



HELLENIC REPUBLIC

**National and Kapodistrian
University of Athens**

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On the connection of radio and γ -ray emission of blazars

Stella Boula

PhD student

Supervisor: Apostolos Mastichiadis

Collaborator: Maria Petropoulou

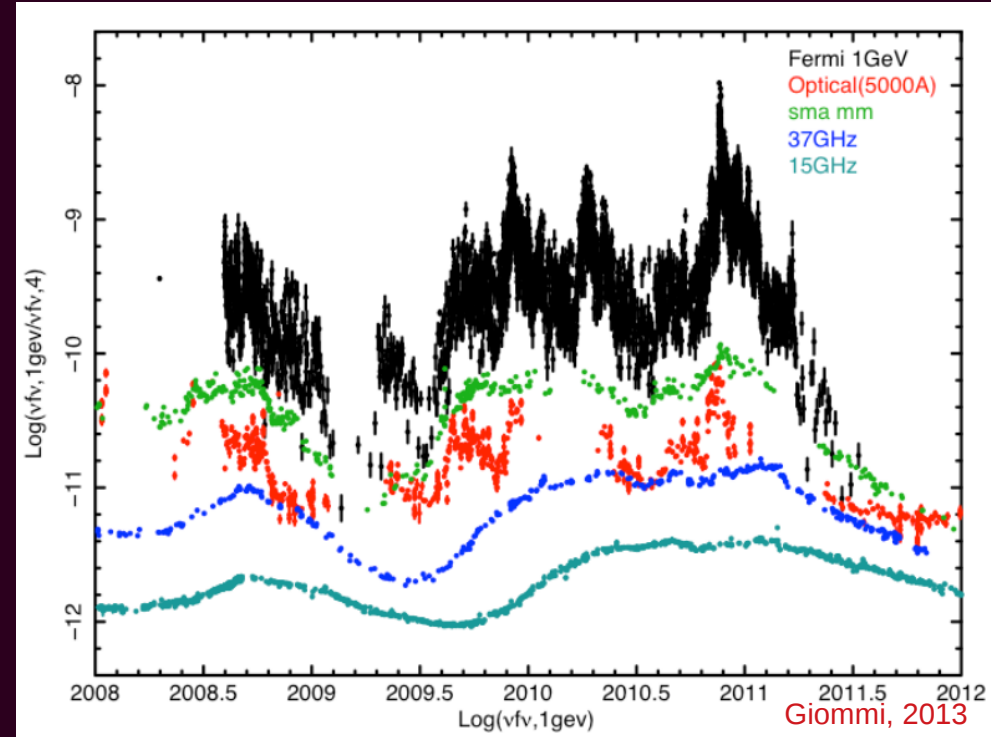
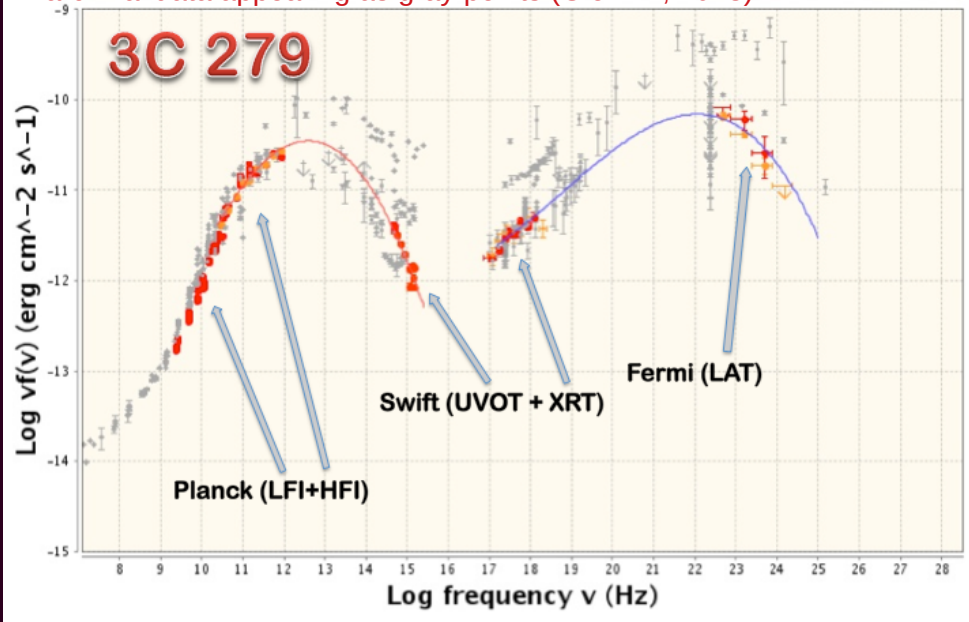


Outline

- Motivation
- Model
- Numerical Approach
- Results
- Summary

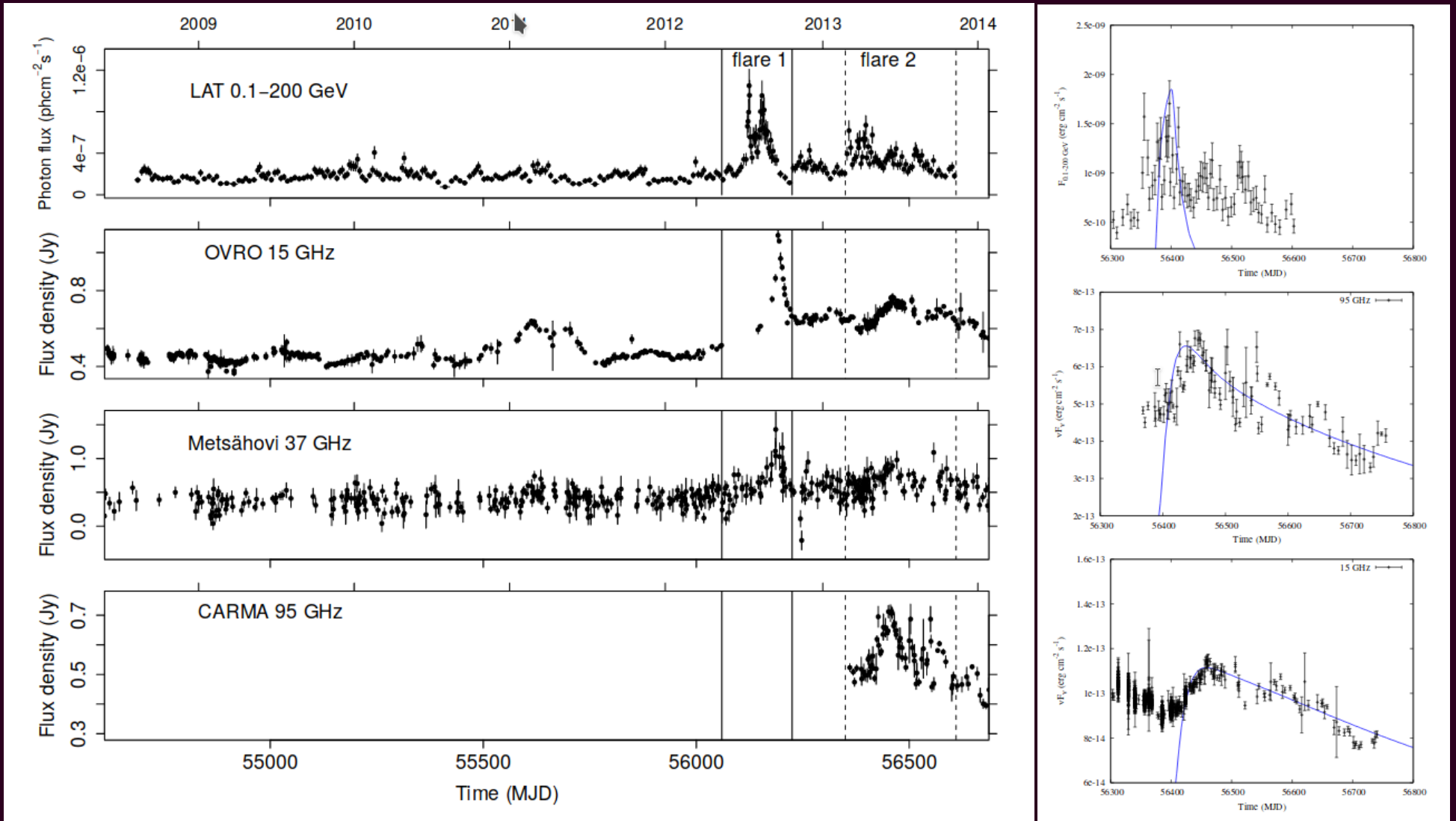
Motivation

The SED of the blazar 3C279 built with simultaneous Planck, Swift and Fermi data, shown as red symbols, and with non-simultaneous archival data appearing as gray points (Giommi, 2013).



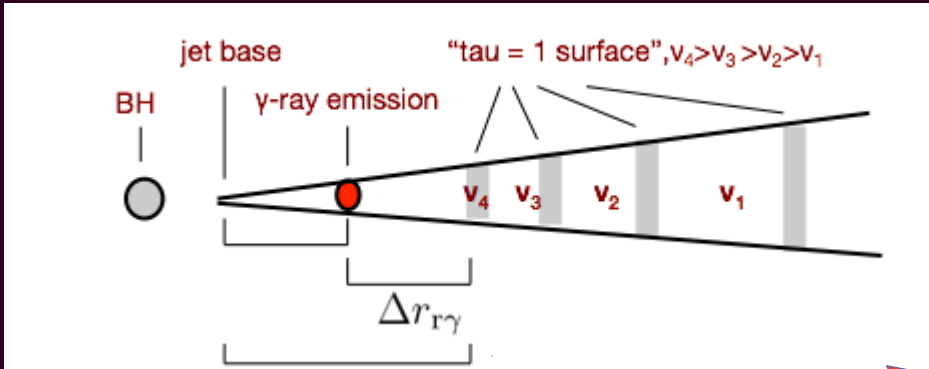
- Multi wavelength surveys
- Dedicated observations

Challenges: The connection of γ -ray and radio emission

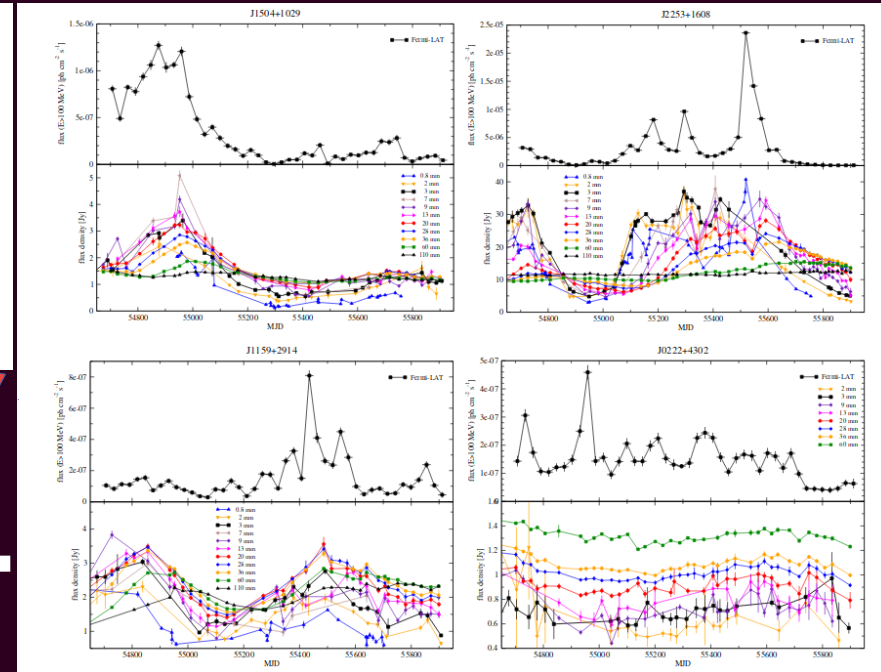


A combined radio and GeV gamma-ray view of the 2012 and 2013 flares of Mrk 421 (Hovatta et al., 2015)

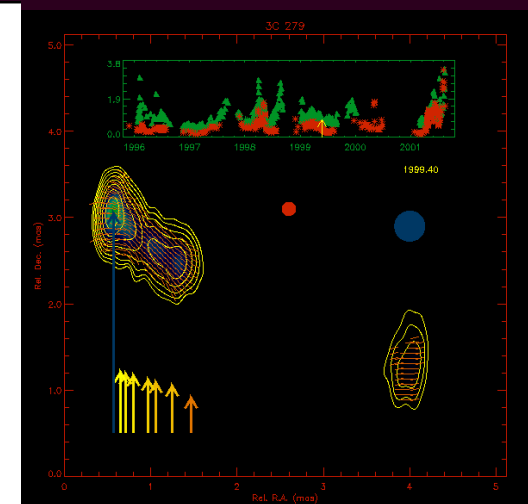
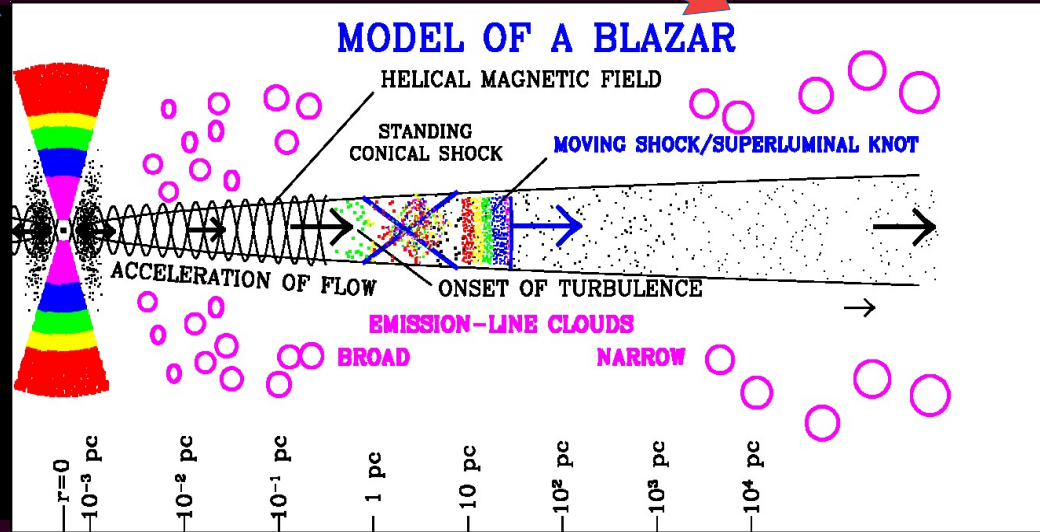
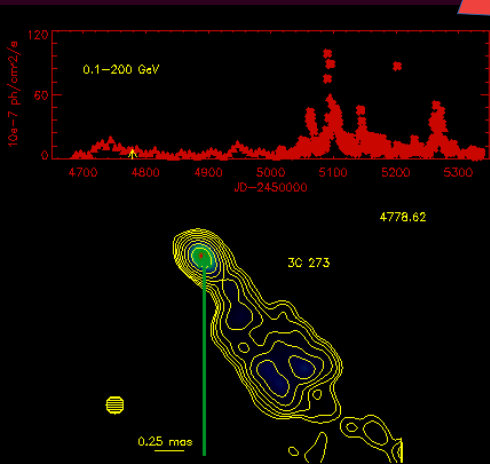
Radio monitoring

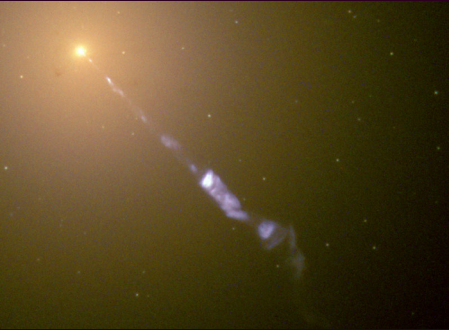


F-gamma project



Boston University Blazar Group



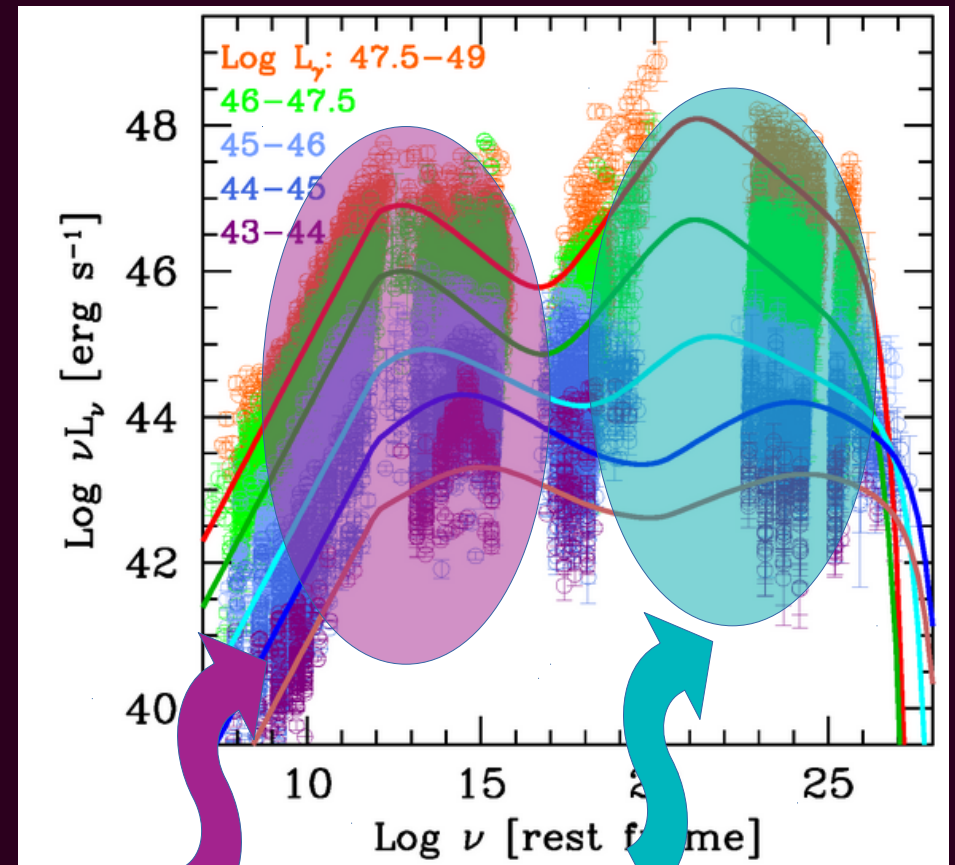


SED of Blazars

Ghisellini 2017

Parameters of the
Leptonic Model :

- Radius of the source
- Magnetic Field Strength
- Characteristics of Electrons
Energy Distribution
- Bulk Lorentz factor
- Doppler factor



Synchrotron

**Inverse
Compton
Scattering**

One-zone modeling

**Kinetic equations
of particles and photons**

$$\frac{\partial n_i}{\partial t} + \frac{n_i}{t_{esc}} = L_i + Q_i$$

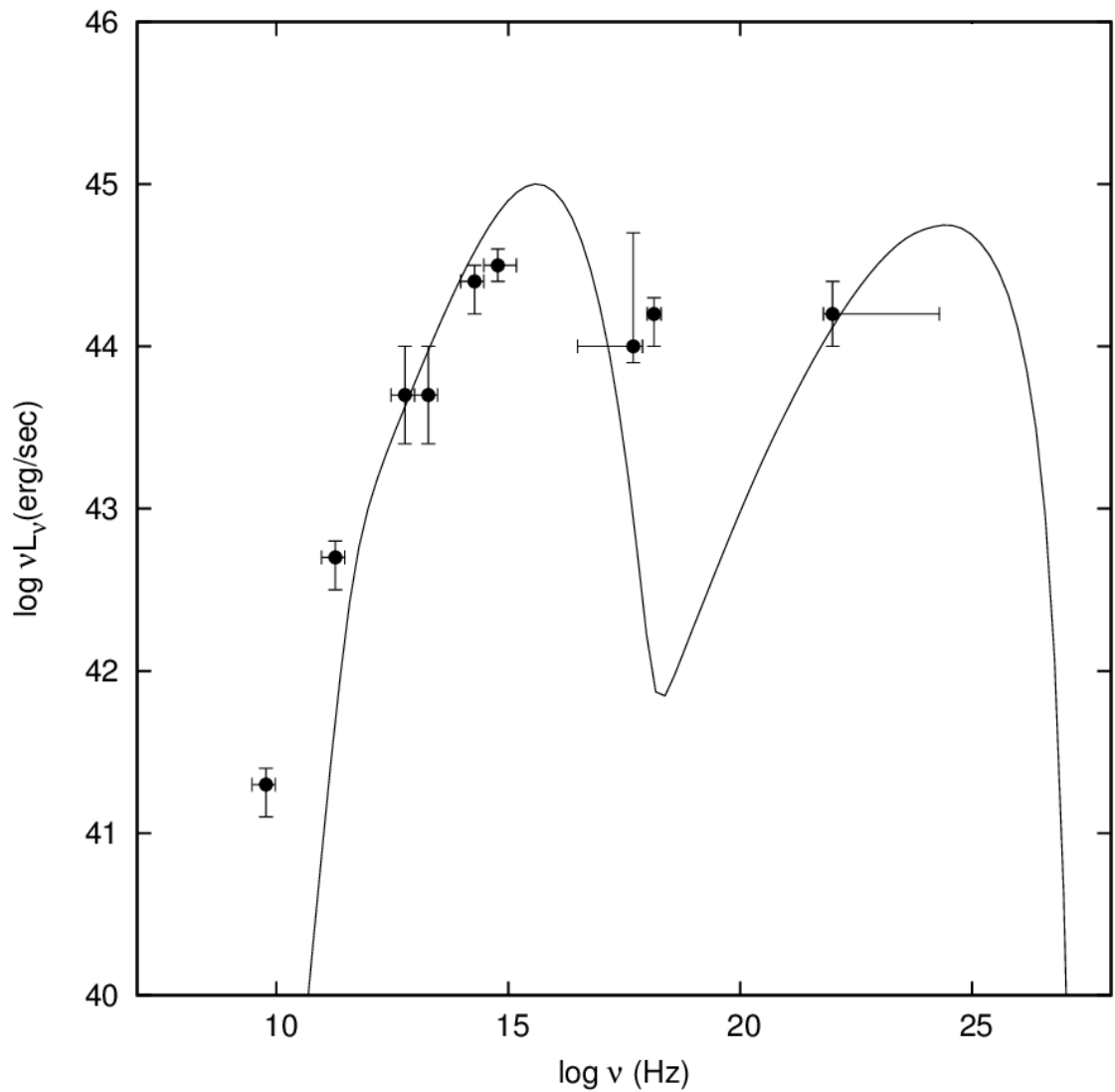
Numerical code:

Mastichiadis & Kirk, 1995, A&A

Kinetic equations of particles and photons

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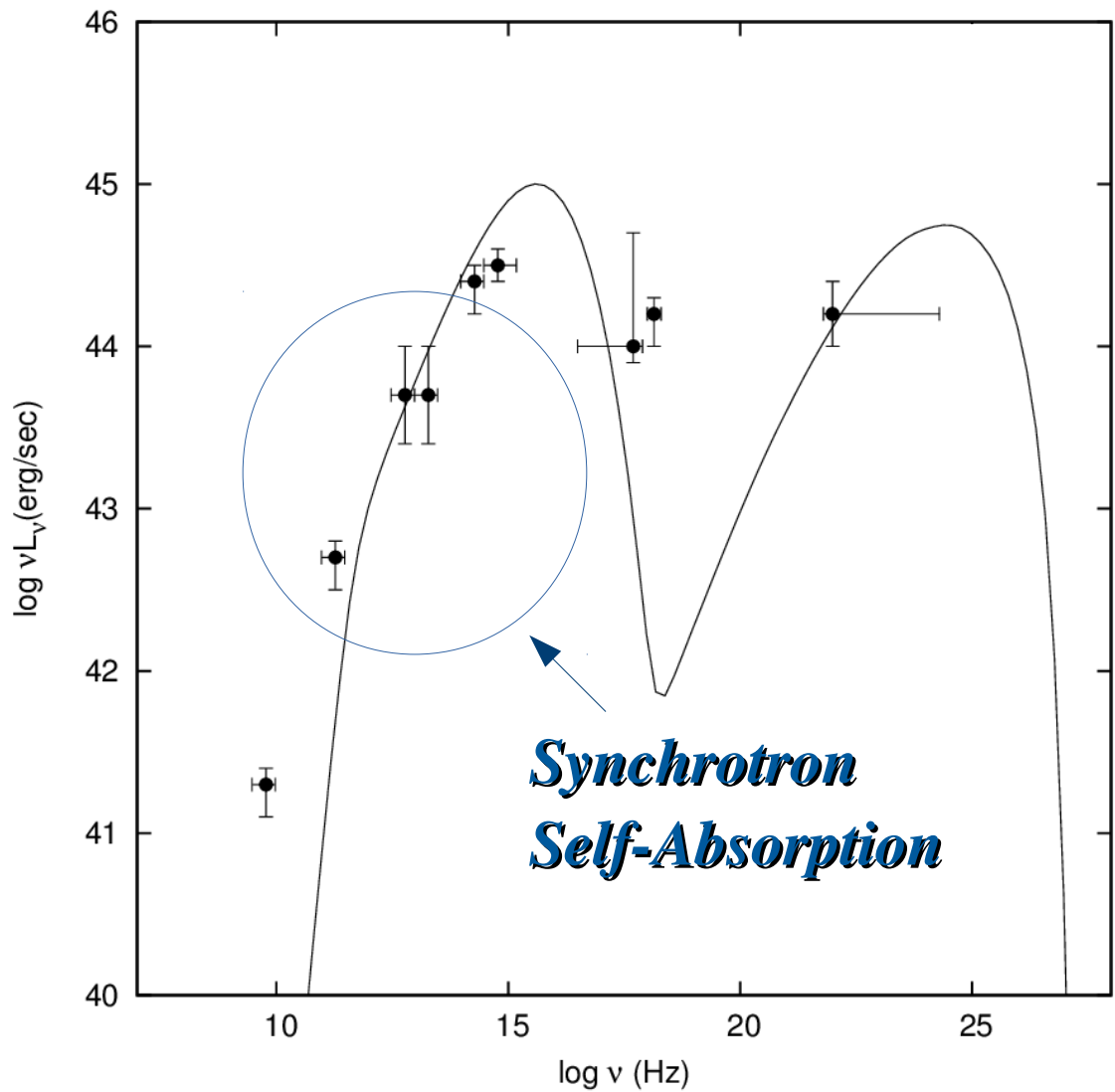
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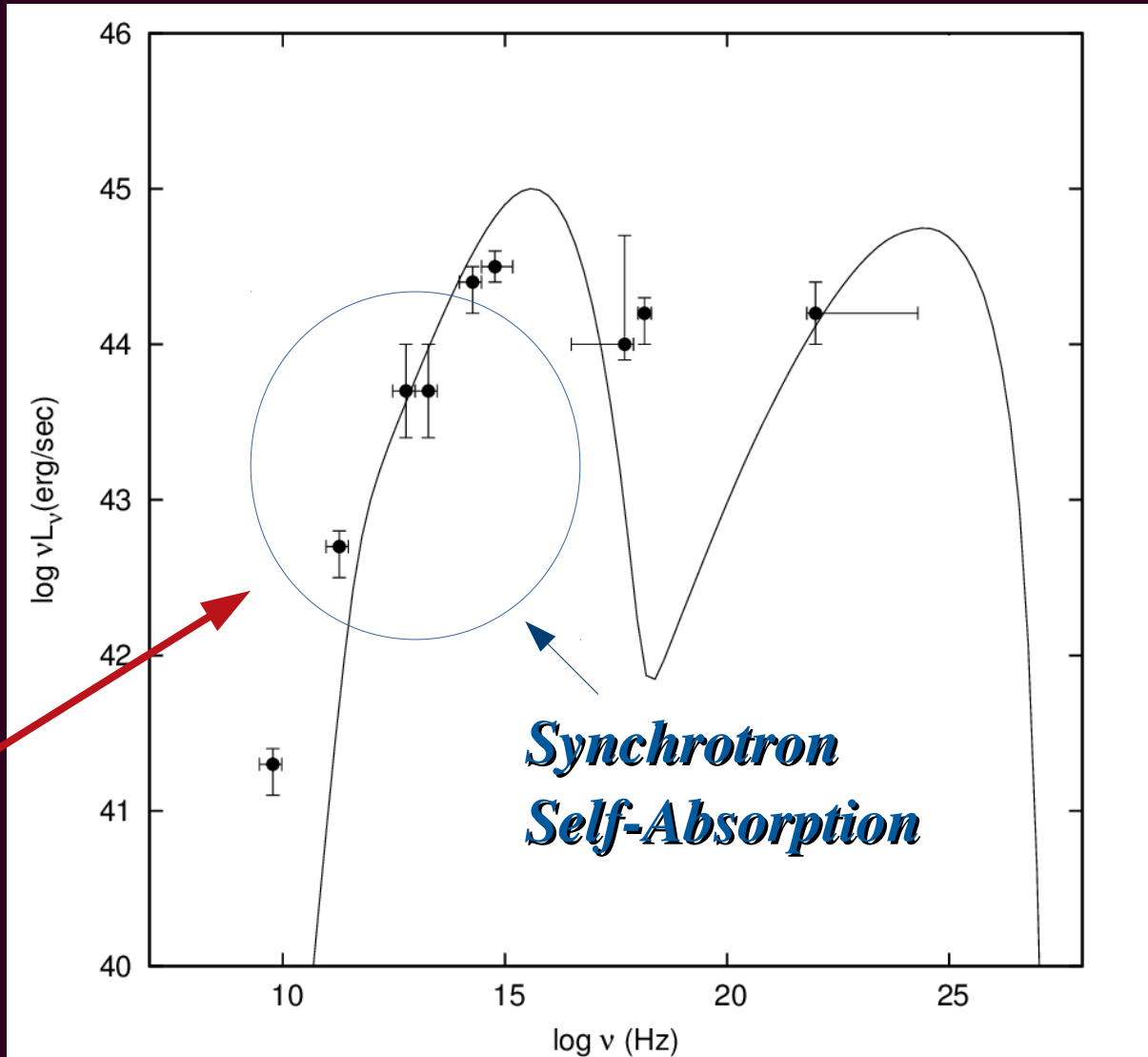


Kinetic equations of particles and photons

$$\frac{\partial n_i}{\partial t} + \frac{n_i}{t_{esc}} = L_i + Q_i$$

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$$\tau_{ssa} = \alpha_{\nu_{ssa}} R$$



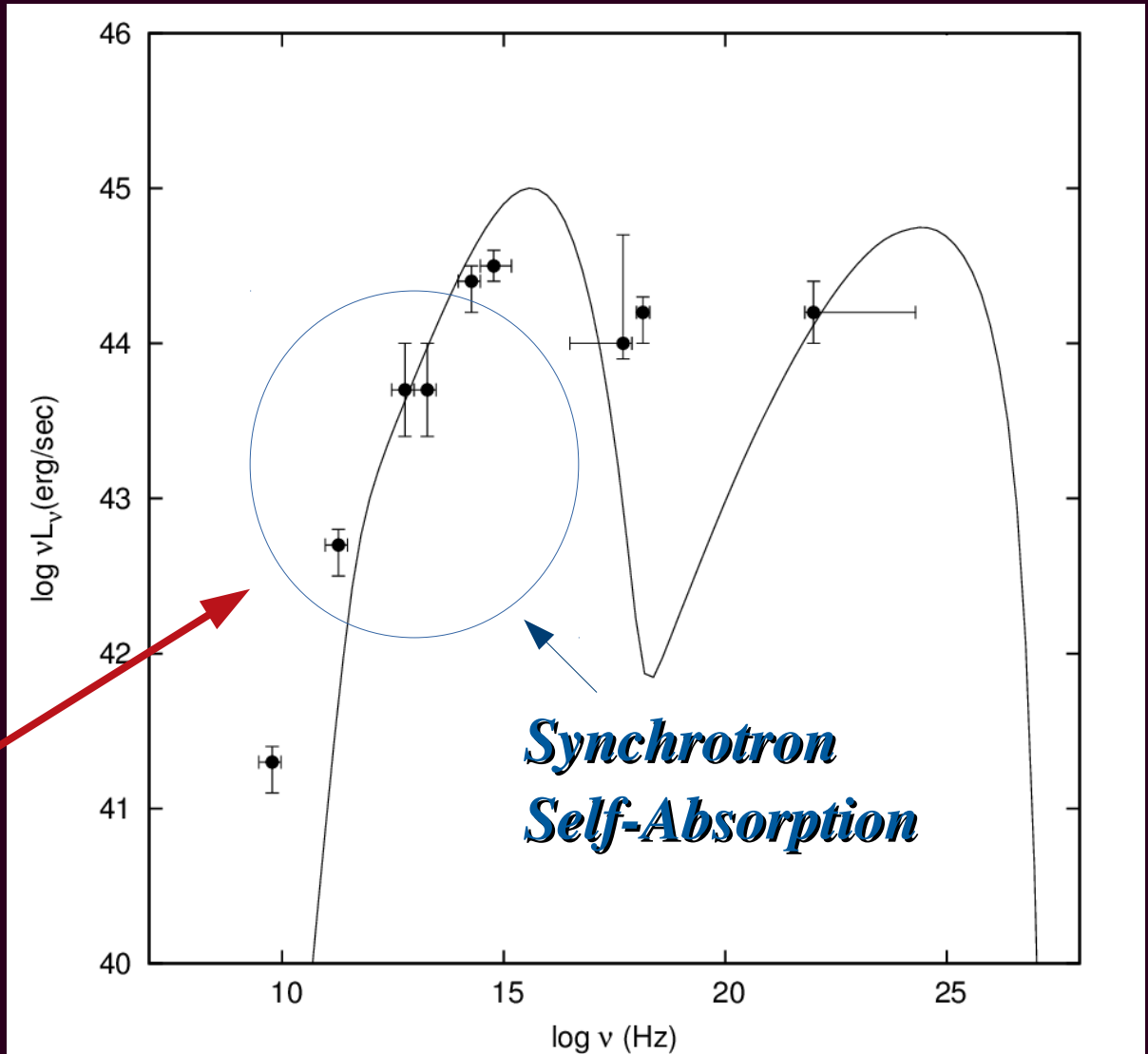
Kinetic equations of particles and photons

$$\frac{\partial n_i}{\partial t} + \frac{n_i}{t_{esc}} = L_i + Q_i$$

Numerical code:
Mastichiadis & Kirk, 1995, A&A

$$\tau_{ssa} = \alpha_{\nu_{ssa}} R$$

$$\alpha_{\nu_{ssa}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}e^3}{8\pi m} \left(\frac{3e}{2\pi m^3 c^5} \right)^{p/2} C (B \sin \alpha)^{p+2} \Gamma \left(\frac{3p+2}{12} \right) \Gamma \left(\frac{3p+22}{12} \right) \nu^{-\frac{p+4}{2}}$$



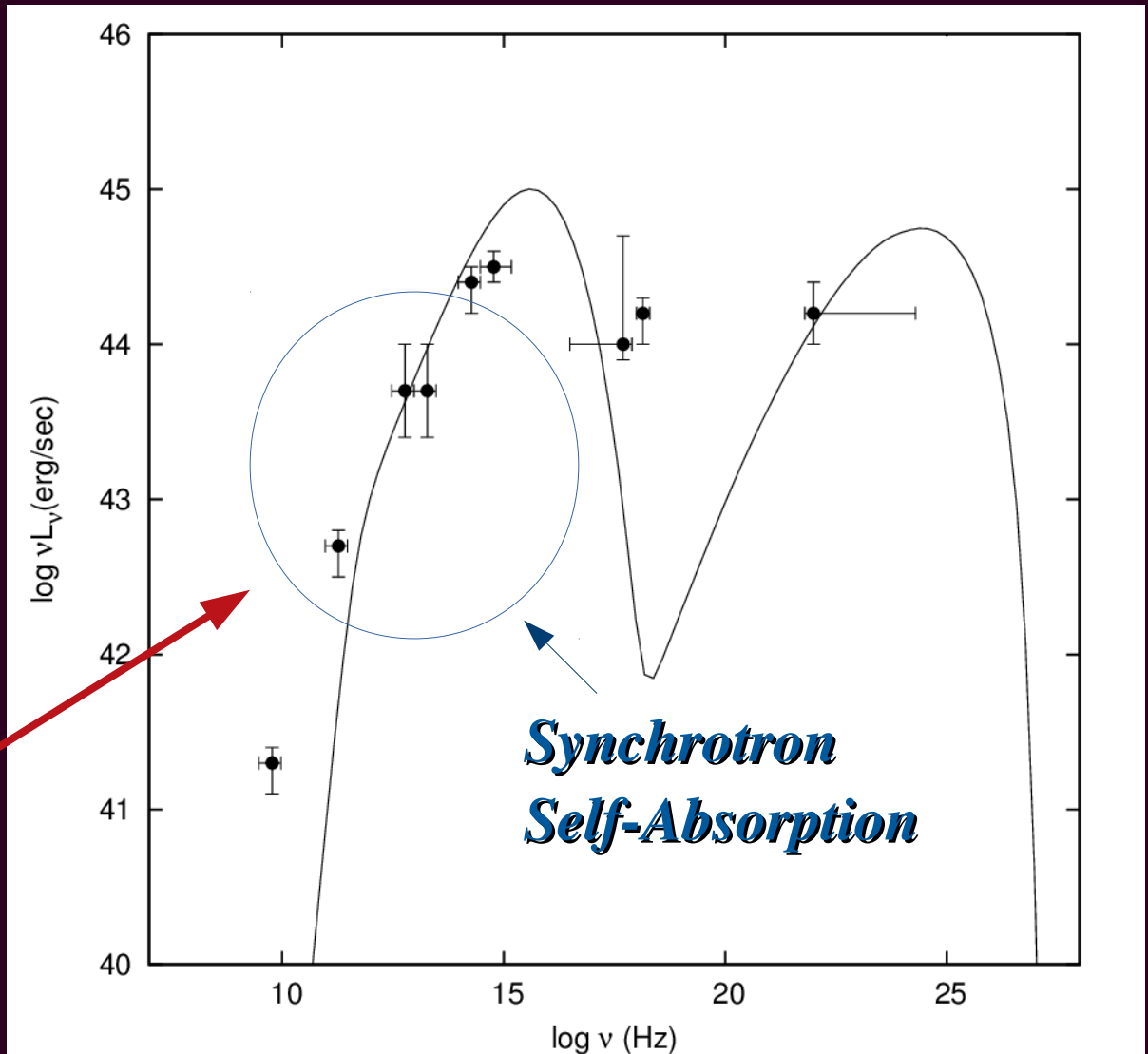
Kinetic equations of particles and photons

$$\frac{\partial n_i}{\partial t} + \frac{n_i}{t_{esc}} = L_i + Q_i$$

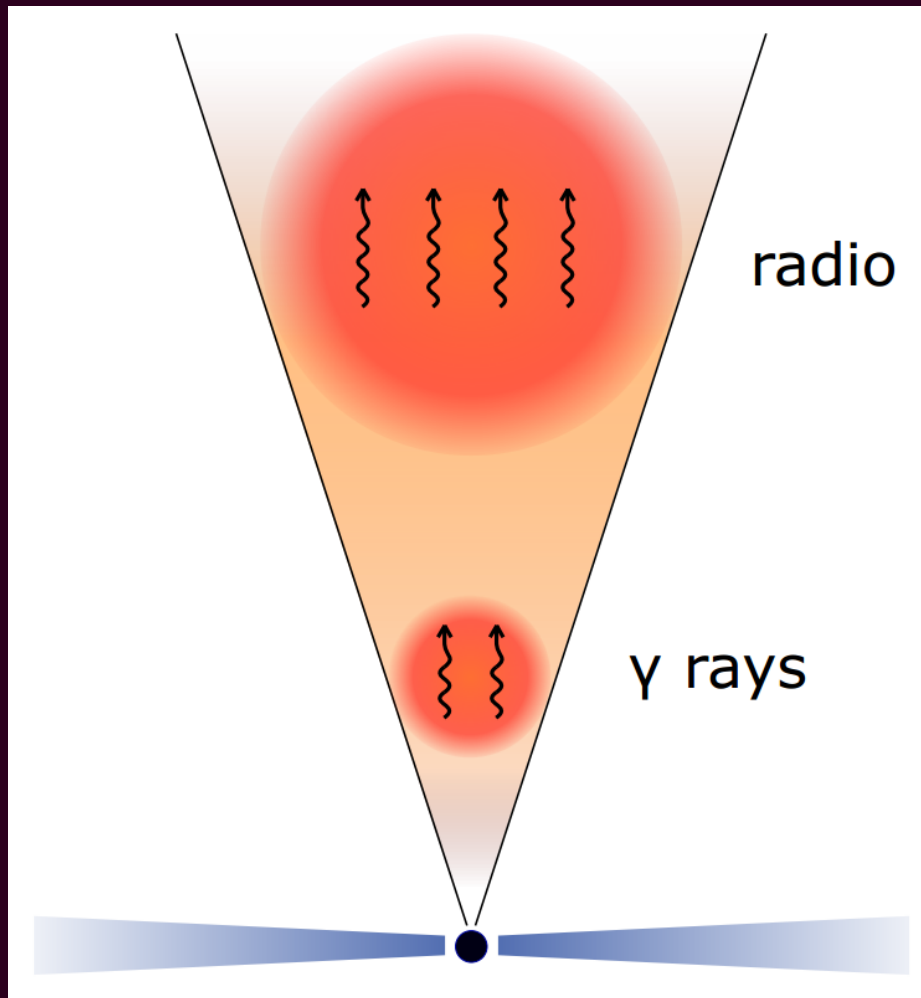
Numerical code:
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$$\tau_{ssa} = \alpha_{\nu_{ssa}} R$$

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Model: A uniform Jet



- Localization of γ -ray and radio emission
- Spherical regions of accelerated particles move toward the jet and at the same time are expanding.

Numerical Approach: Source's Expansion

- Physical Processes for a Leptonic Model
 - ✓ Synchrotron Radiation
 - ✓ Inverse Compton Scattering
 - ✓ Synchrotron Self Absorption
 - ✓ Photon-Photon Absorption
 - ✓ **Adiabatic Losses**

Numerical Approach: Source's expansion

- Physical Processes for a Leptonic Model

- ✓ Synchrotron Radiation
- ✓ Inverse Compton Scattering
- ✓ Synchrotron Self Absorption
- ✓ Photon-Photon Absorption

- ✓ **Adiabatic Losses**

**A new numerical code based on
Mastichiadis & Kirk, 1995, 1997**

An example: Synchrotron and Adiabatic Losses

$$\frac{\partial N(\gamma, t)}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma} [(A_{syn}(R)\gamma^2 + A_{exp}(R)\gamma)N(\gamma, t)] = \tilde{Q}(\gamma, t)$$

Adiabatic losses:

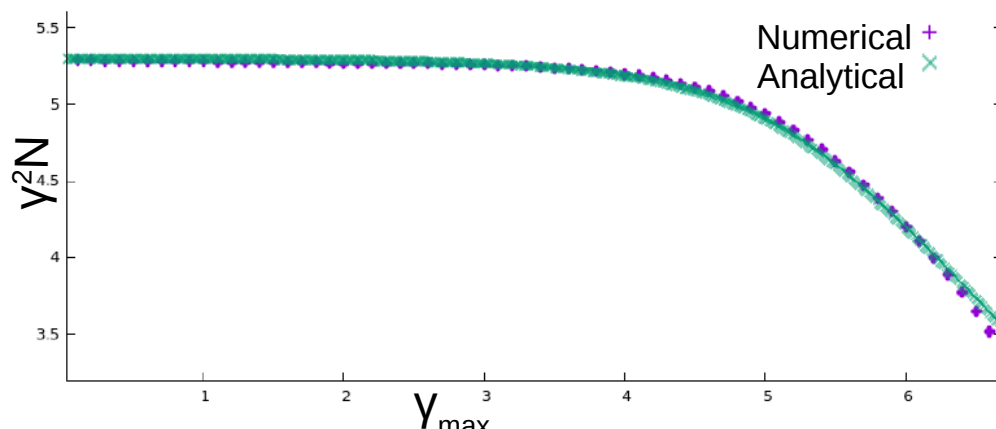
$$\left(-\frac{dE}{dt}\right)_{ad} = \frac{1}{R} \frac{dR}{dt} E, \quad \frac{dR}{dt} = u$$

$$-\left(\frac{dE}{dt}\right)_{ad} = \frac{u}{R} E \Rightarrow -\left(\frac{d\gamma}{dE}\right)_{ad} = \frac{u}{R} \gamma$$

Synchrotron losses:

$$\left(-\frac{d\gamma}{dt}\right)_{syn} = \alpha B^2 \gamma^2 \quad \text{with} \quad \alpha = \frac{\sigma_{\tau} c}{6\pi m_e c^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial N(\gamma, R)}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma} \left[\left(\frac{\beta}{uR^x} \gamma^2 + \frac{1}{R} \gamma \right) N(\gamma, R) \right] = Q(\gamma, R)$$



A comparison of the analytical and numerical solution

Preliminary Results

Adiabatic Expansion

$$R = R_0 + u_{exp} t_r$$

Magnetic Field Strength

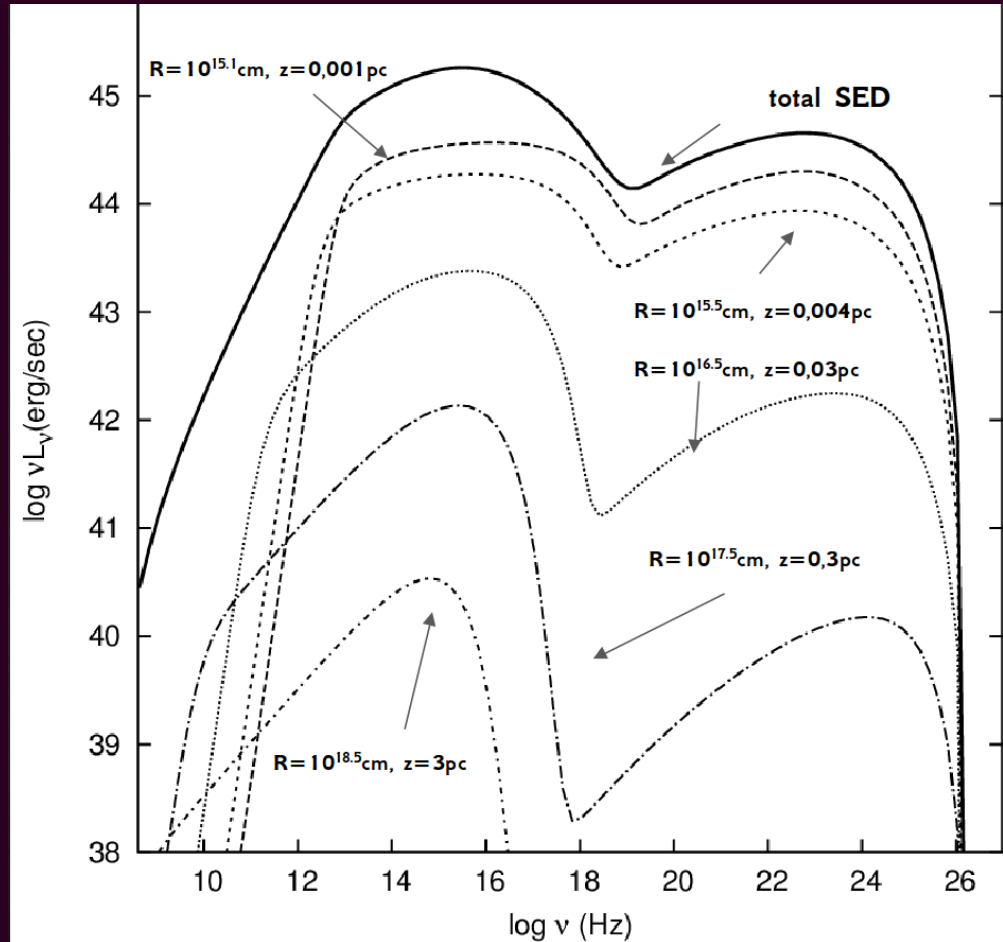
$$B = B_0 \left(\frac{R_0}{R} \right)^x$$

Electrons Luminosity

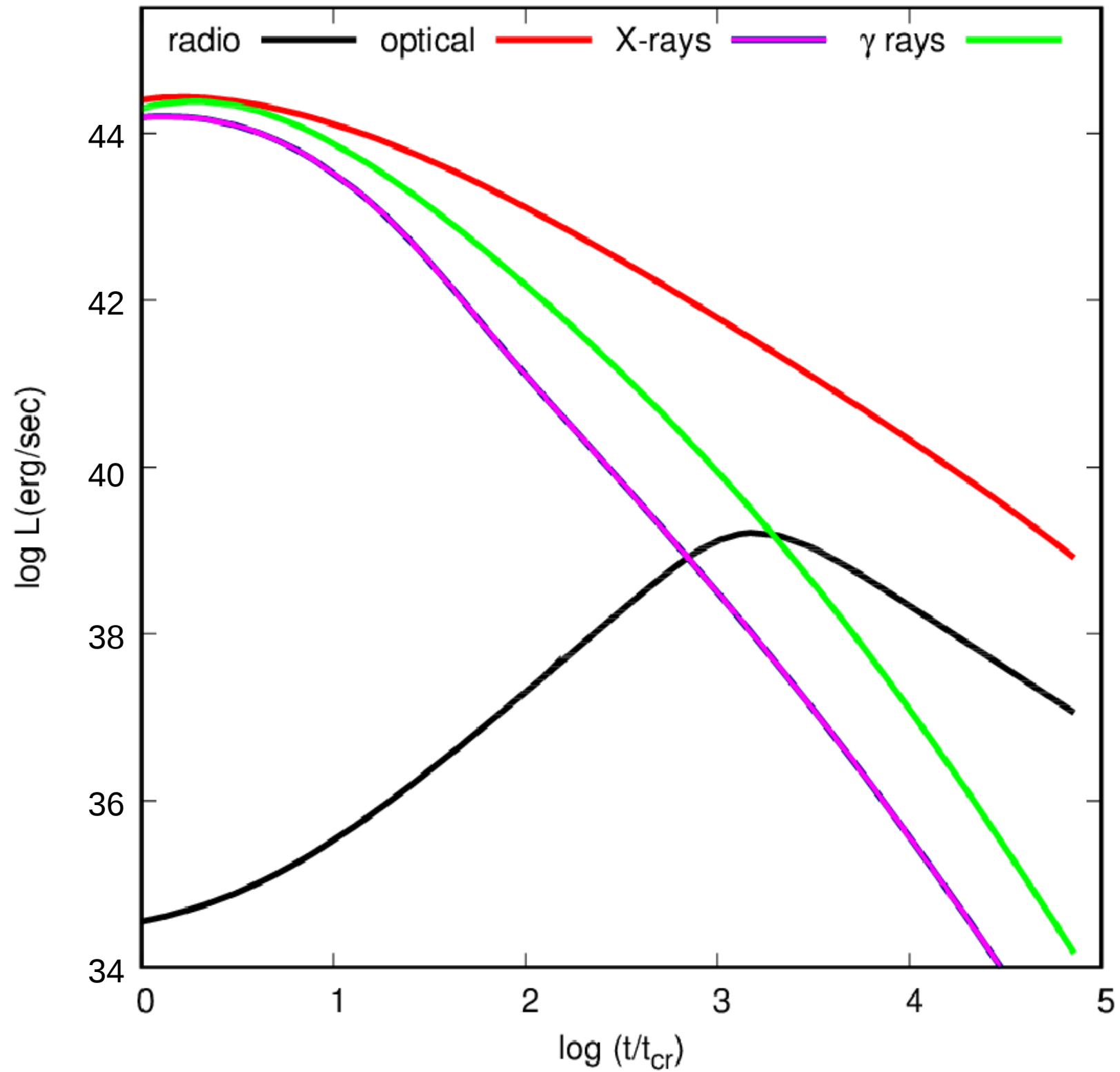
$$L_e^{inj} = L_{e_0}^{inj} \left(\frac{R_0}{R} \right)^x$$

Electrons Energy
Distribution

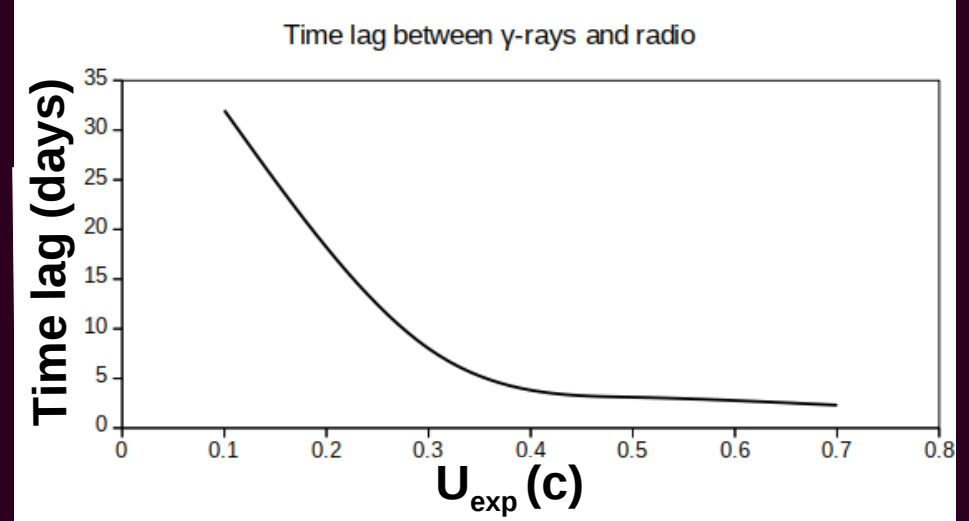
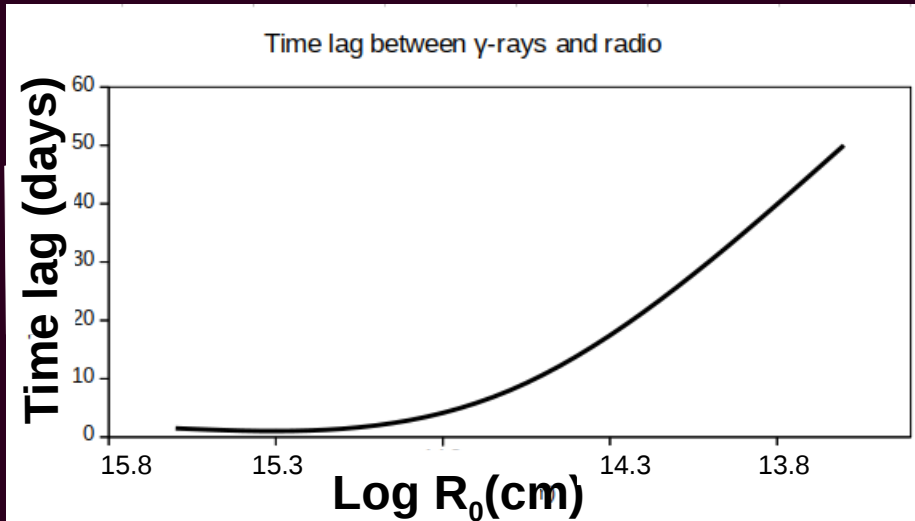
$$Q_e(\gamma) = k_e \gamma^{-p} \quad \gamma_{min} \leq \gamma \leq \gamma_{max}$$



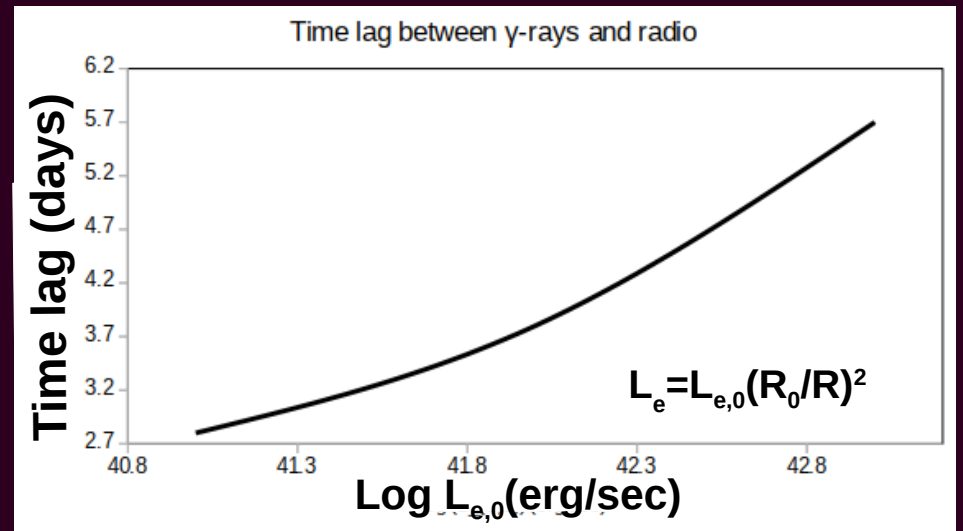
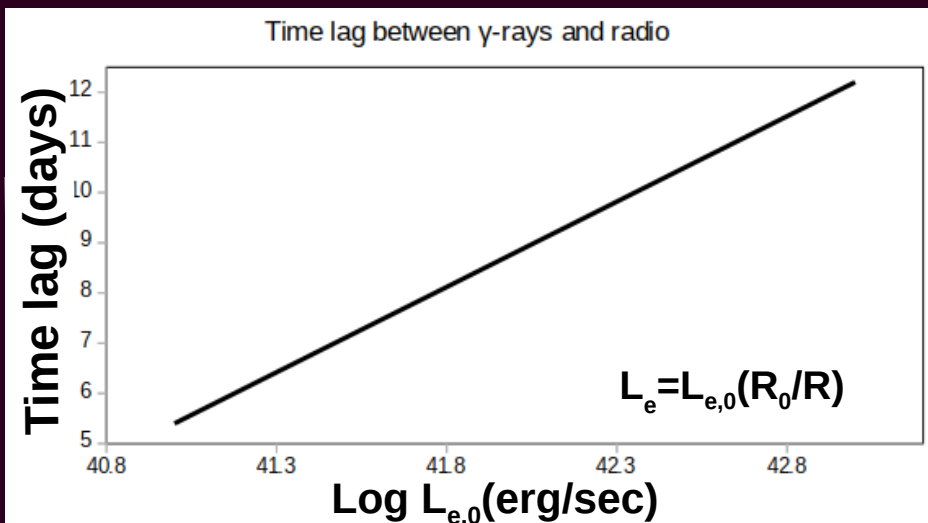
$B_0 = 10 \text{ G}$,
 $R_0 = 10^{15} \text{ cm}$
 $L_e = 10^{42} \text{ erg/sec}$
 $u_{exp} = 0.3c$
 $z_0 = 0.001 \text{ pc}$
 $\gamma_{min} = 10^0, \gamma_{max} = 10^5$
 $p = 2$
 $\delta = 10$



Preliminary Results



$B = B_0(R_0/R)^2$, $B_0 = 10\text{G}$, $R_0 = 10^{15}\text{cm}$, $L_e = L_{e,0}(R_0/R)$, $L_{e,0} = 10^{42}\text{erg/sec}$,
 $u_{\text{exp}} = 0.3c$, $z_0 = 0.001\text{pc}$, $\gamma_{\text{min}} = 10^0$, $\gamma_{\text{max}} = 10^5$, $p = 2$, $\delta = 10$



Preliminary Results

Adiabatic Expansion

$$R = R_0 + u_{exp} t$$

Magnetic Field Strength

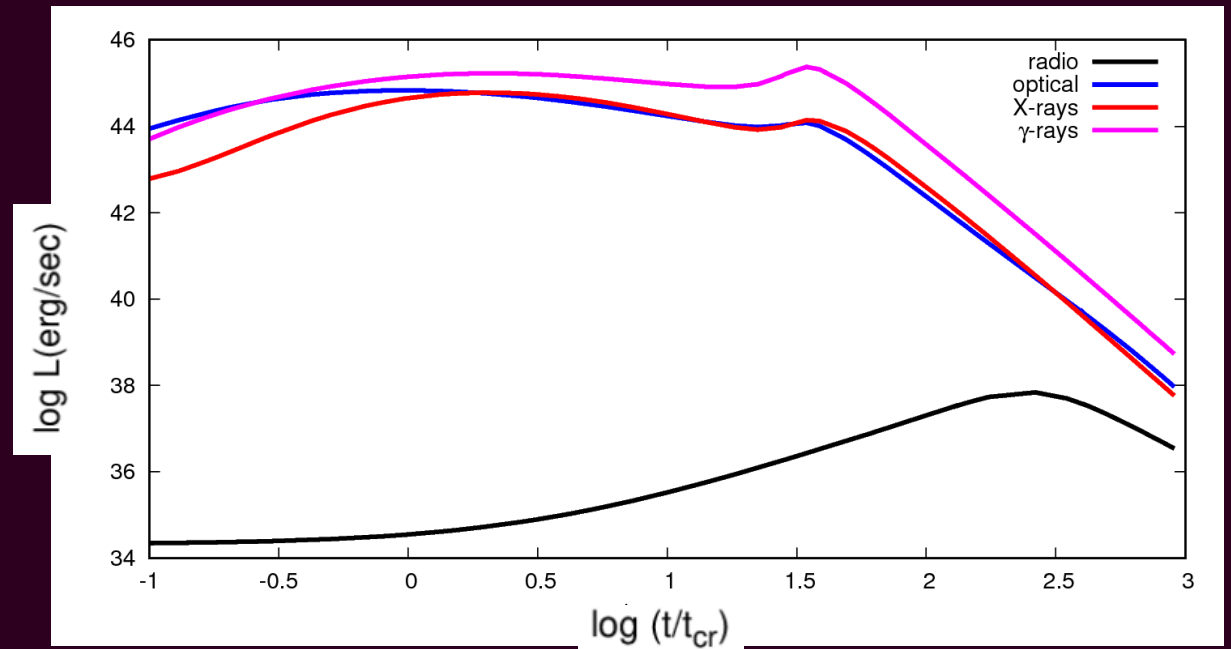
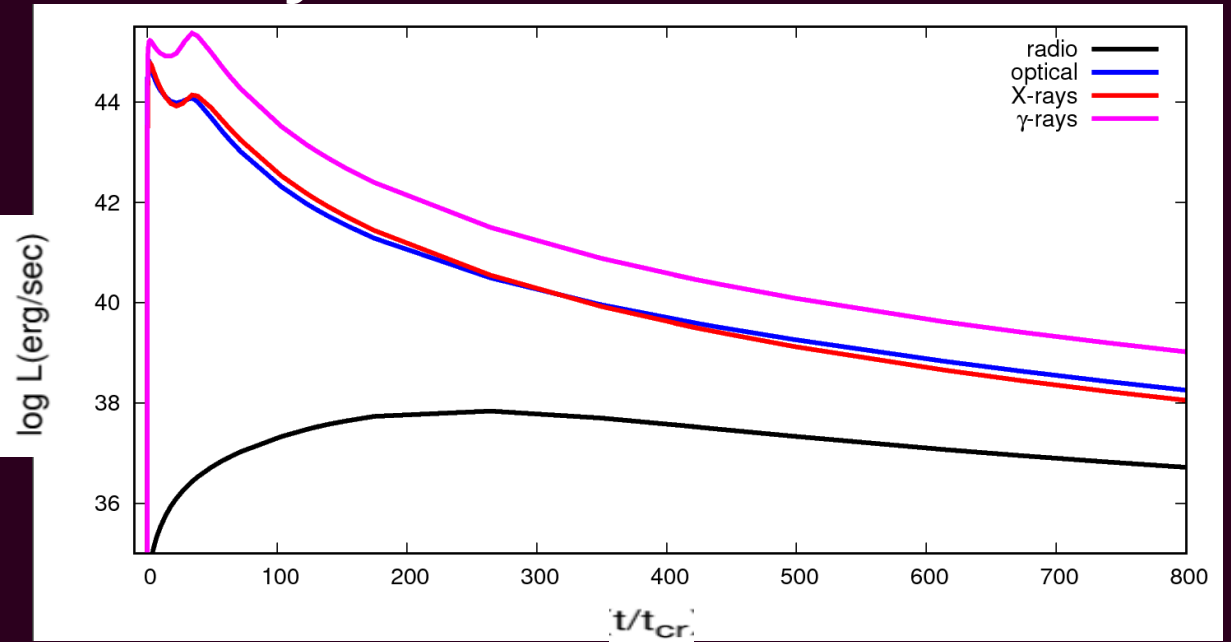
$$B = B_0 \left(\frac{R_0}{R} \right)^x$$

Electrons Luminosity

$$L_e^{inj} = L_{e0}^{inj} \left(\frac{R_0}{R} \right)^x$$

Lorentzian Electron Energy Distribution

$$Q_e(\gamma, t) = k_e \gamma^{-p} \left(1 + \frac{(\alpha - 1)w^2}{4(t - t_0)^2 + w^2} \right)$$



Take-home message:

In order to explain the connection between γ -ray and radio emission:

- We have created a new expanding numerical code
- We propose a model of a uniform jet

Work in progress:

- Searching the parameter phase space
- Self-consistent particle acceleration

Thank you!