## Cosmic Rays and the Lithium Problems





Brian Fields, U. Illinois Tijana Prodanović, U. Novi Sad Vasiliki Pavlidou, U. Crete & MPA Bonn Keith Olive, U. Minnesota Elisabeth Vangioni, IAP Michel Cassé, IAP & Saclay



The Big Picture, circa 1967



## The Big Picture, circa 1967 Heavy elements:

**stars** BBFH57, Cameron 57



## The Big Picture, circa 1967 Heavy elements:

**stars** BBFH57, Cameron 57

### Lightest elements:

**big bang** Wagoner, Fowler, Hoyle 67



## The Big Picture, circa 1967 Heavy elements:

**stars** BBFH57, Cameron 57

### Lightest elements:

big bang Wagoner, Fowler, Hoyle 67 Orphans:

- most (~80%) of Solar 7Li
- all of <sup>6</sup>Li and Be and B



## The Big Picture, circa 1967 Heavy elements:

**stars** BBFH57, Cameron 57

### Lightest elements:

big bang Wagoner, Fowler, Hoyle 67 Orphans:

- most (~80%) of Solar 7Li
- all of <sup>6</sup>Li and Be and B

### LiBeB rare, but also fragile

Iowest binding after D

stars destroy at ~2.7 x 10<sup>6</sup> K

**Need non-thermal origin** 



## The Big Picture, circa 1967 Heavy elements:

**stars** BBFH57, Cameron 57

### Lightest elements:

big bang Wagoner, Fowler, Hoyle 67 Orphans:

- most (~80%) of Solar 7Li
- all of <sup>6</sup>Li and Be and B

### LiBeB rare, but also fragile

- Iowest binding after D
- stars destroy at ~2.7 x 10<sup>6</sup> K
- **Need non-thermal origin** 
  - **x-process stellar flares?** BBFH57



## The Big Picture, circa 1967 Heavy elements:

**stars** BBFH57, Cameron 57

### Lightest elements:

big bang Wagoner, Fowler, Hoyle 67 Orphans:

- most (~80%) of Solar 7Li
- all of <sup>6</sup>Li and Be and B

### LiBeB rare, but also fragile

- lowest binding after D
- stars destroy at ~2.7 x 10<sup>6</sup> K

### **Need non-thermal origin**

- **x-process stellar flares?** ввгн57
- protostars (T-Tauri)

Fowler Greenstein & Hoyle 62





### Reeves, Audouze et al (+Silk!):

- **Cosmic rays are nonthermal**
- Could they do the job?

Key hint:

LiBeB abundances anomalously high in cosmic rays y?

Why?





### Reeves, Audouze et al (+Silk!):

- **Cosmic rays are nonthermal**
- Could they do the job?

### Key hint:

LiBeB abundances anomalously high in cosmic rays y? produced in flight H, He LiBeB

### Why?

C,N,O

LiBeB that stop in ISM will accumulate!





### Reeves, Audouze et al (+Silk!):

- **Cosmic rays are nonthermal**
- Could they do the job?

## Key hint:

LiBeB abundances anomalously high in cosmic rays y? produced in flight H, He LiBeB

### Why?

C.N.C

LiBeB that stop in ISM will accumulate!

**Quantitatively:** 

$$\Phi_{\rm cr} \ \sigma_{p \rm O \to Be} \left(\frac{\rm O}{\rm H}\right)_{\odot} \ t_{\rm disk} \approx \left(\frac{\rm Be}{\rm H}\right)_{\odot}$$







### Reeves, Audouze et al (+Silk!):

- **Cosmic rays are nonthermal**
- Could they do the job?

## Key hint:

LiBeB abundances anomalously high in cosmic rays y? produced in flight H, He LiBeB

### Why?

C.N.C

## LiBeB that stop in ISM will accumulate!

**Quantitatively:** 

$$\Phi_{\rm cr} \sigma_{pO \to Be} \left(\frac{O}{H}\right)_{\odot} t_{\rm disk} \approx \left(\frac{Be}{H}\right)_{\odot}$$
  
**it works!**







### Reeves, Audouze et al (+Silk!):

- **Cosmic rays are nonthermal**
- Could they do the job?

## Key hint:

Journe Liber abundances anomalously (001 = 15)

iBeB

## Why?

produced in flight

H, He C,N,O

## LiBeB that stop in ISM will accumulate!

**Quantitatively:** 

$$\Phi_{\rm cr} \sigma_{pO \to Be} \left(\frac{O}{H}\right)_{\odot} t_{\rm disk} \approx \left(\frac{Be}{H}\right)_{\odot}$$
  
**it works!**





Reeves, Fowler, Hoyle 1970; Meneguzzi, Audouze, Reeves 1971; Walker, Mathews, Viola

 $\pi^0 \to \gamma \gamma$ 

- **Cosmic Rays interact with ISM Interstellar gas: beam dump**
- Observe in gamma-ray sky  $p_{\rm cr} + p_{\rm gas} \rightarrow pp\pi^0_-$

Stable debris created

Reeves, Fowler, Hoyle 1970; Meneguzzi, Audouze, Reeves 1971; Walker, Mathews, Viola

 $\pi^0 \to \gamma \gamma$ 

- **Cosmic Rays interact with ISM Interstellar gas: beam dump**
- Observe in gamma-ray sky  $p_{\rm cr} + p_{\rm gas} \rightarrow pp\pi_{-}^0$

Stable debris created



Reeves, Fowler, Hoyle 1970; Meneguzzi, Audouze, Reeves 1971; Walker, Mathews, Viola

- **Cosmic Rays interact with ISM Interstellar gas: beam dump**
- Observe in gamma-ray sky  $p_{\rm cr} + p_{\rm gas} \rightarrow pp\pi_{\,\, \circ}^0$
- Stable debris created





 $\pi^0 \to \gamma \gamma$ 

Reeves, Fowler, Hoyle 1970; Meneguzzi, Audouze, Reeves 1971; Walker, Mathews, Viola

 $\pi^0 \to \gamma \gamma$ 

- **Cosmic Rays interact with ISM Interstellar gas: beam dump**
- Observe in gamma-ray sky  $p_{\rm cr} + p_{\rm gas} \rightarrow pp\pi^0_-$

Stable debris created





Reeves, Fowler, Hoyle 1970; Meneguzzi, Audouze, Reeves 1971; Walker, Mathews, Viola

 $\pi^0 \to \gamma \gamma$ 

- **Cosmic Rays interact with ISM Interstellar gas: beam dump**
- Observe in gamma-ray sky  $p_{\rm cr} + p_{\rm gas} \rightarrow pp\pi^0$
- Stable debris created





**Fusion:** 



Reeves, Fowler, Hoyle 1970; Meneguzzi, Audouze, Reeves 1971; Walker, Mathews, Viola

 $\pi^0 \to \gamma \gamma$ 

- **Cosmic Rays interact with ISM Interstellar gas: beam dump**
- Observe in gamma-ray sky  $p_{\rm cr} + p_{\rm gas} \rightarrow pp\pi^0$
- Stable debris created





need metals in projectiles or targets

Fusion:



Reeves, Fowler, Hoyle 1970; Meneguzzi, Audouze, Reeves 1971; Walker, Mathews, Viola

 $\pi^0 \to \gamma \gamma$ 

- **Cosmic Rays interact with ISM Interstellar gas: beam dump**
- Observe in gamma-ray sky  $p_{\rm cr} + p_{\rm gas} \rightarrow pp\pi^0$
- Stable debris created





need metals in projectiles or targets

Fusion: (3, 2, 4) (3, 2)

# Cosmic Ray Acceleration: Astrophysical Shocks

- In magnetized collisionless shocks:
- **\*** shock deceleration
  - converging flows
- charged particles scatter off magnetic inhomogeneities
- repeatedly cross shock,
  - gain energy
  - with some chance of escape
- ★ result: power-law spectrum  $dN/dE \propto E^{-(2+4/\mathcal{M}^2)} \rightarrow E^{-2}$



Image: Matthew Baring



SN 1006 X-ray/Radio/Optical

- composition: mostly protons
- heavier nuclei in roughly ISM proportions
- spectrum: nonthermal
- power law with breaks
- sources: Supernovae
- Galactic CR flux:

SNe also sites of metal production:

## Li production:

- rate
- abundance



- rate
- abundance

## composition: mostly protons

- heavier nuclei in roughly ISM proportions
- spectrum: nonthermal
- power law with breaks
- sources: Supernovae
- Galactic CR flux:

 $\Phi_{\rm cr} \propto R_{\rm SN}$ 

## SNe also sites of metal production: $R_{\rm SN} \propto \frac{d}{dt} Z$





## composition: mostly protons

- heavier nuclei in roughly ISM proportions
- spectrum: nonthermal
- power law with breaks
- sources: Supernovae
- Galactic CR flux:

 $\Phi_{
m cr} \propto R_{
m SN}$ 

SNe also sites of metal production:  $R_{SN} \propto \frac{d}{dt} Z$ Li production:  $\alpha \alpha \rightarrow {}^{6}Li + \cdots$ rate  $\frac{d}{dt} Li|_{gcr} \sim \Phi_{\alpha} \sigma_{\alpha \alpha} \propto \frac{d}{dt} Z$ abundance  $Li|_{gcr} \propto Z$ 





## Cosmic Rays and LiBeB Evolution



Prantzos, Cassé, Vangioni-Flam 1993; Walker et al 1993; BDF Olive & Schramm 1994; Ramaty, Kozlovsky, & Lingenfelter 1996

#### **LiBeB as Cosmic Ray Dosimeters**

#### Solar LiBeB: cumulative irradiation at Sun birth

Galactic cosmic rays are only conventional <sup>6</sup>Li,<sup>9</sup>Be,<sup>10</sup>B source

neutrino spallation in supernovae (nu process) also makes <sup>7</sup>Li, <sup>11</sup>B

#### LiBeB in halo stars: cosmic-ray fossils

Cosmic rays present in early Galaxy! LiBeB probe cosmic ray origin & history

#### **Cosmic Rays explain**

Be evolution over entire measured metallicities

latest data: "primary" linear Be vs O slope

points to metal-rich cosmic rays

Duncan et al; Casse et al; Ramaty et al; Prantzos poster

solar abundances of <sup>6</sup>Li,<sup>10</sup>B

bulk of B evolution

supernova neutrino process "tops off" <sup>11</sup>B, adds <sup>7</sup>Li

Woosley et al 1990; Kajino talk

cosmic rays + neutrinos underproduce solar <sup>7</sup>Li: need another source

Prantzos, Cassé, Vangioni-Flam 1993; Walker et al 1993; BDF Olive & Schramm 1994; Ramaty, Kozlovsky, & Lingenfelter 1996

#### **LiBeB as Cosmic Ray Dosimeters**

#### Solar LiBeB: cumulative irradiation at Sun birth

Galactic cosmic rays are only conventional <sup>6</sup>Li,<sup>9</sup>Be,<sup>10</sup>B source

neutrino spallation in supernovae (nu process) also makes <sup>7</sup>Li, <sup>11</sup>B

#### LiBeB in halo stars: cosmic-ray fossils

Cosmic rays present in early Galaxy! LiBeB probe cosmic ray origin & history

#### **Cosmic Rays explain**

Be evolution over entire measured metallicities

latest data: "primary" linear Be vs O slope

points to metal-rich cosmic rays

Duncan et al; Casse et al; Ramaty et al; Prantzos poster

solar abundances of <sup>6</sup>Li,<sup>10</sup>B

bulk of B evolution

supernova neutrino process "tops off" <sup>11</sup>B, adds <sup>7</sup>Li

Woosley et al 1990; Kajino talk

cosmic rays + neutrinos underproduce solar <sup>7</sup>Li: need another source



BDF & Olive 99

Prantzos, Cassé, Vangioni-Flam 1993; Walker et al 1993; BDF Olive & Schramm 1994; Ramaty, Kozlovsky, & Lingenfelter 1996

#### **LiBeB as Cosmic Ray Dosimeters**

#### Solar LiBeB: cumulative irradiation at Sun birth

Galactic cosmic rays are only conventional <sup>6</sup>Li,<sup>9</sup>Be,<sup>10</sup>B source

neutrino spallation in supernovae (nu process) also makes <sup>7</sup>Li, <sup>11</sup>B

#### LiBeB in halo stars: cosmic-ray fossils

Cosmic rays present in early Galaxy! LiBeB probe cosmic ray origin & history

#### **Cosmic Rays explain**

Be evolution over entire measured metallicities



Prantzos, Cassé, Vangioni-Flam 1993; Walker et al 1993; BDF Olive & Schramm 1994; Ramaty, Kozlovsky, & Lingenfelter 1996

#### **LiBeB as Cosmic Ray Dosimeters**

#### Solar LiBeB: cumulative irradiation at Sun birth

Galactic cosmic rays are only conventional <sup>6</sup>Li,<sup>9</sup>Be,<sup>10</sup>B source

neutrino spallation in supernovae (nu process) also makes <sup>7</sup>Li, <sup>11</sup>B

#### LiBeB in halo stars: cosmic-ray fossils

Cosmic rays present in early Galaxy! LiBeB probe cosmic ray origin & history

#### **Cosmic Rays explain**

Be evolution over entire measured metallicities

latest data: "primary" linear Be vs O slope

points to metal-rich cosmic rays

Duncan et al; Casse et al; Ramaty et al; Prantzos poster



Boesgaard, Rich, Levesque, Bowler 2011

Prantzos, Cassé, Vangioni-Flam 1993; Walker et al 1993; BDF Olive & Schramm 1994; Ramaty, Kozlovsky, & Lingenfelter 1996

#### LiBeB as Cosmic Ray Dosimeters

#### Solar LiBeB: cumulative irradiation at Sun birth

Galactic cosmic rays are only conventional <sup>6</sup>Li,<sup>9</sup>Be,<sup>10</sup>B source

neutrino spallation in supernovae (nu process) also makes <sup>7</sup>Li, <sup>11</sup>B

#### LiBeB in halo stars: cosmic-ray fossils

Cosmic rays present in early Galaxy! LiBeB probe cosmic ray origin & history

#### **Cosmic Rays explain**

Be evolution over entire measured metallicities

latest data: "primary" linear Be vs O slope

points to metal-rich cosmic rays

Duncan et al; Casse et al; Ramaty et al; Prantzos poster

▶ solar abundances of <sup>6</sup>Li,<sup>10</sup>B



Boesgaard, Rich, Levesque, Bowler 2011

Prantzos, Cassé, Vangioni-Flam 1993; Walker et al 1993; BDF Olive & Schramm 1994; Ramaty, Kozlovsky, & Lingenfelter 1996

#### LiBeB as Cosmic Ray Dosimeters

#### Solar LiBeB: cumulative irradiation at Sun birth

Galactic cosmic rays are only conventional <sup>6</sup>Li,<sup>9</sup>Be,<sup>10</sup>B source

neutrino spallation in supernovae (nu process) also makes <sup>7</sup>Li, <sup>11</sup>B

#### LiBeB in halo stars: cosmic-ray fossils

Cosmic rays present in early Galaxy! LiBeB probe cosmic ray origin & history

#### **Cosmic Rays explain**

Be evolution over entire measured metallicities

latest data: "primary" linear Be vs O slope

points to metal-rich cosmic rays

Duncan et al; Casse et al; Ramaty et al; Prantzos poster

solar abundances of <sup>6</sup>Li,<sup>10</sup>B

bulk of B evolution



Boesgaard, Rich, Levesque, Bowler 2011

Prantzos, Cassé, Vangioni-Flam 1993; Walker et al 1993; BDF Olive & Schramm 1994; Ramaty, Kozlovsky, & Lingenfelter 1996

#### LiBeB as Cosmic Ray Dosimeters

#### Solar LiBeB: cumulative irradiation at Sun birth

Galactic cosmic rays are only conventional <sup>6</sup>Li,<sup>9</sup>Be,<sup>10</sup>B source

neutrino spallation in supernovae (nu process) also makes <sup>7</sup>Li, <sup>11</sup>B

#### LiBeB in halo stars: cosmic-ray fossils

Cosmic rays present in early Galaxy! LiBeB probe cosmic ray origin & history

#### **Cosmic Rays explain**

Be evolution over entire measured metallicities

latest data: "primary" linear Be vs O slope

points to metal-rich cosmic rays

Duncan et al; Casse et al; Ramaty et al; Prantzos poster

solar abundances of <sup>6</sup>Li,<sup>10</sup>B

bulk of **B** evolution

supernova neutrino process "tops off" <sup>11</sup>B, adds <sup>7</sup>Li



Boesgaard, Rich, Levesque, Bowler 2011

Prantzos, Cassé, Vangioni-Flam 1993; Walker et al 1993; BDF Olive & Schramm 1994; Ramaty, Kozlovsky, & Lingenfelter 1996

#### LiBeB as Cosmic Ray Dosimeters

#### Solar LiBeB: cumulative irradiation at Sun birth

Galactic cosmic rays are only conventional <sup>6</sup>Li,<sup>9</sup>Be,<sup>10</sup>B source

neutrino spallation in supernovae (nu process) also makes <sup>7</sup>Li, <sup>11</sup>B

#### LiBeB in halo stars: cosmic-ray fossils

Cosmic rays present in early Galaxy! LiBeB probe cosmic ray origin & history

#### **Cosmic Rays explain**

Be evolution over entire measured metallicities

latest data: "primary" linear Be vs O slope

points to metal-rich cosmic rays

Duncan et al; Casse et al; Ramaty et al; Prantzos poster

solar abundances of <sup>6</sup>Li,<sup>10</sup>B

bulk of **B** evolution

supernova neutrino process "tops off" <sup>11</sup>B, adds <sup>7</sup>Li

Woosley et al 1990; Kajino talk



Boesgaard, Rich, Levesque, Bowler 2011

Prantzos, Cassé, Vangioni-Flam 1993; Walker et al 1993; BDF Olive & Schramm 1994; Ramaty, Kozlovsky, & Lingenfelter 1996

#### **LiBeB as Cosmic Ray Dosimeters**

#### Solar LiBeB: cumulative irradiation at Sun birth

Galactic cosmic rays are only conventional <sup>6</sup>Li,<sup>9</sup>Be,<sup>10</sup>B source

neutrino spallation in supernovae (nu process) also makes <sup>7</sup>Li, <sup>11</sup>B

#### LiBeB in halo stars: cosmic-ray fossils

Cosmic rays present in early Galaxy! LiBeB probe cosmic ray origin & history

#### **Cosmic Rays explain**

Be evolution over entire measured metallicities

latest data: "primary" linear Be vs O slope

points to metal-rich cosmic rays

Duncan et al; Casse et al; Ramaty et al; Prantzos poster

solar abundances of <sup>6</sup>Li,<sup>10</sup>B

bulk of B evolution

supernova neutrino process "tops off" <sup>11</sup>B, adds <sup>7</sup>Li



cosmic rays + neutrinos underproduce solar <sup>7</sup>Li: need another source



Boesgaard, Rich, Levesque, Bowler 2011

## Galactic Cosmic Rays and Halo Star Lithium



# <sup>6</sup>Li and Cosmic Rays

Cosmic-Ray prediction: Inear metal scaling  ${}^{6}\text{Li} = \frac{d^{6}\text{Li}}{d\text{Fe}}$ 

inconsistent with a <sup>6</sup>Li plateau!

- because CR interactions unavoidable:
- <sup>6</sup>Li non-detection at [Fe/H]>-1.5 disagrees with CR prediction
- suggests depletion must operate at least in this regime



## Pre-Galactic Cosmic Rays: Pop III Stars

### First stars (PopIII)

- > Zero metallicity star formation
- thought to lead to ~few stars per halo
- massive to supermassive

Explosions would be sources of cosmic rays Rollinde, Vangioni, Olive, Silk;

Kusukabe

- once outside of birth remnant, produce lithium in metal-free environment
- can give <sup>6</sup>Li "plateau" without substantial disruption to <sup>7</sup>Li
- gamma-ray signal redshifted, small



Abel, Bryan, & Norman





## Shock Power for Acceleration of Cosmological Cosmic Ravs

dark matter potentials drive baryon flows If flow speed > sound speed: shocks

**Cosmic accretion shocks:** 

- High Mach
- Long-lived
- ✓ Large power

Ideal sites for particle acceleration!



Ryu et al 2003 Shock surfaces, Mach colors (25 h<sup>-1</sup> Mpc)<sup>3</sup> simulation

## Shock Power for Acceleration of Cosmological Cosmic Rays

dark matter potentials drive baryon flows If flow speed > sound speed: shocks

**Cosmic accretion shocks:** 

- High Mach
- Long-lived
- Large power

Ideal sites for particle acceleration!

**Structure Formation Cosmic Rays** 

- An inevitable fact of baryonic life?
- Acceleration begins before galaxy birth?
- Galaxy clusters:
  - nonthermal radio Fusco-Femiano et al 99
  - but no gamma rays Ackermann et al 2010



Pavlidou & BDF 2006



## Shock Power for Acceleration of Cosmological Cosmic Rays

dark matter potentials drive baryon flows If flow speed > sound speed: shocks

**Cosmic accretion shocks:** 

- High Mach
- Long-lived
- Large power

Ideal sites for particle acceleration!

**Structure Formation Cosmic Rays** 

- An inevitable fact of baryonic life?
- Acceleration begins before galaxy birth?
- Galaxy clusters:
  - nonthermal radio Fusco-Femiano et al 99
  - but no gamma rays Ackermann et al 2010

**Structure Formation CR Nuke** 

**Primordial beam, targets:** 

- ✓ produce <sup>6</sup>Li and <sup>7</sup>Li only,
- 🖌 no Be & B
- ✓ no correlation with metals

#### Plateau candidate!

also see Prodanović poster



Pavlidou & BDF 2006



## Shock Power for Acceleration of Cosmological Cosmic Rays

dark matter potentials drive baryon flows If flow speed > sound speed: shocks

**Cosmic accretion shocks:** 

- High Mach
- Long-lived
- Large power

Ideal sites for particle acceleration!

**Structure Formation Cosmic Rays** 

- An inevitable fact of baryonic life?
- Acceleration begins before galaxy birth?
- Galaxy clusters:
  - nonthermal radio Fusco-Femiano et al 99
  - but no gamma rays Ackermann et al 2010

**Structure Formation CR Nuke** 

**Primordial beam, targets:** 

- ✓ produce <sup>6</sup>Li and <sup>7</sup>Li only,
- 🖌 no Be & B
- ✓ no correlation with metals

Plateau candidate!

also see Prodanović poster

But how disentangle primordial Li?





## The Fermí Era





Fermi

Hadronic gamma production inevitably means *lithium synthesis* 

#### **Observables**

- star-forming galaxies: new source class!
  - probes global cosmic-ray/ISM interactions
- gamma background: measure mean CR fluence across universe
- **lithium abundance:** measures local CR fluence

Complementary:

use one to probe the other



Fermi

Hadronic gamma production  $pp \rightarrow \pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma_6 \gamma_6$  inevitably means *lithium synthesis*  $\alpha \alpha \rightarrow {}^6Li + \cdots$ 

#### **Observables**

star-forming galaxies: new source class!

probes global cosmic-ray/ISM interactions

gamma background: measure mean CR fluence across universe

**lithium abundance:** measures local CR fluence

Complementary:

use one to probe the other



Fermi



Fermi LMC



# Hadronic gamma production $pp \rightarrow \pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma \gamma_6$ inevitably means *lithium synthesis* $\alpha \alpha \rightarrow {}^6Li + \cdots$

#### **Observables**

star-forming galaxies: new source class!

probes global cosmic-ray/ISM interactions





Hadronic gamma production  $pp \rightarrow \pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma \gamma_6$  inevitably means *lithium synthesis*  $\alpha \alpha \rightarrow {}^6Li + \cdots$ 

#### **Observables**

star-forming galaxies: new source class!

probes global cosmic-ray/ISM interactions

gamma background: measure mean CR fluence across universe

lithium abundance: measures local CR fluence

$$\frac{\text{Li}}{\gamma} \sim \frac{\int \Phi_{\text{CR}}(\text{local}) dt}{\int \Phi_{\text{CR}}(\gamma \text{path}) dt}$$



All-Sky, 2-years, >100 MeV Fermi LAT



Fermi LMC



Fermi

Hadronic gamma production  $pp \rightarrow \pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma_6 \gamma_6$  inevitably means *lithium synthesis*  $\alpha \alpha \rightarrow {}^6Li + \cdots$ 

#### **Observables**

star-forming galaxies: new source class!

probes global cosmic-ray/ISM interactions

gamma background: measure mean CR fluence across universe

**lithium abundance:** measures local CR fluence

$$\frac{\text{Li}}{\gamma} \sim \frac{\int \Phi_{\text{CR}}(\text{local}) dt}{\int \Phi_{\text{CR}}(\gamma \text{path}) dt}$$

Complementary:

use one to probe the other









Fermi LMC

## **Diffuse Gamma-Ray Background**

## **Diffuse Gamma-Ray Background Unresolved Normal Galaxies?**

working hypothesis: supernovae are engines of cosmic-ray acceleration star formation->SN -> cosmic rays √gamma signal:

 $I \sim \int_{los} (\text{cosmic star form}) \times (\text{ISM targets})$ 

- shape: Galactic/pionic feature redshifted
- **Amplitude:** substantial part of preliminary Fermi signal
- Fits! Can saturate but does not overproduce background
- ✓ consistent with solar lithium
- Imits cosmic-ray activity not associated with star formation (e.g., structure form)



Curves: BDF, Pavlidou, Prodanovic 2010

## **Diffuse Gamma-Ray Background Unresolved Normal Galaxies?**

working hypothesis: supernovae are engines of cosmic-ray acceleration star formation->SN -> cosmic rays √gamma signal:

 $I \sim \int_{los} (\text{cosmic star form}) \times (\text{ISM targets})$ 

- shape: Galactic/pionic feature redshifted
- **Amplitude:** substantial part of preliminary Fermi signal
- Fits! Can saturate but does not overproduce background
- ✓ consistent with solar lithium
- Imits cosmic-ray activity not associated with star formation (e.g., structure form)



Curves: BDF, Pavlidou, Prodanovic 2010 Points: Fermi (Abdo et al 2010)

## Implications and Outlook













Cosmic-ray interactions with diffuse gas unavoidably produce lithium

- only conventional source of <sup>6</sup>Li, <sup>9</sup>Be, <sup>10</sup>B
- important source of <sup>7</sup>Li and <sup>11</sup>B
- nucleosynthesis of last resort





### Cosmic-ray interactions with diffuse gas unavoidably produce lithium

- only conventional source of <sup>6</sup>Li, <sup>9</sup>Be, <sup>10</sup>B
- important source of <sup>7</sup>Li and <sup>11</sup>B
- nucleosynthesis of last resort

### <sup>6</sup>LiBeB observed in halo stars

- cosmic rays existed in past
- abundance evolution traces cosmic-ray history





### Cosmic-ray interactions with diffuse gas unavoidably produce lithium

- only conventional source of <sup>6</sup>Li, <sup>9</sup>Be, <sup>10</sup>B
- important source of <sup>7</sup>Li and <sup>11</sup>B
- nucleosynthesis of last resort

### <sup>6</sup>LiBeB observed in halo stars

- cosmic rays existed in past
- abundance evolution traces cosmic-ray history

### Cosmic-ray <sup>6</sup>Li and <sup>7</sup>Li adds to Spite plateau

- leads to small positive slope
- contaminates primordial signal
- worsens (slightly) the lithium problem -- a bitter pill? but also makes problem more pressing and interesting







### Cosmic-ray interactions with diffuse gas unavoidably produce lithium

- only conventional source of <sup>6</sup>Li, <sup>9</sup>Be, <sup>10</sup>B
- important source of <sup>7</sup>Li and <sup>11</sup>B
- nucleosynthesis of last resort

### <sup>6</sup>LiBeB observed in halo stars

- cosmic rays existed in past
- abundance evolution traces cosmic-ray history

### Cosmic-ray <sup>6</sup>Li and <sup>7</sup>Li adds to Spite plateau

- leads to small positive slope
- contaminates primordial signal
- worsens (slightly) the lithium problem -- a bitter pill? but also makes problem more pressing and interesting

### The Fermi Era

- Gamma-rays produced by same cosmic-ray interactions
- probe Galactic and pre-Galactic synthesis



# Thanks to the Organizers!



# Vive le Lithium!