Astroparticle Physics 2021/22

1. Historical introduction - basic properties of cosmic rays
2. Hadronic interactions and accelerator data
3. Cascade equations
4. Electromagnetic cascades
5. Extensive air showers
6. Detectors for extensive air showers
7. High-energy cosmic rays and the knee in the energy spectrum of cosmic rays
8. Radio detection of extensive air showers
9. Acceleration, Astrophysical accelerators and beam dumps
10. Extragalactic propagation of cosmic rays
11. Ultra-high-energy energy cosmic rays
12. Astrophysical gamma rays and neutrinos
13. Neutrino astronomy
14. Gamma-ray astronomy

lecture 7
High energy cosmic rays and the knee in the energy spectrum

Gaisser chapter 17

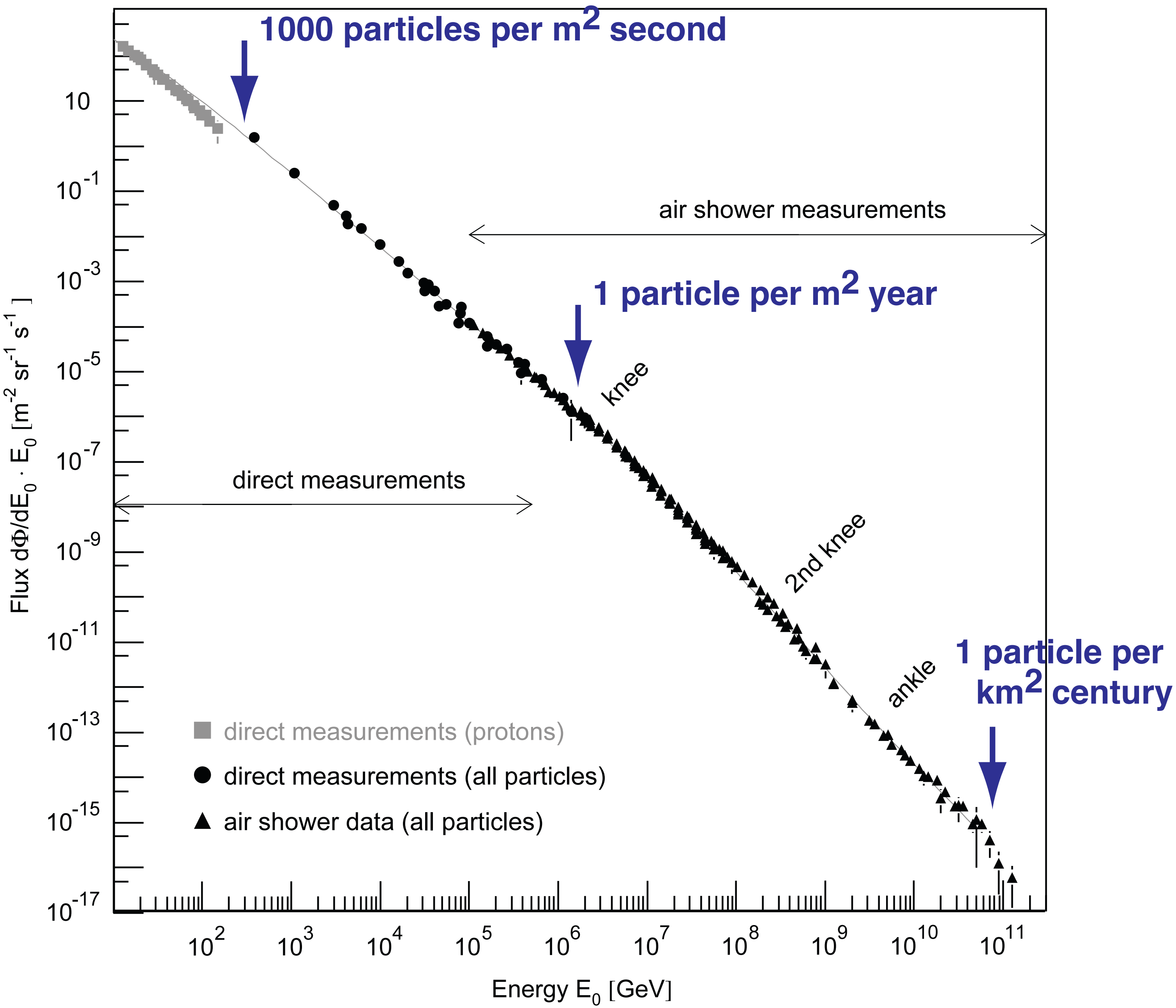


Fig. 1. All-particle energy spectrum of cosmic rays as measured directly with detectors above the atmosphere and with air shower detectors. At low energies, the flux of primary protons is shown.

Energy spectrum of cosmic rays

energy density

$$\rho_E = \frac{4\pi}{c}\int \frac{E}{\beta}\frac{dN}{dE}dE \approx 1\ \frac{\mathrm{eV}}{\mathrm{cm}^3}$$

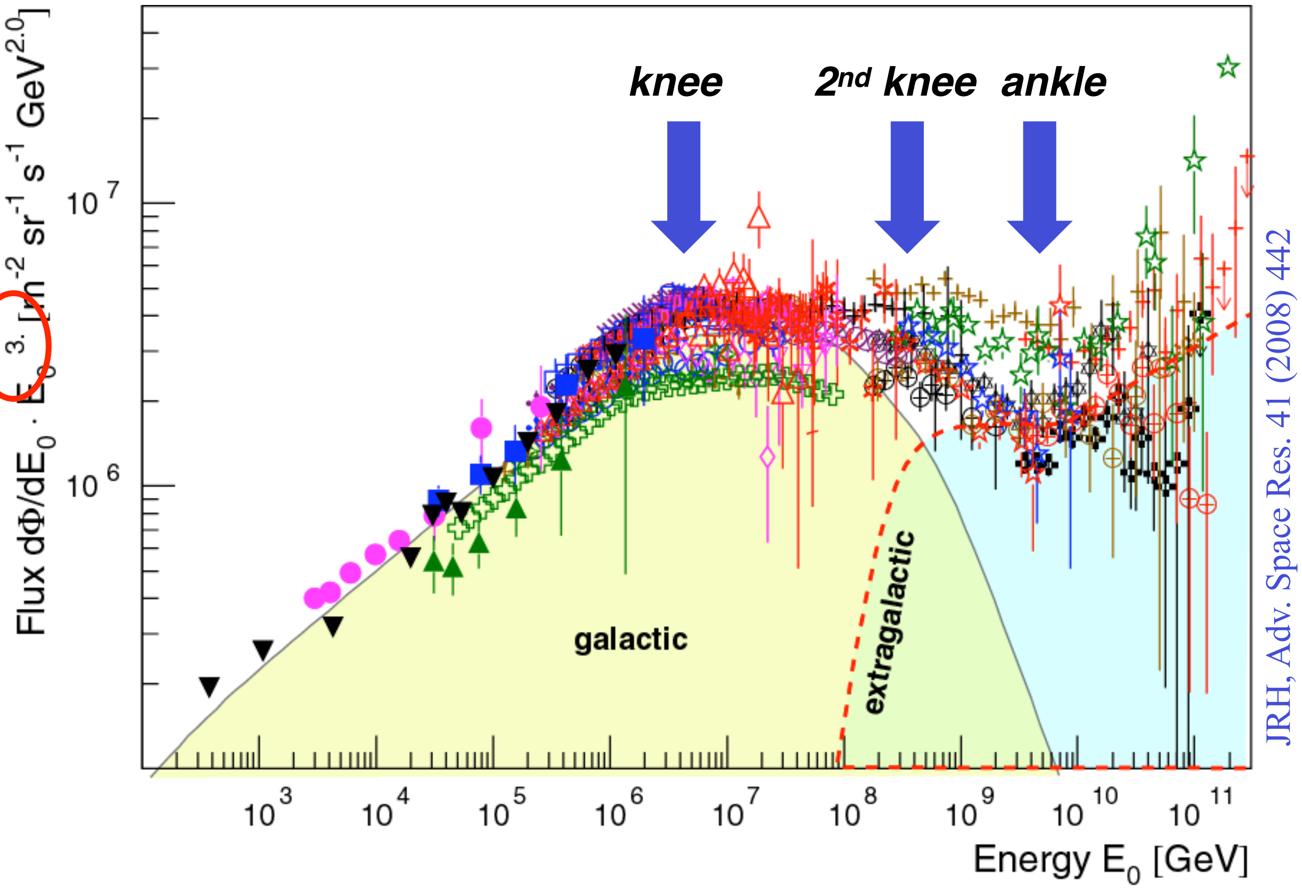
for comparison:

$$\rho_B = \frac{B^2}{2\mu_0} \approx 0.25\ \mathrm{eV/cm}^3$$

$$\rho_{SL} \approx 0.3\ \mathrm{eV/cm}^3$$

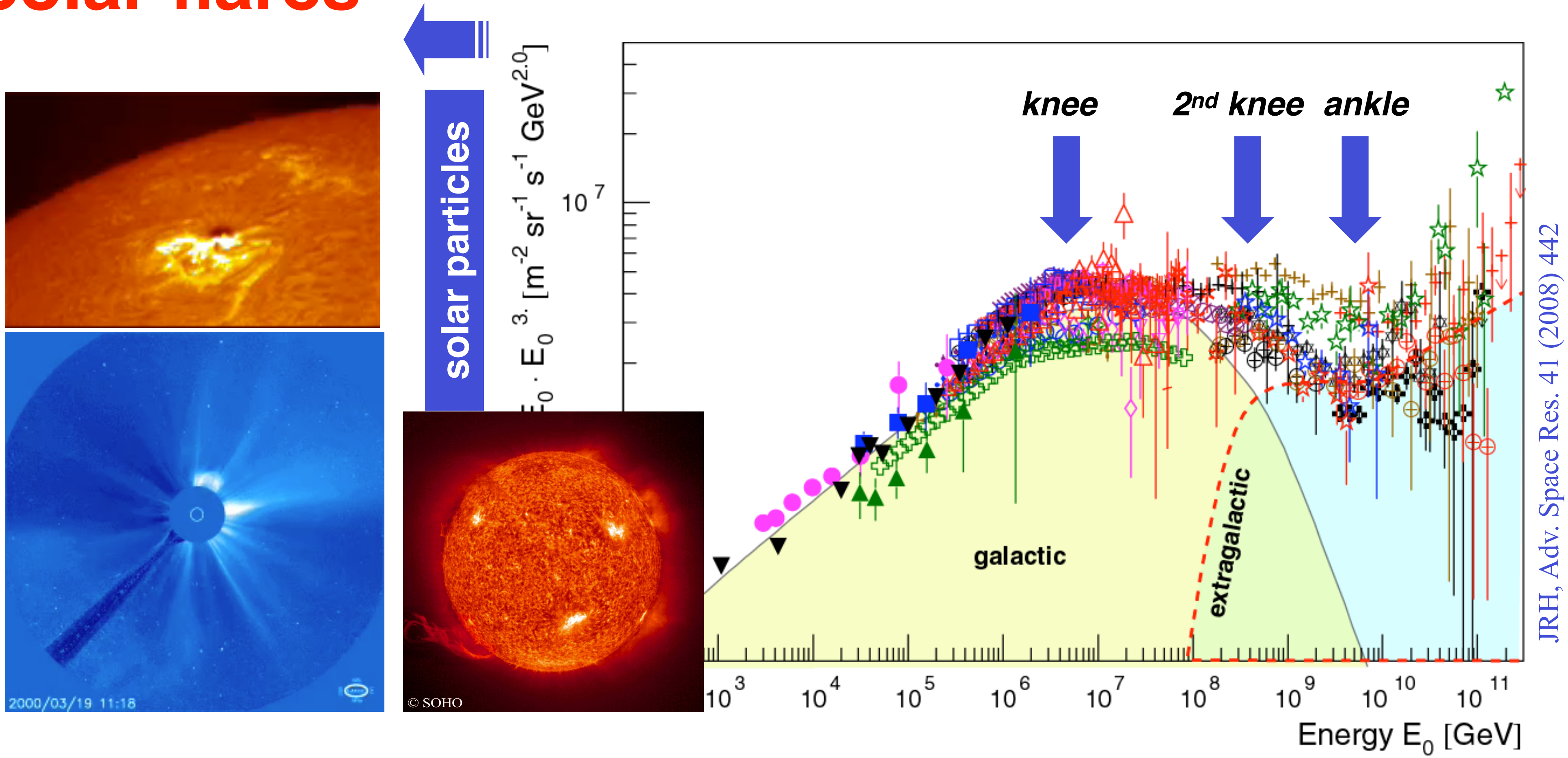
$$\rho_{IR} \approx 0.4\ \mathrm{eV/cm}^3$$

$$\rho_{3K} \approx 0.25\ \mathrm{eV/cm}^3$$

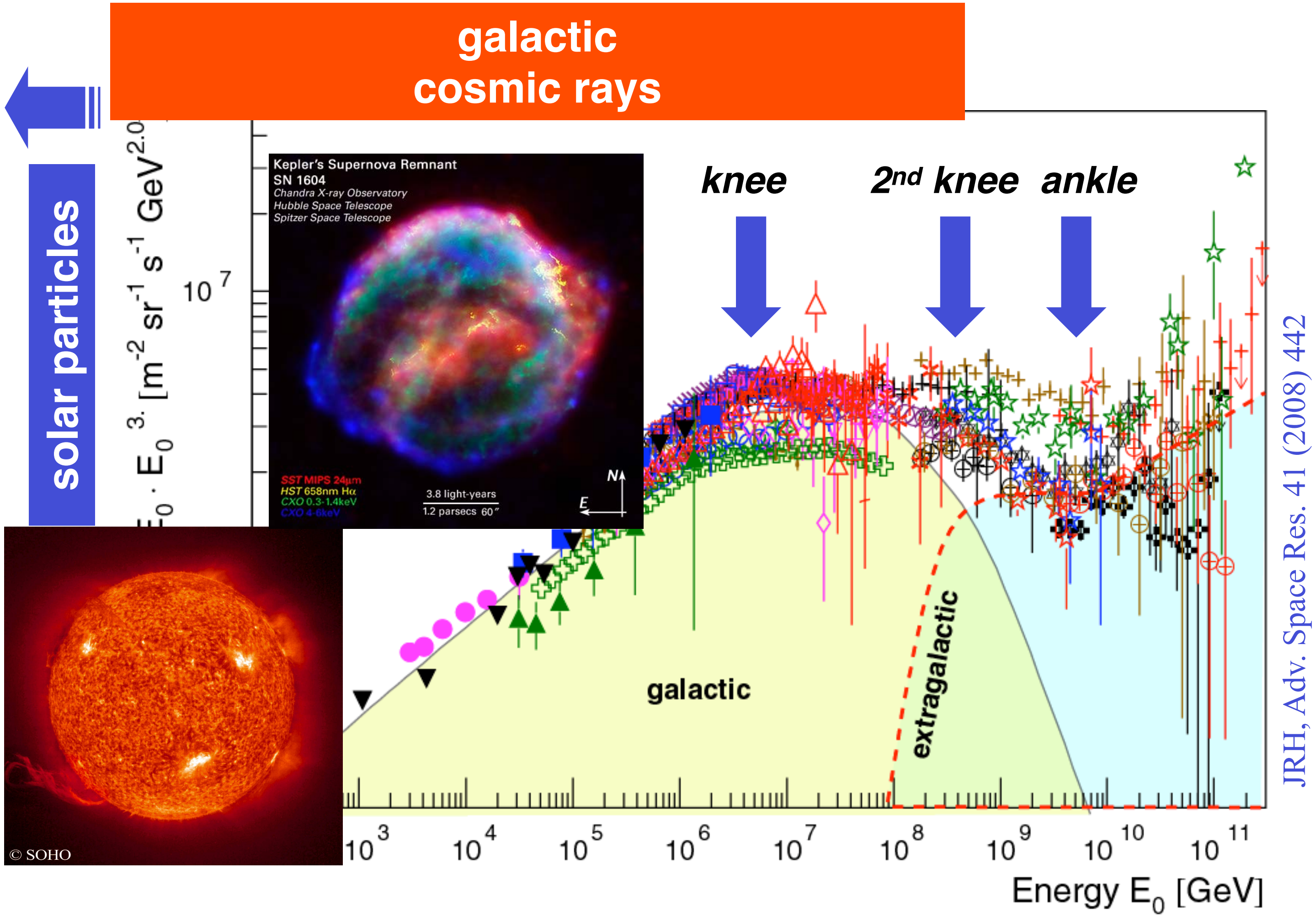


Energy spectrum of cosmic rays

Solar flares



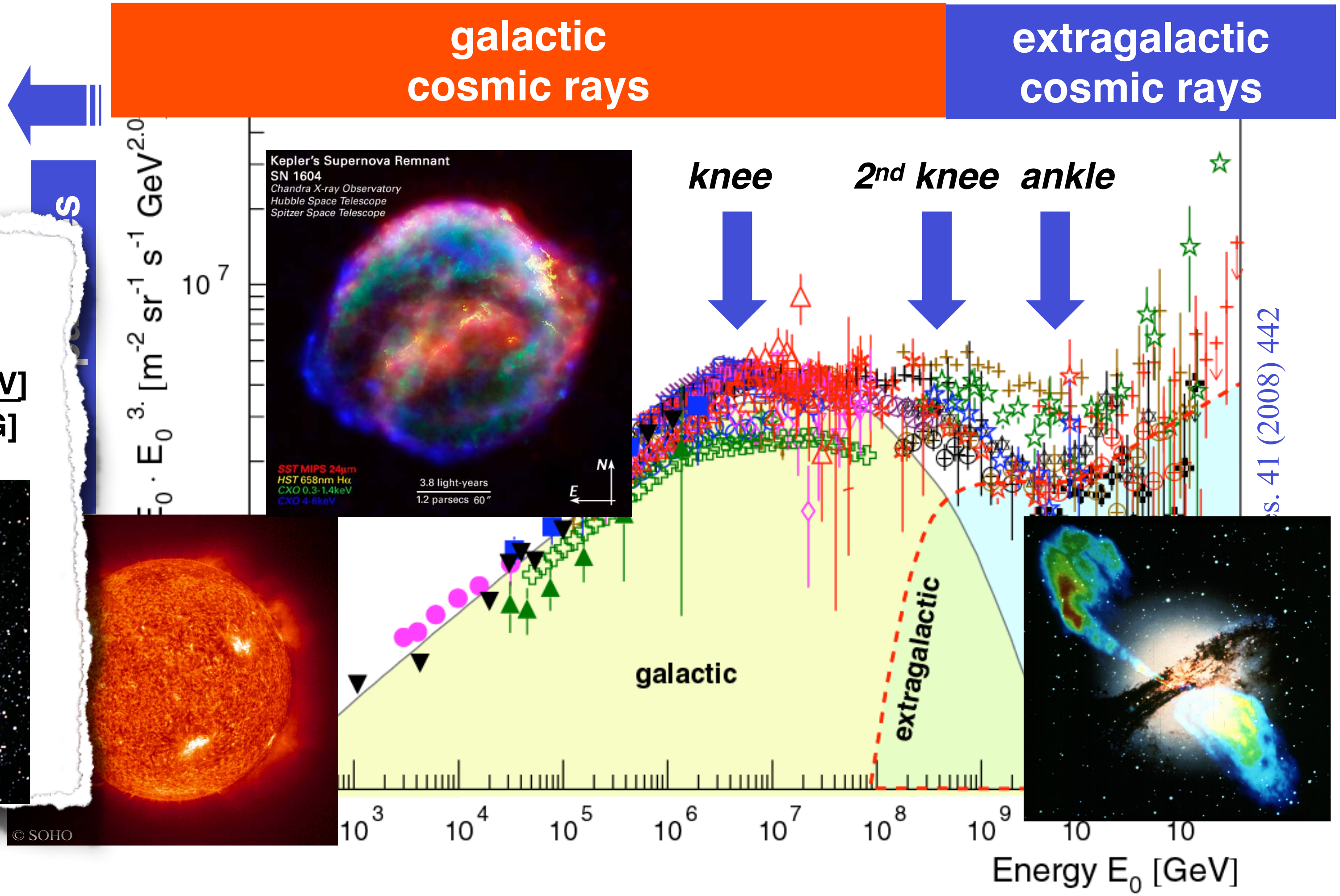
Energy spectrum of cosmic rays



Energy spectrum of cosmic rays

Radius of particle in magnetic field

$$r = \frac{p}{ZeB} \qquad r[\mathrm{pc}]=1.08^* \frac{E\,[\mathrm{PeV}]}{B\,[\mu\mathrm{G}]}$$



r= 0.04 pc 3.6 pc 360 pc 36 kpc

Extensive air showers – Mass

Simple Heitler model of (hadronic) showers

Primary mass:

- **Average depth of shower maximum X_{max}**

$$X^A_{max} \sim \ln \frac{E_0}{A}$$

$$X^A_{max} = X^p_{max} - X_0 \ln A$$

$$X^{Fe}_{max} = X^p_{max} - 150\,\mathrm{g/cm^2}$$

- **N_e-N_μ ratio**

$$\frac{N_e}{N_\mu} \approx 35.1 \left(\frac{E_0}{A\ \mathrm{PeV}} \right)^{0.15}$$

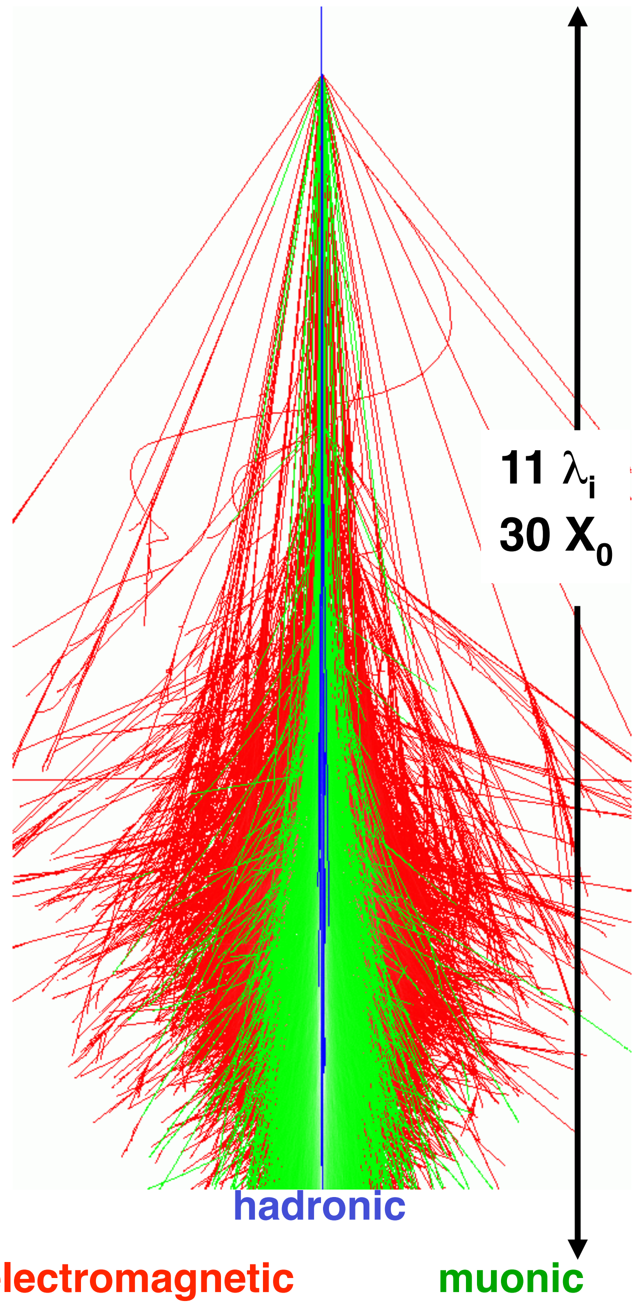
or

$$\lg \left(\frac{N_e}{N_\mu} \right) = C - 0.065 \ln A$$

$\Delta \ln A \sim 1$
$\rightarrow \Delta\, X_{max} \sim 36$ g/cm²
$\rightarrow \Delta\, (N_e/N_\mu) \sim 16\%$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta \ln A \approx 0.8$$

in „best“ experiments



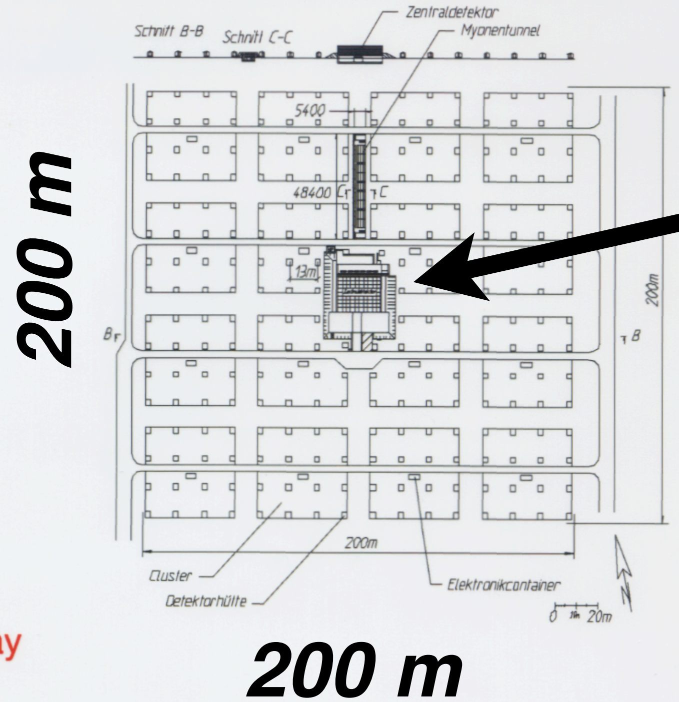
shower components

JRH, Mod. Phys. Lett. A 22 (2007) 1533

JRH, Nucl. Instr. and Meth. A 588 (2008) 181

J. Matthews, Astropart. Phys. 22 (2005) 387

The KASCADE Array



❑ Array

252 stations with

❑ e/γ detectors: 4 cm liquid scintillator (≈ 3.1 m^2)

❑ muon detectors: 3 cm plastic scintillator (≈ 3.2 m^2)

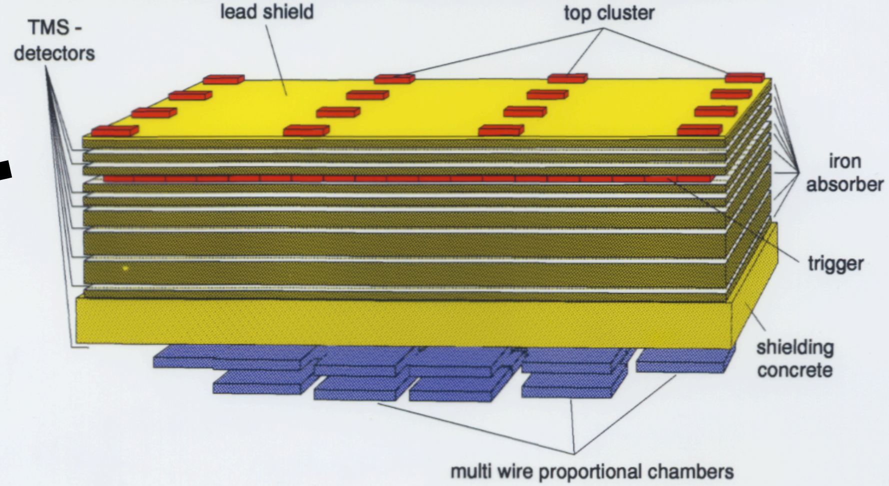
shield 10 cm Pb + 4 cm Fe ➜ 20 X_0

➠ E_μ > 300 MeV

→ measurement of particle densities and arrival times

JRH 06/96

The KASCADE Central Detector



4 different detector systems:

❑ Top array 32 × 0.45 m^2 scintillation counters (14 m^2)

❑ Trigger layer 456 × 0.45 m^2 scintillation counters (206 m^2)

❑ 32 Multiwire proportional chambers (2 × 150 m^2) E_μ > 2 GeV

❑ Iron sampling calorimeter (16 × 20 m^2)

8 active layers → 10 000 liquid ionisation chambers

40 000 electronic channels

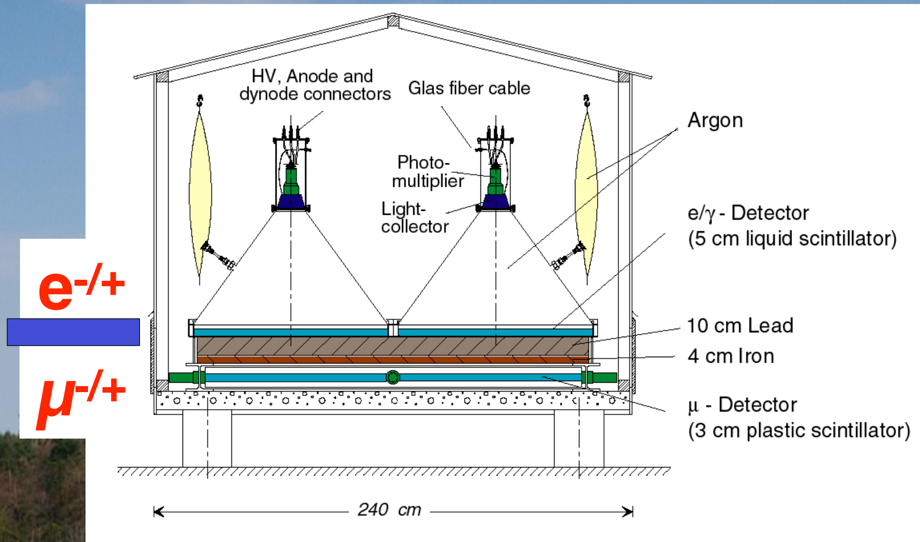
separation of individual hadrons by a fine segmentation

depth ≈ 11 λ_i ➜ hadrons up to 10 TeV 95% contained

JRH 06/96

KArlsruhe Shower Core and Array DEtector

Simultaneous measurement of
electromagnetic,
muonic,
hadronic
shower components

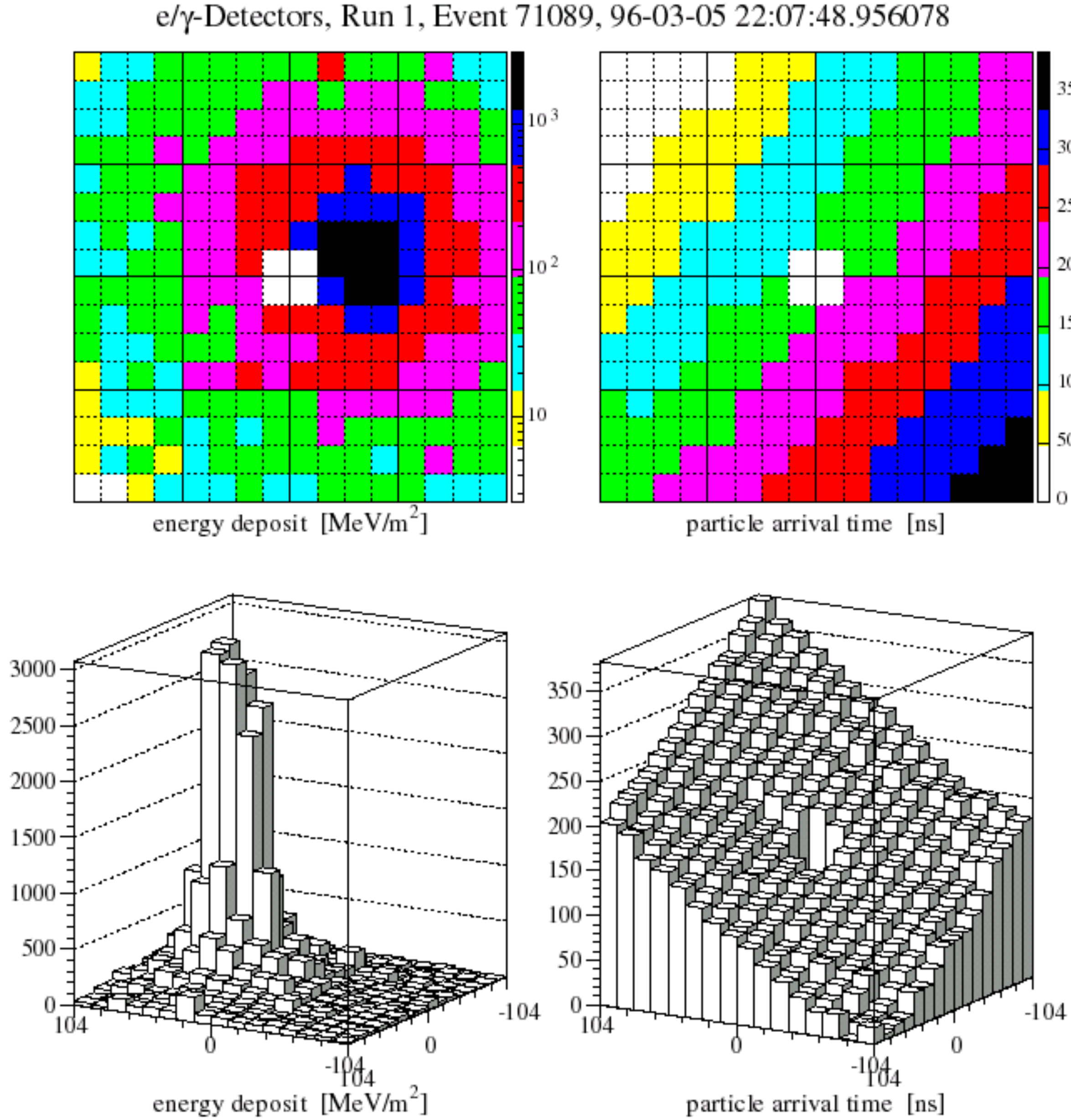


T. Antoni et al, Nucl. Instr. & Meth. A 513 (2004) 490

Event reconstruction in the scintillator array

electromagnetic component

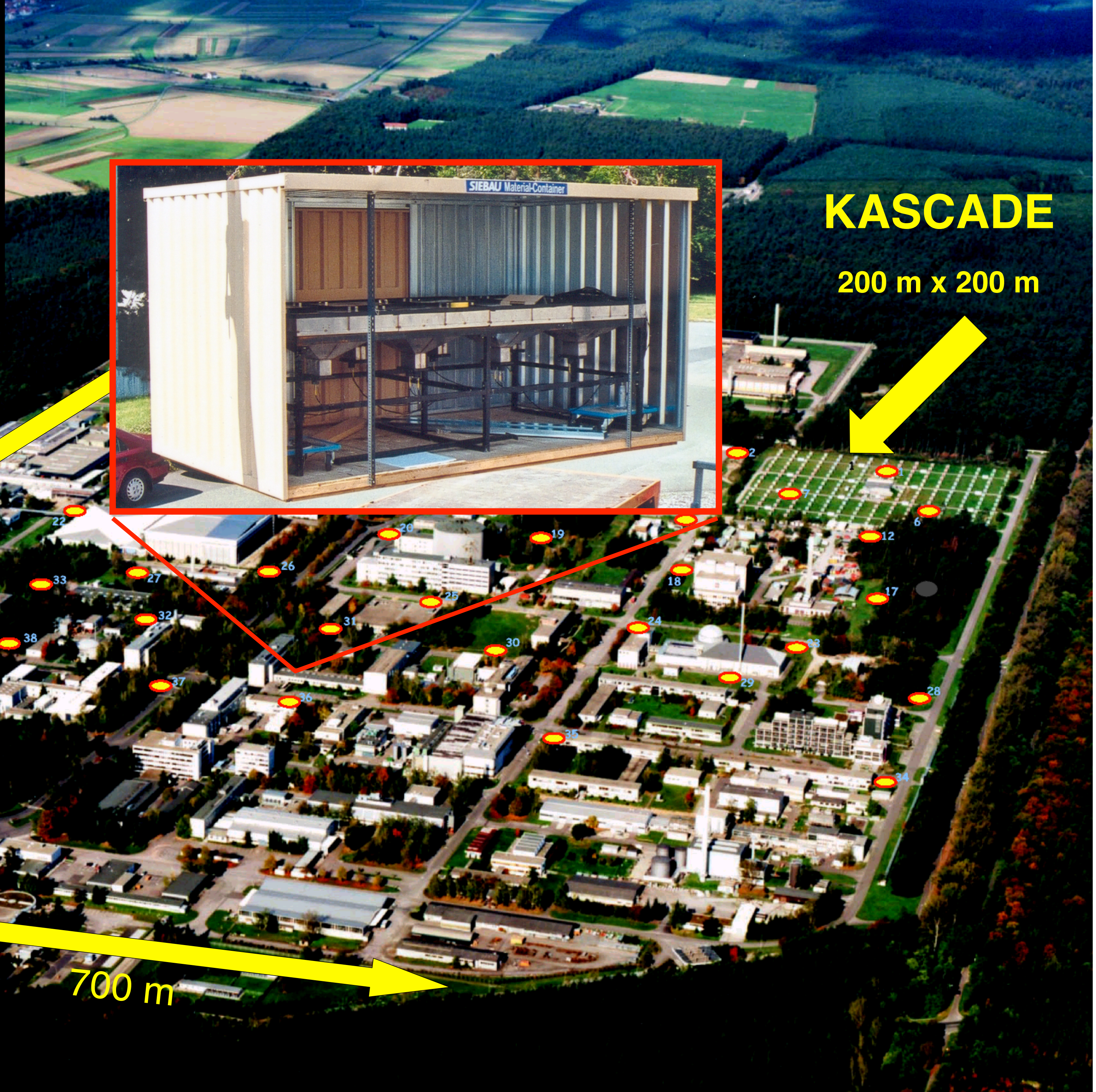
shower core	$\Delta r = 2.5 - 5.5$ m
shower direction	$\Delta\alpha = 0.5° - 1.2°$
shower size	$\Delta N_e/N_e = 6 - 12$ %



KASCADE GRANDE Array

37 detector stations

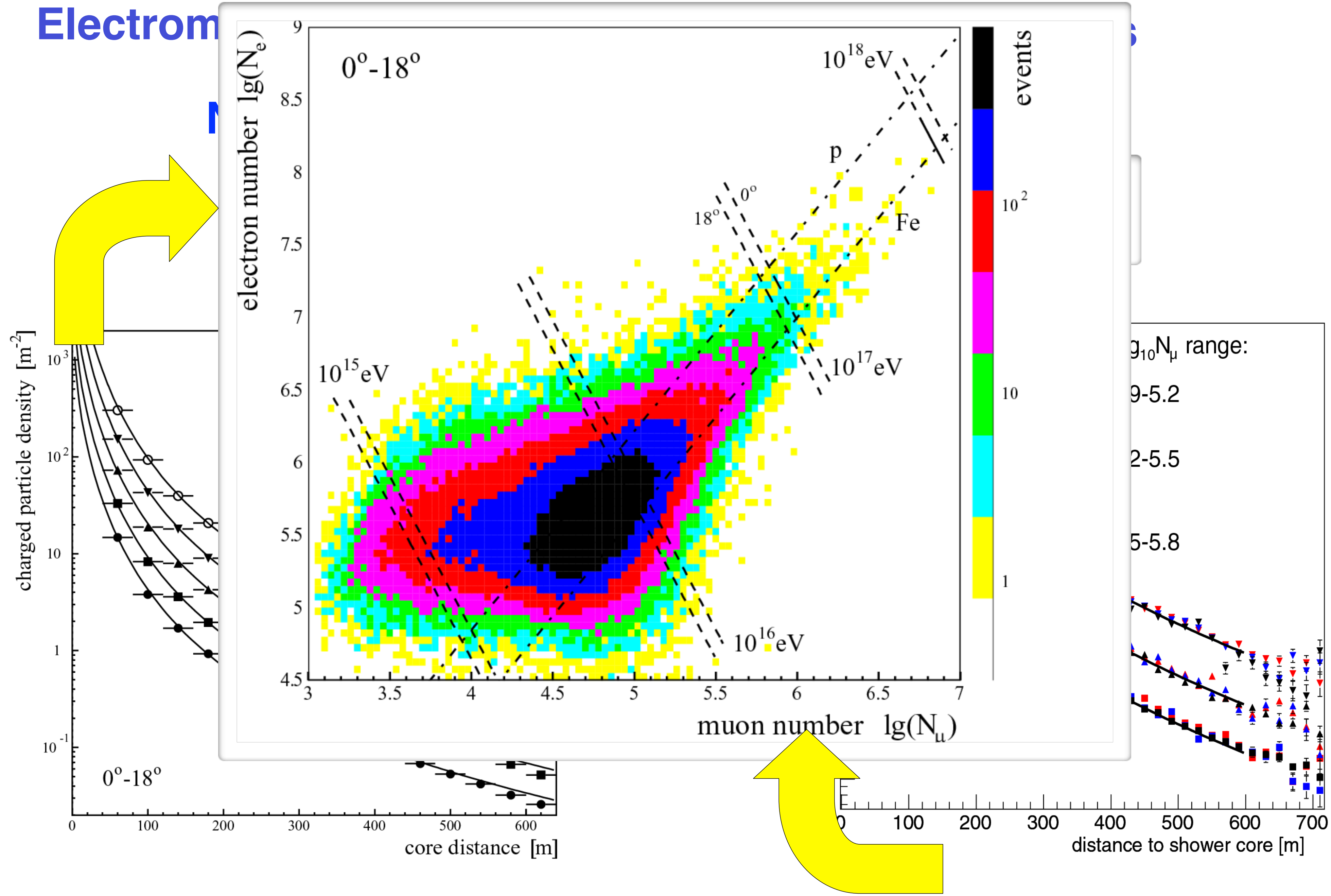
370 m² e/γ: scintillation counter



G. Navarra et al., Nucl Instr & Meth A 518 (2004) 207

KASCADE-Grande – Lateral distributions

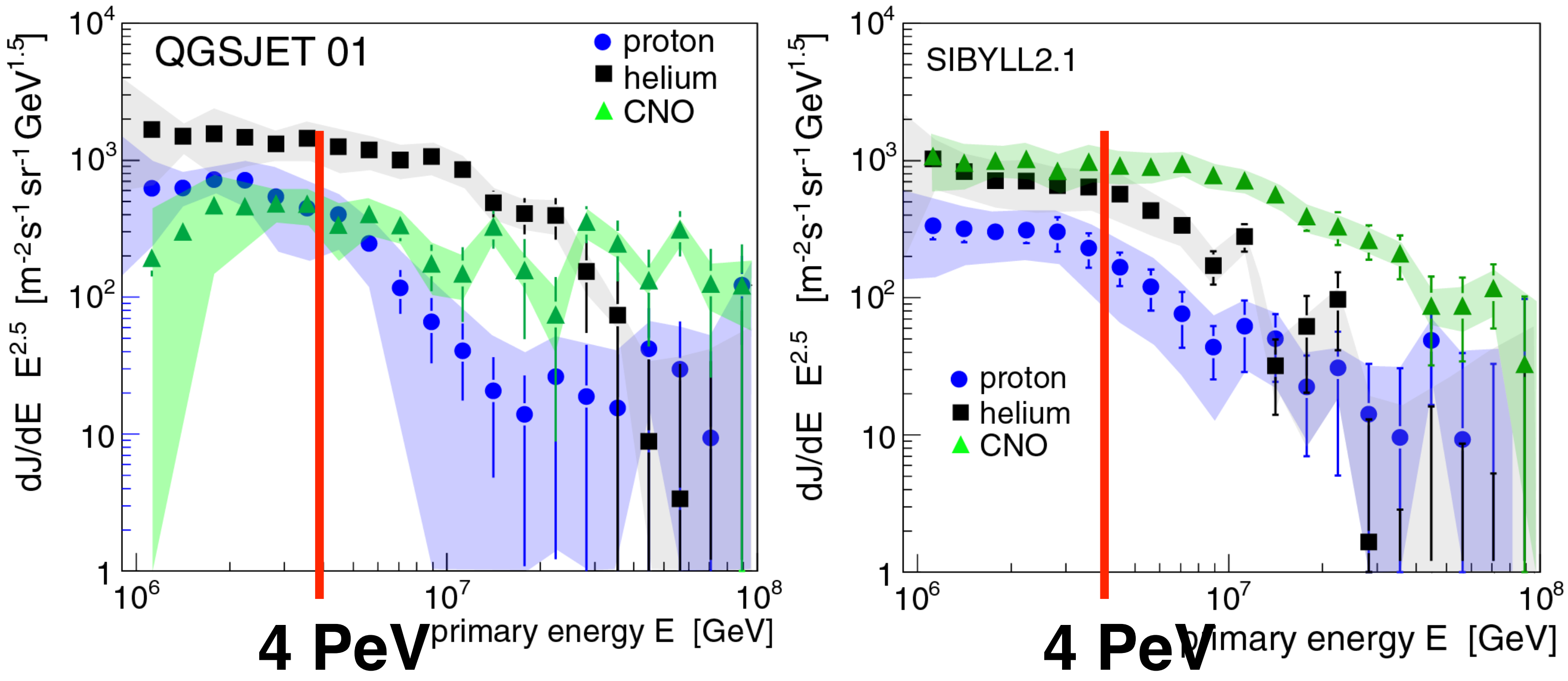
Electrom



R. Glasstetter et al., Proc. 29th ICRC, Pune 6 (2005) 293

J. v. Buren et al., Proc. 29th ICRC, Pune 6 (2005) 301

KASCADE: Energy spectra for elemental groups

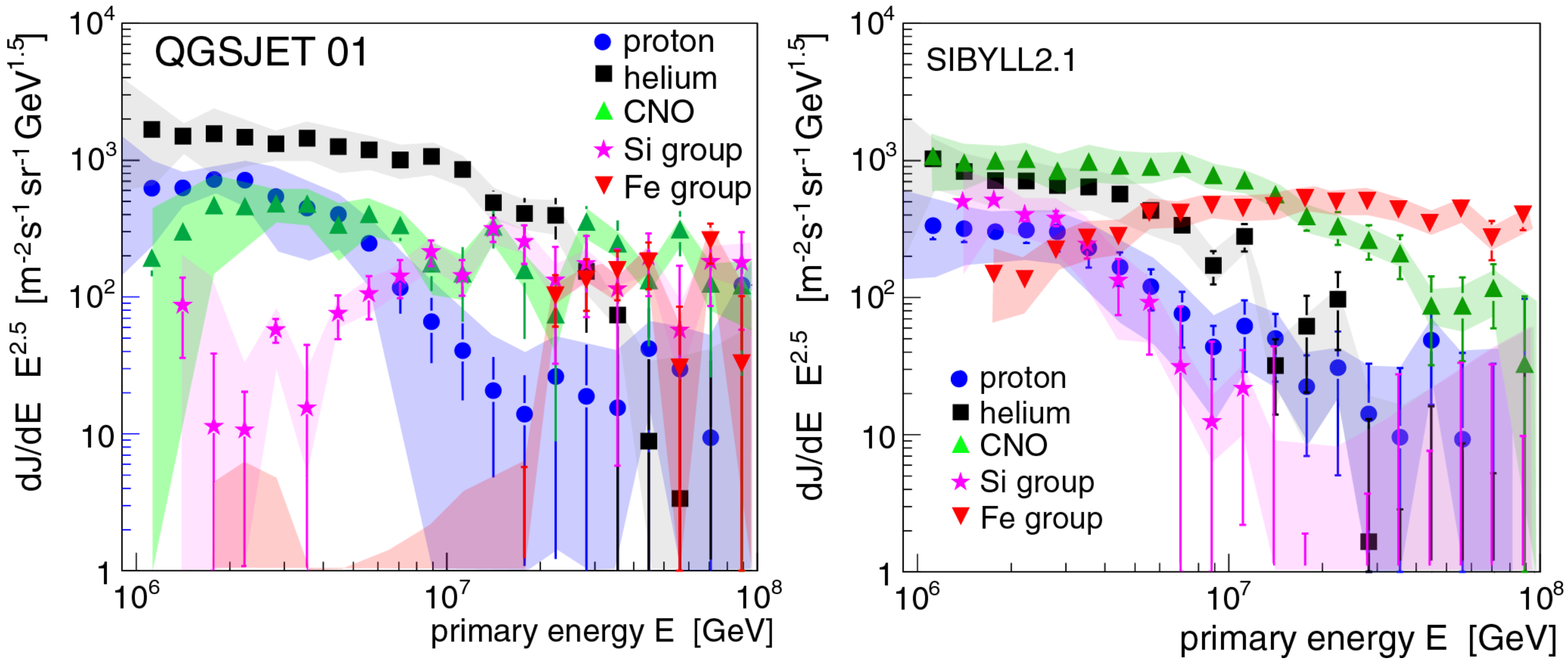


Knee caused by cut-off for light elements

Astrophysical interpretation limited by description of interactions in the atmosphere

T. Antoni et al., Astropart. Phys. 24 (2005) 1

KASCADE: Energy spectra for elemental groups



Knee caused by cut-off for light elements

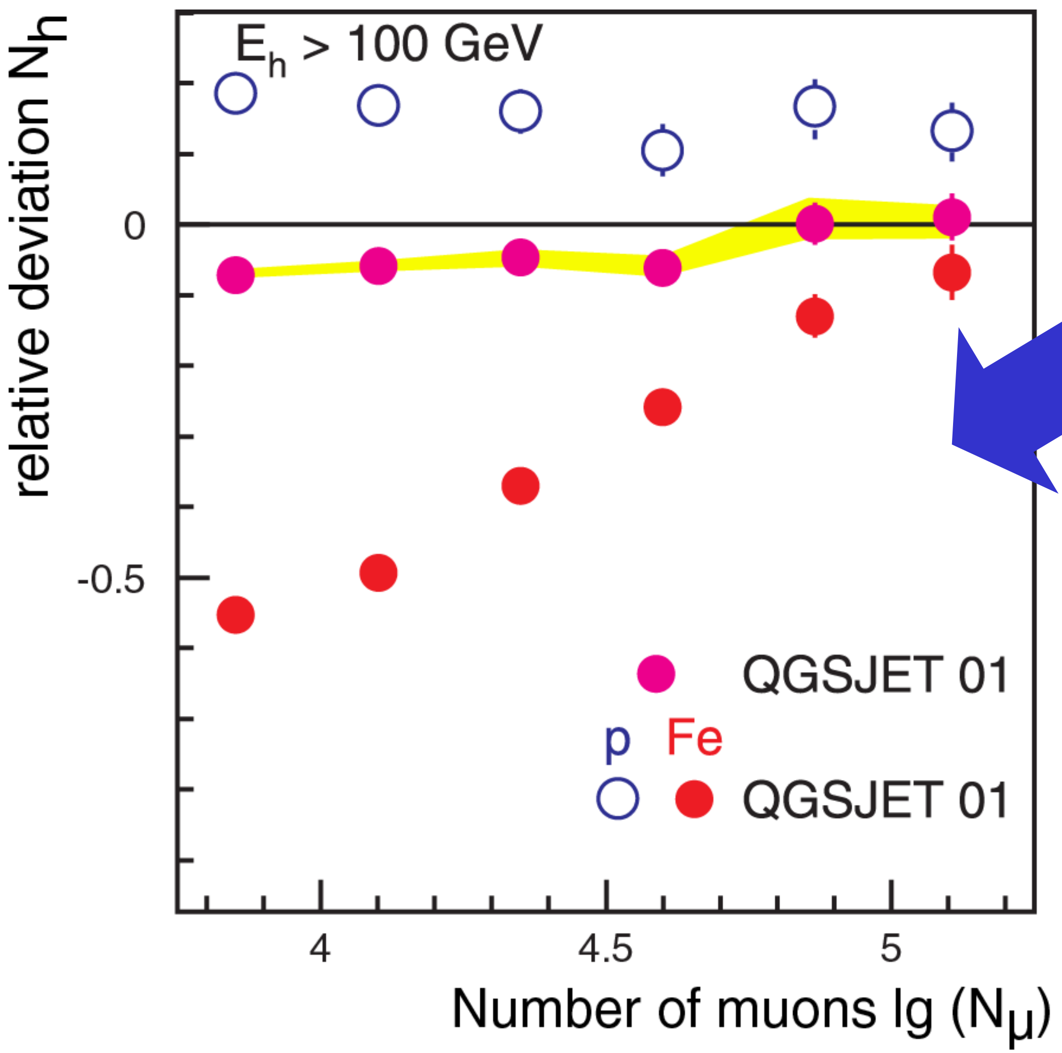
Astrophysical interpretation limited by description of interactions in the atmosphere

T. Antoni et al., Astropart. Phys. 24 (2005) 1

Test of hadronic interaction models

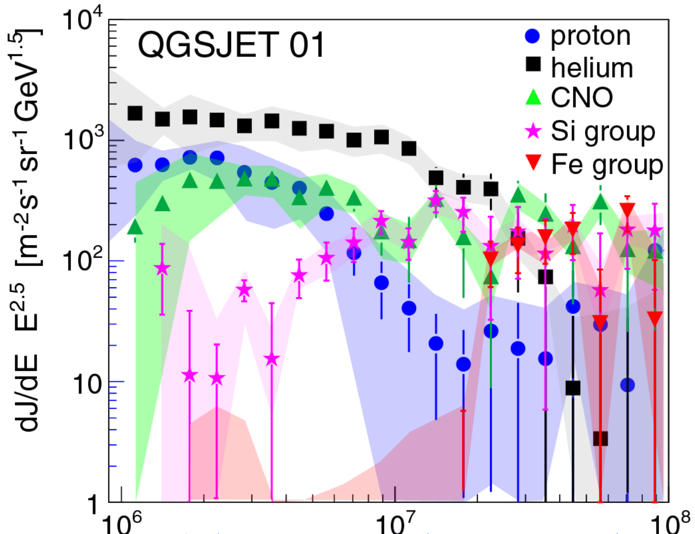
QGSJET 01

Number of hadrons vs. number of muons

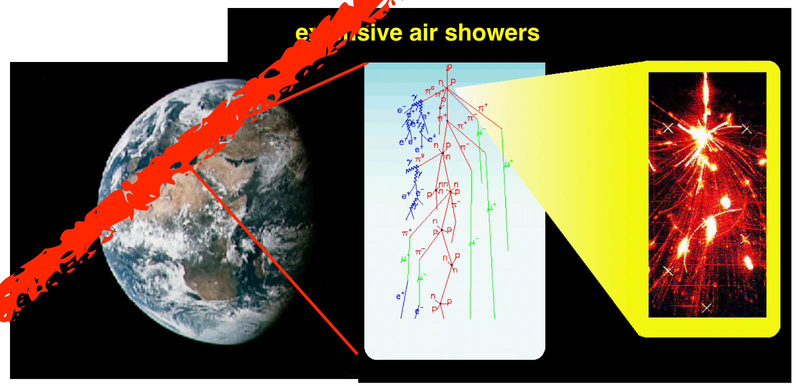


inconsistencies on 10% level

N_e-N_μ analysis



~~***in literature:***~~
~~**ideas that knee is caused by new interactions in atmosphere**~~
~~**—> energy is carried away by „invisible channels"**~~



J. Milke et al, Proc. 29th Int. Cosmic Ray Conference Pune 6 (2005) 125

ELSEVIER

Nuclear Physics B (Proc. Suppl.) 75A (1999) 238–240

NUCLEAR PHYSICS B
PROCEEDINGS SUPPLEMENTS

Electron, muon and hadron size spectra of EAS in the "knee" region

R. Glasstetter[a] and J.R. Hörandel[a] for the KASCADE Collaboration*

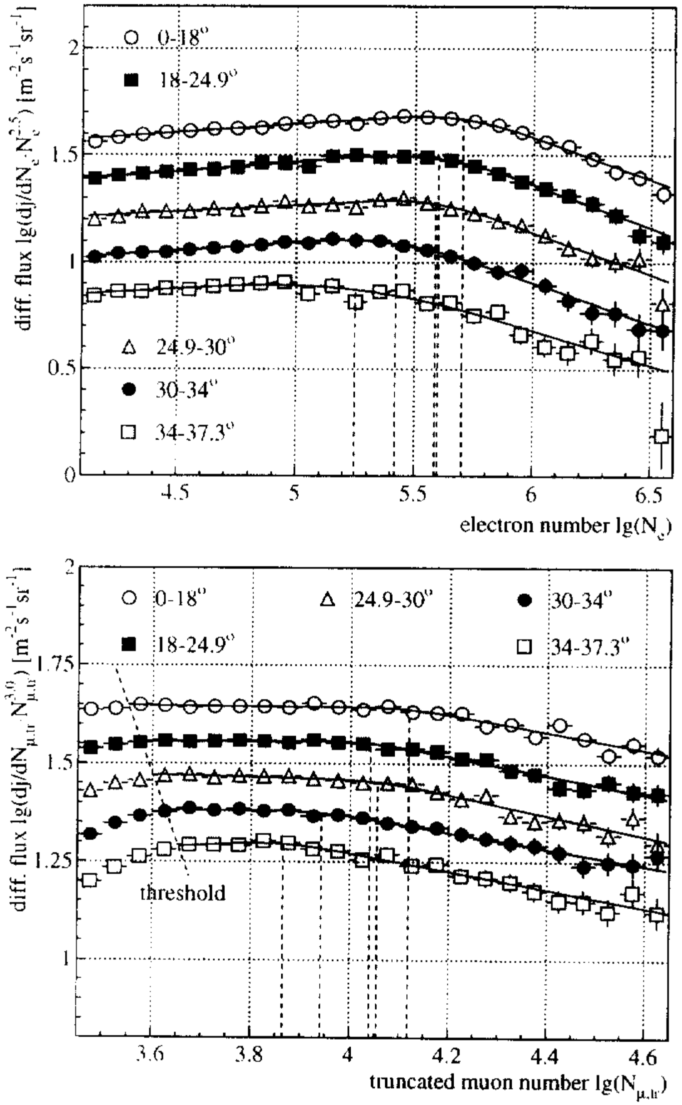


Figure 1. Electromagnetic (top) and muonic (bottom) shower size spectra for different zenith angle bins.

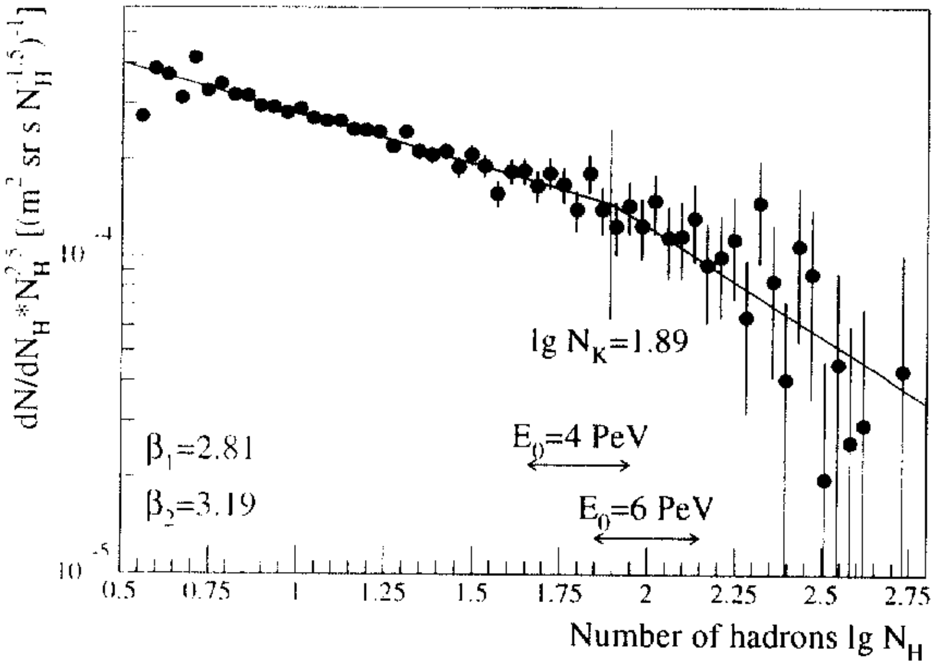


Figure 3. Hadronic shower size spectrum.

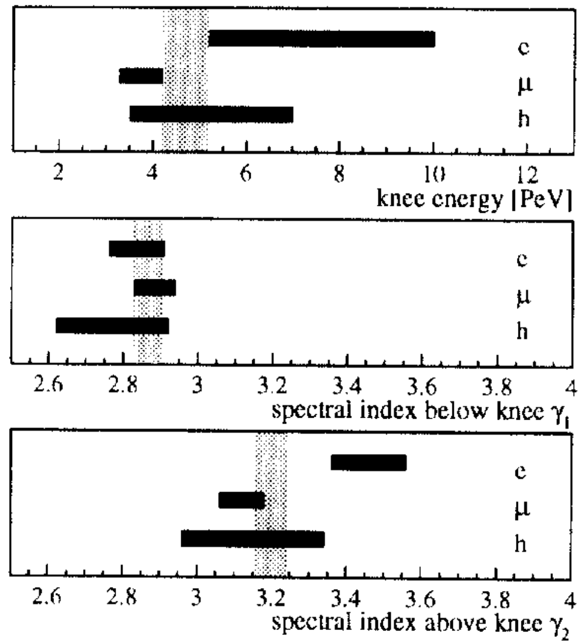
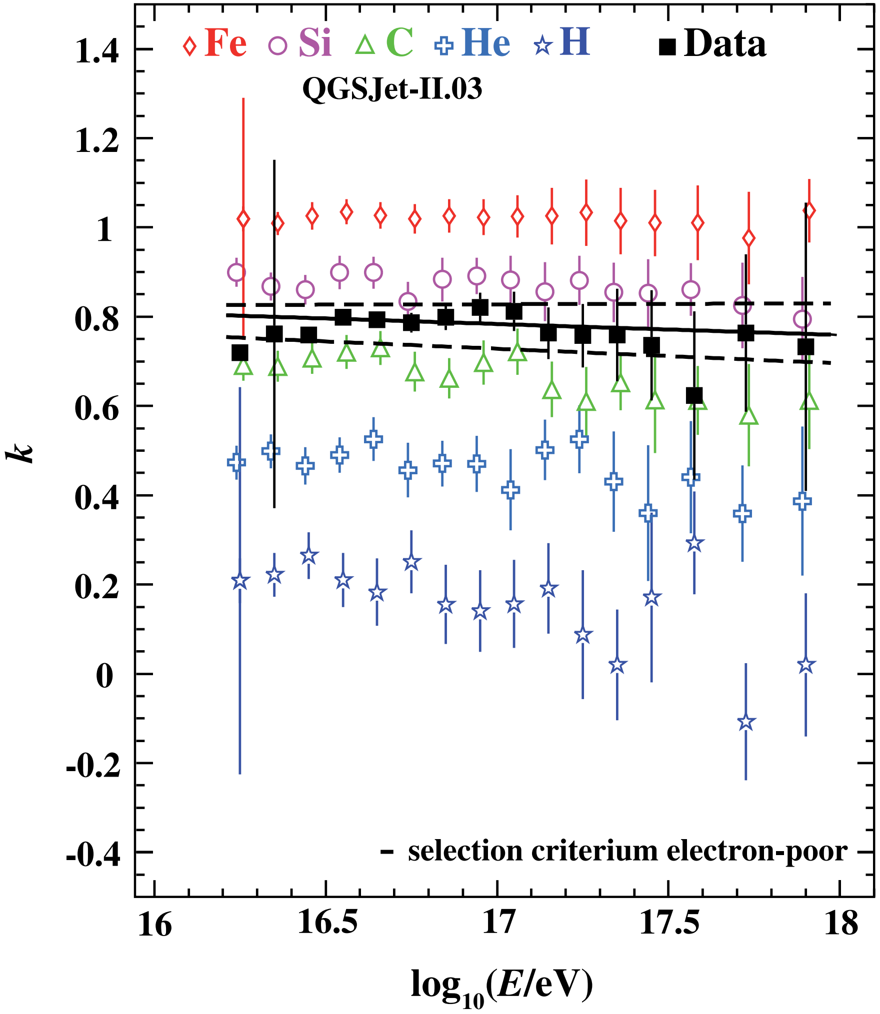
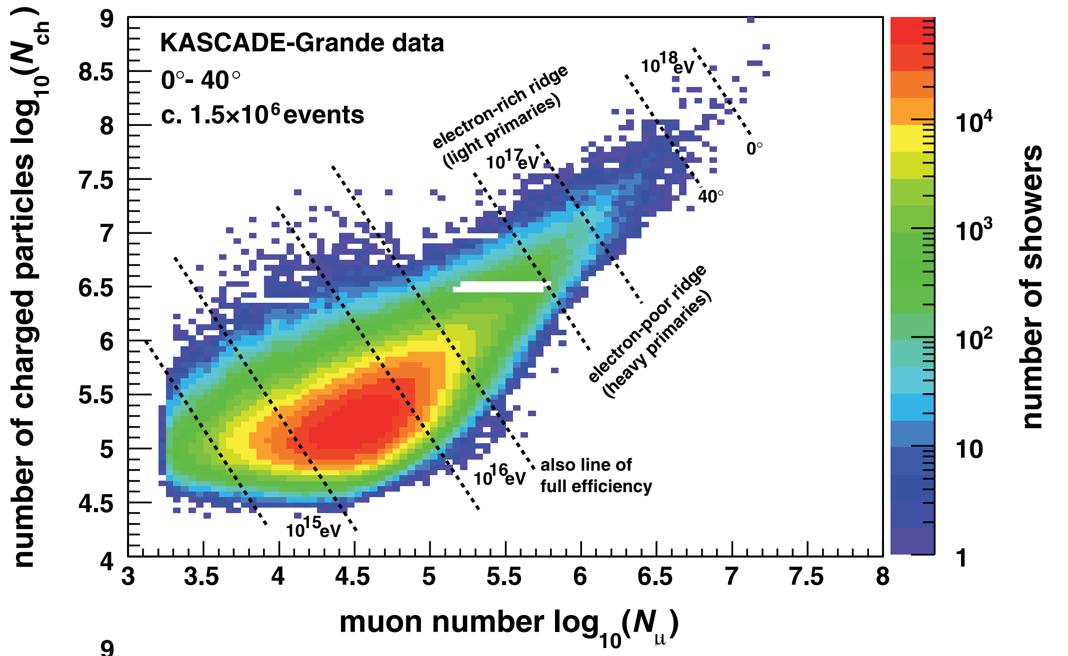


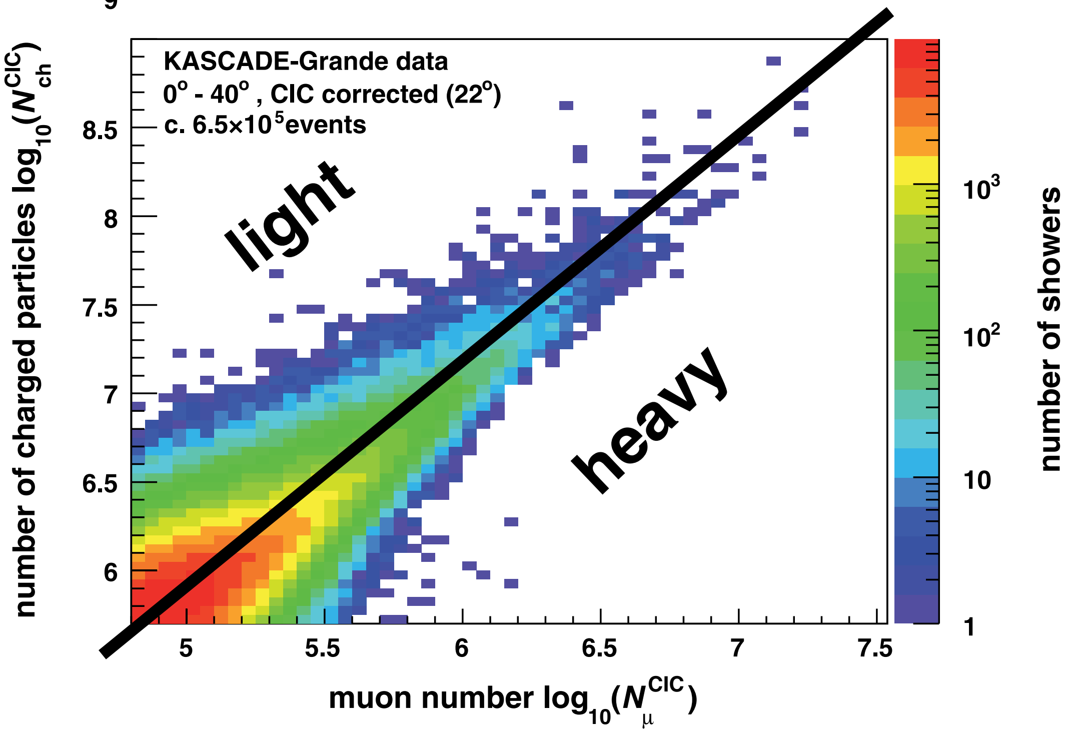
Figure 4. Knee position and spectral indices.

knee observed in all components, electromagnetic, muonic, and hadronic!

KASCADE-Grande



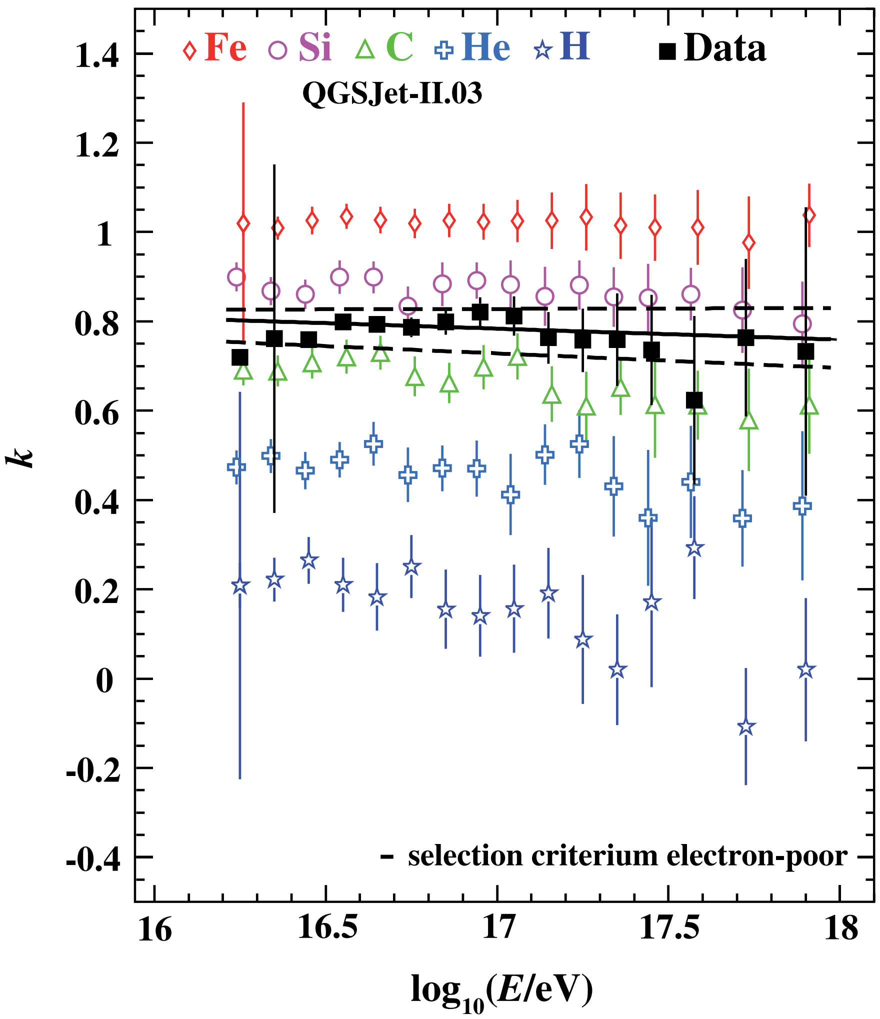


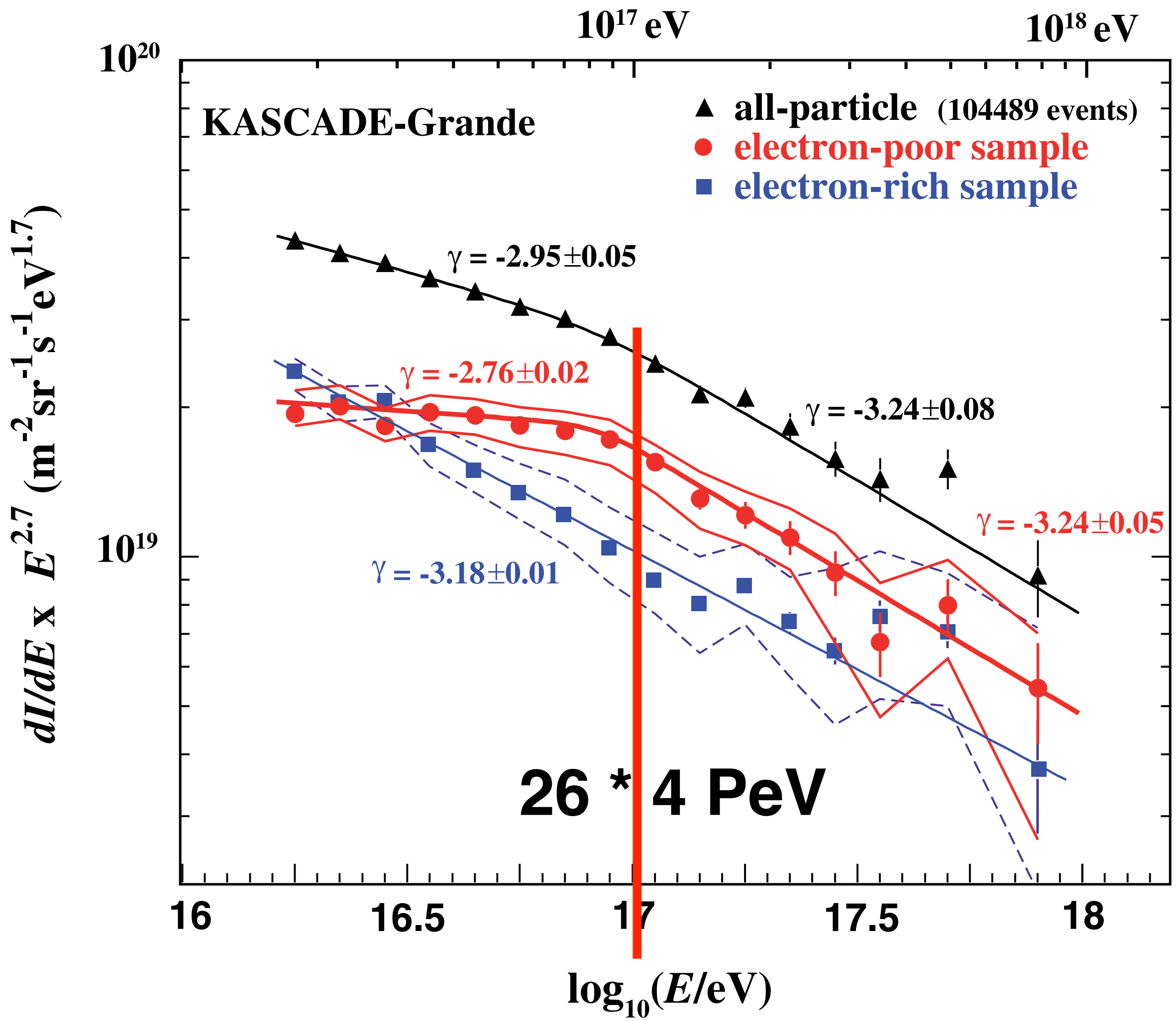


$$k = \frac{\log_{10}(N_{\rm ch}/N_\mu) - \log_{10}(N_{\rm ch}/N_\mu)_{\rm H}}{\log_{10}(N_{\rm ch}/N_\mu)_{\rm Fe} - \log_{10}(N_{\rm ch}/N_\mu)_{\rm H}},$$

W.D. Apel et al., PRL 107 (2011) 171104

KASCADE-Grande

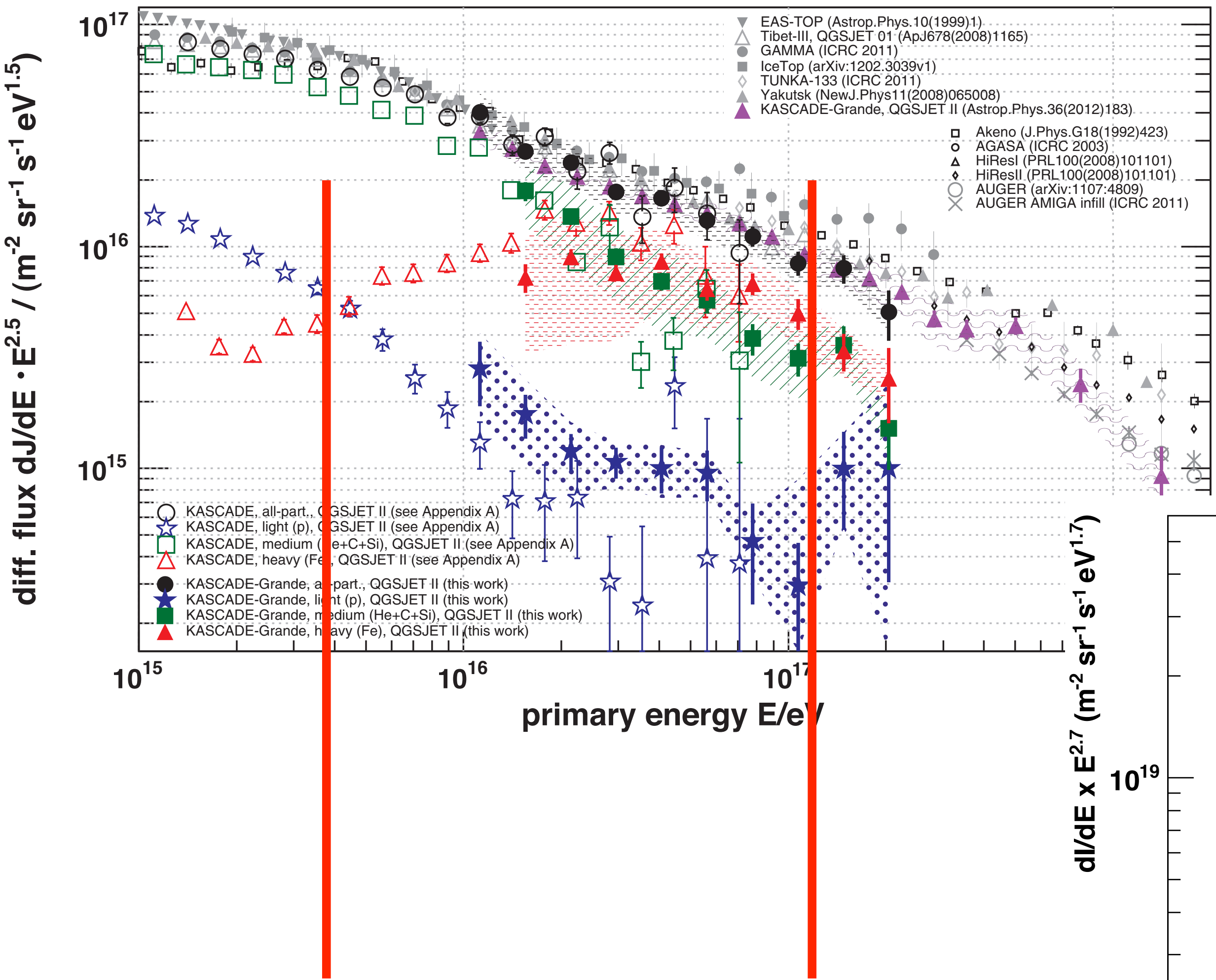




$$k = \frac{\log_{10}(N_{\rm ch}/N_\mu) - \log_{10}(N_{\rm ch}/N_\mu)_{\rm H}}{\log_{10}(N_{\rm ch}/N_\mu)_{\rm Fe} - \log_{10}(N_{\rm ch}/N_\mu)_{\rm H}},$$

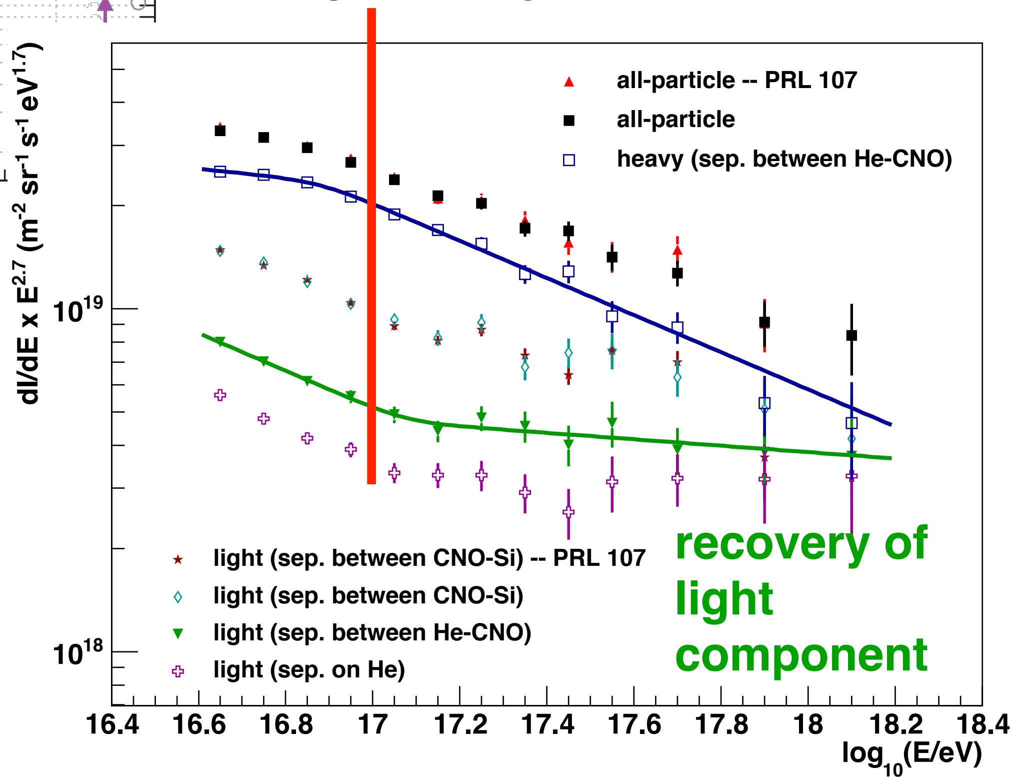
W.D. Apel et al., PRL 107 (2011) 171104

KASCADE-Grande



knee 4 PeV **26 * 4 PeV**

26 * 4 PeV

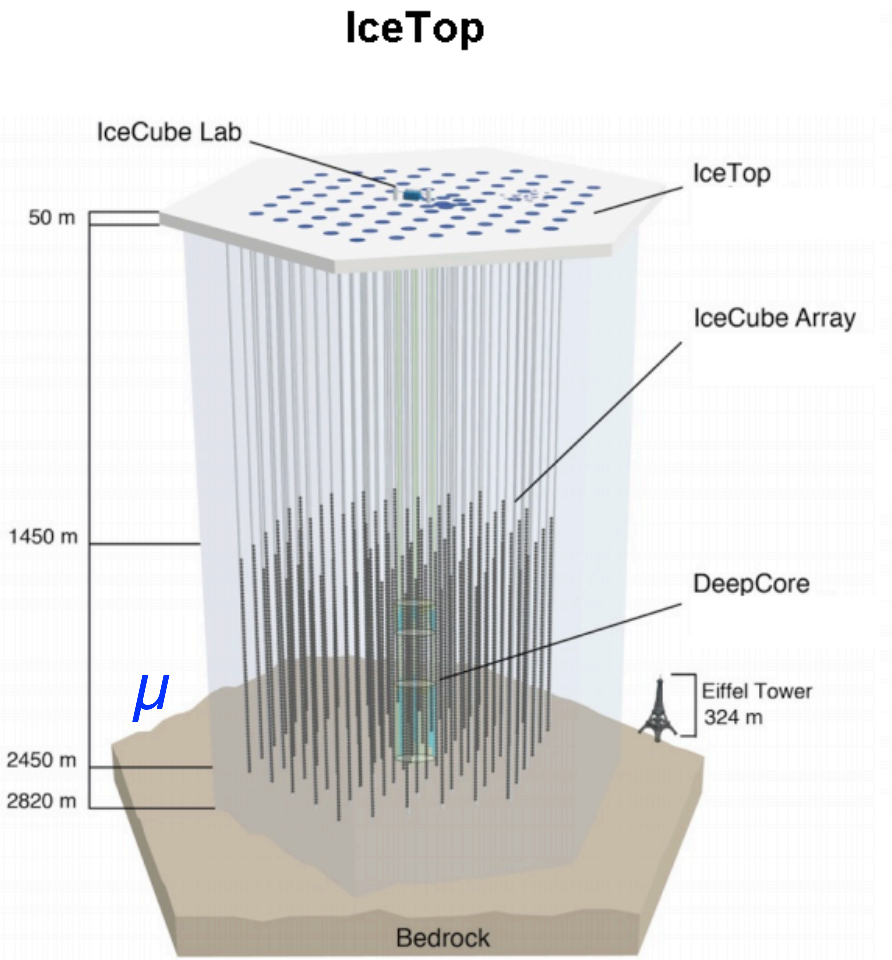


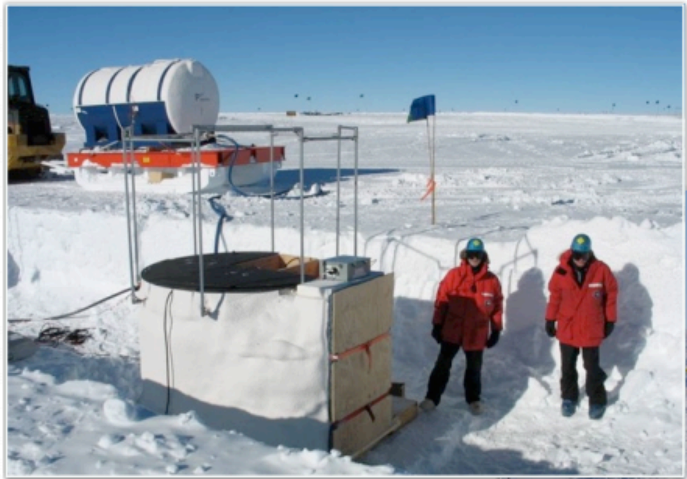
W.D. Apel et al., Astropart. Phys 47 (2013) 54

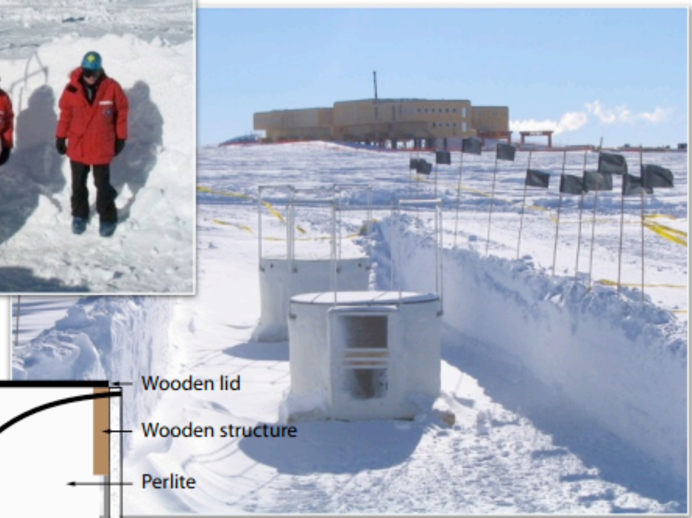
W.D. Apel et al., PRD 87 (2013) 081101

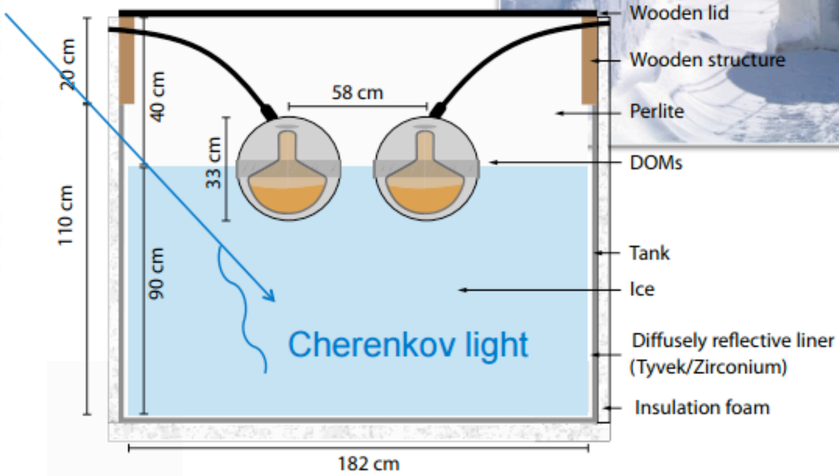
Ice Cube - Ice Top

e/m (+μ)

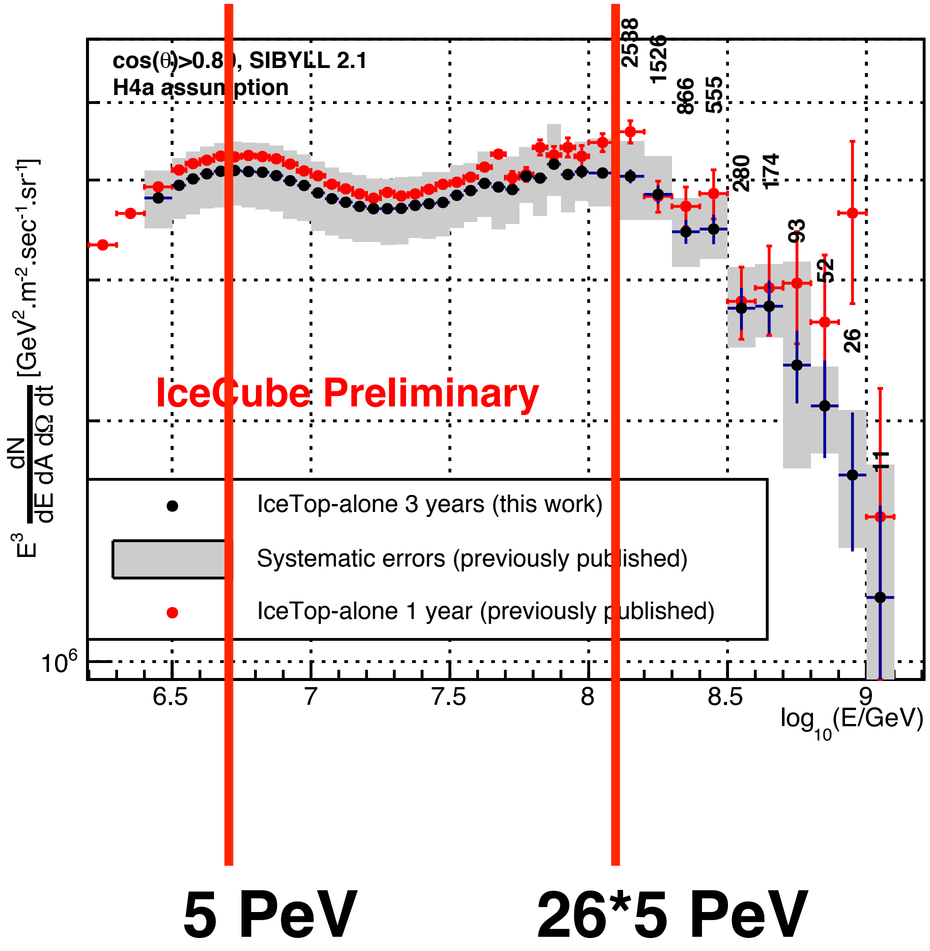


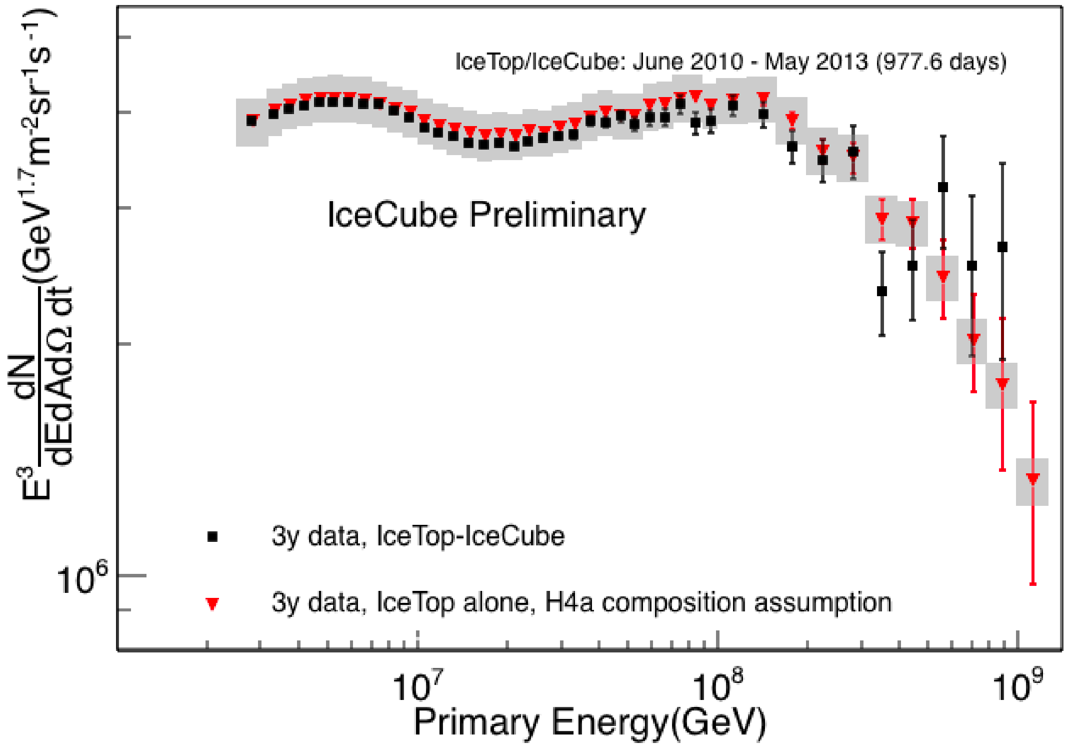






Ice Cube - Ice Top

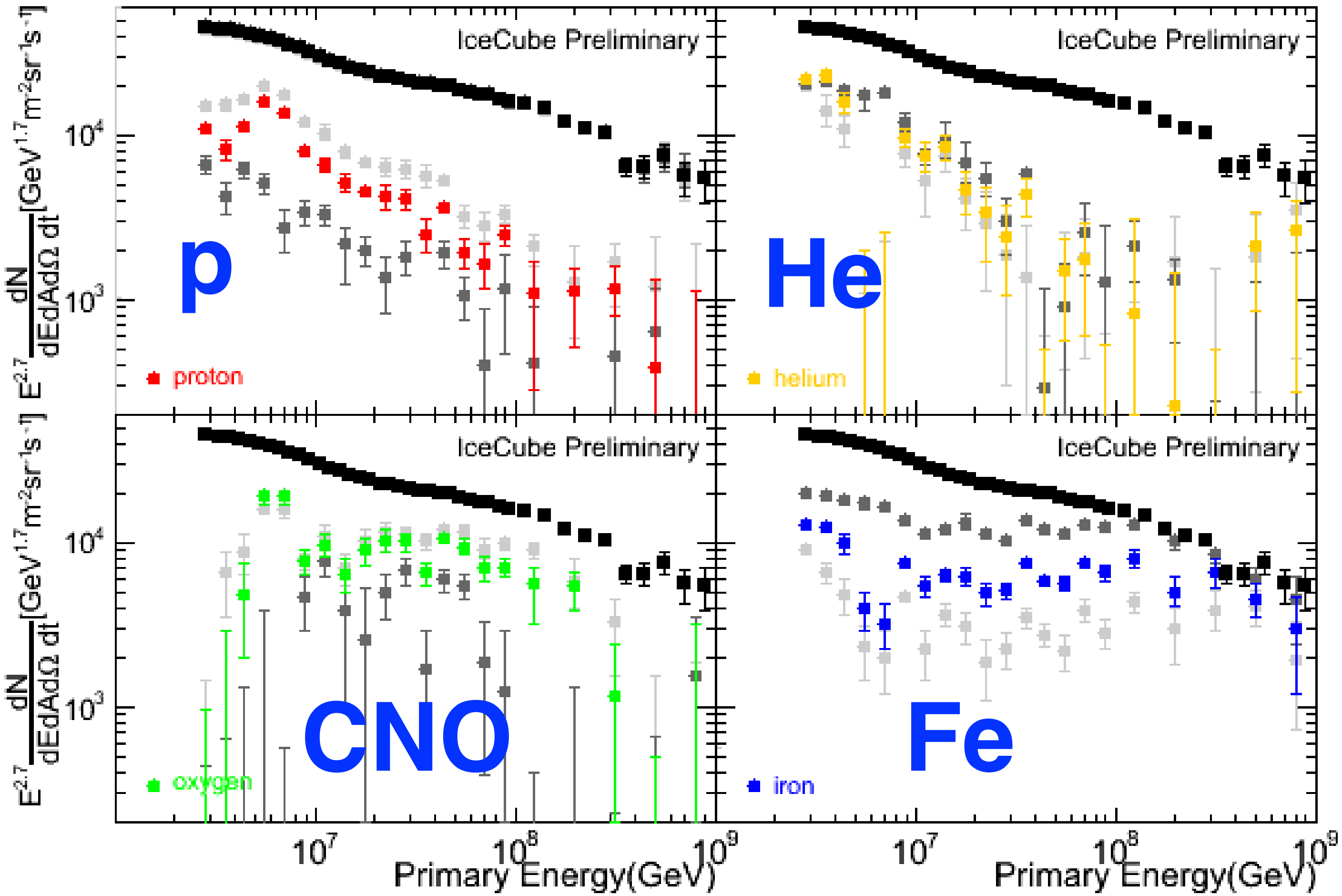


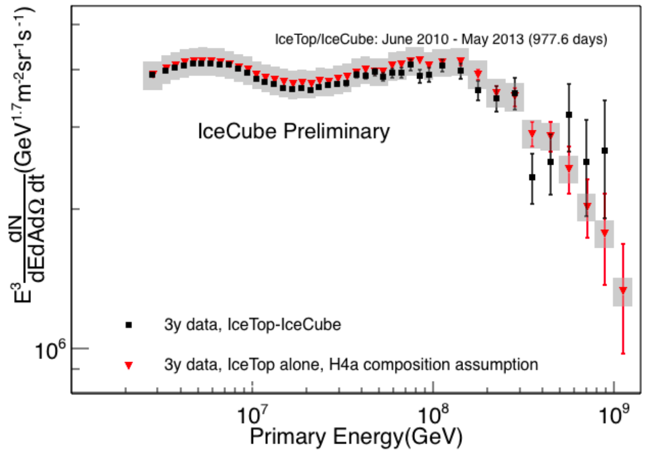


Ice Top only **combined**

K. Rawlins J Phys Conf. Ser. 718 (2016) 052033

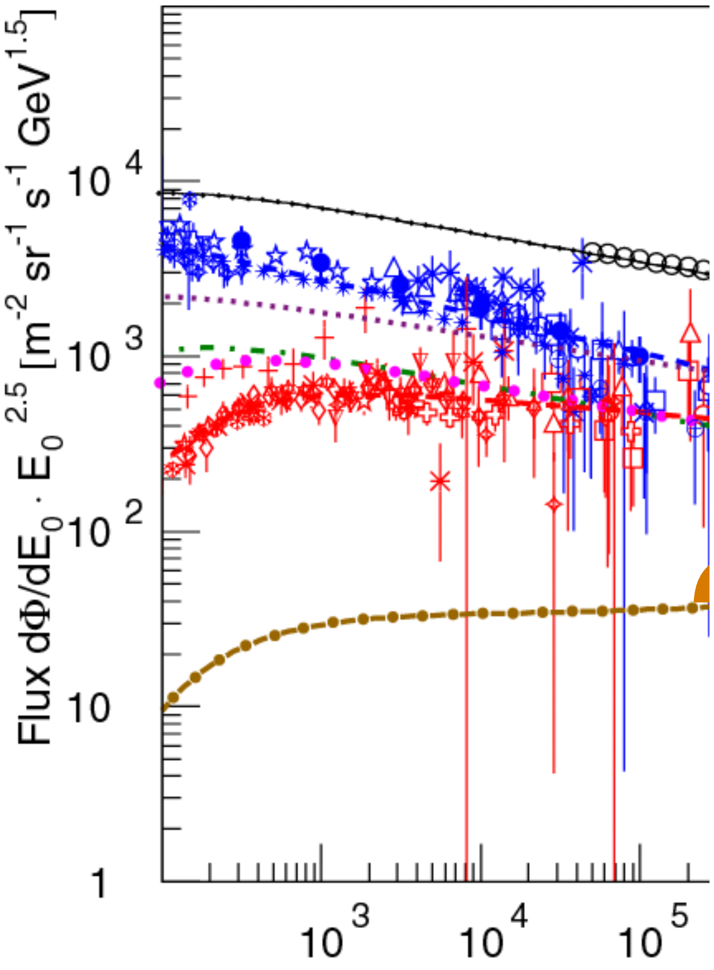
Ice Cube - Ice Top

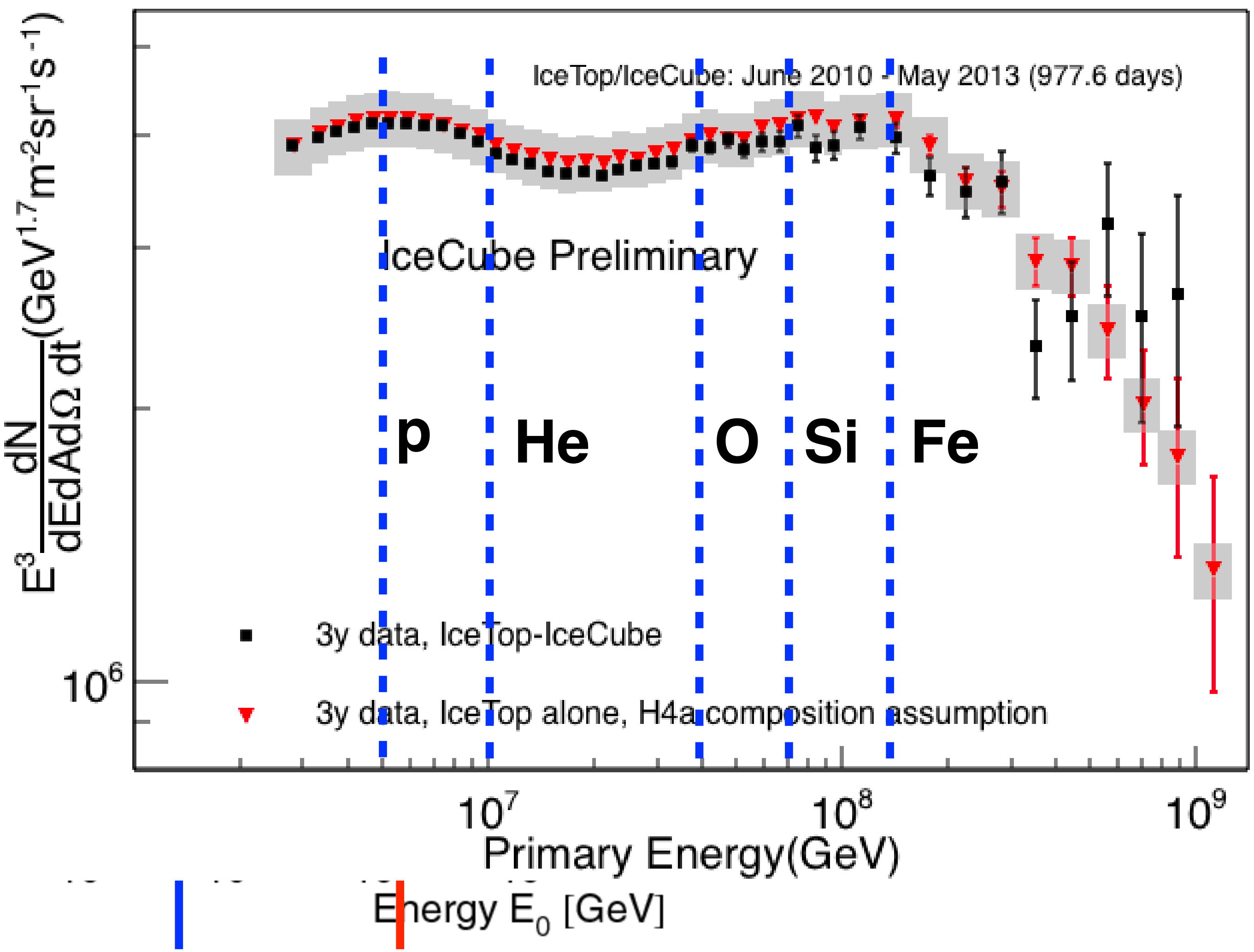




K. Rawlins J Phys Conf. Ser. 718 (2016) 052033

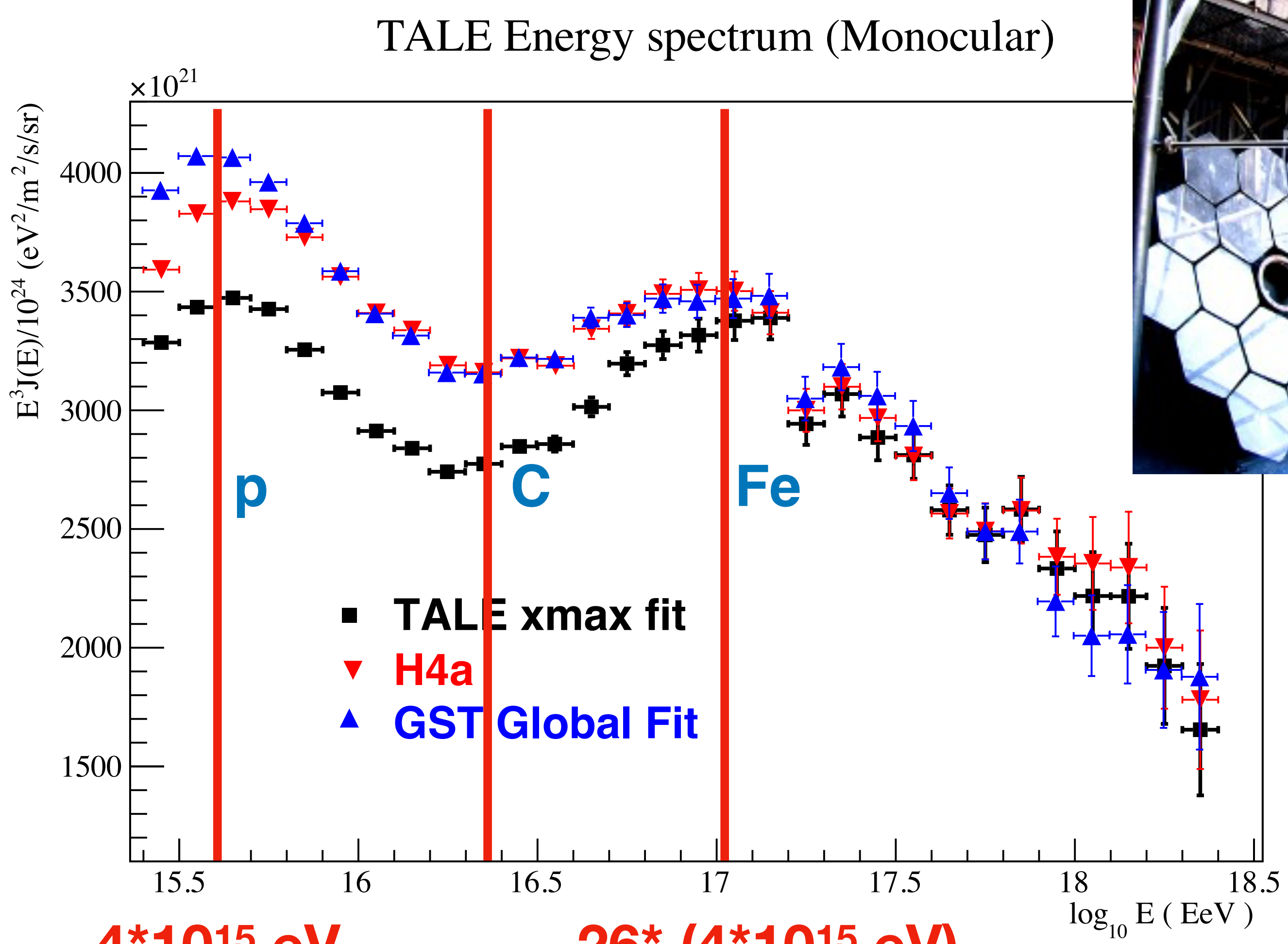
Cosmic-ray energy spectrum

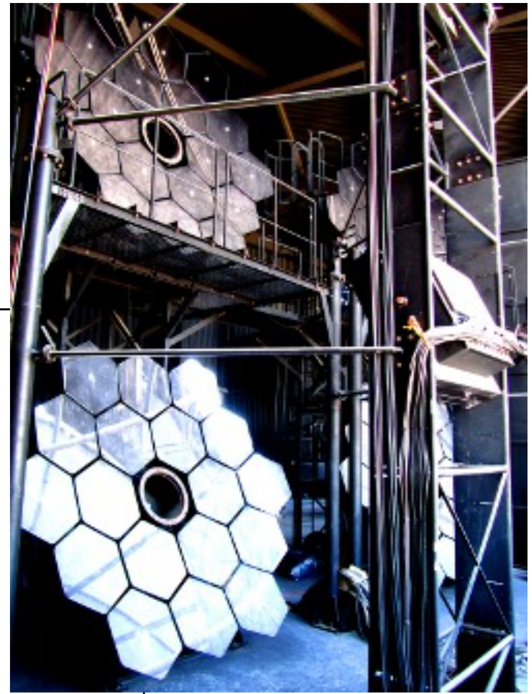




JRH, Astropart. Phys. 19 (2003) 193

TALE (TA low-energy extension)



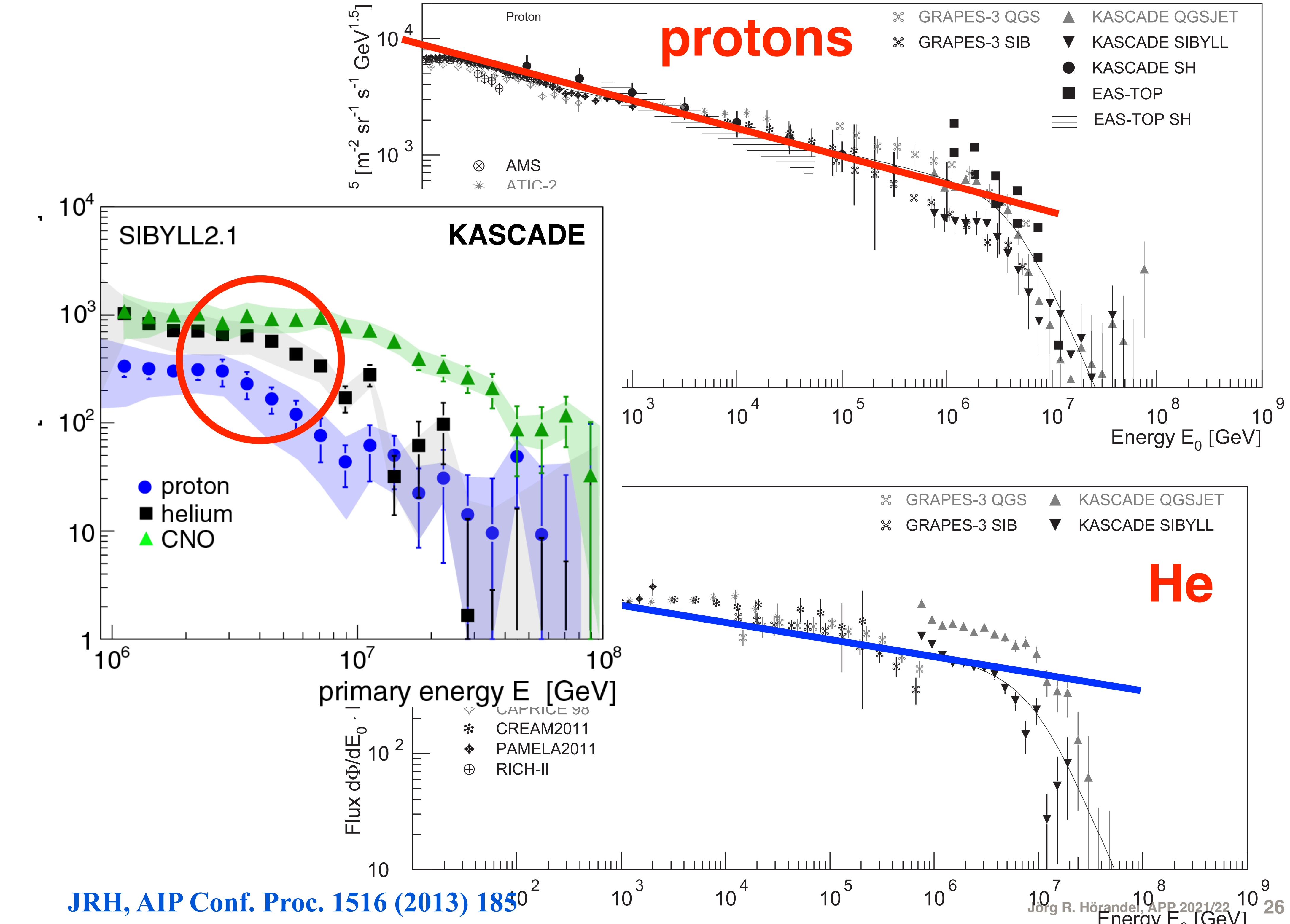


PoS(ICRC2017)534

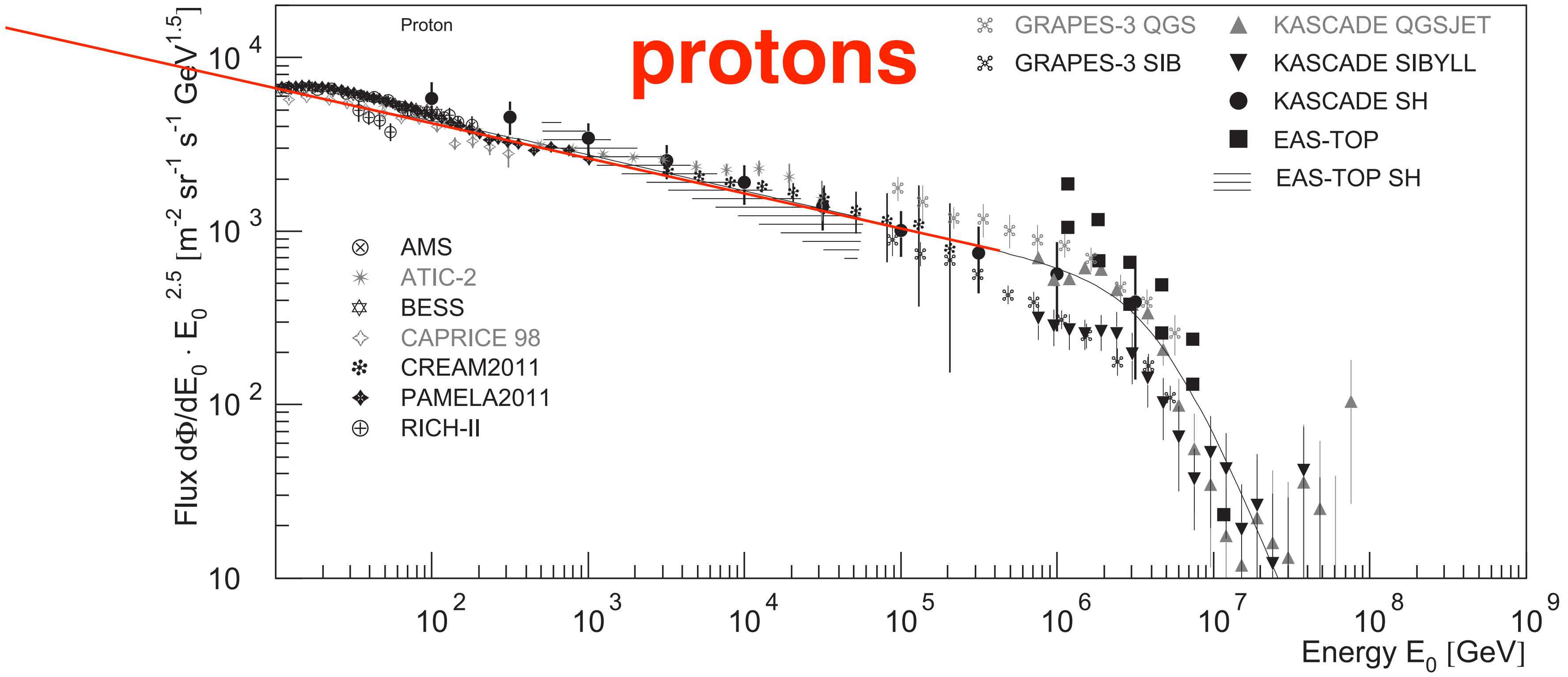
4*10^{15} eV

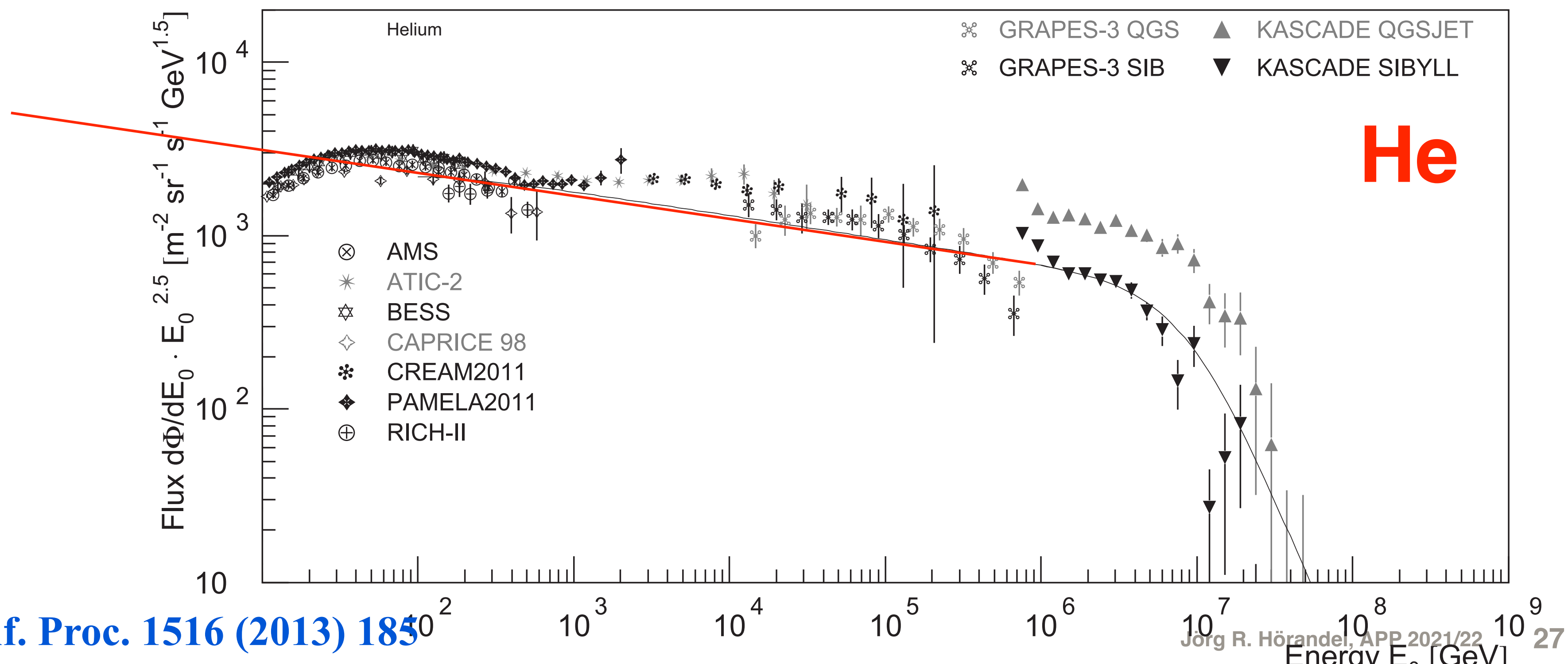
26* (4*10^{15} eV)

Figure 3: TALE Cosmic rays energy spectrum measured with TALE. The result is based on a QGSJet II-3 hadronic model assumption. A mixed primary composition given by the H4a, and "global fit" models, as well as a TALE derived mix was used in the calculations.



JRH, AIP Conf. Proc. 1516 (2013) 185

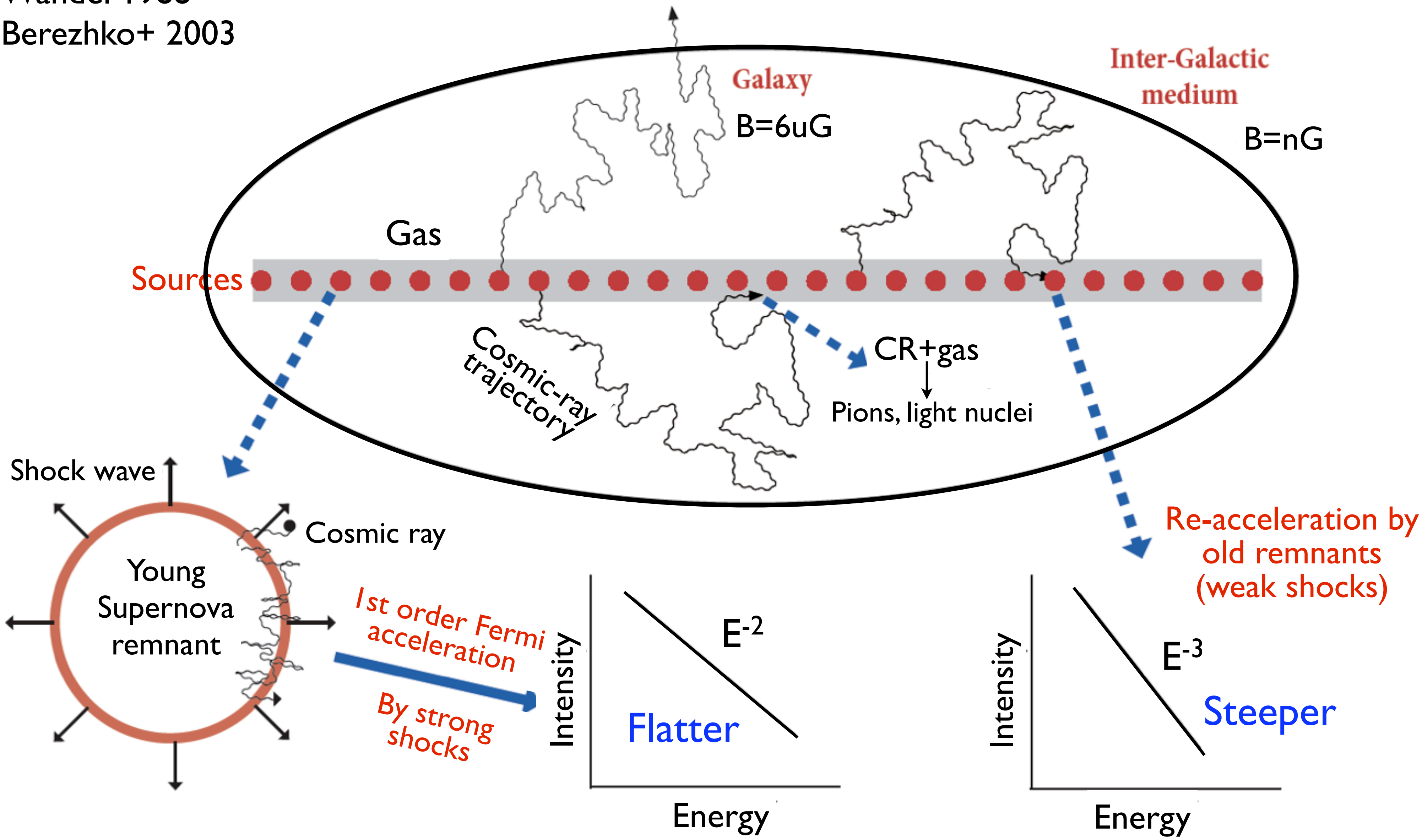




JRH, AIP Conf. Proc. 1516 (2013) 185

The re-acceleration model

Wandel 1988
Berezhko+ 2003



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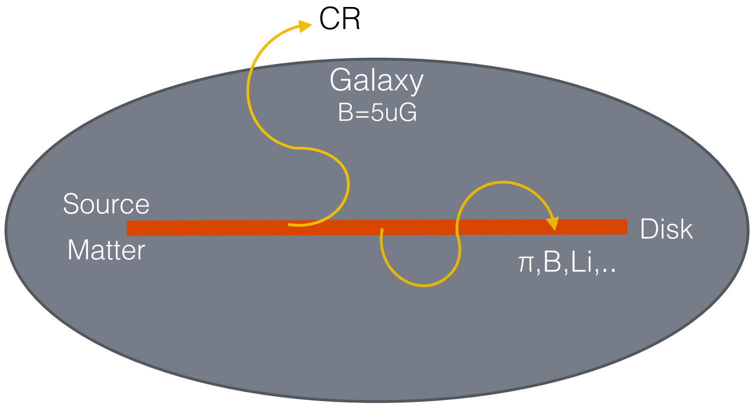
S.Thoudam, ECRS 2014, Kiel

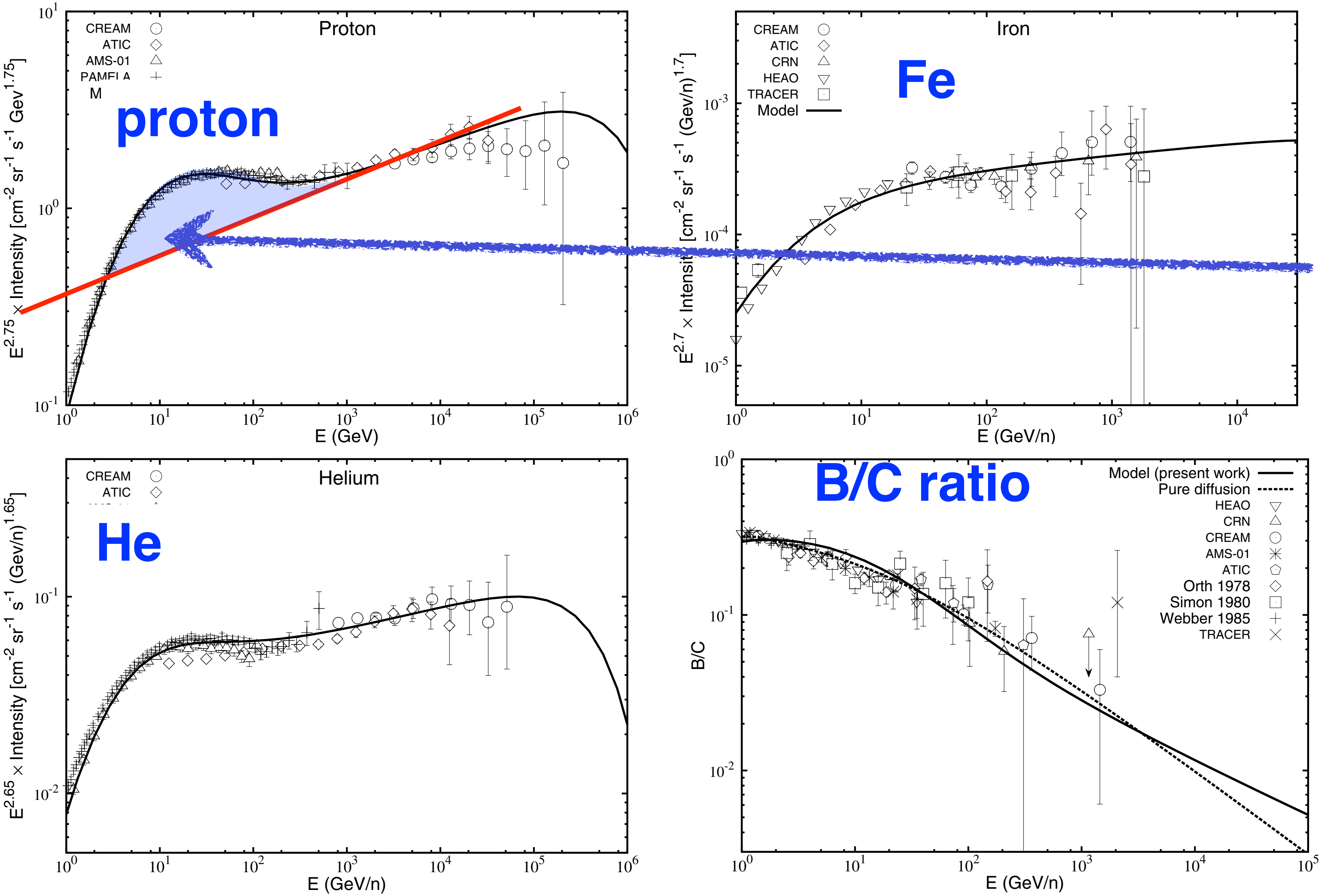
A&A 567, A33 (2014)
DOI: 10.1051/0004-6361/201322996

Astronomy & Astrophysics

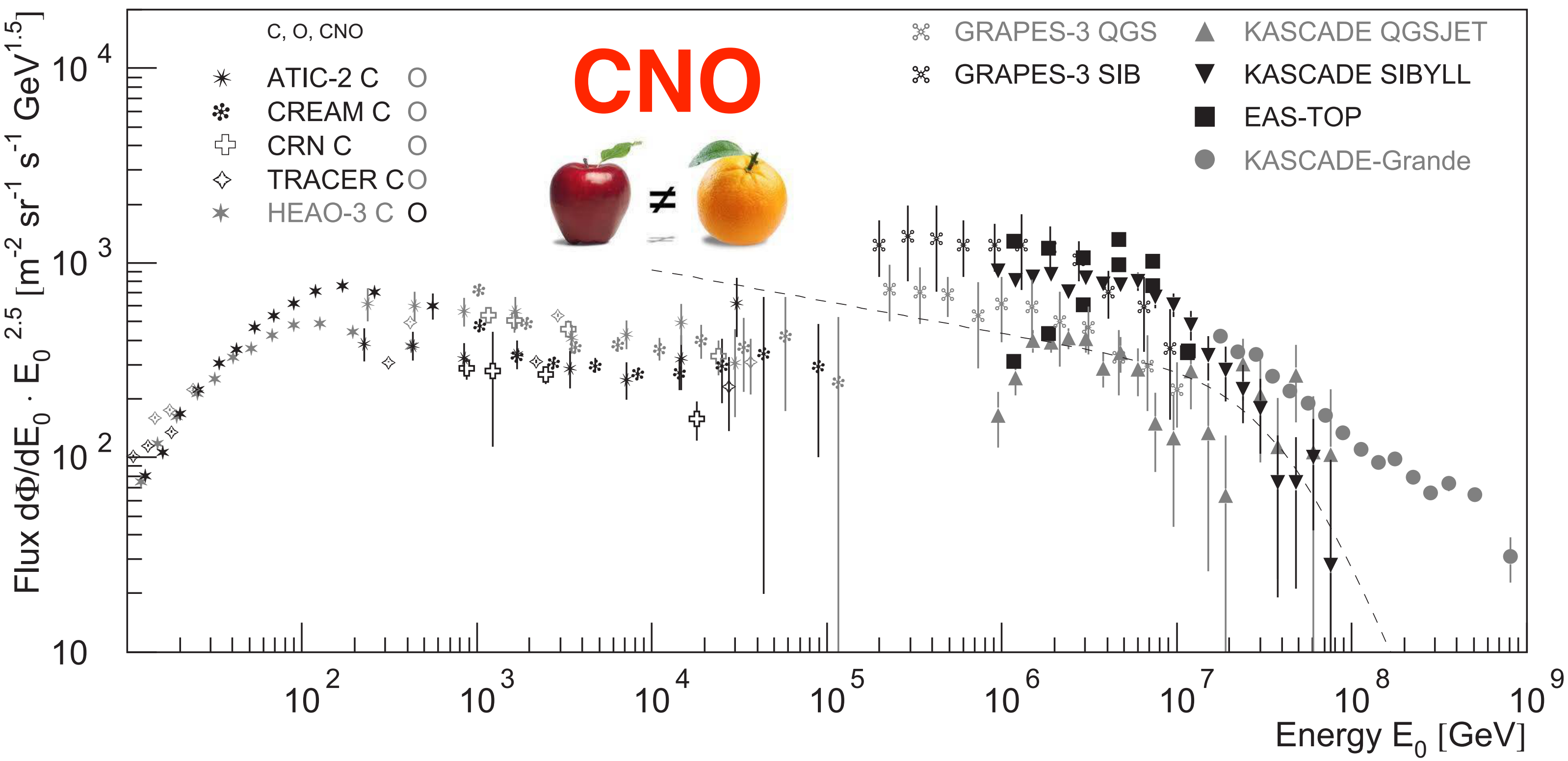


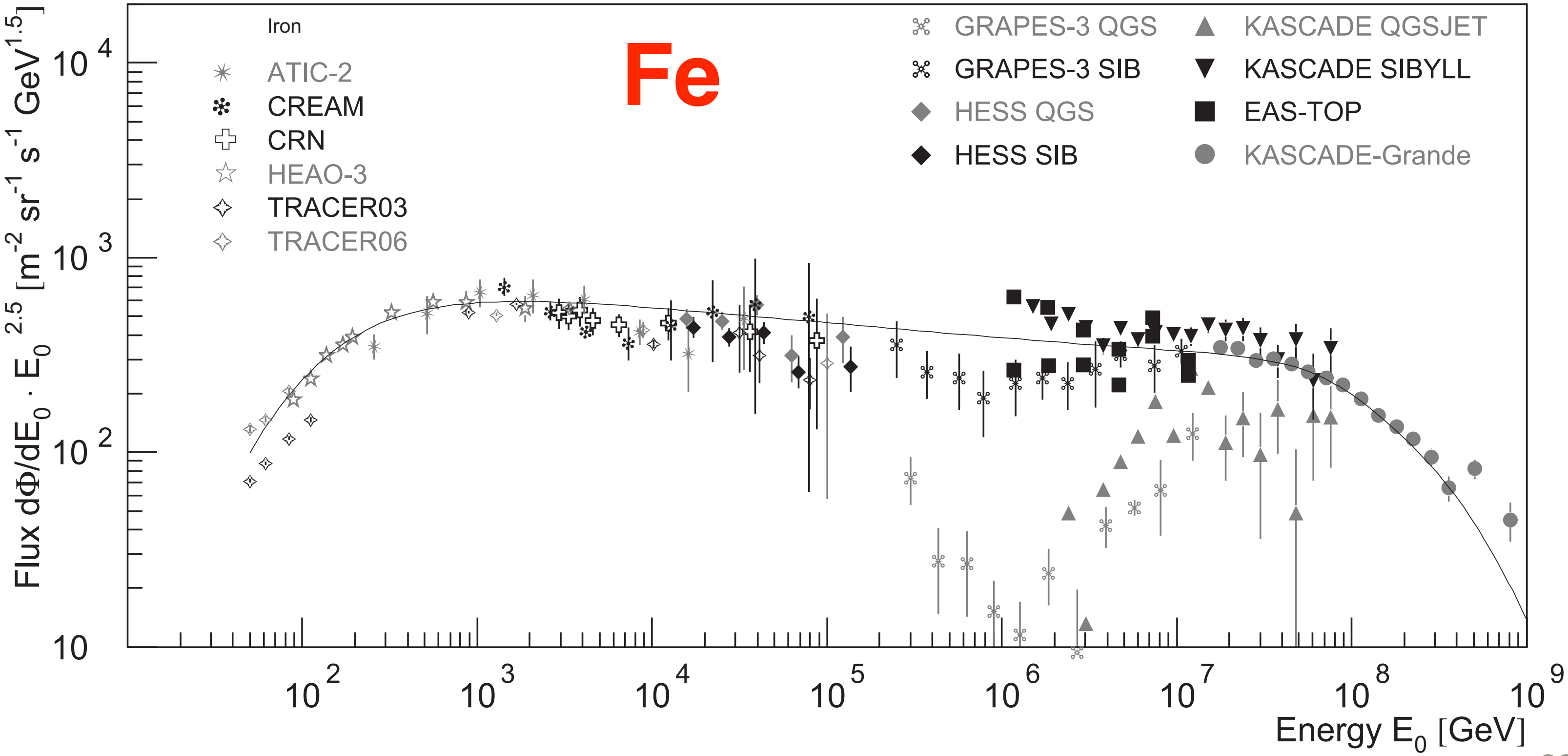
GeV-TeV cosmic-ray spectral anomaly as due to reacceleration by weak shocks in the Galaxy★

Satyendra Thoudam and Jörg R. Hörandel



bump due to reacceleration by weak shocks in the Galaxy





JRH, AIP Conf. Proc. 1516 (2013) 185

Transport equation for cosmic rays in the Galaxy

diffusion

energy loss (Bethe Bloch)

loss through interactions
with ISM (spallation)

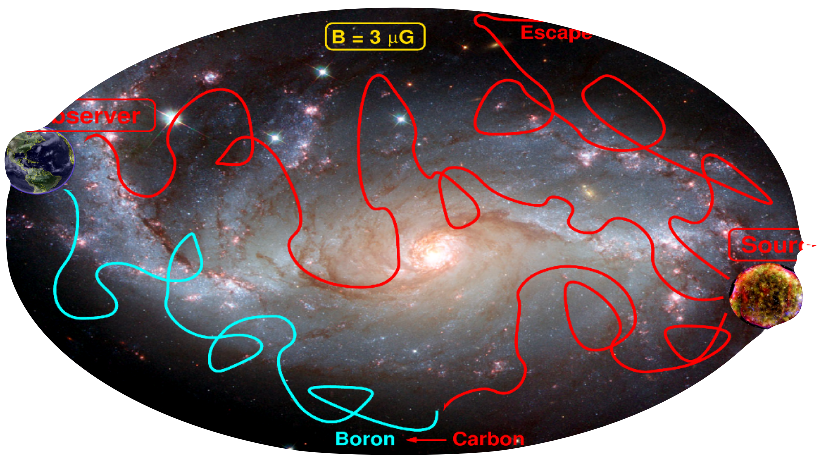
loss through radioactive decay

$$\frac{\partial N_i}{\partial t} = \nabla(D_i \nabla N_i) - \frac{\partial}{\partial E}(b_i N_i) - n\nu\sigma_i N_i - \frac{N_i}{\gamma\tau_i} + Q_i + \sum_{j>i} n\nu\sigma_{ij} N_j + \sum_{j>i} \frac{N_j}{\gamma_j \tau_{ij}}$$

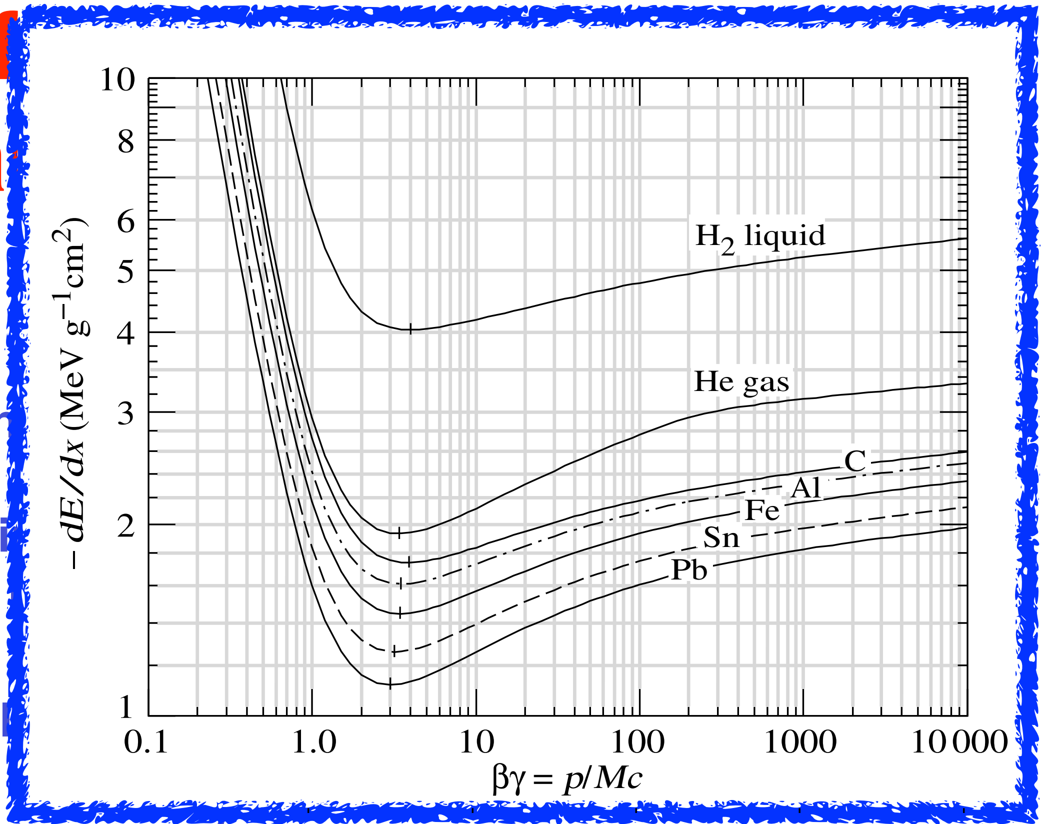
source term

production through spallation
of heavy nuclei

production through decay
of heavy nuclei



Transport equation f
Ga

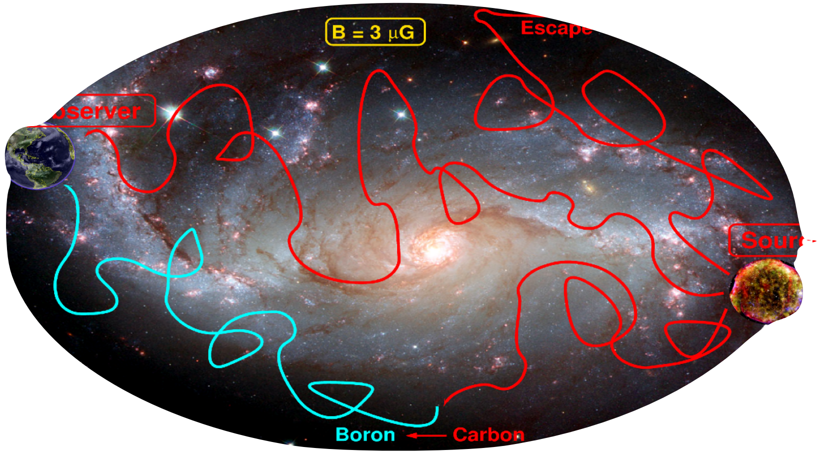


diffusion

energy loss (Bethe Bloch

loss through i
with

$$\frac{\partial N_i}{\partial t} = \nabla(D_i \nabla N_i) - \cancel{\frac{\partial}{\partial E}(b_i N_i)} - n\nu\sigma_i N_i - \frac{N_i}{\gamma\tau_i} + Q_i + \sum_{j>i} n\nu\sigma_{ij} N_j + \sum_{j>i} \frac{N_j}{\gamma_j \tau_{ij}}$$



source term

production through spallation of heavy nuclei

production through decay of heavy nuclei

Transport equation for cosmic rays in the Galaxy

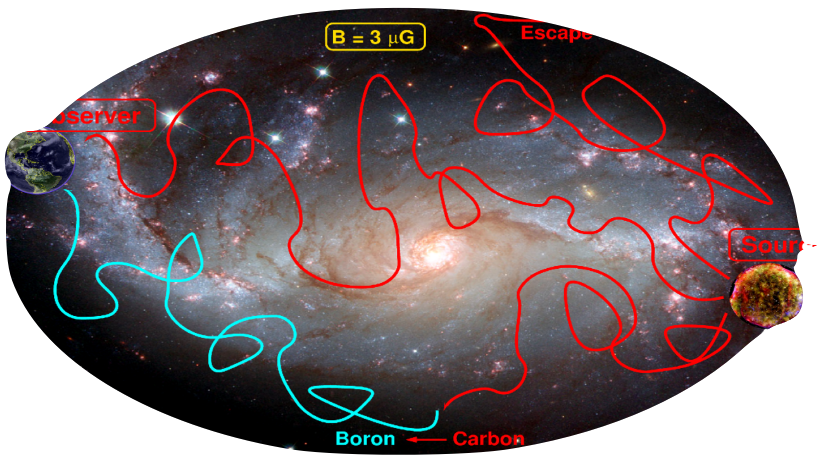
diffusion

energy loss (Bethe Bloch)

loss through interactions with ISM (spallation)

loss through radioactive decay

$$\frac{\partial N_i}{\partial t} = \nabla(D_i \nabla N_i) - \cancel{\frac{\partial}{\partial E}(b_i N_i)} - n v \sigma_i N_i - \frac{N_i}{\gamma \tau_i} + Q_i + \sum_{j>i} n v \sigma_{ij} N_j + \sum_{j>i} \frac{N_j}{\gamma_j \tau_{ij}}$$

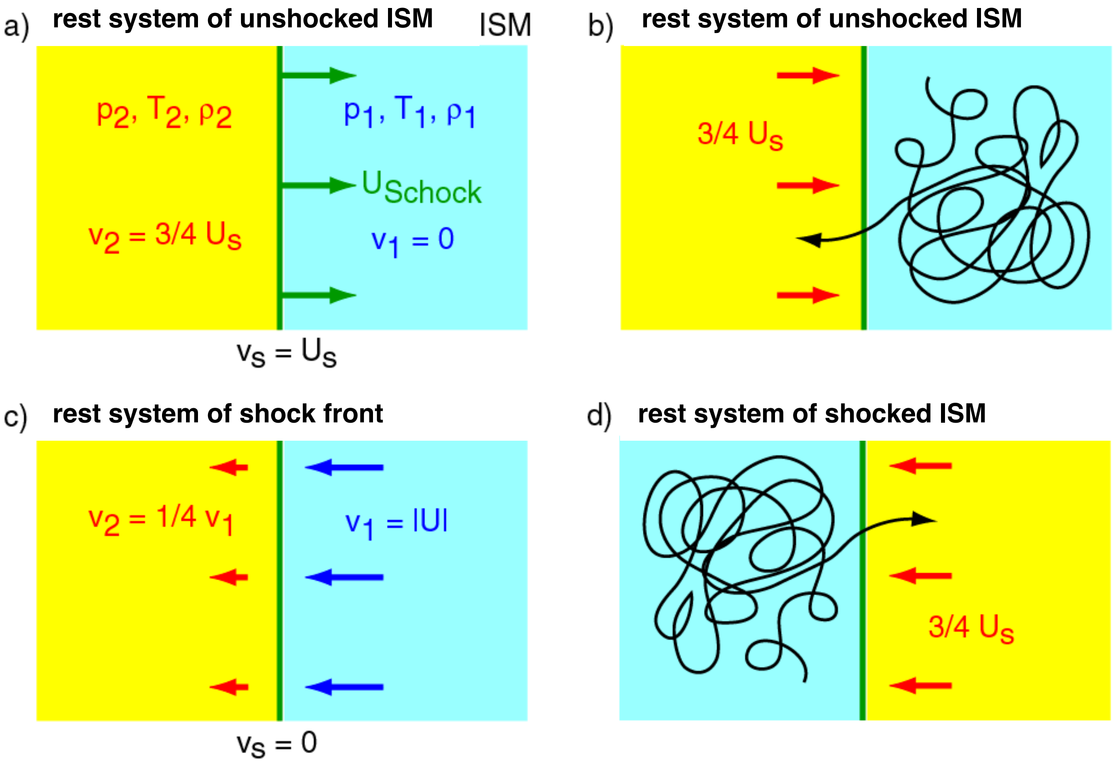


source term

production through spallation of heavy nuclei

production through decay of heavy nuclei

1st order Fermi acceleration at strong shock



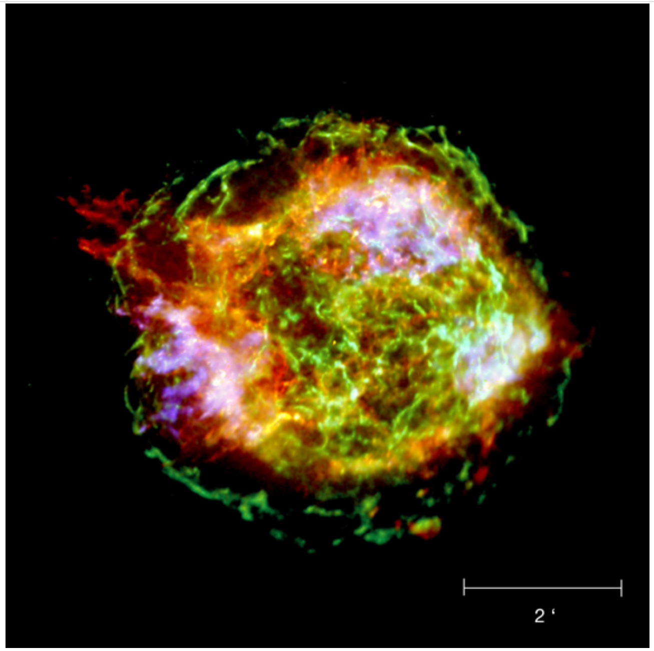
Bell, Blanford,Ostriker (1978)

energy gain

$$\frac{\Delta E}{E} \propto \frac{U_s}{c}$$

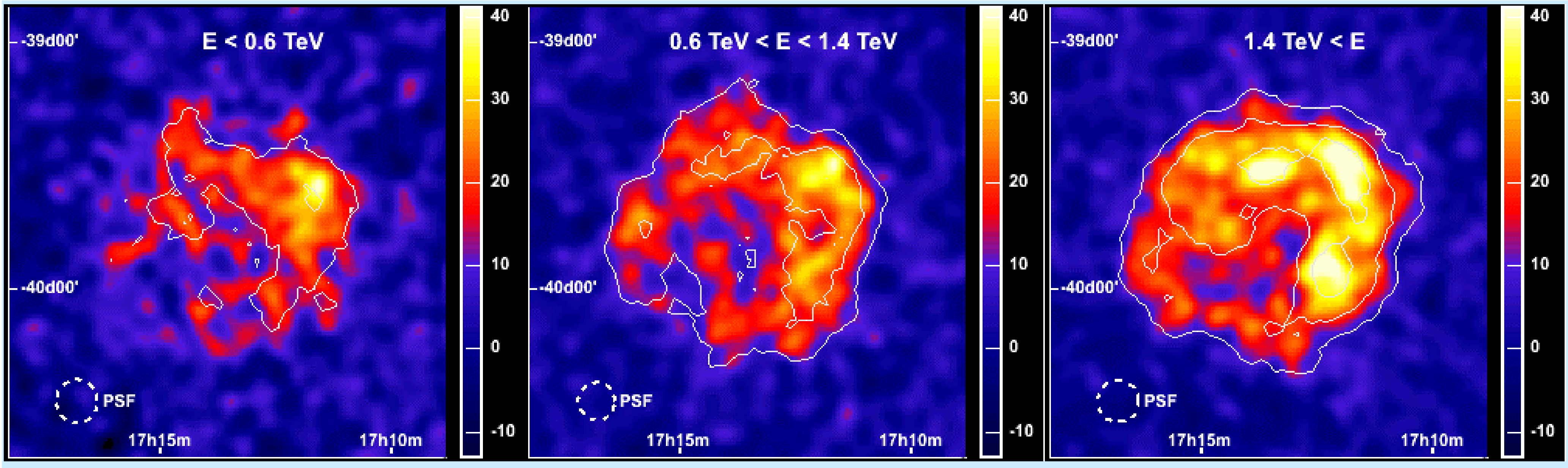
$$N(E)\,dE \propto E^{-2}\,dE$$

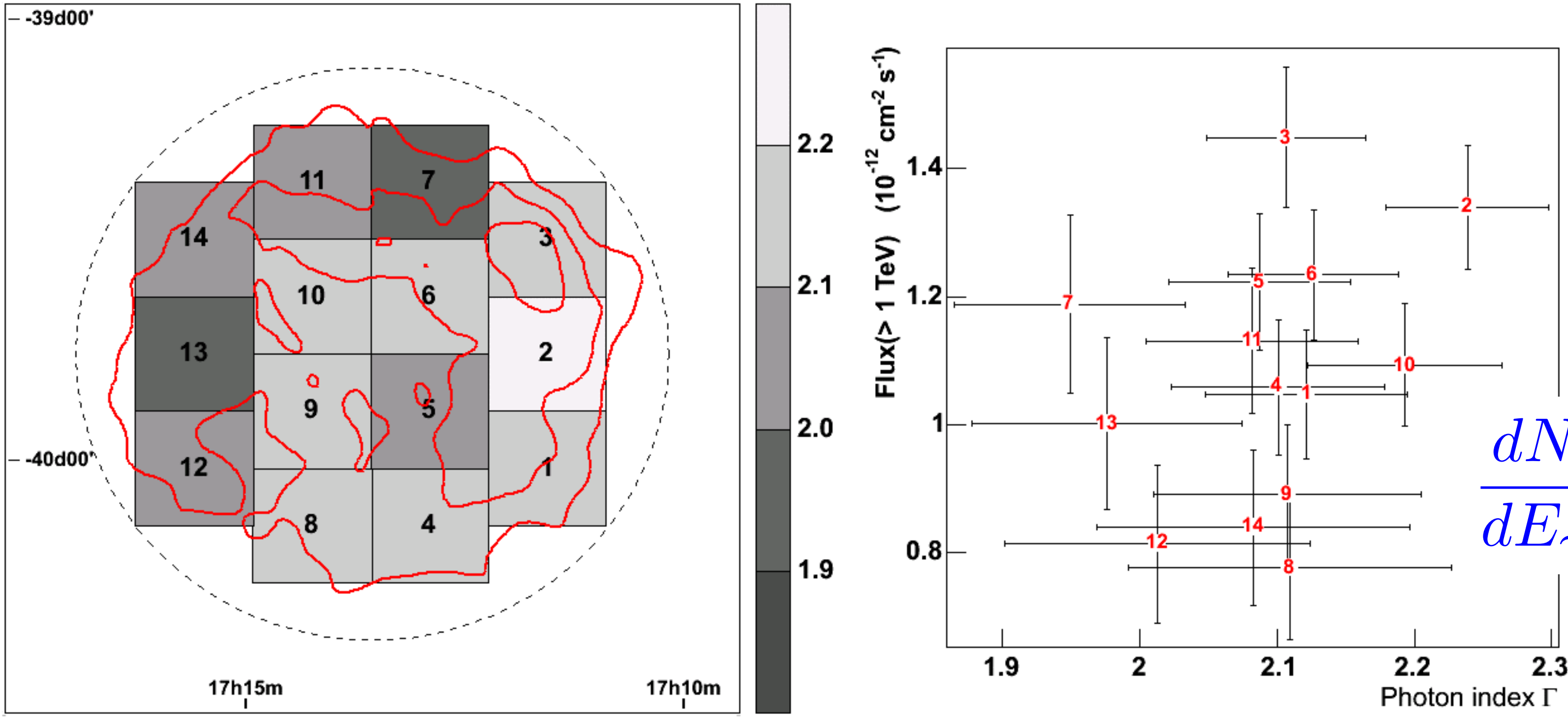
power law with spectral index -2.0 ... -2.1



Supernova remnant (SNR) Cassiopeia A

H.E.S.S. supernova remnant RXJ 1713





$$\frac{dN}{dE_\gamma} \propto E_\gamma^{-\Gamma}$$

Acceleration of cosmic rays at SNR

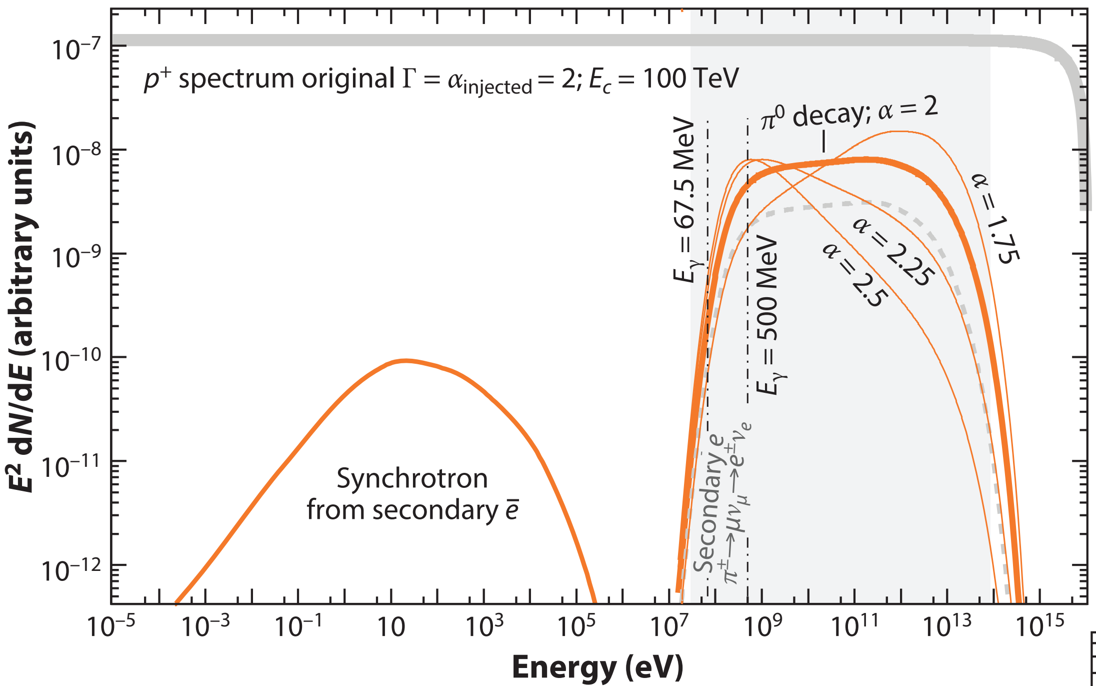
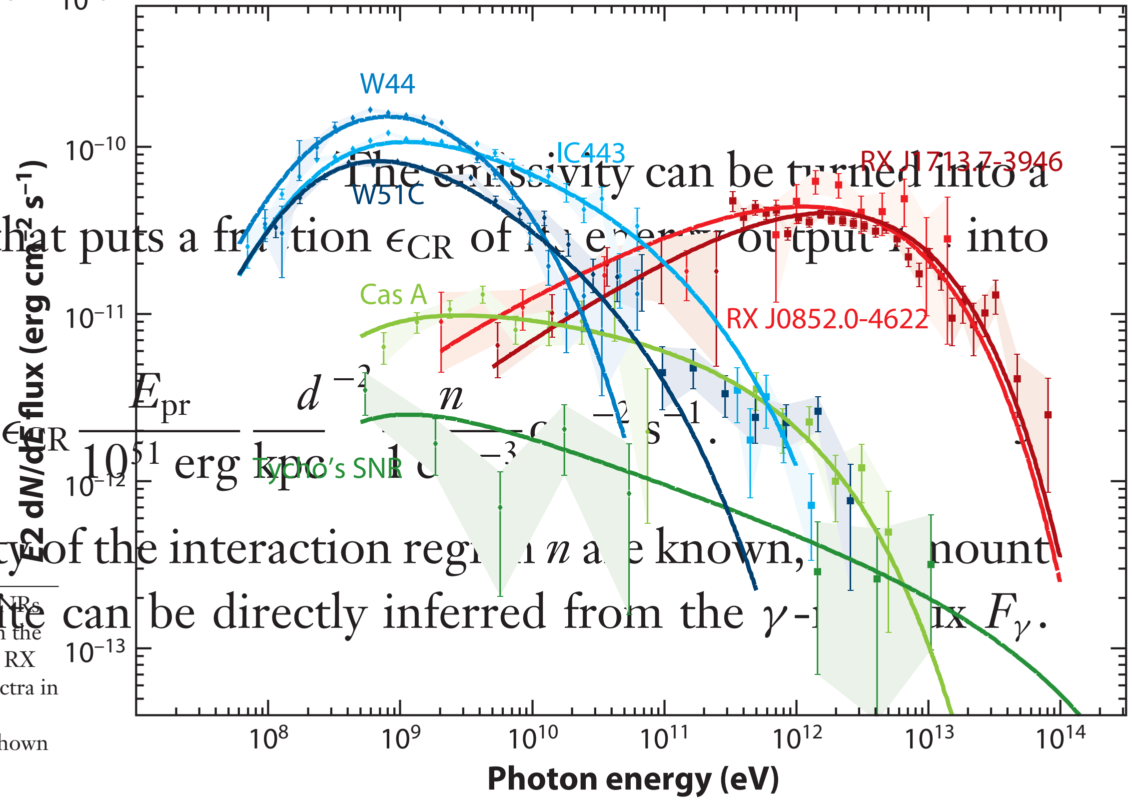


Figure 3

Spectral energy distribution of accelerated protons (power-law index $\alpha_{\text{injected}} = 2.0$ and cutoff at 100 TeV) and γ-rays resulting from inelastic collisions with interstellar material. The dominant emission into photons occurs via the decay $\pi^0 \to \gamma\gamma$ (*solid orange curves*). The γ-ray spectrum follows the parent protons' spectrum rather closely in the midenergy range and in the high-energy cutoff region. For all proton indices, the low-energy turnover is a characteristic feature of the pion-decay emission. Also shown is the spectrum of electrons resulting from the inelastic proton–proton interactions via the decay chain $\pi^\pm \to \mu + \nu_\mu \to e^\pm \nu_e$ (*dashed gray curve*). For the synchrotron emission from these so-called secondary electrons, a source with age $t_{\text{age}} = 1{,}000$ years and $B = 30$ μG have been assumed. The shaded gray region shows the sensitive range of current γ-ray detectors (*Fermi*-LAT, imaging atmospheric Cherenkov detectors).



The emissivity can be turned into a flux at Earth by an astrophysical accelerator that puts a fr[illegible]tion ϵ_{CR} of [illegible] energy output [illegible] into the acceleration of protons:

$$F_\gamma(>100\,\text{MeV}) = 4.4 \times 10^{-7}\epsilon_{\text{CR}} \frac{E_{\text{pr}}}{10^{51}\,\text{erg}} \frac{d}{\text{kpc}}^{-2} \frac{n}{1\,\text{cm}^{-3}}\,\text{cm}^{-2}\,\text{s}^{-1}.$$

In other words, if the distance d and the density of the interaction reg[illegible] n a[illegible]e known, [illegible]nount of energy in protons E_{pr} at the interaction site can be directly inferred from the γ-[illegible]ux F_γ.

Figure 6

Typical γ-ray energy spectra for several of the most prominent supernova remnants (SNRs). Young SNRs (<1,000 years) are shown in green. These typically show smaller γ-ray fluxes but rather hard spectra in the GeV and TeV bands. The older (but still referred to as young) shell-type SNRs RX J1713.7-3946 and RX J0852.0-4622 (Vela Junior) of ages ~2,000 years are shown in shades of red. These show very hard spectra in the GeV band ($\Gamma = 1.5$) and a peak in the TeV band with an exponential cutoff beyond 10 TeV. The middle-aged SNRs (~20,000 years) interacting with molecular clouds (W44, W51C, and IC443) are shown in blue. Also shown are hadronic fits to the data (*solid lines*).

S. Funk, Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 65 (2015) 245

general considerations about accelerators

trajectory of particle in B field

centripedal force = Lorentz force

$$m\frac{v^2}{r} = q \cdot v \cdot B \qquad m \cdot v = p$$ **momentum**

$$\frac{p}{r} = Z \cdot e \cdot B$$

$$r_L = \frac{p}{z \cdot e \cdot B}$$ **Larmor radius**

L **dimension of accelerator**

L > 2 r_L

closer look (Hillas 1984):

$$L > \frac{2r_L}{\beta}$$

velocity of scattering centers

$$\beta = \frac{v}{c}$$

A.M. Hillas, Ann. Rev. Astron. Astrophys. 22 (1984) 425

$$L > \frac{2 \cdot p}{z \cdot e \cdot B \cdot \beta}$$

$$\boxed{B \cdot L > \frac{2 \cdot p}{z \cdot e \cdot \beta}}$$

Hillas criterion

in astrophyscial units

$$r_L = 1.08 \text{ pc } \frac{E_{15}}{Z \cdot B_{\mu G}}$$

$$\boxed{B_{\mu G} \cdot L_{pc} > \frac{2 \cdot E_{15}}{Z \cdot \beta}}$$

necessary condition
not sufficient

$$E_{15} < Z \cdot B_{\mu G} \cdot L_{pc} \cdot \frac{\beta}{2}$$

A.M. Hillas, Ann. Rev. Astron. Astrophys. 22 (1984) 425

Contribution of (regular) SNR-CR

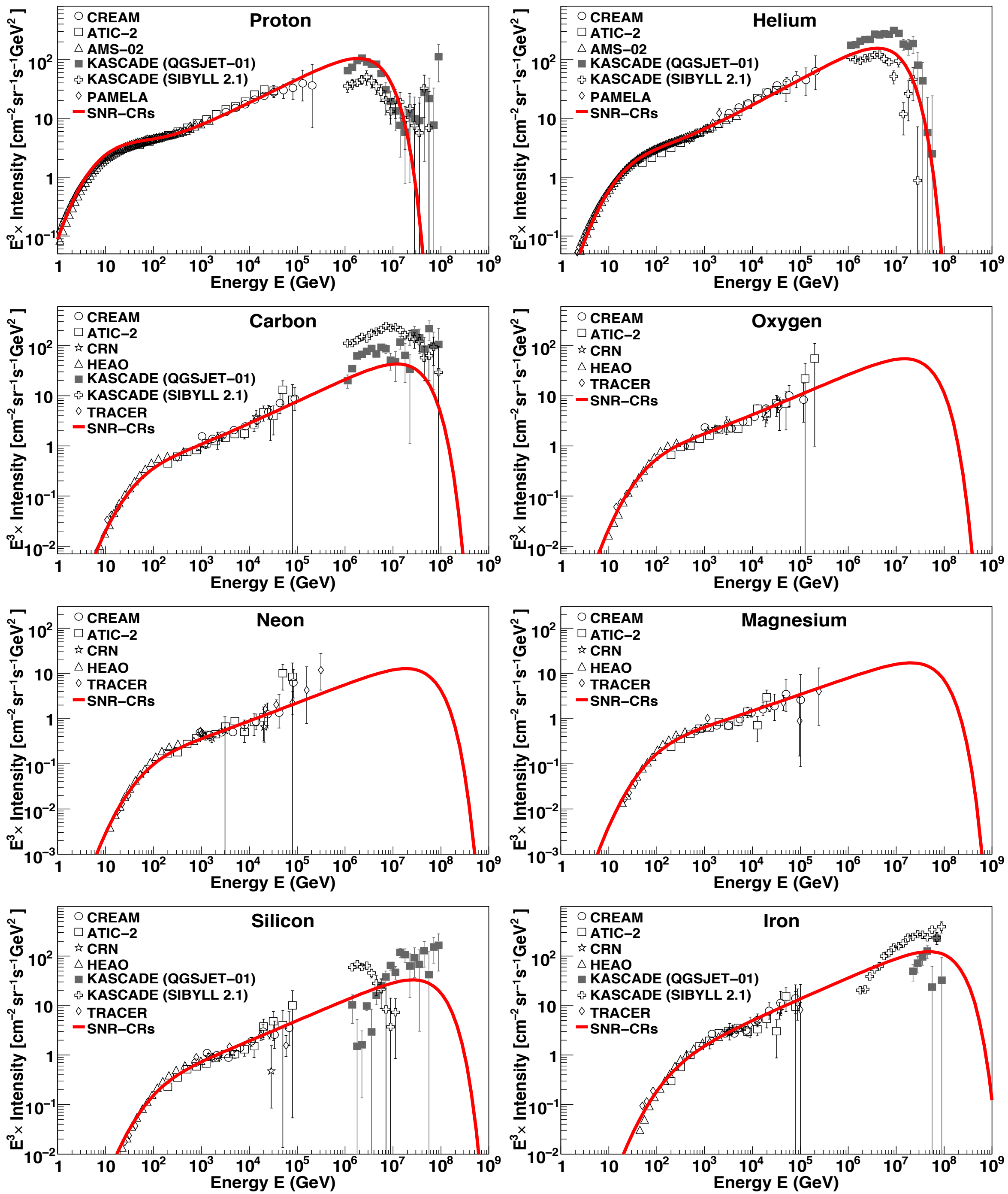


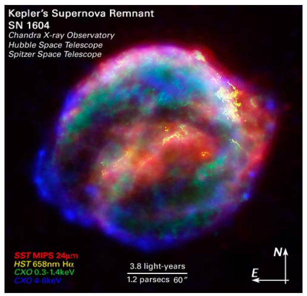
Fig. 1. Energy spectra for different cosmic-ray elements. *Solid line*: Model prediction for the SNR-CRs. *Data*: CREAM (Ahn et al. 2009; Yoon et al. 2011), ATIC-2 (Panov et al. 2007), AMS-02 (Aguilar et al. 2015a,b), PAMELA (Adriani et al. 2011), CRN (Müller et al. 1991; Swordy et al. 1990), HEAO (Engelmann et al. 1990), TRACER (Obermeier et al. 2011), and KASCADE (Antoni et al. 2005). Cosmic-ray source parameters (q, f) used in the calculation are given in Table 1. For the other model parameters (D_0, a, η, s), see text for details.

$$E_c = Z \cdot 4.5\ 10^6\ \mathrm{GeV}$$

$$Q(p) = AQ_0(Ap)^{-q} \exp\left(-\frac{Ap}{Zp_c}\right),$$

Table 1. Source spectral indices, q, and energy injected per supernova, f, for the different species of cosmic rays used in the calculation of the SNR-CRs spectra shown in Figures 1 and 2.

Particle type	q	f $(\times 10^{49}$ ergs)
Proton	2.24	6.95
Helium	2.21	0.79
Carbon	2.21	2.42×10^{-2}
Oxygen	2.25	2.52×10^{-2}
Neon	2.25	3.78×10^{-3}
Magnesium	2.29	5.17×10^{-3}
Silicon	2.25	5.01×10^{-3}
Iron	2.25	4.95×10^{-3}



S. Thoudam et al., A&A 595 (2016) A33

Transport equation for cosmic rays in the Galaxy

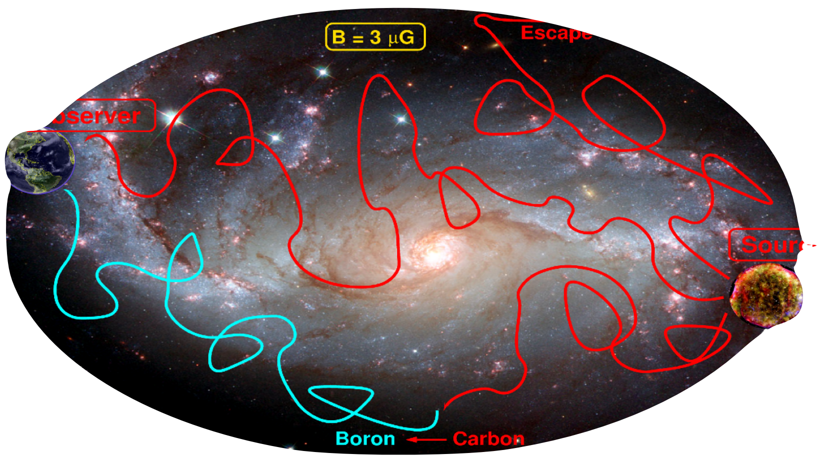
diffusion

energy loss (Bethe Bloch)

loss through interactions with ISM (spallation)

loss through radioactive decay

$$\frac{\partial N_i}{\partial t} = \nabla(D_i \nabla N_i) - \cancel{\frac{\partial}{\partial E}(b_i N_i)} - n v \sigma_i N_i - \frac{N_i}{\gamma \tau_i} + Q_i + \sum_{j>i} n v \sigma_{ij} N_j + \sum_{j>i} \frac{N_j}{\gamma_j \tau_{ij}}$$



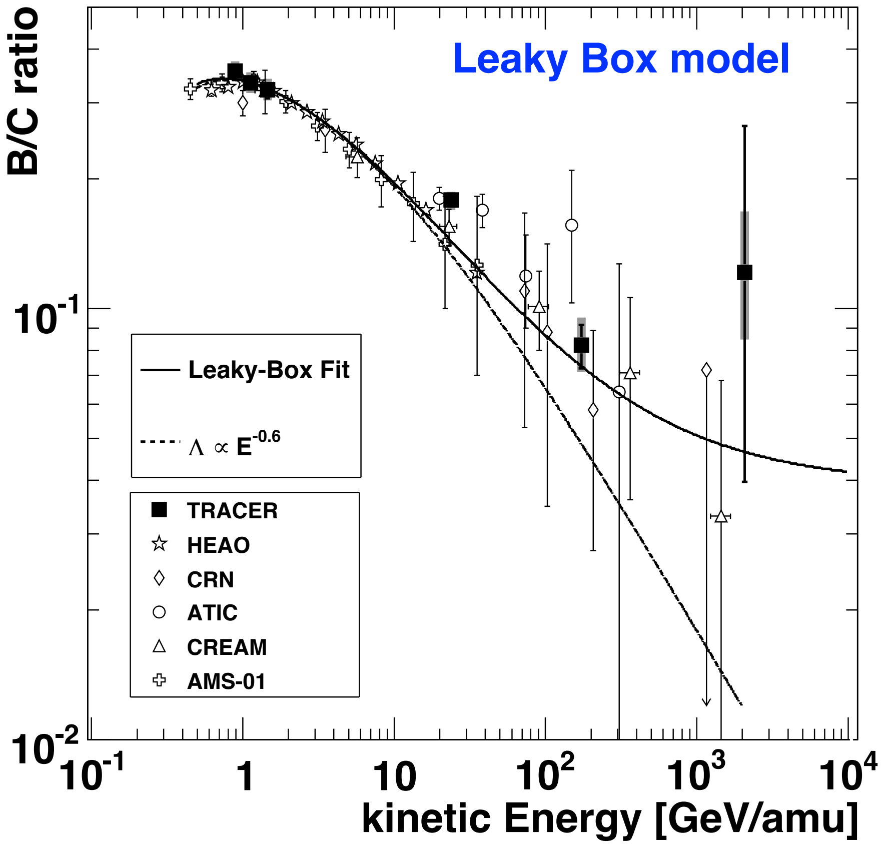
source term

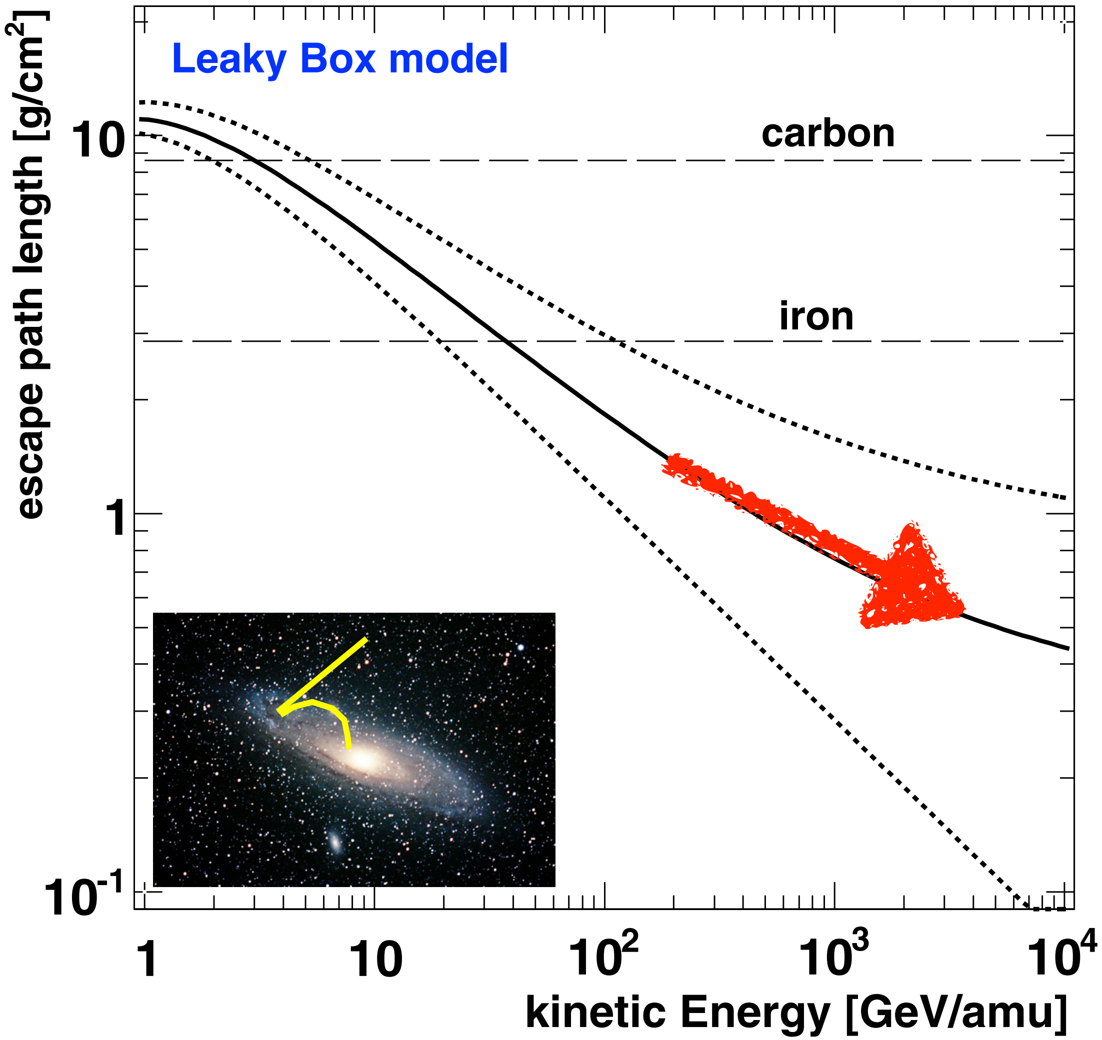
production through spallation of heavy nuclei

production through decay of heavy nuclei

Pathlength of cosmic rays in Galaxy

TRACER balloon experiment





Escape Path Length:

$$\Lambda_{esc}(E) = CE^{-\delta} + \Lambda_0$$

- Propagation index: $\delta = 0.64 \pm 0.02$.
- Residual path length: $\Lambda_0 = 0.7 \pm 0.2$ g/cm^2.

$$\Lambda(R) = \frac{26.7\beta}{(\beta R)^{\delta} + (0.714 \cdot \beta R)^{-1.4}} + \Lambda_0 \text{ g/cm}^2,$$

A. Obermeier et al., ApJ 752 (2012) 69

Pathlength vs. interaction length

pathlength in Galaxy $\lambda_{esc} = 5 - 10 \text{ g/cm}^2$

interaction length

nuclear radius $r = r_0 A^{1/3} \qquad r_0 = 1.3 \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ cm}$

cross section $\sigma_{p-A} = \pi(r_p + r_0 A^{1/3})^2$

ISM: protons $n = 1/\text{cm}^3 \quad \rho = 1.67 \cdot 10^{-24} \text{ g/cm}^3$

interaction length $\lambda_{p-A} = \frac{\rho}{\sigma_{p-A} \cdot n}$

$$\lambda_{p-p} = 21 \text{ g/cm}^2 \qquad > \lambda_{esc}$$

$$\lambda_{p-Fe} = 1.6 \text{ g/cm}^2 \qquad < \lambda_{esc}$$

Shape of energy spectrum

$$\frac{dN}{dE} \propto E_0^{\gamma}$$

at source γ ~ -2.1

at Earth γ ~ -2.6 to -2.7

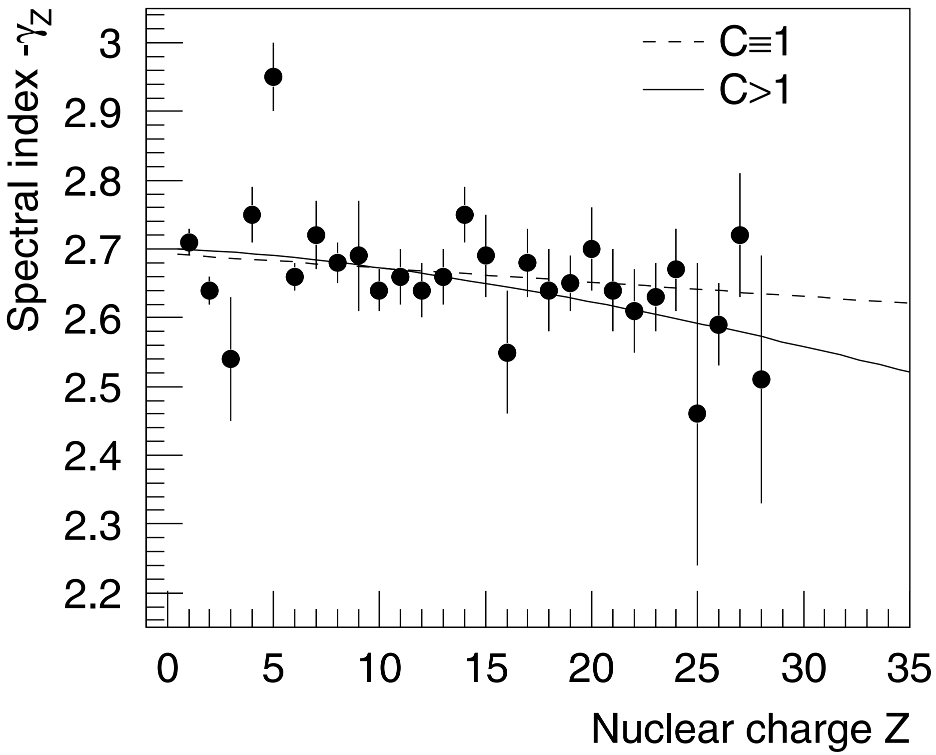
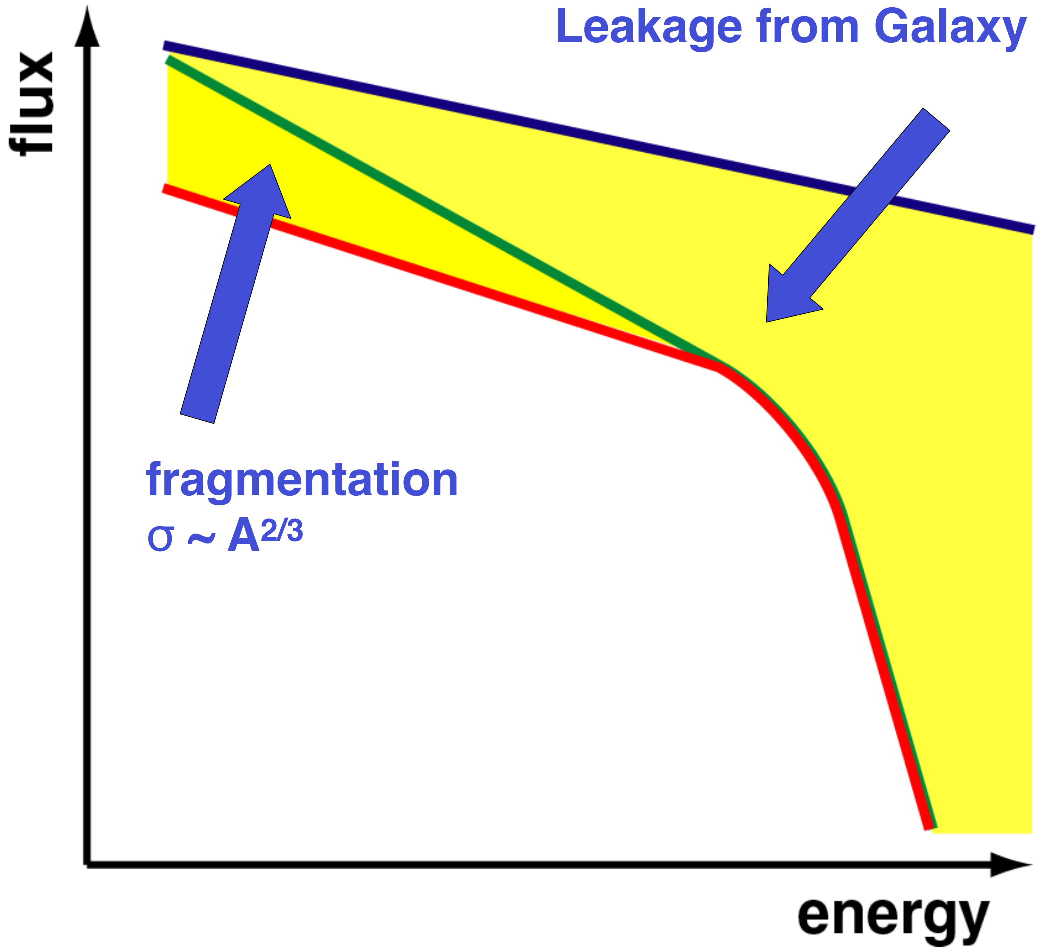


Fig. 5. Spectral index γ_Z versus nuclear charge Z (see Table 1). The solid line represents a three parameter fit according to Eq. (6), the dashed graph a linear fit.



JRH, Astropart. Phys. 19 (2003) 193

Transport equation for cosmic rays in the Galaxy

diffusion

energy loss (Bethe Bloch)

loss through interactions
with ISM (spallation)

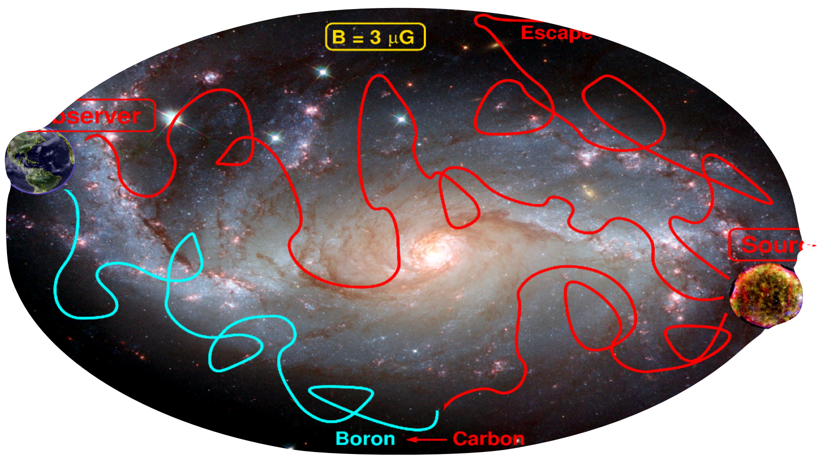
loss through radioactive decay

$$\frac{\partial N_i}{\partial t} = \nabla(D_i \nabla N_i) \cancel{- \frac{\partial}{\partial E}(b_i N_i)} \cancel{- n v \sigma_i N_i} \cancel{- \frac{N_i}{\gamma \tau_i}} + Q_i \cancel{+ \sum_{j>i} n v \sigma_{ij} N_j} \cancel{+ \sum_{j>i} \frac{N_j}{\gamma_j \tau_{ij}}}$$

source term

production through spallation
of heavy nuclei

production through decay
of heavy nuclei



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Astroparticle Physics 27 (2007) 119–126
Astroparticle Physics
www.elsevier.com/locate/astropart

example of knee due to propagation/leakage from Galaxy

Propagation of super-high-energy cosmic rays in the Galaxy

Jörg R. Hörandel [a,*], Nikolai N. Kalmykov [b], Aleksei V. Timokhin [c]

The steady-state diffusion equation for the cosmic-ray density $N(r)$ is (neglecting nuclear interactions and energy losses)

$$\boxed{-\nabla_i D_{ij}(r)\nabla_j N(r) = Q(r).} \tag{1}$$

$Q(r)$ is the cosmic-ray source term and $D_{ij}(r)$ the diffusion tensor.

Under the assumption of azimuthal symmetry and taking into account the predominance of the toroidal component of the magnetic field, Eq. (1) is presented in cylindrical coordinates as

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned}&\left[-\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}rD_\perp\frac{\partial}{\partial r}-\frac{\partial}{\partial z}D_\perp\frac{\partial}{\partial z}-\frac{\partial}{\partial z}D_A\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\right.\\&\left.+\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}rD_A\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right]N(r,z)=Q(r,z),\end{aligned}} \tag{2}$$

where $N(r,z)$ is the cosmic-ray density averaged over the large-scale fluctuations with a characteristic scale $L \sim 100$ pc [3]. $D_\perp \propto E^m$ is the diffusion coefficient, where m is much less than one ($m \approx 0.2$), and $D_A \propto E$ the Hall diffusion coefficient. The influence of Hall diffusion becomes predominant at high energies ($>10^{15}$ eV). The sharp

The magnetic field of the Galaxy consists of a large-scale regular and a chaotic, irregular component $\vec{B} = \vec{B}_{reg} + \vec{B}_{irr}$. A purely azimuthal magnetic field was assumed for the regular field

$$B_z = 0, \quad B_r = 0, \quad B_\phi = 1\,\mu\text{G}\exp\left(-\frac{z^2}{z_0^2}-\frac{r^2}{r_0^2}\right),$$

where $z_0 = 5$ kpc and $r_0 = 10$ kpc are constants [3].

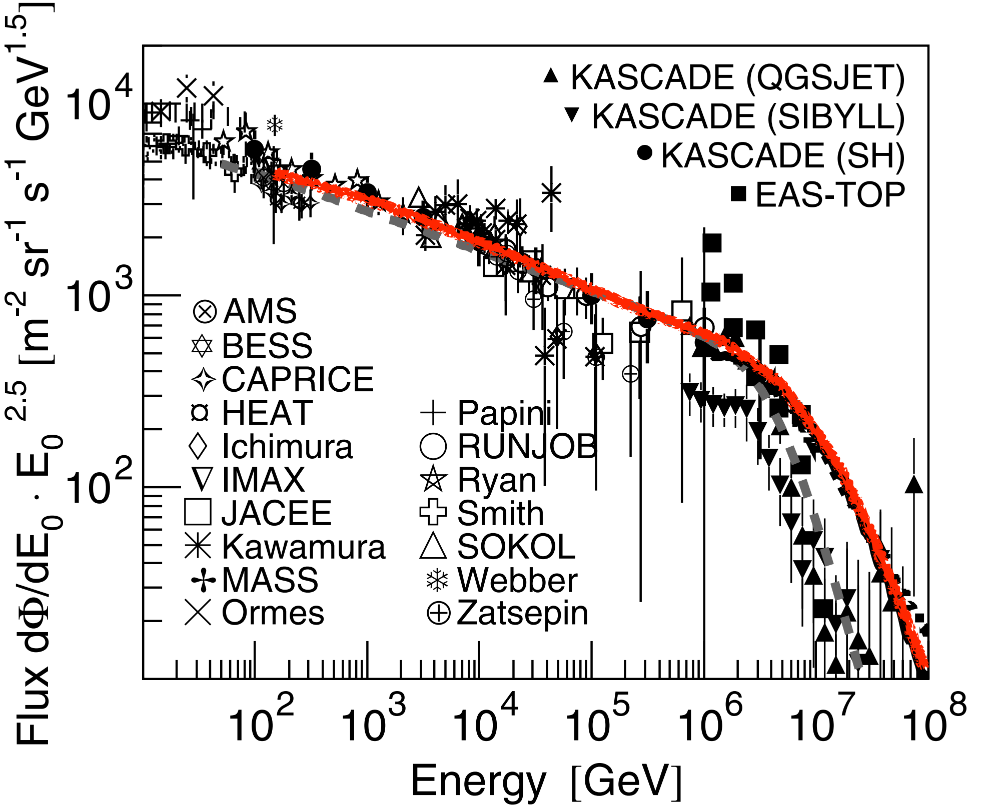


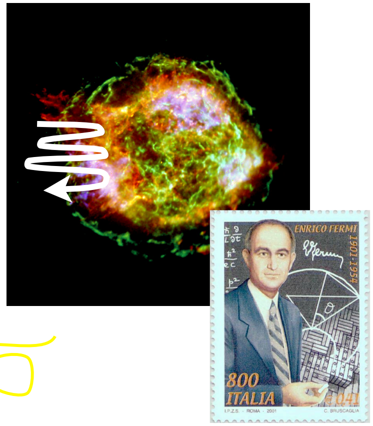
Fig. 7. Proton flux as obtained from various measurements, for references see [28], compared to the spectra shown in Fig. 6 (black lines) and the *polygonato* model [26] (grey, dashed line).

Origin of the knee?

JRH, Astropart. Phys. 21 (2004) 241 (updated)

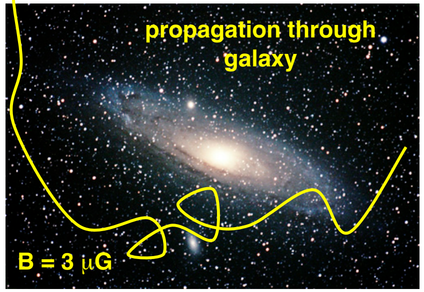
Acceleration (SNR)

.. in SNR	Berezhko & Ksenofontov
.. in SNR + radio galaxies	Stanev ..
.. in oblique shocks	Kobayakawa ..
.. in variety of SNR	Sveshnikova
Single source model	Erlykin & Wolfendale
Reacceleration in galactic wind	Völk & Zirakashvili



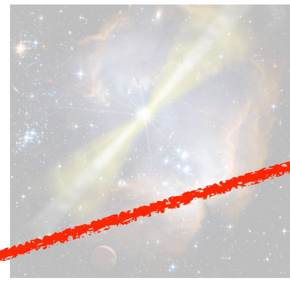
Leakage from Galaxy

Minimum pathlength model	Swordy
Anomalous diffusion model	Lagutin ..
Hall diffusion model	Ptuskin .., Kalmykov ..
Diffusion in turbulent magnetic fields	Ogio & Kakimoto
Diffusion and drift	Roulet ..



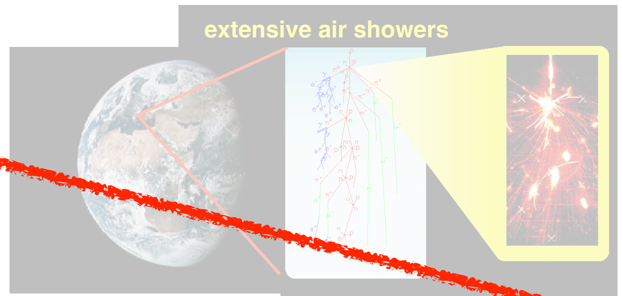
γ-ray bursts

Cannonball model	Plaga
Acceleration in GRB + diffusion	Wick ..
Acceleration in GRB $E_{max} \sim A$	Dar ..



Interaction with background particles

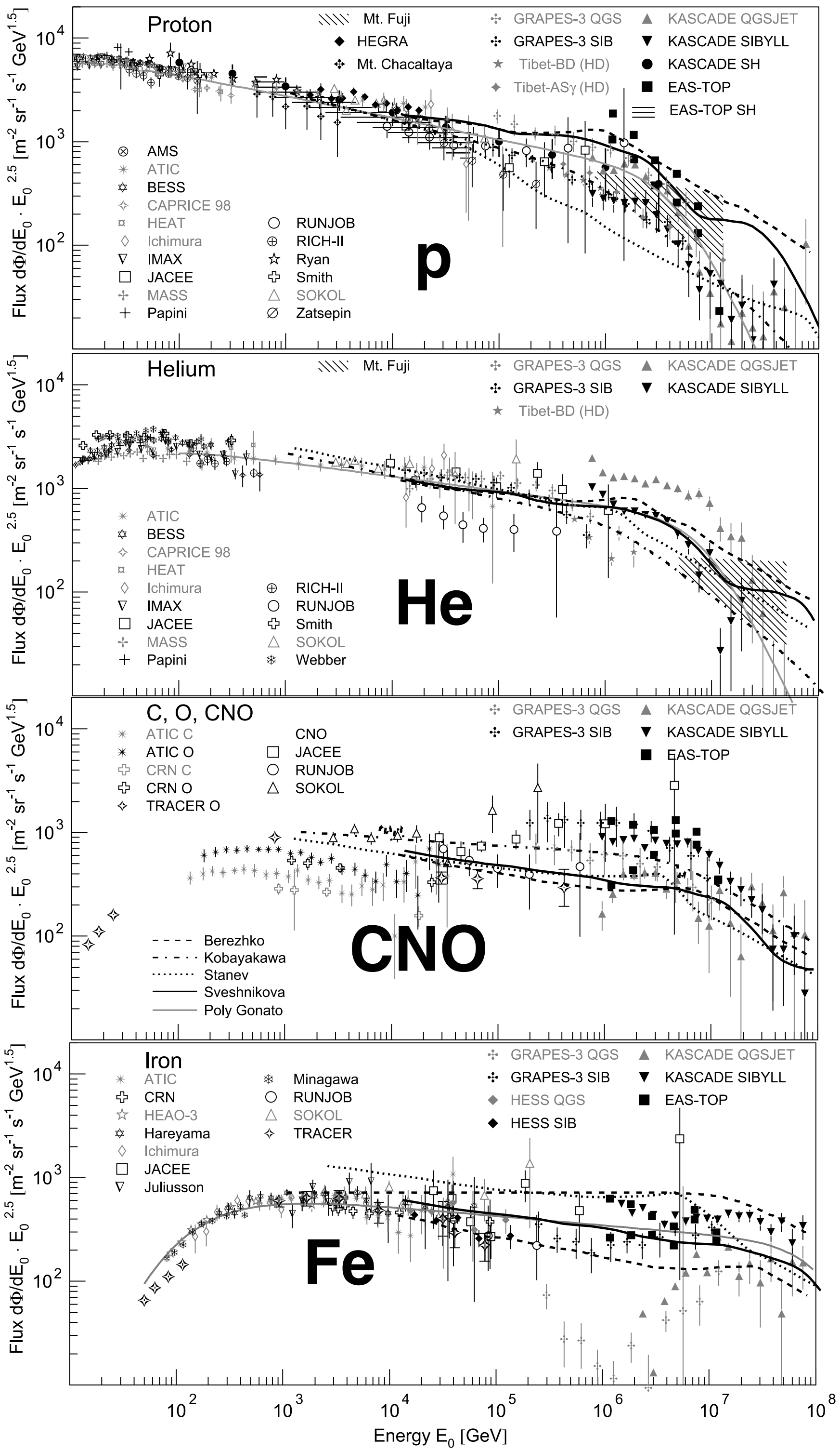
Diffusion model + photo-disintegration	Tkaczyk
Interaction with neutrinos in galactic halo	Dova ..
Photo-disintegration (optical and UV photons)	Candia ..



Particle physics in atmosphere

Gravitons, SUSY	Kazanas & Nicolaidis

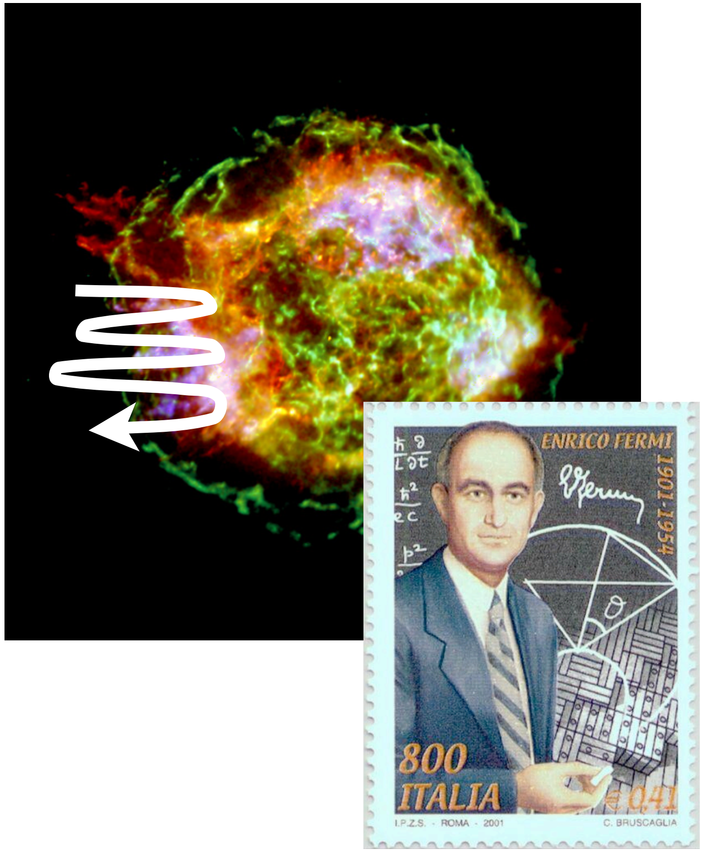
J.R. Hörandel / Advances in Space Research 41 (2008) 442–463



maximum energy

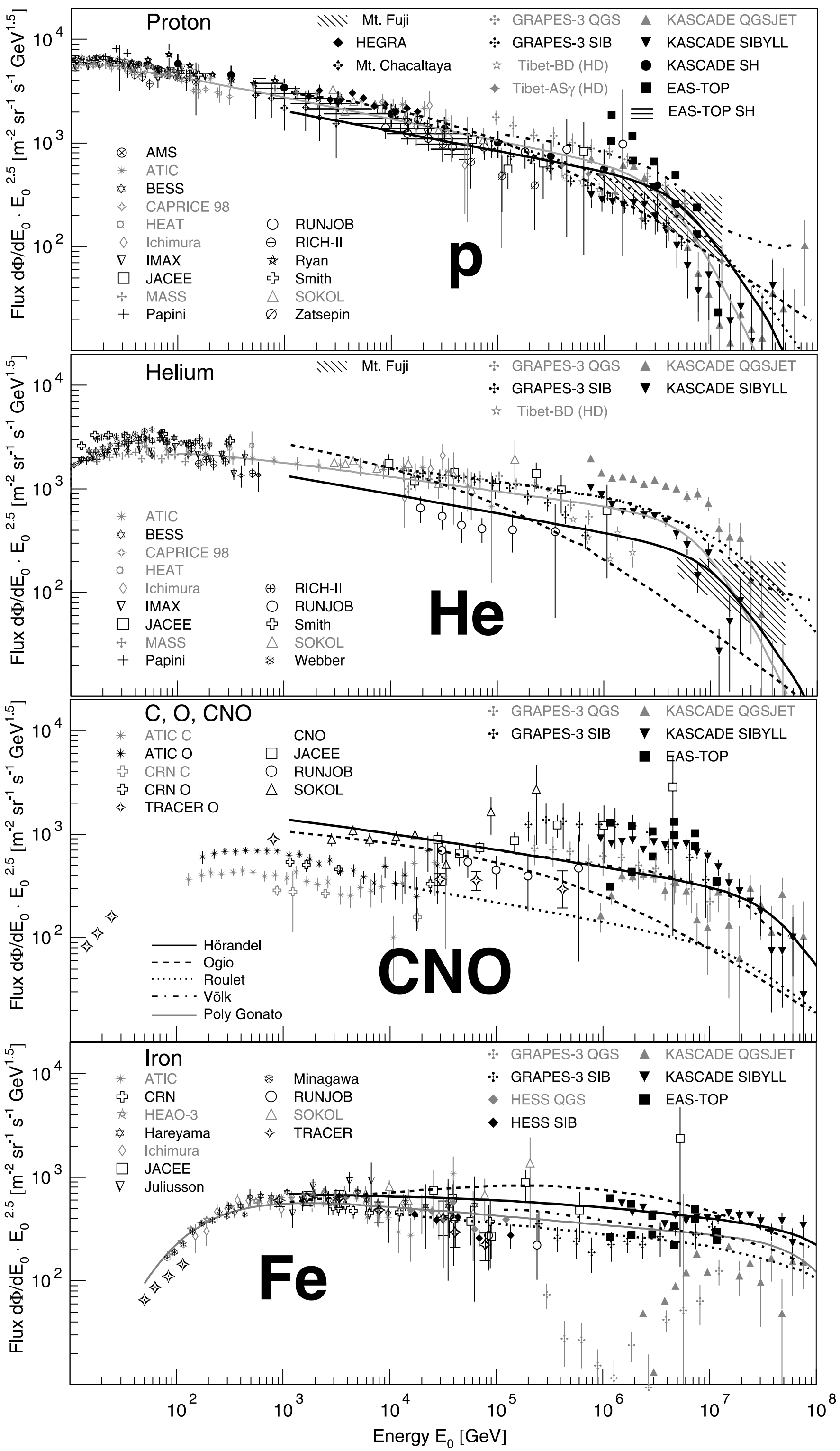
$$E_{max} \propto B \cdot Z$$

$$E_{max} \approx Z \cdot 100 \text{ TeV} \ldots Z \cdot 5 \text{ PeV}$$



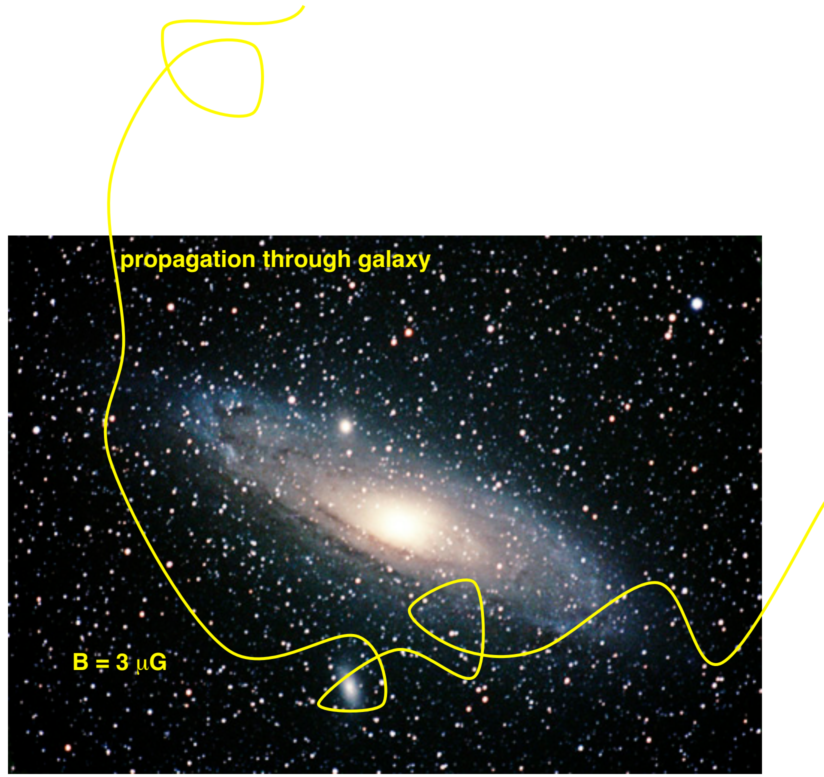
JRH, Adv. Space Res. 41 (2008) 442

J.R. Hörandel / Advances in Space Research 41 (2008) 442–463



leakage from Galaxy

$$E_k \propto Z$$



JRH, Adv. Space Res. 41 (2008) 442

Transition to extragalactic CR component

J. Blümer et al. / Progress in Particle and Nuclear Physics 63 (2009) 293–338 327

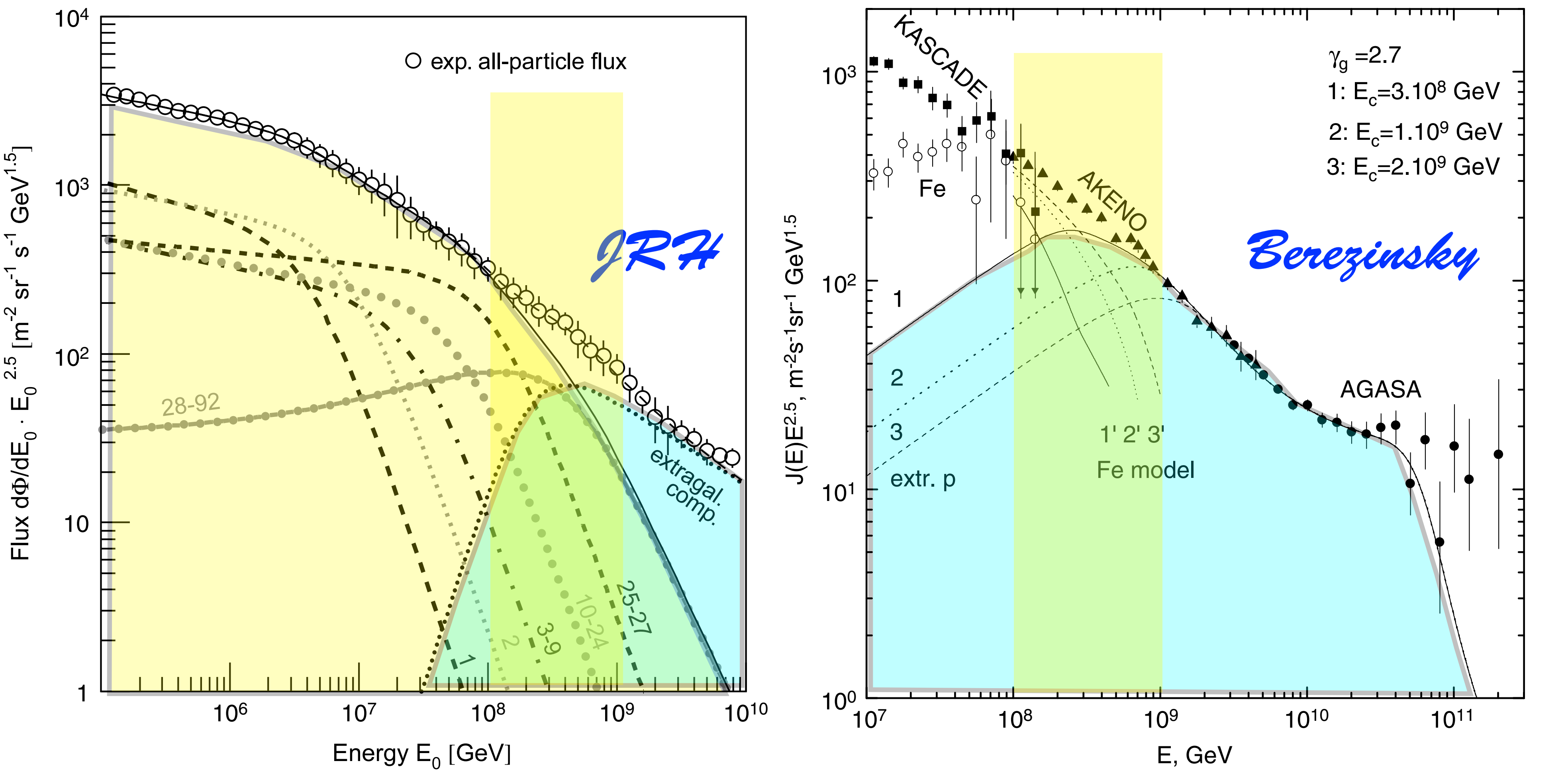
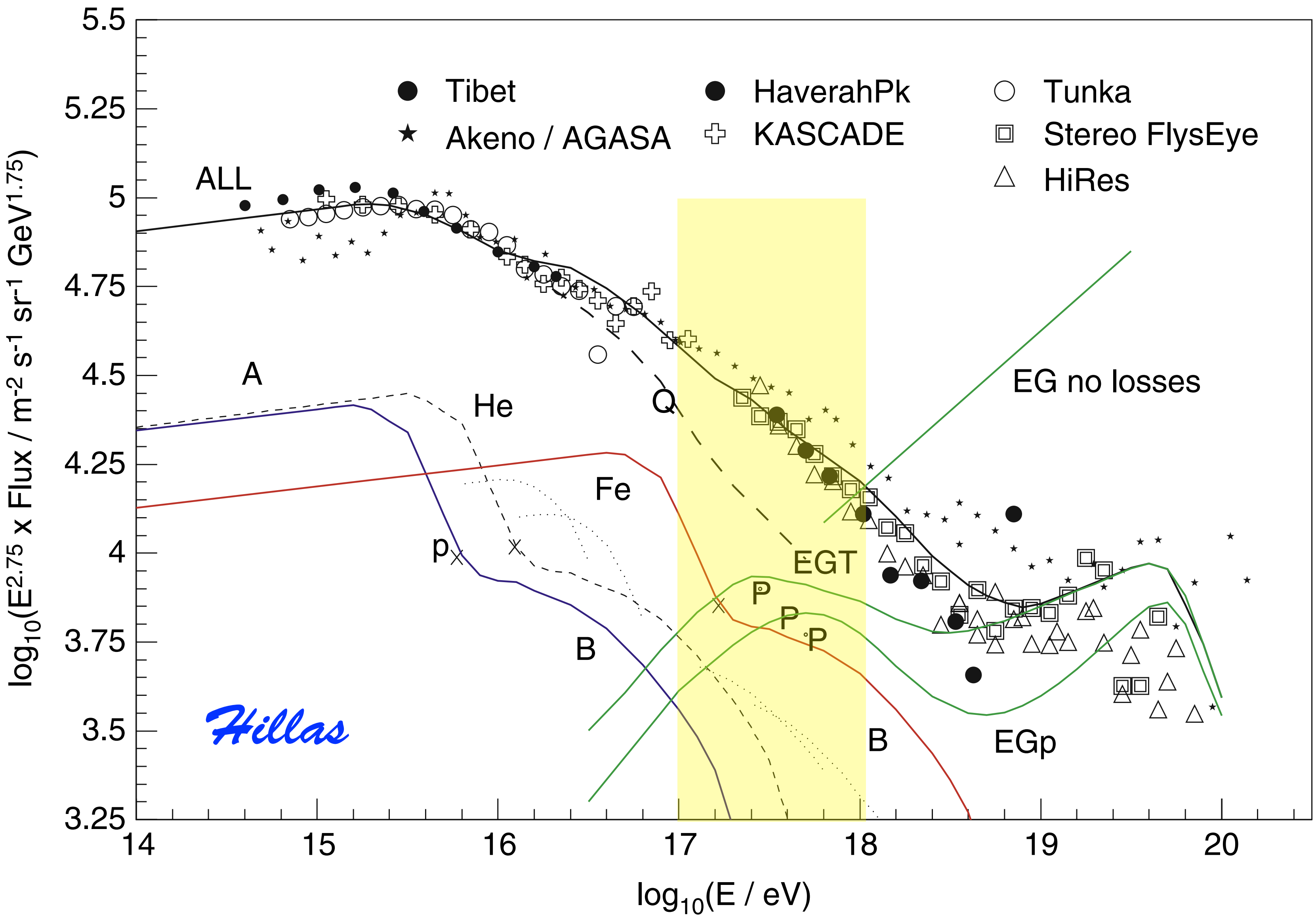


Fig. 26. *Left panel*: Cosmic-ray energy spectra according to the poly-gonato model [2]. The spectra for groups of elements are labeled by their respective nuclear charge numbers. The sum of all elements yields the galactic all-particle spectrum (—) which is compared to the average measured flux. In addition, a hypothetical extragalactic component is shown to account for the observed all-particle flux (- - -). *Right panel*: Transition from galactic to extragalactic cosmic rays according to Berezinsky et al. [451]. Calculated spectra of extragalactic protons (curves 1, 2, 3) and of galactic iron nuclei (curves 1′, 2′, 3′) are compared with the all-particle spectrum from the Akeno and AGASA experiments. KASCADE data are shown as filled squares for the all-particle flux and as open circles for the flux of iron nuclei.

Transition to extragalactic CR component



„classical" supernovae + additional component

M. Hillas, J. Phys. G 31 (2005) R95

Contribution of (regular) SNR-CR to all-particle spectrum

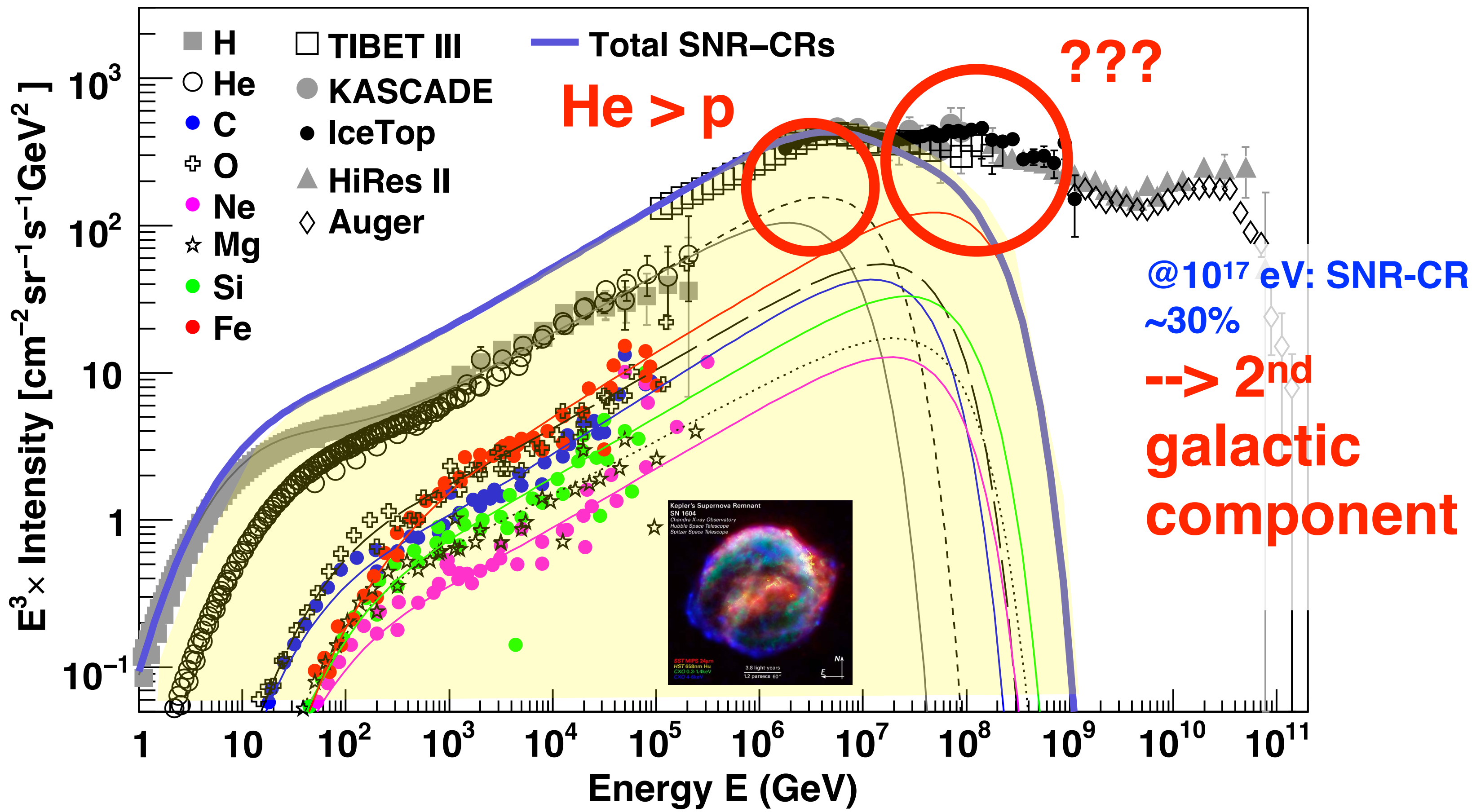
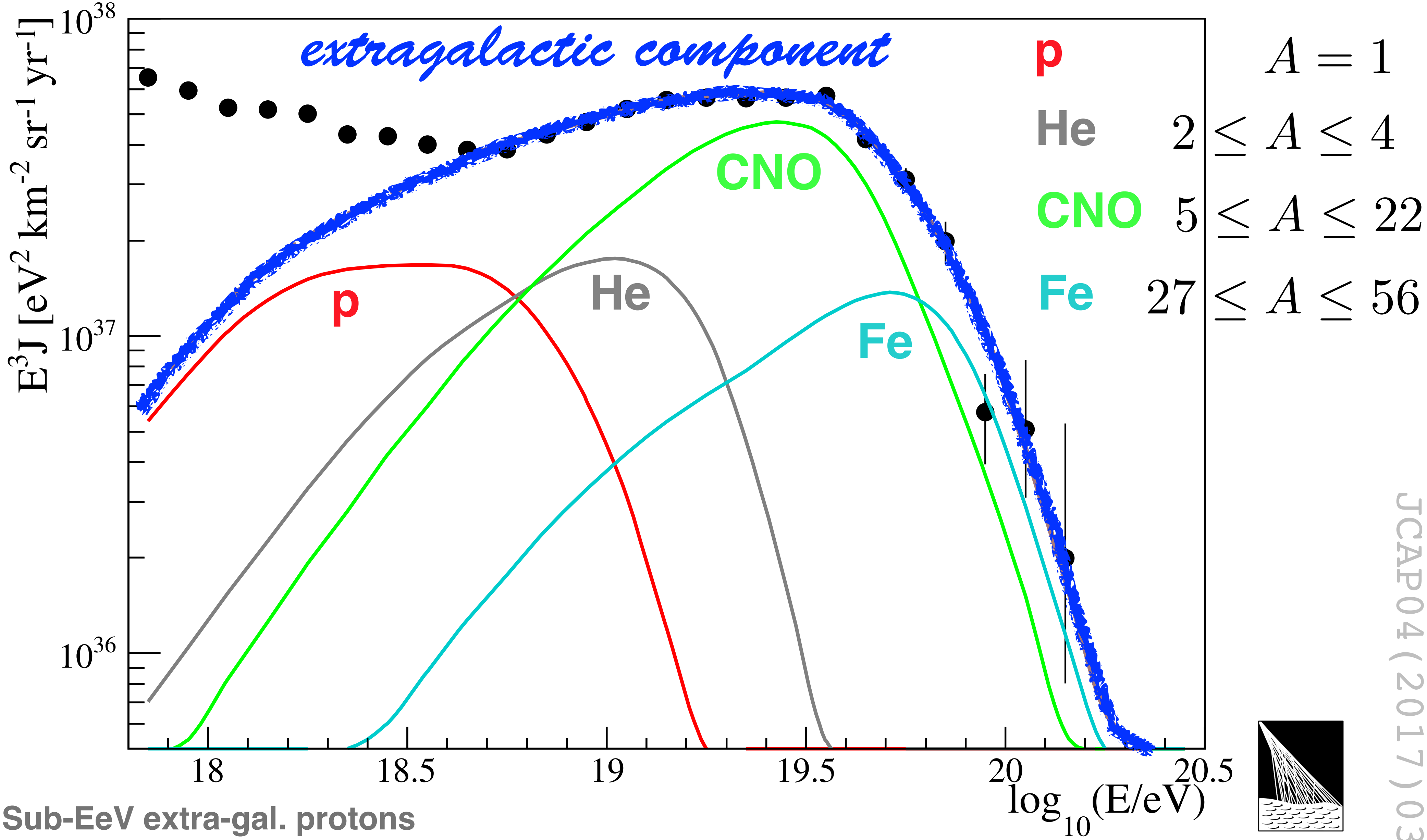


Fig. 2. Contribution of SNR-CRs to the all-particle cosmic-ray spectrum. The thin lines represent spectra for the individual elements, and the thick-solid line represents the total contribution. The calculation assumes an exponential cut-off energy for protons at $E_c = 4.5 \times 10^6$ GeV. Other model parameters, and the low-energy data are the same as in Figure 1. Error bars are shown only for the proton and helium data. High-energy data: KASCADE (Antoni et al. 2005), IceTop (Aartsen et al. 2013), Tibet III (Amenomori et al. 2008), the Pierre Auger Observatory (Schulz et al. 2013), and HiRes II (Abbasi et al. 2009).

~8% of mechanical power of SN --> CRs

S. Thoudam et al., A&A 595 (2016) A33

Combined fit of spectrum and composition data as measured by the Pierre Auger Observatory



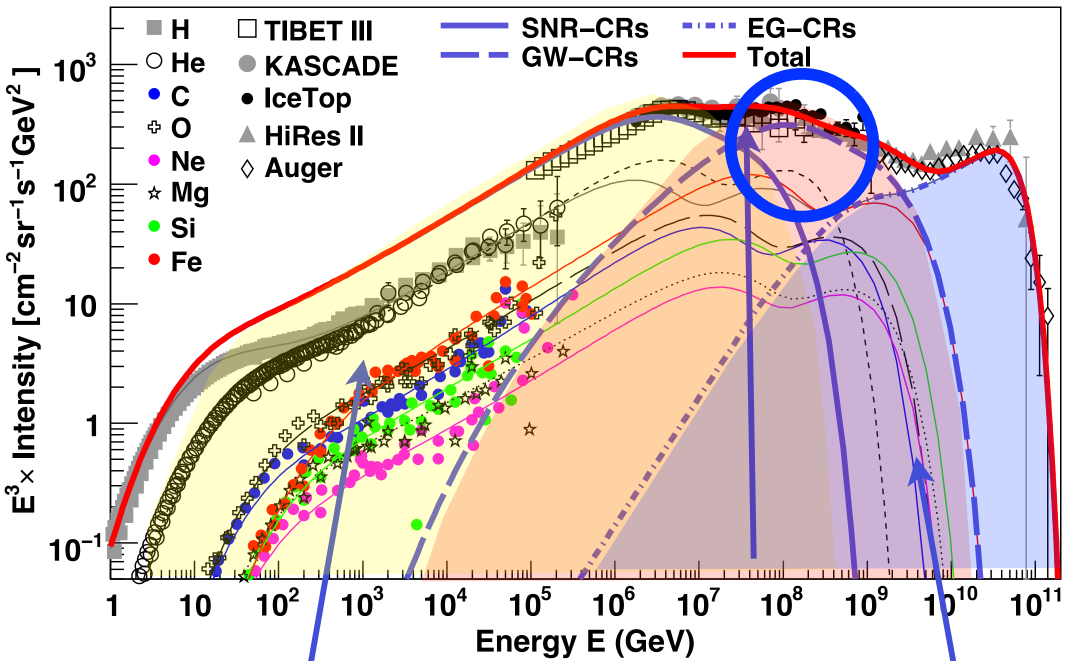
JCAP04(2017)038

Sub-EeV extra-gal. protons from interactions of heavier nuclei

see lecture on UHECR later

PIERRE AUGER OBSERVATORY

all-particle spectra including 2nd galactic component



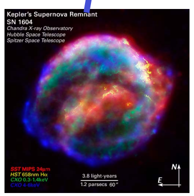
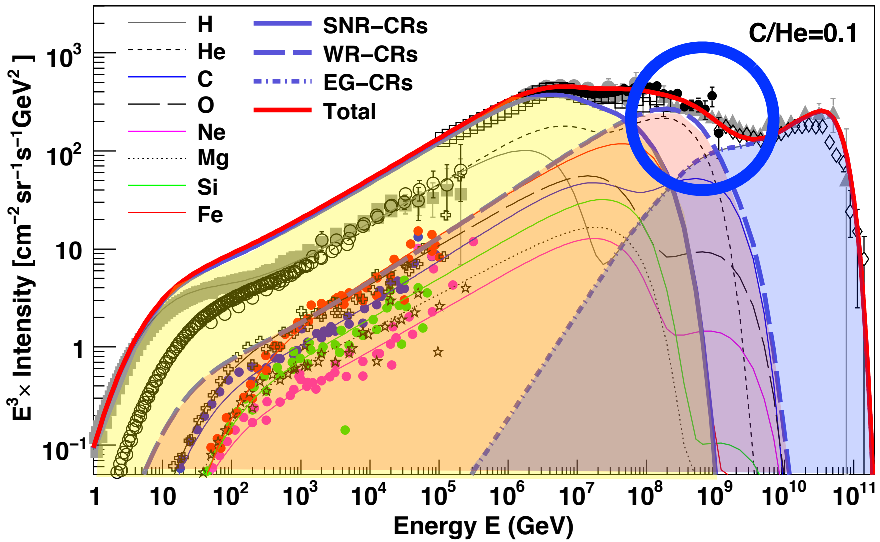
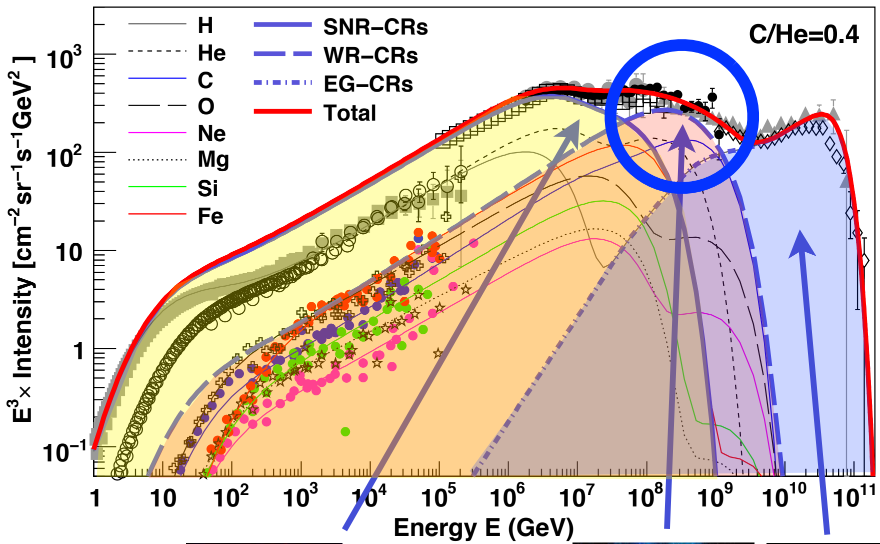
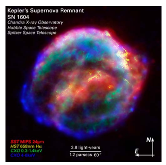


Table 3. Injection energy of SNR-CRs used in the calculation of all-particle spectrum in the WR-CR model (Figure 6).

Particle type	C/He = 0.1 $f(\times 10^{49}$ ergs)	C/He = 0.4 $f(\times 10^{49}$ ergs)
Proton	8.11	8.11
Helium	0.67	0.78
Carbon	2.11×10^{-2}	0.73×10^{-2}
Oxygen	2.94×10^{-2}	2.94×10^{-2}
Neon	4.41×10^{-3}	4.41×10^{-3}
Magnesium	6.03×10^{-3}	6.03×10^{-3}
Silicon	5.84×10^{-3}	5.84×10^{-3}
Iron	5.77×10^{-3}	5.77×10^{-3}





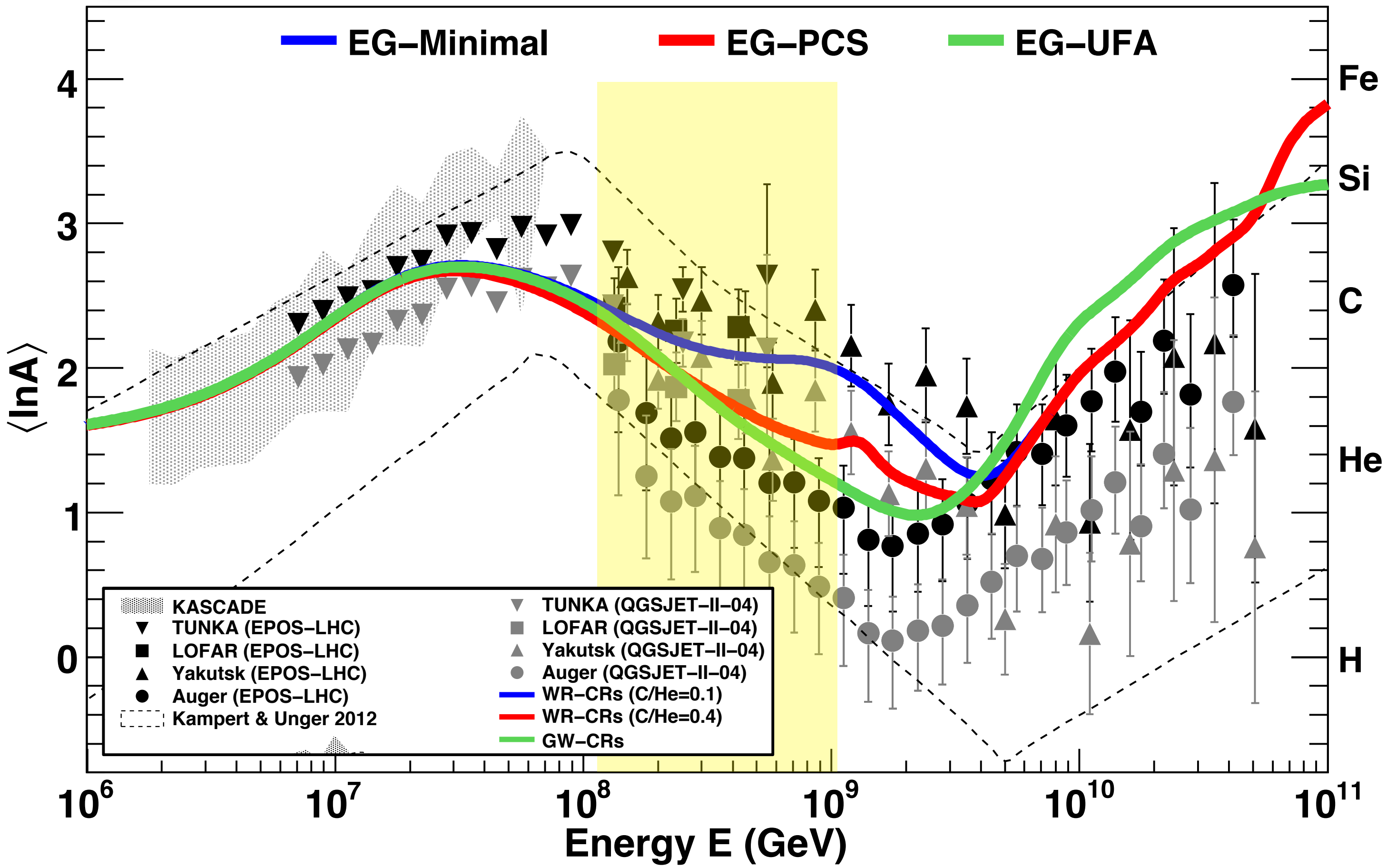


S. Thoudam et al., A&A 595 (2016) A33

Mean logarithmic mass (lnA)

WR-CR (C/He=0.4) + EG scenarios

$$\langle \ln A \rangle \equiv \sum_i r_i \ln A_i , \qquad \langle \ln A \rangle = \frac{X_{\max}^{\mathrm{meas}} - X_{\max}^{\mathrm{p}}}{X_{\max}^{\mathrm{Fe}} - X_{\max}^{p}} \cdot \ln A_{\mathrm{Fe}} .$$



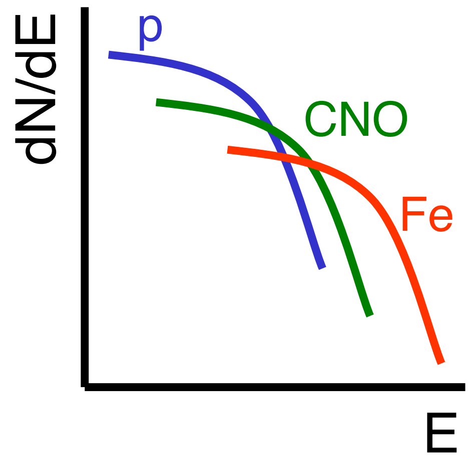


Fig. 11. Mean logarithmic mass for the three different EG-CR models combined with the WR-CR (C/He = 0.4) model. Data are the same as in Figure 8. Results obtained using WR-CR (C/He = 0.1) model are shown in Appendix B.

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Cosmic rays at the knee
Results and implications

- knee in all-particle spectrum at ~4.5 PeV caused by fall-off of light elements (p, He)
- experimental (world) data indicate rigidity-dependent fall-off of individual elements
  (in particular unfolding by KASCADE[-Grande] and IceCube/Top)
- spectrum above knee is superposition of individual spectra (elemental knees)
  —> fine structure in all-particle spectrum
  —> end of galactic CR component
- astrophysical origin of knee:
  combination of maximum energy attained in sources (Supernovae) (Hillas criterion)
  and leakage from Galaxy

- 2nd galactic component at ~10^{17} eV?
- extra-galactic origin >10^{18} eV