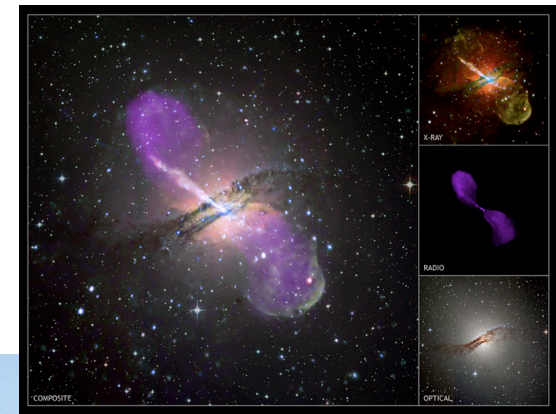


# Centaurus A as TeV $\gamma$ -ray and possible UHECR source - Acceleration in context -

Frank M. Rieger  
Meudon Workshop  
January 25th, 2010



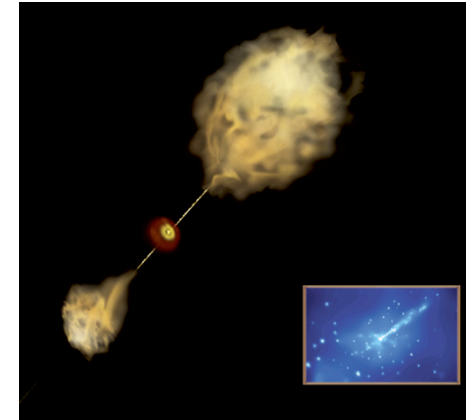
H.E.S.S., Namibia



Max Planck Institut  
für Kernphysik  
Heidelberg, Germany

# Orientation

- ★ **\_VHE gamma-rays from the non-blazar Cen A**
  - ▶ challenge to conventional jet models
  - ▶ alternative: gamma-rays from vicinity of BH
- ★ **\_Accelerating particles in rotating jet magnetospheres**
  - ▶ gap-type acceleration parallel to m.f.
  - ▶ centrifugal acceleration along rotating field lines
- ★ **\_How to produce VHE gamma-rays in Cen A**
  - ▶ IC upscattering of SS disk photons + elm cascade
  - ▶ IC upscattering of ADAF disk photons
- ★ **\_Cen A as a possible UHECR source**
  - ▶ from close to the BH?
  - ▶ from its giant lobes?
  - ▶ from its jet?

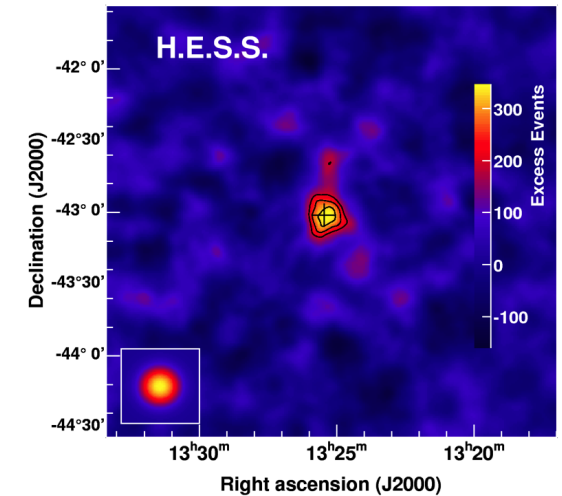


Credit: NASA E/PO

# Recap I - VHE gamma-rays from non-blazar Cen A

## ★ Cen A: FR I radio galaxy, non-blazar prototype:

- ▶ distance  $\sim 3.4$  Mpc
- ▶ central BH mass  $M_{\text{BH}} \sim 10^8 M_{\text{sun}}$
- ▶ under-luminous  $L_{\text{bol}} \sim 10^{43}$  erg/s
- ▶ jet velocity  $\sim 0.5c$
- ▶ jet inclination (VLBI)  $> 50^\circ$ , modest beaming

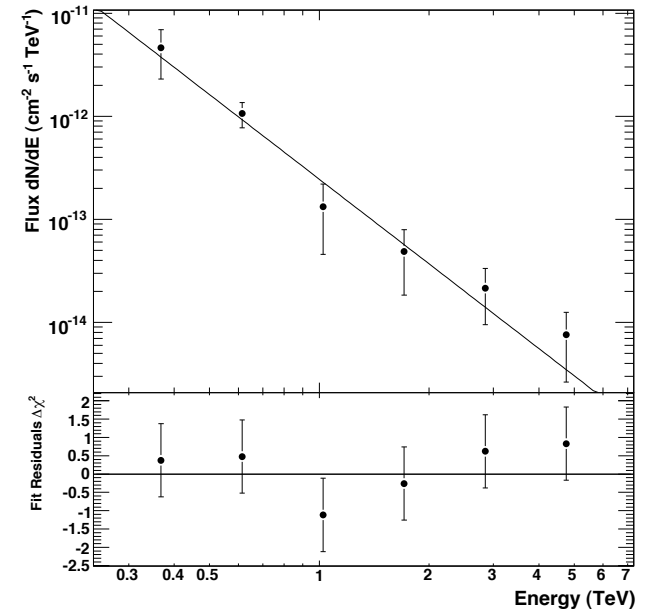


## ★ H.E.S.S. detection (more than 100h):

- ▶ Emission up to 5 TeV
- ▶ relatively hard spectrum (photon index -2.7)
- ▶ isotropic  $L(>250 \text{ GeV}) = 2.6 \times 10^{39}$  erg/s
- ▶ no variability detected

## ★ But without strong Doppler boosting:

- ▶ intrinsic max. energy not boosted
- ▶ absorption not reduced
- ▶ ....

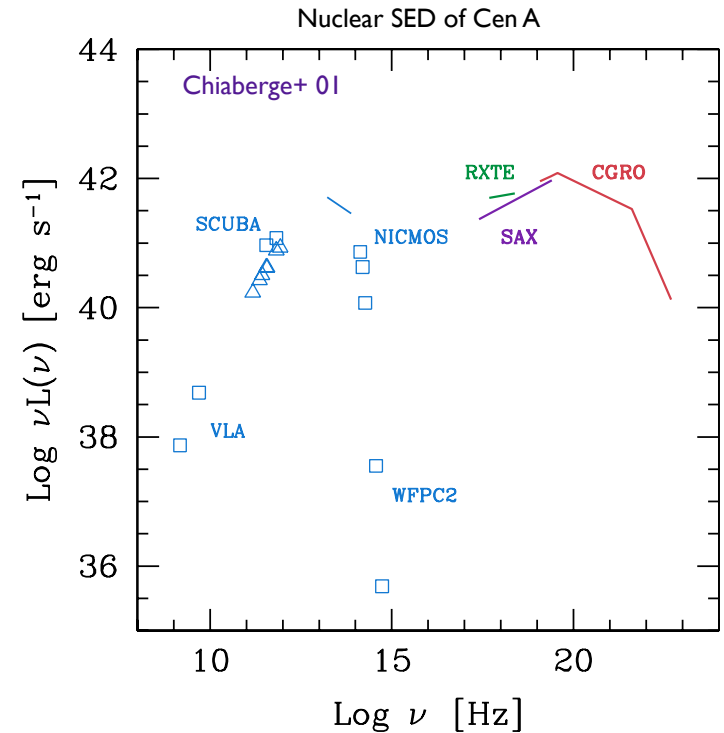


Aharonian+ 2009; Raue+ 2009

# Recap II - Origin of VHE $\gamma$ -rays in Cen A ?

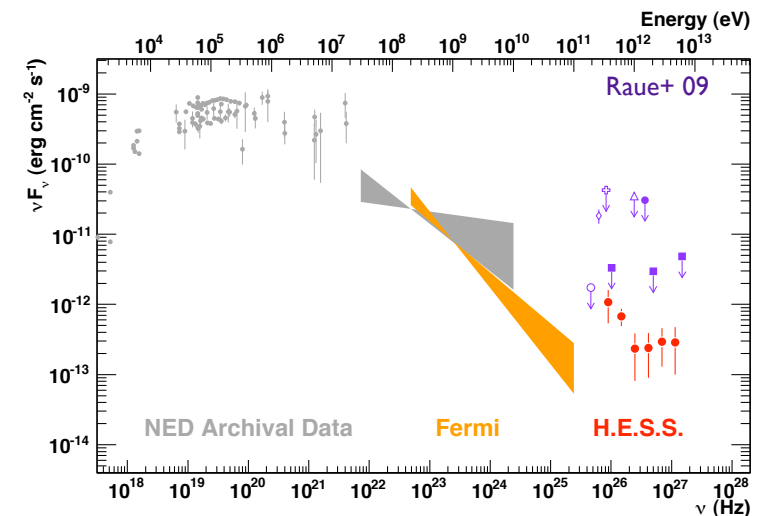
## ★ Challenges to conventional jet models:

- ▶ **one-zone SSC** (if far-IR peak is synchrotron)
  - unable to account for TeV emission
- ▶ **spine-layer** ( $\Gamma_s \gg \Gamma_l > 1$ ) (Ghisellini+ 05)
  - less promising (strong de-beaming of spine due to large viewing angle, layer dominates via EC of seed photons from spine...)
- ▶ **proton-synchrotron** (Reimer+ '03)
  - intrinsic cut-off  $< 0.25$  TeV
- ▶ .....



## ★ Evidence for different components?

- ▶ Fermi extrapolation  $\rightarrow$  too low TeV flux (but variability may occur)
- ▶ may need more data to distinguish (variability...)

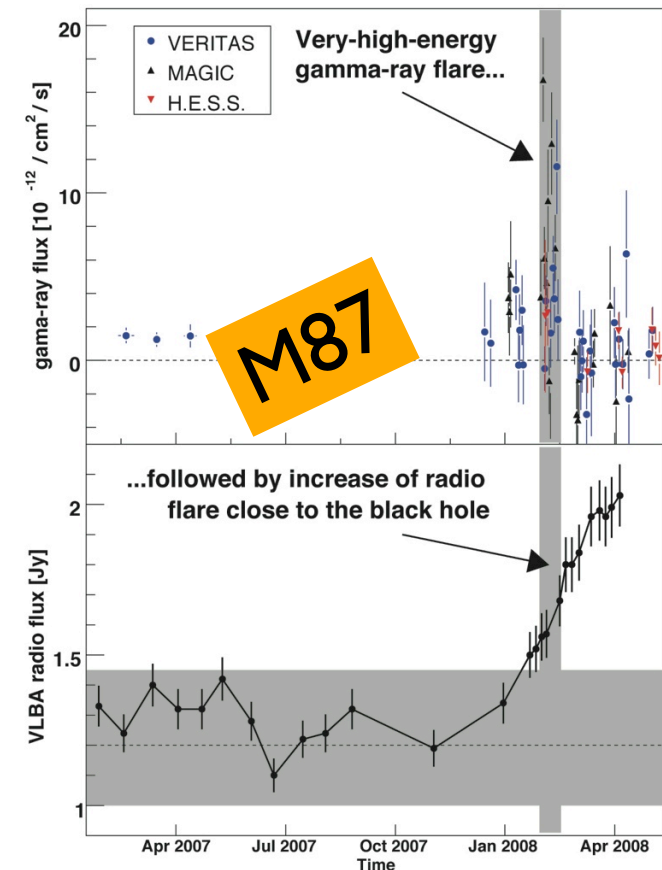
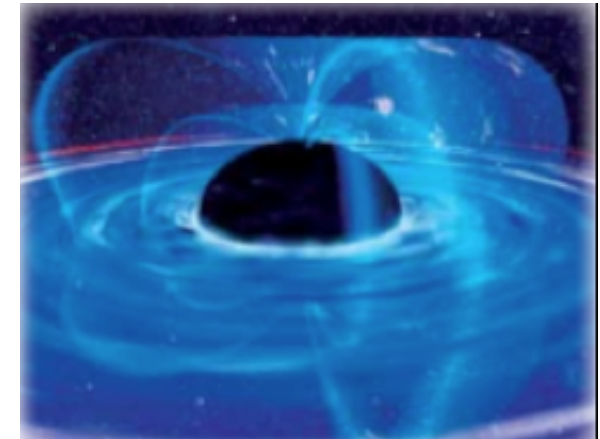


# On the origin of VHE $\gamma$ -rays in Cen A

## ★ Close BH models as alternative:

(e.g., Neronov & Aharonian'07; R. & Aharonian'08, '09;  
Istomin & Sol'09; Beskin '09)

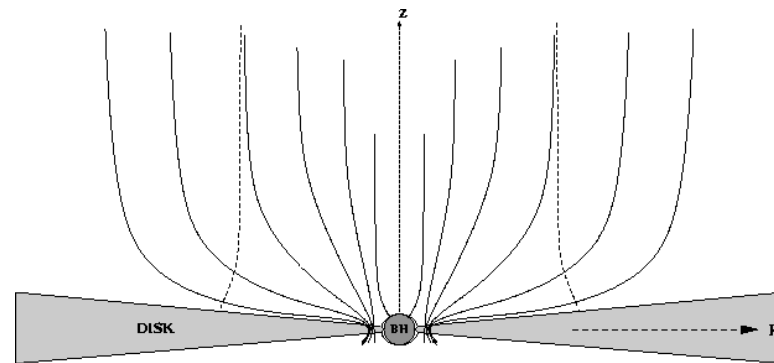
- ▶ Idea: it happens close to the BH ( $\sim$  a few  $r_g$ )
  - ➔ variability  $t_{\text{var}} \sim$  a few ( $r_g/c$ )
- ▶ Claim: can explain VHE facts
  - ➔ analog to M87 (support from radio-TeV)
- ▶ Requires I: VHE electrons ( $\gamma_e \sim 10^7$ ) for IC
- ▶ Requires II: little  $\gamma\gamma$ -absorption below 5 TeV



# Particle acceleration in rotating BH magnetospheres

## ★\_Example I - Gap-type particle acceleration (e.g., Neronov & Aharonian'07 for M87)

- ▶ similar to pulsars
- ▶ rotating  $\mathbf{B}$  induces  $\mathbf{E} = -(\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}) \times \mathbf{B}/c$
- ▶  $\mathbf{E}$  must be supported by local charge density  $\rho_{GJ} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}/4\pi$  (Poisson)
- ▶ if  $\rho < \rho_{GJ}$ , we may have unscreened  $E_{||}$  components
- ▶ electron acceleration  $\gamma_e \sim 10^8$  possible (given curvat.+IC losses)
- ▶ protons energy limited by potential drop or curvature losses



### Potential drawback:

- ▶ AGN environment is plasma-rich (enough electric charges)
- ▶  $E_{||}$  is screened, acceleration suppressed (but cf. Komissarov'04)
- ▶ inertial effects not included

# Particle acceleration in rotating BH magnetospheres

## ★\_Example II - Centrifugal acceleration in Cen A (R & Aharonian'09)

- ▶ plasma-rich environment,  $E_{||}$  screened, no gap-type acceleration
- ▶ account for inertial (centrifugal) effects close to light surface

### ▶ *plasma corotation:*

➡ rotating  $\mathbf{B}$  induces  $\mathbf{E}$

➡  $\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}$  drift velocity  $\mathbf{v}_D = c (\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B})/B^2 = \Omega r \mathbf{e}_\theta$

### ▶ *radial motion:*

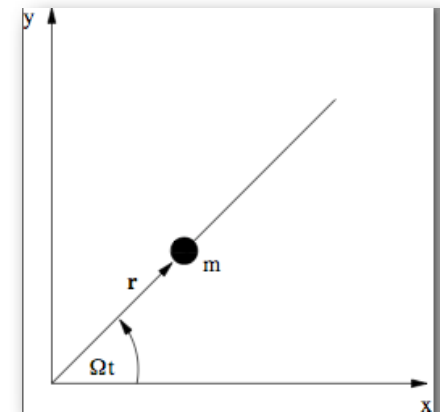
➡ Hamiltonian is constant of motion

$$H = \gamma m_0 c^2 (1 - r^2/r_L^2) = \text{const.}$$

### ▶ efficient acceleration for $r \rightarrow r_L$

➡ for electrons  $\gamma_e \sim 10^7$  possible (given IC losses)

➡ proton energy limited by corotation  $< 10^{17}$  eV



### Potential drawback:

- ▶ requires  $B_\phi/B_p$  to be small for efficient acceleration

# How to produce VHE gamma-rays - Example I

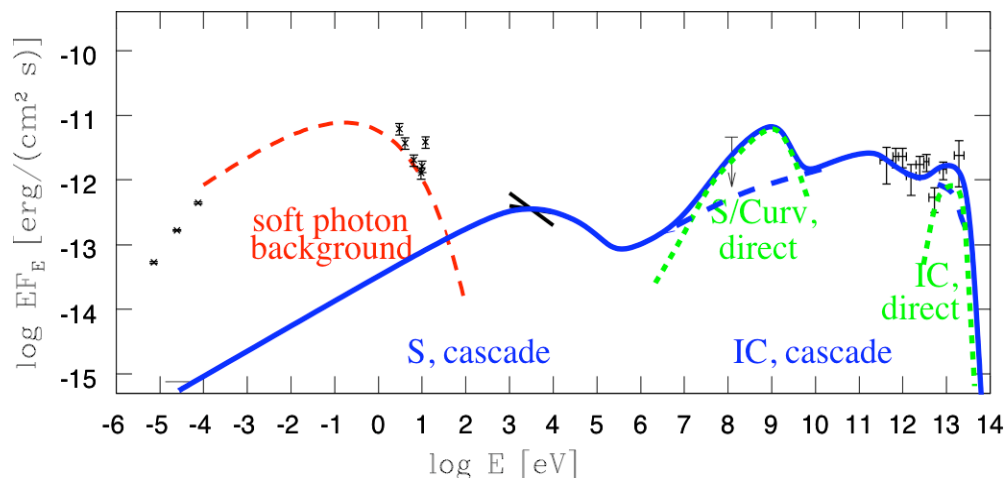
VHE electrons



IC of SS disk photons + elm cascade

In analogy to M87: (Neronov & Aharonian'07)

- ▶ primary electrons with  $\gamma_e \sim 10^8$
- ▶ direct IC (KN regime) contribution (attenuated)
- ▶ elm cascade (initiated by absorption in ambient photon field)
- ▶ secondary IC emission etc.
- ▶ GeV and TeV emission could be connected





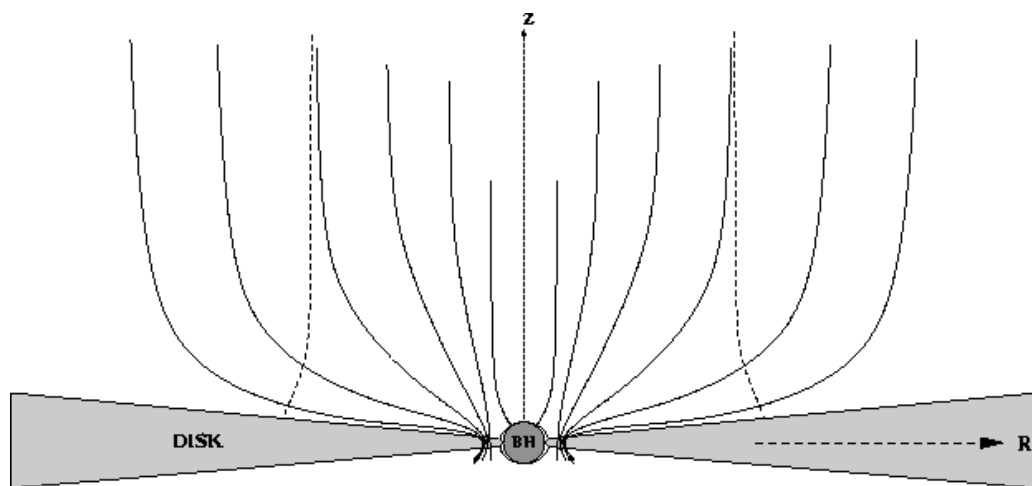
# How to produce VHE gamma-rays - Example II

Centrifugal particle acceleration

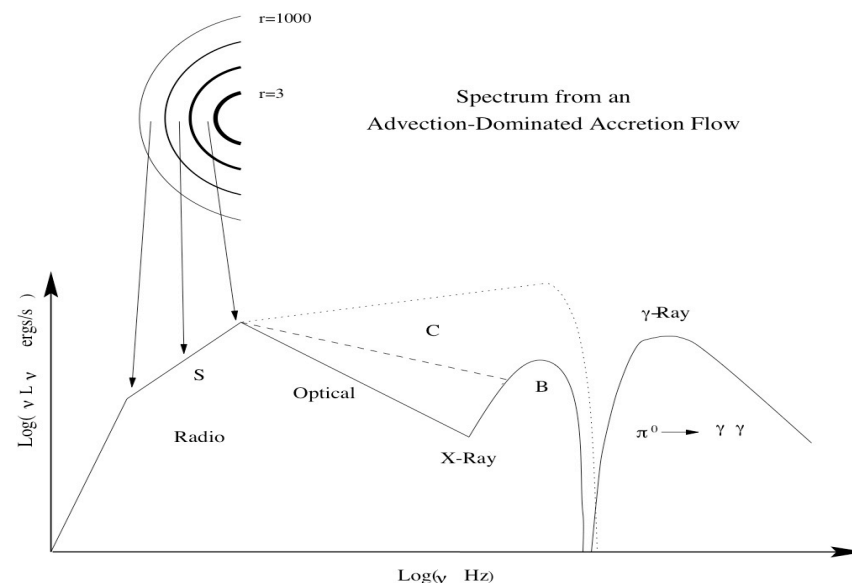


IC scattering of ADAF photons

(R. & Aharonian '08a,b)



Jets as centrifugally accelerated disk wind.  
(e.g., Blandford & Payne '82; Fendt '97)



ADAF disk emission spectrum:  
-synchrotron + Comptonized parts  
(e.g., Mahadevan '97)

# How to produce VHE gamma-rays - Example II

## ★ Cen A as hybrid ADAF + SS disk candidate: (Marconi+ 01; Evans+ 04; Meisenheimer+07)

- ▶ optically-thin synchrotron emission peaking at  $\sim 7 \times 10^{11}$  Hz
- ▶ Comptonized part with  $L_V \propto \nu^{-\alpha}$  above peak with  $\alpha(m_B) \approx 1.2-1.9$

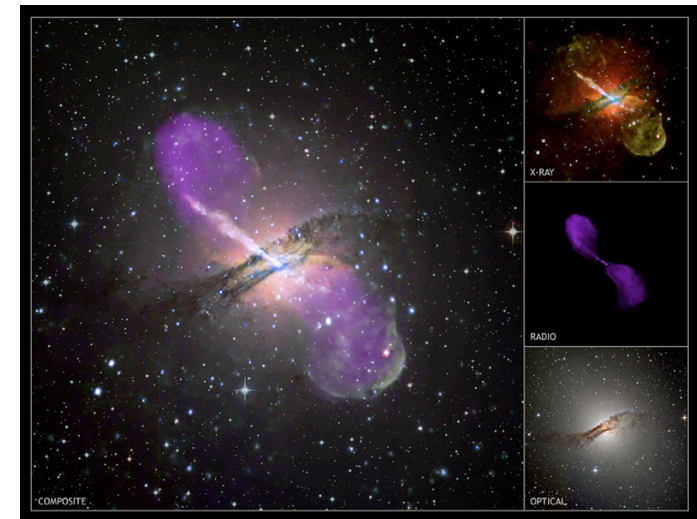
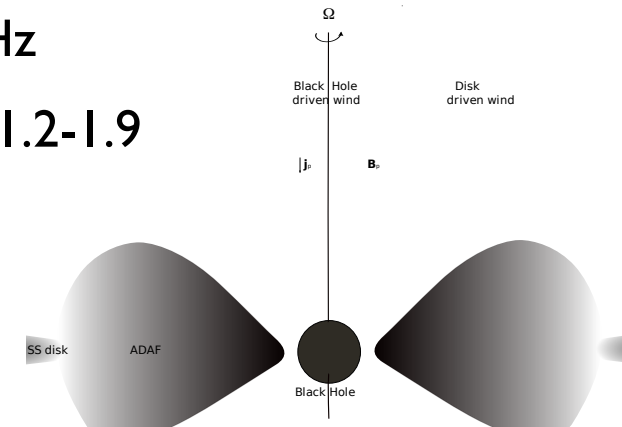
## ★ Energetic electrons:

- ▶  $\gamma_{\max,e} \sim 10^7$  (via centrifugal acceleration = IC cooling)

## ★ TeV emission: (R & Aharonian 09)

- ▶ IC (Thomson) up-scattering of ADAF photons gives emission up to  $\sim 5 (\gamma/10^7)$  TeV ✓ o.k.
- ▶ at highest energies sensitive to seed photon spectrum ✓ o.k.
- ▶ maximum output  $L_{\text{TeV}} \sim 10^{39}$  erg/s  $\propto M_{\text{BH}}$  ✓ o.k.
- ▶ Minimum variability time  $\sim 5 r_s/c \sim 1$  h

- *not sensitive enough yet to probe* -



Credit: X-ray: NASA/CXC/CfA/R.Kraft+; Radio: NSF/VLA/Univ. Hertfordshire/M.Hardcastle; Optical: ESO/WFI/M.Rejkuba+)

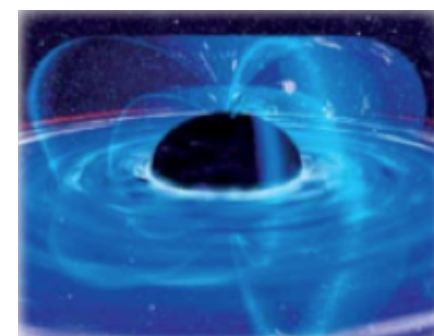
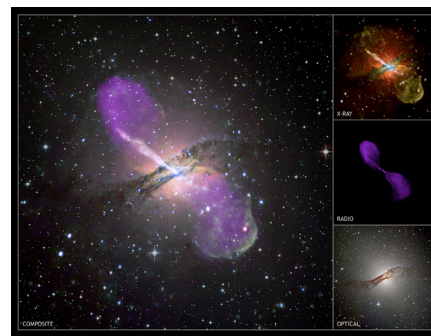
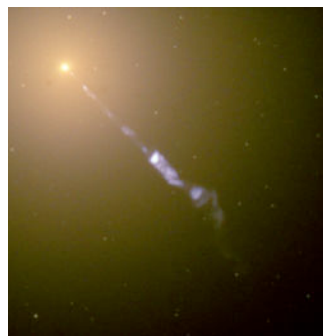
# The centrifugal - ADAF IC scenario for Cen A

## ★ Gamma-gamma absorption? (R & Aharonian 09)

- ▶ infrared disk field is low enough to allow escape of TeV photons (for  $\alpha \geq 1.4$ )
- ▶ similar, if nuclear mid-infrared flux is dominated by torus  $\geq 0.1$  pc (Radomski+ 08)

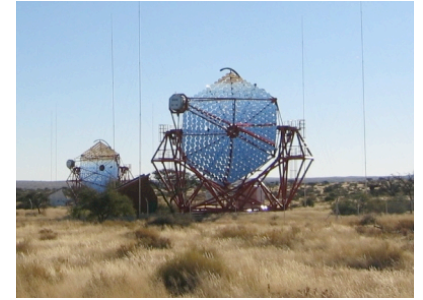
## Preliminary Conclusion I:

*In selected, nearby, low-luminous, non-aligned AGN (e.g., M87, Cen A), VHE processes close to black hole may become observable and allow fundamental diagnosis of its environment.*



# Cen A as a possible UHECR source?

★ **\_Cen A is a VHE gamma-ray source !**



★ **\_Is Cen A an extreme UHECR source ?**

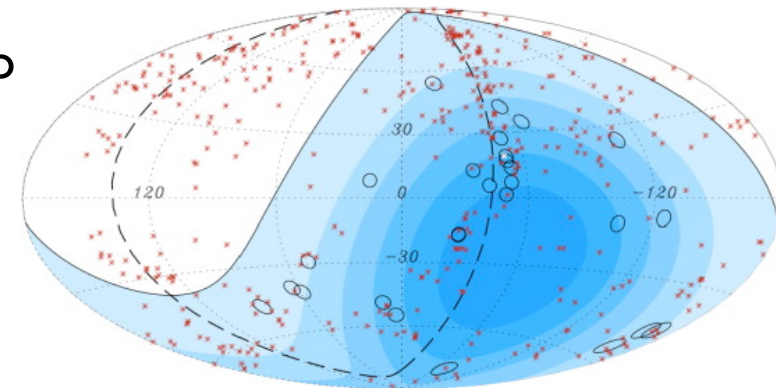


▶ observational motivation:

- apparent clustering of arrival directions - up to 4 out of 27 PAO events ( $>57$  EeV) may be associated with Cen A (PAO, *Science* 318 [2007]; APh 29 [2008])

▶ theoretical question:

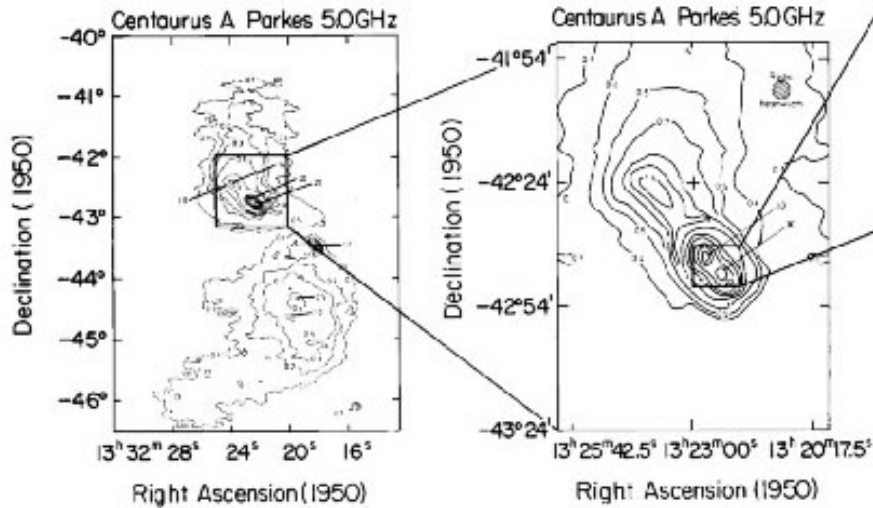
- Does it seem likely that particles might get accelerated to extreme UHECR energies in Cen A?
- Given what we (seem to) know about Cen A, do mechanisms operate efficiently enough?



# Cen A as nearest AGN - radio structure

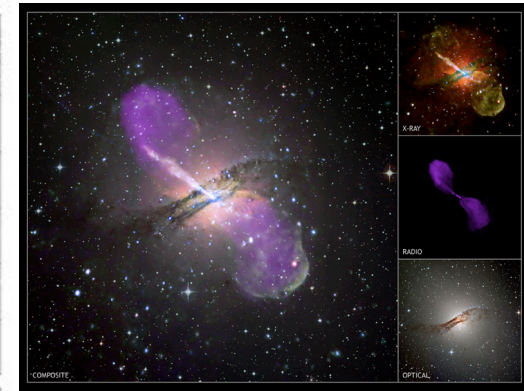
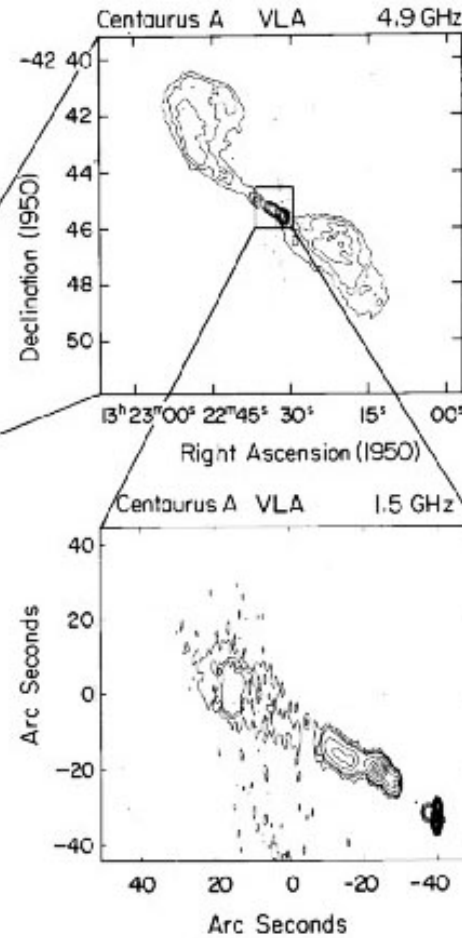
## The Radio Structure of Centaurus A

Burns + 1983,



Scale ~ 500 kpc

Scale ~ 50 kpc



Scale ~ 5 kpc

Complex morphology

## ★ Efficient acceleration of **protons** close to black hole - **unlikely**

▶ rotating BH with  $J_{\text{BH}} = a GM_{\text{BH}}^2/c$  embedded in magnetic field (BZ)

➔ **B** rotates with angular velocity of horizon (*membrane paradigm*)

➔ induced electric field  **$E \sim a B$**

➔ available potential  **$\Phi \sim r_g E$**

➔ maximum achievable CR energy:

$$E_{\text{max}} \sim 3 \times 10^{19} a Z M_{\text{BH},8} B_{0,4} \text{ eV}$$

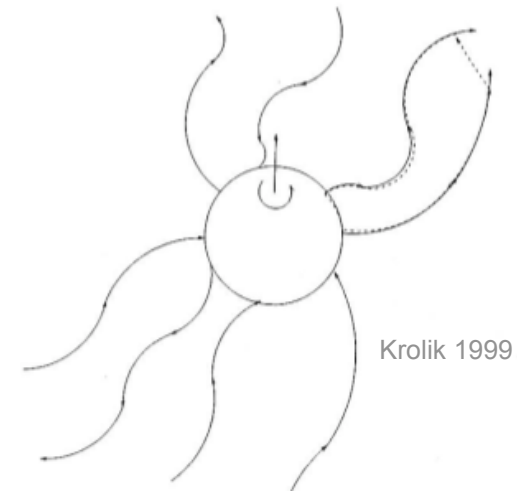
**But:** (1) Cen A is not massive enough

(2) Ordered  $B_0 <$  equipartition magnetic field  $< 10^4 \text{ G}$ ,

(3) Vacuum breakdown is to be expected

(4) Curvature radiation would otherwise suppress (Levinson '00)

(5) Tendency for low spin in FR I (Daly '09)

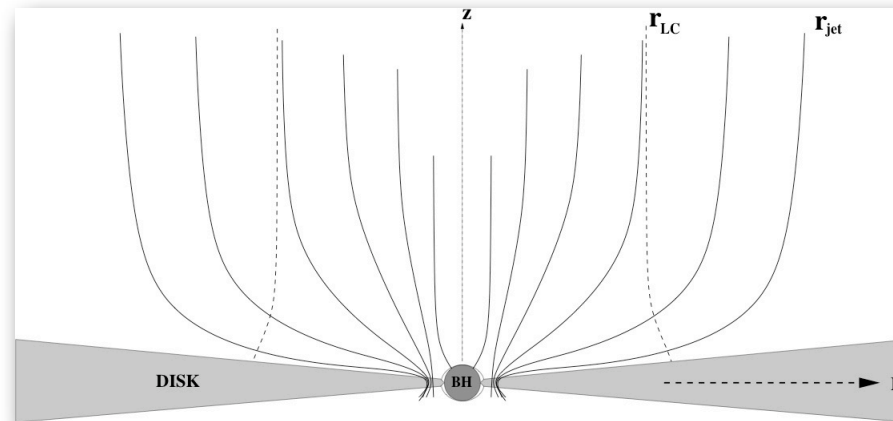


**?UHECR from quasar remnants?**  
Boldt & Gosh 1999

## Efficient acceleration of protons close to black hole - *unlikely*

- ▶ Disk magnetosphere - centrifugal acceleration: (R & Aharonian '08b)

**But:** Breakdown of co-rotation:  $E_{\max} < 10^{17}$  eV for protons



## ★ Efficient acceleration of **protons** by shocks-in-jet - **unlikely**

- ▶ non-relativistic shock acceleration timescale:

$$t_{\text{acc}} \sim \frac{E}{(dE/dt)} \sim \left( \frac{E}{dE} \right) t_c \sim r_{\text{gyro}} \left( \frac{c}{u_s^2} \right)$$

- ▶ maximum energy by balance with cross-field diffusion/shock lifetime:

$$E_{\text{max}} \sim Z e B r_t \beta_s \leq 2 \times 10^{19} Z B_{0,4} \beta_{s,0.1} \text{ eV}$$

(using  $B(r) \sim B_0 r_s/r$  with  $B_{0,4} = 4 B_0/10^4 \text{G}$  and  $\beta_{s,0.1} = \beta_s/0.1 c$ )

**But:** (1) expect rather low *internal* shock speeds

➔ low overall bulk flow  $\leq 0.5c$

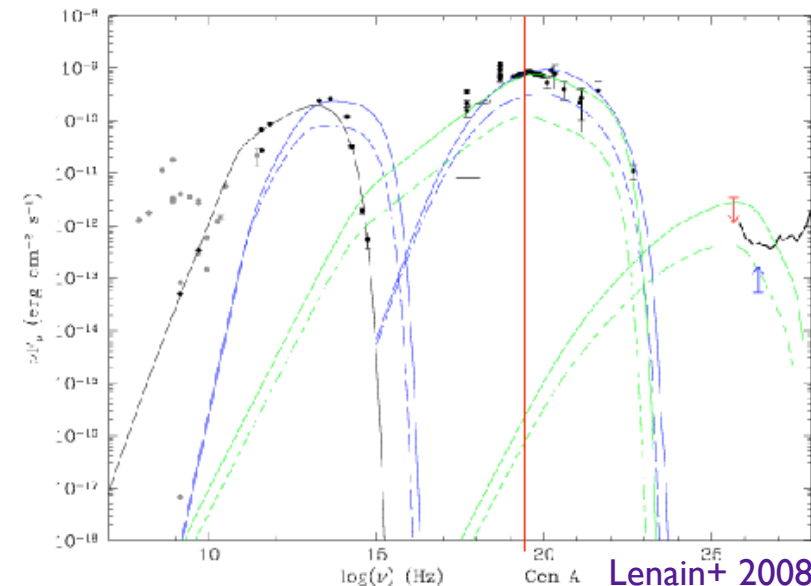
(Tingay+ 01; Hardcastle+ 03)

(2) supported by nuclear SED

➔ synchrotron peak (independent of B):

$$\nu_s \sim 2 \times 10^{19} (\beta_s/0.1)^2 \text{ Hz}$$

(3) FR I energetics, see later





## ★\_Efficient 2nd order Fermi acceleration in outer lobes? - **unlikely?**

- ▶ acceleration timescale:

$$t_{\text{acc}} \sim \frac{E}{(dE/dt)} \sim \left( \frac{E}{dE} \right) t_s \sim \left( \frac{c}{v_A} \right)^2 \frac{\lambda}{c}$$

- ▶ Maximum when acceleration = escape (cross-field):

$$E_{\text{max}} \sim 2 \times 10^{19} Z (v_A/0.1c) (R/100 \text{ kpc}) (B/10^{-6}\text{G}) \text{ eV}$$

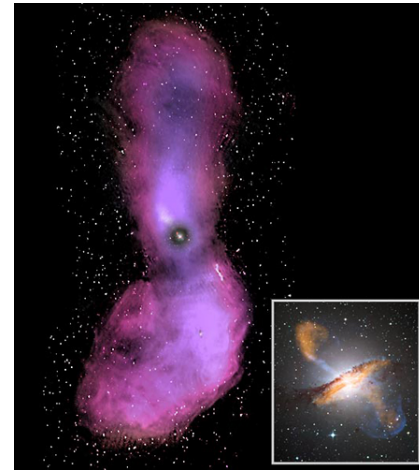
may account for PAO events if (!)  $v_A > 0.3 c$  (Hardcastle+ 09)

**But:** (1) If (part of the) observed X-ray emission is indeed thermal in origin (Isobe+ 01; Marshall & Clark '81)

→ thermal plasma density of  $n_{\text{th}} \sim (10^{-5} - 10^{-4}) \text{ cm}^{-3}$

→ Alfvén speed  $\sim c/300 \ll c$  (cf. also O'Sullivan+ 09)

(2) Faraday RMs suggest densities  $\sim n_{\text{th}}$  (Feain+ 09)



linear scale ~ 500 kpc

## ★\_ Efficient shear acceleration along kpc-jet - perhaps **possible**

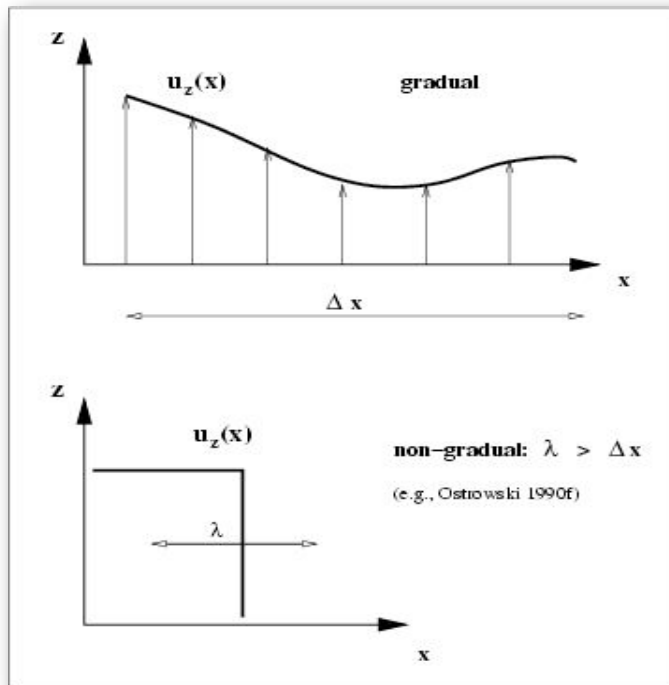
### Shear acceleration - recap:

(Jokipii & Morfill '90; R. & Duffy '04, '06)

- Internal jet stratification (e.g., limb-brightening, polarization, higher energy emission closer to axis)
- Example: one-dim. gradual shear flow with frozen-in scattering centers:

$$\vec{u} = u_z(x) \vec{e}_z$$

➔ like 2nd Fermi, stochastic process with average energy gain:



$$\frac{\langle \Delta \epsilon \rangle}{\epsilon_1} \propto \left( \frac{u}{c} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{c^2} \left( \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial x} \right)^2 \lambda^2$$

with characteristic effective velocity:

$$u = \left( \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial x} \right) \lambda$$

**“2nd order Fermi-type”**

➔ produces power-law  $n(p) \propto p^{-(1+\alpha)}$

## On shear acceleration along kpc-jet in Cen A:

- ▶ **Advantage:** "distributed" mechanism operating along jet
- ▶ **"Disadvantage":** needs high energy seeds  $t_{\text{acc}} \propto [(\partial u / \partial r)^2 \lambda]^{-1}$ :

$t_{\text{acc, shear}} < t_{\text{adv}}$  possible for  $\gamma_p \sim 5 \times 10^9$  (using  $\Delta r \sim r_j / 2$ ,  $\Delta v_z \sim 0.5c$ )

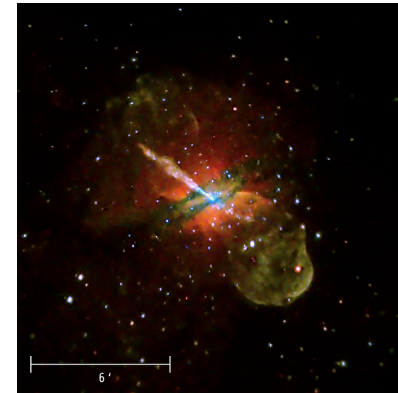
➡ **but:** could be provided by shock acceleration in inner part

- ▶ **Energy boost** by factor  $\sim (10-20)$  possible

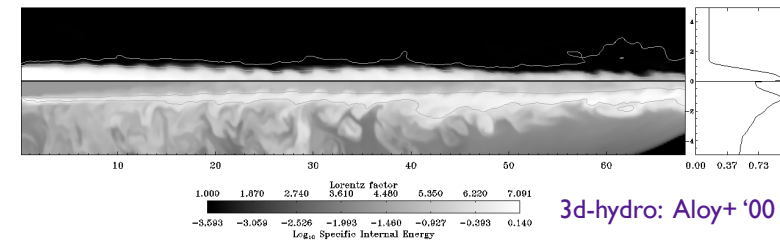
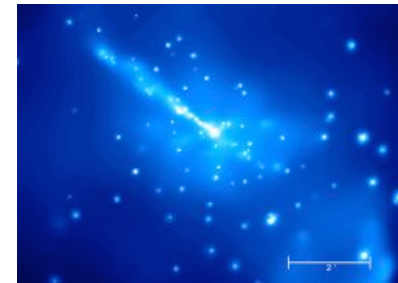
➡ constraint by confinement  $r_{\text{gyro}} < \Delta r$

➡ may be more, if B is amplified in shear (Urpin'06; Zhang+ '09)

- ▶ **Spectral change** possible due to operation of new mechanisms!



Credit: NASA/CXC/CfA/Kraft et al



## ★\_ Constraints from FR I jet power requirements:

► Magnetic flux carried by the jet:  $L_m \sim \pi r^2 (B_p^2/8\pi) u_z$

- from shock acceleration: express B in terms of  $E_{\max}$ :  $B \propto E_{\max} / Z \beta_s$

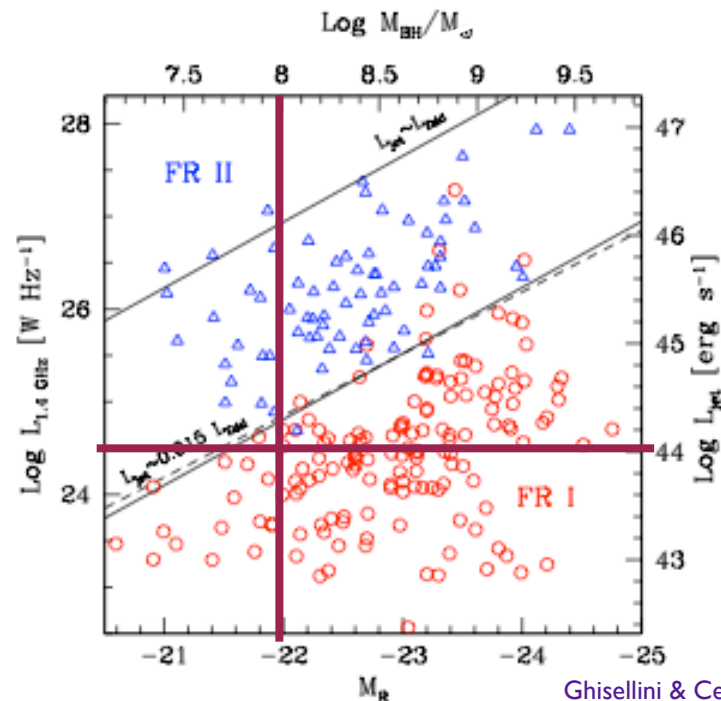
- minimum jet power  $L_j \sim 2 L_m$

$$L_j \sim 10^{44} \left( \frac{u_z}{0.5c} \right) \left( \frac{0.1}{\beta_s} \right)^2 \left( \frac{E_{\max}}{10^{19} \text{ eV}} \right)^2 \frac{1}{Z^2} \text{ erg/s}$$

No  $10^{20}$  eV protons from shocks in Cen A

► Do same exercise for shear:

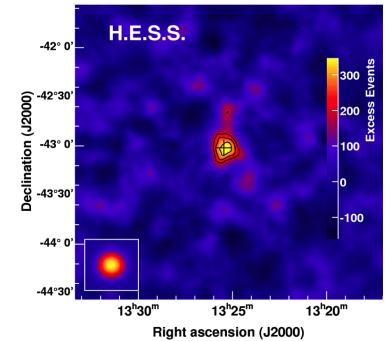
- o.k. for  $E_{\max} \sim 10^{20}$  eV  
(e.g.,  $B \sim 10^{-4}$  G,  $r \sim 0.5$  kpc,  $u_z \sim 0.5c$ )



# Summary

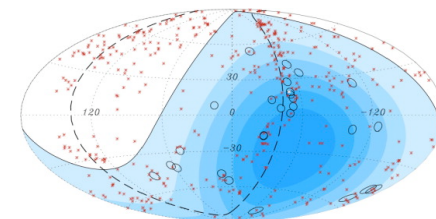
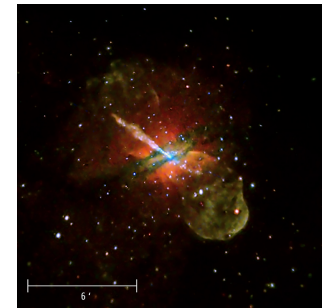
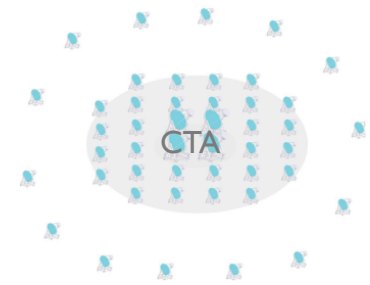
## \_Cen A is a TeV gamma-ray source ( → H.E.S.S.)

- ▶ may allow to probe near-BH environment ...
- ▶ need more data → CTA



## \_Cen A as possible UHECR source

- ▶ observationally “motivated”, theoretically “possible”:
  - if protonic - via shear acceleration along kpc jet
  - if heavier - possibly also via BZ and shocks
- ➡ spectral changes might be partly due to operation of different mechanisms
- ➡ composition heavier towards highest end?



**THANK YOU!**