

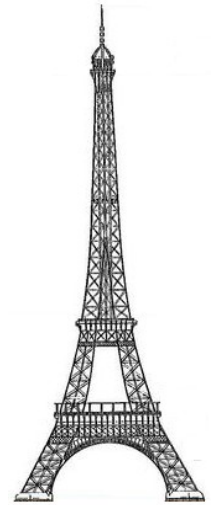
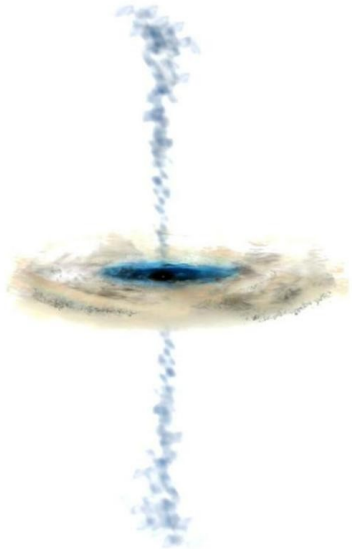


Estimation of neutrino spectra from AGNs using measured VHE γ -ray spectra

Garabed HALLADJIAN

December 9th, 2008

γ -cr-v workshop, PARIS





Presentation plan



- Hypotheses & Aim
- Extra-Galactic Background Light (EBL)
 - Definition & characteristics
 - Interaction with VHE γ -rays
- Optical depth
 - Definition & Analyses
- Conversion of γ -ray energy spectrum to ν energy spectrum
- ν energy spectra for 1ES1101-232
- ν energy spectra index for different AGNs
- Questions

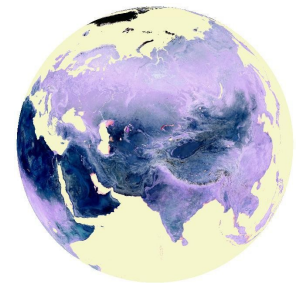
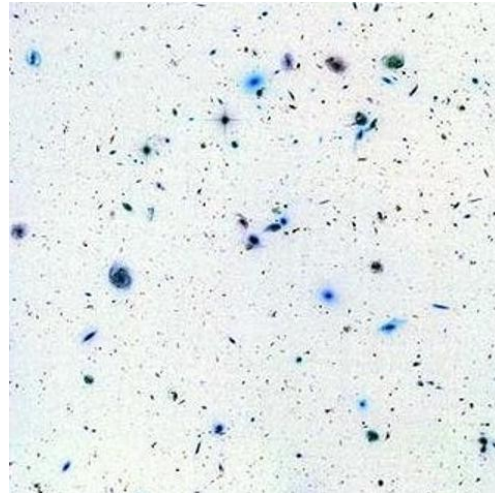
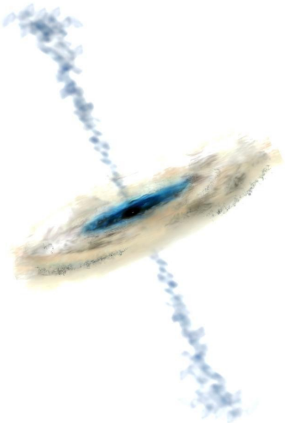


Hypotheses

AGN

Intergalactic Space

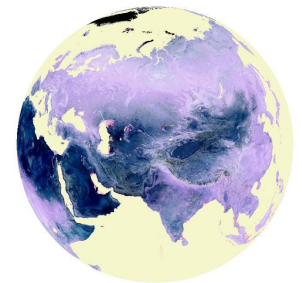
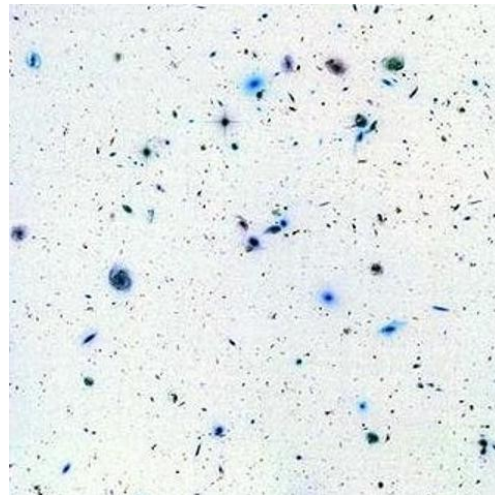
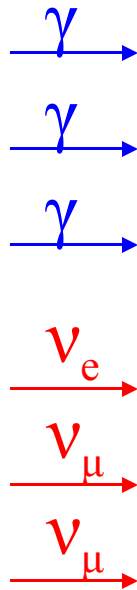
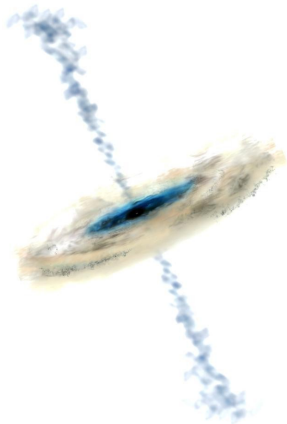
Earth





Hypotheses

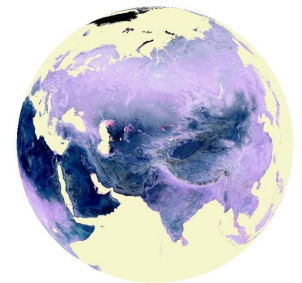
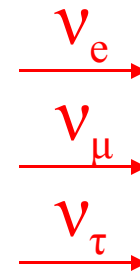
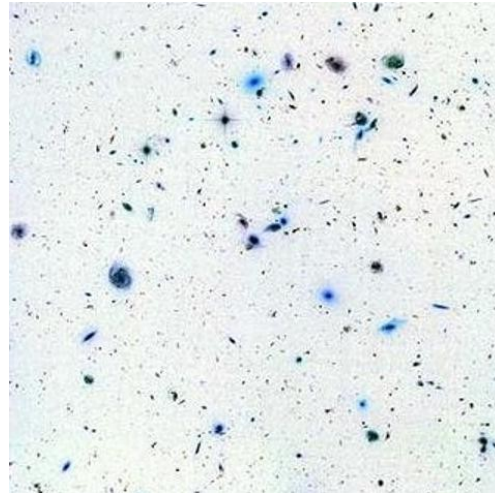
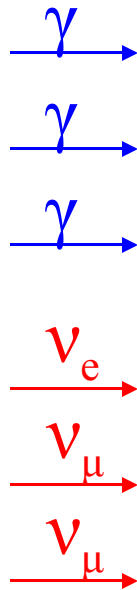
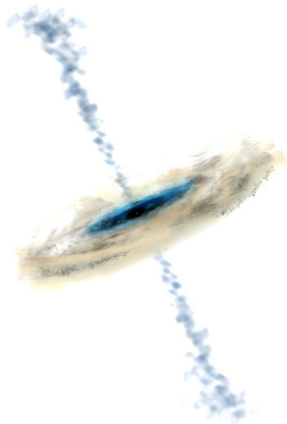
1. γ -rays & ν emitted by π^0 decay (p-p interaction)





Hypotheses

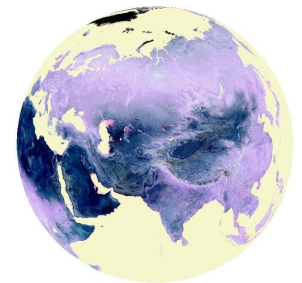
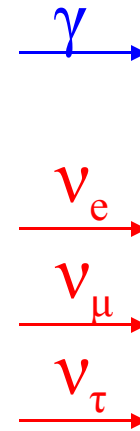
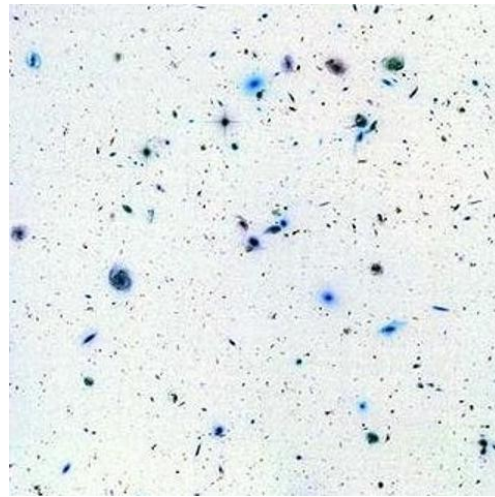
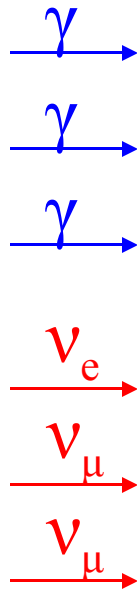
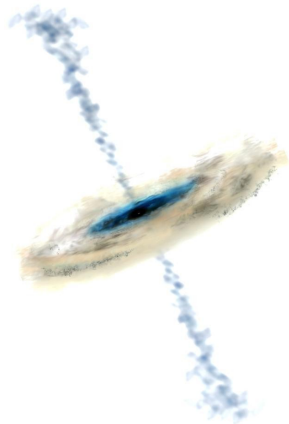
1. γ -rays & ν emitted by π^0 decay (p-p interaction)
2. ν oscillation phenomena





Hypotheses

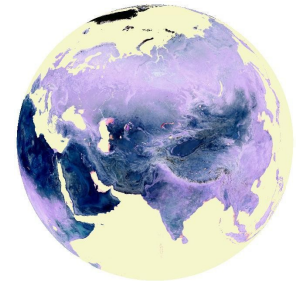
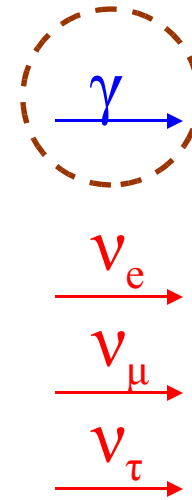
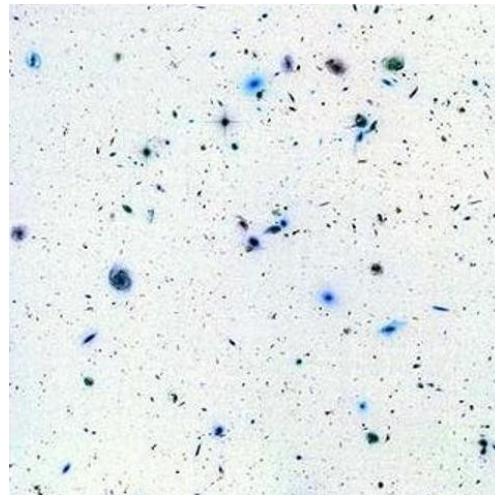
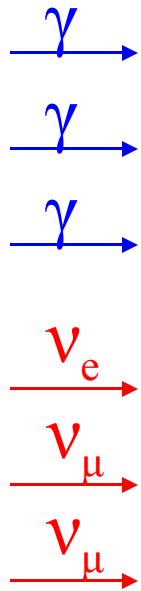
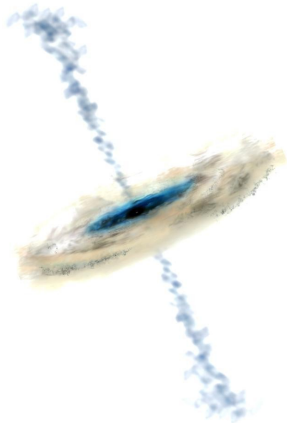
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2. ν oscillation phenomena
3. γ -rays absorption while they travel through space





Hypotheses

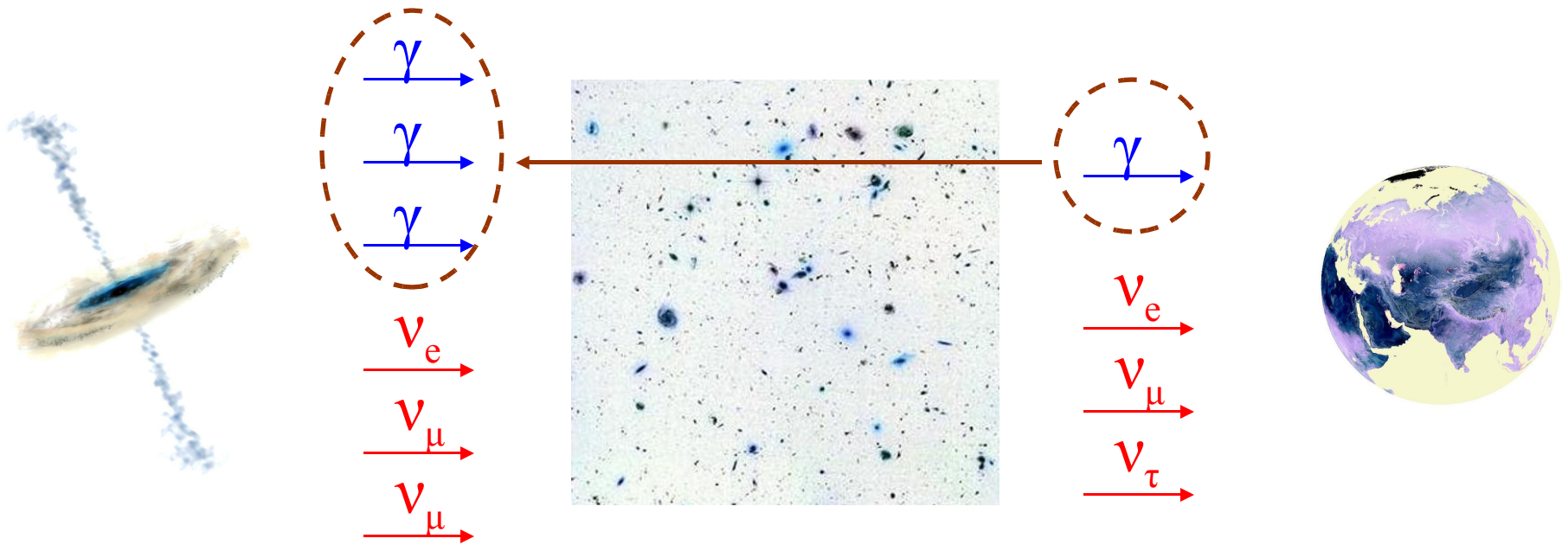
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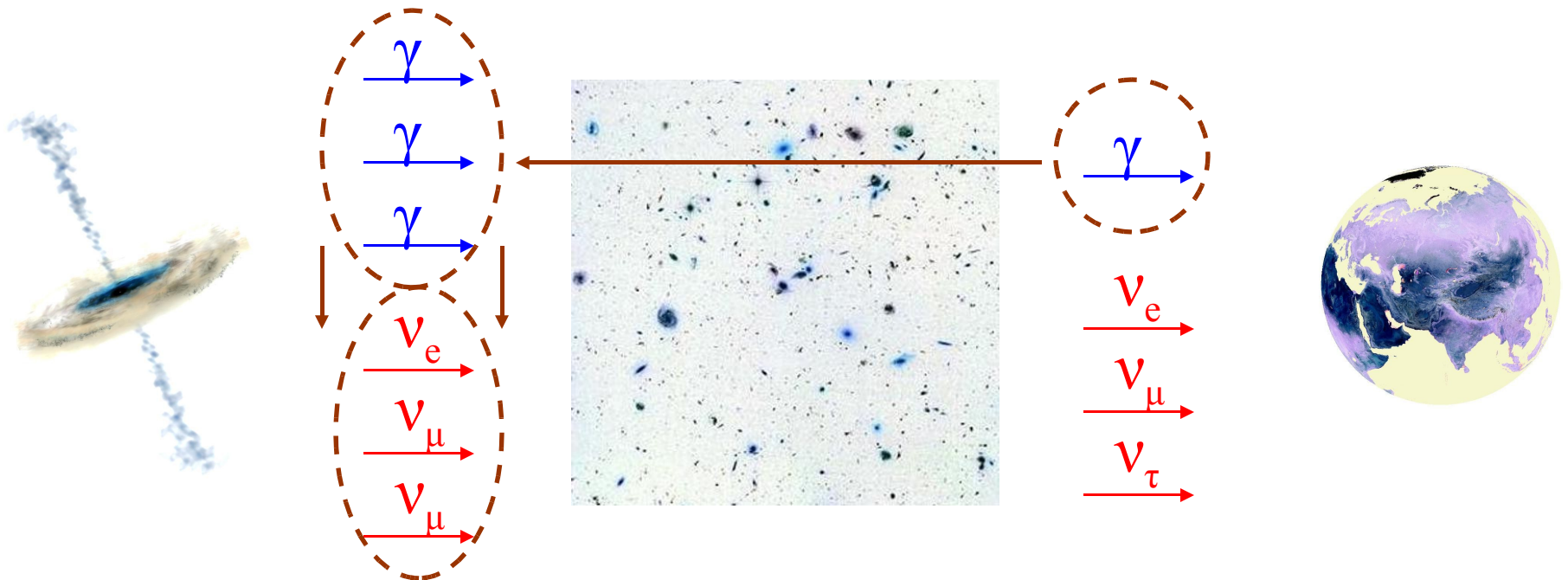
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Hypotheses

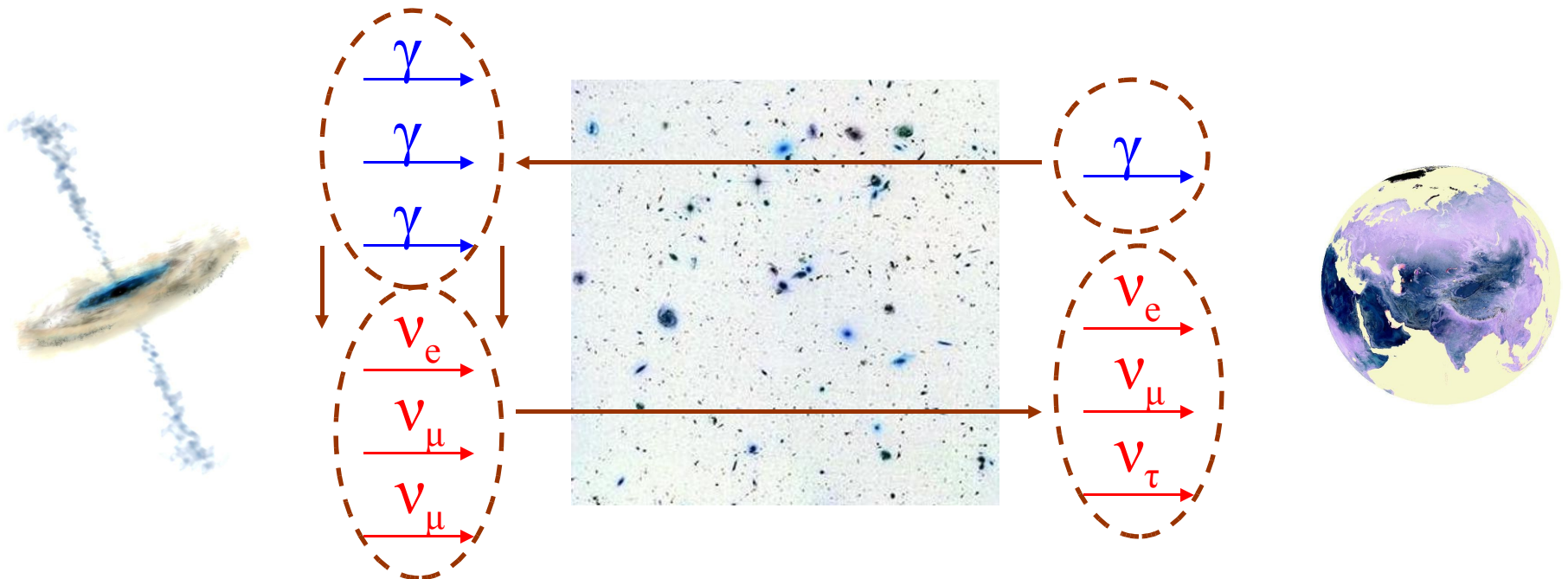
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Hypotheses

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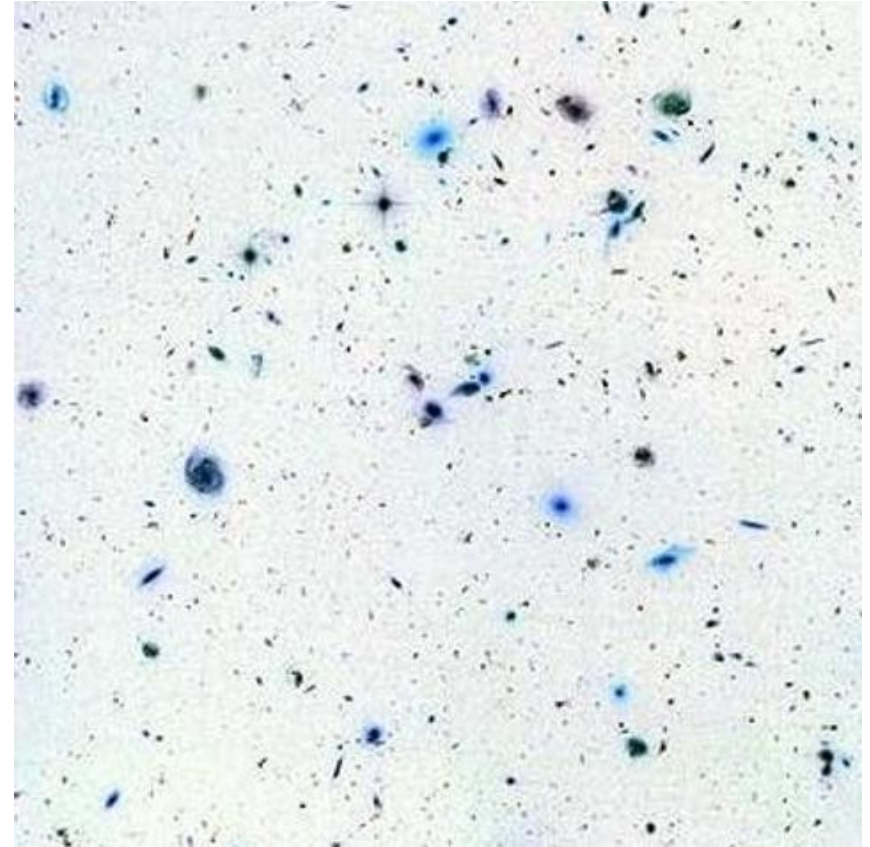




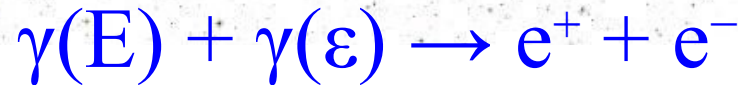
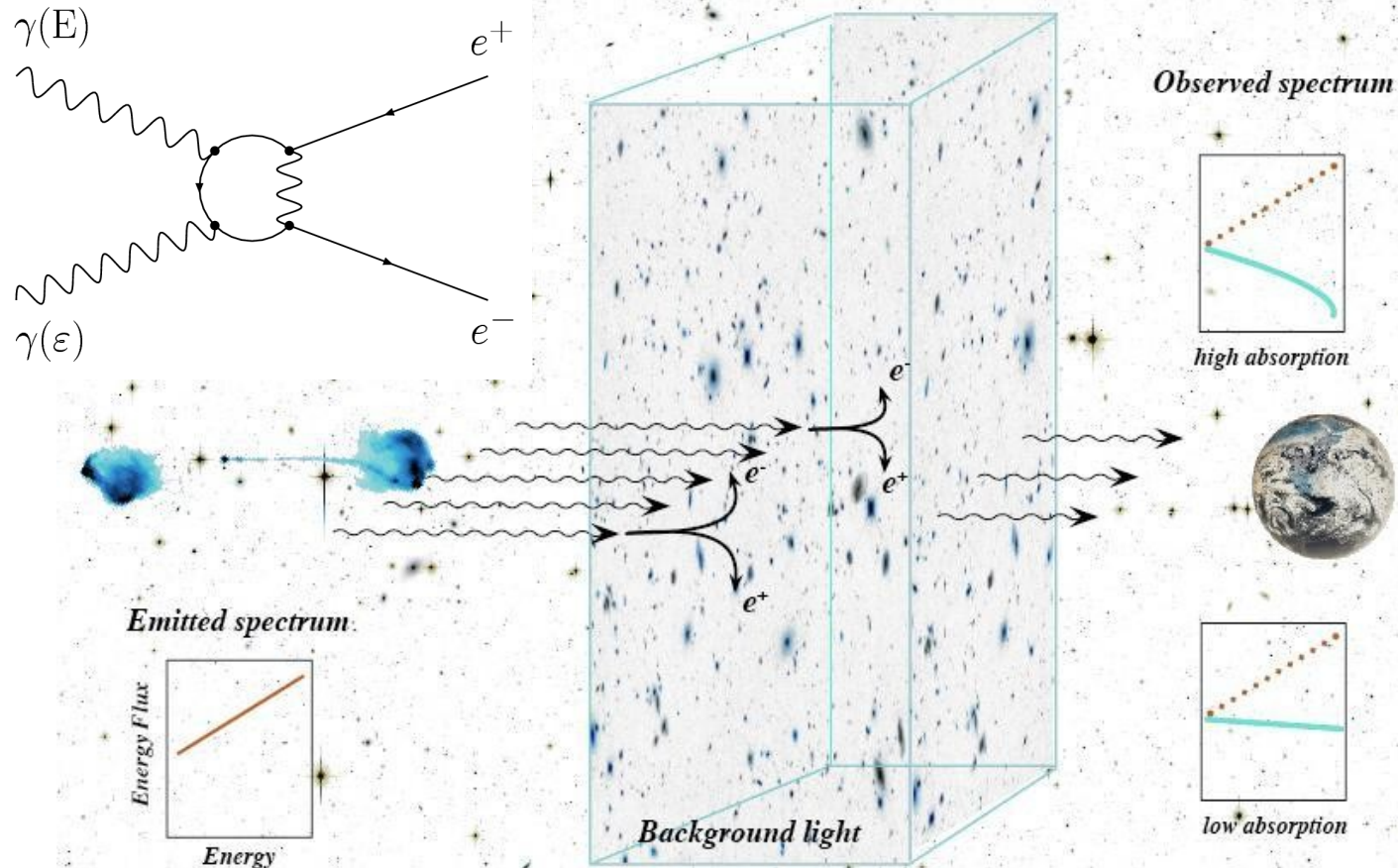
Extra-Galactic Background Light (EBL)



- EBL is the light emitted from all objects in the Universe during its entire history
- It forms a diffused sea of photons that permeates intergalactic space

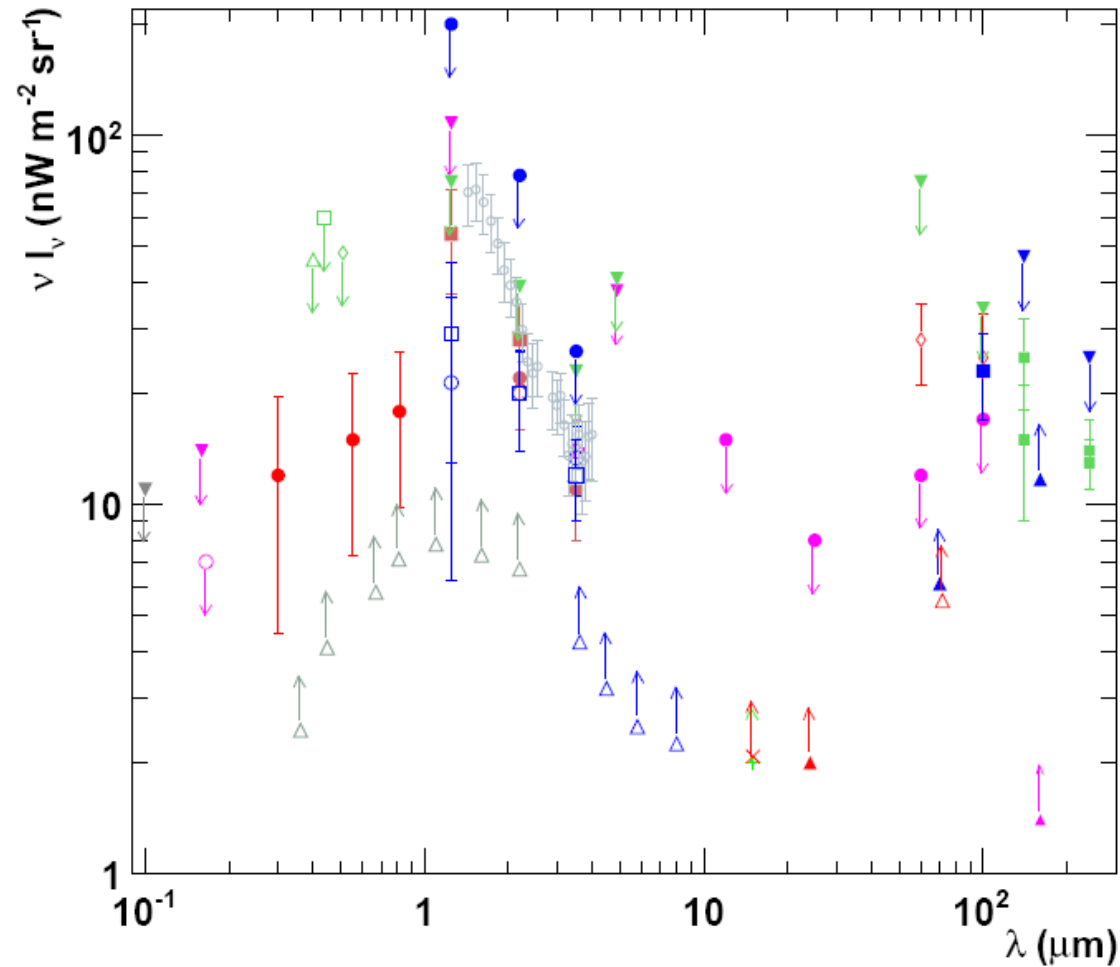


γ -ray attenuation by EBL





EBL (different experiments)



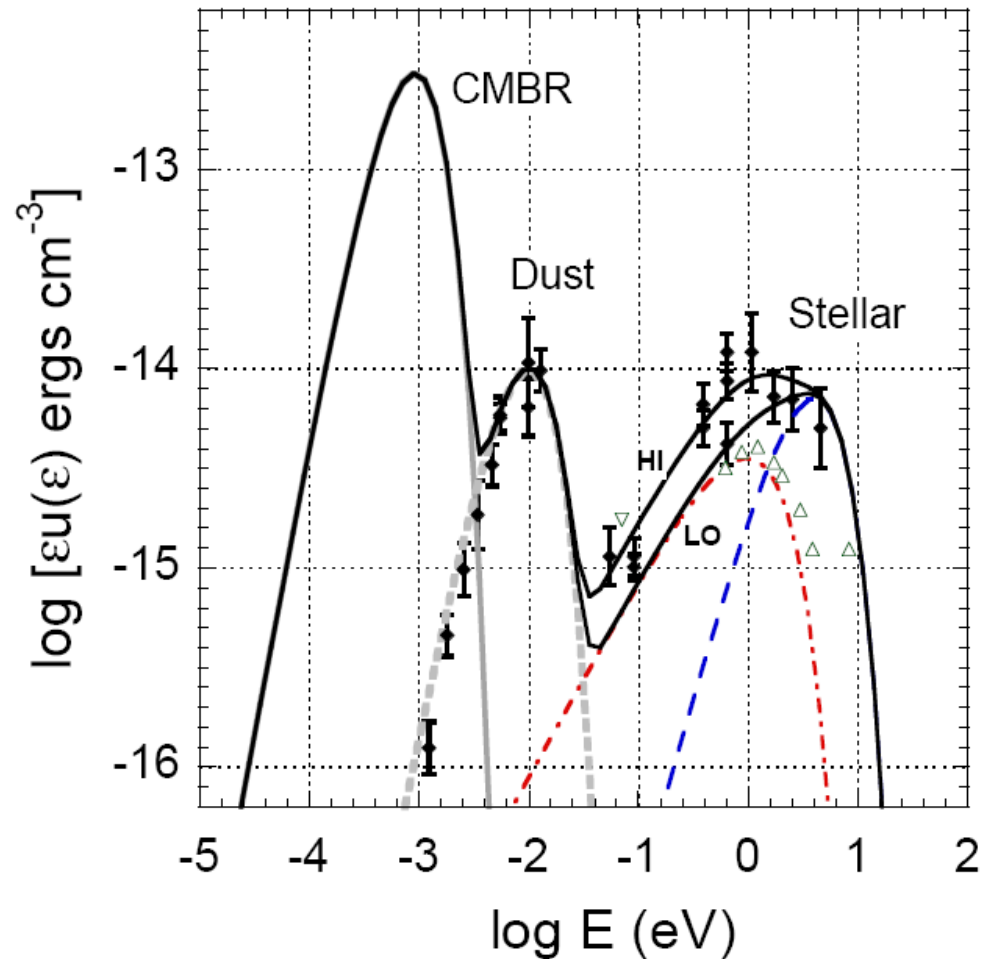


EBL spectra (Upper & lower limits)



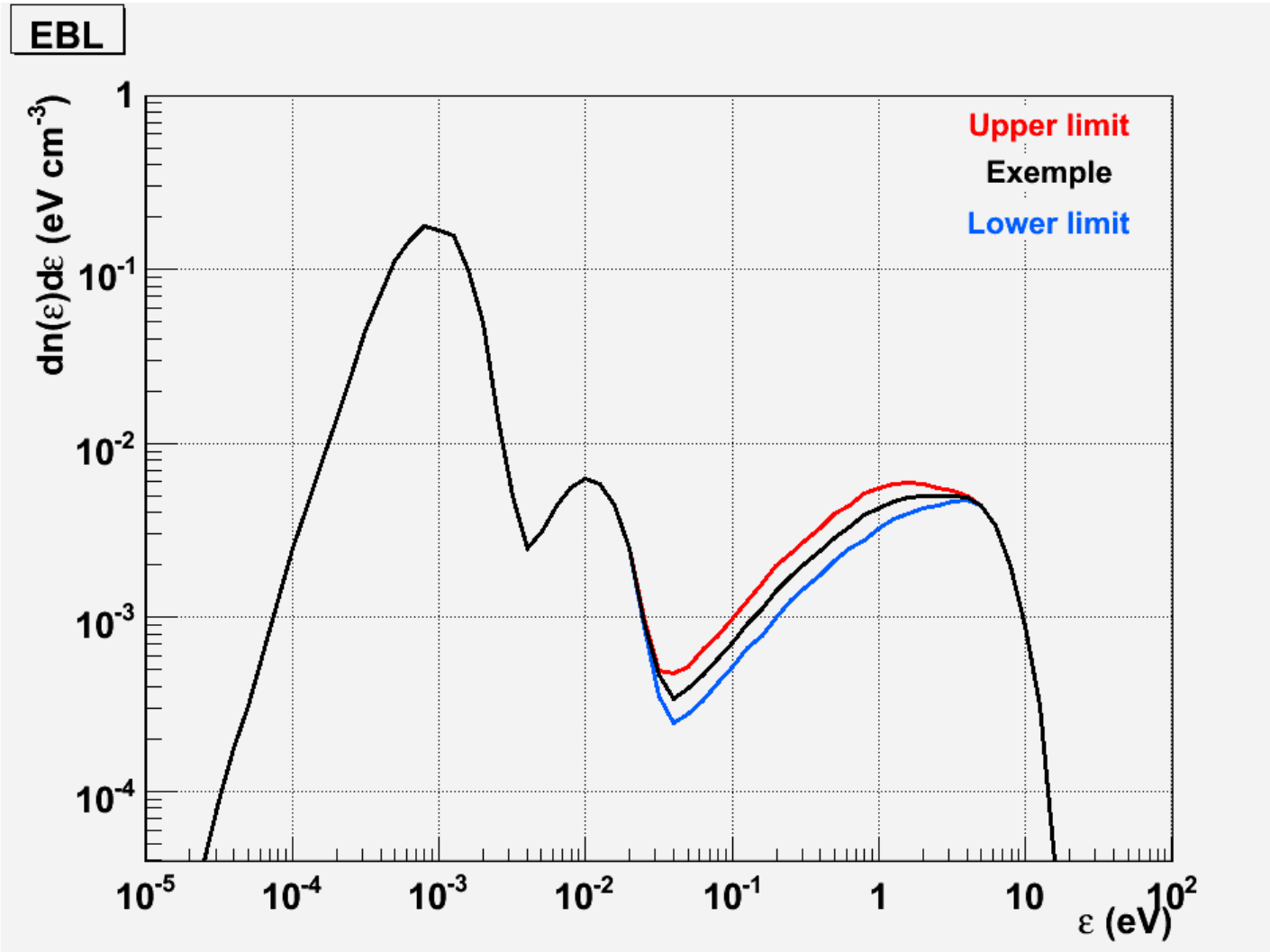
On Gamma Ray Burst and Blazar AGN Origins of the Ultra-High Energy Cosmic Rays in Light of First Results from Auger

Charles D. Dermer





EBL spectra





Optical depth τ



The optical depth expresses the quantity of light removed from a beam by scattering or absorption during its path through a medium. If I_0 is the intensity of radiation at the source and I is the observed intensity after a given path, then optical depth τ is defined by the following equation:

$$I = I_0 e^{-\tau}$$



Optical depth τ

$$\tau(E, z) = \int_0^z dz' \int_{-1}^{+1} d\mu \int_{\varepsilon_{th}'}^{\infty} d\varepsilon' \left[\frac{dl}{dz'} \times \frac{1-\mu}{2} \times n_{\varepsilon}(\varepsilon', z') \times \sigma_{\gamma\gamma}(E', \varepsilon', \mu) \right]$$

$$\frac{dl}{dz} = \frac{R_H}{(1+z) \left\{ (1+z)^2 (\Omega_m z + 1) + z(2+z) \left[(1+z)^2 \Omega_r - \Omega_{\Lambda} \right] \right\}^{1/2}}$$

$$\sigma(E, \varepsilon, \mu) = \frac{3\sigma_T}{16} (1-\beta^2) \left[2\beta(\beta^2-2) + (3-\beta^4) \ln \left(\frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta} \right) \right]$$

$$\beta = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\varepsilon_{th}}{\varepsilon}}$$

$$\varepsilon_{th}(E, \mu) = \frac{2m_e^2}{E(1-\mu)}$$

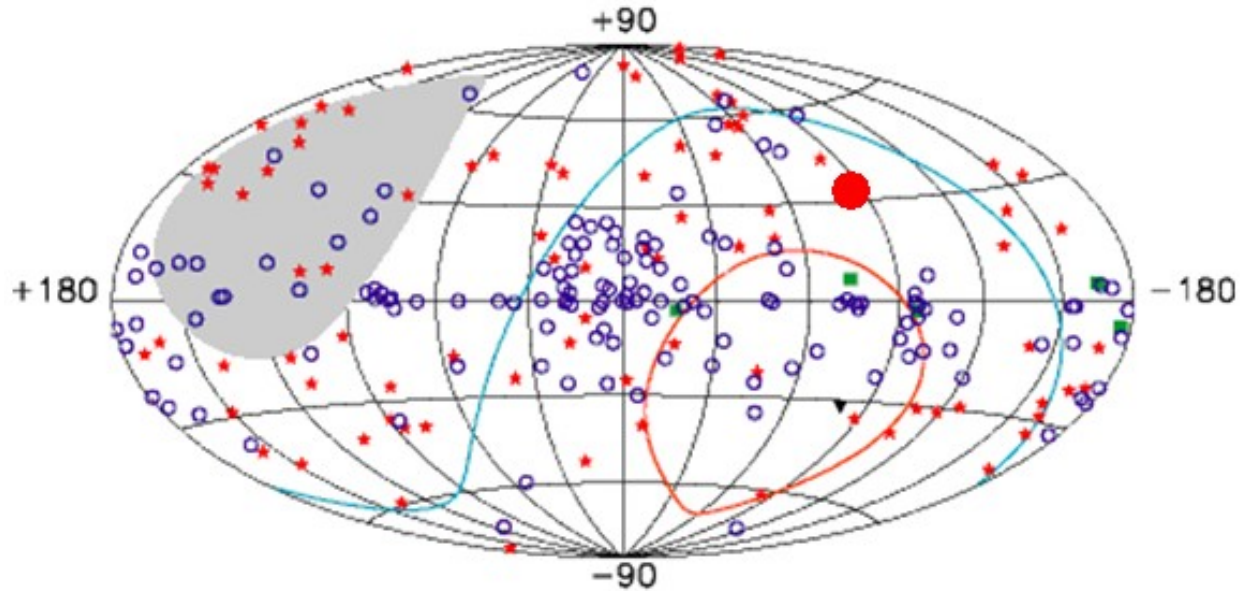
$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{th}' &= \varepsilon_{th}(E', \mu) \\ E' &= E(1+z') \end{aligned}$$

Simultaneous constraints on the spectrum of the extragalactic background light and the intrinsic TeV spectra of Mrk 421, Mrk 501, and H1426+428

Eli Dwek & Frank Krennrich



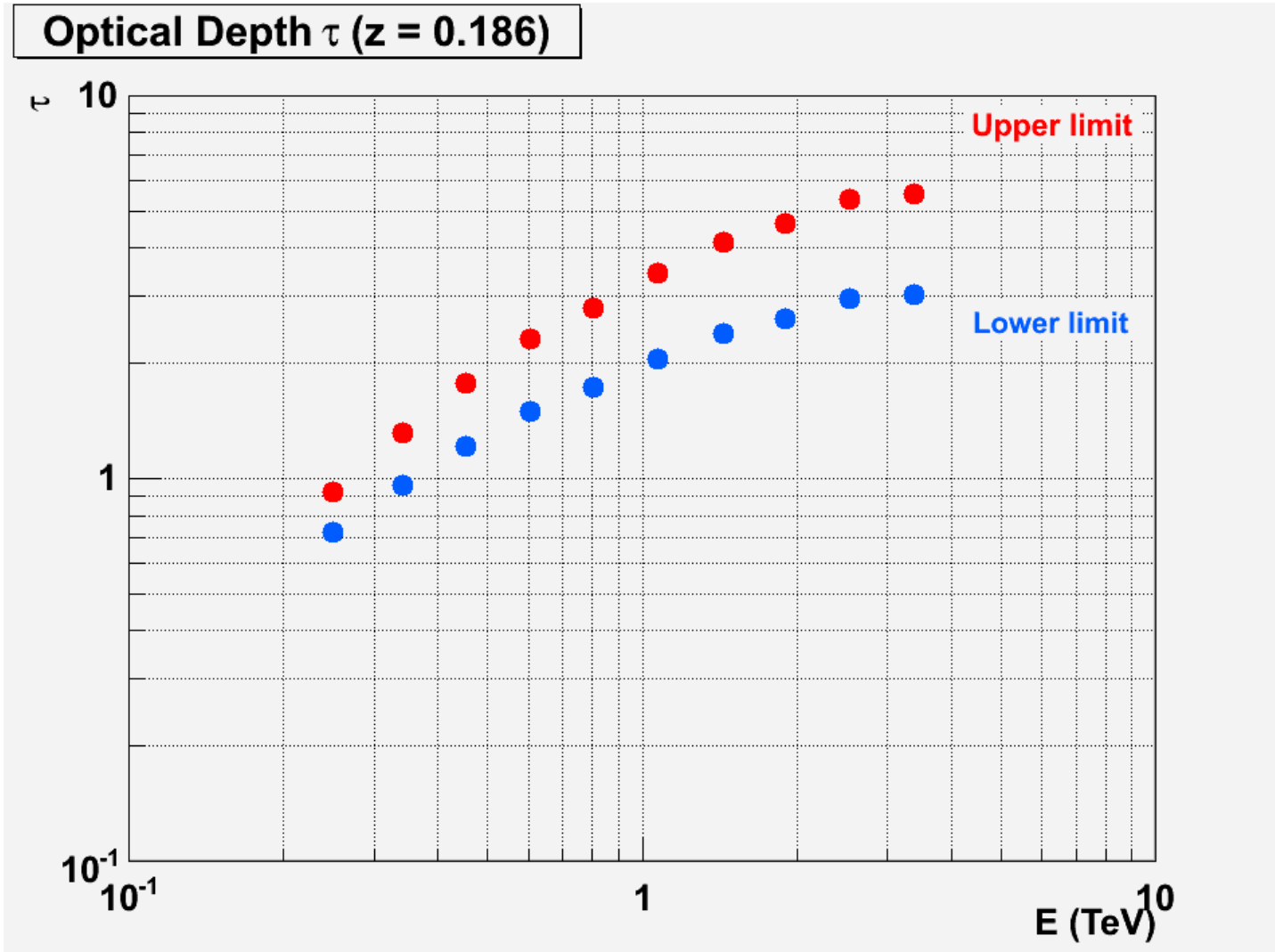
1ES1101-232



$z = 0.186$ $\text{Dec} = -23^{\circ}29'31''$ $\text{Vis} = 0.632017$



Optical Depth τ

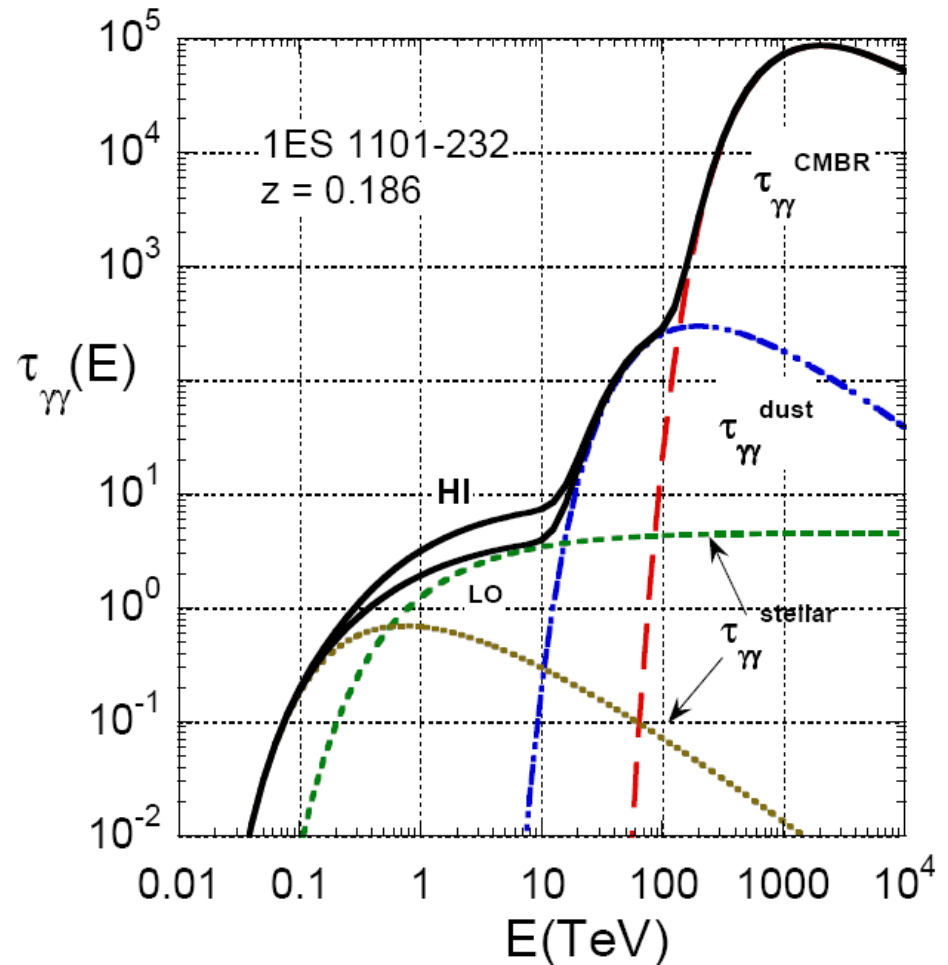




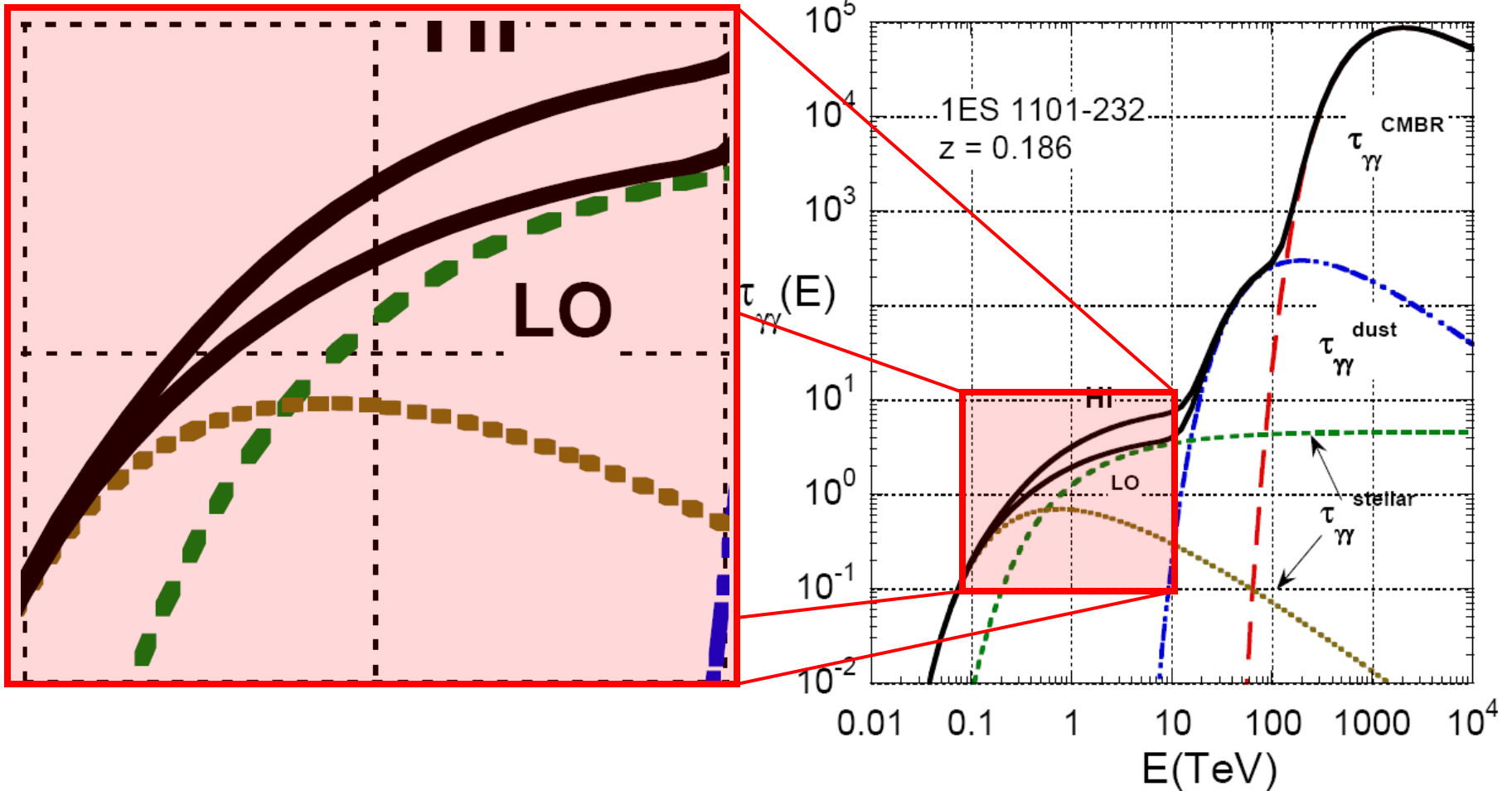
Optical Depth τ

On Gamma Ray Burst and Blazar AGN Origins of the Ultra-High Energy Cosmic Rays in Light of First Results from Auger

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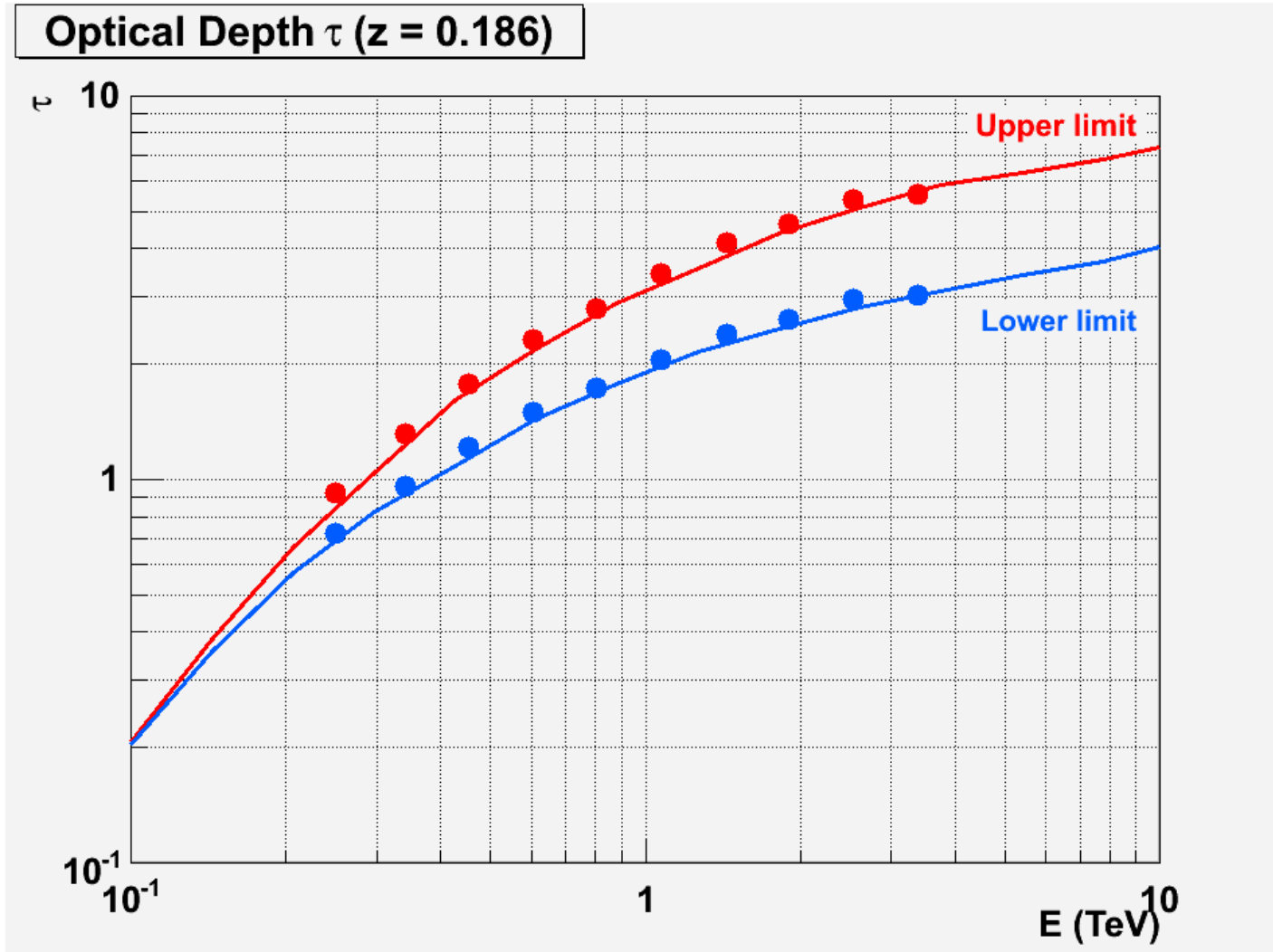


Optical Depth τ



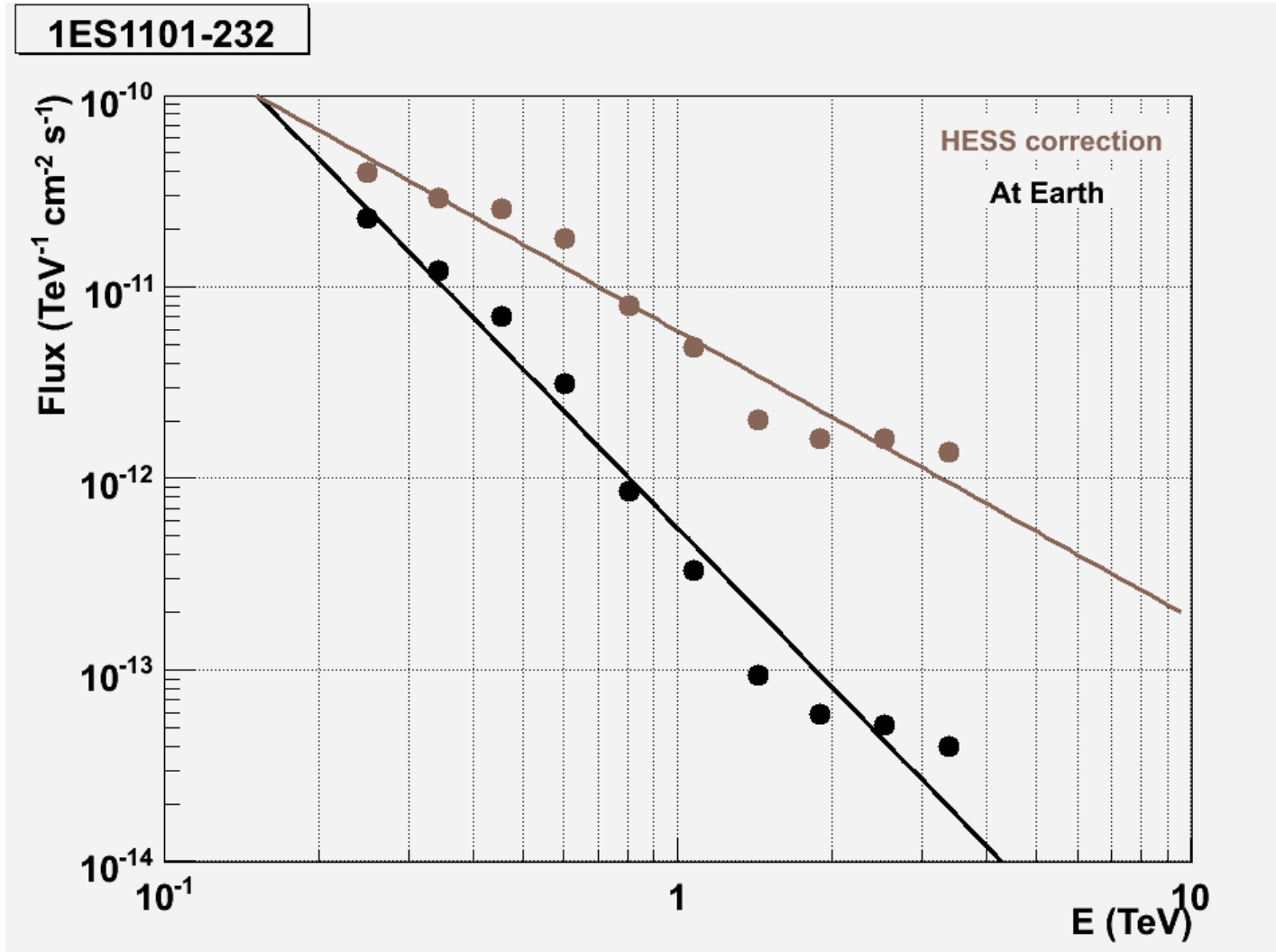


Optical Depth τ





γ -ray spectra (Hess)





Conversion from γ -ray to ν spectra



Hypothesis: TeV γ ray emission is dominated by the decay of π^0 produced in p-p interactions

The following parameterization is for galactic sources

$$\frac{dN_p}{dE_p} = k_p \left(\frac{E_p}{1 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{-\Gamma_p} \exp\left(-\frac{E_p}{\varepsilon_p}\right)$$

$$\frac{dN_\gamma}{dE_\gamma} \approx k_\gamma \left(\frac{E_\gamma}{1 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{-\Gamma_\gamma} \exp\left(-\sqrt{\frac{E_\gamma}{\varepsilon_\gamma}}\right)$$

$$\frac{dN_\nu}{dE_\nu} \approx k_\nu \left(\frac{E_\nu}{1 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{-\Gamma_\nu} \exp\left(-\sqrt{\frac{E_\nu}{\varepsilon_\nu}}\right)$$

$$k_\nu \approx (0.71 - 0.16 \Gamma_p) k_\gamma$$

$$\Gamma_\nu \approx \Gamma_\gamma \approx \Gamma_p - 0.1$$

$$\varepsilon_\nu \approx 0.59 \varepsilon_\gamma \approx \varepsilon_p / 40$$

$$\varepsilon_p \rightarrow \infty$$

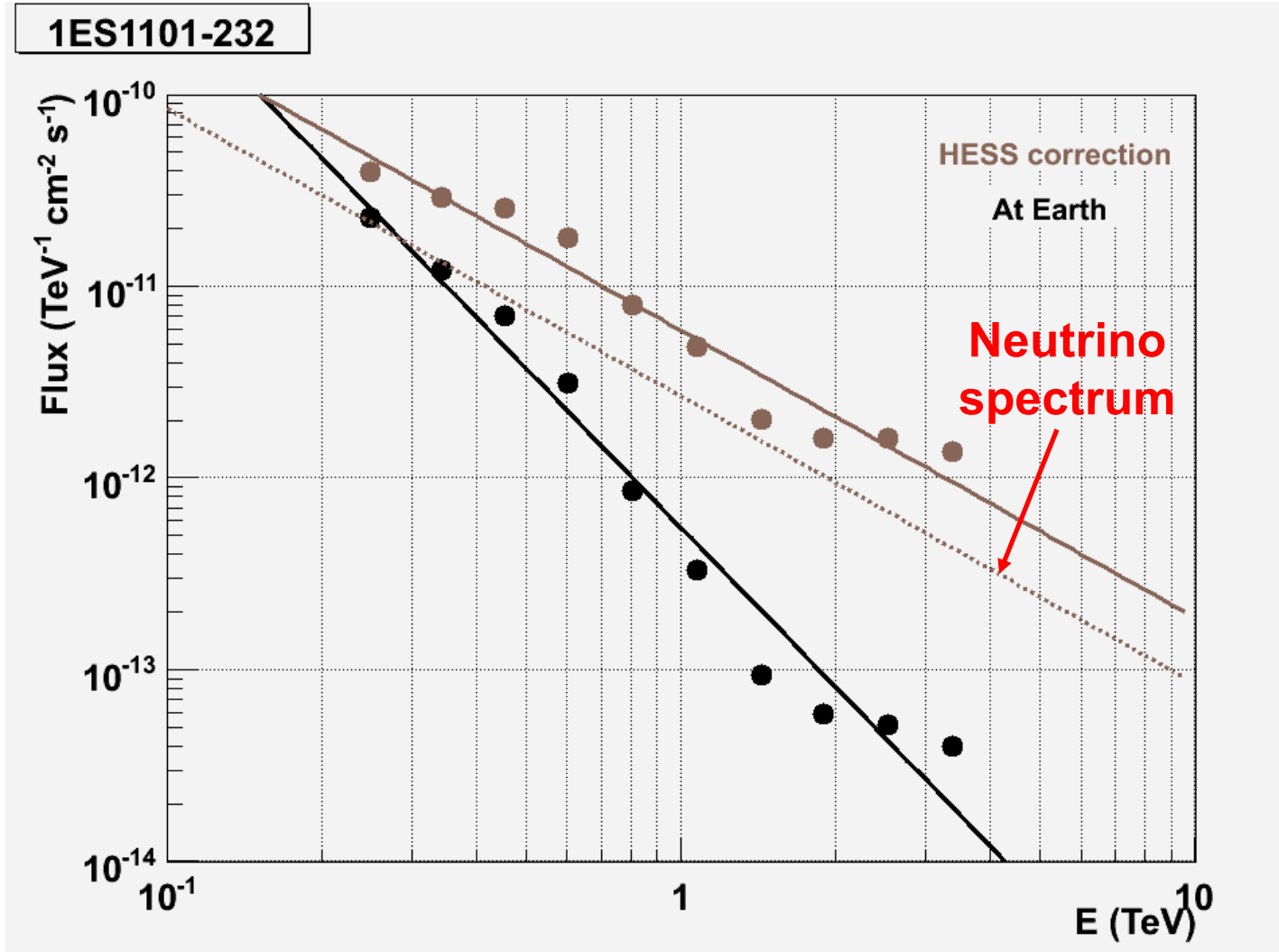
$$\varepsilon_\gamma \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\varepsilon_\nu \rightarrow \infty$$

Potential Neutrino Signals from Galactic γ -Ray Sources (Aharonian & al.)

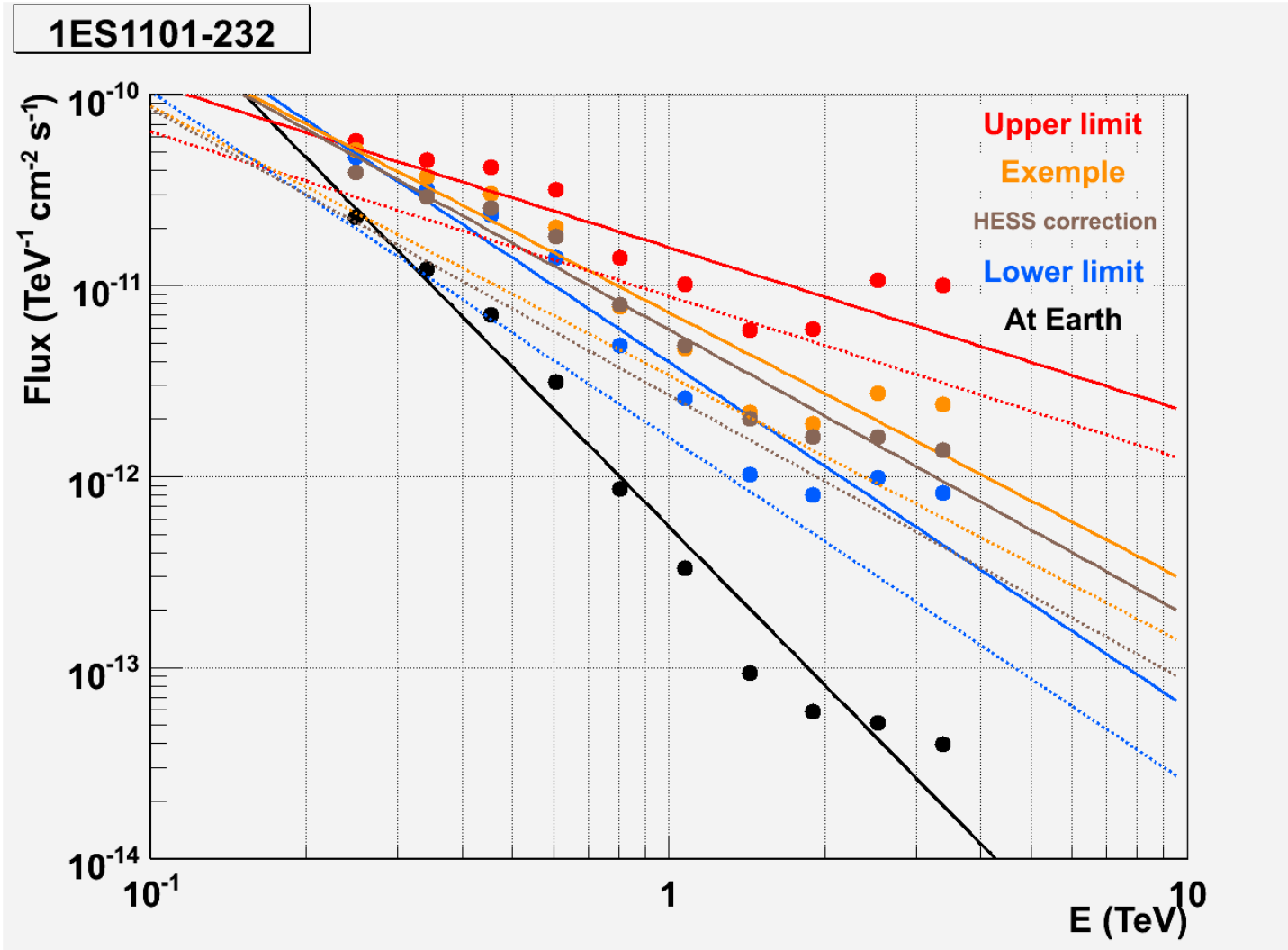


ν spectrum (Hess)





γ -ray & ν spectra





1ES1101-232 (γ -ray)



γ -ray spectra at Earth

$$F = 5.49541 \times 10^{-13} \left(\frac{E}{1 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{-2.76} \text{ TeV}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

γ -ray spectra at source (HESS)

$$F = 5.88844 \times 10^{-12} \left(\frac{E}{1 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{-1.5} \text{ TeV}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

γ -ray spectra at source (example)

$$F = 7.24436 \times 10^{-12} \left(\frac{E}{1 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{-1.41} \text{ TeV}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

γ -ray spectra at source (upper limit)

$$F = 1.58489 \times 10^{-11} \left(\frac{E}{1 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{-0.86} \text{ TeV}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

γ -ray spectra at source (lower limit)

$$F = 3.98107 \times 10^{-12} \left(\frac{E}{1 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{-1.81} \text{ TeV}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$



1ES1101-232 (ν)



γ -ray spectra at Earth

$$F = 5.49541 \times 10^{-13} \left(\frac{E}{1 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{-2.76} \text{ TeV}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

ν spectra at source (HESS)

$$F = 2.67335 \times 10^{-12} \left(\frac{E}{1 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{-1.5} \text{ TeV}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

ν spectra at source (example)

$$F = 3.39326 \times 10^{-12} \left(\frac{E}{1 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{-1.41} \text{ TeV}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

ν spectra at source (upper limit)

$$F = 8.81835 \times 10^{-12} \left(\frac{E}{1 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{-0.86} \text{ TeV}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

ν spectra at source (lower limit)

$$F = 1.60995 \times 10^{-12} \left(\frac{E}{1 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{-1.81} \text{ TeV}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$



Spectrum index



AGN	z	Dec.	Γ_{Earth}	Γ_{min}	Γ_{max}
1ES1101-232	0.186	-23°29'31"	-2.76	-1.81	-0.86
1ES0347-121	0.188	-11°59'27"	-2.82	-1.85	-0.87
PG1553+113	(0.35)	+11°11'24"	-4.41	-2.79	-1.37
1ES0229+200	0.14	+20°17'16"	-2.59	-1.88	-1.22
H2356-309	0.165	-30°37'22"	-3.08	-2.25	-1.55
PKS2155-304	0.116	-30°13'18"	-3.27	-2.65	-2.05
PKS2005-489	0.071	-48°49'19"	-3.59	-3.19	-2.81



Questions



- EBL correction:
 - $\Gamma < 1.6$ is physical?
 - Other models for EBL?
- Internal absorption model? (is going on the good way for us)
- Conversion γ -ray flux to ν flux:
 - Need model of p- γ may be use model developed for GRB in any case, what X-ray data will be used?

Thanks!