Longitudinal and transverse velocity fields in parsec-scale jets

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Wavelet-based Image Segmentation and Evaluation (WISE)















One of the closest radio galaxy (z = 0.0043, **1 mas** ~ **0.089 pc**)

11 VLBA observations between 2007/01/27 and 2007/08/26, at 43 GHz (**Beam ~ 0.4 x 0.2 mas ~ 56 x 28 Rs**) with **3 weeks** interval (Craig Walker) Few persistent features: **model fit not possible**

M87

- Apparent acceleration in the sheath
- Velocity difference between northern and southern sheath: suggests clockwise rotation (jet or K-H instability pattern rotation)

2.0

1.5

1.0

0.5

0.0

0

 β_{app}



Identification of multiple components velocity

- Goal: determining multiple speed in overlapping features (optically thin)
- Stacked cross correlation analysis

$$SNCC = \frac{\sum_{scales} \sum_{s_i \in S_a} NCC(s_i, S_b)}{n_{segments}}$$

- Result in a 2D map with longitudinal and lateral velocity as axis.
- Peak in SNCC correspond to a prominent velocity component
- Tested on simulated jet.
- Significance determined through Monte Carlo simulation.
- Can be performed over a a certain region and/or several epochs.



Summary

- WISE provides reliable reconstruction of the velocity field in transversely resolved flows.
- Result shows **excellent agreement** with global kinematic changes obtained from model-fit analysis of VLBI images.
- Results on 3c273 and 3c120 presents more evidence of Kelvin Helmholtz instabilities in AGN jets
- Analysis of M87 suggest a stratified flow with a fast (~ 2c) and a slower speed (~ 0.5c).