

Fermi gamma-ray `bubbles' from stochastic acceleration of electrons

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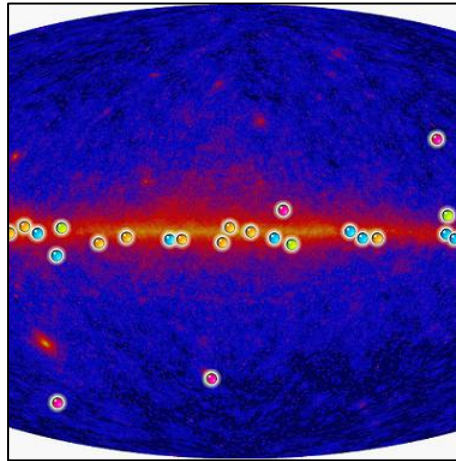
Science & Technology
Facilities Council



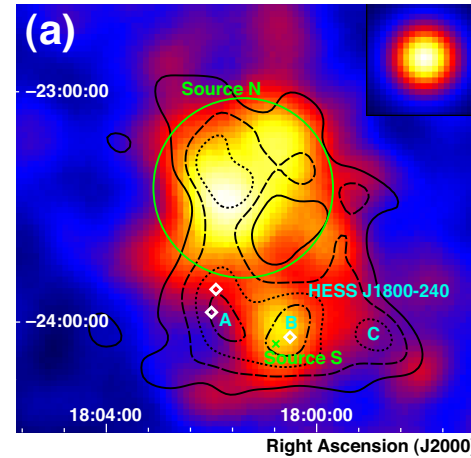
UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD

Highlights of Fermi-LAT

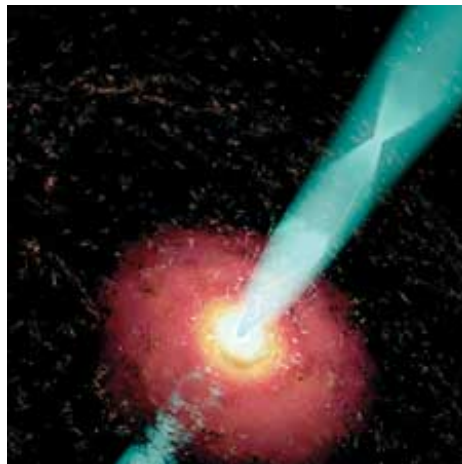
γ -ray pulsars



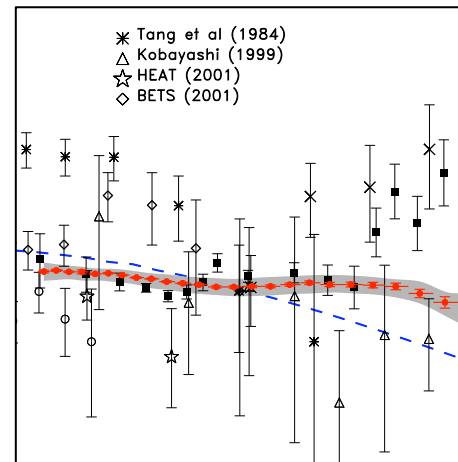
galactic SNRs



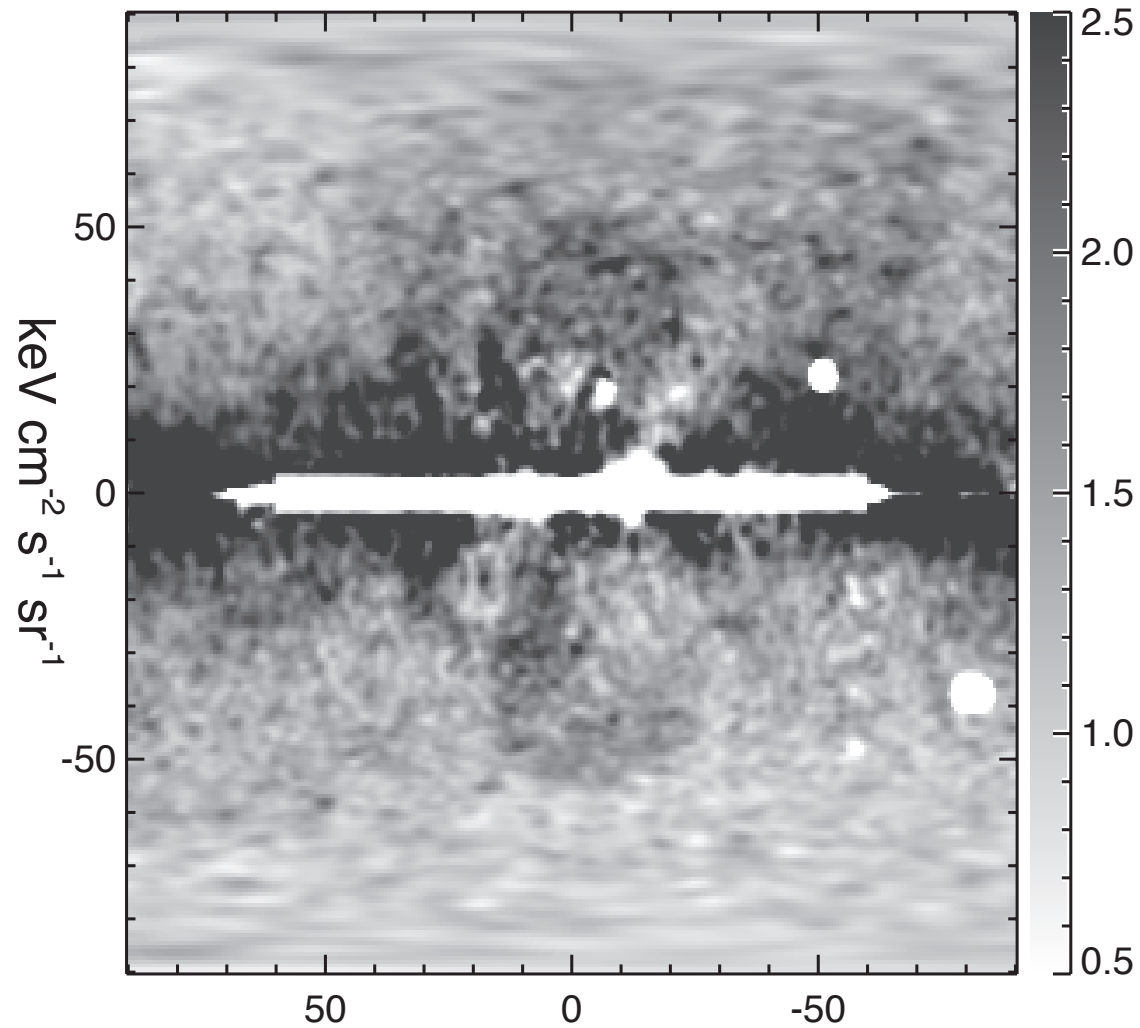
extragalactic γ -ray background



$e^+ + e^-$ flux

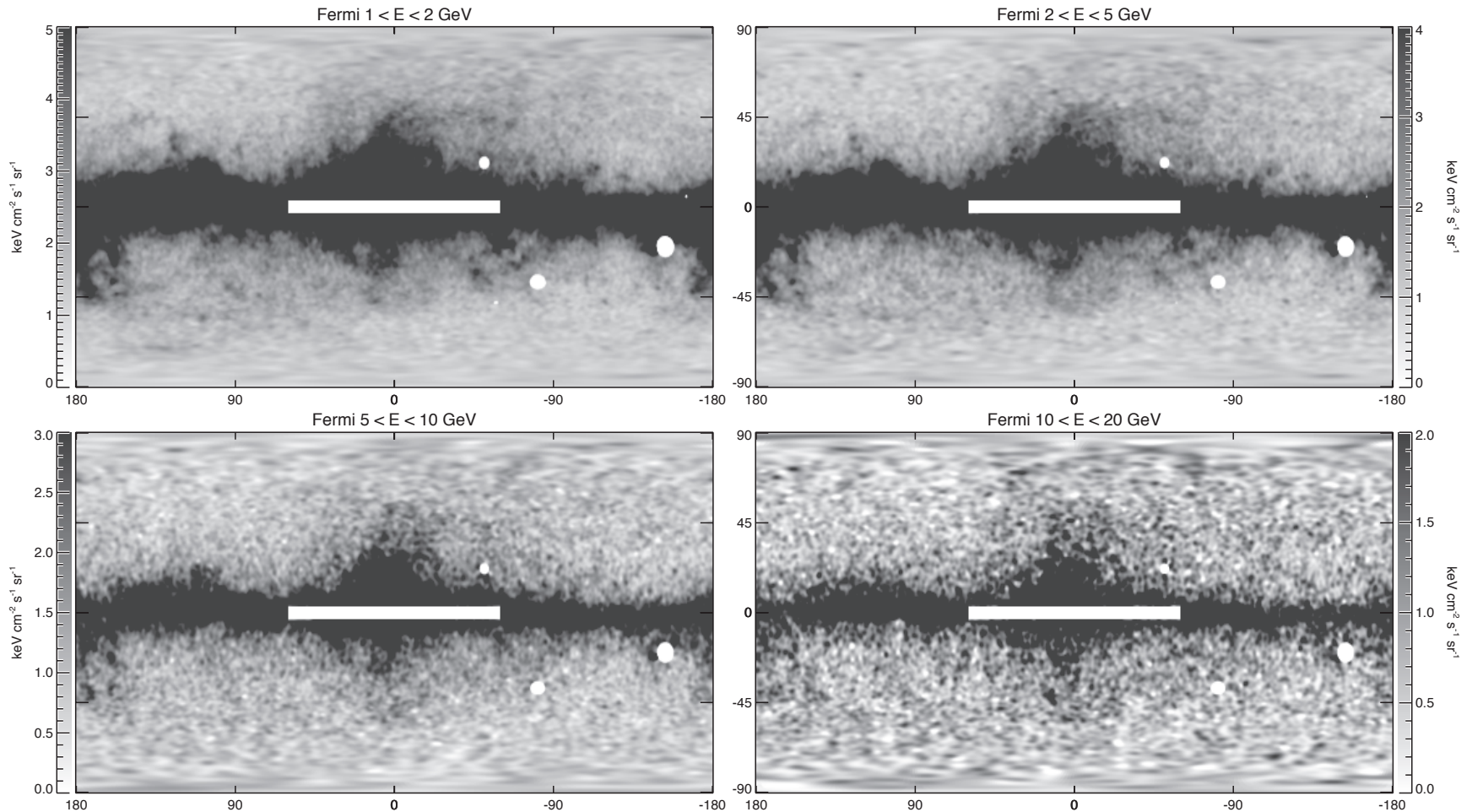


Discovery of the Fermi bubbles



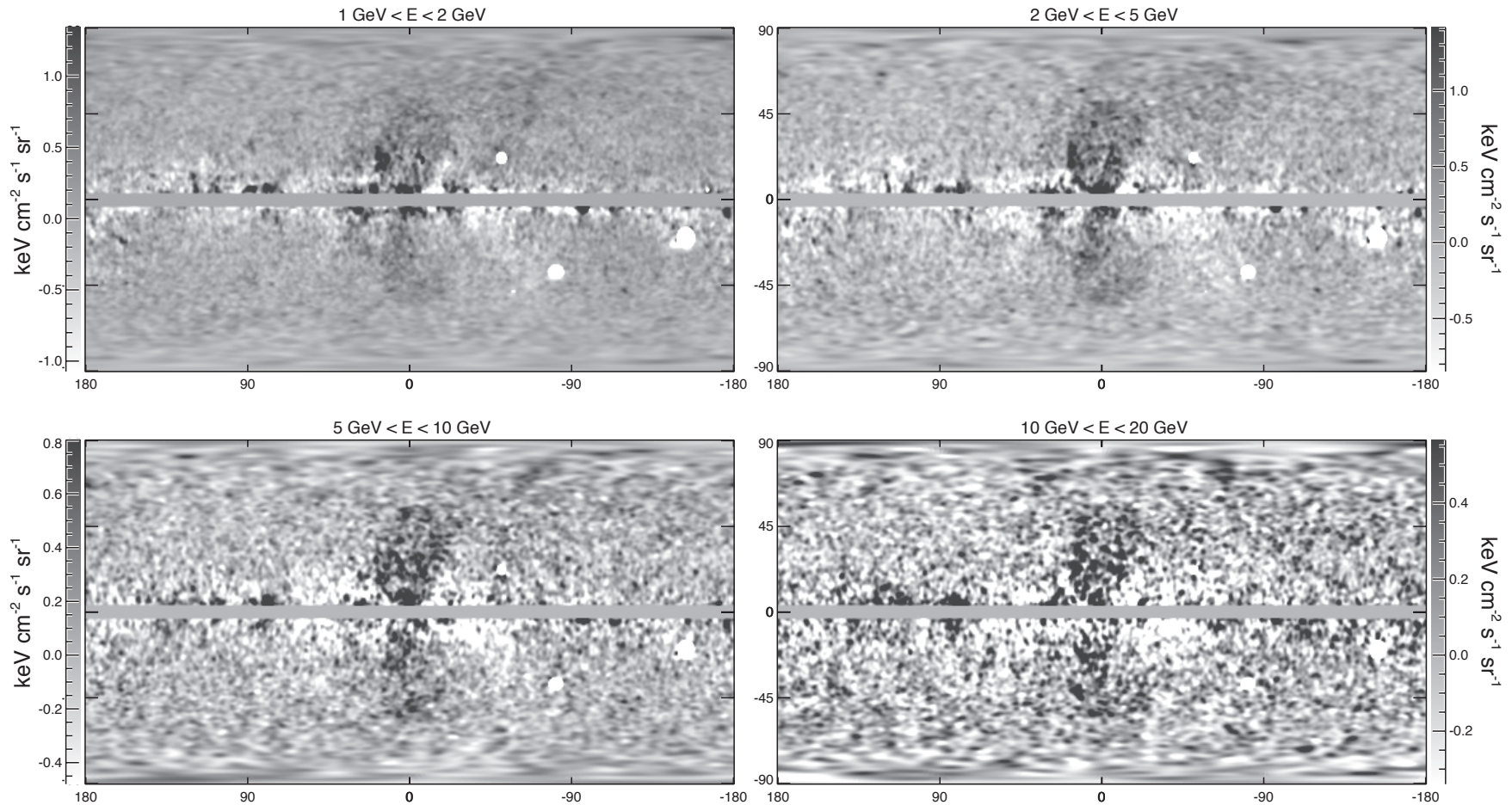
Bubble feature robust

Fermi-LAT skymaps



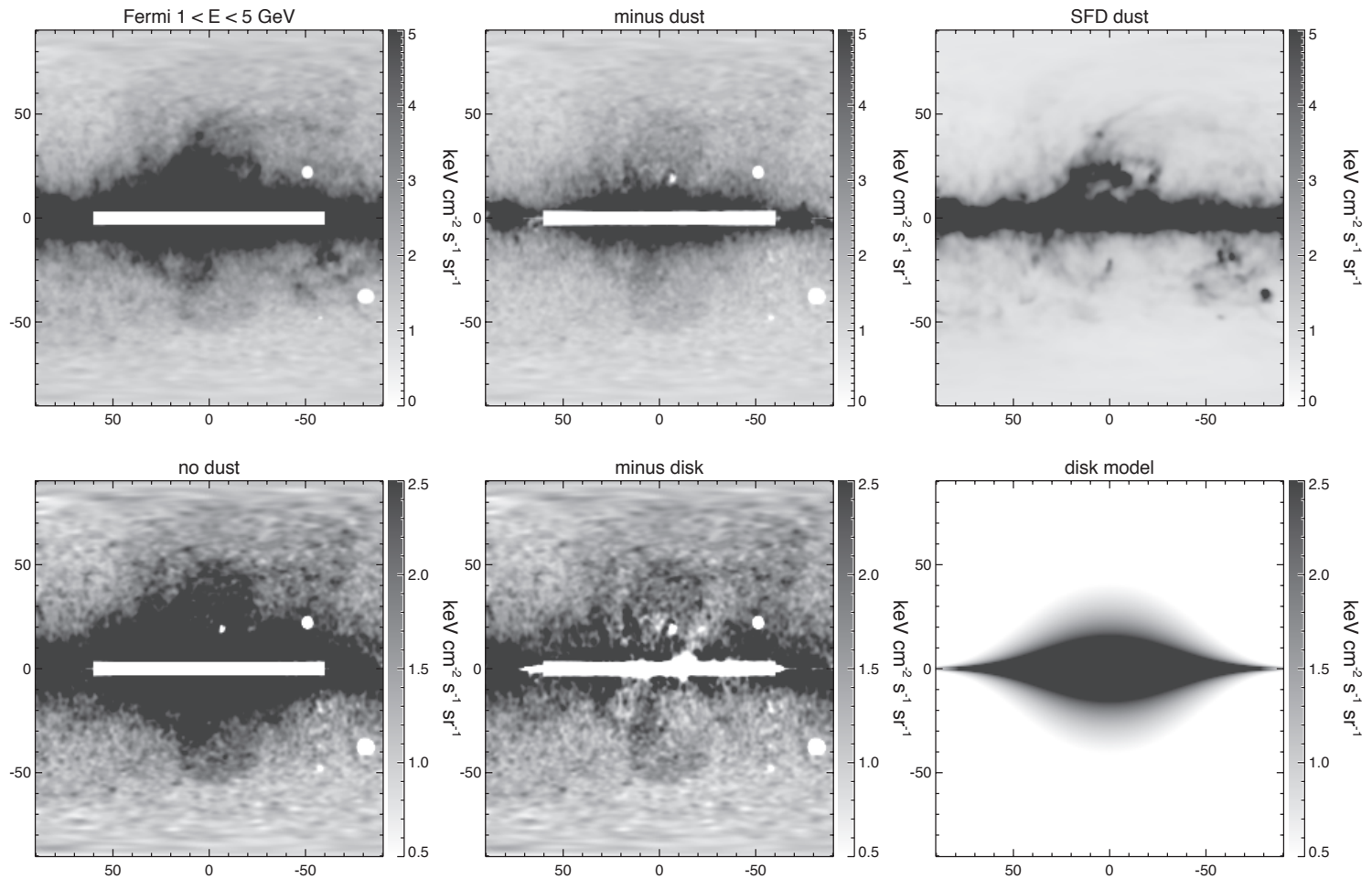
Bubble feature robust

Subtraction of Fermi-LAT model



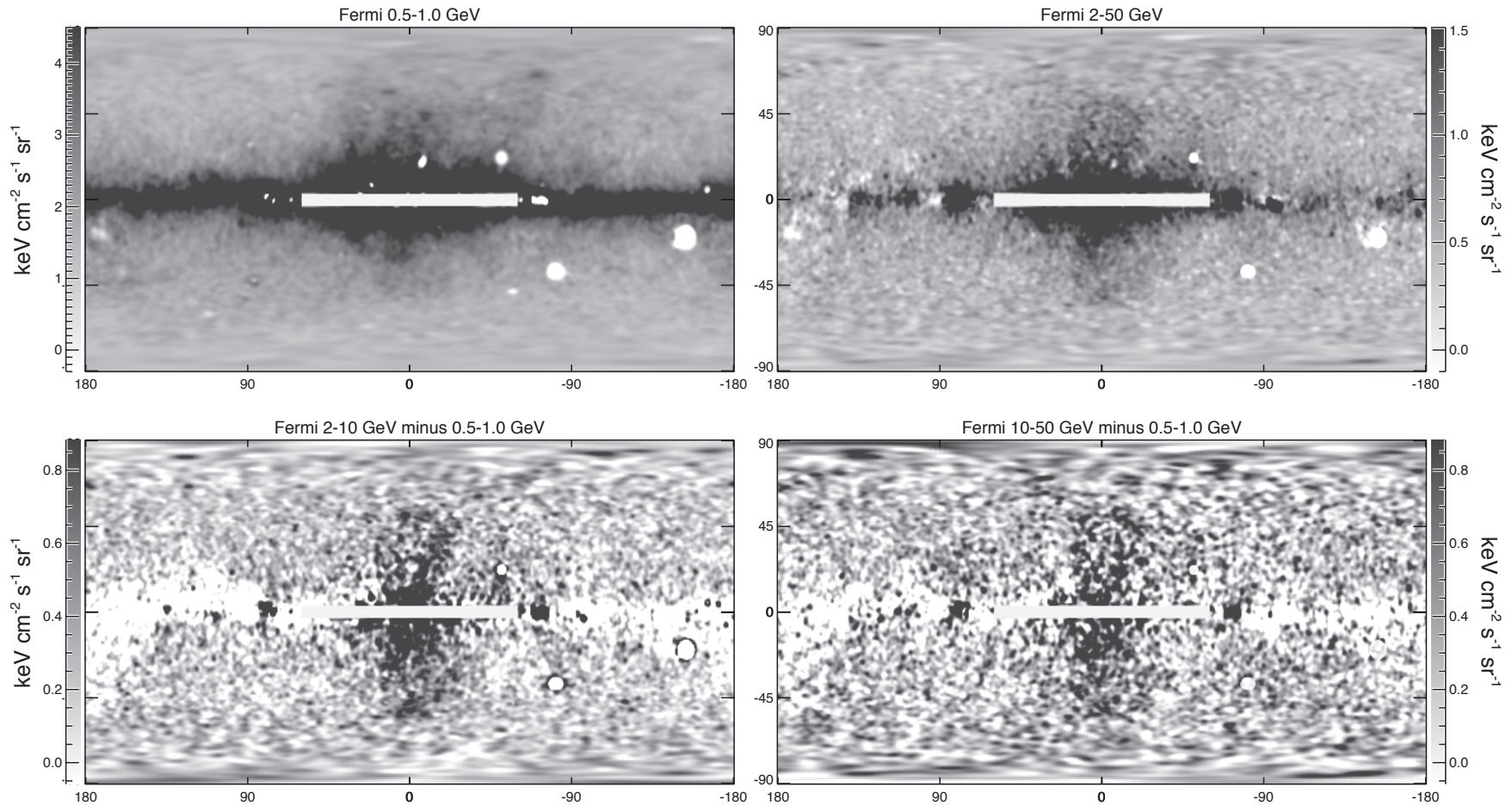
Bubble feature robust

Subtraction of simple π^0 model (dust map) and IC model



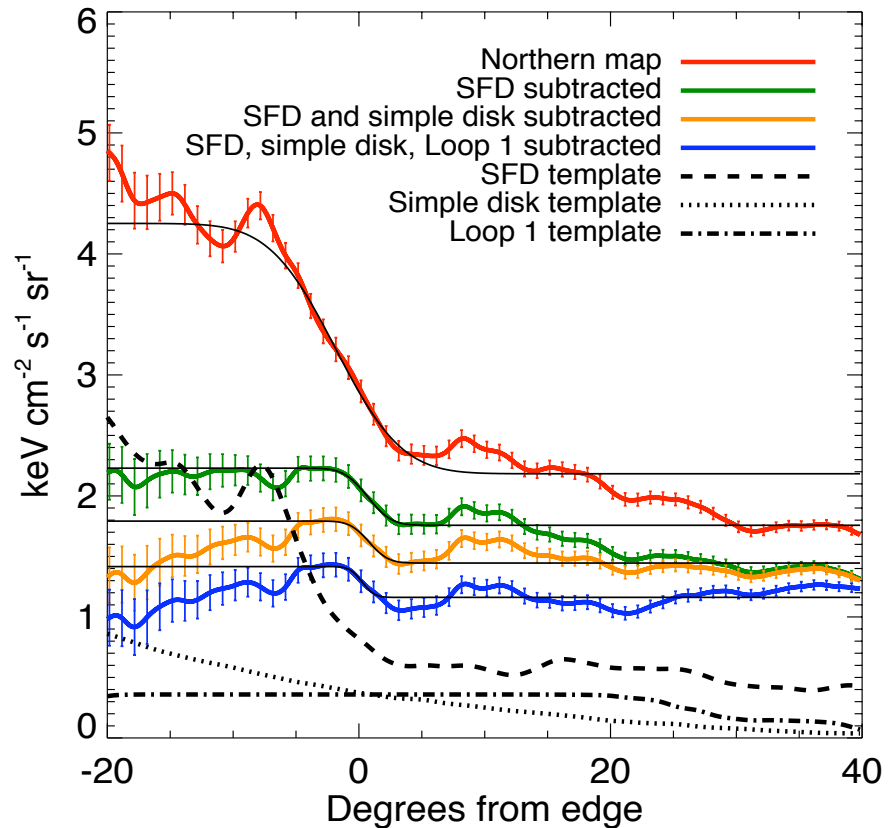
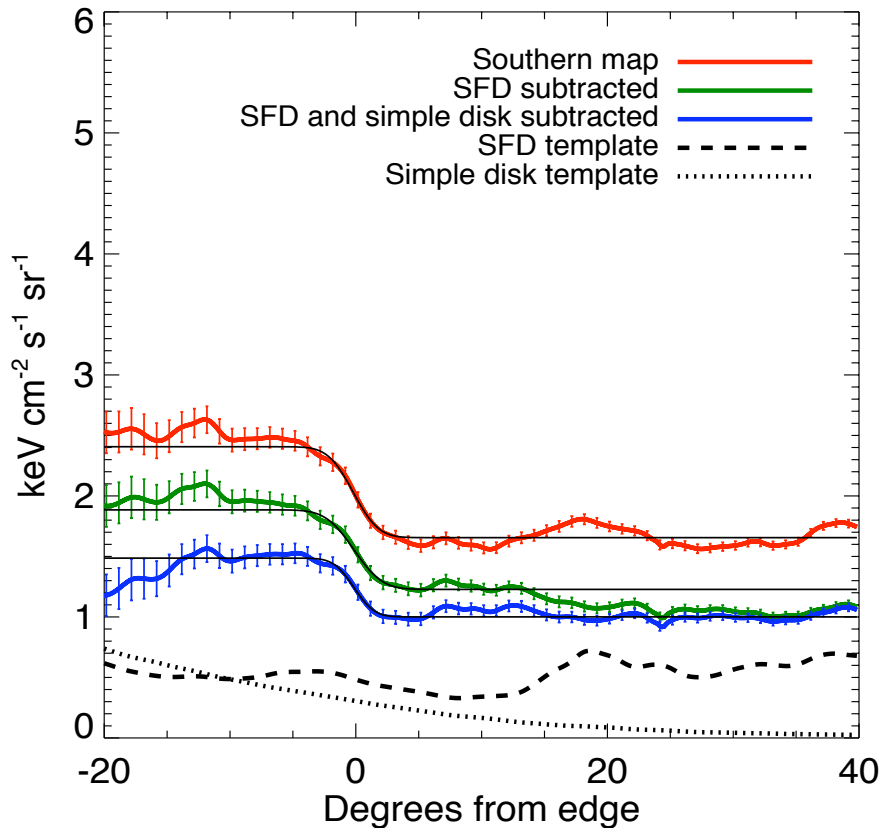
Subtraction of low-energy maps

Subtraction of low-energy γ -ray maps



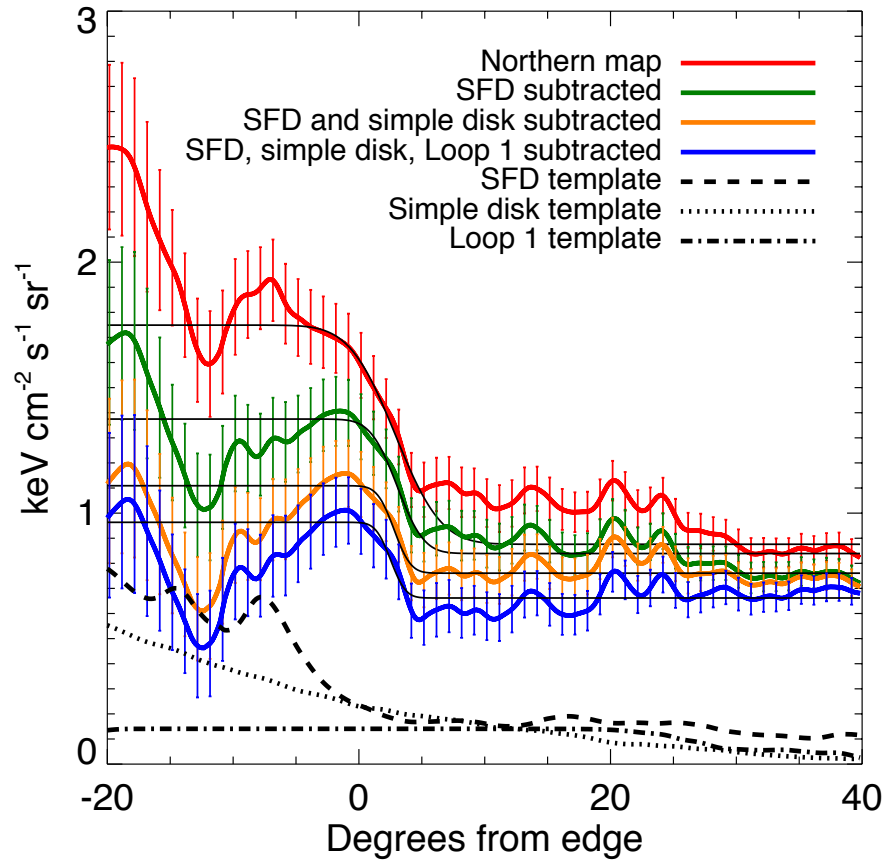
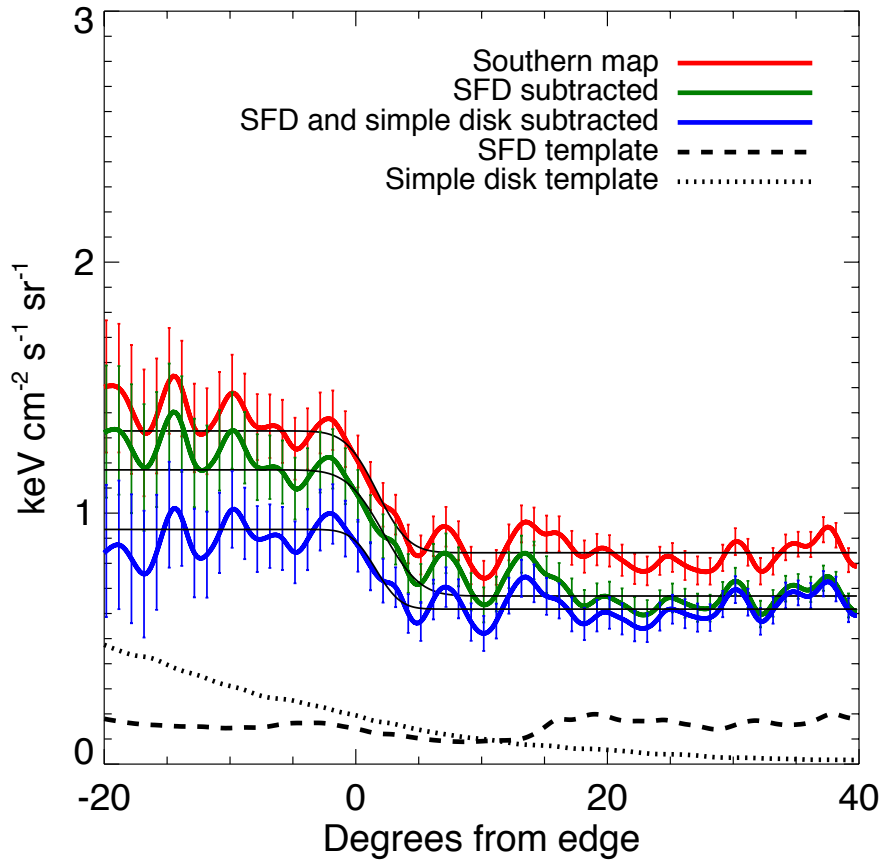
Bubbles have sharp edges

averaged 1-2 and 2-5 GeV maps

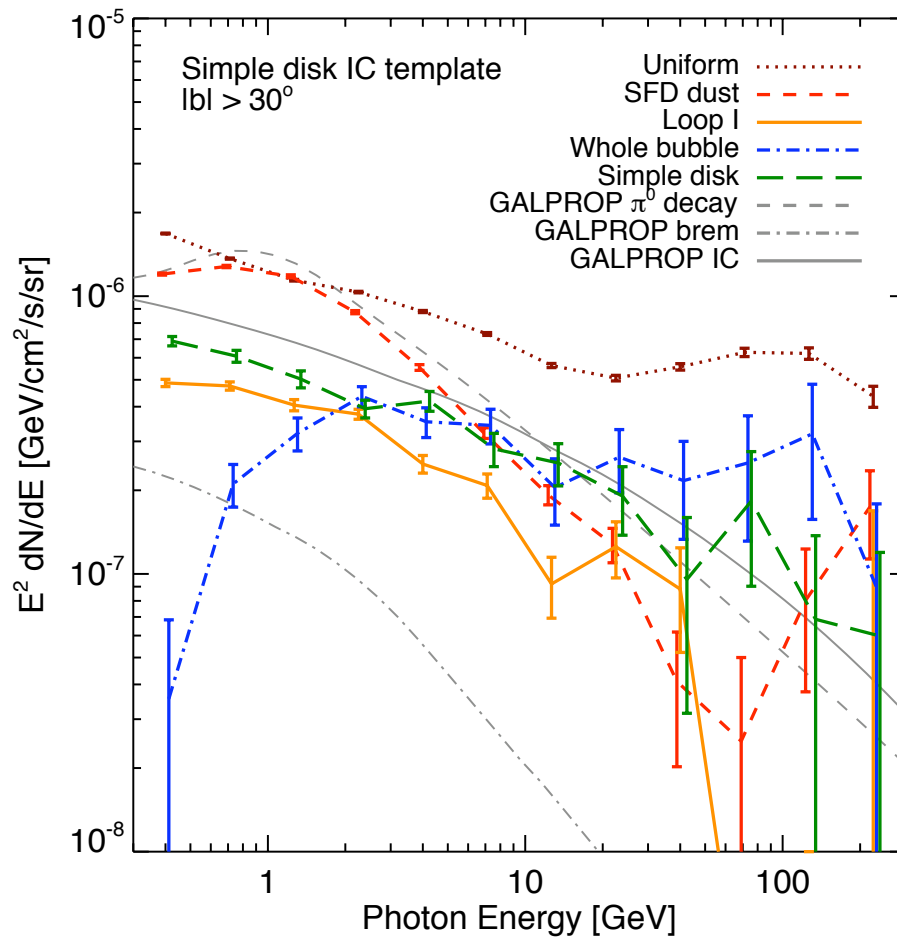


Bubbles have sharp edges

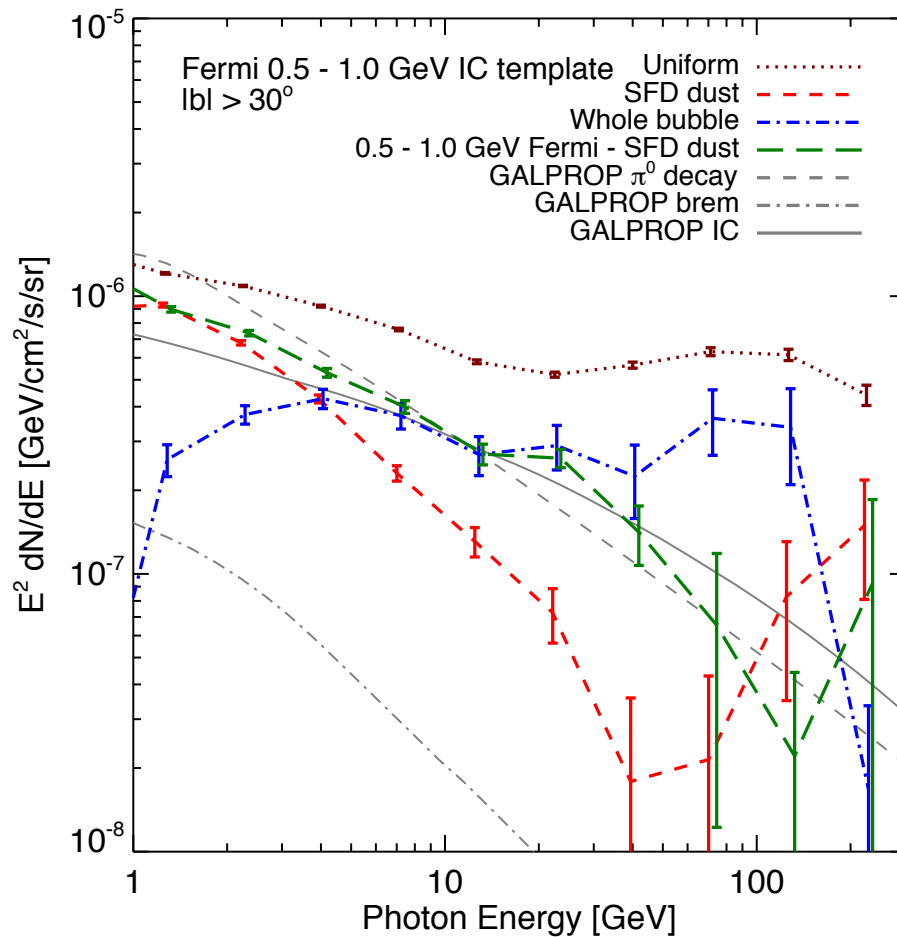
averaged 5-10 and 10-20 GeV maps



Bubbles have hard spectrum

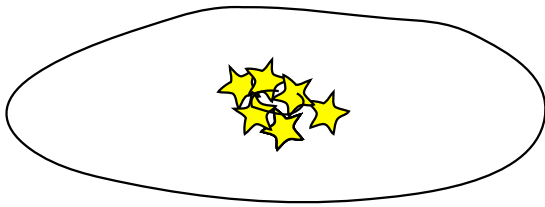


Bubbles have hard spectrum

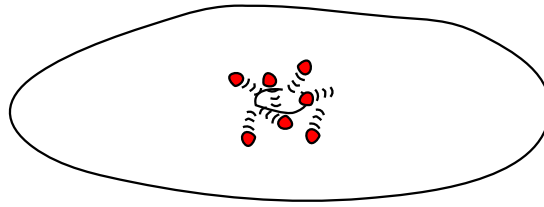


Hadronic model

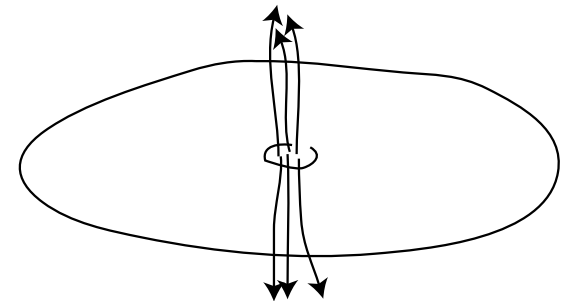
Aharonian & Crocker, PRL, **106** (2011) 101102



increased star
formation rate
close to GC



acceleration of CR
protons and nuclei
in SNRs



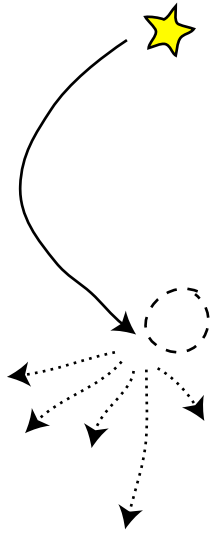
wind convects CRs
away from disk

gamma-rays by π^0 on thermal gas

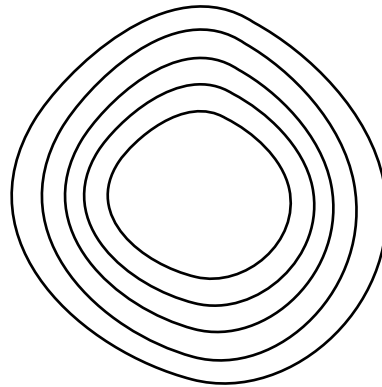
saturation, i.e. $t_{\text{acc}} \ll t_{\text{pp}} < t_{\text{esc}} \rightarrow$ constant volume emissivity

Leptonic model

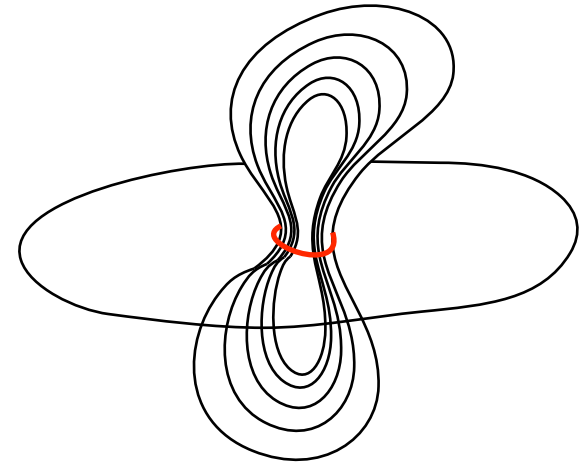
Cheng *et al.*, ApJL **731** (2011) L17



disruption of stars
by central black hole



hundreds of
concentric shock
fronts

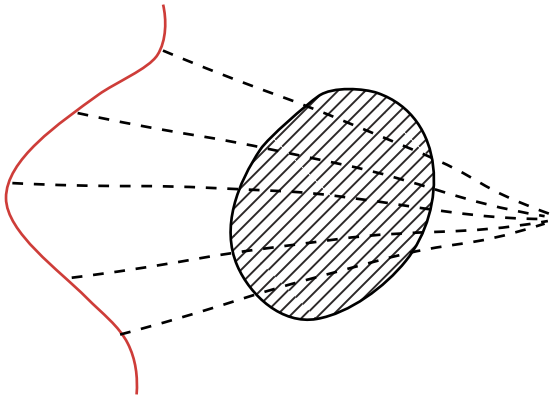


shocks constricted in
galactic disk
→ bubble shape

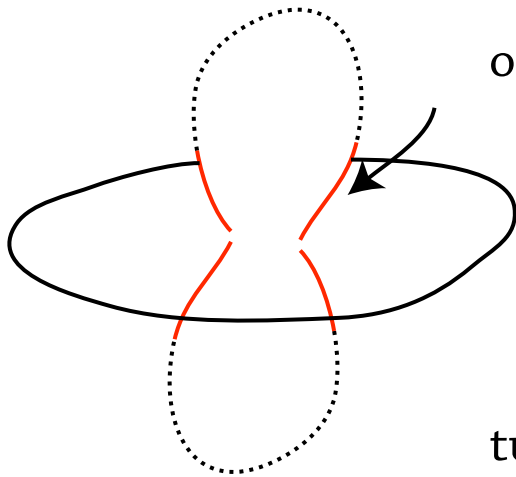
electrons accelerated to E^{-2} spectrum by diffusive shock acceleration

gamma-rays by inverse Compton scattering on radiation fields

Shock(s) and morphology



Even if volume emissivity is homogeneous, in projection this would give a bump-like profile



only evidence for shock at bubble edges (from ROSAT)

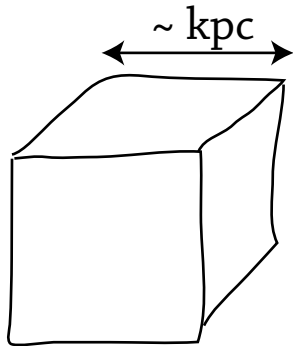
turbulence produced at shock and convected downstream

2nd order Fermi acceleration by large-scale, fast-mode turbulence

Timescales

Fokker-Planck equation:

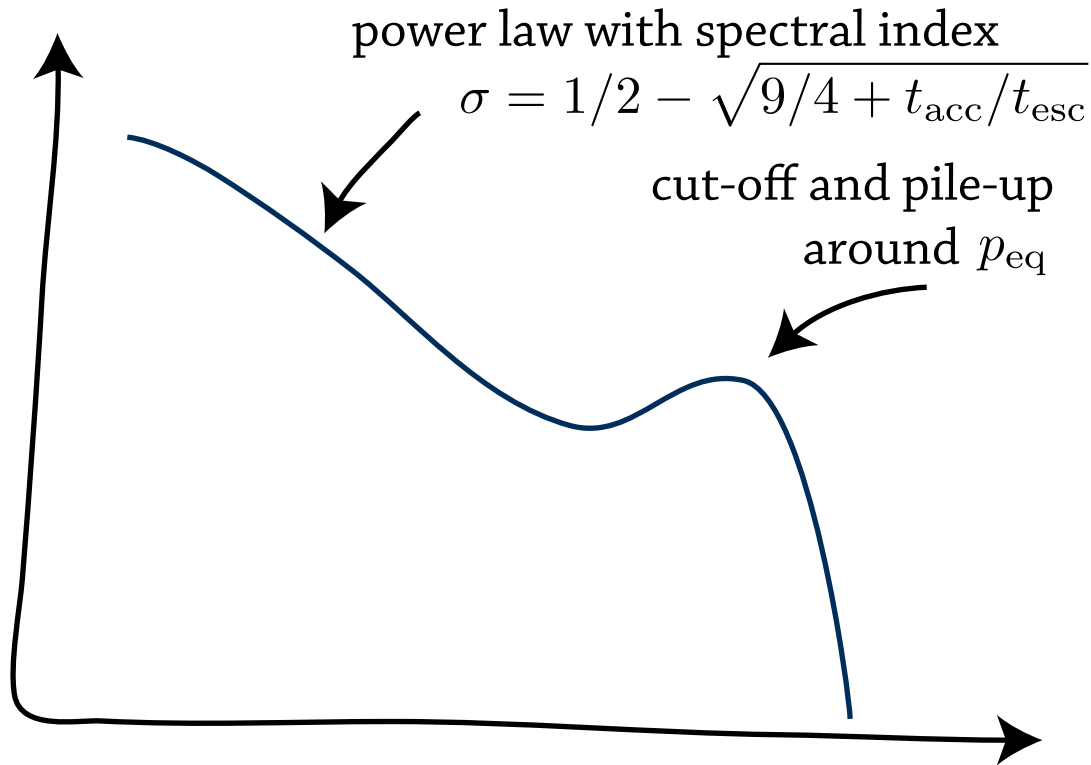
$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left(p^2 D_{pp} \frac{\partial n}{\partial p} \right) - \frac{n}{t_{\text{esc}}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left(\frac{dp}{dt} n \right) = 0$$



- t_{acc} 2nd order Fermi acceleration
- t_{esc} diffusive escape
- t_{cool} synchrotron and inverse Compton
- t_{life} dynamical timescale

steady state solution because of hierarchy of timescales: $t_{\text{acc}}, t_{\text{esc}} \ll t_{\text{life}}$

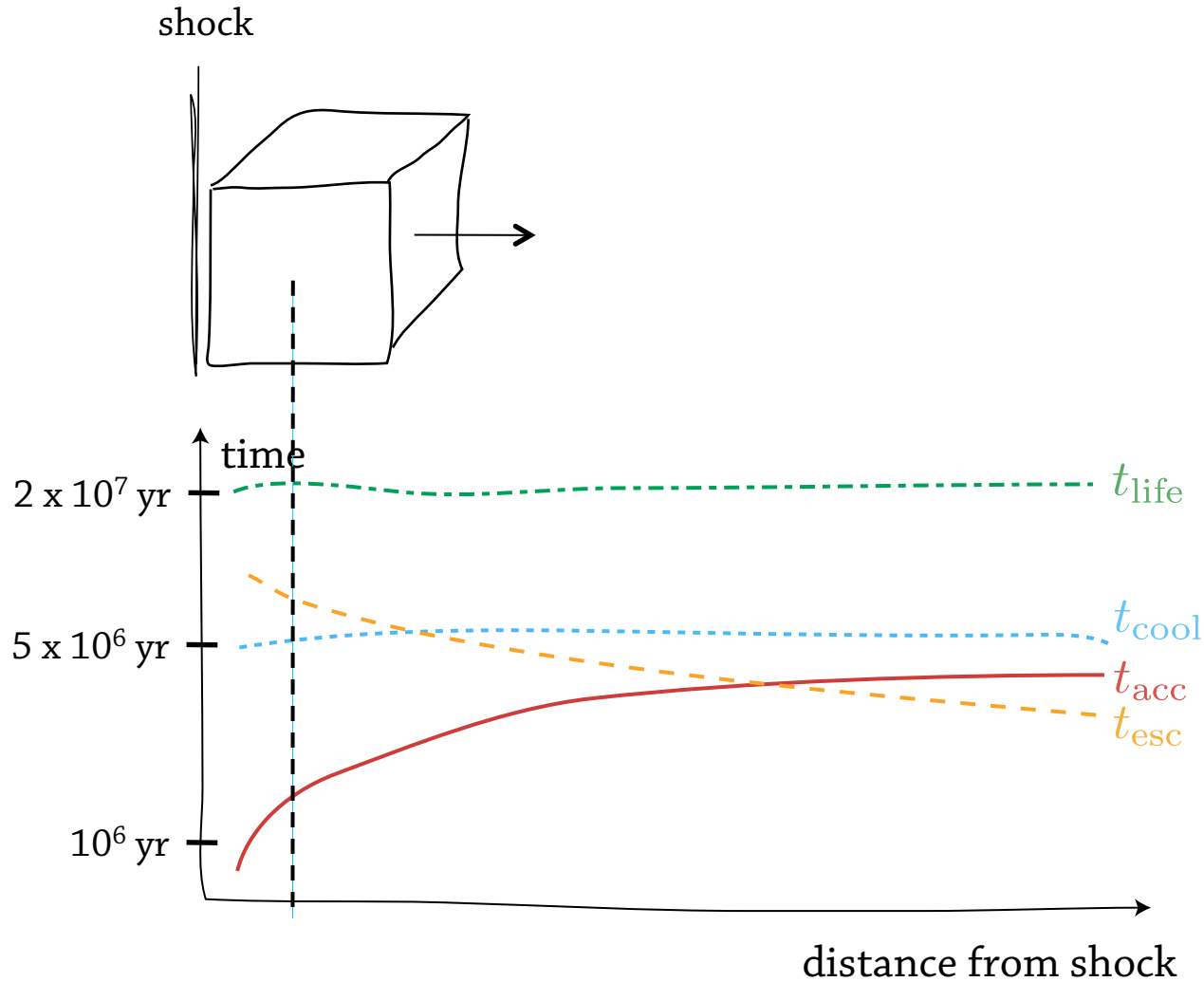
Steady state spectrum



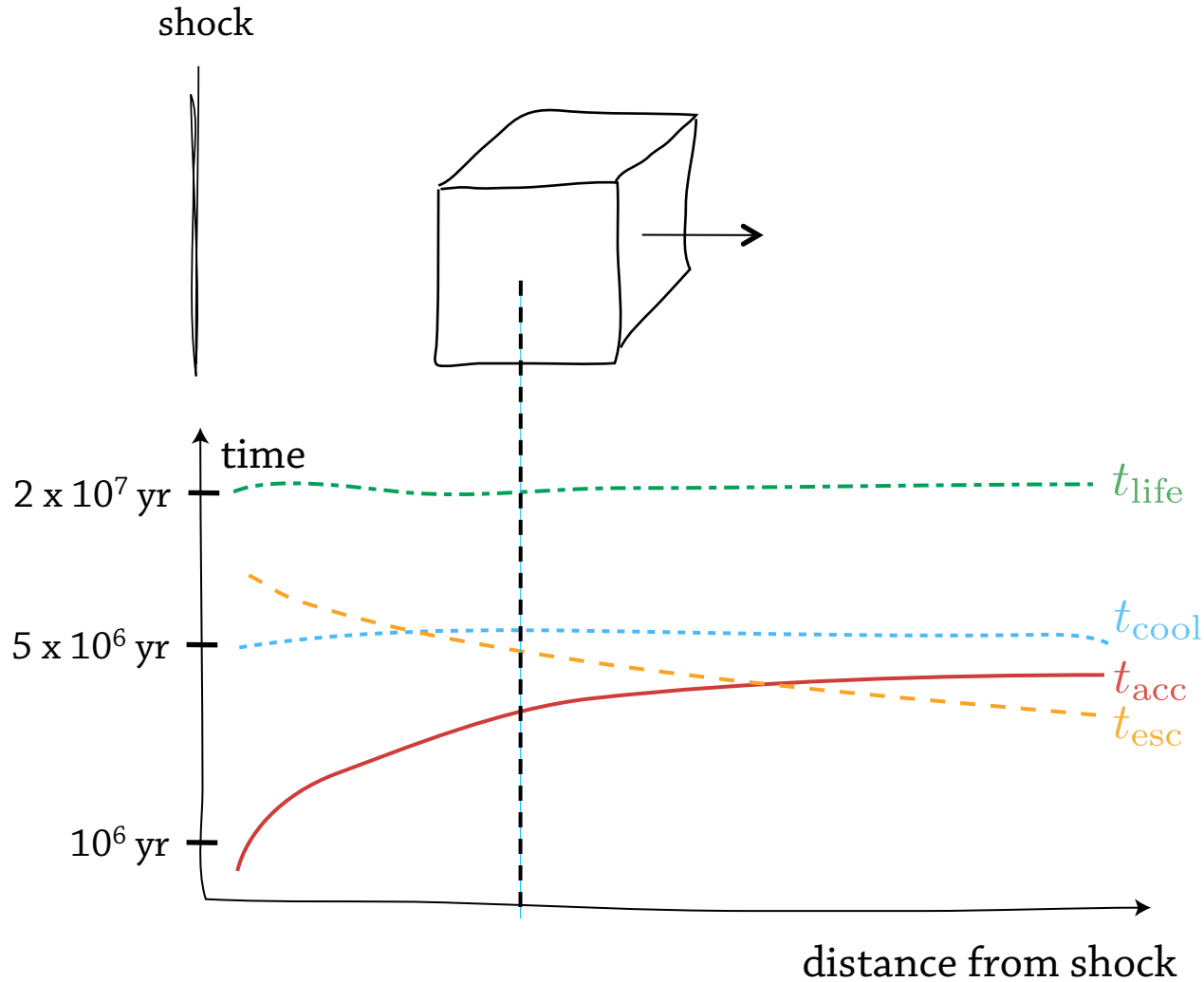
Stawarz & Petrosian,
ApJ **681** (2006) 1725

t_{acc} and t_{esc} depend on distance from shock

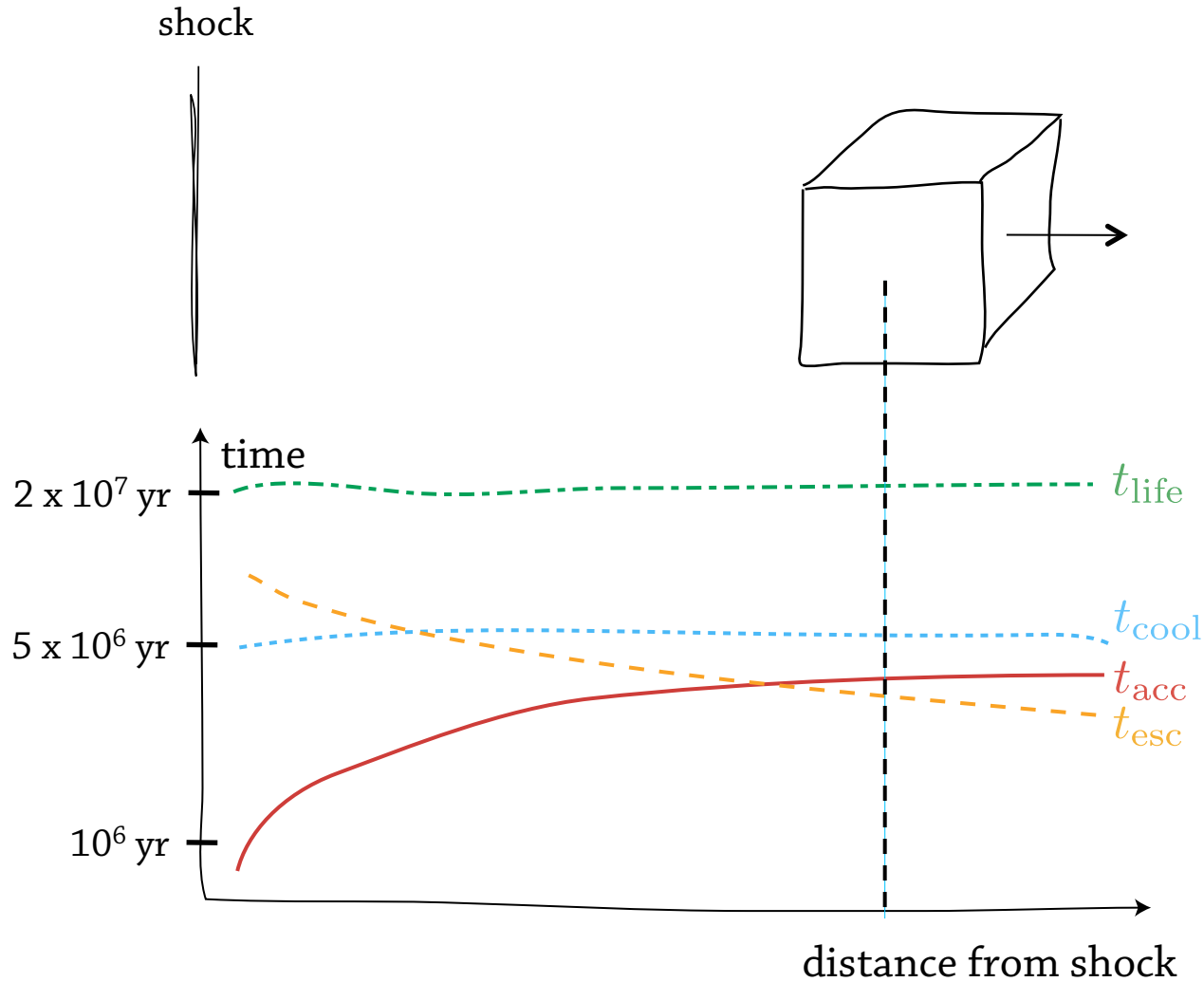
Timescales



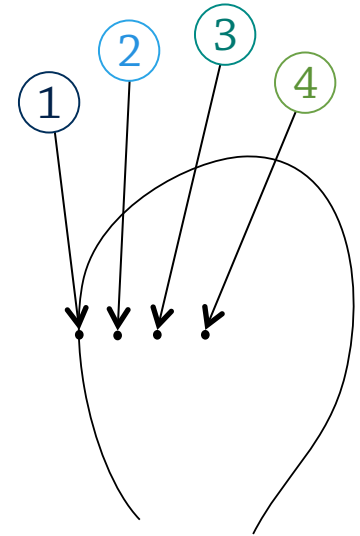
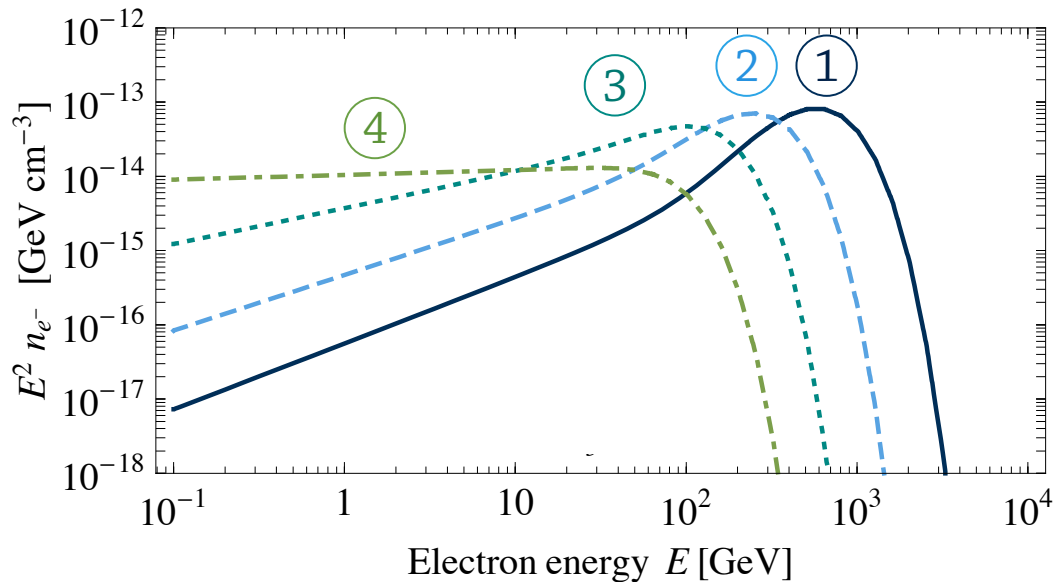
Timescales



Timescales



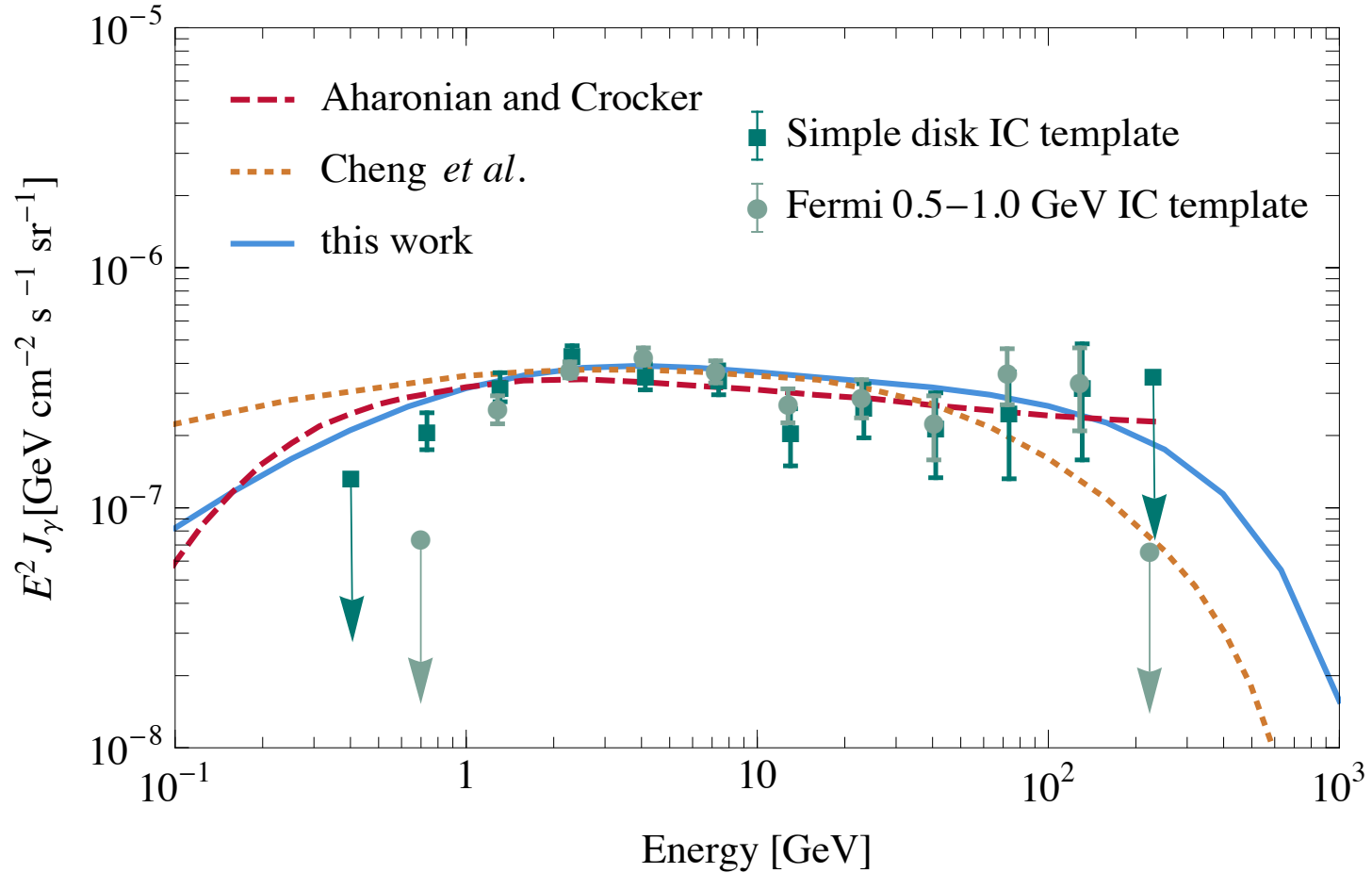
Electron spectrum



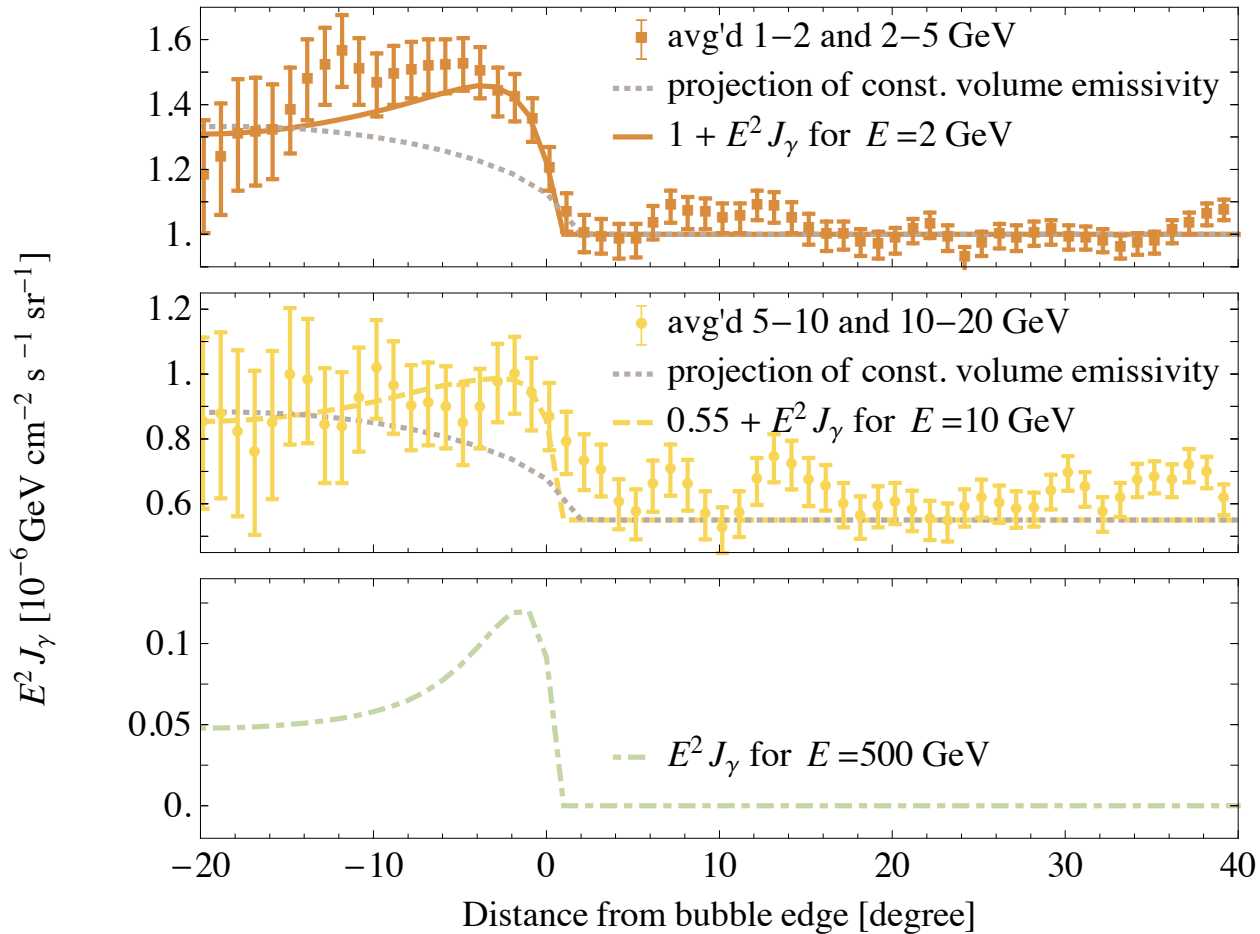
total energy in electrons above 100 MeV: $\sim 10^{51}$ erg

over 5 orders of magnitude smaller than energy of protons in hadronic model

Bubble spectrum



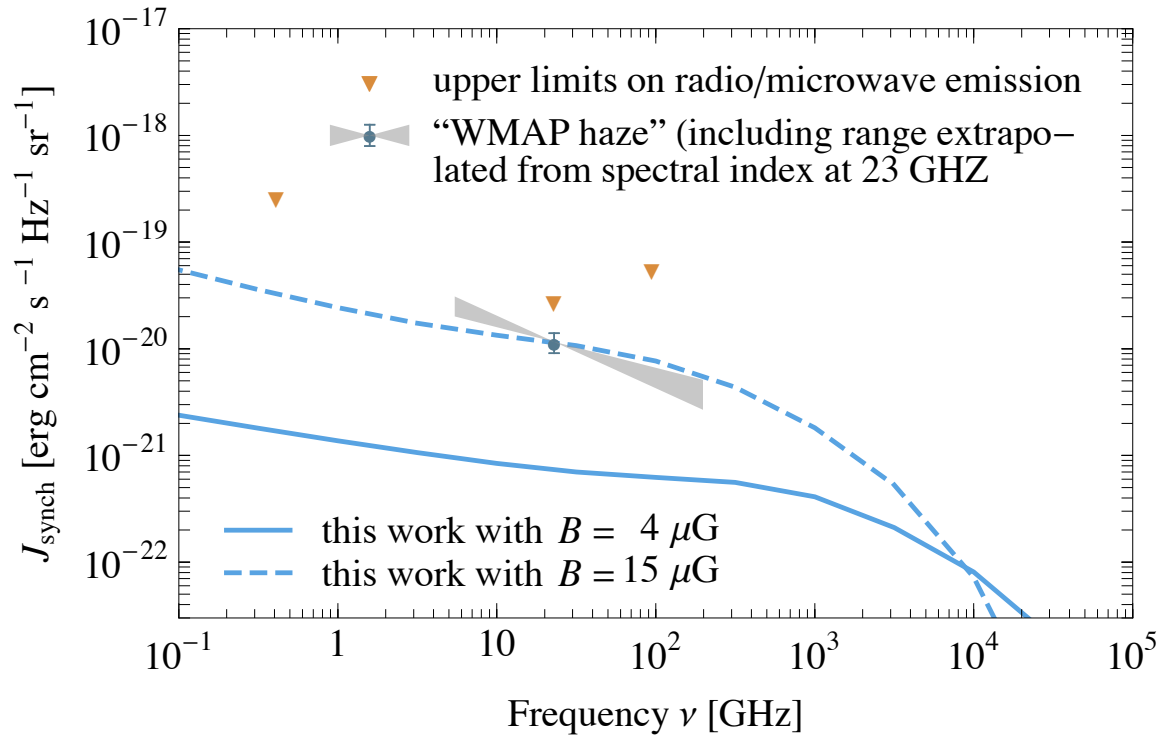
Bubble profile



Other messengers

leptonic origin of gamma-rays \rightarrow no neutrinos

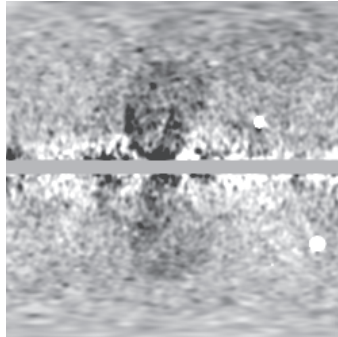
“WMAP haze” can only be matched with unrealistically high B field



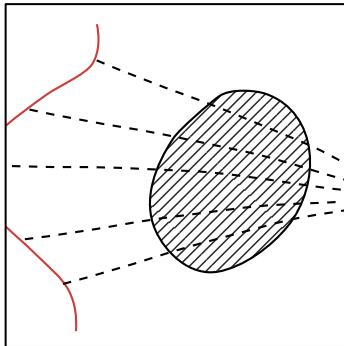
Mertsch & Sarkar,
arXiv:1104.3585

BUT: Is the haze real? Mertsch & Sarkar JCAP **10** (2010) 019

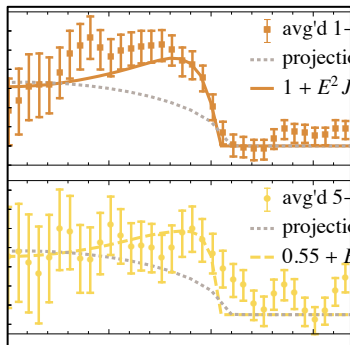
Summary



evidence for Fermi bubbles:
robustness, morphology, spectrum



other models explain gamma-ray
emission but don't match morphology



2nd order Fermi acceleration explains
spectrum and sharp edges; moderate
energy requirements