

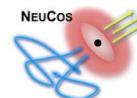


Excited-isomer photons and the VHE emission from Cen A

Session “Constraining UHECR sources”

Leonel Morejon

X. Rodrigues, A. Rudolph, S. Gao, W. Winter



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Take away messages:

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- H.E.S.S. detected extended VHE emission from the jet of the AGN of Centaurus A
- Several works have attempted to connect the fluxes to emission by CR nuclei accelerated in the jet

This work discusses....

- Isomer decay of escaping nuclei
- Self-consistent simulations, incl. all photon producing channels for nuclei
- Preliminary estimates for the VHE emission with isomers

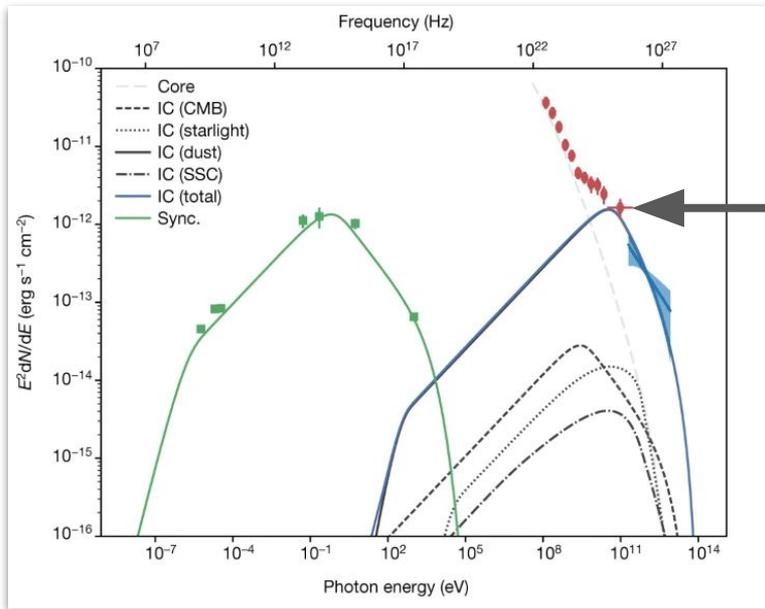
VHE from Cen A: Possible hadronic origin?

Video here

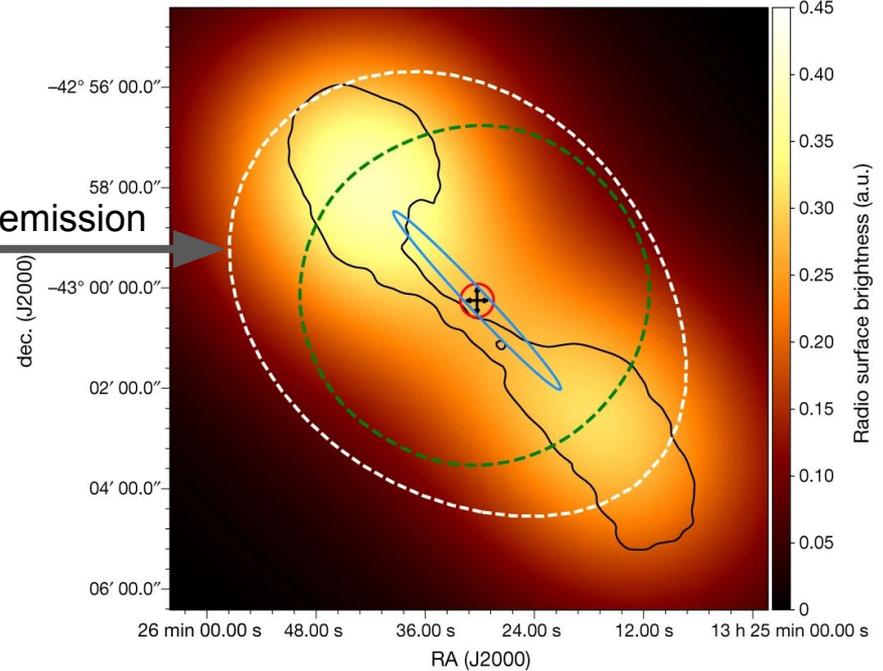
External Inverse-Compton to explain TeV emission.

[Nature volume 582, pages 356–359 \(2020\)](#)

[Nature volume 582, pages 356–359 \(2020\)](#)



Extended emission

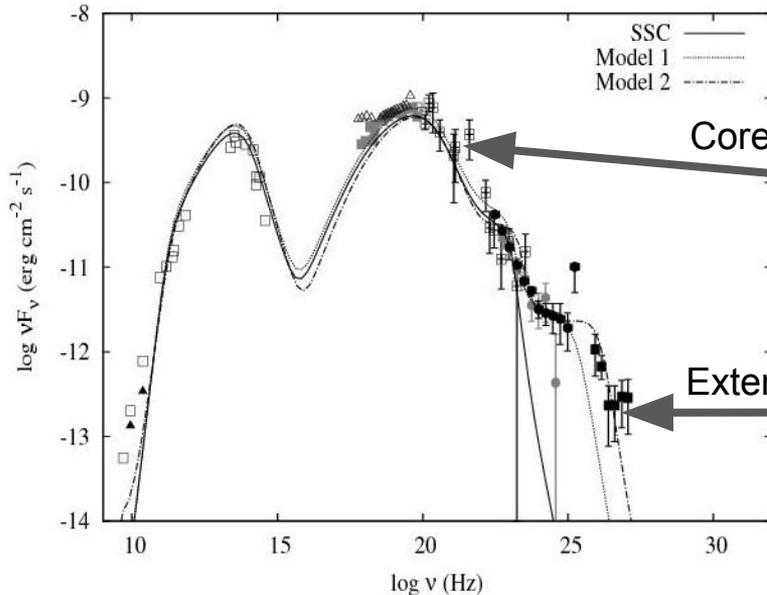


VHE from Cen A: Possible hadronic origin?

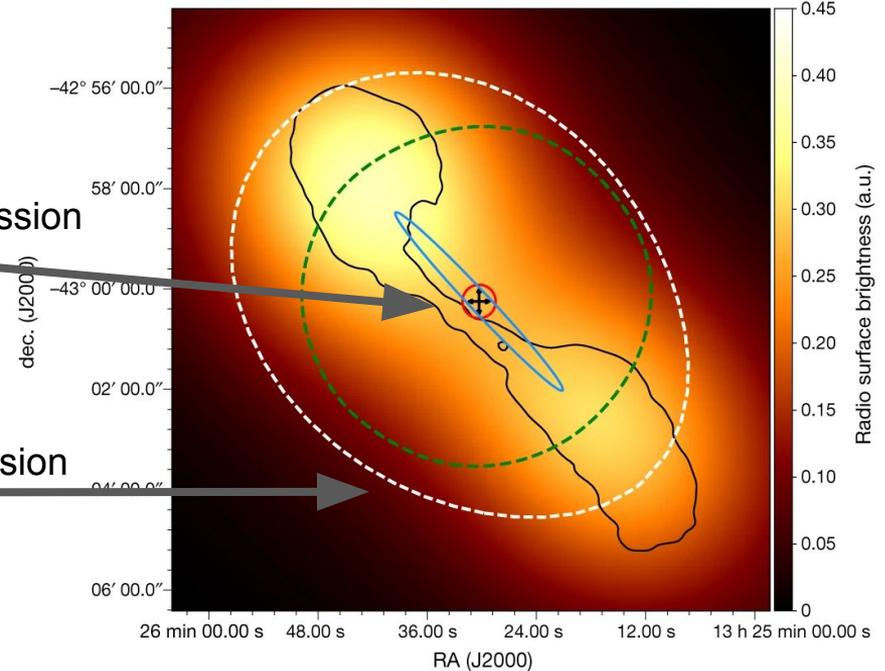
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Proton synchrotron can be consistent with Fermi and HESS detection.

[Petropoulou A&A 562 \(2014\)](#)



[Nature volume 582, pages 356–359 \(2020\)](#)



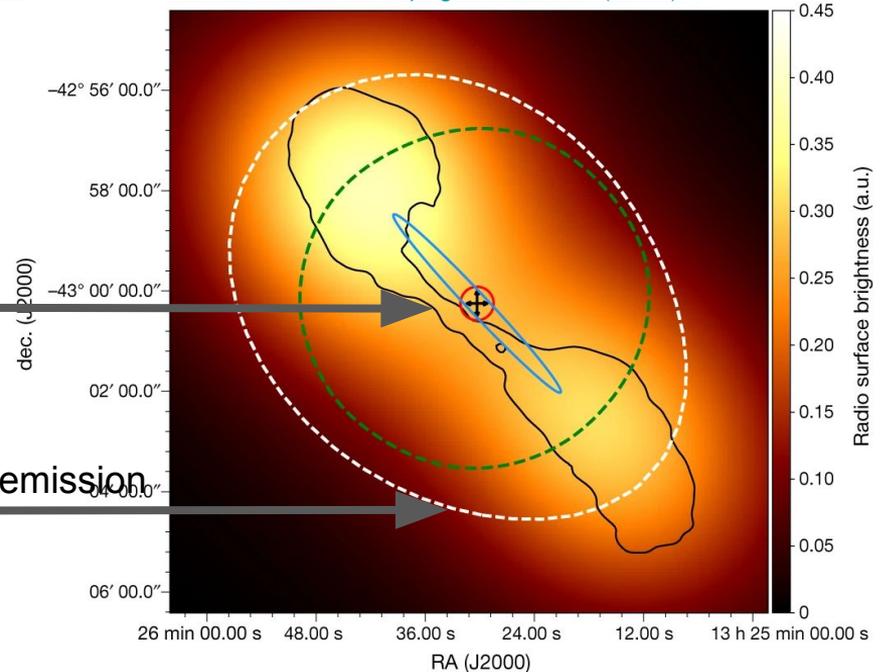
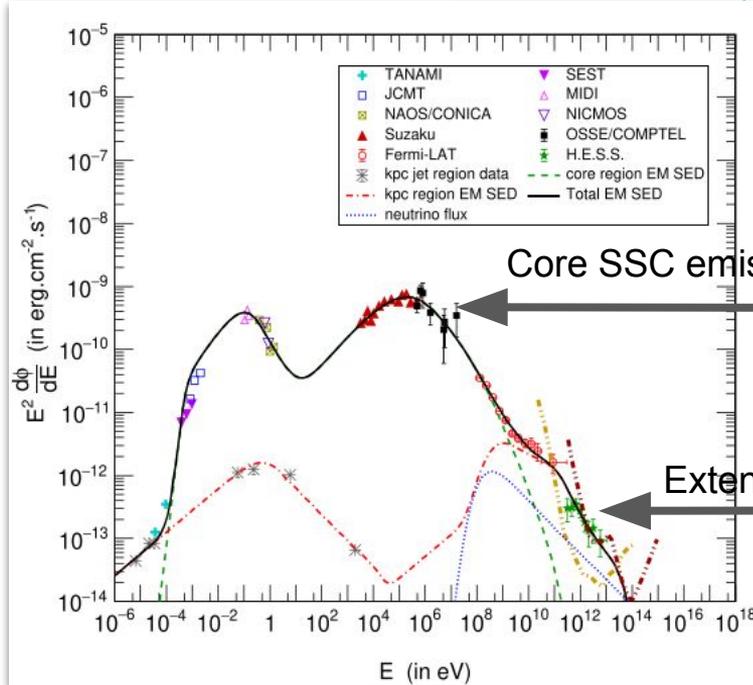
VHE from Cen A: Possible hadronic origin?

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Hadronic interactions found to reproduce well the **GeV- TeV emission**.

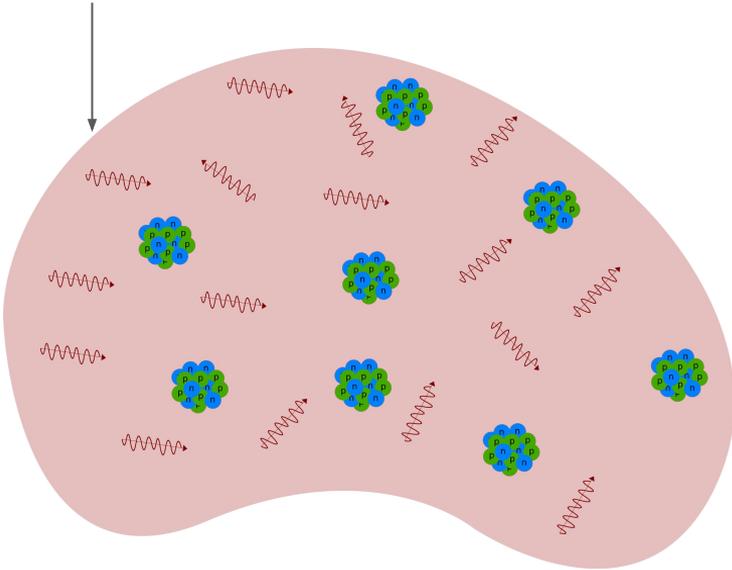
[Banik, Badra Bhattacharyya, 2021](#)

[Nature volume 582, pages 356–359 \(2020\)](#)



SED modelling: SSC

Core with high EM density
electrons / positrons
nuclei injected with a power law

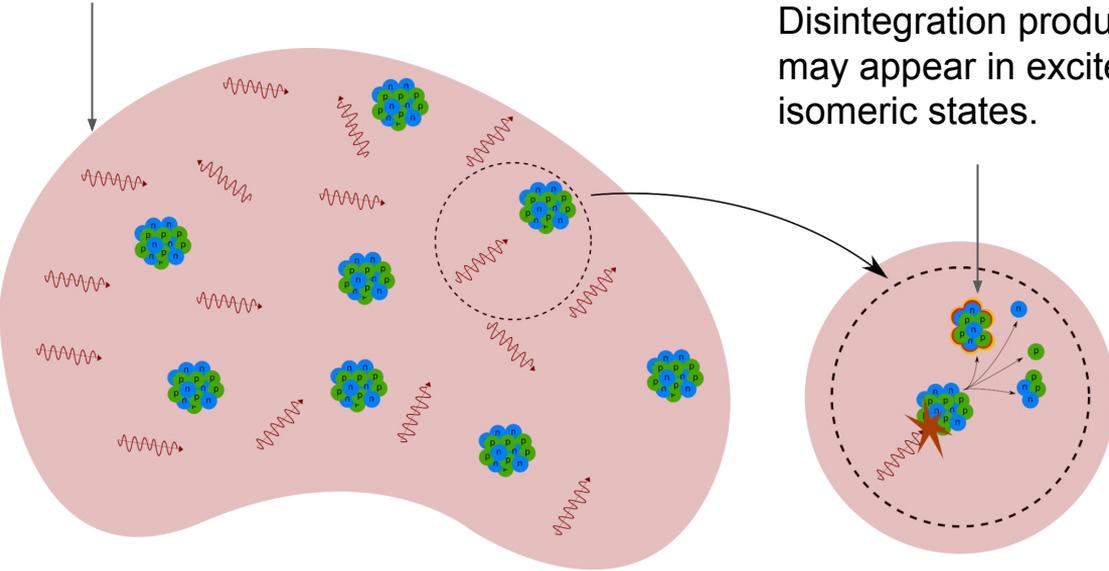


SED modelling: Isomer production



Core with high EM density
electrons / positrons
nuclei injected with a power law

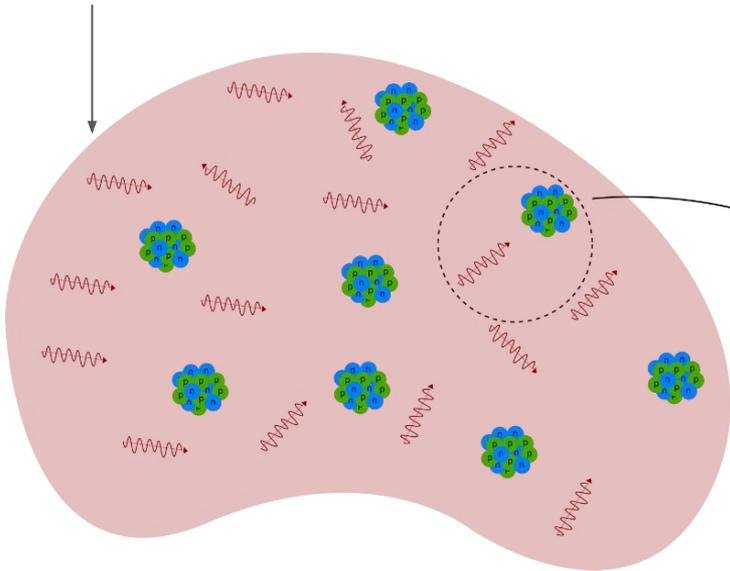
Disintegration products
may appear in excited
isomeric states.



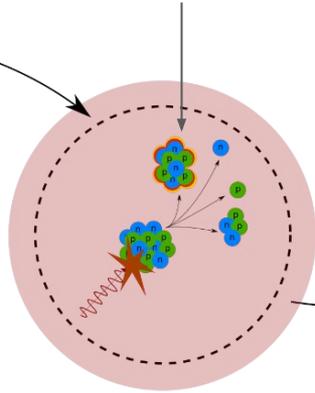
SED modelling: Isomer decay after escape



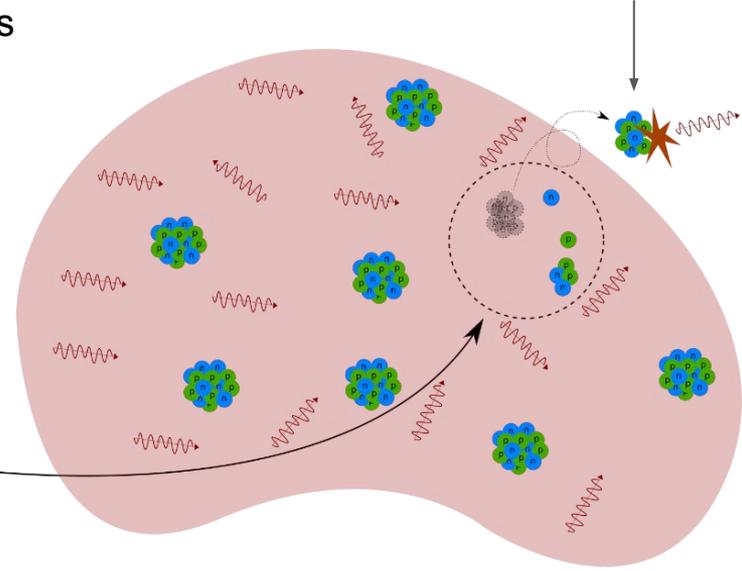
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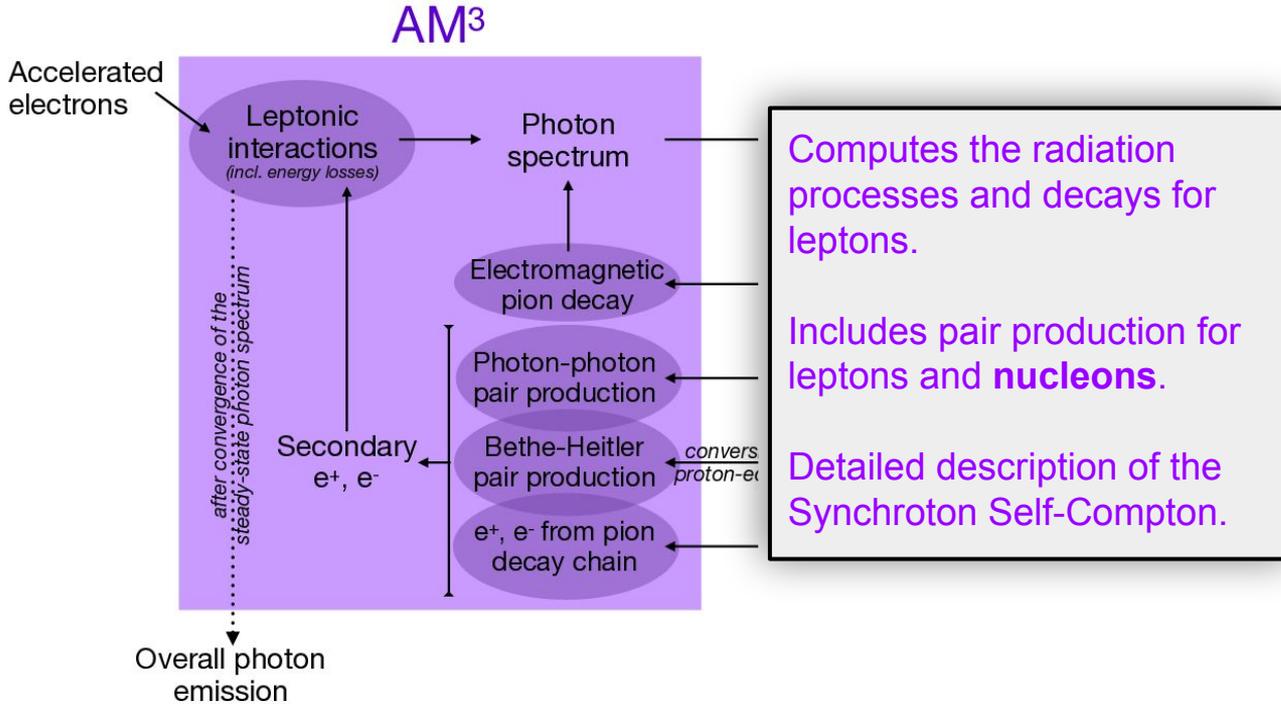


Decay by photon emission after escape
would evade in-source attenuation.



Self-consistent simulation: AM3

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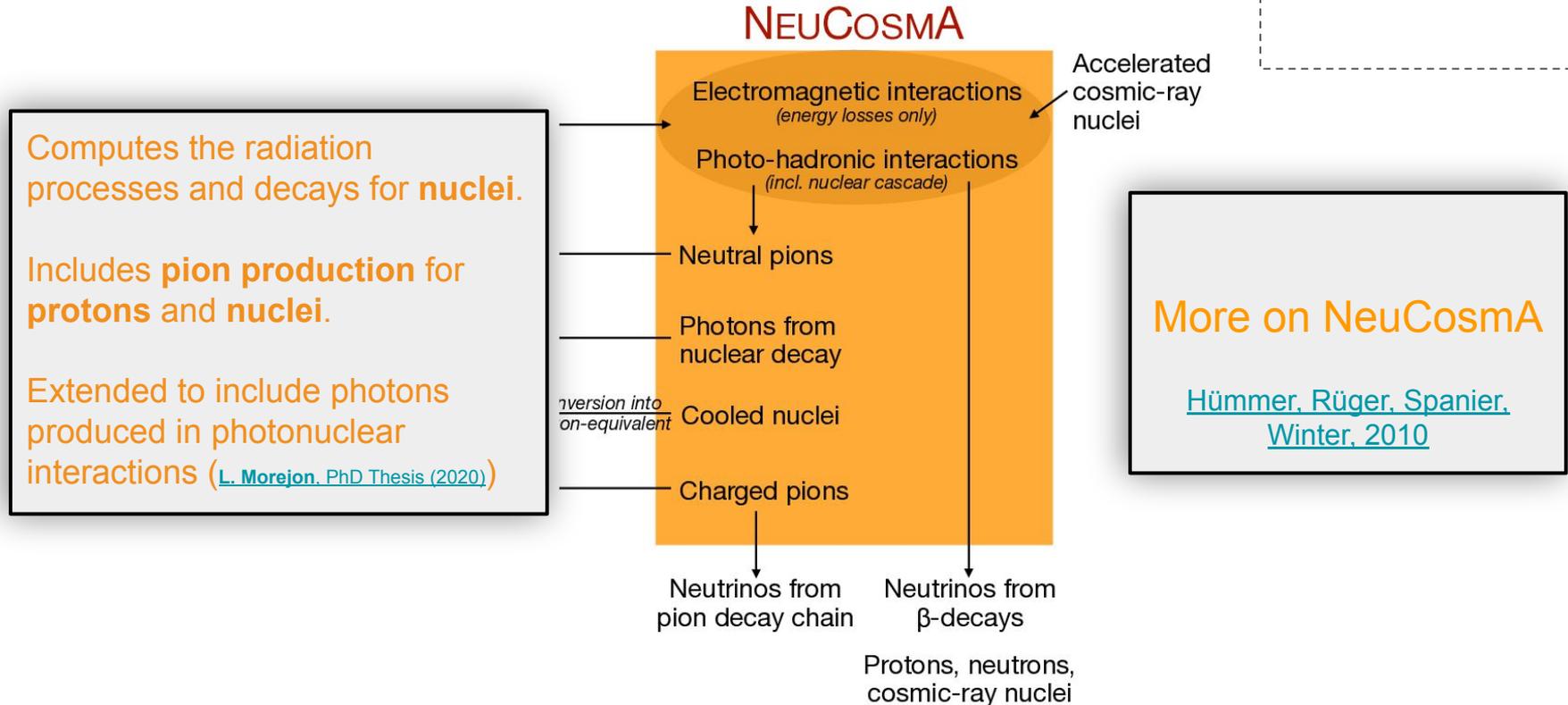


More on AM3

[Gao, Pohl, Winter, APJ 843 \(2017\)](#)

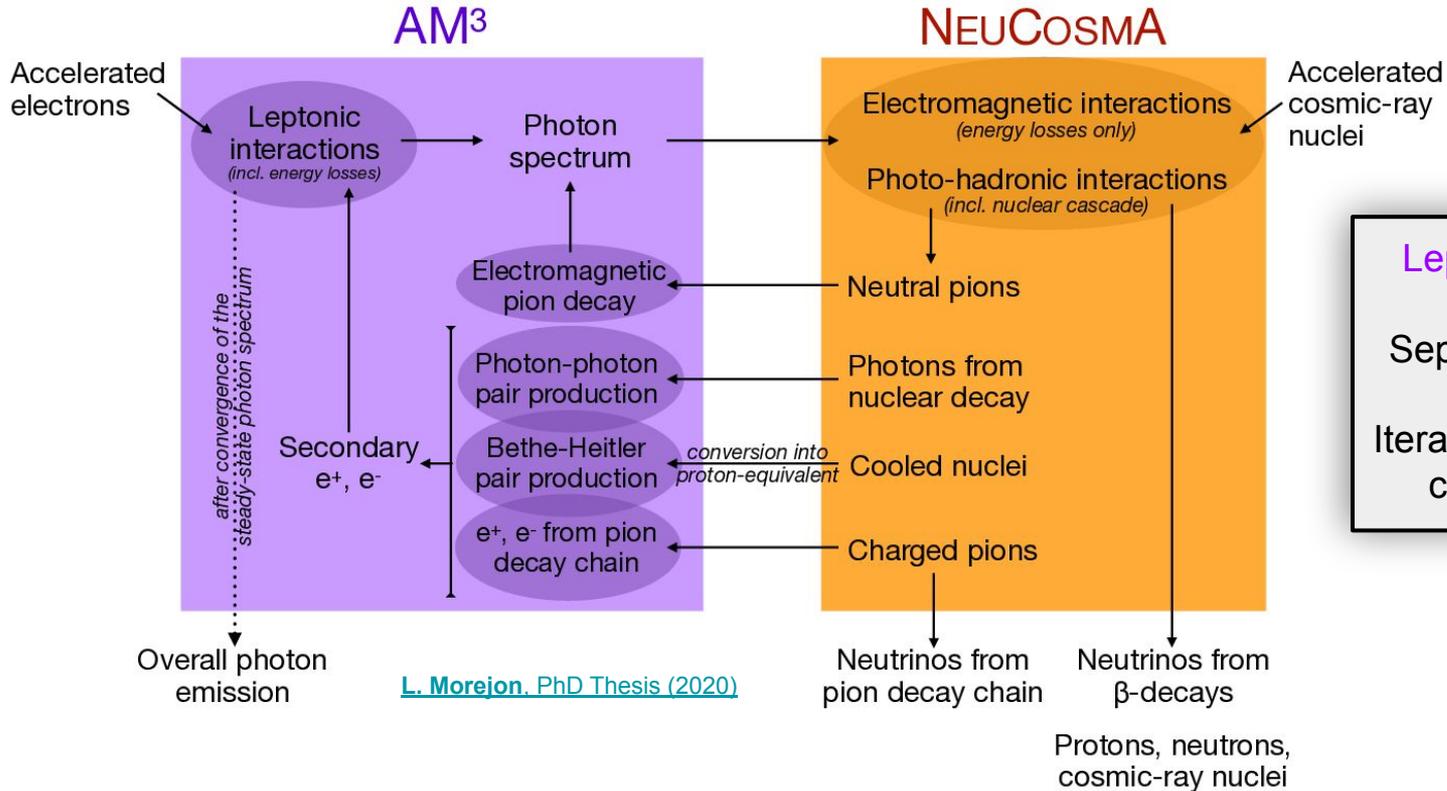
Self-consistent simulation: NeuCosmA

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Self-consistent simulation: Code coupling

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[L. Morejon, PhD Thesis \(2020\)](#)

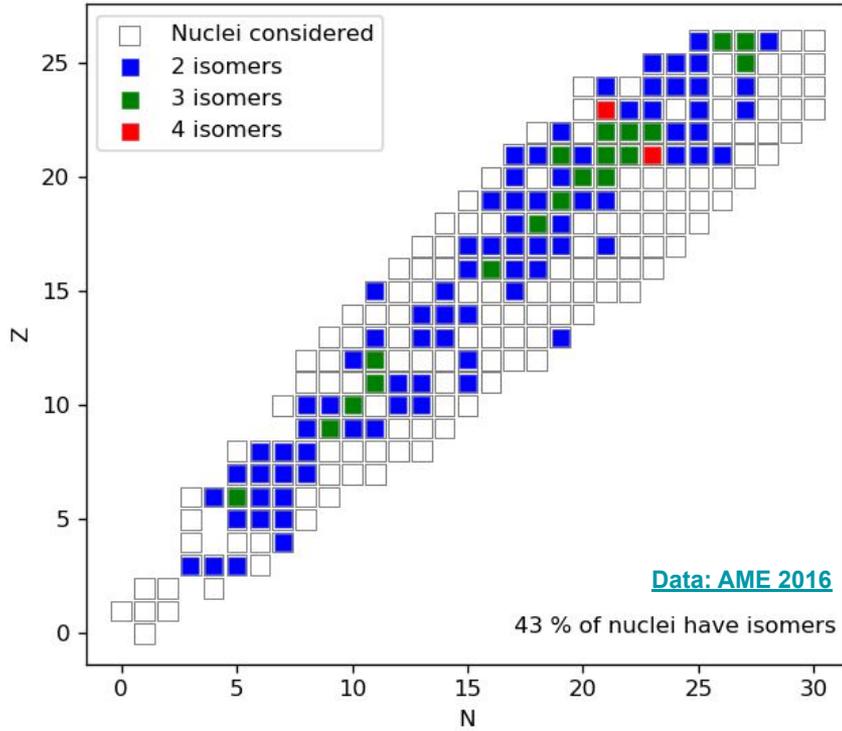
Leptonic ↔ Hadronic

Separate codes, coupled

Iterative method to reach a convergent solution.

Nuclear isomers: available data

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[L. Morejon, et al. 2021 \(in preparation\)](#)

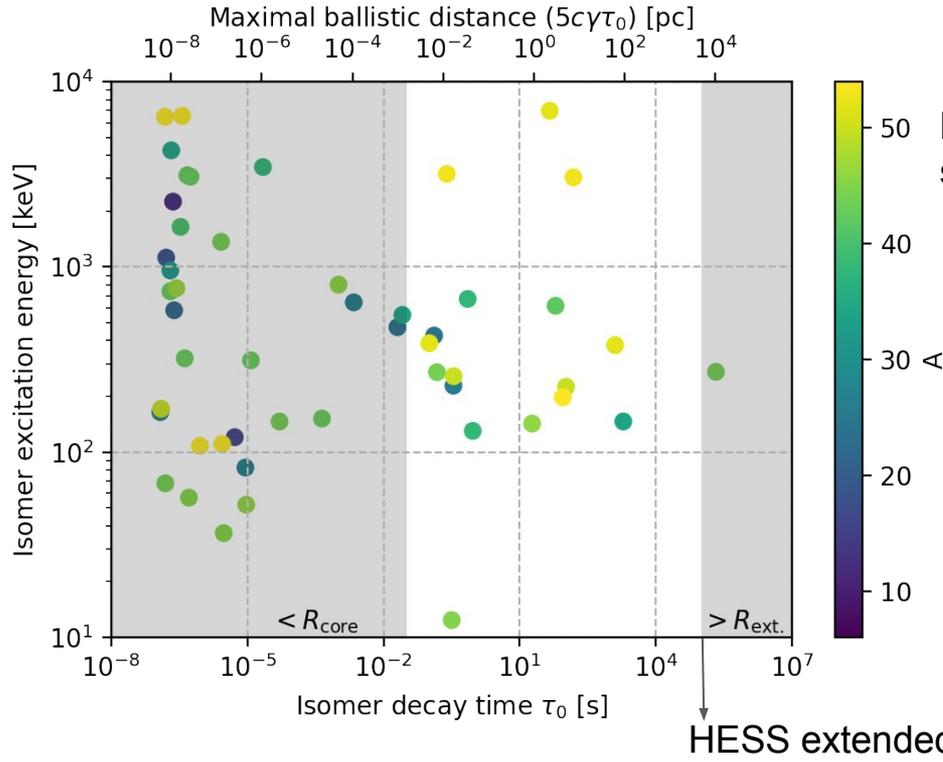
The fraction of luminosity in isomers is estimated by nuclear thermostatics (microcanonical ensemble).

$$\frac{L_n^*}{L_n} \sim \frac{\exp(-M_n^* / kT)}{\exp(-M_n / kT)}$$

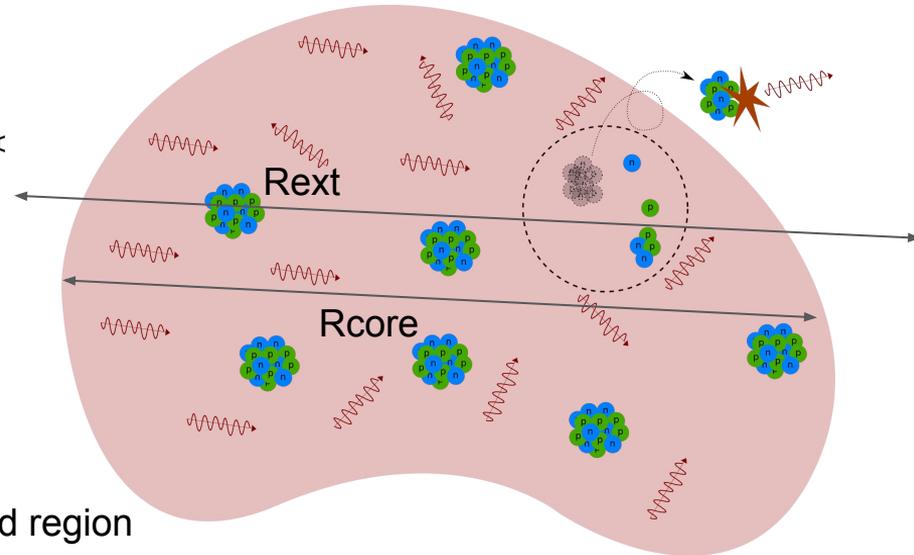
M_n^* , M_n : mass of isomer, basic state

For this work, the nuclear temperature or average excitation employed $T=1$ MeV

Selection of isomers by decay time

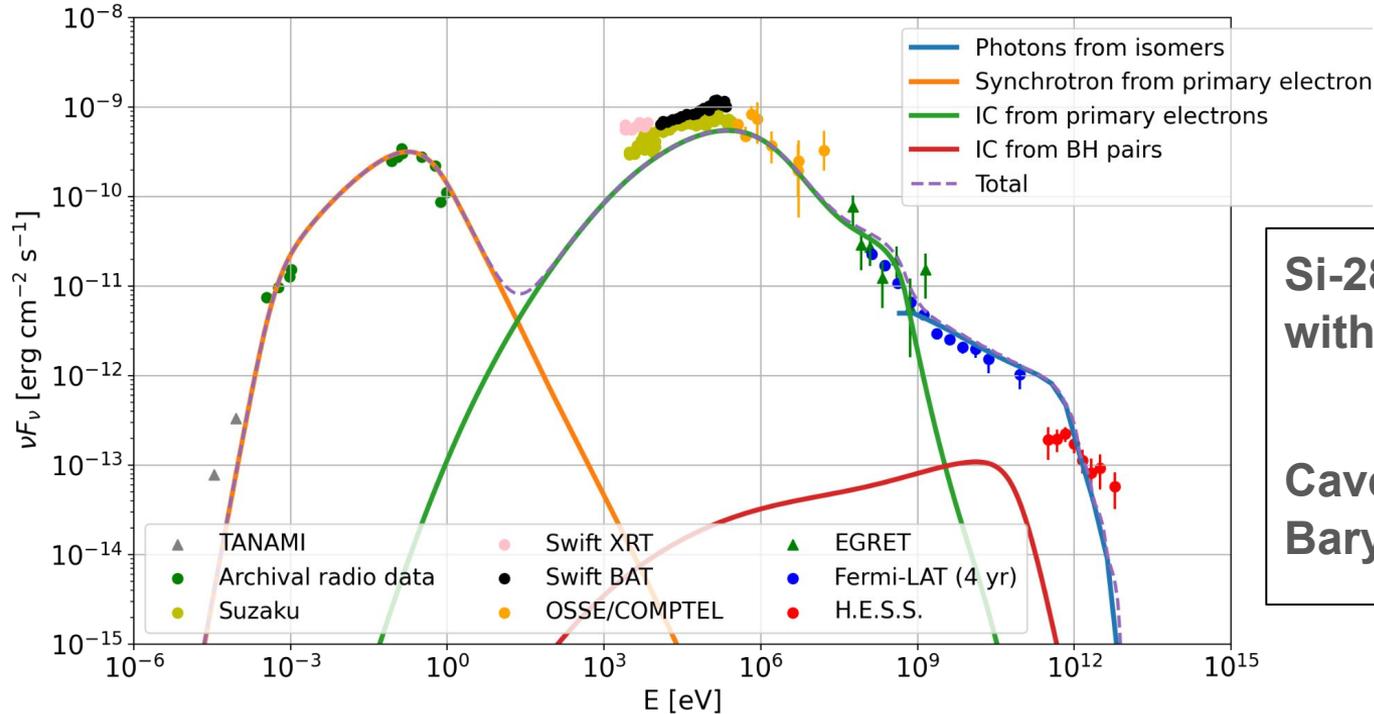


Isomers should live long enough to escape and short enough to decay in the vicinity of the source.



Cen A emission: core + extended region

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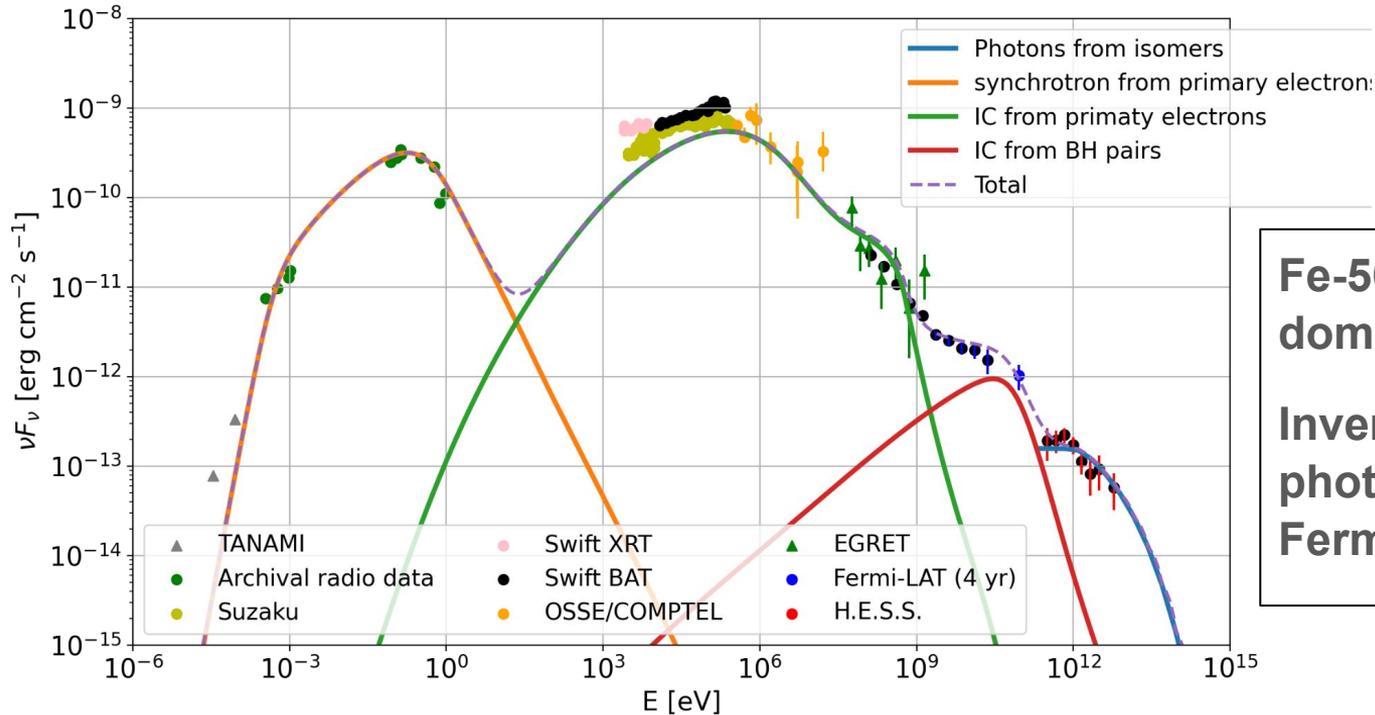


Si-28 injection compatible with Fermi and HESS data.

**Caveat:
Baryonic loading $\sim 1E4$**

Cen A emission: core + extended region

Video here

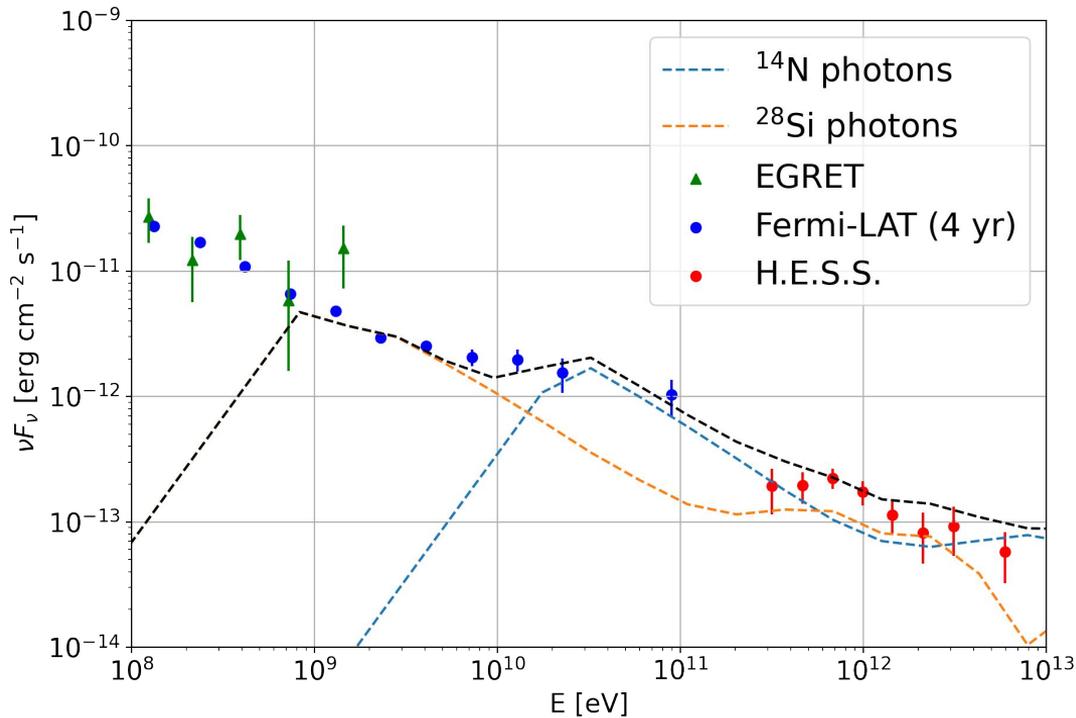


Fe-56 injection, isomers dominate the HESS fluxes.

Inverse Compton by photopairs dominates the Fermi data.

Mixed injection: Nitrogen-14 & Silicon-28

Video here



Lighter nuclei may explain the VHE emissions with lower CR luminosity.

Luminosity fractions in percentage:

- N 32%,
- Si 68%

Conclusions

Video here

- We explored the scenario where TeV emission from the jet of Centaurus A originates in interactions and subsequent decay of CR nuclei heavier
- For that we used a self-consistent numerical model including all nuclear photon emission mechanisms and the full nuclear cascade
- Isomer decay another connection of VHE to cosmic rays

Ongoing work...

- Performing a full parameter scan, improve baryonic loading values
- Looking for mixed injection scenarios
- Paper in preparation

Extra slides.....

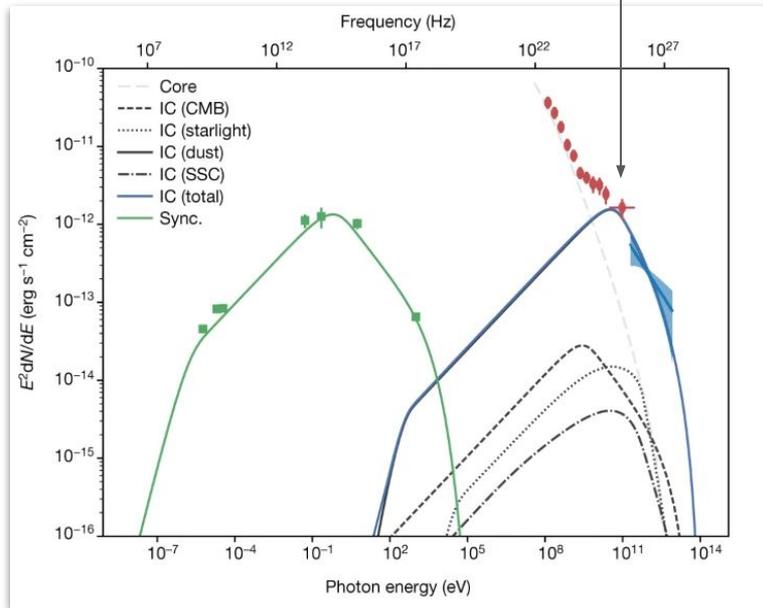
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VHE from Cen A: Possible hadronic origin?

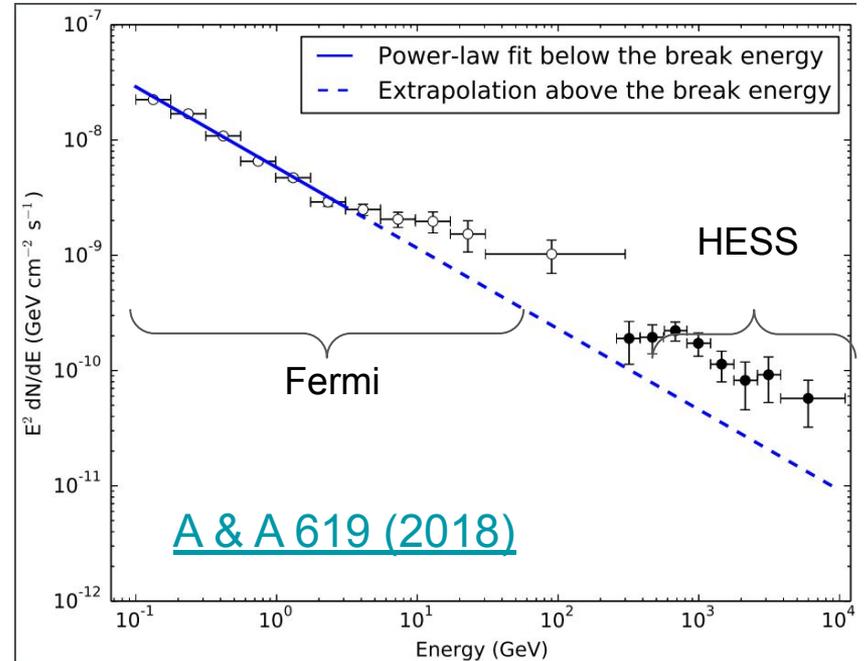
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Extended emission reported. Suggested Leptonic Inverse-Compton to explain **TeV emission**.

[Nature volume 582, pages 356–359 \(2020\)](#)

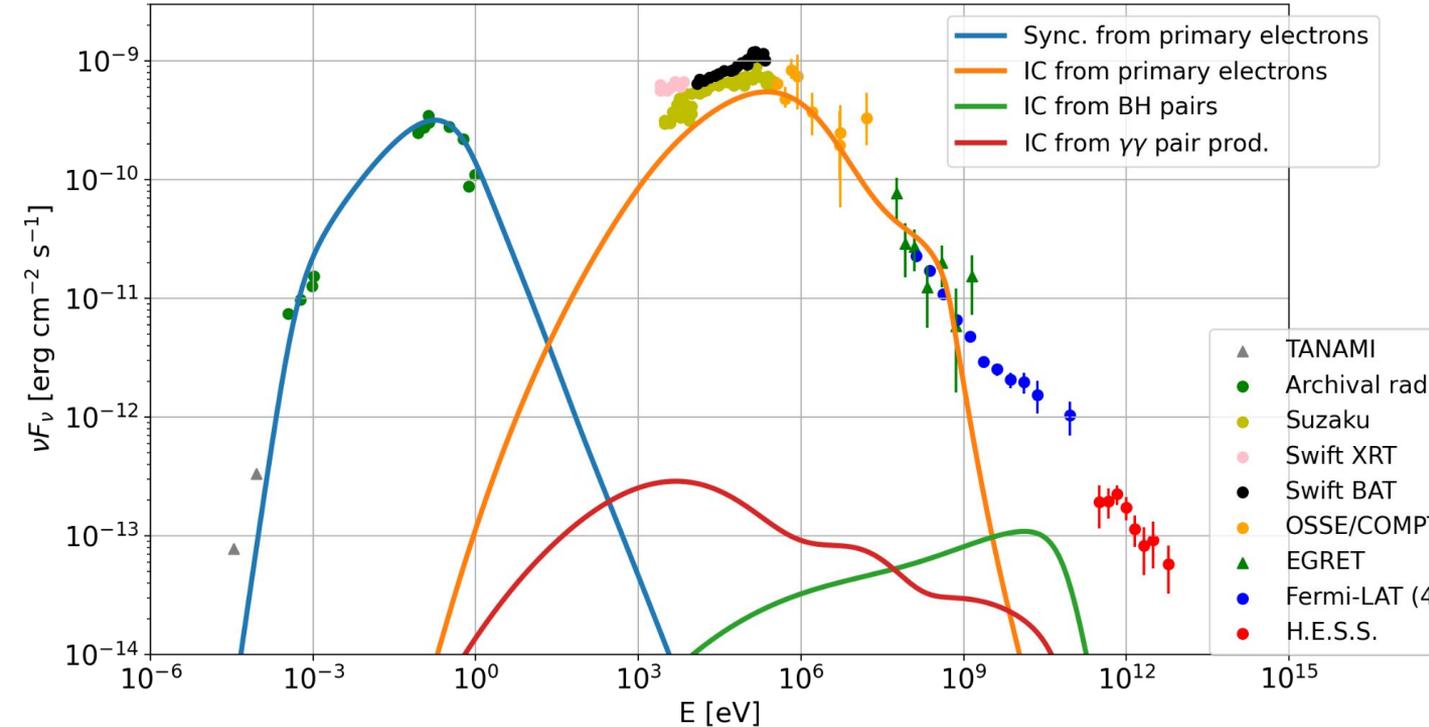


Above TeV emission reported from the core..



Small coupling electrons-nuclei: convergence

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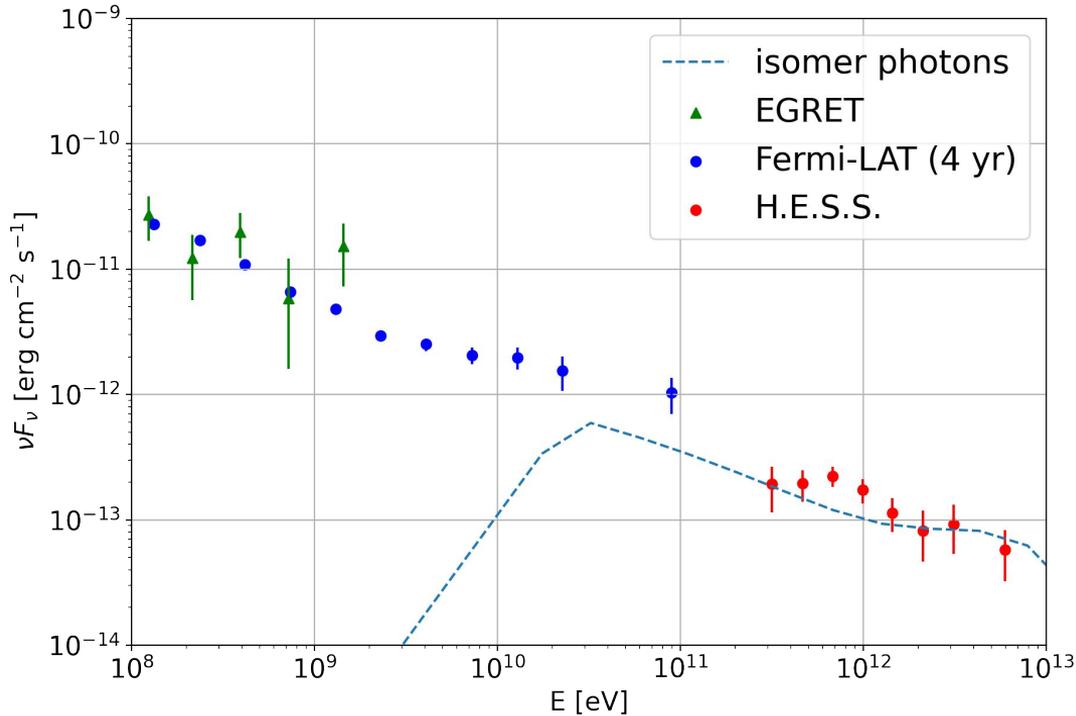
In this example, nuclear Bethe-Heitler, photon - photon annihilation, are subdominant.

Parameters in figure:

- Lum. Dist: 3.4 Mpc
- B : 10 G
- Rcore : 1.2E15 cm
- Le : 6.8 E 42 erg/s
- Index elect. : 3.3
- Min. lorentz e : 1.3E3
- Max. lorentz e : 1.E6

Single nucleus injection: Nitrogen-14

Video here



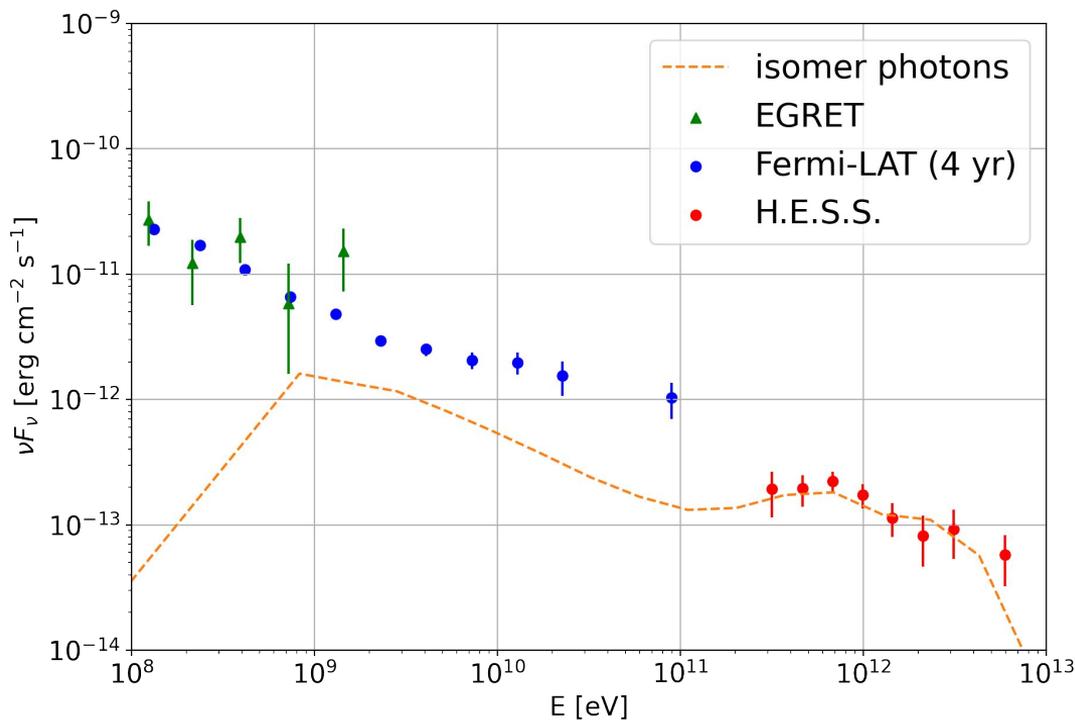
Lighter nuclei may explain the VHE emissions with less luminosity.

Injection parameters:

- Emax: 27 PeV
- Index: 1.8
- Loading (Ln/Le): 1E5

Single nucleus injection: Silicon-28

Video here



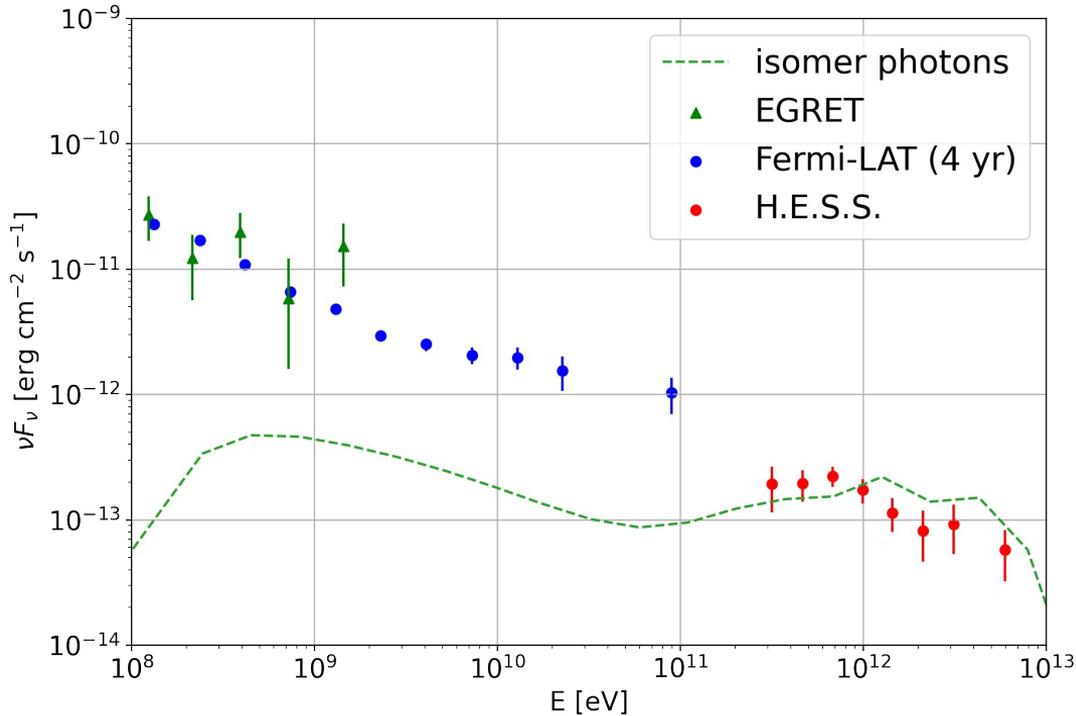
**The Fermi data is under.
Likely, indication of mixed
injection.**

Injection parameters:

- E_{max} : 214 PeV
- Index: 1.8
- Loading (Ln/Le): $6\text{E}4$

Single nucleus injection: Calcium-40

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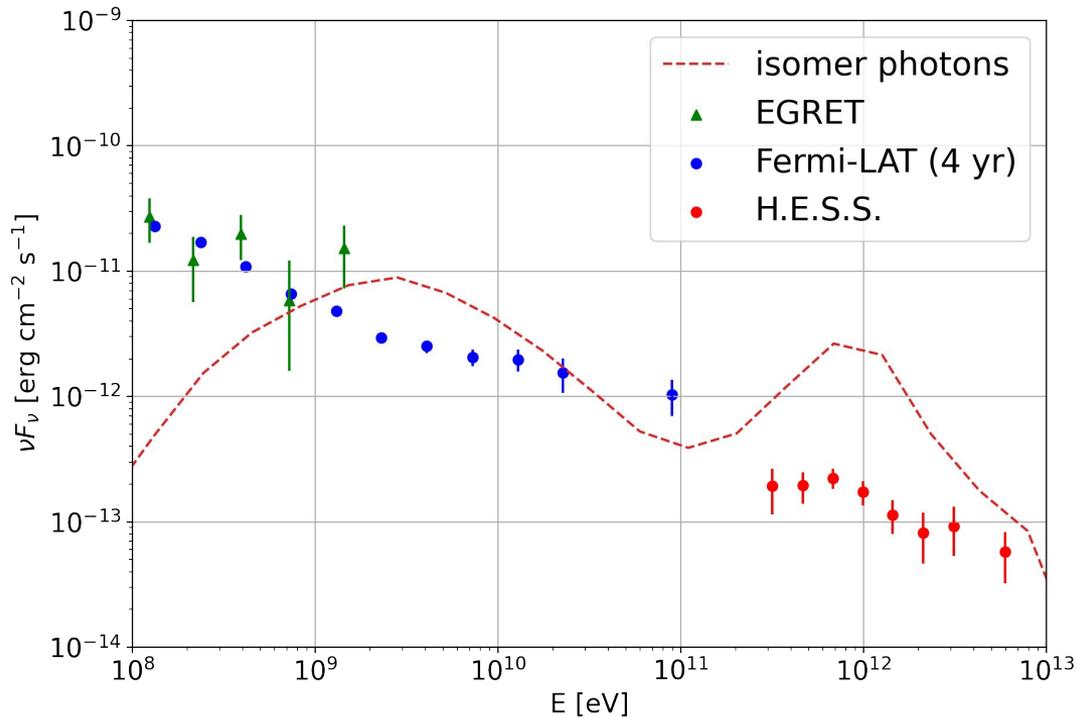
The resulting shape is incompatible with data. Likely, indication of mixed injection.

Injection parameters:

- E_{max} : 214 PeV
- Index: 1.8
- Loading (Ln/Le): $9\text{E}4$

Single nucleus injection: Iron-56

Video here



Iron injection is very inefficient compared to lighter nuclei. The luminosity needed is too large.

Injection parameters:

- E_{max}: 190 PeV
- index: 3.08
- **Loading Ln/Le: 4E11**