

Millimeter monitoring,

or,

the trouble with AGN and gamma-rays

Esko Valtaoja

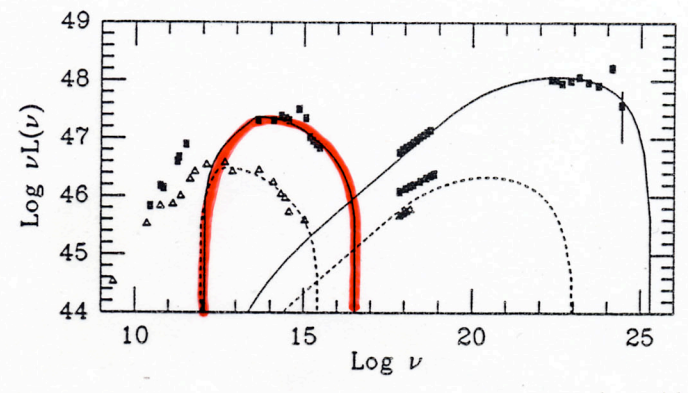
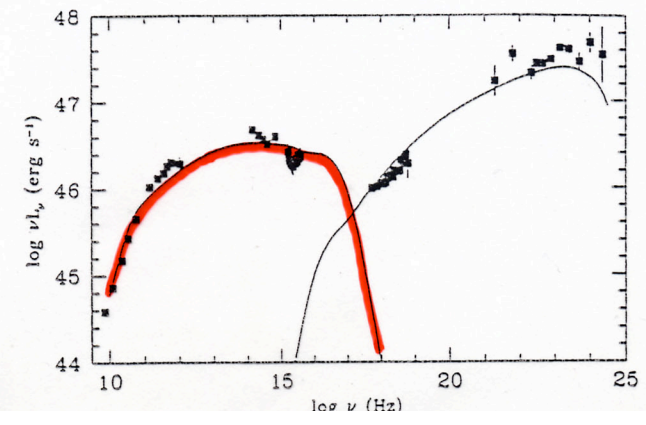
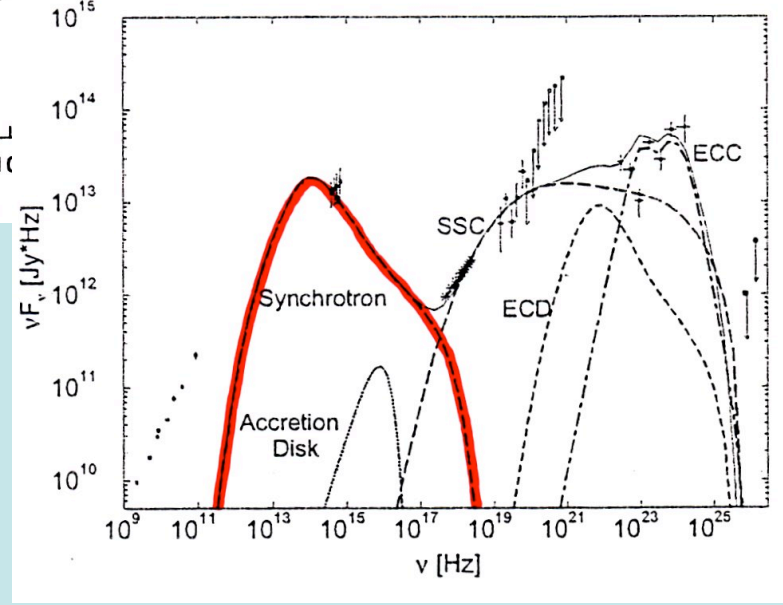
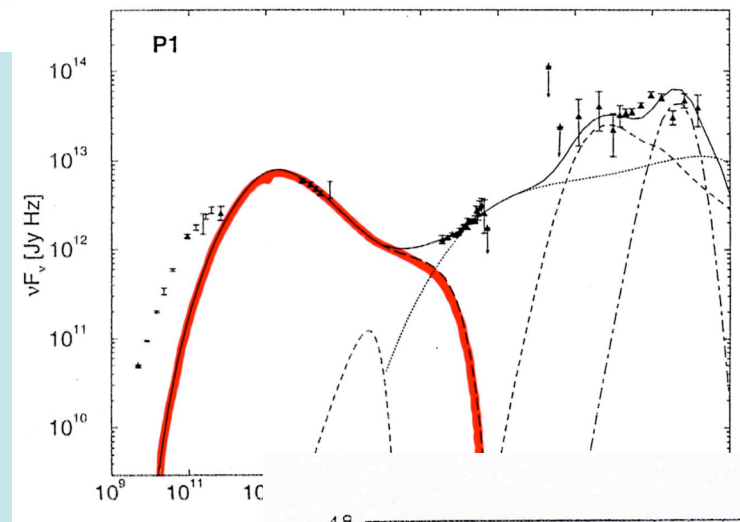
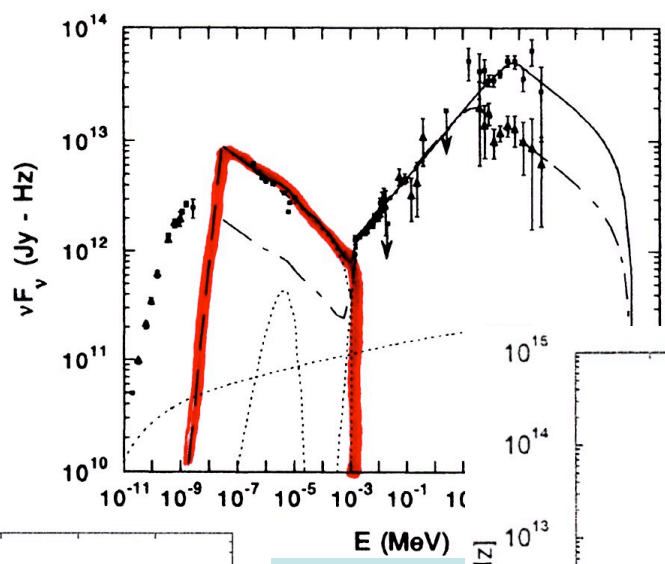
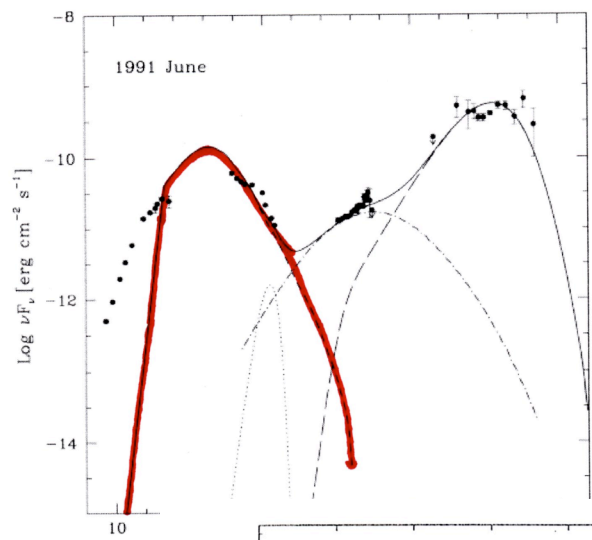
Tuorla Observatory, U.Turku

Metsähovi Radio Observatory, Helsinki U. of Technology

FINLAND

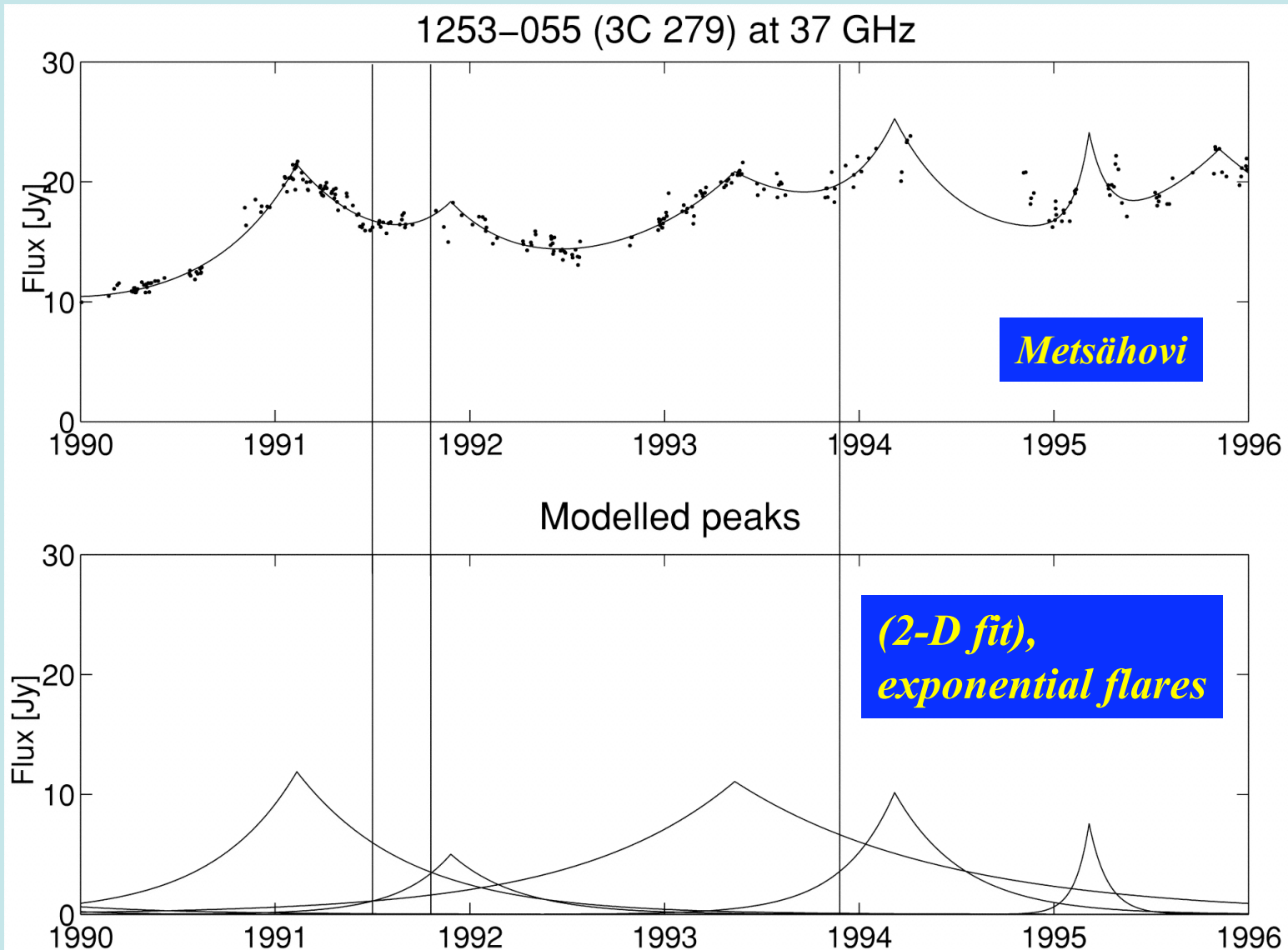
esko.valtaoja@utu.fi

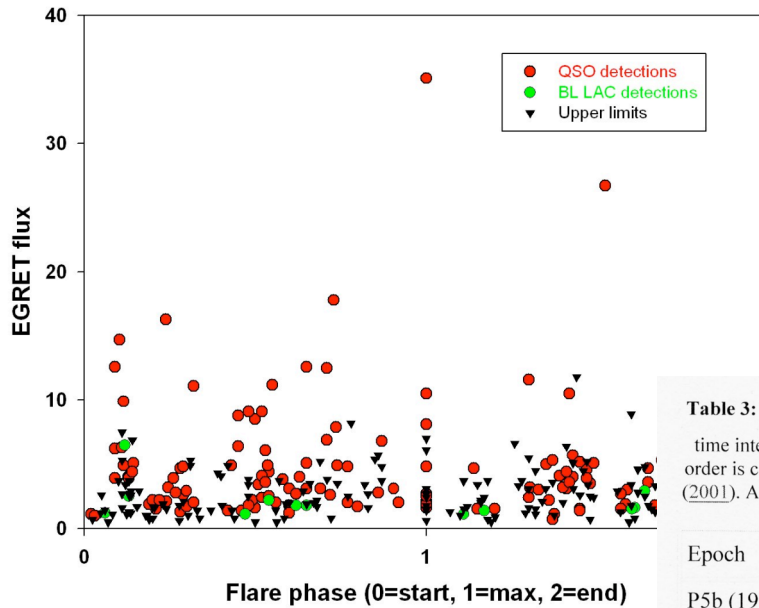
Six times 3C 279, June 1991



- **theoretical synchrotron spectra with little (no) connection to reality**
- **snapshots with no temporal framework or constraints**
- **(mainly) one-zone model spectra, in disagreement with the basic shocked jet framework**

**WHAT CAN mm-MONITORING DO? 1) Movie, not a snapshot:
synchrotron and strong gamma flaring in 3C 279
[Lähteenmäki & Valtaoja, Ap. J. 590, 95 (2003)]**





EGRET vs continuum sample: radio flare starts before gamma flare
 [Valtaoja & Teräsanta 1995; Lähteenmäki & Valtaoja 2003]

Table 3: The EGRET epochs ordered by increasing Δt_{obs} [years], the time interval since the start of the last outburst as derived here. This order is compared to the gamma-ray state adopted from Hartman et al. (2001). Also an estimate of the distance, L , of these shock components from the apex of the jet is given (see text).

Epoch	Shock No.	Δt_{obs}	gamma-ray state	L [pc]
P5b (1996.092)	10	0.006	very large flare	0.12
P8 (1999.070)	15	0.195	high	3.88
P5a (1996.063)	9	0.206	high	4.10
P1 (1991.47)	3	0.225	high	4.48
P3a (1993.858)	6	0.288	moderate	5.74
P6b (1997.470)	12	0.328	moderate	6.53
P3b (1993.979)	6	0.409	moderate	8.15
P2 (1993.004)	4	0.49	low	9.76
P6a (1997.010)	10	0.924	low	18.41
P4 (1994.970)	7	0.99	low	19.72

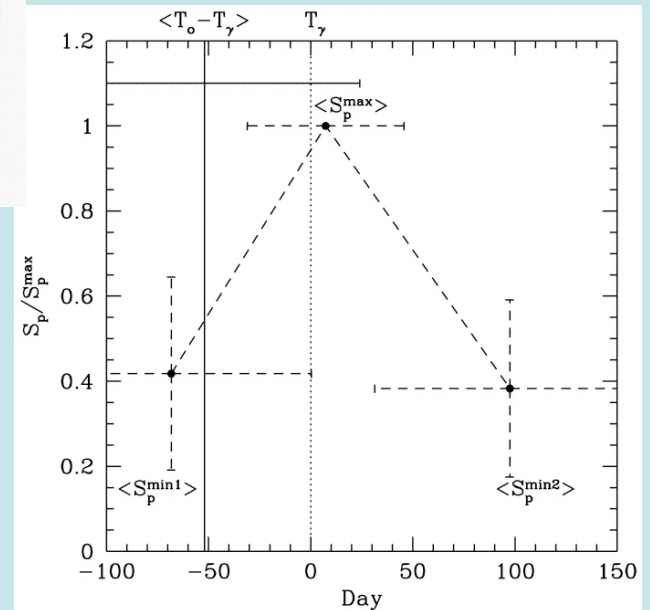
P = 99,9 %

3C 279: the more distant the shock, the weaker the gamma flare
 [Lindfors et al. 2006]

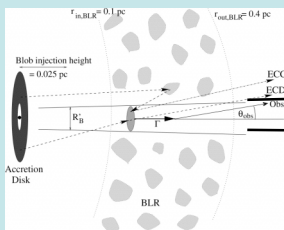
P = 99,98%

EGRET vs VLBI sample: new component emerges before gamma flare
 [Jorstad et al. 2001]

P = 99,999%



All Continuum + VLBI data vs EGRET:
strong gamma radiation comes from shocks
on the average 2 months old (observer's
frame) = several parsecs down the jet
[Jorstad et al. 2001; Lähteenmäki & Valtaoja 2003]



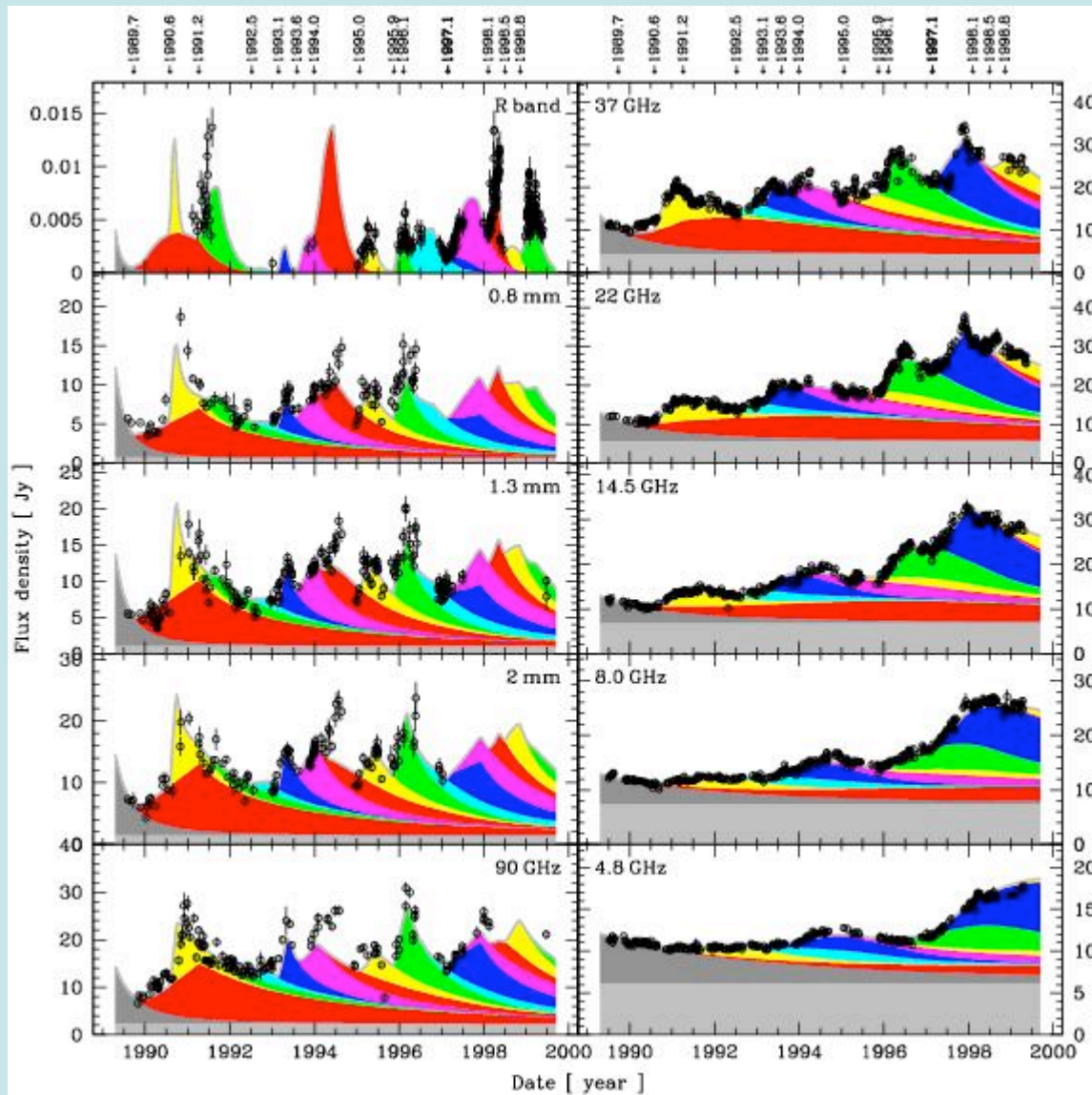
**EC photons
are here**

**radio
gamma**

External Compton fails.

WHAT CAN mm-MONITORING DO? 2) Identify and separate the jet and the shock components in the sources at any given time
[Lindfors et al., A&A 456, 895 (2006)]

3C 279



19 frequencies

Michigan
Metsähovi

SEST

IRAM

JCMT

KVA

NOT

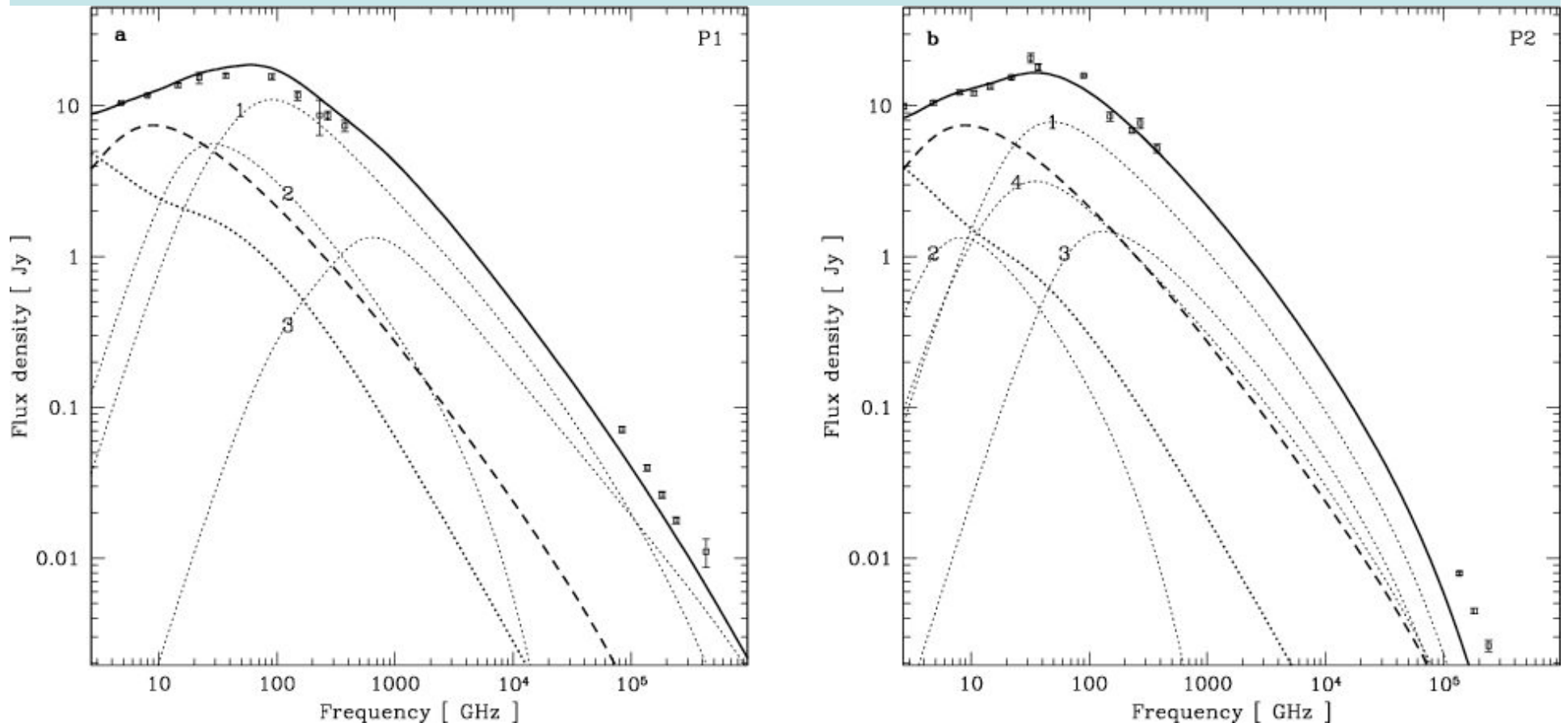
Perugia

Torino

+

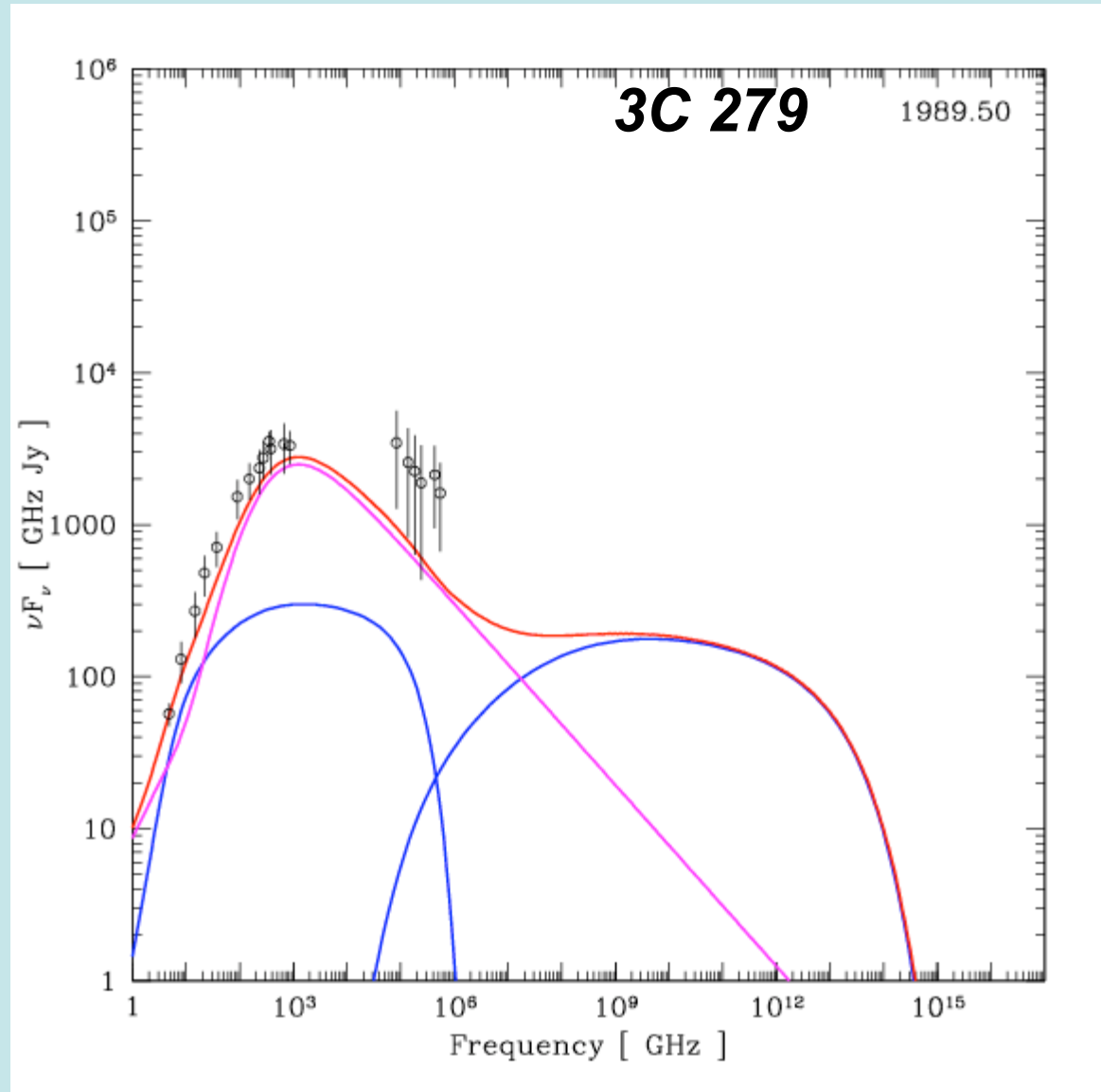
literature data

3C 279 during the first 2 EGRET epochs:
the true jet and shock synchrotron components revealed
(Lindfors, Valtaoja & Türler, A&A 440, 845 (2005))

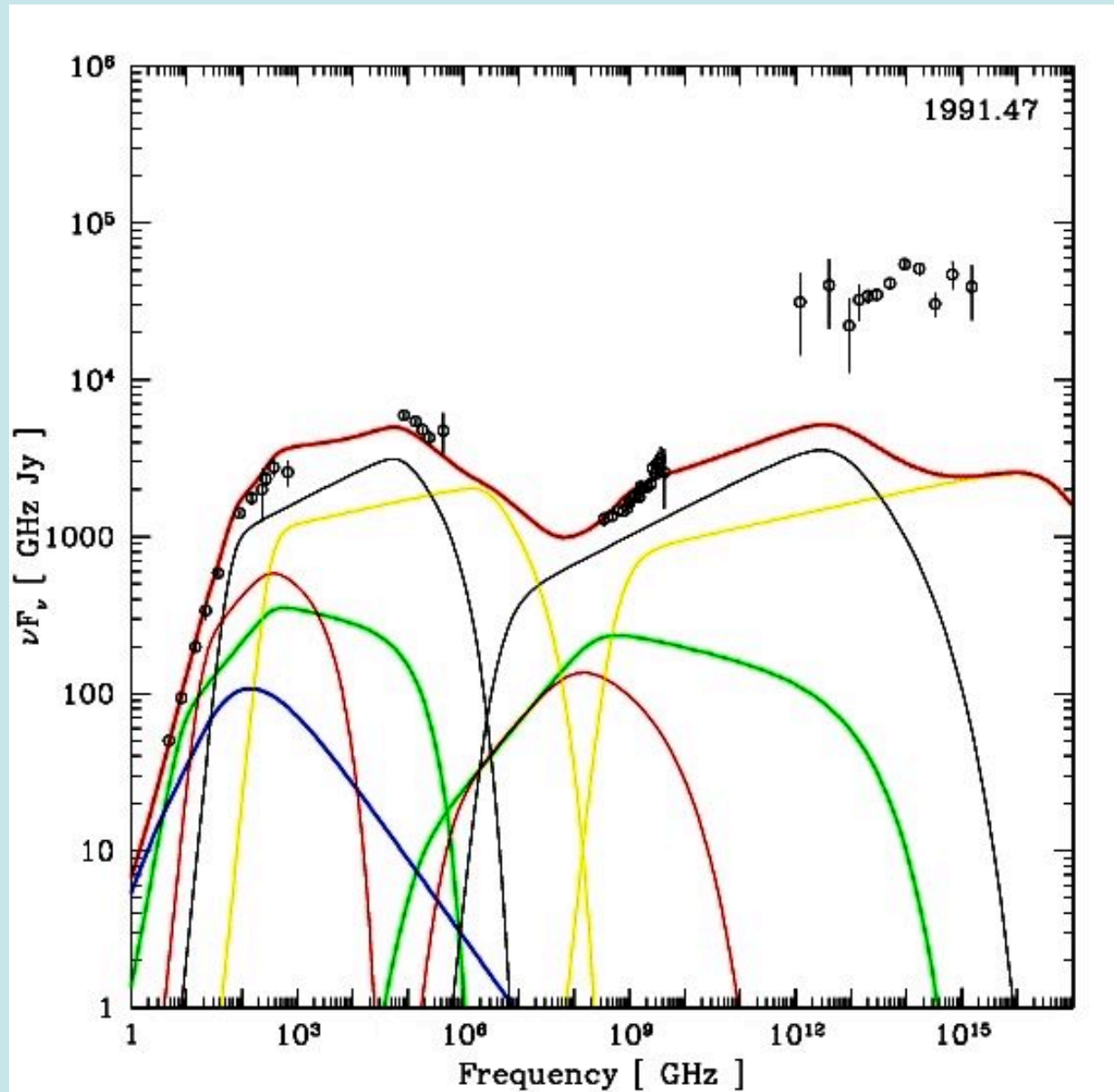


Assumptions: Marscher & Gear shocked jet model
Numerical code: Türler and Lindfors (3-D fit to all mf data)

SYNCHROTRON COMPONENTS + *your favorite model* **→ INVERSE COMPTON COMPONENT**



3C 279, June 1991: Synchrotron-self-Compton also fails.
(Lindfors, Valtaoja & Türler, A&A 2005)



WHAT NEXT?

- *SSC and EC both fail for 3C 279 at least*
- *improved SSC calculations ?*
- *mirror Compton from dust etc.?*
- *internal shocks?*

something crucial is missing...

GLAST + multifrequency/VLBI monitoring

**MULTIFREQUENCY
VLBI (up to 3 mm)**

**MULTIFREQUENCY
MONITORING
(up to optical)**

**GLAST + AGILE +
TeV + X-RAYS**

**Identify the shock and
the jet components in
the synchrotron SED,
get their spectra, size,
 B , n_e , Γ , θ , ...**

(insert a theoretician here)

**Get the inverse Compton
SED**