

# Stochastic Fluctuations of Low-Energy Cosmic Rays

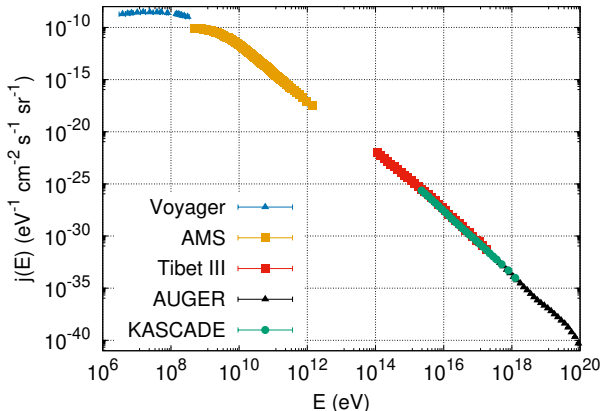
**Vo Hong Minh Phan**

with Florian Schulze, Philipp Mertsch,  
Sarah Recchia, and Stefano Gabici.

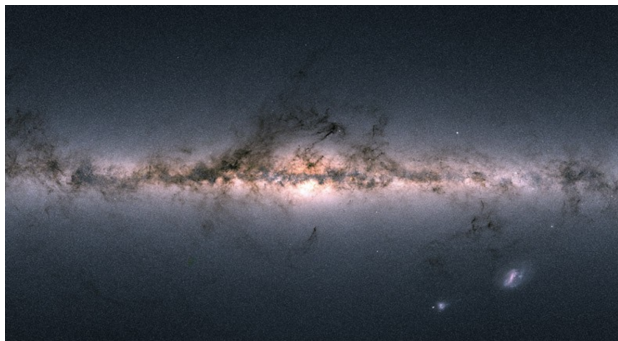
Institute for Theoretical Particle Physics and Cosmology (TTK)  
RWTH Aachen University  
Laboratoire AstroParticule et Cosmologie (APC) – Université de Paris



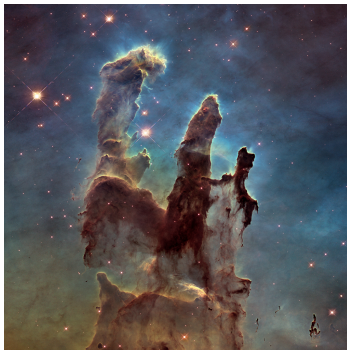
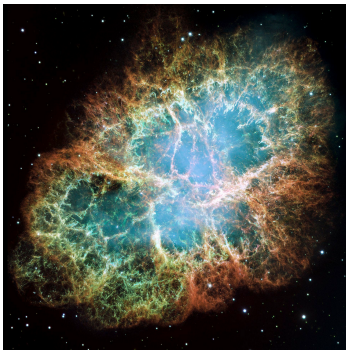
- We will focus on cosmic rays of energy below 10 GeV since these particles affect the dynamics of various processes in the Universe including the formation of new stars.

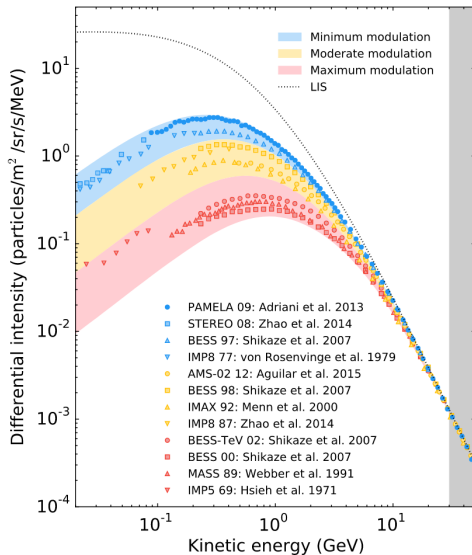


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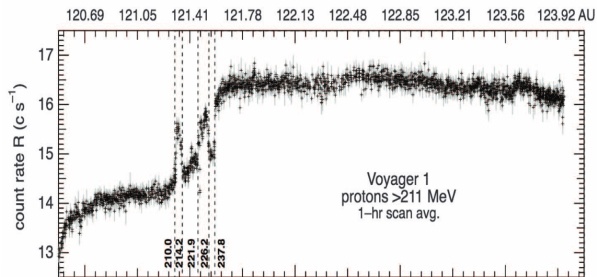


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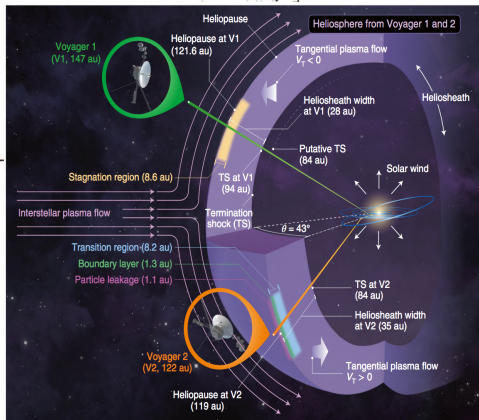
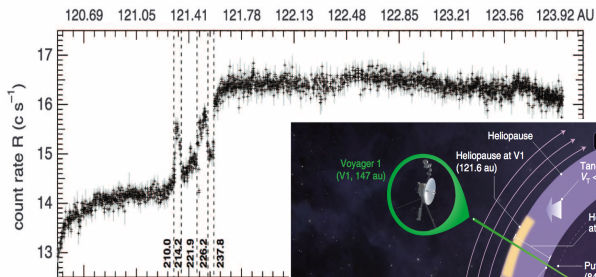


# Voyager Probes



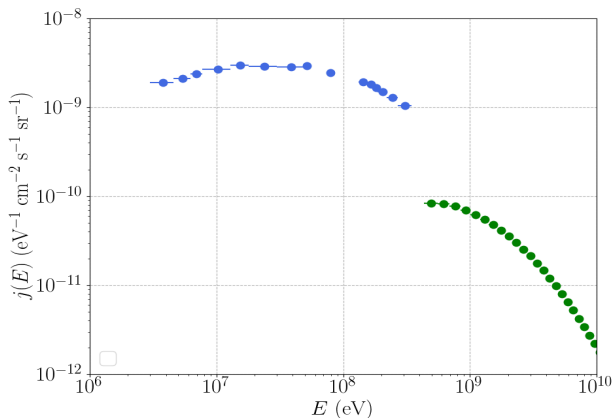
Krimigis et al. 2013  
Strauss 2019

# Voyager Probes



Krimigis et al. 2013  
Strauss 2019

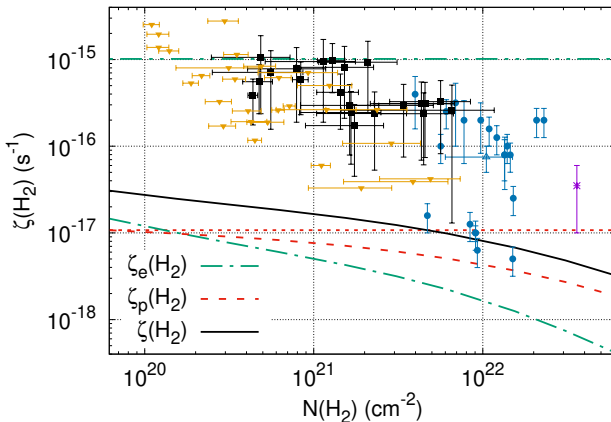
- Ionization rate is **the production rate of  $\text{H}_2^+$  ions**.
- A difference of about **1 to 2 orders of magnitude** between the ionization rate in diffuse MCs estimated from the Voyager spectra and the observed data.





# Ionization Rate in Diffuse Clouds

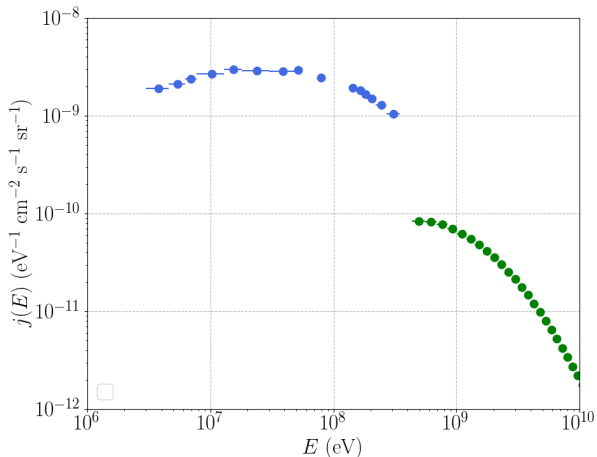
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# How to Fit Voyager Data?

- The transport equation of cosmic rays:

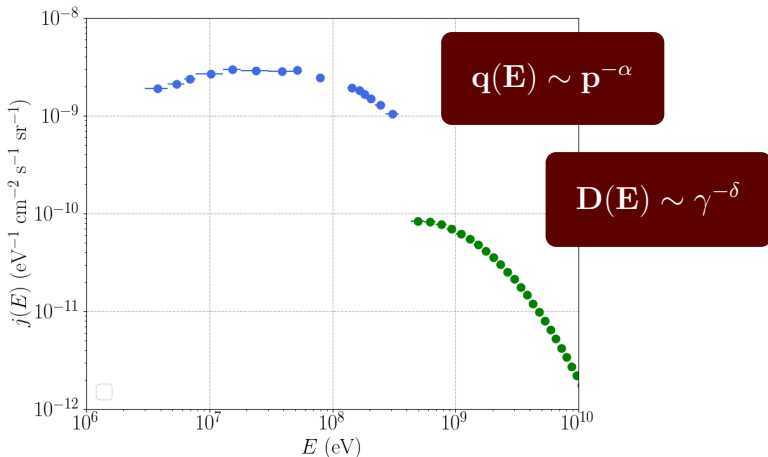
$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (u\psi) - D\nabla^2 \psi + \frac{\partial}{\partial E} (\dot{E}\psi) = q(r, z, E, t),$$



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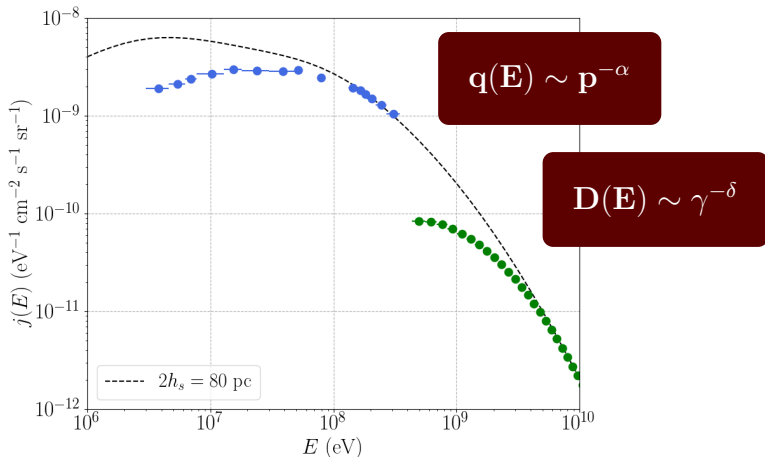
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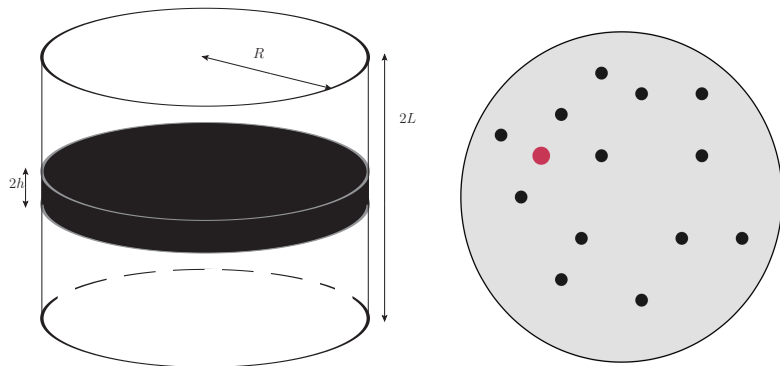
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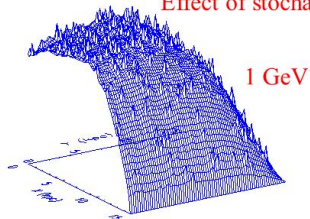


- The transport equation of cosmic rays for discrete sources in the disk:

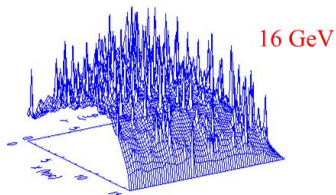
$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (u\psi) - D\nabla^2 \psi + \frac{\partial}{\partial E} (\dot{E}\psi) = q(r, z, E, t),$$
$$q(r, z, E, t) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_s} Q(E) \frac{\delta(r - r_i)}{2\pi r_i} \delta(z - z_i) \delta(t - t_i).$$



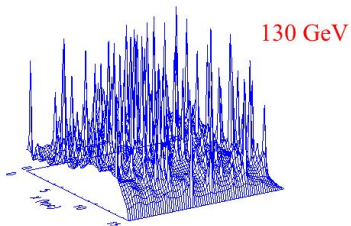
particle #0 electrons:1.02e+03 MeV



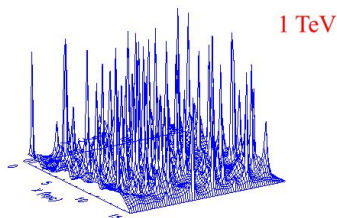
particle #0 electrons:1.64e+04 MeV



particle #0 electrons:1.31e+05 MeV



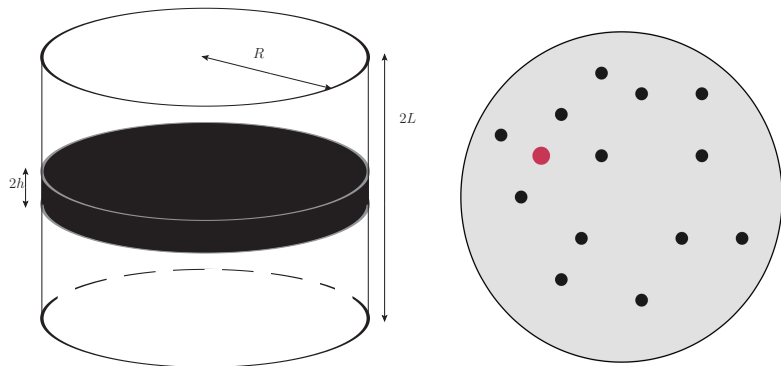
particle #0 electrons:1.05e+06 MeV



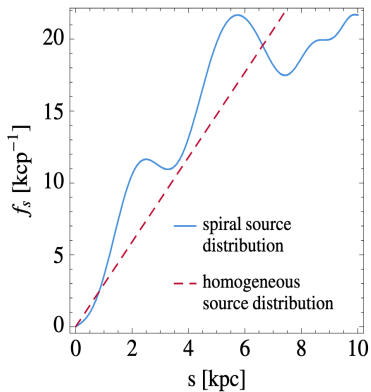
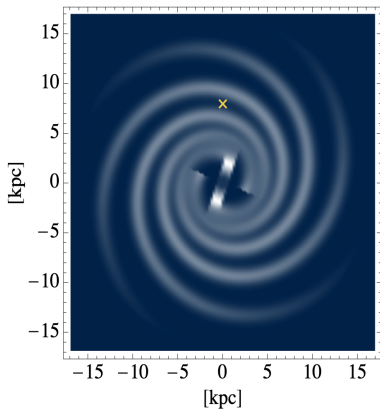
Strong & Moskalenko ICRC2001

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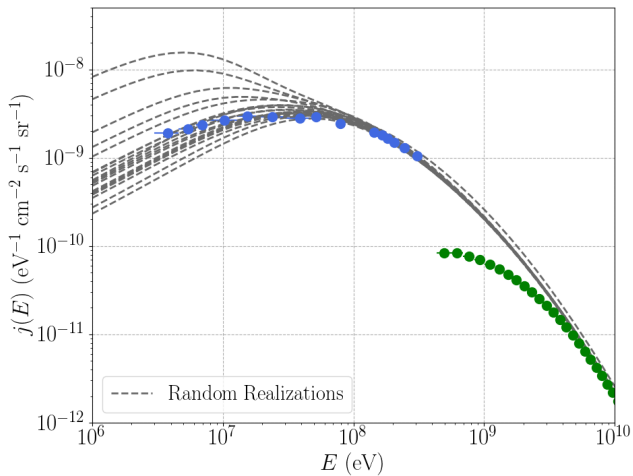


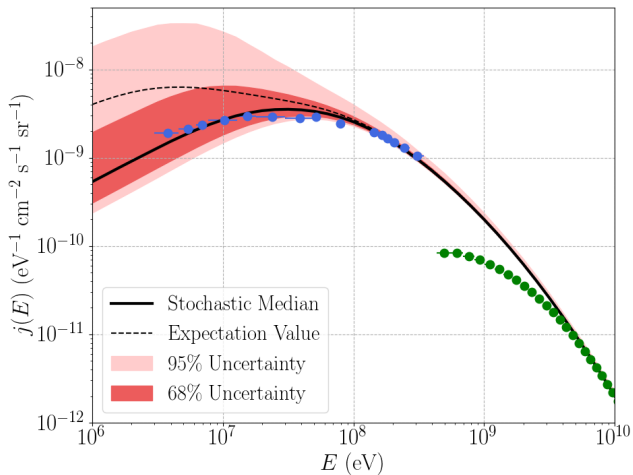
# Radial Distribution of Sources



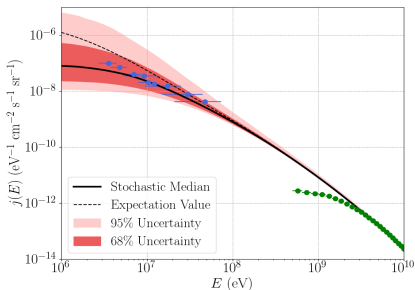
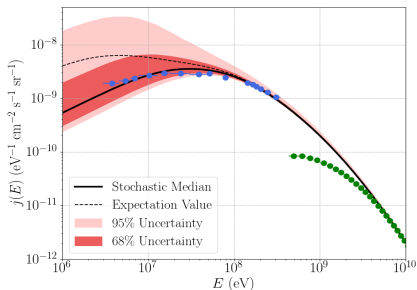
Mertsch 2011  
Ahlers et al. 2009



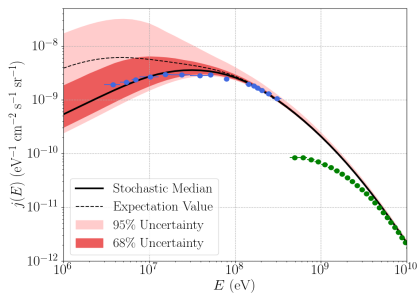




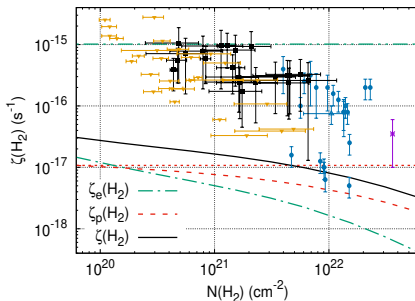
- Stochasticity is important for the modelling of low-energy cosmic rays and this effects allows us explain the Voyager data without requiring any un-physical breaks.



- The stochastic fluctuations might open up a way to explain both the **Voyager data** and the **ionization rate**.



Voyager data



Ionization rate data