Influence of the magnetic field on the spectral properties of blazars in the internal shocks scenario

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Outline

- Introduction
- Internal shocks model
 - Numerical calculations
- General parameter study
 - Spectral Energy Distribution
 - Photon spectral index
 - Compton dominance
- Conclusions

Internal shocks model



Internal Shocks model



- I. Solve a ID Riemann problem (Romero et al. 2005)
- Emission from non-thermal particles acceleration: synchrotron, Inverse Compton (Mimica 2004, Mimica et al. 2009)
- Compute multi-wavelength light curves: radiative transfer equation (Mimica & Aloy 2012).

Global parameter study



Contours of the logarithm of the time-integrated (0–100 ks) and frequency-integrated (1012 – 1025 Hz) flux

Internal shocks model



Spectral Energy Distribution

$$\sigma_L=\sigma_R=10^{-6},\;\Gamma_R=10,\; heta=5^o$$



Averaged spectral energy distribution of weakly magnetized shells for different Δg

Spectral Energy Distribution

$$\sigma_L=1,\;\sigma_R=0.1,\;\Delta g=1.0,\; heta=5^{o}$$



Average spectral energy distribution of strongly magnetized shells for different **Г**_R

RB, Mimica & Aloy 2014

Photon spectral index

RB, Mimica & Aloy 2014



Compton dominance



Conclusions

- Standard double-hump SED found in blazar observations can be reproduced not only for unmagnetized shells but also for ultrarelativistic ones, both kinematically and regarding its magnetization.
- When varying Δg we get a more energetic maximum in the IC component, dominated by SSC
- When varying Γ_R the EC begins to dominate over SSC, as well as being comparable to the synchrotron component.
- Simulations can help us to have a taste of the physics that may be happening within the jet.