

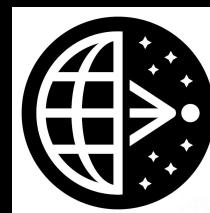


Multi-wavelength view of 3C 279 during the 2017-2018
EHT campaigns including an unprecedented gamma-ray flare



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EHT-MWL science-working group, EHT, Fermi-LAT, H.E.S.S., MAGIC and VERITAS collaborations

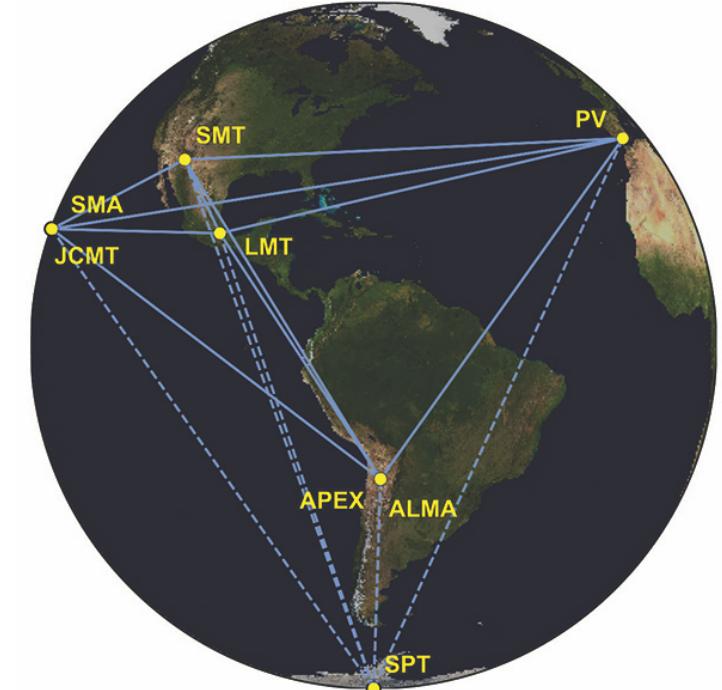


3C 279

1. Past MWL observations
2. EHT 2017 observations
3. EHT-MWL 2017
 - Facilities involved
 - Preliminary results
 - Preliminary modelling
4. Long-term and preliminary 2018 EHT-MWL observations
5. Outlook



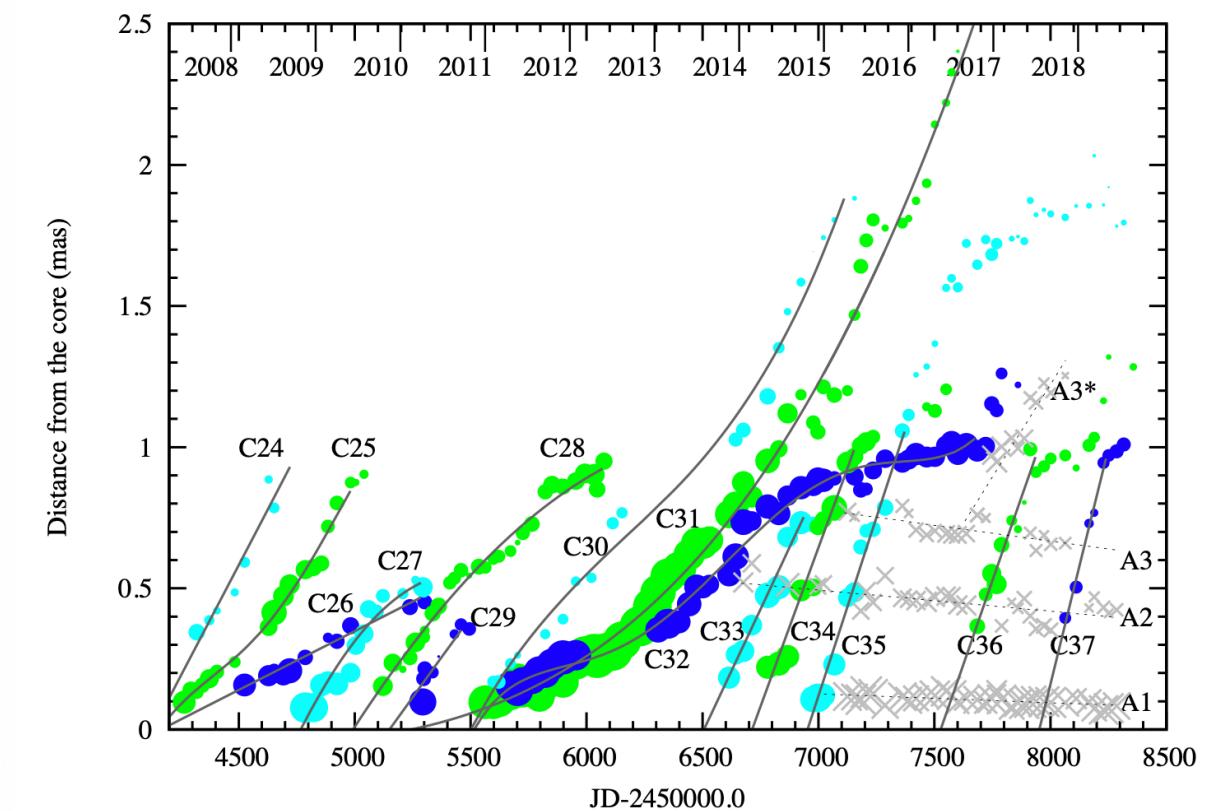
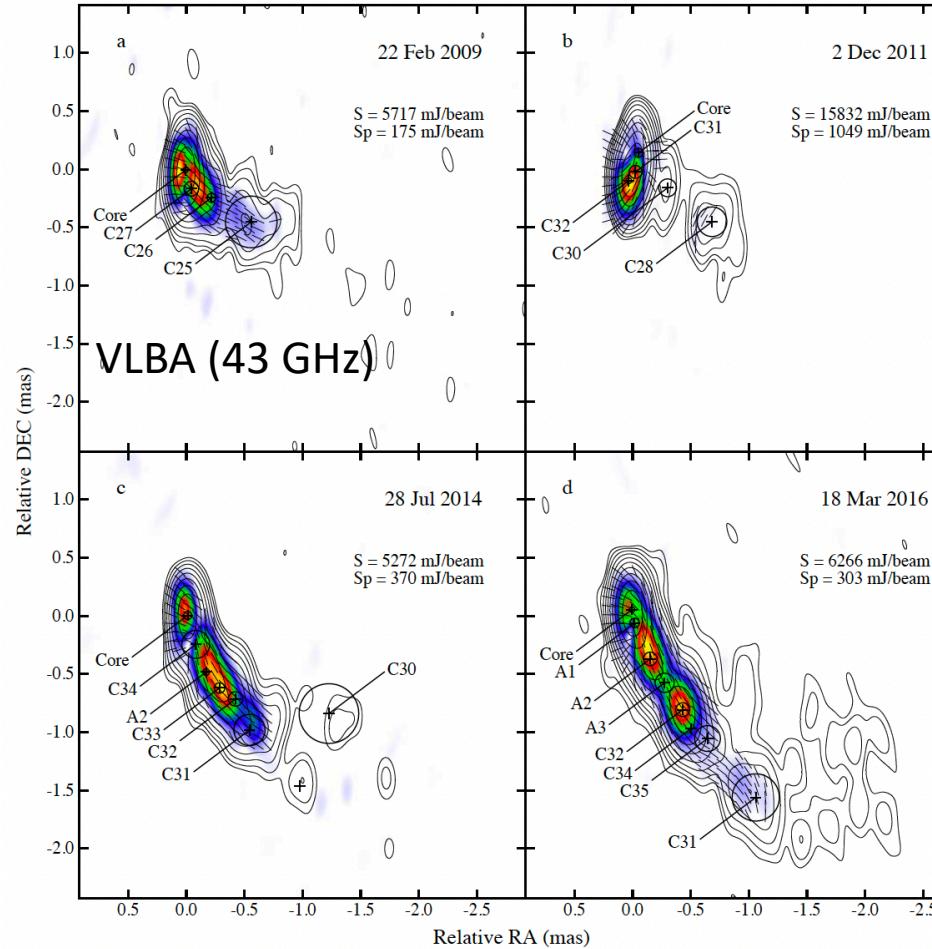
Event
Horizon
Telescope



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3C 279 radio components

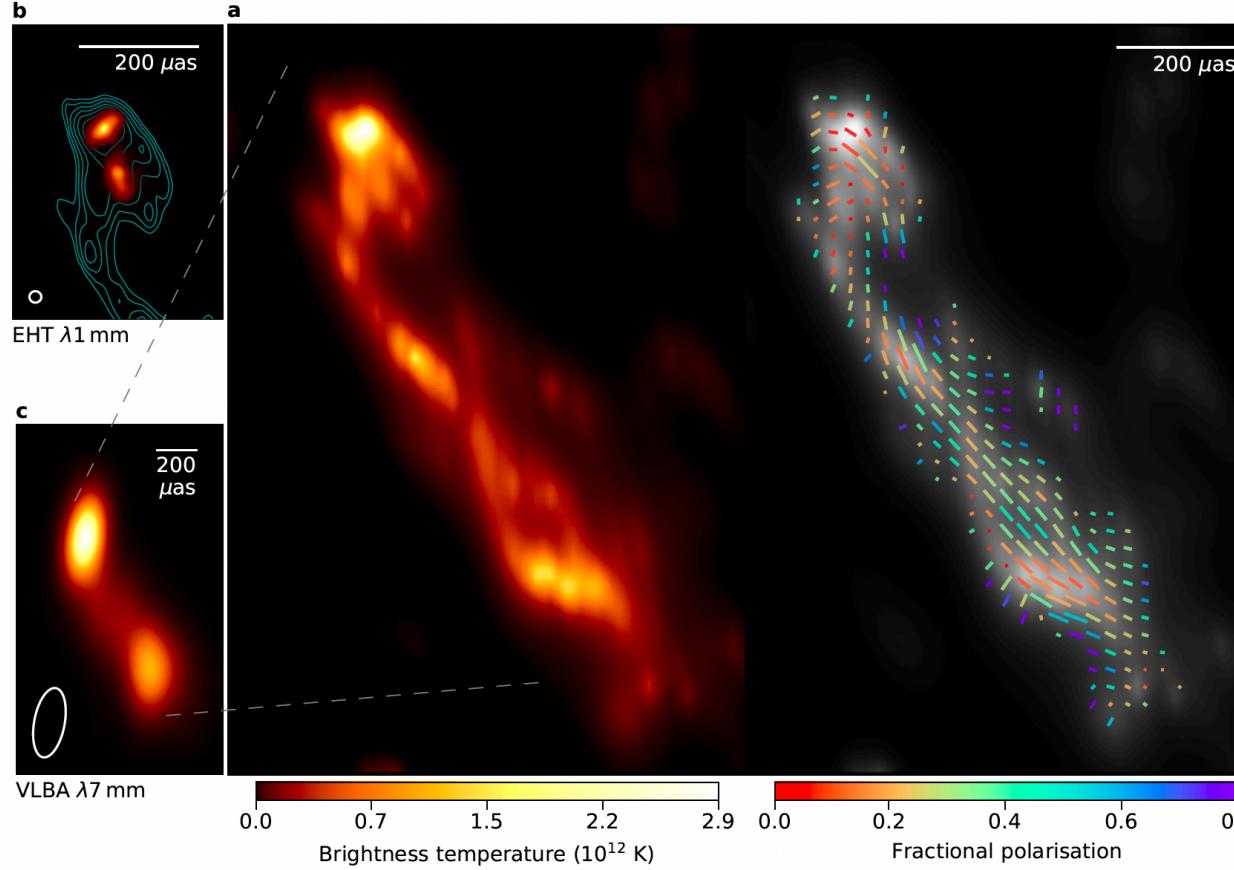
The 3C 279 is an archetypal blazar (viewing angle $<3^\circ$), one of the first evidence of **rapid structure variability** (Knight et al. 1971) and apparent **superluminal motions** with Lorentz factors ranging from 20 (on parsec scale) to 40 downstream in the jet (Whitney et al. 1971; Cohen et al. 1971).



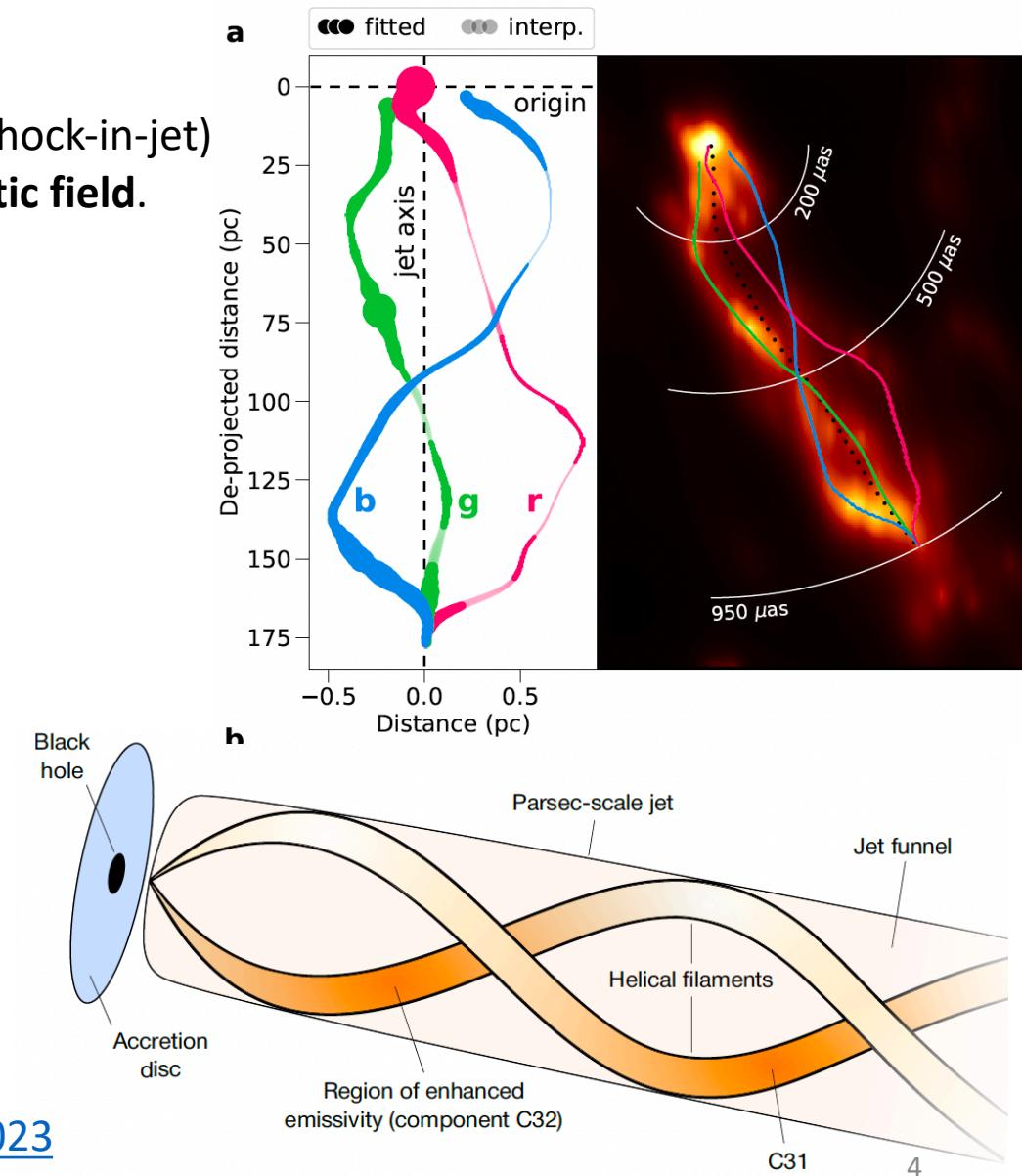
Larionov et al., 2020

RadioAstron observations (high-resolution, high-dynamic-range)

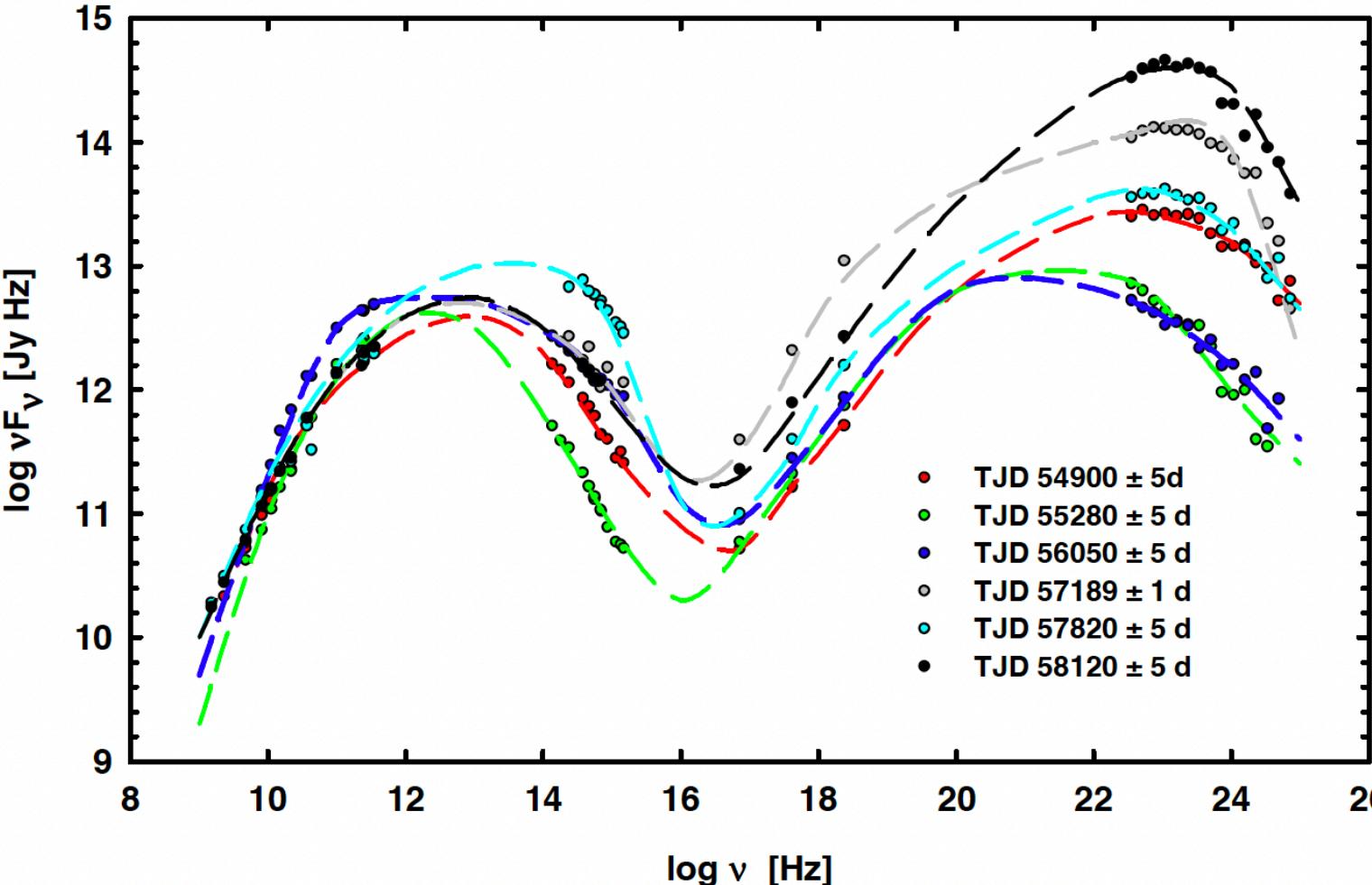
- Extended **filamentary** structures observed
->proposed as the origin of blazar jet radio variability: (rather than shock-in-jet)
- The filaments may be threaded by a clockwise-rotating **helical magnetic field**.



[Fuentes et al., 2023](#)



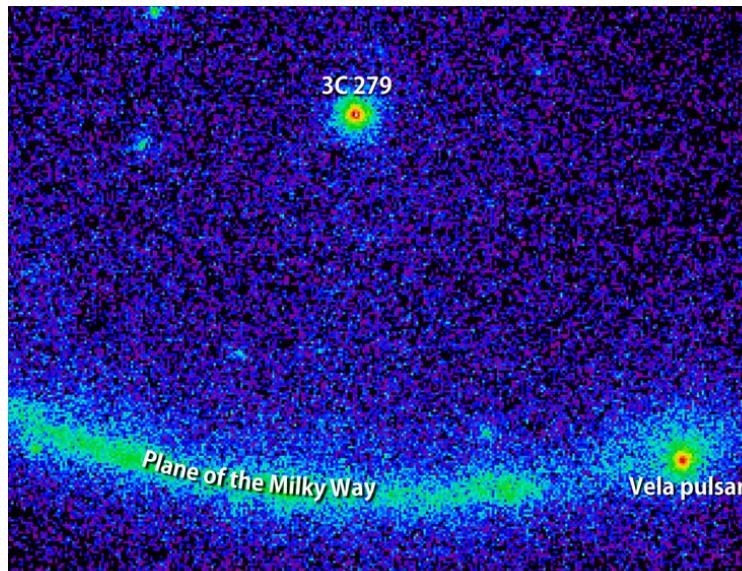
Larionov et al., 2020



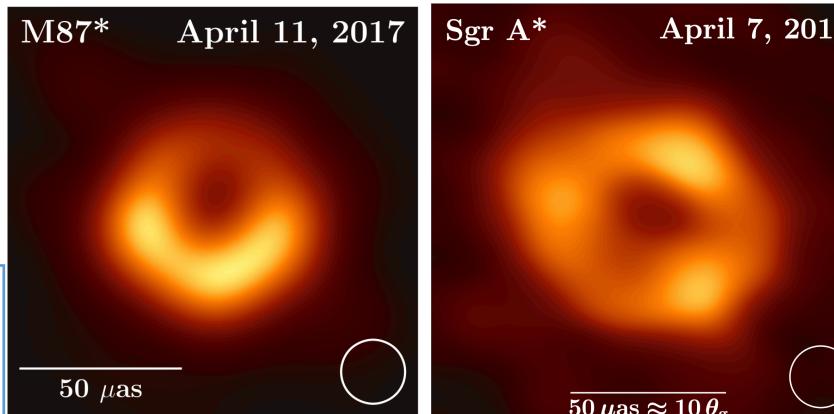
Strong variability observed, particularly at high energies.

Results support:

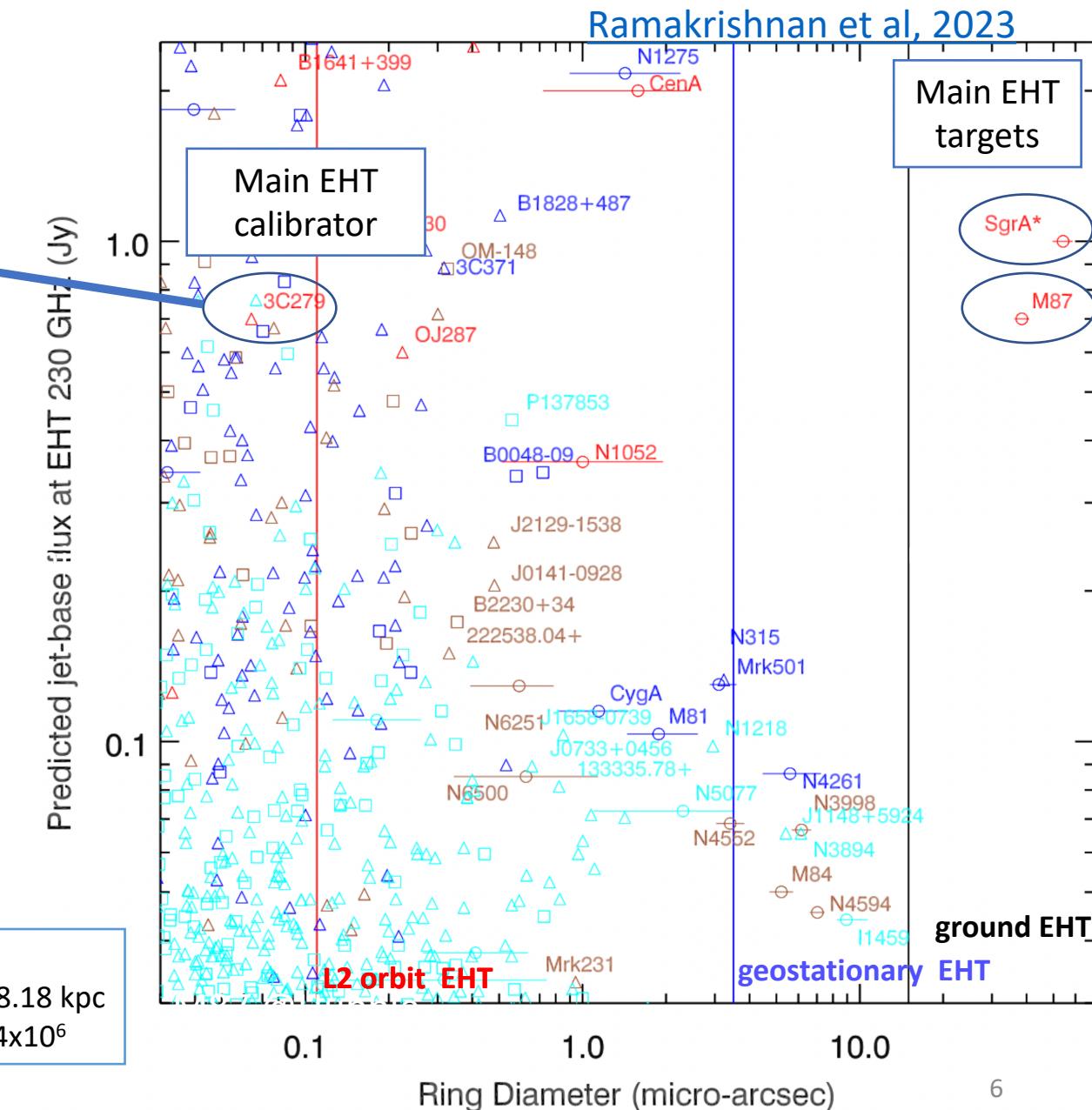
- either a predominantly **helical magnetic field** or motion of the radiating plasma along a spiral path.
- or a **different Doppler boosting** of stratified radio-emitting zones in the jet



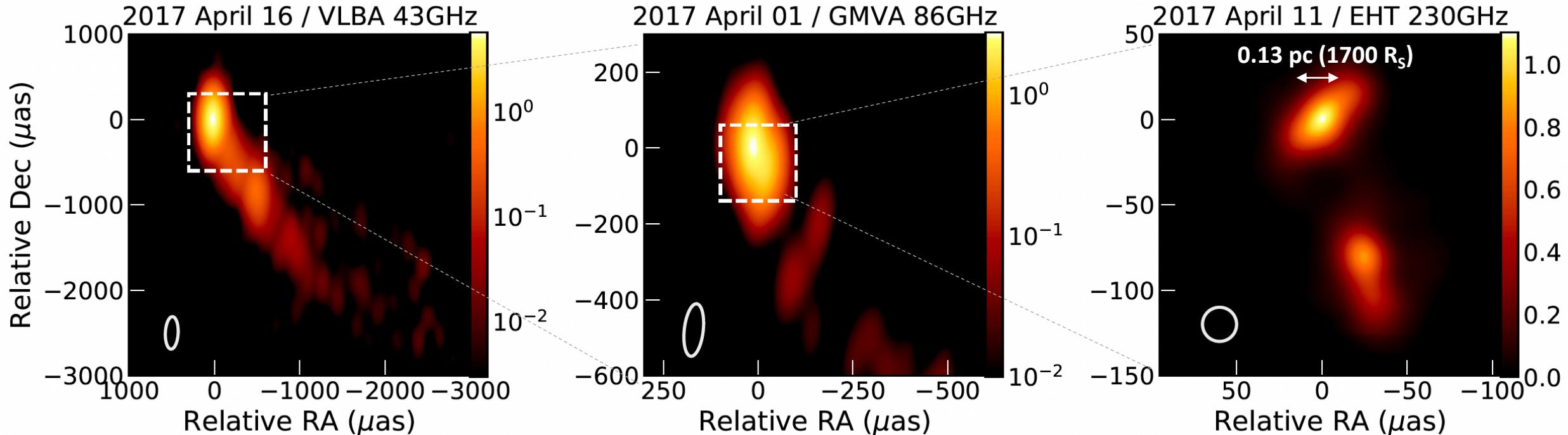
3C 279: a radio bright blazar located at about 3 Gpc ($z \sim 0.54$)



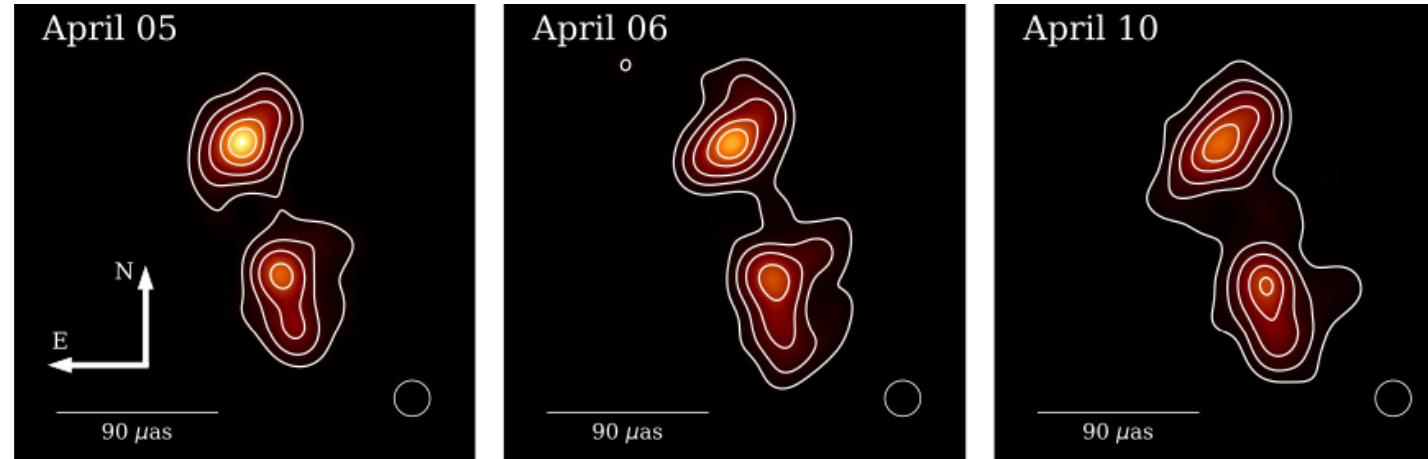
M87
dist. ~ 17 Mpc
 $M_{BH} \sim 6 \times 10^9$



EHT observations reveal peculiar substructures in the core, which can be interpreted as **abent jet**, or a **knotty structure**.



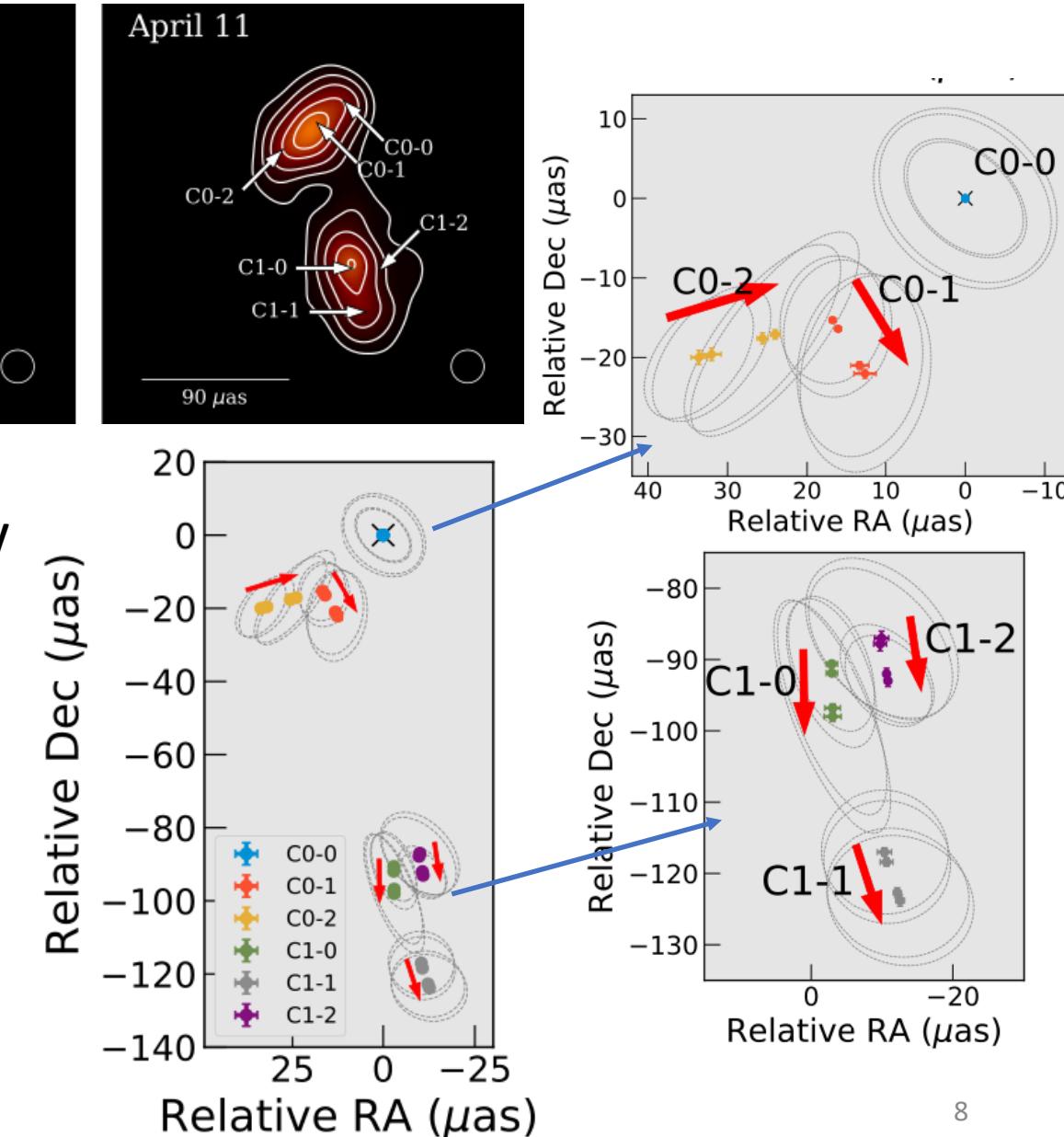
[Kim et al., 2020](#)



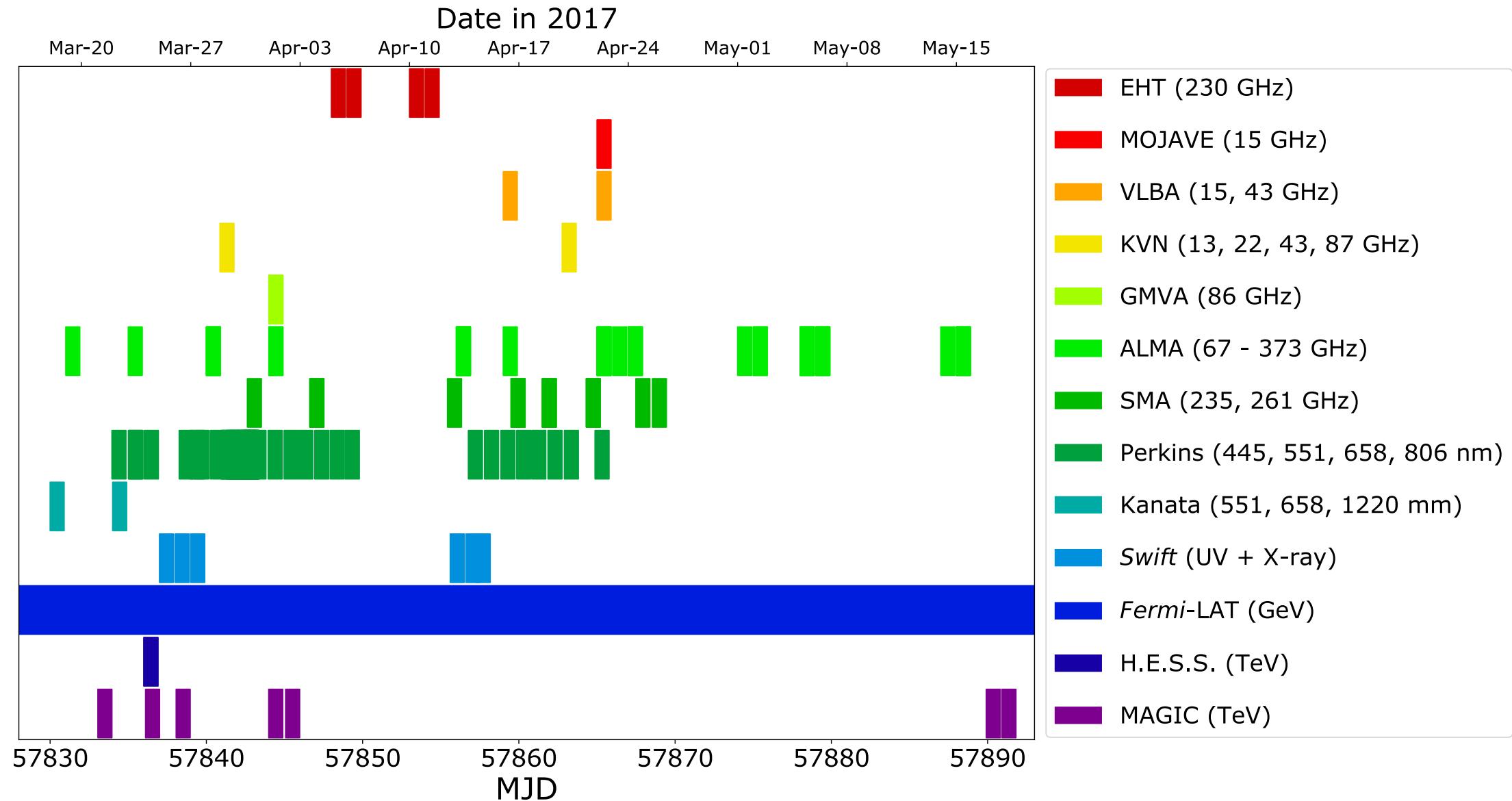
[Kim et al., 2020](#)

EHT revealed for the first time **jet component motion on a daily scale**, with high apparent motion speeds of the components.

ID	β_{app} (c)	θ ($^{\circ}$)	Γ	δ
Curved jet case ^(a)				
C0-1	16^{+3}_{-2}	≤ 1.5	≥ 20	≥ 32
C0-2	20 ± 1	≤ 2.9	≥ 20	≥ 20
C1-0/1/2	$(13-15) \pm 2$	$\geq 6-8$	≥ 20	$\leq 5-7$
Straight jet case ^(b)				
C1-0/1/2	$(13-15) \pm 2$	2	16-17	24-25



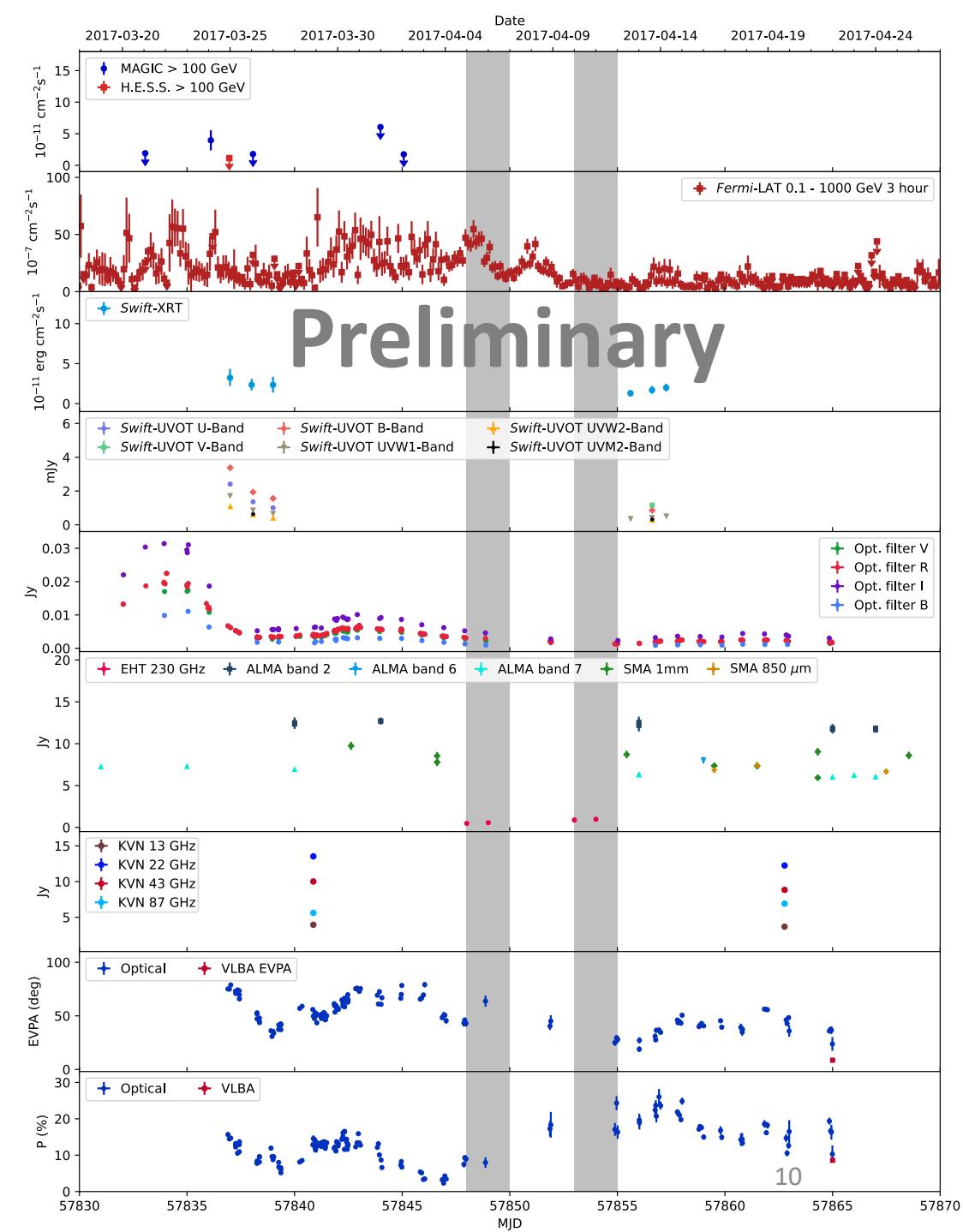
3C 279 2017 EHT-MWL instrument coverage

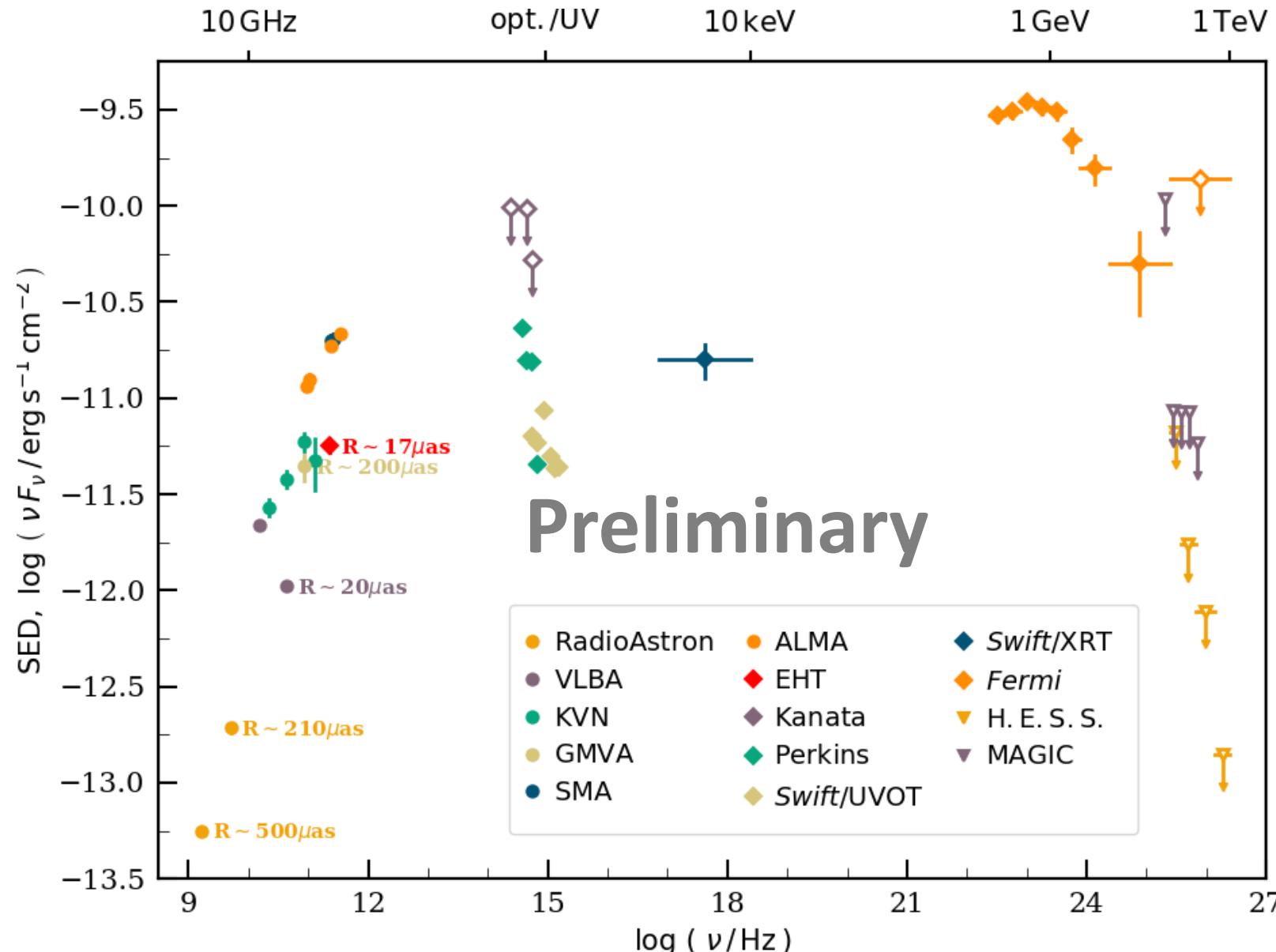


In addition, **RadioAstron** cumulative (2016-2018) observations were included

3C 279 2017 EHT-MWL results

- The source underwent a period of **gamma-ray flaring episodes** during the 2017 EHT campaign
- **flaring activity** in the **UV-optical** band, with a peak flux observed around March 22–23, while the source was fading in optics during the campaign
- **optical polarisation** shows substantial **variability** (polarisation degree ranging from 5% to 25%)
- **polarisation angle varying** between 20° and 80° following a similar temporal trend

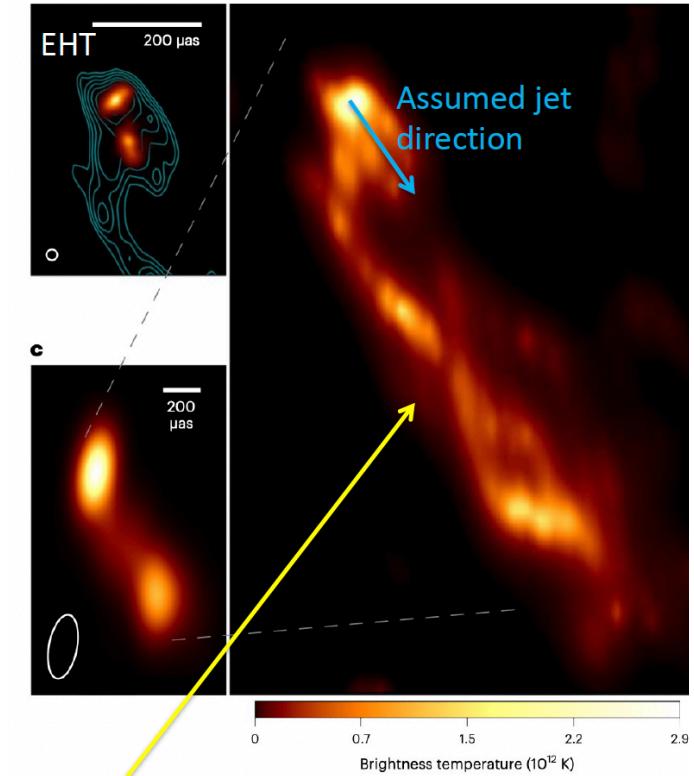
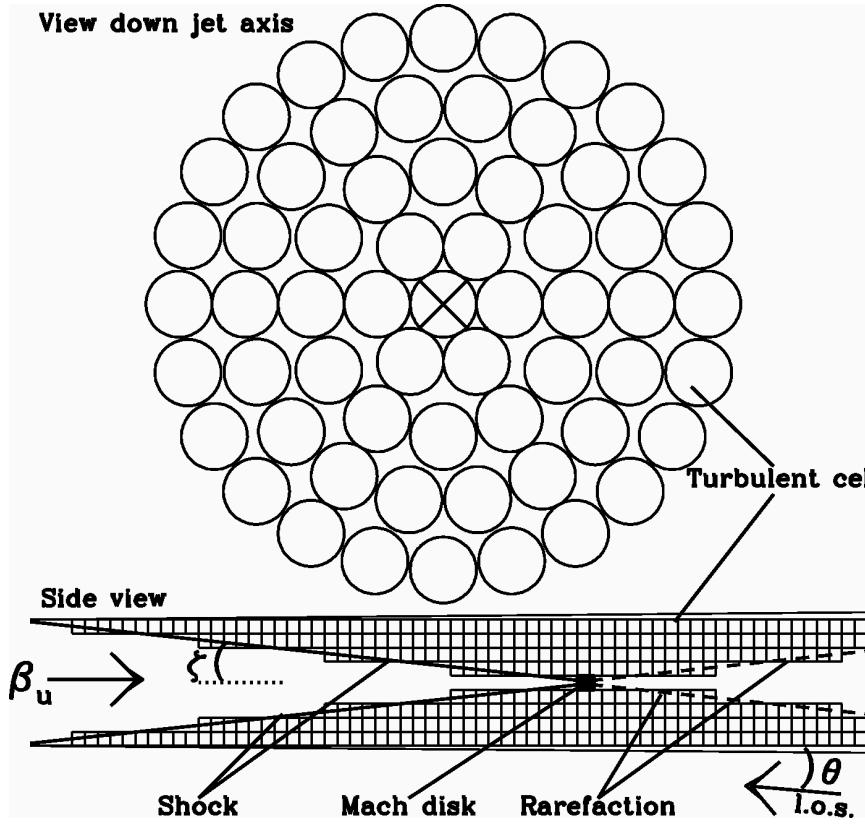




Adopting **Turbulent Extreme Multi-zone (TEMZ) Model** (Marscher 2014)

Aim to describe also

- Flux variability: flares + rapid fluctuations
- Polarization variability: $P \sim 2 - 30\%$ (weekly) + rapid fluctuations
- Polarisation angle changes

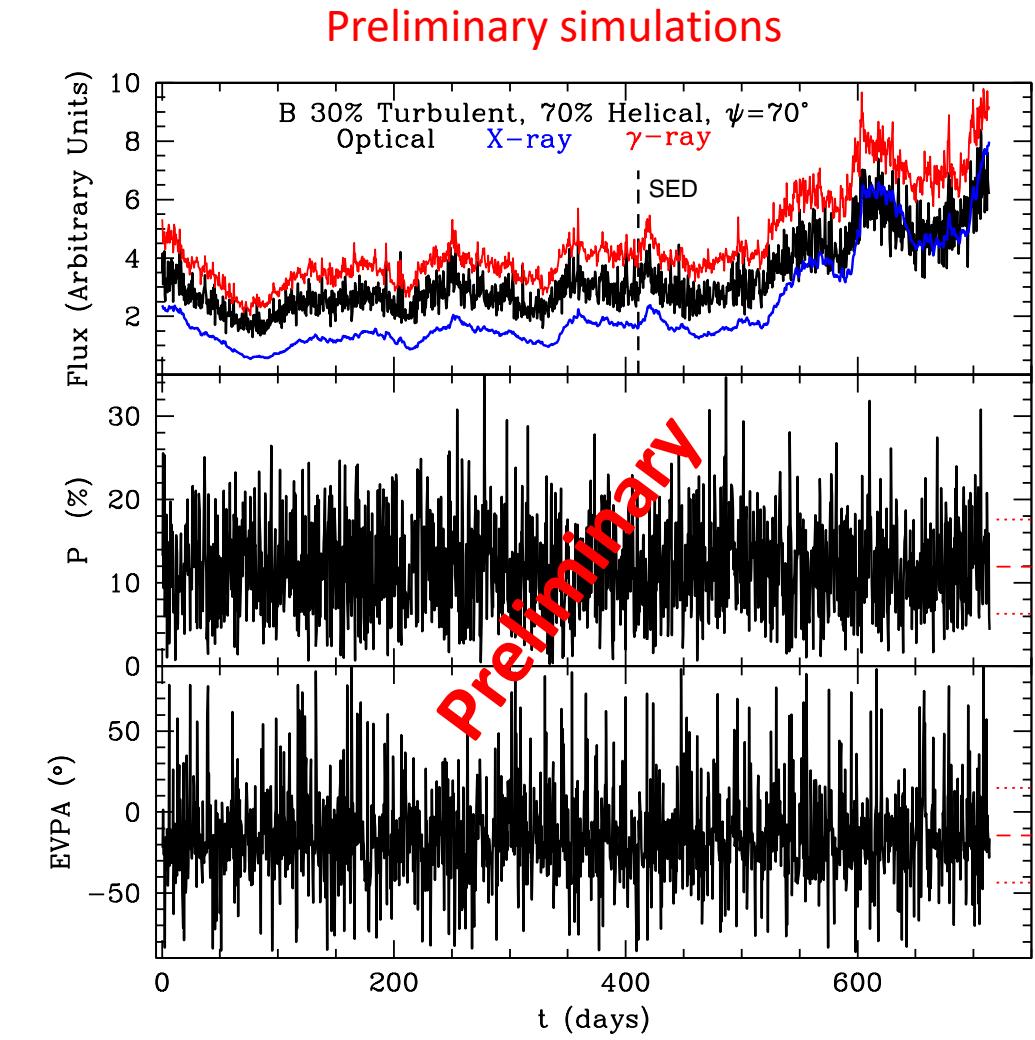
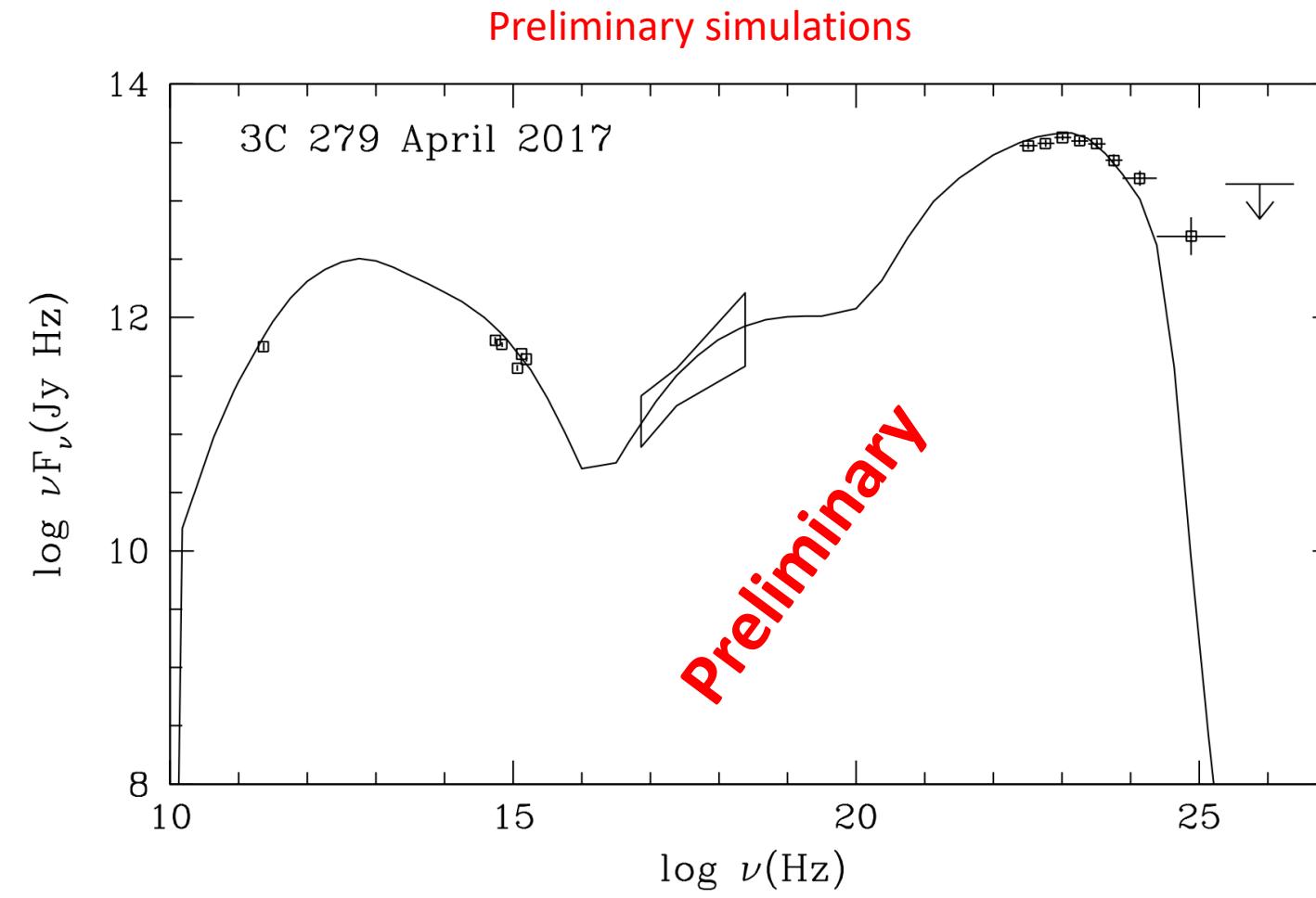


VLBI at 1.3 cm including RadioASTRON

General assumptions

- Width of jet similar to observed value
- 2880 turbulent cells, each 0.03 pc in size
- gamma-rays from Compton scattering of emission-line photons 0.6 pc from black hole (*next step: investigating the origin also from outside the BLR*)
- B field is 50% helical, 50% turbulent

Preliminary modelling results adopting the TEMZ Model (Marscher 2014)



Possible scenarios

1) Turbulent cells in the jet:

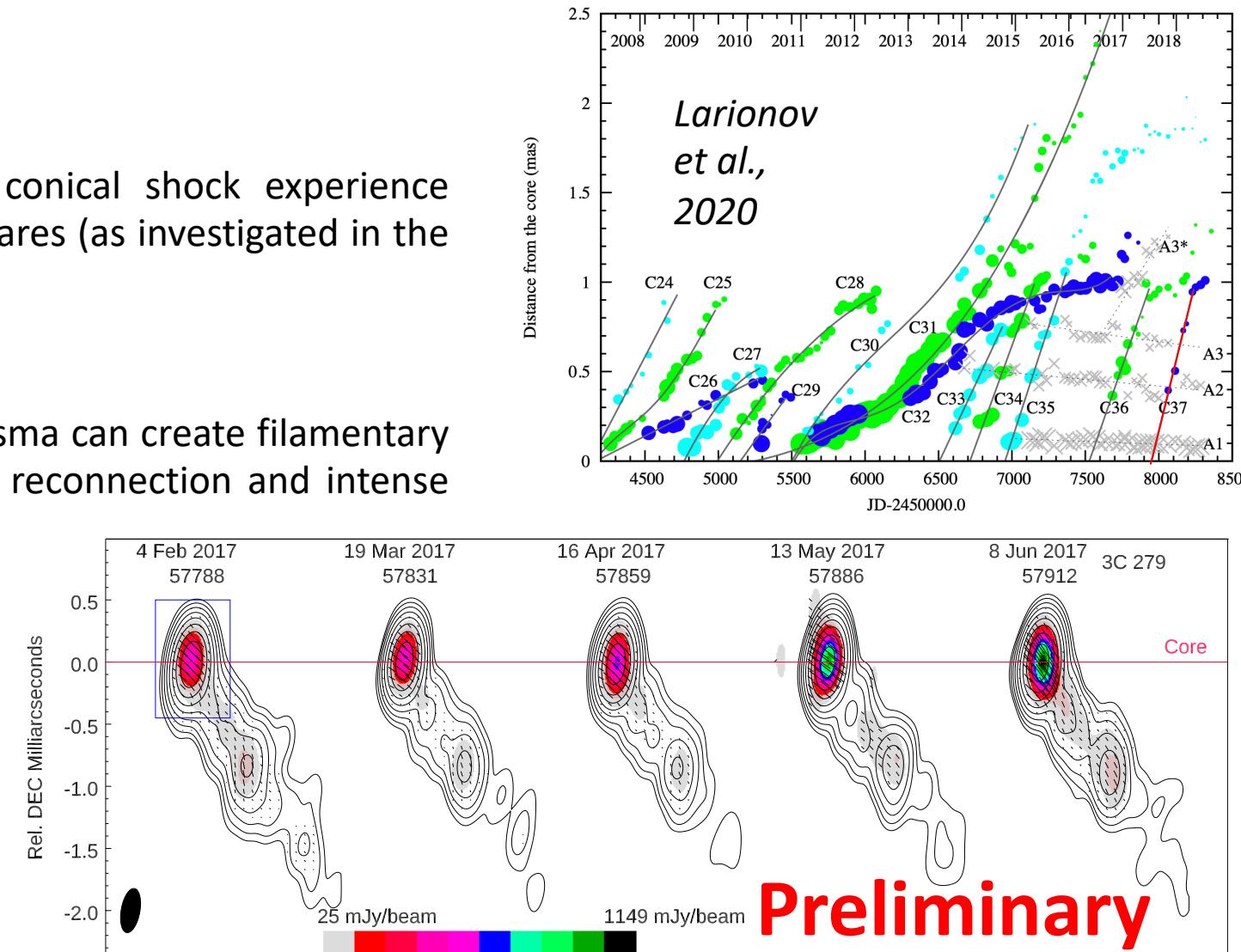
Turbulent cells passing through a stationary conical shock experience compression that can trigger rapid gamma-ray flares (as investigated in the modelling)

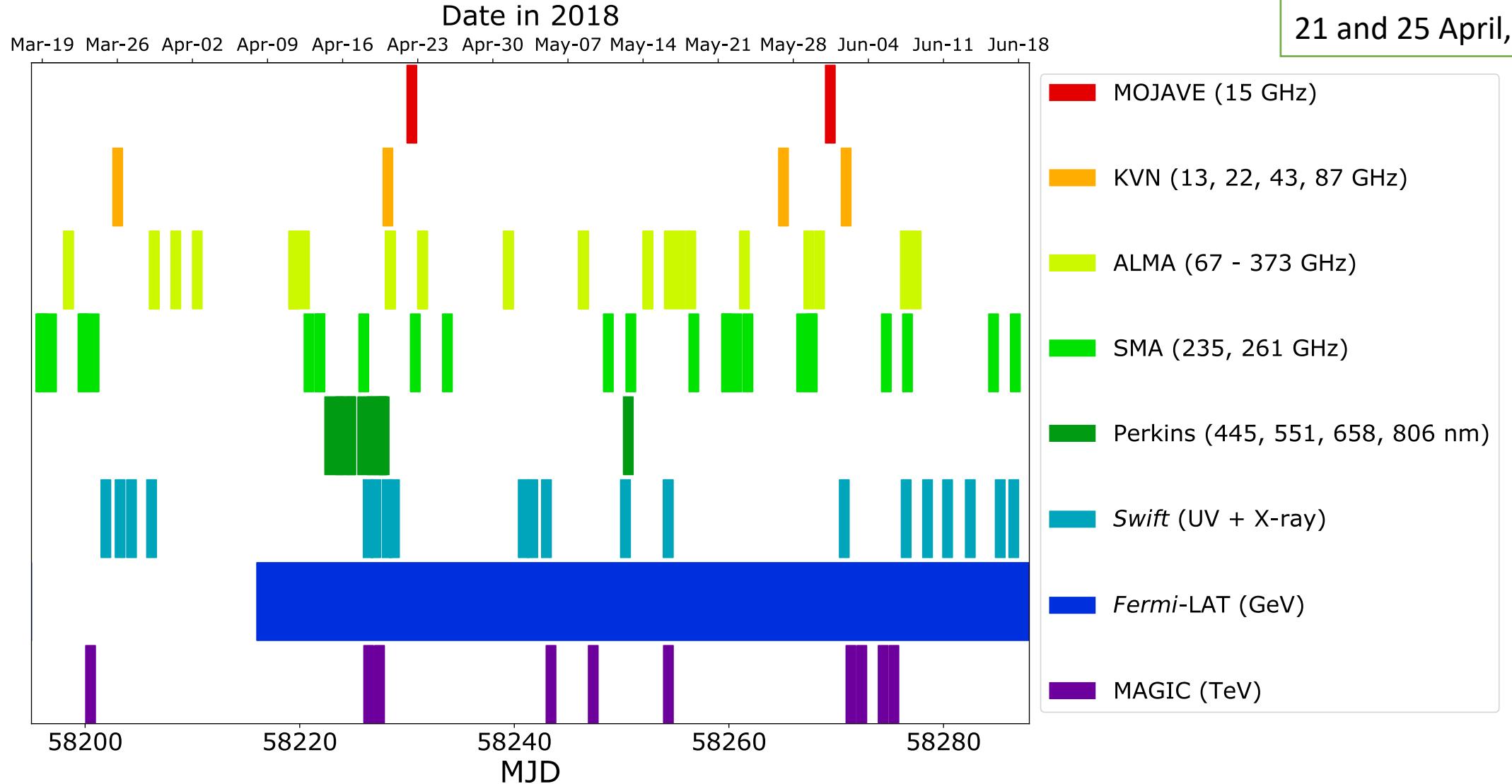
2) Magnetic reconnection:

Kink or shear-flow instabilities in a turbulent plasma can create filamentary current structures that trigger rapid, relativistic reconnection and intense high-energy emission.

3) Shock-in-Jet scenario / knot ejection:

A superluminal ($v \sim 25c$) knot was ejected around April 2 (± 13 days). pronounced increase in the radio-core polarisation intensity in April-May.

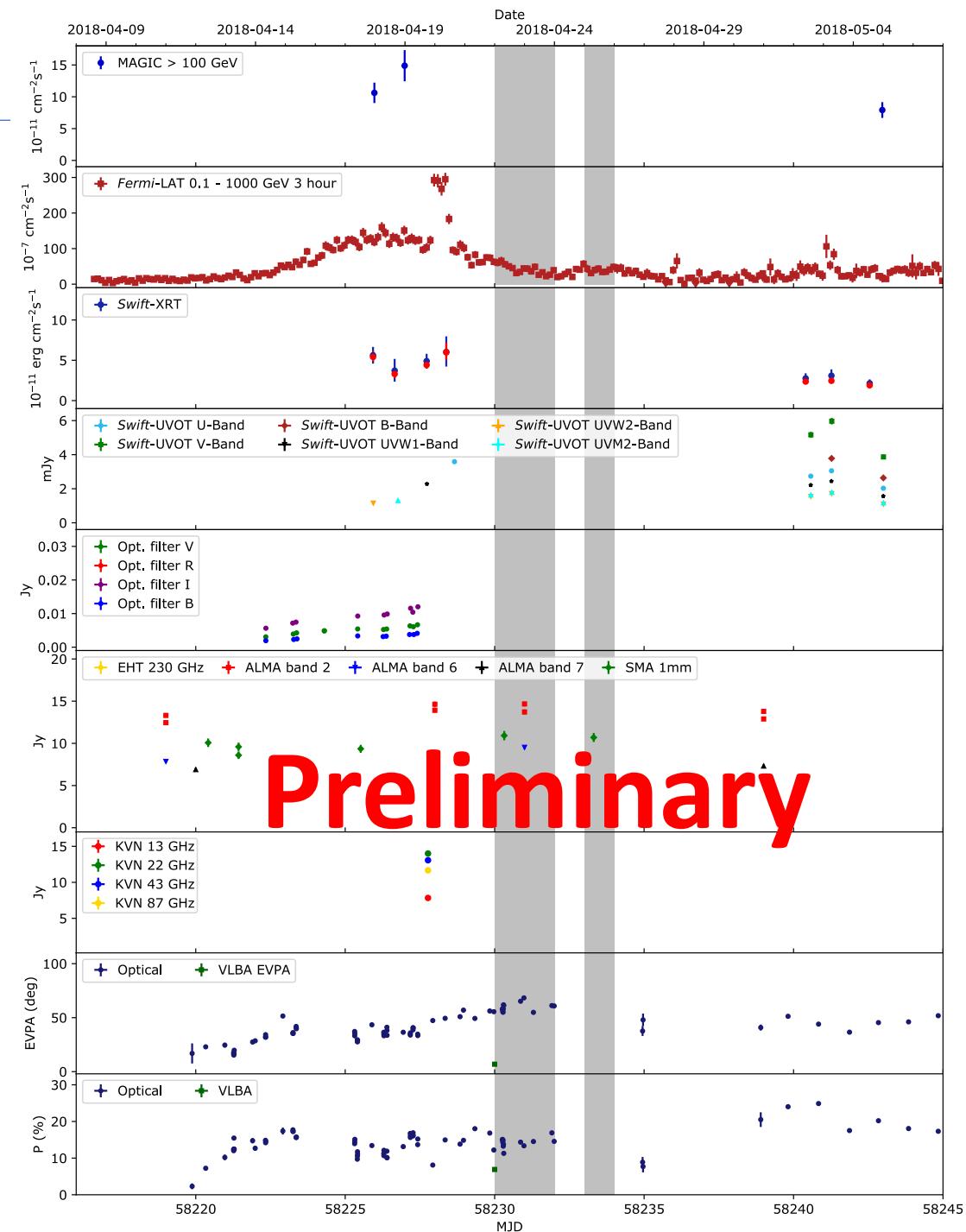




In addition, **RadioAstron** cumulative (2016-2018) observations were included

3C 279 2018 MWL variability

- EHT observations performed on
 - April 21
 - April 25
- (EHT analysis ongoing)
- Few days before the EHT observations the source underwent a **record gamma-ray flaring episode**
- No clear variability was observed at other frequencies/energies.



Outlook

Multi-wavelength observations of 3C 279 in coordination with the EHT campaign

3C 279, primary calibrator for **EHT**, was observed during the first two EHT campaigns at an angular resolution of 20 μ as:

April 5–11, 2017

April 21–25, 2018

- EHT data reveals peculiar substructures in the core, which can be interpreted as a bent jet, or a knotty structure; as well as rapid variability on daily timescales was detected.

A broad **MWL campaign**, spanning from radio (cm) to very-high-energy (VHE) gamma rays, was conducted in parallel to:

- Perform a long-term MWL study of 3C 279 to characterize its activity and variability,
- Characterise **Gamma-ray flaring episodes** observed during both the 2017 and 2018 campaigns,
- Investigate the origin of the high energy emission.

Forthcoming publications:

- The EHT-MWL paper presenting the results of the 2017 MWL campaign will be submitted soon.
- the results of the 2018 EHT and MWL campaign will also be submitted early next year

STAY TUNED!

Thanks for your attention!