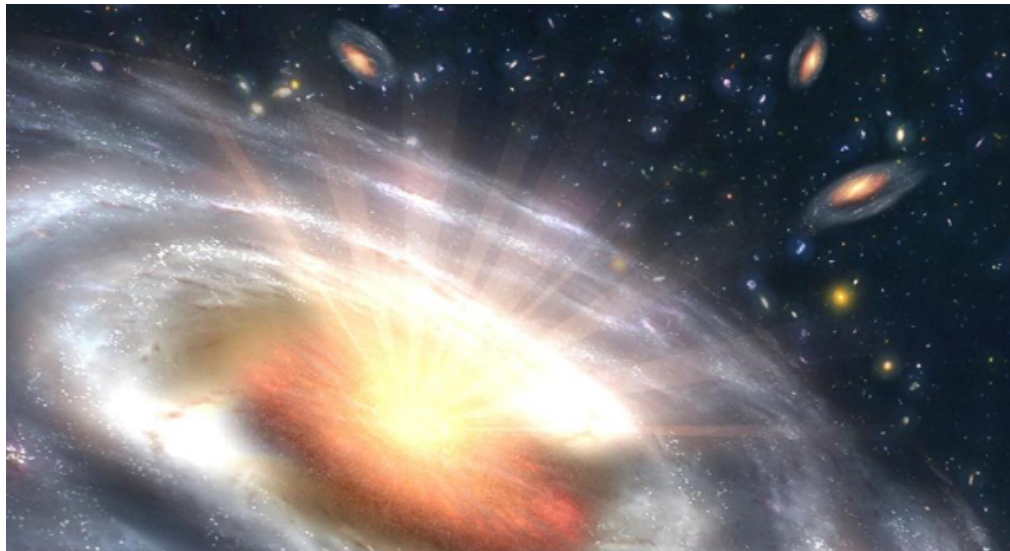
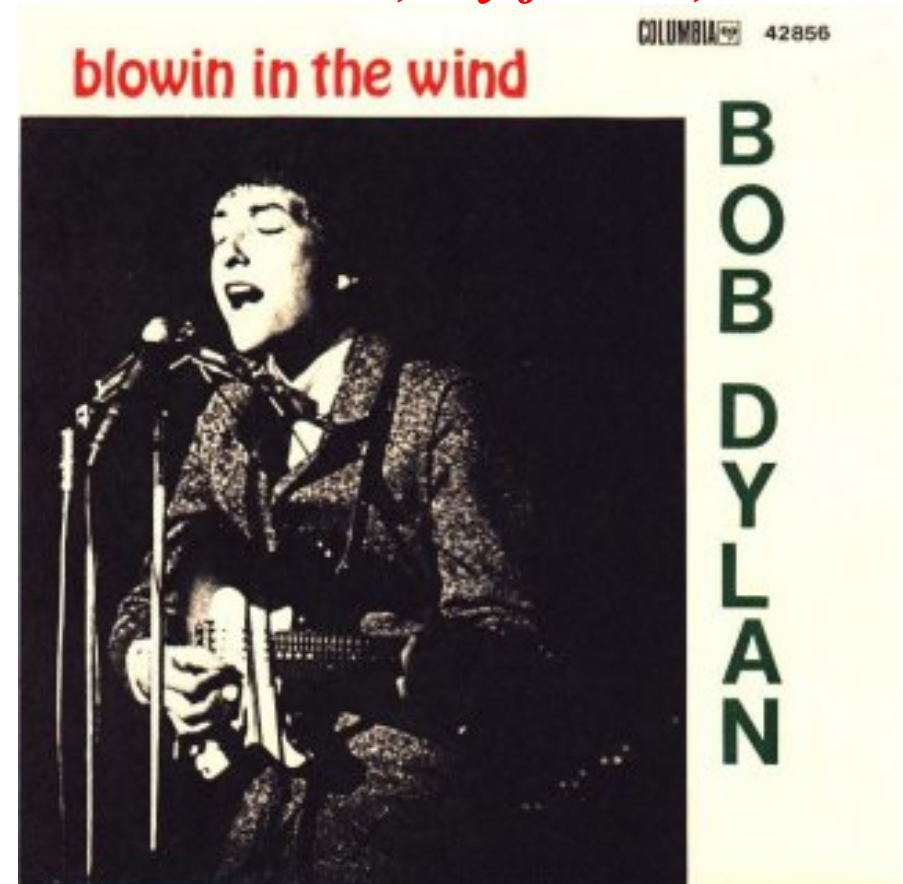


Fast winds in active galactic nuclei as sources of ultra-high-energy cosmic rays

Susumu Inoue (RIKEN), Ruo-Yu Liu (MPIK)
Kohta Murase (Penn State)



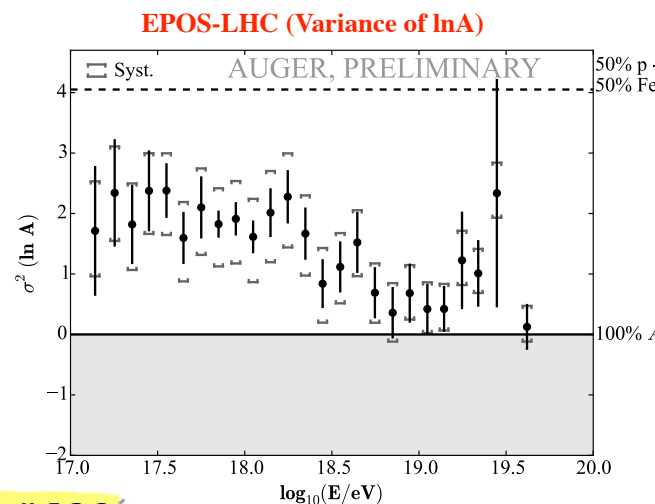
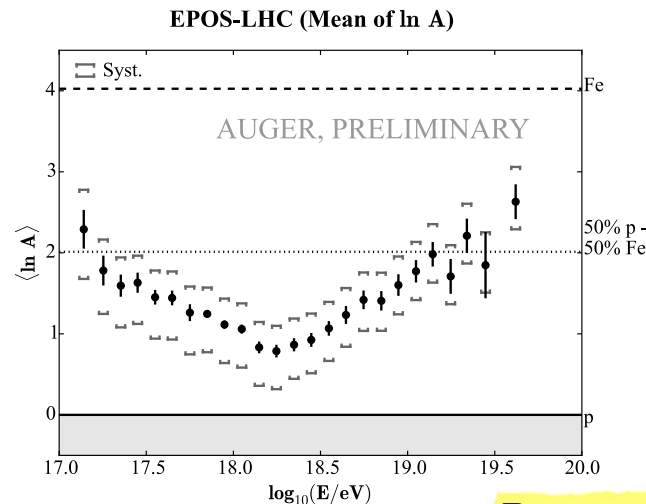
The answer, my friend, is...



composition: Auger, ICRC 2015 highlight talk by Piera Ghia

From the depth of shower maximum to primary mass ($\ln A$)

Epos-LHC

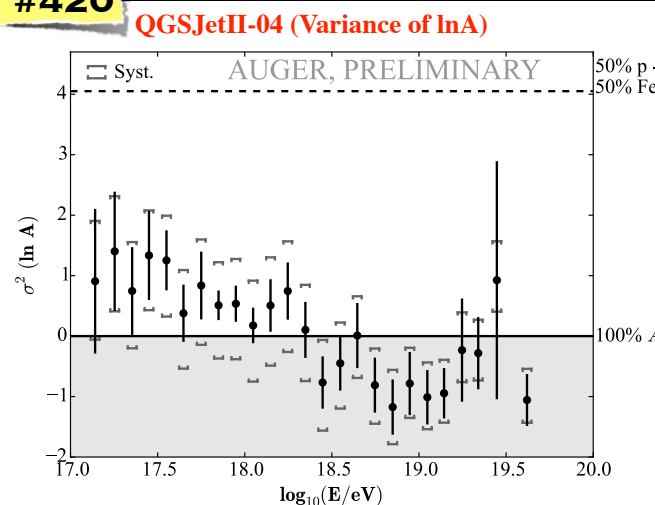
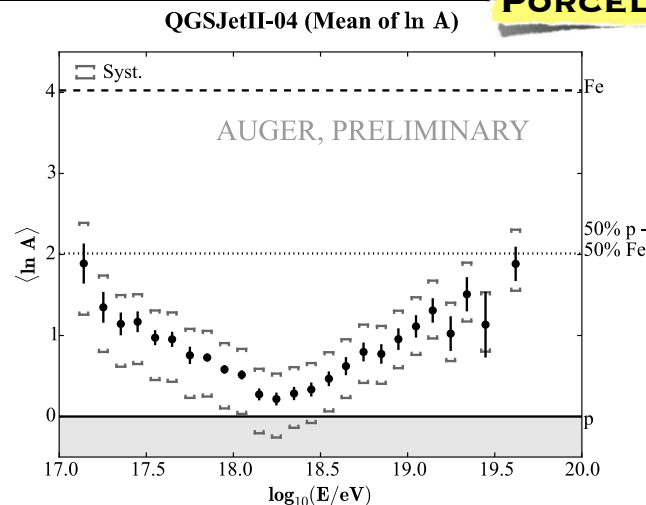


Similar trend for both models:

heavier composition at low energies (largest mass dispersion), lightest one at $\approx 2 \times 10^{18}$ eV, getting heavier again towards higher energies (smaller mass dispersion)

[I.N.B. very few data above ≈ 40 EeV]

QGSJetII-04

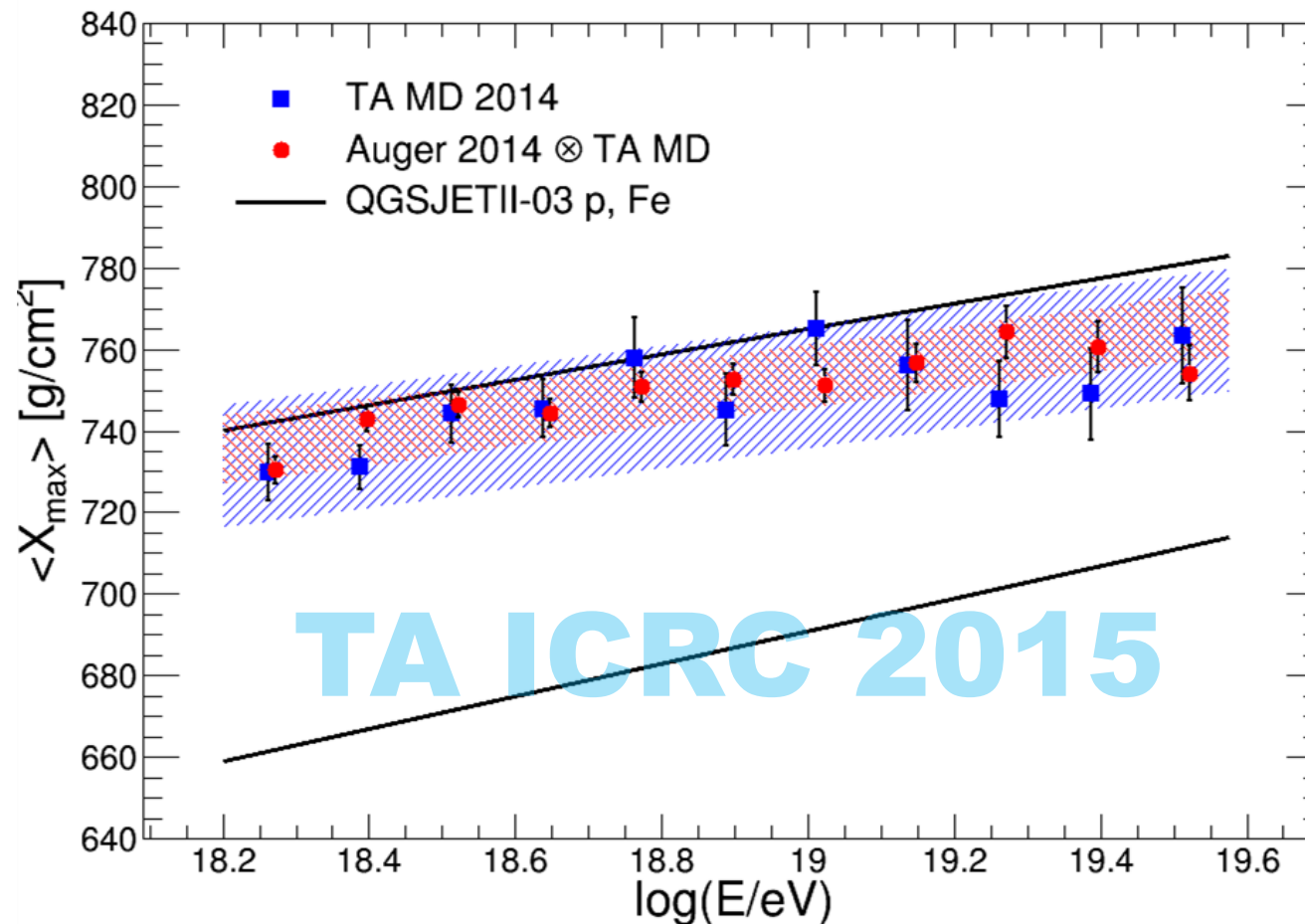


Not only inferences on mass but test of models too
The conversion to $\sigma^2(\ln A)$ through QGSJETII-04 yields unphysical results

PORCELLI #420

composition: TA, ICRC 2015 highlight talk by Charlie Jui

Meta-analysis: Composition WG



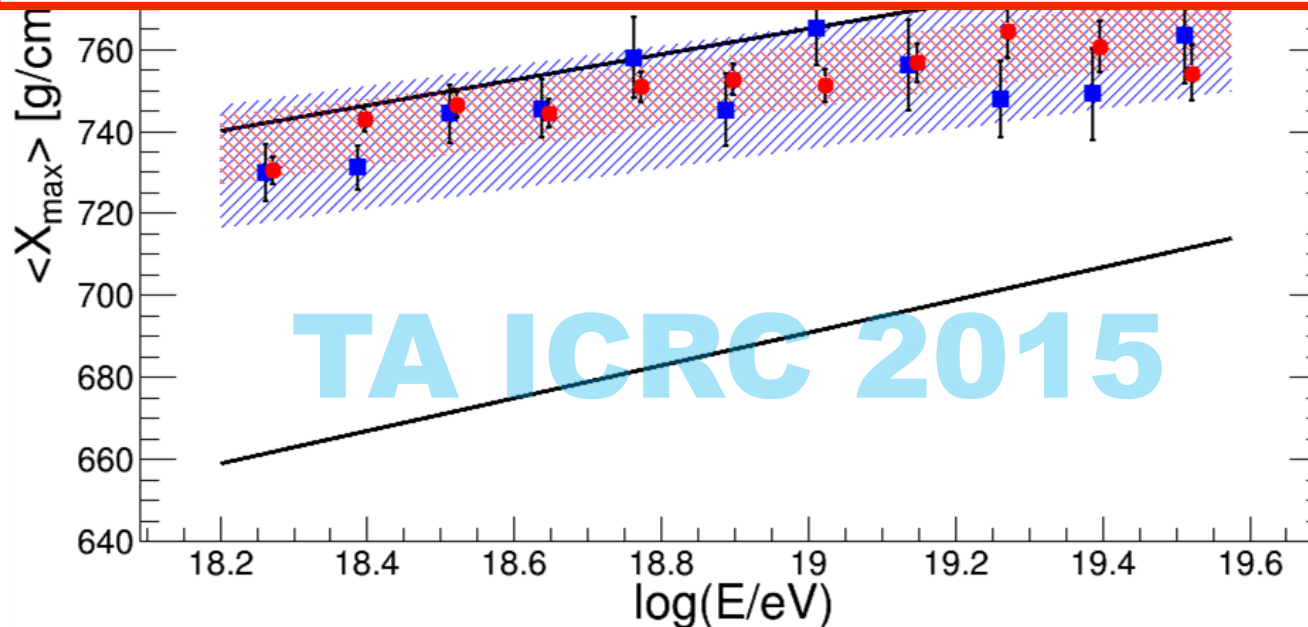
[618 - PoS 307]

Parallel CR07 EAS mass
Track: CREX, Presented by
Michael UNGER
on 31 Jul 2015 at 14:00
Unger et al, PoS 307

TA data cannot
distinguish
between mix and
QGSJETII-03
protons at this
level of systematic
uncertainty.

“The TA measurements, dare I say it, is consistent with a light composition.”

「信じてもらえないかもしれないが、TAの測定値は軽い組成と無矛盾、と言っておこう。」

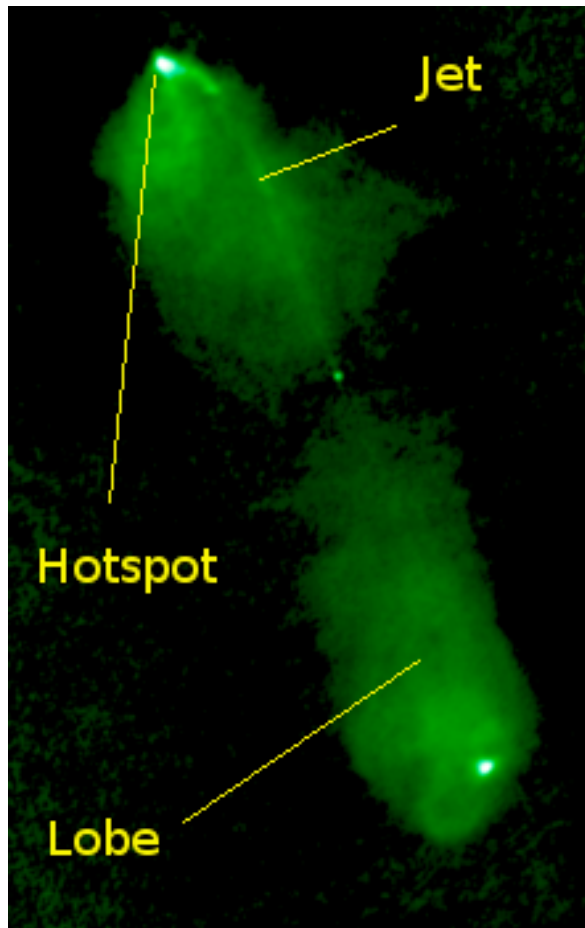


TA data cannot distinguish between mix and QGSJETII-03 protons at this level of systematic uncertainty.

AGN jets as UHECR sources

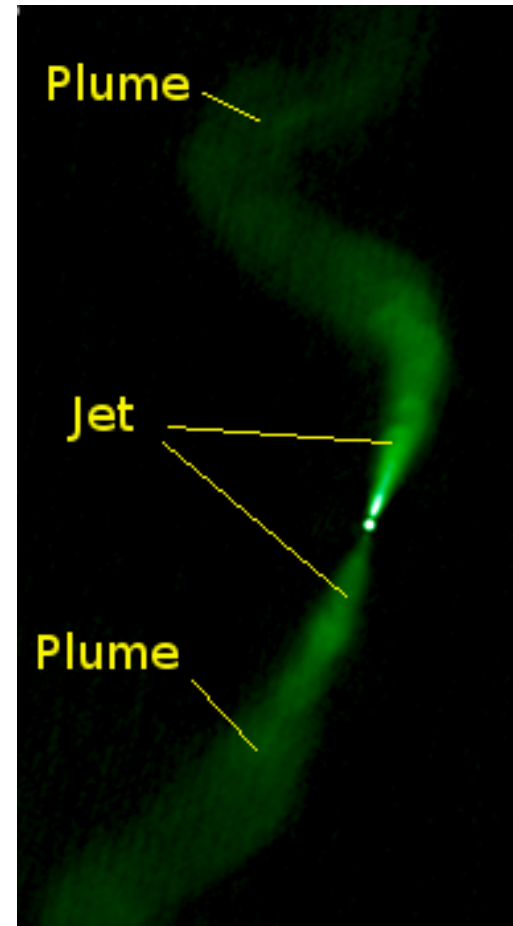
high-power (FR 2) objects

hot spot: clear accel. site BUT
too few <1 within $D \sim <100$ Mpc
non-proton composition?



low-power (FR 1) objects

relatively numerous BUT
accel. site?
inner jet \rightarrow low B? escape?
non-proton composition?



ultra-fast outflows (UFOs) in AGN

blue-shifted X-ray absorption lines

- $\sim 40\%$ of all AGNs

both radio-quiet/radio-loud

- fast outflow: $v \sim 0.05-0.3c$

- highly ionized:

Fe XXV/XXVI

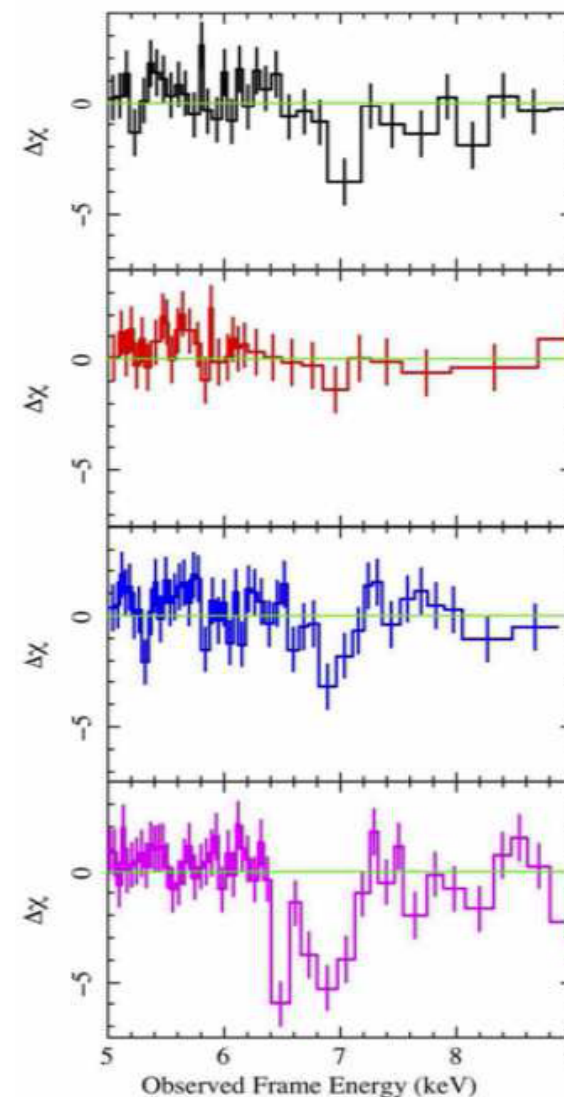
$\xi_{\text{ion}} \sim 10^3-10^6 \text{ erg s}^{-1} \text{ cm}$

- high column density:

$N_{\text{H}} \sim 10^{22}-10^{24} \text{ cm}^{-2}$

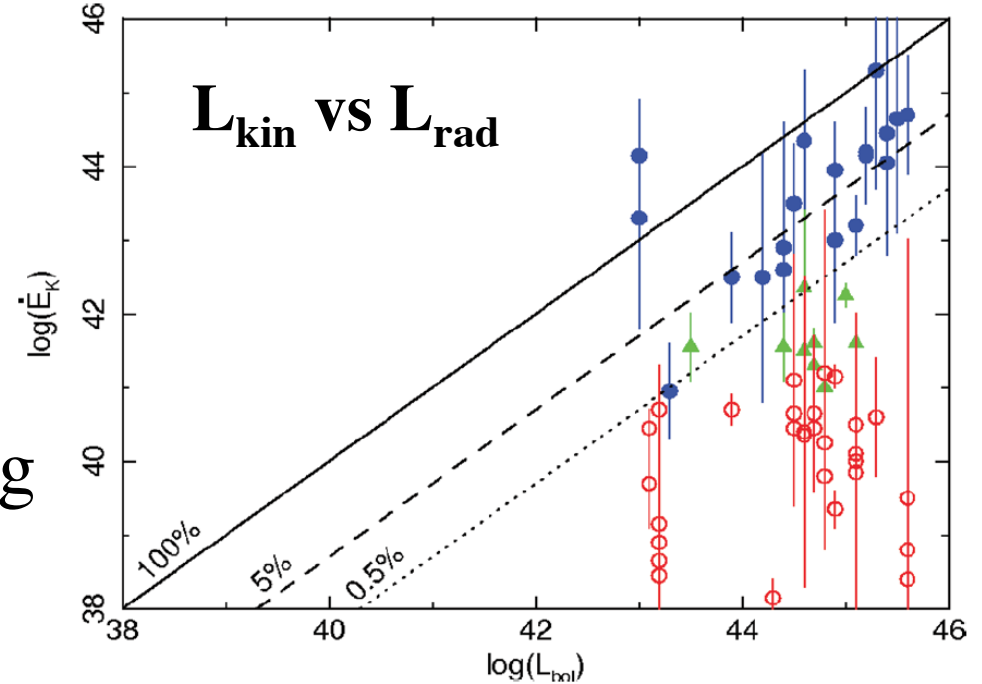
- variable: $t_{\text{var}} > \sim \text{ks}$

Giustini+ 11



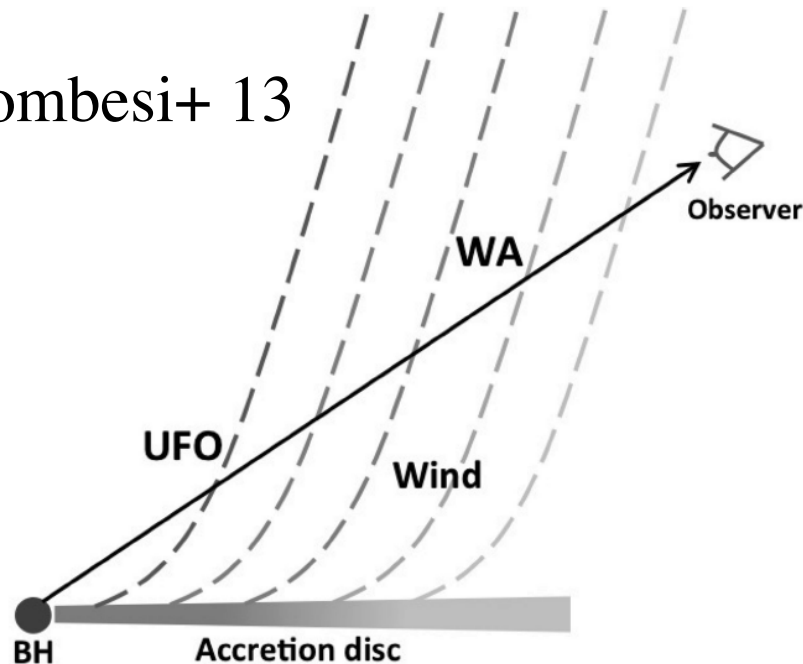
ultra-fast outflows (UFOs) in AGN

- $R \sim 0.0003 - 0.03$ pc
($\sim 10 - 10^4 R_g$)
- $\dot{M} \sim 0.01 - 1 \dot{M}_{\text{sun}}/\text{yr}$
 $L_{\text{kin}} \sim 0.01 - 1 L_{\text{Edd}}$
- broad opening angle $\sim < 100$ deg
- independent of relativistic jet



accretion disk winds

Tombesi+ 13



formation mechanisms:
thermal?
radiation (continuum or line)?
magnetic?
hybrid (thermal+radiation,
radiation+magnetic)?...

collisionless shocks in AGN winds

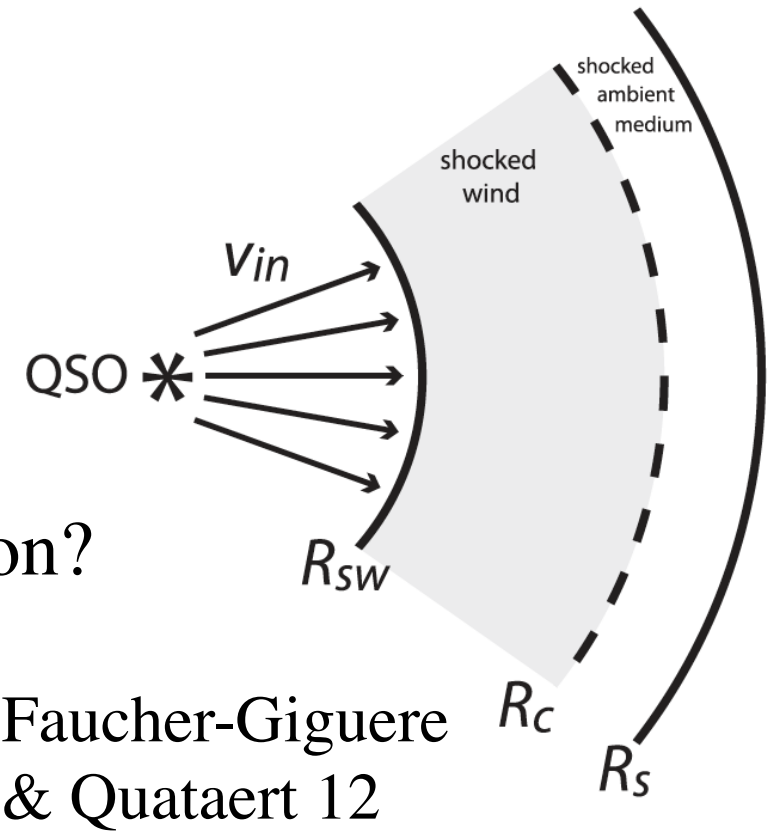
external shocks

$R_{\text{sh,ex}} \sim 0.1 \text{ pc} - \text{few kpc}$

- mechanical/thermal feedback on host galaxy gas

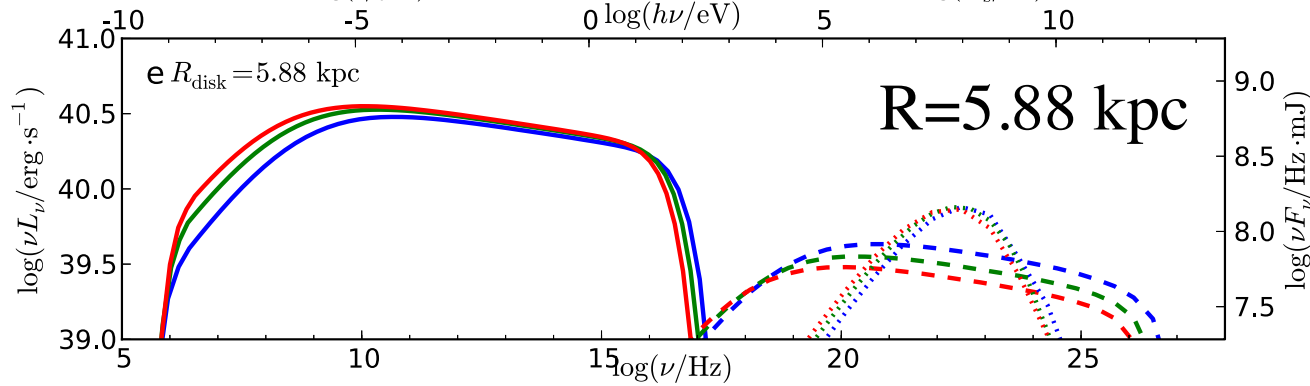
- > origin of $M_{\text{BH}} - \sigma_{\text{bulge}}$ correlation?

- particle acceleration and nonthermal emission?

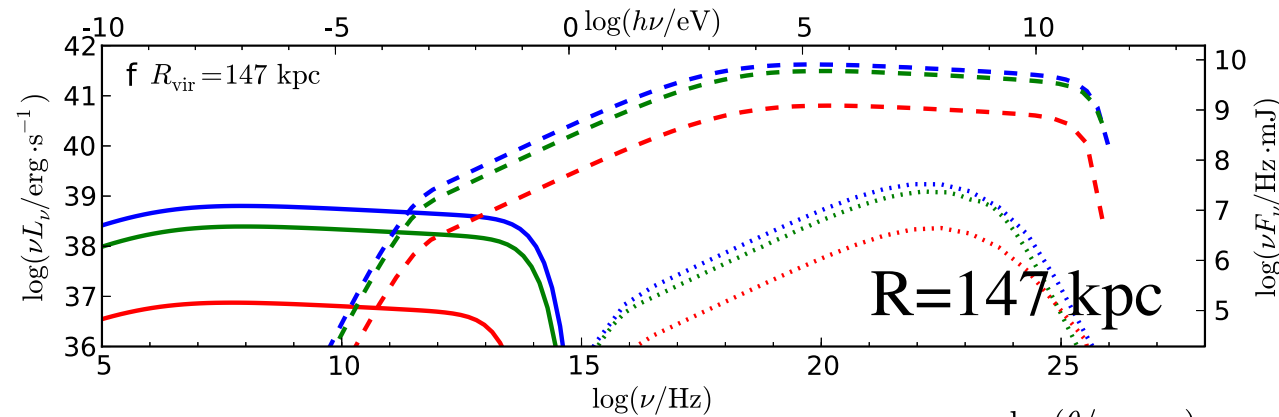


observable signature of AGN wind external shock

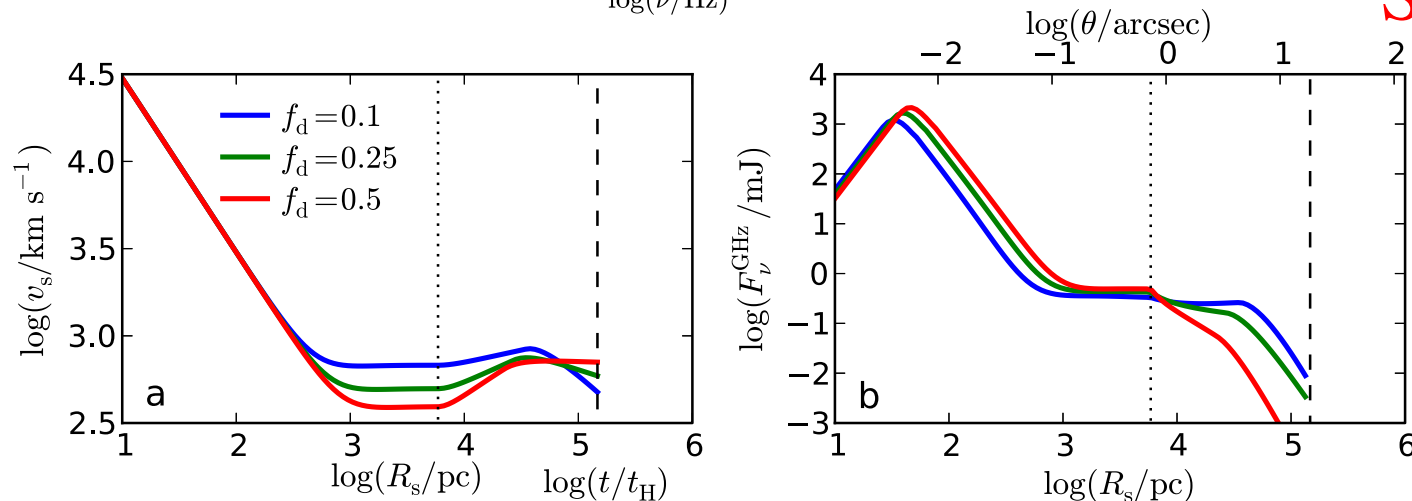
Wang & Loeb 15 also Nims+ 15



radio, X-ray
observable
by future facilities
->
probe of SMBH
feedback in action



->
UHECRs as
consequence of
SMBH feedback?



wind shocks: electron & proton acceleration

Liu & SI
in prep.

main parameters

$v_{\text{out}}, L_{\text{nuc}}$: observed

$L_e, L_p < L_{\text{kin}}$: obs. constrained

R_s : few $R_g - R_{\text{bulge}}$

B_s ($\epsilon_B = B^2/8\pi / L_{\text{kin}}/4\pi R^2 v_{\text{out}}$)

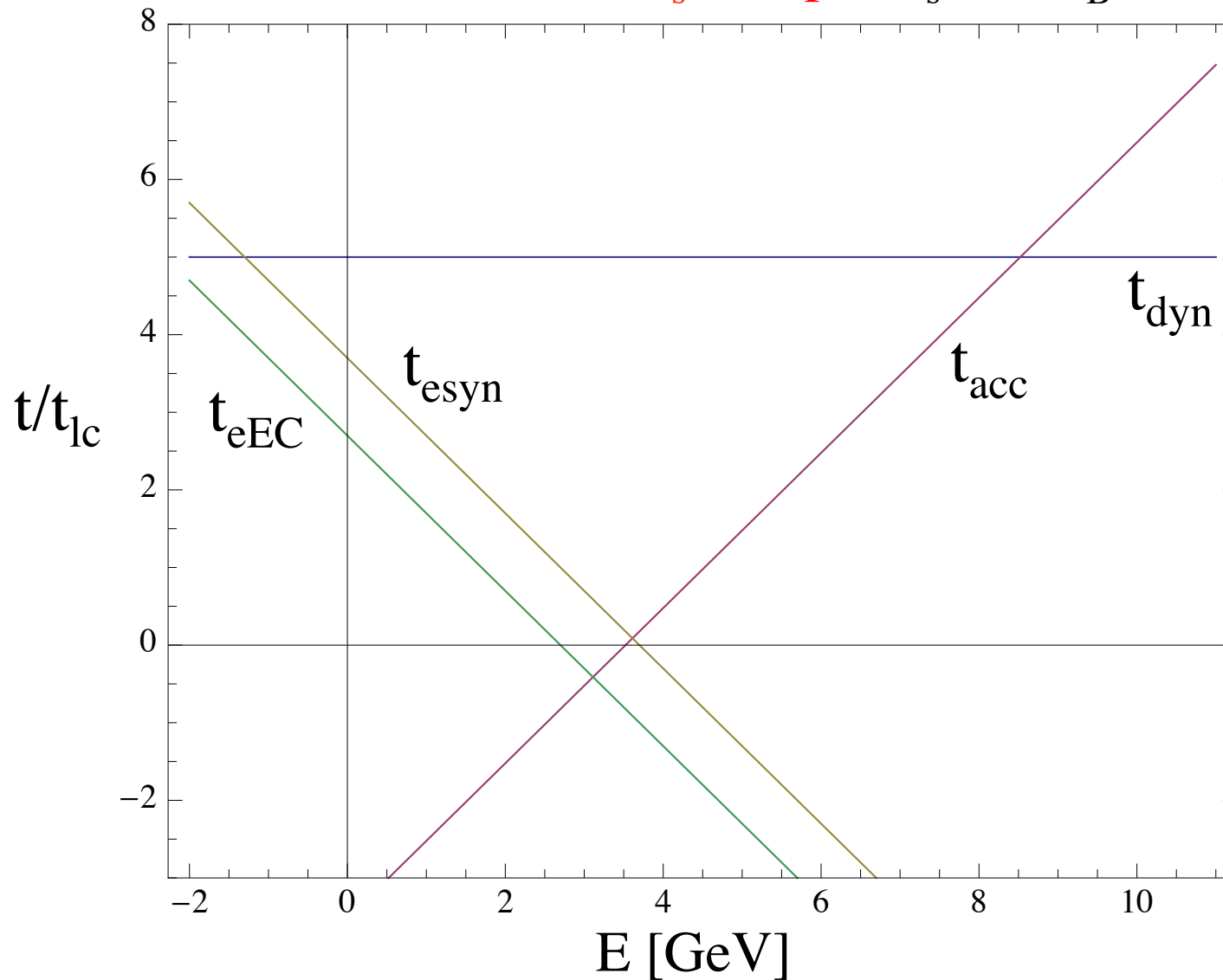
dynamical time $t_{\text{dyn}} = R/v_{\text{out}}, t_{\text{lc}} = R_s/c = 500 \text{ s}$

acceleration time $t_{\text{acc}} \sim 10 (v_s/c)^{-2} E/ceB$

acceleration vs. cooling

$$v_{\text{out}}=0.1c, L_{\text{kin}}=10^{45} \text{ erg/s}$$

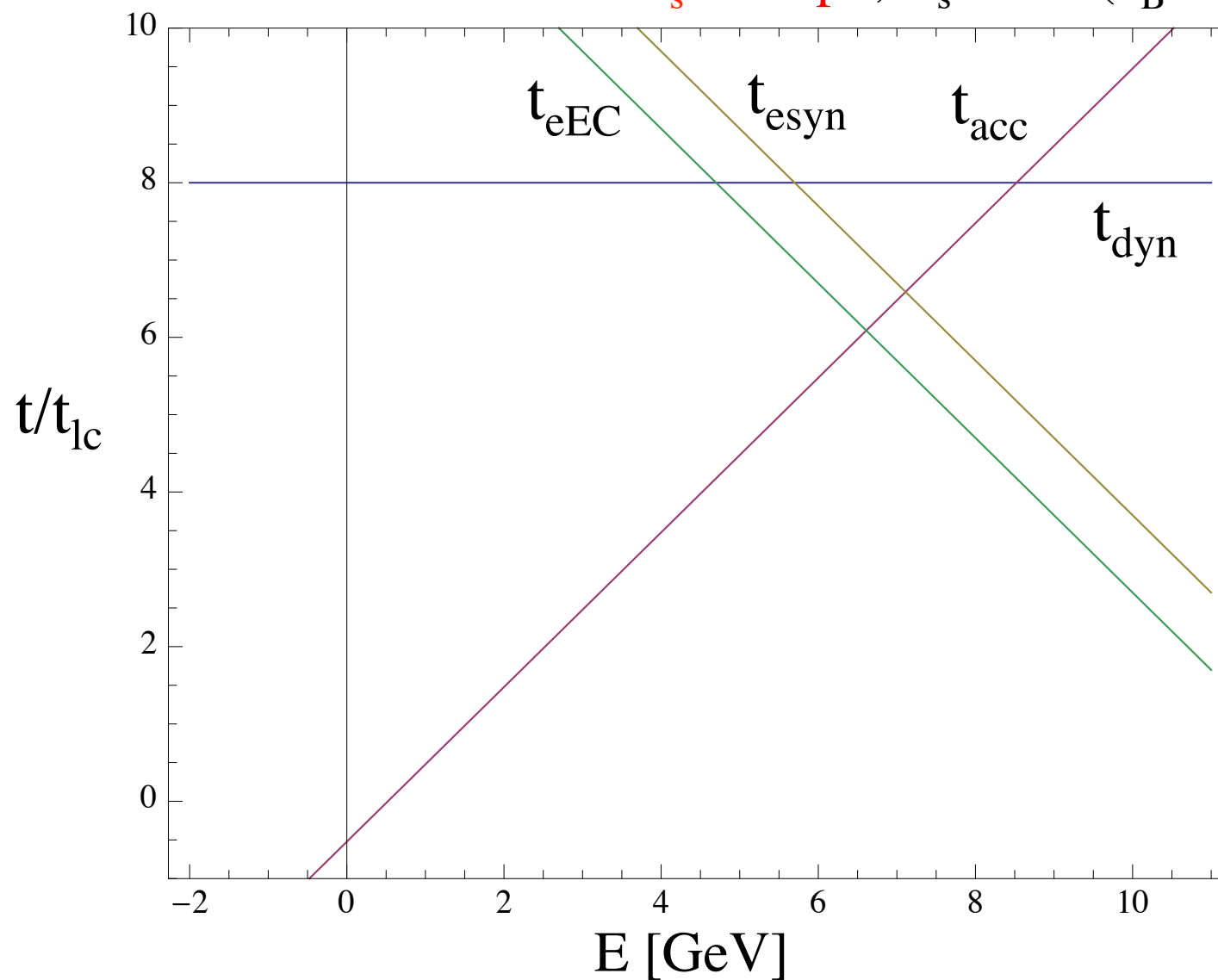
$$R_s=0.1 \text{ pc}, B_s \sim 3\text{G} (\epsilon_B \sim 1) \rightarrow n_p \sim 5 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$



electrons up to ~ 1 TeV, cooling for $\sim < 10$ MeV NB: $\gamma\gamma$
protons up to $\sim 3 \times 10^{18}$ eV, Fe up to $\sim 10^{20}$ eV

acceleration vs. cooling

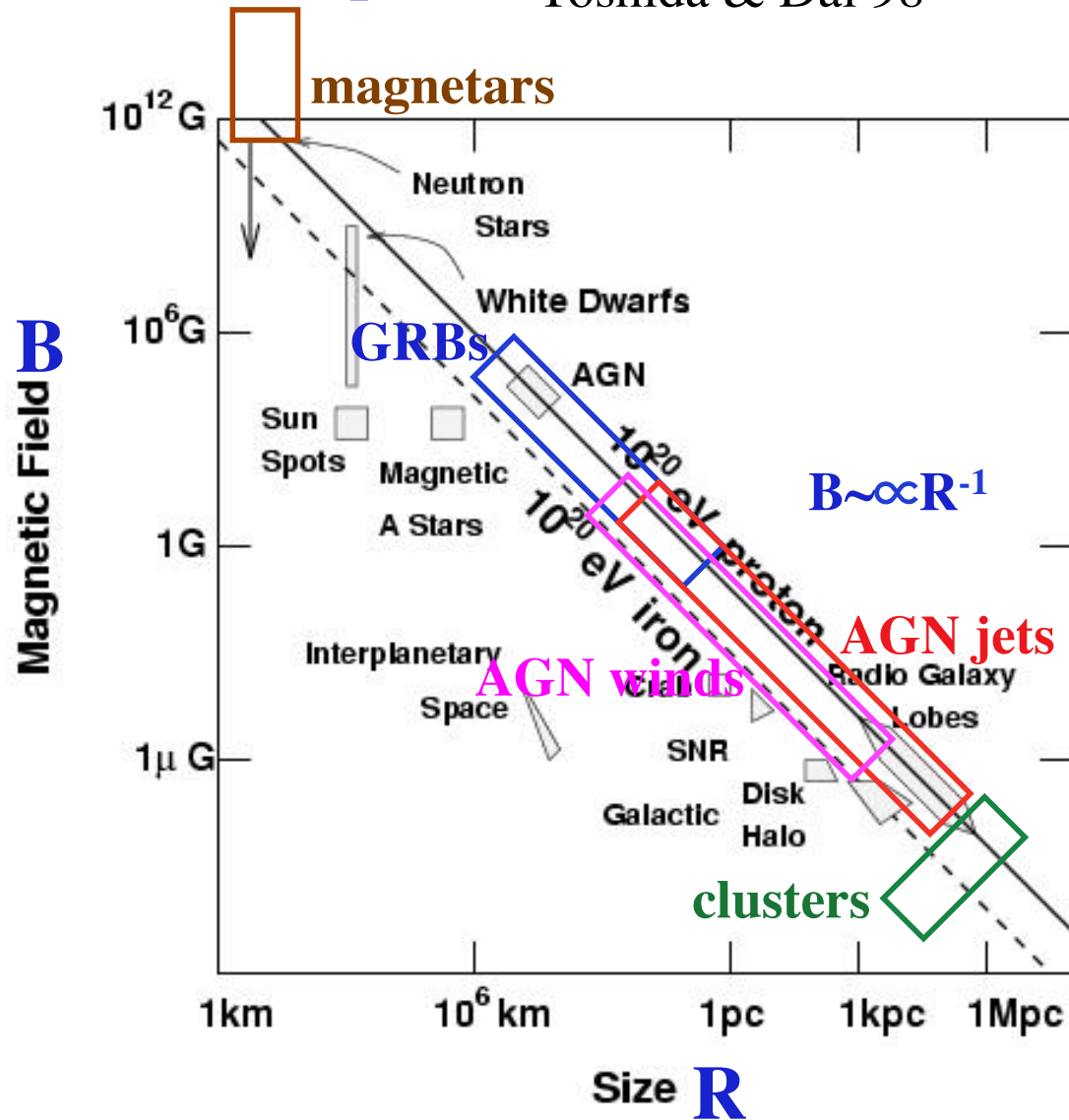
$$v_{\text{out}}=0.01c, L_{\text{kin}}=10^{45} \text{ erg/s}$$
$$R_s=100 \text{ pc}, B_s\sim 3\text{mG}(\epsilon_B\sim 1)$$



protons up to $\sim 3 \times 10^{18}$ eV (Fe up to $\sim 10^{20}$ eV)
(electrons up to \sim PeV)

UHECR sources: acceleration

“Hillas plot” adapted from
Yoshida & Dai 98

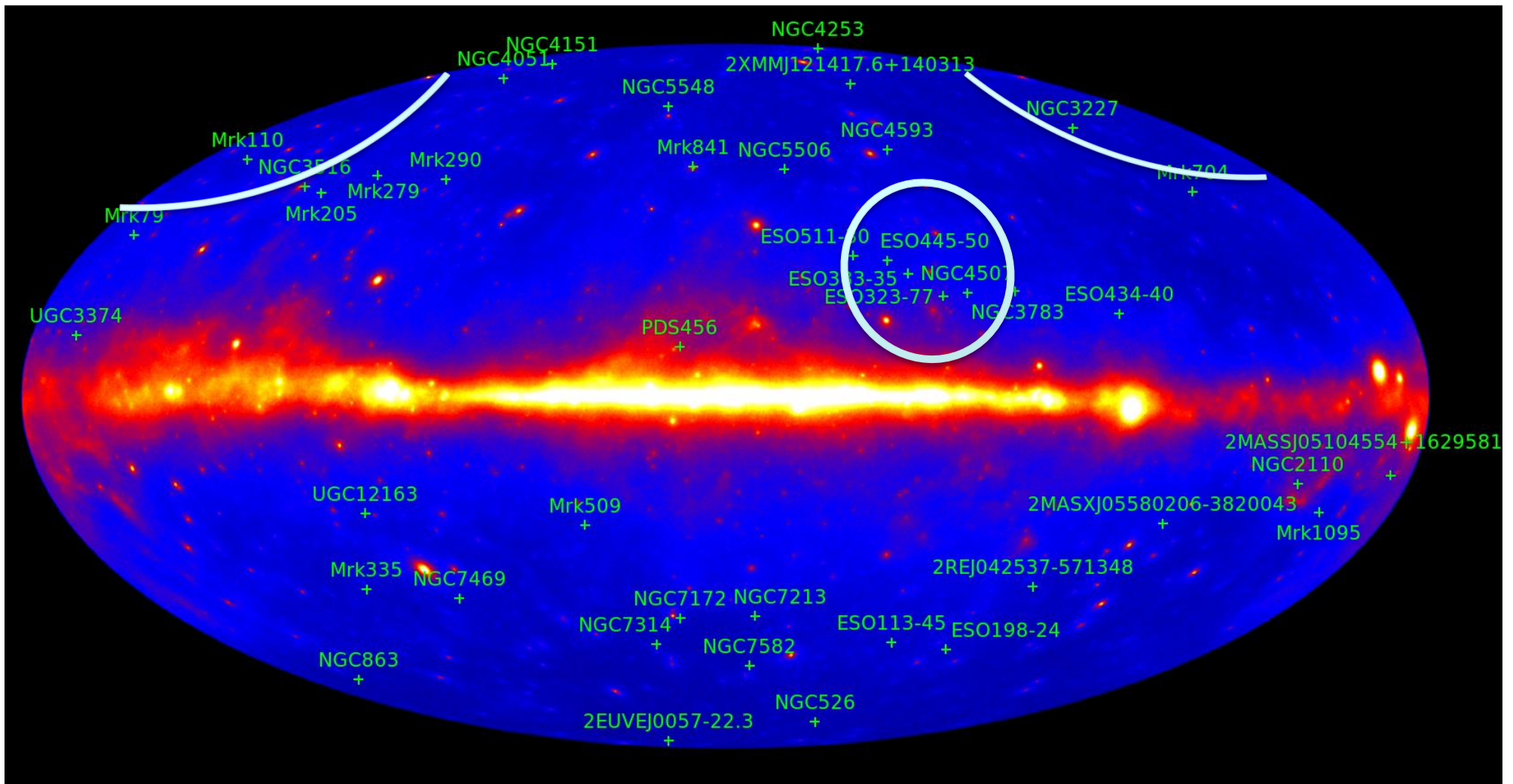


$$E \leq Ze B R (v/c)$$

confinement

E_{max} acceleration vs:
escape
source lifetime
adiab. expansion loss
radiative loss

UFO AGN skymap

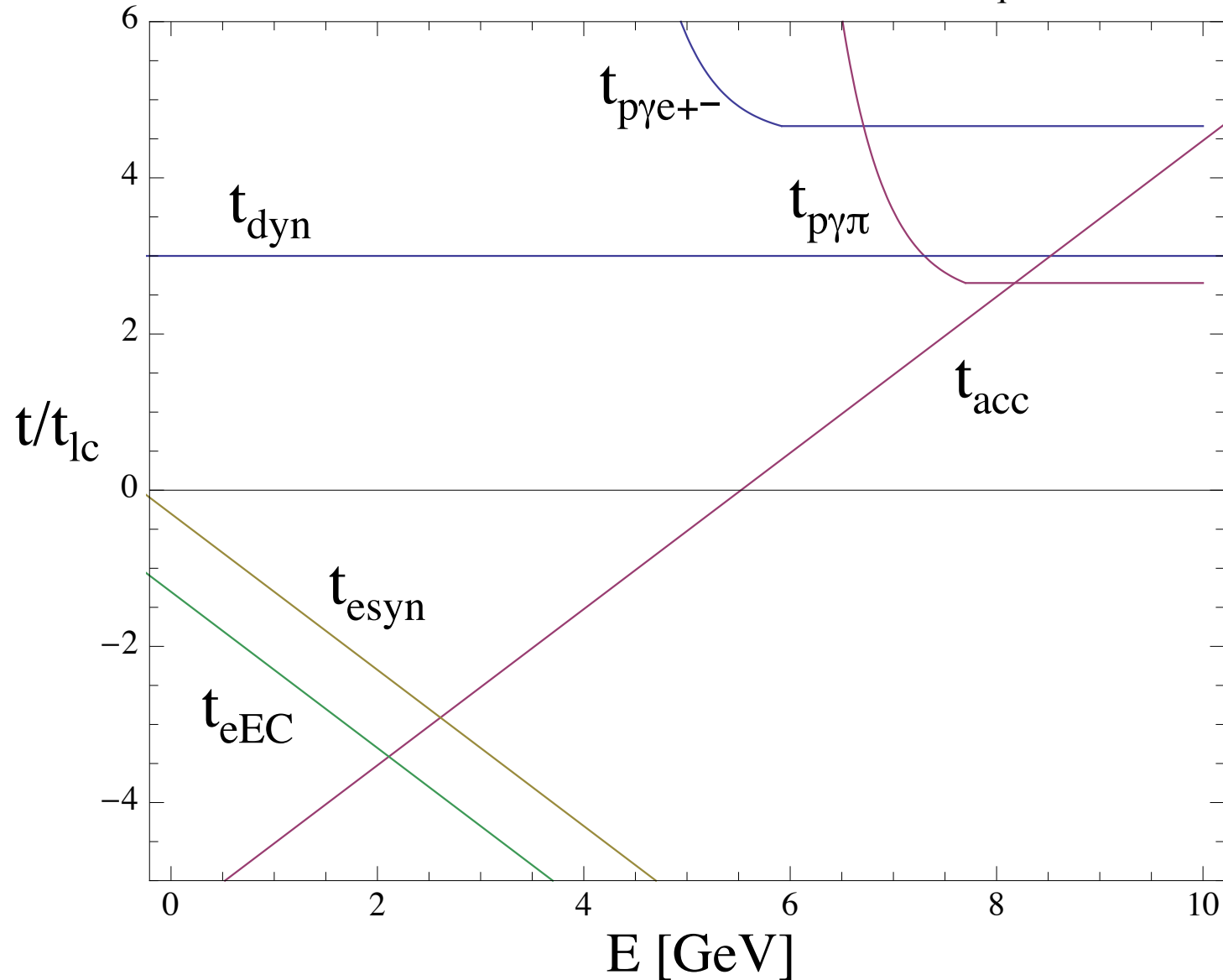


NB: far from a uniform sample of such objects

summary AGN winds as UHECR sources

- widespread existence of powerful, mildly relativistic baryonic(ionic) outflows in AGN, independent of rel. jets
- collisionless external shocks
 - “action site” of SMBH feedback onto host galaxies
 - potential particle acceleration site
- potential sources of UHECRs
 - acceleration OK IF $B \sim B_{eq}$
 - number, energetics OK
 - guaranteed Fe composition
 - direct consequence of SMBH feedback
- more detailed modeling in progress
- potential PeV neutrino sources if internal shocks occur near nucleus (~wind launching site)

acceleration vs. cooling $R=0.001 \text{ pc} \rightarrow B_{\text{eq}} \sim 300 \text{ G}, n_p \sim 5 \times 10^7 \text{ cm}^{-3}$



electrons only to $\sim 100 \text{ MeV}$ NB: internal photons, $\gamma\gamma$
 protons up to $\sim 10^{16} \text{ eV}$, limited by photomeson \rightarrow **ν, n emission**

potential consequences of near-nucleus $p\gamma$ interactions

no UHECRs, no GeV-TeV emission but:

- non-thermal X/MeV emission
- **TeV-PeV neutrino emission** \leftrightarrow IceCube results
 - > broad-line region from neutrino-heated stars?
- TeV-PeV neutron injection
 - > decay back to protons within 1-100 pc, CR-driven wind?
 - > mass loading of jets?

revival of “old ideas”

(but with more concrete prospects for proton acceleration)

Kazanas & Protheroe 83, Zdziarski 86, Sikora+87, Rudak+ 89, Begelman+ 90
Mannheim & Biermann 89, Stecker+ 91, Atoyan 92, Szabo & Protheroe 92...