

# Gamma-ray signatures from pair cascades in recombination-line radiation fields

Christoph Wendel<sup>1</sup>

cwendel@astro.uni-wuerzburg.de

In collaboration with J. Becerra González<sup>2</sup>, A. Shukla<sup>3</sup>, D. Paneque<sup>4</sup> and K. Mannheim<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universität Würzburg

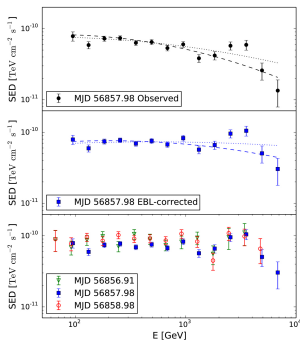
<sup>2</sup>Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias and Universidad de La Laguna

<sup>3</sup>Indian Institute of Technology Indore

<sup>4</sup>Max-Planck-Institut für Physik

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## Peculiar feature in Markarian 501 – A hint to gap activity?



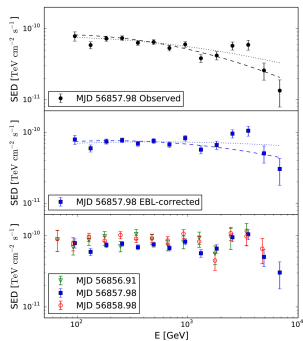
SED of Mrk 501 from 19.07.2014 (top and middle frame) and from 18. - 20.07.2014 (bottom), observed by the MAGIC telescopes.  
 Dotted lines: Best log-parabola fit  
 Dashed lines: Neglecting data above 1.5 TeV  
 Acciari, et al., 2020, A&A

PL, LP and ELP fit of MAGIC data:  
 Inconsistent at  $> 3\sigma$

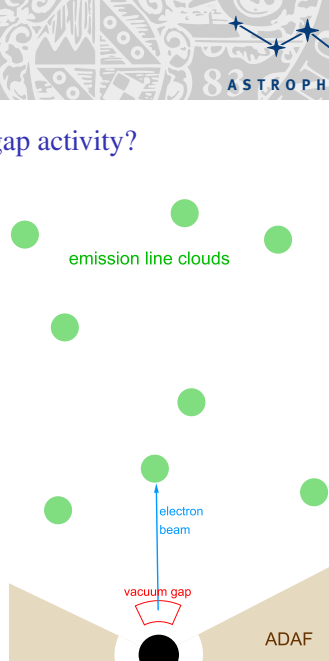
Likelihood ratio test:  
 Broad LP + narrow LP preferred at  $4\sigma$   
 versus single LP

⇒ Talk #79 by J. Becerra González  
 Check the video talk!

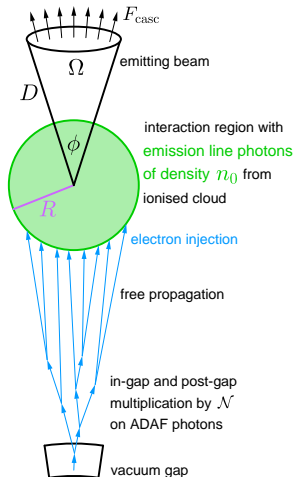
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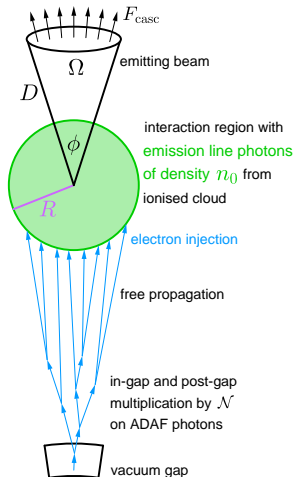


## Interaction of electron beam with emission line photons



$$\dot{N}_i(\gamma) = \begin{cases} \frac{K_G}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{(\gamma - \gamma_{\text{mean}})^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) & \text{if } \gamma_{\text{min}} \leq \gamma \leq \gamma_{\text{max}}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

## Interaction of electron beam with emission line photons

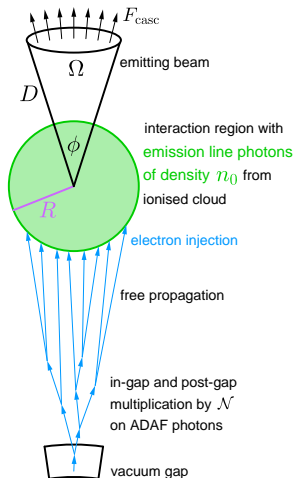


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$$n_0(x) = K_{\text{lines}} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^4 \frac{K_{\text{line},i}}{x_{0,i}} \cdot \delta_{\text{Dirac}}(x - x_{0,i})$$

$i$	Wavelength $\lambda_{0,i}/\text{nm}$	Relative flux density contribution $K_{\text{jine},i}$	Line
1	30.5	2.00	He II Lyman- $\alpha$
2	93.0	0.17	H Lyman series
3	102.6	0.57	H Lyman- $\beta$
4	121.5	5.40	H Lyman- $\alpha$

## Interaction of electron beam with emission line photons



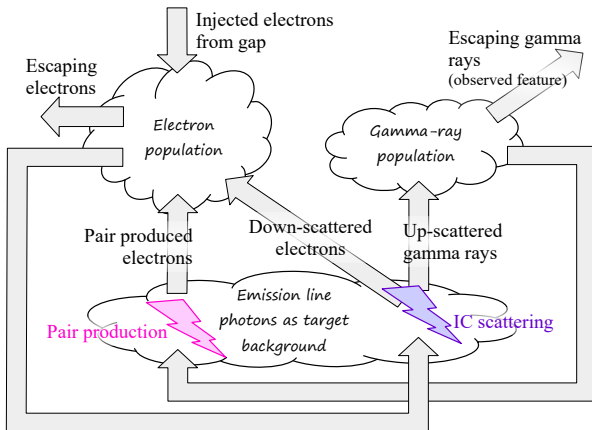
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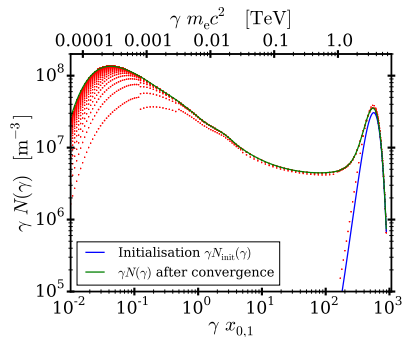
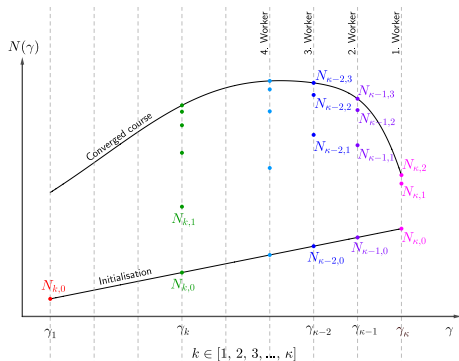
$$T_{\text{esc}} := \frac{R}{c}$$

## Interaction of electron beam with emission line photons ⇒ Evolution of IC pair cascade



## Determine electron distribution

Input quantities, kinetic equations, steady state  $\Rightarrow N(\gamma_k) = \mathcal{F}(N(\gamma \geq \gamma_k, \gamma_k))$



Converged electron energy distribution versus product of the Lorentz-factor with the energy of the highest energetic line. At high energies, the distribution is shaped mainly due to the injected electrons. At low energies, escape gets more and more important. Wendel, et al., 2021, A&A

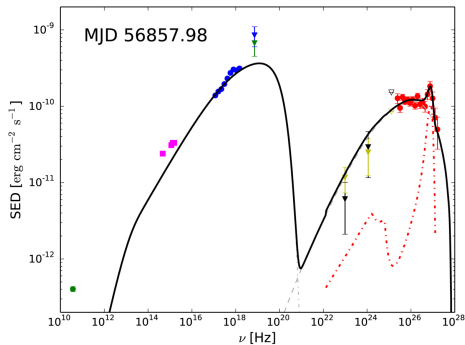


## Fit to observational SED

- Electron distribution  $\Rightarrow n_\gamma(x_\gamma)$
- $$F_{\text{casc}}(x_\gamma) = n_\gamma(x_\gamma) \cdot \frac{4\pi c R^2}{\Omega(\phi) D^2 m_e c^2}$$
- Add SSC component:  
$$F(x_\gamma) = F_{\text{casc}}(x_\gamma) + F_{\text{SSC}}(x_\gamma)$$

Quantity	Used value
$\gamma_{\text{min}}$	$10^3$
$\gamma_{\text{break}}$	$4.0 \cdot 10^5$
$\gamma_{\text{max}}$	$3.0 \cdot 10^6$
$\alpha_1$	2.0
$\alpha_2$	3.1
$R$	$2.9 \cdot 10^{13}$ m
$B$	$1.2 \cdot 10^{-5}$ T
$\delta$	20
Electrons' number density	$2.1 \cdot 10^{10}$ m $^{-3}$

The SSC parameters used for fitting.



Broadband SED of Mrk 501 from 19.07.2014 (MJD 56857.98).

Red dots: MAGIC

Black / yellow triangles: Fermi LAT

Blue / green: Swift BAT / XRT

Pink: KVA / Swift UVOT

Green: Metsähovi

Grey lines: SSC emission

Red line: Cascaded emission

Black line: SSC + cascaded emission

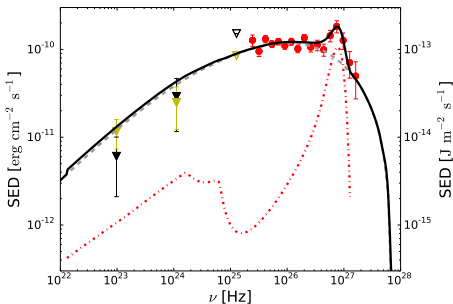
Acciari, et al., 2020, A&A

## Fit to observational SED

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- $$F_{\text{casc}}(x_\gamma) = n_\gamma(x_\gamma) \cdot \frac{4\pi c R^2}{\Omega(\phi) D^2 m_e c^2}$$
- Add SSC component:  
$$F(x_\gamma) = F_{\text{casc}}(x_\gamma) + F_{\text{SSC}}(x_\gamma)$$
- Fit peaky feature:

Quantity	Used value
$\phi$	$1.8^\circ$
$R$	$3.0 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ m}$
$K_G$	$3.3 \cdot 10^4 \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-3}$
$K_{\text{lines}}$	$9.7 \cdot 10^{12} \text{ m}^{-3}$
$\gamma_{\text{mean}}$	$3.4 \cdot 10^{12} \text{ eV} / (m_e c^2)$
$\sigma$	$0.23 \gamma_{\text{mean}}$

The cascade parameters used for fitting.



HE and VHE SED of Mrk 501 from 19.07.2014 (MJD 56857.98).

Red dots: MAGIC

Black / yellow triangles: Fermi LAT

Grey line: SSC emission

Red line: Cascaded emission

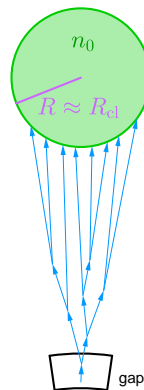
Black line: SSC + cascaded emission

Wendel, et al., 2021, A&A

## Inferences about Mrk 501 – Emission line clouds

- Assume  $N_{\text{cl}} \approx 10$  clouds of size  $R_{\text{cl}}$ :  
 $n_0, N_{\text{cl}}, R_{\text{cl}} \Rightarrow L_{\text{Ly}\alpha, \text{mod}}$
- $L_{\text{Ly}\alpha, \text{mod}} \stackrel{!}{=} L_{\text{Ly}\alpha, \text{obs}}$  (from Stocke, Danforth, Perlman, 2011, ApJ)  
 $\Rightarrow R_{\text{cl}} \approx 1.8 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ m} \approx R$

interaction region with  
emission line photons  
of ionised cloud

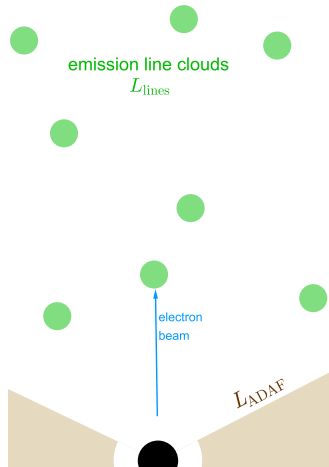


## Inferences about Mrk 501 – Reprocessing of accretion flow luminosity

- $n_0, N_{\text{cl}}, R_{\text{cl}} \Rightarrow L_{\text{lines}}$
- Determine accretion flow luminosity  $L_{\text{ADAF}}$   
(from Mahadevan, 1997, ApJ)

- $L_{\text{lines}} \stackrel{!}{=} \overbrace{0.01}^{\xi} L_{\text{ADAF}}$

Alternative:  $\xi = 0.1$  or  $0.001$



## Inferences about Mrk 501 – Multiplication of electrons

- Determine materialisation rate in gap

$$L_{\text{ADAF}} \Rightarrow n_{\gamma, \text{gap}} \Rightarrow K_{\text{gap}}$$

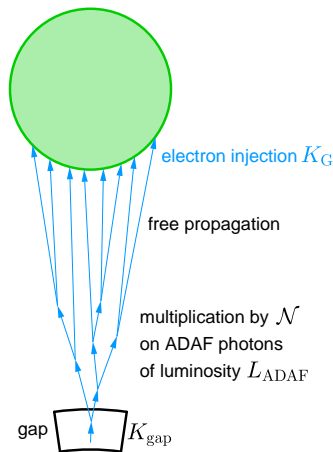
- $K_{\text{gap}} \cdot \mathcal{N} \stackrel{!}{=} K_{\text{G}}$   
 $\Rightarrow \mathcal{N} \approx 10^6$

- Check:  $e \Phi_{\text{gap}} / \mathcal{N} \stackrel{!}{=} \gamma_{\text{max}} m_e c^2$

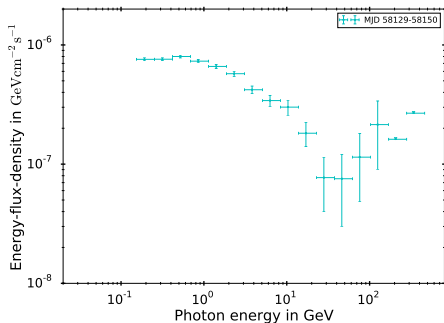
$$10^{19} \text{ eV} / \mathcal{N} \approx e \Phi_{\text{gap}} / \mathcal{N} \stackrel{!}{=} \gamma_{\text{max}} m_e c^2 \approx 5.7 \cdot 10^{12} \text{ eV}$$

Valid for  $\xi = 0.01$

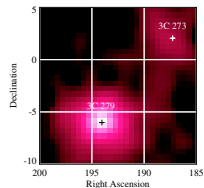
Invalid for alternative  $\xi = 0.1$  or  $0.001$



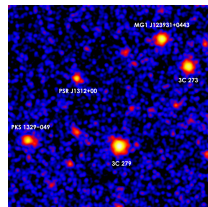
## Gamma-ray emission from 3C 279



SED of 3C 279, observed by the Fermi LAT. Wendel, Shukla and Mannheim, accepted by ApJ

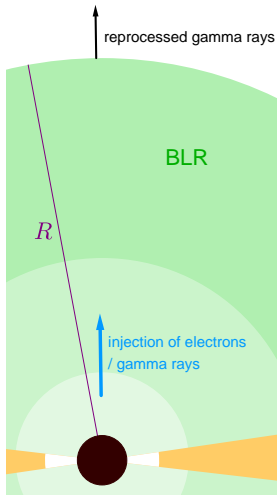


Sky map around 3C 279 and 3C 273. EGRET Team, 1991



5-year exposure at energies > 1 GeV.  
NASA/DOE/Fermi LAT Collaboration

## Gamma-ray emission from 3C 279



Case 1:  $\dot{N}_i(\gamma)$ : Gaussian  
 $\dot{n}_{\gamma,i}(x_\gamma)$ : Power-law

Case 2:  $\dot{n}_{\gamma,i}(x_\gamma)$ : Log-parabola

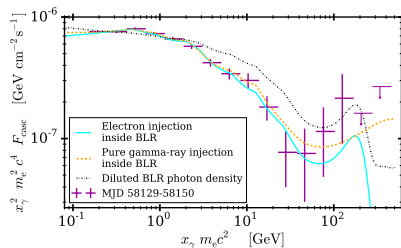
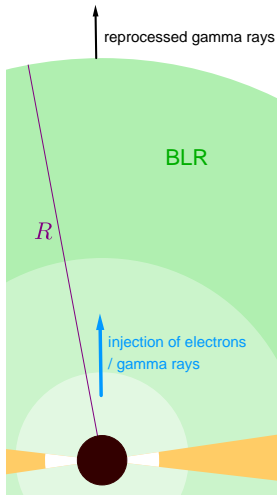
Case 3:  $\dot{N}_i(\gamma)$ : Gaussian + power-law

$n_0(x)$ : Sum of emission lines

Most prominent lines: O VII, C V, Fe XVIII, Fe XXIII,  
 He II Lyman- $\alpha$ , He I, H I Lyman- $\alpha$

$$T_{\text{esc}} := \frac{R}{c}$$

## Gamma-ray emission from 3C 279



Fermi SED (MJD 58129 - 58150, violet markers) with cascade modeling fits.

Cyan and orange lines: Cascade in BLR photon field

Black dot-dashed lines: Cascade outside of BLR

Wendel, Shukla and Mannheim, accepted by ApJ

Fail to meet points for same  $R$ , diluted  $n_0$   
and non-extreme  $\dot{N}_i$  and  $\dot{n}_{\gamma,i}$

$\Rightarrow$  Emission not from outside of BLR



## Summary

- Robust scheme to solve for steady-state cascaded  $N$  and  $n_\gamma$ .
- Markarian 501:
  - Hot ( $10^{10}$  K), low-accreting ( $\dot{m} \approx \text{few } 10^{-4}$ ) ADAF
    - Materialisation in gap and subsequent multiplication by  $\mathcal{N} \approx 10^6$
    - Cloud reprocessing fraction  $\xi \approx 0.01$
  - Electron beam + emission lines  $\Rightarrow$  IC pair cascade
  - Escaping gamma rays can account for narrow SED feature
  - Narrow SED feature can indicate gap activity
- Dip in SED of 3C 279:  
Emission from edge of BLR preferred toward outside of BLR

Work performed by C. Wendel, J. Becerra González, A. Shukla, D. Paneque and K. Mannheim  
 $\Rightarrow$  Talk #79

