



Max-Planck-Institut
für Radioastronomie

Orphan X-ray flares in Blazars

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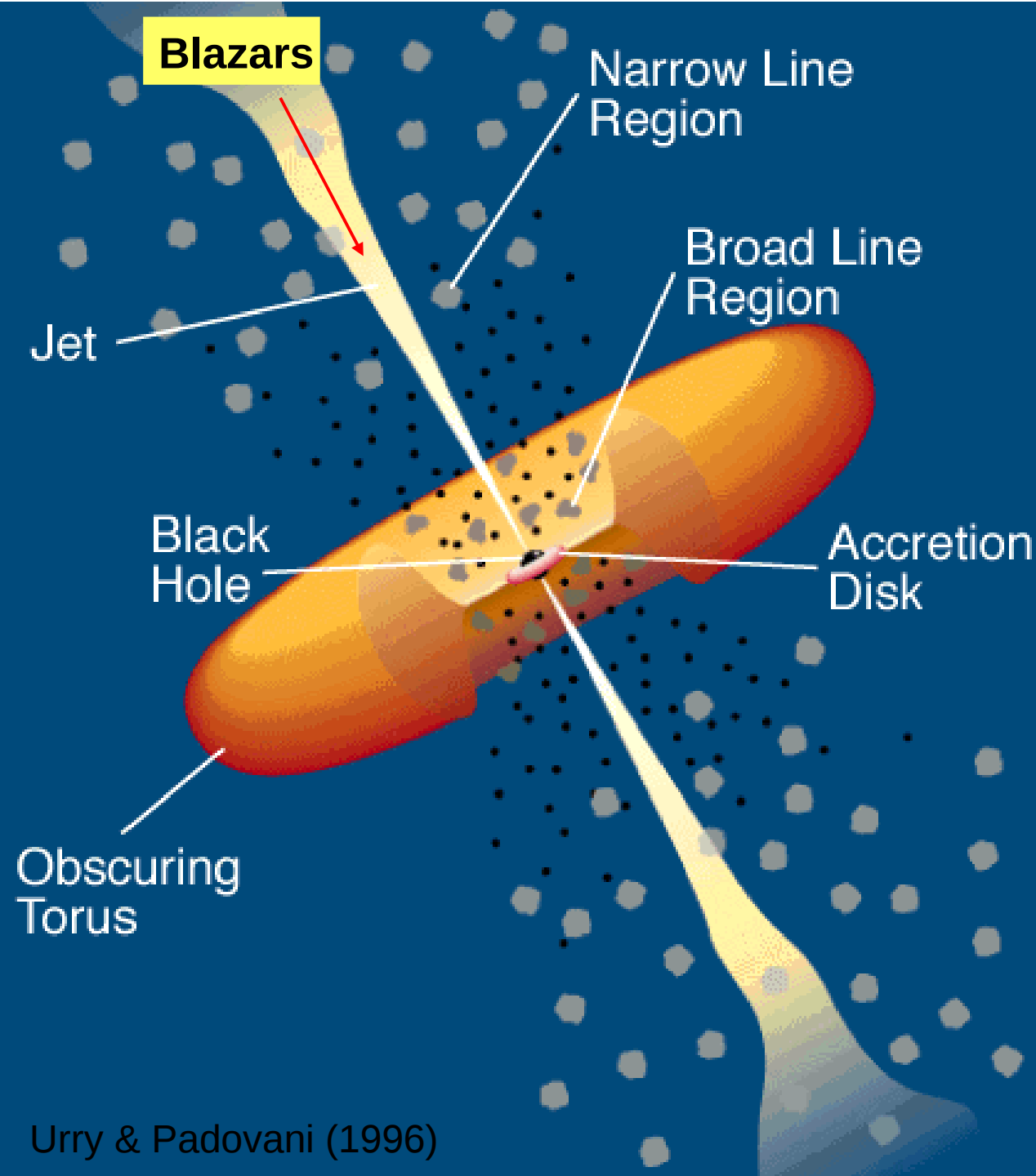
On behalf of the **Fermi-LAT Collaboration**

Main Collaborators : T. P. Krichbaum, L. Fuhrmann, J.A. Zensus [MPIfR, Bonn],
B. Lott [CNRS, France], M. Böttcher [Ohio University, USA], et al.

Outline of the talk

1. Introduction
2. Emission mechanisms
3. What are Orphan X-ray flares
4. X-ray polarization – a tool to probe high-energy emission mechanisms at the base of relativistic jets
5. Summary

Introduction



Relativistic jet outflow with
 $\Gamma \sim \text{few tens}$
Small viewing angles

Why do we care?



High energy (GeV) gamma-rays have been reported for more than thousand blazars. High-energy radiation is believed to be related to relativistic particles accelerated in jets.

Blazars are considered as the prime candidates for the emission of **Ultra High Energy Cosmic Rays (UHECRs)**.

Origin and location of high-energy emission ?

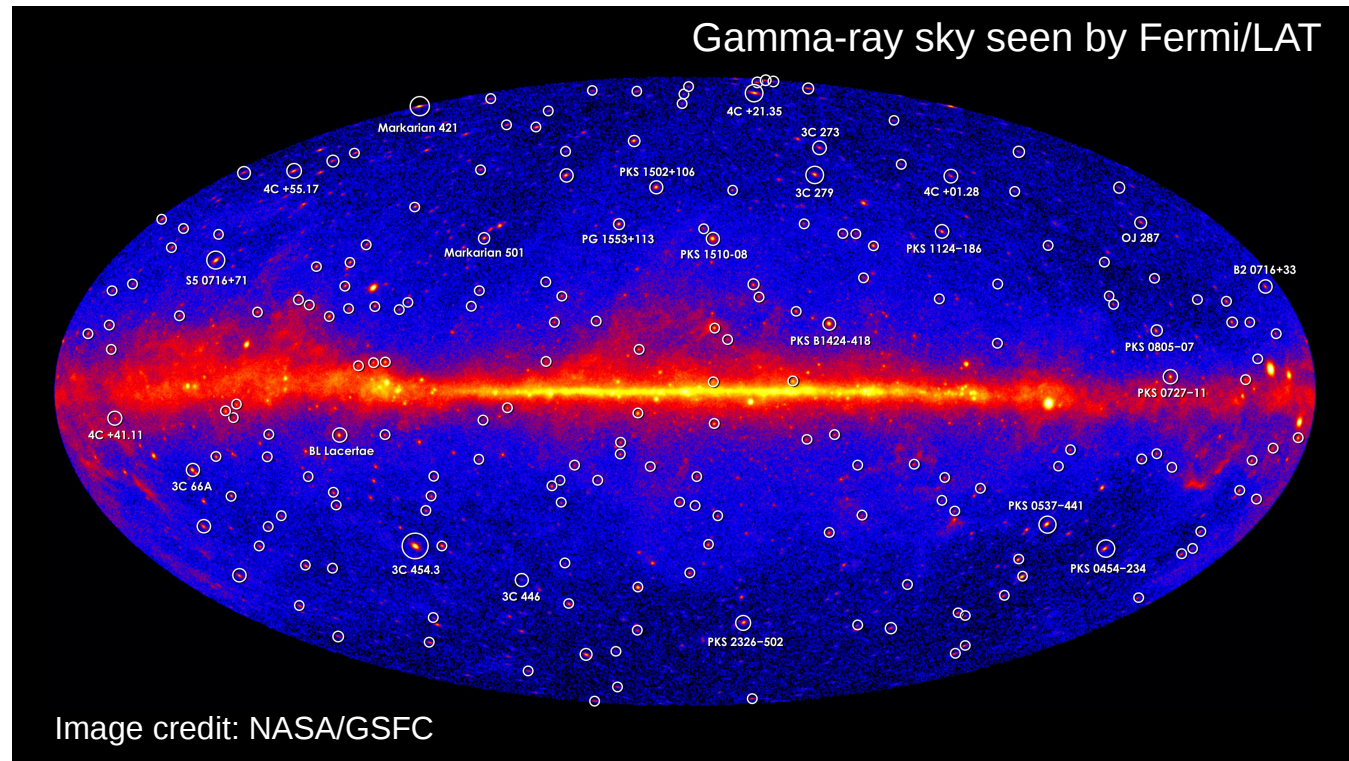
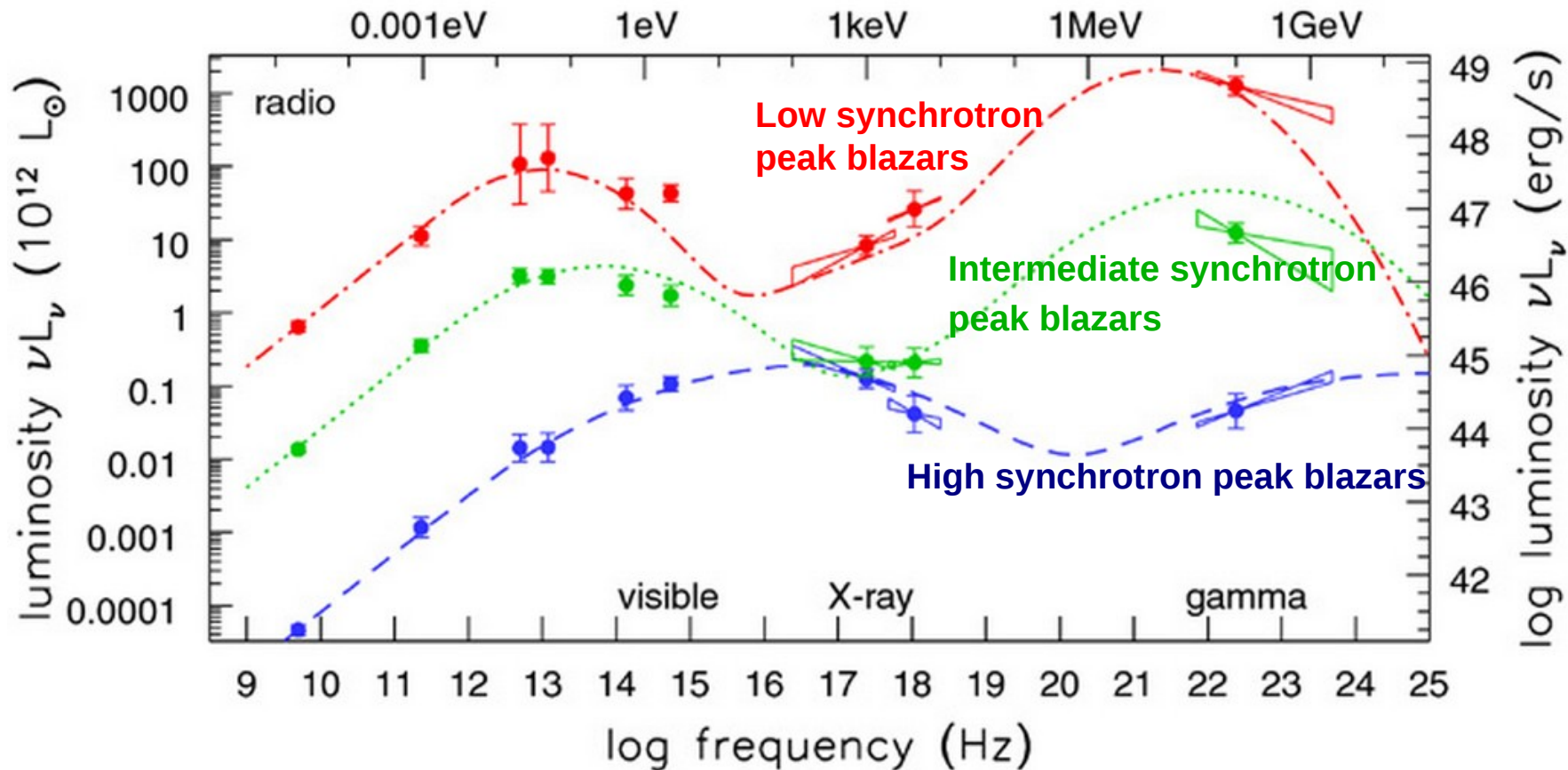


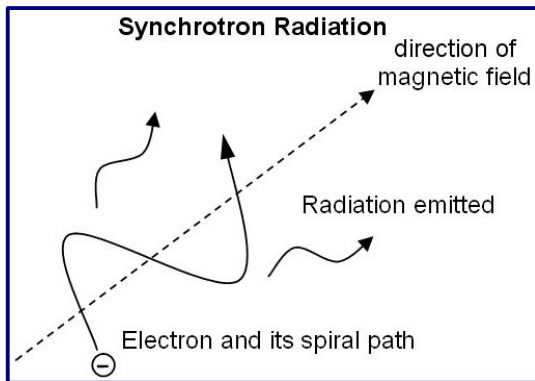
Image credit: NASA/GSFC

Blazar classification

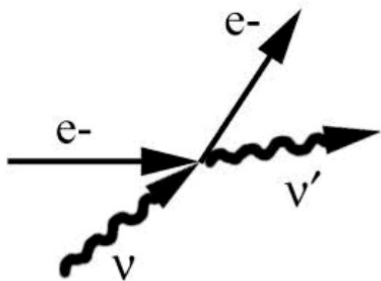


Emission Models : Leptonic vs. Hadronic

Blazar Broadband Emission : Leptonic Models

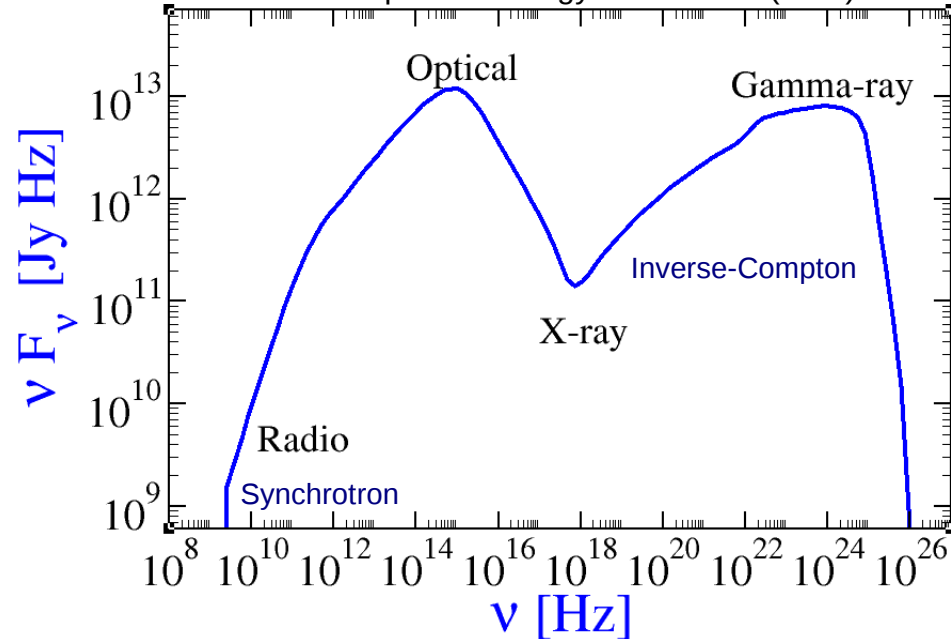


Inverse Compton scattering



$\nu' > \nu$
High energy e^- initially
 e^- loses energy

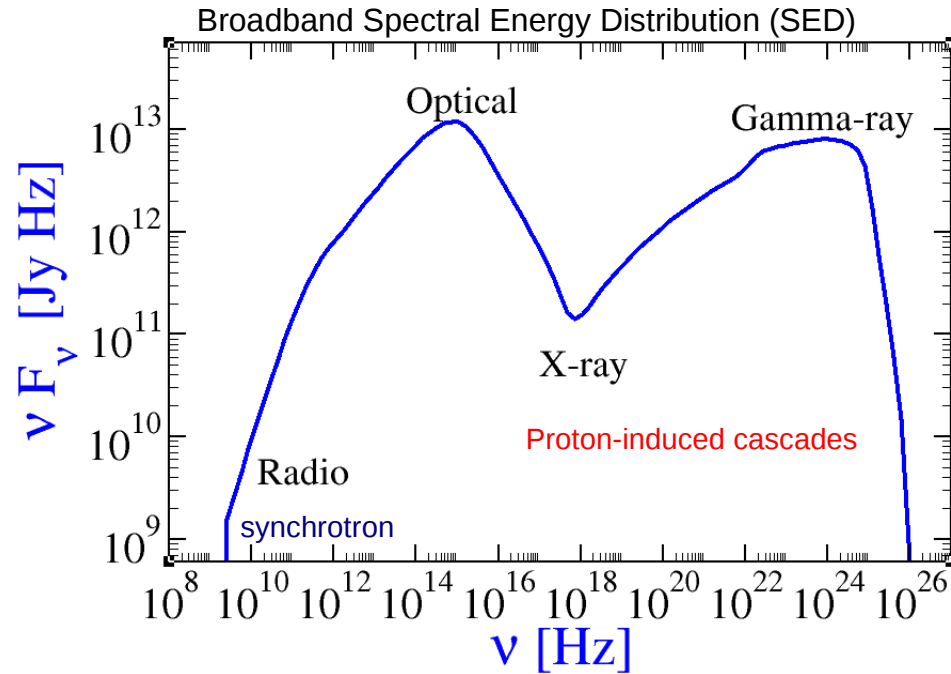
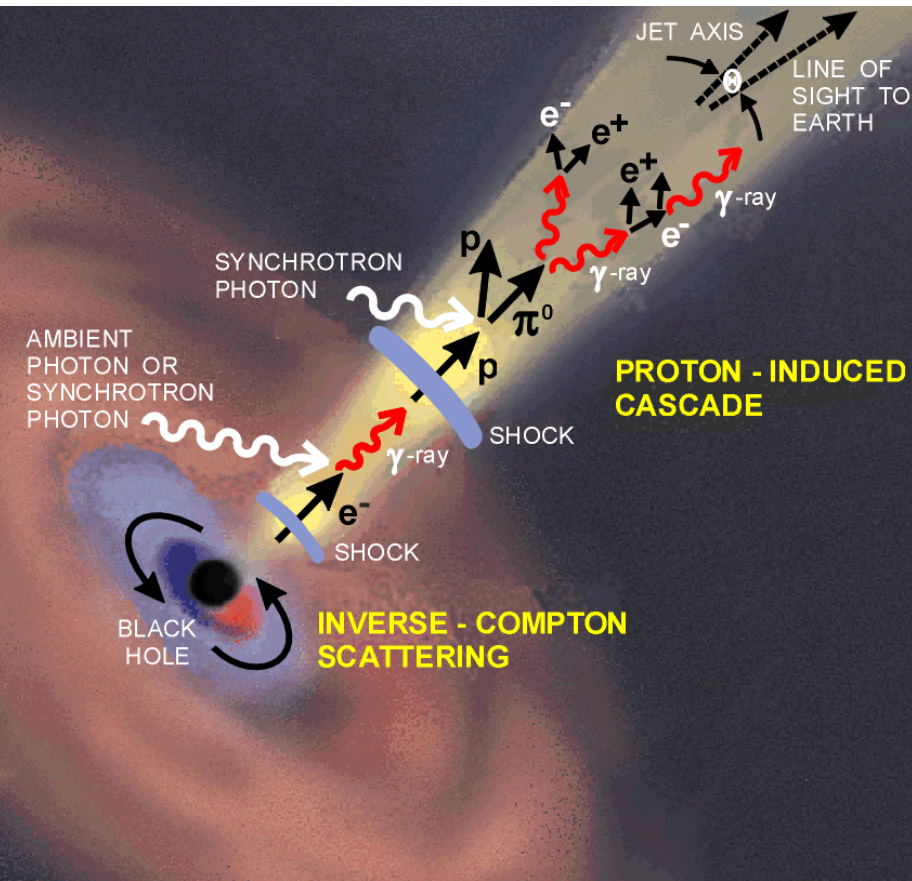
Broadband Spectral Energy Distribution (SED)



Seed photons
Synchrotron Self-Compton : synchrotron photons from the jet

External Compton : thermal photons from accretion disk, broad-line region, and/or molecular torus

Blazar Broadband Emission : Hadronic Models



Significant fraction of jet power converted into acceleration of protons in strongly magnetized ($B \sim$ several tens of Gauss) environments reaching the threshold for $p\gamma$ -pion production ($E_p \geq 10^{19}$ eV).

**We expect to see correlation between
broadband flares**

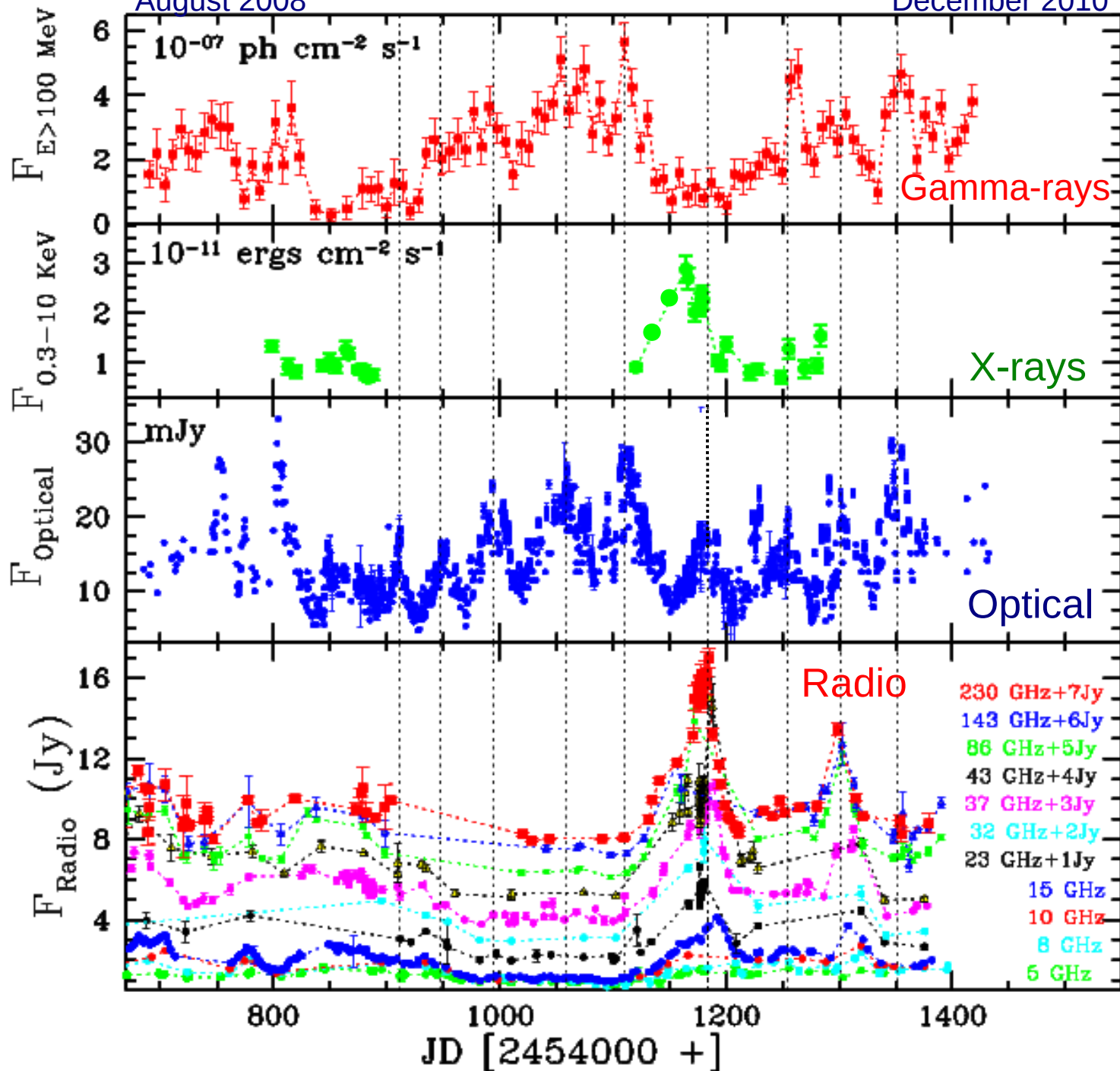
Do we observe such a correlation?

Not always

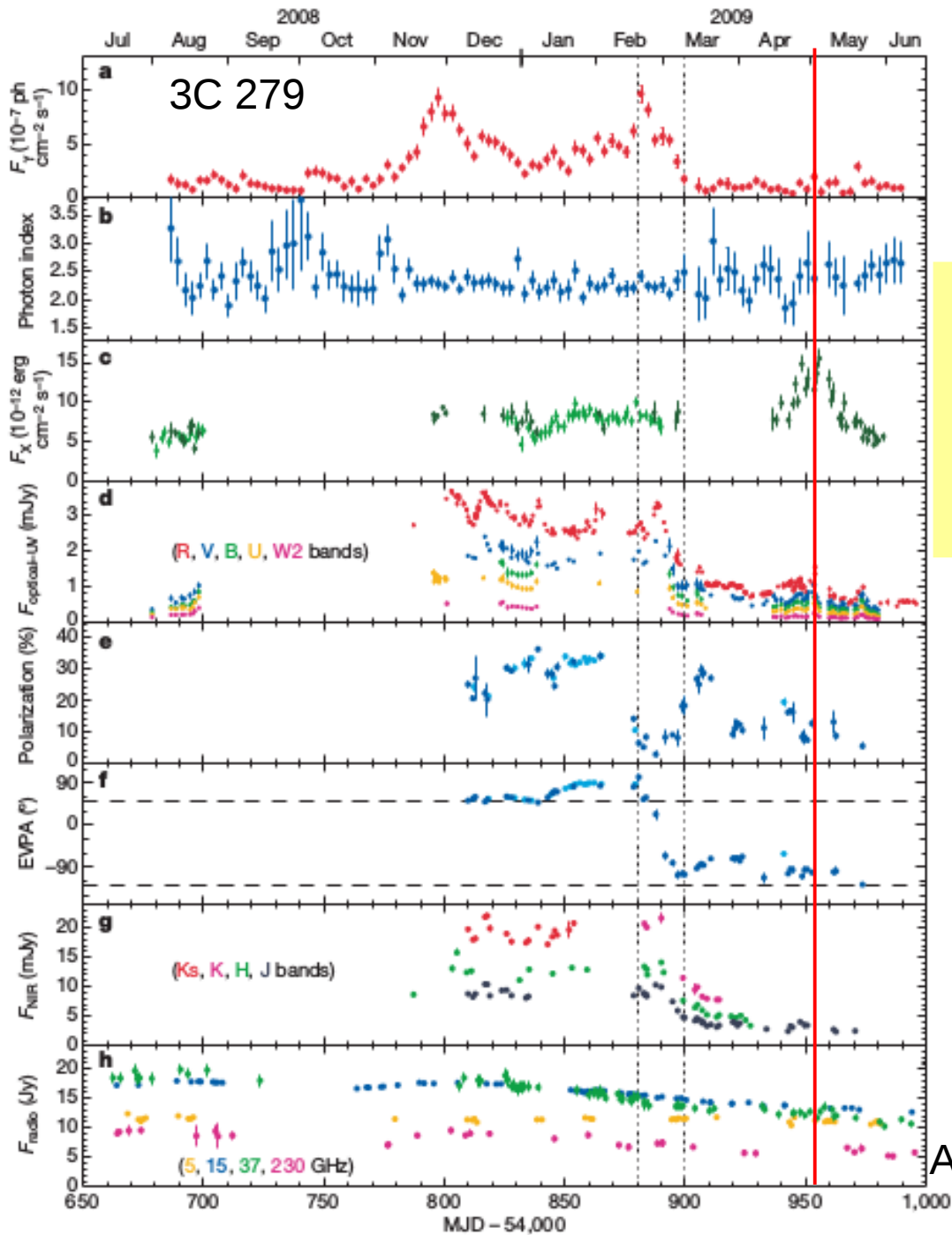
August 2008

December 2010

S5 0716+714



Rani et al. 2013, A&A

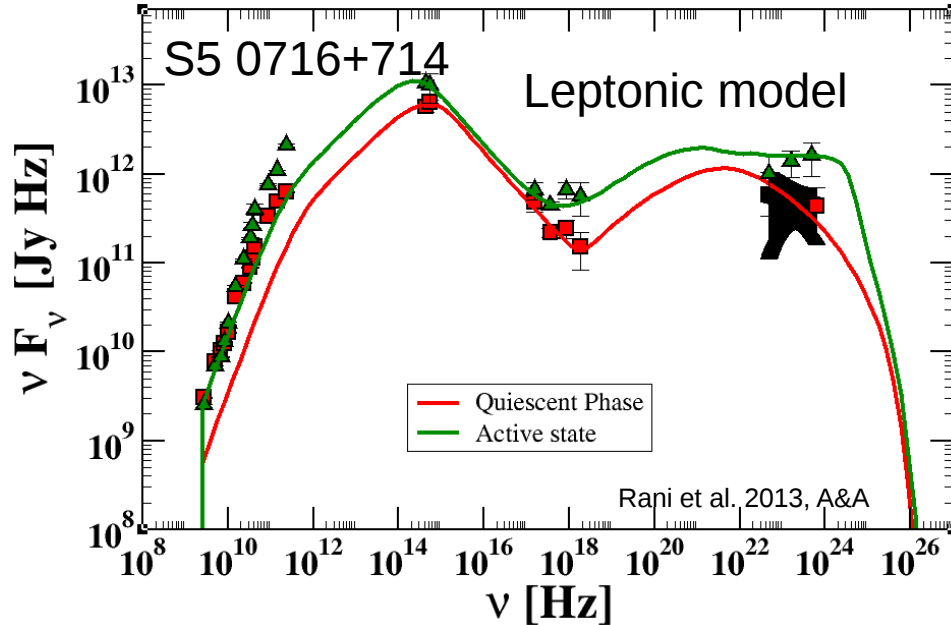


Orphan X-ray flares :

**No correlation with
broadband flares**

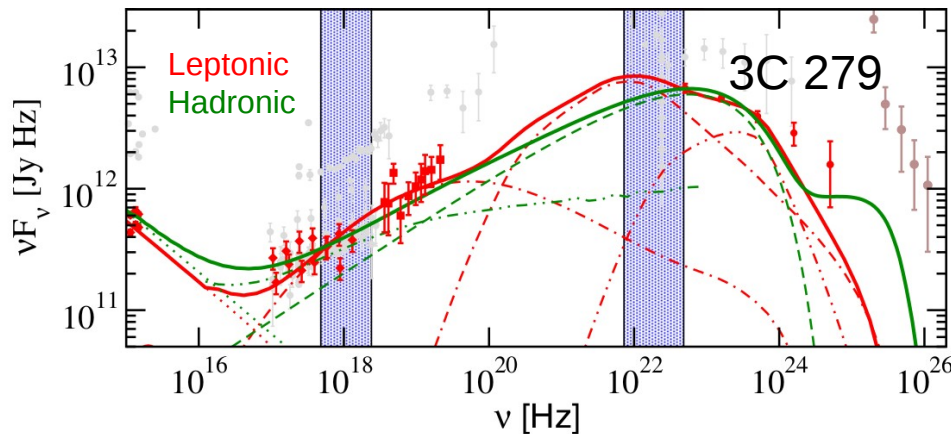
Abdo et al. 2010, Nature

SEDs of orphan X-ray flares



Possible scenarios :

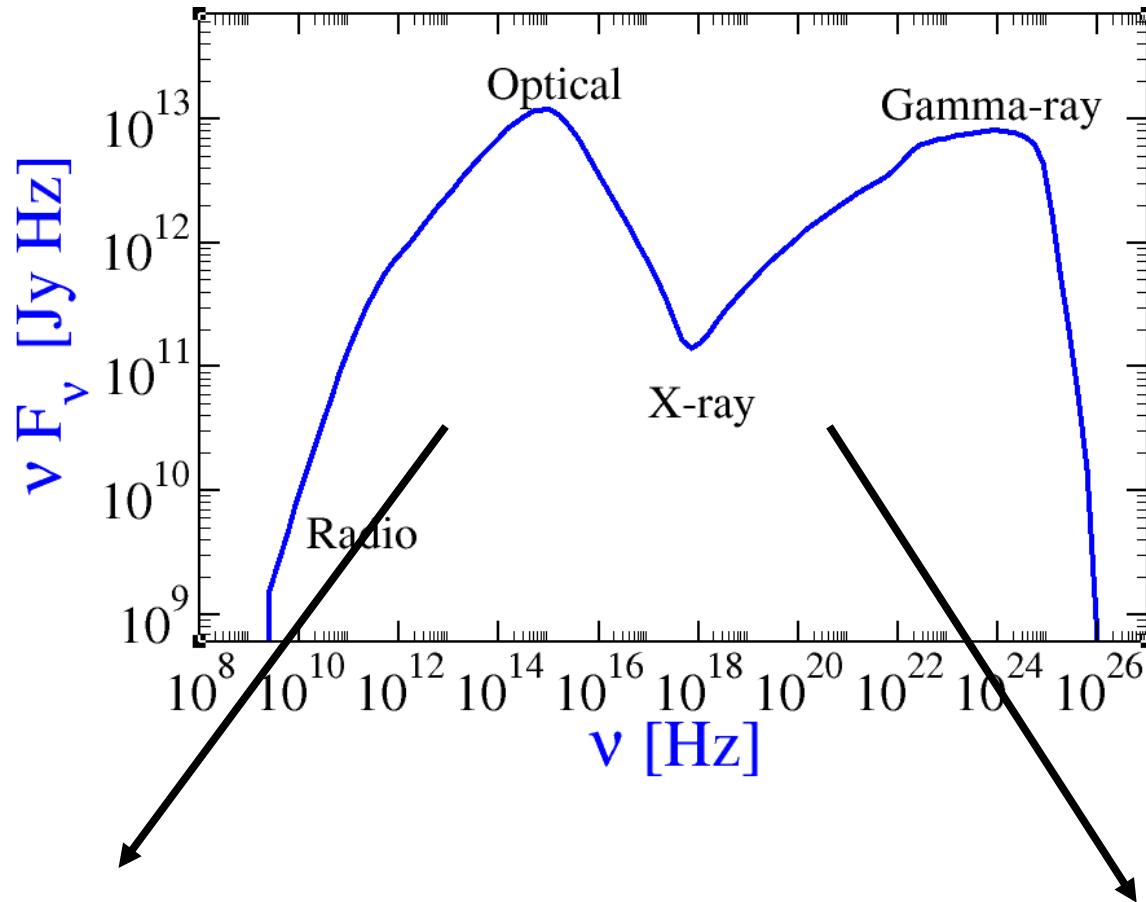
- 📦 Different location
- 📦 Two or more component models
- 📦 Leptonic vs. Hadronic models



Zhang & Böttcher (2010), ApJ



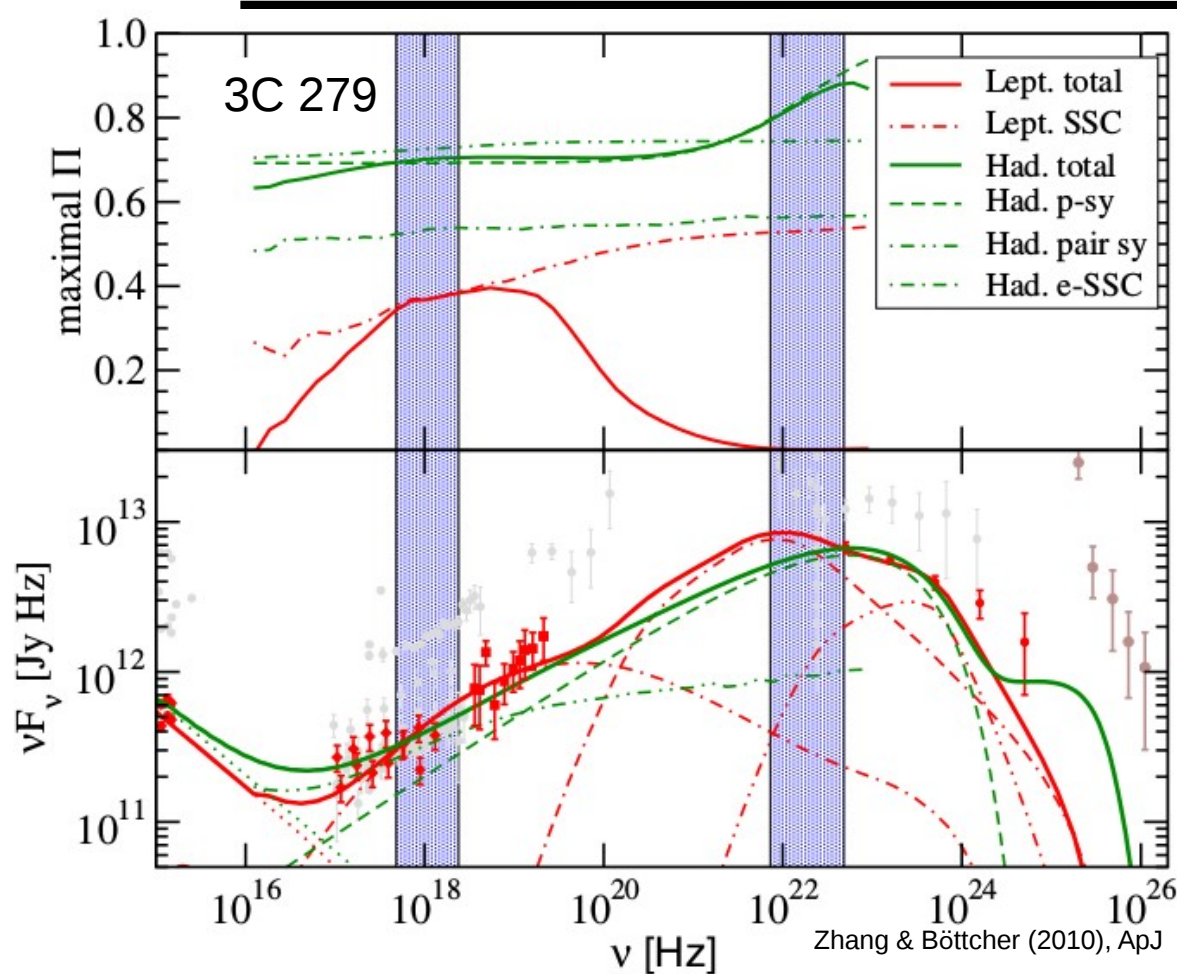
High-energy polarization



**Similar polarization for
Leptonic and Hadronic
models**

**Could have different polarization
properties depending upon the
emission mechanism**

High-energy polarization in Leptonic and Hadronic models :



Leptonic $\leq 30 - 40 \%$

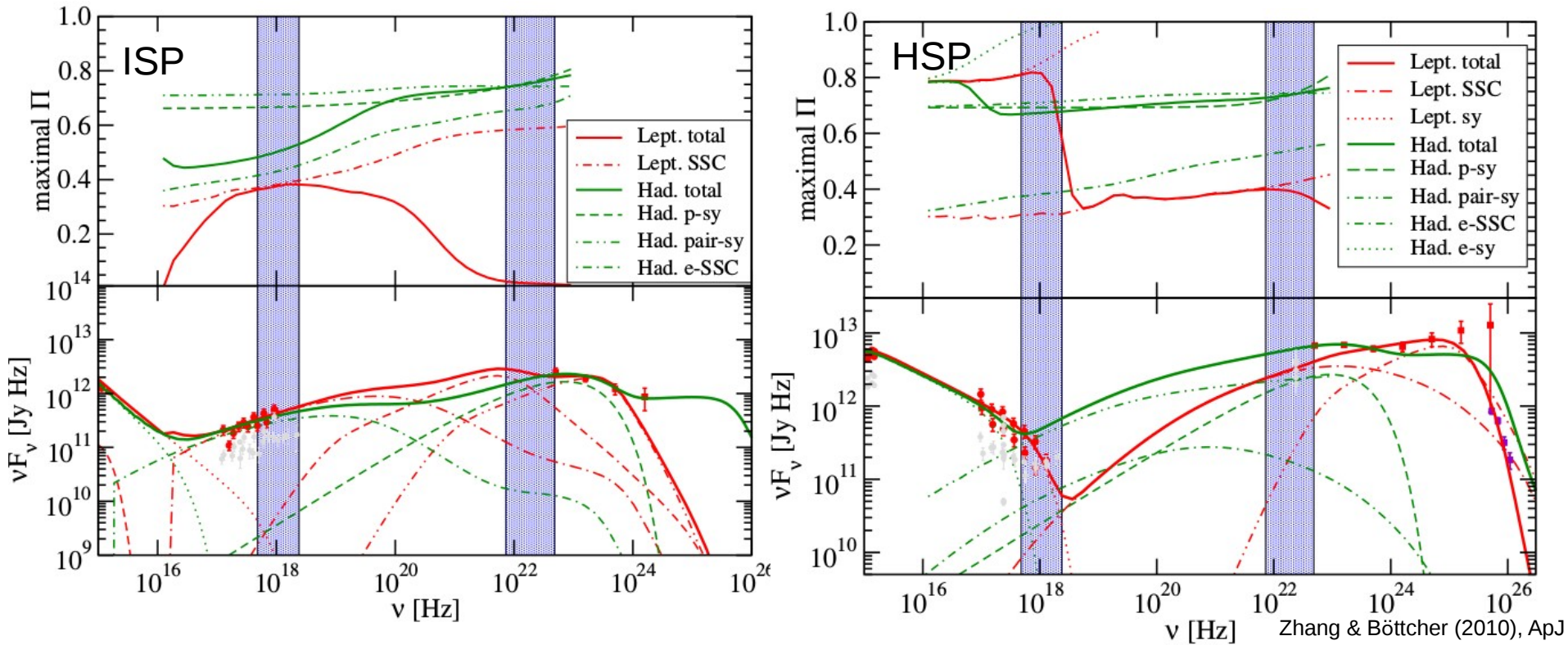
Hadronic $\leq 70 - 75 \%$

Highly ordered B-field
perpendicular to the
line-of-sight

Low synchrotron peak blazars :

High polarization is expected in **Hadronic models** compared to **Leptonic** ones.

High-energy polarization in Leptonic and Hadronic models :



Intermediate and high
synchrotron peak blazars

: similar degree of X-ray polarization
Higher gamma-ray polarization in
Hadronic models compared to Leptonic models

Summary

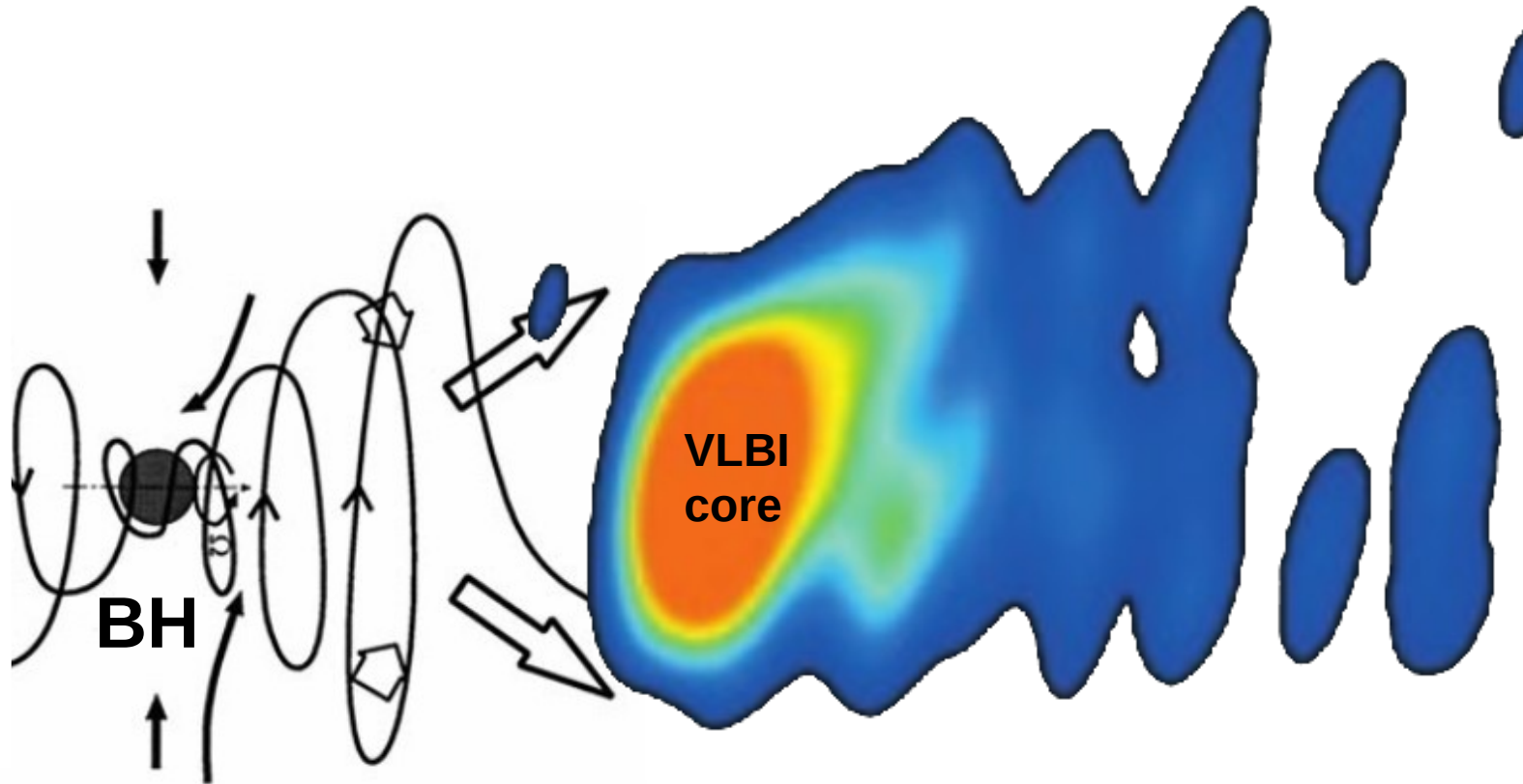
➔ Hadronic models generally predict high degree of high-energy polarization

➔ In LSPs, the expected X-ray polarization is substantially higher for **Hadronic models (70 – 75 %)** compared to **Leptonic models (30 – 40 %)**, which may be within the reach of existing X-ray polarimeters.

➔ Combined optical, X-ray and gamma-ray polarimetry therefore will help in understanding

**the degree of ordering of magnetic field in jets
to distinguish between leptonic and hadronic models**

Summary



Thank you for your attention