## Natural model for the Fermi bubbles and Galactic haze

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We show that the Fermi Bubbles and the Galactic haze are naturally interpreted as inverse-Compton and synchrotron emission from the same spectrum of cooling cosmic ray electrons. This avoids the ad-hoc spectral features and superfluous acceleration mechanisms typically assumed. The model implies that the bubbles originated 2-3 Myr ago, the mean magnetic field in the haze region is 3muG, and the radiation field in the bubble is dominated by starlight with mean energy density >2eV/cm<sup>3</sup>. These parameters imply that the bubbles accelerate cosmic ray protons (iron nuclei) up to energies of  $5\cdot10^{17}$ eV ( $10^{19}$ eV).

In contrast, a hadronic model fails to naturally account for the gamma-ray spectrum of the bubbles, in particular once the haze-emitting electrons are taken into account.

Primary author: Dr GURWICH, Ilya (NRCN & amp; Weizmann Institute)
Presenter: Dr GURWICH, Ilya (NRCN & amp; Weizmann Institute)
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