

Comparing Propagation Models with Local Cosmic Ray Spectra

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CR Transport Equation

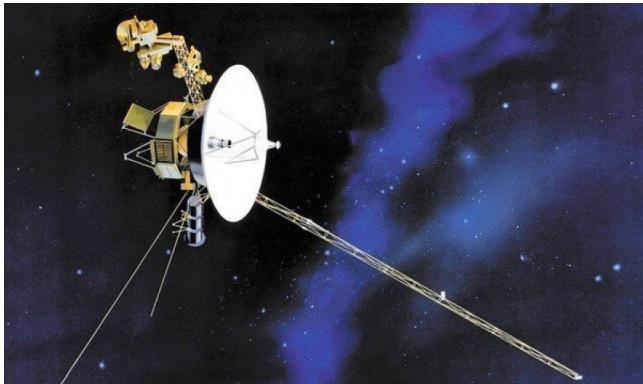
- The GALPROP code simulates cosmic ray (CR) propagation
- GALPROP solves the CR transport equation to simulate local interstellar spectra



$$\frac{\partial \psi(\vec{r}, p, t)}{\partial t} = \underbrace{q(\vec{r}, p, t)}_{\text{Sources}} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot (D_{xx} \vec{\nabla} \psi - \vec{V} \psi) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial p} p^2 D_{pp} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \frac{1}{p^2} \psi}_{\text{Re-acceleration}} - \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left[\dot{p} \psi - \frac{p}{3} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V}) \psi \right]}_{\text{Energy loss}} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\tau_f} \psi}_{\text{Spallation/Fragmentation}} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\tau_r} \psi}_{\text{Decay}}$$

CR Data Sources

Voyager 1



- Probe launched in 1977, now outside the solar system
- Low energy CRs
 - 0.1 to 550 MeV/nucleon
- Unaffected by solar modulation

AMS-02



- Detector installed on the ISS in 2011
- High energy CRs
 - >1 GeV/nucleon
- Unprecedented high precision

Revising CR propagation scenarios

- **DRC:** Diffusion, Reacceleration, Convection
 - **DRC1:** One break in spectral indices
 - **DRC2:** Two breaks in spectral indices
 - **DRC_conv:** Two breaks in spectral indices, stronger convection
- **DRE:** Diffusion, Reacceleration
- **PD:** Plain Diffusion
- **DC:** Diffusion, Convection

Fitting Parameters

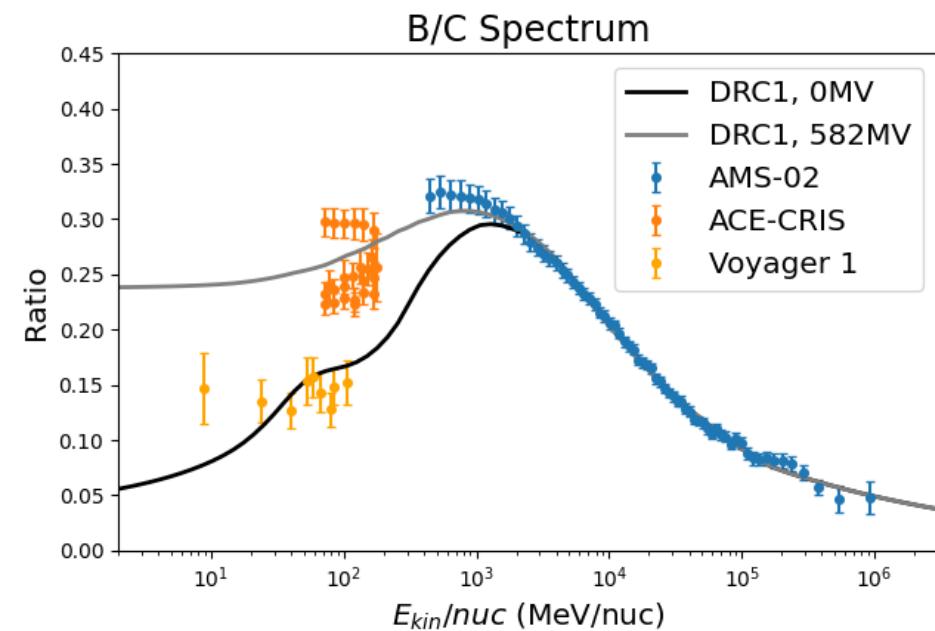
- Best-fit parameters found with Minuit2
- B/C ratio strongly constrains parameters of different propagation scenarios
- Our best fit models have:
- $2.7\text{e}28 \text{ cm}^2\text{s}^{-1} < D_0 < 4.6\text{e}28 \text{ cm}^2\text{s}^{-1}$ (isotropic)
- One diffusion break at 370 GV for all models:
 - $\delta_1 \sim 0.4, \delta_2 \sim 0.2$
- Depending on the scenario:
 - $0 \text{ km s}^{-1} < V_A < 52 \text{ km s}^{-1}$
 - $0 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ kpc}^{-1} < dV/dz < 55 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ kpc}^{-1}$

$$D_{xx} = D_0 \beta^\eta R^\delta$$

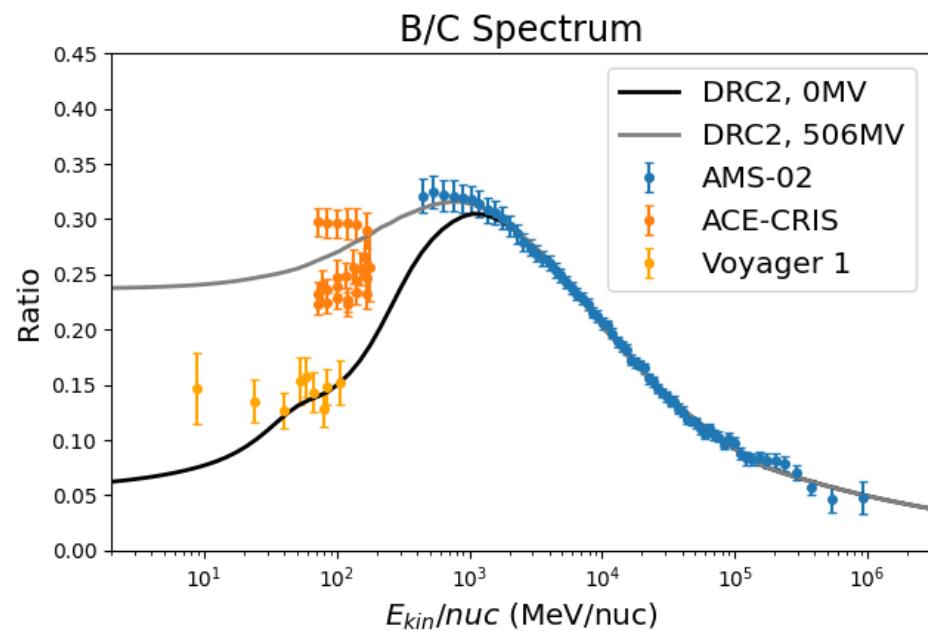
Diffusion coefficient

Best-Fit Models: B/C Ratio

DRC1

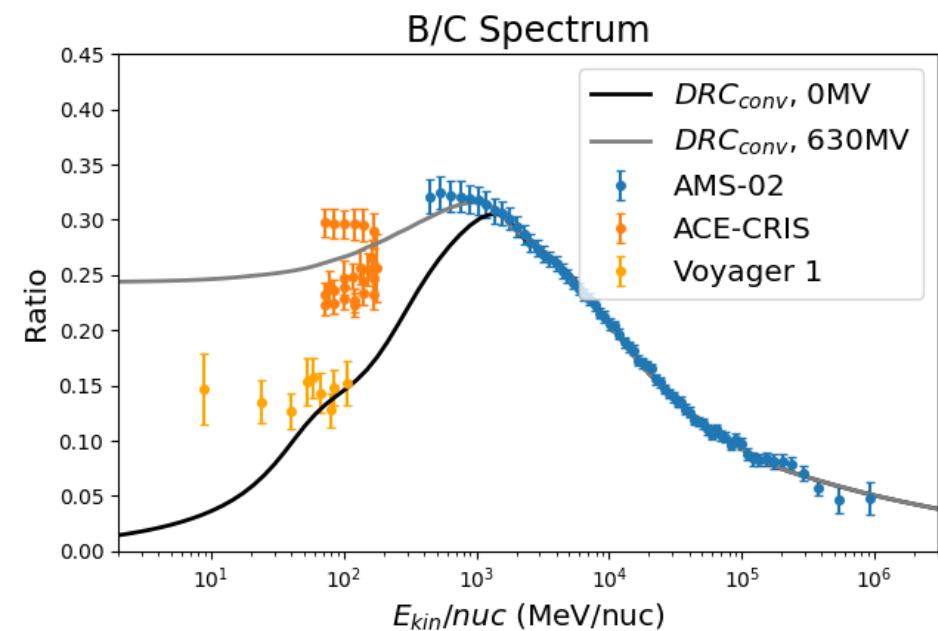


DRC2

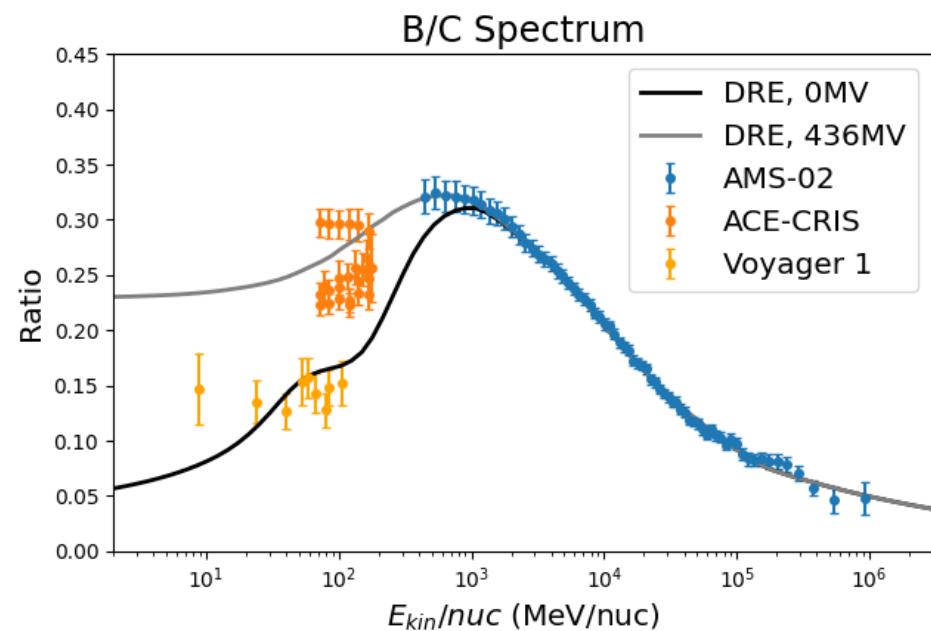


Best-Fit Models: B/C Ratio

DRC_conv



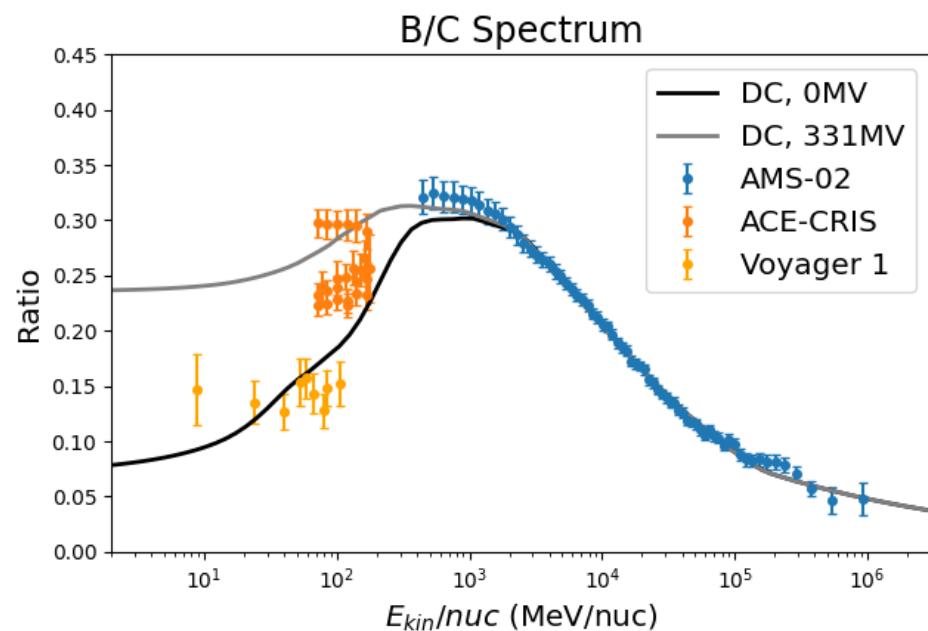
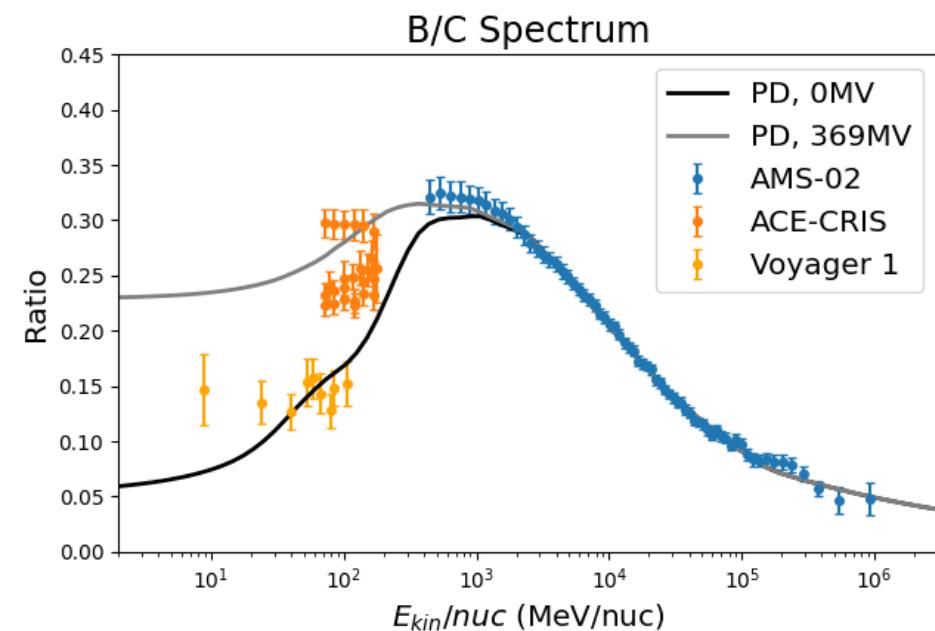
DRE



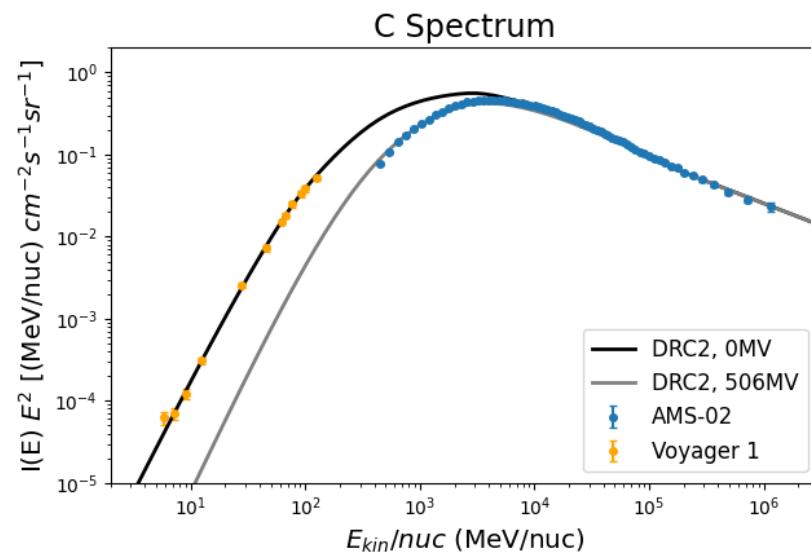
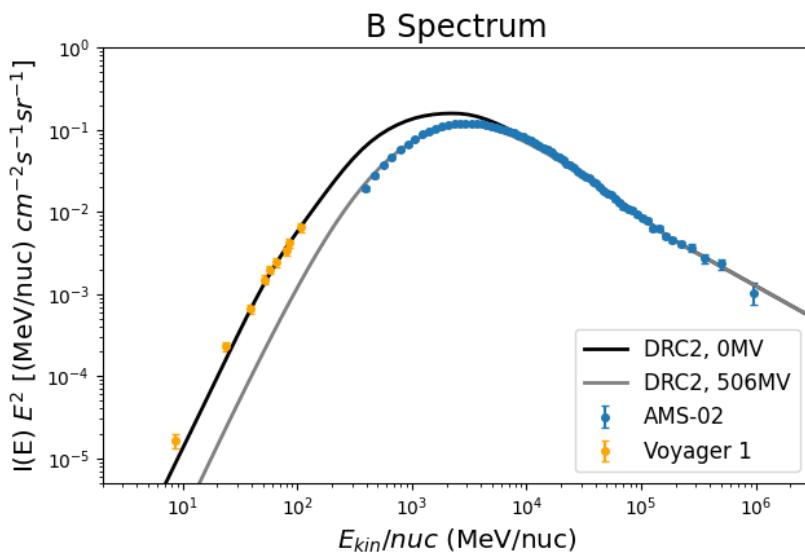
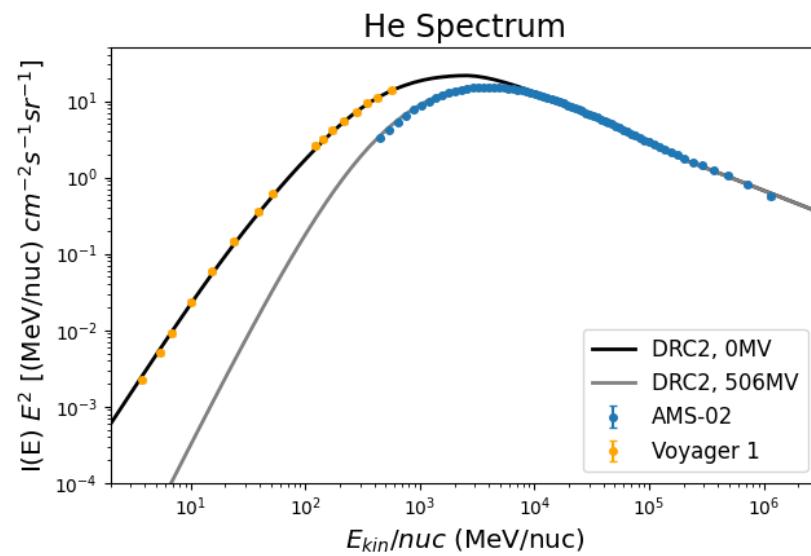
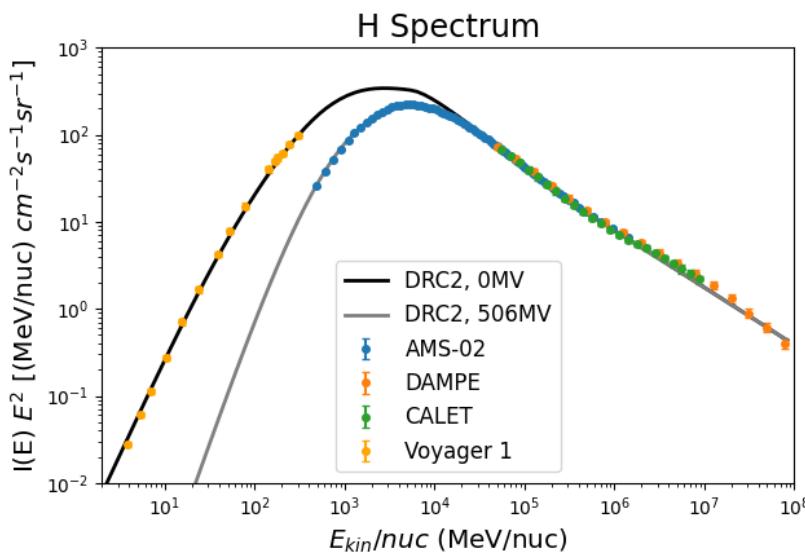
Best-Fit Models: B/C Ratio

PD

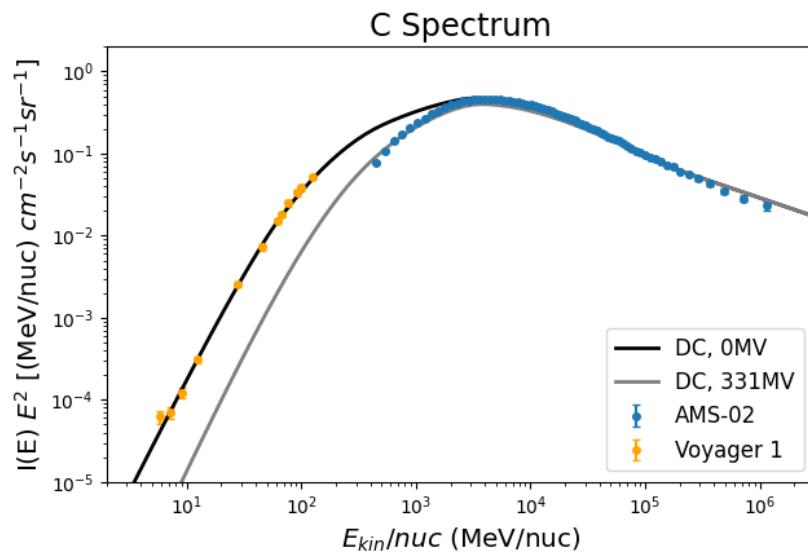
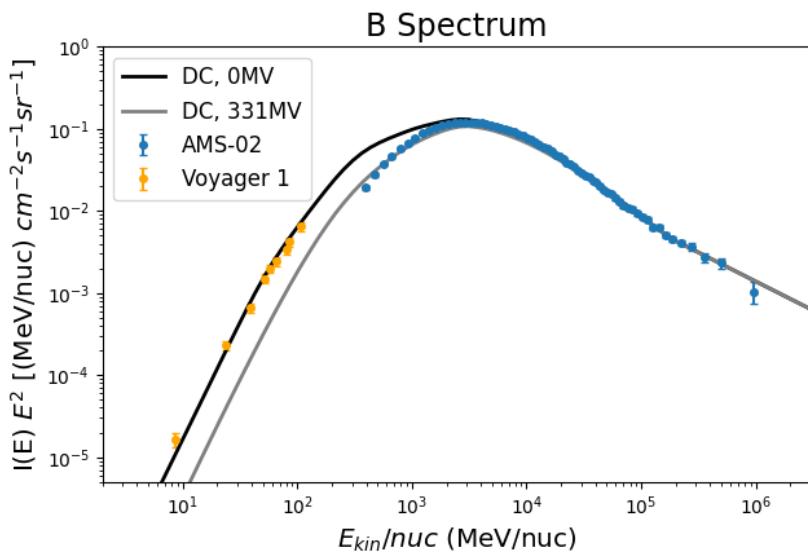
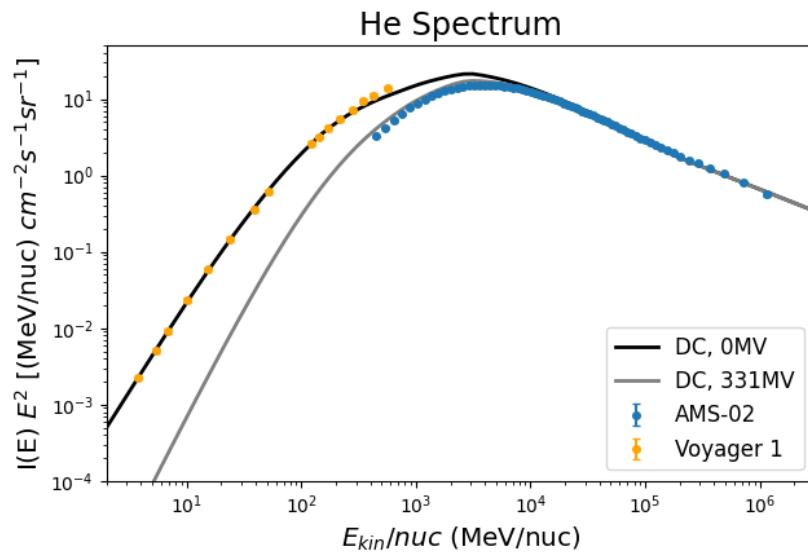
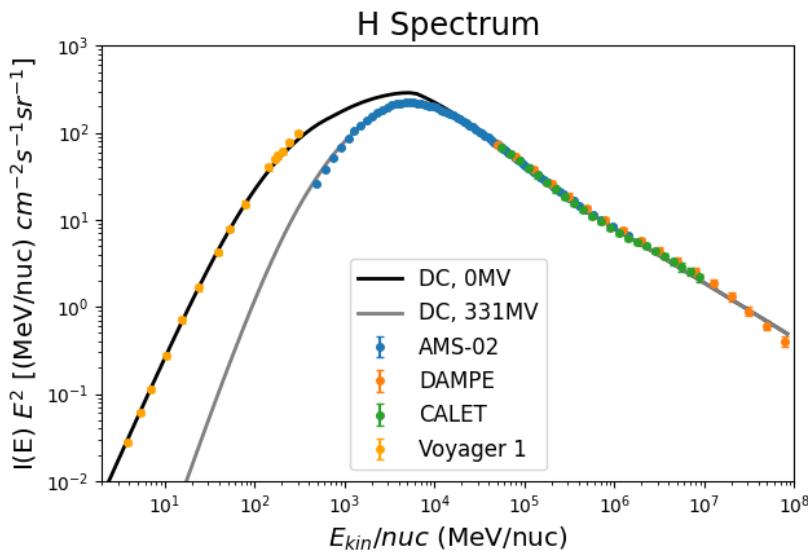
DC



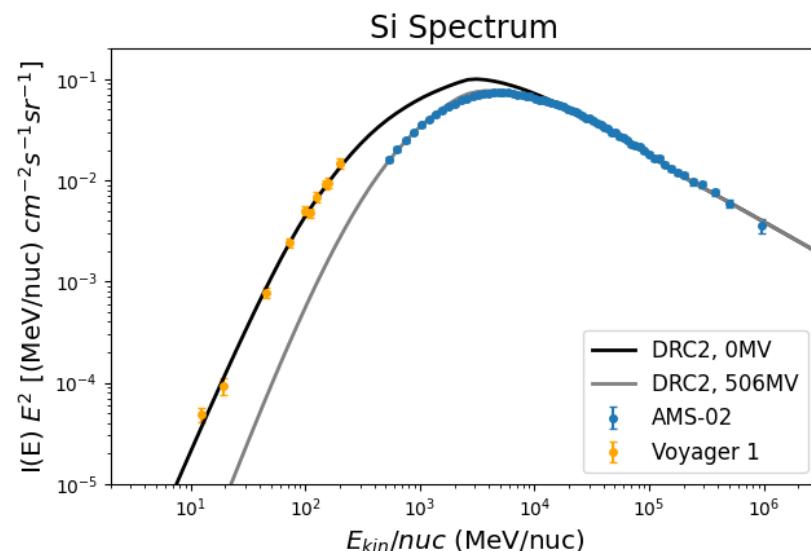
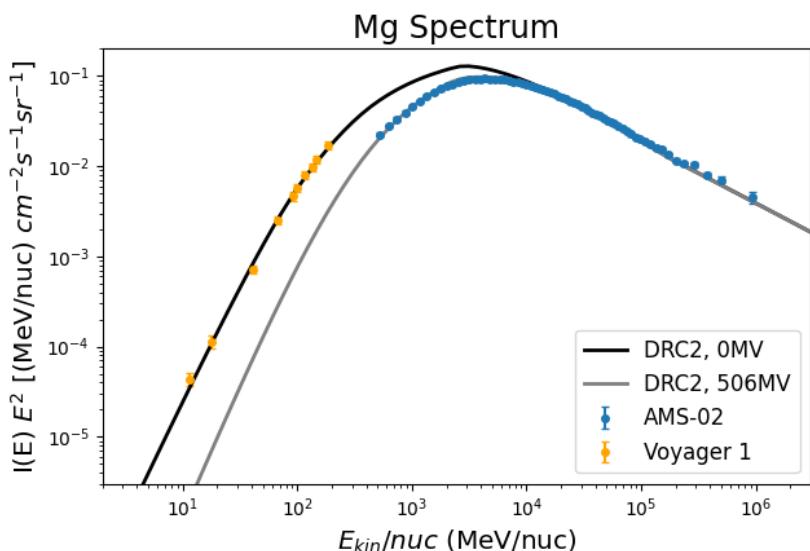
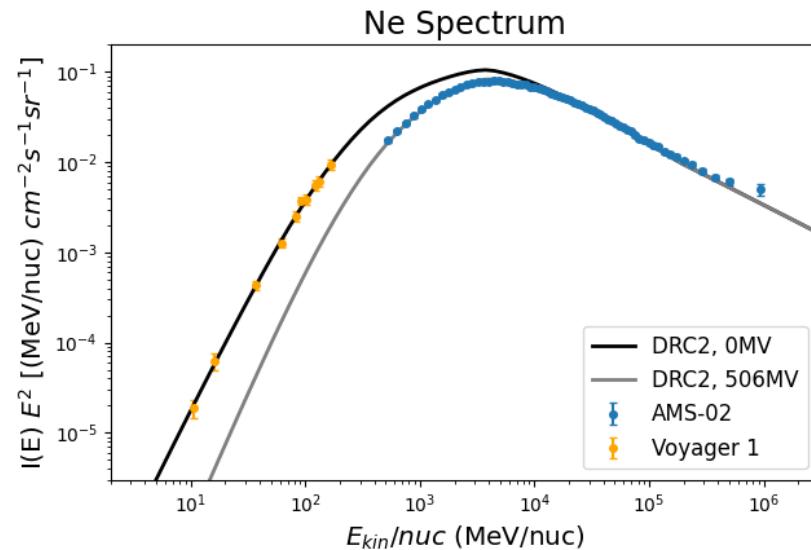
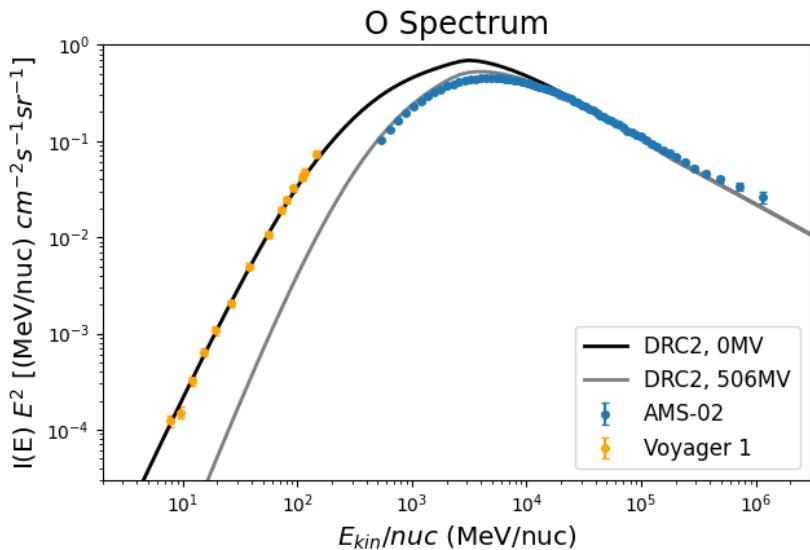
DRC2: H, He, B, C



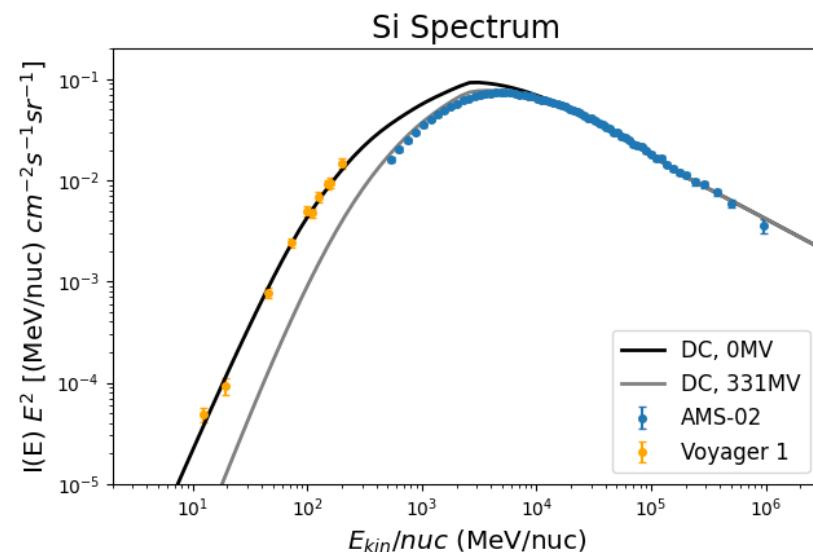
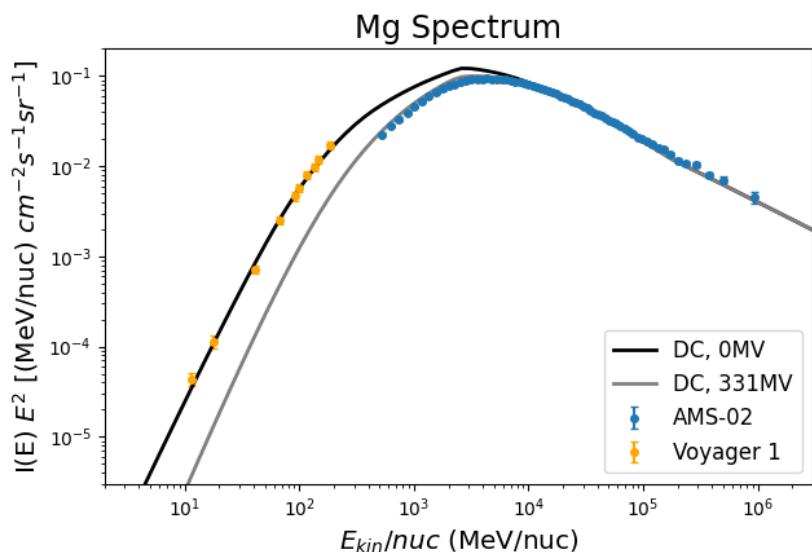
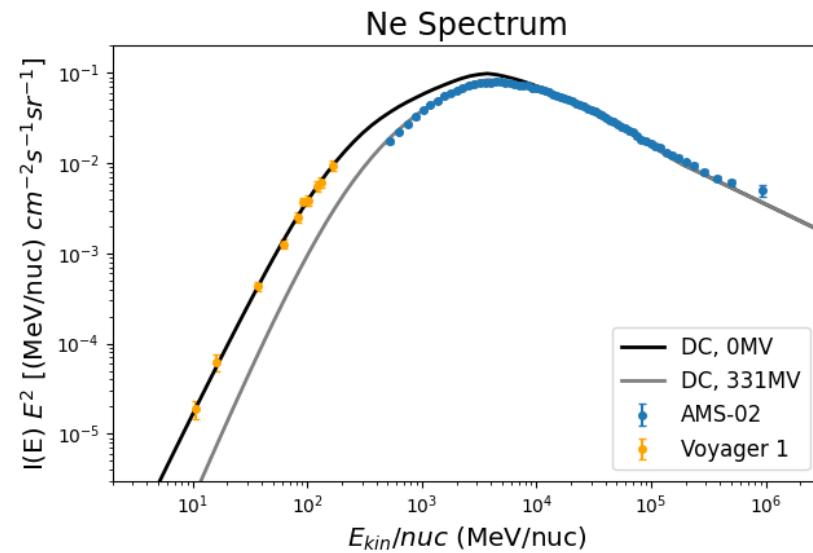
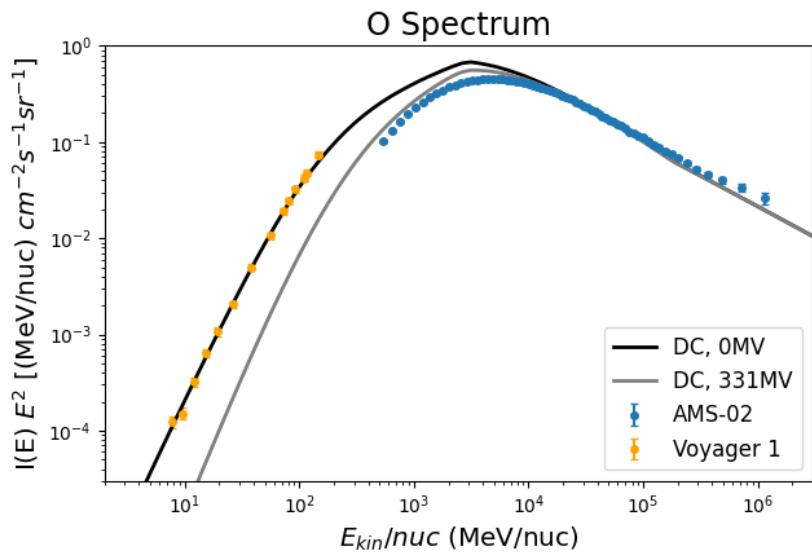
DC: H, He, B, C



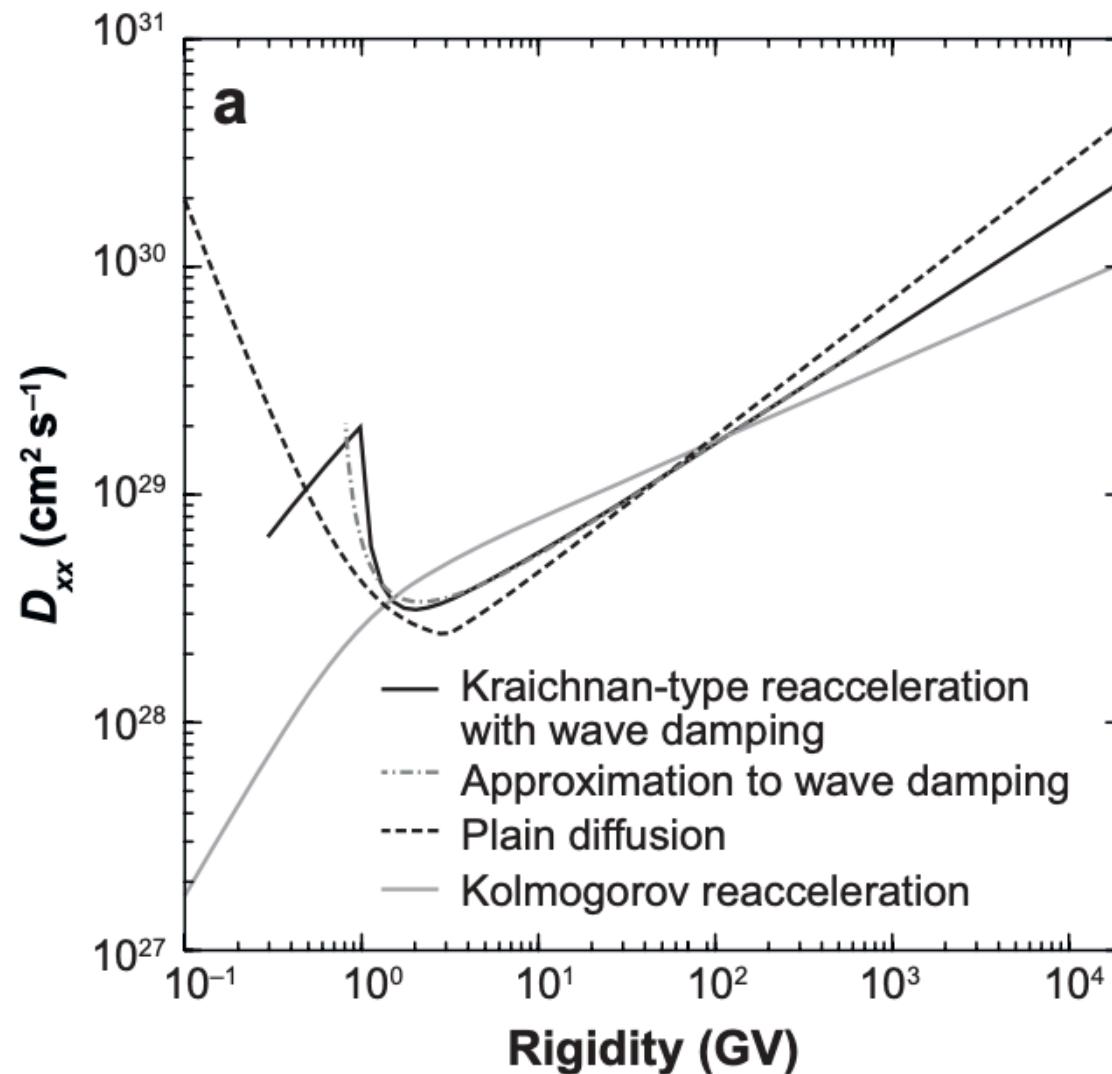
DRC2: O, Ne, Mg, Si



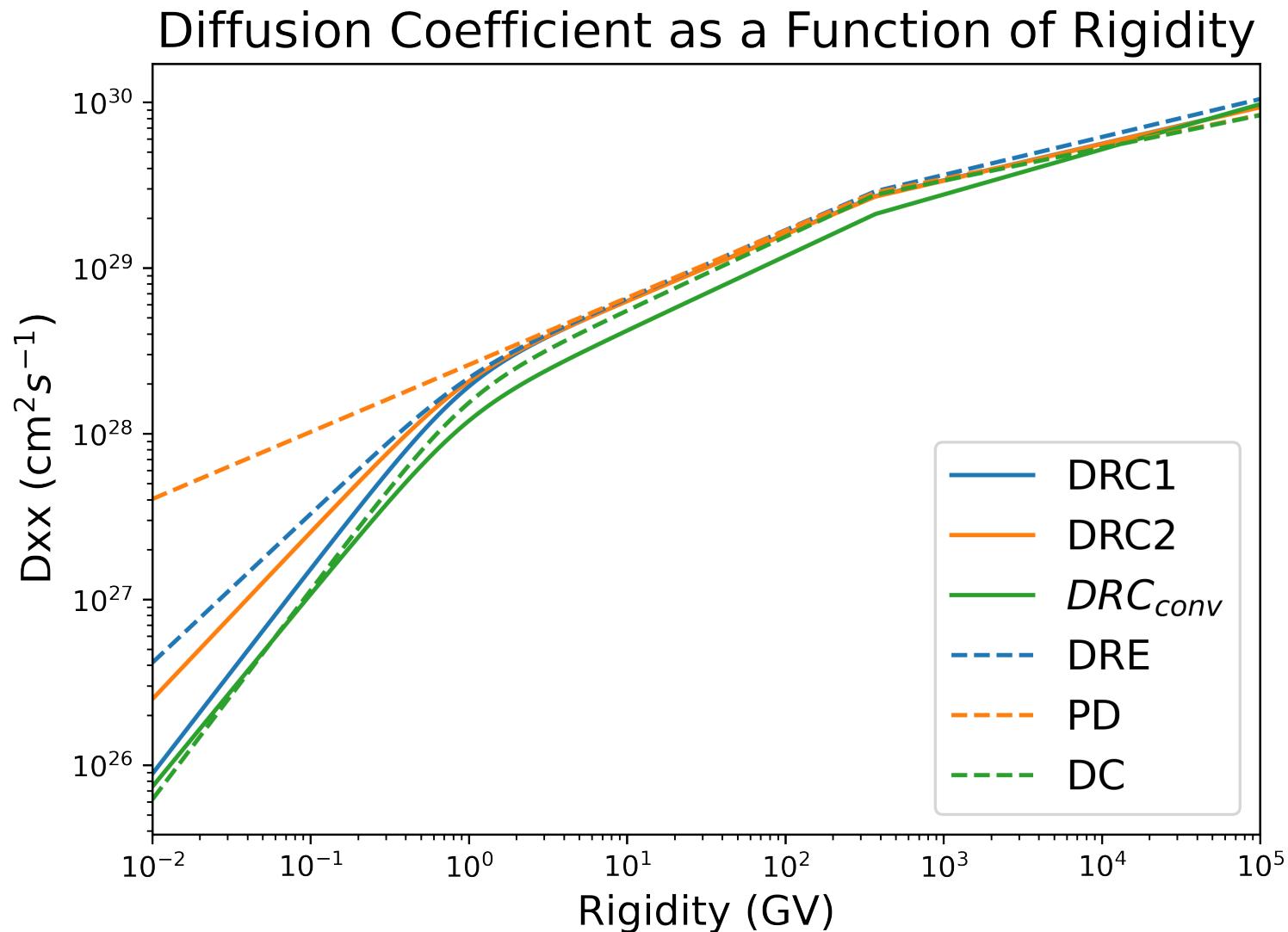
DC: O, Ne, Mg, Si



Typical Diffusion Models ([Strong et al. 2007](#))



Diffusion Coefficient



Conclusions

- We revise the various propagation scenarios with latest CR measurements
- DRC models with two breaks in the spectral indices perform the best
- Effects of including:
 - Convection and reacceleration
 - One vs. two breaks in spectral indices
- PD models exist with no need for a low-energy diffusion break where D_{xx} turns upwards at low energies
- DC models and DRC models with $dV/dz \text{ (conv)} > 50 \text{ km/s/kpc}$ are disfavored by data