



Quasi-simultaneous decade-long optical and γ -ray monitoring of selected blazars.

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- **The importance of monitoring projects in blazar studies was clear from the very discovery due to their violent variability on all time scales, from hours and even minutes to years.**
- **The outbursts that may occur unexpectedly for any given source act like a magnifying glass that allow to penetrate deeper in most conspicuous regions of inner jet.**
- **Numerous successful campaigns were carried out that lead to systematic accumulation of observational data, either inside one observatory or as large international collaborations, such as**

W E B T

- Operation of the *Fermi* orbital observatory provides high-energy data for a large number of blazars with unprecedented temporal coverage and high signal-to-noise ratio, previously attainable only in the optical range.
- We use publicly available *Fermi* data and our optical photometry, creating quasi-simultaneous light curves. Optical data come from telescopes widely spread in longitude (St.Petersburg, Crimea, Calar Alto, Arizona).
- For a large number of sources, F_{opt} and F_{γ} show evidence for either a linear or quadratic correlation. These correlations may be used to distinguish between various models for the high-energy emission from blazars.
- In addition, we show that the contribution to the observed flux of less variable sources of emission (e.g., the accretion disc) may be evaluated from these data.

Fermi:

Adaptive binning (see poster by Sergey Savchenko for the details)

Optical:

SELECTION:

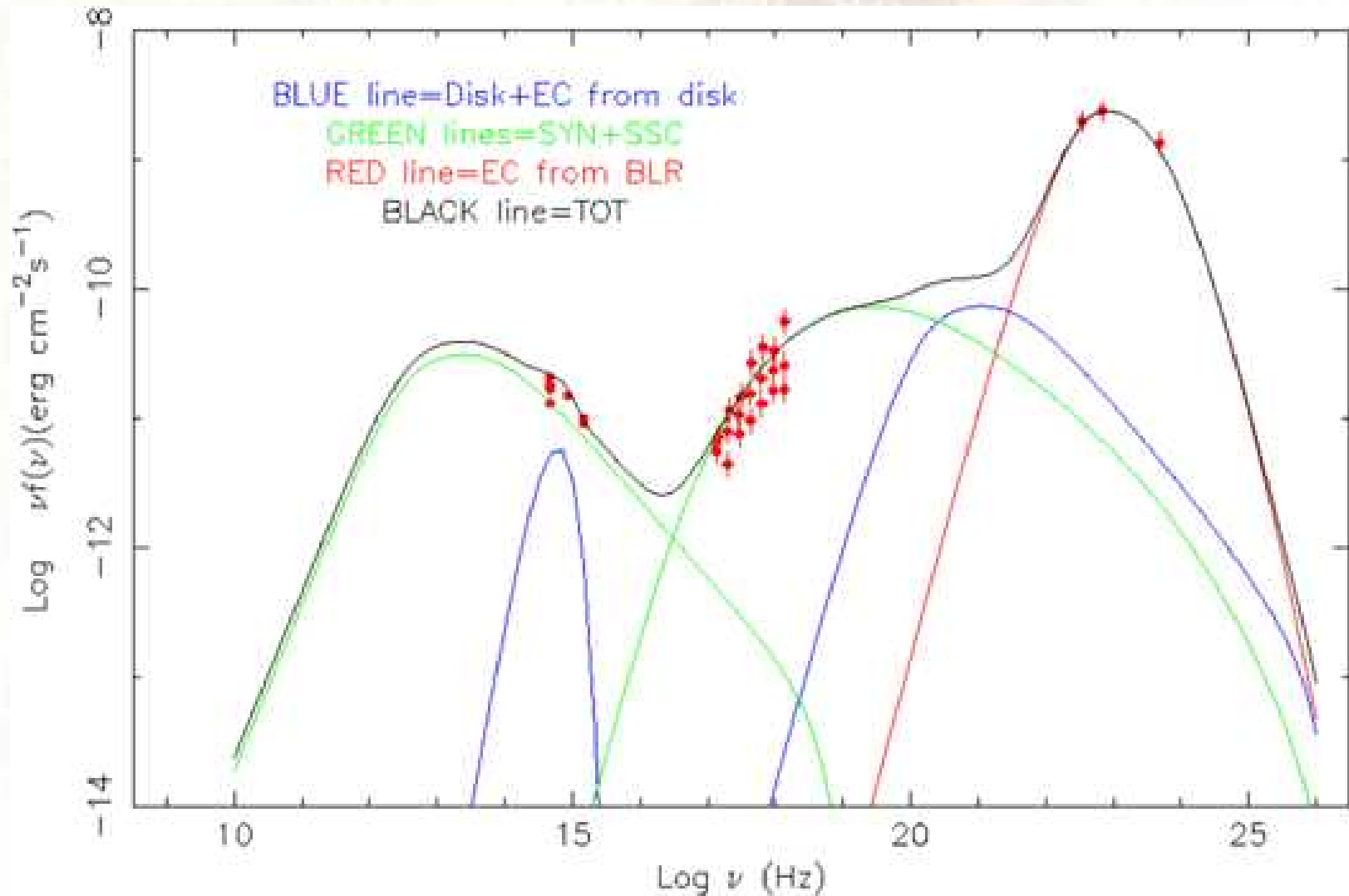
- Only sources with dense optical coverage;
- For this study we use only R band, as most densely populated

RESERVATION:

- R band is not always close to the position of the synchrotron maximum

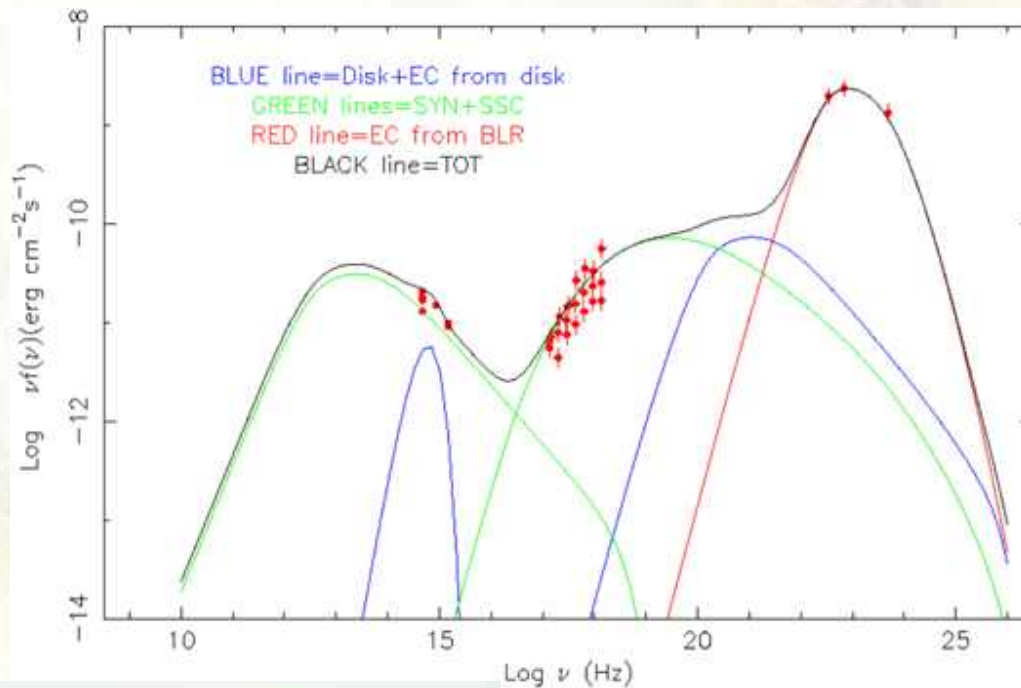
Figure 5 from The Bright γ -ray Flare of 3C 279 in 2015 June: AGILE Detection and Multifrequency Follow-up Observations

C. Pittori et al. 2018 ApJ 856 99



SSC case:

$$F_{IC} \sim F_{sync}^2$$



EC case:

$$F_{IC} \sim F_{sync}^1$$



... and do not forget the changes in magnetic field, viewing angle, orphan flares...

FSRQ

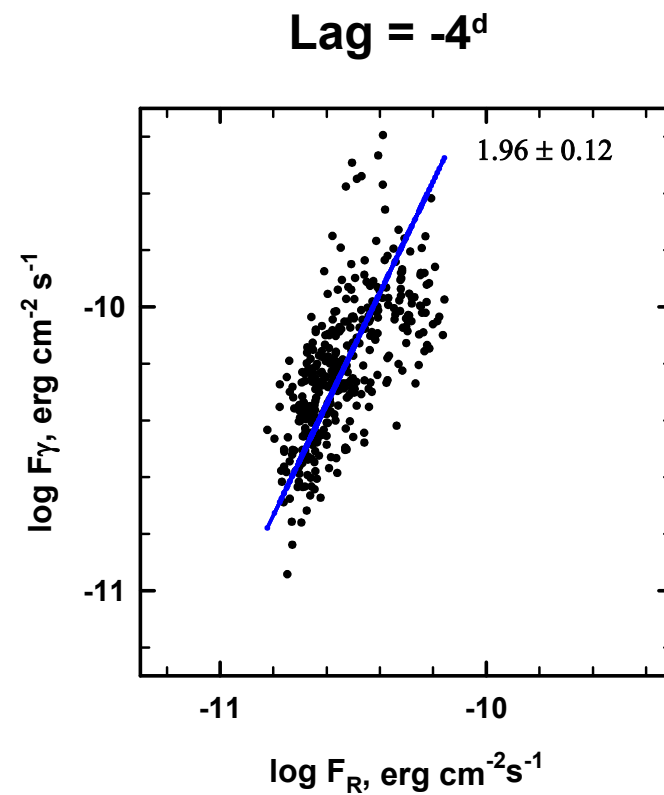
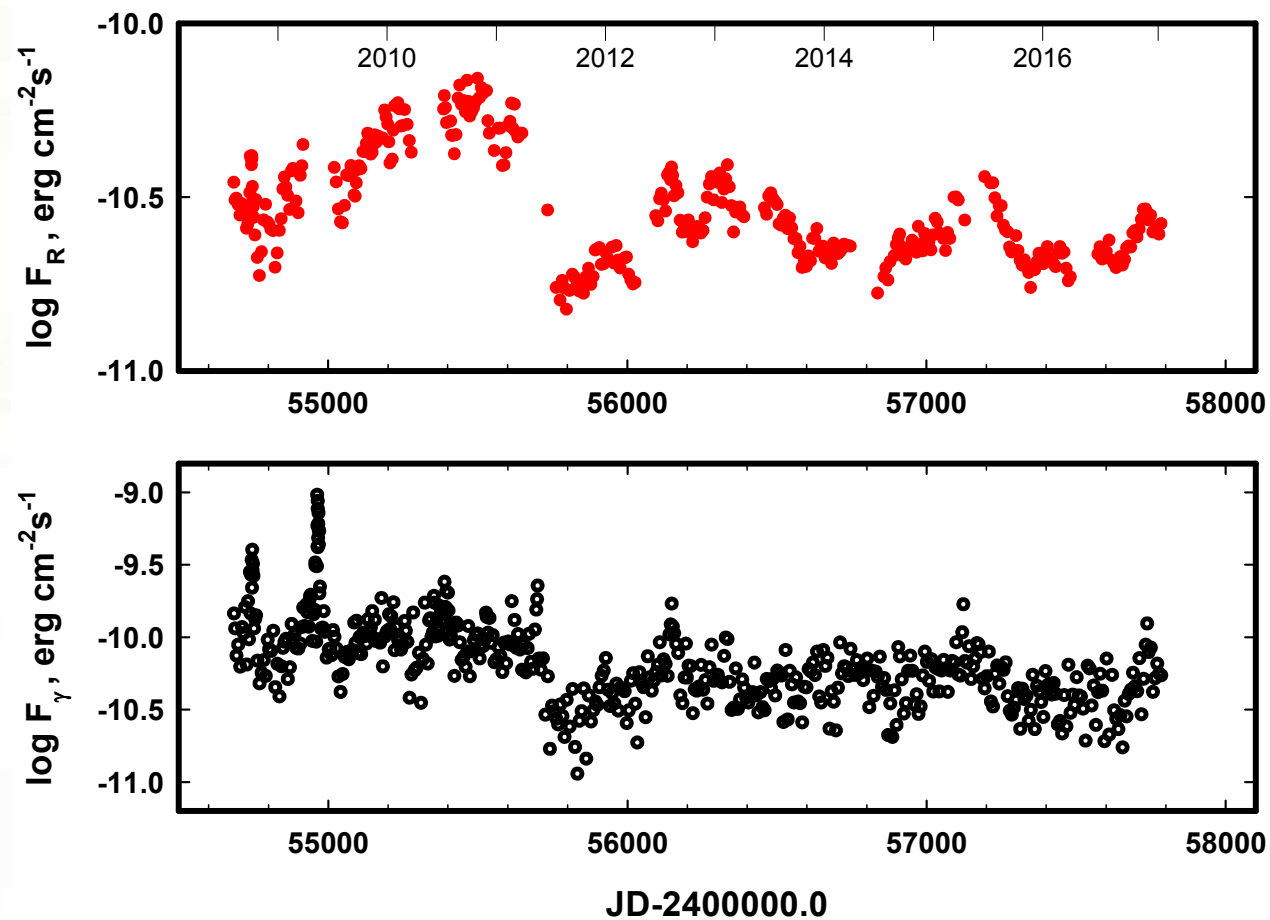
- **AO 0235+16**
- **CTA 26**
- **OJ 248**
- **S4 1030+60**
- **B2 1156+29 = Ton599**
- **PKS 1222+21**
- **3C 279**
- **PKS 1510-089**
- **B2 1633+38 = 4C +38.41**
- **CTA 102**
- **3C 454.3**

BL Lac

- **3C 66a**
- **S5 0716+71**
- **PKS 0735+17**
- **OJ 287**
- **S4 0954+65**
- **Mkn 421**
- **PG 1553+113**
- **OT 081 = PKS 1749+096**
- **BZB J1959+6508**
- **BL Lac**

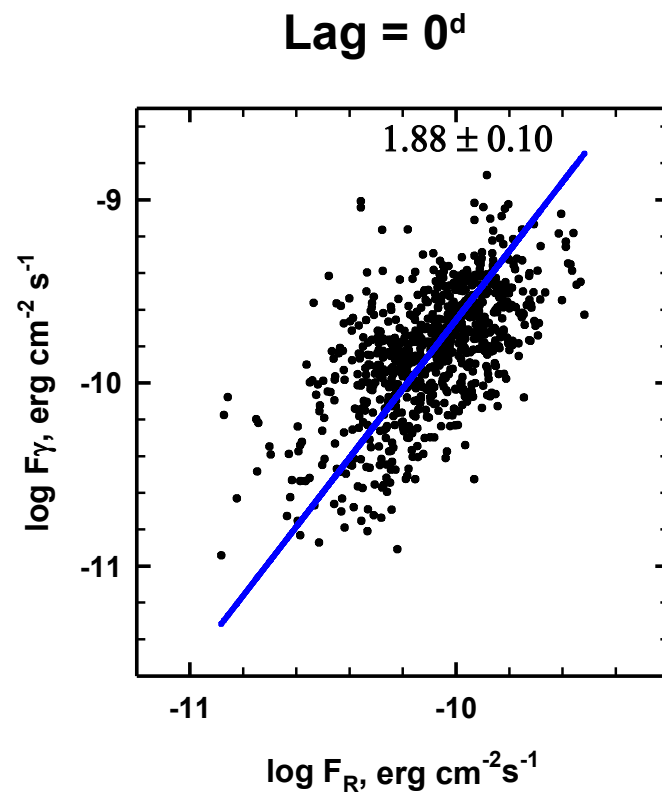
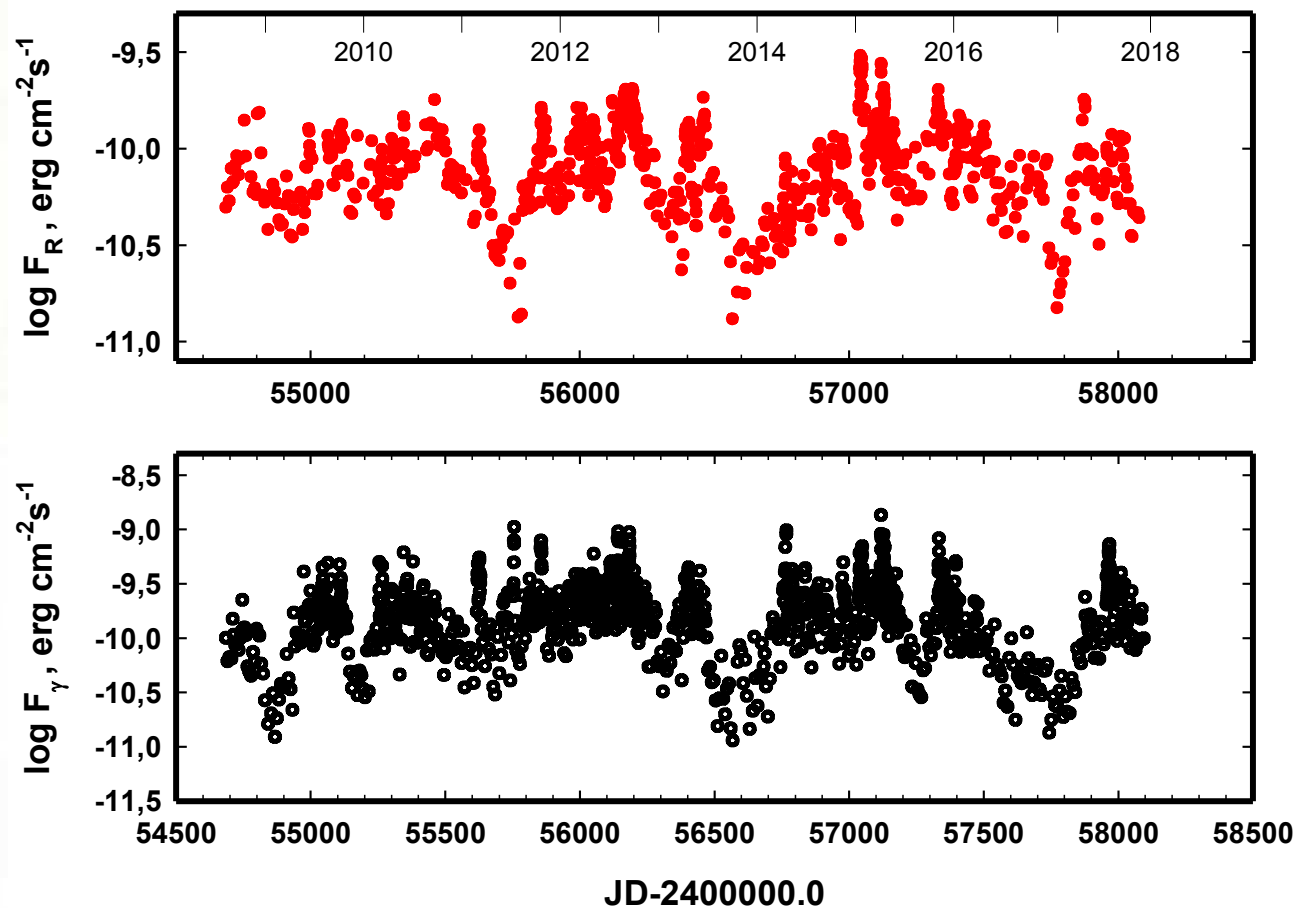
BLLac

3C 66a $z=0.444$

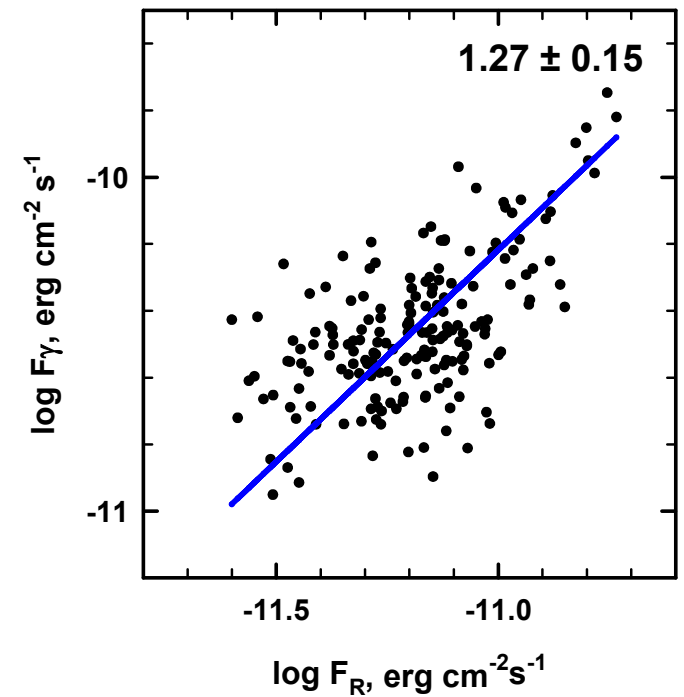
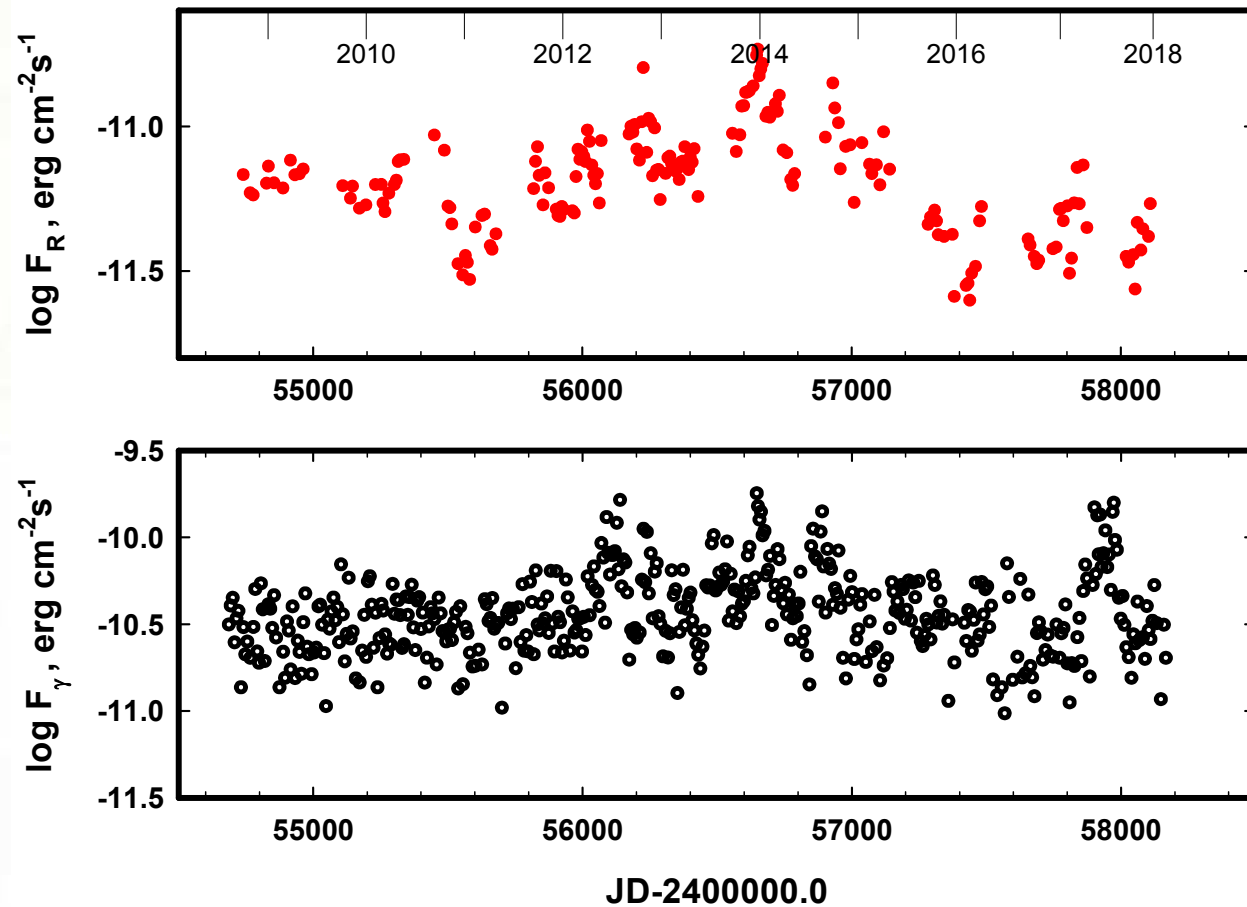


S5 0716+71

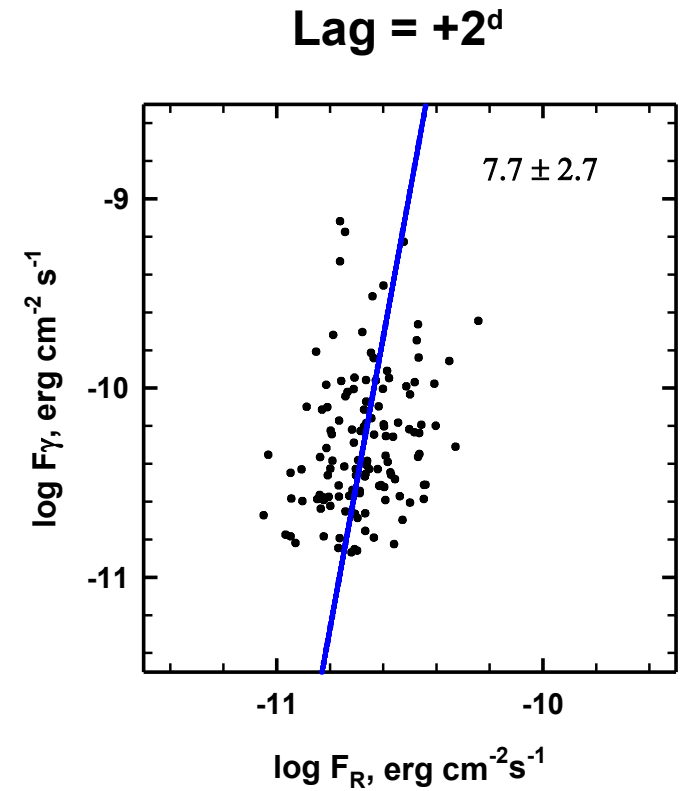
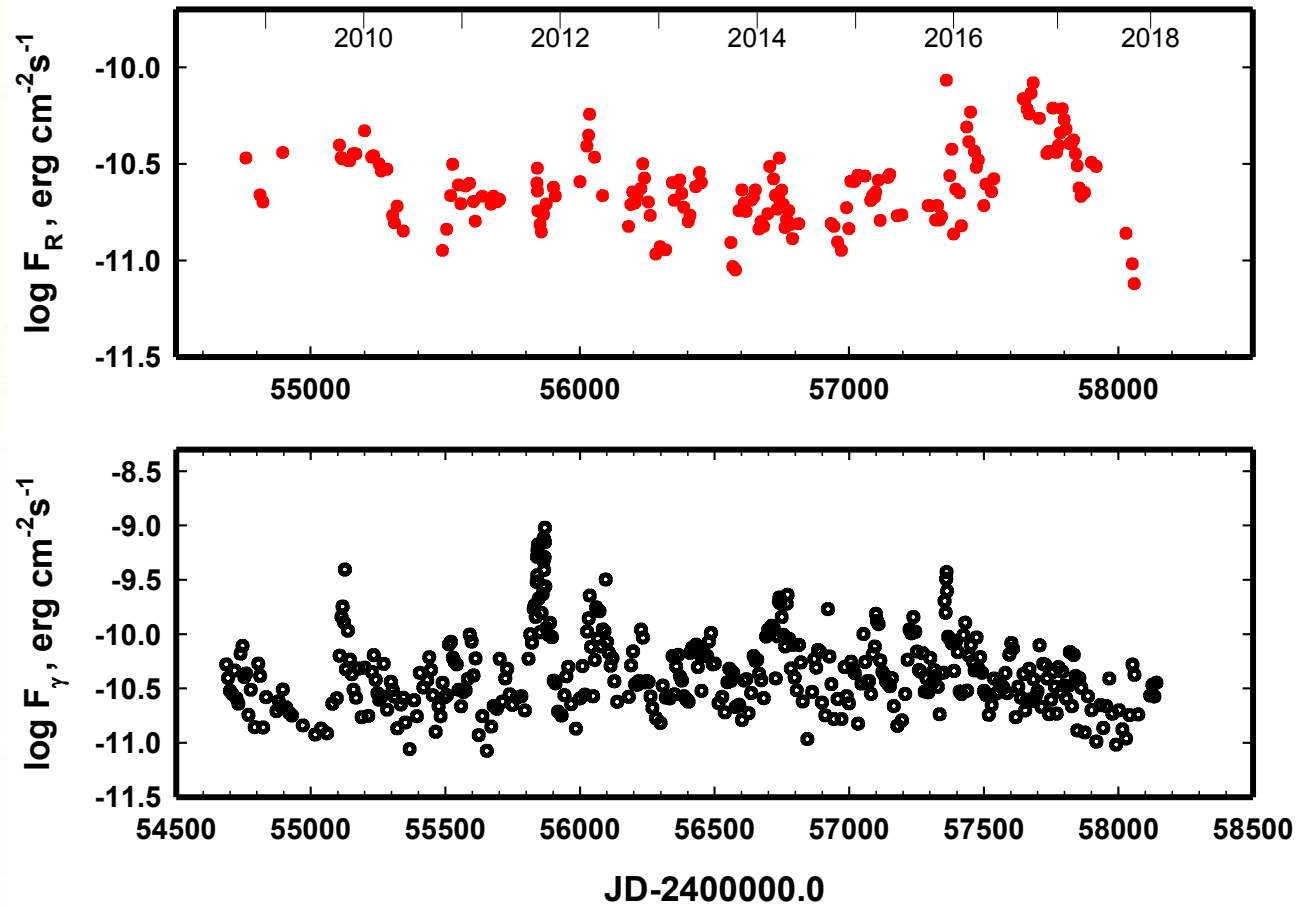
$z \sim 0.31$



PKS 0735+17 $z=0.424$

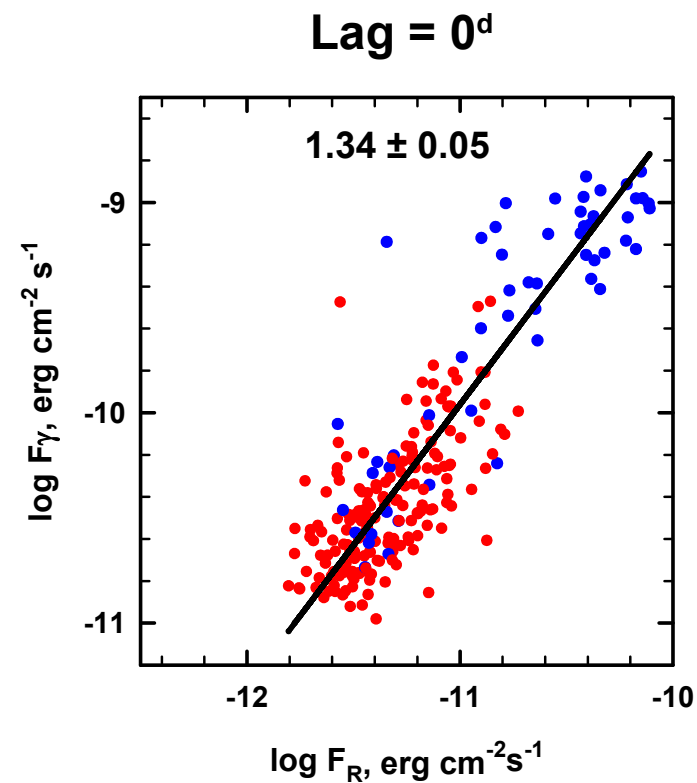
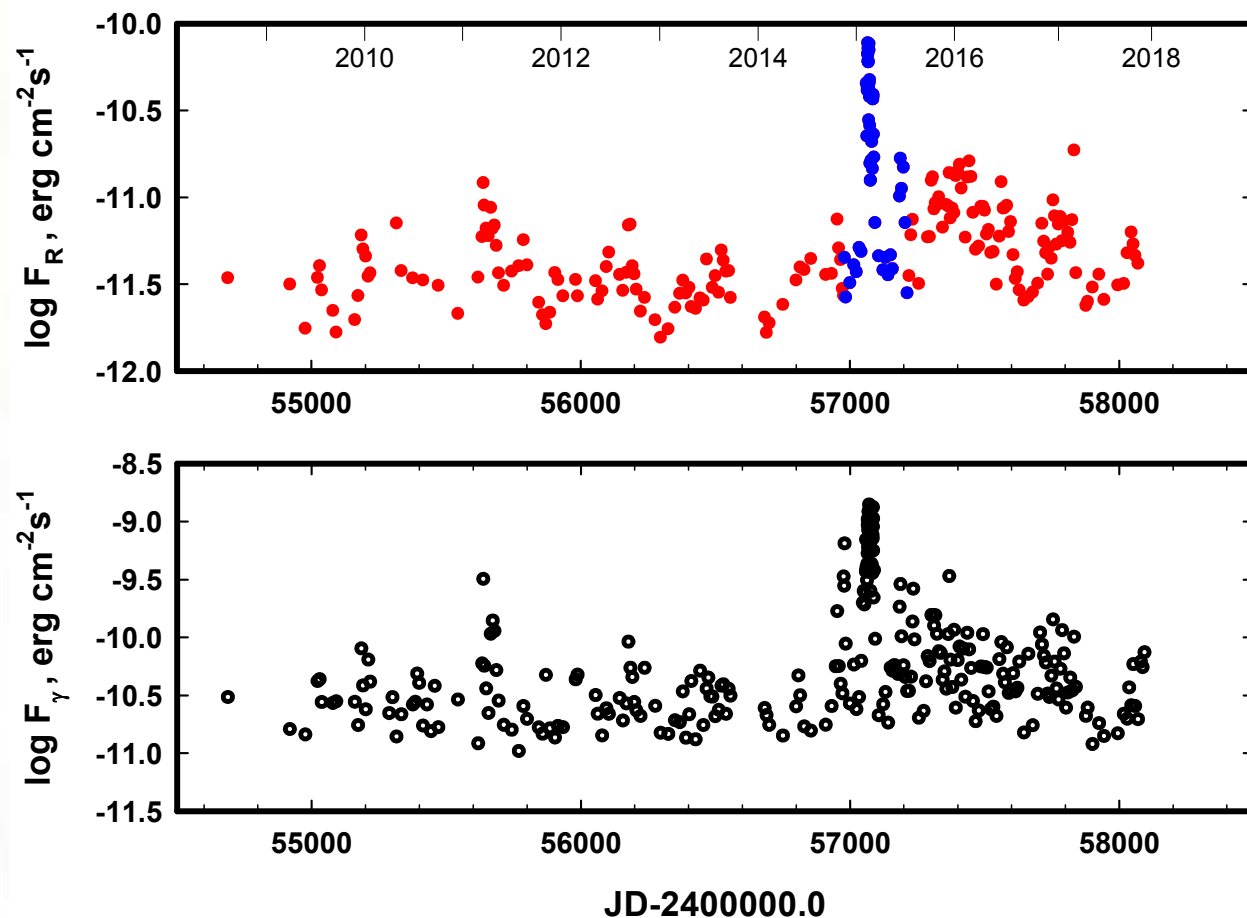


OJ 287 $z=0.306$



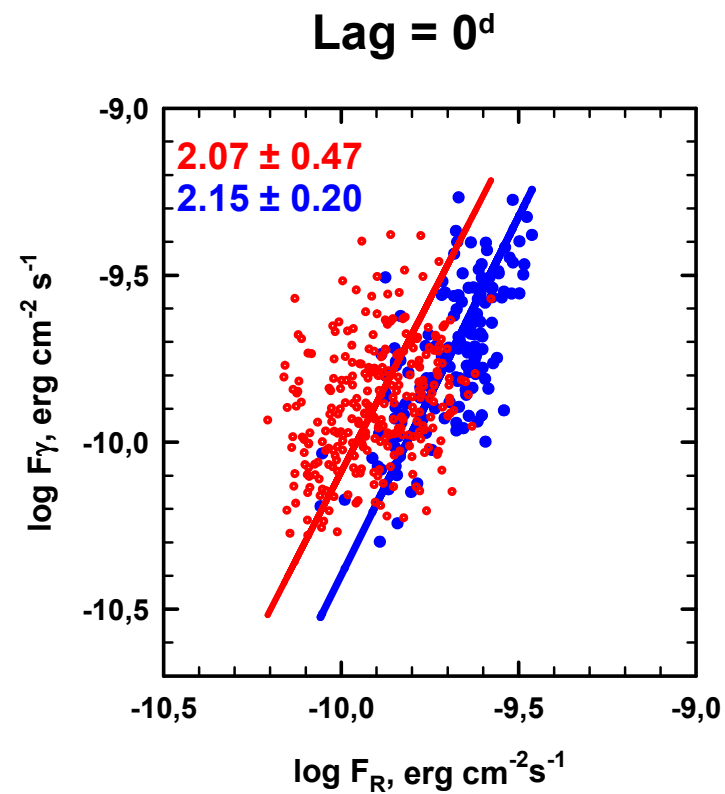
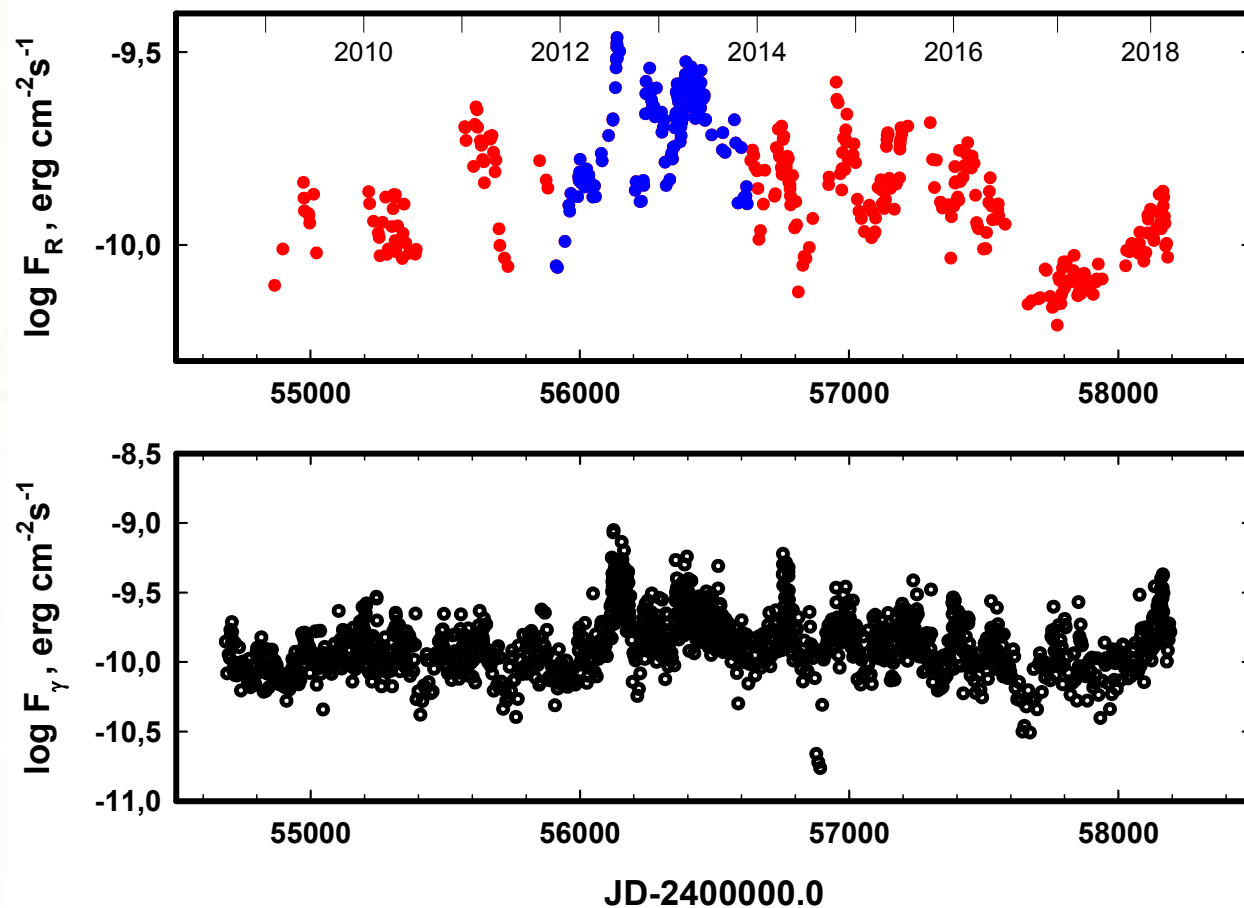
S4 0954+65

$z=0.368$ (?)



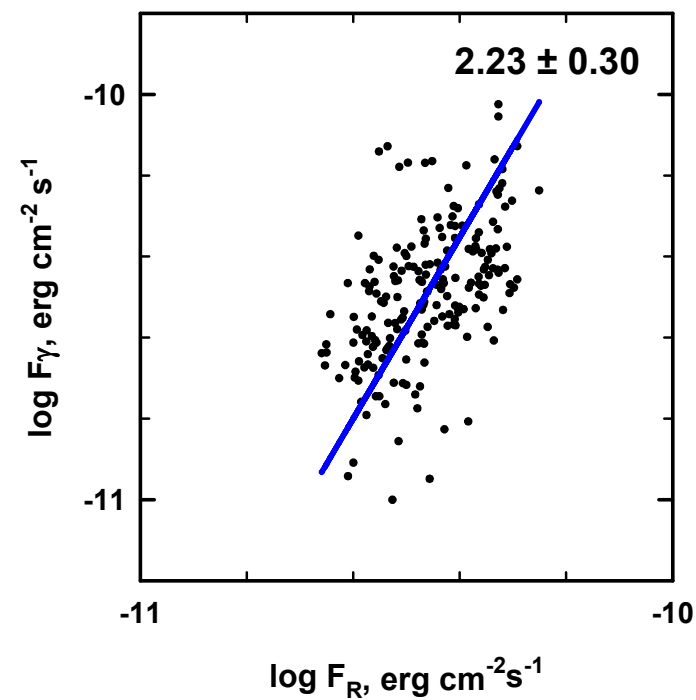
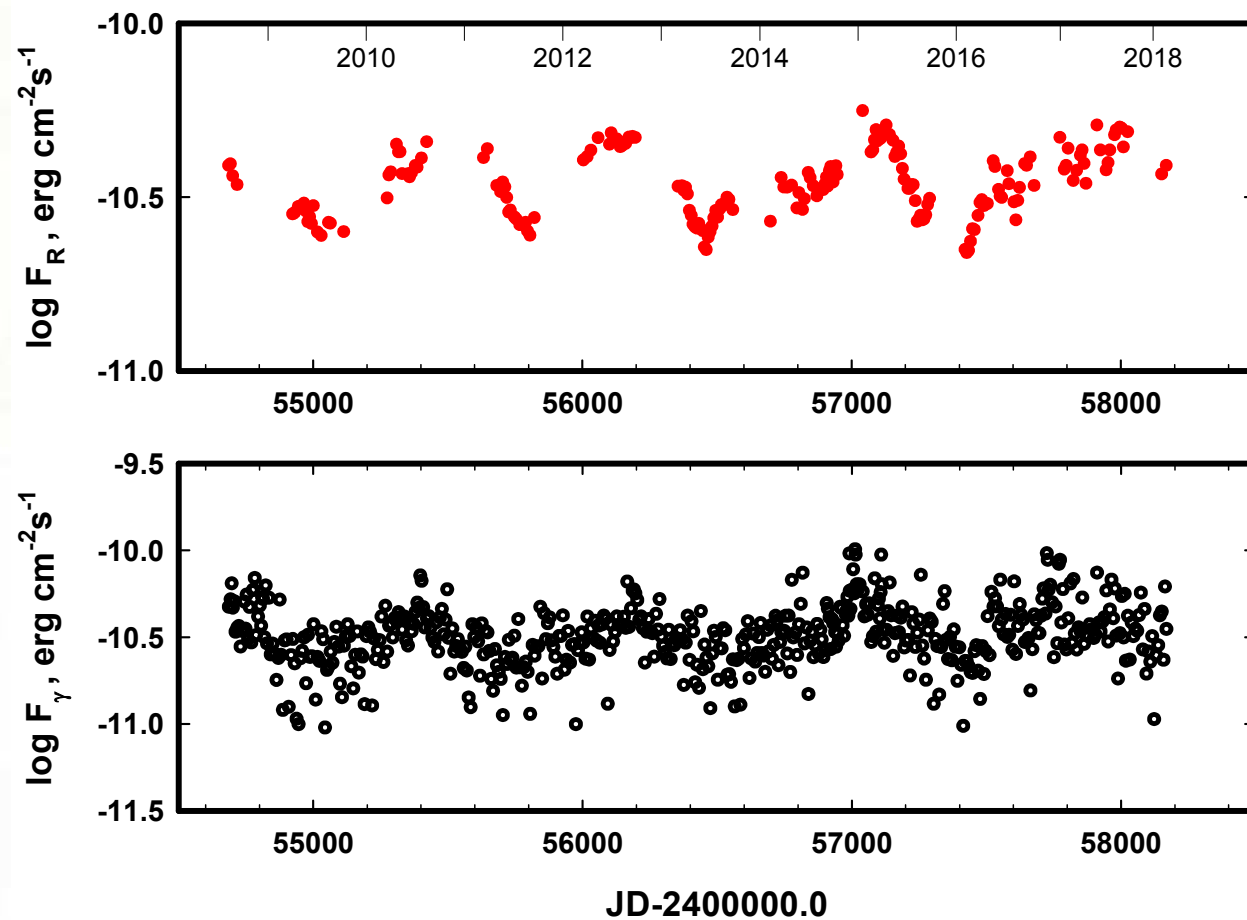
Mkn 421

$z=0.03$



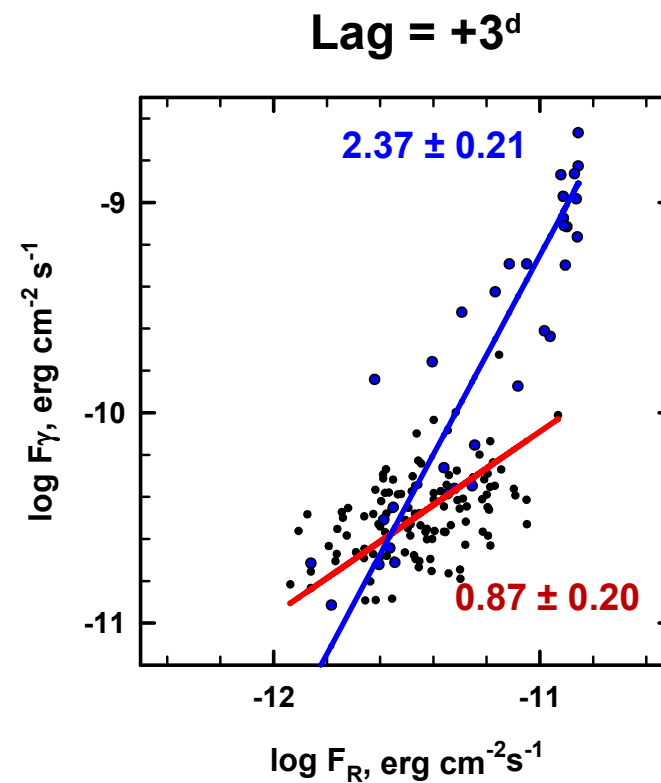
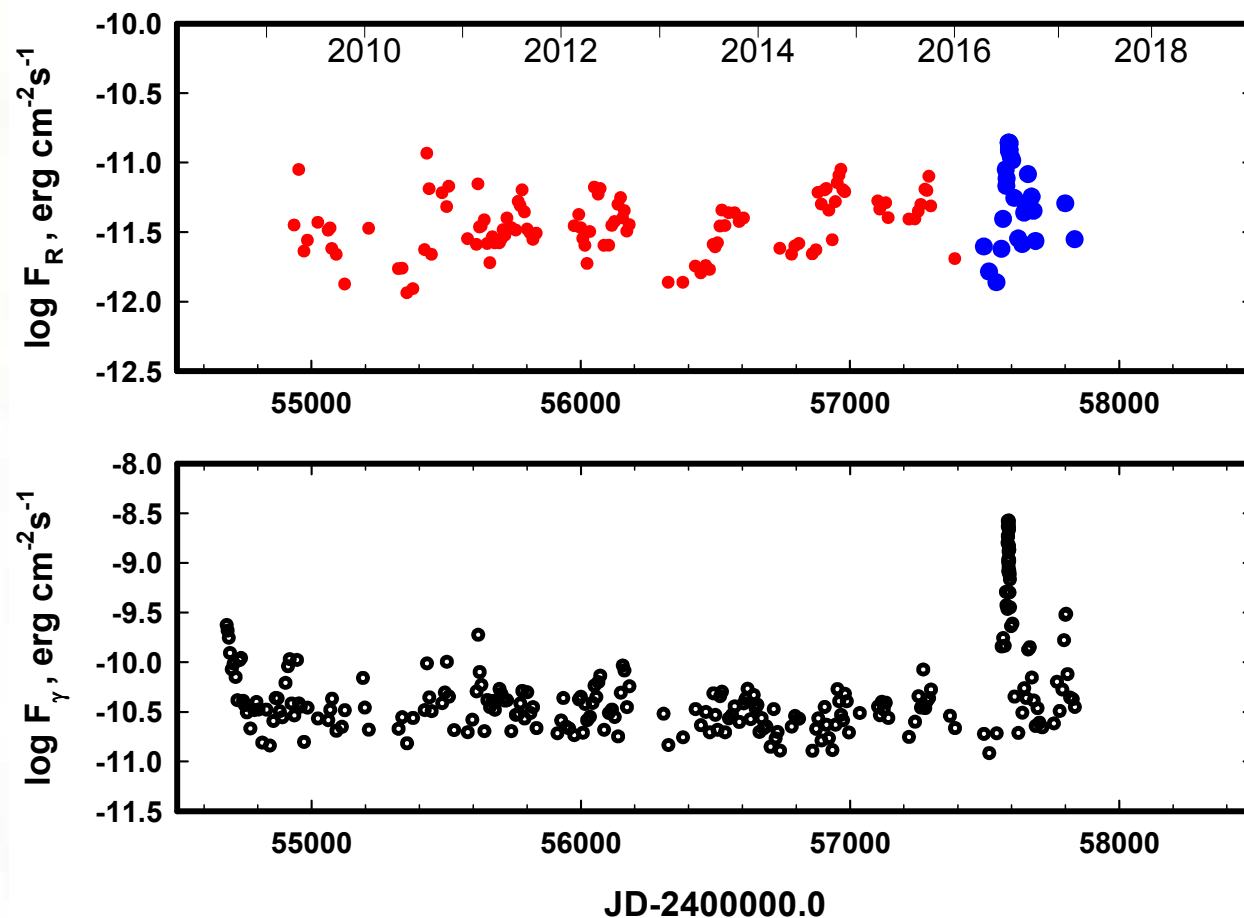
PG 1553+113

$z=0.36$



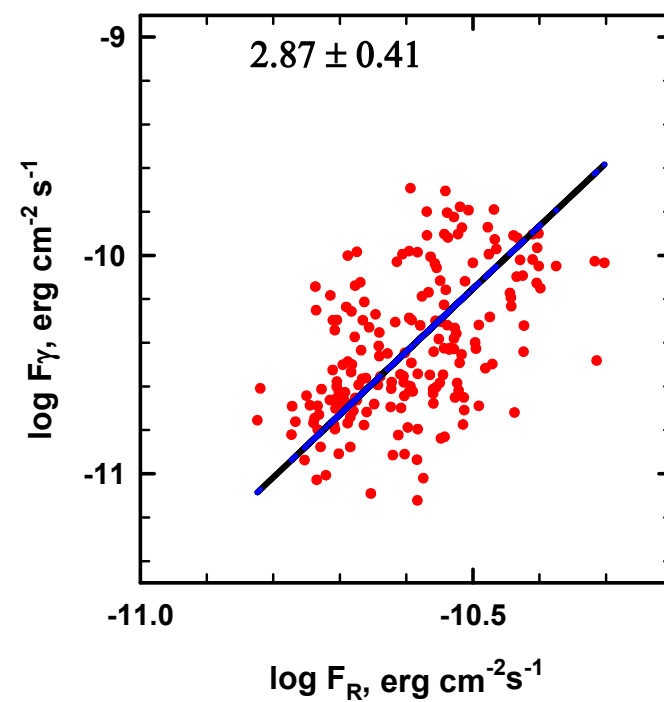
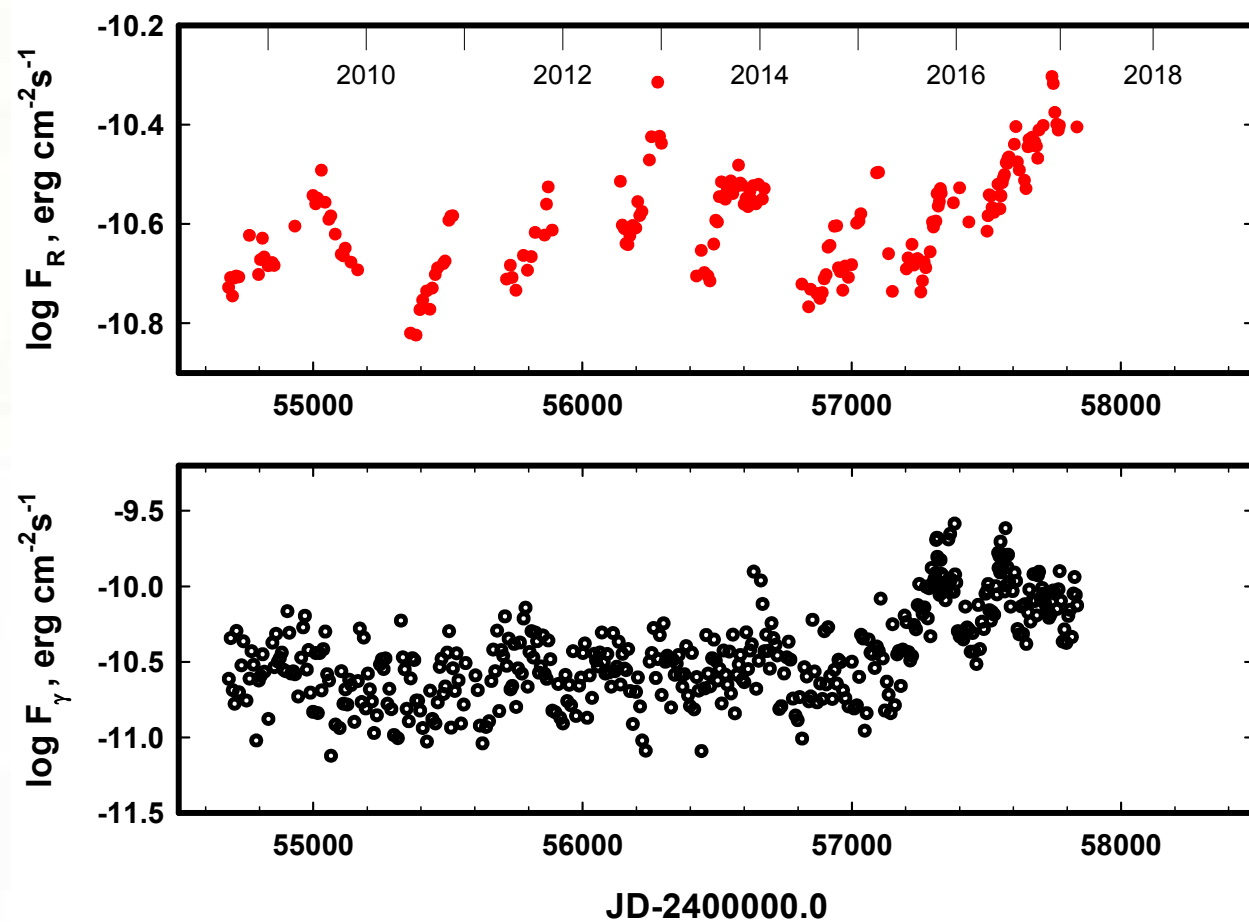
OT 081 = PKS 1749+096

$z=0.322$



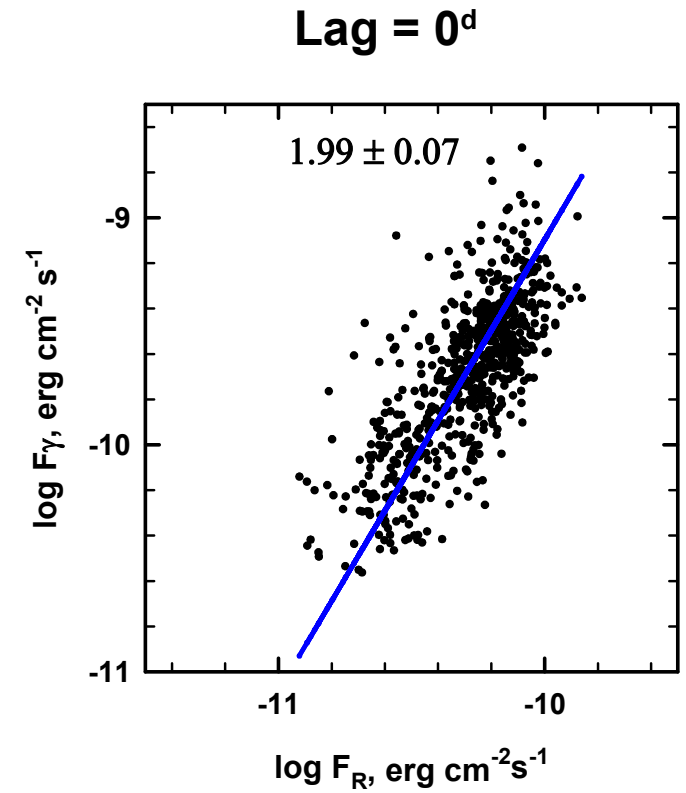
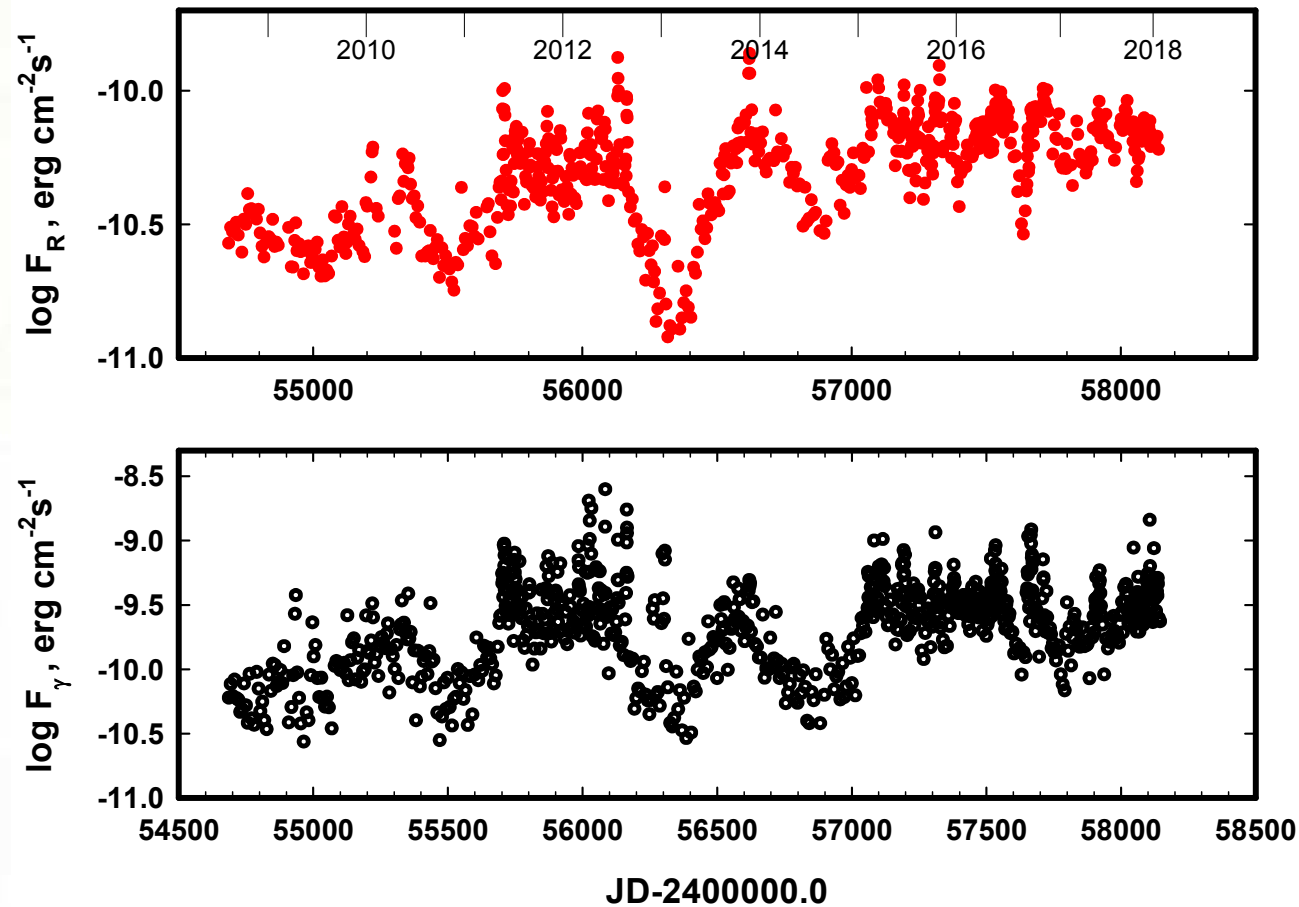
1959+65

$z=0.047$



BL Lac

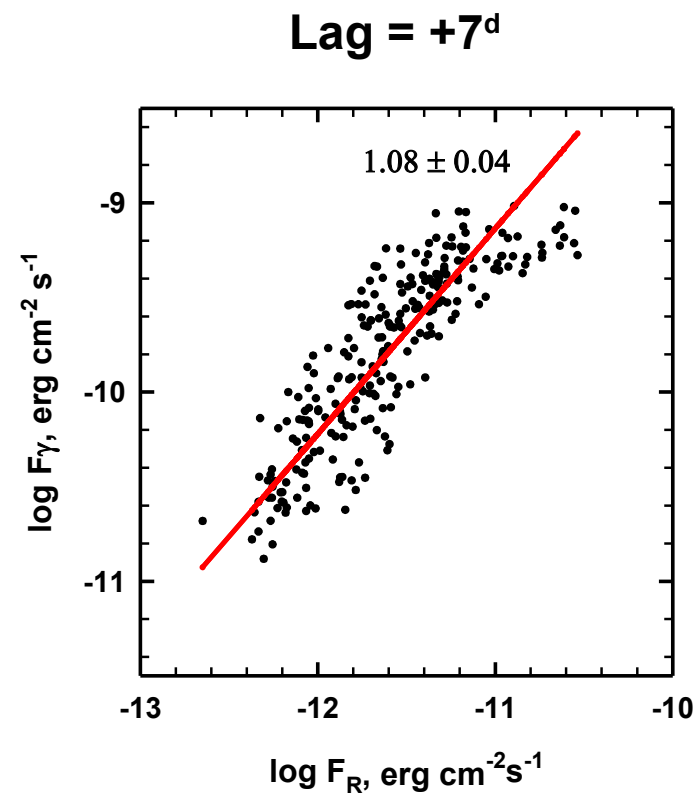
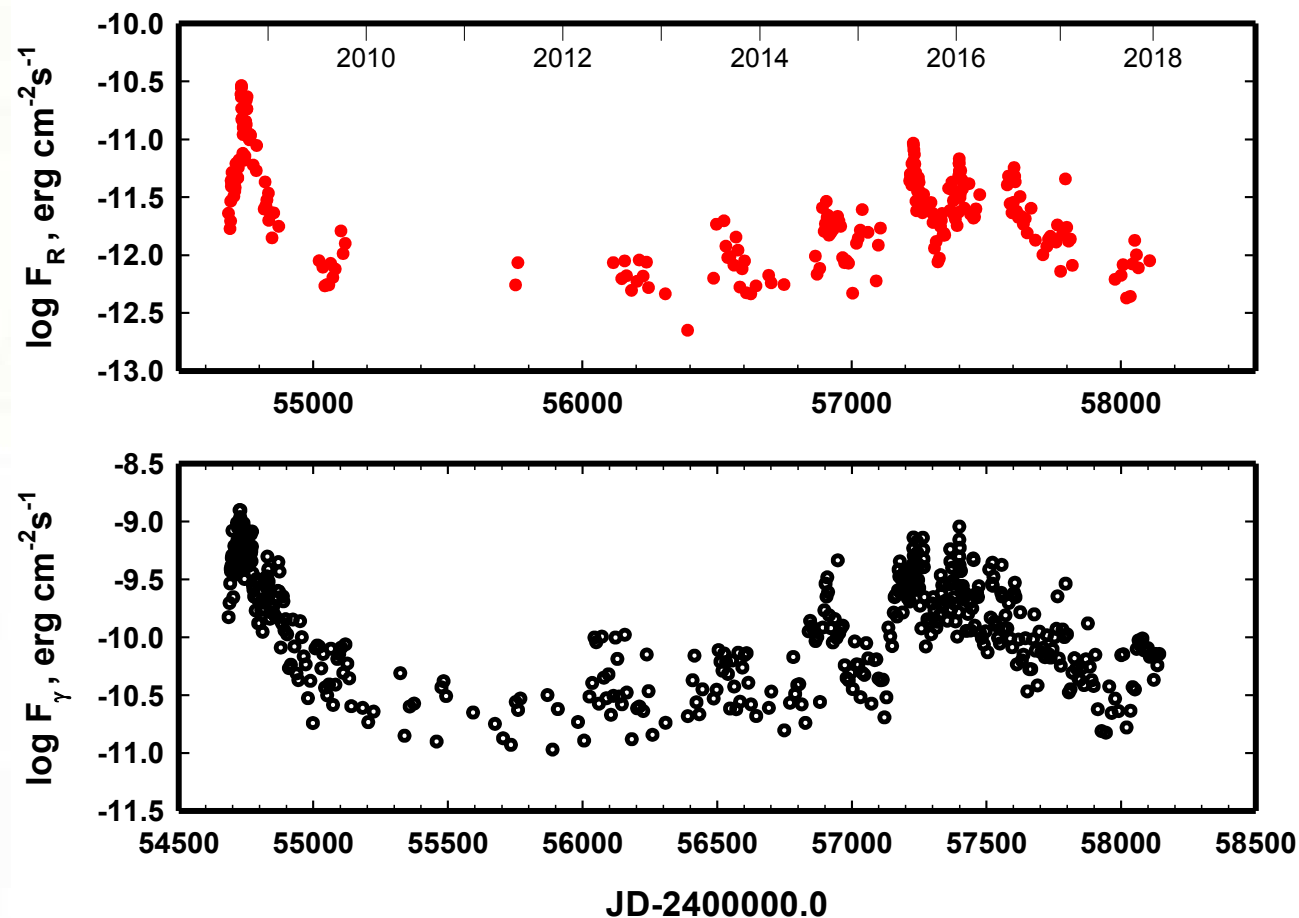
$z=0.0686$



FSRQ

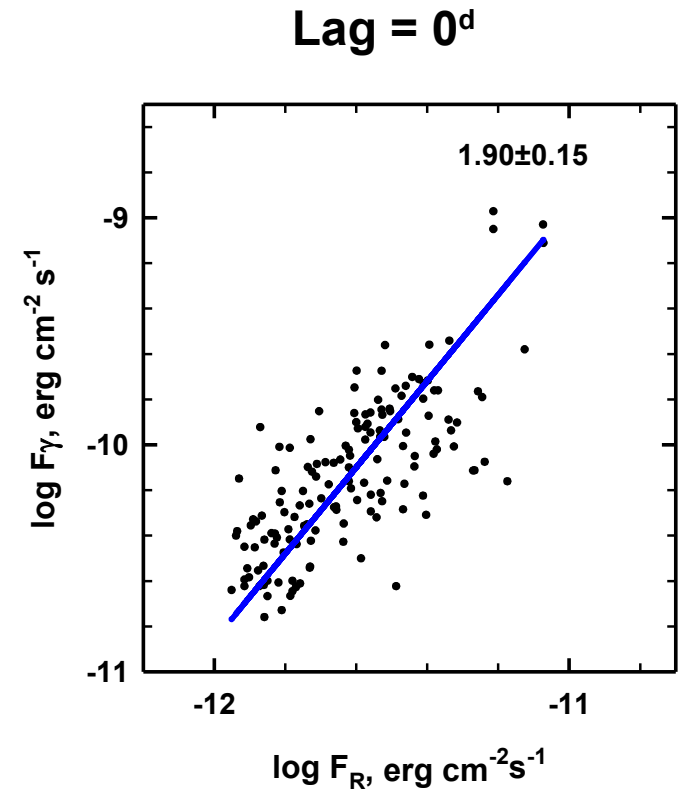
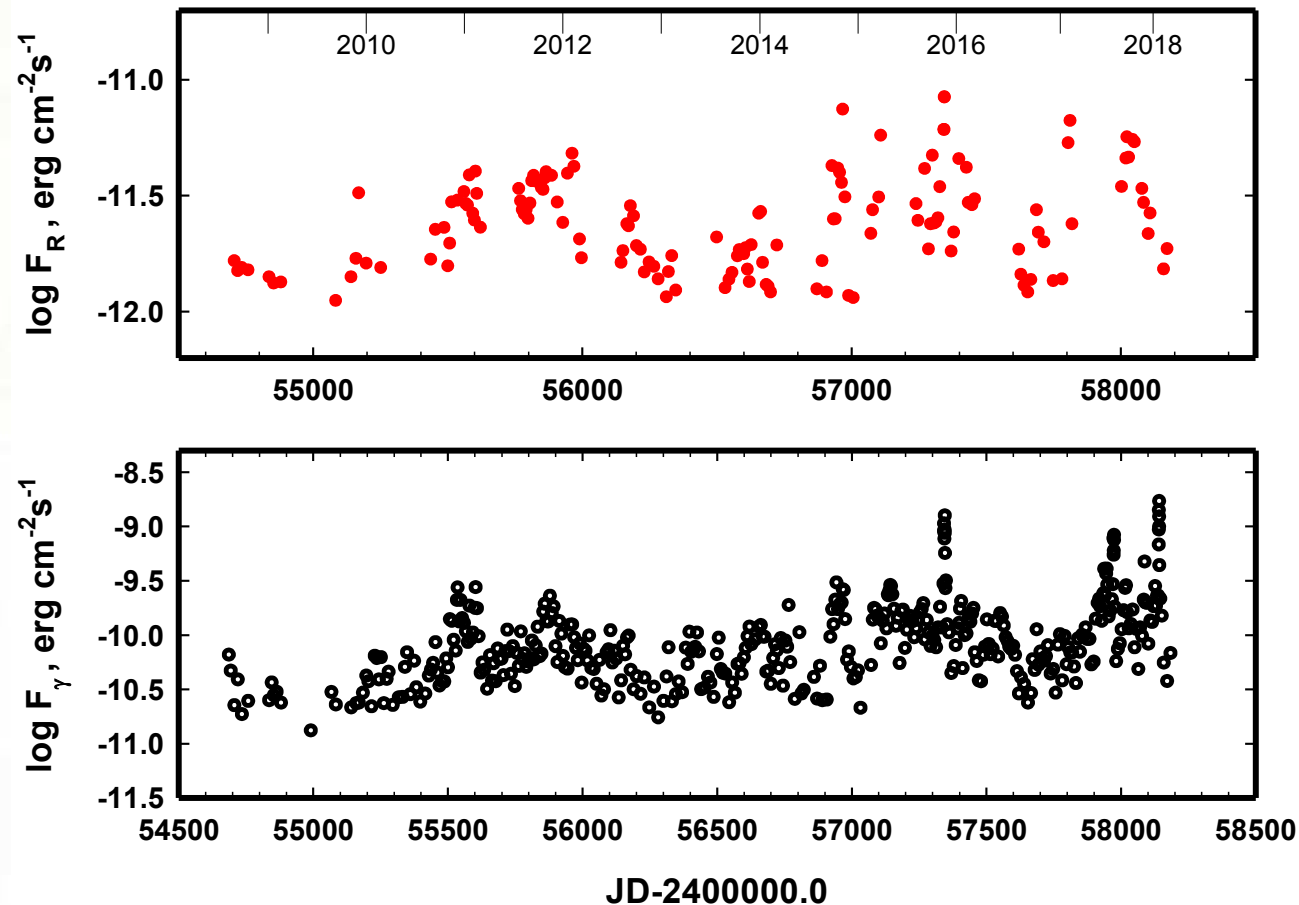
AO 0235+16

$z=0.94$



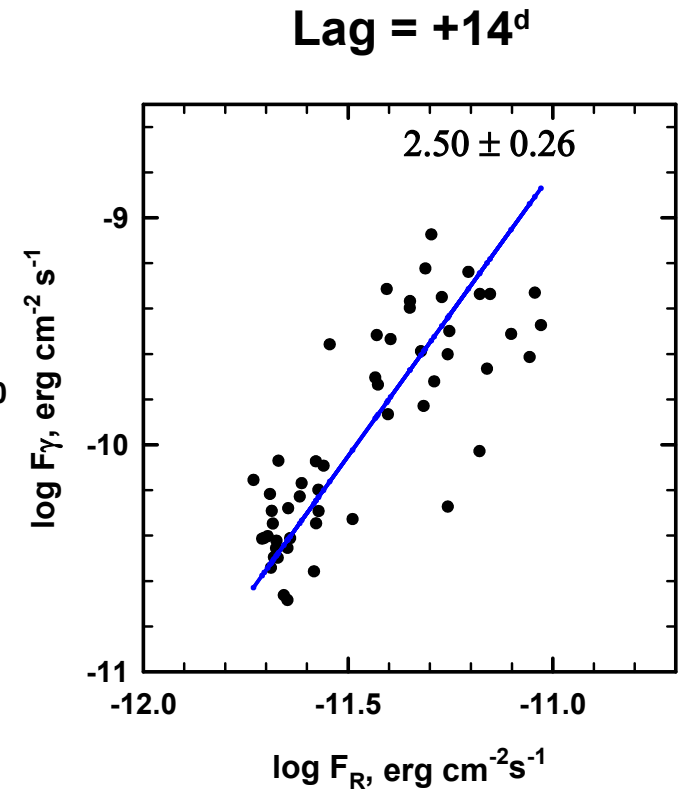
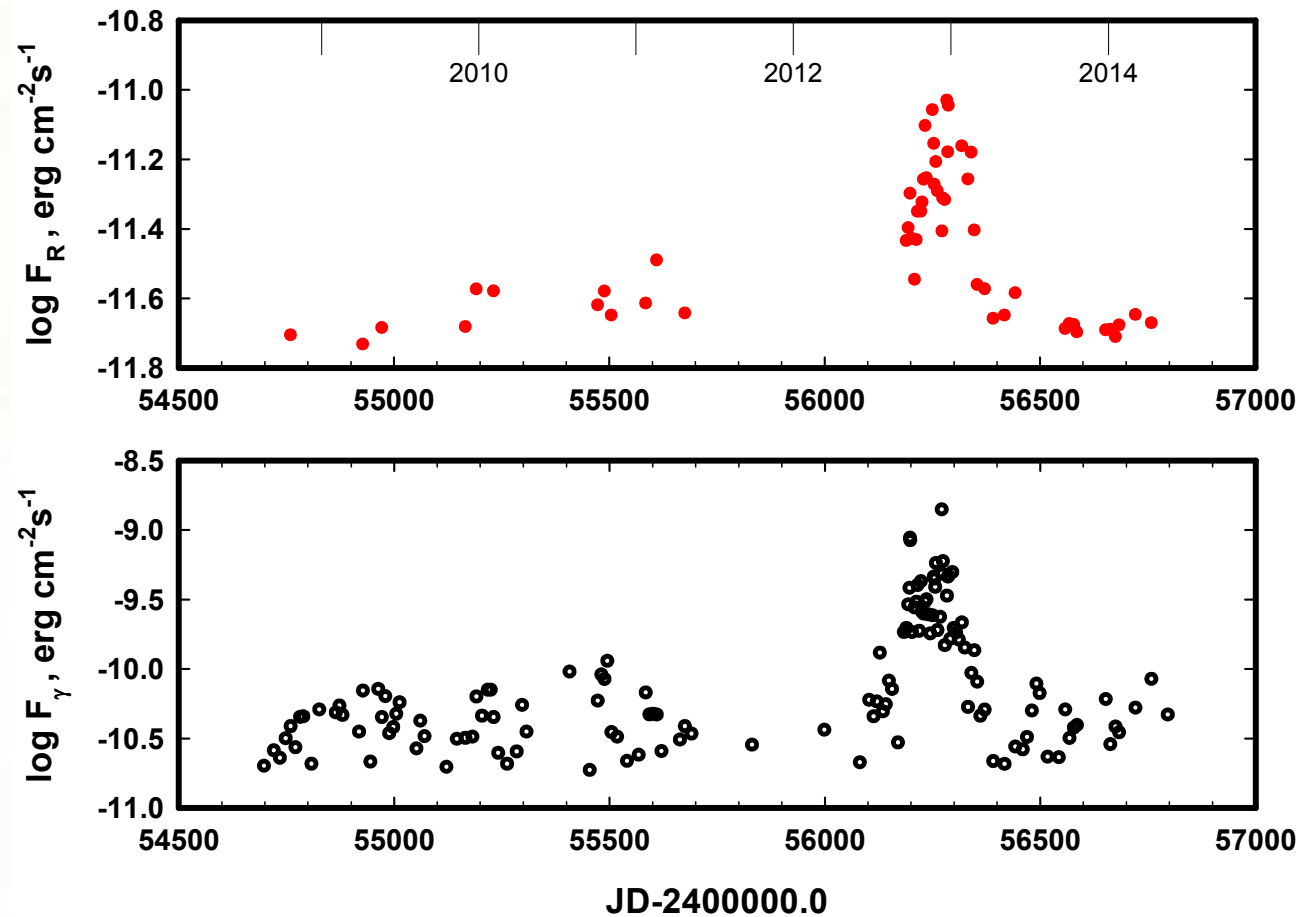
CTA 26 = PKS 0336-01

$z=0.852$



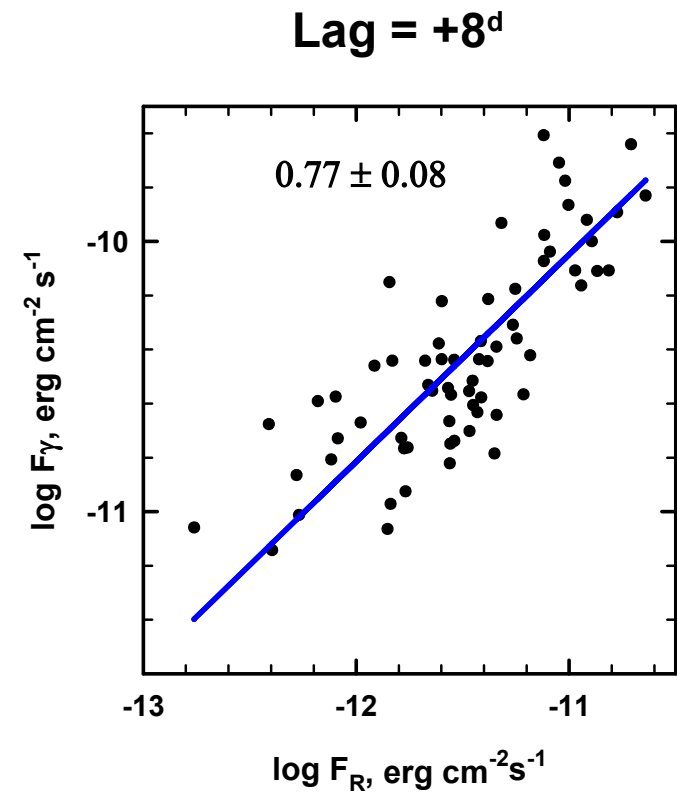
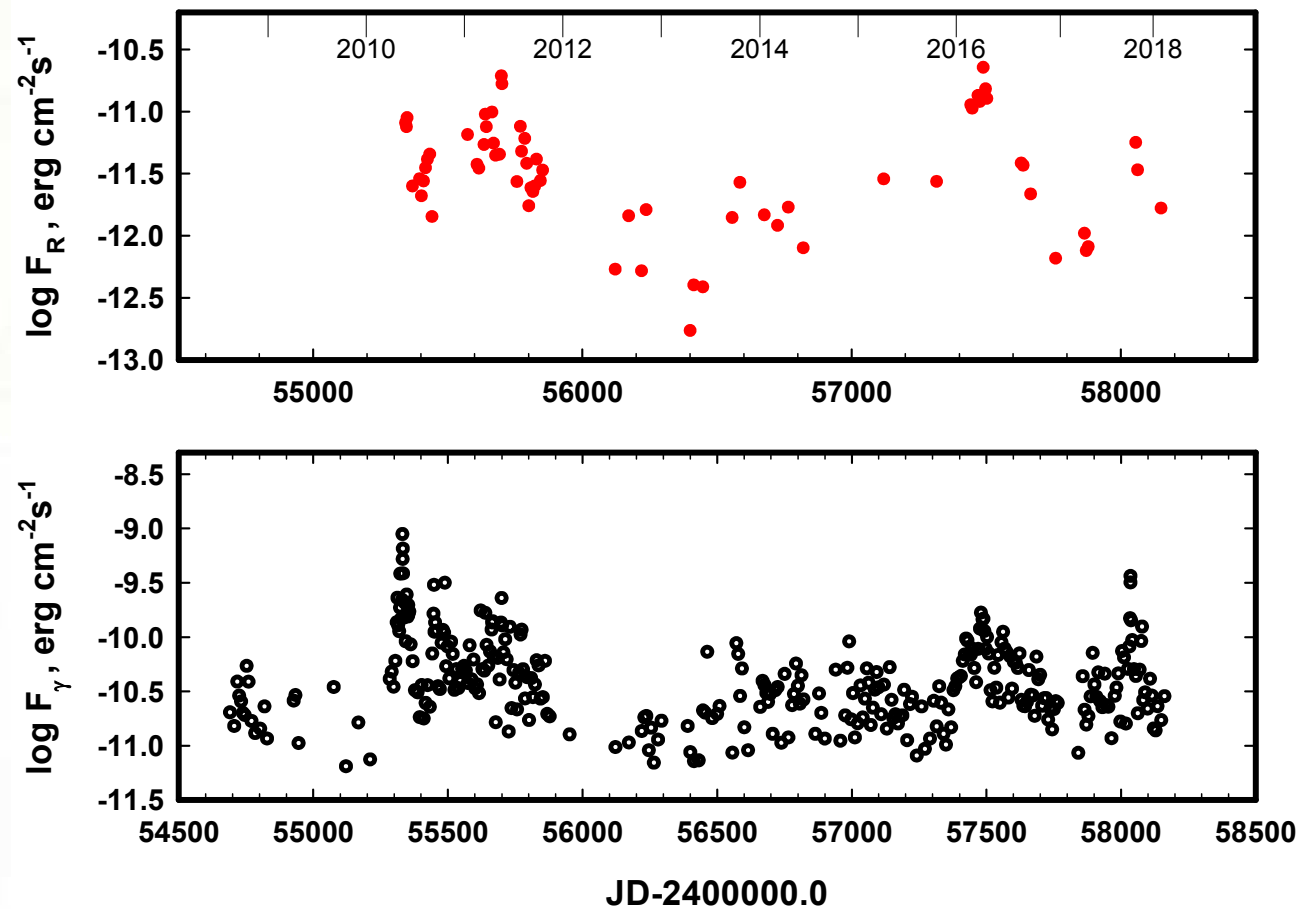
OJ 248

$z=0.939$



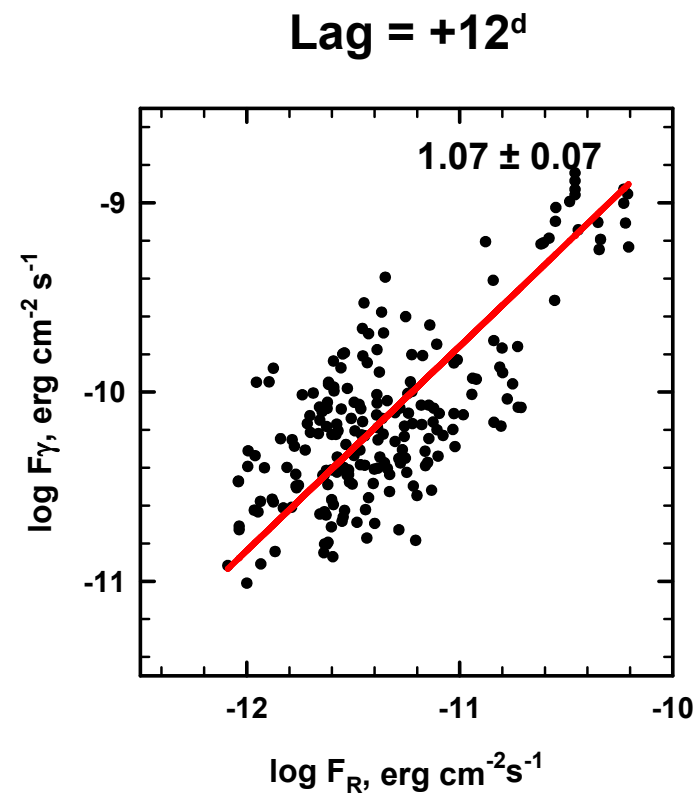
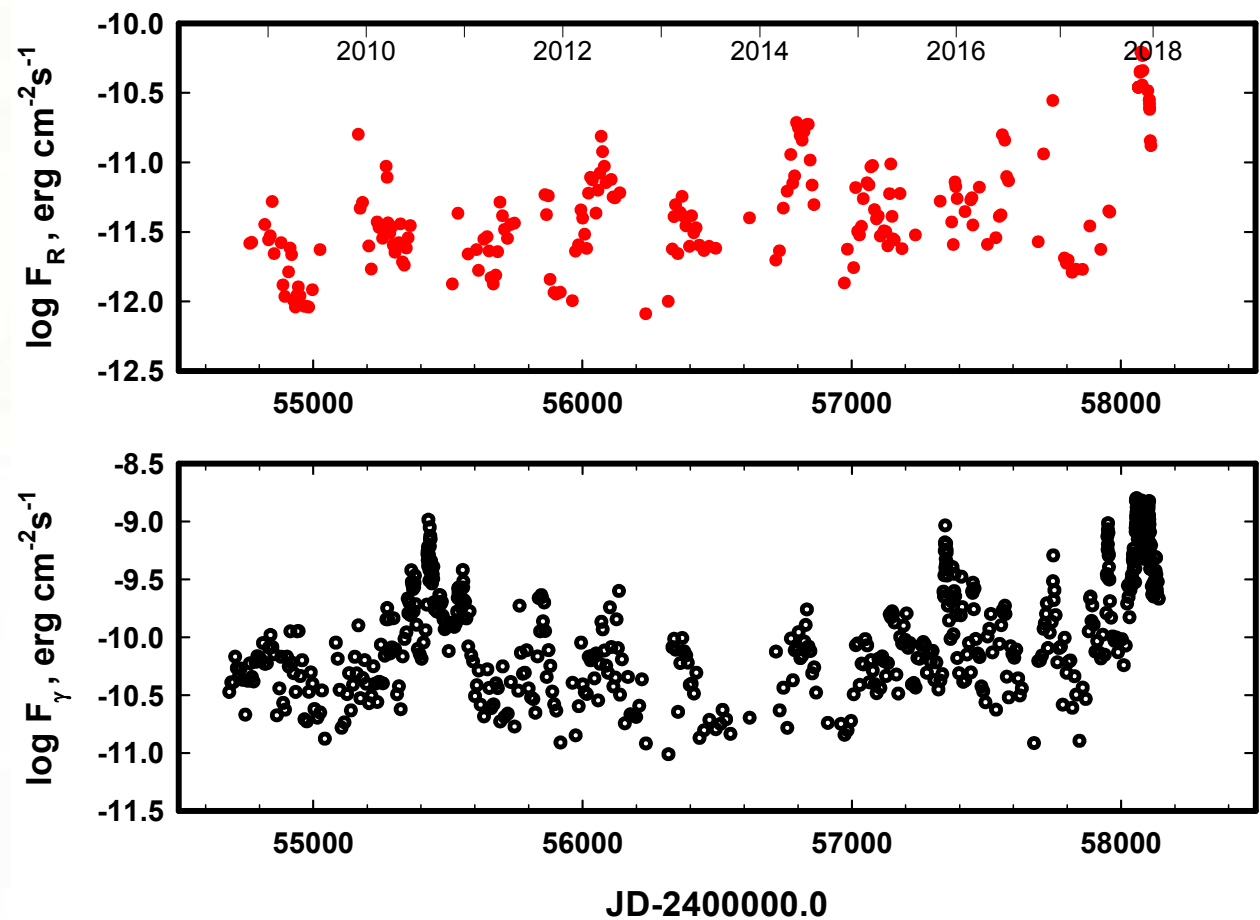
S4 1030+60

$z=1.117$



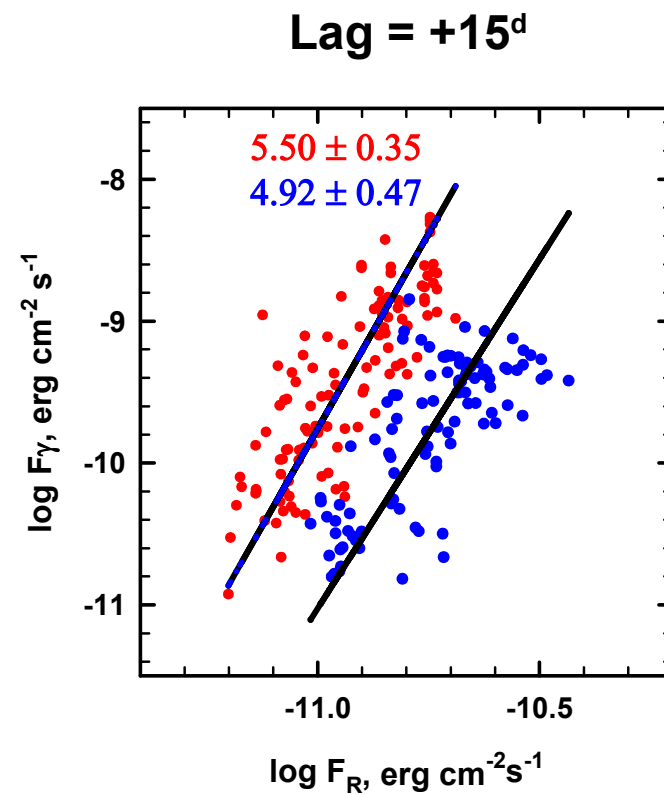
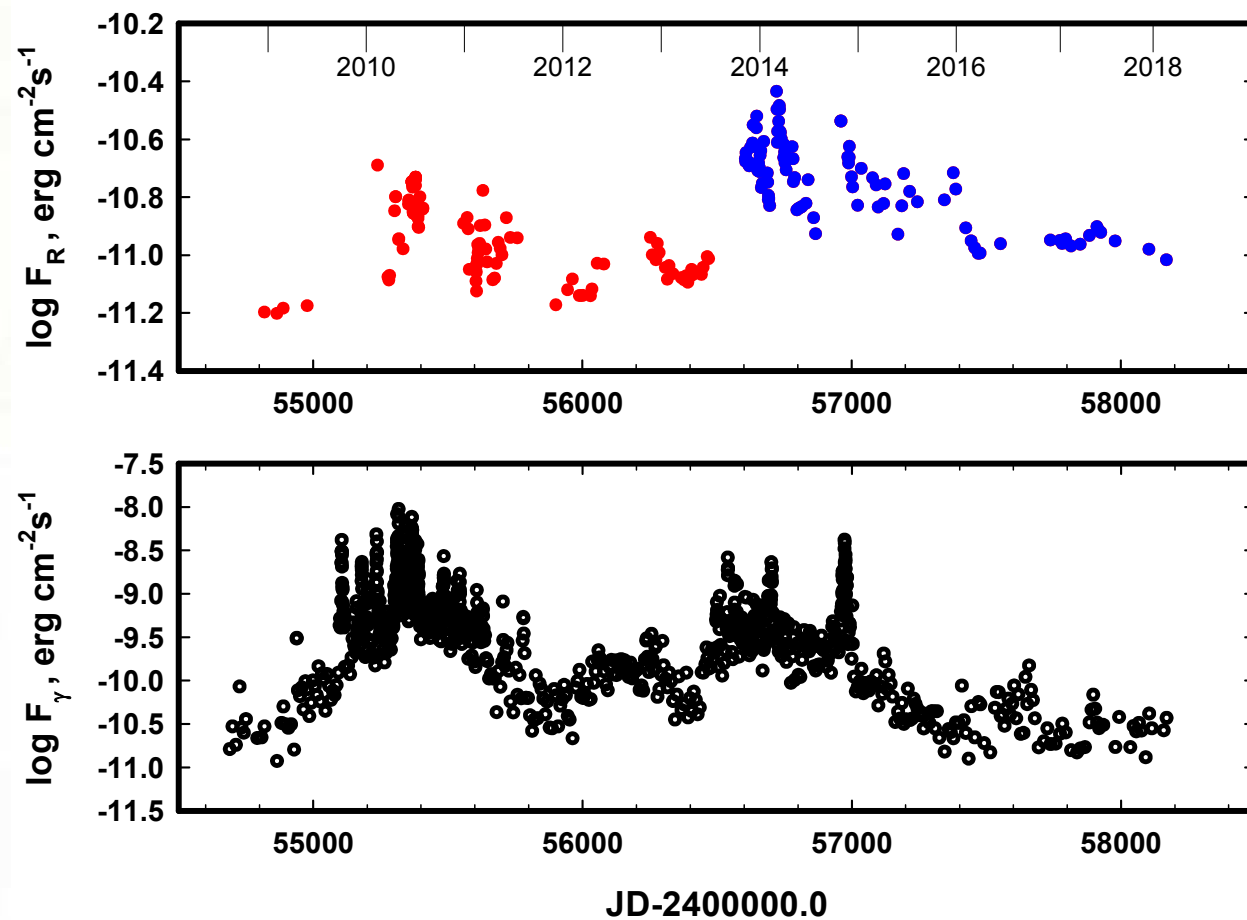
B2 1156+29 = Ton599

$z=0.729$



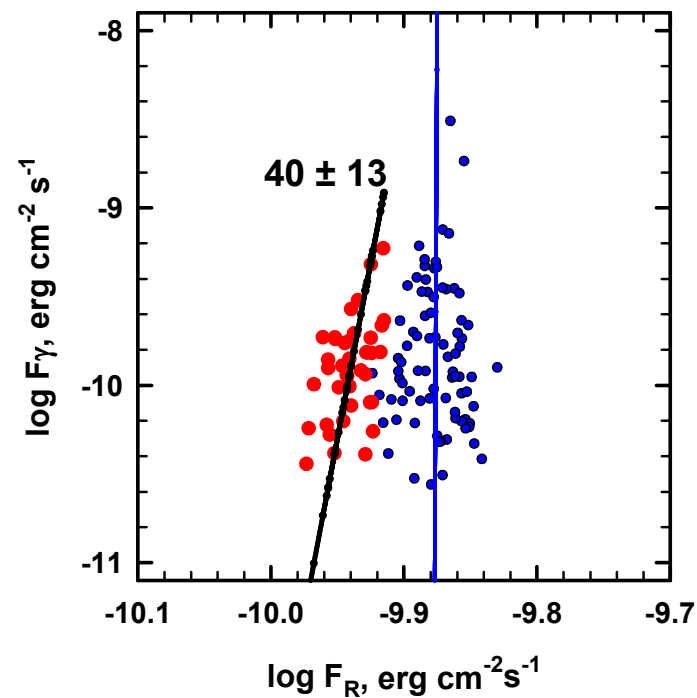
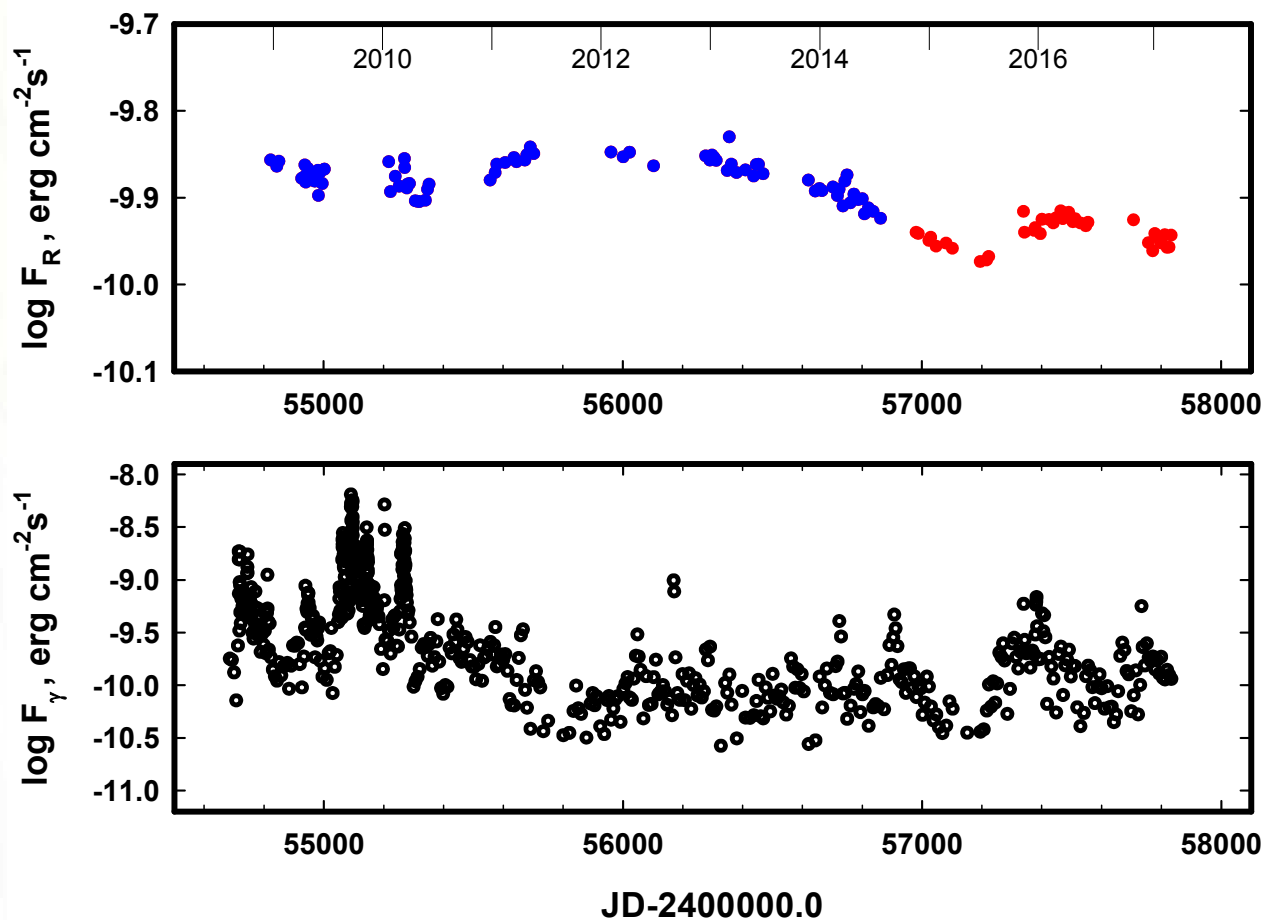
PKS 1222+21

$z=0.435$



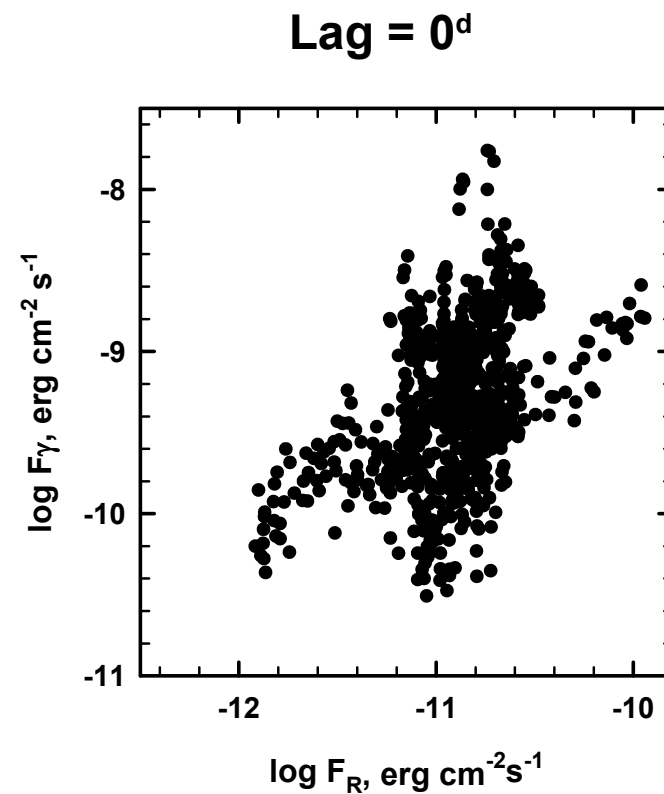
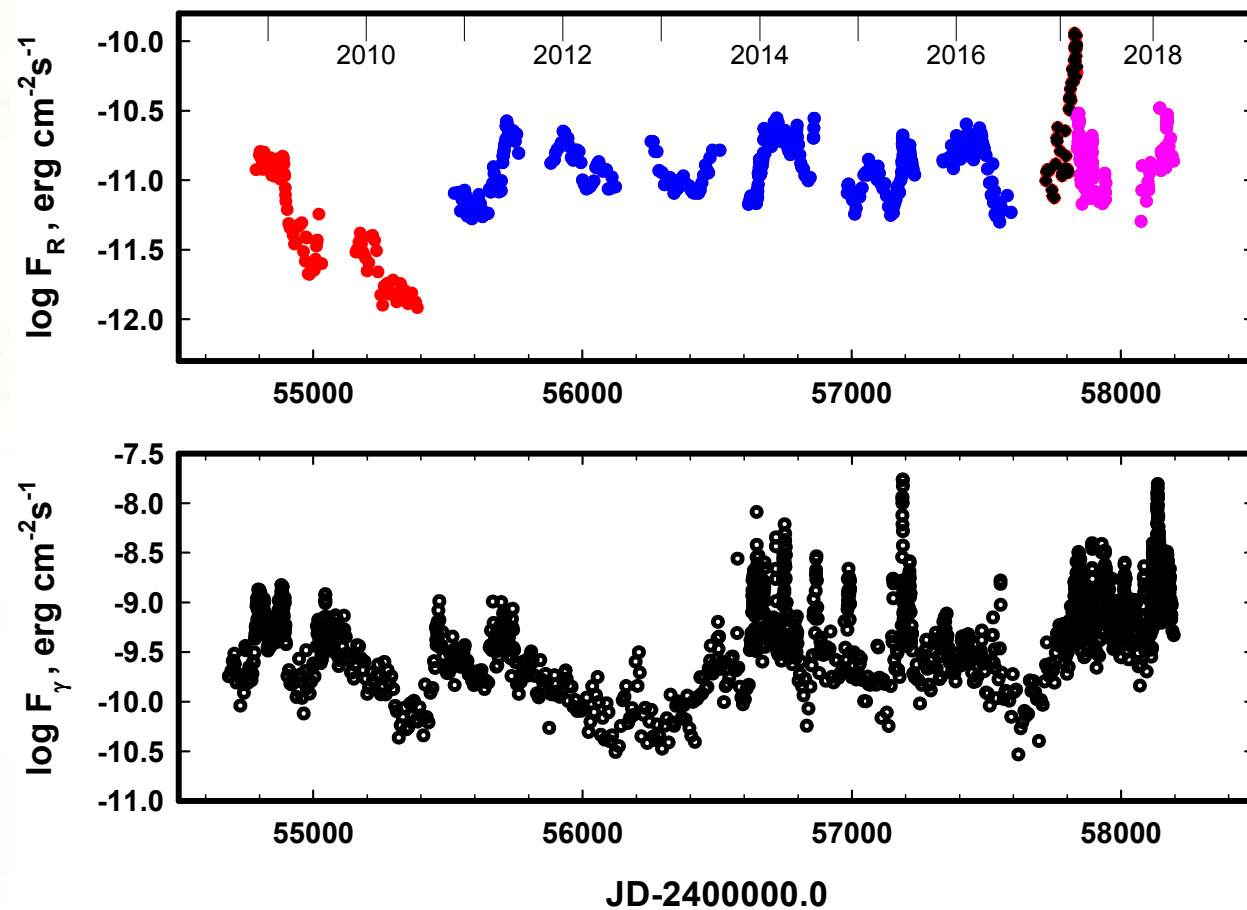
3C 273

$z=0.158$



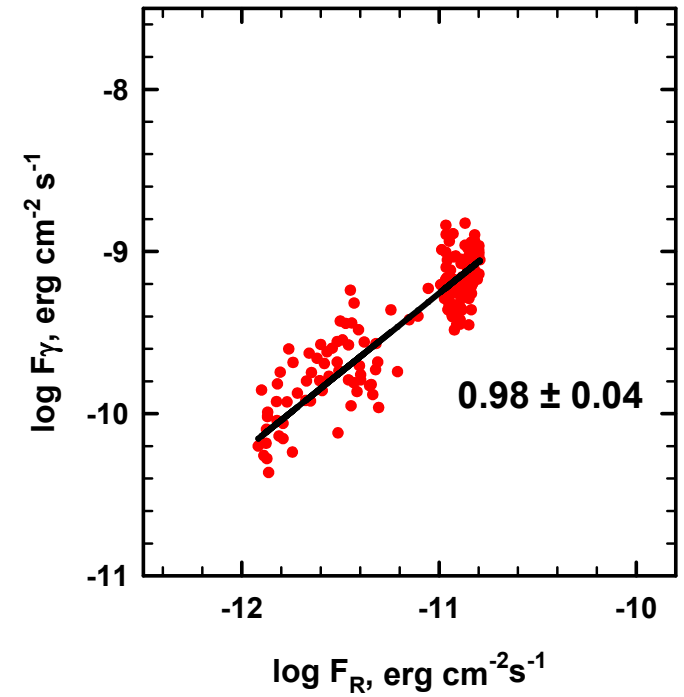
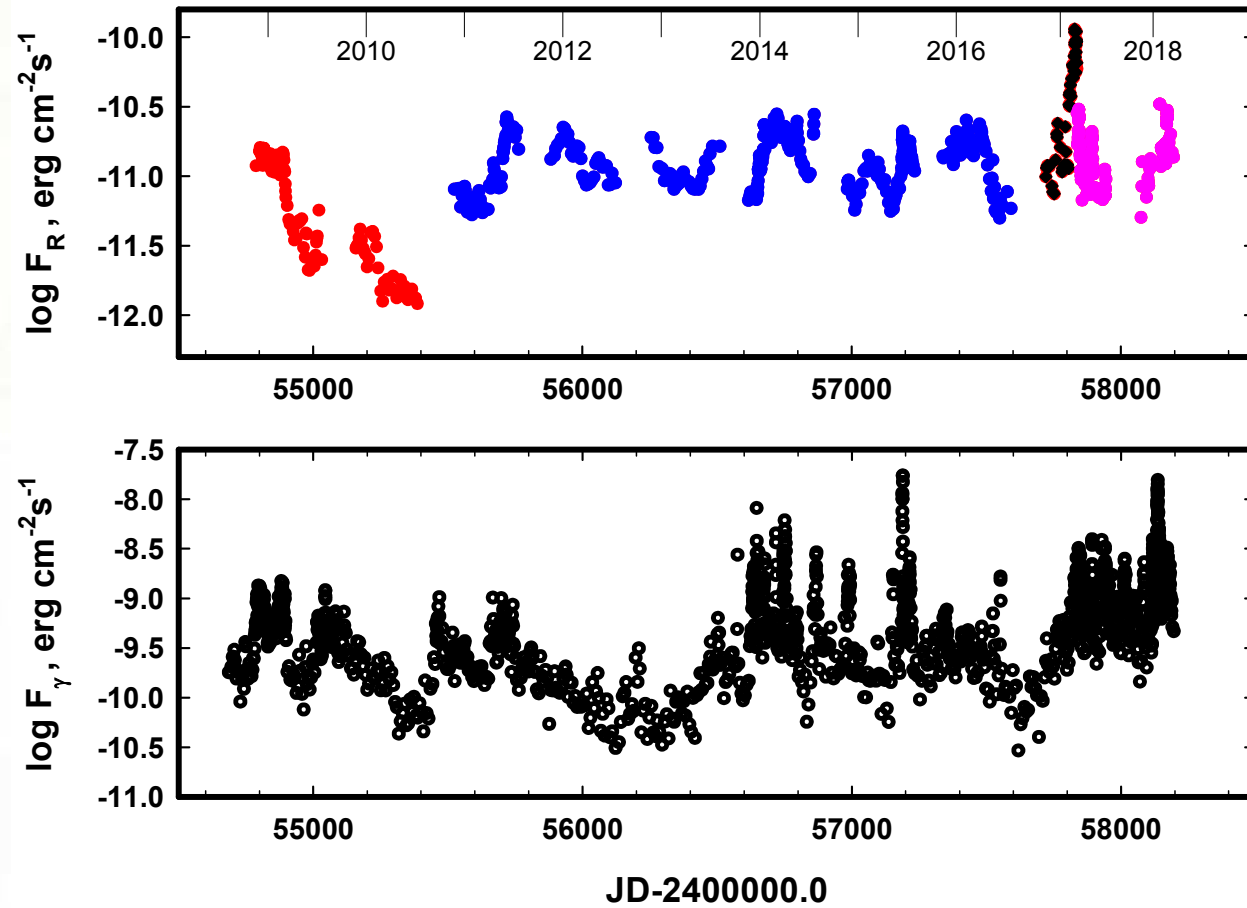
3C 279

$z=0.536$

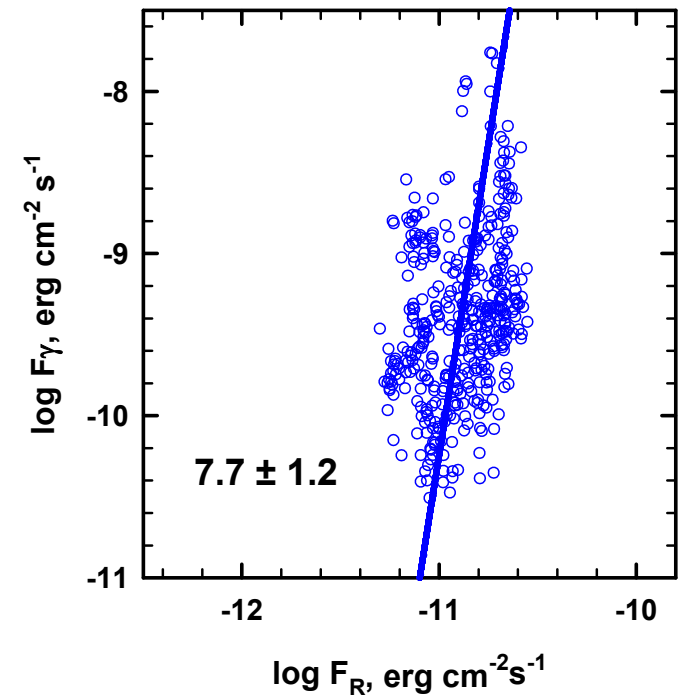
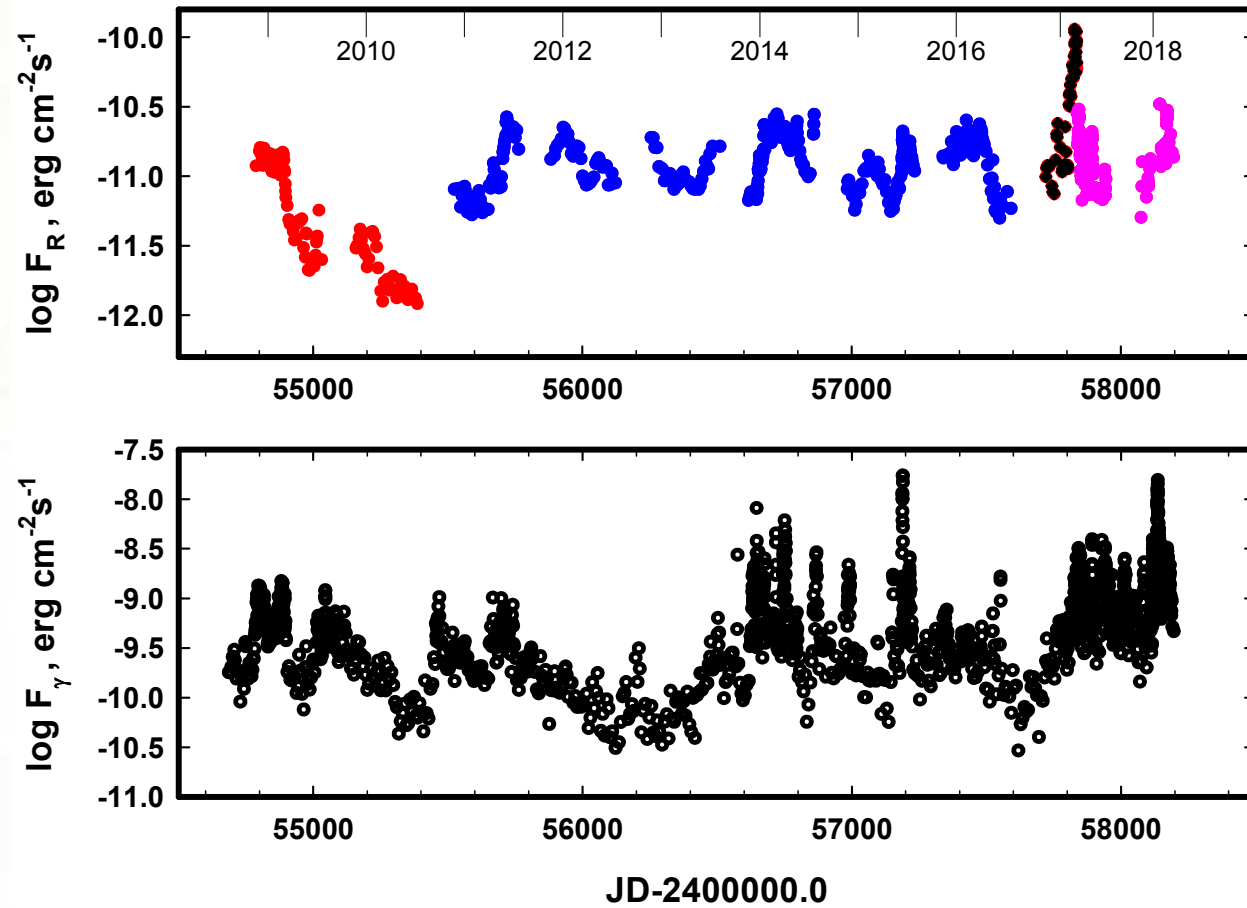


Is it a crow or an owl?

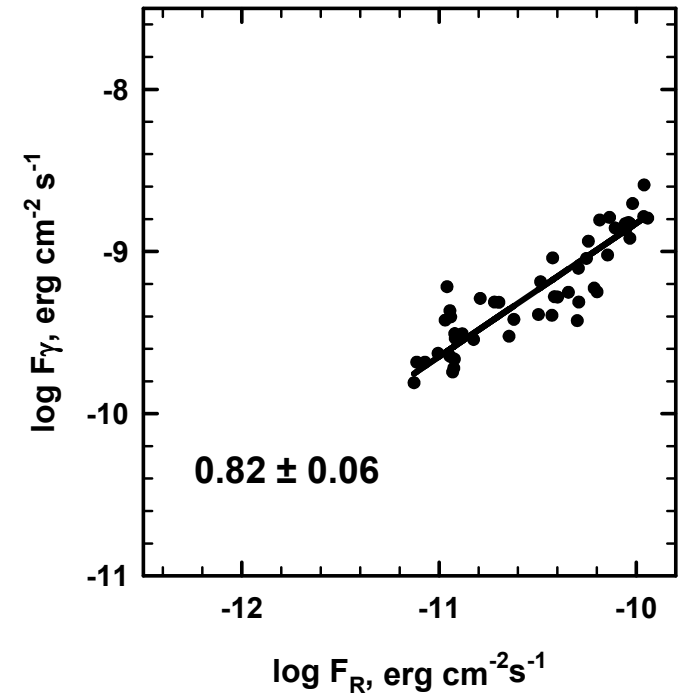
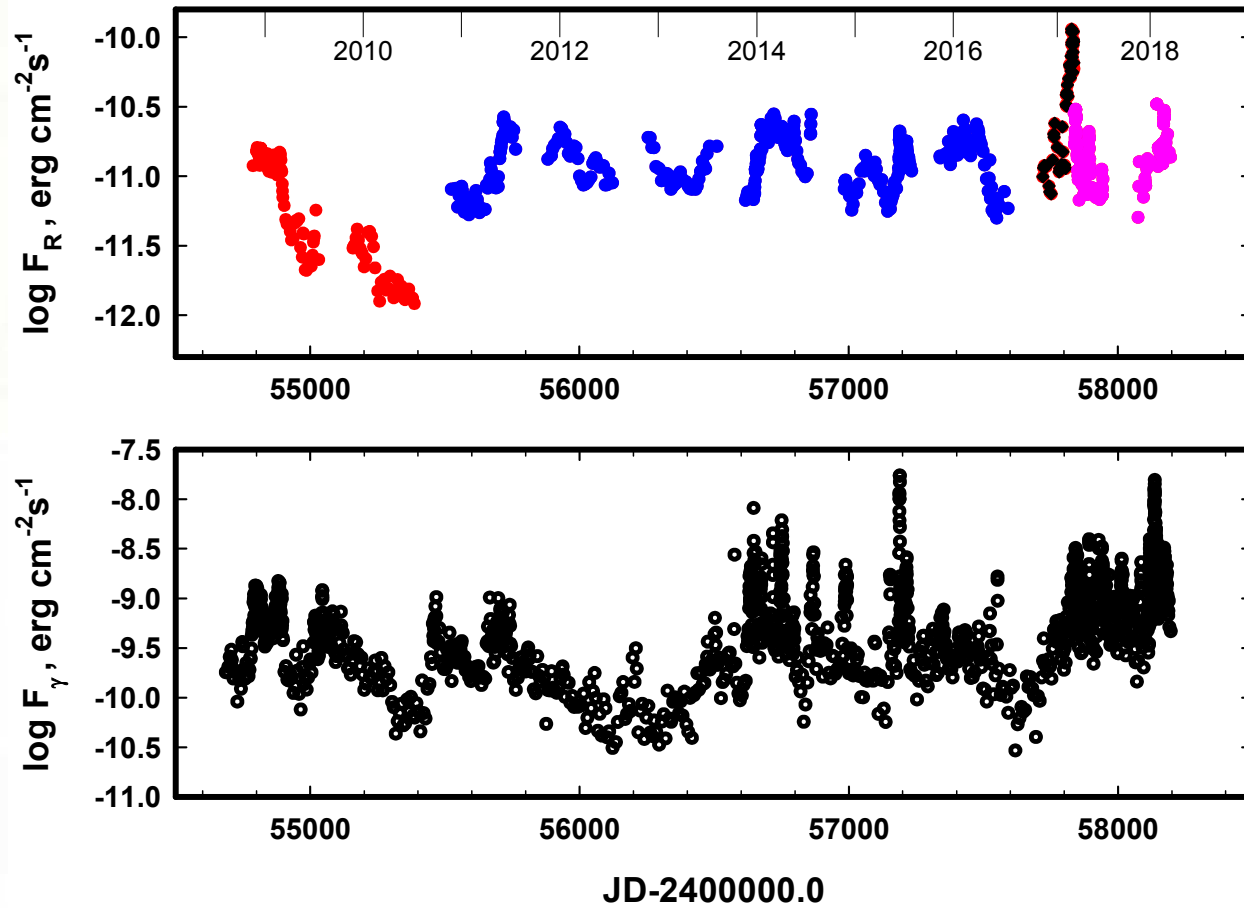
3C 279



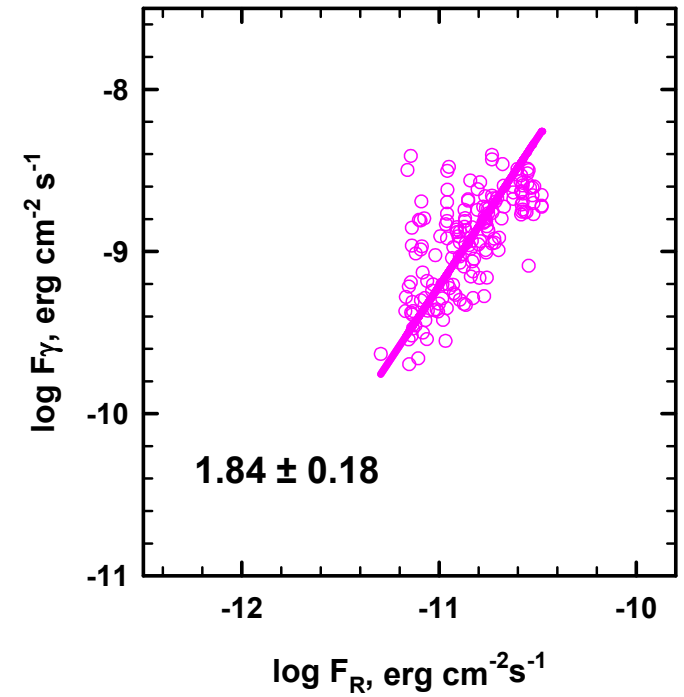
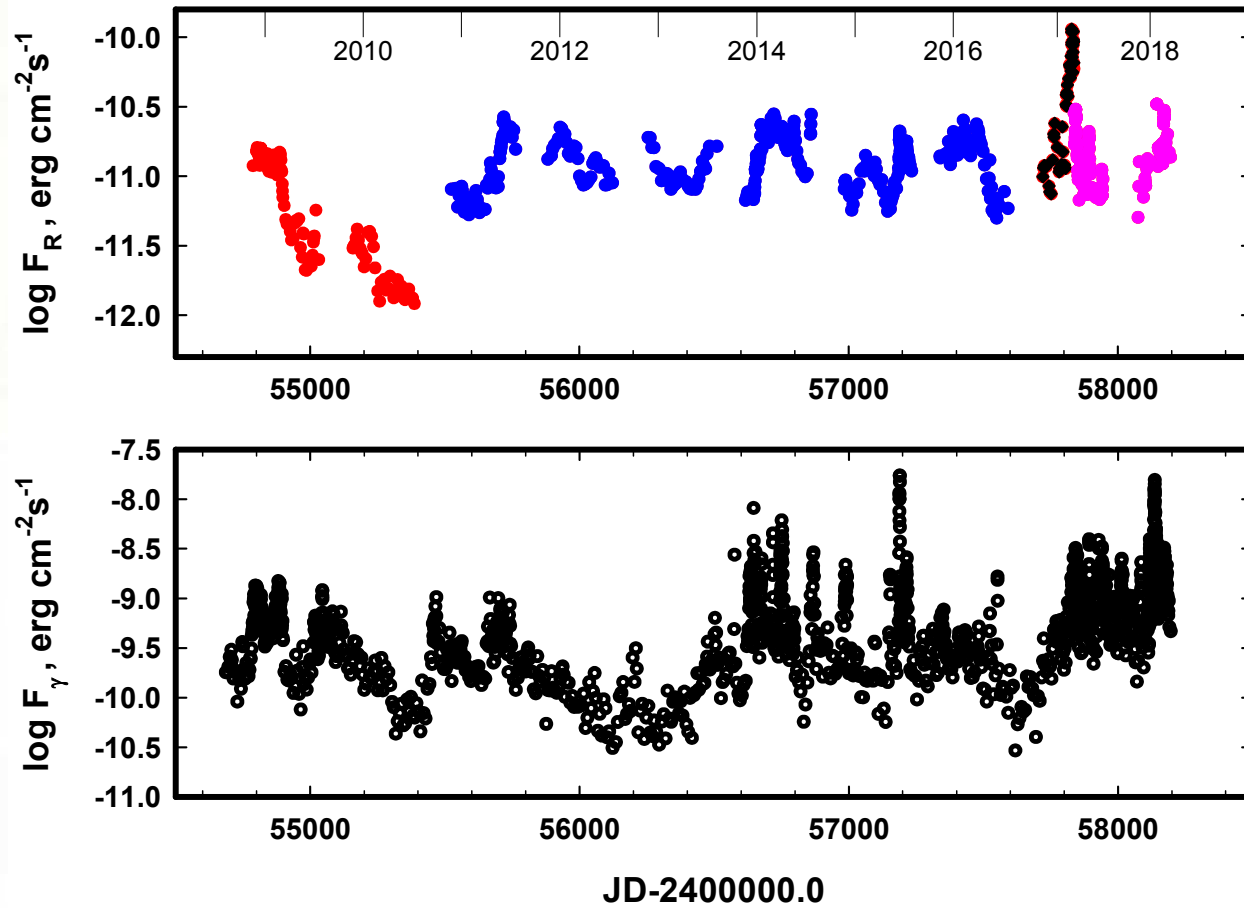
3C 279



3C 279

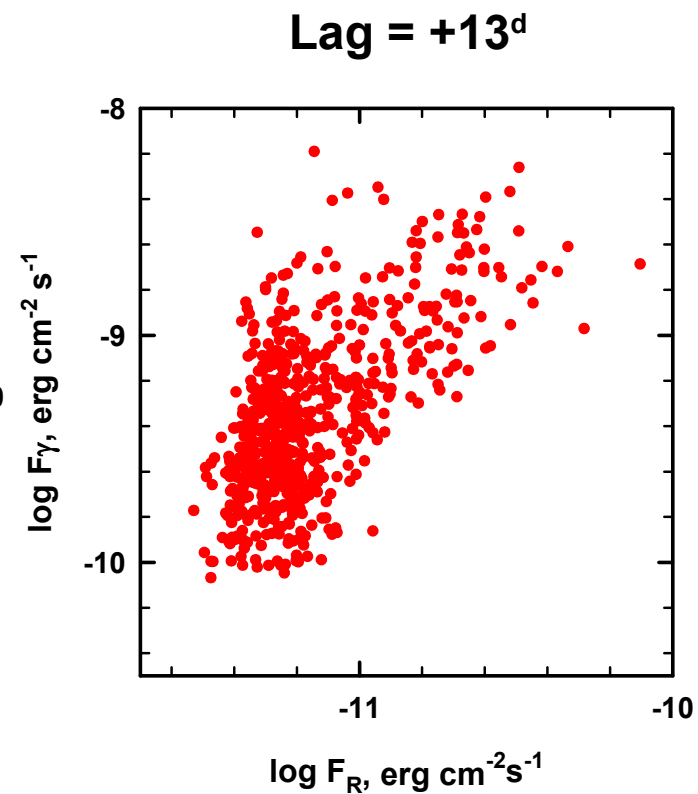
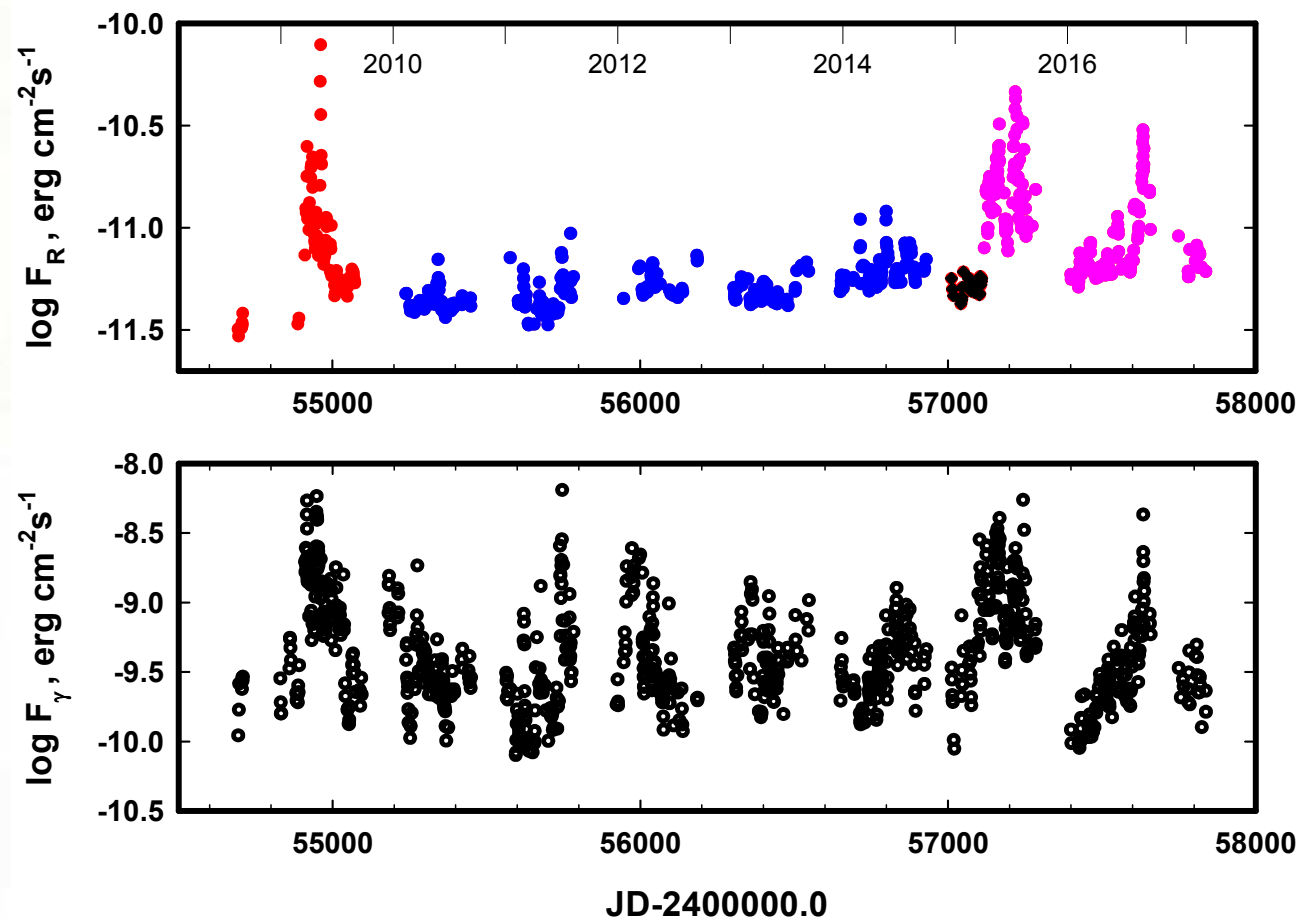


3C 279

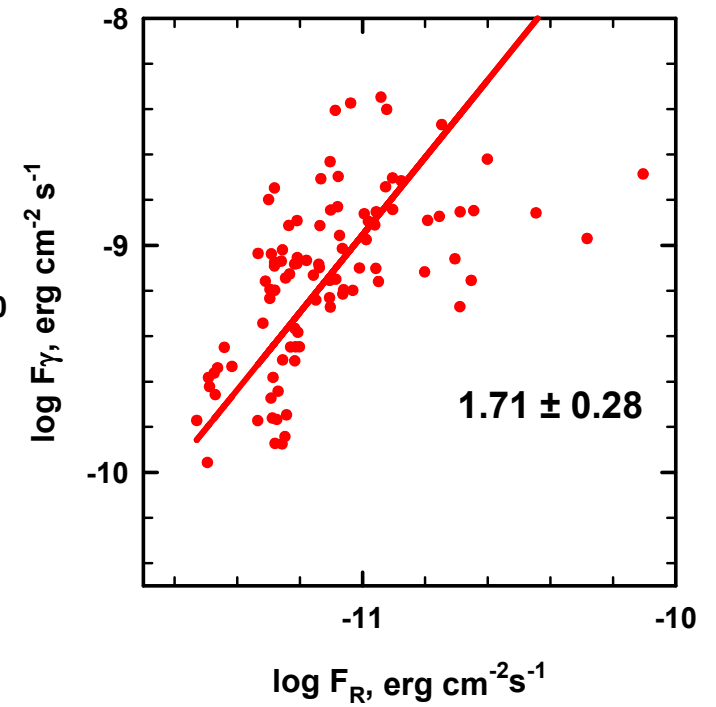
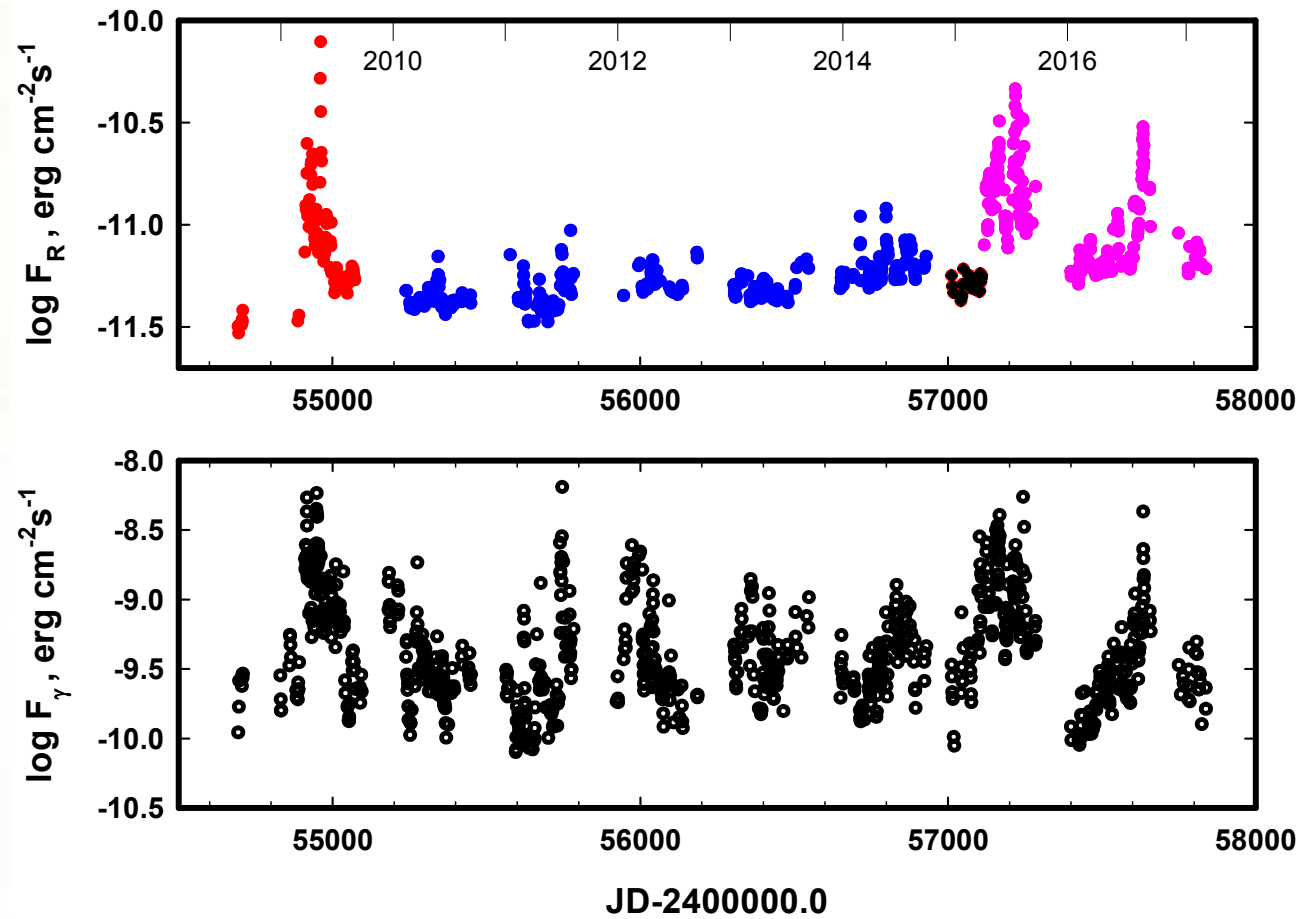


PKS 1510-089

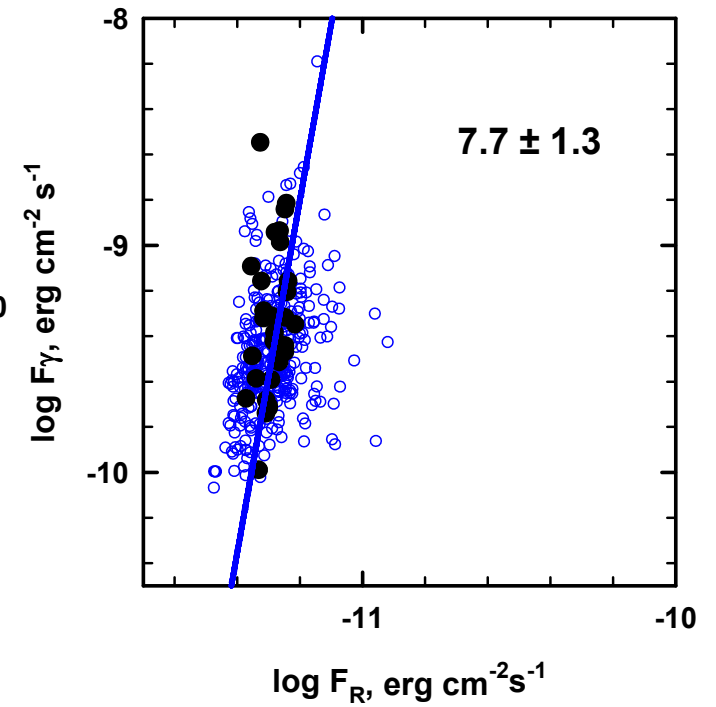
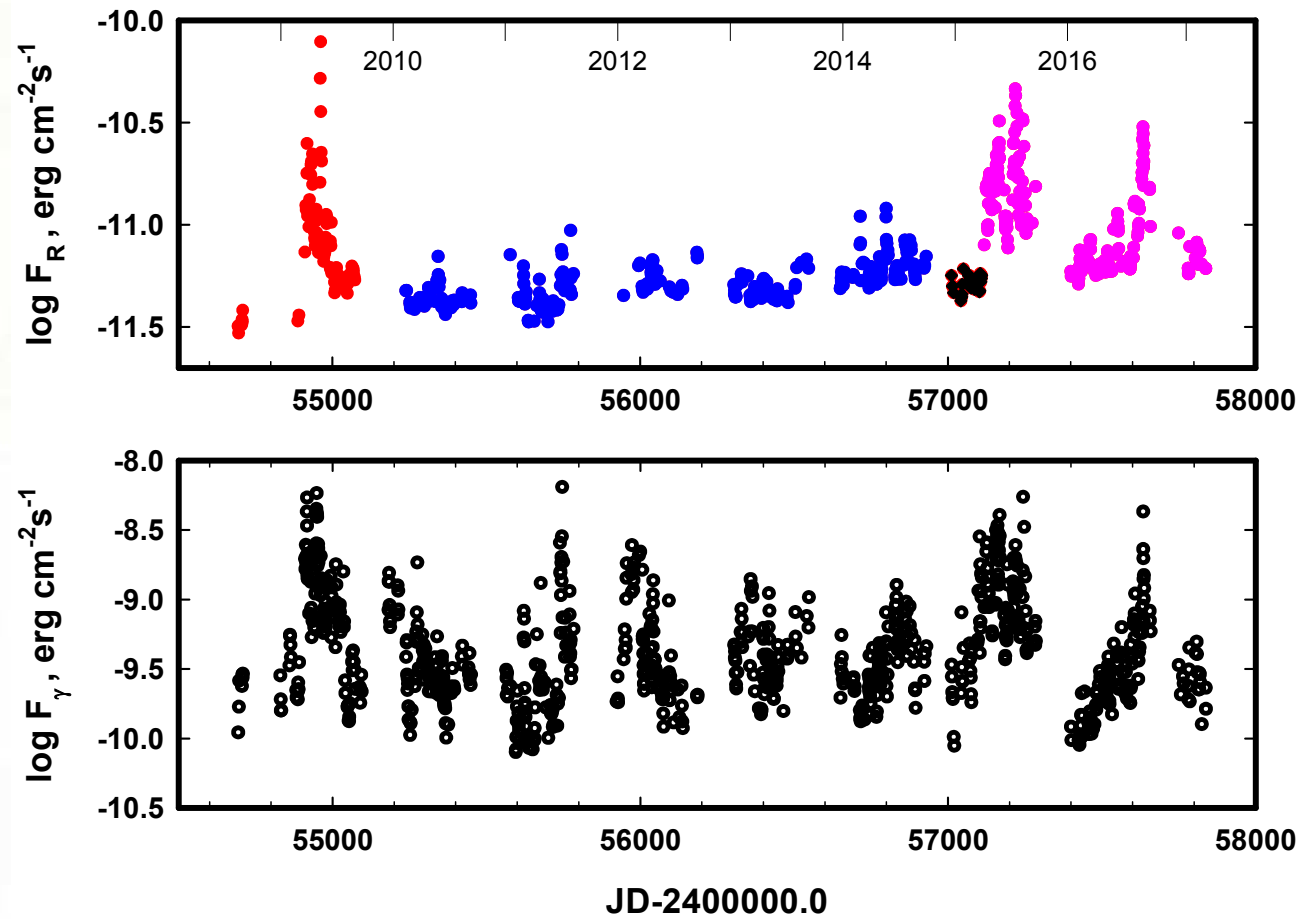
$z=0.36$



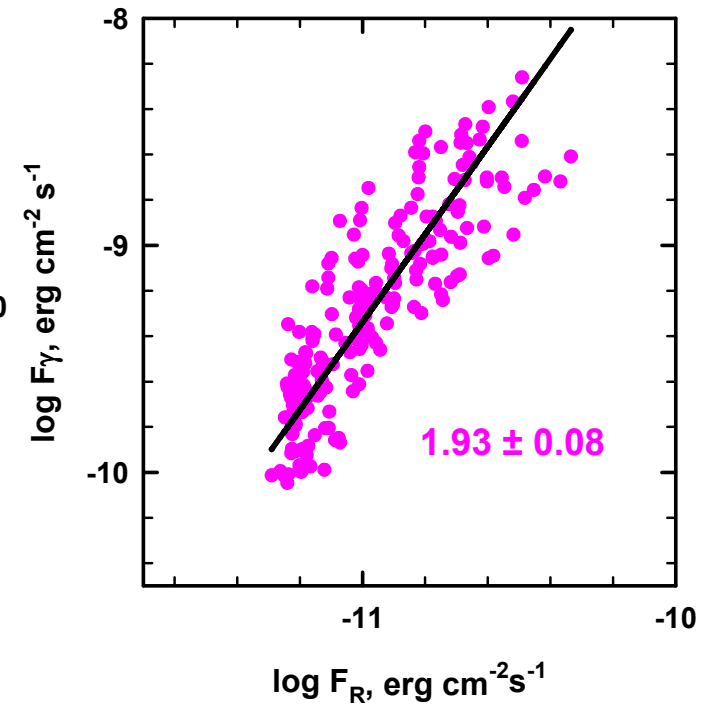
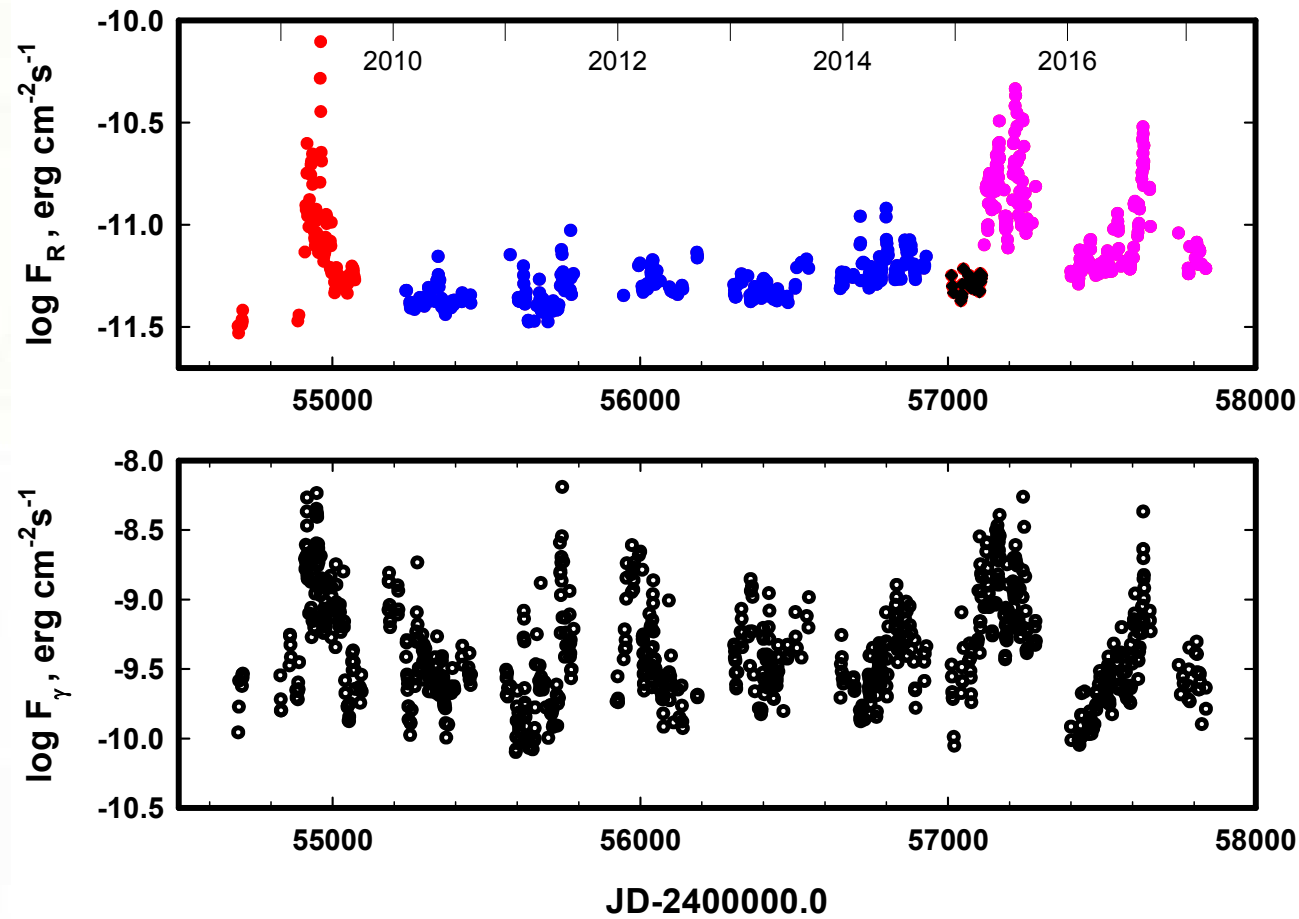
PKS 1510-089



PKS 1510-089

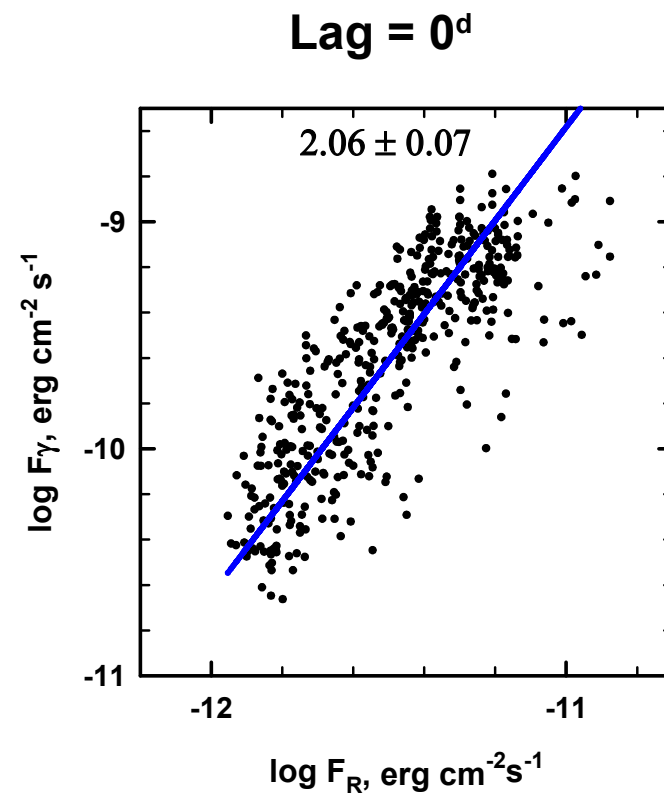
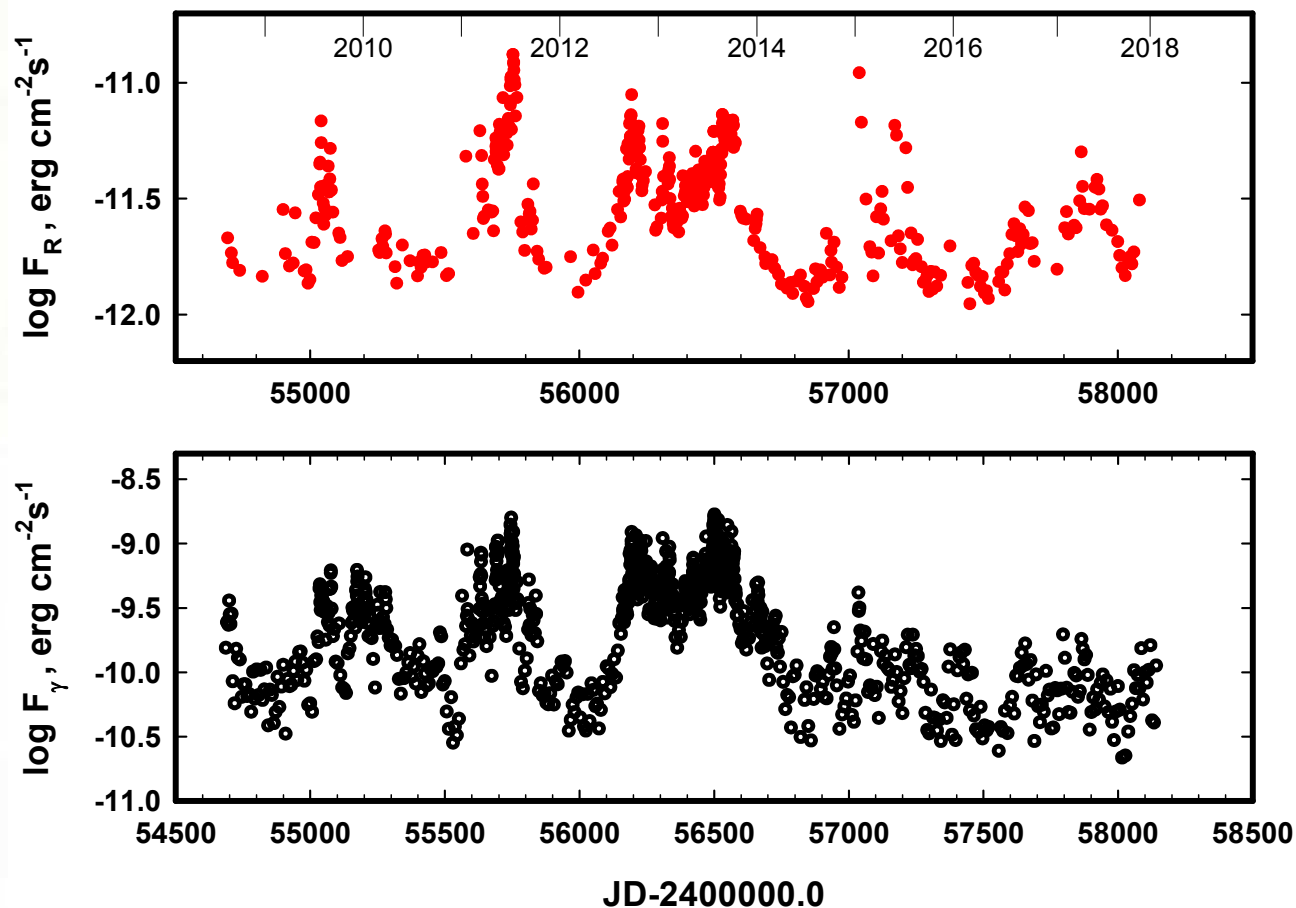


PKS 1510-089



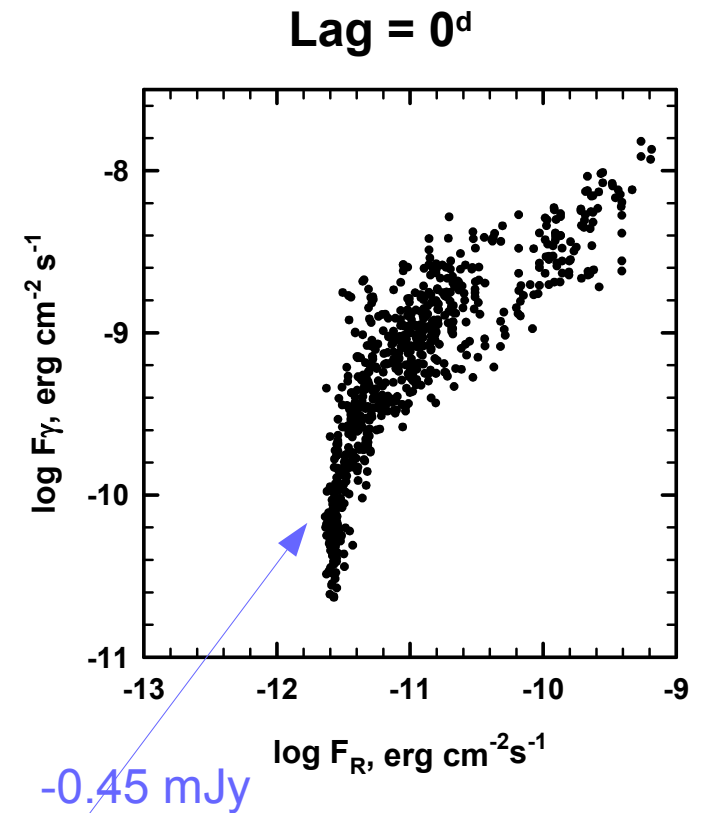
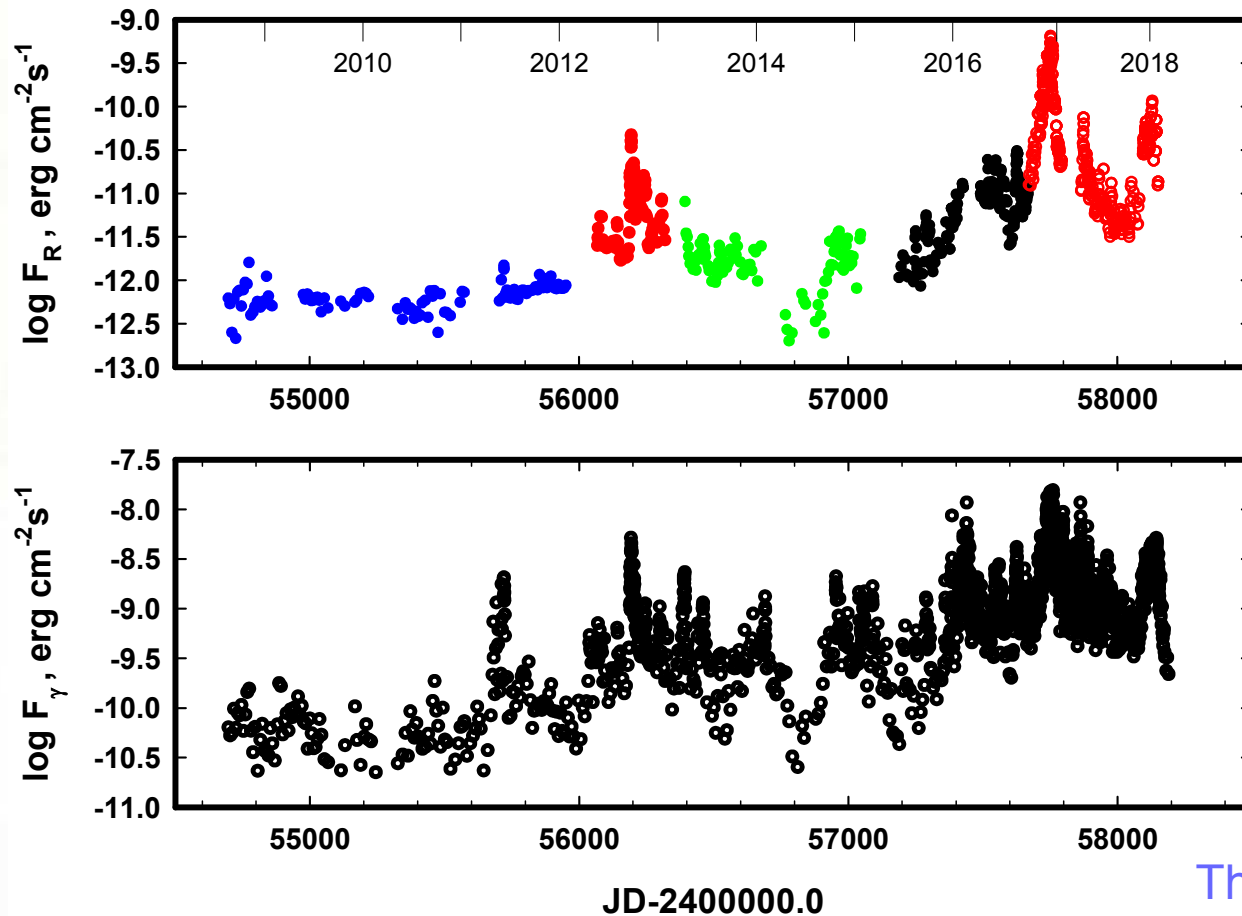
B2 1633+38 = 4C +38.41

$z=1.81$



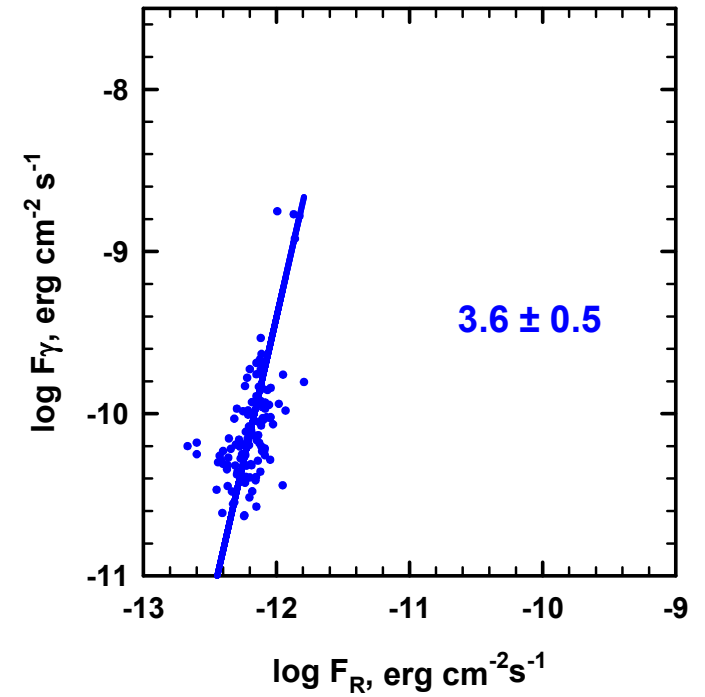
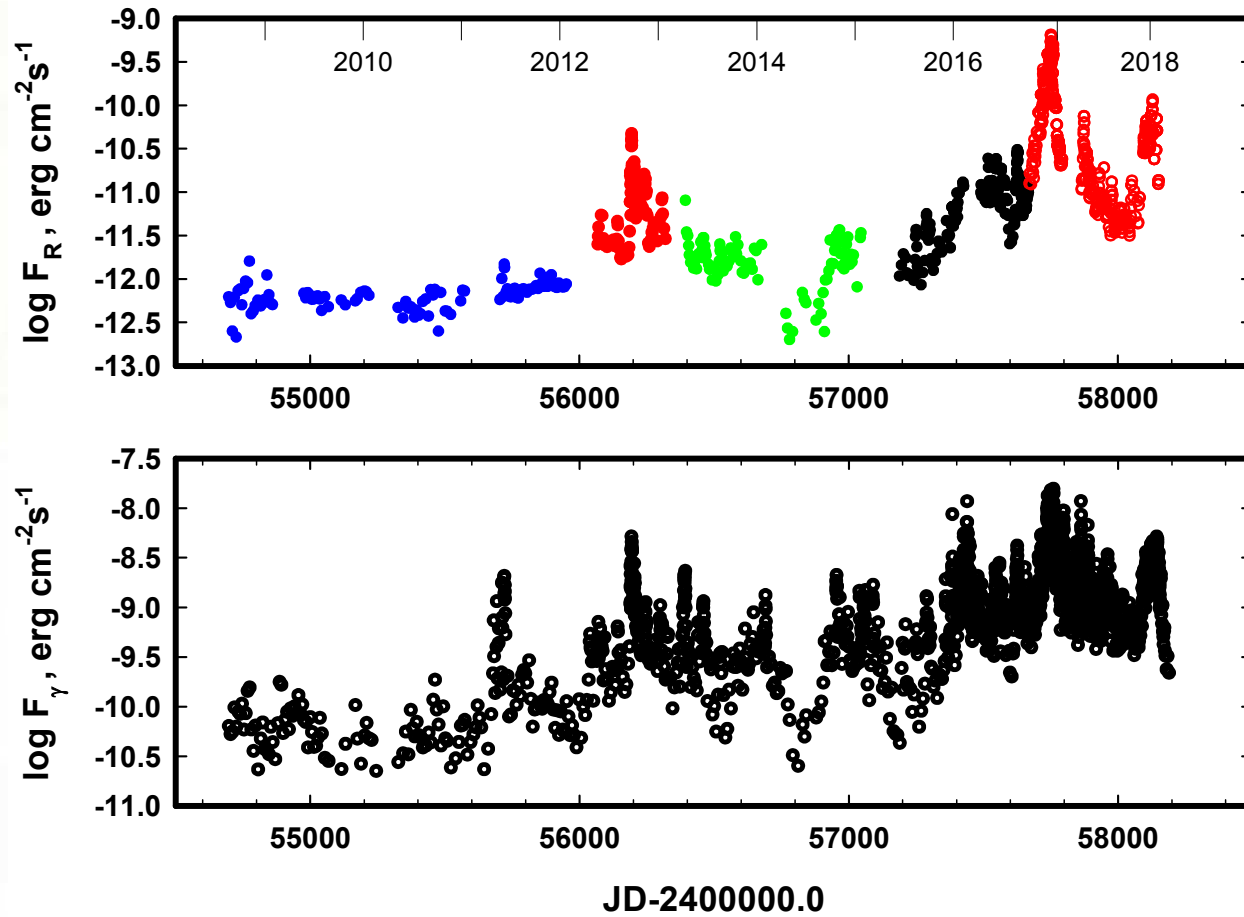
CTA 102

$z=1.037$

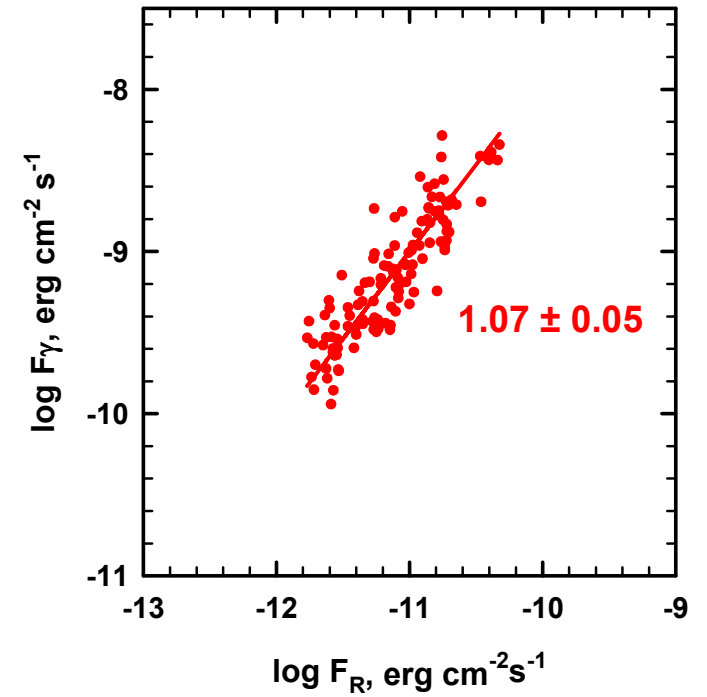
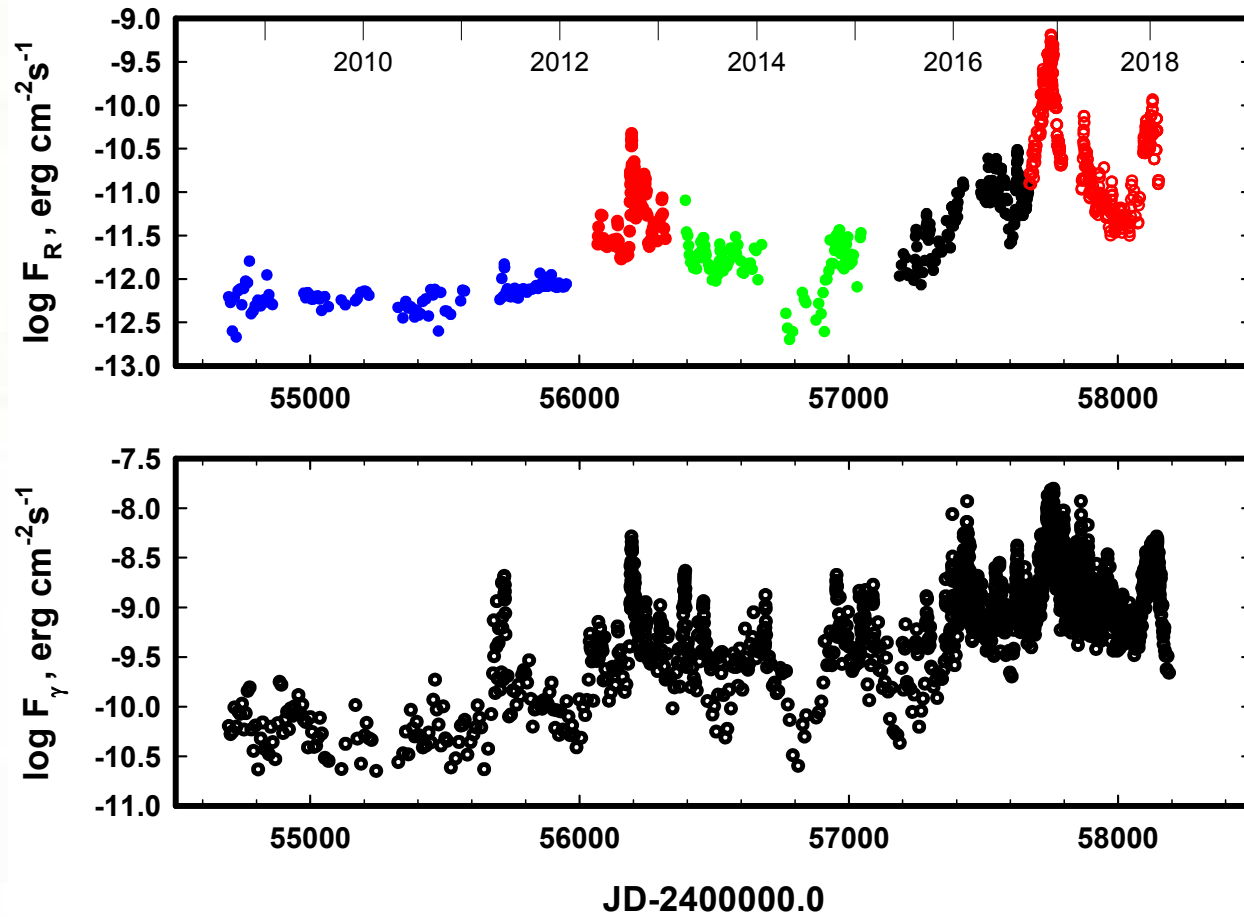


This pattern suggests that there is an additional component in optical radiation, besides synchrotron, subtract it! (see Larionov+ 2016, Raiteri+ 2017)

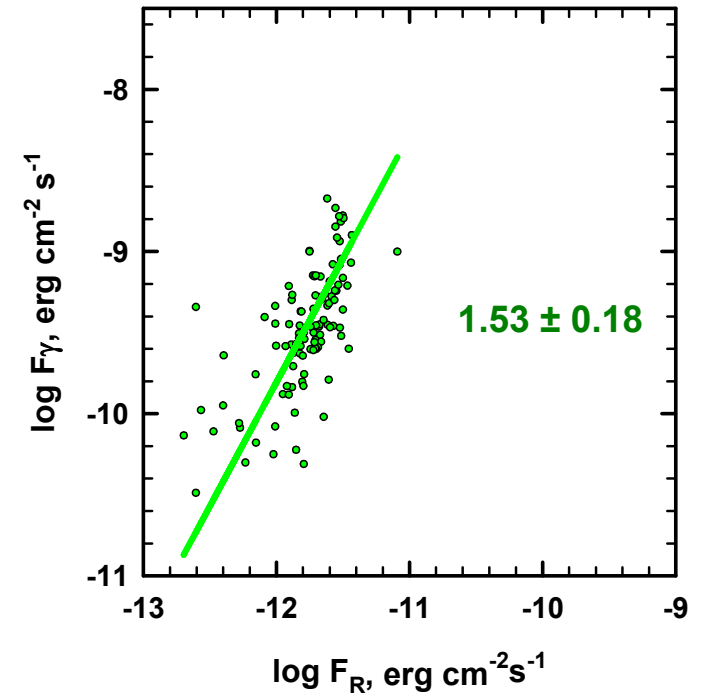
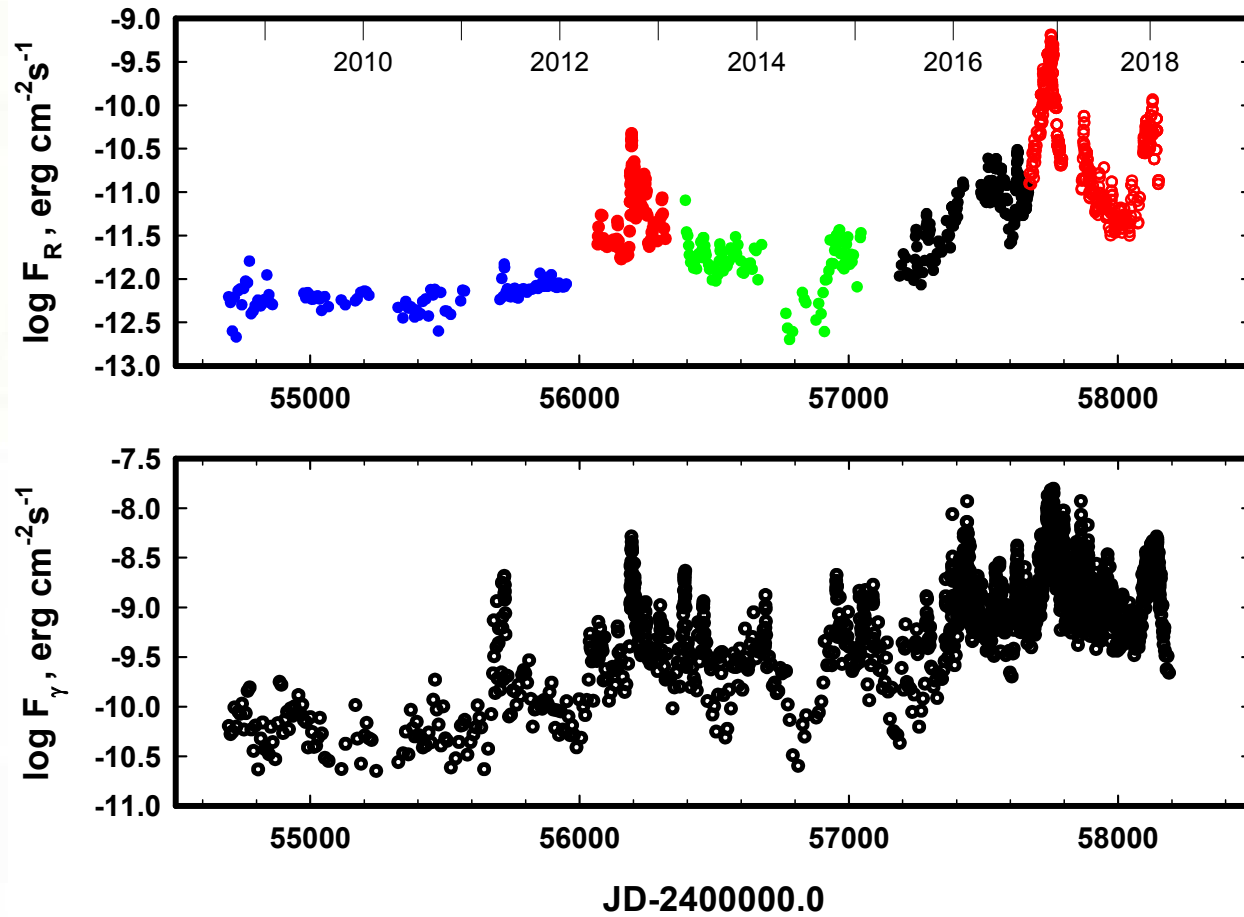
CTA 102



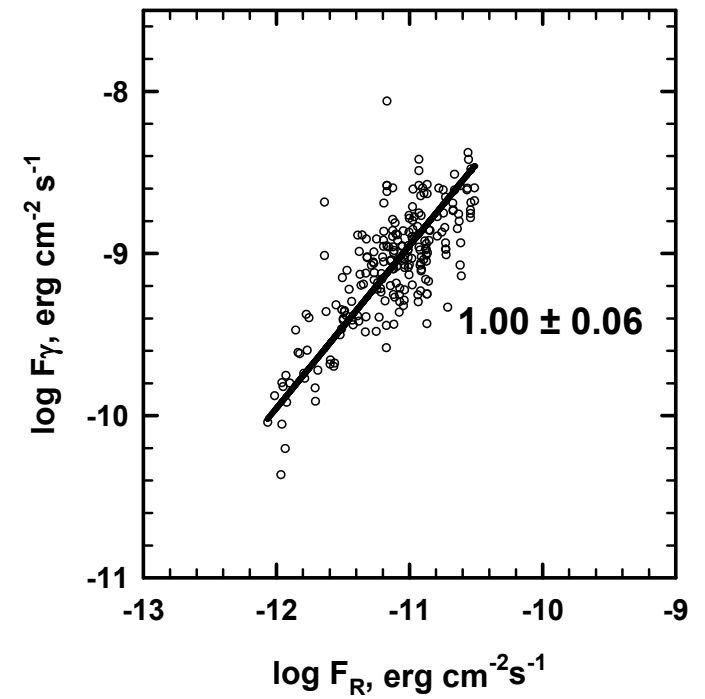
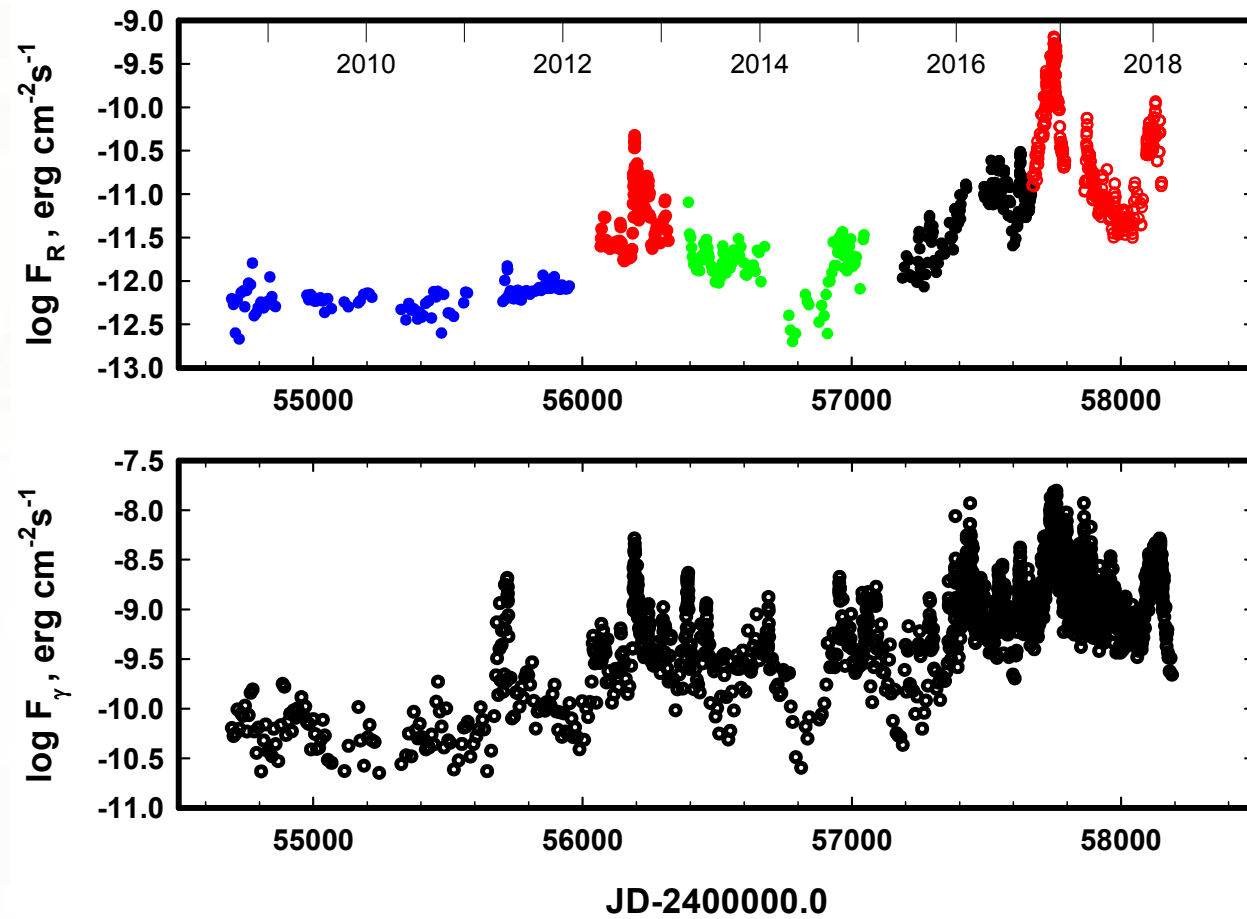
CTA 102



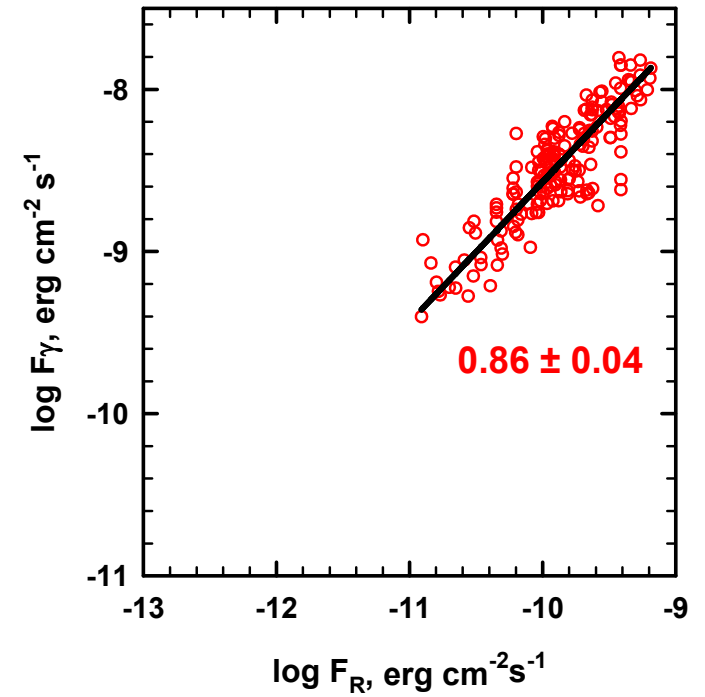
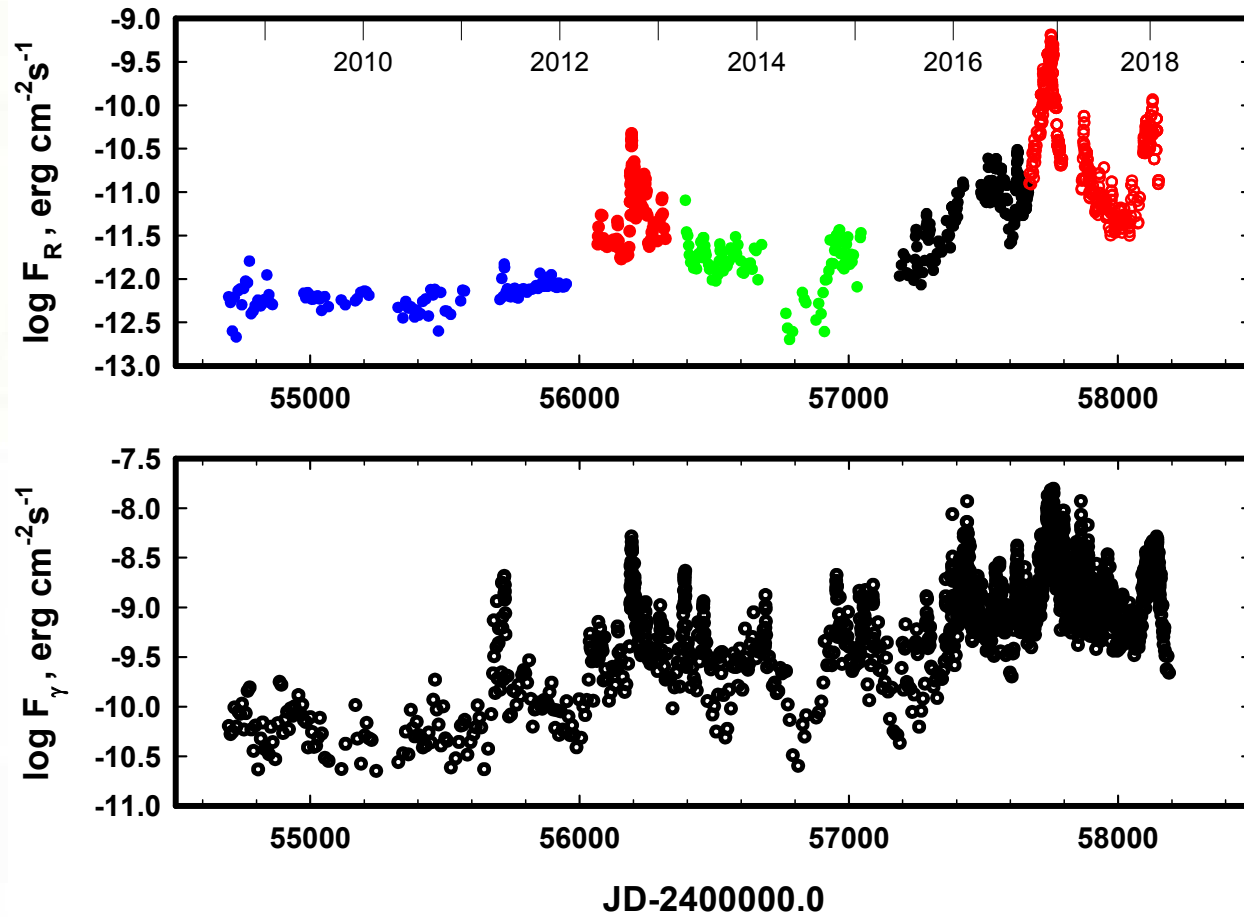
CTA 102



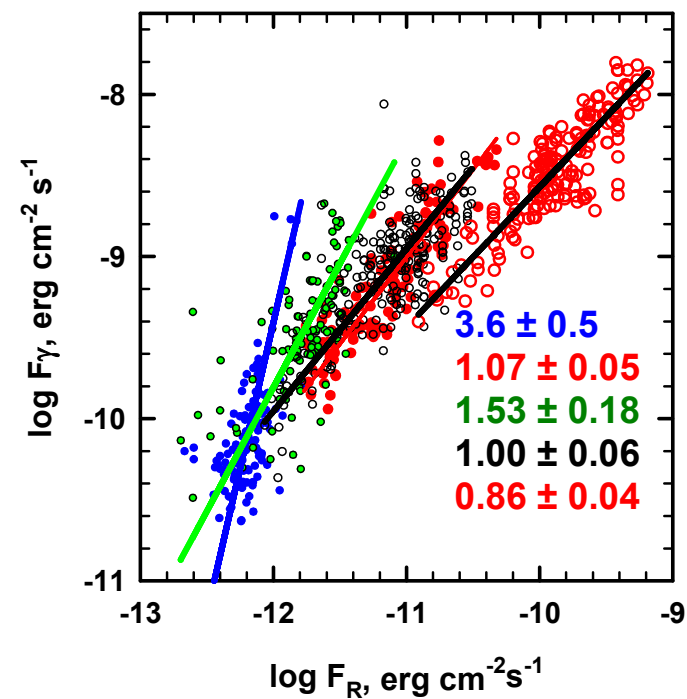
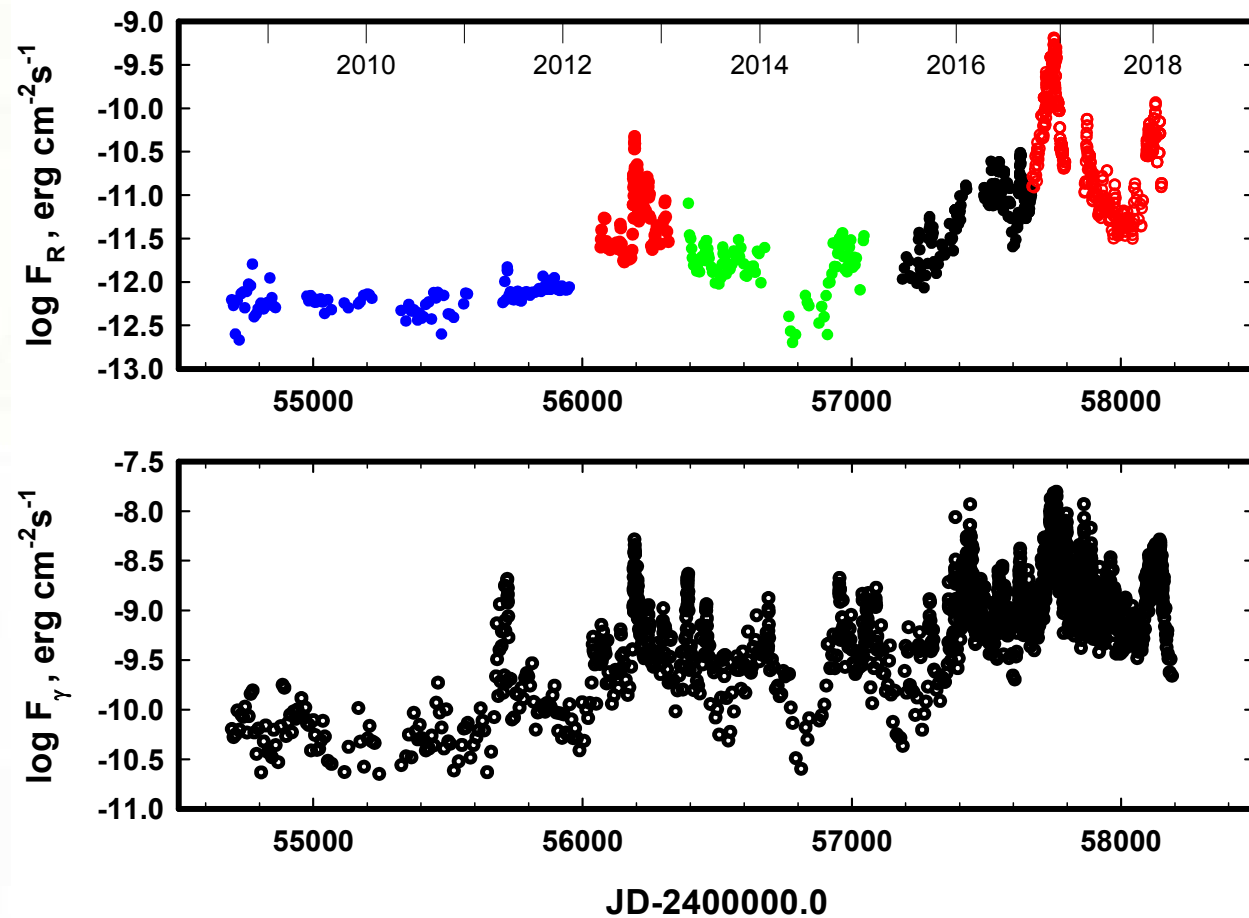
CTA 102



CTA 102

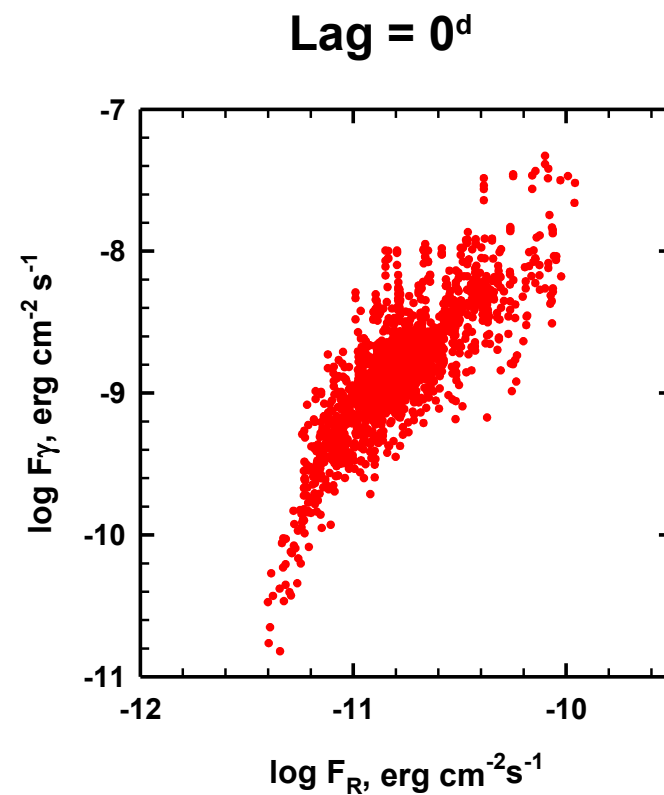
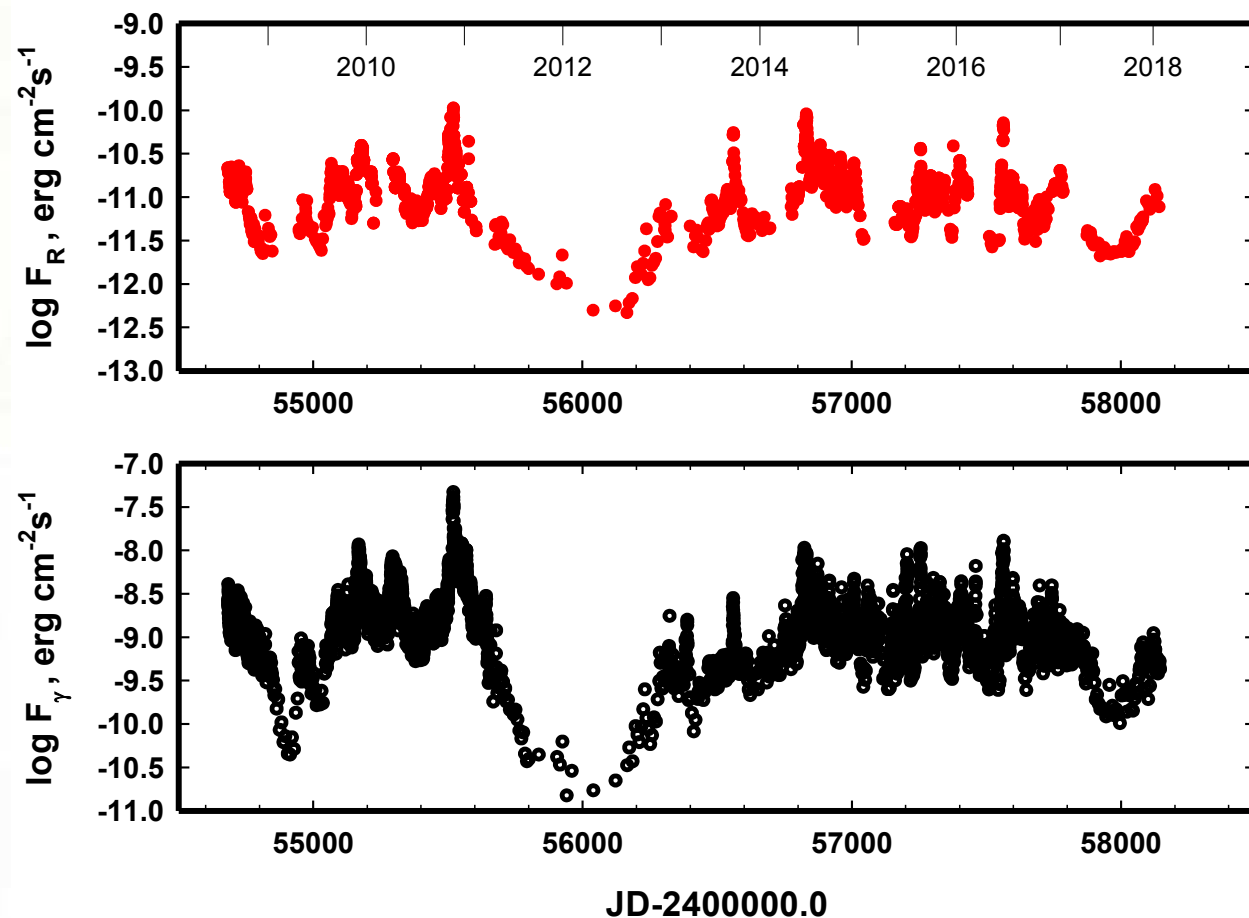


CTA 102



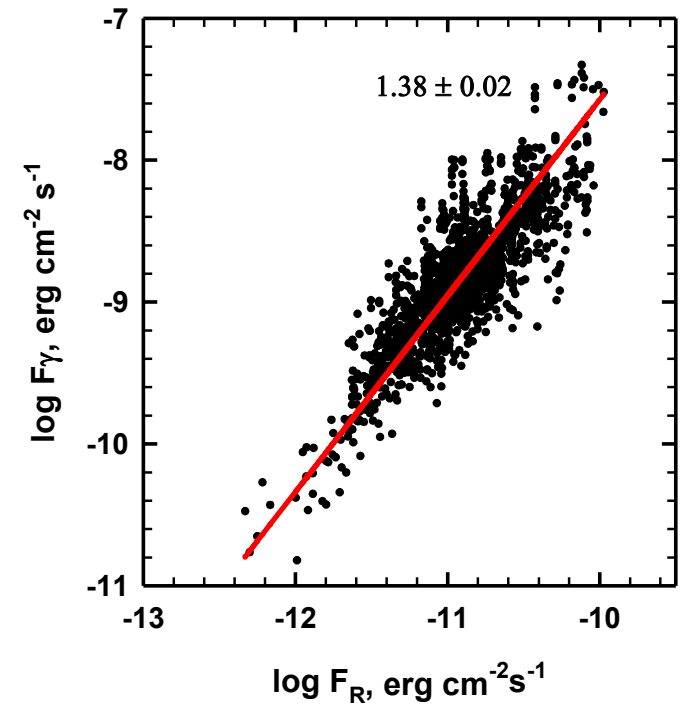
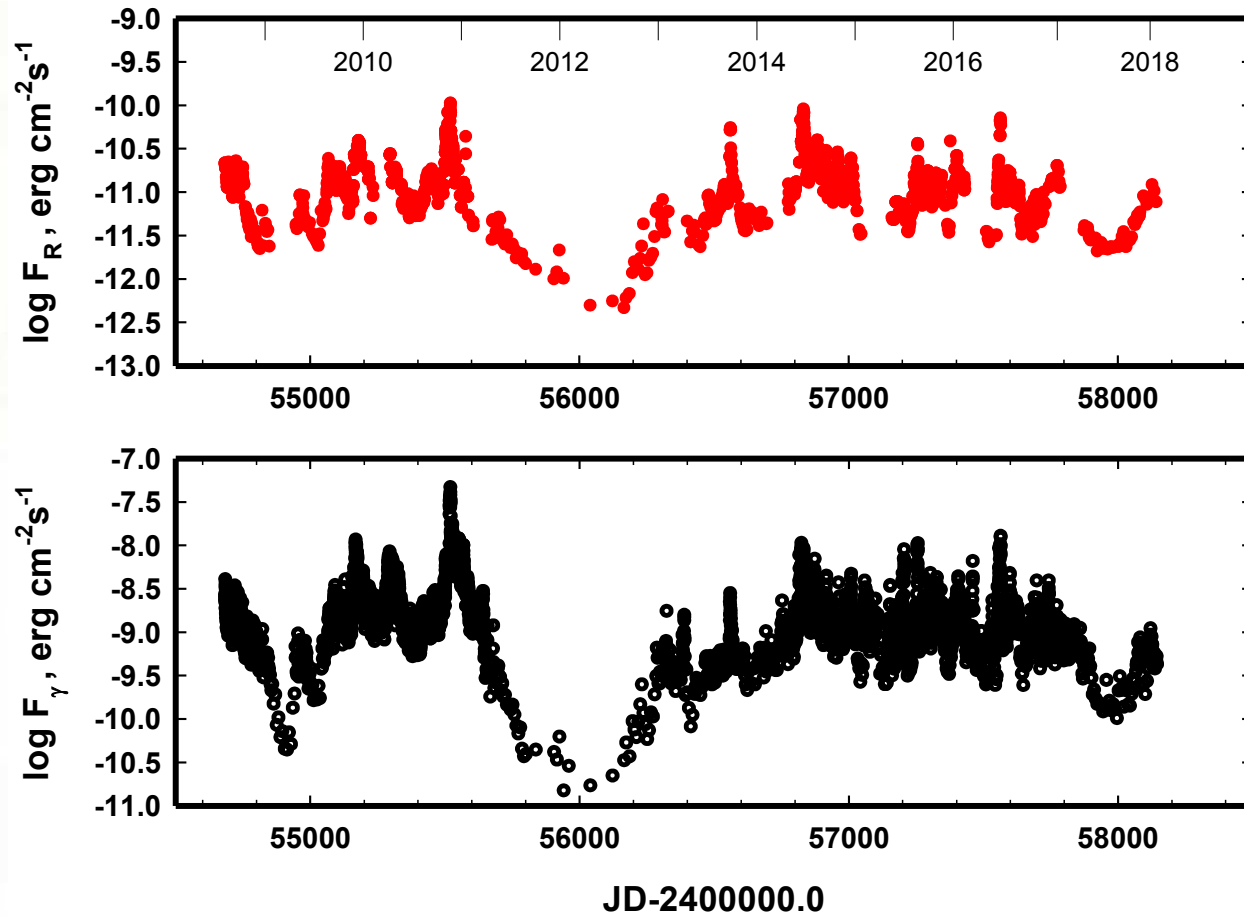
3C 454.3

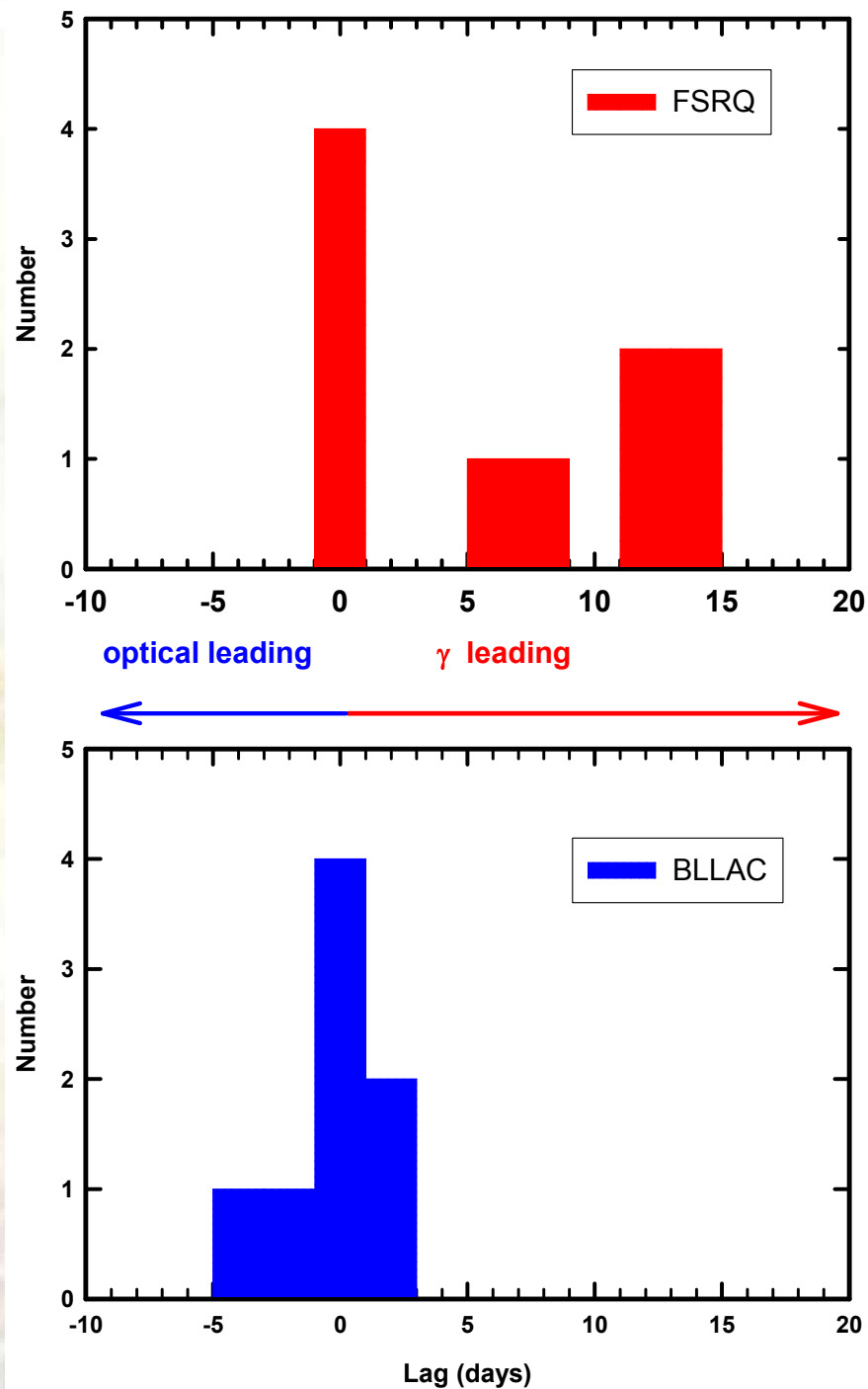
$z=0.859$

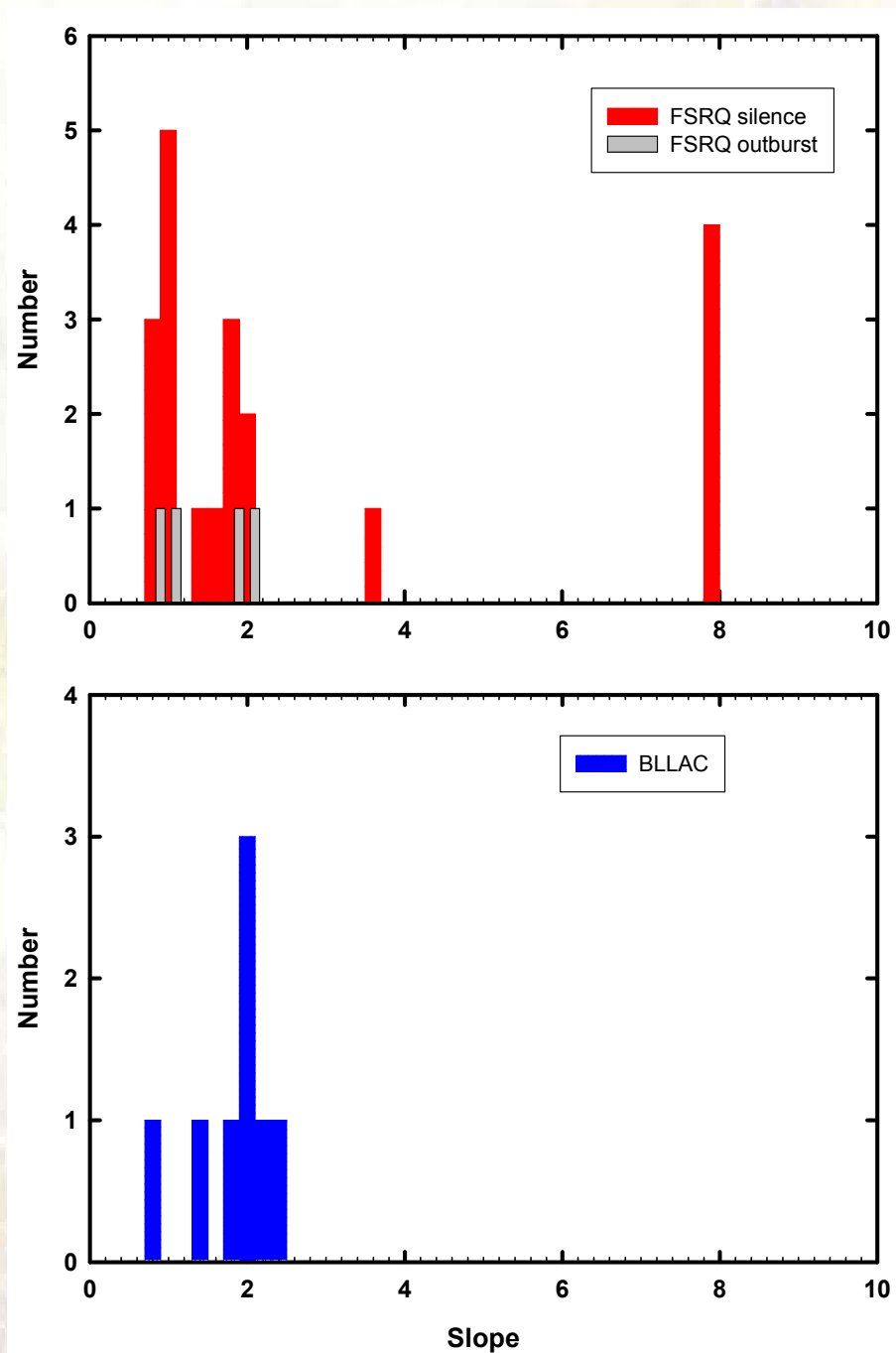


Subtract 0.75 mJy

3C 454.3







Summary

- BLLacs tend to have time lags between optical and γ -rays in the range -5 – +3 days, while FSRQs – 0–15 days (positive values mean γ -rays leading)
- The slopes of $\log F_{opt} - \log F_{\gamma}$ dependences for BLLacs, with a few exceptions (most striking – OJ287), are close to 2, that corresponds to SSC mechanism.
- The slopes for FSRQ prefer to group around 1 and 2, and the slopes often change with the changed stage of activity (SSC $\Leftrightarrow$ EC?)
- The shapes of $\log F_{opt} - \log F_{\gamma}$ slopes are sometimes distorted by a contribution of a less variable component of radiation, that maybe taken into account (CTA102, 3C454.3)
- Perfect coverage in γ -rays and optical allows to distinguish in several cases periods of «orphan activity» – very steep slopes (3C279, PKS1510-089, CTA102), that may support «ring of fire» model (MacDonald+ 2015, 2017)



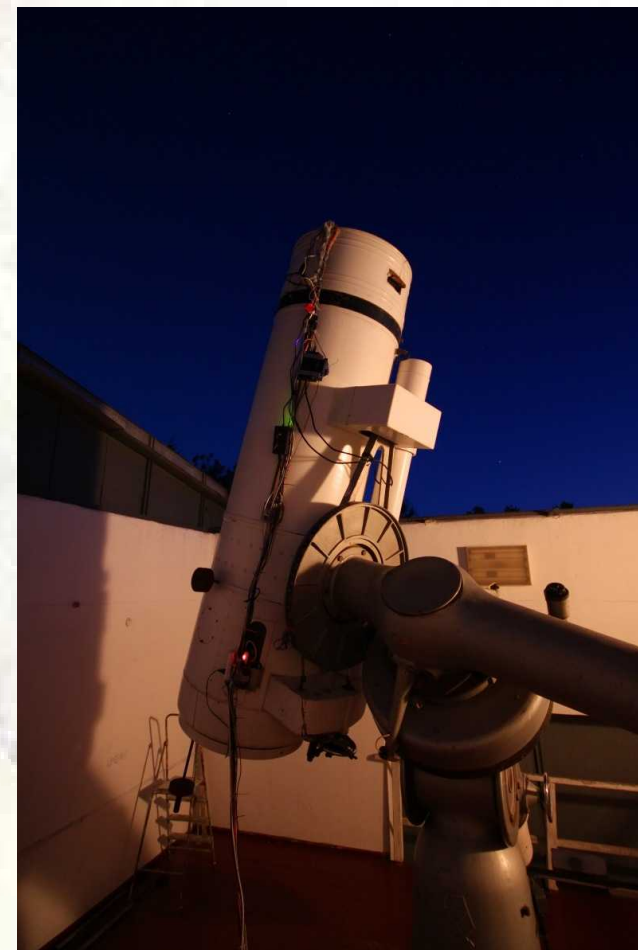
Perkins
Arizona (Lowell)



LX-200
St.Petersburg



AZT-8
Crimea





Grazie !

**Спасибо за
внимание !**

Thank you !