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DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA

Radio Core Dominance in Fermi Blazars

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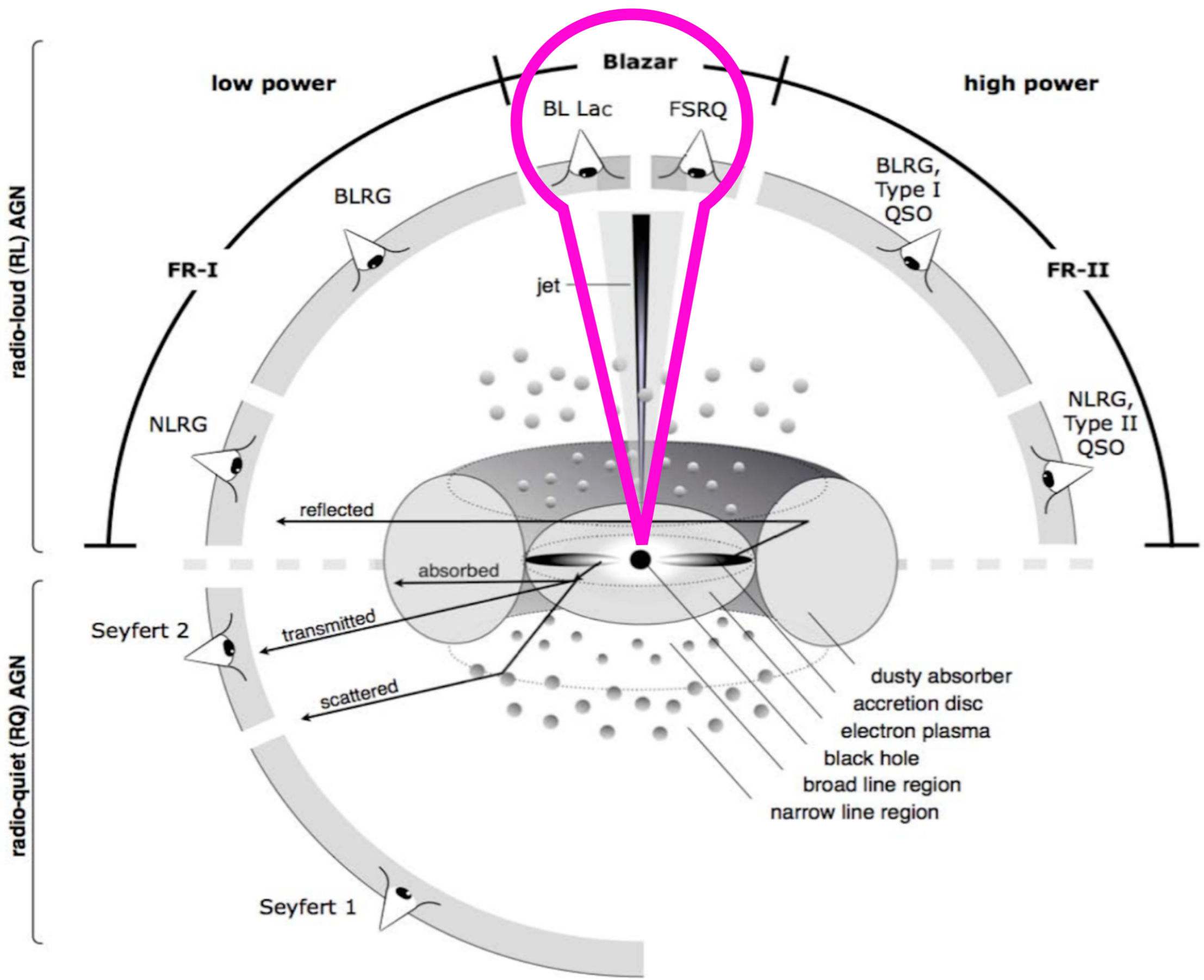
22/01/2019, Padova, IT

Outline

- ▶ **1. Introduction;**
- ▶ **2. Core-Dominance Parameter and Data Analysis;**
- ▶ **3. Correlation between Spectral Index and Core-Dominance Parameter;**
- ▶ **4. Summary**

Outline

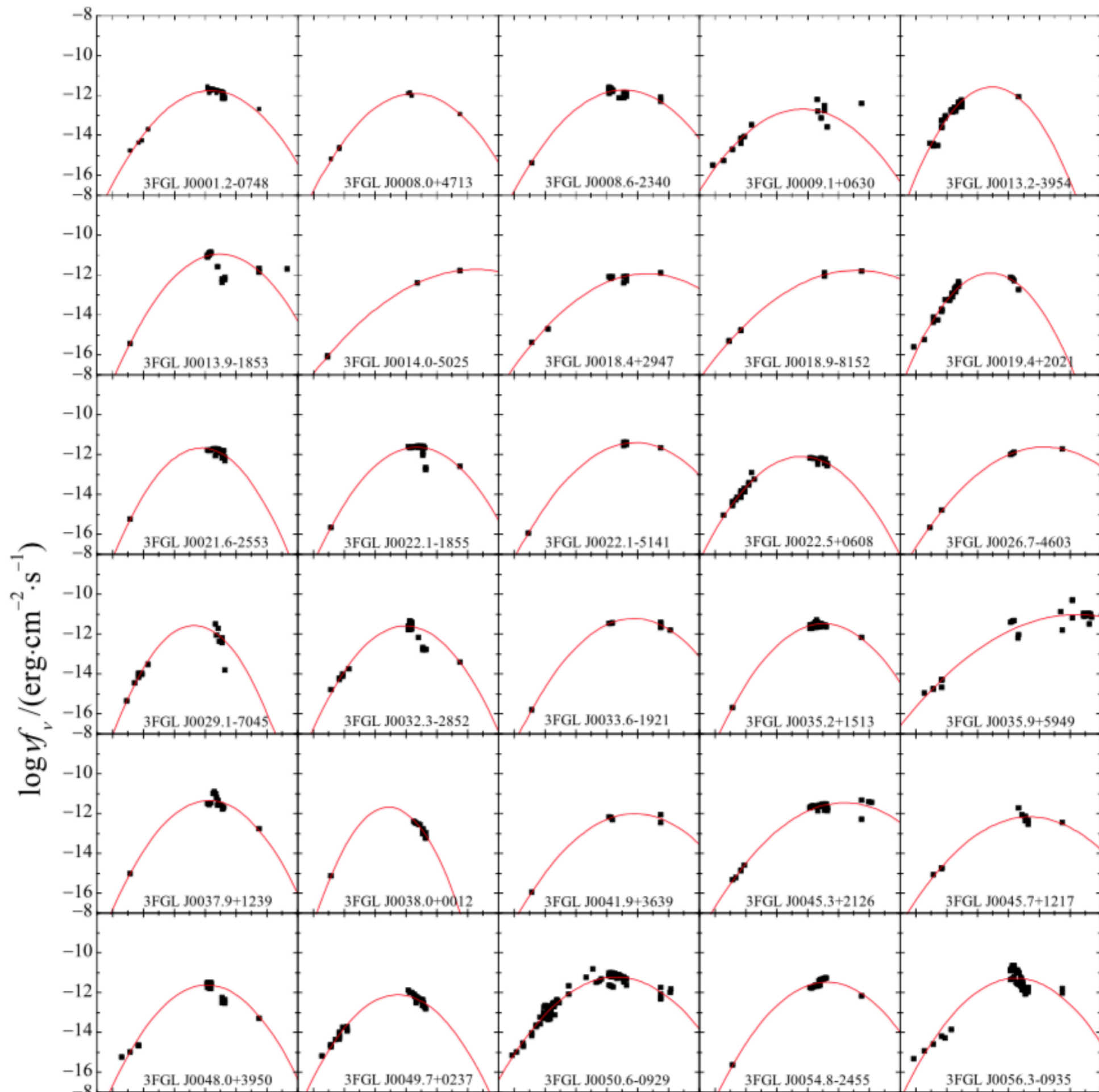
- ▶ **1. Introduction;**
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Fan, Xiao, Pei et al. 2016, ApJS, 226, 20

- ▶ Calculating SEDs for 1425 Fermi blazars from 3FGL and using multi-wavelength flux density by fitting

$$\log \nu F_{\nu} = P_1 (\log \nu - P_2)^2 + P_3$$



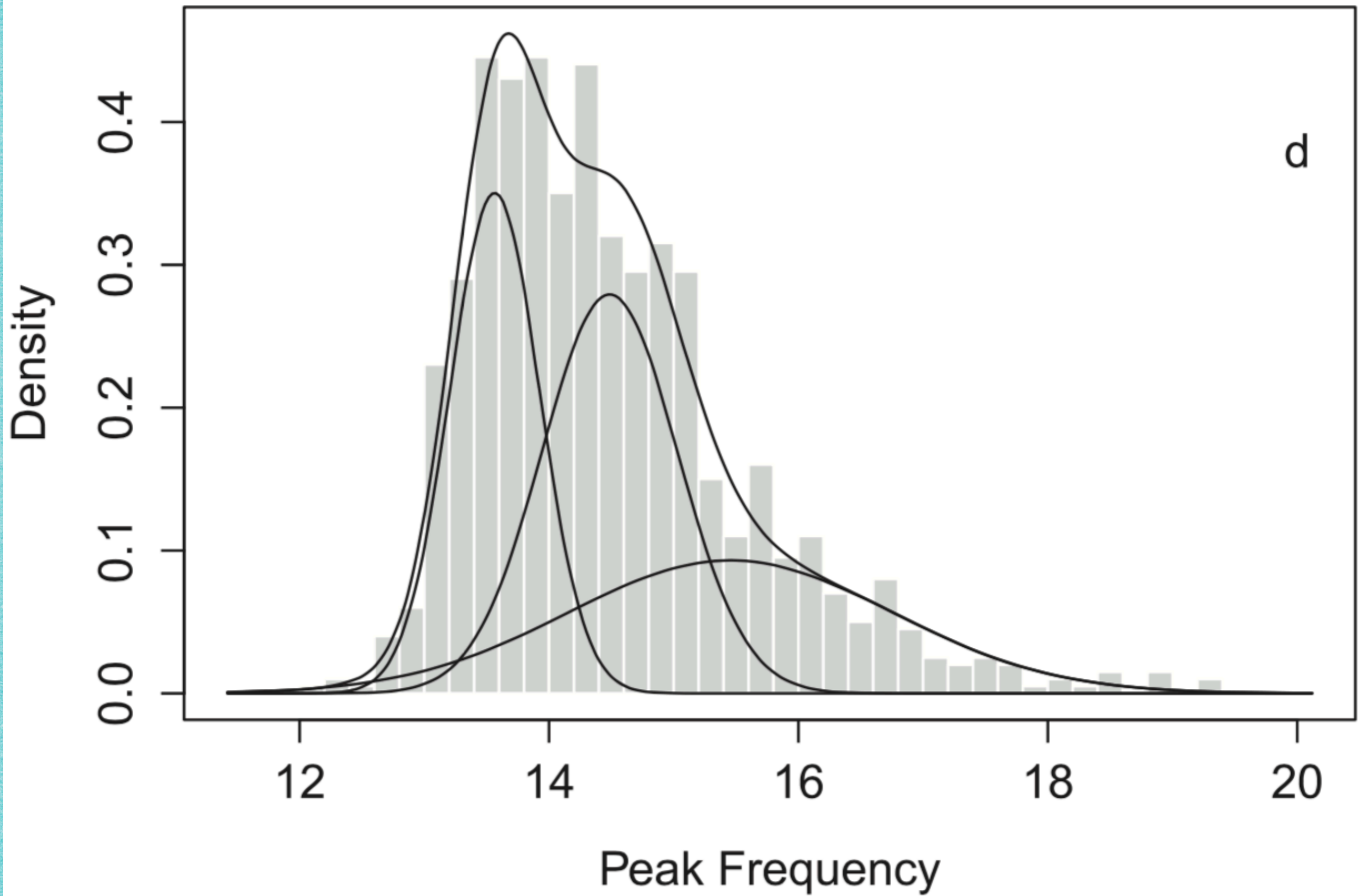
Sample for Blazars

3FGL Name	z	C	L_R/σ_{L_R}	L_O/σ_{L_O}	L_X/σ_{L_X}	$L_\gamma/\sigma_{L_\gamma}$	$\alpha_{RO}/\sigma_\alpha$	$\alpha_{OX}/\sigma_\alpha$	P_1/σ_{P_1}	ν_p/σ_{ν_p}	L_p/σ_{L_p}	$L_{bol}/\sigma_{L_{bol}}$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
J0001.2-0748	...	IB	42.36/0.01	45.39/0.02	...	45.23/0.06	0.45/0.01	...	-0.12/0.01	14.37/0.12	45.35/0.03	45.71/0.05
J0001.4+2120	1.106	HF	42.97/0.01	...	...	45.70/0.11	...	...	-0.05/0.00	16.79/0.28	45.70/0.03	46.32/0.04
J0003.2-5246	...	HU	...	...	45.13/0.07	44.56/0.11	...	...	-0.05/0.01	17.89/0.81	45.15/0.14	45.76/0.14
J0003.8-1151	1.310	LU	43.44/0.01	45.54/0.04	...	45.59/0.12	0.62/0.01	...	-0.12/0.01	13.06/0.14	45.57/0.11	46.01/0.15
J0004.7-4740	0.880	IF	...	46.38/0.04	44.98/0.07	45.86/0.05	...	1.52/0.04	-0.12/0.01	14.14/0.09	46.20/0.06	46.59/0.09
J0006.4+3825	0.229	IF	41.98/0.01	44.53/0.04	43.44/0.07	44.41/0.06	0.54/0.01	1.40/0.04	-0.11/0.01	14.03/0.12	44.65/0.10	45.08/0.14
J0008.0+4713	0.280	IB	41.18/0.01	...	43.51/0.07	44.87/0.03	...	...	-0.12/0.00	14.52/0.07	44.46/0.04	44.83/0.06
J0008.6-2340	0.147	IB	40.38/0.01	...	43.72/0.05	43.08/0.12	...	...	-0.10/0.01	15.09/0.19	44.01/0.05	44.40/0.07
J0009.1+0630	...	LB	42.43/0.02	44.97/0.04	...	45.14/0.07	0.54/0.01	...	-0.09/0.03	13.69/0.51	44.42/0.17	44.93/0.24
J0009.6-3211	0.026	LU	39.87/0.01	44.48/0.04	41.53/0.13	41.91/0.10	0.17/0.01	2.09/0.06	-0.16/0.02	13.93/0.24	43.90/0.17	44.14/0.23
J0013.2-3954	...	LB	42.74/0.02	45.04/0.04	...	45.21/0.06	0.58/0.01	...	-0.19/0.01	12.95/0.14	45.53/0.09	45.79/0.13
J0013.9-1853	0.095	IB	39.90/0.02	...	43.72/0.03	42.88/0.11	...	...	-0.13/0.01	14.96/0.15	44.37/0.07	44.65/0.09
J0014.0-5025	...	HB	...	...	45.38/0.07	44.64/0.10	...	...	-0.05/0.00	18.55/0.33	45.38/0.06	45.94/0.07
J0015.7+5552	...	HU	41.90/0.01	...	...	44.93/0.09	...	...	-0.10/0.00	15.82/0.10	45.95/0.03	46.32/0.04
J0016.3-0013	1.577	IF	43.96/0.01	45.49/0.04	45.02/0.07	46.67/0.06	0.72/0.01	1.17/0.04	-0.09/0.01	13.58/0.10	45.58/0.04	46.12/0.06
J0017.2-0643	...	IU	41.94/0.01	44.82/0.04	...	44.87/0.09	0.48/0.01	...	-0.10/0.01	14.64/0.37	44.79/0.06	45.21/0.09
J0017.6-0512	0.227	IF	41.46/0.02	44.30/0.04	43.78/0.11	44.48/0.05	0.49/0.01	1.19/0.05	-0.11/0.01	14.48/0.13	44.63/0.15	45.02/0.21
J0018.4+2947	0.100	HB	40.00/0.01	...	43.54/0.07	42.84/0.13	...	...	-0.06/0.01	16.60/0.68	43.44/0.12	43.96/0.16
J0018.9-8152	...	HB	...	...	45.37/0.09	45.16/0.06	...	...	-0.05/0.01	17.16/0.46	45.33/0.07	45.90/0.07
J0019.1-5645	...	LU	...	...	...	44.88/0.09	...	...	-0.13/0.01	13.35/0.10	44.04/0.06	44.41/0.10
J0019.4+2021	...	LB	43.04/0.01	44.42/0.04	...	44.91/0.10	0.75/0.01	...	-0.17/0.01	12.84/0.09	45.19/0.06	45.50/0.10
J0021.6-2553	...	LB	41.88/0.01	45.06/0.14	...	45.14/0.06	0.43/0.03	...	-0.17/0.02	13.77/0.17	45.43/0.08	45.67/0.12
J0021.6-6835	...	IU	...	...	44.82/0.08	44.87/0.12	...	...	-0.09/0.01	14.90/0.13	45.47/0.04	45.92/0.05
J0022.1-1855	...	IB	41.39/0.02	45.60/0.02	44.56/0.11	45.13/0.05	0.24/0.01	1.38/0.05	-0.13/0.01	14.69/0.12	45.46/0.03	45.76/0.05
J0022.1-5141	...	HB	...	...	45.51/0.07	45.14/0.05	...	...	-0.09/0.00	15.86/0.16	45.69/0.03	46.07/0.05
J0022.5+0608	...	LB	42.57/0.01	44.64/0.04	...	45.68/0.03	0.63/0.01	...	-0.12/0.01	13.58/0.12	45.00/0.06	45.40/0.09

**Monochromatic
Luminosity**

**Effective
spectral
index**

**Fitting Results
P1,P2,P3**



Adopting by the Bayesian classification

Fan, Xiao, Pei et al. 2016, ApJS, 226, 20

LSPs : $\log v_p \leq 14.0$

ISPs : $14.0 < \log v_p \leq 15.3$

HSPs : $\log v_p > 15.3$

**The results are similar to
those by Abdo et al. 2010**

1.2 Relativistic Beaming Effect

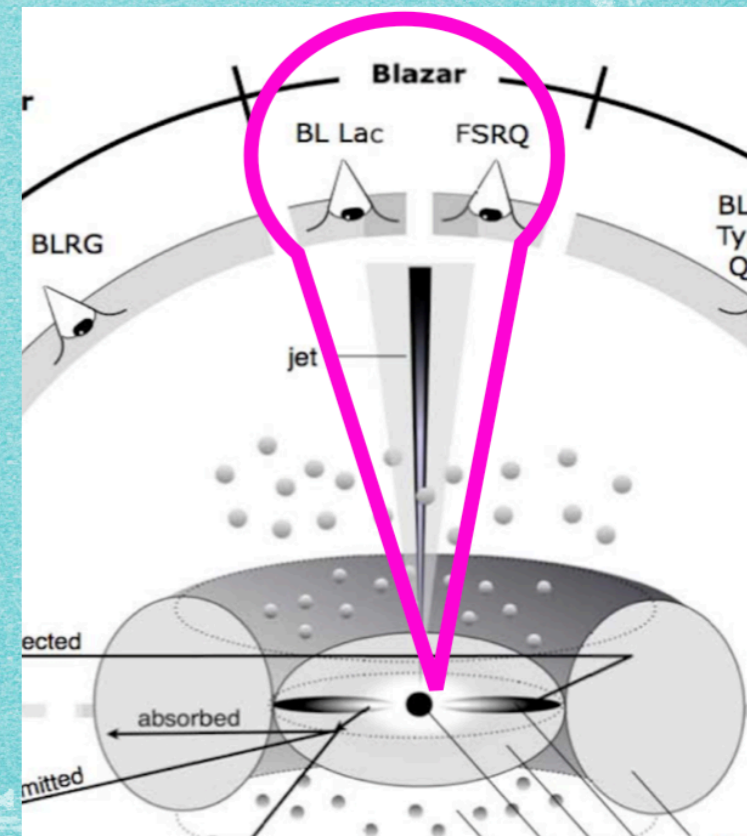
Beaming factor: $\delta = \frac{1}{\gamma(1 - \beta \cos \theta)}$

Lorentz factor: $\gamma = \frac{1}{1 - \beta^2}, \beta = \frac{v}{c}$

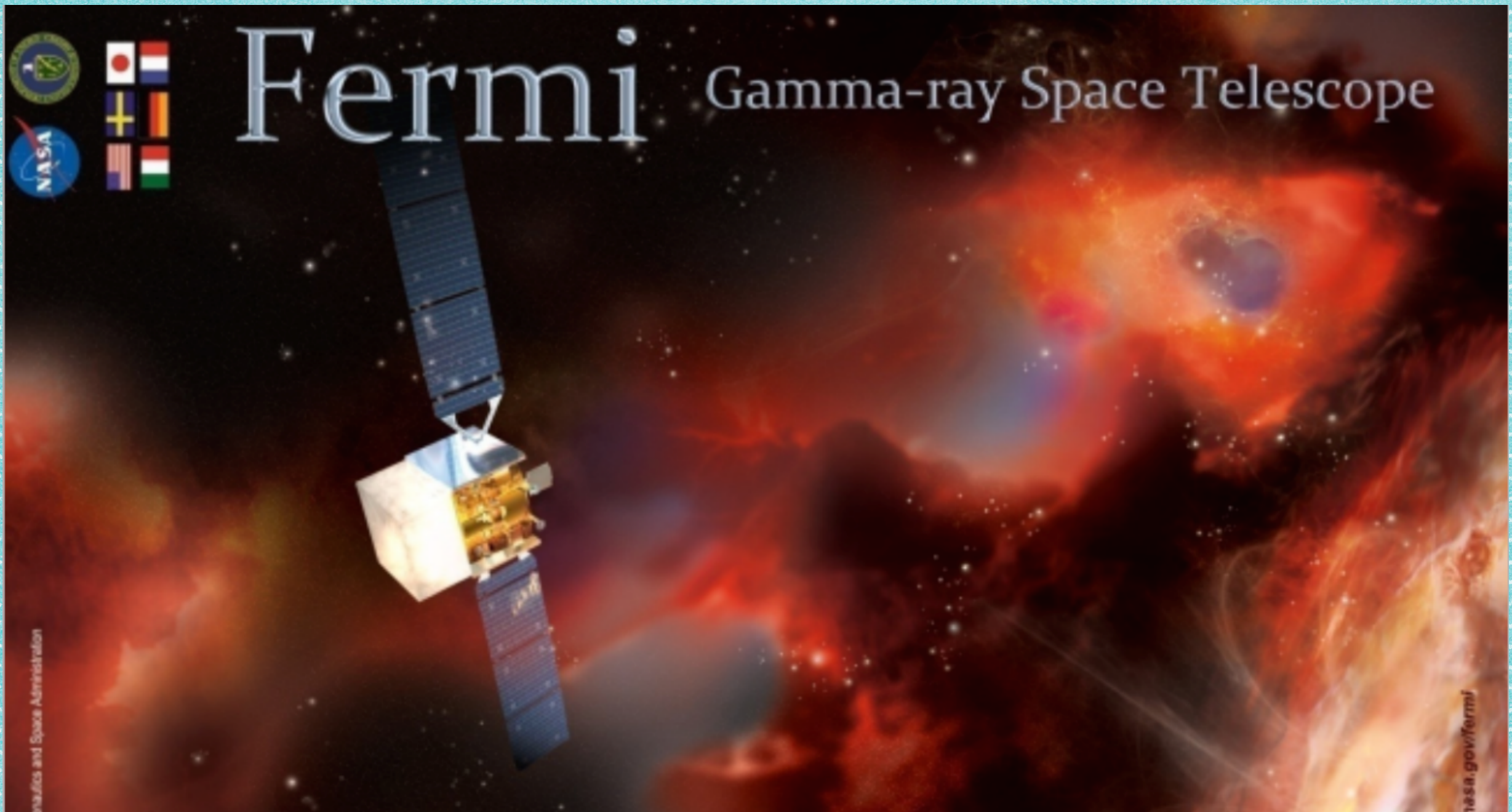
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1.3 Fermi / LAT



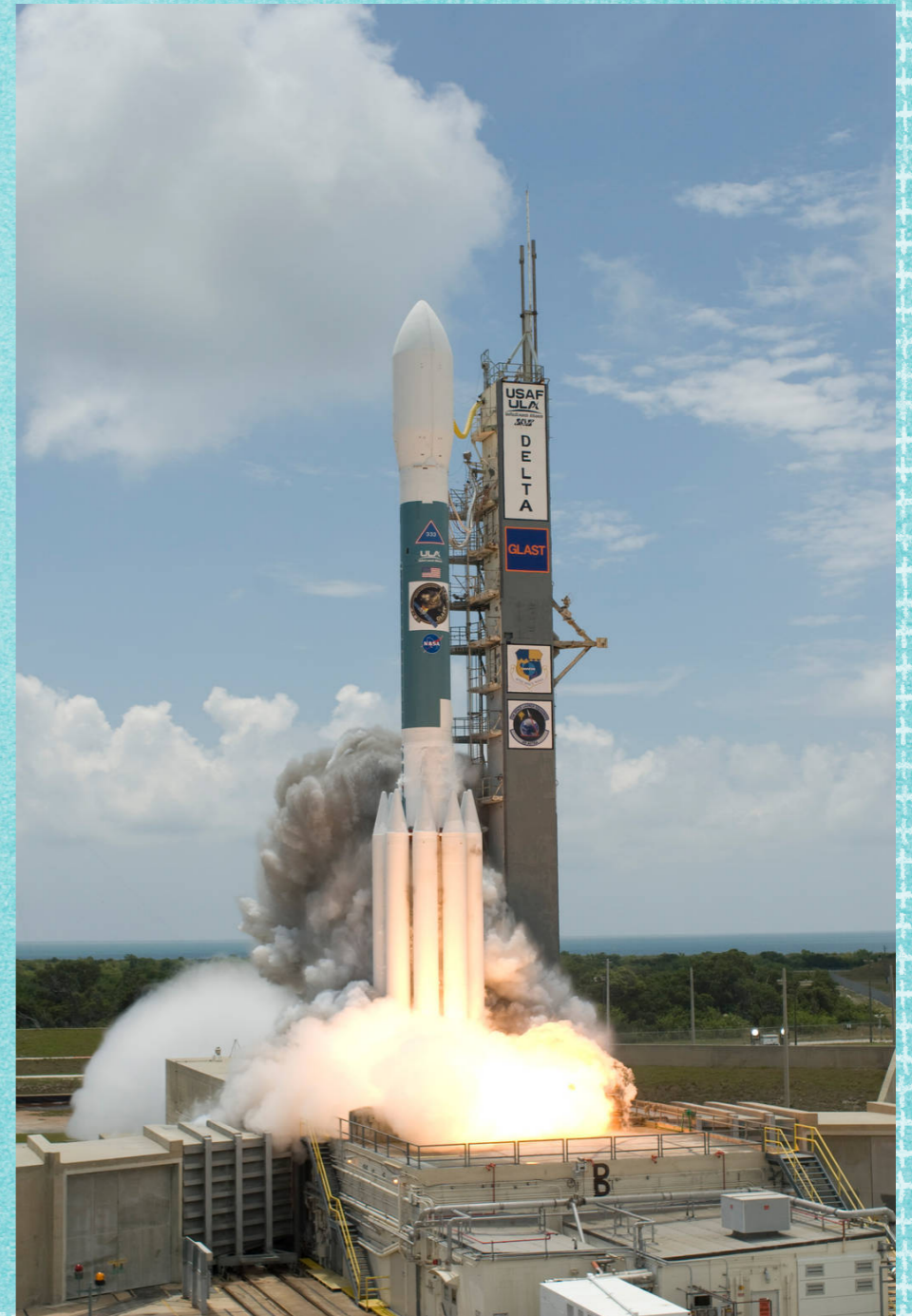
1.3 Fermi / LAT

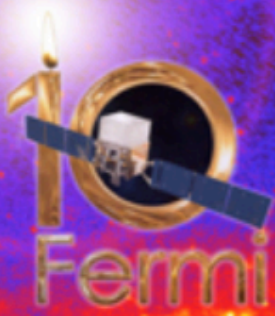
Launching in June 11, 2008!

十年啦！

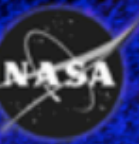
Ten years!

Dieci anni!





Celebrating 10 Years of Fermi



June 11, 2018

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Preliminary LAT 8-year Point Source List (FL8Y)

This page provides a preliminary Fermi Large Area Telescope (LAT) list of sources (FL8Y) initially meant to help in writing 2018 NASA Fermi Guest Investigator proposals. Based on the first eight years of science data from the Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope mission and the 100 MeV-1 TeV range, it is the deepest yet in this energy range. Relative to the 3FGL catalog, the FL8Y source list has twice as much exposure as well as a number of analysis improvements, but is lacking an updated model for Galactic diffuse gamma-ray emission. The FL8Y source list includes 5523 sources above 4-sigma significance, with source location regions and spectral properties. Fifty-eight sources are modeled explicitly as spatially extended, and overall 300 sources are considered as identified based on angular extent or correlated variability (periodic or otherwise) observed at other wavelengths. For 2131 sources we have not found plausible counterparts at other wavelengths. More than 2900 of the identified or associated sources are active galaxies of the blazar class, 218 are pulsars. This source list is meant to be replaced within a few months by the official 4FGL catalog which will benefit from an improved model of diffuse emission.

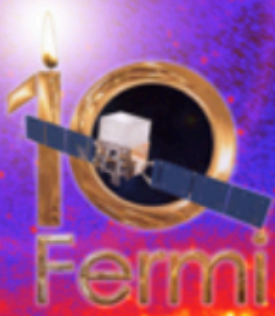
Caveats

The FL8Y list is meant to provide researchers analyzing Fermi data with an updated description of the gamma-ray sky with respect to 3FGL. It contains nearly 2500 new sources which can be used as a starting point for new works. It can also be used for modelling the source background in a region of interest.

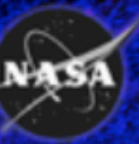
Being a courtesy effort, FL8Y is neither published nor posted on the arXiv. We request the community users to refrain from publishing works (in particular population studies) using directly material from FL8Y, and wait for the future 4FGL catalog that will supersede FL8Y.

FL8Y Source List Data Products

The 8-year Source List is currently available as a FITS file. Supporting tools and documentation have been provided and are linked below.



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5523 sources

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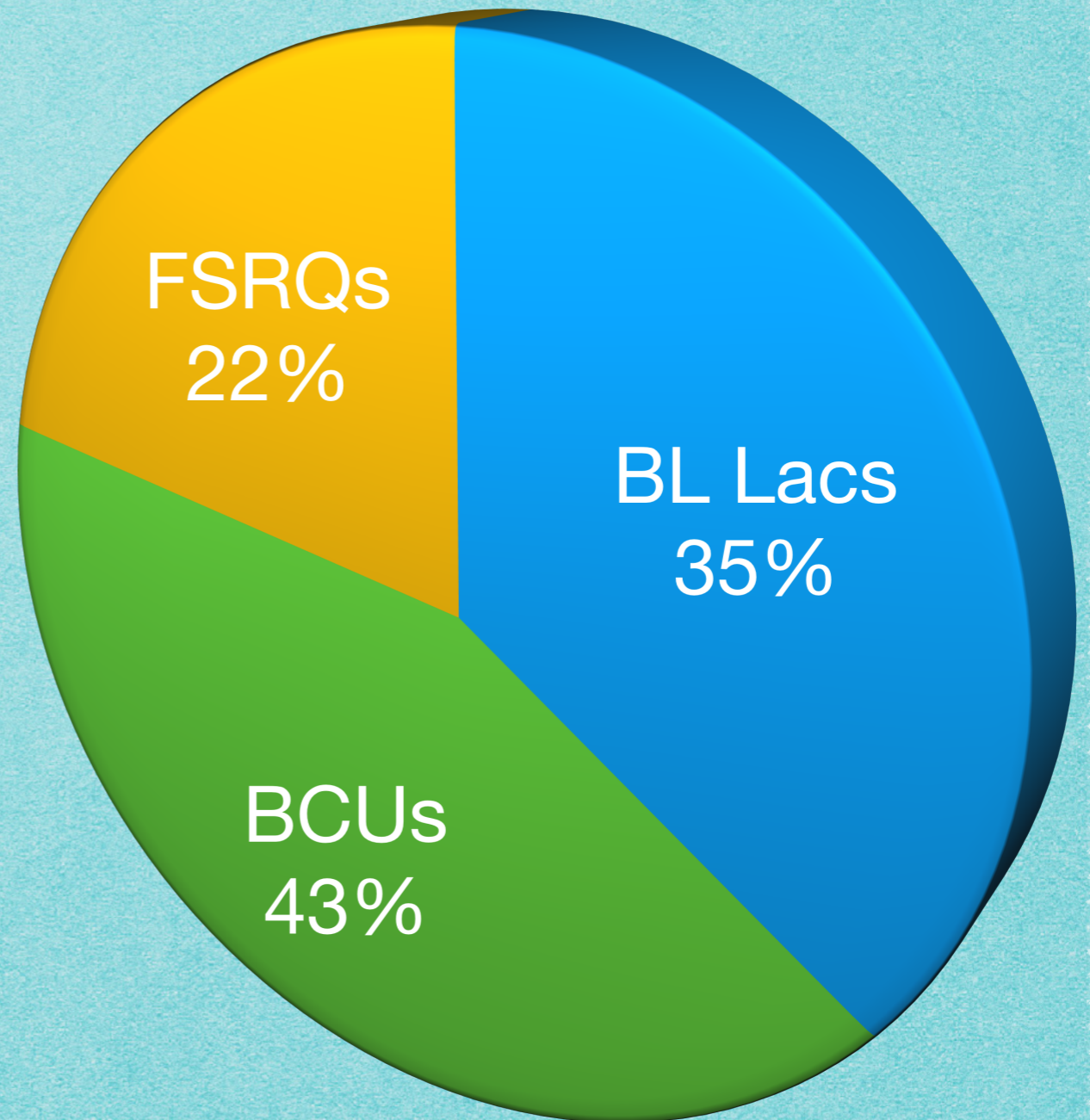
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FL8Y Source List Data Products

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LAT FL8Y Blazars

BL Lacs	1008
FSRQs	618
BCUs	1229



Outline

- ▶ 1. Introduction;
- ▶ **2. Core-Dominance Parameter and Data Analysis;**
- ▶ 3. Correlation between Spectral Index and Core-Dominance Parameter;
- ▶ 4. Summary

2.1 Core-Dominance Parameter

The radio emissions are consisted of two components, namely the **core** and the **extended** emissions.

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$$R = \frac{S_{core}}{S_{extend}}$$

R: Core-Dominance Parameter

2.1 Core-Dominance Parameter

$$S_{core}^{5GHz} = S_{core}^{\nu,obs}, \quad S_{ext.}^{5GHz} = S_{ext.}^{\nu,obs} \left(\frac{\nu}{5GHz} \right)^{\alpha_{ext.}}$$

$$\log R = \log \left(\frac{S_{core}}{S_{ext.}} \right) (1+z)^{\alpha_{core} - \alpha_{ext.}}$$

we take:

$$\alpha_{core} = 0.00, \alpha_{ext.} = 0.75$$

(Fan et al. 2011; Pei et al. 2018 & 2019, in prep.)

2.1 Core-Dominance Parameter

$$R = f\delta^{3+\alpha} \text{ (or } f\delta^{2+\alpha} \text{)}$$

(Ghisellini et al. 1993)

$$R = f \{ [\gamma(1 - \beta \cos \theta)]^{-3} + [\gamma(1 + \beta \cos \theta)]^{-3} \}$$

(Urry and Padovani 1995)

2.2 Previous work (i)

We collected relevant observations for a sample of **1223** AGNs including **77** BLLs, **495** FSRQs and other objects, and calculated the core-dominance parameters and spectral indices.

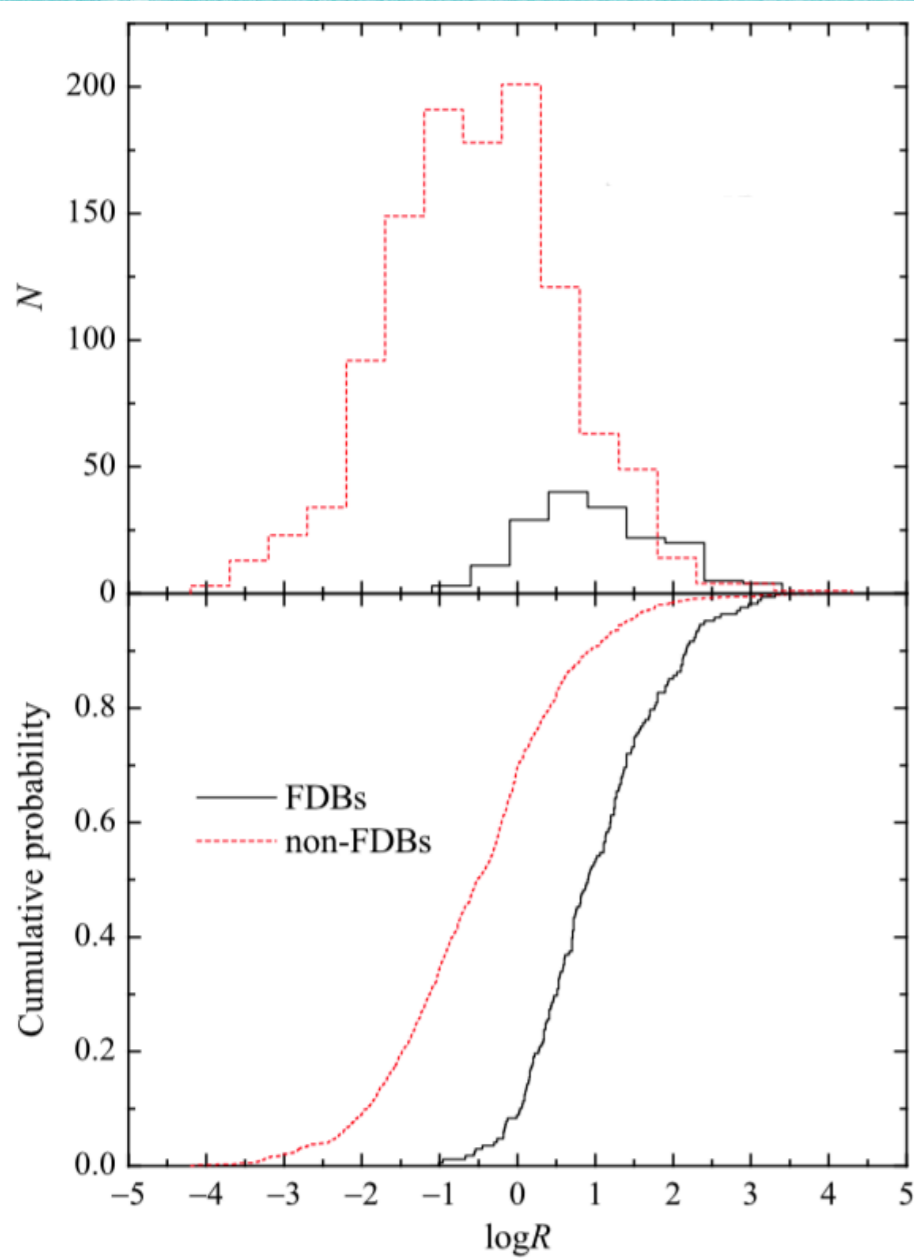
(Fan et al. 2011, RAA, 11, 1437)

2.2 Previous work (ii)

Basing on 3FGL, we compiled **1335** objects with available core-dominance parameters, **log R**, which consisted of **169 Fermi-Detected Blazars (FBs)** and **1166 non-Fermi-Detected Blazars (non-FBs)**.

(Pei et al. 2016, ApSS, 361, 237)

2.2 Previous work (ii)



FDBs : $\langle \log R \rangle \simeq 0.99$

non-FDBs : $\langle \log R \rangle \simeq -0.62$

(Pei et al. 2016, ApSS, 361, 237)

2.2 Previous work (iii)

We collected a new sample of 2400 AGNs, which not included in Fan et al. (2011), including 250 BLLs, 520 FSRQs and other objects with available core-dominance parameters $\log R$, and make further discussion.

(Pei et al. 2018, RAA, Accepted)

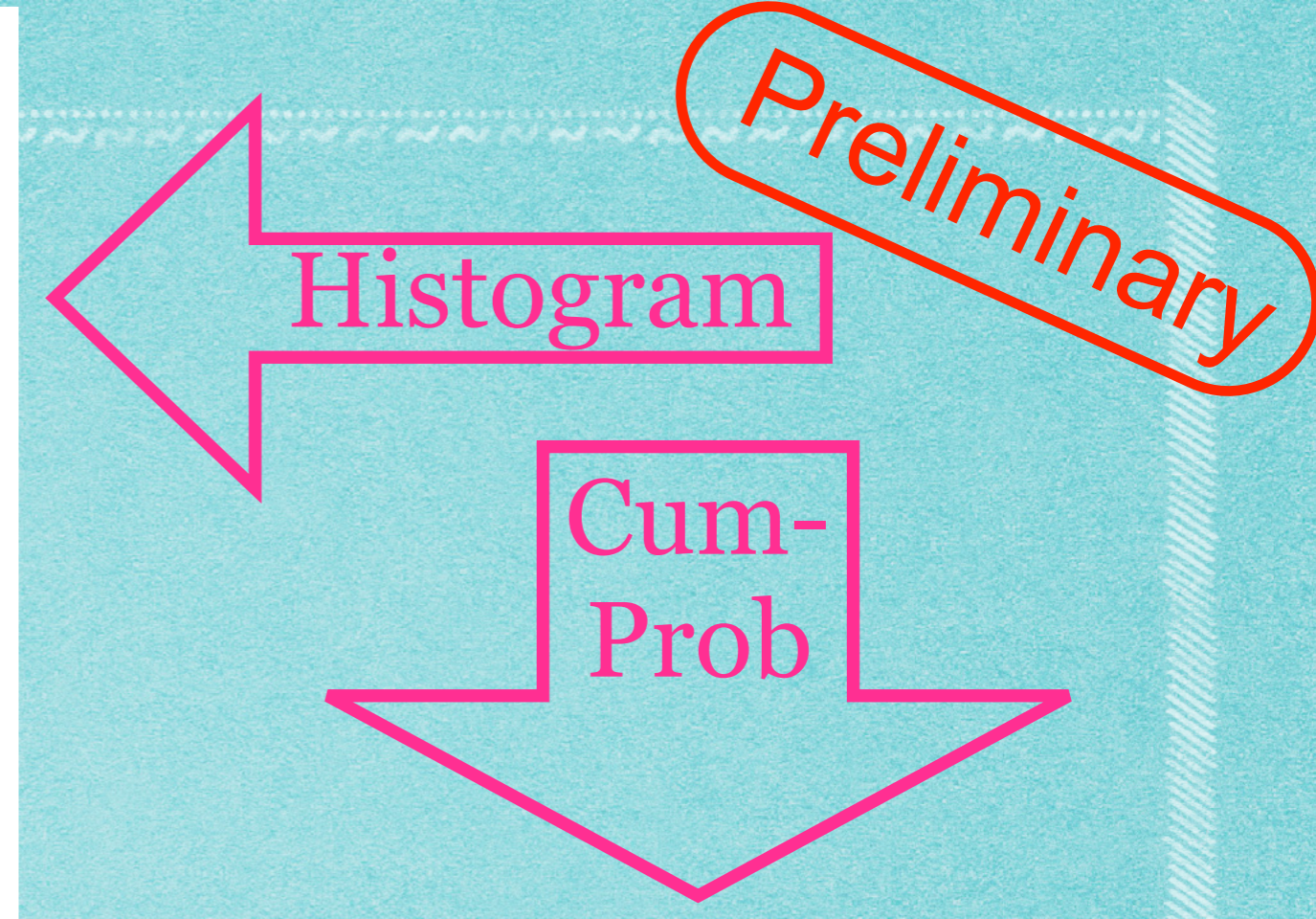
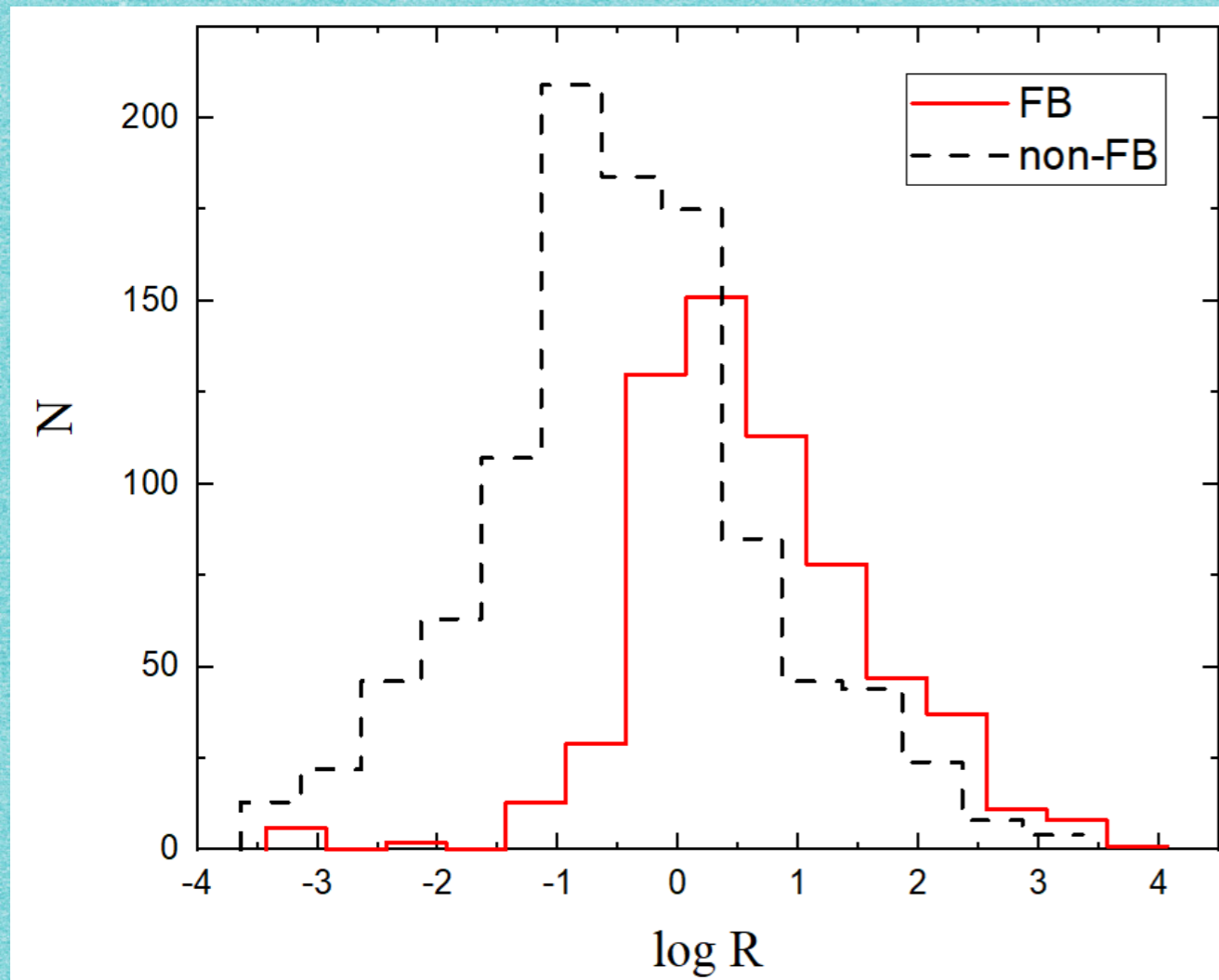
2.3 Recently

Basing on FL8Y, we compiled **626 Fermi blazars** and **1031 non-Fermi blazars** with available core-dominance parameter (**$\log R$**). **FBs** consisted of **270 BL Lacs**, **302 FSRQs** and **54 BCU**s. We use these data to study the **beaming effect** and **radio dominance of Fermi blazars**. (Pei et al. 2019, in prep.)

2.3.1 Comparison of $\log R$ between FBs and non-FBs

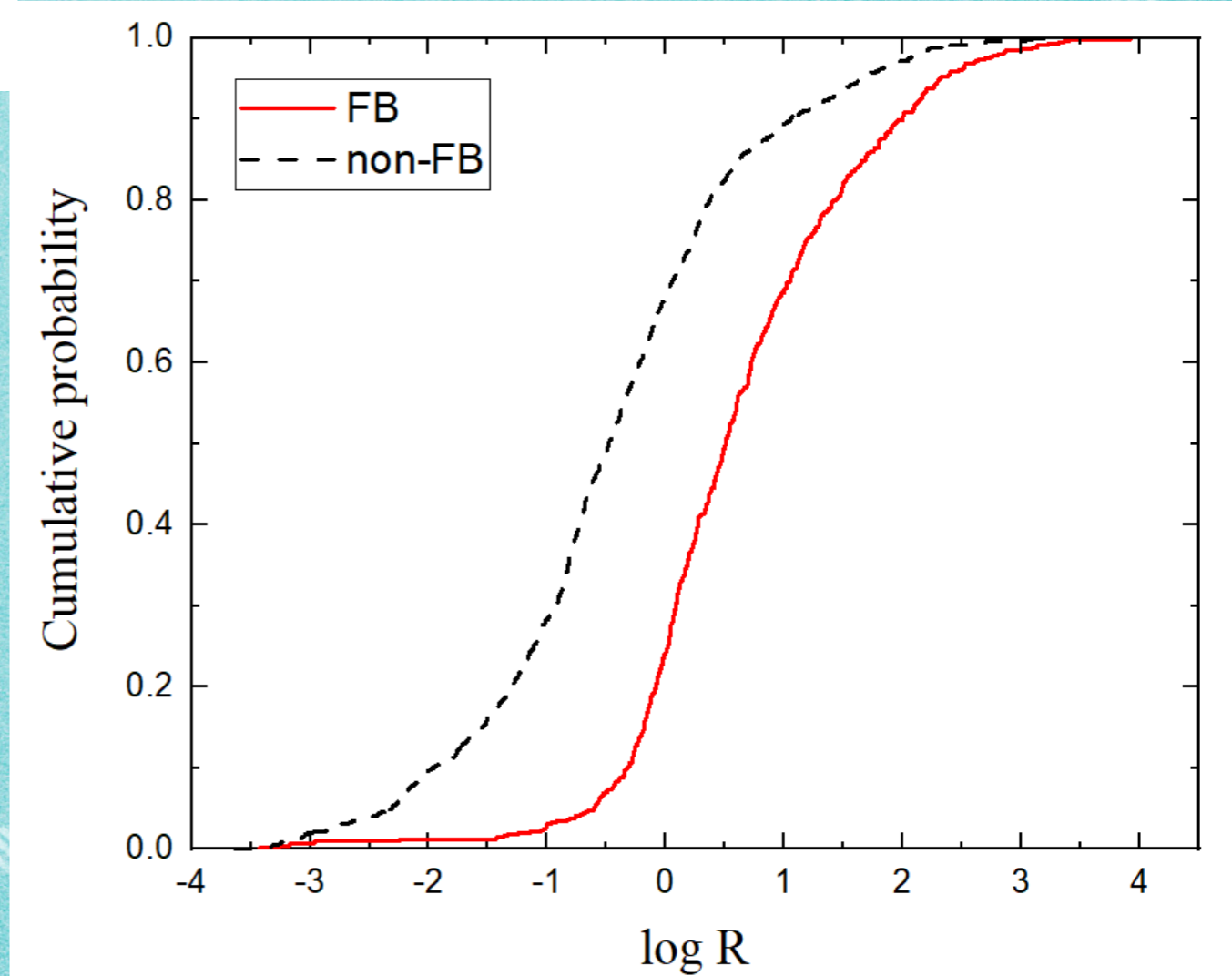
FBs : $\langle \log R \rangle \simeq 0.63$

non-FBs : $\langle \log R \rangle \simeq -0.44$



K-S test:

$$p = 8.064 \times 10^{-75}$$



2.3.2 Comparison of $\log R$ in FBs

BL Lacs : $\langle \log R \rangle \simeq 0.67$

FSRQs : $\langle \log R \rangle \simeq 0.70$

BCUs : $\langle \log R \rangle \simeq 0.03$



The averaged of $\log R$ for FBs is
higher than those for non-FBs.

2.3.3 Comparison of Gamma-Ray Photon Index in FBs

$$\langle \alpha_{\gamma} \rangle |_{BL\ Lacs} \simeq 2.04$$

$$\langle \alpha_{\gamma} \rangle |_{FSRQs} \simeq 2.50$$

$$\langle \alpha_{\gamma} \rangle |_{BCUs} \simeq 2.30$$

Outline

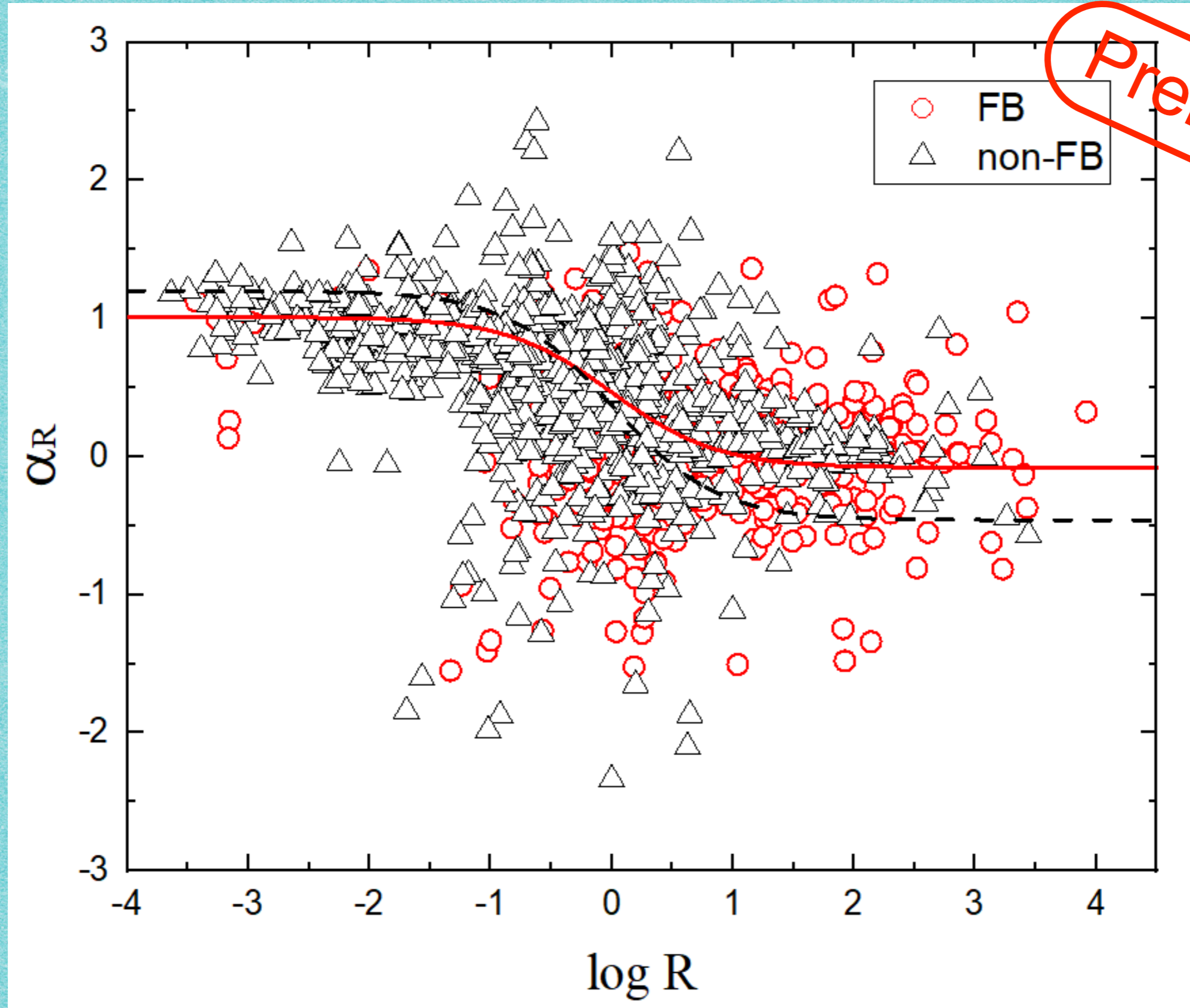
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3.1 Correlation between Radio Spectral Index and logR

$$\alpha_t = \frac{R}{1+R} \alpha_{core} + \frac{1}{1+R} \alpha_{Ext}$$

(Fan et al. 2010)

Preliminary



$\alpha_{core} = -0.08, \alpha_{ext.} = 1.01$

$\alpha_{core} = -0.46, \alpha_{ext.} = 1.20$

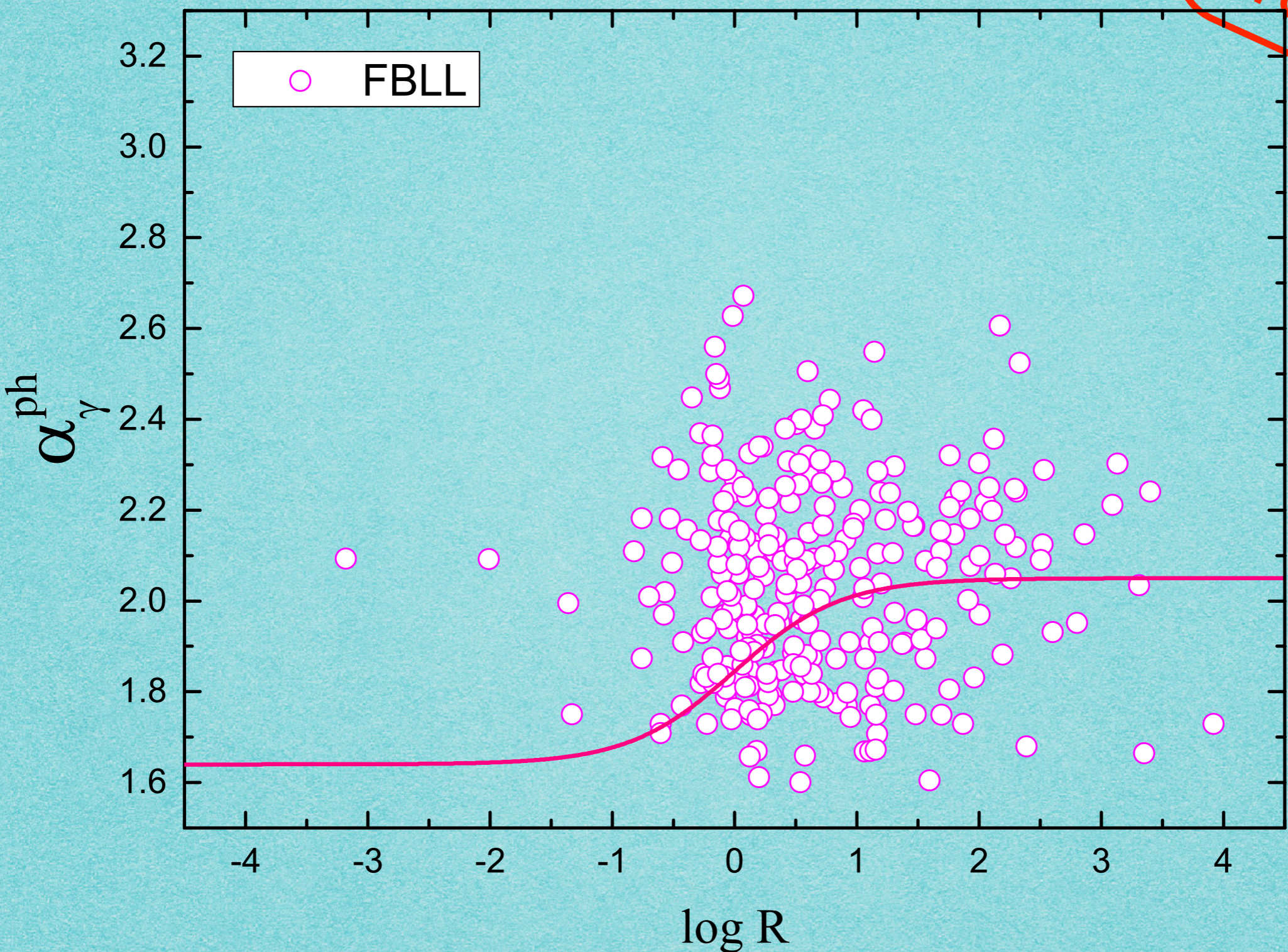


What about γ -ray emission?

3.2 Correlation between Gamma-Ray Photon Index and logR

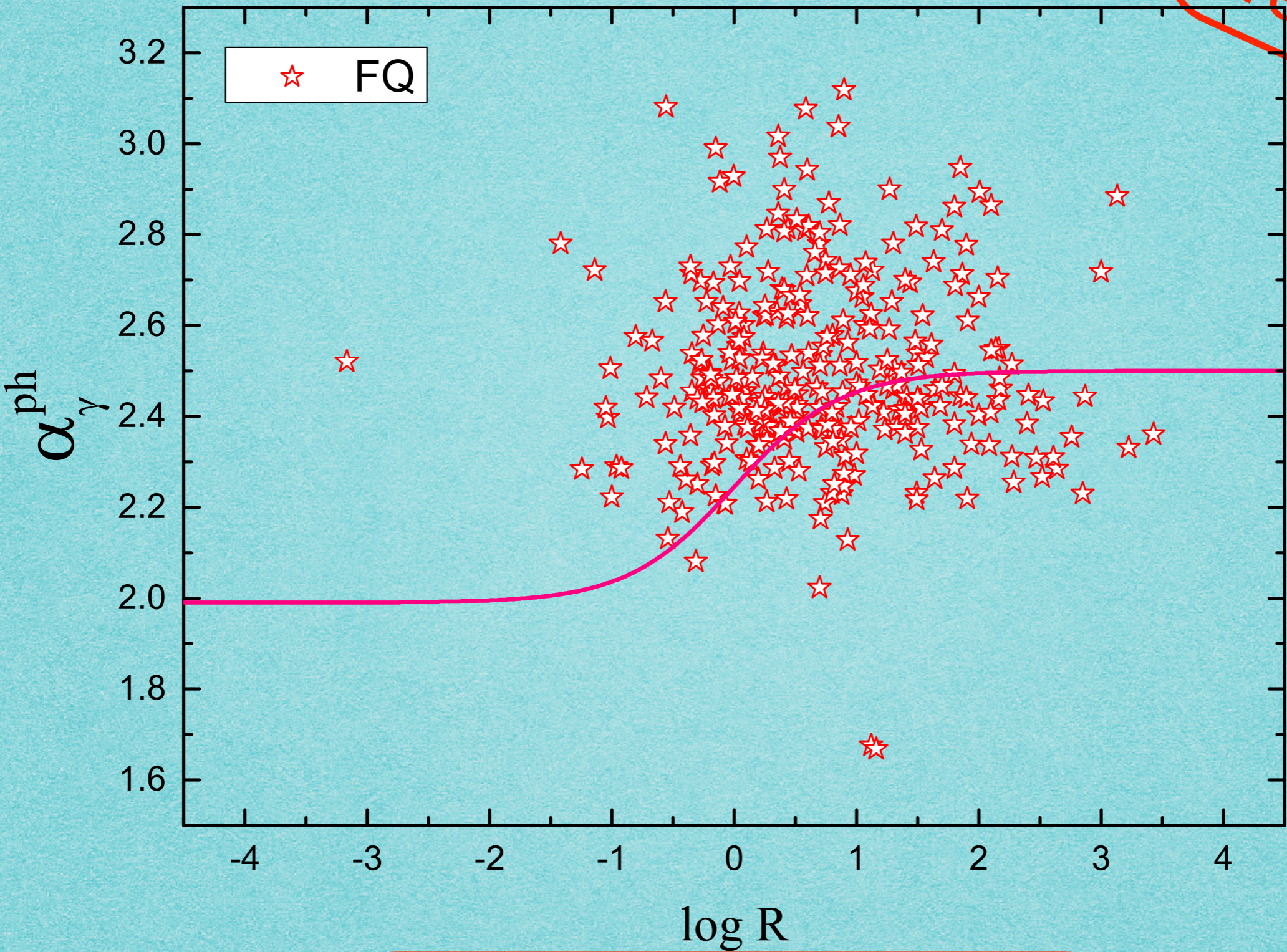
$$\alpha_t^\gamma = \frac{R}{1+R} \alpha_{core}^\gamma + \frac{1}{1+R} \alpha_{Ext}^\gamma$$

(Pei et al. 2016, & 2019, in prep.)



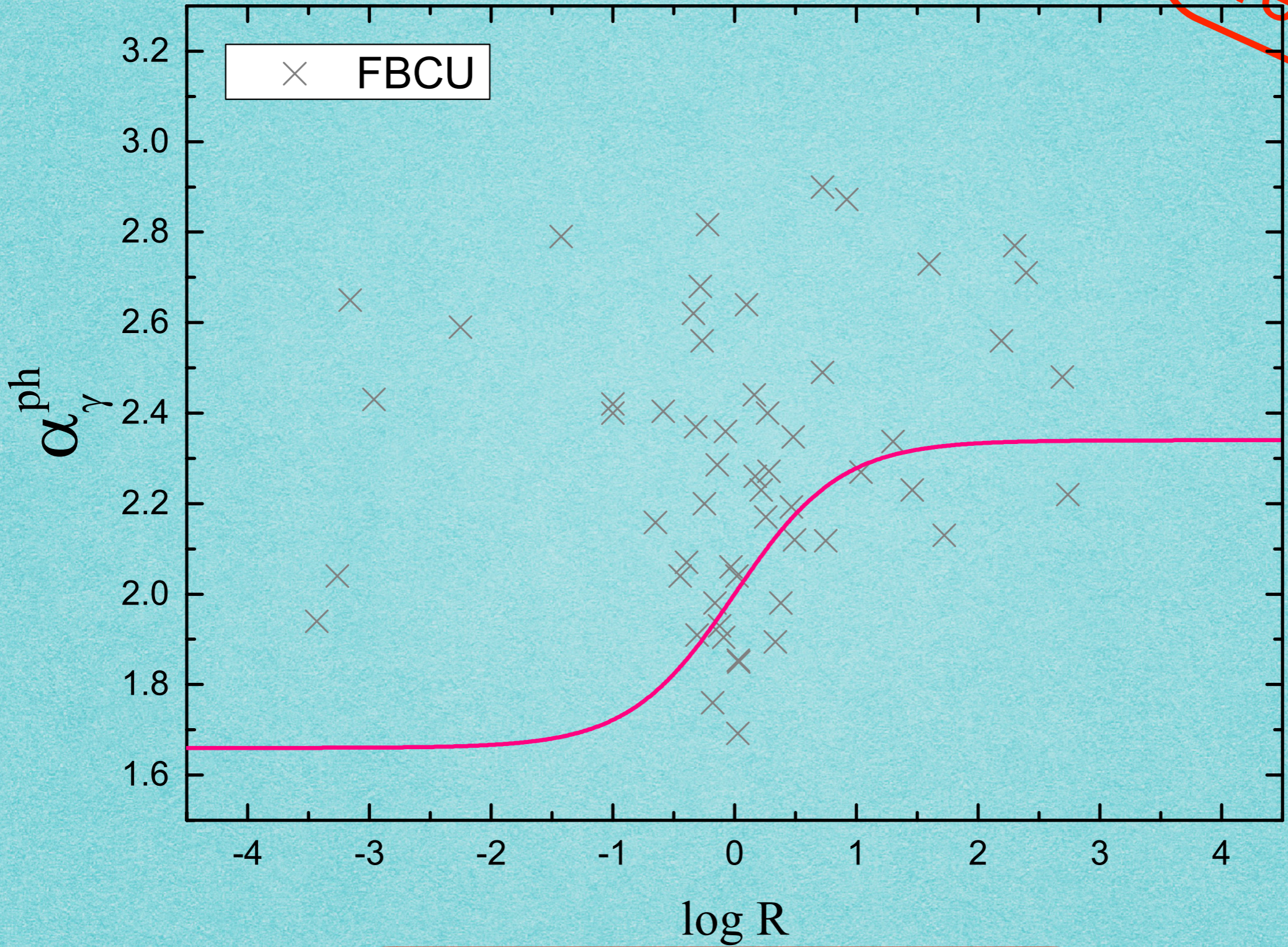
Preliminary

$$\alpha_{\text{core}} = 2.05, \alpha_{\text{ext.}} = 1.64$$



Preliminary

$$\alpha_{\text{core}} = 2.50, \alpha_{\text{ext.}} = 1.99$$



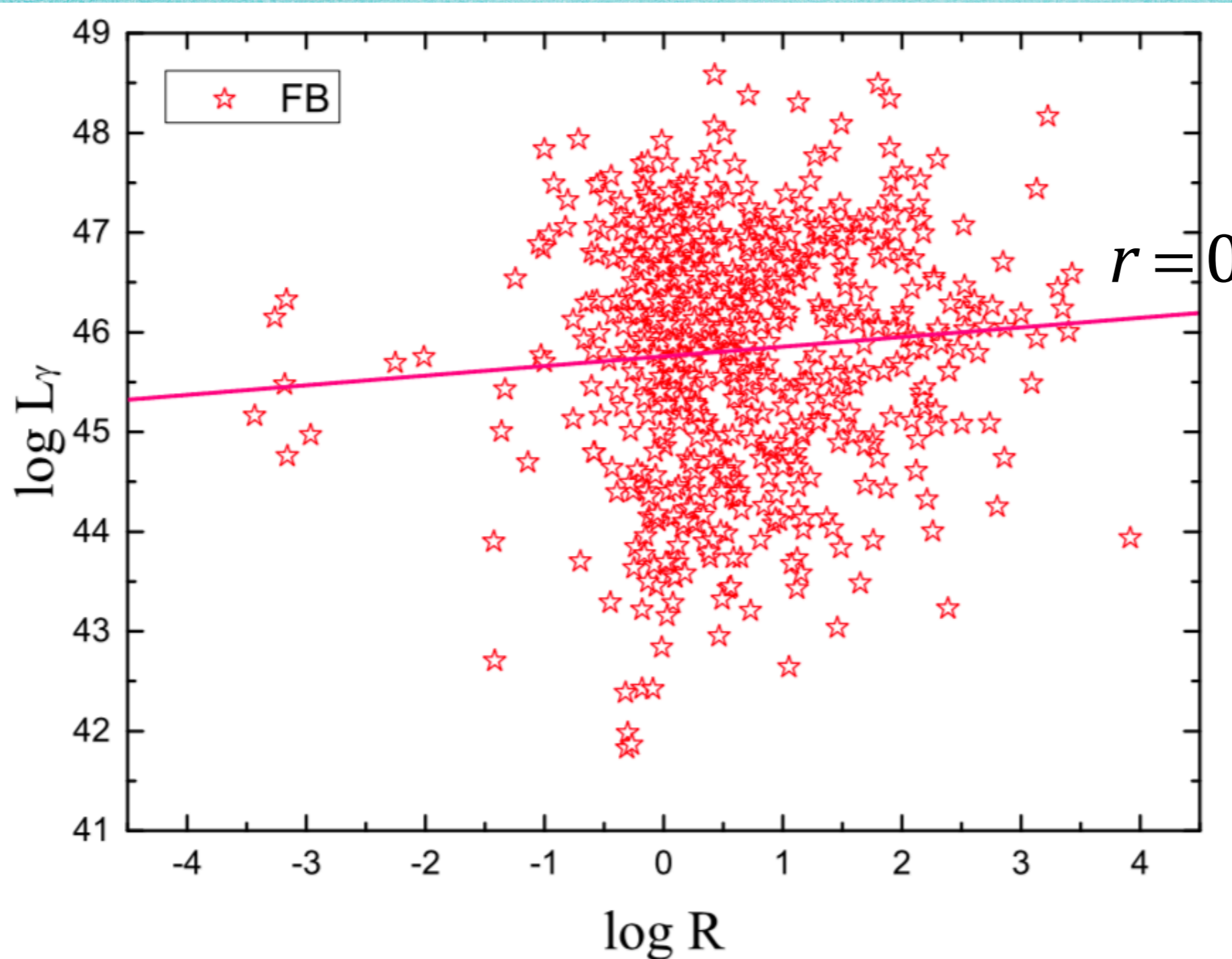
Preliminary

$$\alpha_{core} = 2.34, \alpha_{ext.} = 1.66$$

3.2 Correlation between Gamma-Ray Photon Index and logR

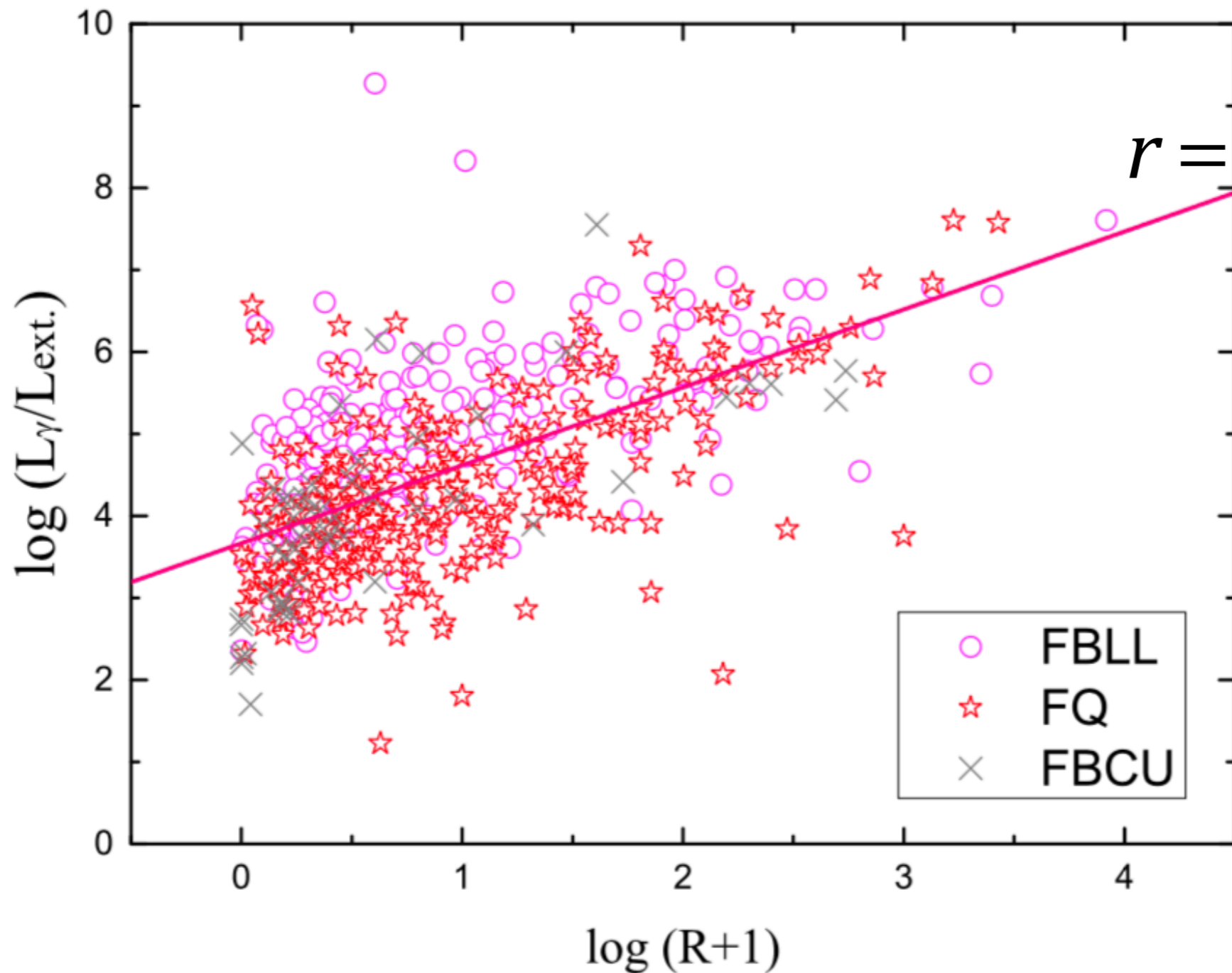
Sample	Statistics Result	Fitting Result for α_{core}^{γ}
BL Lacs	2.04	2.05
FSRQs	2.50	2.50
BCUs	2.30	2.34

3.3 Correlation between Gamma-Ray Luminosity and logR



$r = 0.03, p = 0.05$

3.3 Correlation between Gamma-Ray Luminosity and logR

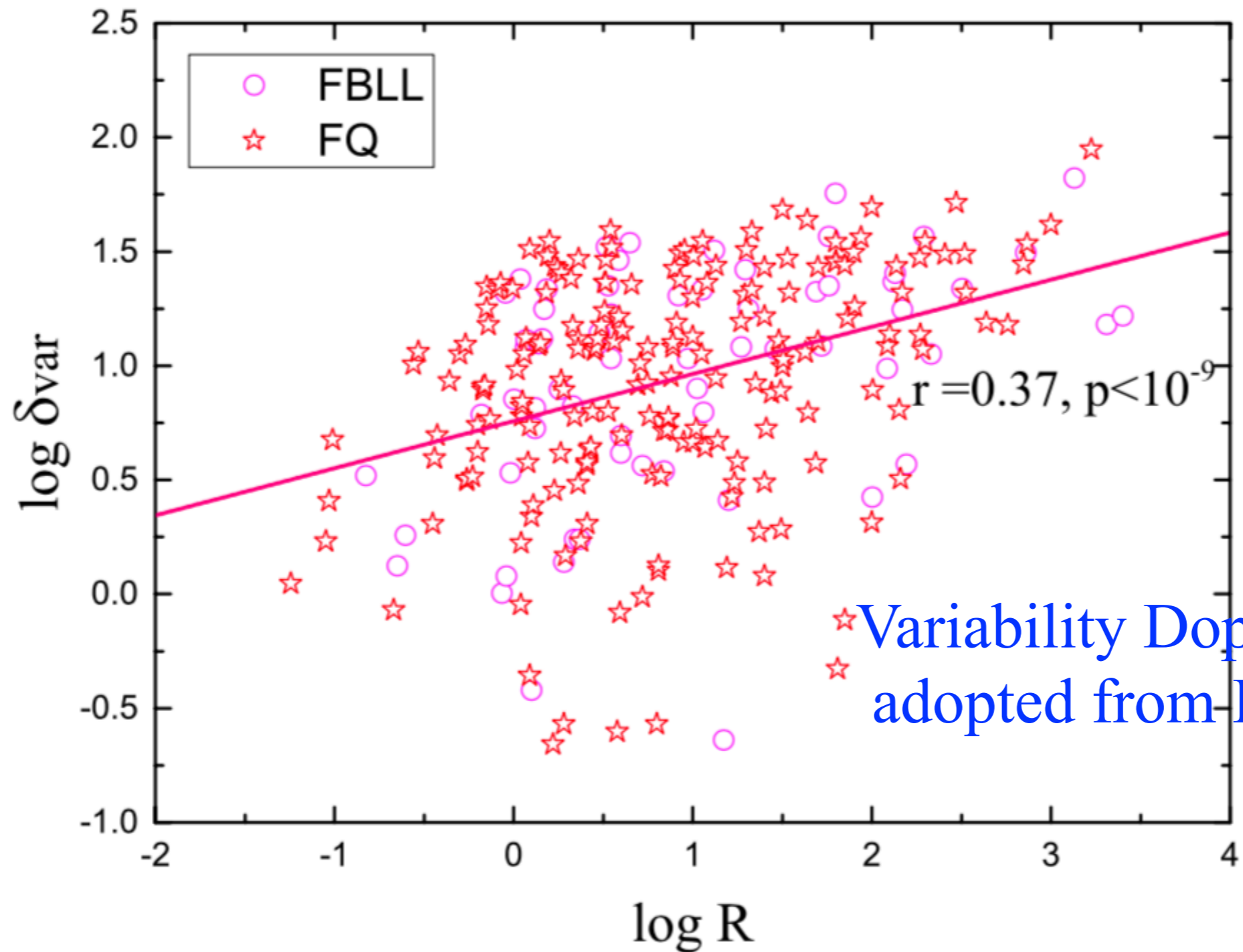


$r = 0.60, p < 10^{-4}$

γ -ray emissions are mainly from
the core component.

(Pei et al. 2016, ApSS, 237, 13; & 2019, in prep.)

3.4 Correlation between Doppler Factor and logR



65 BL Lacs
191 FSRQs

Variability Doppler factors are
adopted from Liodakis+2018

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- ▶ 1. This is the preliminary results due to adopting the data from FL8Y, we will compile those data again with respect to 4FGL catalogue after releasing!

- ▶ 2. Core dominance parameter ($\log R$) in Fermi blazars (**FBs**) is quite different from that in non-Fermi blazars (**non-FBs**). The mean value for **FBs** is **higher** than **non-FBs**. So the γ -ray blazars are more radio core-dominated.

- ▶ 3. γ -ray emissions are perhaps composed of two components, and the emissions are mainly from the **core (jet)** component.

- ▶ 4. Core dominance parameter implies that the Fermi blazars are **beamed!**

▶ 谢谢！

▶ Grazie!

