## Coronal Magnetic Activity in nearby Active Supermassive Black Holes

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CUHK Colloquium @ Online, 2020-10-23





#### Nobel Prize in Physics 2020

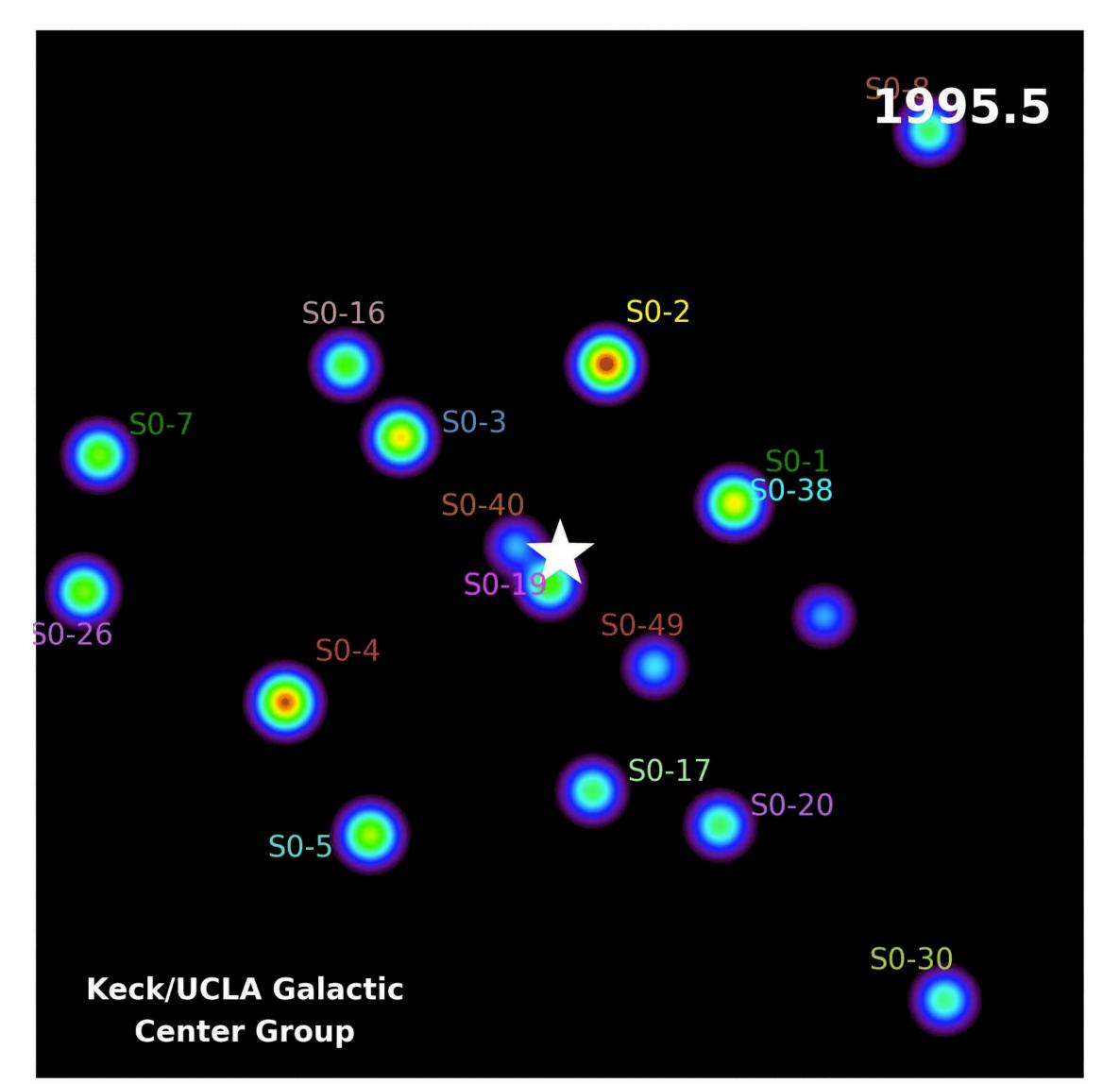
Black holes and the Milky Way's darkest secret



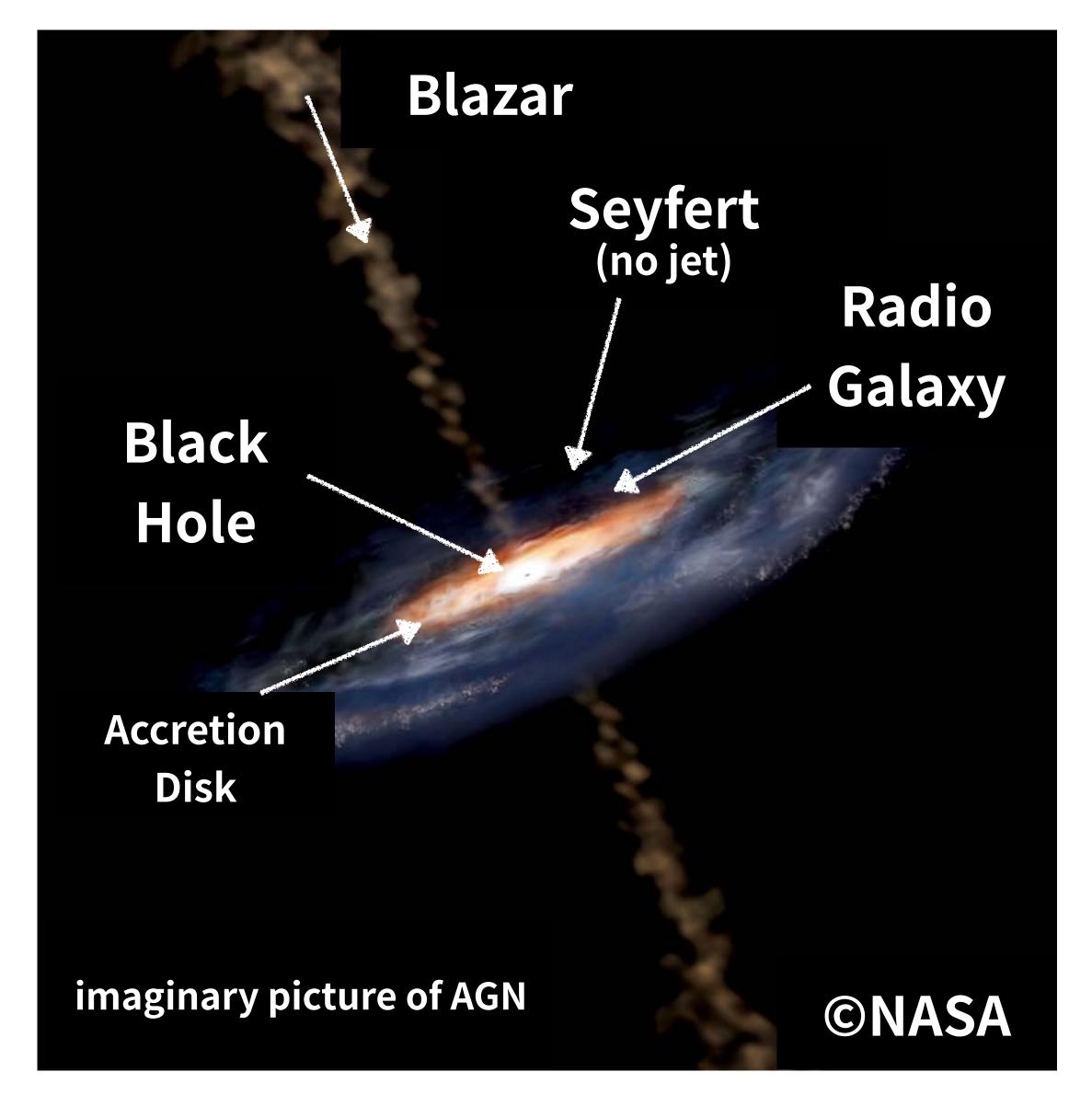
#### Supermassive Black Hole at the Center of the Galaxy

Motion of Stars at the Galactic center

- Kepler motion of stars by the gravity of the central black hole
- Supermassive (>10<sup>6</sup> solar mass) black holes @ galactic center
  - In the Milky way,
    - $M_{\rm BH} \sim 4 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$

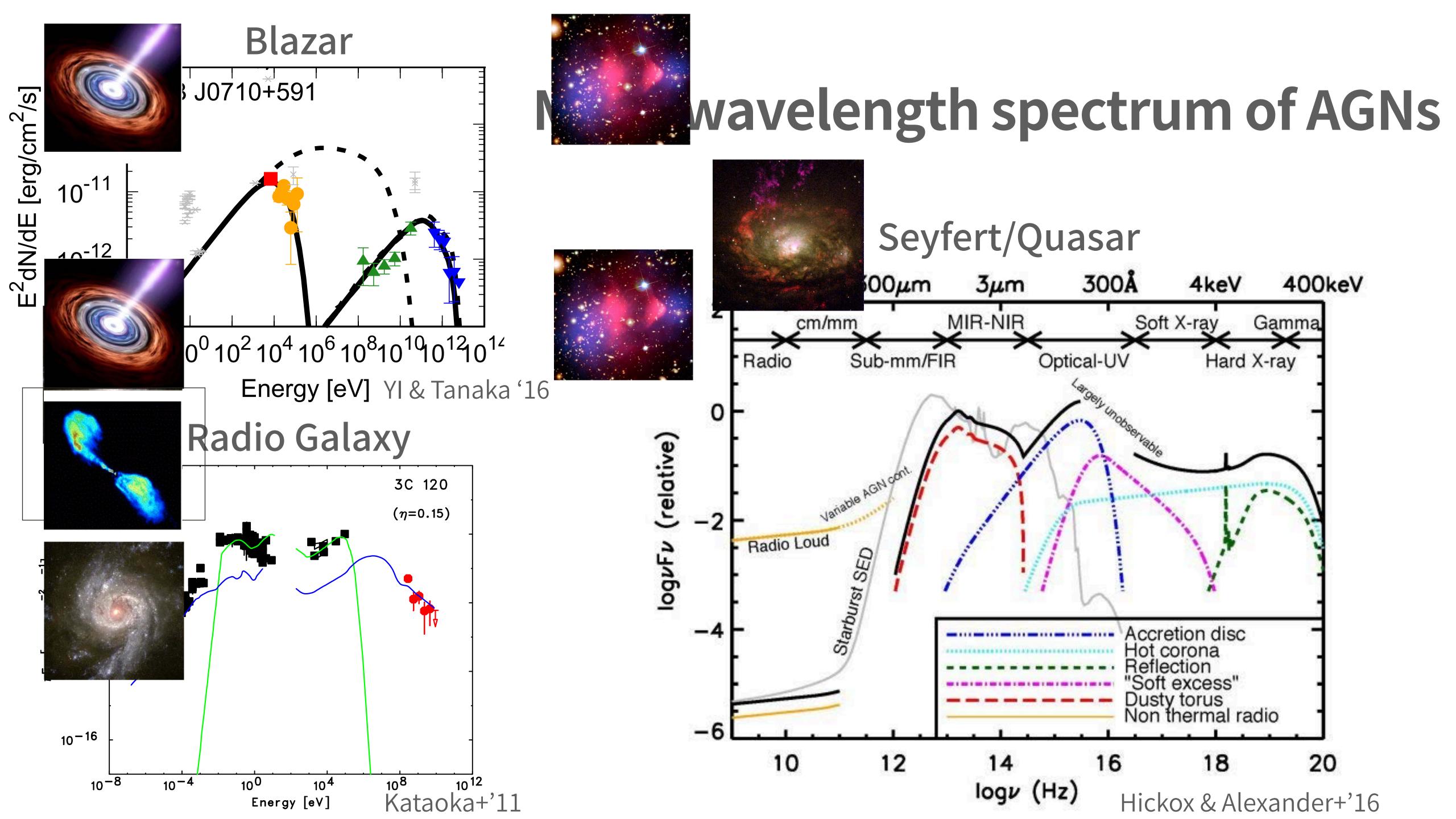


#### Supermassive Black Holes are Active

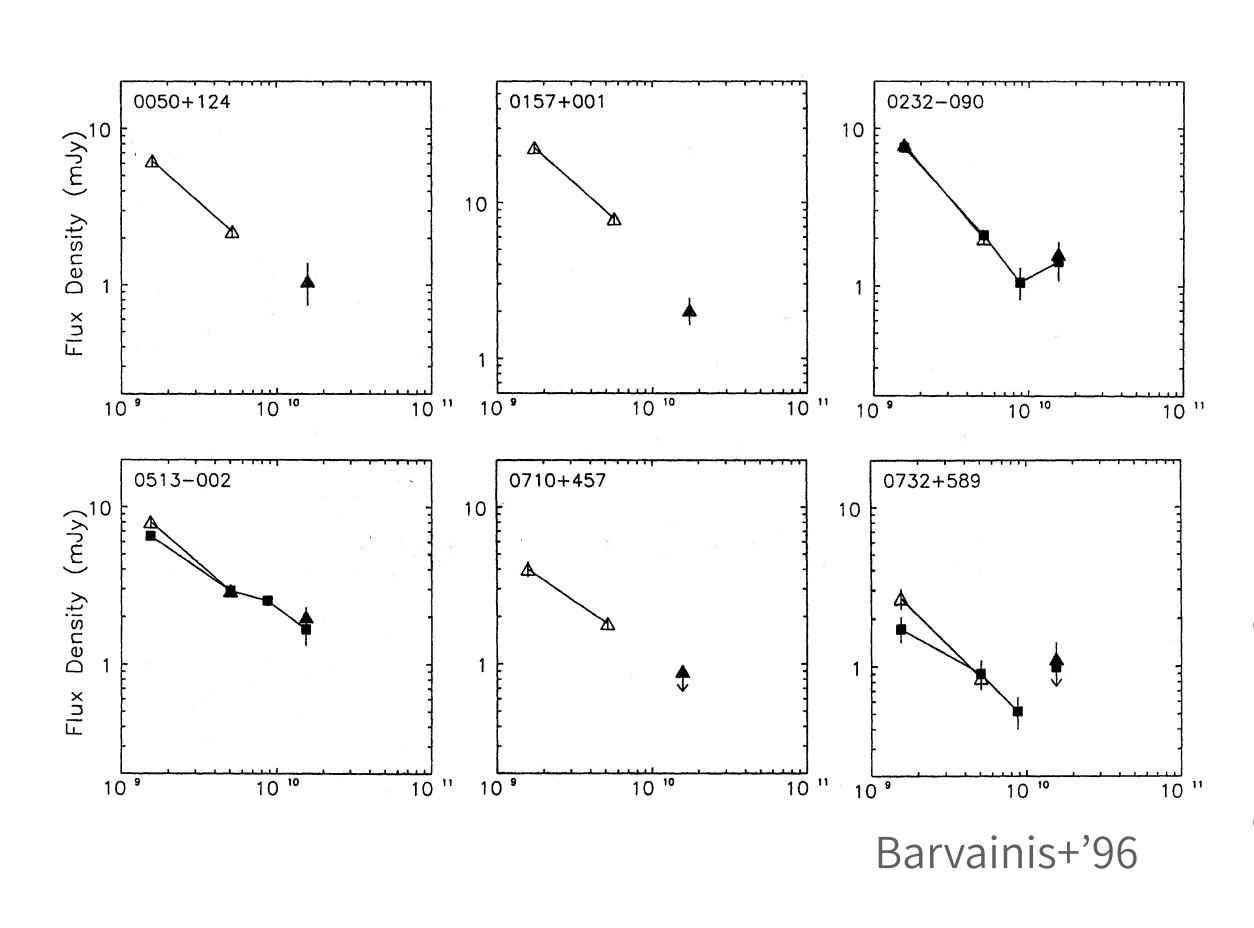


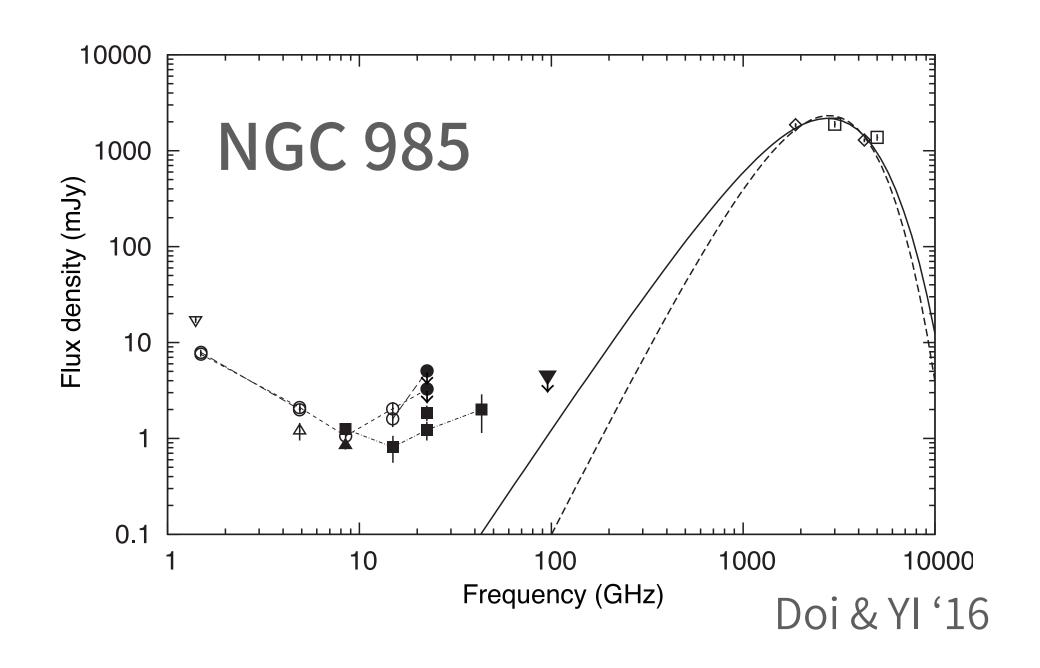
- Gas accretion
  - → brighter than galaxy
- Active Galactic Nuclei (AGNs)
- Various populations
  - Blazar, Radio galaxy, Seyfert
- Unsolved mysteries of AGNs
  - Evolution? Power? Jet? Corona?,,,,

## Millimeter Excess in Nearby Seyferts



#### Millimeter excess in nearby Seyferts





Spectral excess in the mm-band

(e.g., Antonucci & Barvainis'88; Barvainis+'96; Doi & Inoue '16; Behar+'18).

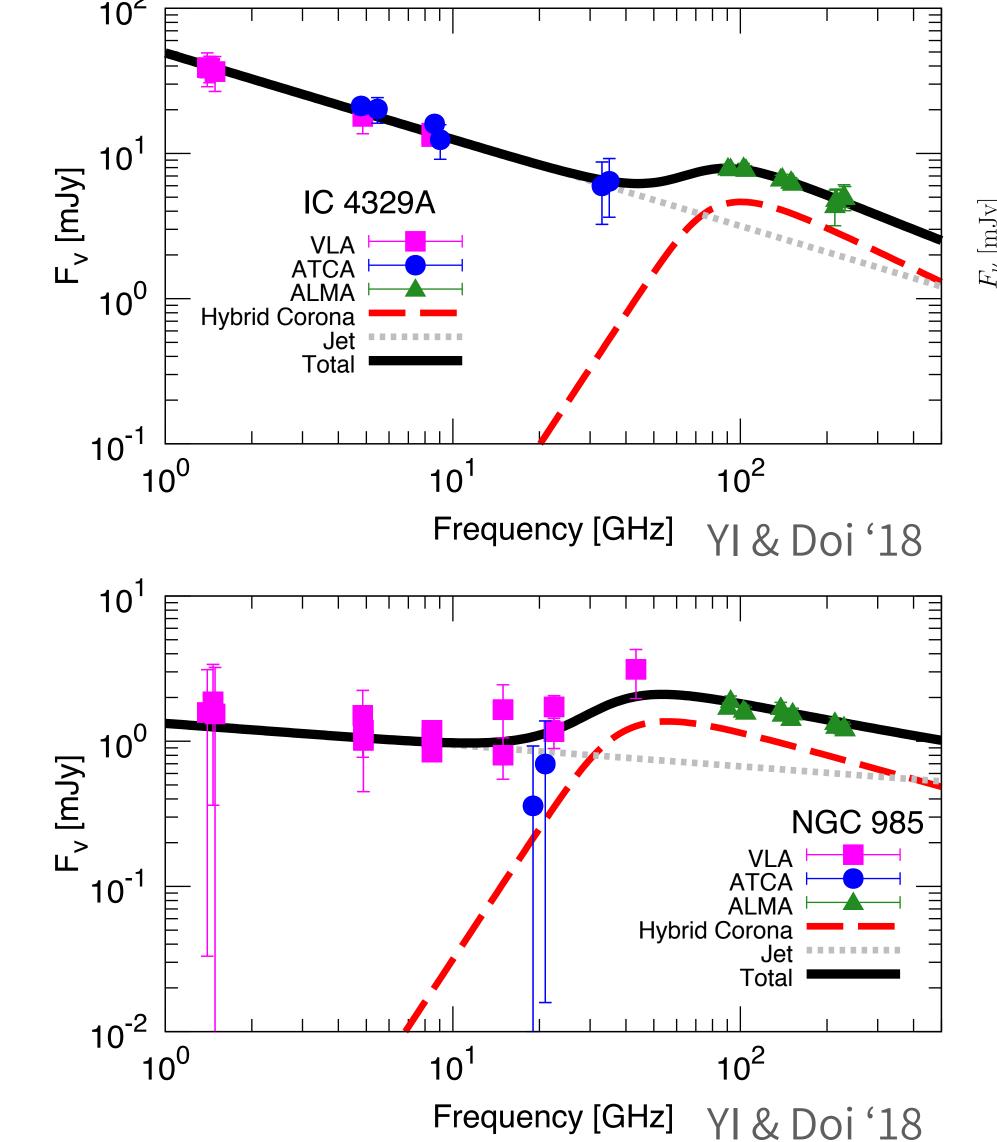
- Contamination of extended components?
- Multi-frequency property?

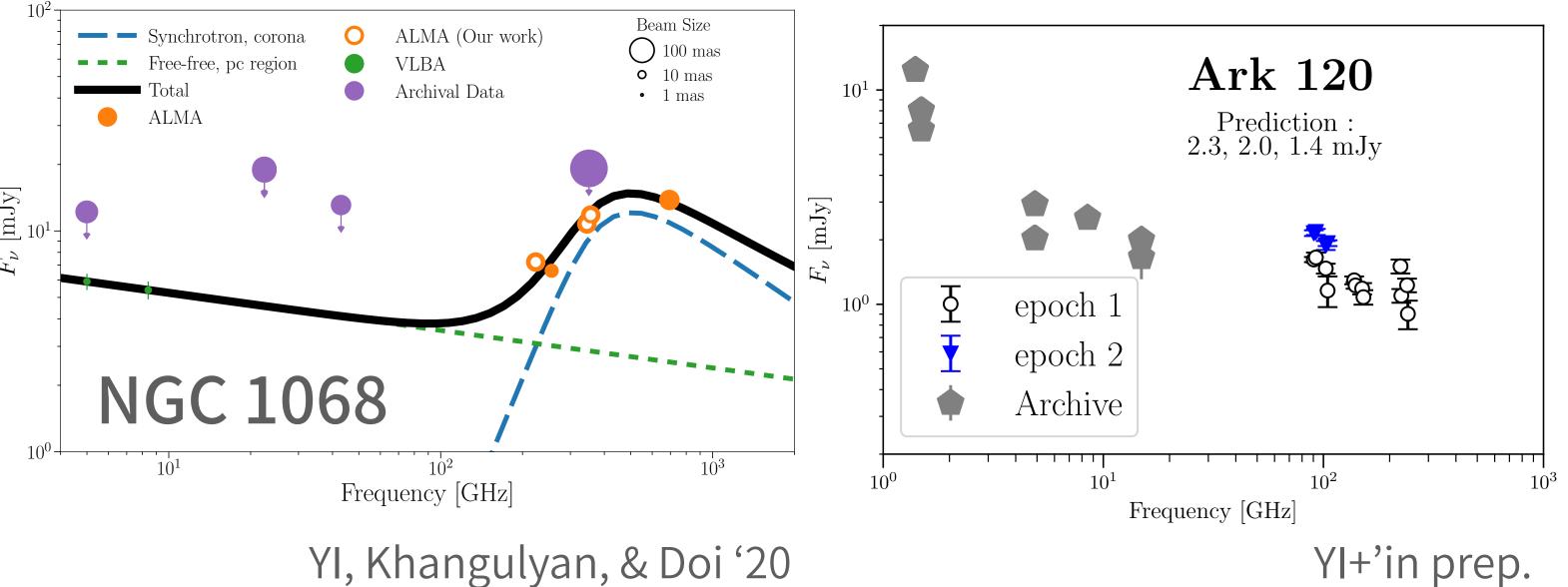
#### Now we live in the ALMA era.

- The **Atacama Large Millimeter/submillimeter Array** (**ALMA**) is an astronomical interferometer of 66 radio telescopes in the Atacama Desert of northern Chile (from wikipedia).
- Covers millimeter and submillimeter bands.
- Has much higher sensitivity and higher resolution than before.



#### **ALMA observations toward nearby Seyferts**



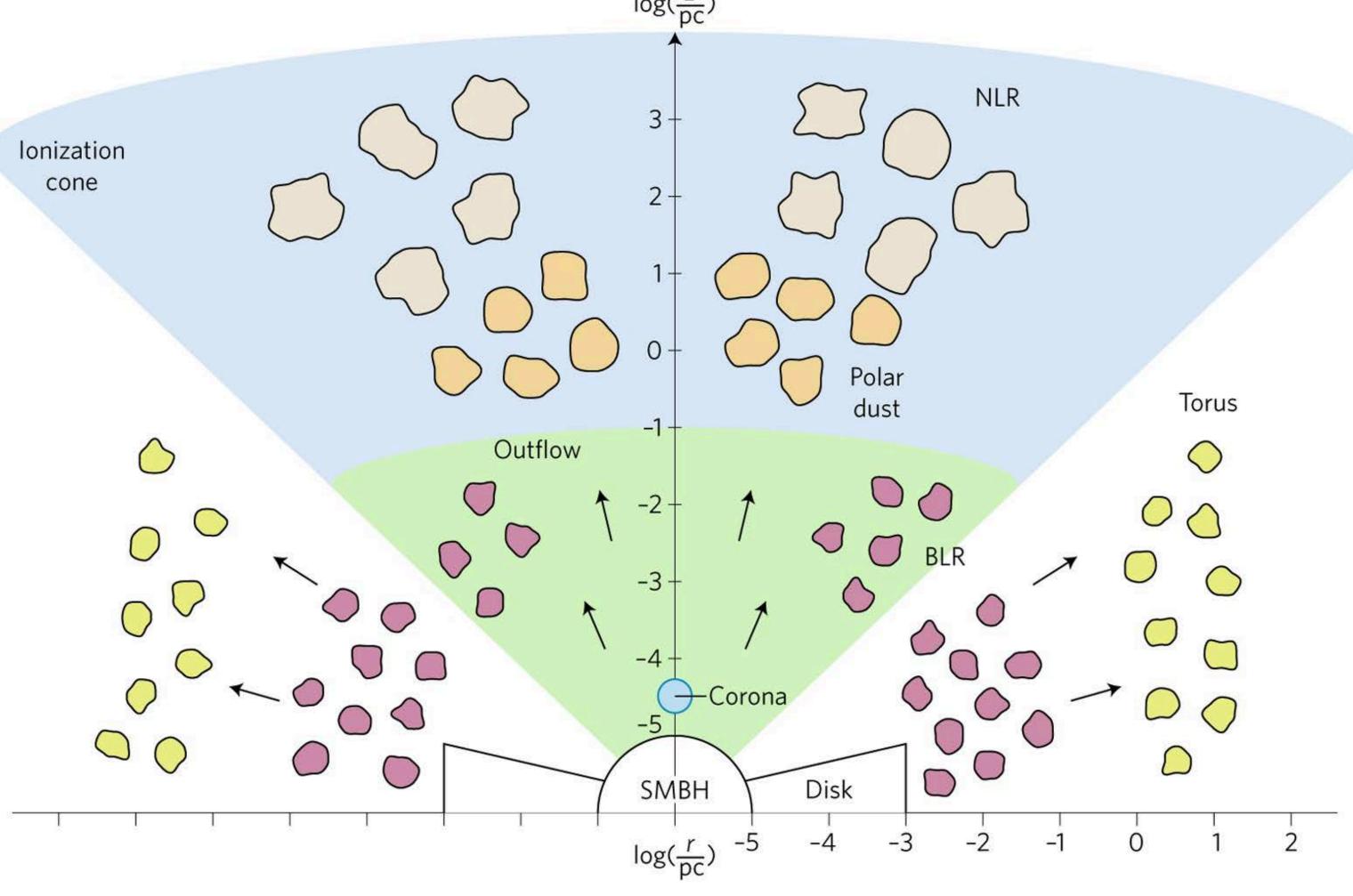


- Clear excess in nearby Seyferts (YI & Doi '18; YI, Khangulyan, & Doi '20; YI+in prep.)
- Flux ~ 1-10 mJy peaking @ a few tens GHz
- Some shows time variability ~1 month (see also Behar+'20)
- Size : < 10 pc → Nucleus

#### Structure of AGN core in the <10 pc scale

Ramos-Almeida & Ricci '17

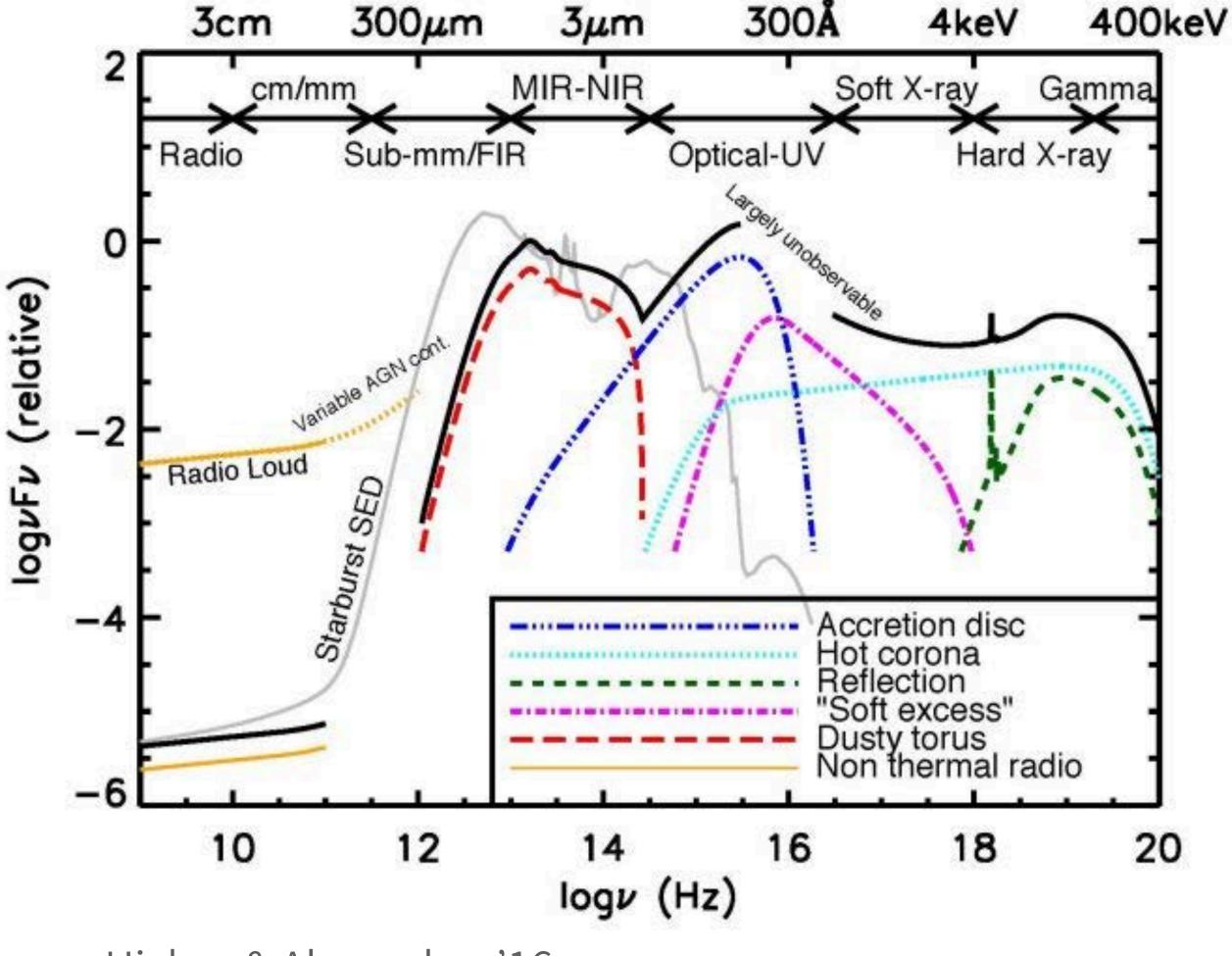
Where is the origin of the mm excess?



- Dust torus?
  - spectral shape, not enough, variability
- Free-free?
  - spectral shape, not enough
- Jet?
  - radio-quiet, no blazar like activity
- Corona?

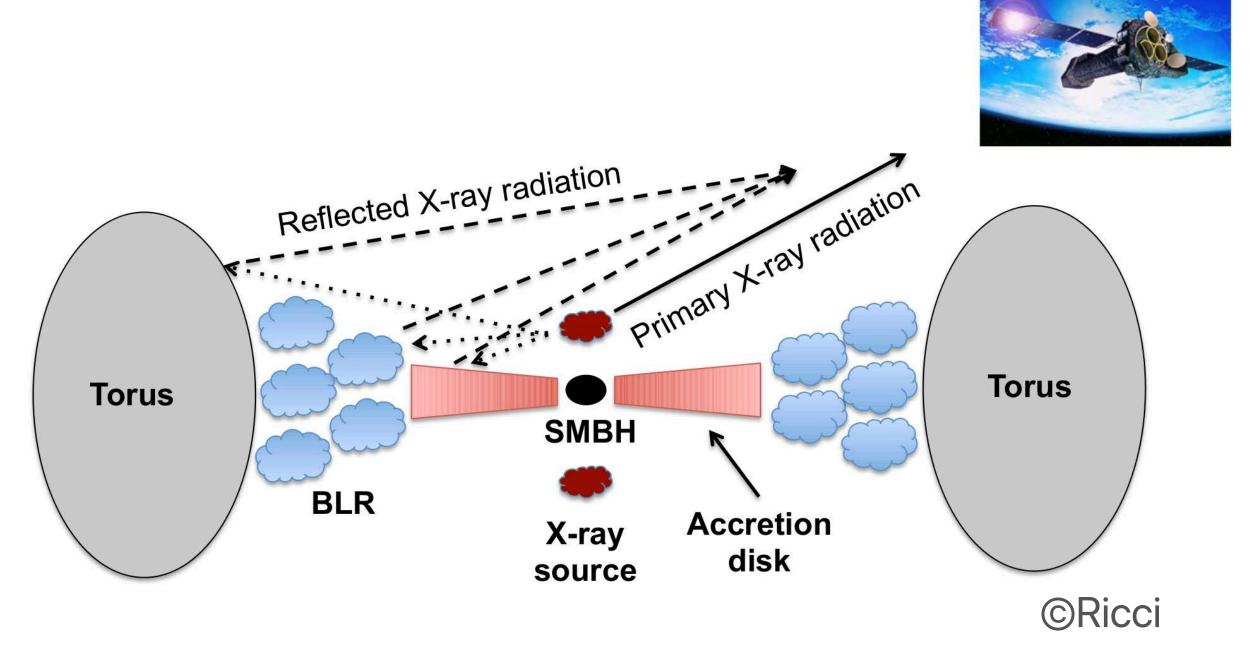
### Coronal Synchrotron Emission

#### X-ray emission from black hole corona



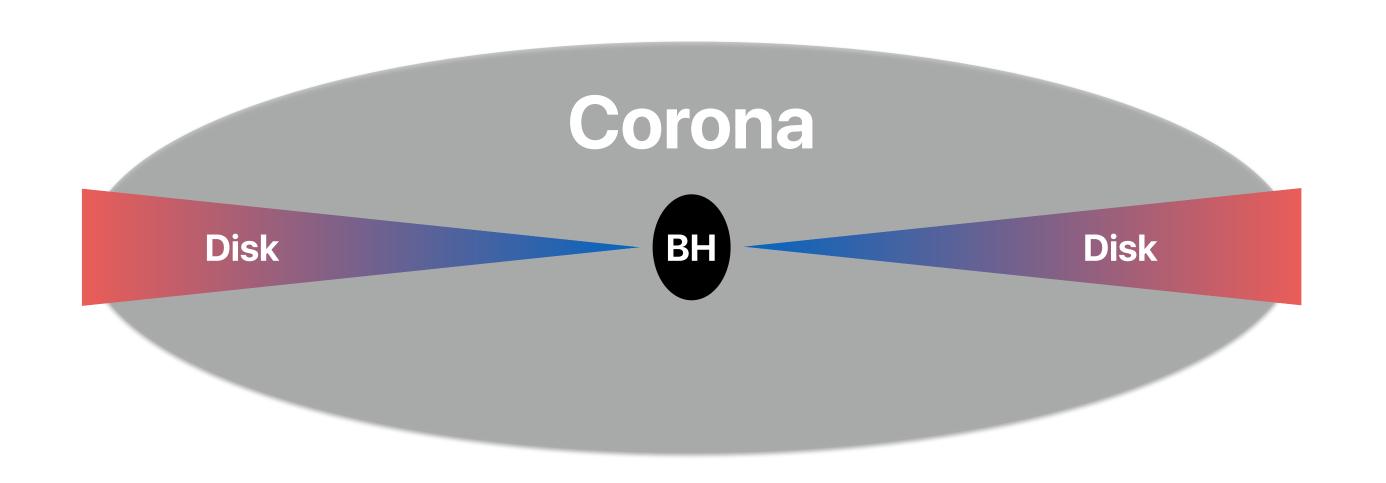
Hickox & Alexander+'16

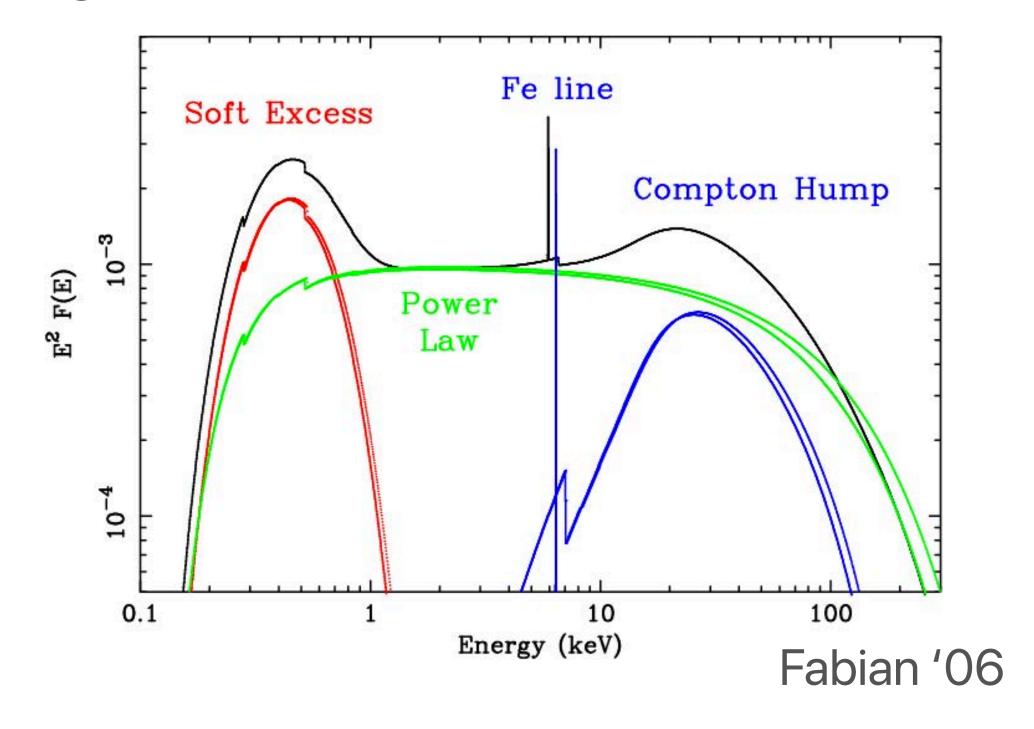
• Power-law continuum is generated by Comptonization of disk photons in the **corona**.



#### Black Hole Accretion disk corona

Hot plasma around BH





High energy cutoff

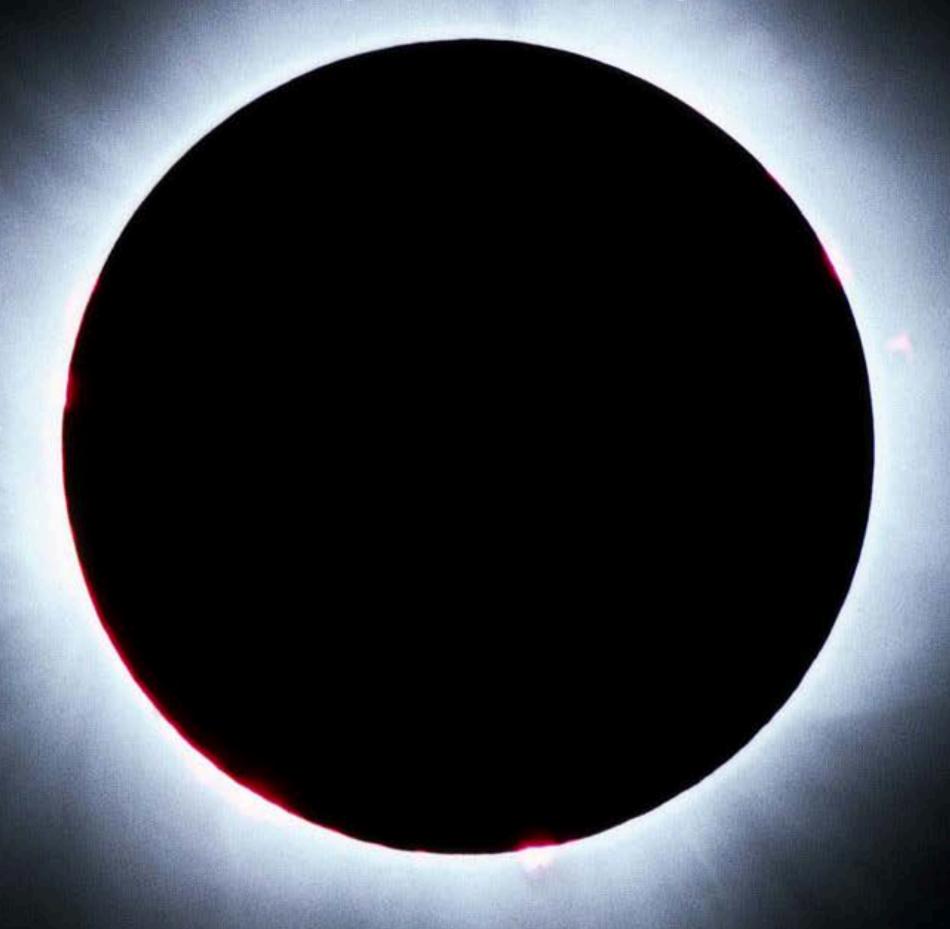
$$\sqrt{k_B T_e} \sim 10^9 \text{ K} \sim 100 \text{ keV}$$

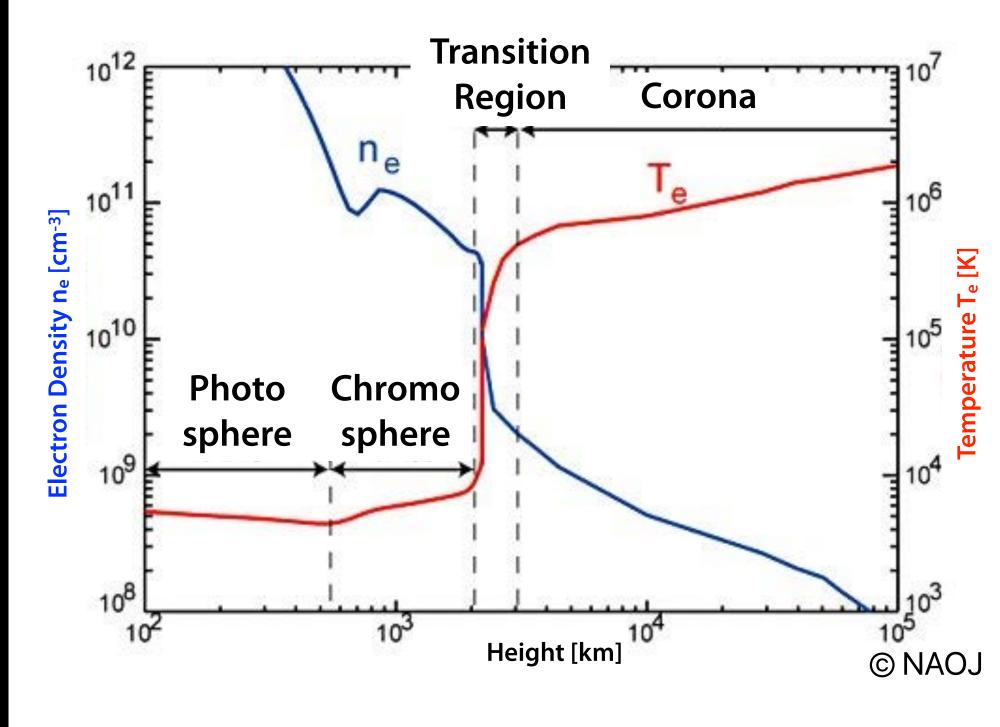
Power-law spectrum:
 Compton y-parameter

$$\sqrt{n_e} \sim 10^9 \left(\frac{k_B T_e}{100 \text{ keV}}\right) \left(\frac{M_{\text{BH}}}{10^8 M_{\odot}}\right)^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

#### Solar corona heating

Dissipation of magnetic energy





- Magnetic activity heats the solar corona to ~10<sup>6</sup> K.
- Magnetic fields transfer interior convection energy to the corona (e.g., Matsumoto & Suzuki '14).



#### Magnetic Reconnection Heated Corona Model

#### Haardt & Maraschi '91; Liu, Mineshige, & Shibata '02

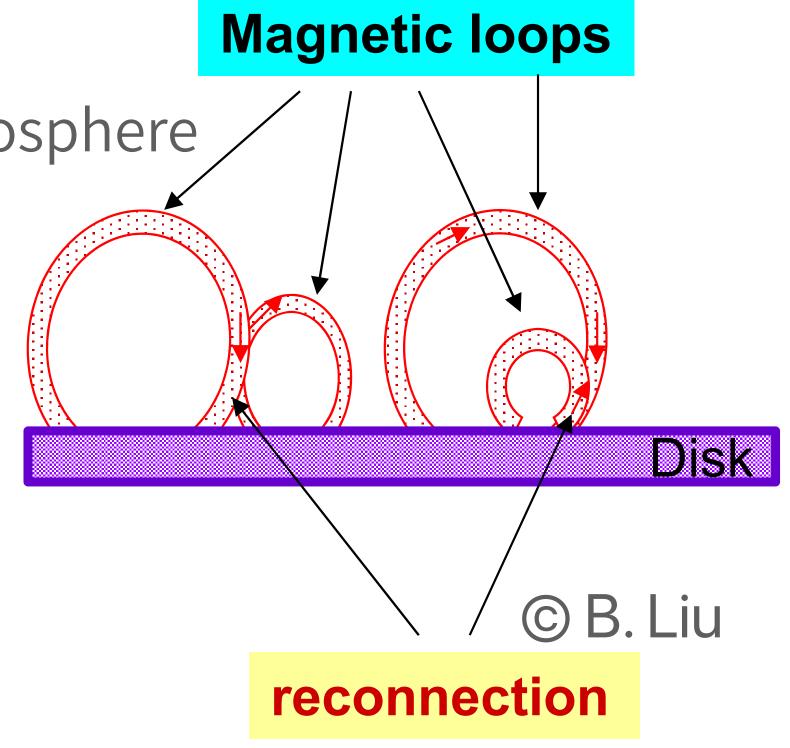
1. Reconnection heating = Compton cooling in corona

$$\sqrt{\frac{B^2}{4\pi}V_A} \approx \frac{4k_B T_e}{m_e c^2} n_e \sigma_T c U_{\text{seed}} l \sim y c U_{\text{seed}}$$

2. Conduction heating = Evaporation cooling in disk chromosphere

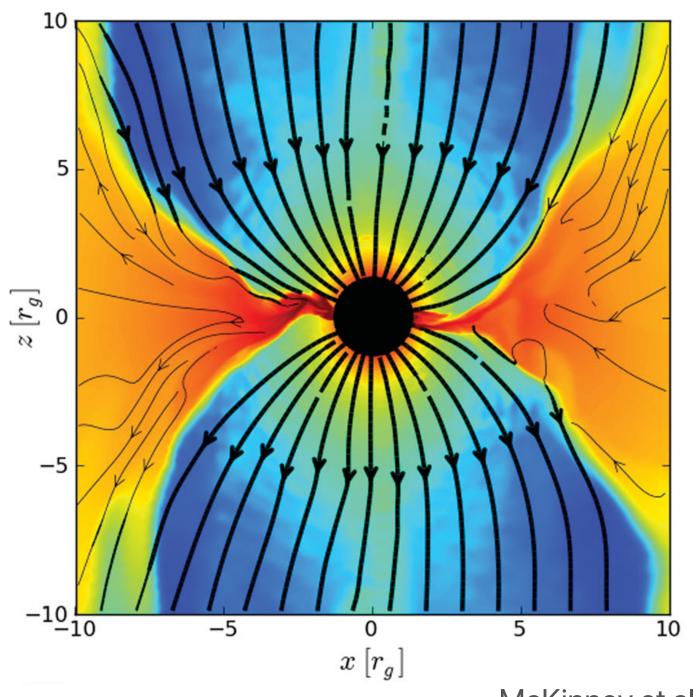
$$\sqrt{\frac{k_0 T^{7/2}}{l}} \approx \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} n_e k_B T_e \left(\frac{k_B T_e}{m_H}\right)^{1/2}$$

$$\begin{cases}
T_e \sim 10^9 \left(\frac{B}{10^3 \text{ G}}\right)^{3/4} \left(\frac{l}{10^{14} \text{ cm}}\right)^{1/8} \left(\frac{U_{\text{seed}}}{10^5 \text{ erg/cm}^3}\right)^{-1/4} \text{ K} \\
\bullet \qquad n_e \sim 10^9 \left(\frac{B}{10^3 \text{ G}}\right)^{3/2} \left(\frac{l}{10^{14} \text{ cm}}\right)^{-3/4} \left(\frac{U_{\text{seed}}}{10^5 \text{ erg/cm}^3}\right)^{-1/2} \text{ cm}^{-3}
\end{cases}$$

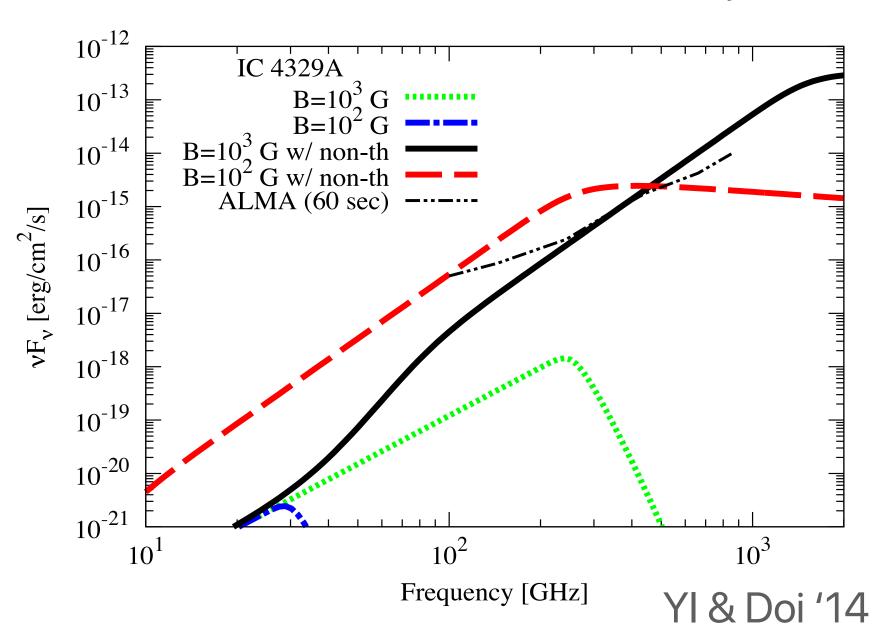


#### Magnetic Fields around SMBHs

- Never measured. But important for
  - Corona heating
    (e.g., Haardt & Maraschi '91; Liu, Mineshige, & Shibata '02)
  - Jet launching
    (e.g., Blandford & Znajek '77; Tchekhovskoy+'10, '11)
- If the corona is magnetized
  - <u>coronal synchrotron radiation</u> is expected (Di Matteo+'97; YI & Doi '14; Raginski & Laor '16)
  - Spectral excess appears in the mm band

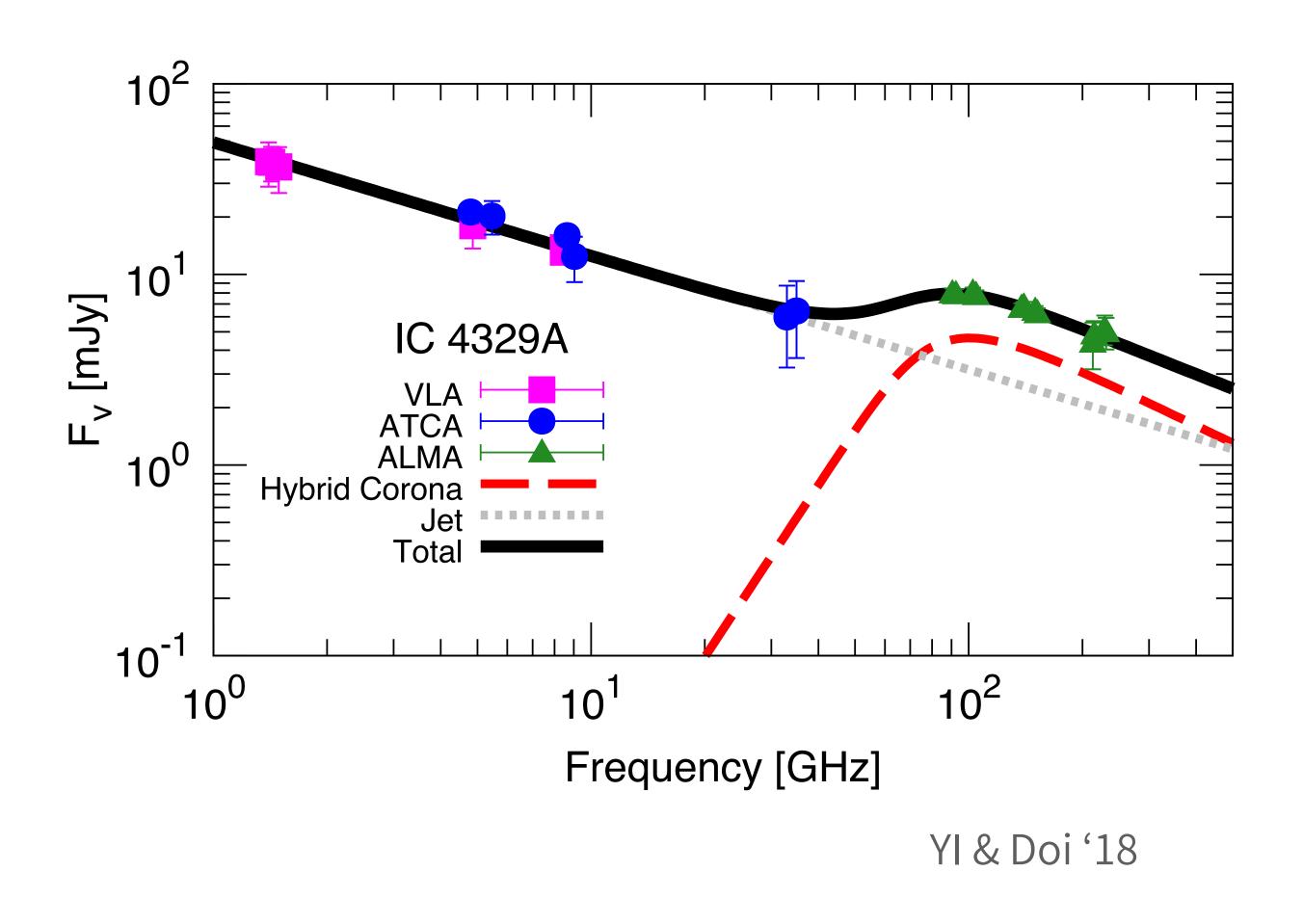


McKinney et al. '12



#### cm-mm spectrum of AGN core

#### A case of IC 4329A



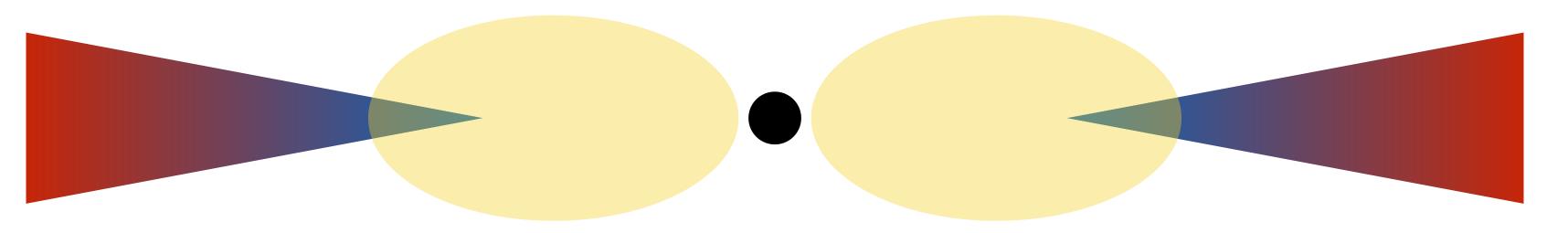
- Hybrid corona model (YI & Doi '14)
- Non-thermal electron fraction :  $\eta = 0.03$  (fixed)
  - Consistent with the MeV gammaray background spectrum (YI, Totani, & Ueda '08; YI+'19)
- Non-thermal spectral index: p = 2.9
- Size: 40 r<sub>s</sub>
- B-field strength: 10 G

#### Reconnection Corona Heating?

#### Implication for the truncated accretion disk structure.

- Heating and Cooling
  - Magnetic Heating:  $B^2V_A/4\pi$ 
    - $Q_{B, heat} \sim 10^{10} \text{ erg/cm}^2/\text{s}$
  - Compton Cooling:  $4kTn_e\sigma_T cU_{\rm rad}l/m_ec^2$ 
    - $Q_{IC, cool} \sim 10^{13} erg/cm^2/s$
  - Magnetic field energy is <u>NOT</u> sufficient to keep coronae hot.

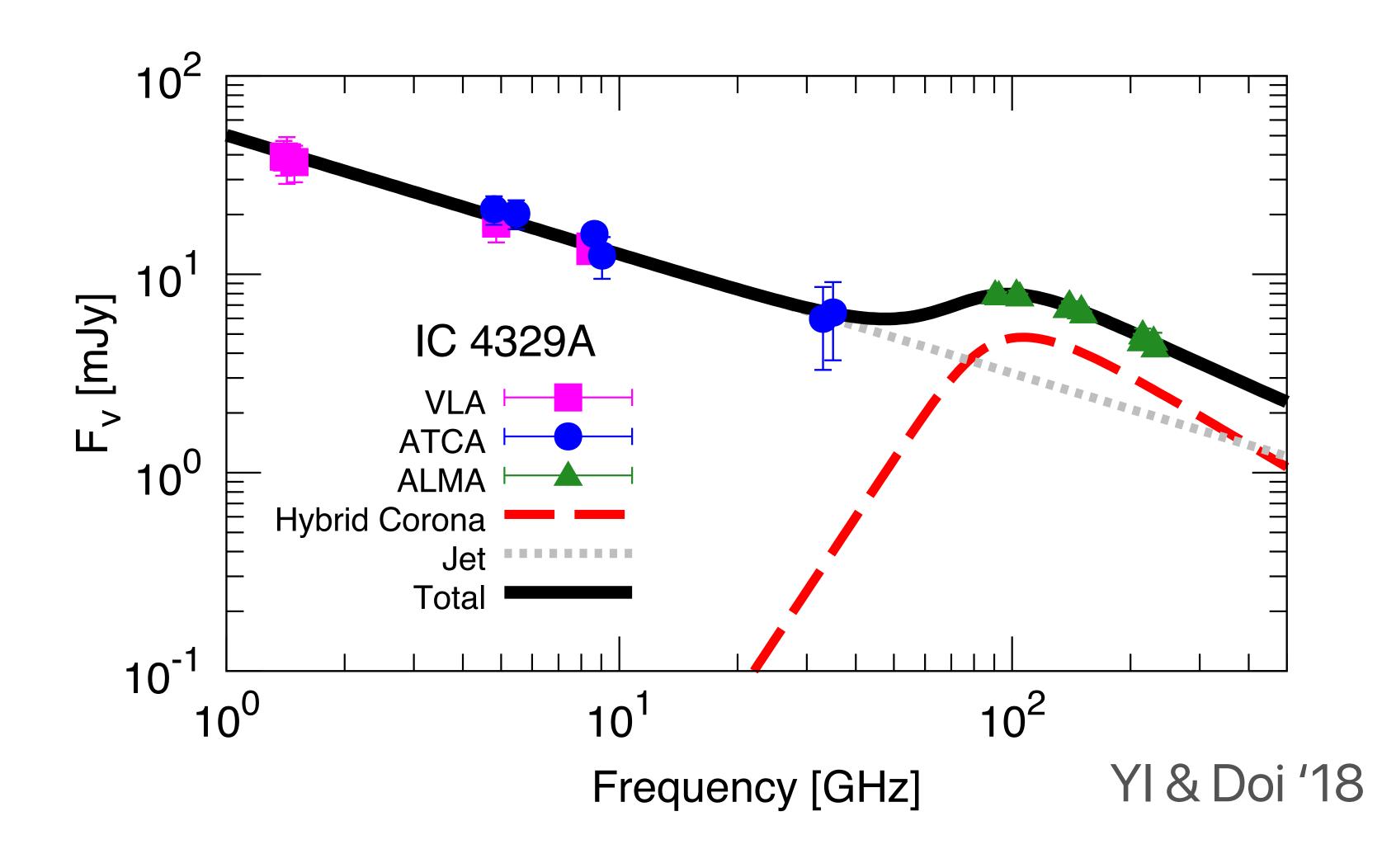
- Disk truncation at some radii (e.g. ~40 r<sub>s</sub>)
  - The inner part = hot accretion flow (Ichimaru '77, Narayan & Yi '94, '95).
    - Heated by advection.
  - Suggested for Galactic X-ray binaries. (e.g. Poutanen+'97; Kawabata+'10; Yamada+'13).
- Simultaneous model fitting to X-ray and radio data is required.



# High Energy Emission From Coronae

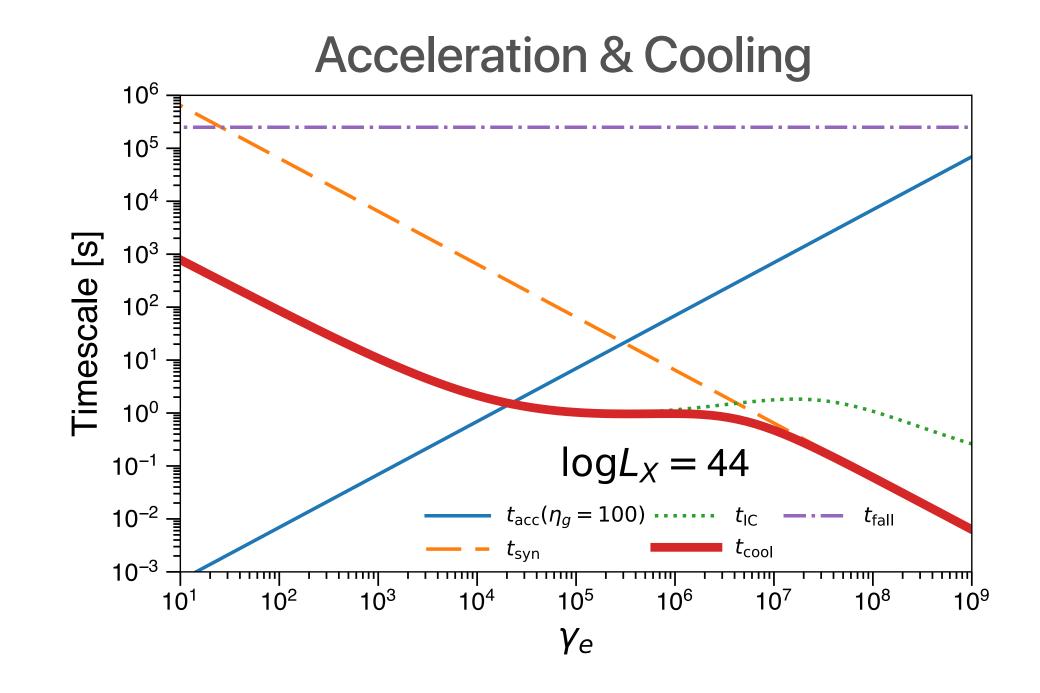
#### Radio Spectrum of AGN Core

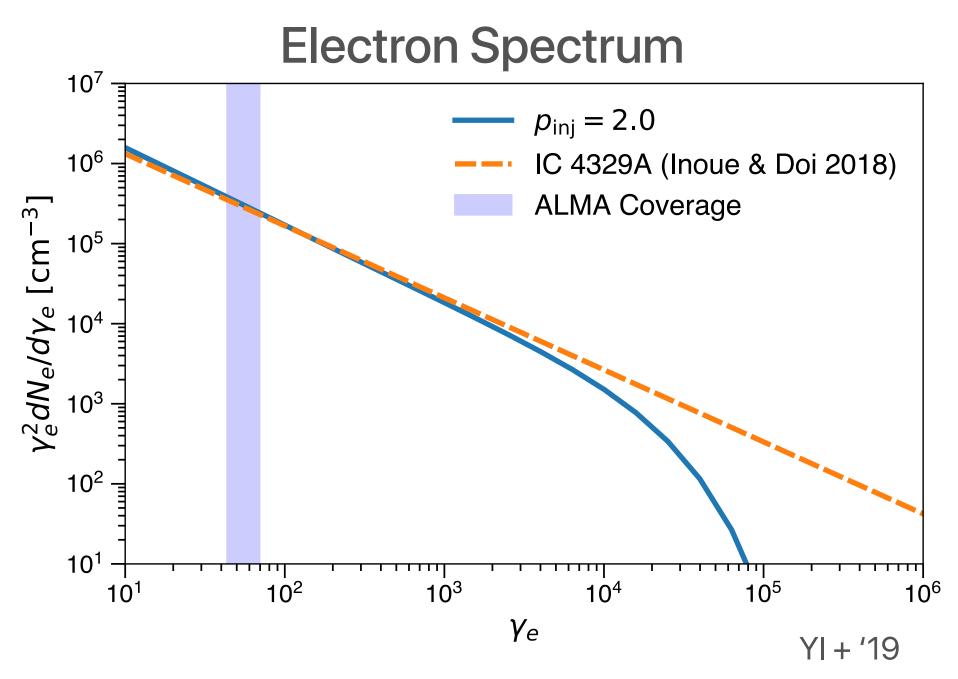
Non-thermal tail in the mm spectrum



## Generation of Non-thermal Electrons in Coronae

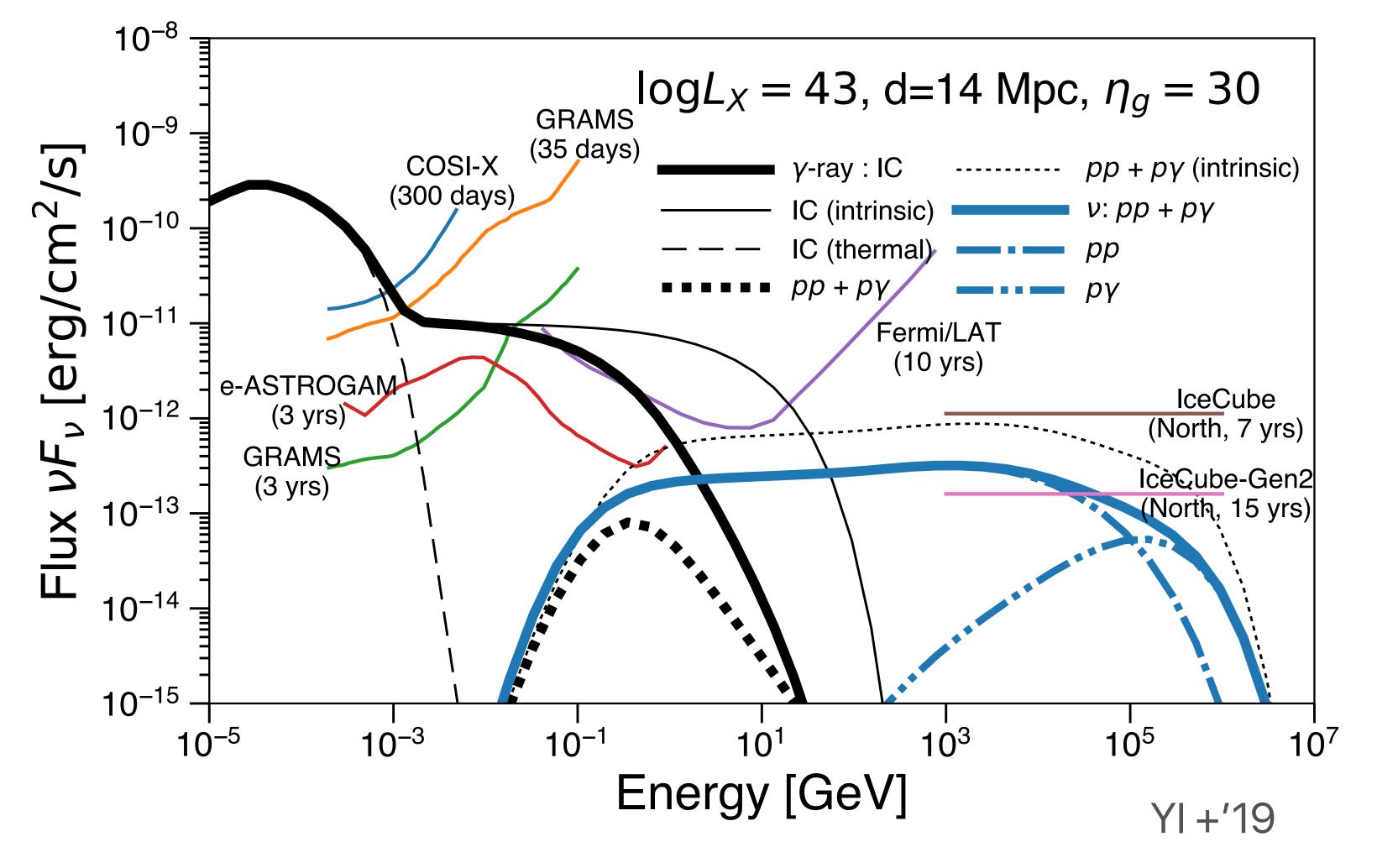
- 1st-order Fermi acceleration can explain the observed electrons
  - Injection index of 2
  - Where is the acceleration site?
- Other mechanisms may be difficult.
  - Because of low magnetic field and accretion rate.





#### High energy emission from AGN coronae

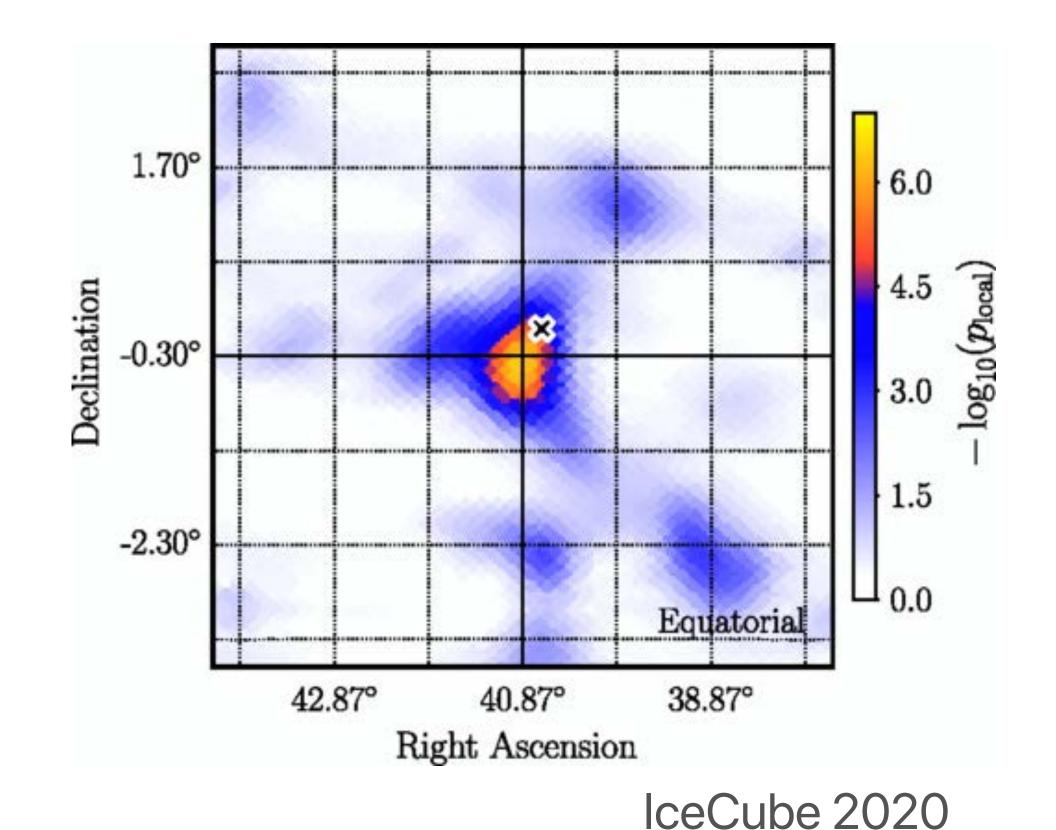
Multi-messenger Signature: MeV Gamma-ray & TeV Neutrinos



- MeV emission
  - but, no GeV emission
- Protons would be accelerated
   simultaneously
  - Generation of high energy neutrinos

#### IceCube Hottest Spot

NGC 1068 (no jet)



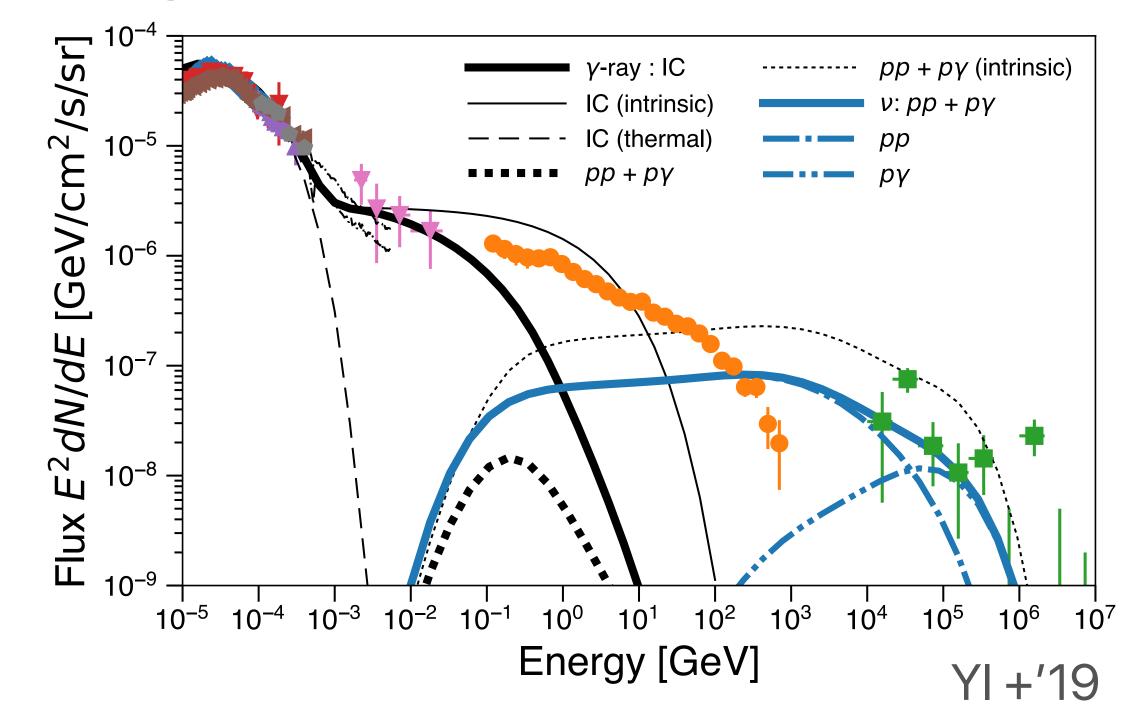
 $\gamma$ : Corona (Screen) GRAMS  $10^{-9} =$  $\gamma$ : Corona (Uniform) (35 days) IceCube4FGL 3FHL  $E_{10^{-10}}^{2}$  [erg/cm<sup>2</sup>/s]  $E_{10^{-13}}^{2}$  [erg/cm<sup>2</sup>/s]  $E_{10^{-13}}^{2}$ MAGIC AMEGO (5 yrs)GRAMS (3 yrs) $10^{-13} 10^{-14}$  –  $10^{-15}$  - $10^{10}$  $10^{11}$  $10^{12}$  $10^{13}$  $10^{14}$  $10^{15}$  $10^{8}$ Energy [eV]

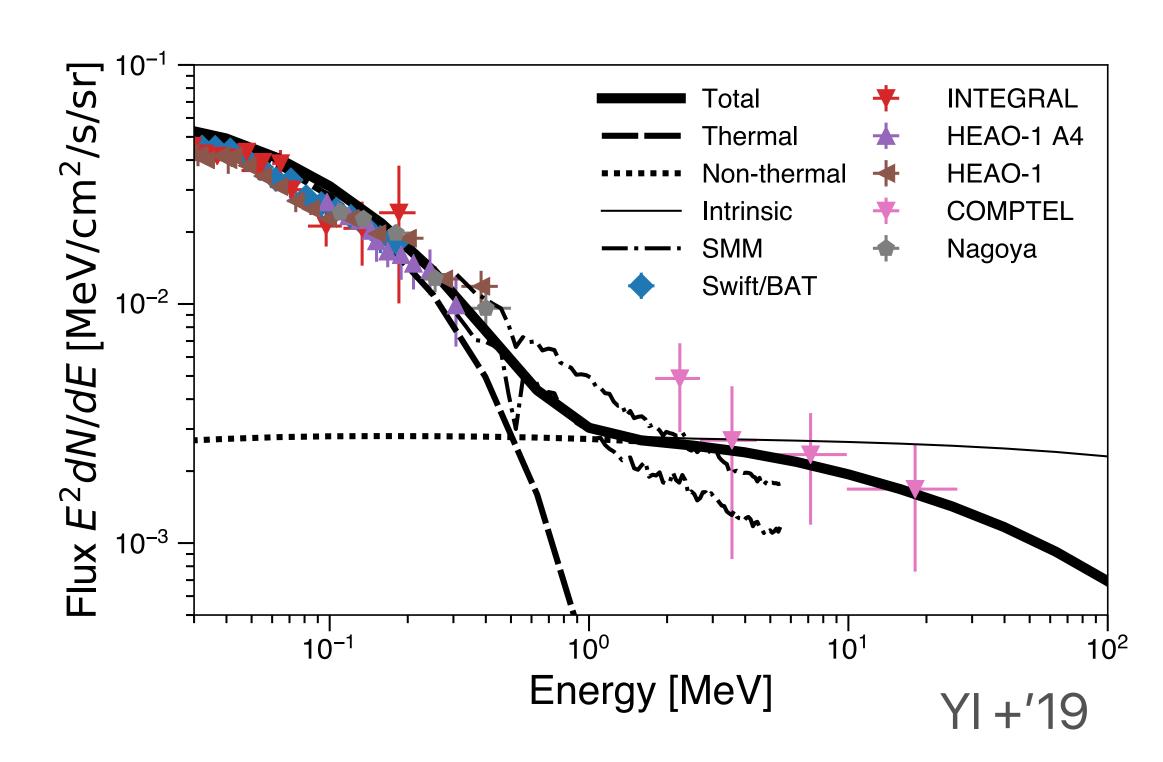
YI, Khangulyan, & Doi, '20

- Type-2 Seyfert NGC 1068 is reported at 2.9-σ.
- If the signal is real, corona can be a plausible neutrino production site.

#### Cosmic High Energy Background Radiation

#### Integrated history of the Universe

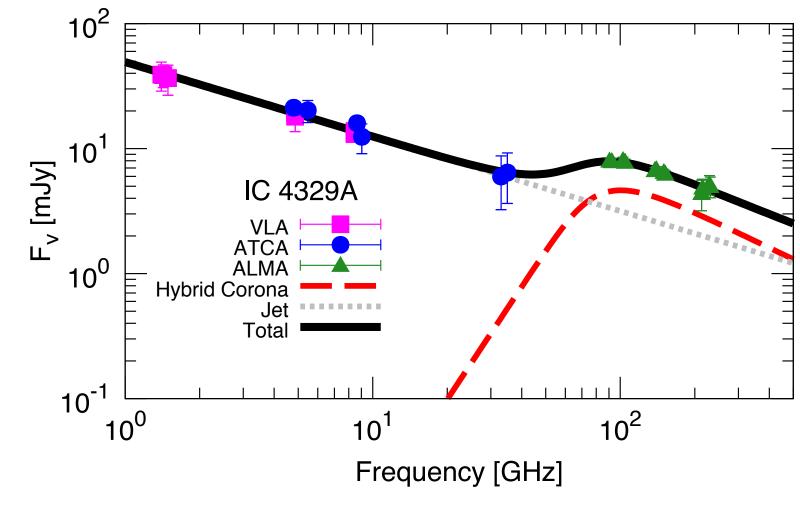




- Seyferts can explain TeV neutrino background (see also Begelman+'90; Stecker+'92; Kalashev+'15; Murase+'20).
- Seyferts can explain X-ray & MeV gamma-ray background (YI+'08, YI+'19).
  - But, if both protons and electrons carry ~5% of the shock energy and gyrofactor is 30.

#### Summary

- Radio spectra (mm-band) of Seyferts are still not well understood.
- The mm-excess seems exist ubiquitously in nearby Seyferts.
  - ~1-10 mJy
  - Probably, originated from coronal synchrotron emission.
- Magnetic field are not strong enough to keep coronae hot.
- AGN Corona is a production site of high energy particles.
  - Can explain IceCube neutrino events (background & NGC 1068)



YI & Doi '18