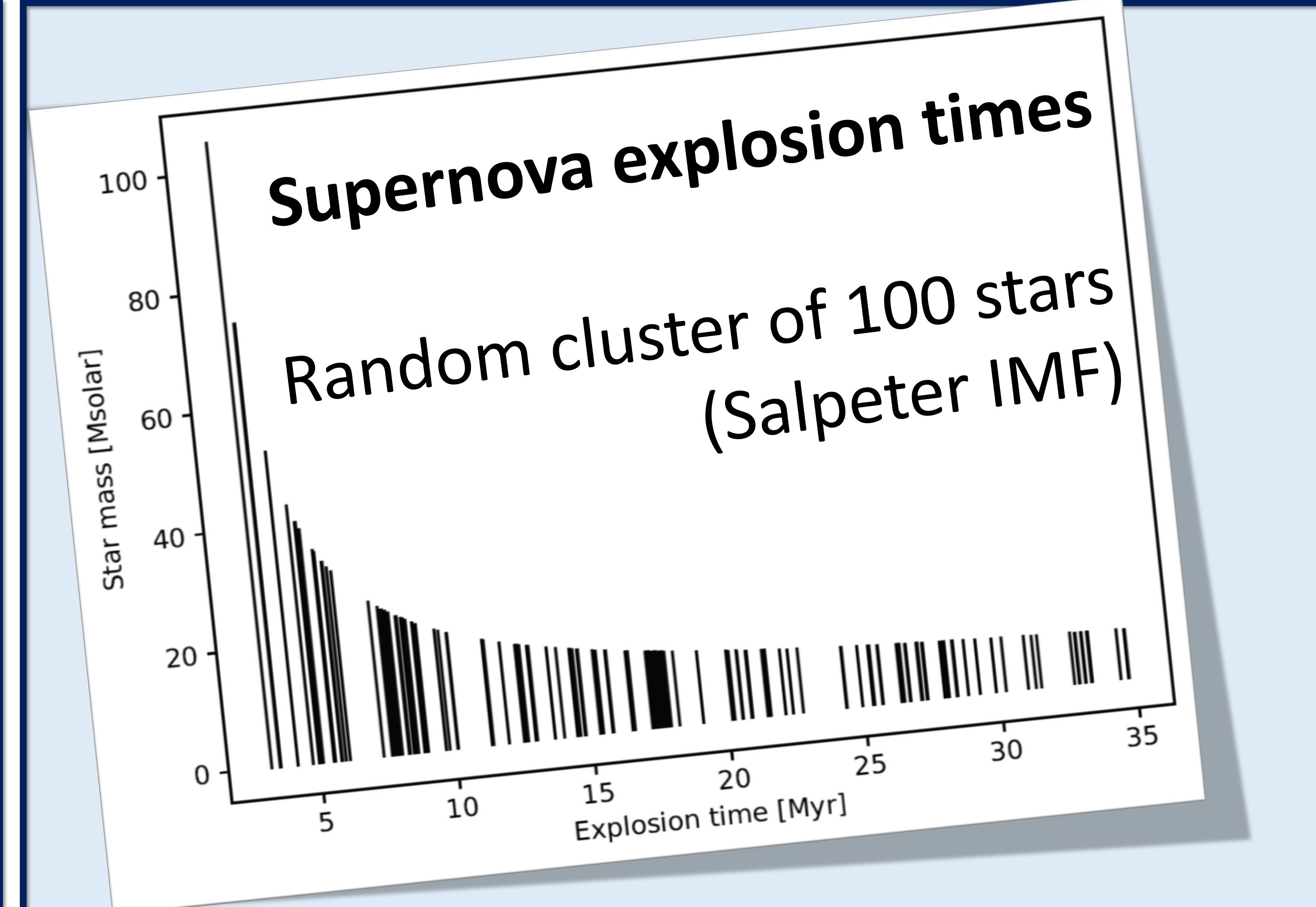
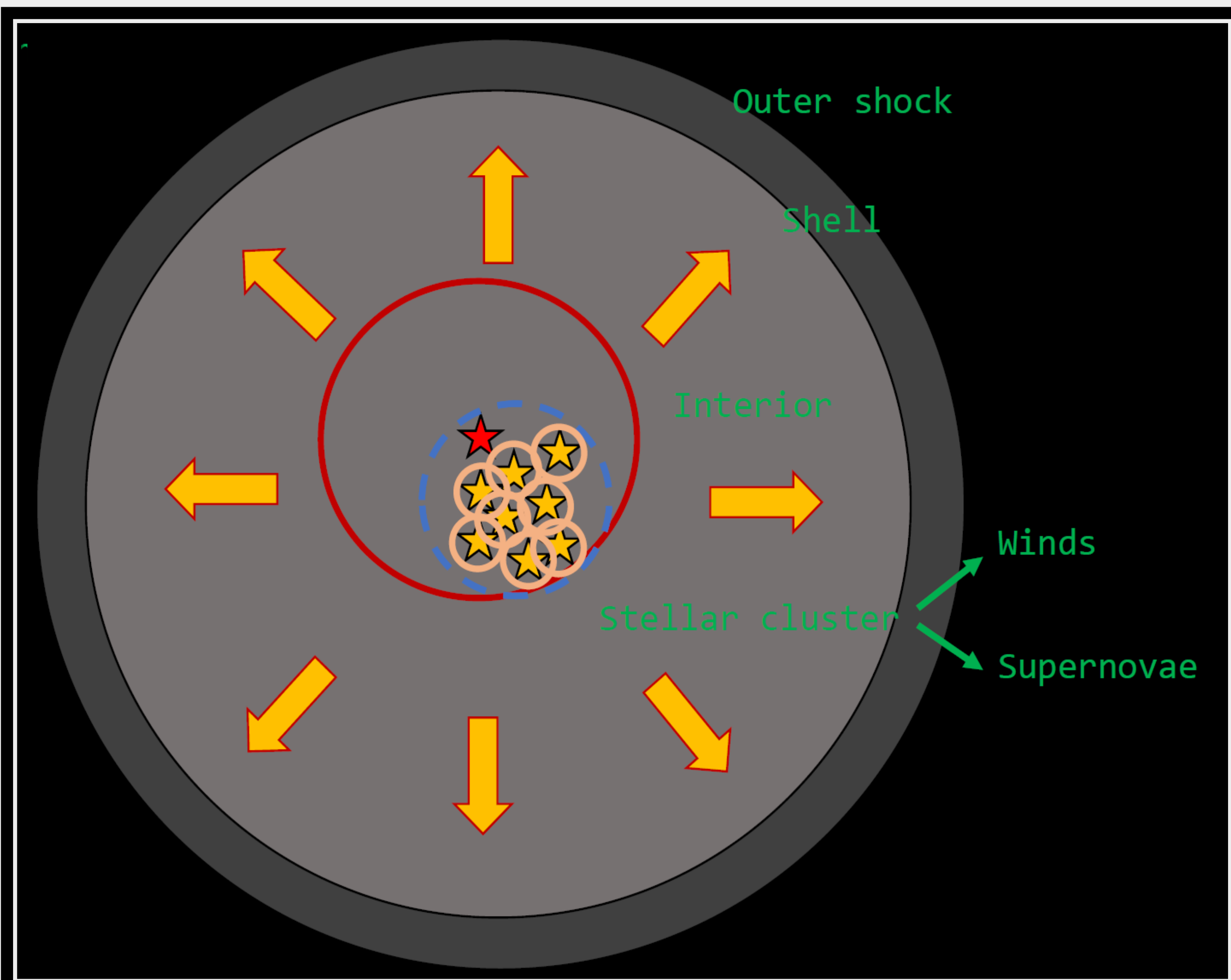


Carina nebula
@ 2.3 kpc
8 clusters
➤ 100 stars
➤ Cavities

Blue: red optical
Green: Hershel 70 μm
Red: Hershel 160 μm
Preibisch et al. 2012

Superbubble: Low density expanding cavity



Particles do not have time to escape
➤ **reacceleration!**

Non-thermal particles

$$\partial_x (D\partial_x f) - u\partial_x f + \frac{1}{3} \frac{du}{dx} p\partial_p f + Q_1 \delta(x) = 0$$

Thermal leakage injection

$$f_1(p_0) = n_0 R_{tot} \pi^{-3/2} p_0^{-3} \xi^3 e^{-\xi^2}$$

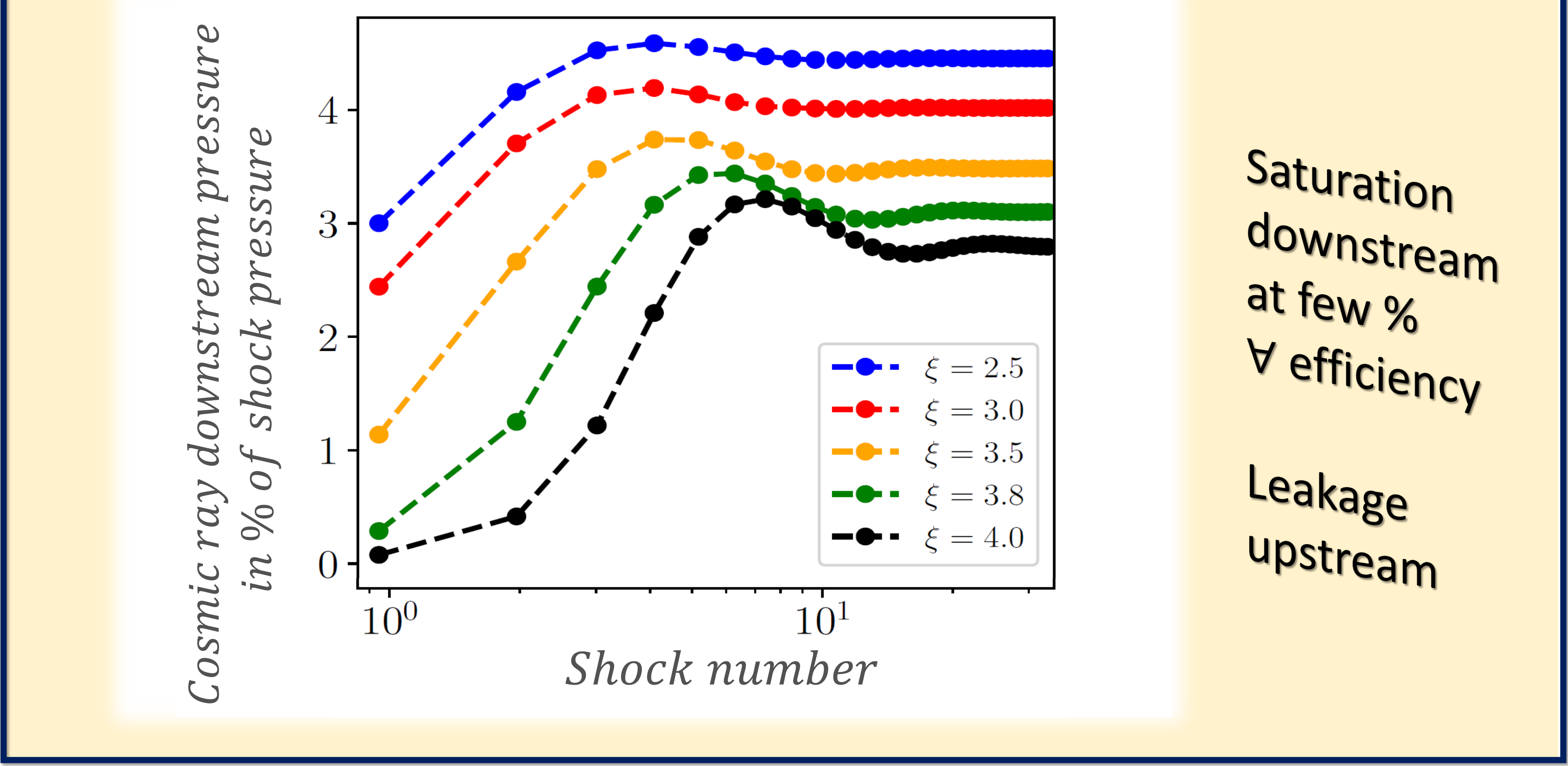
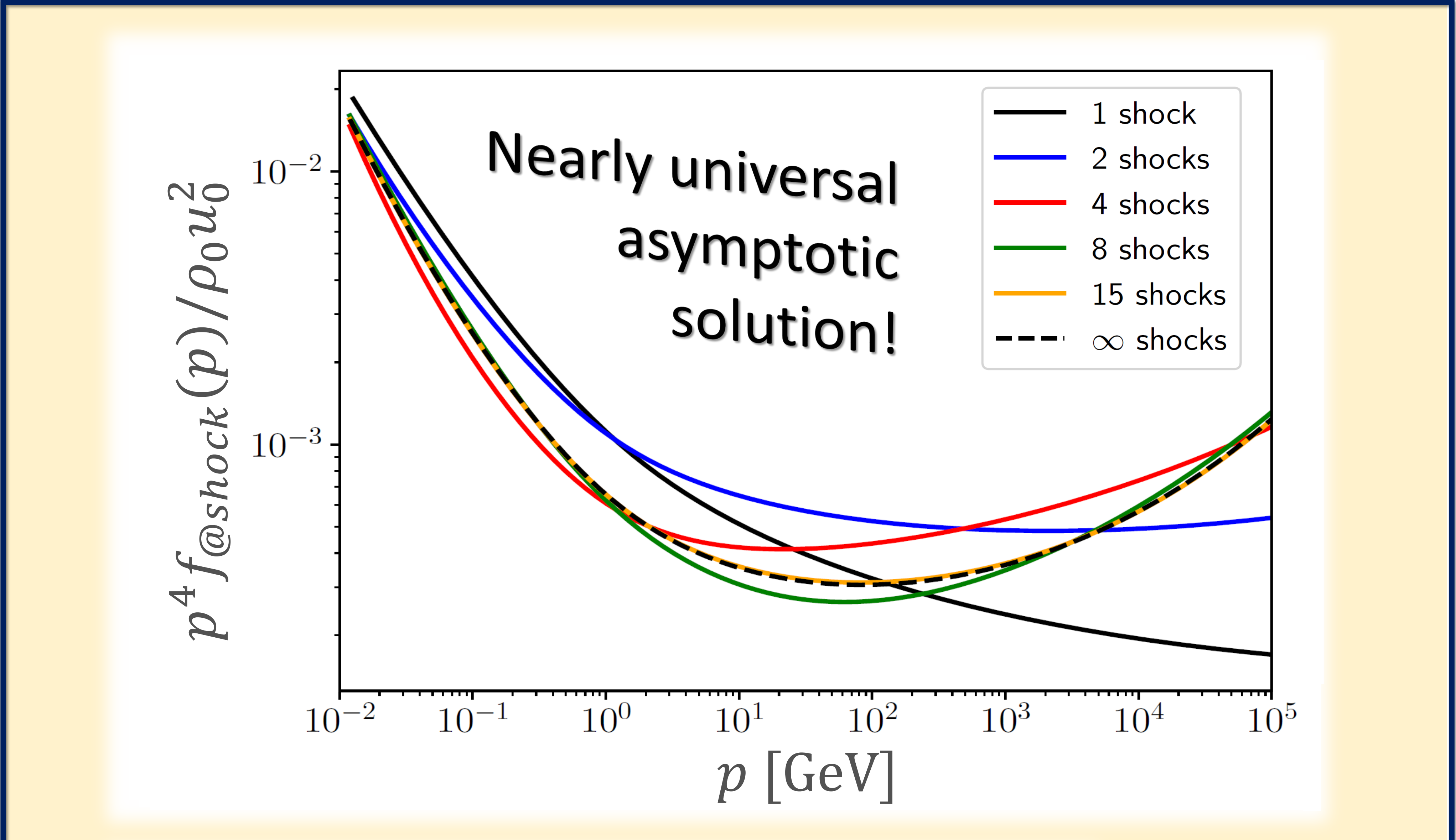
Resonant streaming instability

$$2\tilde{u}(x) \frac{dp_B(x)}{dx} = v_A(x) \frac{dp_{cr}(x)}{dx} - 3p_B(x) \frac{d\tilde{u}(x)}{dx}$$

Seeds

$$f(x = -\infty, p) = f_\infty(p)$$

Equation of state:

$$\partial_x (\rho u^2 + p_g + p_c + p_B) = 0$$


CONCLUSION: To respect the energy balance between shocks and cosmic rays, nonlinearities must be tackled when solving shock reacceleration. The spectrum is nearly universal after a few successive shocks, with a concave shape (p^{-5} at low energy, $p^{-3.5}$ at high energy).