

# 15 GHz Monitoring of Gamma-ray Blazars with the OVRO 40 Meter Telescope in Support of Fermi

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# Science

- Study targets: Blazars = jet-aligned AGN
  - Superluminal motion, extreme variability
  - High apparent luminosity from radio to  $\gamma$ -ray
- Key questions
  - AGN/Blazar Phenomenology
    - Correlation between luminosity, variability, beaming?
    - Correlation between wavelengths?
      - Time lags between flares?
    - Variability vs. spectral properties?
    - Cosmic evolution?
  - Jets
    - How accelerated? confined? collimated?
    - Composition?
    - Emission mechanism? Location?

# F-GAMMA: Project

<http://www.mpifr-bonn.mpg.de/div/vlbi/fgamma/fgamma.html>

- Multi-wavelength  $\gamma$ -ray blazar monitoring
- MPIfR (Bonn) + Caltech
- Key Instruments:
  - MPIfR: Effelsberg 100 m, Pico Veleta (IRAM) 30 m
  - Caltech: OVRO 40 m
- Light curves/spectra since 2007
- Also: Optical, IR, sub-mm programs

Posters by W. Max-Moerbeck, L. Fuhrmann, E. Angelakis.

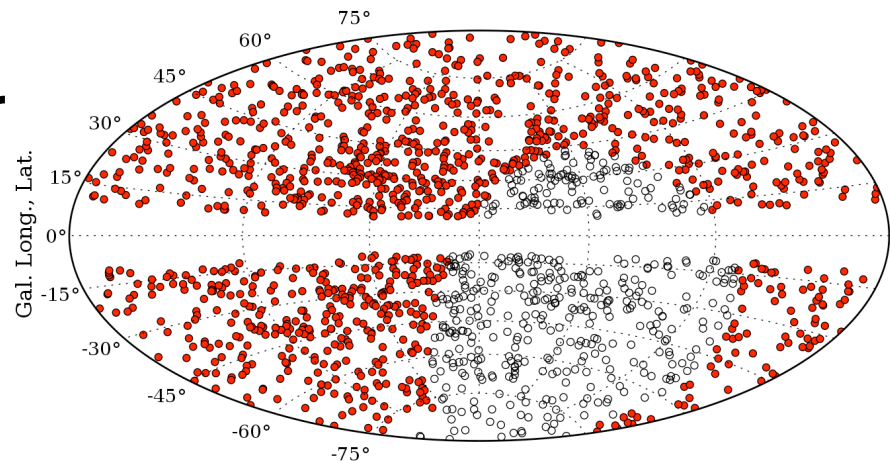
# F-GAMMA: Strategy

- Complementary Monitoring Strategies
  - MPIfR: Concentrate on a “few” sources
    - 60 sources, hand-picked to be “interesting”
    - ~ monthly
    - 12 frequencies (2.7 – 270 GHz)
  - Caltech: Larger, statistically-defined sample
    - 1158 CGRaBS sources
    - ~ twice weekly
    - 1 frequency (15 GHz)

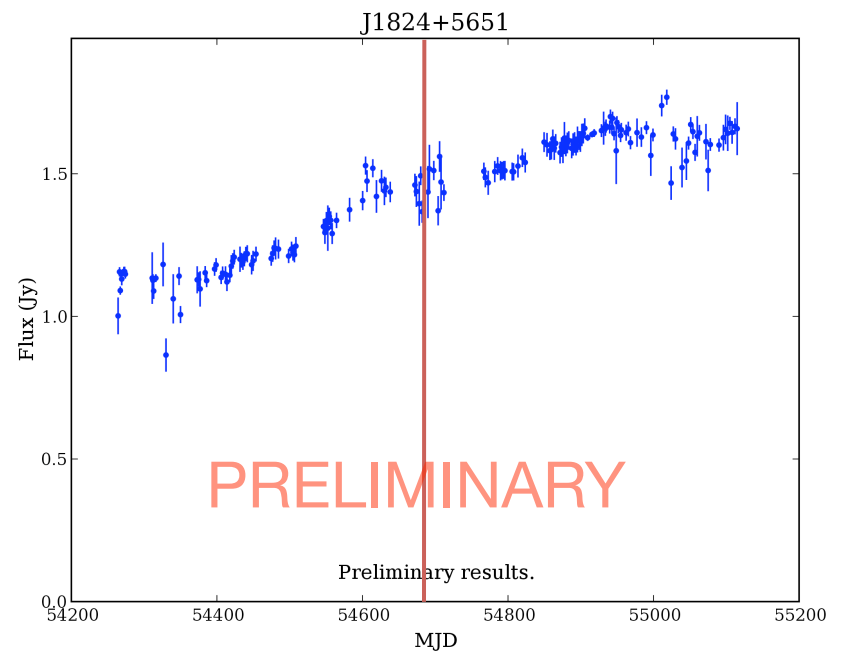
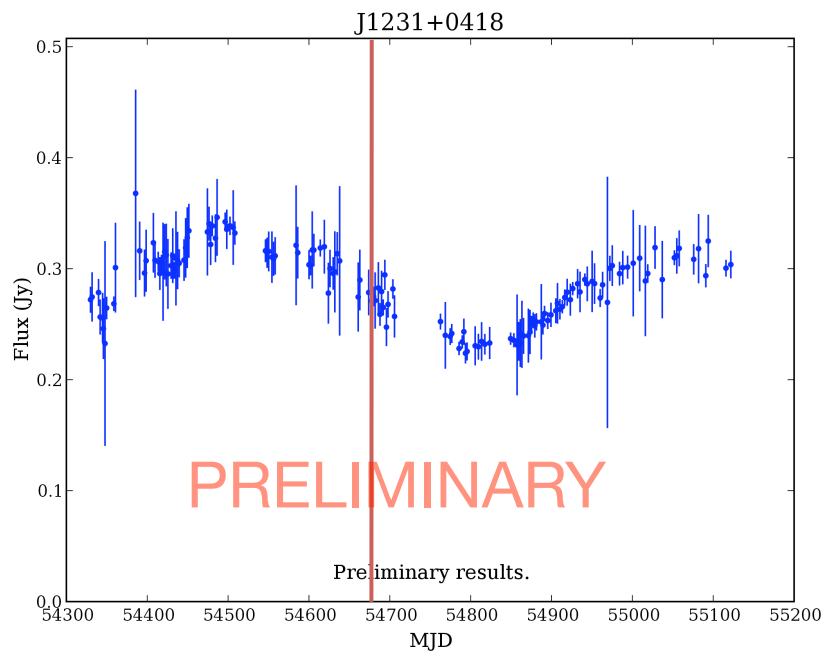
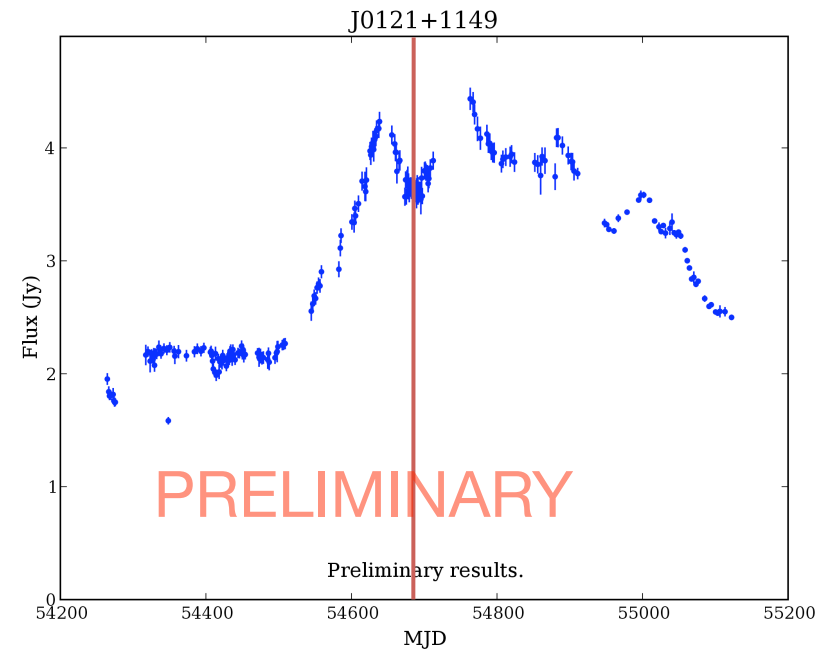
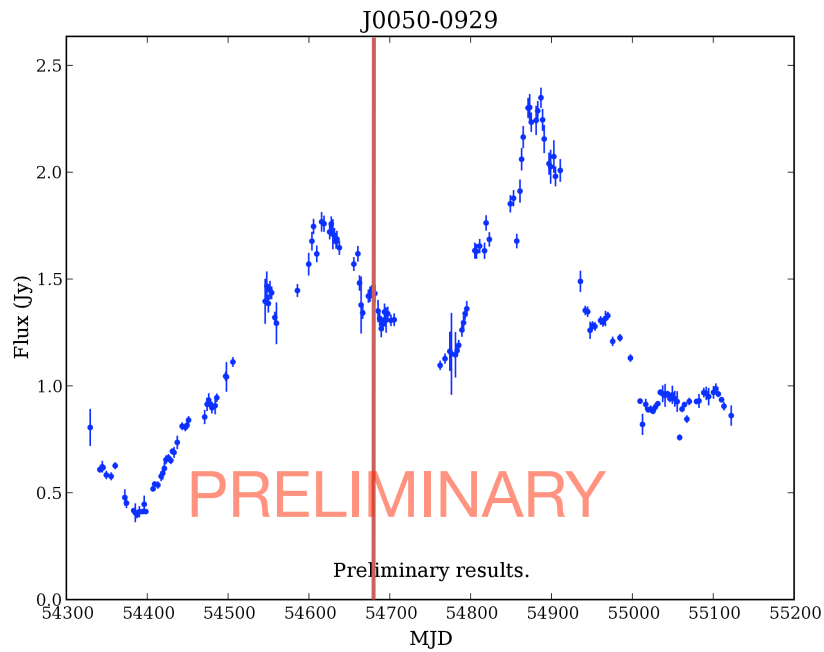
# OVRO 40 m Program

- 1158 CGRaBS ( $\delta > -20^\circ$ ) ( $\sim 1300$  total)
  - Selected by flat radio spectrum + radio flux + X-ray flux
  - FoM modeled after EGRET detections
- $\sim 2x$  per week
- $\sim 5$  mJy noise floor
- Started mid-2007

(Healey et al., 2008, ApJS, 175, 97)



CGRaBS Sources

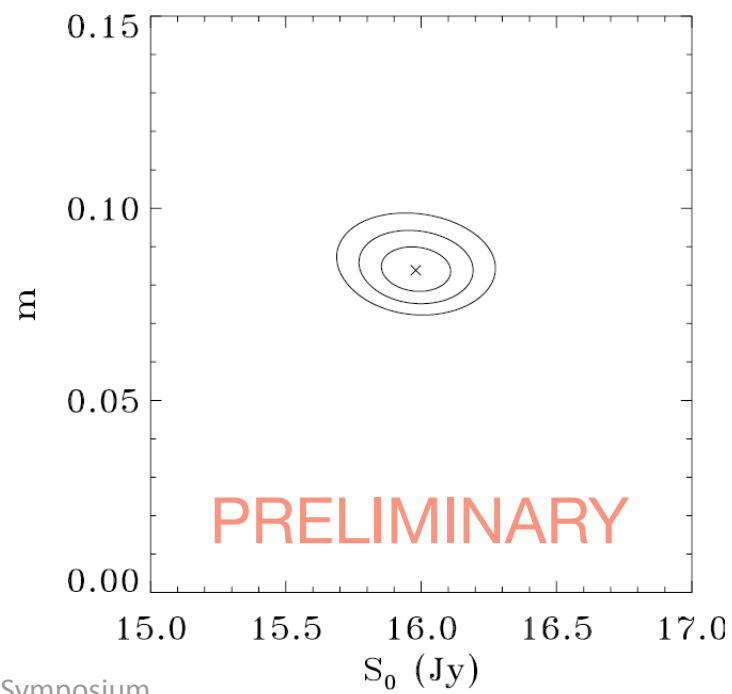
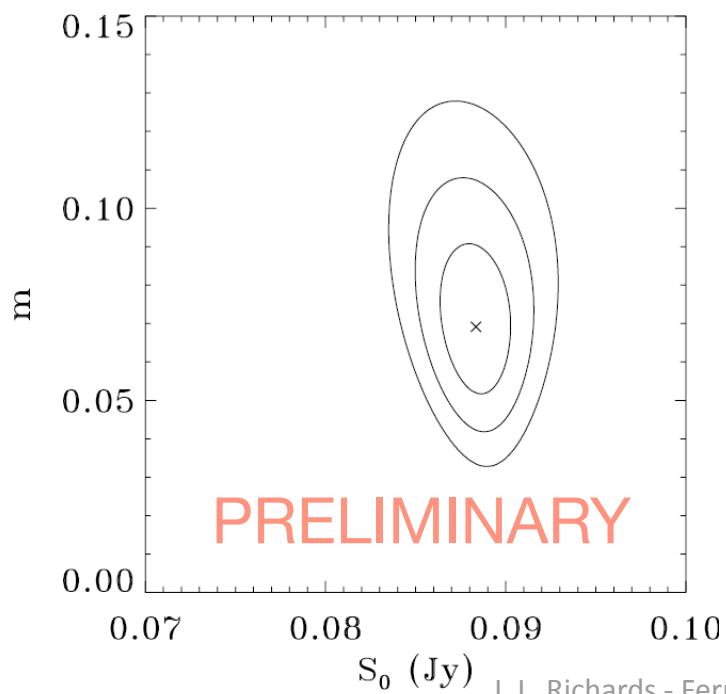
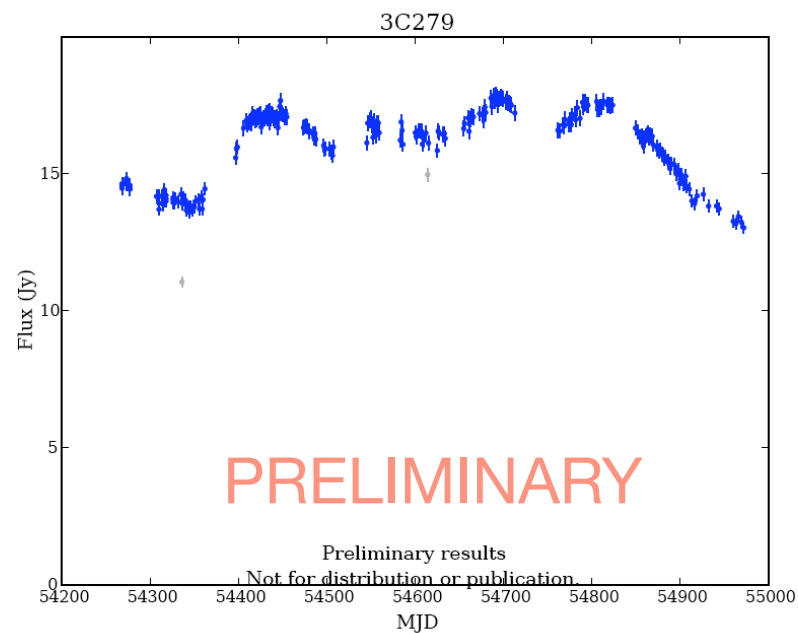
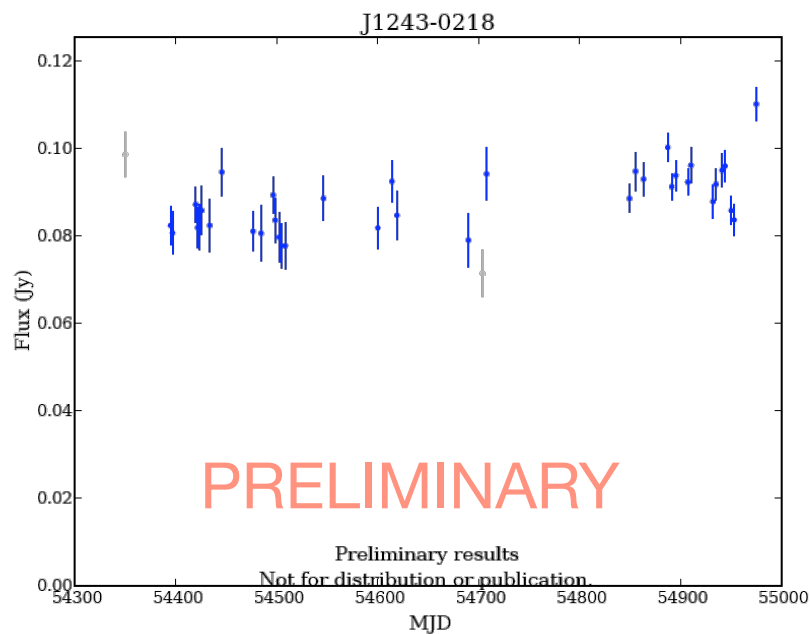


# Variability Amplitude I

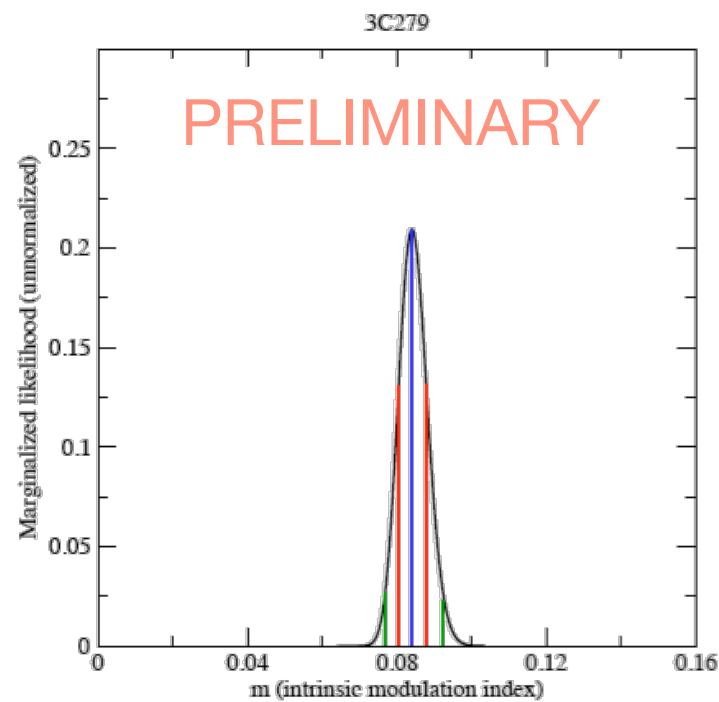
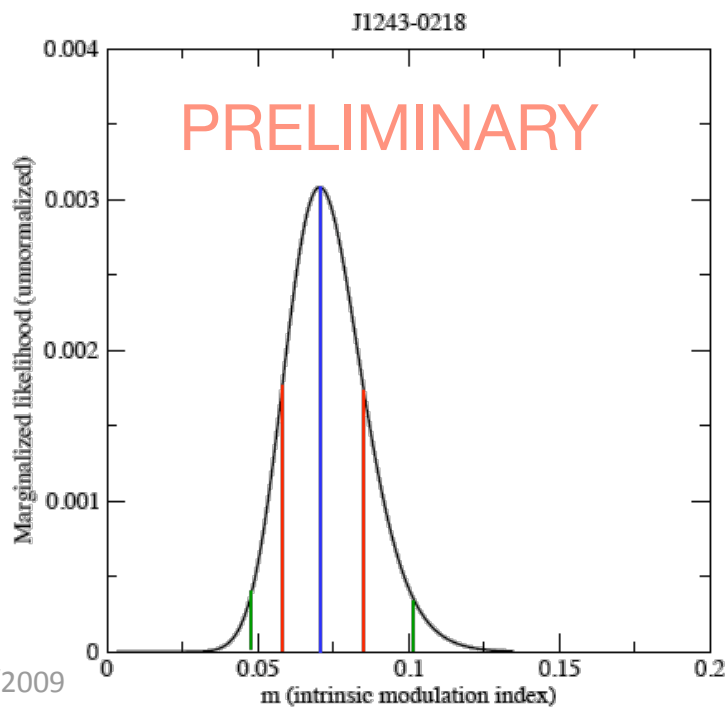
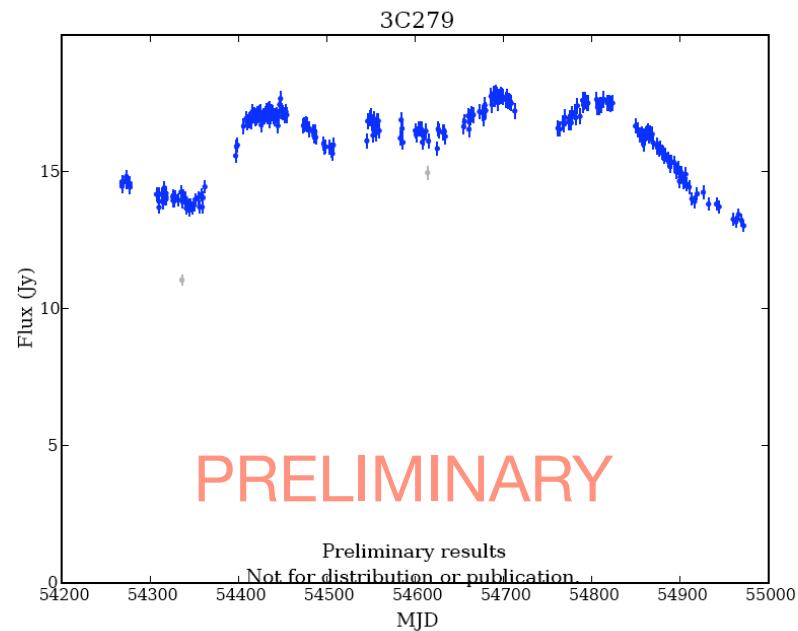
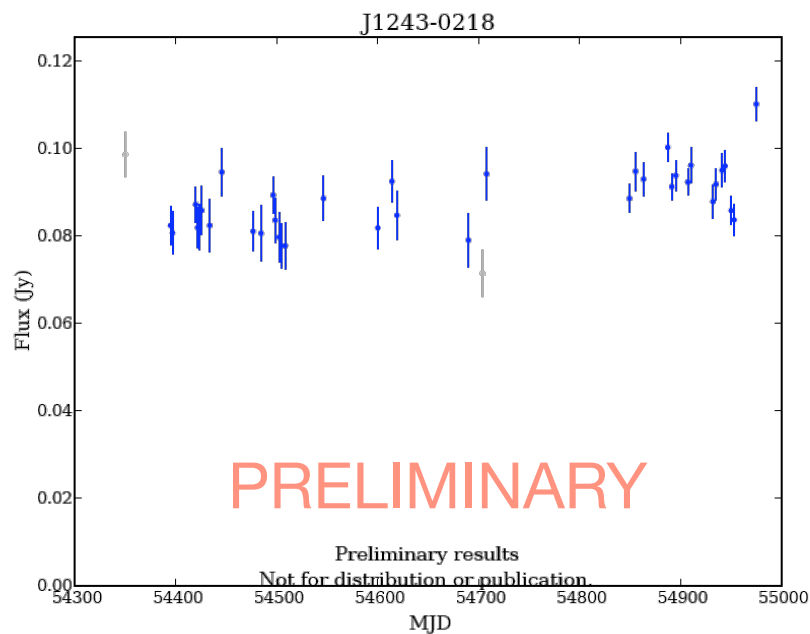
- Various standard methods exist
  - Do not quantify uncertainty well
  - Difficult to compare unless data sets uniform
- Introduce *intrinsic modulation index*

$$m \equiv \frac{\sigma_S}{\langle S \rangle}$$

- Determined from likelihood analysis
  - Accounts for measurement uncertainties, number of data points



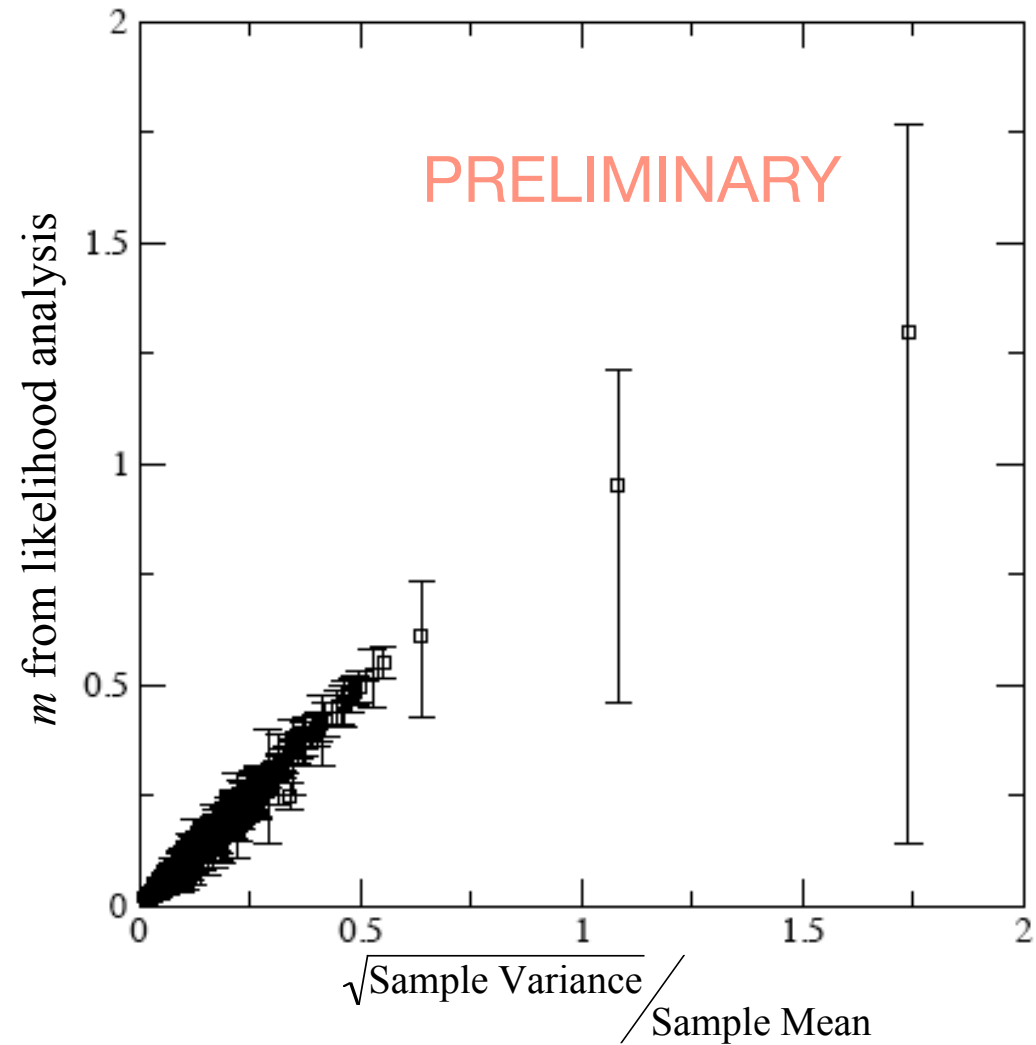




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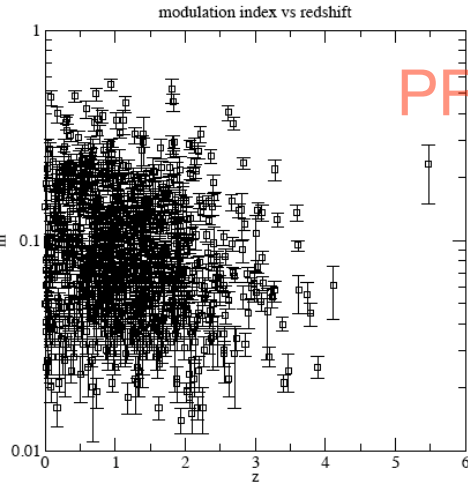
# Variability Amplitude II

*Intrinsic modulation index* is consistent with typical modulation indices.

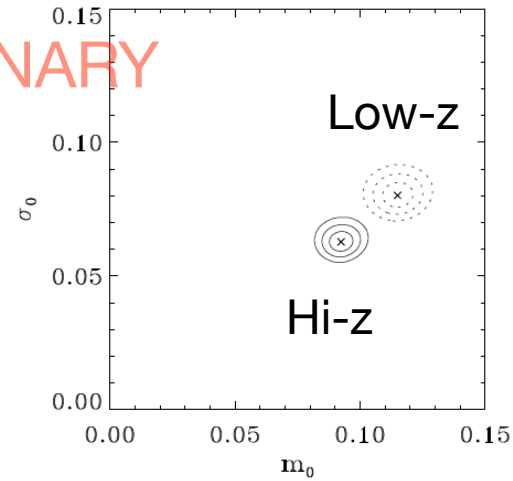


# Population Studies

Redshift  
Distribution

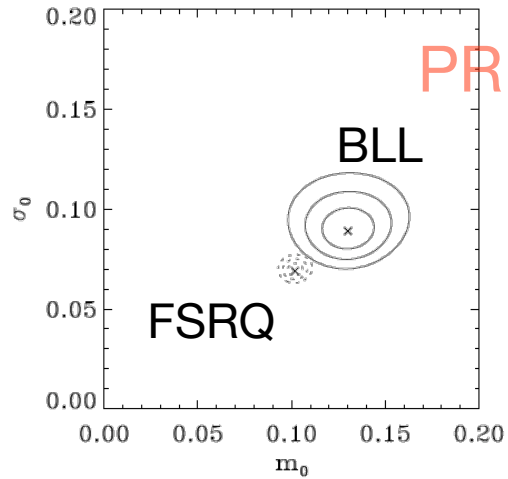


PRELIMINARY

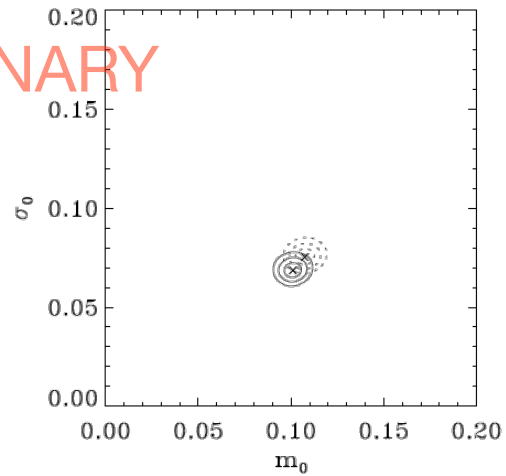


High-/Low-z  
Populations

FSRQ vs  
BL Lac



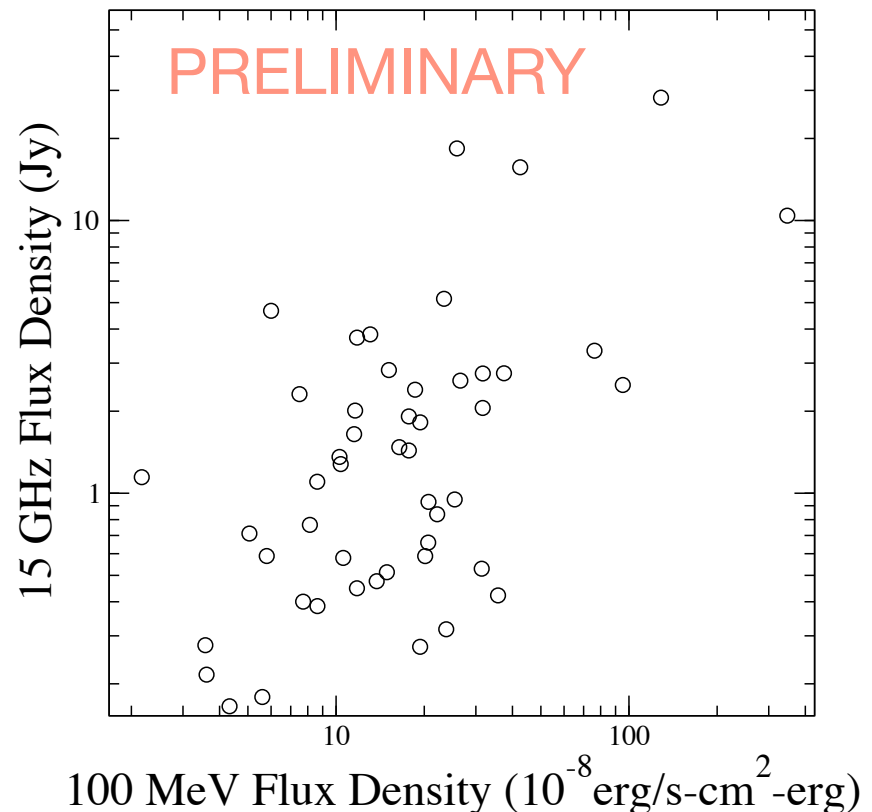
PRELIMINARY



Random Sub-  
samples

# Radio- $\gamma$ Flux Correlation I

- *Fermi*-LAT bright AGN data (Abdo et al, 2009, ApJ, 700, 597) (3-month average)
- **Simultaneous** 3-month average radio data
- Correlated, *but...*
- Method: Monte Carlo to estimate chance probability
  - Reshuffle data
    - Permute radio/ $\gamma$  luminosities
    - Apply randomly chosen  $z$
    - Limit to original flux dyn. range
    - Evaluate correlation, repeat...
  - Accounts for
    - Red shift effects
    - Malmquist bias
    - Non-quantitative selection criteria



# Radio- $\gamma$ Flux Correlation II

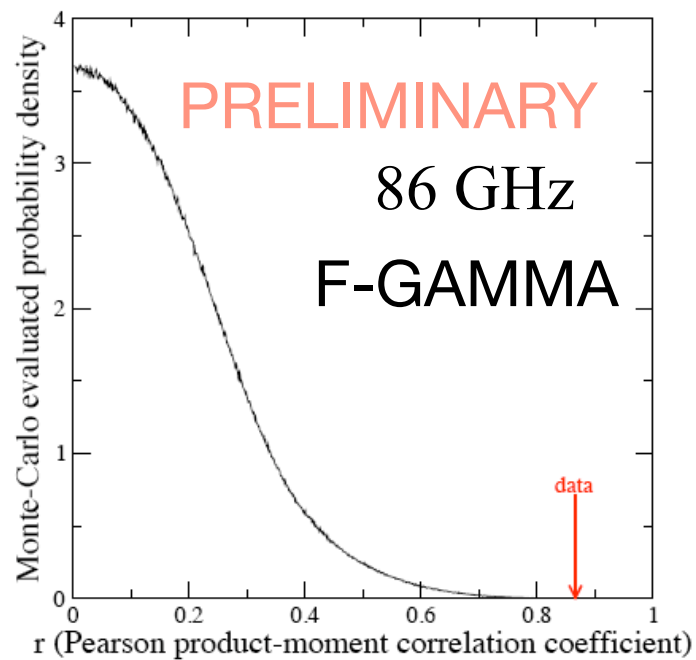
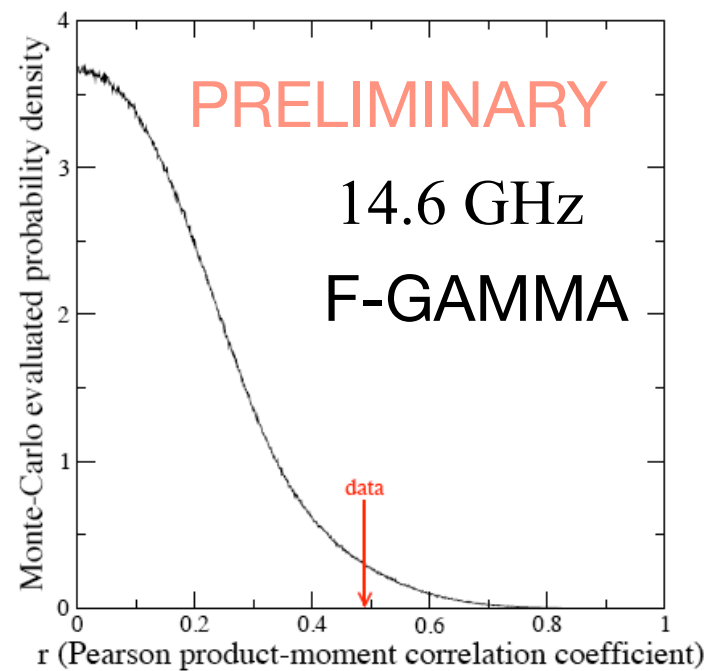
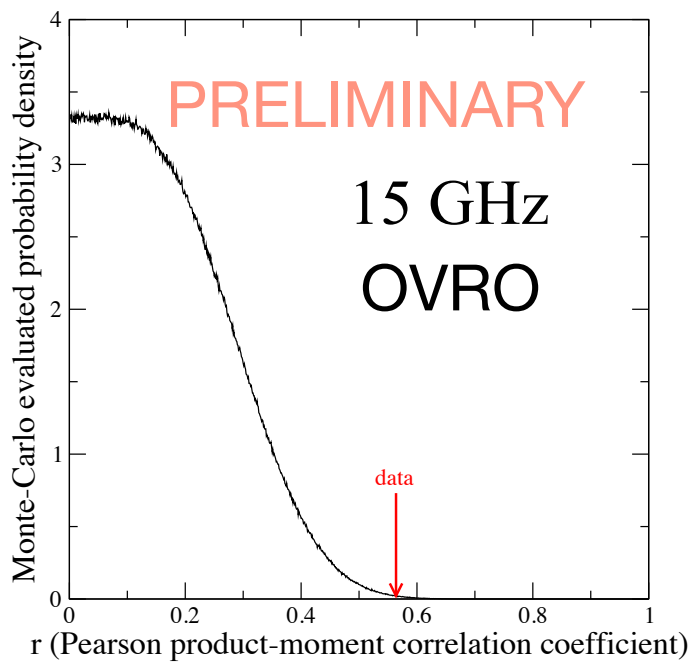
## F-GAMMA Sample

Frequency [GHz]	Correlation Coefficient	P(chance)
142	0.89	$4 \times 10^{-5}$
86	0.86	$2 \times 10^{-5}$
43	0.83	$7 \times 10^{-4}$
32	0.74	$6 \times 10^{-4}$
22	0.59	1%
14.6	0.49	3%
10.5	0.43	5%
8.4	0.40	6%
4.8	0.40	8%
2.6	0.43	6%

## OVRO CGRaBS Sample

Frequency [GHz]	Correlation Coefficient	P(chance)
15	0.56	$5 \times 10^{-4}$

- Statistically significant correlation!
- Stronger with increasing radio frequency



# Conclusions

- Two years+ radio data, good sample overlap with *Fermi*-LAT AGN
- New *intrinsic modulation index* method
- Statistically significant correlation of radio and  $\gamma$ -ray flux densities using likelihood method with *simultaneous* data
- First 2 years data available very soon
  - <http://www.astro.caltech.edu/ovroblazars>
  - ~ weekly updates to begin shortly
  - RSS feed for updates

See also M. Giroletti's talk in the Extragalactic parallel session.

# Extra Material



