

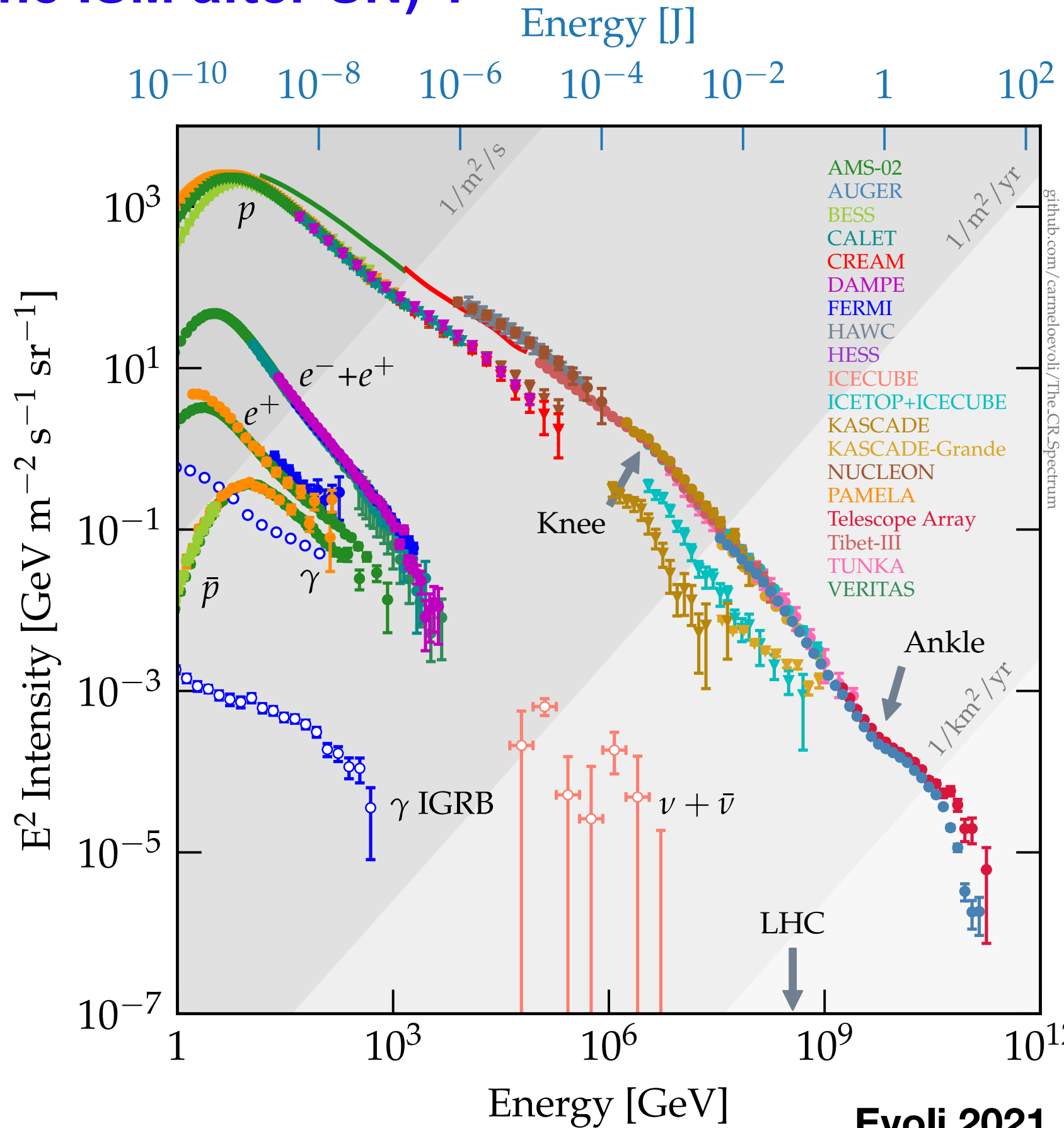
# PARTICLE ACCELERATION AT SUPERNOVA REMNANTS: WHERE WE STAND AND WHERE WE GO

Pierre Cristofari

June 28th 2022  
EAS

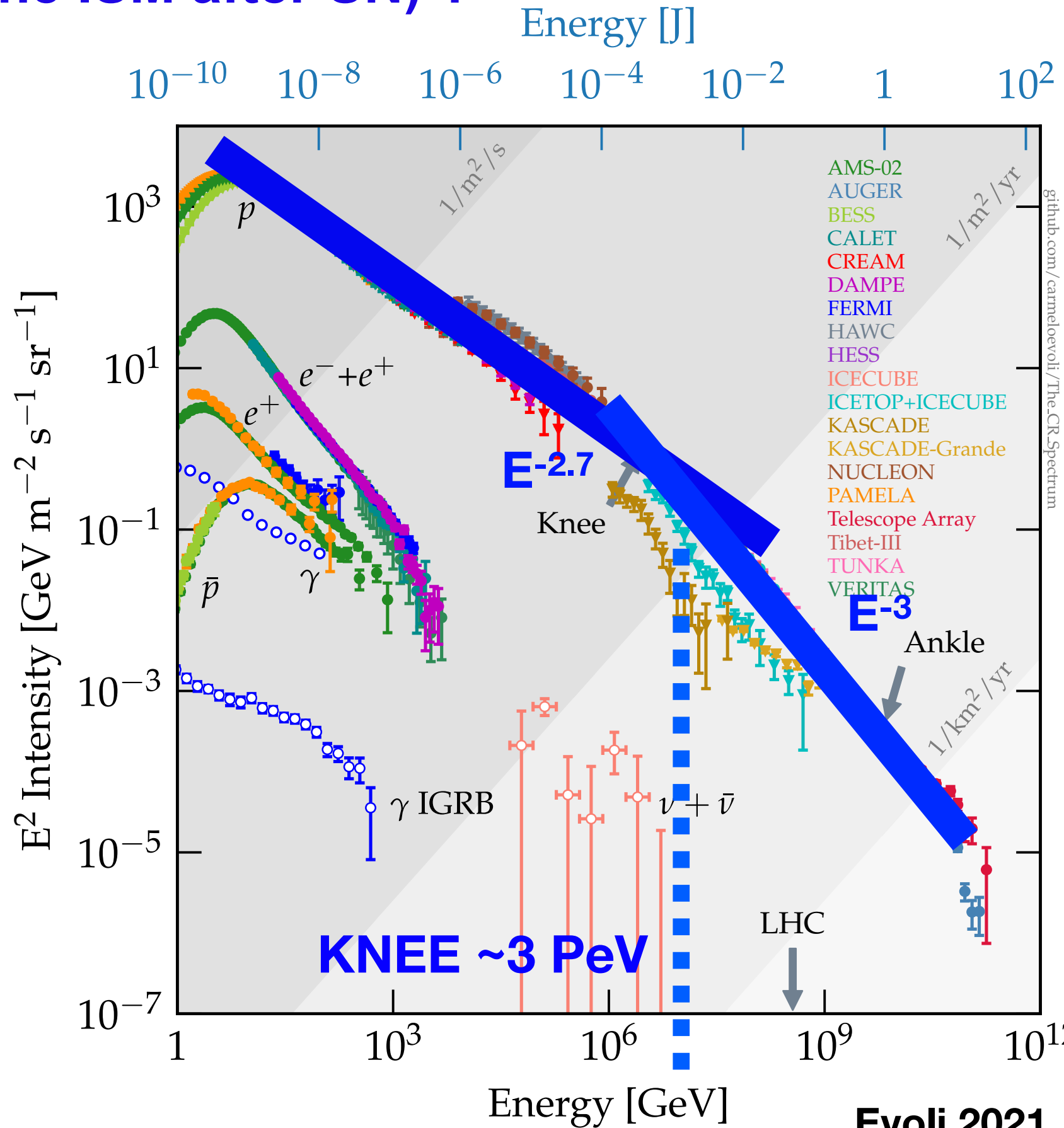


# Why supernova remnants (=shock expanding in the ISM after SN) ?



Reviews: Blasi (2013,2019)  
Tatischeff & Gabici (2018)  
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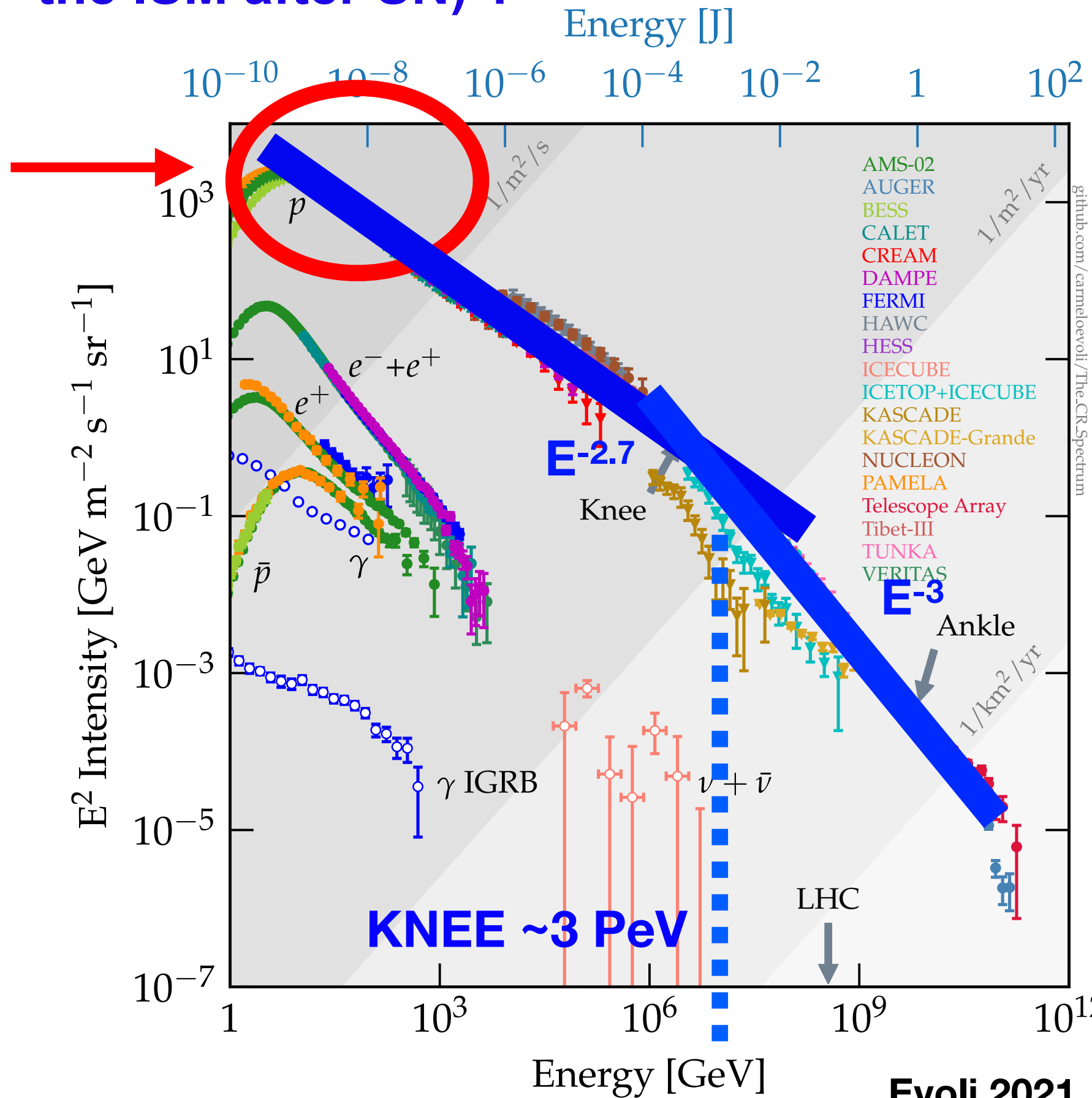
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**1. Bulk of CRs**  
Energy density  $\sim 1 \text{ eV/cm}^3$   
10% of SNR total explosion energy



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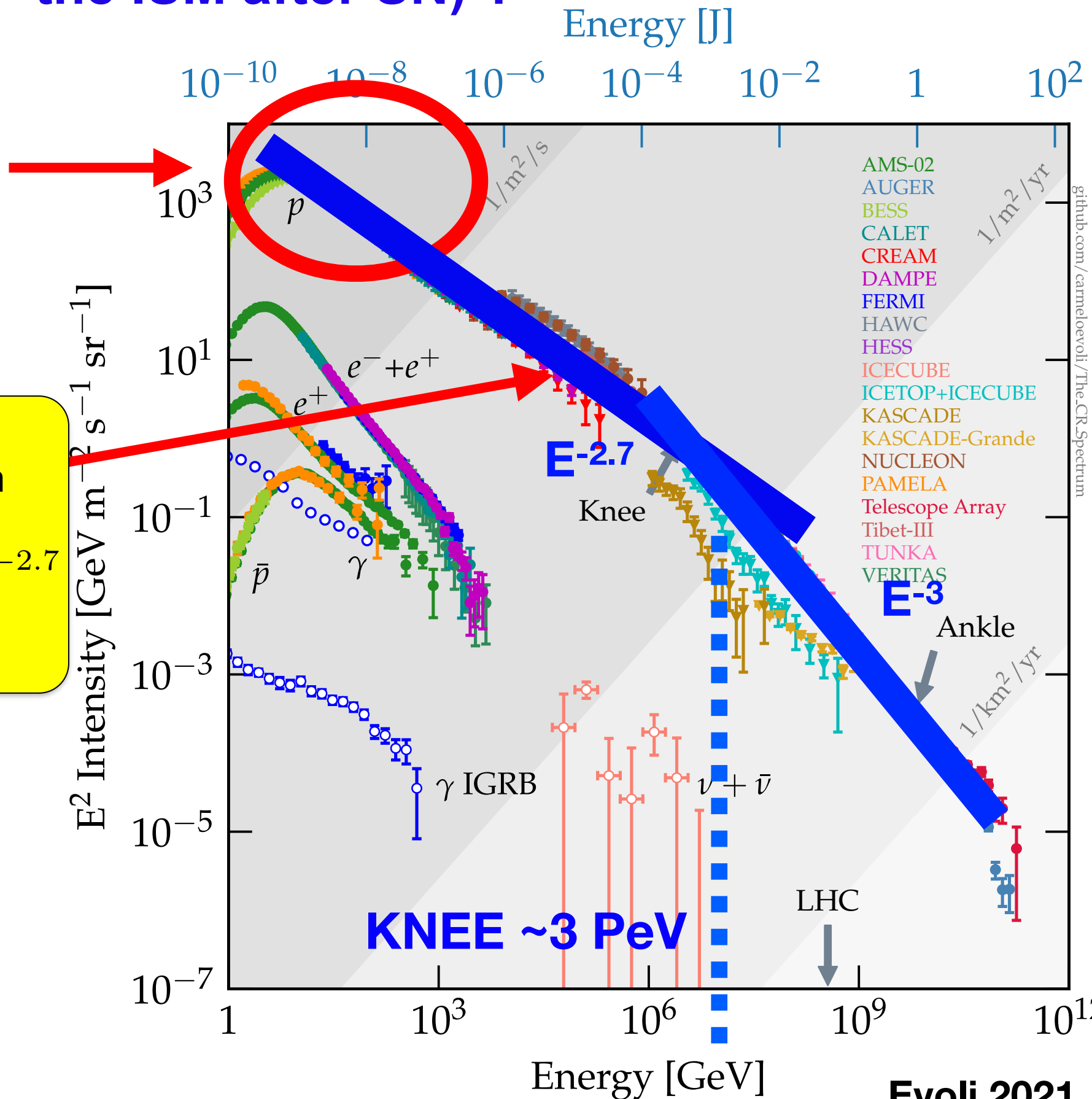
## 2. Slope $E^{-2.7}$

Diffusive shock acceleration

$$E^{-(2.4..2.1)} \times E^{-(0.3..0.6)} = E^{-2.7}$$

Injection

Propagation



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Evoli 2021

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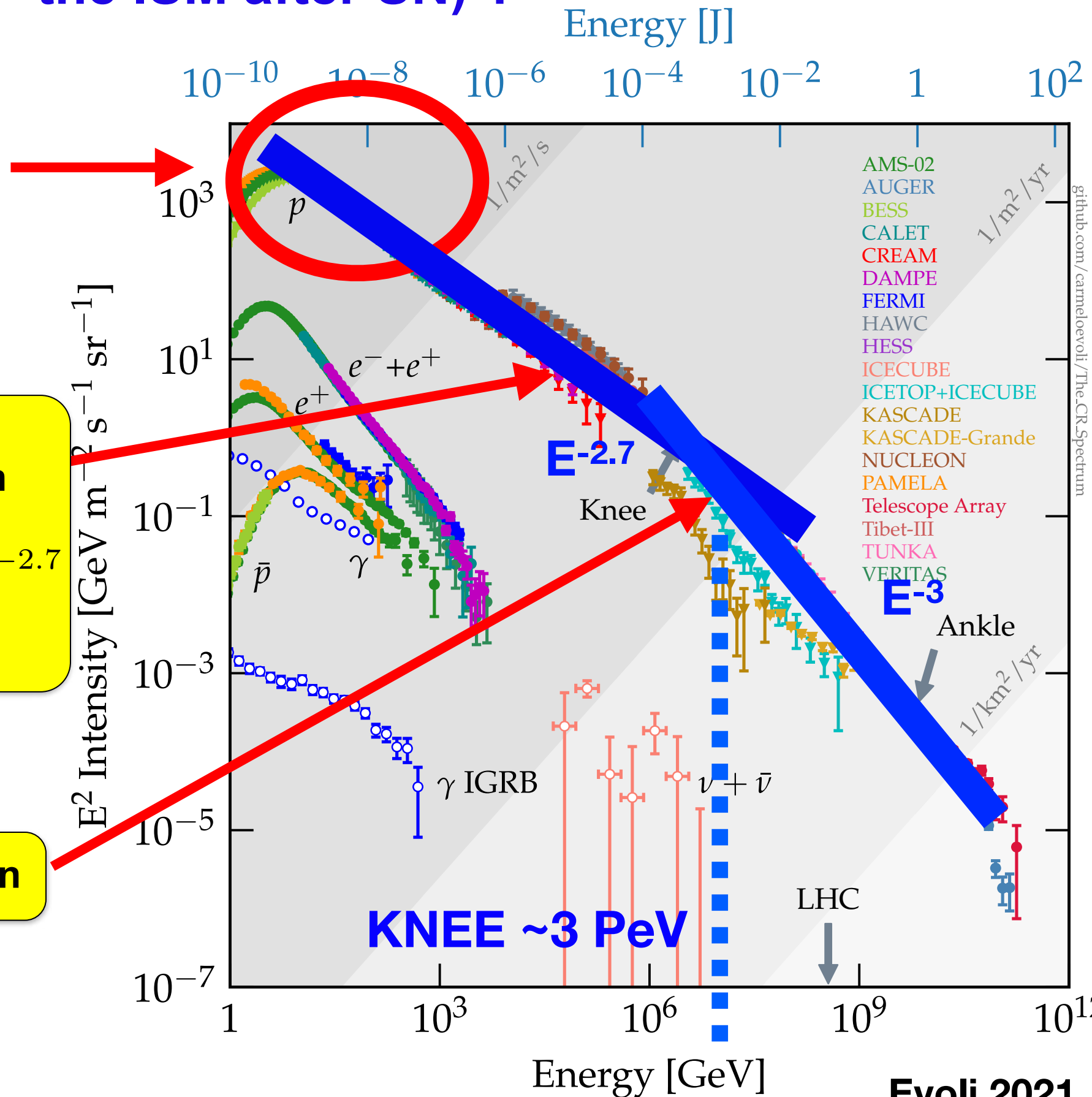
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## 3. Magnetic field amplification

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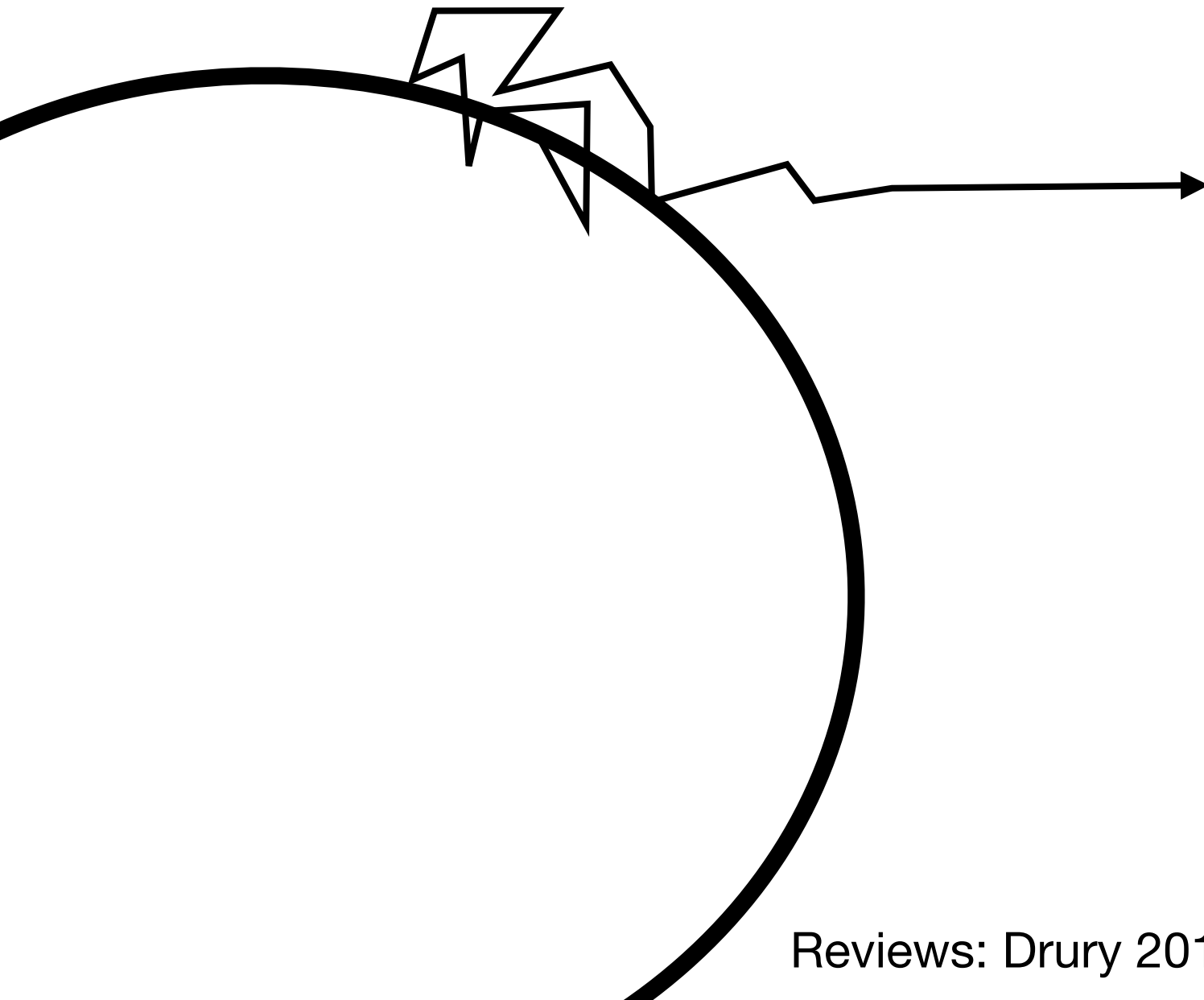
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# What we know: the general picture

1. Strong collision-less non-relativistic shock wave: diffusive shock acceleration

$$\mathcal{M} \gg 1$$
$$r = 4$$



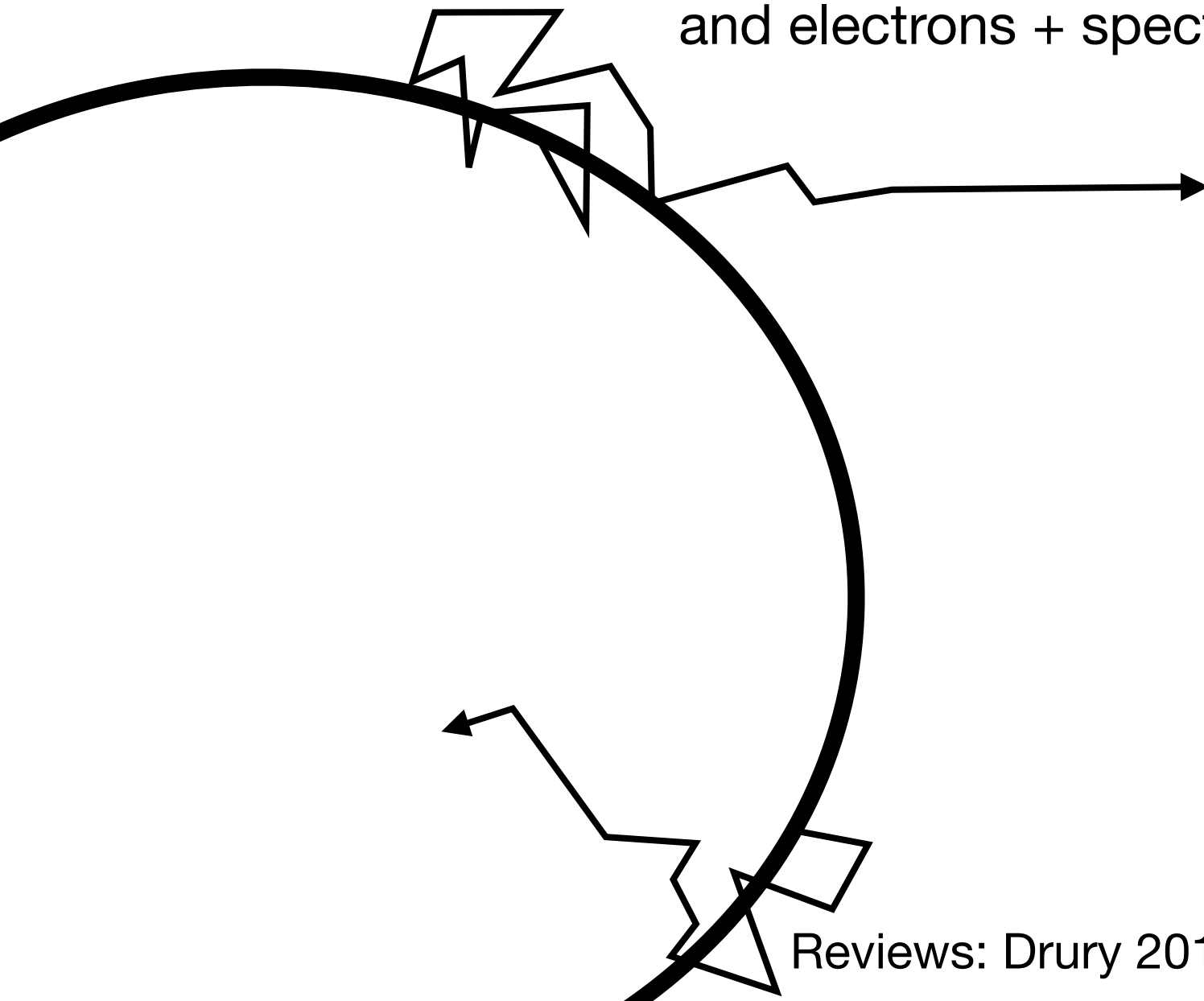
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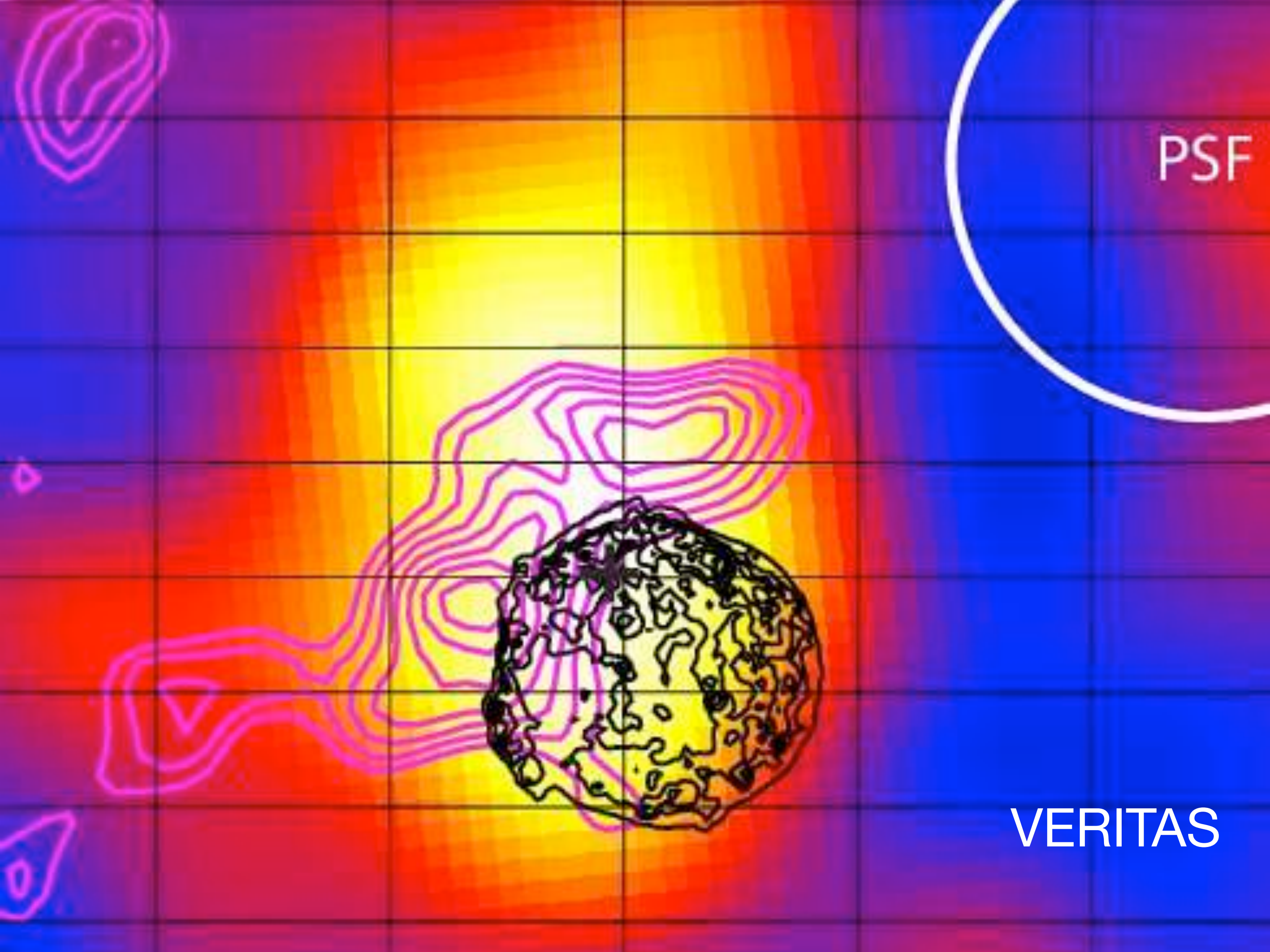
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3. Protons/electrons trapped inside suffering losses

4. High momenta particles continuously escaping the SNR

5. Magnetic field amplification to reach the PeV range

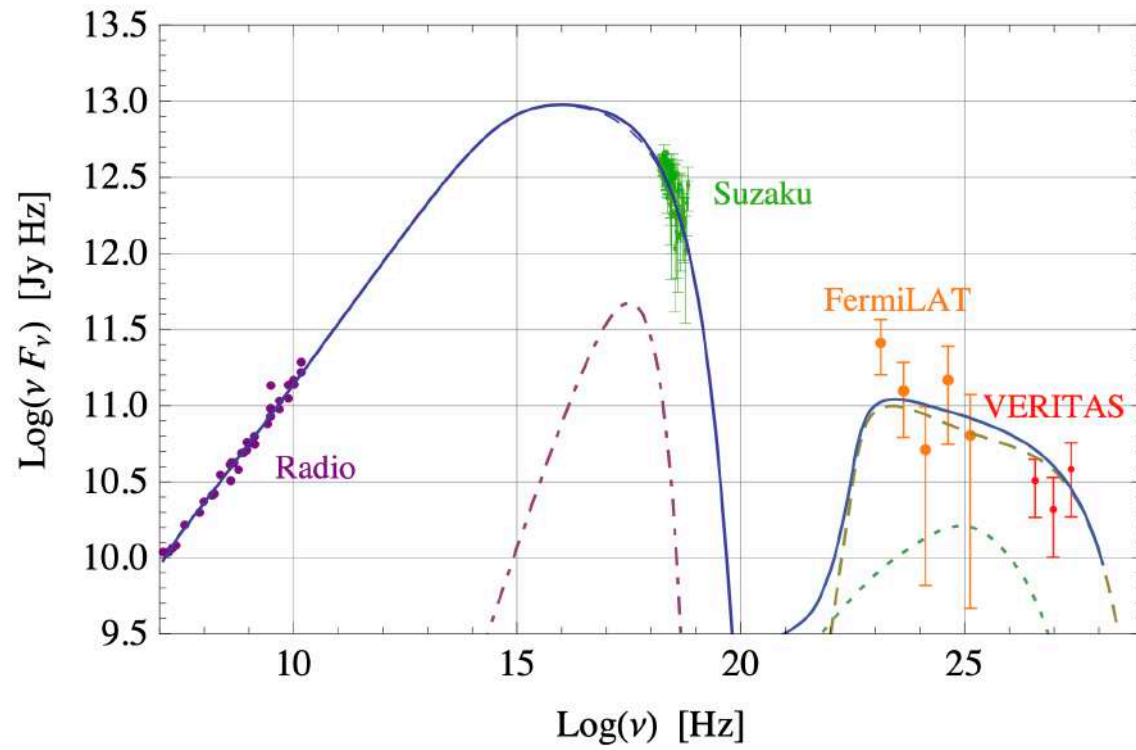
Reviews: Drury 2012, Blasi 2013, Blasi 2019, Gabici et al. 2019



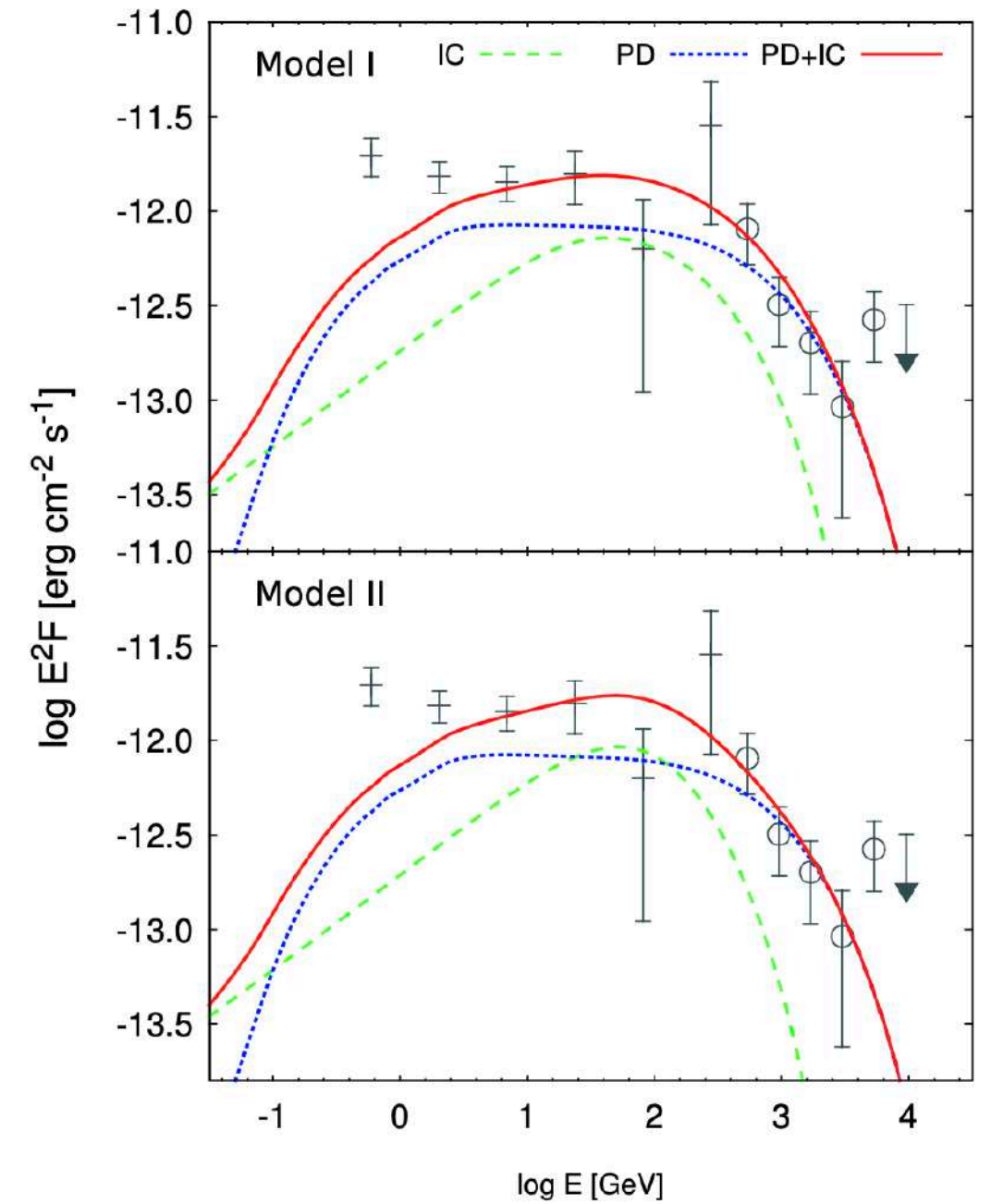
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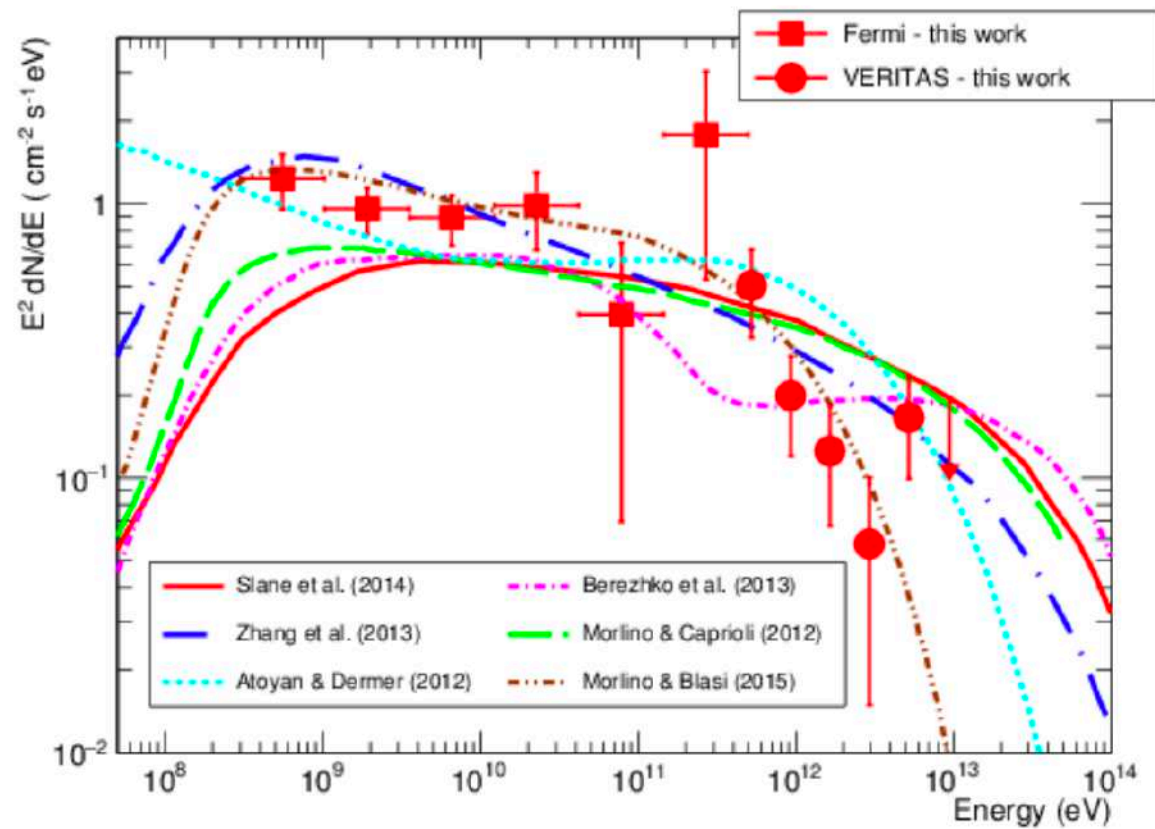




Morlino & Caprioli 2012



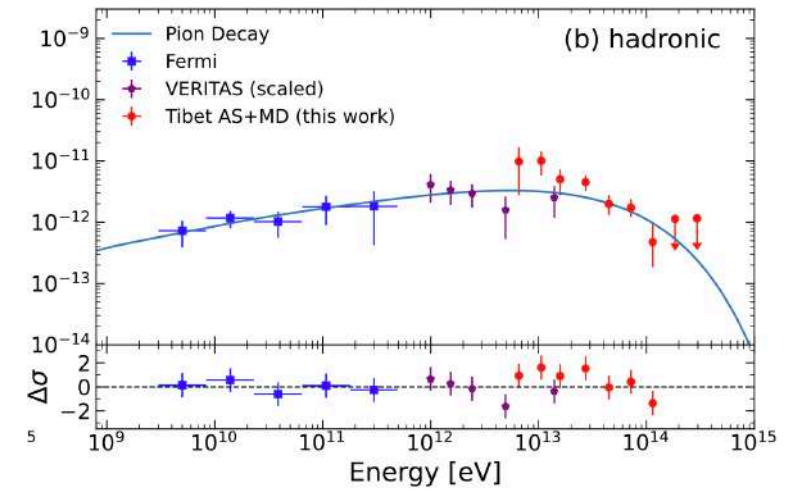
Wilhelm et al. 2020



Archambault et al. 2017

# What is wrong?

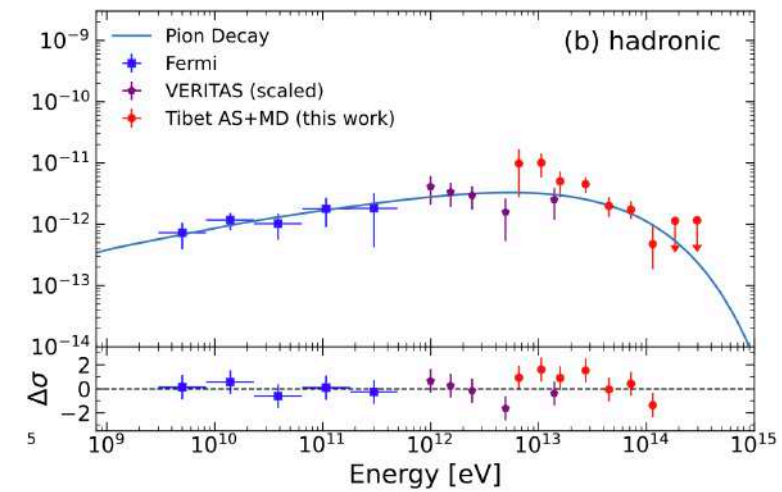
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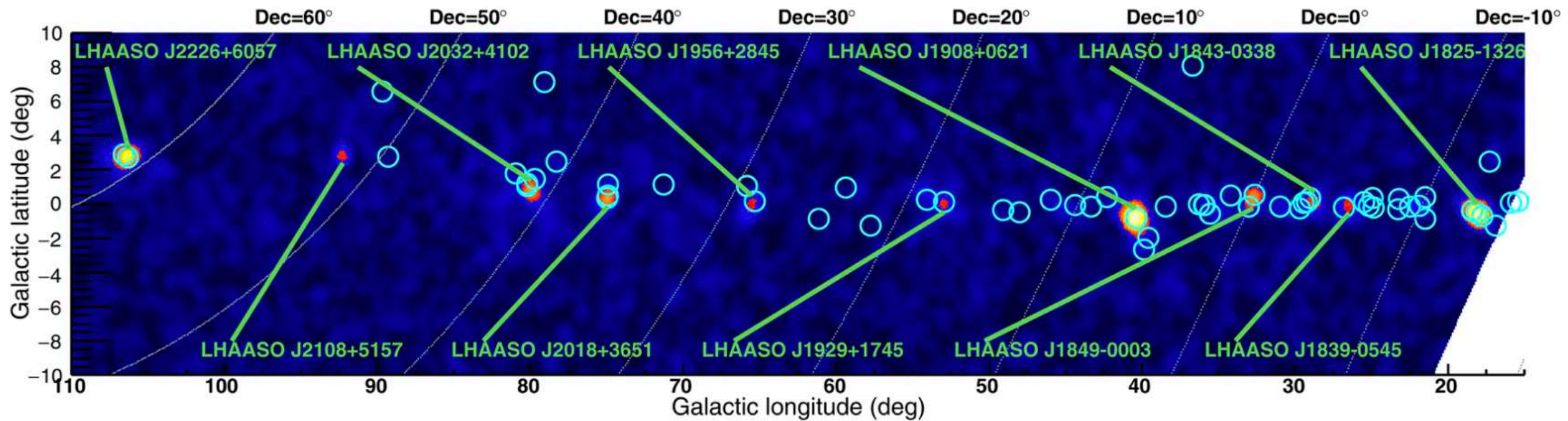
SNR G106.3+ 2.7  
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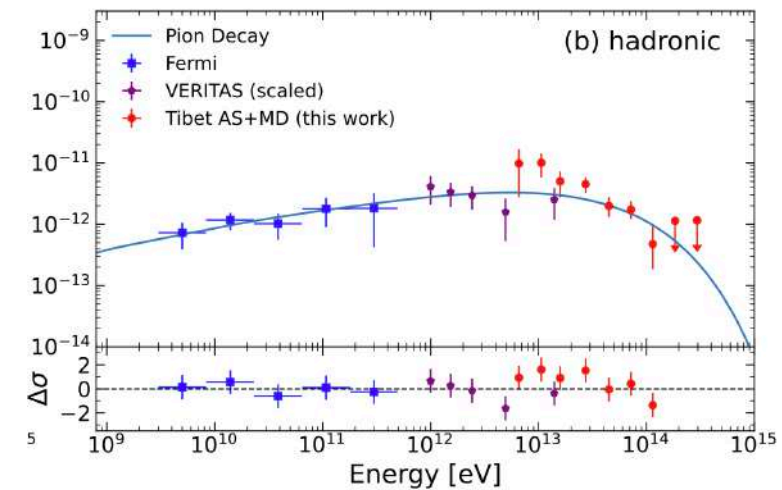


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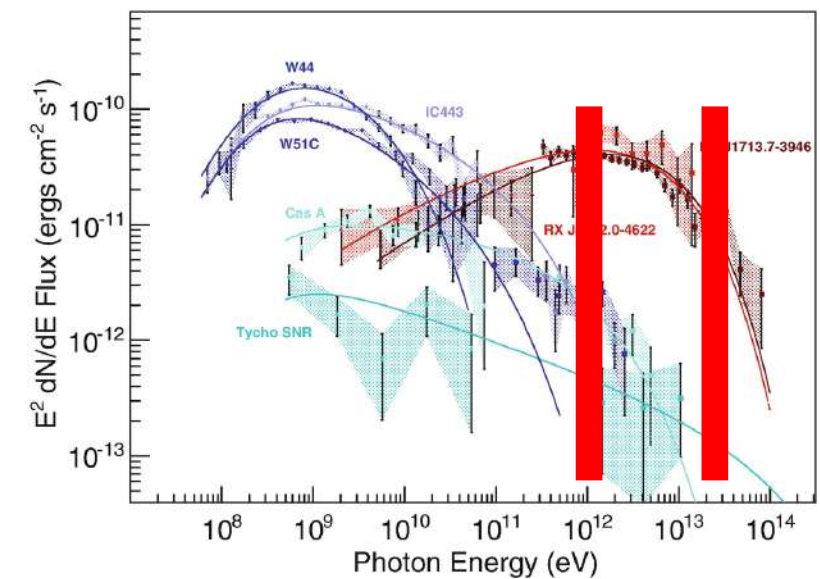
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VHE domain steep spectra?



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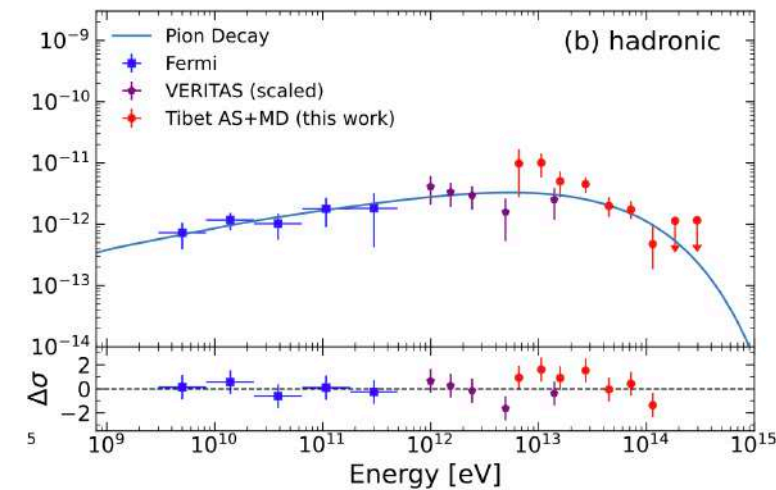
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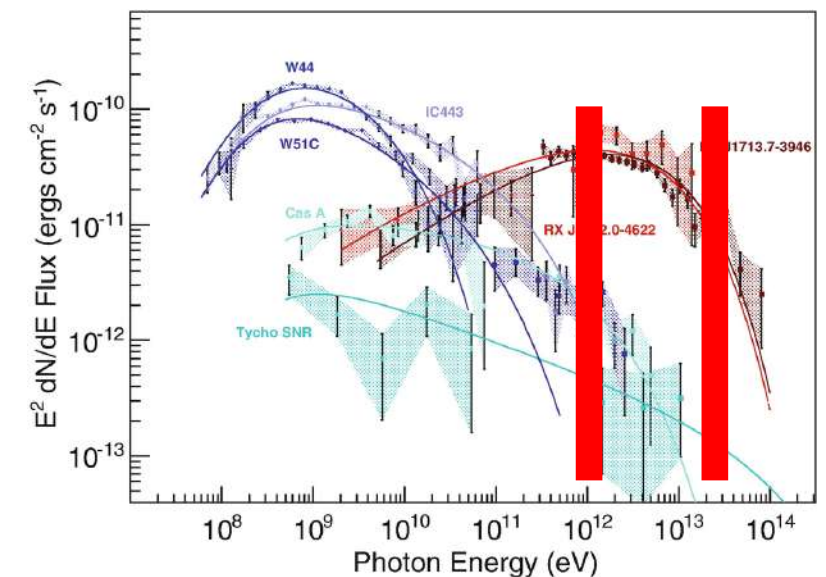
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Injection      Propagation

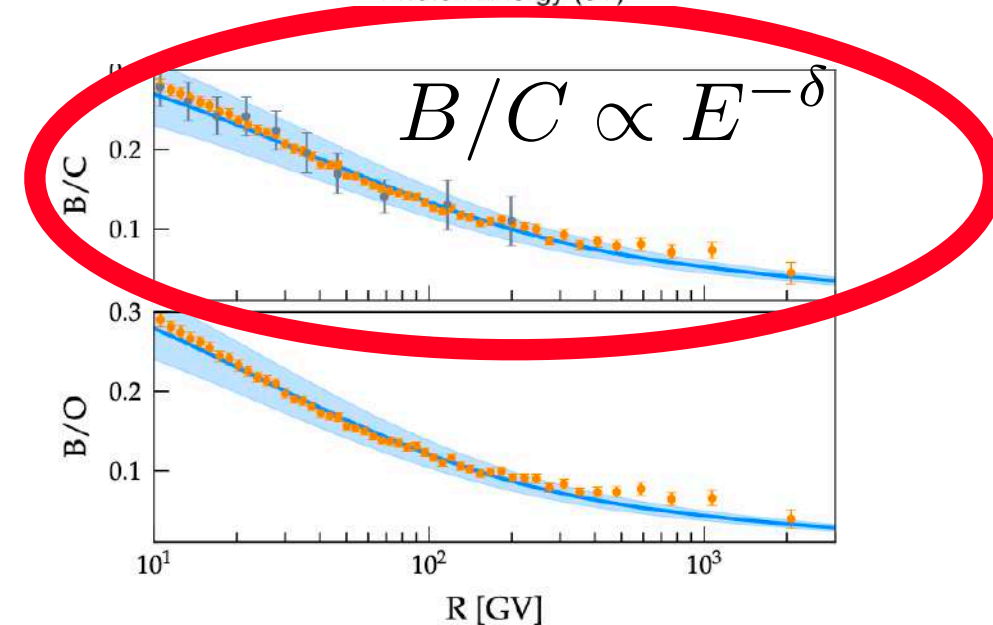
How much e/p? For how long?



SNR G106.3+ 2.7  
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Tibet (Nature 2021)



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# Three issues

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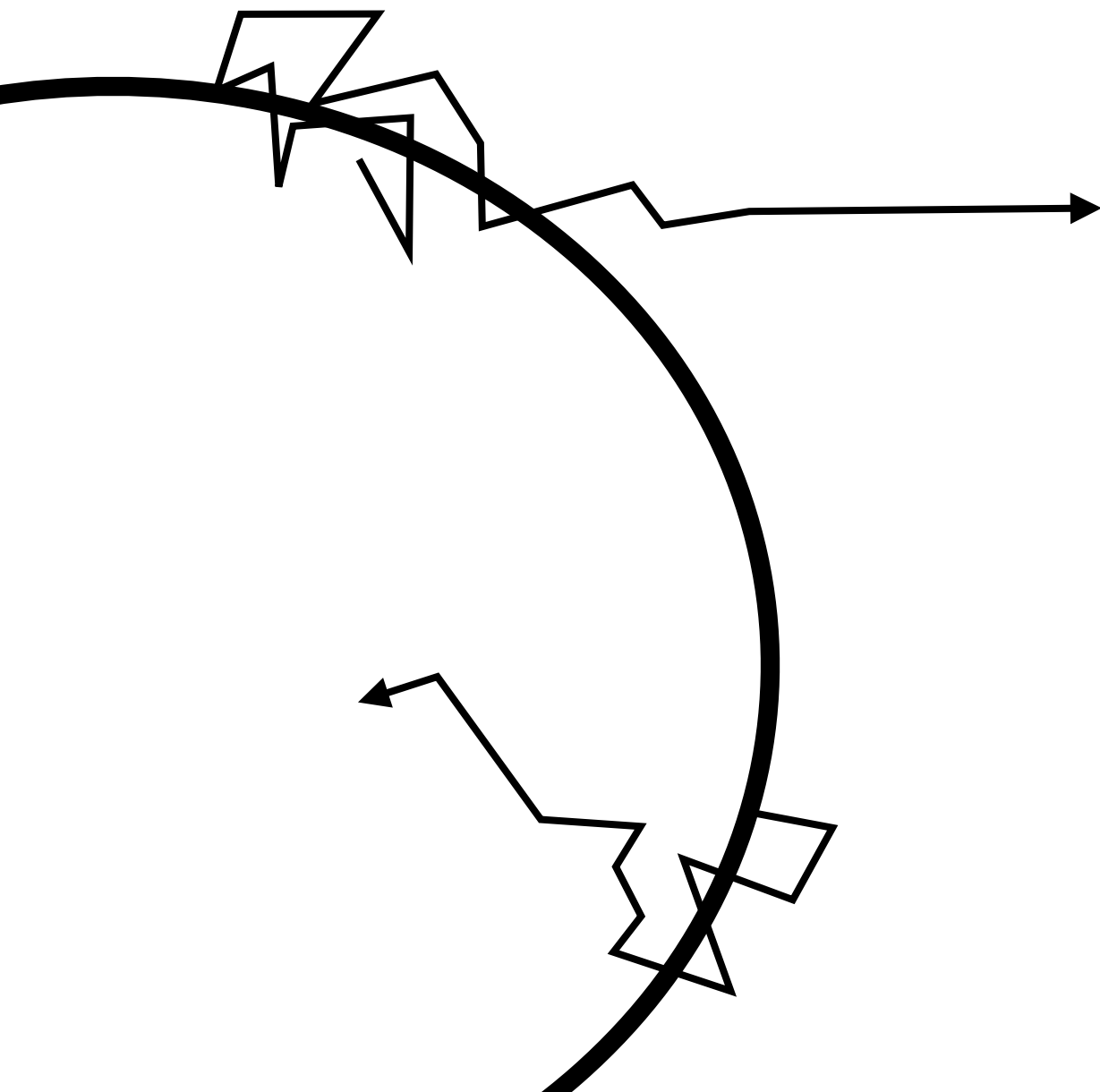
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$$f(p, t) \propto p^{-\alpha}$$

**3. Injected spectra steeper than  $E^{-2}$  (DSA test-particle)**

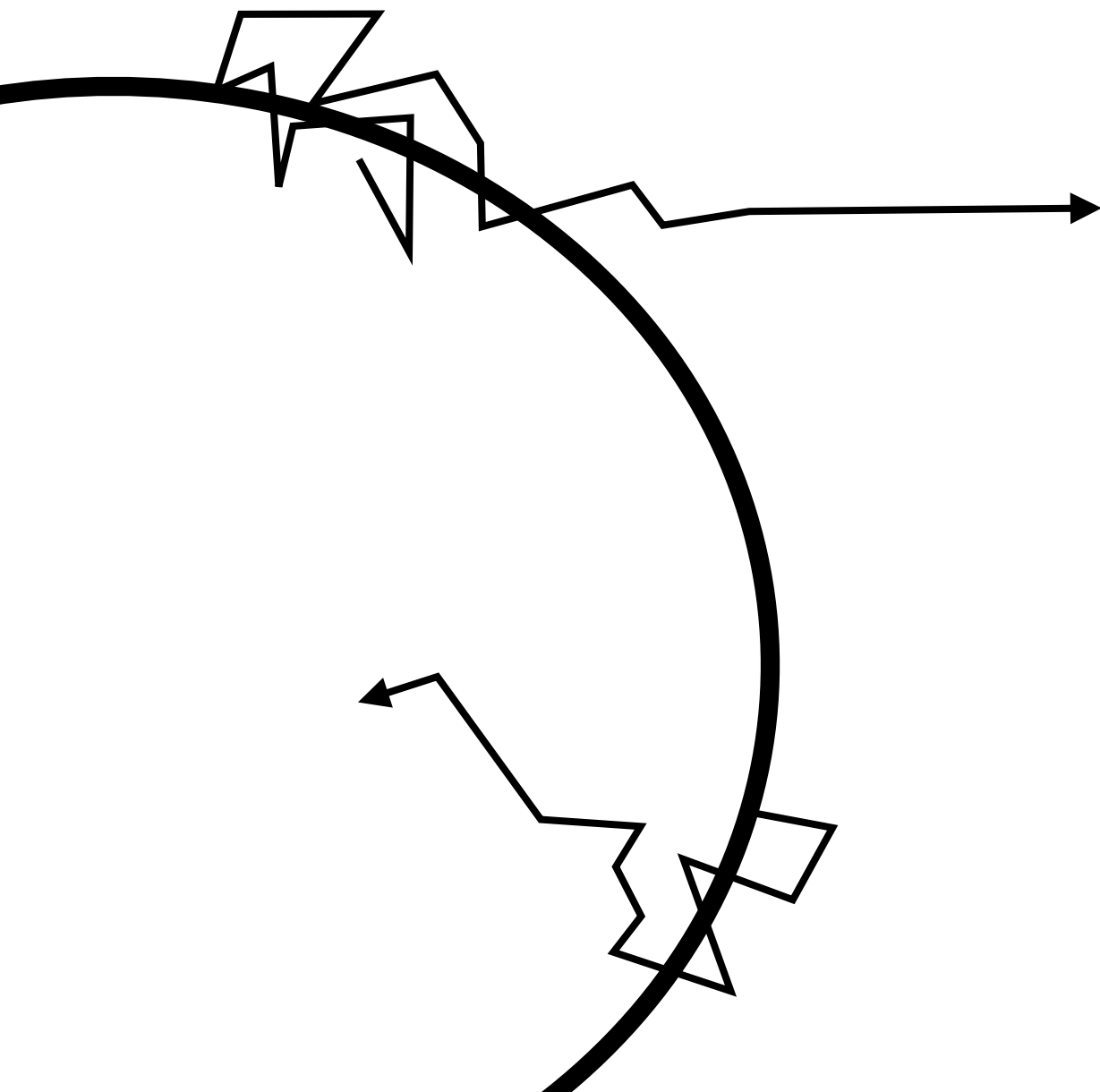
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# What we still don't really know



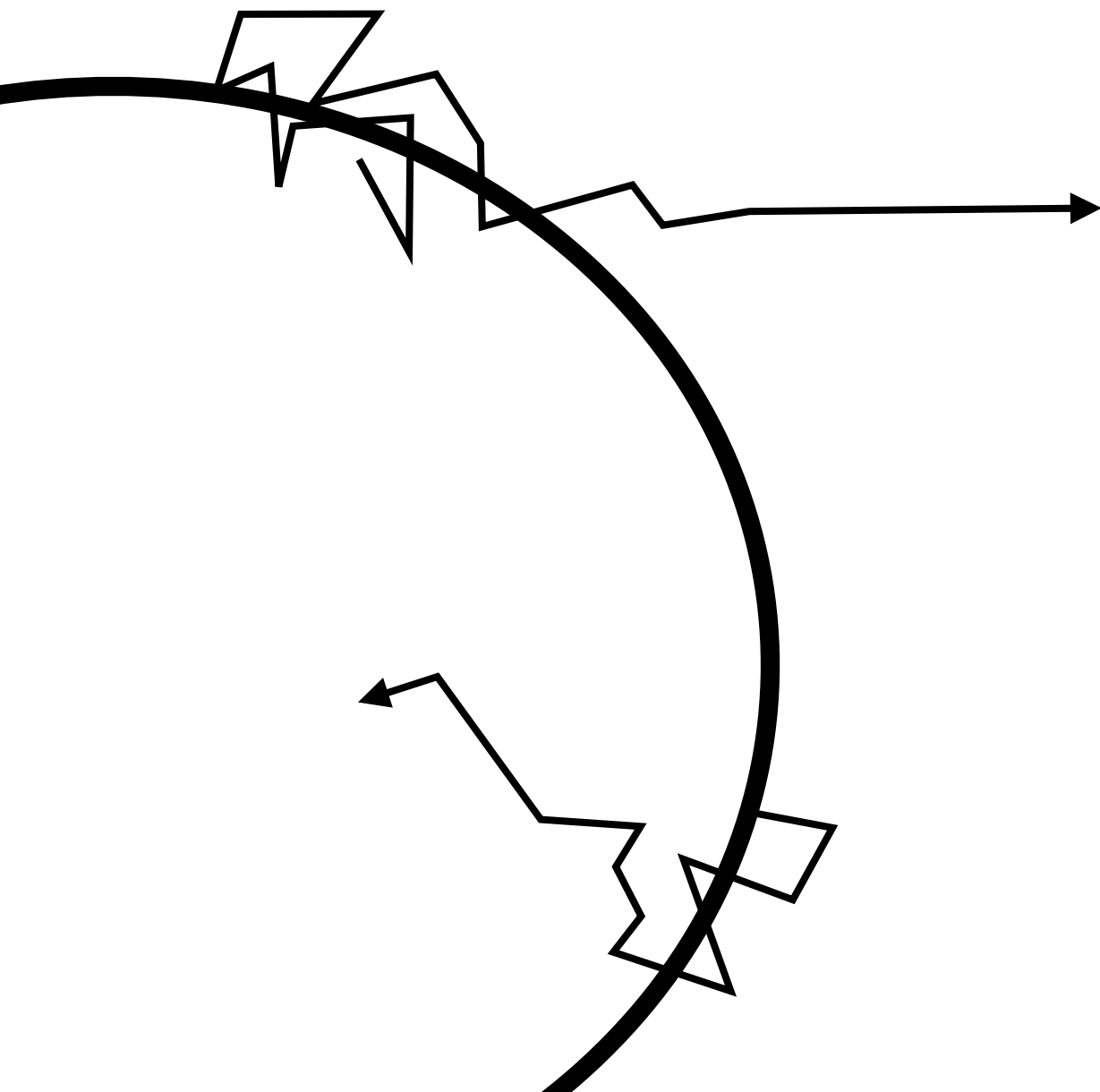
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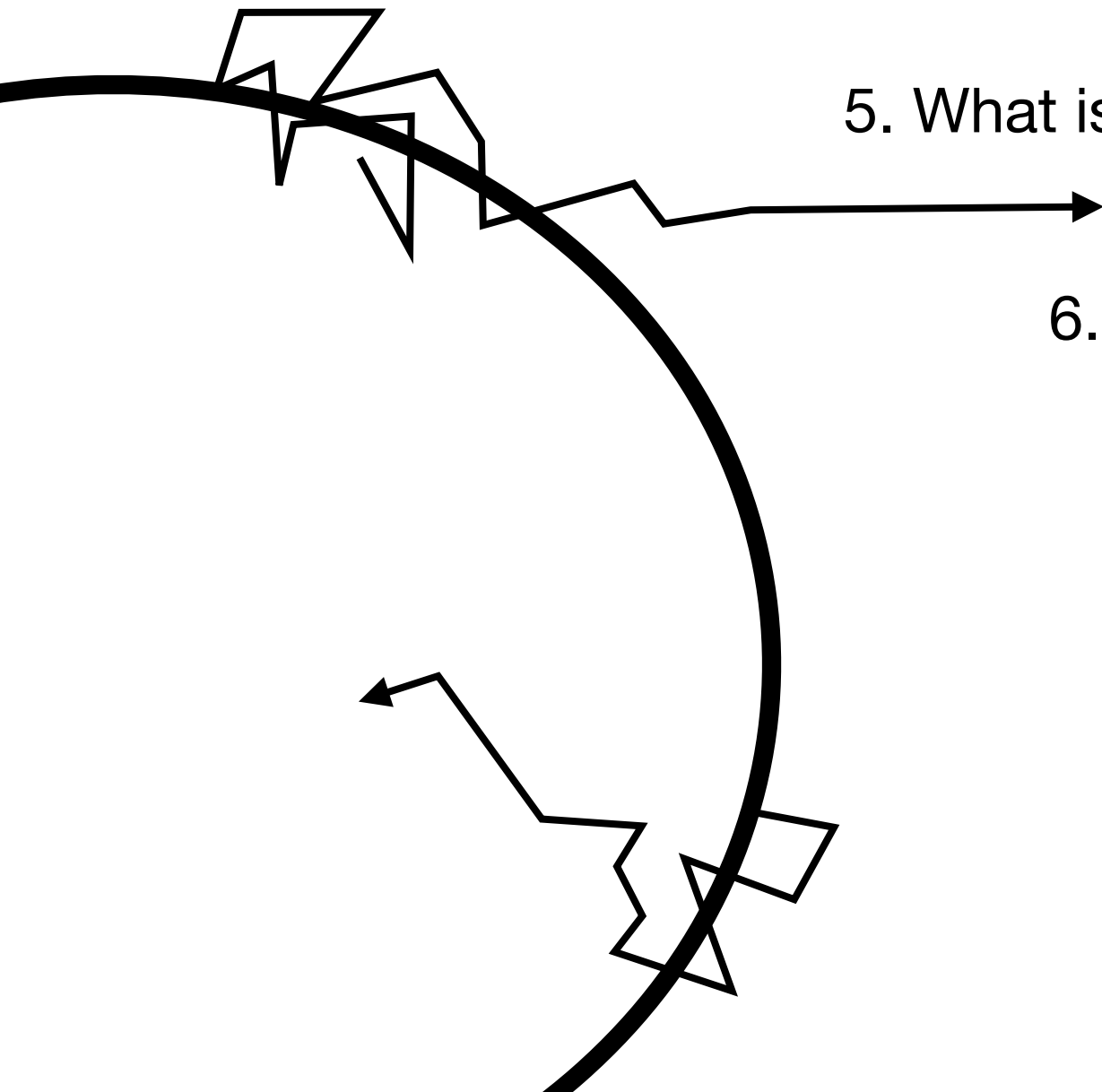
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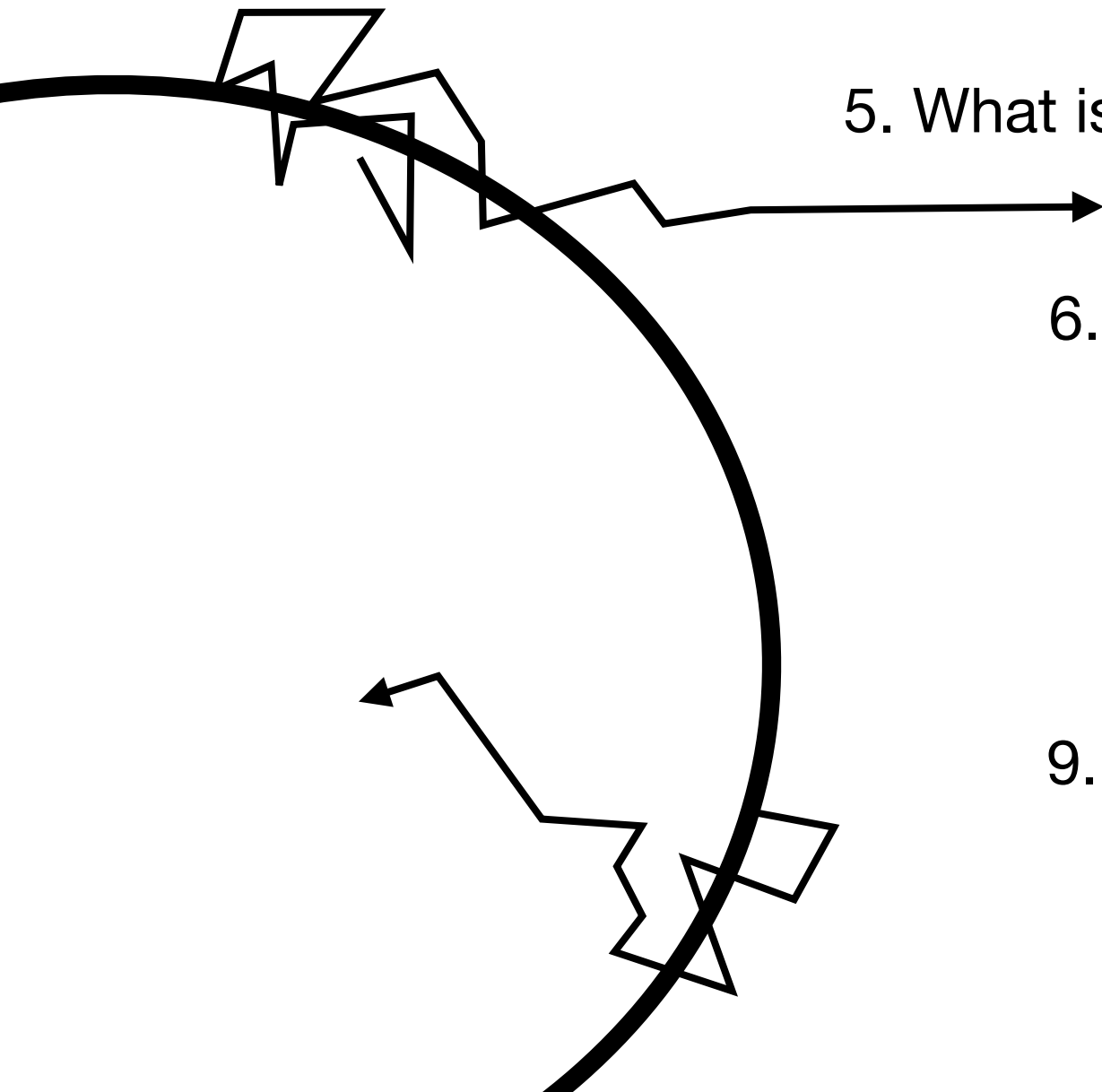
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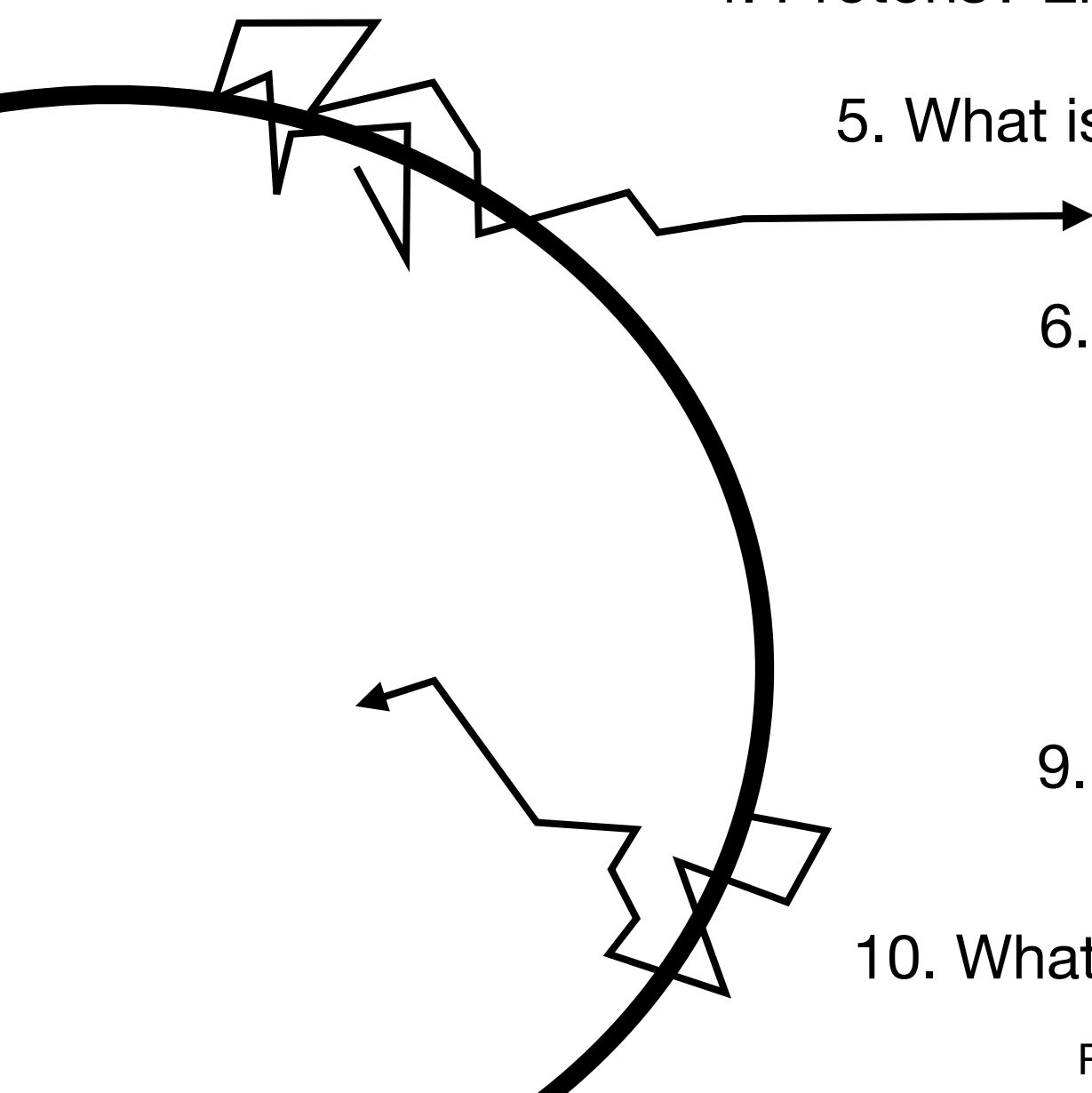


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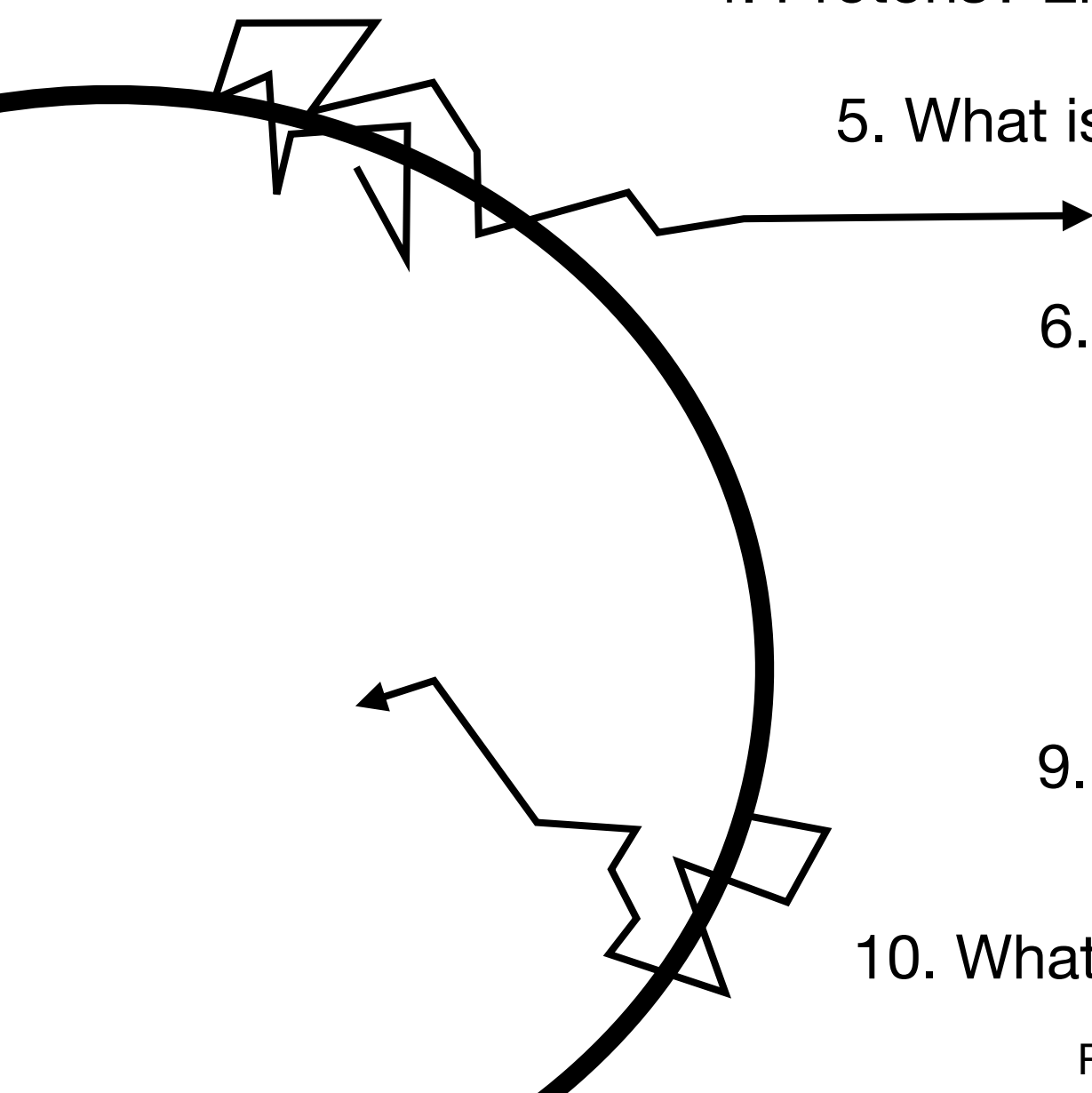


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- A diagram on the left side of the slide illustrates a curved shock front. A thick black arc represents the shock. A jagged, wavy line crosses the shock, representing the magnetic field. An arrow points from the upstream region (top left) towards the shock, and another arrow points away from the shock into the downstream region (bottom left), indicating the flow of particles.

# What we still don't really know

**All connected !**

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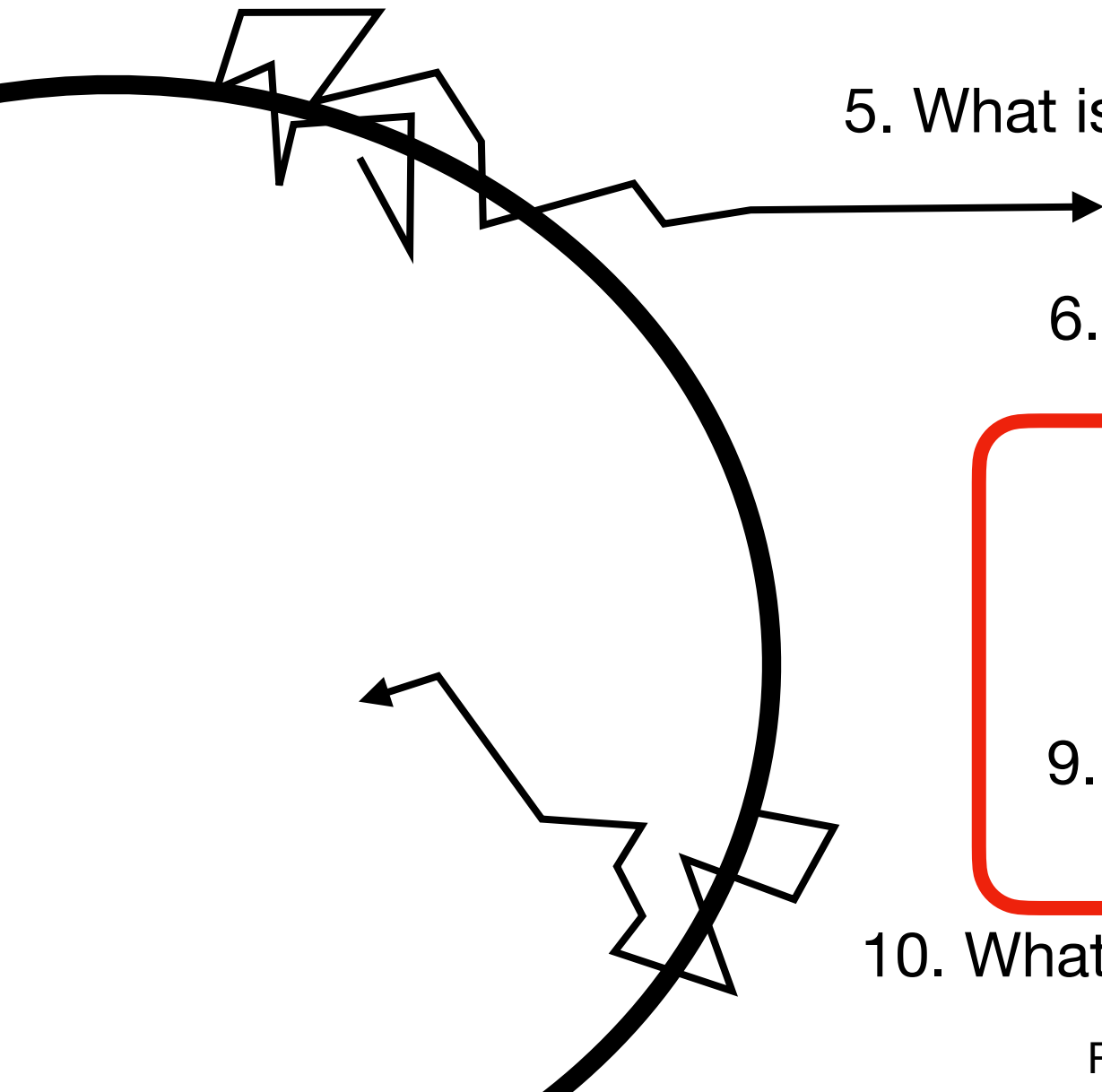
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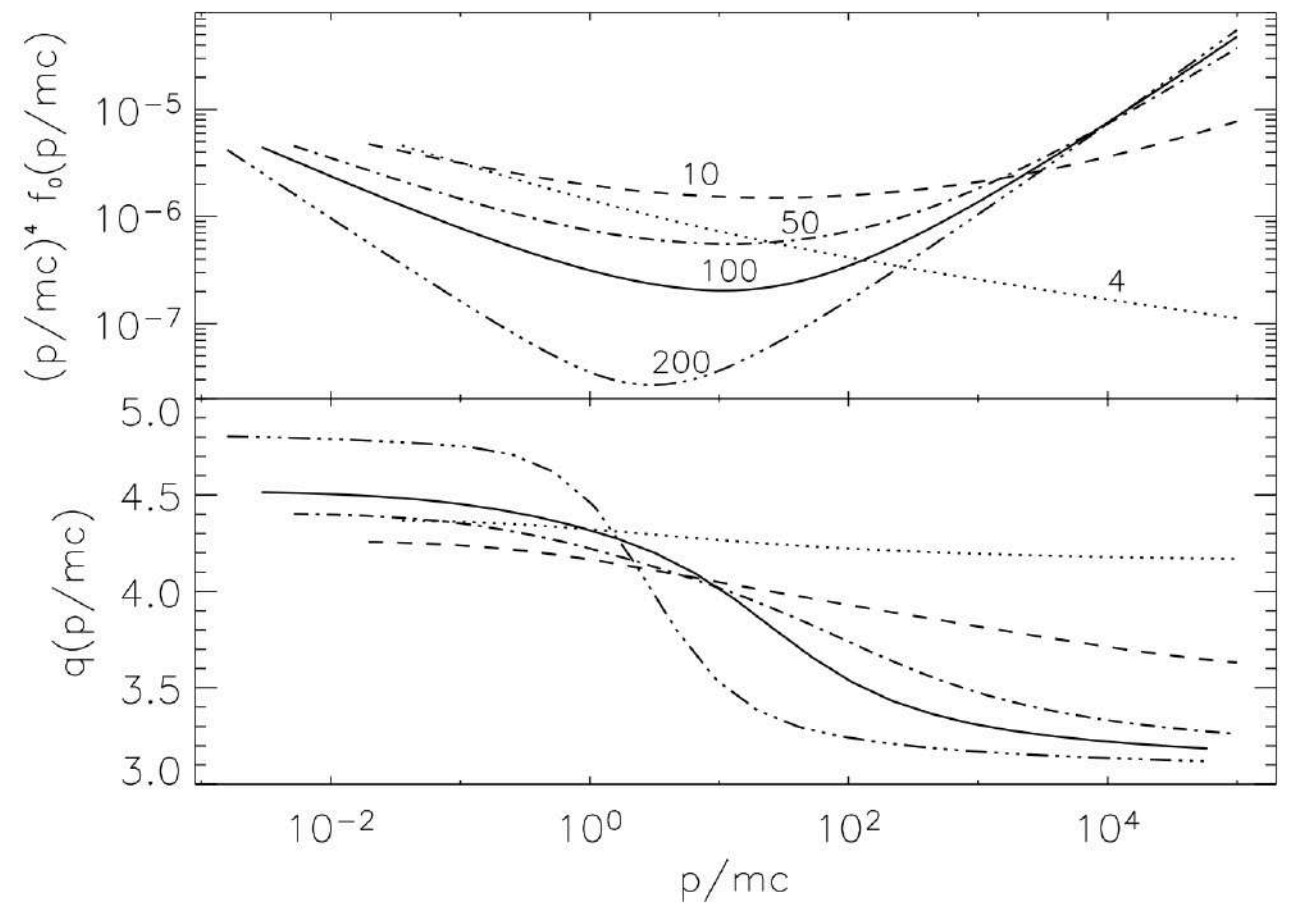
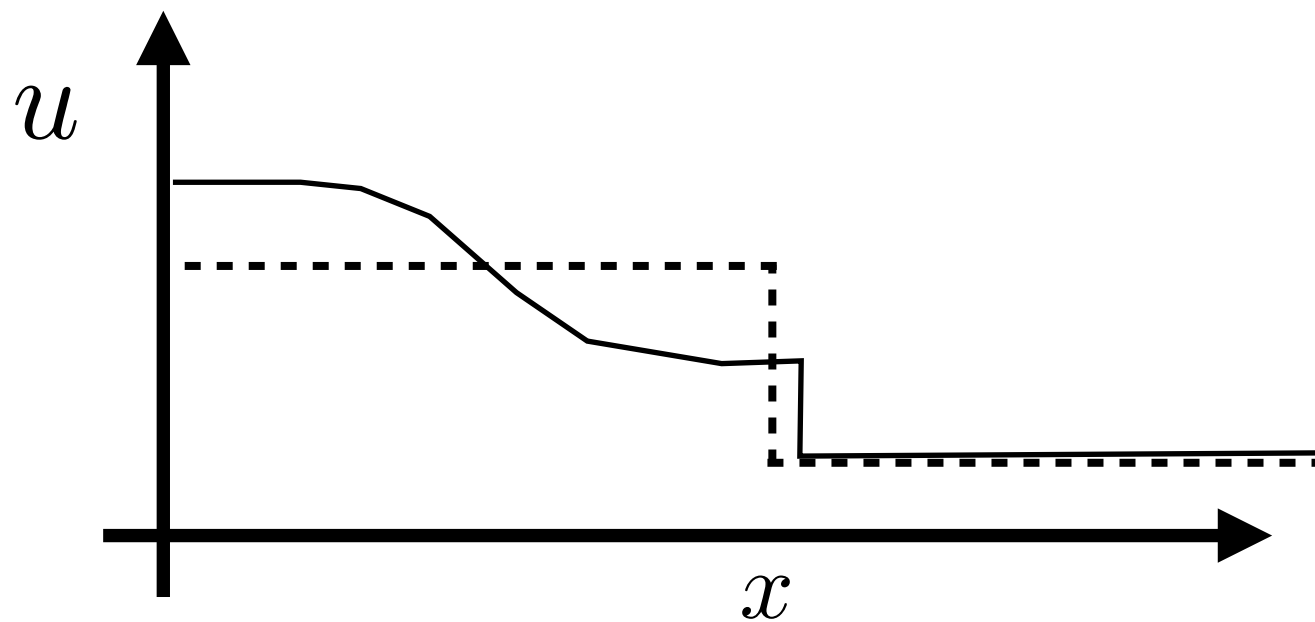
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# Spectrum at the shock?

$$f(p) \propto p^{-\alpha} \quad f(p) \propto p^{-\alpha(t)} \quad \alpha \neq 4$$

Non-linear effects: efficient particle acceleration acting on the shock structure



Drury & Völk (1980, 1981), Bell (1987)

Jones & Ellison (1991), Ellison, Möbius & Paschamnn (1990), Ellison, Baring & Jones (1995, 1995) Kang & Jones (1997, 2005) Kang, Jones & Gieseler (2002), Malkov (1997), Malkov, Diamond & Völk (2000)

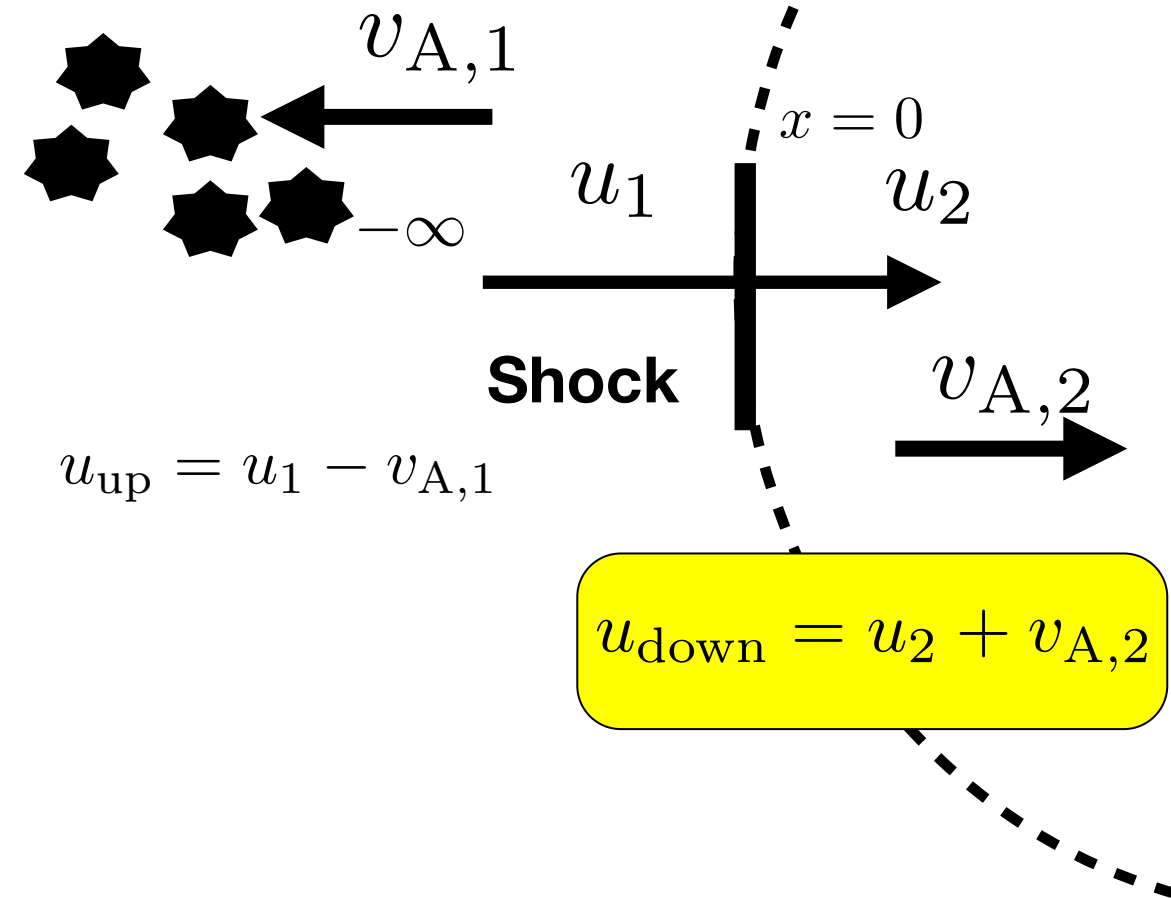
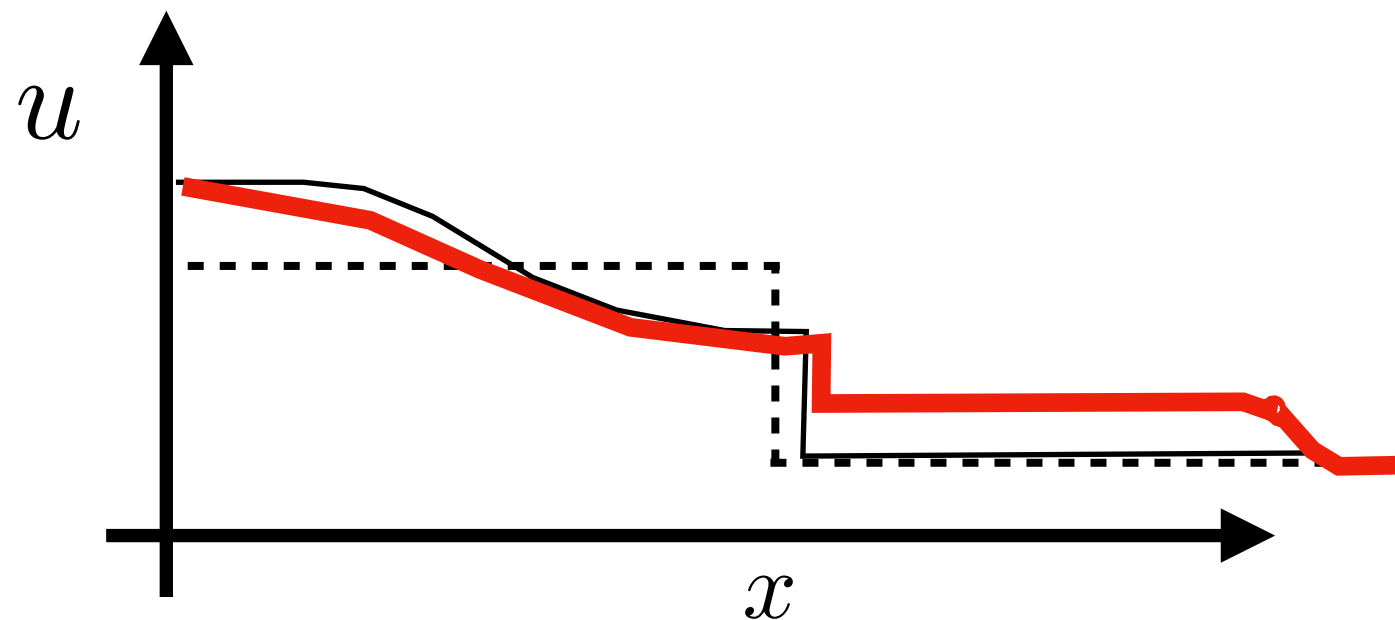
Blasi (2002), Amato & Blasi (2005, 2006)

# Spectrum at the shock?

Until now: fixed slope at the shock produced steeper summed injected spectrum.

$$f(p) \propto p^{-\alpha} \quad f(p) \propto p^{-\alpha(t)} \quad \alpha \neq 4$$

Non-linear effects: drift of scattering centers downstream



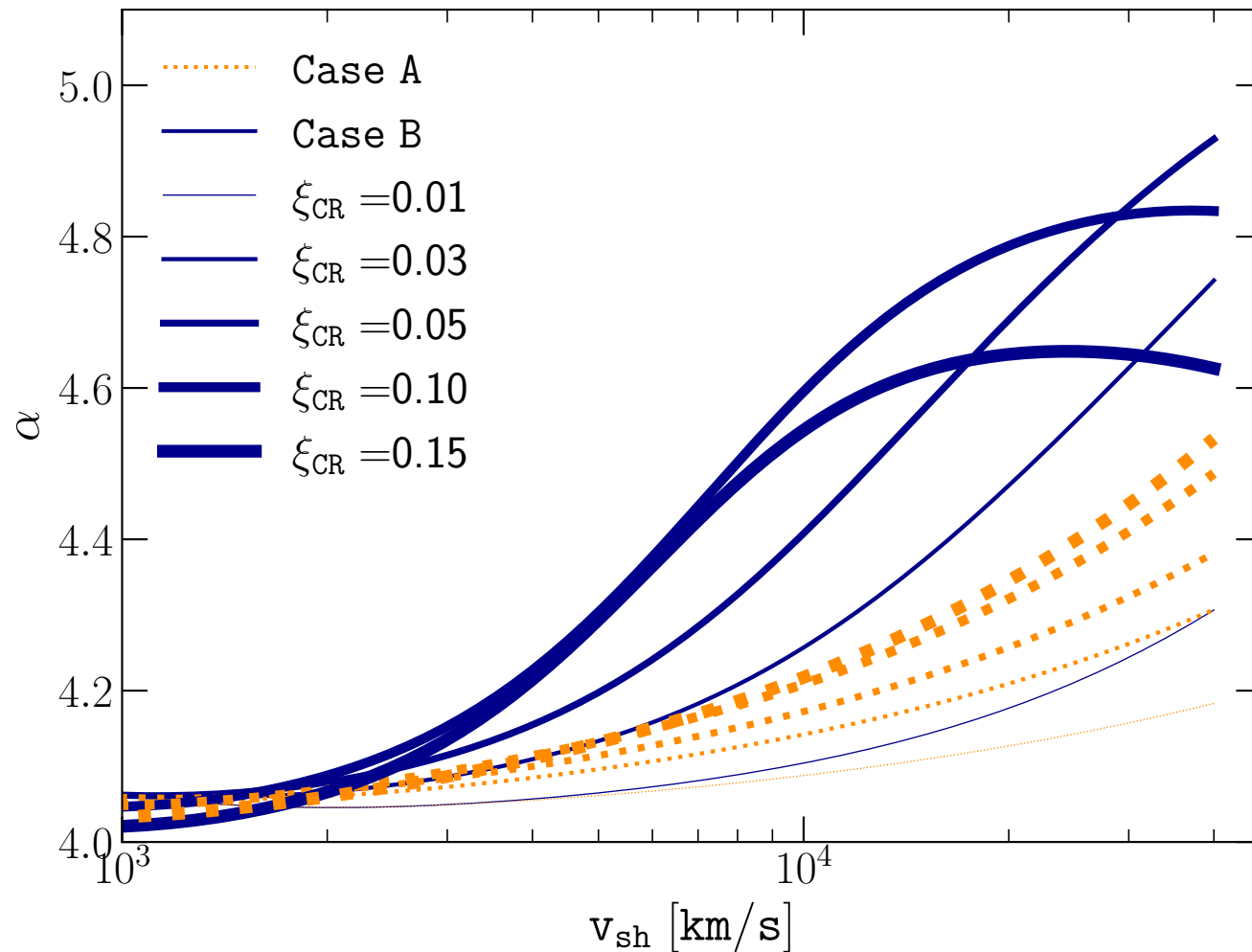
Zirakashvili & Ptuskin (2008), Kirk (1990)

Drury (1983), Caprioli, Haggerty & Blasi (2020), Diesing & Caprioli (2021), PC, Blasi & Caprioli (2022)

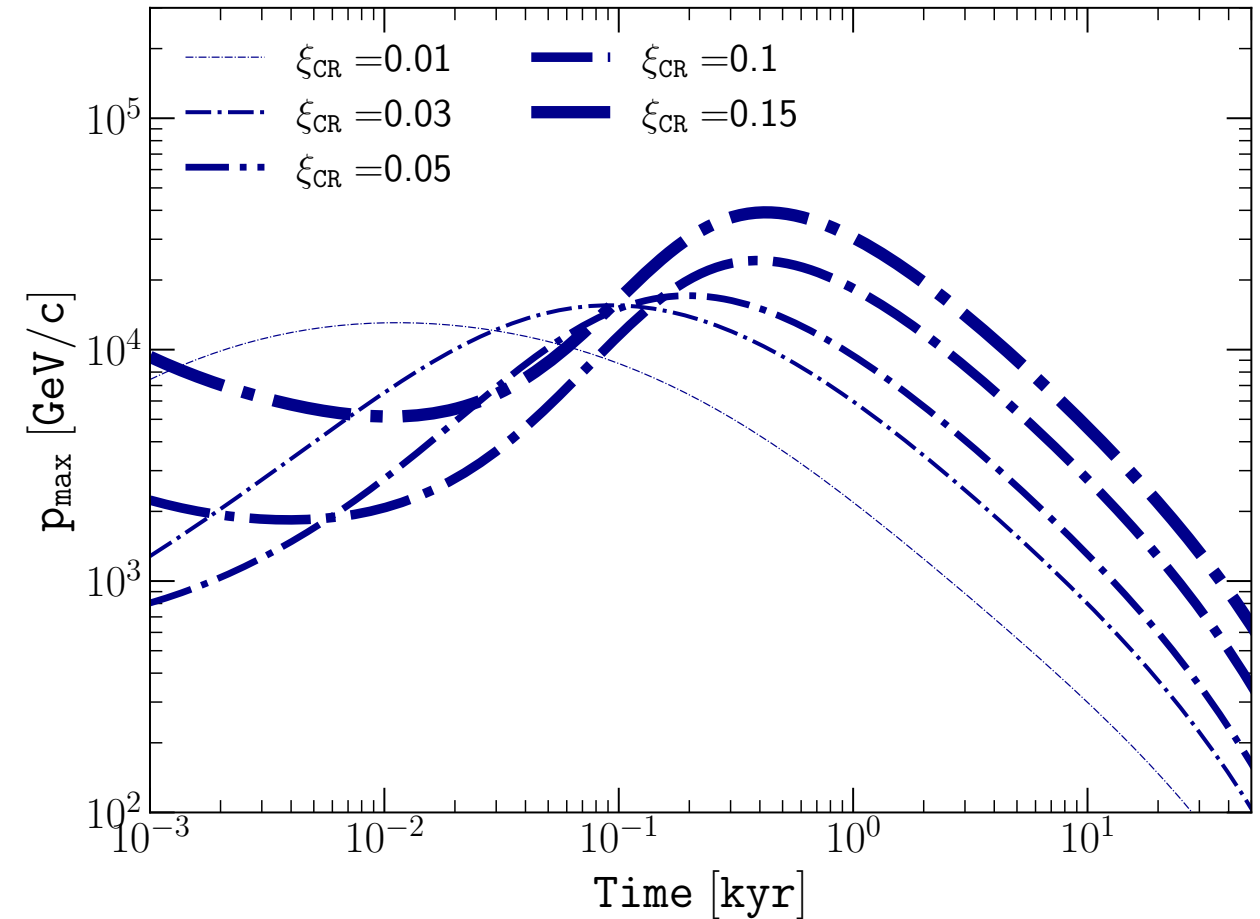
# Spectrum at the shock?

Bell: current from all particles  
(maximum value B)

$$v_{A,2} = R_{\text{tot}} \frac{\delta B_2}{\sqrt{4\pi\rho}}$$



Bell: current escaping  
particles upstream infinity



**Consequences on pmax!**

Drury (1983), Kirk (1990) Caprioli, Haggerty & Blasi (2020), Diesing & Caprioli (2021),  
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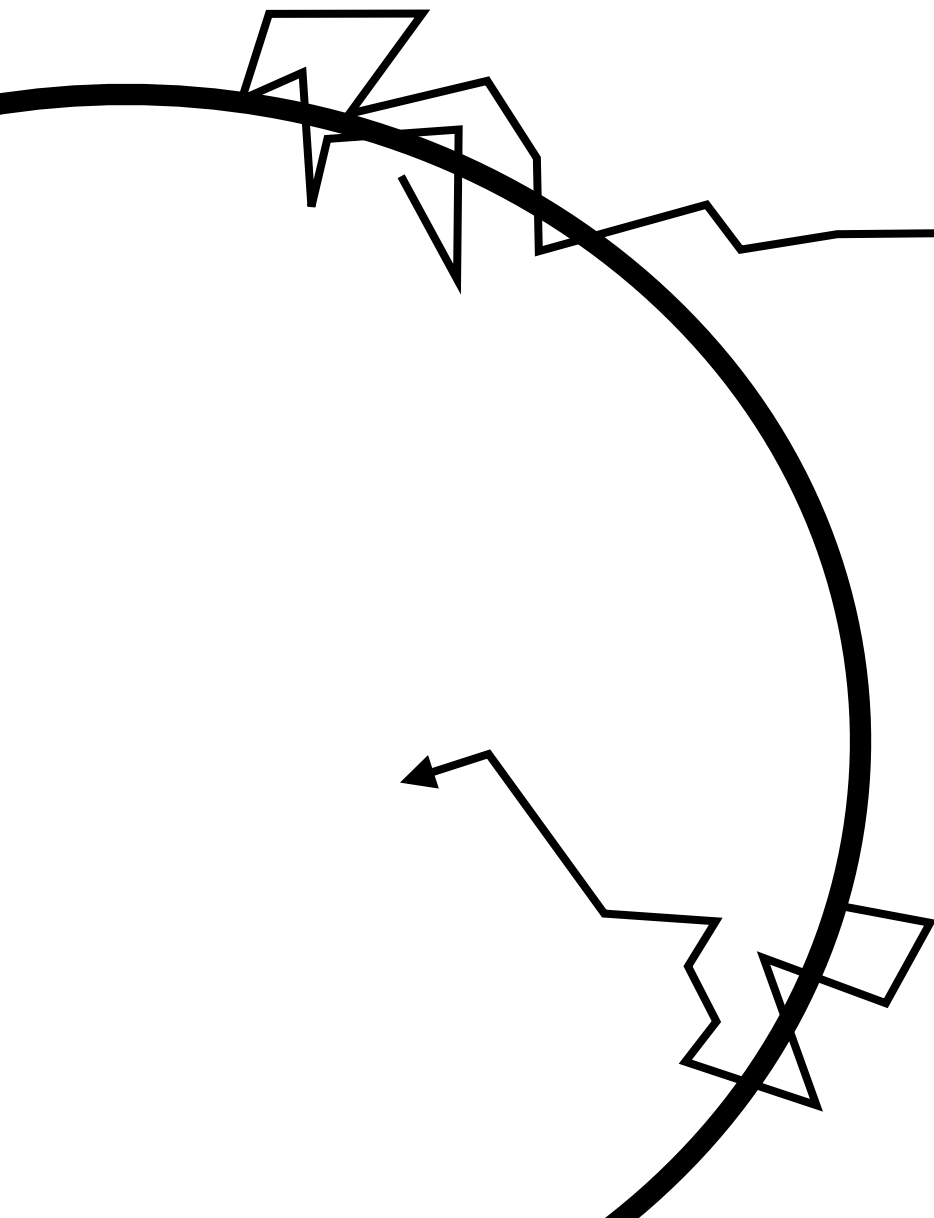
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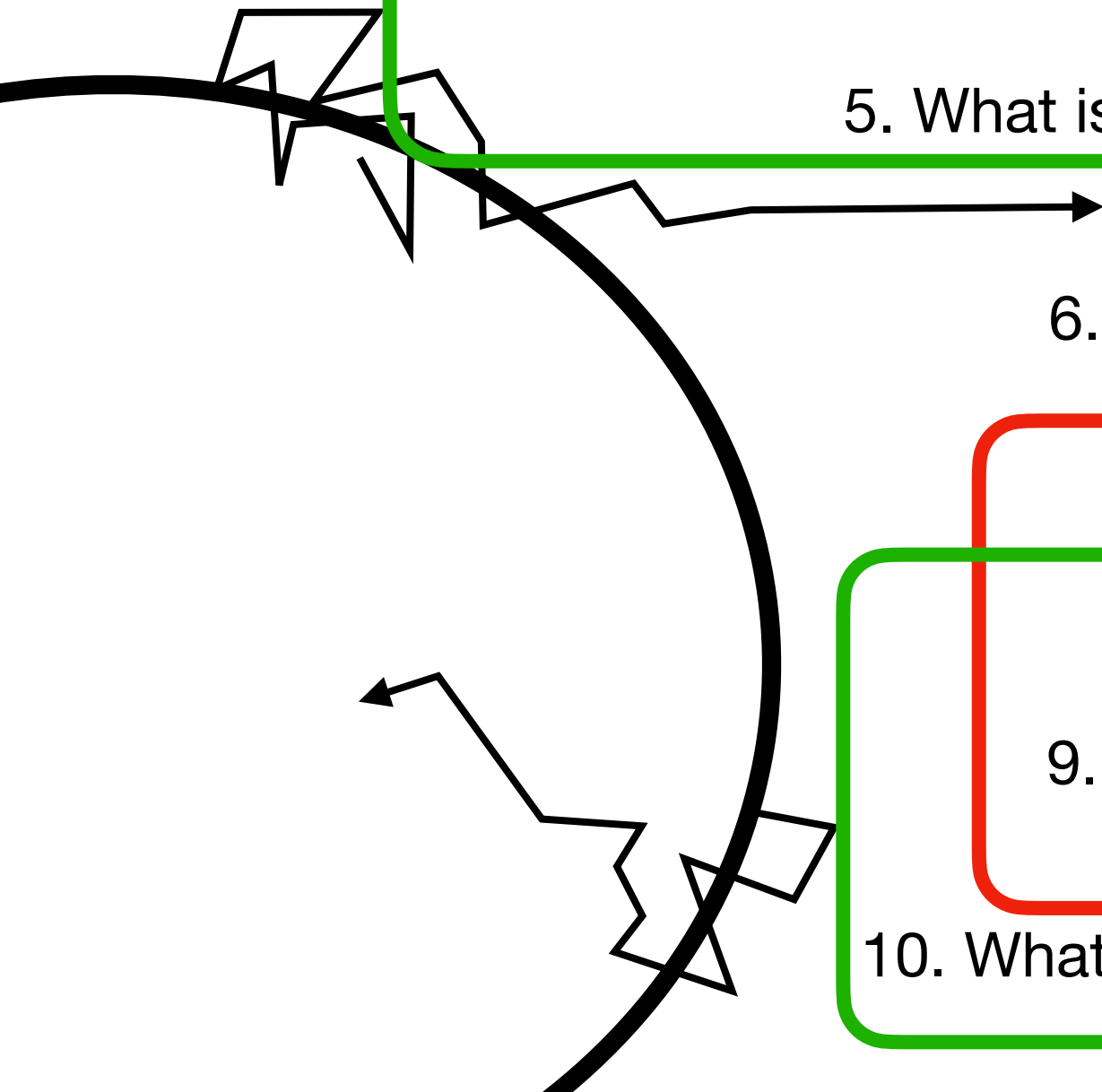
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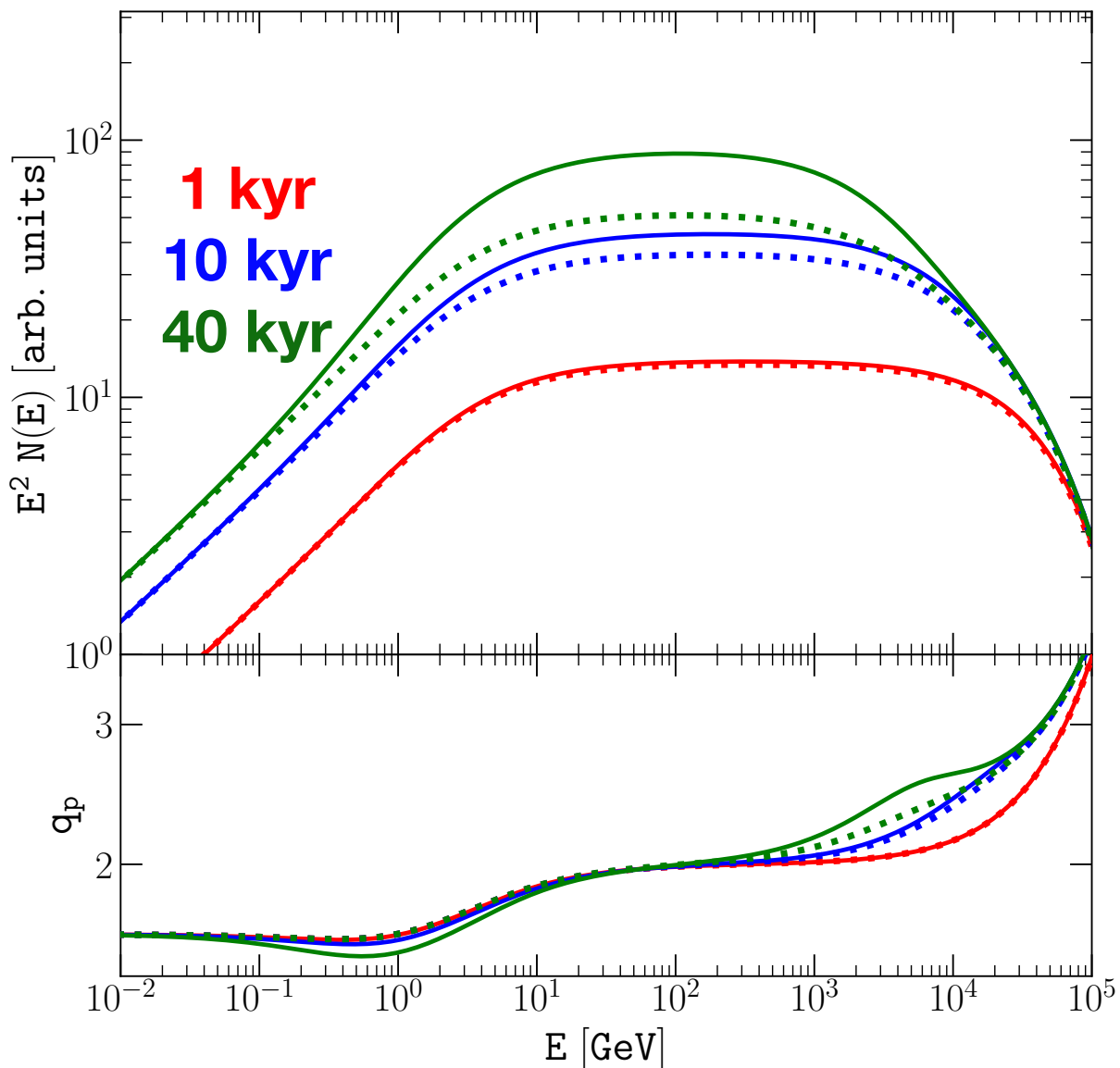


# Reacceleration over the SNR lifetime

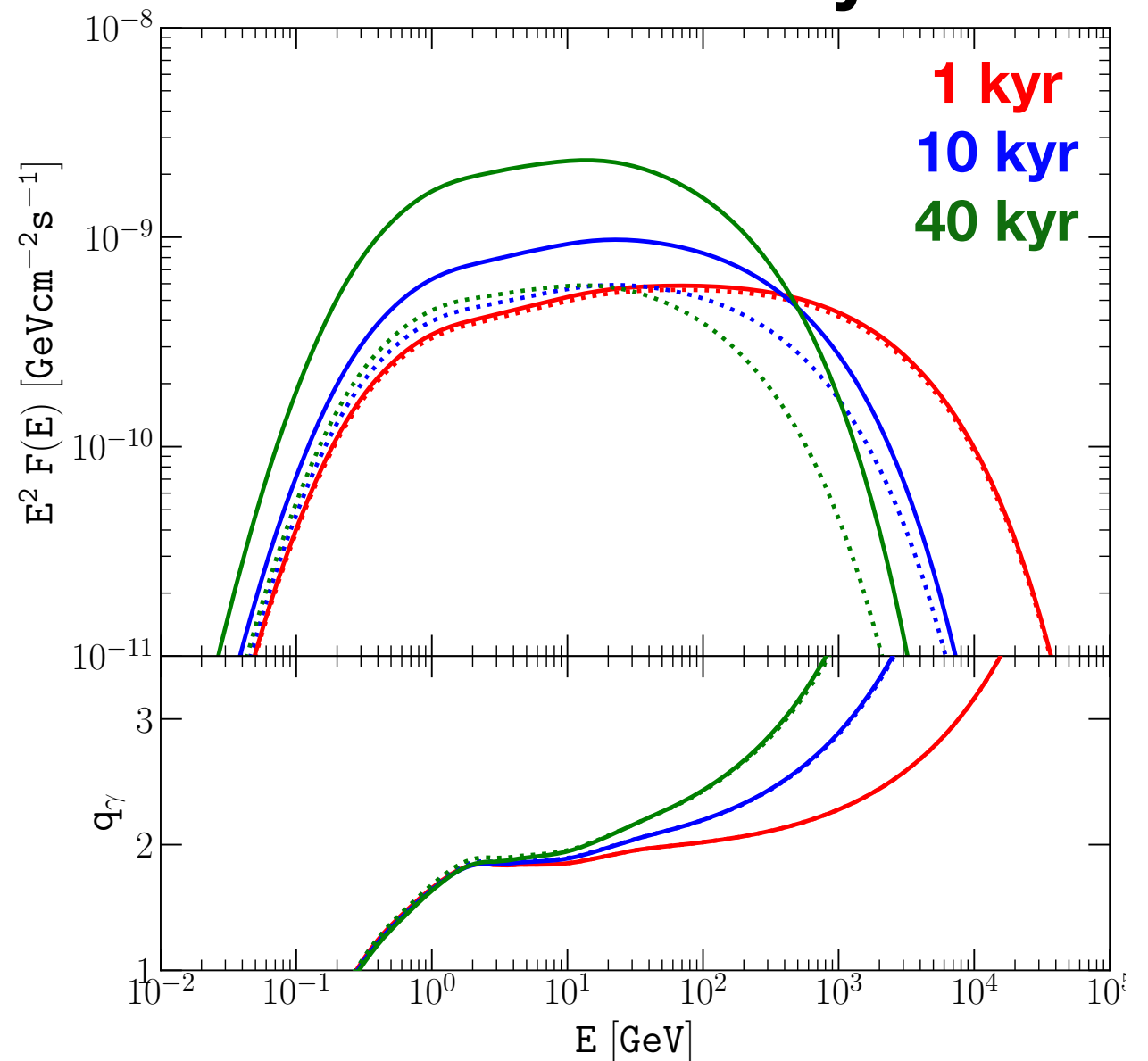
**Bell (1978, II.)**

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## Protons



## Gamma-rays

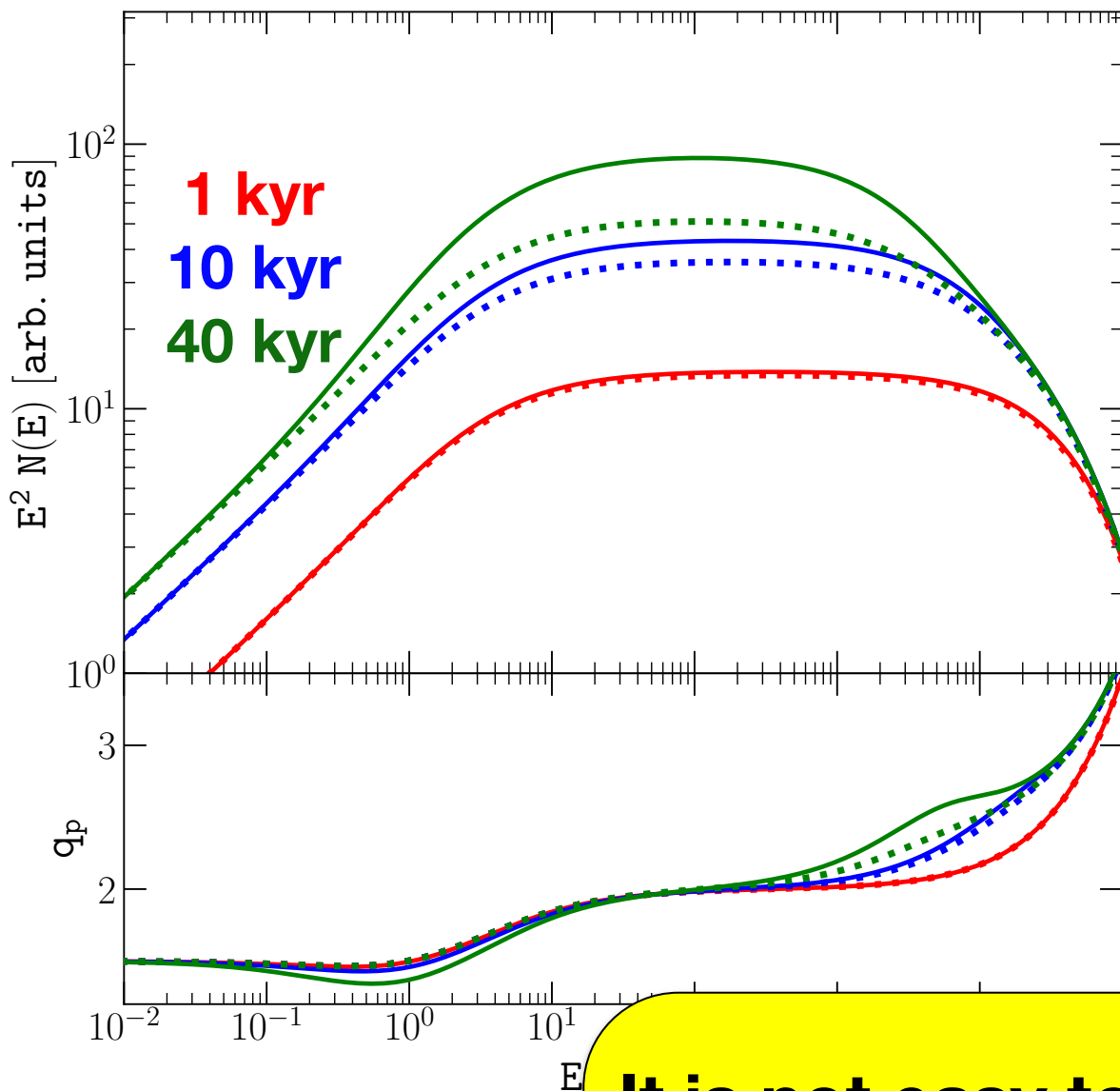


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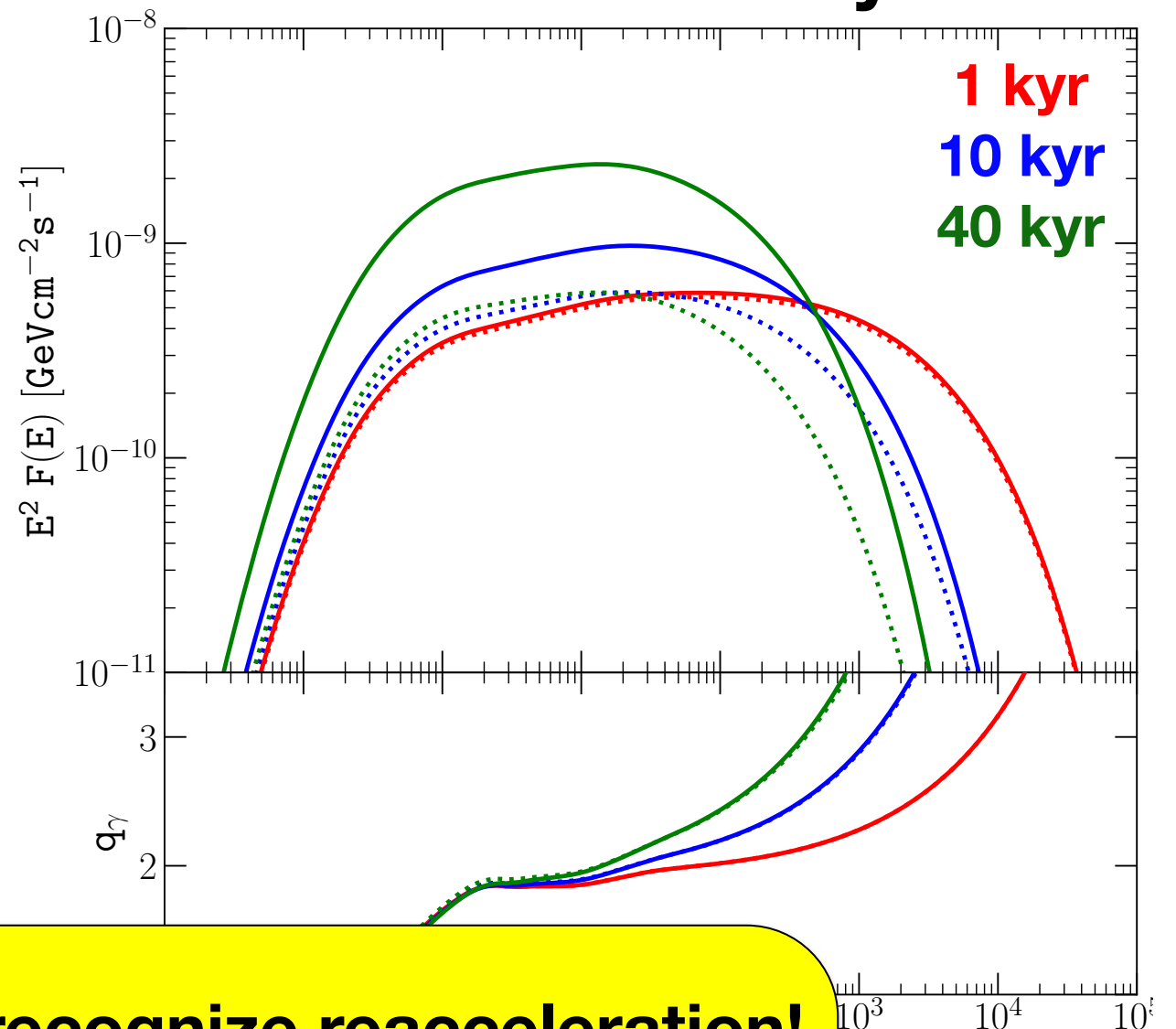
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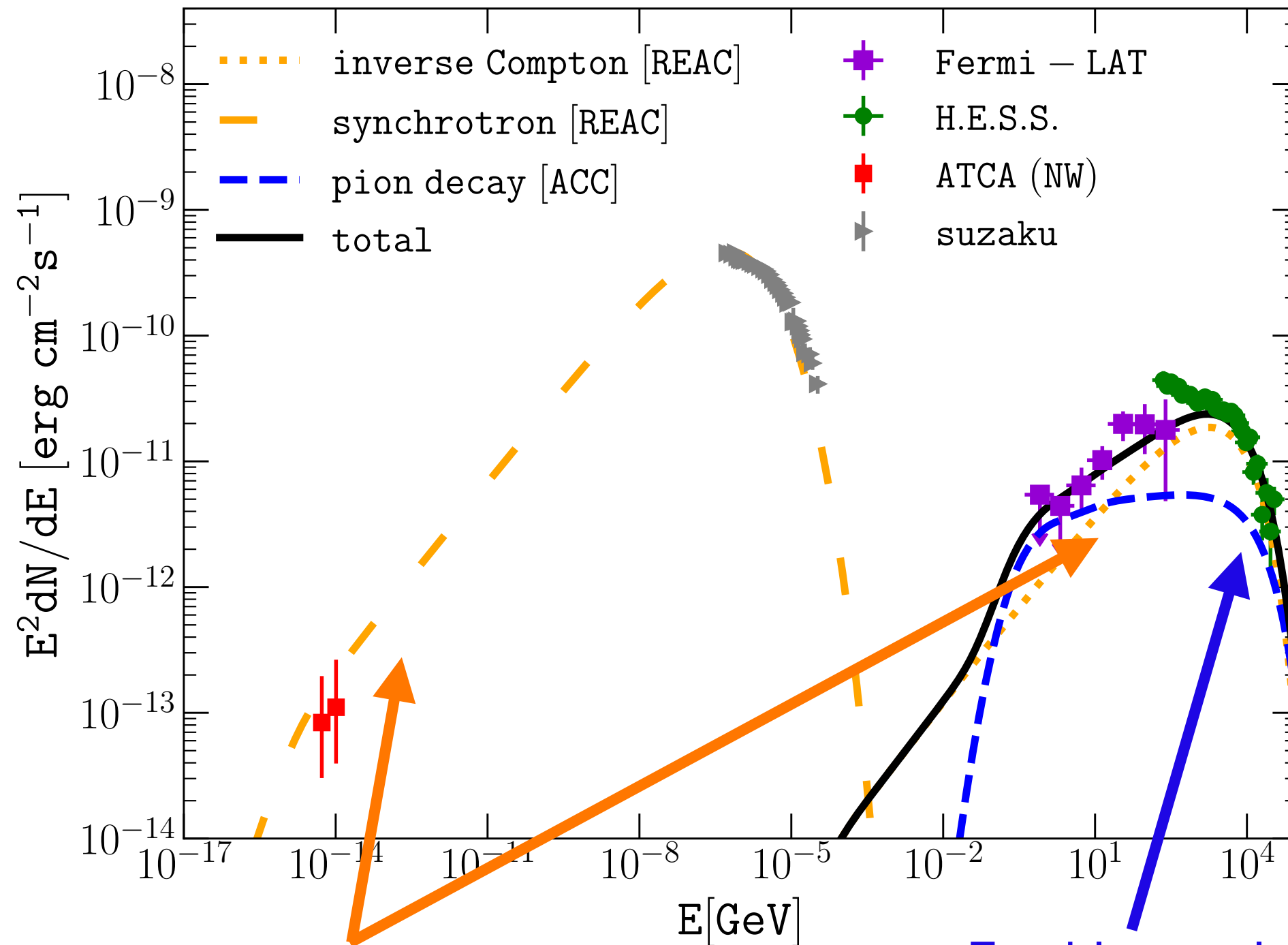
## Gamma-rays



**It is not easy to recognize reacceleration!**



# RXJ1713-3946: the contribution of reaccelerated electrons



Reaccelerated electrons  
confined in the SNR

Freshly accelerated  
protons at the shock

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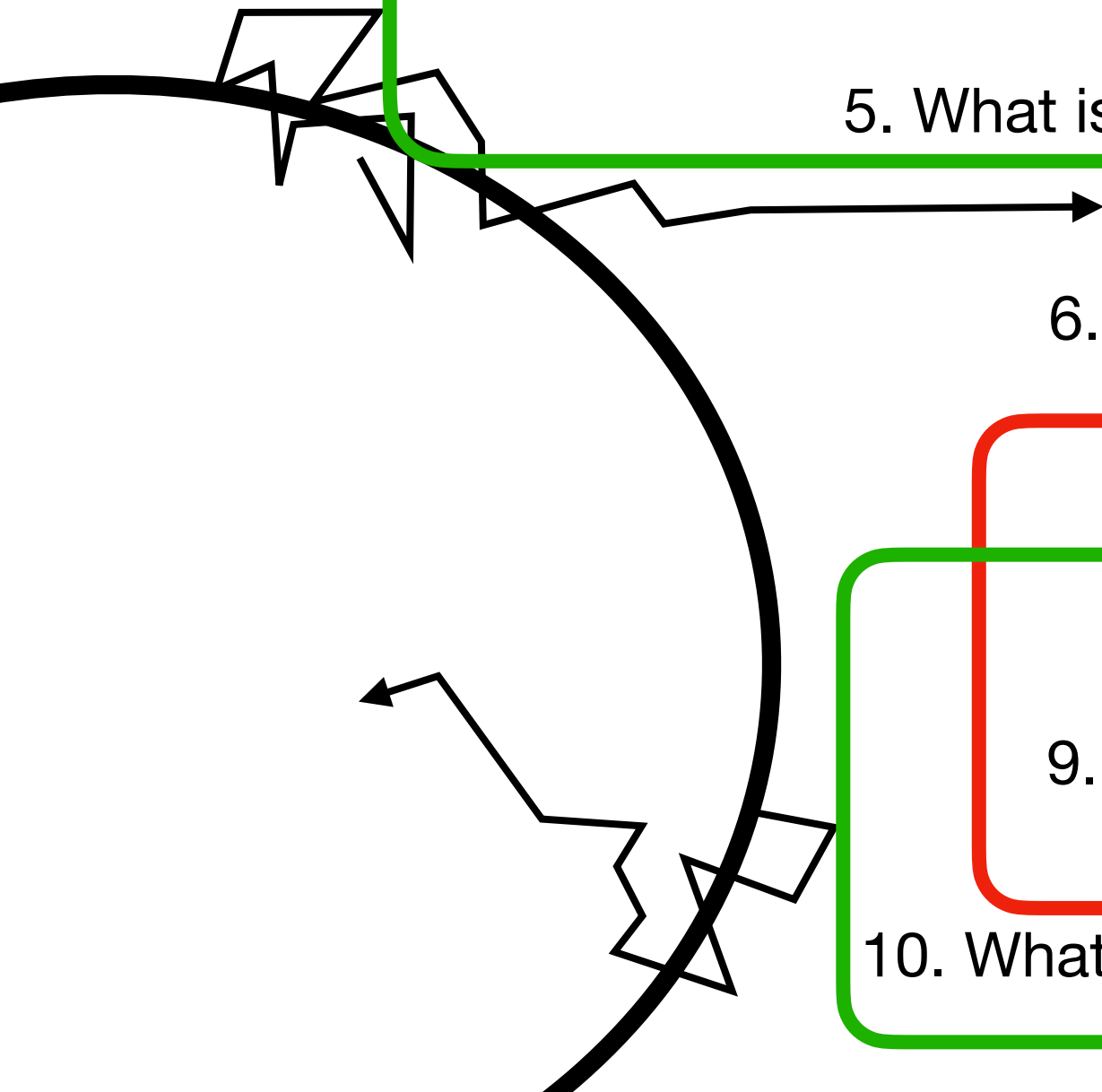
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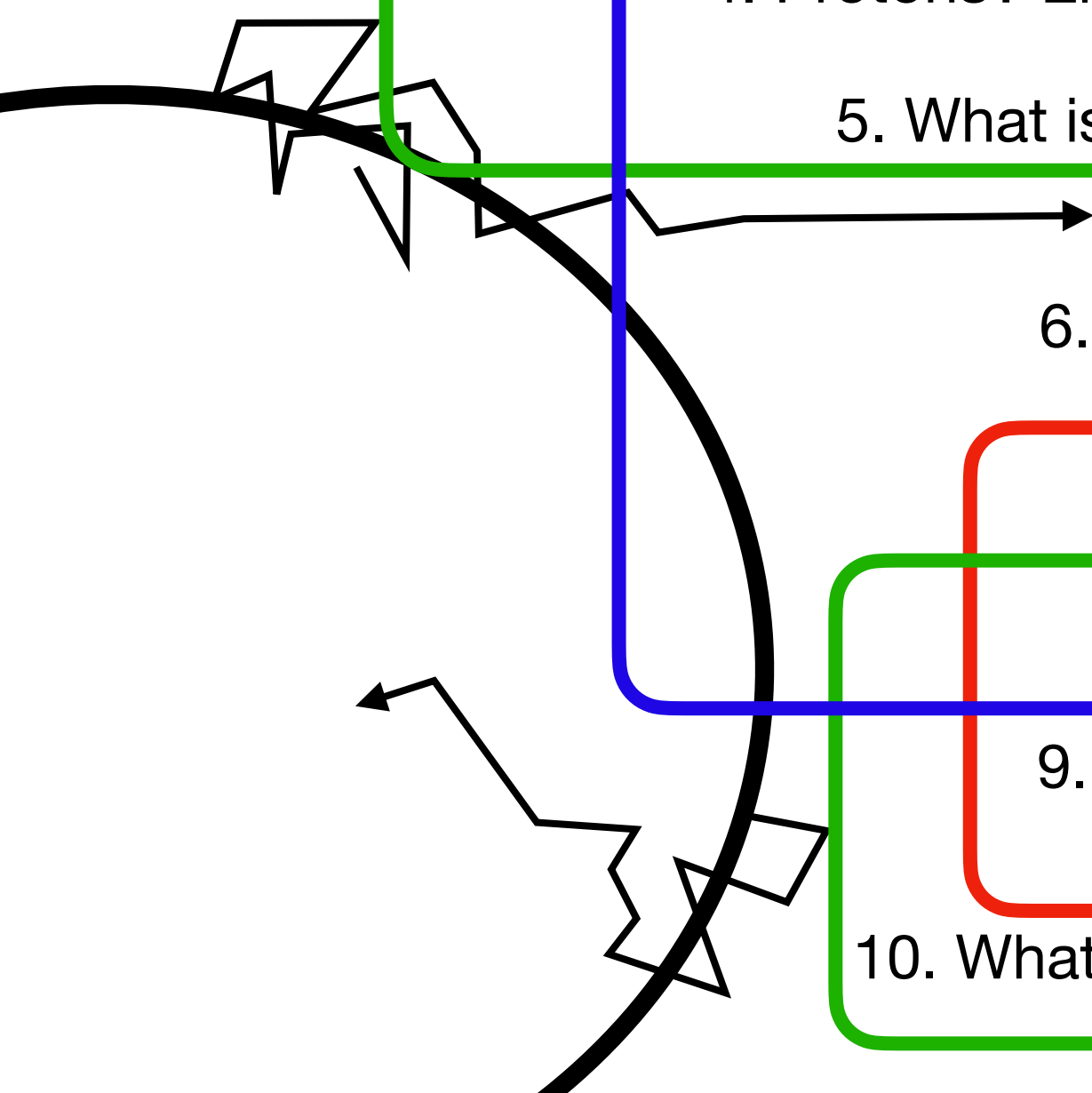
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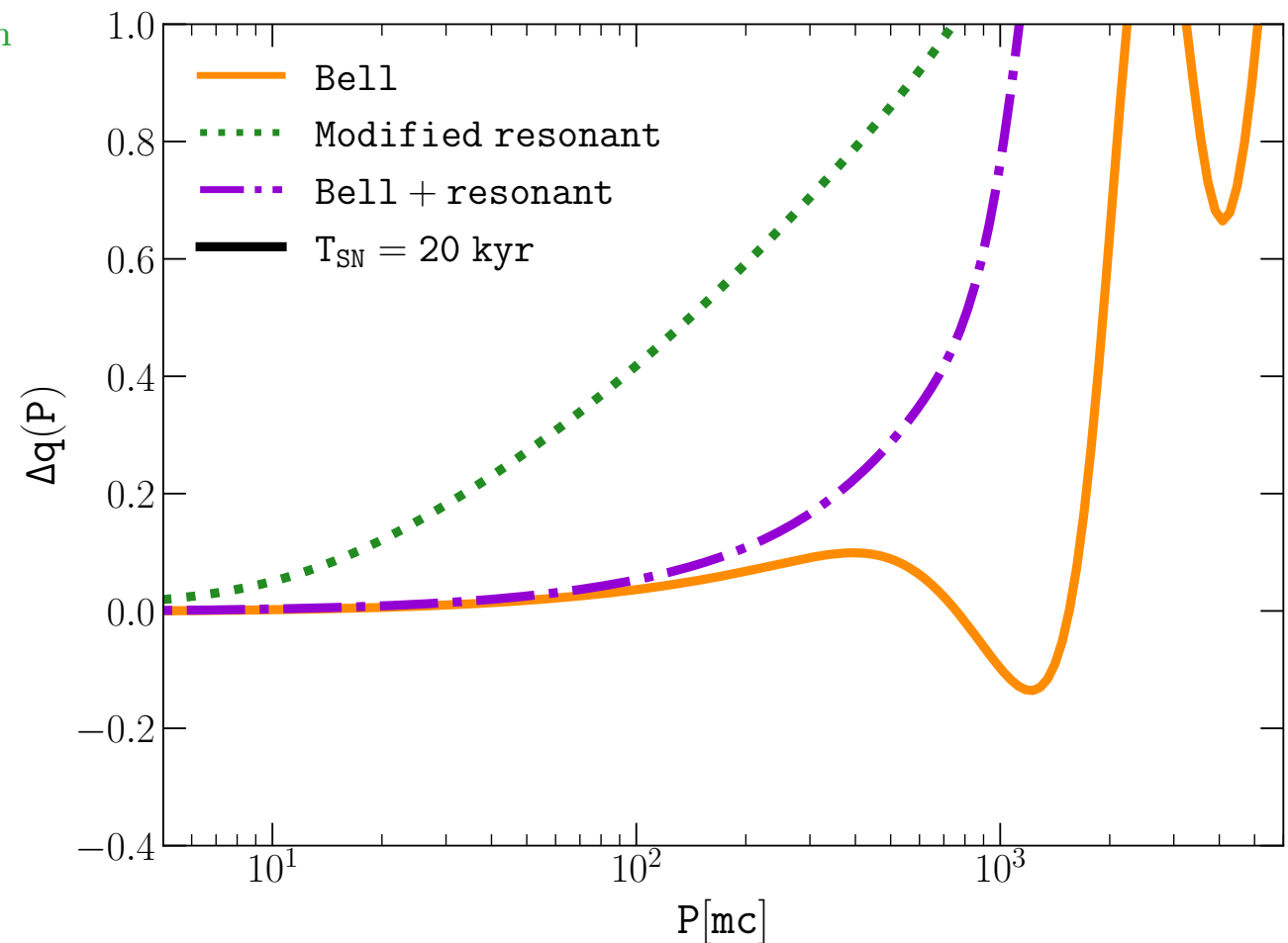
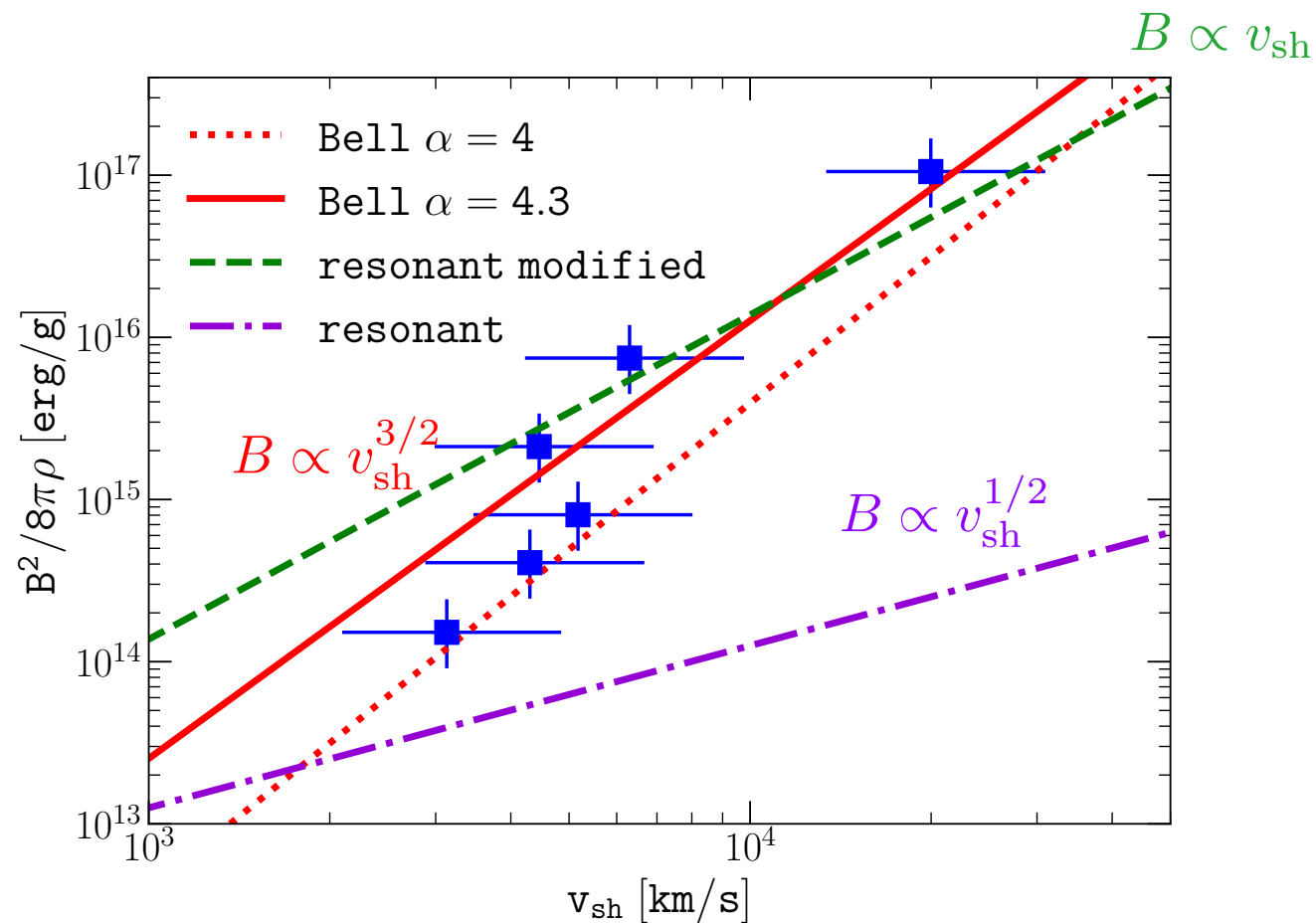
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# Slope of proton/electron spectra injected in the ISM

Electron spectra steeper than protons could help make sense of the positron fraction (PAMELA, AMS-02)



Importance of the time of confinement/acceleration  
**Importance of magnetic field + efficiency of acceleration**

Amato & Blasi (2012)  
Diesing & Caprioli (2019)  
PC, Blasi, Caprioli (2021)

## Three issues

**3. Injected spectra steeper than  $E^{-2}$  (DSA test-particle)**

$$N(p, t) \propto \int dt f(p, t) u_{\text{sh}}(t) 4\pi r_{\text{sh}}(t)^2$$

**2. Accelerated spectra steeper than  $E^{-2}$**

$$f(p, t) \propto p^{-\alpha}$$

**1. No SNR Pevatron**

$$\frac{\delta B_{\text{amplified}}}{B_0} \gg 1$$

# Conclusions: need to answer these questions + others!

**All connected !**

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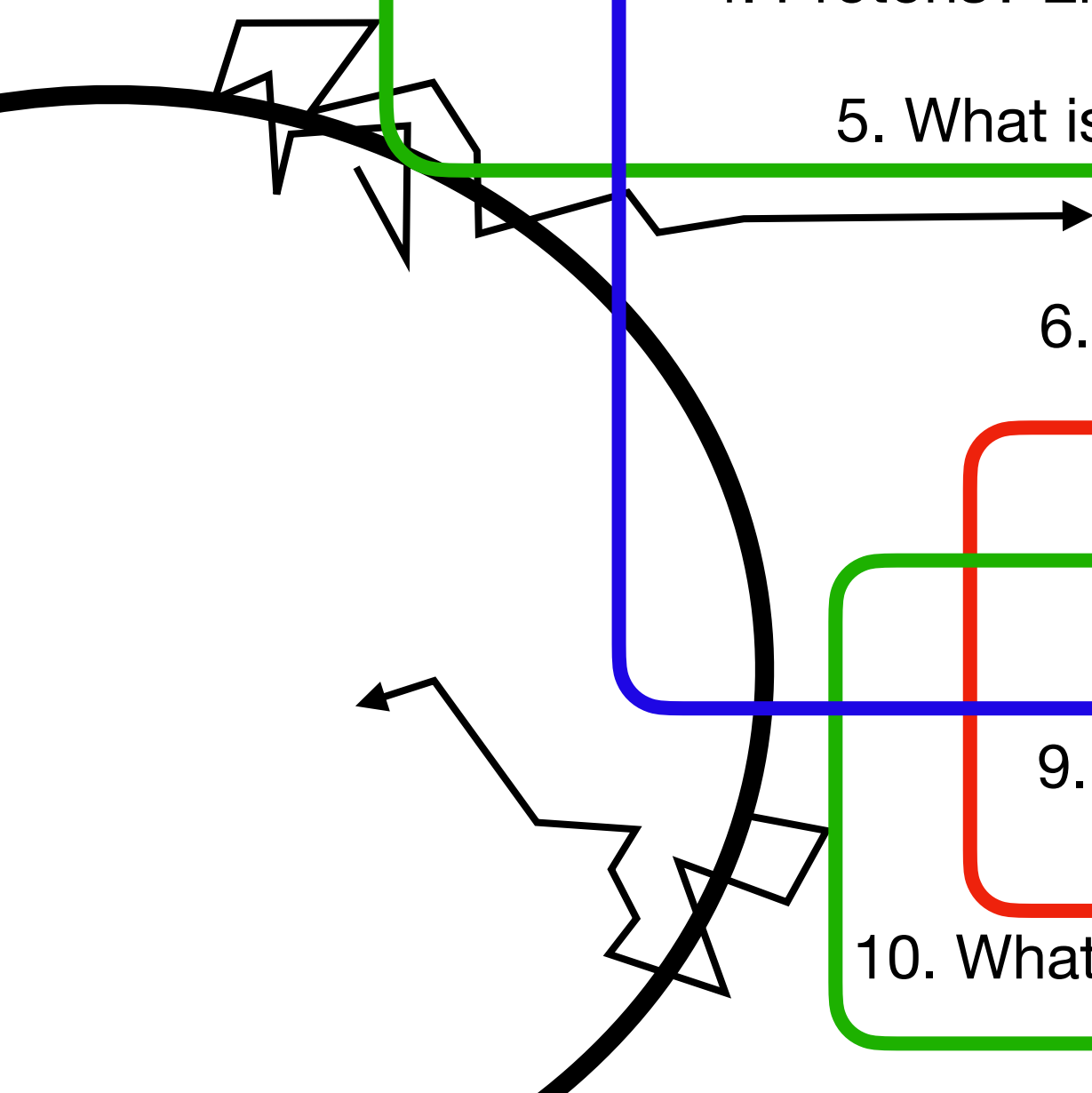
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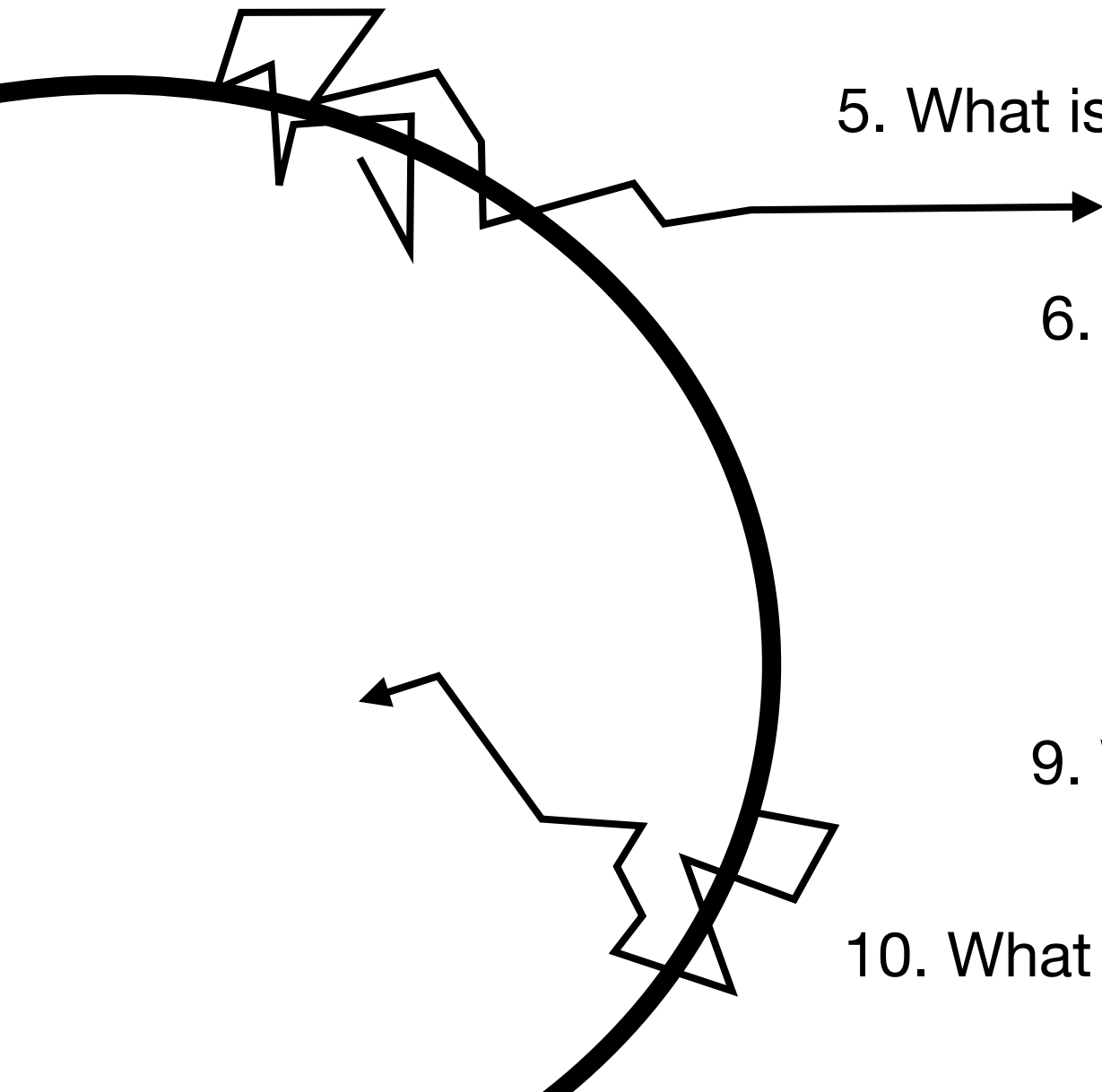
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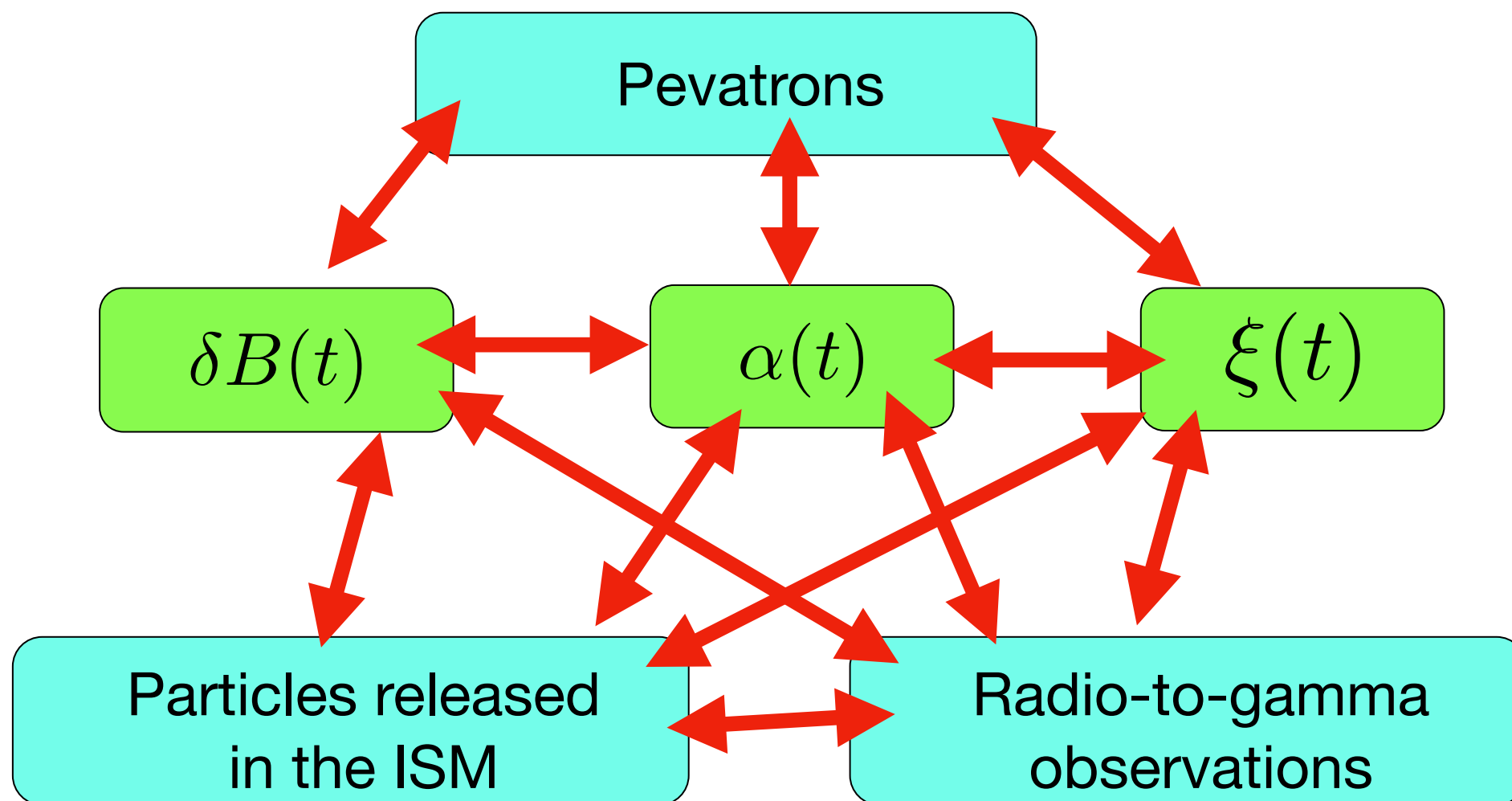
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All connected !

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2. What is the **efficiency** of particle acceleration?
3. What is the **spectrum of accelerated** particles at the shock?
4. **Protons? Electrons? Ratio?**
5. What is the effect of losses on the **trapped** particles?
6. **How long** does the acceleration phase last?
7. How do particles **escape** the SNR?
8. How is the **magnetic field amplified**?
9. What is the **maximum energy** of accelerated particles?
10. What is the role of pre-existing CRs (**reacceleration?**)



# Particle acceleration at supernovae: gamma-ray domain with the Cherenkov Telescope Array?



1. Slope of accelerated particles?
2. Maximum energy?
3. Efficiency?
4. Magnetic field?

**Early times to get rid of  
cumulative effects**

