

The 'forgotten' neutrons: propagation of high-energy cosmic rays in magnetized astrophysical and cosmological structures

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Background

- Cosmological filaments, galaxy clusters, and galaxies are magnetized reservoirs of cosmic rays (CRs).
- The propagation of CRs in and across these structures is usually modeled assuming that they remain charged.
- At high energies, hadronic interactions can **convert CR protons to neutrons**, which can propagate ballistically over kpc-Mpc distances before decaying back into protons with the aid of relativistic time dilation.

Method

We consider 4 representative environments: (1) Milky-Way-like galaxy, (2) starburst galaxy, (3) galaxy cluster, (4) cosmological filament. CRs are accelerated there and we model their propagation with the transport equation below:

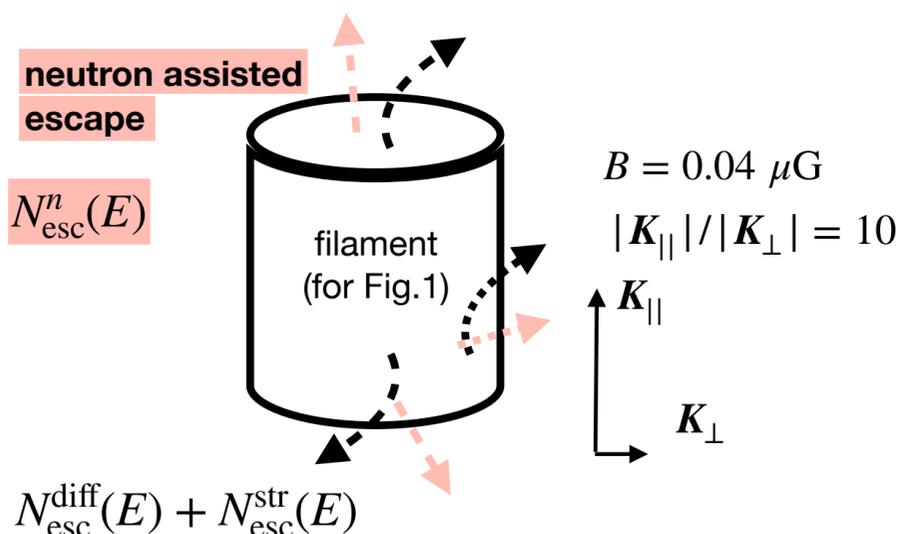
$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial t} = \underbrace{\left[\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{K} \cdot \nabla n) + \mathbf{v}_s \cdot \nabla n + \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma} (bn) + Q \right]}_{\text{deterministic}} + \underbrace{h(\gamma, \mathbf{x}, t) \frac{dJ_t}{dt}}_{\text{stochastic}}$$

diffusion
streaming
cooling
injection

In addition to the traditional diffusion, streaming, hadronic pp and py interactions, we model the **charged (proton)-neutral (neutron) switching** as a stochastic Poisson "jump" process.

Filament example below: cylindrical shape + characteristic B field + radiation + gas

CR particles may escape from the curved surface (side) or the top/bottom (end).

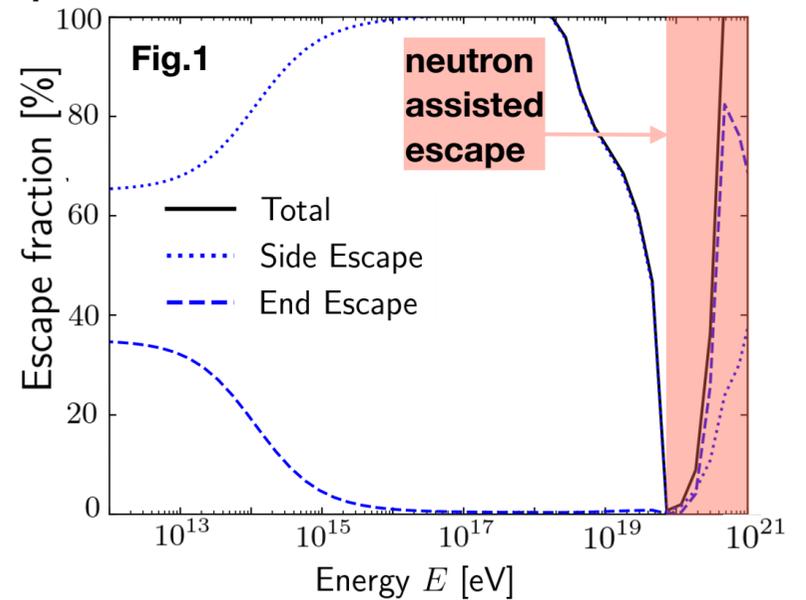


Key Results

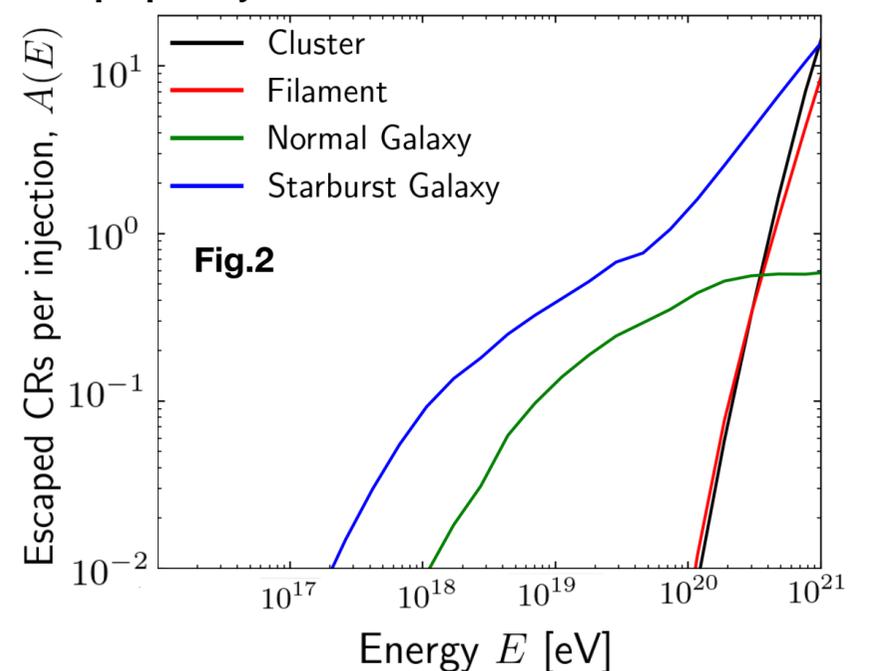
We define escape fraction as:

$$f_{\text{esc}}(E) = \frac{N_{\text{esc}}^{\text{diff}}(E) + N_{\text{esc}}^{\text{str}}(E) + N_{\text{esc}}^n(E)}{N_{\text{inj}}(E)} \quad A(E) = \frac{N_{\text{esc}}^n(E)}{N_{\text{inj}}(E)}$$

Escape fraction for the filament scenario:



Escape per injection for all 4 scenarios:



Conclusion and Outlook

- **Neutron-mediated steps yield CR escape** at energies where charged-particle transport alone would predict strong confinement (Fig.1).
- More than one escaping nucleon per injected CR primary is found in the 4 scenarios **at ultra-high energies** (Fig.2).
- Neutron formation can alter the geometry of the emergent CR flux escaping from structures, **suggesting a qualitative shift in how ultra-high-energy CRs are transferred from embedded sources into cosmic large scale structures**, when intermediate neutron propagation is considered.

We will CR composition-dependent treatment of these effects for more parameterised astrophysical structures in future work.

References: 1. This work (Owen et al. 2026) is under review for *Universe*

2. Construction and numerical methods for the stochastic differential equation (transport equation) can be found in e.g. *Mathematical Biology Series: Stochastic Age-Structured Population Systems*; Science Press, 2013 by Sun, C.L.

3. *pp* & *pγ* events drawn from Aafrag 2.01, QGSJET-II-04m, and SOPHIA