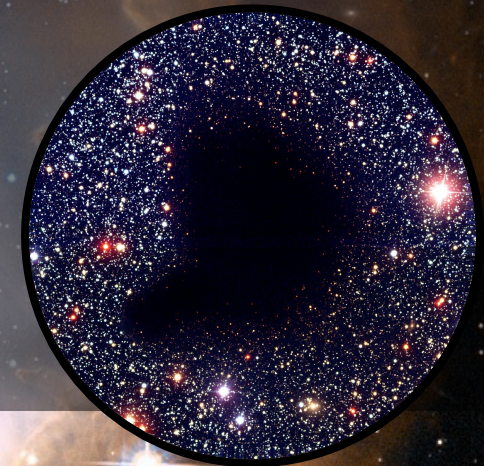


Cold clouds as Cosmic-Ray Detectors

Shmuel Bialy

*CTC Postdoctoral Prize Fellow
University of Maryland*

Soon... Technion, Israel



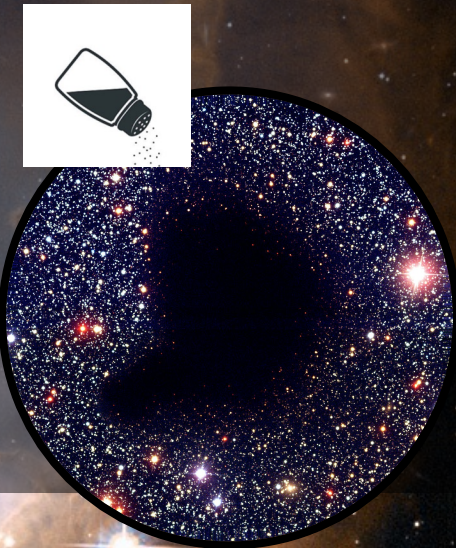
Marco Padovani, Daniella Galli (INAF)
S. Belli (U Bologna); A. Ivlev, T. Grassi (MPE),
L. Scarlett, U. Rehill, D. Fursa, I. Bray (Curtin U),
M. Zammit (LANL)

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The cycle

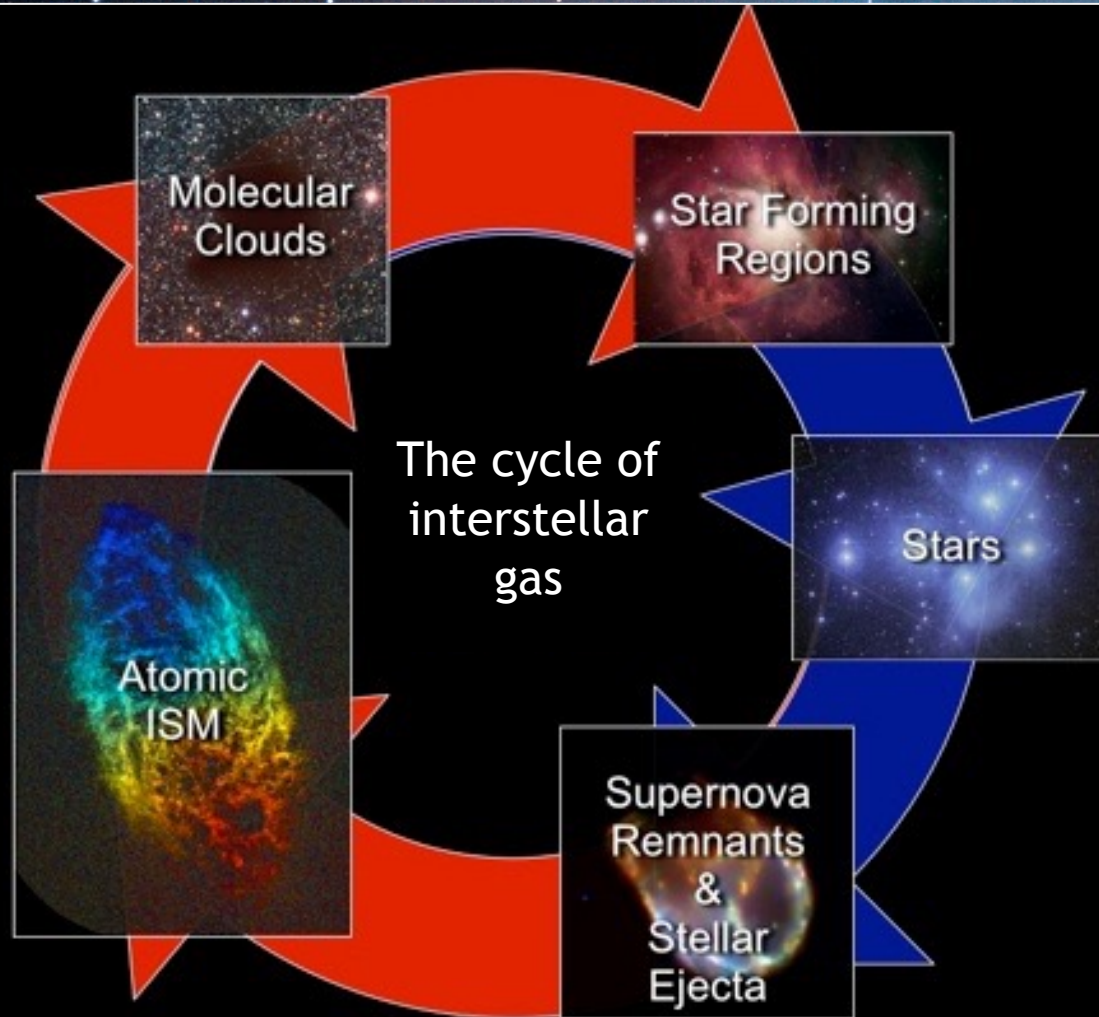


Photo Credits: R. Gendler, the FORS Team, D. Malin, SAO/Chandra, D. Thilker

The cycle

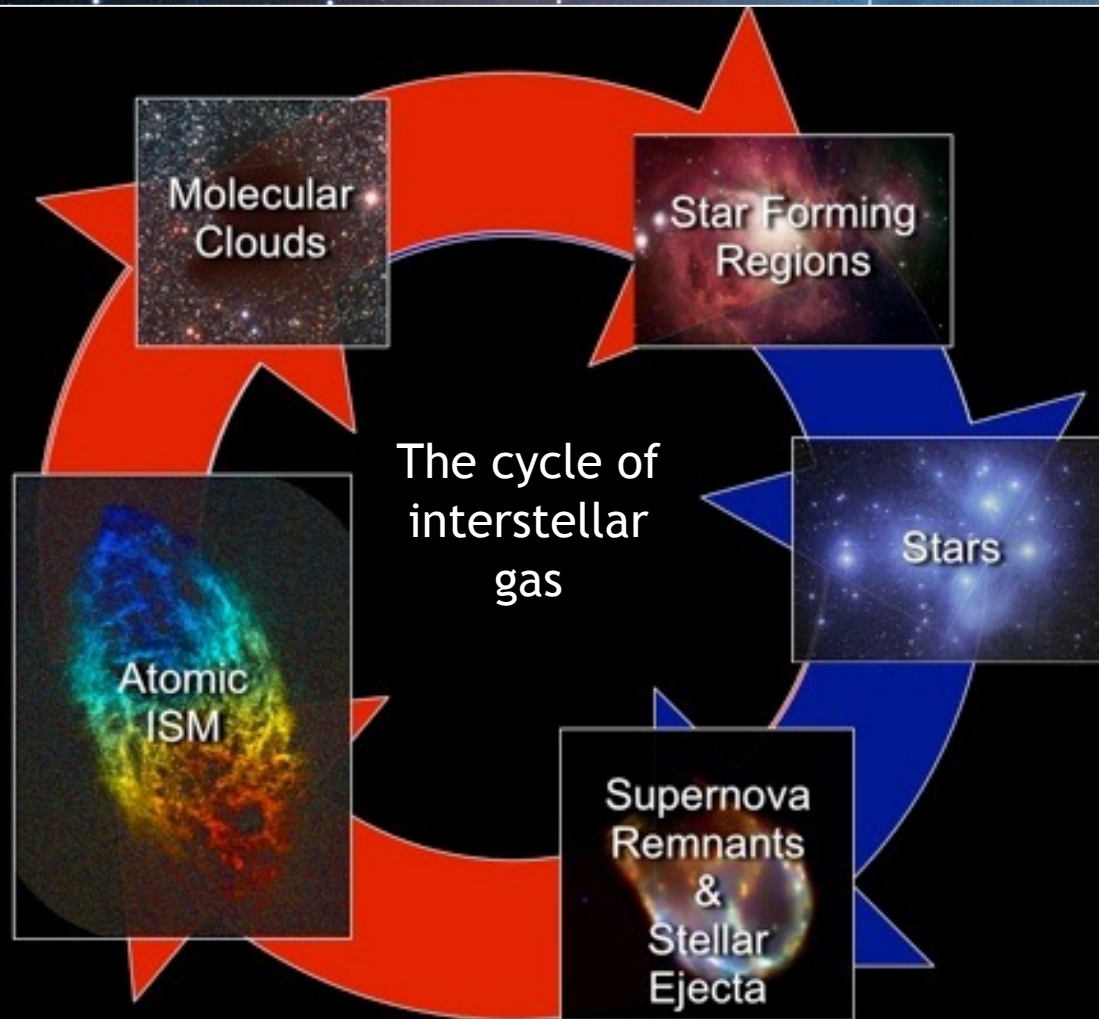


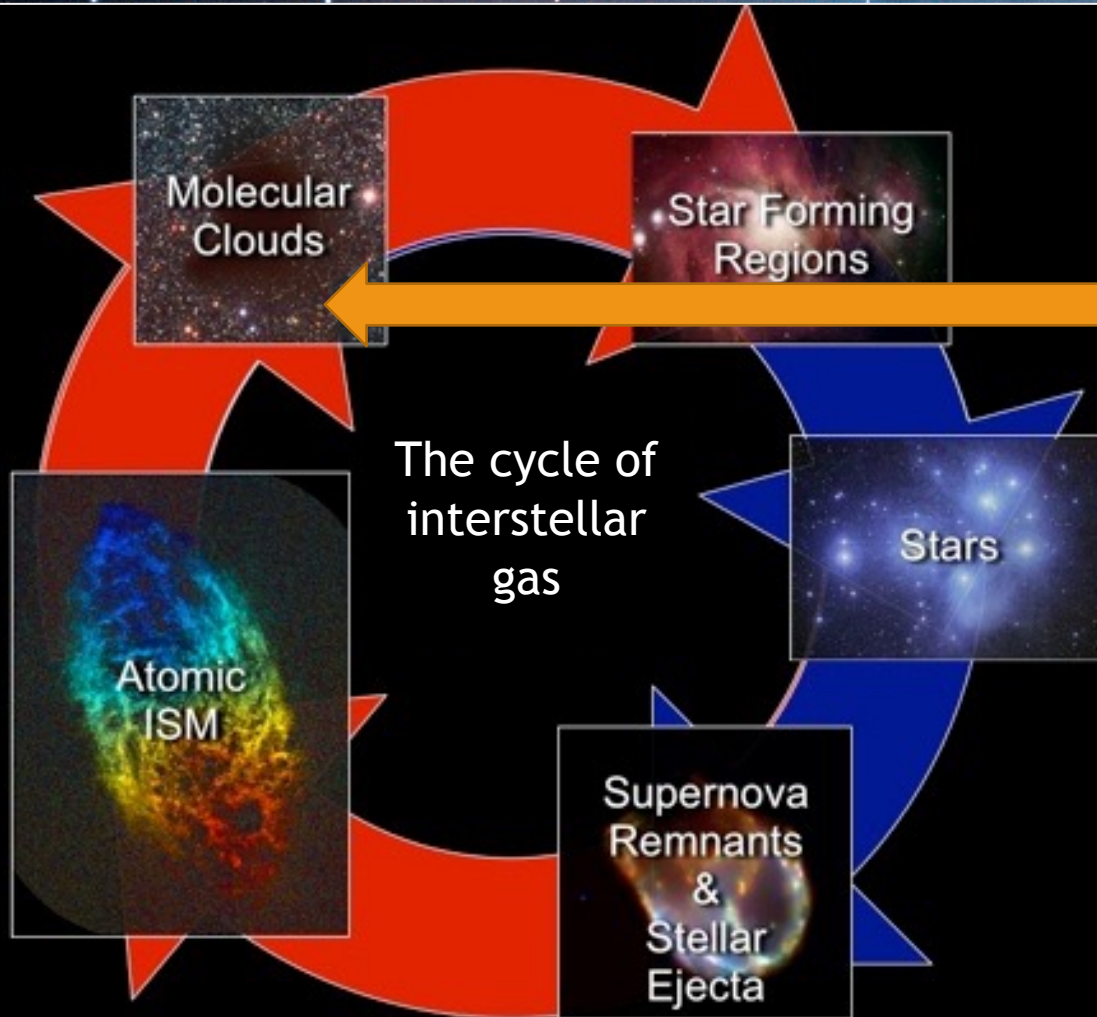
Photo Credits: R. Gendler, the FORS Team, D. Malin, SAO/Chandra, D. Thilker

Stellar “Feedback”

- UV radiation
- Winds and outflows
- Supernova
- Cosmic-rays 

- ❑ Shapes interstellar clouds: T , ρ , chemistry, B
- ❑ Regulates star-formation

The cycle



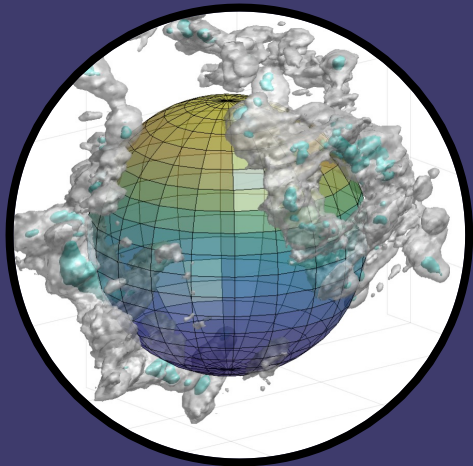
- Shielded from UV radiation
- Dominated by low-energy cosmic-rays ($E \sim < 1 \text{ GeV} - \text{TeV}$)

Photo Credits: R. Gendler, the FORS Team, D. Malin, SAO/Chandra, D. Thilker

How do stars shape interstellar gas?

my interests

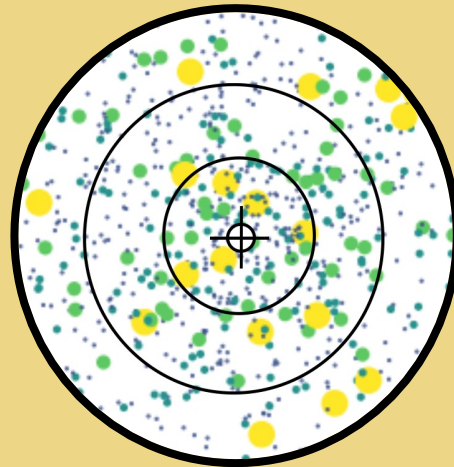
Supernovae



The “Per-Tau Shell” Supernova and Cloud Formation

- *3D mapping*
- *Cloud formation process*
- *3D visualization*

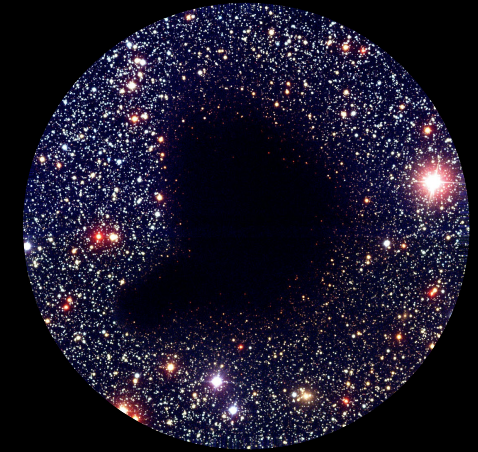
UV radiation



The UV Interstellar Radiation Field

- *Analytic model*
- *ISM thermal phases*
- *Star-formation*

Cosmic Rays

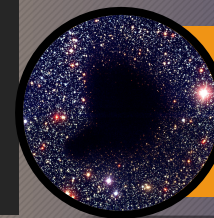


Cold Clouds as Cosmic-Ray Detectors

- *H₂ excitation*
- *Cosmic-ray propagation*
- *Sources and spectrum of low E CRs*

Introduction

Why should we care?



Cosmic Rays

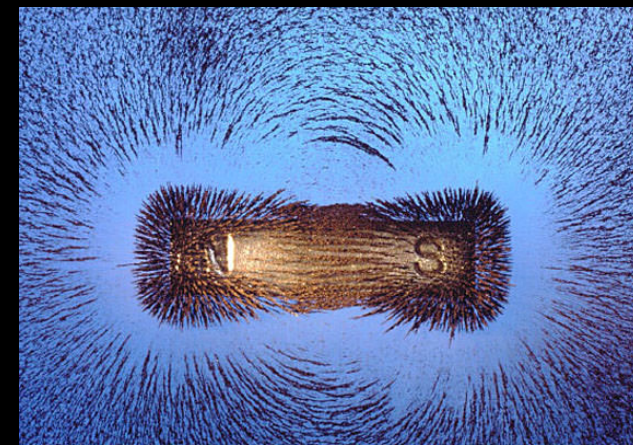
Low energy ($E < 1$ GeV) CRs
 \Rightarrow Ionization (primary + secondary)



chemistry



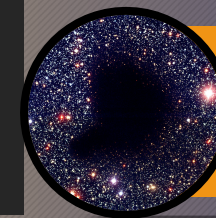
heating



Coupling to B fields

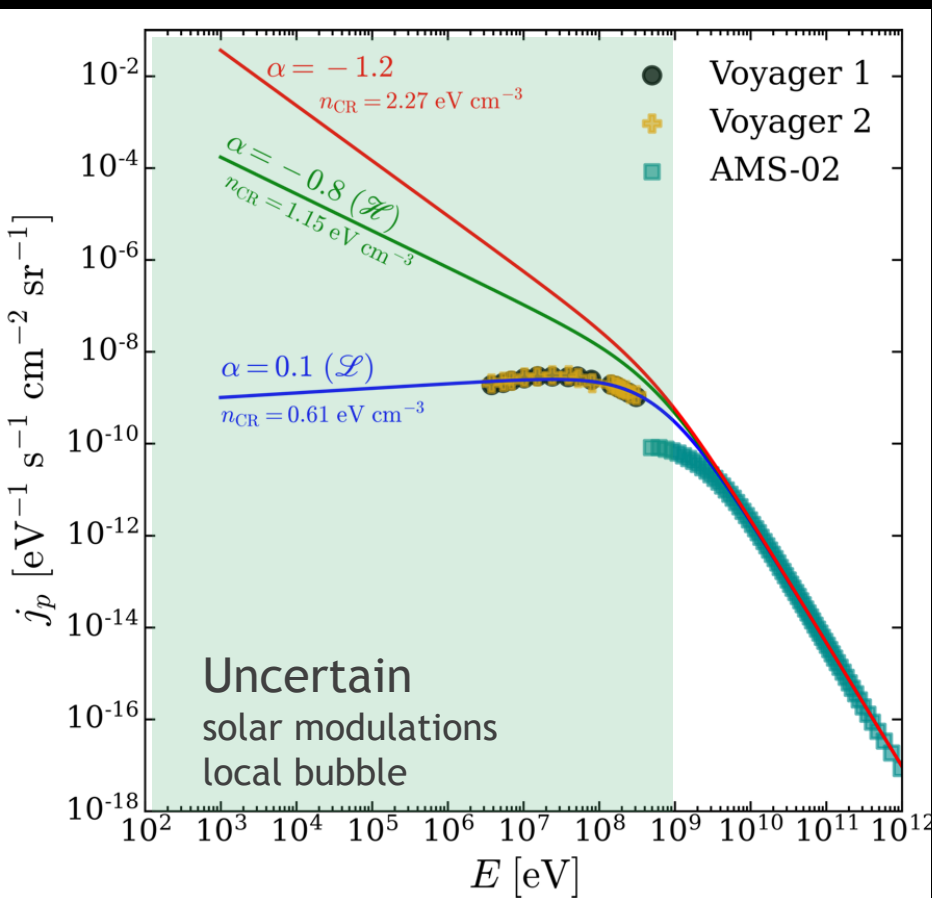
Introduction

What is the spectrum of low-energy CRs?

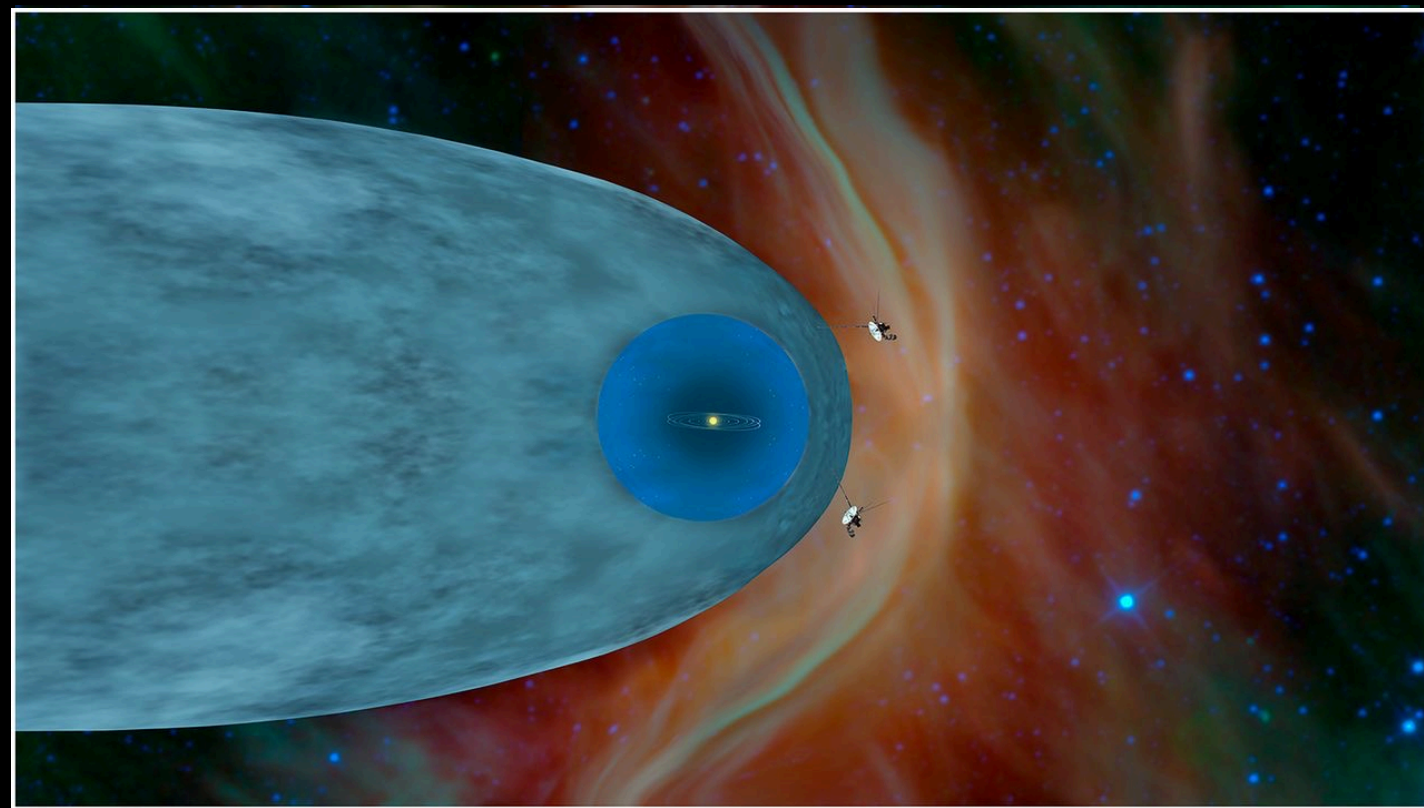


Cosmic Rays

Direct observations: Earth and space



Measured CR proton spectrum

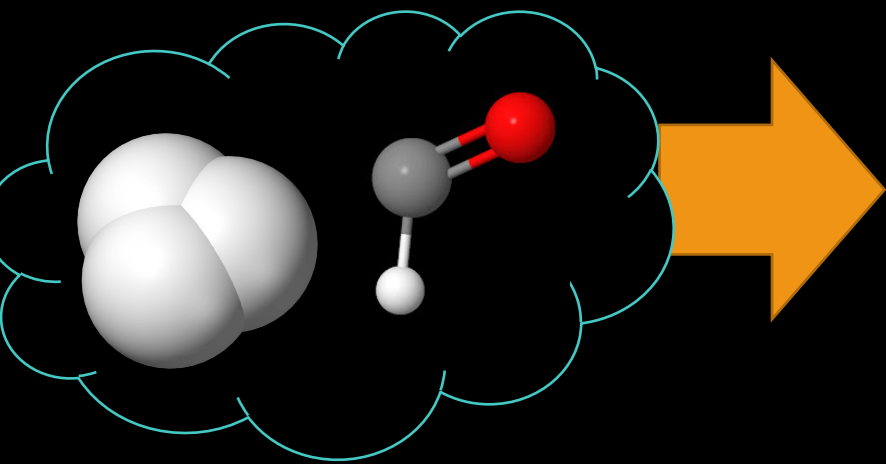


credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech

What is the flux of low-energy cosmic-rays?

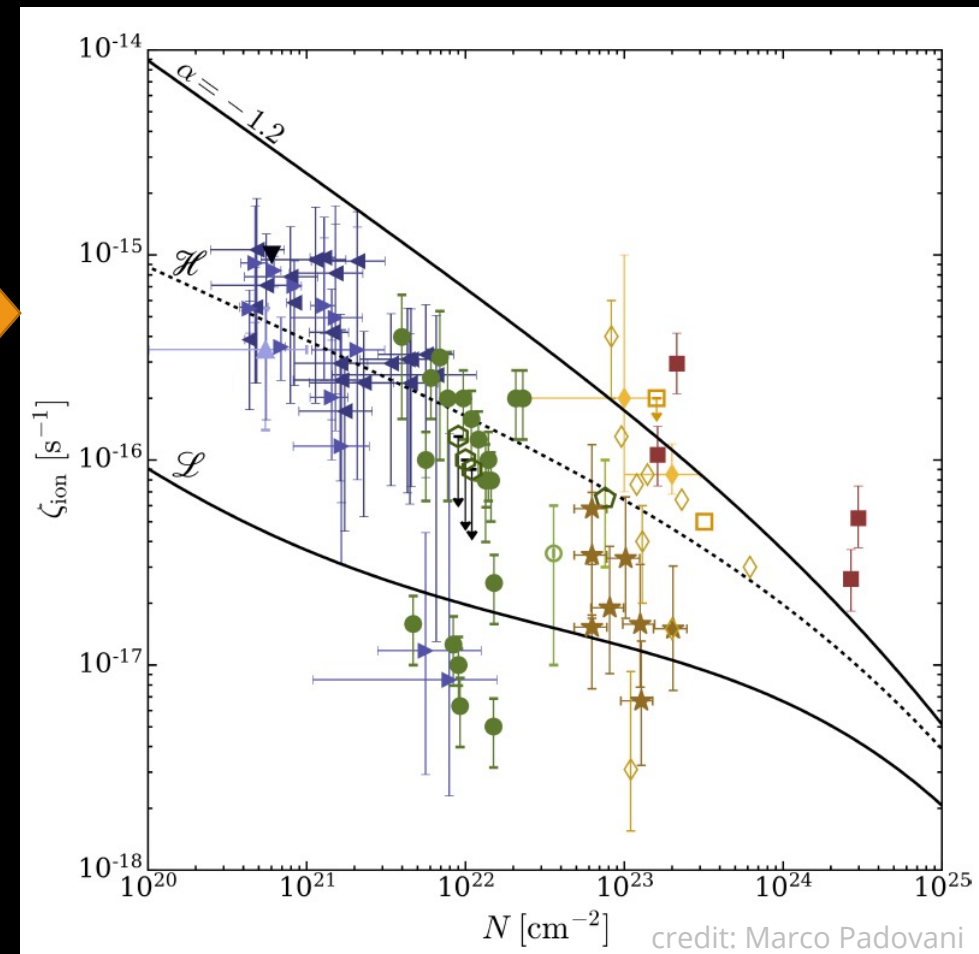


Indirect observations:
astrochemistry in interstellar clouds



Uncertainty:
observational
chemical models
assumptions: n , x_e

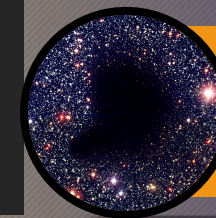
credit: Marco Padovani



The idea

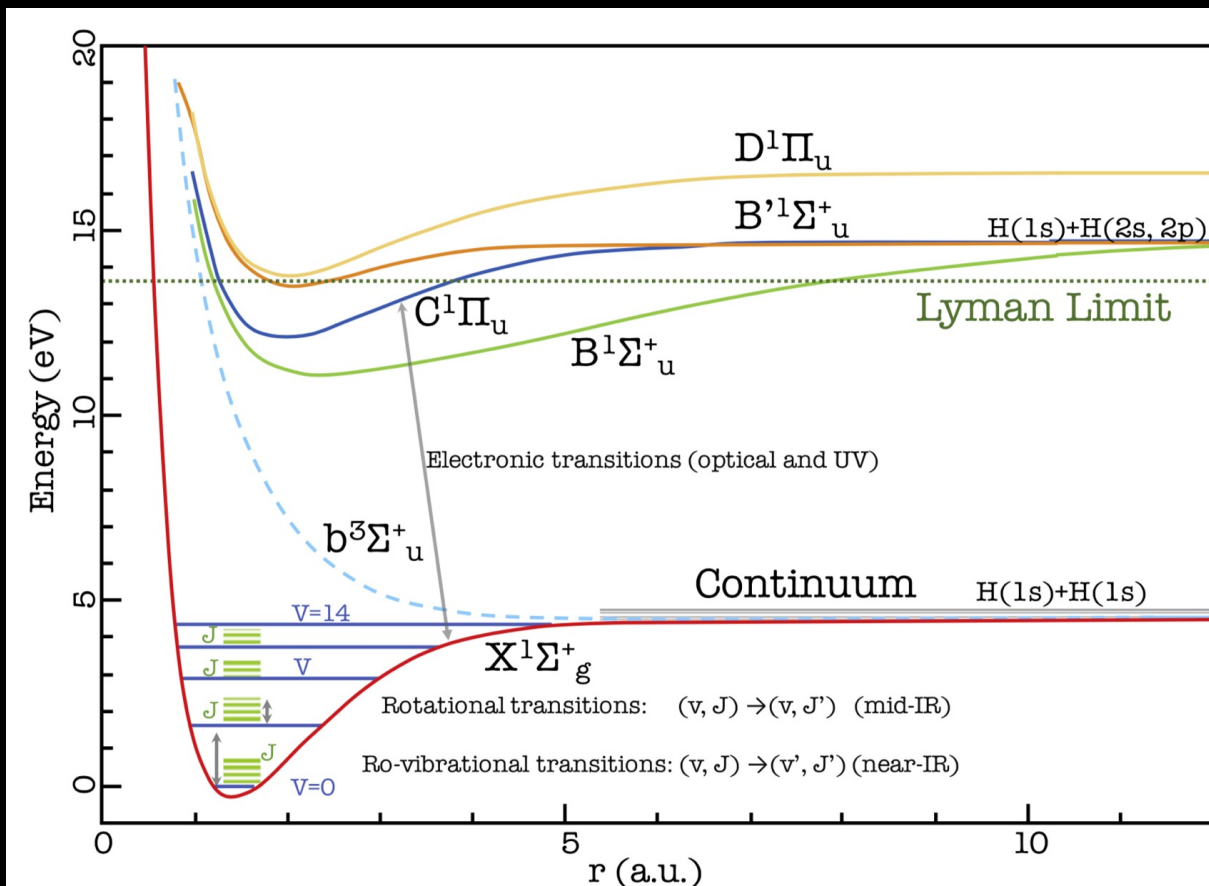


Use H₂ excitation to probe cosmic-rays

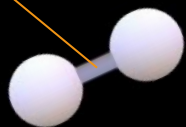


Cosmic Rays

H₂ energy level diagram



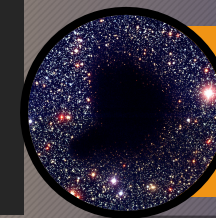
Cosmic ray
(secondary e⁻)



The idea



Use H₂ excitation to probe cosmic-rays



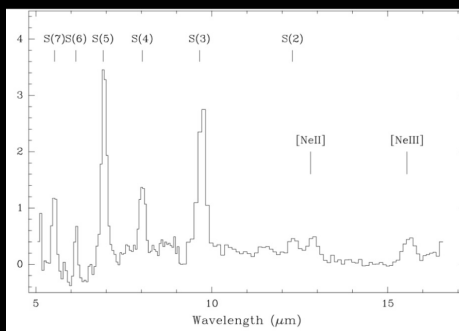
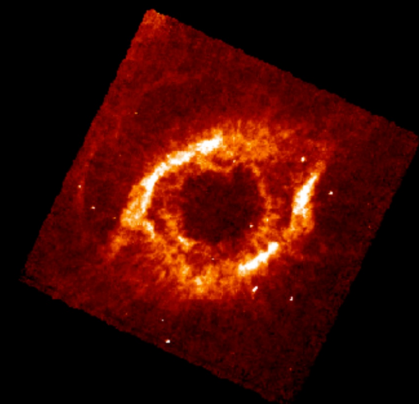
Cosmic Rays

Planetary nebula

Photo-dissociation region

Shocked gas

Cosmic-rays?



Collisional (high T)

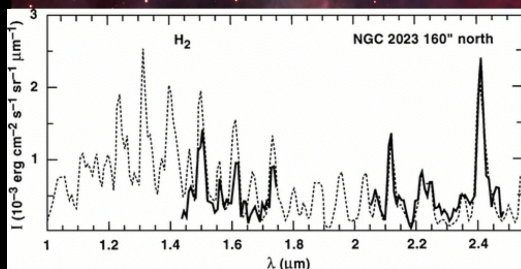
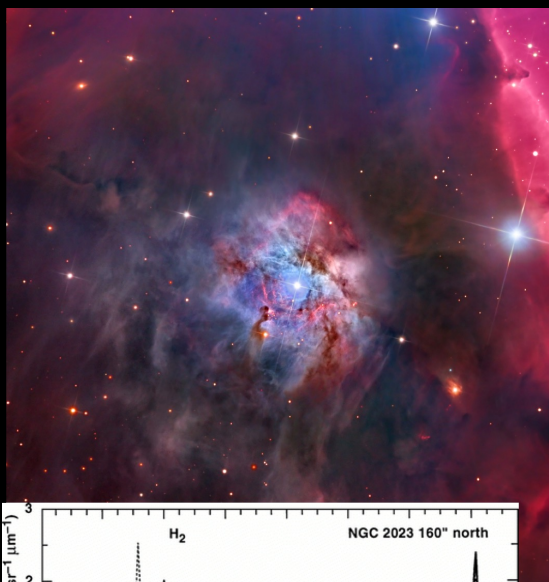
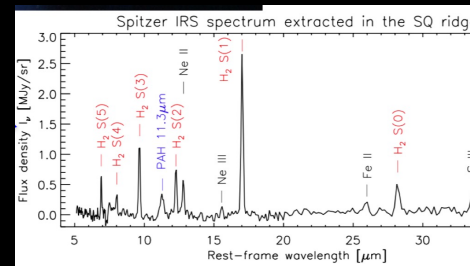
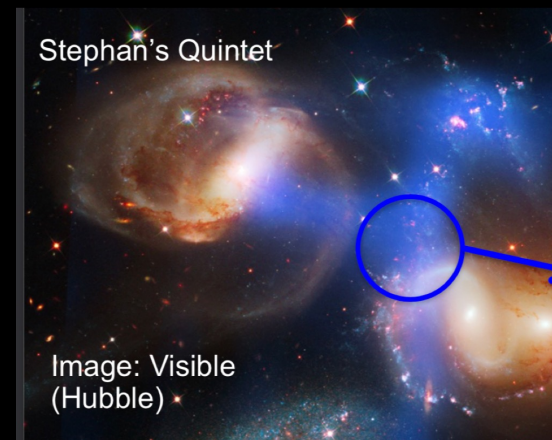


Photo excitation

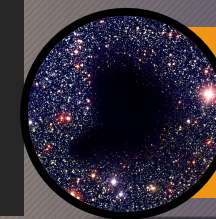


Collisional (high T)

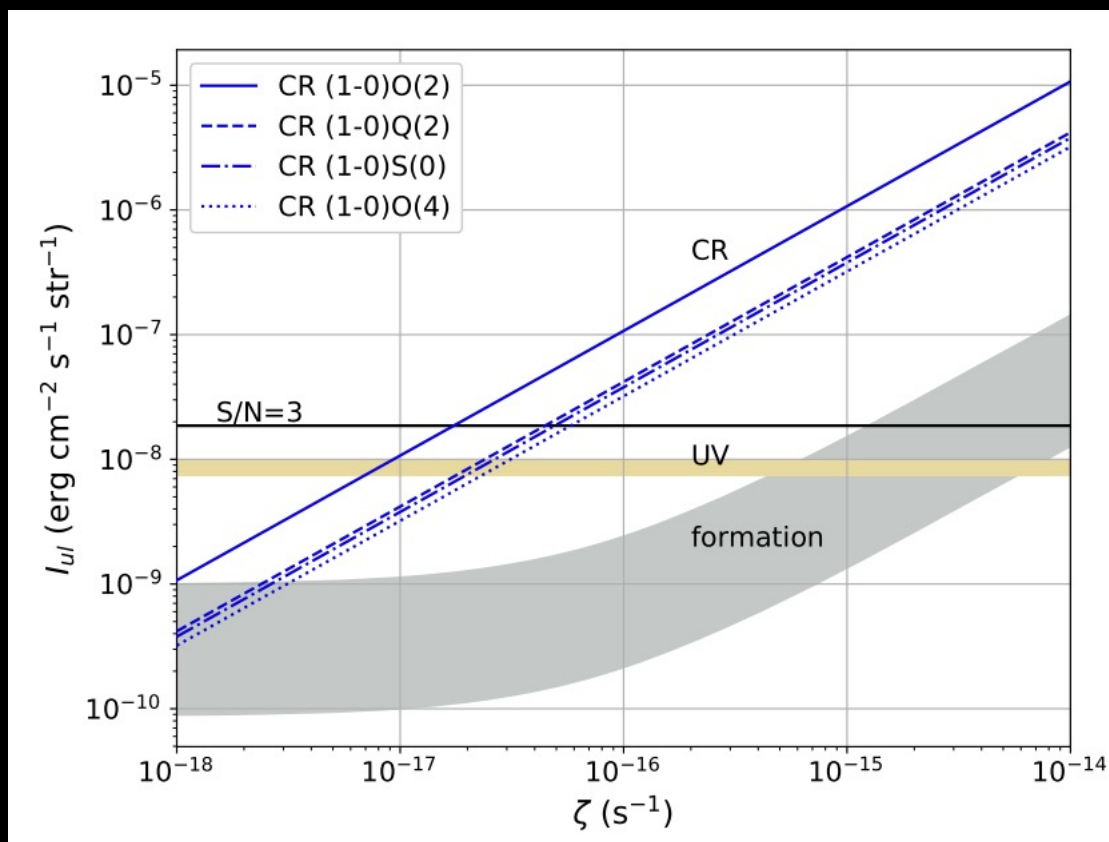


The idea

Use H2 excitation to probe cosmic-rays



Cosmic Rays



The four lines that are preferentially excited by cosmic-rays

$v=1$
 $J=0$ or 2

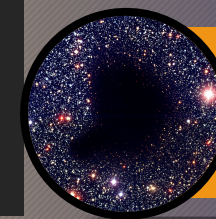
Cosmic-rays



$$I_{ul,(cr)} = \frac{1}{4\pi} g N_{H_2} \zeta_{ex} p_{u,(cr)} \alpha_{(u)l} E_{ul},$$

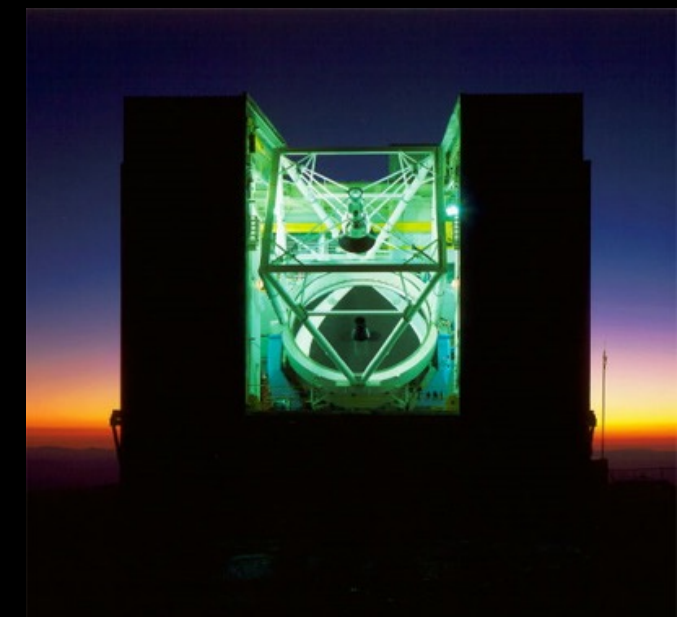
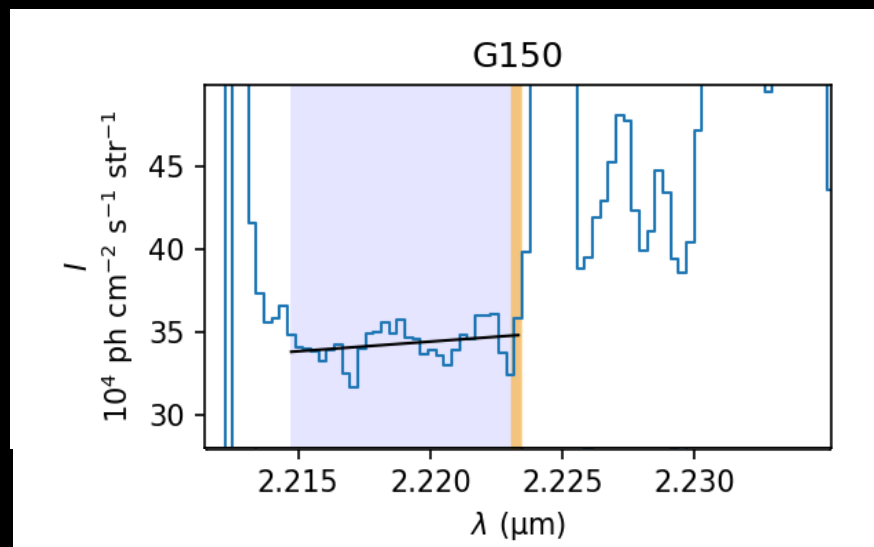
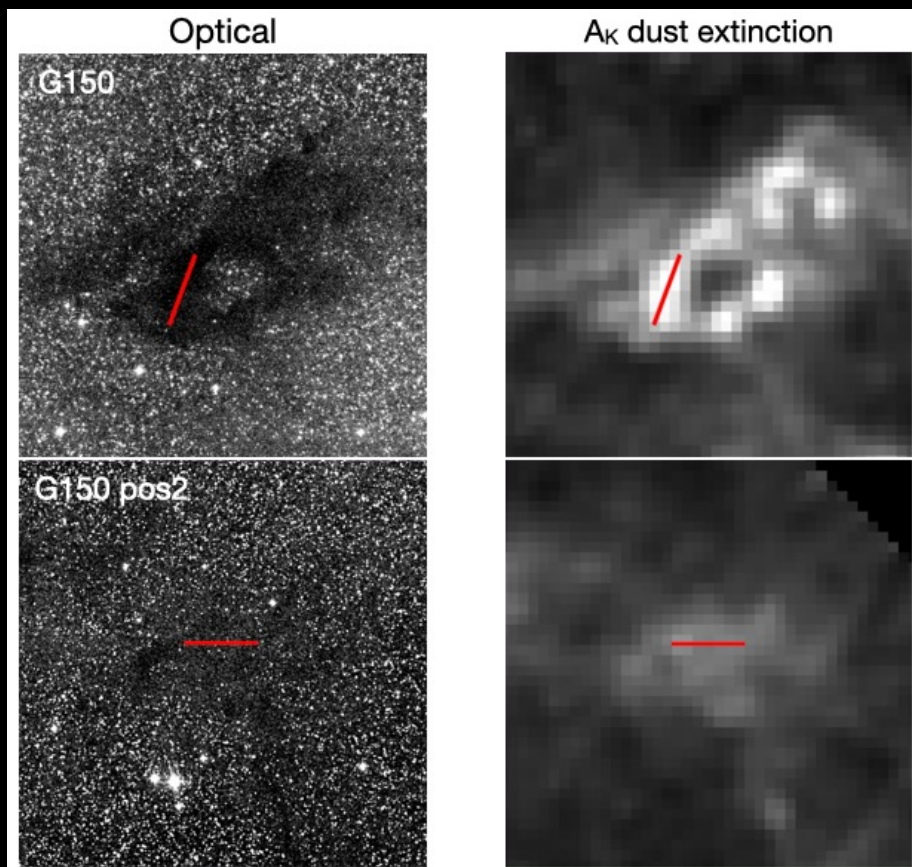
Observations

Constrain the CR spectrum and ionization rate



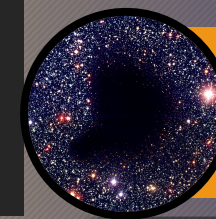
Cosmic Rays

NIR spectroscopy of molecular nearby clouds



MMT 6.5m Arizona

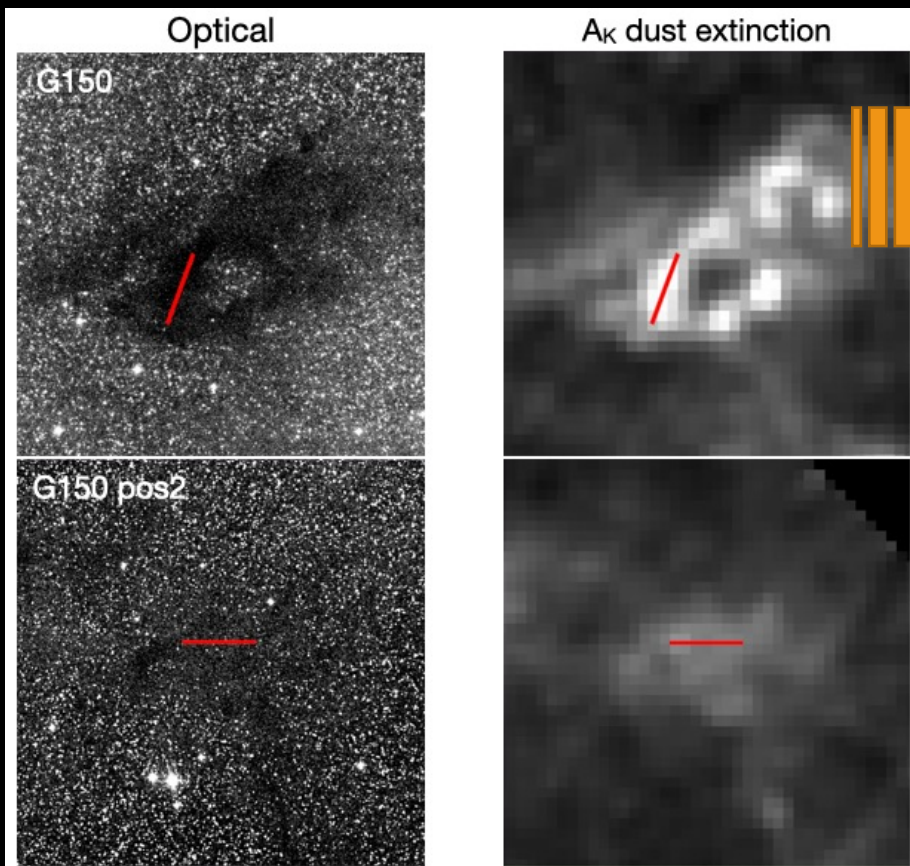
Observations + Model



Cosmic Rays

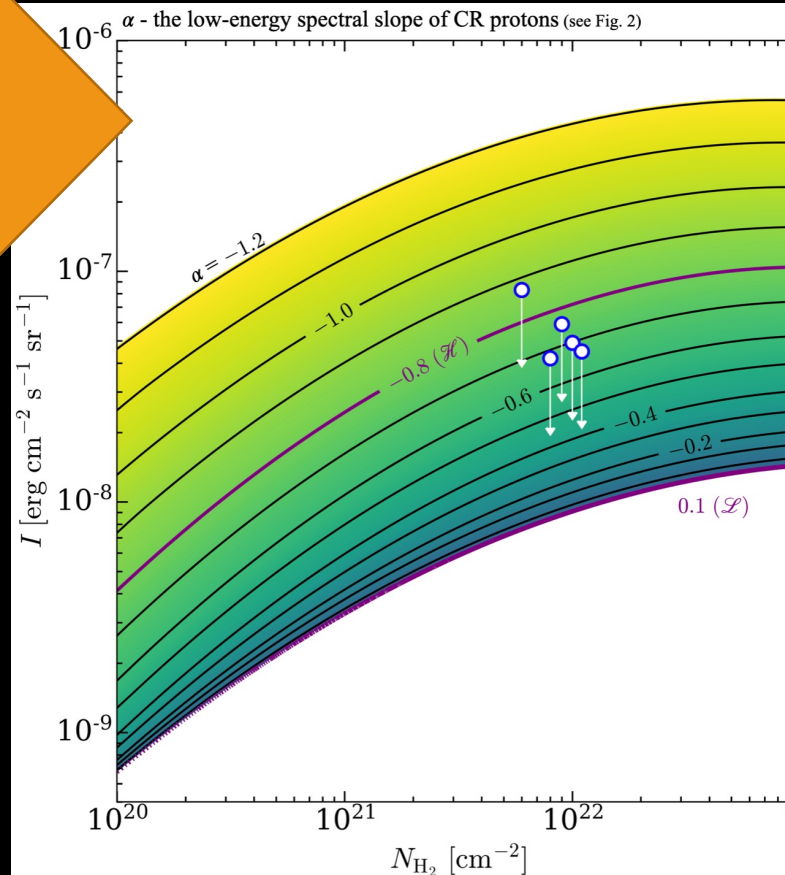
Constrain the CR spectrum and ionization rate

NIR spectroscopy of molecular nearby clouds

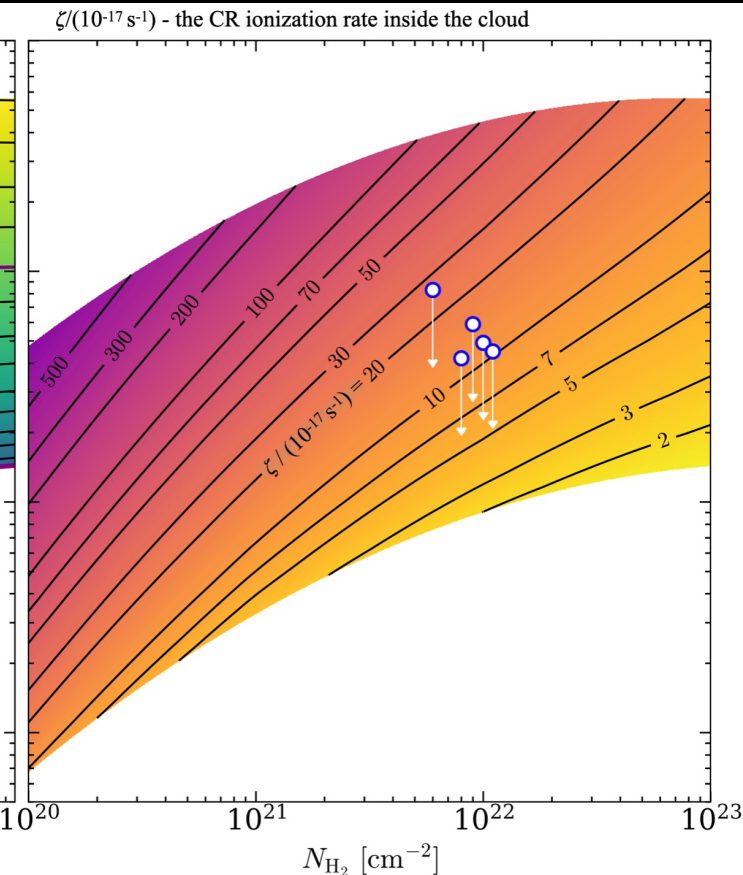


Bialy et al. 2022 (AA letters, 658, L13)

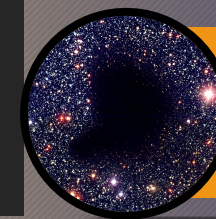
Slope of CR proton spectrum (interstellar)



Ionization rate inside the clouds



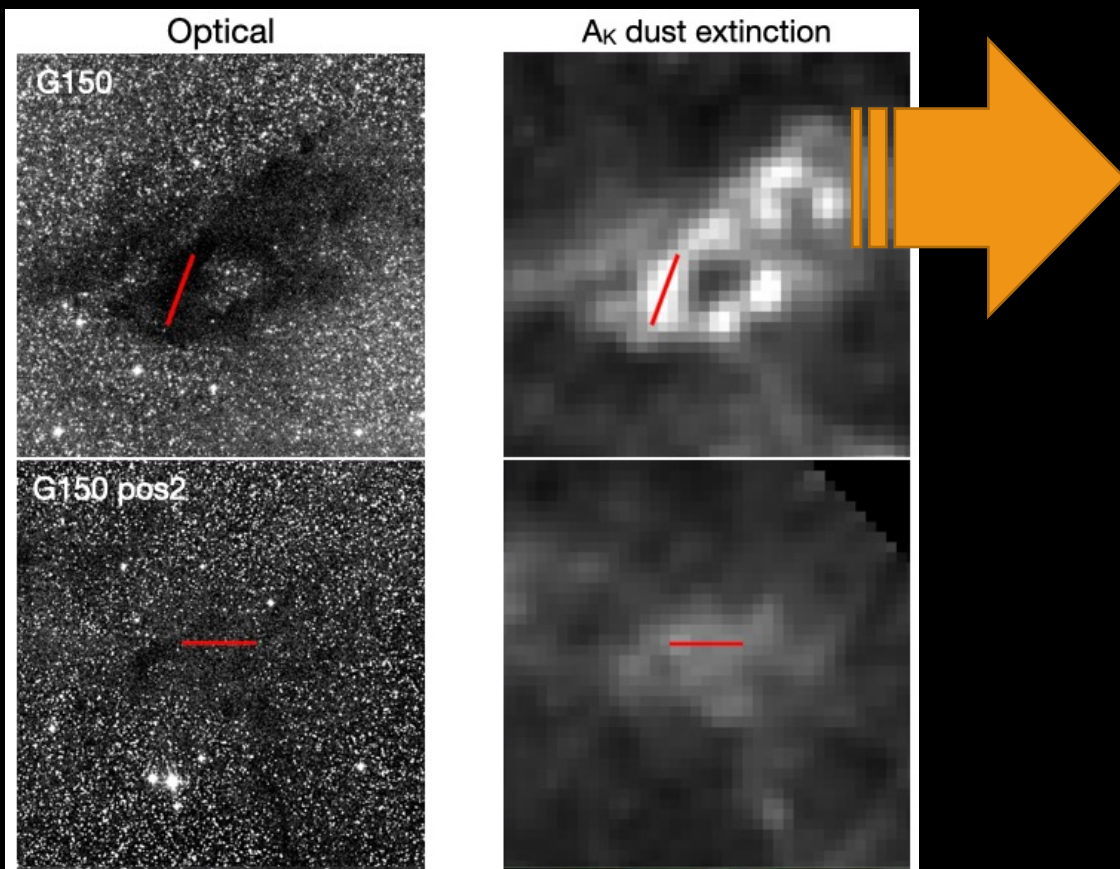
Observations + Model



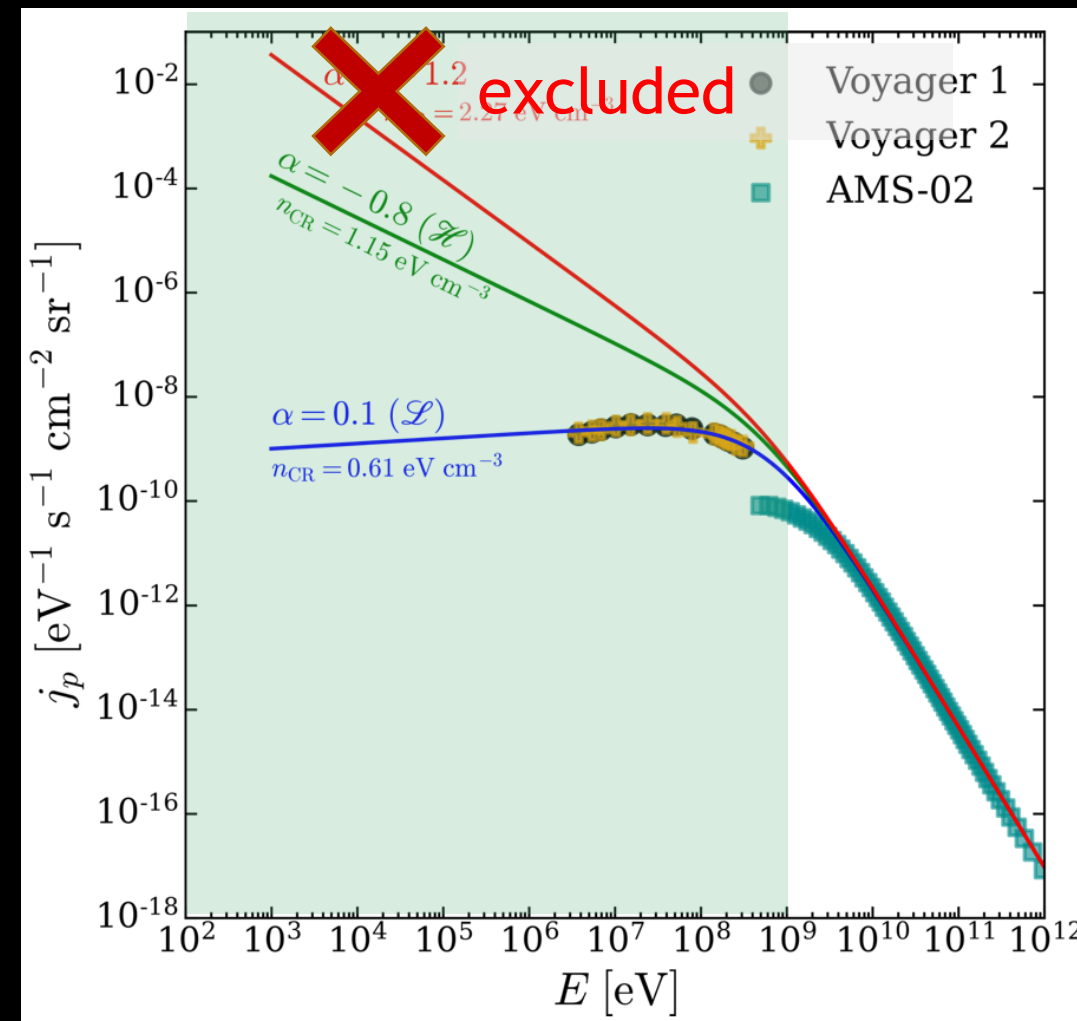
Cosmic Rays

Constrain the CR spectrum and ionization rate

NIR spectroscopy of molecular nearby clouds



Bialy et al. 2022 (AA letters, 658, L13)



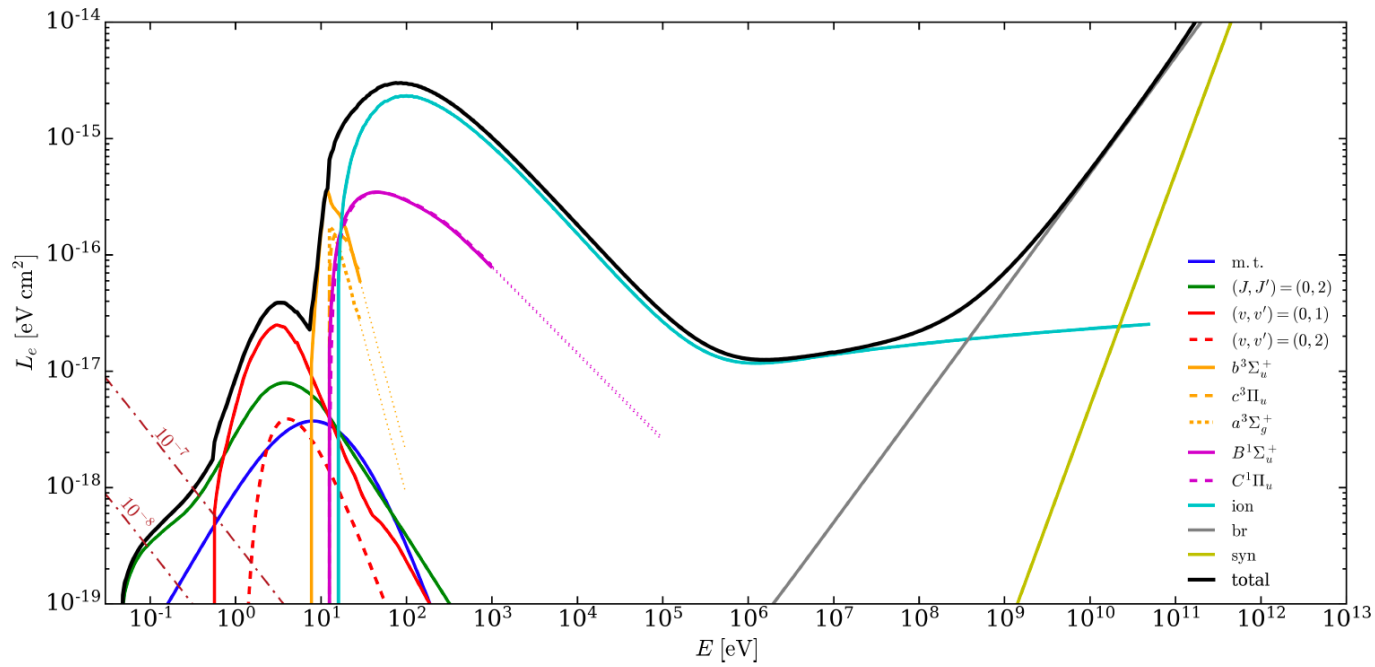
CR propagation model

Constrain the CR spectrum and ionization rate

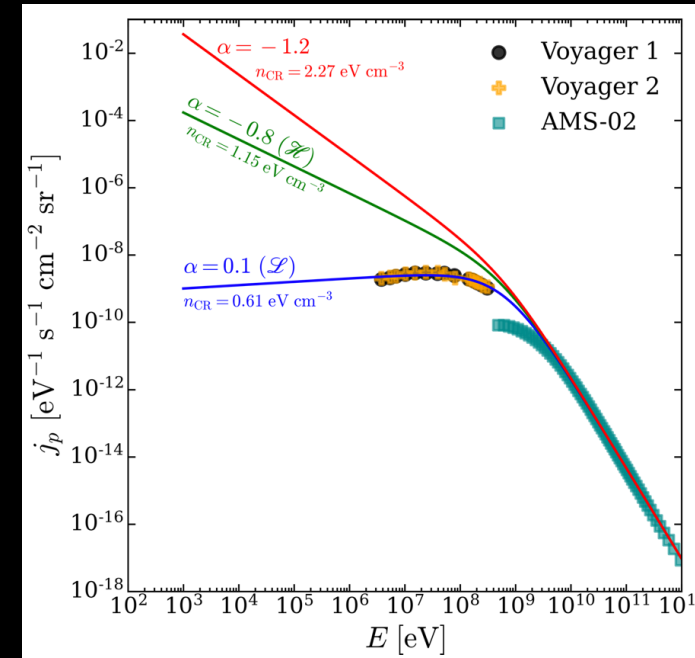


Cosmic Rays

Energy loss per cm^{-2} of cosmic-ray electrons propagating into a molecular cloud (similarly, L_p for protons)

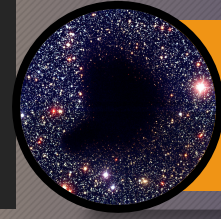


Padovani, Bialy
et al. 2022
(A&A 658 189)



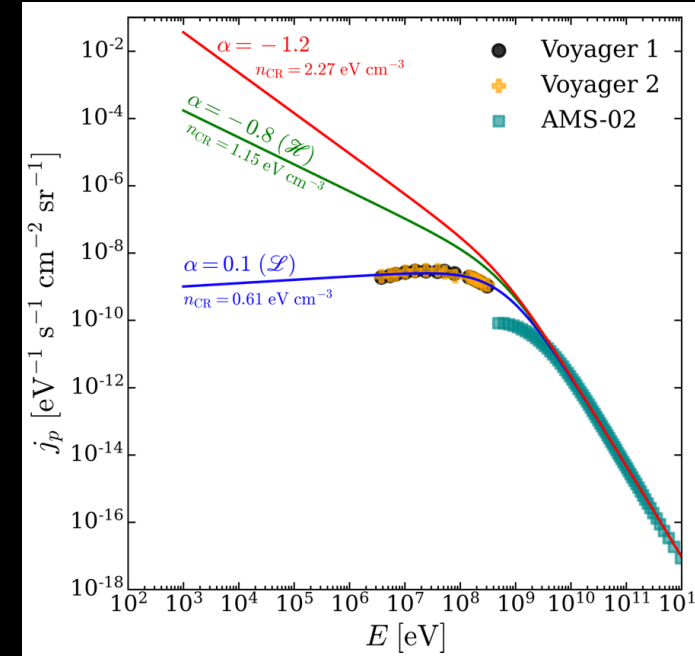
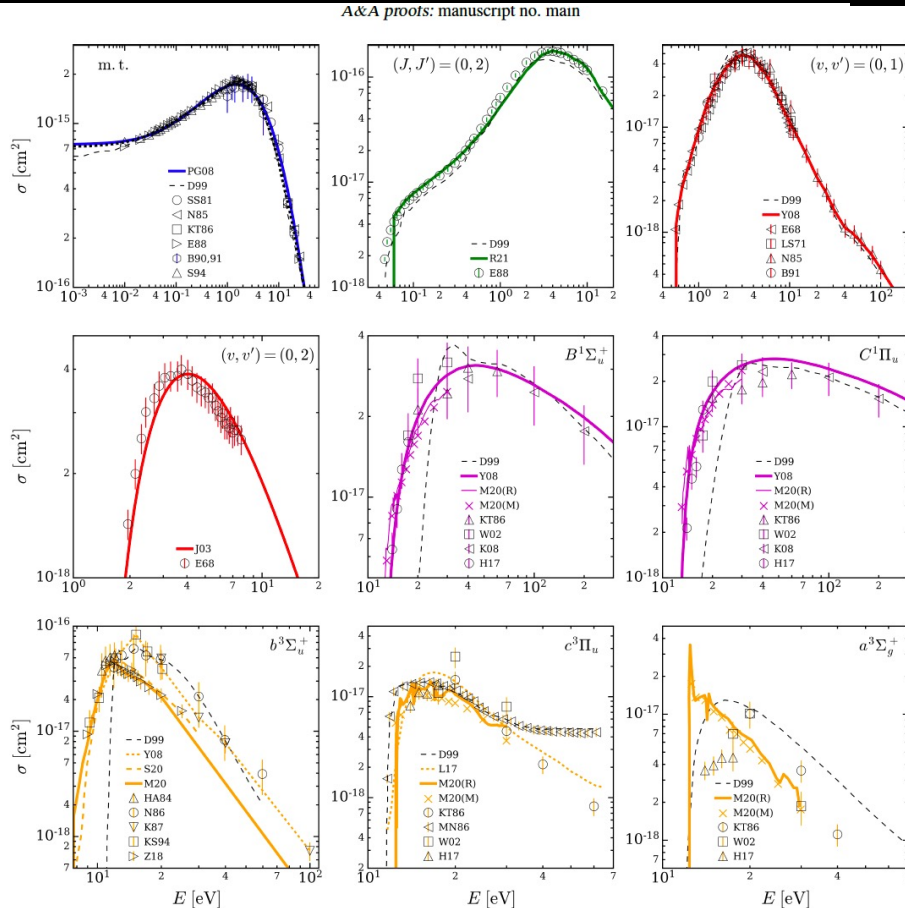
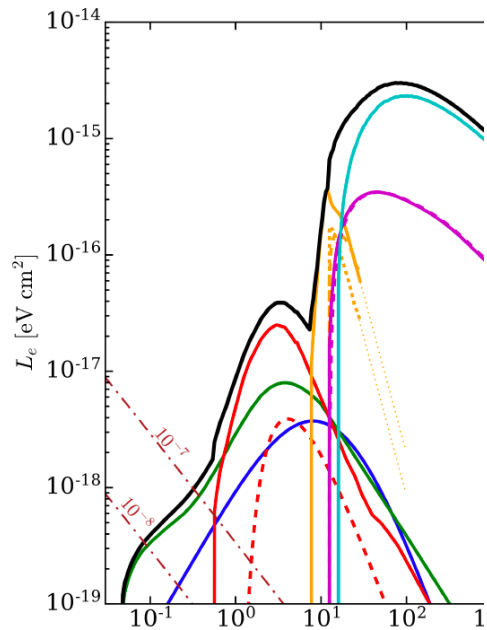
CR propagation model

Constrain the CR spectrum and ionization rate



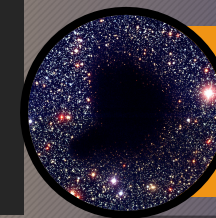
Cosmic Rays

Energy loss per cm⁻² of cosmic-ray electrons propagating into a molecular cloud (similarly, Lp for protons)



Padovani, Bialy
et al. 2022
(A&A 658 189)

CR propagation model

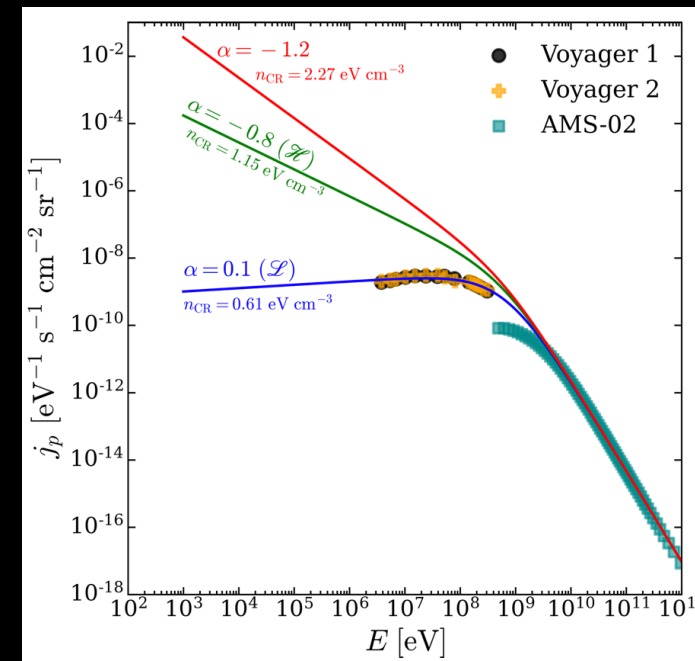
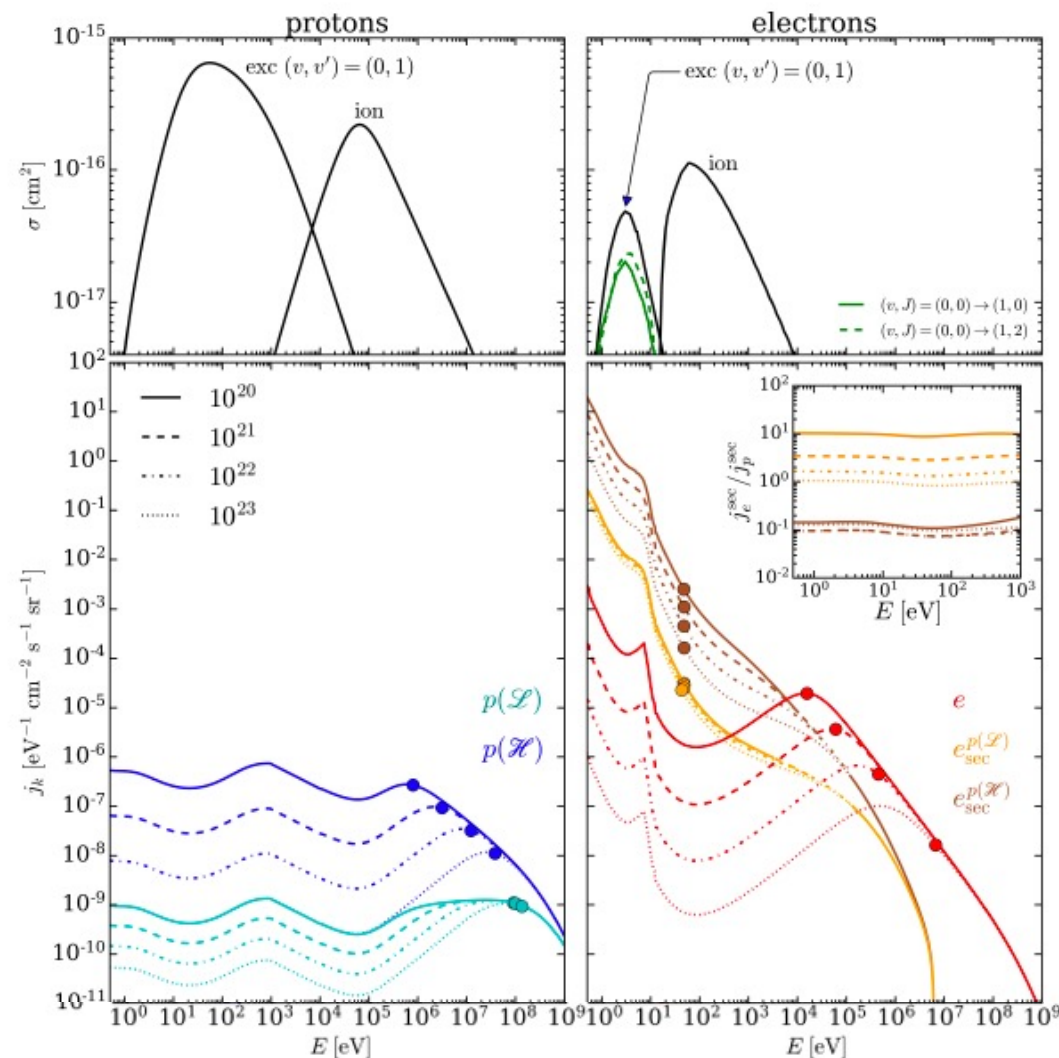


Cosmic Rays

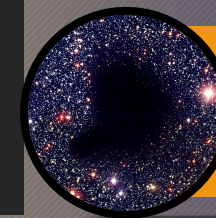
Spectra at different cloud depth

(for the different incident spectra powerlaws)

Padovani, Bialy et al. 2022 (A&A 658 189)

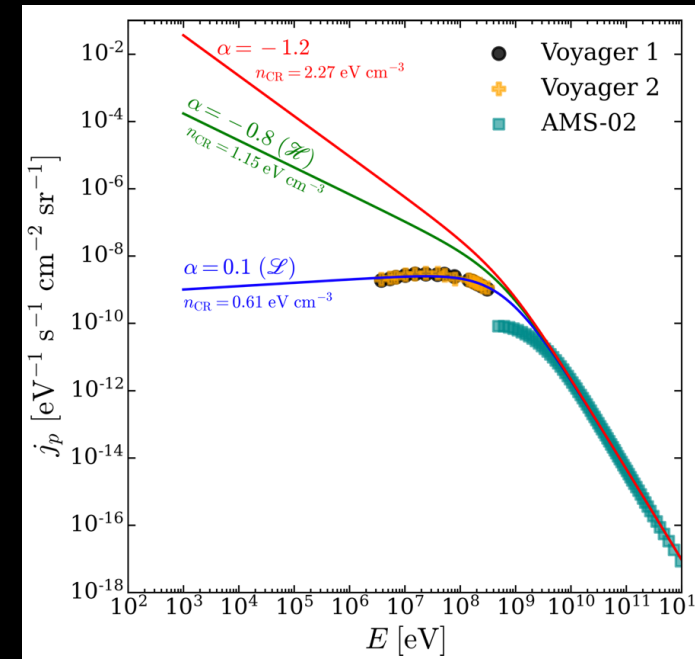
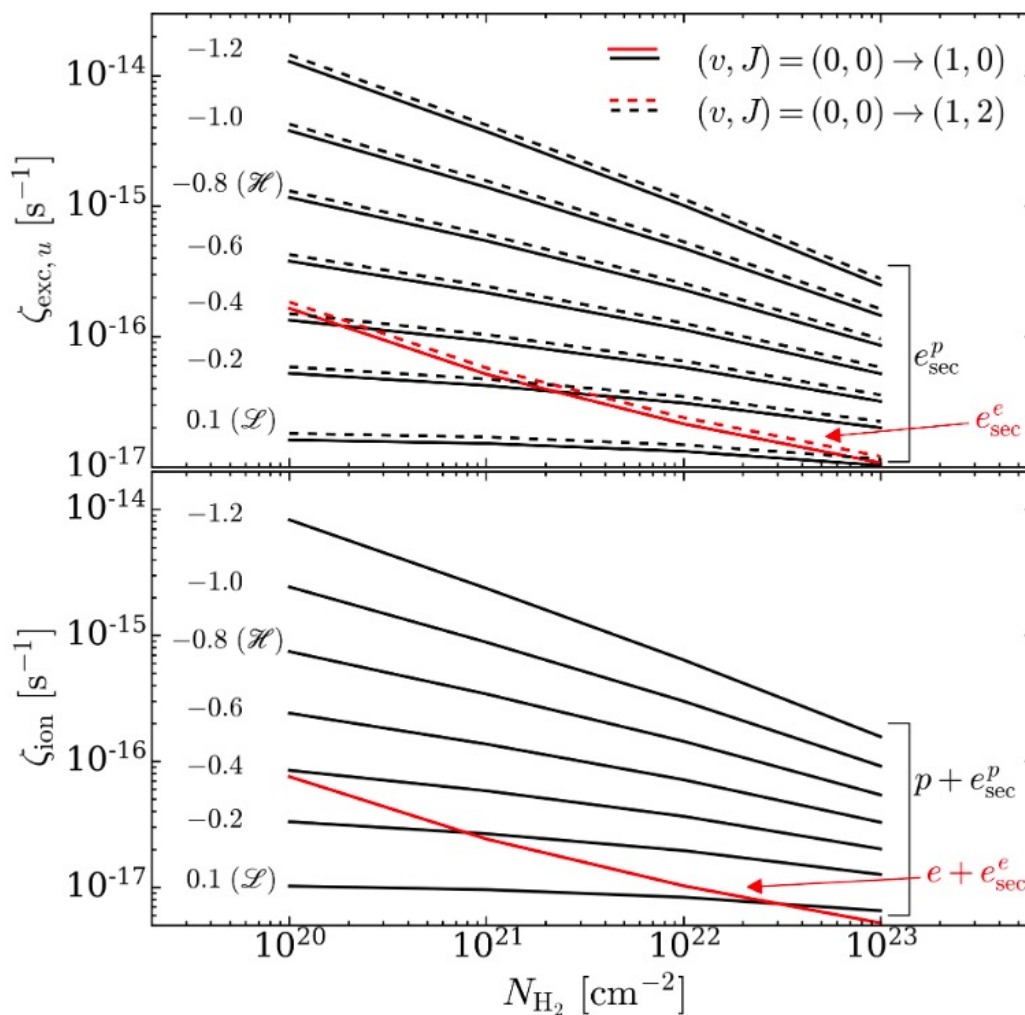


CR propagation model



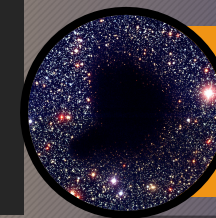
Cosmic Rays

CR excitation and ionization rates at different cloud depth



Padovani, Bialy
et al. 2022
(A&A 658 189)

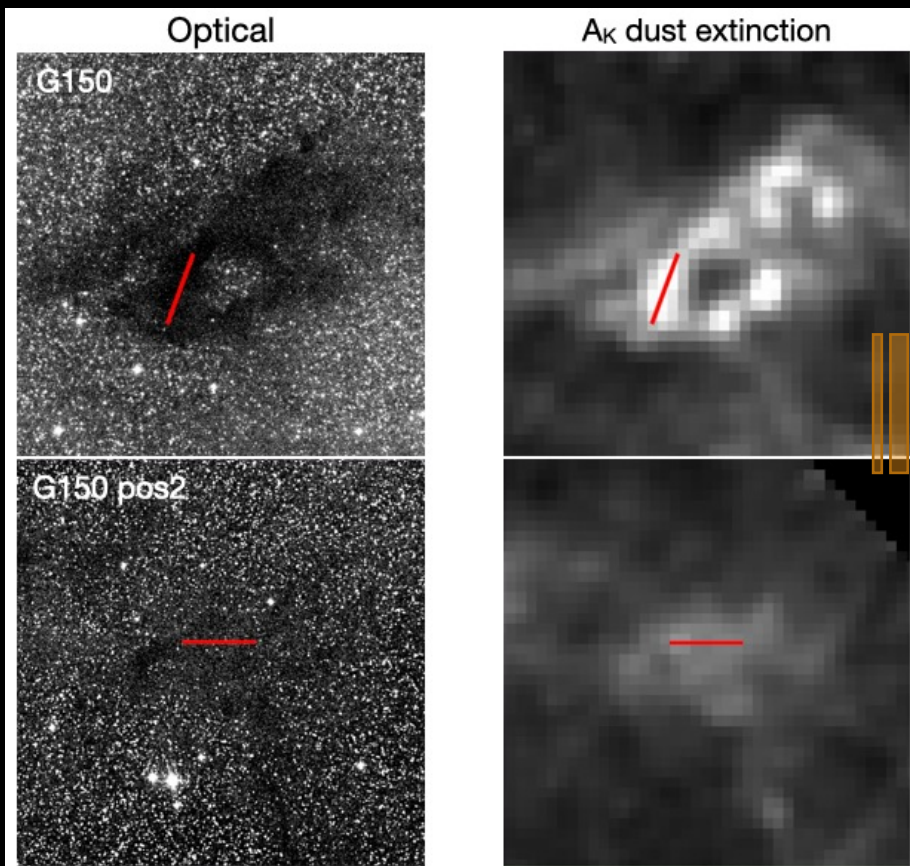
Observations + Model



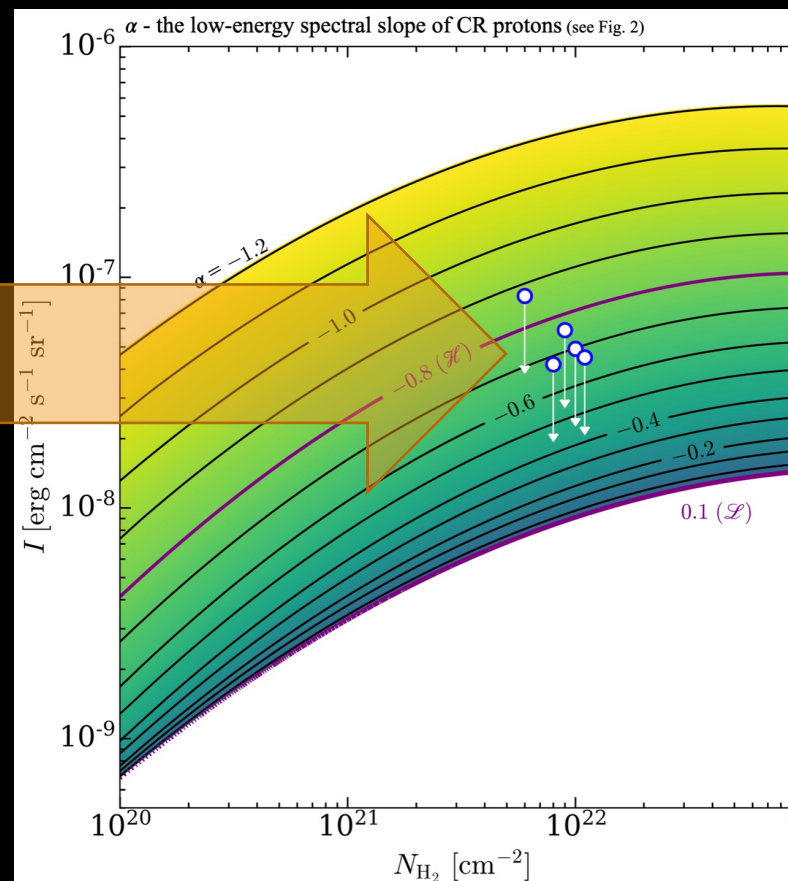
Cosmic Rays

Constrain the CR spectrum and ionization rate

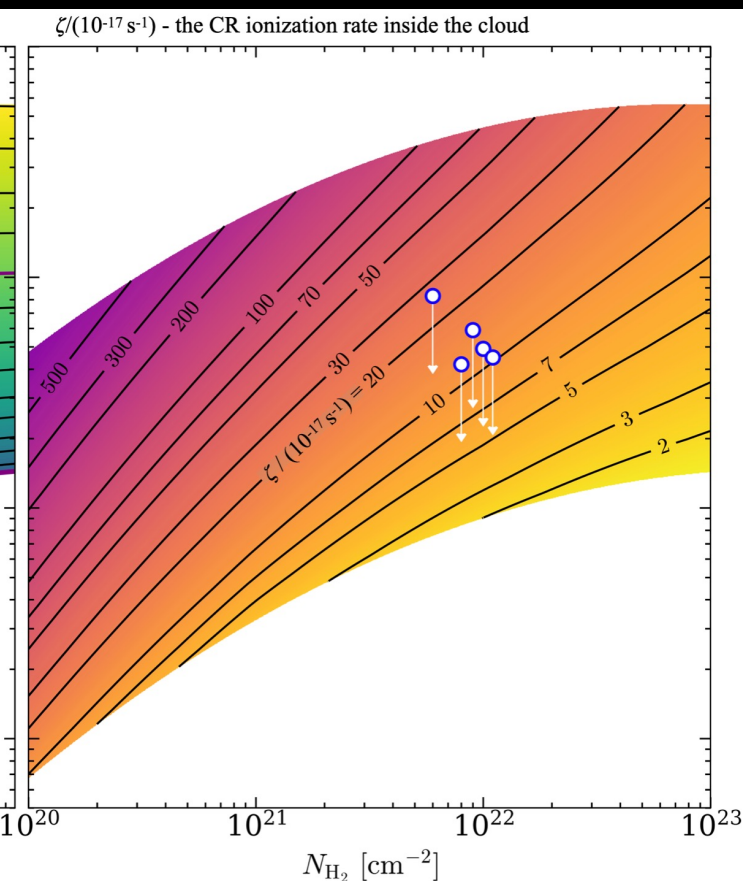
NIR spectroscopy of molecular nearby clouds



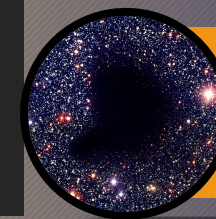
Slope of CR proton spectrum (interstellar)



Ionization rate inside the clouds



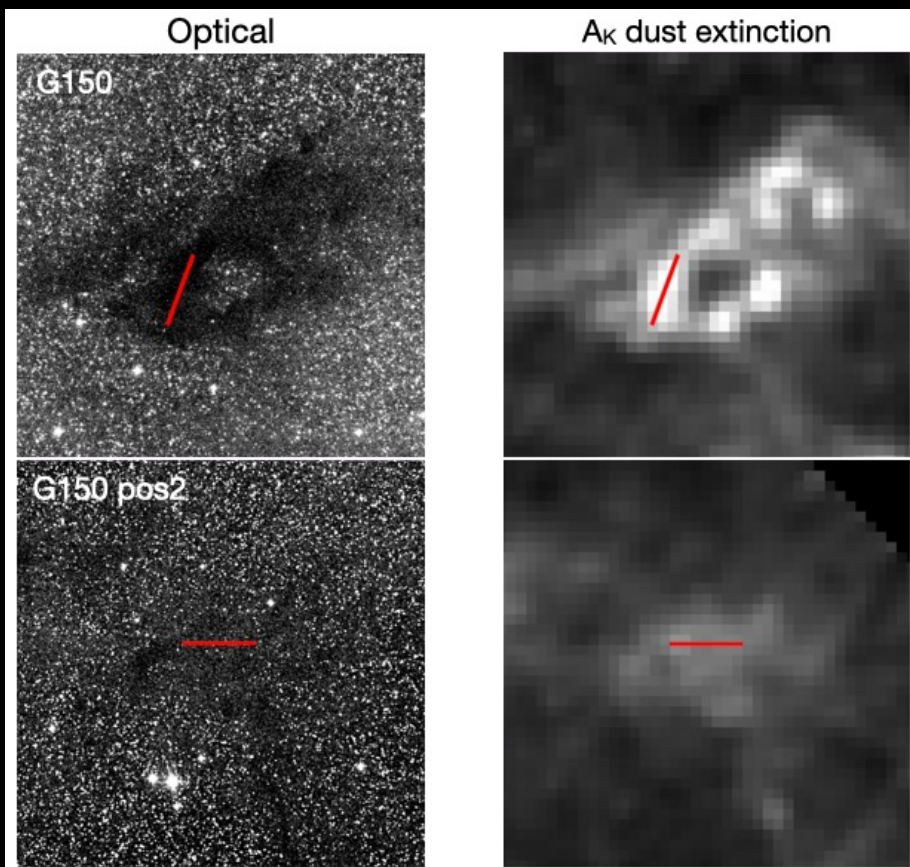
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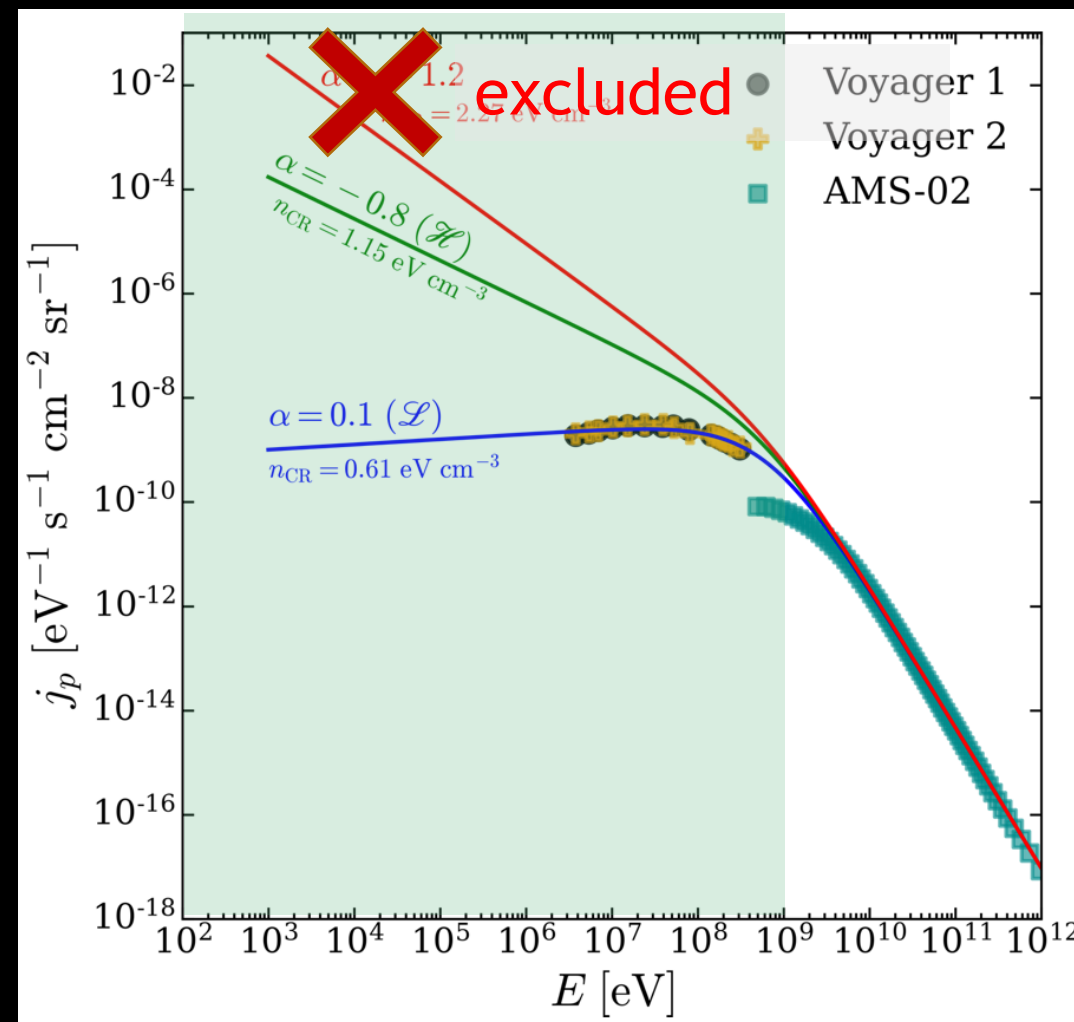
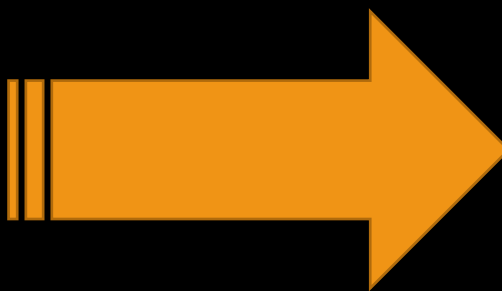
Cosmic Rays

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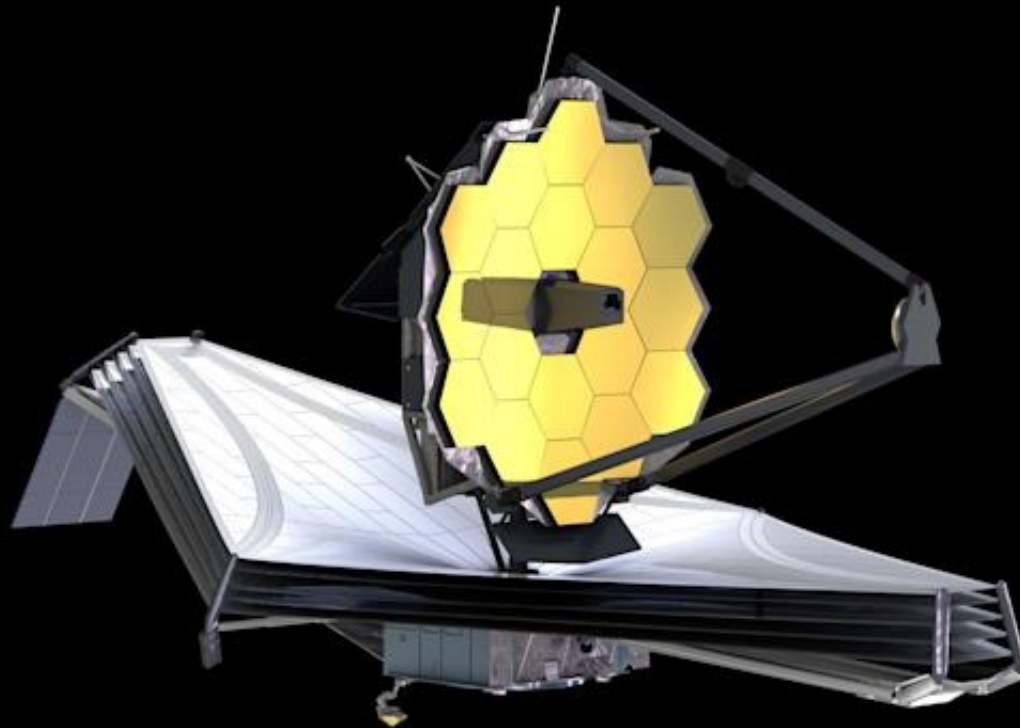
Bialy et al. 2022 (AA letters, 658, L13)



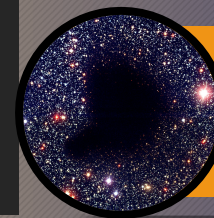
The Future is Now



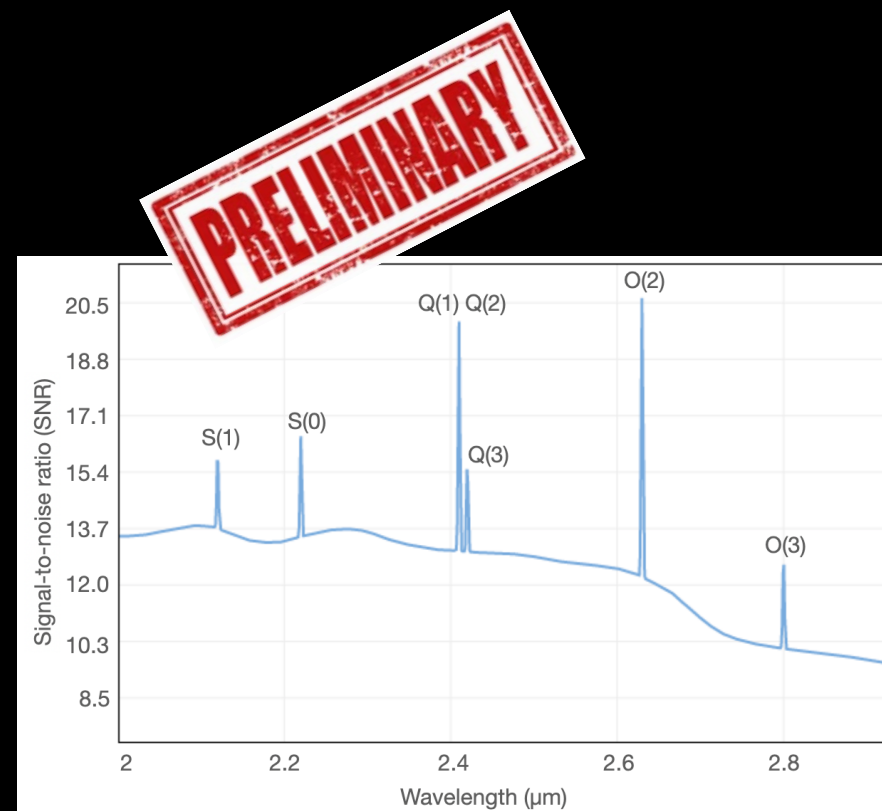
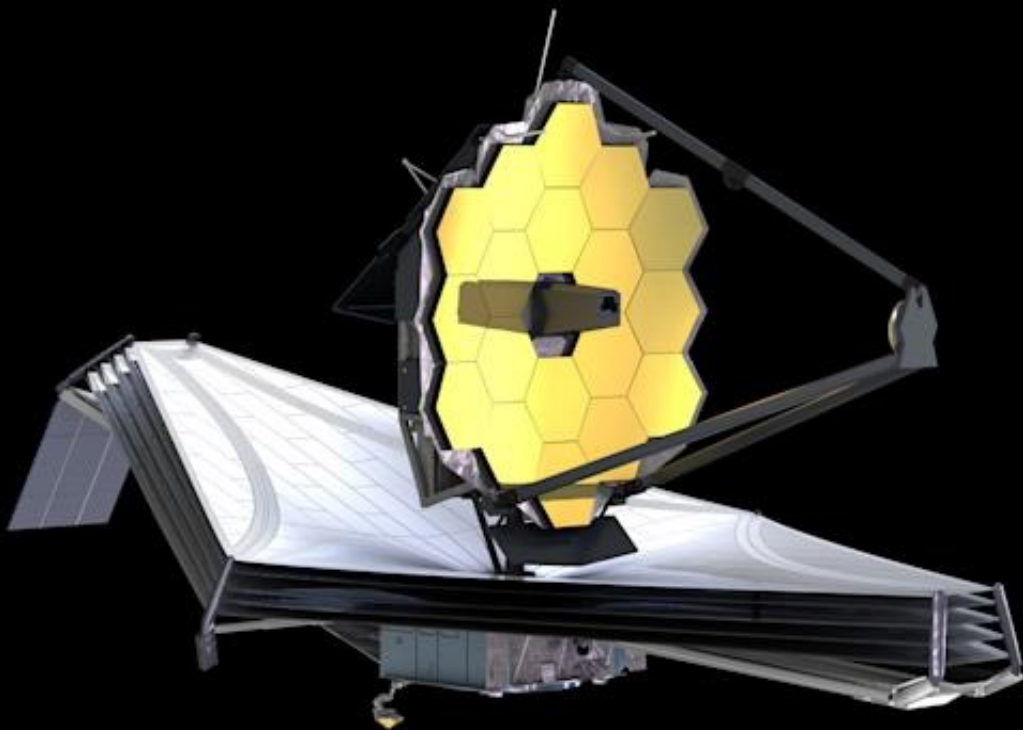
Cosmic Rays



The Future is Now

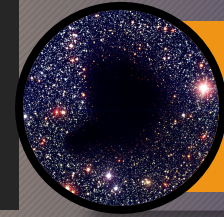


Cosmic Rays

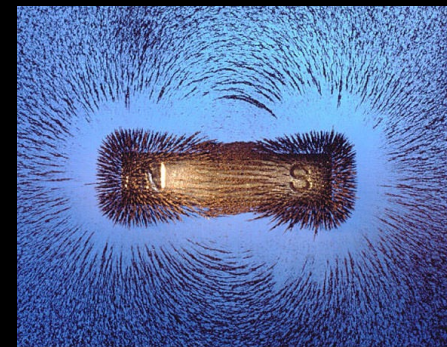
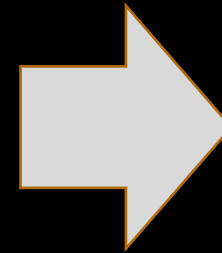
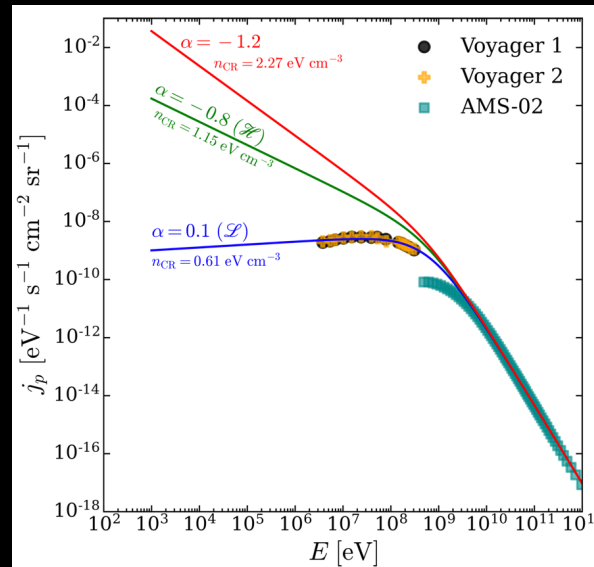
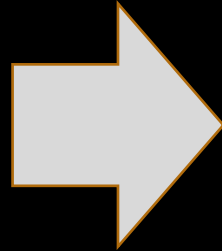
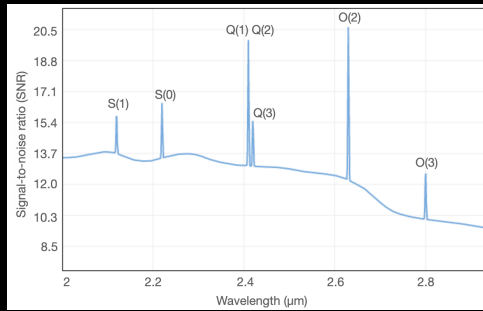


Integration over 10 shutters with JWST's NIRSpec instrument, 1.3 hrs

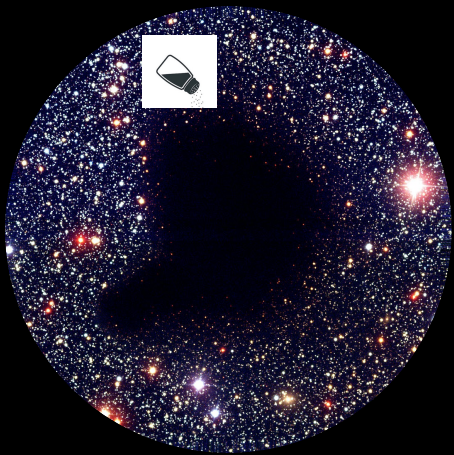
The Future is Now



Cosmic Rays



Cold Clouds as Cosmic-Ray Detectors



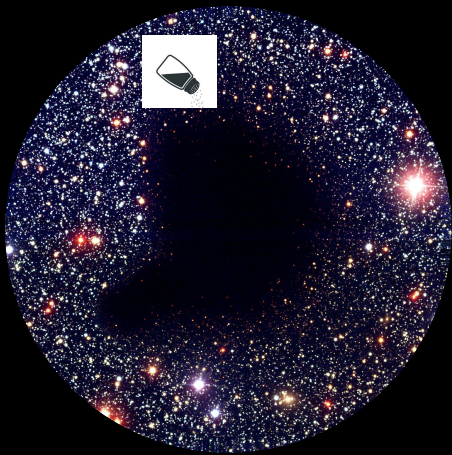
Observational constraints

- *Constrain ζ in dense clouds using H_2*
- *Constrain the CR spectrum at low energies*

By observing a population of clouds:

- *Homogeneity level and Diffusion coefficient*
- *Sources of CRs*

Cold Clouds as Cosmic-Ray Detectors



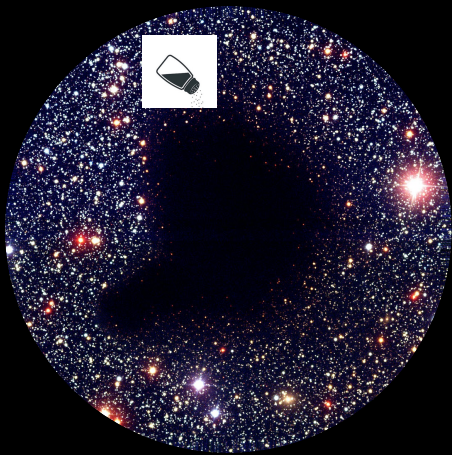
Theoretical improvements

- *3D cloud model (w B.Gaches)*
- *Additional excitation processes (UV, formation)*
 - *PDR+CRDR model (w B. Godard)*
- *A complete vJ excitation cross section catalog*
- *Magnetic fields*

Looking Forward

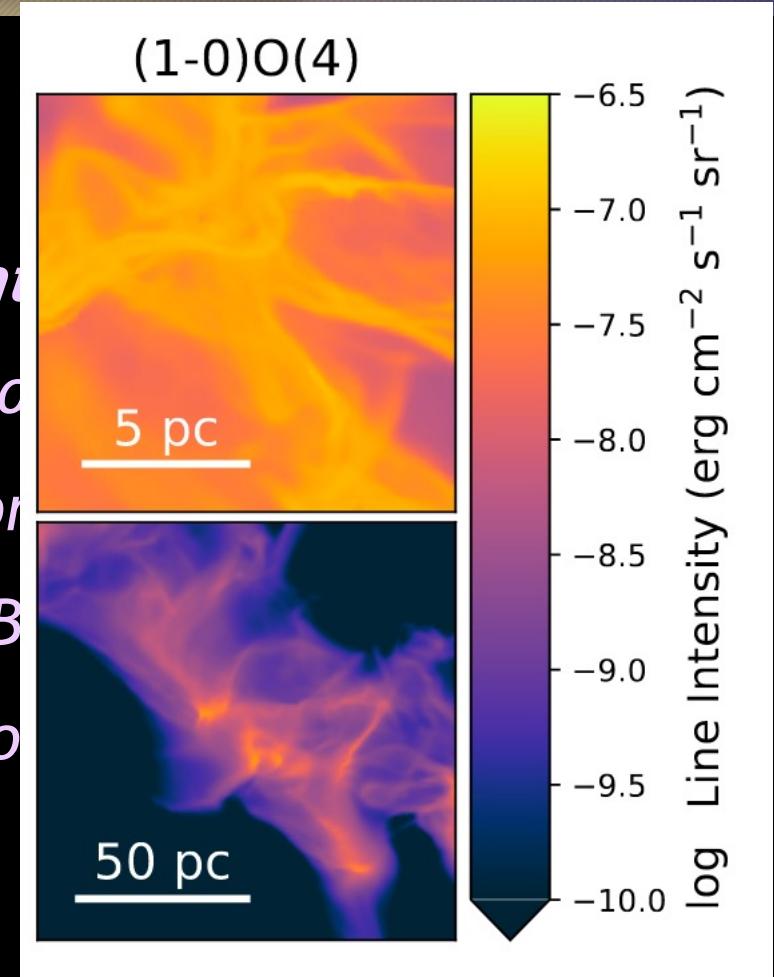
Shmuel Bialy

Cold Clouds as Cosmic-Ray Detectors



Theoretical improvements

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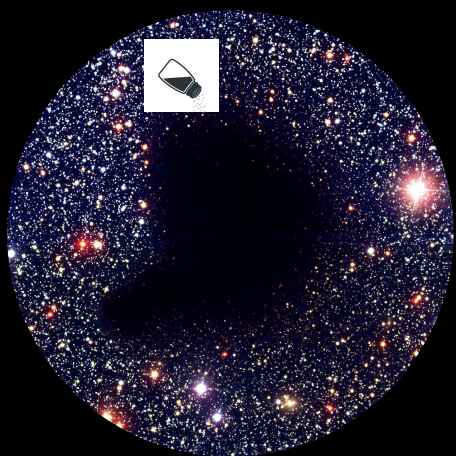


Gaches et al. (2022, A&A 664 A150)

Looking Forward

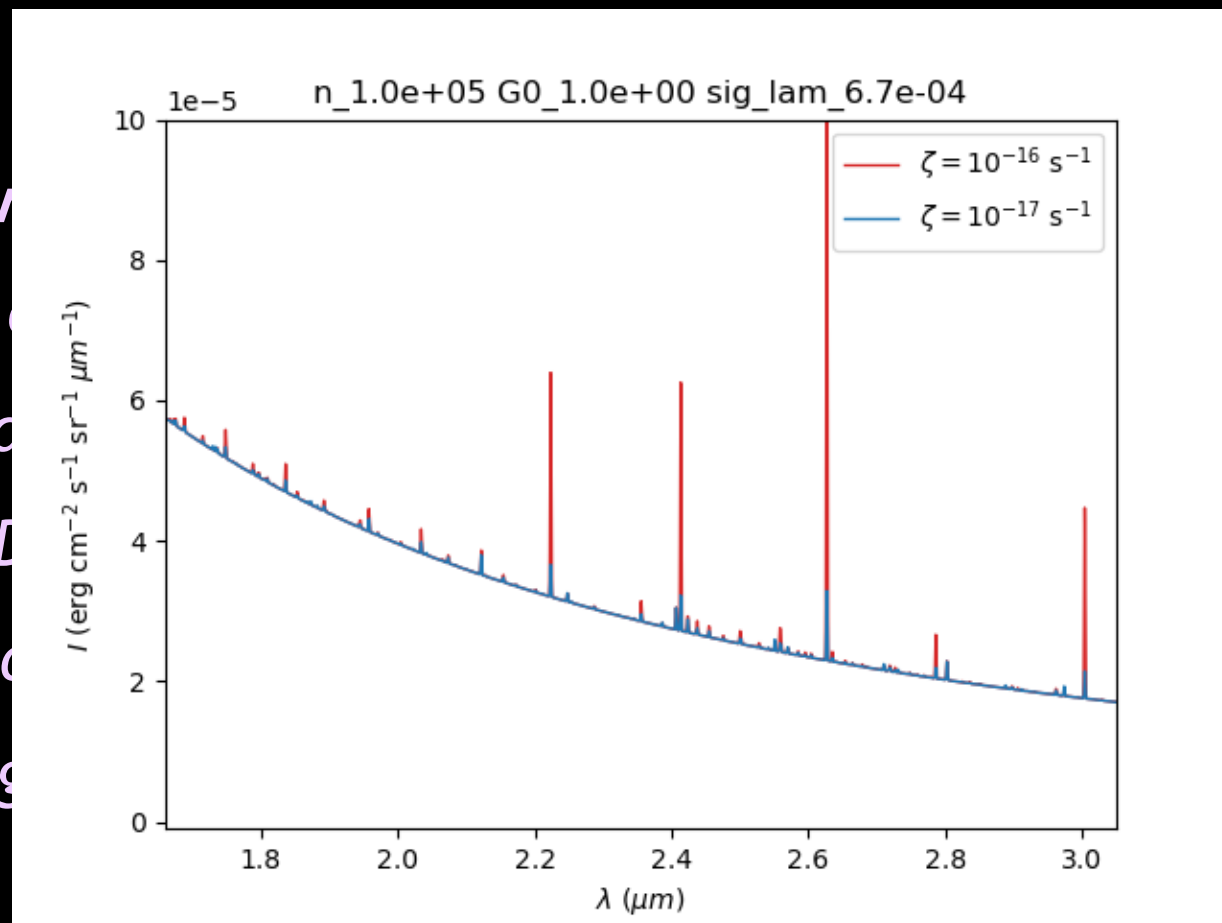
Shmuel Bialy

Cold Clouds as Cosmic-Ray Detectors

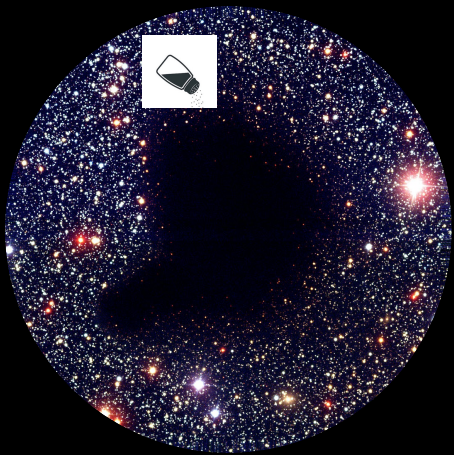


Theory

- 3D
- Add
- - PD
- A co
- Mag



Cold Clouds as Cosmic-Ray Detectors



Theoretical improvements

- *3D cloud model (w B.Gaches)*
- *Additional excitation processes (UV, formation)*
 - *PDR+CRDR model (w B. Godard)*
- *A complete vJ excitation cross section catalog*
- *Magnetic fields*

