

Zooming into Centaurus A Sub-parsec scale imaging with TANAMI

Astroteilchenschule 2011

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in collaboration with

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ERLANGEN CENTRE
FOR ASTROPARTICLE
PHYSICS



Julius-Maximilians-

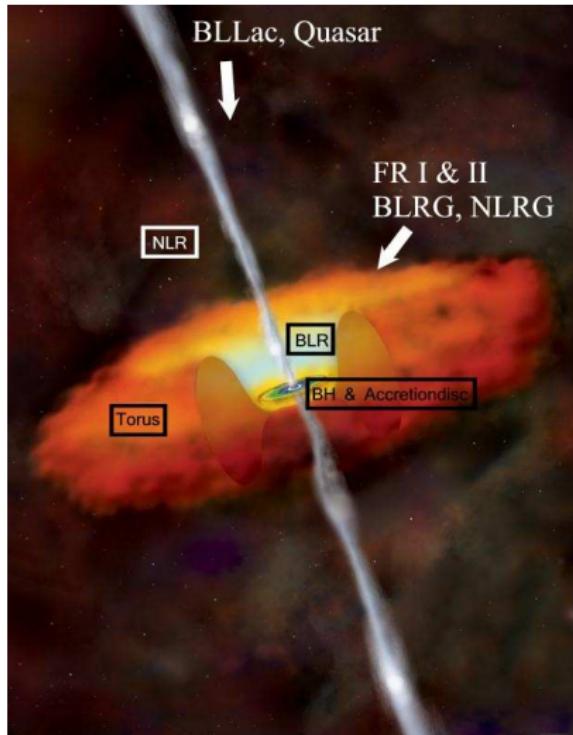
1 Radio-Loud AGN

2 The TANAMI Program

3 High-resolution VLBI observations of Centaurus A

4 Conclusion & Outlook

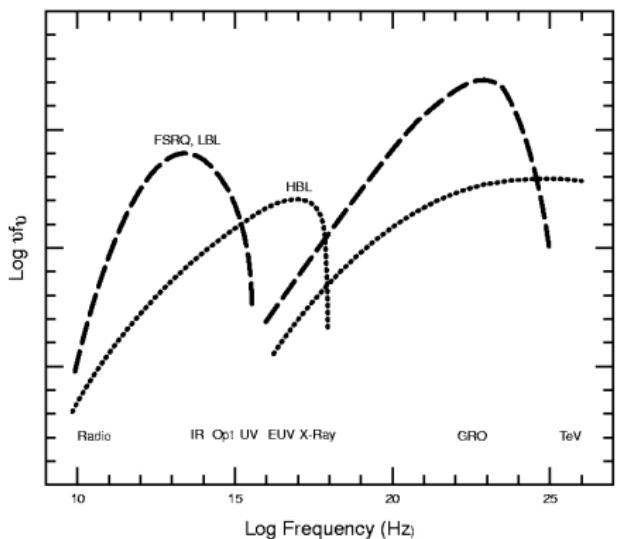
Radio-Loud AGN



- Optical: $\sim 1000\times$ brighter than 'normal' galaxy
- Basic components: SMBH, NLR, BLR, Torus, Jet
- Unification scheme for AGN: dependence on viewing angle!

Credit: NASA/CXC/M. Weiss

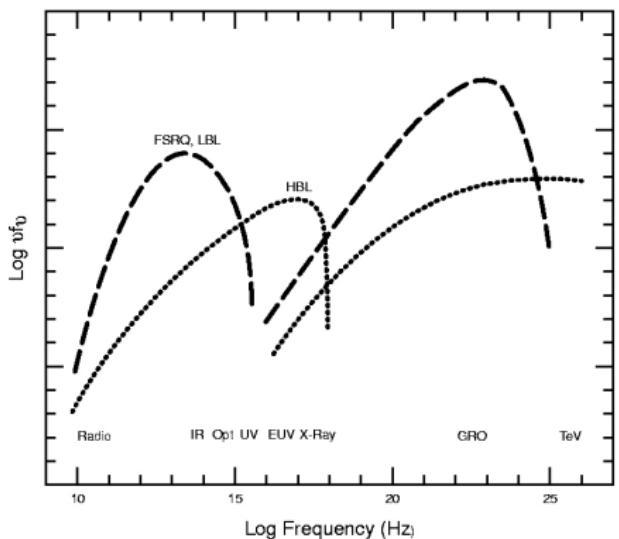
Blazar SED



- Jet dominates whole spectrum
- Double-humped: Synchrotron & Inverse-Compton peak

Credit: <http://physics.gmu.edu/~rms/blazars/index.html>

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- What are the emission mechanism in blazar jets?
- Where are γ -rays produced?
- How do jets form and evolve?

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- What are the emission mechanism in blazar jets?
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Contemporaneous multiwavelength observations

- high spatial resolution: only possible in radio (**VLBI**)
- multiwavelength monitoring

The TANAMI Program

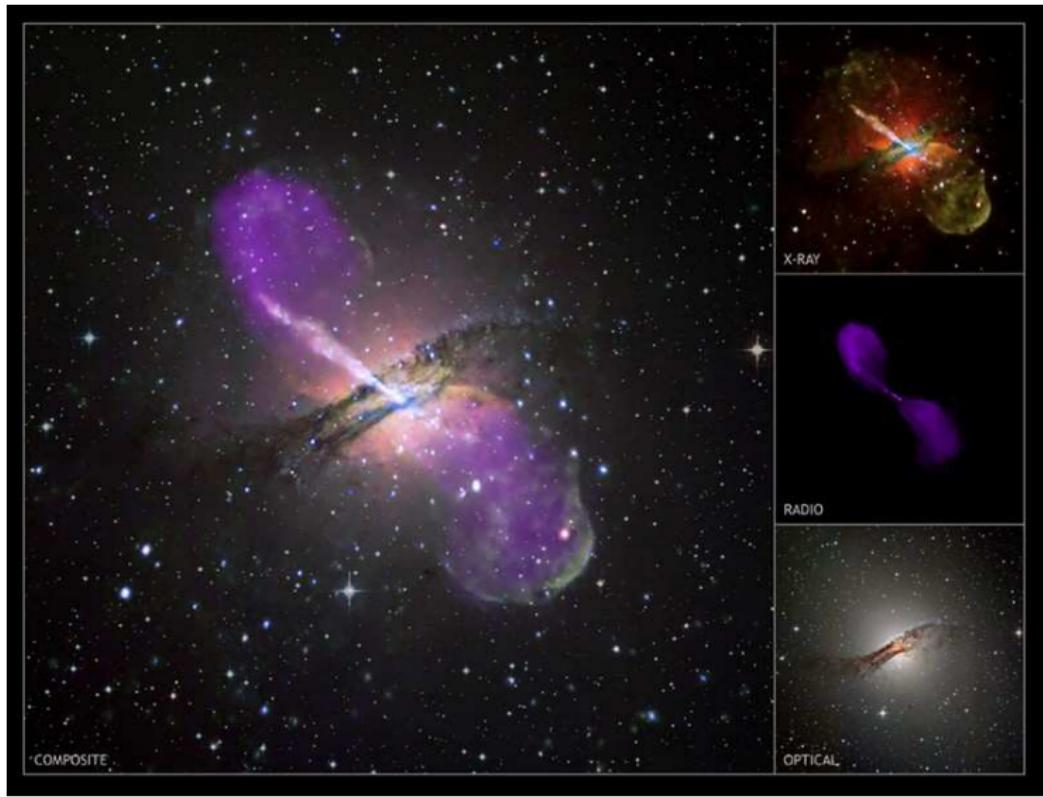
Tracking Active Galactic Nuclei with Austral Milliarcsecond Interferometry



Credit: J. Wilms/M. Kadler

- Southern Hemisphere VLBI array \Rightarrow milli-arcseconds resolution!
- bimonthly VLBI monitoring of 75 jets south of $\delta = -30^\circ$ since 2007
- Simultaneous dual-frequency observations at 8.4 & 22.3 GHz

Perfect Laboratory: Centaurus A (NGC 5128)



Credit: NASA/NSF/ESO

closest radio-loud AGN: $d \sim 3.8 \text{ Mpc} \leftrightarrow 1 \text{ mas} \cong 0.018 \text{ pc}$

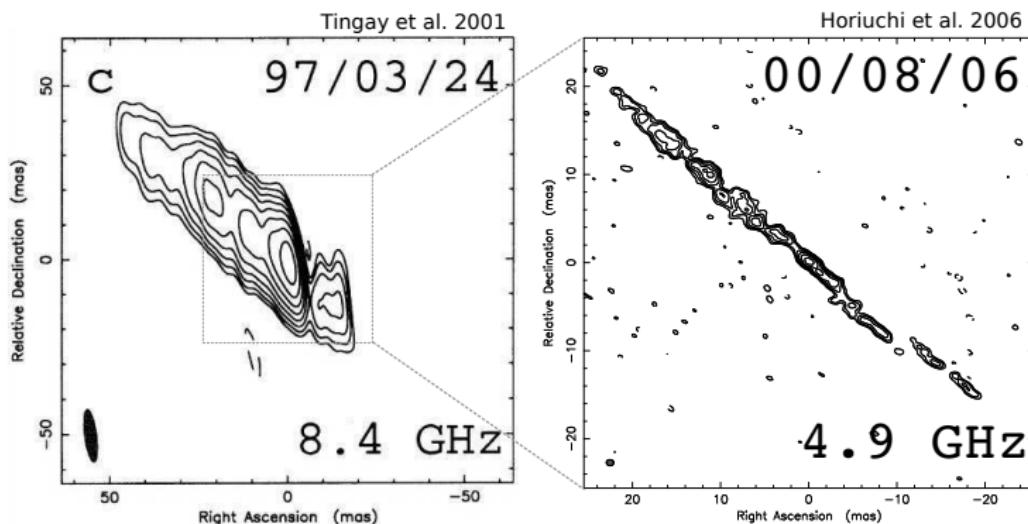
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- probe jet emission and formation mechanism

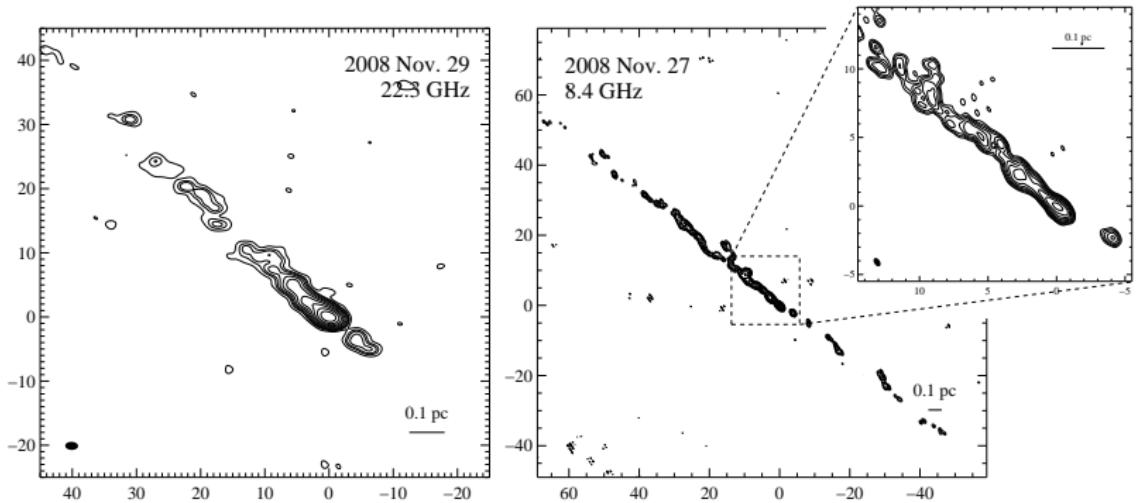
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Previous VLBI observations of Cen A:



Simultaneous Dual-frequency Images of Cen A

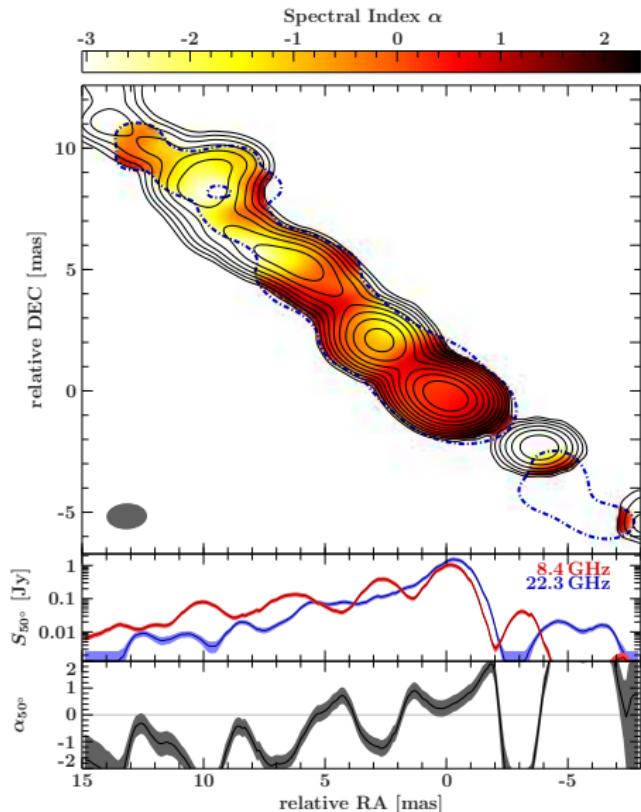


C. Müller et al. 2011, A&A, 530, L11

⇒ Highest resolution VLBI image of AGN jet ever made

- Resolve discrete jet components down to scales of ~ 3500 AU
- Study spectral changes at sub-parsec scales
- Well collimated jet at P.A. $\sim 50^\circ$ with opening angle $\lesssim 12^\circ$

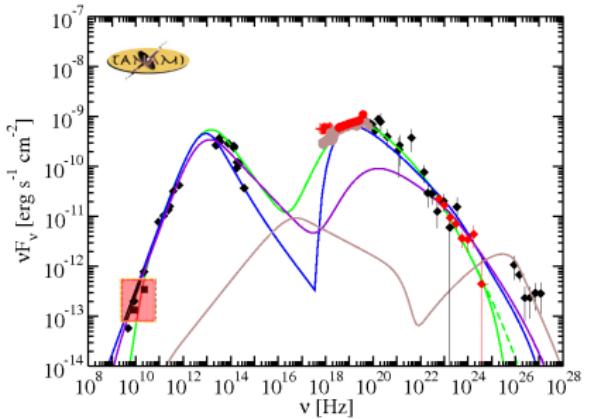
Spectral Index Map of Cen A's Sub-pc Scale Jet



$$\text{Spectral Index } \alpha \\ S_\nu \sim \nu^{+\alpha}$$

- High resolution spectral index map
- Inverted spectrum in core region
- Remarkable flat spectrum over inner few mas of jet
- Multiple optically thick emission regions

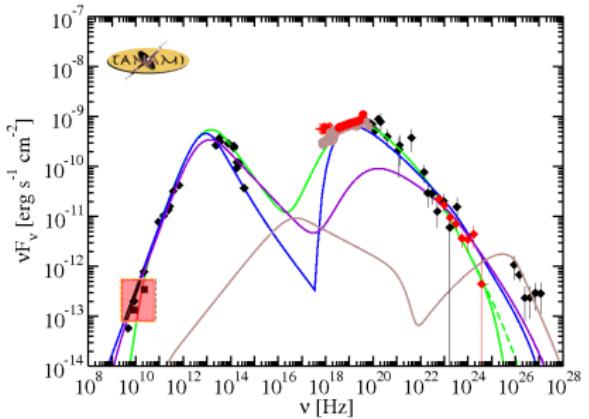
What are the production sites of the γ -rays?



SED of Cen A core emission (Abdo et al. 2011)

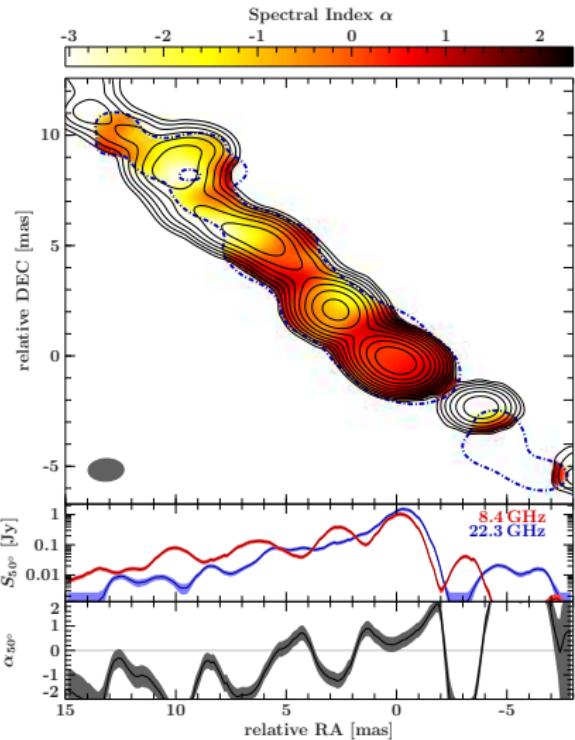
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- but: LAT accuracy $\sim 0^\circ.1$

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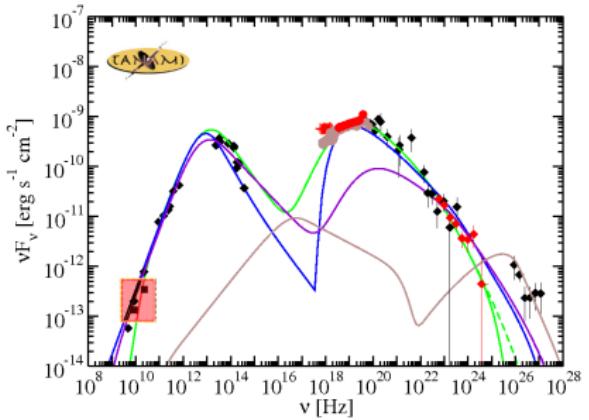


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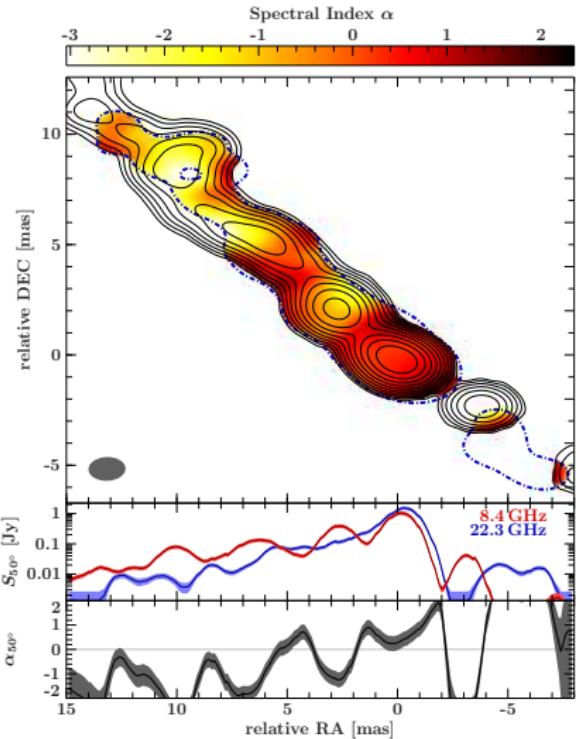


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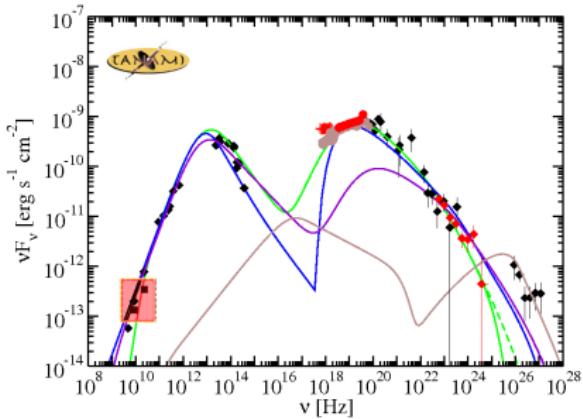
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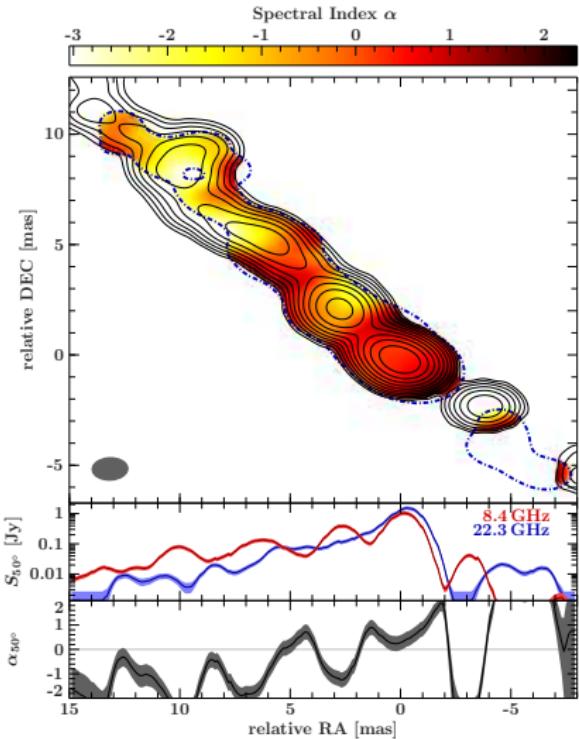
→ Multiple possible regions of high energy emission

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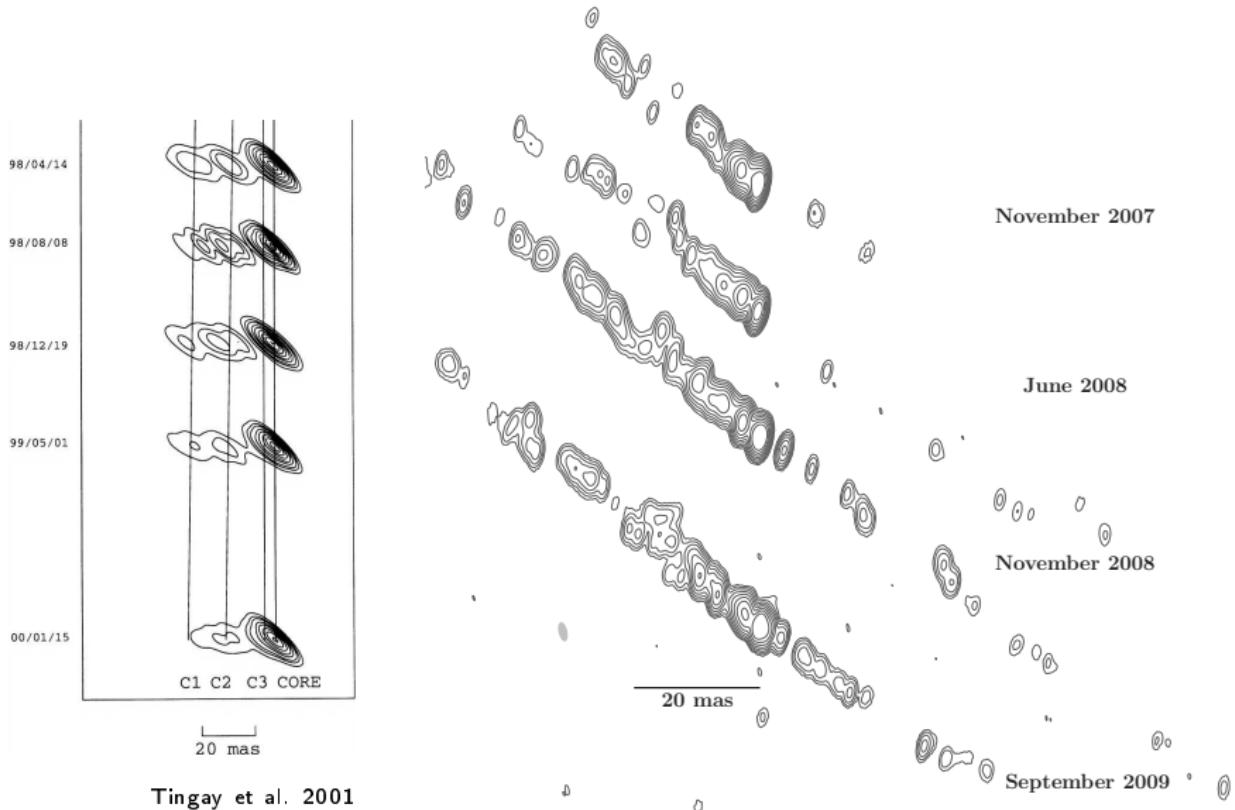
SED of Cen A core emission (Abdo et al. 2011)

→ Constraints on emission models of broadband SEDs

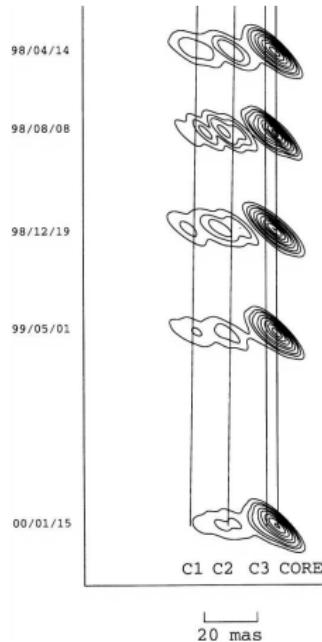


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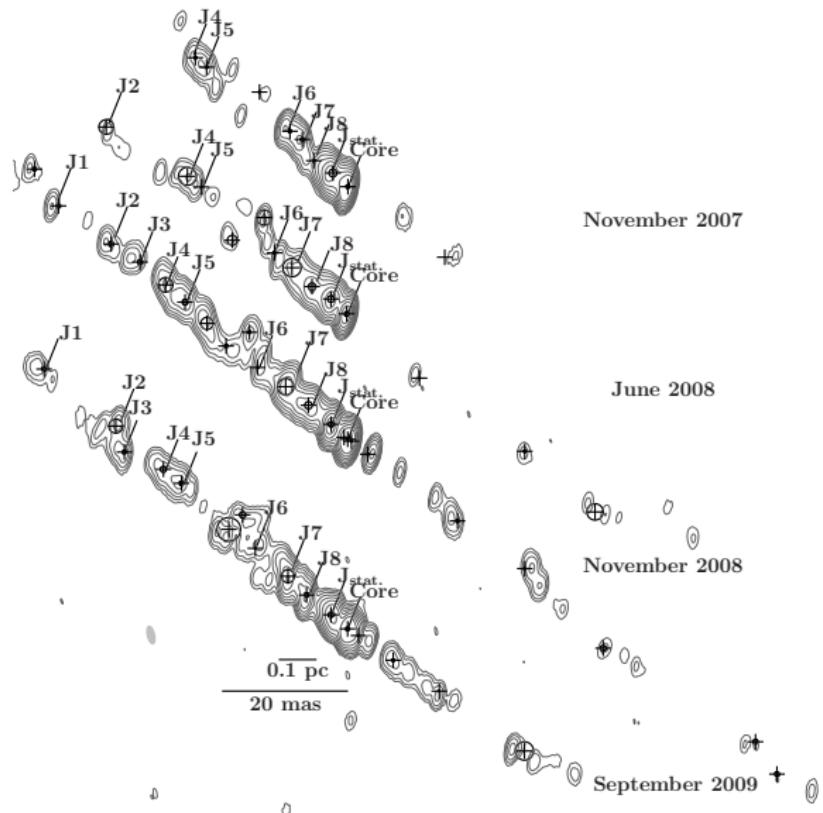
Cen A Jet Kinematics at Sub-parsec Scales



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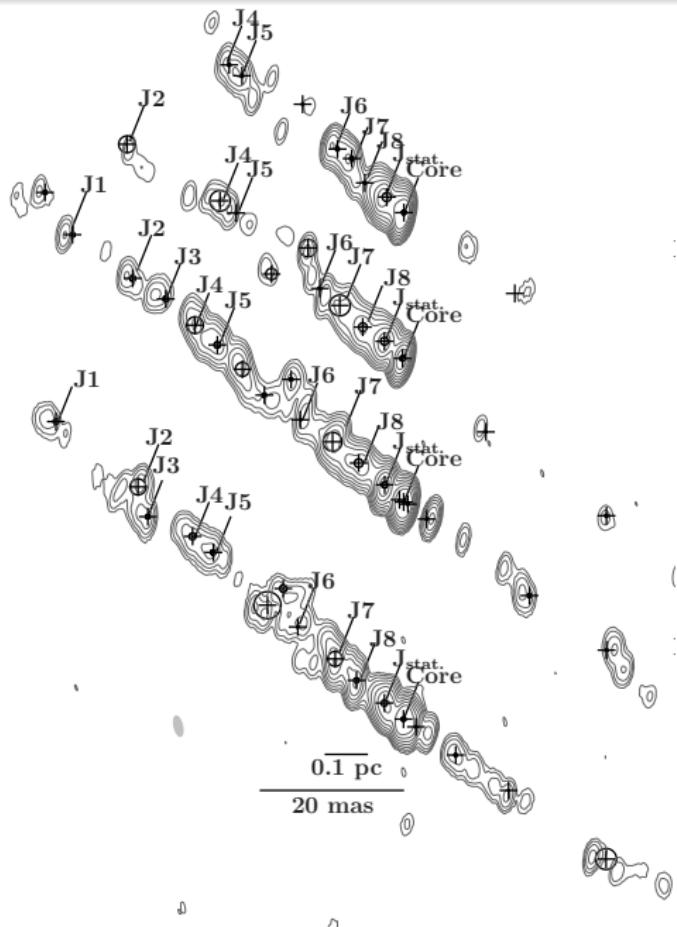
Tingay et al. 2001



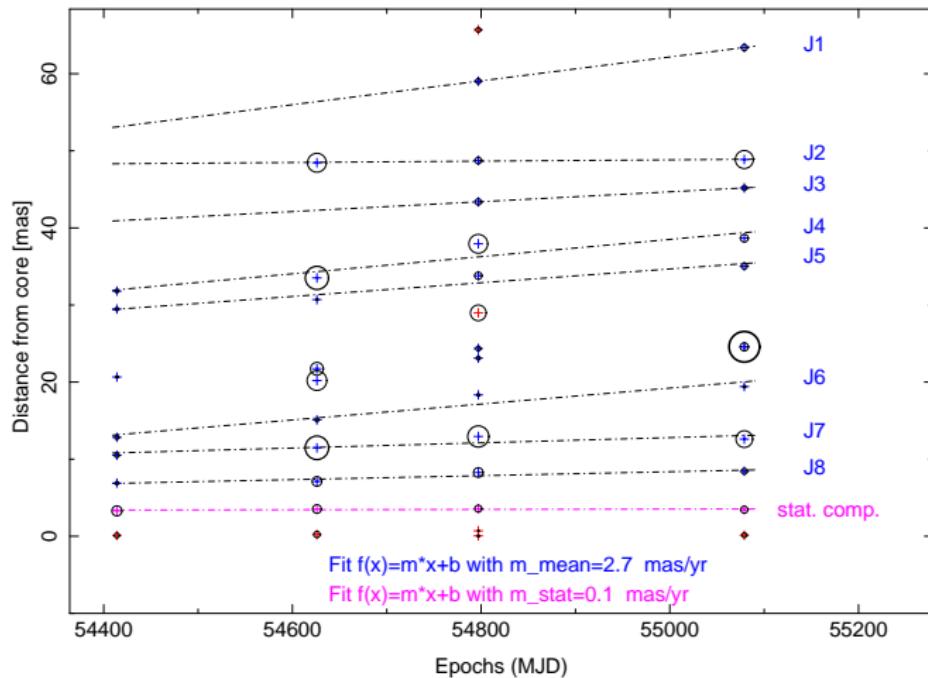
C. Müller et al. 2011, in prep.

Cen A Jet Kinematics at Sub-parsec Scales

- complex substructure
- stationary component at ~ 3.5 mas
- jet widening & flux decrease at ~ 23 mas
- similarity also to space-VLBI image



Apparent Jet Speed Analysis



C. Müller et al. 2011, in prep.

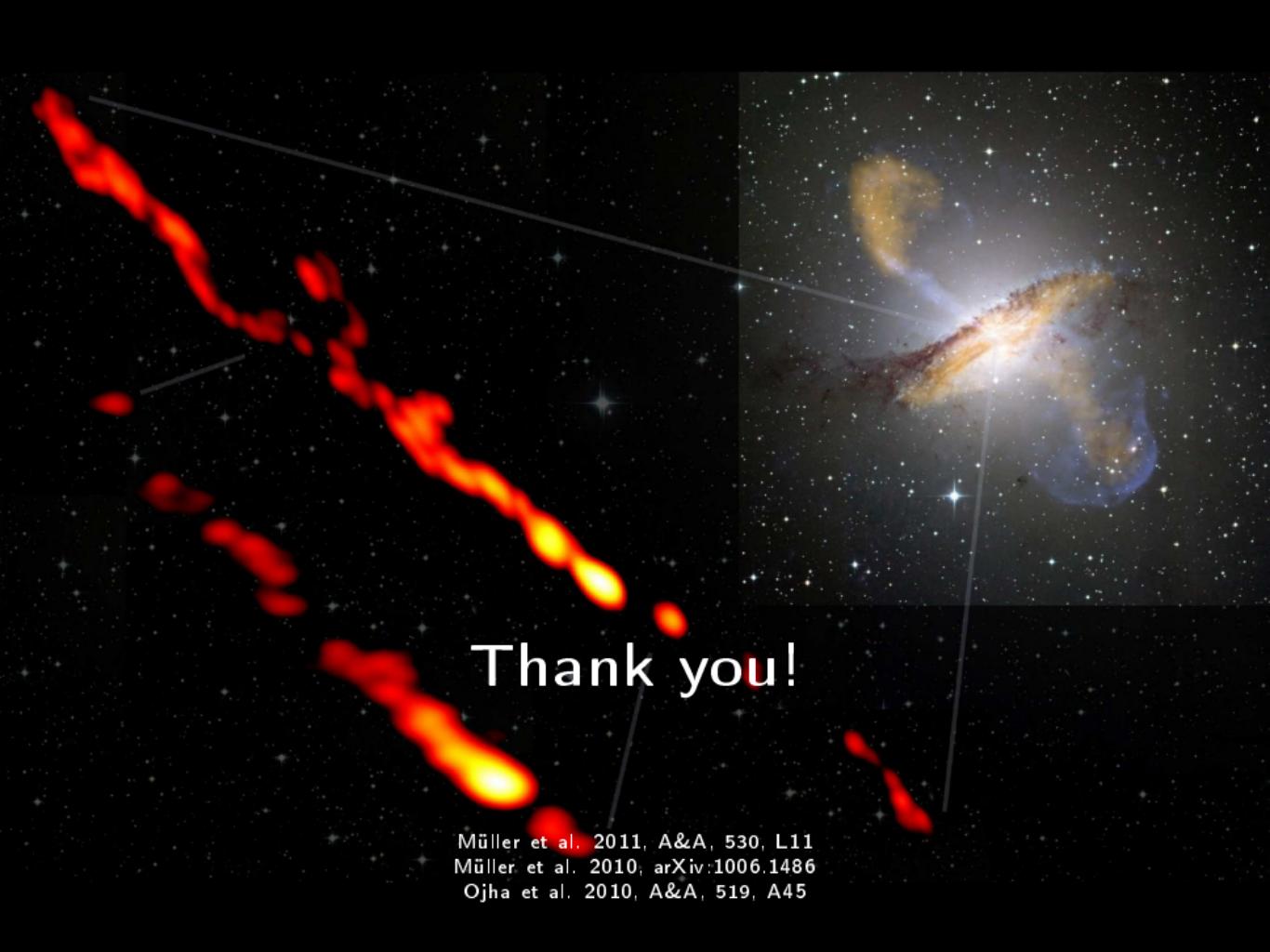
- mean apparent jet speed $v_{\text{app,mean}} \approx 2.7 \text{ mas/yr} \approx 0.16c$
- moderate peak-flux variability
- differential motion: fastest component with $v_{\text{app}} \approx 4 \text{ mas/yr}$

Conclusion & Outlook

- Cen A's jet was resolved down to scales of ~ 0.018 pc
 \Rightarrow Highest resolution view of AGN jet ever made reveals complex substructure
- Spectral index map \Rightarrow multiple possible origins of γ -rays

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- * Multi-epoch dual-frequency TANAMI monitoring of Cen A
 \Rightarrow Evolution of spectral index
 \Rightarrow Proper motion analysis for jet and counterjet
- * Spectral and kinematical analysis of whole TANAMI sample
 \Rightarrow Statistics, key parameters for jet broadband emission models

The background of the image shows a dense field of stars and several galaxies of different sizes and colors. A prominent feature is a long, luminous filament of galaxies extending from the bottom left towards the top right. This filament is composed of numerous smaller galaxies, some appearing as red and orange points of light, while others are larger and more diffuse. In the upper right quadrant, there is a larger, more massive galaxy cluster with a central bright core and surrounding filaments of gas and dust.

Thank you!

Müller et al. 2011, A&A, 530, L11
Müller et al. 2010, arXiv:1006.1486
Ojha et al. 2010, A&A, 519, A45