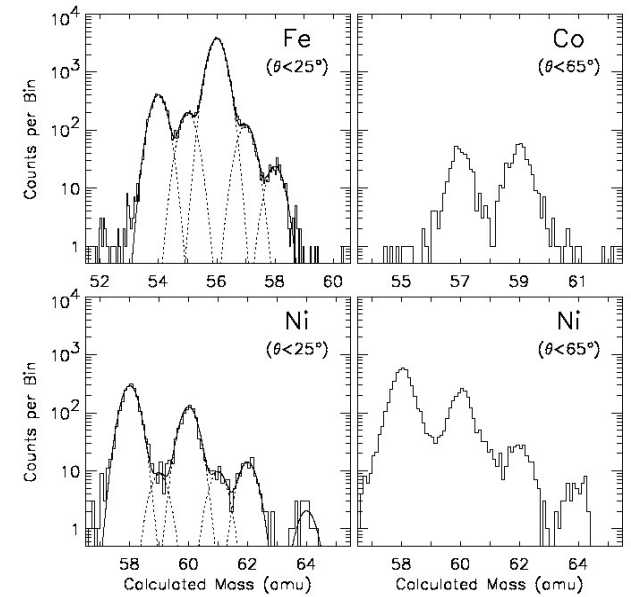
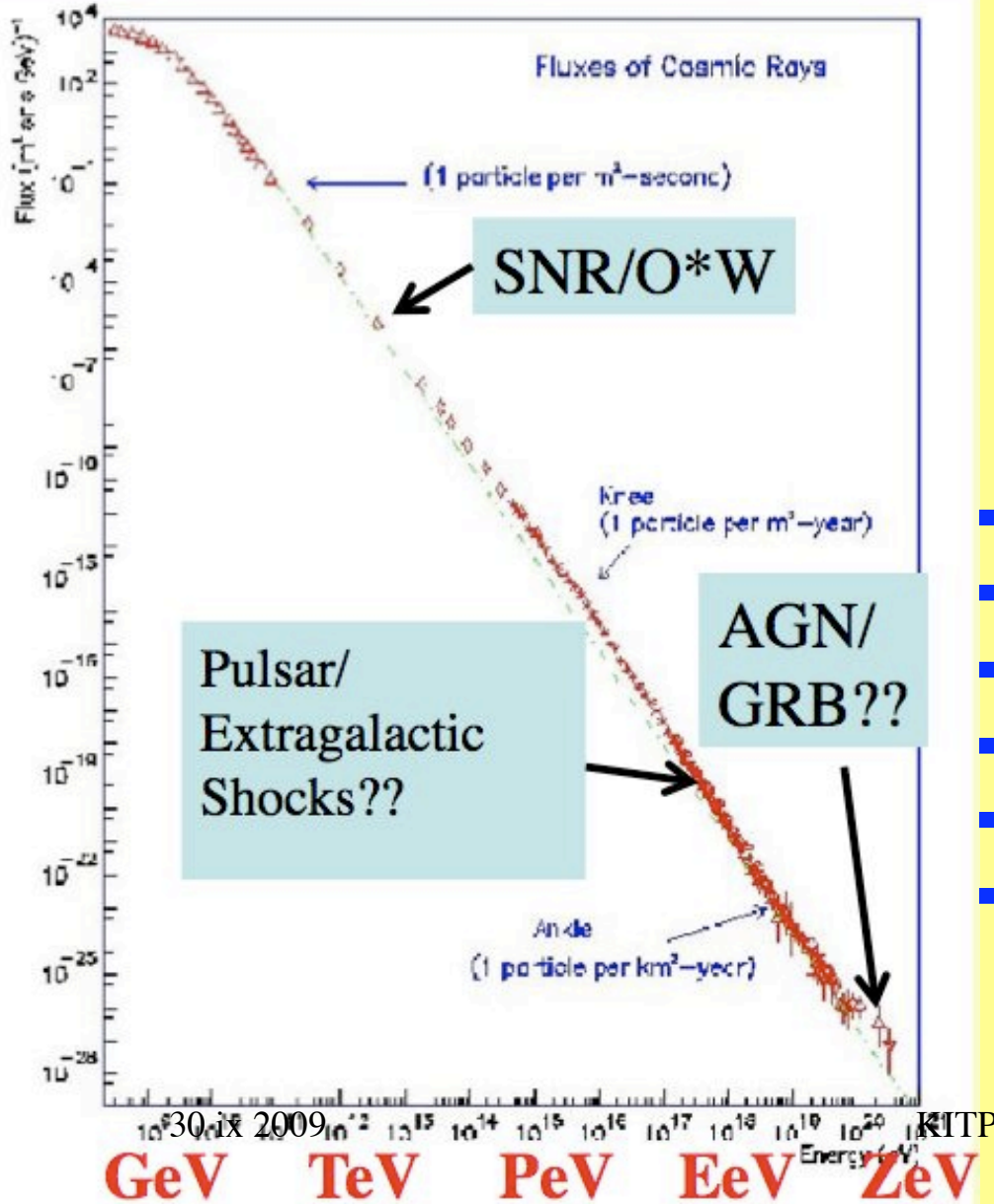


Cosmic Rays and Magnetic Fields

Roger Blandford
KIPAC, Stanford

(+Stefan Funk, Vahe Petrosian, Paul
Simeon, Lukasz Stawarz)

Cosmic Ray Spectrum

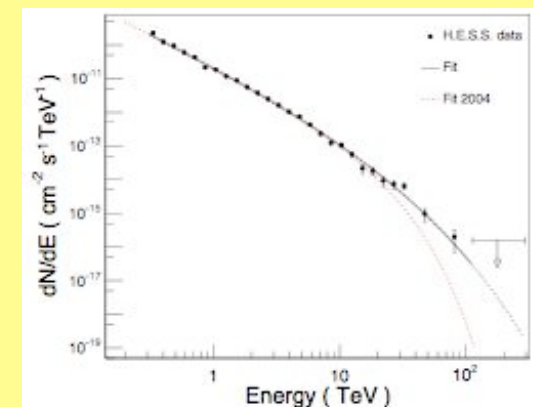
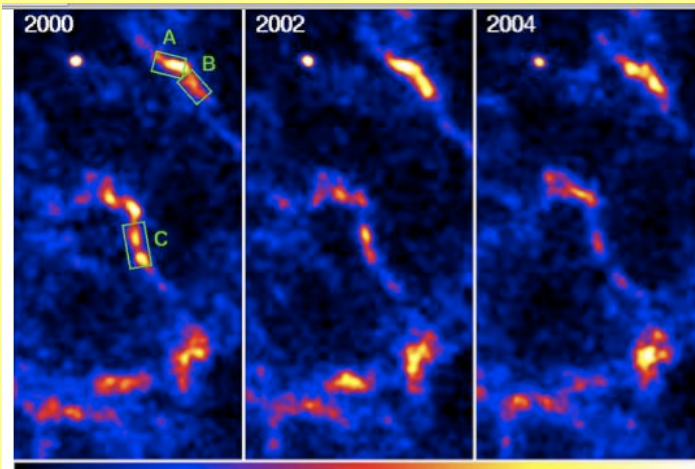
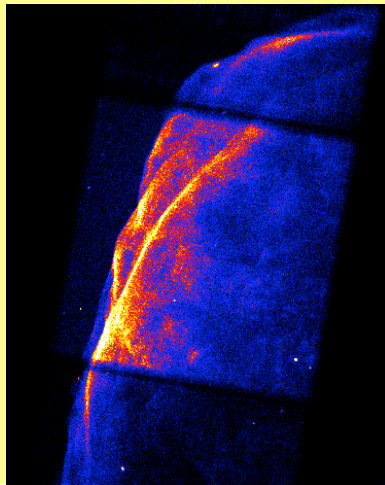
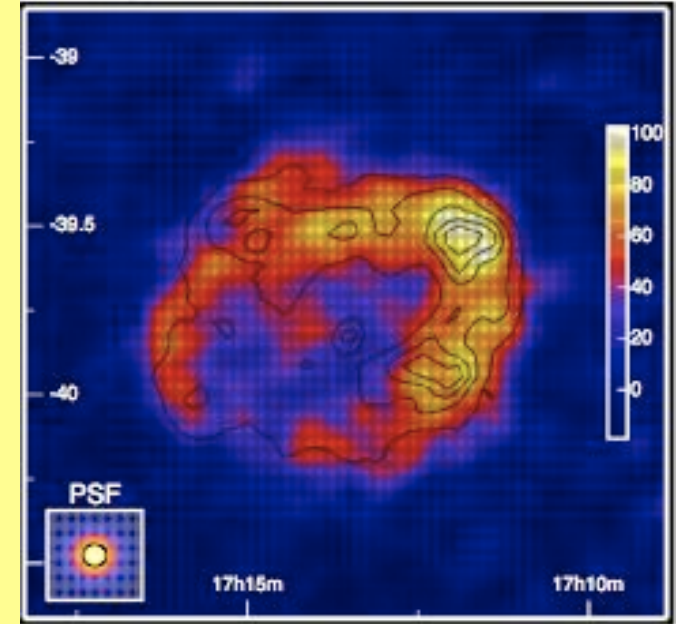


Thu Sep 21 13:32:18 2000 /home/mew/del/aris/011/crfs_011_019.as

- $N \sim E^{-2.6}$ below "knee"
- $U_{\text{CR}} \sim U_{\text{GeV}} \sim U_{\text{ISM}} \sim U_{\text{CMB}} \sim U_{\text{star}}$
- $0.1 \text{ Myr} < t < 15 \text{ Myr}$
- $L/M \sim 5 E_9^{-.3} \text{ g cm}^{-2}$
- $\Rightarrow S \sim E^{-2.3}$
- $L_{\text{CR}} \sim U_{\text{CR}} M_{\text{gas}} c \lambda^{-1}$
 $\sim 3 \times 10^{33} W \sim 0.03 L_{\text{SNR}} \sim 10^{-3} L_{\text{gal}}$

X- γ Observations

- $E_\gamma \sim 100 \text{ TeV}$
 - $\Rightarrow E_{\text{CR}} \sim 0.3 \text{ PeV}$
 - Hadronic vs leptonic?
 - Fermi?
- Variable X-rays
 - $E_e \sim 100 \text{ TeV}$
 - $B \sim 100 \mu\text{G}$
- \Rightarrow Shocks also amplify field
 - Details controversial



Acceleration

$$f = f_- + (f_+ - f_-) \exp\left[\int_0^x dx' u / D\right]; x < 0$$

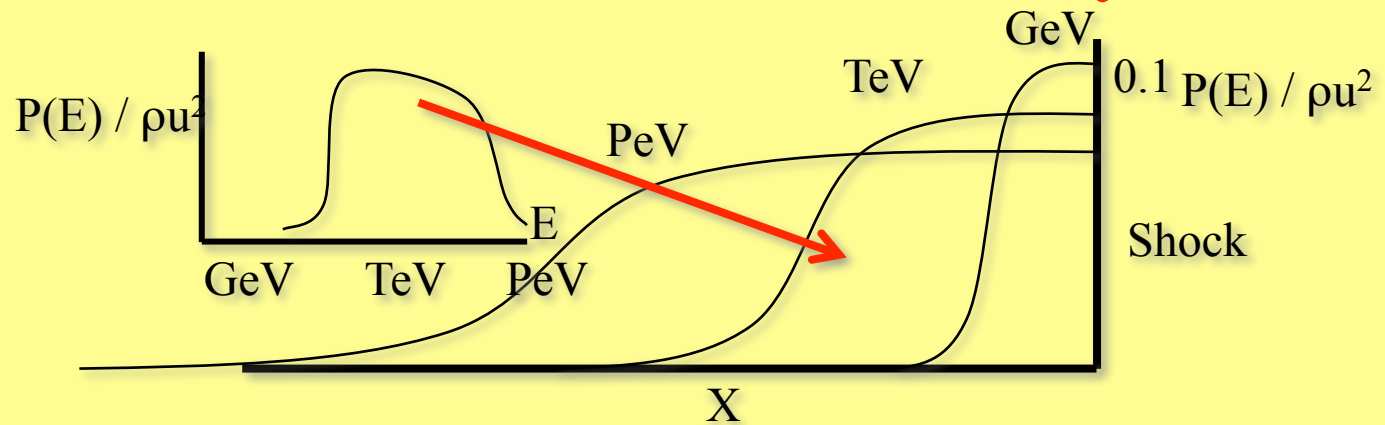
$$f = f_+; x > 0$$

$$f_+(p) = qp^{-q} \int_0^p dp' p'^{q-1} f_-(p'); q = 3r / (r - 1)$$

=>N(E)~E^{-2.2} for strong shock with r~3.5

**Consistent with Galactic cosmic ray spectrum
allowing for energy-dependent propagation**

Diffusion and Escape



Magnetic Bootstrap

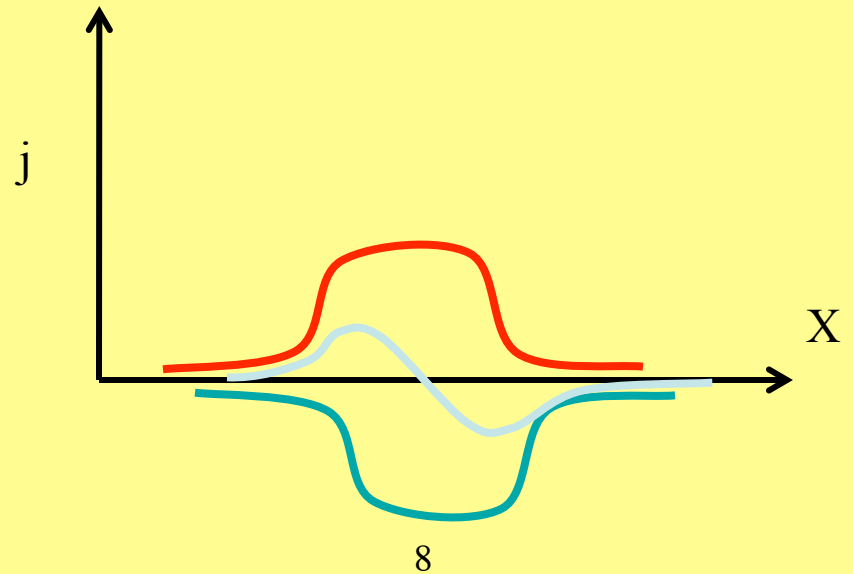
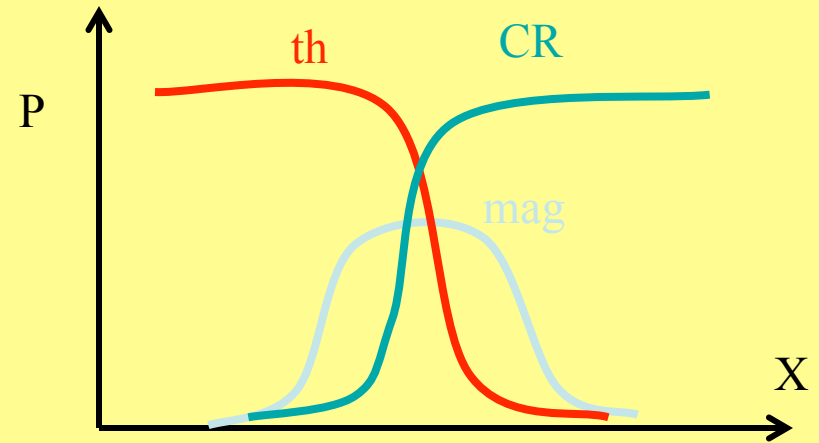
The can of worms (AV)

- Create turbulence at long wavelengths
 - $\lambda > r_L(E) \sim 3 \times 10^{16} E_{15} \text{cm}$
- Conjectured to saturate at large value
- “Background” field for lower energy particles that encounter it later
 - Quasi-linear theory of wave modes?
 - More bootstraps?
 - Inertial range? (Goldreich-Sridhar etc)
 - Limit cycle, intermittency, convective motion?
- What is the nature of the transport?
 - Reconcile with X-ray observations of SN1006?

Magnetic Bootlaces

- How can a small magnetic pressure mediate the interaction between two particle "fluids"?

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla P_P &= j_P B \\ \nabla P_{CR} &= j_{CR} B \\ \frac{dB}{dX} &= j_P + j_{CR}\end{aligned}$$



Describing Cosmic Plasma

▪ Fluid description

- $P, \rho, v, B...$
- **Magneto Fluid Dynamics**
 - Flux-freezing, conservation of mass, momentum, energy
 - $P \sim \rho^\gamma$ – isotropic!
- Long wavelengths
- Including cosmic rays is subtle

▪ Kinetic description

- $f(p, x, t), E, B...$
- **Collisionless plasmas**
 - Vlasov equation for f
- Nonthermal distributions
- Transport effects
- Cosmic rays treated more confidently

**Need a hybrid approach
to tackle global problem**

Double Adiabatic Theory

Chew Goldberger & Low (1955)

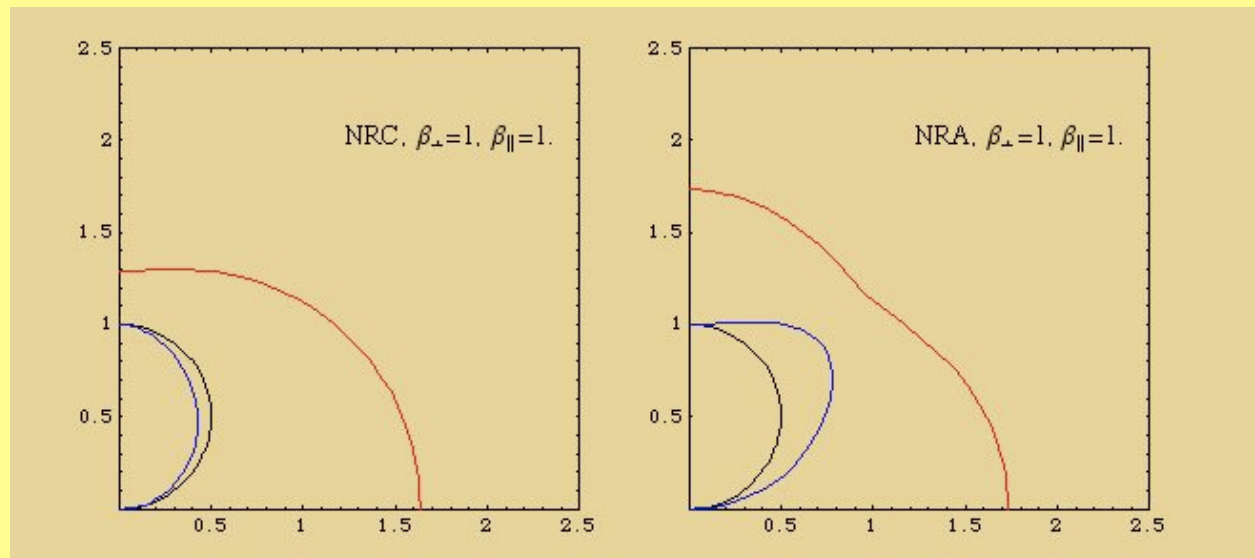
- Adiabatic invariants

$$P_{\perp} = \frac{1}{2} \int dp p_{\perp} v_{\perp} f \propto \rho p_{\perp}^2 \propto \rho B \quad (NR)$$

$$P_{\parallel} = \int dp p_{\parallel} v_{\parallel} f \propto \rho p_{\parallel}^2 \propto \rho^3 B^{-2} \quad (NR)$$

- Second invariant requires rapid mirroring

- Ignores heat flux (Kulsrud)



Wave Growth

■ Streaming instability

- Kinetic treatment $P_1(\mu)$
- $\langle V \rangle > a$
- Resonant; $\lambda \sim r_L$
- $\sigma \sim P_{\text{res}} u / \rho c a r_L$
- Creates scattering waves at low energy
- Ineffective at high energy

■ Firehose instability

- Fluid treatment $P_2(\mu)$
- Parallel pressure dominant
- $P_z > P_x + B^2$
- Non-resonant; $\lambda > r_L$
- $\sigma_{\text{max}} \sim [(P_z - P_x) / \rho]^{1/2} / r_L$
- $\sigma t_3 \sim 30 E_{15}^{-1} (\Delta P / P)^{.5} B_{-4} n^{-.4} t_3^{-.2}$

$$P_{x,z} \propto \rho^{\gamma_{x,z}} B^{\delta_{x,z}}$$

P_z / B^2

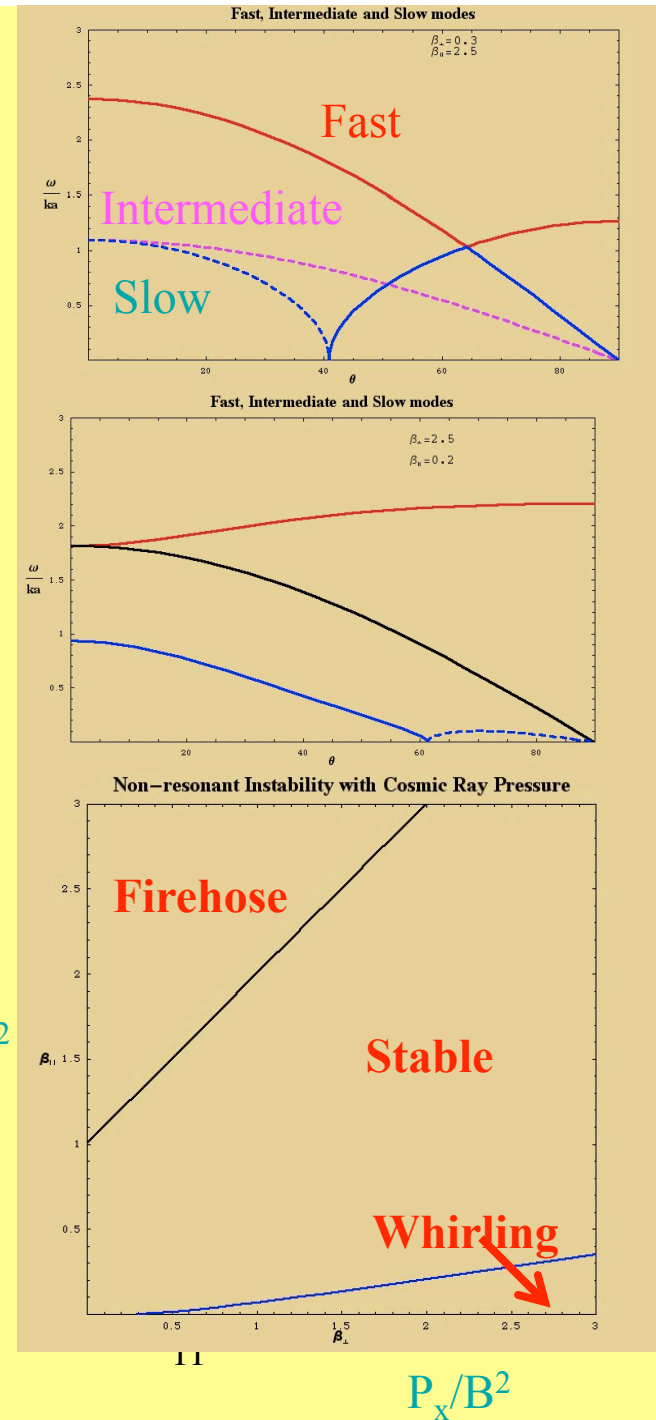
■ Whirling (mirror) instability

- Slower than Firehose

■ Energy - magnetic moment formalism

30 ix 2009

KITP



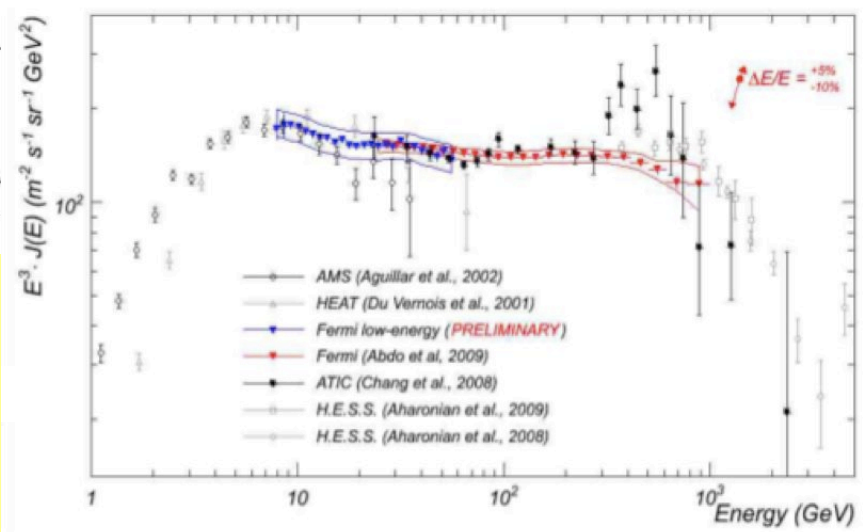
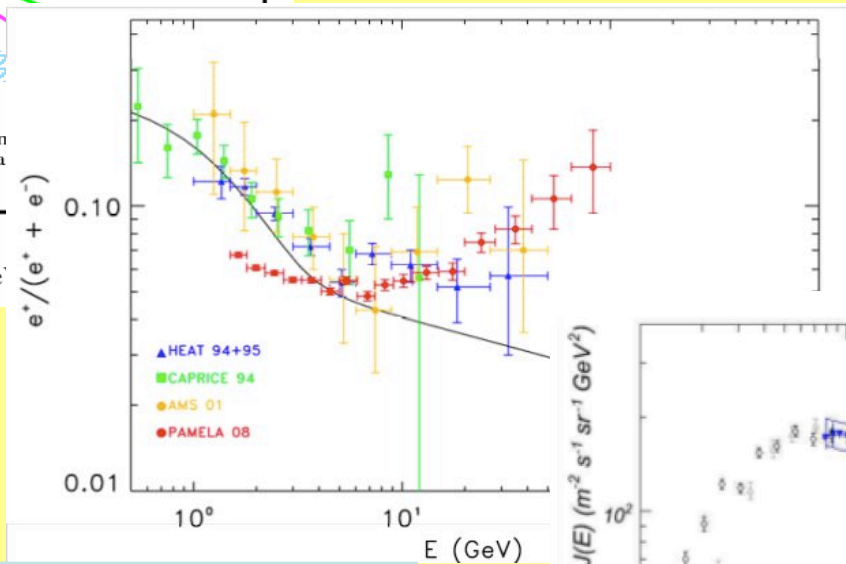
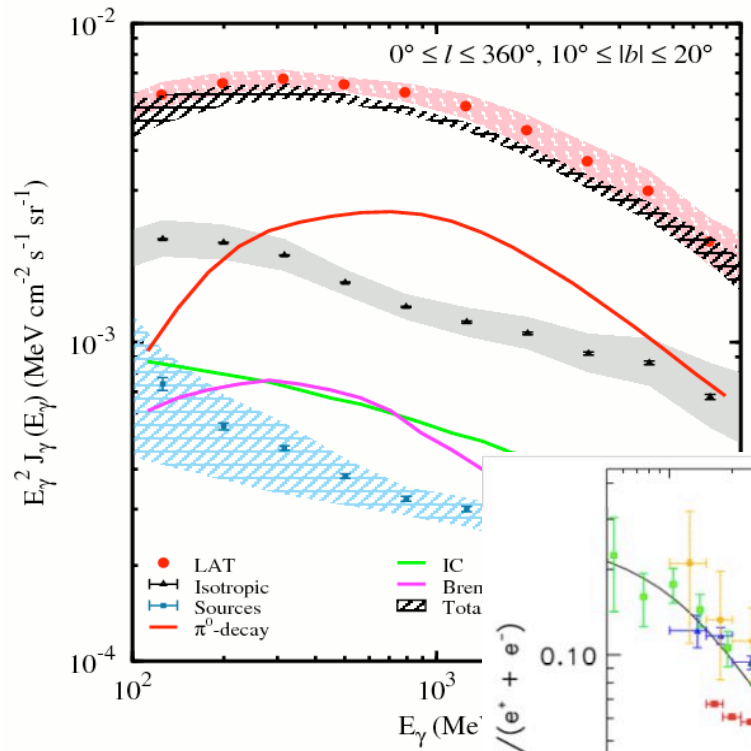
P_x / B^2

Fermi γ -rays The Unobservable Lightness of Being

- Fermi sees no GeV γ -ray excess
- PAMELA sees 100 GeV positrons
- Fermi sees $<$ TeV electron mini bump
- HESS sees $>$ TeV γ -ray + e excess

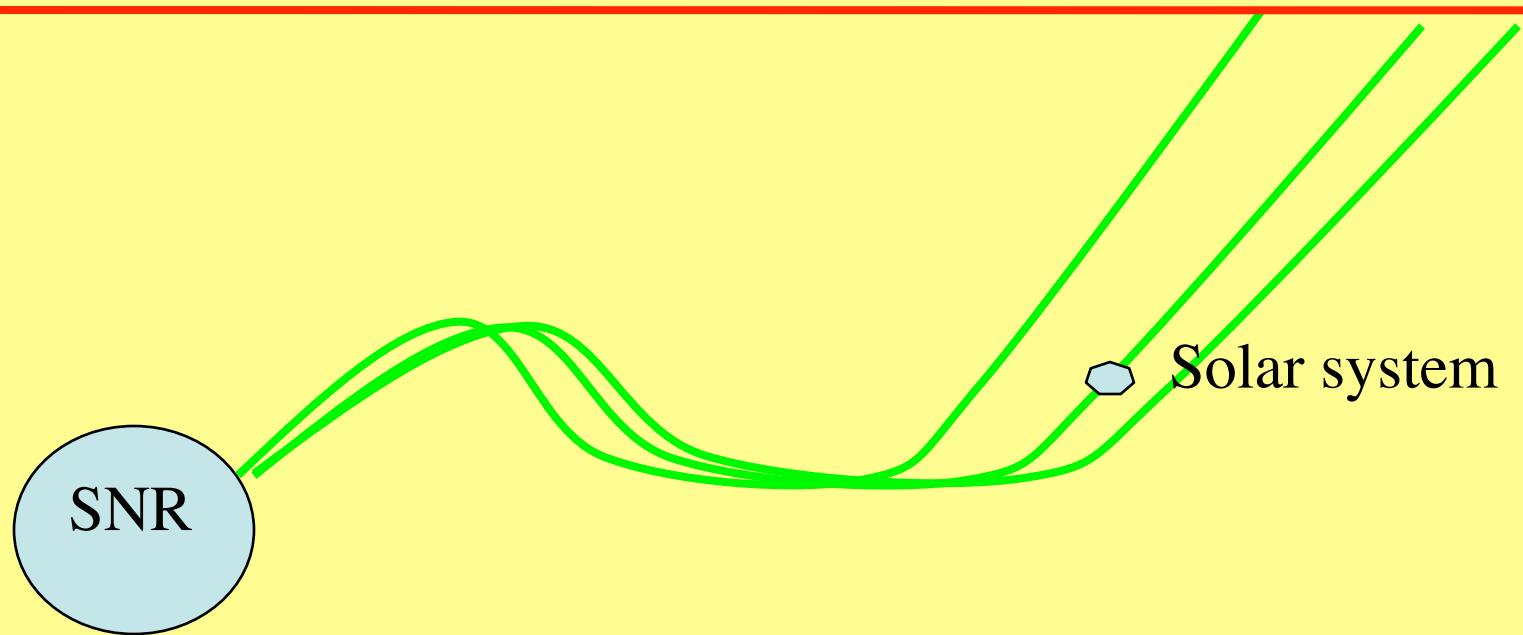
PAMELA positrons

Fermi electrons
HESS γ -rays



Could be pulsars
Constrains dark matter
The hunt is on!

Halo



- **100Gev CR scatter off waves with $\lambda \sim r_L \sim 10^{14}\text{cm}$**
 - Waves are part of local turbulence spectrum
 - Waves are self-generated by escaping particles so that $\langle v \rangle < V_A$
- **CR escape times are energy-dependent**

Active Propagation

- **Protons create and scatter off RF waves**
 - **Protons are abundant**
 - **Protons create much turbulence**
 - $\langle v \rangle \sim 1000 E_{12}^3 \text{ km s}^{-1} > v_A \Rightarrow$ instability
 - **Protons diffuse slowly**
 - **Proton intensity enhanced**
- **Electrons create and scatter off LF waves**
 - **...Electron intensity diminished**
 - **Effects are energy-dependent**
- **Positrons create and scatter off RF waves**
 - **Follow the protons at the same rigidity**

Passive Propagation

- Disturbances created on outer scale
 - $L \sim 100\text{pc}$, $I \sim 0.1$?
 - $I \sim \lambda^{.6}$?
 - Inner scale could be 1000km!
- If waves on outer scale possess helicity, is this preserved in cascade?
 - If so, propagation could be charge-dependent

Summary

- Shocks appear to accelerate cosmic rays and amplify magnetic field very efficiently
- Highest energy particles create field far ahead of shock
- Firehose may be of interest at shocks
- Interstellar propagation may be active or passive
- Positrons follow protons and may propagate differently from electrons
- Fermi, PAMELA, CREAM....