

H.E.S.S. observations of radio galaxies

Very High Energy Gamma-Ray Astronomy

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SAIP 2015 — Port Elizabeth, South Africa

Outline

- About Active Galaxies and Jets
- Radiation Process
- AGN Classification
- Some Radio Galaxies with HESS
- Outlook

“not-so-active” Galaxies

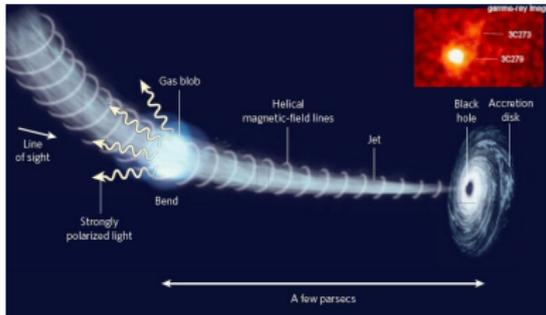


Active Galaxies



- Given a **supermassive black hole** (SMBH) at galaxy center
- most galaxies have quiet centers
- a few accrete mass and emit radio to gamma
- latter said to be **Active Galactic Nuclei** (AGN)

Astrophysical Jets



- jets are **common** in the Universe
- jets from: pulsars, X-ray binaries, AGN, GRBs
- in AGN: jets due to accretion onto SMBH
- carry particles, energy, B-field
- should be powered by central SMBH

Jet Physics — Relativistic Beaming

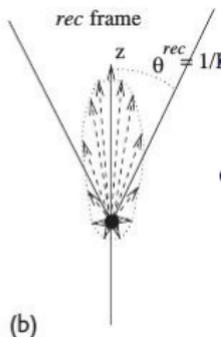
em frame



(a)



rec frame



(b)

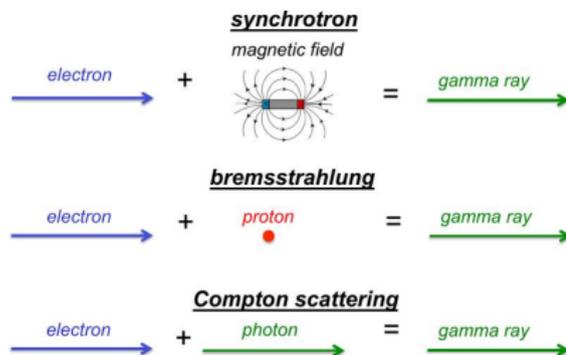
- radiating blob along jet
- blob moves at **relativistic** speed
- blob radiation **beamed** into **forward** direction
- result: Lorentz boosted **headlight effect**

$$F_{\nu}^{\text{obs}} = \delta_D^3 F_{\nu}^{\text{em}}$$

$$\text{where } \delta_D = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1 - \beta \cos \theta)}$$

Radiation Processes

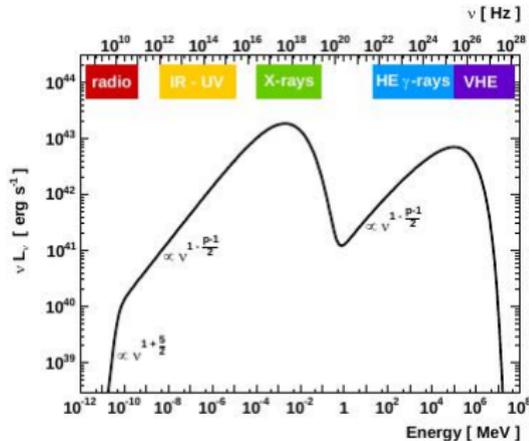
Non-thermal process involving electrons



- flux depends on electron energies, B, volume, photon density, etc.
- Inverse-compton upscattering of low-energy photons
- Syn. Self-Compt. (SSC): seed photons from synchrotron
- External Compt. (EC): seed photons from CMB, disk, etc.

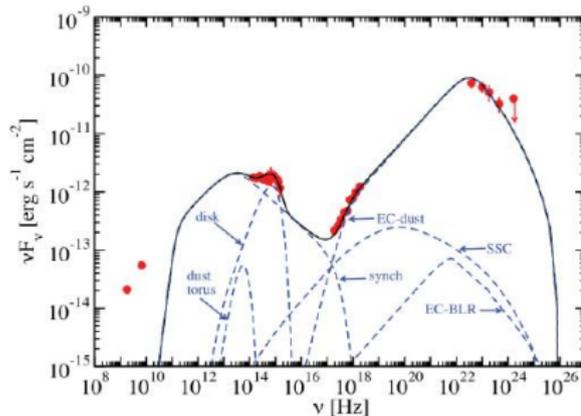
$$\nu_{\text{Compt}} \sim \nu_0 \gamma^2$$

Radiated Spectra



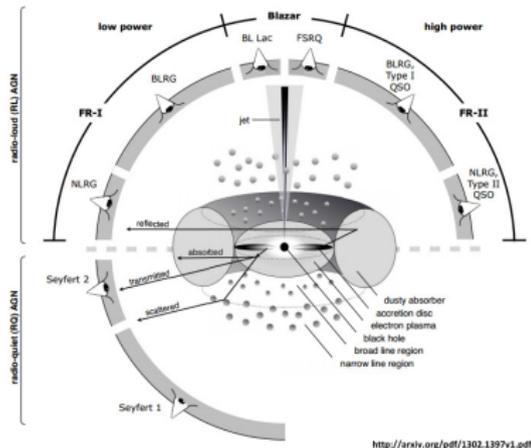
- Synchrotron peak in lower energies up to X-rays
- Inverse-compton peak in γ -rays

Modelling the VHE Spectra



- leptonic or hadronic
- gamma-gamma pair production
- Spine-sheath model: two flow in jet
- Multi-blob SSC models

Classifying AGN by Viewing Angle

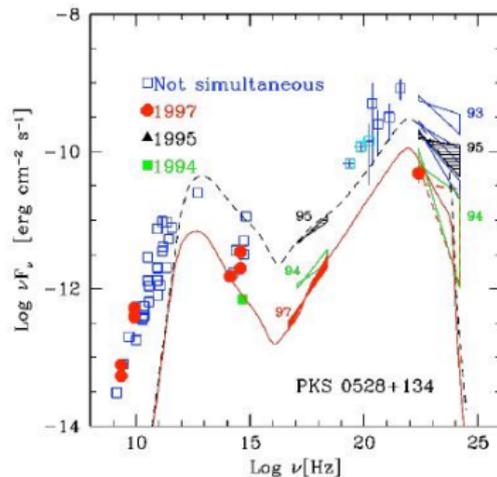


- Viewing angle θ_{view} b/w LoS and jet direction
- for small θ_{view} : **blazar**
- for large θ_{view} : **radio galaxy**
- can be radio-loud or radio-quiet
- can have broad/narrow line emission
- **BL Lacs** have a narrower than **FSRQs**

Classifying Blazars by Synchrotron Peak



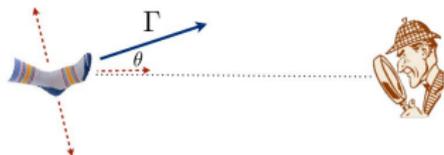
Blazer



Blazar

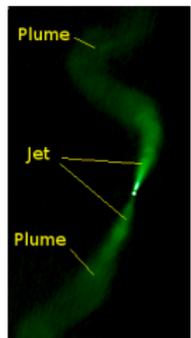
Classifying Blazars by Synchrotron Peak

From Low to High-energy peaked Blazars:
FSRQ - LBL - IBL - HBL - Extreme BL

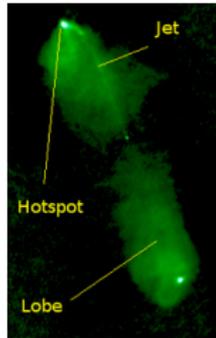


- check frequency at which “Synchrotron Peaks” (SP)
- LSP (Low): $\nu < 10^{14}$ Hz
- ISP (Intermediate)
: 10^{14} Hz $< \nu < 10^{15}$ Hz
- HSP (High): $\nu > 10^{15}$ Hz

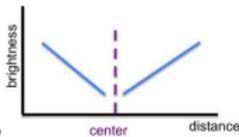
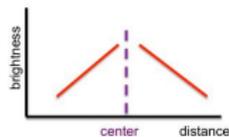
Classifying Radio Galaxies by Morphology



FR type I

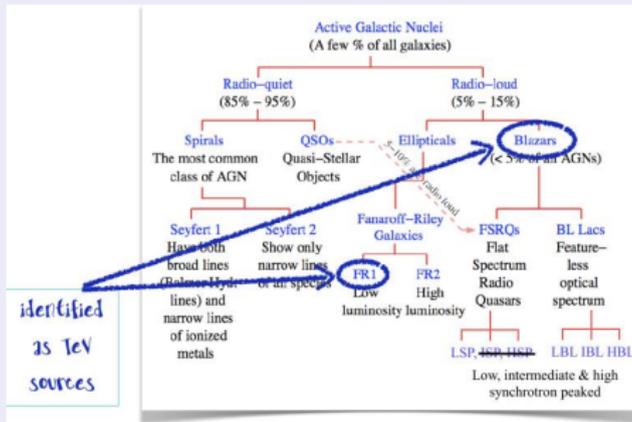


FR type II



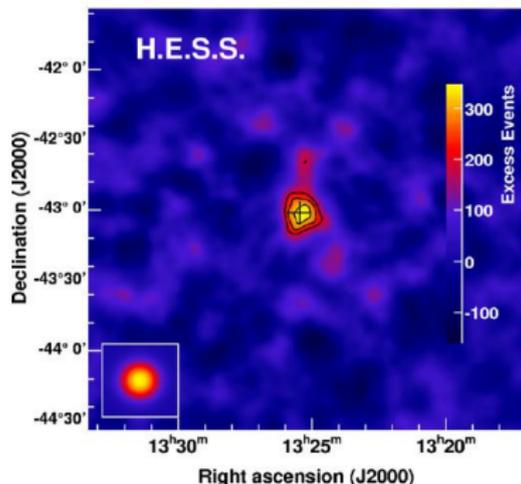
- study morphology of extended **double** radio structures
- classify by **structural features**: jets, lobes & hotspots
- 1974: Fanaroff & Riley proposed FR I and FR II types
- FR I e.g. Cen A | FR II e.g. 3C 47
- FR I: spectra steeper, aged radiating particles
- FR II: often giant elliptical host

The broader picture



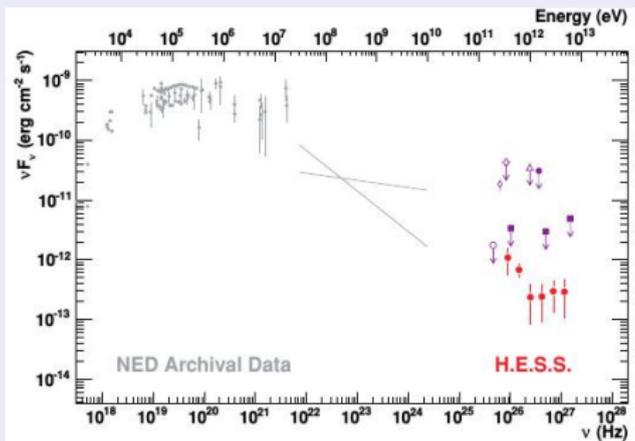
identified
 25 TeV
 sources

Centaurus A



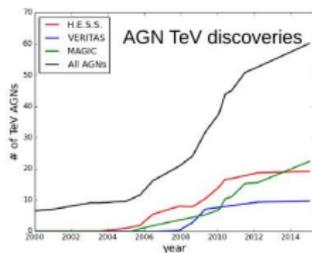
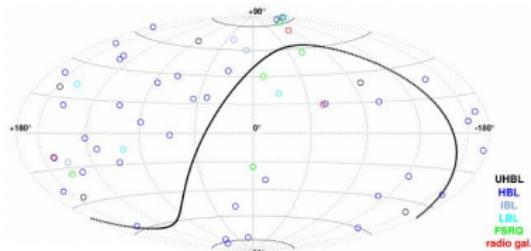
- giant elliptical host galaxy NGC 5128
- FR I and closest AGN to Earth at $\sim 13 \times 10^6$ light years
- SMBH $\sim 55 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$
- large viewing angle $\sim 70^{\circ} \Rightarrow$ weak/no relativistic boosting
- hence not expected as up to TeV emitter
- HESS obs.: seen in TeV \Rightarrow “puzzle”

Spectrum: Centaurus A with H.E.S.S.

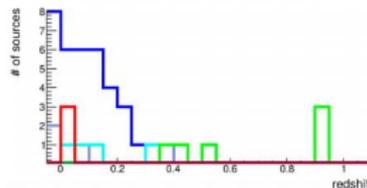


Current TeV AGN Sky

AGN seen at TeV

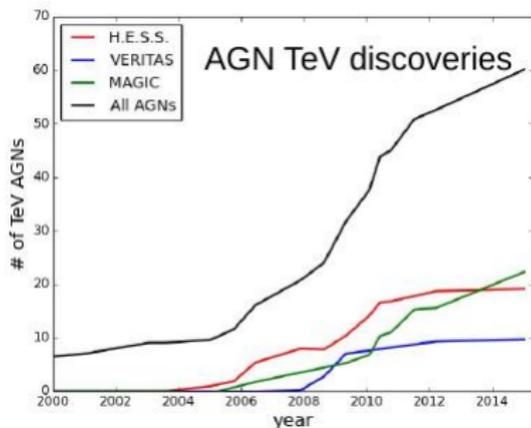


<http://tevcat.uchicago.edu>



- 60 AGNs are currently detected at TeV
- Large dominance of HBLs (75%)

Other Radio Galaxies with HESS



- M 87 in Virgo cluster — extensively studied since start of HESS
- supergiant NGC 6251 in constellation Ursa Minor — far too north (dec $+82^\circ$)
- 3C 236 an FR II — also a northern source
- 3C 111 – Seyfert 1 Galaxy
- 3C 320 – A broad line radio galaxy
- radio galaxies are handful at

Ongoing AGN Observations



- Currently: analyzing 3C 120, PKS 1510-089 with HESS tools
- Performing FERMI analysis — Pass 8 one week old in public
- revisit Cen A VHE spectra and do hard-X-ray analysis (Swift)
- In general: Looking forward to CTA regime: next-generation VHE- γ -ray Observatory

