

# Heavy jet for radiogalaxies

M. C. Medina, M. Reynoso & G. E. Romero

*TeVPa 2010*

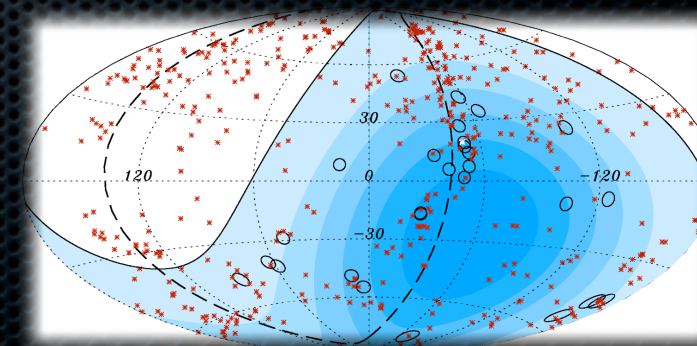
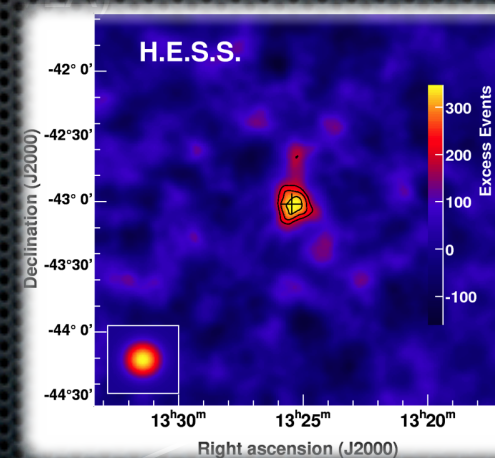


# Outline

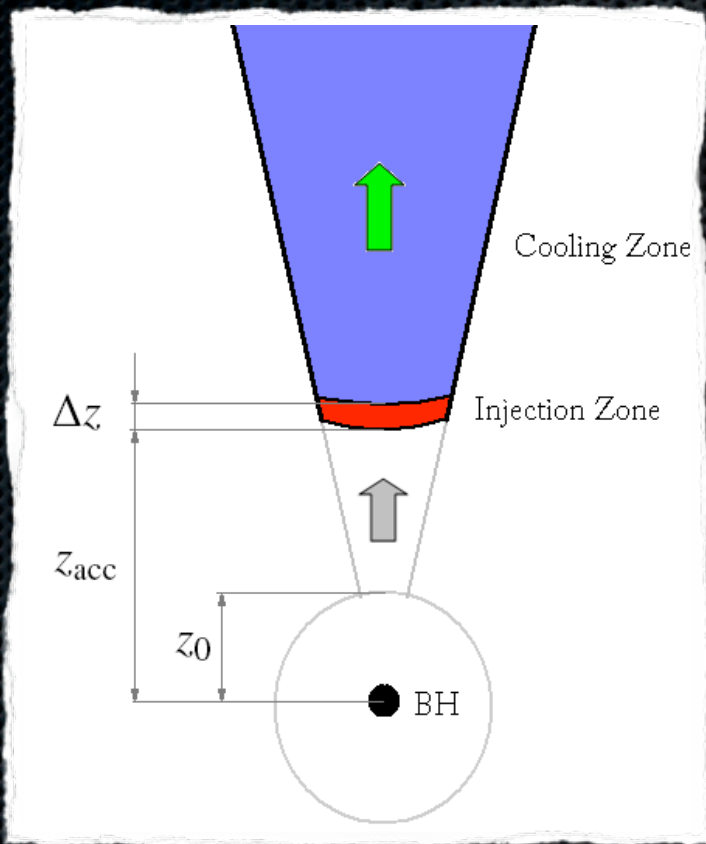
- ✦ Cen A: a radiogalaxy as UHECR and TeV  $\gamma$ -Rays source
- ✦ Basic scenario
- ✦ Model Assumptions
- ✦ Cen A case
- ✦ M87 case
- ✦ Final comments

# Centaurus A

- ✦ FR I radiogalaxy - non blazar
  - ✦ Distance ~ 3.4 Mpc
  - ✦ Central Black Hole Mass  $10^8 M_{\odot}$
- ✦ TeV  $\gamma$ -Rays source
  - ✦ HESS detection (100h)
    - ✦ Emission up to 5 TeV
    - ✦ relatively hard spectrum (photon index 2.7)
    - ✦ non-variability
  - ✦ UHE Cosmic Rays source?
    - ✦ Apparent clustering of arrival directions
      - ✦ up to 4 of 27 Auger events

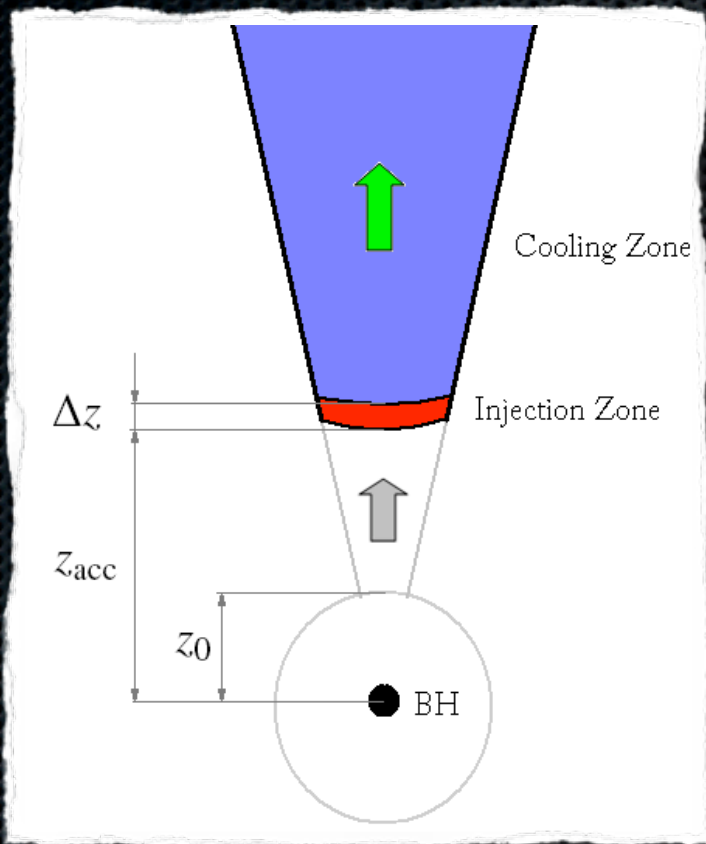


# Basic Scenario



- Particle acceleration by shocks in the jet
- Jet kinetic power  $L_k = q_j L_{Edd}$  ;  $q_j \ll 1$
- Jet content : thermal plasma mildly relativistic.
- Few % of jet power carried by relativistic particles:  
$$L_e + L_p = q_{rel} L_k ; L_p = a L_e$$
- Plasma at equipartition with a tangled magnetic field at the jet base ( $z_0 = 50 R_g$ )

# Basic Scenario



- $B(z) = B_0 \left( \frac{z_0}{z} \right)^m ; m \in [1, 2]$

- Primary protons & electrons injected at  $z_{\text{acc}}$  ( $\rho_m \ll \rho_k$ )

- Injection:

$$Q_i(E, z) = K_i \left( \frac{z_{\text{acc}}}{z} \right)^2 E^{-s} \exp \left[ - \left( \frac{E}{E_i^{(\text{max})}} \right)^2 \right]$$

- Photon absorption :

- $\gamma\gamma$  annihilation within the jet

- External photons + dust column ( $N_H$ )

# Primary relativistic particles

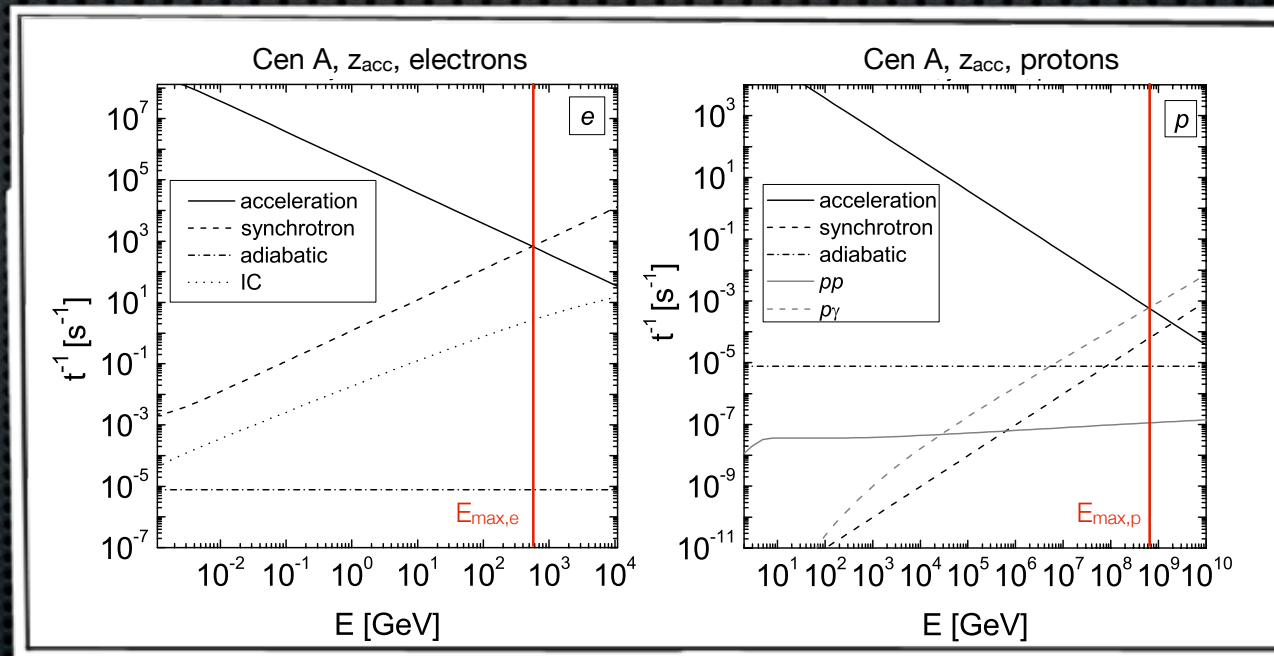
✦ Acceleration rate

$$t_{\text{acc}}^{-1}(E, z) = \eta \frac{ceB(z)}{E}$$

✦ Energy loss rates

$$t_{(\text{loss},e)}^{-1} = t_{\text{syn}}^{-1} + t_{\text{ad}}^{-1} + t_{\text{IC}}^{-1}$$

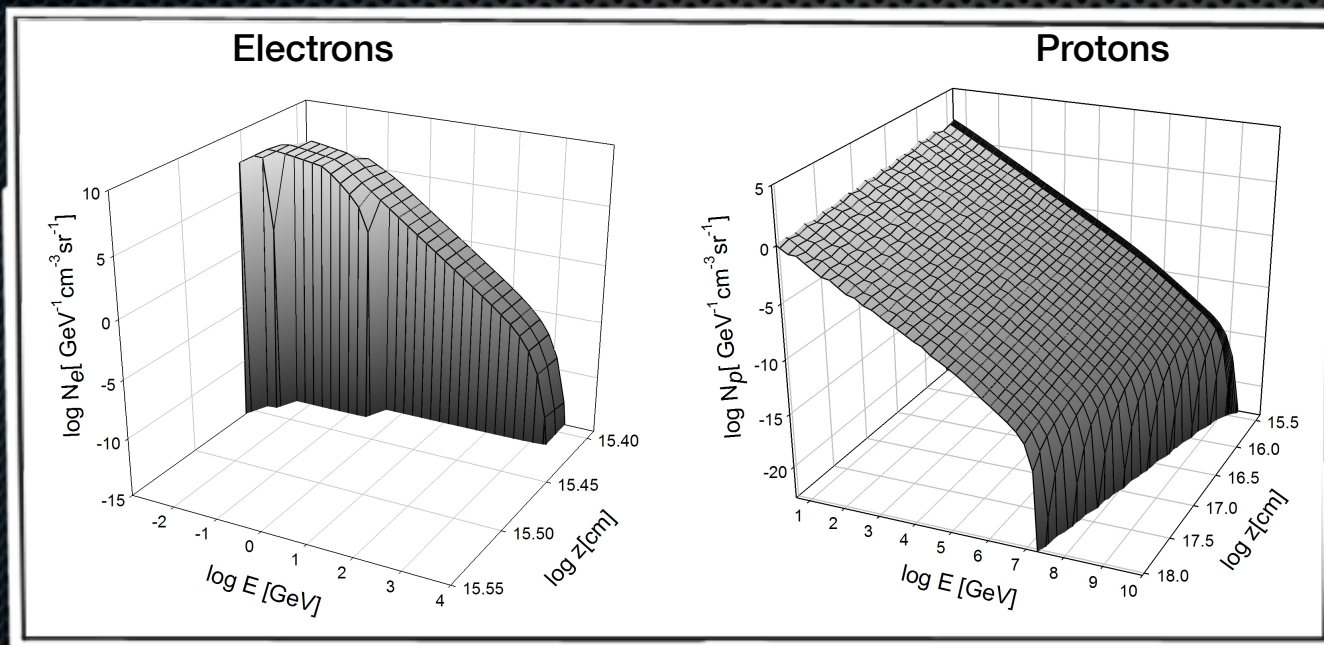
$$t_{(\text{loss},p)}^{-1} = t_{\text{syn}}^{-1} + t_{\text{ad}}^{-1} + t_{p\gamma}^{-1} + t_{pp}^{-1}$$



# Primary particles distributions

- Resolution of 1D Steady state equation

$$v \frac{\partial N(E, z)}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial [b(E, z)N(E, z)]}{\partial E} = Q(E, z) \quad b(E, z) = \frac{dE}{dt}$$

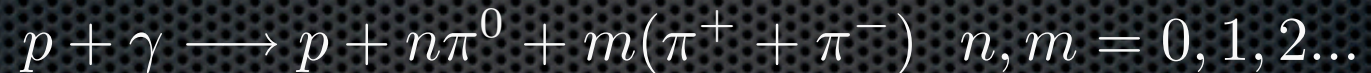


Method of characteristics

$$\frac{dz}{v_b} = \frac{dE}{b(E, z)} = \frac{dN(E, z)}{Q(E, z) - \frac{\delta b(E, z)}{\delta E} N(E, z)}$$

# Secondary particles in the jet

## ▪ Pion production



Atoyan & Delmer 2003



Kelner et al. 2006



## ▪ Pion decay



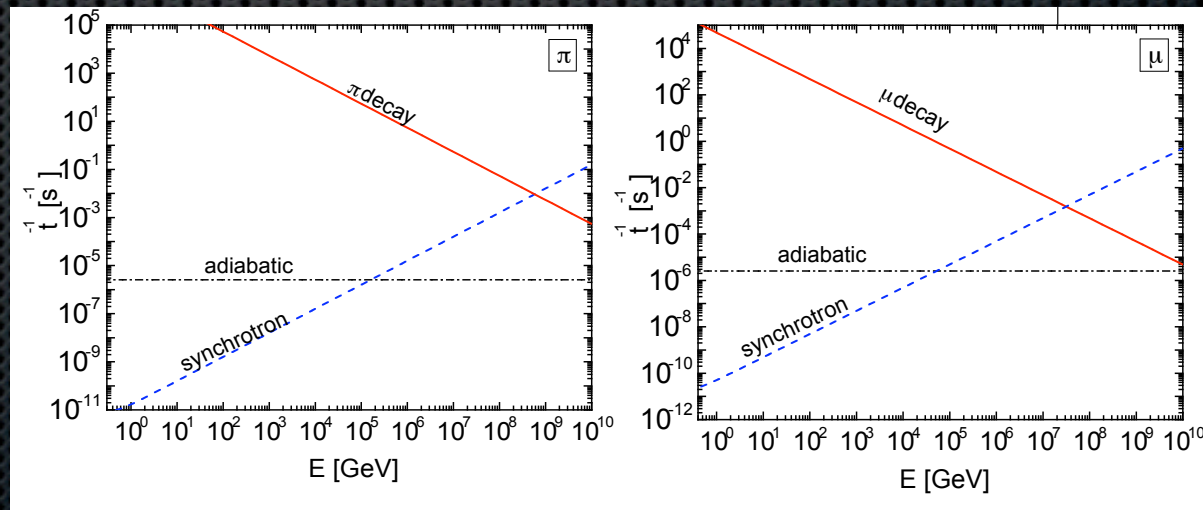
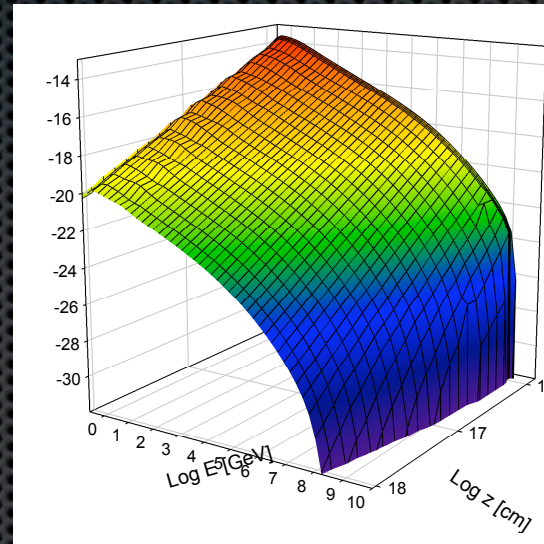
Lipari et al. 2007

$$v \frac{\partial N(E, z)}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial [b(E, z)N(E, z)]}{\partial E} + \frac{N(E, z)}{T_{\text{dec}}(E)} = Q(E, z)$$



# Secondary particles in the jet

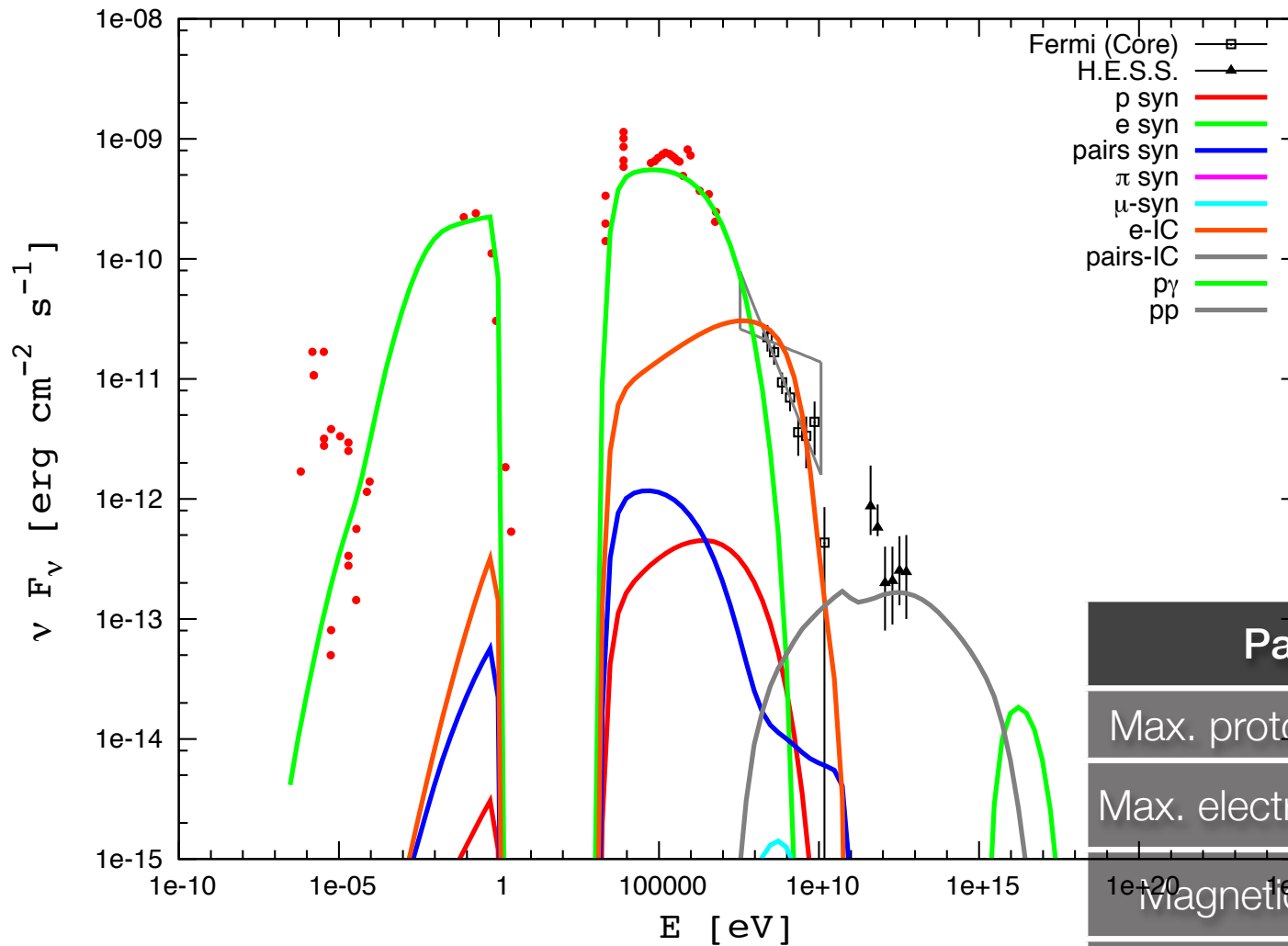
pions from pp interactions



# Cen A case

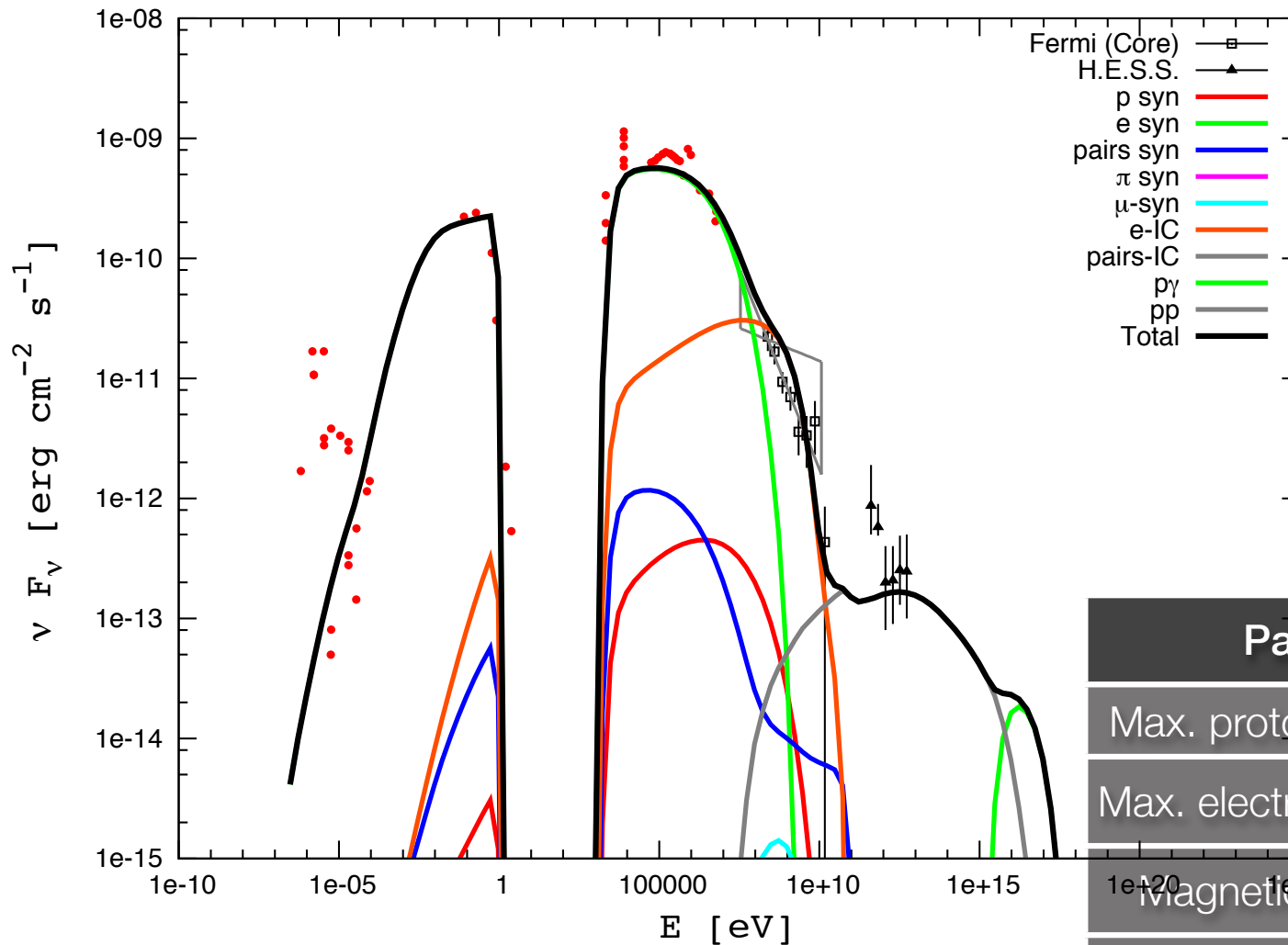
Parameter	Value
Mass BH $M_{\text{BH}}$	$10^8 M_{\odot}$
Lorentz factor $\Gamma$	3
Jet kinetic power $L_k$	$1,25 \times 10^{45} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$
fraction of power in relativistic particles $q_{\text{rel}}$	0,1
proton to electron ratio $a$	0,1
jet launching position $z_0$	$50 R_g = 7,38 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}$
particle acceleration position $z_{\text{acc}}$	$250 R_g = 3,69 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}$
jet opening angle $\xi$	$5^\circ$
viewing angle $\theta$	$25^\circ$
acceleration efficiency $\eta$	0,01
spectral index injection $s$	1,8
dust column density $N_{\text{H}}$	$1 \times 10^{23} \text{ cm}^{-2}$

# Cen A radiative output



Parameter	Value
Max. proton energy $E_{\text{max,p}}$	$2,7 \times 10^8$ GeV
Max. electron energy $E_{\text{max,z}}$	800 GeV
Magnetic Field at $z_0$ $B_0$	9234 G
Magnetic Field at $z_{\text{acc}}$ $B_{\text{acc}}$	826 G

# Cen A radiative output

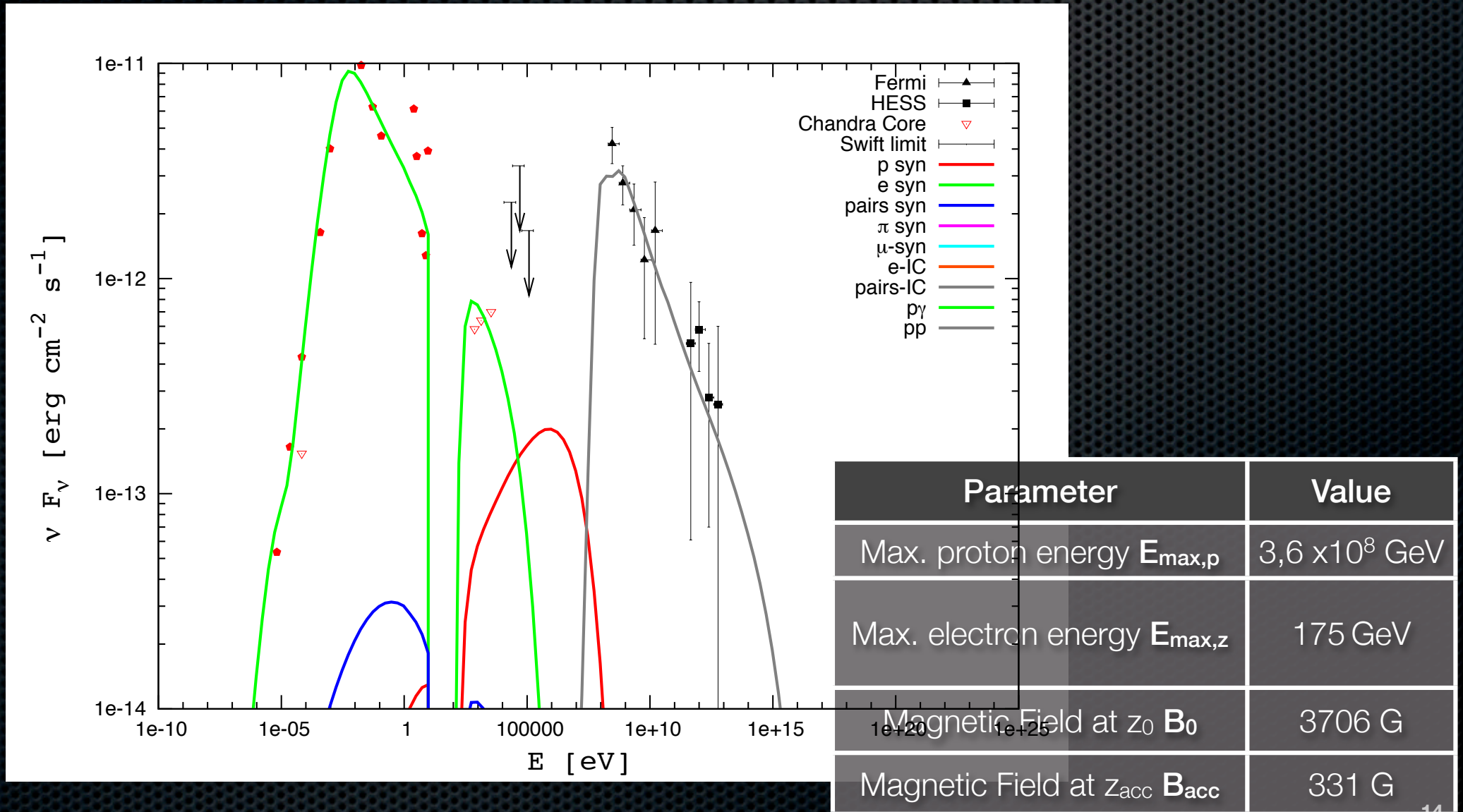


Parameter	Value
Max. proton energy $E_{\text{max,p}}$	$2,7 \times 10^8$ GeV
Max. electron energy $E_{\text{max,z}}$	800 GeV
Magnetic Field at $z_0$ $B_0$	9234 G
Magnetic Field at $z_{\text{acc}}$ $B_{\text{acc}}$	826 G

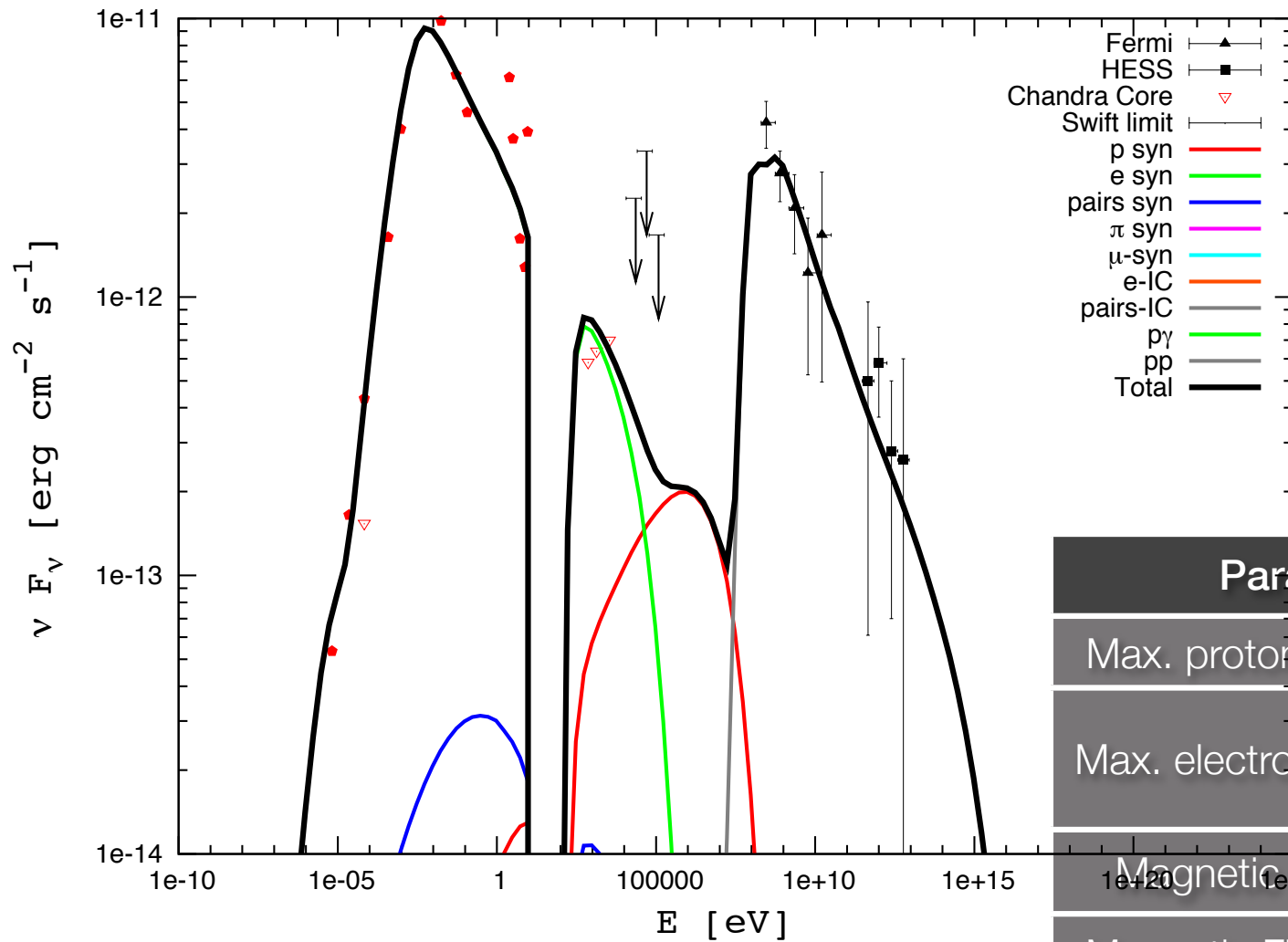
# M87 case:

Parameter	Value
Mass BH $M_{\text{BH}}$	$6 \times 10^9 M_{\odot}$
Lorentz factor $\Gamma$	5
Jet kinetic power $L_{\text{k}}$	$6,78 \times 10^{46} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$
fraction of power in relativistic particles $q_{\text{rel}}$	0,1
proton to electron ratio $a$	80
jet launching position $z_0$	$50 R_{\text{g}} = 4,42 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}$
particle acceleration position $z_{\text{acc}}$	$250 R_{\text{g}} = 2,21 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}$
jet opening angle $\xi$	$1,5^{\circ}$
viewing angle $\theta$	$20^{\circ}$
acceleration efficiency $\eta$	0,0001
spectral index injection $s$	2,4
dust column density $N_{\text{H}}$	$2,5 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$

# M87 radiative output



# M87 radiative output



Parameter	Value
Max. proton energy $E_{\max,p}$	$3,6 \times 10^8$ GeV
Max. electron energy $E_{\max,z}$	175 GeV
Magnetic Field at $z_0$ $B_0$	3706 G
Magnetic Field at $z_{\text{acc}}$ $B_{\text{acc}}$	331 G

# Final comments

- ✦ Cen A SED:
  - ✦ inhomogeneous in time, angular & spatial resolution
- ✦ Nevertheless, spectral energy distribution basically consistent with the multi- $\lambda$  emission from Cen A.
- ✦ **VHE emission** : p – p interactions.
- ✦ **Hard X-ray peak** : electron synchrotron radiation
- ✦ **Soft  $\gamma$**  : mainly IC emission



# Final comments

- ✦ Photoionization interactions in the surrounding dust:
  - ✦ Drastic modulation in the electron synchrotron spectrum (broadband range  $10^{-5} - 10^7$  eV)
- ✦ Maximum proton energy obtained:  $\sim 3 \times 10^{17}$  eV.
  - ✦ Other mechanisms for UHECR observed by Auger:
  - ✦ Shear acceleration along the jet (Rieger et Aharonian, 2009)
  - ✦ Production of neutrons in the jet which decay in protons near radio lobes (re-acceleration)

# Final comments

- ✦ M87 case:
  - ✦ Model compatible with stationary SED.
  - ✦ **VHE emission & Soft  $\gamma$** :  $p - p$  interactions.
  - ✦ Steeper injection (spectral index of 2.4)
  - ✦ Bigger proportion of protons
  - ✦ Challenge : flux variability



# Neutrino production

