# Resolving the High Energy Universe with Strong Gravitational Lensing

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#### X-Ray Jets - Lessons from Chandra

Increased x-ray emission by a factor of 50 from the HST-1 knot (Harris et al. 2006,2009) Core and HST-1: Separation ~ 60 pc



#### Flares from knots along the jets

### M87 Gravitationally Lensed?



Deflection angle:

$$\alpha = \frac{4GM(r)}{c^2} \frac{1}{r}$$

Images separation - a few arcsecondstime delaymagnification ratio

#### M87 as a Toy Model

• zs=1, zl = 0.6

Einstein radius ~ 2.2 kpc (0.45")
60 pc ~ 0.01" ~ 3% Einstein radius
Differences between the core and the HST-1:
difference in time delay: ~ 2 days
difference in magnification ratio: ~ 0.2

Barnacka, A., Geller, M., Dell'Antonio, I., & Benbow, W. (June 2014, ApJ)

#### Temporal Resolution at Gamma Rays



#### Lensed Gamma-Ray Jets: B2 0218+35



Source z = 0.944, Lens z = 0.6847

Radio Time Delay 10.5±0.5 days

Magnification Ratio 3.62±0.06

1.687 GHz, Patnaik et al. (1992)

#### Gamma-Ray Time Delay



Time Delay = 11.38±0.13 days (Barnacka et al., submitted)

Time Delay =  $11.46 \pm 0.16$  days (Cheung et al. 2014)

#### Lens Modeling



#### The Hubble Parameter Space



#### The Origin of Gamma-ray Flare



Gamma-ray flare occurred 51±8 pc from the 15 GHz core toward the central engine. ~3 sigma effect (Barnacka et al. submitted)

#### Summary

## **Strong Lensing:**

**Powerful Tool to Resolve High Energy Universe** 

Effective Spatial Resolution ~ 1 = miliarcsecond - improvement x 10,000,000

#### Backup Slides

#### Flare 2

#### Gamma-ray Flare 2: Time Delays



Time delay:  $9.75\pm0.5$  or  $11.0\pm0.25$  days

#### Spatial Origin of Flare 2



#### Gamma-ray Flare 2: The Maximum Peak Method



#### Application of strong lensing



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#### Ambiguity of Gamma-Ray Origin



#### Spatial Origin of Gamma-Ray Flares

