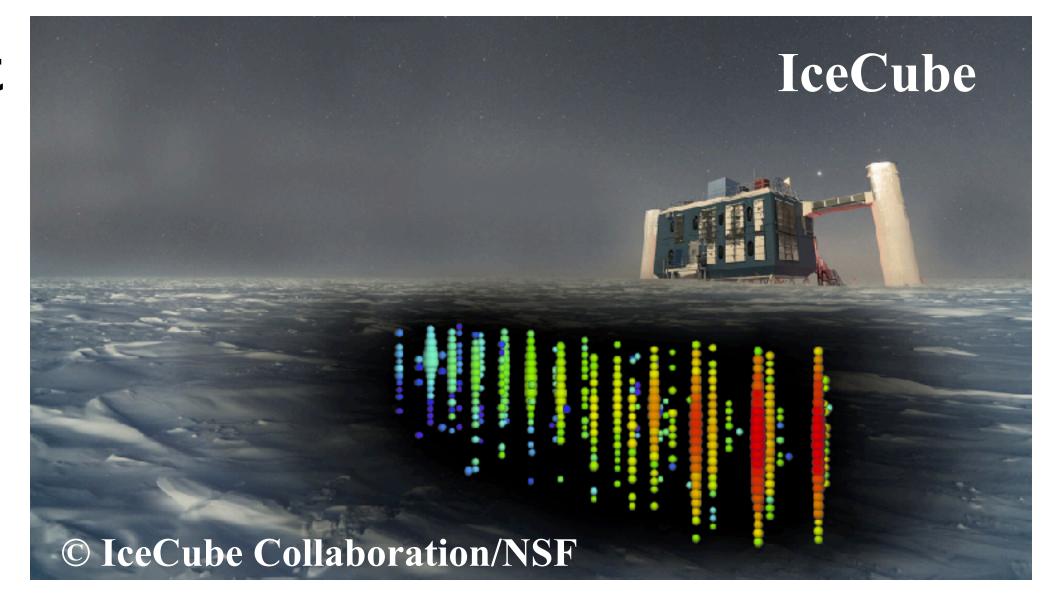
High-energy neutrino emission from GRMHD accretion flows onto supermassive black holes

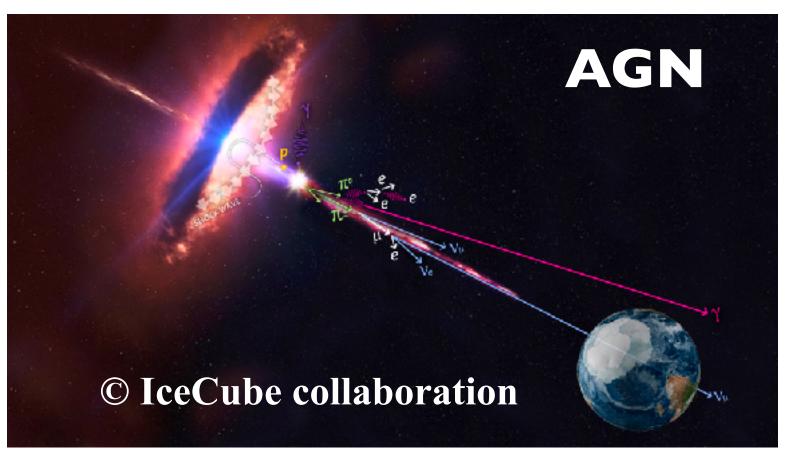
Tomohisa Kawashima

Katsuaki Asano (ICRR, U of Tokyo)

Importance of High Energy (HE) Neutrino

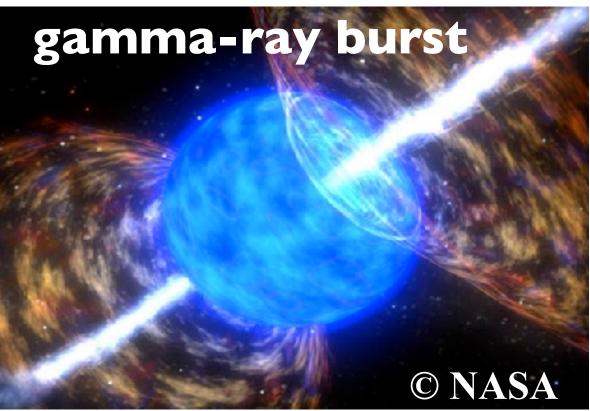
- HE neutrinos are crucial messenger to explore the origin of cosmic-ray accelerations.
- IceCube has detected astrophysical neutrinos, but has not yet fully constraint the neutrino sources.
 - √Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN)
 - **√**Galaxy Clusters
 - **√**Starburst Galaxies
 - √Low Luminosity Gamma-Ray Bursts







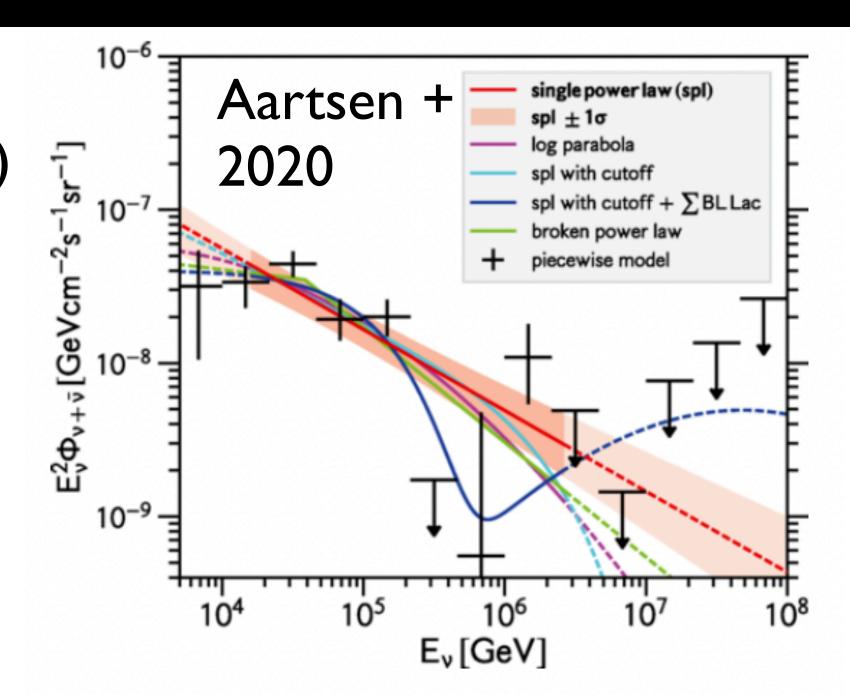


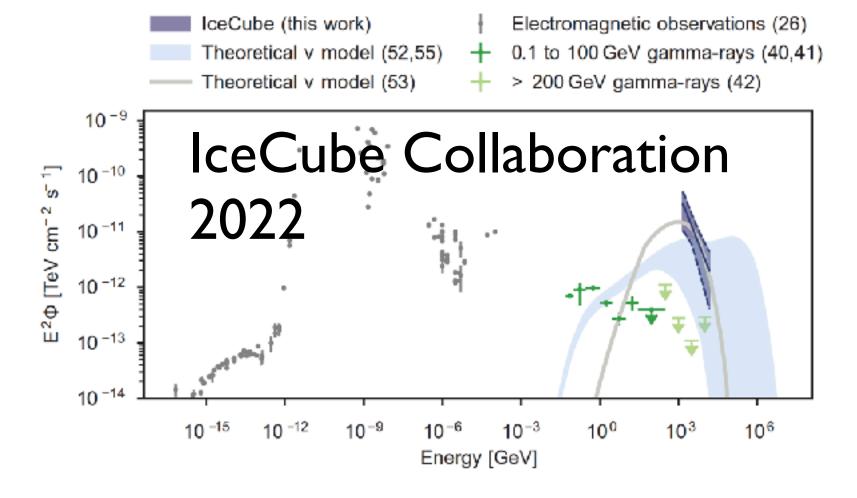


IceCube Neutrino Spectral Energy Distribution (SED)

- Diffuse neutrino: moderately <u>flat</u> SEDs (e.g., Aartsen + 2020)
- A neutrino hotspot NGC 1068 detected by a decadal survey: steep(power law index ~3) SED (Aartsen + 2020, lcuCube Collaboration 2022)
 - → Variety of neutrino SED may exist
- Models for neutrino emission in AGNs
 - √ (Radiatively Inefficient) Accretion Flows (e.g., Kimura + 2015)
 - ✓ Disk-Corona (Inoue Y. + 2020, Murase + 2020, Kimura + 2022)
 - ✓ Disk-Wind (Inoue S. 2022)

We consider an accretion flow model, in this work.





Cosmic Ray (CR) Acceleration Model in Accretion Flow

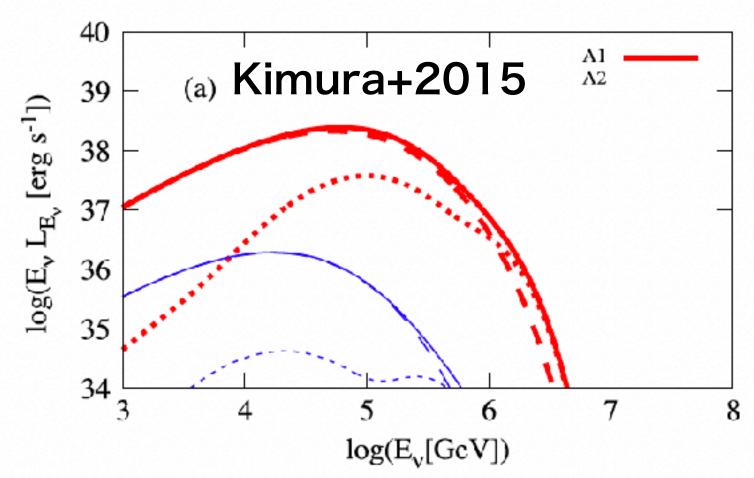
- Magnetic Reconnection (e.g., Hoshino + 2013 PIC sim.)
- Turbulence in kinetic scale based on a single-zone approximation (e.g., Kimura + 2015).

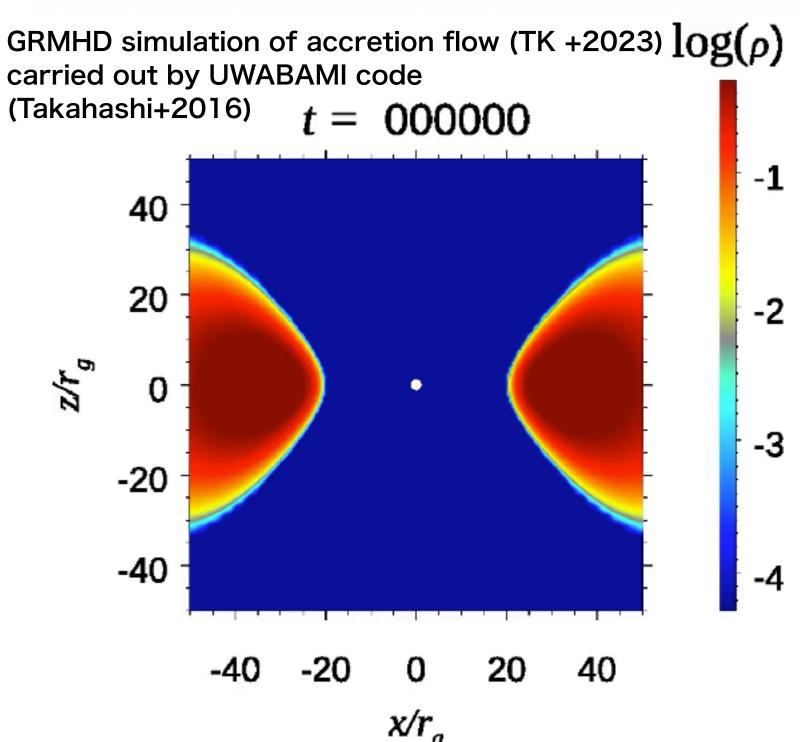
Q: What is the global effect of the accretion flows on the neutrino SEDs?

Purpose of this work:

Studying the global effect of accretion flow on HE neutrino SEDs considering CR acceleration via kinetic scale turbulences and neutrino emission via pp collisions.

← 3D genelal relativistic MHD (GRMHD) simulations of accretion flows + CR acceleration & neutrino emission computation [a new code *v*-RAIKOU (v-来光) code]





Method

(I) Trajectory of tracer particles of CRp based on 3D GRMHD data

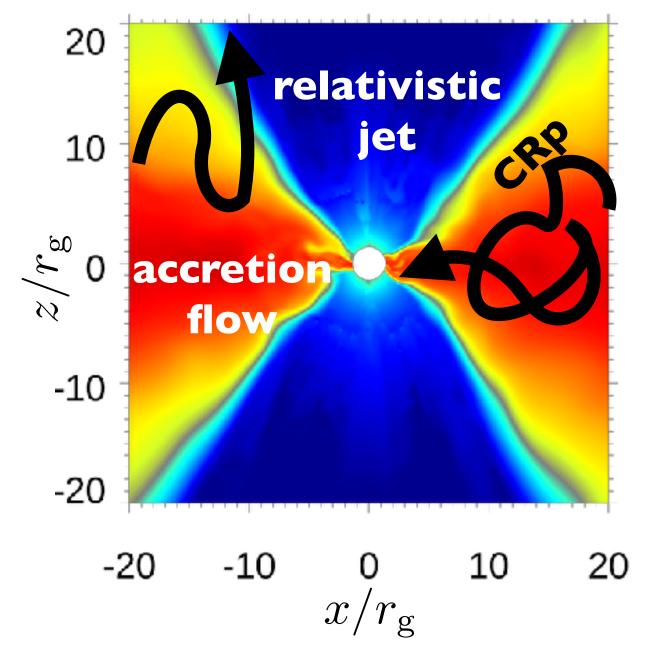
- Assumption: CRps moves along the streamlines.
 # we are interested in acceleration upto ~PeV (gyro radii < mesh size)
- GRMHD dataset of semi-MAD (moderately magnetized state) (TK+2023) simulated using GR(R)MHD code UWABAMI (Takahashi + 2016).

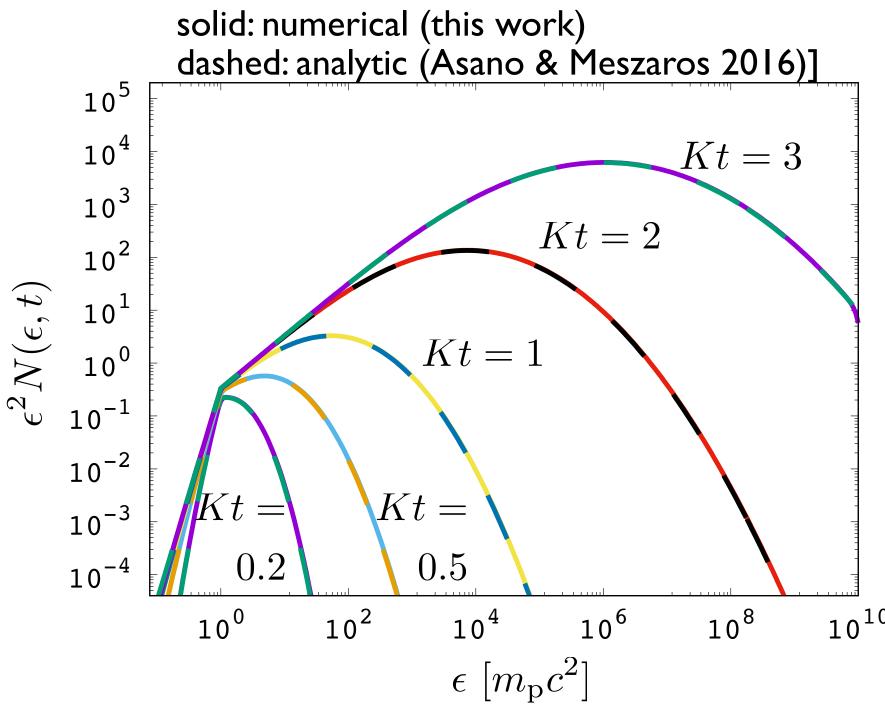
(2) Computation of SED of CRp

- Fokker-Planck Eqs. are solved at each point of tracer particle in the fluid-rest frame.
- Diffusion and Injection terms in the energy space is solved using Green func. (Becker+2006) with the hard sphere approximation ($D(\varepsilon) = K\varepsilon^2$).
- Compression/expansions effects are also included.

(3) Neutrino SED

- pp collisions of tracer particle of CRps with thermal protons of GRMHD simulation data.
- Gravitational redshift



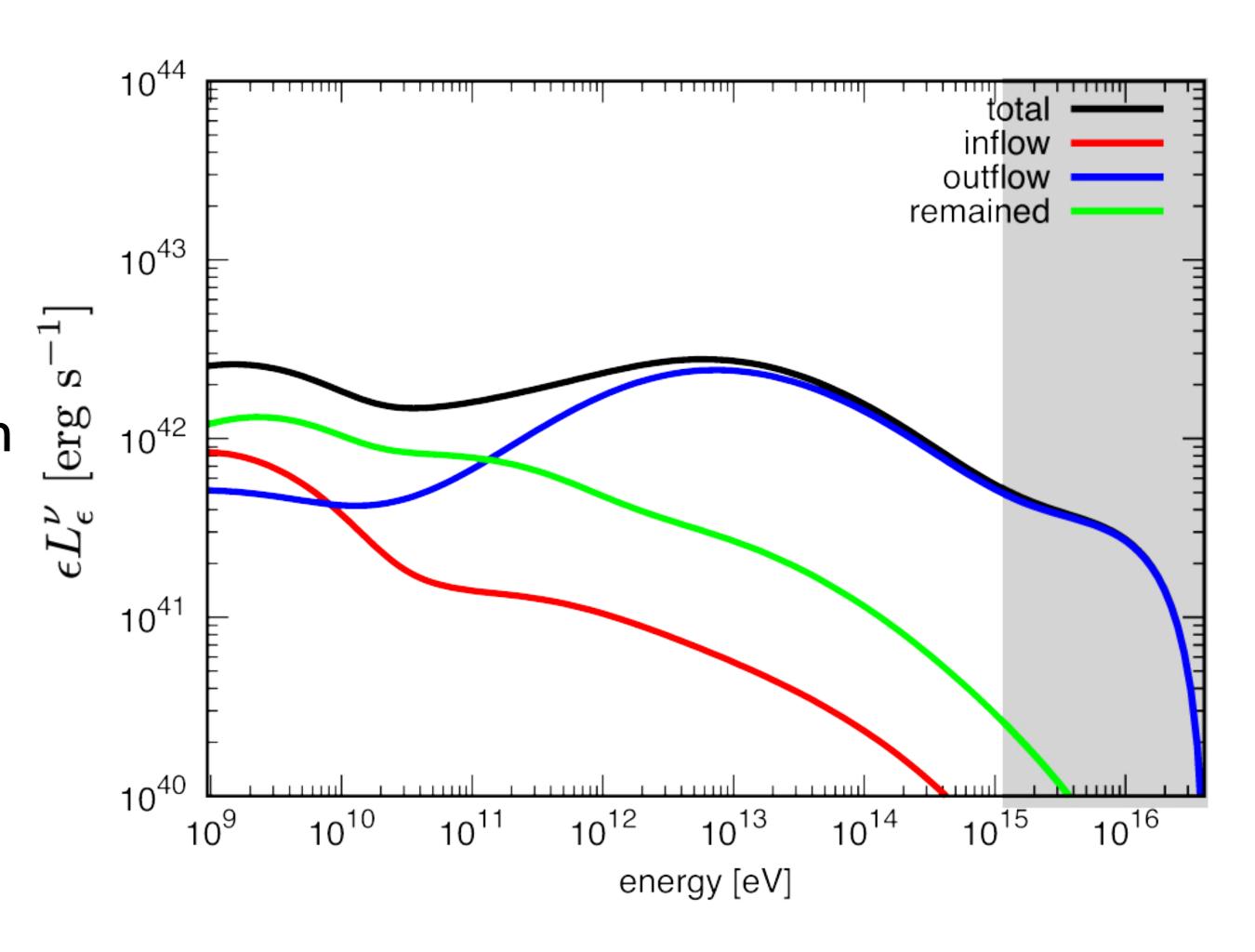


Time-Averaged Neutrino SEDs

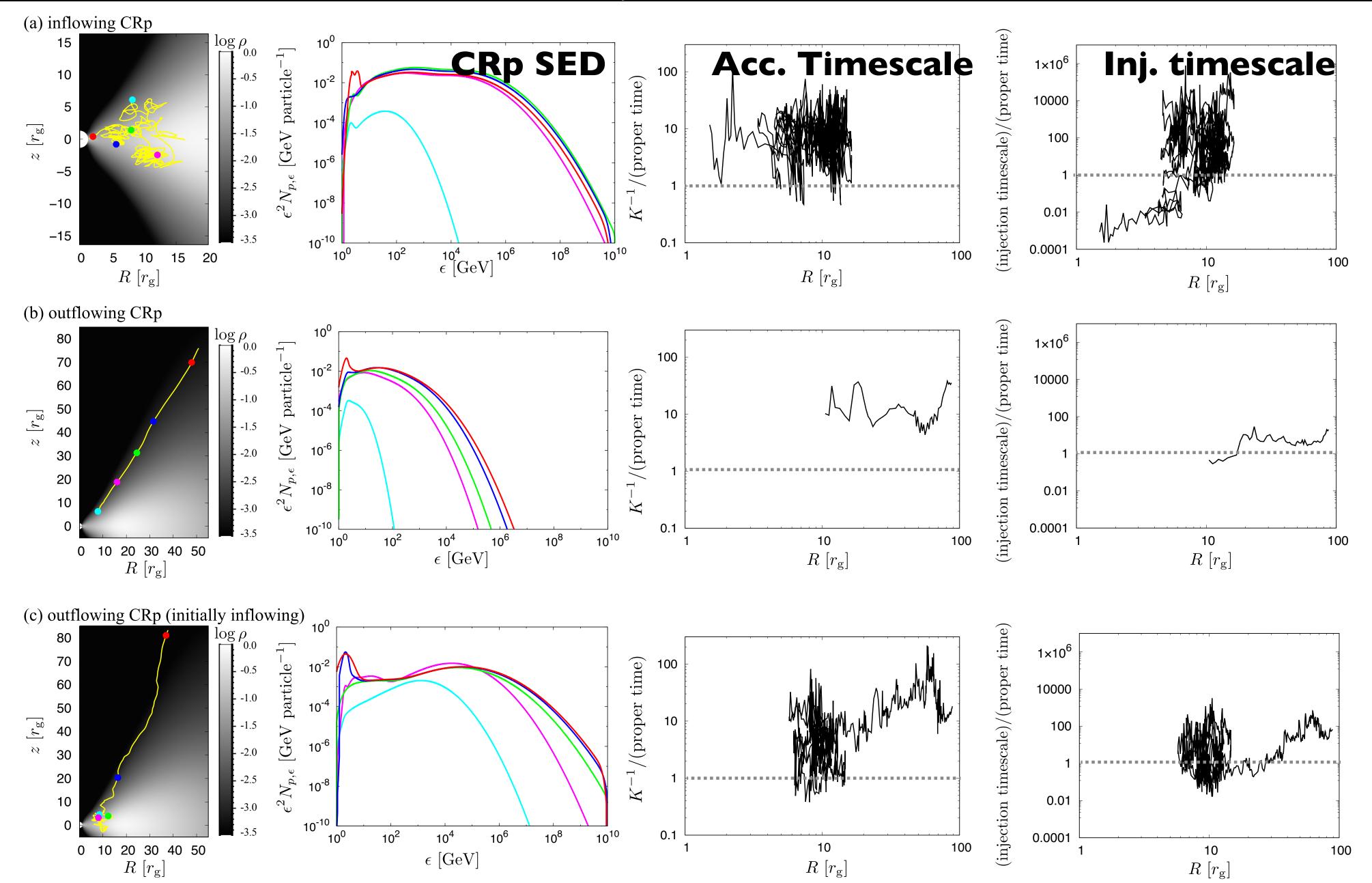
- •SEDs <u>flatter</u> than single-zone models appear (This may be consistent with diffuse neutrino)
- Neutrino SEDs decomposed into origin of CRps in inflow, outflow, others (remaining)
- Neutrinos originated from inflow CRp
 those from (eventual) outflow CRp.

$$t_{\rm acc} = v/\dot{v}$$
 $K = 4\eta/t_{\rm acc}(U_{\rm th}/U_{\rm CR})$ $\eta = 3 \times 10^{-4}$

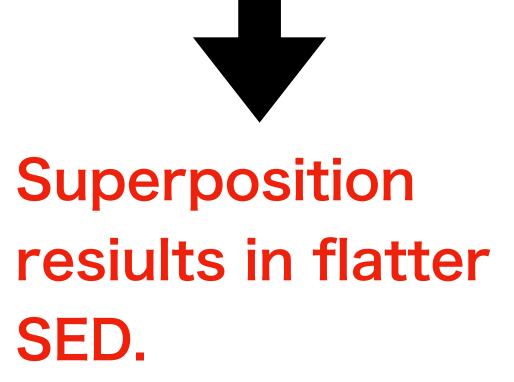
$$t_{\rm inj} = B/\dot{B}$$
 $\dot{n}_{\rm inj} = f_{\rm inj}/(\beta t_{\rm inj})$ $f_{\rm inj} = 1.5 \times 10^{-3}$



CR trajectory and timescale



Summation of various CRp

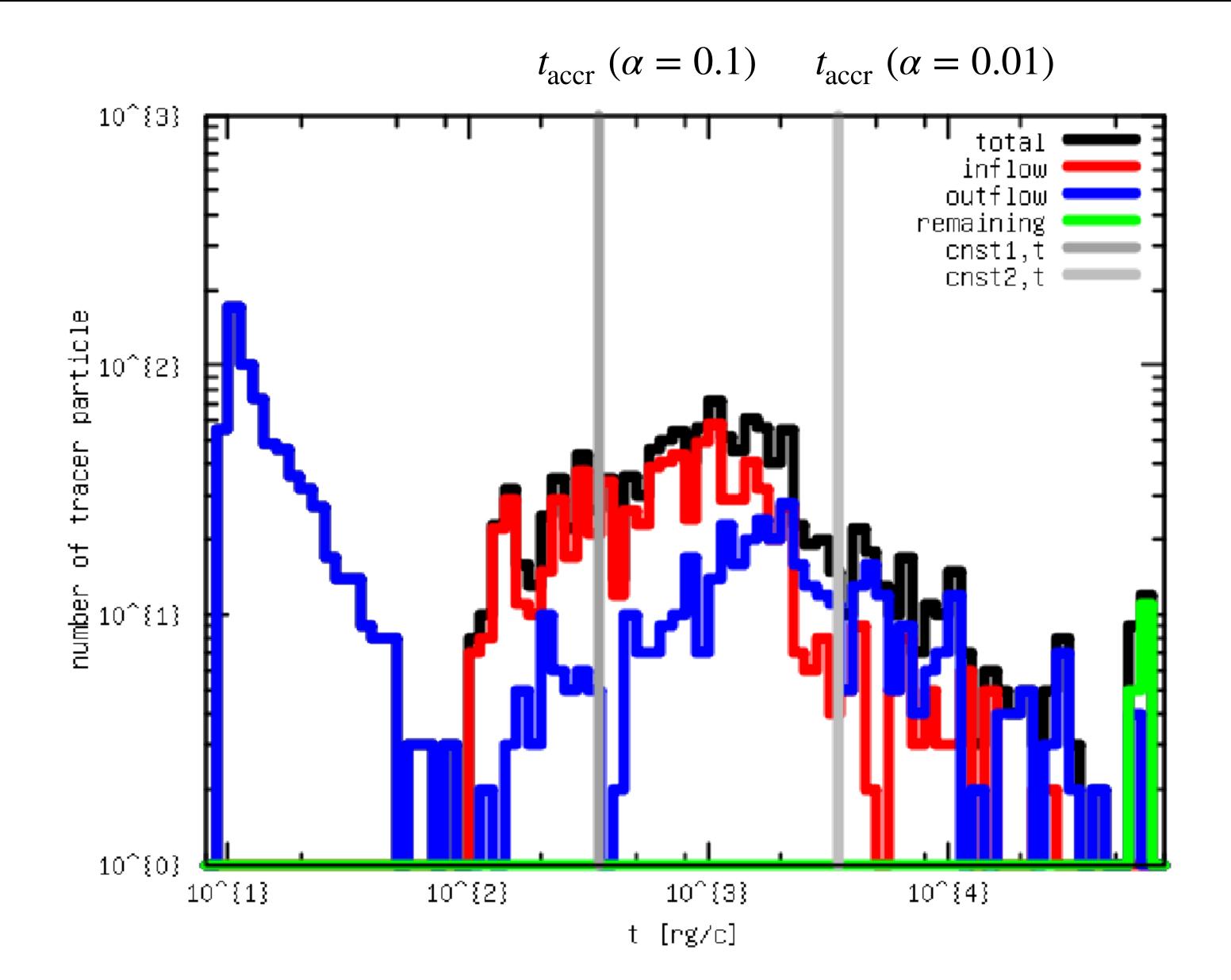


Escape (stay) timescale from the simulation region

- Accretion timescale agrees
 well with the escape
 (swallowed by BH) timescale
 of inflowing CRps.
- bimodal distribution
 Outflowing CRp.

Due to the longer stay of Outflow CRp in the simulation domain, the acceleration works well.

→ hard SED!



Summary

- •CRp acceleration & Neutrino emission of global accretion flows based on 3D GRMHD simulation data.
- •Due to the global effect (superposition of various injection of accelaration of CRp) → flatter SEDs (maybe consistent with diffuse neutrino SEDs)
- •Remarkable neutrino originated from outflows accelerated in inflow.
- •Computations of neutrino with MAD models and MWL photon SED will be shown soon. p-y processes will be incorporated in near future.