

# Periodicity in gamma-ray blazars. The case of PG 1553+113

A. Stamerra

(INAF-OATo and SNS-Pisa)

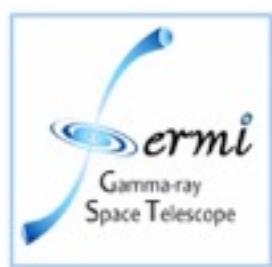
and

S. Cutini, S. Ciprini, R. Corbet, S. Larsson, D. Thompson

\*on behalf of the Fermi/LAT collaboration



SCUOLA  
NORMALE  
SUPERIORE



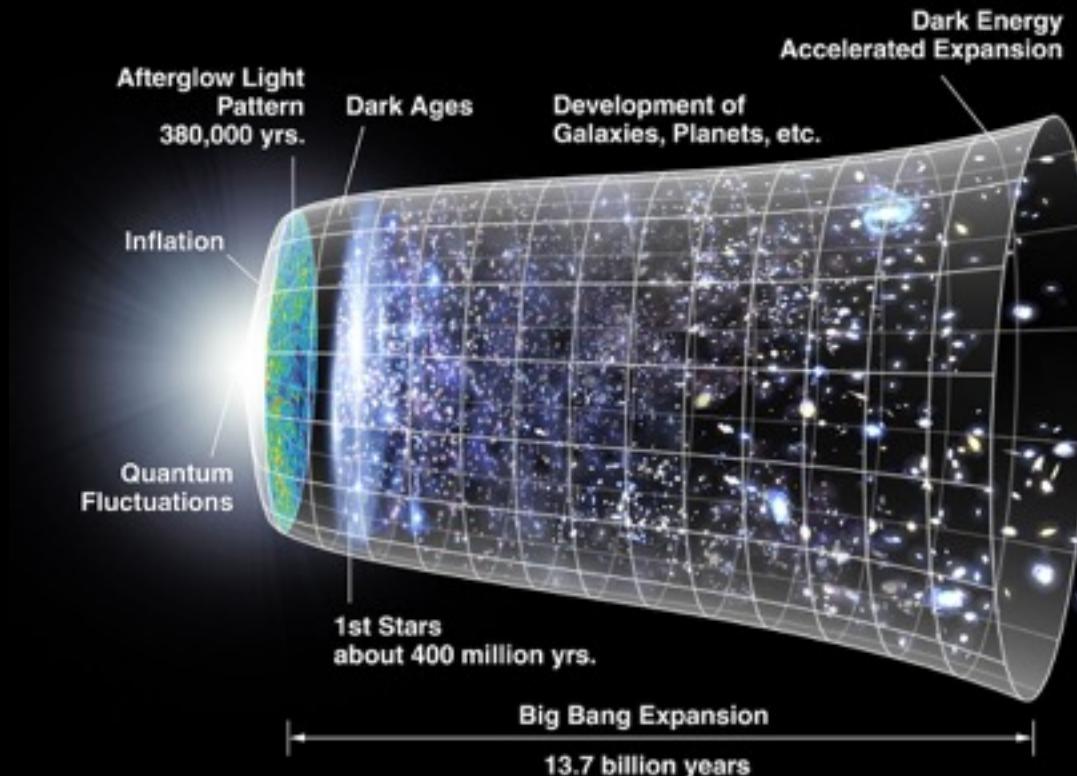
E. Prandini, S. Paiano, P. Da Vela, H. Gareth

\*on behalf of the MAGIC collaboration



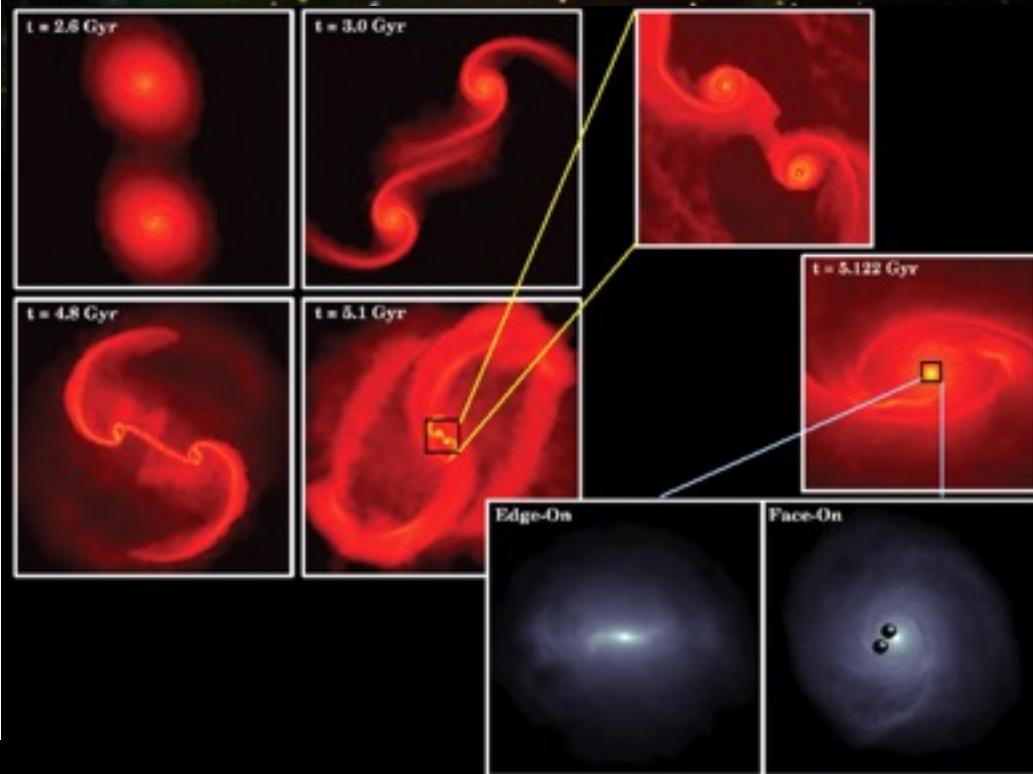
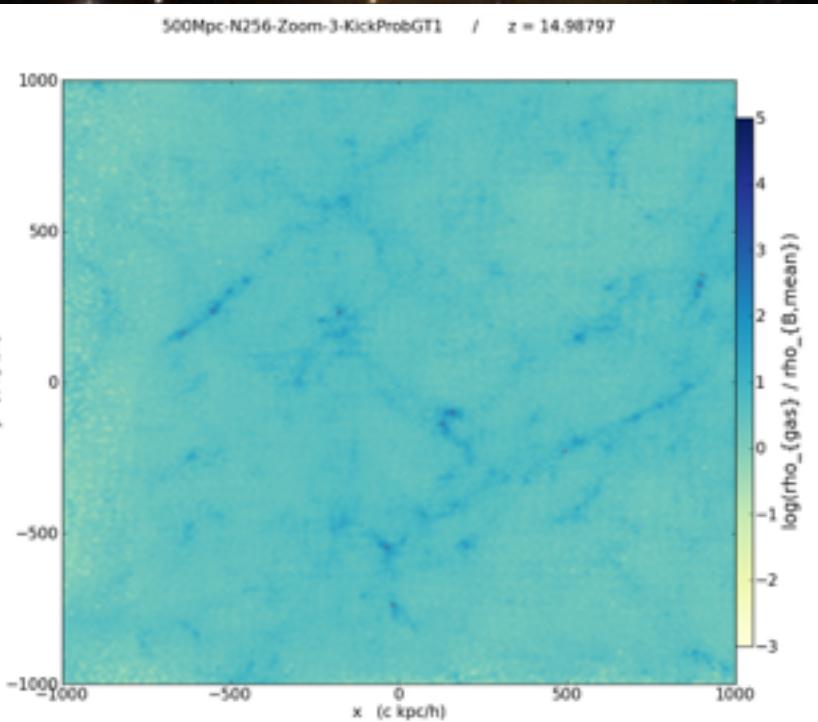
# A brief history of the Universe

- Hierarchical structure formation
  - Mergers



# A brief history of the Universe

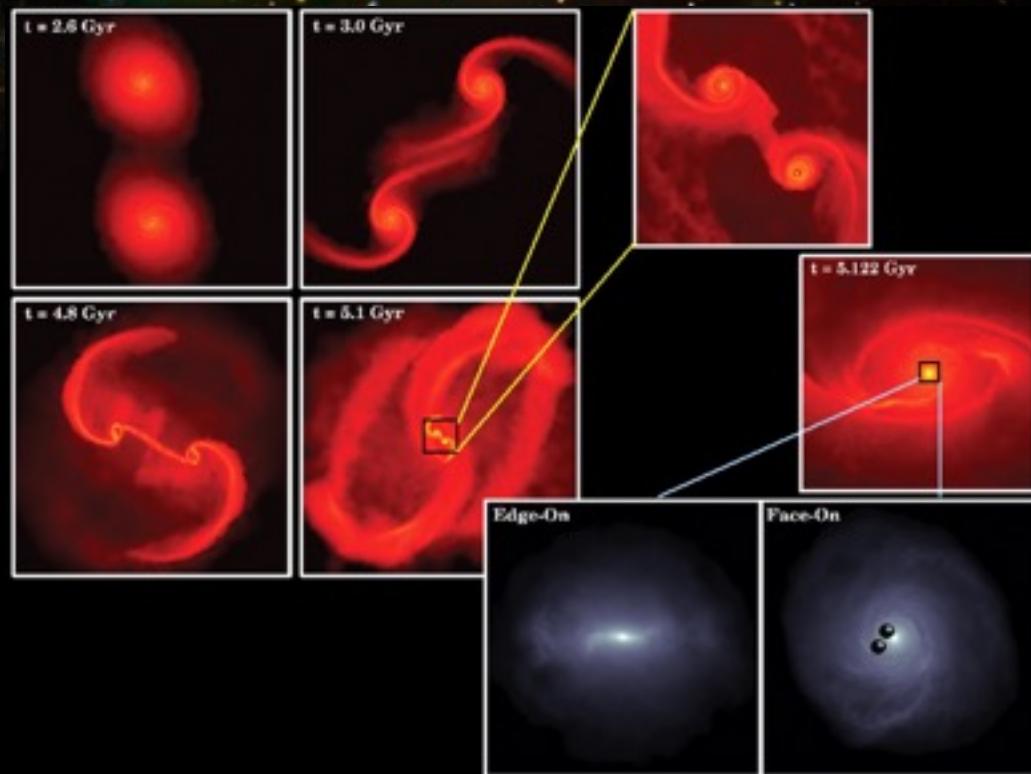
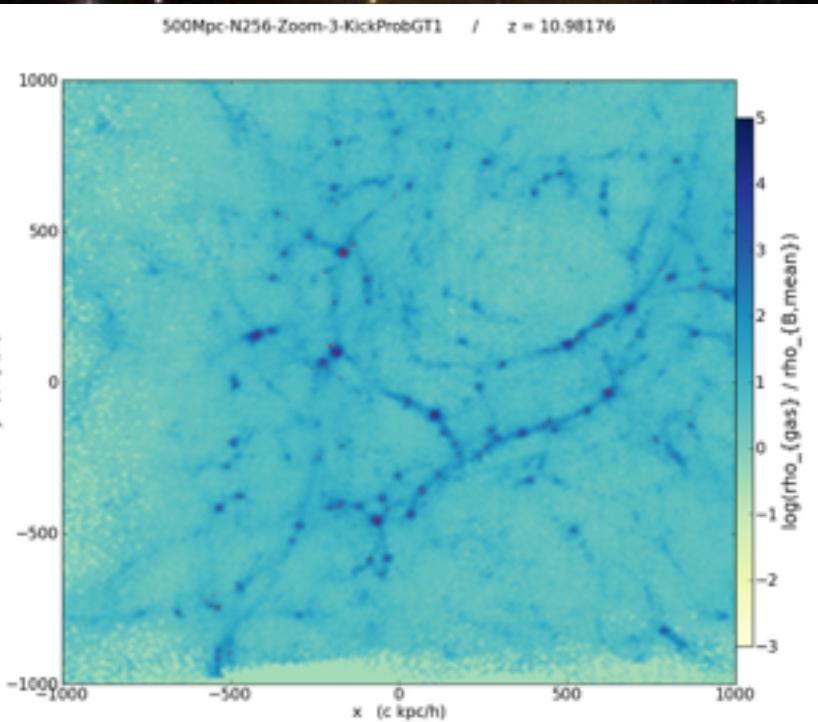
- Mergers
- SMBH pairs and binaries



Courtesy Paramita Barai, SNS-Pisa

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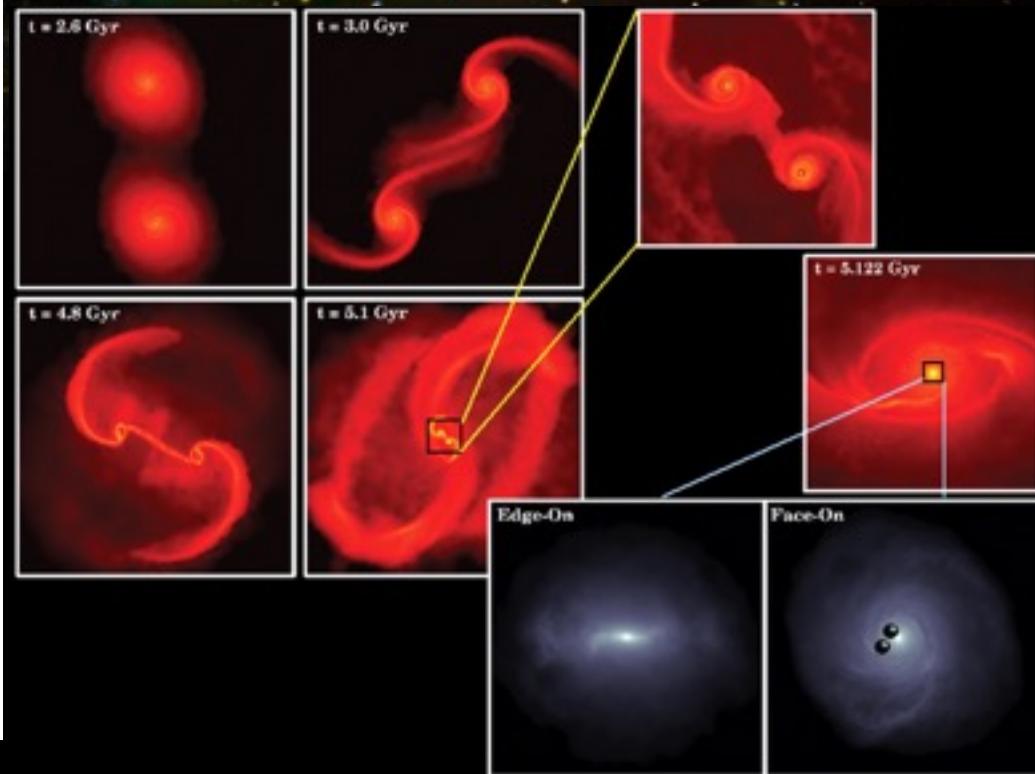
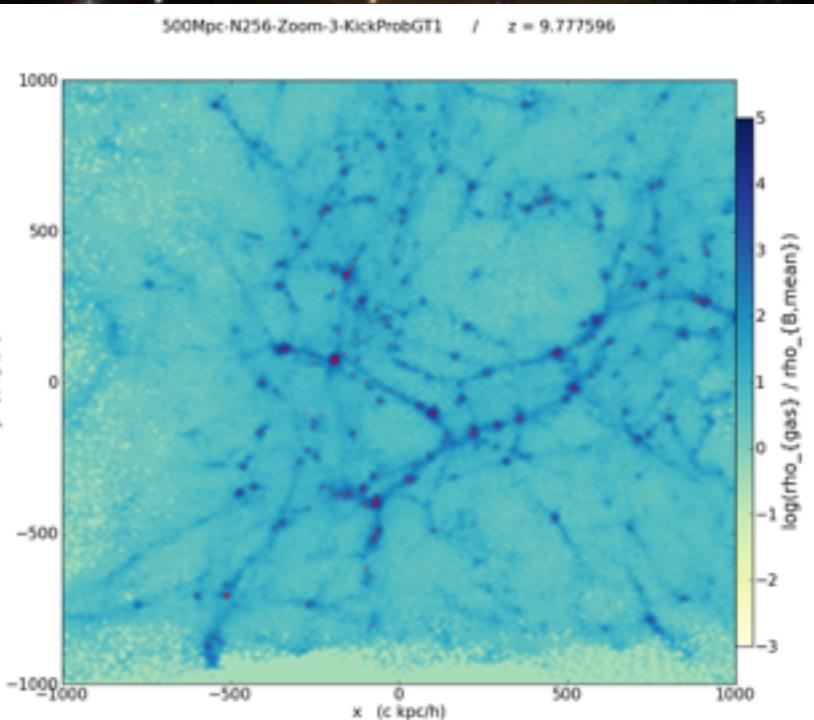
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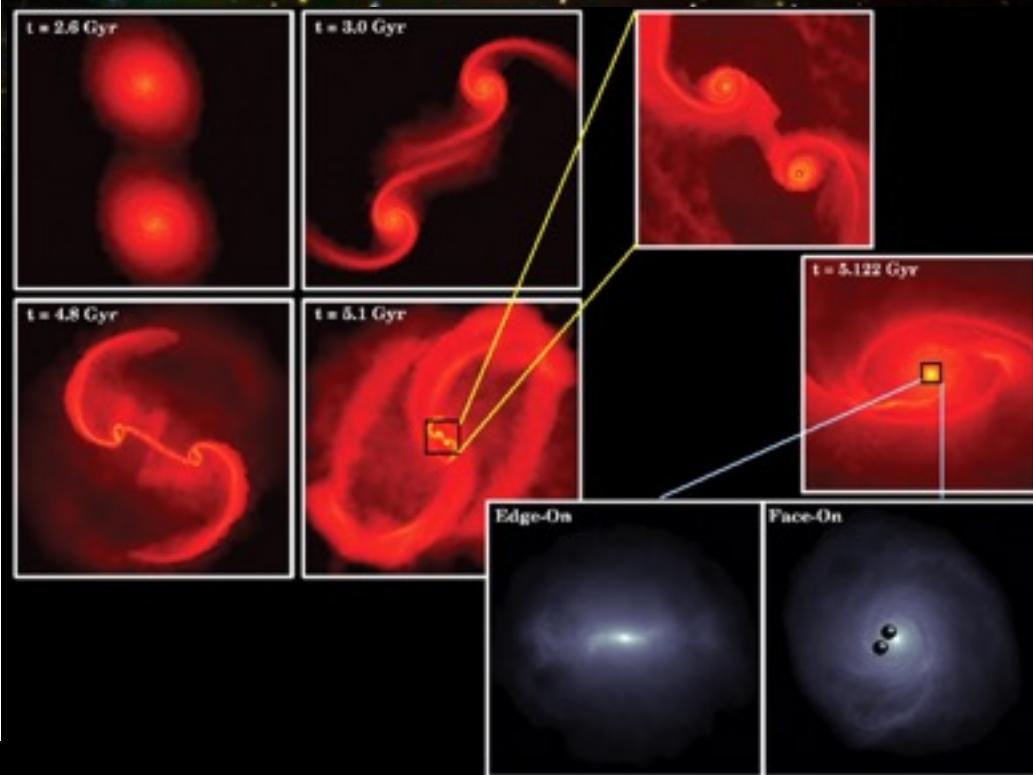
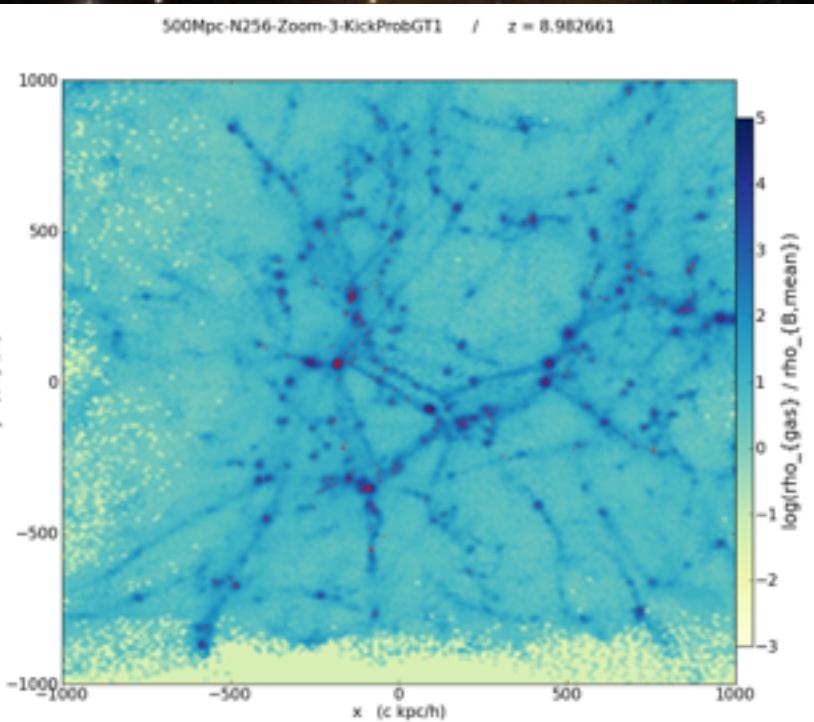
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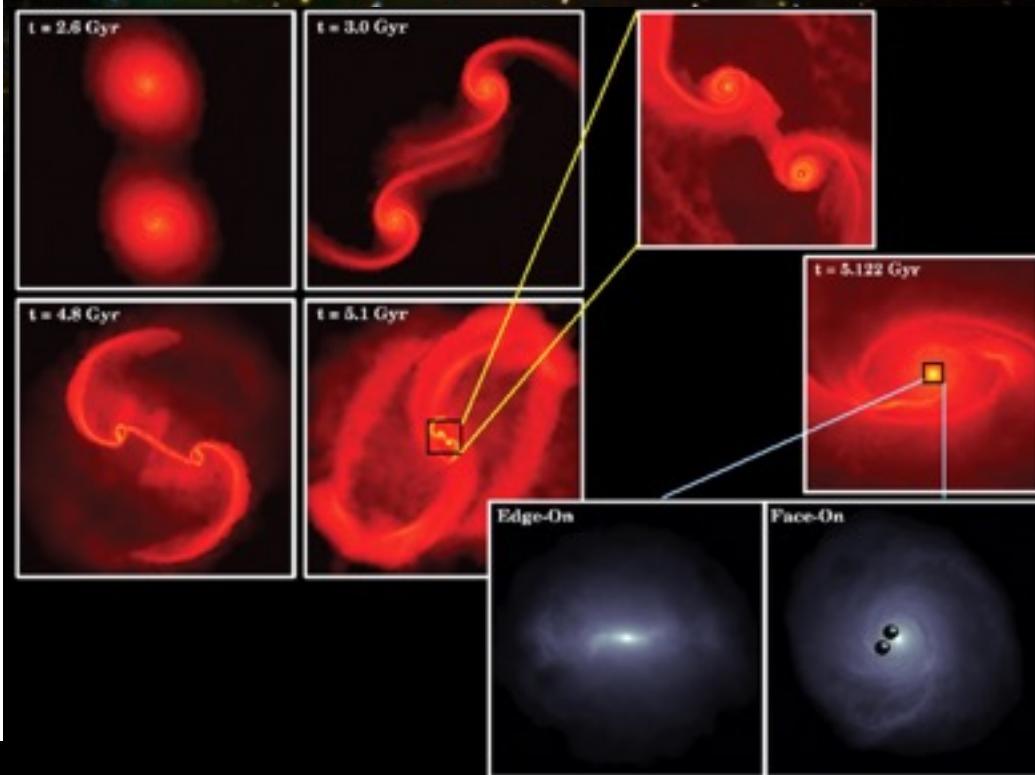
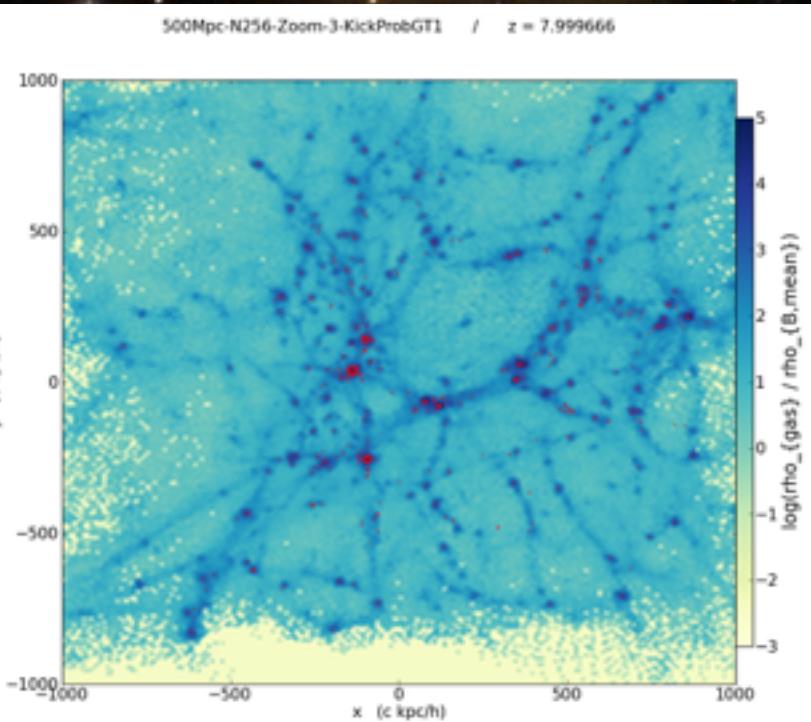
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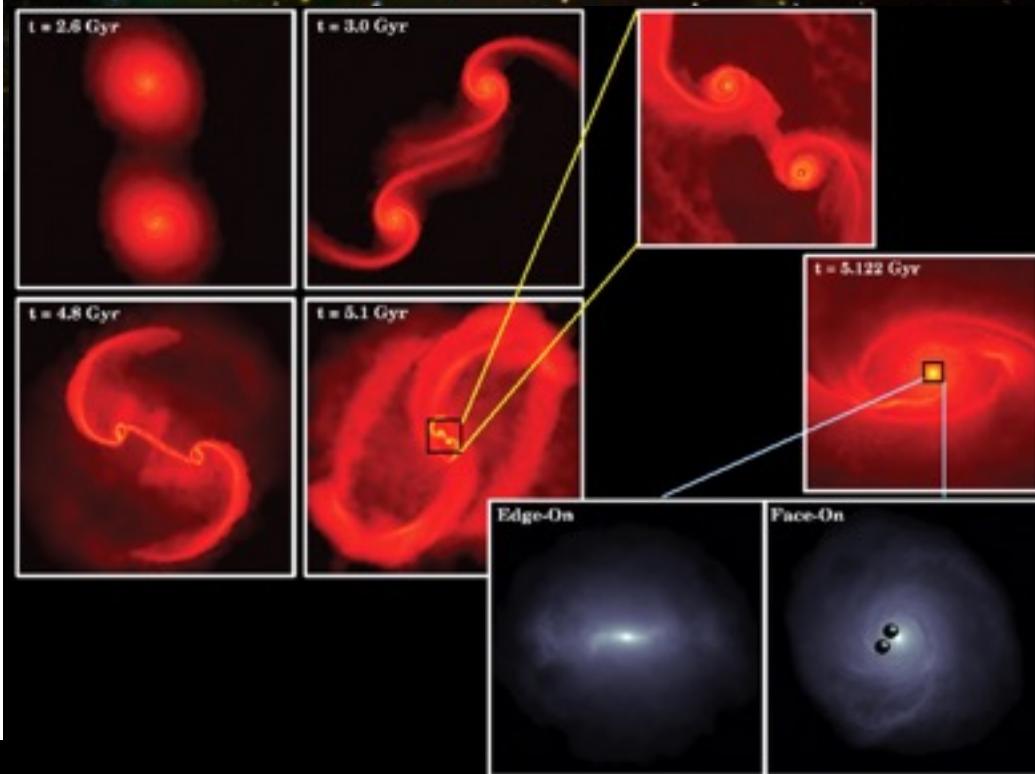
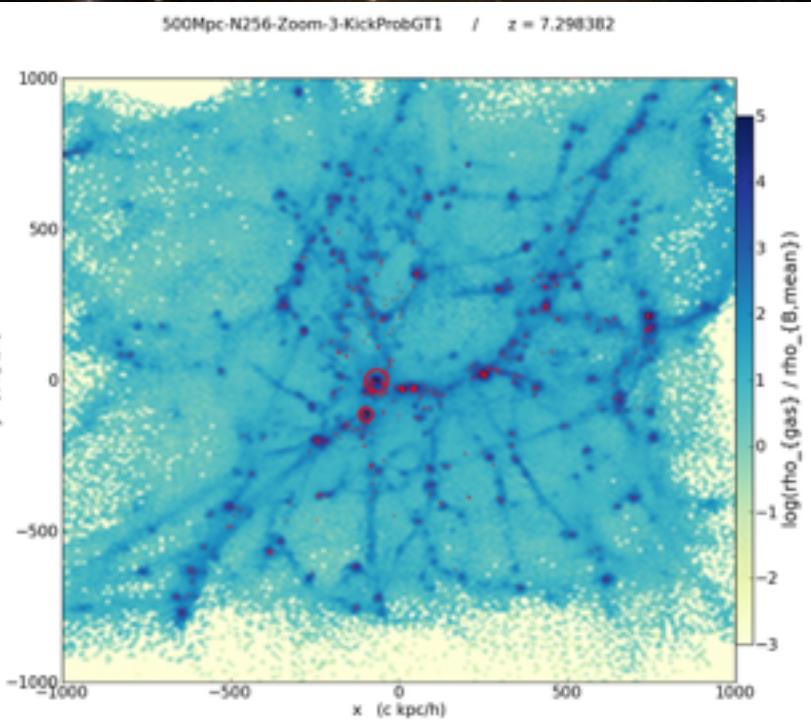
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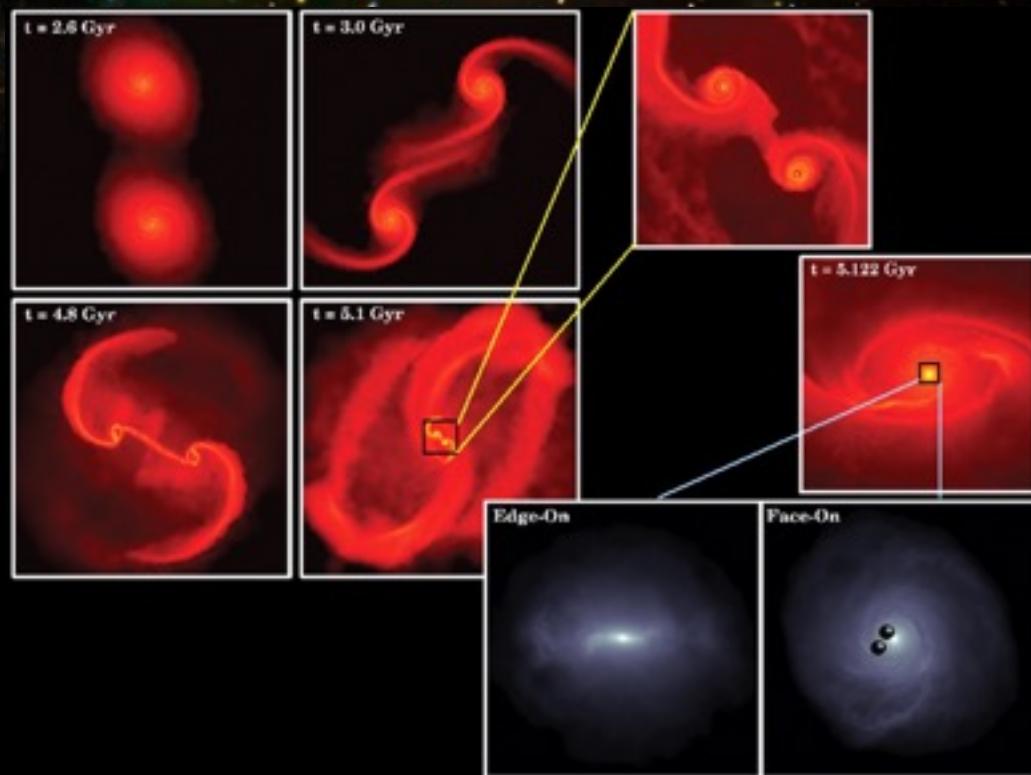
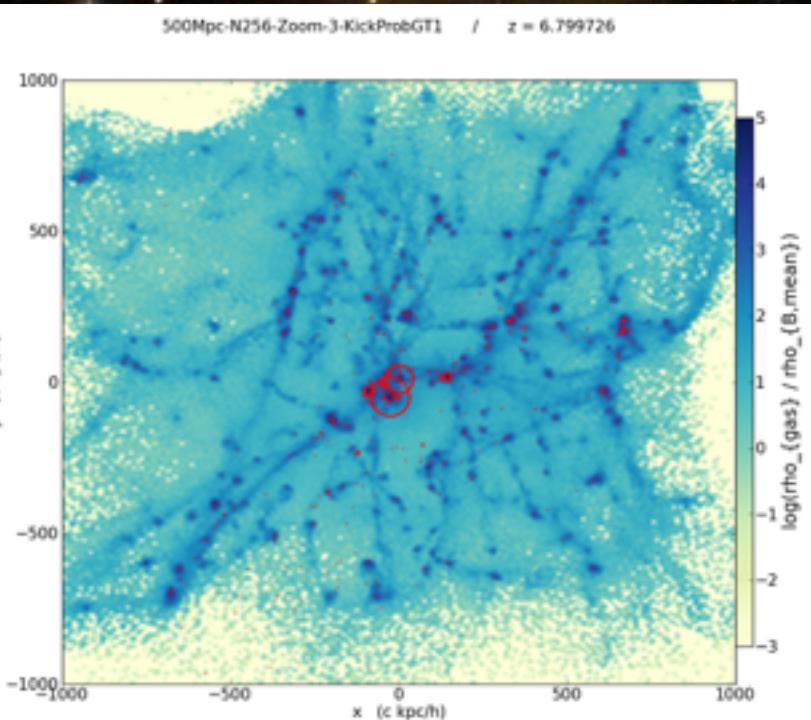
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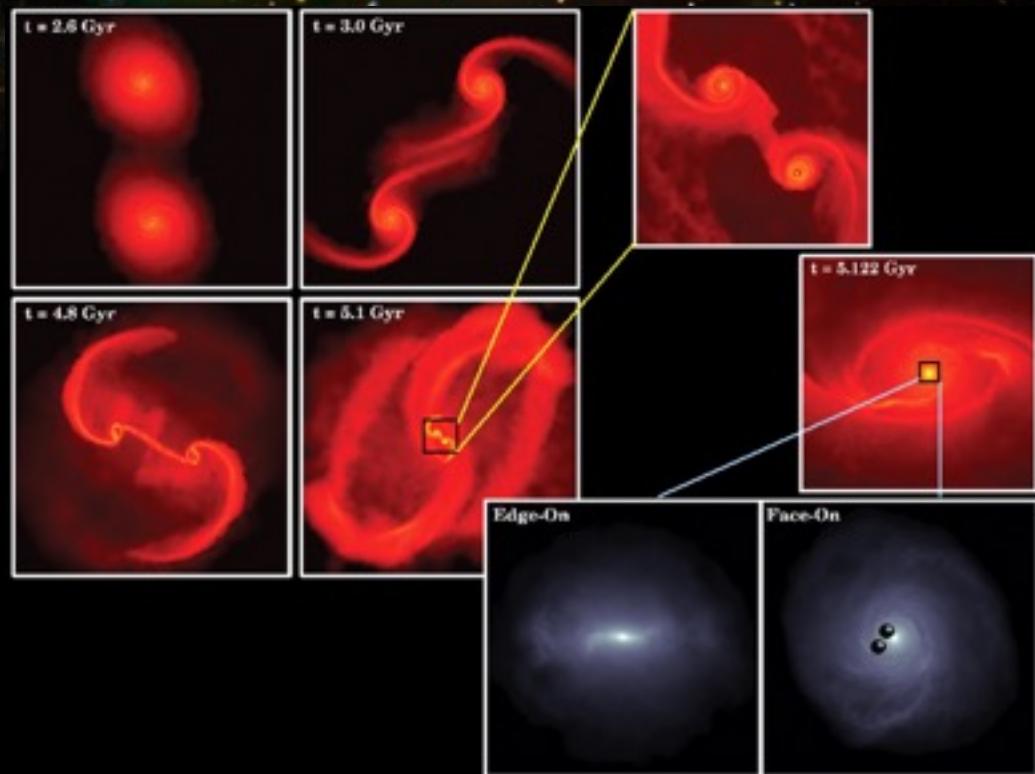
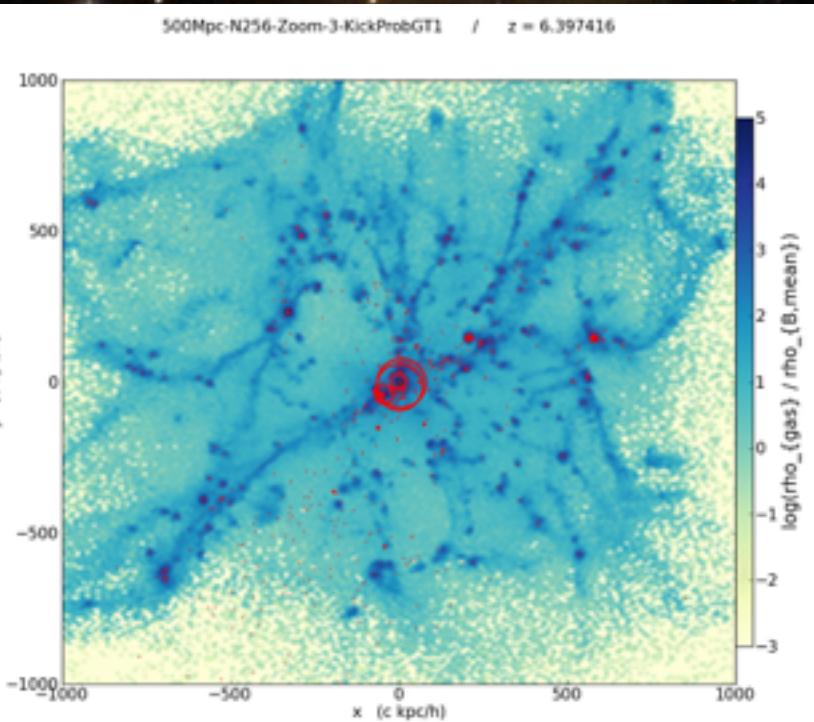
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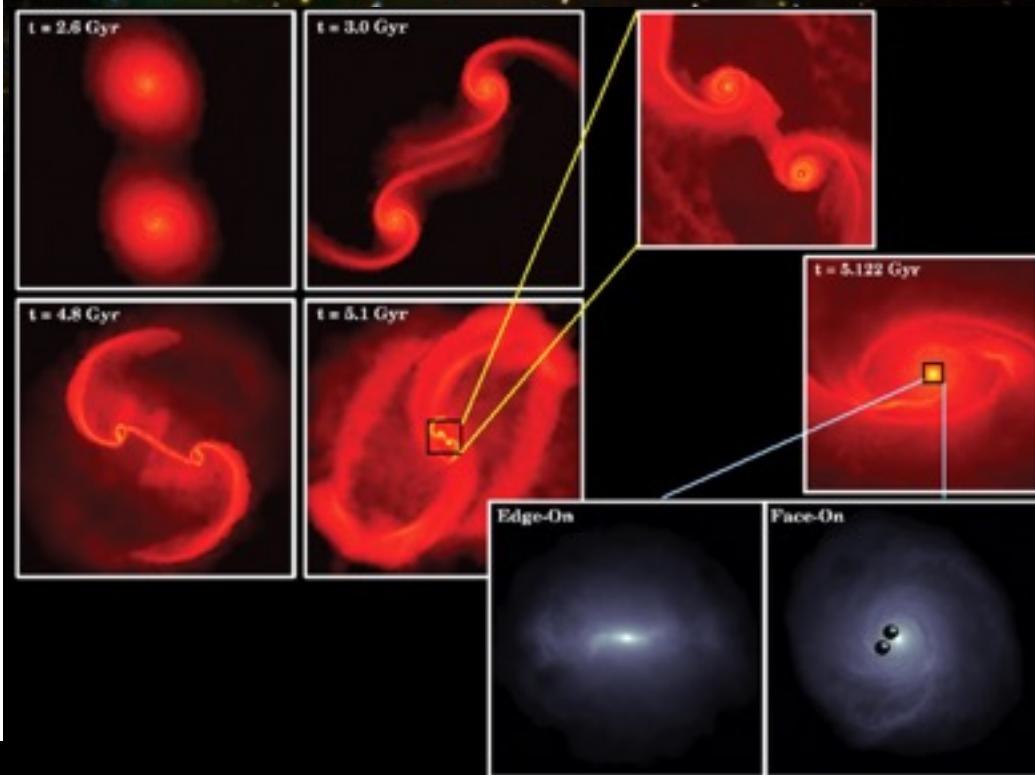
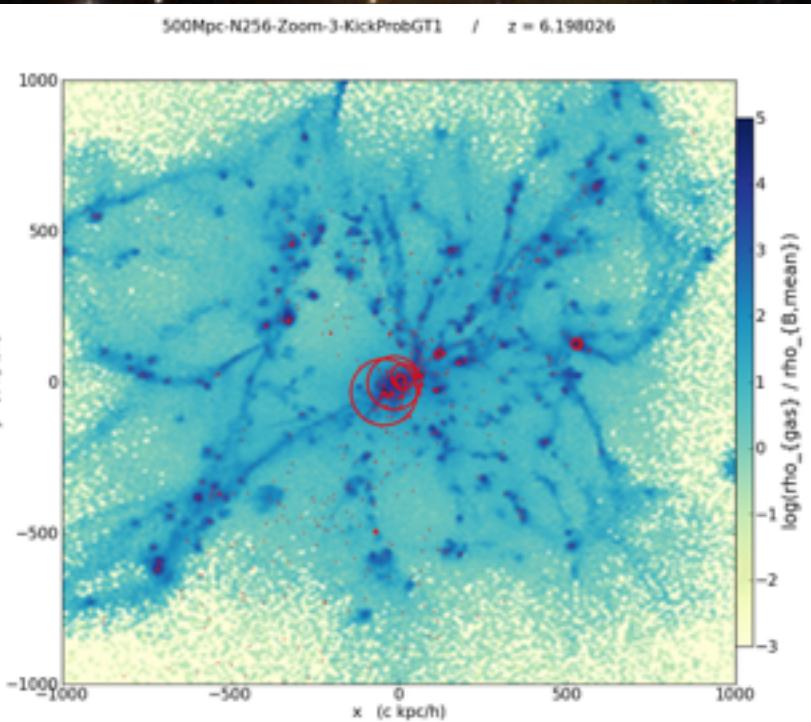
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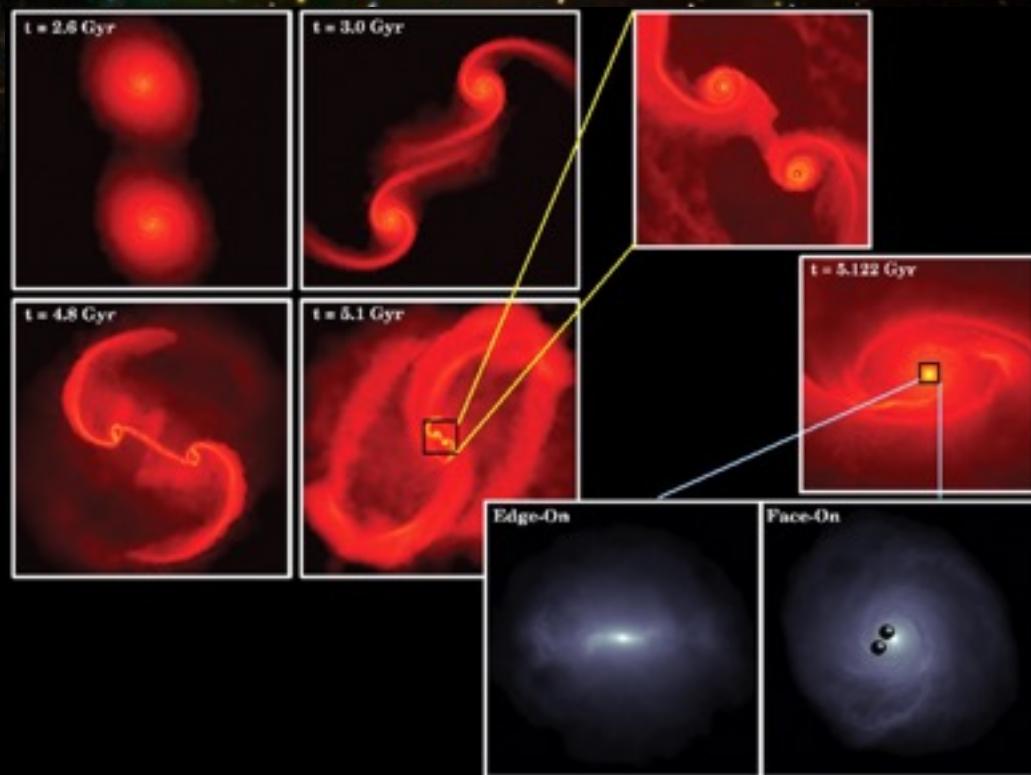
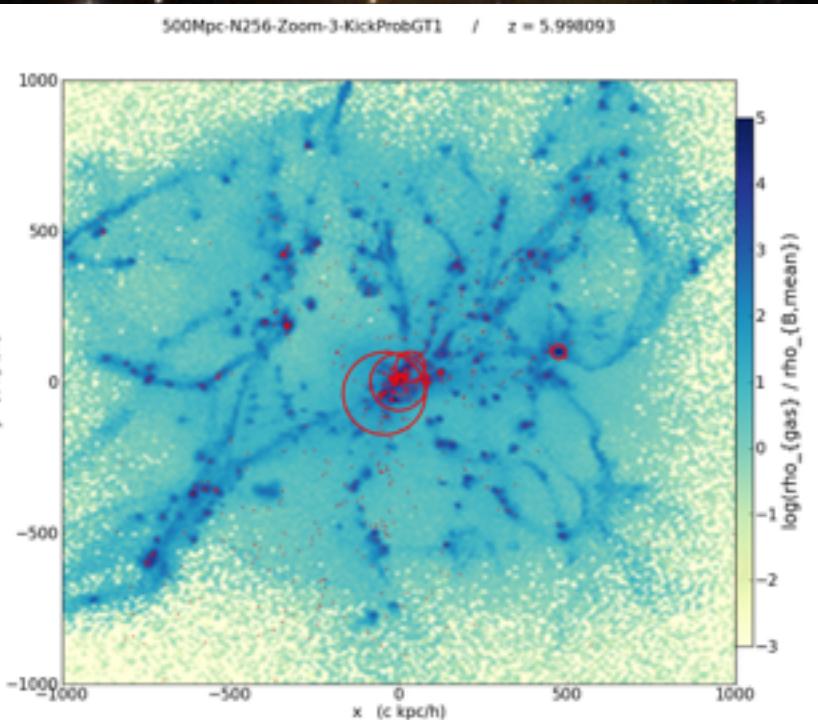
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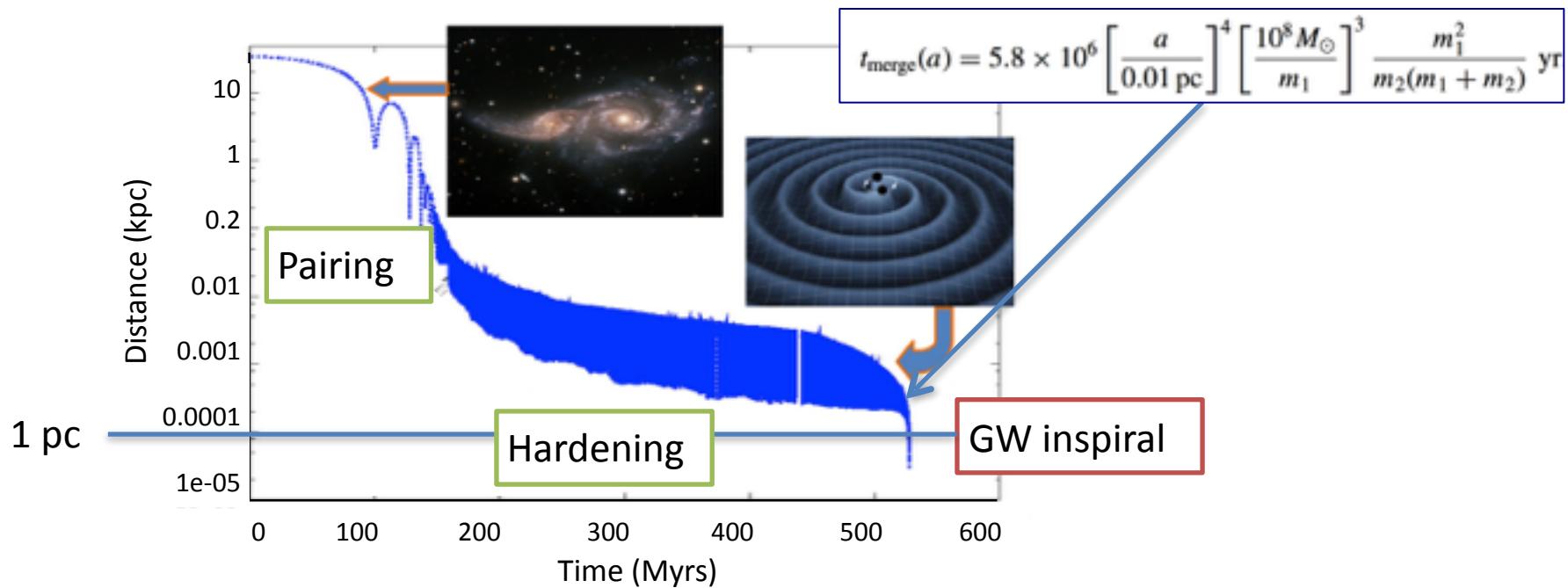
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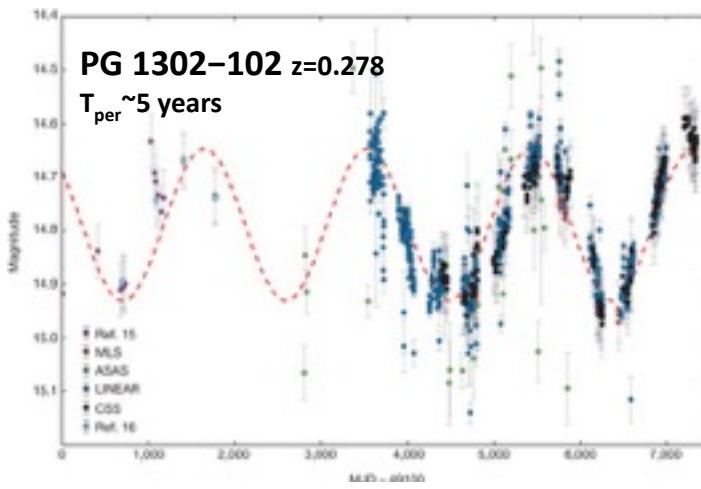
# Periodicity and SMBH binaries

- **Binaries (sub-pc systems): indirect search**
  - Double or asymmetric spectral lines (but Liu+2015 arXiv:1512.01825)
  - Helical, distorted jets; TDE dips in light-curve
  - Periodic light-curve
- **Observational evidence important to solve the theoretical “final pc” problem**



# Periodicity and SMBH binaries

- **Binaries (sub-pc systems): indirect search**
  - Double or asymmetric spectral lines (but Liu+2015 arXiv:1512.01825)
  - Helical, distorted jets; TDE dips in light-curve
  - Periodic light-curve
- **Quite some claims of periodic AGN lightcurves and binary SMBH interpretations**



Graham et al. 2015, Nature 518

- Periodicity → binaries
- Sillanpää+1988
  - Lehto&Valtonen 1996
  - Raiteri+2001
  - Fan et al. 2002
  - Rieger 2004
  - Liu et al. 2006
  - Graham+2015
  - Sandrinelli+2014 (opt+ $\gamma$ )
  - ...

**OJ287  $T \sim 12$  yr**

The 2015 outburst of the OJ287 blazar

ATel #6378: M. Valiante, S. Zeoli, A. Coppiatore, E. Gazzola, W. Gilmozzi, M. D'Amico, M. Sleath, R. Dennerl, J. Deubner, C. Kadounova, M. Kägi, E. Kretschmar, P. Laskar, J. Tomsick, E. Radford, W. Meier, F. Allende Prieto, J. Proszkow, J. Wilms, M. Zdziarski, E. Zohary, H. Er, W. Kond, T. Schwoerer (Tartu University, Tauti Institute of Fundamental Research, Jagiellonian University, University of Athens, Mt. Suhora Observatory, University of Irene, University of Delaware, Ohio State University, EKA-ESAT, Unit of Dept. of Space, Cimarron University, Florida International University, Tulane University, University of Adjman, University of Alabama, MPD) on 7 Dec 2015; 17:21 UT  
Credited Collaboration: Stavros Zois (zois@astro.uia.ac.jp)  
Subjects: Optical, Black Hole, Blazar  
Referred to by ATel #: #6382  
Twitter: [#6378](#)

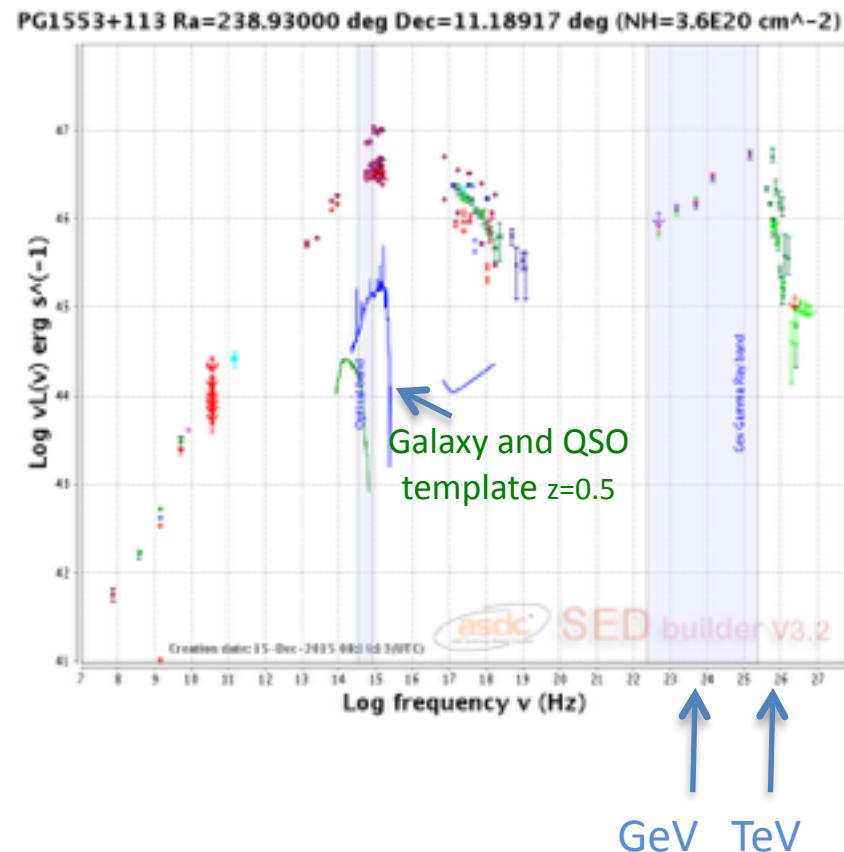
A model that contains a massive BH binary was proposed to explain the double-peaked quasi-periodic (roughly about 12 years) outbursts of the blazar OJ287. A regular photometric monitoring of this target has been performed since the very beginning of this season with the aim of catching the next outburst, predicted by the model to occur this winter, between mid November and early January. Brightness of OJ287 was changing in the range between 14.6 and 14.8 mag in the R filter (for most of this season but starting from Nov 18 we observed its gradual light increase), followed by a rapid brightness rise also measured by the AASAS project (ATel #6377). On Dec. 4, 2015, the brightness increased to about 12.9 mag (R) and OJ287 started to fade. We believe that the current outburst, consistent with the inspiraling spinning massive BH binary model for OJ287, could be the expected GR concretion flare.

# Periodicity and SMBH binaries

- **Reliability of AGN Periodicity**
  - Yearly periodicity over ~Myr activity
    - QPO (quasi-periodic oscillations)
  - The significance of any apparent periodic variation depends on what assumption is made about spurious stochastic variability.
- **AGN periodicity → binary BH system?**
  - Different plausible models with single SMBH

# PG 1553+113

- Blazar, radio-loud, HBL
  - Uncertain redshift  $z \sim 0.5$   
*Danforth et al. 2010, also Abramowski et al. 2015*
- Well established  $\gamma$ -ray emitter and TeV source
  - Hard spectrum in Fermi/LAT
- Dominant non-thermal emission from the jet

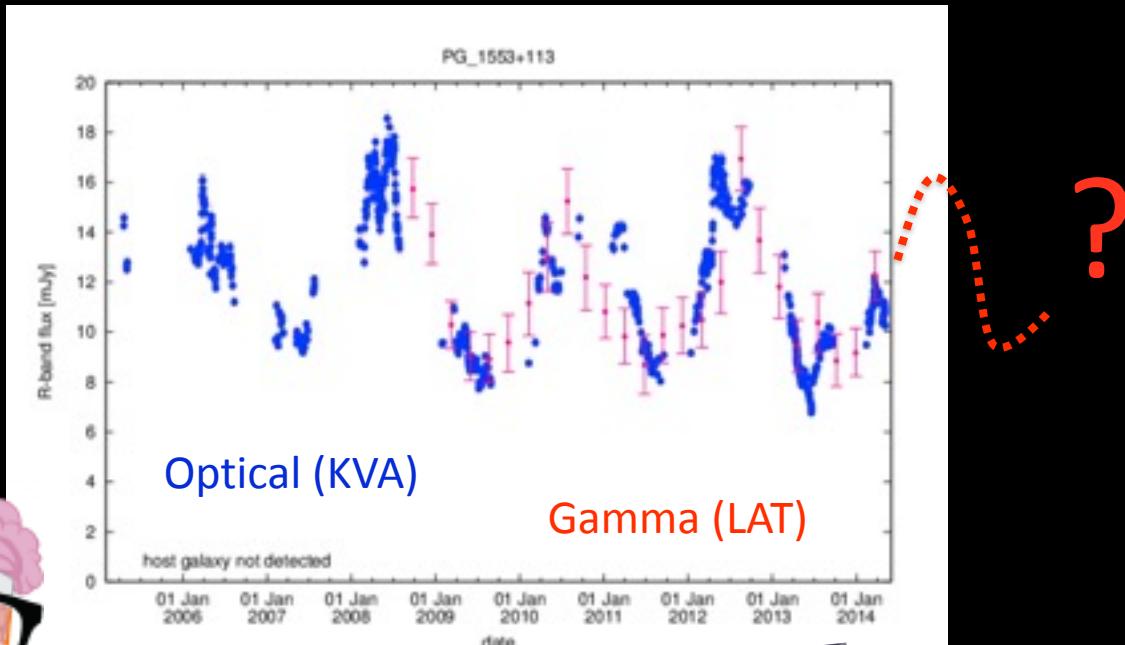


→ Raiteri, AS, et al. MNRAS 2015

# A caccia di sistemi binari supermassivi

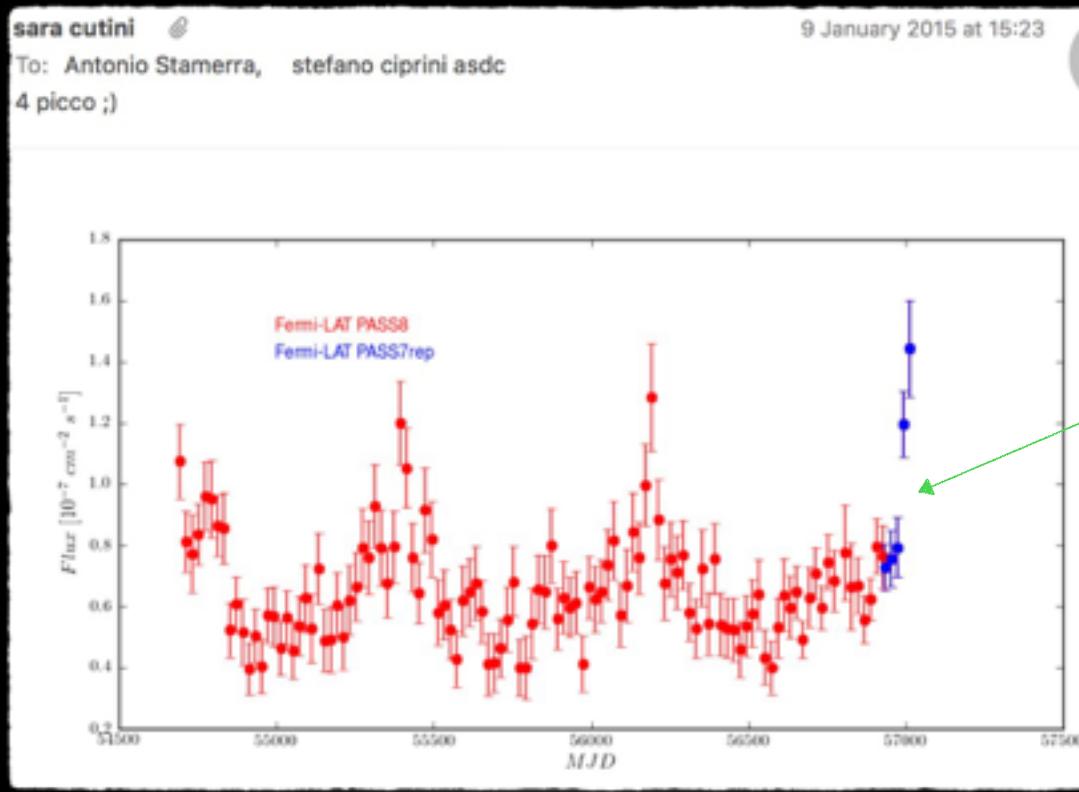


JUNE  
2014



# A caccia di sistemi binari supermassivi

JANUARY  
2015

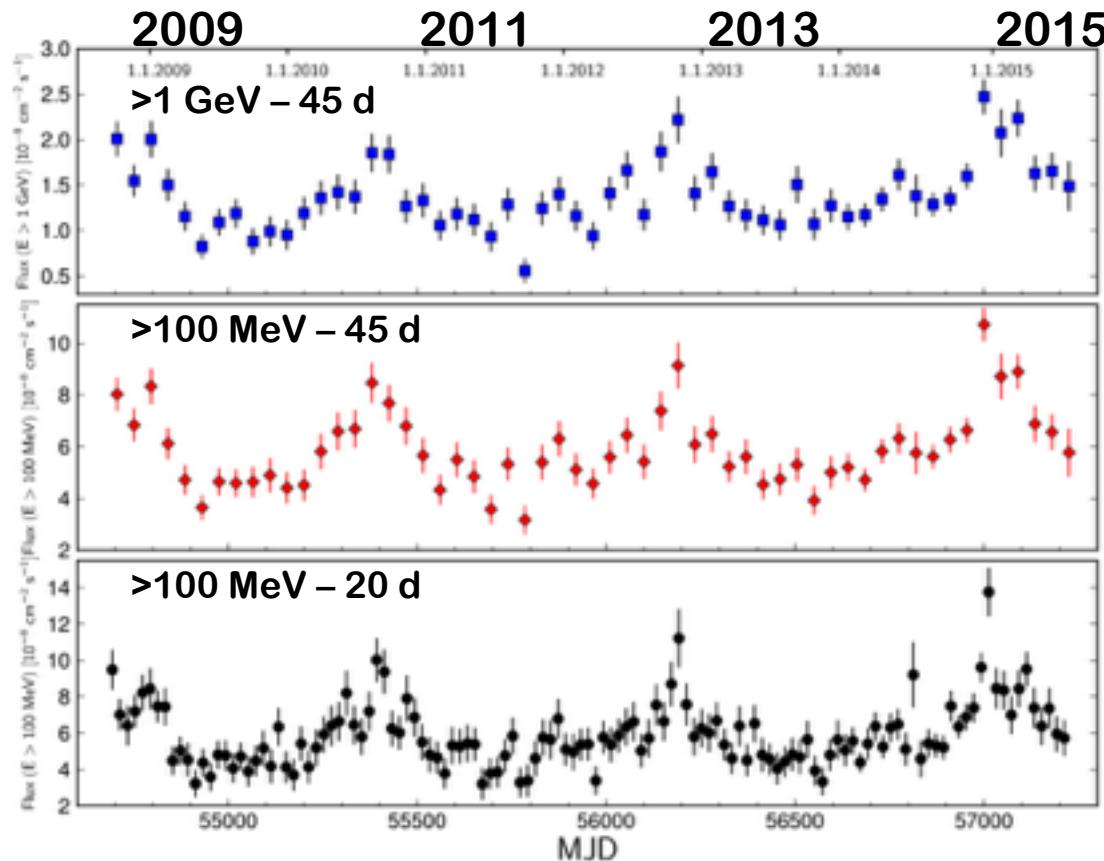


New  
Fermi/LAT data!

# PG1553 periodicity in Fermi/LAT

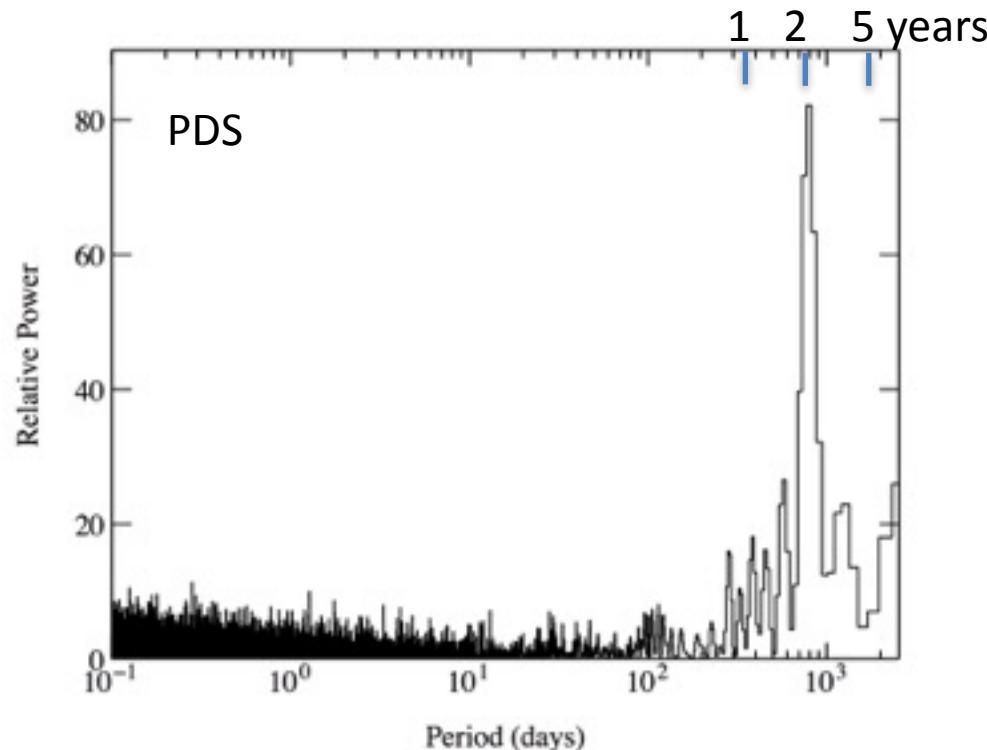
First clear detection of  $\gamma$ -ray periodicity in a BL Lac  
– 3.5 cycles over  $\sim$ 7 years

Fermi/LAT Coll.+AS, ApJL, 2015, 816, 41



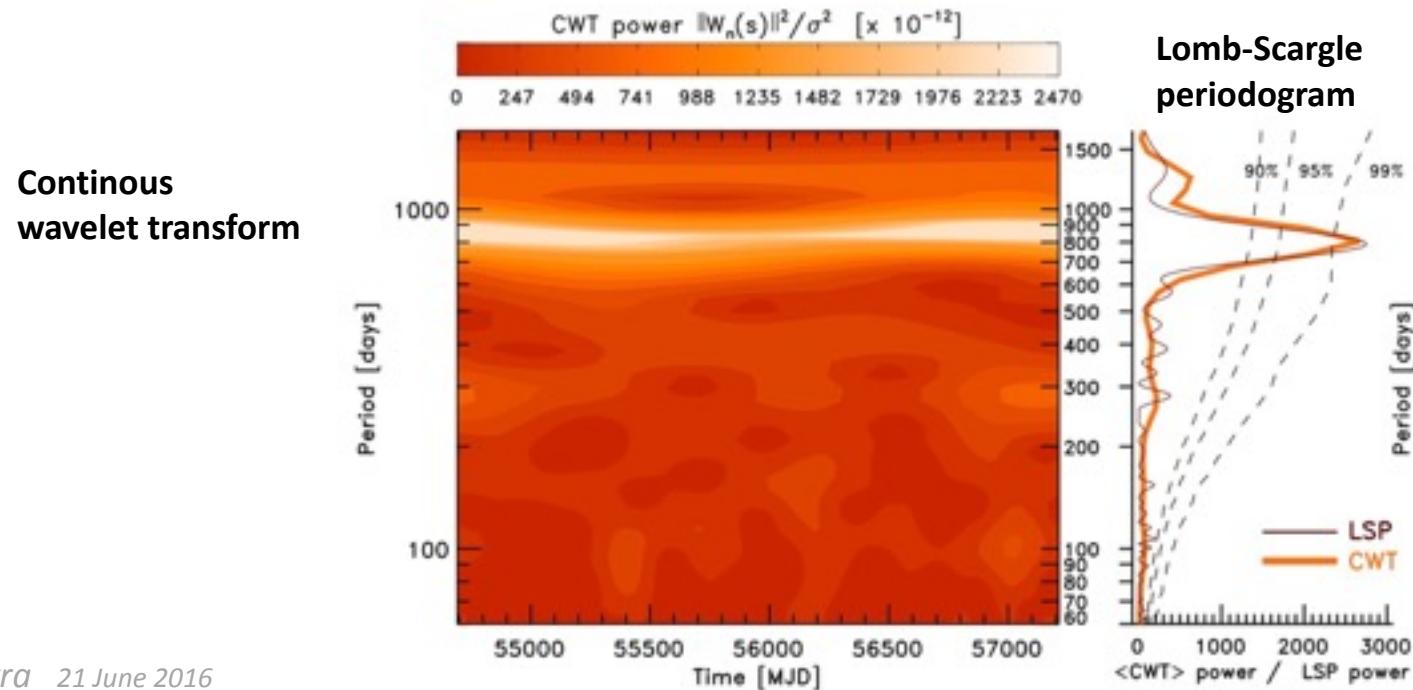
# PG1553 periodicity in Fermi/LAT

- **Periodicity analysis:** Power Density Spectrum ( $E > 100$  MeV, 600s time bin)
  - Period  $\gamma$ :  $2.16 \pm 0.08$  yr



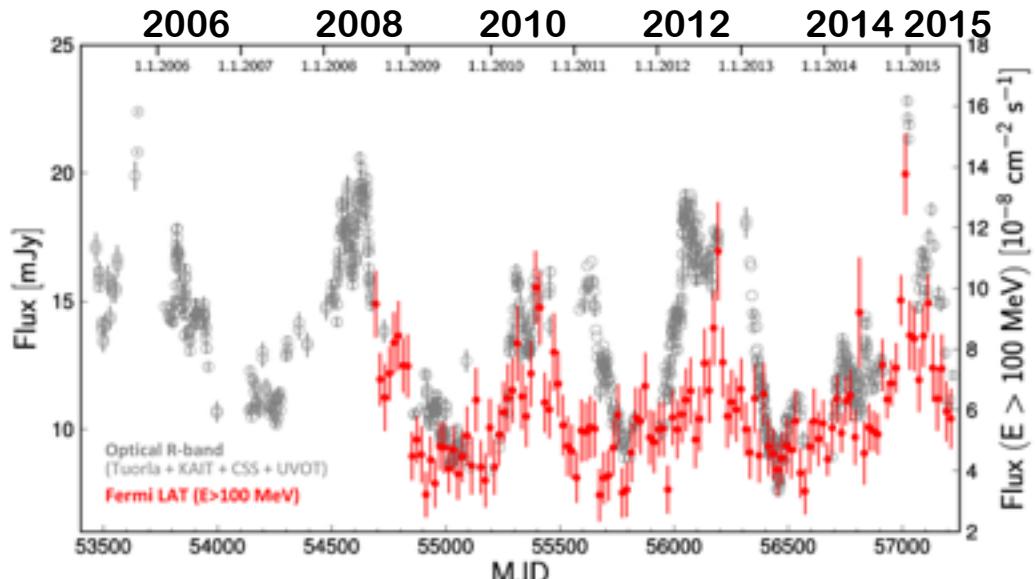
# PG1553 periodicity in Fermi/LAT

- Periodicity analysis: period and significance
  - Period  $\gamma$ :  $2.18+/-0.08$  yr
  - < 1% random fluctuation from LSP (red noise spurious model)
  - ~1% chance probability of random line up of 3.5 peaks



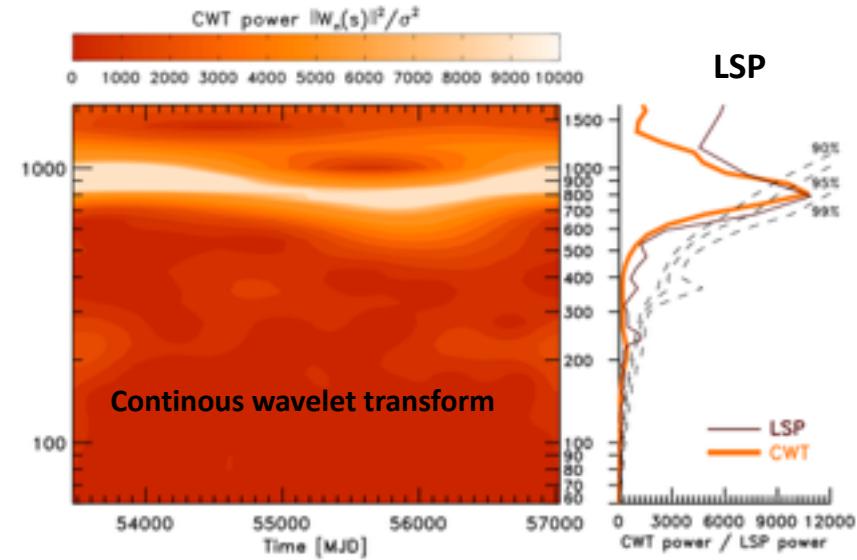
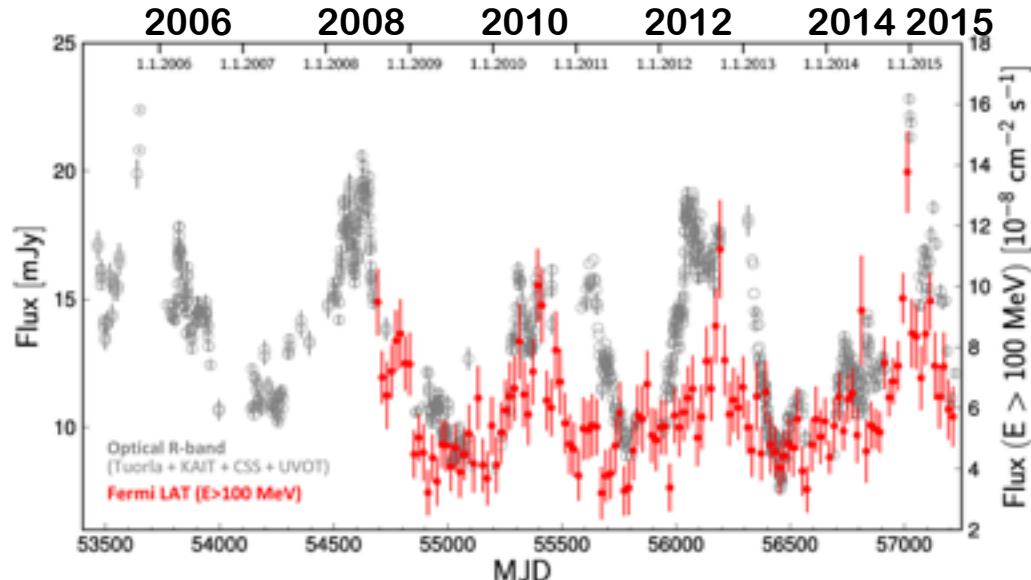
# PG1553 periodicity: MWL

- **MWL: optical, radio, X-ray**
  - X-ray (XRT) too sparse
- **Optical Periodicity analysis (over ~10 years, ~4.5 cycles)**



# PG1553 periodicity: MWL

- **MWL: optical, radio, X-ray**
  - X-ray (XRT) too sparse
- **Optical Periodicity analysis (over ~10 years, ~4.5 cycles)**
  - Period  $\gamma$ :  $2.05 \pm 0.05$  yr
  - < 5% random fluctuation from LSP (red noise spurious model)

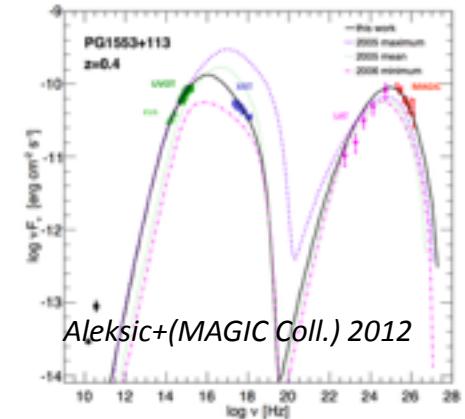


# Interpretation of periodicity

PG1553+113 dominated by non-thermal emission from the jet.

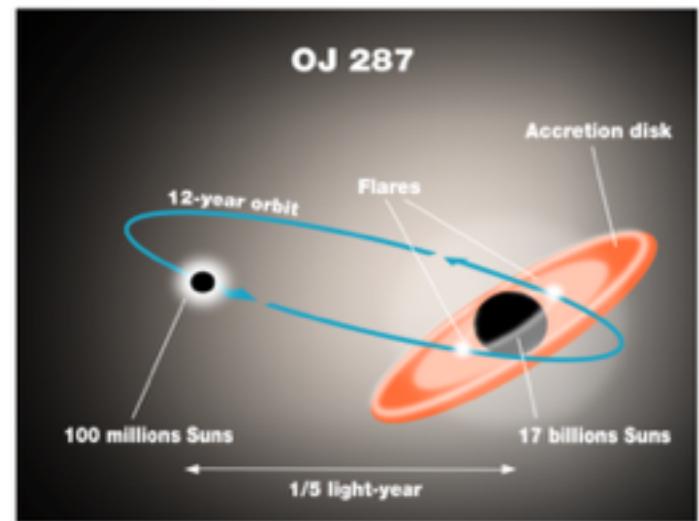
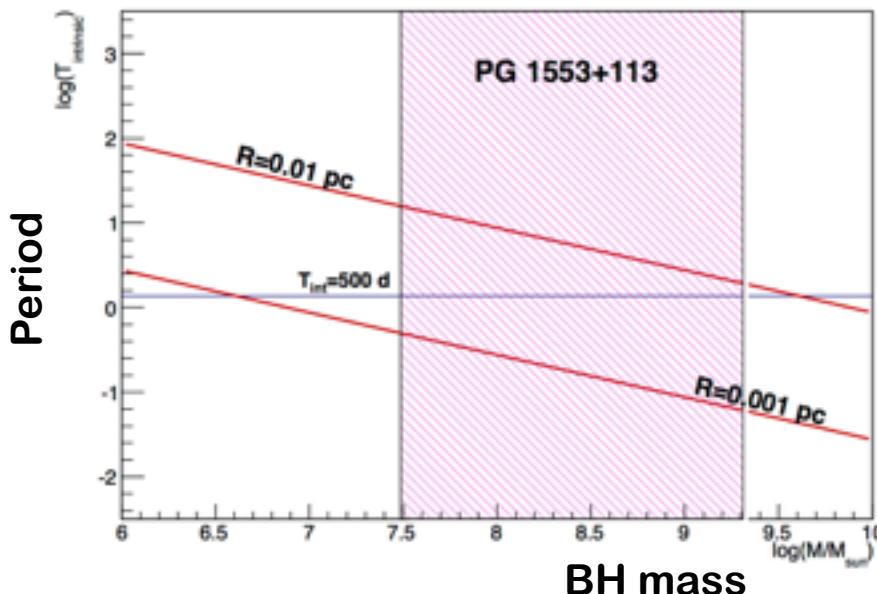
Periodicity may be the result of:

- Processes at the base of the jet inducing quasi-periodic oscillations
- Geometrical effects on the jet
  - ◊ **Binary** and **single** SMBH can be invoked



# Processes at the base of the jet

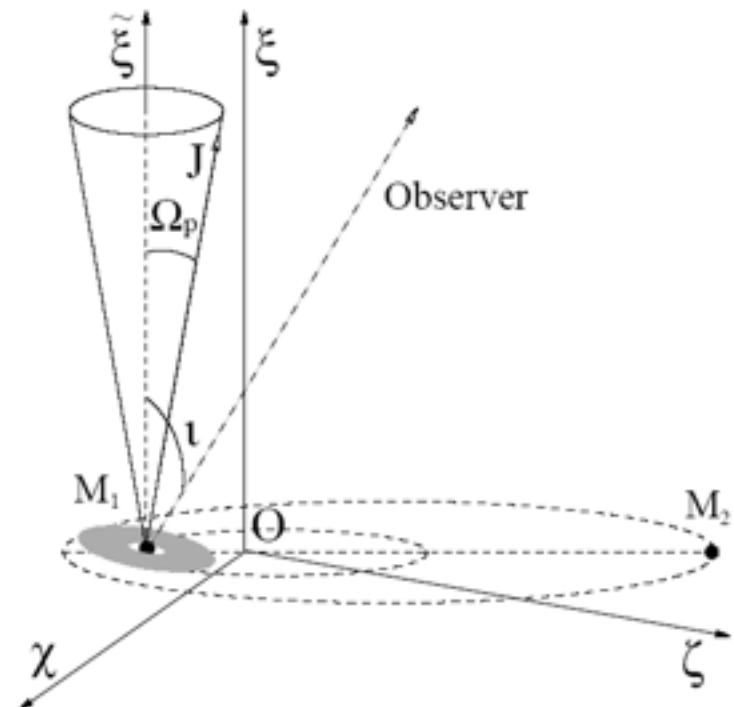
- Accretion rate perturbations model
  - milli-pc system: gravitational wave driven inspiral stage!
    - claims on other sources, e.g. PG1302-102 Graham+2015 or OJ287 Sillampää+1988,Lehto&Valtonen 1996



Sillampää et al. 1988, ApJ 325

# Geometrical models

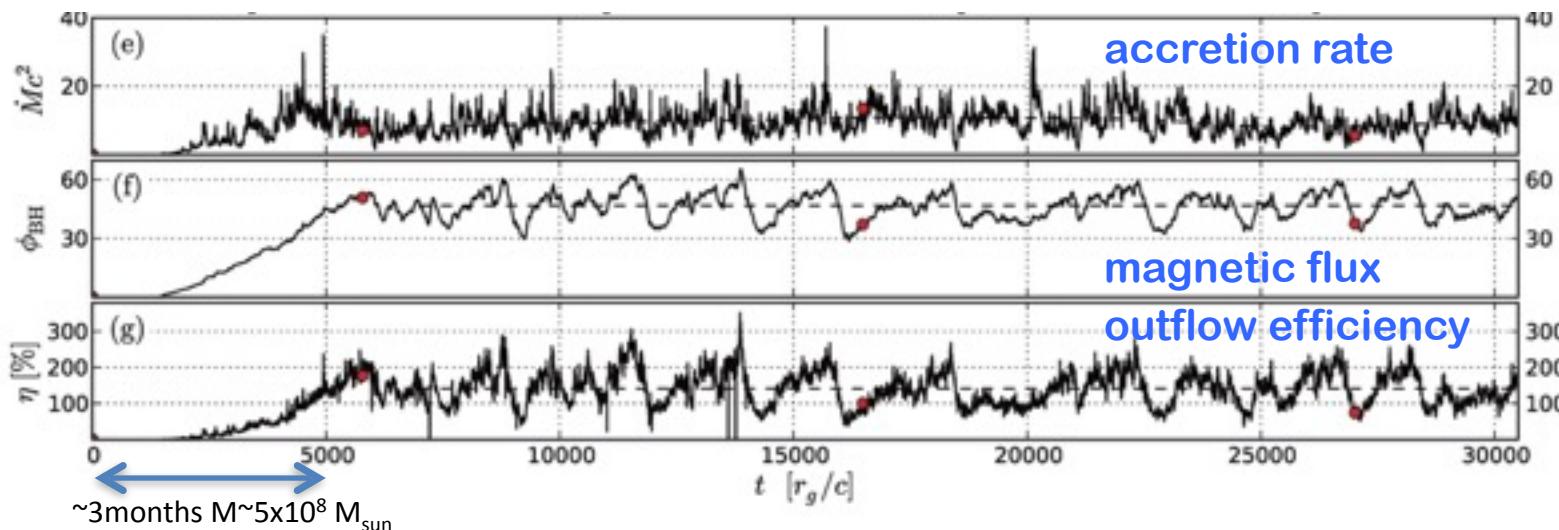
- Variation of jet viewing angle → doppler factor  
 $\sim 40\% \rightarrow \sim 3 \gamma\text{-rays}, 1^\circ$
- Jet precession (induced by the binary system)
  - $T_{\text{prec}} \sim 600 \text{ yr Begelmann et al. 1980}$
  - Possible beaming effect  
 $T_{\text{obs}} = T_{\text{int}}/\Gamma^2$  *Rieger 2004, ApJL 615*



# Alternative models

## Jet feeding

- QPO from warped disk  
e.g. Nealon+2015
- QPO from choking of magnetic arrested disk  
(MAD, Tchekhovskoy et al. 2011)



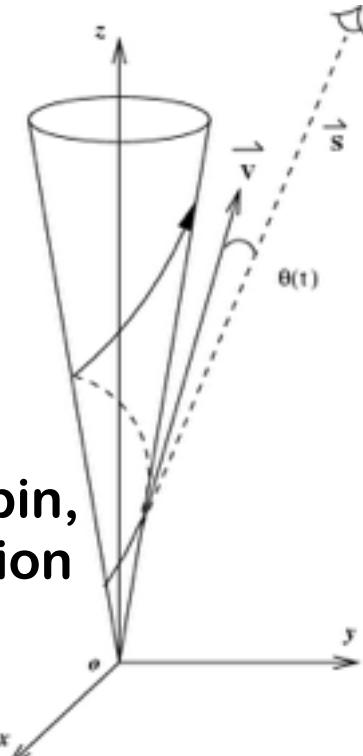
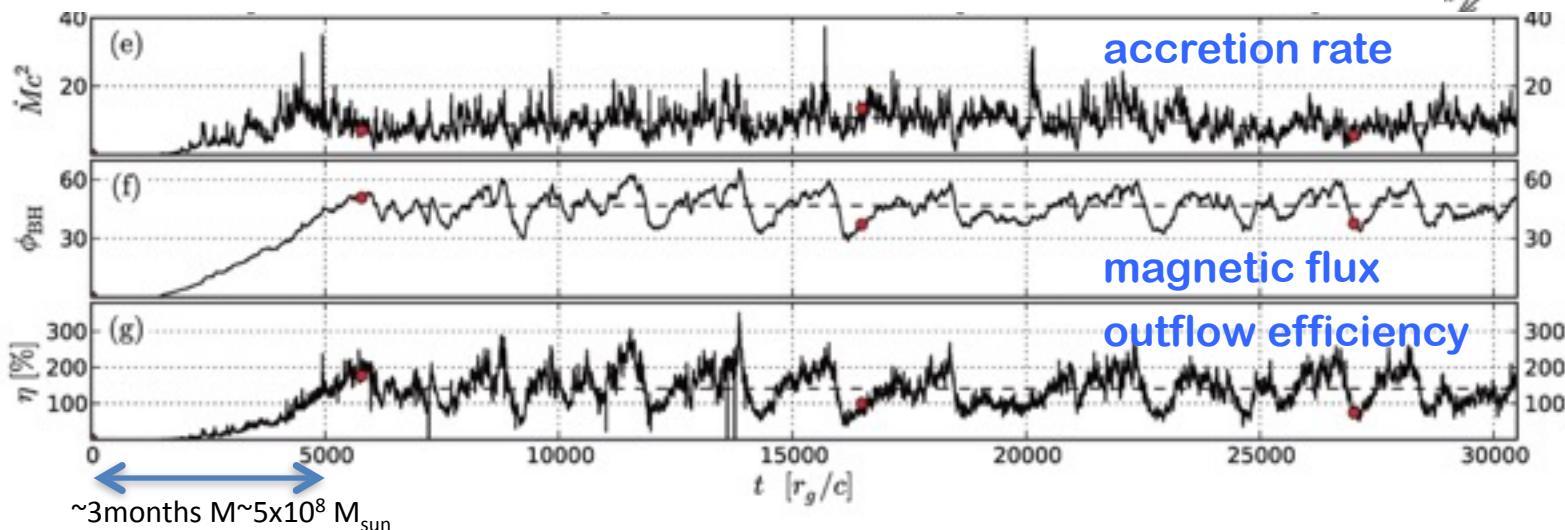
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## Geometrical

- **Helical jet (QPO)**  
Villata&Raiteri 1999
- **Jet precession (BH-spin, Lense-Thirring), rotation**  
Long periods expected



# MWL campaign

- Regular MWL monitoring started at the end of 2014
  - from radio to VHE gamma-rays
- Make ready for the next high-activity; expected beginning 2017
- Led by the MAGIC collaboration



# The MAGIC Experiment

- Active from 2004
- In stereo configuration since 2009
- New MAGIC1 camera since 2012
- New mirrors for MAGIC 1 from august 2014
- At least 5 more years foreseen

## New technologies to lower the threshold energy:

- 2x17m diameter ( $A=472 \text{ m}^2$ )
- High resolution cameras ( $\text{PSF } \sim 0.06^\circ$ , **FoV = 3.5°**)
- Hemispherical PMT with enhanced QE

Fast repointing capability: ~8 degree/s



# The MAGIC Collaboration

~170 Collaborating Astro-Physicists from 10 Countries



**Bulgaria** Sofia

**Croatia** Consortium (Zagreb, +...)

**Finland** Consortium (Tuorla, +...)

**Germany** DESY Zeuthen, TU Dortmund,  
MPI Munich, U. Würzburg

**India** Saha Inst. of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata

**Italy** INFN & U. Padova, INFN Pisa & U.  
Siena, INFN Como/Milano Bicocca,  
INFN Udine/Trieste & U. Udine,  
INAF

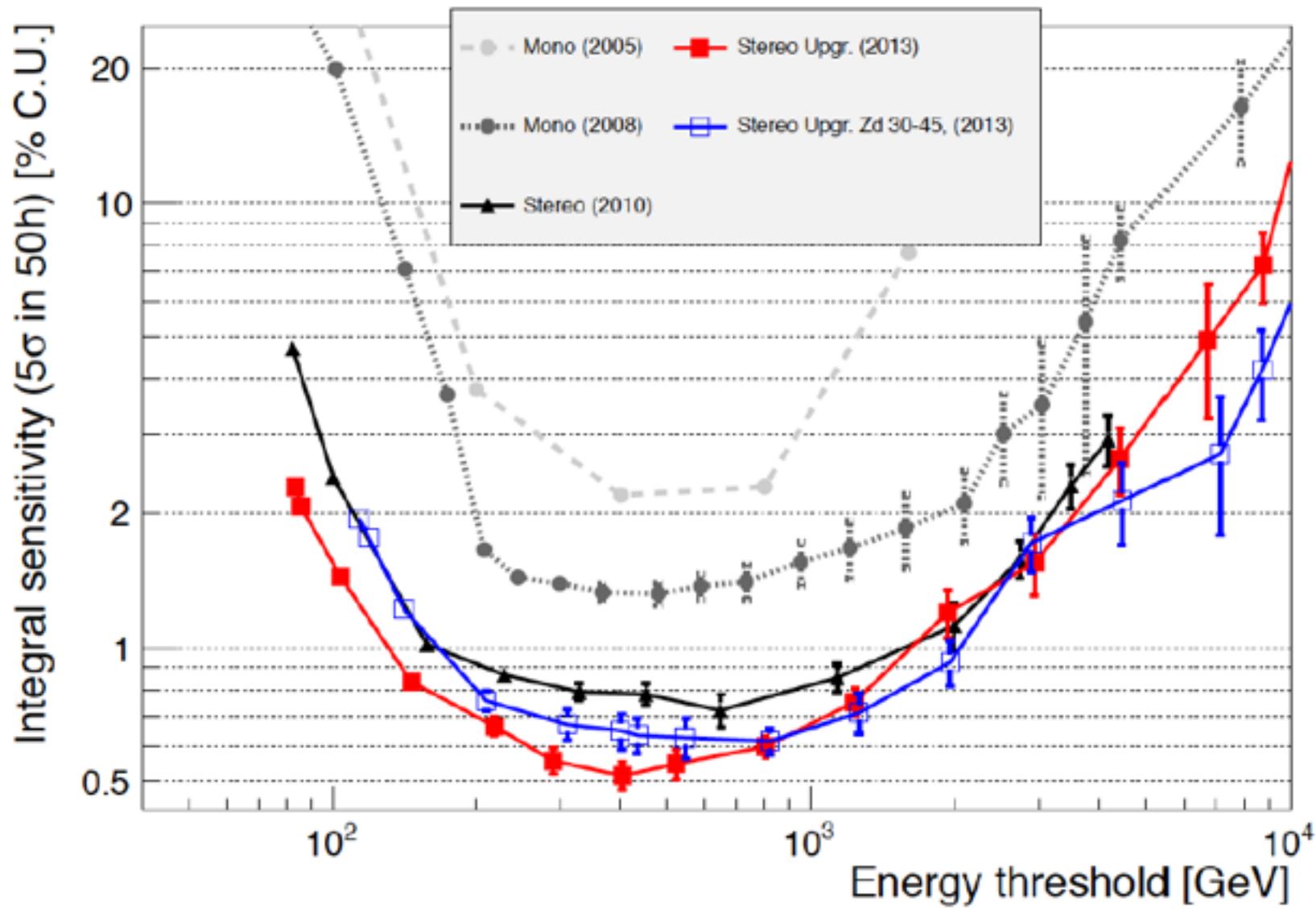
**Japan** Consortium (Kyoto, +...)

**Poland** Lodz

**Spain** U. Barcelona, UAB Barcelona, IEEC-  
CSIC Barcelona, IFAE Barcelona, IAA  
Granada, IAC Tenerife, U. Complutense  
Madrid, CIEMAT Madrid

**Switzerland** ETH Zurich

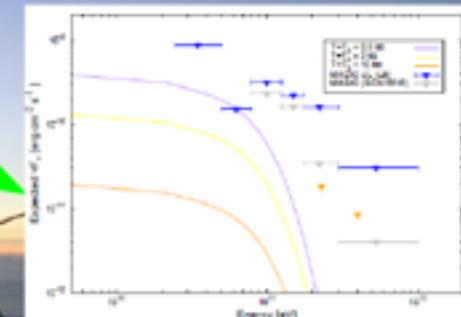
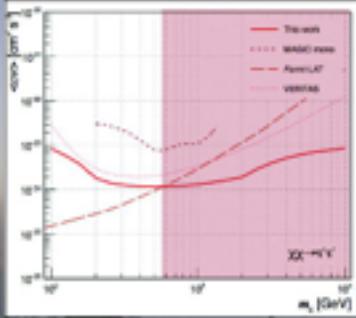
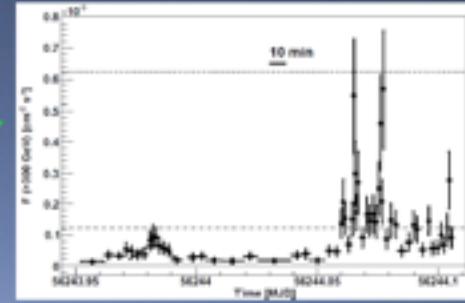
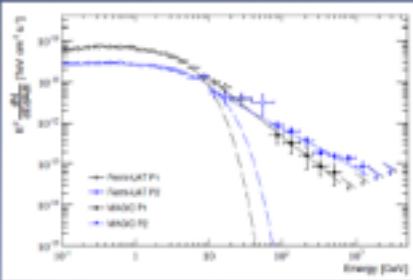
# MAGIC sensitivity



# MAGIC Science

Galactic sources:  
Pulsars, PWN, SNR, Binaries

AGNs: Blazars, Radio Gal., ...  
Galaxies & RQ AGNs: RC accel.



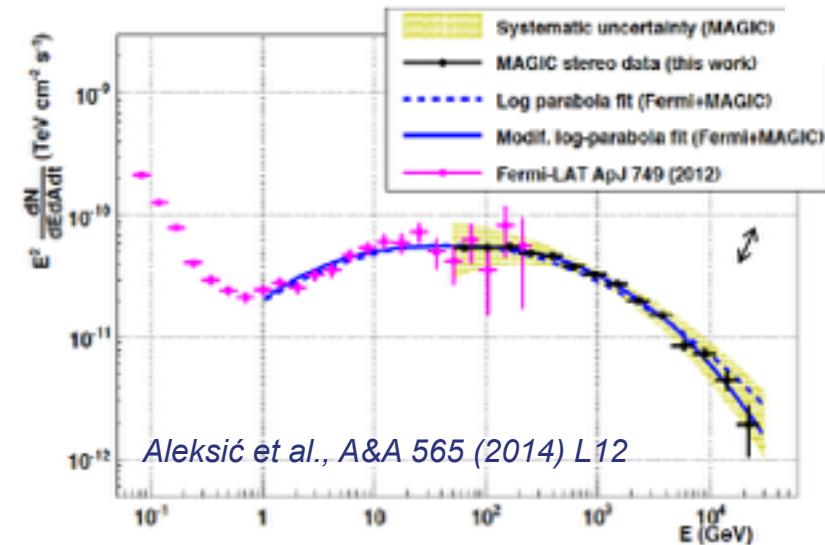
Fundamental physics:  
Dark matter, LIV, EBL, IGMF & cosmology

GRBs, GW, Transients

# Exploring CRAB with MAGIC

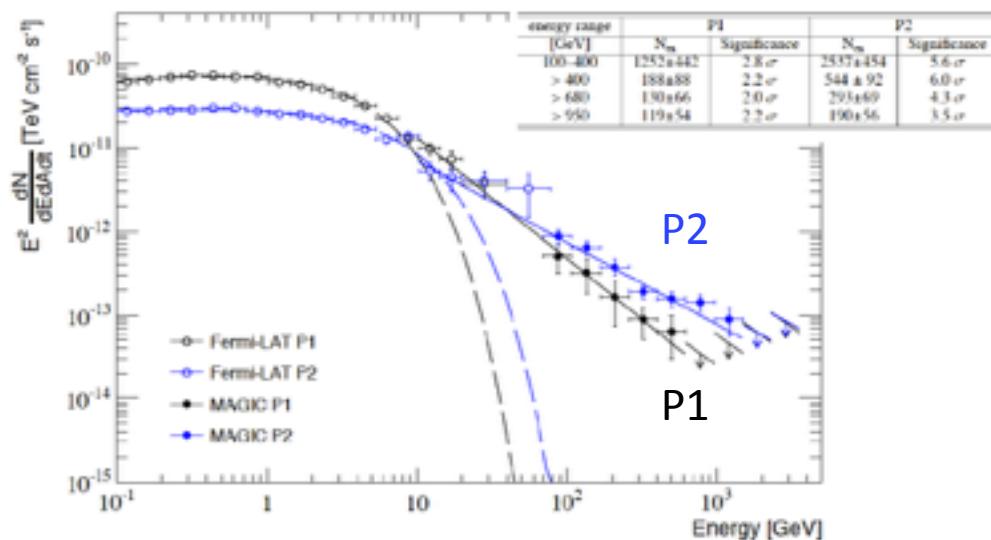
## CRAB Nebula:

- High precision energy spectrum: 50 GeV to  $\sim$ 30 TeV, 5 bins per decade.
- Observations at  $E > 80$  TeV (high-Zd) are allowing the K-N regime exploration.
- Combined fit with Fermi data yields the most precise measurement of the IC peak:  $52.5 \pm 1.6$  GeV



## CRAB Pulsar:

- First detection of Crab Pulsar at VHE back in 2008 ( $E > 25$  GeV).
- 320 hours of observation: detection above 400 GeV; spectrum extending up to TeV energies.
- A VHE emission “bridge” up to 400 GeV



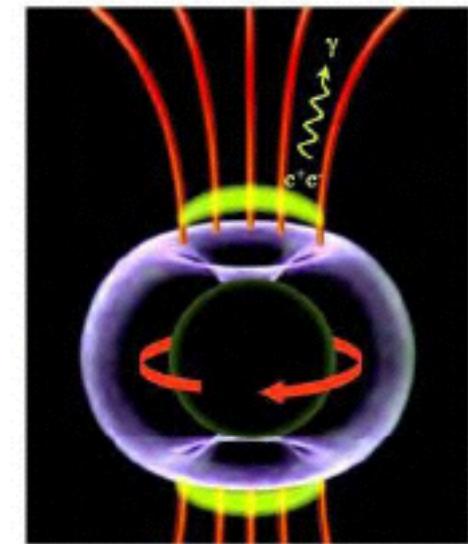
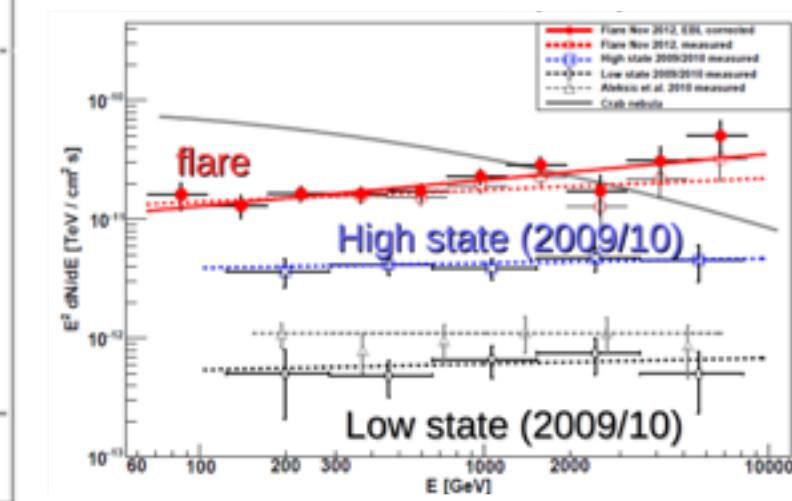
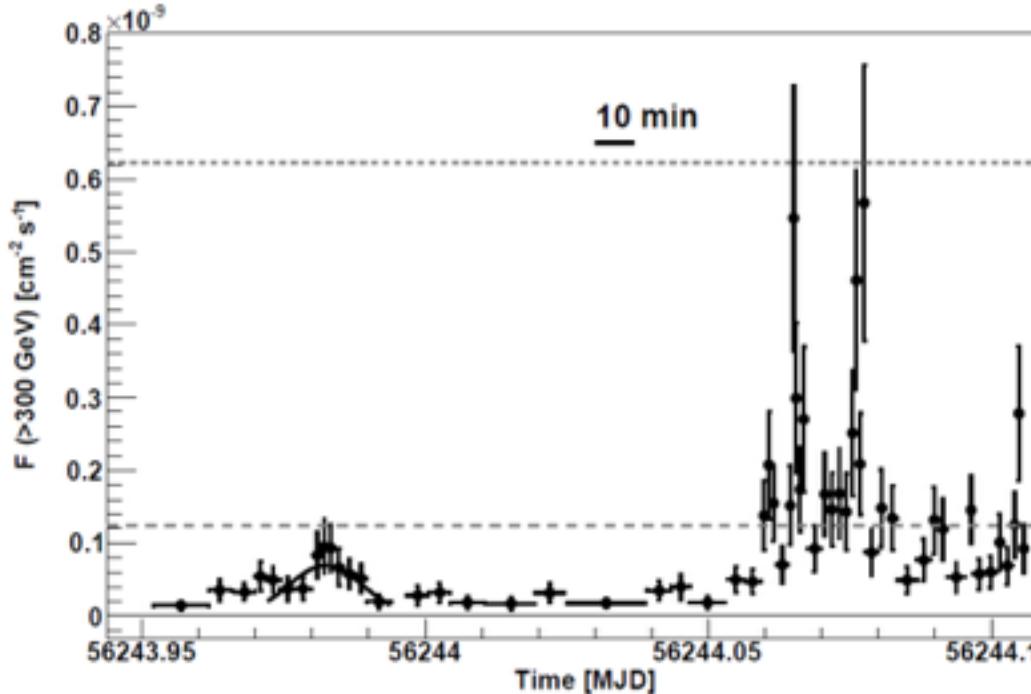
# Extreme Flares: the case of IC310

Flaring activity with ultra-fast variability (< 5 min) detected in 2012  
 => sub-horizon variability challenges shock-in-jet models.

Possible scenarios:

- mini-jet
- jet-cloud interactions
- magnetospheric origin of gamma-rays

Aleksić et al. (MAGIC) Science 346, 2014



# FSRQs

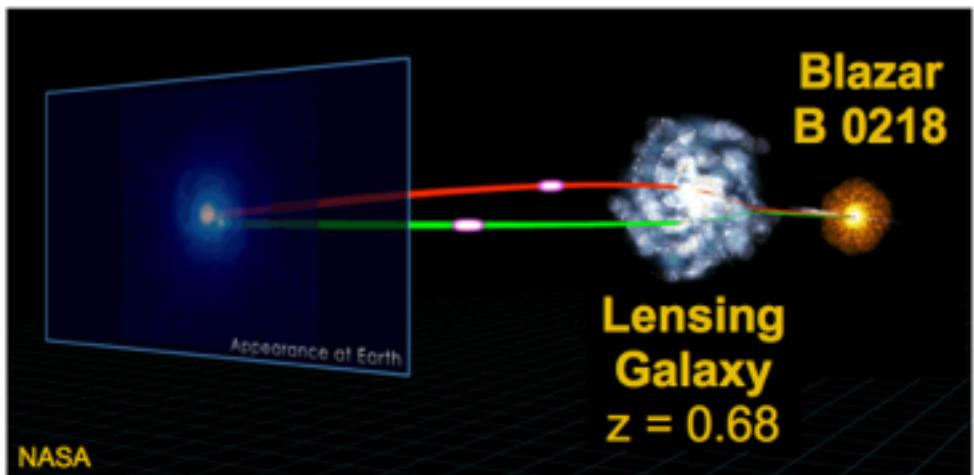
- Most distant TeV objects → gamma-ray horizon (EBL absorption)
- Strong BLR → internal  $\gamma$ - $\gamma$  absorption (PKS 1222+216)
- Delayed lensed emission (B0218+35)
- In perspective: precision spectral measurements (wiggles, axions, detailed flare description, IGMF,...)

FSRQ	Redshift	First VHE detection by:	Year
3C 279	0.536	MAGIC	2006
PKS 1510-089	0.361	HESS	2009
PKS 1222+216 (4C +21.35)	0.432	MAGIC	2010
B0218+35	0.944	MAGIC	2014
PKS 1441+25	0.939	MAGIC	2015
S4 0954+65*	0.368	MAGIC	2015

# B 0218+357

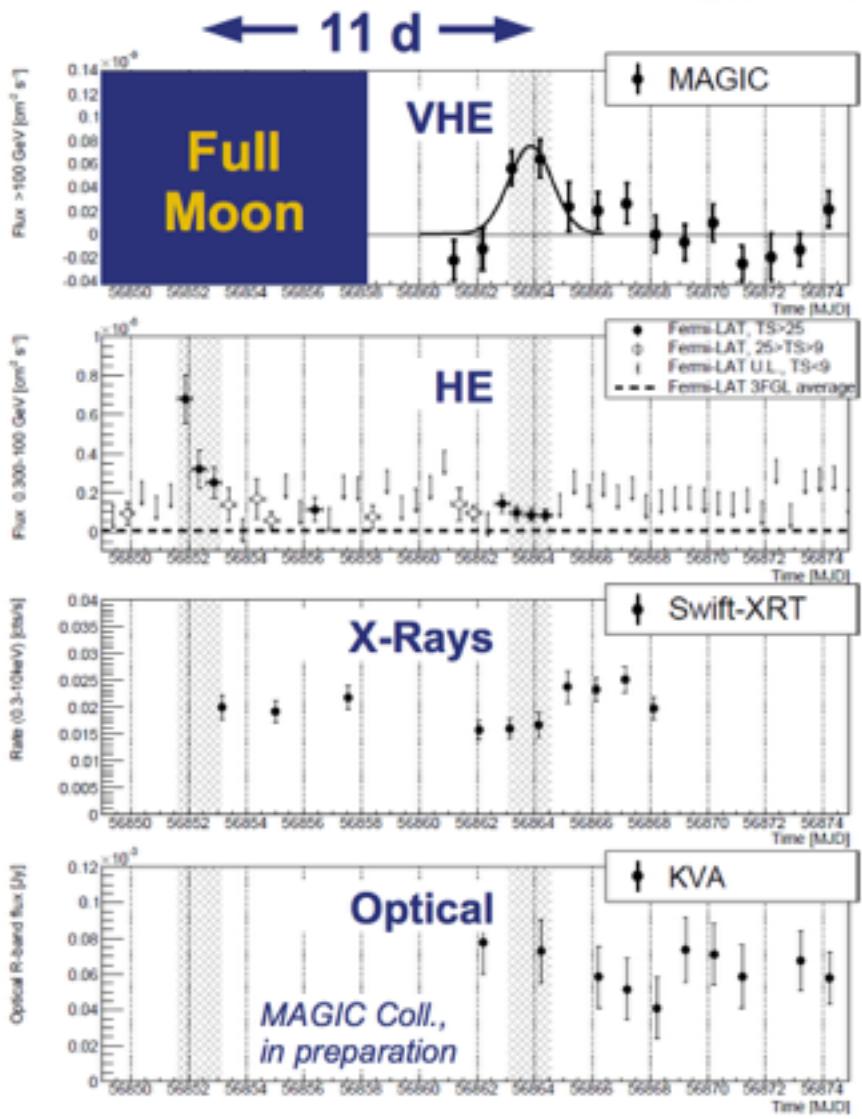


- FSRQ at  $z = 0.944$
- Gravitationally lensed
- Flare in July 2014 → **Discovery**
- Variability in V/HE, none in sub-TeV



Martin Will

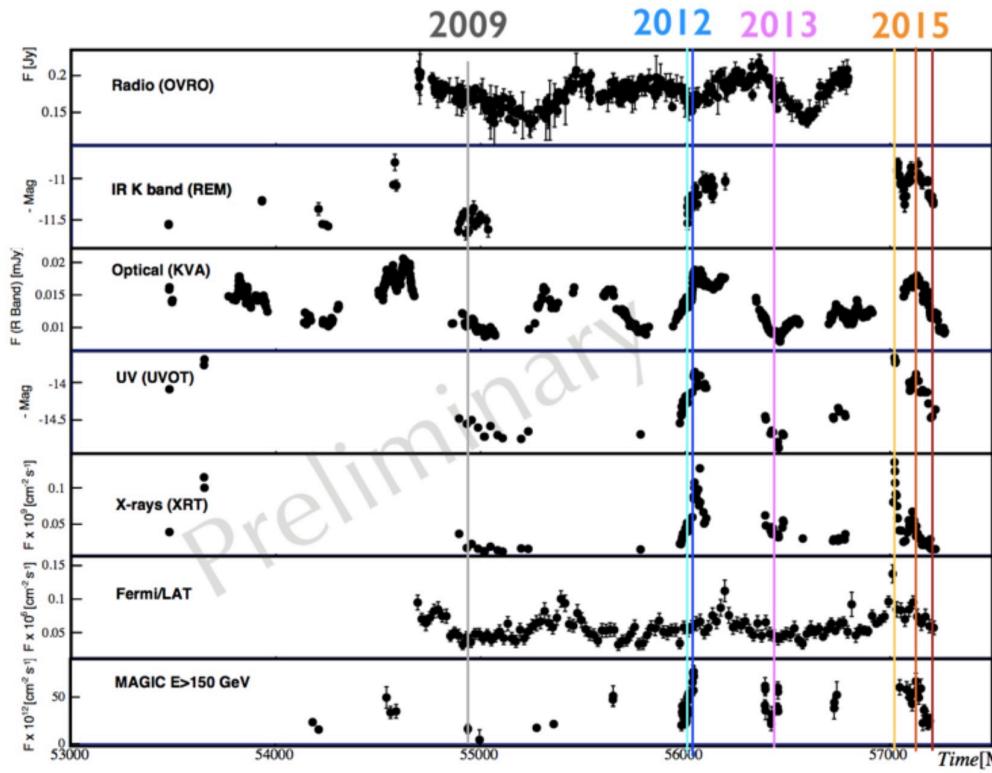
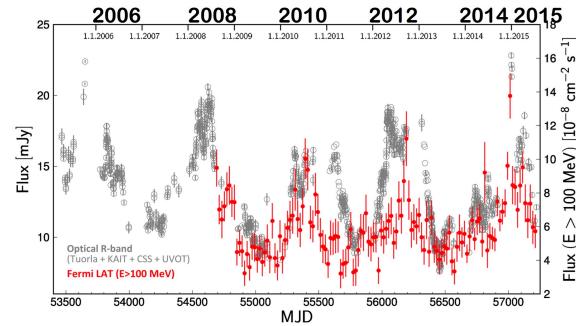
MAGIC Highlights – Blois 2016



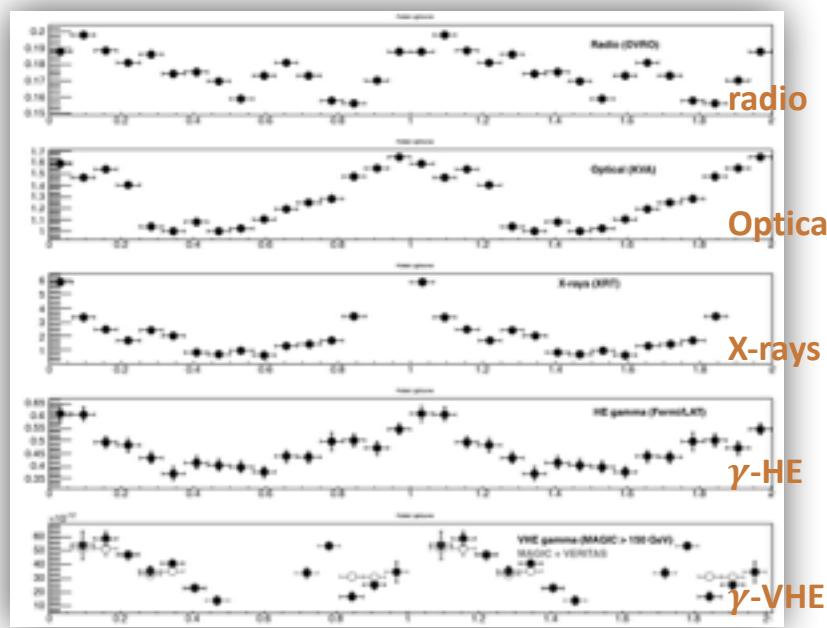
13

# The baseline: a old MAGIC friend with a young touch on periodicity

- Long-term observations with MAGIC since 2005
- MAGIC regular monitoring since 2014

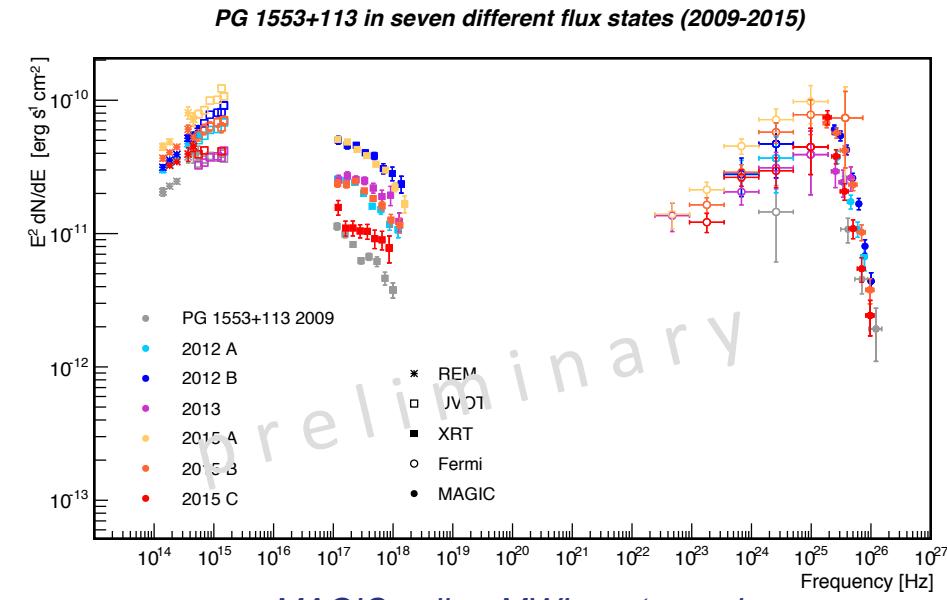
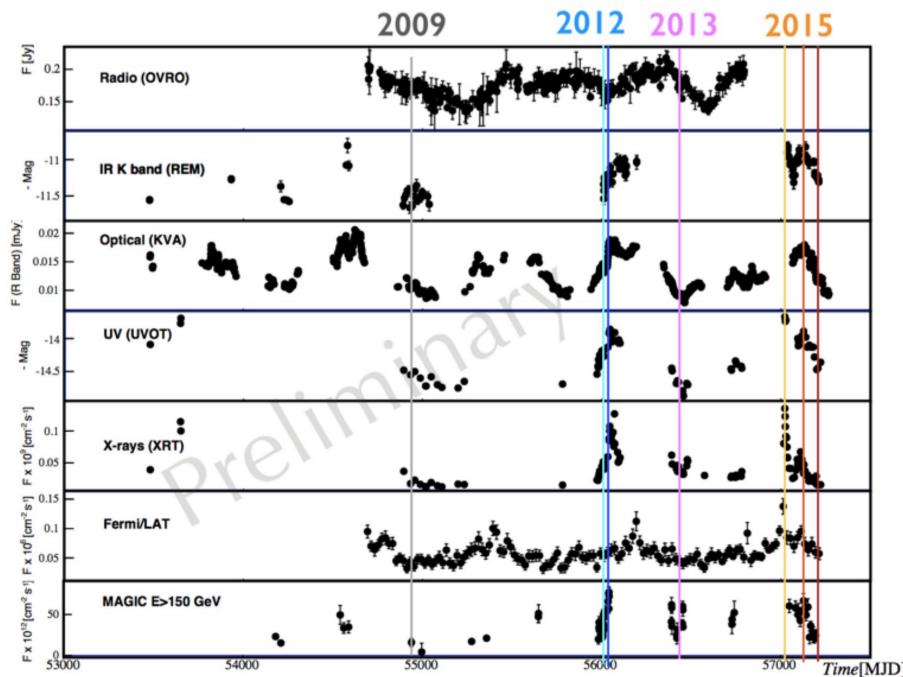
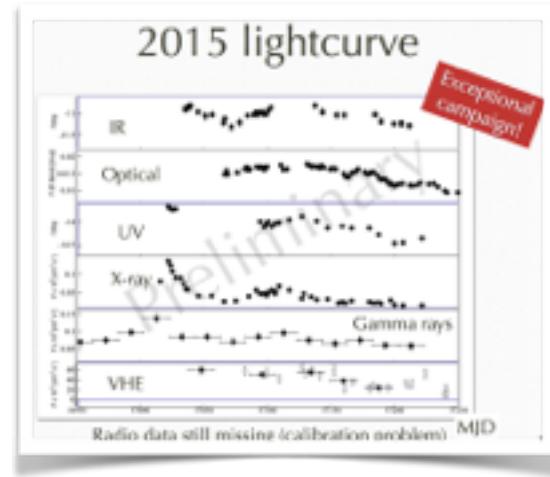


Folded light curves P=783 days



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- 2016 MWL campaign on-going



# Il MAGIC team su PG 1553+113



Simona Paiano - INAF Padova



Elisa Prandini - Università Ginevra e INFN-Padova



Paolo Da Vela - INFN Pisa

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# Summary

- First clear evidence of gamma-ray periodic emission from a AGN
  - Confirmed in optical; hint in radio
- Interpretation still open
  - Possible milli-pc SMBH binary system
  - QPO from helical paths or flow instabilities
- Regular MWL observations
  - Disentangle flaring episodes from long-term modulation
  - MAGIC TeV observations and MWL campaign
- Next maximum expected ~January 2017



Credits:  
NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center/CI Lab

# Last month update

- An enhancement of the X-ray flux detected at the end of April (ATel #8998)
- Very good coverage by MAGIC and Swift
- Similar to the flare on April 2012

Aleksić et al. (MAGIC coll.), 2015 MNRAS, 450

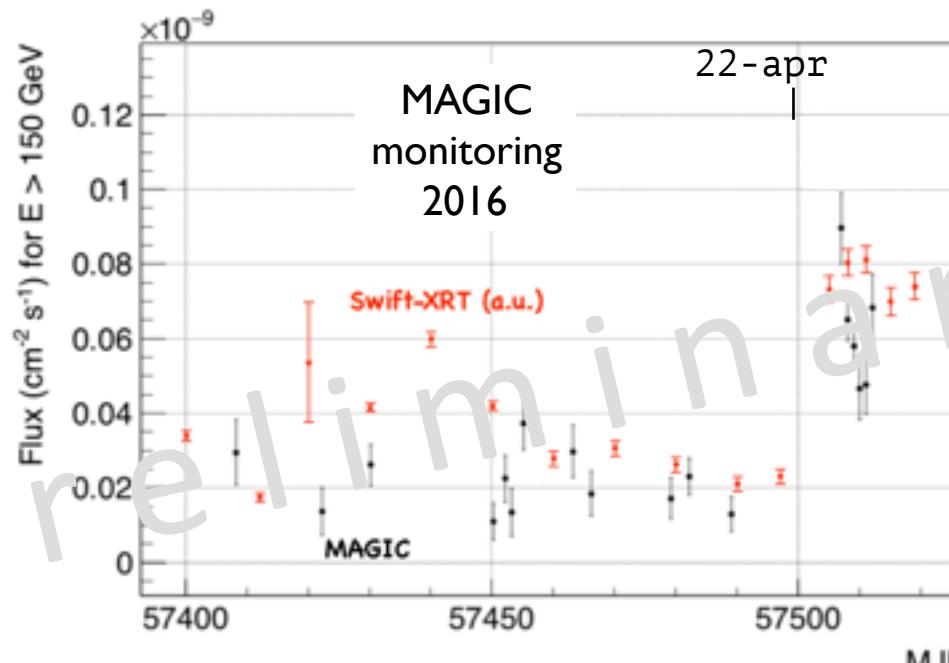
The Astronomer's Telegram  
Post Search | Previous | Next | ATO

16 Jun 2016; 1740 UT

The Advent of X-ray Flare in PG 1553+113

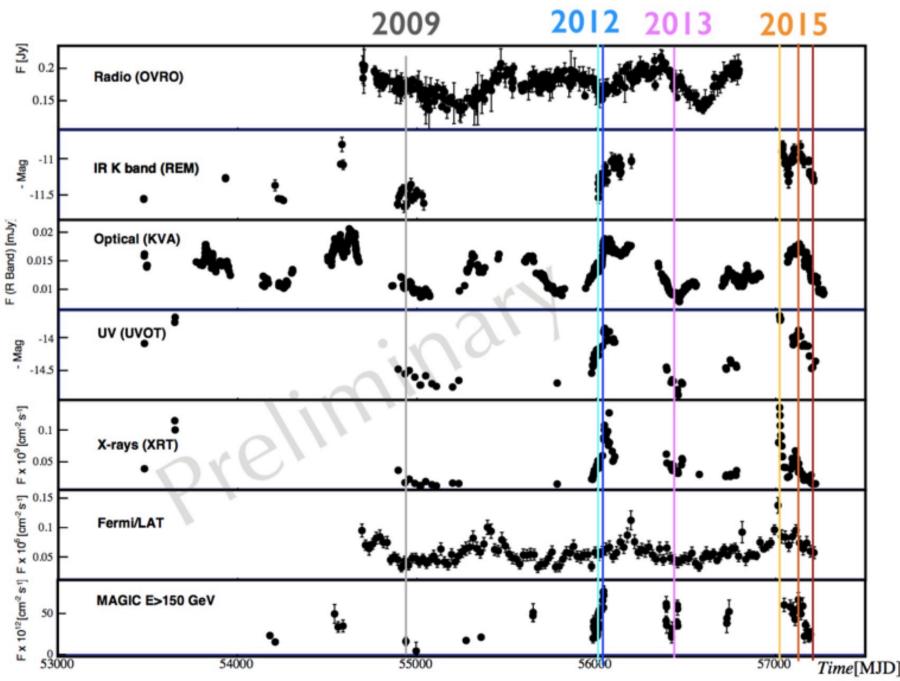
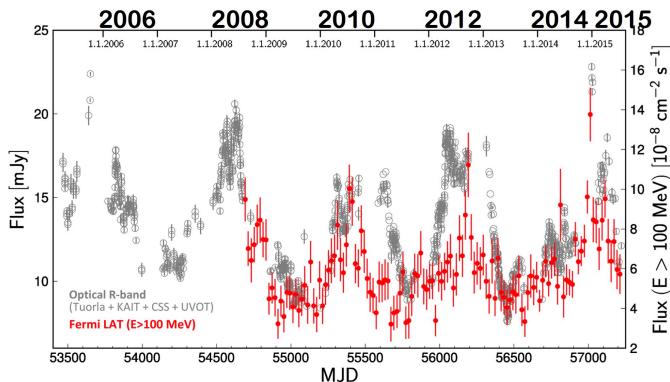
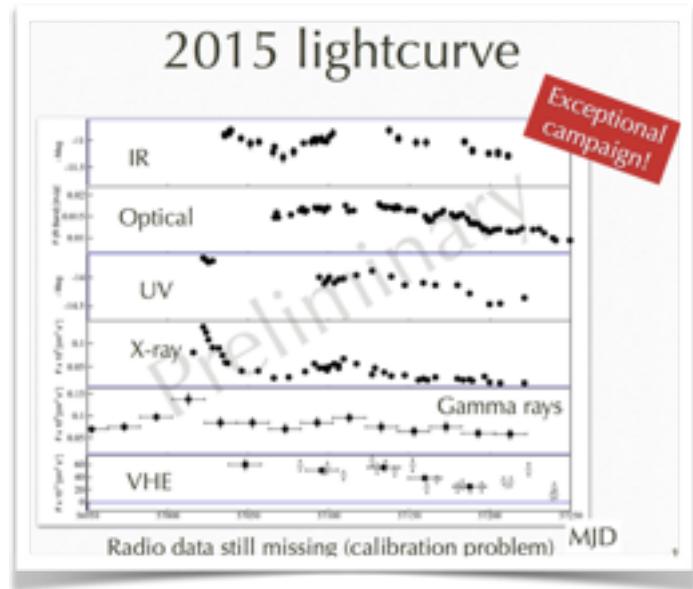
ATel #8998: Rubine Kupenaszi (Abastumani Astrophysical Observatory of the State University, Tbilisi, Georgia)  
on 27 Apr 2016; 20:33 UT  
Credibility Certification: Rubine Kupenaszi (rubine\_kupenasyan@abastumani.edu.ge)  
Subject: X-ray, flares  
Referred to by ATel # 9008

The TeV-detected BL Lac source of unknown redshift PG 1553+113 has been observed 23-times by Swift between 2011 December 24 and 2016 April 19 on the basis of our, Antonio Siemion's and Abe Falcone's TeX requests of a different priority. During this monitoring, the 0.3 - 10 keV count rate initially increased from 0.82m-0.83 cts/s to 3.07m-3.08 cts/s (recorded on 2016 April 14). The today's observation shows however the count rate of 1.83m-1.89 cts/s that is by a factor of 2.7 times lower than recorded during the previous TeX request of a higher priority on April 19. Note that the source exhibits a low X-ray brightness state during the last 1.5 months (with the count rate less than 0.84 cts/s), and since PG 1553+113 shows the advent of X-ray flare, the intensive multi-wavelength observations of this object are strongly encouraged to study instable processes and emission mechanisms in this source. Nevertheless, an increasing activity is expected in the UV-radio and gamma-ray parts of the spectrum in the framework of one-zone SMC models.



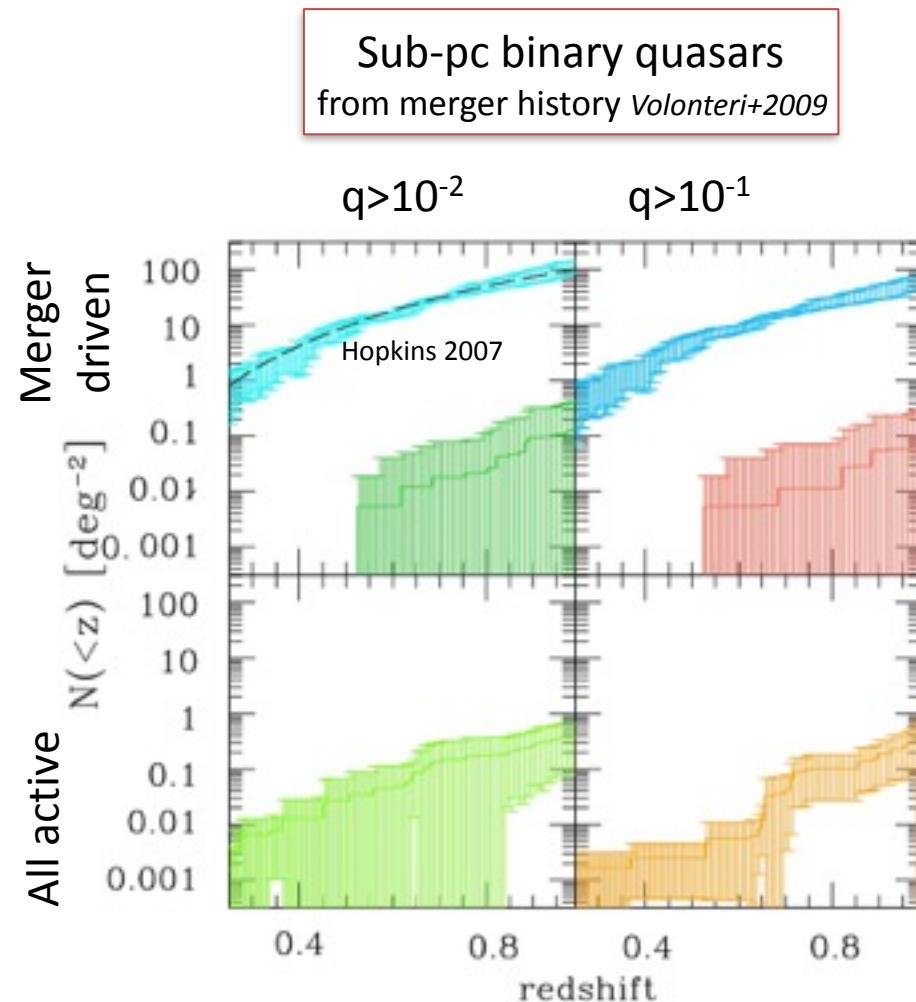
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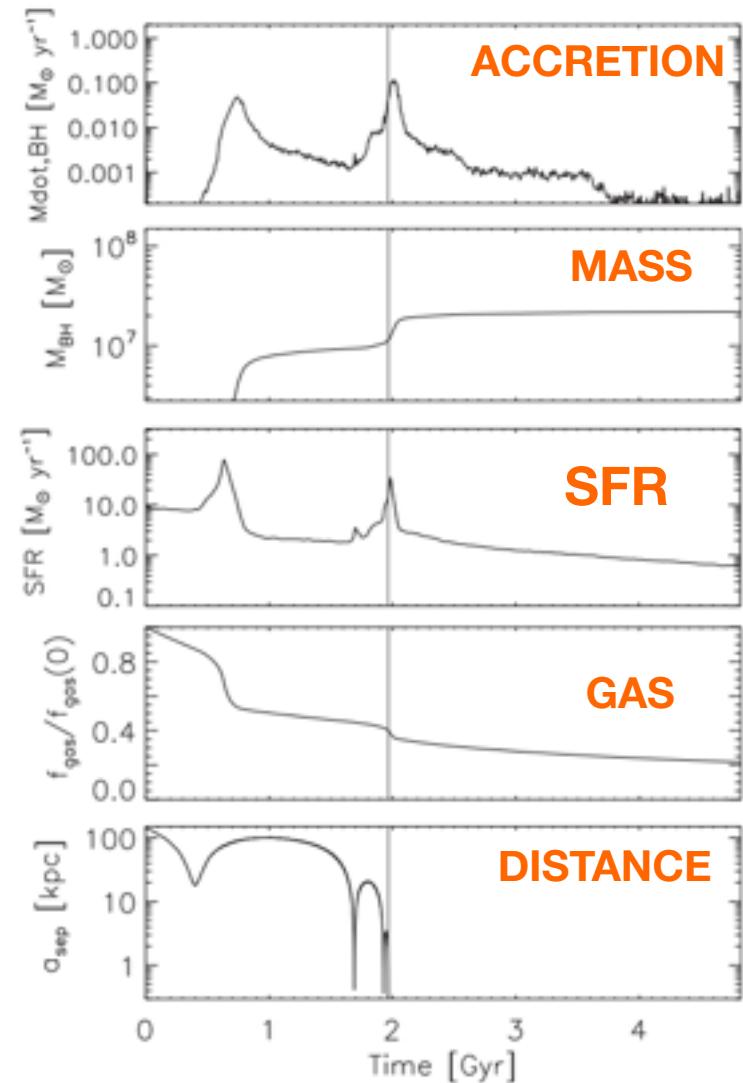
# Periodicity and SMBH binaries

- **Binary SMBH predicted by hierarchical models**
  - Prediction (Volonteri+2009): 10 over 10000 sample at  $z < 0.7$
- **Selective effects ?**
  - AGN as mergers *Fu+2014, Chiaberge+2015*
  - Evolution *Cavaliere+2002, Ajello+2014*
  - BL Lac as preferred host of SMBH binaries?



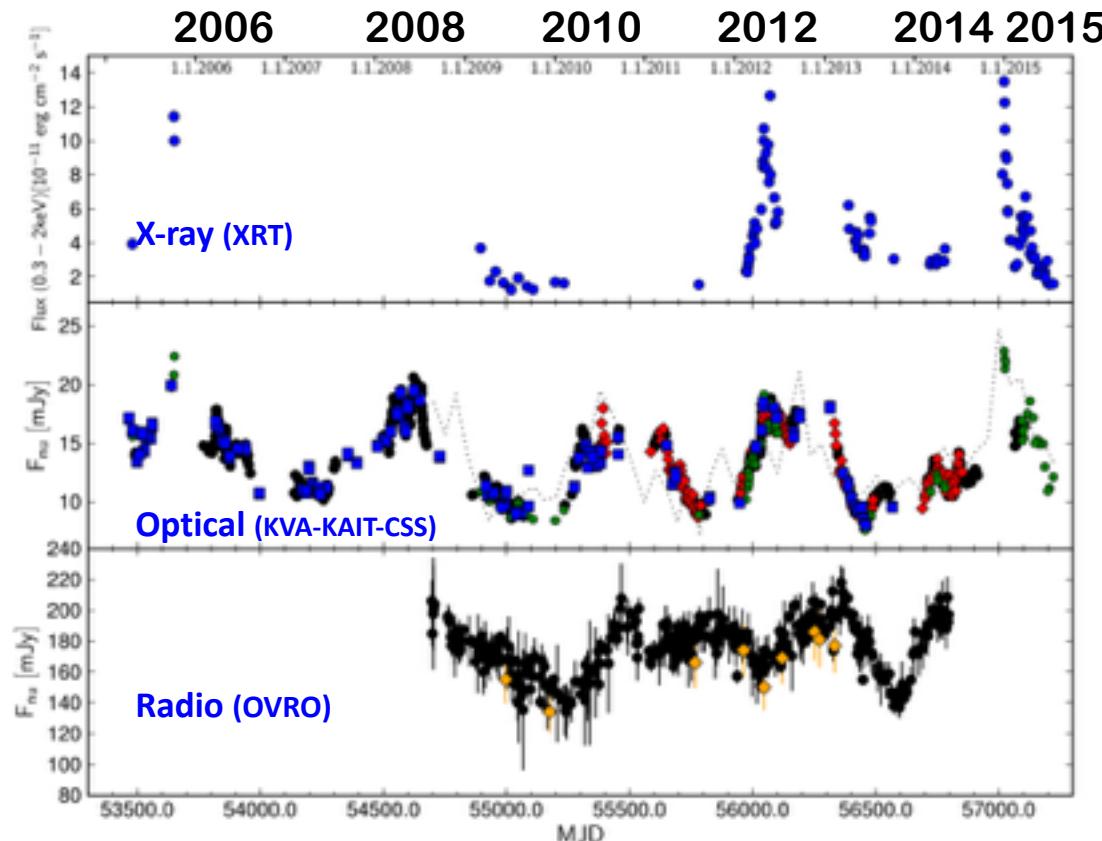
# AGN as mergers

- Mergers → SMBH accretion → AGN activity
- Higher fraction of AGN radio loud in mergers  
Fu et al. 2014, Chiaberge et al. 2015
- FSRQ → BL Lac evolution  
Cavaliere et al. 2009, Ajello et al. 2014
- BL Lac as preferred hosts of SMBH binaries?



# PG1553 periodicity: MWL

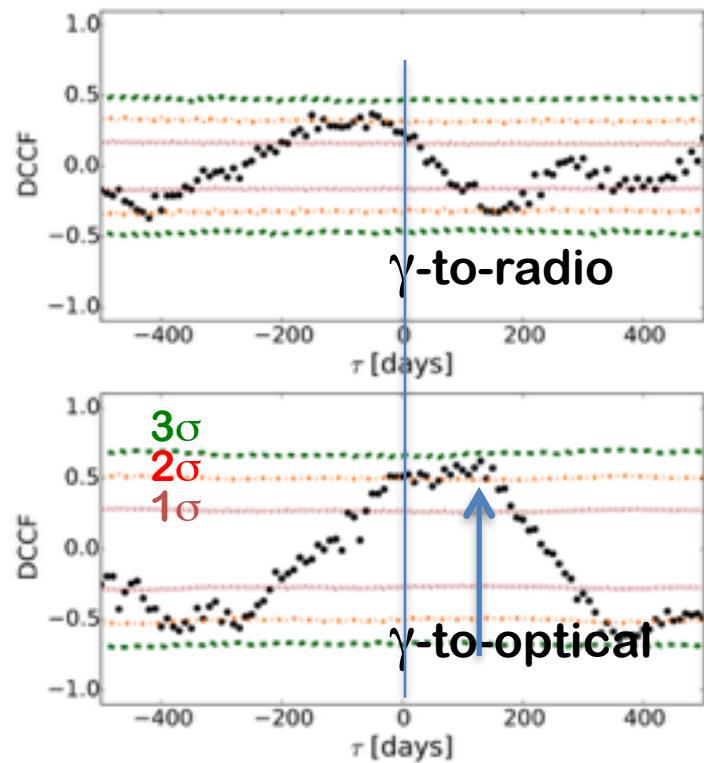
- MWL: optical, radio, X-ray
  - X-ray (XRT) too sparse



# PG1553 periodicity: time lags

Possible clues on underlying periodic process

- Radio- $\gamma$ :  $50+/-10$  days (98% CL)
- Optical- $\gamma$ : 130 to 10 days



# PG1553 periodicity: time lags

Possible clues on underlying periodic process

- Radio- $\gamma$ :  $50+/-10$  days (98% CL)
  - Optical- $\gamma$ : 130 to 10 days
    - No lag with binned opt-LC
- Time lags depend on short structures in LC
  - E.g. peaks seen in optical band not resolved in LAT
  - IACTs sensitivity may solve this!

