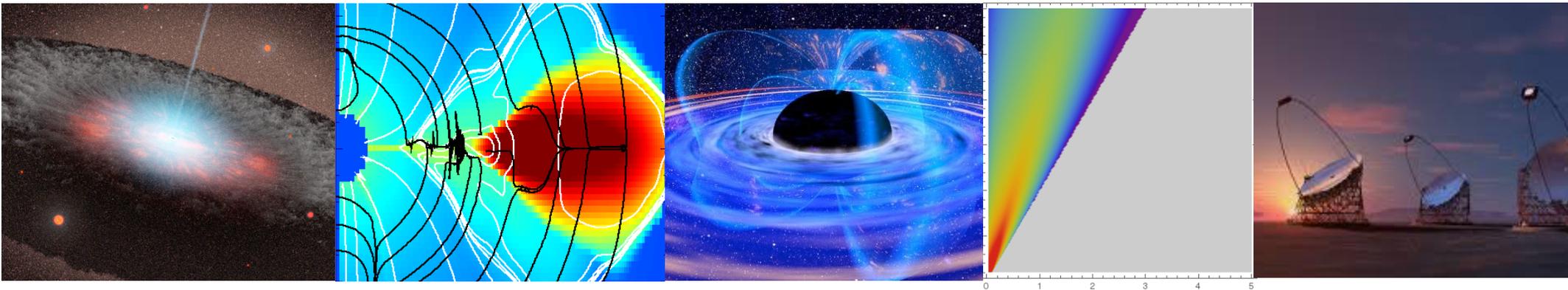


Magnetospheric Gamma-Ray Emission in Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN)

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Workshop on Magnetospheres of Neutron Stars and Black Holes (GSFC)



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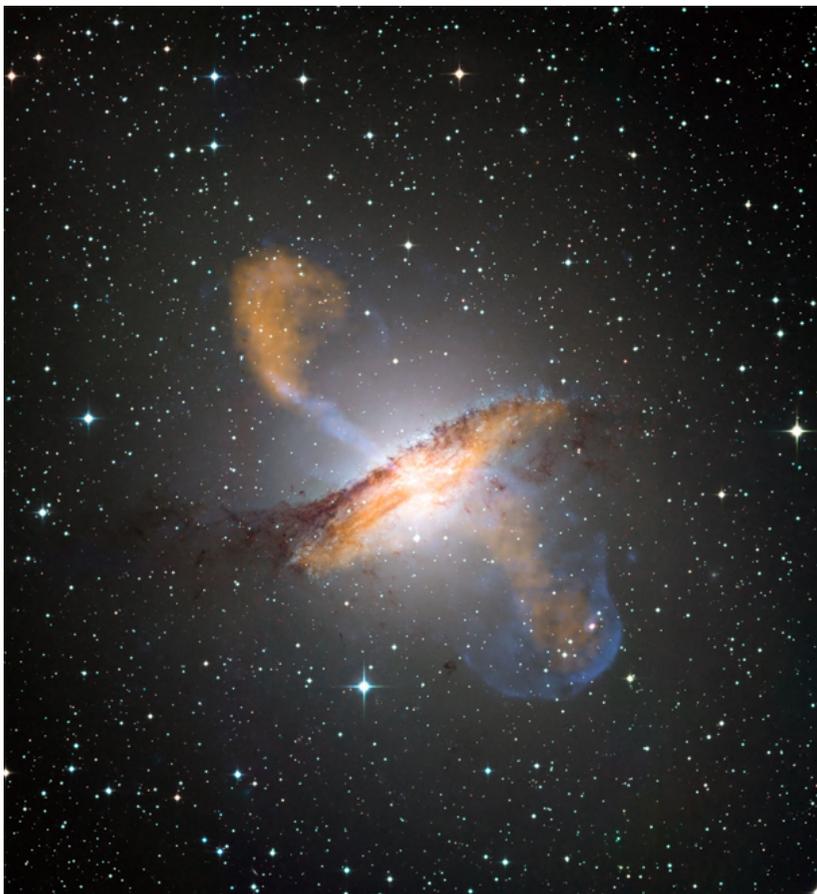
Outline

- *Context & Motivation*
- *Candidate Sources: **Cen A, IC 310, M87***
- *The Occurrence and Relevance of gaps*
 - ▶ *The power of (steady) gaps*
 - ▶ *On “unsteady” gaps*
- *Conclusions & Perspectives*

Context of Sources

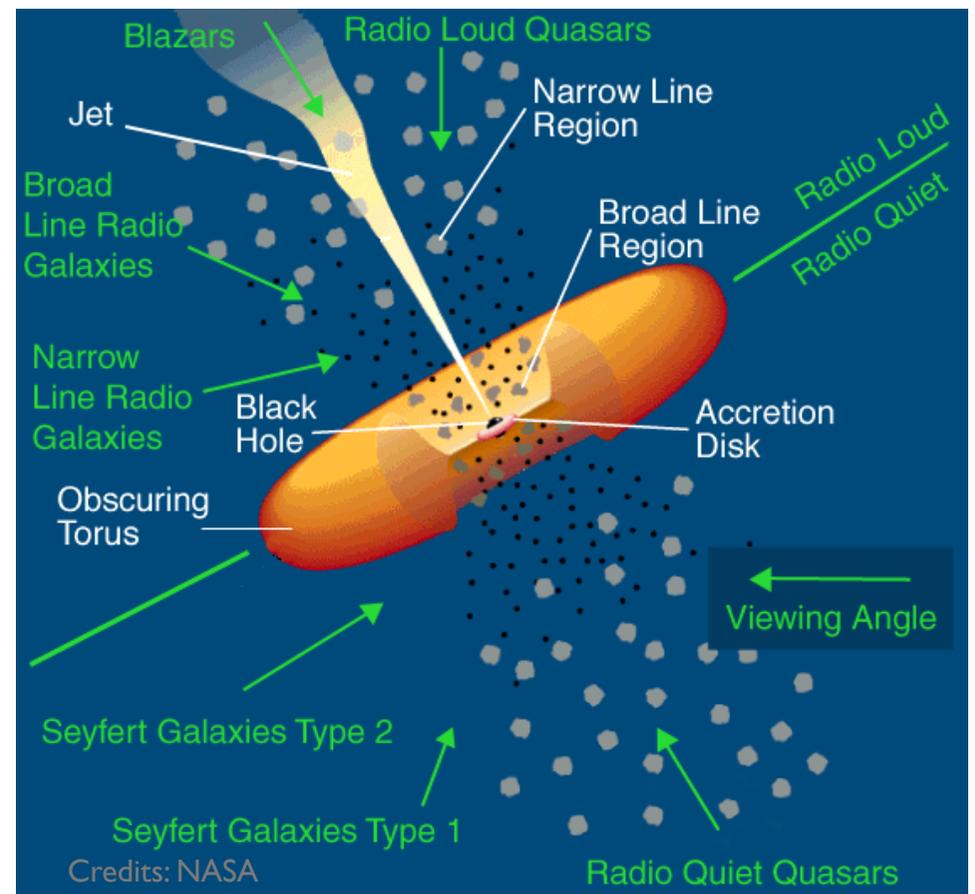
Non-blazar radio-loud **AGN:**

- **misaligned jets (MAGN)**
- **modest Doppler boosting** $D = 1 / [\gamma(1 - \beta \cos i)]$
- **Radio Galaxies** as prototypes



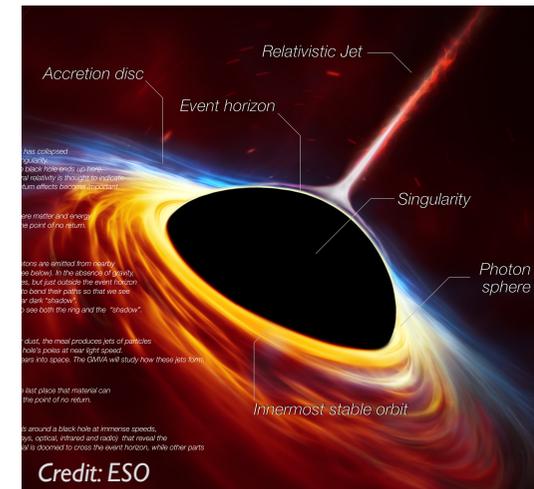
Radio Galaxy **Centaurus A** (Cen A), core region, nearest **Active Galaxy** ($d \sim 4$ Mpc)

X-rays (Chandra/blue), radio (orange) & optical



Central engine in AGN & unification

“Energetic processes in BH magnetosphere can lead to gamma-ray emission showing up in the HE-VHE band”



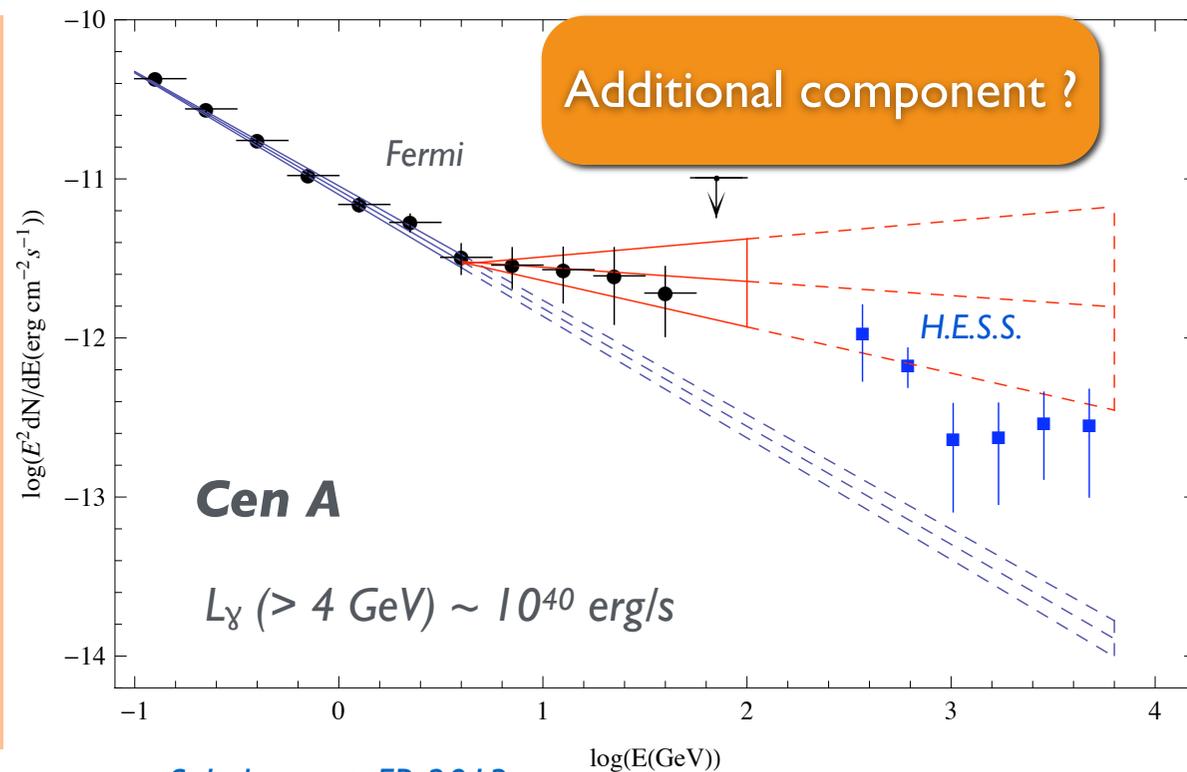
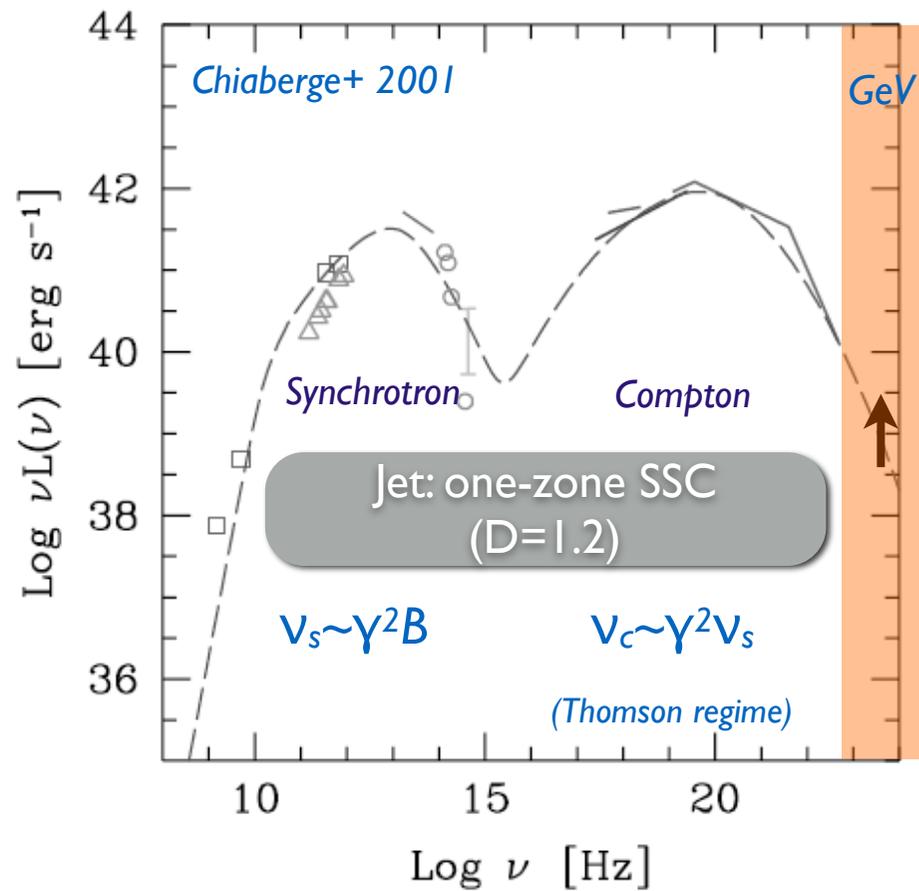
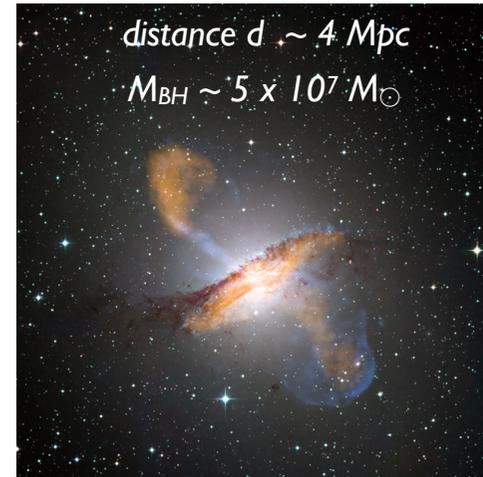
Observation of **rapid VHE variability** and/or **spectral hardening** (additional component beyond one-zone SSC jet expectation) as possible signatures in “misaligned” AGN:

- **Cen A** - unusual spectral HE hardening
- **IC 310** - extreme VHE variability
- **M87** - rapid VHE variability, radio-link, γ -ray excess emission

Cen A - spectral hardening at HE beyond I-zone SSC

Unusual **spectral hardening** @ $E_{break} \sim 4 \text{ GeV}$ (-2.7 \rightarrow -2.2):

- ▶ beyond jet emission (SSC) for misaligned source ($D \sim 1$)
- ▶ **additional emission** component that allows to connect to VHE
- ▶ caveat: no significant variability detected \Rightarrow a number of possible origins...



Sahakyan, ..+ FR 2013

for update: Brown+ 2017; H.E.S.S. + 2018

IC 310 - extreme VHE variability

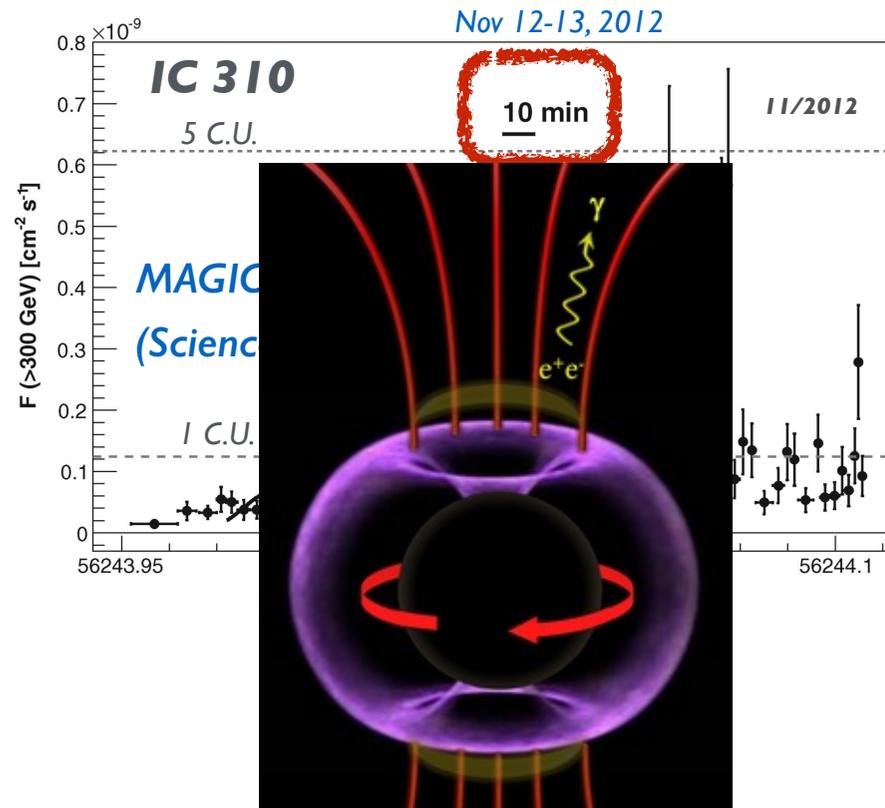
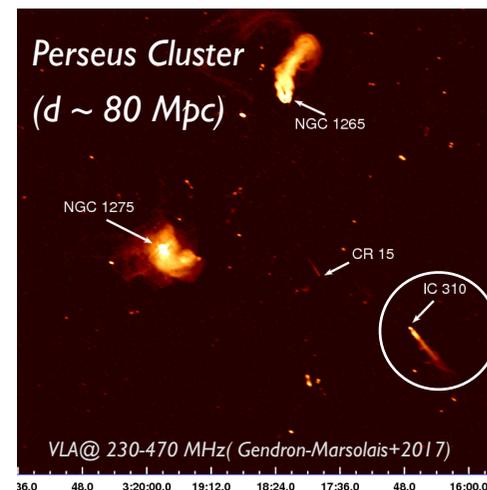
VHE flare in 2012 (MAGIC):

Extreme short-term VHE variability

- bright outburst $L_\gamma \sim 2 \times 10^{44}$ erg/s
- doubling time ~ 5 min
- BH mass = $3 \times 10^8 M_\odot$ ($3 \times 10^7 M_\odot$??)
- BH crossing time $r_g(3 \times 10^8 M_\odot)/c = 25$ min
- **sub-horizon “gap-type” particle acceleration (?)**
 - ▶ gap height $h \sim 0.2 r_g$

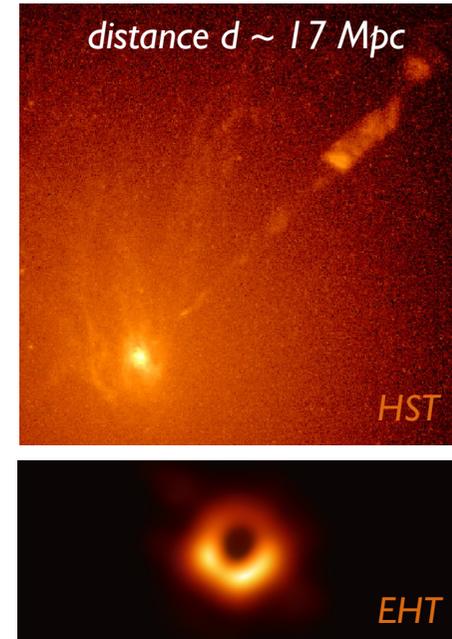
Possible probe of BH vicinity

caveat: low angular resolution of IACTs

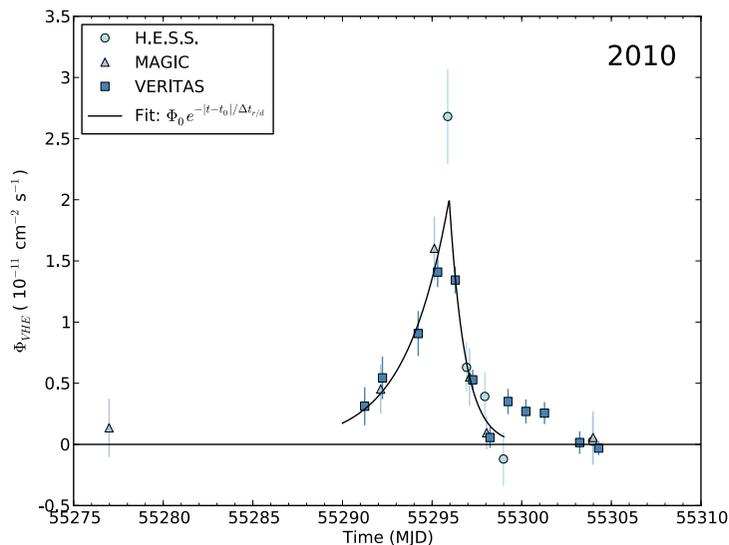


M87 - rapid VHE variability, radio link & γ -ray excess

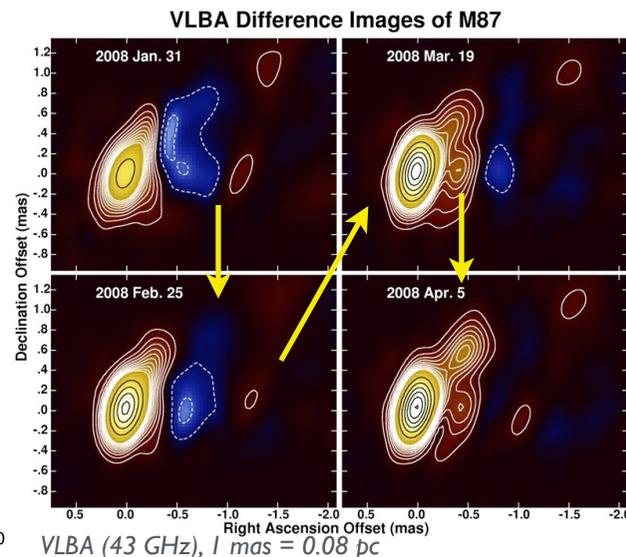
- rapid VHE variability 2005, 2008, 2010
 - ▶ BH mass $6.5 \times 10^9 M_{\odot} \Rightarrow r_g/c = 0.38 d$ (day-scale = horizon-scale)
 - ▶ $L_{VHE,high} \sim 5 \times 10^{41}$ erg/s
- radio-VHE correlation (increase) +2008, ± 2010 , +2012
- HE spectral inflection (additional component?)
 - ➔ additional emission component, compact & close to black hole



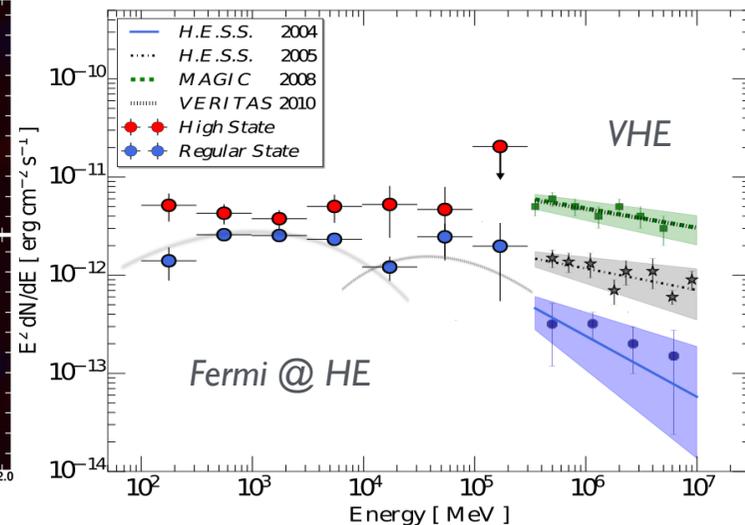
➔ **Magnetospheric Gamma-Ray Emission ?** (Levinson & FR 2011)



Abramowski+ 2012



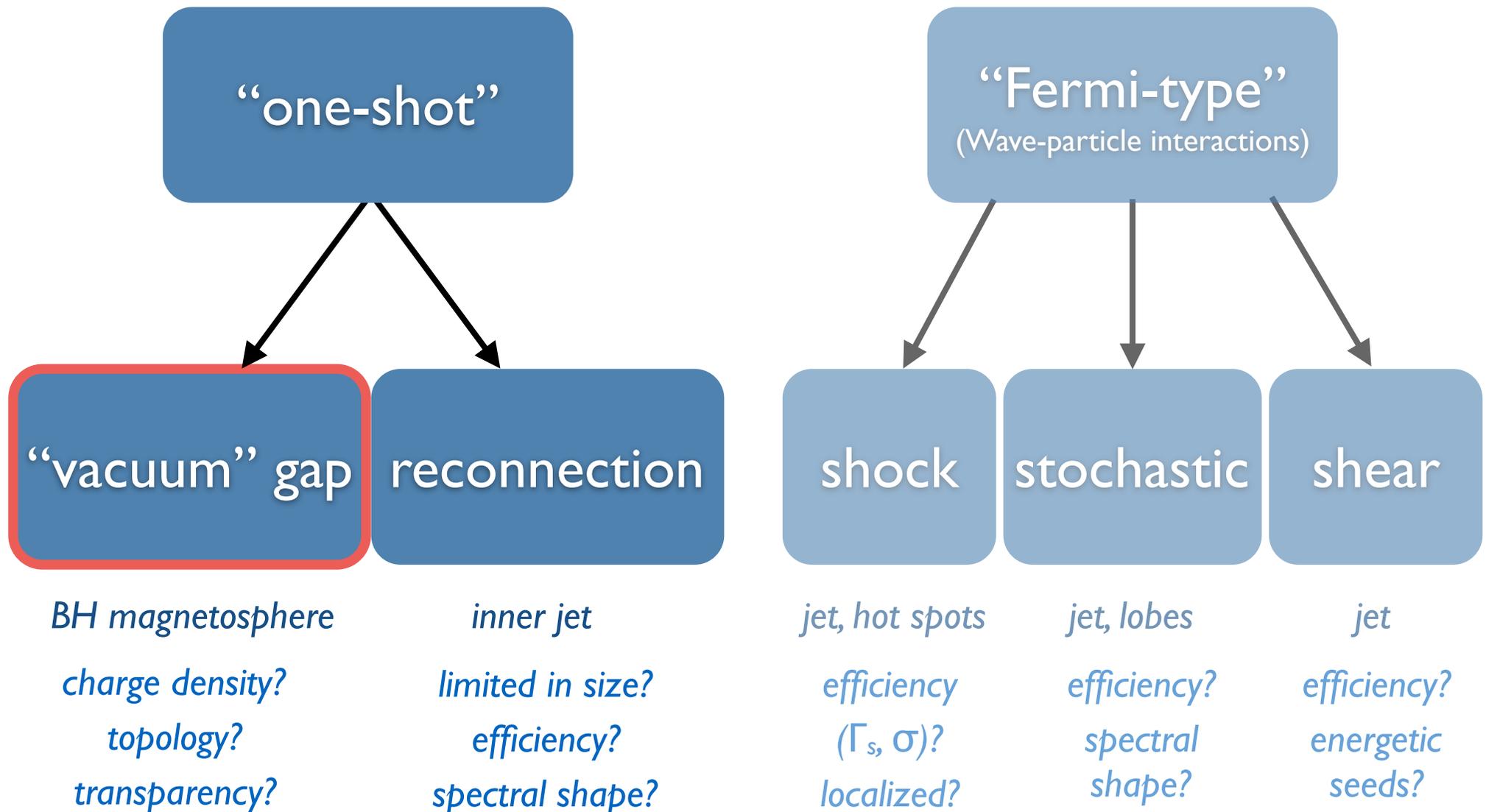
Acciari+ 2009 (Science)



Benkhali, Chakraborty & FR 2019

Orientation: How to produce relativistic particles ?

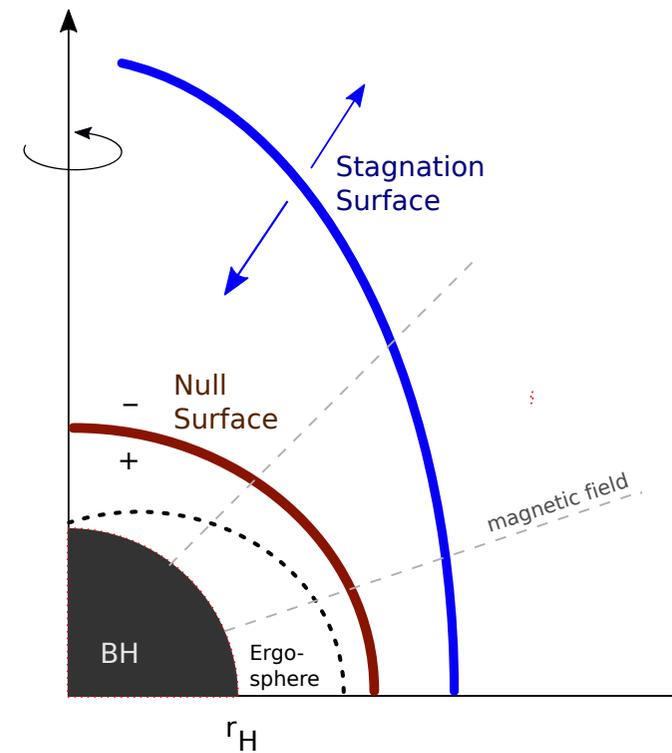
Acceleration processes & sites in AGN (not exhaustive)



The Occurrence of Gaps around rotating Black Holes

“Parallel electric field occurrence in under-dense charge regions”

- ▶ Null surface in Kerr Geometry ($r \sim r_g \equiv GM/c^2$)
for force-free magnetosphere, vanishing of poloidal electric field $\mathbf{E}_p \propto (\Omega^F - \omega) \nabla \Psi = 0$, $\omega = \text{Lense-Thirring}$
- ▶ Stagnation surface ($r \sim \text{several } r_g$)
Inward flow of plasma below due to gravitational field, outward motion above \Rightarrow need to replenish charges



e.g., Blandford & Znajek 1977; Thorne, Price & Macdonald 1986
Beskin et al. 1992; Hirotani & Okamoto 1998...

The Conceptual Relevance of Gaps

- ▶ **BH-driven jets (Blandford-Znajek)**

Self-consistency: Continuous plasma injection needed to activate BZ outflows (force-free MHD)

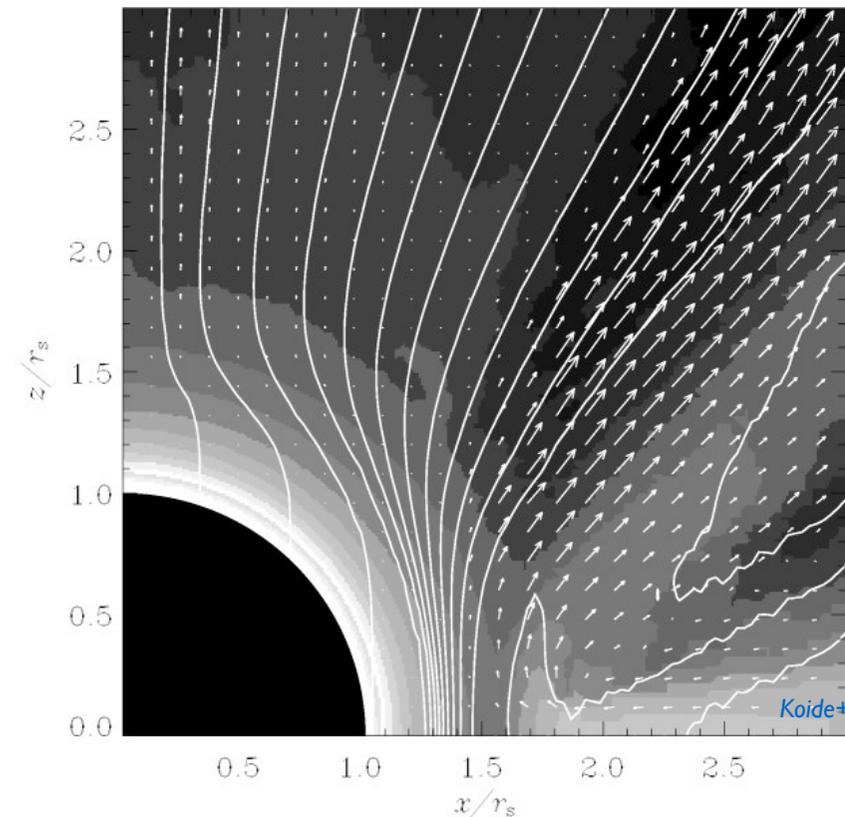
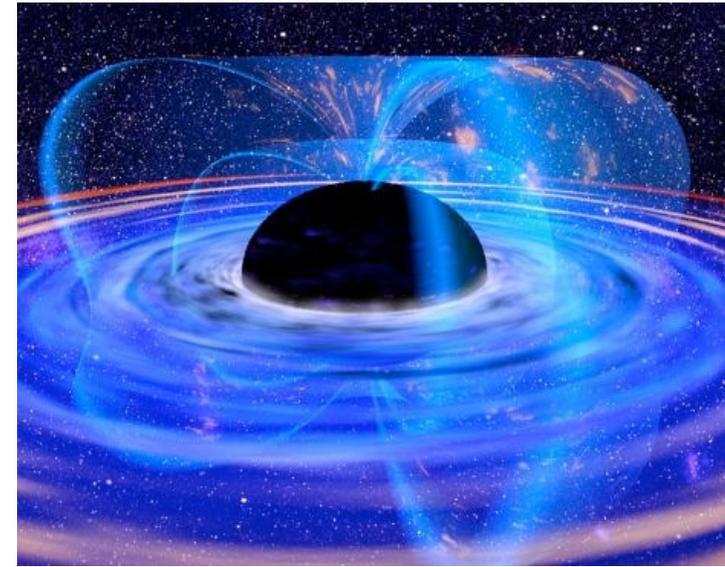
- ▶ **Non-thermal Particle Acceleration**

Implication: efficient (direct) acceleration of electrons & positrons

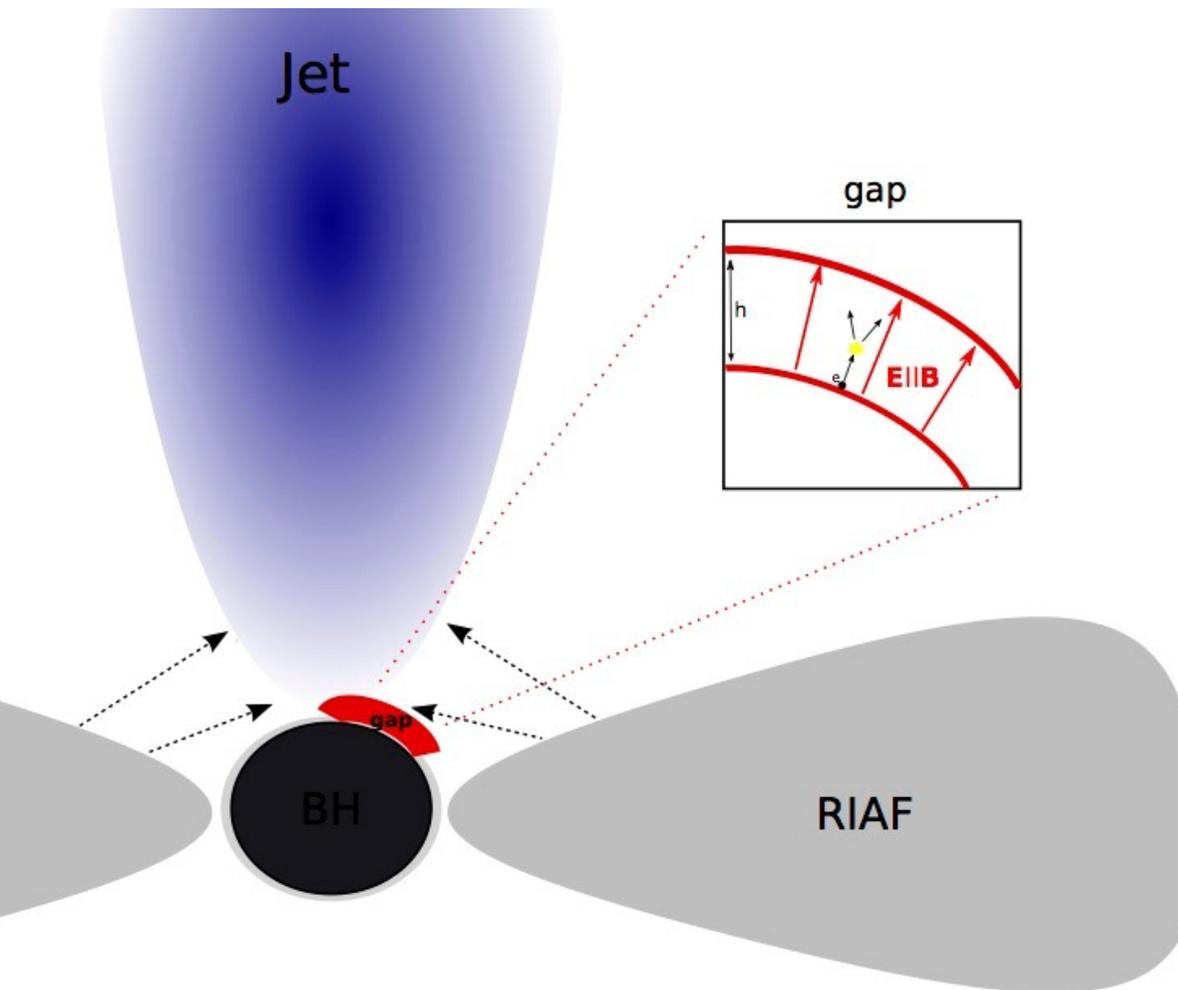
- ▶ **Radiation & Pair Cascade.....**

Features: expect γ -ray production, $\gamma\gamma$ -absorption triggers pair cascade generating charge multiplicity (e^+e^-) ensuring electric field screening (closure)

(e.g., Levinson & Rieger 2011)



Gamma-Ray Emission from AGN Magnetospheres



Gamma-Ray Production:

- *HE γ -rays via curvature:*
$$\nu \sim (0.2c) (\gamma^3 / R_c)$$
 - *VHE γ -rays via IC:*
$$h\nu \approx \gamma m_e c^2$$
 - *Need under-luminous (RIAF) environment to avoid absorption!*
- ➔ **detectable in misaligned AGN with weakly Doppler-boosted jet emission (radio galaxies)**

e.g., Levinson 2000; Neronov & Aharonian 2007; Rieger & Aharonian 2009; Acciari+ 2009; Levinson & Rieger 2011; Rieger 2011; Aleksic+ 2014; Broderick & Tchekhovskoy 2015; Vincent 2015; Ptitsyna & Neronov 2015; Hirotani & Pu 2016; Hirotani+ 2016; Hirotani+ 2017; Rieger 2017; Levinson & Segev 2017; Punsly+ 2018; Katsoulakos & Rieger 2018; Chen+ 2018; Levinson & Cerutti 2018...

What to expect for “steady” ID gaps ?

Solving Gauss' laws depending on different boundaries

$$\frac{dE_{||}}{ds} = 4\pi (\rho - \rho_{GJ})$$

e.g. highly under-dense, $\rho_e \ll \rho_{GJ}$

▶ Boundaries:

$$E_{||}(s=0) \neq 0, E_{||}(s=h)=0$$

▶ Gap potential:

$$\Delta\phi_{\text{gap}} \sim a r_g B (\mathbf{h}/r_g)^2$$

▶ Gap - Jet power:

$$L_{\text{VHE}} \sim L_{\text{BZ}} (\mathbf{h}/r_g)^2 \dots$$

e.g., Blandford & Znajek 1977;
Levinson 2000; Levinson & Rieger 2011

weakly under-dense: $\rho_e \sim \rho_{GJ}$

▶ Boundaries:

$$E_{||}(s=0)=0, E_{||}(s=h)=0$$

▶ Gap potential:

$$\Delta\phi_{\text{gap}} \sim a r_g B (\mathbf{h}/r_g)^3$$

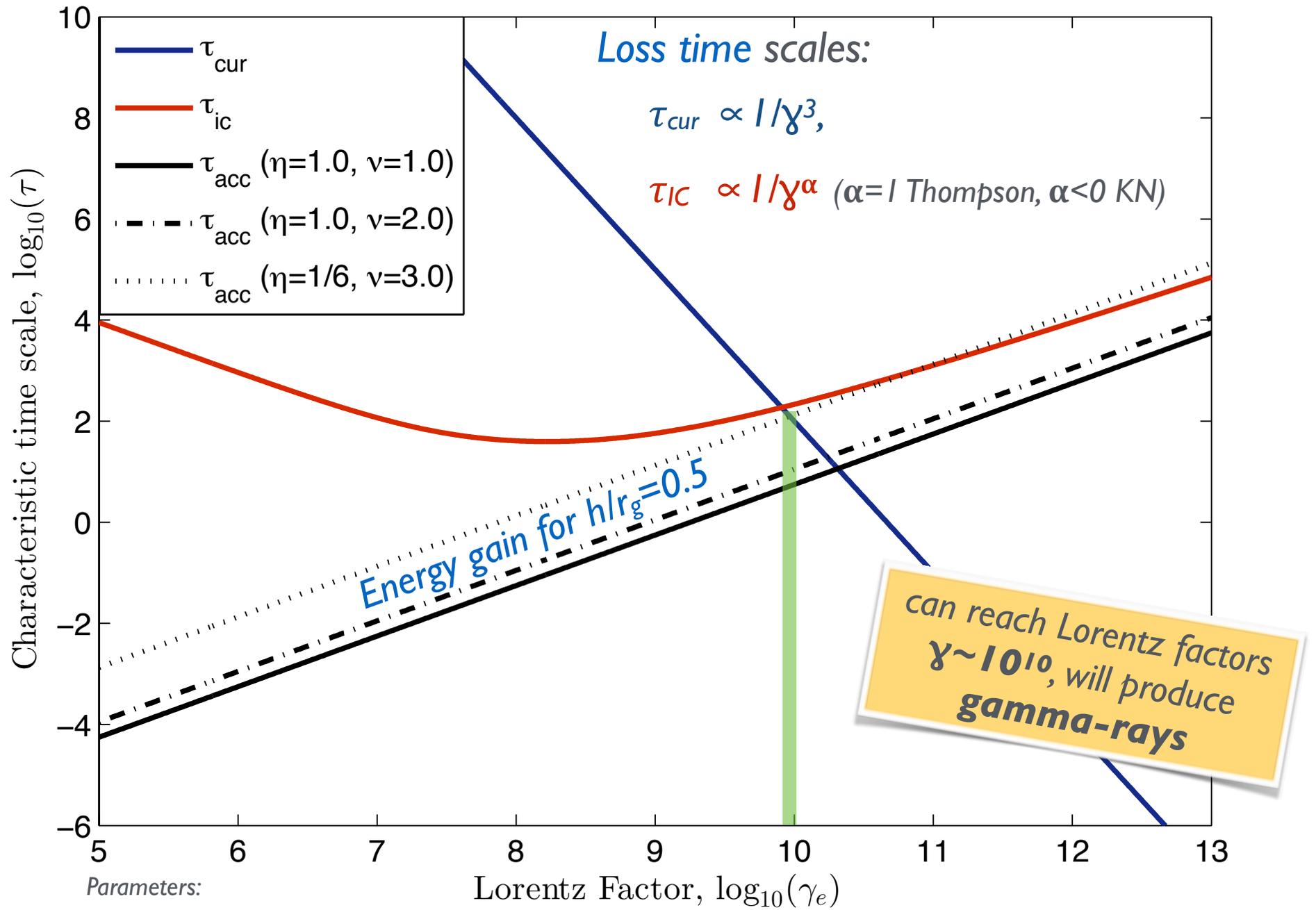
▶ Gap - Jet power:

$$L_{\text{VHE}} \sim L_{\text{BZ}} (\mathbf{h}/r_g)^4 \dots$$

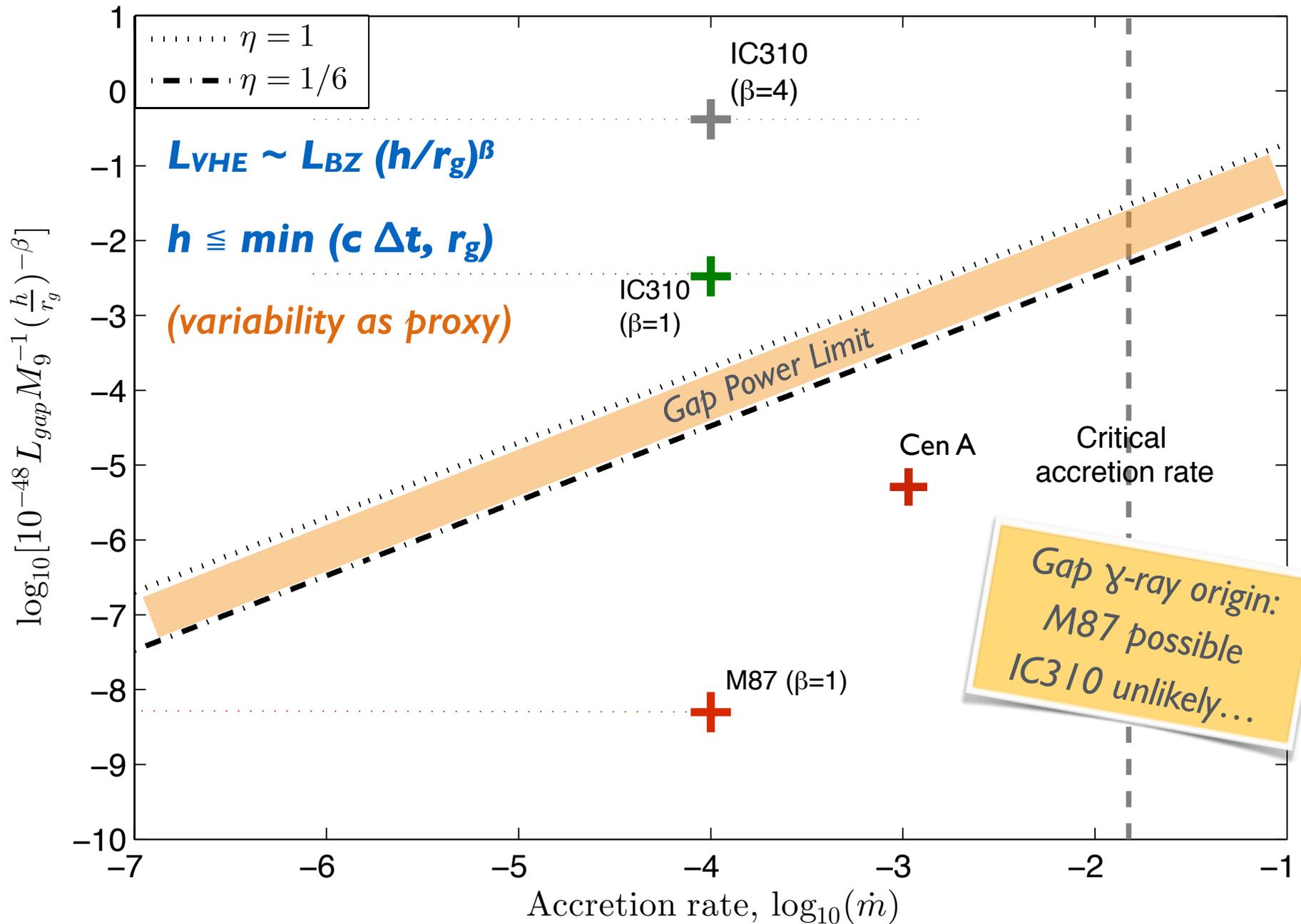
e.g., Hirotani & Pu 2016;
Katsoulakos & Rieger 2018

Taking variability as proxy for gap size
⇒ Jet power constraints becomes relevant for rapidly varying sources

Example: Acceleration versus Losses - Timescales



Maximum Power Constraints for steady Gaps

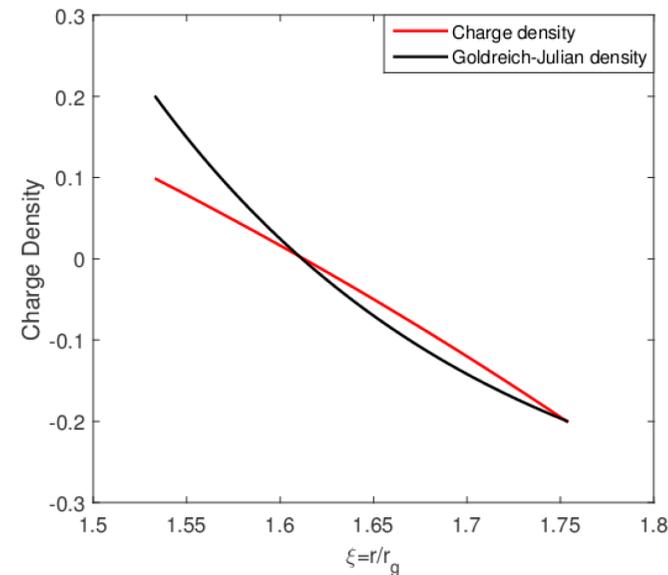
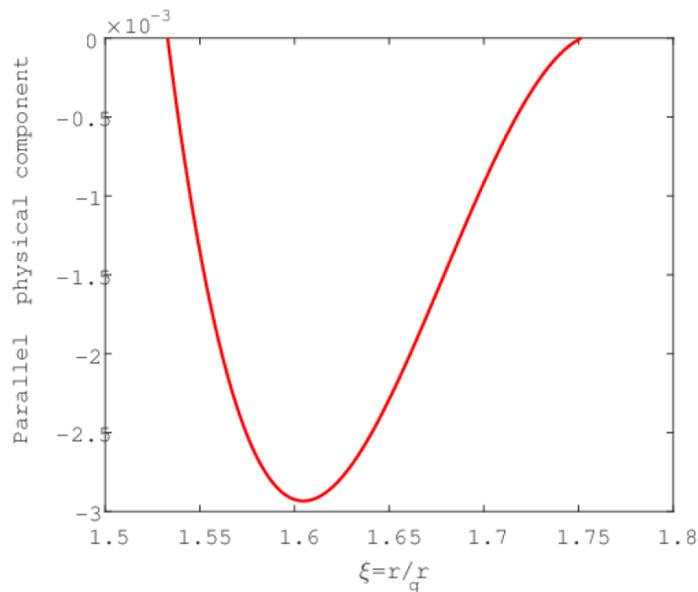


What sizes etc to expect ? - Self-consistent steady (ID) gap solutions

e.g., Beskin+ 1992; Hirotani & Okamoto 1998; Hirotani+ 2016; Levinson & Segev 2017...

Solve system of relevant PDEs in ID assuming some soft photon description:

- ▶ Gauss' law ($E_{||}$)
- ▶ e^+, e^- equation of motion (*radiation reaction*)
- ▶ e^+, e^- continuity equation (*pair production*)
- ▶ Boltzmann equation for photons (*IC, curvature, pair production*)



Boundary Conditions:
Zero electric field at boundaries
 $q \leq q_G$ in boundaries
ADAF soft photon field

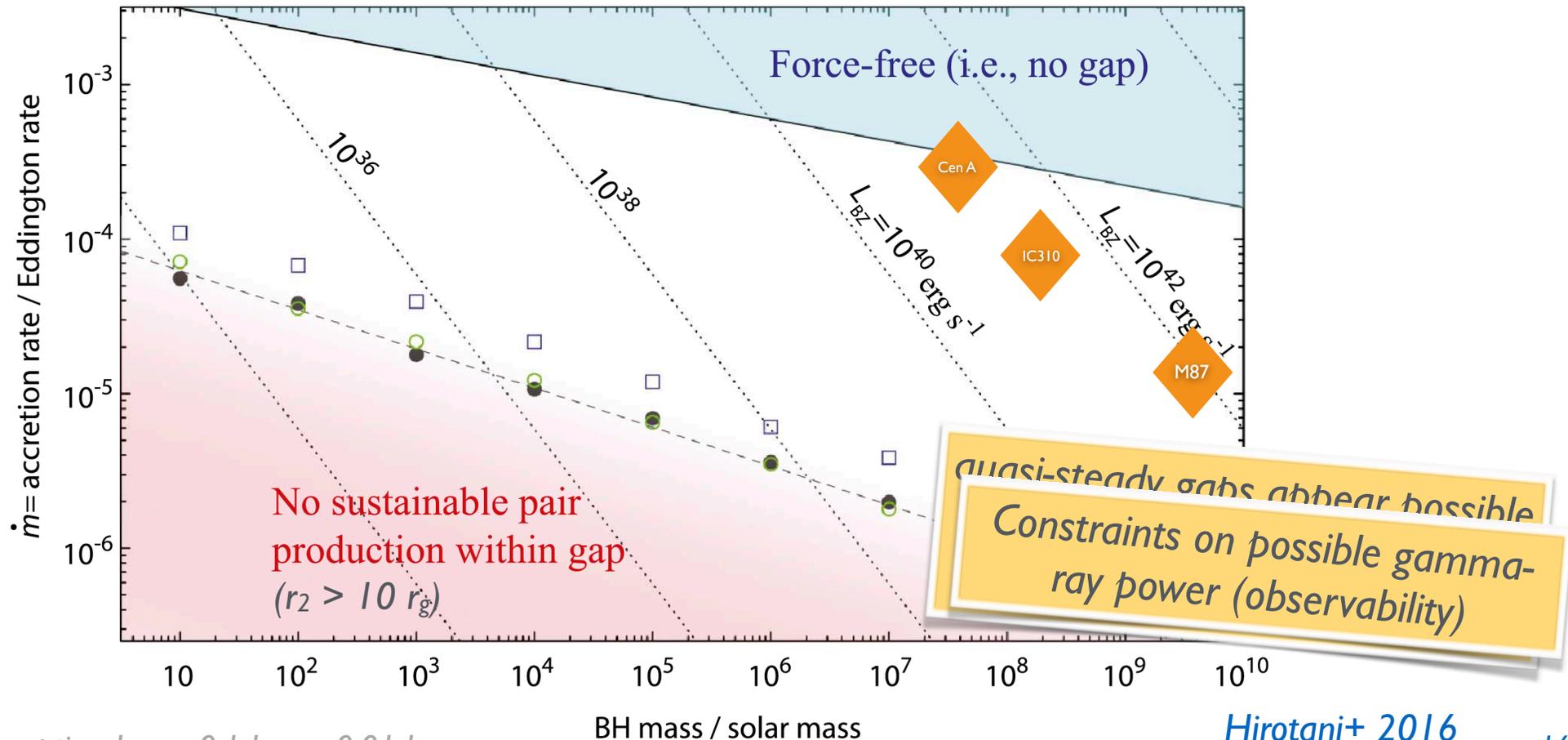
Conditions for “steady” gap formation

(1) seed injection (pair production in hot ADAF) must be low enough:

$$n_{\pm} / n_{GJ} \propto \dot{m}^{7/2} M_{BH}^{1/2} < 1 \Rightarrow \text{otherwise force-free}$$

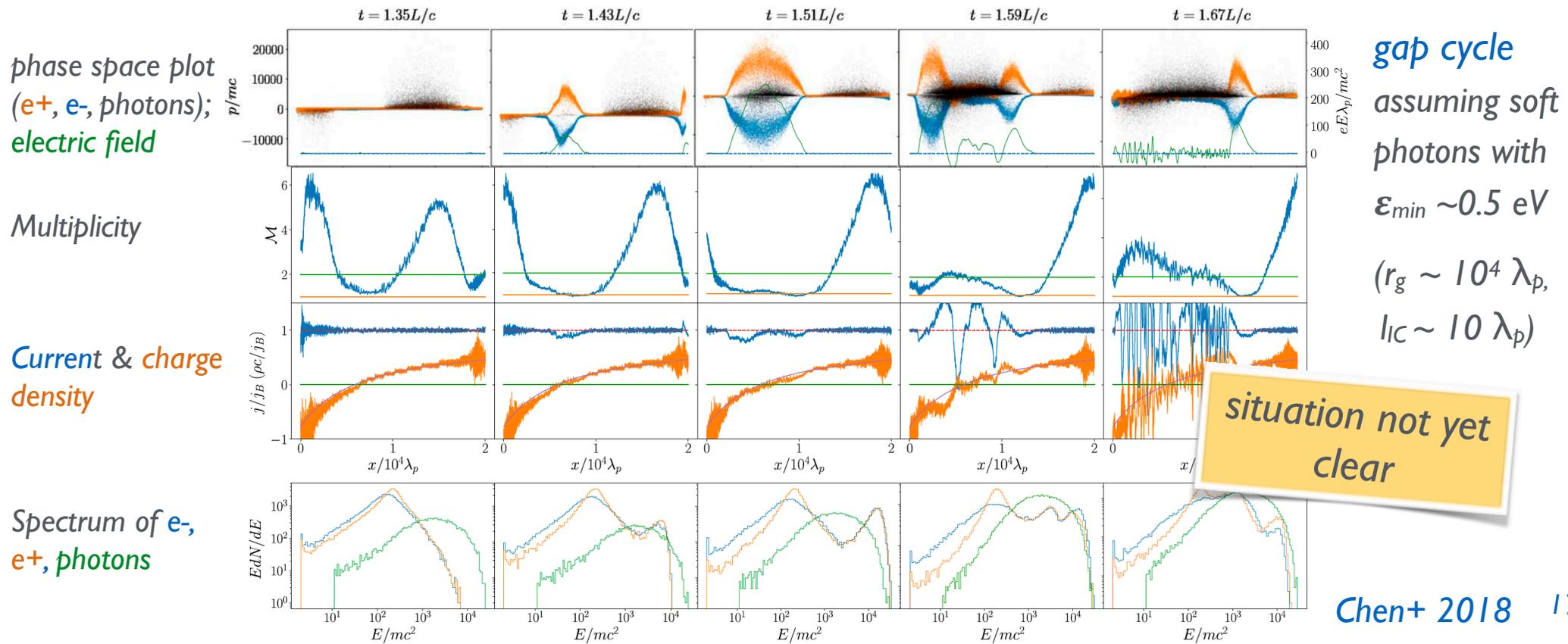
(2) if \dot{m} (soft photon field) becomes too low, pair creation within gap no longer efficient

\Rightarrow no closure



Can “steady” gaps (ID) be realized I ?

- Time-dependent *ID PIC simulations of gaps in BH magnetospheres (Chen+ 2018)*
 - ➔ solutions are highly time-dependent, quasi-periodic opening (timescale $\sim r_g/c$); gap can develop “everywhere” & extend several 10% of r_g ; no steady gap seen...
- **Concerns - conceptually & astrophysical:**
 - ▶ mirror setup: toroidal field reversal, current sheet?; scale-separation: re-scaling; no curvature; ‘unusually’ high ϵ_{min} for soft photons; quickly in KN & $l_{\gamma\gamma} \sim r_g$



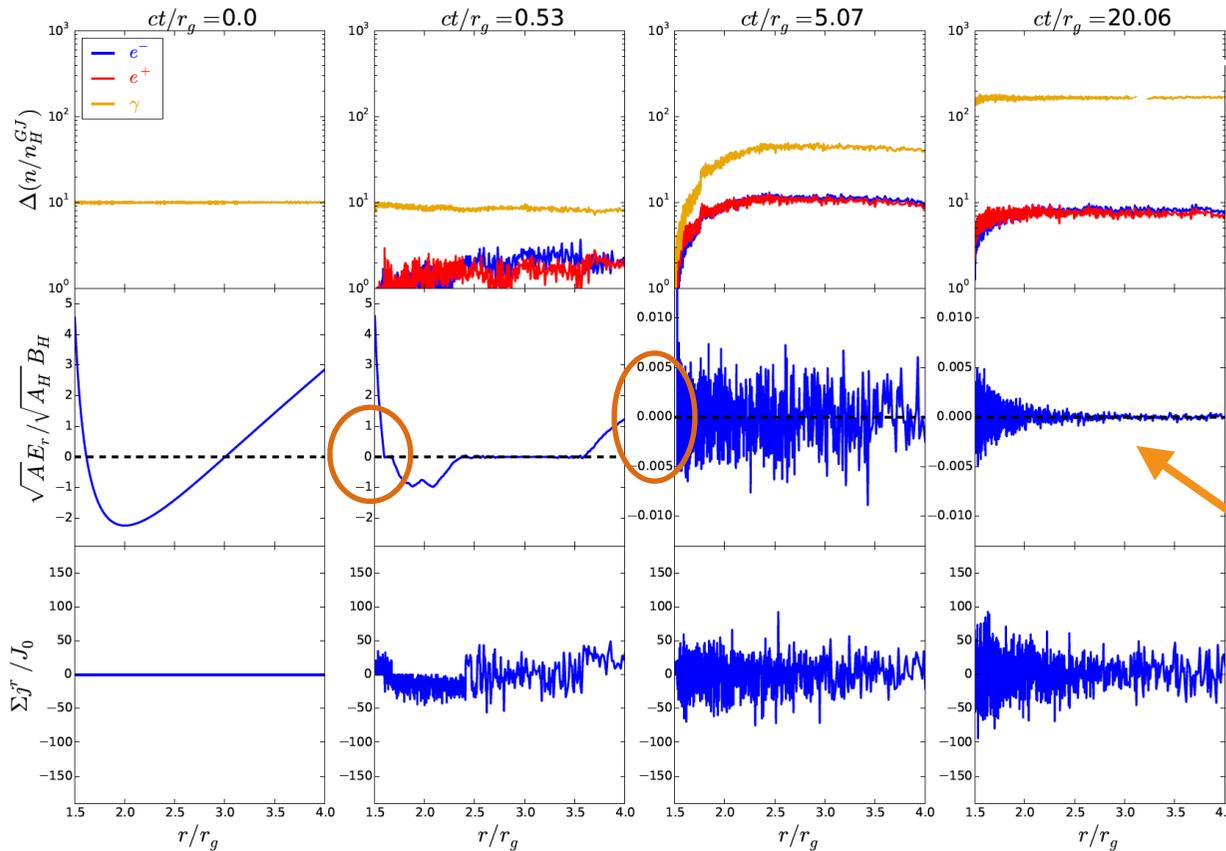
Can “steady” gaps (ID) be realized II ?

- Time-dependent *ID GR-PIC simulations of BH gaps in (Levinson & Cerutti 2018)*
 - with IC & $\gamma\gamma$ in a Monte Carlo treatment, and including curvature feedback; current as input
 - ➔ solutions highly time-dependent, but **approach to quasi-steady state at much reduced $E_{||}$ -field seen** (self-sustained pair cascade leading to quasi-stationary pair and gamma-ray spectra)

charge (e^+ , e^-)
and **photon**
densities

Electric field $E_{||}$

Current density



Example:

assuming $\tau_0 = 10$
with $\tau_0 = \sigma_T n_{ph} r_g$,
 $\gamma\gamma$ -opacity across gap

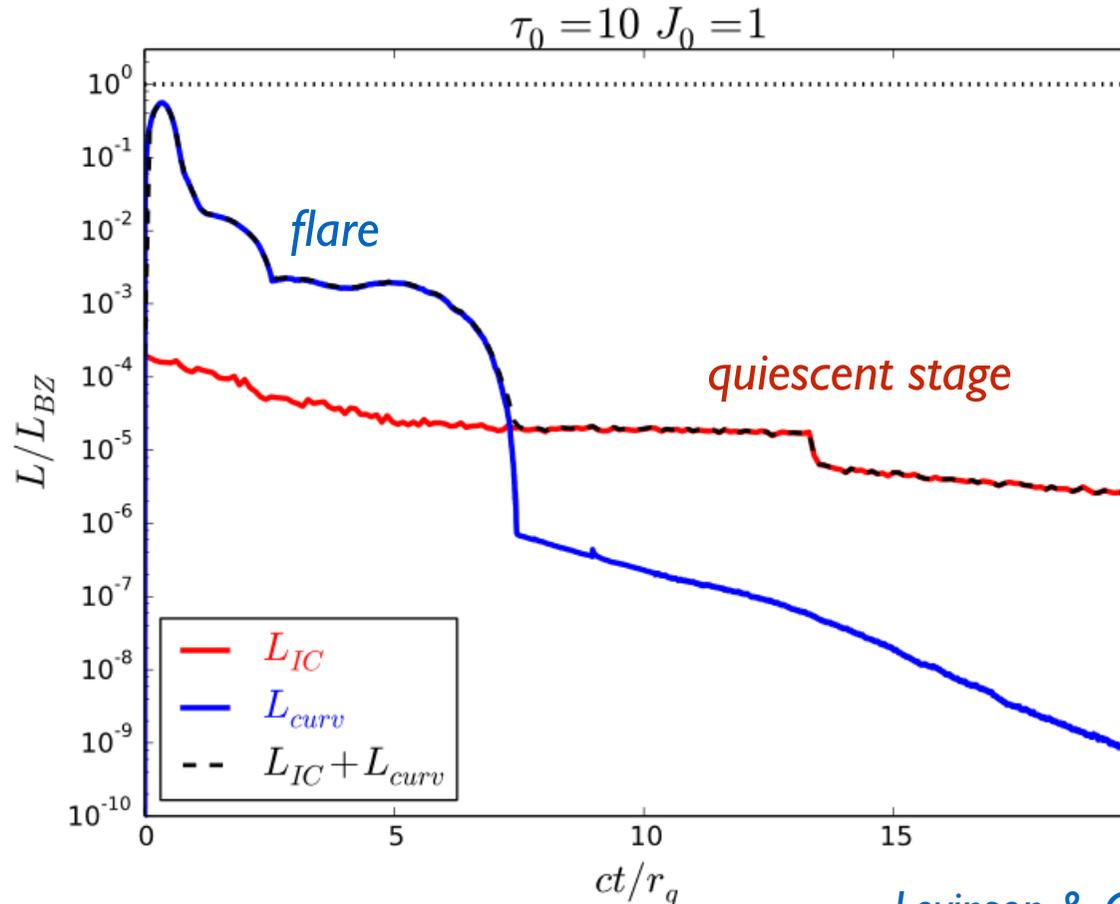
onset of quasi-steady oscillations

Levinson & Cerutti+ 2018

Can “steady” gaps (ID) be realized III ?

Light curve:

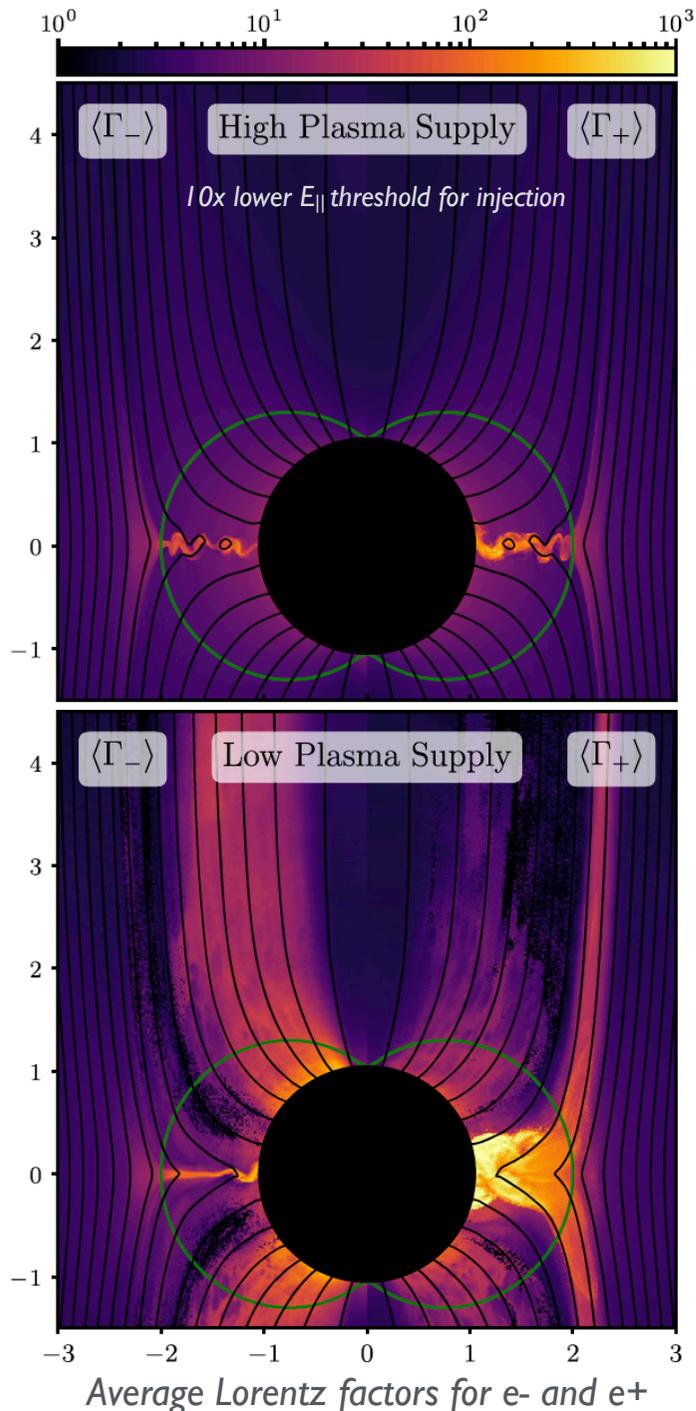
- initial discharge on $\sim r_g/c$ - timescales (“**flare**”), curvature-dominated, with $L_{\text{gap}} \sim L_{\text{BZ}}$
- followed by quasi-steady low-level ($L_{\text{gap}} \sim 10^{-5} L_{\text{BZ}}$; with $\langle \gamma_e \rangle \sim 10^7$) gamma-ray emission (“**quiescent state**”)



tempting to relate this to
M87 light curve

Possible Caveat:
transverse modes (2D);
dependence of resultant
values on soft photon (PL)
description (?)

Towards 2D “gap” simulations



Global 2D GR-PIC simulations of BH jet launching (Parfrey+ 2019)

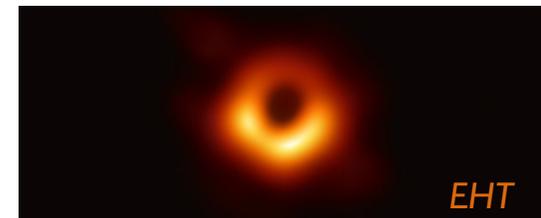
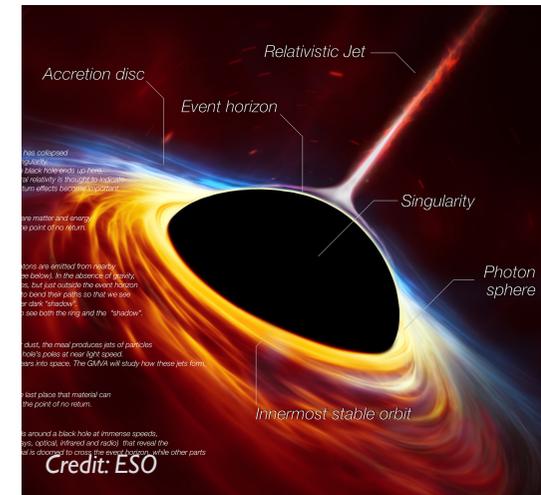
Depending on magnitude of plasma supply (low vs high) different steady states are found.

Still to overcome:

- re-scaling of system...
- artificial treatment of pair creation...
(e⁺e⁻ pair injected in each cell, at each time step within volume $r_H < r < 6 r_g$ depending on $E_{||}$ threshold)
- no accretion disk/flow...
- no radiation processes...

Conclusions & Perspectives

- Occurrence of magnetospheric gaps ‘naturally’ expected for under-luminous AGN sources
 - ▶ null surface & stagnation surface...
 - ▶ ensuing pair cascade facilitates plasma supply...
- Explore gap physics under “realistic” conditions
 - ▶ steady vs non-steady gaps ? conditions ? power ?
 - ▶ e.g. include appropriate soft photon field etc
 - ▶ time-dependent changes (boundary conditions)...
- Probing gap physics with γ -ray observations
 - ▶ origin of VHE emission in nearby misaligned AGN
 - ▶ M87 most promising candidate
- New observational input to be expected
 - ▶ @ radio with **EHT**, @ VHE with **CTA**...



Thank you!