The nuclear structure of 3C 84 with Space VLBI (Radioastron) observations

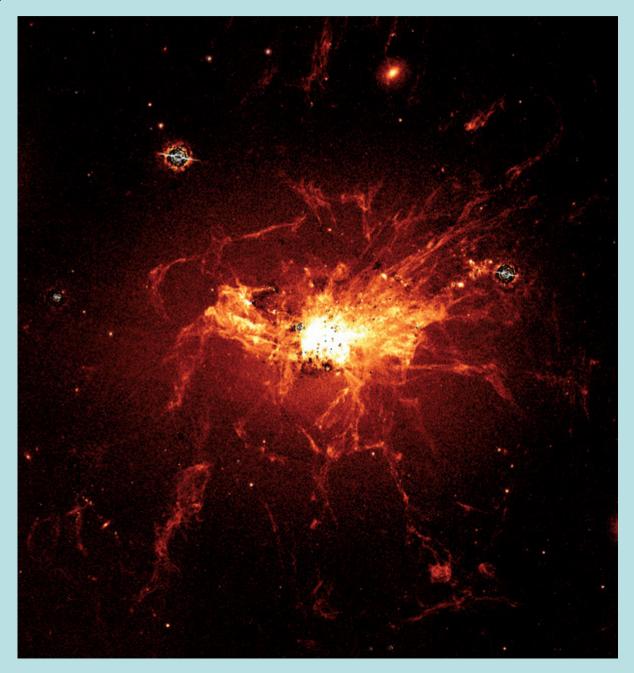
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In collaboration with:

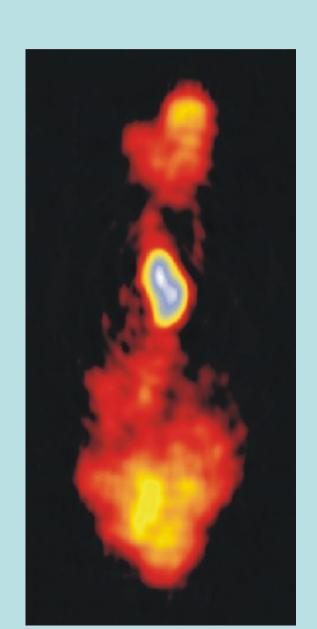
- M. Giroletti, M. Orienti, R. Lico, K. Hada, F. D'Ammando IRA-INAF
- H. Nagai, M. Honma NAOJ
- M. Kino, B.W. Sohn, S-S. Lee KASI
- T. Savolainen, A. Lobanov, T. Krichbaum, G. Bruni,
 - A. Zensus MPIfR-Bonn
- Y. Kovalev Astro Space Center Moscow et al.

HST image of NGC 1275 with the red filter (F625W) contains the H alpha line (Fabian et al 2008). The image measures 140x150 arcsec in size.



3C84: A gamma-ray bright misaligned AGN

- BCG of the Perseus Cluster
- Prototypical cooling core cluster
- One of the strongest compact radio sources
- Extensively studied up to 87 GHz (radio)
- Nearby: z=0.0176 1 mas = 0.344 pc
- Central mass 3.4 x 10⁸ solar masses
- 0.1 mas = $10^3 r_g$

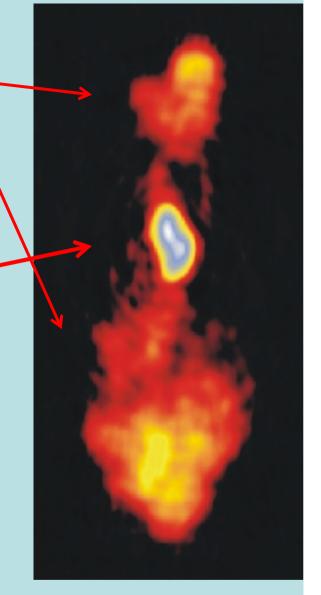


At mas resolution 3C84 shows two symmetric 'lobes' with evidence of absorption in the Northern one

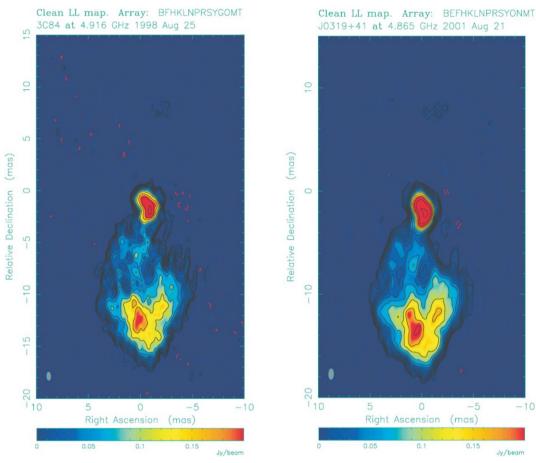
At sub-mas 3C84 appears one-sided with slow proper motion (sub-luminal): 0.1 - 0.5 c in contrast with the sidness asymmetry and the high jet velocity required by the gammaray emission

If the source is intrinsically symmetric it should have relativistic Jets: v = 0.9c if theta = 25 deg

→ large deceleration expected because of jet interaction with a dense ISM (cooling cluster, Liuzzo et a. 2010)



Contour images of the total intensities from the two VSOP observations.

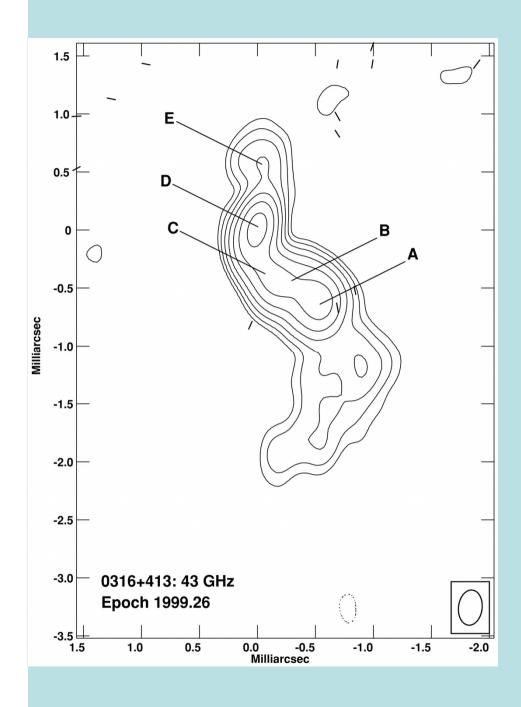


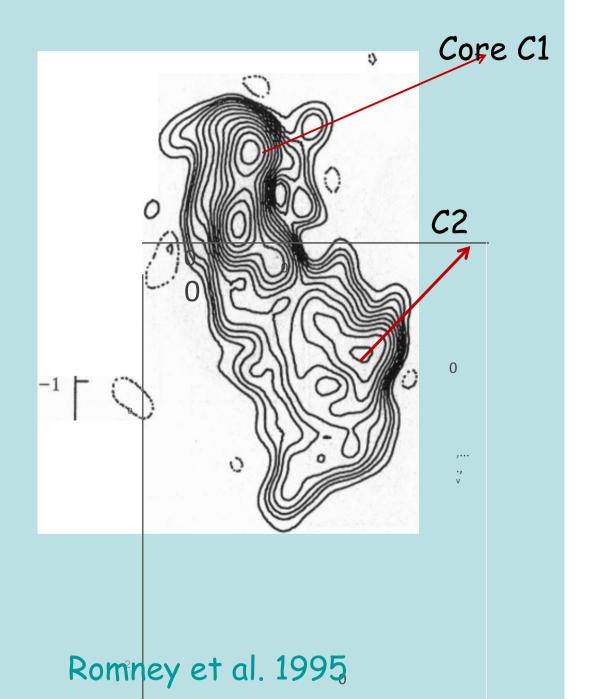
Asada K et al. Publ Astron Soc Jpn 2006;58:261-270

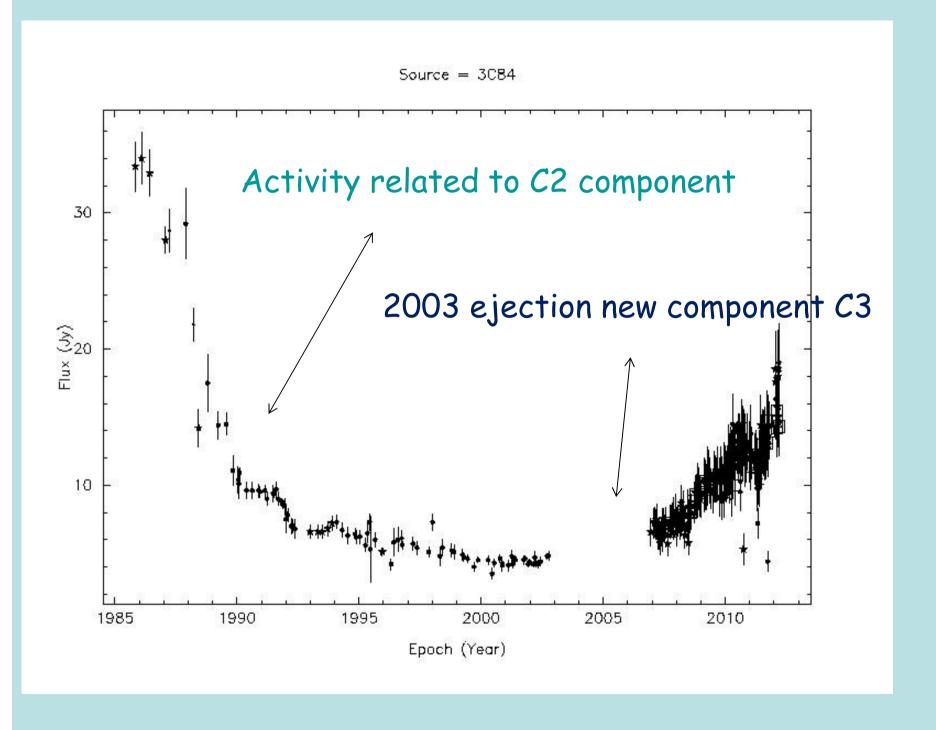
© 2006 Astronomical Society of Japan



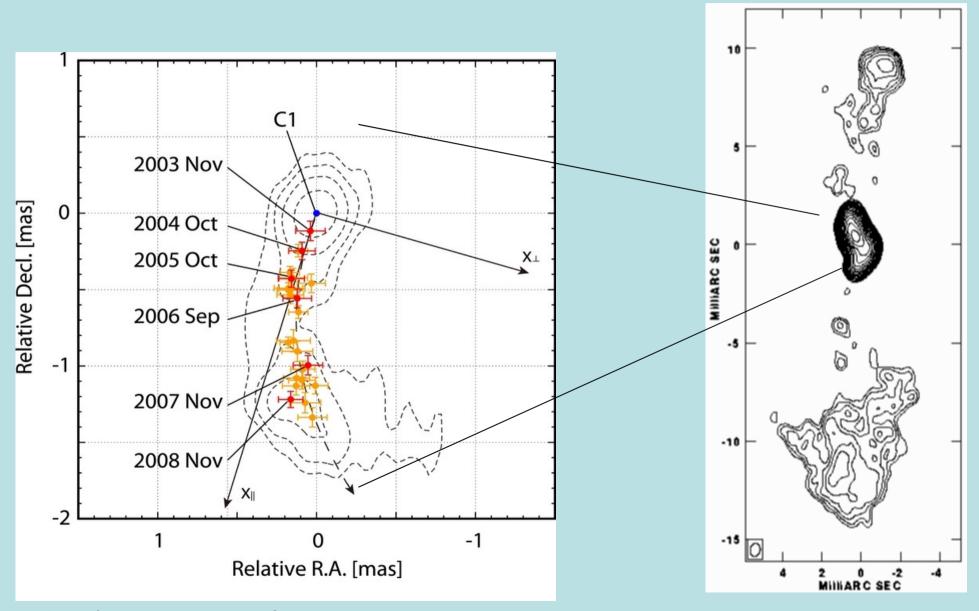
From Asada et al. 2006, VSOP observations → Lobe proper motion → Lobe age: 1959 outburst



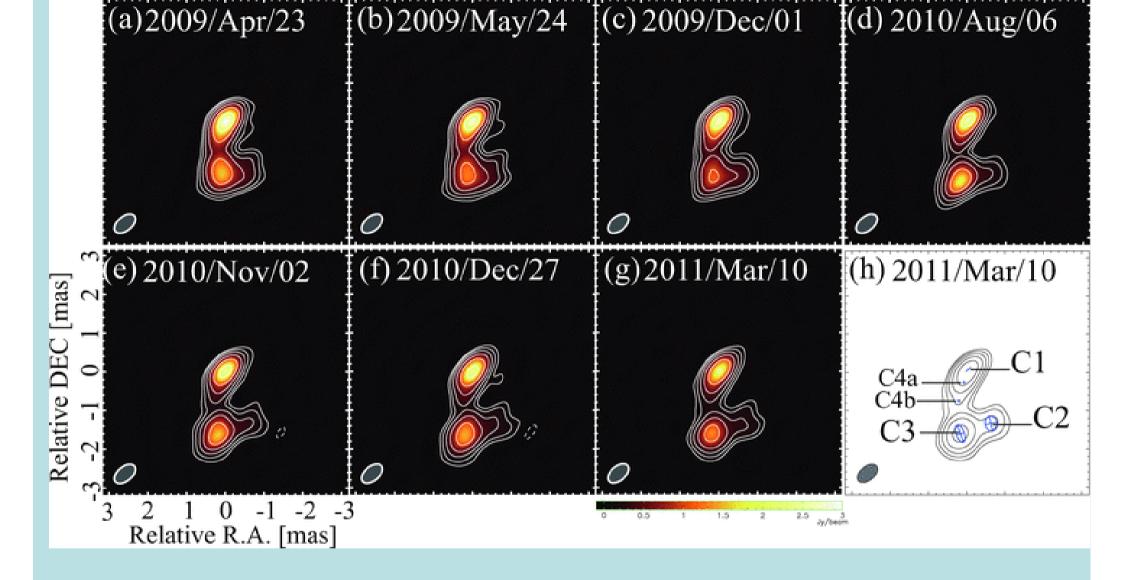




VLBA at 43 GHz in the period of 2002-2008 Kenta Suzuki et al. 2012

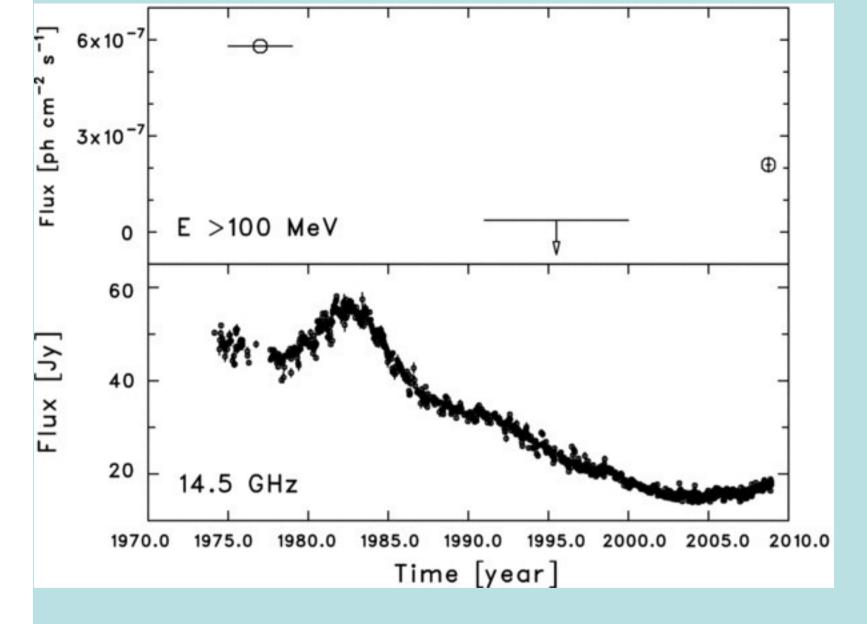


Peak position of C3

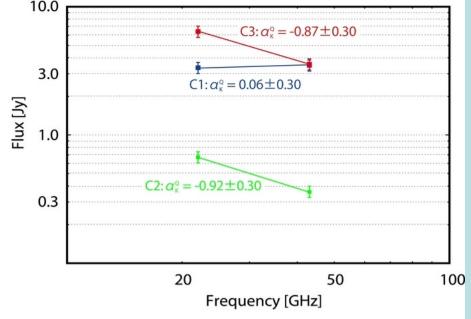


VERA 43 GHz images from Nagai et al. 2012

New ejection C3, flux density increase

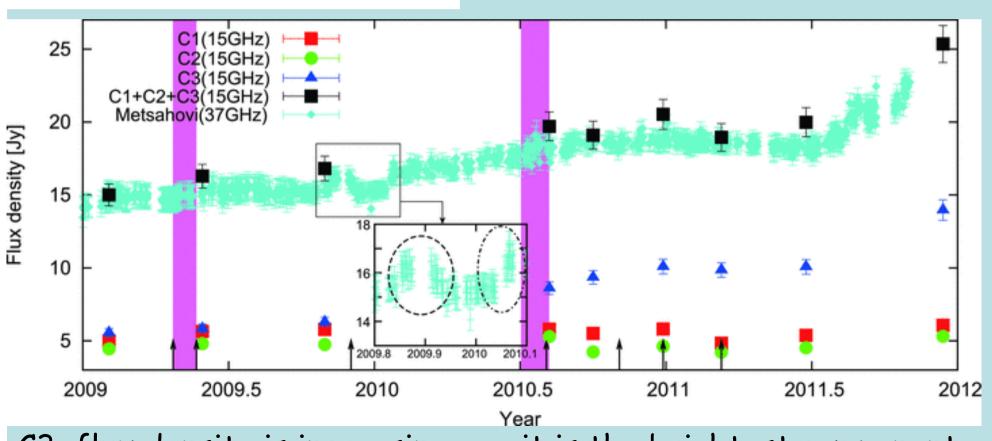


2009 August detected by Fermi-LAT Abdo et al. 2009

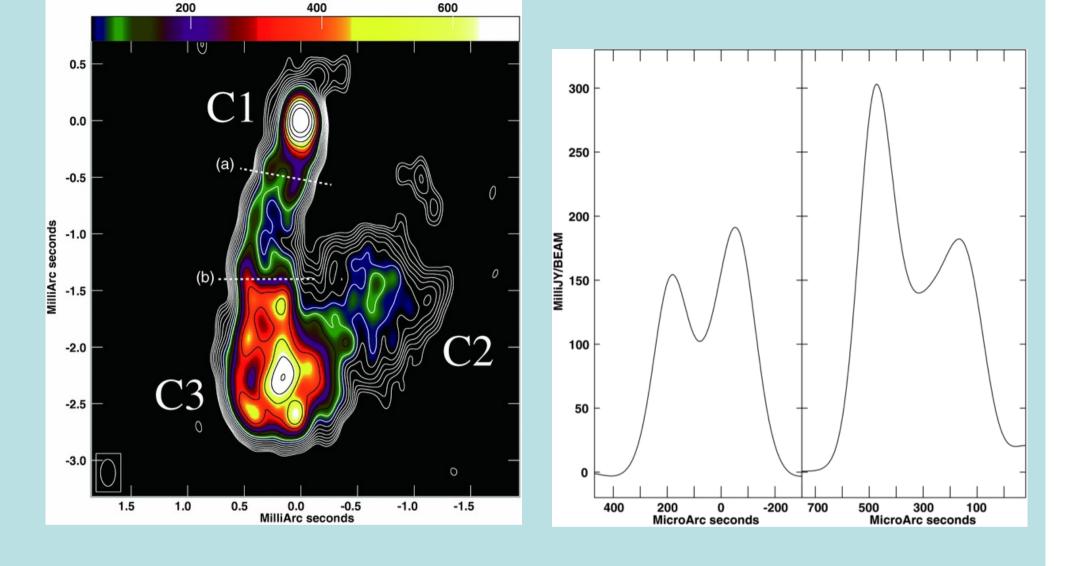


Spectral index information suggest C1 as the radio core

No strong connection between gamma-ray flares and radio activity



C3 flux density is increasing -- it is the brightest component



January 2013 image VLBA at 43 GHz

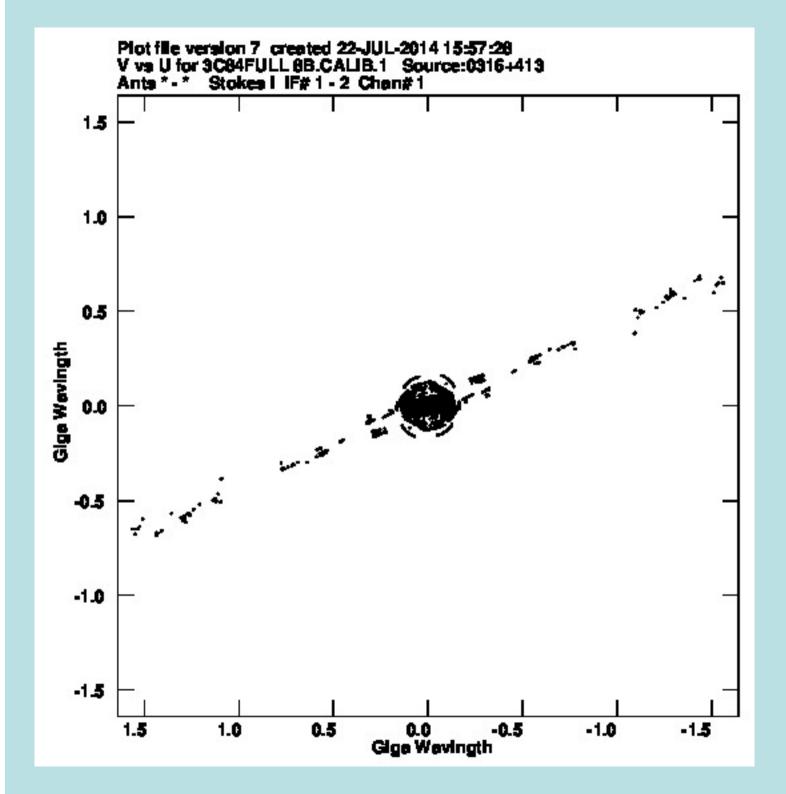
Nagai et al. 2014

Radioastron: September 21, 2013

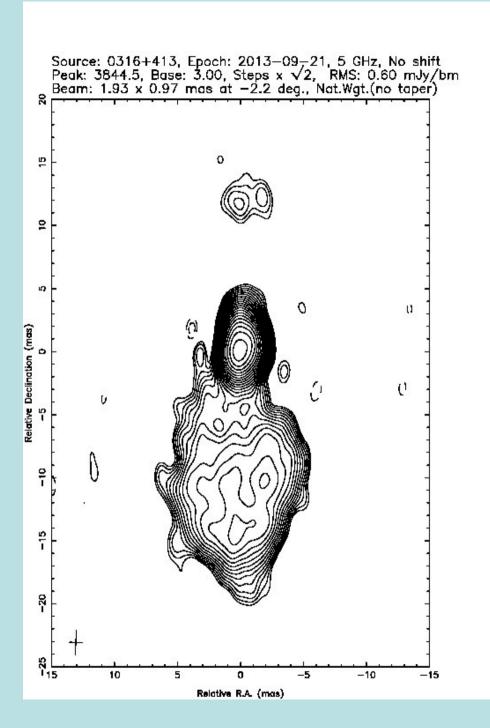
JVLA - phased array at 22 GHz, but observations also at different Frequencies:

JVLA only: unresolved nuclear structure:

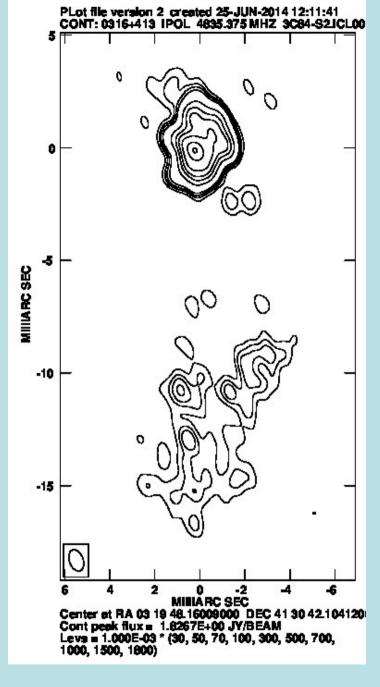
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5 GHz 17.5 Jy
15 GHz 35.9 Jy 5-15 GHz spectral index -0.65 self abs.
22 GHz 42.3 Jy 15-22 GHz -0.43 self. Abs.
43 GHz 29.3 Jy 22-43 0.55
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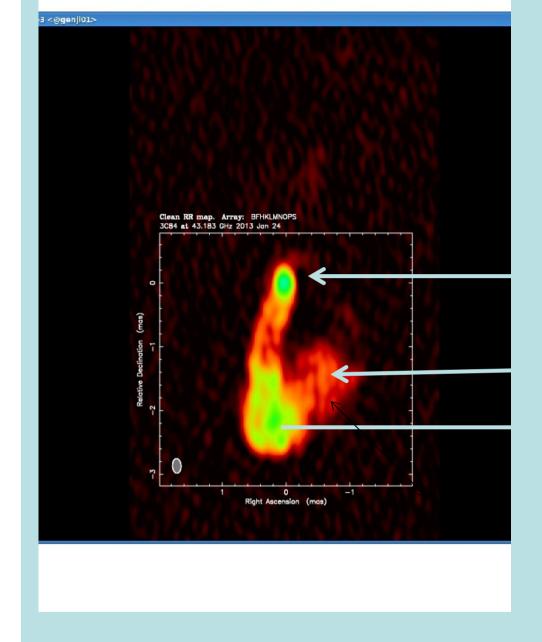
UV coverage Radioastron at 5 GHz after data editing and calibration

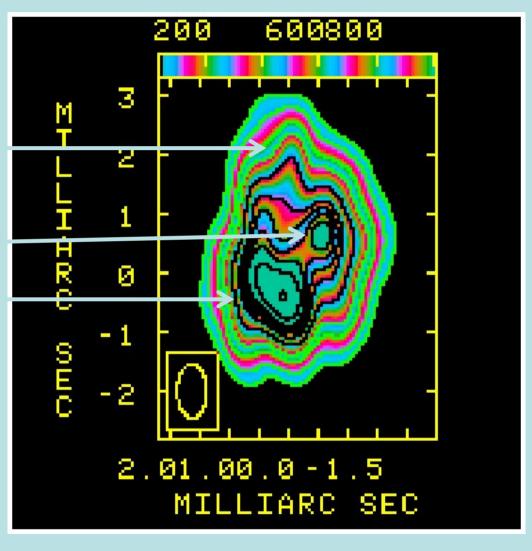


Ground only baselines



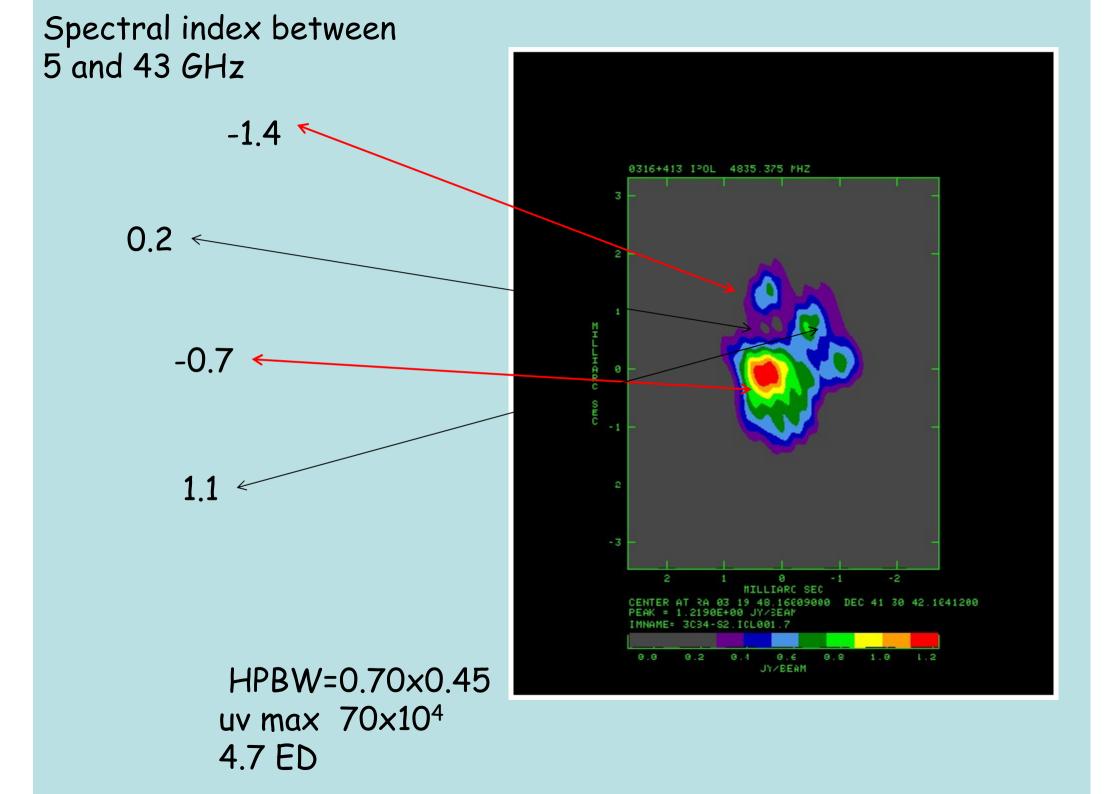
Ground + a few space bas. 2 ED





43 GHz image from Nagai et al. 2014 - HPBW: 0.24x0.13

5 GHz Radioastron image 0.9×0.5 mas



- 1990 2000: source in a low flux density phase centrally peaked jet no VHE emission
- C2 now relatively steep spectrum: 1990 2000 activity connection with 1959 lobes?

After 2005: nuclear activity + C3 → increasing flux density new jet orientation limb-brightened jet VHE activity: 2009, 2010, 2013 Jan. (GeV)

C3 self-absorbed - new ejection - connection with 1959 lobes? C1 core self-absorbed

Tavecchio and Ghisellini 2014: the overall SED of 3C84 can be reproduced in the framework of the «spine-shear» model.

Radioastron results (only from 5 GHz data):

- 1) 3C 84 core self-absorbed unresolved at about 0.4 0.3 mas
- 2) One-sided jet resolved in agreement with limb-brightened structure spectral index = 0.2
- 3) C3 compact and bright component surrounded by a diffuse emission
- 4) C2 emission diffuse and steep spectrum (1.1 = old emission)
- → Previous activity misaligned by IGM not connected to lobes?

We need a better insight of the core and the C3 region

→ radioastron 22 GHz data

Radioastron jet

Thank You

18/07/2011 04:48