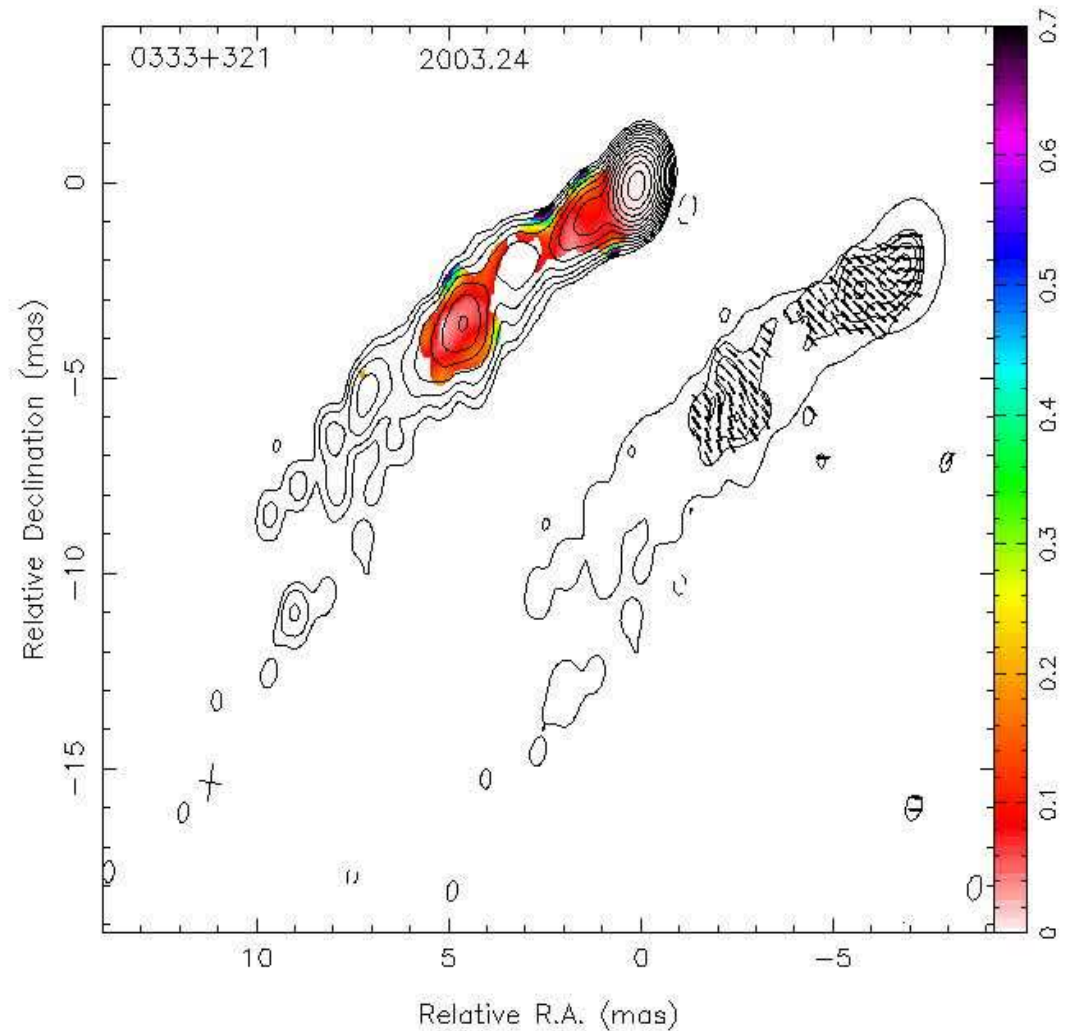


# Polarization Evolution of Parsec-Scale Jets in Active Galactic Nuclei



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# MOJAVE Collaboration

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## Monitoring Of Jets in Active Galaxies with VLBA Experiments

### Very Long Baseline Array

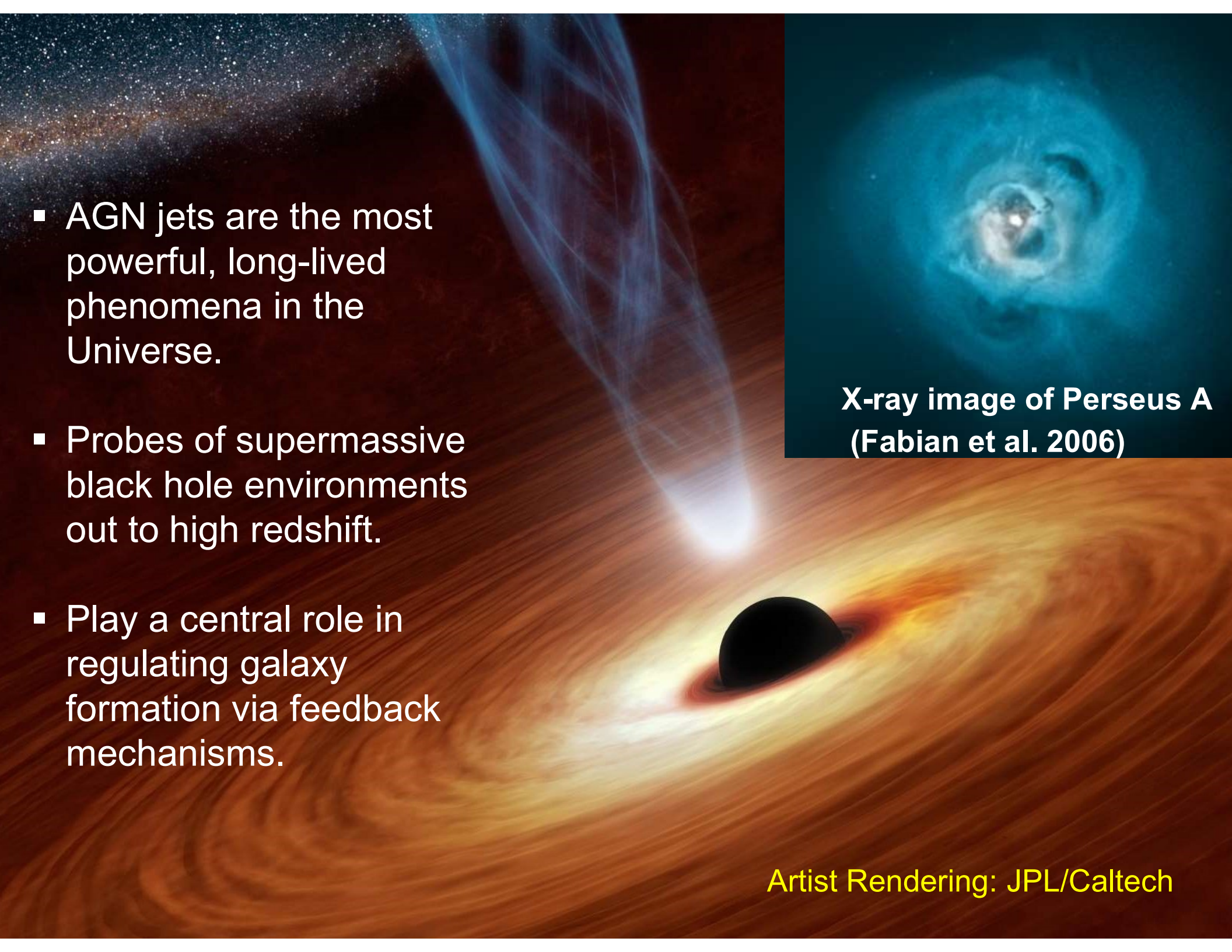




- AGN jets are the most powerful, long-lived phenomena in the Universe.
- Probes of supermassive black hole environments out to high redshift.
- Play a central role in regulating galaxy formation via feedback mechanisms.

An X-ray image of the galaxy cluster Perseus A, showing a bright, irregularly shaped central region with a complex, multi-lobed structure. The image is predominantly blue and white, with a dark background.

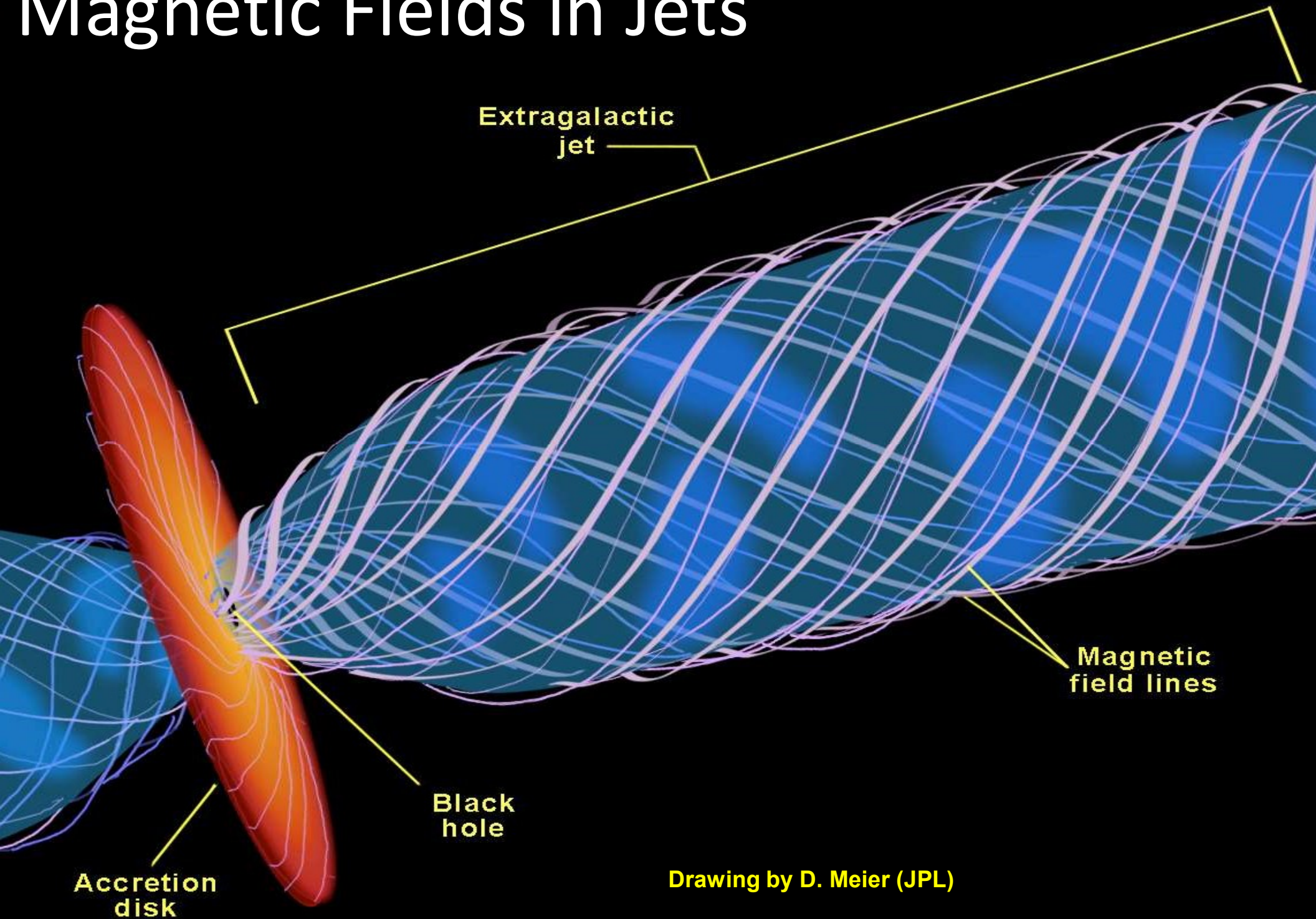
**X-ray image of Perseus A  
(Fabian et al. 2006)**

An artist's rendering of a supermassive black hole. The black hole is a dark, spherical object at the center, surrounded by a glowing, orange and yellow accretion disk. A bright, blue and white jet of light is shown emanating from the top of the black hole, extending upwards into the dark space. The background is a deep red and orange, suggesting a distant galaxy or nebula.

**Artist Rendering: JPL/Caltech**



# Magnetic Fields in Jets



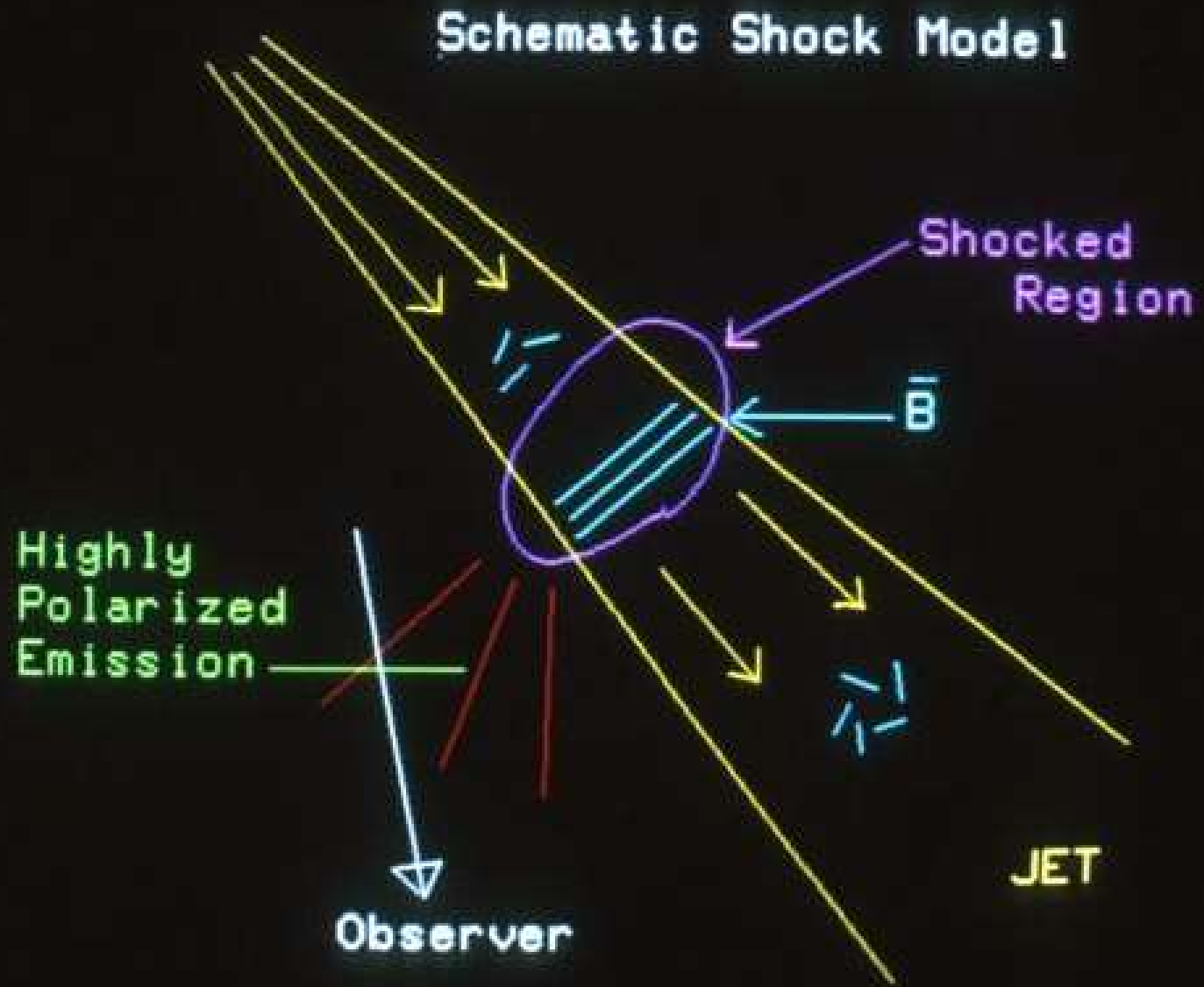
Drawing by D. Meier (JPL)

# Transverse shock model for linear polarization

Ticks = E  
vectors

Color =  
frac. pol.

Relative R.A. (mas)

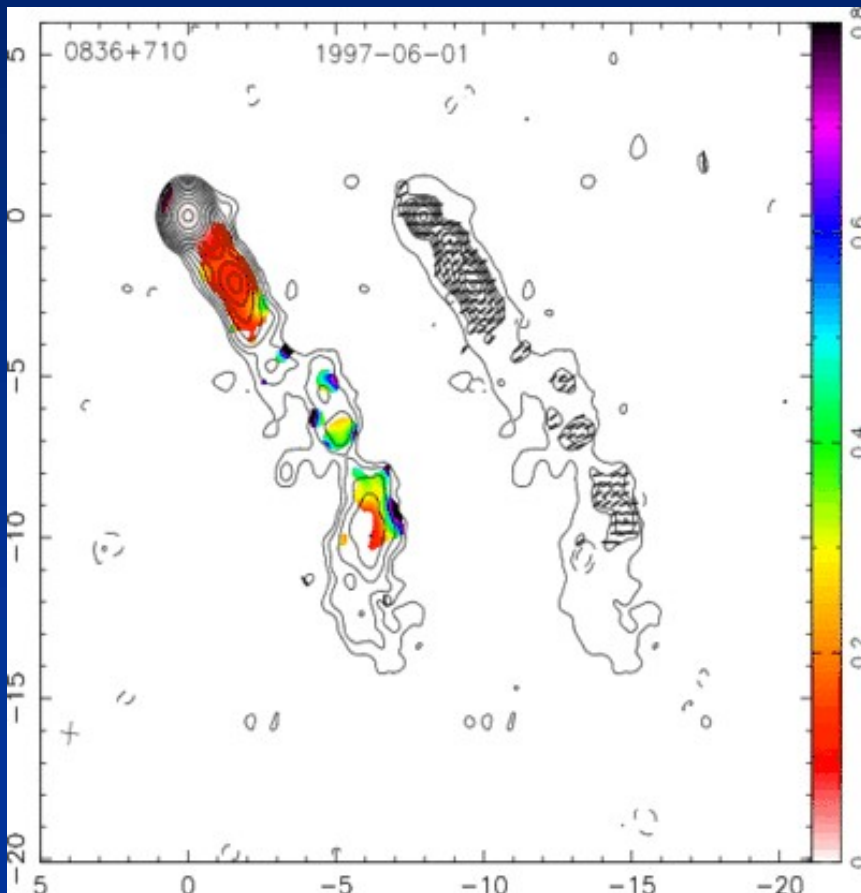


Aller et al. 1985

# AGN Jets and the VLBA

Only instrument capable of full polarization time lapse imaging on milliarcsecond (parsec) scales.

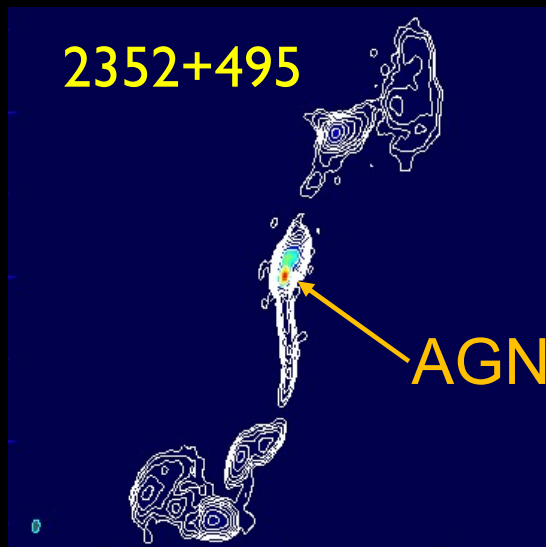
Polarization images probe the degree of magnetic field order and its orientation in the jet, as well as plasma properties.





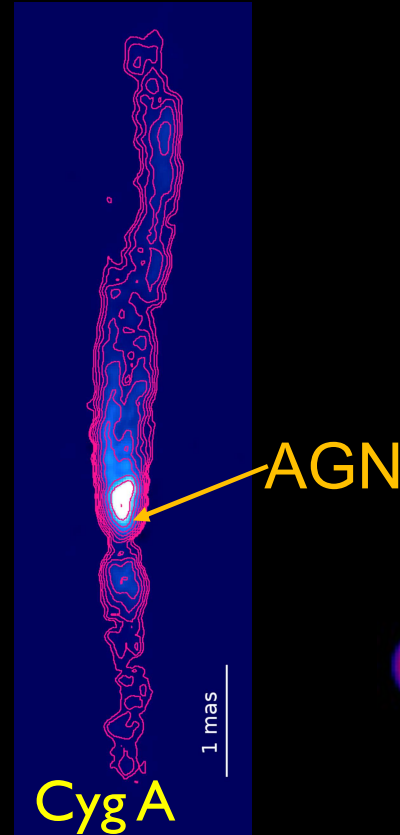
# AGN Jets on Parsec Scales

Young Radio Source



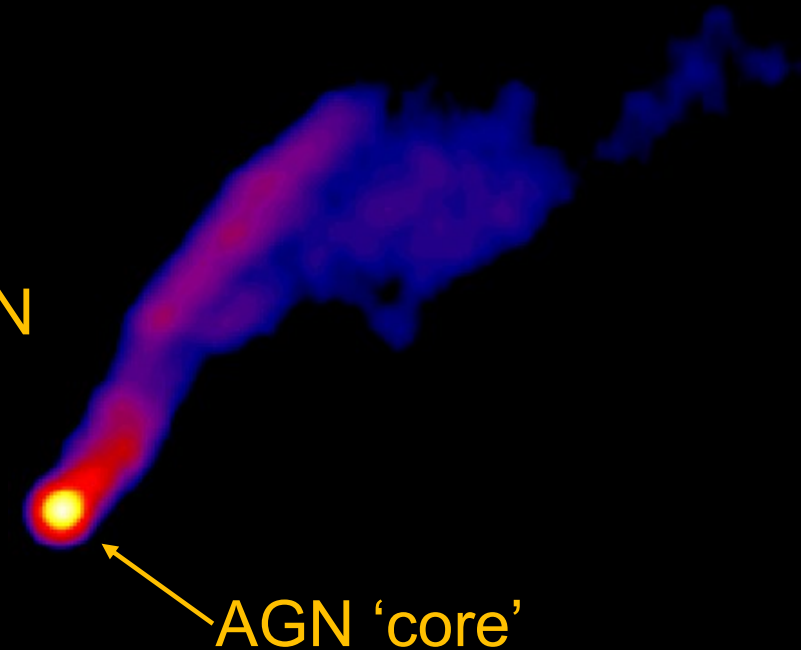
- Recently active jets
- Strongly emitting lobes
- Slow advance speeds
- Usually depolarized

Radio Galaxy



- Two-sided jets
- Slow speeds
- Strongly depolarized

Blazar

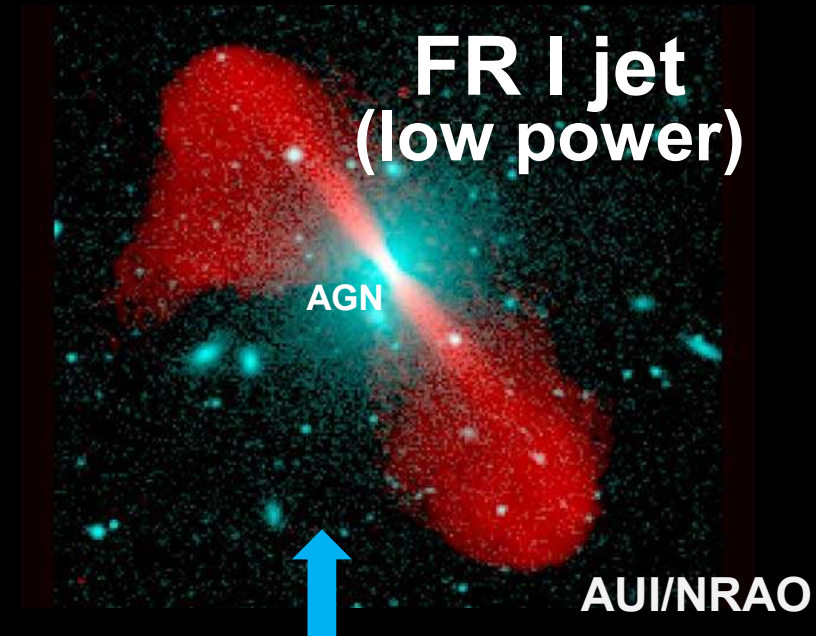


- De-boosted counterjet
- Polarized (lin. and circ.)
- Very compact core ( $T_b > 10^{12}$  K) and speeds  $> c$
- Common  $\gamma$ -ray emitters

# Blazar Flavors: Quasars and BL Lacs

## Quasars:

- broad optical emission lines
- high power jets seen end-on



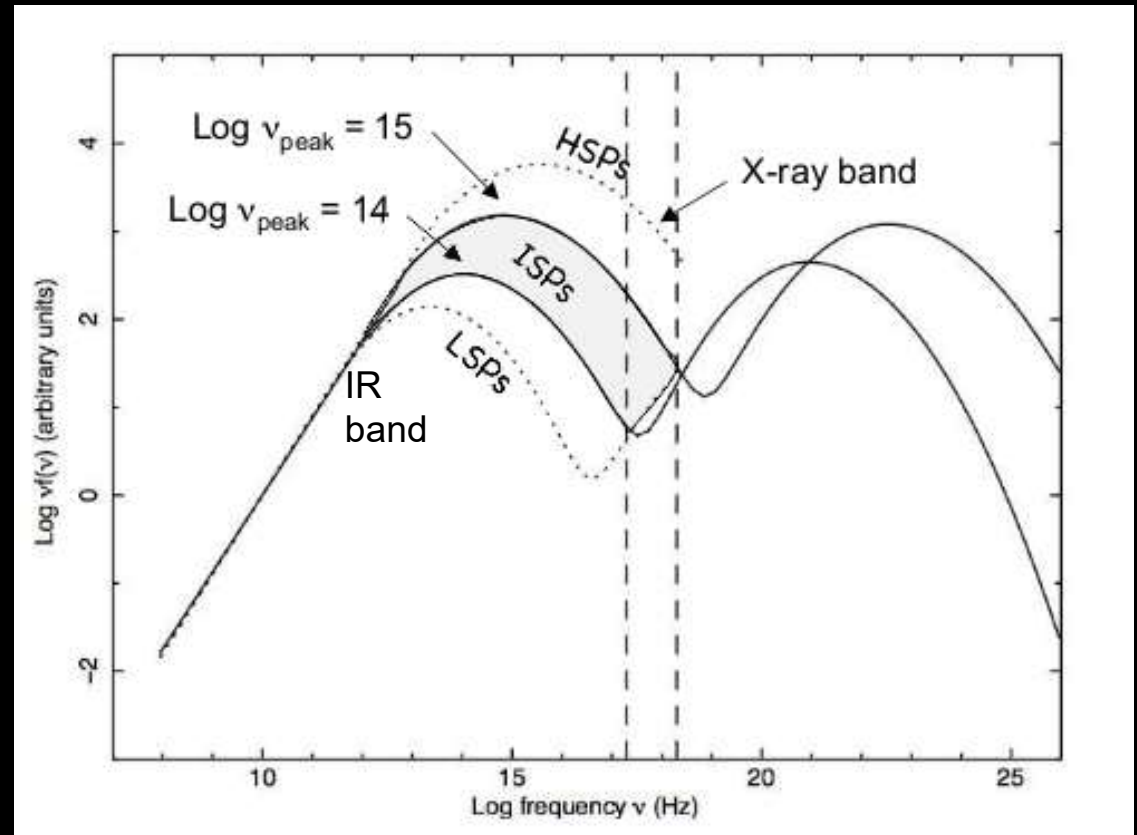
## BL Lacertae objects:

- weak/absent broad emission lines
- low power jets seen end-on



# Classifying Beamed Jets

- Only BL Lacs have synchrotron peaks above  $10^{14}$  Hz:
- Low rate, inefficiently radiating accretion flow, thus no optically thick accretion disk or broad line region.
- Broad line photons in quasars are responsible for Compton cooling of synchrotron electrons.
- GeV and TeV gamma-ray catalogs are heavily dominated by HSP BL Lacs

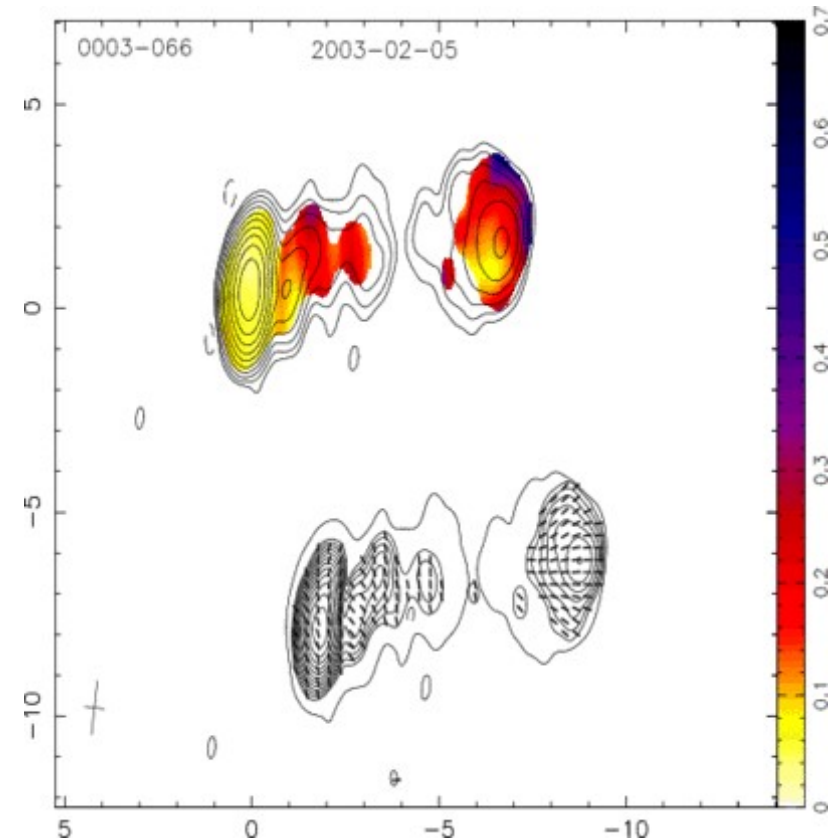


- The VLBA has identified fundamental differences in the jets of quasars and (LSP, ISP, HSP) BL Lacs.

# MOJAVE VLBA Program

- Regular observations of radio-bright AGN
  - ~100 currently monitored
- Milliarcsec-resolution images at 15 GHz
  - continuous time baselines on many sources back to 1994
  - full polarization since 2002
  - 8000 images of over 400 AGN in on-line archive:

[www.physics.purdue.edu/astro/MOJAVE](http://www.physics.purdue.edu/astro/MOJAVE)



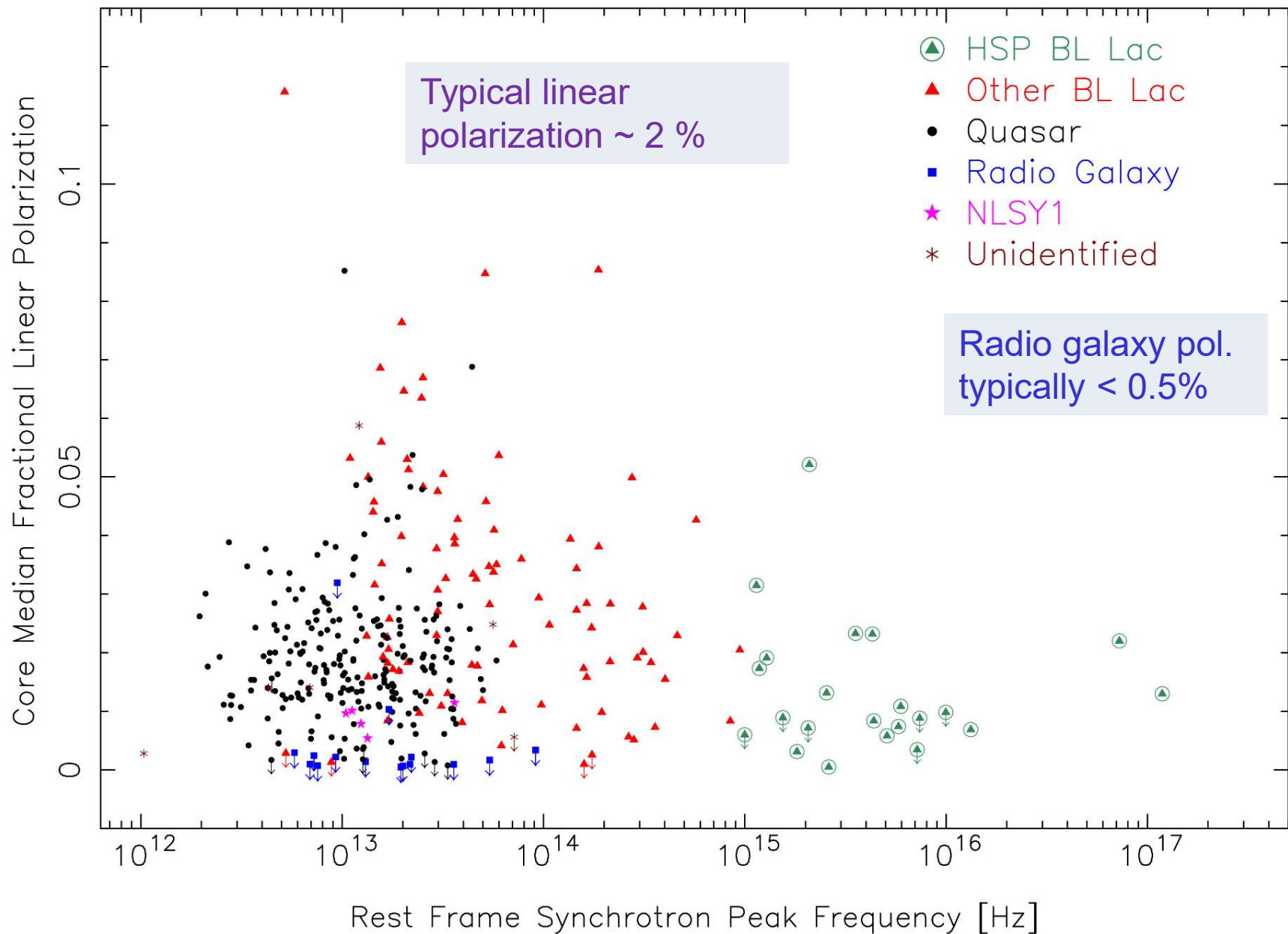
Blazar 0003-066 at 15 GHz

Colors: fractional linear polarization

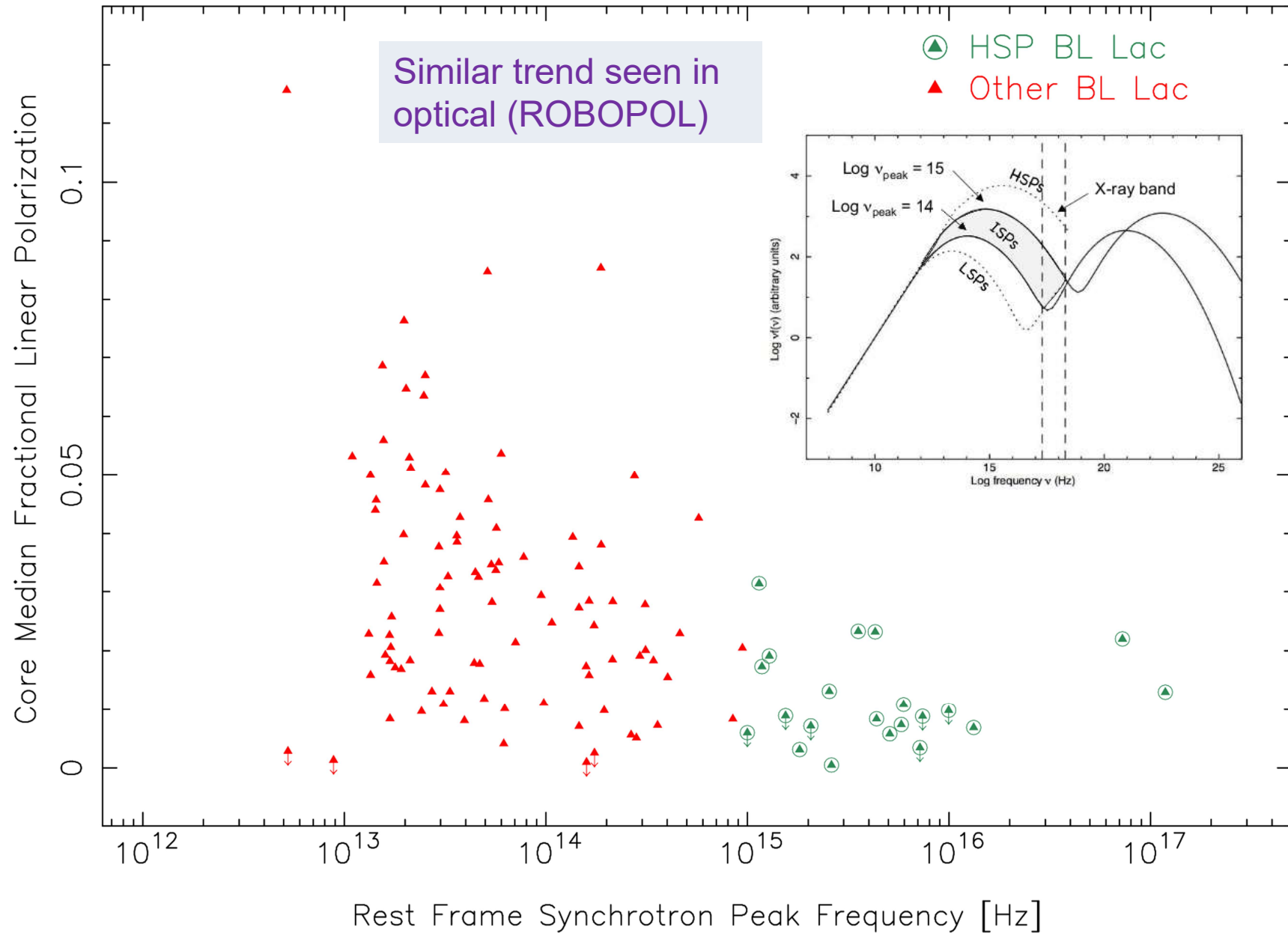
# **Statistical Trends: AGN Jet Cores**



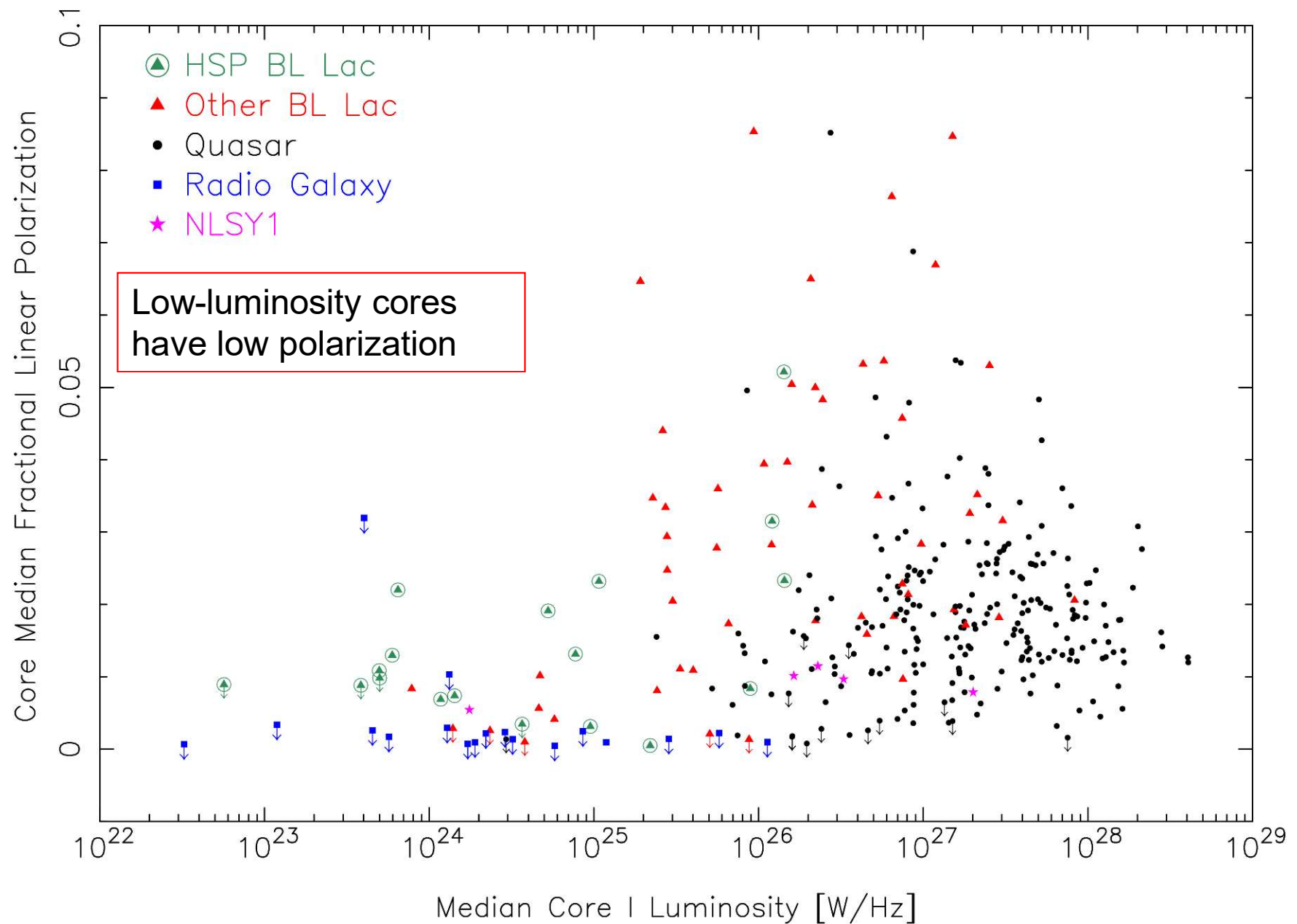
# Fractional Linear Polarization of AGN Cores



# Fractional Linear Polarization of AGN Cores

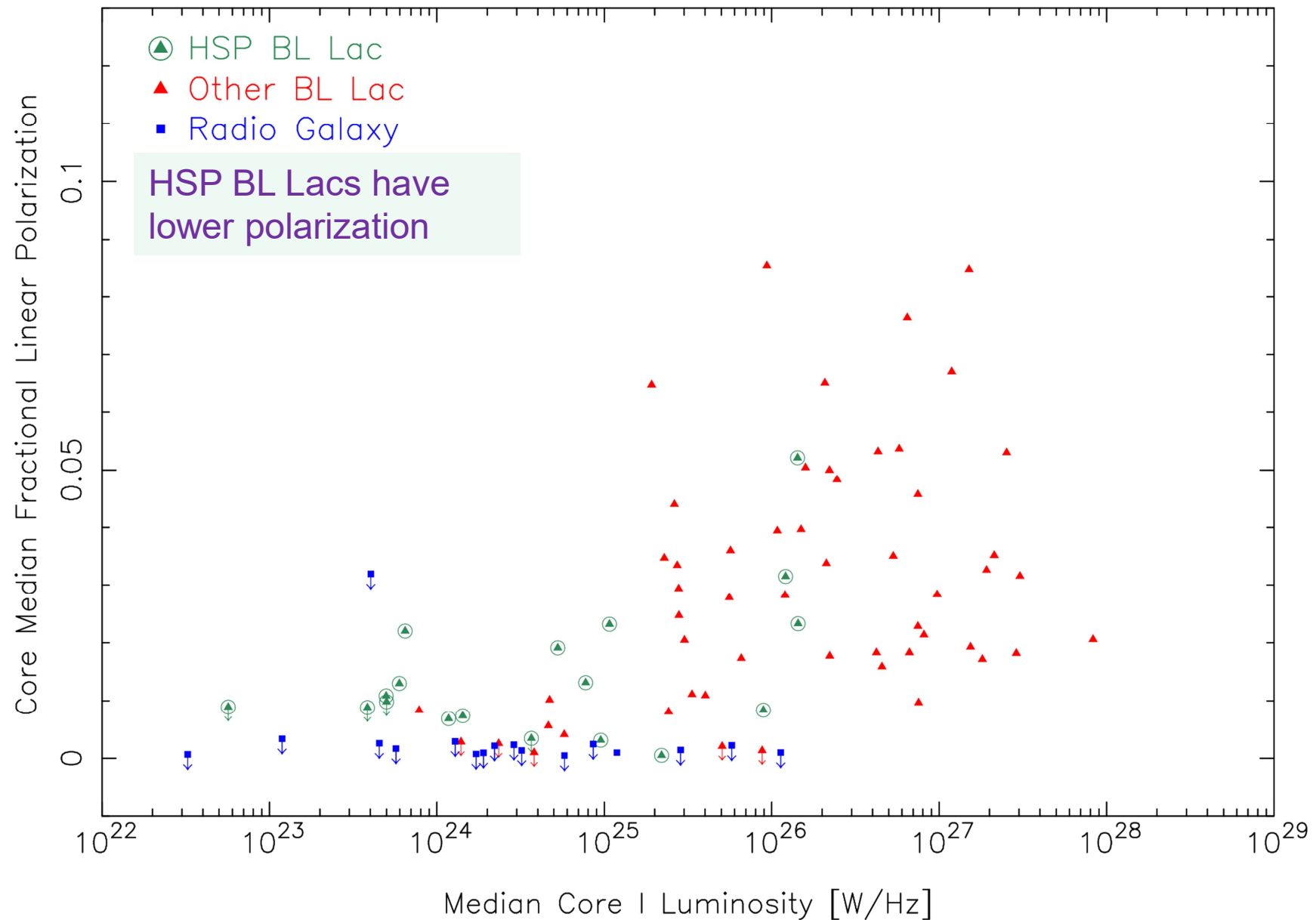


# Core Polarization vs. Luminosity



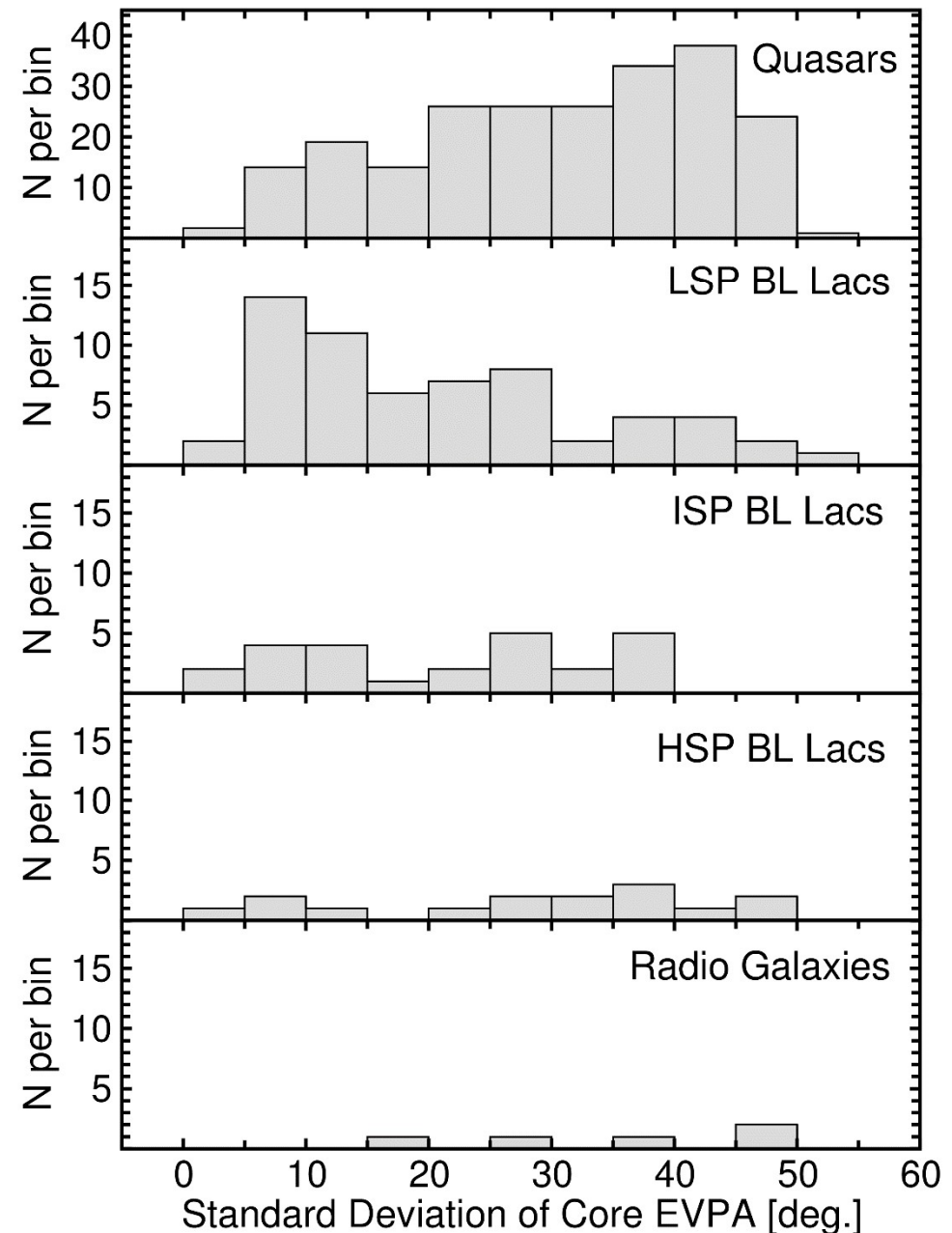


# Core Polarization vs. Luminosity

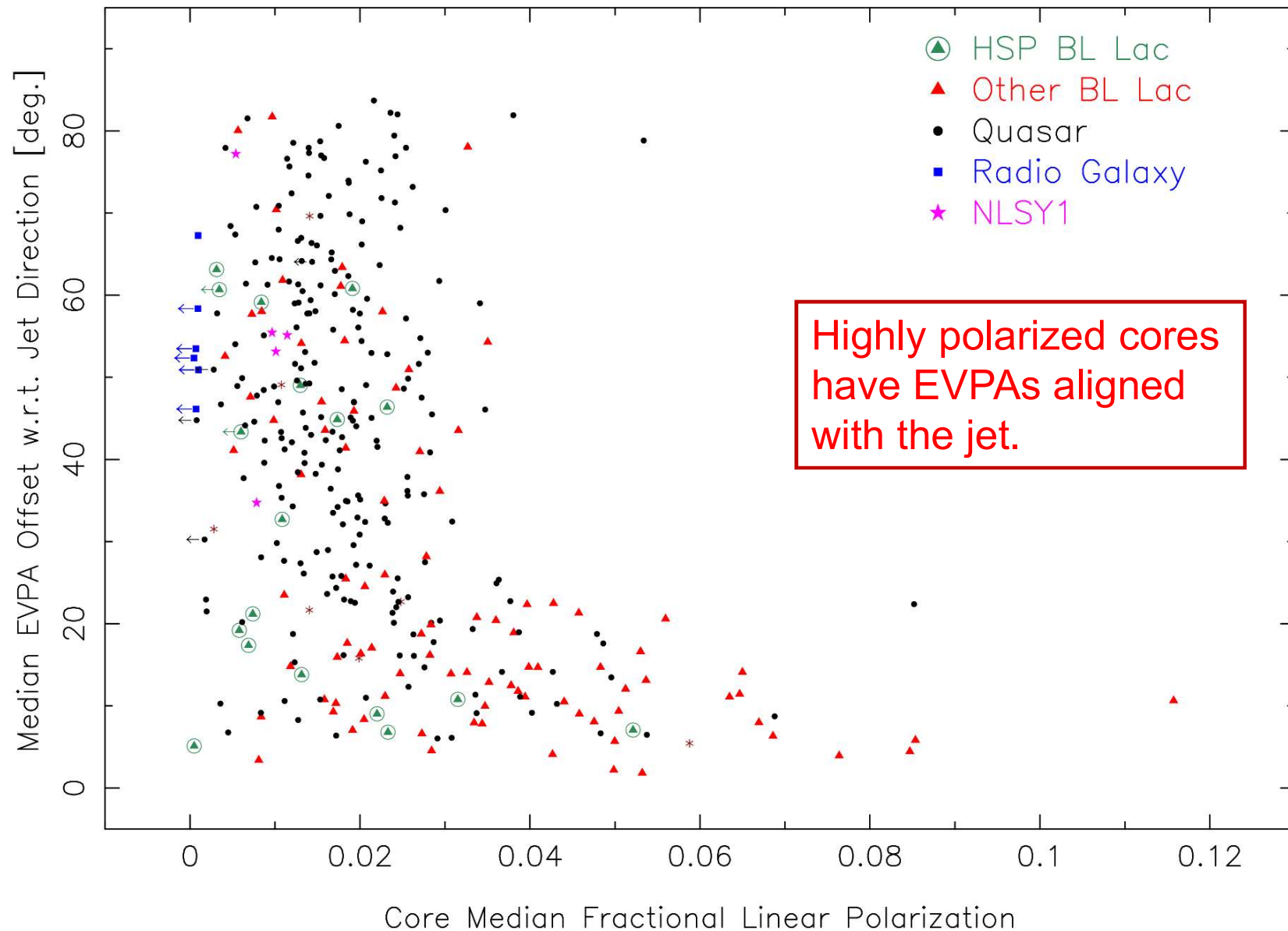


# Stability of Core EVPAs

- 47% of the AGN jet cores have at least half their electric vector position angle (EVPA) measurements within  $\pm 10^\circ$  of a preferred direction.
- Occasional large changes in EVPA, perhaps associated with rotation events.
- LSP BL Lacs have more stable EVPAs than quasars.
- All of the most highly polarized cores have stable EVPAs.



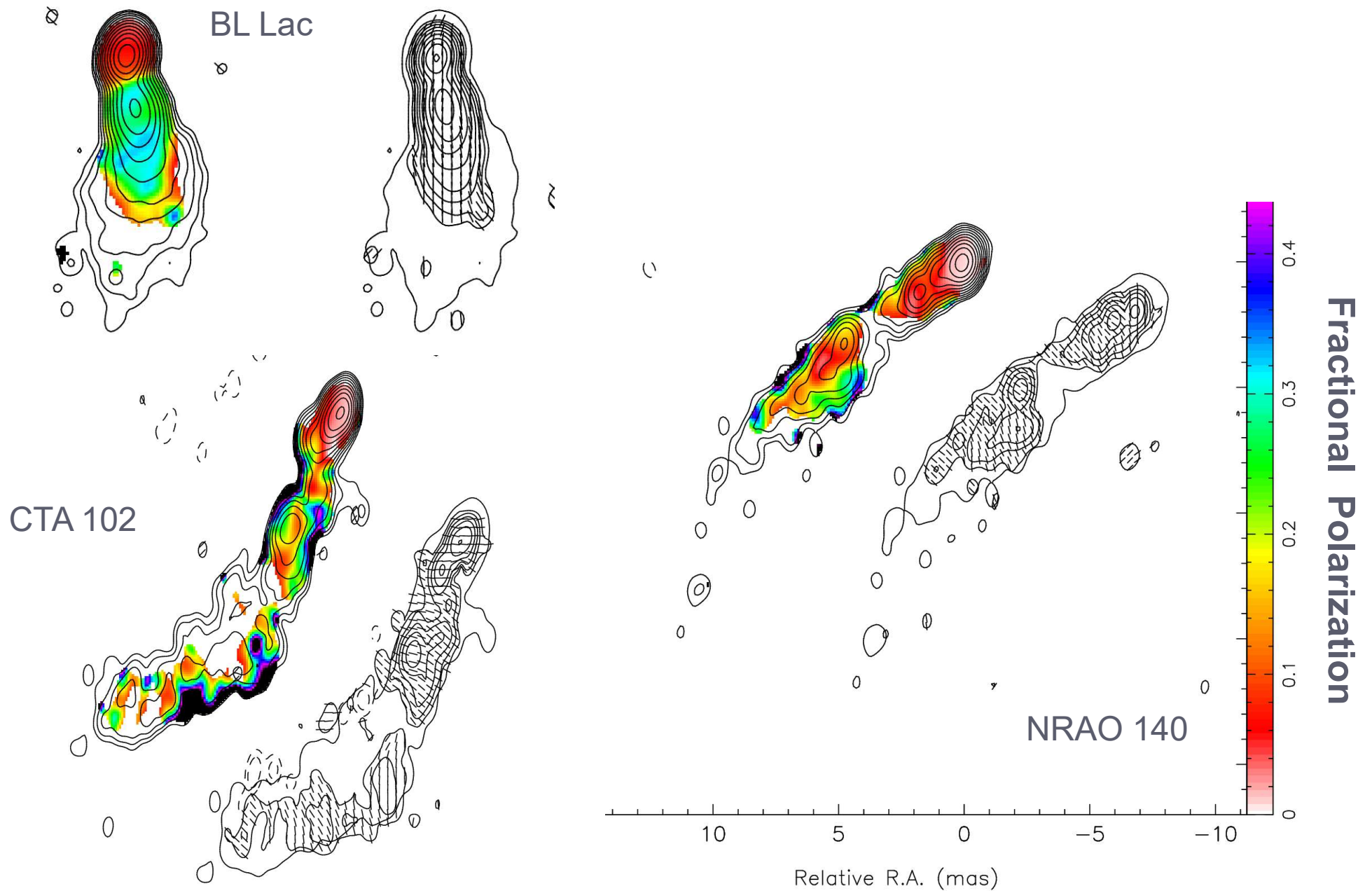
# Electric Vector Direction and the Jet



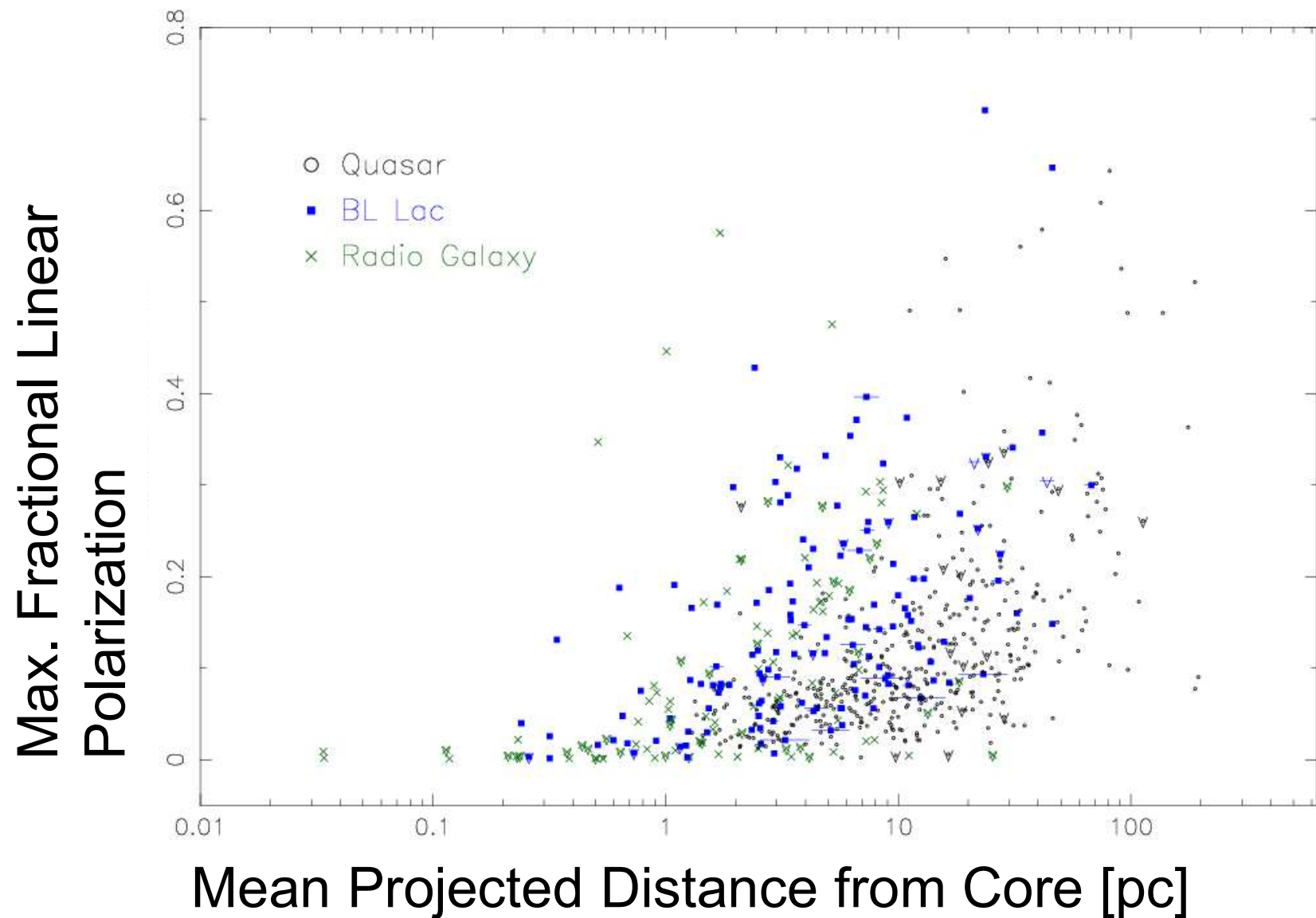


# **Statistical Trends: Downstream Jet Features**

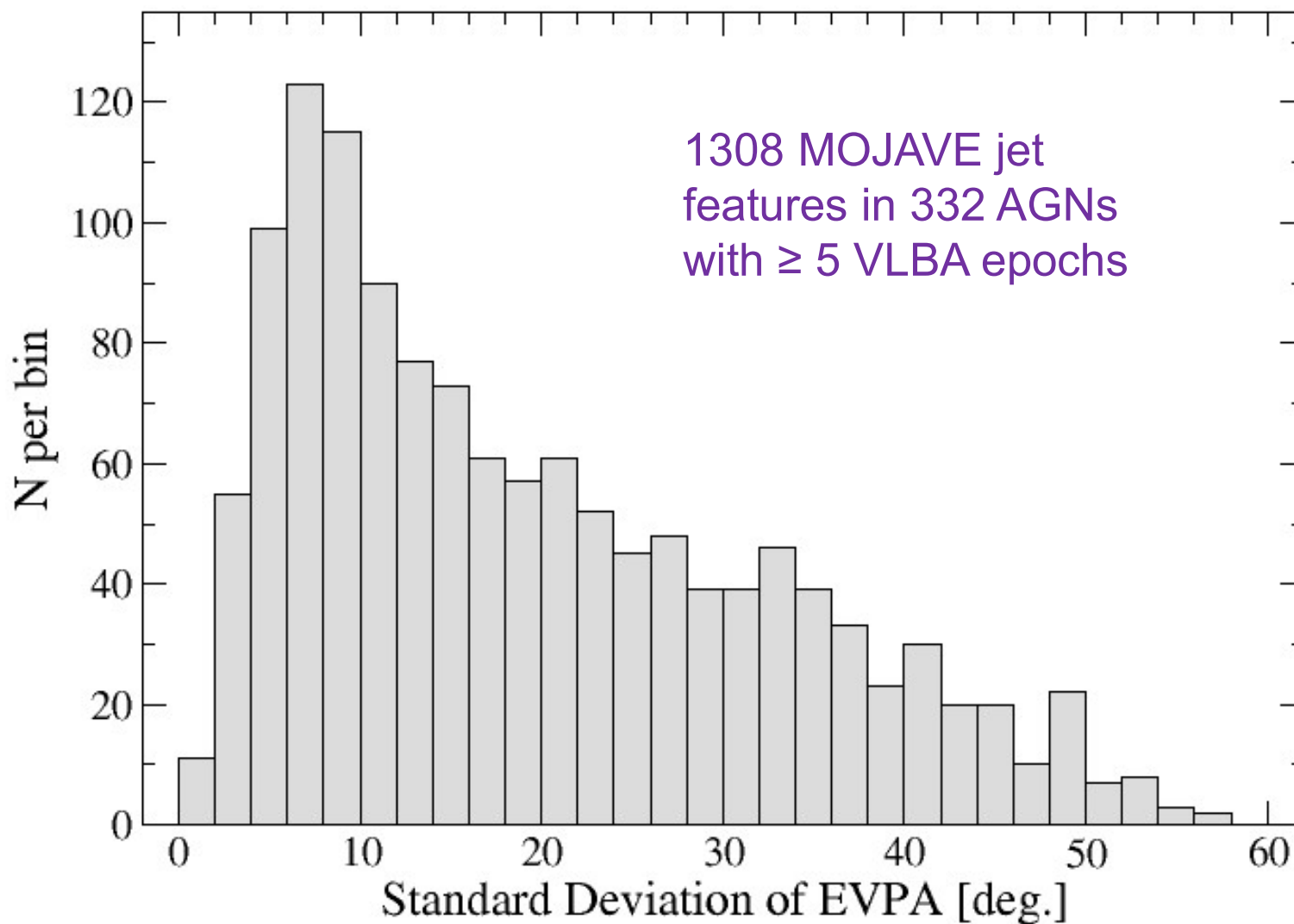
# Increasing Field Order Downstream



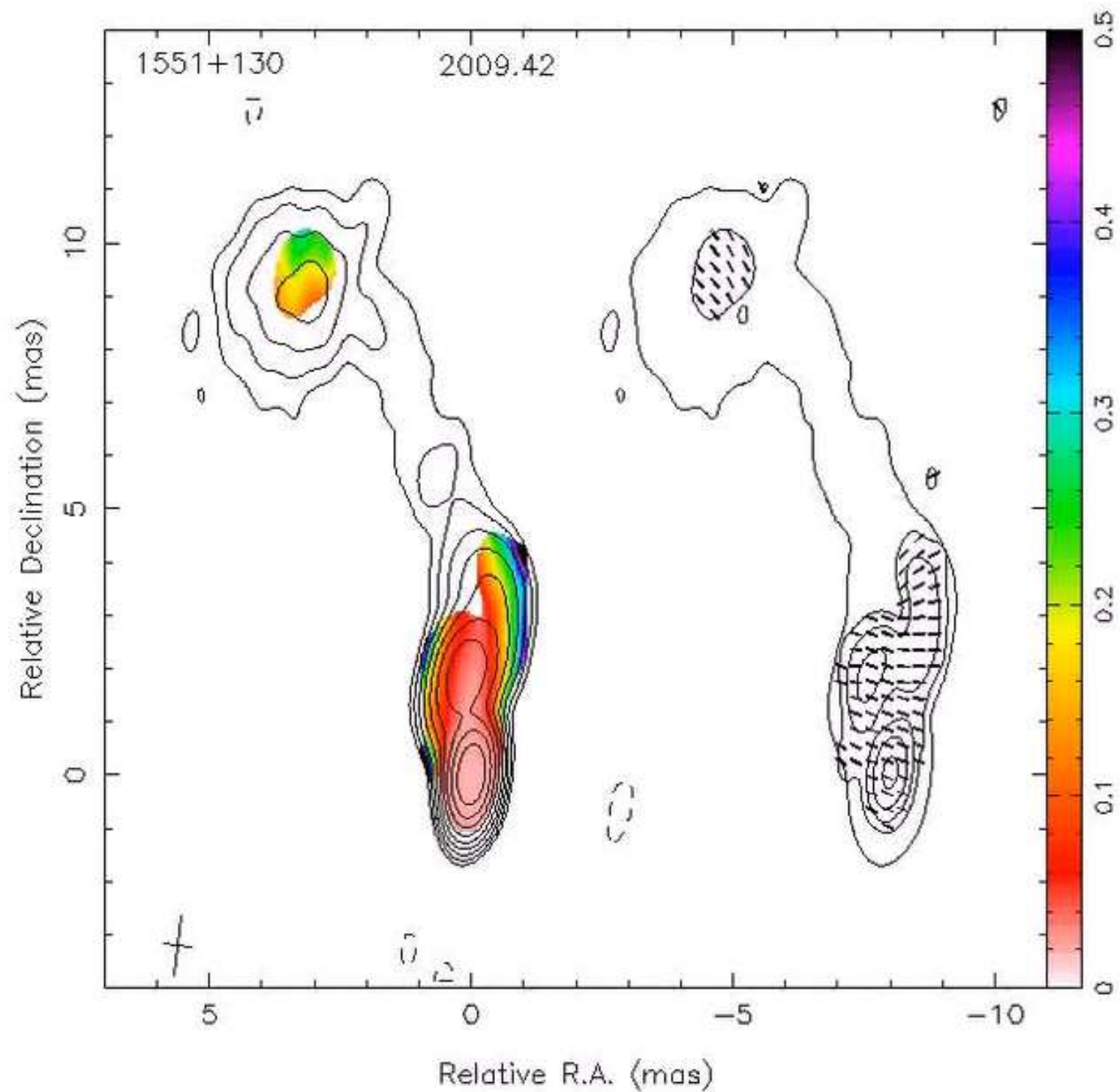
# Evolution of Magnetic Field Order

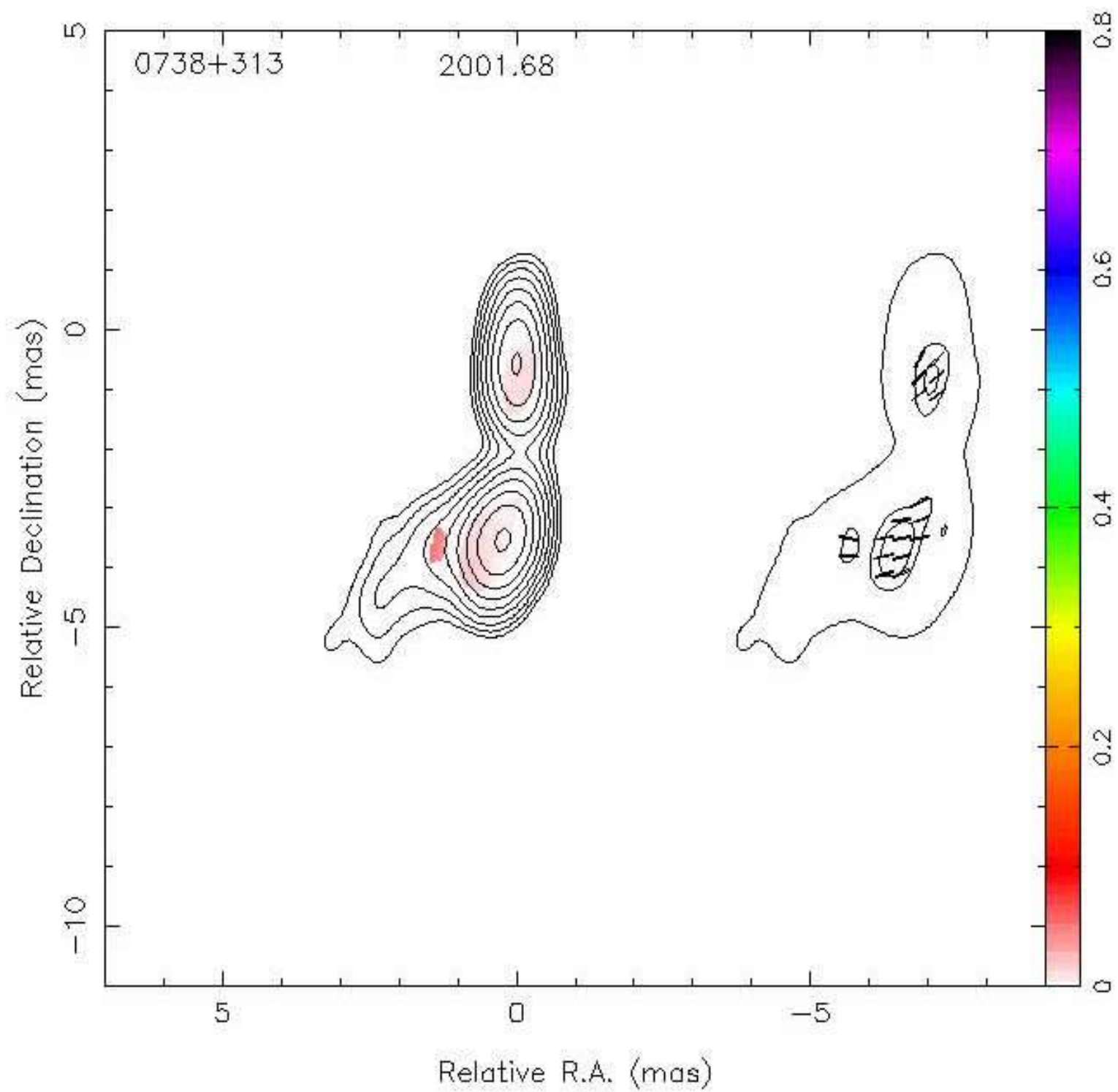


# Stability of Downstream EVPAs

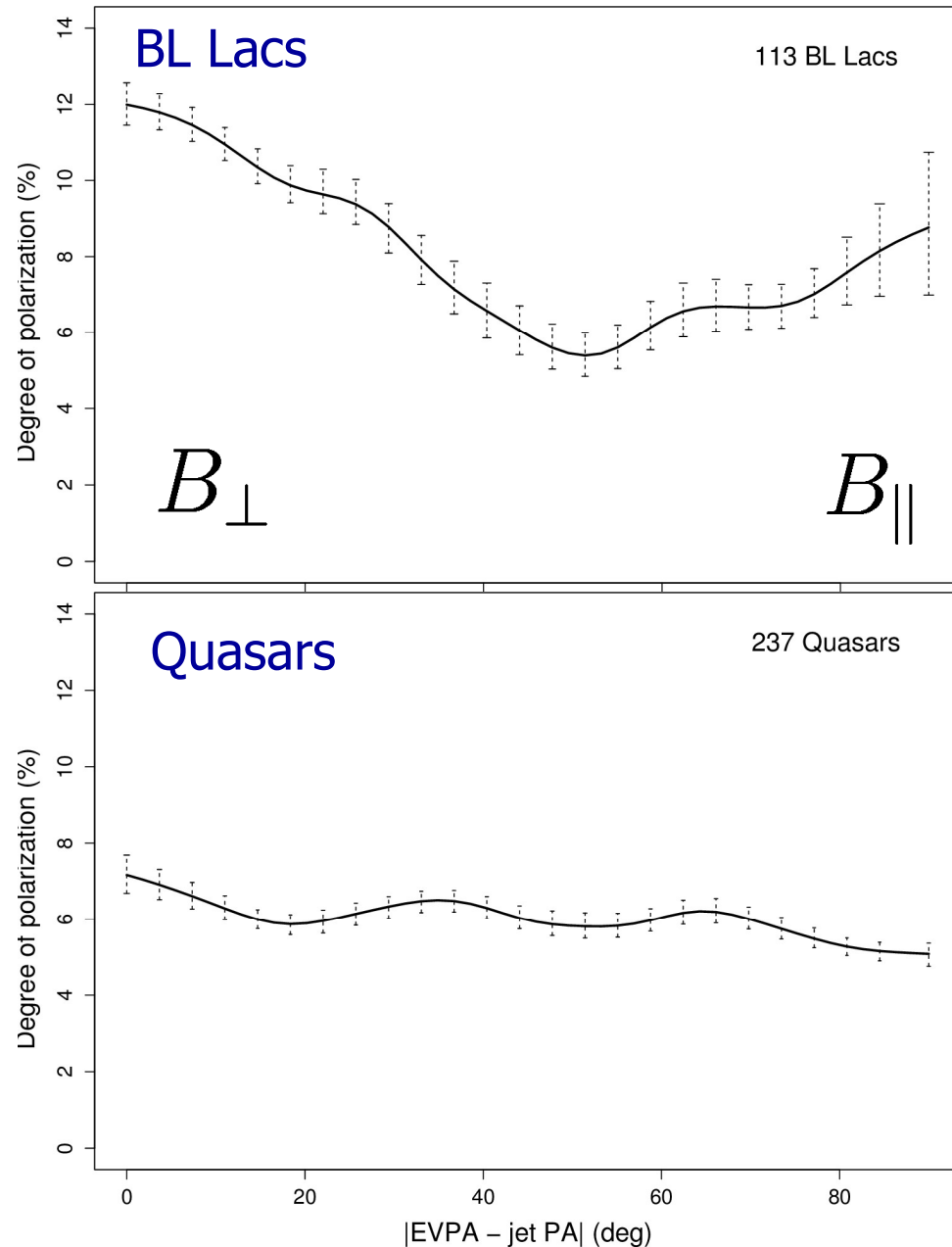






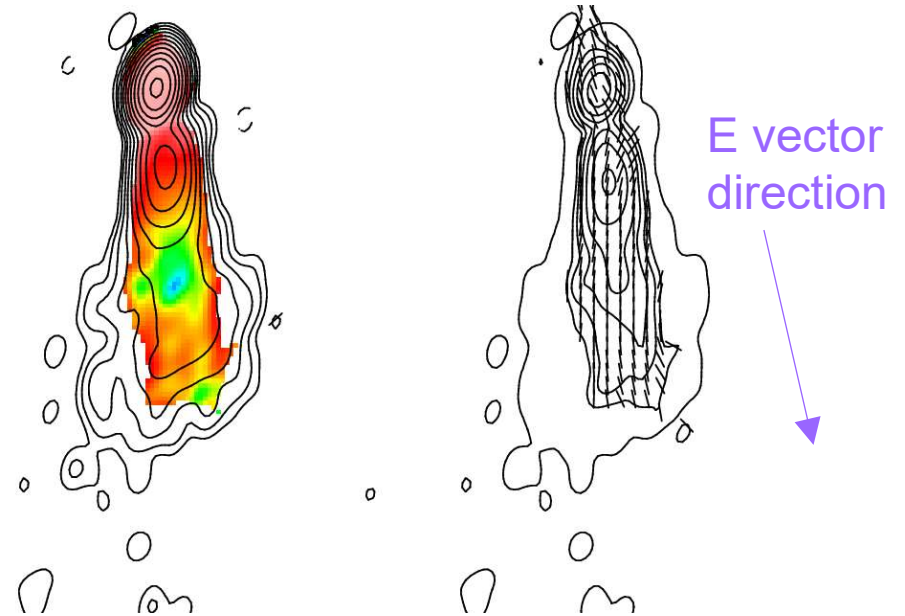


# Downstream EVPA w.r.t. Jet



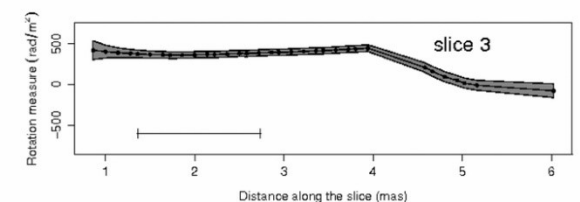
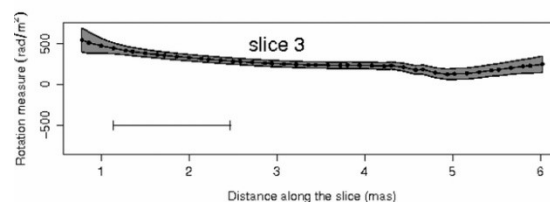
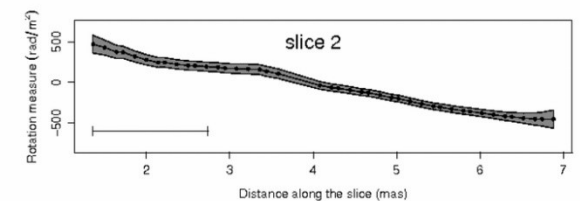
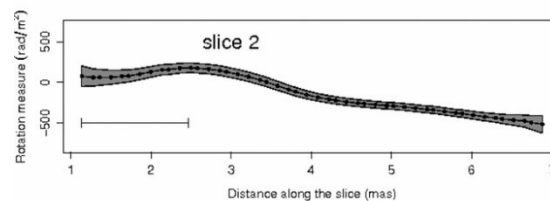
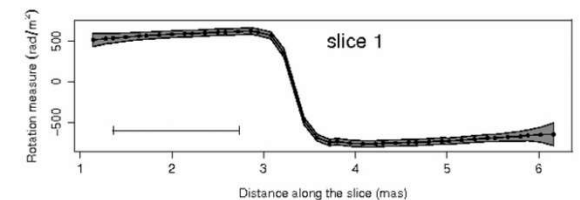
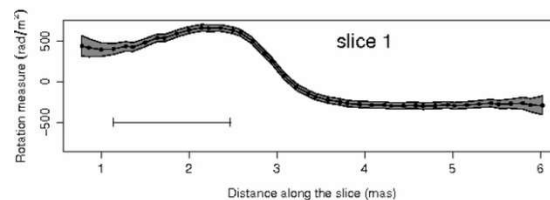
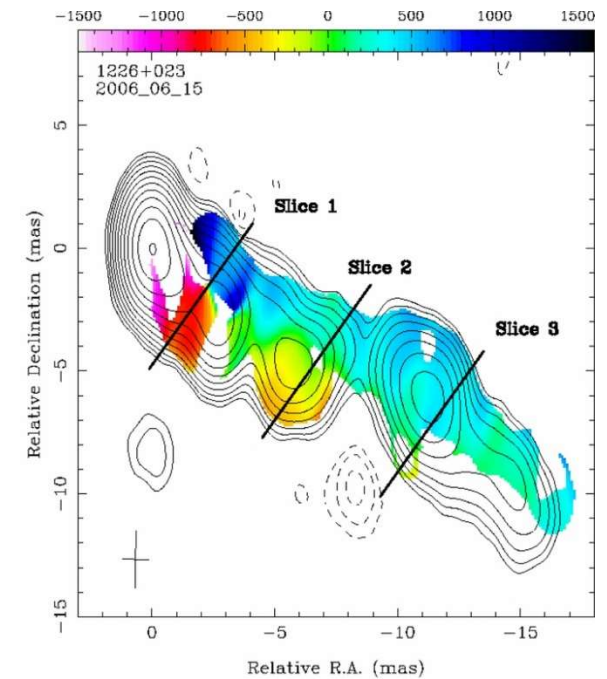
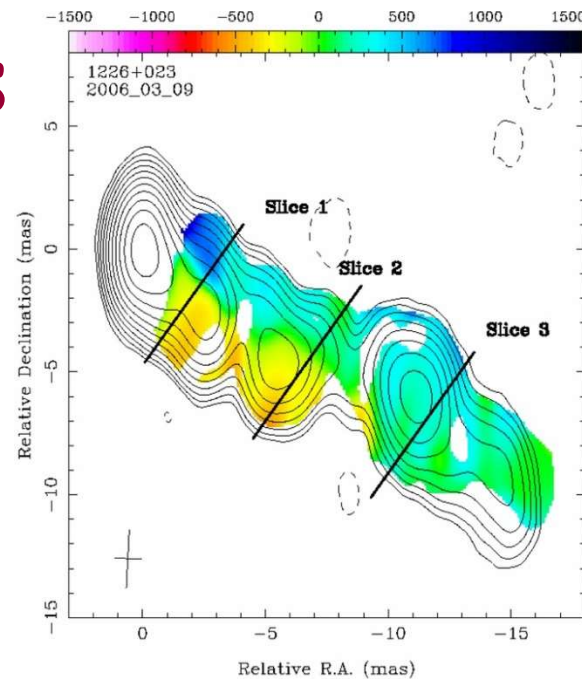
Different optical classes show different behavior:

- stronger  $B_{\perp}$  for BL Lacs
- no preference for Quasars



# Helical B Fields

- Time-variable helical field signatures found in transverse Faraday rotation measure gradients (e.g., Hovatta et al. 2012; Asada et al. 2002)
- Predicted in some numerical jet production models involving initially Poynting-dominated flows that show efficient conversion to kinetic energy flux (Vlahakis & Königl 2004, Kommissarov et al. 2007, Lyubarsky 2009)





# Circular Polarization

- Single dish studies indicate CP levels only of a few per cent.
- MOJAVE VLBA studies (Homan et al. 2006, 2017):
  - Typically at 0.3 – 0.7 % level, only in bright core feature
  - Only 1/3 of sample have CP detections
  - Large majority show a preferred CP sign over time – indicative of field helicity/geometry?
- Production mechanisms:
  - intrinsic synchrotron CP (low since  $\propto 1/\gamma_e$ )
  - Faraday conversion by emitting or intervening plasma
  - interstellar scintillation
- Only a few strong AGN studied in CP: e.g., 3C 279, 3C 84, PKS 2126-158; no consensus on dominant mechanism(s).

# Summary

The VLBA is the only instrument capable of regular magnetic field studies of AGN jets on parsec scales.

- MOJAVE program spans 20 years and over 400 AGN.

Near the jet base:

- magnetic fields are less ordered, with low linear polarization ( $\sim 2\%$ ) and circular polarization ( $< 1\%$ ).
- electric vectors show preferred direction  $\sim 50\%$  of the time.
- rapid changes in electric vector angle can occur.

Downstream, field order increases (to 20 - 40% linear pol.):

- electric vectors more stable and in BL Lacs, are generally aligned with jet

Helical field and transverse shock interpretations are both viable.