

J1048+7143: A SUPERMASSIVE BLACK HOLE BINARY CANDIDATE

RUB

Ilja Jaroschewski

Cosmic Rays and Neutrinos
in the Multi-Messenger Era

Collaborators:

Emma Kun,
Julia Becker Tjus,
Silke Britzen,

...

DFG

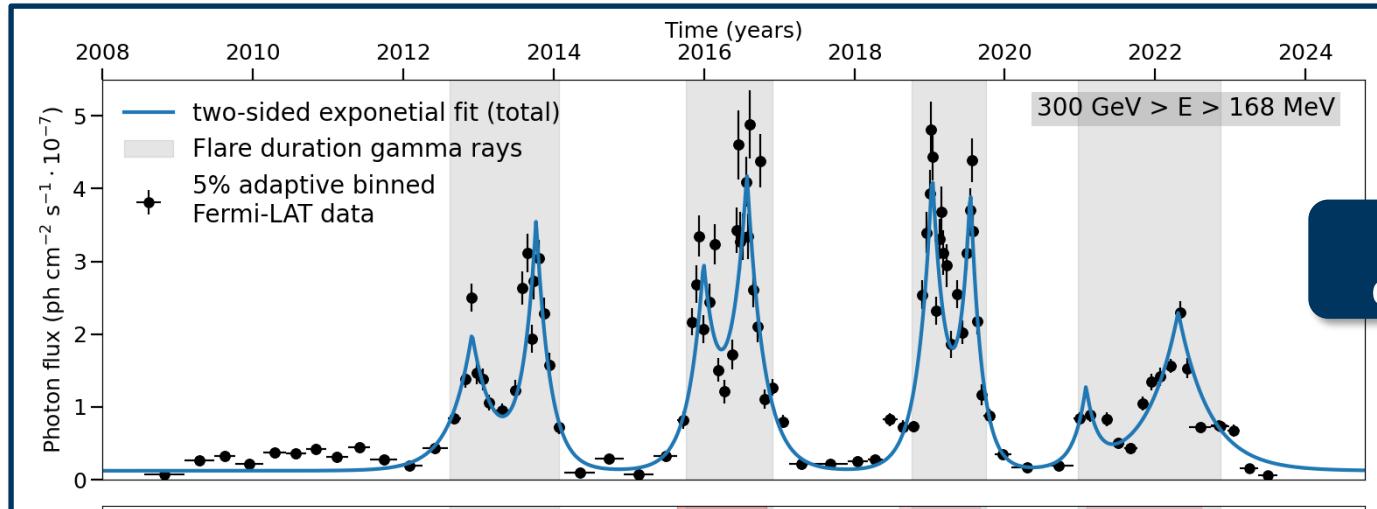
MICRO • SFB1491

cea

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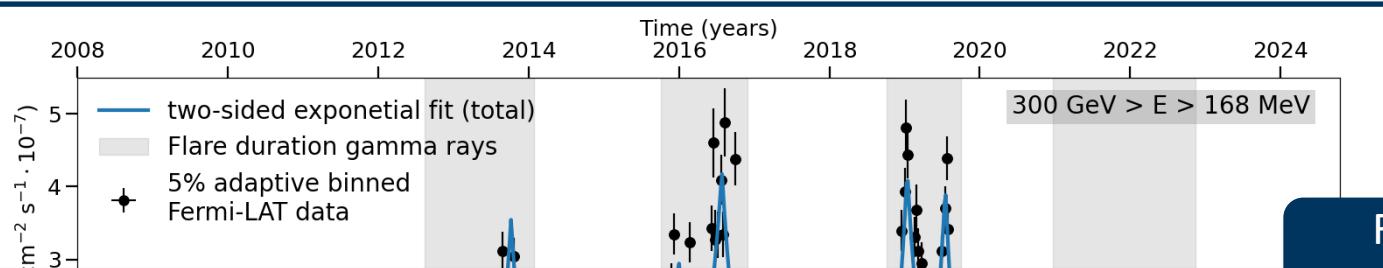
Gamma-Ray Light Curve

J1048+7143

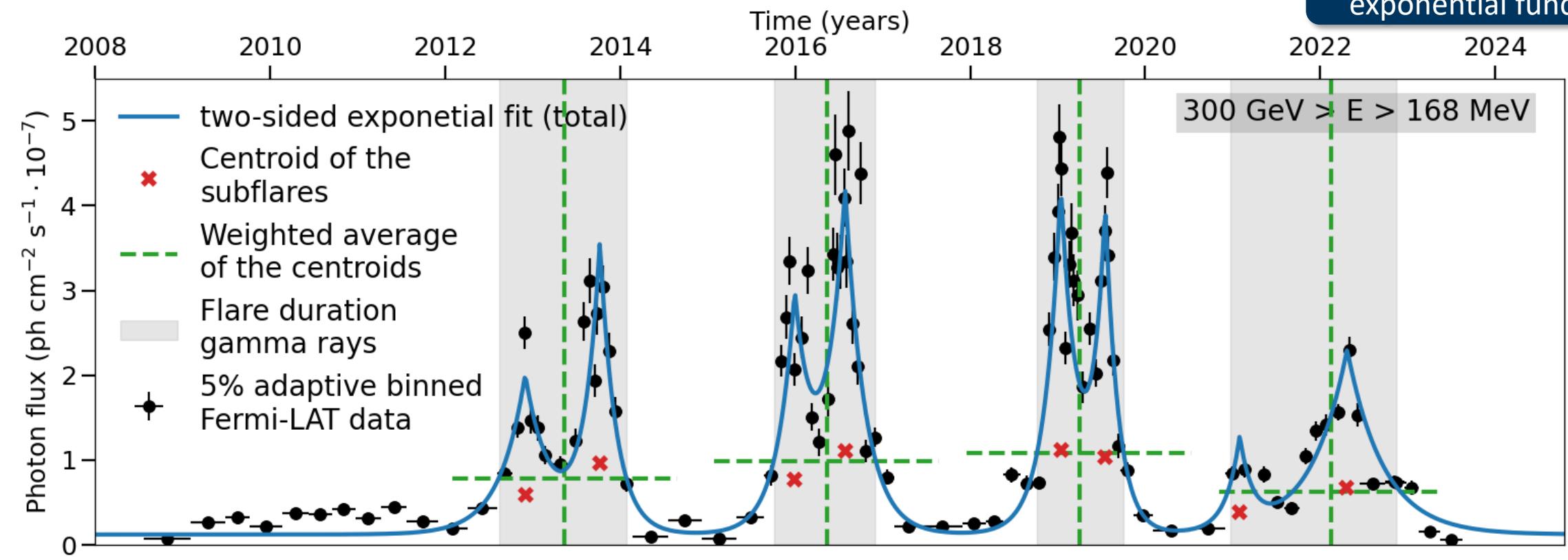


Kun, IJ+ in prep.

Gamma-Ray Light Curve



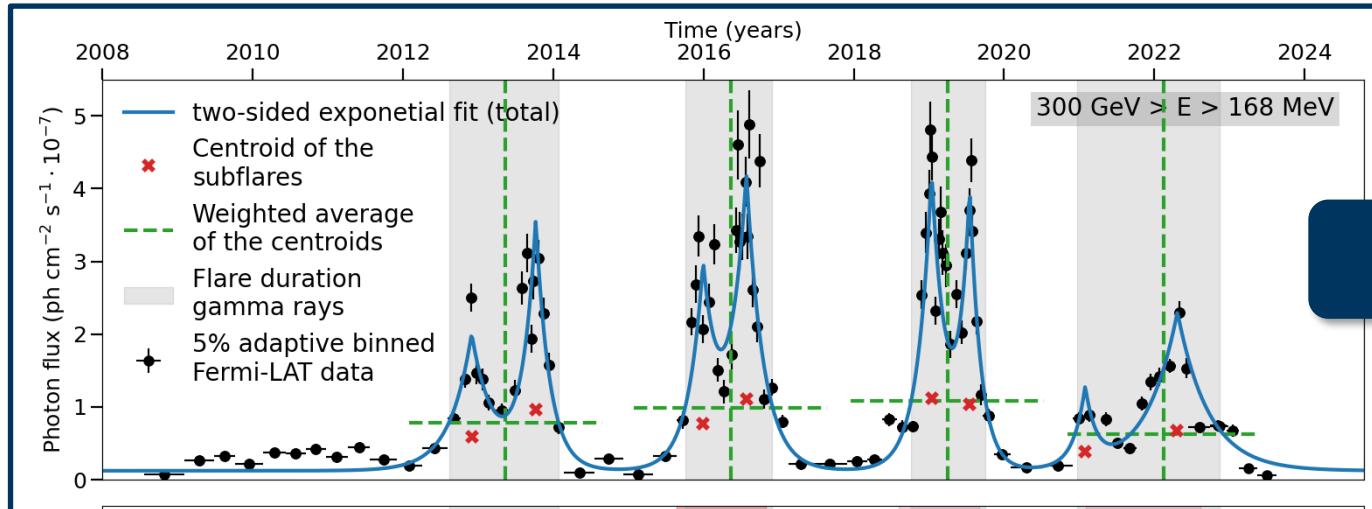
Fit with two-sided exponential function



Kun, IJ+ in prep.

J1048+7143

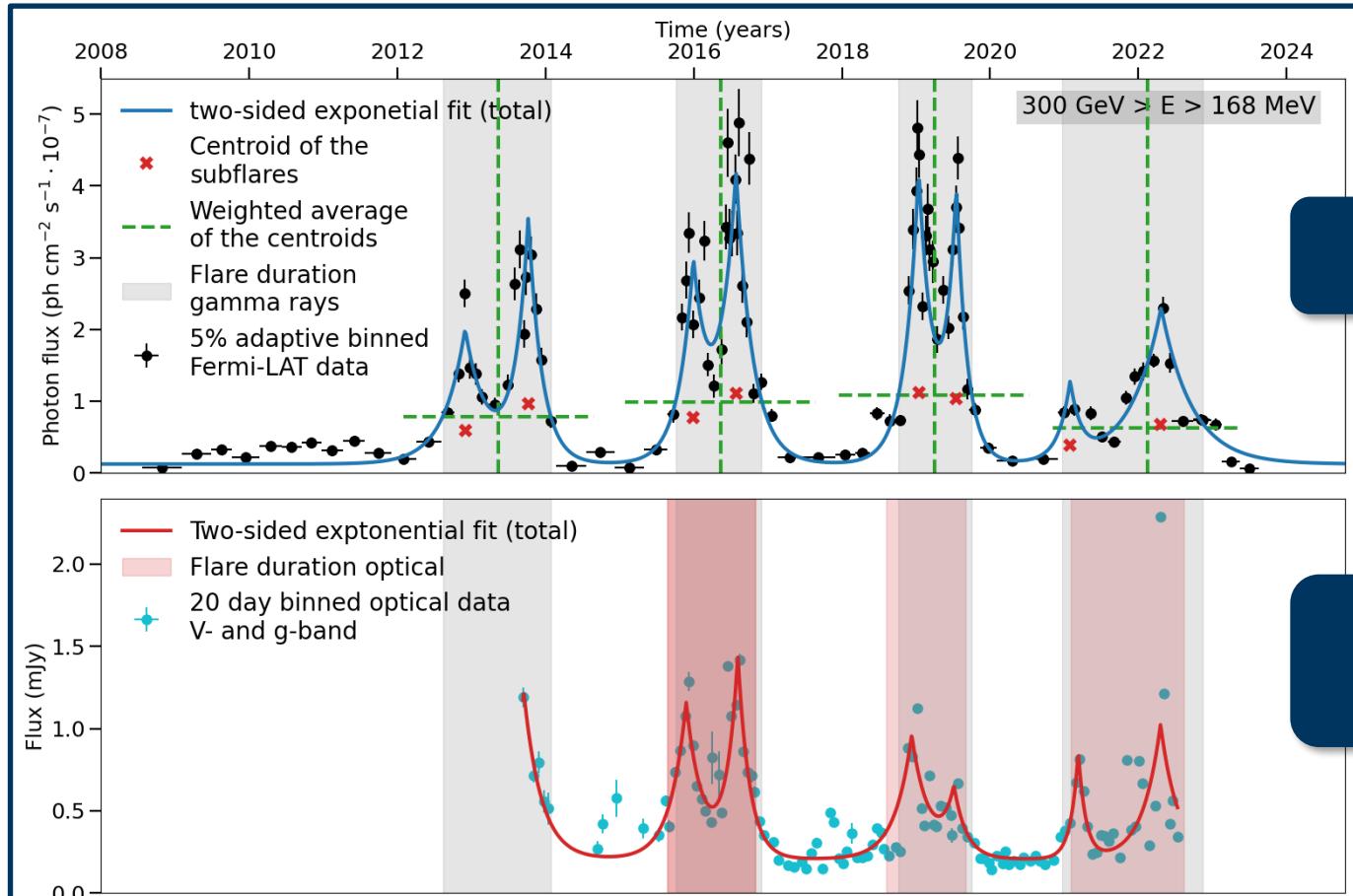
Gamma-Ray Light Curve + Optical + Radio



Kun, IJ+ in prep.

J1048+7143

Gamma-Ray Light Curve + Optical



Fit with two-sided exponential function

ASAS
AAVSO
ZTF in progress

Kun, IJ+ in prep.

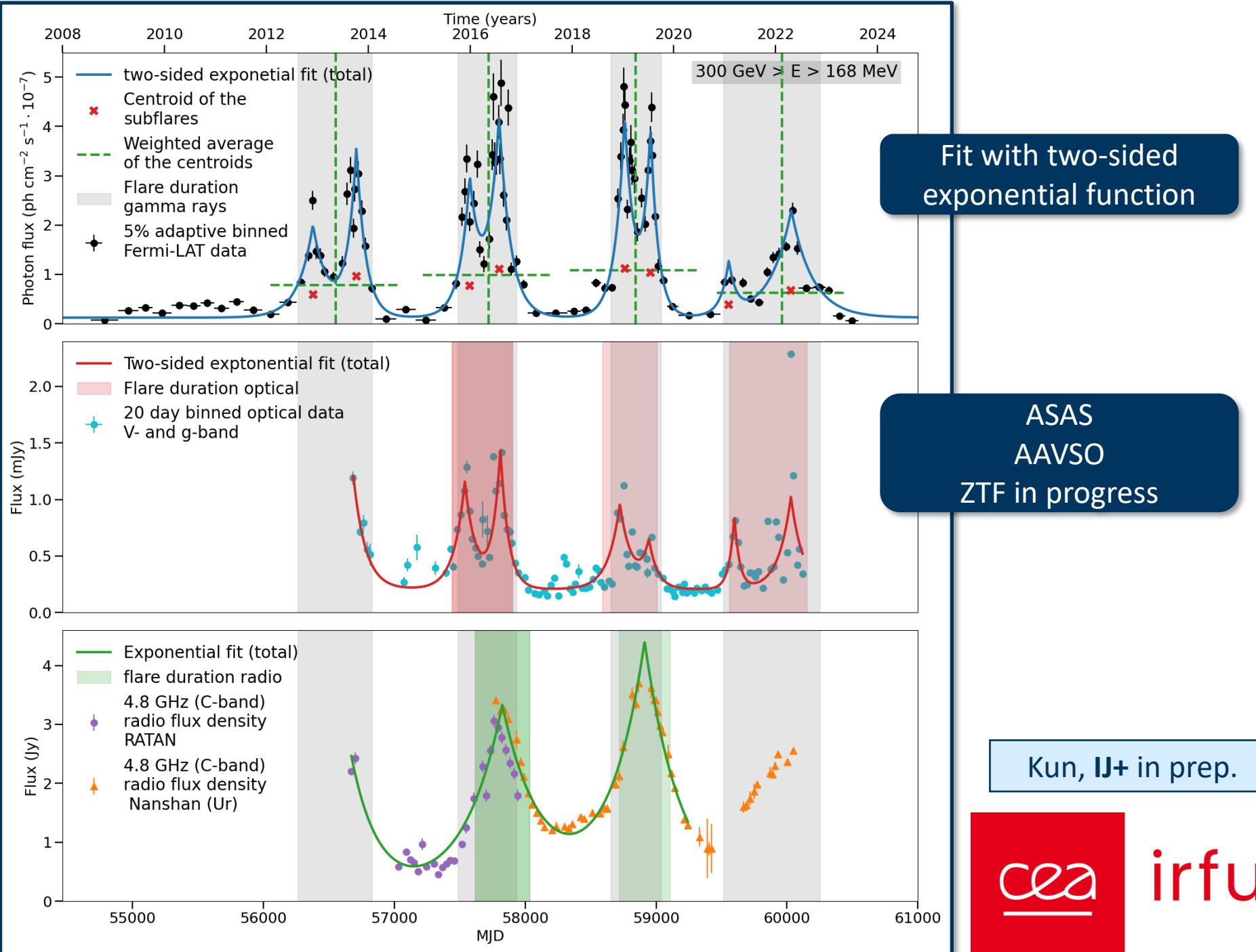
J1048+7143

Gamma-Ray Light Curve + Optical + Radio

J1048+7143

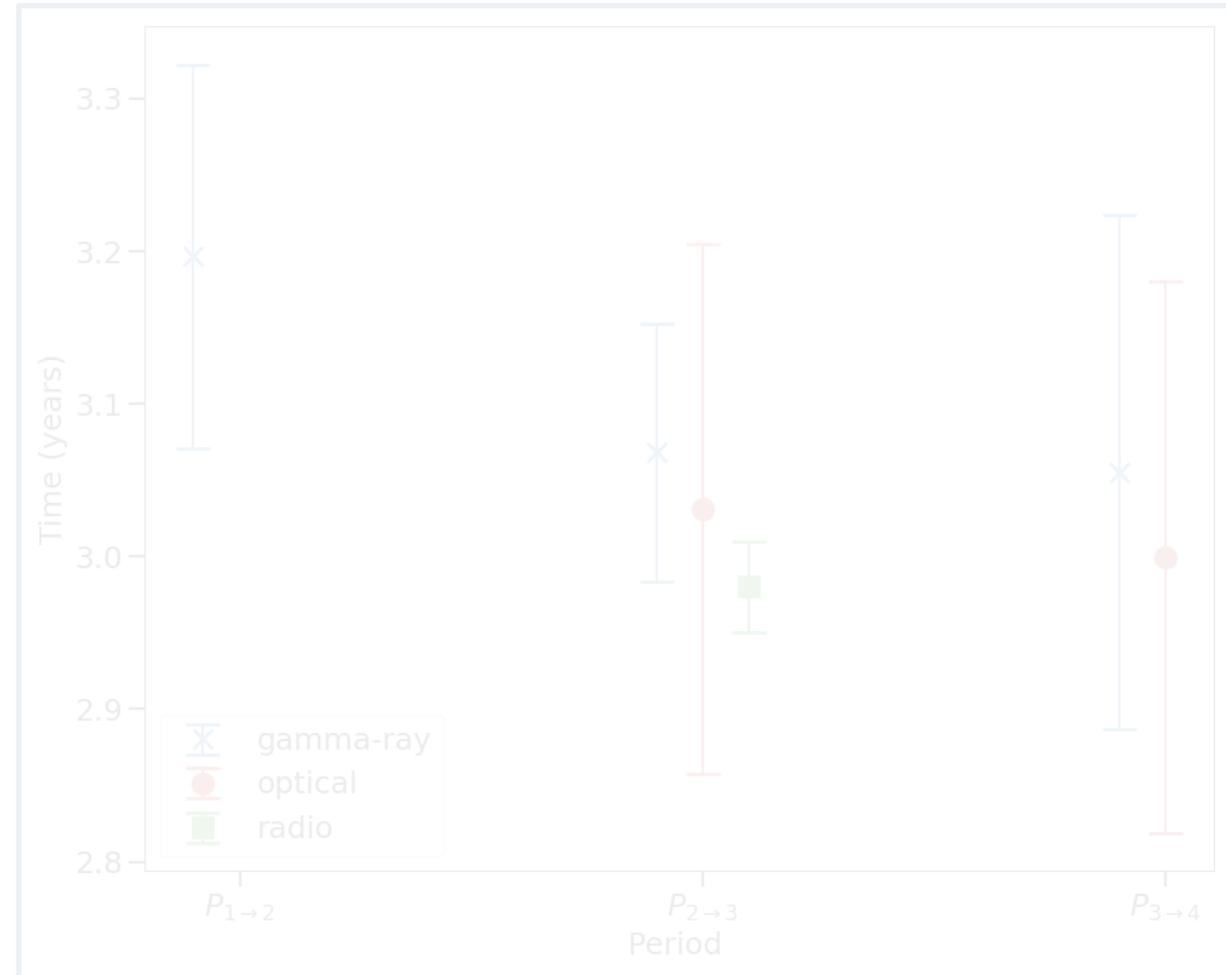
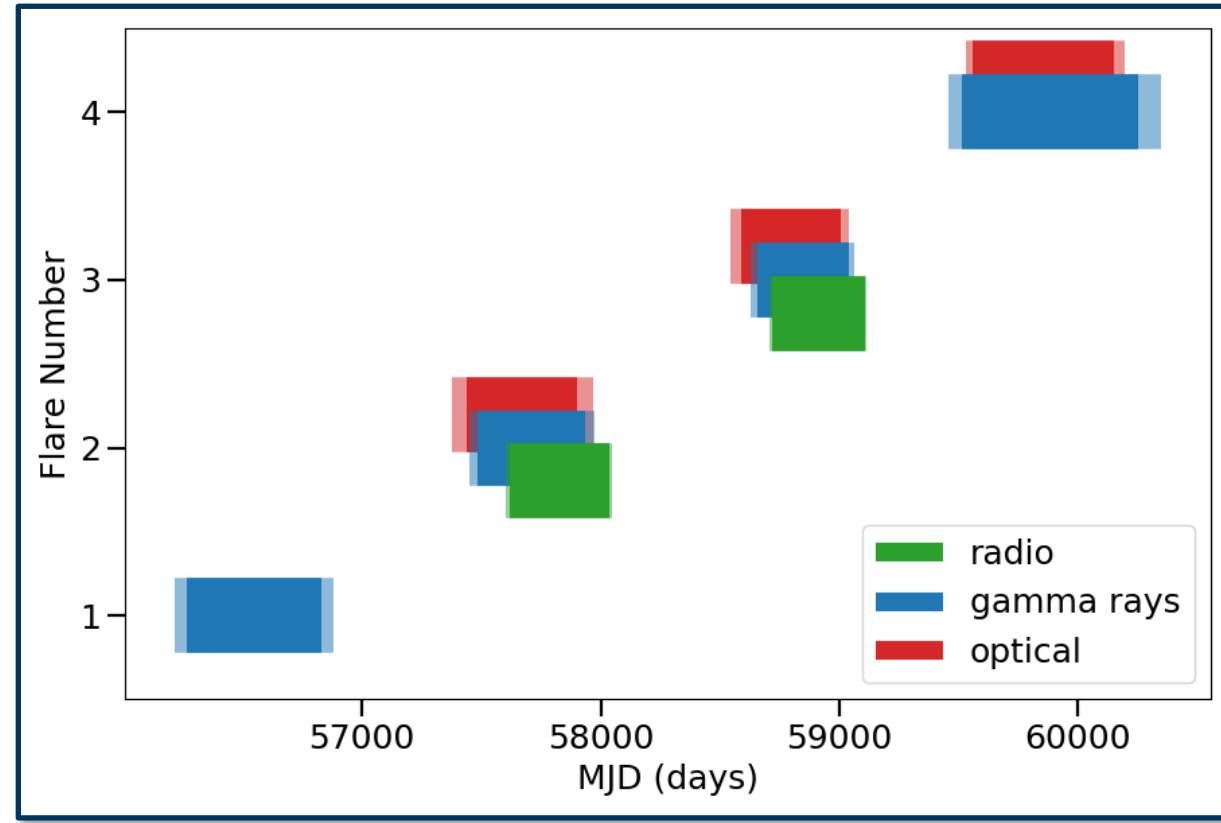
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Ilja Jaroschewski



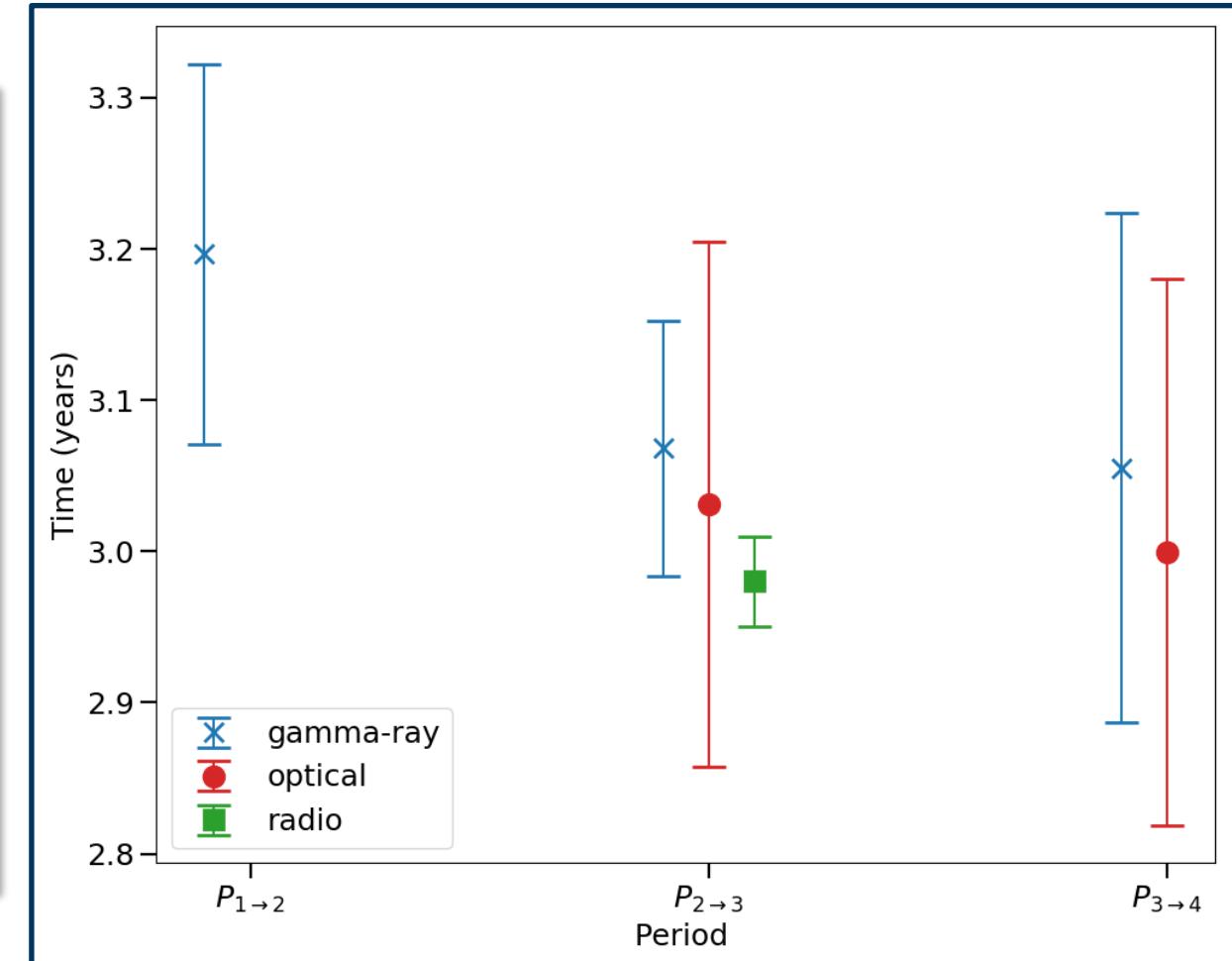
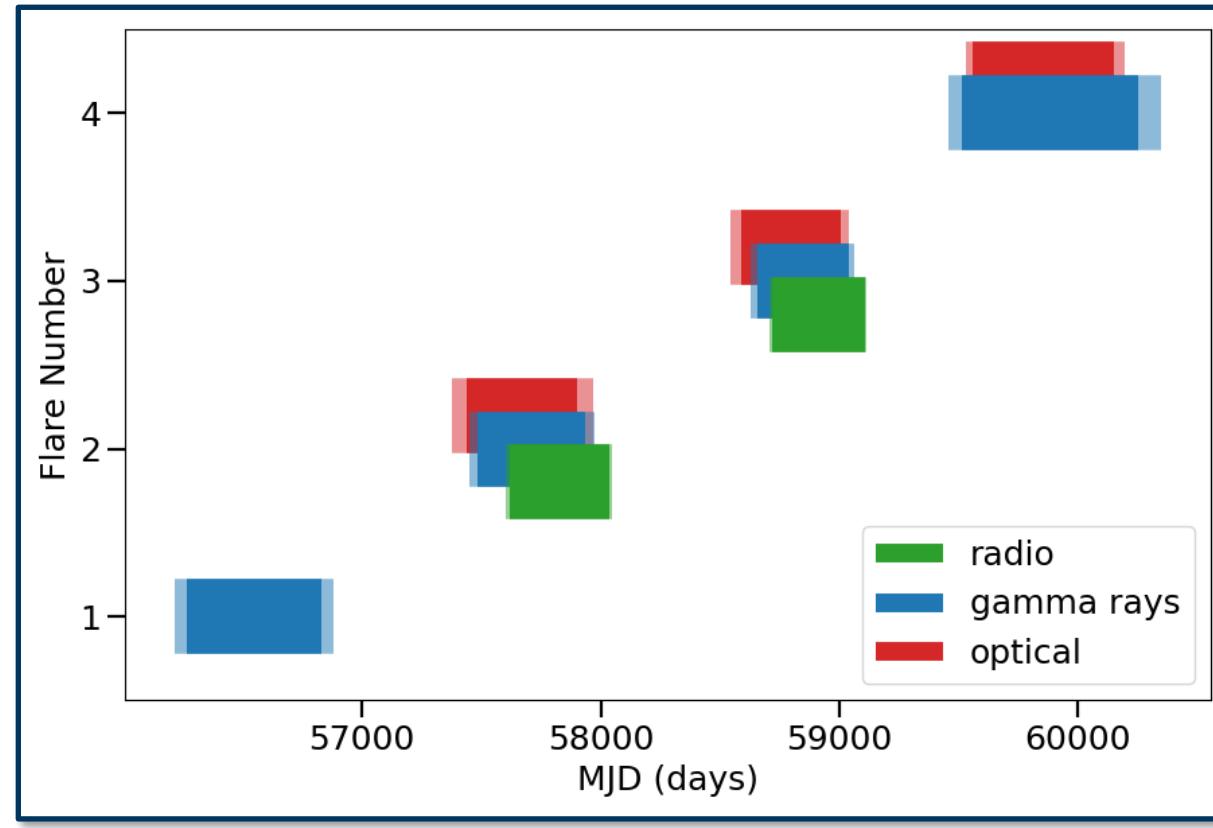
Flare Durations

Not on Poster!



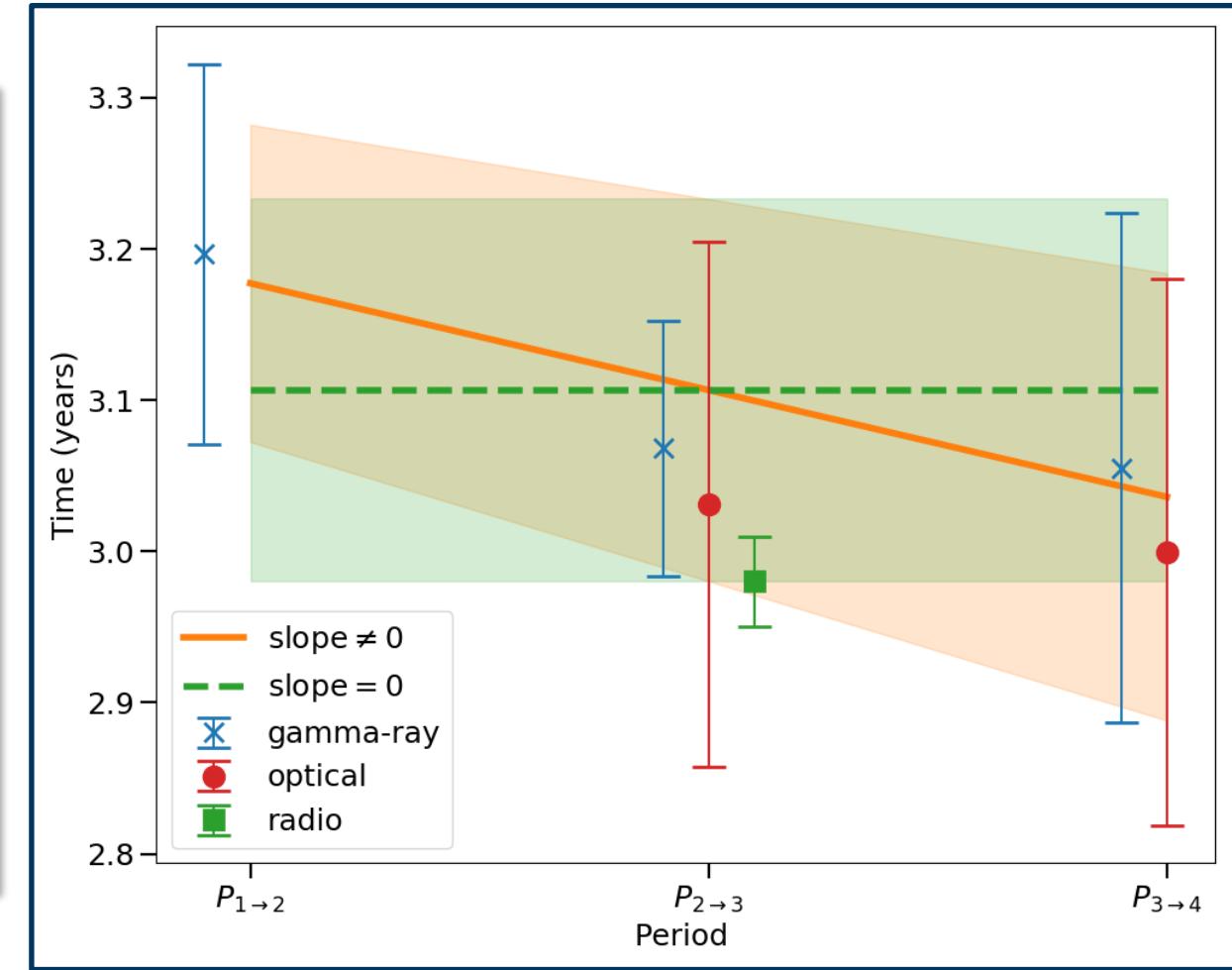
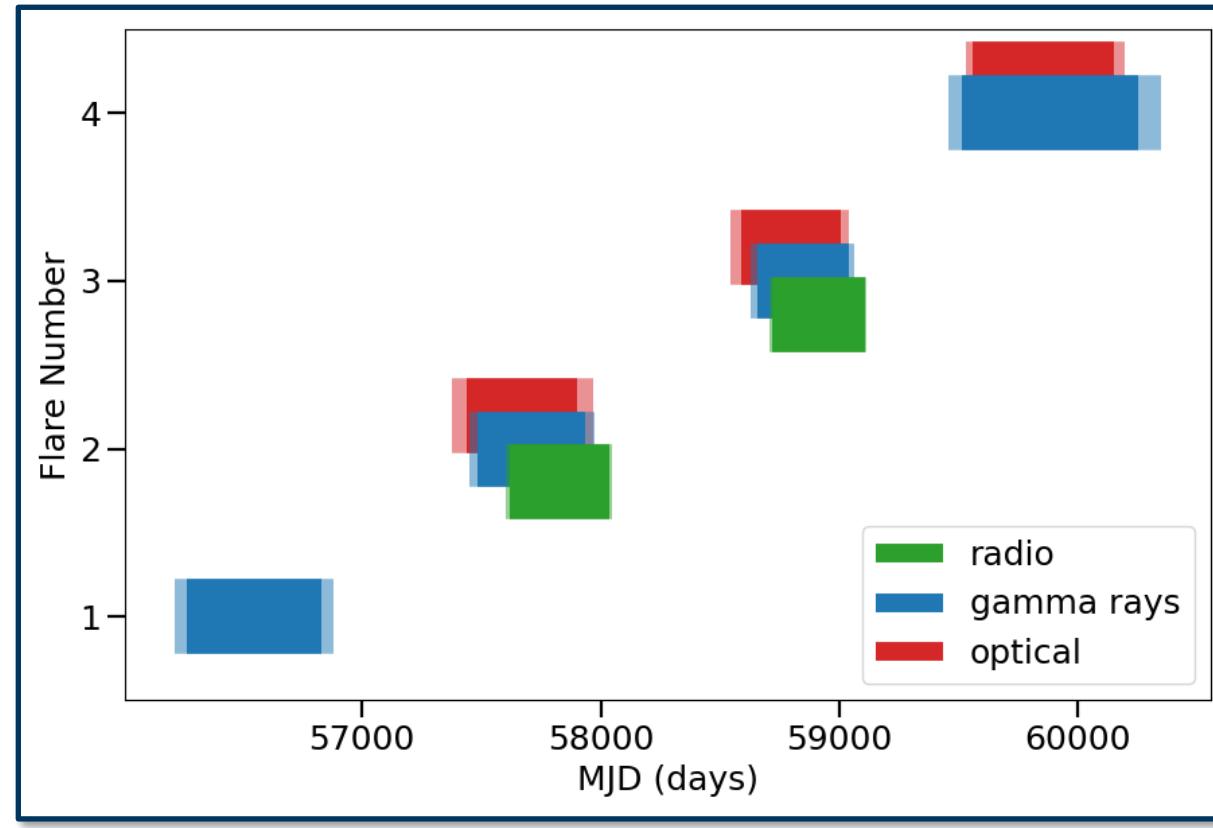
Flare Durations + Periods Between

Not on Poster!



Flare Durations + Periods Between

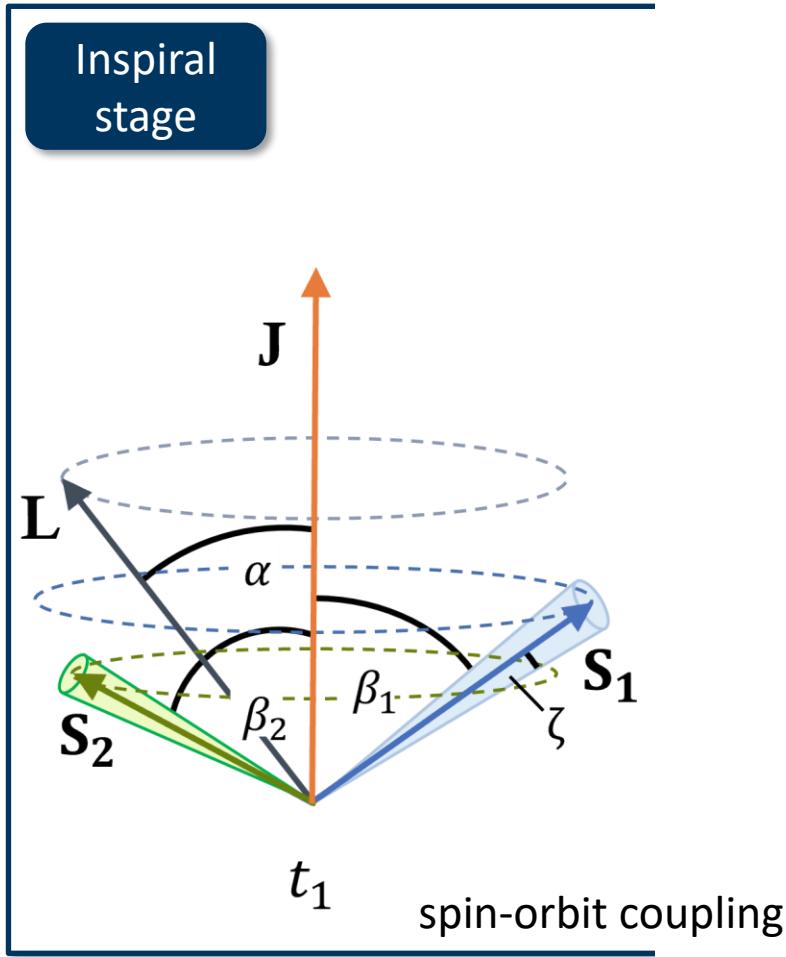
Not on Poster!



The Jet Precession Model

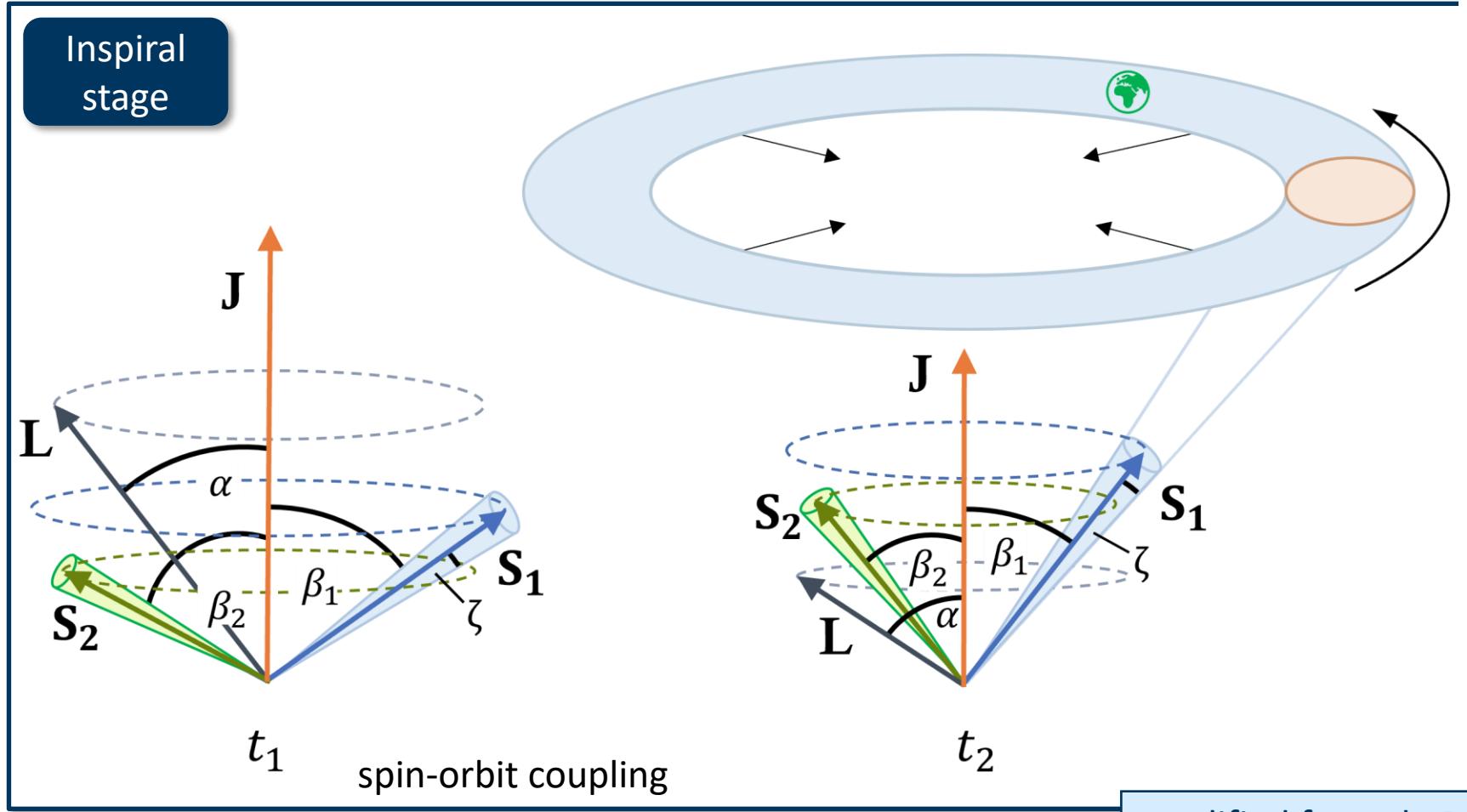
modified from de Bruijn et al. (2020)

The Jet Precession Model

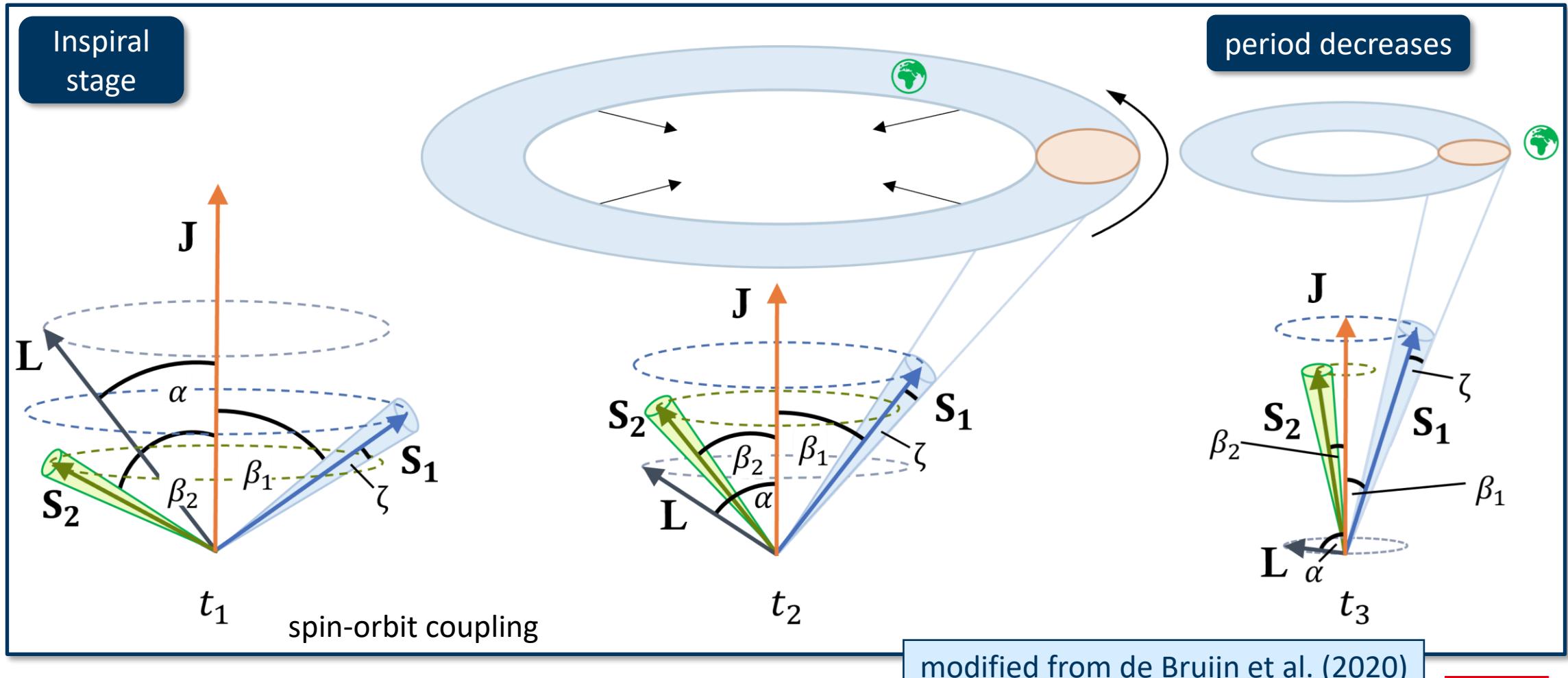


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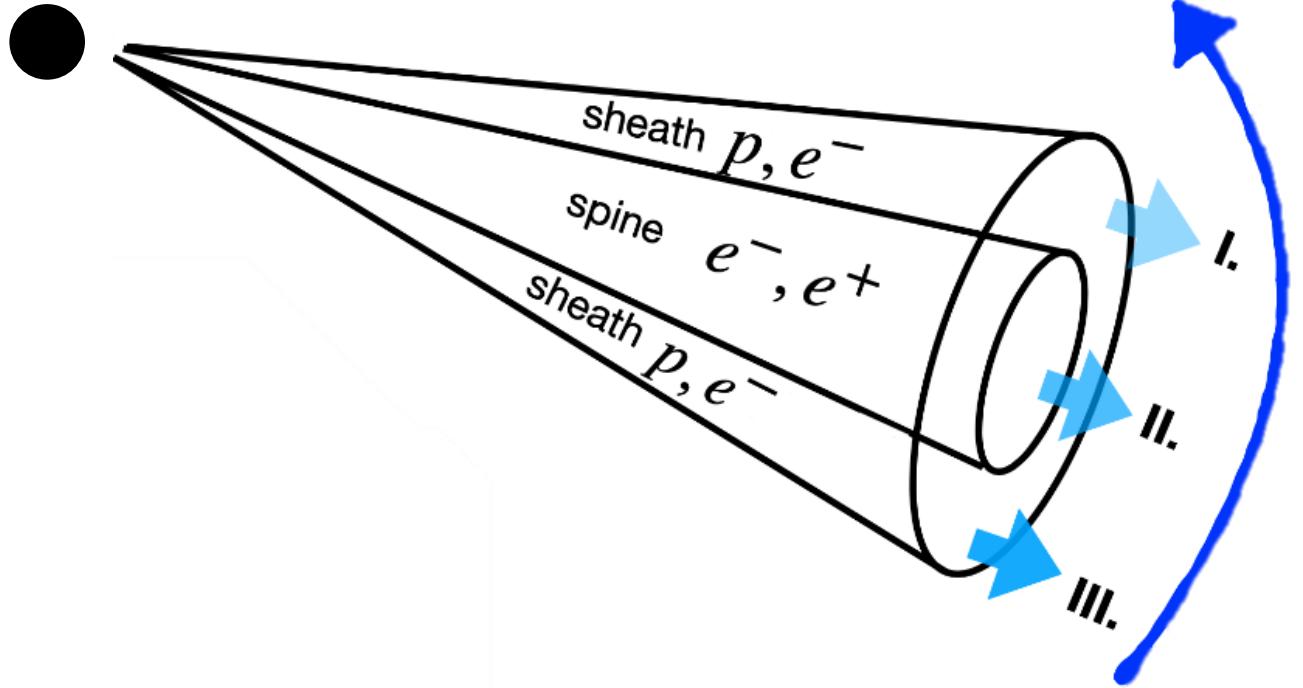
The Jet Precession Model



The Jet Precession Model

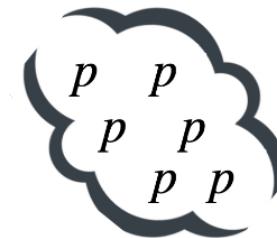
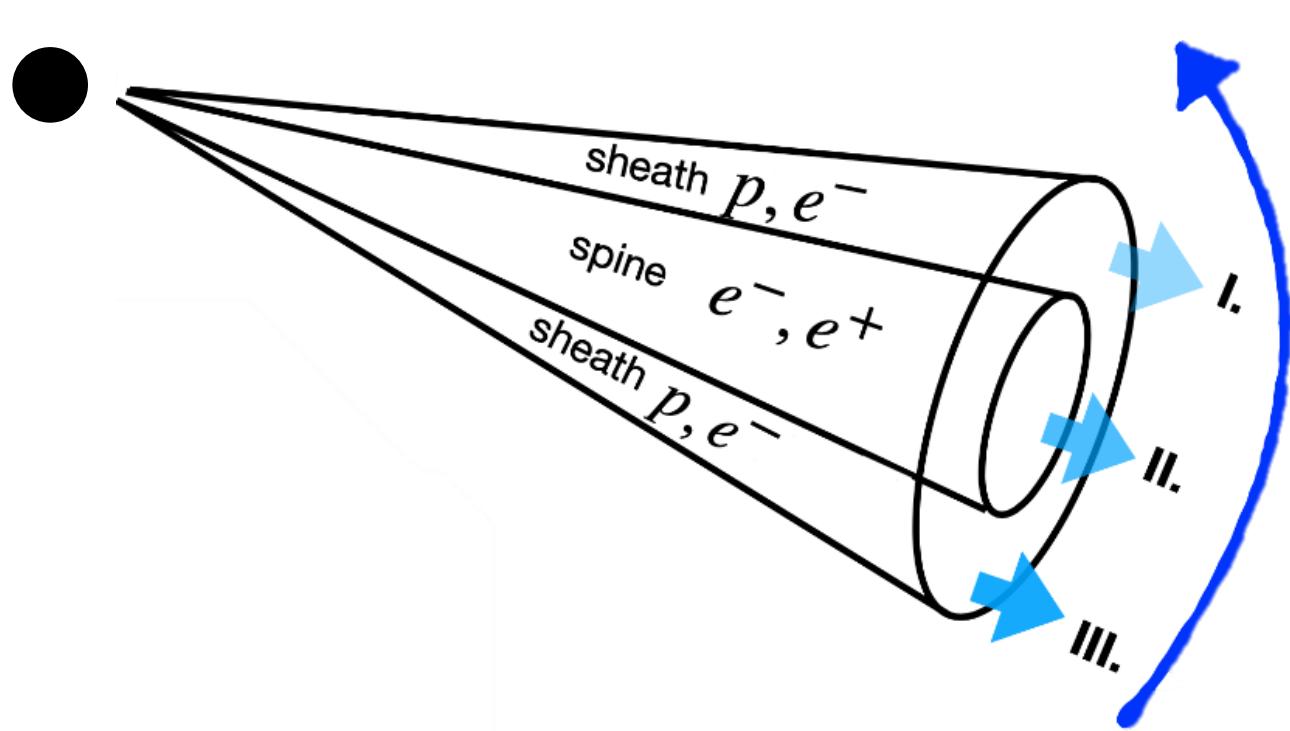


Double Peak Structure – an Explanation



Observer

Double Peak Structure – an Explanation

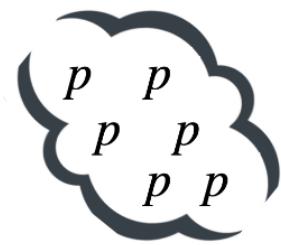
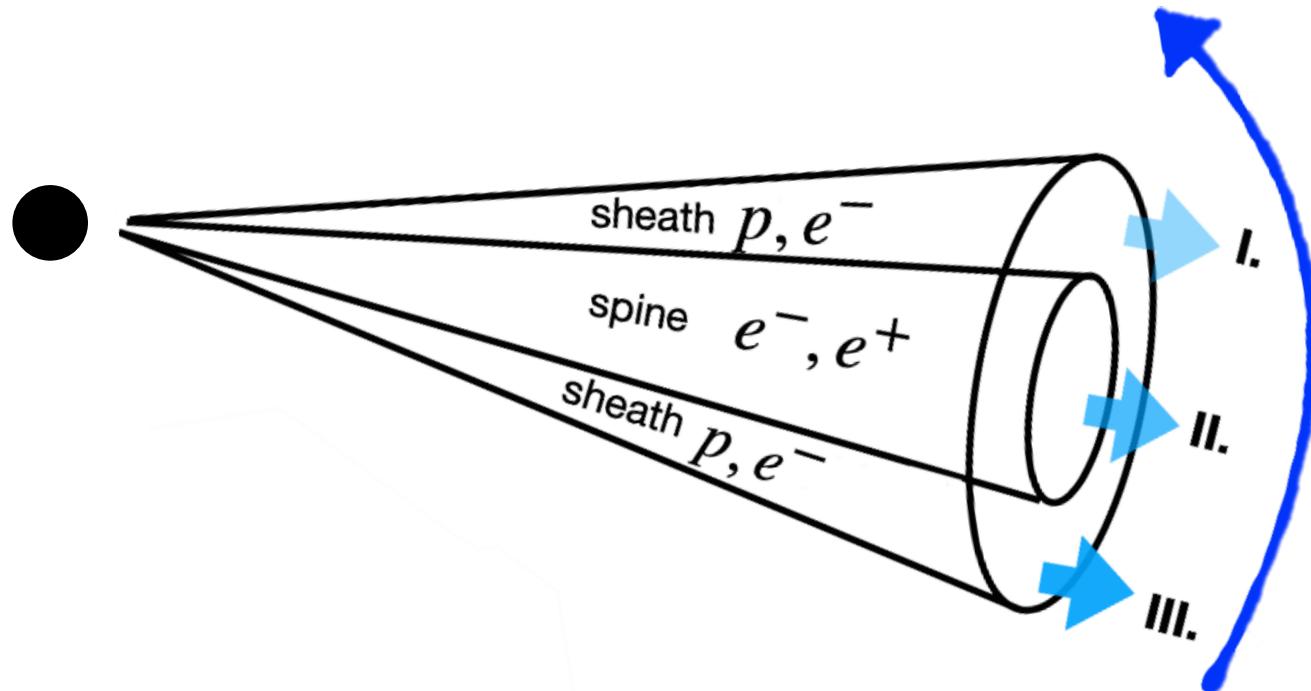


Target



Observer

Double Peak Structure – an Explanation



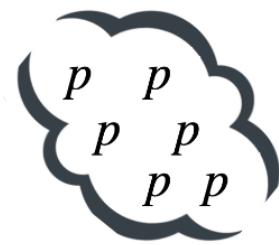
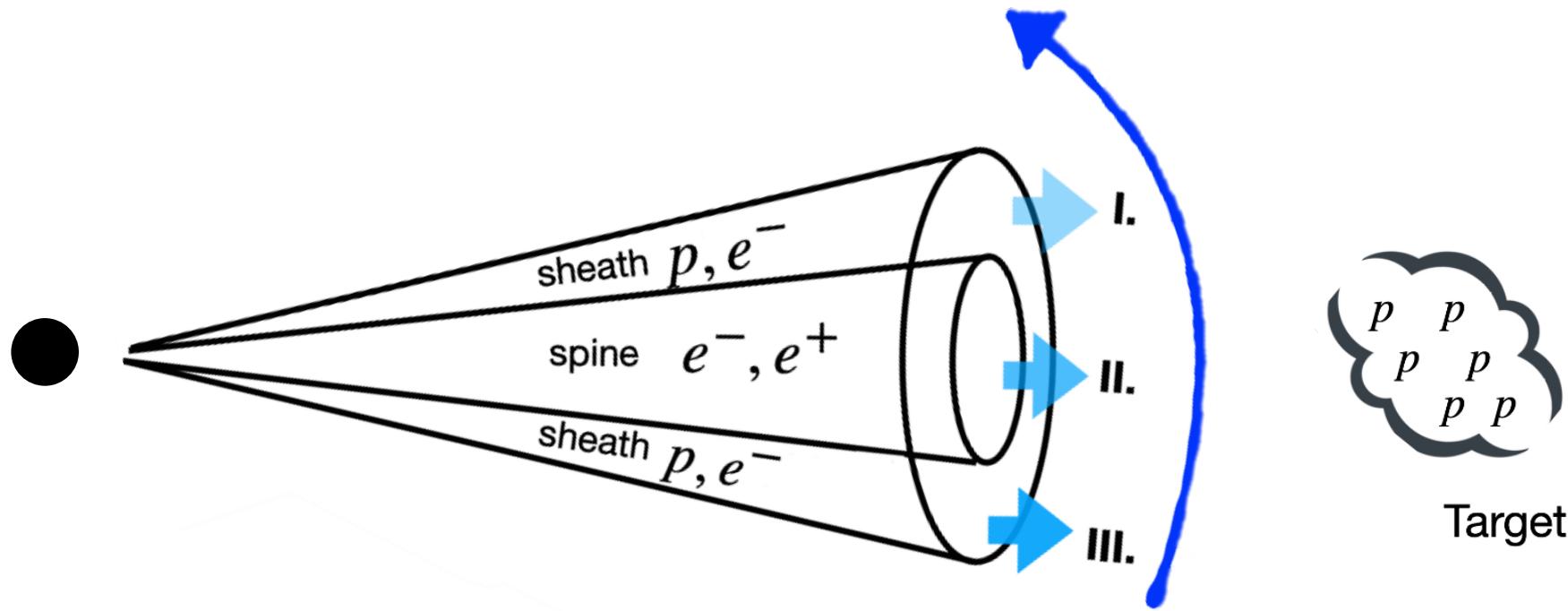
Target



Observer



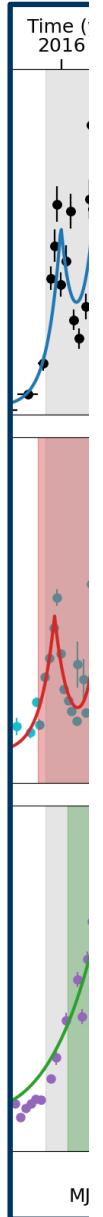
Double Peak Structure – an Explanation



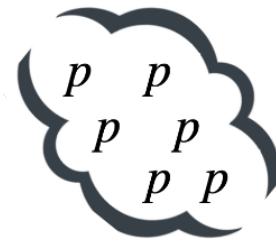
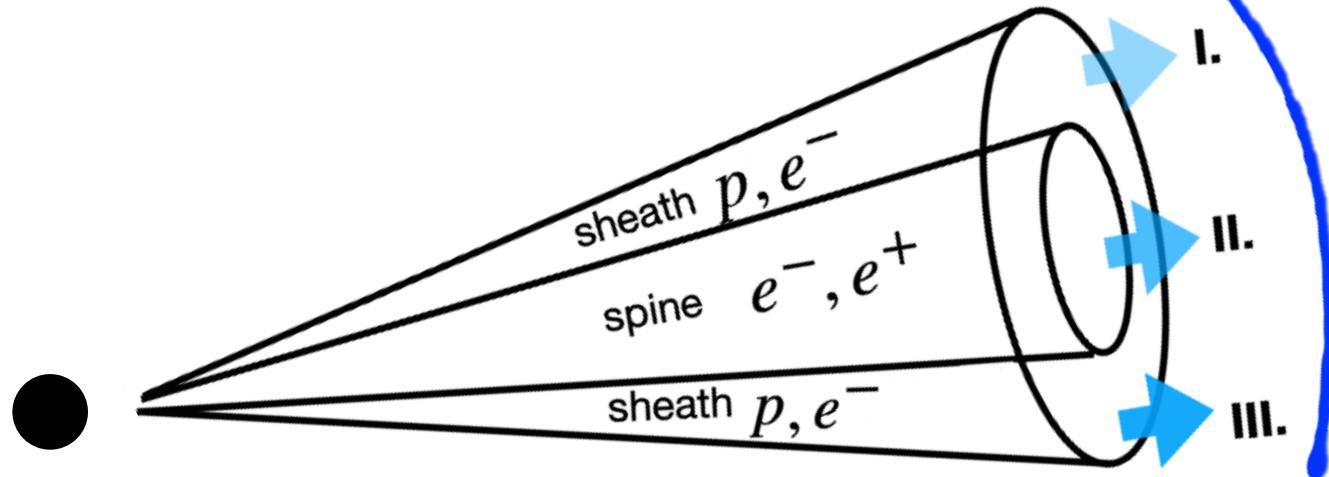
Target



Observer



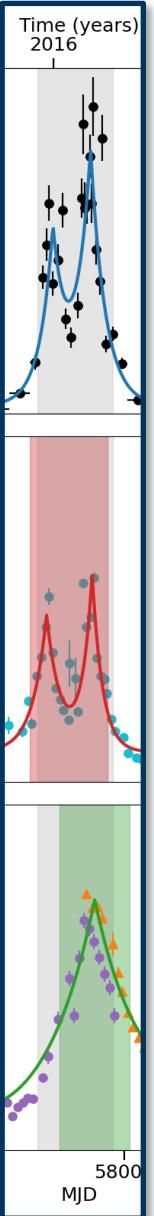
Double Peak Structure – an Explanation



Target



Observer



Applying the Jet Precession Model in 2 Steps

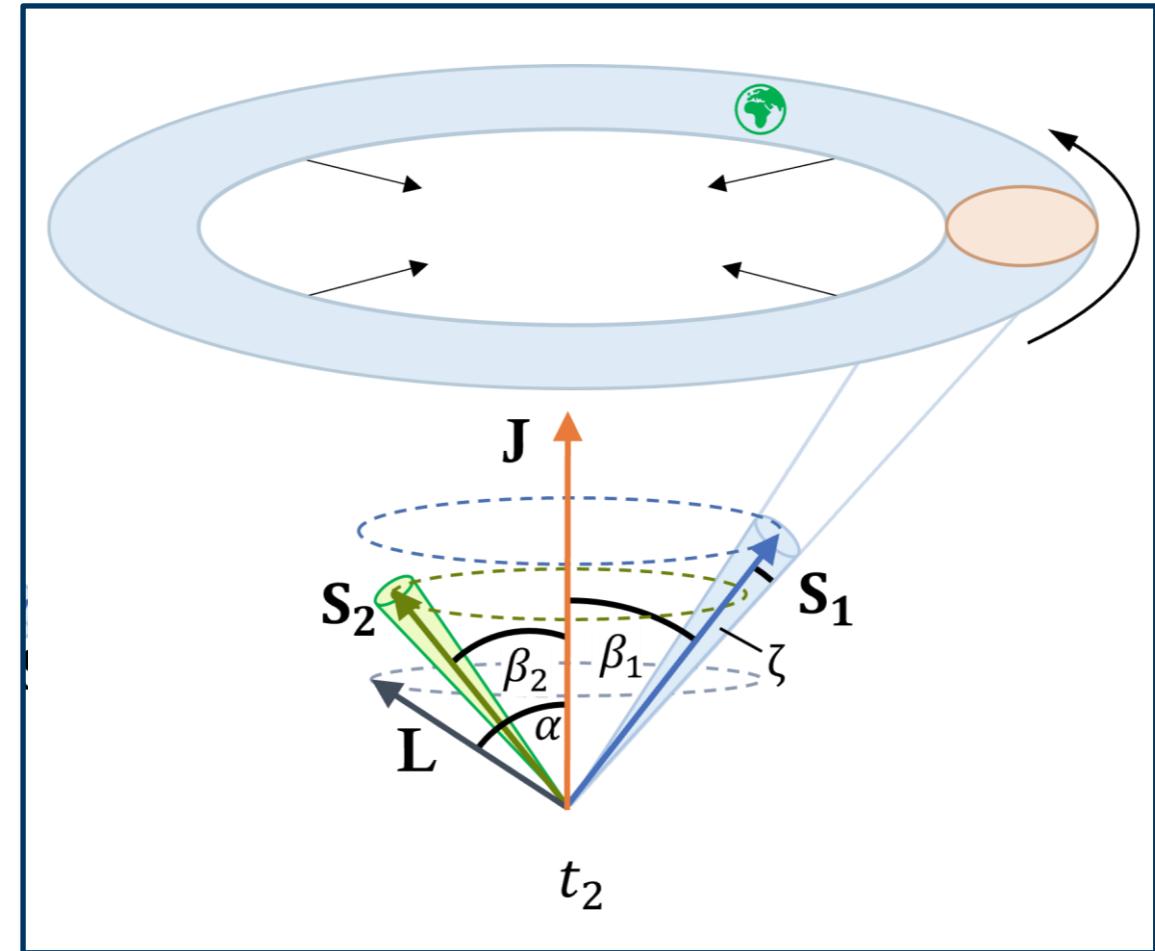
1. Step

Input from
Observation

$$\phi(\Delta T_{GW}, M, q) = \phi(\Delta T_{GW} - P_{1 \rightarrow 2}, M, q) \pm \zeta + 360^\circ$$

2. Step

$$\phi(\Delta T_{GW}, M, q) = \phi(\Delta T_{GW} - P_{1 \rightarrow 2} - P_{2 \rightarrow 3}, M, q) \pm 2\zeta + 720^\circ$$



Applying the Jet Precession Model in 2 Steps

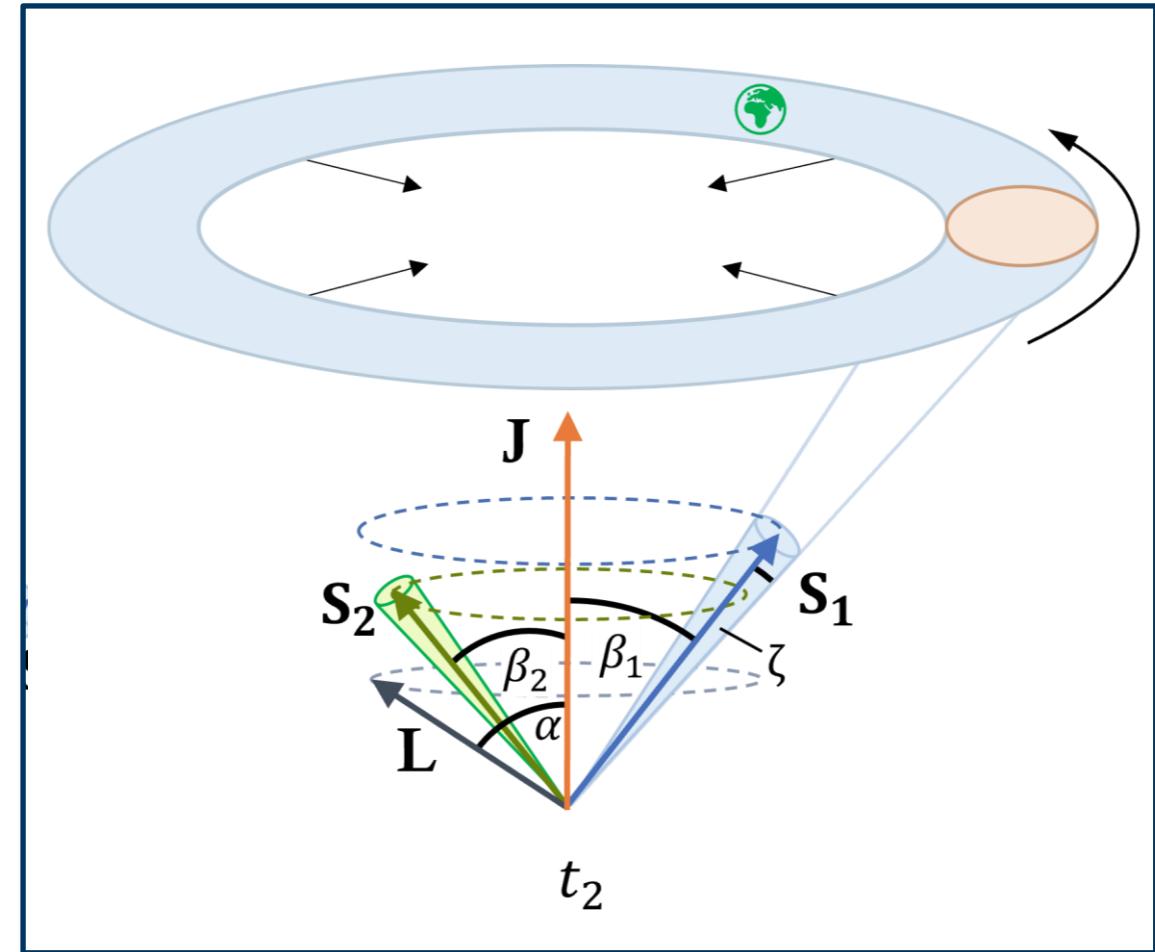
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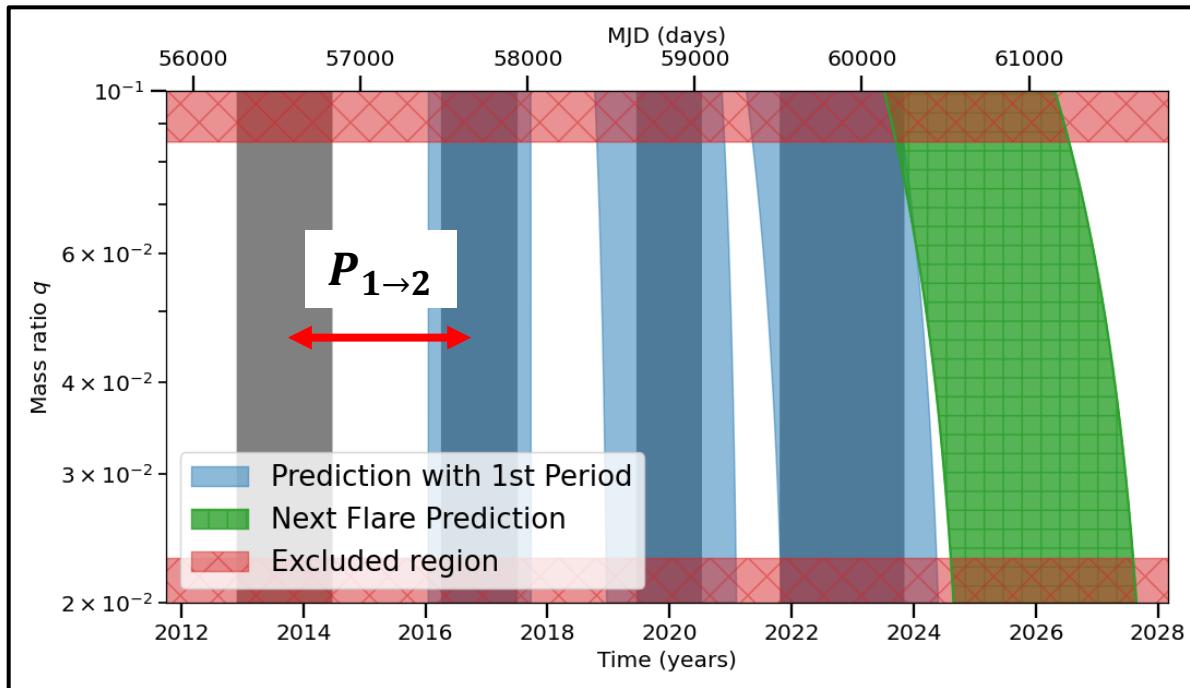
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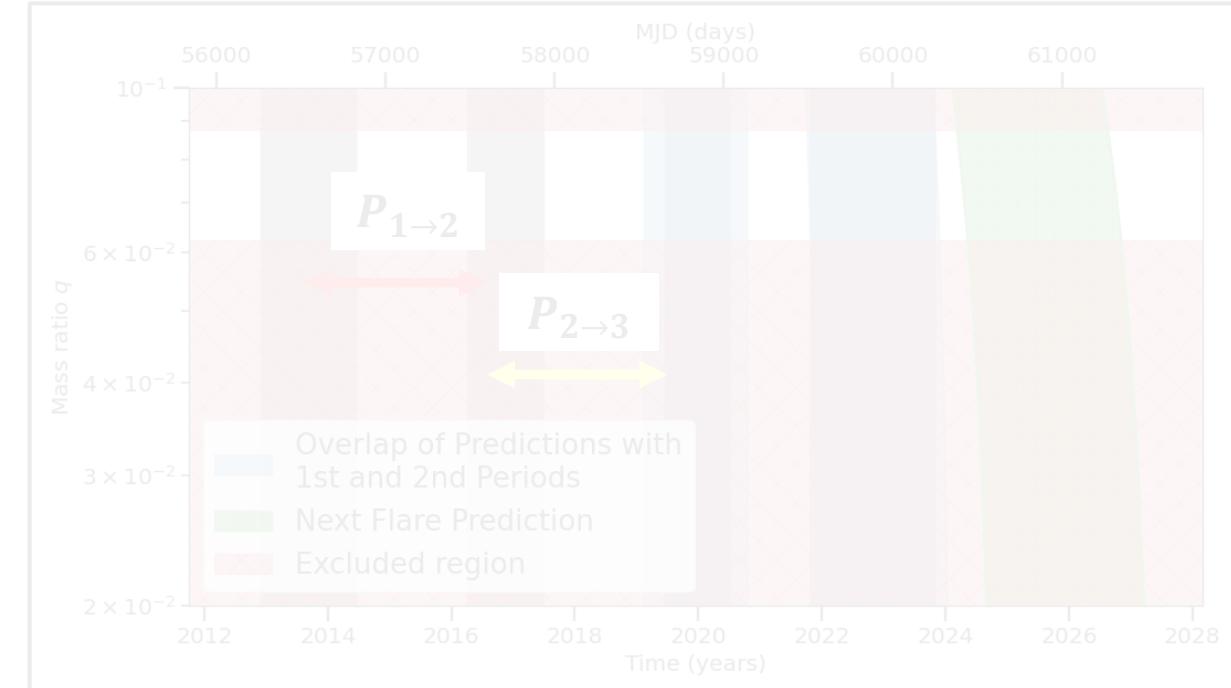
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Flare Prediction in Gamma Rays – 4th Flare agrees!

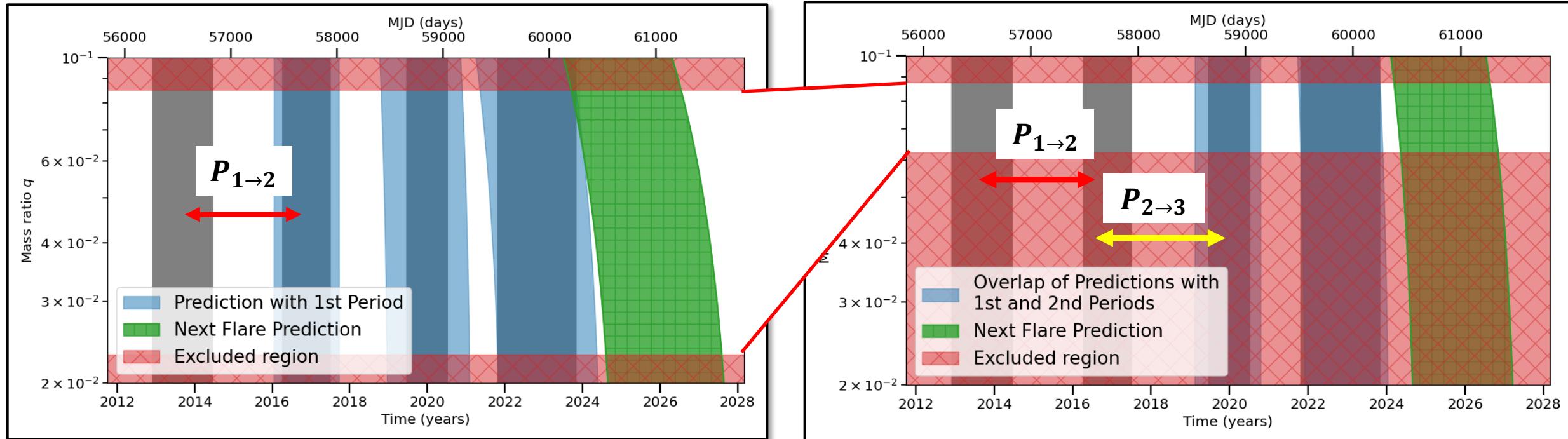


half-opening angle: $\zeta \sim 5.73^\circ$



half-opening angle: $\zeta \sim 8.34^\circ$

Flare Prediction in Gamma Rays – 4th Flare agrees!



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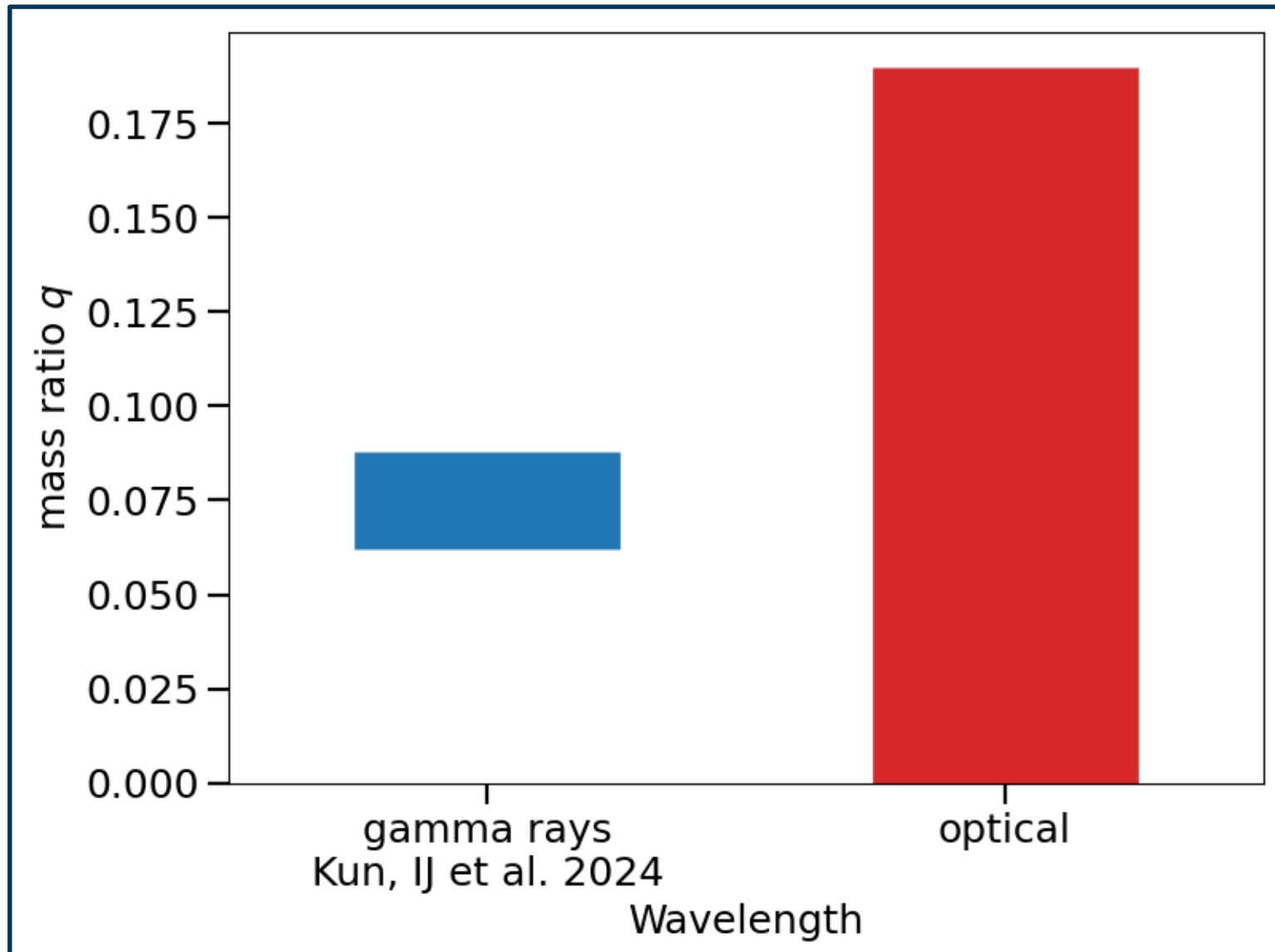
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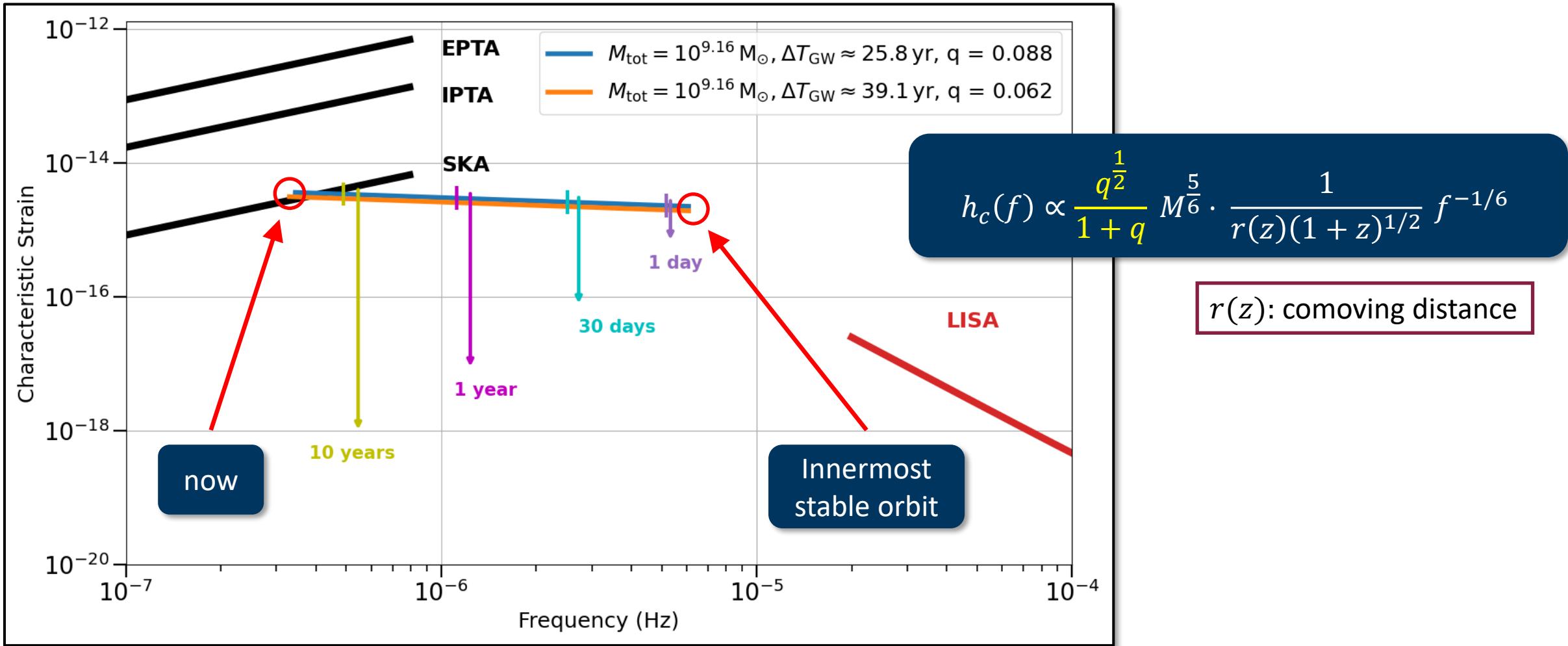
$$0.062 \leq q \leq 0.088$$

Constrained Binary Mass Ratios

Not on Poster!



Expected Gravitational Wave Signal



Summary – Blazar J1048+7143

analytical **Jet Precession** model applied with:

1.

optical

- 3 flares observed
- Mass ratio constrained from above

$$q \lesssim 0.19$$

4 flares observed

- 4th flare (successfully) predicted
- Mass ratio constrained from above AND below

$$0.062 \leq q \leq 0.088$$

2 flares observed

→ 3rd flare: more data necessary

Time range of next flare, if the jet will point
at Earth once more:

2024 March 10 - 2026 November 6

Summary – Blazar J1048+7143

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Gamma rays

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- 4th flare (successfully) predicted
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3.

Radio waves

- 2 flares observed
- 3rd flare: more data necessary

Time range of next flare, if the jet will point
at Earth once more:

2024 March 10 - 2026 November 6

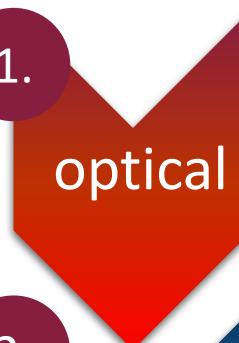
Summary – Blazar J1048+7143

analytical Jet Precession model applied with:



in combination with Spine-Sheath jet model

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- 3 flares observed
- Mass ratio constrained from above

$$q \lesssim 0.19$$

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- 4 flares observed
- 4th flare (successfully) predicted
- Mass ratio constrained from above **AND** below

$$0.062 \leq q \leq 0.088$$

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- 2 flares observed
- 3rd flare: more data necessary

double-peak structure in gamma rays
and optical light curve explainable

More coming:

- ZTF optical light curve → combined optical light curve
- Expected Neutrino upper limits
- Swift X-Ray light curve

Goal → Combined MM picture!

Stay Tuned!!!

Time range of next flare, if the jet will point
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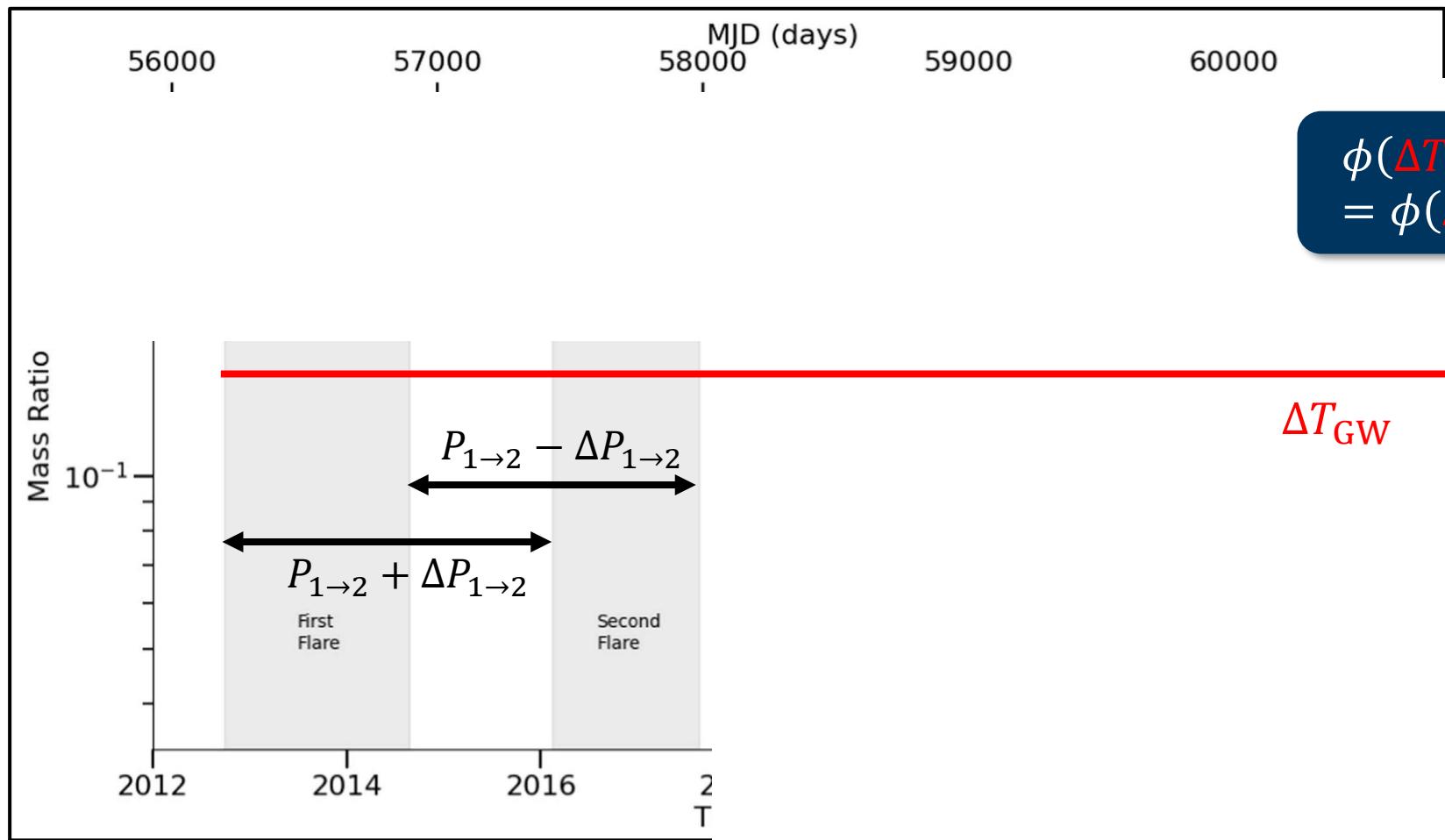
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Stay Tuned!!!

Time range of next flare, if the jet will point
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Appendix

Flare Prediction in Gamma Rays



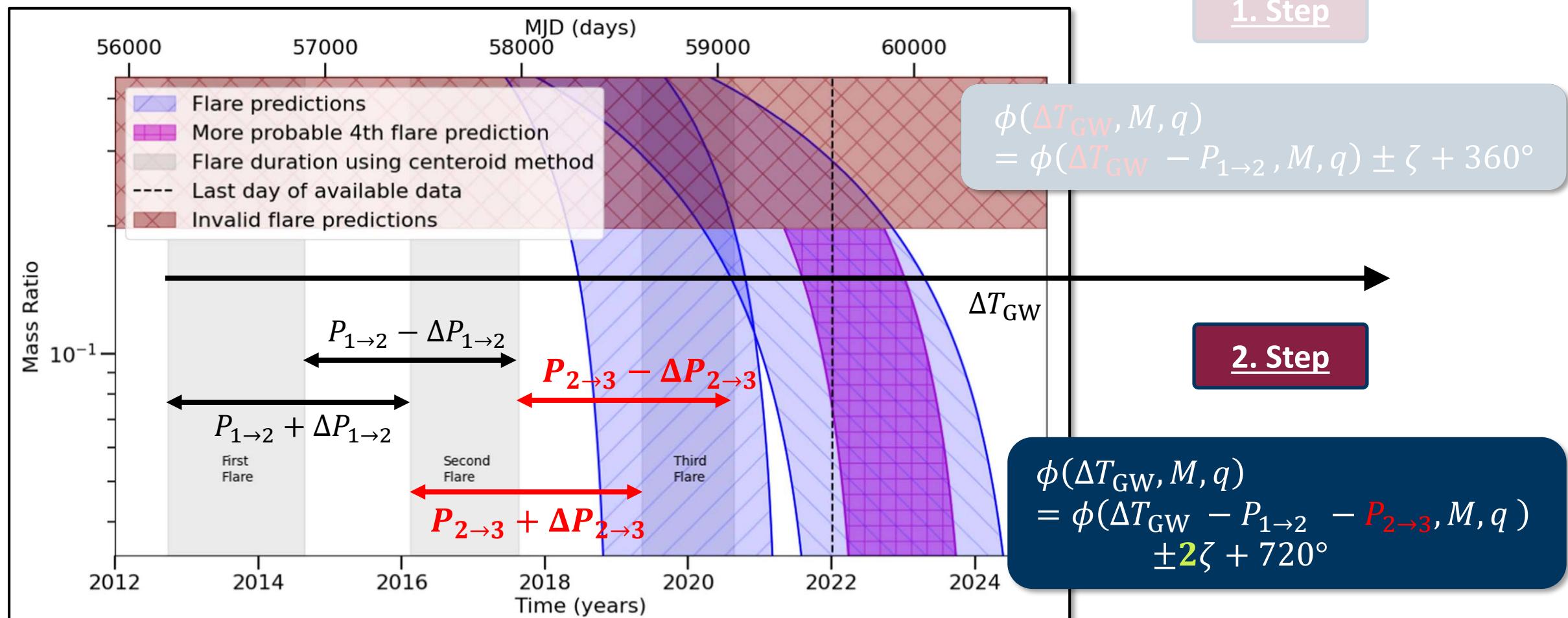
half-opening angle: $\zeta \sim 5.73^\circ$

1. Step

$$\begin{aligned}\phi(\Delta T_{\text{GW}}, M, q) \\ = \phi(\Delta T_{\text{GW}} - P_{1 \rightarrow 2}, M, q) \pm \zeta + 360^\circ\end{aligned}$$

Kun, IJ et al. (2022)

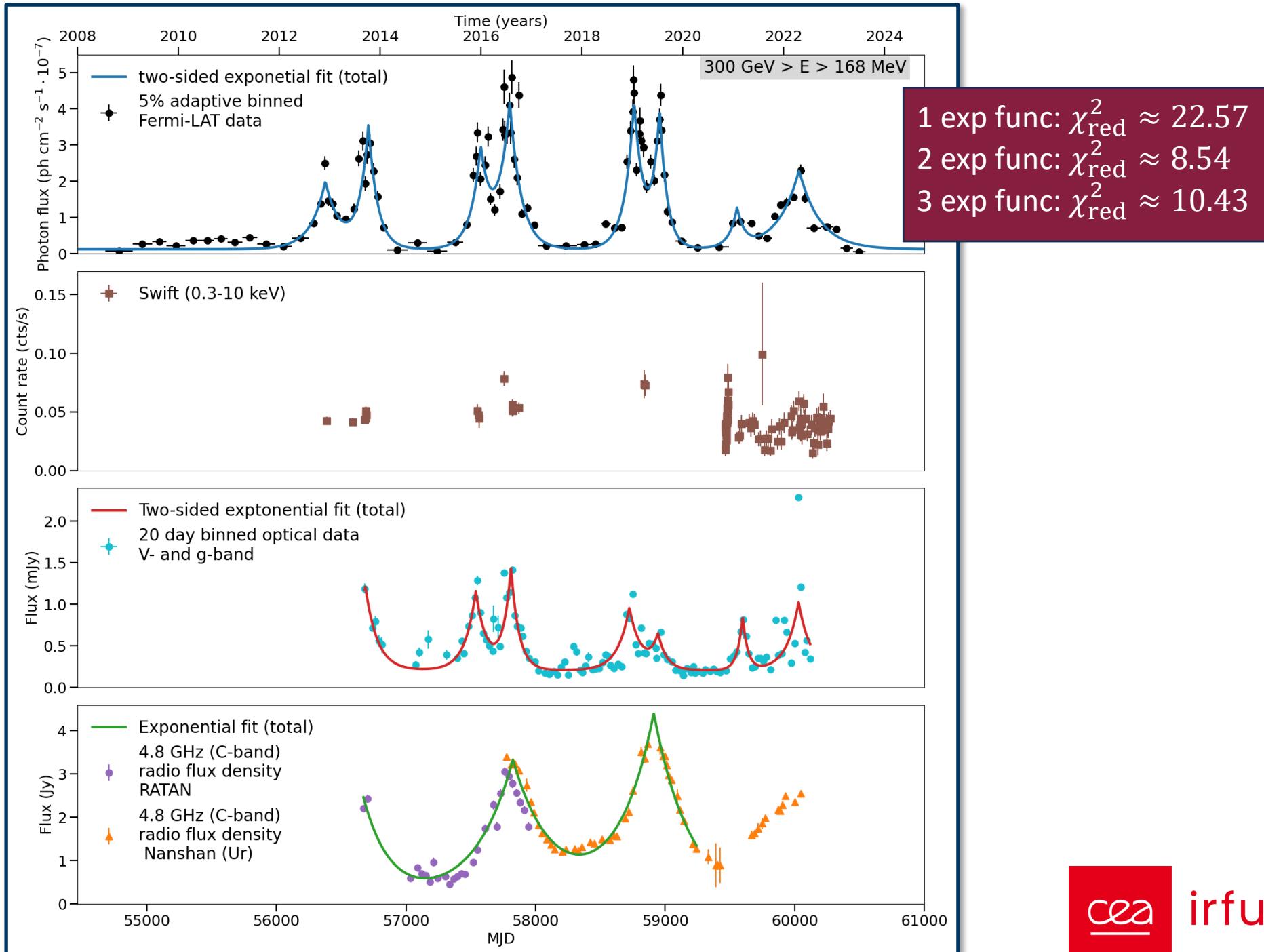
Flare Prediction in Gamma Rays



half-opening angle: $\zeta \sim 5.73^\circ$

Kun, IJ et al. (2022)

Backup: Gamma-Ray Light Curve + X-Ray + Optical + Radio



Backup: J1048+7143 – Centroid Method (Kun, IJ et al. 2022)

$$X_{i,j} = \frac{\int t \cdot F_{i,j}(t)dt}{\int F_{i,j}(t)dt}$$

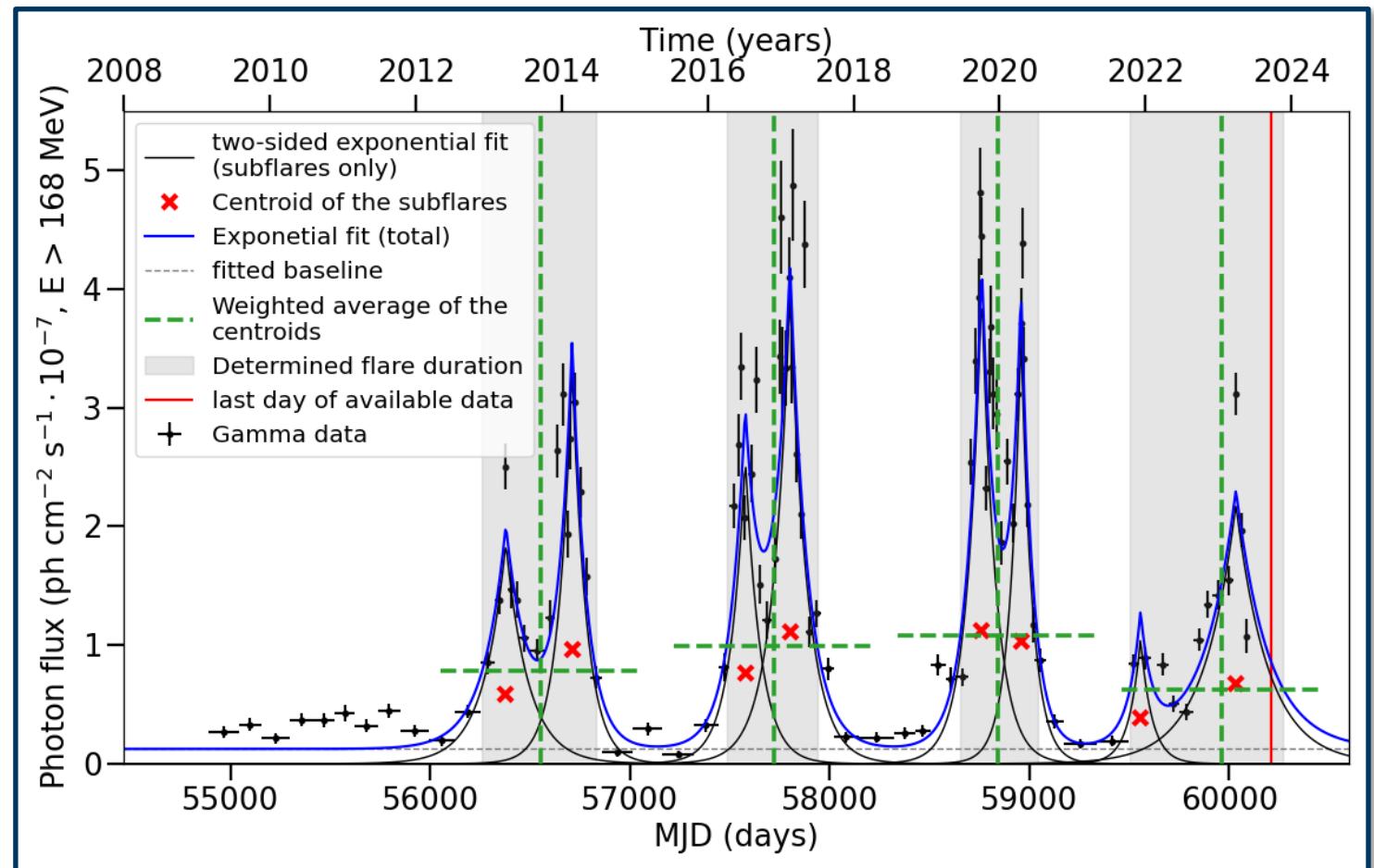
$$Y_{i,j} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\int F_{i,j}^2(t)dt}{\int F_{i,j}(t)dt}$$

$$X_i = \frac{A_i}{A_i + B_i} X_{i,1}$$

$$+ \frac{B_i}{A_i + B_i} X_{i,2}$$

$$Y_i = \frac{A_i}{A_i + B_i} Y_{i,1}$$

$$+ \frac{B_i}{A_i + B_i} Y_{i,2}$$



Backup: J1048+7143 – Flare Characteristics 1/3

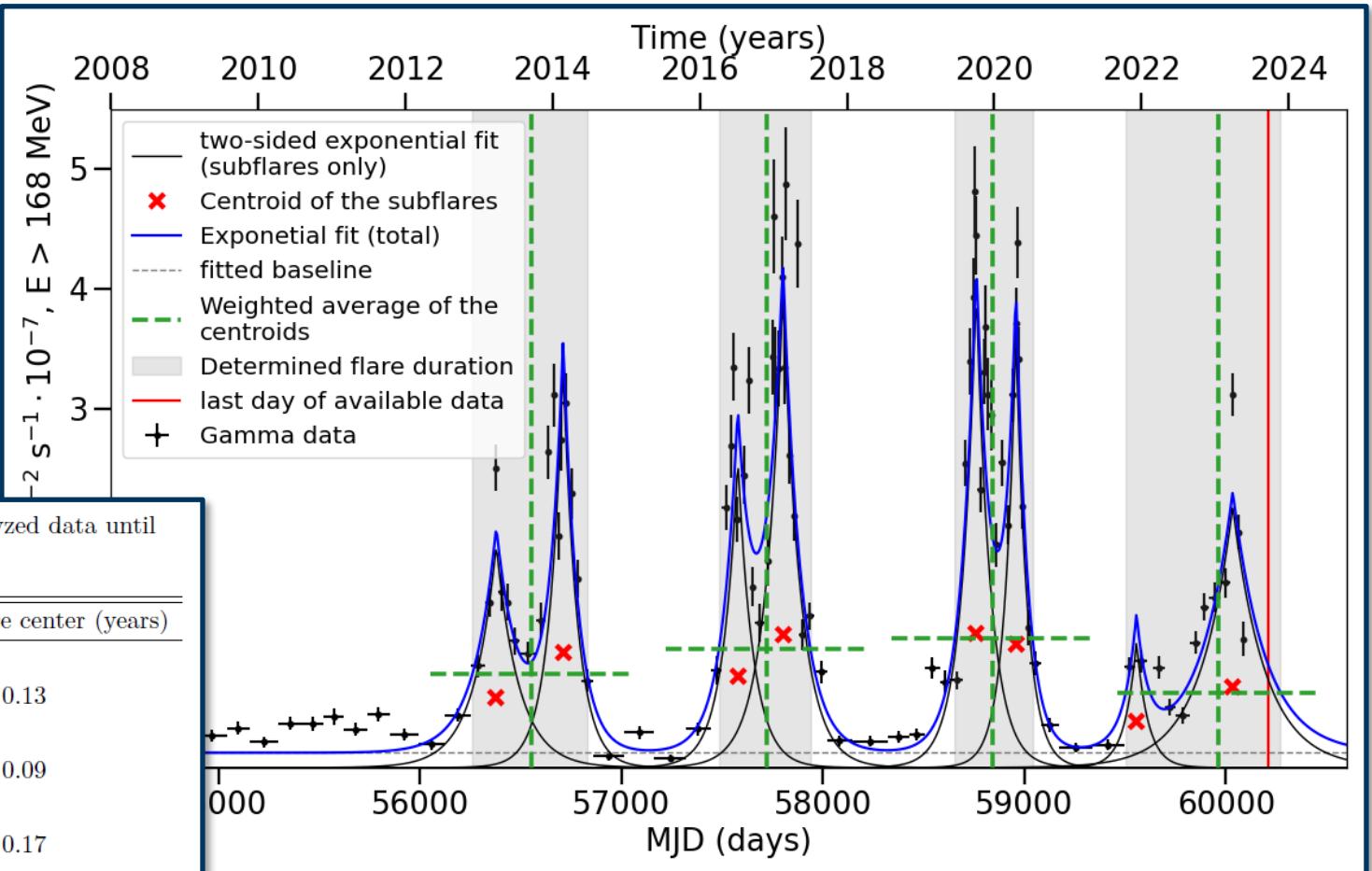
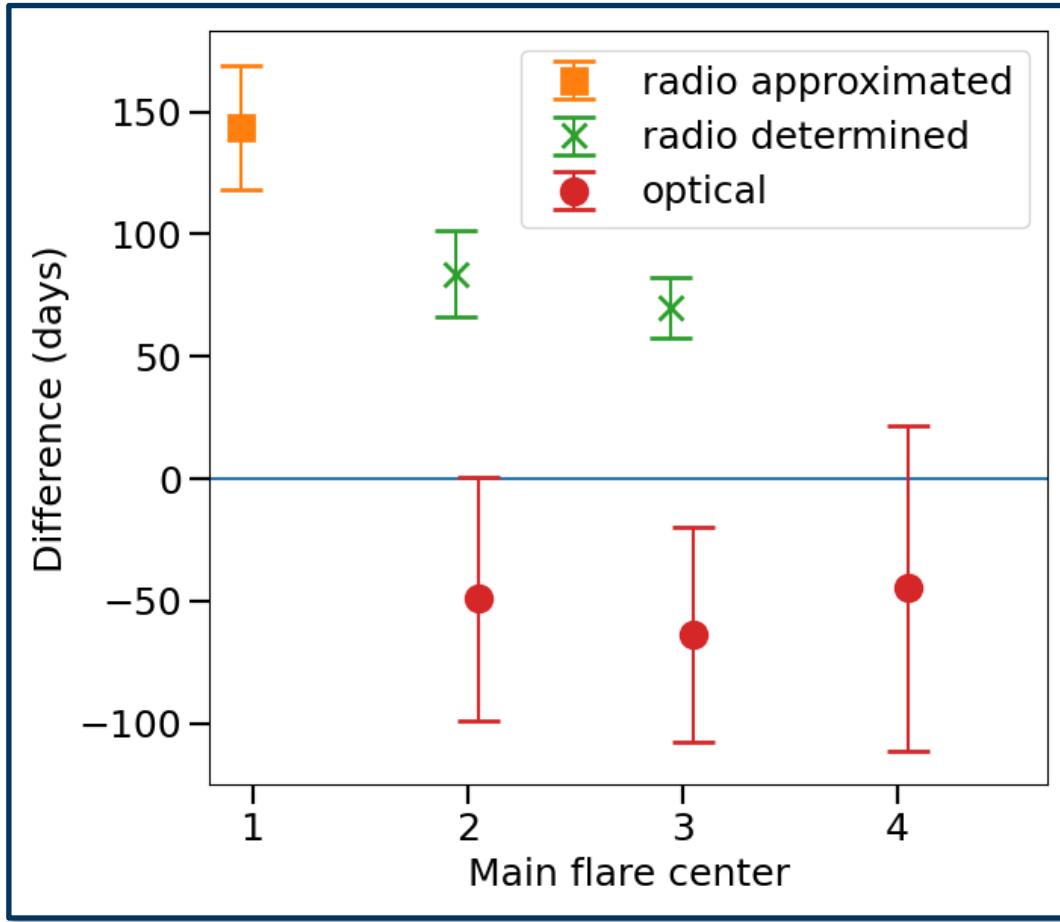


Table 5.1: Characteristics of the gamma-ray light curve of J1048+7143 (analyzed data until MJD 60099) applying the centroid method.

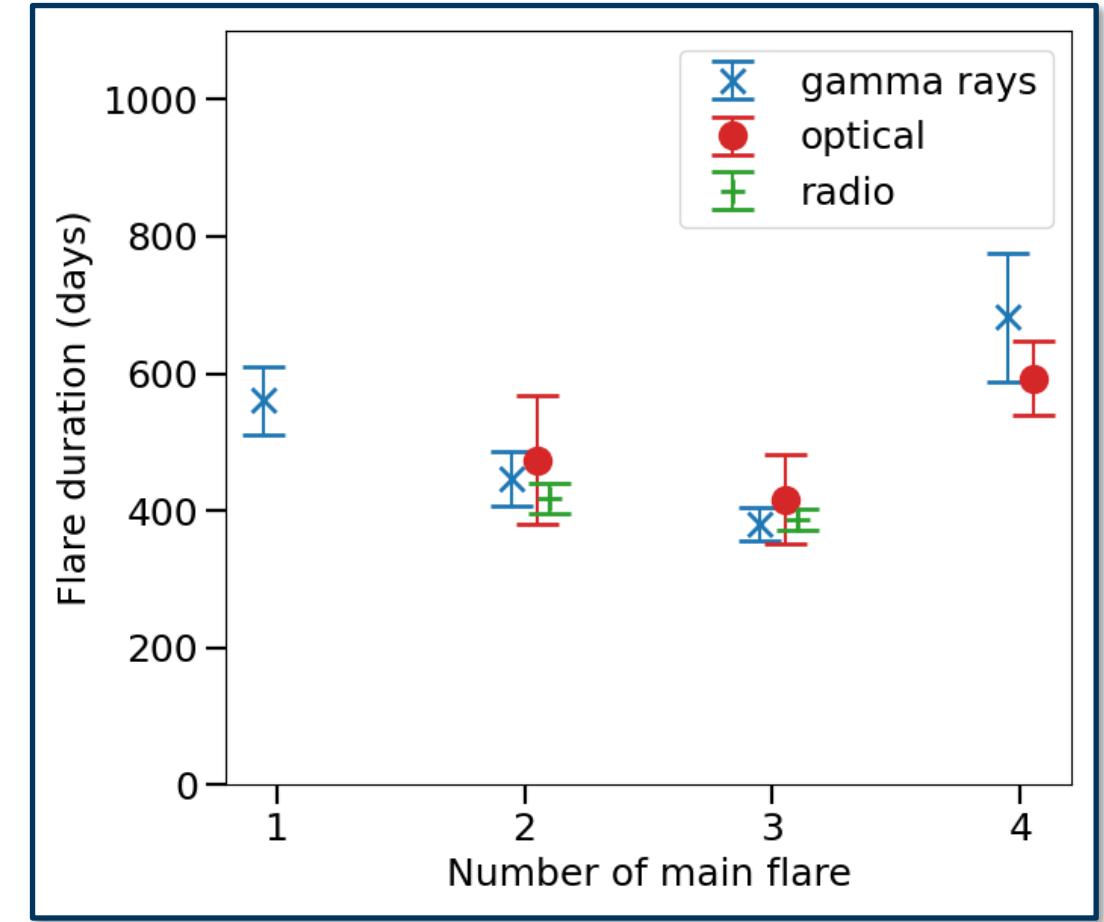
Parameter	Flare center (MJD)	Flare duration (days)	Time till next flare center (years)
F1	56554 ± 38	565 ± 78	
$P_{1 \rightarrow 2}$			3.20 ± 0.13
F2	57722 ± 25	450 ± 61	
$P_{2 \rightarrow 3}$			3.07 ± 0.09
F3	58842 ± 18	383 ± 38	
$P_{3 \rightarrow 4}$			3.06 ± 0.17
F4	59958 ± 59	756 ± 113	

Backup: J1048+7143 – Flare Characteristics 2/3

Difference of main flare centers in the gamma-ray and radio light curve:

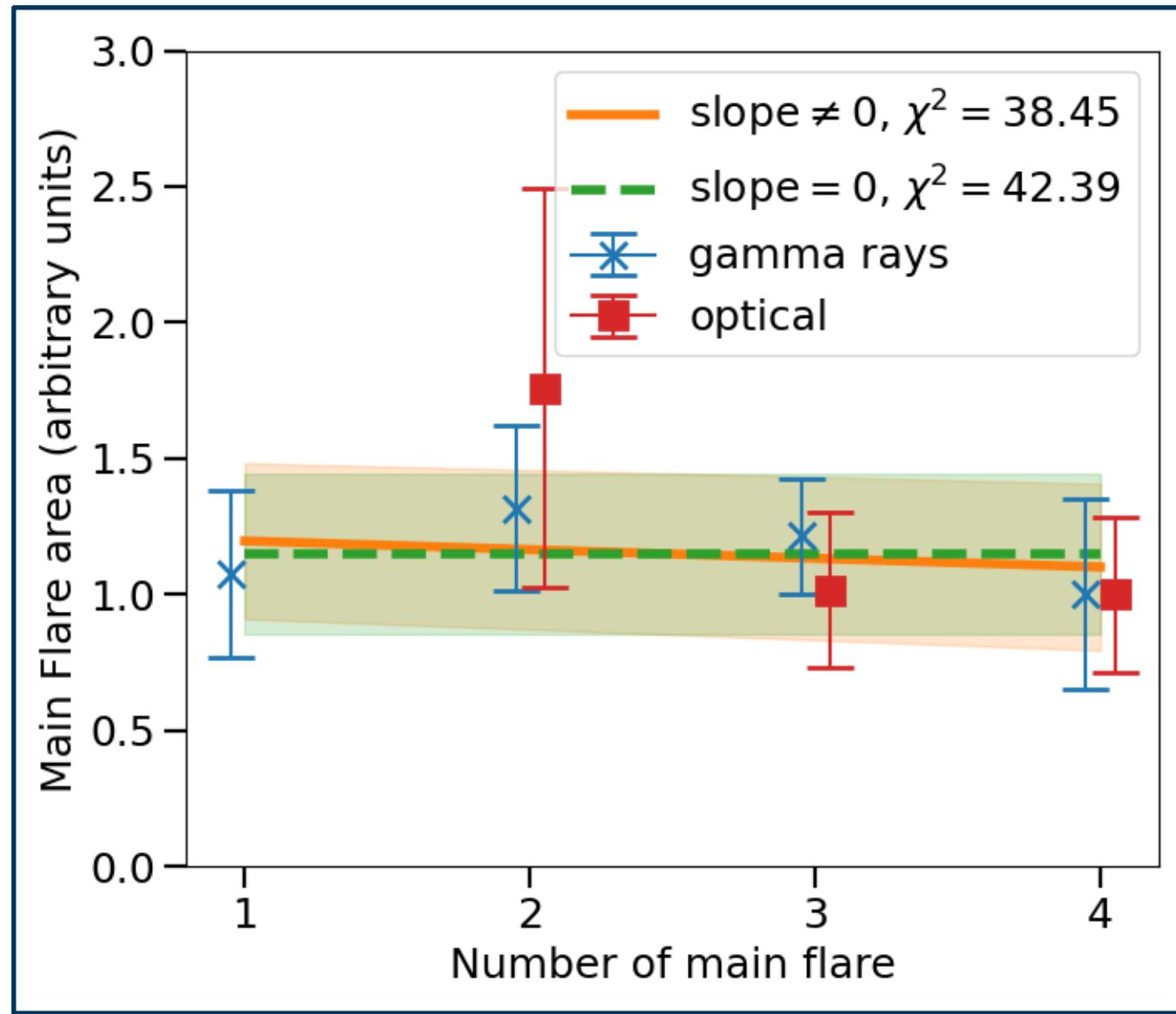


Main Flare durations:



Backup: J1048+7143 – Flare Characteristics 3/3

Flare areas normalized to
last flare



Backup: J1048+7143 – Possible Nutation in Gamma Rays + Optical

Earth's path through the jet

