



Nuclear de-excitation lines as potential tracers of cosmic ray acceleration

Dominik Elsässer

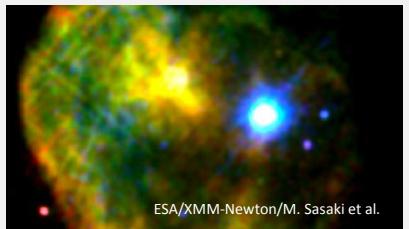
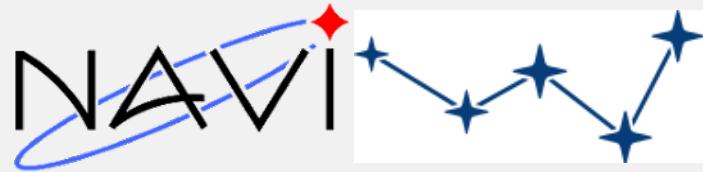
Karl Mannheim

Alexander Summa

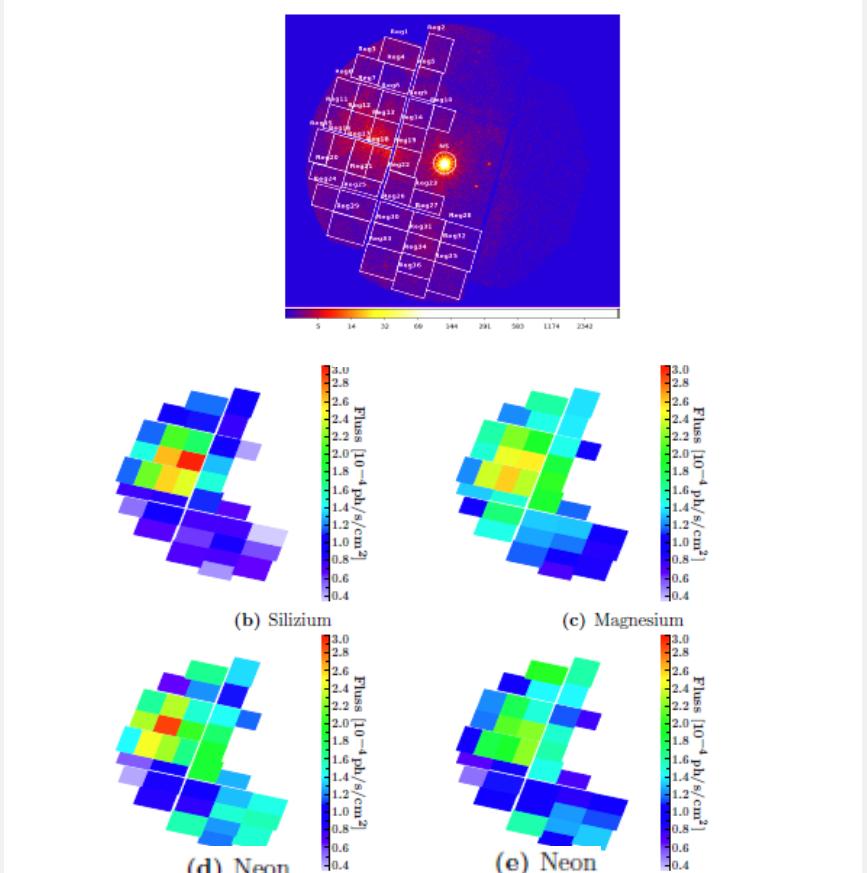




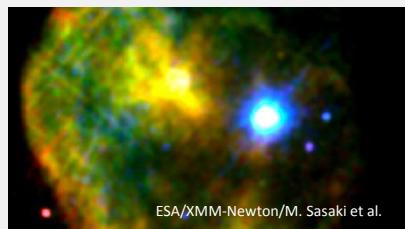
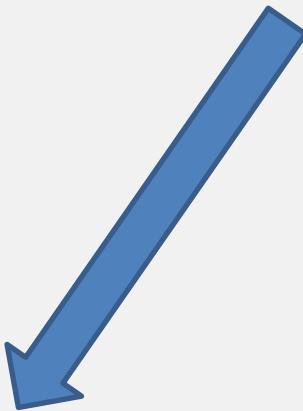
NASA/ESA HST



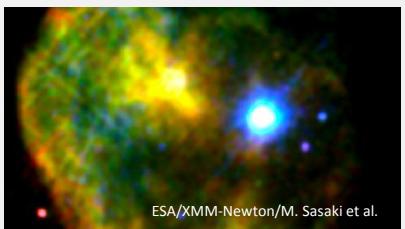
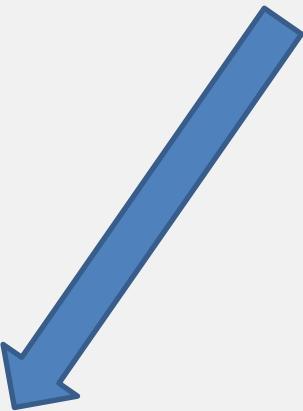
Core collapse supernovae
as sites of element
Synthesis and enrichment
of the ISM



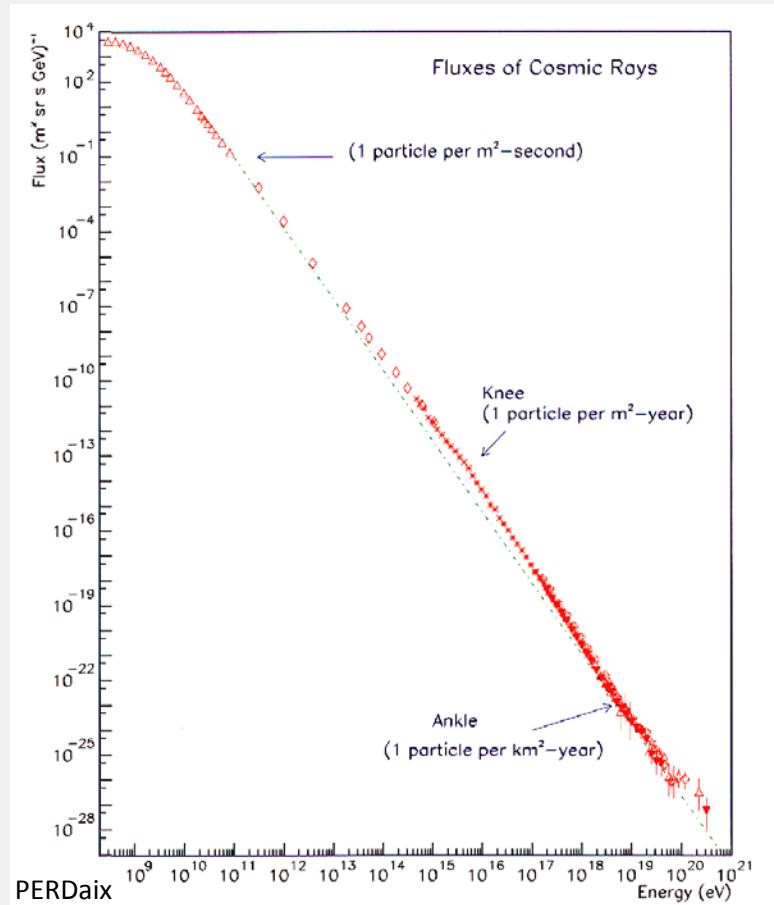
Sonja Boyer, PhD-Thesis (2015)



Supernova remnants
as potential sites of (Galactic)
cosmic ray acceleration

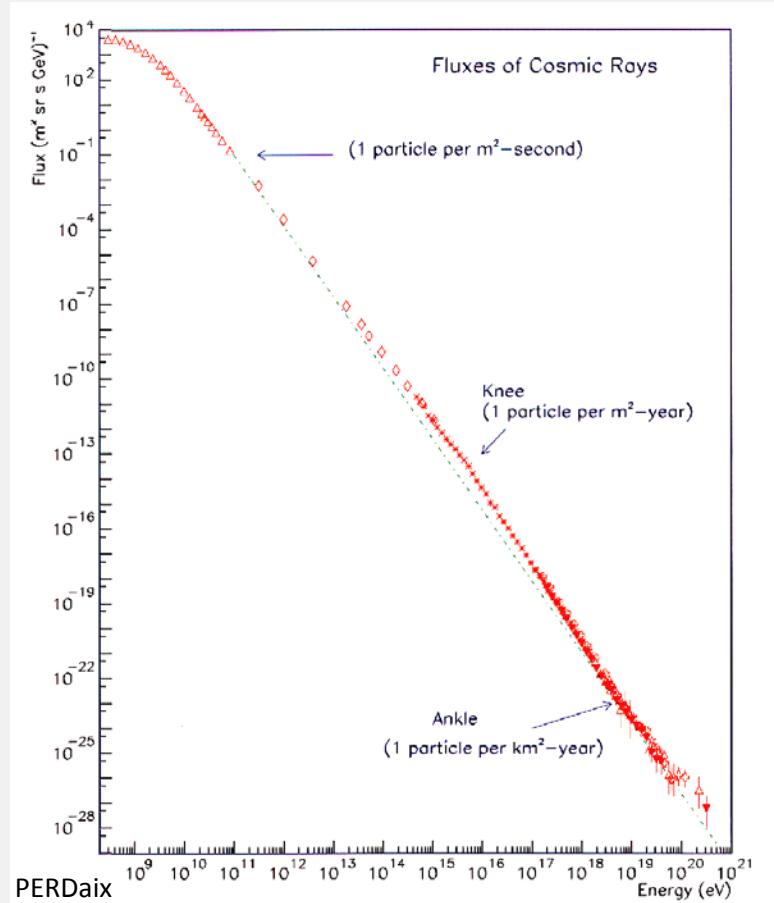


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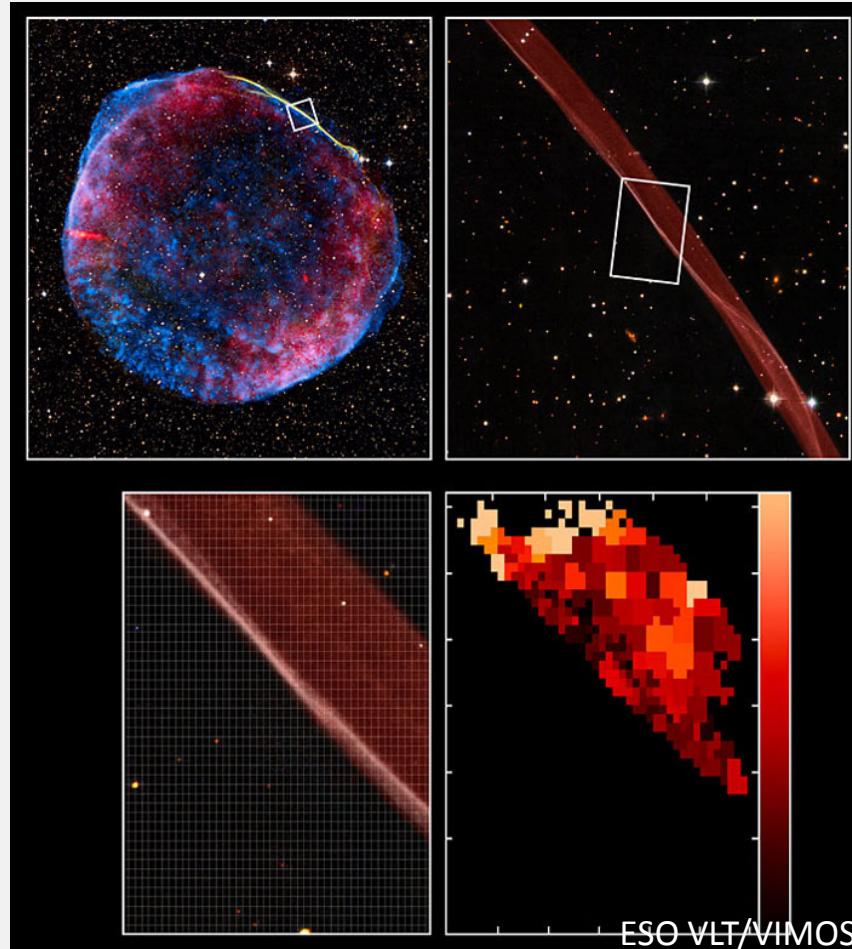




- Galactic component: energy range GeVs to (many) PeVs
- Measured energy density of Galactic component: $\sim 10^{-12} \text{ erg/cm}^3$
- 2-3 Supernovae per century and CR lifetimes of millions of years implicate SNRs as potentially (the) major contributors to the Galactic CR energy density
- Observational tests?

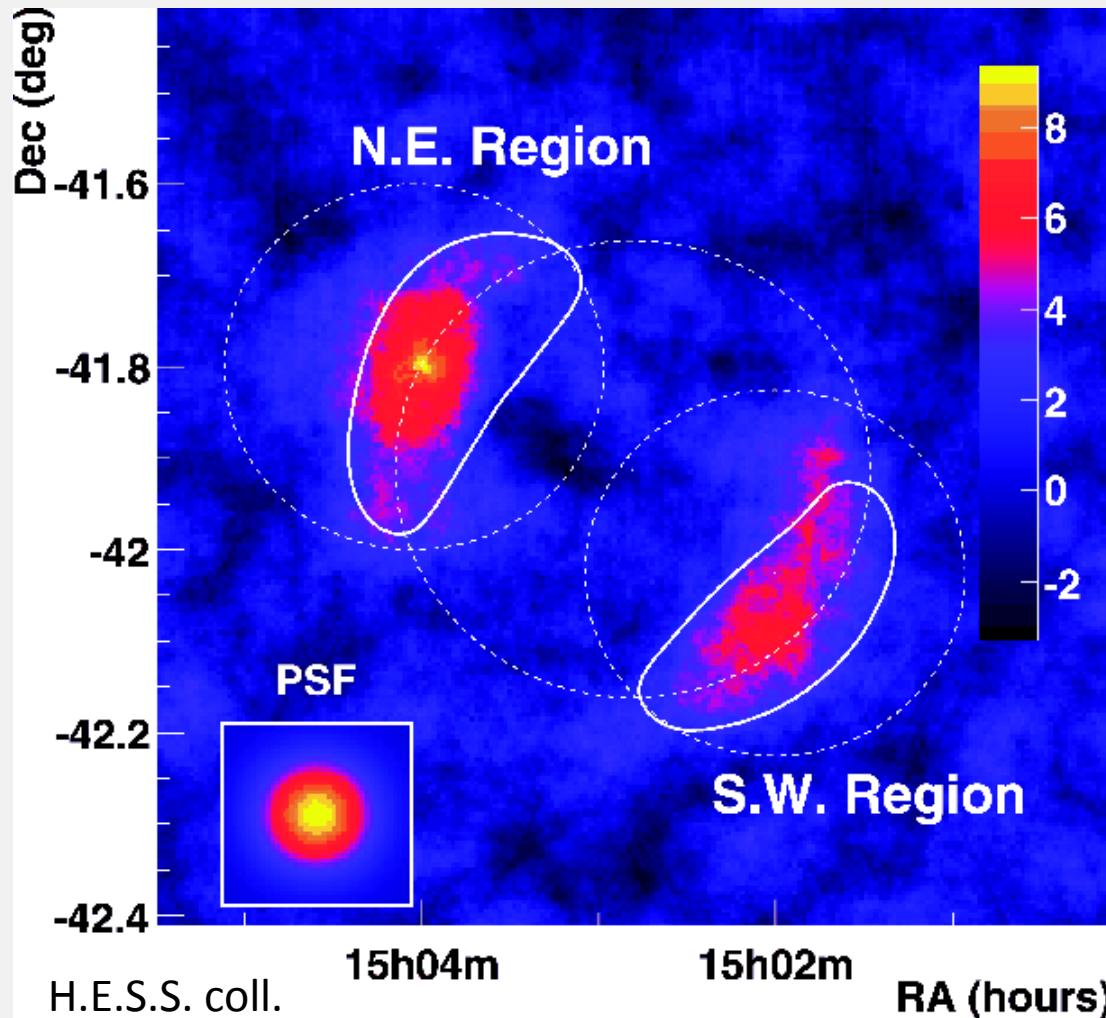


Fast moving particles as CR seeds?



SN1006, optical

Direct tracers of CRs: VHE gamma-rays? Tantalizing first hints:

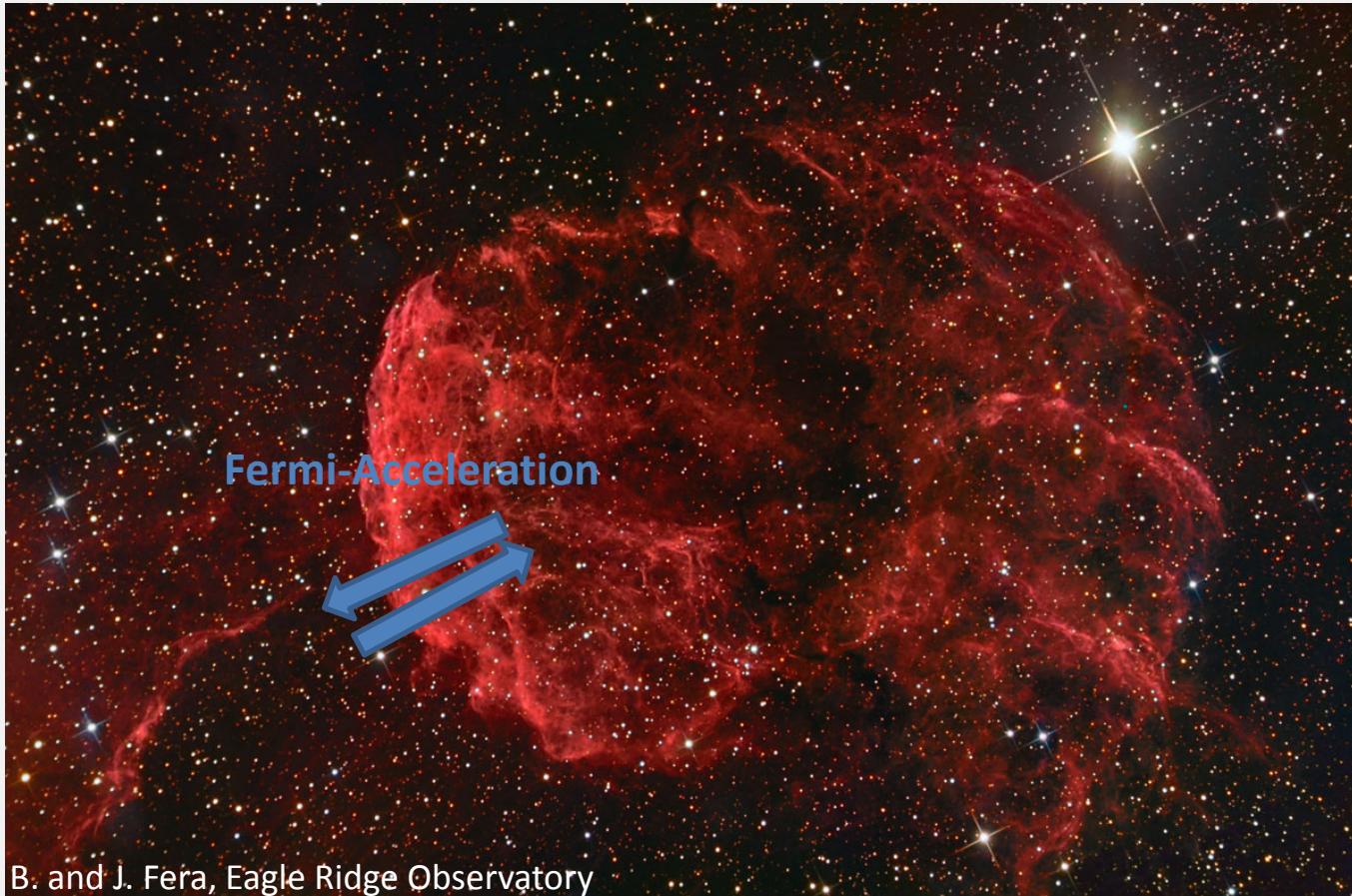


Some mechanisms for VHE gamma-ray production

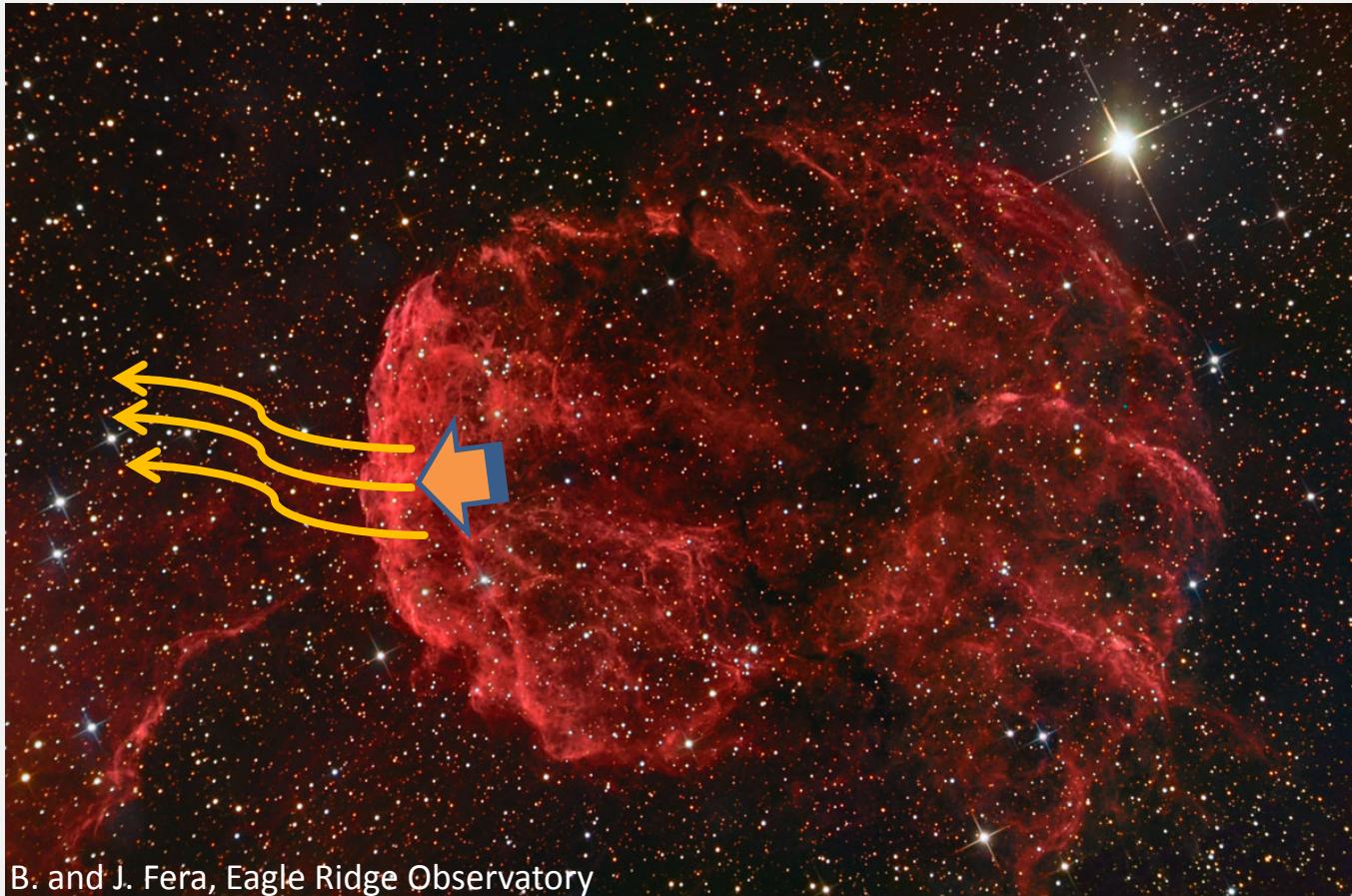


B. and J. Fera, Eagle Ridge Observatory

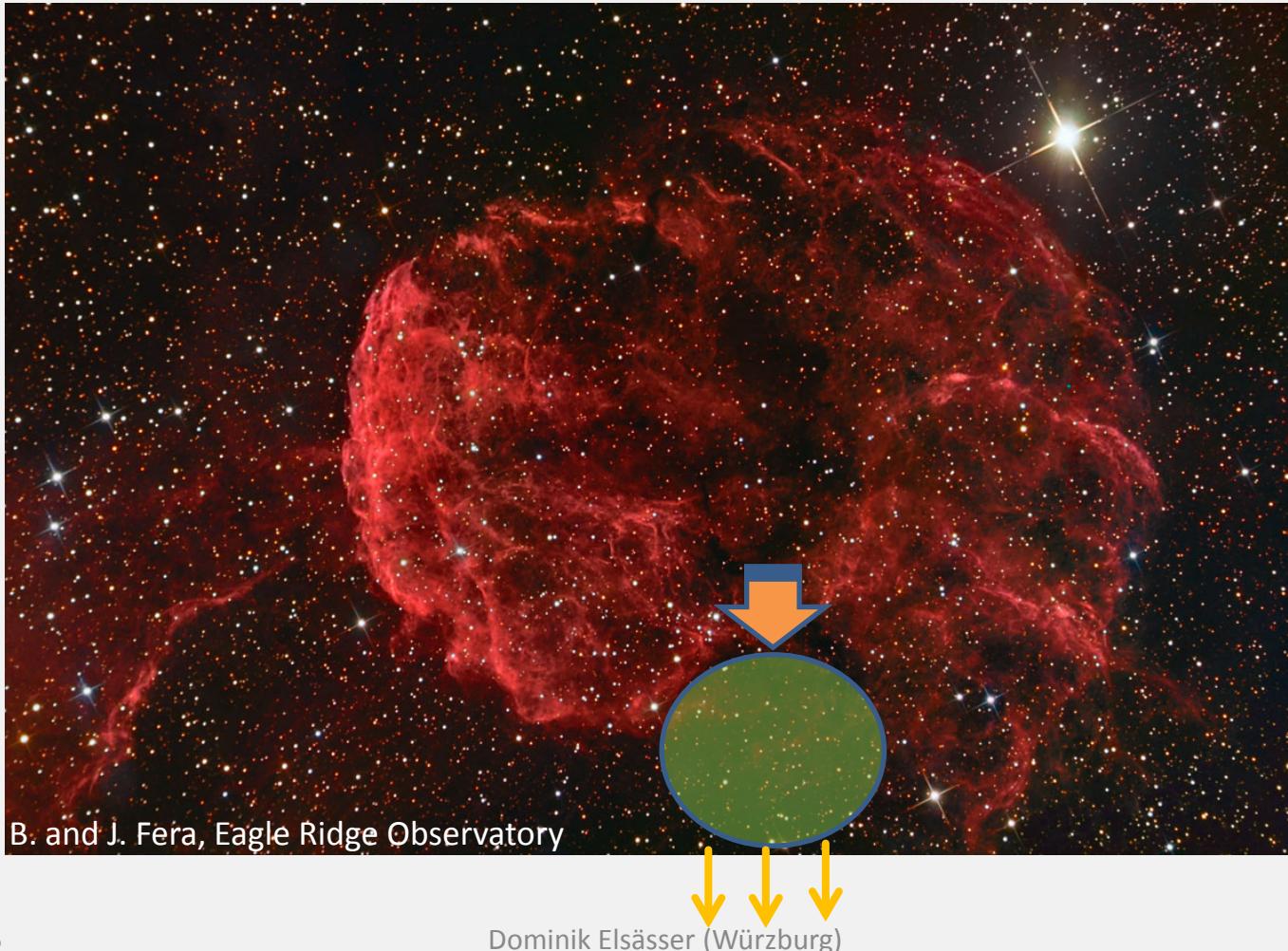
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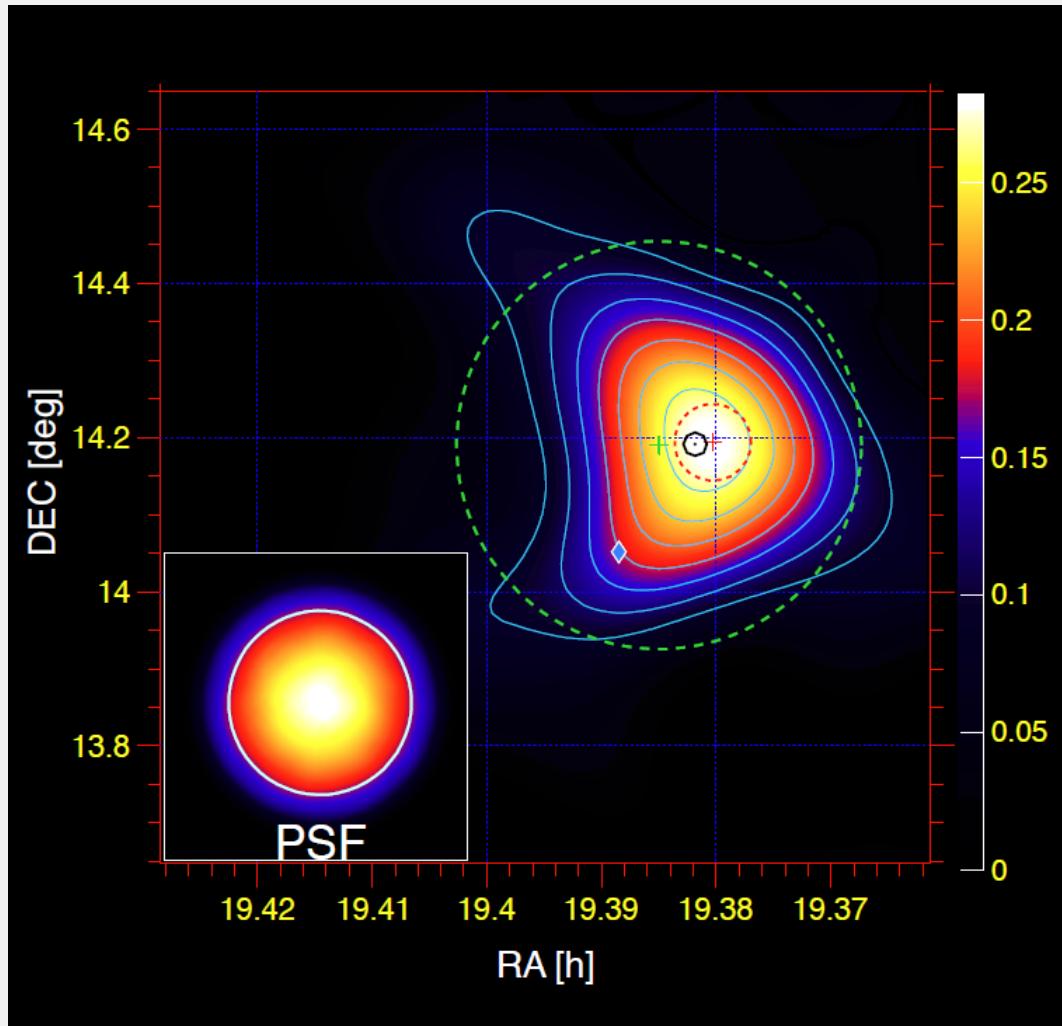


Some mechanisms for VHE gamma-ray production



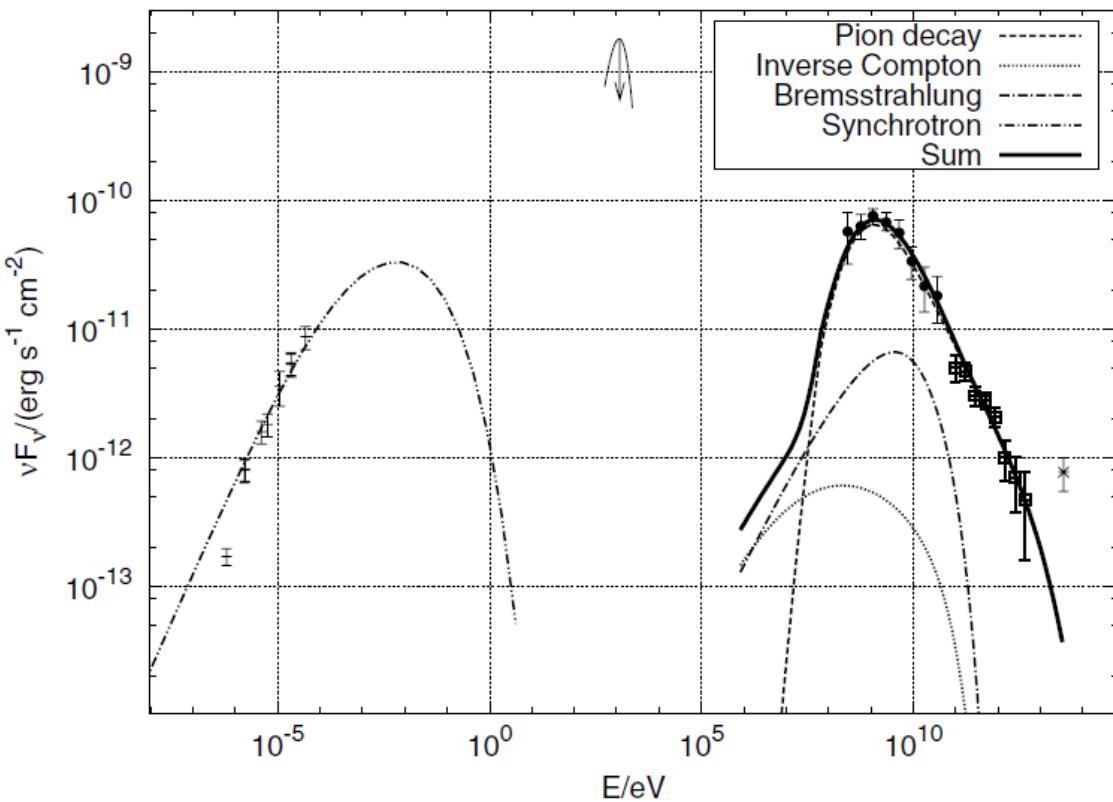
- This is in principle well testable by gamma-ray observations!

MAGIC observations of W51



MAGIC Coll., A&A 541, A13

MAGIC observations of W51



- Satisfactory modelling of SED possible in a heavily hadron-dominated scenario: protons interacting with molecular cloud
- However, very simplistic Ansatz regarding e.g. homogeneity
- Leptonic scenarios (IC-upscattering of CMB photons) can not be strictly ruled out this way

MAGIC Coll., A&A 541, A13

Unequivocal fingerprints of hadrons?

- Neutrinos

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- Nuclear de-excitation lines

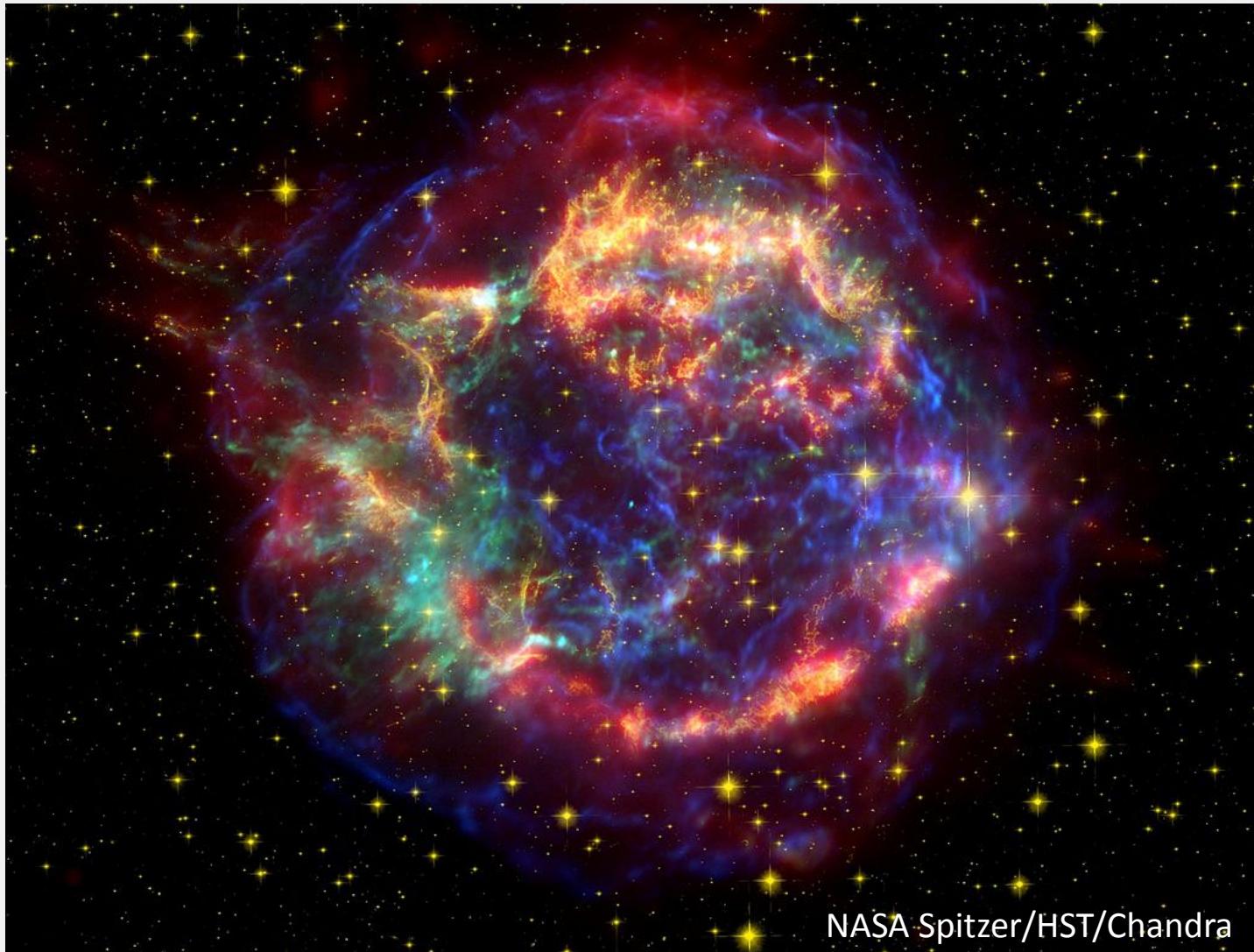
Unequivocal fingerprints of hadrons?

- Neutrinos
- Nuclear de-excitation lines
- Inelastic scattering of energetic particles on heavier nuclei / spallation reactions
 - > excited nuclei
 - > de-excitation processes
 - > gamma-ray lines in 1 to 20MeV range

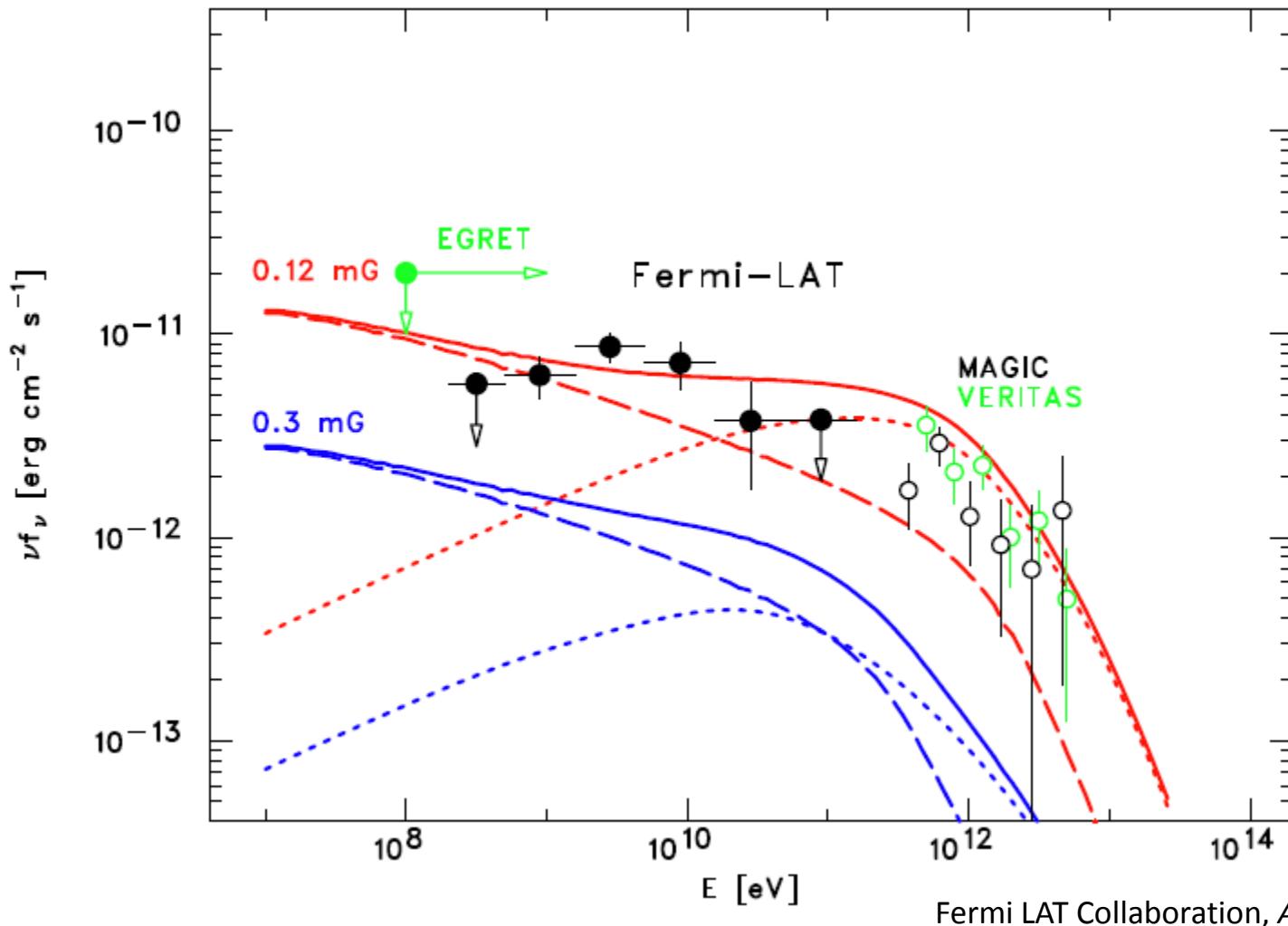
- Study CRs with energies $< 100\text{MeV}$ (at higher energies, flux from pion desintegration after p-p and p- α will overwhelm lines)
- Extrapolate CR spectrum from hadronic modelling of gamma-ray emission down to $\sim 10\text{MeV}$ and see if detectable lines arise as hard prediction

Caveats

- MeV range at this point in time not covered by highly sensitive mission
 - > bright and nearby targets may be most promising
- Elemental abundances of target regions must be known to good precision

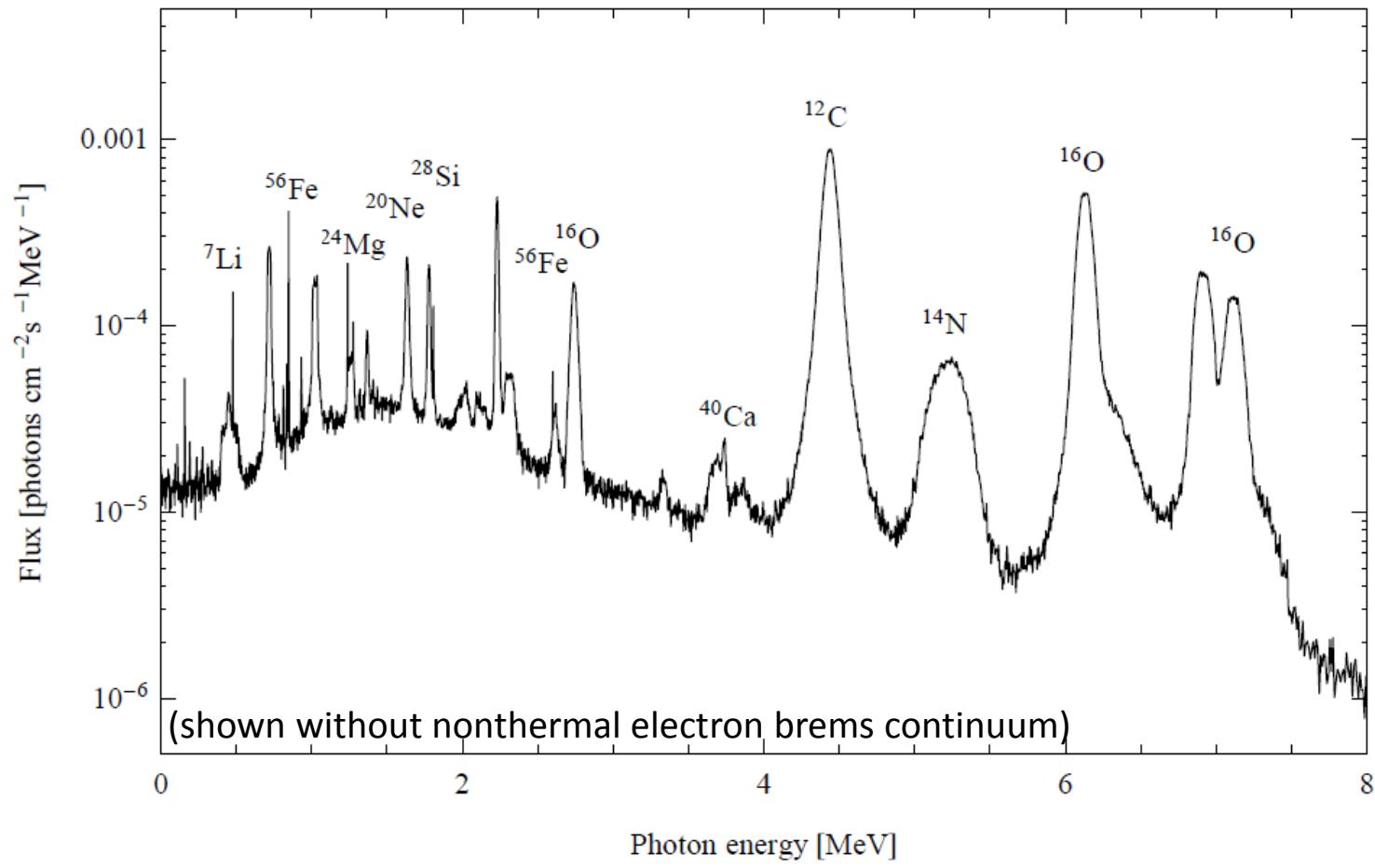


NASA Spitzer/HST/Chandra

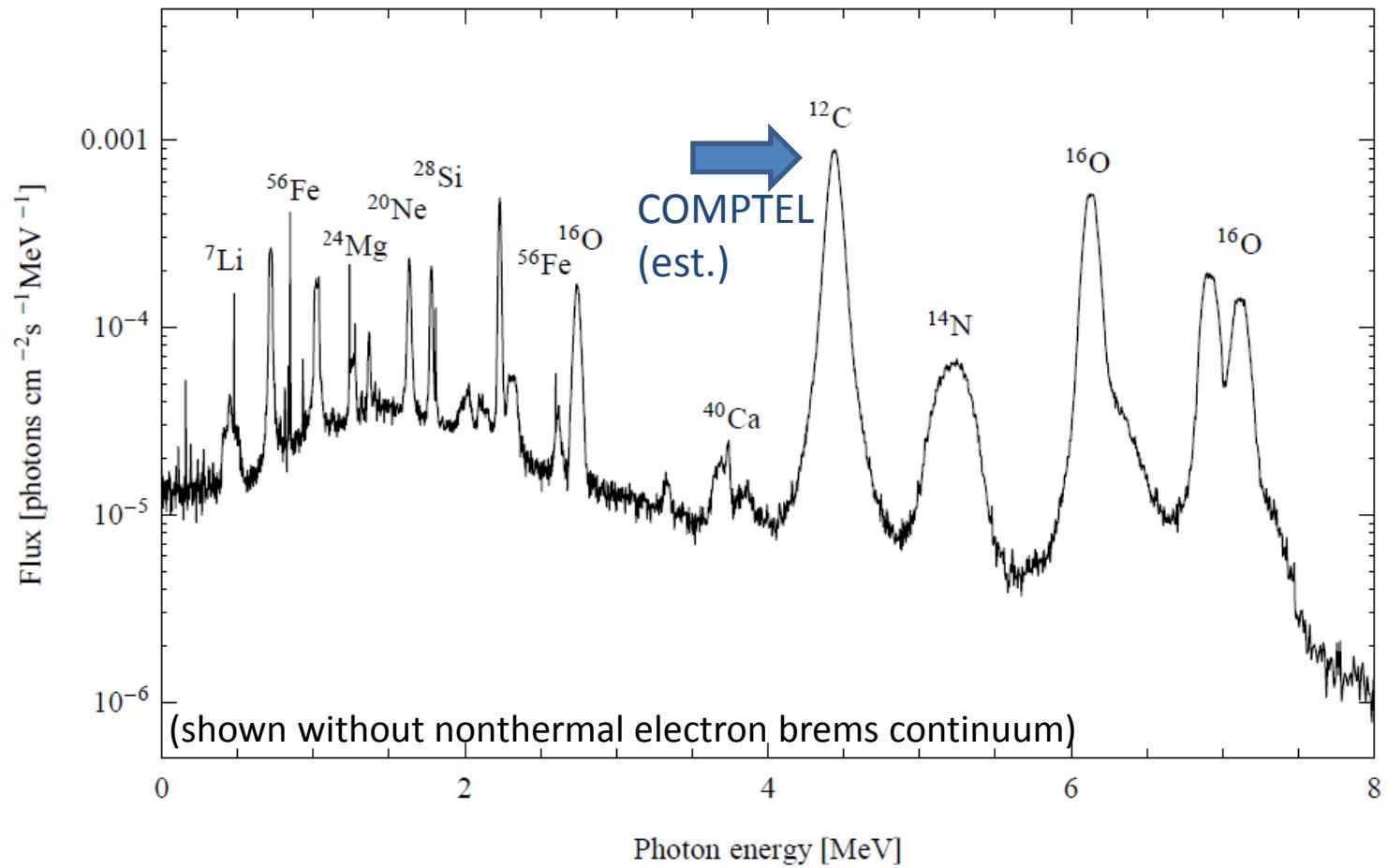


ratio	mean	rms
H/Si	$< 2.29 \times 10^{-5}$	-
He/Si	$< 4.93 \times 10^{-3}$	-
C/Si	1.76	0.88
O/Si	1.69	1.37
Ne/Si	0.24	0.37
Mg/Si	0.16	0.15
S/Si	1.25	0.24
Ar/Si	1.38	0.48
Ca/Si	1.46	0.68
FeL/Si	0.19	0.65
FeK/Si	0.60	0.51
Ni/Si	1.67	5.52

- Elemental abundances from Willingale et al. (2002), Docenko & Sunyaev (2010) [X-ray] and Chevalier & Kirshner (1979) [H & He, optical]
- MonteCarlo code from Ramaty, Kozlovsk & Lingenfelter (ApJS, 40, 487)
- Calculate de-excitation line spectrum



Summa, Elsässer & Mannheim, A&A 533, A13

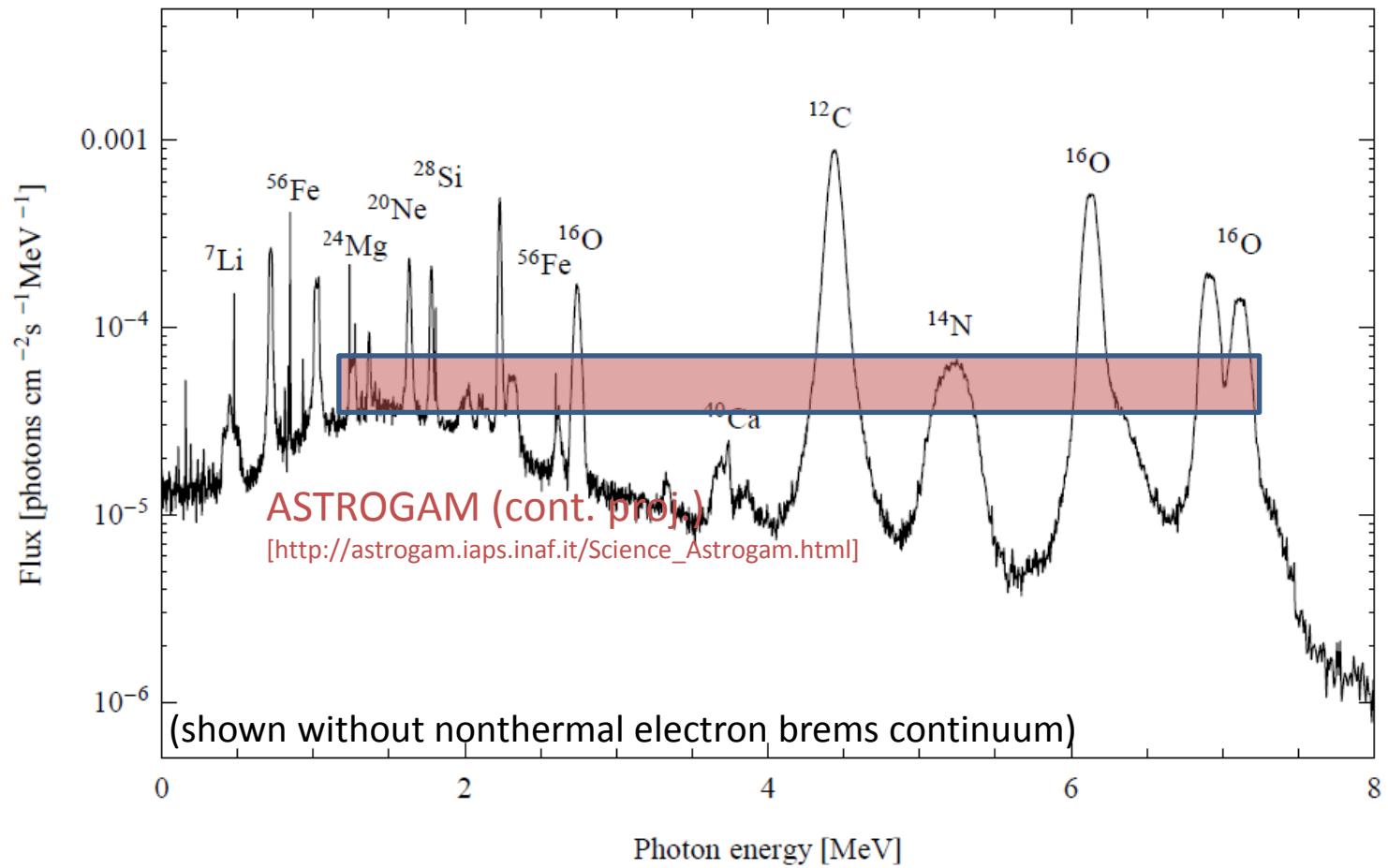


ASTROGAM



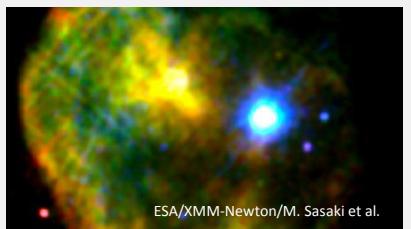
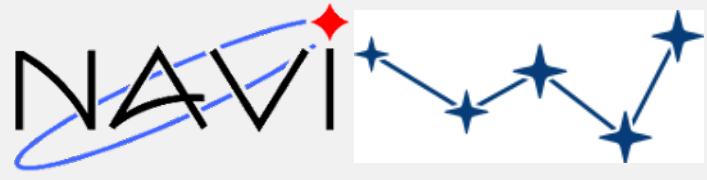
- Proposed mission for the ESA M4 slot (launch ~2025)
- Silicon detectors for both Compton- and pair-event detection
- Energy range 300 keV - 3 GeV
- Factor 10-30 improvement over COMPTEL

<http://astrogam.iaps.inaf.it/index.html>

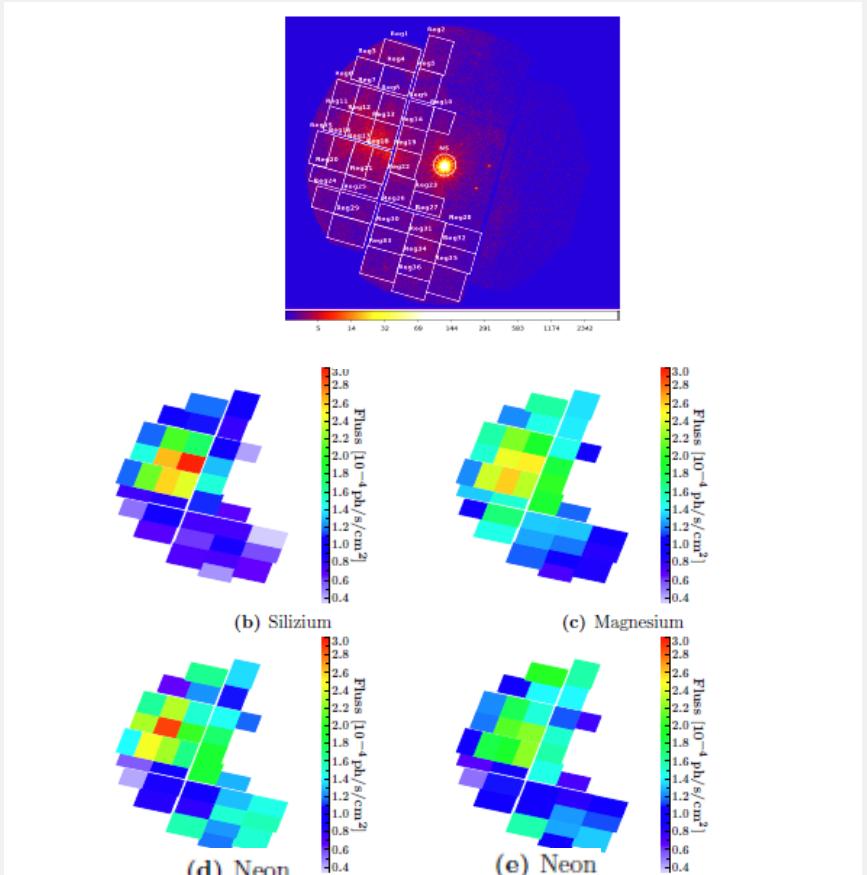


Conclusions & Outlook

- To produce unambiguous evidence (or limits to!) CR acceleration in SNRs, complimentary channels will be needed even in the CTA era
- This may e.g. be neutrino detections or detection of de-excitation lines (or upper limits, respectively)
- At least for nearby objects, de-excitation lines should well be detectable with future MeV instruments
- **Refined measurements of abundances of great value!**



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- Refined measurements of abundances of great value!
- Effect of spallation product yield on cosmic abundances of e.g. Li, Be, B?