

A detailed astronomical image of a blazar jet. The central region is a bright, multi-colored core (yellow, white, and blue) from which two powerful jets of light extend outwards in opposite directions. The jets are composed of many fine, parallel filaments of light, creating a textured, almost crystalline appearance. The background is a dark, deep blue space filled with numerous small, distant stars, some of which have prominent diffraction spikes.

Blazar jets: new clues and old challenges

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(INAF-OAB, Italy)

Outline

New clues:

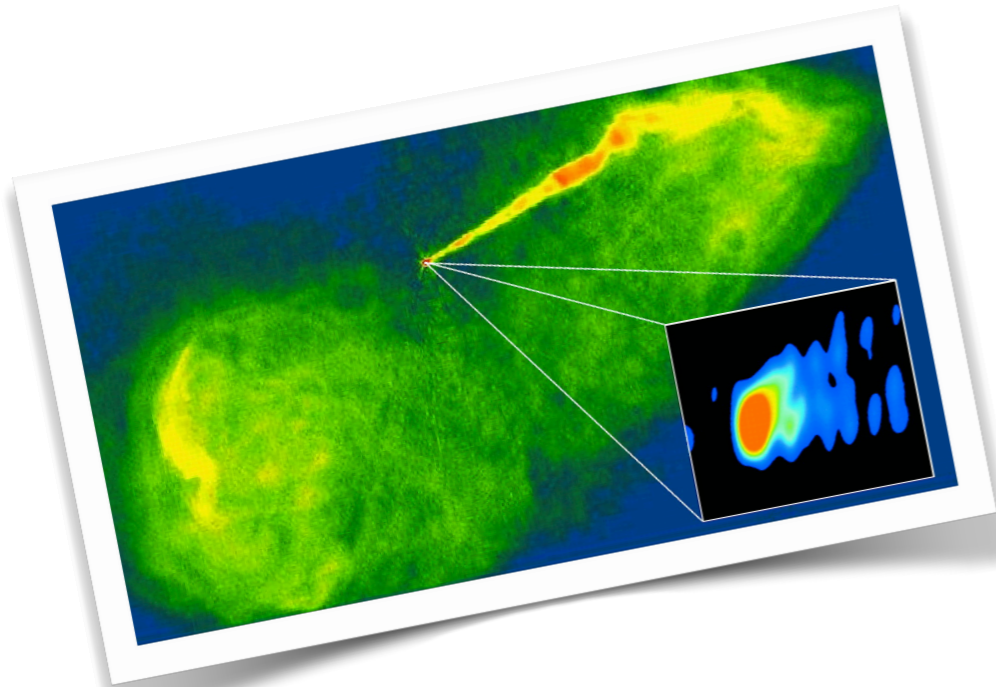
Clues on particle acceleration from X-ray polarization

A stratified shock model for high synchrotron peak BL Lacs

Old challenges:

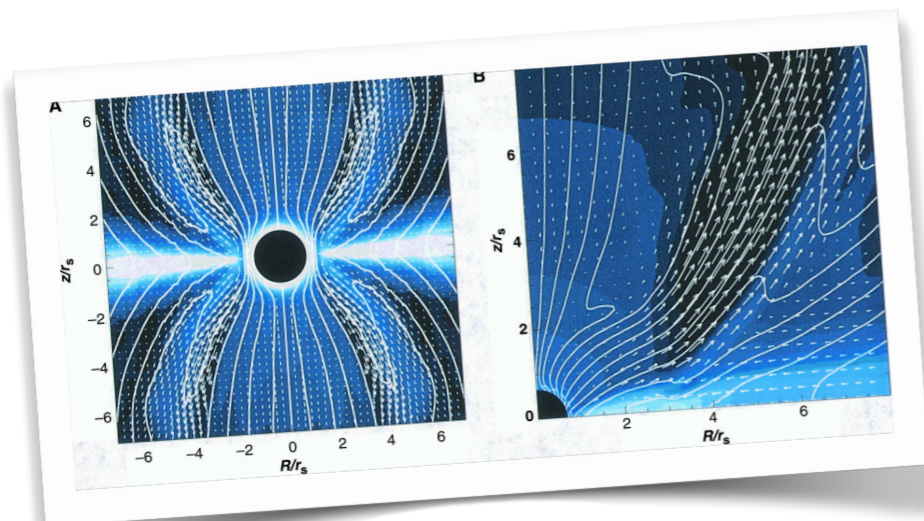
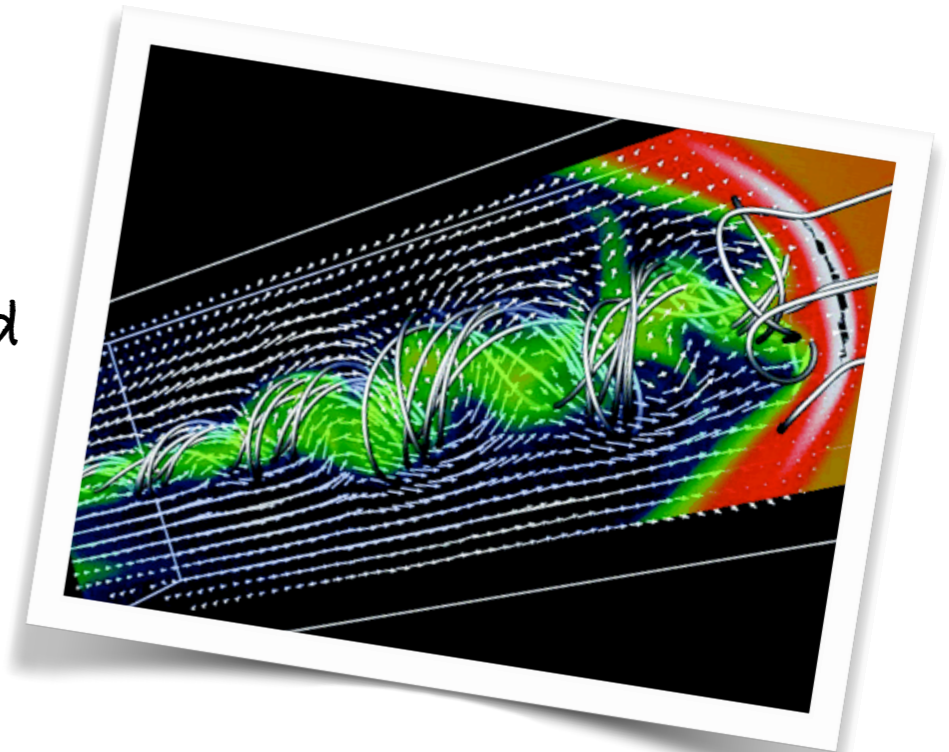
Extreme blazars: acceleration at recollimation shocks?

Jets: the fundamental questions



Jet dynamics, speed,
composition, power

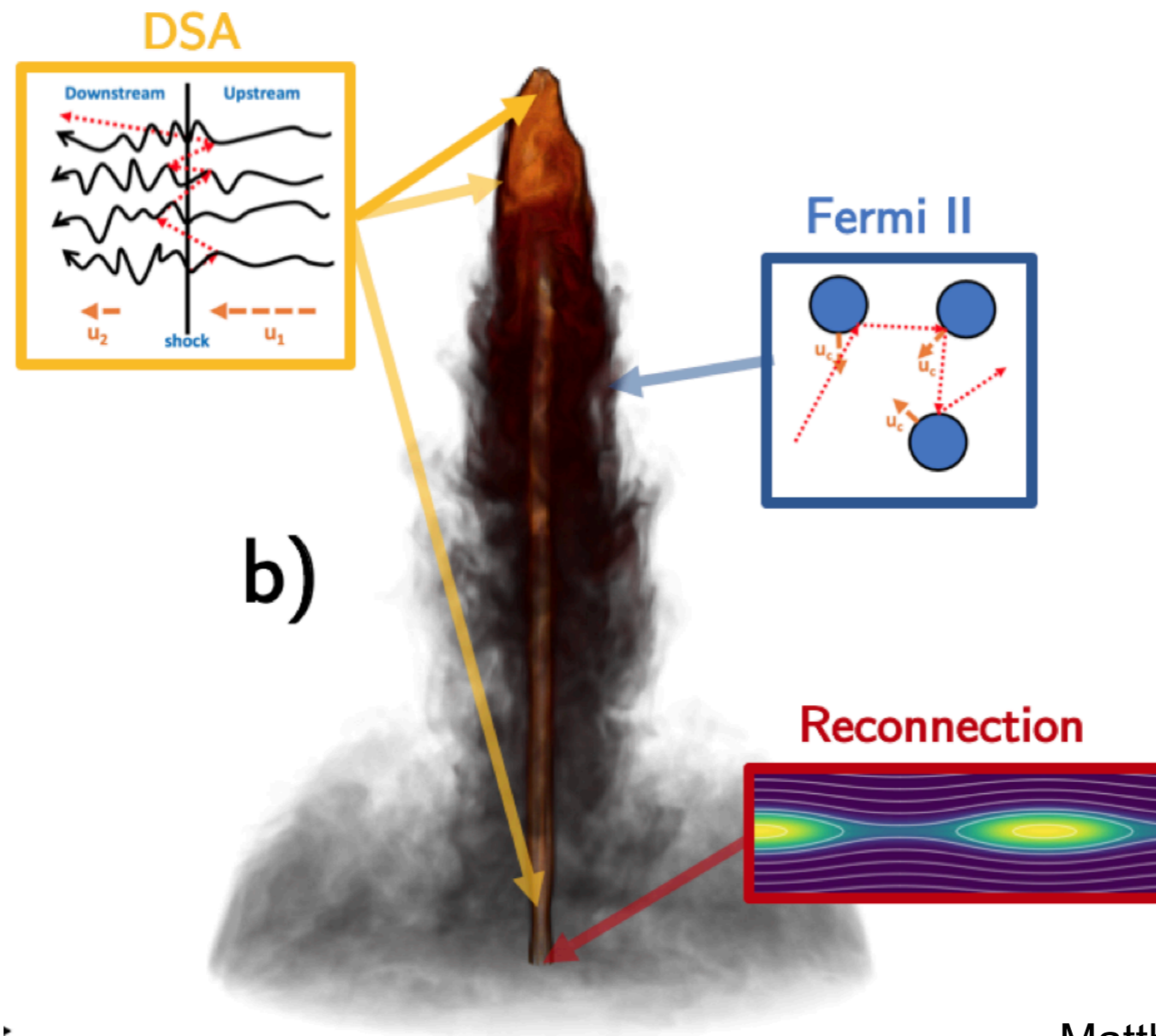
Magnetic fields,
dissipation, acceleration and
emission mechanisms



Formation, collimation,
acceleration

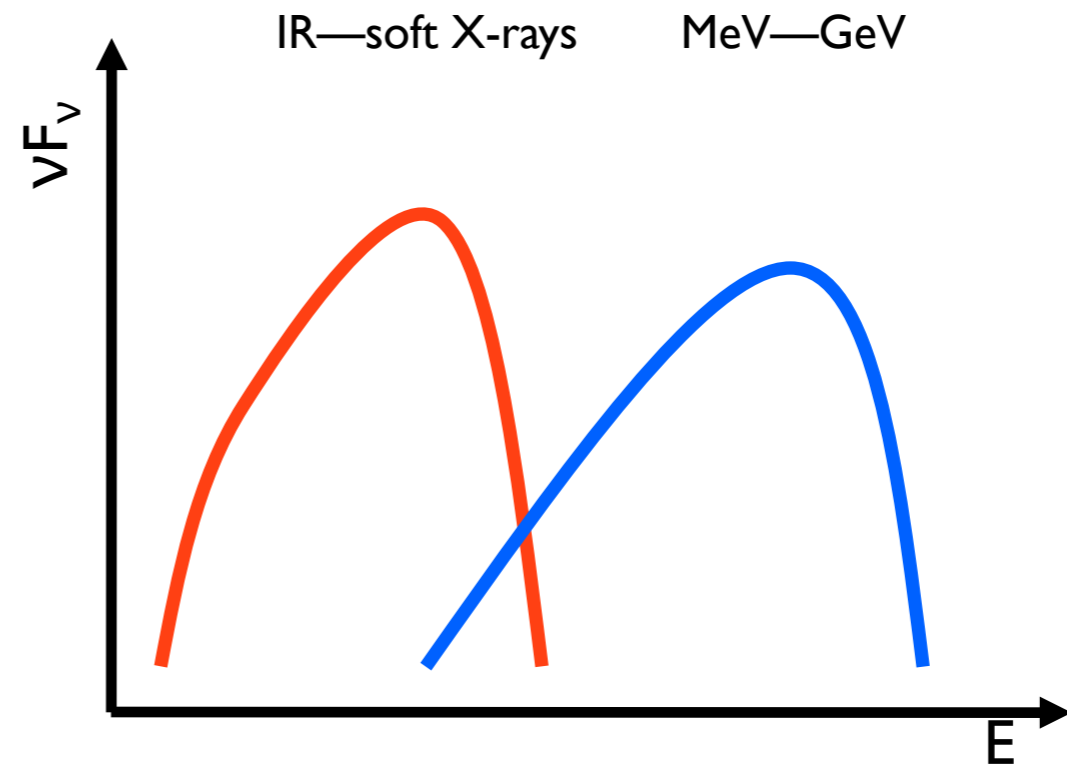
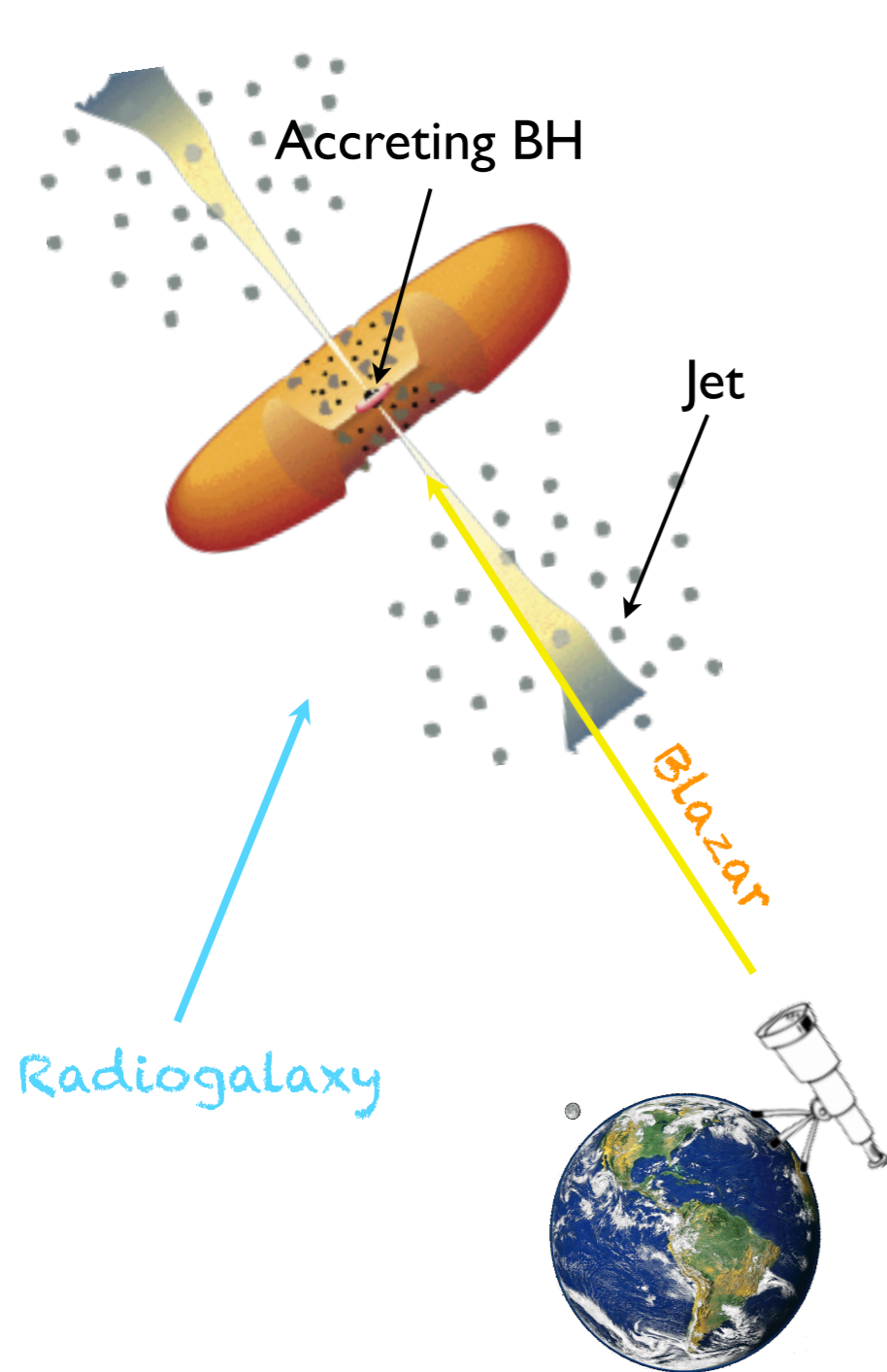
e.g. Blandford et al. 2019
Blackman and Lebedev 2022

Particle acceleration: many places, several processes



Matthews et al. 2020

Jets pointing at us: blazars



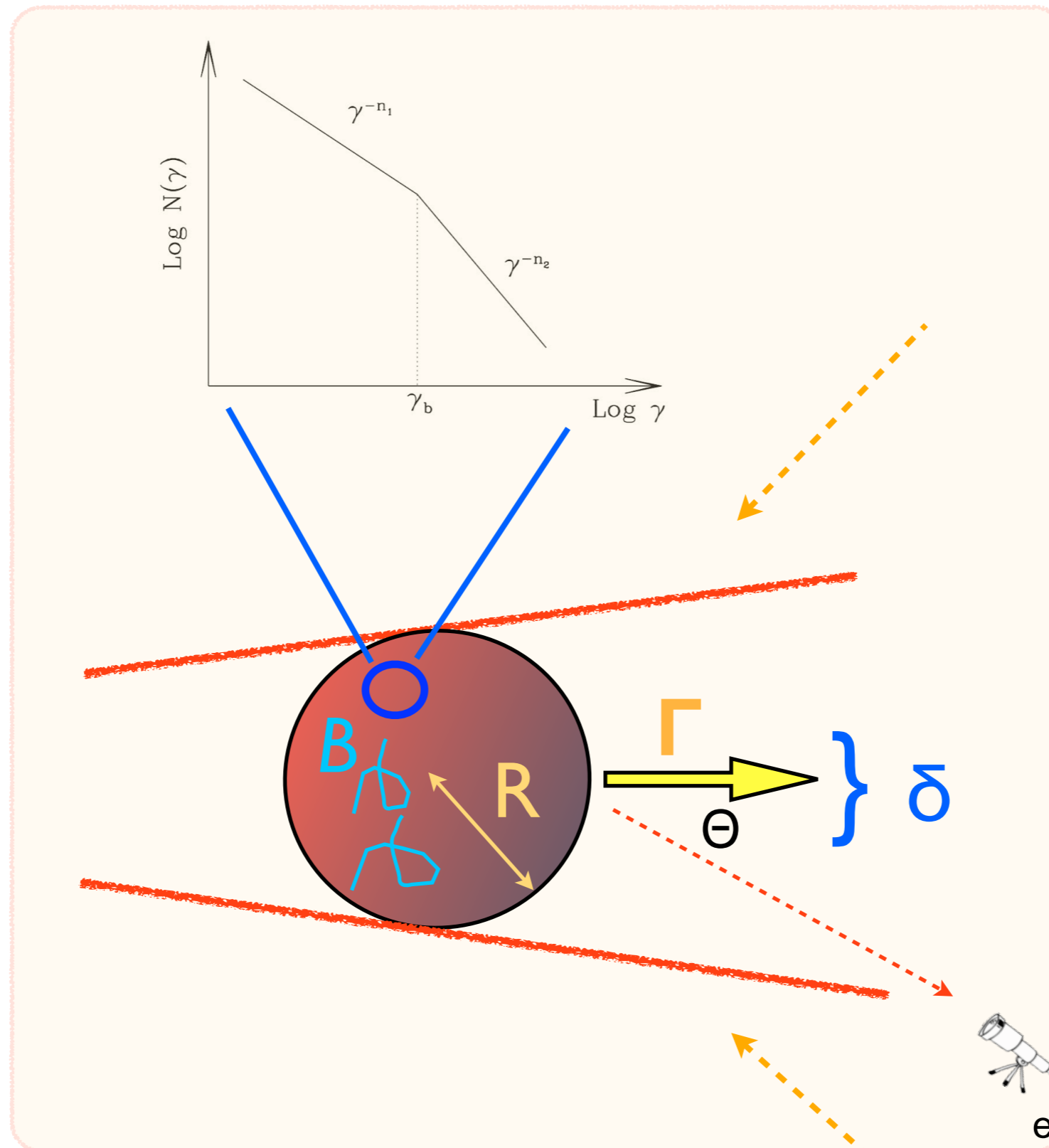
SED dominated by the relativistically boosted non-thermal continuum emission of the jet.

$$L_{\text{obs}} = L' \delta^4 \quad \delta = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1 - \beta \cos \theta_v)}$$

Synchrotron and **IC** in leptonic models.

Also hadronic scenarios (synchrotron or photo-meson emission)

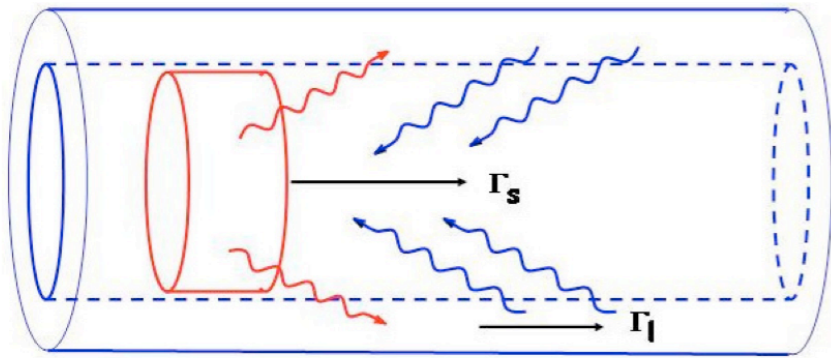
One zone models



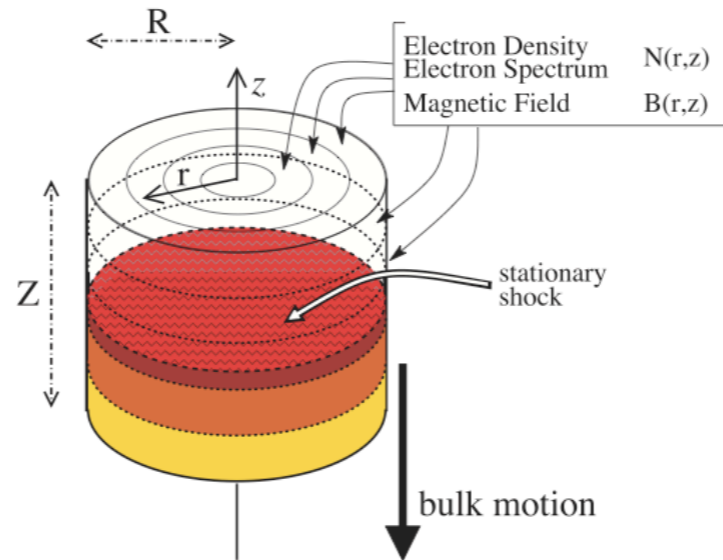
e.g. Tavecchio et al. 1998

Beyond one-zone *An incomplete list ...*

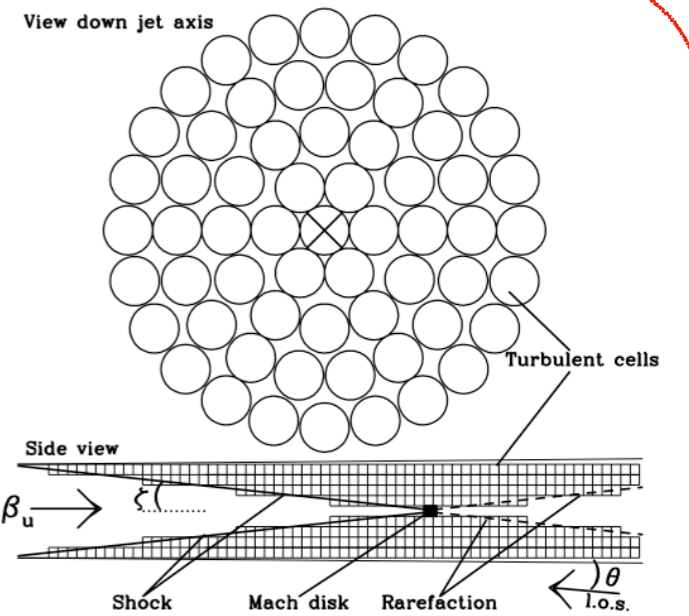
Ghisellini, FT & Chiaberge 2005



Kinetic

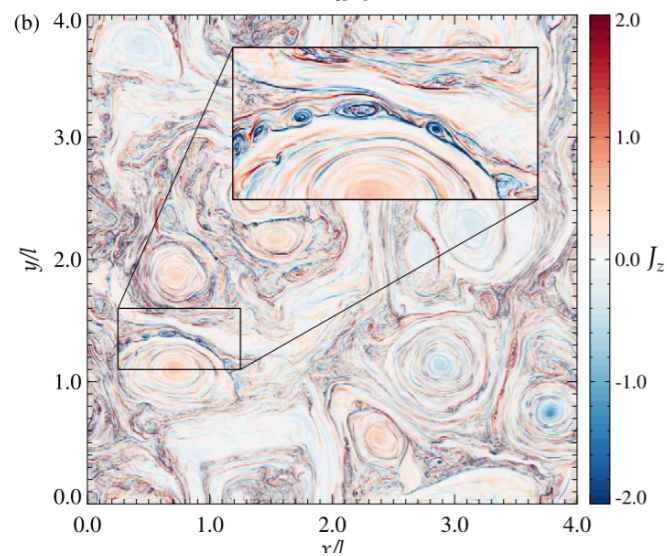


Chen et al. 2011

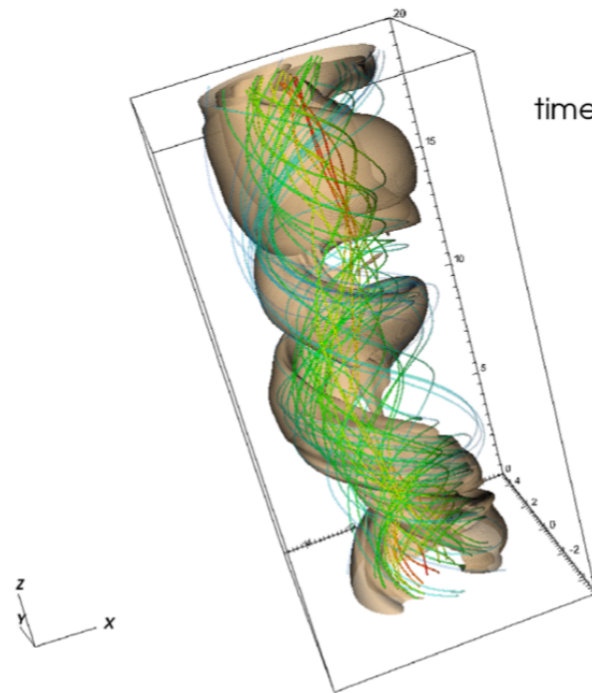


Marscher 2014

Magnetic

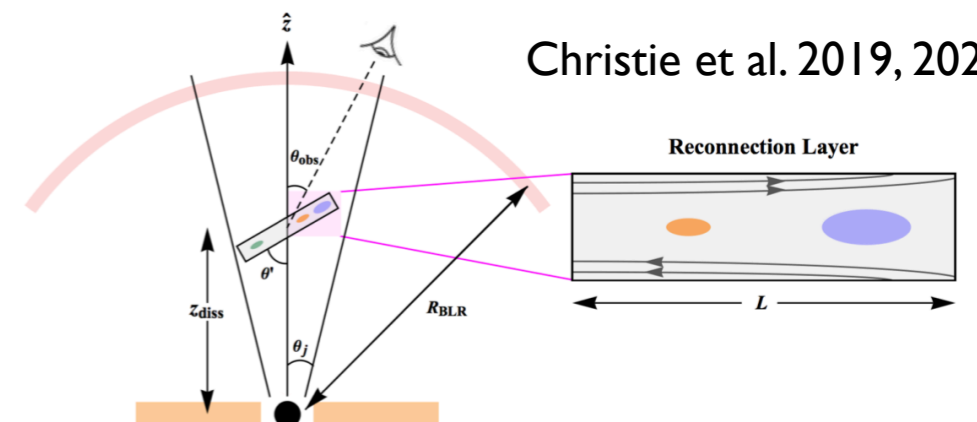


Comisso, Sobacchi et al. 2020



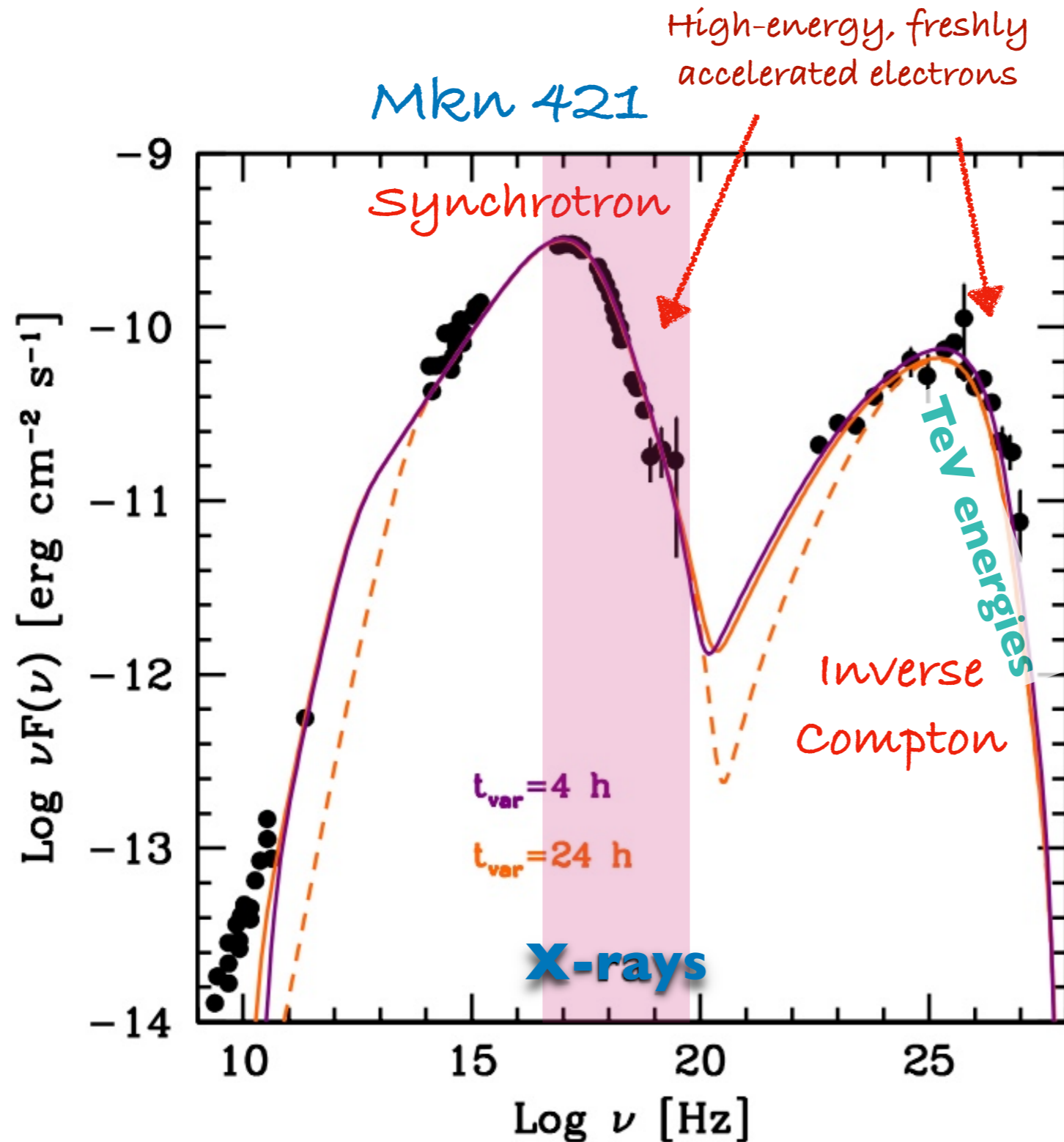
time = 52

Zhang et al. 2018, Bodo et al. 2020



Christie et al. 2019, 2020

HBLs: extreme accelerators



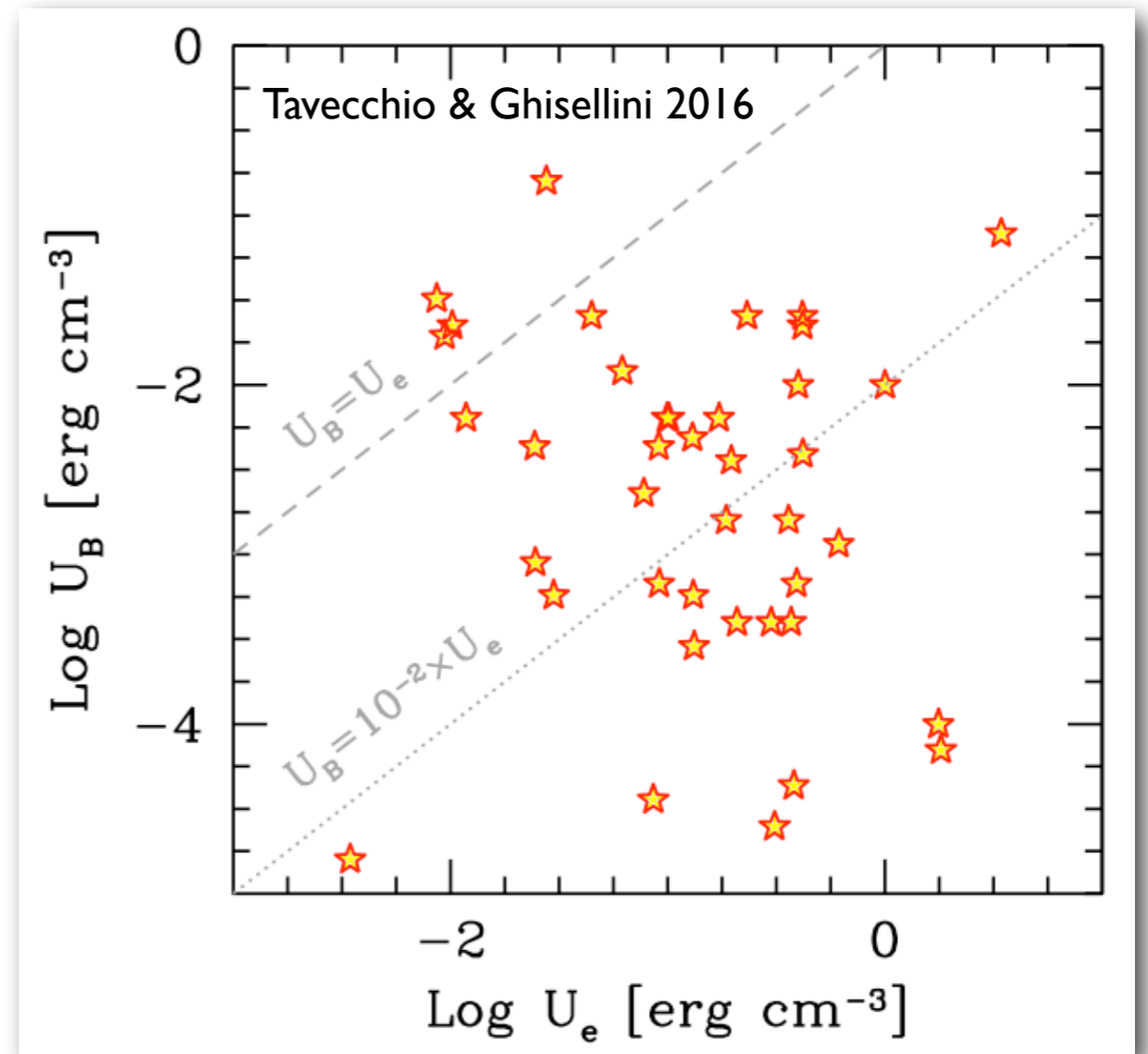
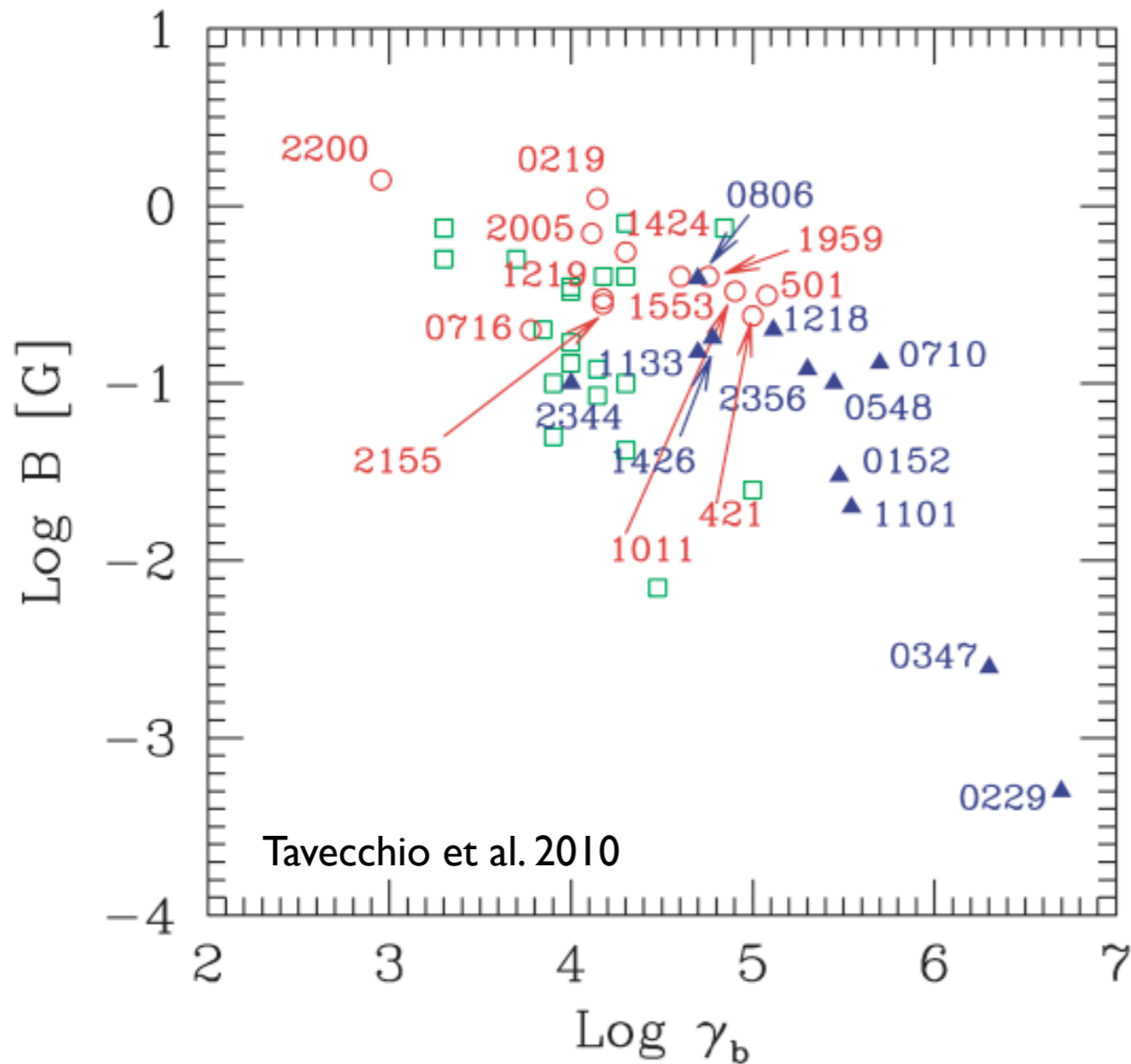
$$h\nu_X = 1 - 10 \text{ keV}$$

$$\gamma_X = \left(\frac{2\pi m_e c \nu_X}{eB\delta} \right)^{1/2} \sim 10^5 - 10^6$$

$$ct_{\text{cool}} = 2.3 \times 10^{15} B_{-1}^{-2} \gamma_{X,6}^{-1} \text{ cm}$$

Compact regions

One zone modeling: results



➡ High electron Lorentz factors

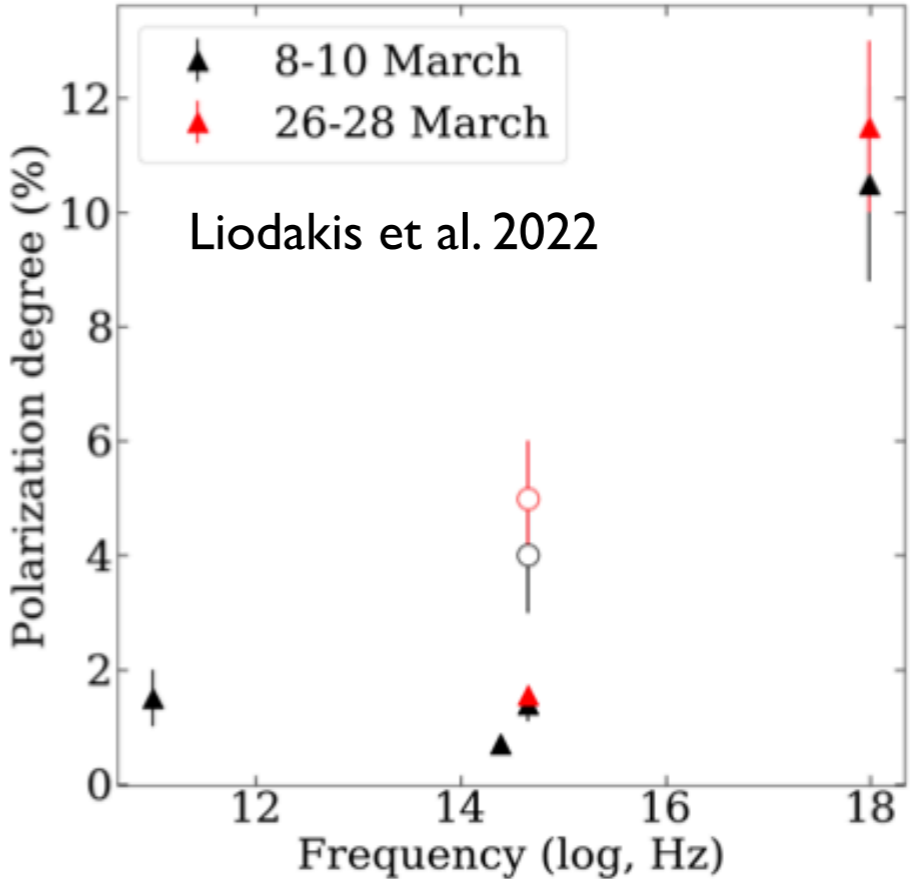
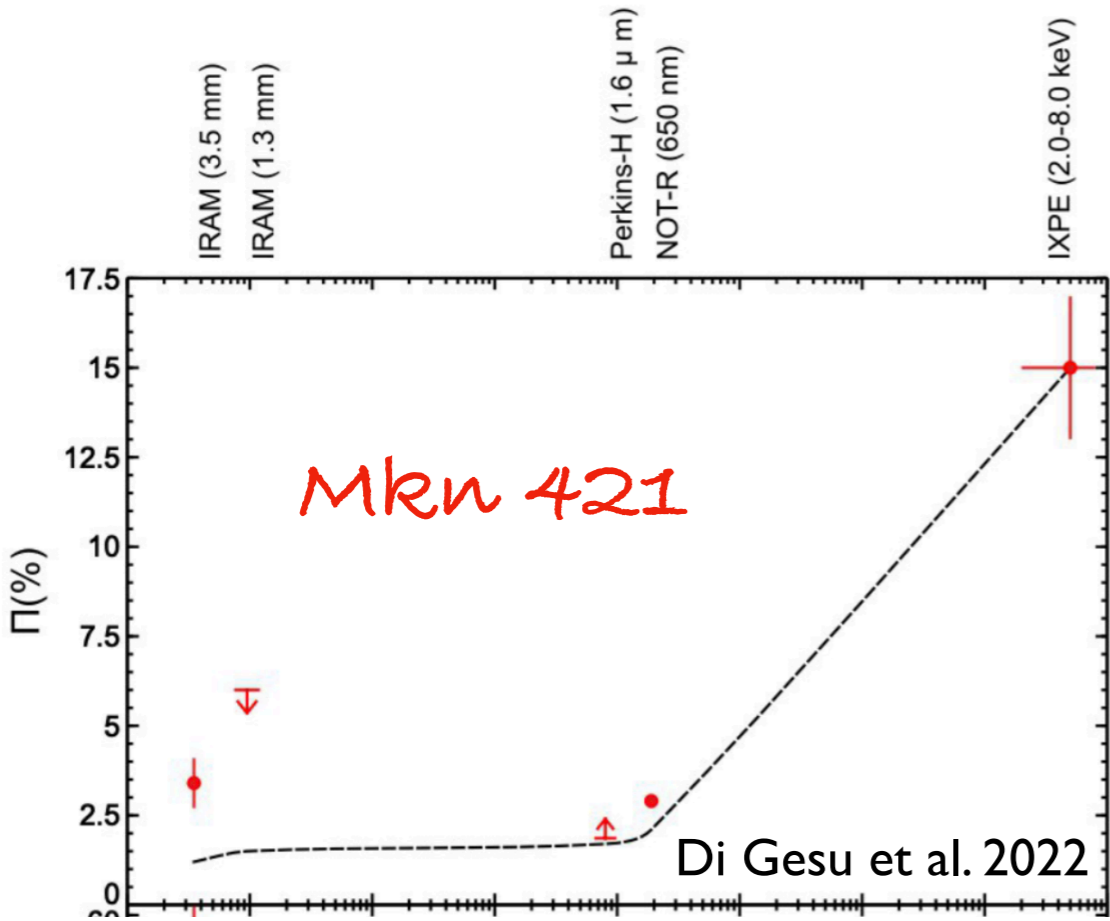
➡ Low magnetic field (subequipartition)

Hints from IXPE (1)



HSP in low/quiescent flux states

Mkn 501



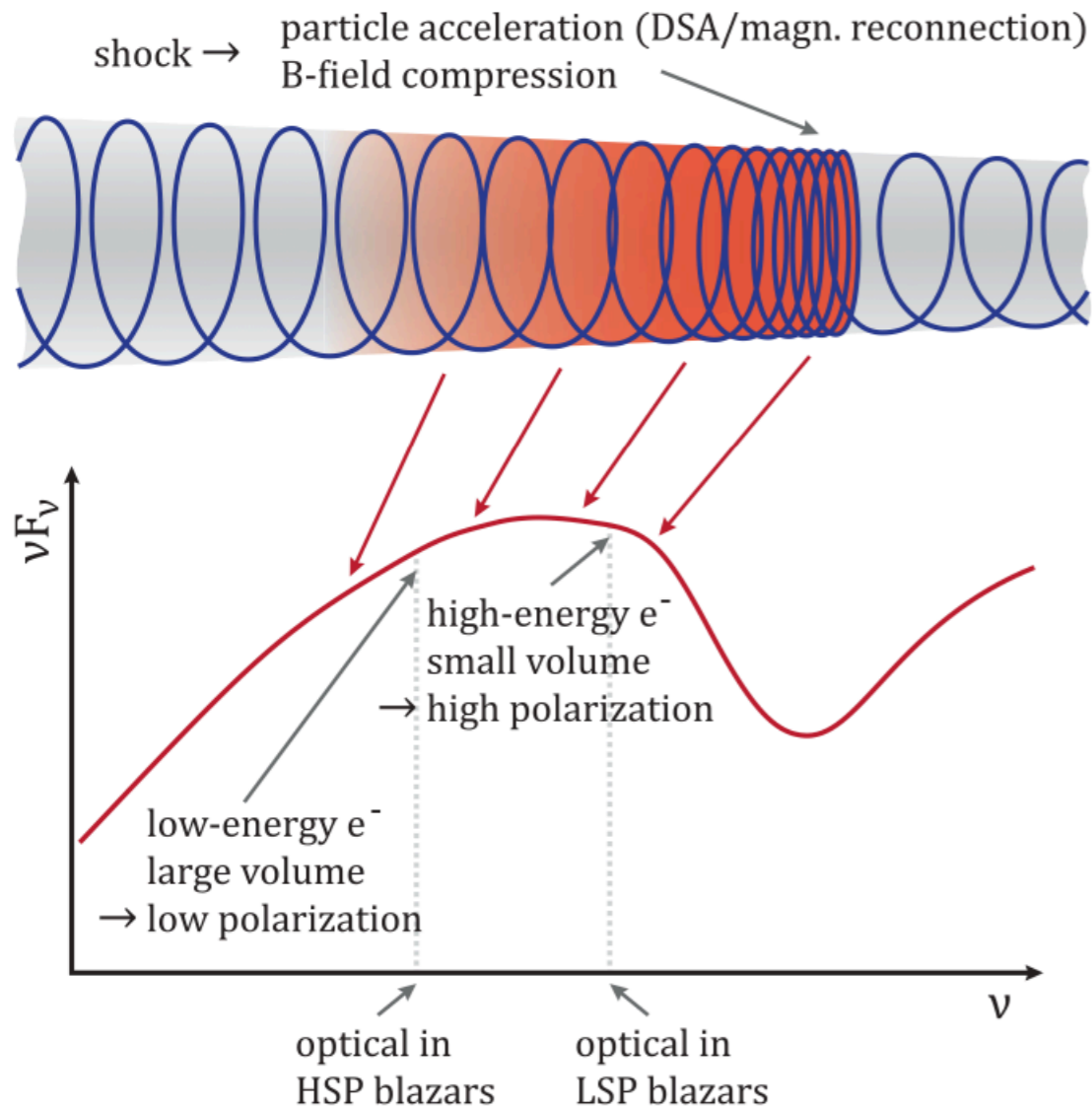
Stratified shock?

Liodakis et al. 2022

Analogue results for:
PG 1553+113 (Middei et al. 2023),
1ES 0229+200 (Ehlert et al. 2023),
and others in the pipeline

Magnetic fields at shocks

Compression



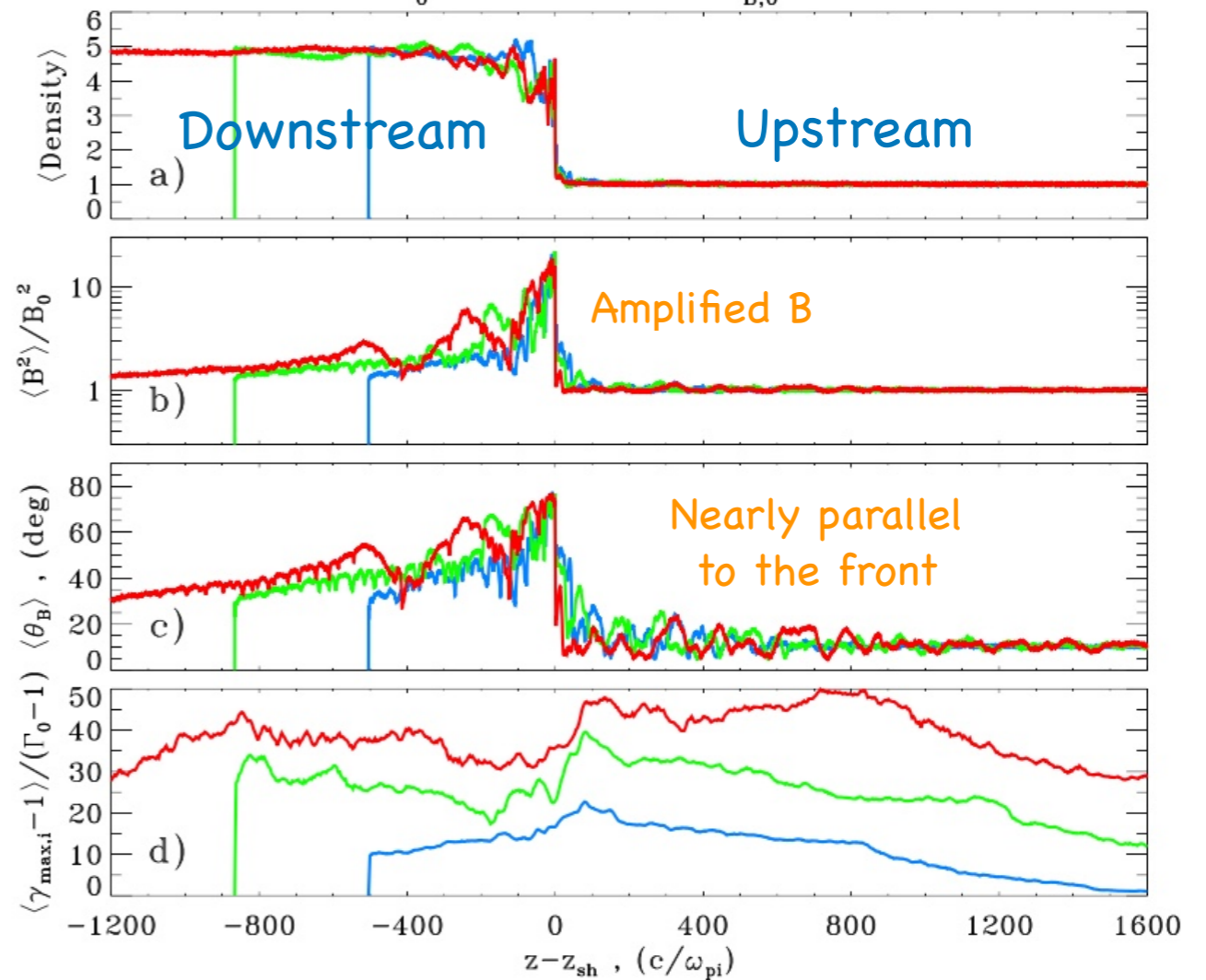
e.g. Laing 1980

Angelakis et al. 2016

Self-generated field

Trans-relativistic, nearly parallel, low σ shock

$\Gamma_0=1.5$ $\sigma=0.1$ $\theta_{B,0}=10^\circ$

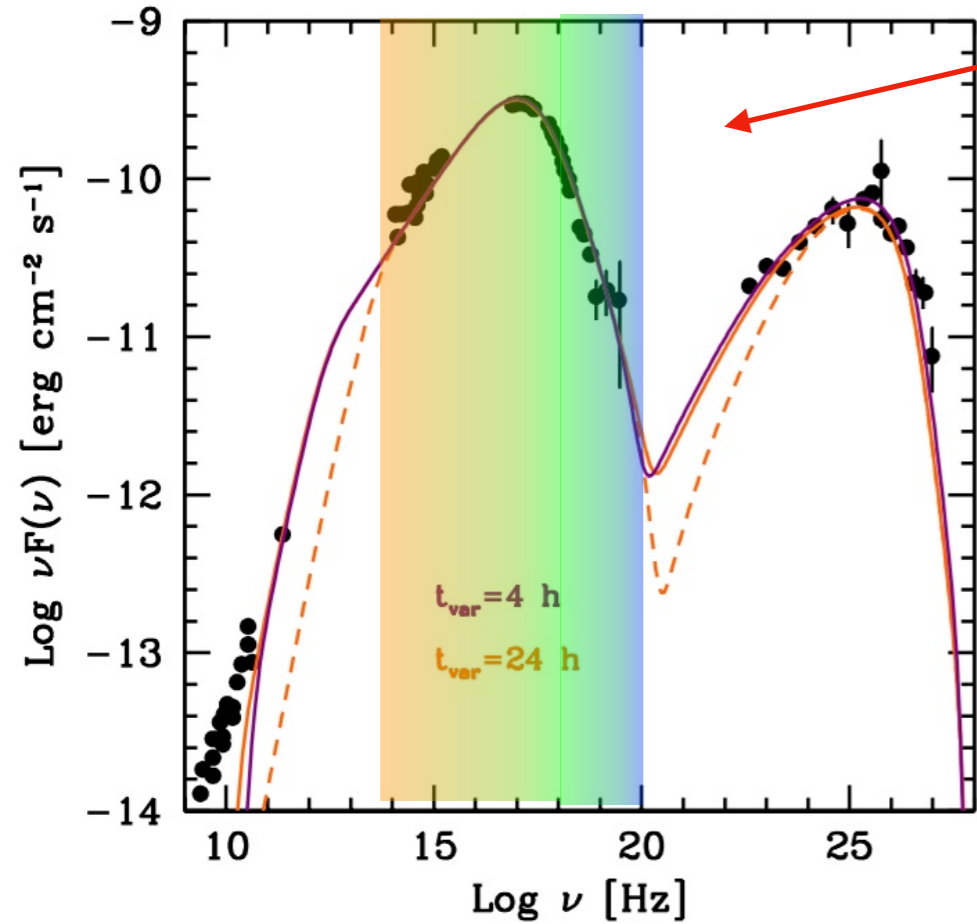


Caprioli & Spitkovsky 2014

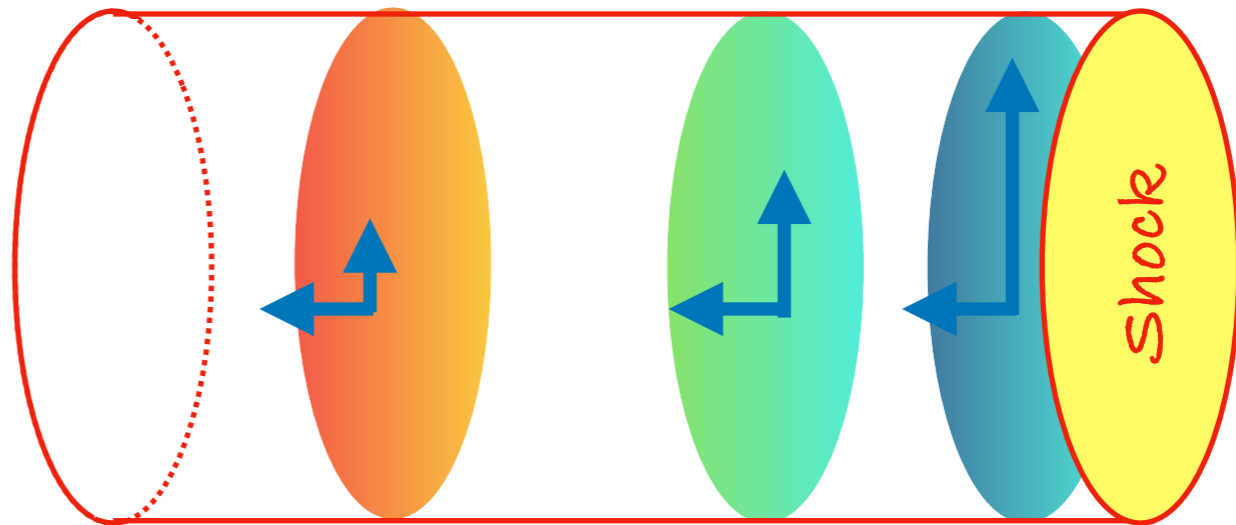
Sironi et al. 2015

Vanthieghem et al. 2020

Stratified shock: a toy model



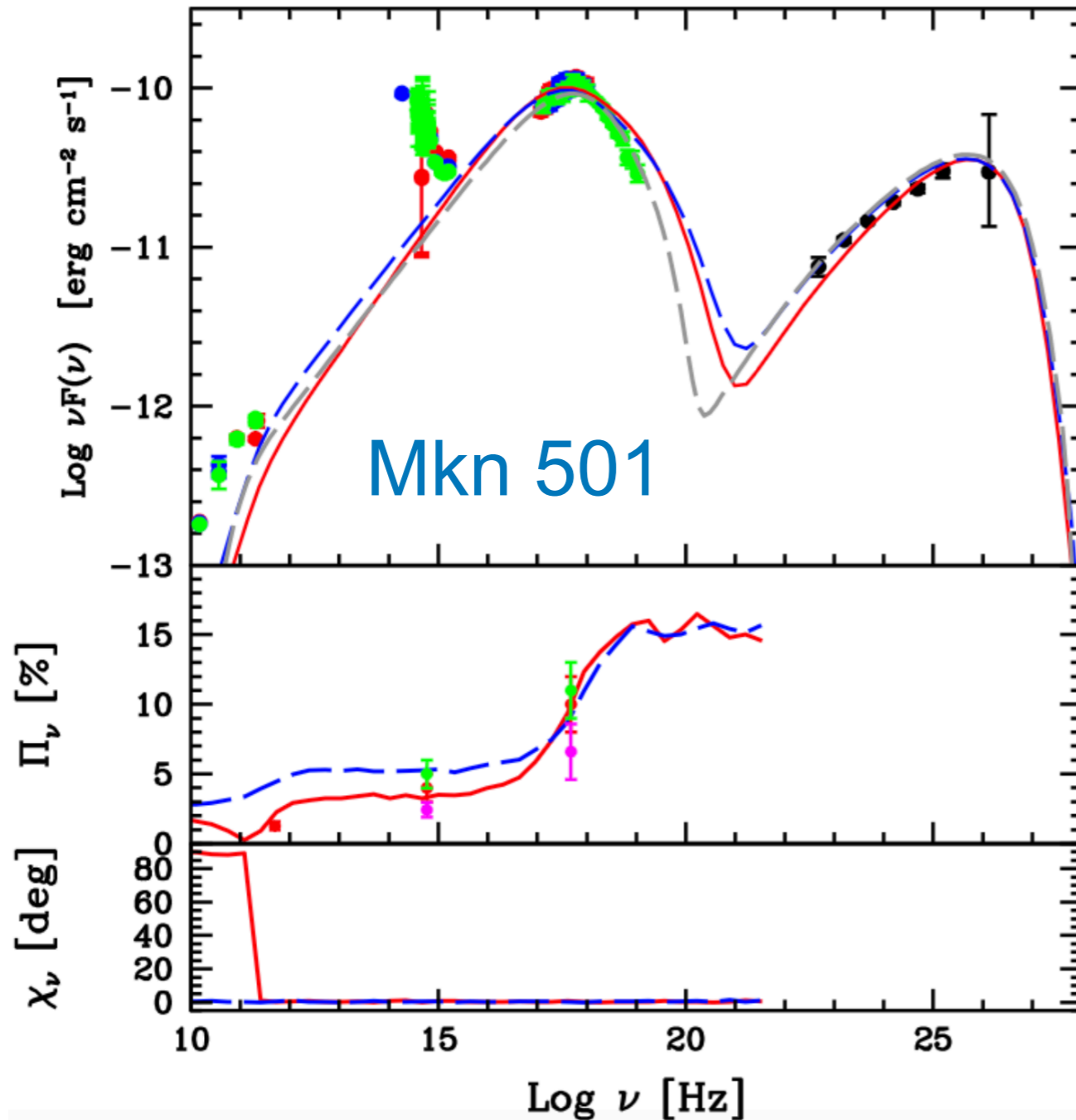
$$\nu_s \propto \gamma^2 B$$



Reminiscent of “X-ray first” behavior in large scale jets? (E. Meyer’s talk)

Tavecchio et al. 2018, 2020

Stratified shock: a toy model



Just two possible realizations!
A full exploration of the parameter space is required (MCMC)

$$B_{\perp}(d) = B_{\perp,0} \left[1 + \frac{d}{\lambda} \right]^{-m}$$

Phenomenological law for the field
e.g. Lemoine 2013

$$\Gamma = 22, \theta_{\nu} = 1.3^{\circ}$$

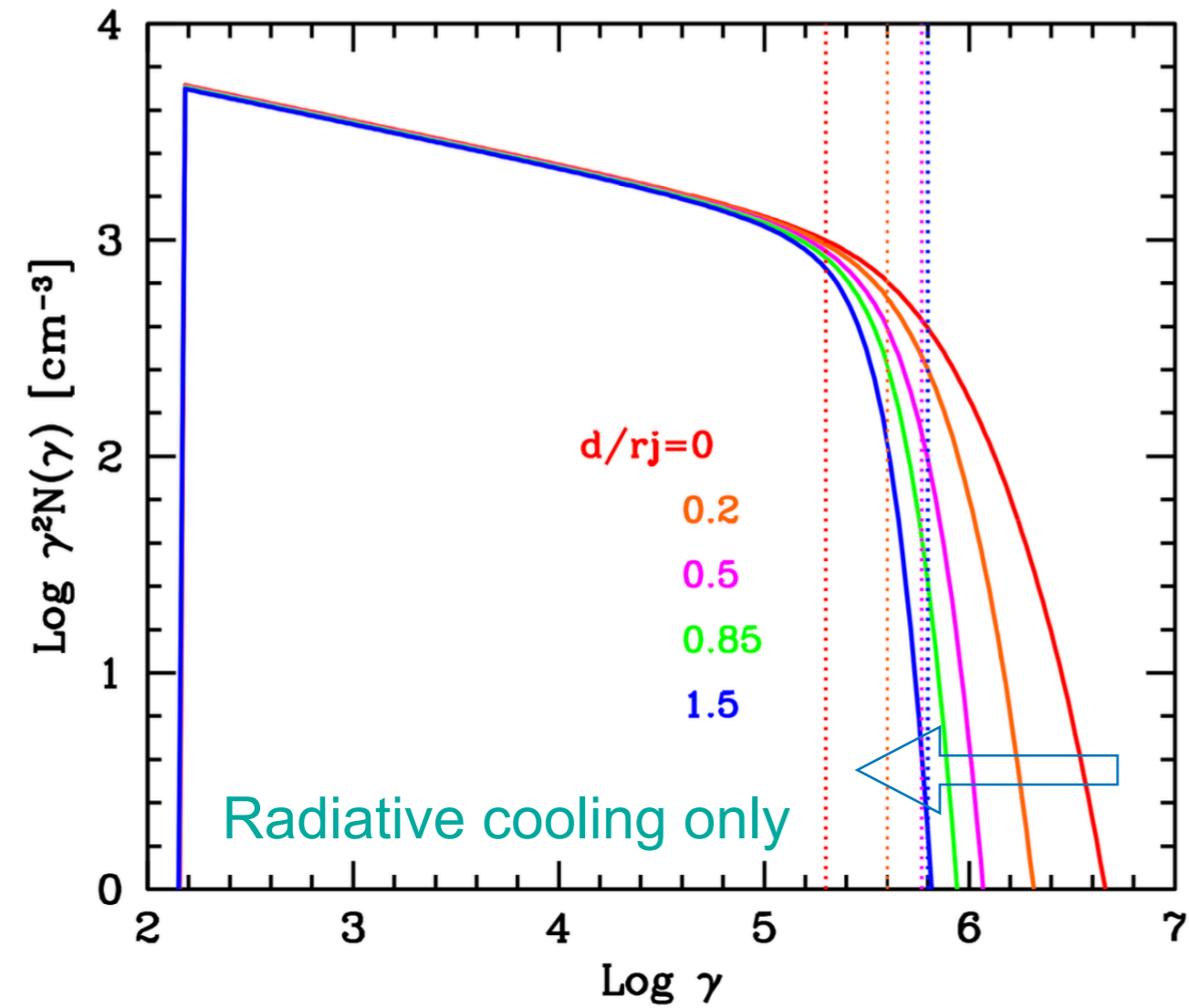
Tavecchio in prep.

Data from Lisalda et al., in prep.

Model	$\gamma_{\text{cut}} (\times 10^5)$	n	$n_{e,0}$	$B_{\perp,0}$	B_z	$r_j (\times 10^{15})$	λ	m
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]
1	8.5	2.1	20	0.25	0.03	4.3	5×10^{13}	0.5
2	12.6	2.2	30	0.25	0.03	4.8	1.2×10^{12}	0.25

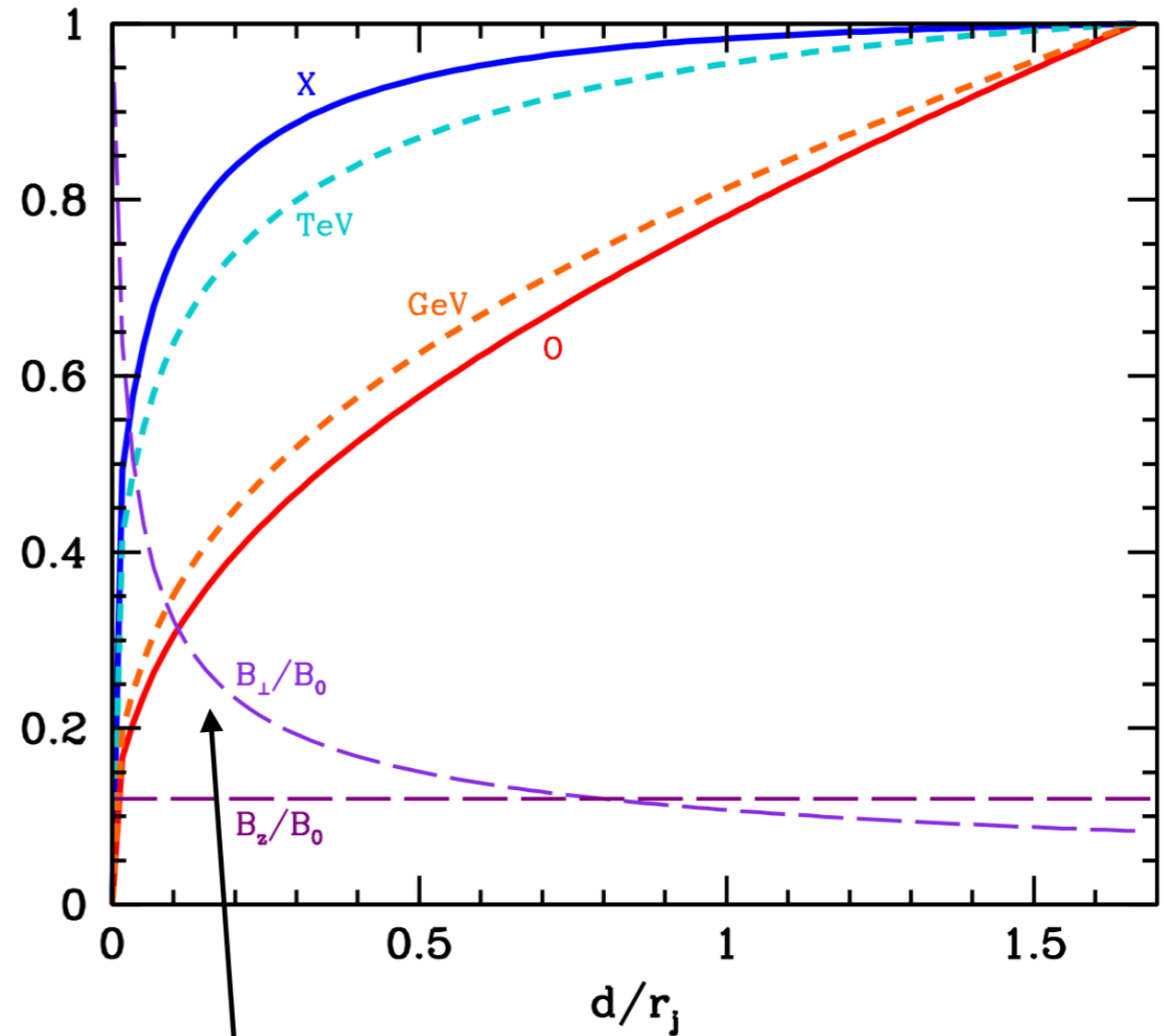
Stratified shock: a toy model

Electron distribution
at different distances



Tavecchio in prep.

Emission profiles



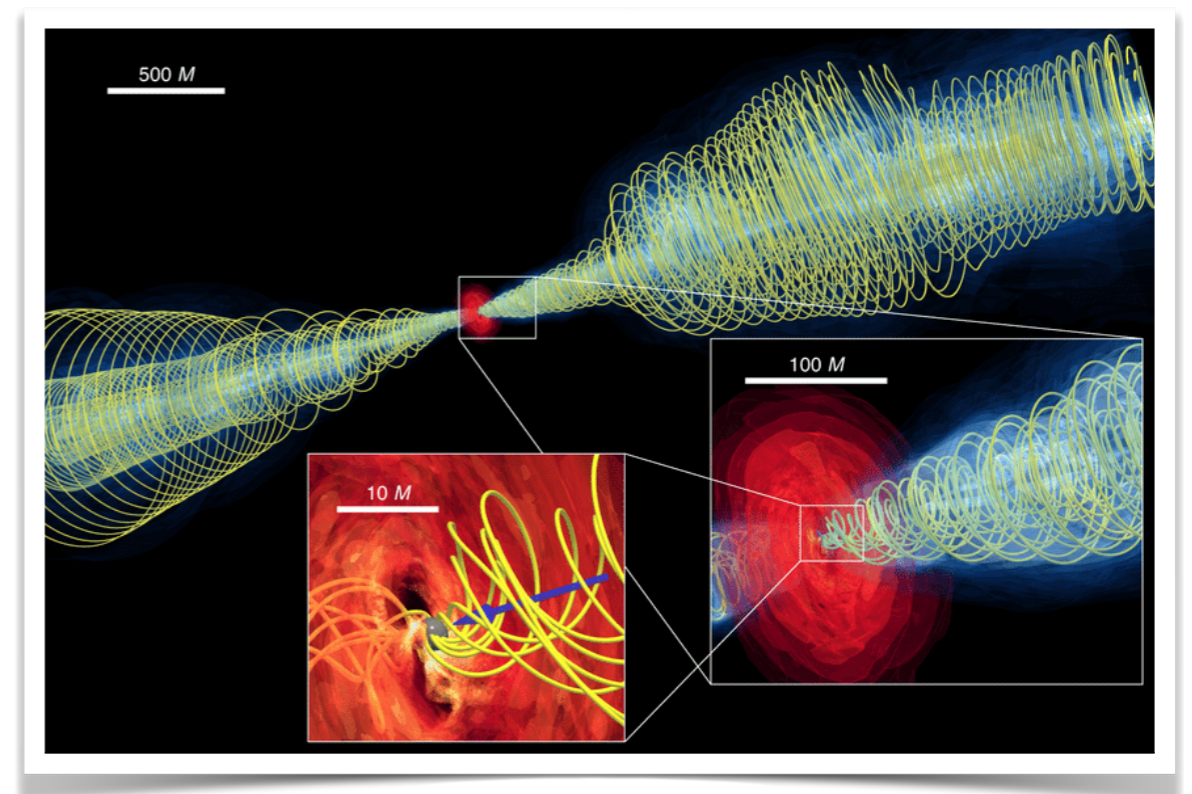
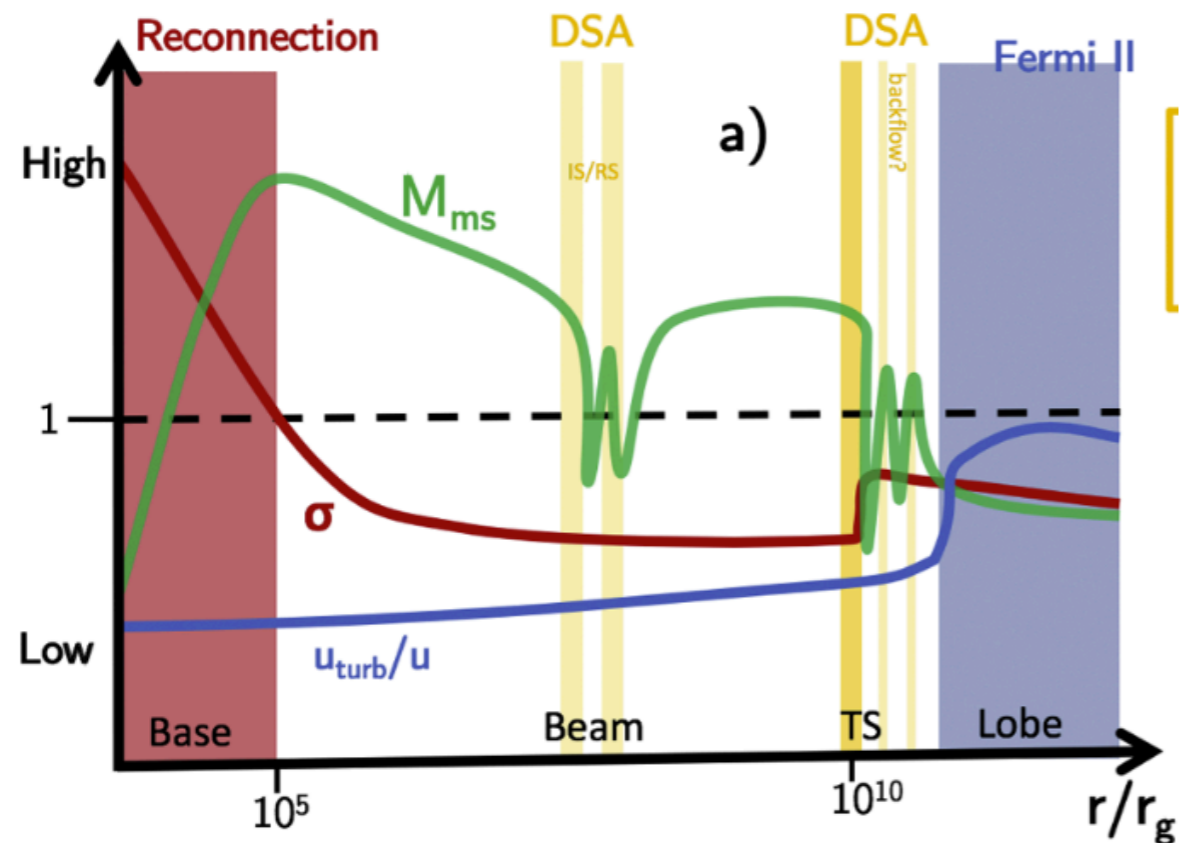
$$B_{\perp}(d) = B_{\perp,0} \left[1 + \frac{d}{\lambda} \right]^{-m}$$

Shock acceleration?

DSA can work efficiently only in weakly magnetized jets (e.g. Sironi+2015)

This is consistent with SED modeling (e.g. FT+2016)

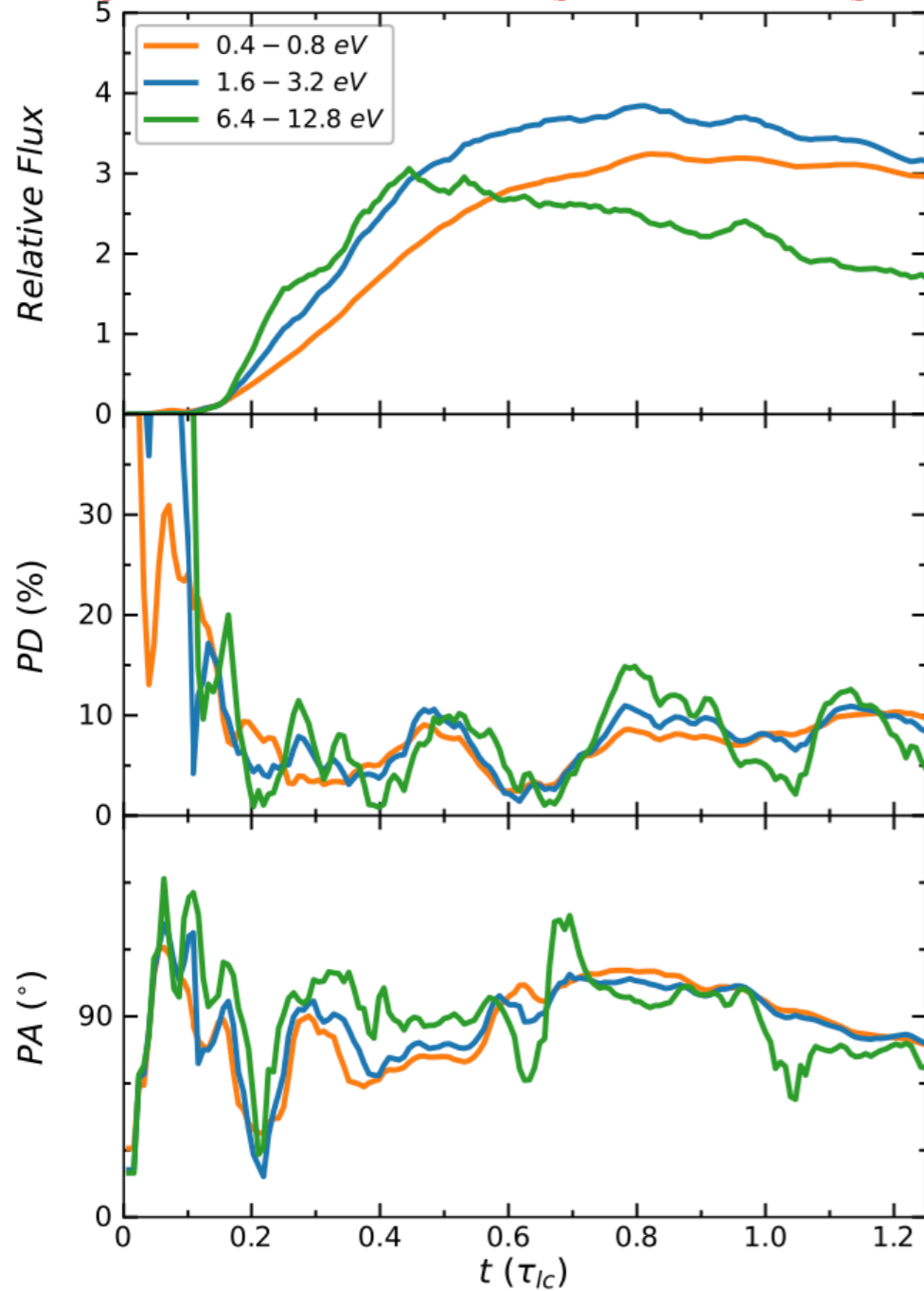
This is **inconsistent** with jet production models (e.g. Komissarov et al. 2009)



Matthews et al. 2020

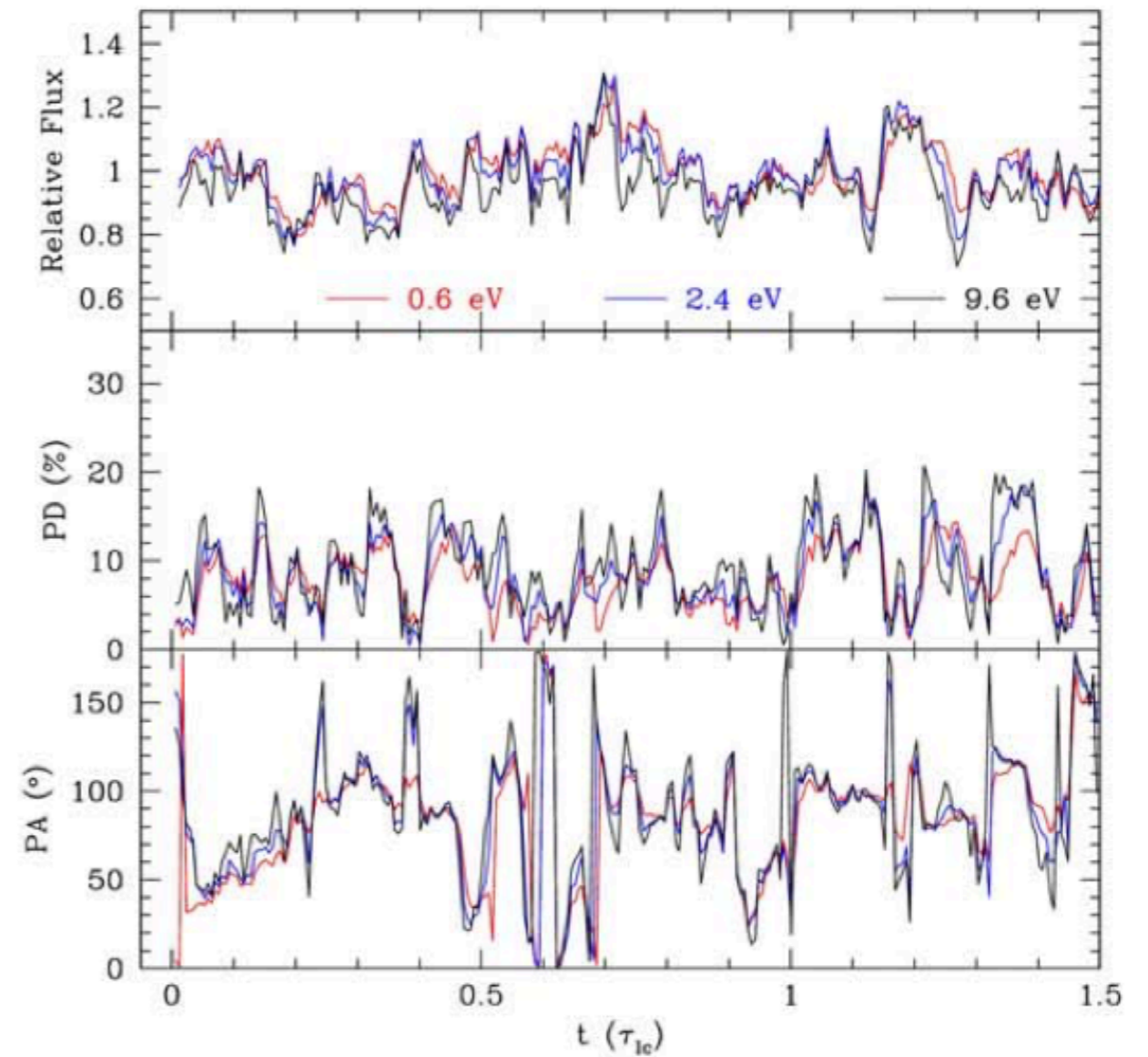
Hints from IXPE: 2) limits to turbulence

Magnetic (high magn.)



Zhang et al. 2023

Kinetic (low magn.)

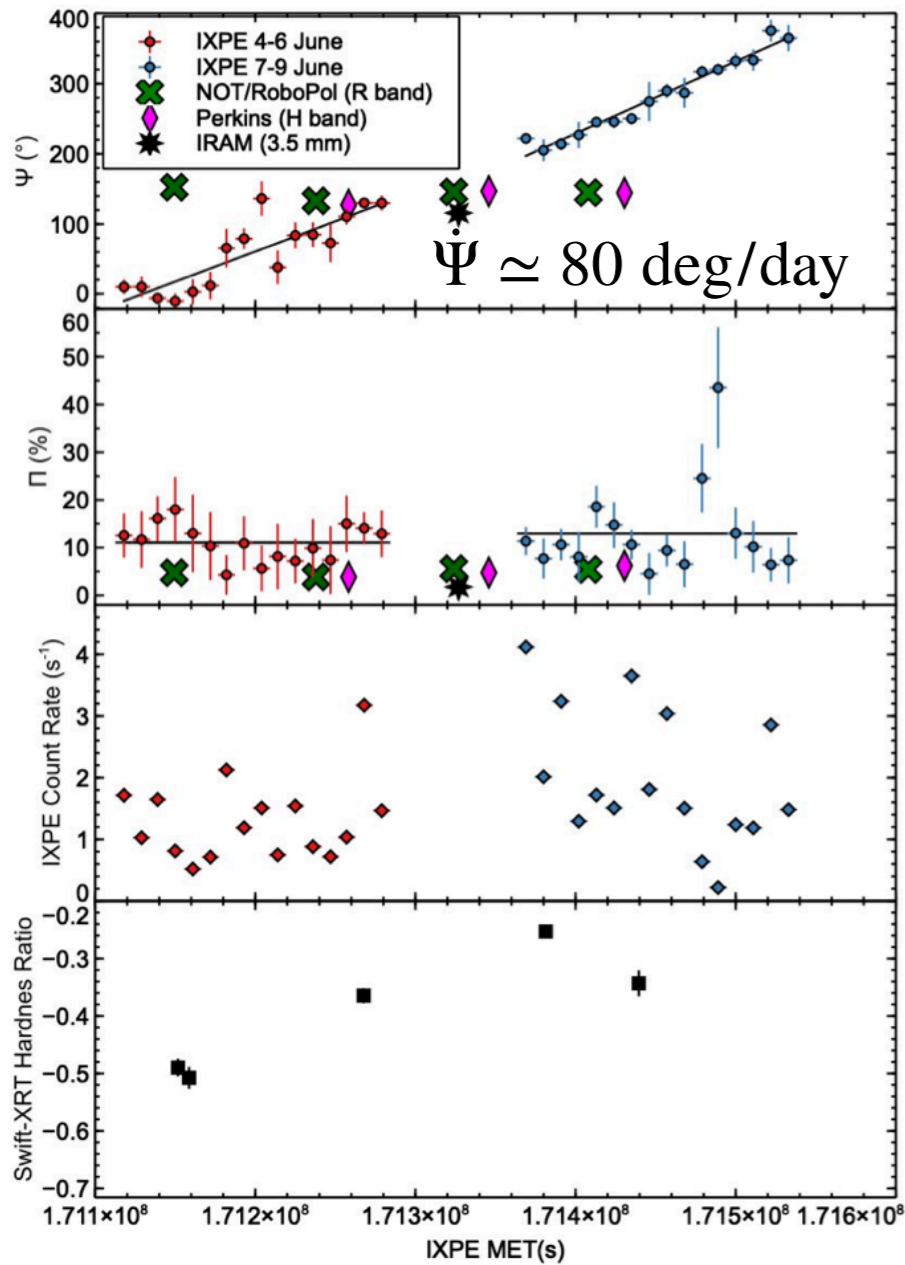


The observed steadiness of the polarization effectively limits the level of (macro)turbulence

e.g. Marscher & Jorstad 2022

Hints from IXPE: 3) EVPA rotations

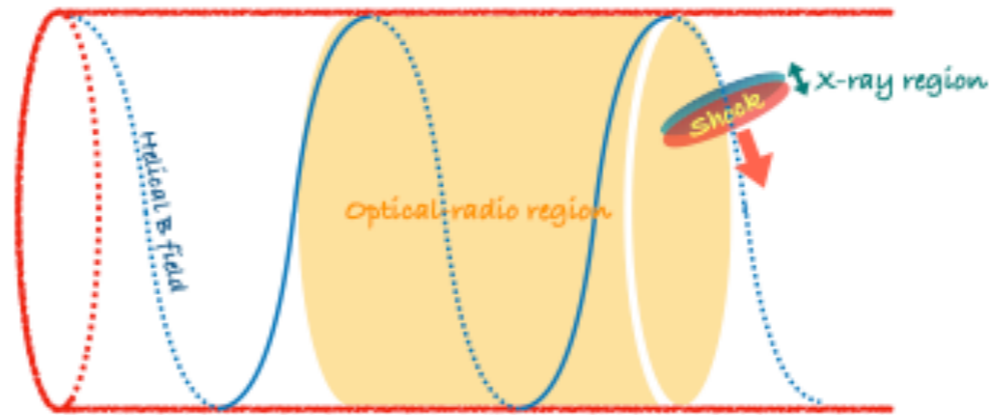
Mkn 421



Observed during relatively high states

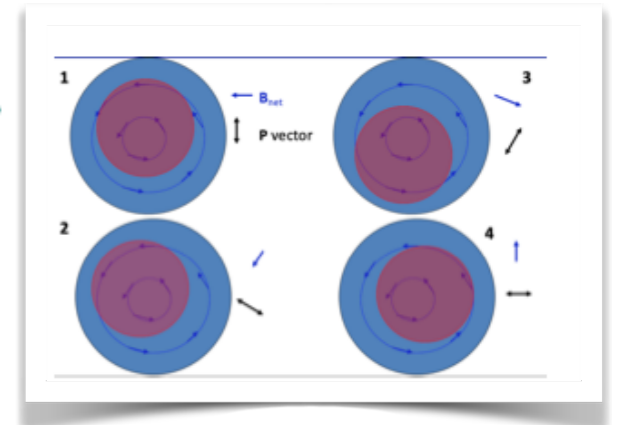
Di Gesu et al. 2023

See also Kim et al. 2023



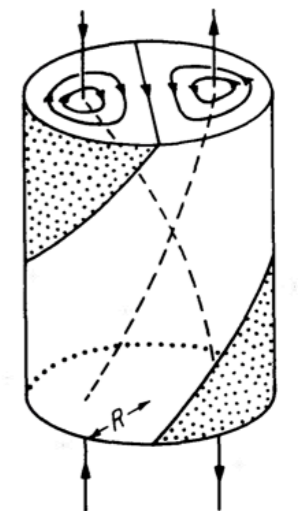
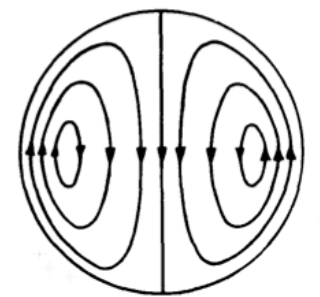
non-axisymmetric feature (e.g. shock)

Marscher et al 2008, 2010



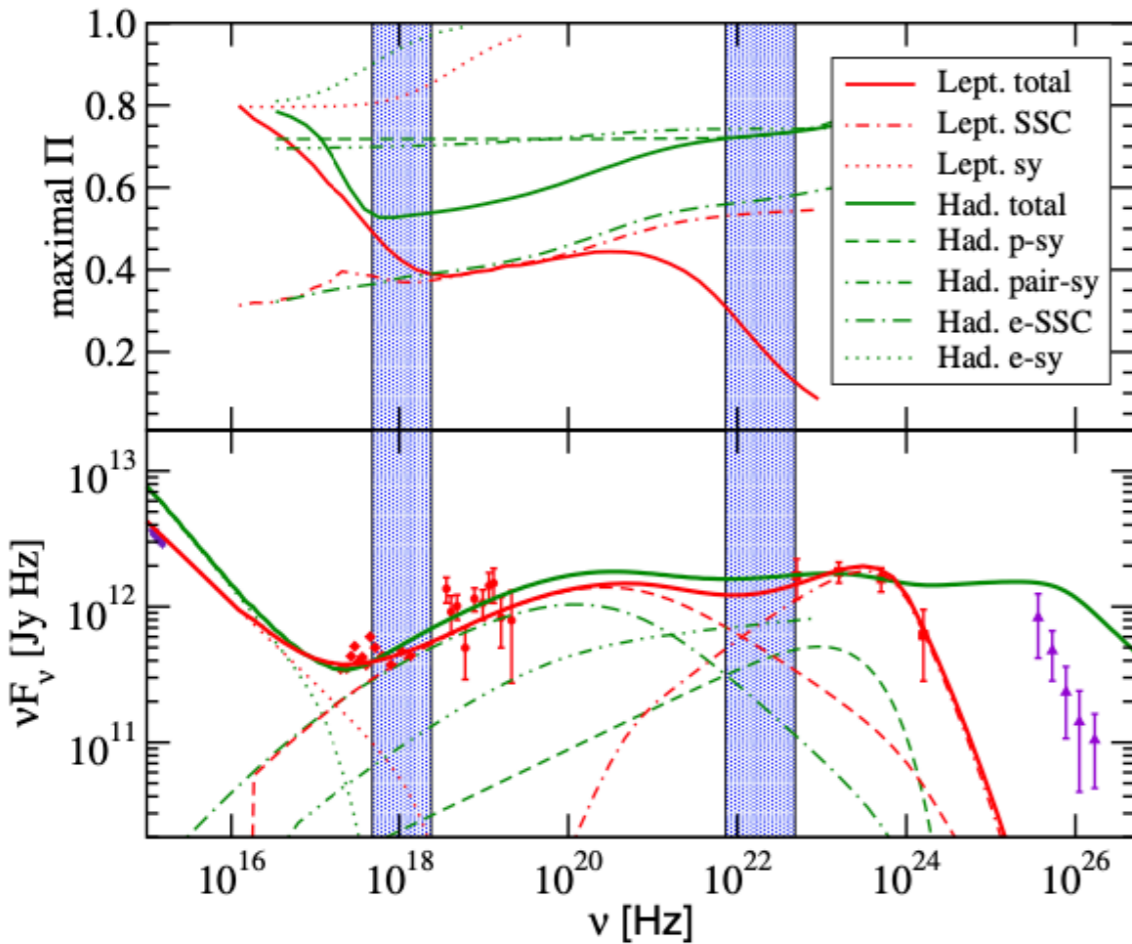
non-axisymmetric field

Koenigl & Choudhuri 1985



LSP: emission mechanisms and matter content

BL Lacertae

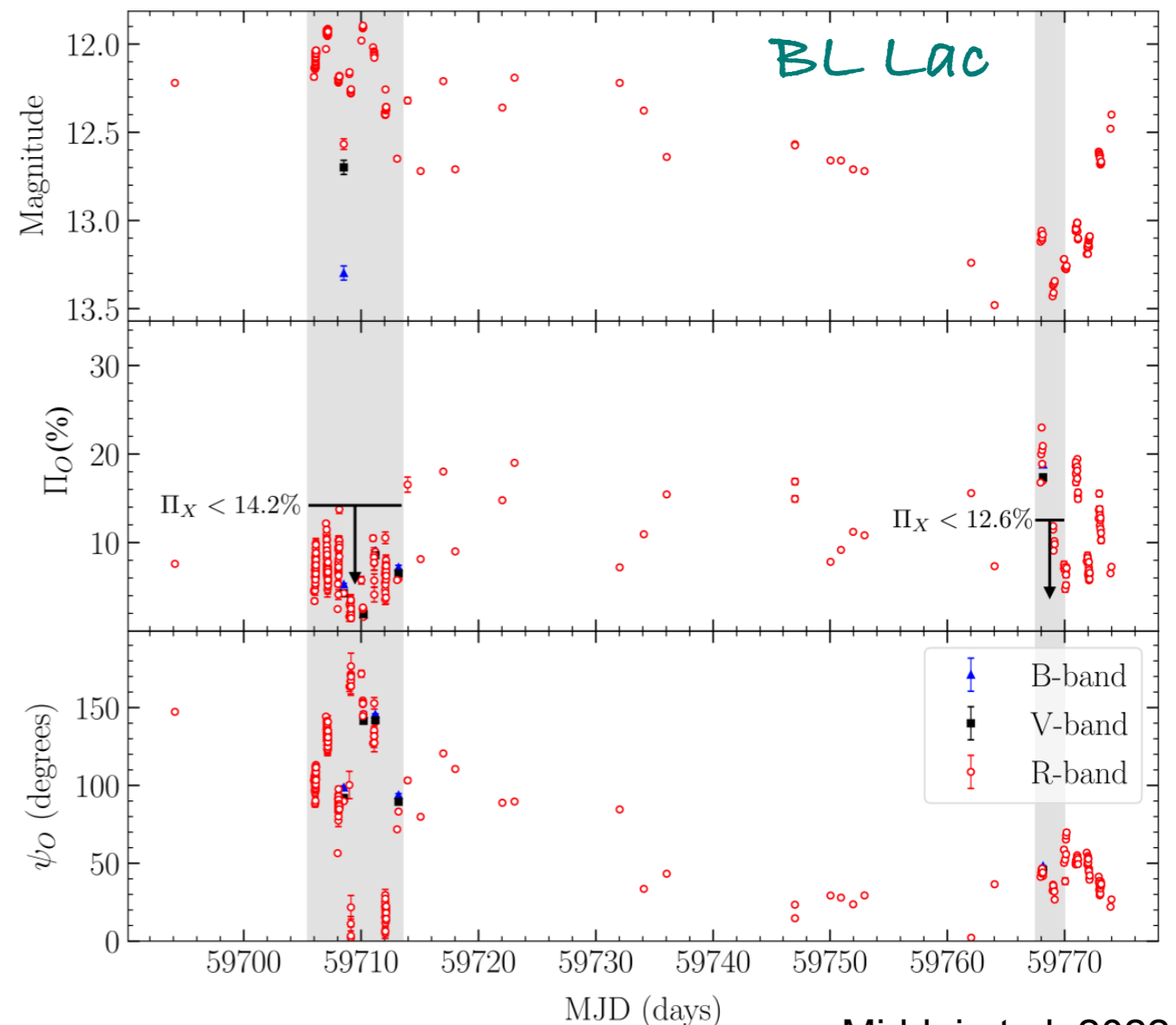


Zhang & Boettcher 2013

(One zone) Hadronic models predicts a relatively large polarization of the rising portion of the high-energy bump (synchrotron from protons and decay products)

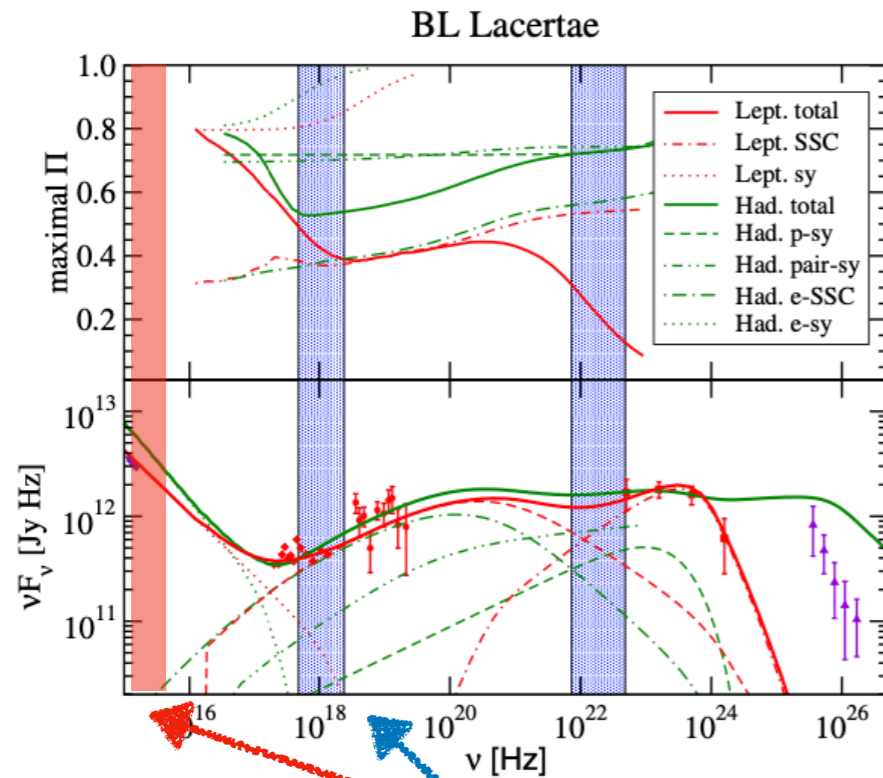
Constraining lower limits from IXPE (below optical)

Leptonic (SSC) preferred? Yes, but...



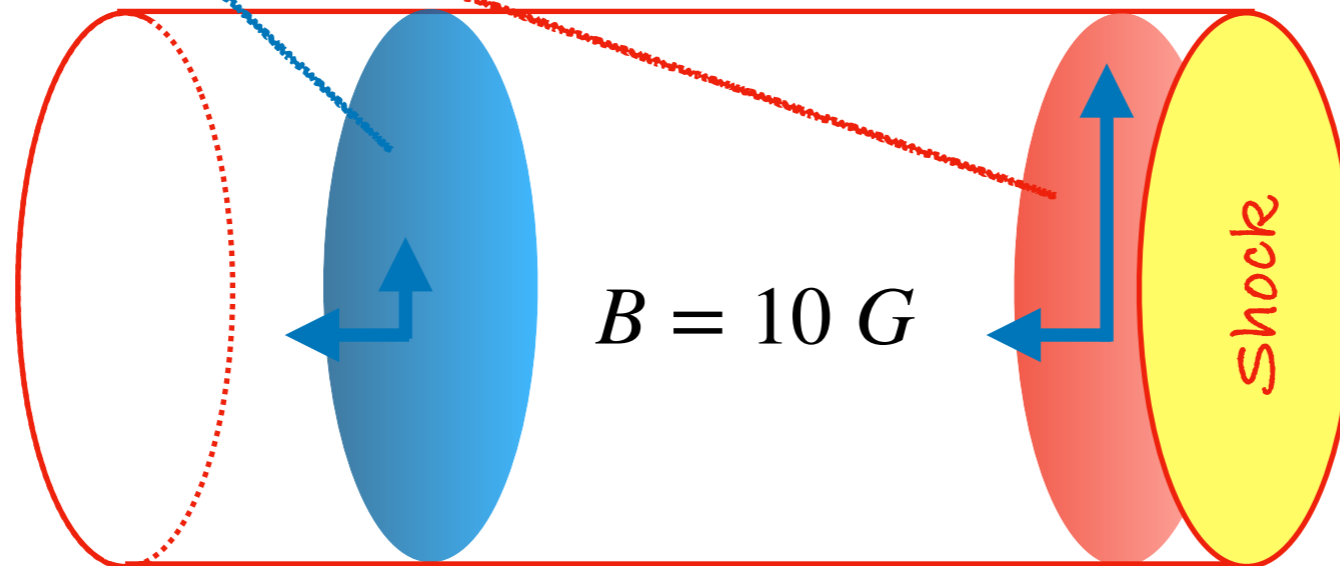
Middei et al. 2022

LSP: emission mechanisms and matter content



What about a stratified scenario?

Small volume. Large Π
 $ct_{\text{cool,e}} \sim 3 \times 10^{13}$ cm

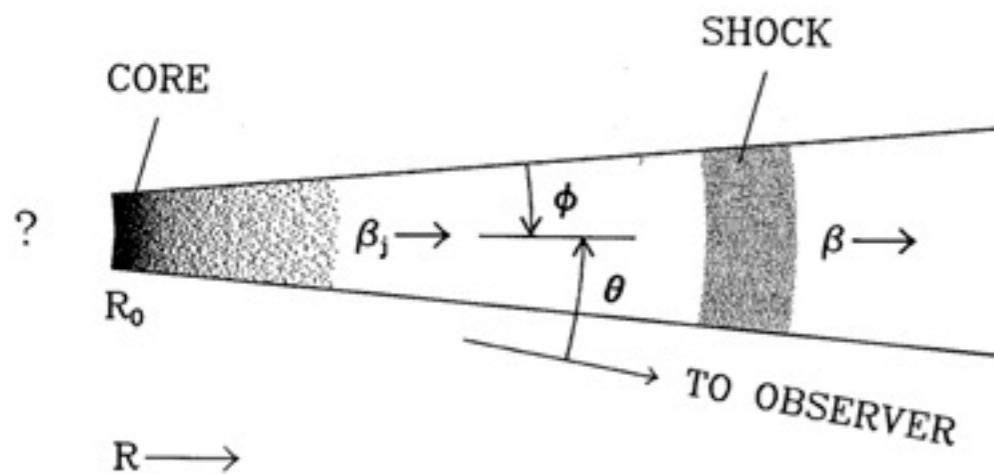


$ct_{\text{cool,p}} > 1$ pc
 Large volume. Low Π

Which kind of shock?

(mildly) relativistic shock \longrightarrow Sub-relativistic downstream (in the shock frame)

Substantial beaming of the downstream emission \longrightarrow Large Γ of the shock in the observer frame if the shock is of normal incidence



Traveling relativistic shock

$$\Delta z \sim c \Delta t \Gamma_{sh}^2 \approx 1 \text{ pc}$$

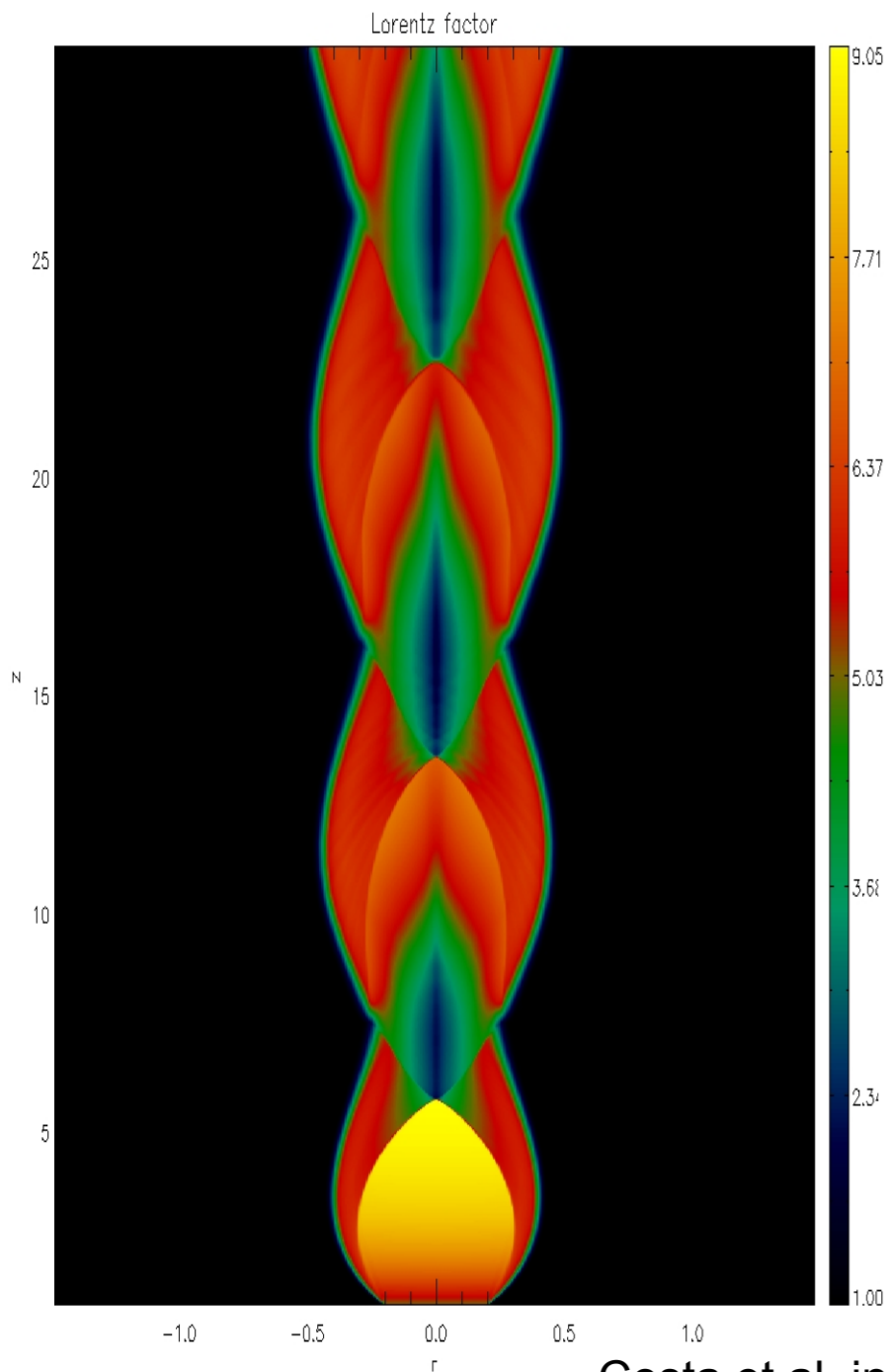
in 1 day (observed)

Modeling provides consistent parameters even for very distant epochs (months)

\longrightarrow oblique standing shock?

Recollimation shocks

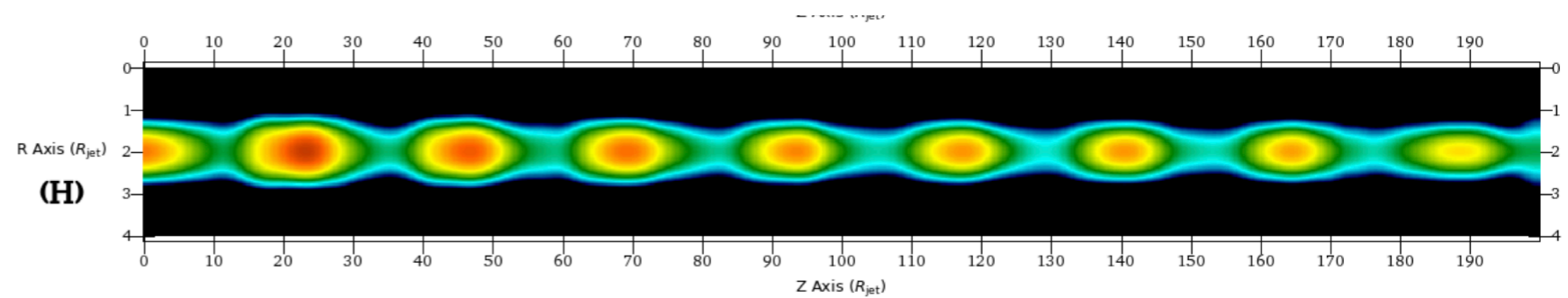
2D simulations
Chain of recollimation shocks



Costa et al. in prep



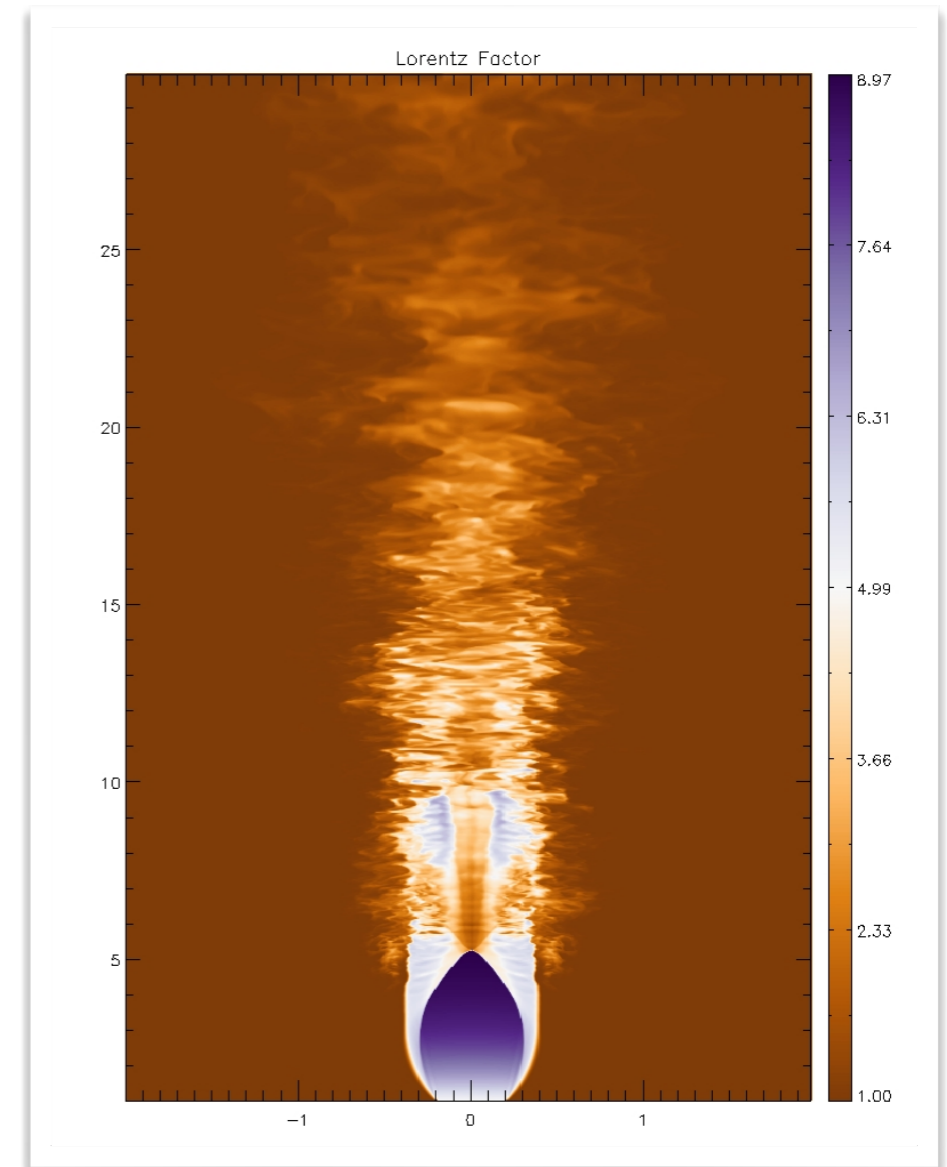
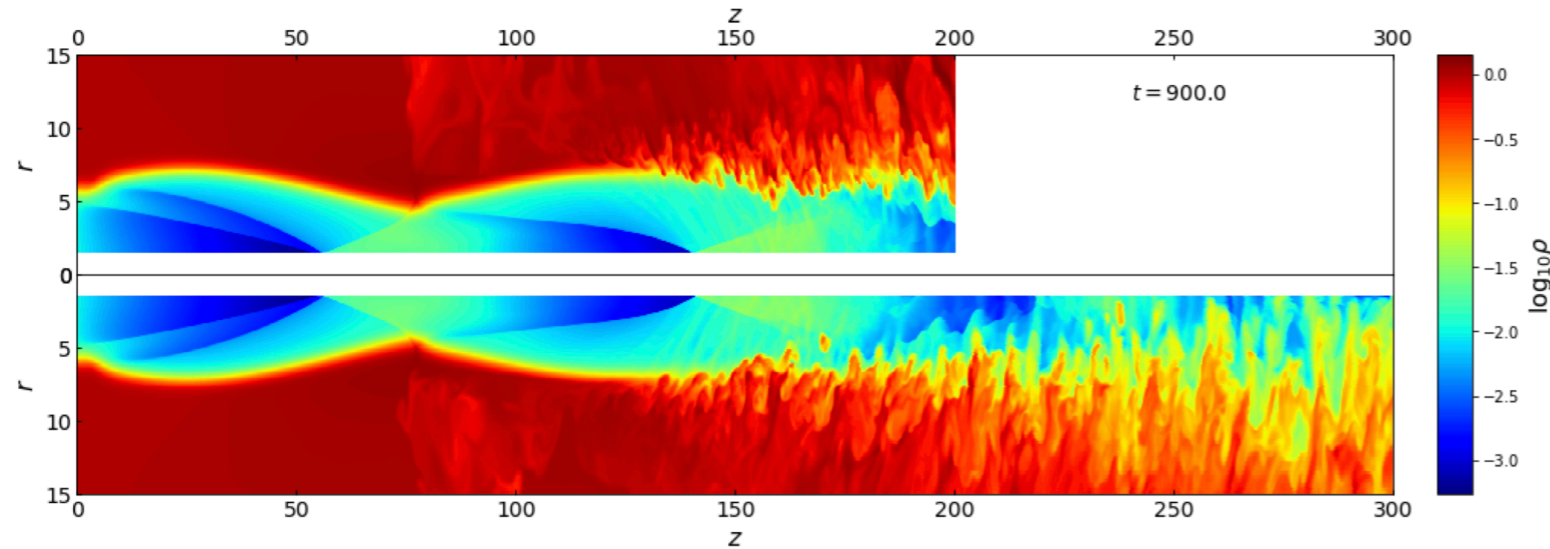
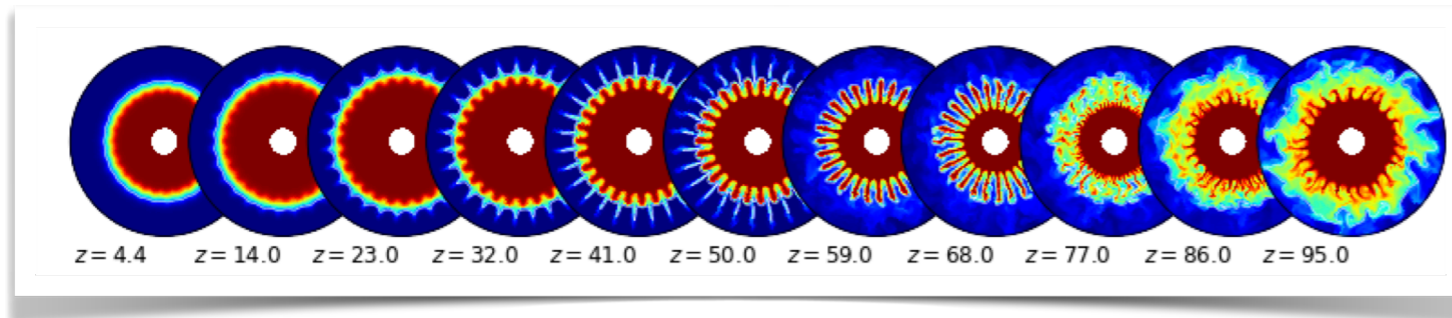
Komissarov & Falle 1997
Bromberg & Levinson 2007



Fichet de Clairfontaine et al. 2021

Instabilities

HD jet



Costa et al. in prep

Rayleigh-Taylor/centrifugal +
Richtmyer-Meskov instabilities

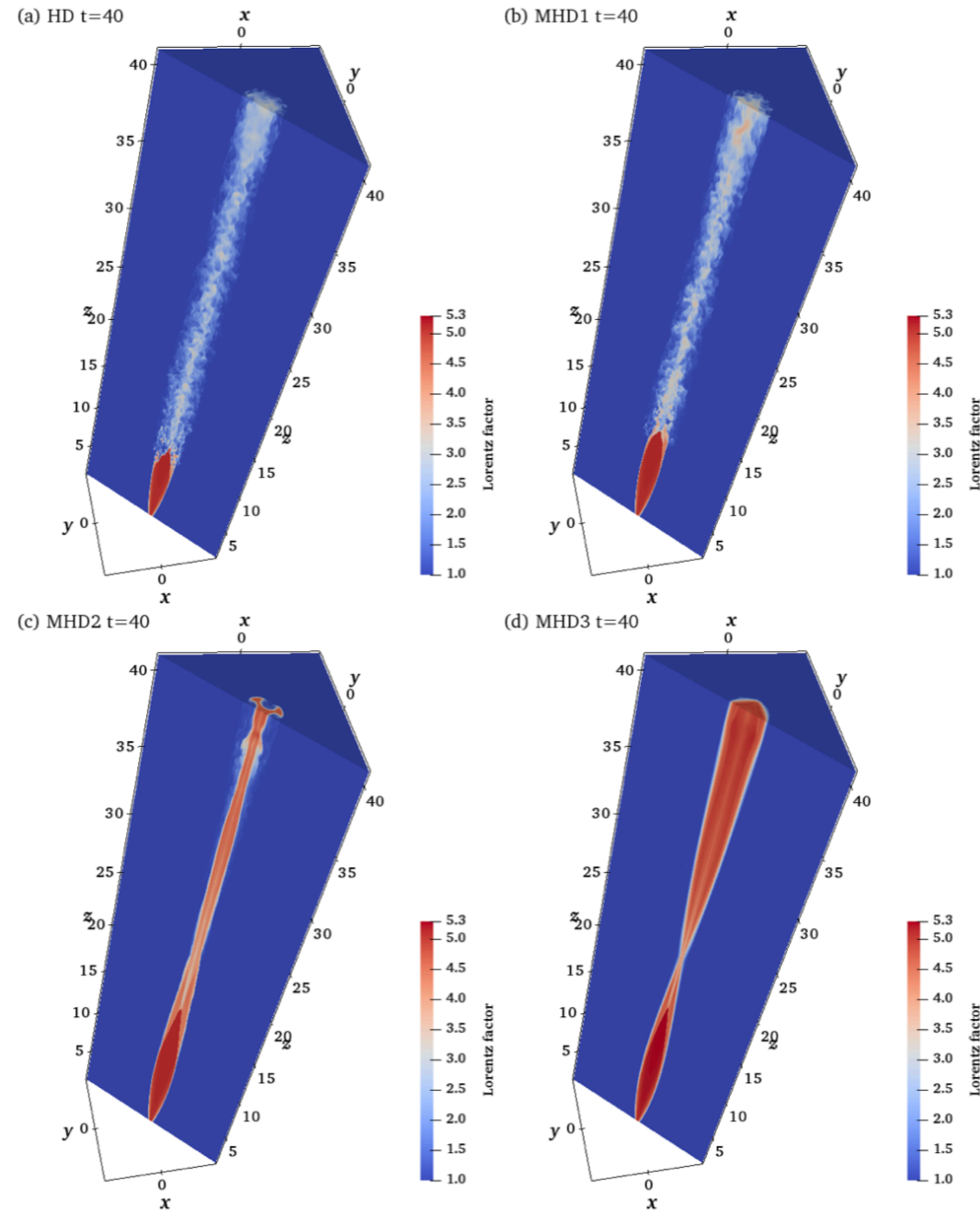
Matsumoto et al. 2017, 2021
Komissarov & Gougouliotos 2018
Abolmasov & Bromberg 2023

Instabilities

Low magn.

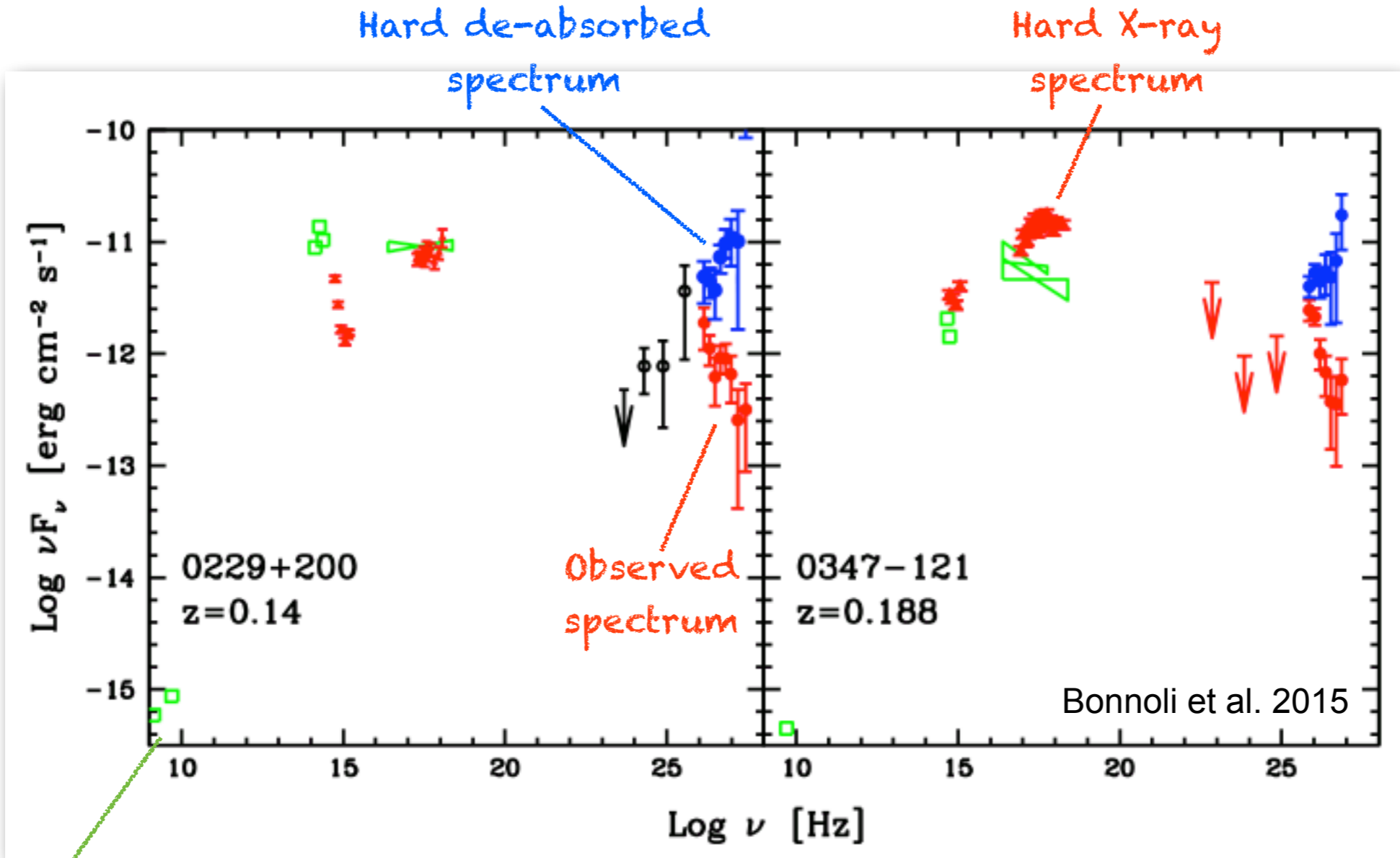
MHD jet

Sufficiently large B field
can stabilize the jet



High magn.

Extreme BL Lacs



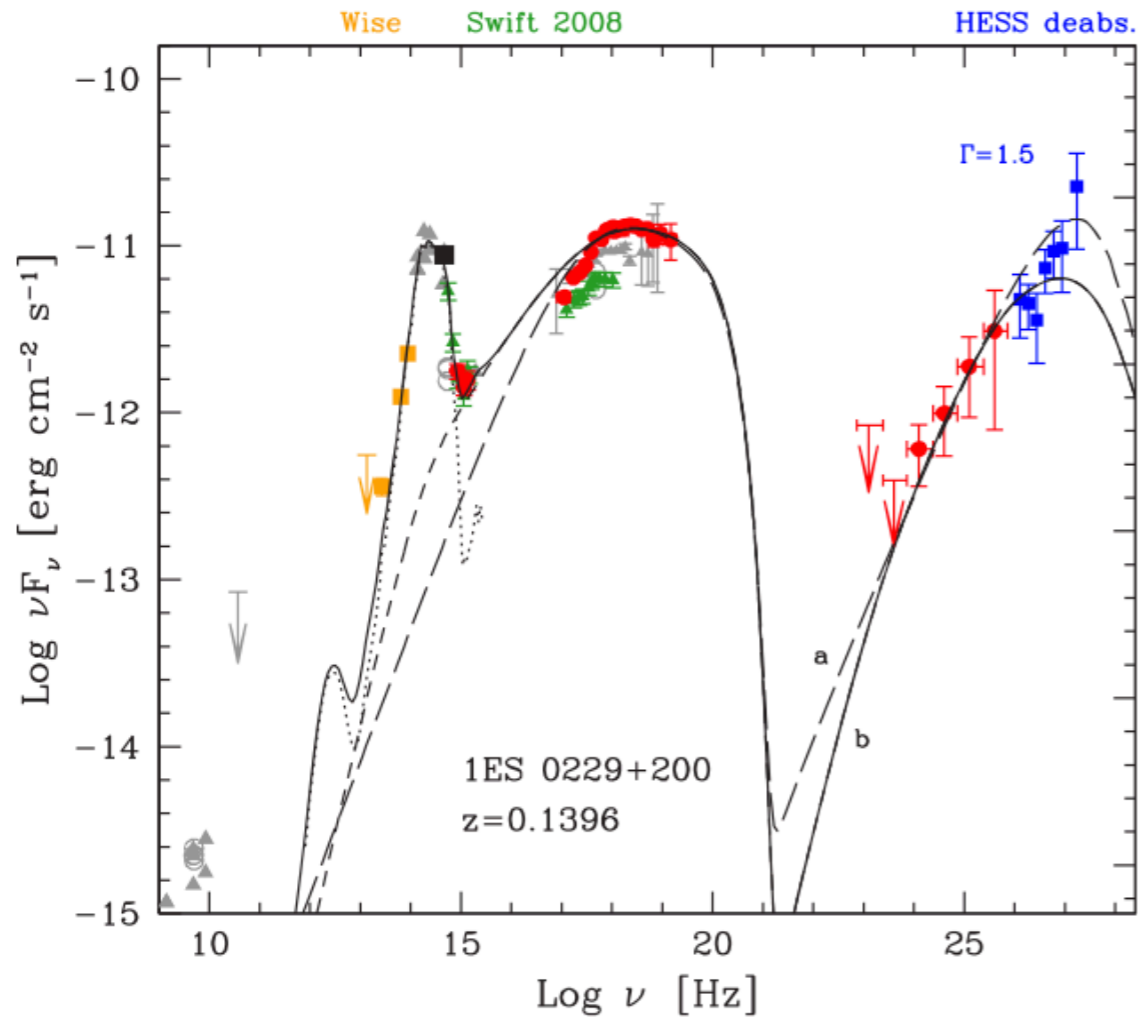
Small radio flux

Costamante et al. 2001
Review in Biteau et al. 2020

Stawarz et al. 2004
Zech & Lemoine 2021

Extreme BL Lacs

Costamante et al. 2018



One zone model
 Large minimum electron energy
 Very low B

Source [1]	γ_0 [2]	n_0 [3]	γ_1 [4]	γ_b [5]	γ_2 [6]	n_1 [7]	n_2 [8]	B [9]	K [10]	R [11]	δ [12]	U_e/U_B [13]
1ES 0229+200 ^a	–	–	100	1.1×10^6	2×10^7	1.4	3.35	0.002	6	0.8	50	1.7×10^5
1ES 0229+200 ^b	–	–	2×10^4	1.5×10^6	2×10^7	2.0	3.4	0.002	10^3	2.1	50	2.0×10^4

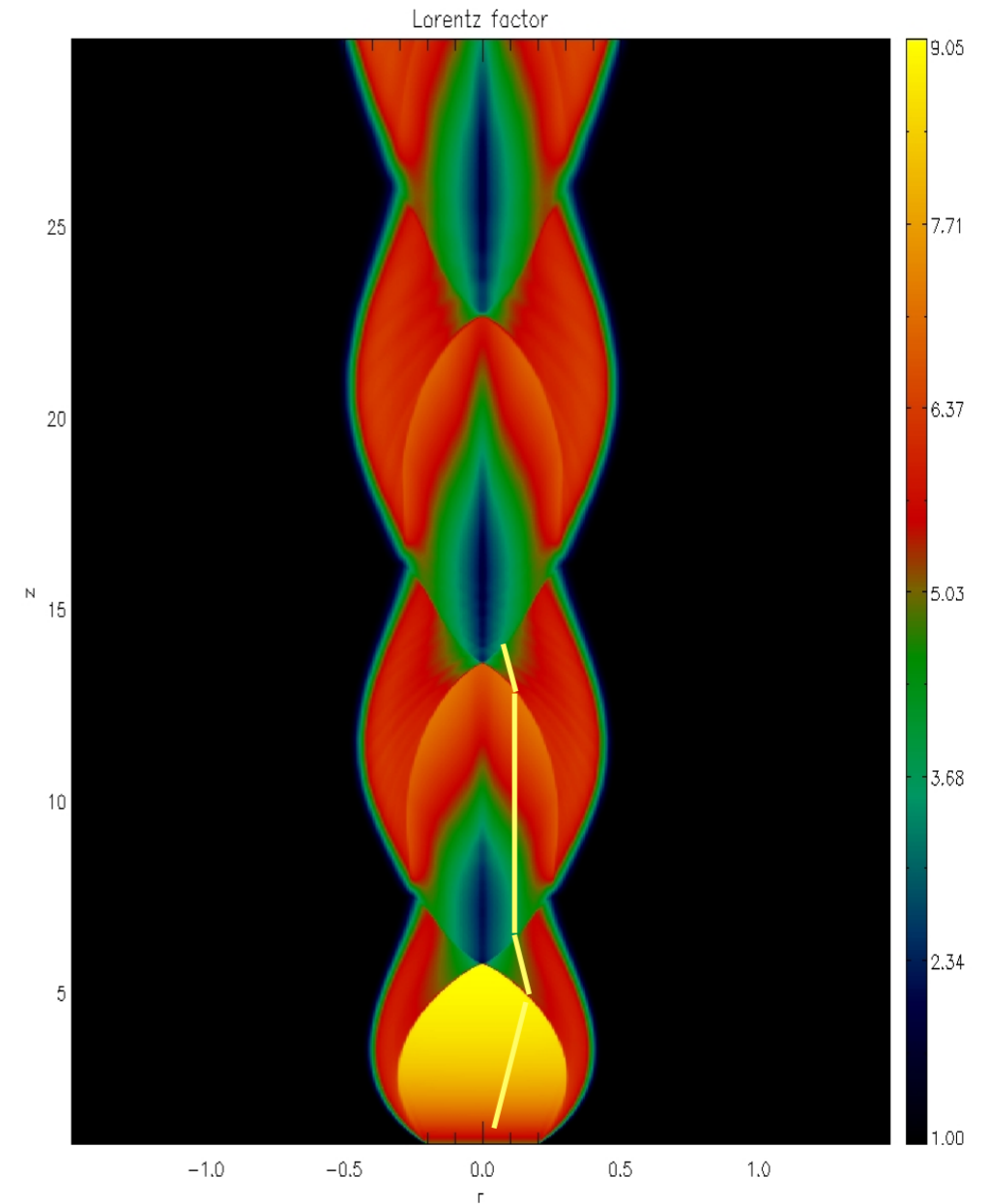
Extreme BL Lacs

Hard electron distribution from multiple shock crossing in a recollimating jet.

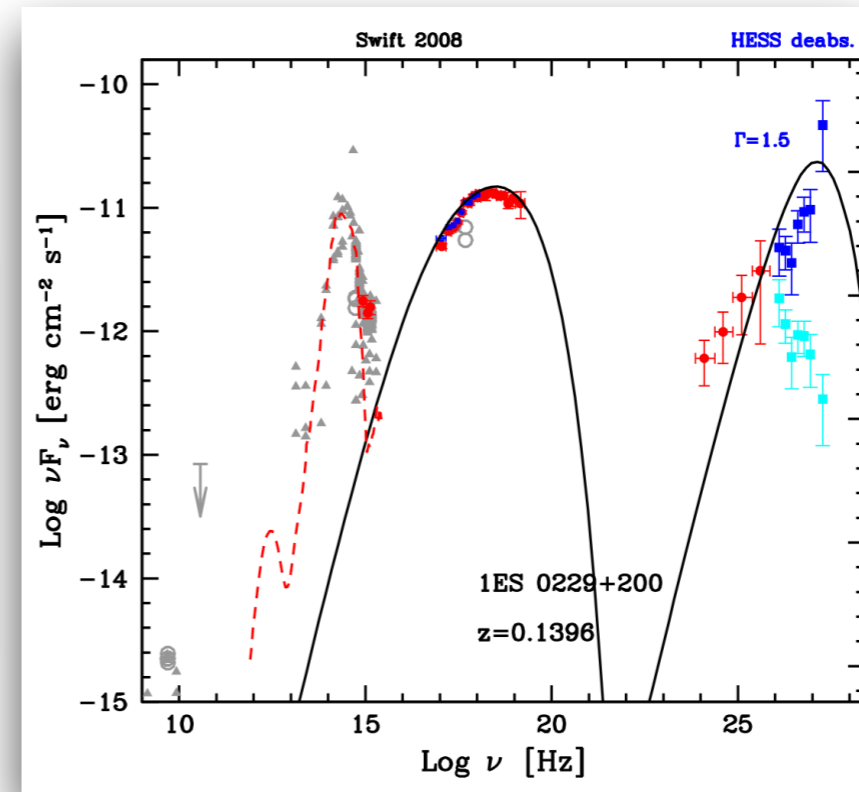
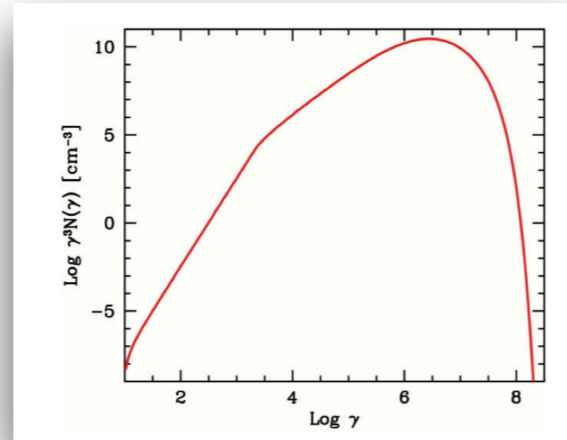
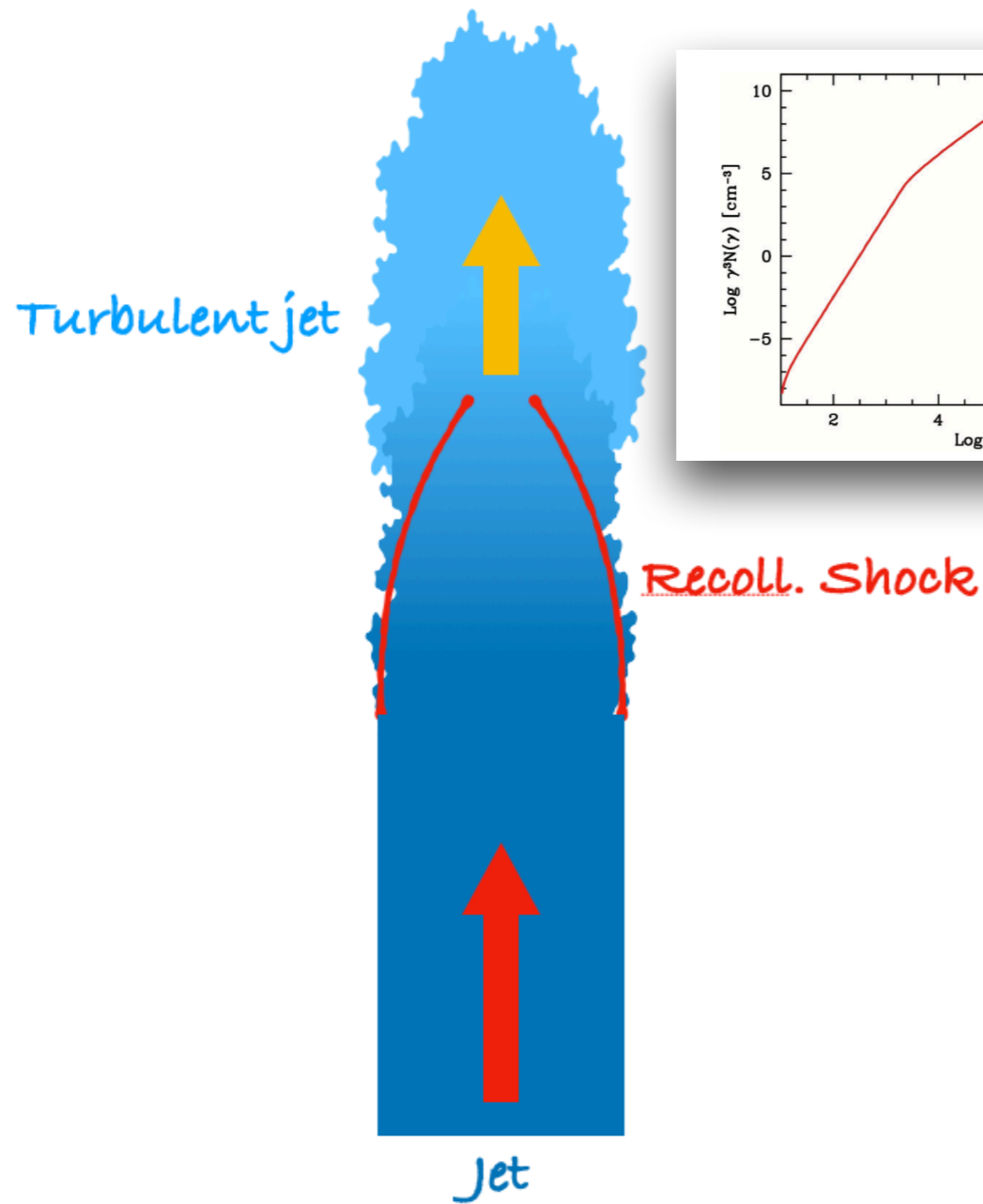
$$\frac{dN_{>}^{(n)}}{d\gamma_{>}} = \frac{(s-1)^{n+1}}{n! g^n \gamma_{\min}} \left(\frac{\gamma_{>}}{g^n \gamma_{\min}} \right)^{-s} \ln \left(\frac{\gamma_{>}}{g^n \gamma_{\min}} \right)^n.$$

Stawarz et al. 2004
Zech & Lemoine 2021

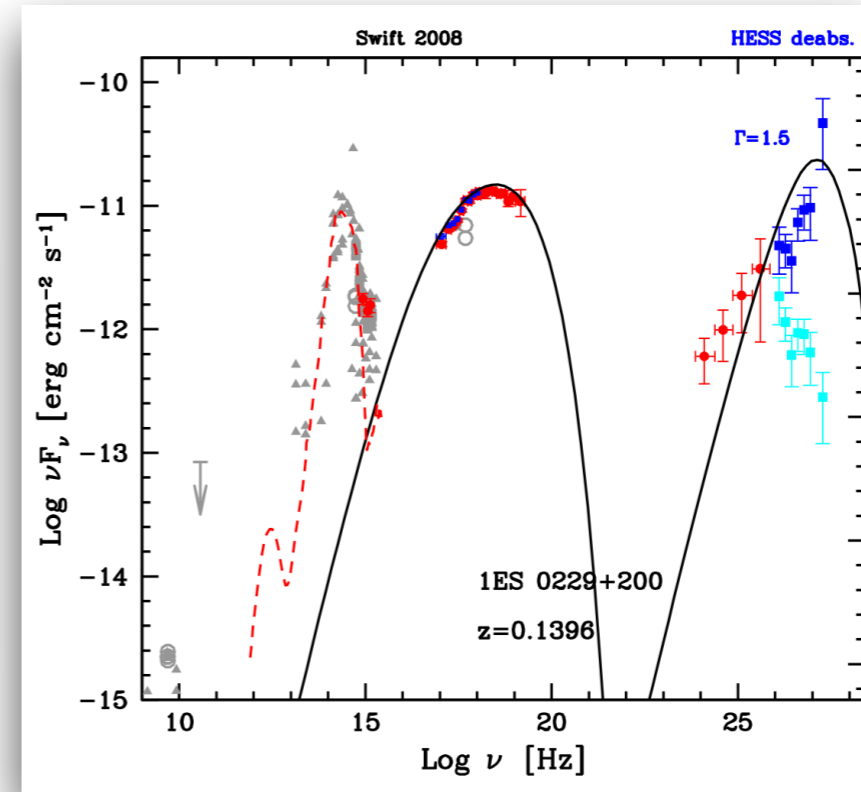
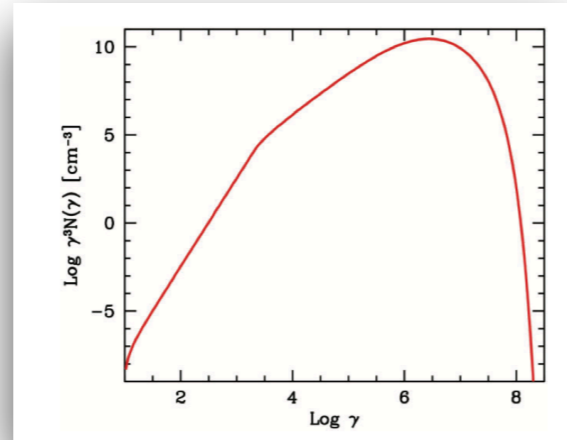
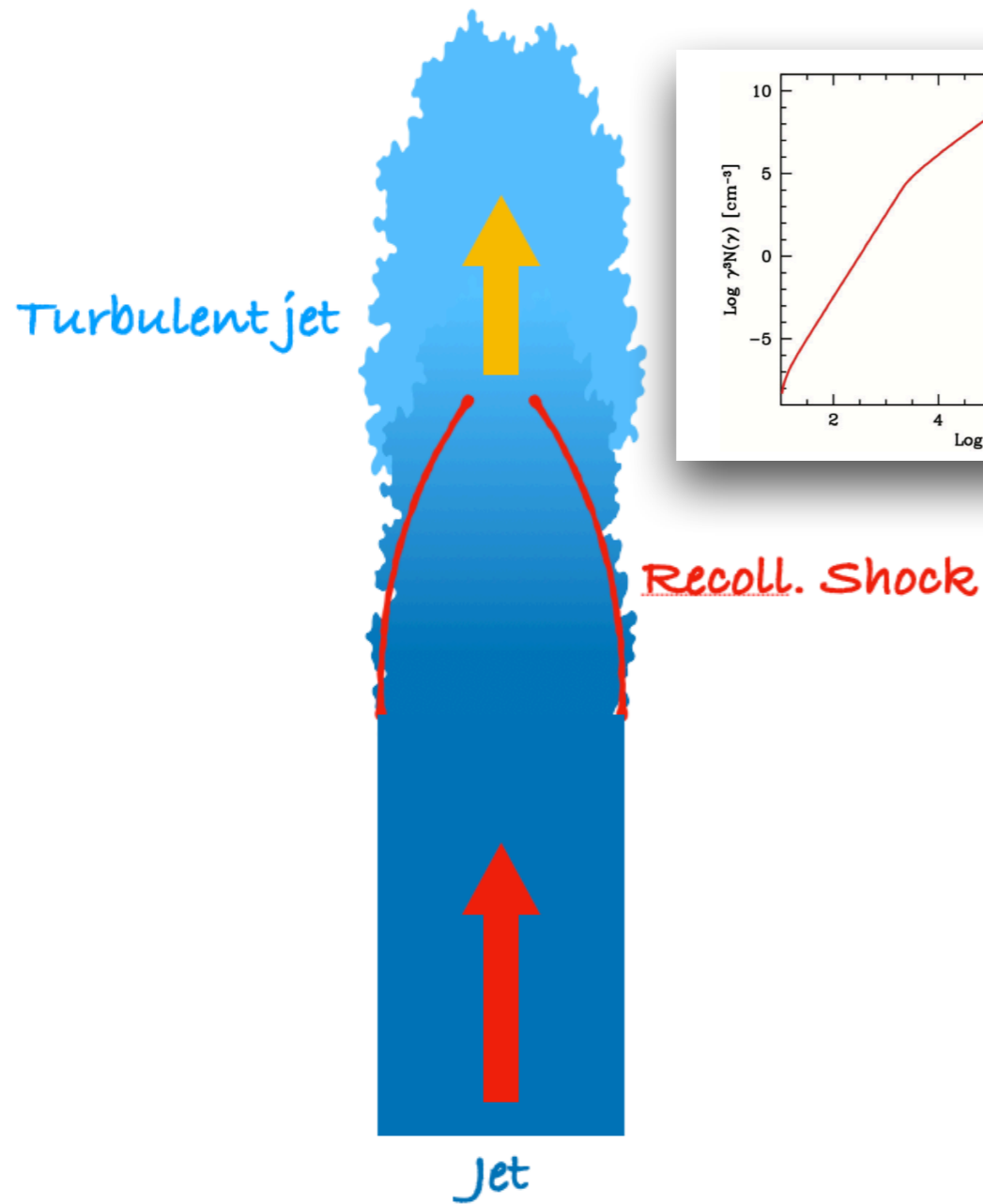
But instabilities?



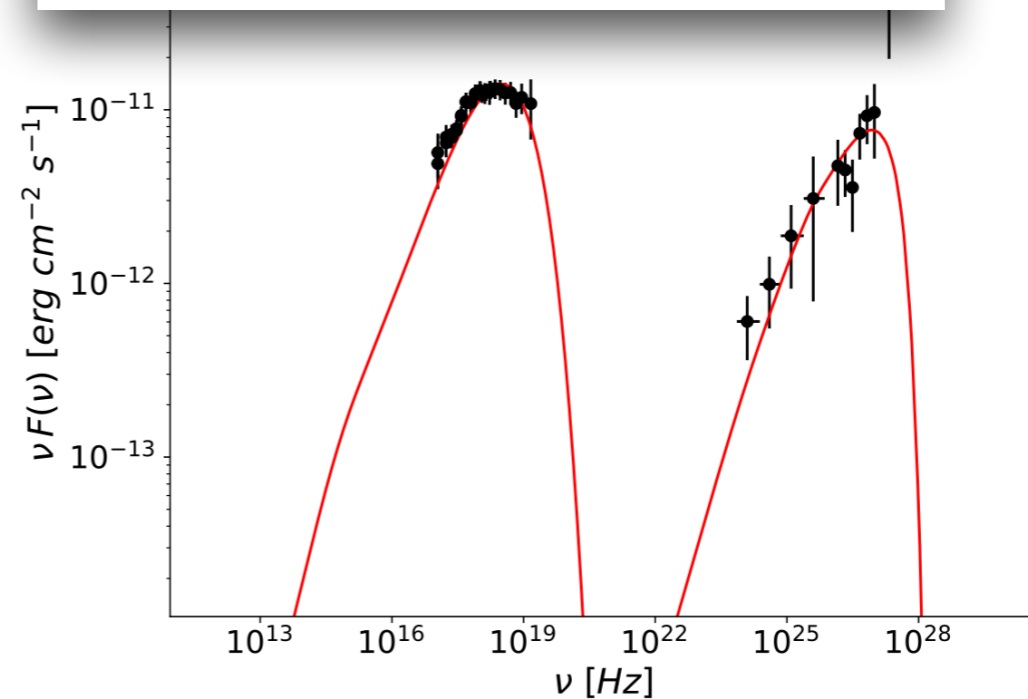
Extreme BL Lacs: low σ , unstable jets?



Extreme BL Lacs: low σ , unstable jets?



Including turbulence damping



Extreme BL Lacs: low σ , unstable jets?

But IXPE again...

$$\Pi_{\chi} = 18\%$$

In the prototype 1ES 0229+200

Ehlert et al. 2023

*The most polarized BL Lac!
Incompatible with turbulence?*

Final thoughts

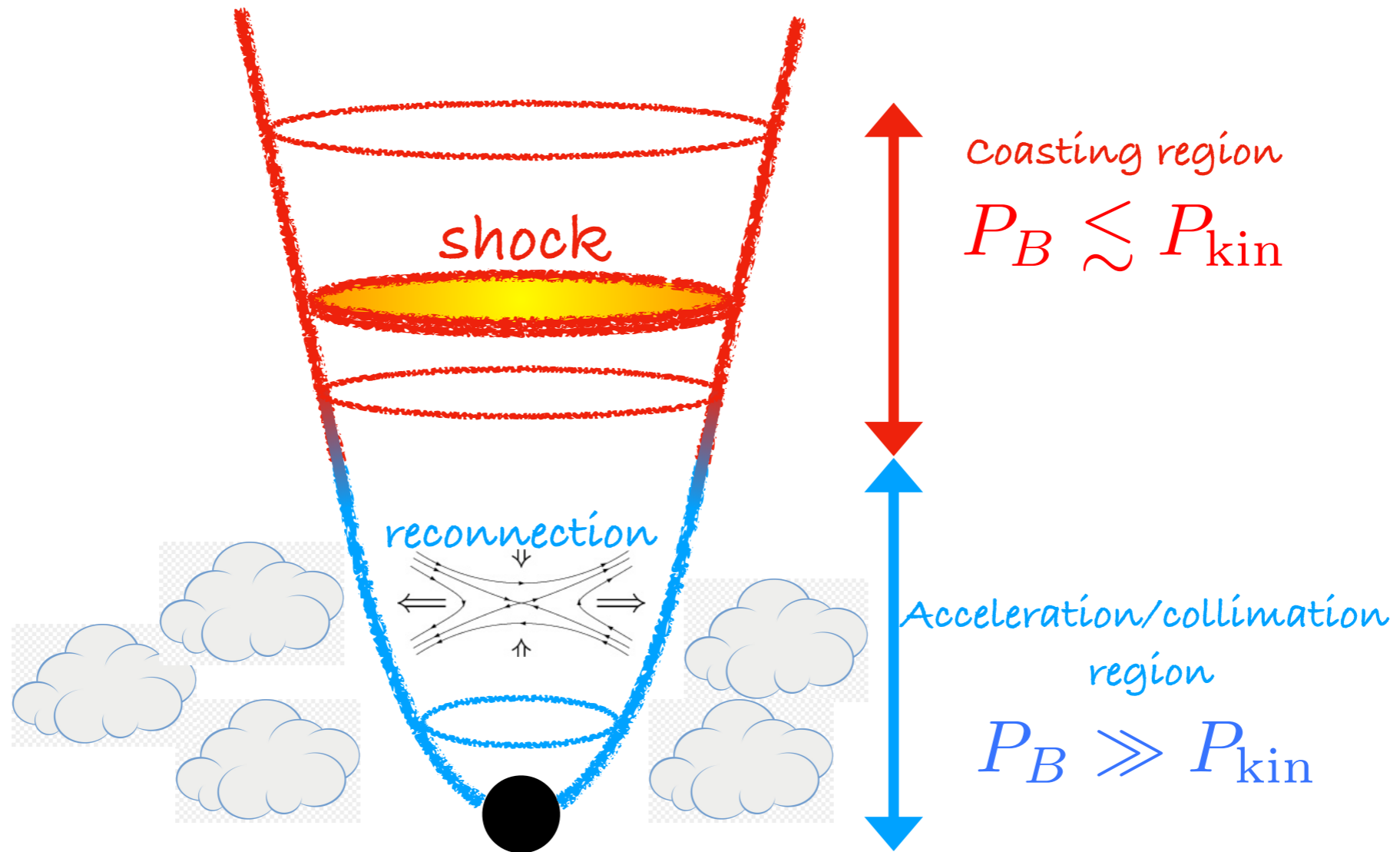
X-ray polarization of HSP: stratified shock?
Need for realistic physical models!

Extreme blazars: acceleration at recollimation shocks?
Better characterization of role of instabilities/turbulence in
particle acceleration




THANK YOU!

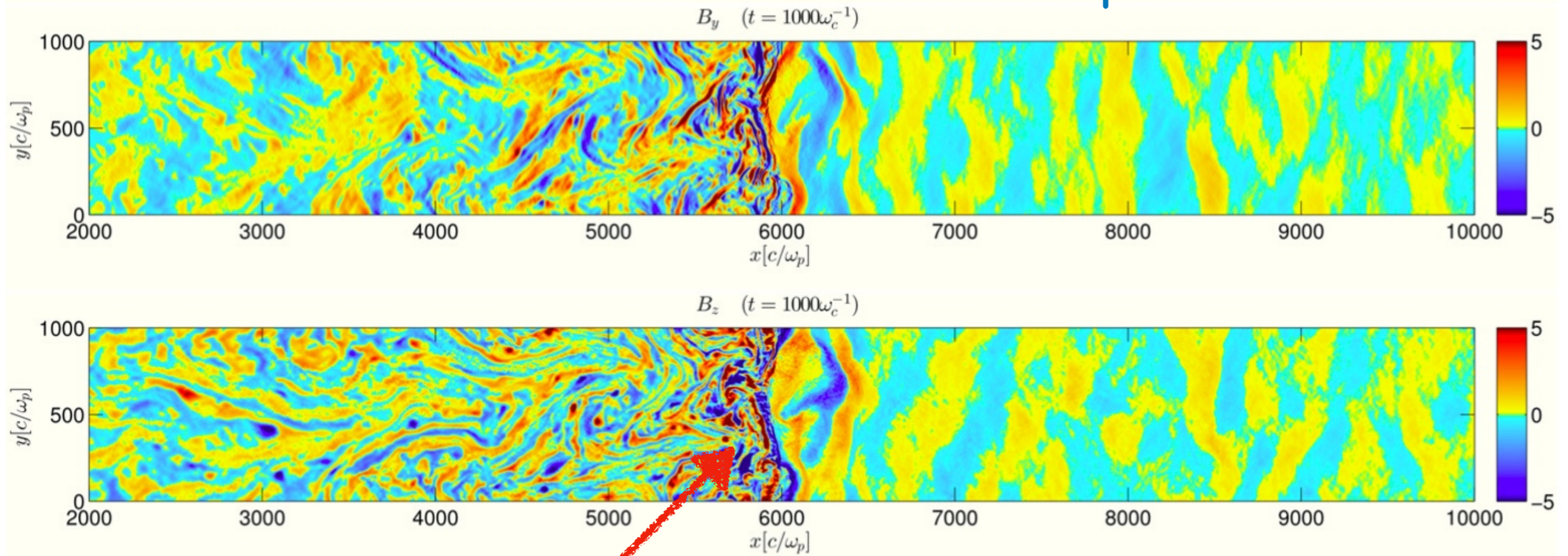
Energizing the particles



Contopoulos 1994
Komissarov et al. 2009
Tchekhovskoy et al. 2009

Magnetic field generation at shocks

Downstream  Upstream

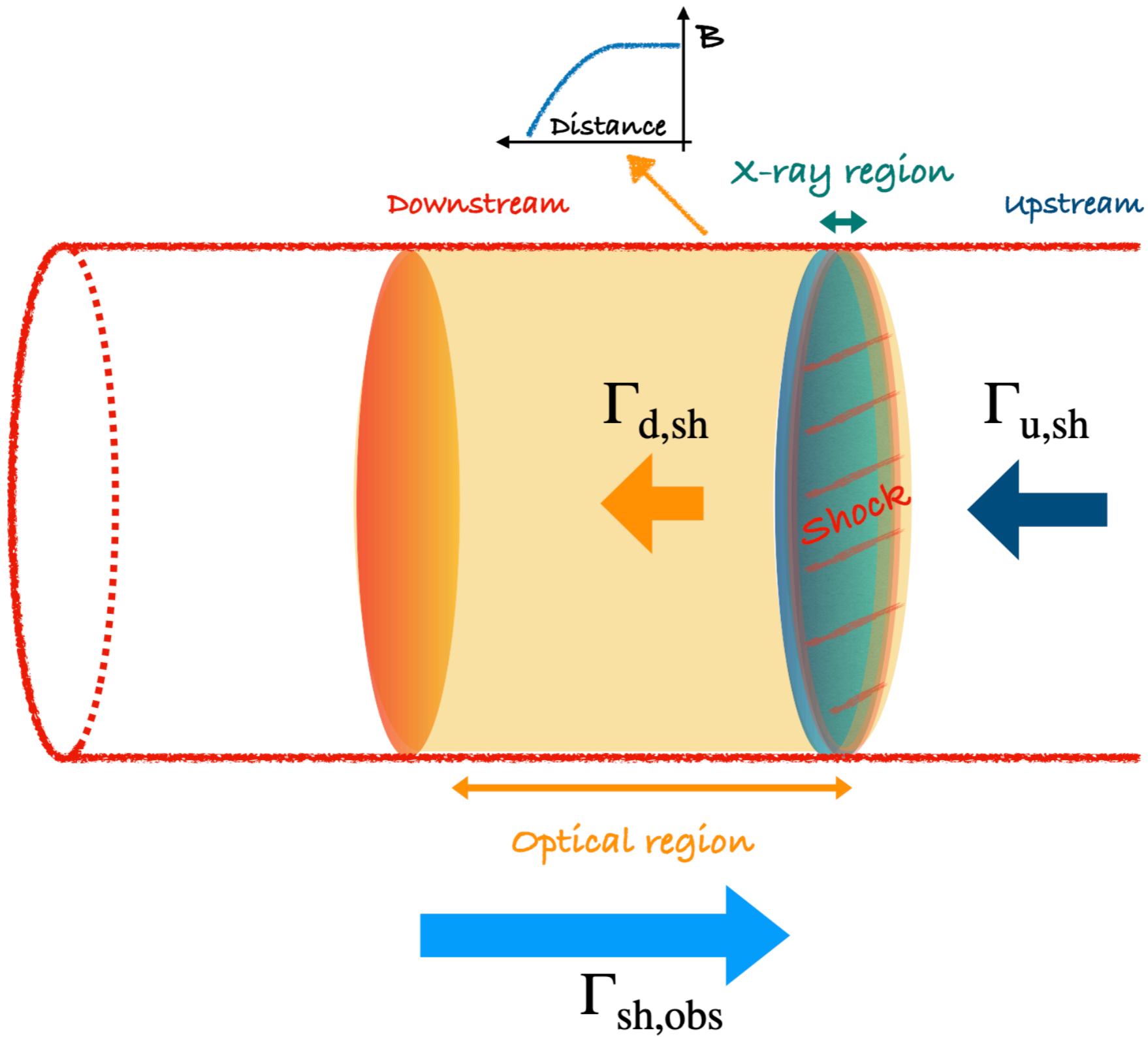


*Compressed (circularly polarized)
Alfvén waves self-generated
by accelerated protons streaming upstream*

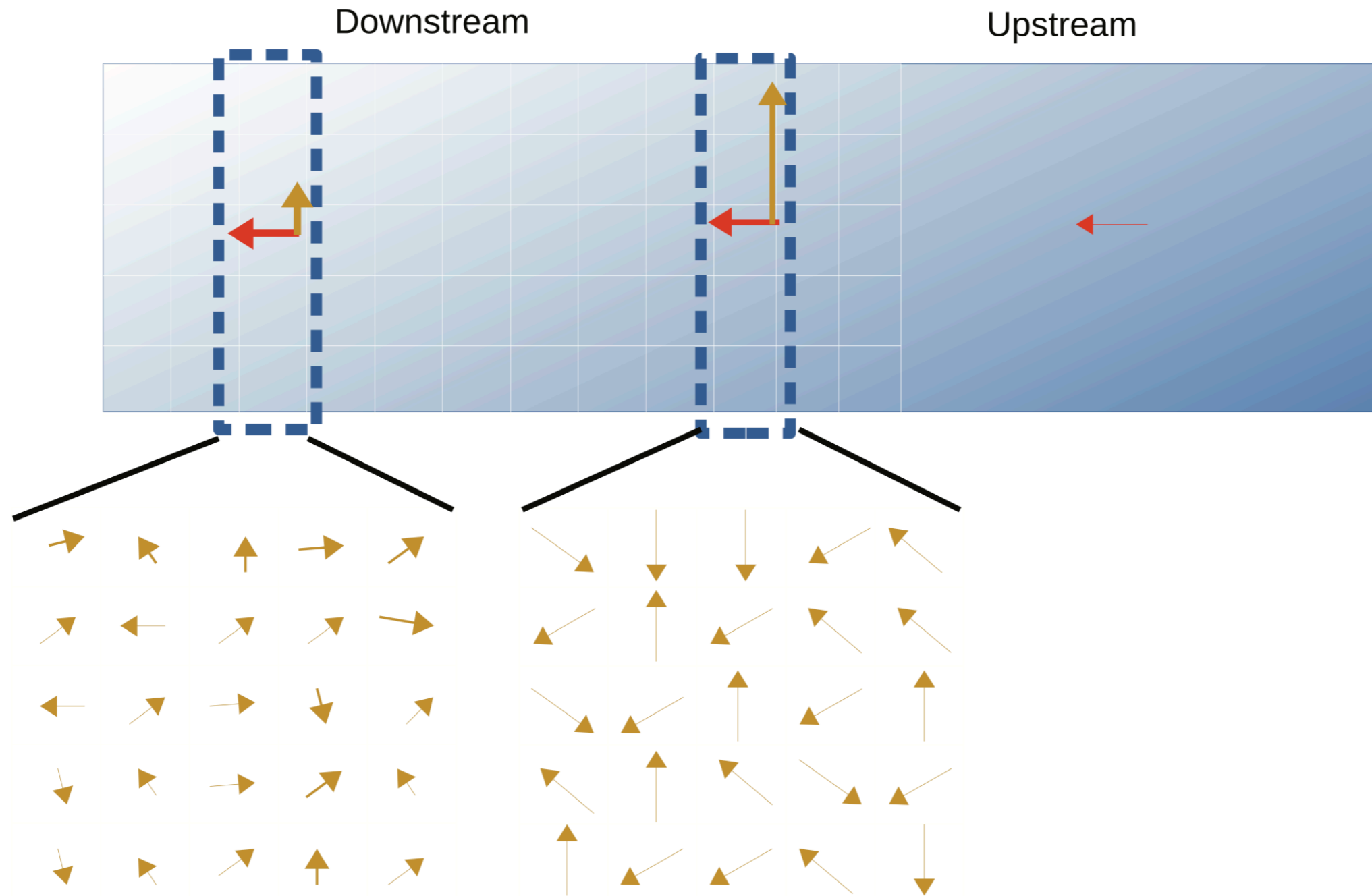
Polarimetry in the X-ray band

Possible alternatives and predictions

	Optical	Medium-Hard X-Rays
Shock (turbulent)	$\Pi \lesssim 15\%$, variable; χ variable, smooth rotations possible	$\Pi \lesssim 30\%$, highly variable highly and rapidly variable
Shock (self-produced field)	$\Pi \lesssim 20\%$, slowly variable, flips by $\Delta\chi = 90$ deg	$\Pi \gtrsim 40\%$ substantially constant, constant $\chi = 0$
Reconnection (kink-induced)	$\Pi \lesssim 20\text{--}30\%$, moderately variable smooth rotations, $\Delta\chi \gtrsim 90$ deg	same as optical as optical

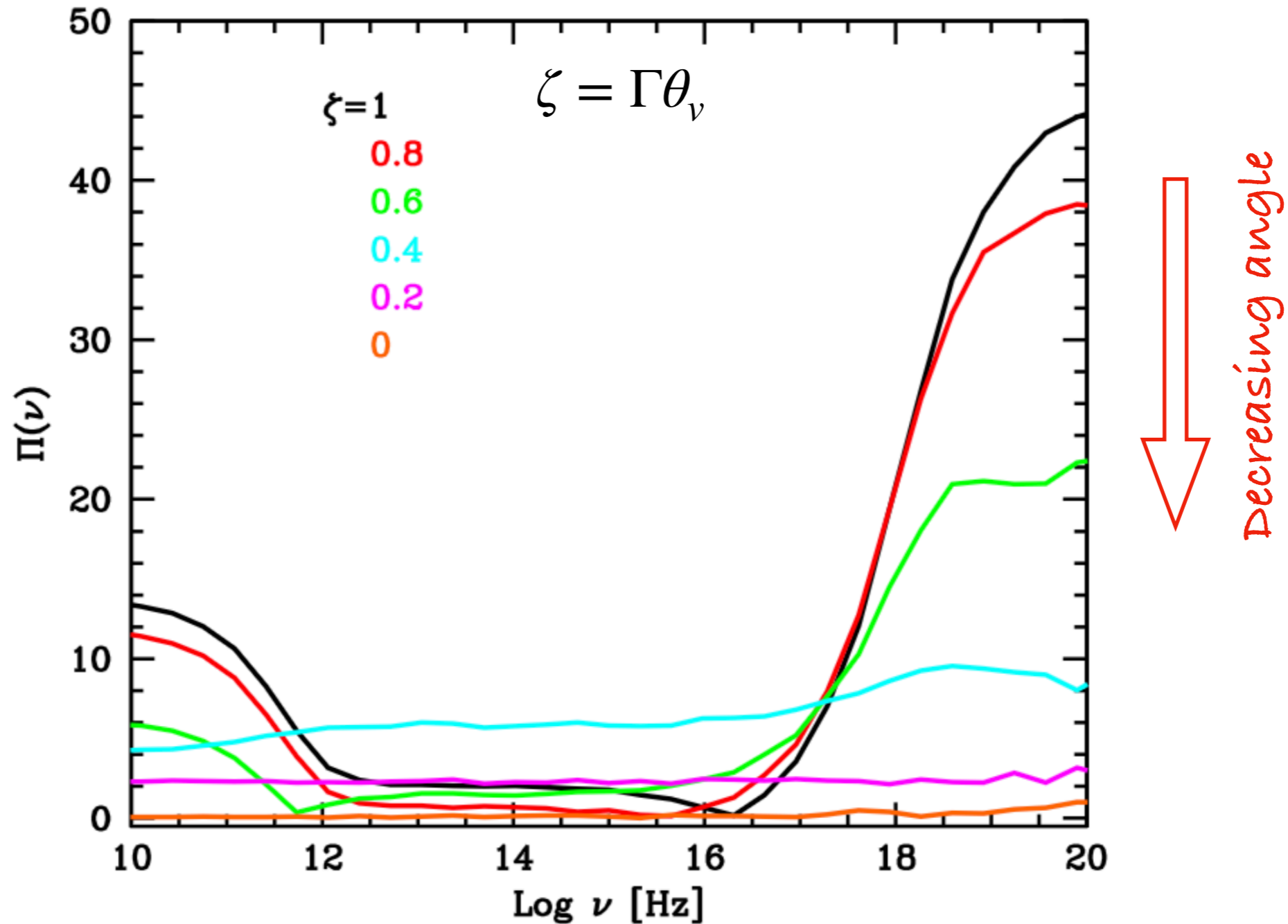


Stratified shock: a toy model



Stratified shock: a toy model

For a fixed SED!



Dependence on the observing angle