

Active Galactic Nuclei

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Outlook

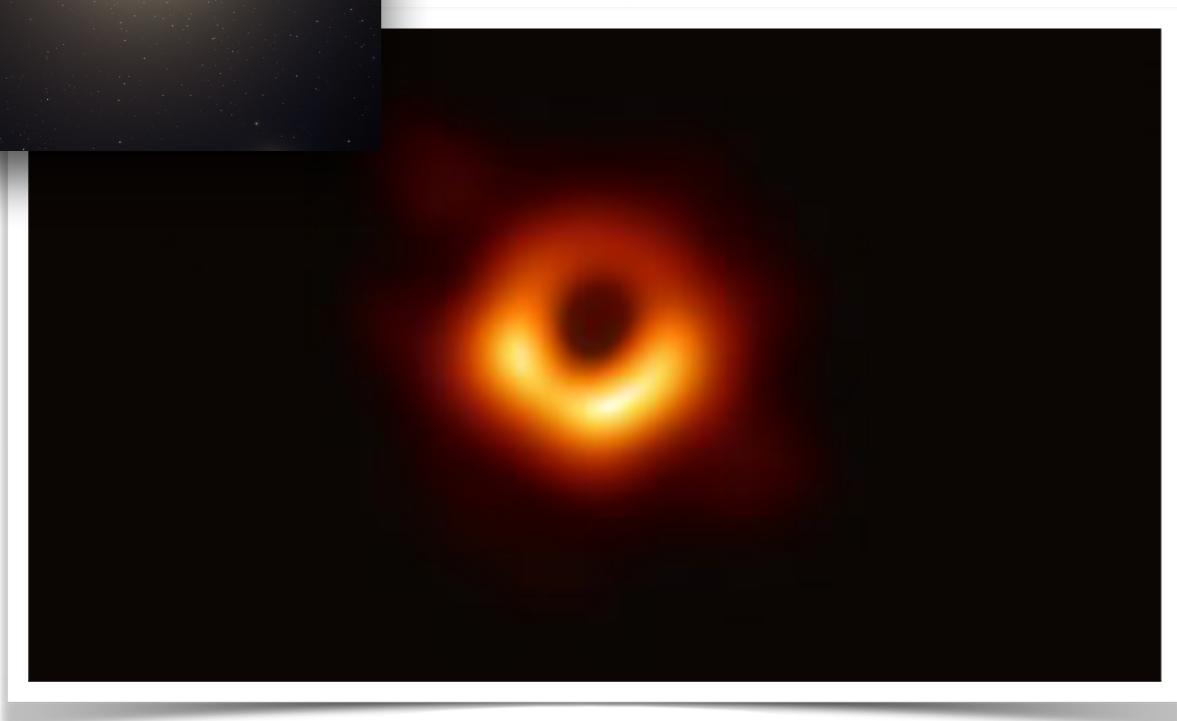
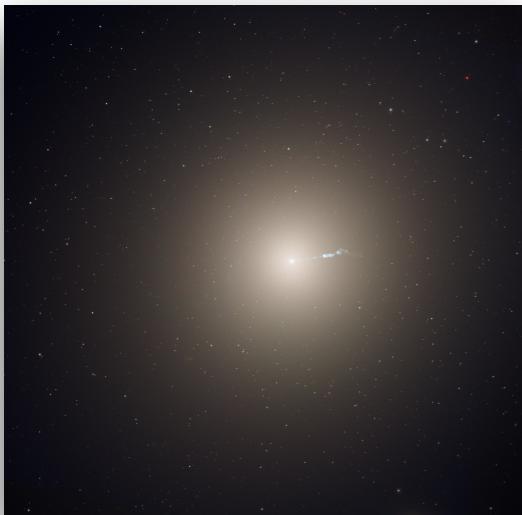
SMBH in galaxies, AGNs

AGNs with jets

Blazars: cosmic accelerators

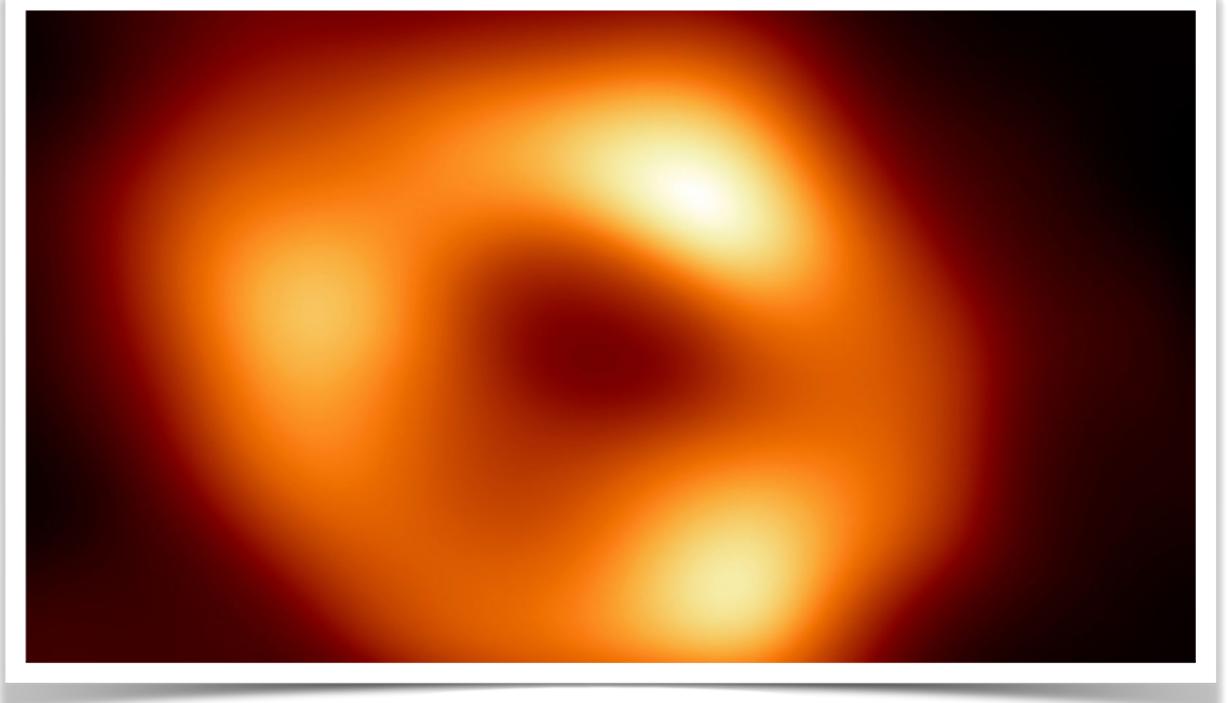
Active Galactic Nuclei

Every galaxy harbors a supermassive BH in its center



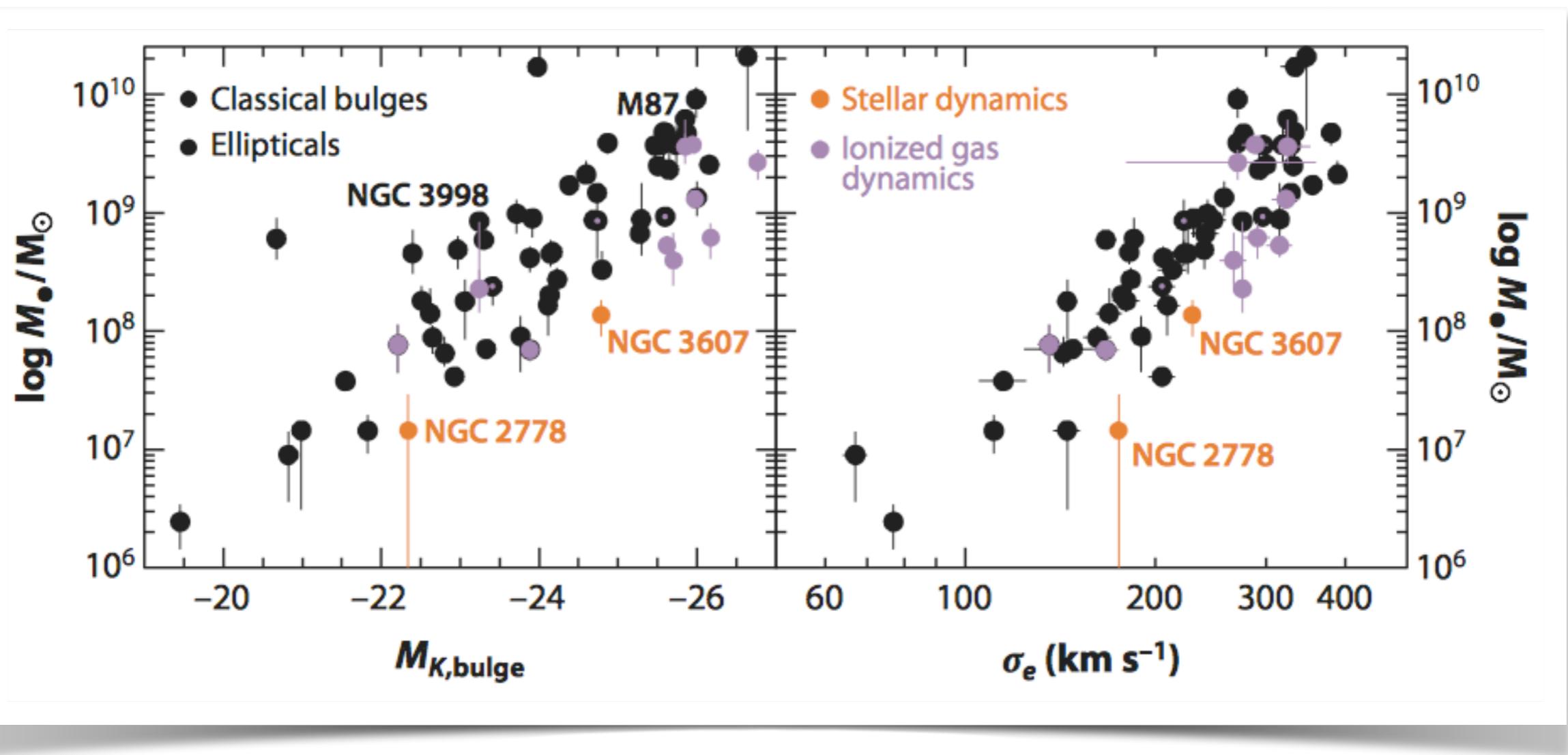
M87 - 6.5×10^9 Msun

MW - 4×10^6 Msun



Event Horizon Telescope images

Active Galactic Nuclei



SMBH-galaxy coevolution
Feedback?

Kormendy & Ho 2013

Active Galactic Nuclei

In about 1% of the galaxies the BH is active (AGN)



Very bright **galactic nuclei** in nearby galaxies

High excitation **emission** lines

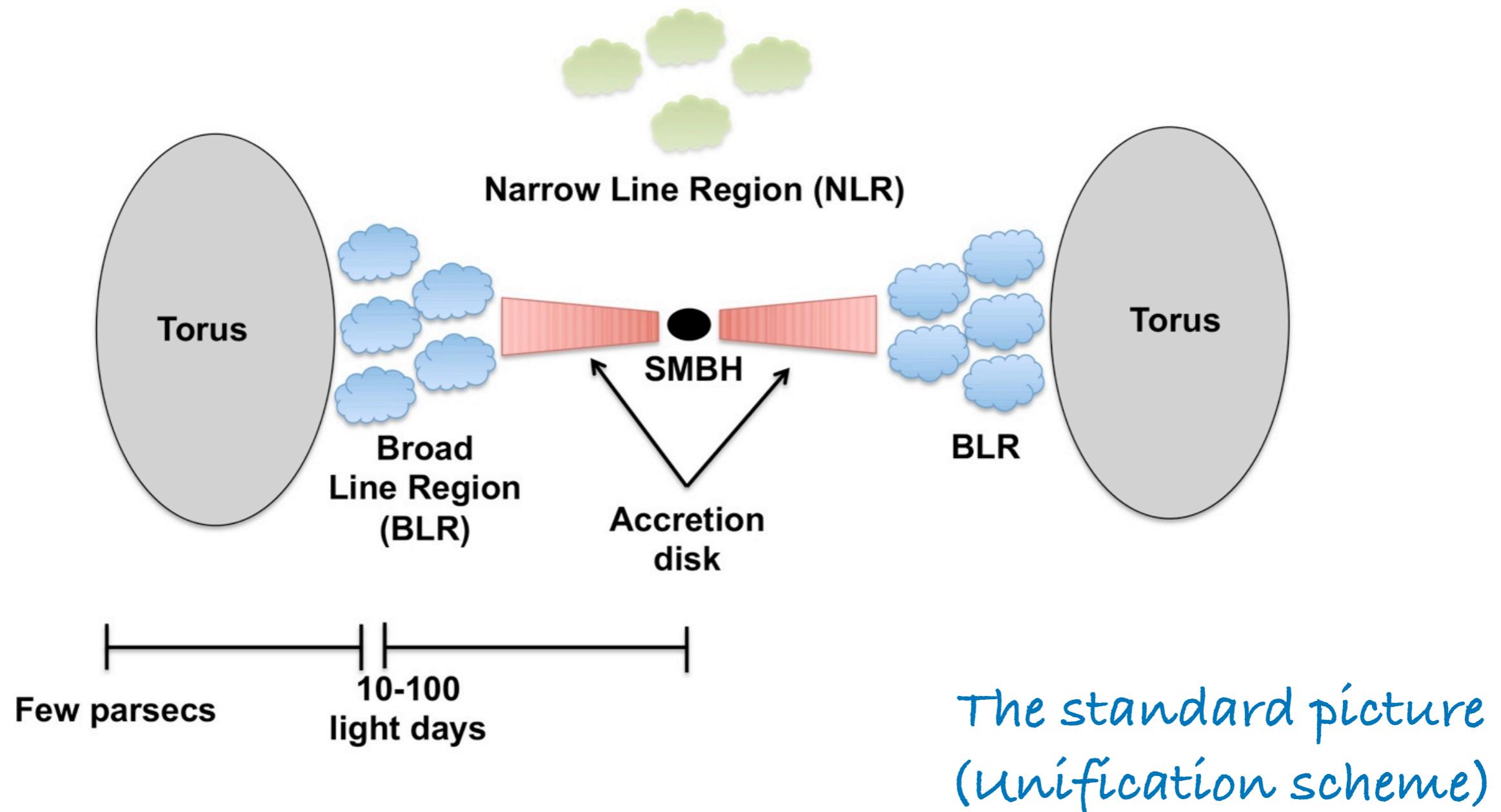
Very bright, distant (**cosmological**) sources

Non-thermal (radio, X rays, gamma rays) emission

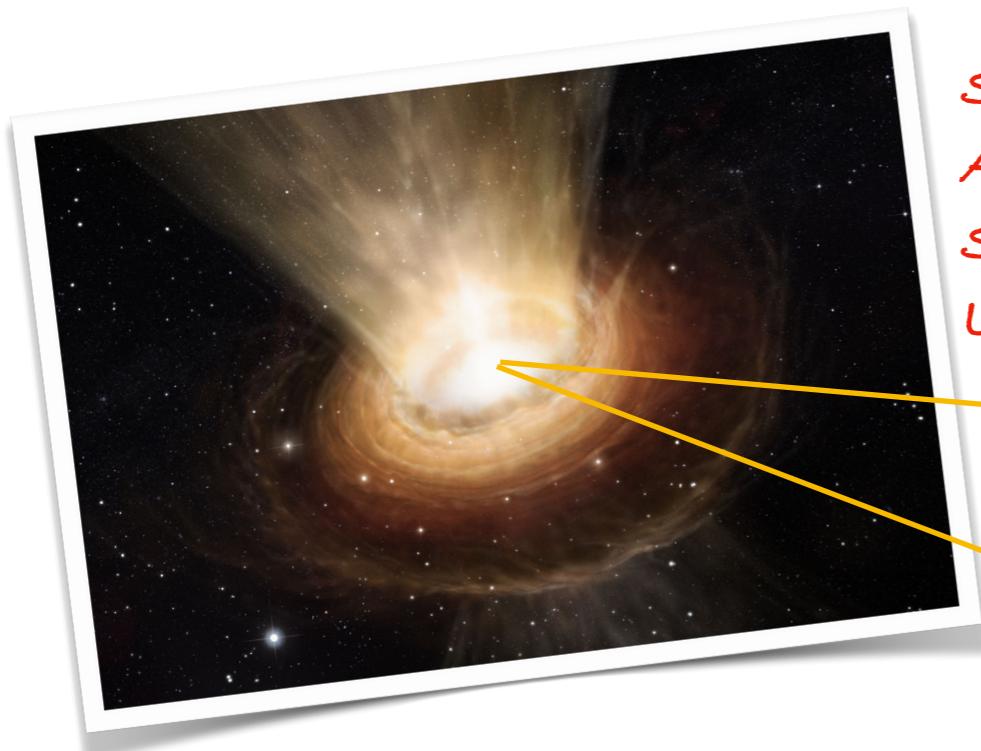
...

AGNs are ultimately powered by the gravitational energy lost by matter falling into the SMBH

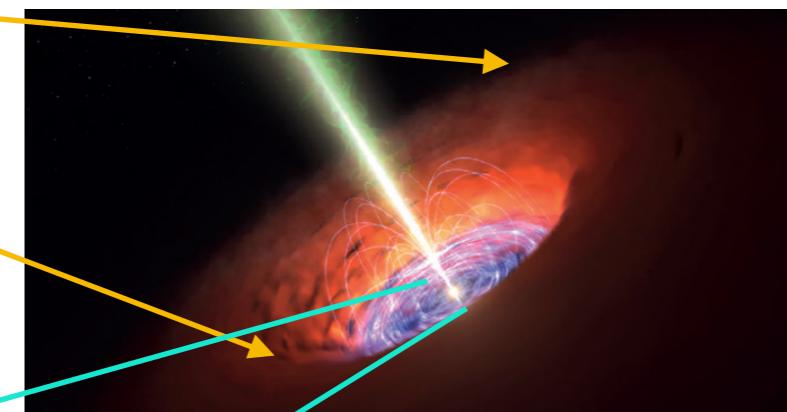
Active Galactic Nuclei



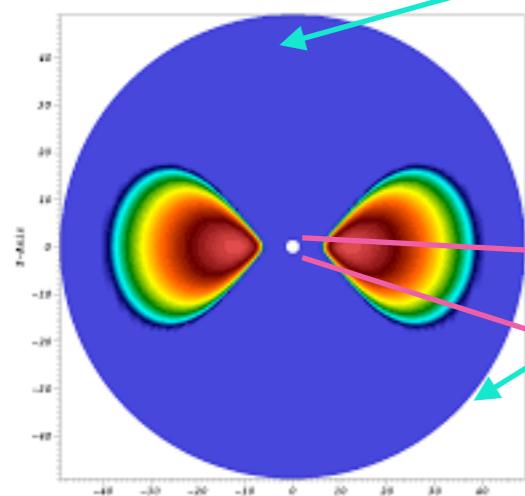
From galaxies to central black holes



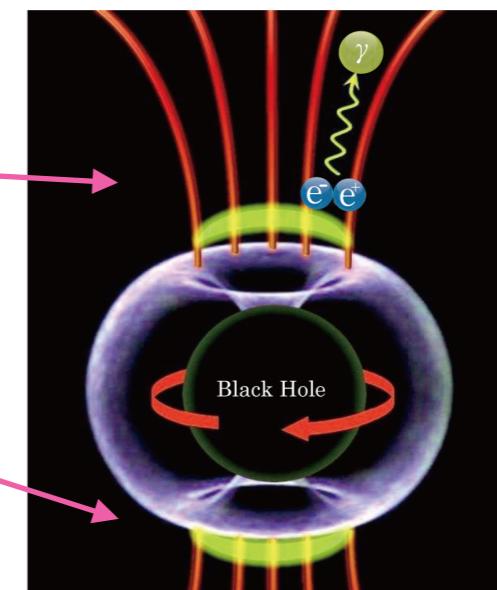
Starbursts
AGN winds
Superwinds
Large-scale jets



Jets/blazars



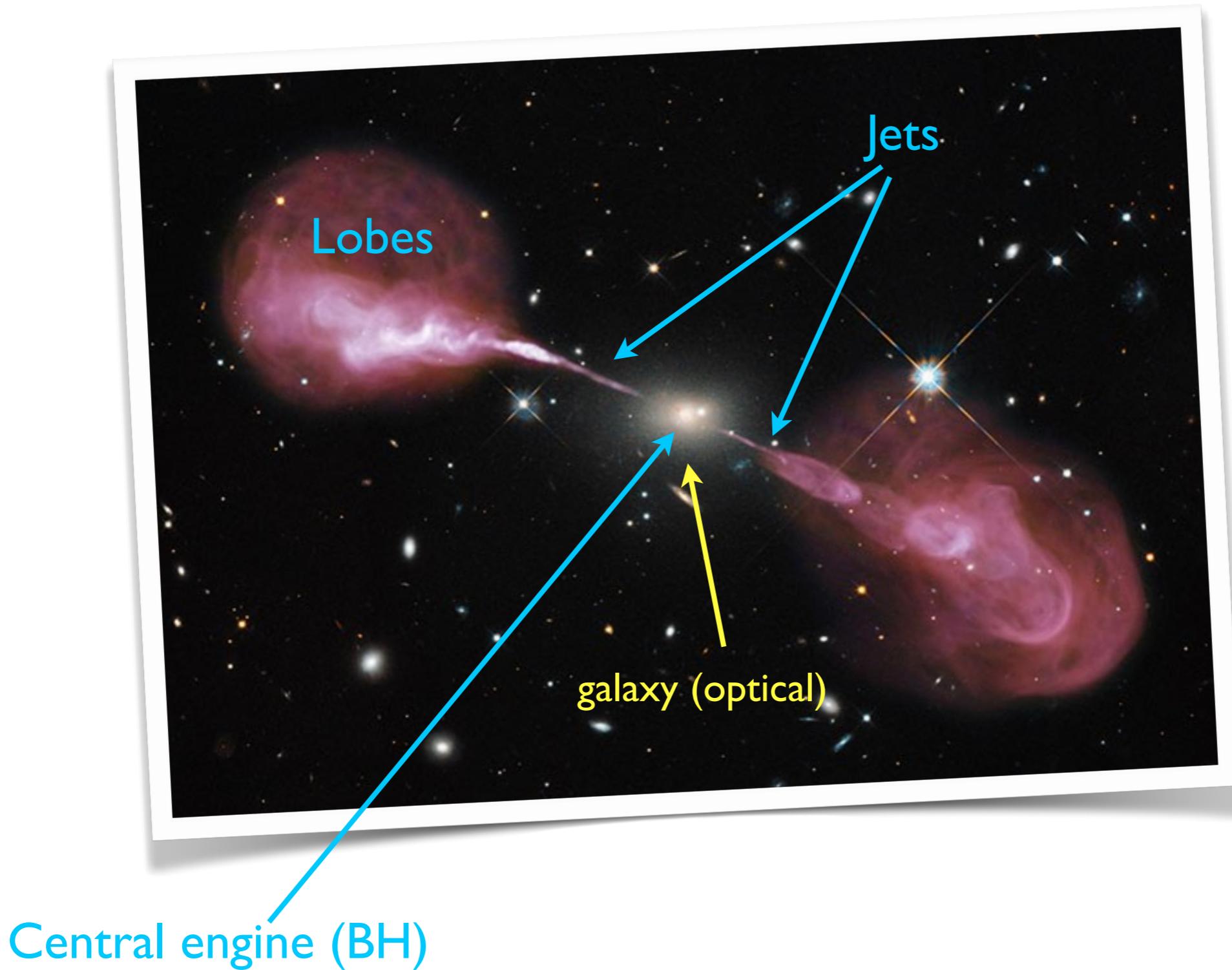
Accretion flow



BH Magnetosphere

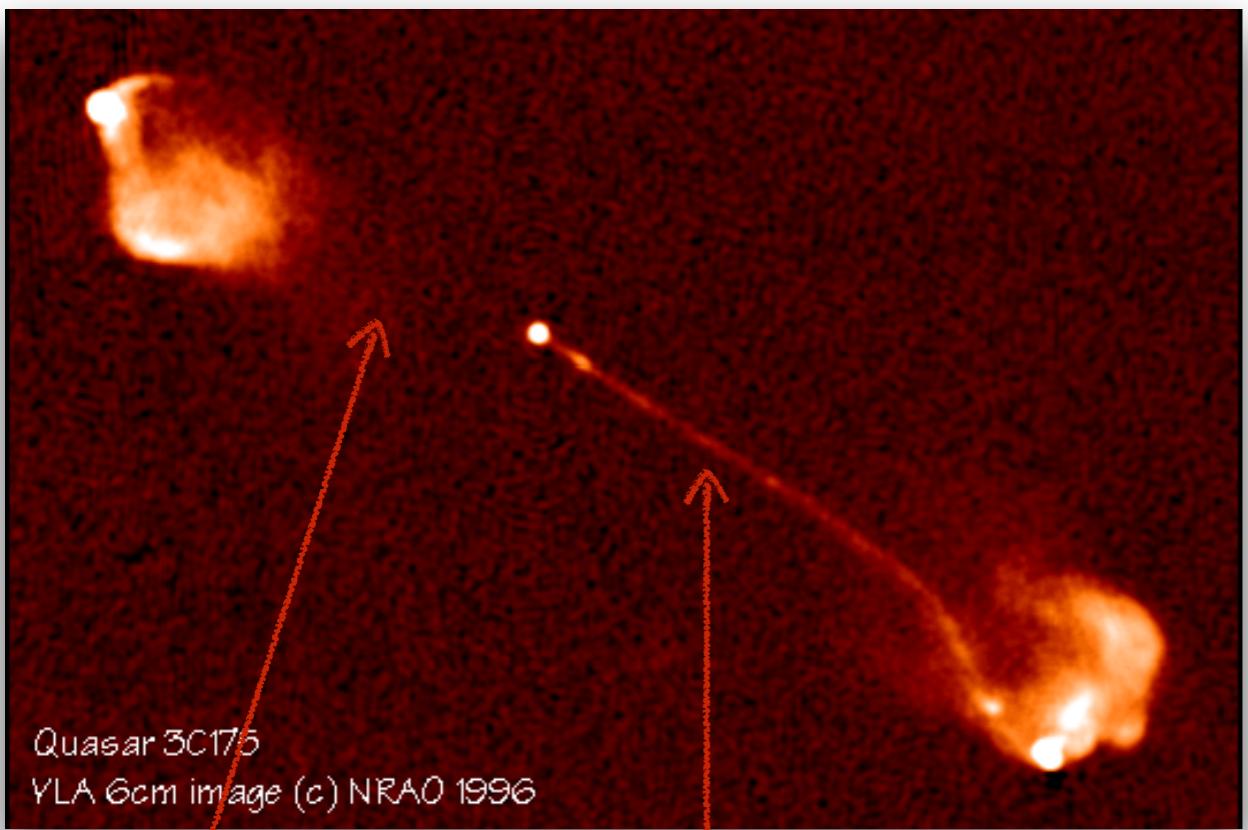
Relativistic jets in AGNs

About 10% of AGN are radio loud: relativistic JETS



Relativistic jets in AGNs

Jet asymmetries

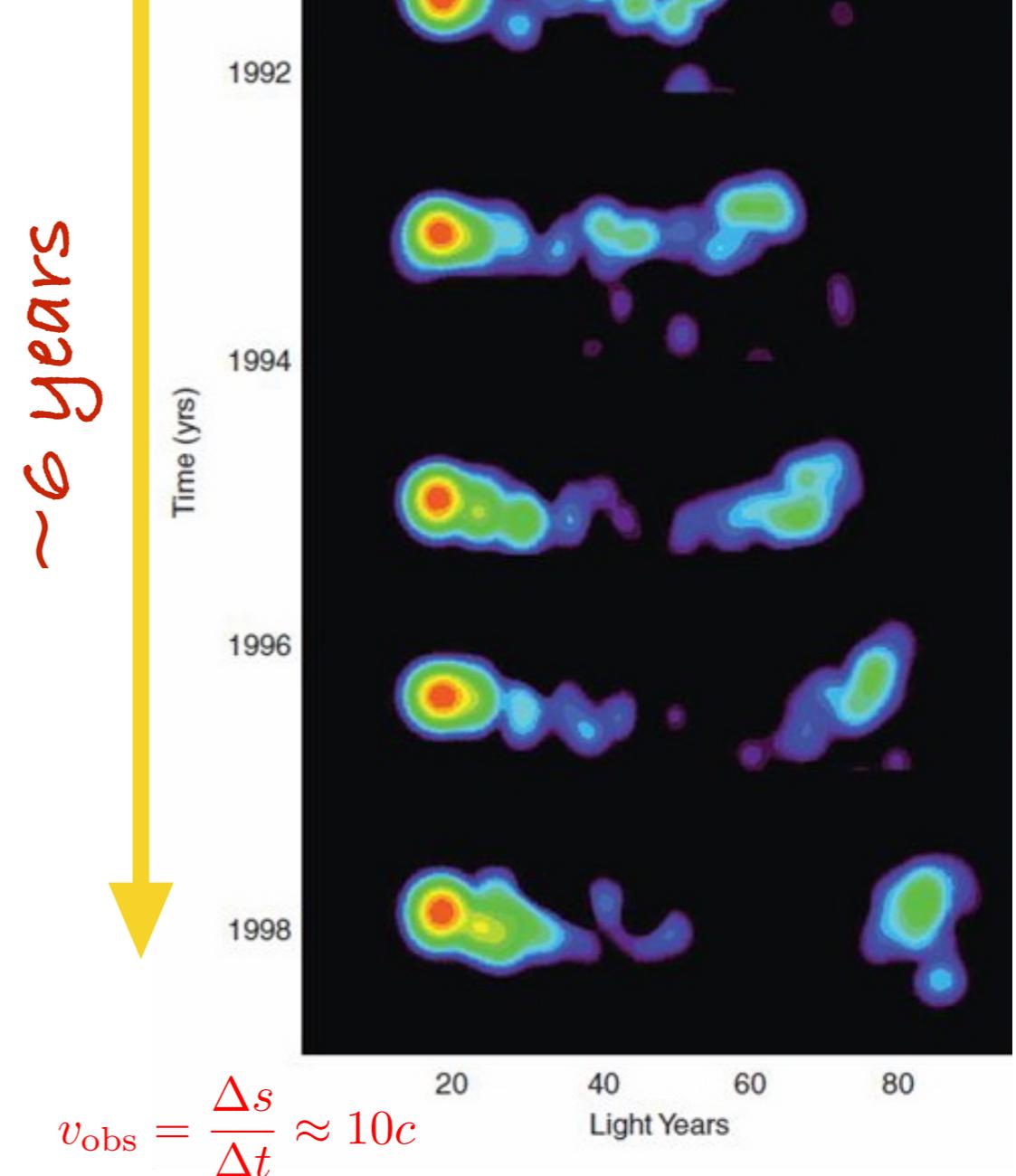


Counter jet

Jet

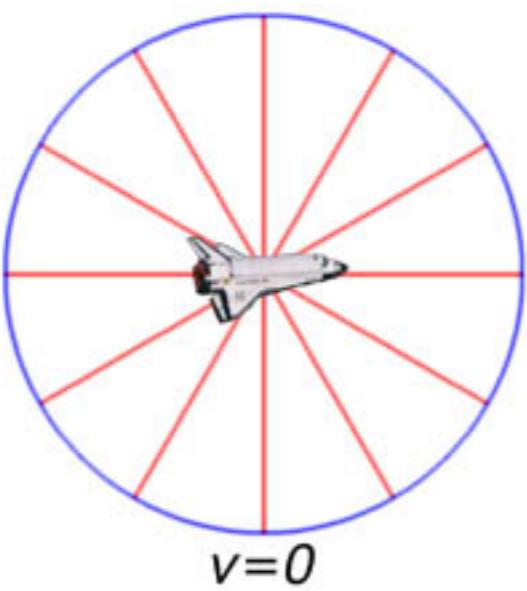
Evidences for bulk relativistic motion ($\Gamma \sim 10$)

Superluminal motion
 ~ 60 light years

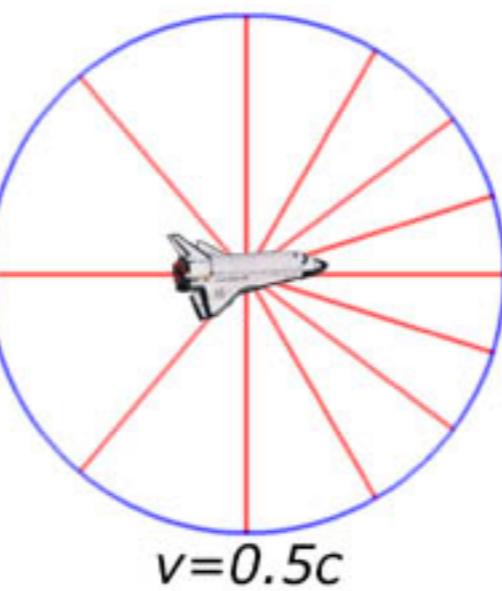


(Special) relativity at work

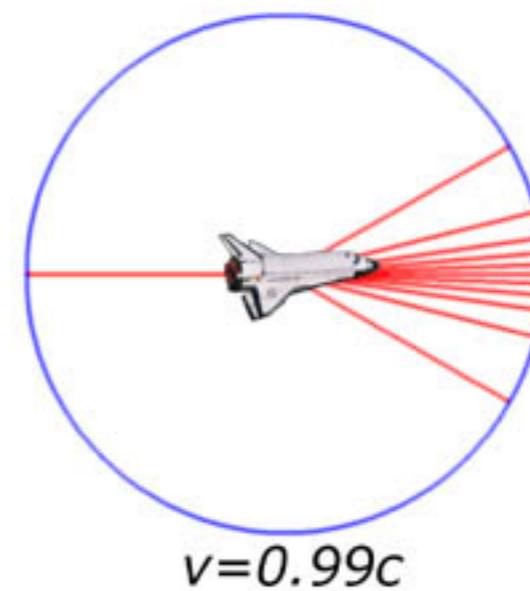
Doppler beaming



$$v=0$$



$$v=0.5c$$



$$v=0.99c$$

$$\delta = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1 - \beta \cos \theta_v)}$$

Amplification

$$L_{\text{obs}} = L' \delta^4$$

Blueshift

$$\nu_{\text{obs}} = \nu' \delta$$

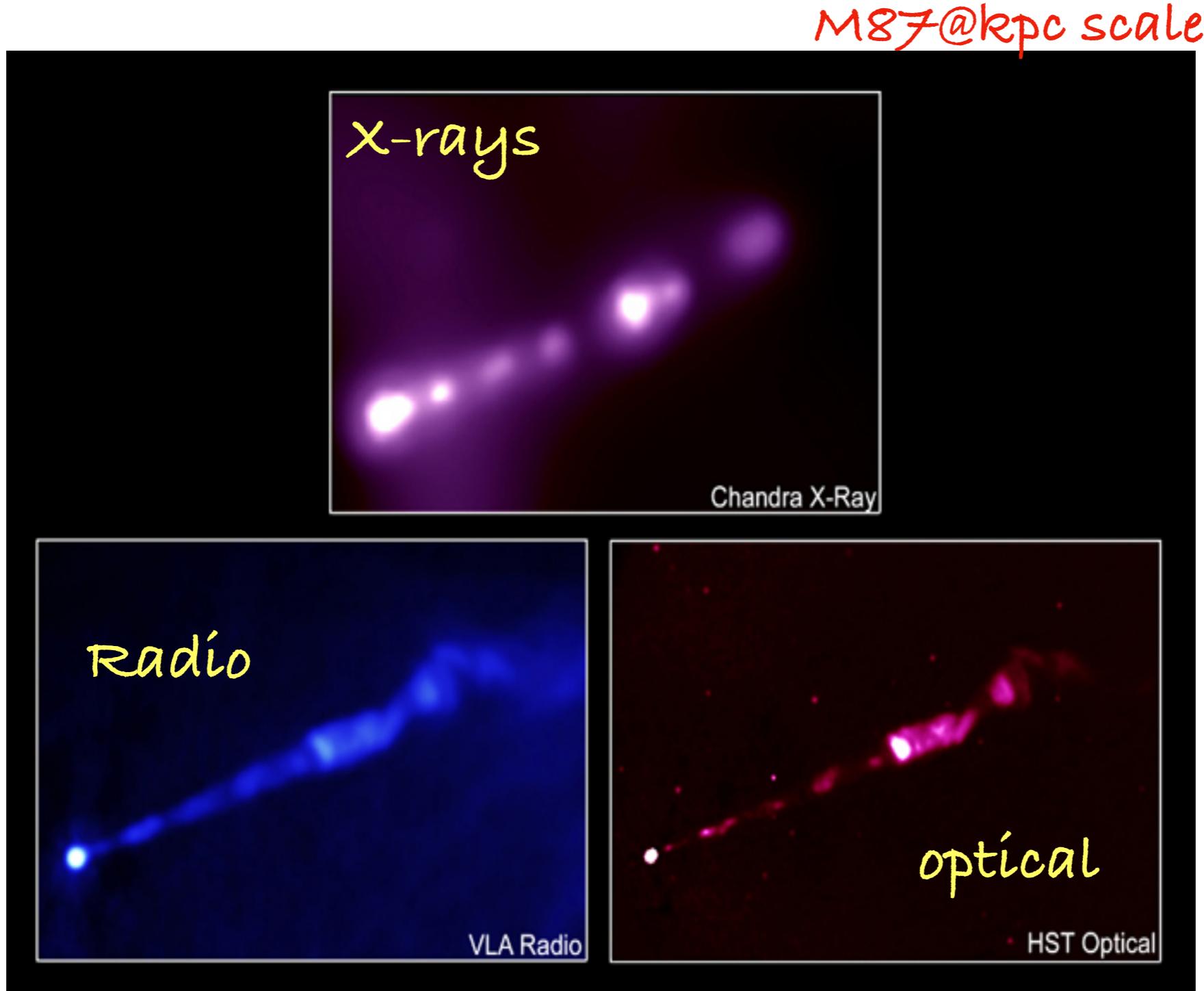
Shortening
of timescales

$$t_{\text{obs}} = t' / \delta$$

$$\delta \approx 10 - 20$$

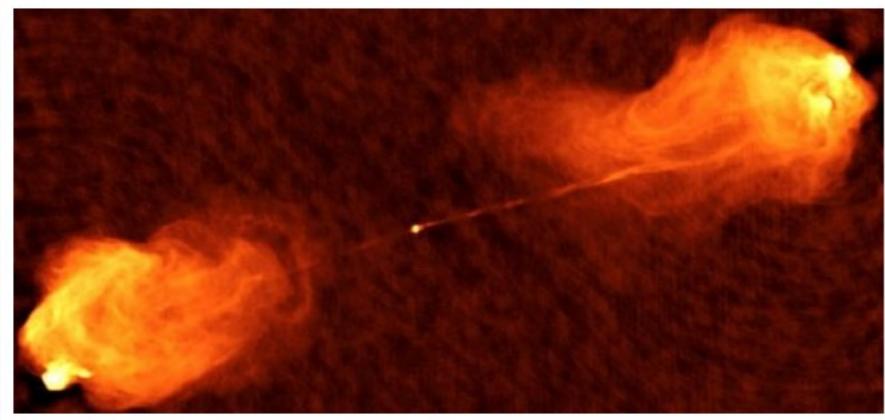
Relativistic jets in AGNs

Multi λ structures



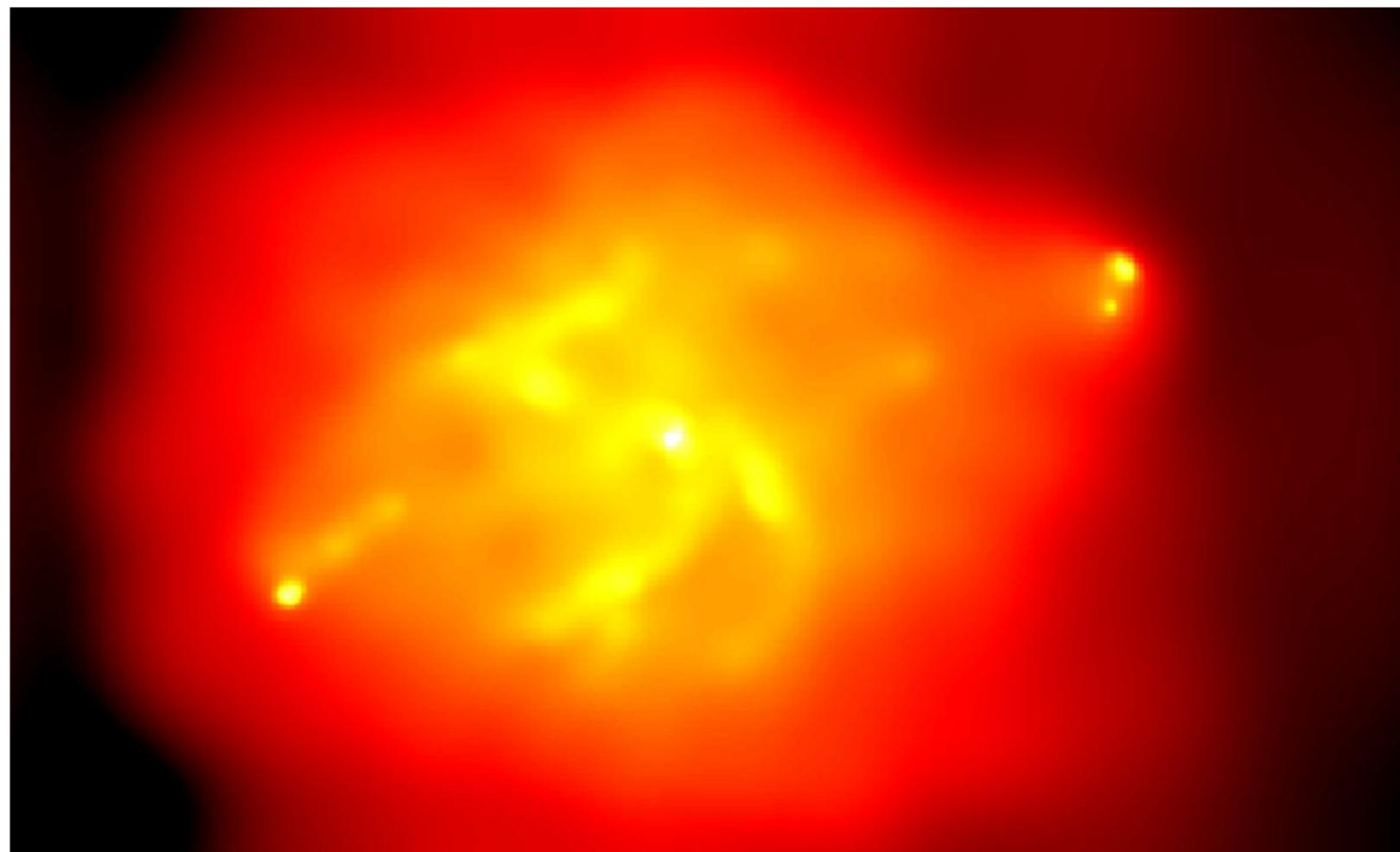
Relativistic jets in AGNs

Radio

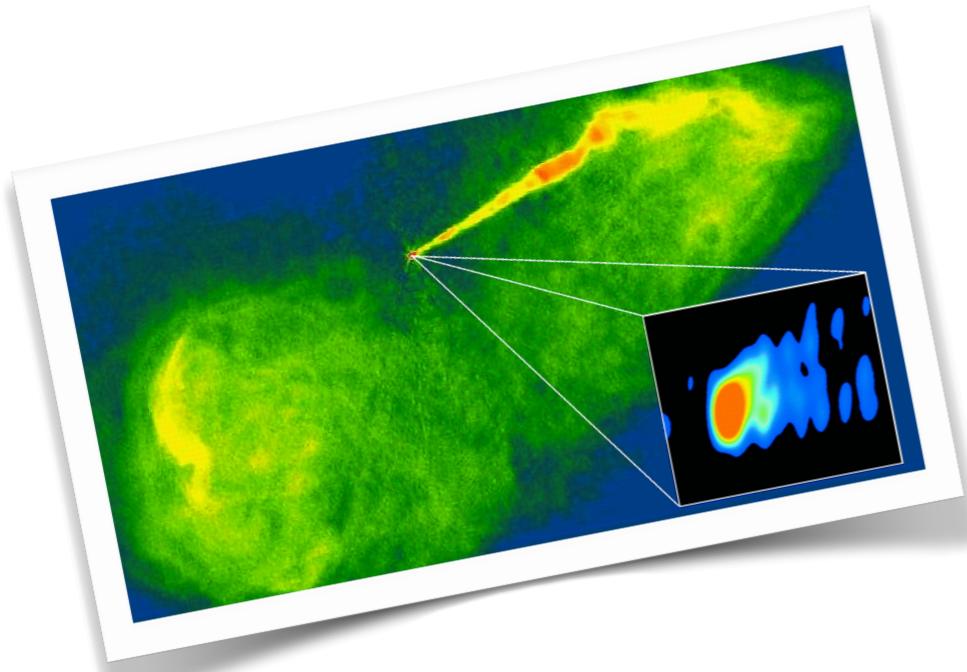


Strong impact on the environment

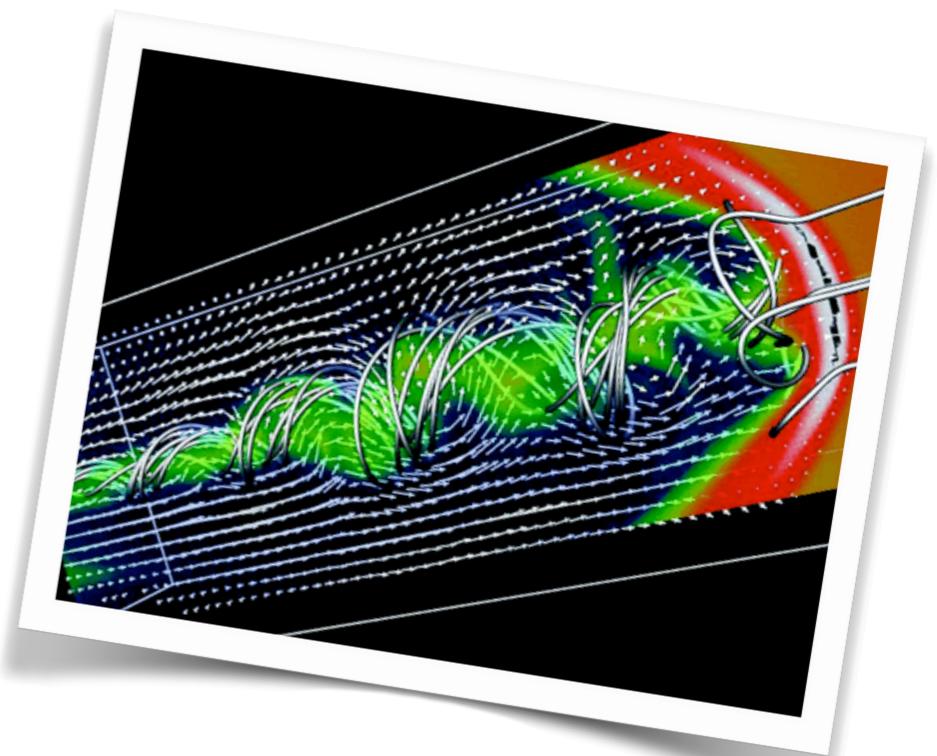
x-rays



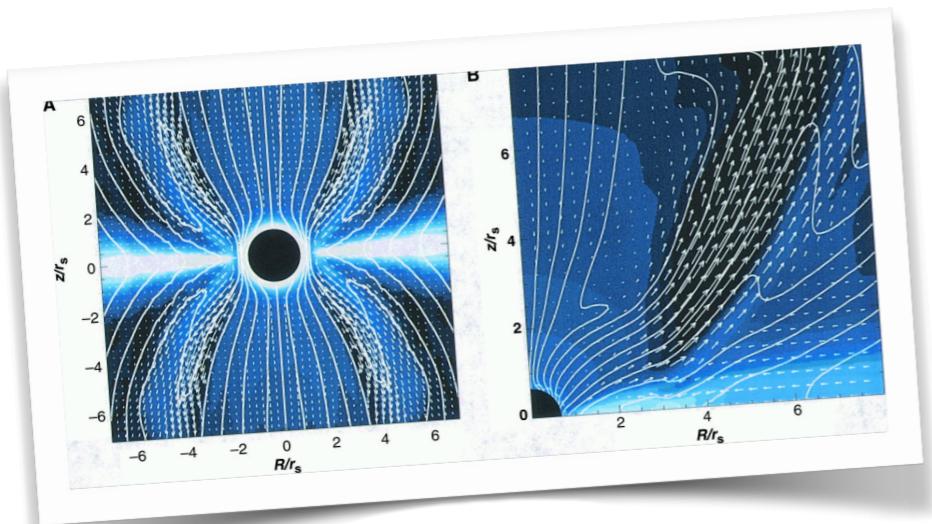
Basic astrophysical issues



Jet speed,
composition,
power

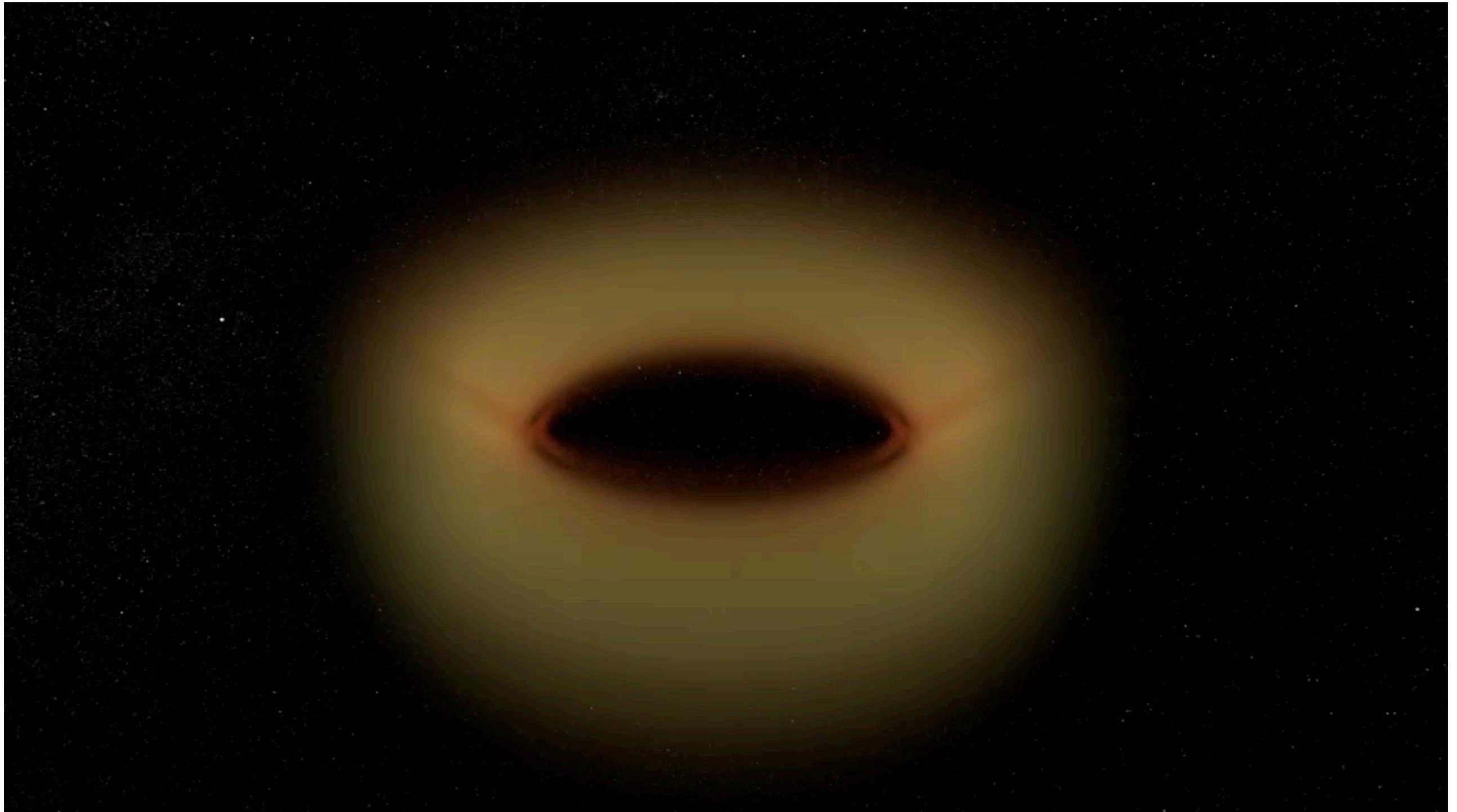


Magnetic fields,
particle acceleration
emission mechanisms



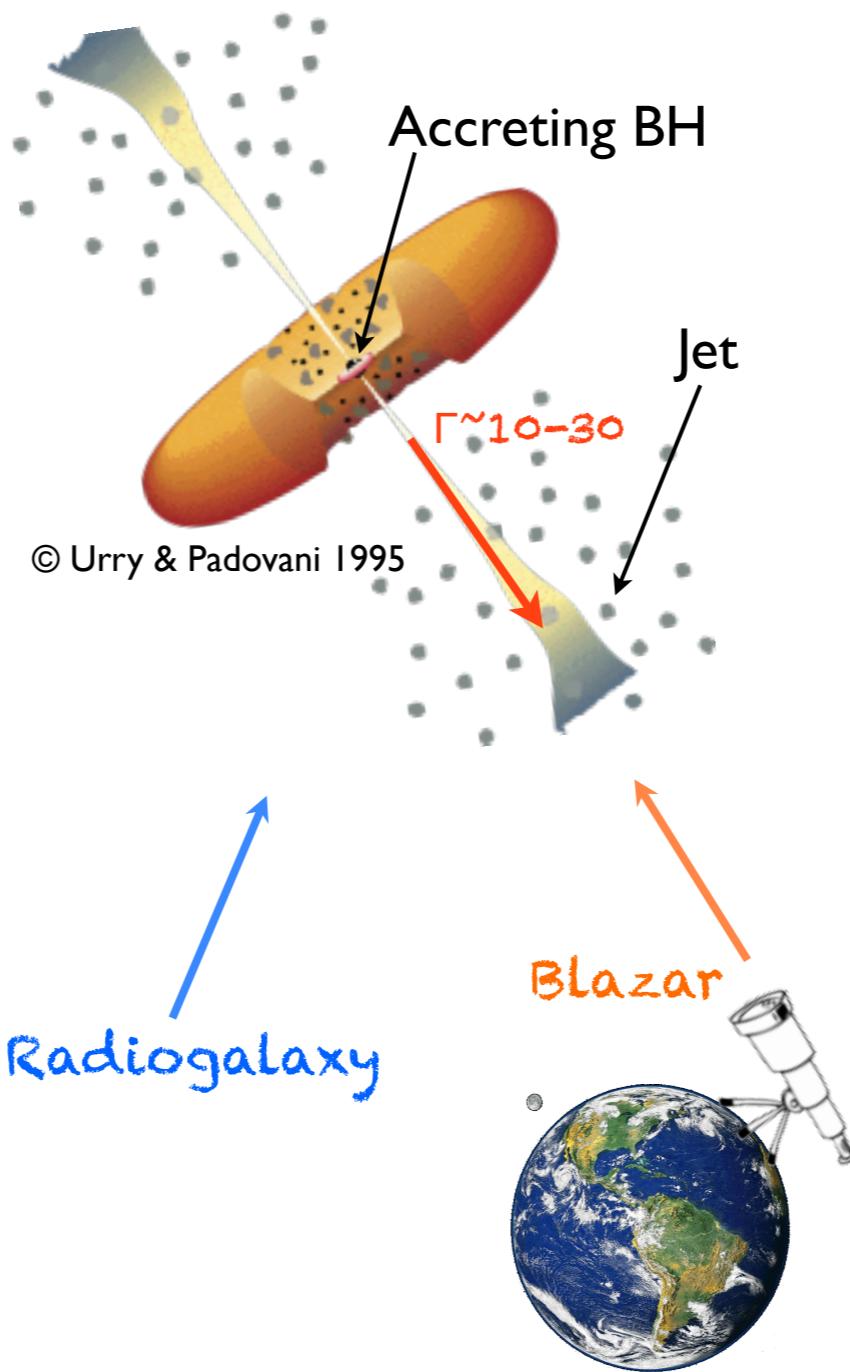
Formation, collimation,
acceleration

The central engine



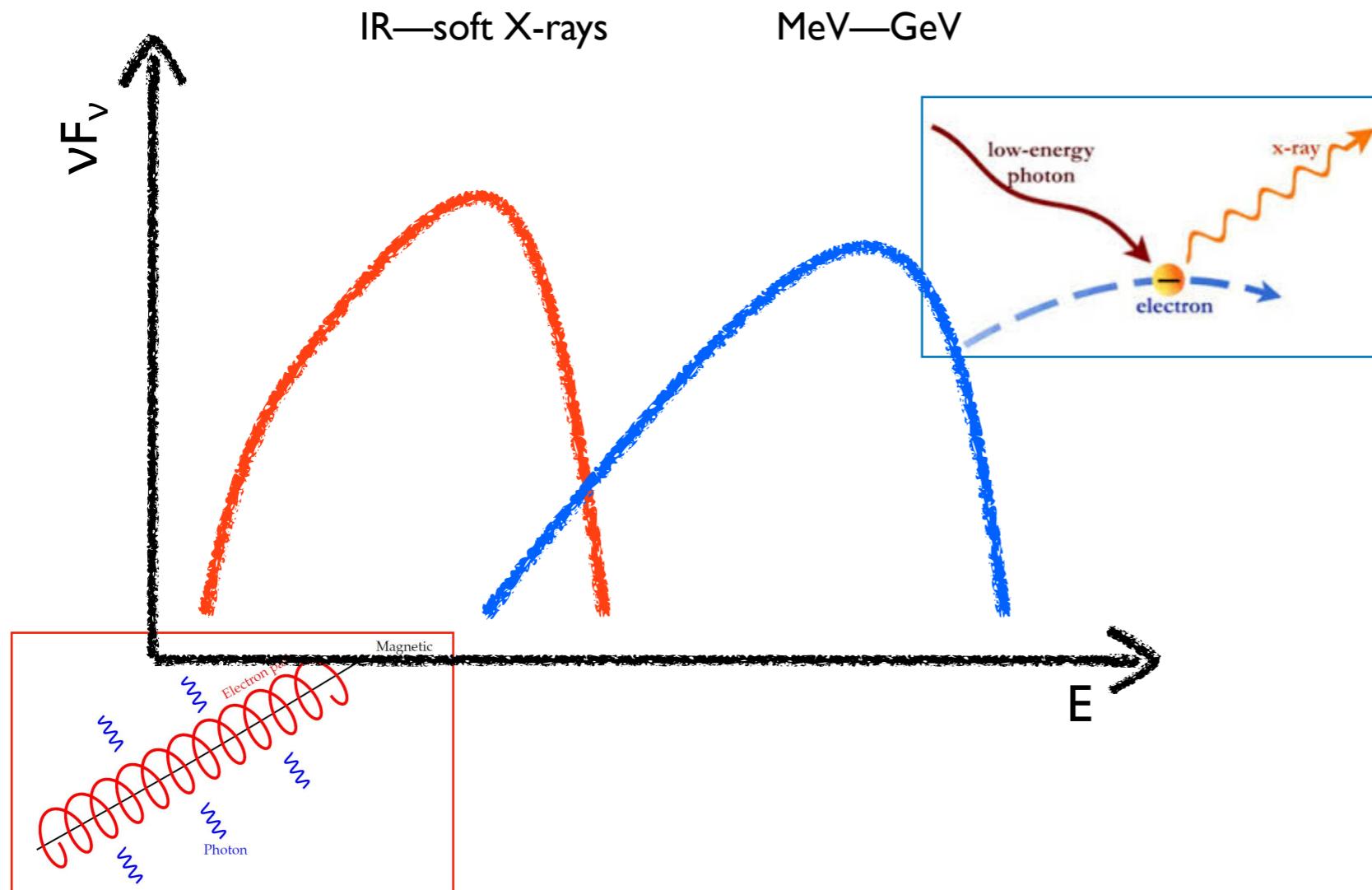
GRMHD simulation by McKinney, Tchekhovskoy, and Blandford 2012

Blazars: pointed jets



Compact radio core
Extreme variability
High polarization
Superluminal motion with extreme apparent speeds
Emission from radio to gamma rays

Blazars: pointed jets

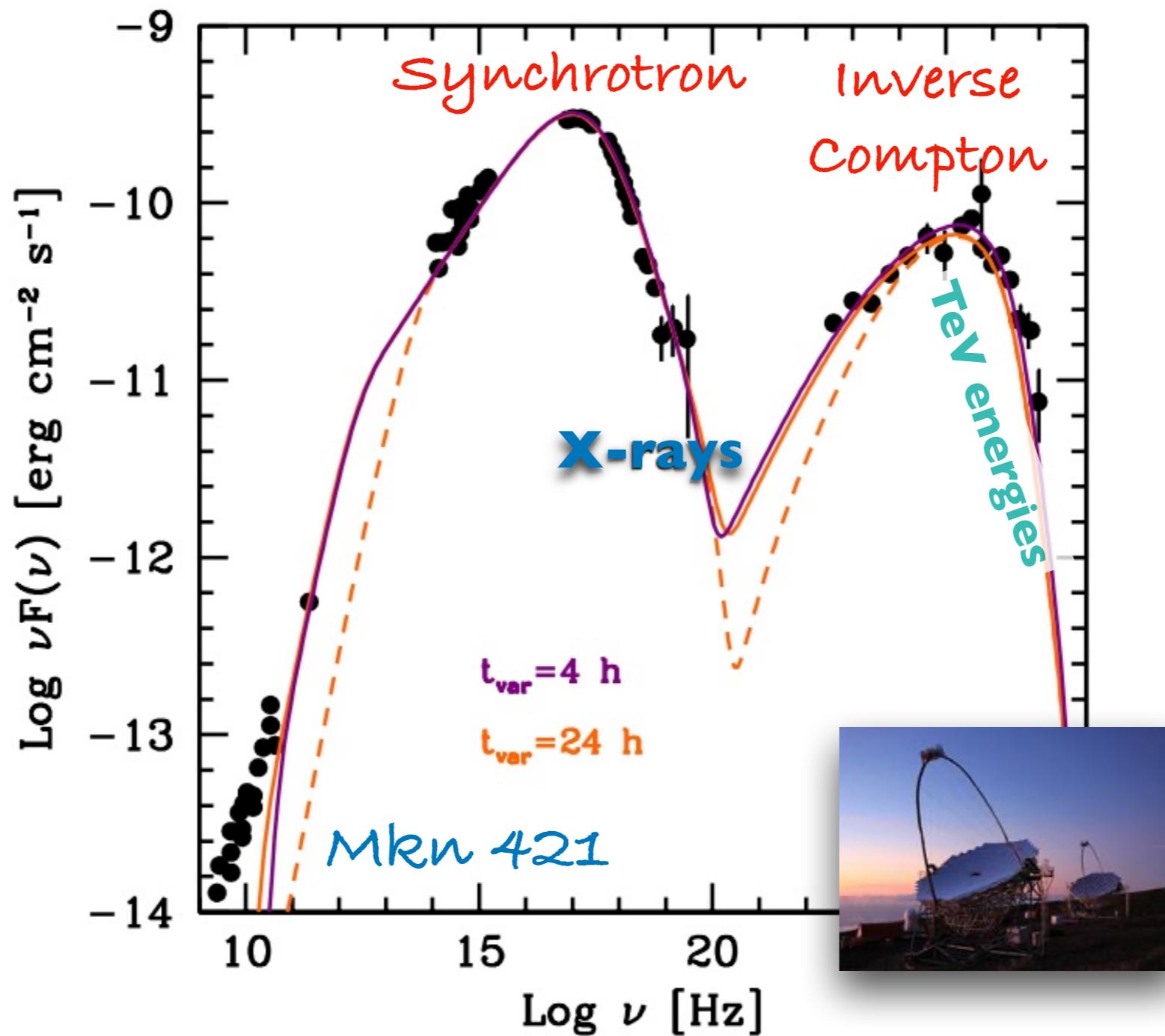


SED dominated by the relativistically boosted non-thermal continuum emission of the jet.

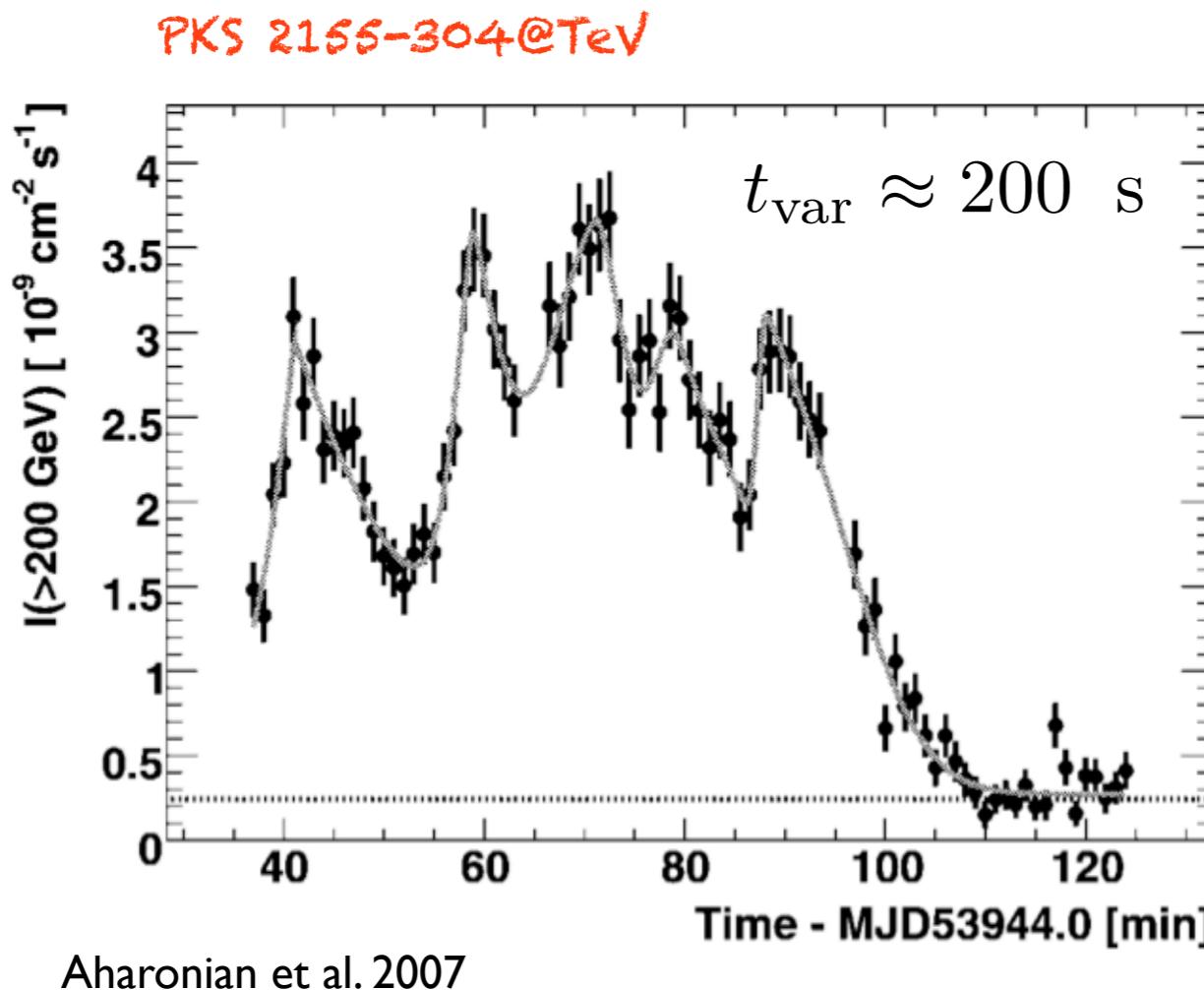
Synchrotron and IC in LEPTONIC models.

Multifrequency sources

The bulk of extragalactic gamma-ray (GeV-TeV) sources



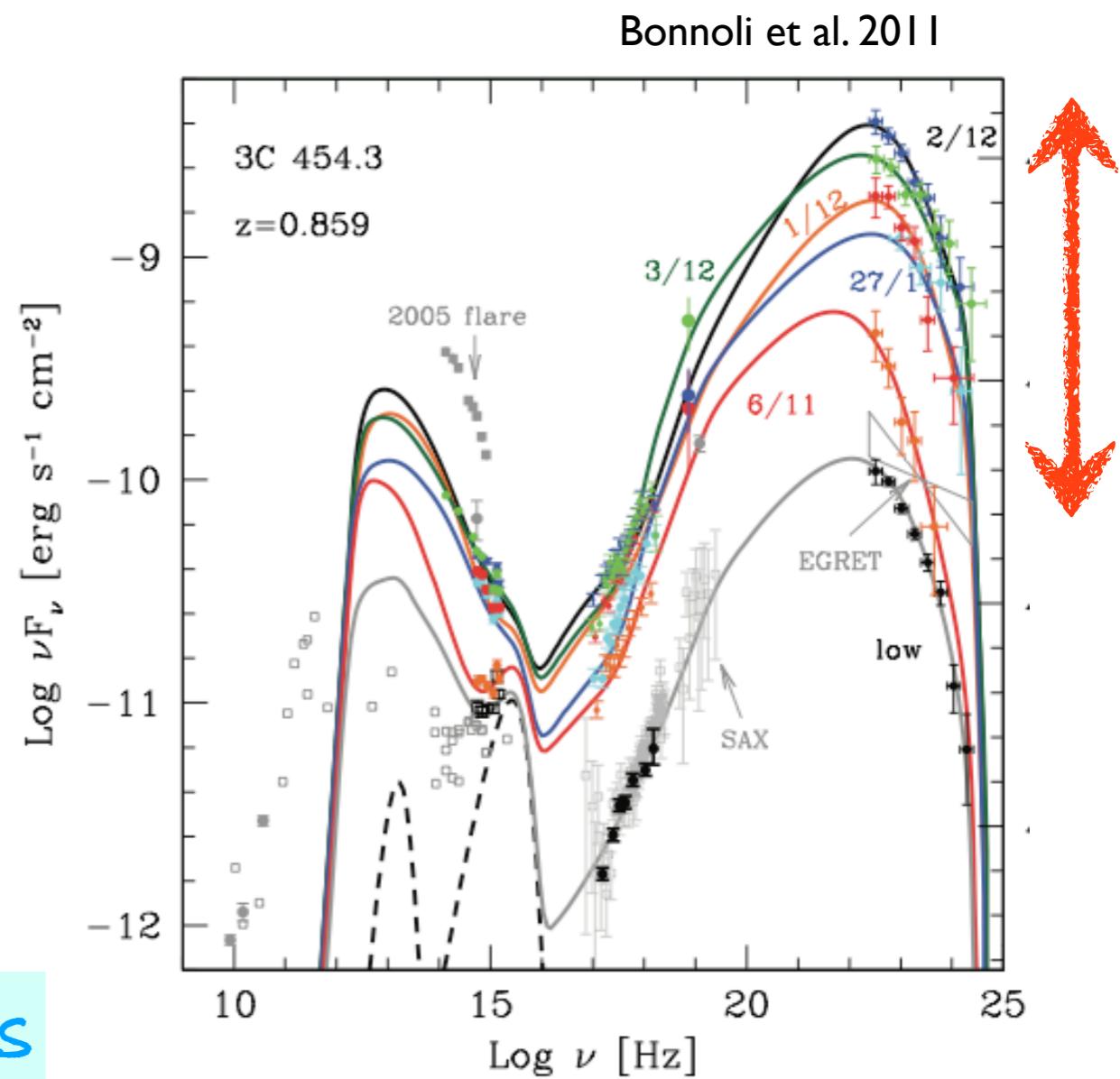
Variability



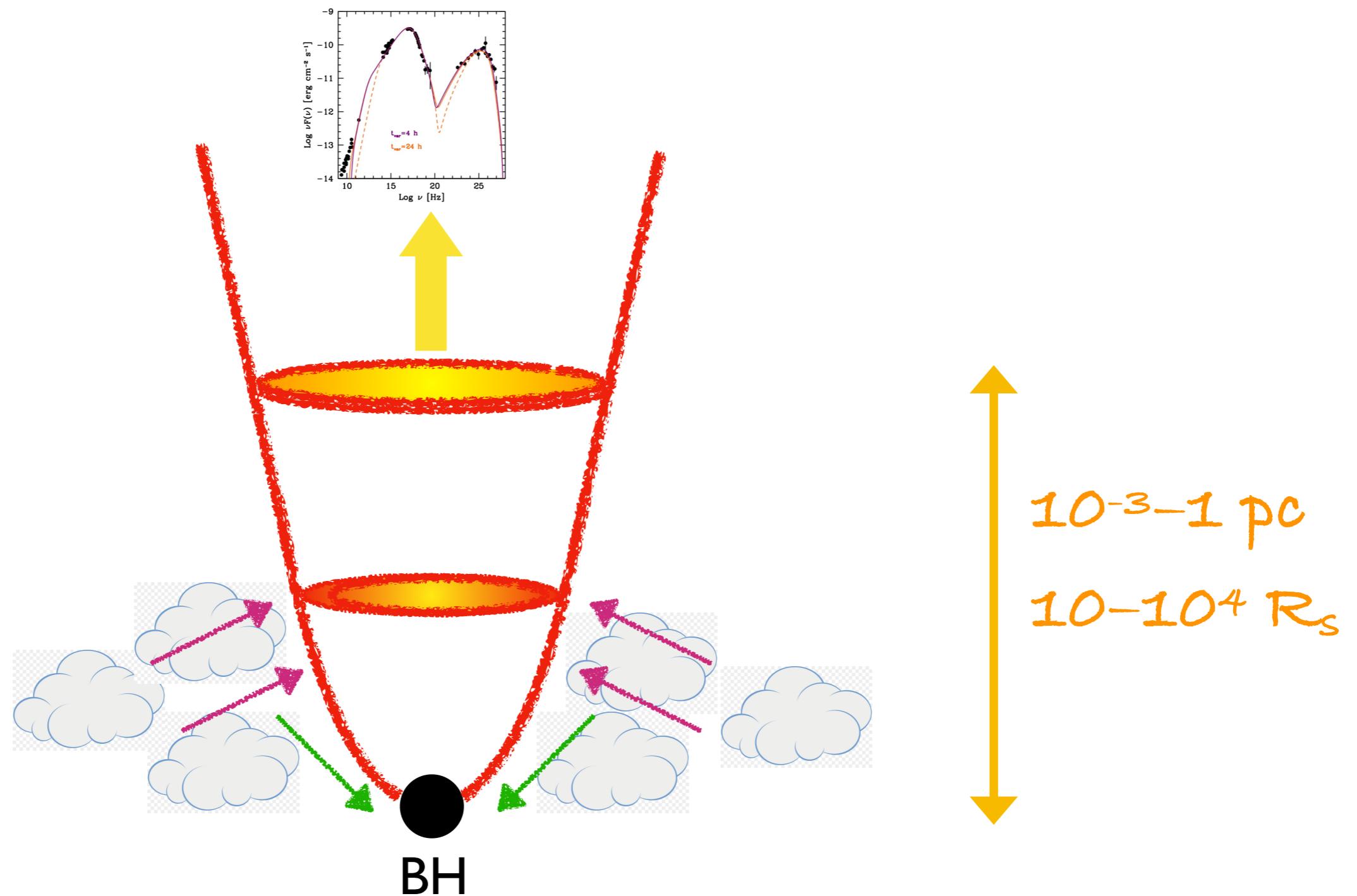
Short time-scales

Small spatial scales
Close to the BH

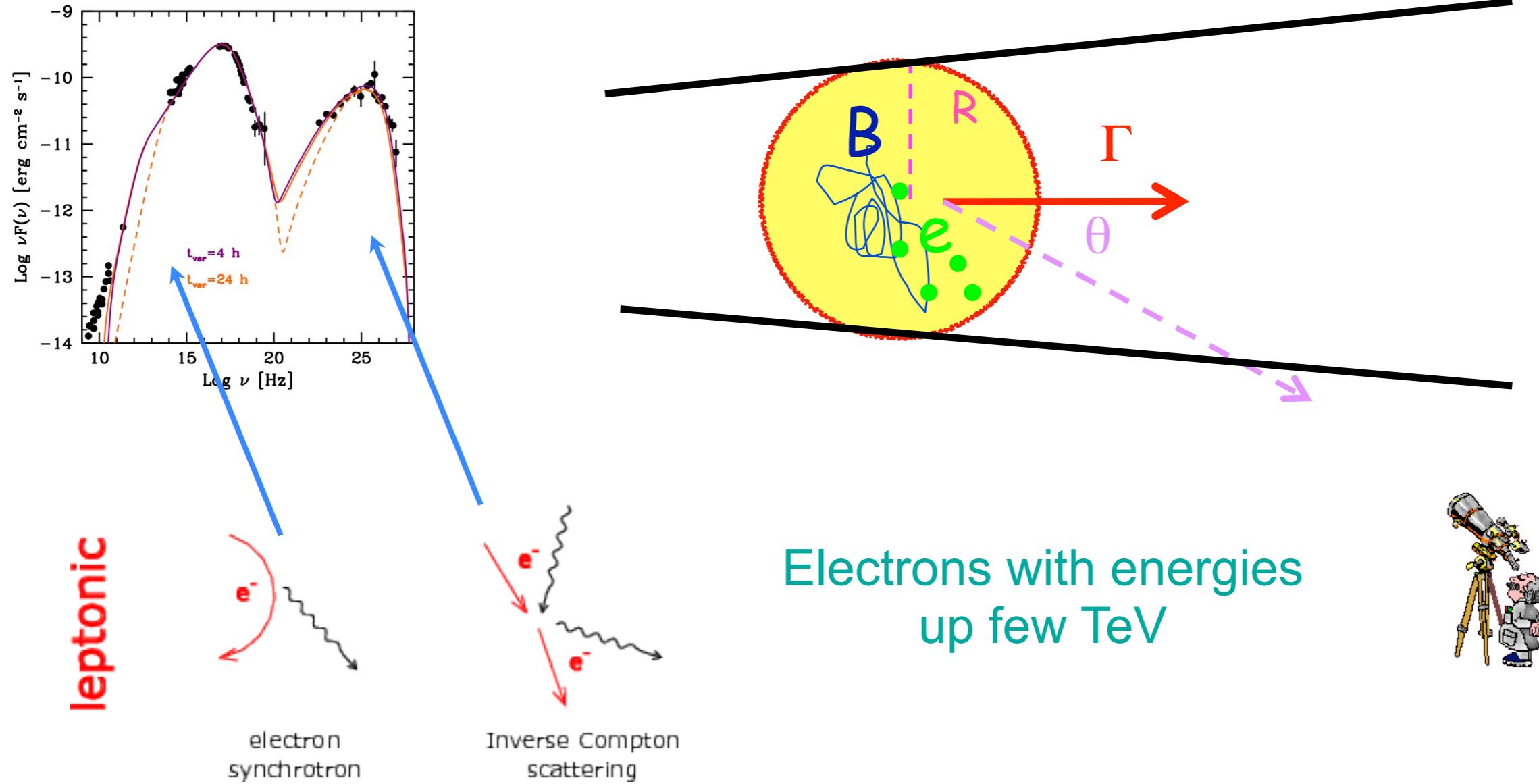
Large amplitudes



Blazars: the interpretative framework



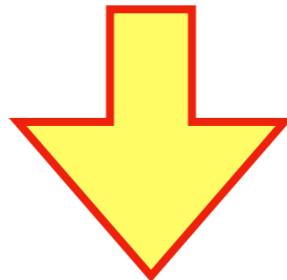
Blazars: the interpretative framework



Hadron not important for the emission (but not for energetics!)

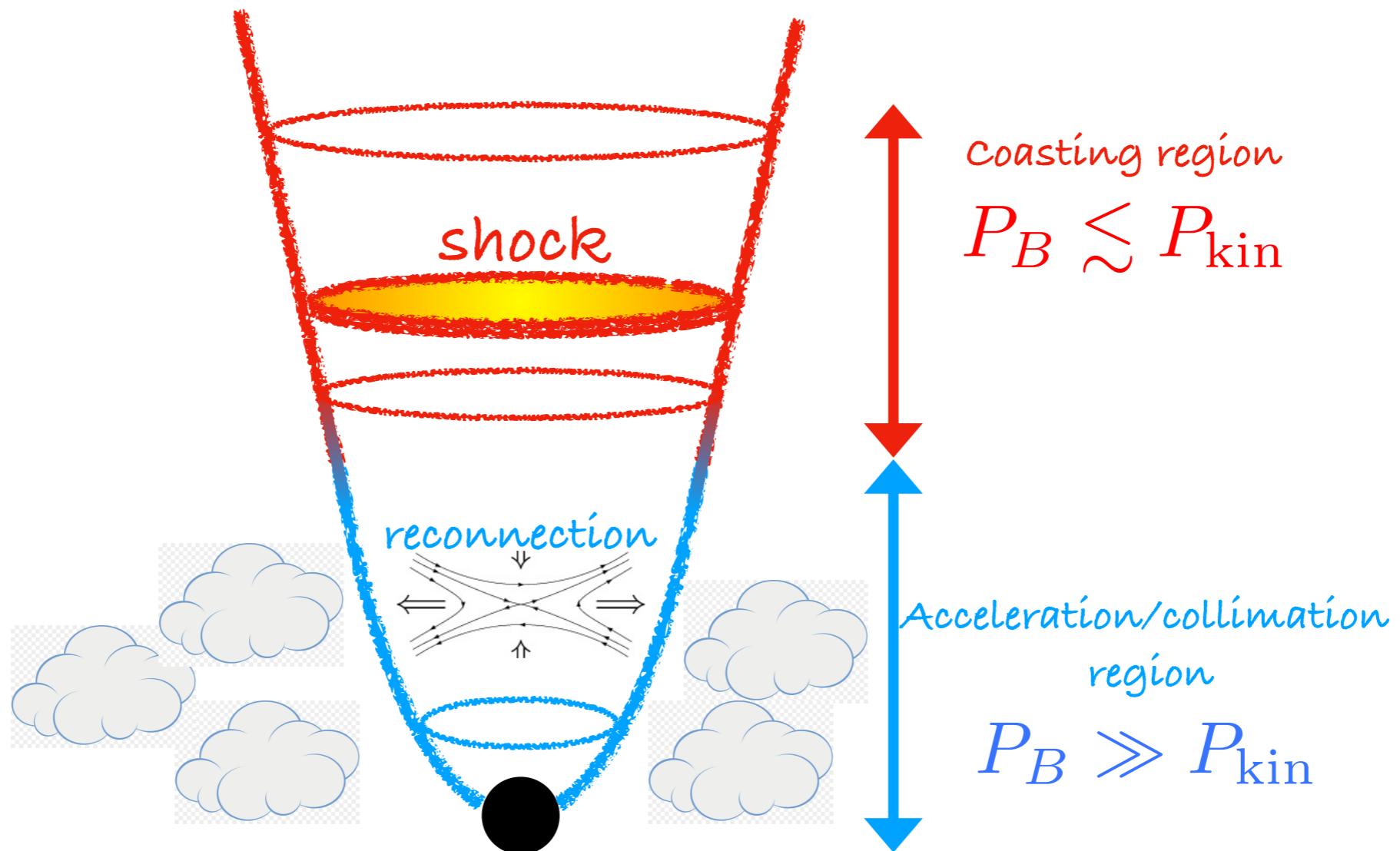
Energizing the particles

Despite the huge adiabatic (expansion) and radiative losses emission by highly energetic particles is detected at large distances.



Dissipation and acceleration mechanism(s)?

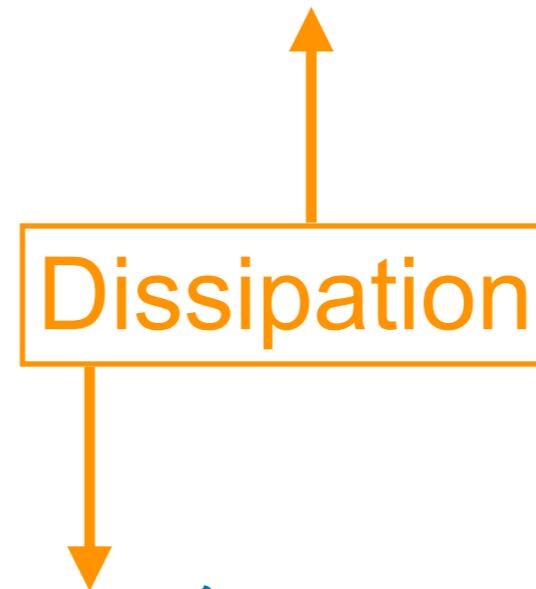
Energizing the particles



Contopoulos 1994
Komissarov et al. 2009
Tchekhovskoy et al. 2009

Energizing the particles

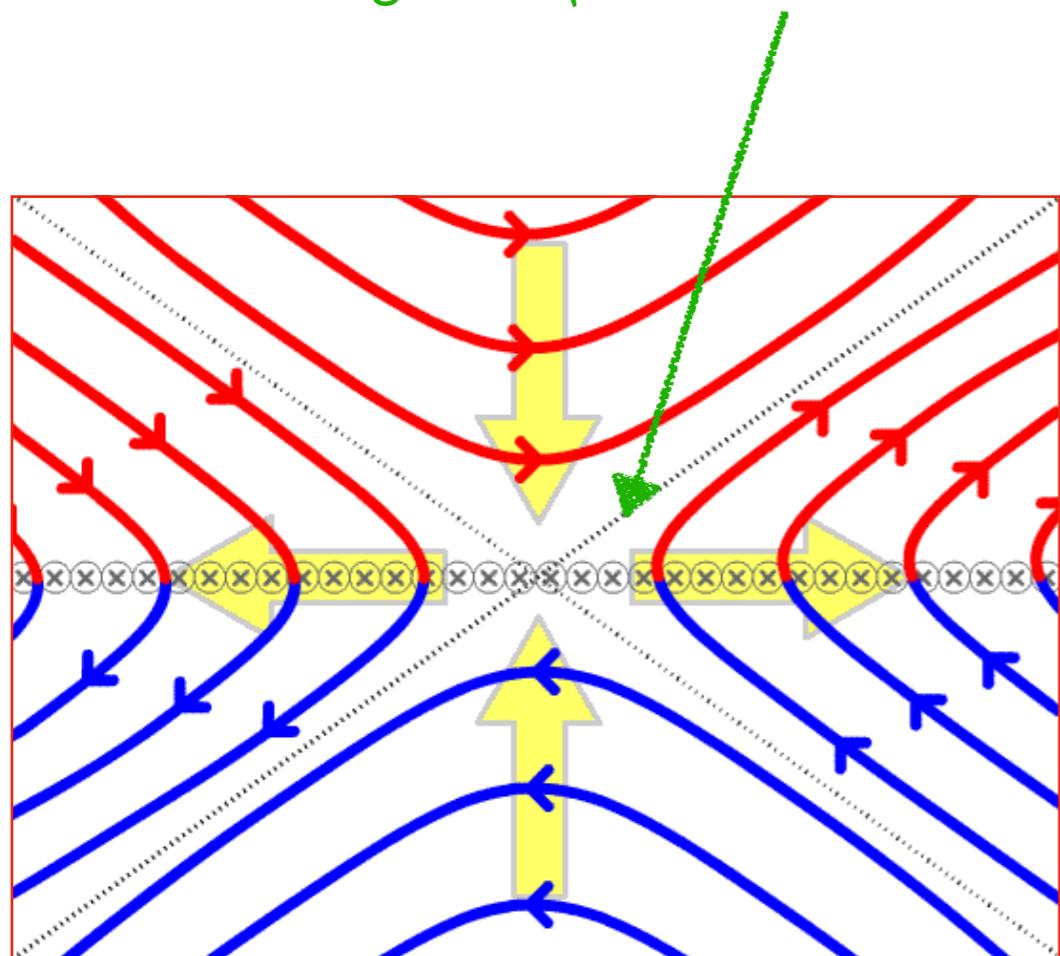
Magnetic \rightarrow kinetic \rightarrow shocks \rightarrow particles
field



Magnetic \rightarrow reconnection \rightarrow particles
field

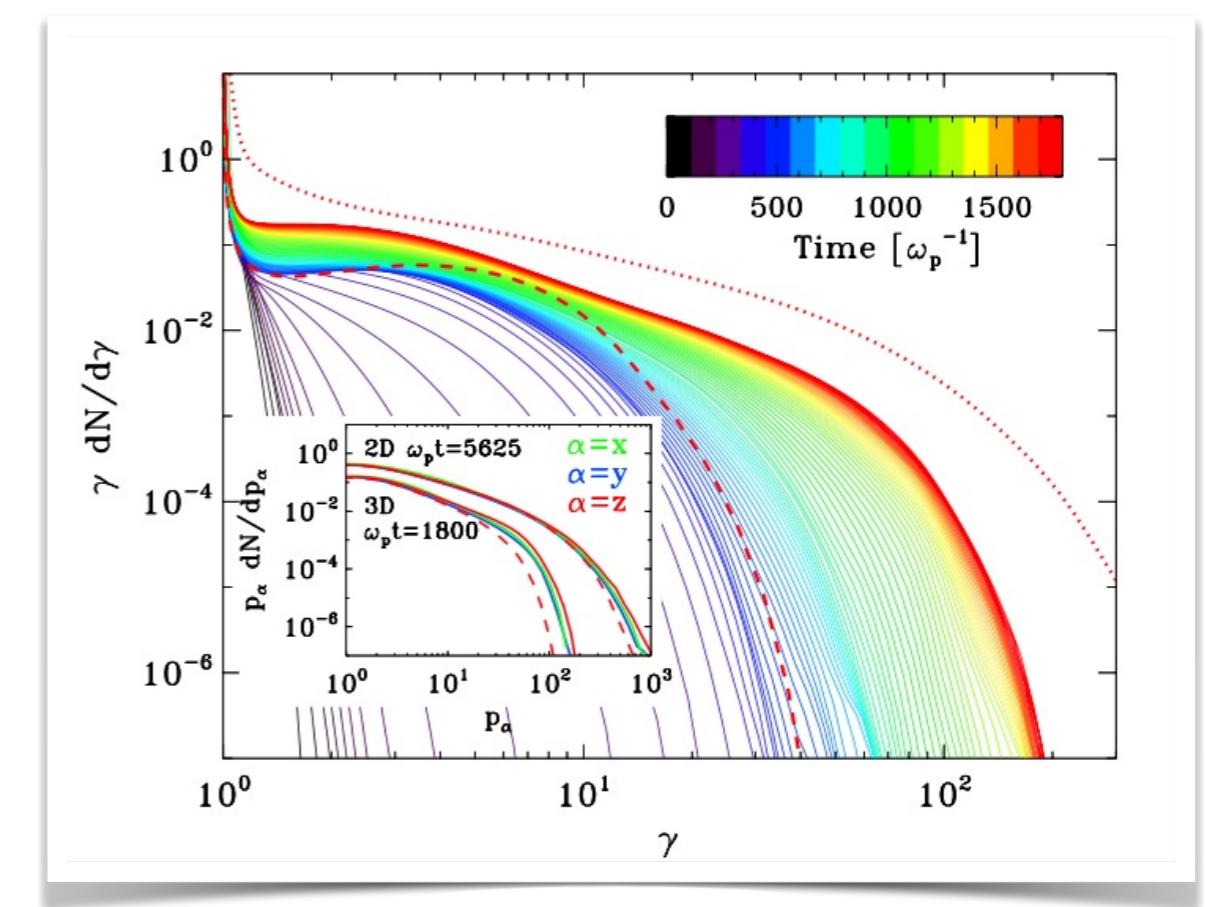
Magnetic reconnection?

Change in the topology of the lines
("magnetic field annihilation")



Direct conversion of magnetic
into kinetic/heat energy

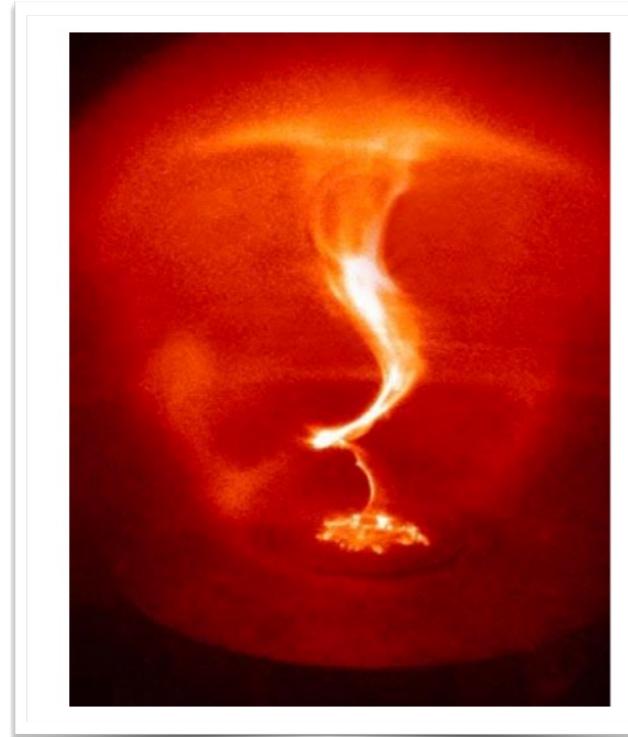
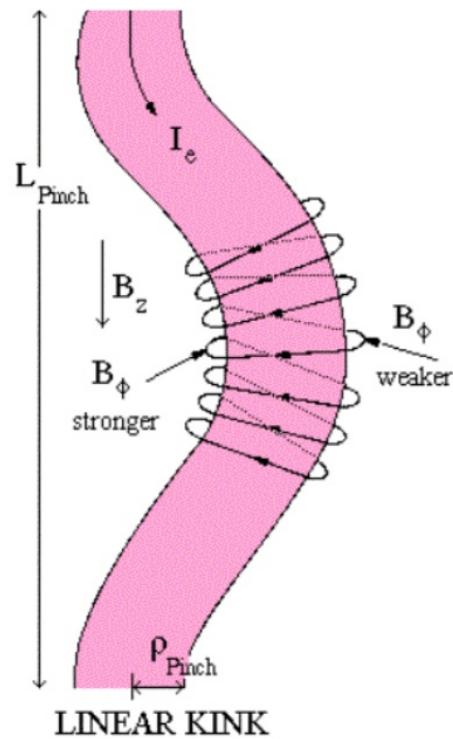
Relativistic particles with
Power law energy
distribution



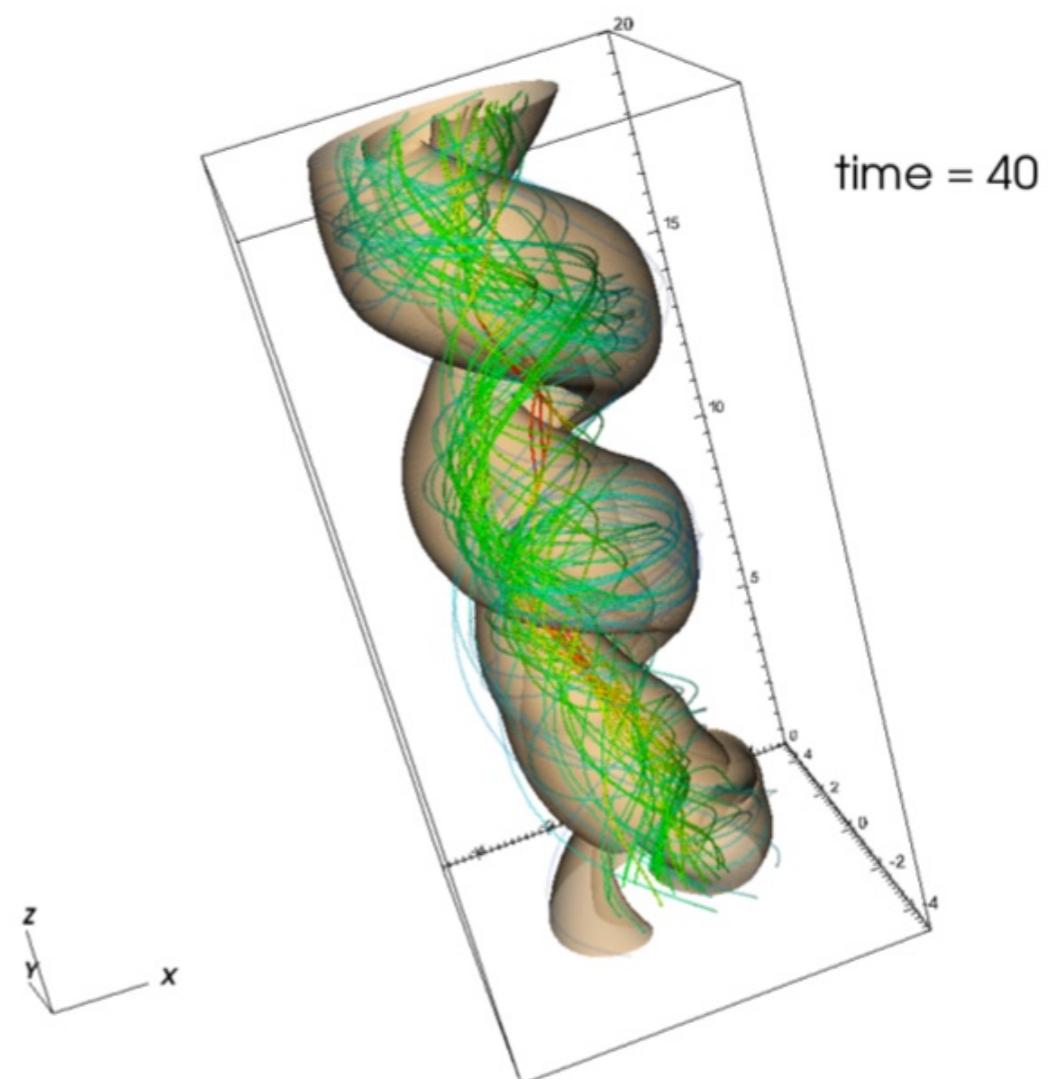
Zenitani & Hoshino 2001

Sironi & Spitkovsky 2014

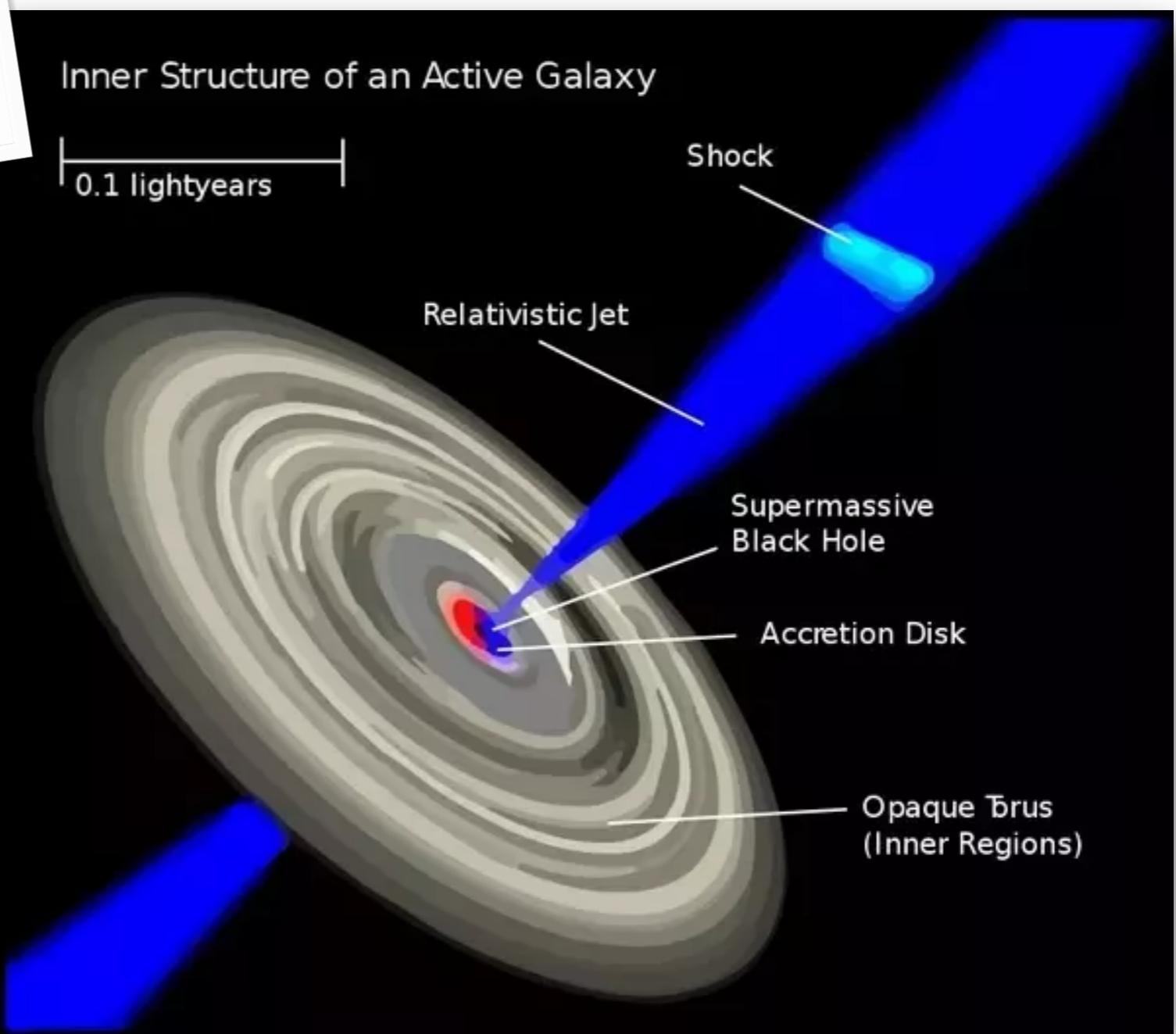
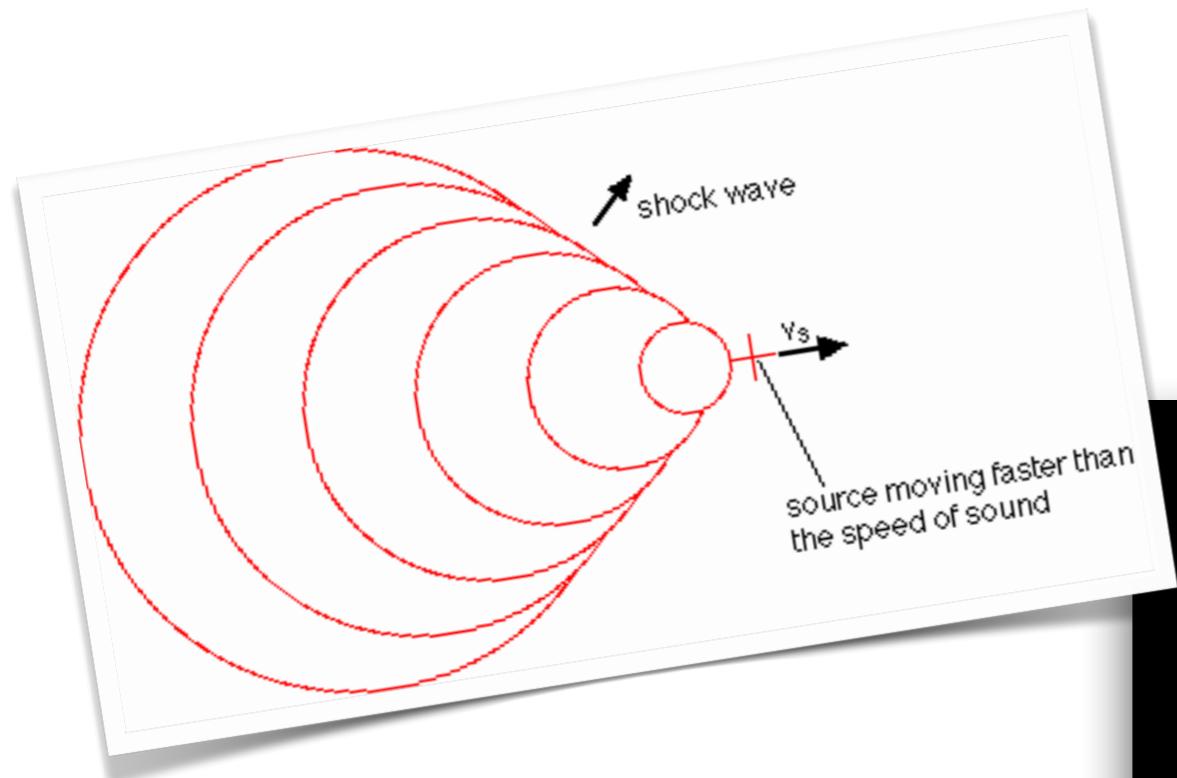
Magnetic reconnection from jet (kink) instabilities?



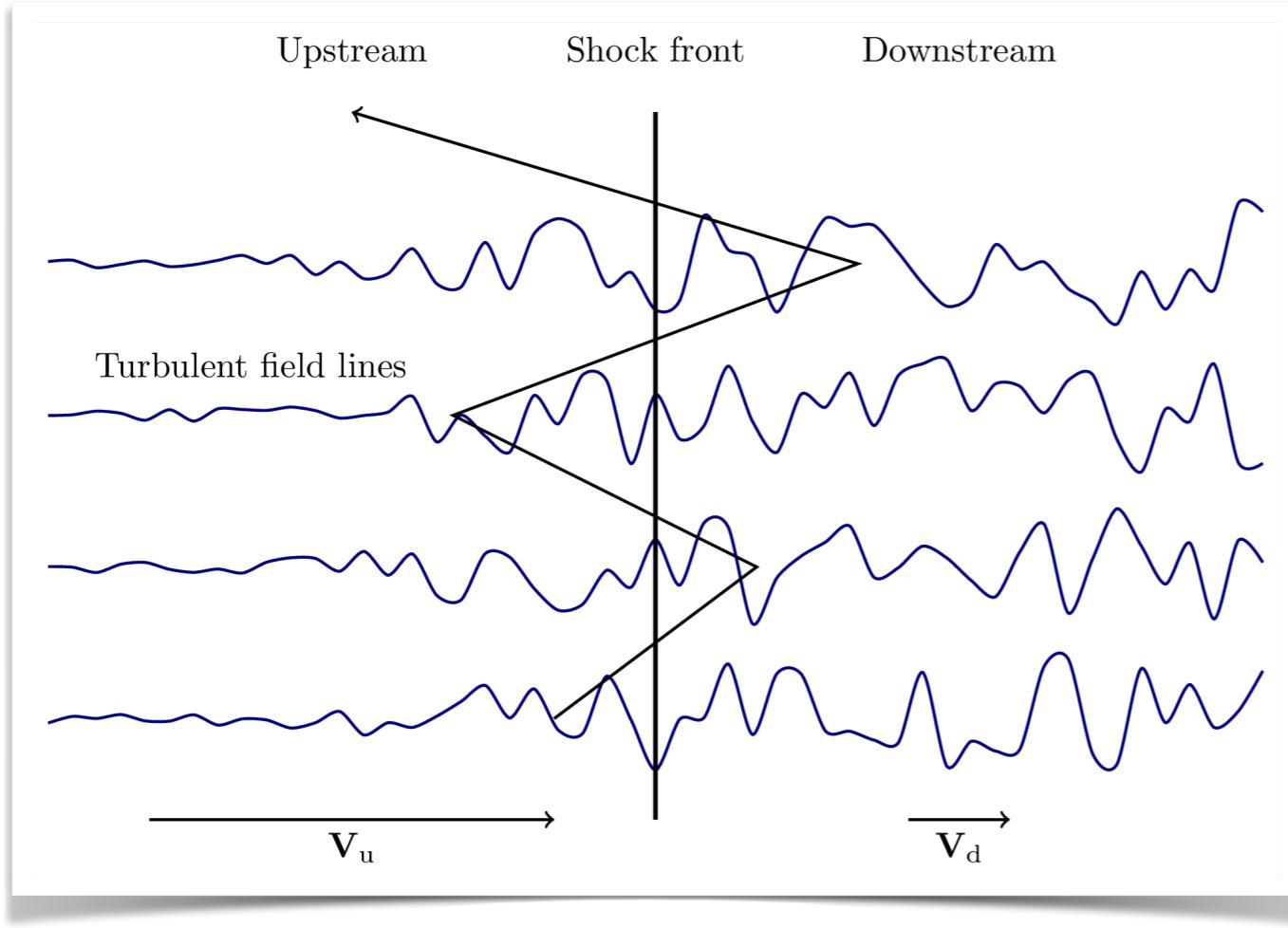
Instability in the lab



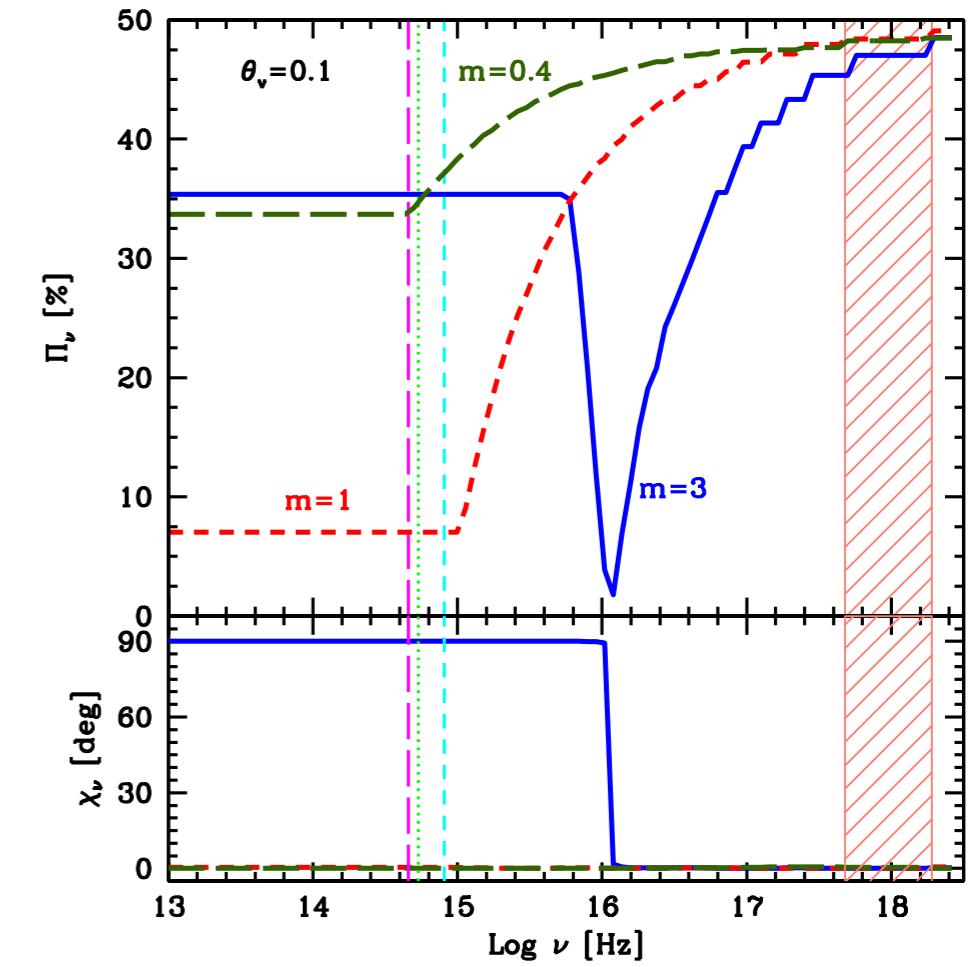
Particle acceleration at shocks



Particle acceleration at shocks



Efficient acceleration
requires (self-produced)
magnetic fields close to
the front

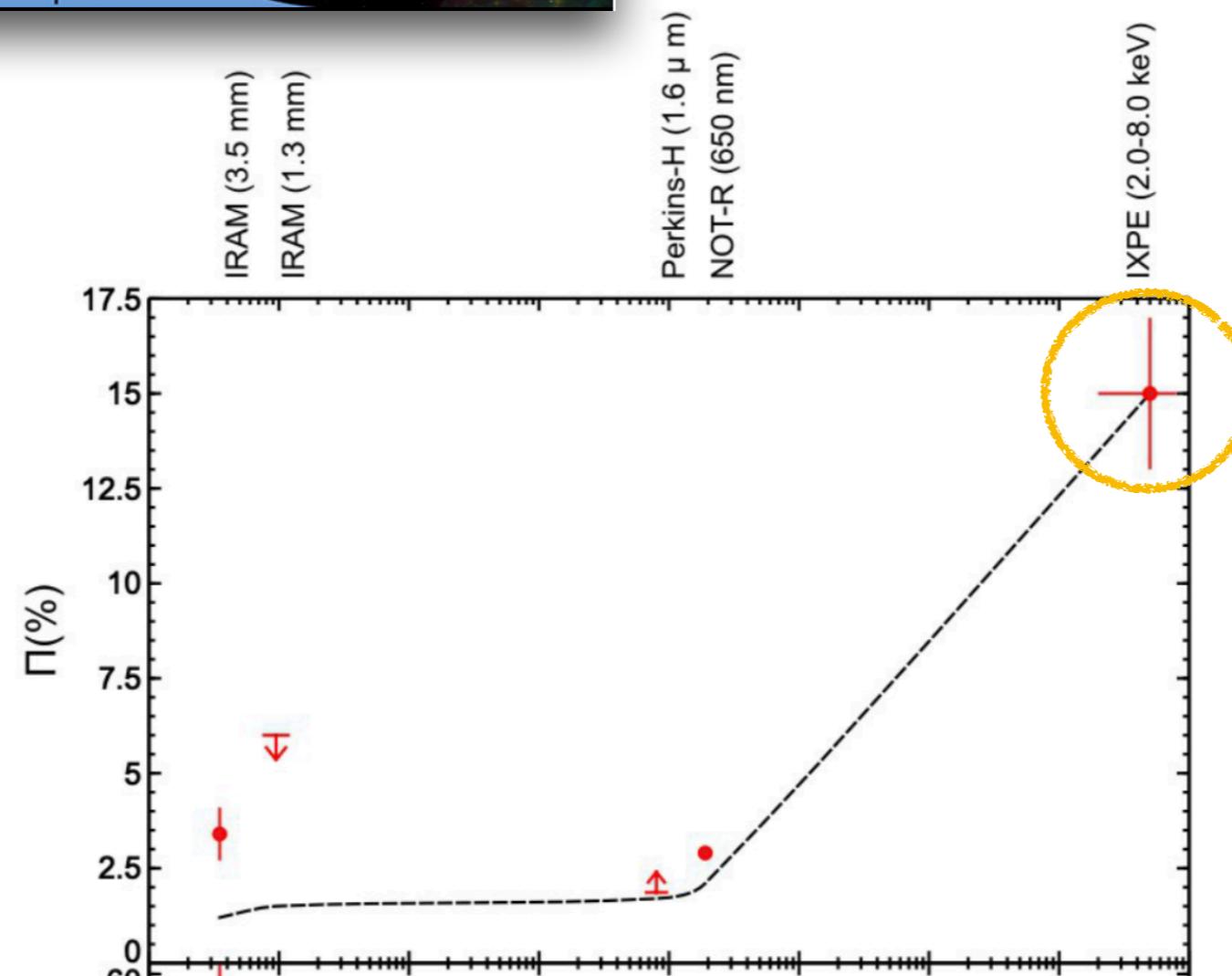


Signature: high
polarization in X-rays,
lower at low frequency
Tavecchio et al. 2018, 2020

First hints from IXPE



Di Gesu (+Tavecchio) et al. 2022

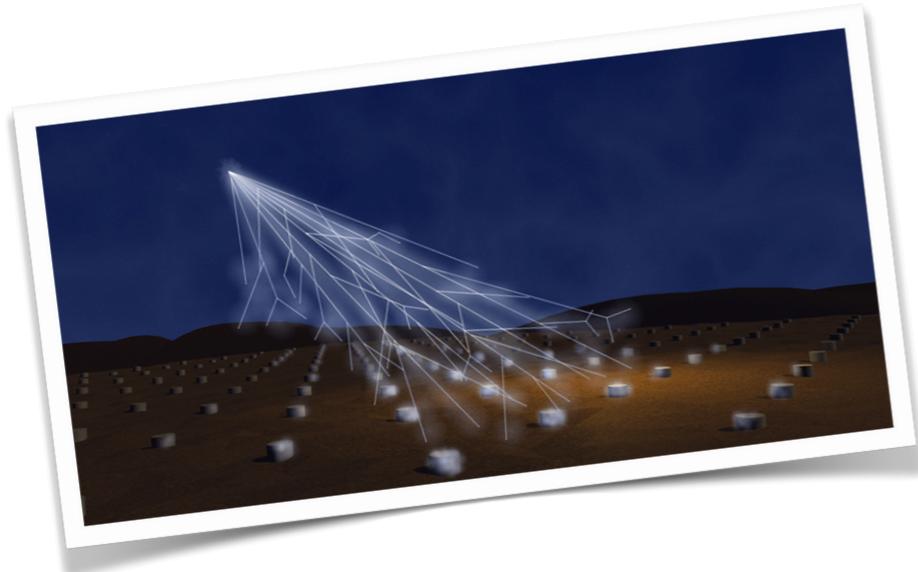


First IXPE observation of Mkn 421 in April 2022

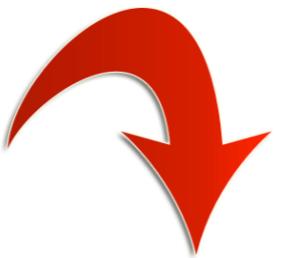
Similar results for Mkn 501 (Liodakis et al. 2022)

Shock acceleration?
Detailed modeling in progress

Leptons or hadrons?



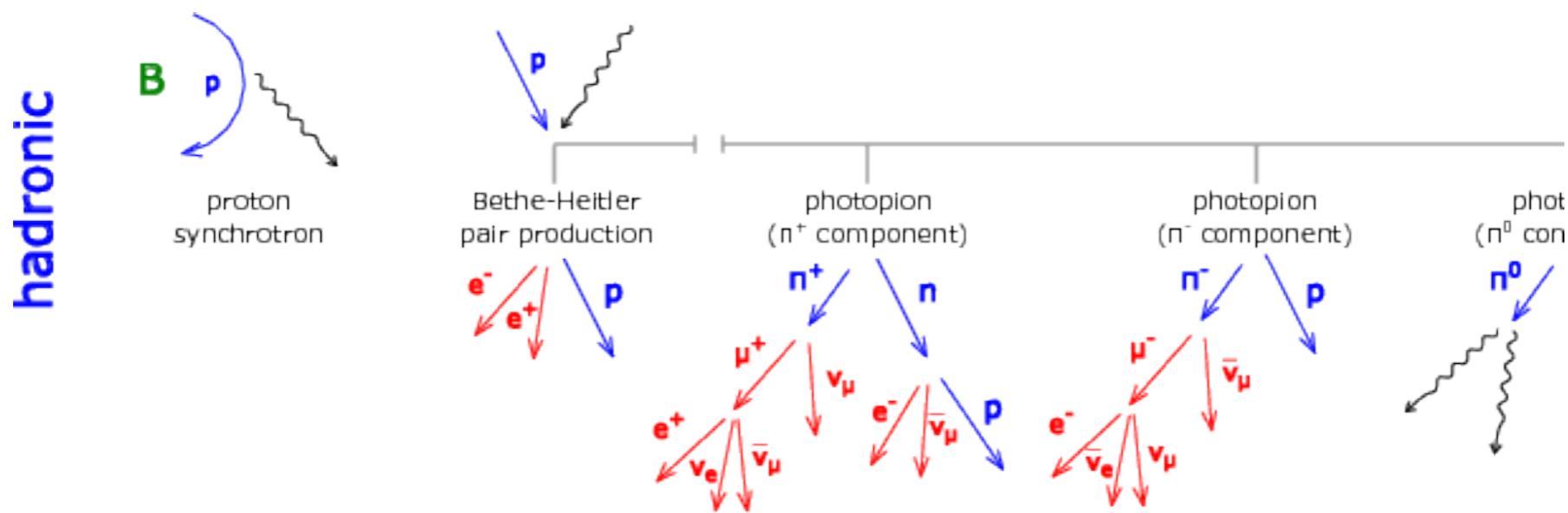
UHECR
IceCube Neutrinos



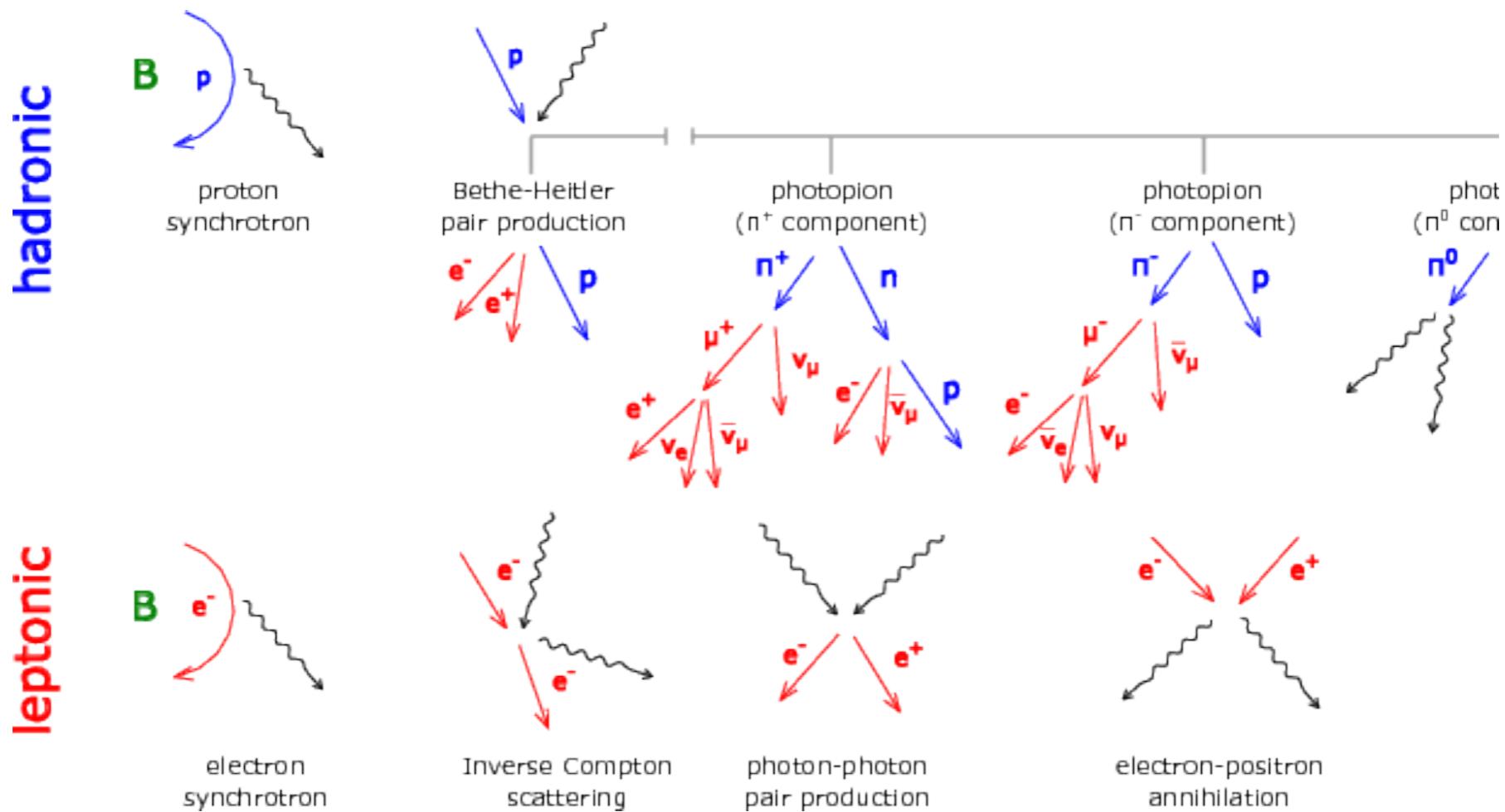
Hadrons are accelerated to very-high and ultra-high energy somewhere in the extragalactic space

Jets offer ideal conditions (B, radius, power)

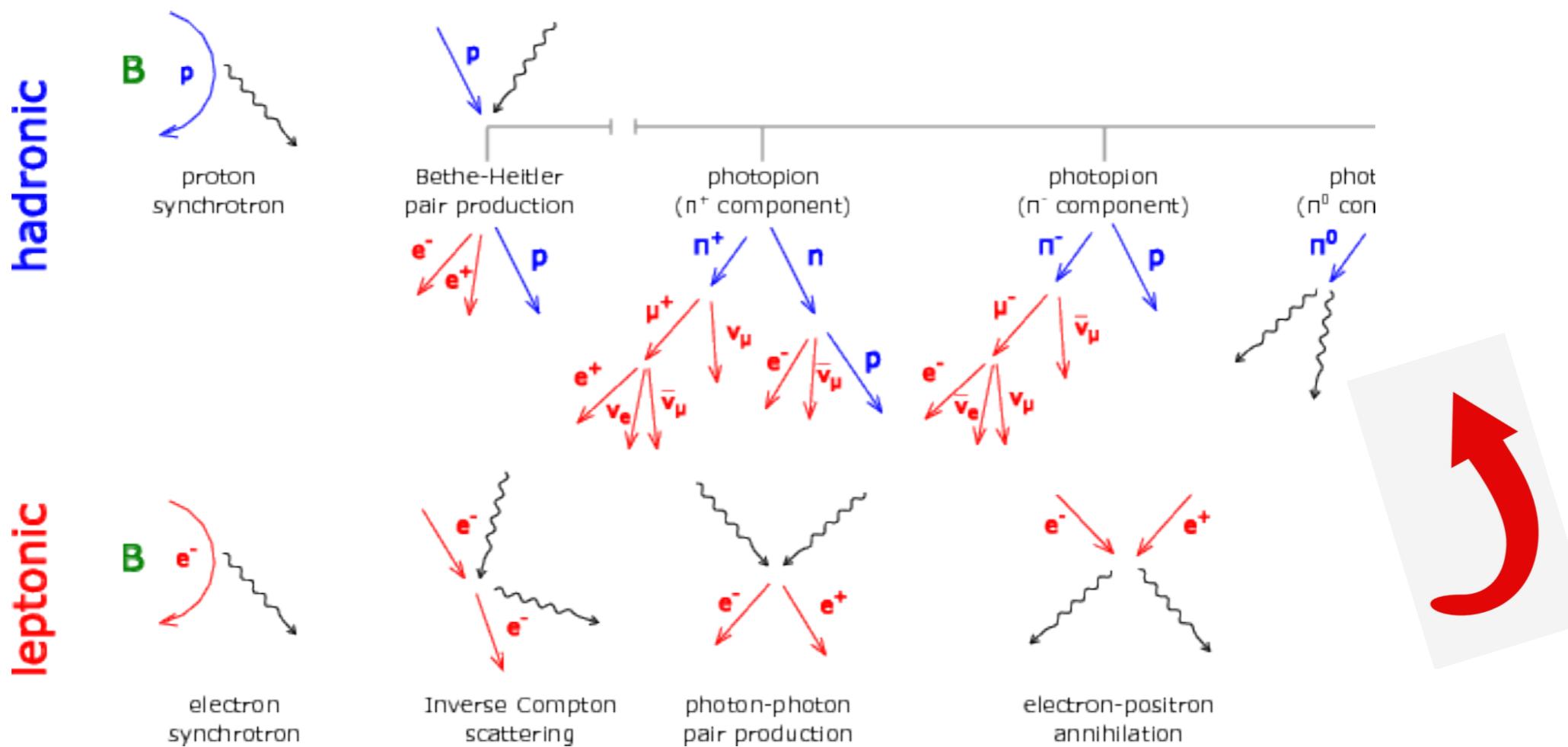
Leptons or hadrons?



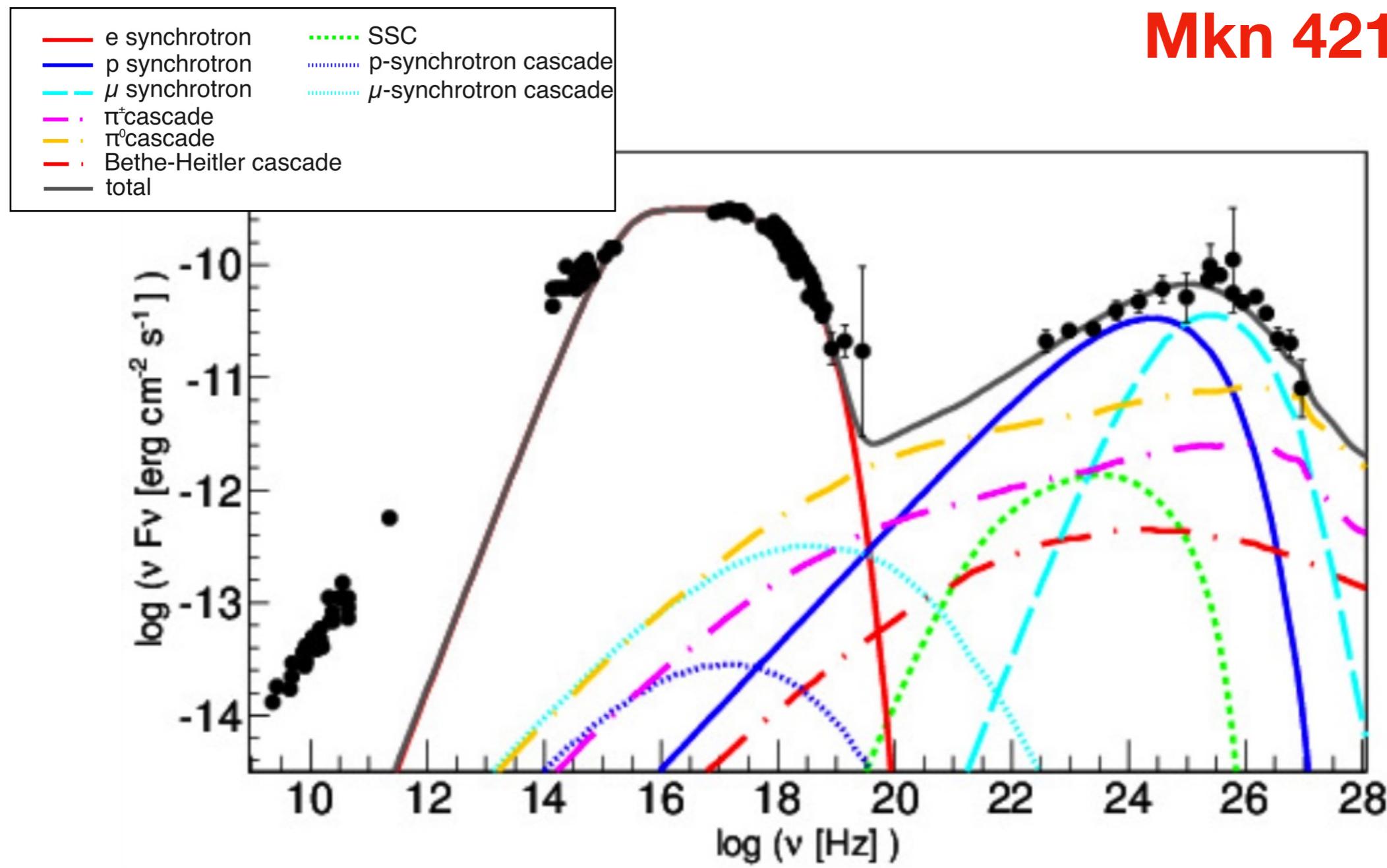
Leptons or hadrons?



Leptons or hadrons?

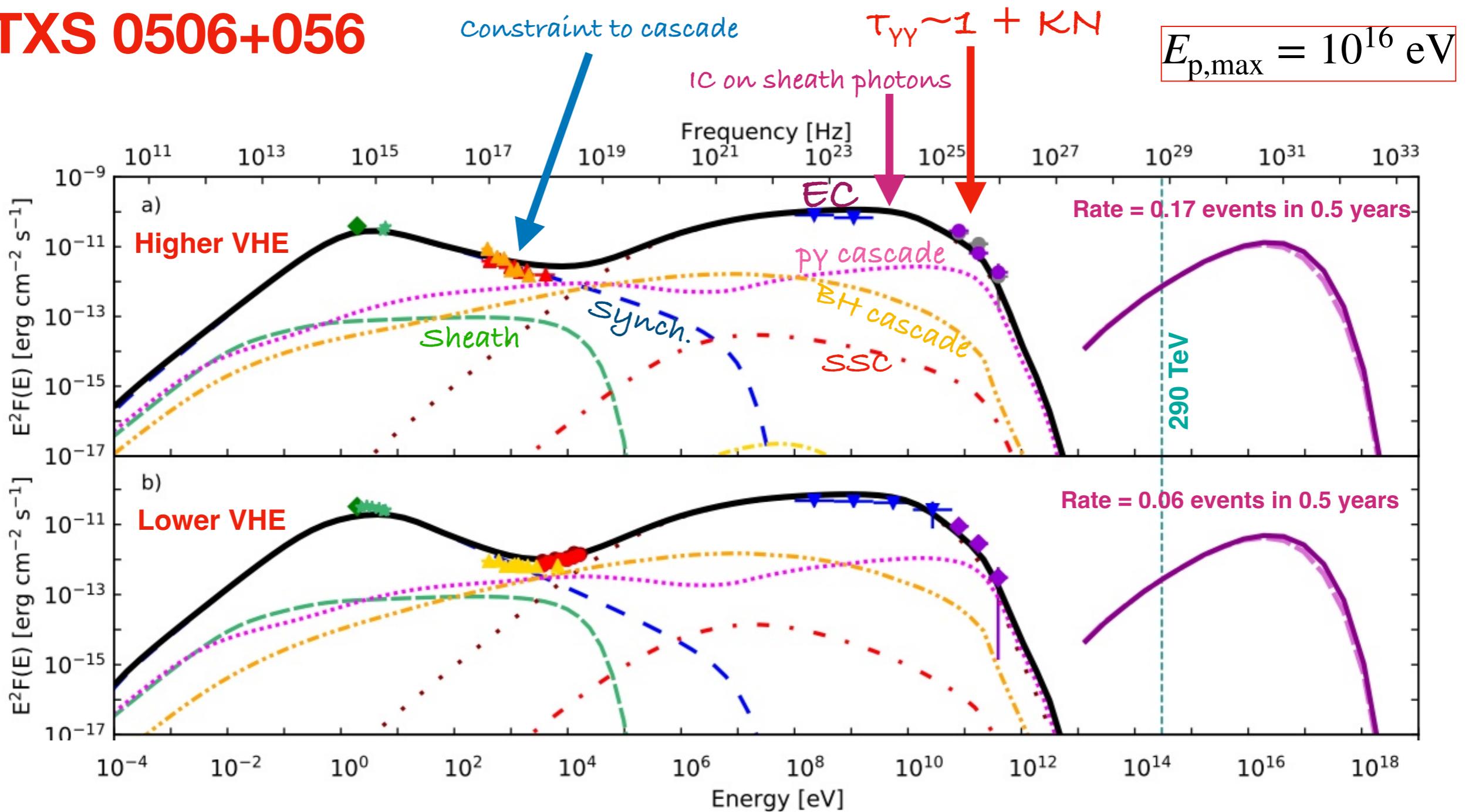


Lepto-hadronic models



Lepto-hadronic models

TXS 0506+056



Potentially associated with IC 170922A

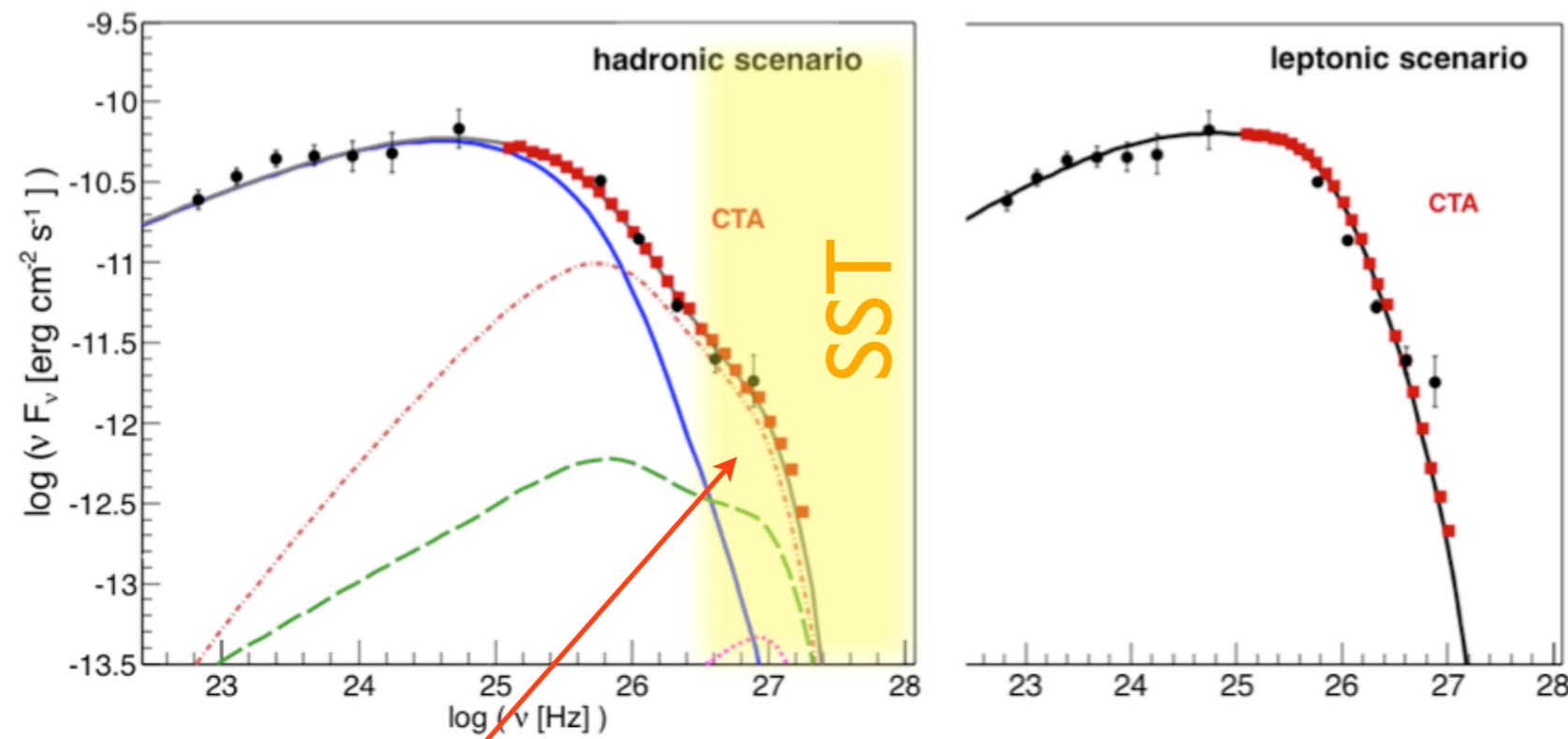
MAGIC Coll. 2018

Lepto-hadronic models

Prospects for CTA

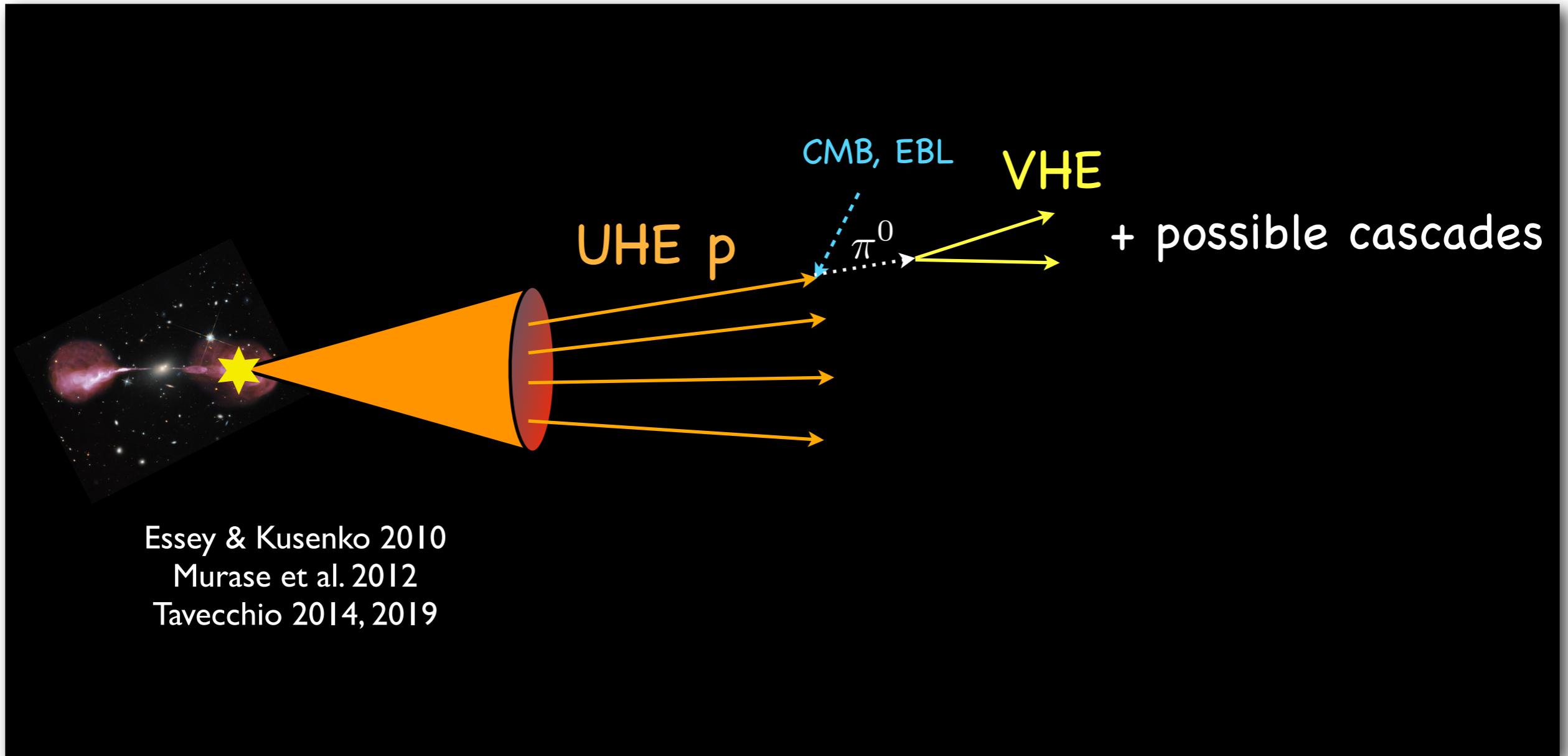


PKS 2155-304



Zech et al. 2017

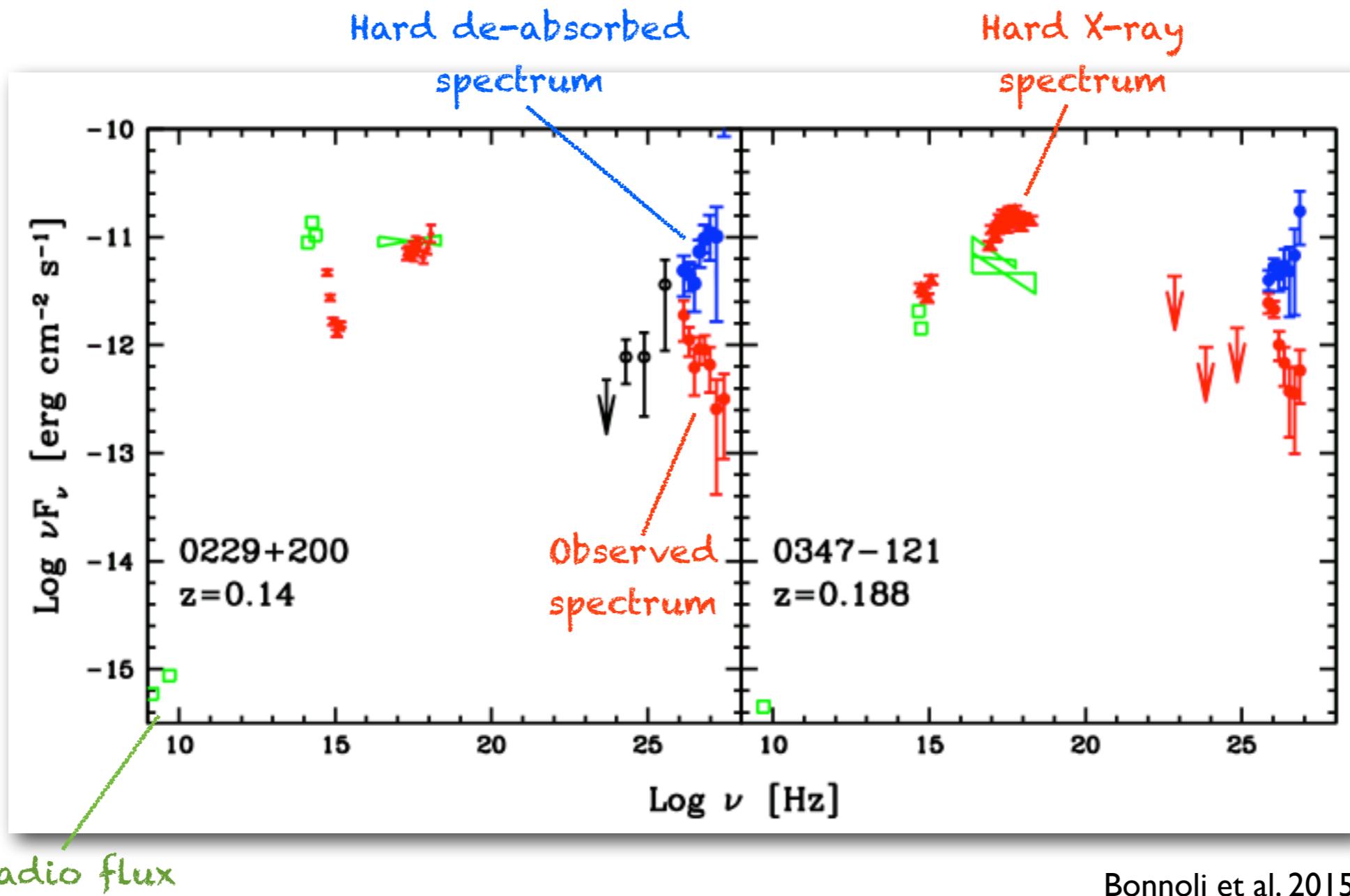
Hadron beams?



Scenario for “extreme BL Lacs”

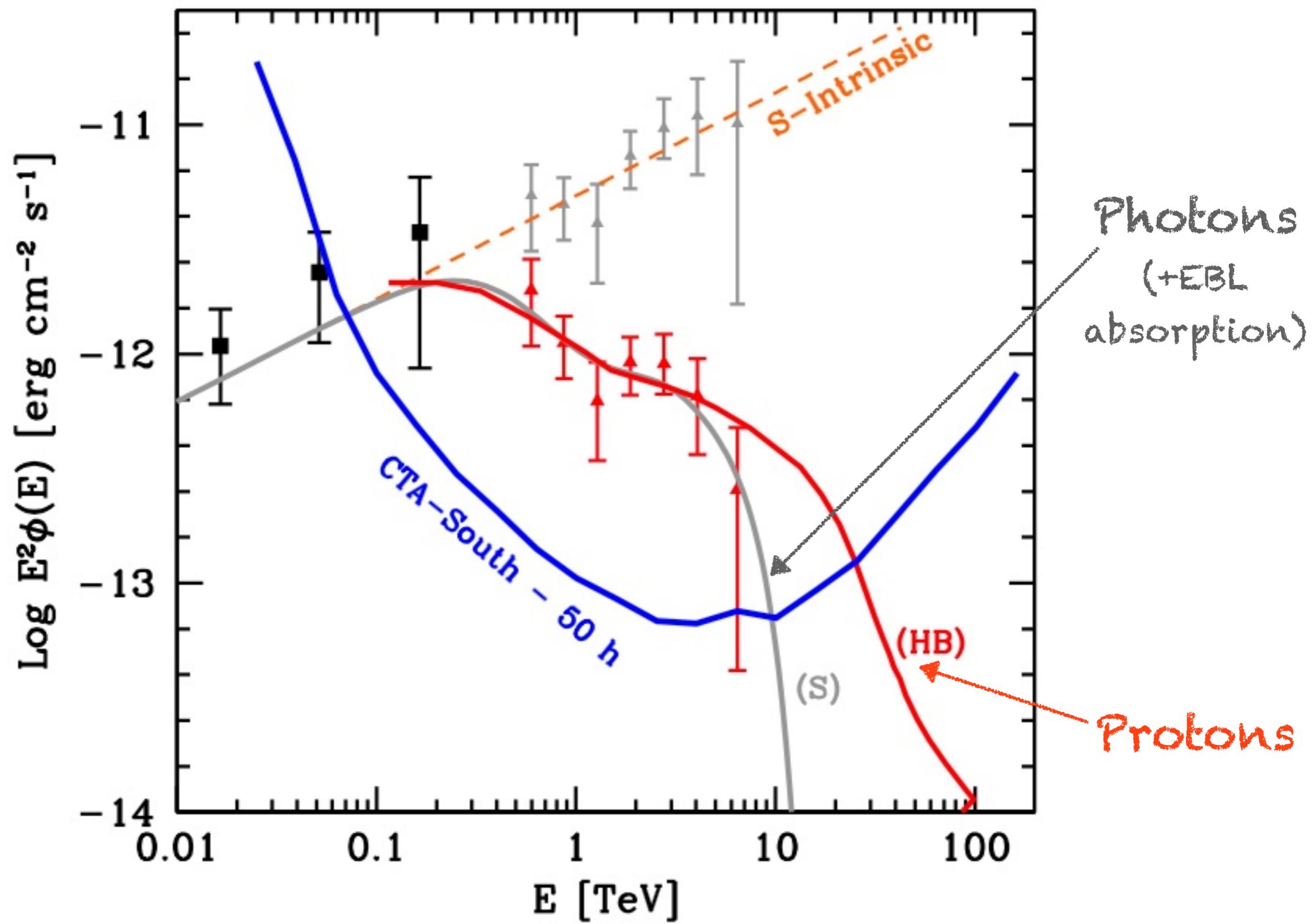
Extreme BL Lacs

after Costamante et al. 2001



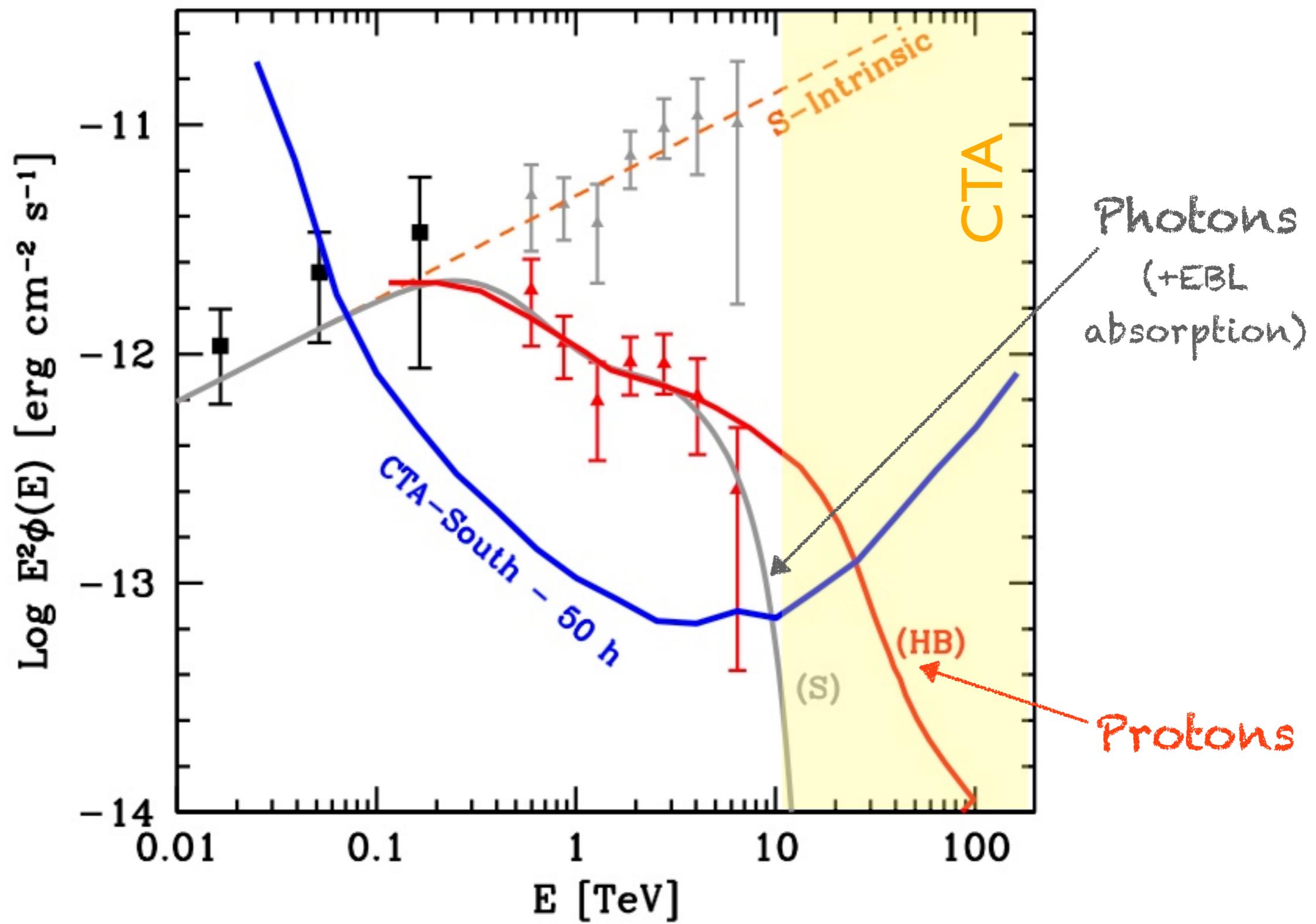
Hadron beams?

Tavecchio et al. 2019



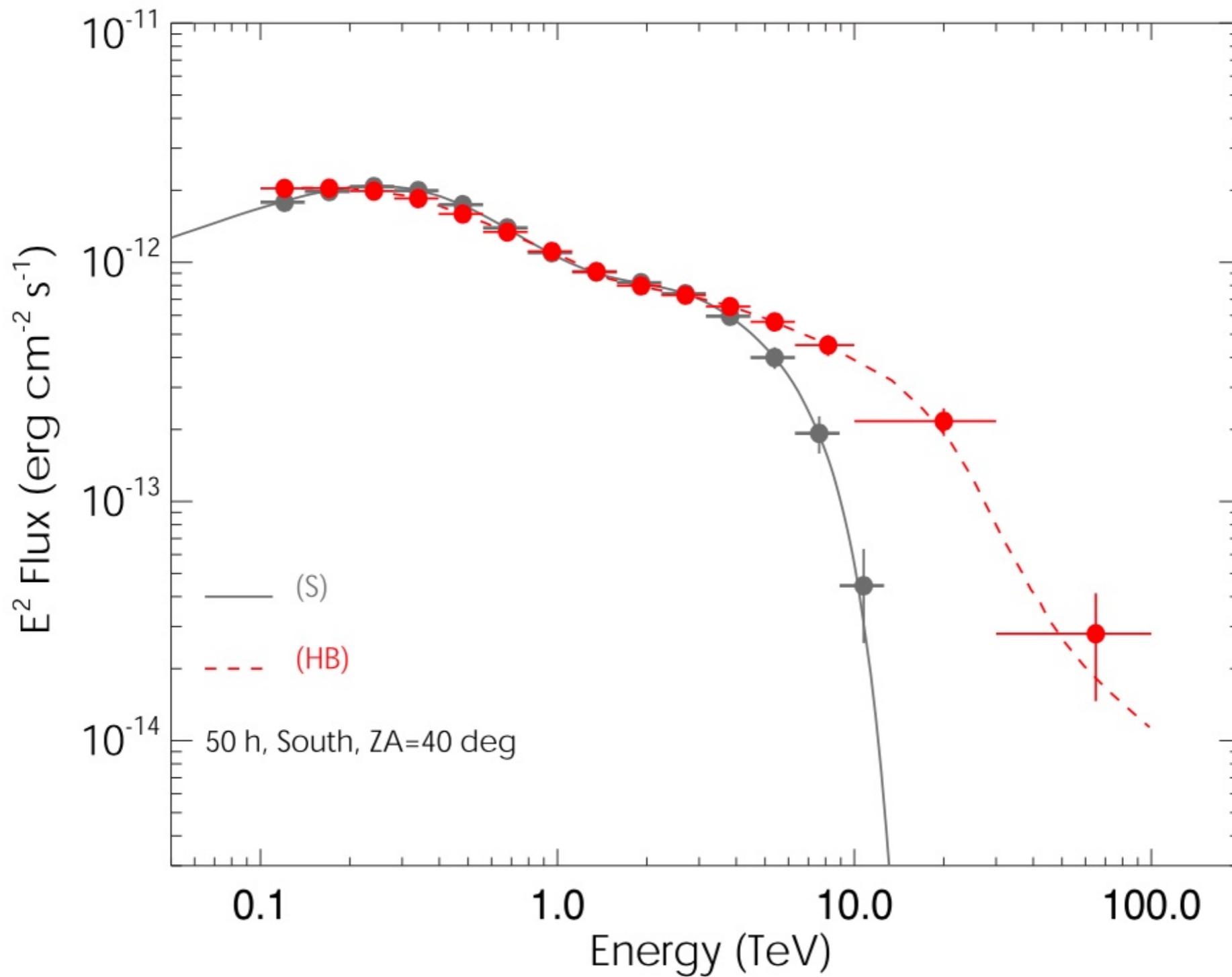
Hadron beams?

Tavecchio et al. 2019

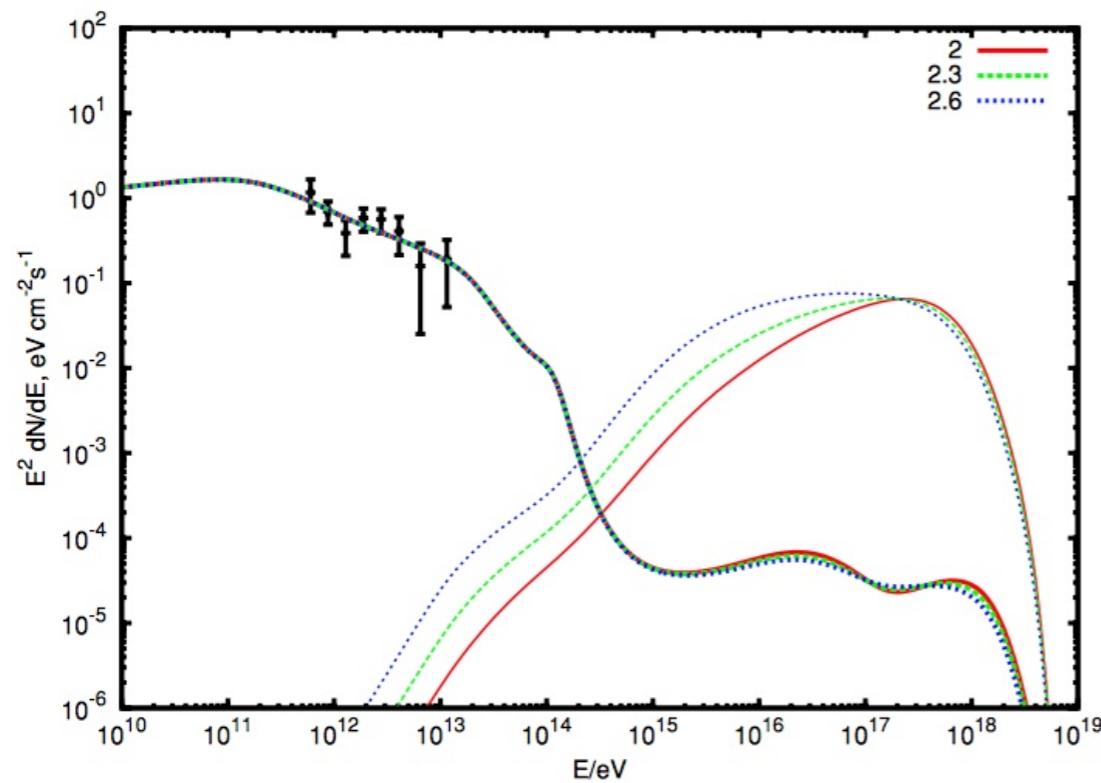


Hadron beams?

Tavecchio et al. 2019



Neutrinos from hadron beams?

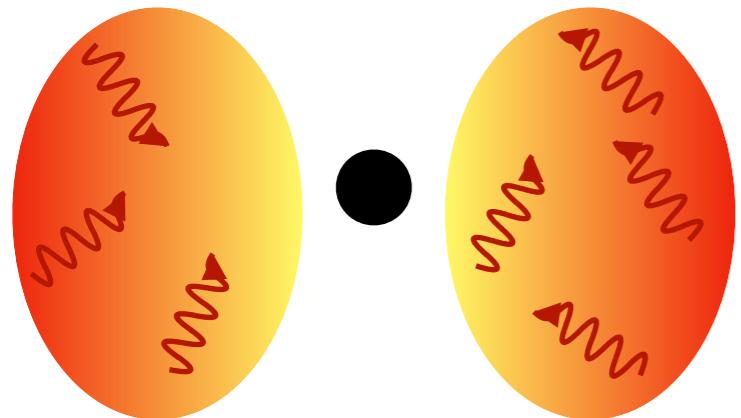


Essey et al. 2011

Difficult to detect single sources

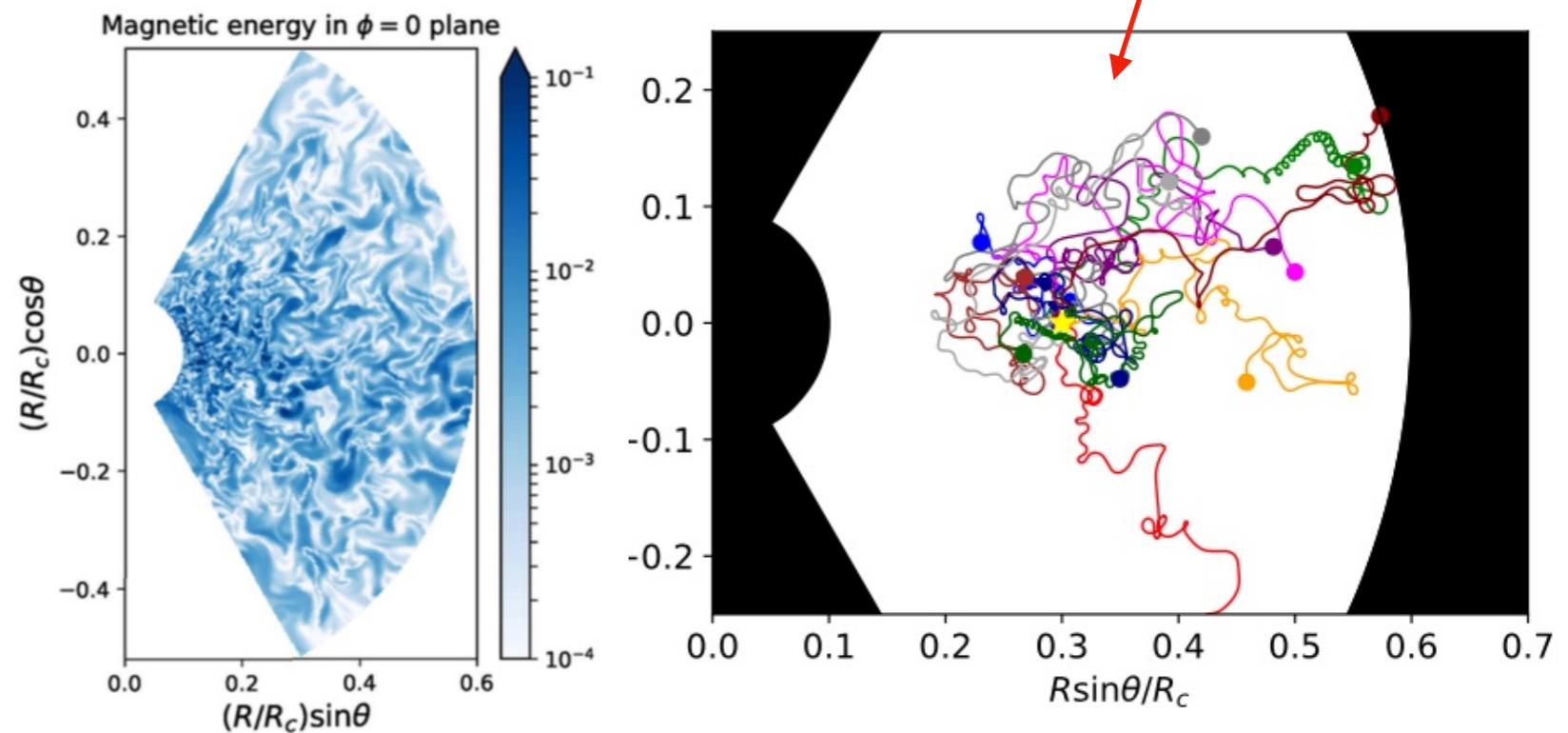
Murase et al. 2012

A role for the accretion flow?



Powering low luminosity AGN

Kimura et al. 2015; Khiali et al. 2016

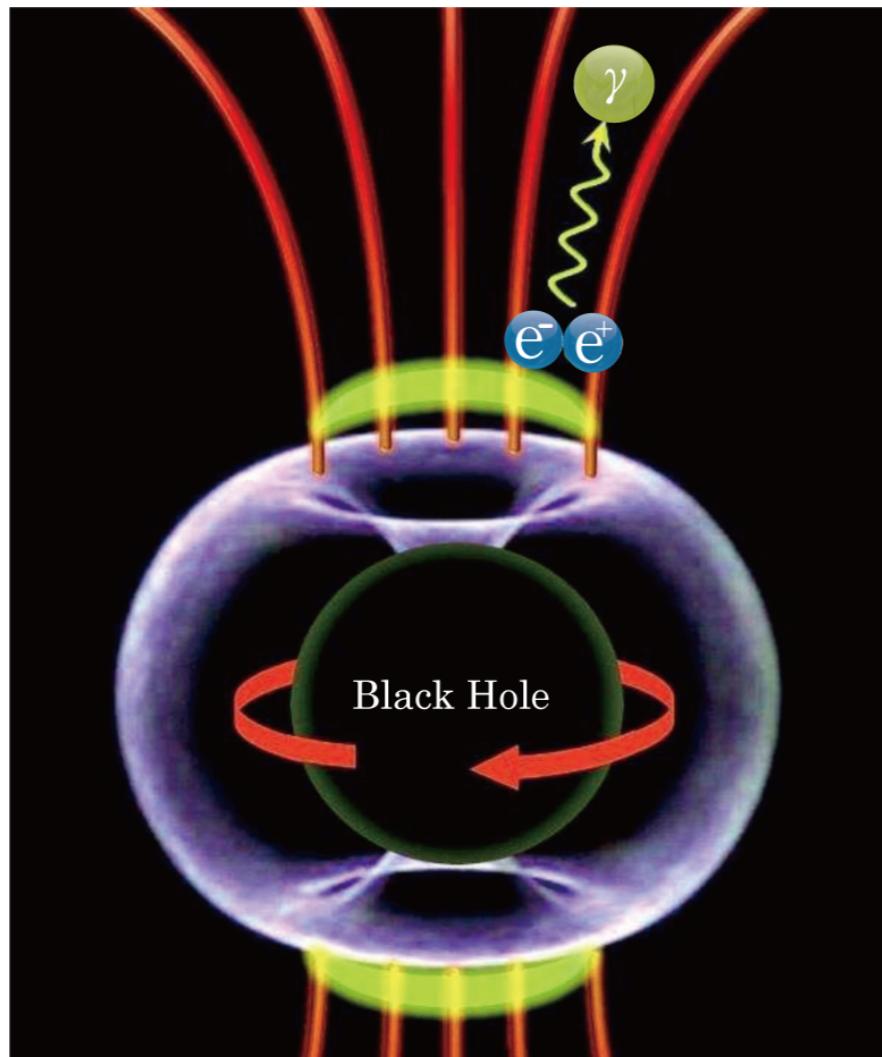


Protons up to few PeV expected
(no UHECR)

Kimura et al. 2018

Emission either through pp or p γ

A role for the magnetosphere?



High energy particles can
be accelerated by direct
electric fields in gaps or centrifugally

e.g. Rieger 2011

Final thoughts

Active Galactic Nuclei interesting after more than 50 years

Potential MM role (neutrinos, UHECR)

Waiting for new HE facilities...

THANK YOU!