Polarised Emission from Astrophysical Jets, June 12-16, 2017 - Ierapetra, Crete 3mm GMVA observations of total and polarised emission from blazar and radio galaxy core regions **Carolina Casadio** Max-Planck-Institut für Radioastronomie Alan Marscher, Thomas Krichbaum, Svetlana Jorstad, José L. Gómez, Iván Agudo,

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# GMVA observations

### THE SAMPLE

Half of the 37 gamma-ray bright and radio loud AGN: 24 FSRQ and BL Lacs, 3 radiogalaxies (3C 120, 3C 111 and 3C 84)

## 43 GHz VLBA (VLBA-BU-BLAZAR program) polarimetric obs.

- VLBA
- started in 2008, monthly obs.
- maximum resolution ~ 0.15 mas
- 86 GHz GMVA polarimetric obs. (PI: Prof. Marscher)



- VLBA, Green Bank, Effelsberg, Onsala, Yebes,
  Metsahovi, Pico Veleta, Plateau de Bure, KVN stations
- started in 2008.78, ~ every 6 months
- max resolution ~ 0.05 mas

PhD thesis of J. Hodgson - 2015 (http://www3.mpifr-bonn.mpg.de/div/vlbi/globalmm/) 🍣

# GAINS and LOSSES with 3mm GMVA observations

GAINS

- 3 TIMES MORE RESOLUTION !
- · observation of the regions optically thick at 43 GHz
- comparison of the linearly polarised and total intensity images
  between 86 and 43 GHz
  LOSSES 
  Privileged sample to investigate the magnetic field in the very inner regions of AGN
- a lot of time in calibrating data
- data are noisy and many scans can be lost due to atmospheric fluctuations (atmospheric coherence time at 86 GHz ~ 10 - 20 sec), stations problems, etc..

REDUCED PARALLACTIC ANGLE COVERAGE

# Calibration of Polarisation

1) correction for the instrumental polarisation

2) correction of the apparent orientation of EVPAs to the correct value

1) correction for the instrumental polarisation 21 May 2016 - GMVA obs.



1) correction for the instrumental polarisation 21 May 2016 - GMVA obs.





# Average vs. Proper D-terms: the ideal case of 0J 287



## Average vs. Proper D-terms: the ideal case of 0J 287



#### Average vs. Proper D-terms: the unlucky case of 1510-089



#### Average vs. Proper D-terms: the unlucky case of CTA 102



## GMVA polarised and total intensity images



Relative Right Ascension (mas) Peak Total Intensity 0.6776 Jy/beam (first contour at 3.39 mJy/beam - Noise Pol. 25.0% peak) Total Intensity Contours 0.50,0.89,1.59,2.82,5.03,8.95,15.94,28.38,50.54,90% of peak Beam FWHM 0.15x0.04 mas at -16.65 deg.



Relative Right Ascension (mas) Peak Total Intensity 2.0308 Jy/beam (first contour at 4.06 mJy/beam - Noise Pol. 60.0% peak) Total Intensity Contours 0.20,0.39,0.78,1.53,3.02,5.96,11.74,23.15,45.65,90% of peak



Beam FWHM 0.16x0.05 mas at -14.07 deg.



Beam FWHM 0.25x0.08 mas at 0.96 deg.

### 86 GHZ GMVA / 43 GHZ VLBA - 1510-089



# 86 GHZ GMVA / 43 GHZ VLBA - 03 287



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# Conclusions

We present the most complete sample, so far, of polarised images at the highest possible resolution;

3mm GMVA observations are a powerful tool to investigate the central region of distant blazars and radiogalaxies: the reduced opacity at 3mm and improved angular resolution (~ 50  $\mu$ arcseconds) allow us to distinguish features not visible in VLBA 43 GHz observations (e.g., 1510–089 and 03287)

#### Calibration of instrumental polarisation

The D-terms of a source are well defined only in case of good coverage of the parallactic angle (PA) for all the antennas;

If the coverage of the PA is not good enough, the morphology of the polarised emission can vary and, in general, the polarised flux is lower;

Applying the D-terms obtoned roll here very e of all the sources is a more stable method that gives more reliable polarised maps and also permits us to investigate the stability of the D-terms at 86 GHz (GMVA) among epochs.