June 14: Active Galactic Nuclei

- Required readings:
 - Short introduction on <u>Active Galactic Nuclei</u>
 - Answer two questions on Slido and look through the two associated papers.
- Other useful references (not required readings):
 - Complete up-to-date review of relativistic jets in AGN: <u>Blandford, Maier, Redhead 2019, ARAA, 57, 467</u>
 - Flux variability in gamma rays: <u>Begelman, Fabian & Rees</u> <u>2008, MNRAS, 384, 19</u>
 - Properties of AGN at all wavelengths: Active Galactic Nuclei, Robson 1996, Wiley

Slido Question 1

Answer on Slido: https://app.sli.do/event/9bgkzolg/live/polls



Figure 14: Photon index vs. gamma-ray luminosity. Red: FSRQs; green: LSP-BL Lacs; light blue: ISP-BL Lacs; dark blue: HSP-BL Lacs; magenta: other AGNs (circles: NLSy1s; squares: radio galaxies; up triangles: SSRQs; down triangles: AGNs of other types). If one looks at all the blazars detected by LAT, why would their spectral index be correlated with gamma-ray luminosity?



The Third Catalog of Active Galactic Nuclei Detected by the Fermi Large Area Telescope; Ackermann et al. 2015, ApJ, 810, 14

Slido Question 2

Answer on Slido: <u>https://app.sli.do/event/zjenm0zr</u>



- Fig. 8: Correlation between the X-ray flux and the Whipple and HEGRA γ -ray fluxes: epochs 1 (*filled circles*), 2 (*open circles*), 3 (*squares*), and 4 (*asterisks*). Only points with a direct overlap of the γ -ray and X-ray observations have been included.
- This figure plots the gamma-ray flux of a blazar vs its X-ray flux. Why would we expect the fluxes to be correlated, and what happens when they are not?

Multiwavelength Observations of Strong Flares from the TeV Blazar 1ES 1959+650; Krawczynski et al. 2004, ApJ, 601, 151