#### **Recycling Galactic Cosmic-Ray** Nuclei by Shear Acceleration: A Radio Galaxy Model for Ultrahigh-Energy Cosmic Rays Shigeo S. Kimura

Center for Particle Astrophys. PSU (IGC Fellow) Dept. Astronomy & Astrophys., PSU Dept. Physics, PSU

ref) SSK, T.B. Zhang, K. Murase in prep.

Collaborators

Bing Theodore Zhang (Beijing Univ.), Kohta Murase (PSU, YITP)

- Introduction
- Shear Acceleration in FR-I radio galaxies
- UHECRs as Reaccelerated Galactic Cosmic Rays
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#### Ultra-High Energy Cosmic Rays



- Air shower experiments reveal the existence of extremely efficient accelerators in the Universe.
- $E_{cut} \sim 40 50 \text{ EeV} \sim GZK$  cutoff energy

#### Luminosity density



- UHECR flux: ~ 0.1 particle km<sup>-2</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup> @100 EeV
- Mean-free path of UHECRs: 100 Mpc
- Luminosity density: 3x10<sup>43</sup> erg Mpc<sup>-3</sup> yr <sup>-1</sup>

#### Source Candidates



*R* (cm)



- gradually becomes heavier for higher energy
- Data is consistent for two experiments, but interpretation can be changed by analysis

#### Fitting requirement



•  $E_{max,p} \sim 6 \text{ EeV}$ 

- Hard source spectrum:  $s \leq 1$
- Abundance for Auger data: • much heavier than the Galactic composition ratio
- Need another EeV component

#### Espresso Acceleration E<sup>2.7</sup> Flux(E) [m<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> sr<sup>-1</sup> GeV<sup>1.7</sup>]



E[eV]

- Re-acceleration of galactic CRs by AGN jets
  —> composition & spectrum is well fitted
- However, this model require extremely strong jets
  No source inside the UHECR horizon

#### Anisotropy



- weakly clustering, but not statistically significant
- the result of cross correlation analysis is consistent with isotropic arrival —>  $N_{source} \ge 10^{-6} Mpc^{-3} Takami + 12$
- Luminous sources are disfavored Fang+16

## Purpose

- Re-cycling galactic CRs works for the composition —> consider AGN Jets
- Harder spectrum is required —> Shear acceleration
- High source density is favorable from anisotropy constraints —> FR-I galaxies

Consider recycling galactic cosmic rays by shear acceleration in the FR-I radio galaxies

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#### Shear Acceleration



• region 1 & 3: tail-on collision  $->E \downarrow$ 

• region 2 & 4: head-on collision -> E f

For continuous shear layer, distribution function diffuses in p space

$$\frac{\partial f(p)}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{p^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left( p^2 D_p \frac{\partial f(p)}{\partial p} \right)$$

#### Shear Acceleration



- gyro radius > size of shear layer  $\rightarrow$  discrete shear
- Discrete shear: no analytic formulation
  From MC simu., dN/dE ~ E<sup>0</sup>

#### Model Setup



- Consider kpc away from the core
- Jet becomes cylindrical around kpc scale
- Mildly relativistic jet  $\beta_j \sim 0.6$
- Jet is long,  $L_{jet} \sim 20 \text{ kpc} >> R_{jet} \sim 300 \text{ pc}$

#### Model Setup



- We perform Monte Carlo simulation
- Bohm diffusion,  $\lambda \sim r_g c/3$
- isotropic scattering at the fluid rest frame
- $R_{esc} \sim 10 R_{jet}$

#### Simulation results



- Hard spectrum owing to shear acceleration
- dN/dE ~ E<sup>0</sup> for E<E<sub>peak</sub>
  Consistent with previous works

## Analytic Estimate

• Acceleration Time:  $t_{acc} = \langle \Delta t \rangle_p / \langle \Delta E / E \rangle_p$ 

from simulation results  $\langle \Delta t \rangle_p \sim 2R_{\rm coc}/(c)$   $\langle \Delta E/E \rangle_p \simeq 4\Gamma_j^2 \beta_j^2/3$  $t_{\rm acc} \simeq 3R_{\rm coc}/(2\beta_j^2 c)$ 

• Escape time:  $t_{\rm esc} \sim R_{\rm coc}^2/(6D_{\rm Bohm})$ 

$$t_{\rm acc} \simeq t_{\rm esc}$$

$$E_{\rm peak} \simeq \frac{eZ_s}{3} \Gamma_j^2 \beta_j^2 B_{\rm coc} R_{\rm coc} \sim 2.1 Z_s B_4 R_3 \beta_6^2 \ {\rm EeV}$$

Consistent with the MC simulations Achieve a few EeV for protons

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# Re-acceleration of galactic cosmic rays

- Galactic cosmic rays (GCRs) are diffusing in halo
- Jet penetrates halo: Low-E GCRs (< E<sub>inj</sub>) are advected & cools down, High-E GCRs (> E<sub>inj</sub>) are injected to the shear accel.



# Re-acceleration of galactic cosmic rays



- Since FR-I radio galaxies are elliptical, we enhance metal abundance for injected CRs.
- p, He : the Galactic CR others : the Galactic CR x3

- We can obtain hard spectrum & heavier composition
- (f<sub>H</sub>, f<sub>He</sub>, f<sub>C-O</sub>, f<sub>Ne-Al</sub>, f<sub>Si-K</sub>, f<sub>Ca-Mn</sub>, f<sub>Fe</sub>) =(72, 21, 4.3, 1.1, 0.54, 0.14, 0.38)
- Luminosity ~ 10<sup>41</sup> erg/s, number density ~ 10<sup>-5</sup> Mpc<sup>-3</sup>
  —> consistent with the expected luminosity density & anisotropy

# Propagation of IGM

Batista + 16

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



G. Müller+ ICRC 13

#### Spectrum at the Earth



- Compatible with the Auger result.
- A bit lower flux around E ~ 30 EeV
- We need another EeV component

cf.) Aloisio+14

#### Composition at the Earth



- Consistent with the Auger feature: heavier for higher E
- < In A> is heavier
  for E > 10 EeV
  - $\sigma^2(\ln A)$  is comparable
- For higher E<sub>peak</sub> model,
  <In A> is better, but
  the spectrum is worse

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## Summary

- Experiments for UHECRs show
  - a) Cutoff energy: 40-50 EeV
  - b) Luminosity density: 3x1043 erg Mpc-3 yr -1
  - c) Heavier composition for higher energy
  - d) Large number density: n >10<sup>-6</sup> Mpc<sup>-3</sup>
- The model of re-acceleration of galactic CRs by shear in FR-I radio galaxies are consistent with all the requirement above. sibyll 2.1(Aab et al, 2014

Epos LHC(Aab et al, 2014)

互 SIBYLL 2.1(Aab et al, 2014

Epos LHC(Aab et al. 2014)

20.0

20.5

19.5

 $\log_{10}(E/eV)$ 

19.0

