

Flash talk

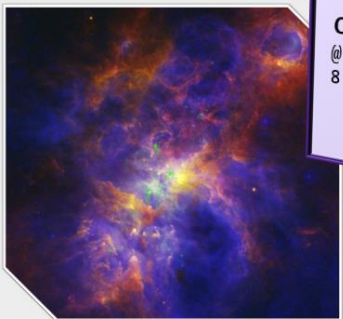


Nonlinear particle reacceleration by successive shocks

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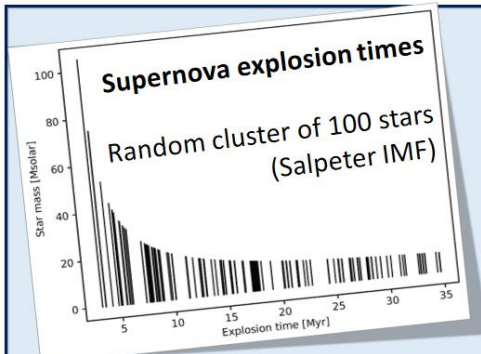
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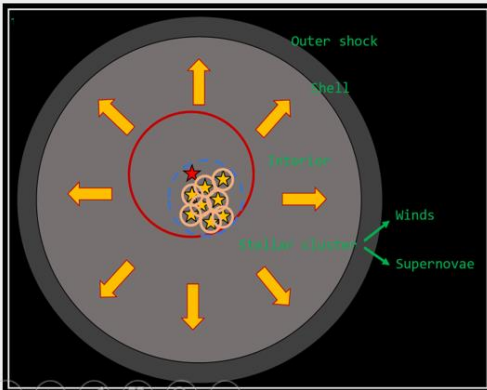
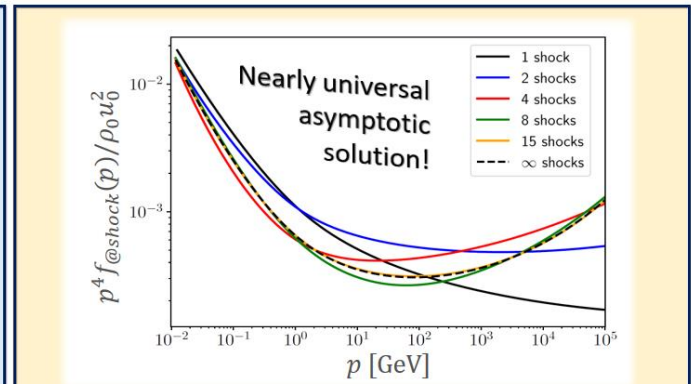
Carina nebula
@ 2.3 kpc
8 clusters
➢ 100 stars
➢ Cavities

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!



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

Non-thermal particles

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

Seeds

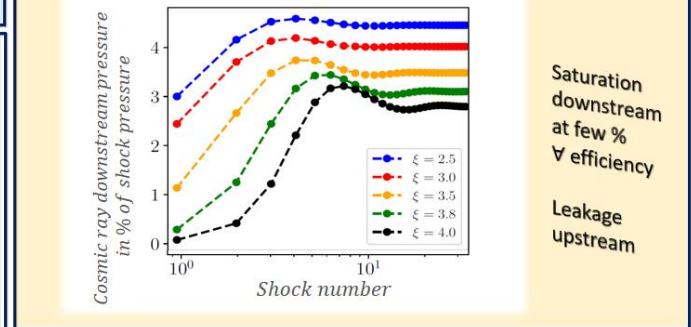
$f(x = -\infty, p) = f_{ss}(p)$

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

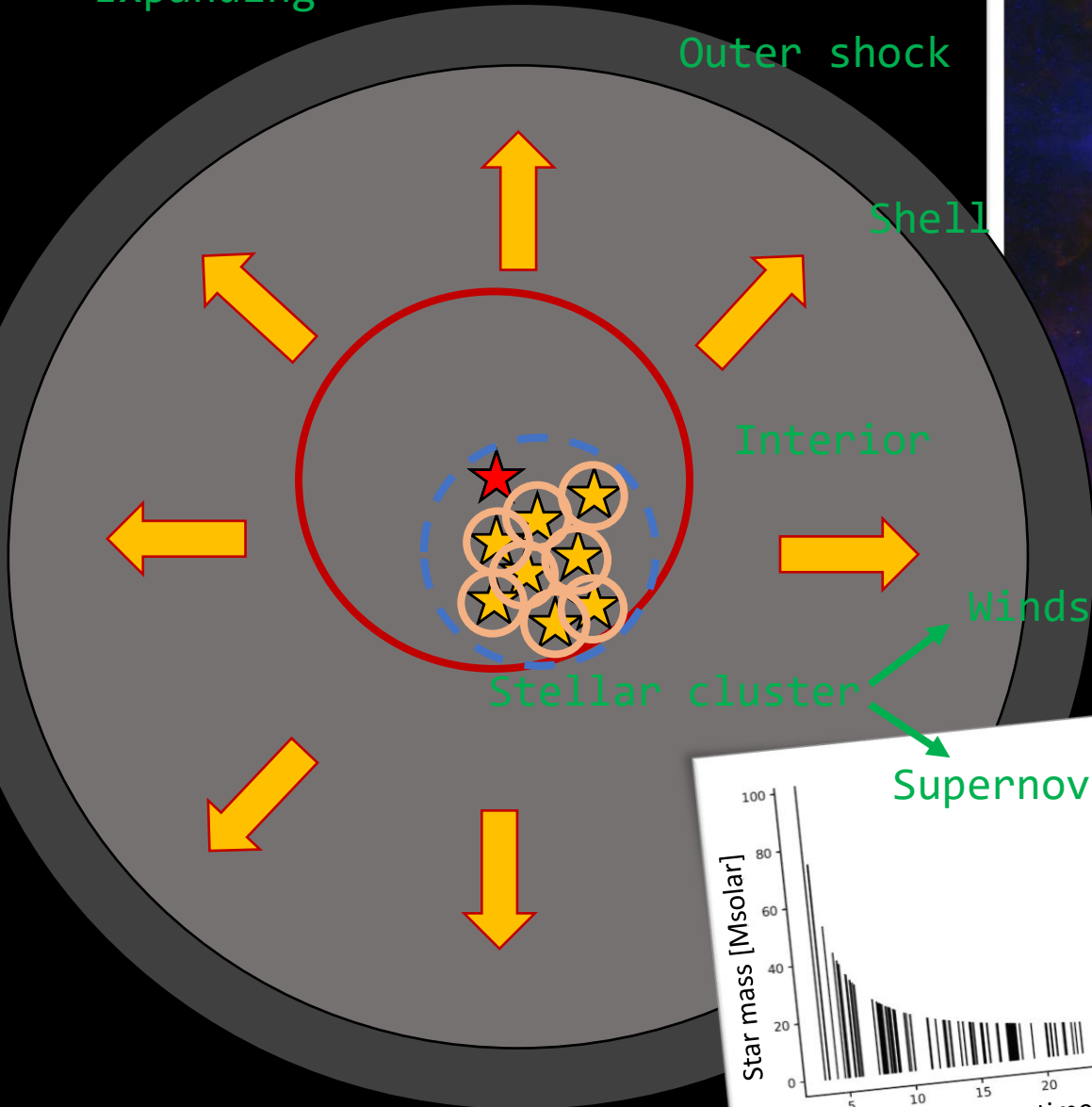
$$2\bar{u}(x) \frac{d p_B(x)}{dx} = v_A(x) \frac{d p_{cr}(x)}{dx} - 3 p_B(x) \frac{d \bar{u}(x)}{dx}$$



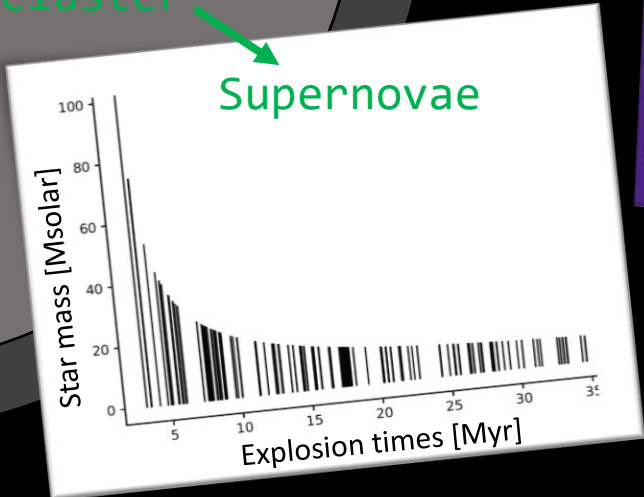
CONCLUSION: To respect the energy balance between shocks and cosmic rays, nonlinearities must be tackled when solving shock reacceleration. The spectrum is nearly universal after a few successive shocks, with a concave shape (p^{-5} at low energy, $p^{-3.5}$ at high energy).

Superbubble

- Low density cavity
- Expanding



e.g. Carina nebula
@ 2.3 kpc
8 clusters
➤ 100 stars
➤ Cavities



Nonlinear diffusive shock reacceleration



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

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

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

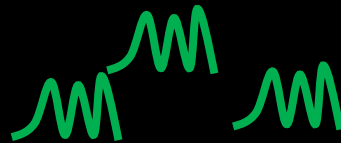
Seeds



Precursor

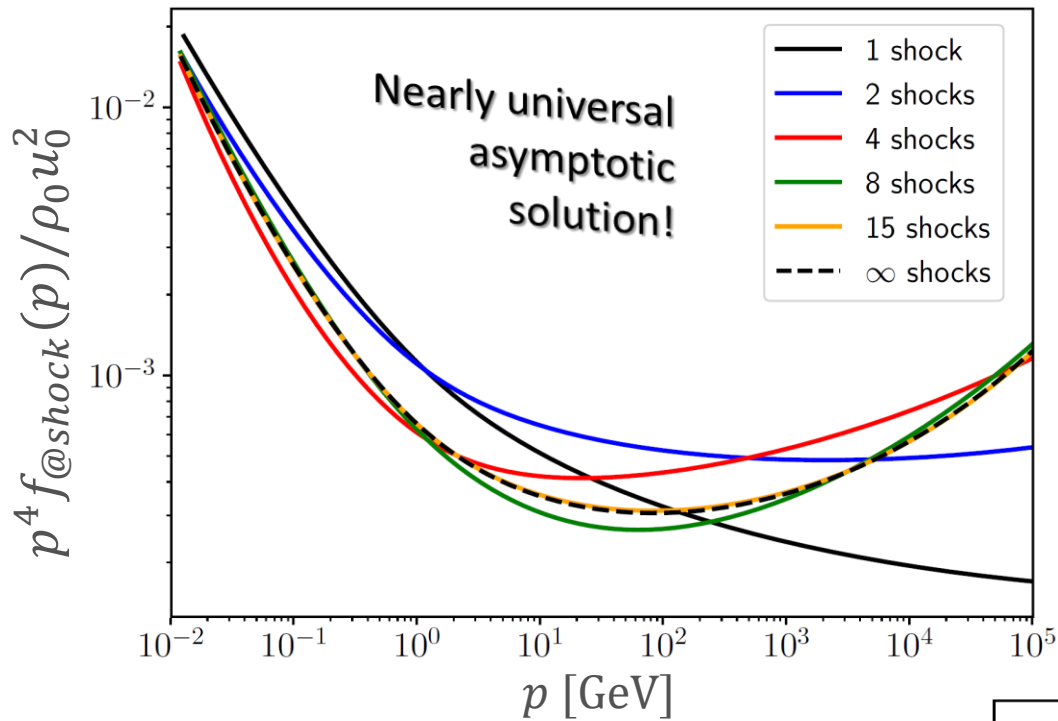
Thermal leakage injection

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



Streaming instability

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



Saturation downstream
at few % ∇ efficiency

Leakage upstream

Concave spectrum
 p^{-5} at low energies
 $p^{-3.5}$ at high energies

