

# THE SPECTRUM OF COSMIC RAY ELECTRONS

REBECCA DIESING | ICRC 2019

# INTRODUCTION

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Protons and electrons are accelerated at the forward shocks of supernova remnants (SNRs) via diffusive shock acceleration (DSA).\*

DSA predicts power law distributions of CRs:

$$\Phi_{\text{inj}, p} \propto E^{-q_p}$$

$$\Phi_{\text{inj}, e} \propto E^{-q_e}$$

Common assumption:  $q_p = q_e$

\*See Bell 1978; Blandford & Ostriker 1978.

# STEEPENING THE ELECTRON SPECTRUM

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CR electrons experience synchrotron losses in the amplified magnetic fields of SNRs.

$$\tau_{\text{synch}} \simeq 7 \times 10^3 \text{ yr} \left( \frac{B}{300 \mu\text{G}} \right)^{-2} \left( \frac{E}{10 \text{ GeV}} \right)^{-1}$$

$$\tau_{\text{SNR}} \lesssim 10^5 \text{ yr}$$

# How much steeper is the CR electron spectrum?

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# PARTICLE ACCELERATION

Calculate the **CR proton spectrum** by solving the Parker transport equation.

Assume a fraction  $\eta$  of particles crossing the shock are injected into DSA.

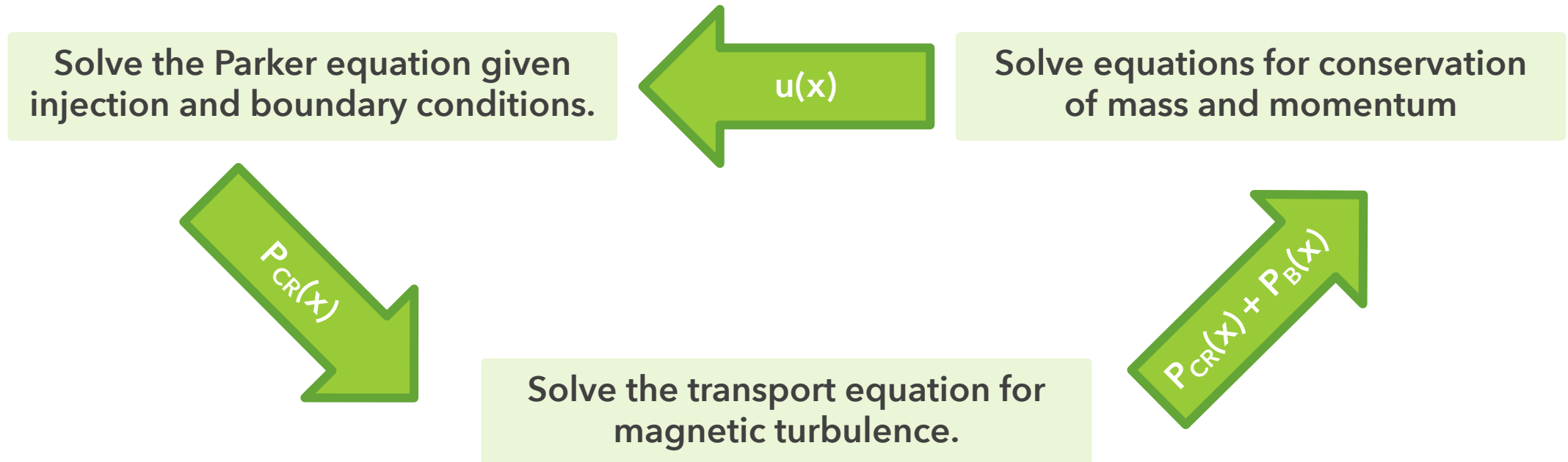
The diagram shows the Parker transport equation with four terms, each enclosed in a colored box and labeled with an arrow below it:

- Advection:**  $\tilde{u}(x) \frac{\partial f(x, p)}{\partial x}$  (green box, green arrow)
- Diffusion:**  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ D(x, p) \frac{\partial f(x, p)}{\partial x} \right]$  (green box, green arrow)
- Adiabatic compression:**  $+\frac{p}{3} \frac{d\tilde{u}(x)}{dx} \frac{\partial f(x, p)}{\partial p}$  (teal box, teal arrow)
- Injection:**  $+Q(x, p)$  (blue box, blue arrow)

A blue arrow also points from the text "Assume a fraction  $\eta$  of particles crossing the shock are injected into DSA." to the injection term  $Q(x, p)$ .

# PARTICLE ACCELERATION

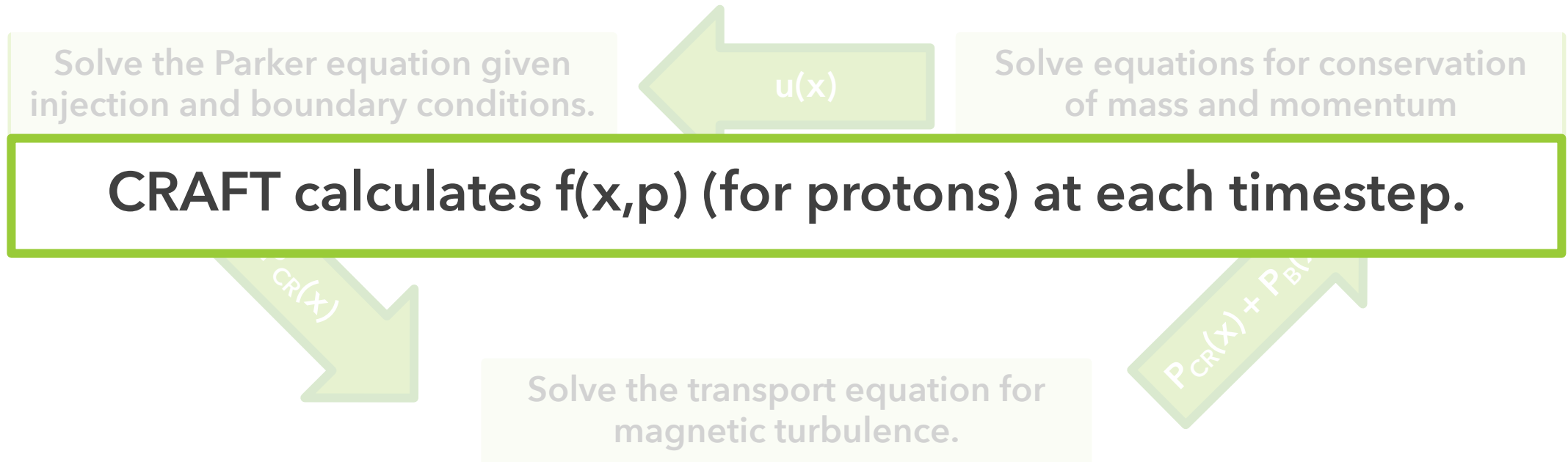
Use CRAFT (method paper in prep.), a semi-analytic model of non-linear DSA which self-consistently accounts for particle acceleration and magnetic field amplification.



See also Amato & Blasi 2006; Caprioli et al., 2010; Caprioli 2012.

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# ELECTRON ACCELERATION

Use an analytical approximation\* to go from a proton spectrum to an electron spectrum, with a cutoff determined by synchrotron losses.

Weight the electron spectrum at each timestep to account for energy losses.

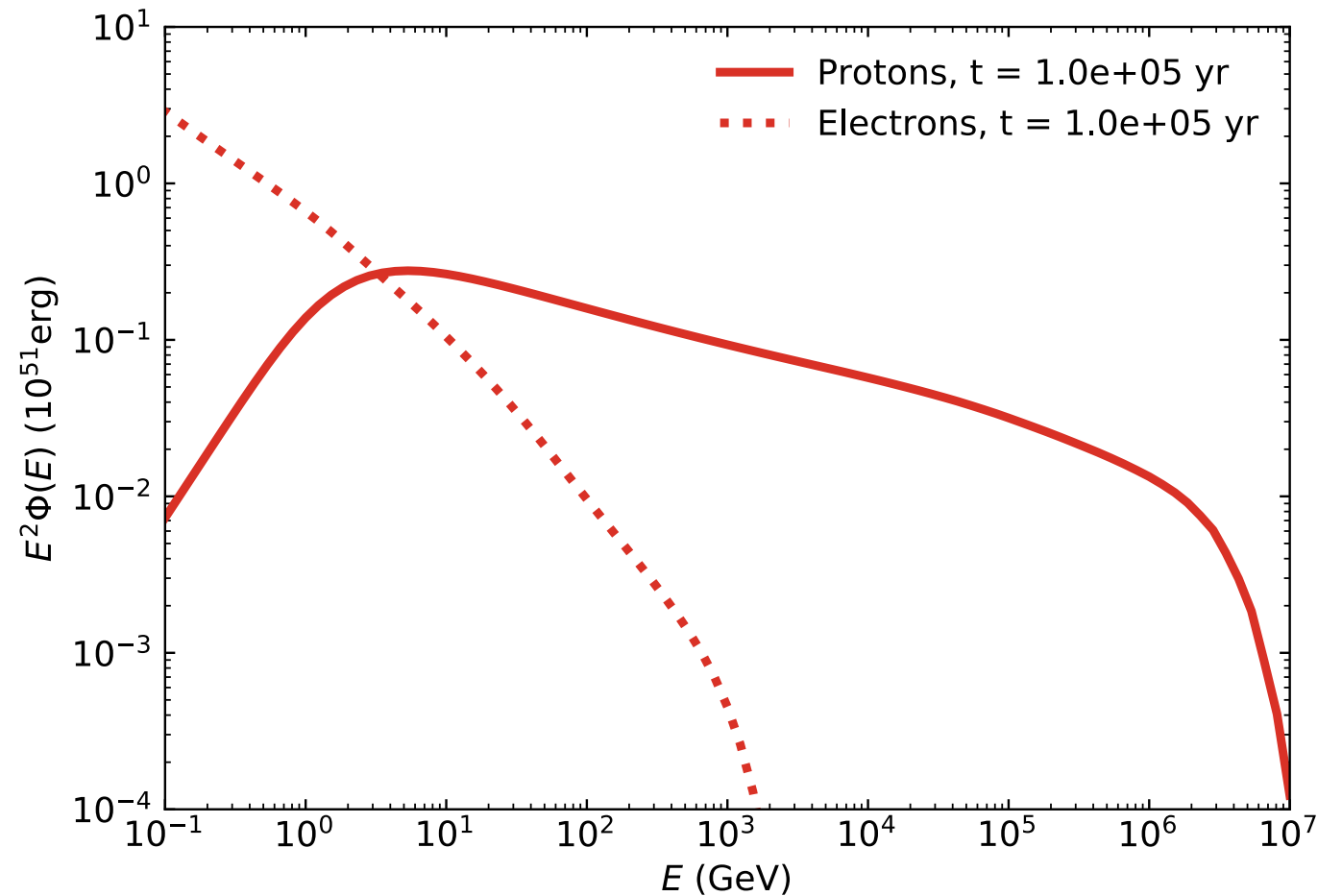
$$\frac{dE}{dt} = - \boxed{\frac{4}{3} \sigma_T c \left( \frac{E}{m_e c^2} \right)^2 \frac{B_2^2}{8\pi}} - \boxed{\frac{E}{R_{sh}} \frac{dR_{sh}}{dt}}$$

 **Synchrotron losses**       **Adiabatic losses**

\*Zirakashvili & Aharonian 2007

# SAMPLE SPECTRUM

Shown here is a typical SNR\*  
( $n_{\text{ISM}} = 1 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ,  $M_{\text{ej}} = 1 M_{\odot}$ )

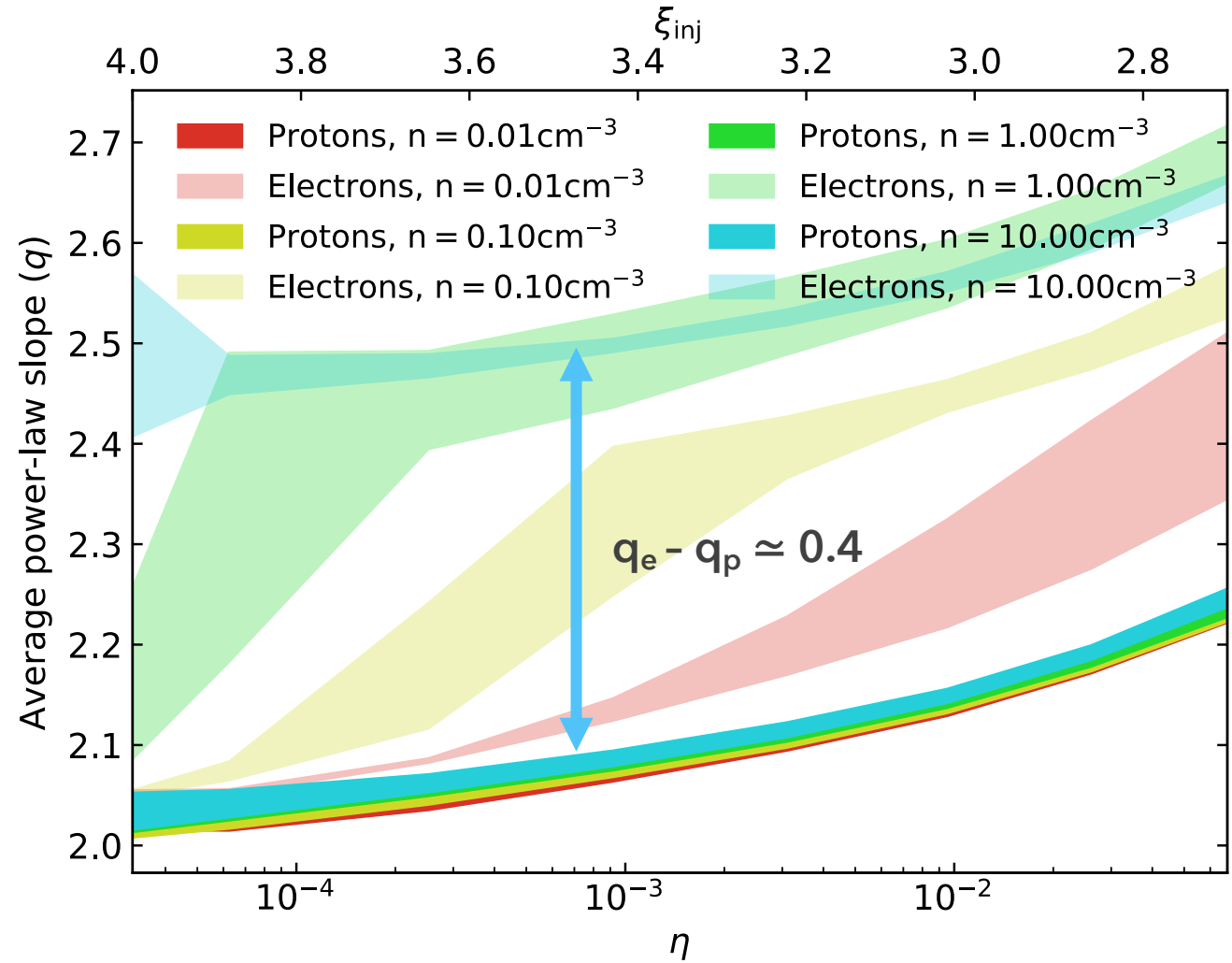


\*For more on SNR evolution, see Diesing & Caprioli 2018; our poster, **PS3-160**.

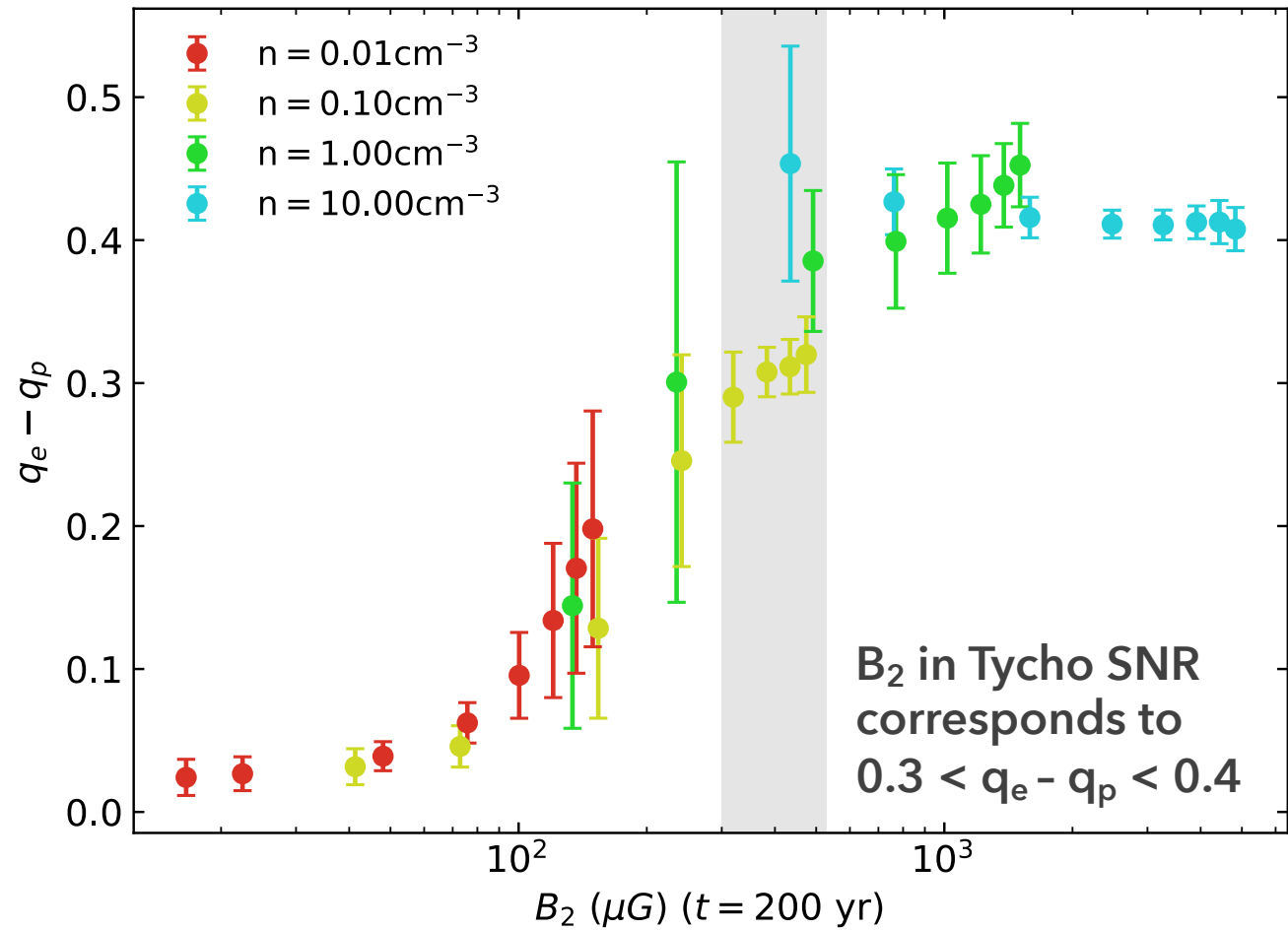


# RESULTS

Electron spectra are steeper!



# RESULTS



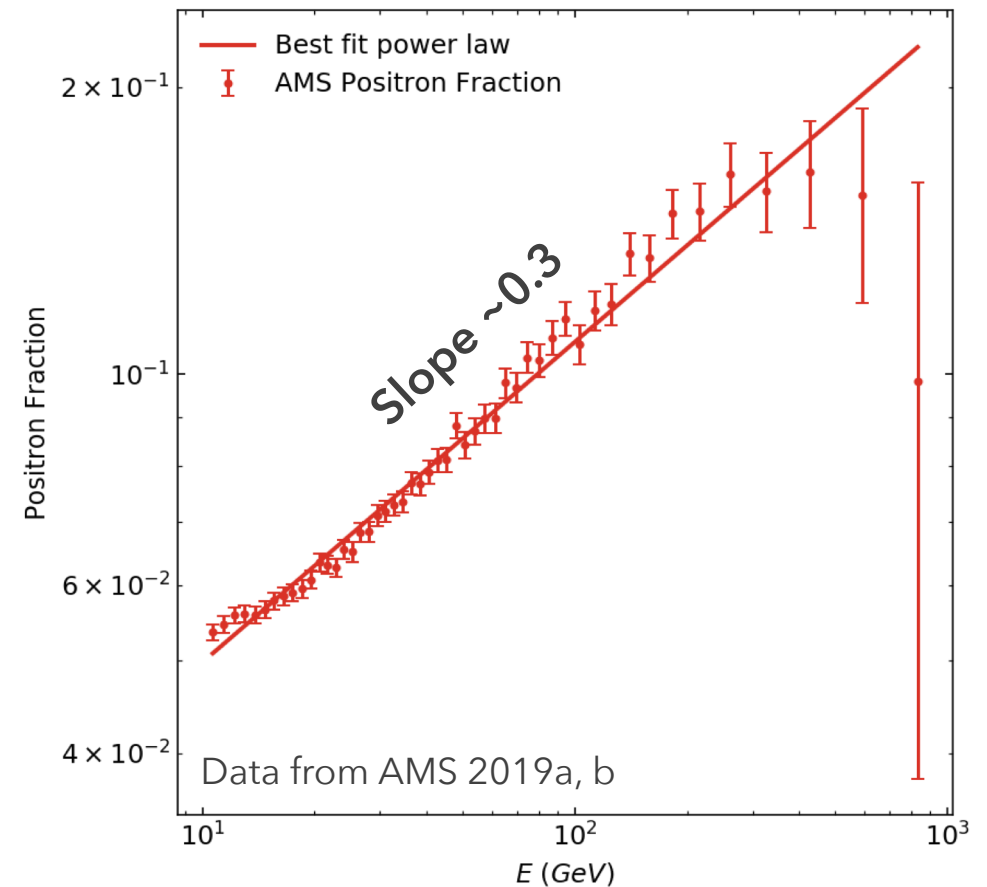
# IMPLICATIONS FOR THE POSITRON "EXCESS"

The positron fraction depends on  $q_p - q_e$ , secondary production, and propagation.

$$\chi \simeq \frac{\Phi_{\text{obs}, e^+}}{\Phi_{\text{obs}, e^-}} \propto E^{-(q_p - q_e + \epsilon)}$$

$$q_e - q_p = \epsilon + 0.3$$

If  $\epsilon < 0.1$ ,  $q_e - q_p < 0.4$  (from our calculation) could fully account for the "excess."



# CONCLUSIONS

1. Electrons experience synchrotron losses in the amplified magnetic fields of SNRs, resulting in a steepening of their spectrum.
2. The steepening of the electron spectrum suggests that the positron "excess" may in part be an electron deficit.
3. Regardless of secondary production, this steepening may have significant implications for CR propagation models. See, e.g., Orlando 2018, which assumes  $q_e - q_p \simeq 0.35$ .

