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Novo mesto

Samobor

Karlovac

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Gospic

Mali Lošinj

Zadar

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Šibenik

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Wörthersee

Spittal an
der Drau

Villacho

Jesenice

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Mantova

Reggio Emilia

La Spezia

Massa

Lucca

Viareggio

Pisa

Empoli

Cesena

Rimini

Forli

Imola

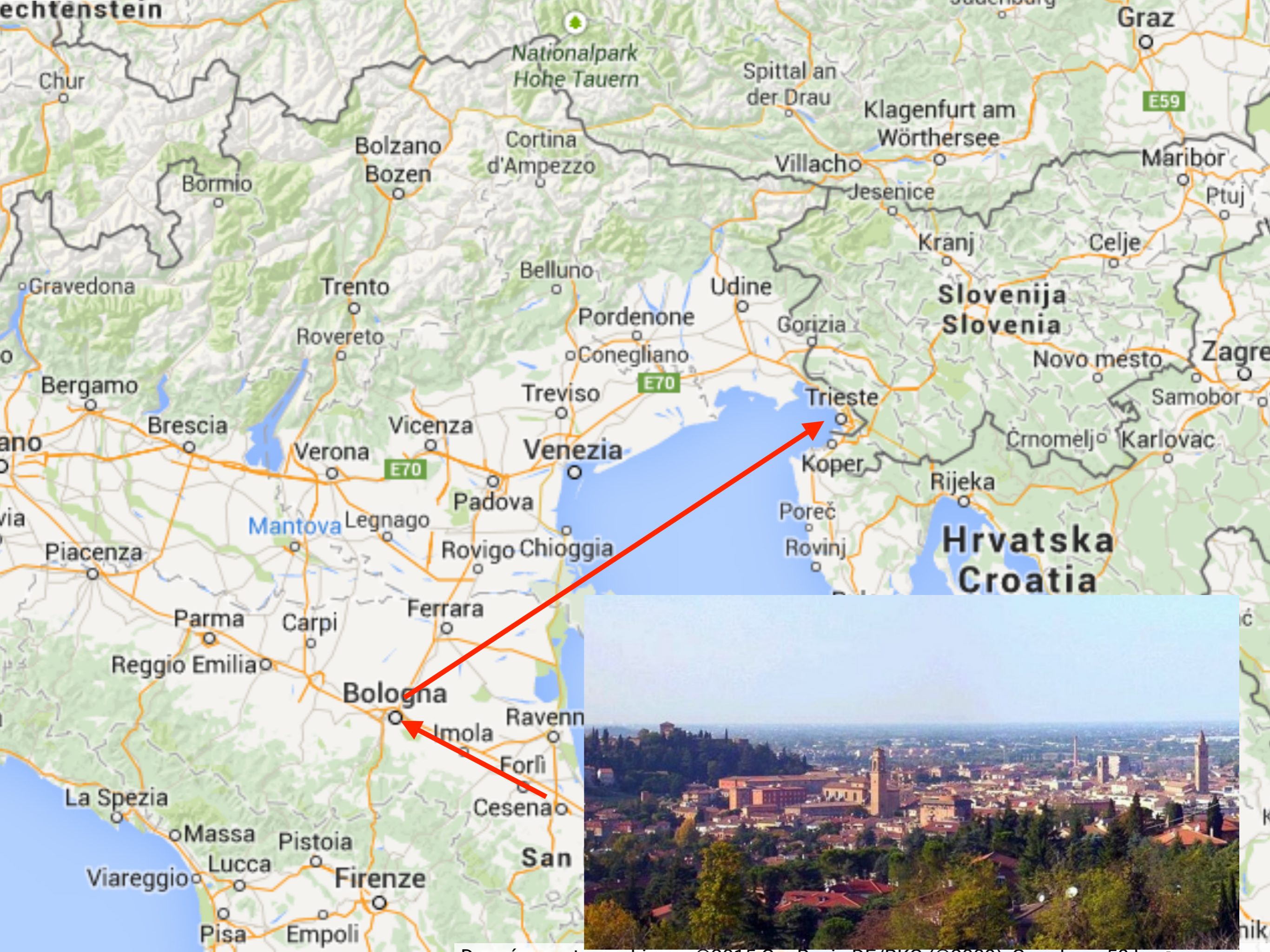
Ravenna

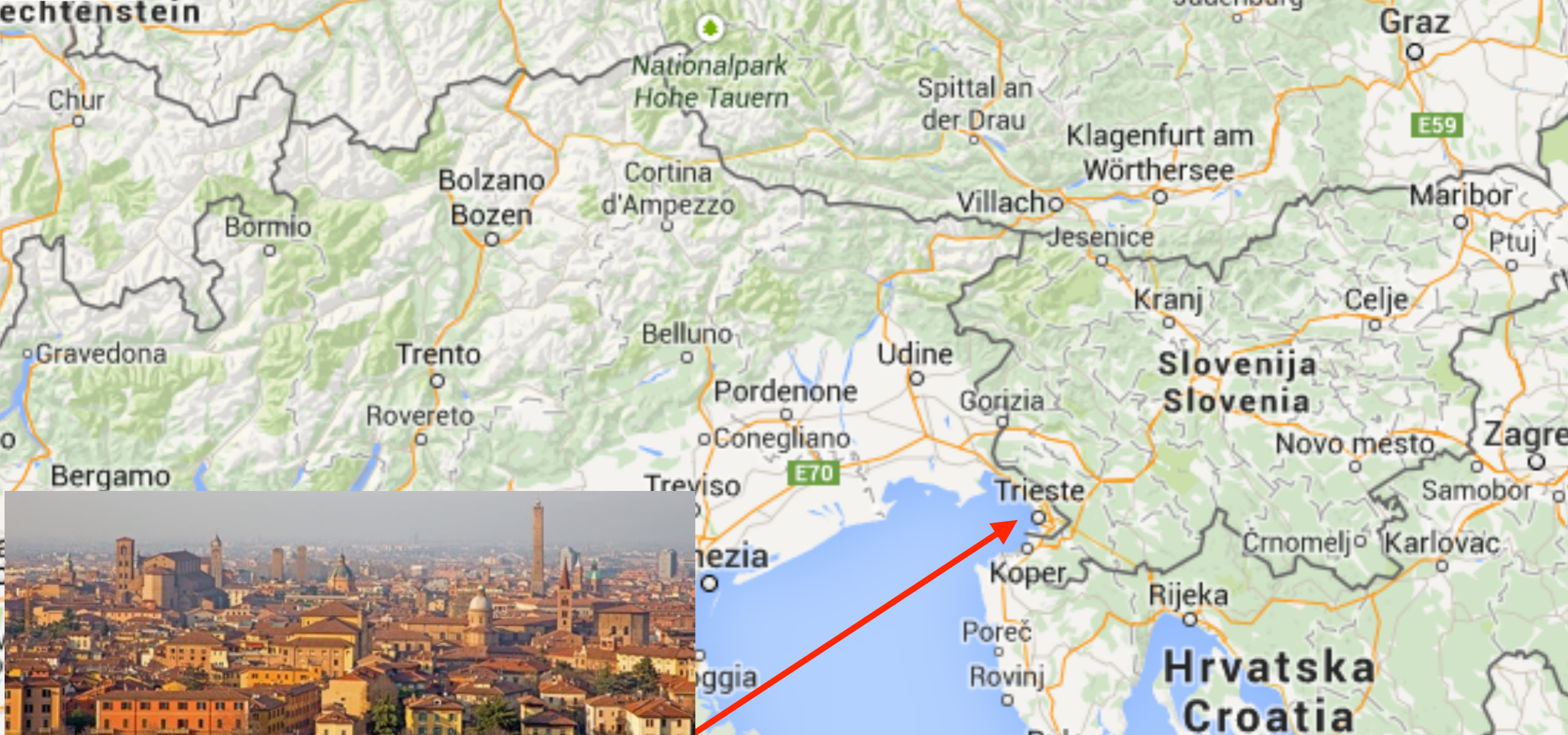
Senigallia Ancona

E59

E70

E70











**Center for
Astrophysics
Cambridge**

**Via VVV
Cesena**





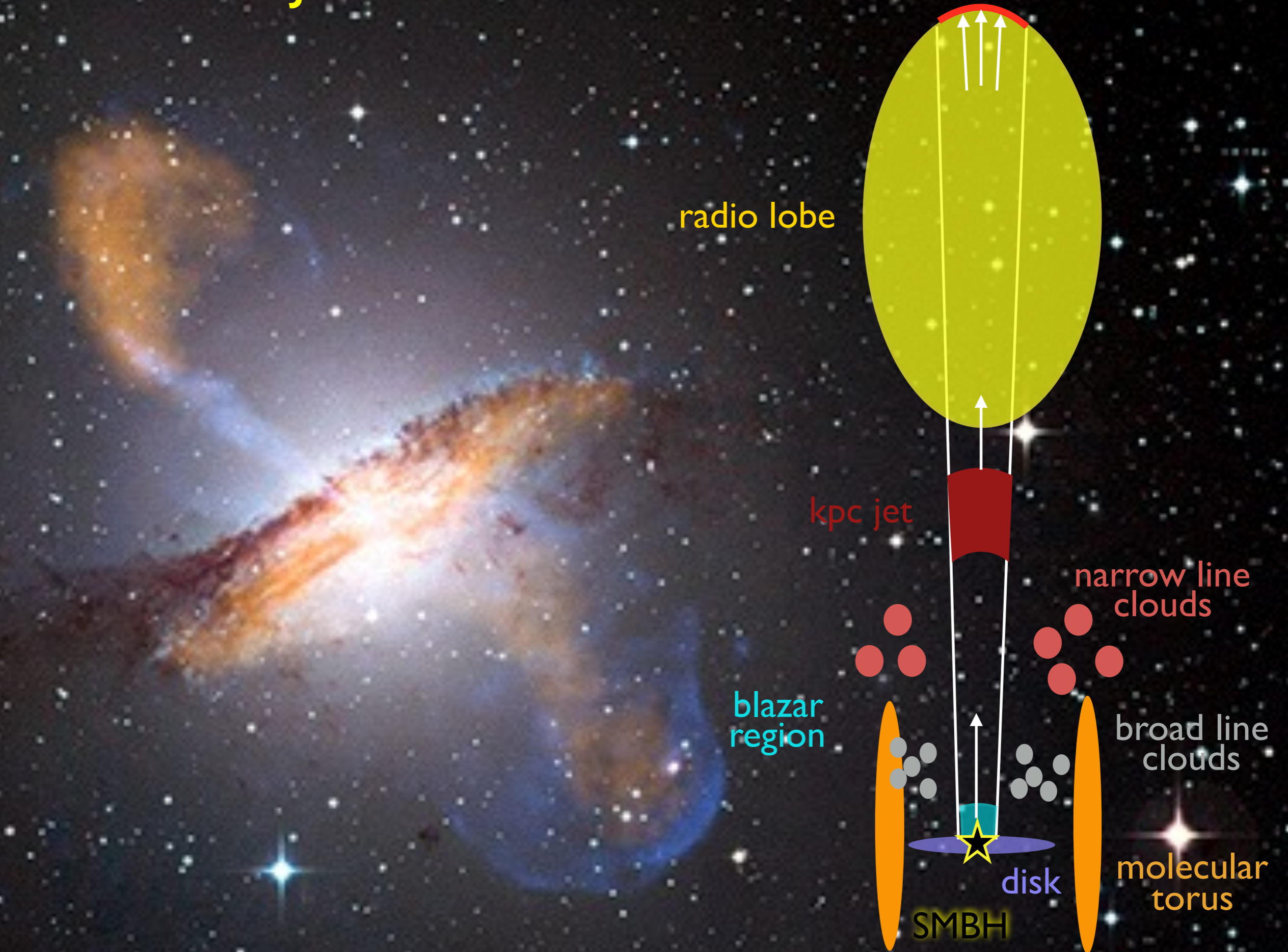


..and now: Relativistic Jets



4C29.30 $z=0.064$
(Siemiginowska+12)

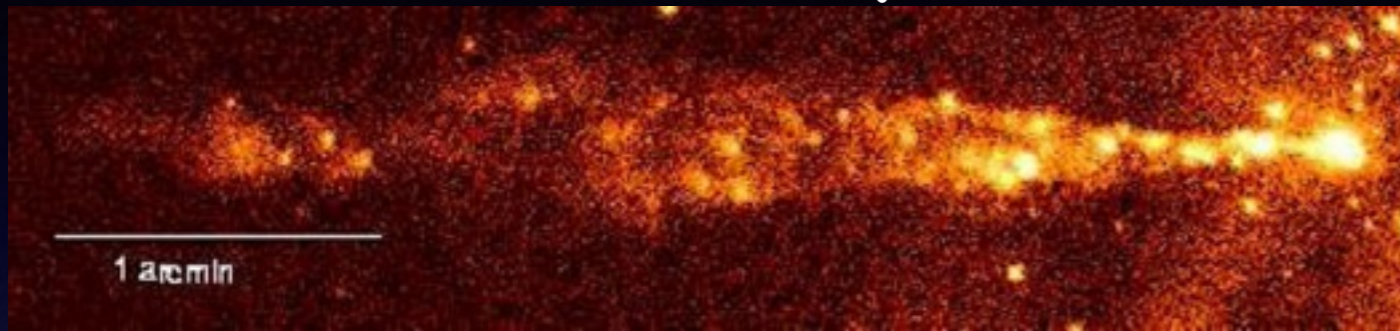
Jets in Active Galactic Nuclei



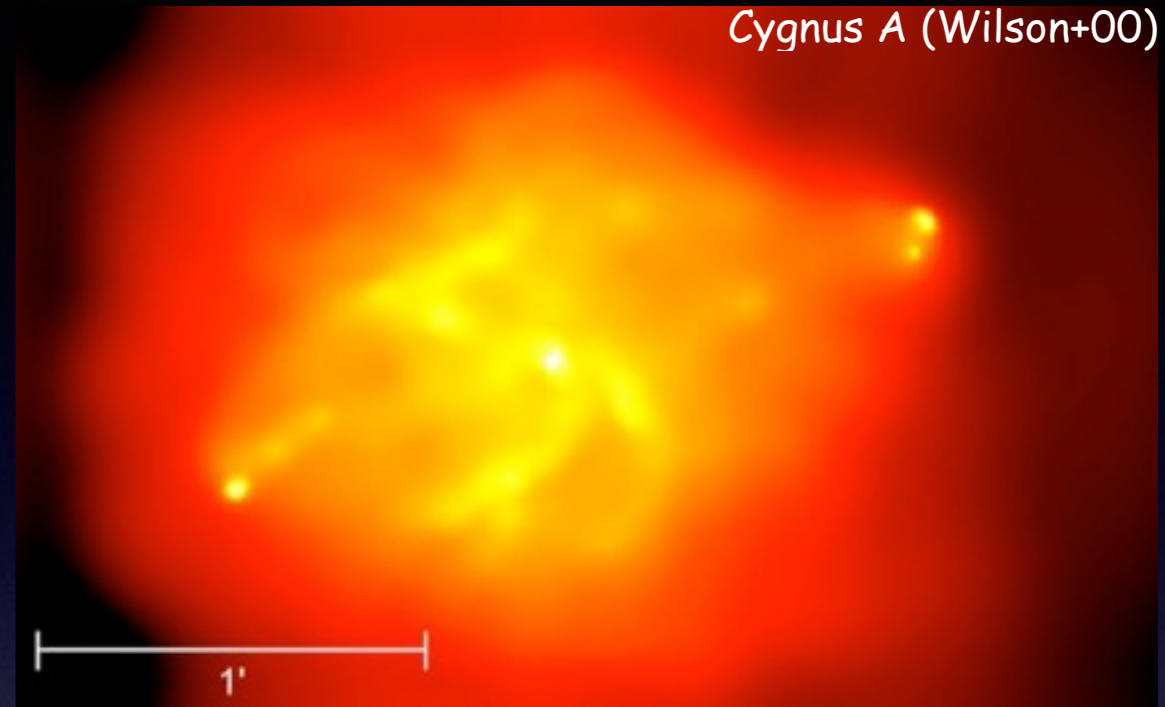
Jets in Active Galactic Nuclei: motivational slide

impact on the host galaxy/cluster:

Cen A jet (0.8-3 keV) Worrall+08



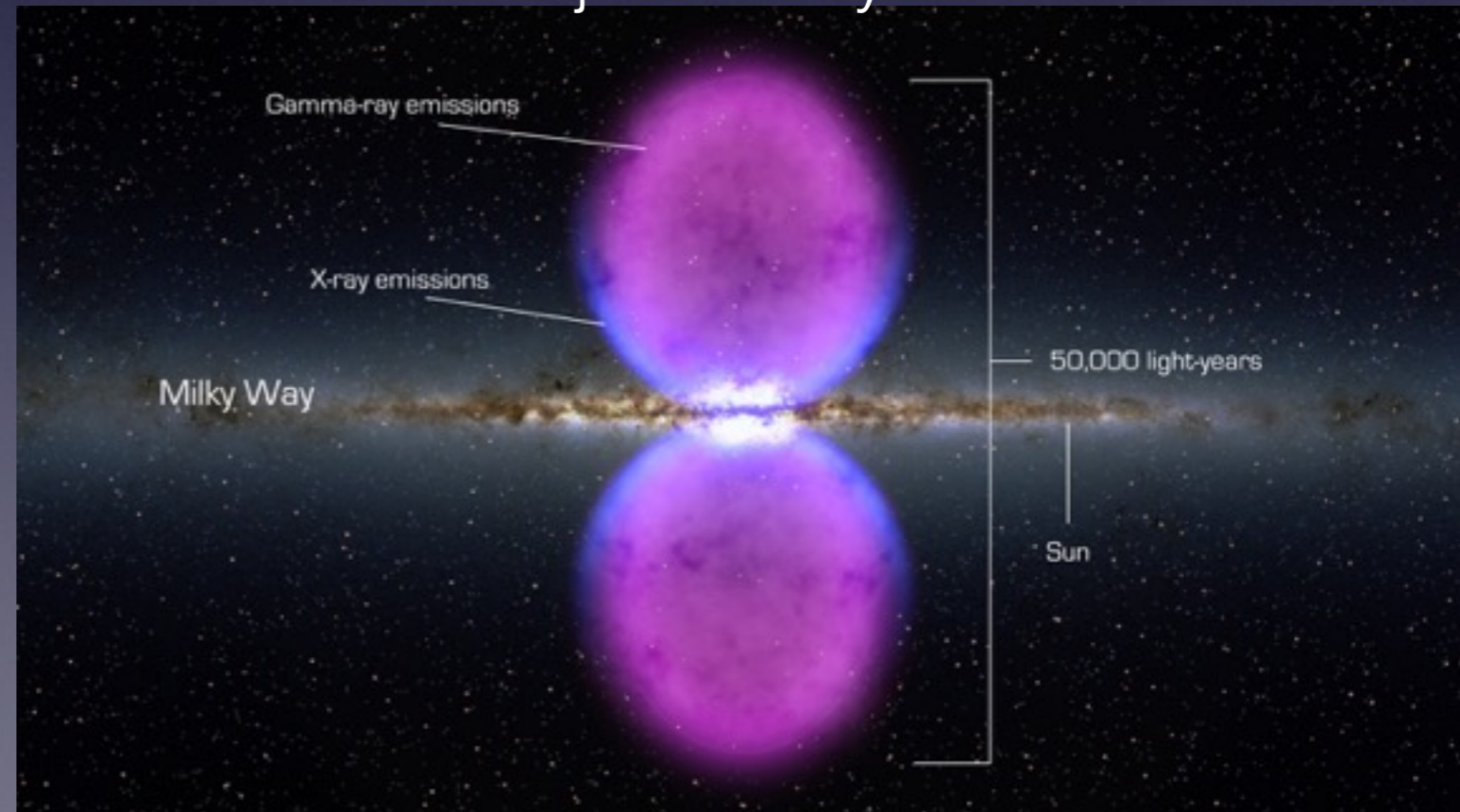
Cygnus A (Wilson+00)



Candidate sources of UHECRs:



Fermi Bubbles: jet activity in the MW?

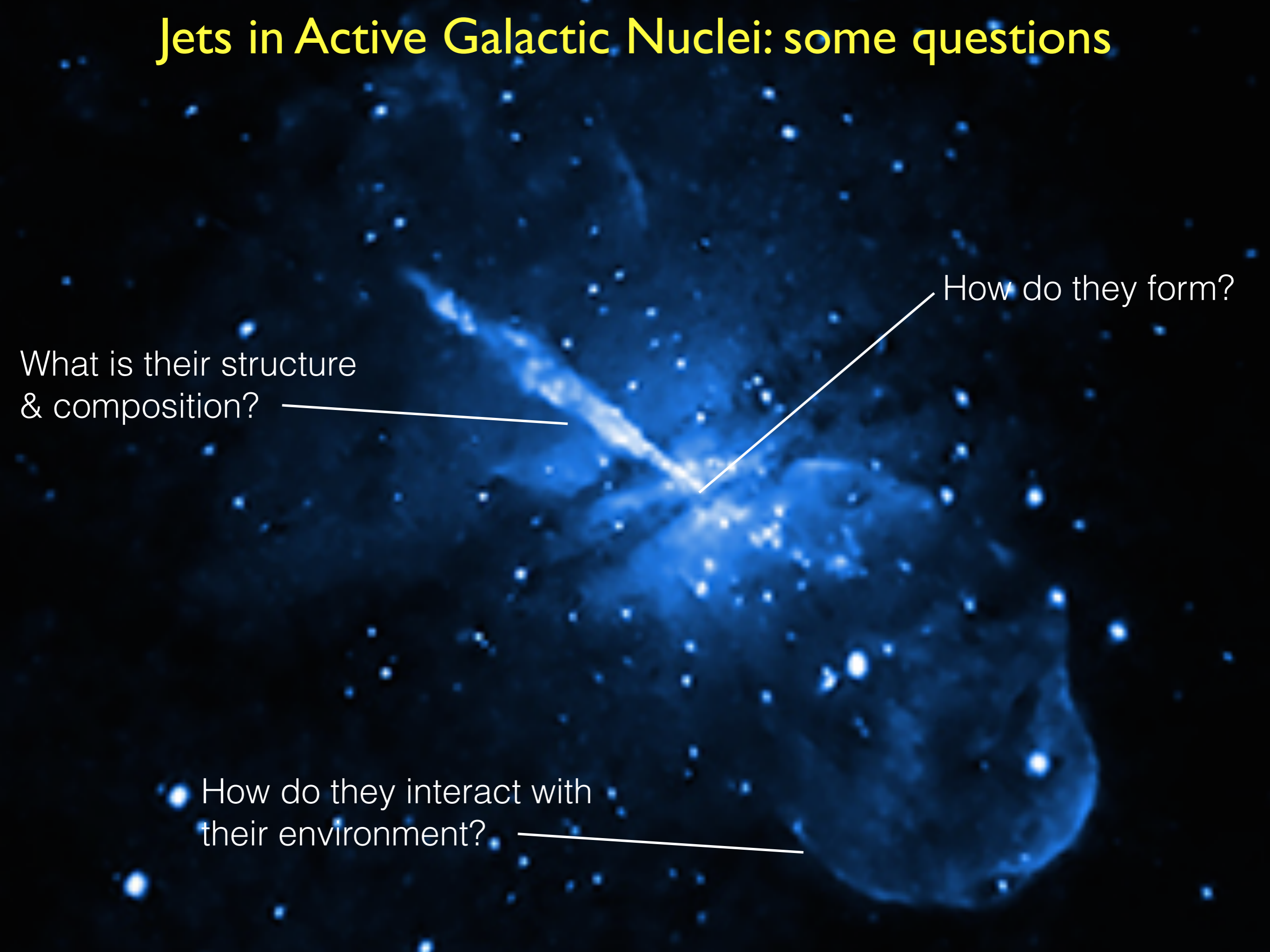


Jets in Active Galactic Nuclei: some questions

What is their structure
& composition?

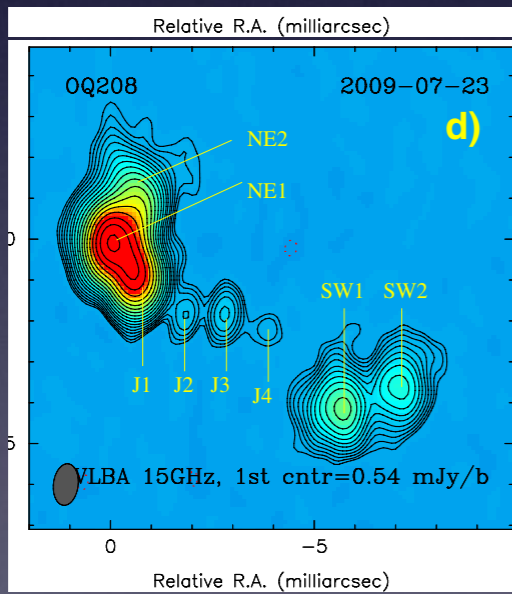
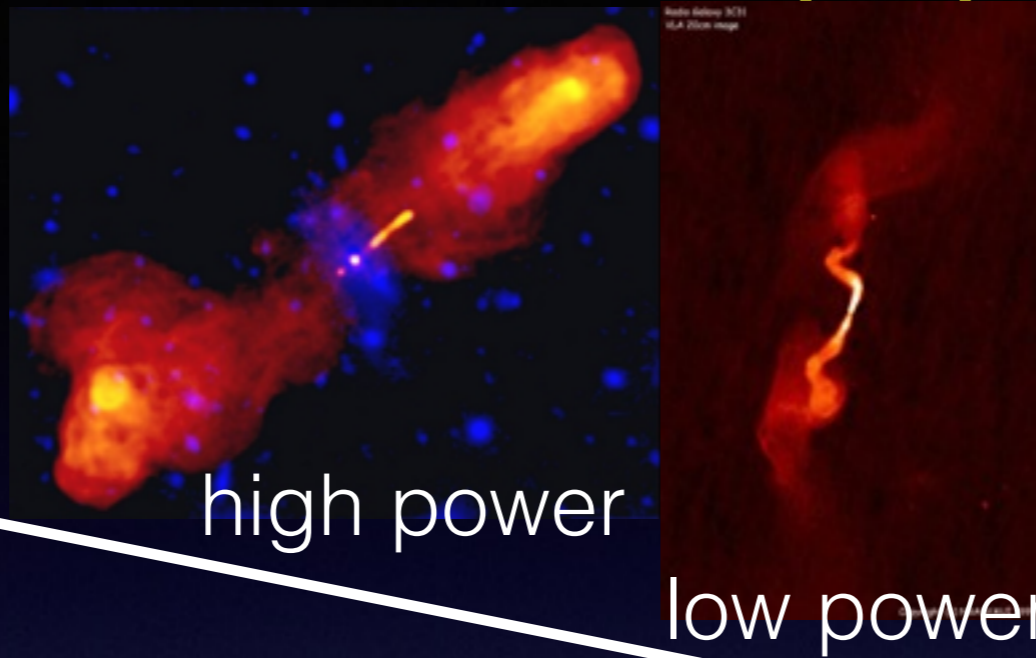
How do they form?

How do they interact with
their environment?

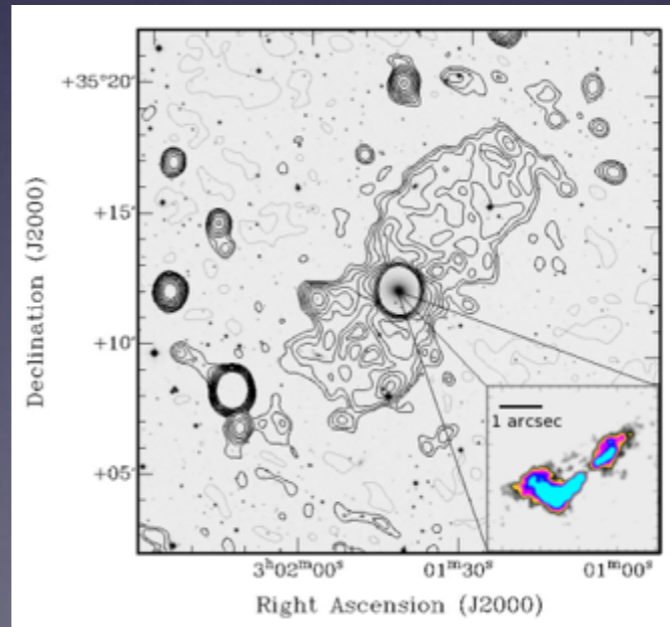


Radio Duty Cycle

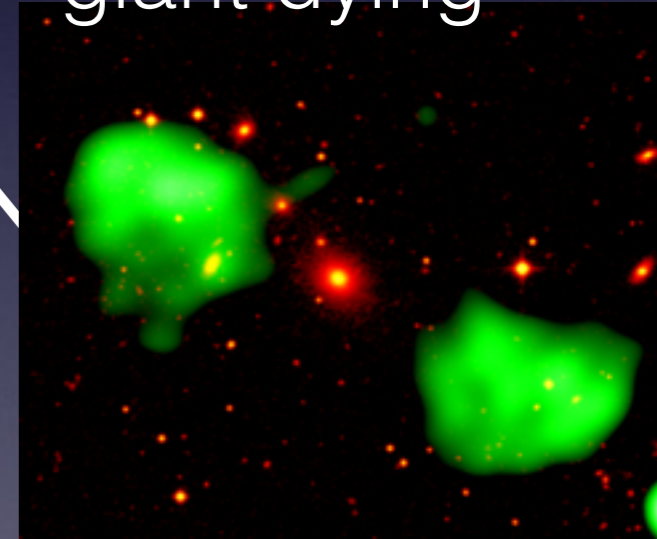
radio galaxy radio luminosity



re-started



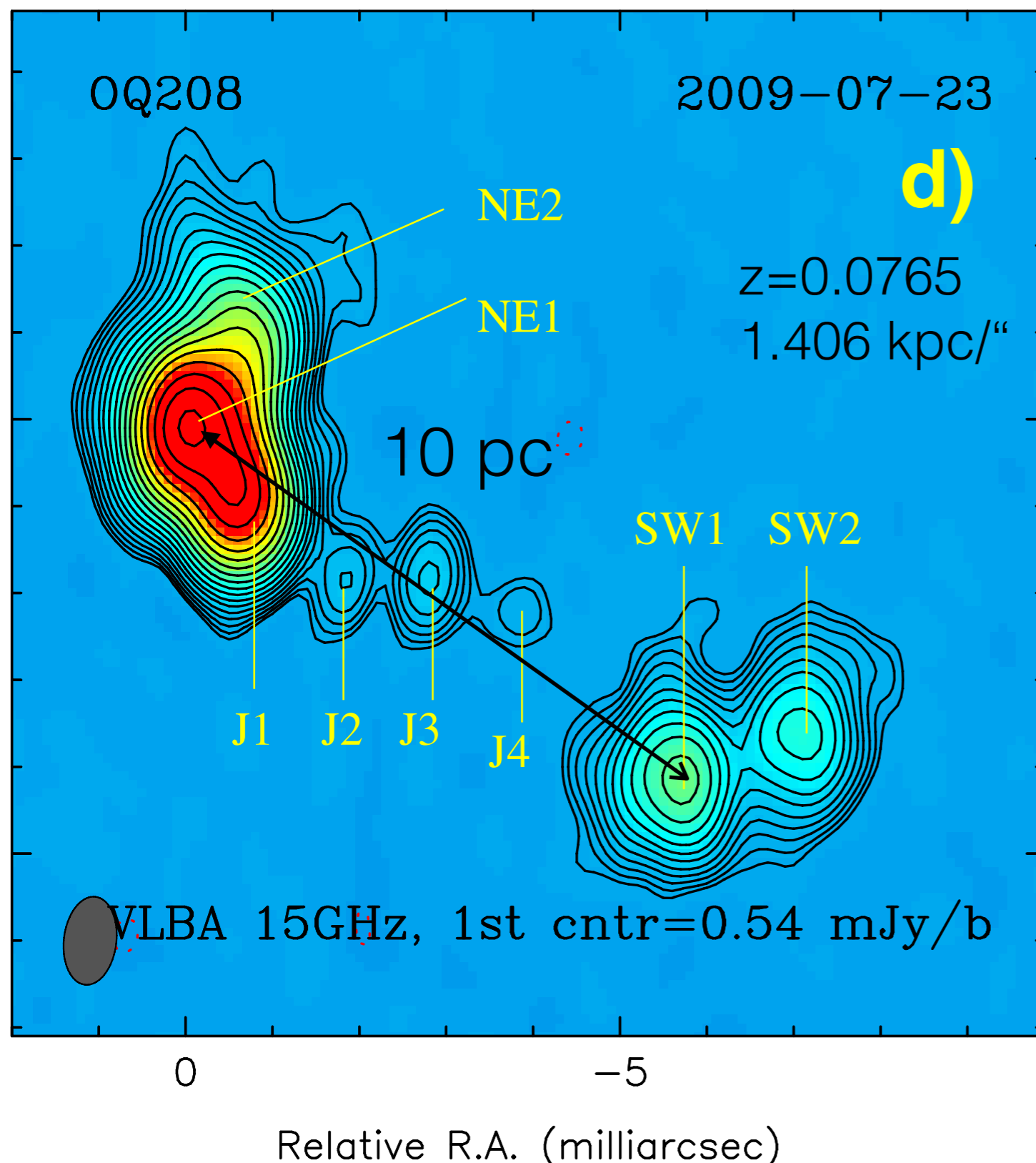
giant dying



radio galaxy size/age

Young Radio Sources

Relative R.A. (milliarcsec) Wu et al. (2013)



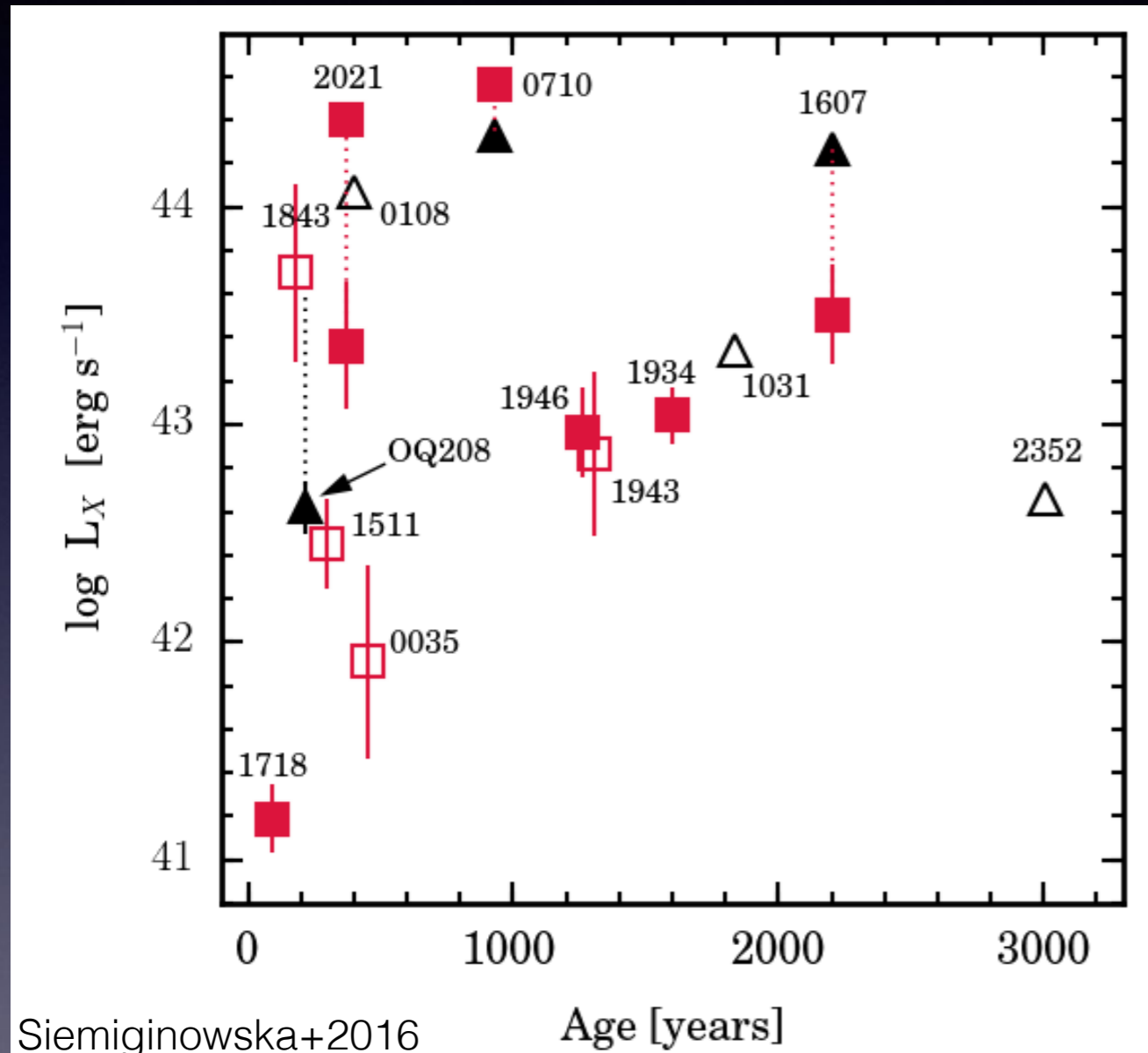
- linear size $< 1 \text{ kpc}$;
- **symmetric**, two-sided radio morphology, dominated by **mini-lobes/hotspots**;
- estimated ages from the hot spots advance velocities: $< 10^3 \text{ yrs}$

Excess of young sources in catalogs of radio sources:

- intermittent radio activity?
- dense medium preventing the expansion of the radio source?

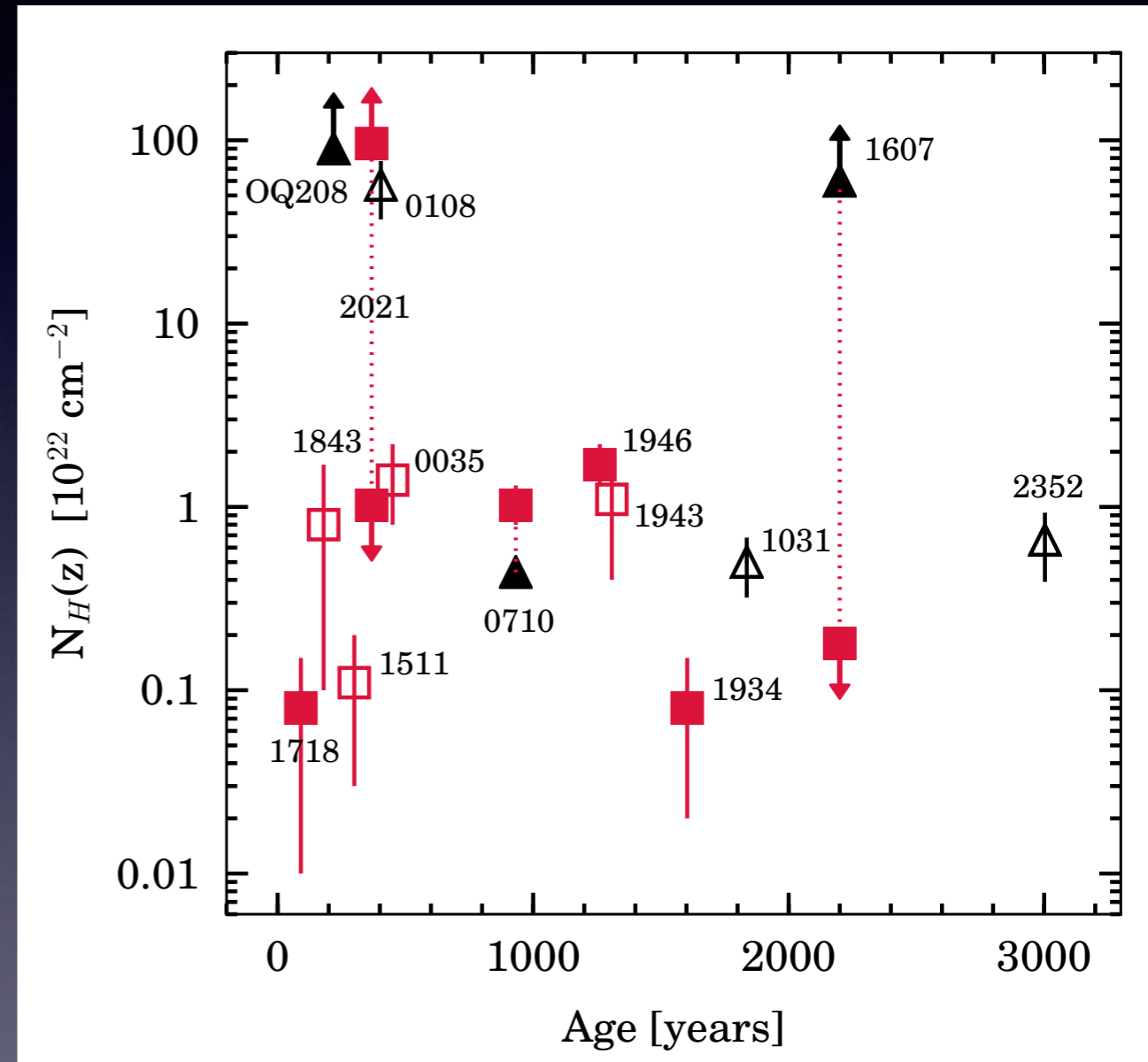
Young Radio Sources in X-rays

X-ray sample (16 sources, $z < 1.0$):



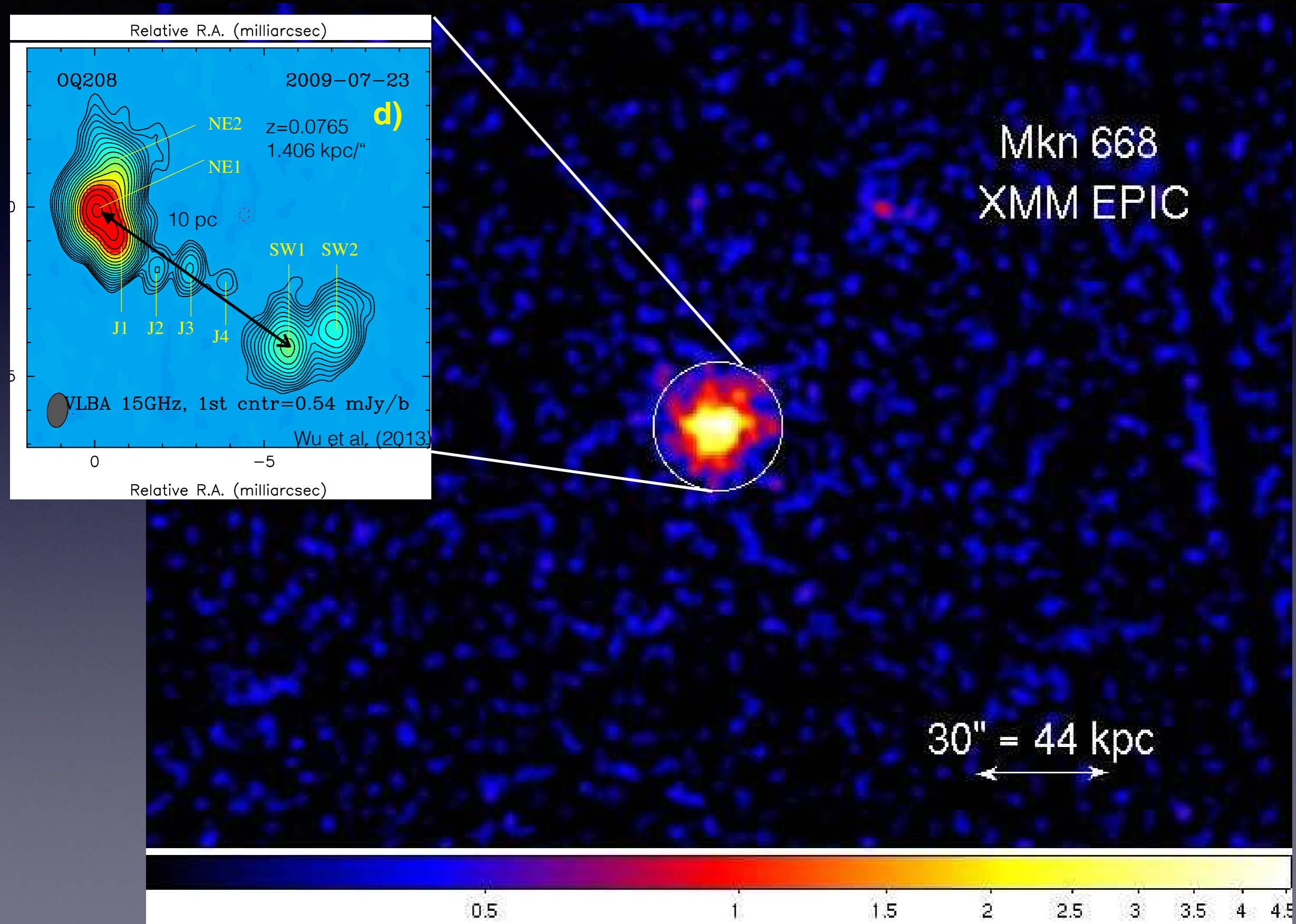
all detected with snapshot observations

Probing the environment:



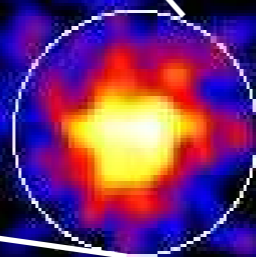
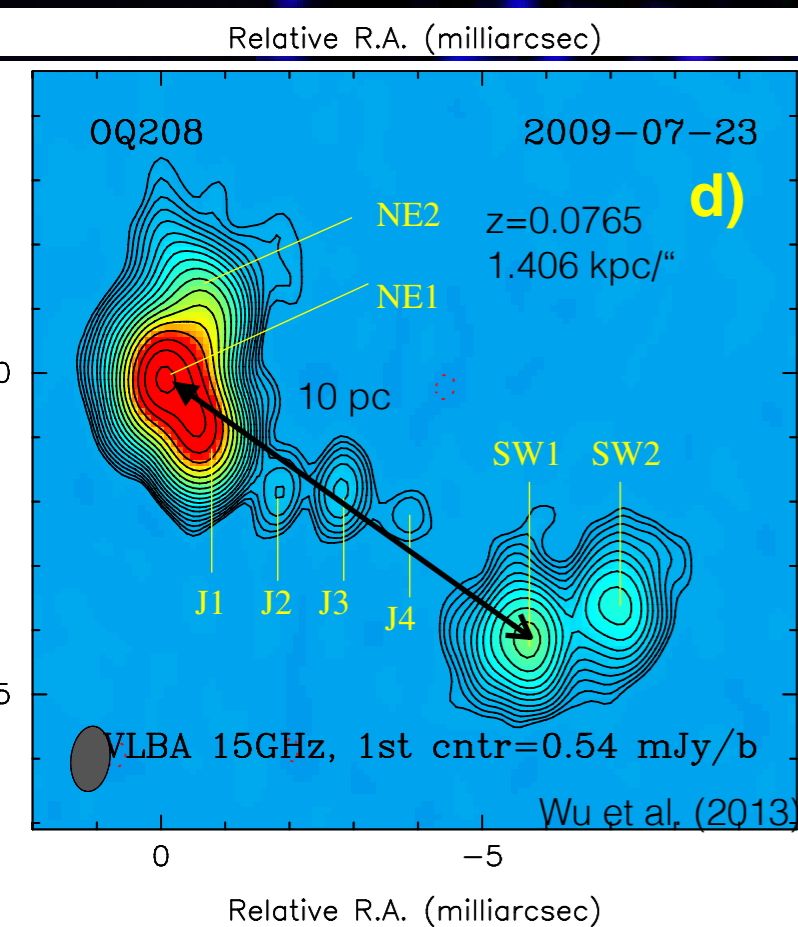
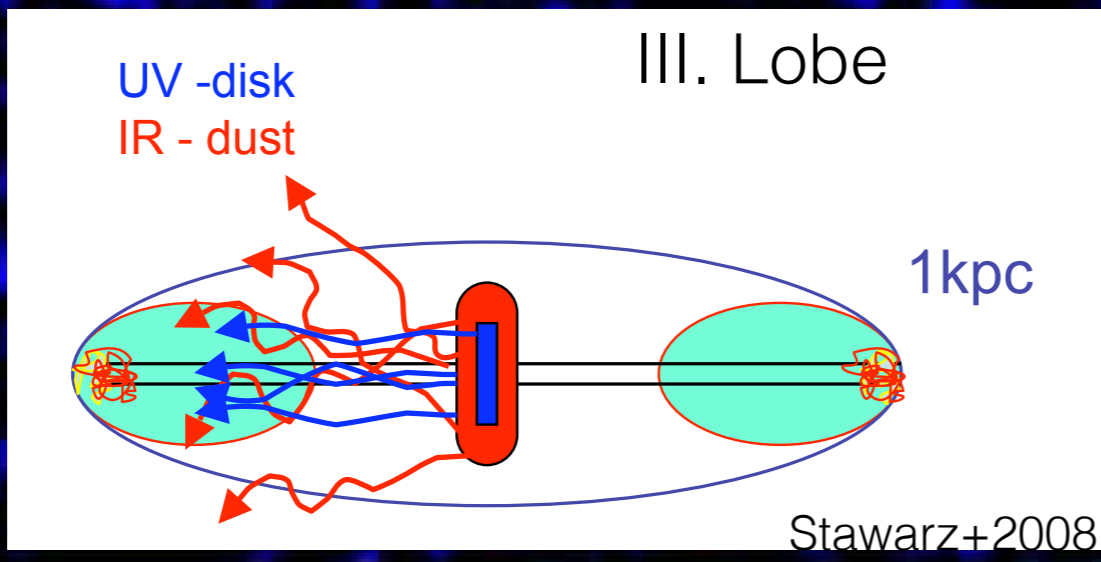
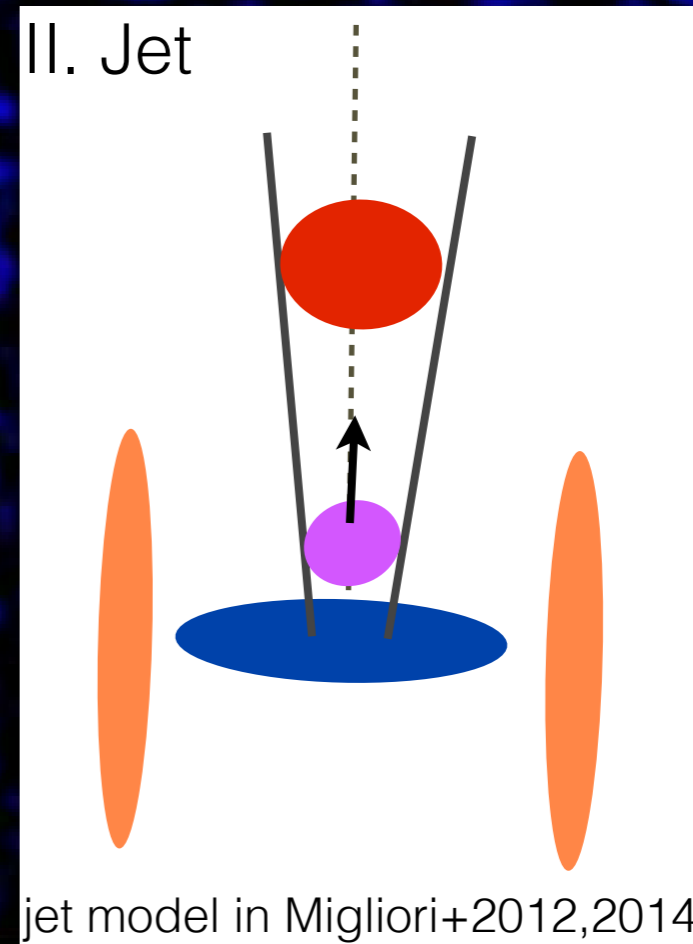
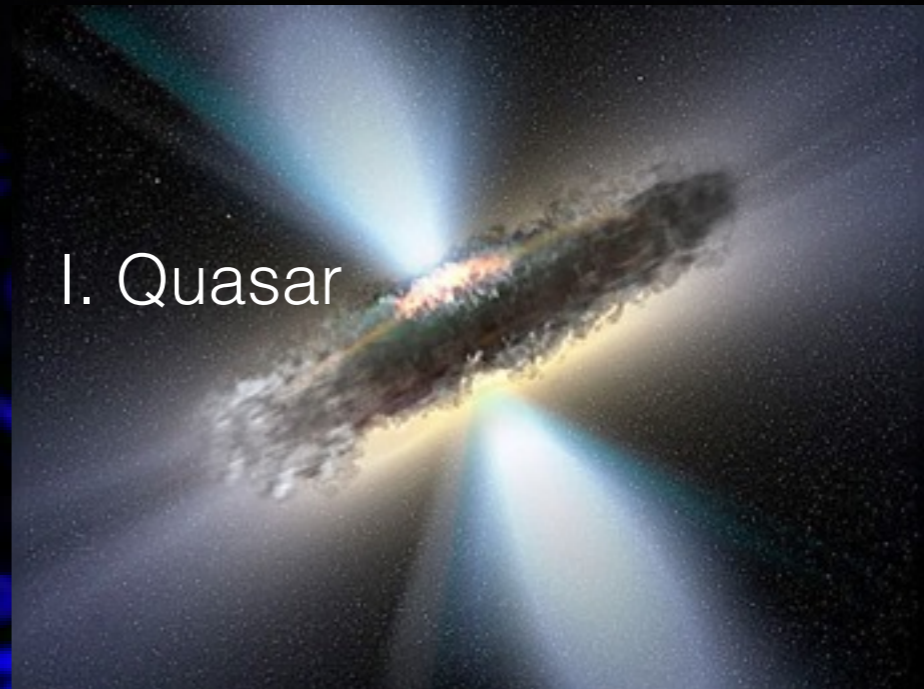
moderate column densities in the majority of the sources:
no dense environment

Young Radio Sources in X-rays



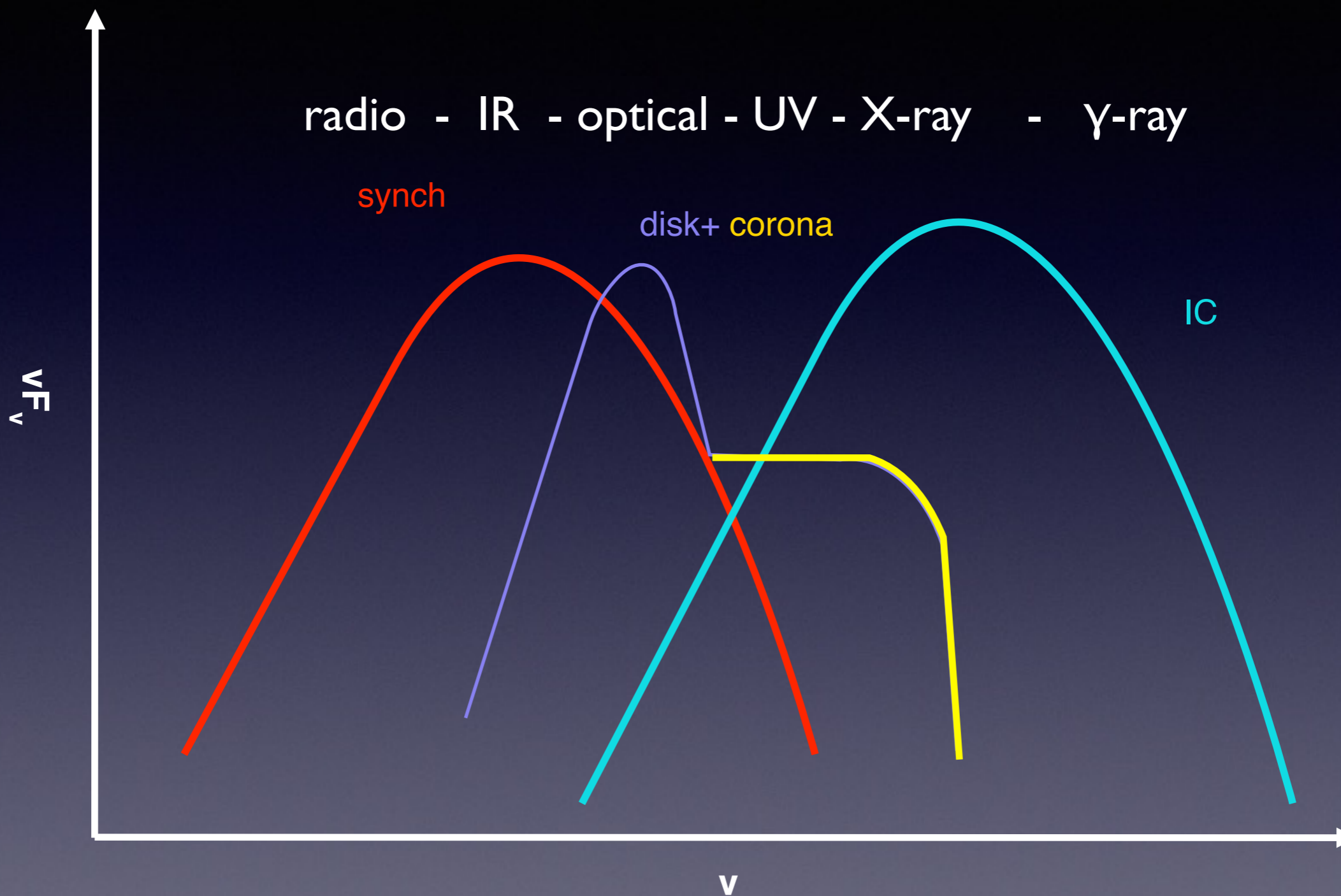
Young Radio Sources in X-rays

Origin of the emission?



Young Radio Sources in gamma-rays

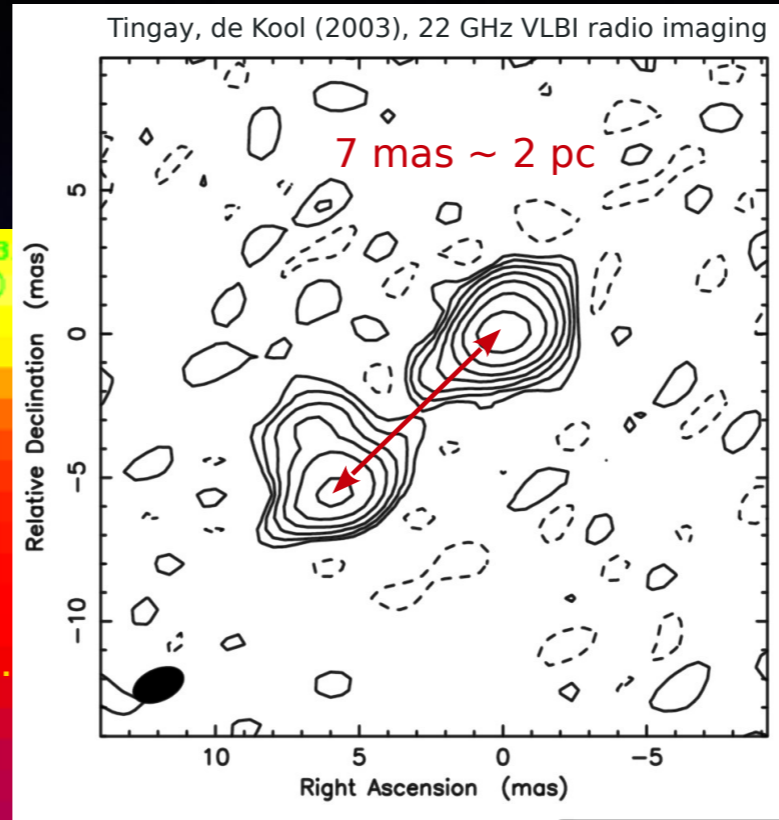
The answer is in the gamma-rays:



The jets/lobes can produce non-thermal gamma-ray emission detectable with Fermi-LAT

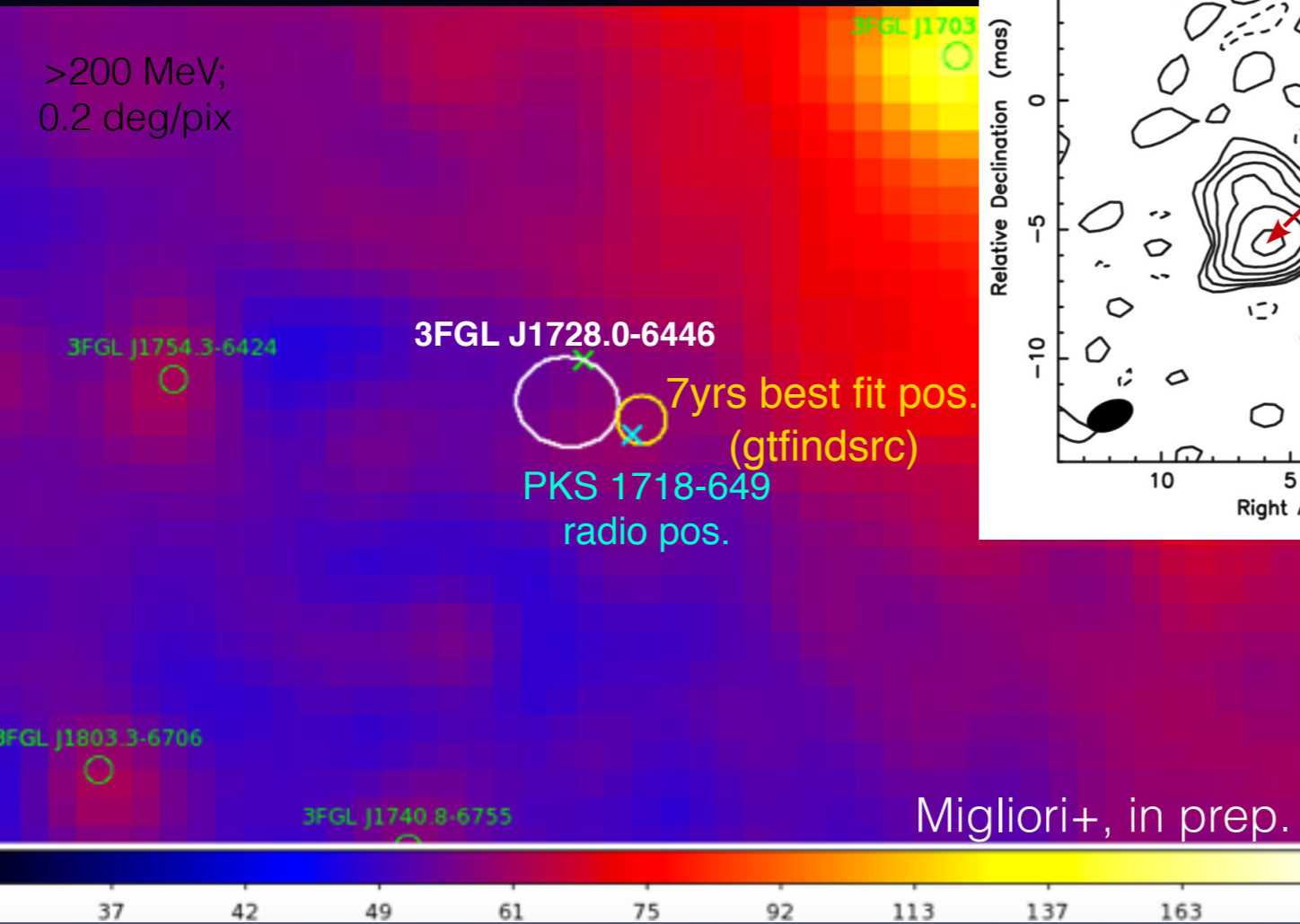
Young Radio Sources in gamma-rays

PKS 1718-649 ($z=0.014$, ~ 100 yrs):
detection in gamma-rays with 7yrs
Fermi-LAT observations

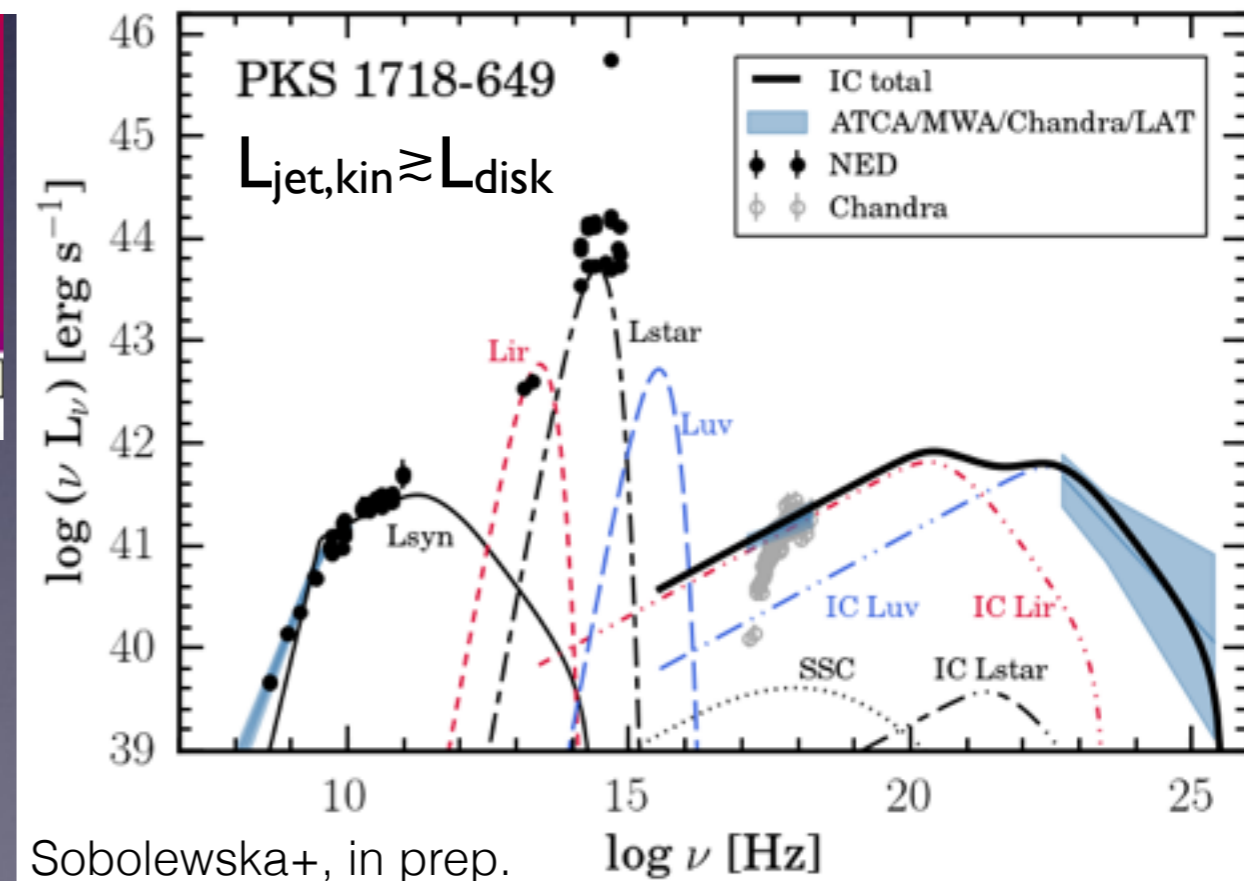


High-energy emission
from the compact radio
lobes?

preliminary:

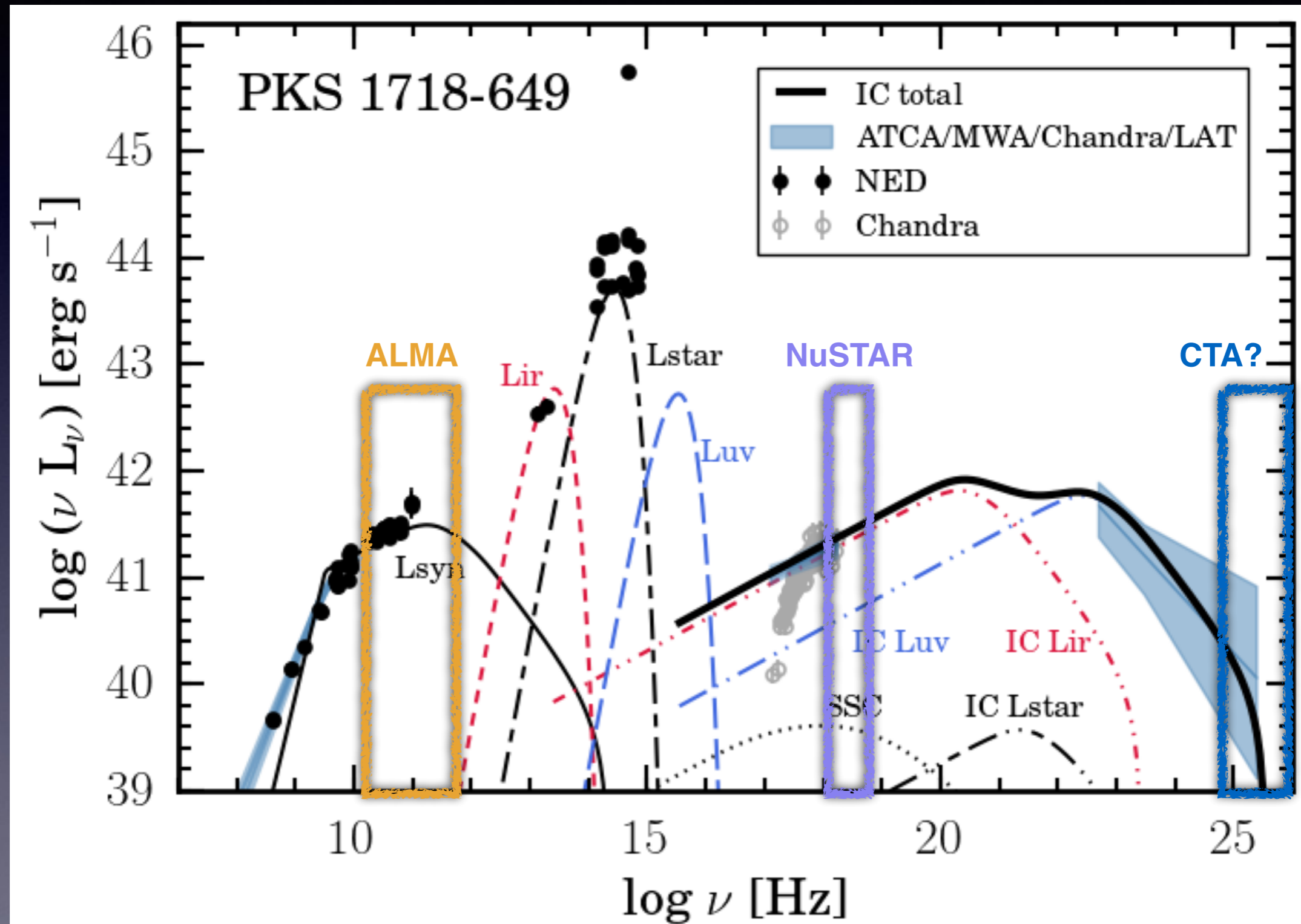


Faint, non variable
gamma-ray emission

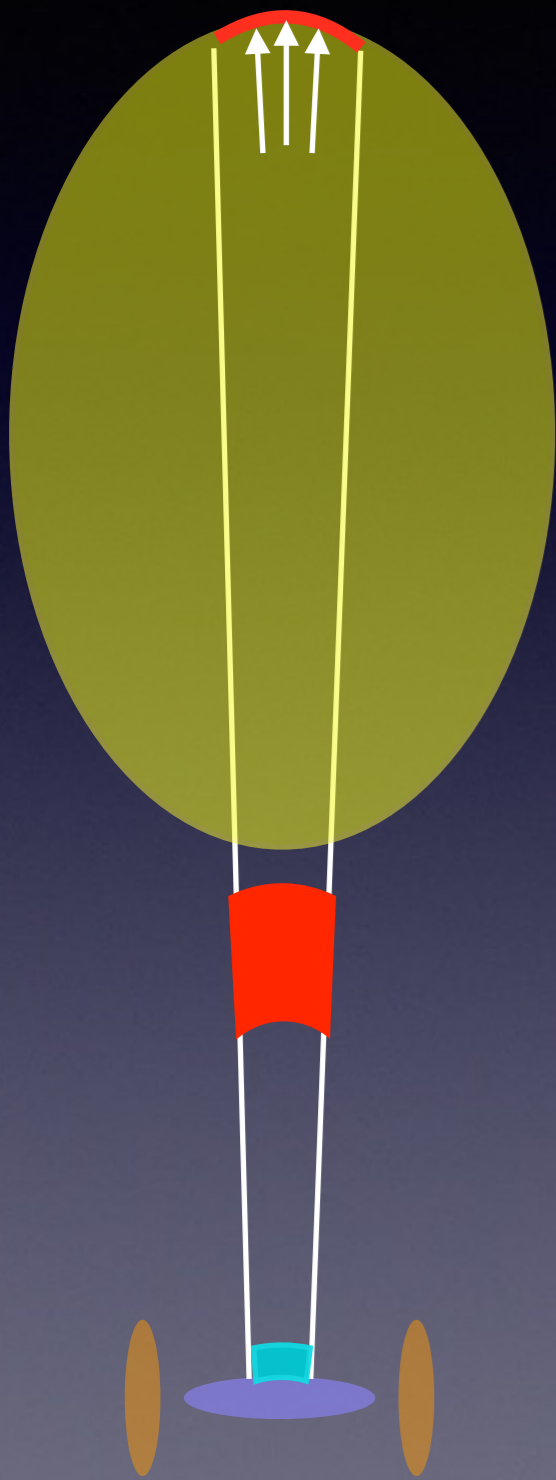


Young Radio Sources in gamma-rays

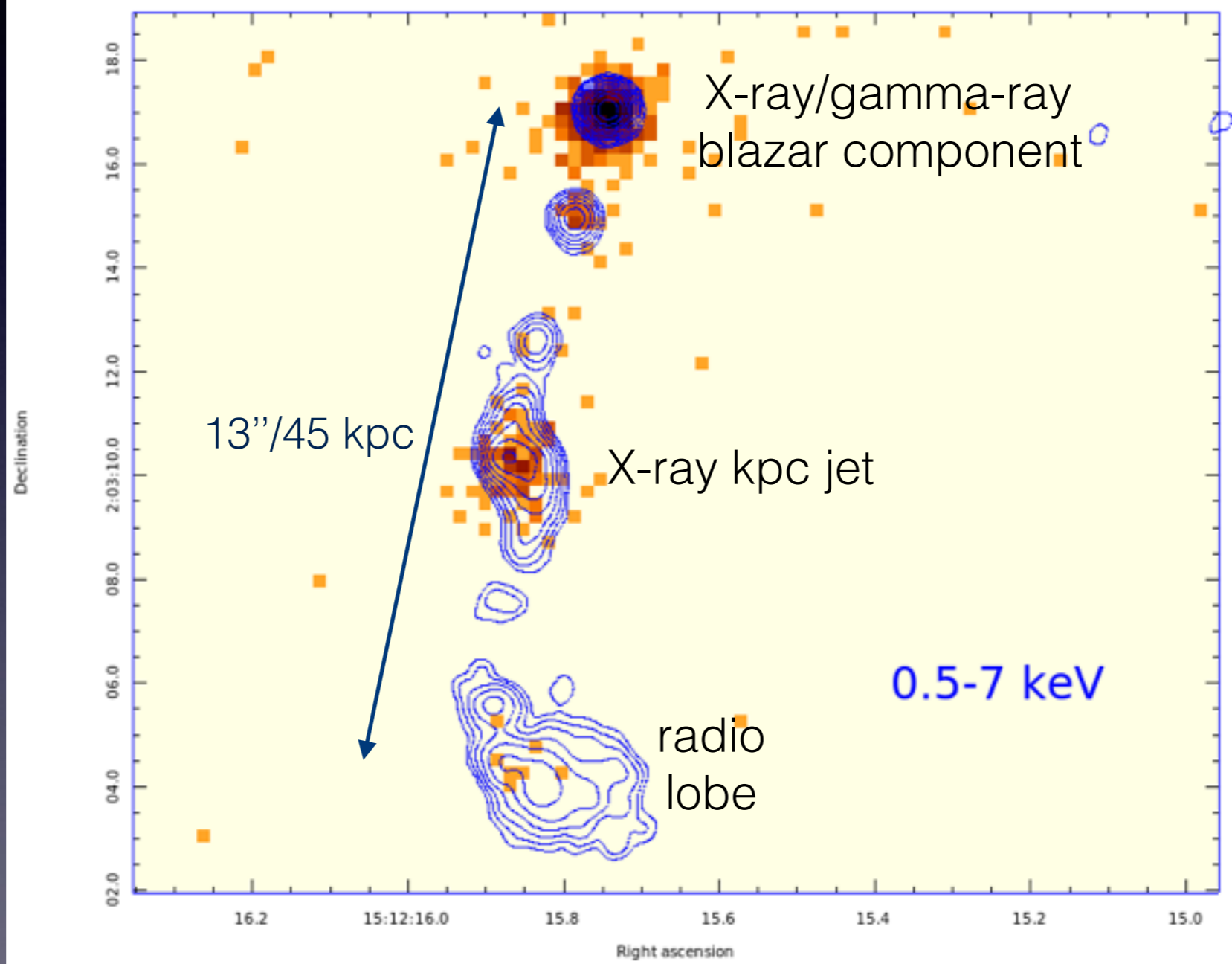
Testing the lobe scenario:



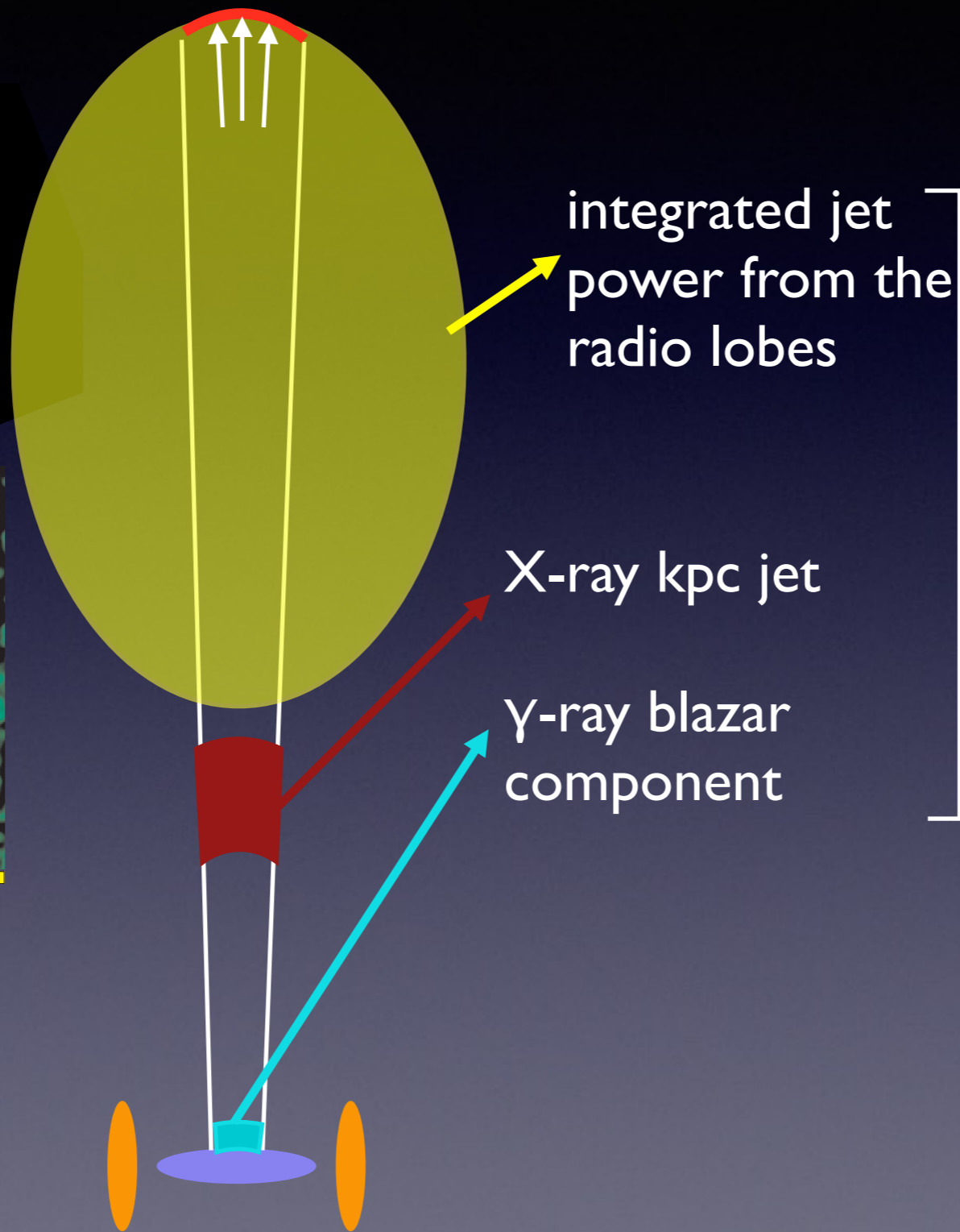
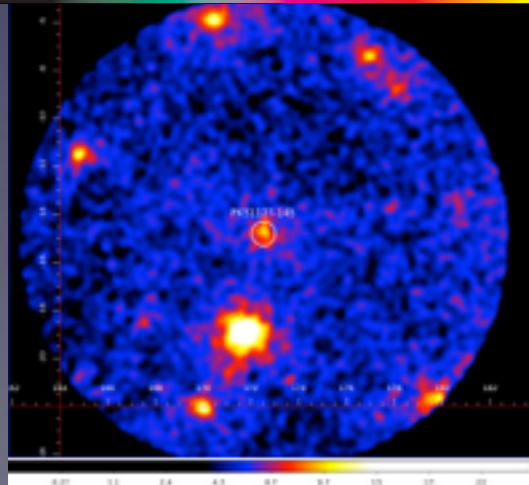
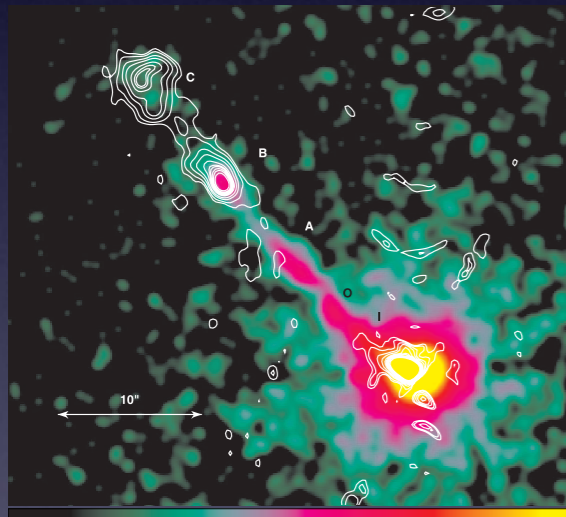
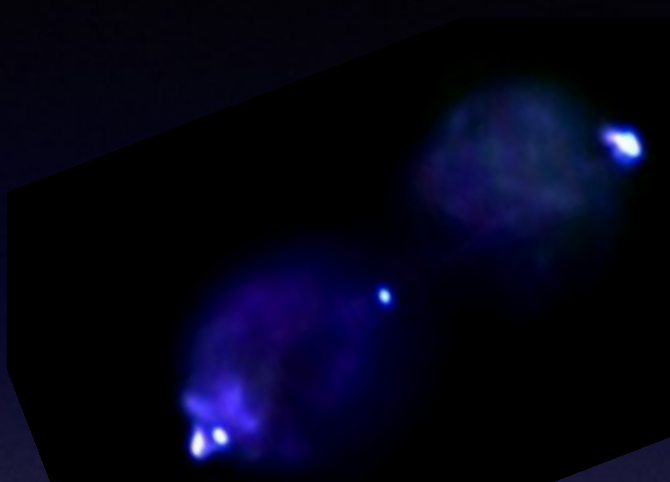
Jets in Active Galactic Nuclei: structure & energetics



RGB J1512+020A ($z=0.2$)



Jets in Active Galactic Nuclei: tracing the jet emission



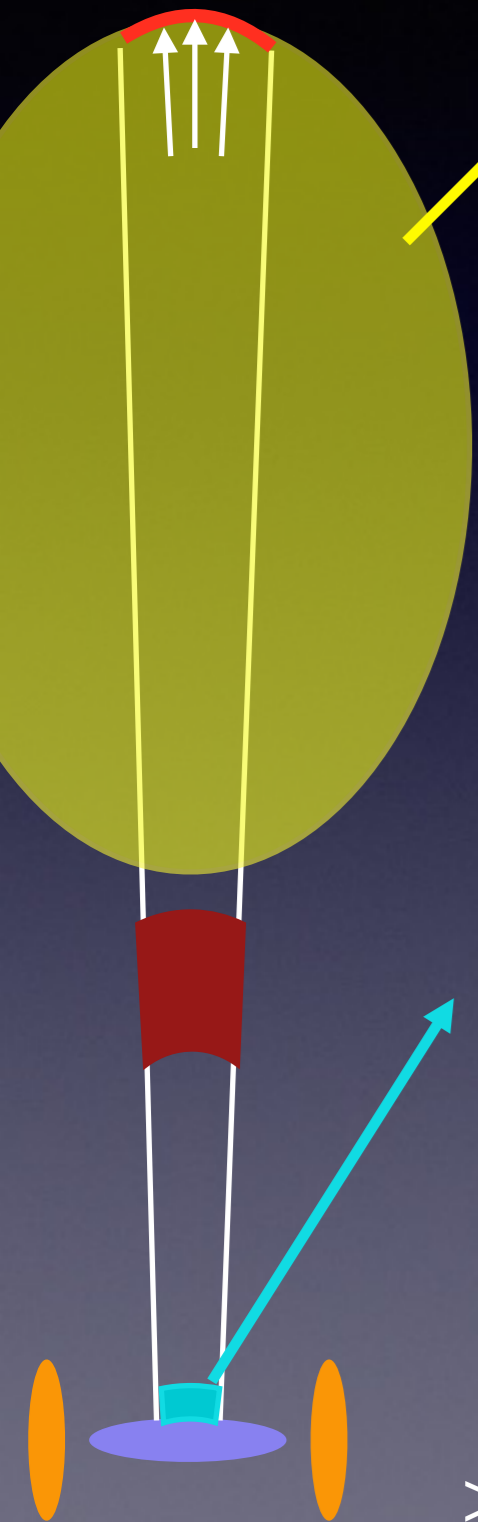
integrated jet
power from the
radio lobes

X-ray kpc jet

γ -ray blazar
component

jet power through the
linear scale

Jets in Active Galactic Nuclei: tracing the jet power



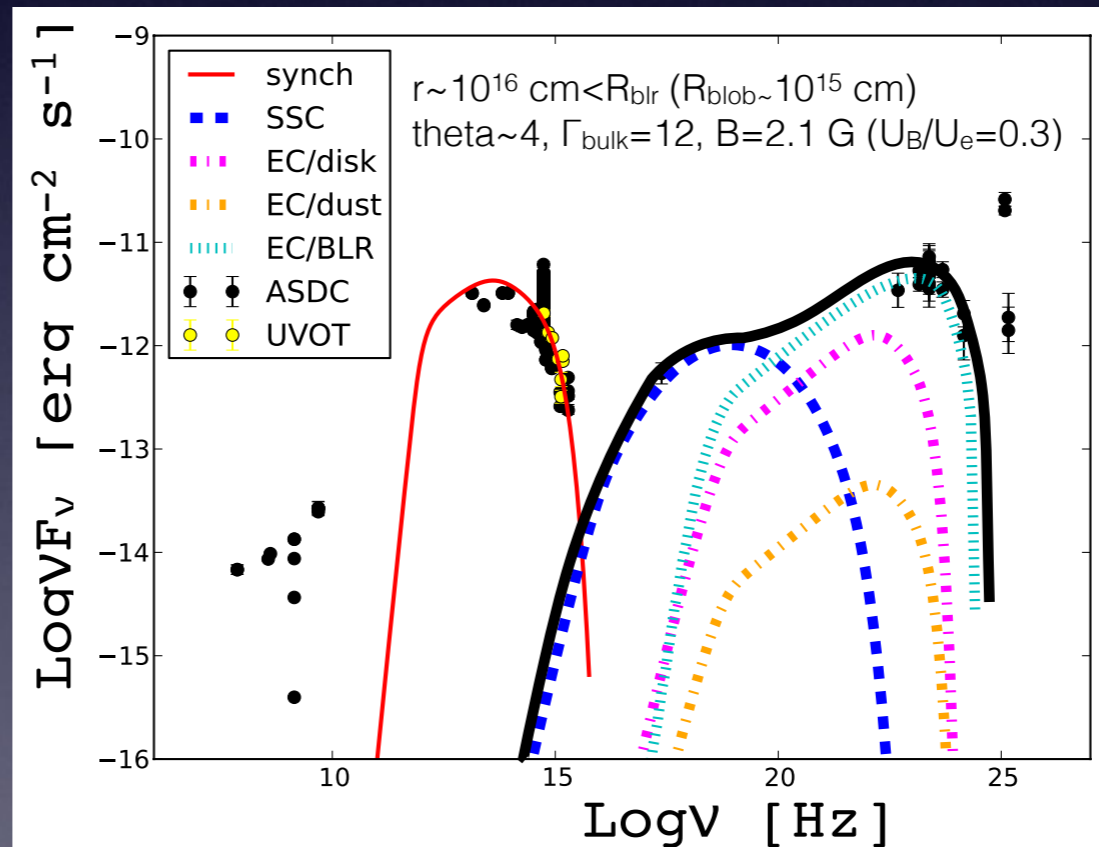
jet power from
the radio
luminosity
@151MHz
(Willott+99)

$$L_{\text{jet,kin}} = 3 \times 10^{21} \times f^{3/2} \times L_{151}^{6/7} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$$

$$L_{\text{jet,kin}} \sim 10^{45} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$$

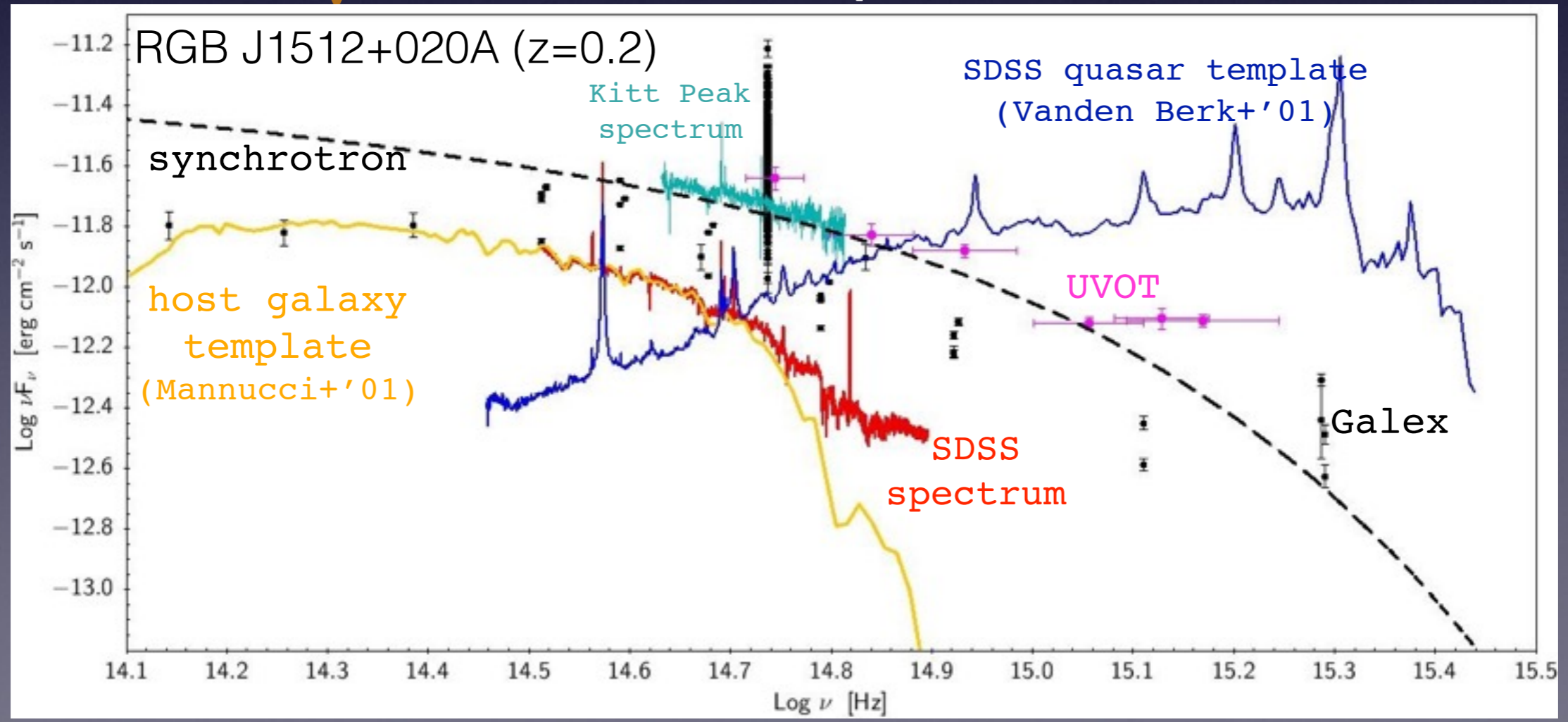
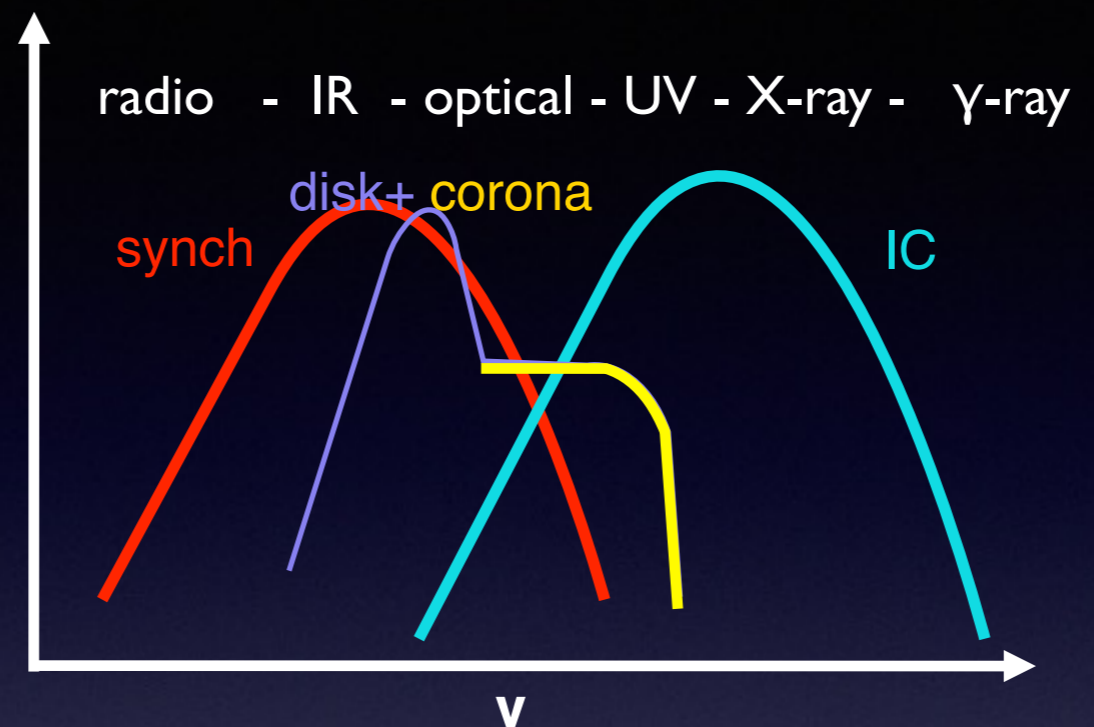
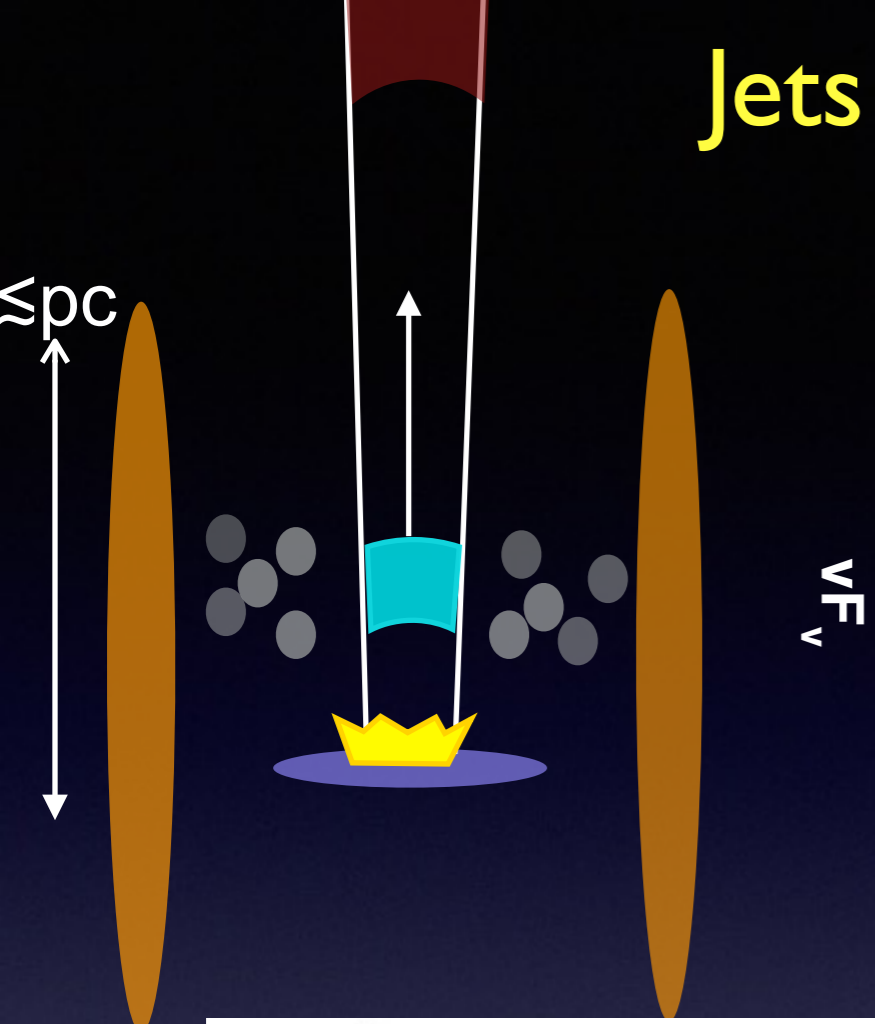
jet power from SED
modeling of the γ -ray
blazar component

$$L_{\text{jet,kin}} \sim 10^{44-46} \text{ erg/s}$$

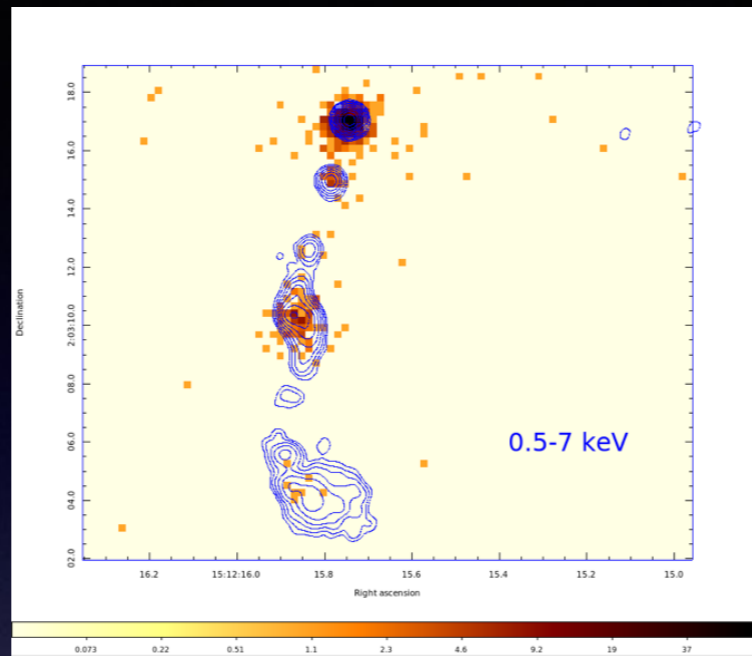
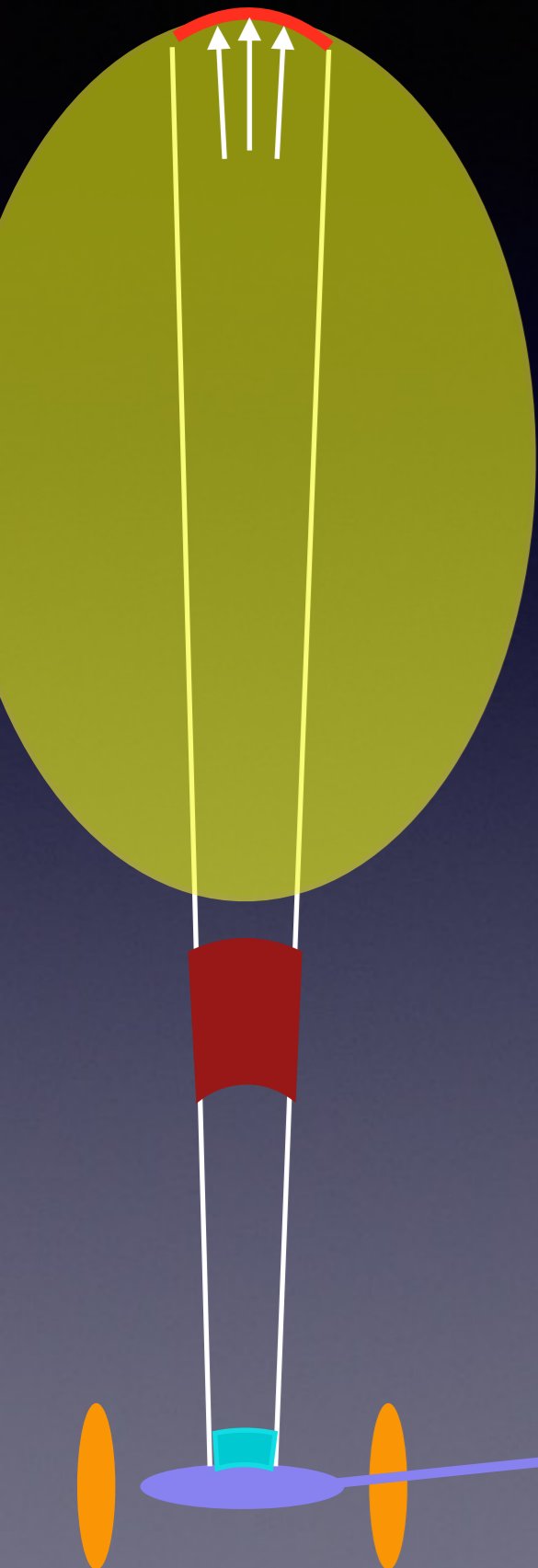


>10% of the initial jet power transported to kpc scales

Jets in Active Galactic Nuclei: accretion & ejection



Jets in Active Galactic Nuclei: accretion & ejection



$$L_{\text{jet,kin}} \approx 10^{44} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$$

disk luminosity:
 $\approx 10^{44} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$

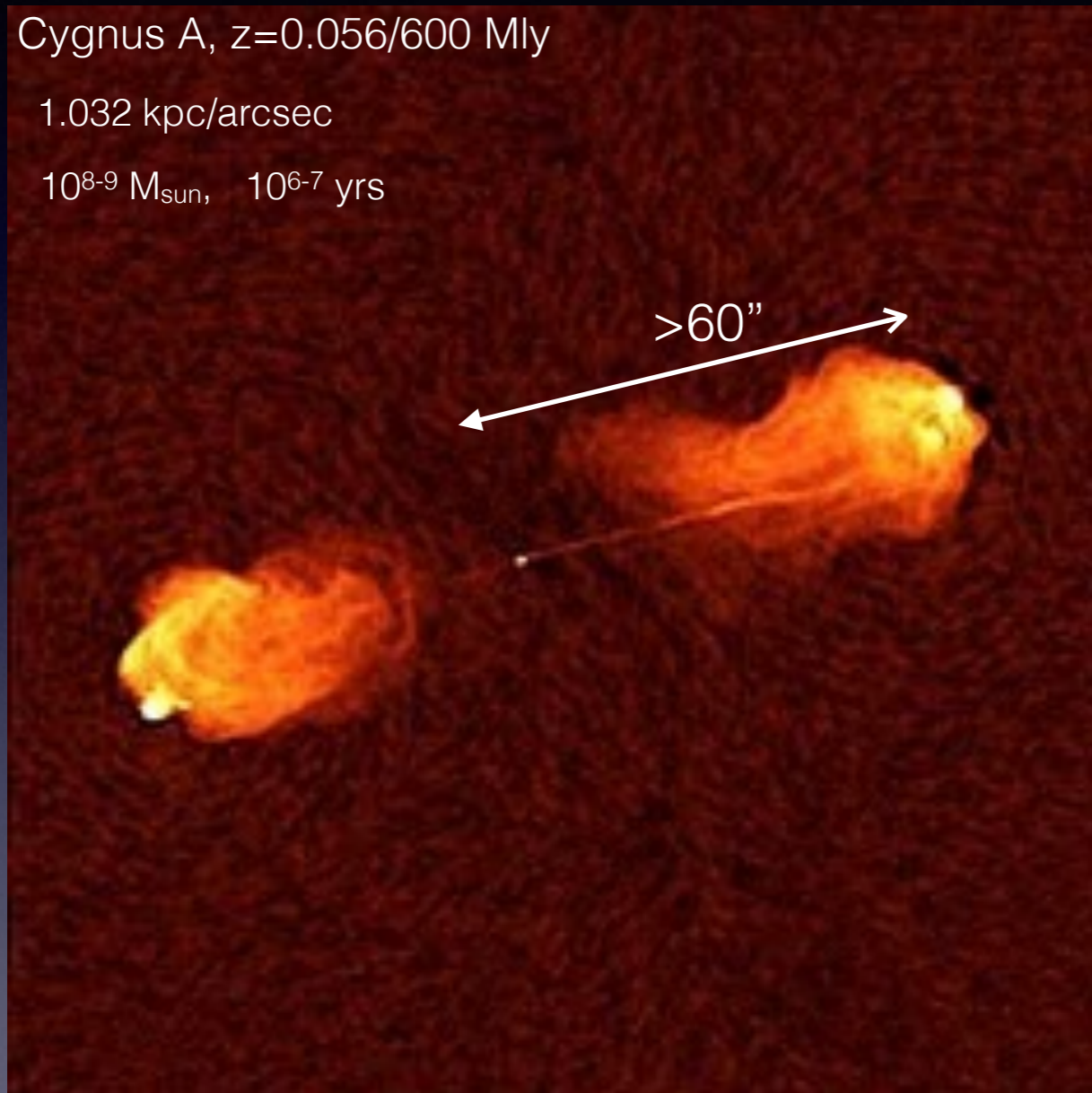
$L_{\text{jet,kin}} \approx L_{\text{disk}}$:
the mechanism
responsible for the jet
formation
is maximally efficient in
extracting the BH
rotational energy
(see also Ghisellini+ '11)

From Quasar to Microquasar:

Cygnus A, $z=0.056/600$ Mly

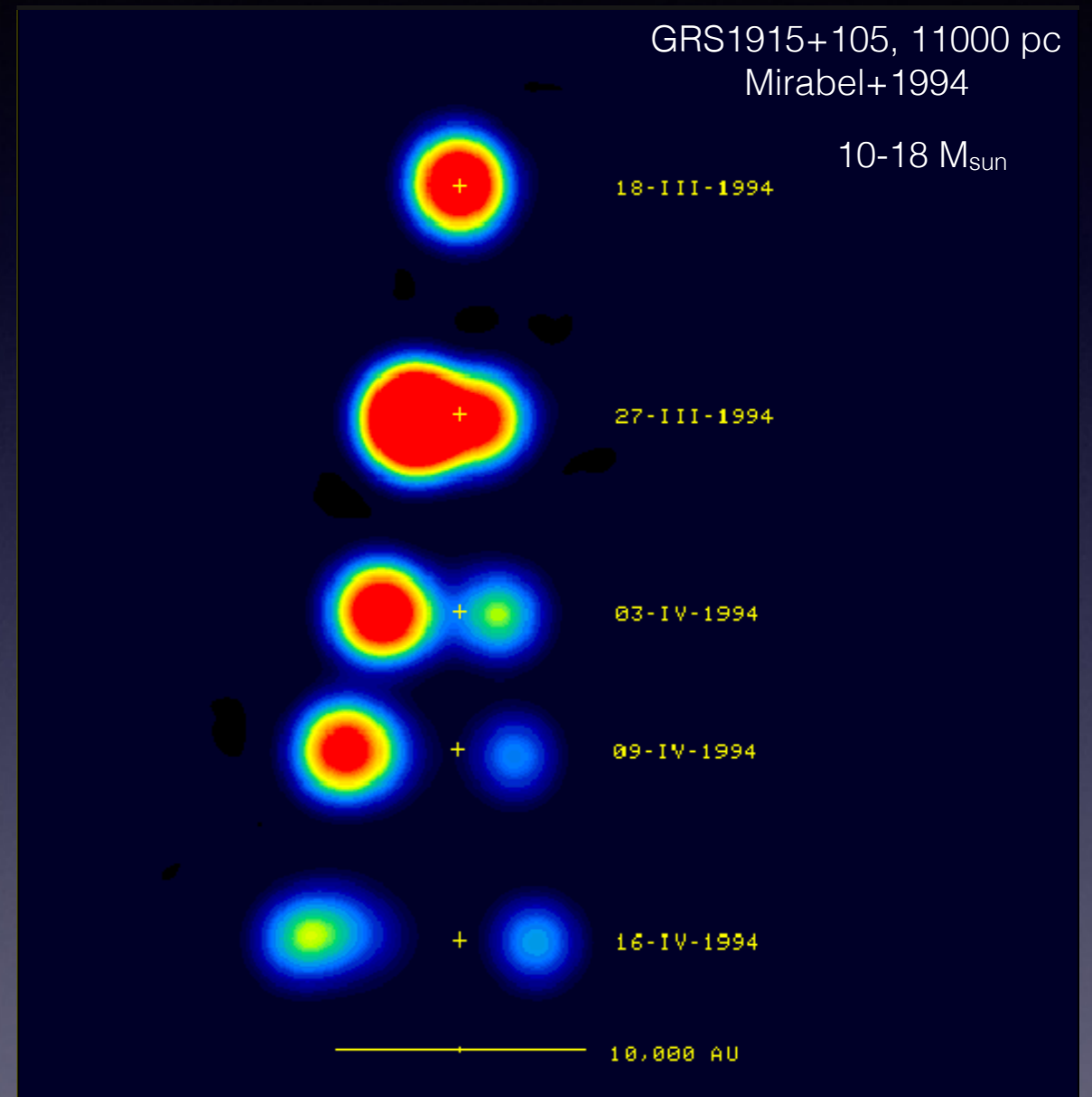
1.032 kpc/arcsec

$10^{8-9} M_{\text{sun}}$, 10^{6-7} yrs

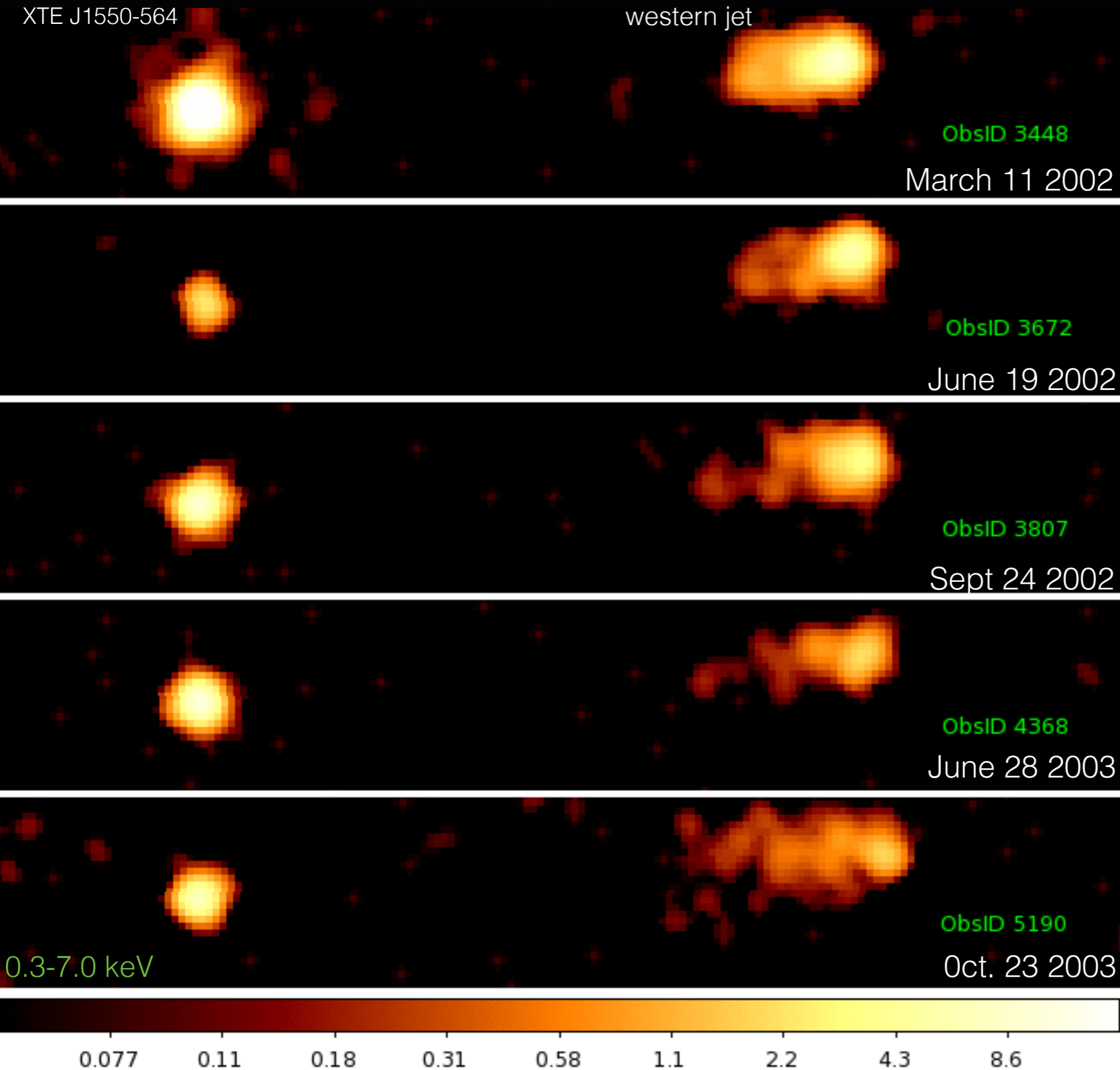


GRS1915+105, 11000 pc
Mirabel+1994

10-18 M_{sun}



Microquasar: Time lapse of a jet-ISM interaction



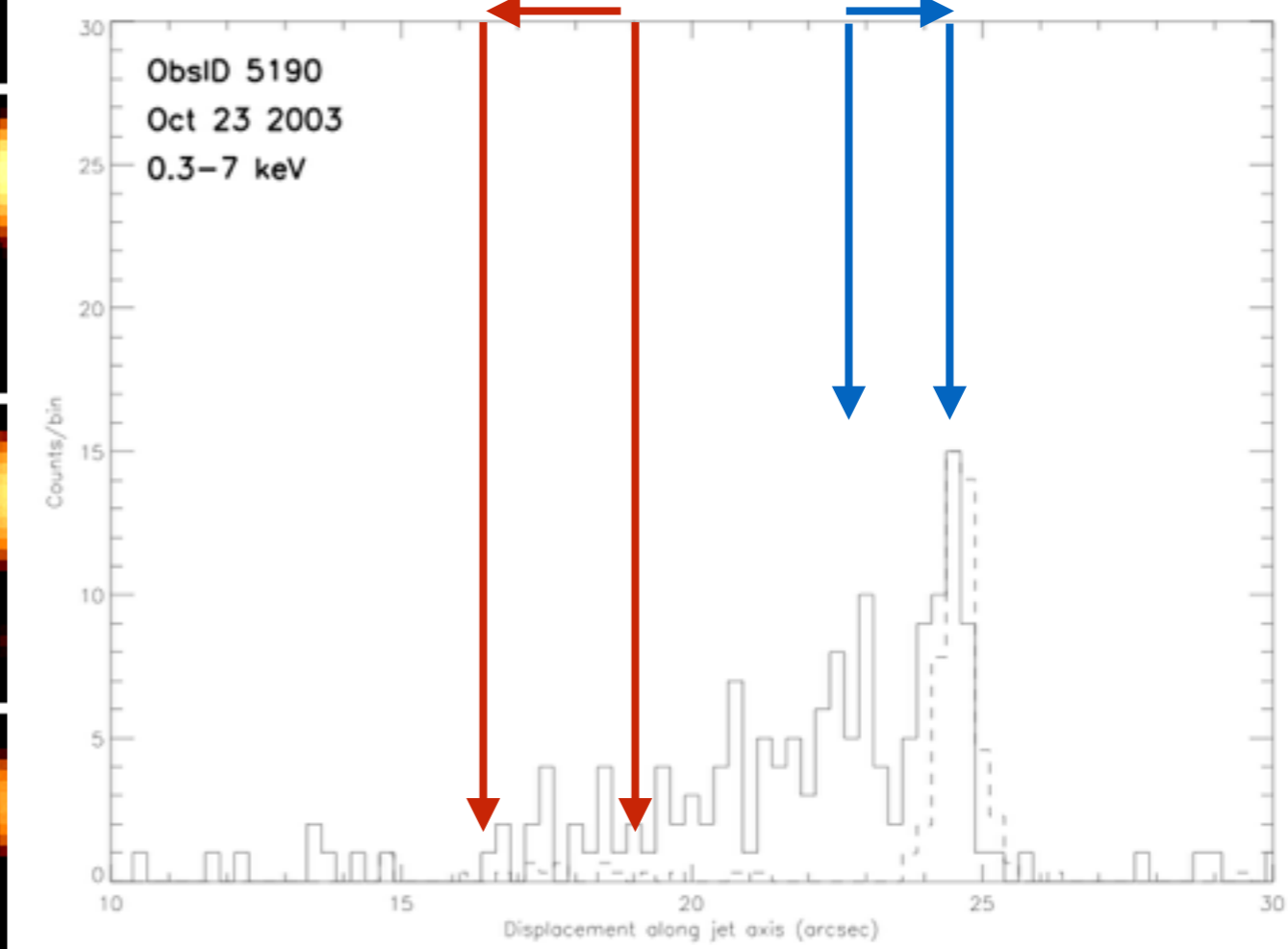
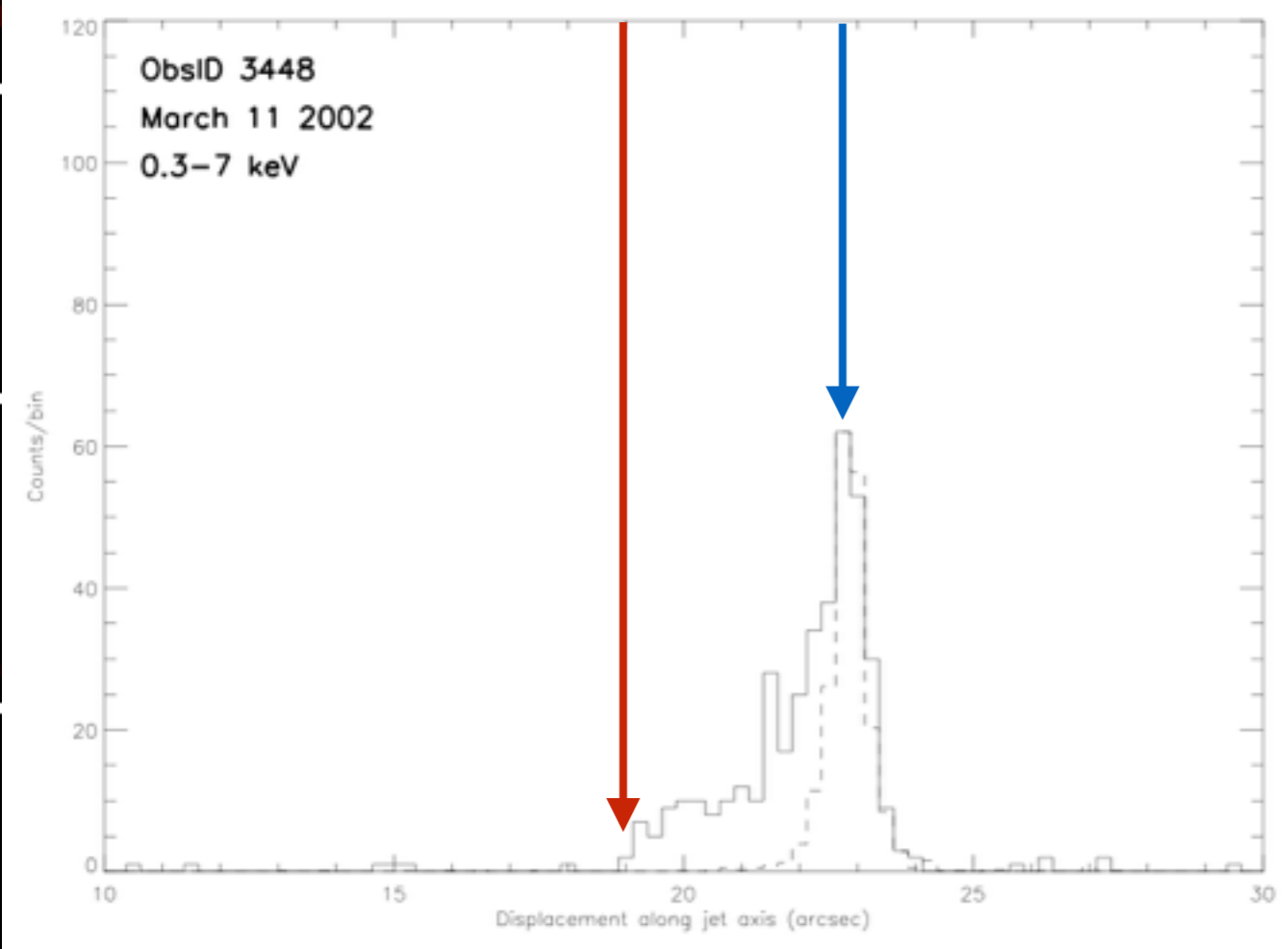
Microquasar: Time lapse of a jet-ISM interaction

XTE J1550-564

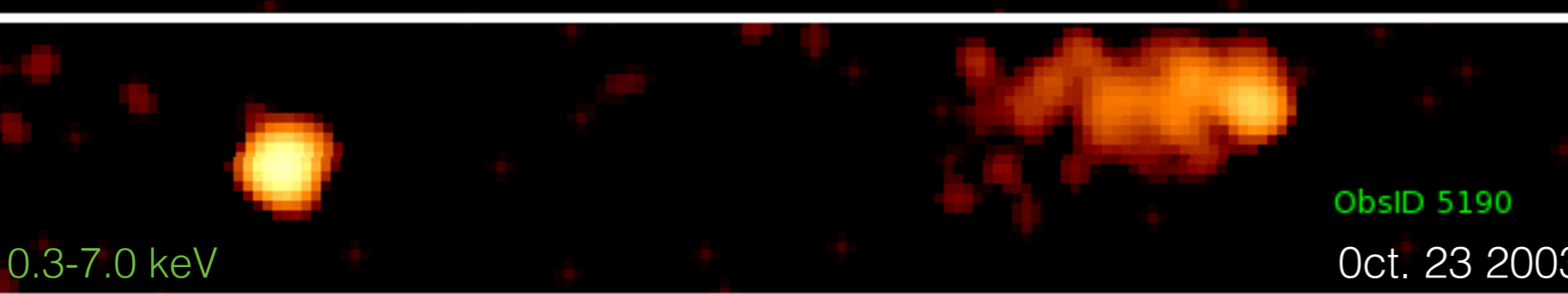
western jet



ObsID 3448



June 28 2003

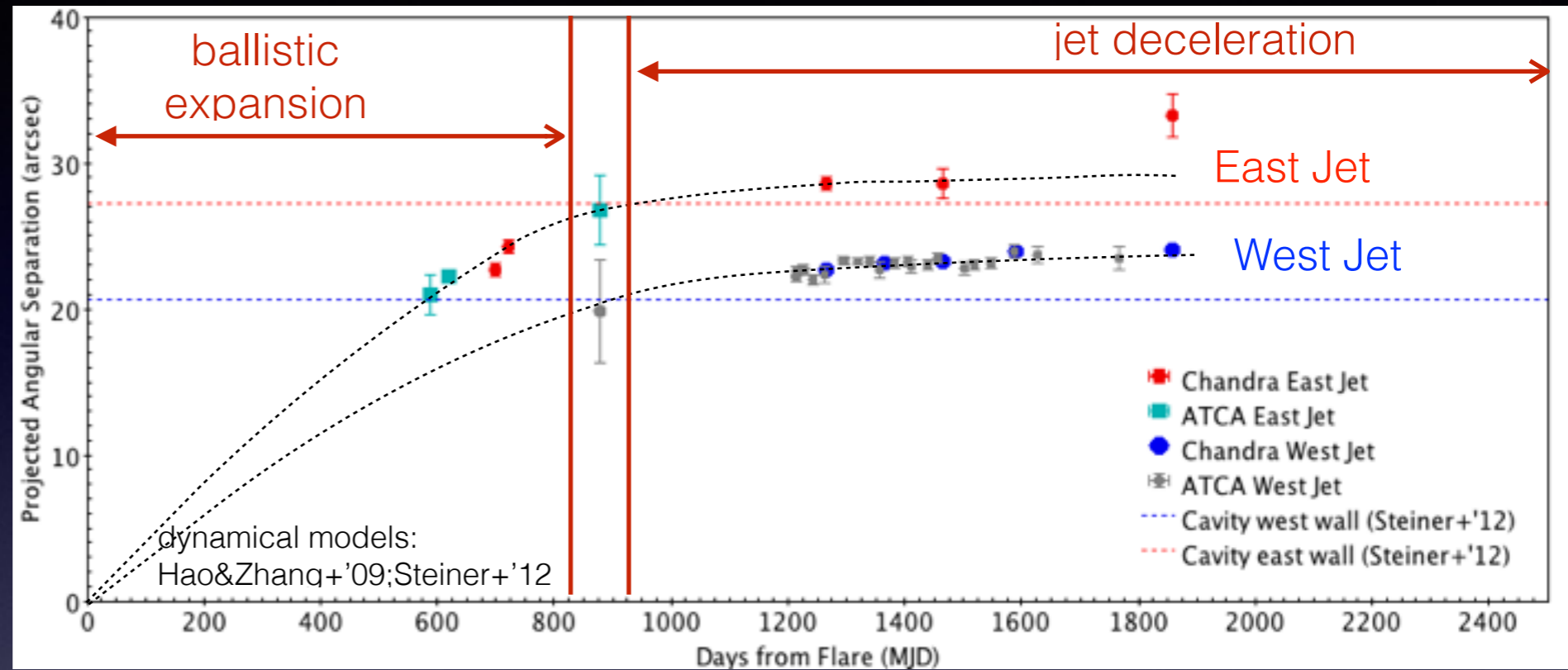
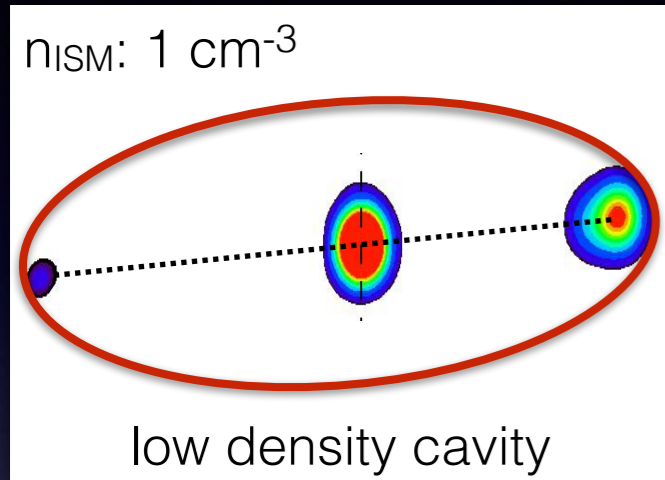


0.3-7.0 keV

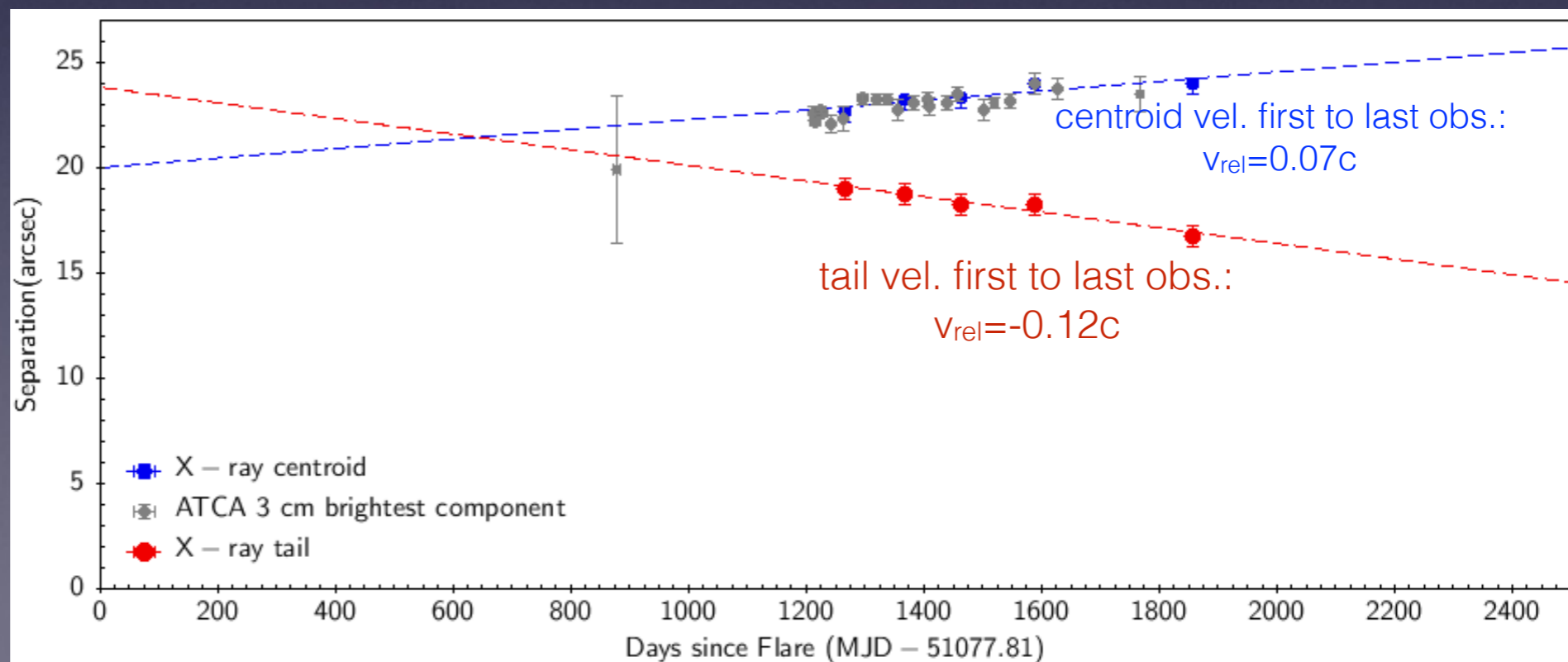
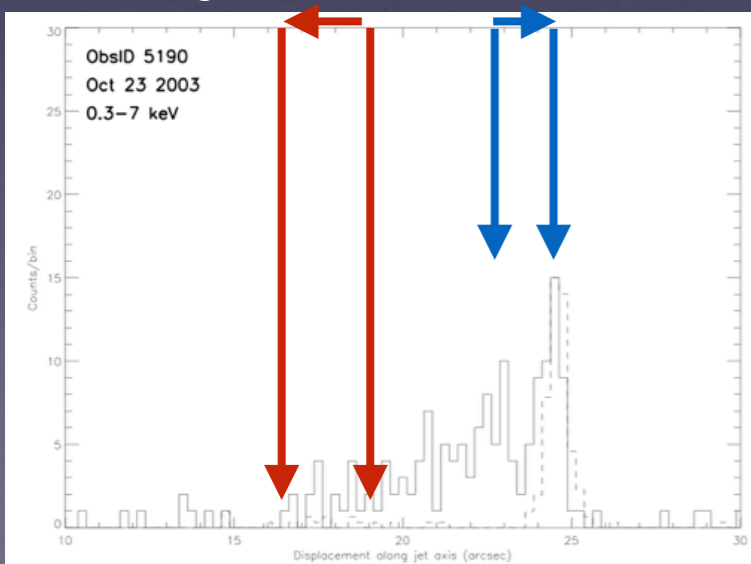
0.077 0.11 0.18 0.31 0.58 1.1 2.2 4.3 8.6

Microquasar: Time lapse of a jet-ISM interaction

Jets' dynamics:



West Jet dynamics:



Future Perspectives

- Observations at low radio frequencies (LOFAR) will tell us more on the radio duty cycle;
- High sensitivity radio observations will look for radio jets in radio quiet sources;
- Multi-wavelength all-sky survey (LOFAR/SKA, LSST, EROSITA/SVOM, CTA) will monitor radio transients (blazars, microquasars, GRBs, SNs..);

