# Multifrequency Kinematic Study of the Blazar 0716+714 During the Active State in 2004:

The inner jet structure and kinematics

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**Is a BLAZAR** (What does it mean?)

#### AGN

- No spectral lines
- Strongly variable
- One-sided jet



- Extremely variable at different timescales
- IDV: correlated in optical and radio bands (Quirrenbach et al. 1991 and Wagner et al. 1996)
- Redshift is unknown: z>0.1; 0.3; 0.52
- Radio flare: Nov 2003 and major optical outburst: May 2004. International observing campaign (Ostorero et al. 2006)
- Controversial description of VLBI kinematics in the literature

Model#1: fast superluminal onward motion of components: <sub>app</sub>~5-21c (Jorstadt et al. 2001, Bach et al. 2005)

Model#2: oscillation of components around the mean position on the timescale of ~10 years with the projected velocities of \_\_\_\_\_\_~5-10c (Britzen et al. 2006)

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#### **Multi-frequency** experiment

#### VLBA

 Aim: to resolve the inner jet → observations on the high frequencies: 86, 43 and 22 GHz.

Aim: monitor jet components

→5 epochs separated by ~month: 10 Feb,
3 May, 18 Jun, 29 Jul and 29 Aug 2004

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#### Smooth flux distribution along the jet.









Fit performed using travelled distance!



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![](_page_14_Figure_1.jpeg)

Fit performed using travelled distance!

Comp.	/ mas/yr	app		
name		Z=0.1	Z=0.3	Z=0.52
K1	1.07±0.10	7.0±0.6	20.0±1.9	32.7±3.0
K2	1.01± 0.05	6.6±0.3	18.9±0.9	30.8±1.5
K3	0.43± 0.03	2.8±0.2	9.1±0.6	13.2±0.9

# Fit to the 43 and 22 GHz data: superluminal speeds

Comp. name	, mas/yr		app	
		Z=0.1	Z=0.3	Z=0.52
<b>K</b> 1	1.1	7.0	20	33
K2	1.0	6.6	19	31
K3	0.4	2.8	9	13

# Fit to the 43 and 22 GHz data: superluminal speeds

![](_page_17_Figure_1.jpeg)

# Trajectories of the individual components in the inner jet: **helical motion**.

Kelvin–Helmholtz instability (Lobanov, Hardee & Eilek 2005; M87)

Two-fluid jet model (Fraix-Burnet & Despringre 1996)

Helical jet model (Villata & Raiteri 1999)

![](_page_18_Figure_4.jpeg)

# Changes of the of the standing shock spectral index with time: optically thin $\rightarrow$ optically thick.

At 3 first epochs standing shock as optically thin, on the last two – optically thick

Domination of the core emission over emission from component

![](_page_19_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Figure_4.jpeg)

#### Plans for the near future

Lower frequencies (5 and 1.6 GHz)
Component spectra
Polarization

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Thank you for your attention!