

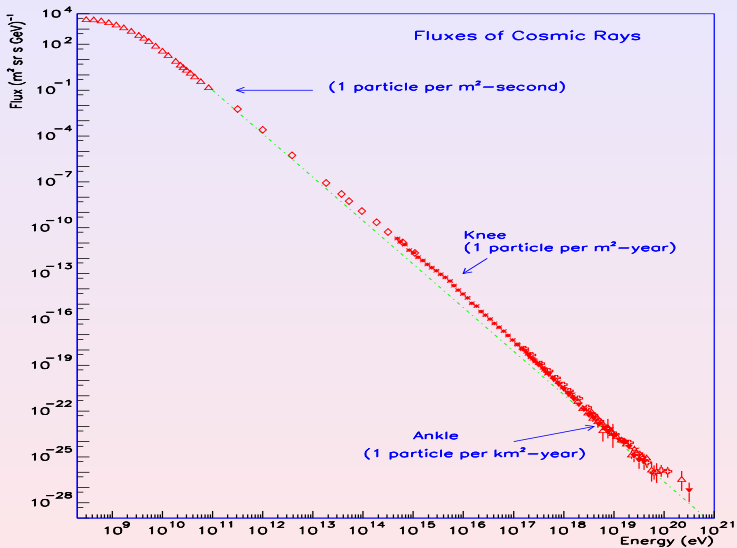
Physics of High-Energy Cosmic Rays

Michael Kachelrieß

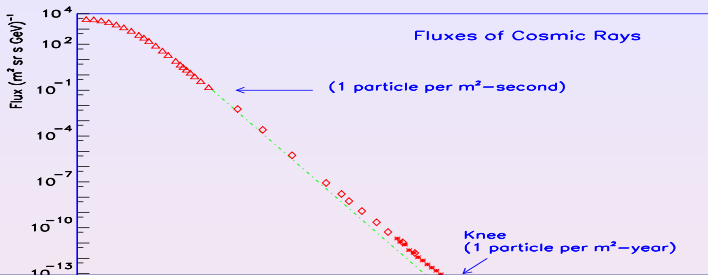
NTNU Trondheim



CR spectrum

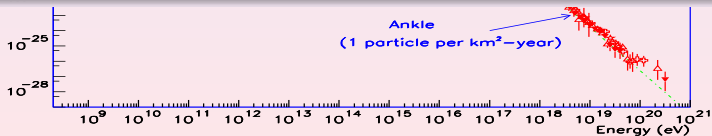


CR spectrum



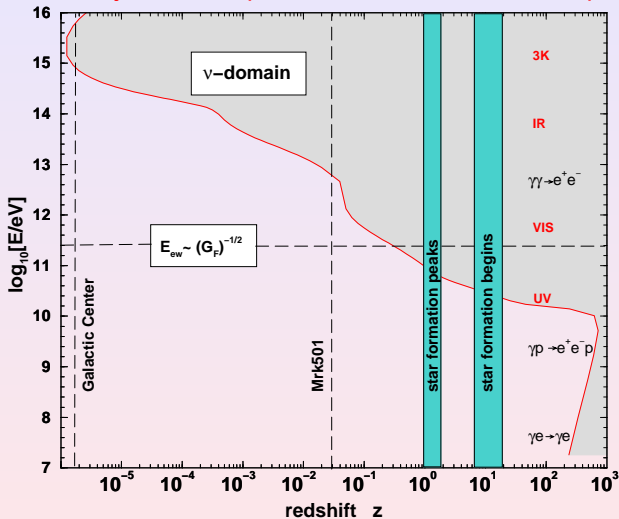
for practically all energies only two informations:

- exponent α of $dN/dE \propto 1/E^\alpha$
- chemical composition



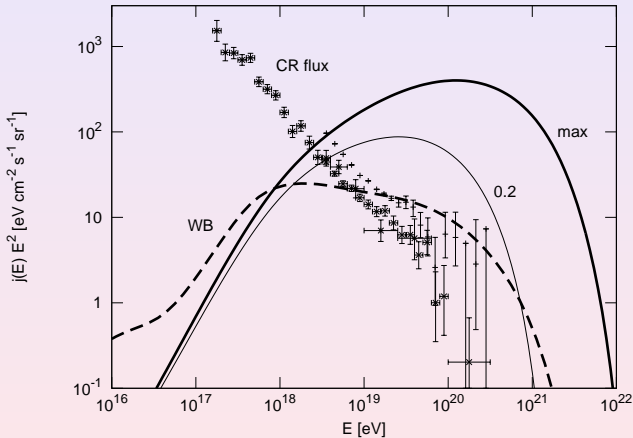
Why UHECR astronomy:

- astronomy with HE photons restricted to few Mpc:

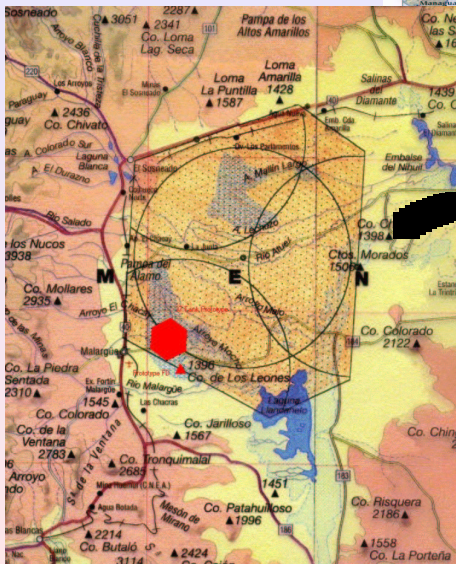


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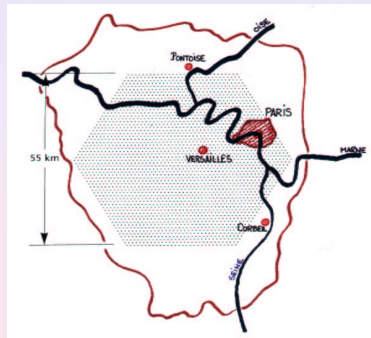
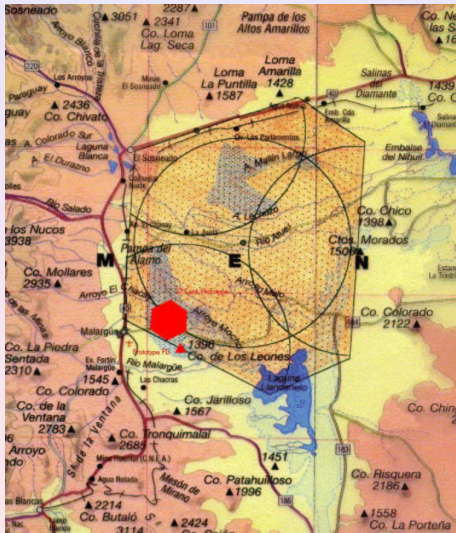
- astronomy with HE photons restricted to few Mpc:
- very **small neutrino event numbers**: \lesssim few/yr for **AUGER**



AUGER experiment:



AUGER experiment:



AUGER: Pampa + Detector



- Galactic SNR produce observed CRs up to $E \sim 10^{17}$ eV

Standard picture

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- Fermi shock acceleration explains power-law $1/E^{2.2}$

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- Fermi shock acceleration explains power-law $1/E^{2.2}$
- modified by energy dependent diffusion
- **extragalactic sources** only above $E \sim 10^{19}$ eV

Three outstanding questions:

- Is the standard picture correct?

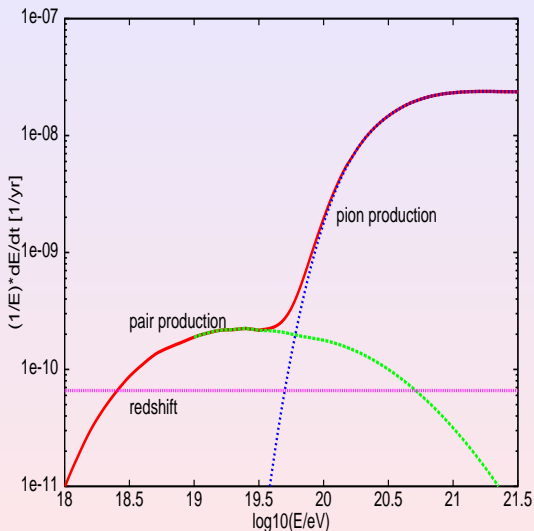
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 - protons vs nuclei as primaries

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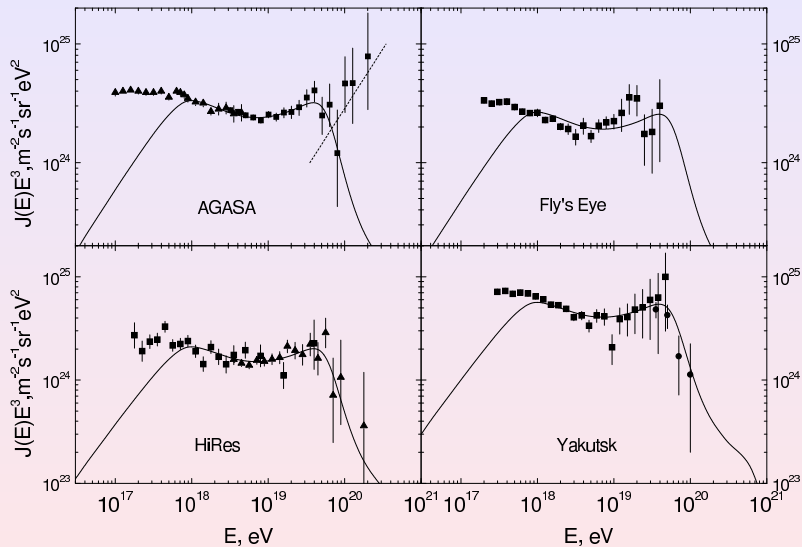
- Is the standard picture correct?
- Is astronomy with UHECRs possible?
 - role of magnetic fields
 - protons vs nuclei as primaries
- Is physics beyond the SM needed to explain UHECR events?
 - energy **spectrum** consistent with GZK suppression?
 - suppression depends on number of sources, their minimal distances, magnetic fields, . . .
 - **correlations** with sources at cosmological distances?

Energy losses, the dip and the GZK cutoff

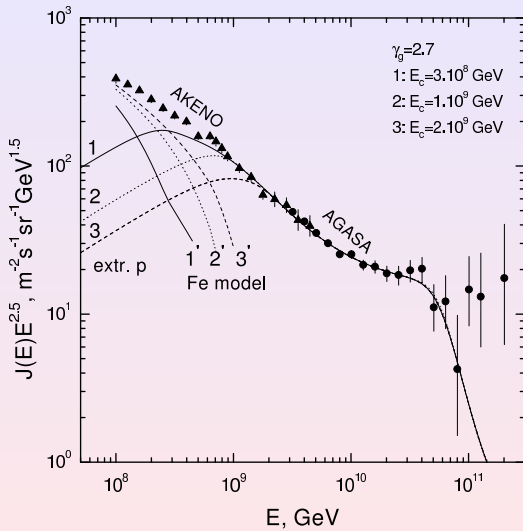


- at $E \sim 4 \times 10^{19}$ eV:
 $N + \gamma_{3K} \rightarrow \Delta \rightarrow N + \pi$
starts and reduces free mean path to ~ 20 Mpc
- pair production leads to a dip at $\sim 10^{19}$ eV

Cosmic ray spectrum: the dip at 10^{19} eV [Berezinsky, Grigorjeva, Hnatyk '04]

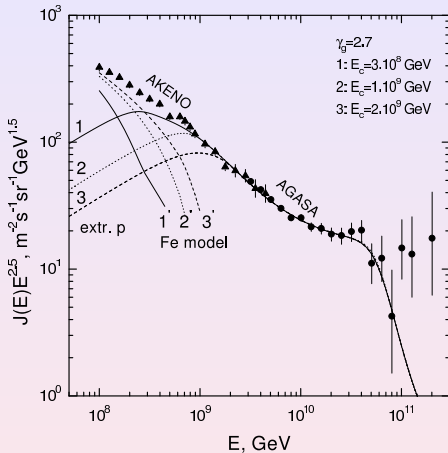


Transition to extragalactic protons



[Berezinsky, Grigorjeva, Hnatyk '04]

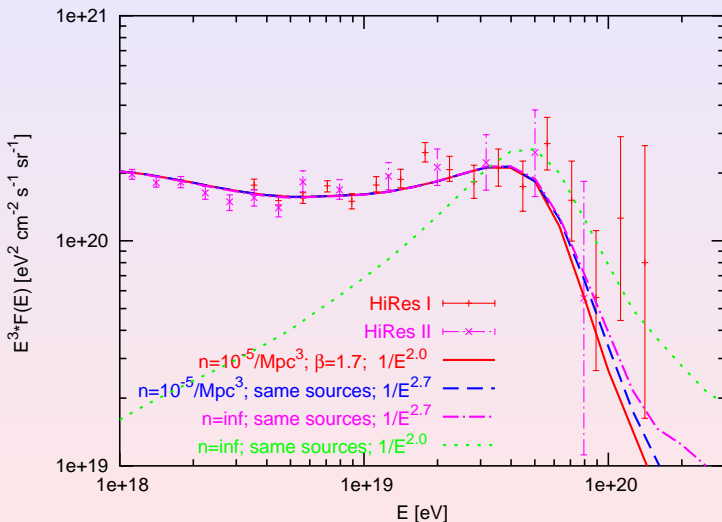
Transition to extragalactic protons



[Berezinsky, Grigor'eva, Hnatyk '04]

dip suggests: **primaries above 10^{18} eV are extragalactic protons**

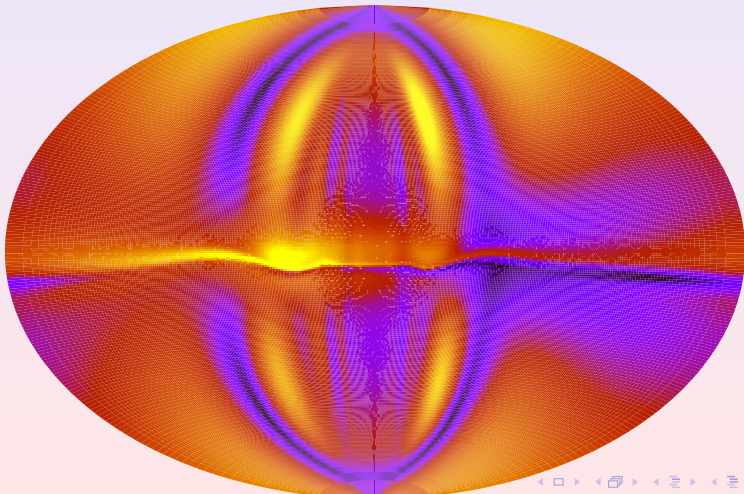
Contradiction between shock acceleration and observed spectrum?



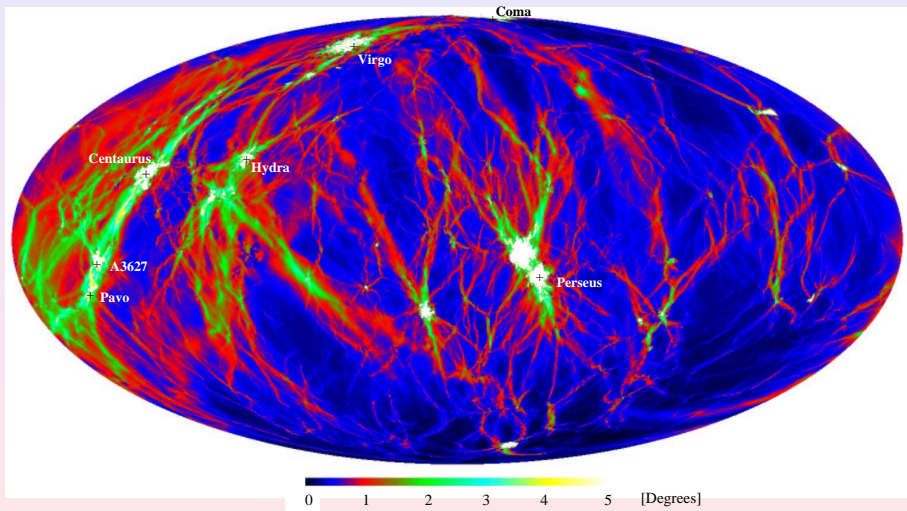
Contradiction between shock acceleration and observed spectrum?

- good fit with just 2 free parameters, compatible with th. models
- strong evidence for **extragalactic protons above 10^{18} eV**
- **is astronomy possible?**
 - proton as primary necessary but not sufficient condition
 - still **depends on magnetic fields...**

Deflections for $eE/Q = 4 \times 10^{19}$ eV in the GMF:



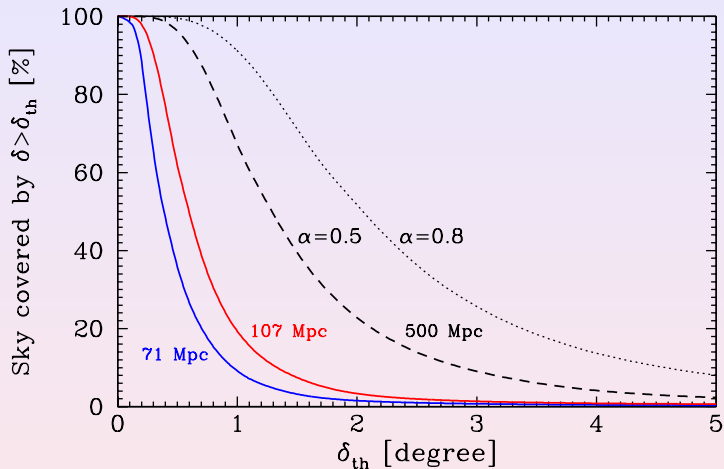
Extragalactic magnetic field – simulation DGST:



[Dolag, Grasso, Springel, Tkachev '03]



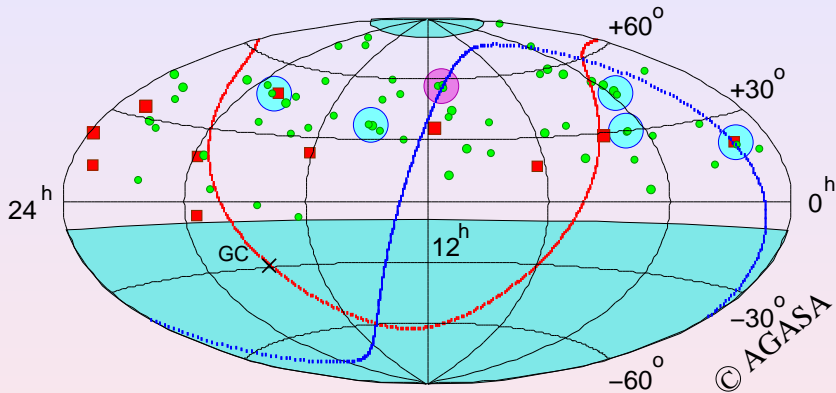
Extragalactic magnetic field – simulation DGST:



DGST: astronomy with UHE protons possible in large part of sky!

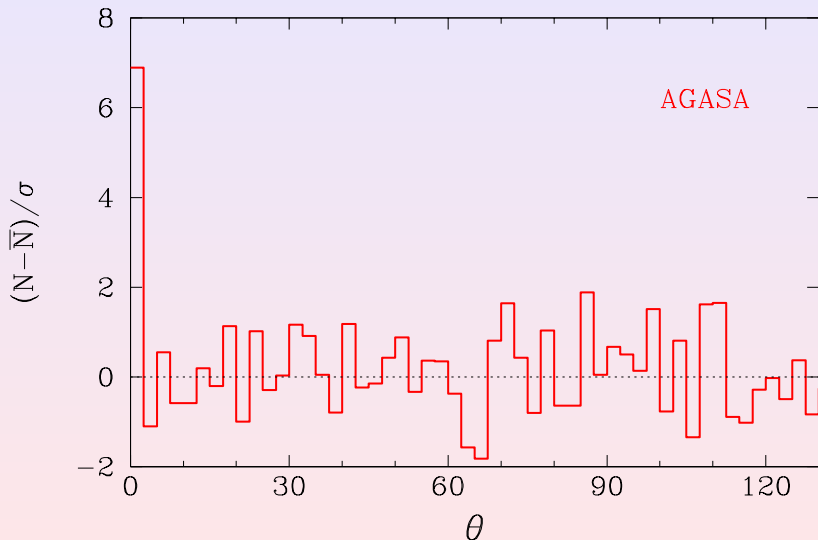
Examples for astronomical studies:

- finding point sources:



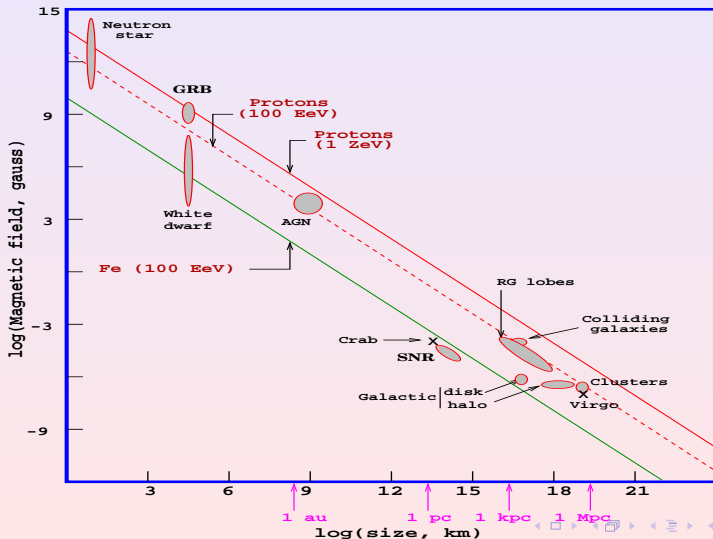
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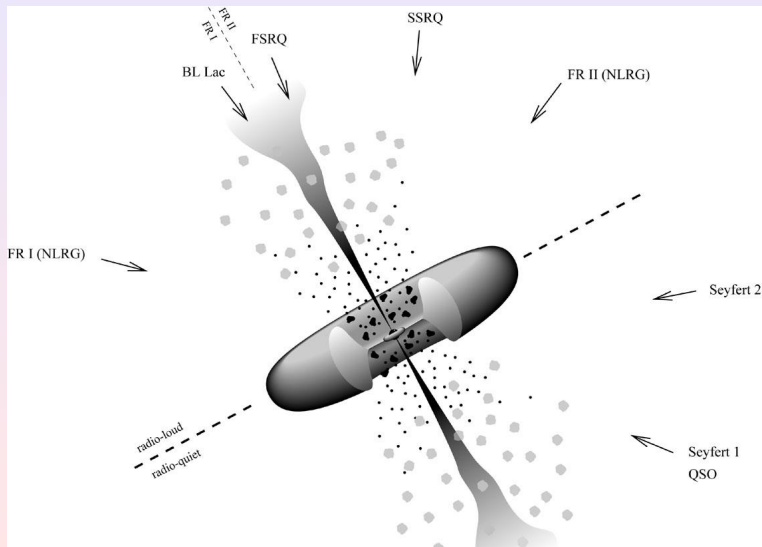
Examples for astronomical studies:

- finding point sources:
 - correlation with certain source classes



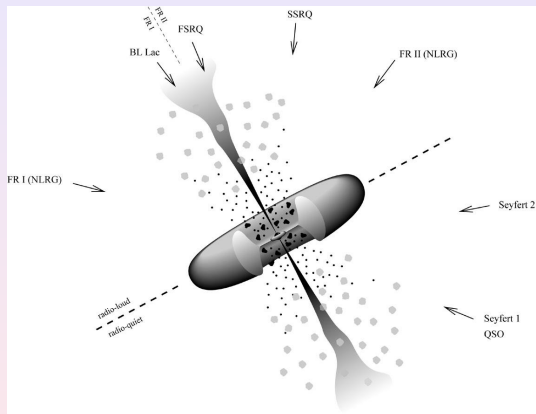
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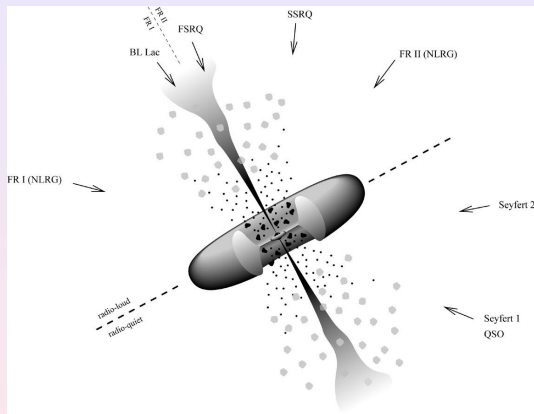
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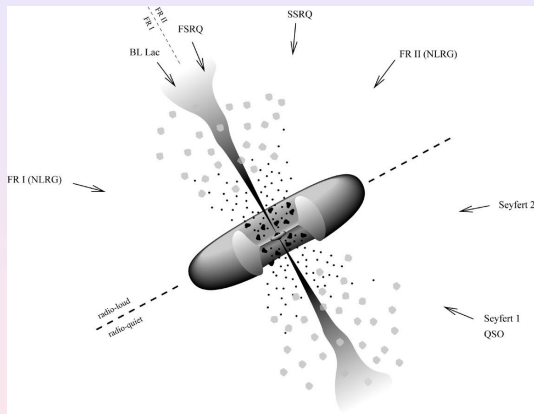
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- estimation of general source properties (n_s , L)
- **identification of acceleration mechanism**

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- estimation of general source properties (n_s , L)
- identification of acceleration mechanism
- correlation with large-scale structure of sources

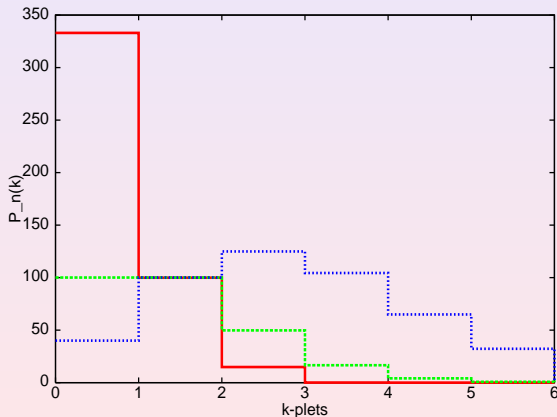
Example: Number density n_s of sources

- As n_s decreases, sources become brighter for fixed flux \Rightarrow probability for clustering increases

[Waxman, Fisher, Piran '96]

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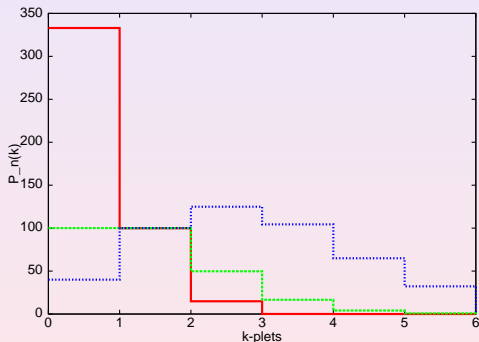


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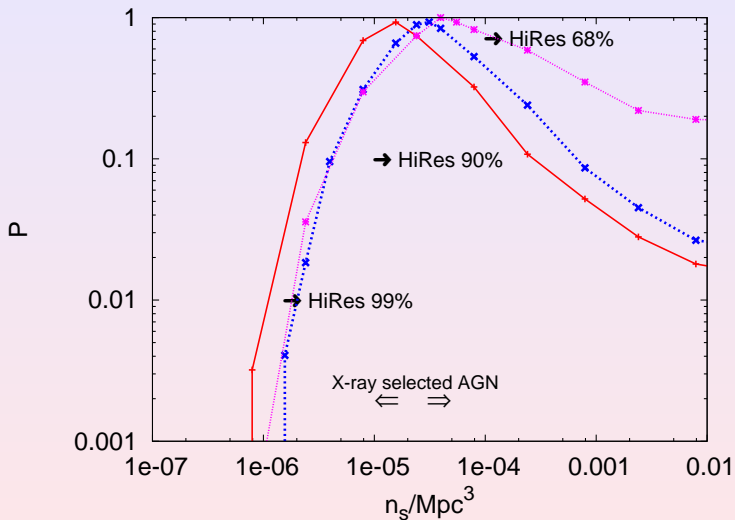
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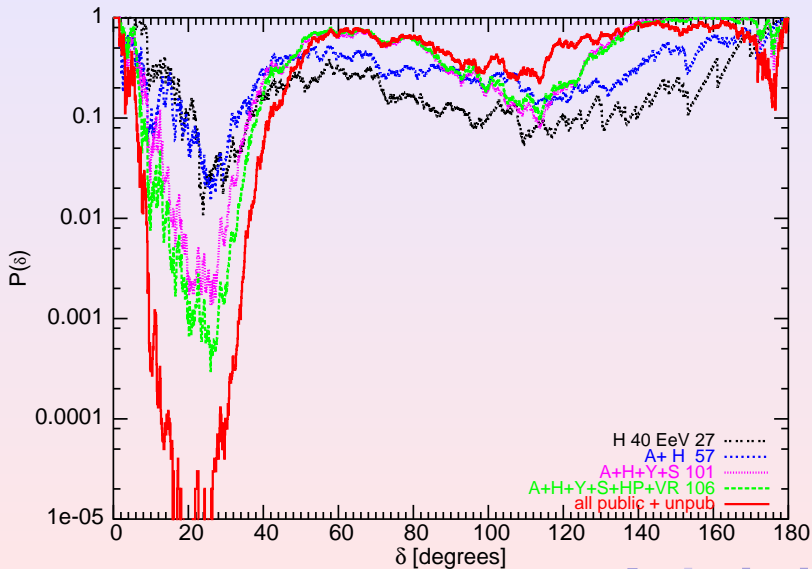


- allows to estimate n_s

Small-scale clusters and density of sources:



Medium-scale anisotropies in UHECRs:



Multi-messenger astronomy:

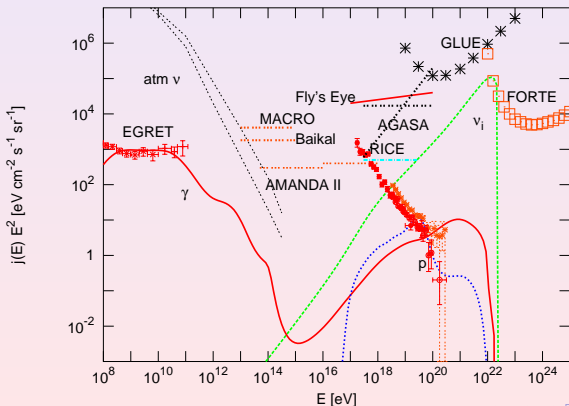
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Multi-messenger astronomy:

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- **all three fluxes are related**: e.g. CR flux bounds neutrino flux

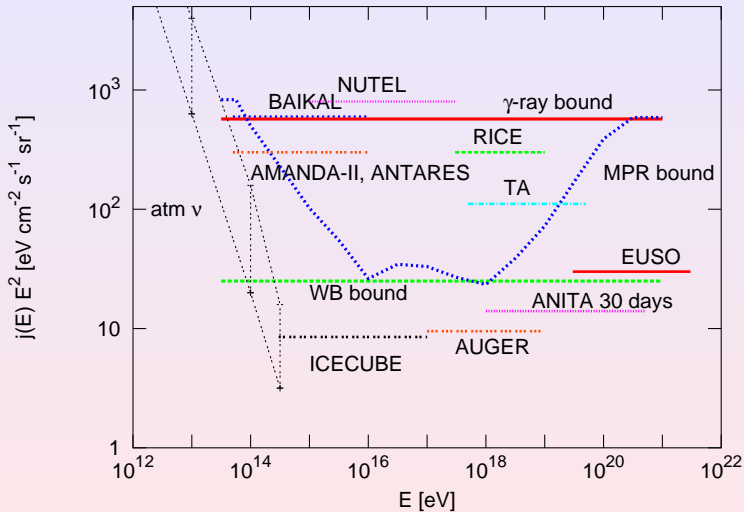
Multi-messenger astronomy:

- HE photons and neutrinos are secondaries of CR interactions
- all three fluxes are related: e.g. CR flux bounds neutrino flux
- all energy in γ and e^\pm cascades down to MeV–GeV range, bounded by observations:



[Semikoz, Sigl '03]

Sensitivity of neutrino detectors



Summary I:

- UHECR data will provide soon unique information about
 - structure of galactic magnetic field
 - magnitude of extragalactic magnetic fields

if both are “small”, astronomy with UHECRs will be possible

- determination of source density n_s
- determination of source classes
- acceleration mechanism?

if primary type is established, QCD studies with UHECRs will test

- inelastic cross section, elasticity
- QCD color-glas condensate

Summary II

- Z bursts and topological defects can be only subdominant sources of UHECR
- no positive evidence for superheavy dark matter from its two key signatures:
 - photons
 - galactic anisotropy

open questions for AUGER, Anita, ... :

- clustering due to point sources?
- correlations with BL Lacs?
- existence of GZK suppression?
- photons as primaries?
- detection of UHE neutrinos: opens a new window to the Universe