

Testing a Two-Zone Leptohadronic
model with EHSP BL Lacs and track-
like HE-neutrinos

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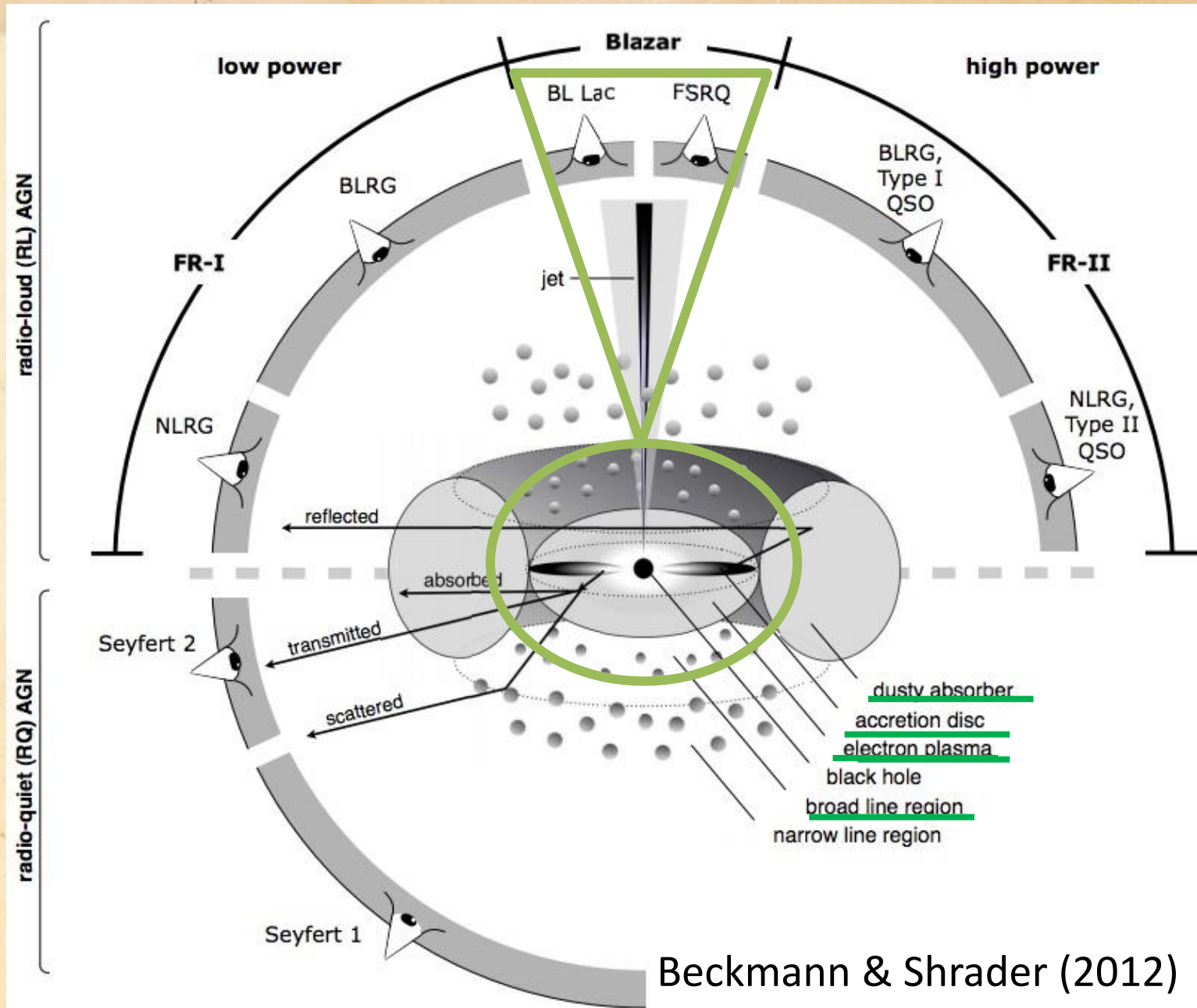
Instituto de Astronomía, UNAM



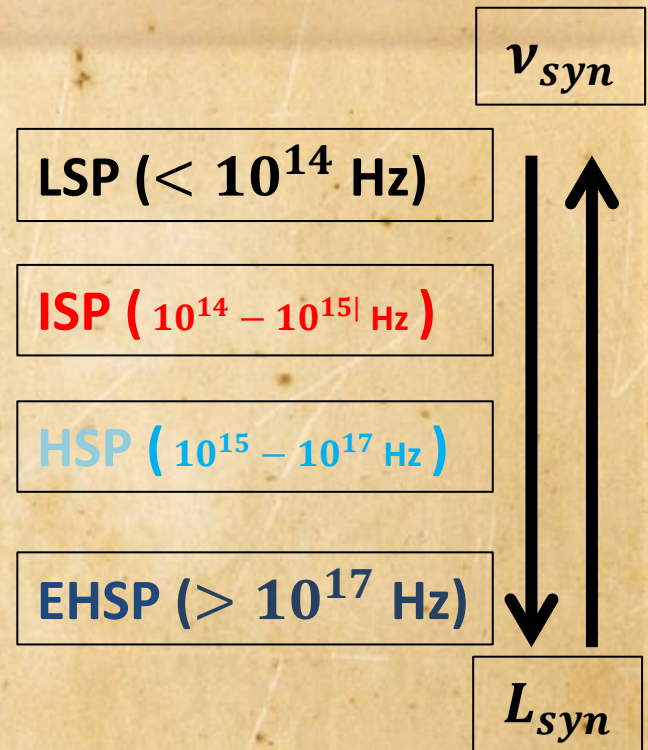
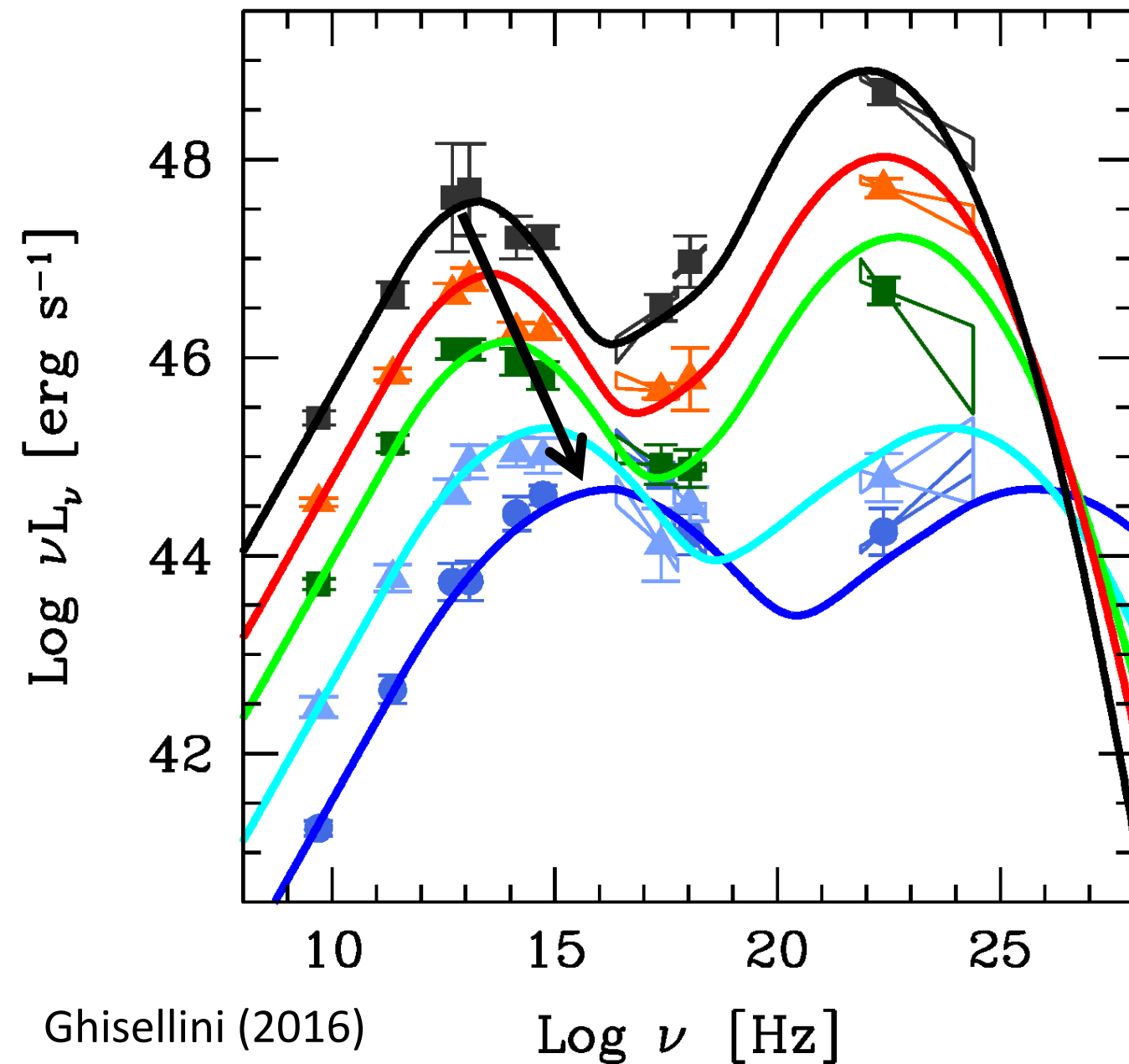
OVERVIEW

- CONTEXT AND BASIC CONCEPTS
- MOTIVATION FOR THE STUDY
- THE MODEL
- RESULTS
- SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

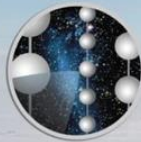
What is a BL Lac?



Types of BL Lac



IceCube: The biggest HE- ν detector



ICECUBE
SOUTH POLE NEUTRINO OBSERVATORY

50 m

Ice Top



IceCube Laboratory
Data is collected here and sent by satellite to the data warehouse at UW-Madison



Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station, Antarctica
A National Science Foundation-managed research facility

1450 m

86 strings of DOMs, set 125 meters apart

60 DOMs on each string



Digital Optical Module (DOM)
5,160 DOMs deployed in the ice

2450 m

IceCube detector

DeepCore

DOMs are 17 meters apart

Antarctic bedrock

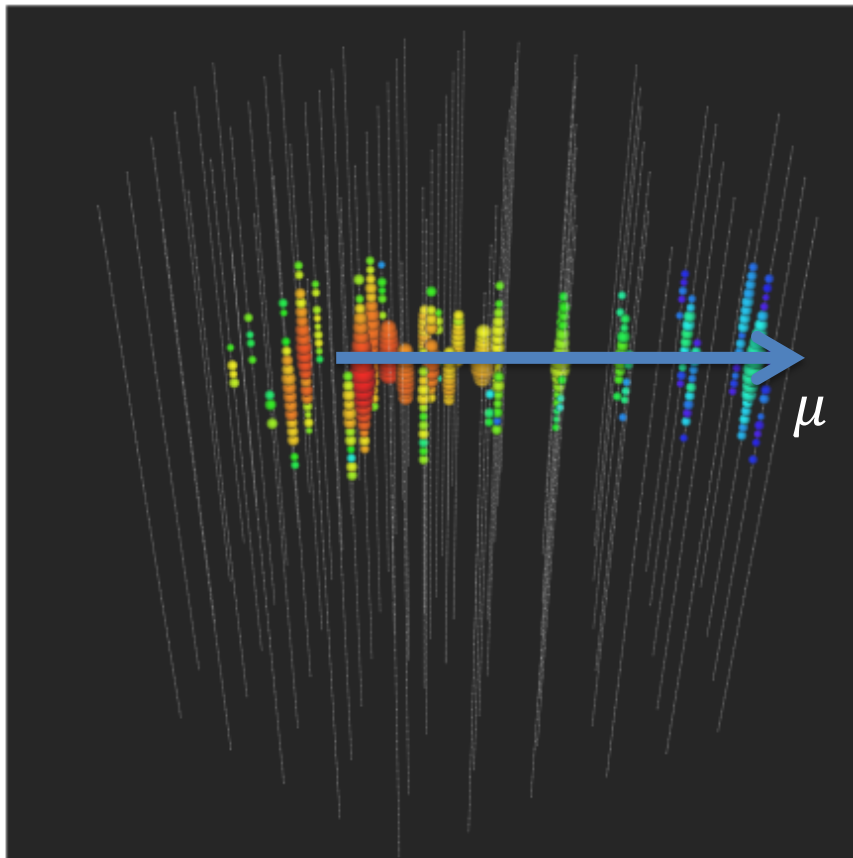
Credits <https://icecube.wisc.edu/>

Detection of neutrinos by IceCube

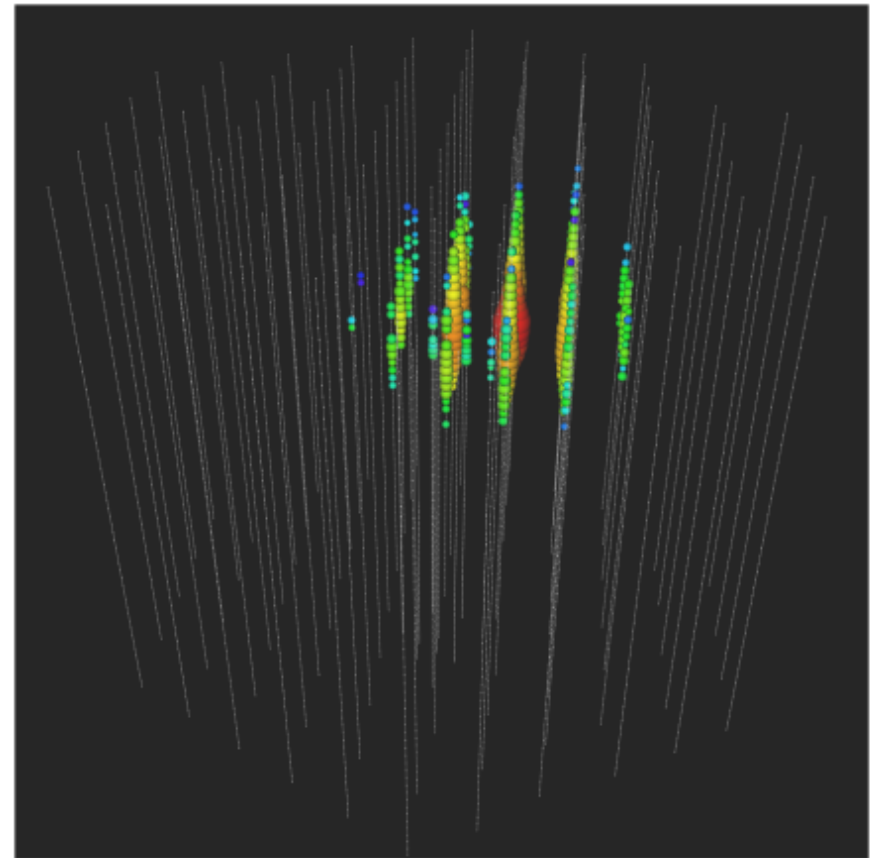
Angular resolution $\sim 1^\circ$

Angular resolution $\sim 15^\circ$

“track event” (from ν_μ scattering)

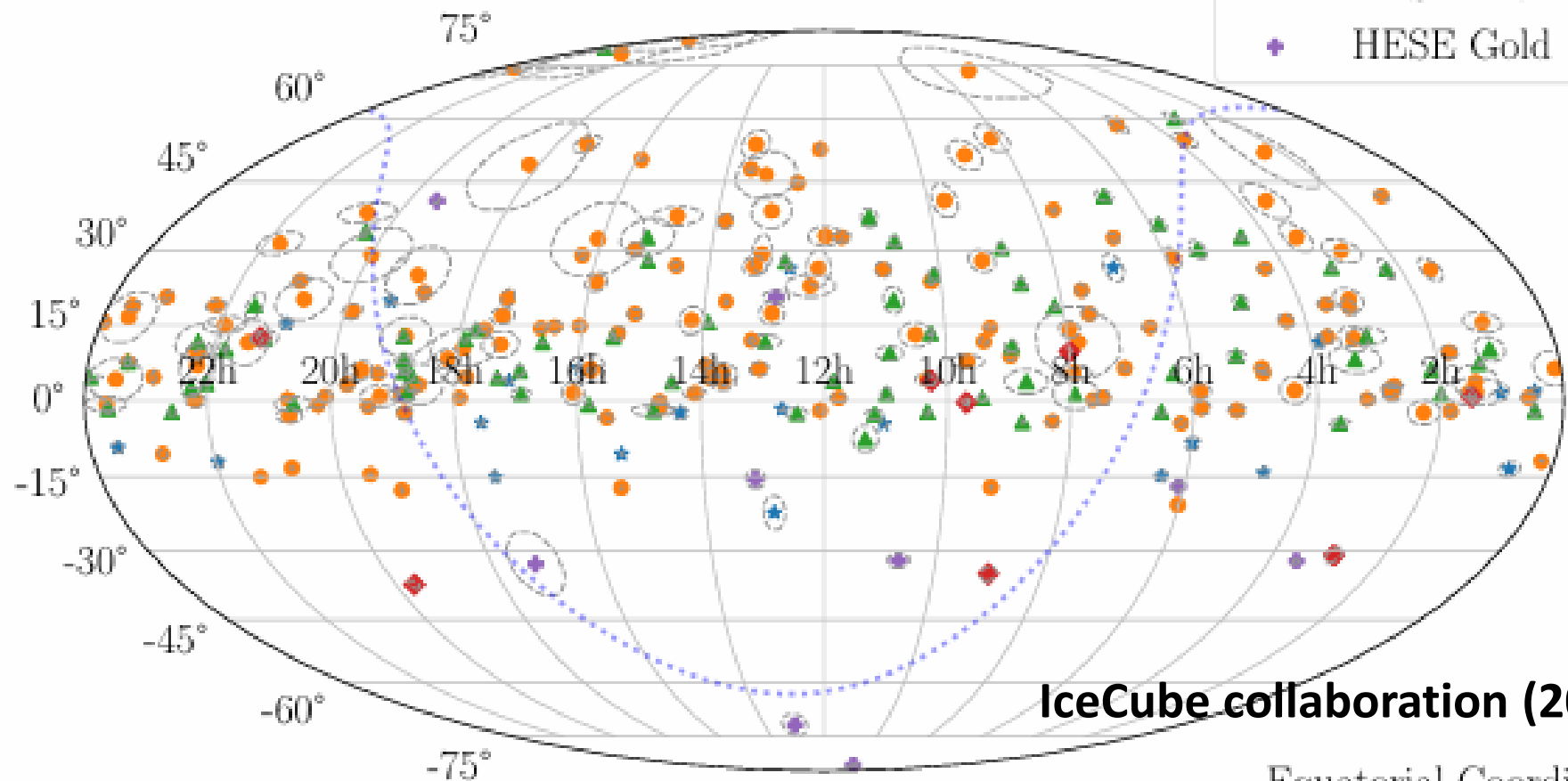


“cascade event” (from all flavours)



IceCube: Event detection

Track-like neutrinos: 275 events



Blazars as cosmic accelerators

TXS 0506+056: The first identification of an extragalactic cosmic accelerator

RESEARCH ARTICLE SUMMARY

NEUTRINO ASTROPHYSICS

Multimessenger observations of a flaring blazar coincident with high-energy neutrino IceCube-170922A

The IceCube Collaboration, *Fermi*-LAT, MAGIC, *AGILE*, ASAS-SN, HAWC, H.E.S.S., *INTEGRAL*, Kanata, Kiso, Kapteyn, Liverpool Telescope, Subaru, *Swift*/*NuSTAR*, VERITAS, and VLA/17B-403 teams*†

$$E_\nu \sim 290 \text{ TeV}$$

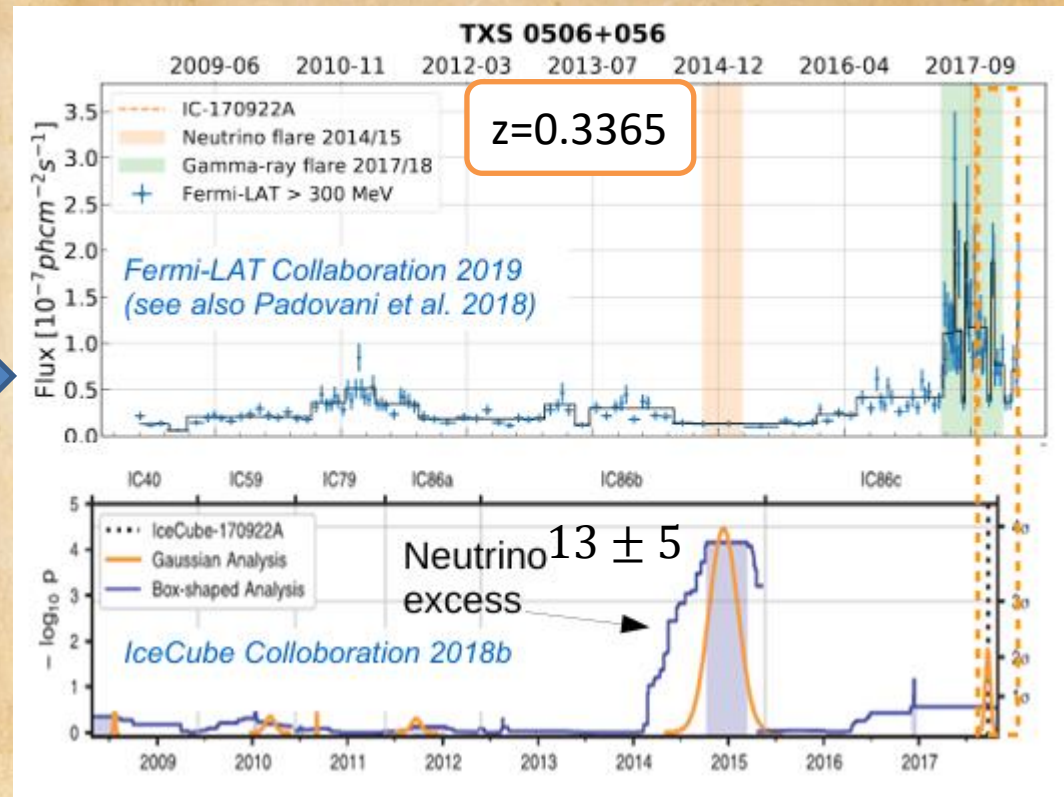
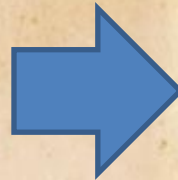
RESEARCH ARTICLE

NEUTRINO ASTROPHYSICS

Neutrino emission from the direction of the blazar TXS 0506+056 prior to the IceCube-170922A alert

IceCube Collaboration*†

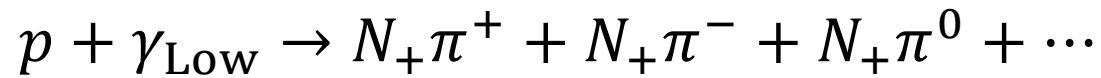
~ 6 months
in 2014-2015



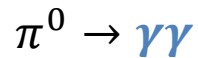
HE- ν production in astrophysical environments

Short-lived particles
 $\tau_{\pi^\pm} \approx 2.6 \times 10^{-8} \text{sec}$
 $\tau_\mu \approx 2.197 \times 10^{-6} \text{sec}$

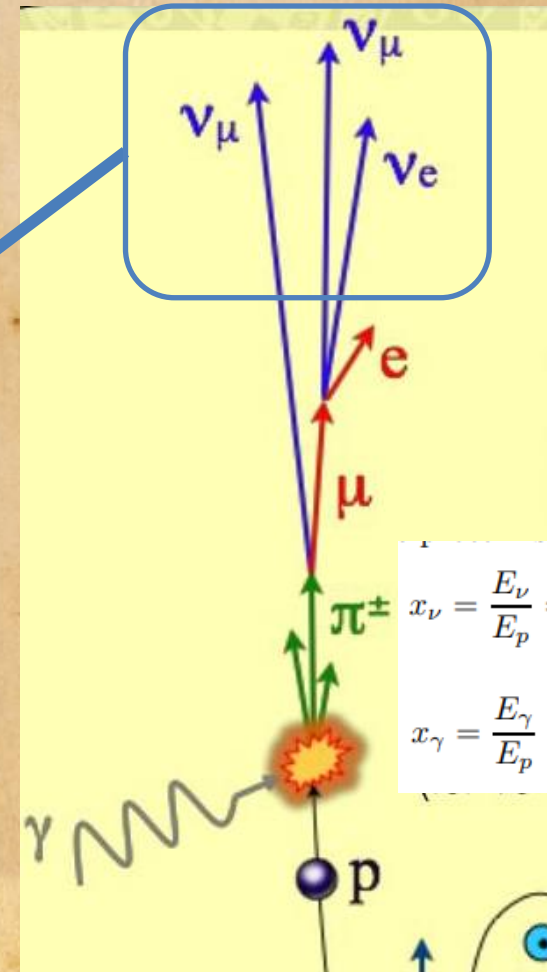
Via photomeson production:



$$\triangleright \epsilon_{p,th} > 70 \text{ PeV} \left(\frac{\epsilon_\gamma}{1 \text{ eV}} \right)^{-1}$$



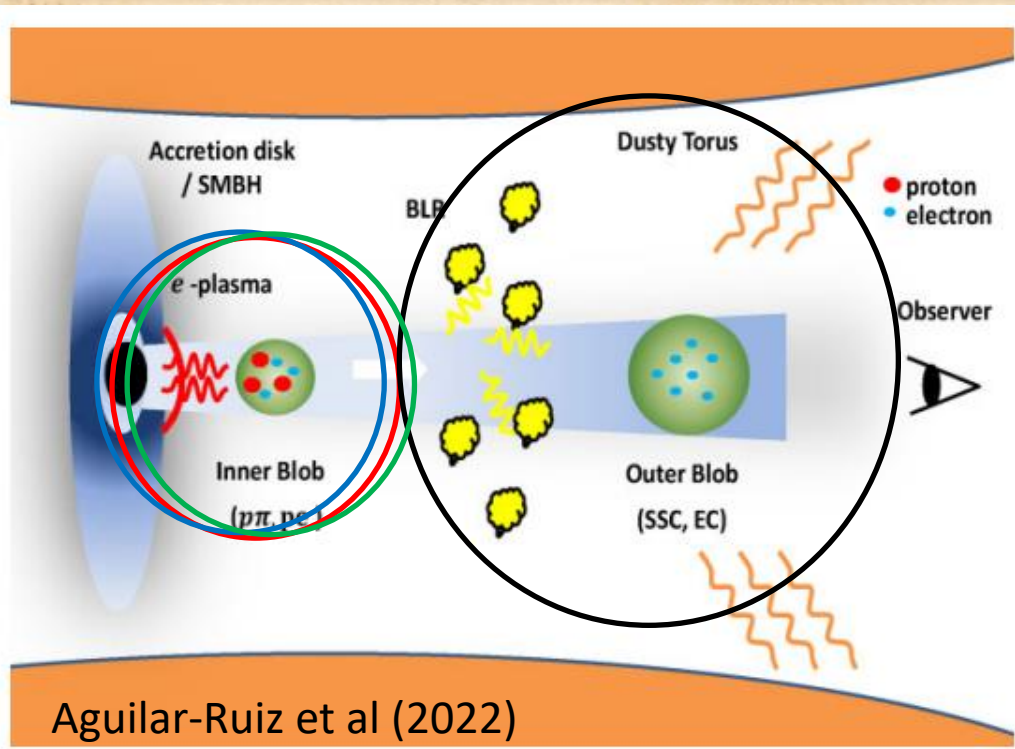
Multimessenger
astronomy



$$x_\nu = \frac{E_\nu}{E_p} = \frac{1}{2} \langle x_{p \rightarrow \pi} \rangle \simeq \frac{1}{20},$$

$$x_\gamma = \frac{E_\gamma}{E_p} = \frac{1}{2} \langle x_{p \rightarrow \pi} \rangle \simeq \frac{1}{10}.$$

A two-zone leptohadronic model for blazar (AR2022)

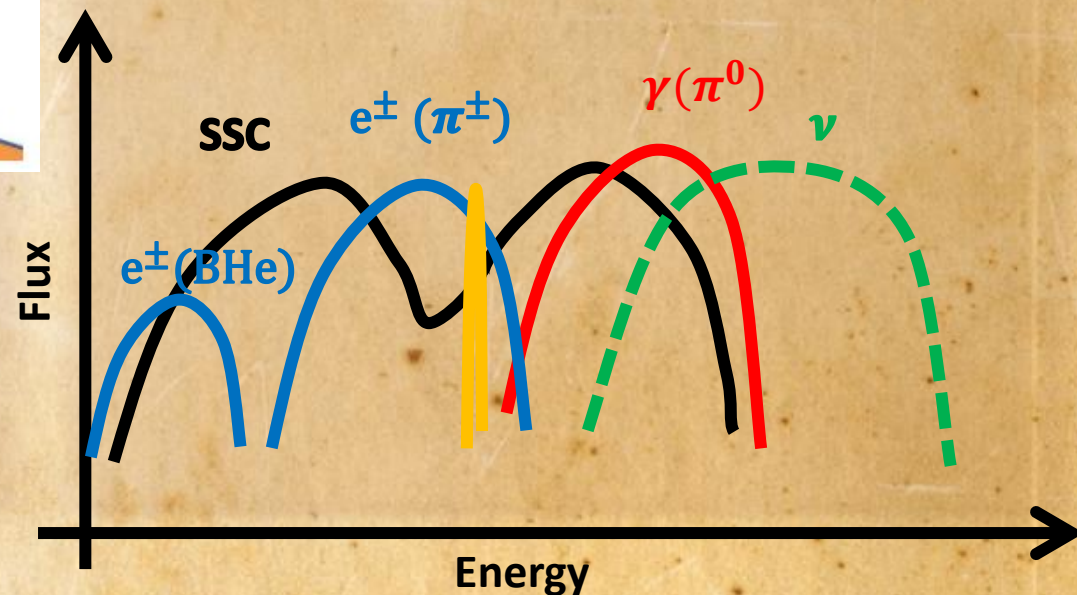


$$E_{\gamma}^{\text{ob}} \gtrsim 75 \text{ GeV} \frac{\Gamma_{\text{rel}} D_i}{1+z} \left(\frac{\epsilon_{\text{pl}}}{511 \text{ keV}} \right)^{-1}$$

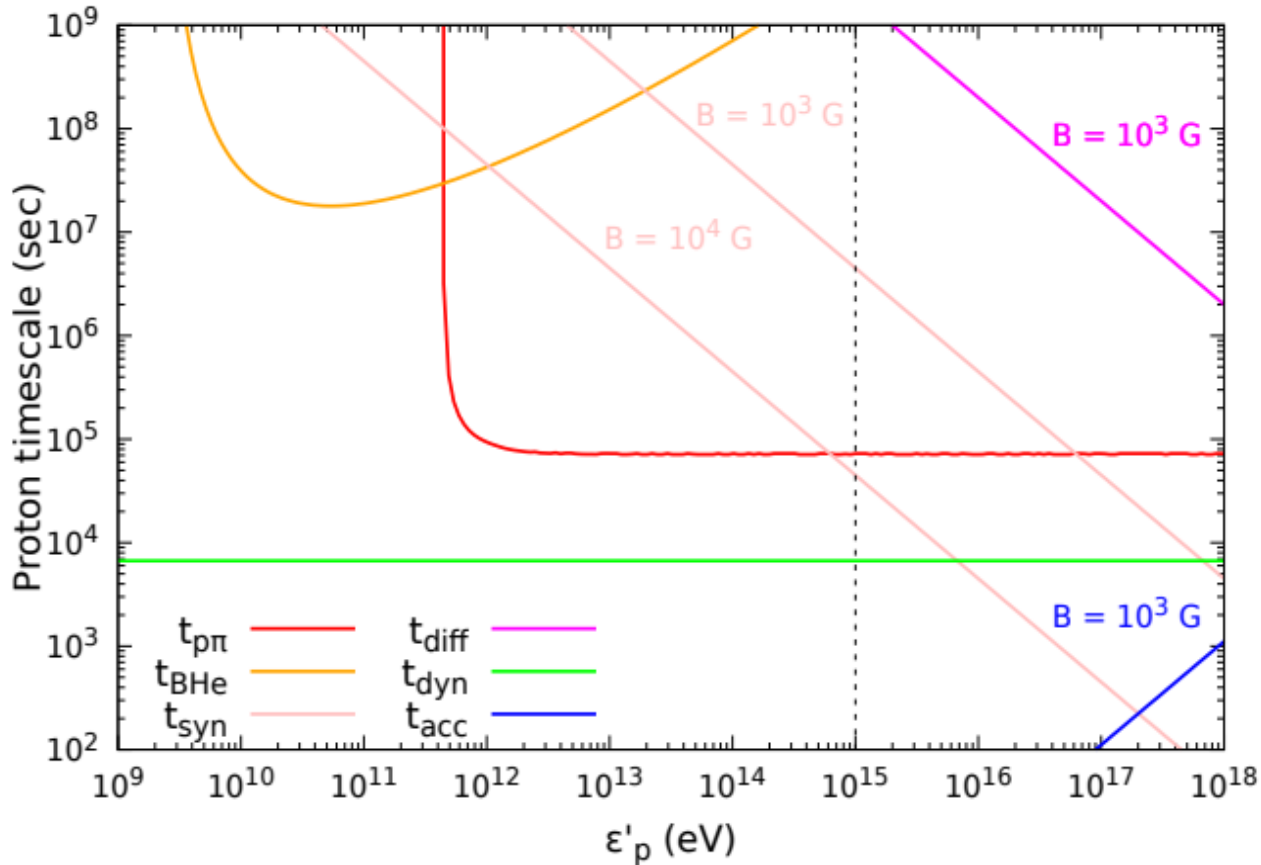
$$E_{\text{syn,BH}}^{\text{ob}} \gtrsim 8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV} \Gamma_{\text{rel}}^2 \left(\frac{B'_i}{100 \text{ G}} \right) \left(\frac{D_i}{3} \right) \left(\frac{\epsilon_{\text{pl}}}{511 \text{ keV}} \right)^2$$

$$E_{\text{syn,p}\pi}^{\text{ob}} \gtrsim 36 \text{ keV} \Gamma_{\text{rel}}^2 \left(\frac{B'_i}{100 \text{ G}} \right) \left(\frac{D_i}{3} \right) \left(\frac{\epsilon_{\text{pl}}}{511 \text{ keV}} \right)^2$$

TBL (EHSP which energy peak of HE-bump is located in the TeV band)



Neutrino requirement for the model



Inner blob

- Size of $R_i \sim 10^{14}$ cm
- Inside acceleration zone, $\lesssim 10^{17}$ cm
- Magnetic field conservation along the jet

$$B_i \propto B_o$$

Seed photons

$$L_{keV} \sim 10^{44} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$$

(Belodorov, 1999)

$$\epsilon'_{p,max} \gtrsim 0.67 \text{ PeV} (1+z) \left(\frac{E_v^{ob}}{100 \text{ TeV}} \right) \left(\frac{D_i}{3} \right)^{-1}$$

Minimum value

$$E_{v,br}^{ob} \approx 2 \text{ PeV} (1+z) \left(\frac{D_i}{3} \right) \left(\frac{B'_i}{10^4 \text{ G}} \right)^{-1}$$

Synchrotron of μ' s and π' s

APPLICATION TO EHSP BL Lacs

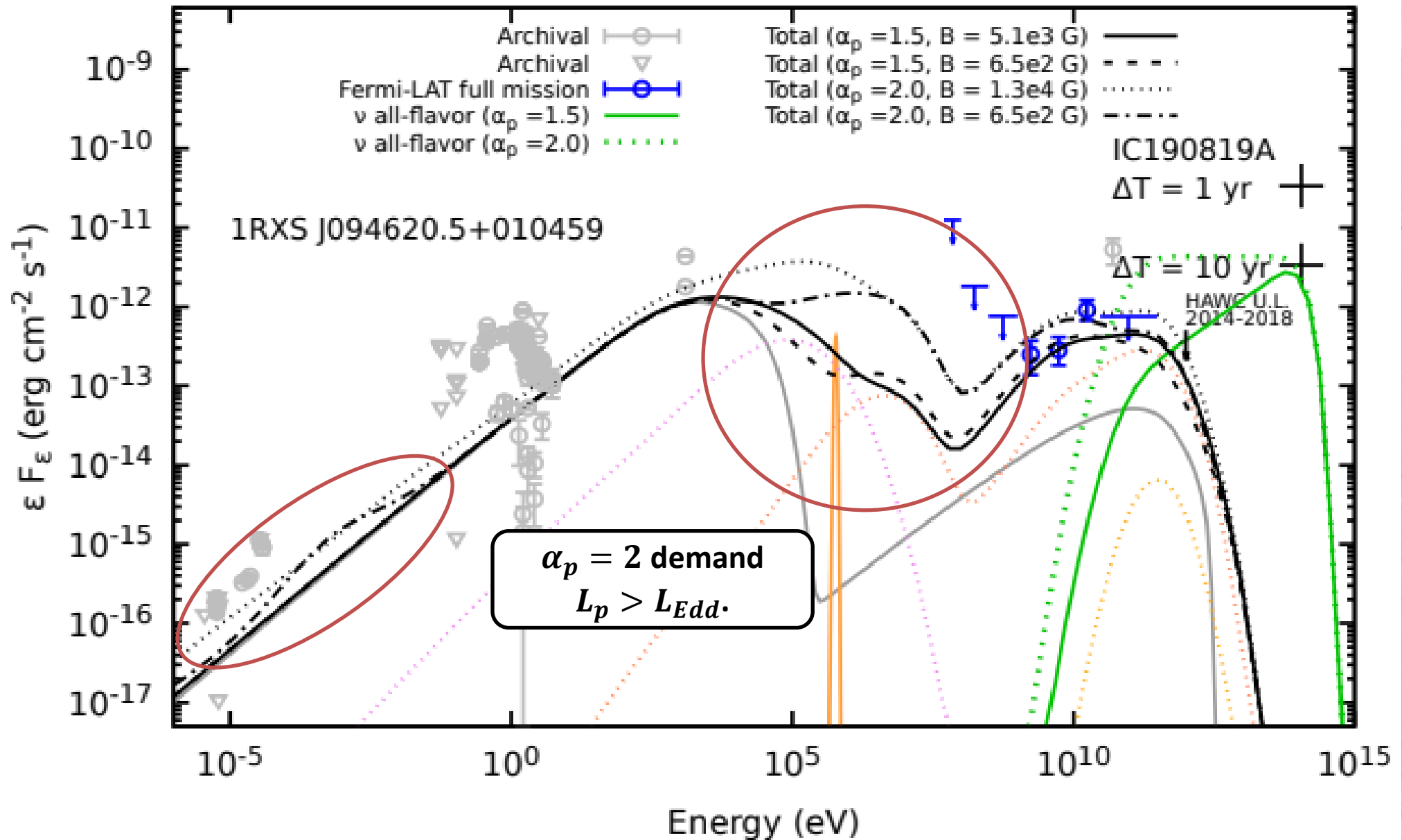
HE-Neutrino (1)	E_ν (PeV) (2)	R.A. (deg) (3)	Dec (deg) (4)	$A_{\mu,eff}$ (m^2) (5)	Coincident EHSP BL Lac (6)	ν_{syn}^{pk} (10^{17} Hz) (7)	z (8)	d_L (Gpc) (9)	$E_\nu L_E _{E_{\nu}^{pb}}$ (10^{45} erg s^{-1}) (10)
IC190819A	0.113	$148.54^{+2.29}_{-3.30}$	$1.45^{+0.93}_{-0.75}$	29.26	1RXS J09462.5+010459	6.16	0.577	3.476	8.52
IC190922A	3.114	$167.30^{+2.81}_{-2.72}$	$-22.27^{+3.39}_{-3.31}$	128.86	1ES 1101-232	3.40	0.186	0.879	5.48
IC200107A	0.330 ^a	$1480.18^{+2.20}_{-1.83}$	$35.46^{+1.10}_{-1.22}$	20.85	3HSP J095507.9+355101	5 ($\gtrsim 20$ ^b)	0.557	3.332	32.28



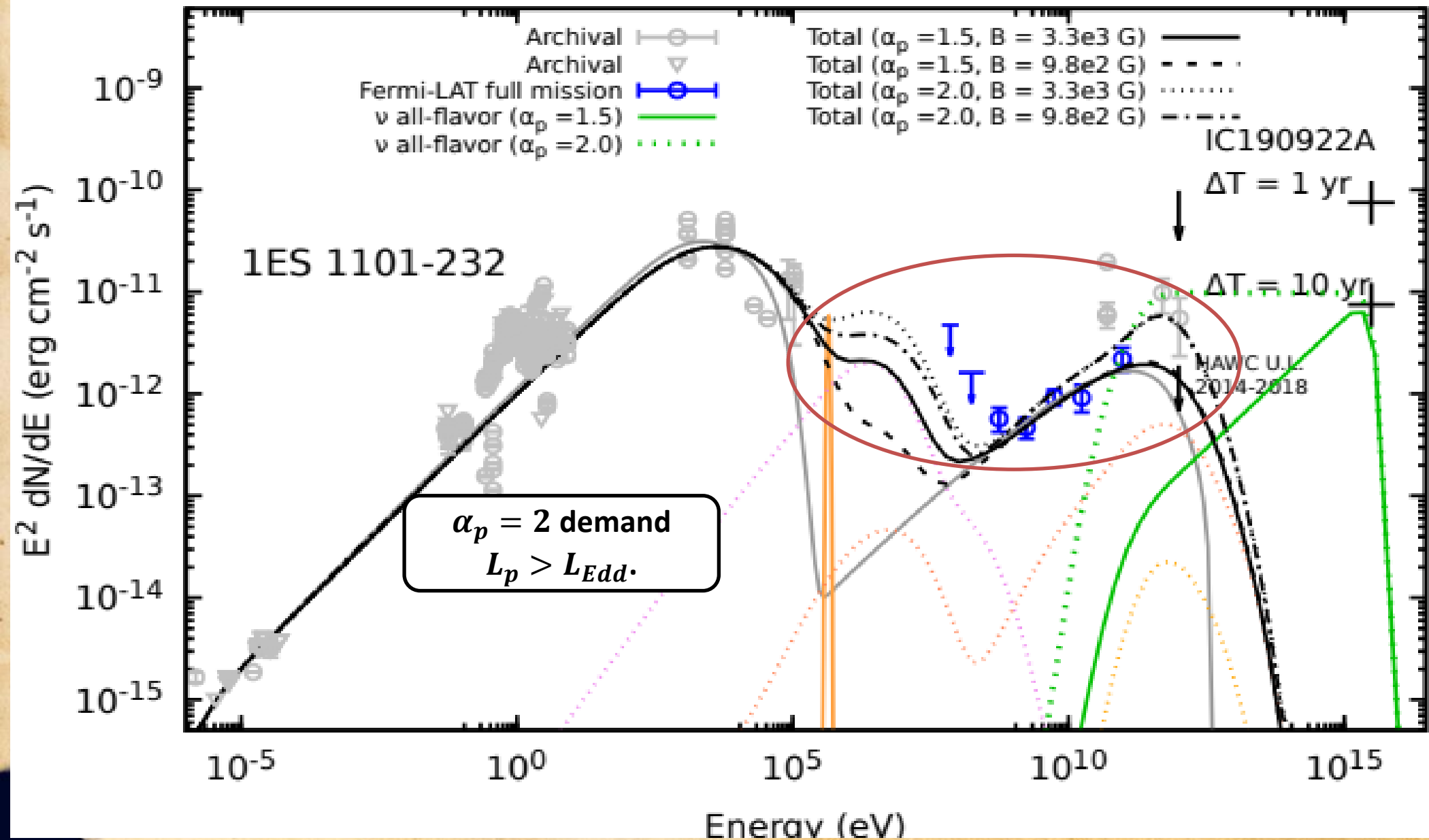
In this work we test two set of parameters

1. $\alpha_p = 2$ and $\alpha_p = 1.5$
2. B_{cons} and B_{eq}

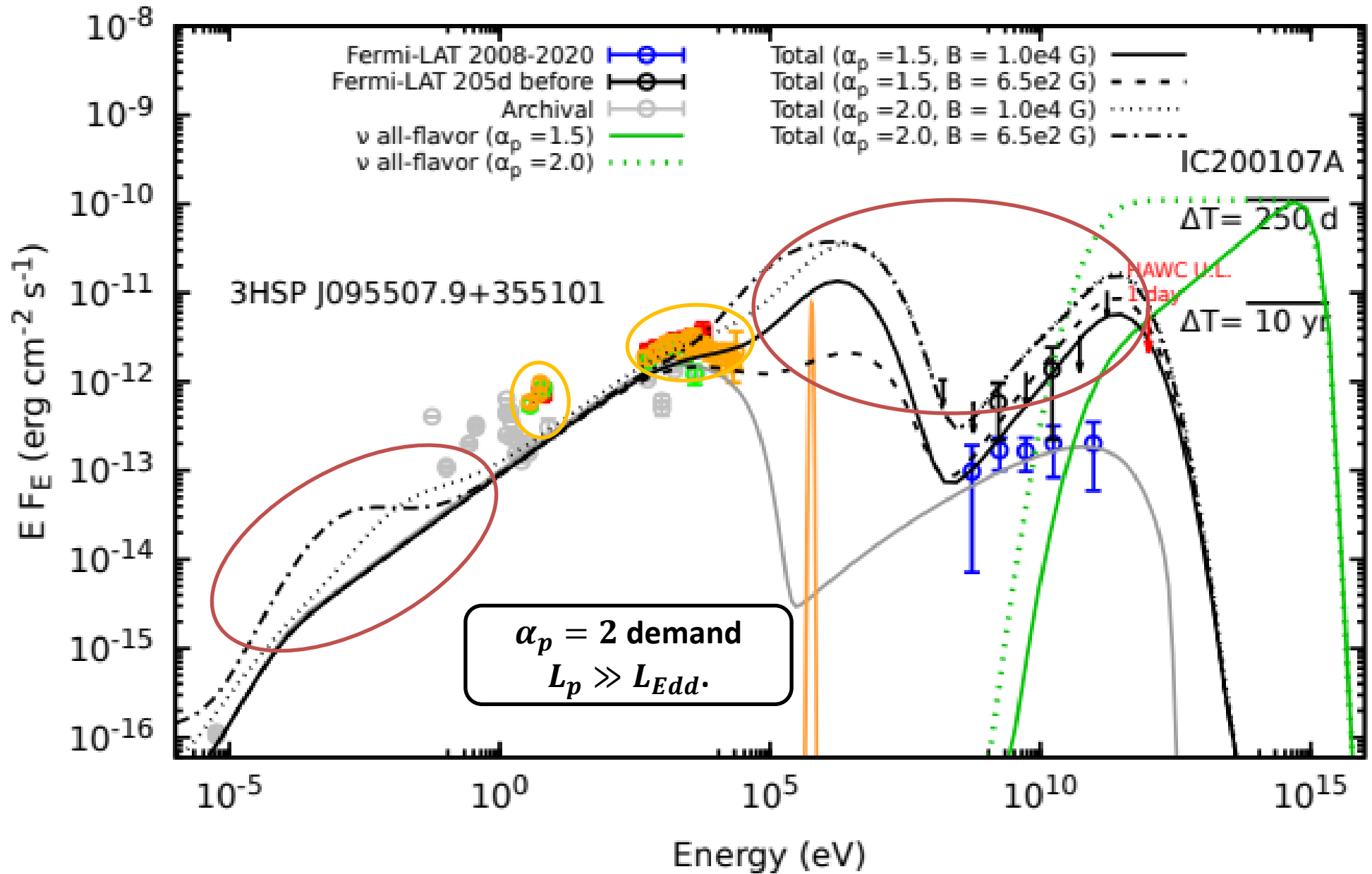
RESULTS: 1RXS J094620.5+010459



RESULTS: 1ES 1101-232



RESULTS: 3HSP J095507.9+355101



SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- We have studied the association of 3 EHSP (two during steady state and one during flaring state) coincident with track-like HE-neutrino events using a two-zone leptohadronic model.
- Our results indicates that our two zone model may explain the broadband emission of two blazar during steady state, favoring hard spectrum and magnetic field strengths in the range of $B = 10^3 - 10^4$ G. Meanwhile for the blazar during flaring state our model presents difficult and only selecting extreme parameter values our model can partially fit the observations.
- Our two zone model is a feasible alternative and the key to discriminate it among other models are future instruments in the MeV-band.



¡THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!



Table 3. Parameters used to model the inner blob of EHSP BL Lac coincident with track-like neutrino events.

	Inner Blob											
	1RXS J09462.5+010459 (Scenario A)				1ES 1101-232 (Scenario A)				3HSP J095507.9+355101 (Scenario B)			
Γ_i	1.5				1.5				1.5			
\mathcal{D}_i	2.6				2.6				2.6			
$R' [10^{14} \text{ cm}]$	3				3				3			
$\epsilon'_{p,\text{min}} [\text{GeV}]$	1				1				1			
$\epsilon'_{p,\text{max}} [\text{PeV}]$	10				100				10			
α_p	1.5		2		1.5		2		1.5		2	
$K'_p [10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ GeV}^{-1}]$	2.4		2.7×10^3		0.26		1.3×10^3		1.8		3.5×10^3	
$L_p [10^{47} \text{ erg s}^{-1}]$	0.68		5.3		0.26		2.3		3.7		26.6	
$B'_i [10^3 \text{ G}]$	0.65	10.0	0.65	10.0	0.5	1	1	0.66	10	0.66	10	
$L_B [10^{46} \text{ erg s}^{-1}]$	0.31	7.1	0.31	7.1	0.017	0.69	0.69	0.31	7.1	0.31	7.1	
U_B/U_p	4.5×10^{-2}	10.4	5.8×10^{-3}	1.3	6×10^{-2}	0.26	3×10^{-2}	8×10^{-3}	1.9	1.1×10^{-3}	1.9	