}}$$

cosmic ray energy spectrum

Hadrons



Leptons



Inverse Compton Scattering (ICS)

$$b_{\text{ICS}}(\gamma) = \frac{4}{3} \frac{\sigma_{\text{T}}}{m_{\text{e}} c} \gamma^2 U_{\text{rad}}$$

Synchrotron

$$b_{\text{syn}}(\gamma) = \frac{4}{3} \frac{\sigma_{\text{T}}}{m_{\text{e}} c} \gamma^2 U_{\text{B}}$$

Bremsstrahlung

$$\frac{b_{\text{brem}}(\gamma)}{1,51 \times 10^{-16} \text{ s}^{-1}} \approx n_{\text{e}} \gamma [\ln(\gamma) + 0,36]$$

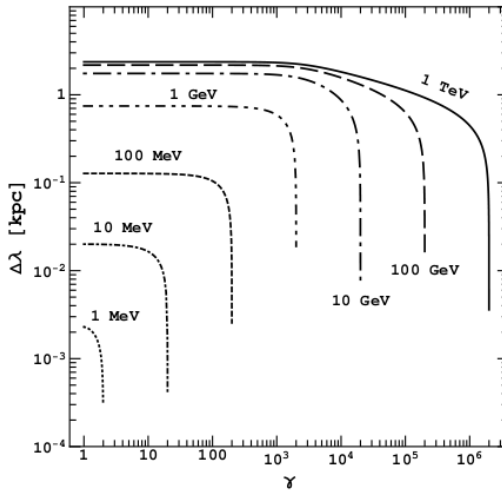
Ionisation

$$b_{\text{ion}}(\gamma) = \frac{q_{\text{e}}^4 n_{\text{H}}}{8\pi \epsilon_0^2 m_{\text{e}}^2 c^3 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\gamma^2}}} f(\gamma)$$

Coulomb collisions

$$\frac{b_{\text{Coul}}(\gamma)}{1,2 \times 10^{-12} \text{ s}^{-1}} \approx n_{\text{e}} \left[1 + \frac{\ln(\gamma/n_{\text{e}})}{75} \right]$$

Diffusion



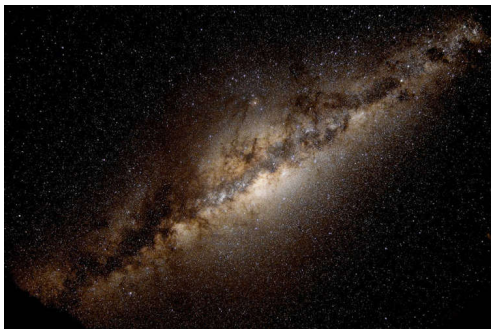
Galactic structure

Interstellar medium (ISM)

- Density
- Temperature
- Ionisation

EM field

- Light (ISRF)
- Magnetic field



To be continued...