

Ultra-high energy cosmic rays: Insights from the maximum rigidity distribution and the possible role of ultra-fast outflows in active galactic nuclei

D. Ehlert, FO, M. Unger, PRD 107 (2023) 10

D. Ehlert, FO, E. Peretti, to appear in MNRAS

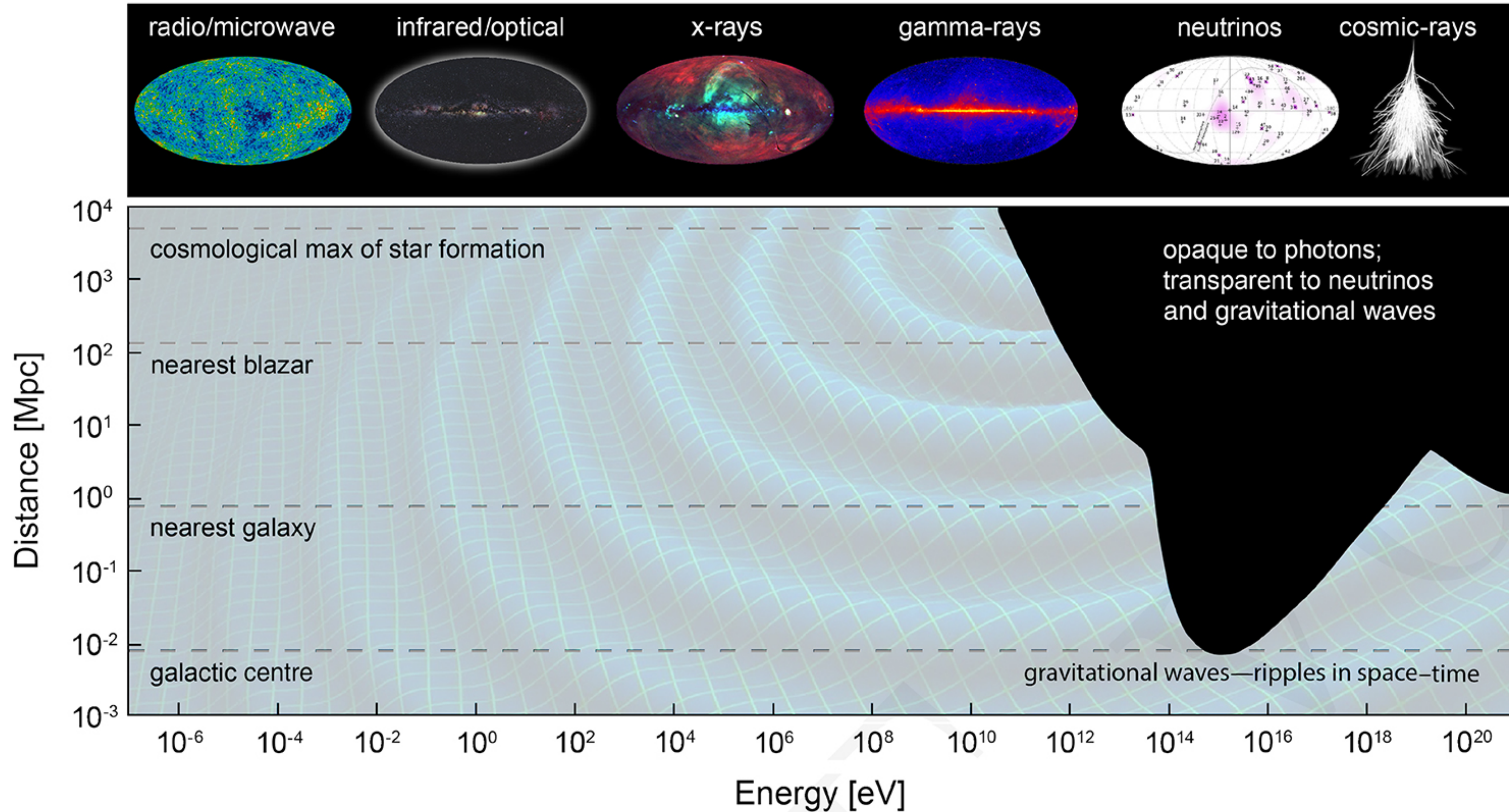
F. Oikonomou, APC Theory Seminar, Dec 3rd 2024



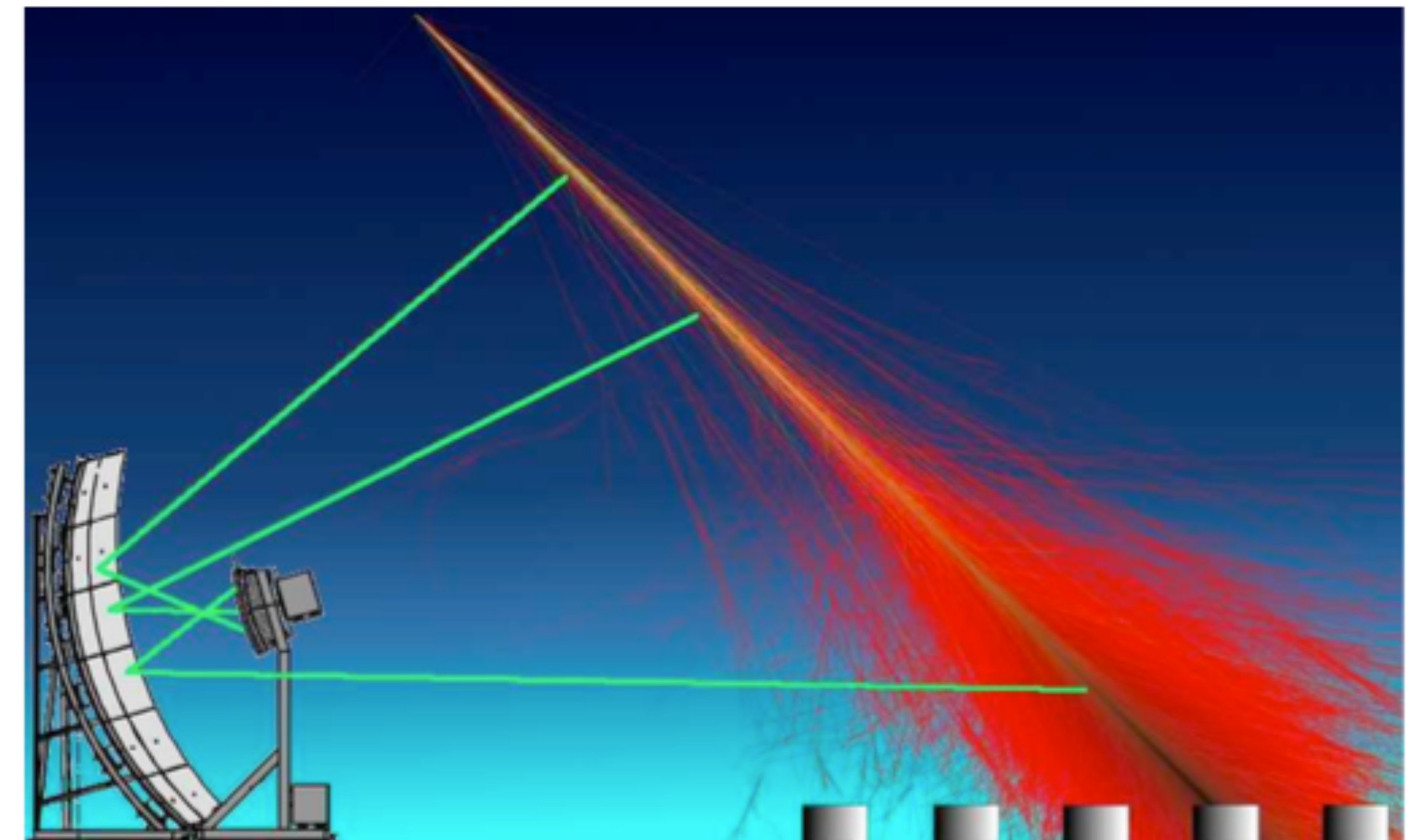
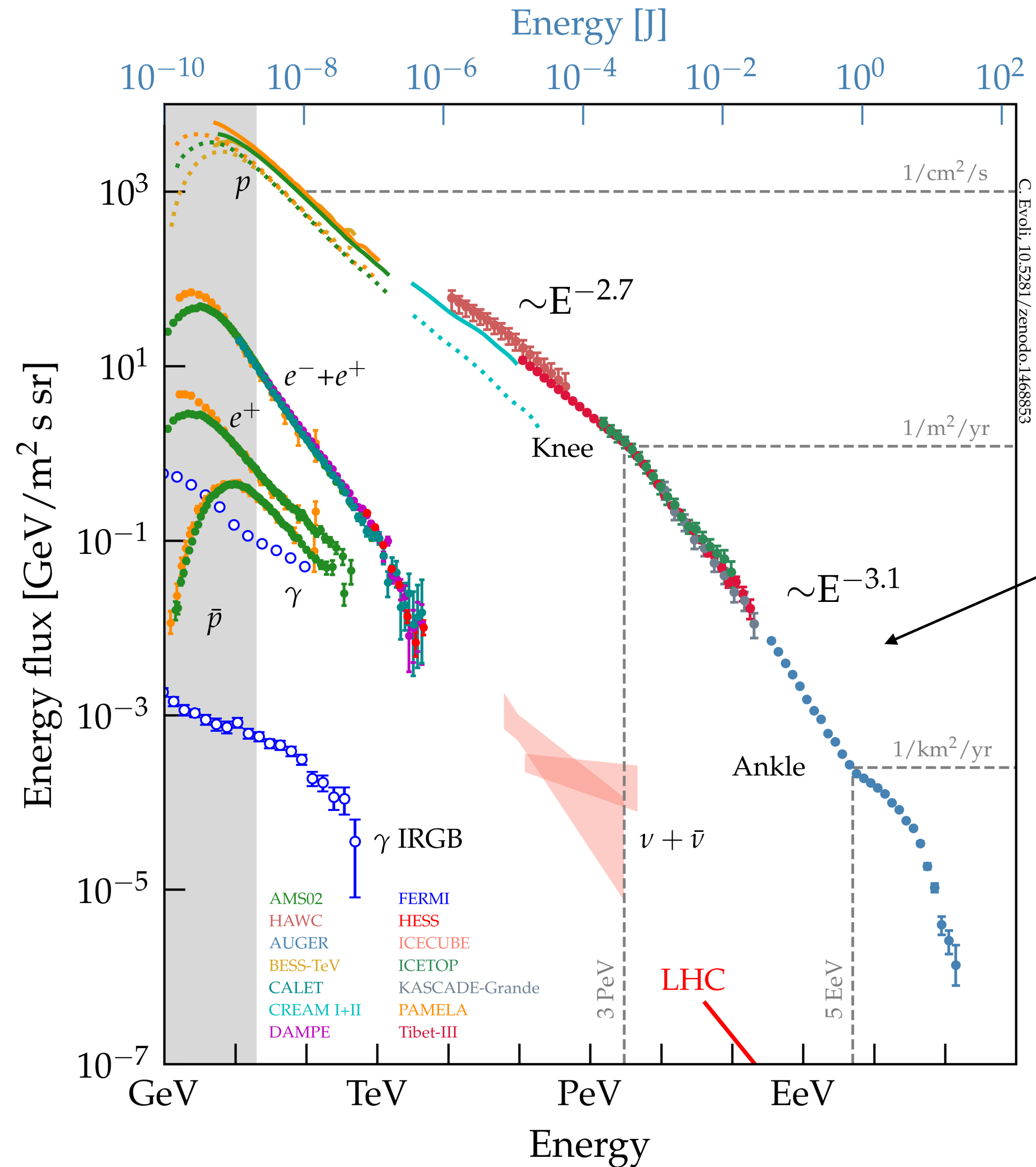
NTNU

Norwegian University of
Science and Technology

High-energy messengers of the non-thermal Universe



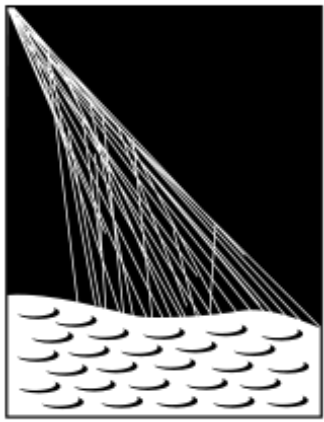
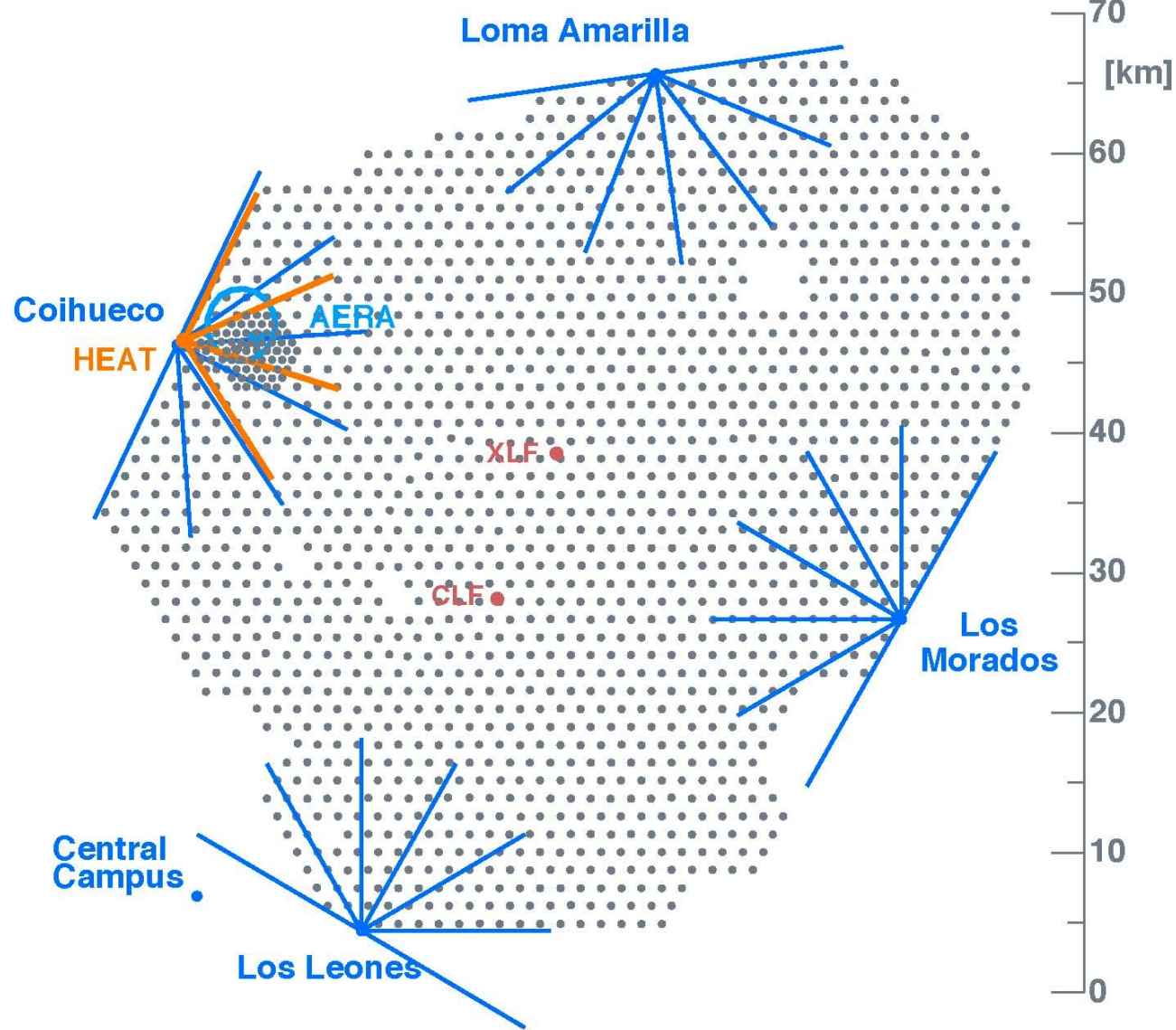
Ultra-high-energy cosmic rays



Ultra-high-energy cosmic ray Observatories

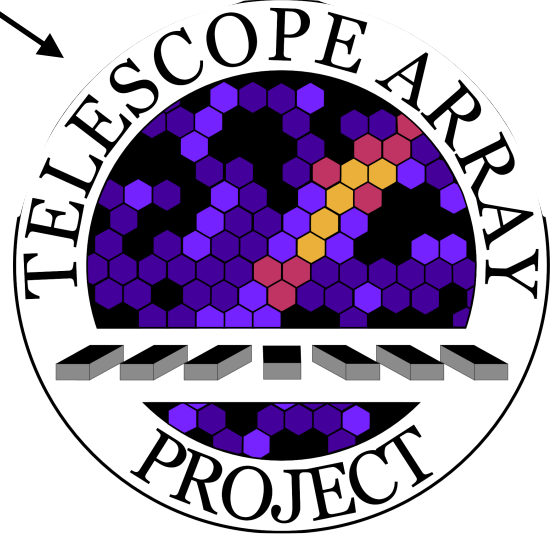
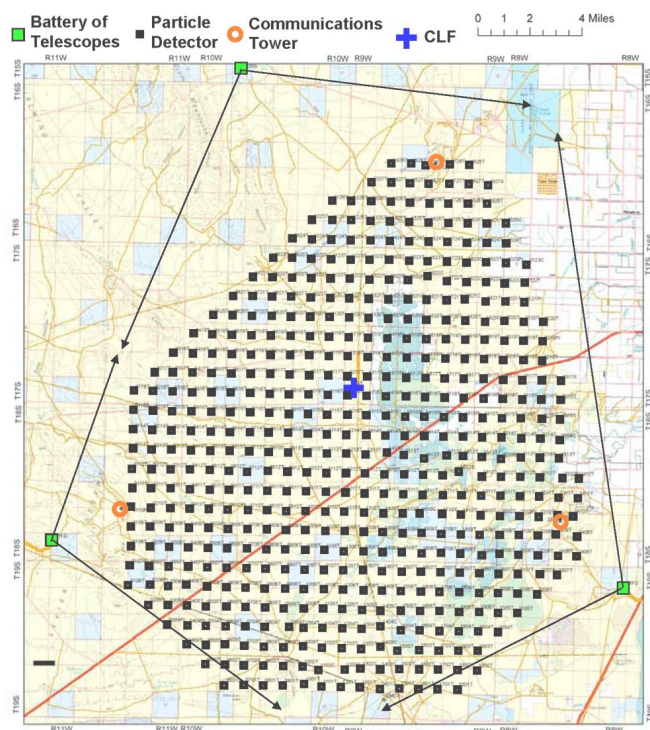


3000 km² in Mendoza (2004-)



PIERRE
AUGER
OBSERVATORY

680 km² in Utah (2007-)



> 100 scientists from USA, Japan, Korea, Russia, Belgium



1660 Cherenkov tanks
[100% duty cycle]



27 Fluorescence
Telescopes
[14% duty cycle]



507 scintillator
counters



3 Fluorescence
Telescope sites

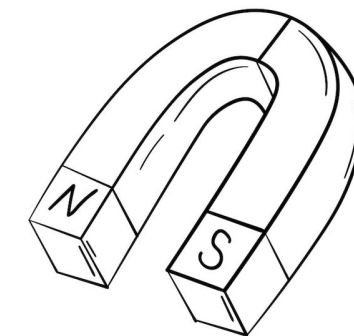
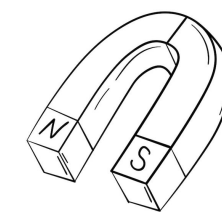
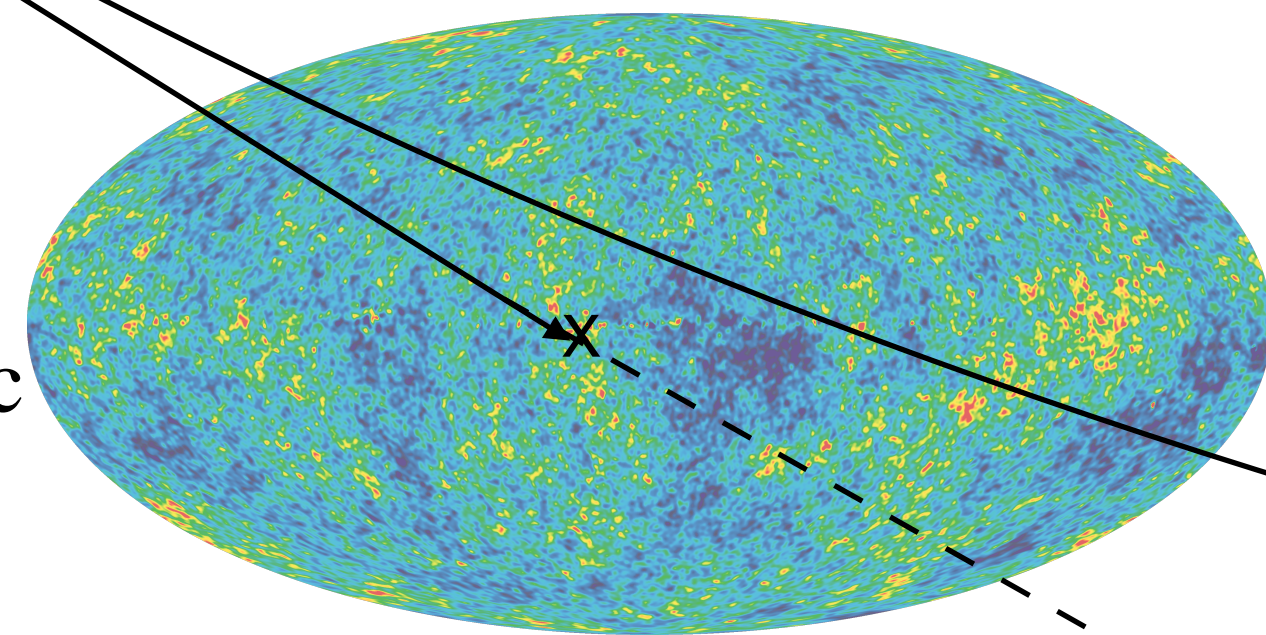
Ultra-high-energy cosmic ray propagation



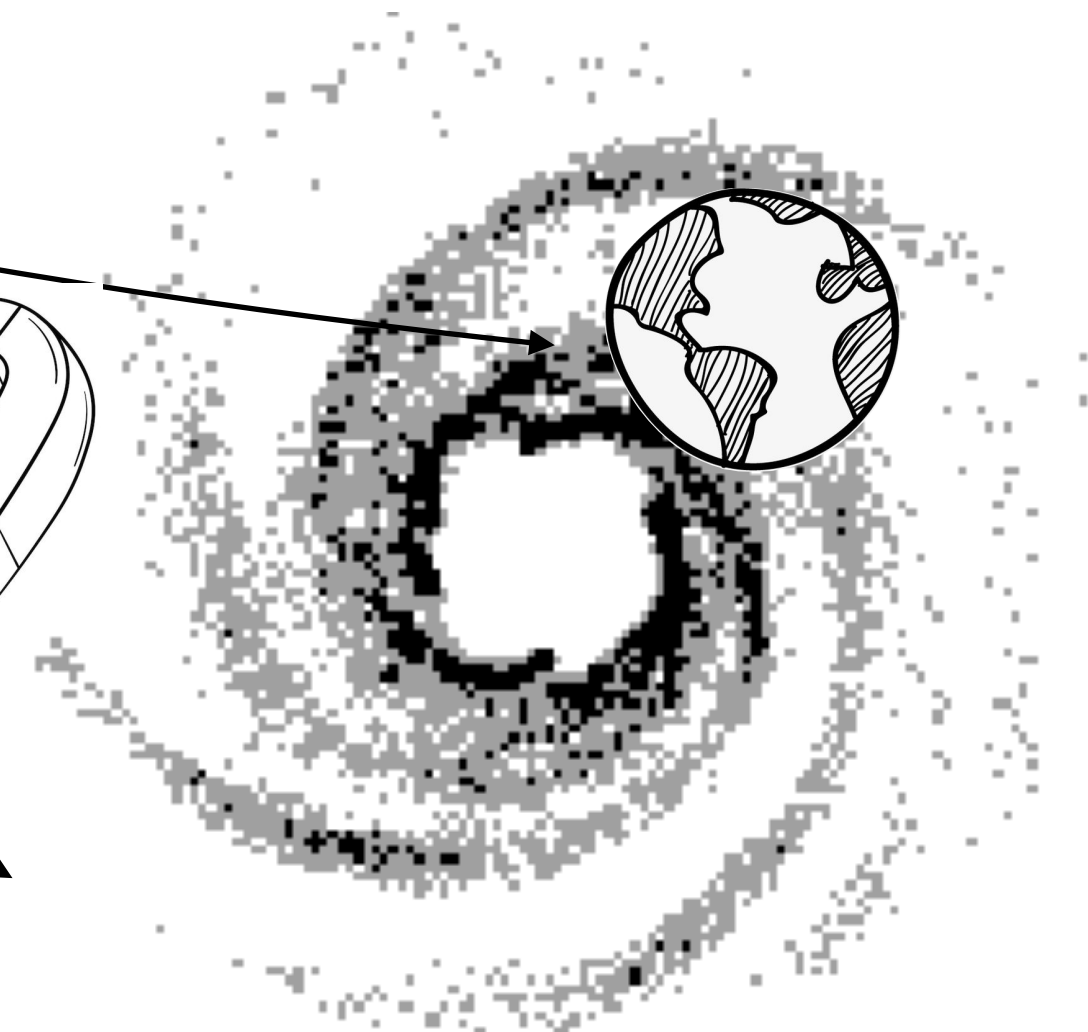
$$\theta_{\text{EGMF}} \sim 2^\circ \frac{Z}{10} \left(\frac{E}{10^{20} \text{ eV}} \right)^{-1} \left(\frac{\text{distance}}{100 \text{ Mpc}} \right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{\text{coherence length}}{1 \text{ Mpc}} \right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{B}{1 \text{ nG}} \right)$$

$$\chi_{\text{loss}}(E_p = 10^{20} \text{ eV}) \sim 100 \text{ Mpc}$$

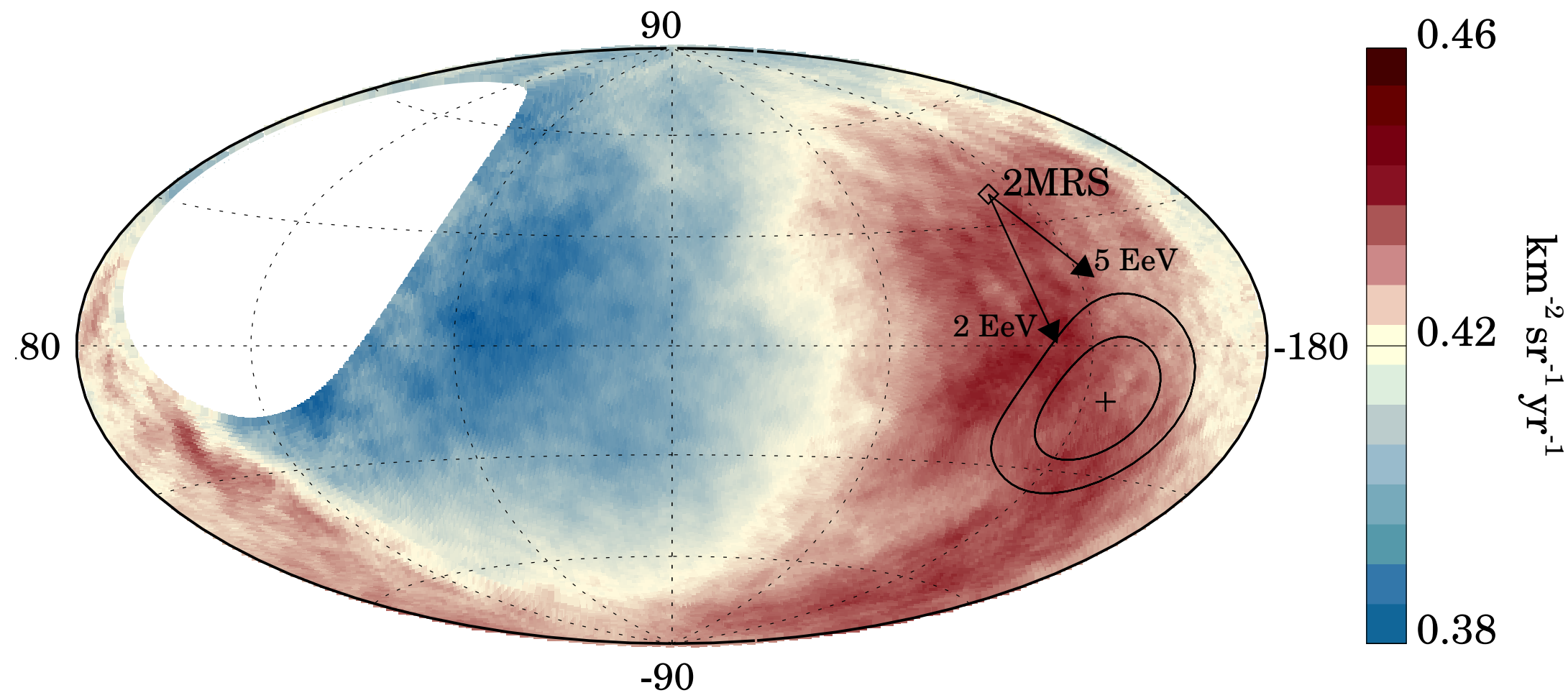
$$\chi_{\text{loss}}(E_p = 10^{19} \text{ eV}) \sim 1 \text{ Gpc}$$



$$\langle \theta_{1/2}^{\text{JF12}} \rangle \sim 30^\circ \left(\frac{E/Z}{10 \text{ EV}} \right)^{-1}$$

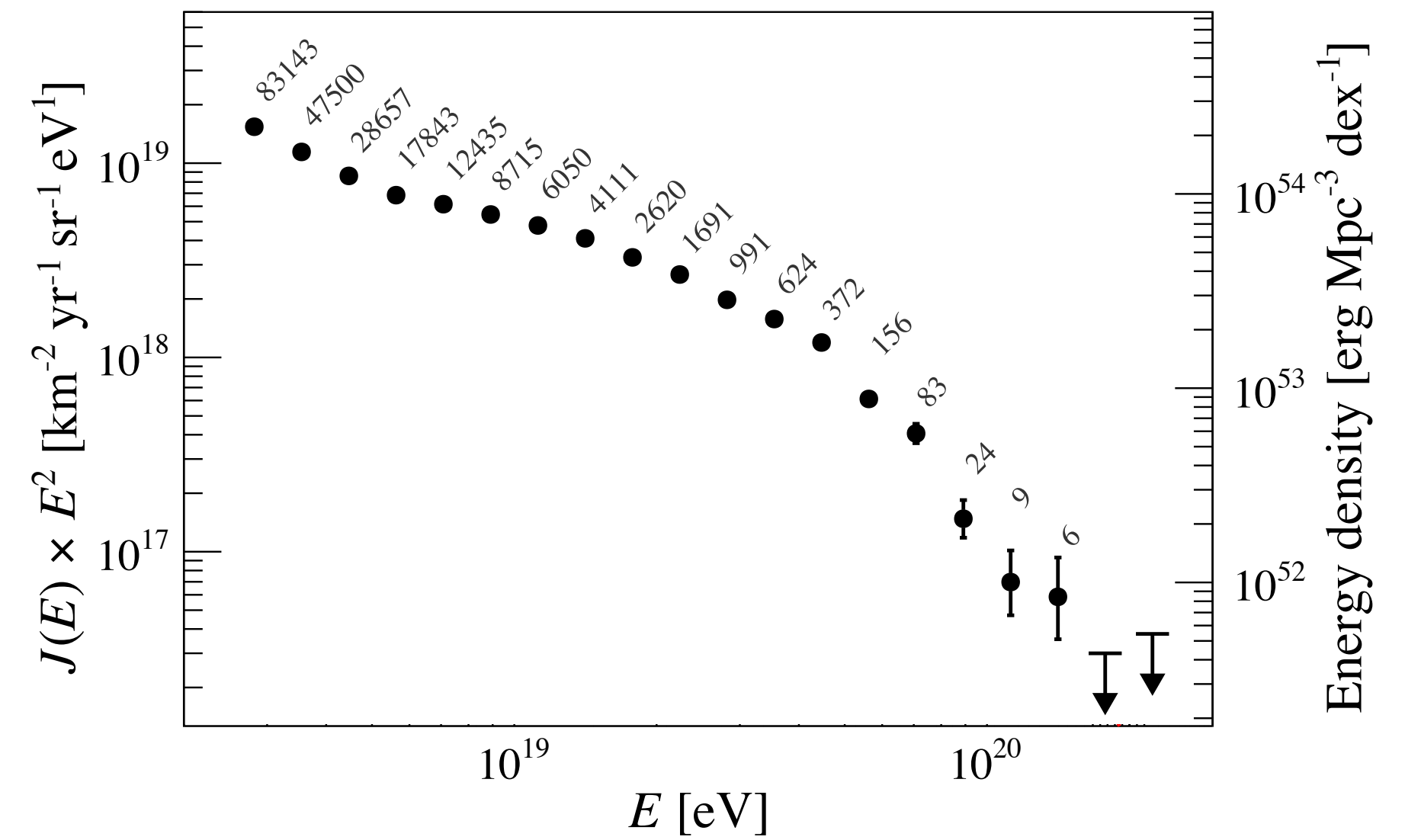


Observables

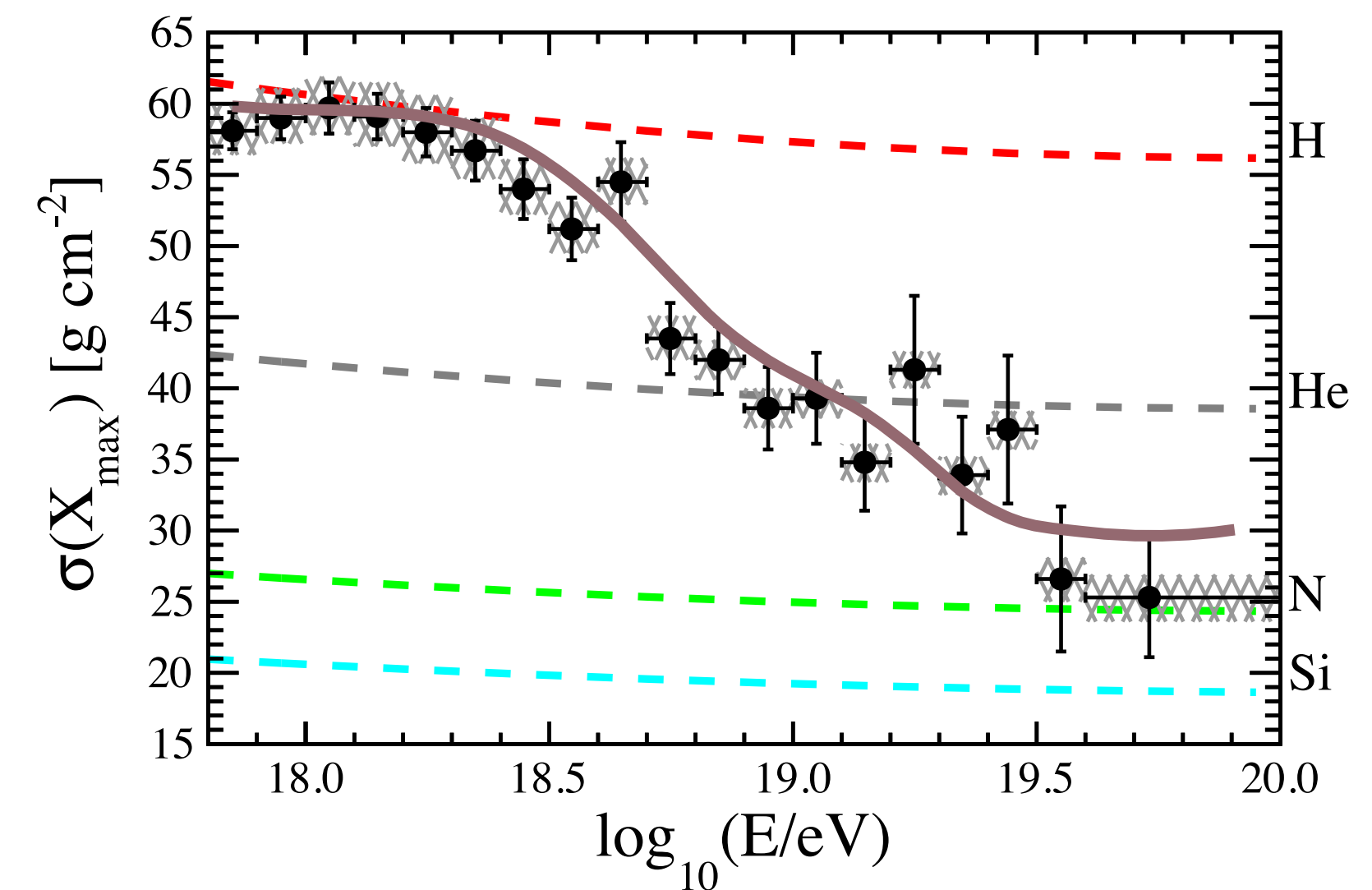
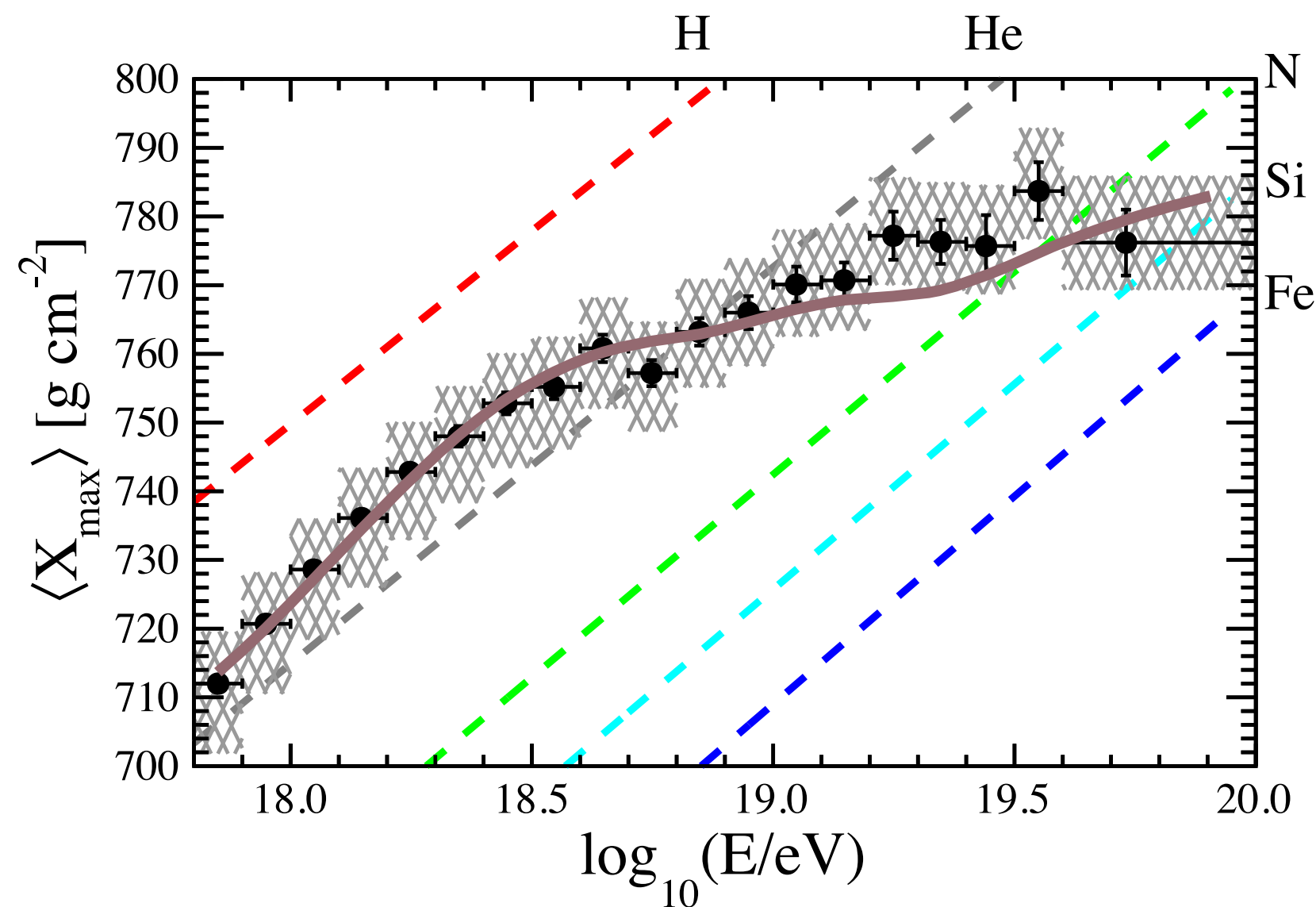


Arrival Directions

Diffuse all-particle spectrum

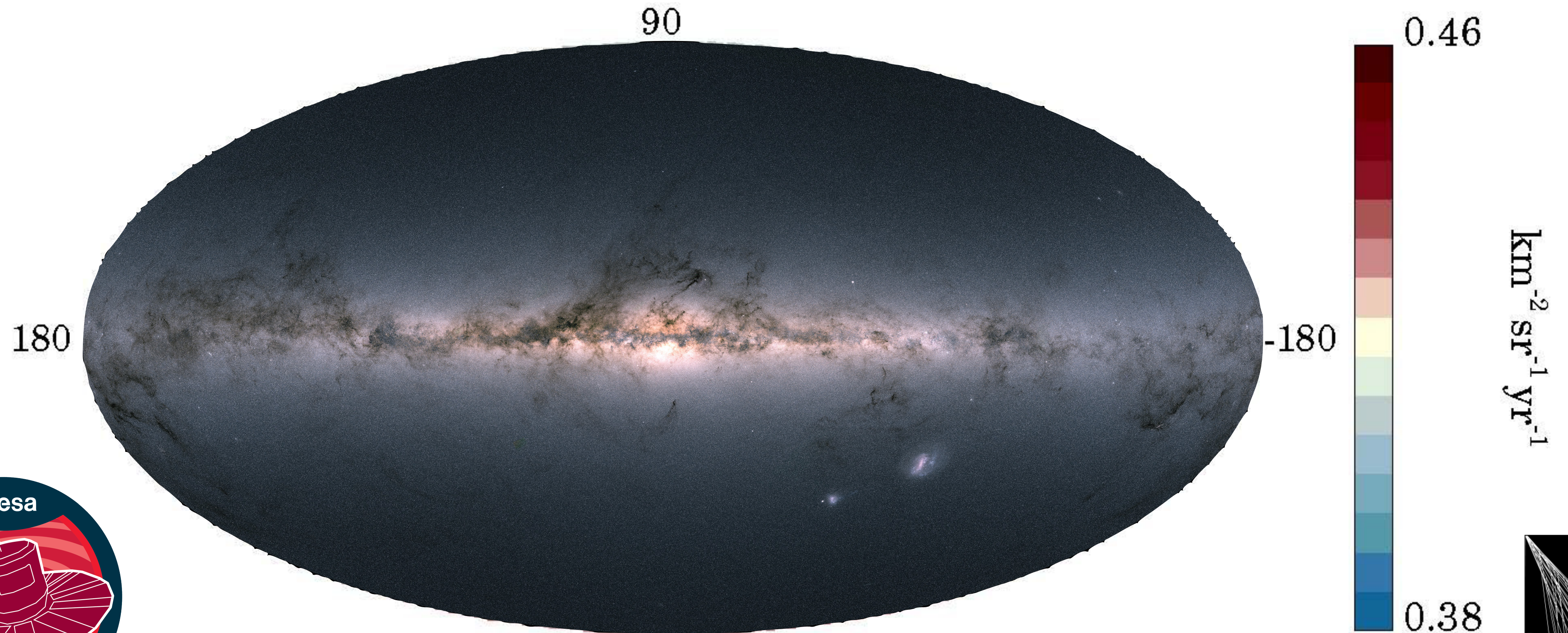


Composition:
Increasingly heavy
with increasing
energy



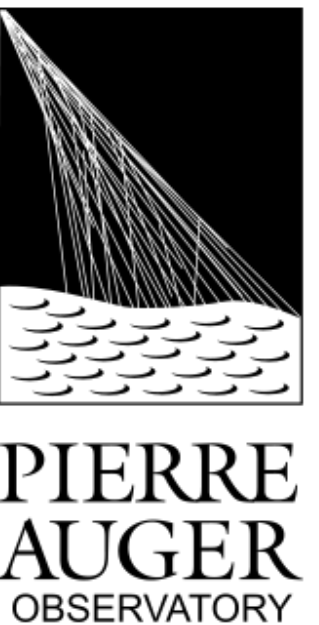
Arrival directions above 8×10^{18} eV

Auger Coll. 2017 Science 357 6357, (update 2024 ApJ)



Amplitude $7.4^{+1.0}_{-0.8}\%$, RA $\sim 100^\circ$, Dec $\sim -40^\circ$
50,000 UHECRs with energy $\geq 8 \times 10^{18}$ eV

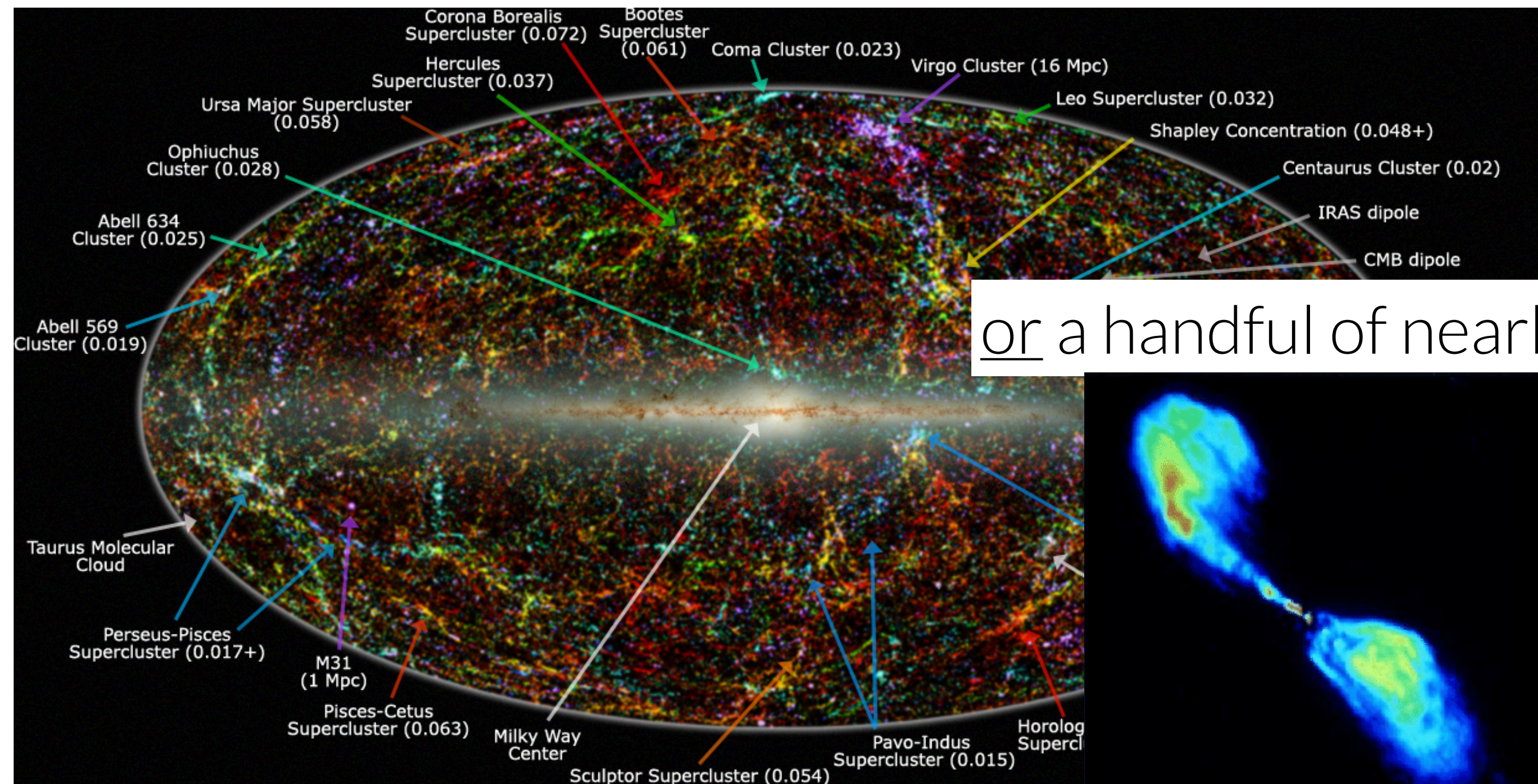
p-val: 2.6×10^{-8} (6.8σ)



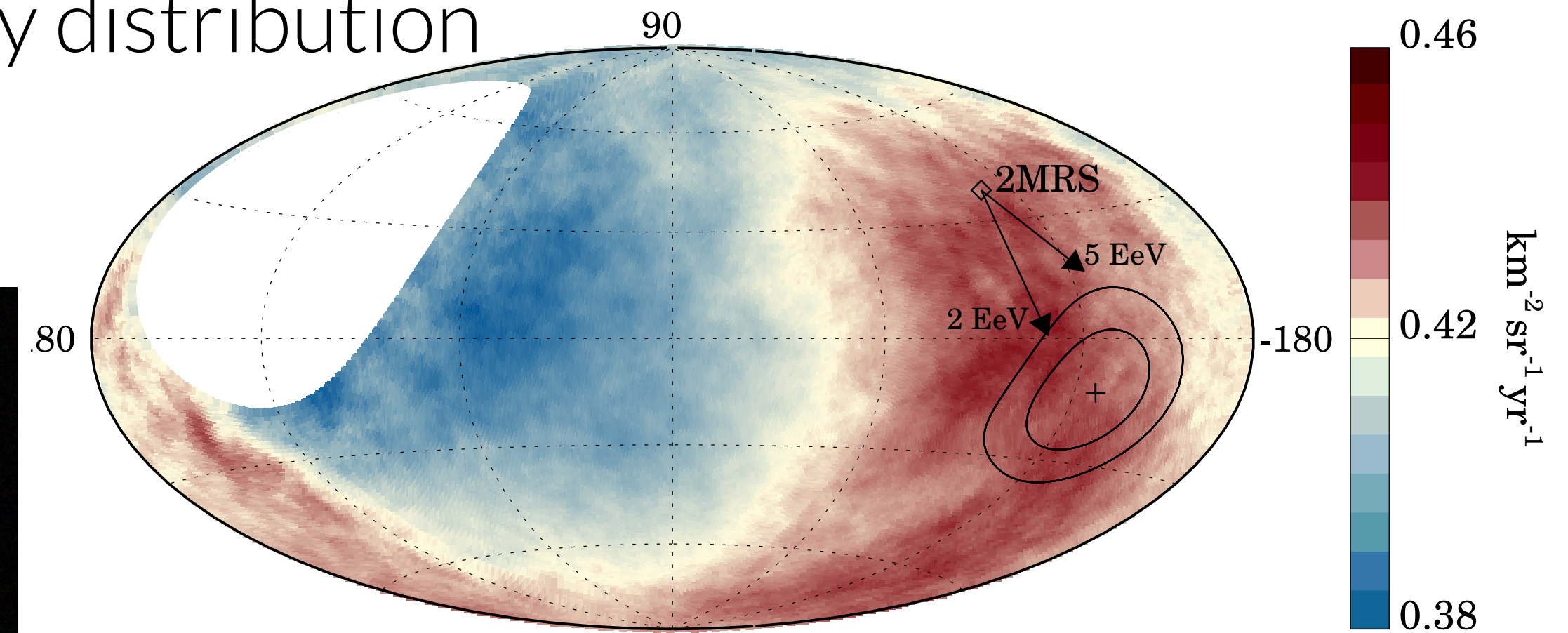
Arrival directions above 8×10^{18} eV

Consistent with dipole of galaxy distribution

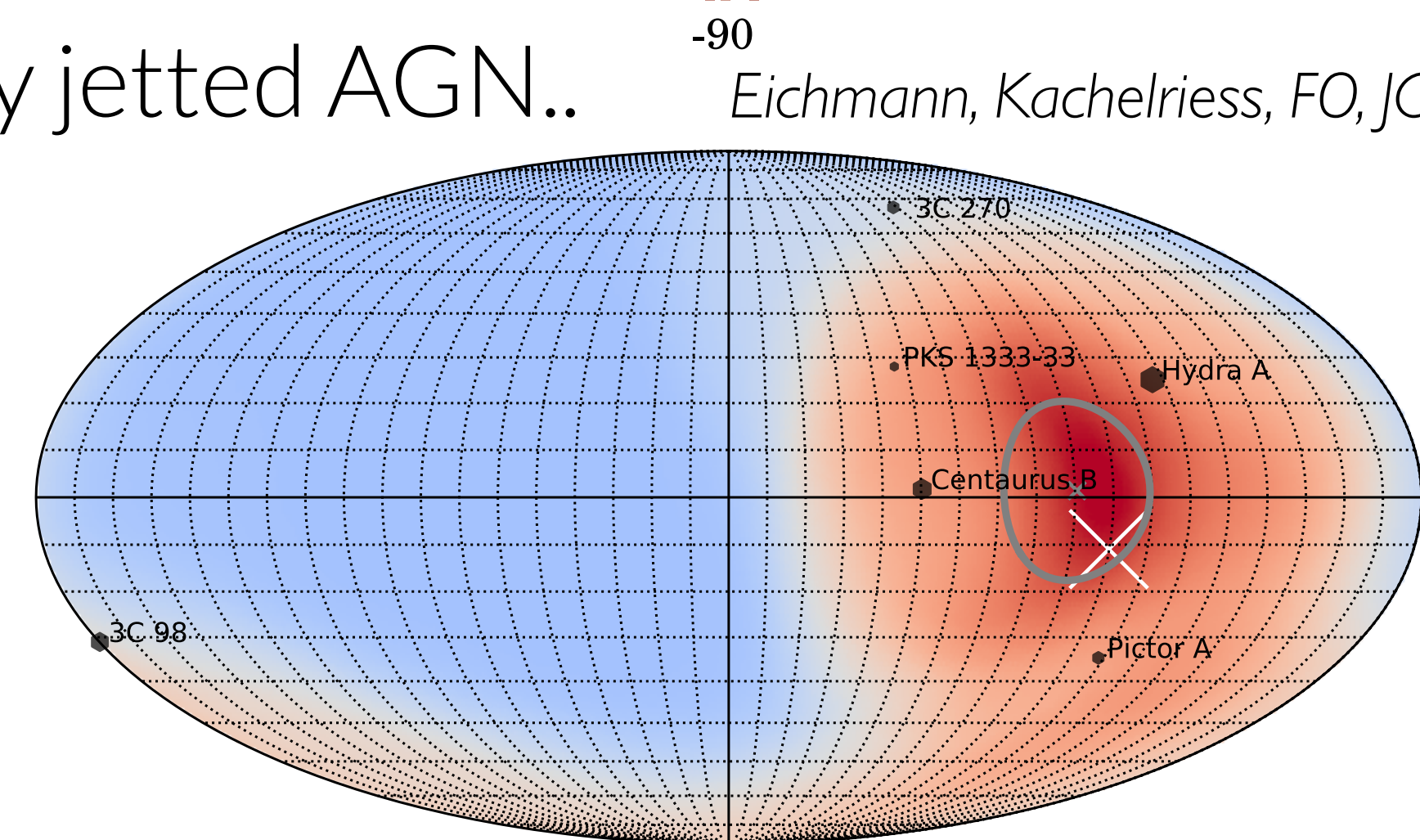
Ding, Globus, Farrar, *ApJL* 913 (2021) 1
 Allard, Aublin, Baret, Parizot, *A&A* (2022)
 Bister, Farrar, *ApJ* 966 (2024) 1, 71



or a handful of nearby jetted AGN..

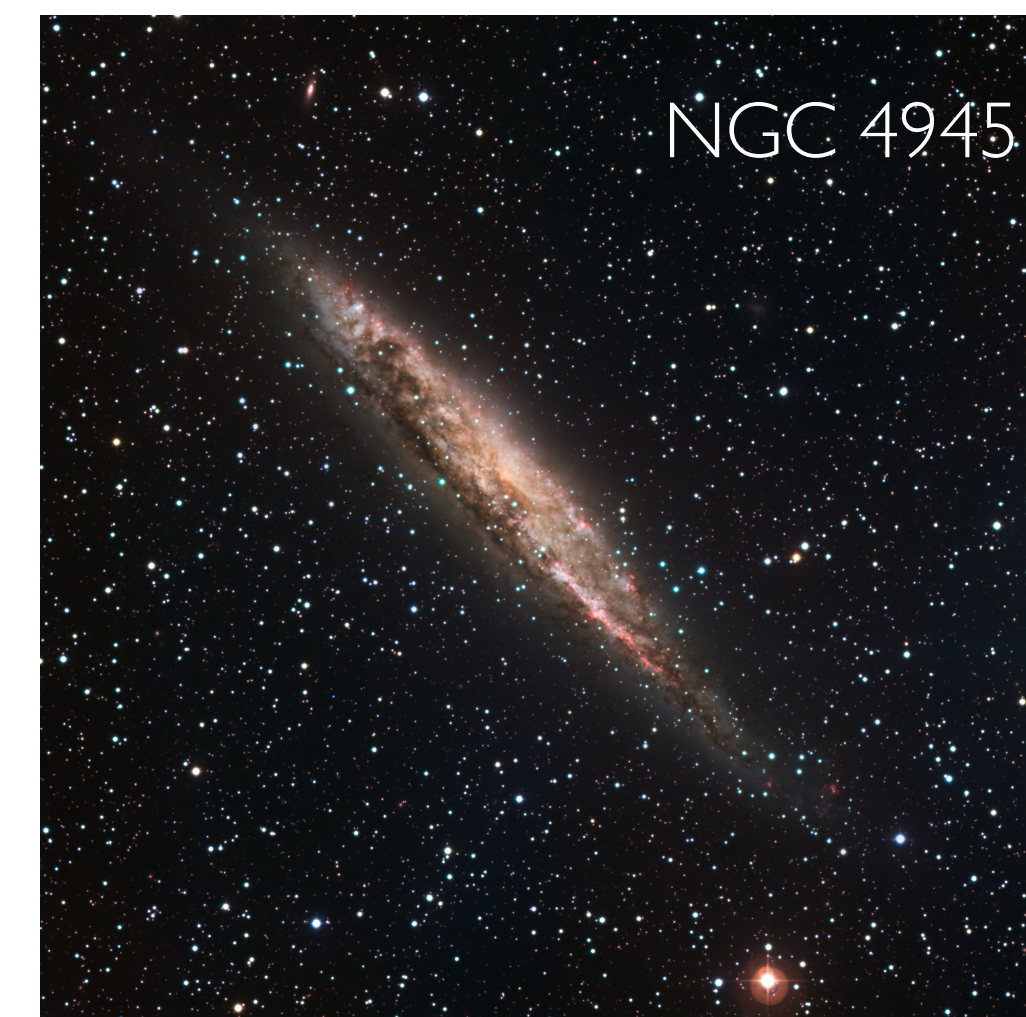
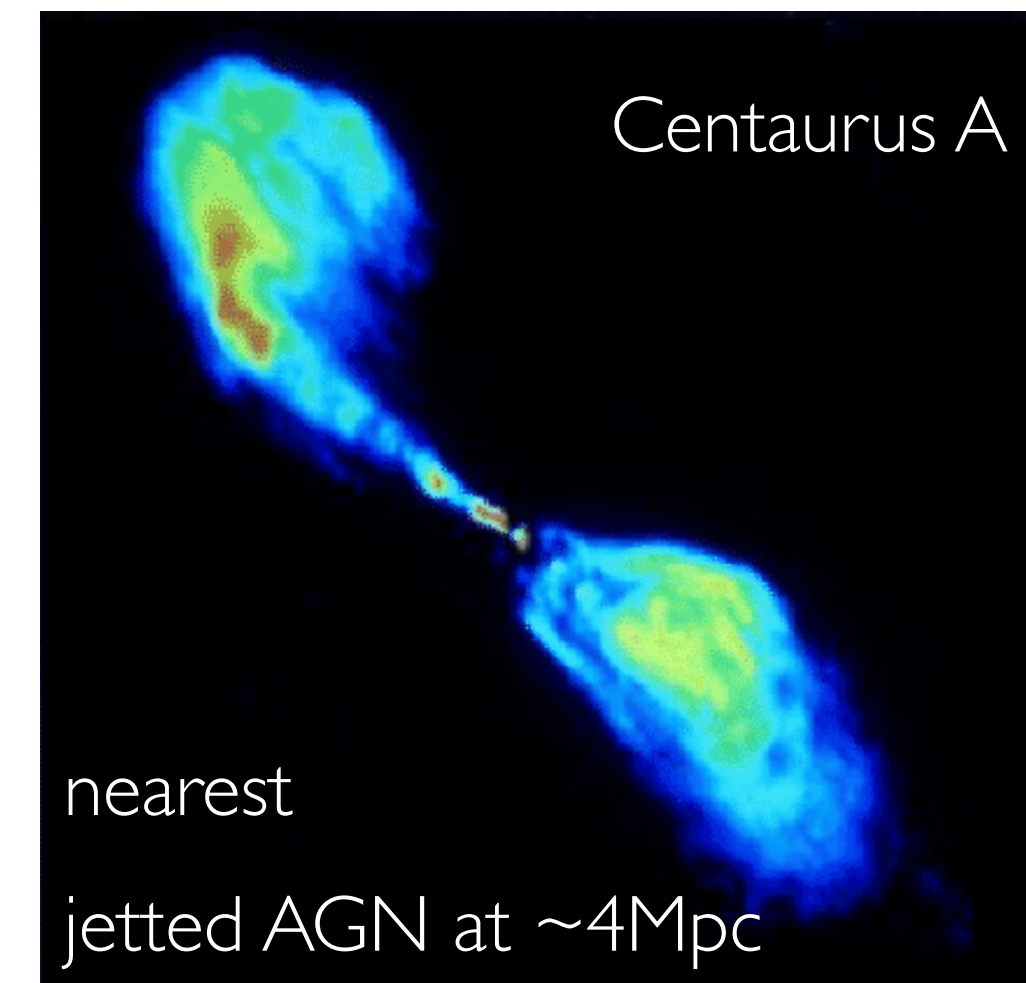
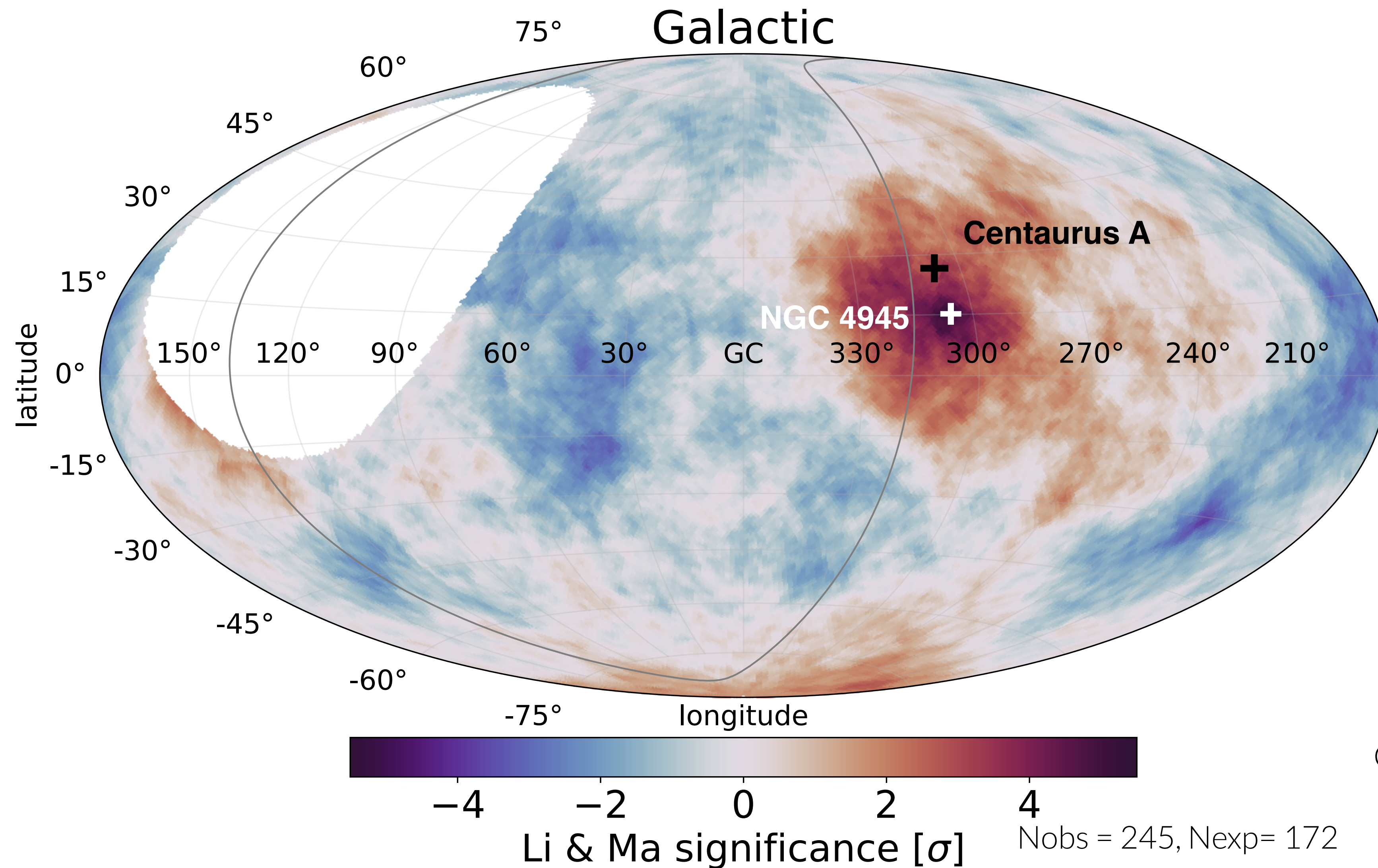


Eichmann, Kachelriess, *FO, JCAP*07(2022)06



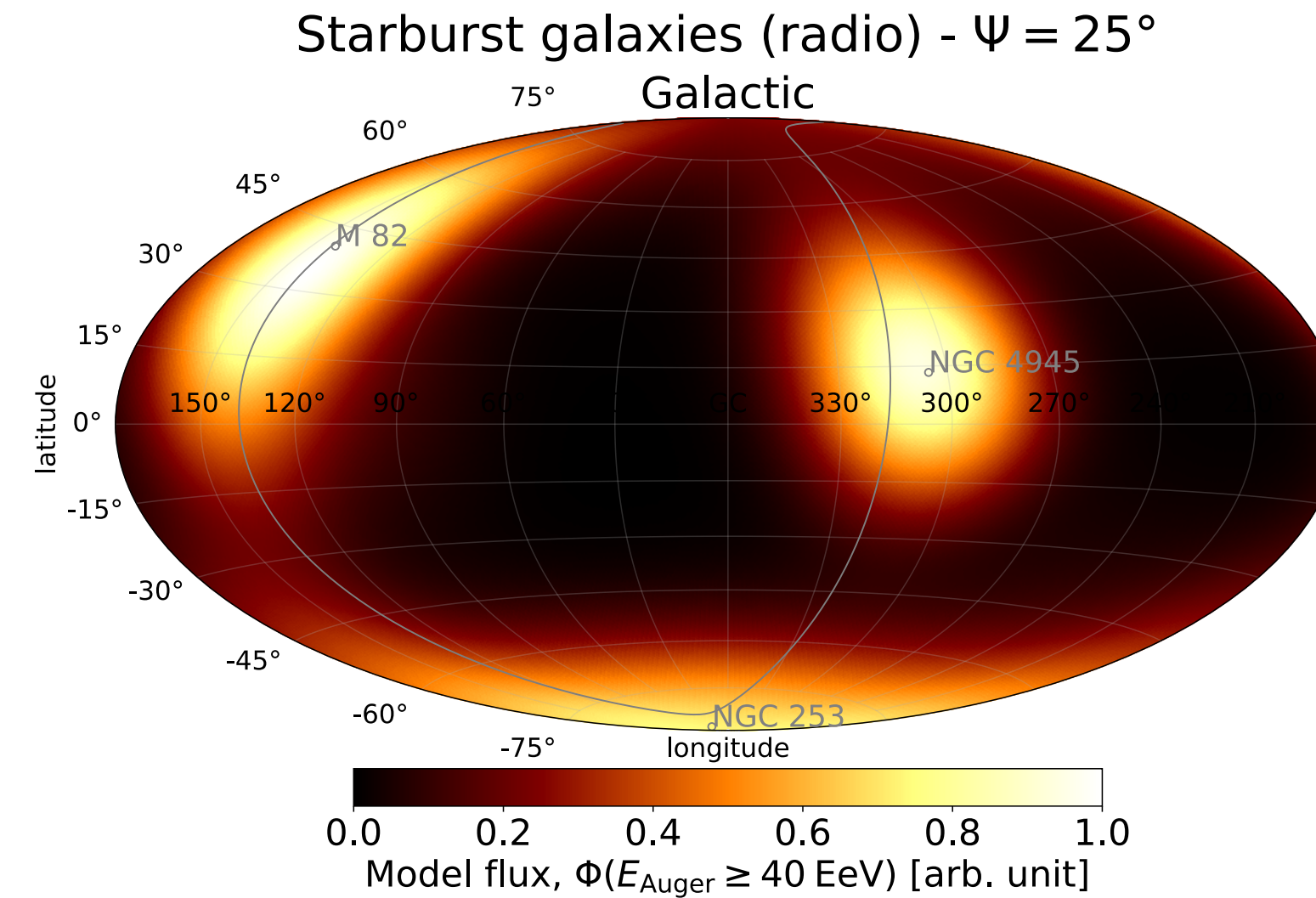
or e.g. Cen A [+ M82] (Harari et al 2016, Mollerach et al 2019, Mollerach & Roulet 2022)

Arrival directions above 4×10^{19} eV



Centaurus A: Nobs = 237, Nexp = 169
 angular radius: 27deg
 post-trial significance: 4.0σ

Arrival directions above 4×10^{19} eV



Starburst galaxies (radio flux weights)

$E \geq 38 \text{ EeV}$, Flux fraction $9^{+7}_{-4} \%$

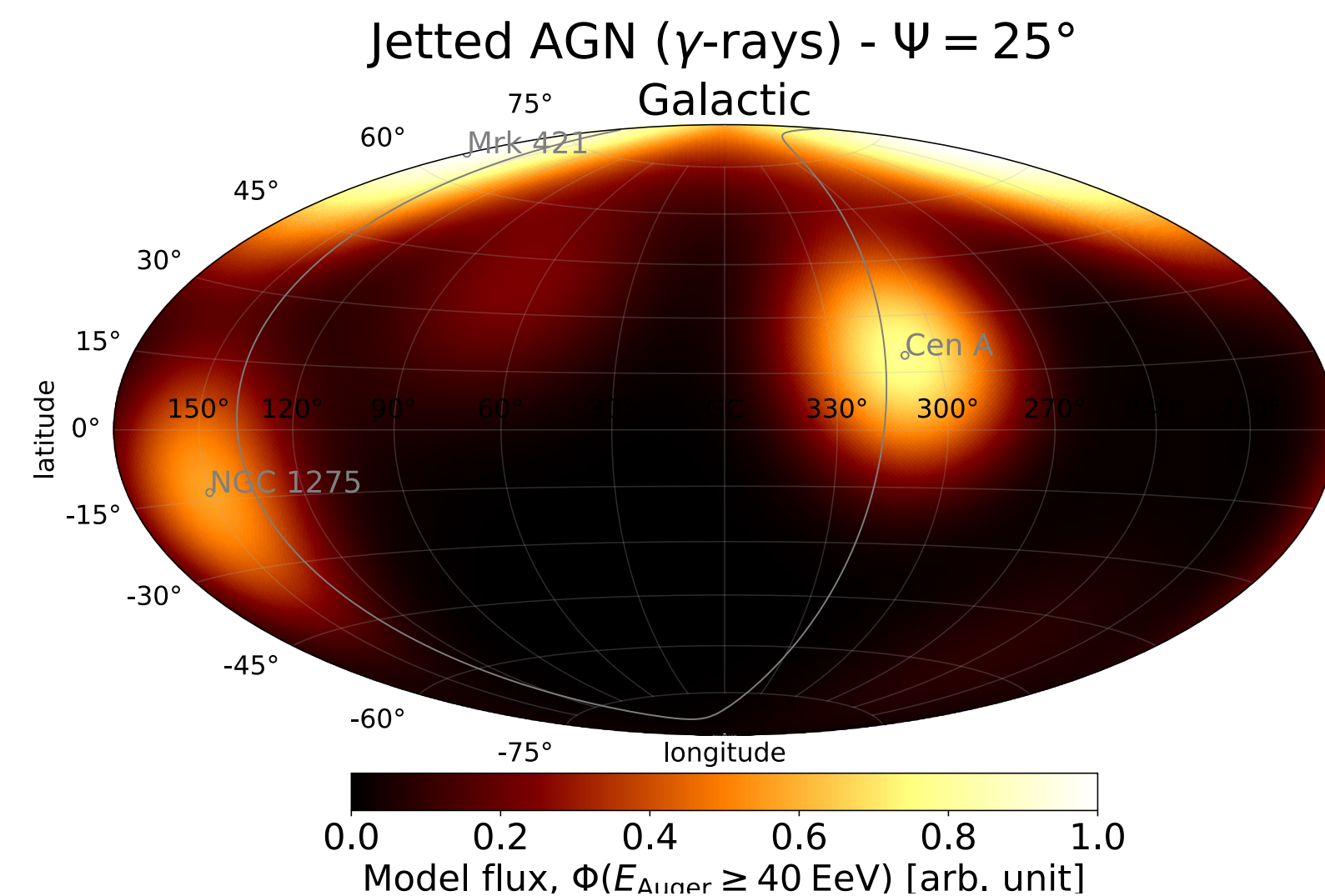
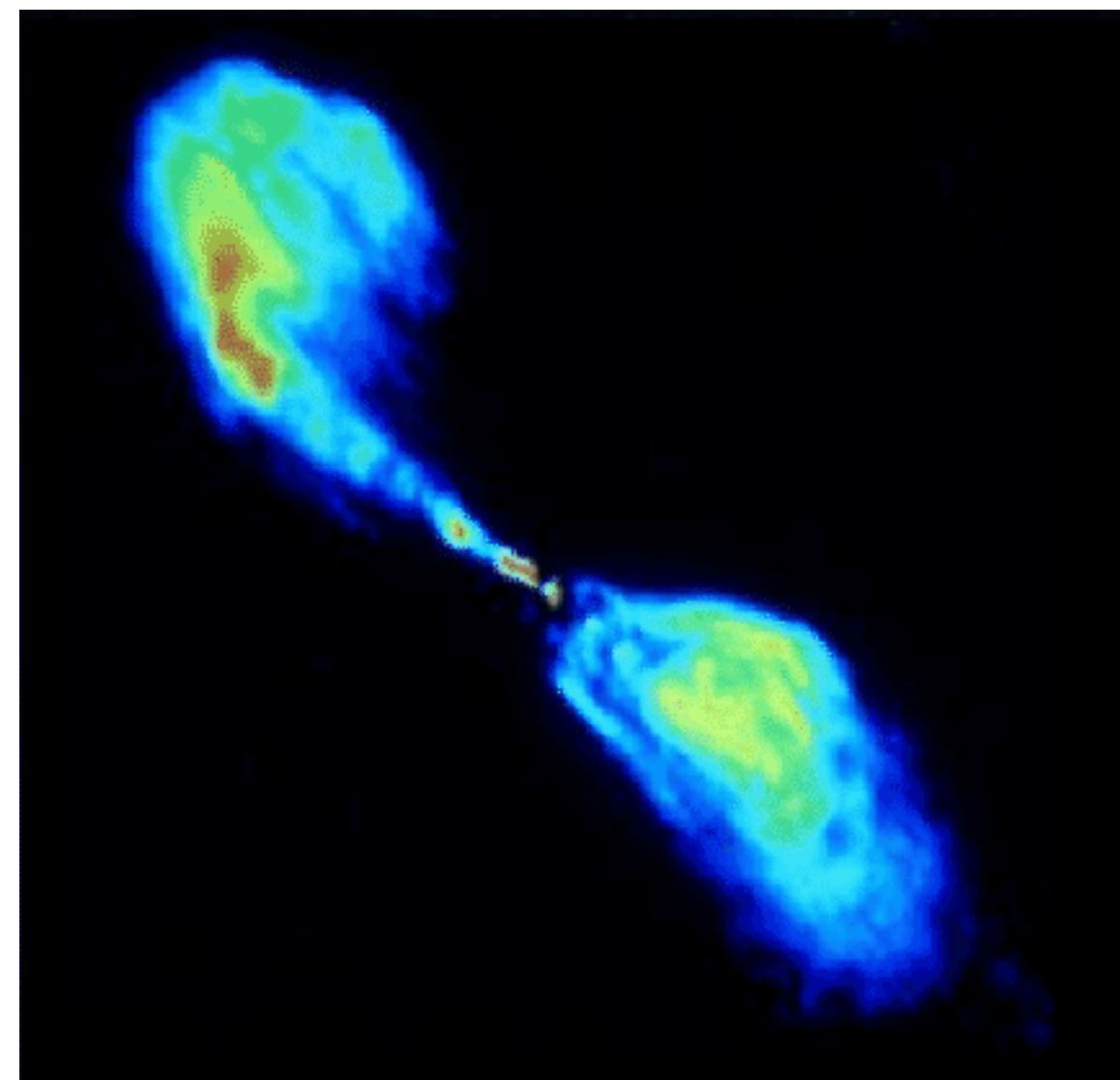
3.8σ post-trial

* NGC 4945 is the most significant source ($\sim 20\%$)

Jetted AGN (γ -ray flux weights)

$E \geq 38 \text{ EeV}$, Flux fraction $6 \pm 3 \%$

3.3σ post-trial



Swift-BAT AGN (X-ray flux weights)

$E \geq 38 \text{ EeV}$, Flux fraction $7^{+4}_{-3} \%$

3.5σ post-trial

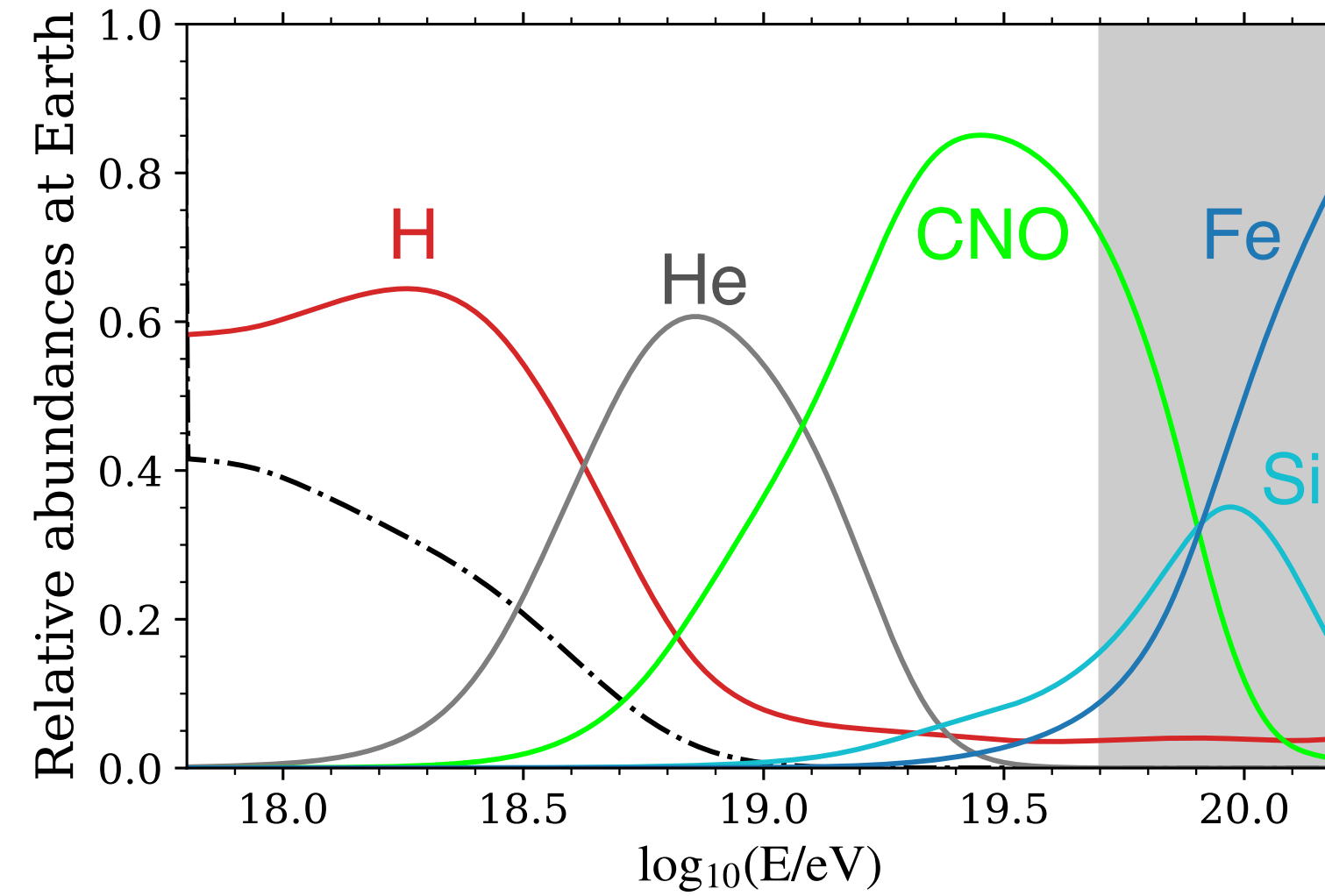
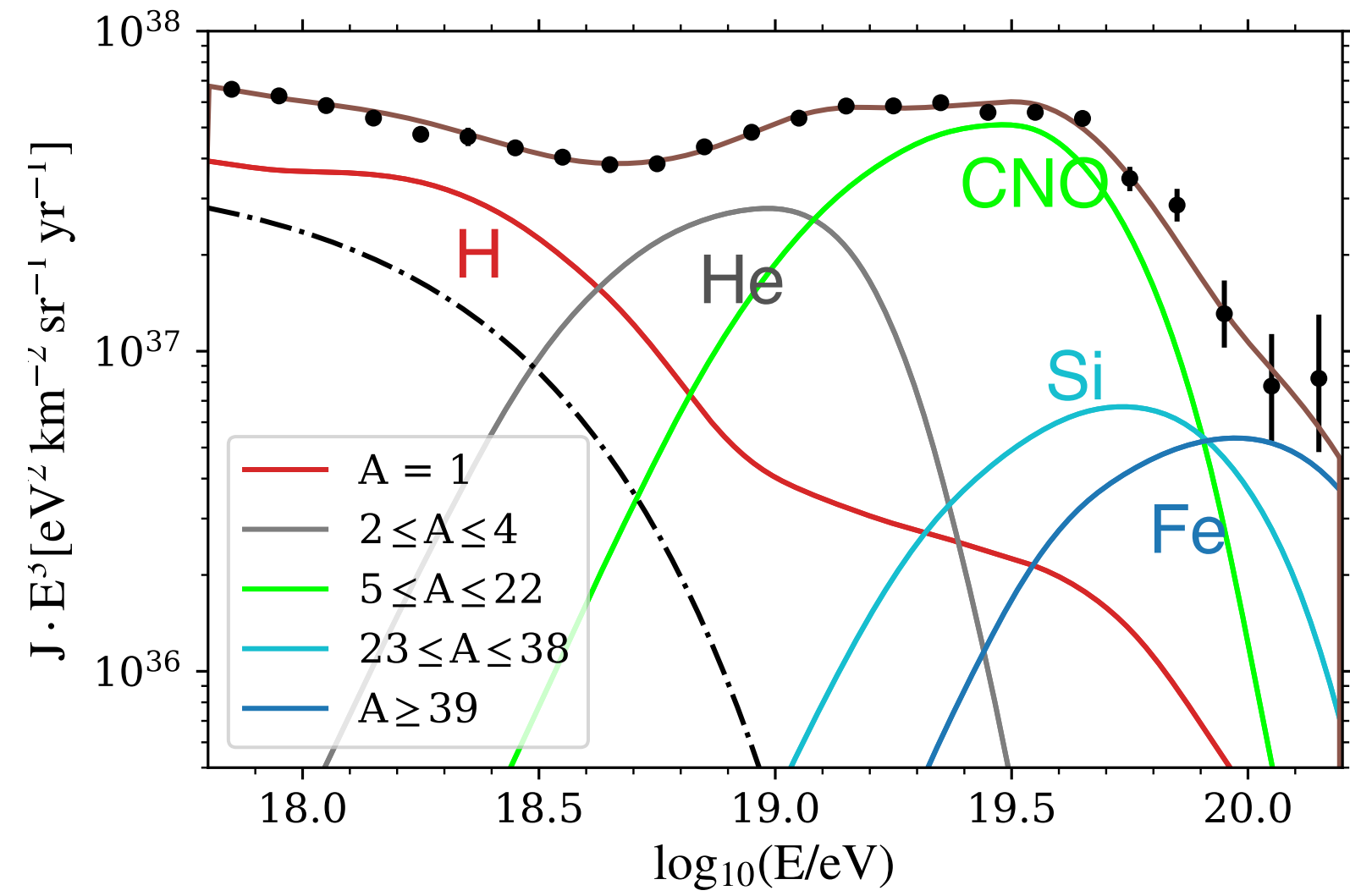
2MRS galaxies (IR flux weights)

$E \geq 38 \text{ EeV}$, Flux fraction $14^{+8}_{-6} \%$

3.2σ post-trial

[see Allard et al A&A 686 (2024) A292 for interpretation]

Searching for the UHECR sources: Combined fit approach



Generic Source Properties:

Allard et al 2007, 8, Hooper et al 2007,
 Unger et al 2015, Auger Coll 2016, Kachelriess et al 2017,
 Muzio et al 2019, 2022, Mollerach et al 2020,
 Das et al 2021, Auger Coll 2022, Guido et al 2023, Trimarelli et al 2023

Specific source classes:

Jeted AGN - Eichmann et al 2017, 2022, Fang et al 2018,
 Kimura et al 2018, Rodrigues et al 2021

GRBs - Globus et al 2015, Biehl et al 2017, Zhang et al 2018,
 Boncioli et al 2018, 2019, Rudolf 2019, 2022,
 Heinze et al 2020

TDEs - Biehl et al 2017, Guepin et al 2017,
 Zhang et al 2019

Transrelativistic Supernovae - Zhang & Murase 2019

Starburst galaxies - Condorelli et al 2022

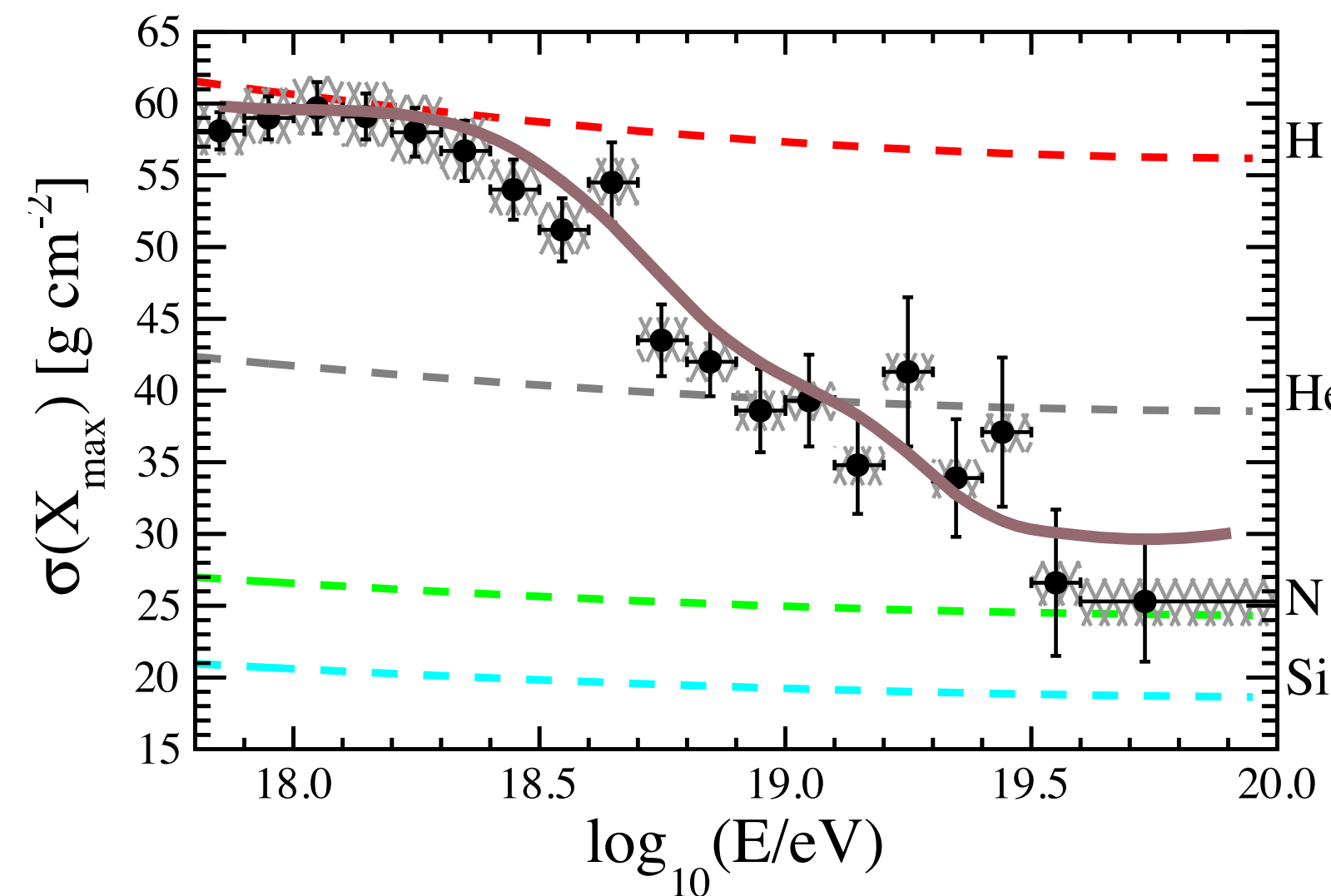
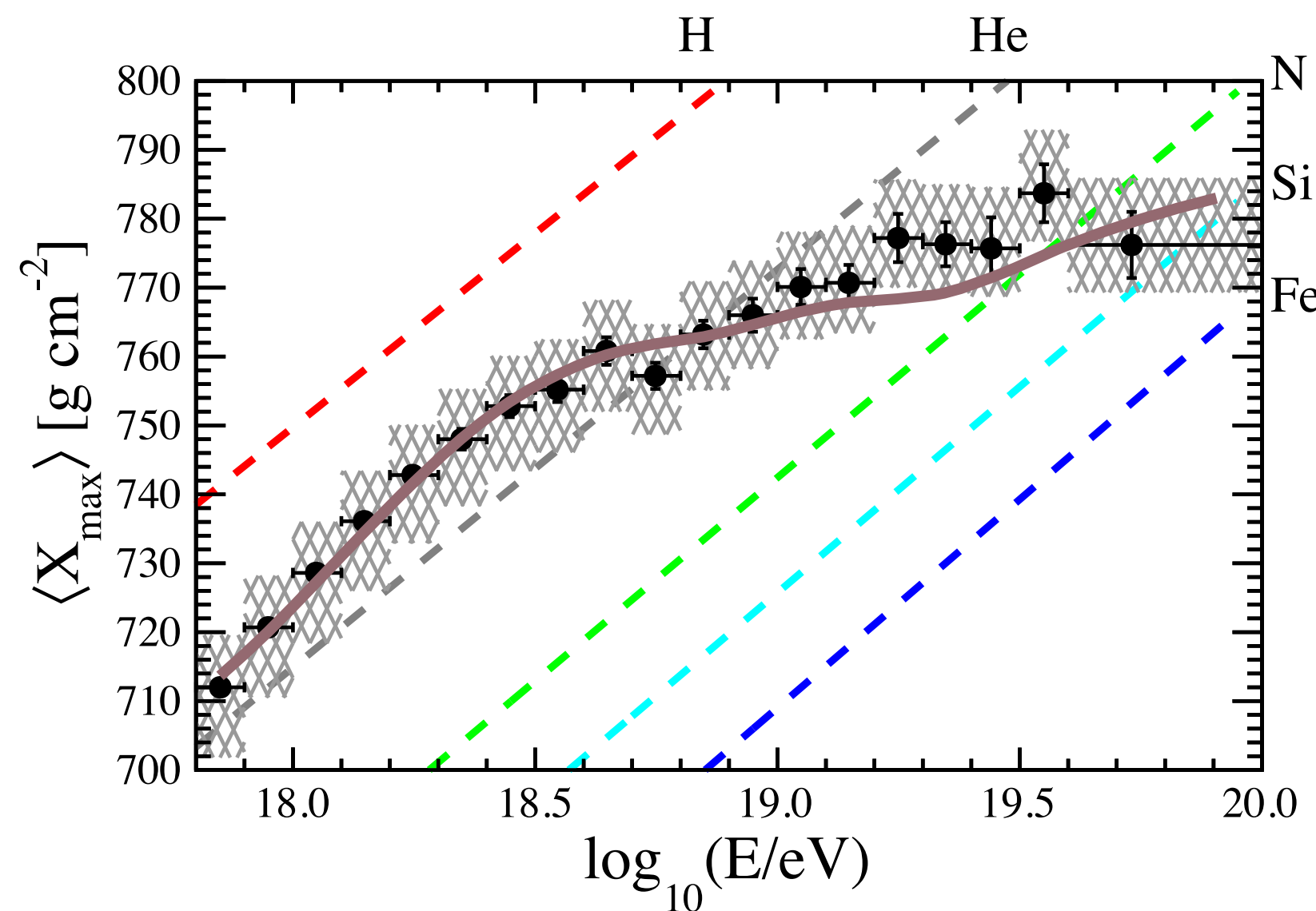
Sources generally assumed to be intrinsically identical

Distribution of maximum energies:

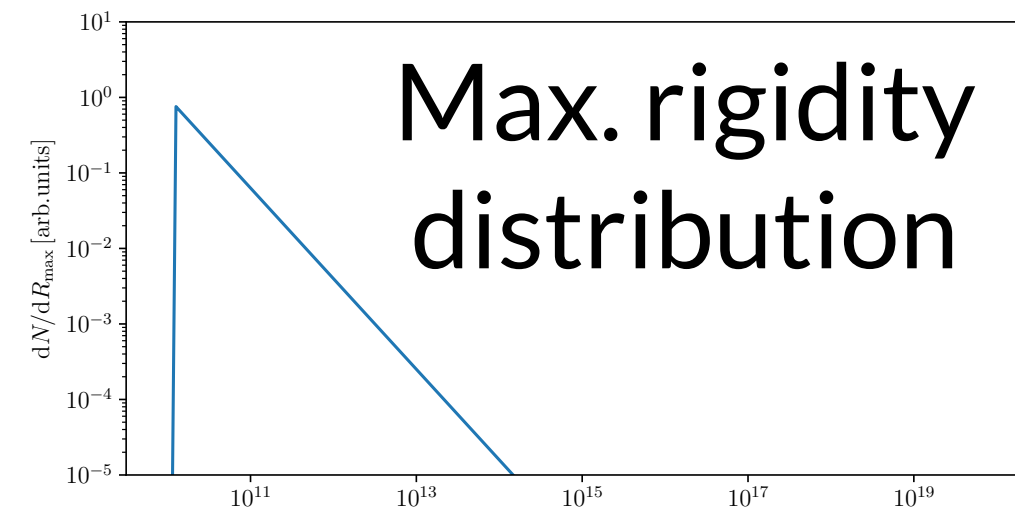
UHECR protons: Kachelriess & Semikoz 2006

Galactic sources: Shibata et al 2010

Discrete AGN: Eichmann, Kachelriess, FO 2022



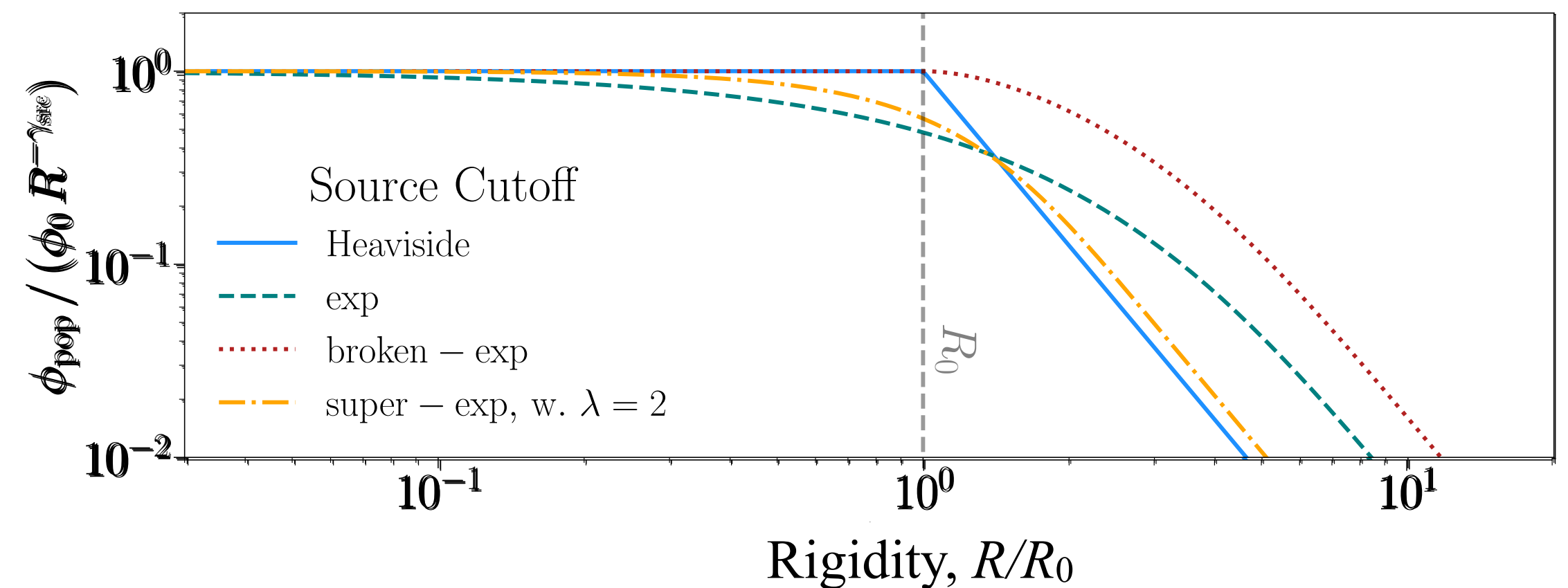
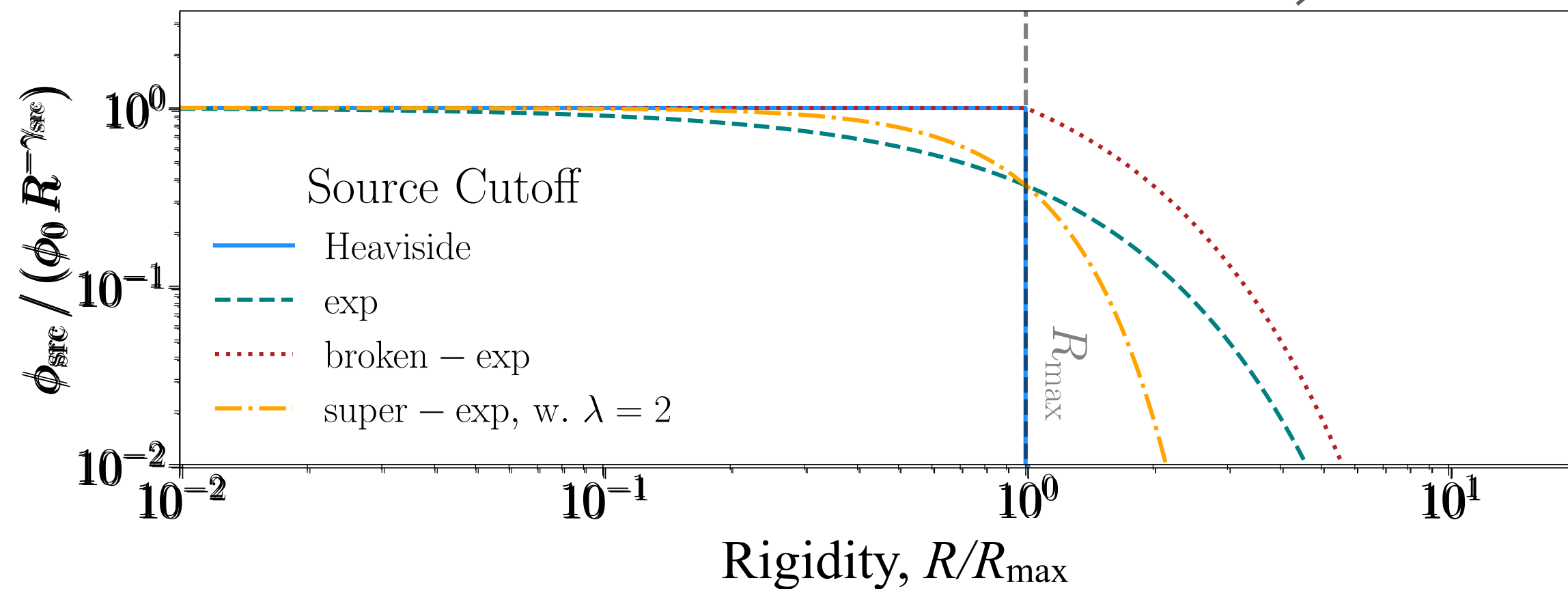
From single source to population spectrum



Kachelriess and Semikoz, PLB 634 (2006) 143

Single Source UHECR Spectrum

Population Spectrum
Power-law distributed maximum rigidity



$$R = E/Z$$

$$\frac{dN}{dR} \propto R^{-\gamma_{\text{src}}}$$

$$\gamma_{\text{src}} \approx -2 \text{ diff. shock accel.}$$

$$\frac{dN}{dR_{\max}} \propto R_{\max}^{-\beta_{\text{pop}}}$$

$$\phi_{\text{pop}} \propto \begin{cases} R^{-\gamma_{\text{src}}} & R \ll R_0 \\ R^{-\gamma_{\text{src}} - \beta_{\text{pop}} + 1} & R \gg R_0 \end{cases}$$

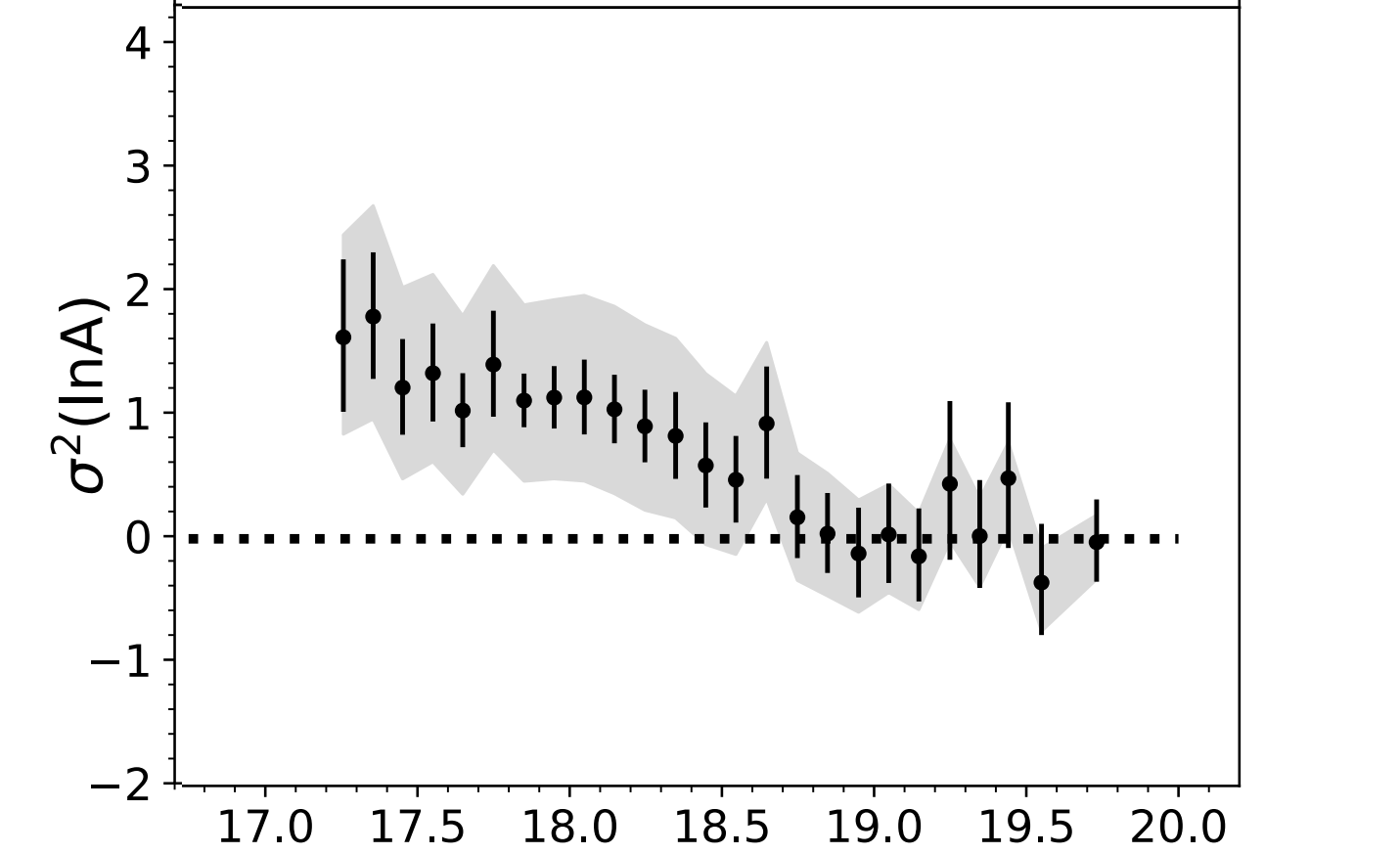
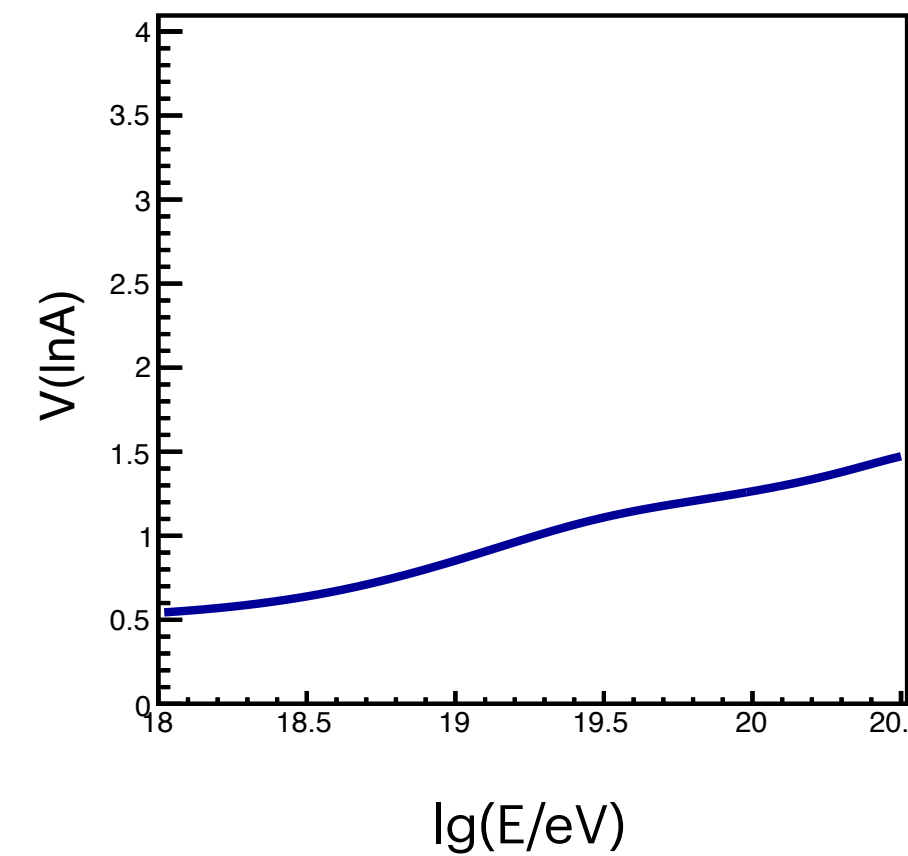
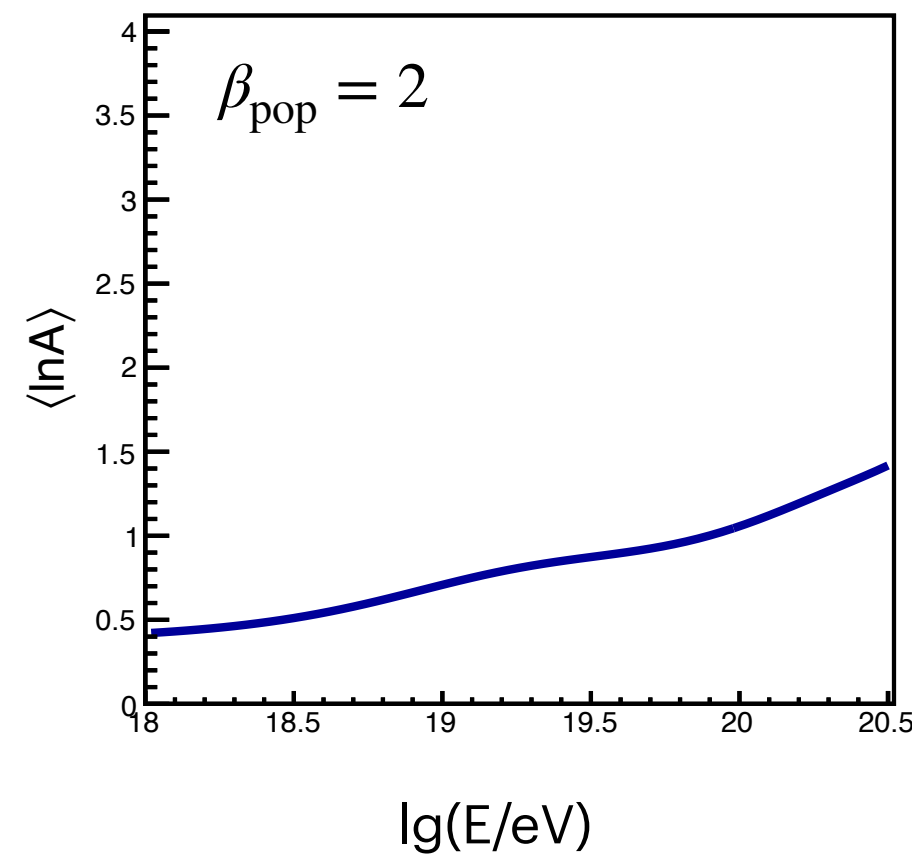
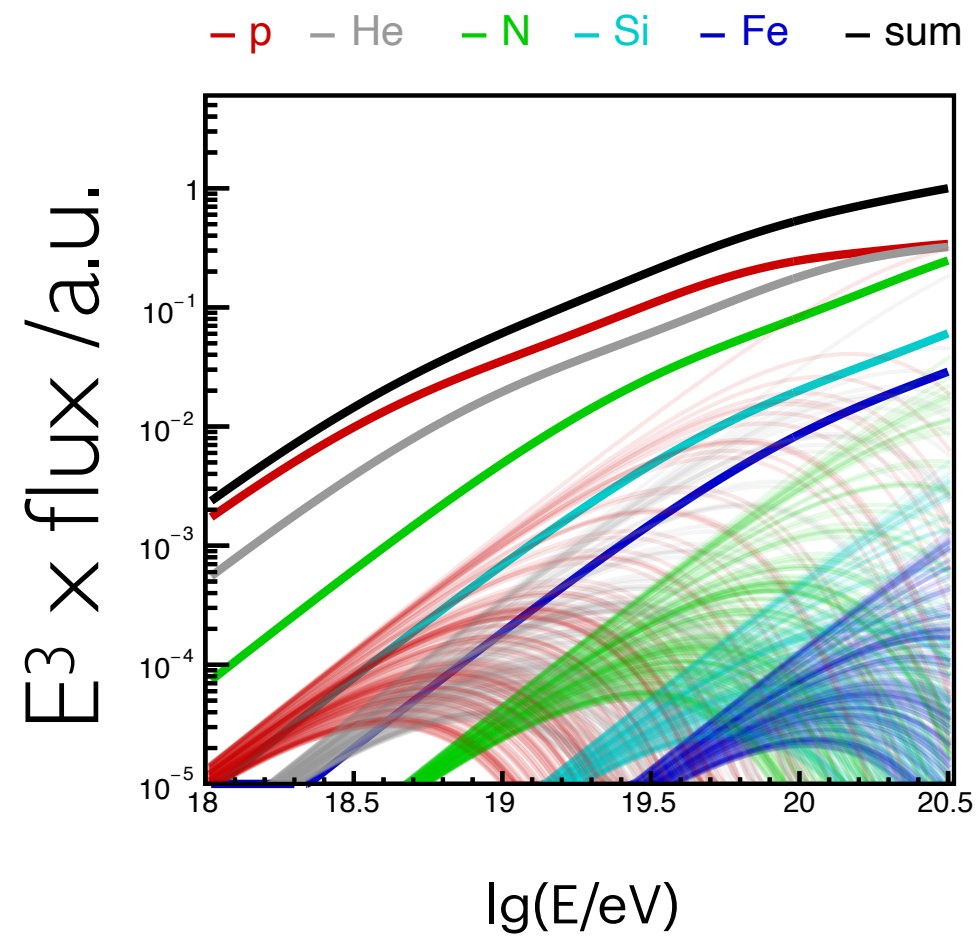
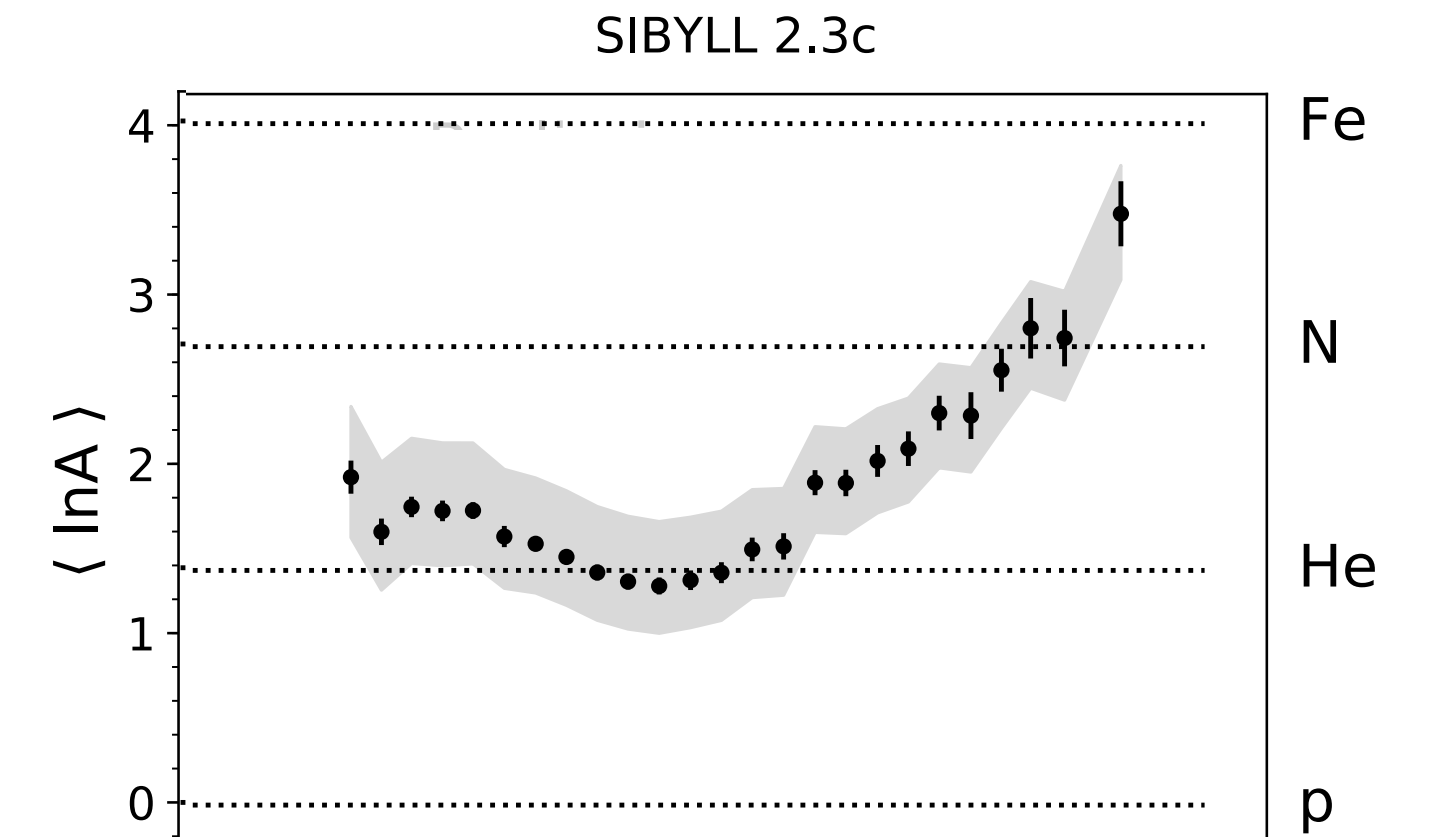
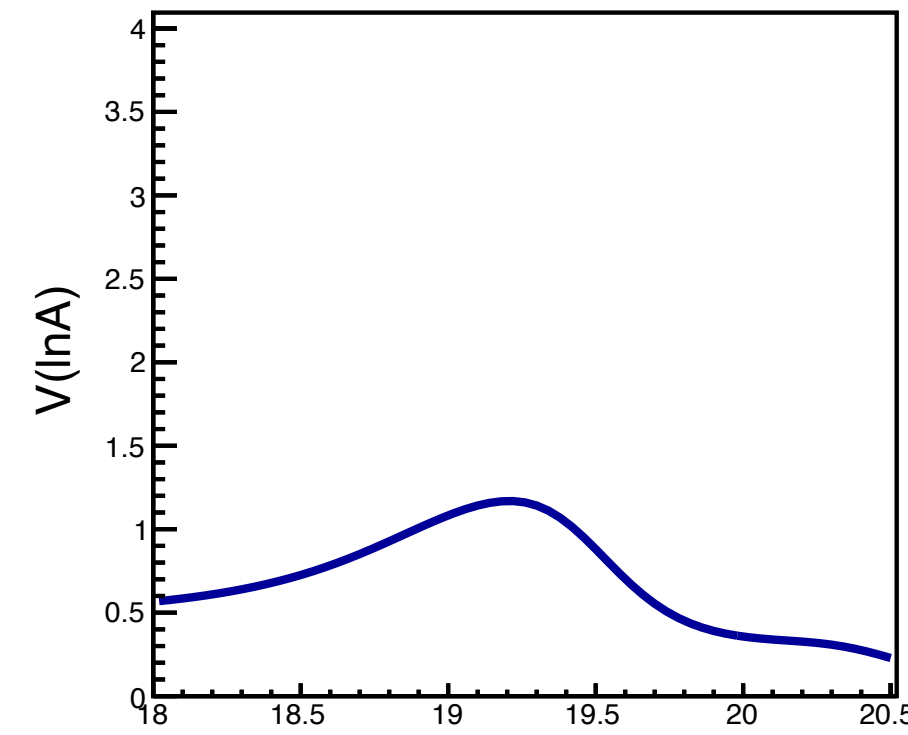
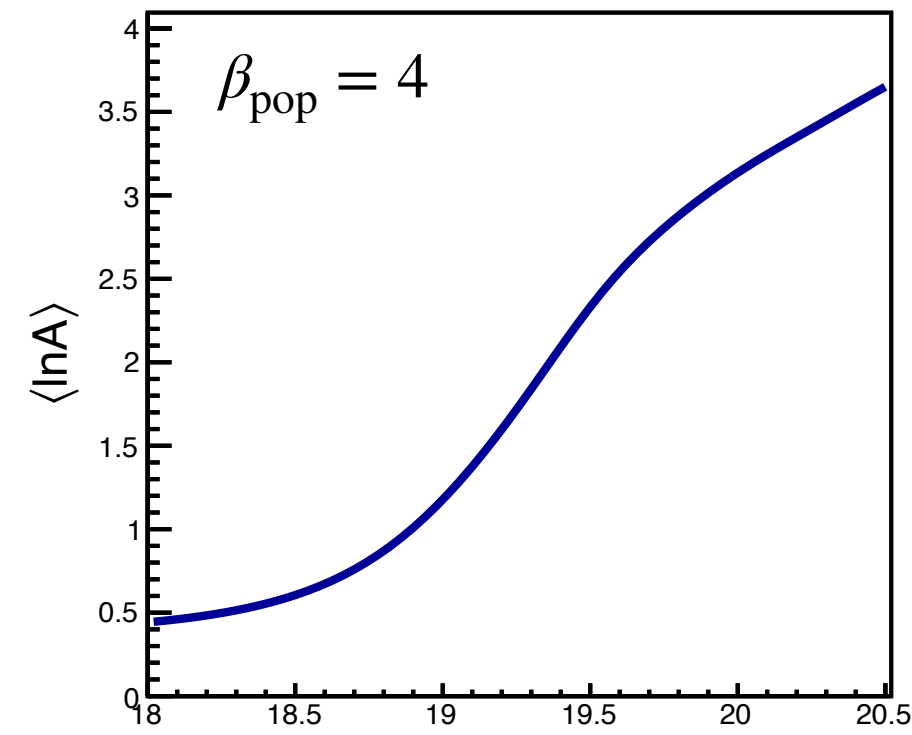
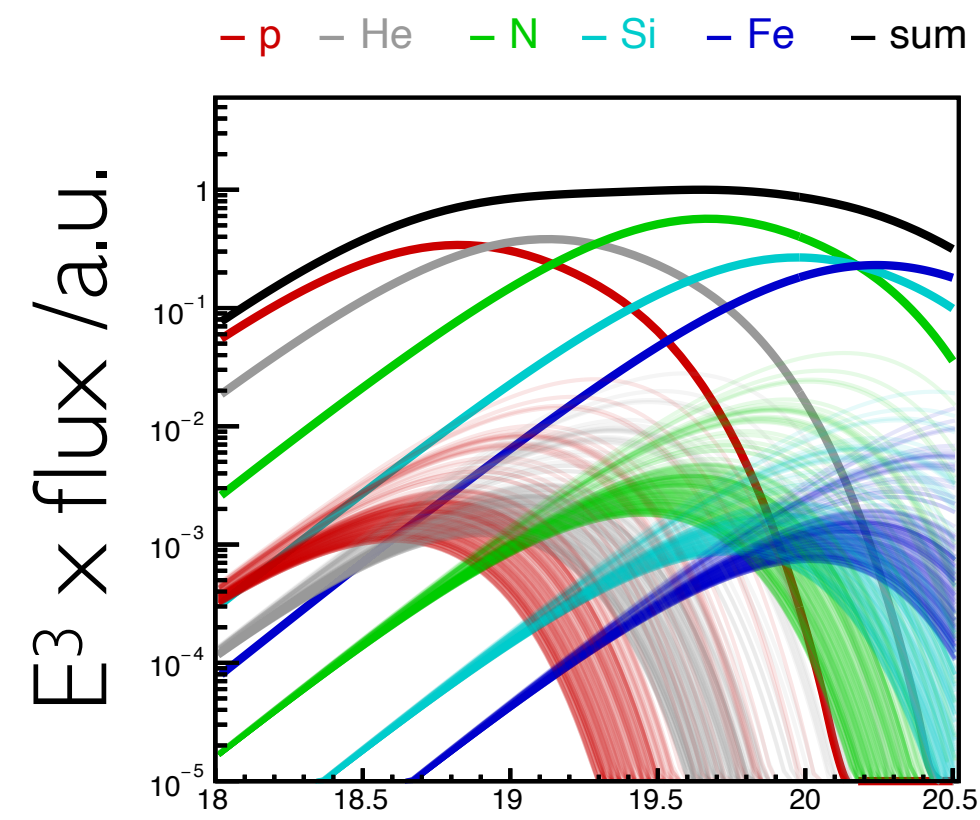
Broken exponential, e.g. Auger Combined Fit (Aab et al 2017)

Super exponential in case of DSA with synchrotron losses with $dN/dR \propto \exp - R^\lambda, \lambda = 2$ e.g. Zirakasvili & Aharonian 2007

Combined fit with a population of non-identical sources

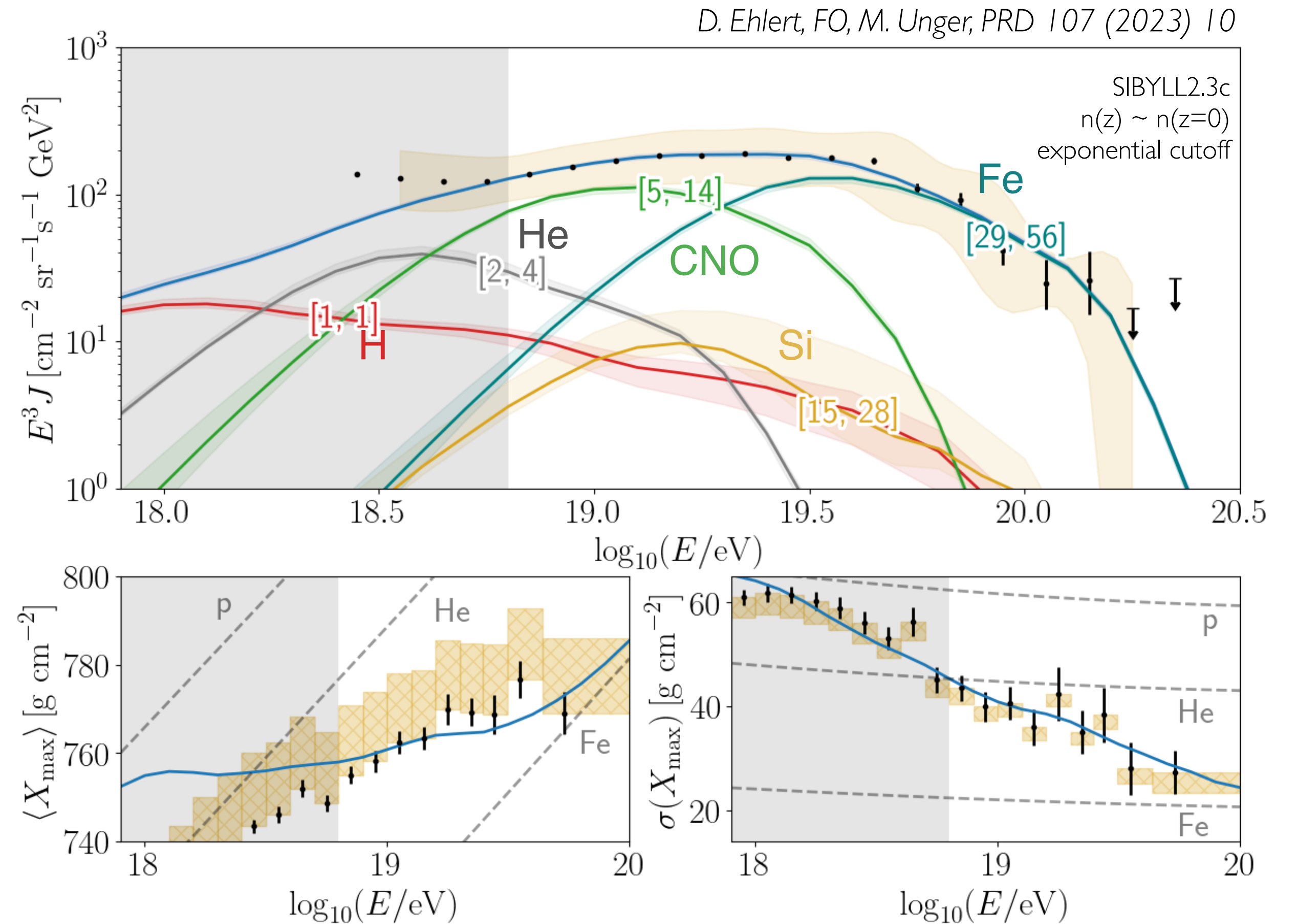
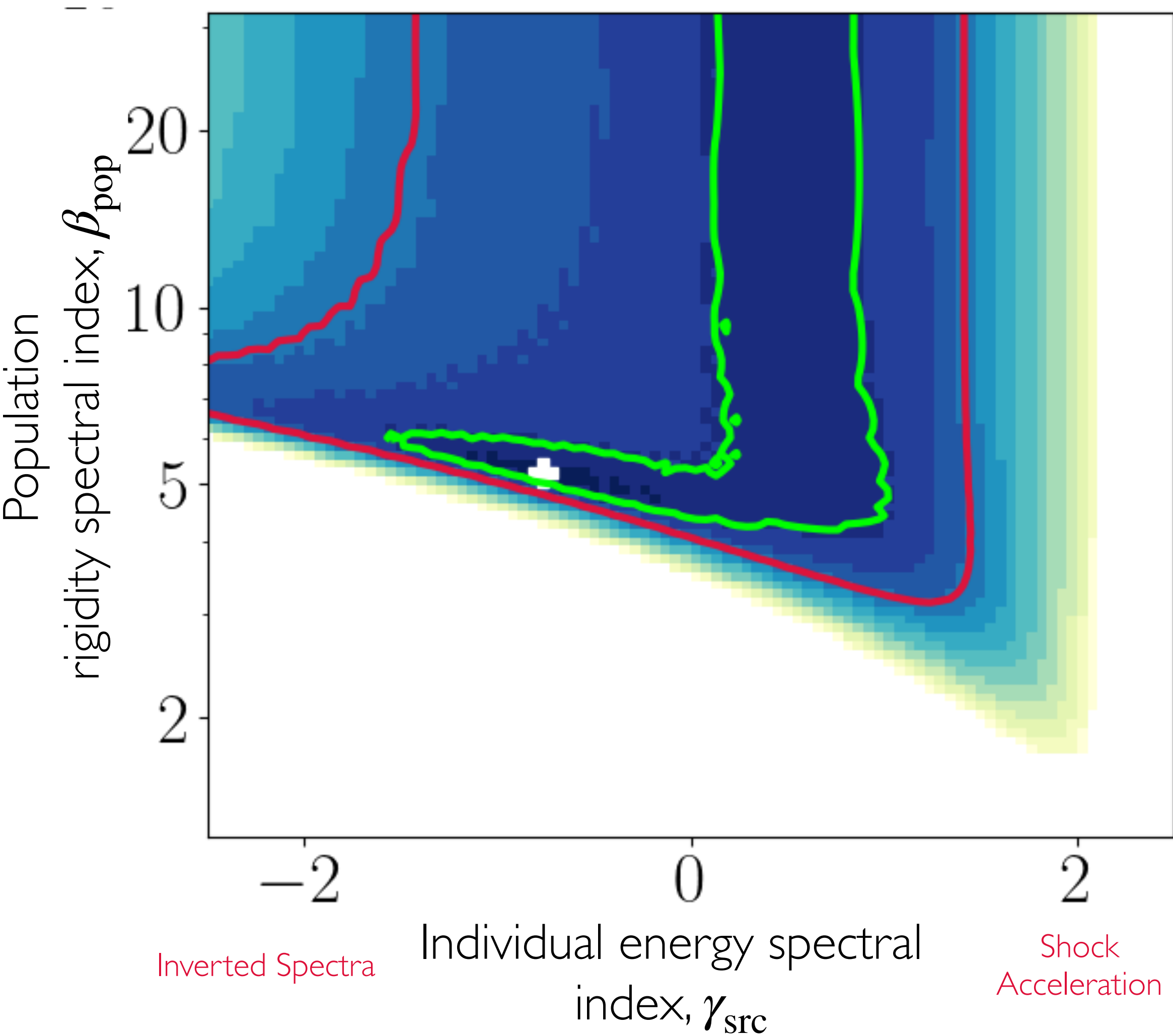
Toy example with power-law distributed maximum energy $\frac{dN}{dE_{\max}} \propto E_{\max}^{-\beta_{\text{pop}}}$

D. Ehlert, FO, M. Unger, PRD 107 (2023) 10



A. Yushkov for the Auger Coll, ICRC 2019

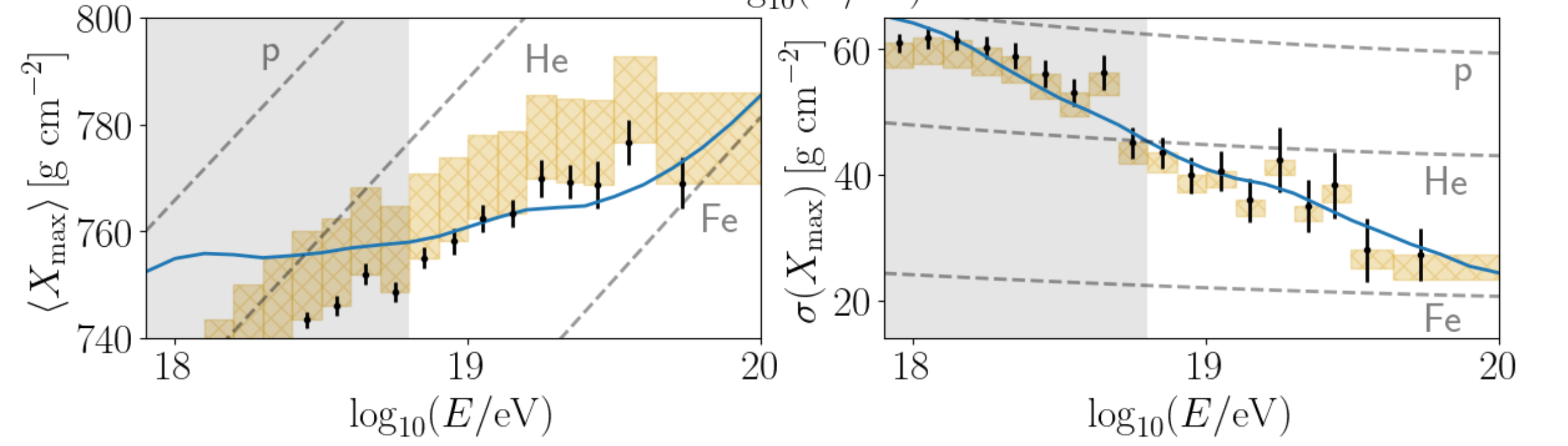
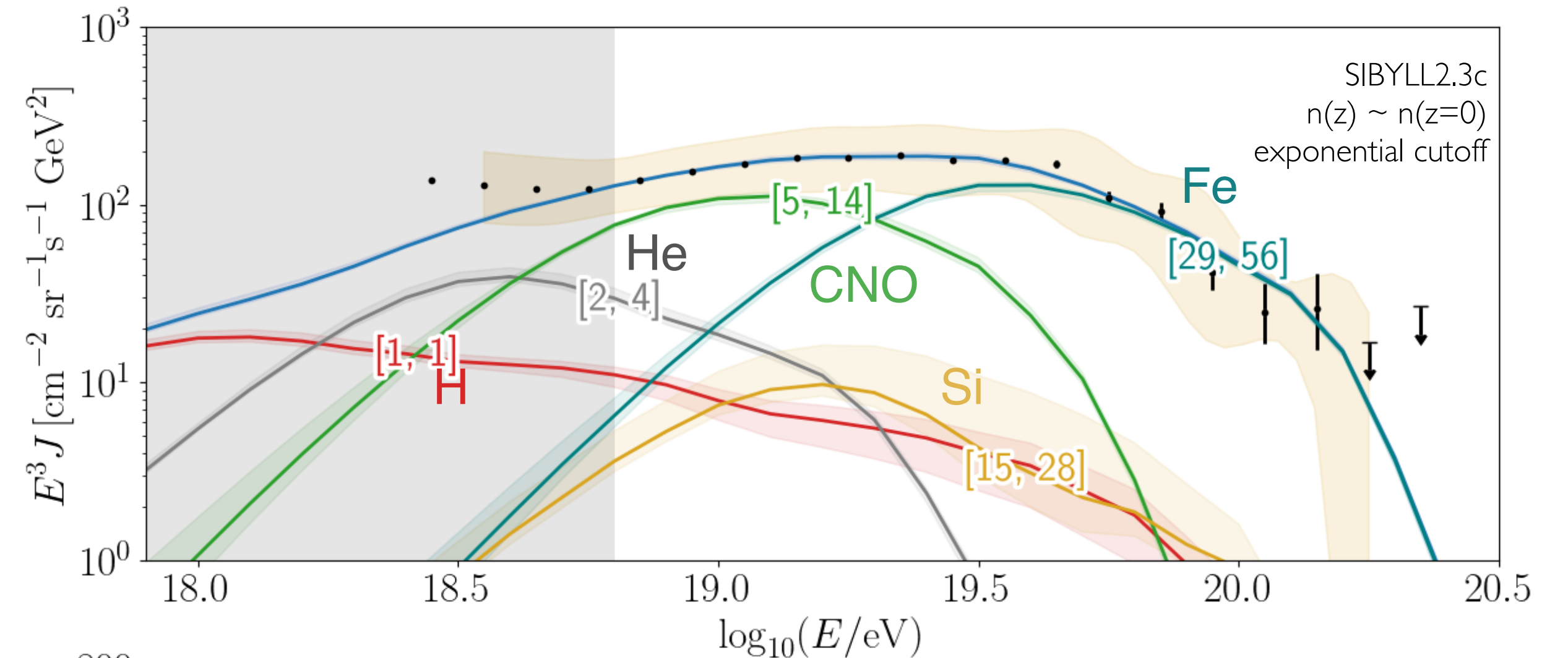
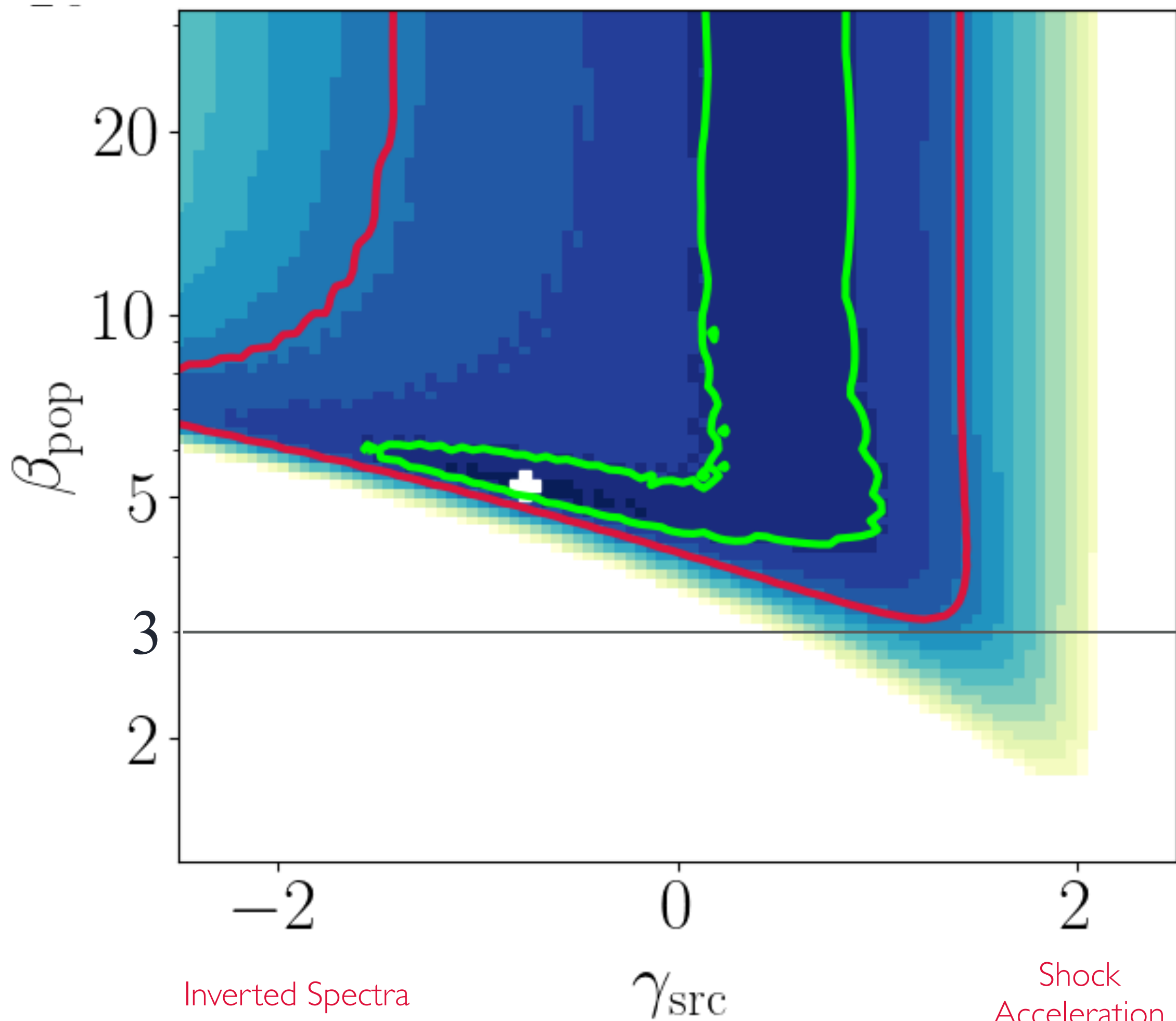
A curious maximum rigidity distribution



14

$$\frac{dN}{dR} \propto R^{-\gamma_{\text{src}}} \quad \frac{dN}{dR_{\text{max}}} \propto R_{\text{max}}^{-\beta_{\text{pop}}} \quad \phi_{\text{pop}} \propto \begin{cases} R^{-\gamma_{\text{src}}} & R \ll R_0 \\ R^{-\gamma_{\text{src}} - \beta_{\text{pop}} + 1} & R \gg R_0 \end{cases}$$

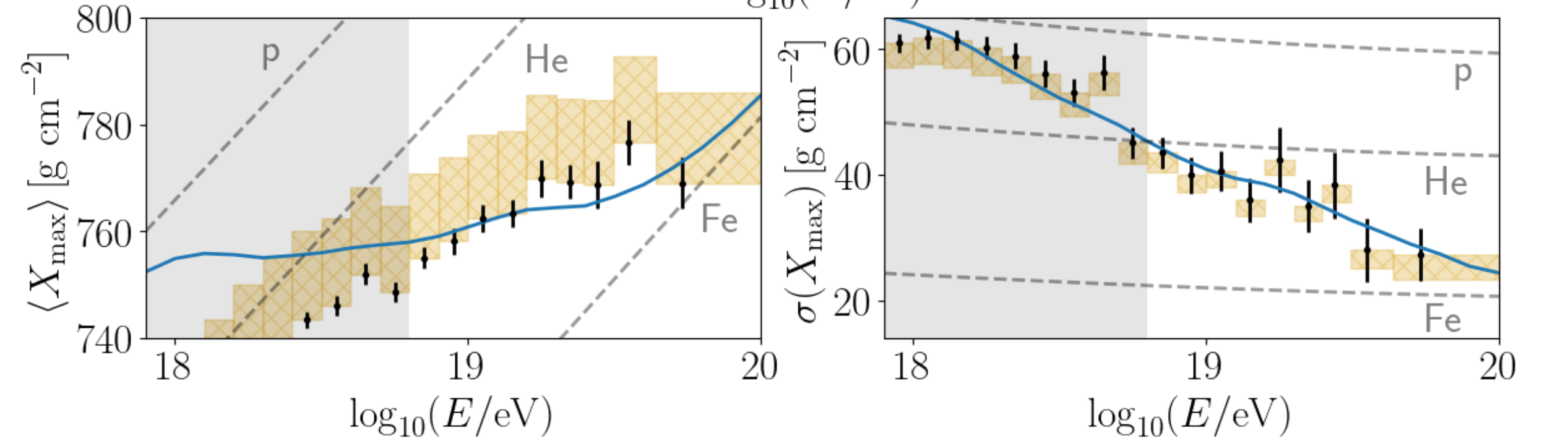
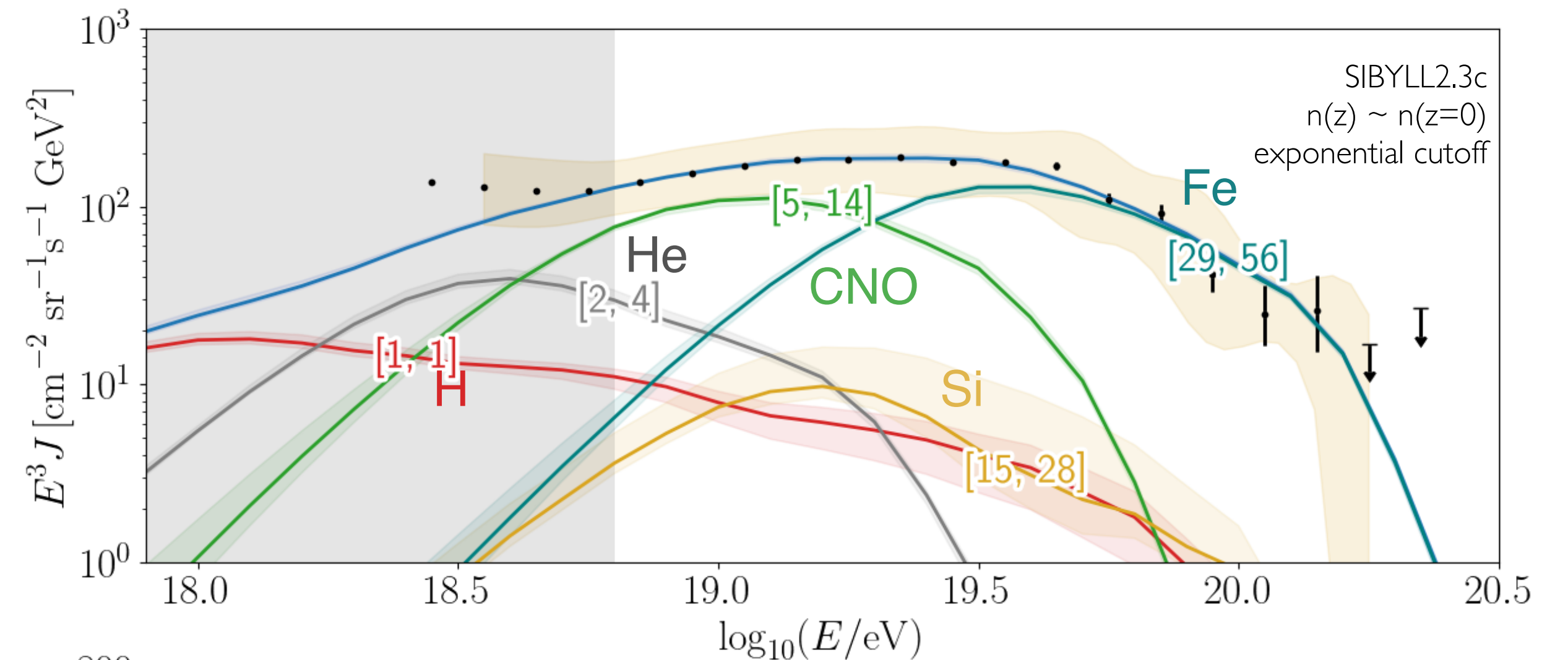
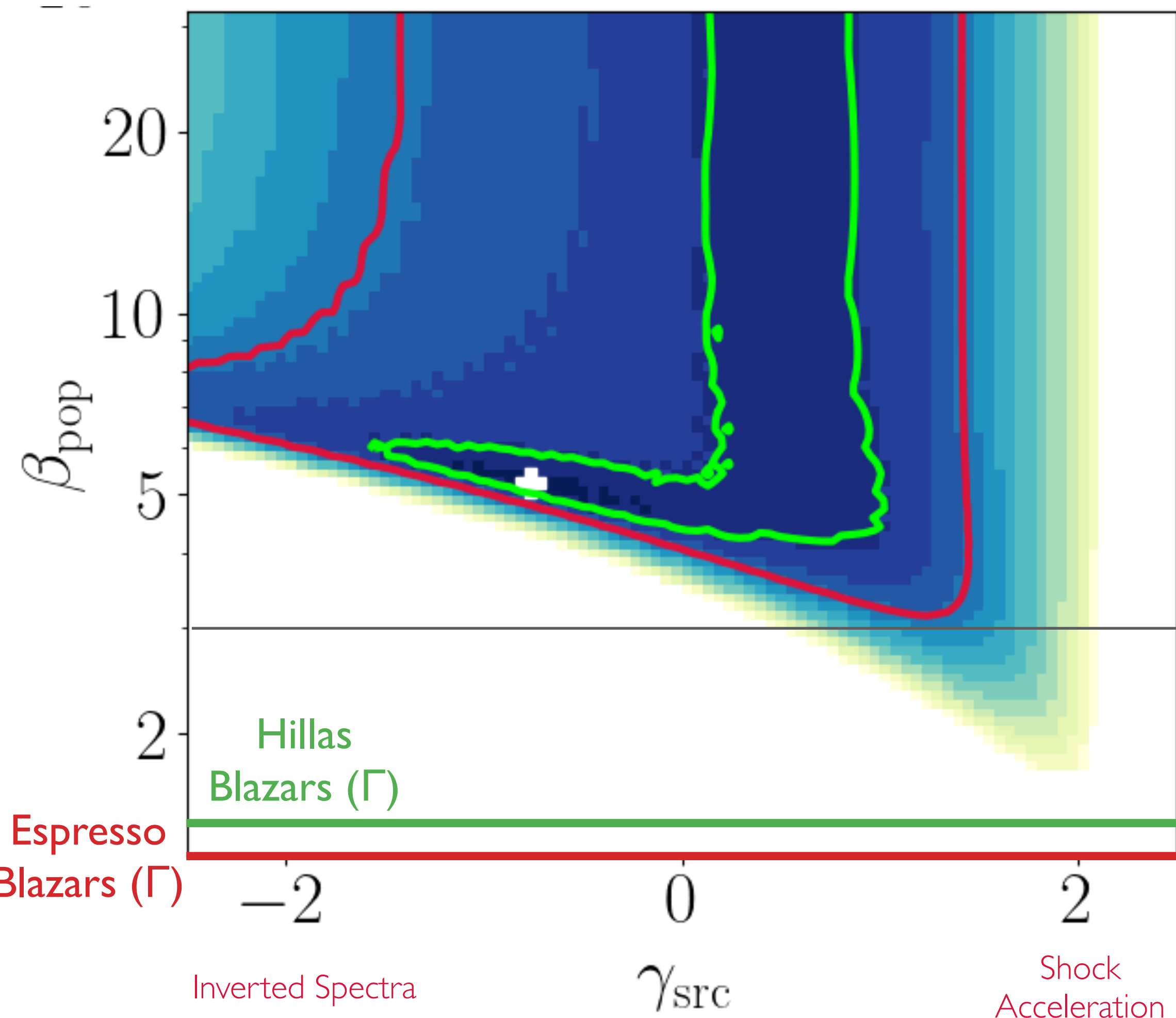
A curious maximum rigidity distribution



15

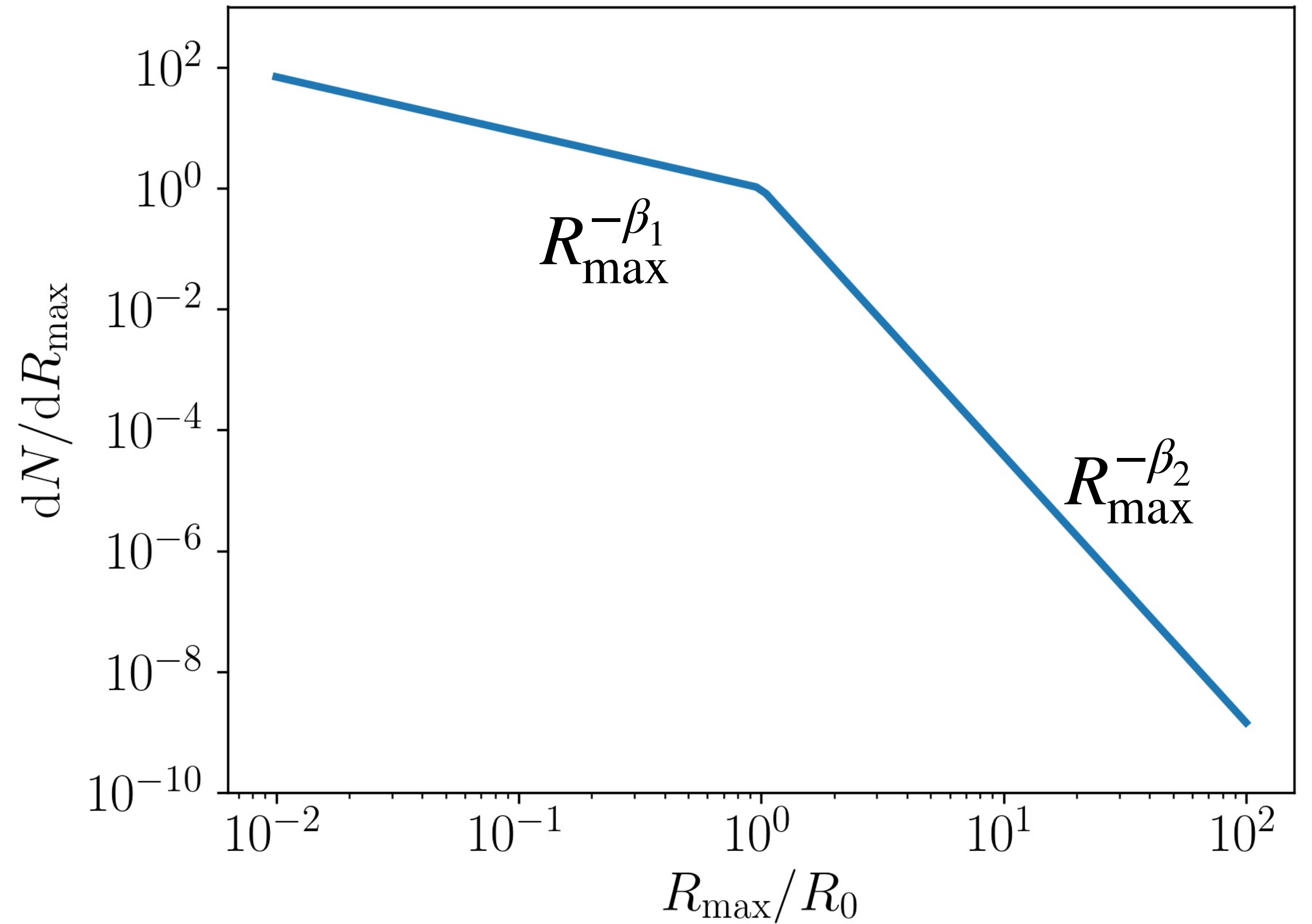
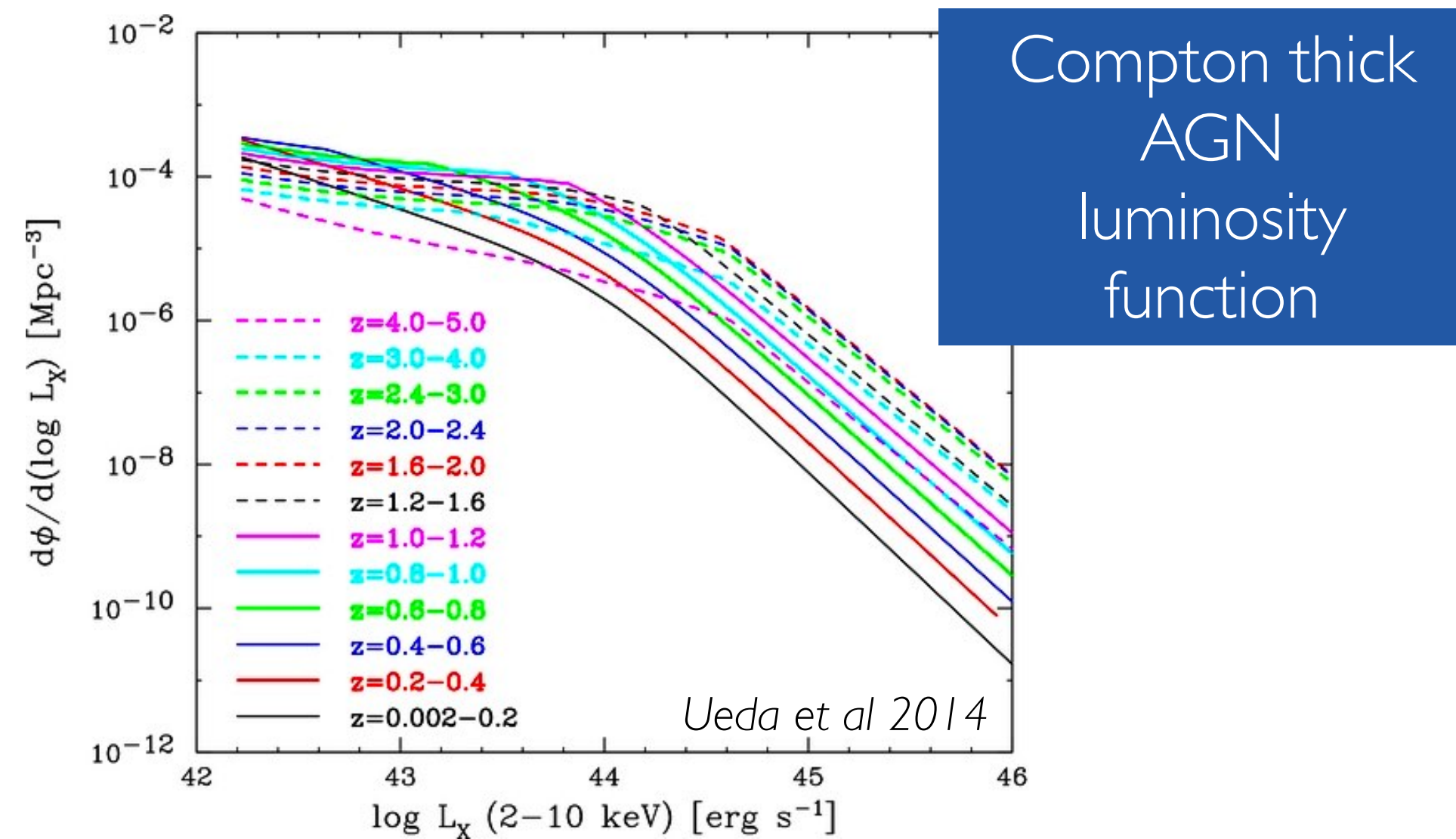
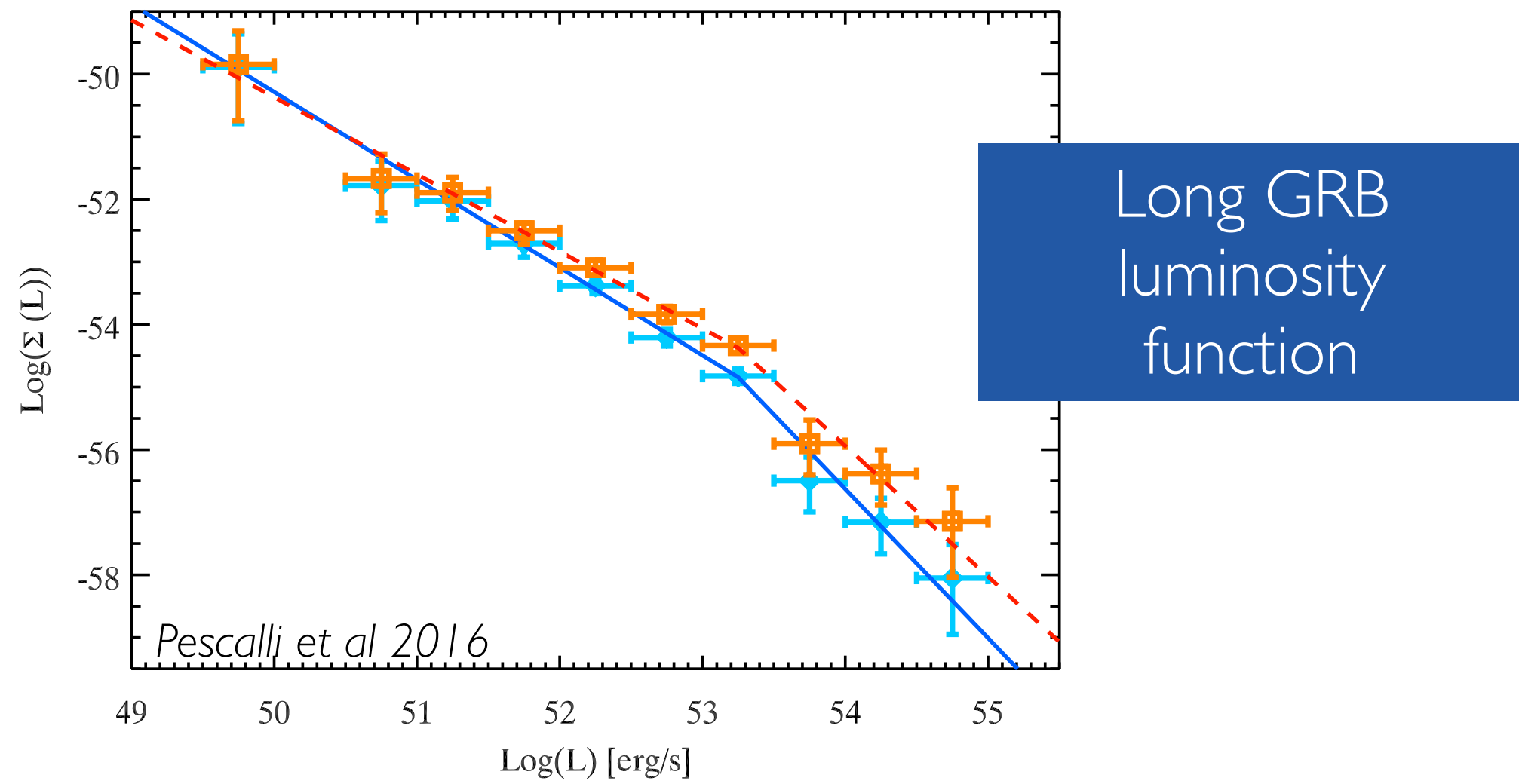
$$\frac{dN}{dR} \propto R^{-\gamma_{\text{src}}} \qquad \frac{dN}{dR_{\text{max}}} \propto R_{\text{max}}^{-\beta_{\text{pop}}} \qquad \phi_{\text{pop}} \propto \begin{cases} R^{-\gamma_{\text{src}}} & R \ll R_0 \\ R^{-\gamma_{\text{src}} - \beta_{\text{pop}} + 1} & R \gg R_0 \end{cases}$$

A curious maximum rigidity distribution

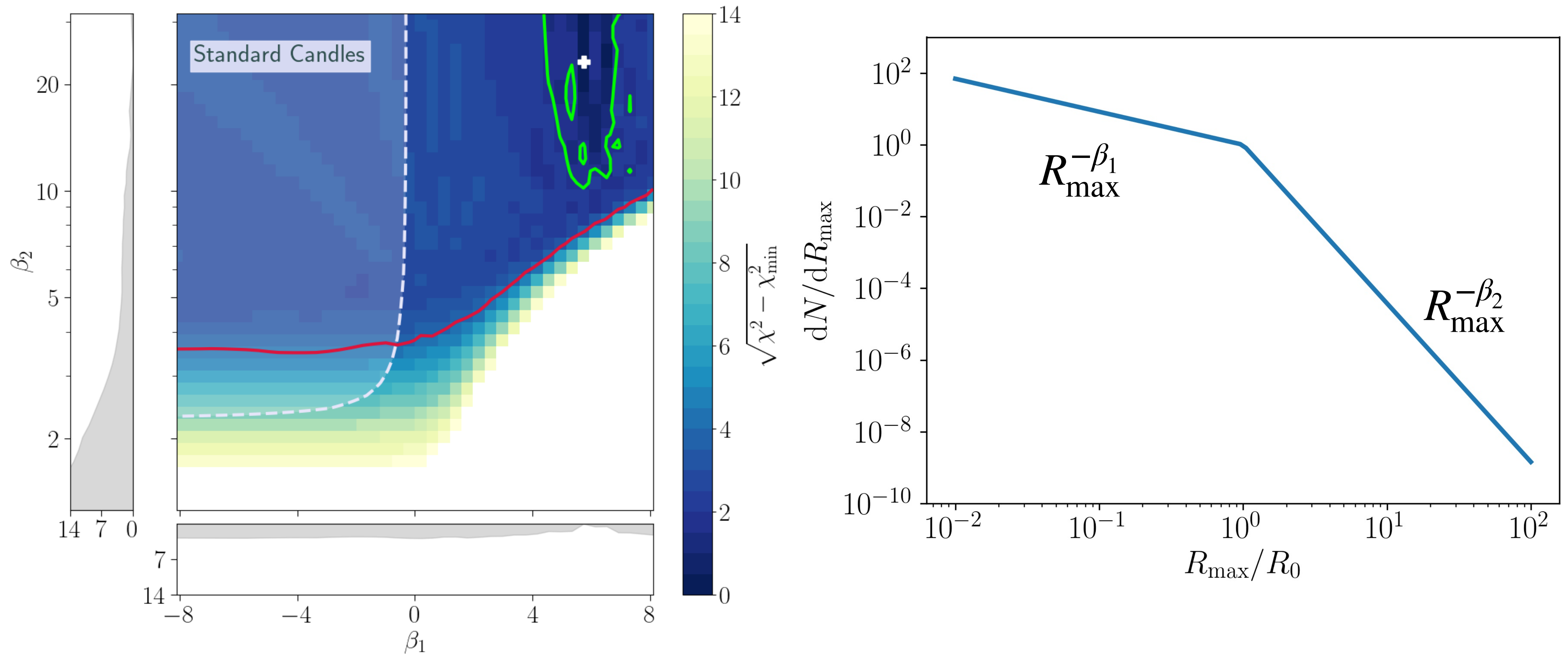


16 $\frac{dN}{dR} \propto R^{-\gamma_{\text{src}}}$ $\frac{dN}{dR_{\text{max}}} \propto R_{\text{max}}^{-\beta_{\text{pop}}}$ $\phi_{\text{pop}} \propto \begin{cases} R^{-\gamma_{\text{src}}} & R \ll R_0 \\ R^{-\gamma_{\text{src}} - \beta_{\text{pop}} + 1} & R \gg R_0 \end{cases}$

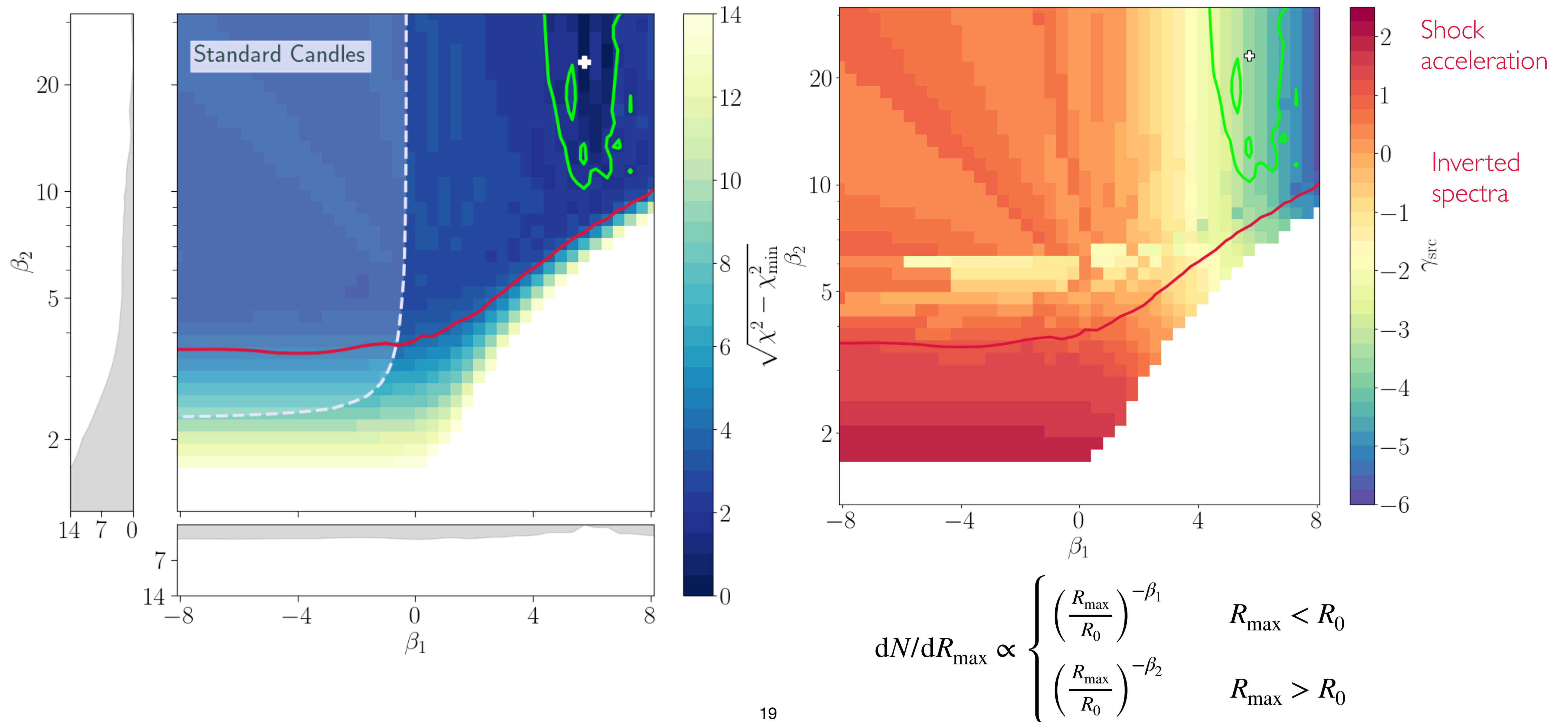
Broken-power-law distributed maximum rigidity



Broken-power-law distributed maximum rigidity



Broken-power-law distributed maximum rigidity



Comparison with luminosity functions

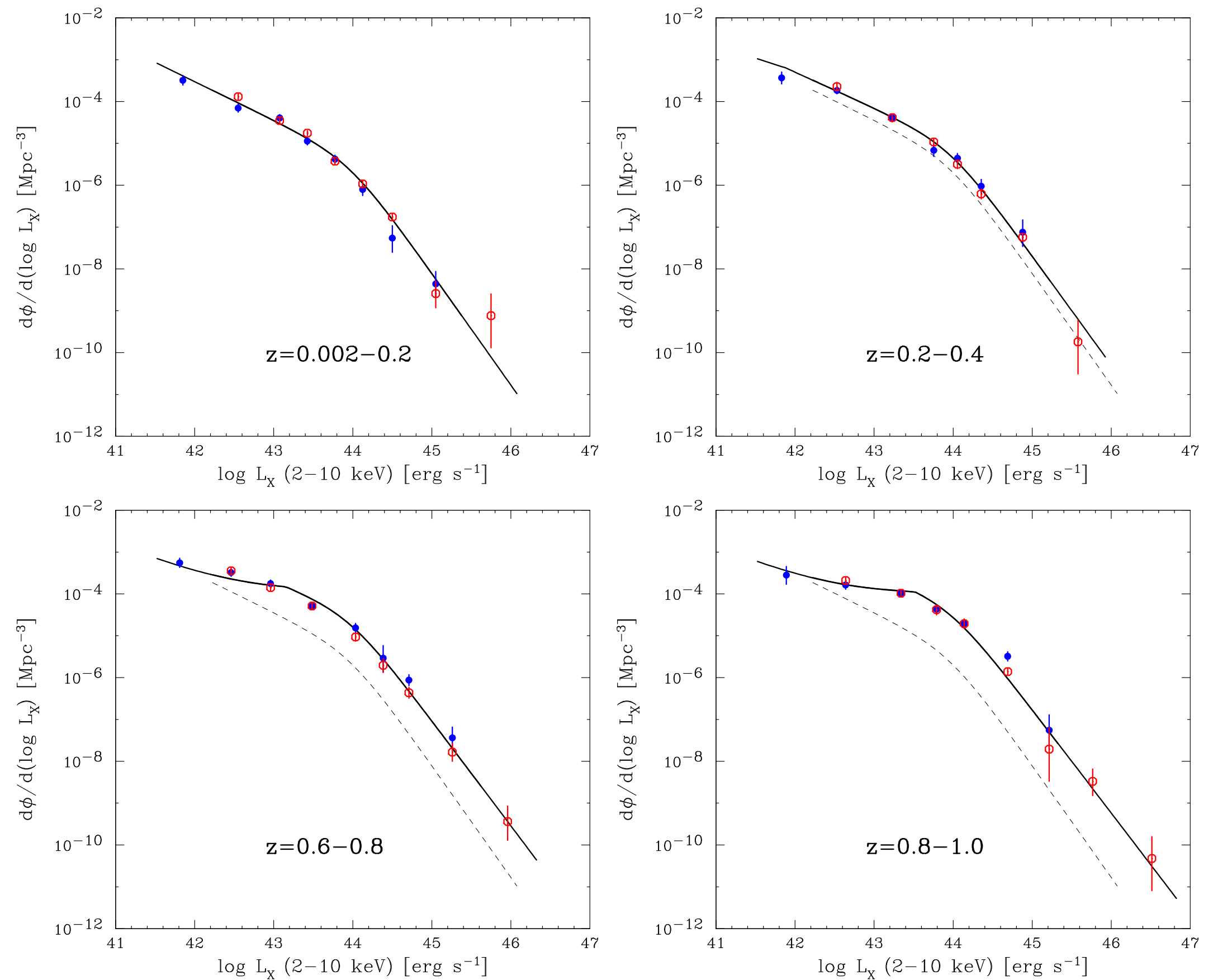
$$L \gtrsim L_B \sim \frac{U_B \cdot \text{Volume}}{t} \sim B^2 R^2 \Gamma^4 c$$

$$L_{\min} \sim 10^{44.5} \text{ erg/s} \cdot \Gamma^2 \cdot \left(\frac{E}{100 \text{ EeV}} \right)^2$$

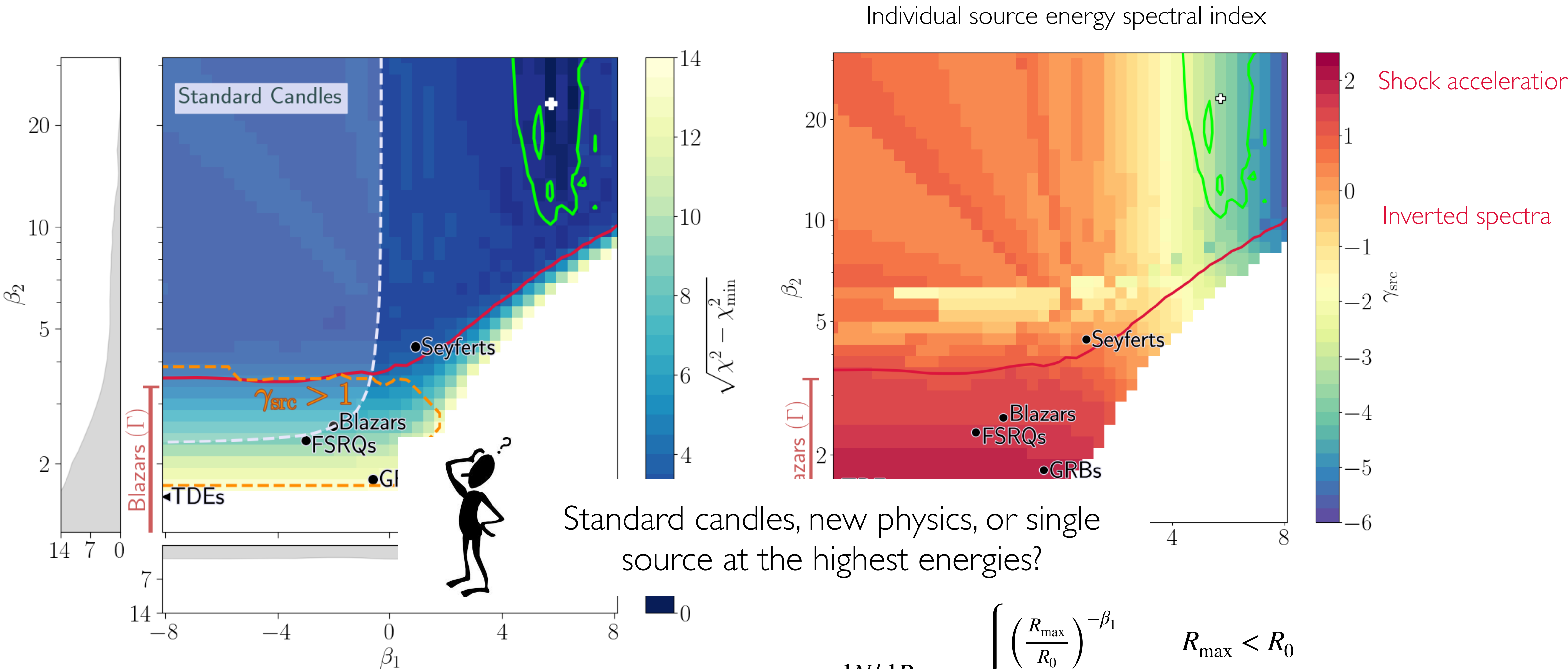
$$E_{\max} \sim 100 \text{ EeV} \cdot \frac{1}{\Gamma} \cdot \left(\frac{L}{10^{45.5} \text{ erg/s}} \right)^{1/2}$$

Lovelace 1976, Waxman 1995, 2001, Blandford 2000,
Lemoine & Waxman 2009, Farrar & Gruzinov 2009

Ueda et al 2014, X-ray AGN Luminosity Function



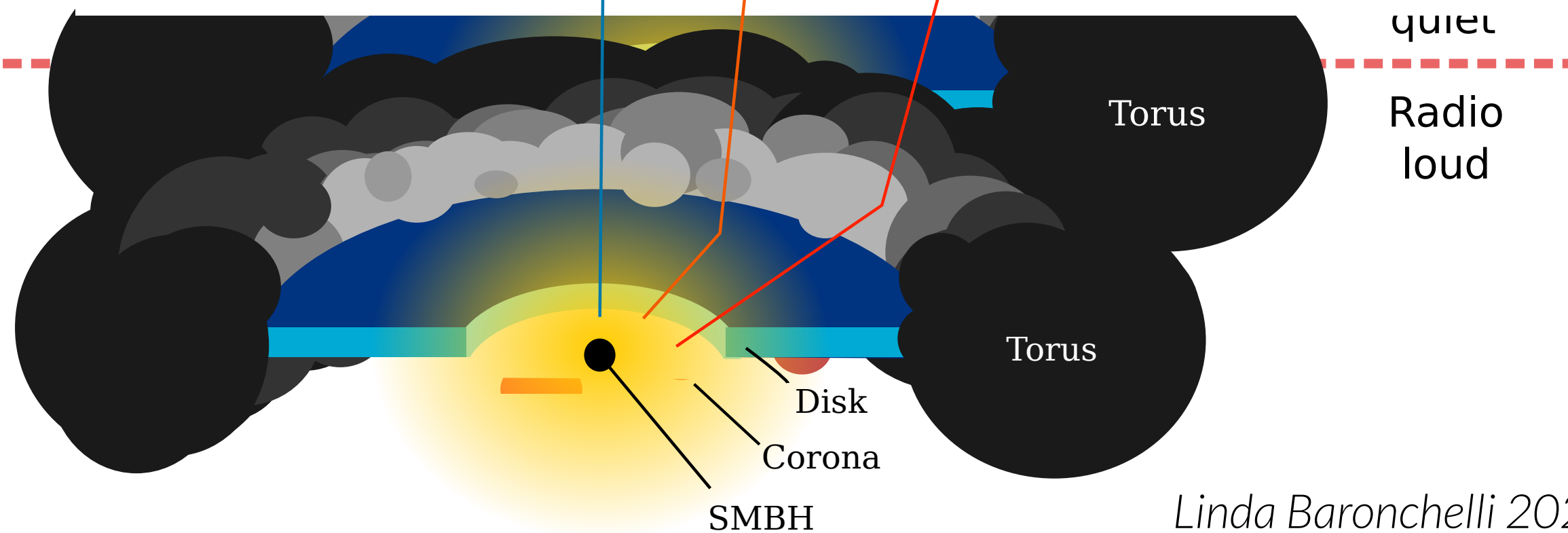
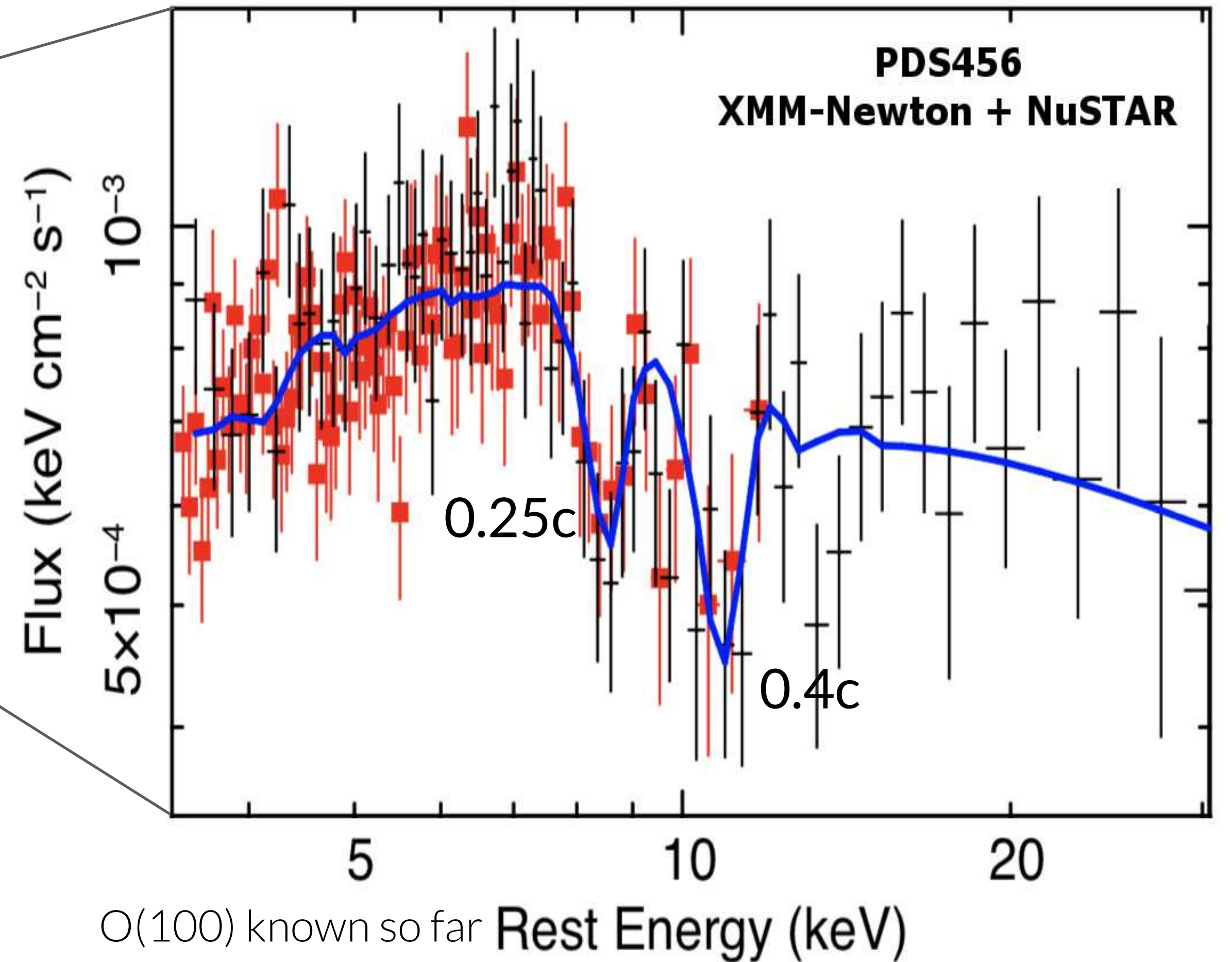
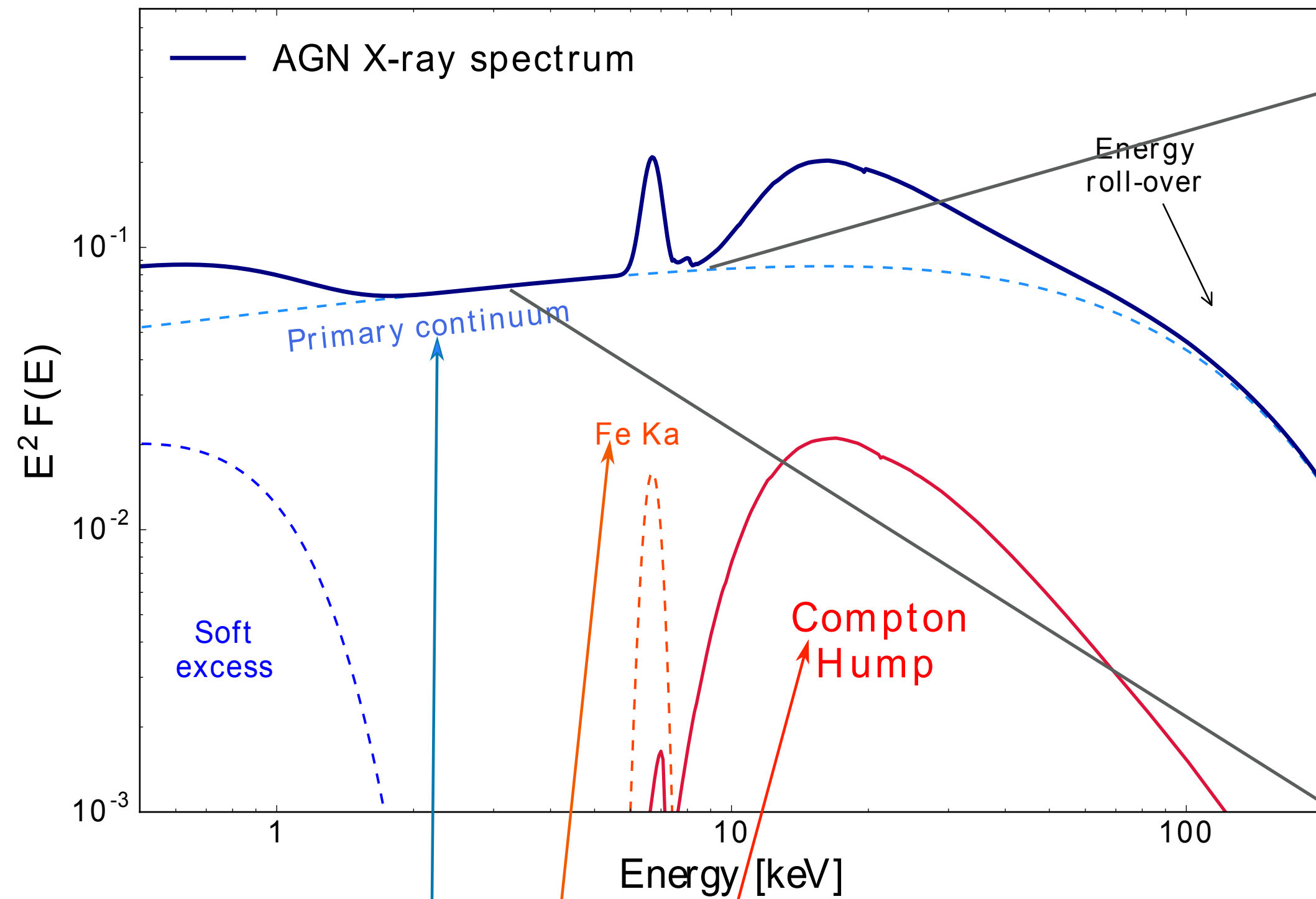
Broken-power-law distributed maximum rigidity



$$dN/dR_{\text{max}} \propto \begin{cases} \left(\frac{R_{\text{max}}}{R_0}\right)^{-\beta_1} & R_{\text{max}} < R_0 \\ \left(\frac{R_{\text{max}}}{R_0}\right)^{-\beta_2} & R_{\text{max}} > R_0 \end{cases}$$

X-ray absorbers in AGN

Nardini et al 2015



Linda Baronchelli 2020 22

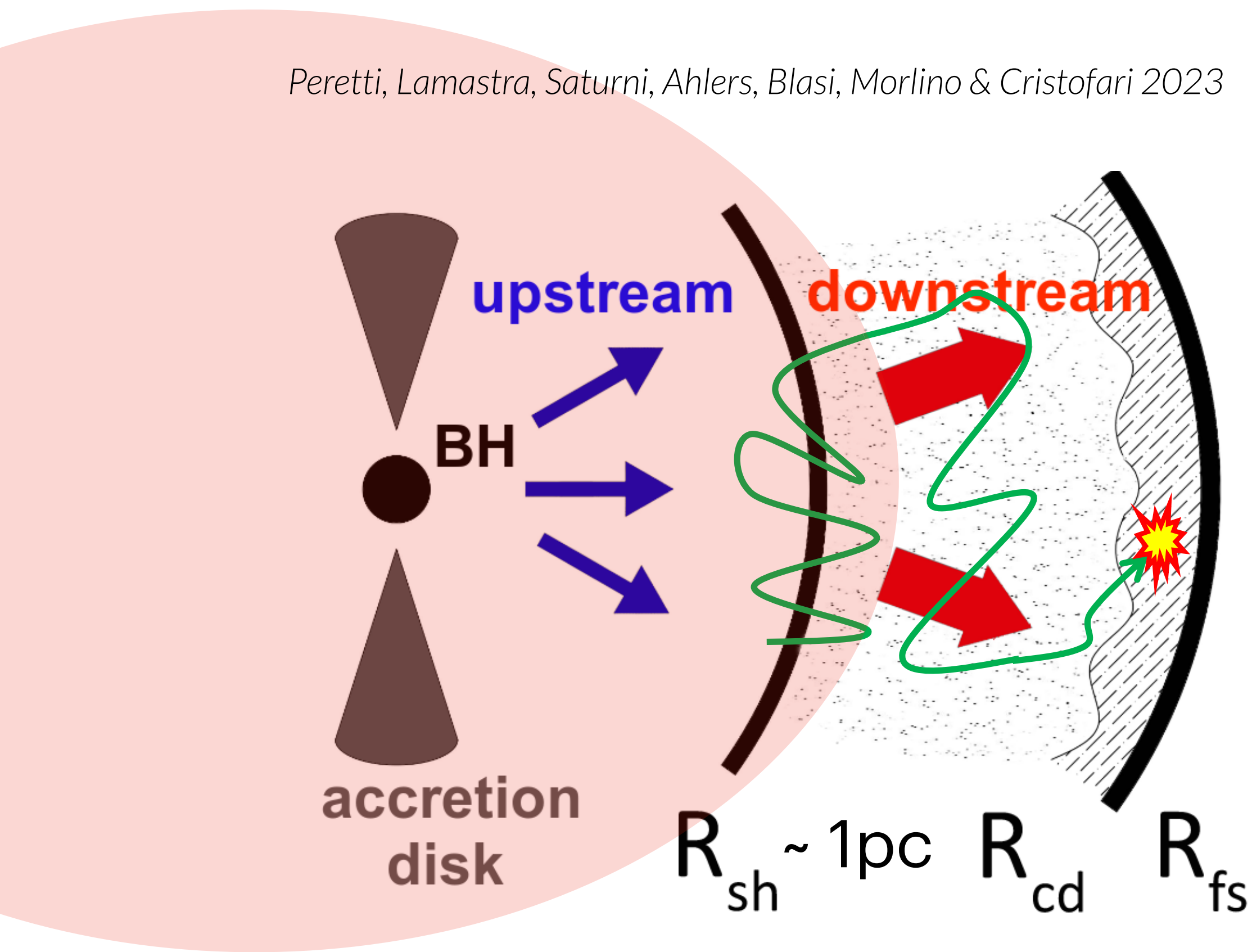
O(100) known so far

Observed in 50% of jetted and non-jetted AGN

Correlated with starburst activity (e.g. NGC 4945)

UHECR acceleration in UFOs?

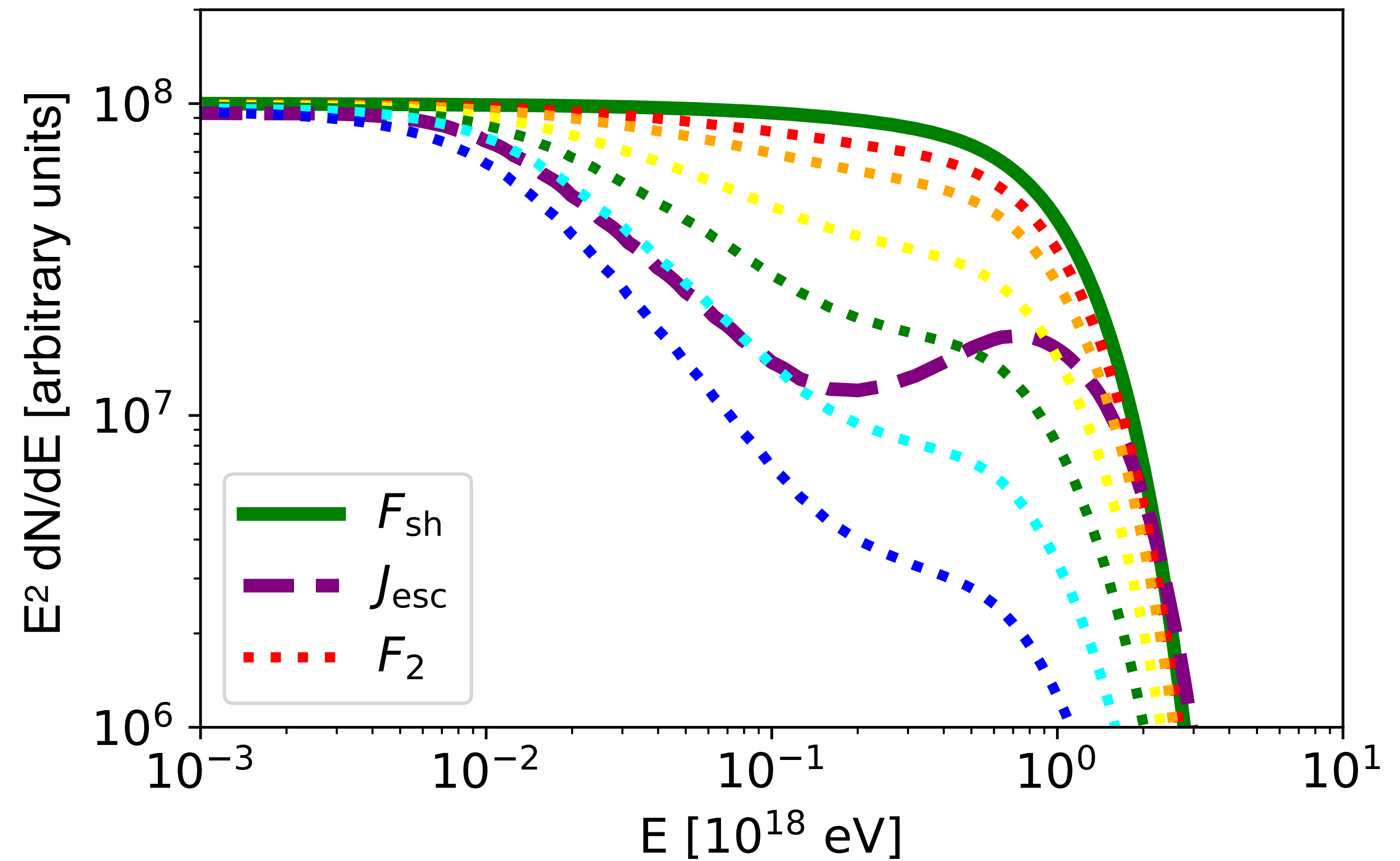
Peretti, Lamastra, Saturni, Ahlers, Blasi, Morlino & Cristofari 2023



IR torus $L_{IR} \sim 0.5 L_{disk}$

$$R_{IR} \sim 1 \text{ pc} \cdot \left(\frac{L_{disk}}{10^{45} \text{ erg/s}} \right)^{1/2}$$

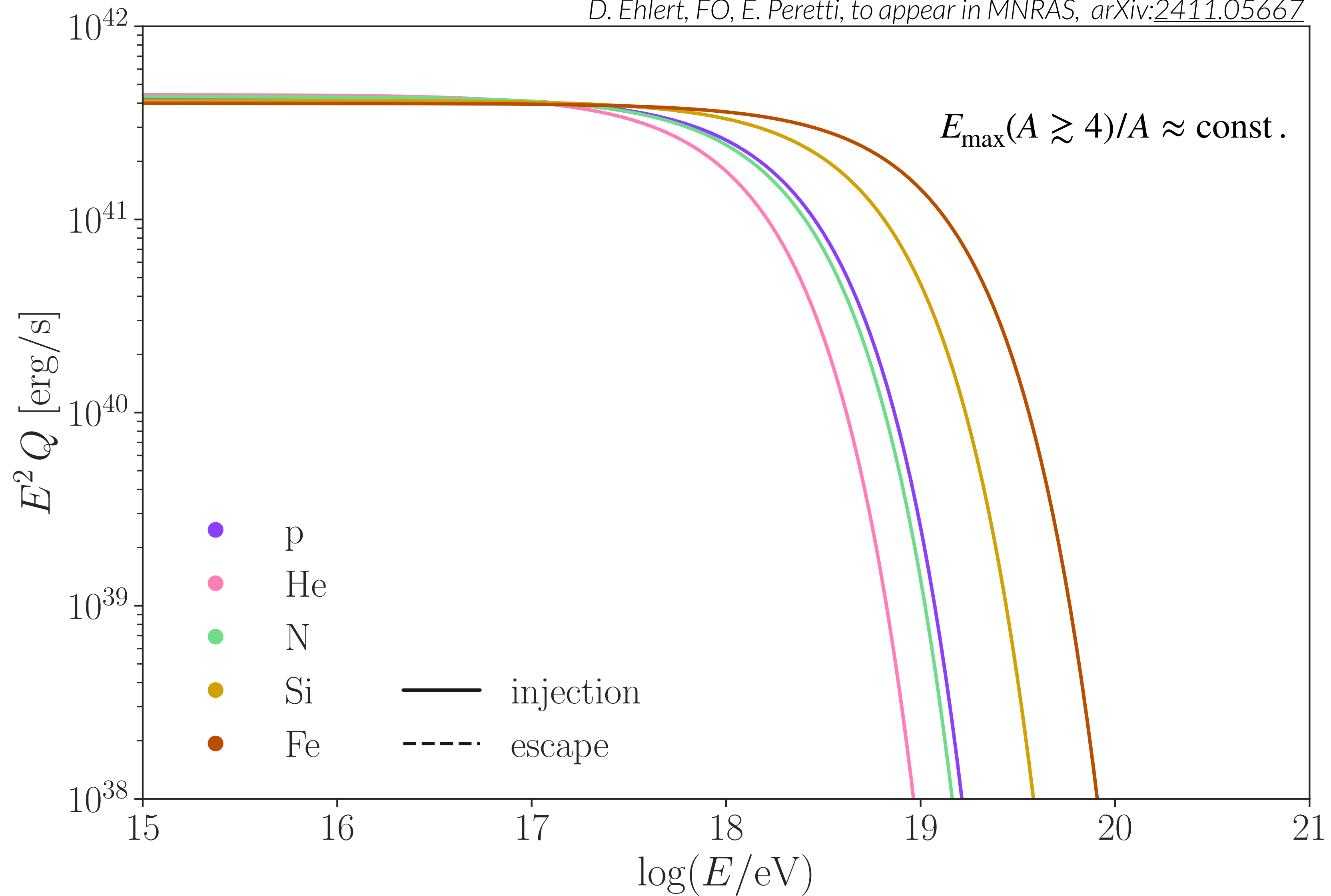
Peretti, Lamastra, Saturni, Ahlers, Blasi, Morlino & Cristofari 2023



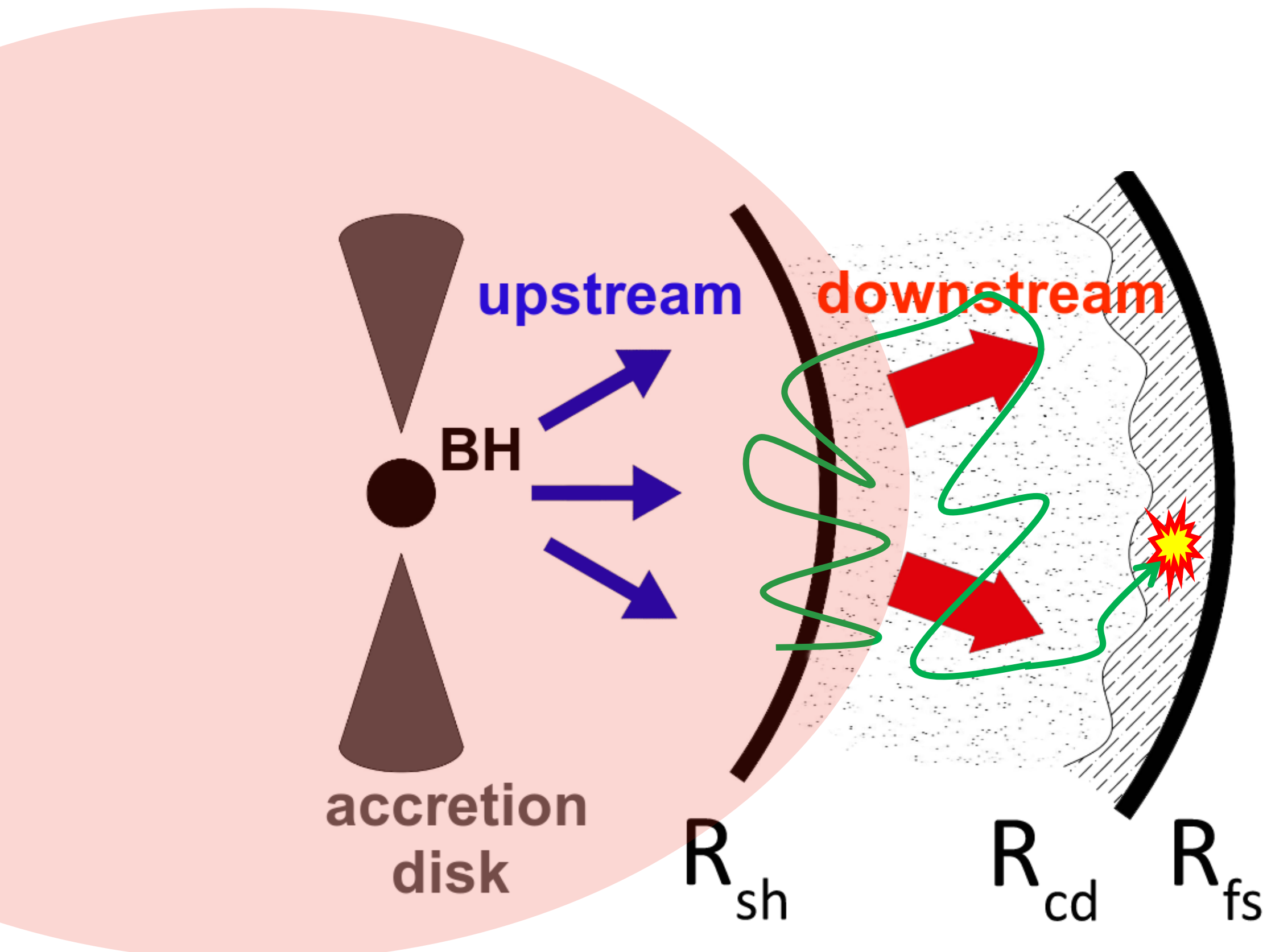
$$E_{p,max} \sim 1 \text{ EeV} \left(\frac{\dot{M}}{0.1 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}} \right)^{1/2} \frac{v_{UFO}}{0.2c}$$

UHECR nuclei in UFOs?

D. Ehlert, FO, E. Peretti, to appear in MNRAS, arXiv:2411.05667



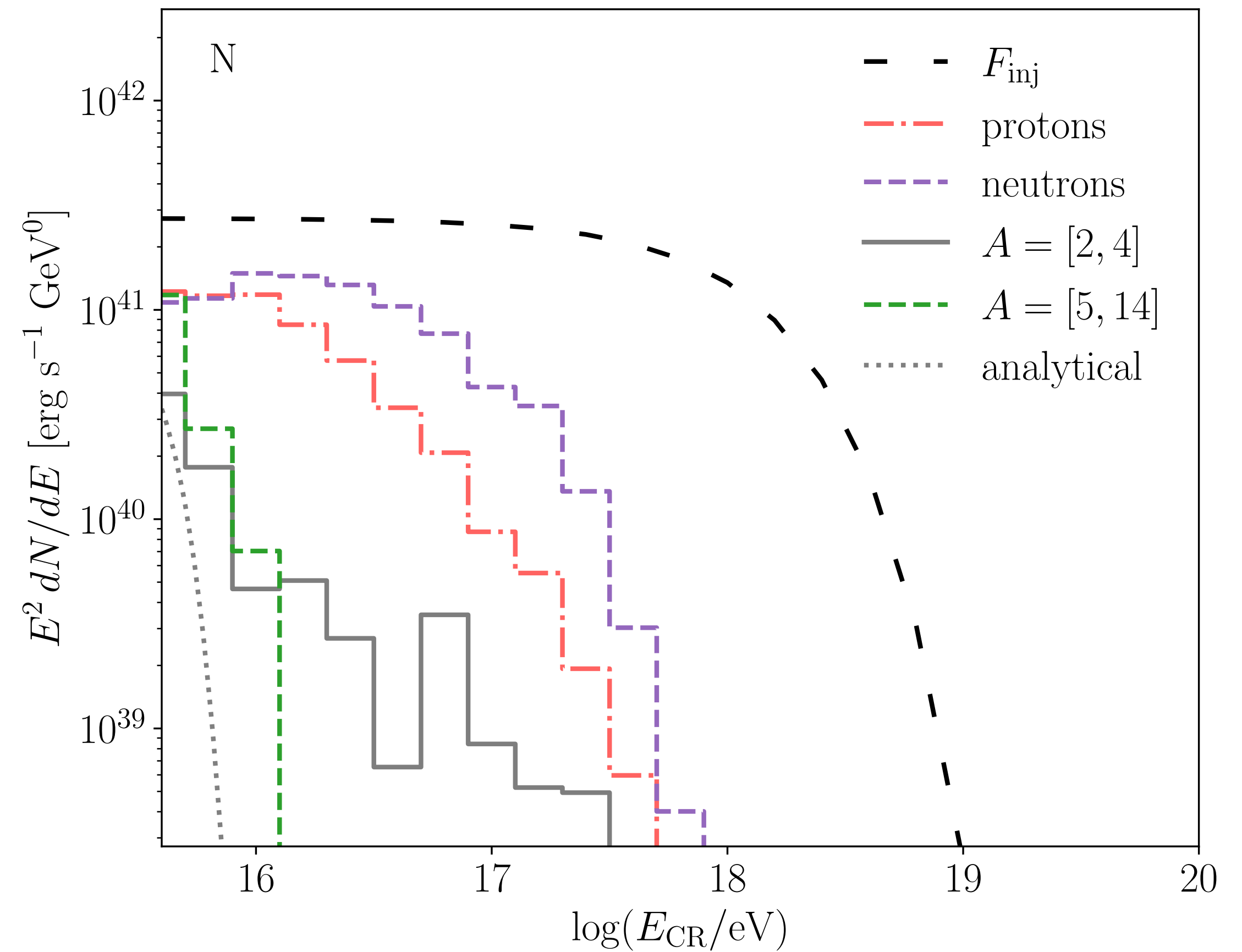
UHECR nuclei in UFOs?



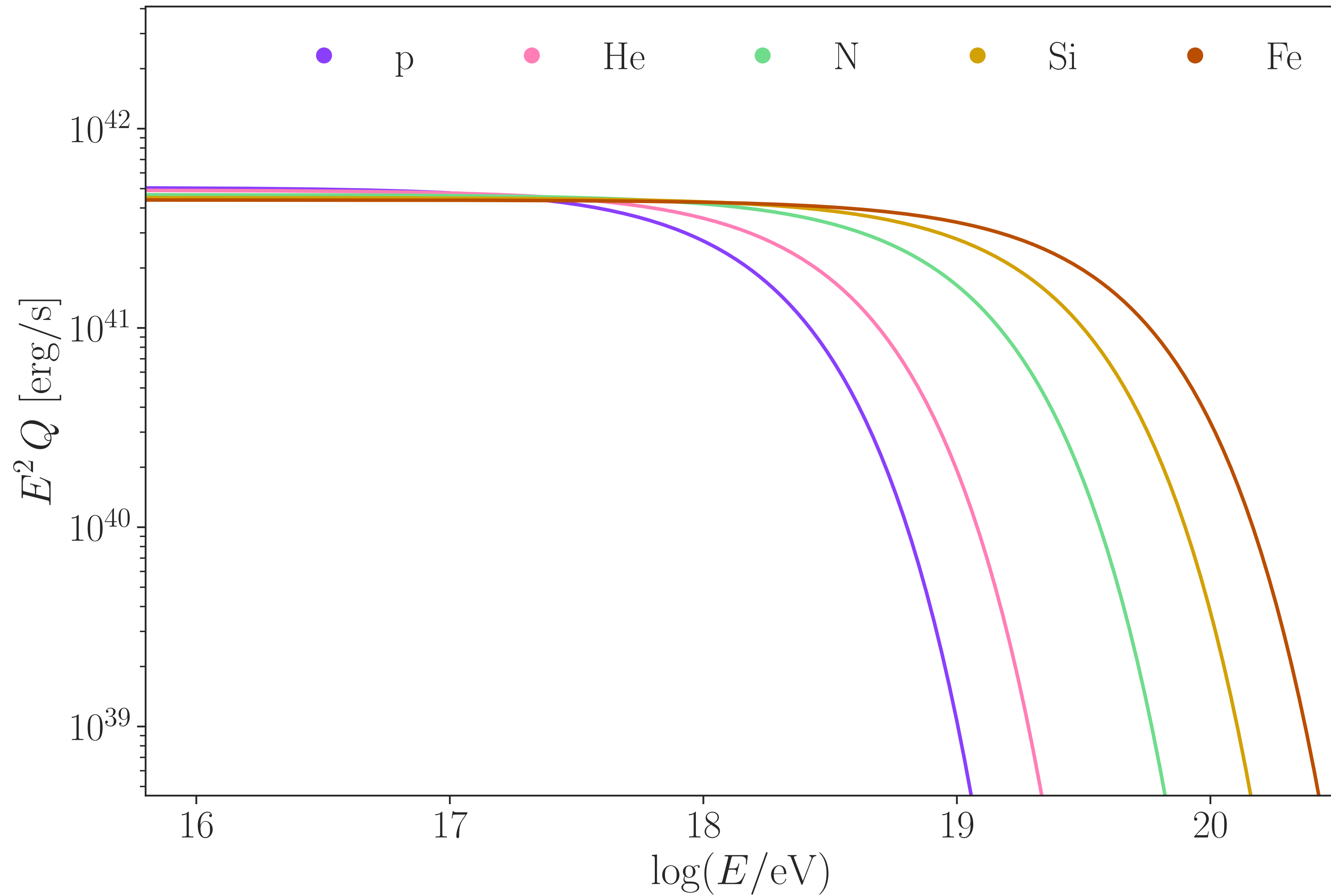
IR torus $L_{IR} \sim 0.5L_{disk}$

$$R_{IR} \sim 1 \text{ pc} \cdot \left(\frac{L_{disk}}{10^{45} \text{ erg/s}} \right)^{1/2}$$

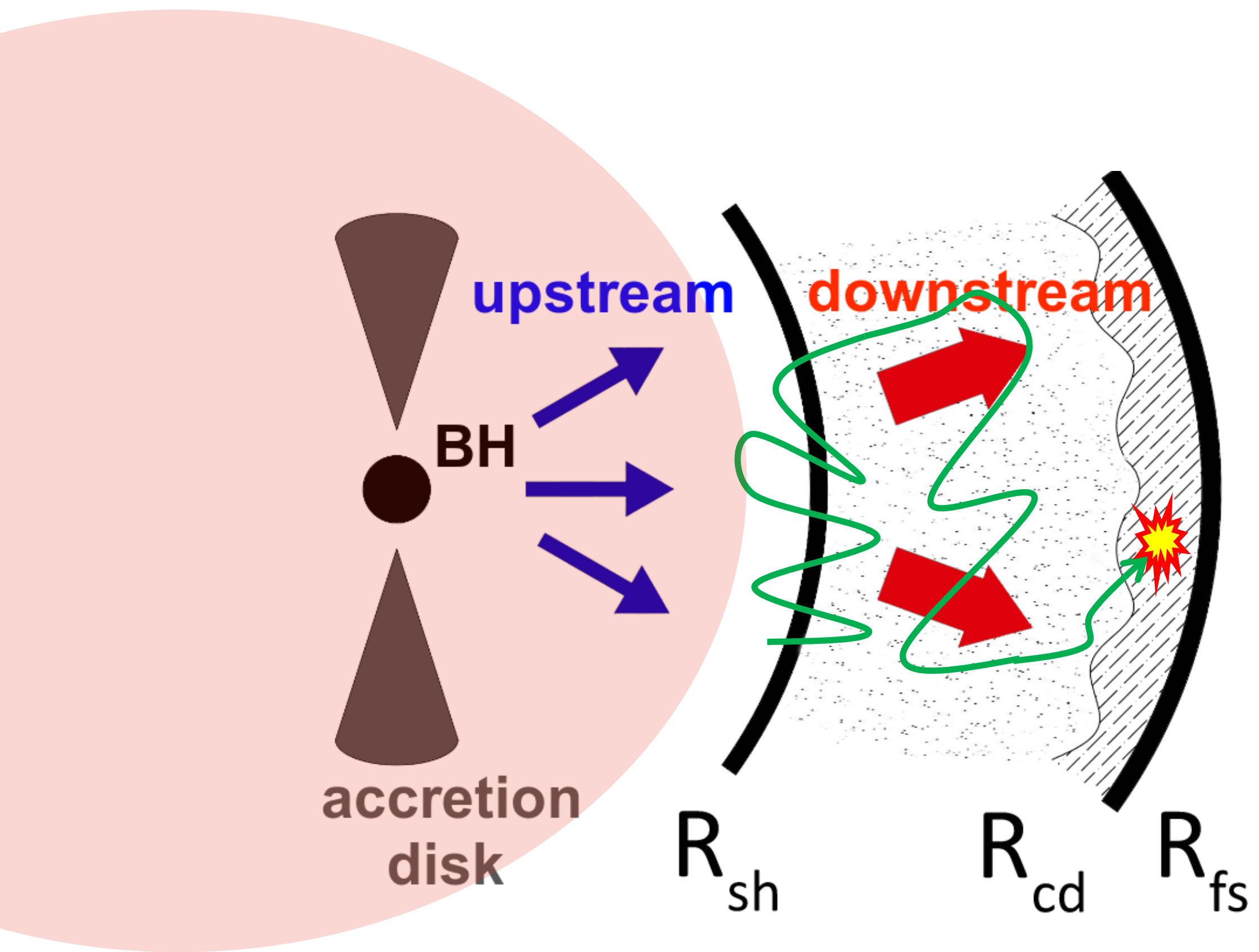
D. Ehlert, FO, E. Peretti, arXiv:2411.05667



UHECR nuclei in UFOs?

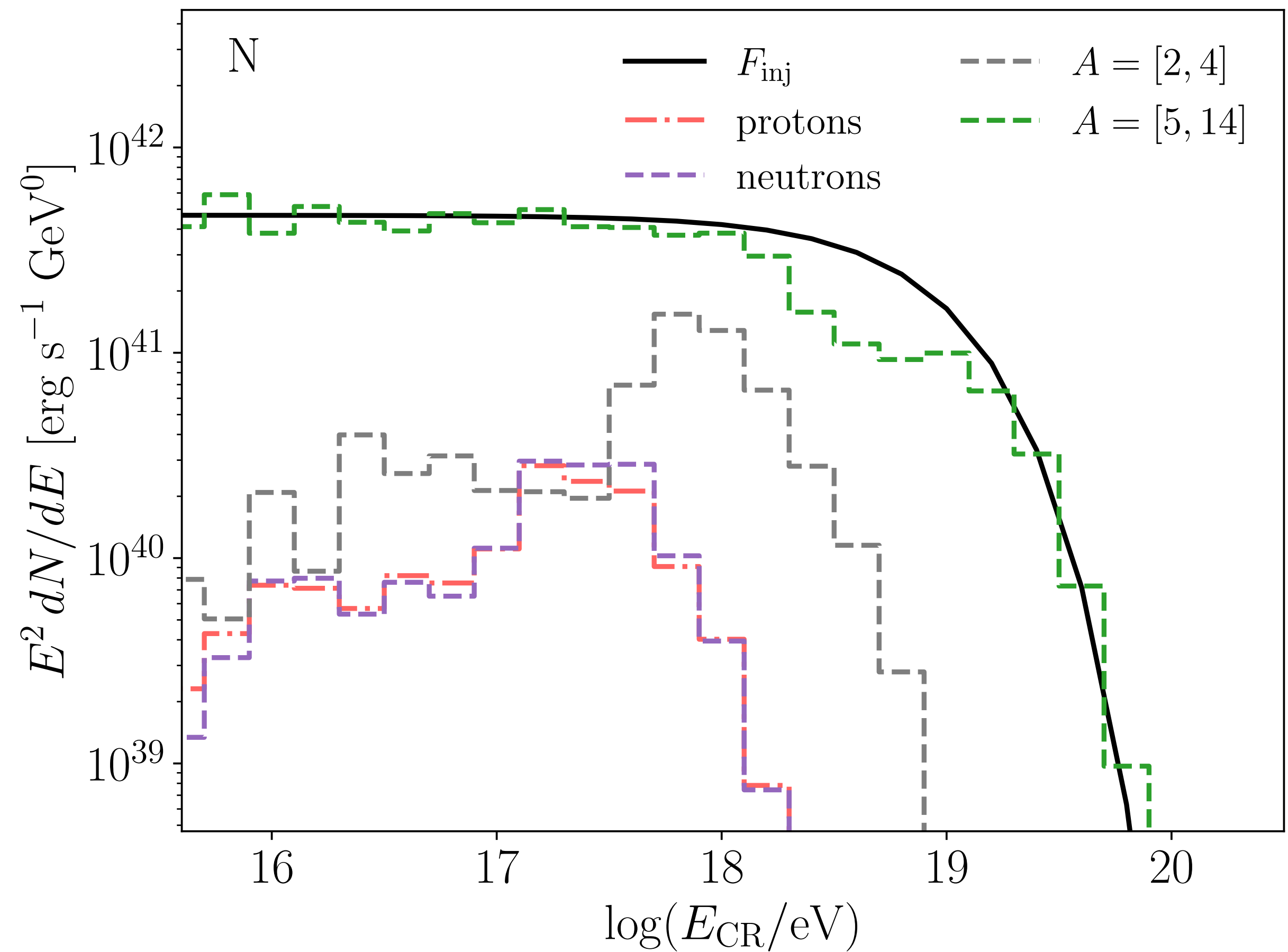


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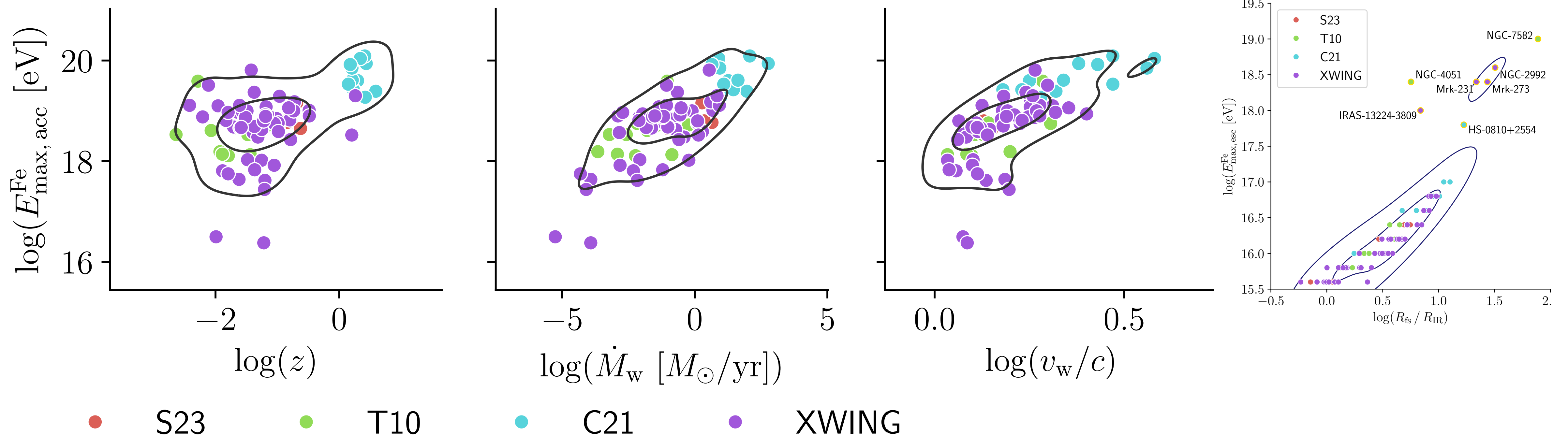


Application to observed UFOs

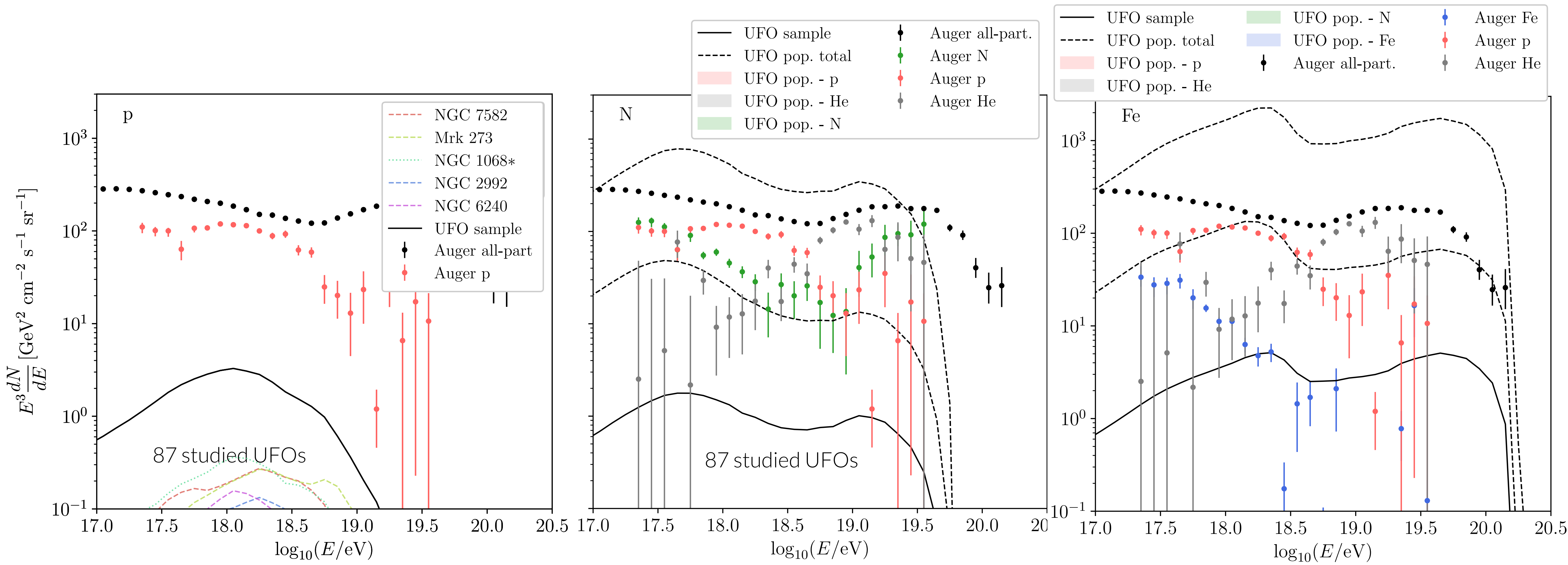
In total 87 UFOs from

Chartas et al 2009, Reeves et al 2009, 19, Riechers et al 2009, Tombesi et al 2010, 12, 14, Gofford et al 2015

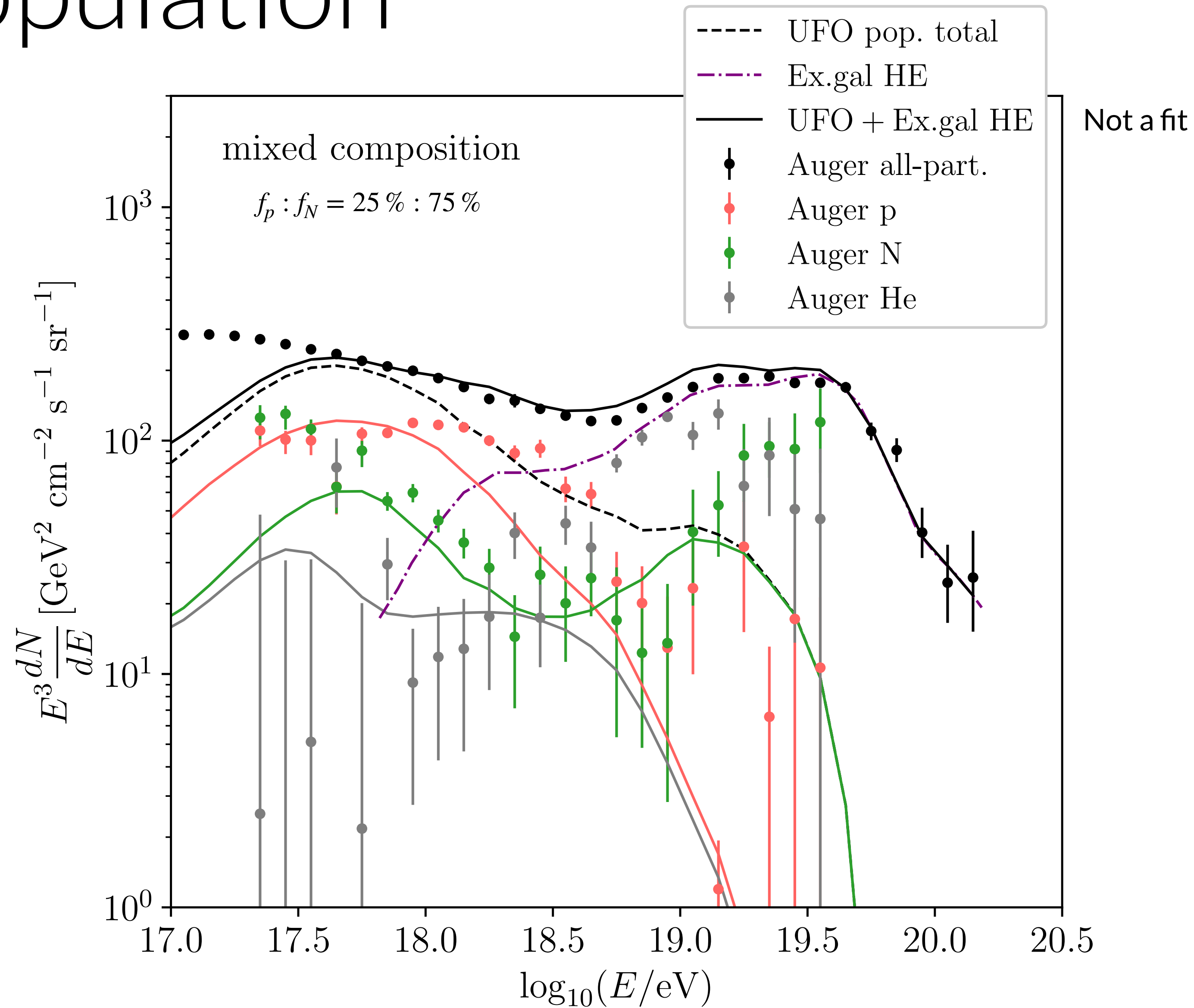
Nardini et al 2015, 18, Braitto et al 2018, Fiore et al 2017, Boissay-Malaquin 2019, Smith et al 2019, Ajello et al 2021, Laurenti et al 2021



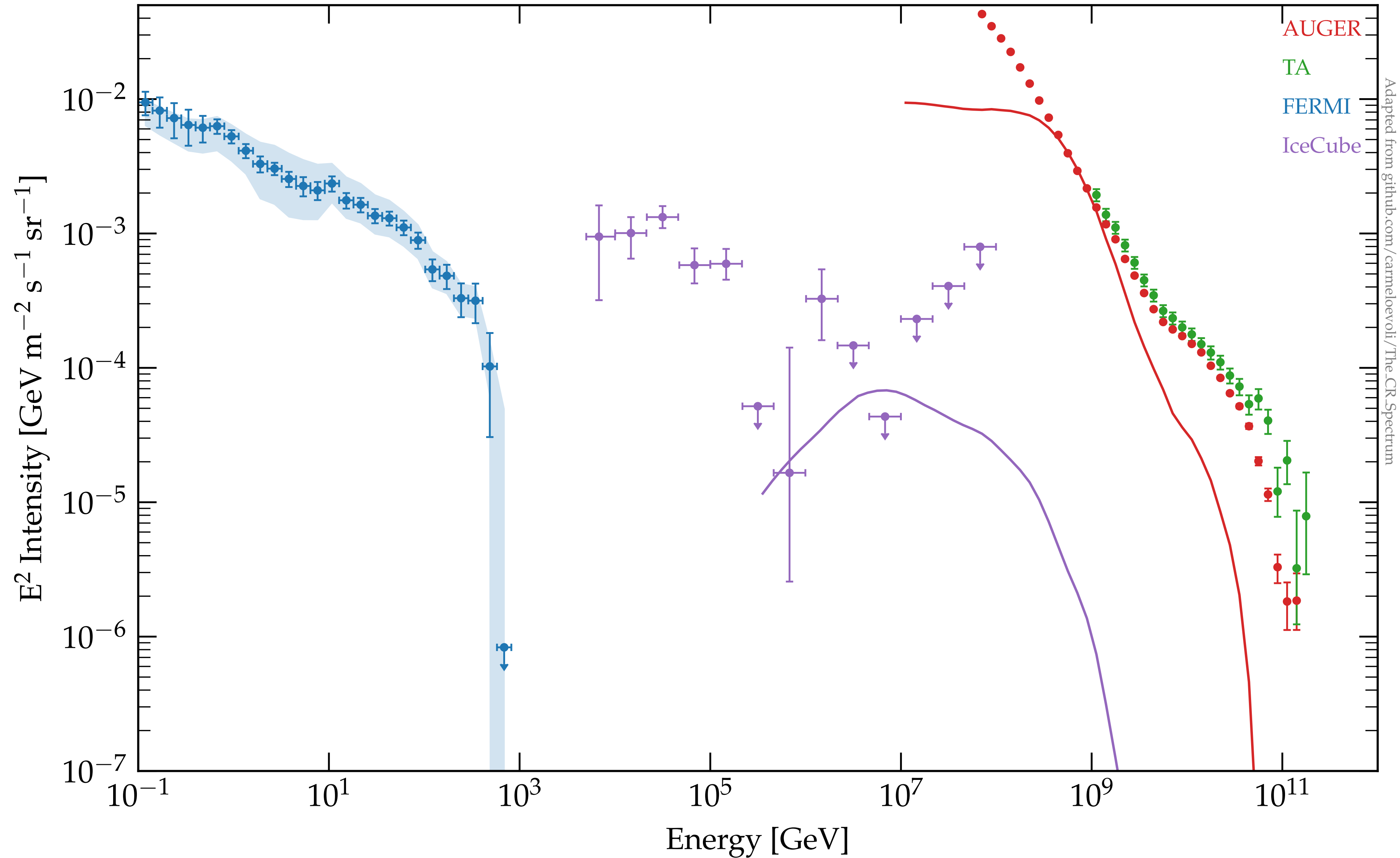
AGN population



AGN population



UFO population: Diffuse neutrino flux



Summary

Maximum rigidity distribution:

Sources with power-law distributed maximum rigidity required to be near identical

Additional variance expected from distribution of radius, magnetic field strength, photon fields...

Few sources? (In tension with arrival directions)

Near-identical sources?

Exotic physics?

Ultra-fast outflows:

Can ``fill'' the Galactic/Extra-galactic transition region

Maximum energy OK (most extreme UFOs)

Luminosity / energy budget OK

Observationally challenging. Starburst activity correlated with transients and AGN activity.