



Cosmic rays and non-thermal emission in simulated galaxies

*Maria Werhahn, Christoph Pfrommer, Philipp Girichidis,
Rüdiger Pakmor, Ewald Puchwein, Georg Winner*

Cosmic rays in galaxy formation

Importance of CRs in galaxy formation:

- 1D flux tube models (e.g. Breitschwerdt+1991; Zirakashvili+1996; Ptuskin+ 1997; Everett+ 2008; Samui+ 2010;...)
- 3D simulations of ISM (e.g. Hanasz+ 2013; Girichidis+ 2016; Simpson+ 2016; Farber+ 2018;...)
- CR-hydrodynamic simulations of galaxies (isolated, cosmological)
(e.g. Jubelgas+ 2008; Uhlig+ 2012; Booth+ 2013; Salem & Bryan 2014; Pakmor + 2016; 2017; Jacob+ 2018; Dashyan & Dubois 2020, Salem+ 2014; Buck+ 2020; Hopkins+ 2020;...)

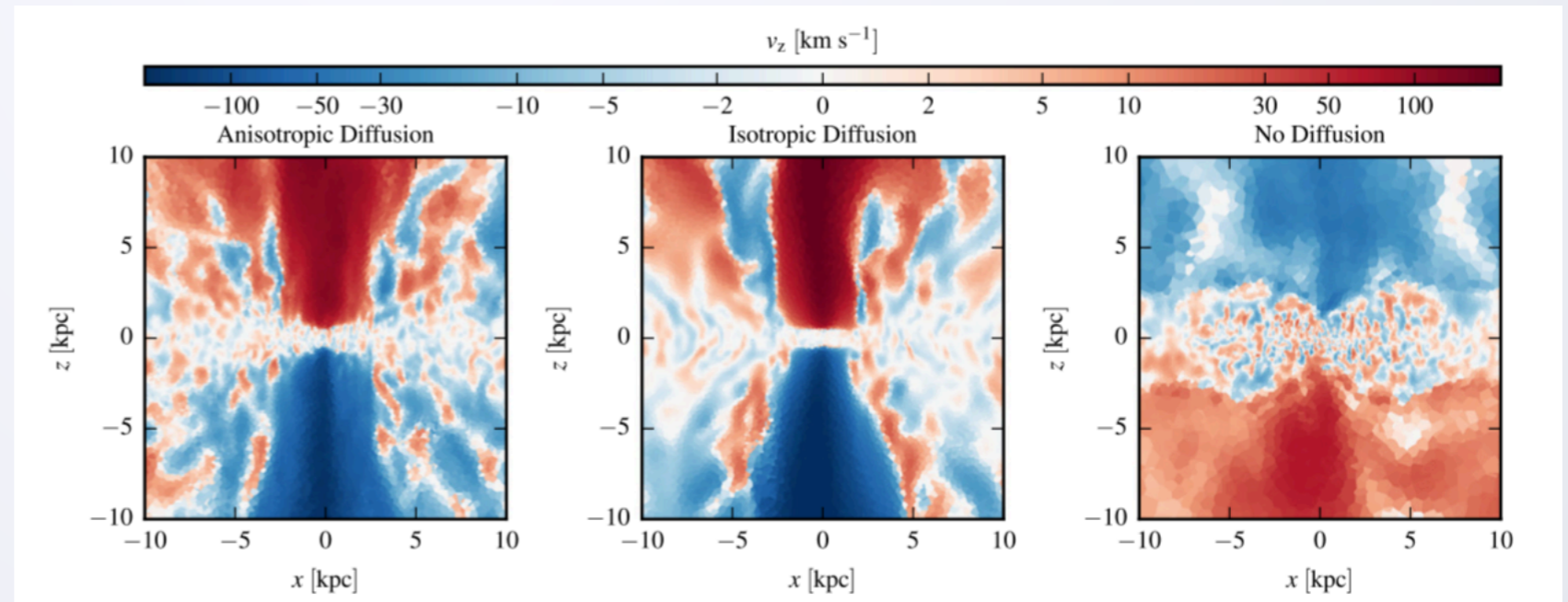
Cosmic rays in galaxy formation

Importance of CRs in galaxy formation:

- 1D flux tube models (e.g. Breitschwerdt+1991; Zirakashvili+1996; Ptuskin+ 1997; Everett+ 2008; Samui+ 2010;...)
- 3D simulations of ISM (e.g. Hanasz+ 2013; Girichidis+ 2016; Simpson+ 2016; Farber+ 2018;...)
- CR-hydrodynamic simulations of galaxies (isolated, cosmological)

(e.g. Jubelgas+ 2008; Uhlig+ 2012; Booth+ 2013; Salem & Bryan 2014; Pakmor + 2016; 2017; Jacob+ 2018; Dashyan & Dubois 2020, Salem+ 2014; Buck+ 2020; Hopkins+ 2020;...)

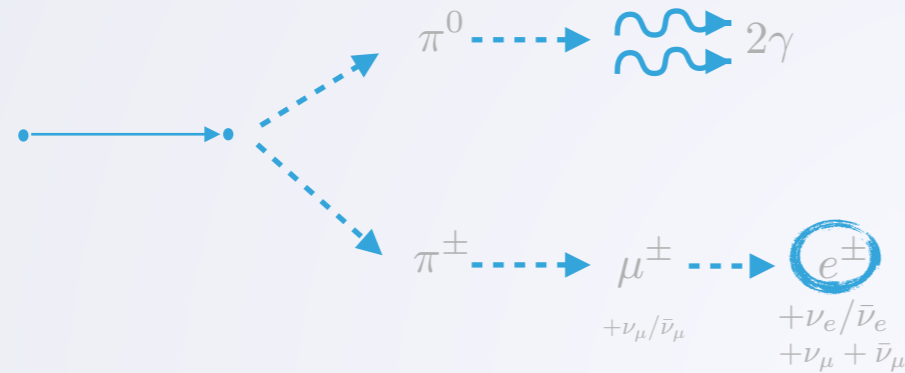
→ CRs regulate SF,
launch winds



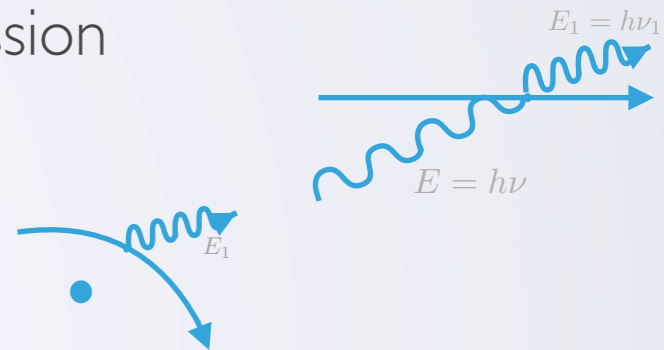
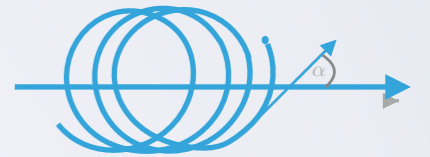
Pakmor+ (2016)

Non-thermal emission from CRs

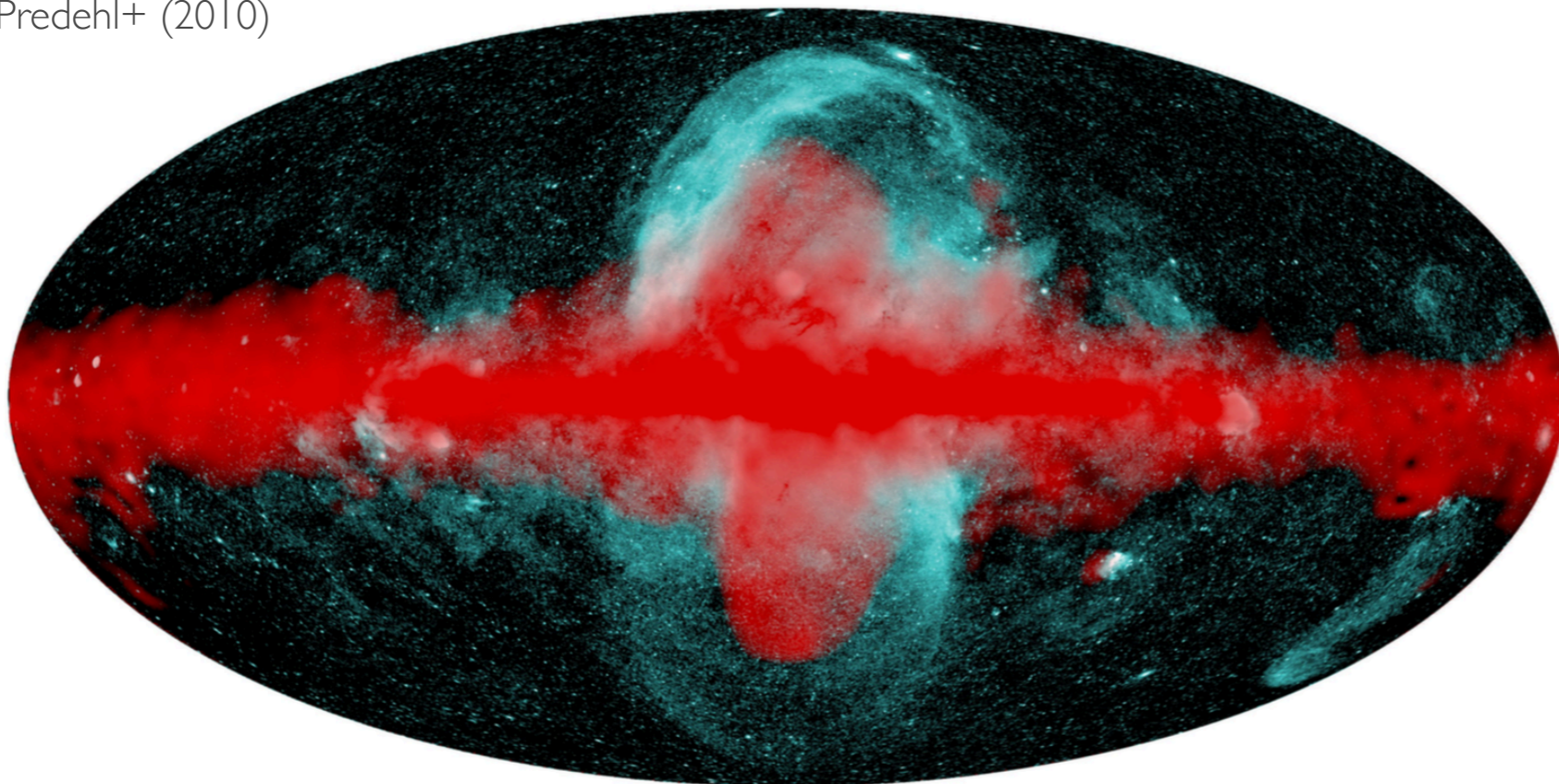
- CR protons:
 - pion decay



- CR electrons:
 - Synchrotron-emission
 - Inverse Compton emission
 - Bremsstrahlung



Predehl+ (2010)



cyan: eROSITA 0.6-1-keV band, red: GeV emission (Fermi bubbles)

CRs and non-thermal emission in galaxies

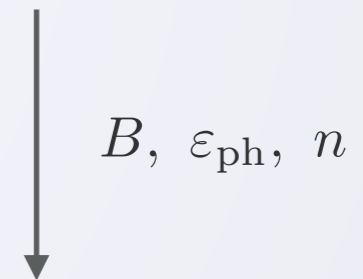
★ Star formation ★

Young stellar
population (UV)



FIR-emission

SNe accelerate
CRs



**Non-thermal emission
(radio, gamma-rays)**

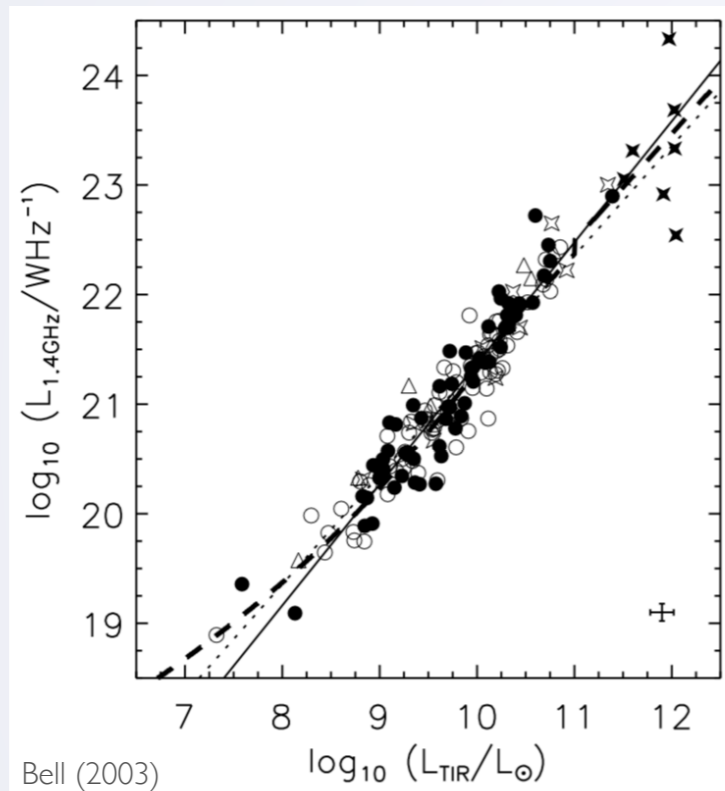


Non-thermal emission in star-forming galaxies

Observations:

- FIR-Radio Relation**

(van der Kruit 1971; Condon 1992; Yun+2001; Bell 2003)

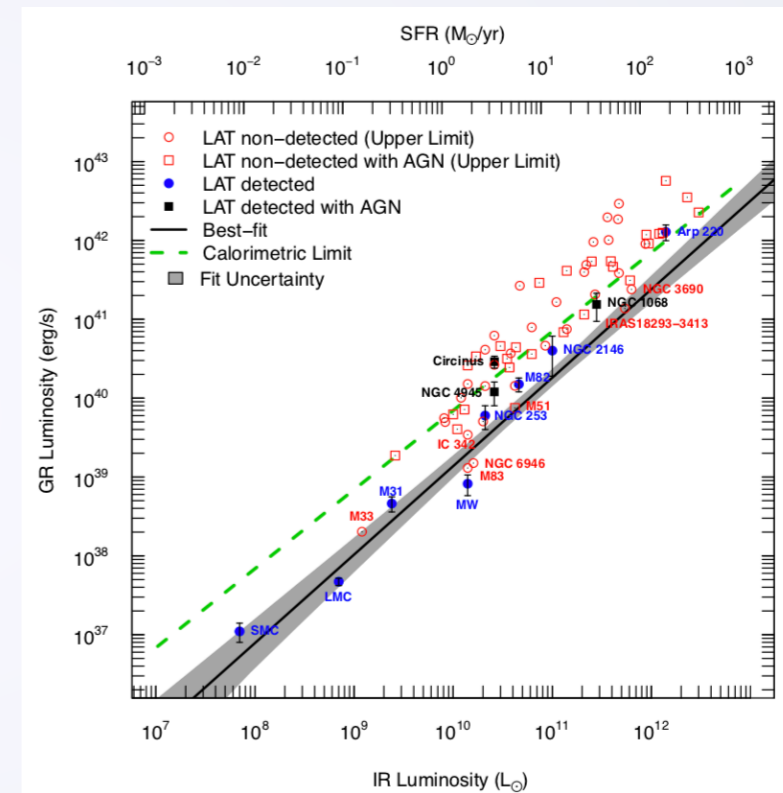


→ suggest calorimetry

↓
too steep radio spectra?

- FIR-γ-Ray Relation**

(Ackermann et al. 2012; Rojas-Bravo & Araya 2016; Linden 2017; Ajello+2020)



Rojas-Bravo & Araya (2016)

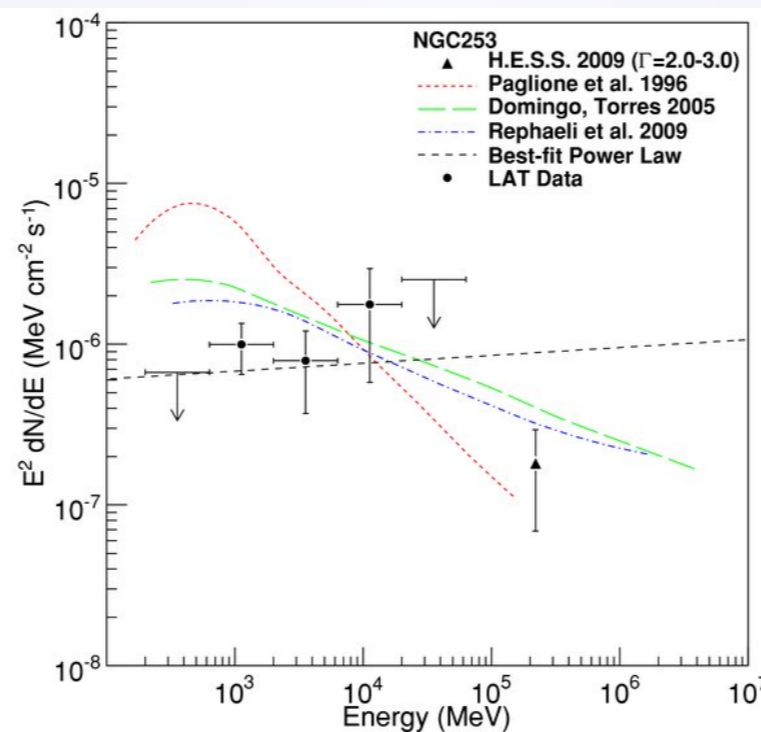
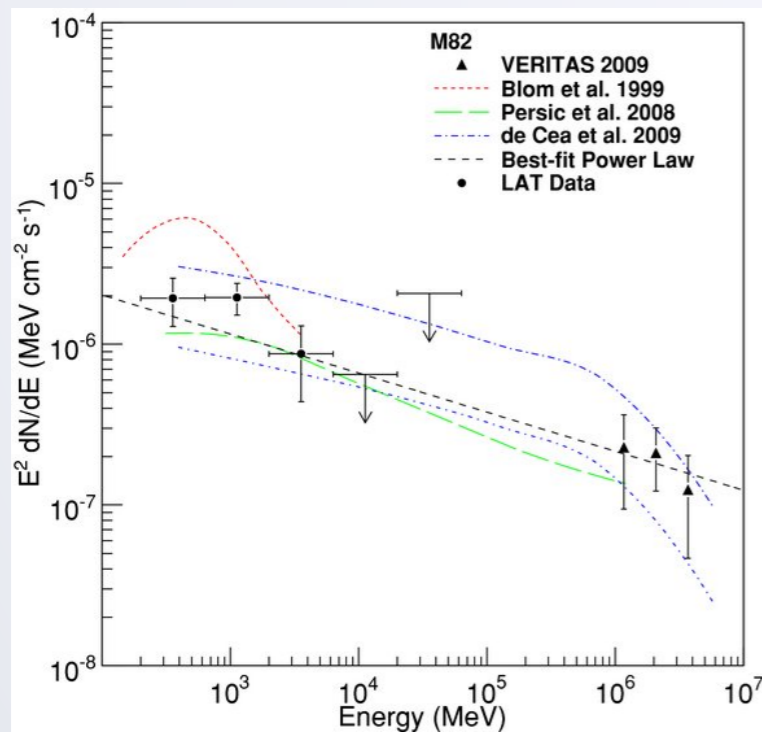
↓
What about other proton losses (e.g. diffusion)?
What about IC emission?

↓
Any energy left for feedback?

Non-thermal emission in star-forming galaxies

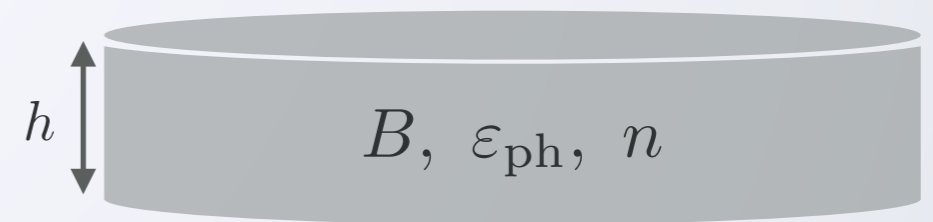
Theoretical models to explain observations:

- static MW models (GALPROP, Strong & Moskalenko 1998; DRAGON, Evoli+ 2008; PICARD, Kissmann 2014)
- ID transport models (Heesen+ 2016; Miskolczi+ 2019)
- one-zone steady-state models (Lacki+ 2010,2011; Yoast-Hull+ 2013)



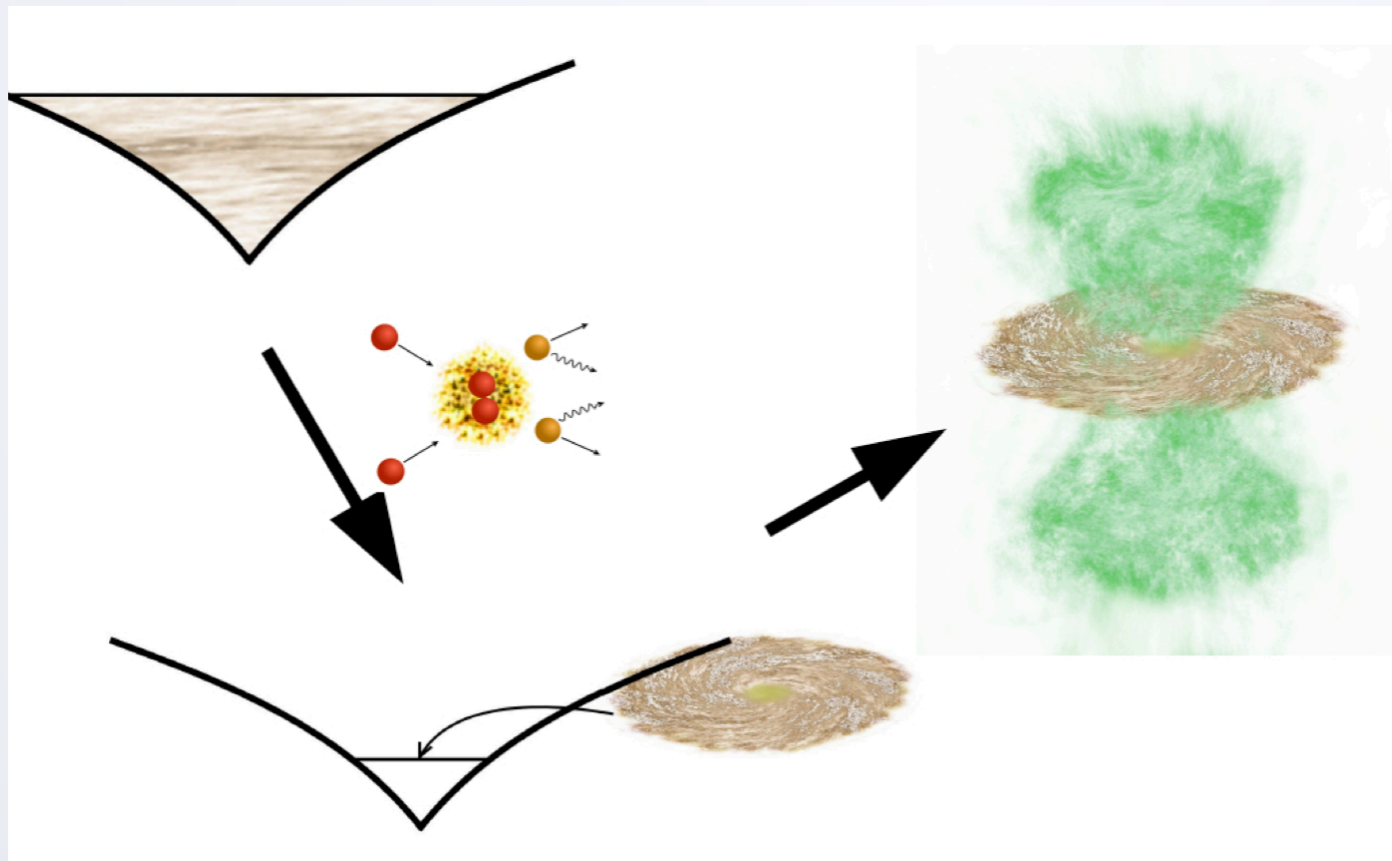
Fermi-LAT (Abdo+ 2009)

One-zone models:



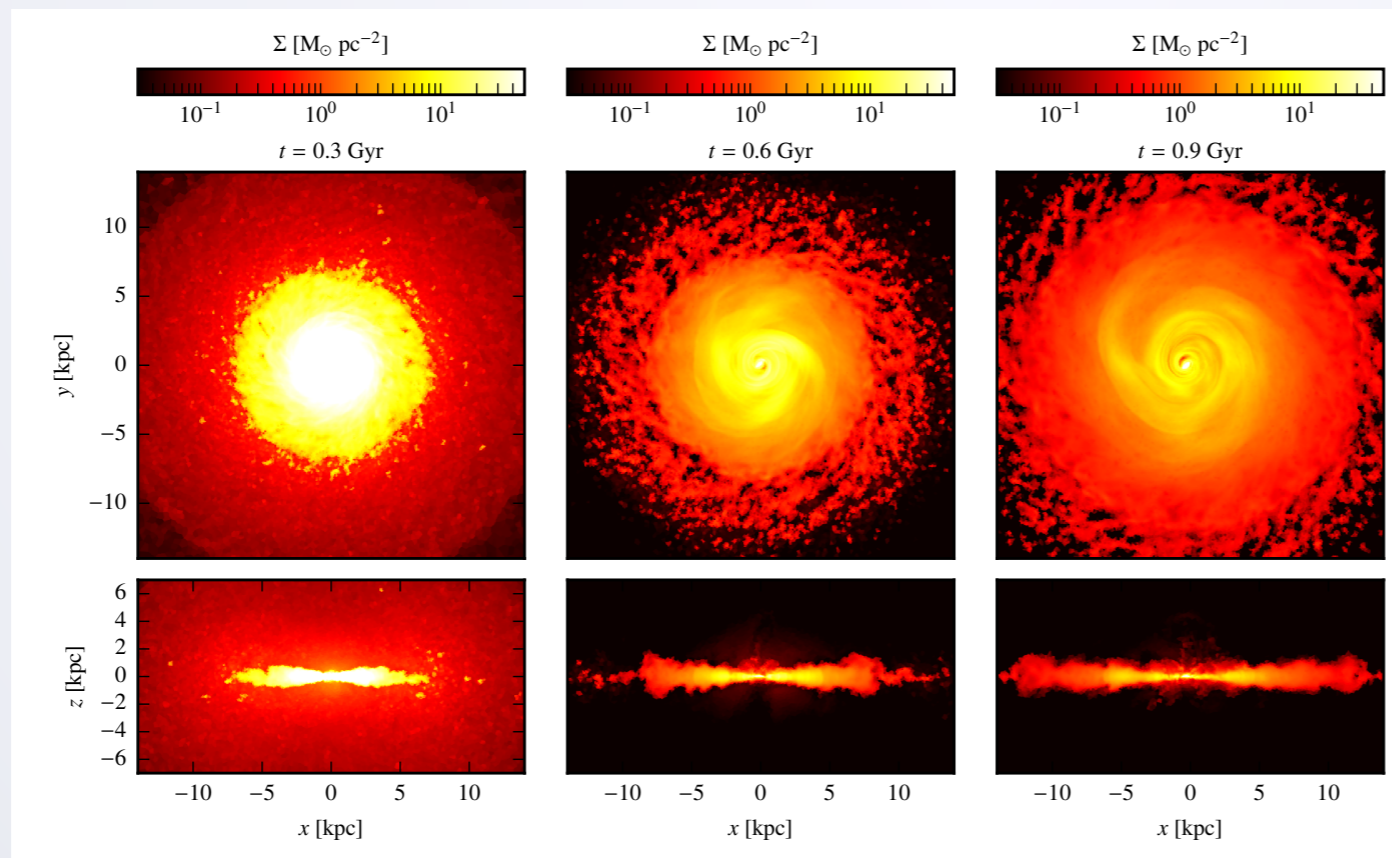
3D MHD Simulations

- **AREPO simulations** of isolated galactic disks, with different:
 - halo masses $(10^{10} - 10^{12})M_{\odot}$
 - concentration parameters
 - initial magnetic field $B_0 = \{10^{-10}, 10^{-12}\} \text{ G}$



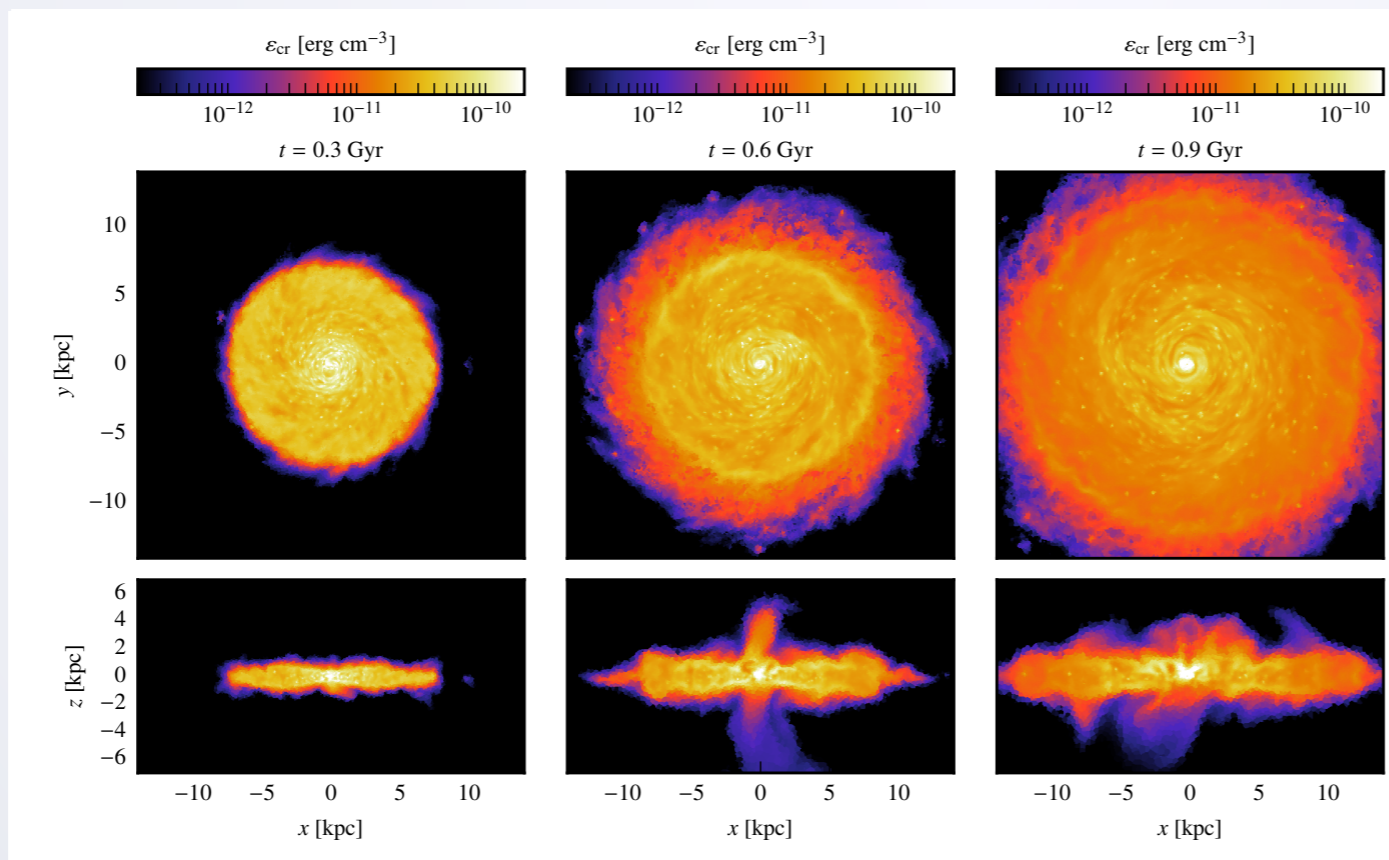
3D MHD Simulations

- **AREPO simulations** of isolated galactic disks, with different:
 - halo masses $(10^{10} - 10^{12})M_{\odot}$
 - concentration parameters
 - initial magnetic field $B_0 = \{10^{-10}, 10^{-12}\} \text{ G}$



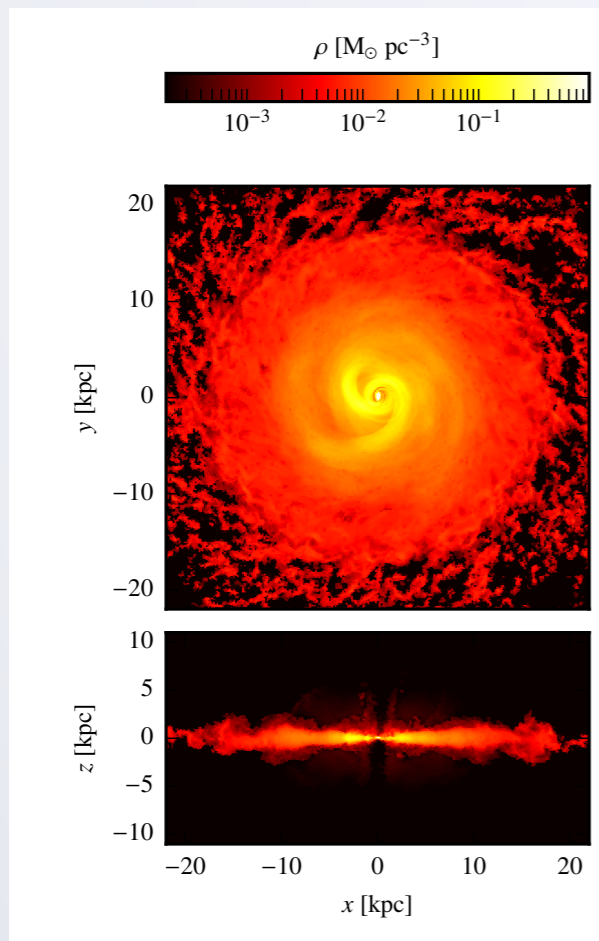
3D MHD Simulations

- **AREPO simulations** of isolated galactic disks, with different:
 - halo masses $(10^{10} - 10^{12})M_{\odot}$
 - concentration parameters
 - initial magnetic field $B_0 = \{10^{-10}, 10^{-12}\}$ G
 - injection efficiency of CRs $\zeta_{\text{SN}} = 5 - 10\%$
 - CR transport (advection, advection + diffusion)



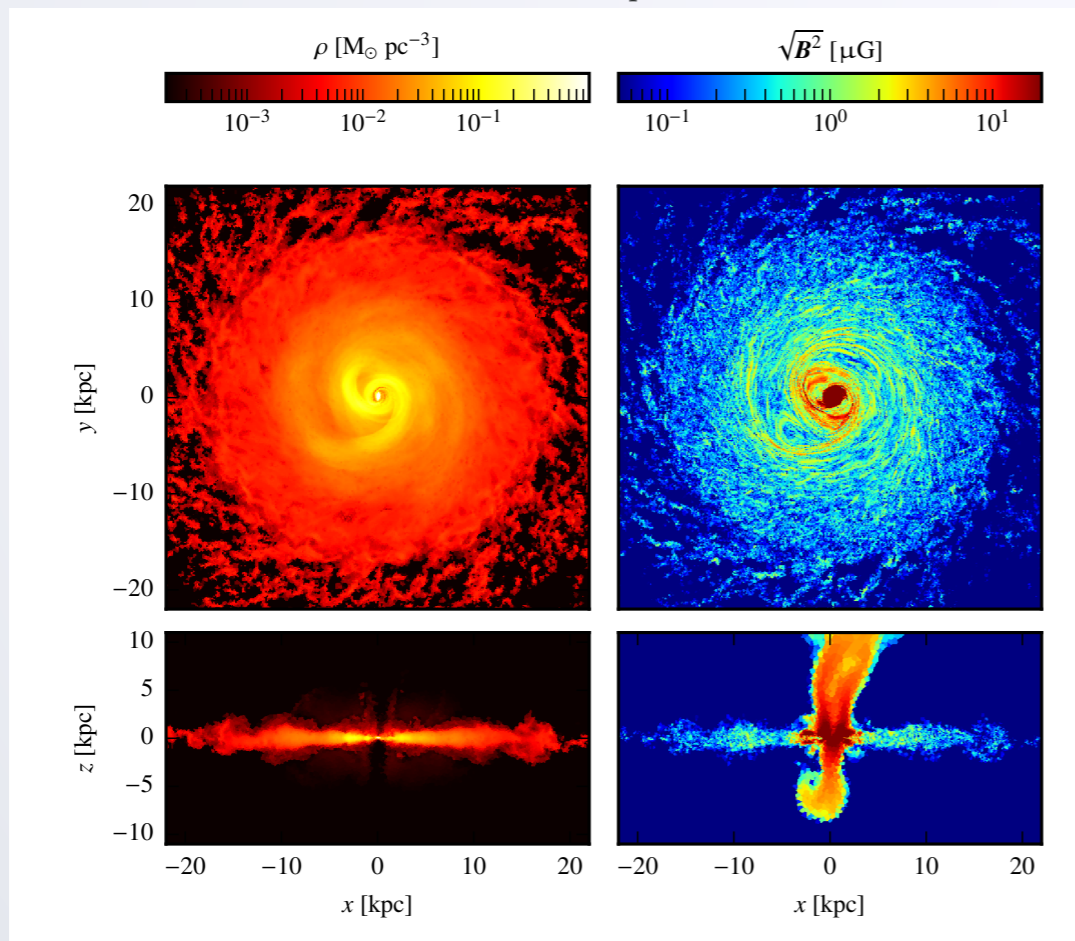
CR modeling

- CR steady-state spectra in each cell (post-processing) $\frac{f(E)}{\tau_{\text{esc}}} - \frac{d}{dE} [f(E)b(E)] = q(E)$
 - Protons: $\tau_{\text{Coul,p}} \propto \frac{E_p}{n_e}$
 $\tau_{\pi} \propto \frac{1}{n_N}$
 - Electrons: $\tau_{\text{Coul,e}} \propto \frac{E_e}{n_p}$
 $\tau_{\text{brems}} \propto \frac{1}{n_p \ln E_e}$



CR modeling

- CR steady-state spectra in each cell (post-processing) $\frac{f(E)}{\tau_{\text{esc}}} - \frac{d}{dE} [f(E)b(E)] = q(E)$
 - Protons: $\tau_{\text{Coul,p}} \propto \frac{E_p}{n_e}$
 $\tau_{\pi} \propto \frac{1}{n_N}$
 - Electrons: $\tau_{\text{Coul,e}} \propto \frac{E_e}{n_p}$ $\tau_{\text{syn}} \propto \frac{1}{E_e B^2}$
 $\tau_{\text{brems}} \propto \frac{1}{n_p \ln E_e}$



CR modeling

- CR steady-state spectra in each cell (post-processing) $\frac{f(E)}{\tau_{\text{esc}}} - \frac{d}{dE} [f(E)b(E)] = q(E)$

- Protons: $\tau_{\text{Coul,p}} \propto \frac{E_p}{n_e}$

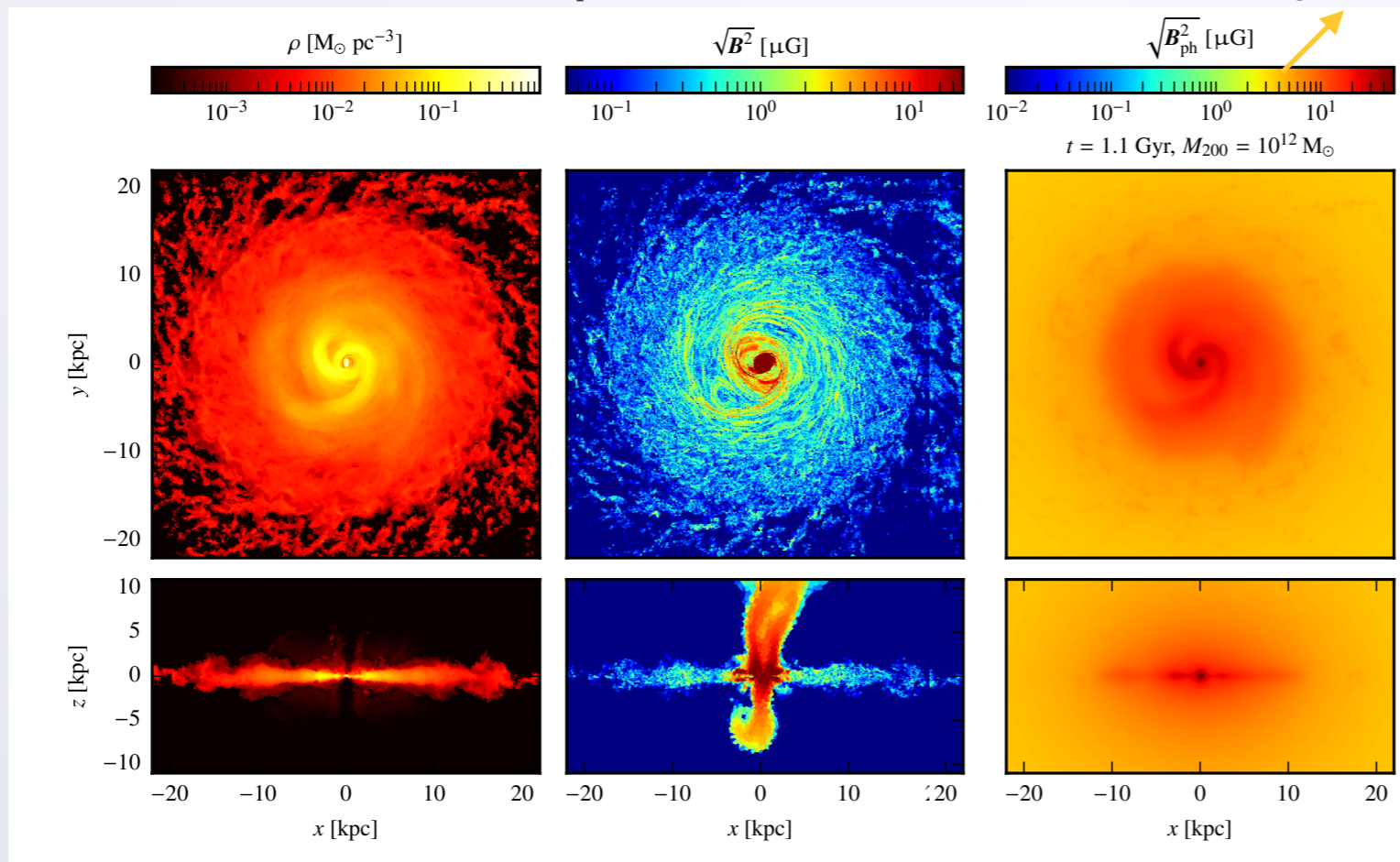
$$\tau_{\pi} \propto \frac{1}{n_N}$$

- Electrons: $\tau_{\text{Coul,e}} \propto \frac{E_e}{n_p}$ $\tau_{\text{syn}} \propto \frac{1}{E_e B^2}$ $\tau_{\text{IC}} \propto \frac{1}{E_e \epsilon_{\text{ph}}}$

$$\tau_{\text{brems}} \propto \frac{1}{n_p \ln E_e}$$

$$\frac{B_{\text{ph}}^2}{8\pi} = \epsilon_{\text{ph}} = \epsilon_* + \epsilon_{\text{CMB}}$$

$$B_{\text{CMB}} \approx 3 \mu\text{G}$$



CR modeling

- CR steady-state spectra in each cell (post-processing) $\frac{f(E)}{\tau_{\text{esc}}} - \frac{d}{dE} [f(E)b(E)] = q(E)$

- Protons: $\tau_{\text{Coul,p}} \propto \frac{E_p}{n_e}$

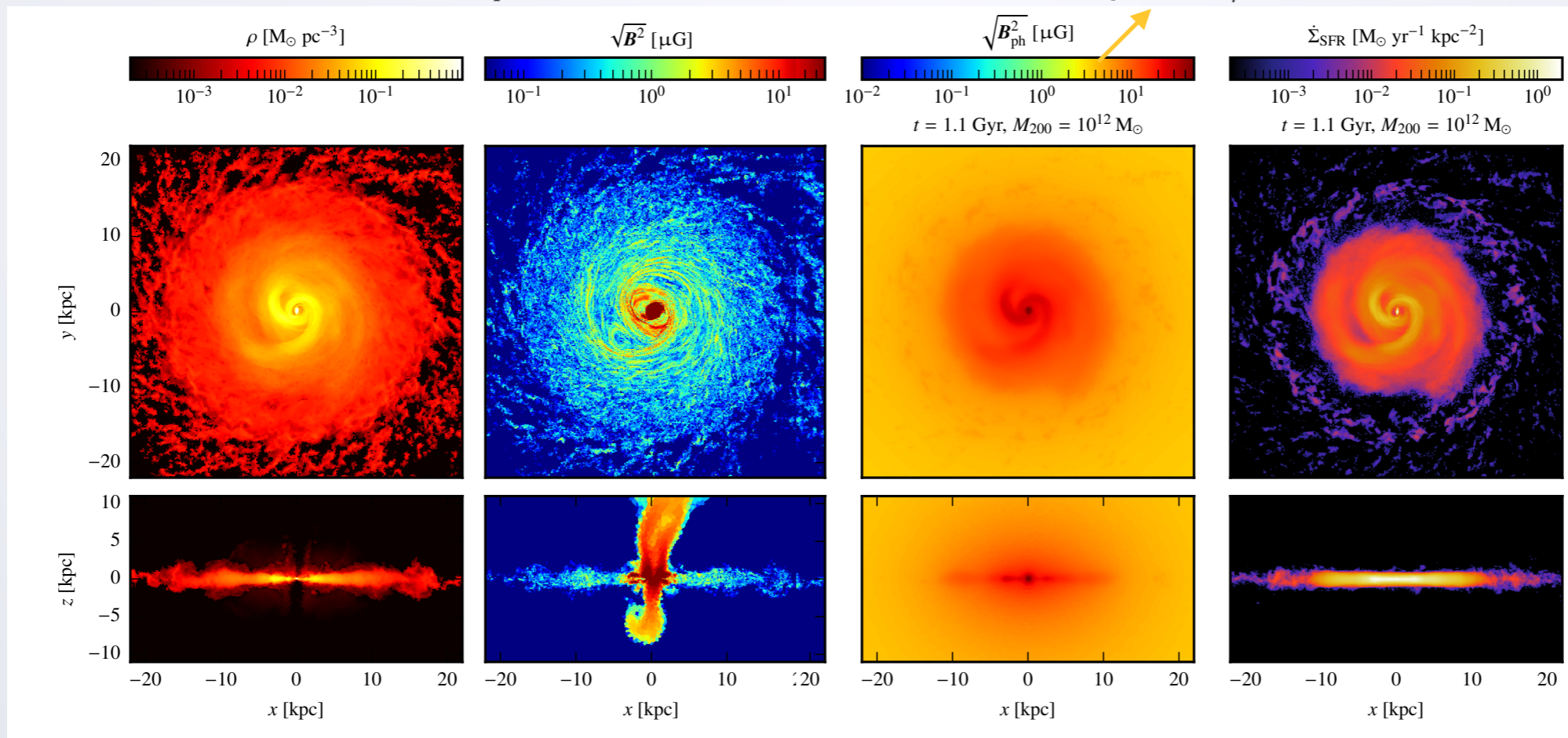
$$\tau_{\pi} \propto \frac{1}{n_N}$$

- Electrons: $\tau_{\text{Coul,e}} \propto \frac{E_e}{n_p}$ $\tau_{\text{syn}} \propto \frac{1}{E_e B^2}$ $\tau_{\text{IC}} \propto \frac{1}{E_e \epsilon_{\text{ph}}}$

$$\tau_{\text{brems}} \propto \frac{1}{n_p \ln E_e}$$

$$\frac{B_{\text{ph}}^2}{8\pi} = \epsilon_{\text{ph}} = \epsilon_* + \epsilon_{\text{CMB}}$$

$$B_{\text{CMB}} \approx 3 \mu\text{G}$$



CR modeling

- CR steady-state spectra in each cell (post-processing)

$$\frac{f(E)}{\tau_{\text{esc}}} - \frac{d}{dE} [f(E)b(E)] = q(E)$$

$$\tau_{\text{esc}}^{-1} = (\tau_{\text{diff}}^{-1} + \tau_{\text{adv}}^{-1})$$
- Protons:

$$\tau_{\text{Coul,p}} \propto \frac{E_p}{n_e}$$

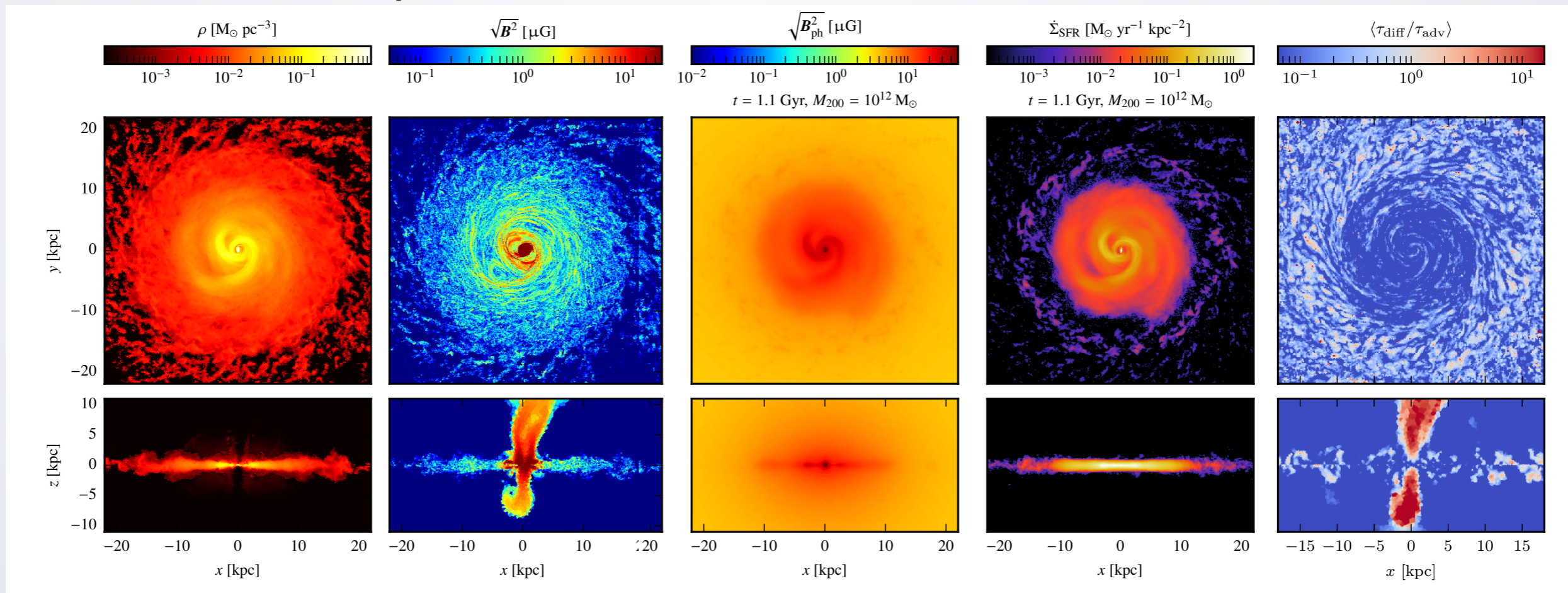
$$\tau_{\pi} \propto \frac{1}{n_N}$$
- Electrons:

$$\tau_{\text{Coul,e}} \propto \frac{E_e}{n_p}$$

$$\tau_{\text{syn}} \propto \frac{1}{E_e B^2}$$

$$\tau_{\text{IC}} \propto \frac{1}{E_e \epsilon_{\text{ph}}}$$

$$\tau_{\text{brems}} \propto \frac{1}{n_p \ln E_e}$$



CR modeling

- CR steady-state spectra in each cell (post-processing)

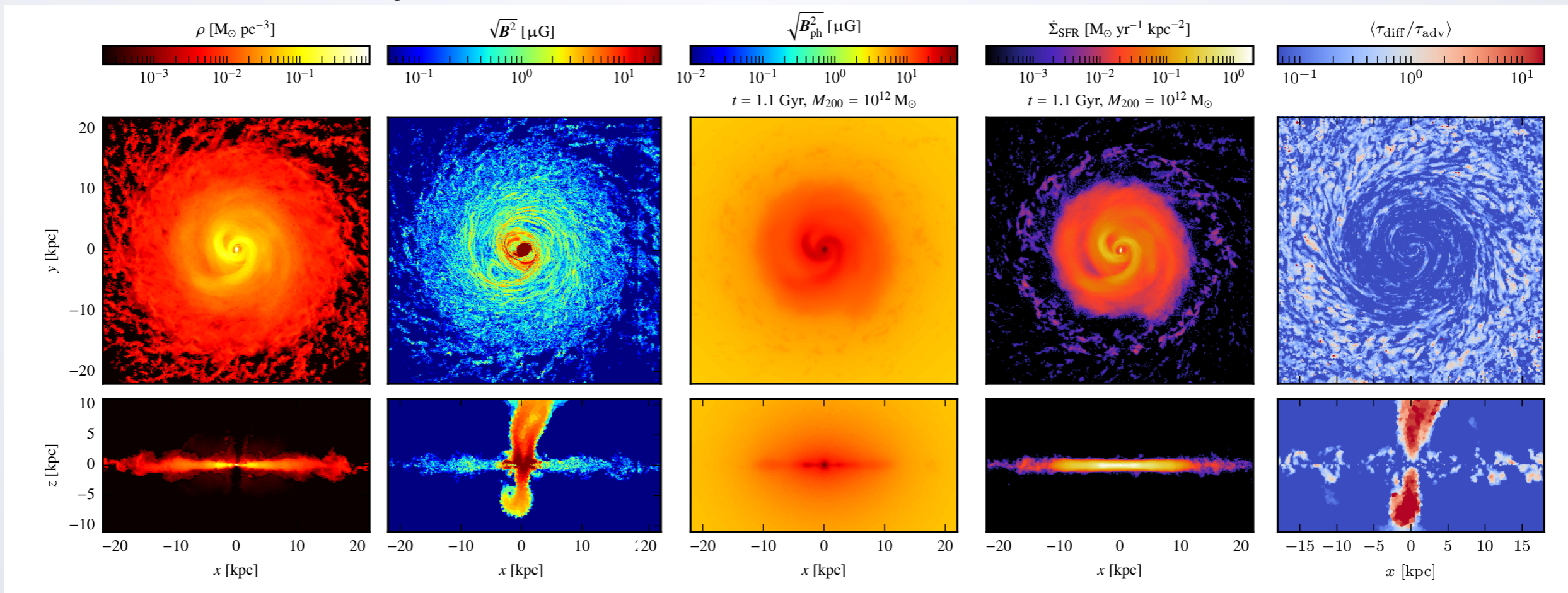
$$\frac{f(E)}{\tau_{\text{esc}}} - \frac{d}{dE} [f(E)b(E)] = q(E)$$

- Protons: $\tau_{\text{Coul,p}} \propto \frac{E_p}{n_e}$
 $\tau_{\pi} \propto \frac{1}{n_N}$

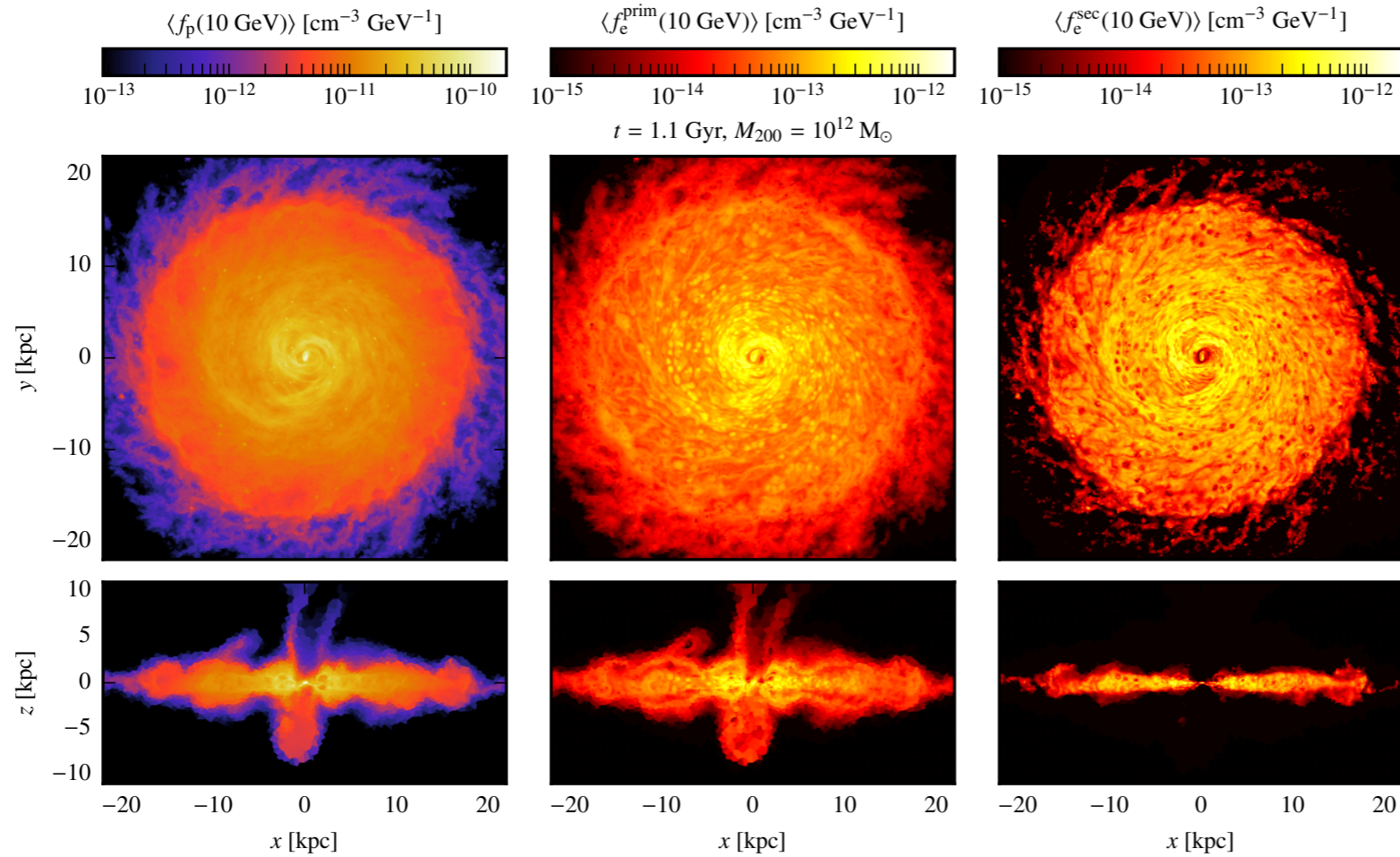
- Electrons: $\tau_{\text{Coul,e}} \propto \frac{E_e}{n_p}$ $\tau_{\text{syn}} \propto \frac{1}{E_e B^2}$ $\tau_{\text{IC}} \propto \frac{1}{E_e \epsilon_{\text{ph}}}$
 $\tau_{\text{brems}} \propto \frac{1}{n_p \ln E_e}$

$$\tau_{\text{esc}}^{-1} = (\tau_{\text{diff}}^{-1} + \tau_{\text{adv}}^{-1})$$

$$D \propto E^{\delta}$$



CR spectra & maps

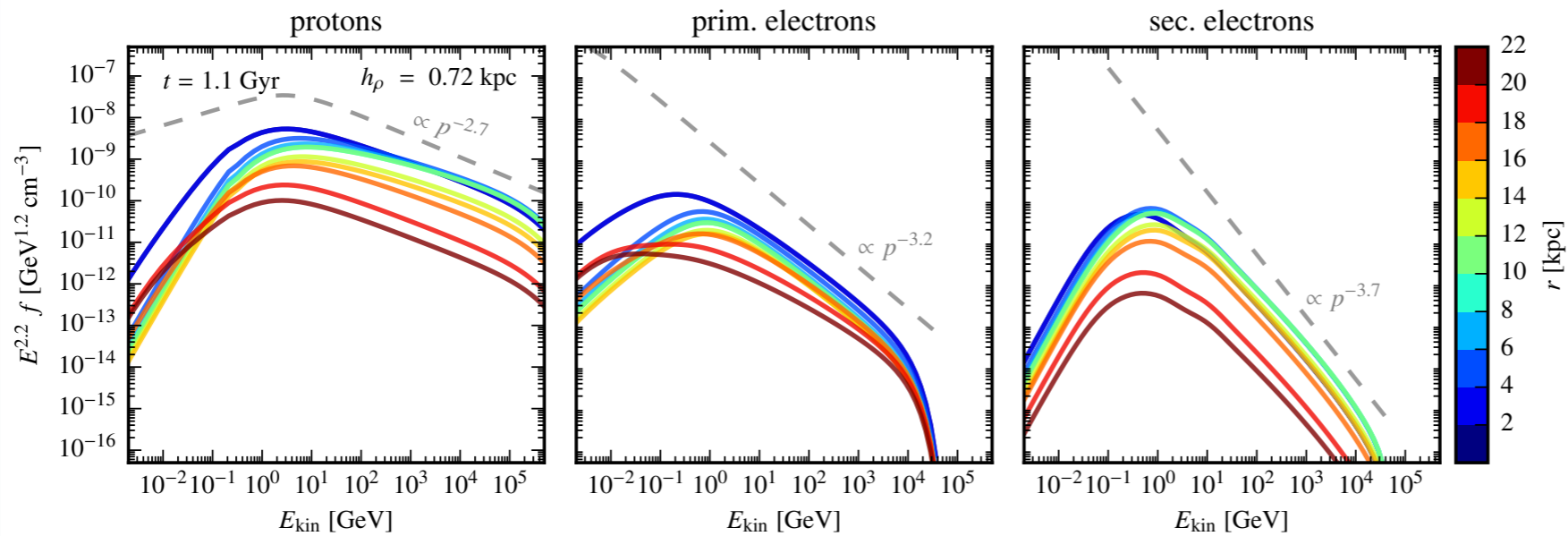


$\alpha_{\text{inj}} = 2.2$

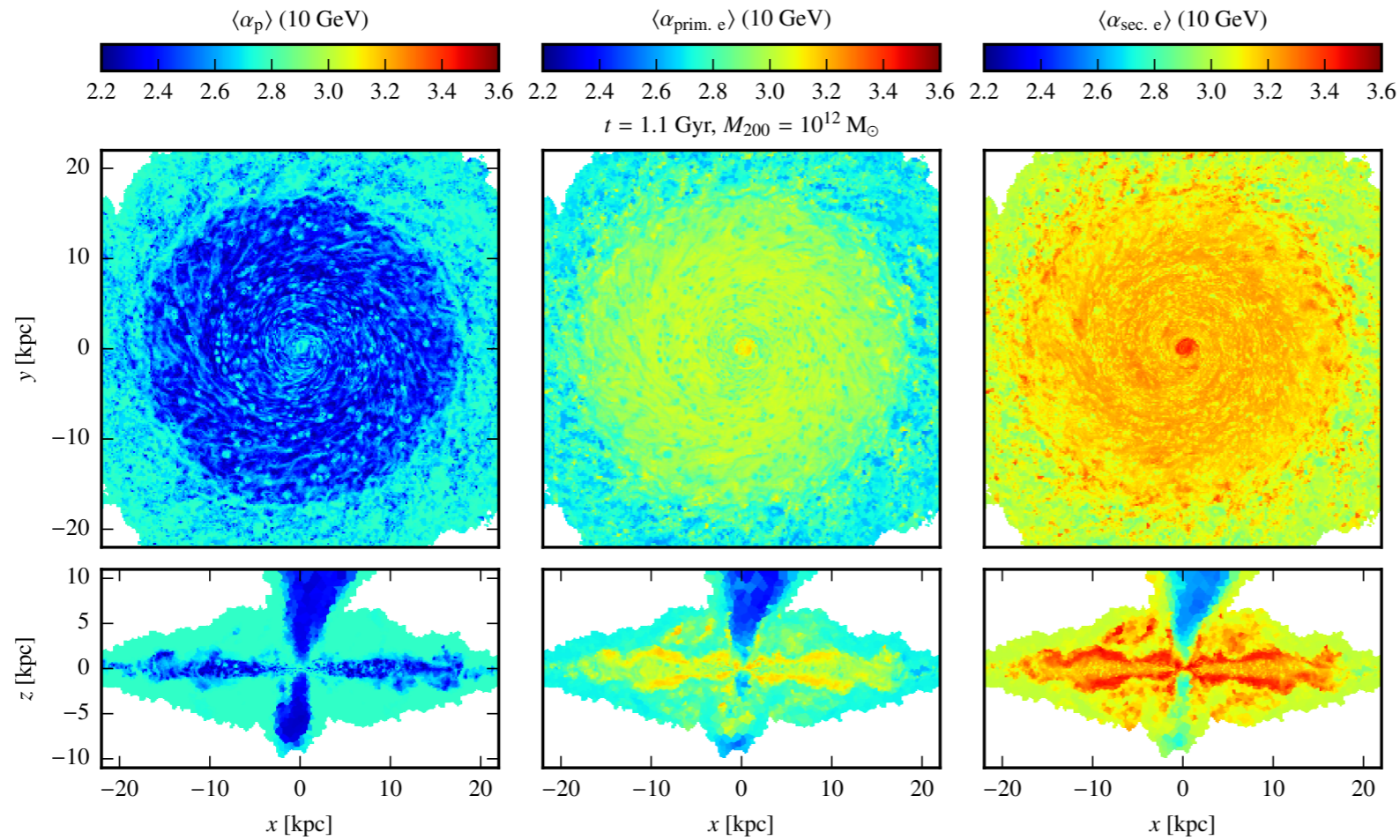
$$f_p(E_p) \propto E_p^{-(\alpha_{\text{inj}} + 0.5)}$$

$$f_{e,\text{prim}}(E_e) \propto E_e^{-(\alpha_{\text{inj}} + 1)}$$

$$f_{e,\text{sec}}(E_e) \propto E_e^{-(\alpha_{\text{inj}} + 0.5 + 1)}$$



CR spectra & maps

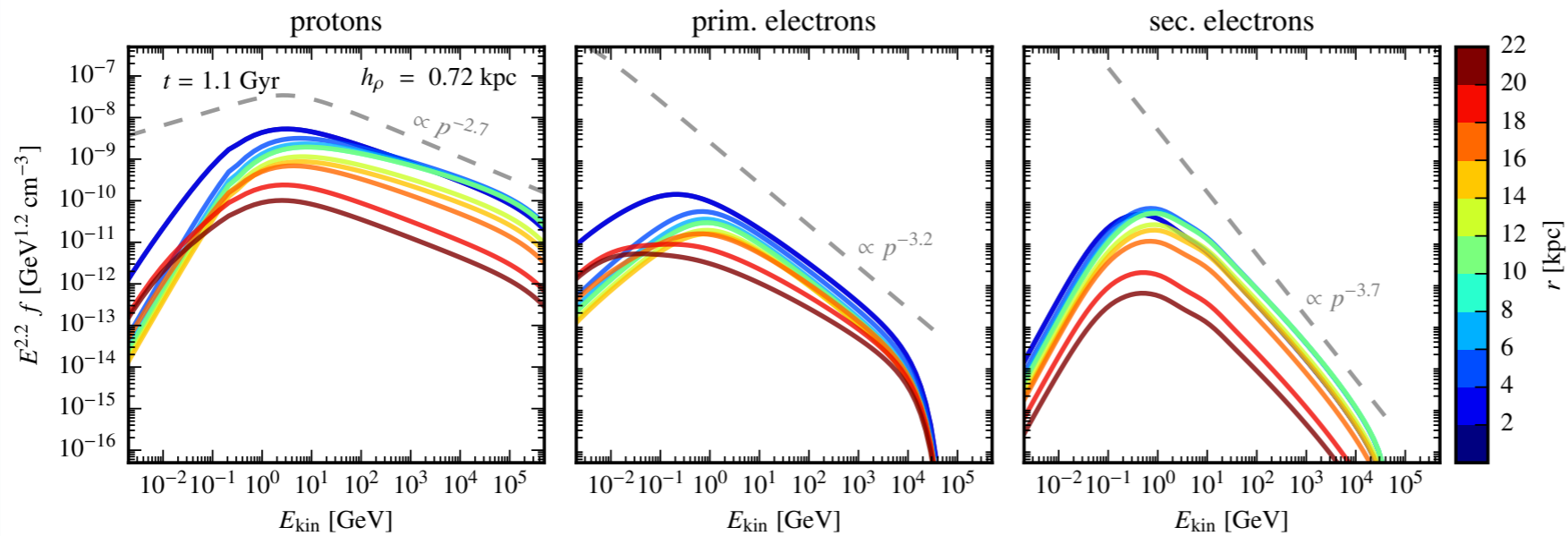


$\alpha_{\text{inj}} = 2.2$

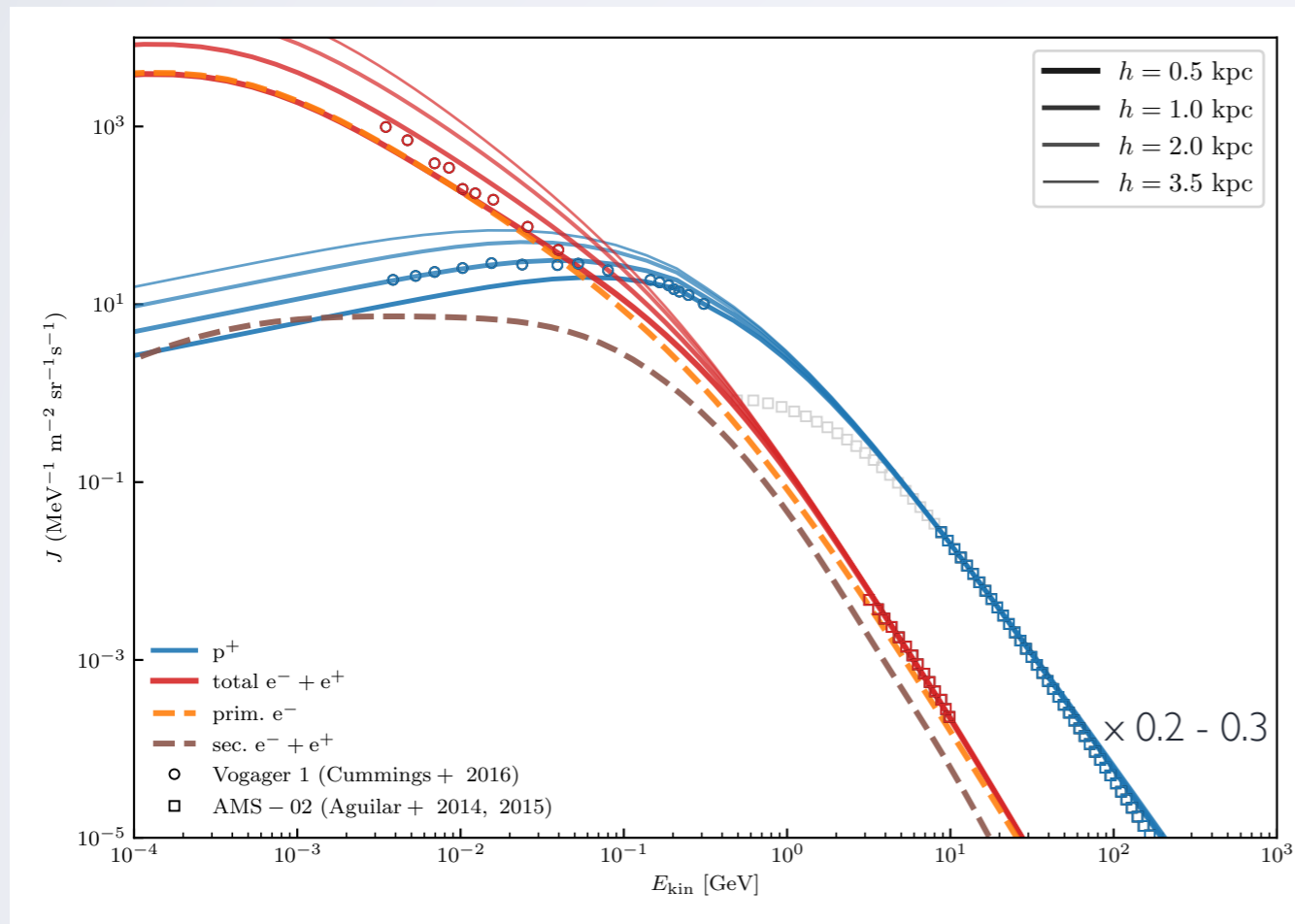
$$f_p(E_p) \propto E_p^{-(\alpha_{\text{inj}} + 0.5)}$$

$$f_{e,\text{prim}}(E_e) \propto E_e^{-(\alpha_{\text{inj}} + 1)}$$

$$f_{e,\text{sec}}(E_e) \propto E_e^{-(\alpha_{\text{inj}} + 0.5 + 1)}$$



I) CR spectra - Voyager and AMS-02



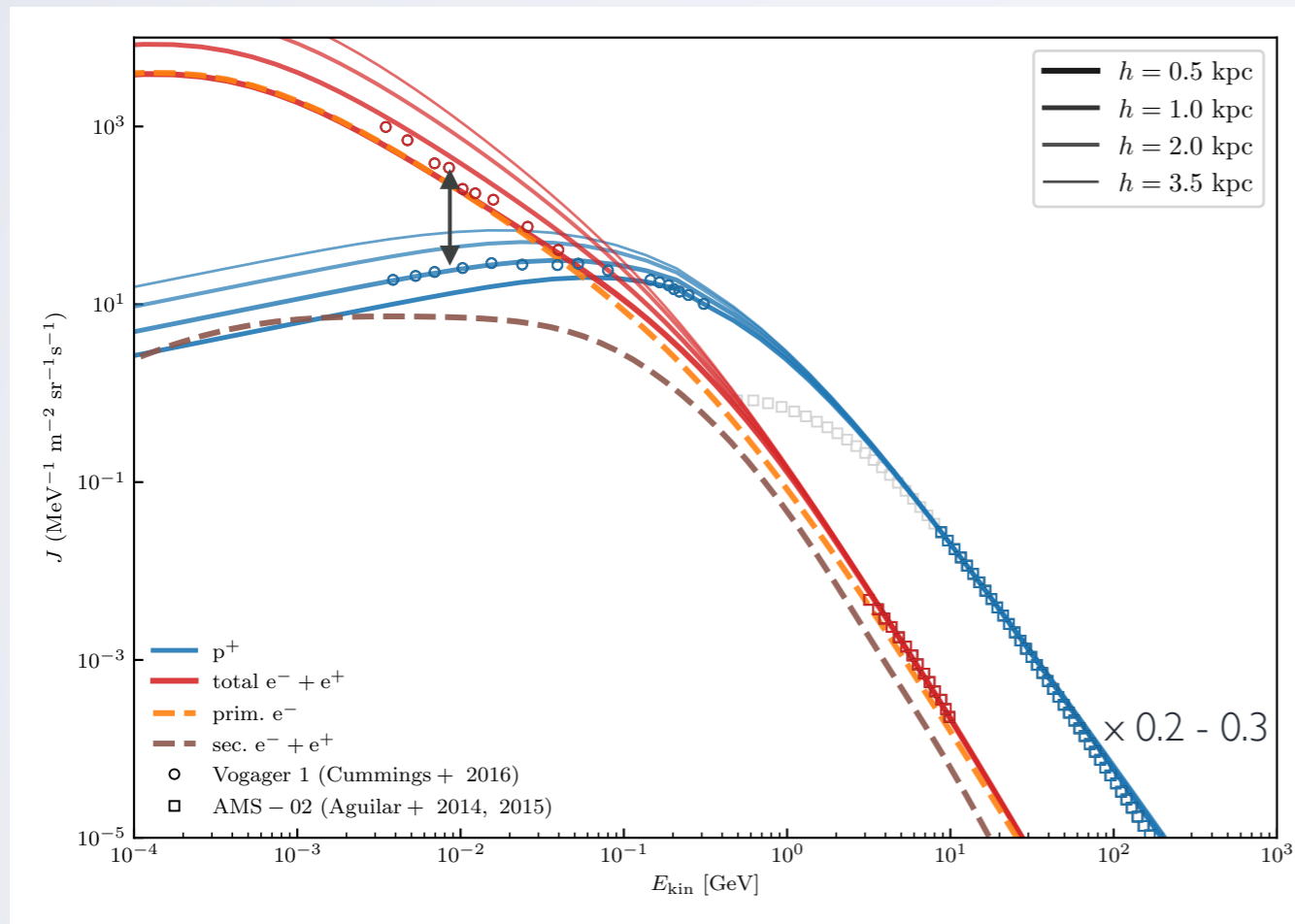
At low energies (< 1 GeV):

Coulomb cooling dominates

$$b_{\text{Coul,p}} = \frac{3\sigma_T n_e m_e c^3}{2\beta} \left[\ln \left(\frac{2\gamma m_e c^2 \beta^2}{\hbar\omega_{\text{pl}}} \right) - \frac{\beta^2}{2} \right]$$

$$b_{\text{Coul,e}} = \frac{3\sigma_T n_e m_e c^3}{2\beta_e} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_e c^2 \beta_e \sqrt{\gamma_e - 1}}{\hbar\omega_{\text{pl}}} \right) - \ln(2) \left(\frac{\beta_e^2}{2} + \frac{1}{\gamma_e} \right) + \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{\gamma_e - 1}{4\gamma_e} \right)^2 \right]$$

I) CR spectra - Voyager and AMS-02



At low energies (< 1 GeV):

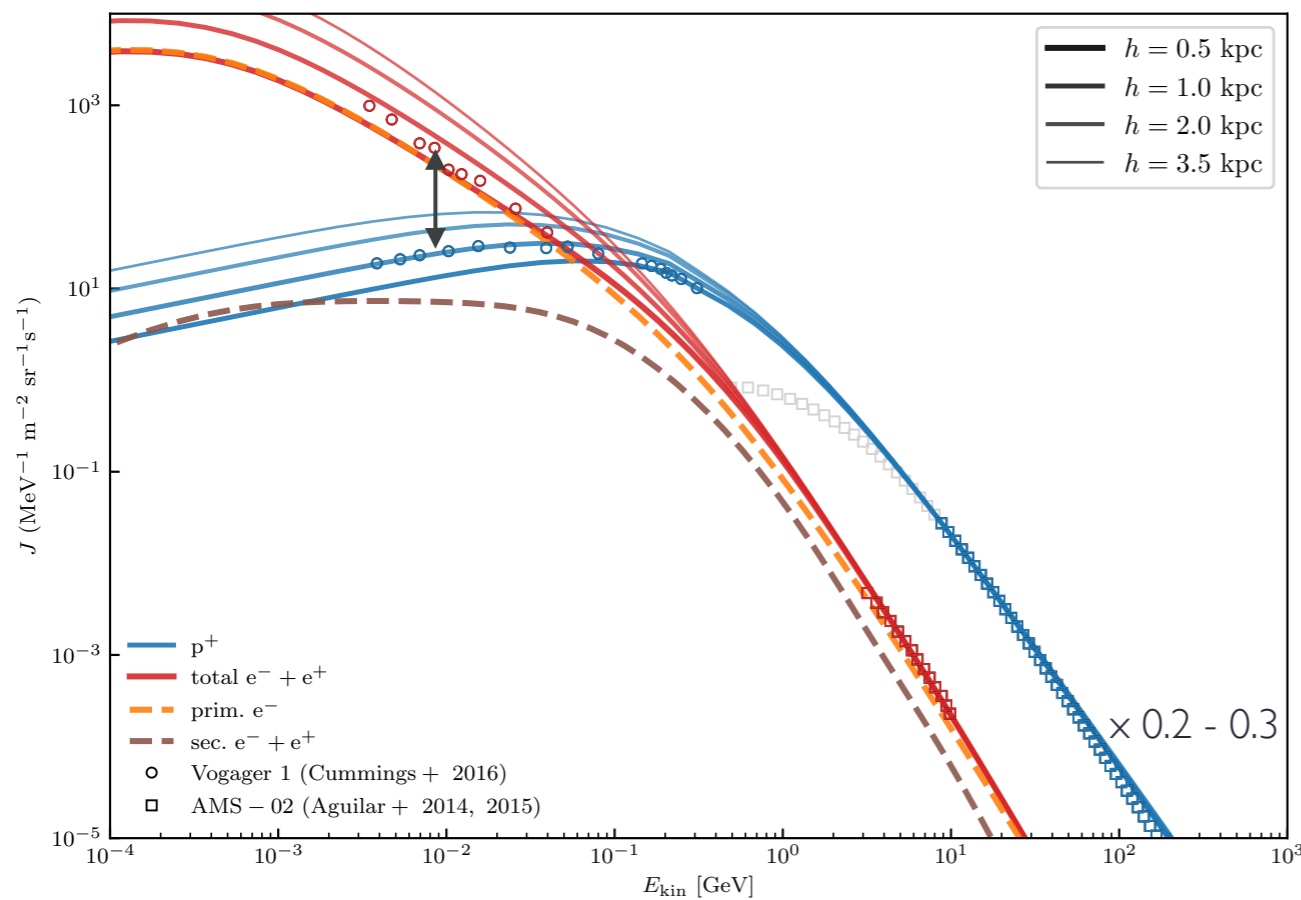
Coulomb cooling dominates

$$b_{\text{Coul,p}} = \frac{3\sigma_{\text{T}}n_{\text{e}}m_{\text{e}}c^3}{2\beta} \left[\ln \left(\frac{2\gamma m_{\text{e}}c^2\beta^2}{\hbar\omega_{\text{pl}}} \right) - \frac{\beta^2}{2} \right]$$

$$b_{\text{Coul,e}} = \frac{3\sigma_{\text{T}}n_{\text{e}}m_{\text{e}}c^3}{2\beta_{\text{e}}} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_{\text{e}}c^2\beta_{\text{e}}\sqrt{\gamma_{\text{e}}-1}}{\hbar\omega_{\text{pl}}} \right) - \ln(2) \left(\frac{\beta_{\text{e}}^2}{2} + \frac{1}{\gamma_{\text{e}}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{\gamma_{\text{e}}-1}{4\gamma_{\text{e}}} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\frac{f_{\text{p}}}{f_{\text{e}}} \propto \frac{b_{\text{Coul,e}}}{b_{\text{Coul,p}}} \approx \frac{\beta_{\text{p}}}{\beta_{\text{e}}}$$

I) CR spectra - Voyager and AMS-02



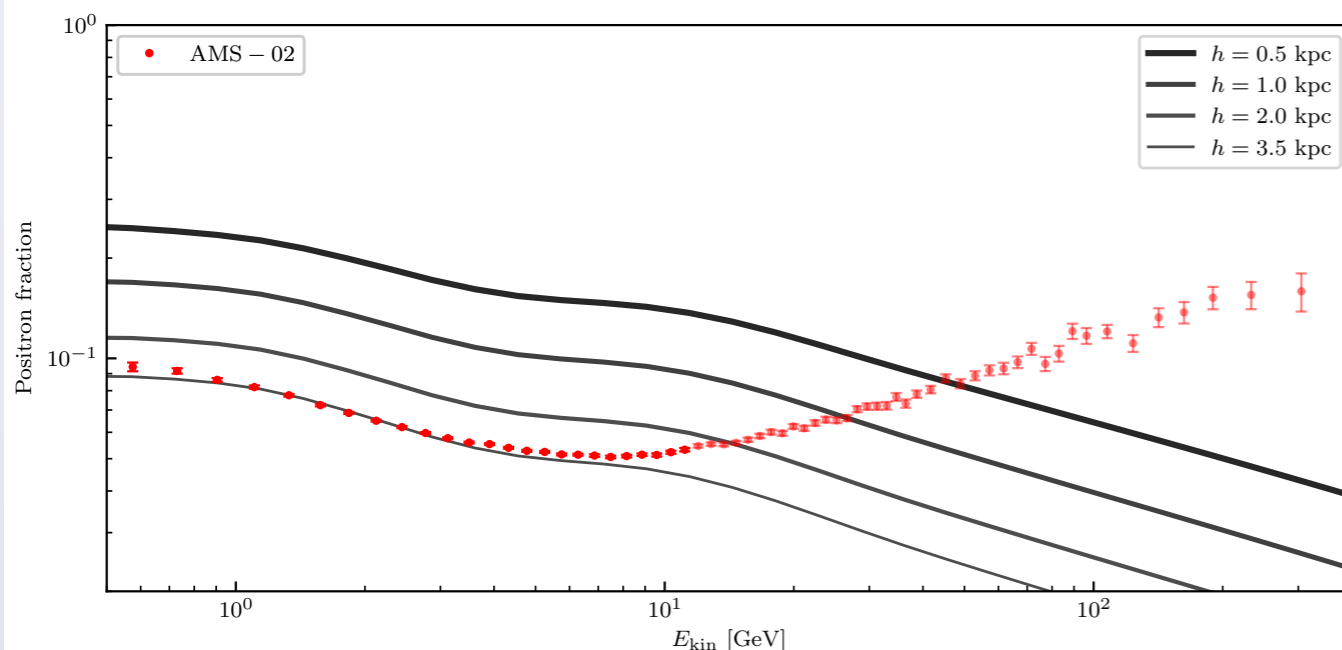
At low energies (< 1 GeV):

Coulomb cooling dominates

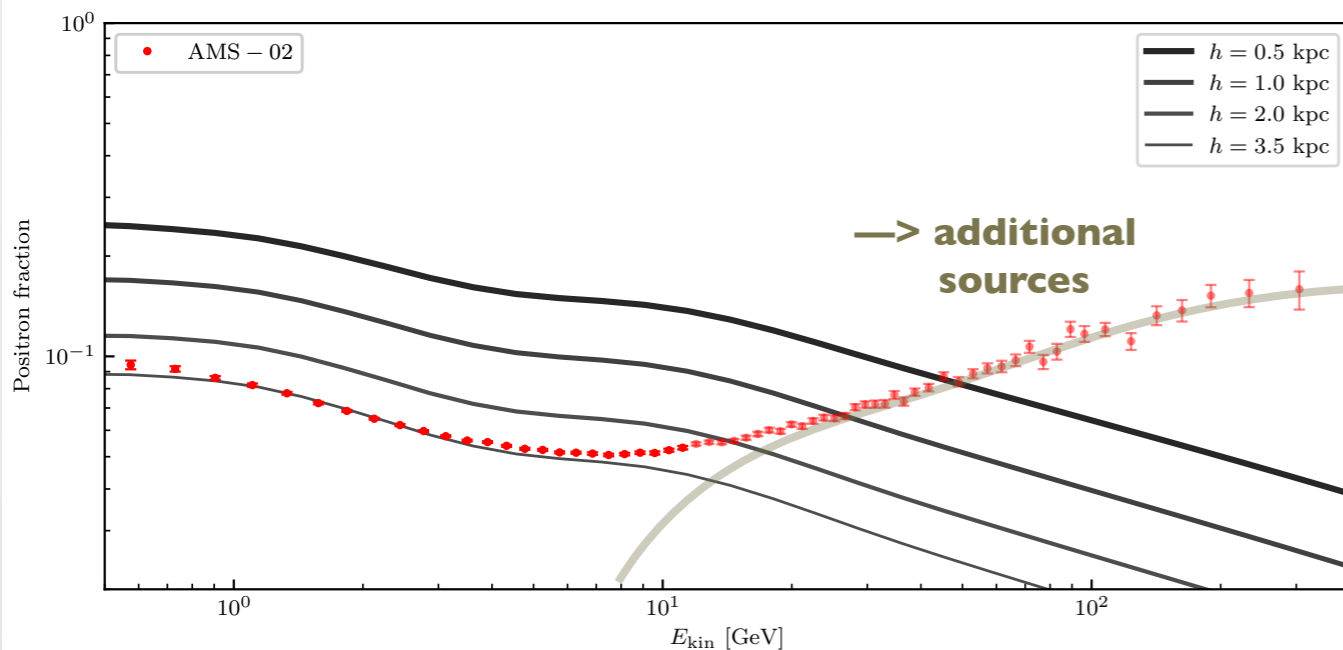
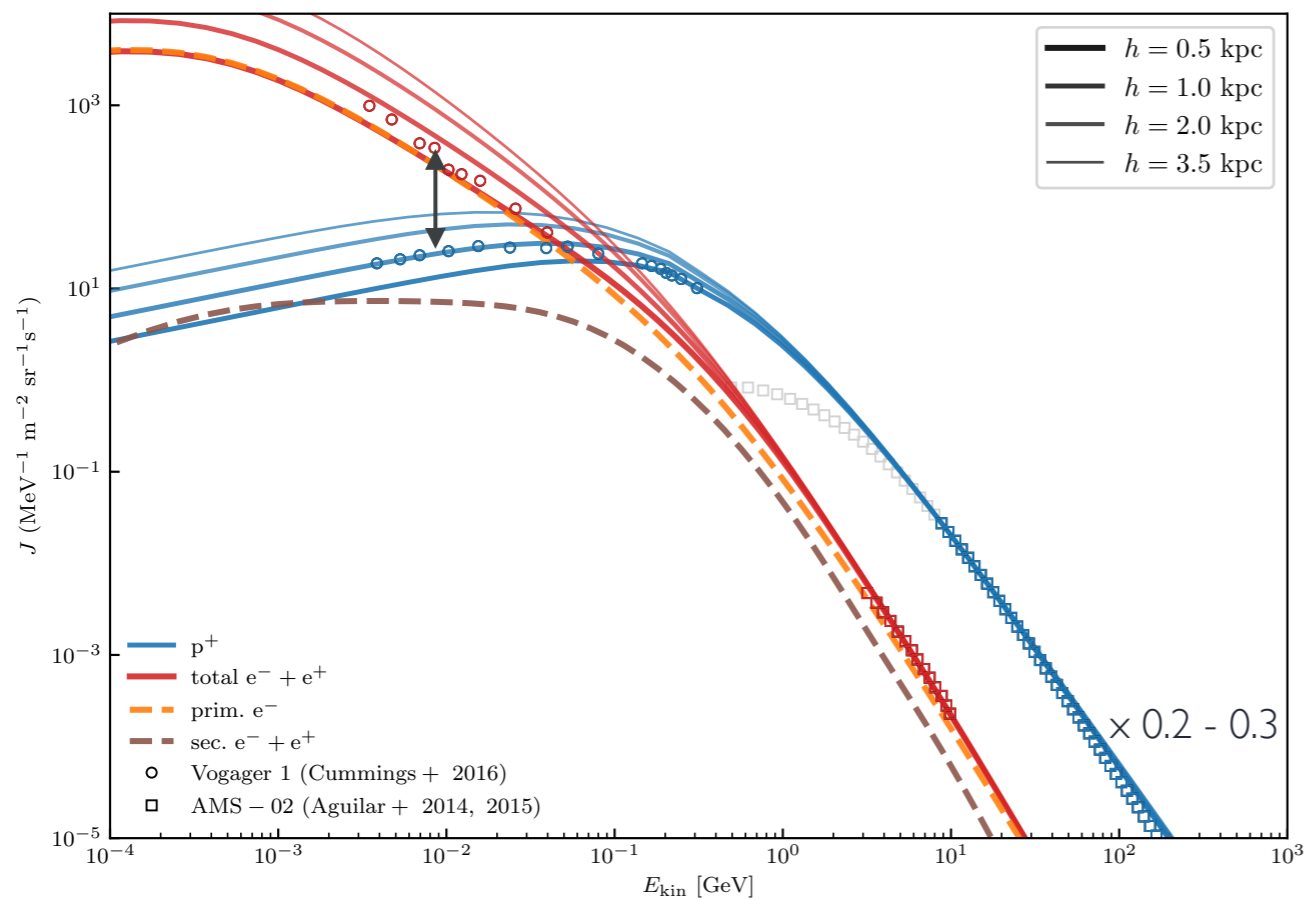
$$b_{\text{Coul,p}} = \frac{3\sigma_{\text{T}}n_{\text{e}}m_{\text{e}}c^3}{2\beta} \left[\ln \left(\frac{2\gamma m_{\text{e}}c^2\beta^2}{\hbar\omega_{\text{pl}}} \right) - \frac{\beta^2}{2} \right]$$

$$b_{\text{Coul,e}} = \frac{3\sigma_{\text{T}}n_{\text{e}}m_{\text{e}}c^3}{2\beta_{\text{e}}} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_{\text{e}}c^2\beta_{\text{e}}\sqrt{\gamma_{\text{e}}-1}}{\hbar\omega_{\text{pl}}} \right) - \ln(2) \left(\frac{\beta_{\text{e}}^2}{2} + \frac{1}{\gamma_{\text{e}}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{\gamma_{\text{e}}-1}{4\gamma_{\text{e}}} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\frac{f_{\text{p}}}{f_{\text{e}}} \propto \frac{b_{\text{Coul,e}}}{b_{\text{Coul,p}}} \approx \frac{\beta_{\text{p}}}{\beta_{\text{e}}}$$



I) CR spectra - Voyager and AMS-02



Werhahn et al. (2021a)

At low energies (< 1 GeV):

Coulomb cooling dominates

$$b_{\text{Coul,p}} = \frac{3\sigma_{\text{T}}n_{\text{e}}m_{\text{e}}c^3}{2\beta} \left[\ln \left(\frac{2\gamma m_{\text{e}}c^2\beta^2}{\hbar\omega_{\text{pl}}} \right) - \frac{\beta^2}{2} \right]$$

$$b_{\text{Coul,e}} = \frac{3\sigma_{\text{T}}n_{\text{e}}m_{\text{e}}c^3}{2\beta_{\text{e}}} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m_{\text{e}}c^2\beta_{\text{e}}\sqrt{\gamma_{\text{e}}-1}}{\hbar\omega_{\text{pl}}} \right) - \ln(2) \left(\frac{\beta_{\text{e}}^2}{2} + \frac{1}{\gamma_{\text{e}}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{\gamma_{\text{e}}-1}{4\gamma_{\text{e}}} \right)^2 \right]$$

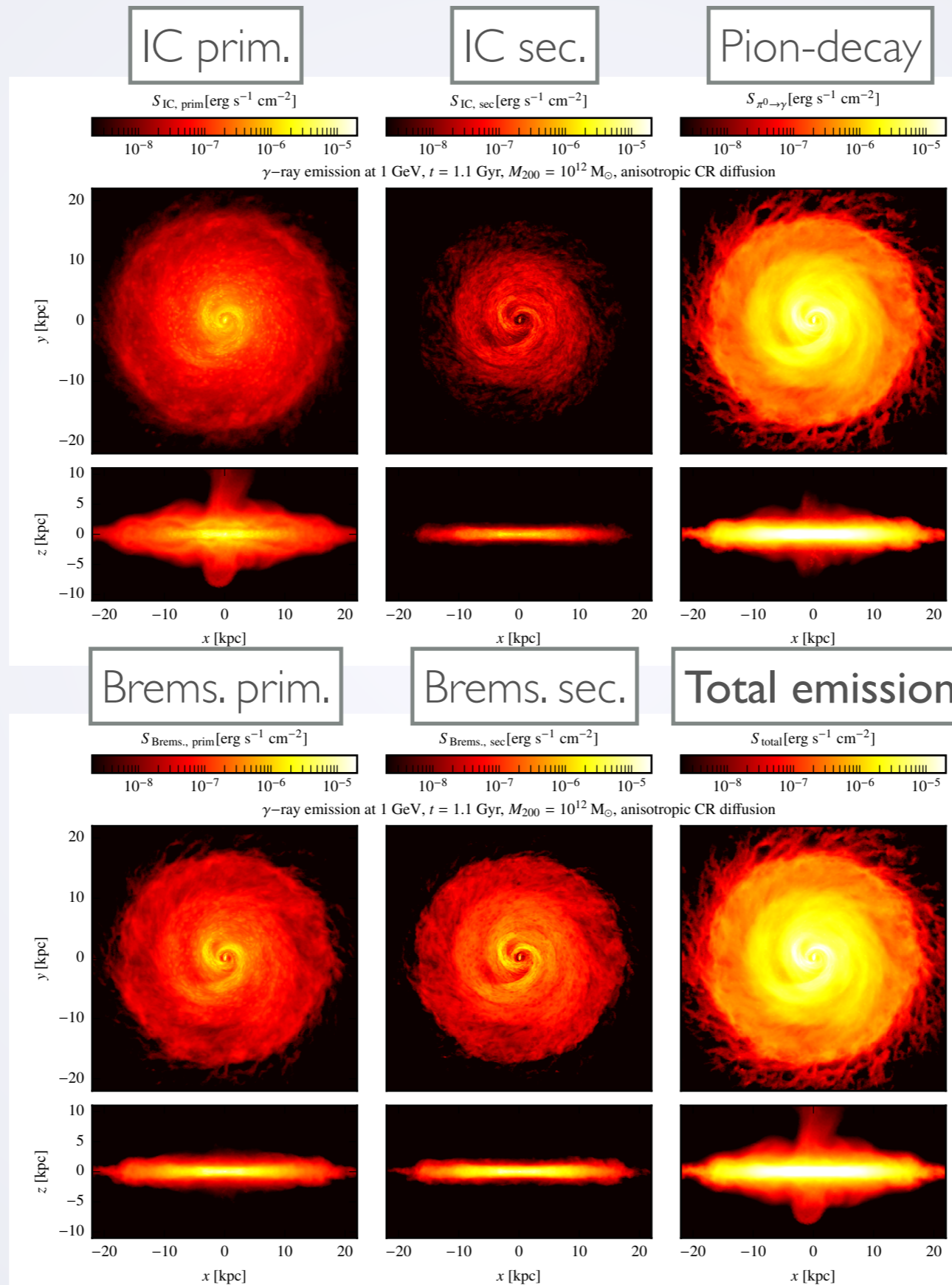
$$\frac{f_{\text{p}}}{f_{\text{e}}} \propto \frac{b_{\text{Coul,e}}}{b_{\text{Coul,p}}} \approx \frac{\beta_{\text{p}}}{\beta_{\text{e}}}$$

• **Astrophysical sources (pulsars, SNe)**

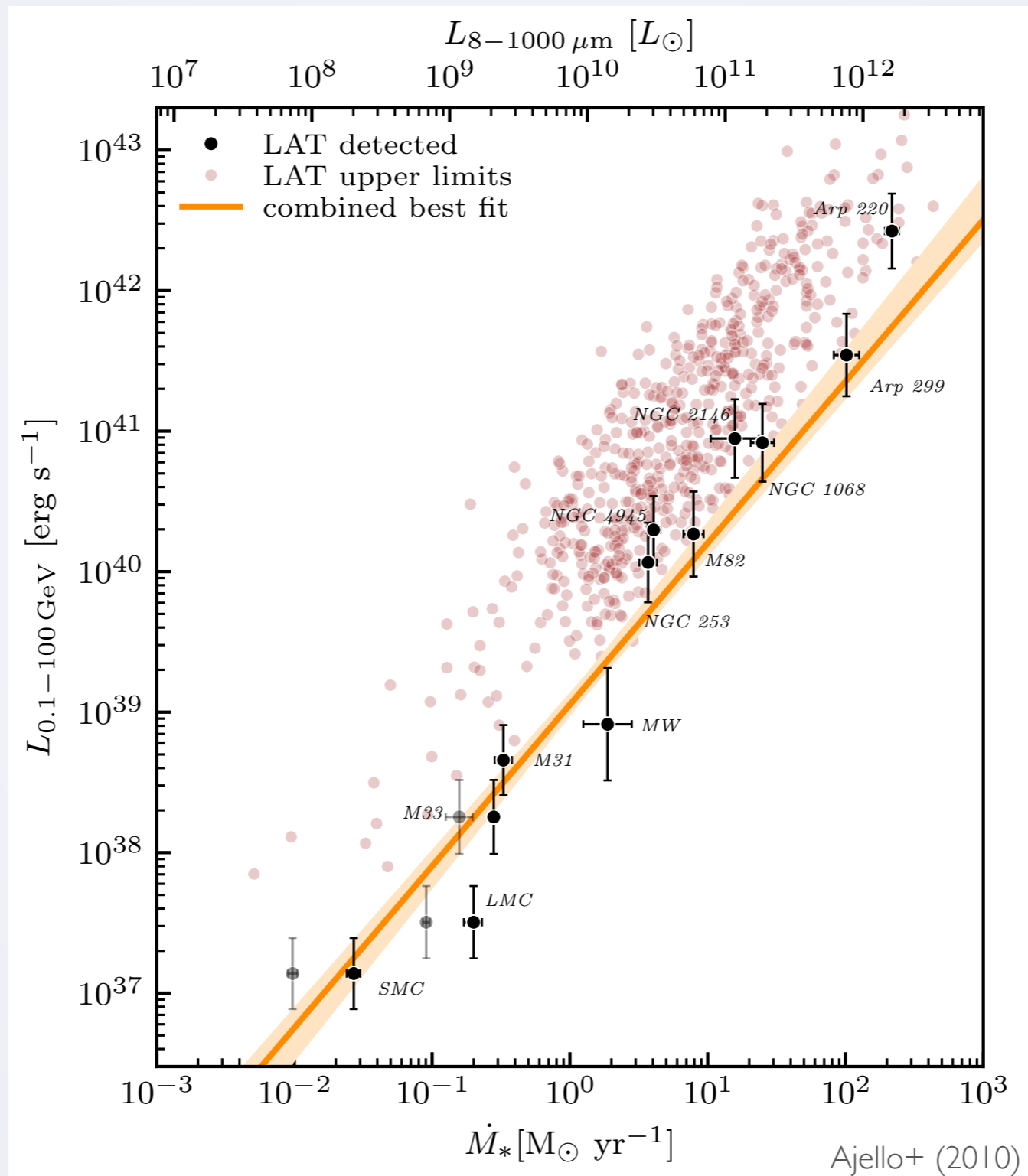
(e.g. Serpico 2012; Di Mauro et al. 2017; Hooper et al. 2009; Mertsch et al. 2020)

II) γ -ray emission

maps at 1 GeV:

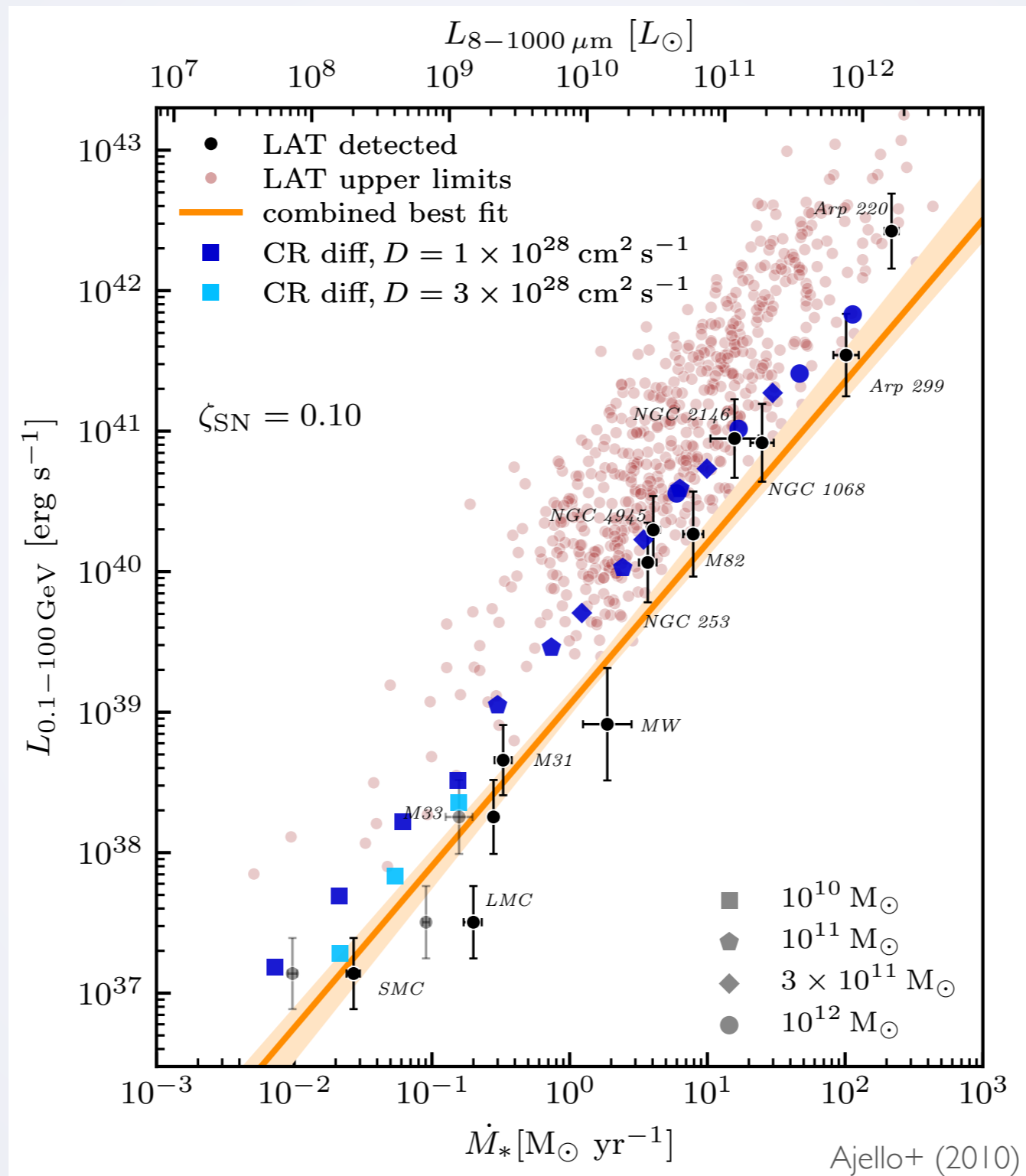


II) FIR - γ -ray Relation

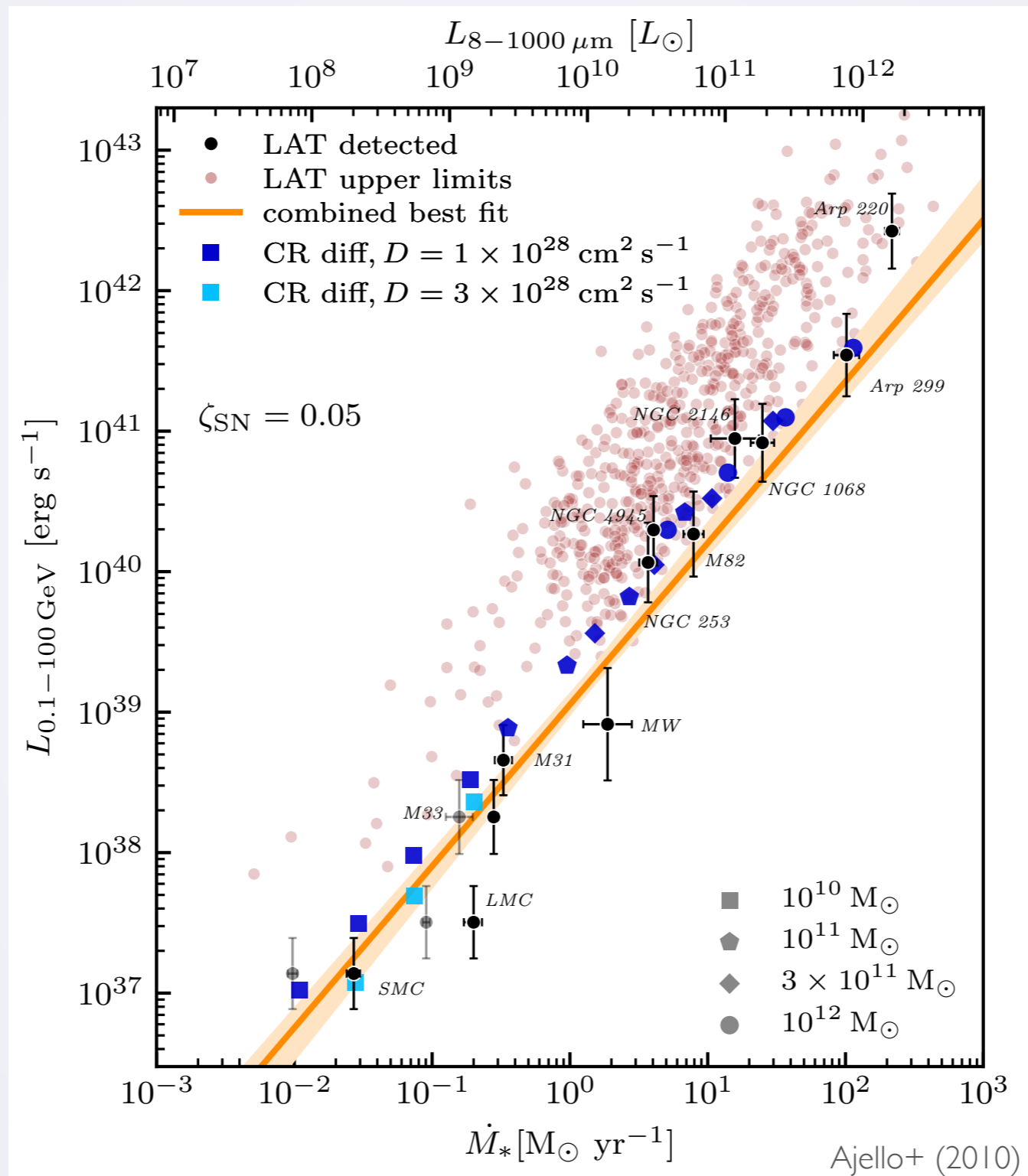


Werhahn et al. (2021b)

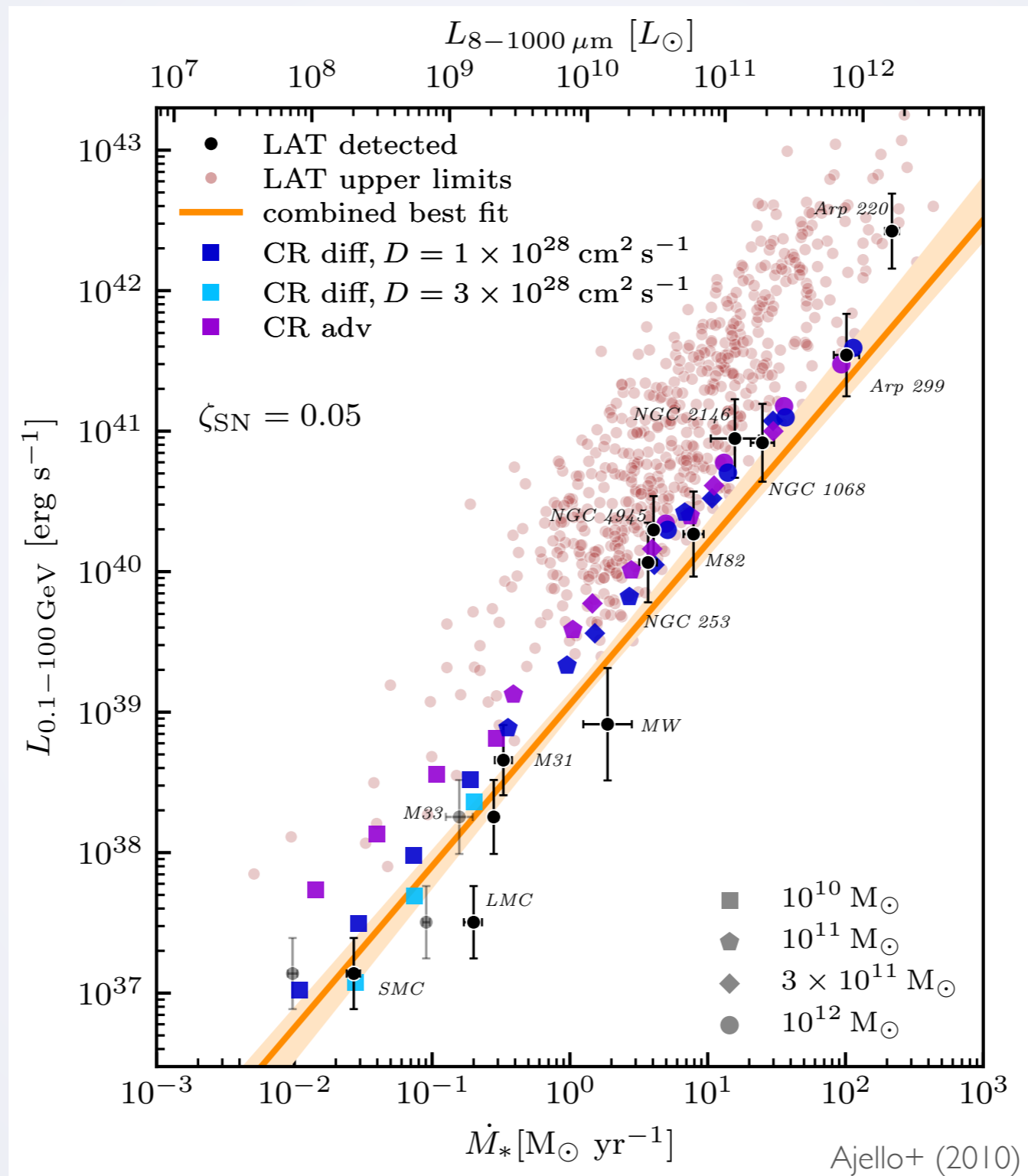
II) FIR - γ -ray Relation



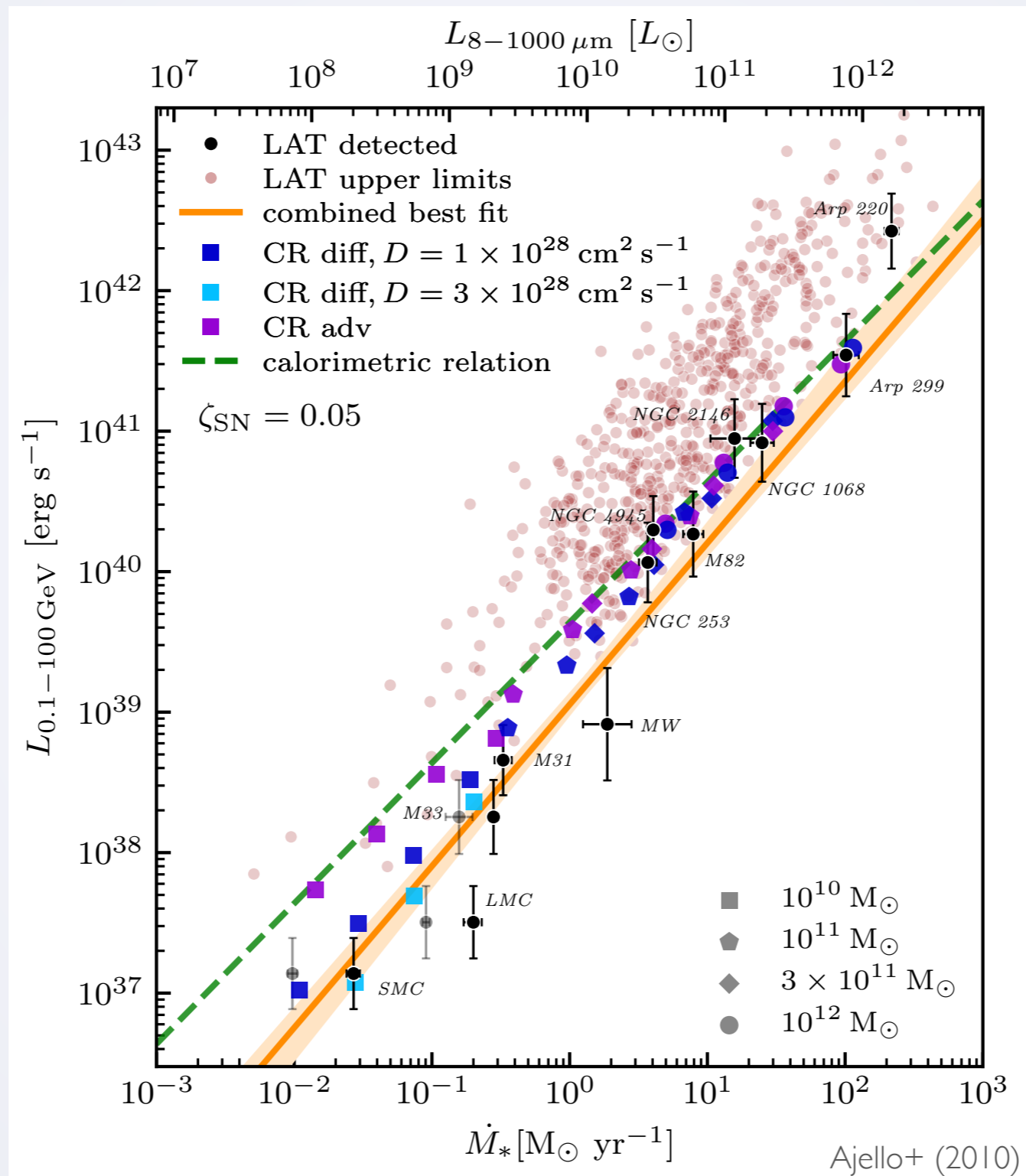
II) FIR - γ -ray Relation



II) FIR - γ -ray Relation



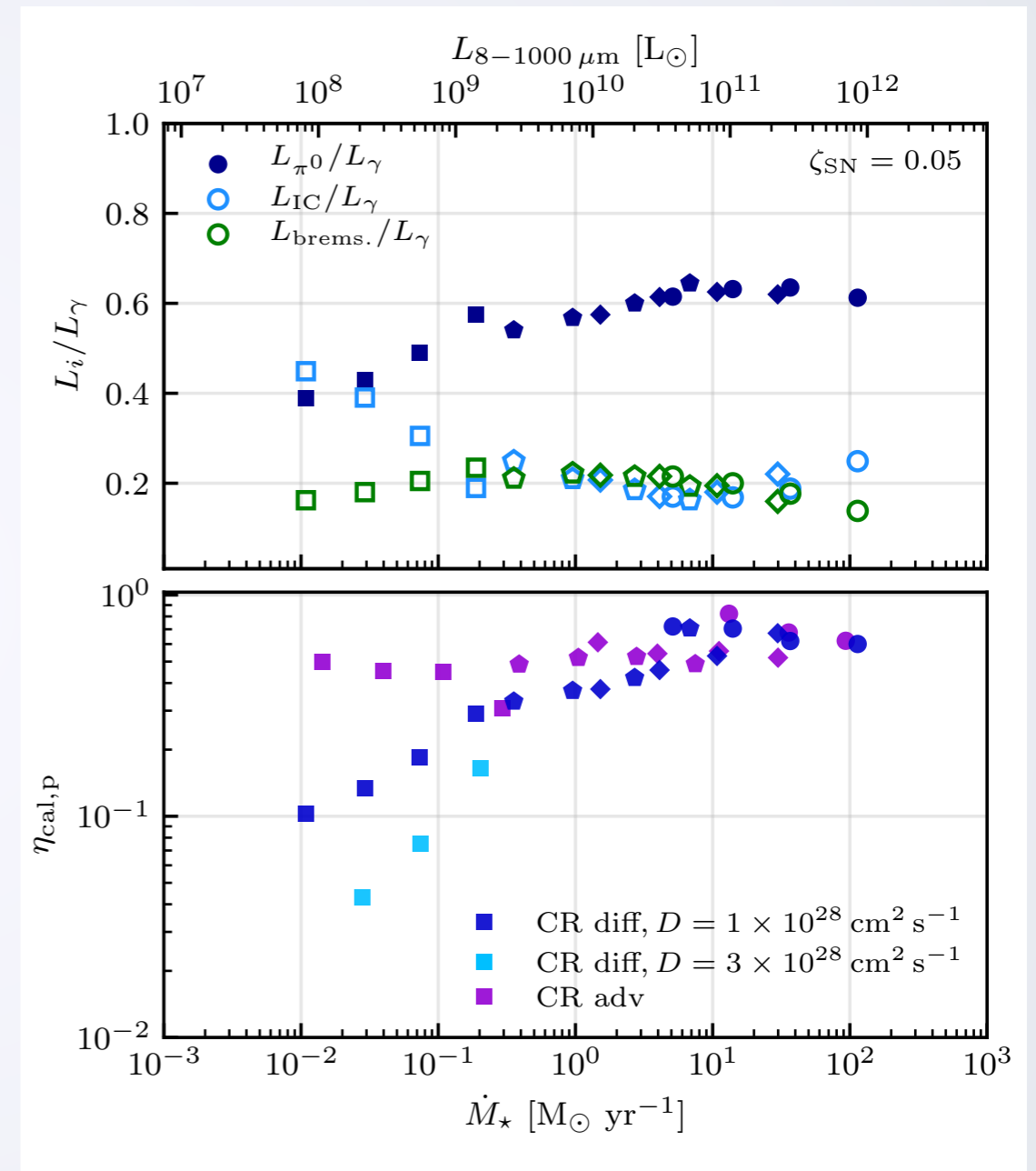
II) FIR - γ -ray Relation



II) FIR - γ -ray Relation

Werhahn et al. (2021b)

- With decreasing SFR:
 - contribution of L_{π^0} decreasing
 - contribution of L_{IC} increasing
- $\text{SFR} \lesssim 1 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
diffusion losses more relevant
- $\text{SFR} \gtrsim 1 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
close to calorimetric limit



II) FIR - γ -ray Relation

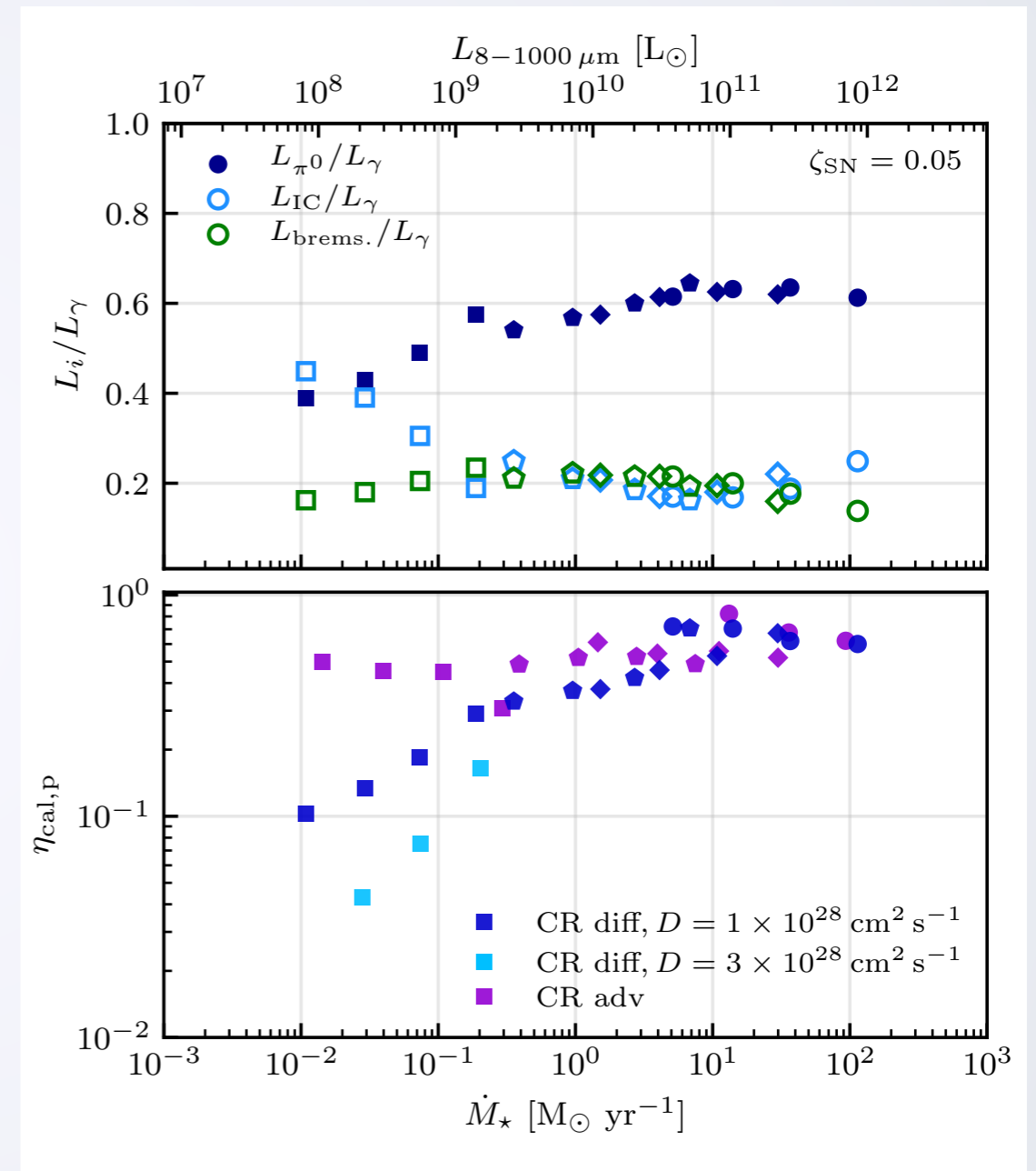
Werhahn et al. (2021b)

- With decreasing SFR:
 - contribution of L_{π^0} decreasing
 - contribution of L_{IC} increasing
- $\text{SFR} \lesssim 1 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
diffusion losses more relevant
- $\text{SFR} \gtrsim 1 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
close to calorimetric limit

$$\eta_{\text{cal,p}} \approx 0.3 \text{ to } 0.7$$



There's energy left for feedback (CR diffusion/advection)
- we see CR driven winds!



II) FIR - γ -ray Relation

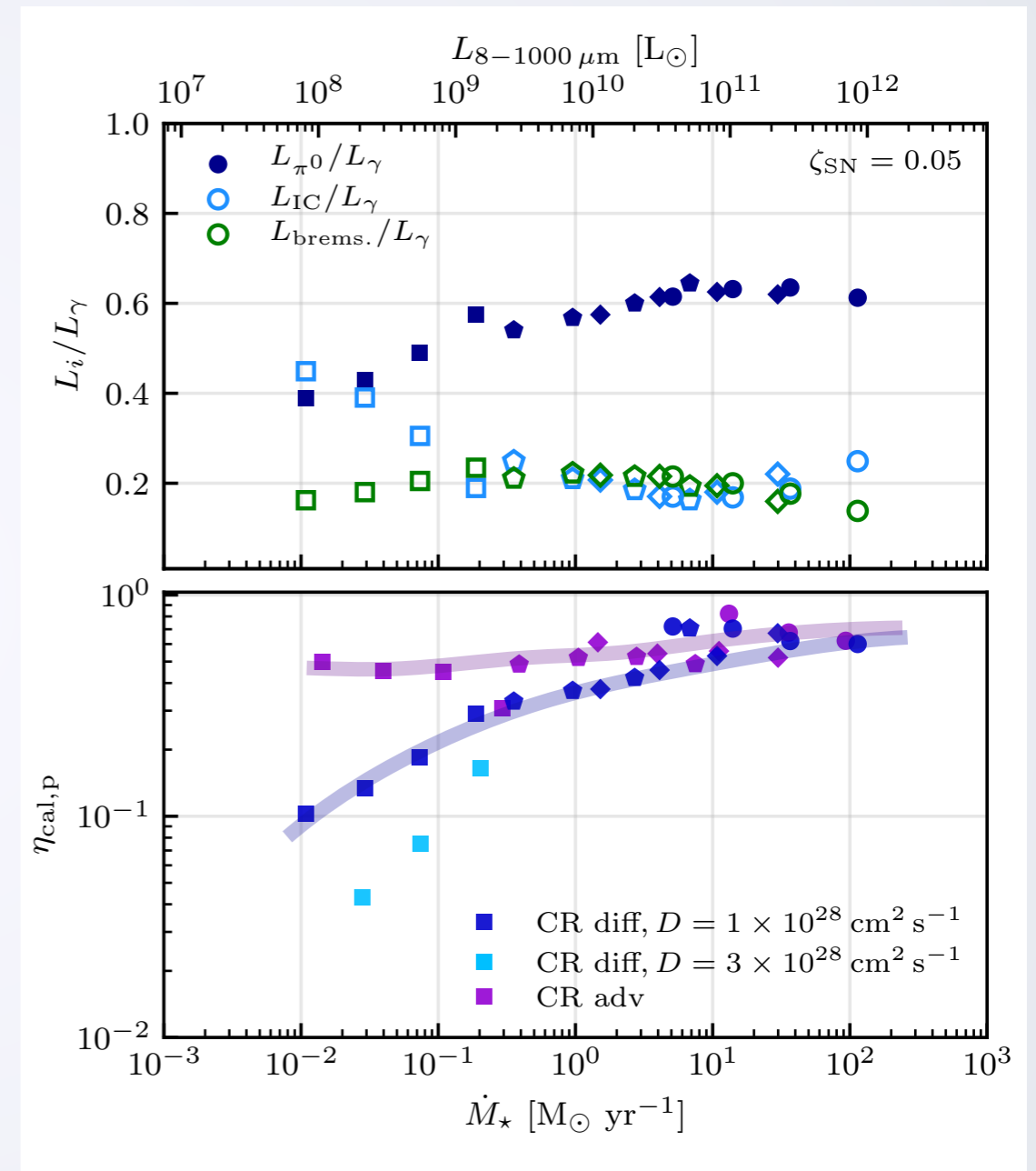
- With decreasing SFR:
 - contribution of L_{π^0} decreasing
 - contribution of L_{IC} increasing
- $\text{SFR} \lesssim 1 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
diffusion losses more relevant
- $\text{SFR} \gtrsim 1 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
close to calorimetric limit

$$\eta_{\text{cal,p}} \approx 0.3 \text{ to } 0.7$$



There's energy left for feedback (CR diffusion/advection)
- we see CR driven winds!

Werhahn et al. (2021b)



II) FIR - γ -ray Relation

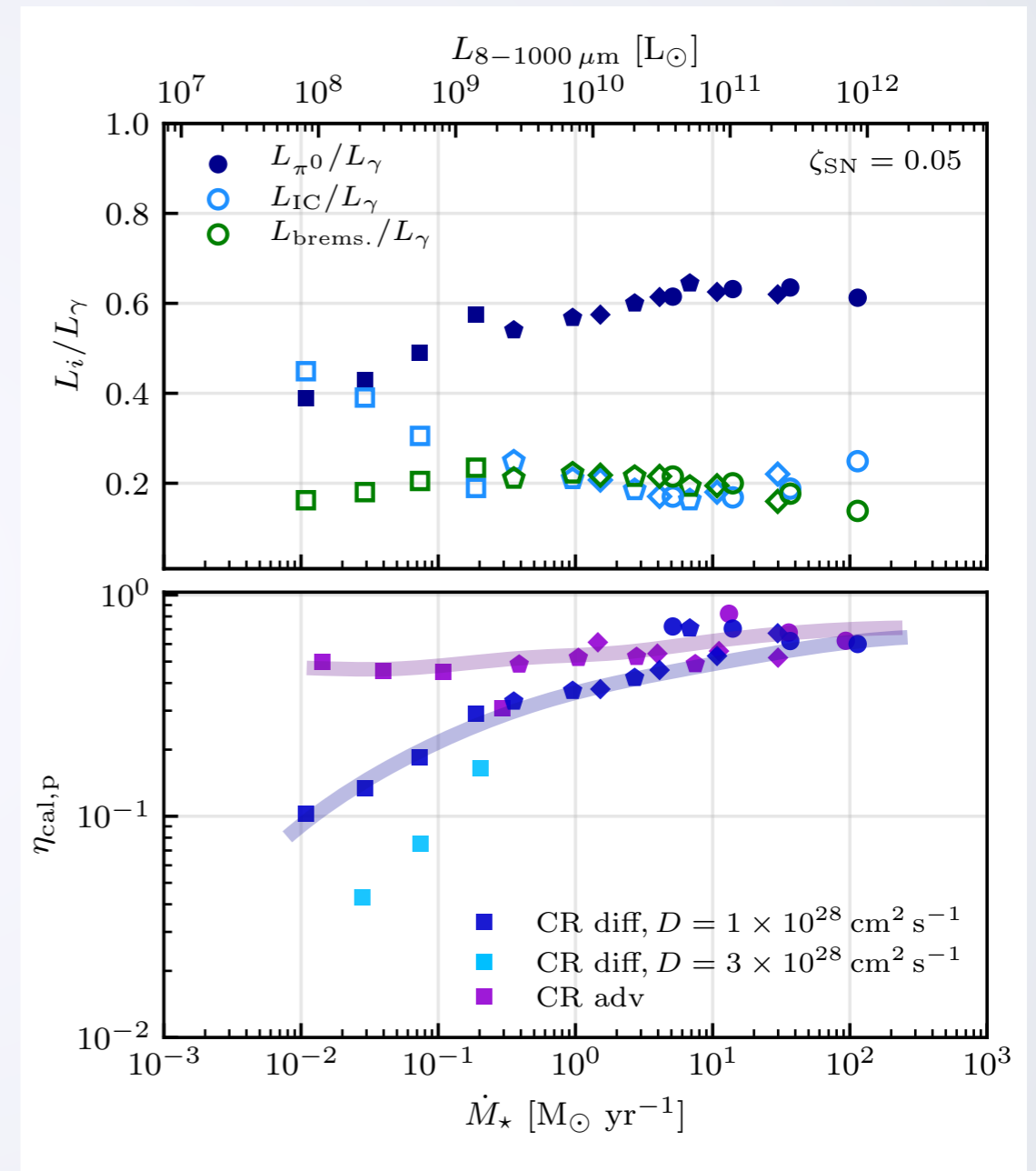
- With decreasing SFR:
 - contribution of L_{π^0} decreasing
 - contribution of L_{IC} increasing
- $\text{SFR} \lesssim 1 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
diffusion losses more relevant \longrightarrow spectra...?
- $\text{SFR} \gtrsim 1 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
close to calorimetric limit

$$\eta_{\text{cal,p}} \approx 0.3 \text{ to } 0.7$$



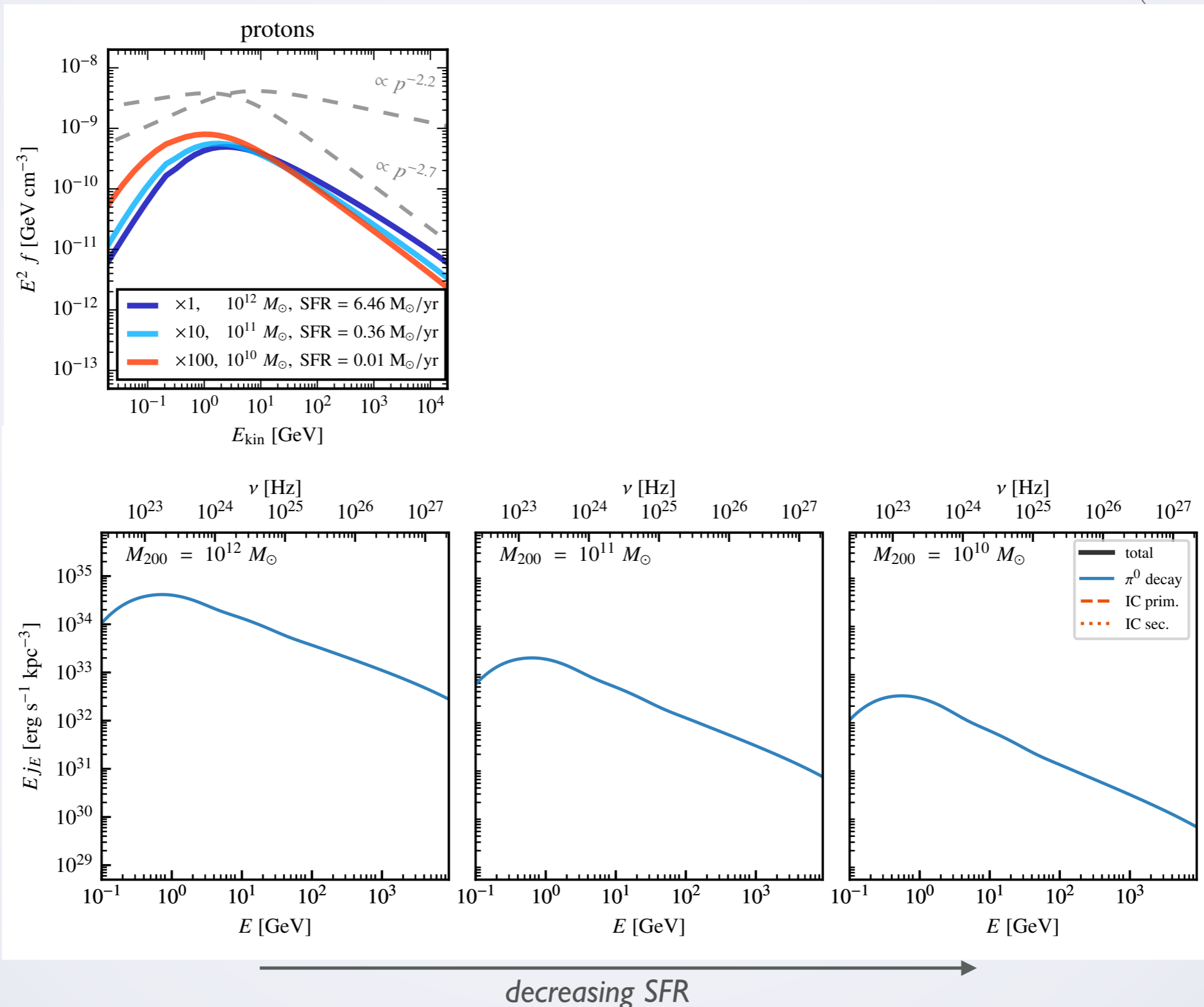
There's energy left for feedback (CR diffusion/advection)
- we see CR driven winds!

Werhahn et al. (2021b)



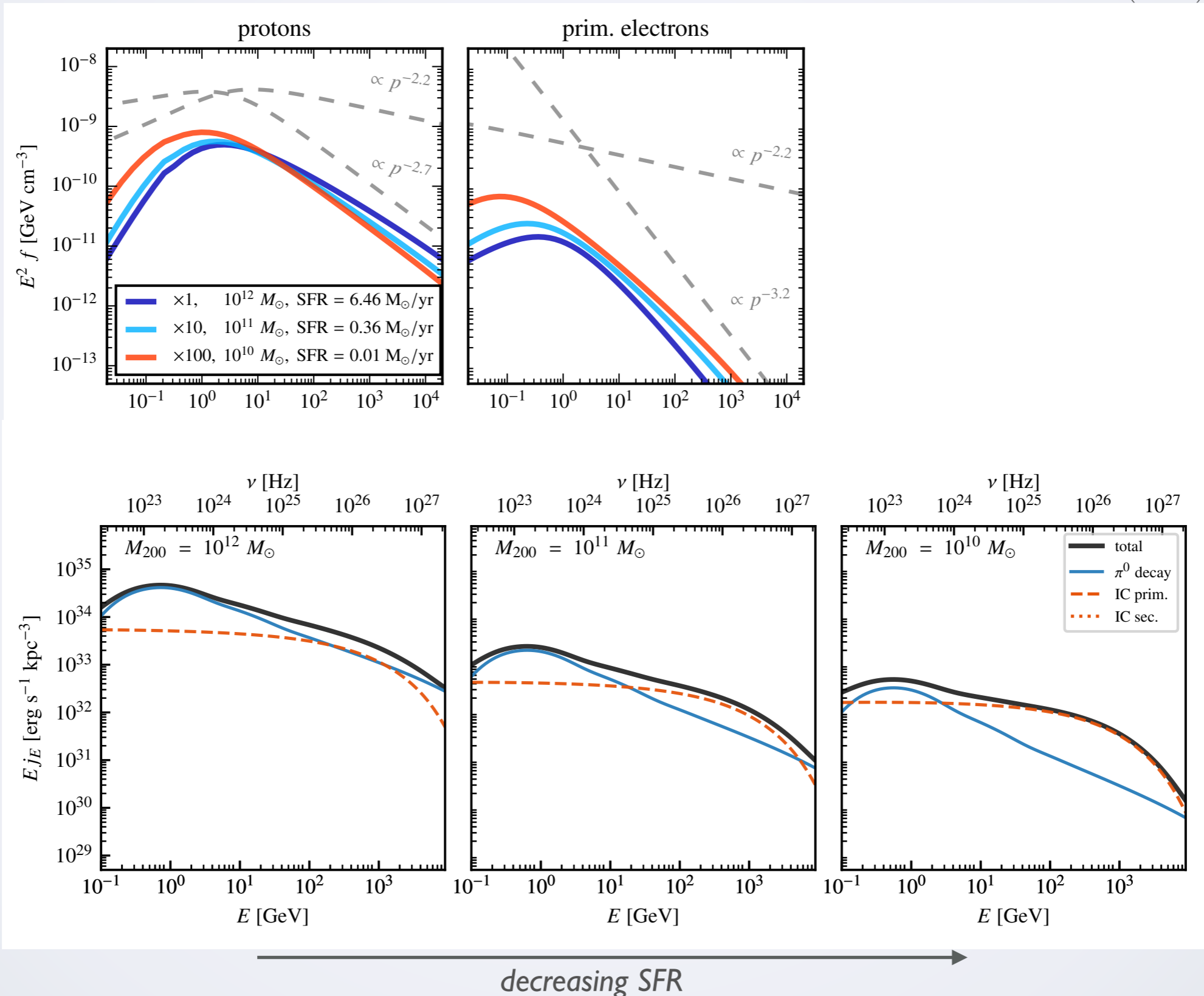
II) CR- and γ -ray spectra

Werhahn et al. (2021b)



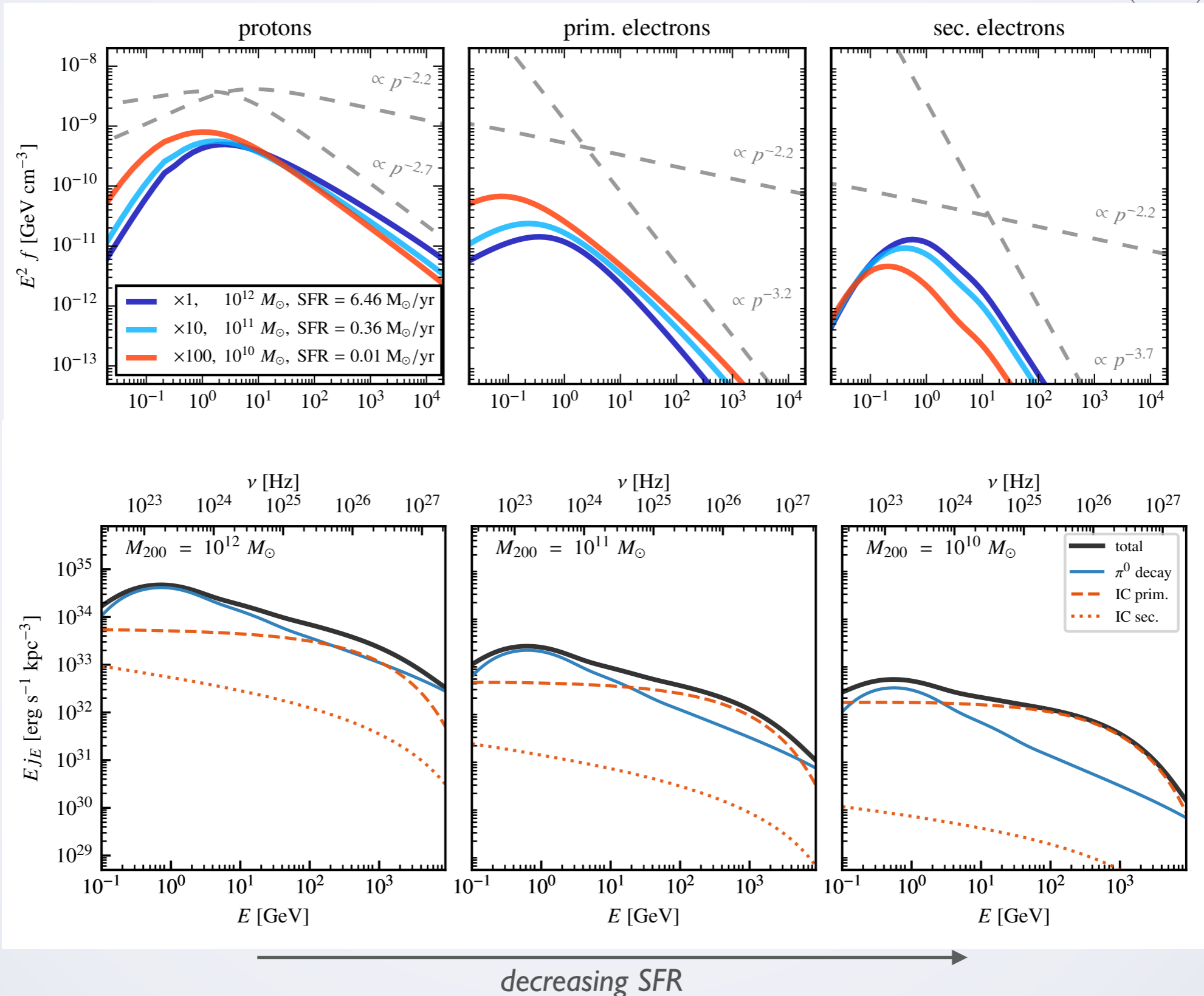
II) CR- and γ -ray spectra

Werhahn et al. (2021b)

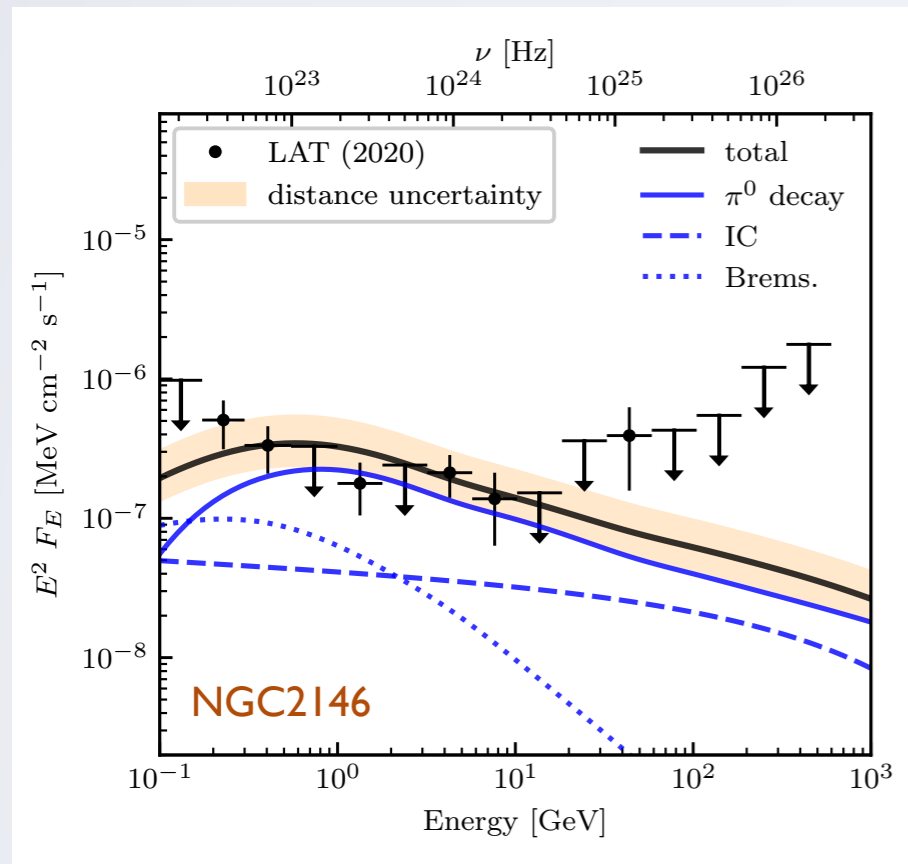


II) CR- and γ -ray spectra

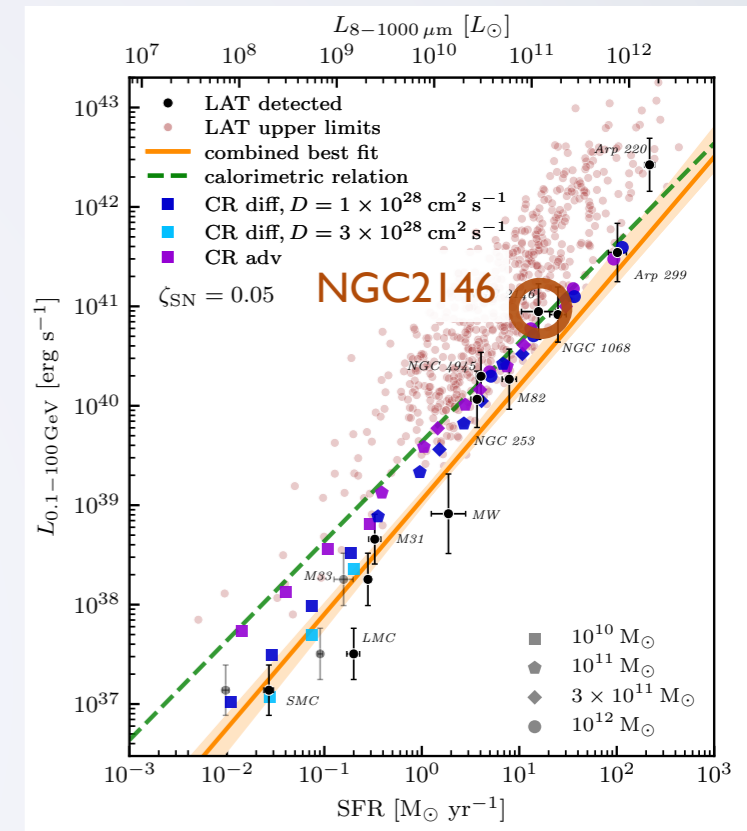
Werhahn et al. (2021b)



II) FIR - γ -ray relation and γ -ray spectra



Werhahn et al. (2021b)

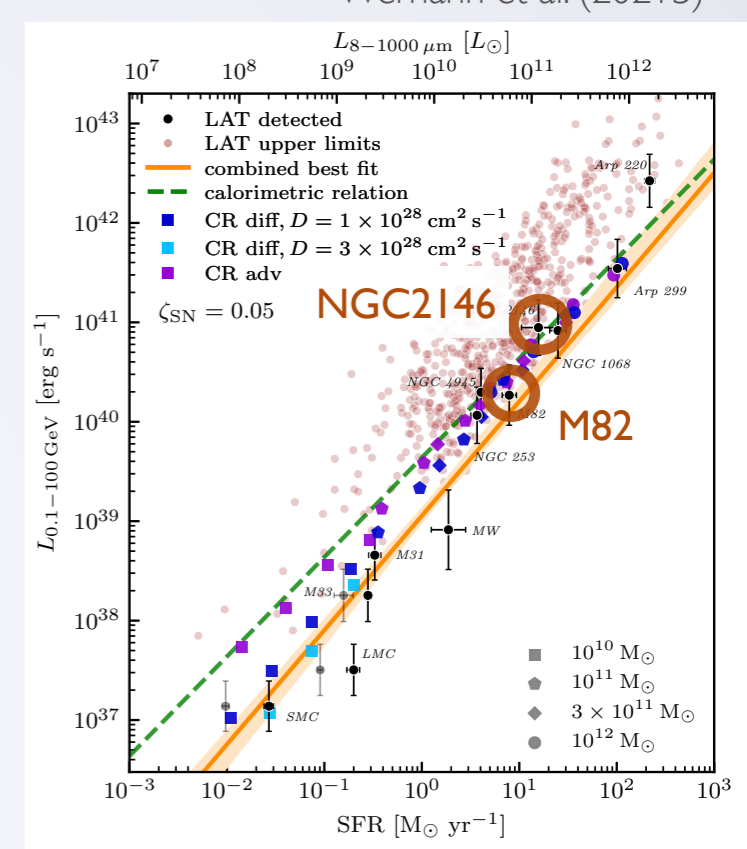
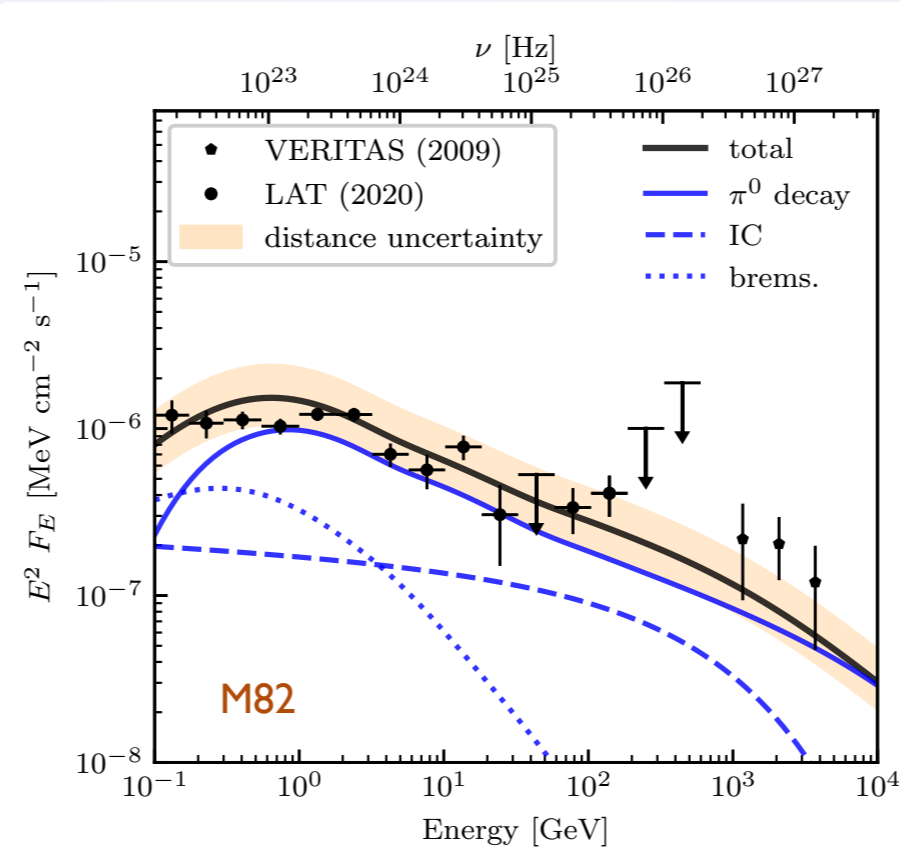
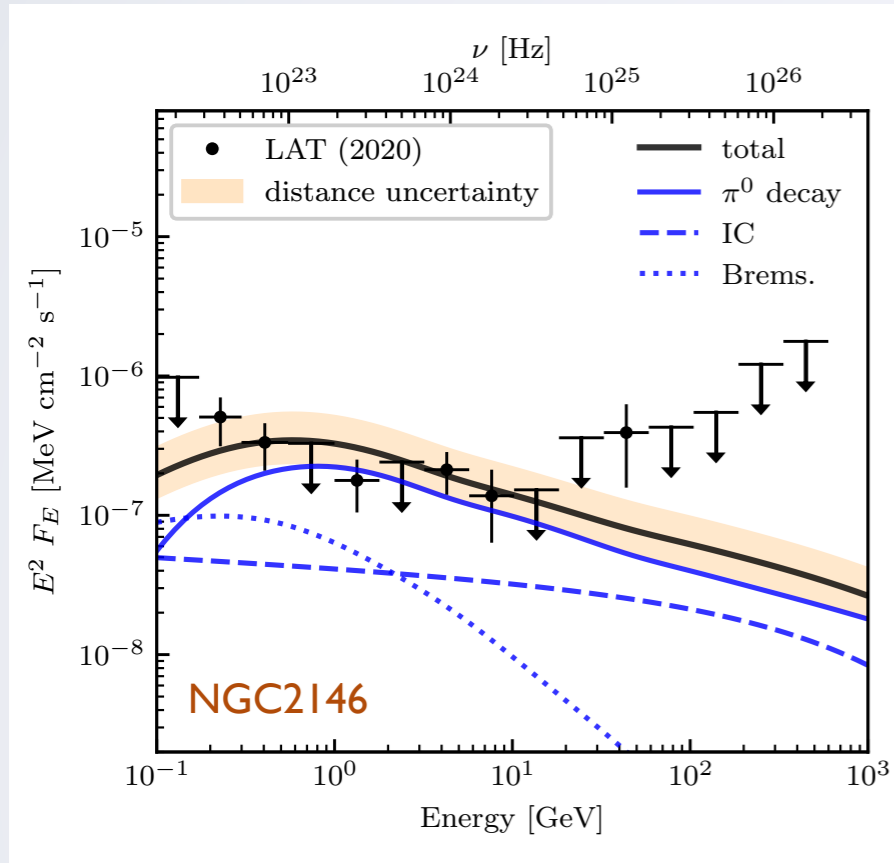


$$D \propto E^{\delta}$$

Starbursts : $\delta = 0.3$

II) FIR - γ -ray relation and γ -ray spectra

Werhahn et al. (2021b)

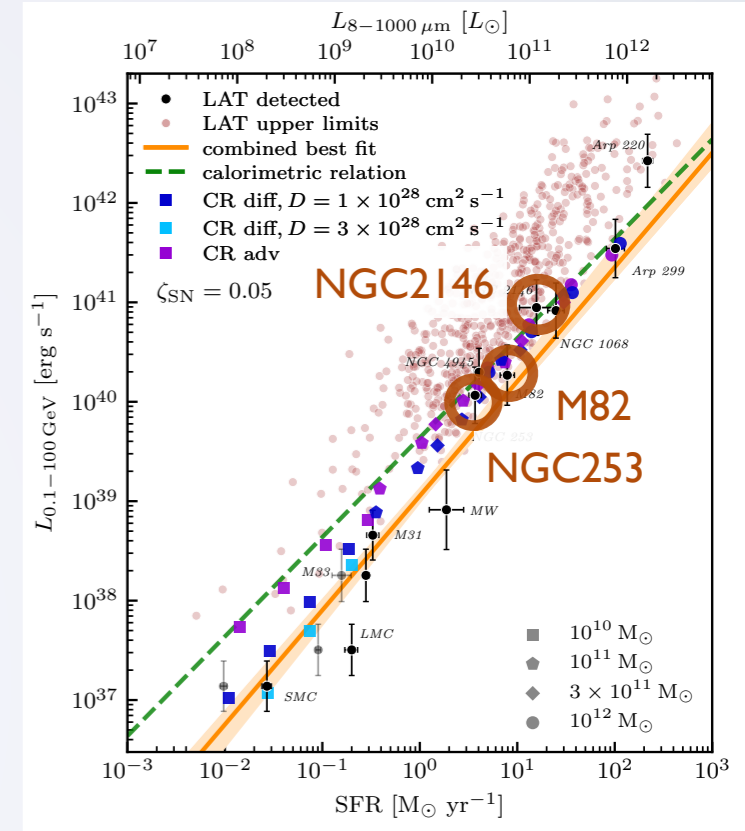
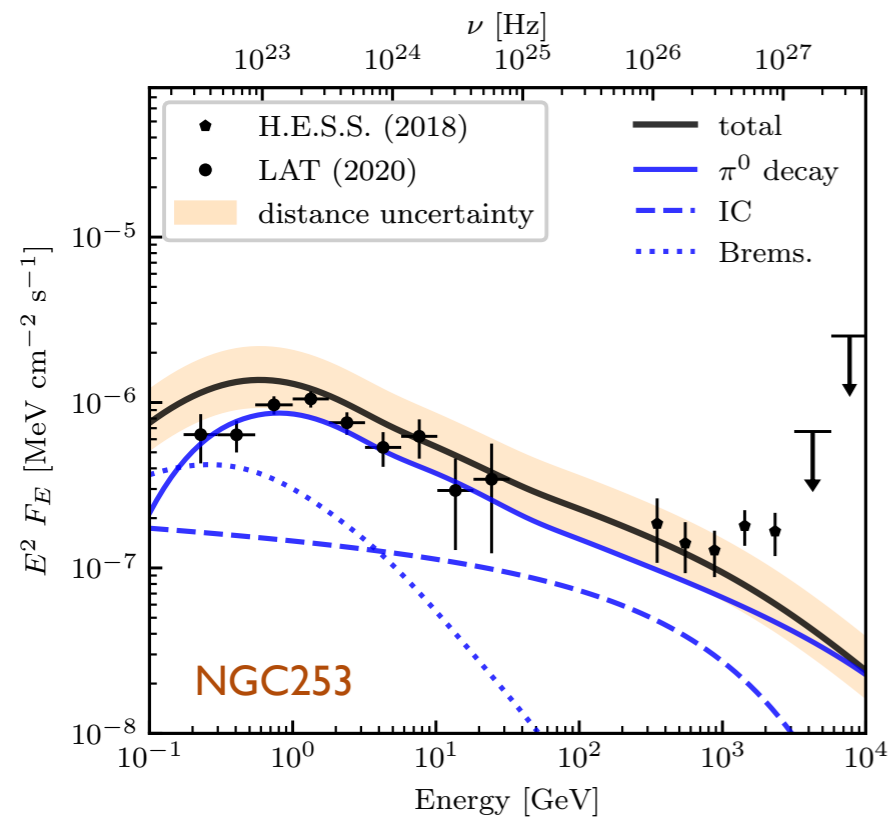
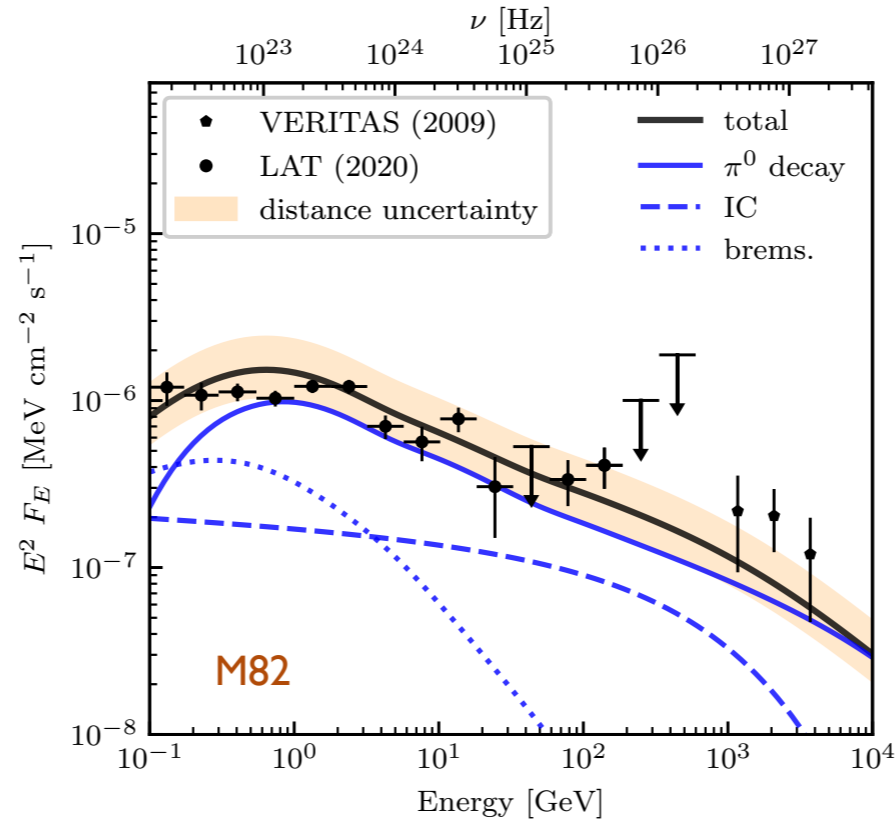
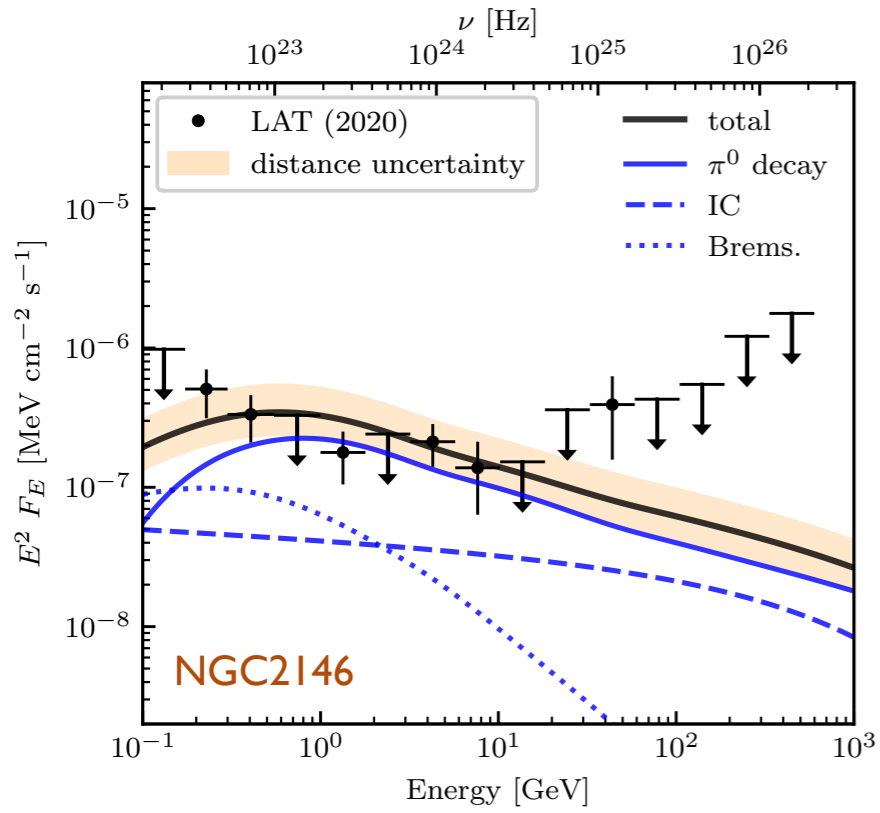


$$D \propto E^\delta$$

Starbursts : $\delta = 0.3$

II) FIR - γ -ray relation and γ -ray spectra

Werhahn et al. (2021b)

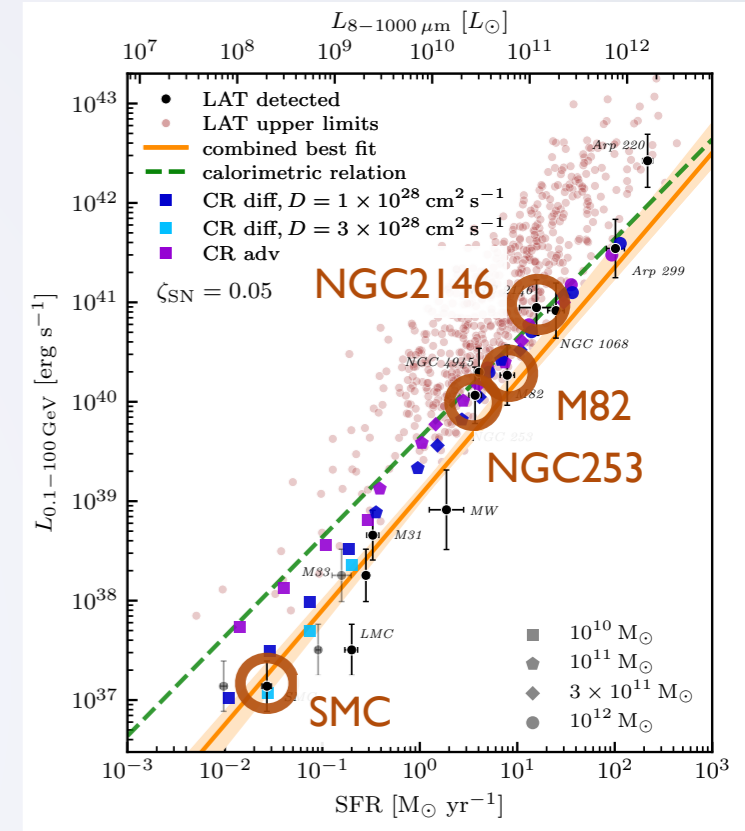
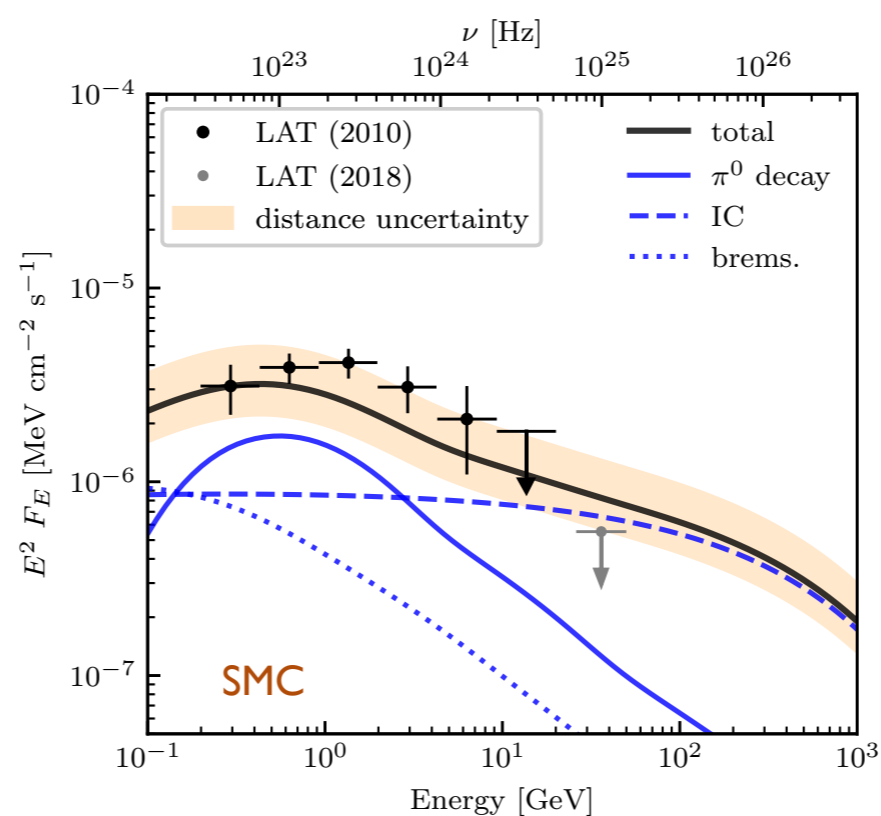
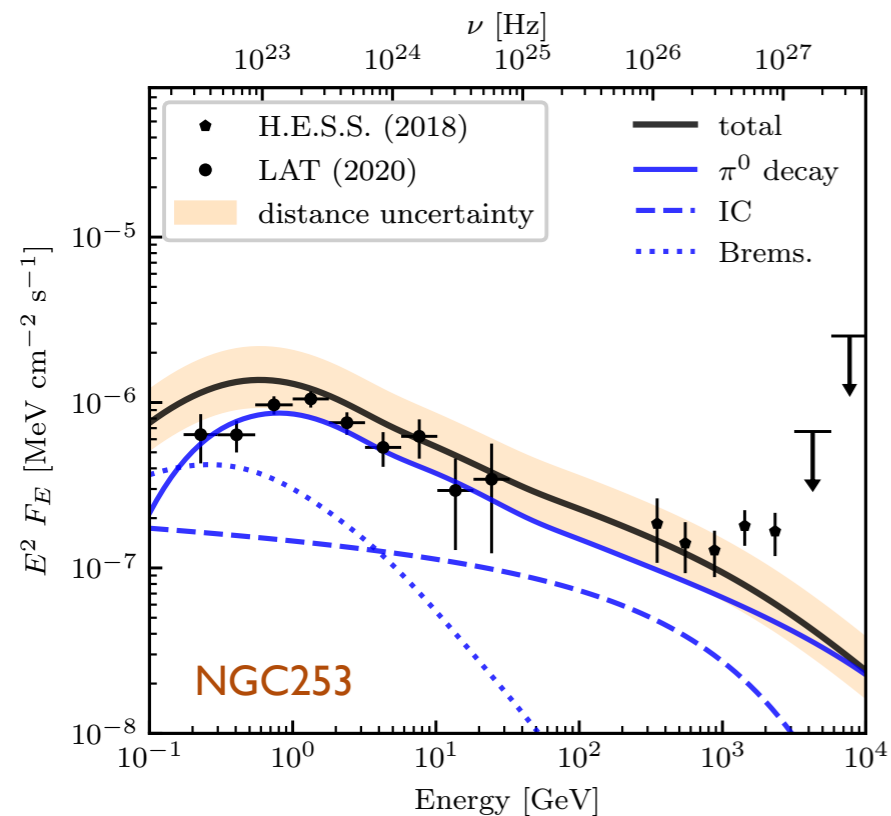
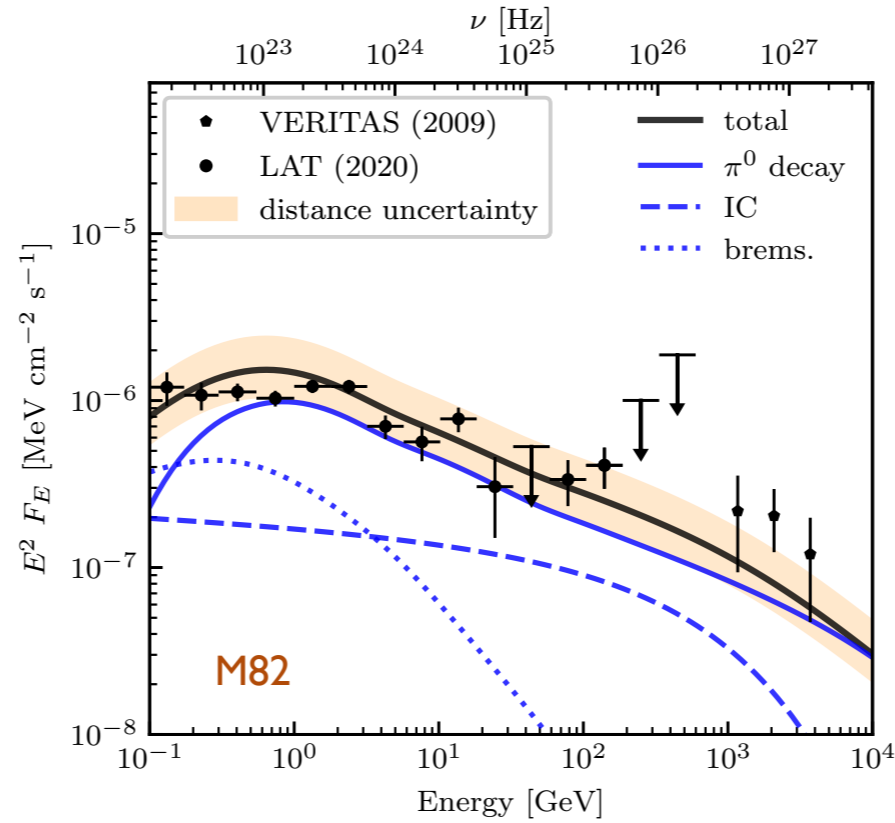
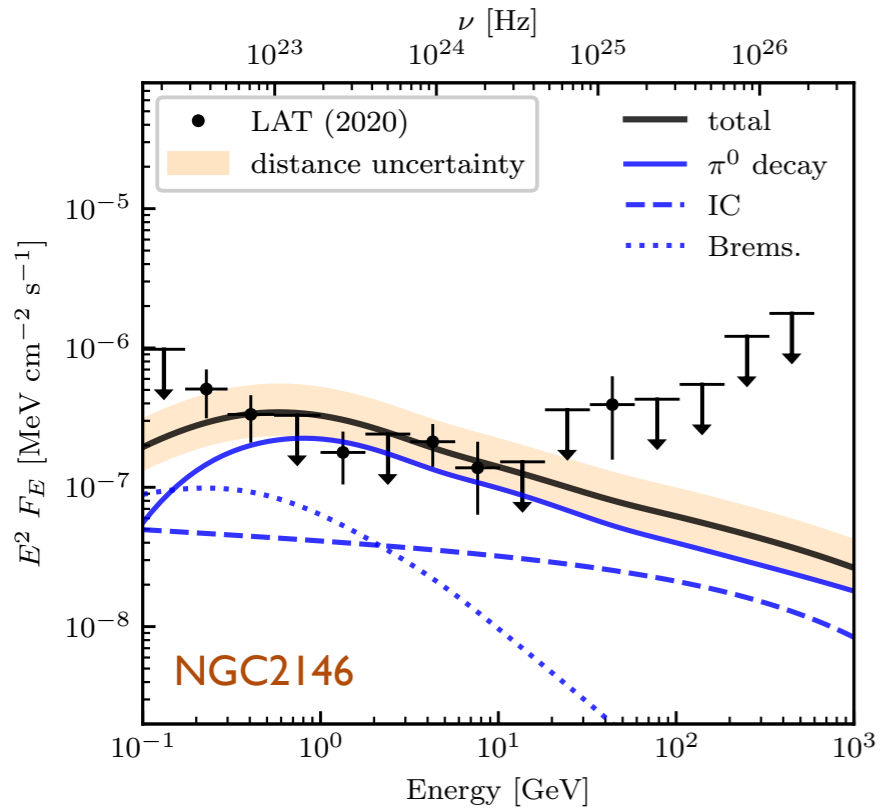


$$D \propto E^\delta$$

Starbursts : $\delta = 0.3$

II) FIR - γ -ray relation and γ -ray spectra

Werhahn et al. (2021b)



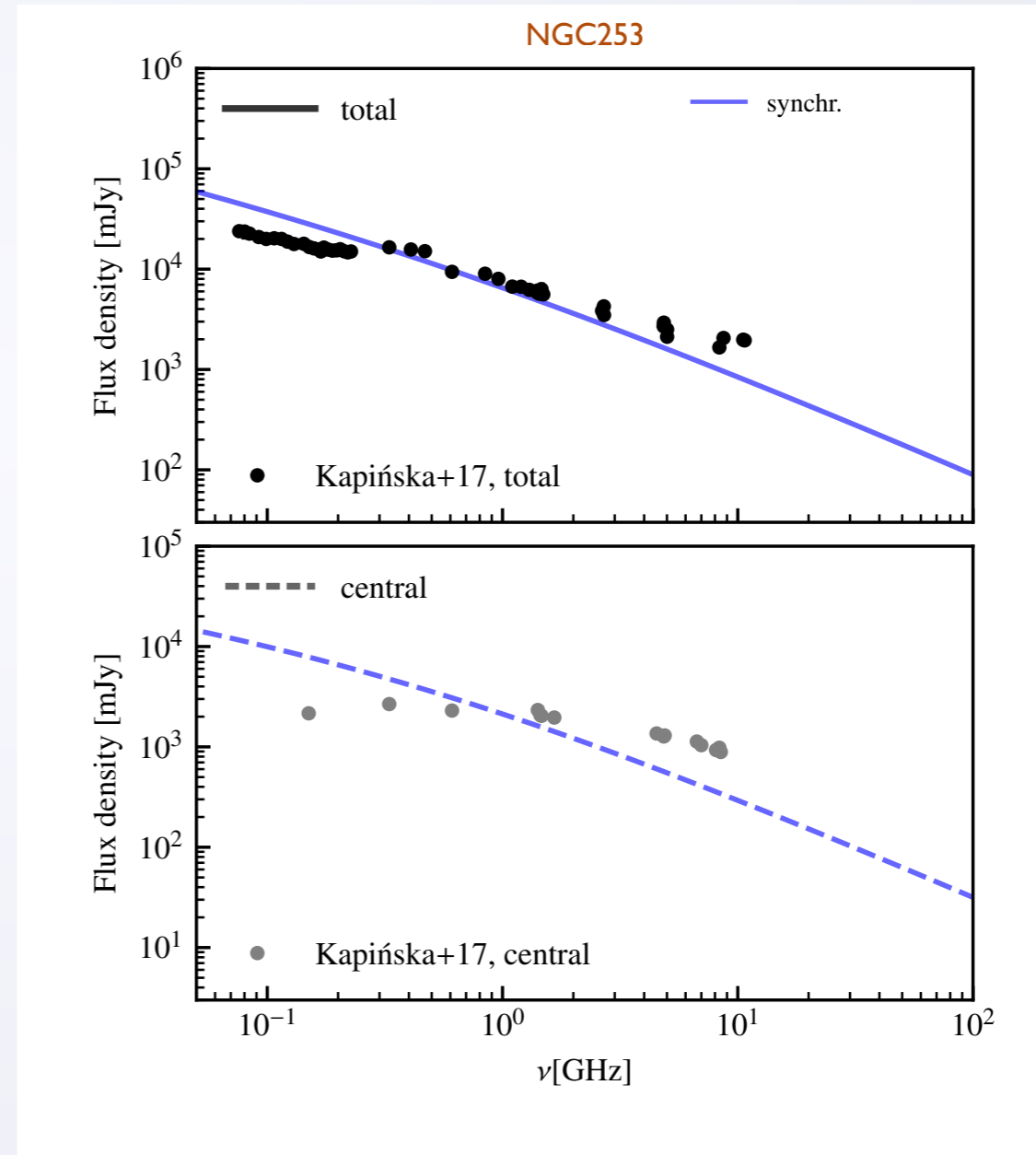
$$D \propto E^\delta$$

Starbursts : $\delta = 0.3$

SMC, MW : $\delta = 0.5$

III) Radio spectra

→ Too steep radio spectra?



Werhahn, Pfrommer, Girichidis (2021c, subm.)

III) Radio spectra

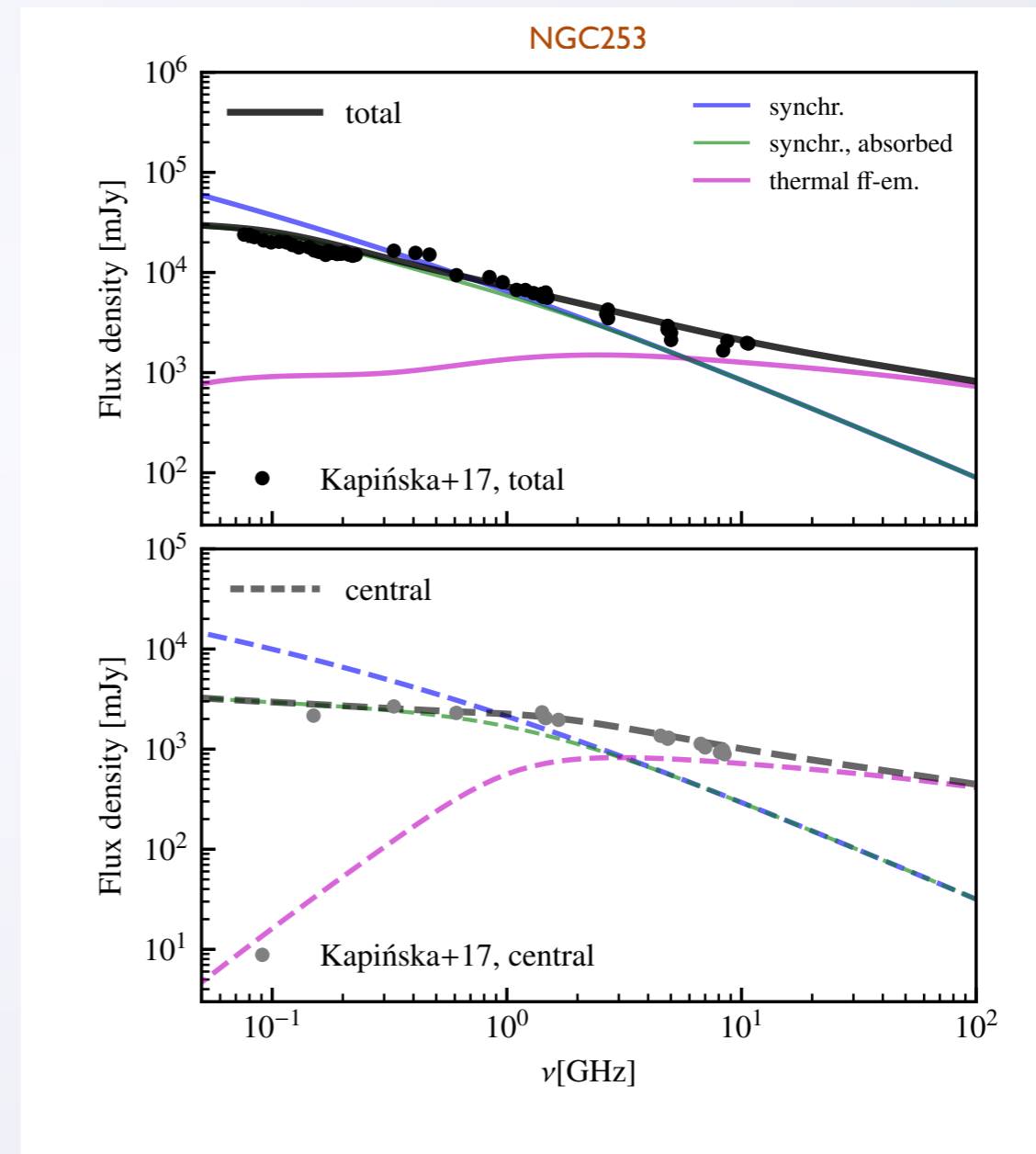
→ *Too steep radio spectra?*

Thermal free-free emission:

- Hardens spectra at high frequencies

Thermal free-free absorption:

- flattens at low frequencies
(stronger in central regions)



Werhahn, Pfrommer, Girichidis (2021c, subm.)

Summary & Outlook

Steady-state CR spectra in 3D MHD simulations:

- **Reproduce observational features** of CR spectra in the MW
 - low energies: inversion of CR proton to electron spectra
 - decreasing positron fraction up to 8 GeV
- **Gamma-ray emission:** reproduce FIR-gamma-ray relation with $\zeta_{\text{SN}} = 0.05$
 - **low SFR:** diffusion losses relevant, partly compensated by IC emission
 - **high SFR:** close to calorimetric limit $\eta_{\text{cal,p}} = 0.3$ to 0.7
 - energy left for feedback
- **Radio emission:** reproduce FIR-radio relation, dominated by primary emission
 - flat radio spectra due to **thermal contribution**

Caveats/improvements:

- **Full spectral-dynamical simulations of CRs** (Electrons: Winner+ 2019,2020; Protons: Girichidis+ 2020)
- **Two-moment CR hydrodynamics model** (Thomas & Pfrommer 2019,2021, Thomas+ 2021)
- **Improved ISM model:** stronger magnetic dynamo (turbulence from SF)
- **Cosmological simulations:** realistic SF history

Summary & Outlook

Steady-state CR spectra in 3D MHD simulations:

- **Reproduce observational features** of CR spectra in the MW
 - low energies: inversion of CR proton to electron spectra
 - decreasing positron fraction up to 8 GeV
- **Gamma-ray emission:** reproduce FIR-gamma-ray relation with $\zeta_{\text{SN}} = 0.05$
 - **low SFR:** diffusion losses relevant, partly compensated by IC emission
 - **high SFR:** close to calorimetric limit $\eta_{\text{cal,p}} = 0.3$ to 0.7
 - energy left for feedback
- **Radio emission:** reproduce FIR-radio relation, dominated by primary emission
 - flat radio spectra due to **thermal contribution**

