



Jörg P. Rachen (MPA Garching)

Flares in a discontinuous jet model

MPIfR Bonn, 2010 June 21 1 / 11



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Radio-submm flares from blazars in a discontinuous jet model

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Fermi meets Jansky MPIfR Bonn, 2010 June 21-23



Flares in a discontinuous jet model



3 fits to the 2005/06 flares from 3C454.3

implications for gamma-ray production



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Spada, M., et al., 2001, MNRAS 325, 1559









discontiuous jet fit to 3C454.3





























flares in a discontinuous jet





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FIGURE 1. Generic SS-FIC spectra for HBL (left) and LBL (right) type blazars. Dashed high-energy lines show a typical spectral shape of an SSC model for comparison.



Hadronic blazar models and correlated X-ray/TeV flares

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CP515, GeV-TeV Gamma Ray Astrophysics Workshop, edited by B. L. Dingus, et al. © 2000 American Institute of Physics 1-56396-938-6/00/\$17.00 41



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ponents. Such composition of multiple relativistic plasmoids predicts that the large γ -ray secess, over a simple SSC model, observed in many LSP blazars in Figure 36, and the flat or concave shape of the γ -ray SED of a number of ISP/HSP blazars (see e.g., 3C66A, Figure 3, PKS0447-439, Figure 6, IES 0502+675, Figure 7, and PG 1246+586, Figure 15) is the result of the presence of a second (or higher order) SSC component that is subdominant in the low- ν (radio-IR) range but emerges at higher energies, after the synchrotron peak of the first, less energetic, component (see, e.g., the case of S5 0716+714; Giommi et al. 2008). The combination of these multiple components is

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