

Neutrinos

from AGN and other

Black-Hole-Disk-Jet-Systems

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- Motivation
- ν -Production
- Blazars
 - Radio-Source-Blazar-Connection
 - TeV- γ -Blazars
 - Optically Violent Variable & Highly Polarized Quasars
- 5 GHz- Peaked Sources and Compact-Steep Sources
- Galactic Sources: Black-Hole-Binary & Microquasars

Motivation

- no extragalactic ν -source found up to now

↪ need new ideas for potential ν -objects

- ◇ AGN

old idea, but still exciting

- ◇ AGN-like objects

same physical structure

⇒ Black-Hole-Disk-Jet-Systems

- Compact-Steep Sources (CSS)
- 5 GHz- Peakes Sources (GPS)
- galactic sources:
 - Black-Hole-Binarys
 - Microquasars

- for statistical reasons

→ limitation of number of observed objects

- distance for ν s not important ↪ no limits on z

ν -production

- need hadrons for ν -production
 \rightsquigarrow mostly protons (less mass)
- in jet of AGN-like objects ideal acceleration-environment
- ◇ acceleration via Fermi-process
need magnetic fields and shock waves
- ◇ $\pi^{\pm,0}$ -production via
hadron-hadron-interaction or hadron-photon-interaction

◇ $\pi^{\pm,0}$ -decay

$$\pi^+ \rightarrow \nu_\mu + \mu^+ \rightarrow \nu_\mu + \bar{\nu}_\mu + \nu_e + e^+$$

$$\pi^- \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu + \mu^- \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu + \nu_\mu + \bar{\nu}_e + e^-$$

$$\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma + \gamma$$

◇ μ -decay also from kaons $\rightsquigarrow \nu_s$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Phi_{\nu_\mu}}{\Phi_\gamma} \sim \frac{2}{1}, \quad \frac{\Phi_{\nu_e}}{\Phi_\gamma} \sim \frac{1}{1}$$

- acceleration-direction of $\nu \parallel$ direction of p $\Rightarrow \parallel$ to jet

\Rightarrow detectable ν -source if jet towards observer

\rightarrow blazars and blazar-like objects

Radio-Source-Blazar-Connection

- catalogue of radio-sources with radio emission >1 Jy
(Kühr, Witzel et al. 1981)
 - studies of Kühr, Biermann, Witzel
- ↪ all FSRQ (flat spectrum radio sources) of this catalogue
are blazars (AGN with jets towards us)

what are FSRQ?

slope of spectrum in radio range (here: ν = frequency)

$\nu = 2.7 \text{ GHz} - 5 \text{ GHz}$ ($\lambda = 11 \text{ cm} - 6 \text{ cm}$)

approximation with power law $S_\nu \sim \nu^{-\alpha}$

↪ spectral index $\alpha \leq +0.5$

- blazars are potential ν -sources,
all FSRQ in Kühr-catalogue are blazars
- ⇒ all FSRQ are potential ν -sources
- ⇒ take prominent FSRQ/blazar-candidates out of Kühr-catalogue

Blazar-Example: Mkn 421

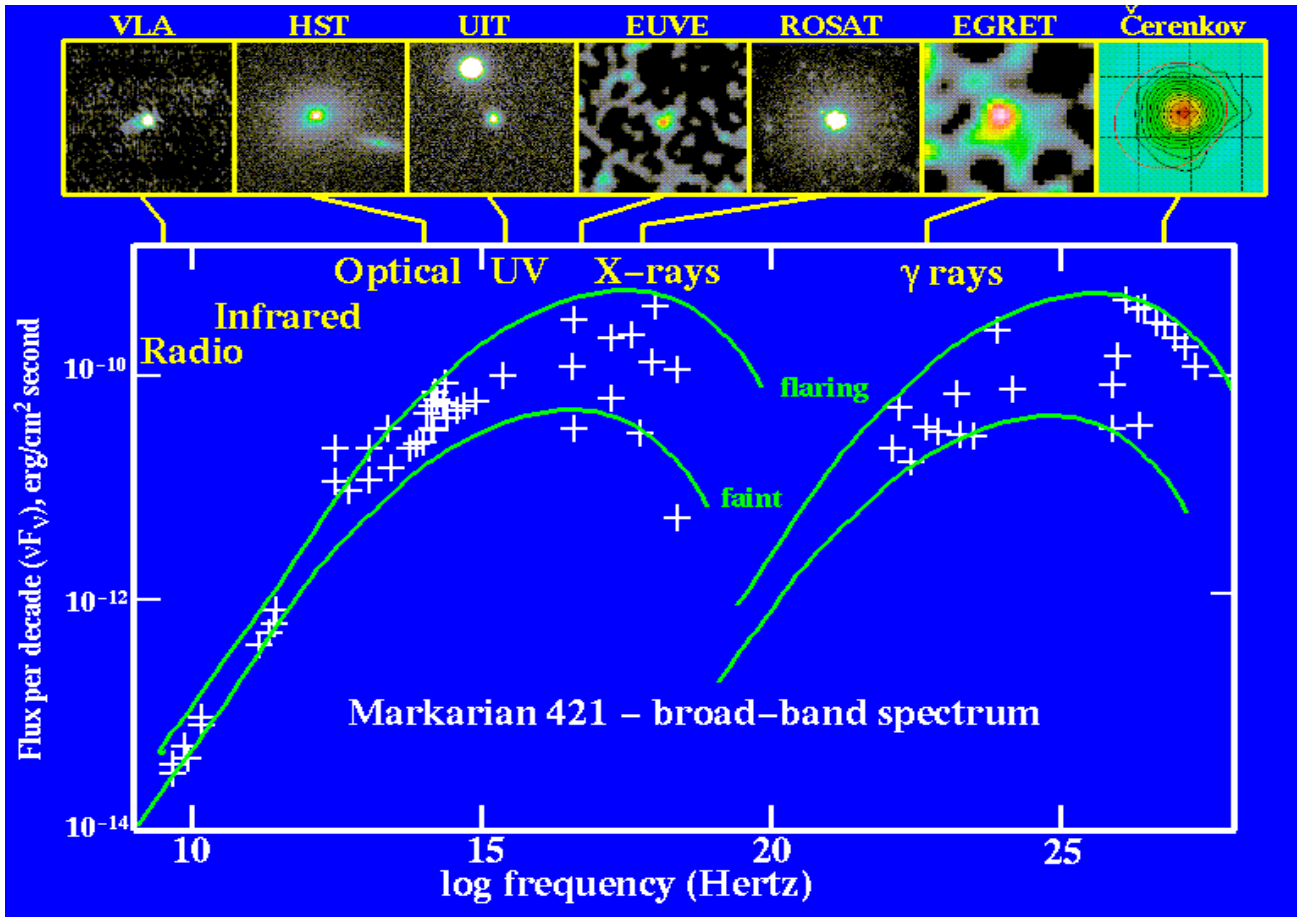


Fig. by Bill Keel

Known TeV- γ -Blazars

- up to now 8 TeV- γ -Blazars are found (all FSRQ),
4 confirmed (= additional detection from other experiment)

source	z	max. energy of γ -ray-flux
confirmed		
Mkn 421	0.031	17 TeV (HEGRA-CTs)
Mkn 501	0.034	25 TeV (HEGRA-CTs)
1ES 1426+428	0.129	10 TeV (HEGRA-CTs)
		21 TeV (HEGRA-Array)
1ES 1959+650	0.047	(flare May/June 2002)
not confirmed		
1ES 2344+514	0.044	-
PKS 2155-304	0.116	-
3C66A	0.444	-
BL Lac	0.069	-

- photon-energy-spectra up to 25 TeV

\rightsquigarrow need π^0 -decay for this energy

pions are from hadron-interactions \rightarrow charged pions

\rightsquigarrow ν -production

TeV–X-Ray–Correlation I

- How to find TeV- γ -ray-blazars?

→ different models for high photon production in jet:

(i) **hadronic**: π^0 -decay

π^0 from hadron-interactions \rightsquigarrow other π^\pm

→ ν -production from π^\pm -decay

(ii) **leptonic**: synchrotron-self-compton process (SSC)

and boosting via inverse compton (IC)

find high X-ray emission (first peak= synchrotron peak)

for high TeV- γ -ray emission

(second peak= inverse compton peak)

→ ν -production not necessarily implicated

TeV–X-Ray–Correlation II

- idea: leptons for (ii) from π^\pm -decay

combines both high X-ray emission and ν -production

→ so if high X-ray emission $\rightsquigarrow \nu$ s

!! but not vice versa

there could also be ν -production without high X-ray emission

see Mkn 421 multiwavelength campaign May 2001:

→ NO correlation between TeV (HEGRA) and X-Ray (RXTE)

BUT in pure leptonic model correlation is required

⇒ proof for hadronic model (!) and idea is possible

- unfortunately ad hoc TeV-emission difficult to foresee

multiwavelength campaigns and careful analysis necessary

↪ no selection criteria (not handy enough)

- but to find certain amount of possible TeV-blazars/ ν -sources

⇒ take blazars which are high in X-rays ($\sim 2 - 200$ keV)

Special Blazars

blazars with special characteristics:

◇ Optically Violent Variable (OVV)

very high luminosity objects,

change in luminosity on very short timescales

→ extreme physics on very small distances

production of huge amount of photons in short time → ν s

◇ Highly Polarized Quasars (HPQ)

high grade of polarisation ($P > 3\%$)

→ extreme magnetic fields

extreme acceleration of charged particles (protons) → ν s

5 GHz- Peakes Sources (GPS)

and Compact-Steep Sources (CSS)

- radio-sources (AGN-like)

which are not necessarily included in Kühr-catalogue

but 10% – 30% of radio-source population

	GPS	CSS
core size	< 1 kpc	< 1 - 20 kpc
radio spectra	convex	convex
peak	500 MHz – 10 GHz	< 500 MHz
power $P_{1.4GHz}$	$10^{25} \text{ W Hz}^{-1}$	$\sim 10^{25} \text{ W Hz}^{-1}$
spectral index α	> +0.5	> +0.5

- same structure like AGN at smaller scale:

↪ same ν -production

→ younger stages of AGN ↪ source genesis & evolution

→ closer look into the AGN-core,

no overlay with large-scale structures

⇒ ν s if jets of GPS and CSS point towards us

Galactic Sources

- AGN-like objects

↷ same ν -production

- need jet pointing towards us

- ◇ Black-Hole-Binarys (BHB)

- need high mass acceleration onto BH
for high particle acceleration in jet

- ◇ Microquasars

- miniature AGN

Conclusion

- AGNs and AGN-like objects are potential ν -sources
 - 3 samples:
 - FSRQ (TeV- γ -emitter, OVV, HPQ)
 - GPS & CSS
 - galactic sources (BH-Binary, Microquasar)
 - candidates with highest ν -potential
 - most active, high fluxes
 - jet needs to point towards us
 - detailed source-listing
- ↪ AMANDA internal report to come