

Motion of atomic nuclei in Galactic magnetic field

We use a simple method to model a propagation of cosmic rays in a wide range of energy (from $1e13$ eV to the value $1e19$ eV).



Escaping of atomic nuclei from the Galaxy

Trajectories were obtained by numerical integration.

Equation of motion

$$\vec{F} = q (\vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$

Lorentz force on a particle with a charge q moving with a velocity \vec{v} in a magnetic field B .

Magnetic field in the Galaxy

1) Regular component - global GMF

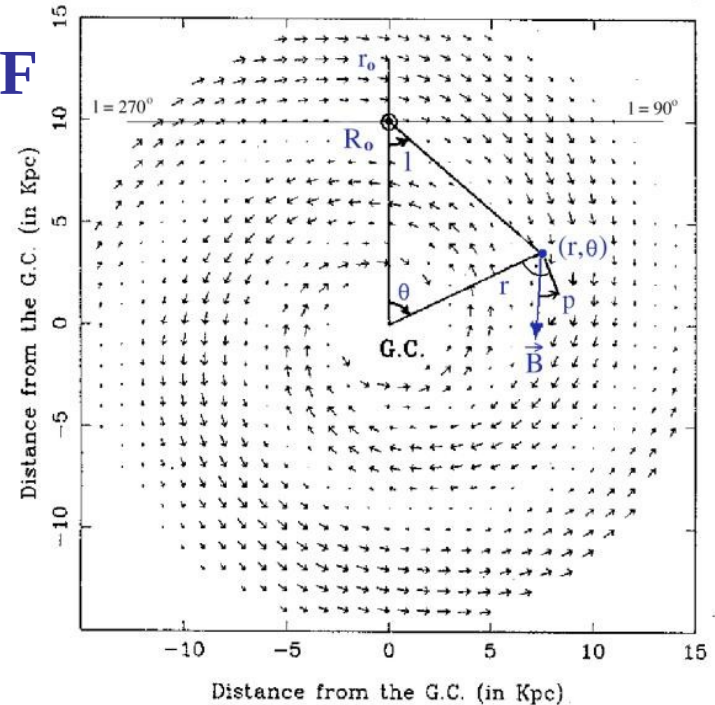
- Bisymmetric model with spiral structure (Han & Qiao, 1994)
- We have made (with M. Prouza) our model of poloidal (magnetic dipole) and toroidal field (in Galactic halo).

2) Turbulent components (are not included within global GMF)

From observations we know that have following properties:

- small length scale (< 150 pc)
- even three times stronger
- random orientation

We have modelled them by the cells located in random positions, which have turbulent field inside (random strength and orientation).



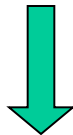
Starting conditions

- **Chemical composition (Wiebel-Sooth et al., 1998)**

The abundance of the representative elements of each interval of atomic mass at energy equal to $1e12$ eV:
**42% H, 26% He,
13% C, 9% Mg, 10% Fe**

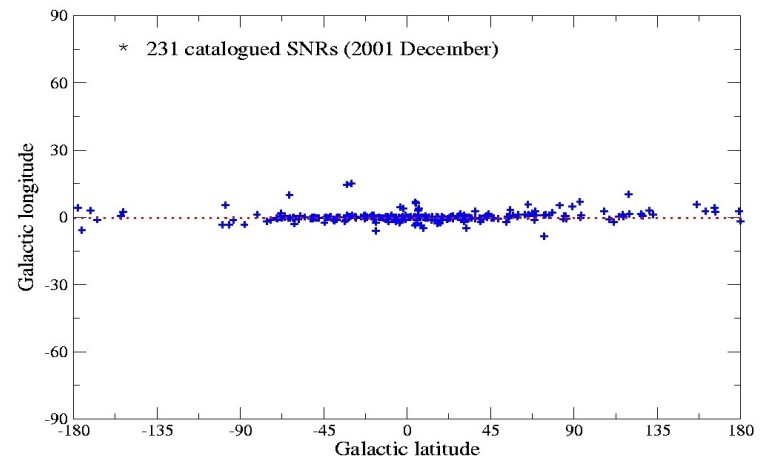
- **Position**

We know that **Supernovae Remnants** are sources of CRs below $1e16$ eV and they lie close to Galactic plane.



Starting positions in Galactic plane.

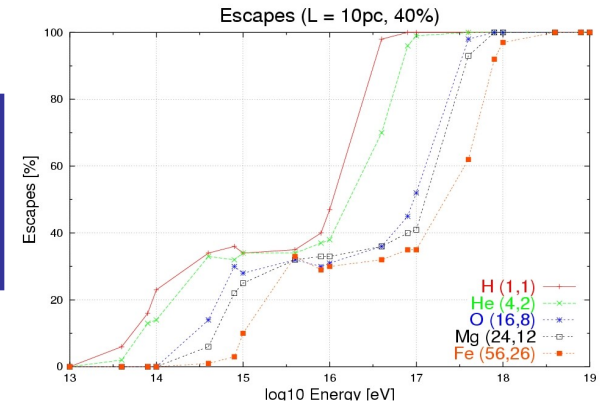
The positions of Galactic Supernova Remnants



Results of computer modelling

- Change around $1e16$ eV in flux of particles (close to the position of well-known observed feature in energy spectra known as a **knee**)

- All nuclei with energy higher than $1e18$ eV escaped from Galaxy



- Change of the **chemical composition** above position of the knee



Nice agreement with experiments.

