

NEUTRINO DIFFUSE FLUX FROM MAGNETICALLY-DRIVEN AGN CORONAE

Despina Karavola

National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

Black Holes at Different Flavours (HERA 2026)

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Collaborators:

Maria Petropoulou

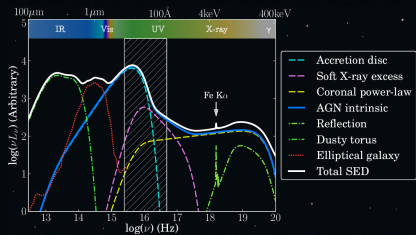
Damiano F. G. Fiorillo

Luca Comisso

Lorenzo Sironi



What are AGN coronae?



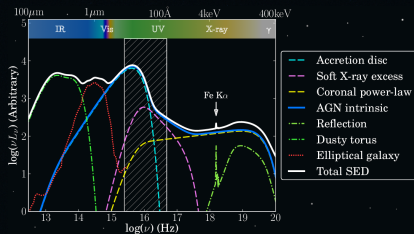
Collinson+, 2016



Jet

Accretion Disk

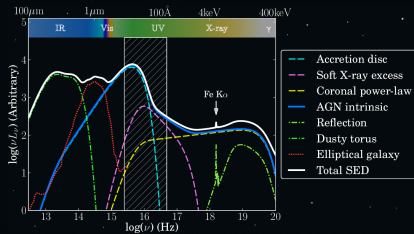
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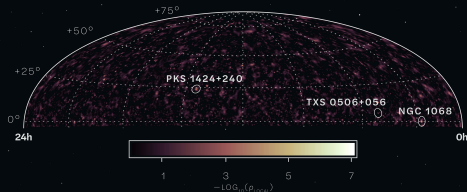
Collinson+, 2016



What are AGN coronae?



Collinson+, 2016



IceCube (2022, Science)



Jet

Corona?

Accretion Disk

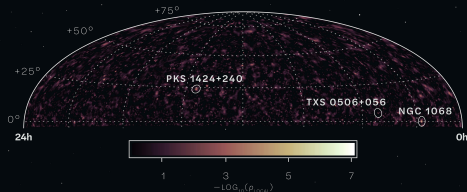
What are AGN coronae?



What is the neutrino spectrum produced?

Murase et al. (2020); Kheirandish et al. (2021);

Murase&Stecker (2023); Fiorillo et al. (2024)

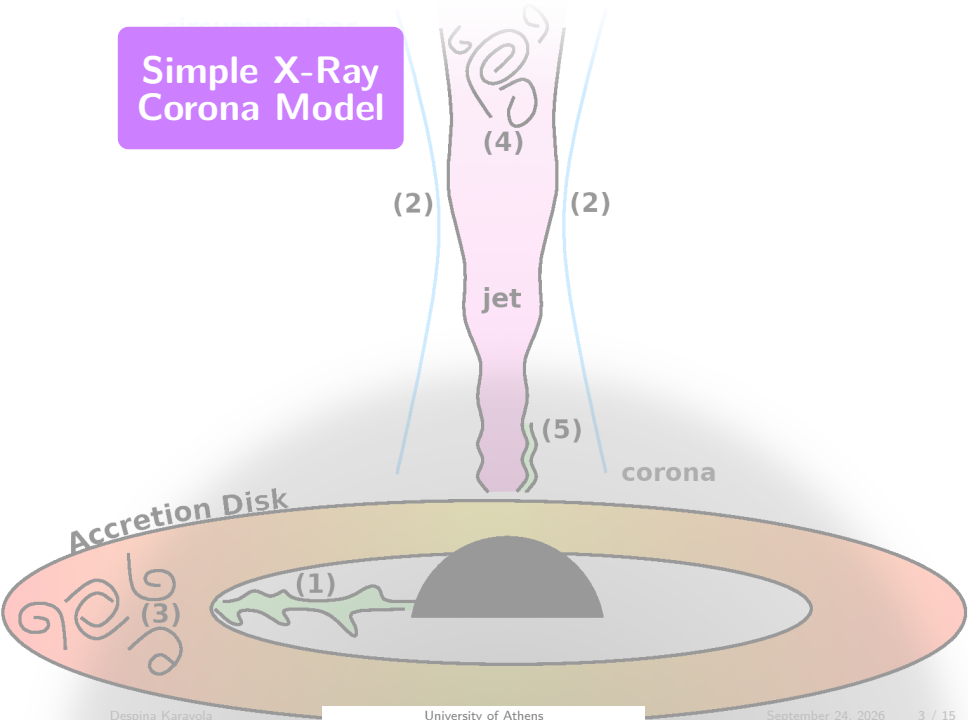


IceCube (2022, Science)

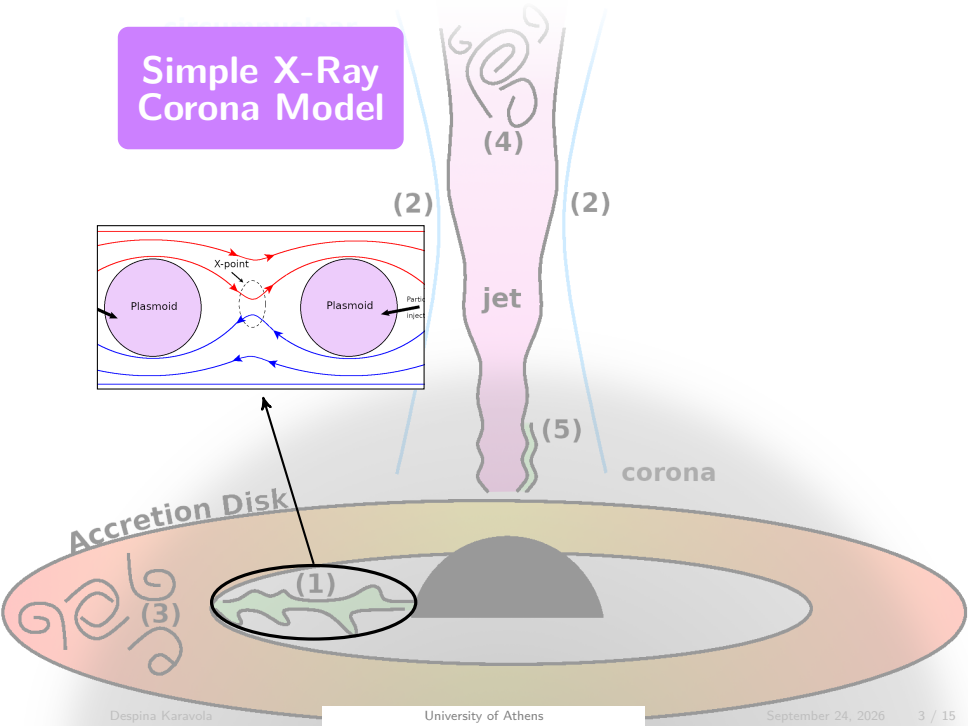
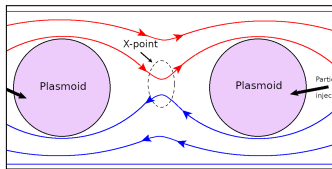
Corona?

Accretion Disk

Simple X-Ray Corona Model

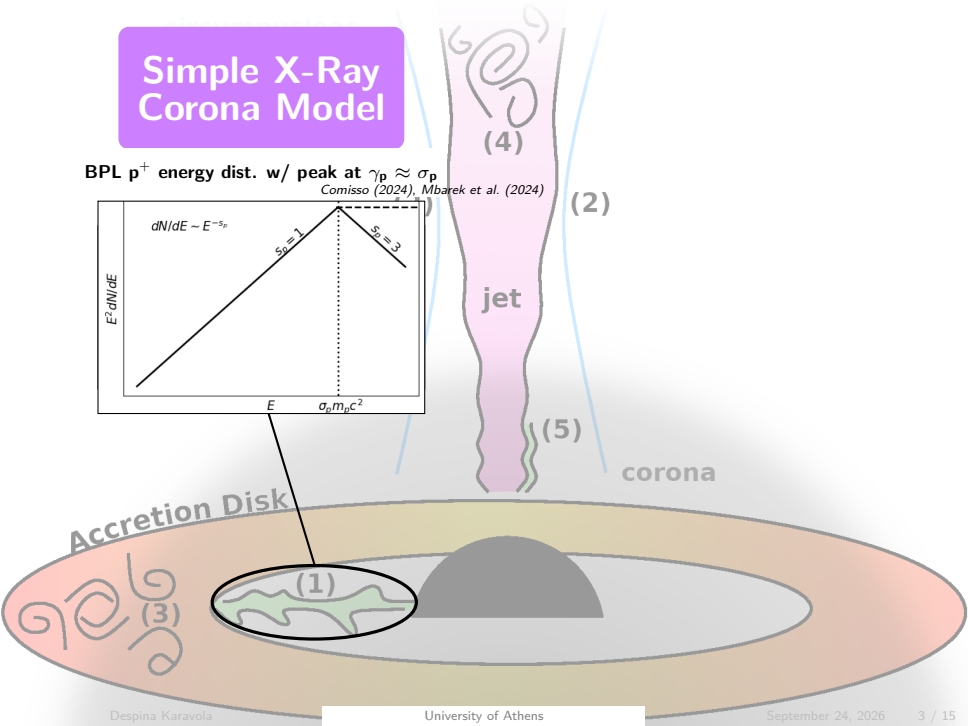
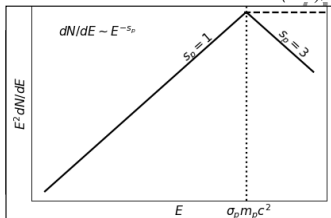


Simple X-Ray Corona Model



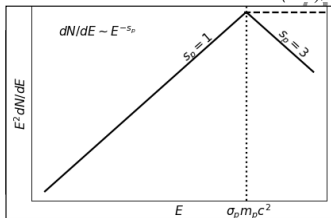
Simple X-Ray Corona Model

BPL p^+ energy dist. w/ peak at $\gamma_p \approx \sigma_p$
 Comisso (2024), Mbarek et al. (2024)

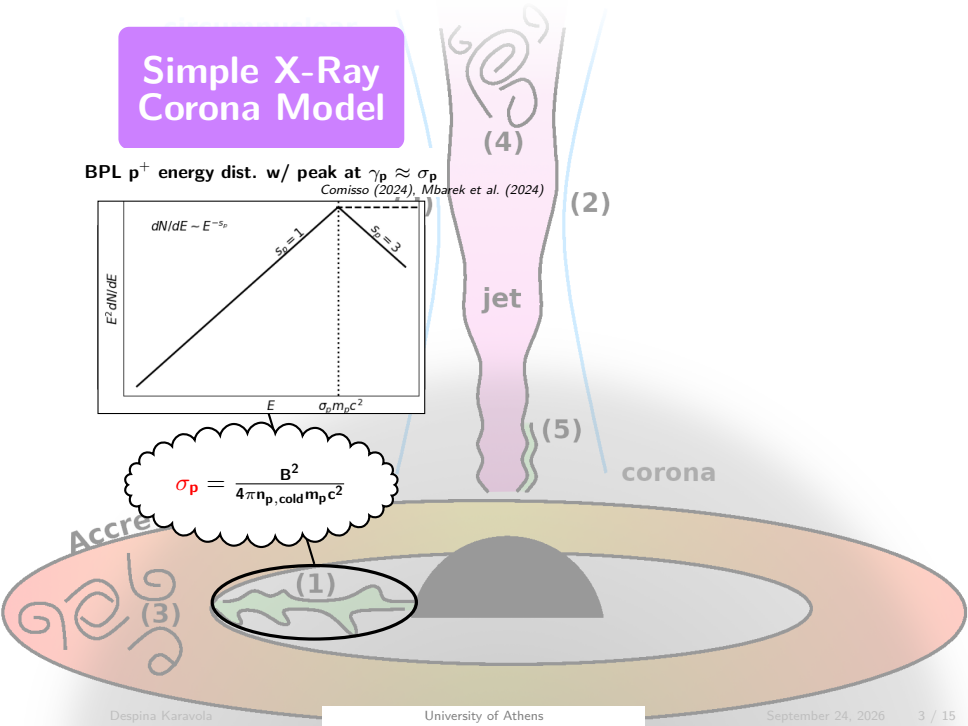


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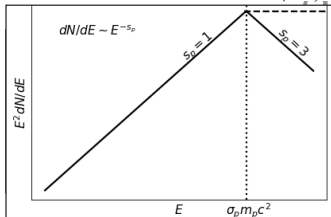


$$\sigma_p = \frac{B^2}{4\pi n_{p,cold} m_p c^2}$$



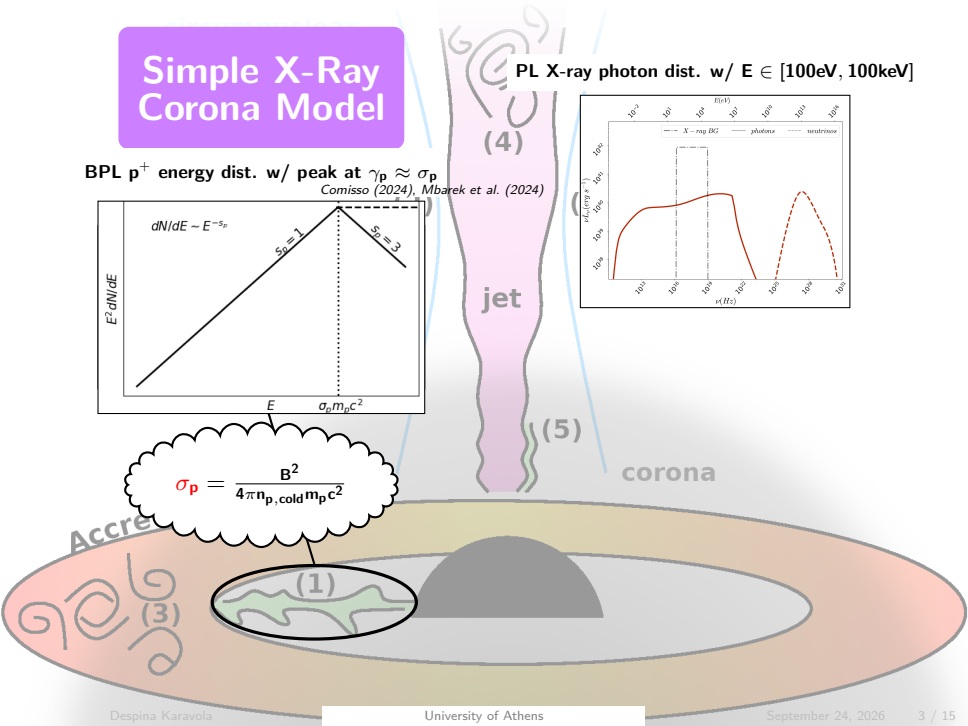
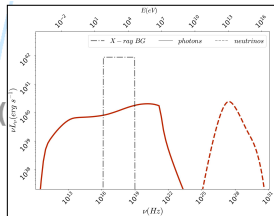
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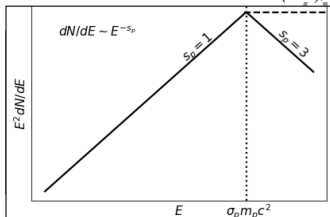
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PL X-ray photon dist. w/ $E \in [100\text{eV}, 100\text{keV}]$



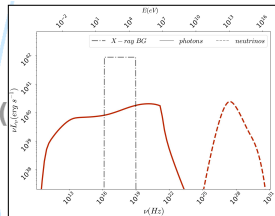
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PL X-ray photon dist. w/ $E \in [100\text{eV}, 100\text{keV}]$



$R \sim \text{a few } r_g (M_{bh})$

Sironi et al. (2019);
 Ripperda et al. (2020)

$$S_p = c/(4\pi) B^2$$

$$L_p = \eta_p S_p A$$

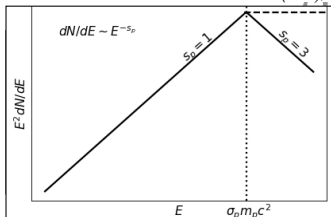
$$L_X = \eta_X S_p A$$

Sironi&Beloborodov (2020);
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$$\eta_p + \eta_X \sim 1$$

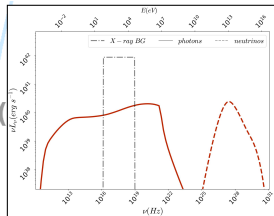
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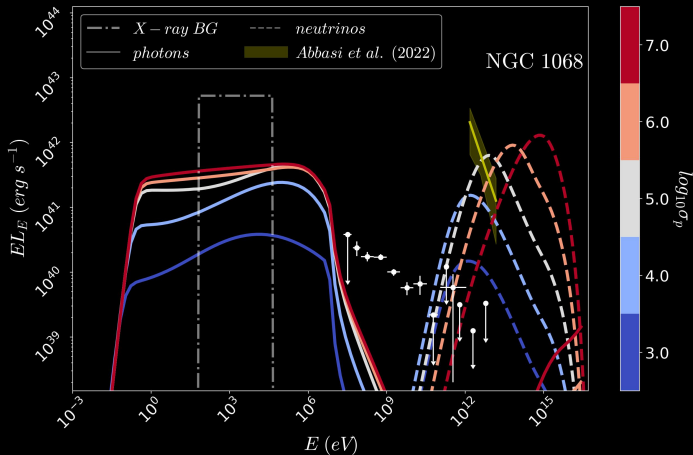
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Numerical Leptohadronic Code Used:

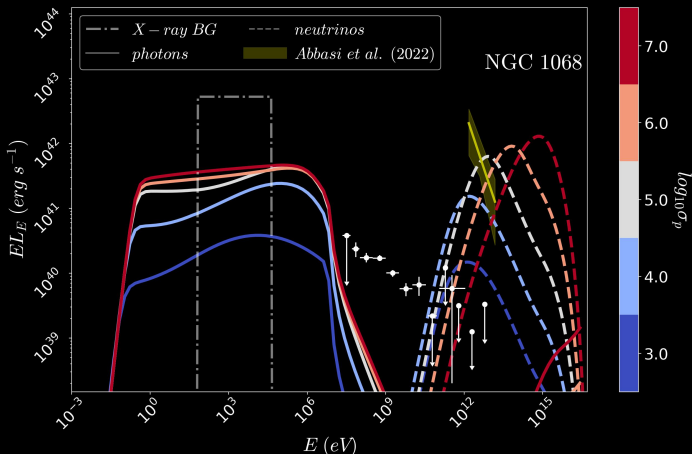
ATHE ν A

Mastichiadis&Kirk (1995); Dimitrakoudis et al.(2012)

Application to a Seyfert galaxy far far away...



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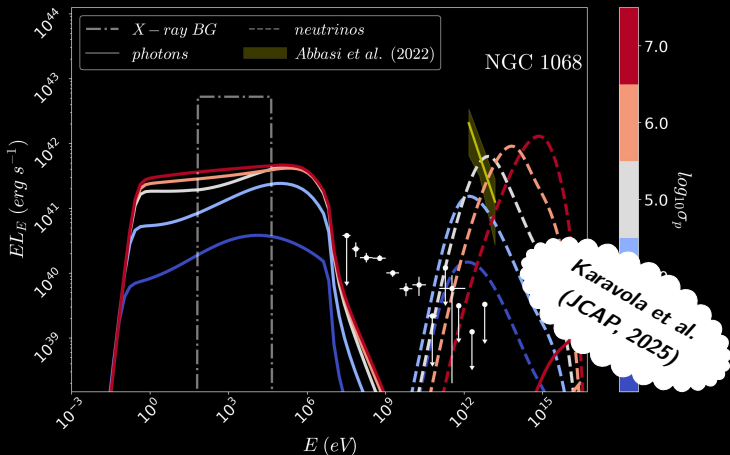
⇒ Neutrino flux predictions comparable to the observed ones.

⇒ σ_p controls both the peak energy and luminosity of the neutrino spectrum.

⇒ γ -rays do not originate from the coronal environment.

Murase et al. (2020); Murase&Stecker (2023)

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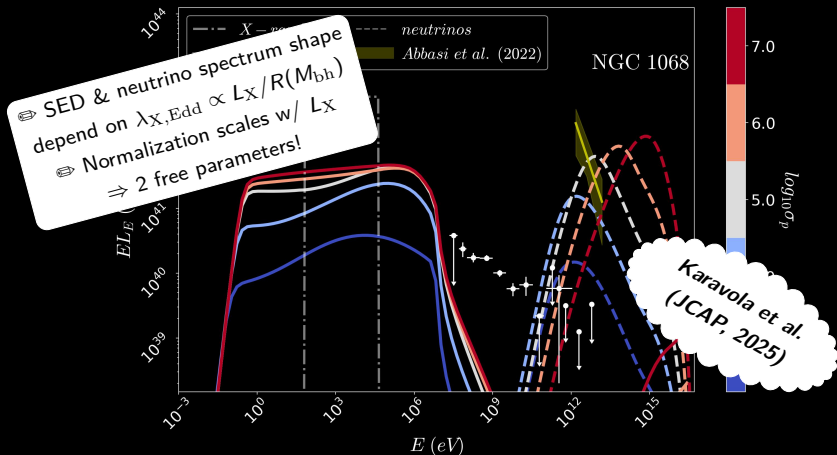
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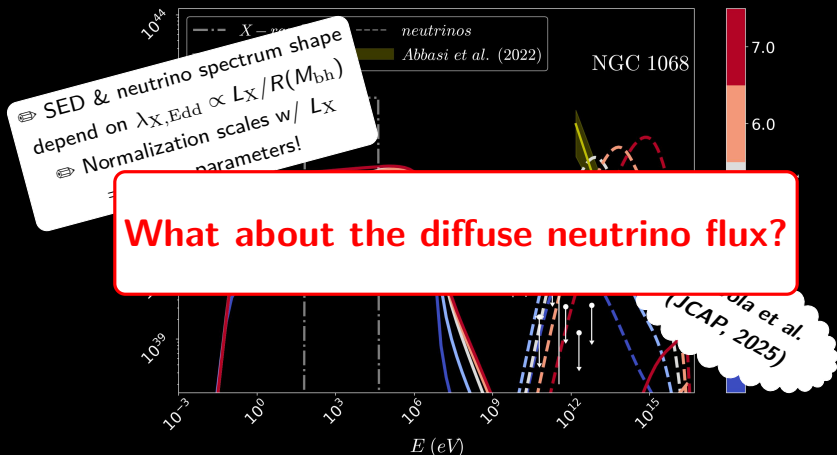
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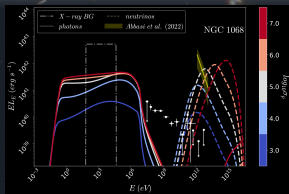
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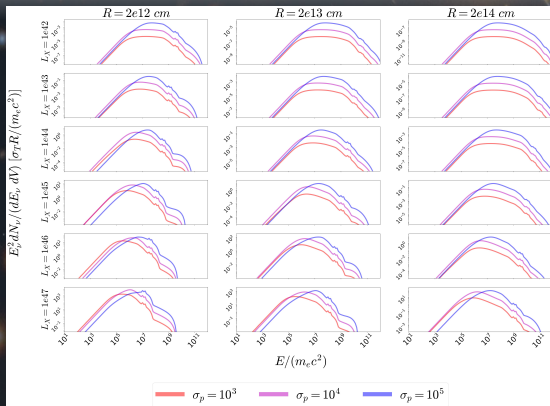
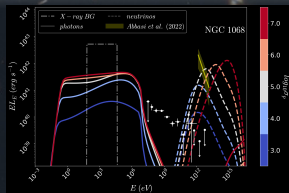


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Diffuse neutrino flux



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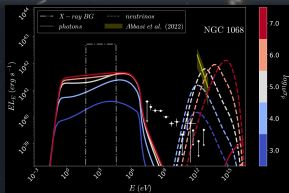
Coronal luminosity templates for:

$$\log_{10} L_X \in [42, 47] \text{ erg s}^{-1}$$

$$\log_{10} R \in [12.3, 14.3] \text{ cm}$$

$$\log_{10} \sigma_p \in [3, 5]$$

Diffuse neutrino flux



+

$\sim 10^6$ non-blazar AGN
in the simulated mock catalog
[Georgakakis et al.(2021)]

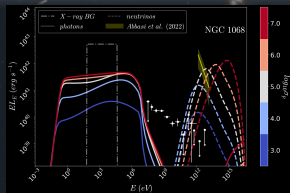
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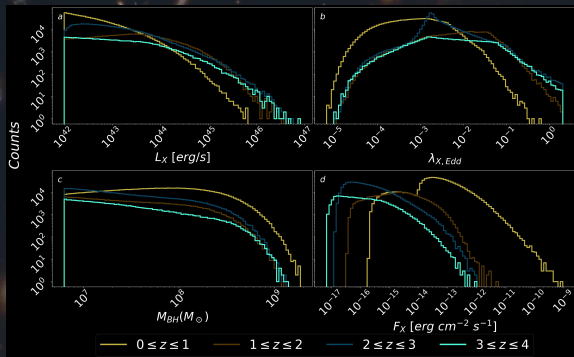
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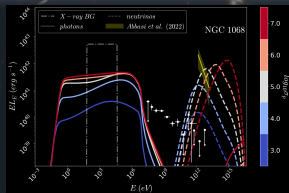
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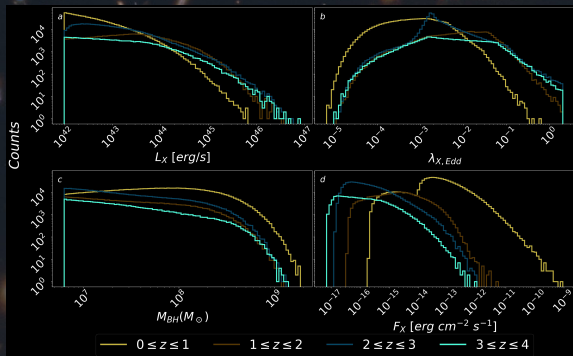


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σ_p randomly selected
with probability $\propto \sigma_p^{-2}$
(observationally-driven)

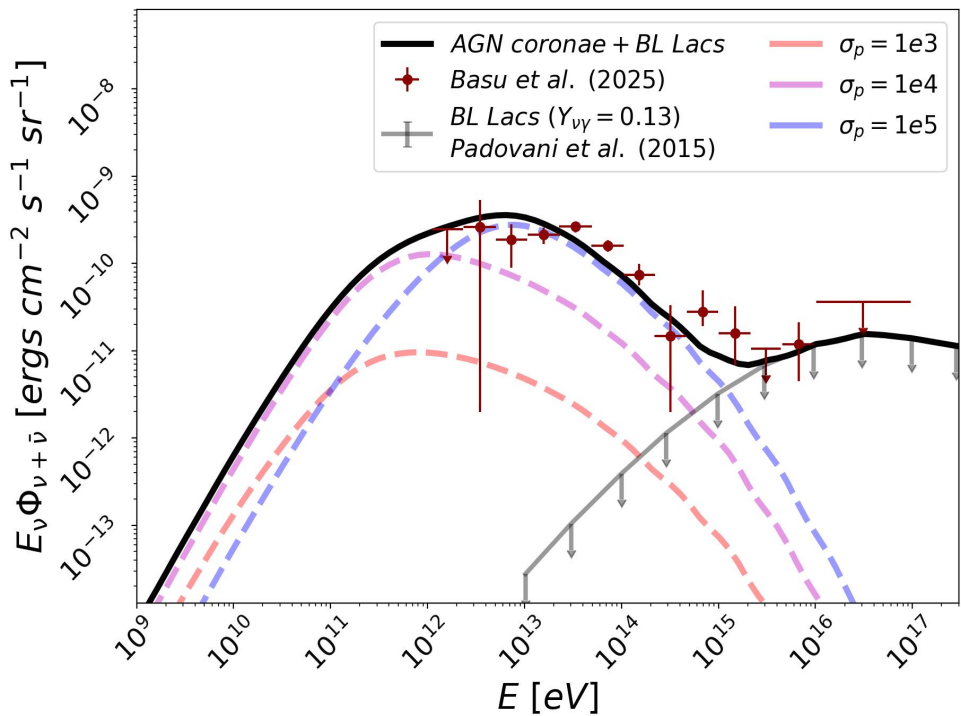


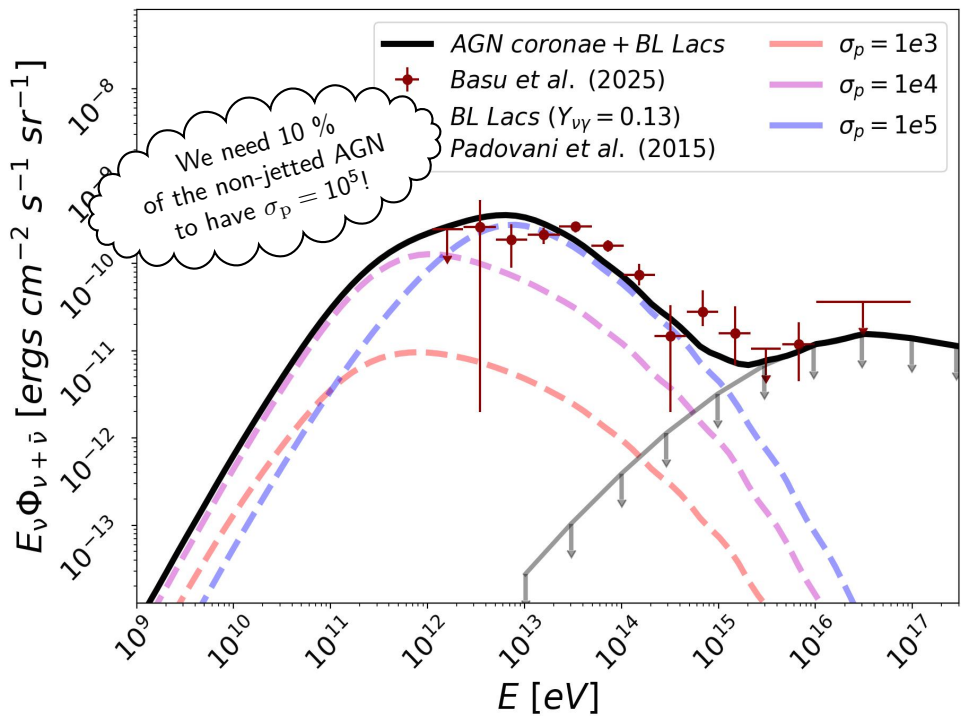
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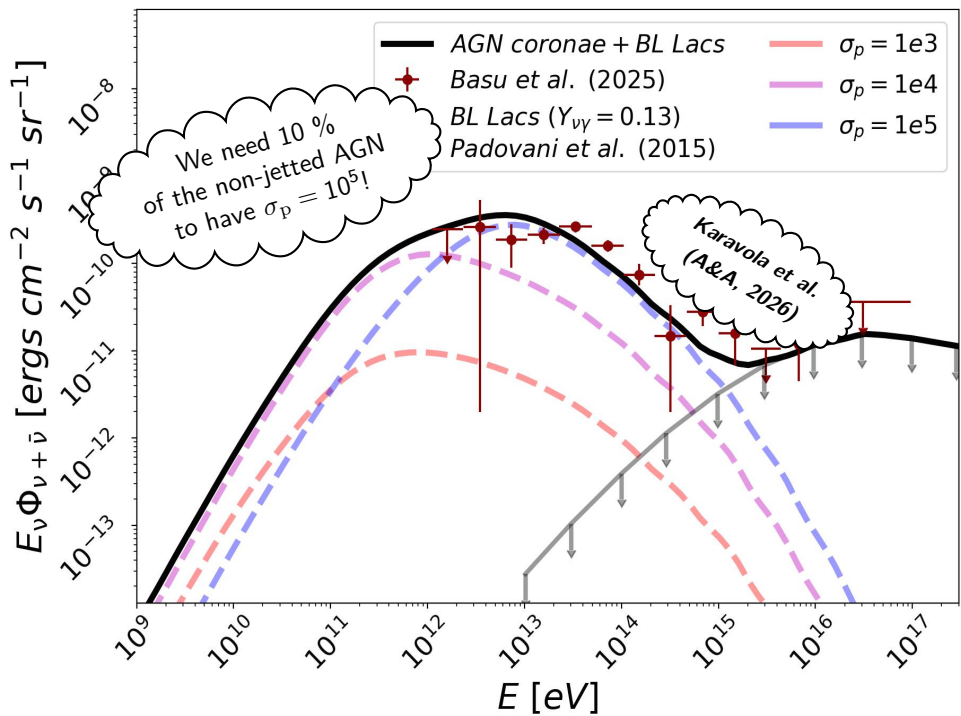
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Summary

- ☆ Coronal neutrino emission depends on two key parameters:

$\lambda_{X,Edd} \propto L_X / R(M_{bh})$ and σ_p (Karavola et. al, JCAP 2025)

- ☆ We combined our model with an accretion density function of galaxies [Georgakakis et al. (2021)] to find that IceCube observations for the diffuse neutrino flux seem to favor reconnection scenarios with $\sigma_p \leq 10^5$ (Karavola et al., A&A 2026)

Python class providing the neutrino spectrum according to our coronal model can be found on Github!



- ☆ We find that, in order to describe the IceCube observations for the diffuse neutrino flux, the non-jetted AGN with $\sigma_p \sim 10^5$ constitute $\sim 10\%$ of the whole population

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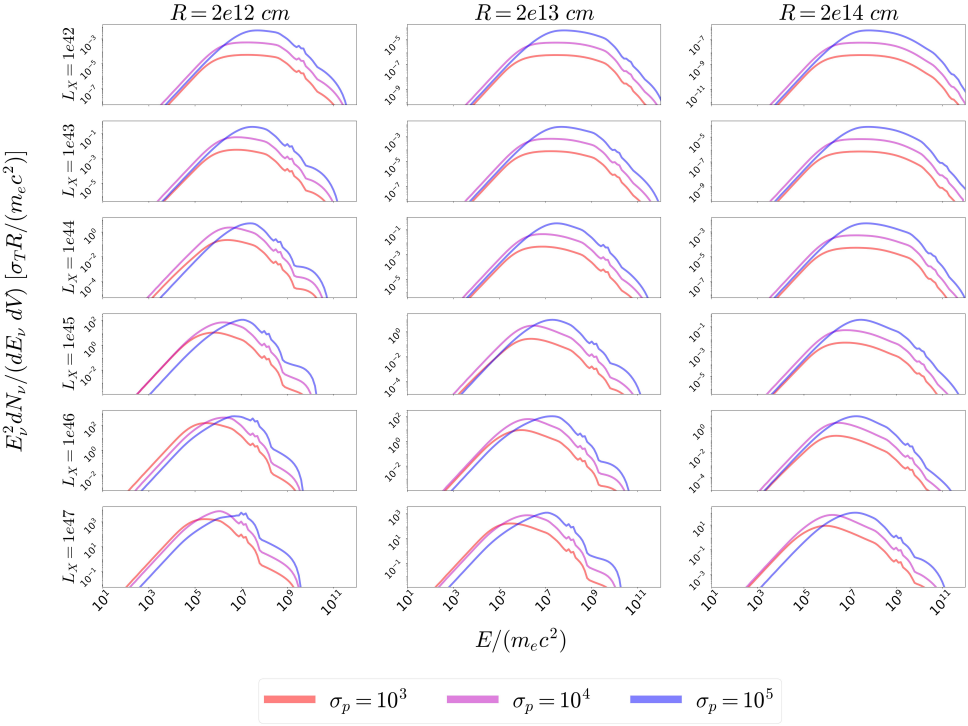
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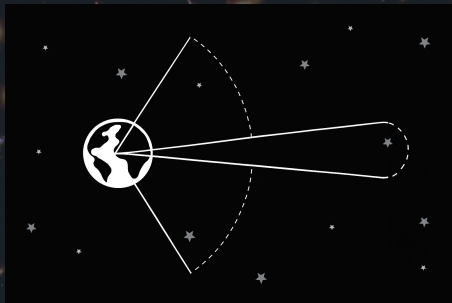


Non-jetted AGN mock catalog

$$\Phi(L_{\text{AGN}}, z) = \int \psi(M_{\star}, z) P[\lambda_{\text{SAR}}(L_{\text{AGN}}, M_{\star}), z] d \log M_{\star}$$

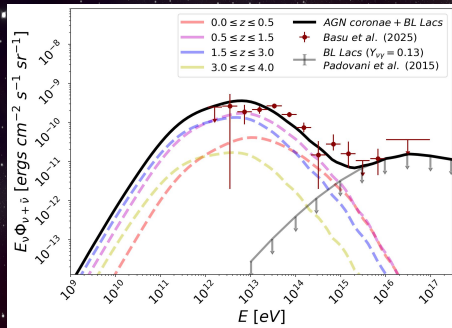
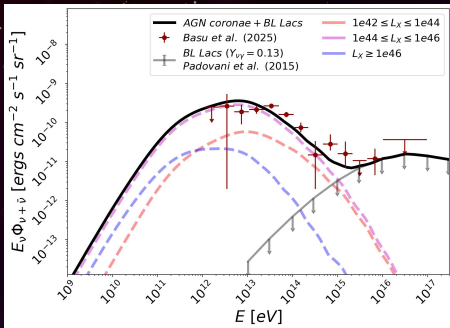
Ueda et al. (2014b)

Ilbert et al. (2013)



$z < 0.2$ and $z < 4$
sub-catalogs
For better statistics!

Diffuse flux L_X and z bands

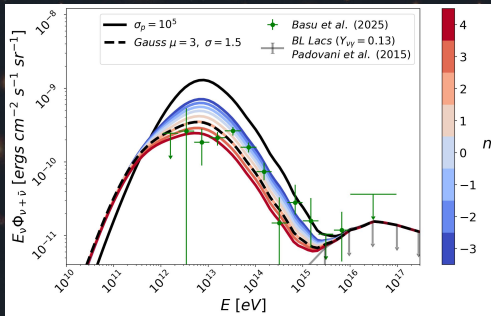


Probability distribution of σ_p

What if all galaxies had the same σ_p as NGC 1068?

We need 10 % of the non-jetted AGN to have $\sigma_p = 10^5$!

Each source assigned to a random σ_p value with a probability function $P(\sigma_p) \propto \sigma_p^{-n}$



With great X-ray power comes great cooling...

$$\Rightarrow B(L_X) \sim 10^3 - 10^5 \text{ G}$$

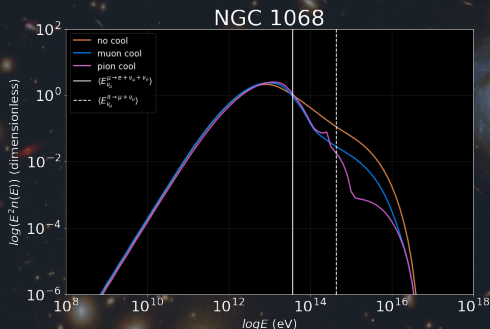
Is $\pi^\pm$ and $\mu^\pm$ synchrotron cooling important?

3D parameter space:

- $\log_{10} L_X \in [42, 47]$
- $\log_{10} R \in [12.5, 14.5]$
- $\log_{10} \sigma_p \in [3, 5]$

Other parameters:

- $\bar{R} = 12 \left(2\bar{R}_{1068} \right)$
- $\eta_p = 0.1 \left(\frac{1}{3}\eta_{p,1068} \right)$
- $\eta_X = 0.5 \left(= \eta_{X,1068} \right)$



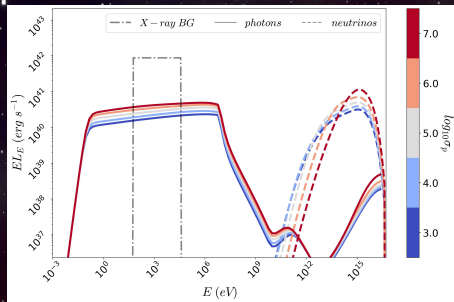
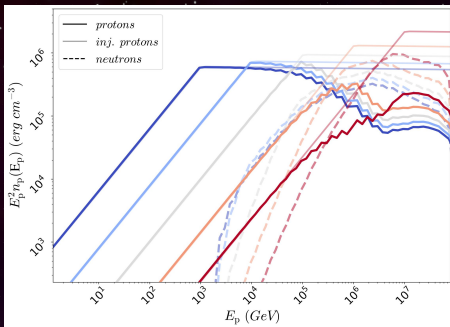
Analytical Estimations

$$E_\nu L_{\nu+\nu}(E_\nu) \approx \frac{3\eta_{\text{p}}}{16\eta_{\text{X}}} L_{\text{X}} \min \left\{ 1, 1.2 \frac{\lambda_{\text{X,Edd},-2}}{\tilde{R}} \frac{\min(E_\nu, E_{\nu,*})}{5 \text{ TeV}} \right\} \left(\frac{E_\nu}{E_{\nu,\text{br}}} \right)^{\pm 1}, \quad E_\nu \lesseqgtr E_{\nu,\text{br}} \quad (1)$$

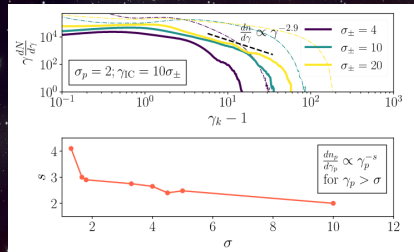
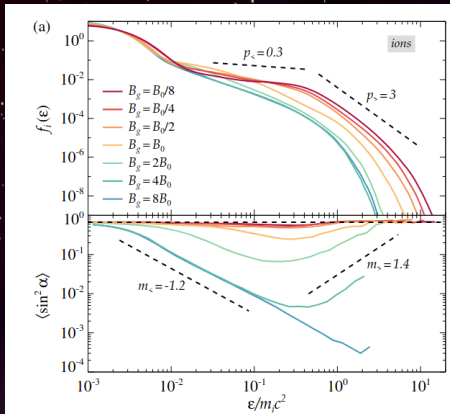
$$n_{\pm}^{\gamma\gamma} = 5.4 \cdot 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-3} \frac{\lambda_{\text{X,Edd},-2}^2}{\tilde{R}^2 L_{\text{X},43}} \left(\frac{10 \text{ MeV}}{E_\gamma} \right) \min \left\{ 1, 0.3 \frac{\lambda_{\text{X,Edd},-2}}{\tilde{R}} \frac{\min(E_{\text{p,br}}, E_{\text{p}}^*)}{25 \text{ TeV}} \right\} \quad (2)$$

$$\lambda_{\text{Edd,crit}} \simeq 0.03 \tilde{R} \left(\frac{\min(E_{\text{p,br}}, E_{\text{p},*})}{25 \text{ TeV}} \right)^{-1} \quad (3)$$

Proton distribution of slope 2



Ion spectrum in magnetic reconnection



Mbarek et al.
(2024, Physical Review D 109)

Comisso
(2024, ApJ 972 9)