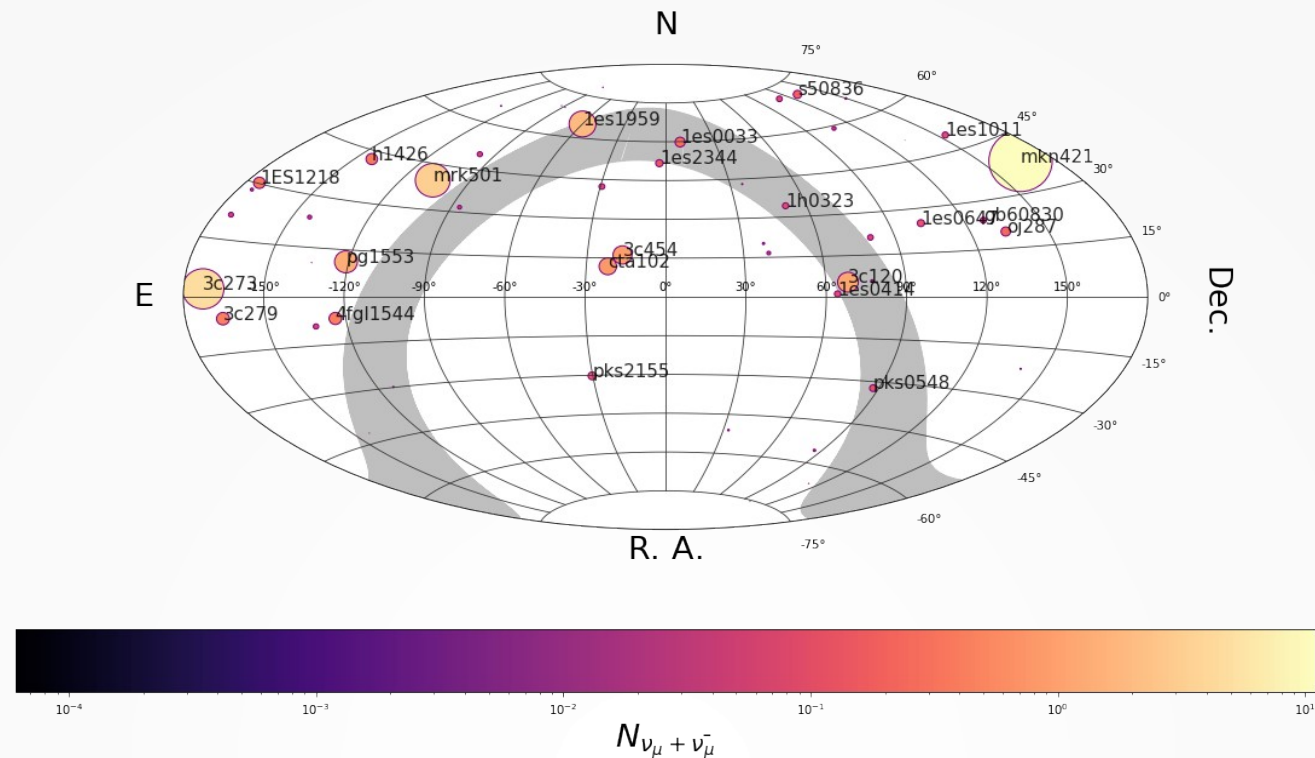


Multimessenger emission from hadronic X-ray Blazar Flares



S. I. Stathopoulos

In collaboration with: M. Petropoulou, P. Giommi, G. Vasilopoulos, P. Padovani, A. Mastichiadis,



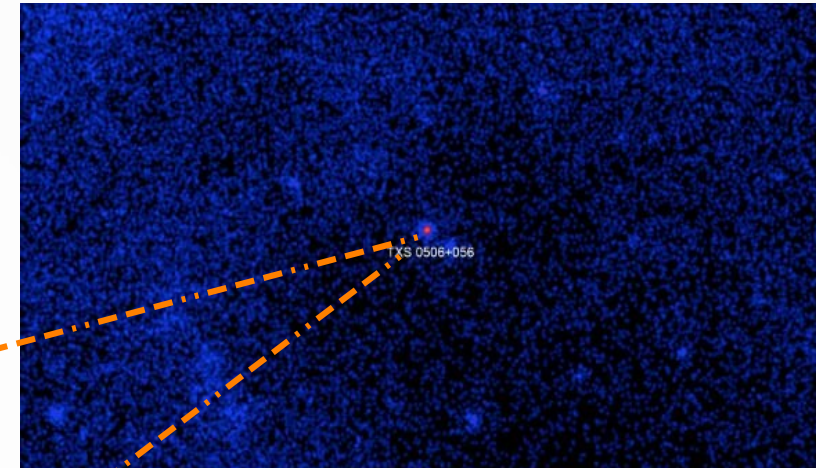
National and
Kapodistrian
University of
Athens

37th International
Cosmic Ray Conference
12-23 July 2021



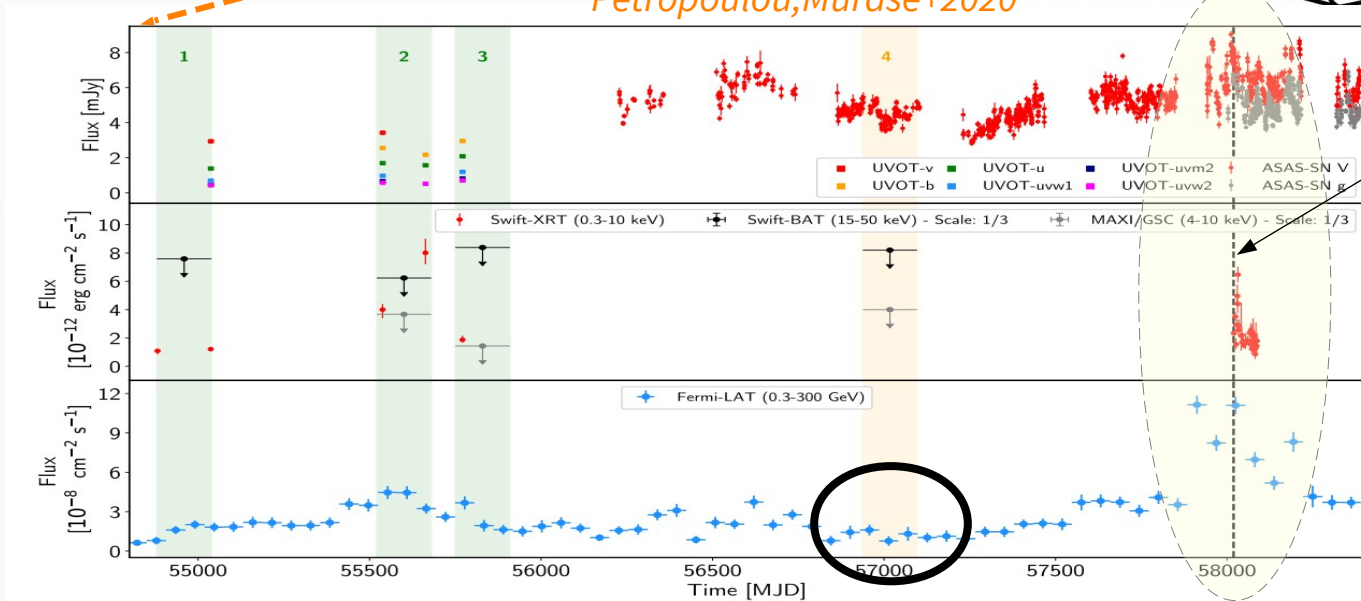
High Energy Neutrinos from TXS 0506+056

- IC-170922A (290 TeV muon neutrino)
- 13.5 neutrino events during 2014-15

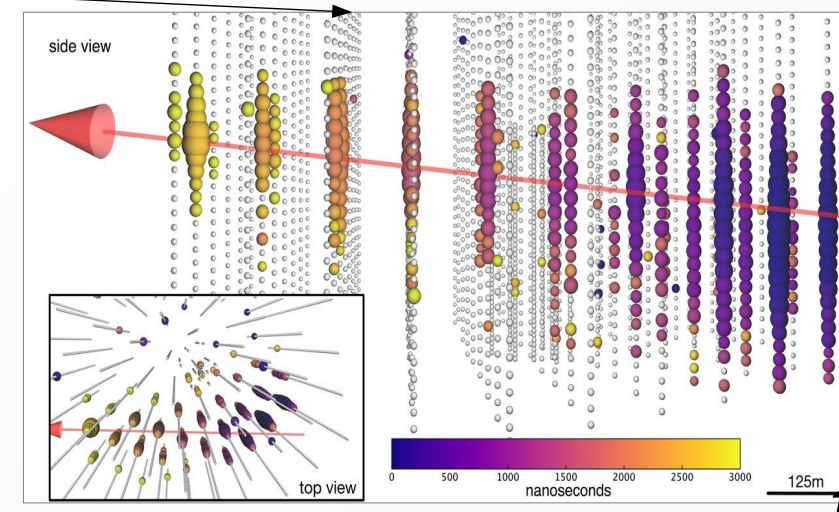


Science 13 Jul 2018:
Vol. 361, Issue 6398, eaat1378

Petropoulou, Murase+2020



H-E Neutrino

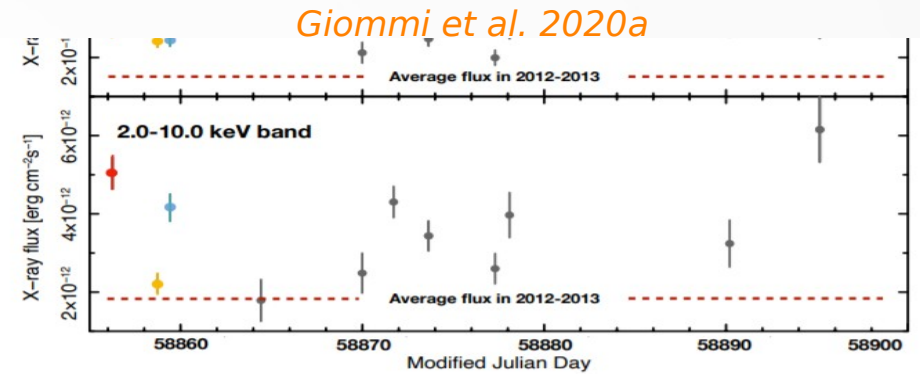


Motivation of This Work

→ No γ -ray activity during the neutrino excess in 2014/15

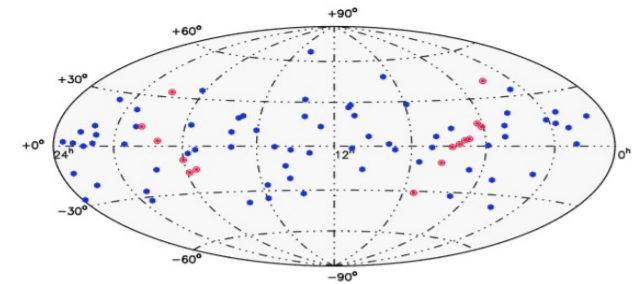
→ IceCube200107A/3HSP J095507.9+355101

High, very hard and variable X-ray state
No γ -ray activity



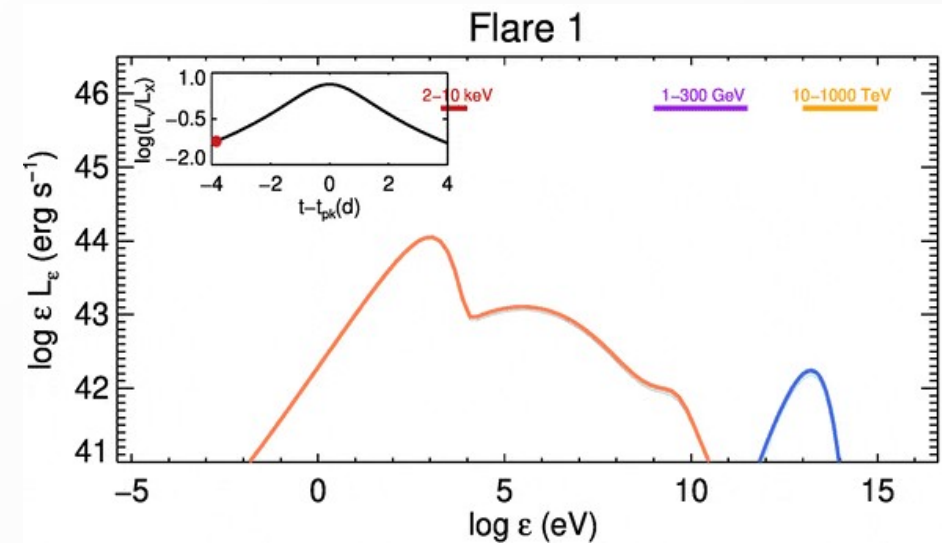
→ Blazars associated with muon neutrino tracks

Giommi et al. 2020A



→ Hadronic X-ray flares from Blazars (Theoretical Study)

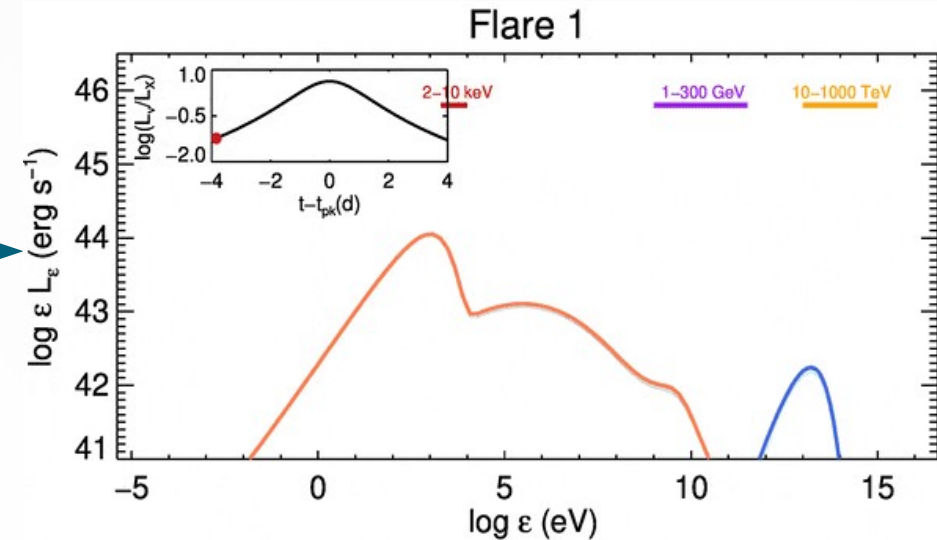
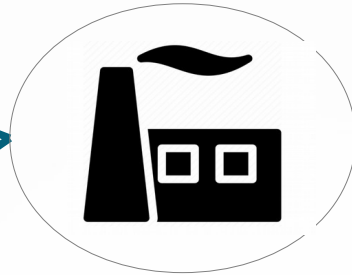
Mastichiadis & Petropoulou 2020



Hadronic X-ray Flares From Blazars

Lorentzian pulse
Power law Protons

Magnetic field B



During the hadronic X-ray Flare:

Bolometric Luminosity: $L_\nu \simeq L_X$

Peak neutrino energy: $\epsilon_{\nu, pk} \simeq 2 \epsilon_{ph, keV} B'_{1.2}{}^{-1} \gamma'_{p,6}{}^{-1}$

Theoretical Model

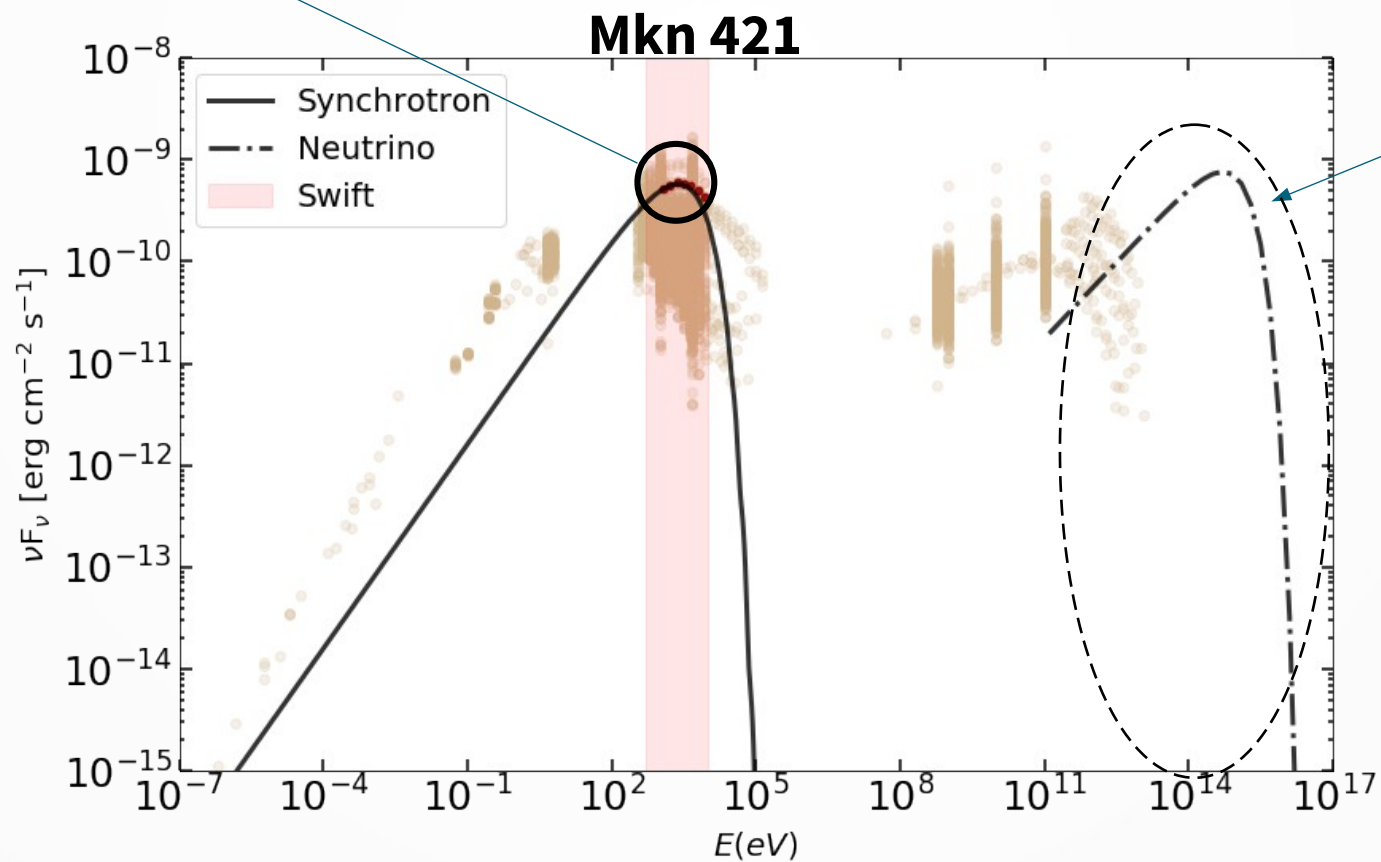
$$\nu_{s,obs} = \mathcal{D}(1+z)^{-1} h^{-1} \frac{B}{B_{cr}} \frac{m_e^2}{m_p} c^2 \gamma_p'^2$$

$$\gamma_p' \simeq 1.4 \times 10^6 \sqrt{\mathcal{D}_1^{-1} B_1'^{-1} \varepsilon_{keV} (1+z)}$$

$$\varepsilon_{\nu,c} \simeq 0.6 \sqrt{\mathcal{D}_1 B_1'^{-1} \varepsilon_{keV} (1+z)^{-1}} \text{ PeV}$$

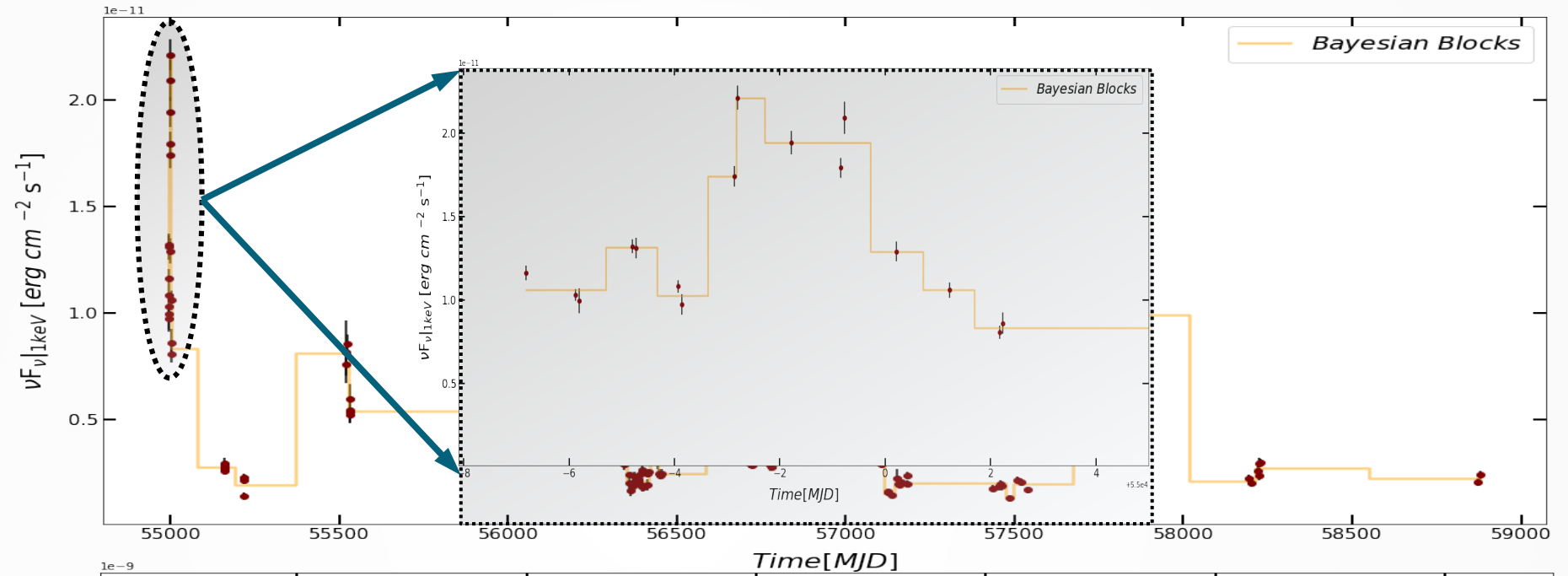
$$F_{\nu+\bar{\nu}}(\varepsilon_\nu, t) = F_0(t) \varepsilon_\nu^{-s(t)} e^{-\varepsilon_\nu/\varepsilon_{\nu,c}}$$

$$L_\nu \simeq L_X$$

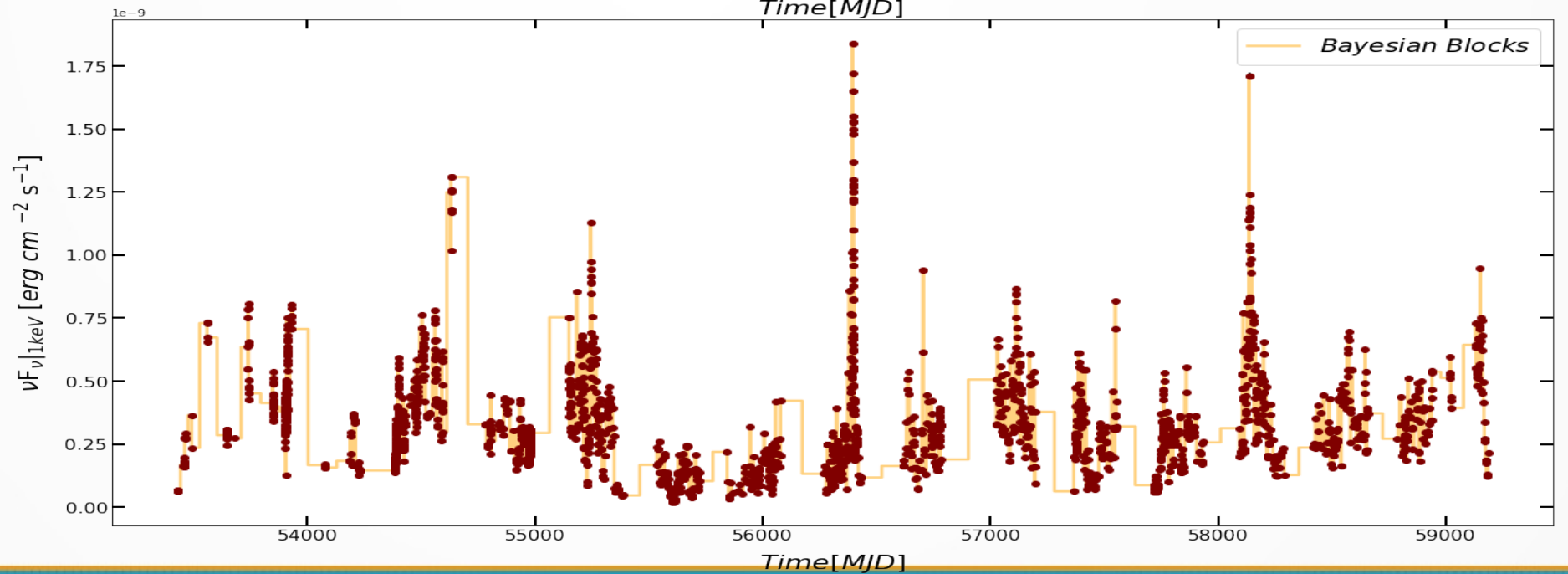


Definition of Flares

PKS 1424+240

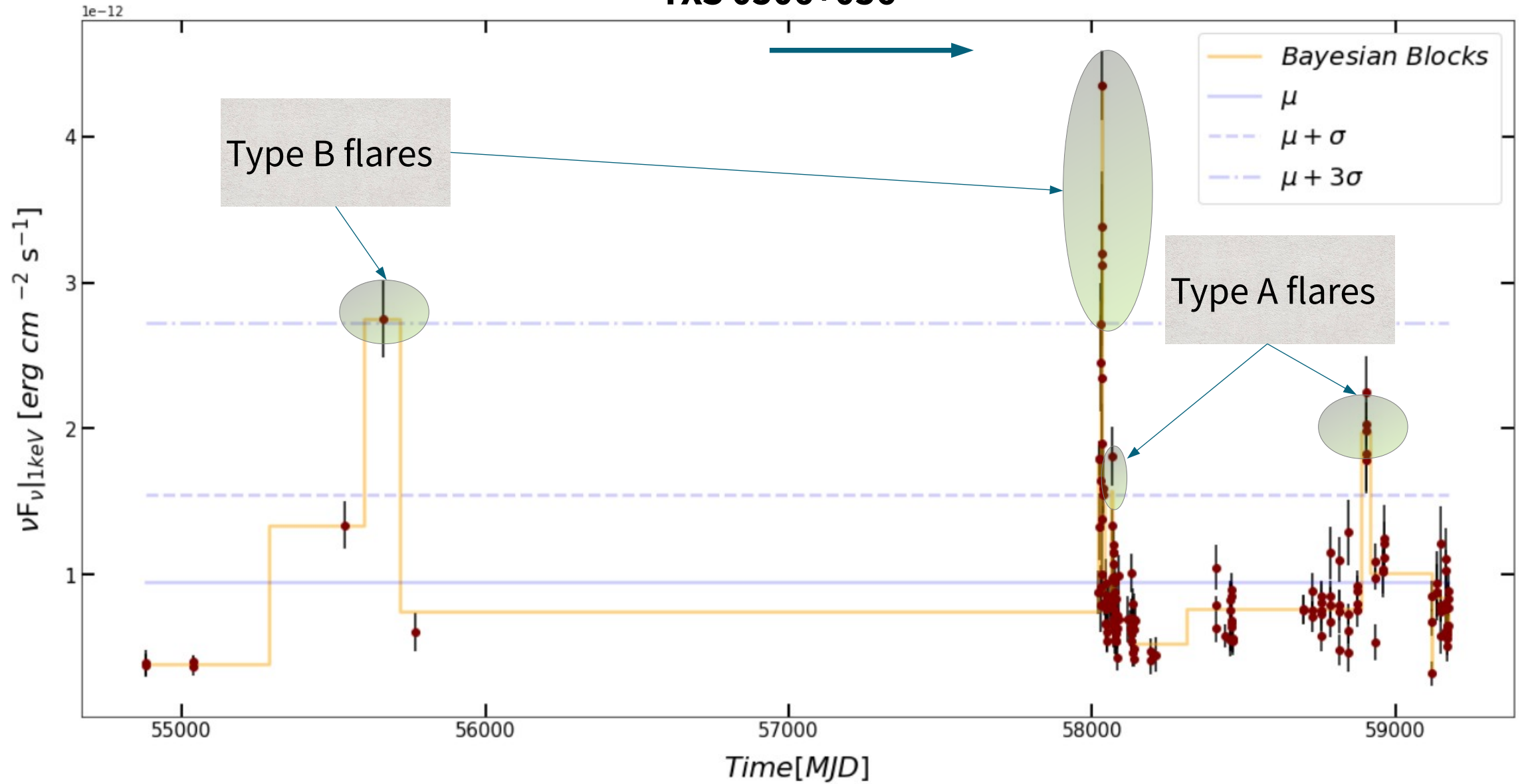


Mkn 421



Definition of Flares

TXS 0506+056



Expected Neutrino Event Counts

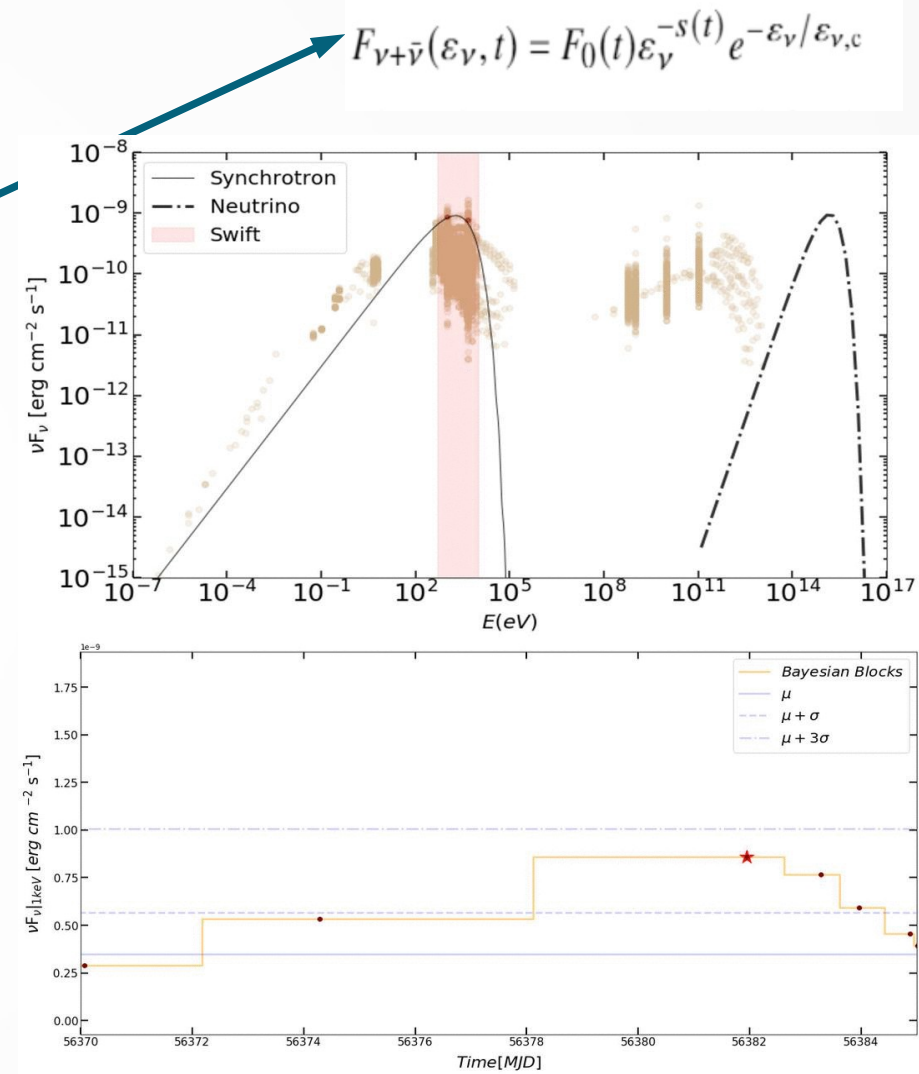
Parameter values

- $B=10\text{ G}$
- *Doppler Factor* = 10

$$N_{\nu_{\mu}+\bar{\nu}_{\mu}} = \frac{1}{3} \int_{t_{init}}^{t_{end}} dt \int_{E_{v,min}}^{E_{v,max}} dE_{\nu} A_{eff}(E_{\nu}, \delta) F_{E_{\nu}}(E_{\nu}, t) / E_{\nu}$$

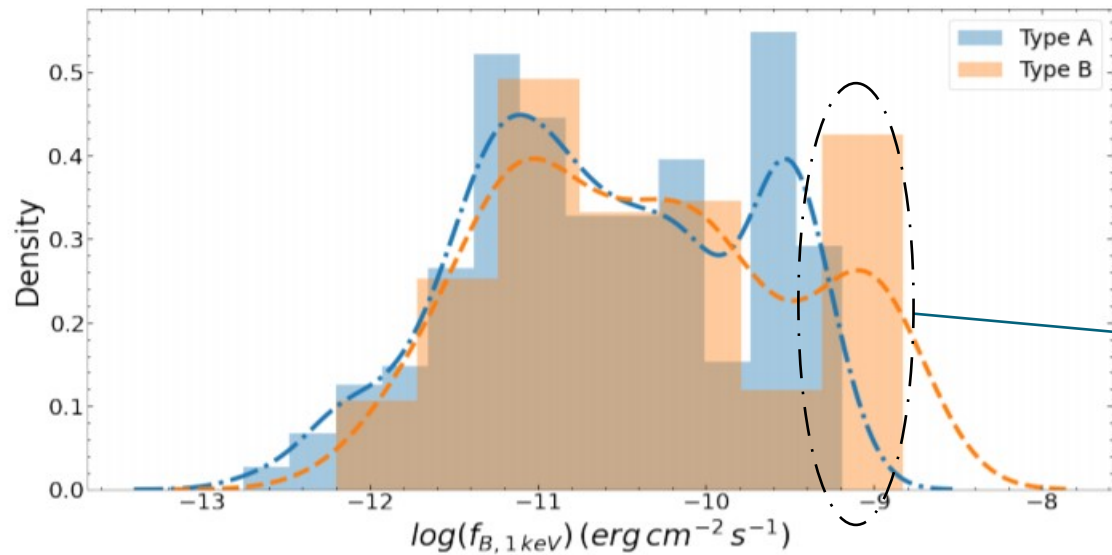
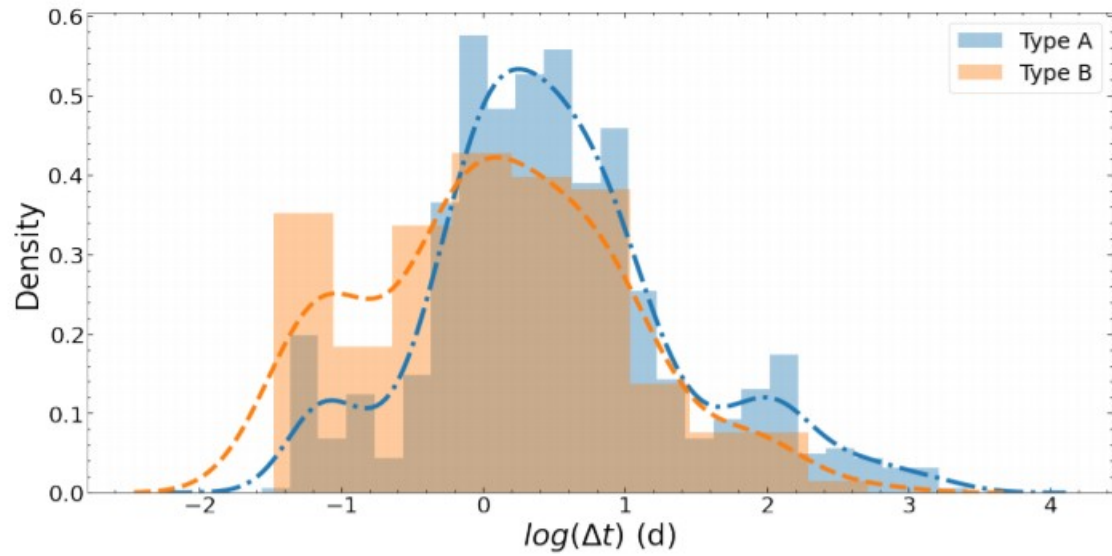
Duration of the flux blocks

IceCube configuration	Season (MJD)
IC40	54562 – 54971
IC59	54971 – 55347
IC79	55347 – 55694
IC86-I	55694 – 56062
IC86-II	> 56062



RESULTS

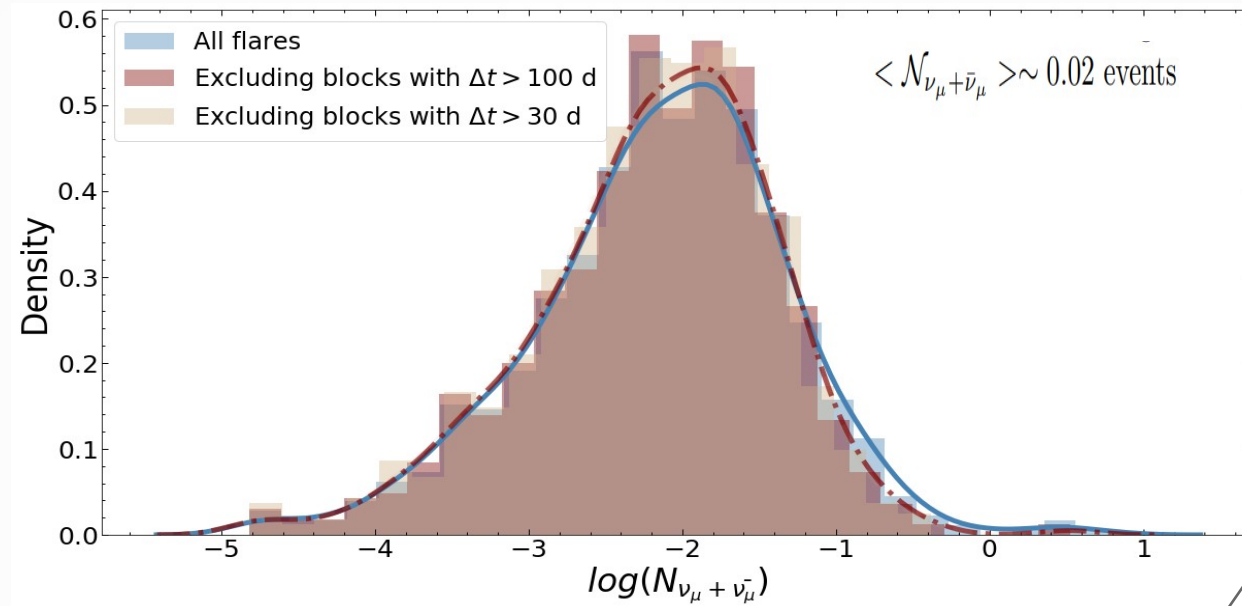
X-ray Flares



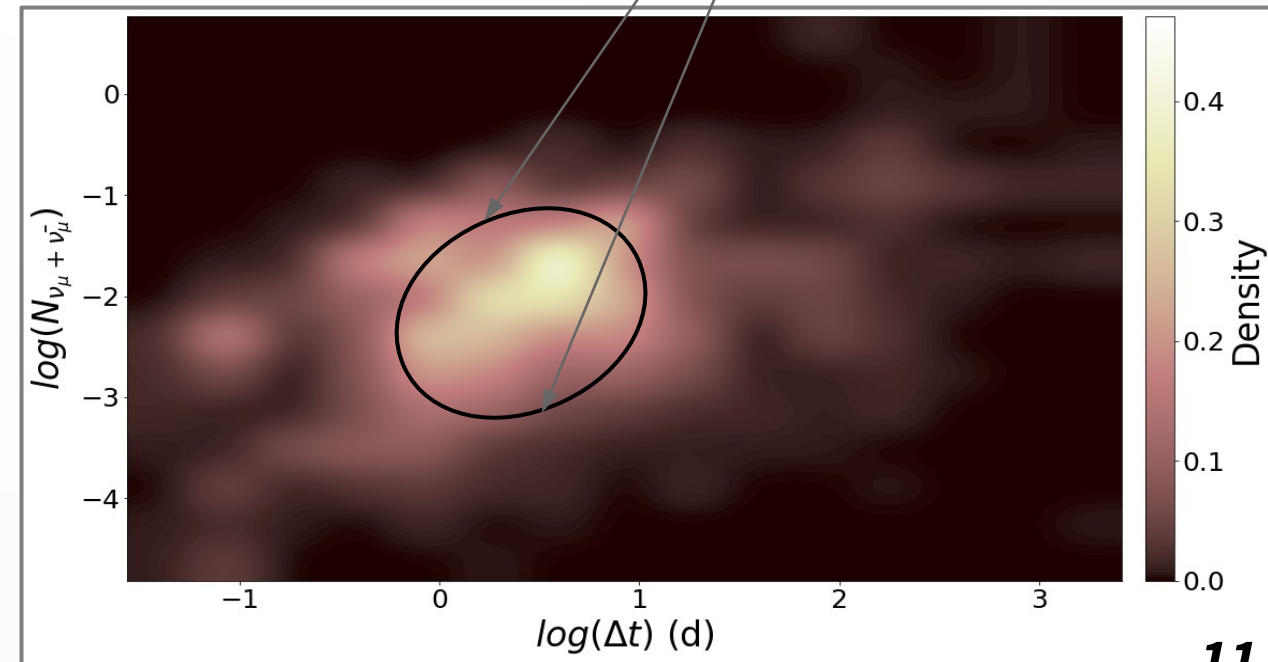
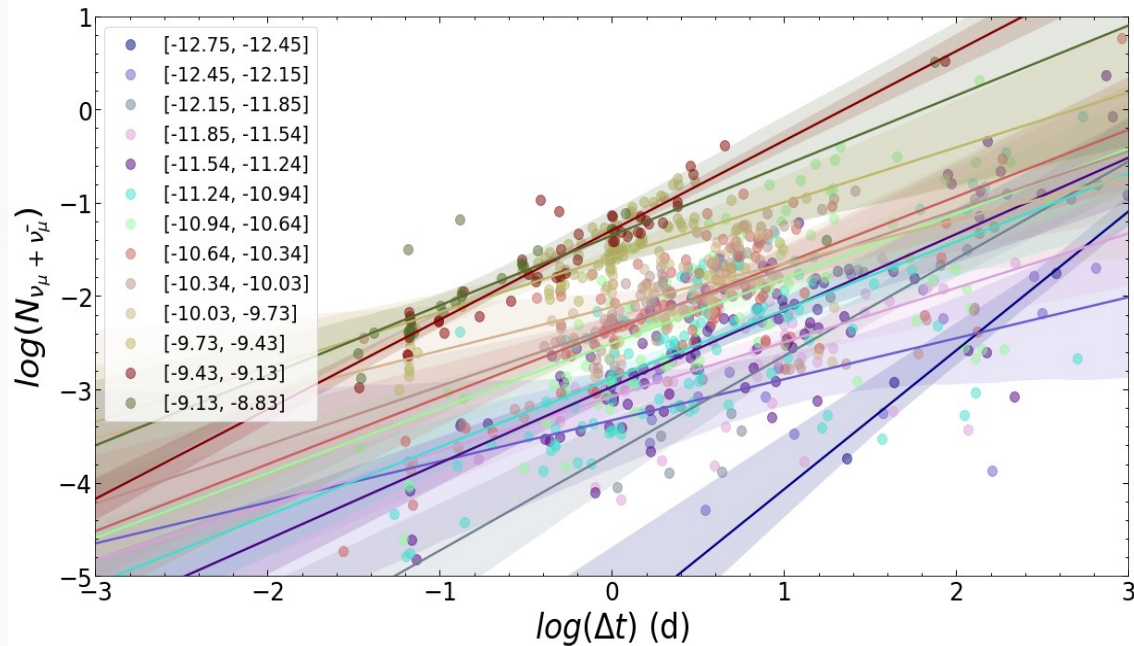
- **967** flaring states
- **Typical Duration of flaring states: 1-5 days**
- **Mkn 421** most flaring states

Mkn 421

Expected Neutrino Events From X-ray Flares



Most events are found here

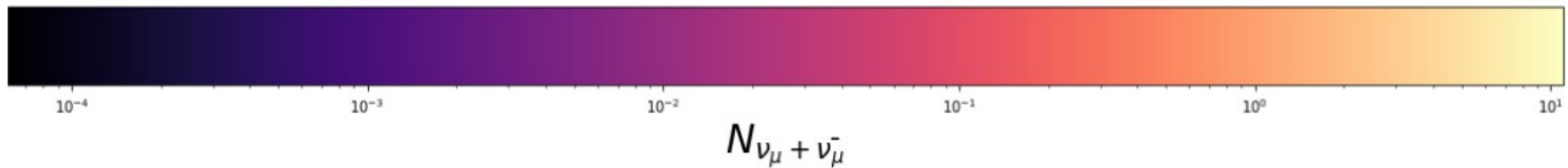
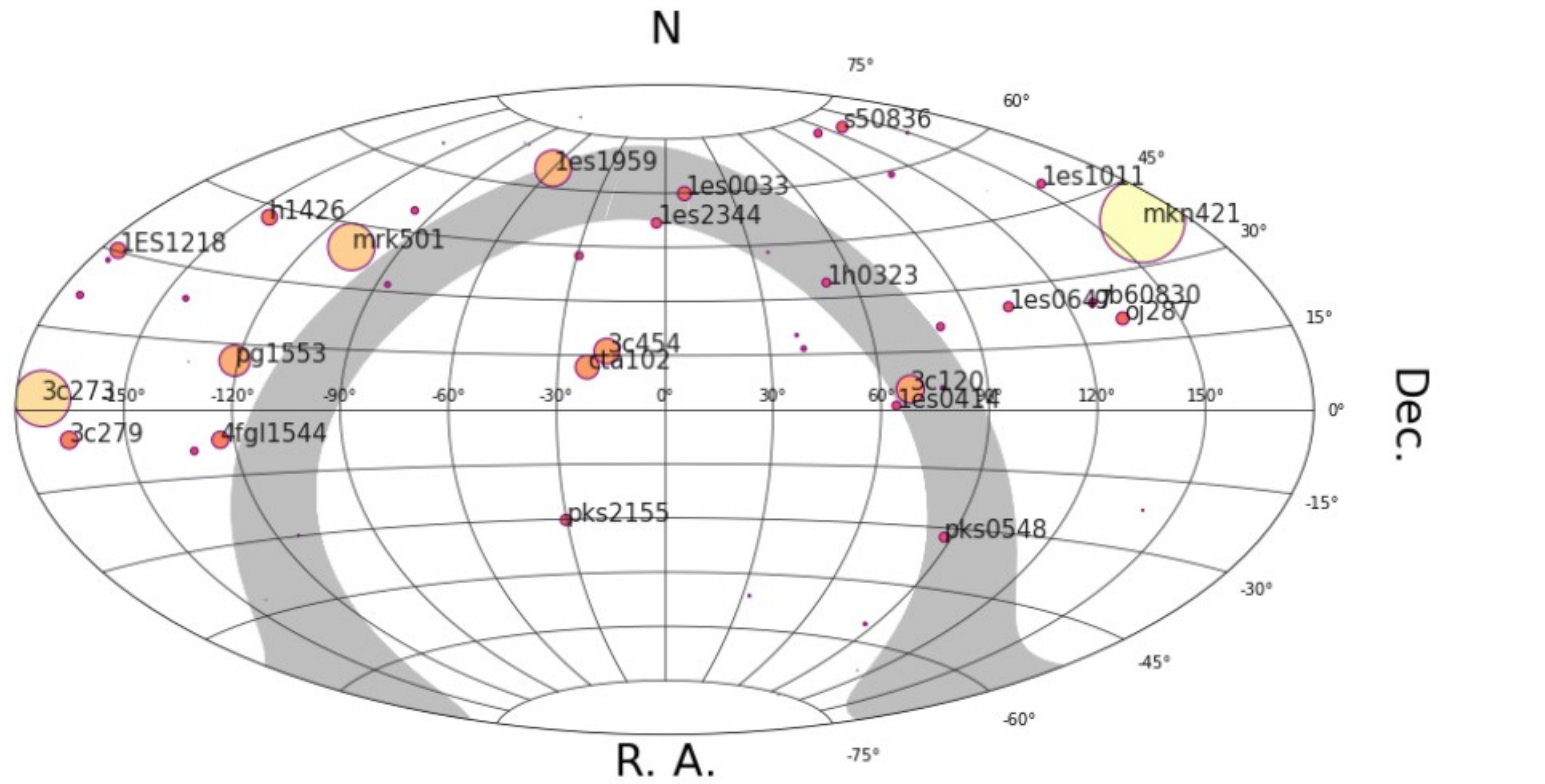


Neutrino All-Sky Plot

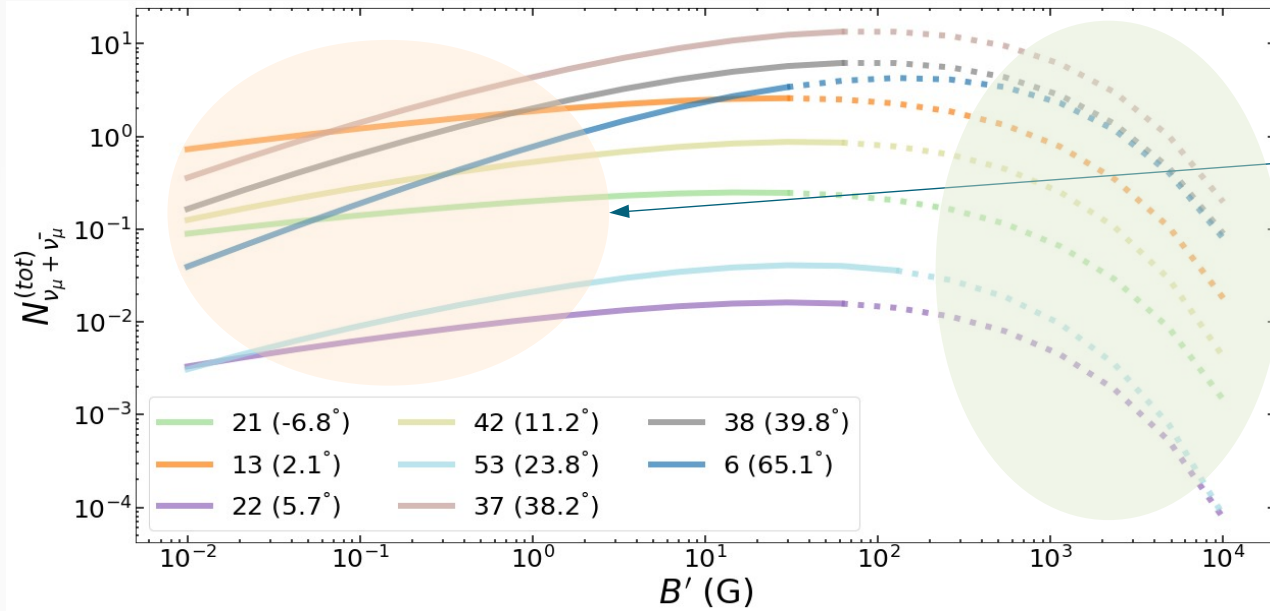
Parameter values

- $B=10\text{ G}$
- $Doppler\ Factor = 10$

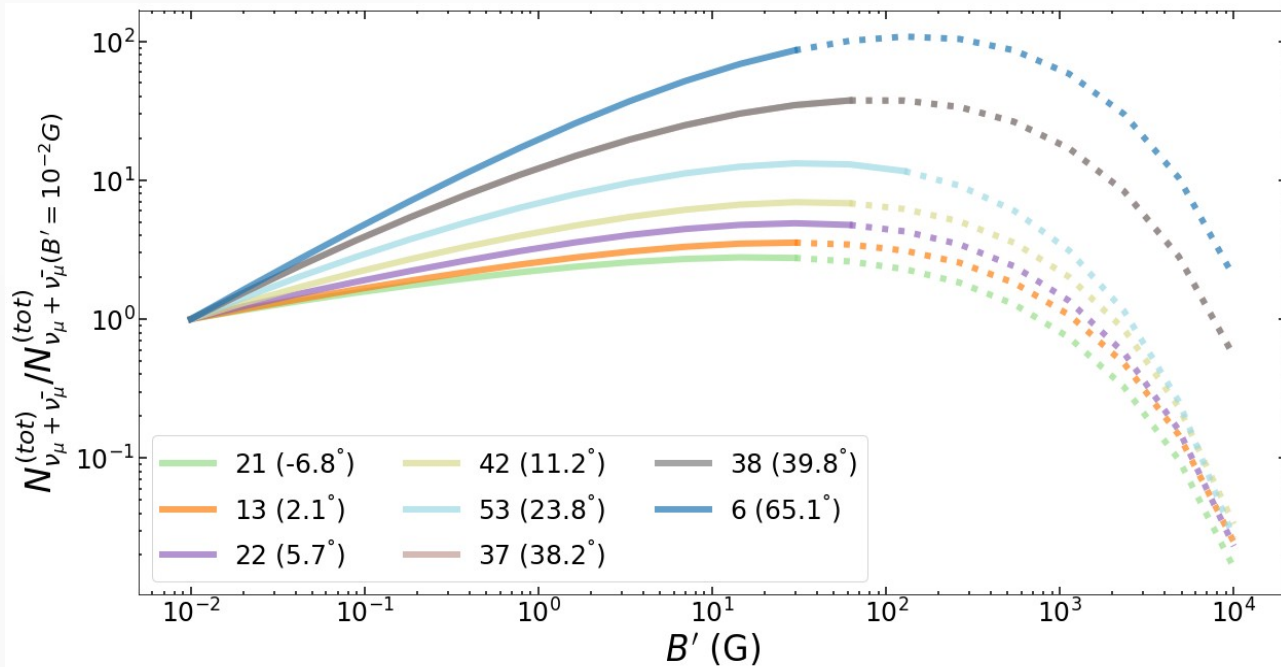
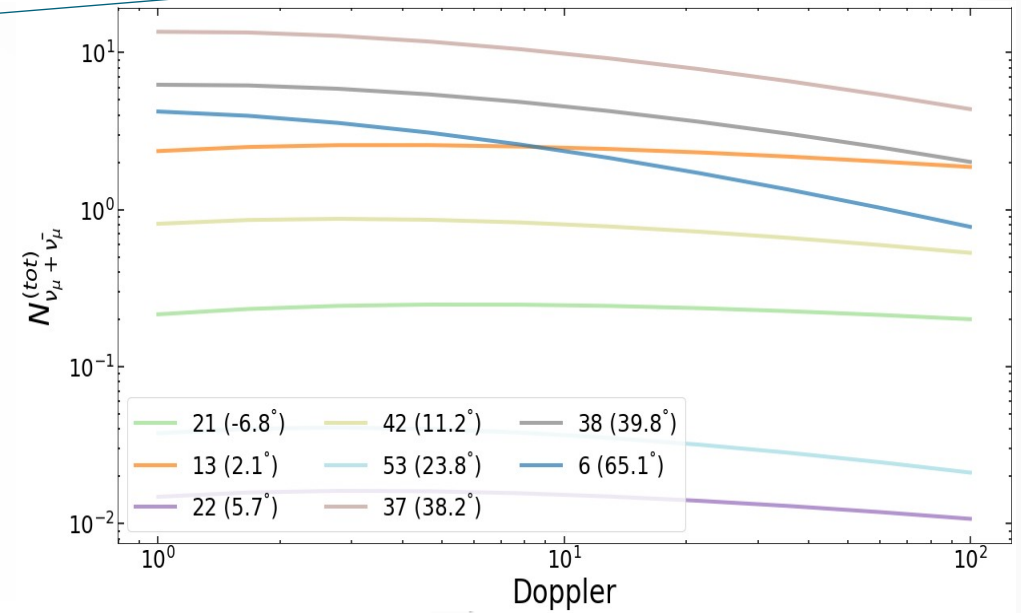
Source name ¹	$N_{\nu_{\mu} + \bar{\nu}_{\mu}}^{(tot)}$
1ES 1959+650	1.42 ± 0.04
3C 273	3.9 ± 0.3
4FGL J1544.3-064	0.21 ± 0.03
TXS 0506+056	0.02 ± 0.01
Mkn 421	13.0 ± 0.1
Mkn 501	2.02 ± 0.06
PG 1553+113	1.18 ± 0.09
PKS 1424+240	0.26 ± 0.05



Effects of Model Parameters and Source Declination



$$N_{\nu_{\mu} + \bar{\nu}_{\mu}}(B', \delta) \propto B'^{(1-s)/2} \int_{E_{\nu, \min}}^{E_{\nu, \max}} d\varepsilon_{\nu} \varepsilon_{\nu}^{-s-1} A_{\text{eff}}(\varepsilon_{\nu}, \delta) e^{-a \varepsilon_{\nu} B'^{1/2}}$$



Source index	Source name ¹
6	1ES 1959+650
13	3C 273
21	4FGL J1544.3-0649
22	TXS 0506+056
37	Mkn 421
38	Mkn 501
42	PG 1553+113
53	PKS 1424+240

Conclusions

- Classification of flares
- Theoretical scenario + Hadronic X-ray Flares \longrightarrow Neutrino predictions
- Number of neutrinos per flare \longrightarrow 0.02 events per flare
- How model parameters affect the the predictions

Thank you !