

MAGIC observations of Markarian 421



DPG Frühjahrstagung 2012 Göttingen

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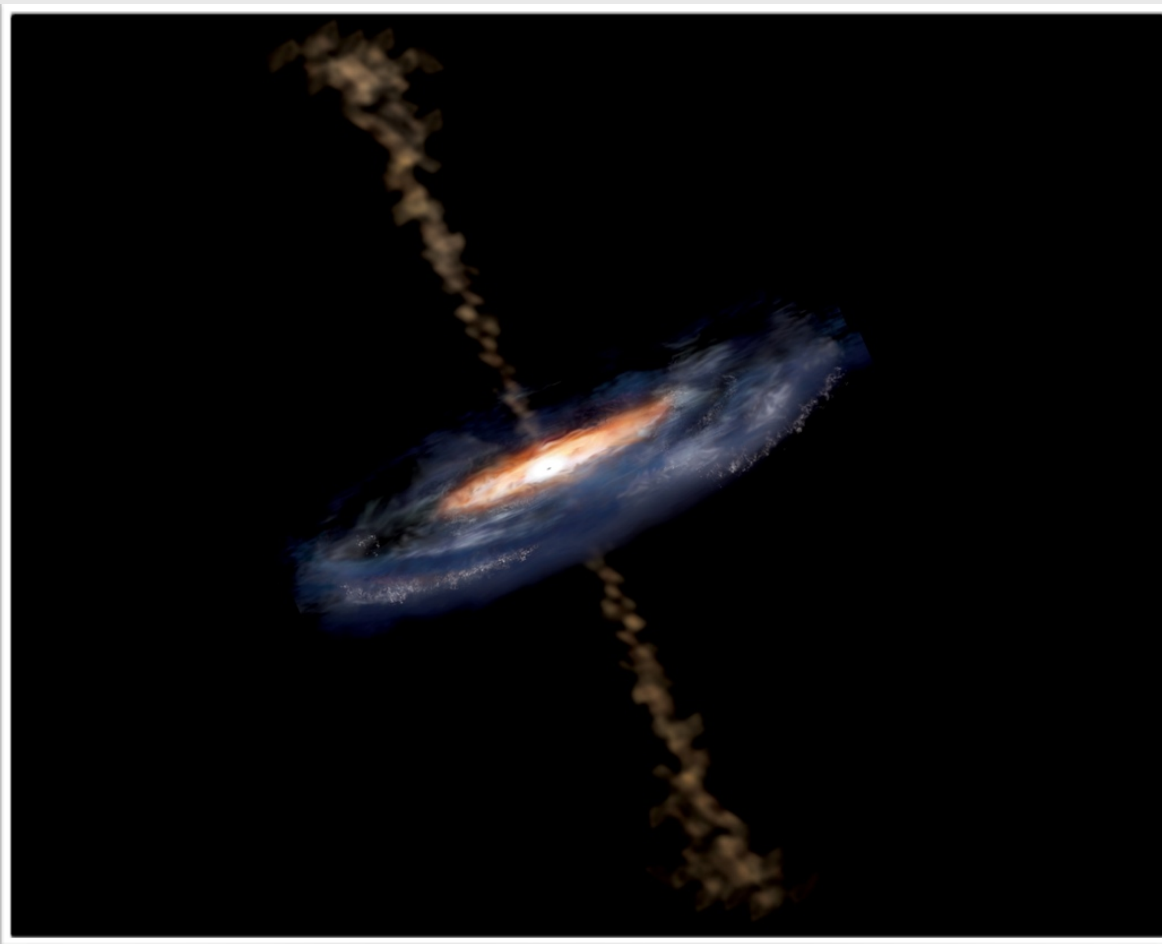
Andrea Boller, ETH, Zürich

David Paneque, MPI für Physik, München



Motivation: Markarian 421

Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN)

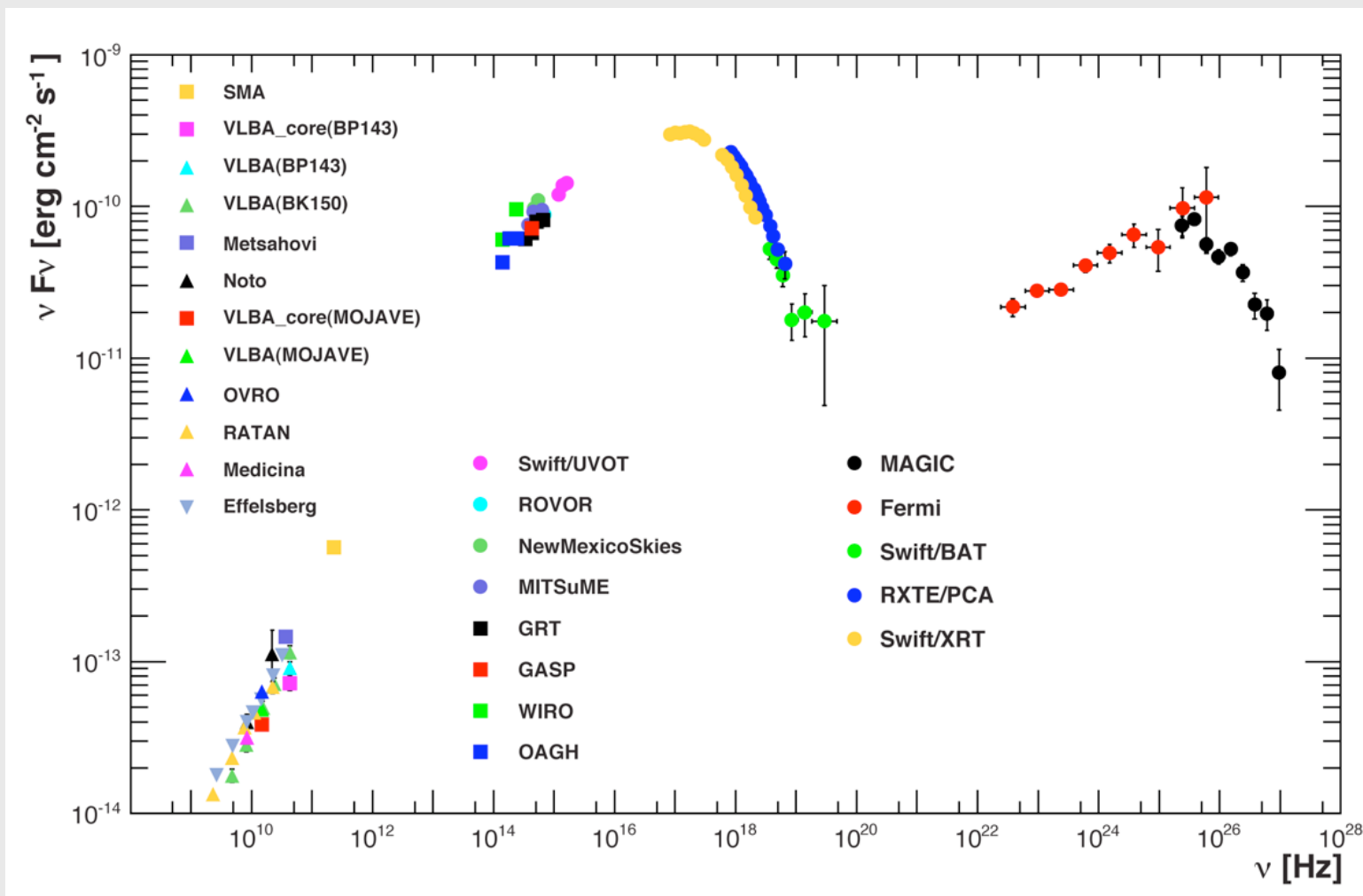


Illustration, credit: A. Simonnet

- One of the closest blazars to earth (400 million light years)
- Detected and observed in all wavelengths (1992 VHE γ -ray...)
- Numerous observations since detection by various instruments

Motivation: Markarian 421

Spectral energy distribution (SED)



Abdo et al., ApJ **736** (2011) 131

- Most complete SED ever collected for Mrk 421
- Extensive MWL campaign in 2009 (Jan - Jun 2009)
- Typical two peak structure
- MAGIC:
80 GeV to 5 TeV

Motivation: Markarian 421



Additionally...

- Flux variations by more than one order of magnitude
Fossati et al., ApJ **677** (2008) 906
- Occasional flux doubling times as short as 15 min
Aharonian et al., A&A **393** (2002) 89

Motivation: Markarian 421



How can we improve our knowledge?

- Other wavebands: high sensitivity on short timescales
- VHE γ -ray: averaging of particularly long periods
- Since 2009: MAGIC stereo, improved quality on short timescales $\rightarrow$ day to day evolution of spectral features!

The MAGIC telescopes

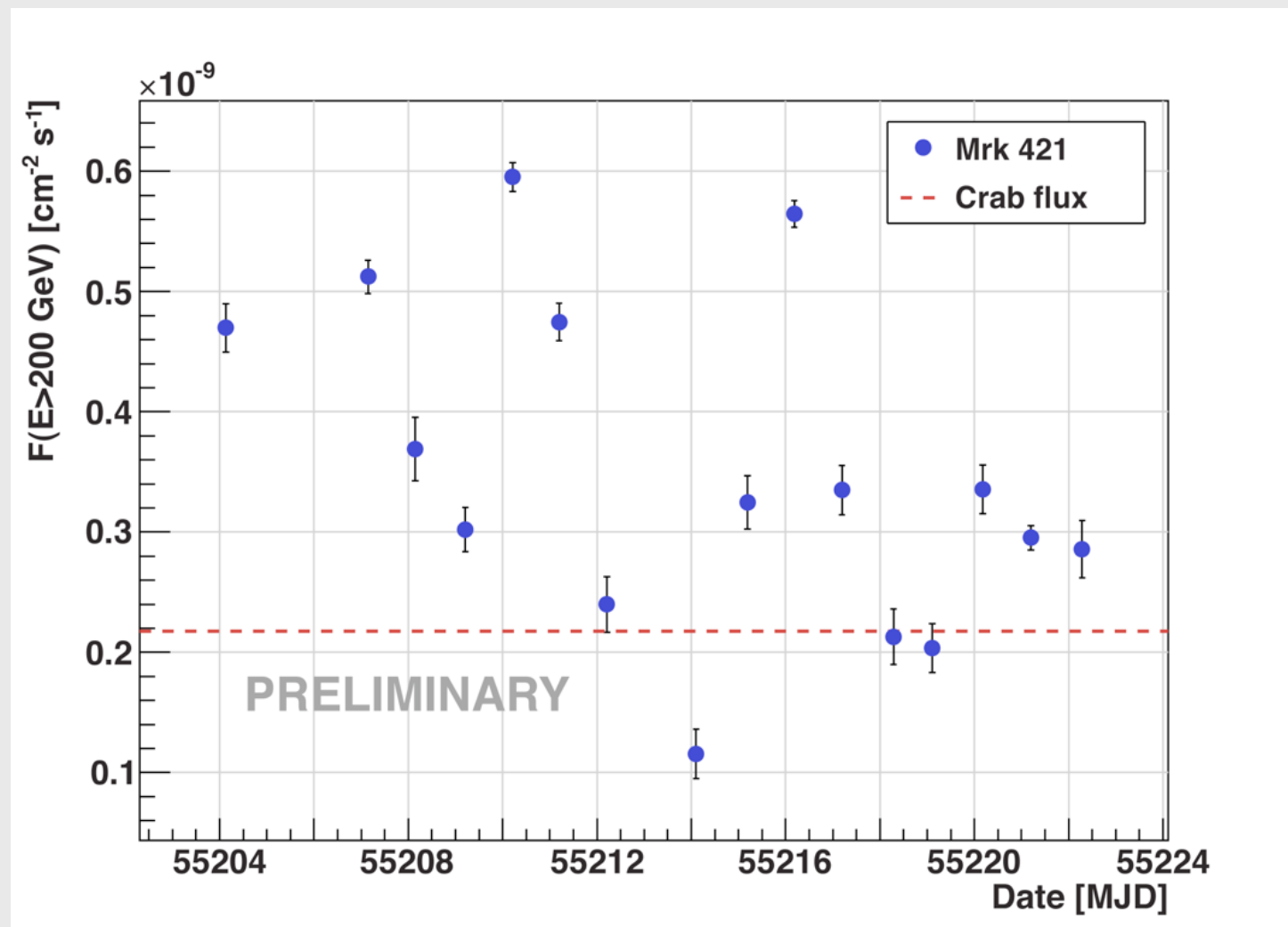


- System of two IACT (Imaging Atmospheric Cerenkov telescopes)
- Each telescope: 17m diameter mirror
- Threshold ≈ 50 GeV
- Sensitivity $\approx 0.8\%$ crab (50 hours, > 300 GeV)
- Energy resolution $\approx 16\%$ (medium energies)



MAGIC observations January 2010

Lightcurve Mrk 421 January 2010



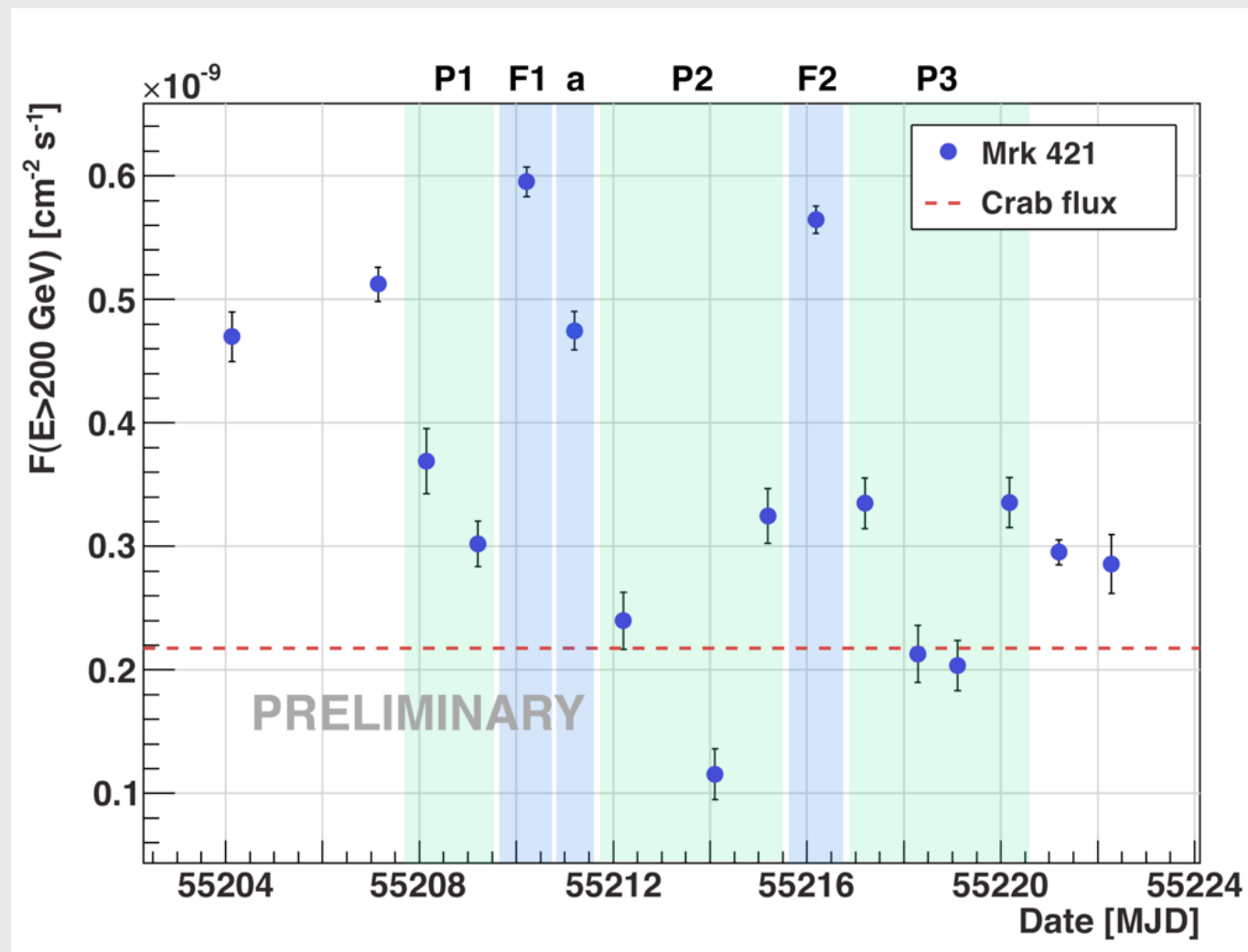
- 16 days analysed:
08/01/2010 - 26/01/2010
- Two distinct flares:
Jan 14th (≈ 2.7 c.u.)
Jan 20th (≈ 2.6 c.u.)

Day-by-day binning

Each observation shows significant detection ($> 5 \sigma$)

MAGIC observations January 2010

Lightcurve Mrk 421 January 2010



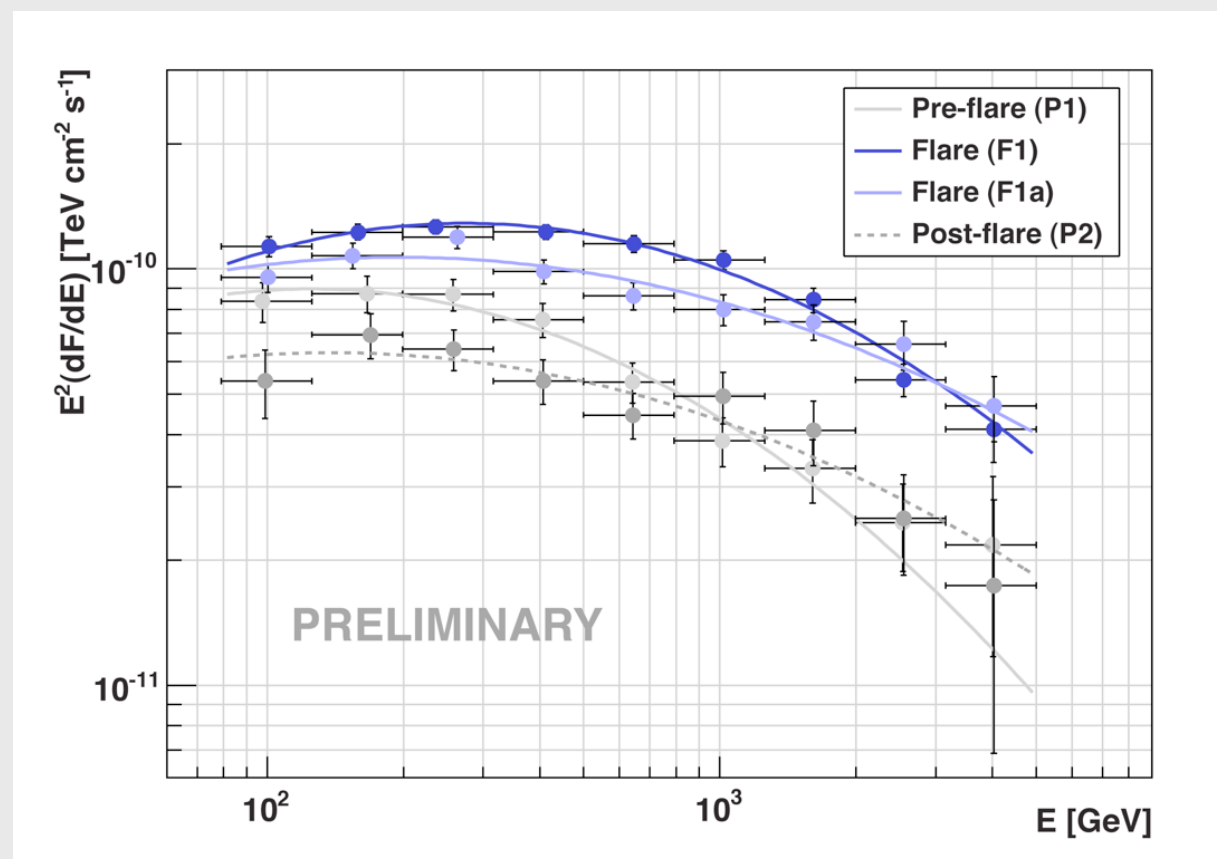
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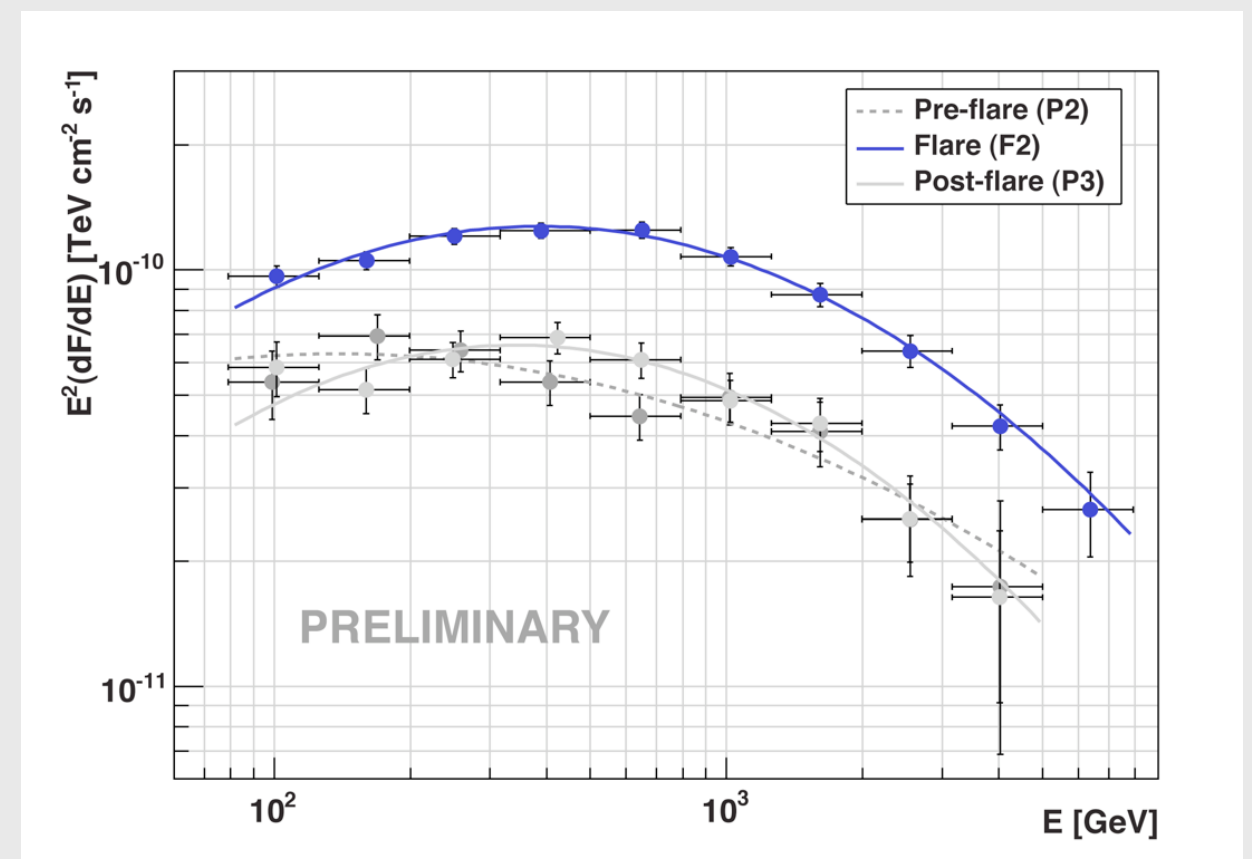
MAGIC observations January 2010

SED for flare F1 and adjacent periods



SEDs from 80 GeV to 5 TeV

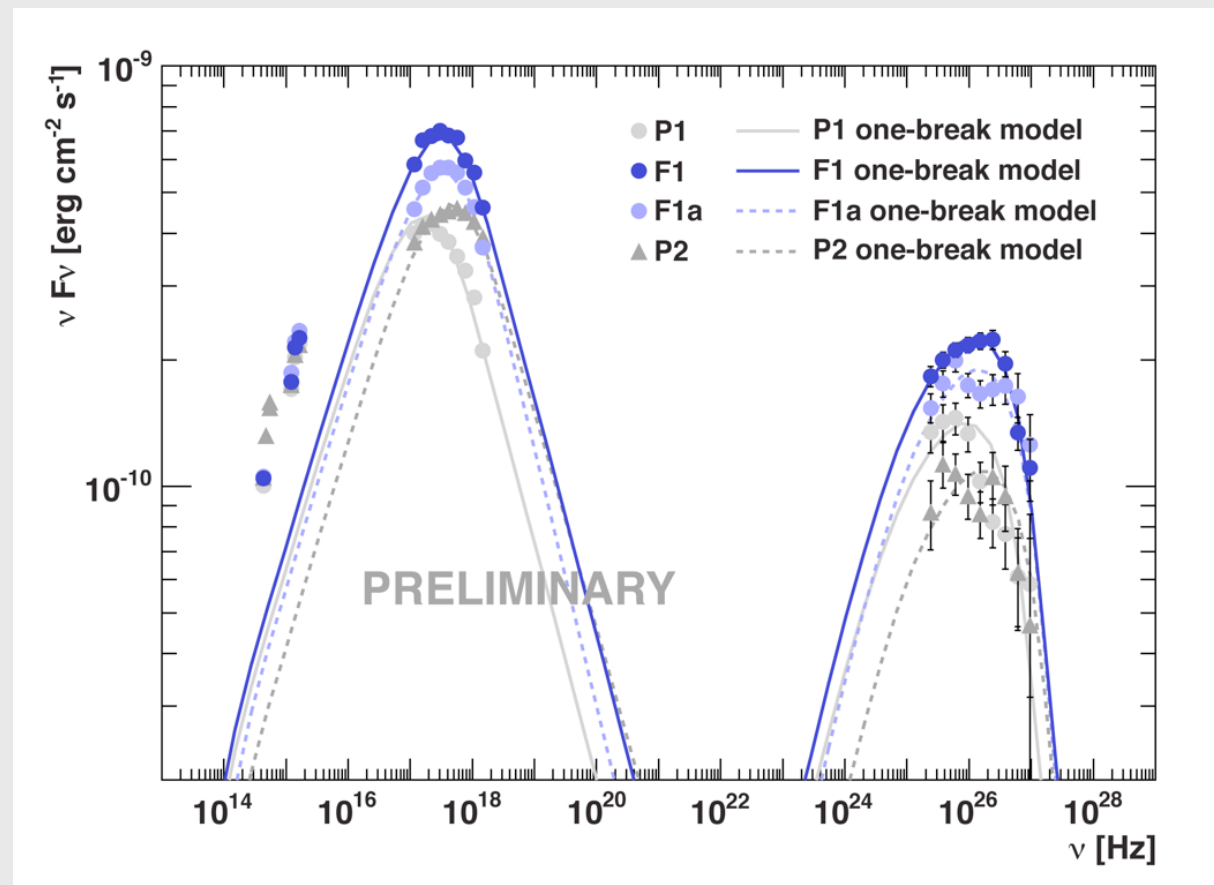
SED for flare F2 and adjacent periods



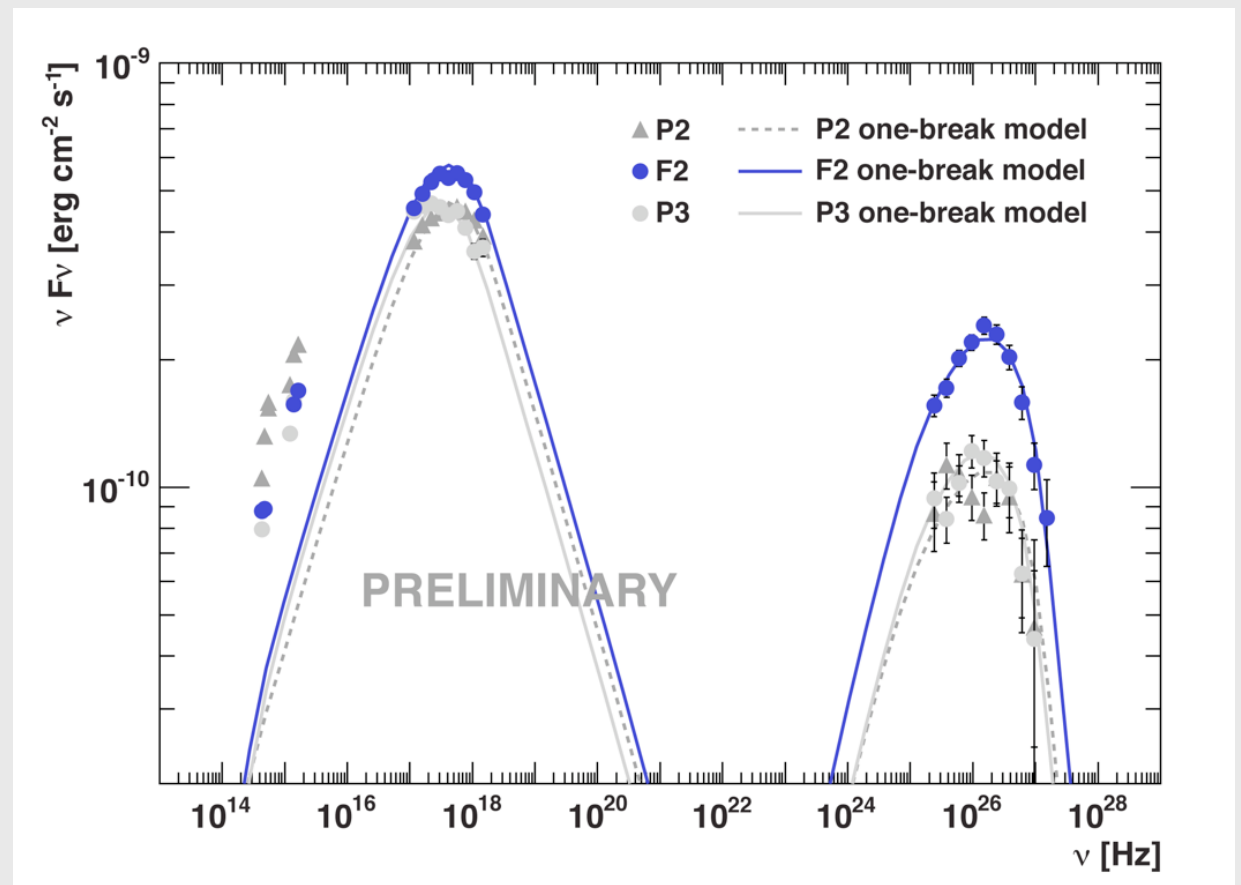
F2 SED extends from 80 GeV to 8 TeV

MWL observations and modelling

SED for flare F1 and adjacent periods



SED for flare F2 and adjacent periods



Optical

GASP, NMS, BRT

UV

Swift/UVOT

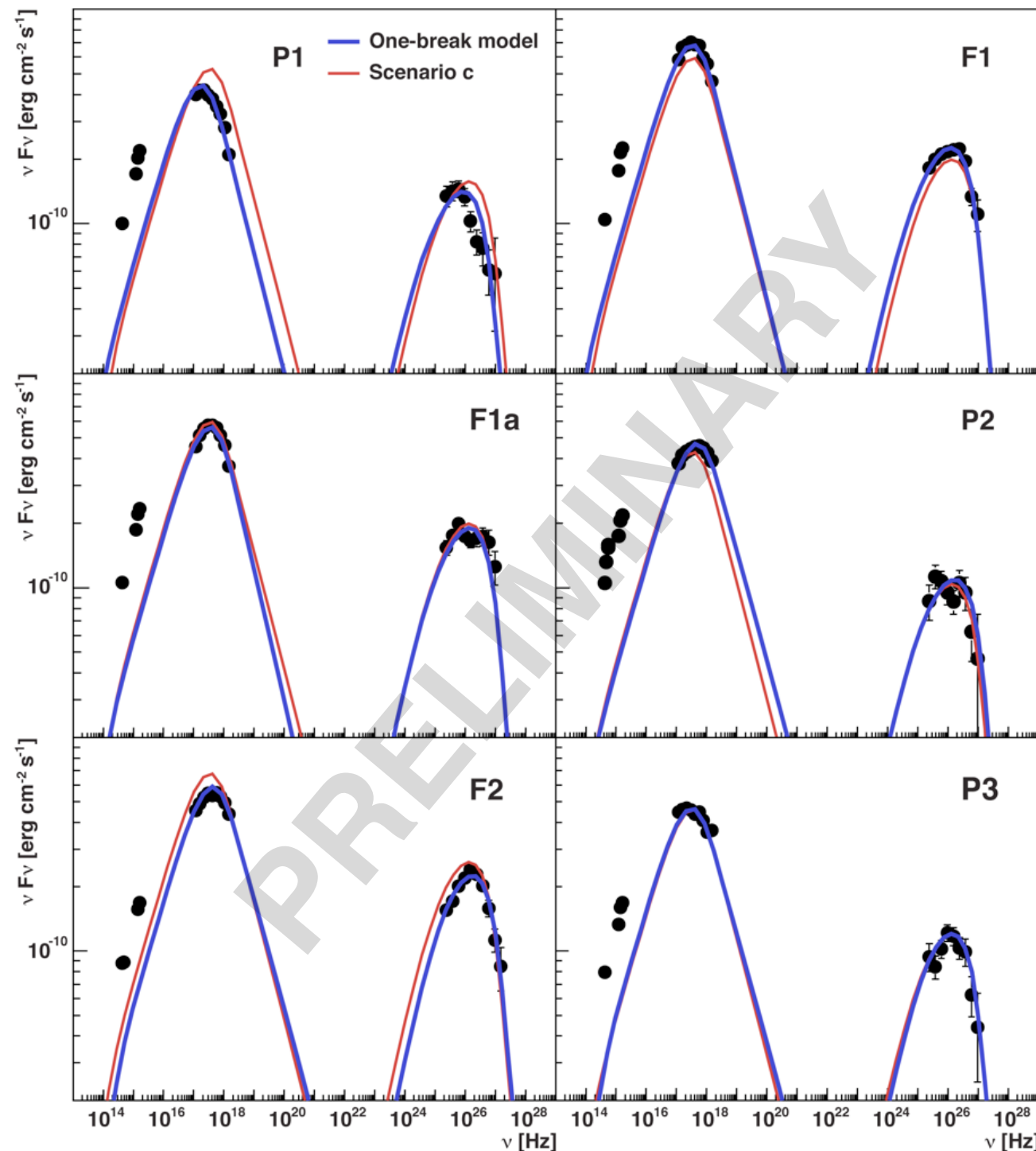
X-ray

Swift/XRT

[Radio]

[UMRAO, OVRO, Metsähovi]

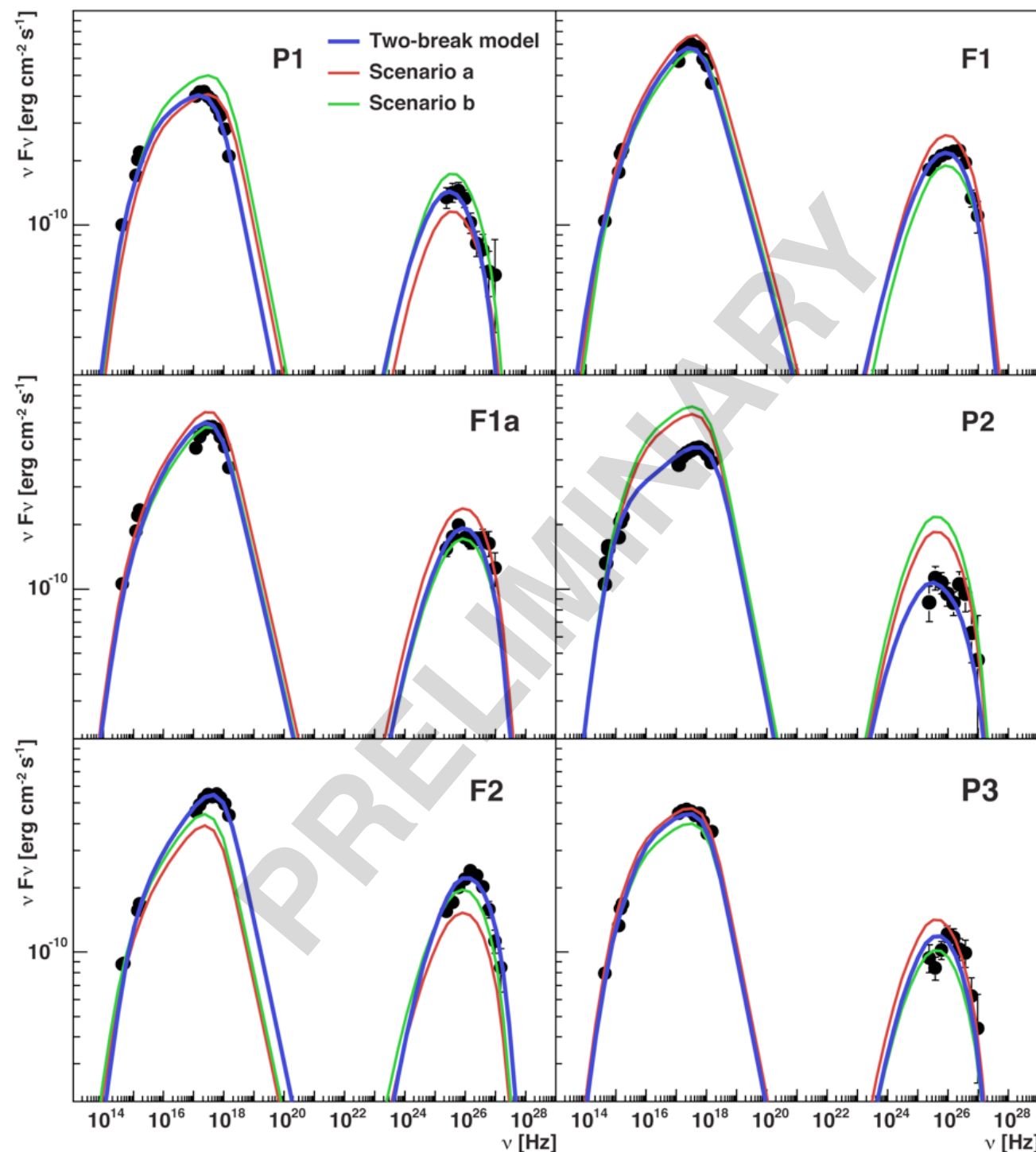
MWL observations and modelling



One-break SSC model

Emission region	$9 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}$
Beaming	45
Magnetic field	32-42 mG
Electron number density	$650\text{-}1030 \text{ cm}^{-3}$
Electron Lorentz factors:	
Minimum	$3\text{-}6 \times 10^3$
Break	$1.6\text{-}2.8 \times 10^5$
Maximum	1×10^8
Spectral indices:	
Low energy	2.0
High energy	4.0-4.2

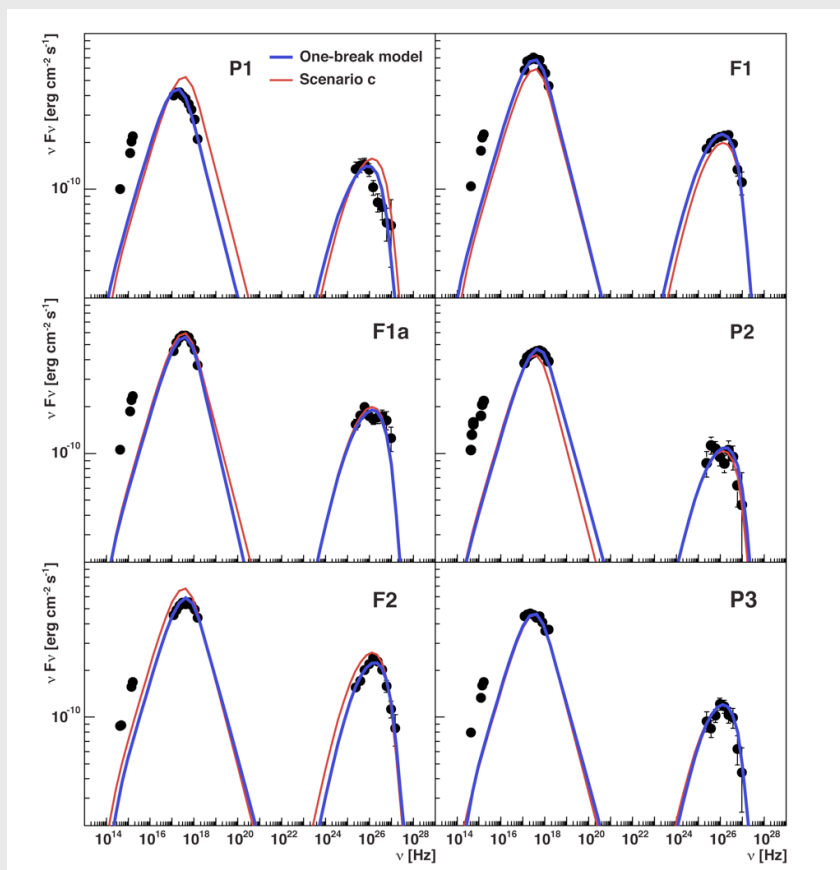
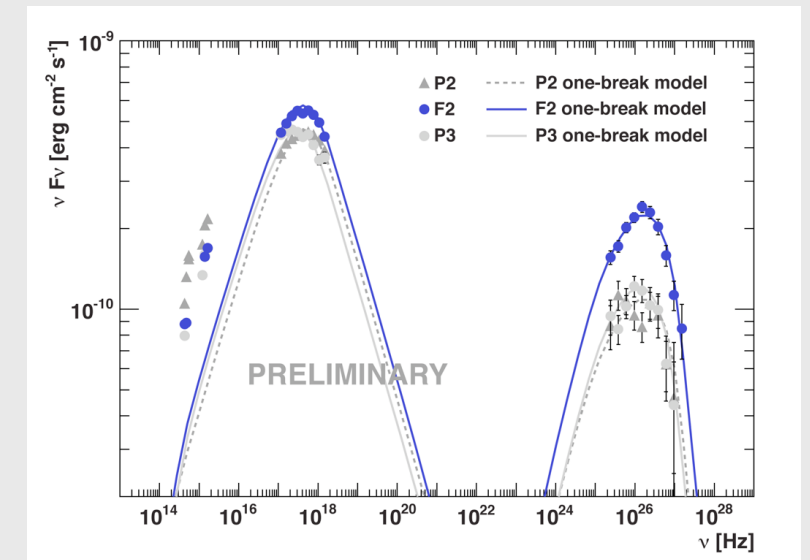
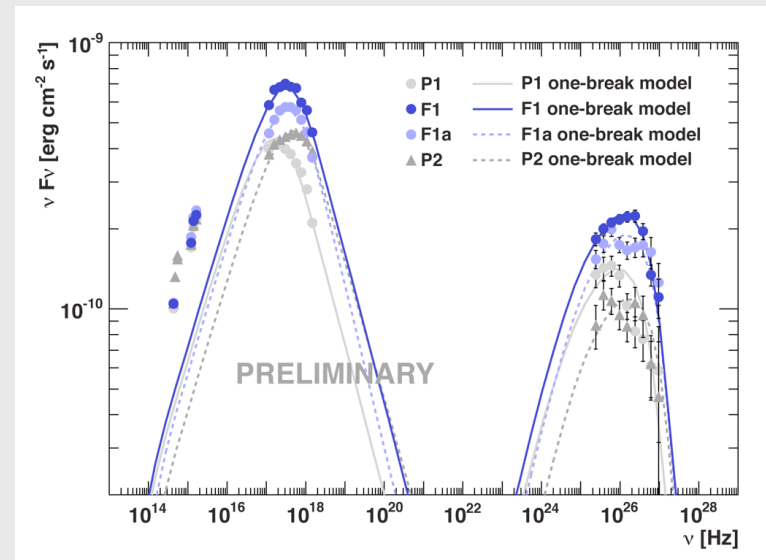
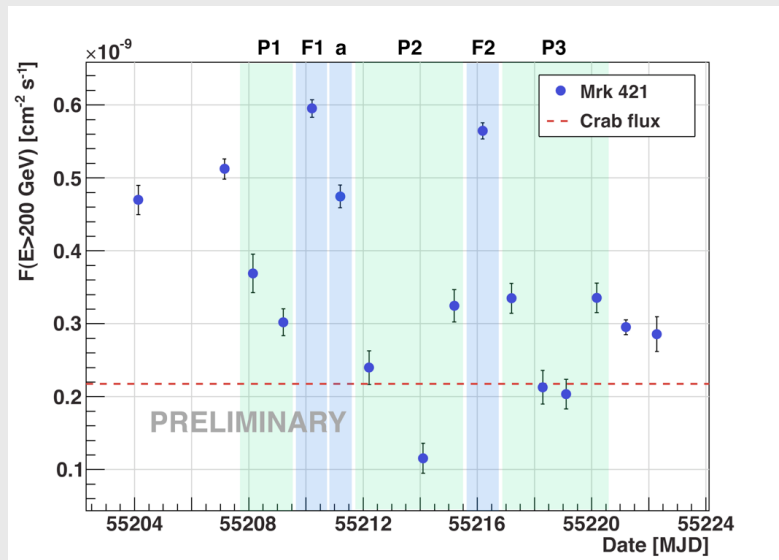
MWL observations and modelling



Two-break SSC model (including optical)

Emission region	2.5×10^{16} cm
Beaming	32-50
Magnetic field	13-40 mG
Electron number density	$90-130 \text{ cm}^{-3}$
Electron Lorentz factors:	
Minimum	$5-12 \times 10^3$
Break 1	$2-4 \times 10^4$
Break 2	$3-5.5 \times 10^5$
Maximum	1×10^8
Spectral indices:	
Low energy	1.9
Medium energy	2.55-2.75
High energy	4.0-4.4

Conclusion



- First spectral evolution measurement during flares in VHE γ -ray regime
- In one-break one-zone SSC model flares are mainly driven by changes in electron number density

A large radio telescope dish is silhouetted against a vibrant sunset sky. The dish is a large, parabolic structure with a grid of support lines, mounted on a complex metal framework. The sky transitions from a bright yellow-orange near the horizon to a deep blue at the top. Below the horizon, a thick layer of white clouds is visible. In the foreground, the dark silhouette of the telescope's base and other structures on the hill are visible.

Thank you for your attention

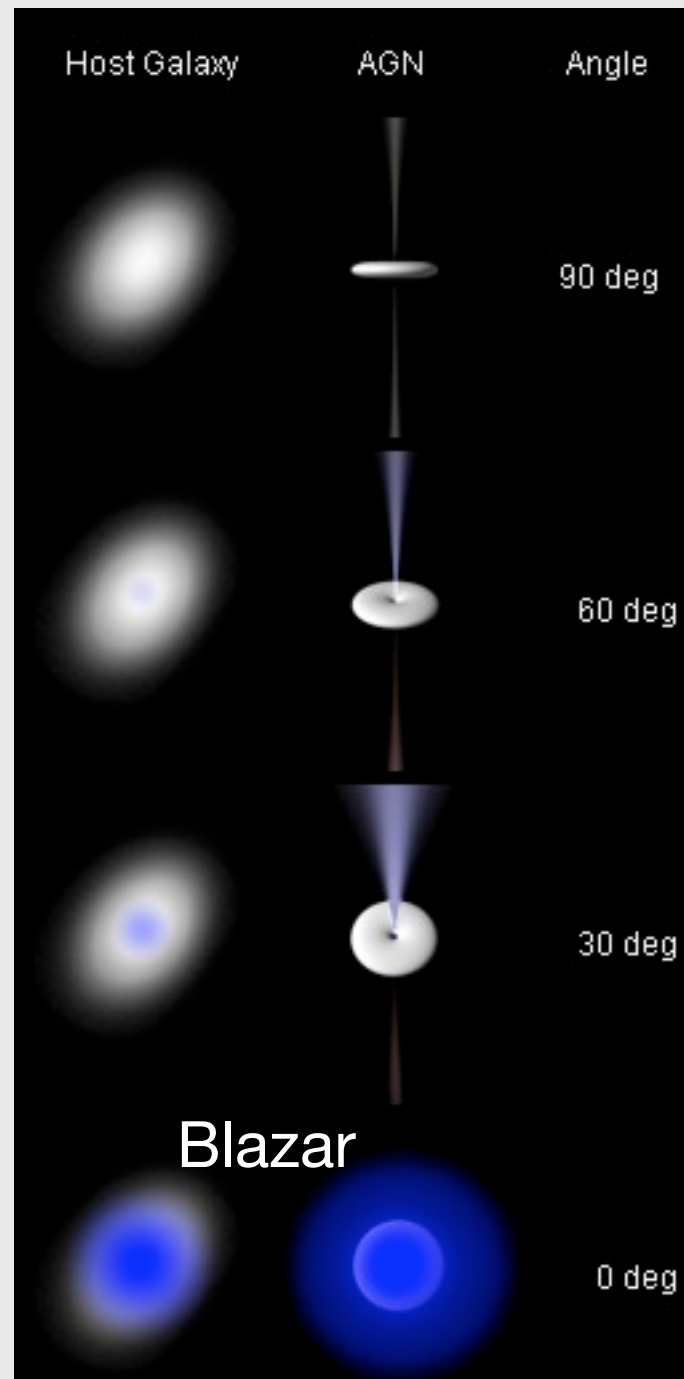
www.magic.mppmu.mpg.de

Backup slides



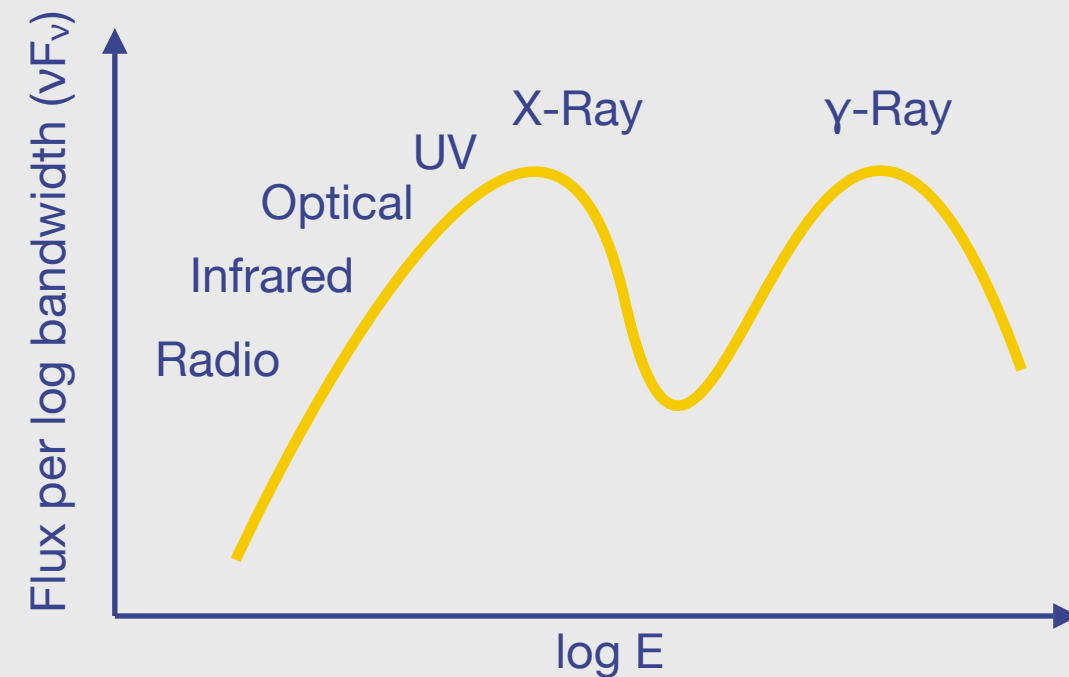
Backup slides

Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN)



Credit: Ron Kollgaard

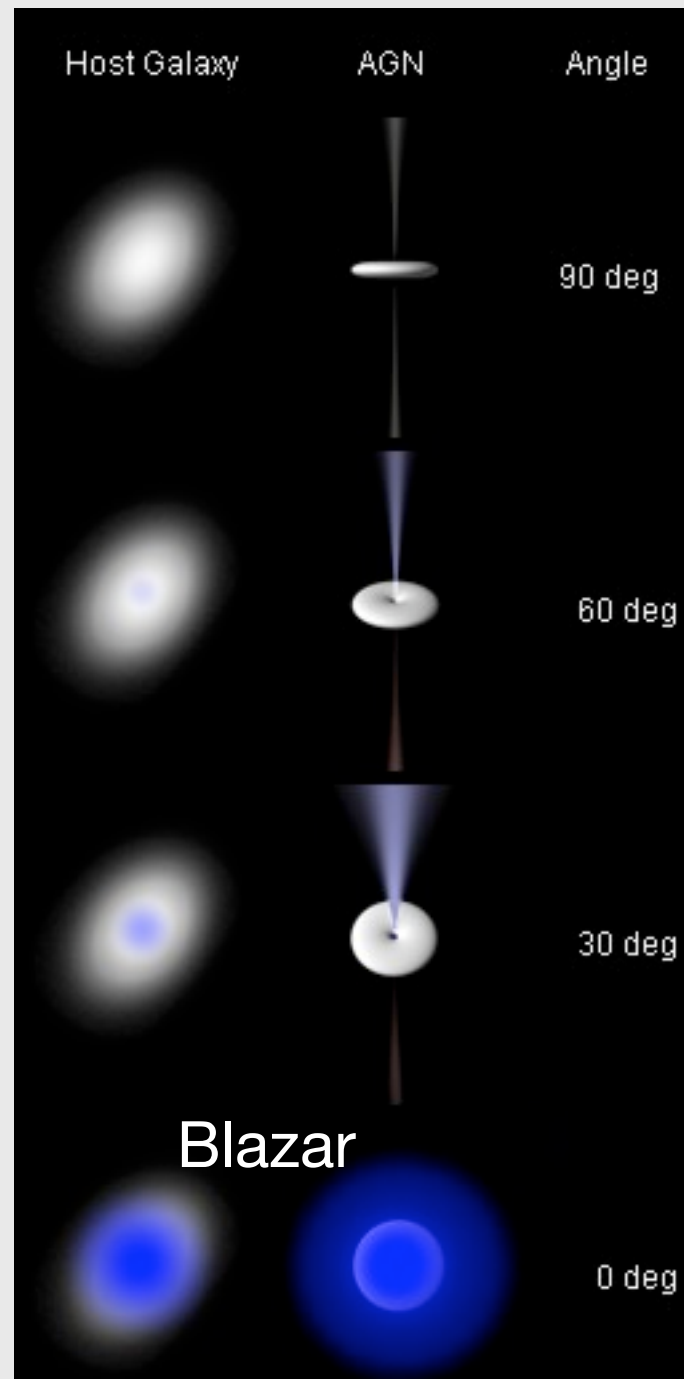
Continuous Spectral Energy Distribution (SED)



2 typical peaks in SED of blazars:

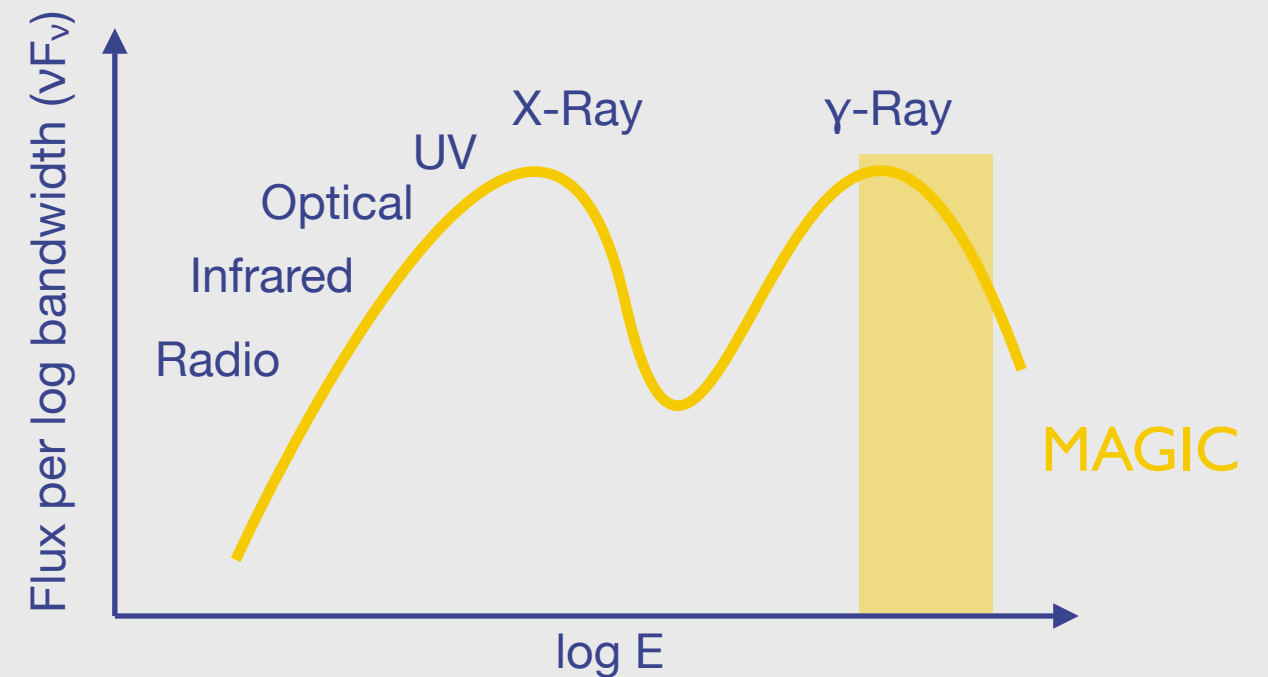
Origin is assumed to be from synchrotron radiation and inverse Compton up-scattering of synchrotron photons (SSC model).

Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN)



Credit: Ron Kollgaard

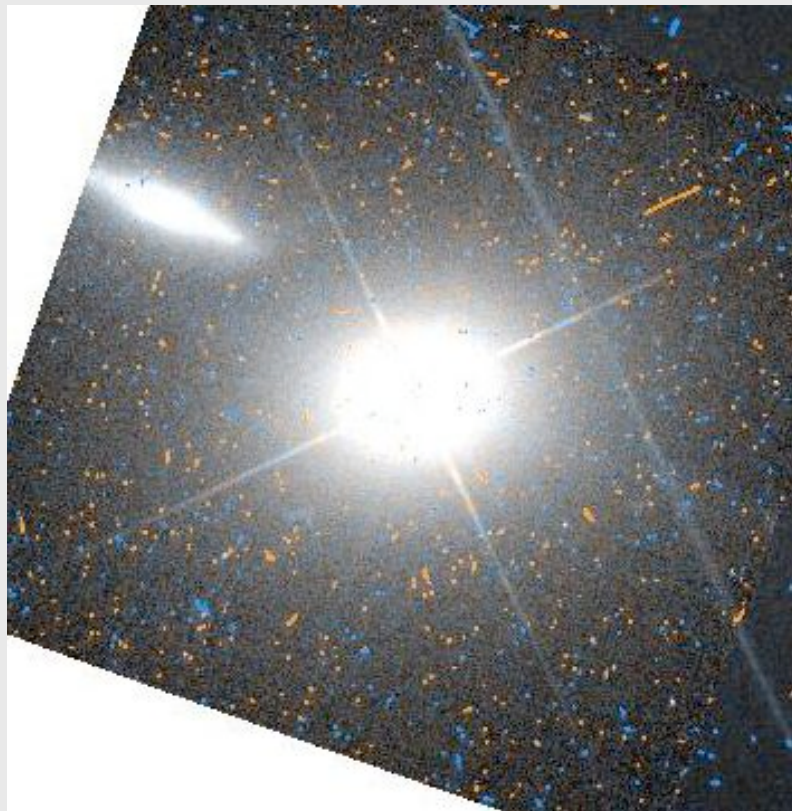
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Markarian (Mrk) 421

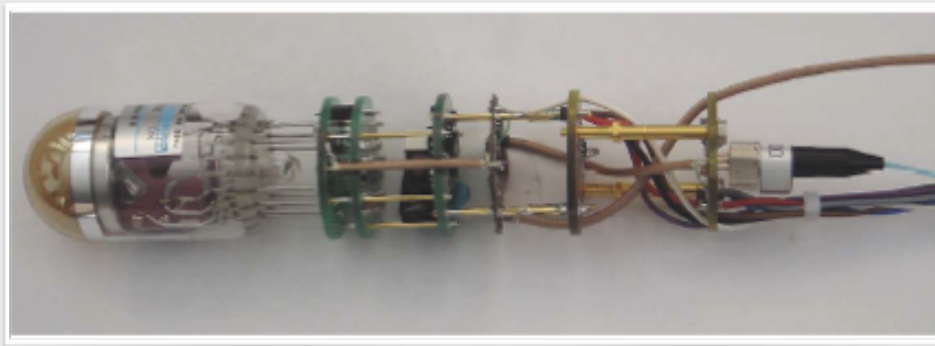


Credit: Hubble Telescope

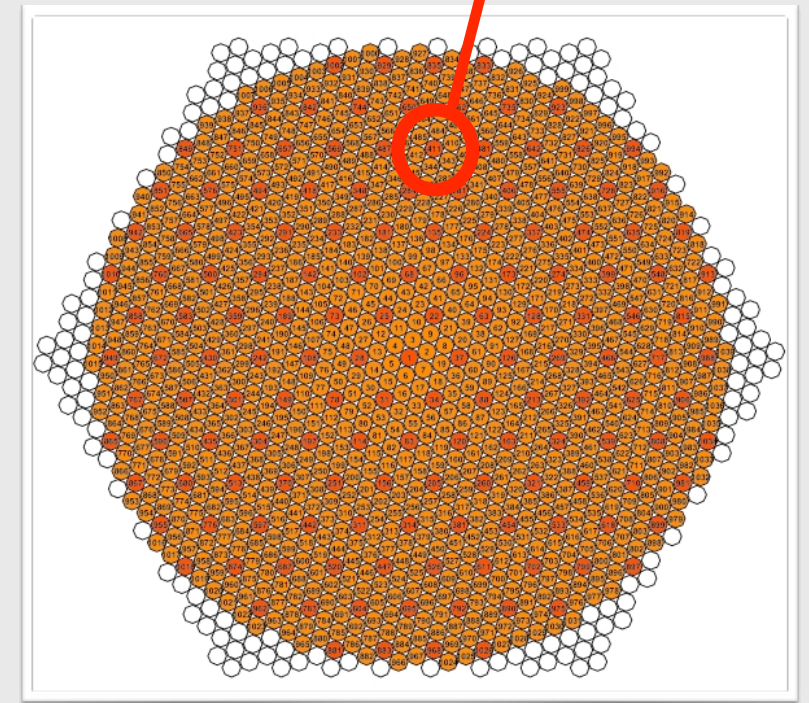
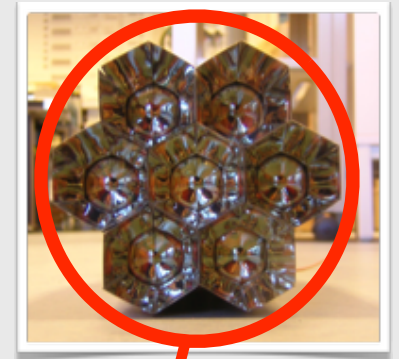
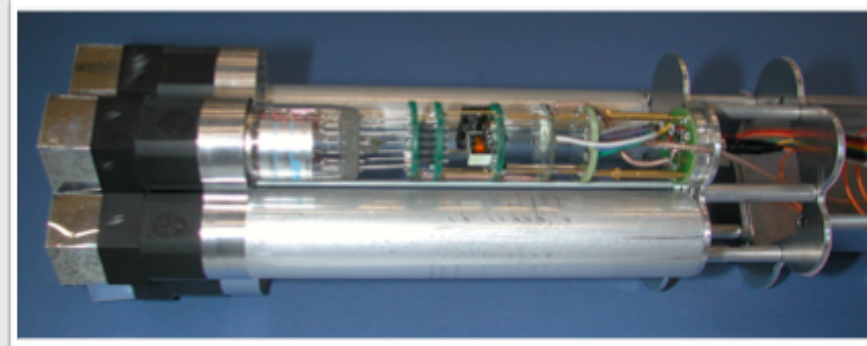
- One of the closest blazars to earth, making it one of the brightest AGN in night sky
- 400 million light years from earth (redshift 0.03, 120 Mpc)
- Detected and observed in all wavelengths (1992 VHE γ -ray...)
- Numerous observations since detection by various instruments

The MAGIC II camera

Hemispherical High QE PMT

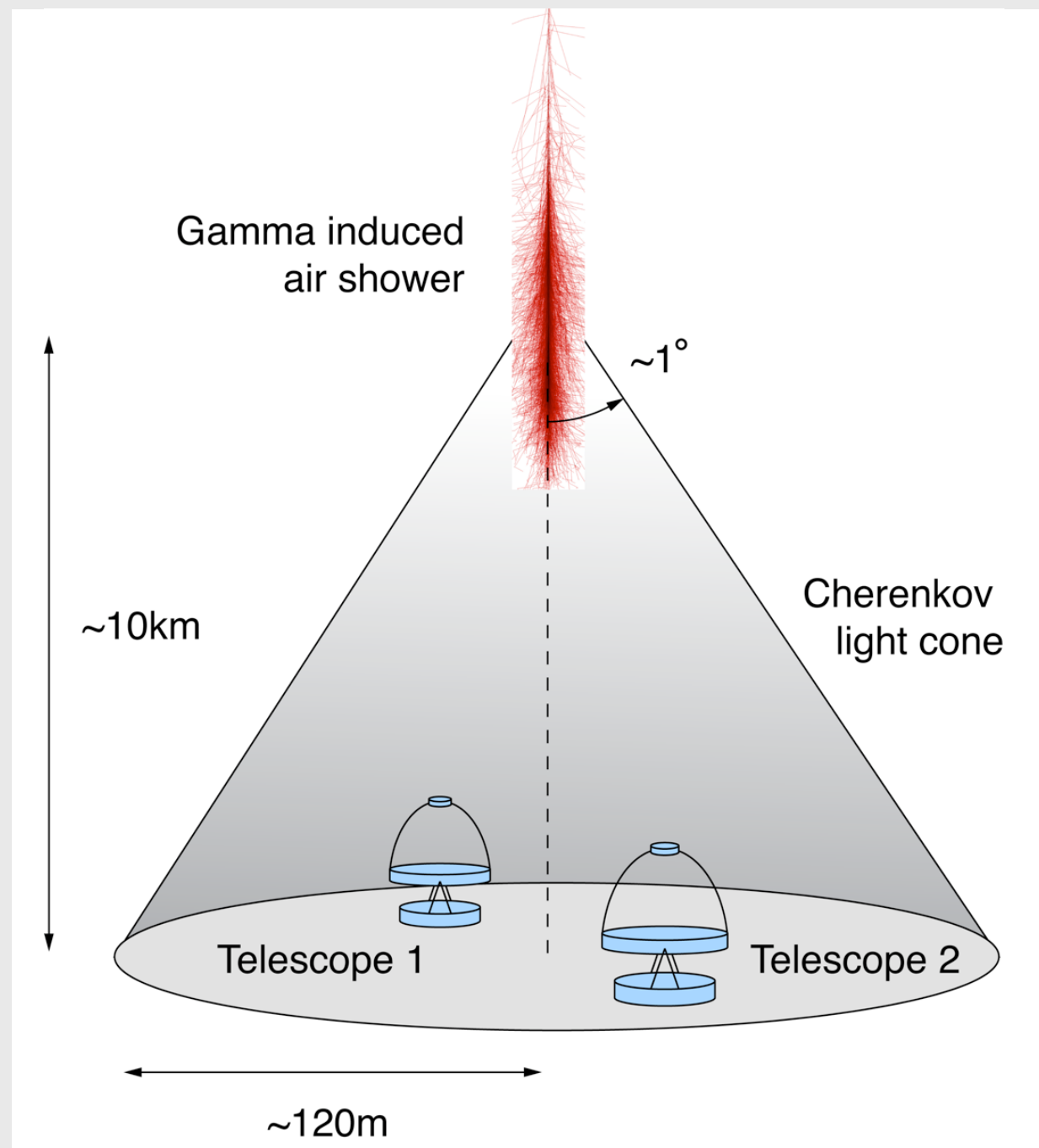


7 PMT grouped in a cluster

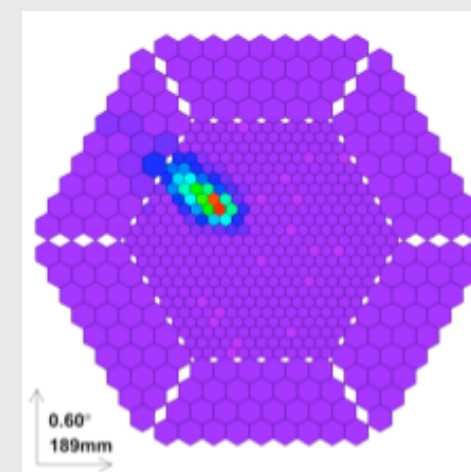


1039 PMT in total

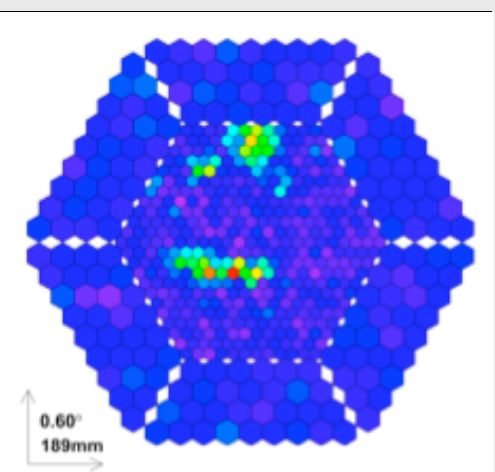
Imaging Air Cherenkov Technique



γ event

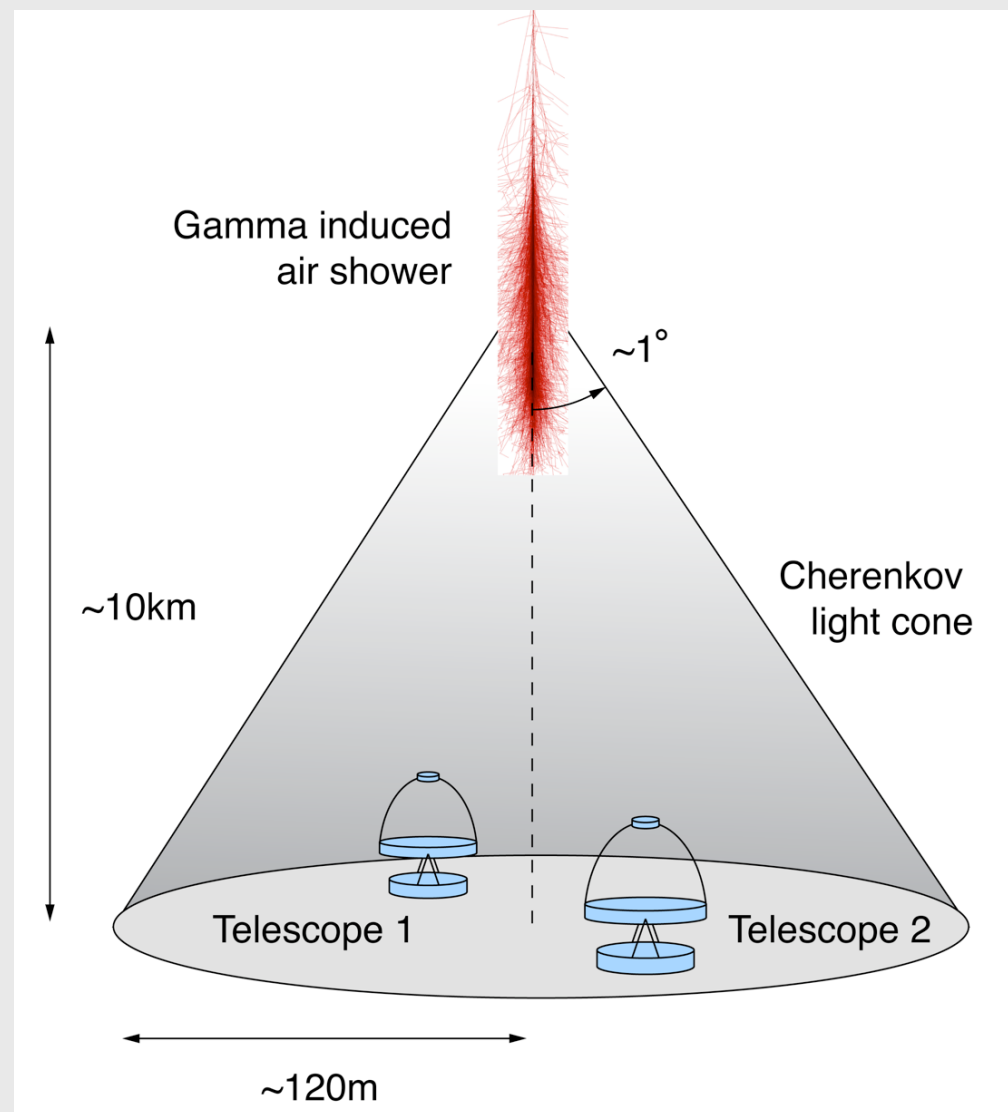


Hadron event

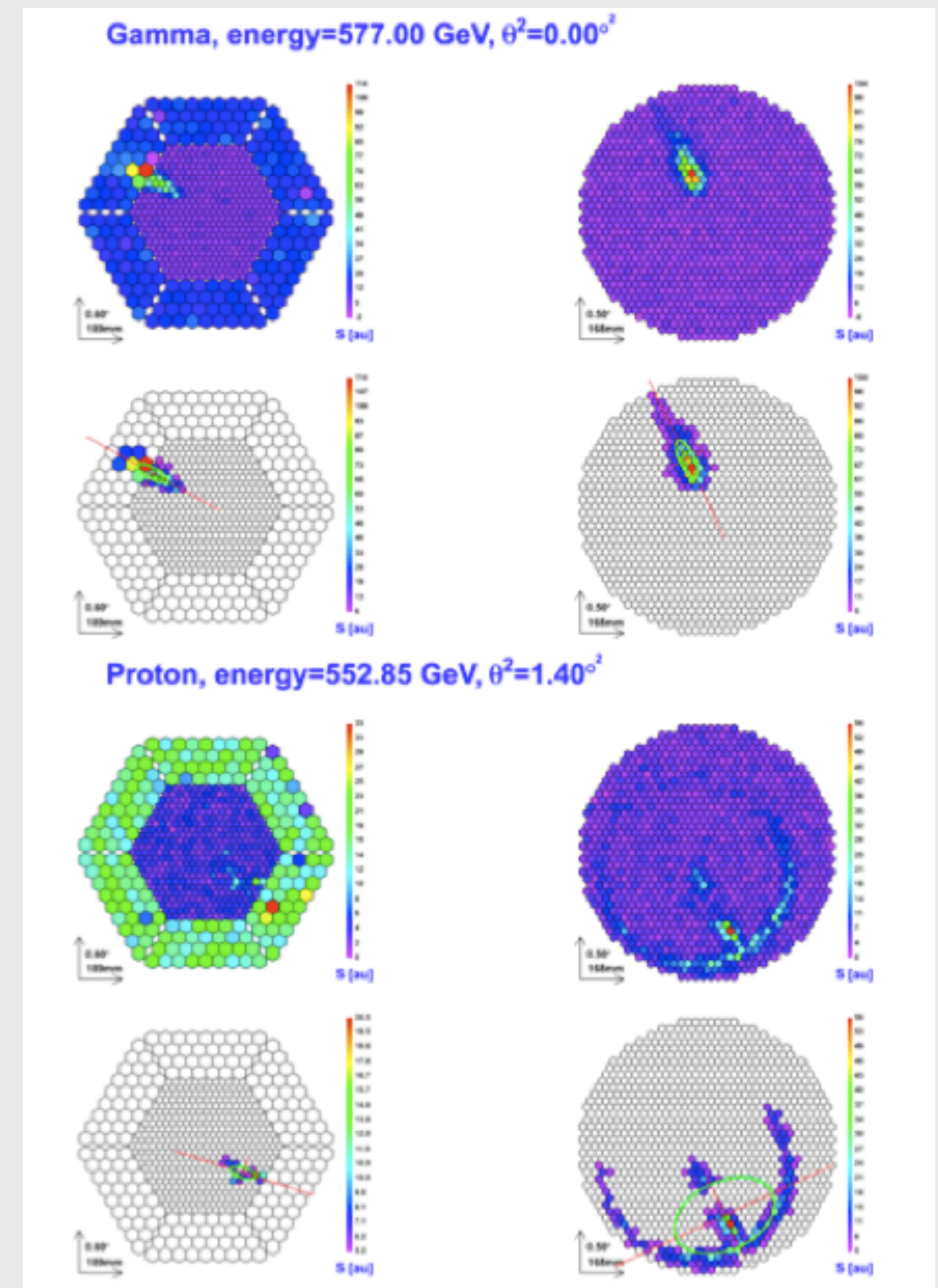


Hadrons (background) dominate over γ (signal) by a factor of several 100. They are rejected in the analysis.

Imaging Air Cherenkov Technique

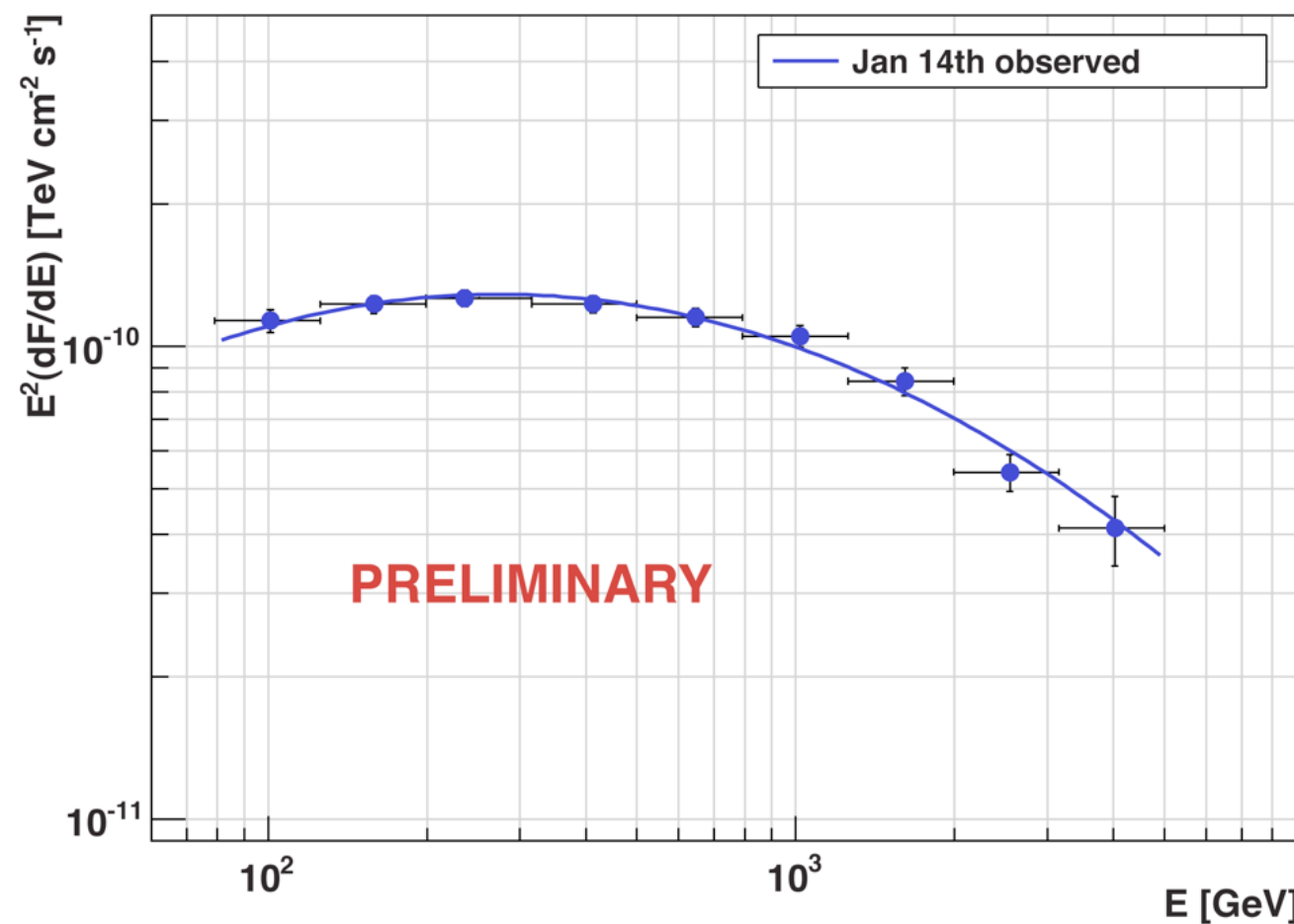


- 3D reconstruction of shower parameters
- Better source position determination
- Improved background reduction



MAGIC observations January 2010

SED Mrk 421 January 14th 2010

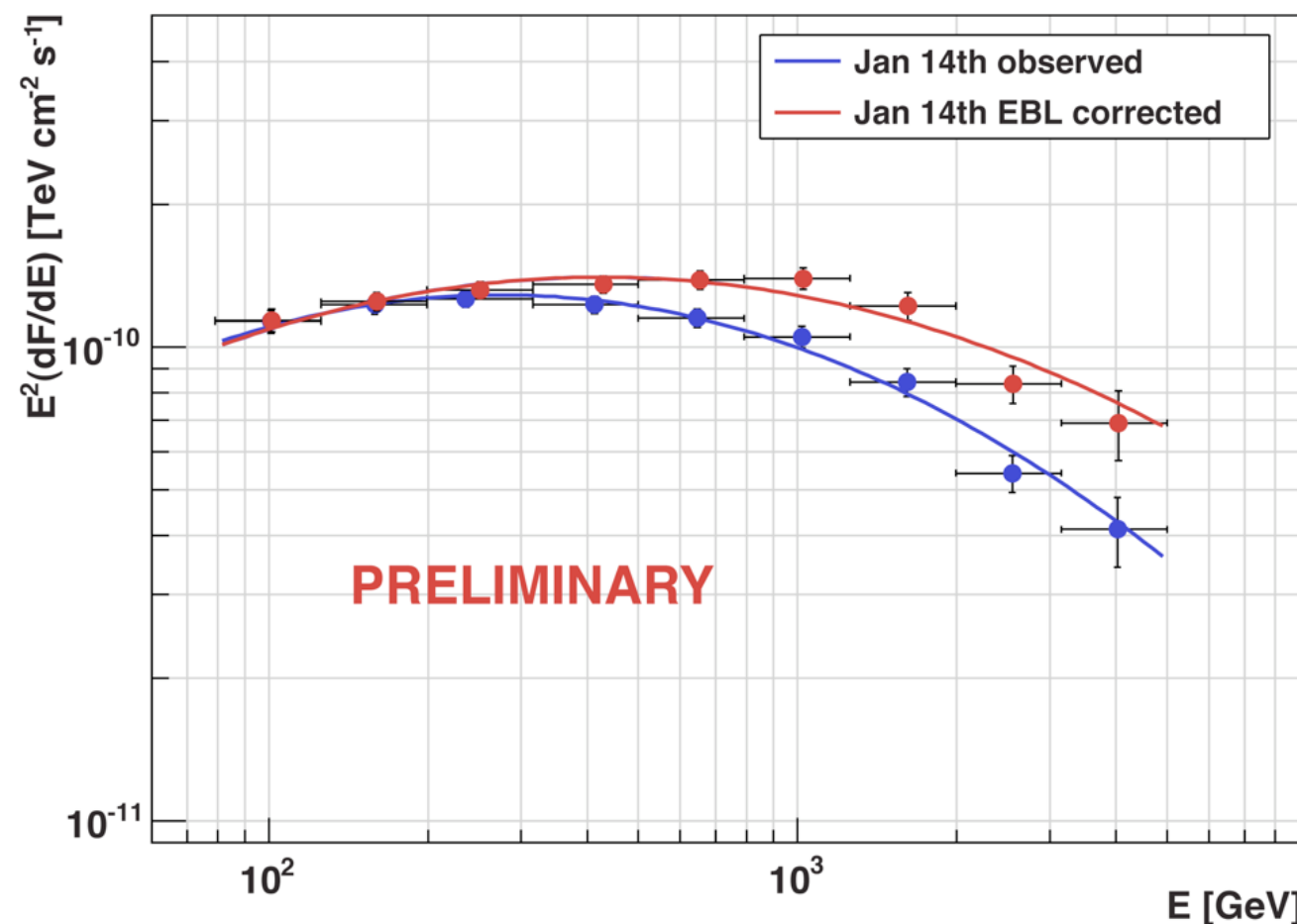


- Effective observation time ≈ 2.3 h
- Significance: 55σ
- SED:
80 GeV - 5 TeV
- Curved power law fit
- Turnover resolved

MAGIC observations January 2010



SED Mrk 421 January 14th 2010



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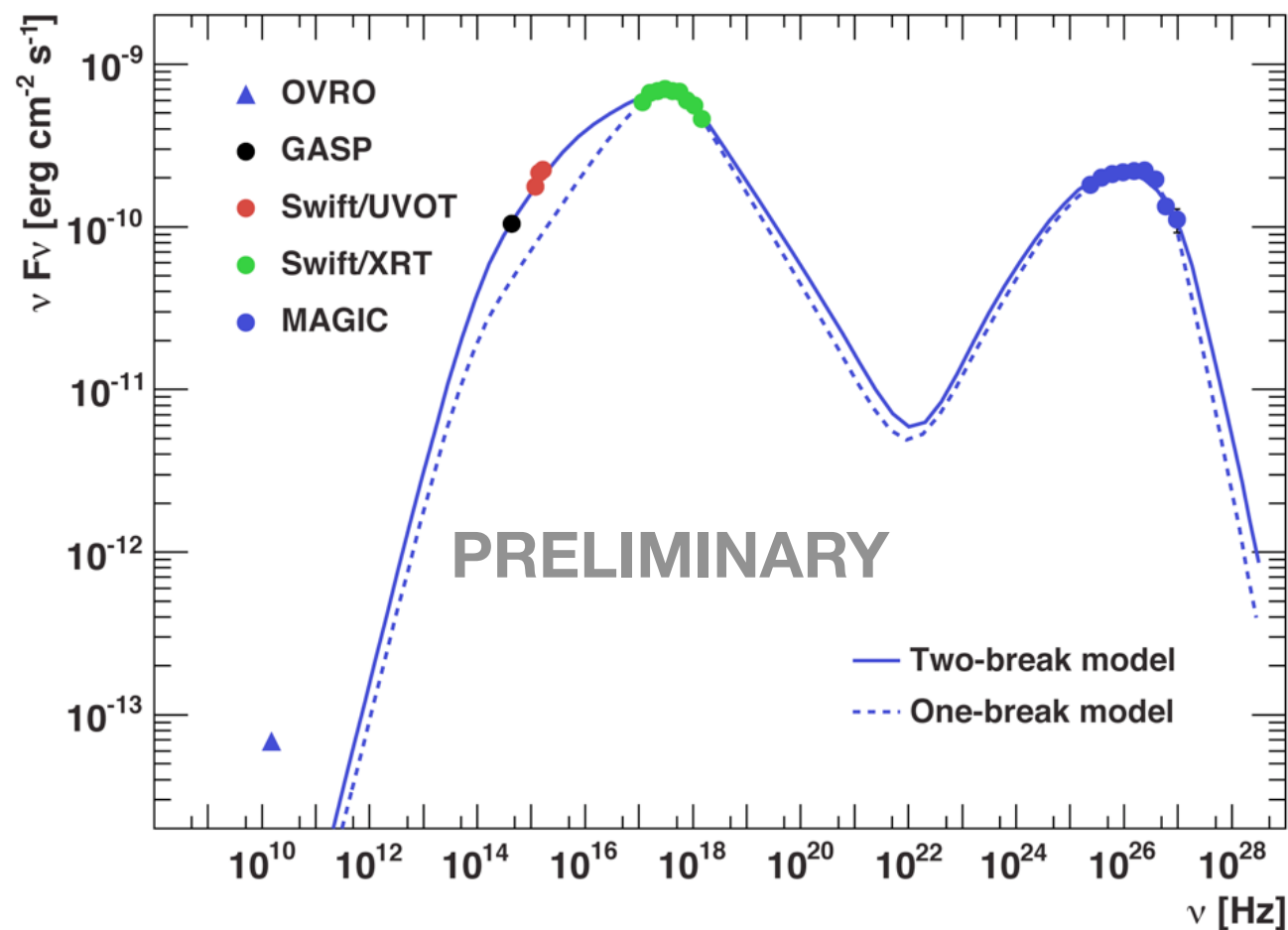
EBL correction:

- Franceschini model:
Franceschini, A., Rodighiero, G. & Vaccari, M., A&A **487** 83 (2008)

MAGIC observations January 2010



SED Mrk 421 January 14th 2010



OVRO (radio, 1.5 GHz)

GASP (optical, *R* band, 461 THz)

Swift/UVOT (UV, 1.05-1.93 PHz)

Swift/XRT (X-ray, 0.3-9.6 keV)

MAGIC (γ-ray, 80 GeV - 5 TeV)