



# **MIPT/PHYSTECH**

**Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology**



A large, abstract graphic made of many thin, overlapping blue lines that form a complex, wavy, and somewhat star-like shape, centered behind the title text.

# **Analysis of variability of quasars' radiation**

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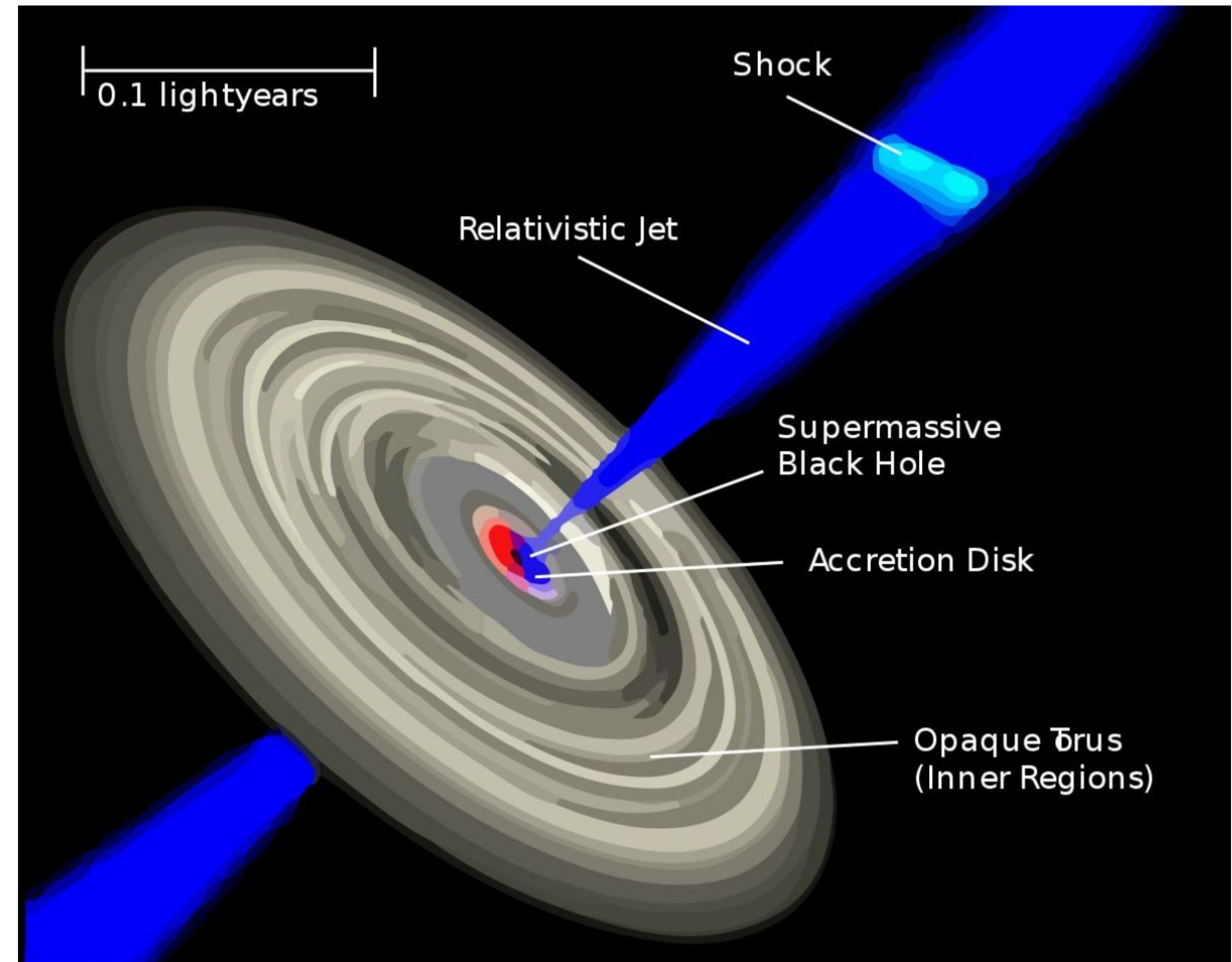
# Plan

1. Quasars and superluminal motion
2. Characteristics of investigated quasar
3. Obtained images (using Python)
4. Gaussian modeling and component velocity calculation
5. Variability of radiation
6. Jet's kinematics



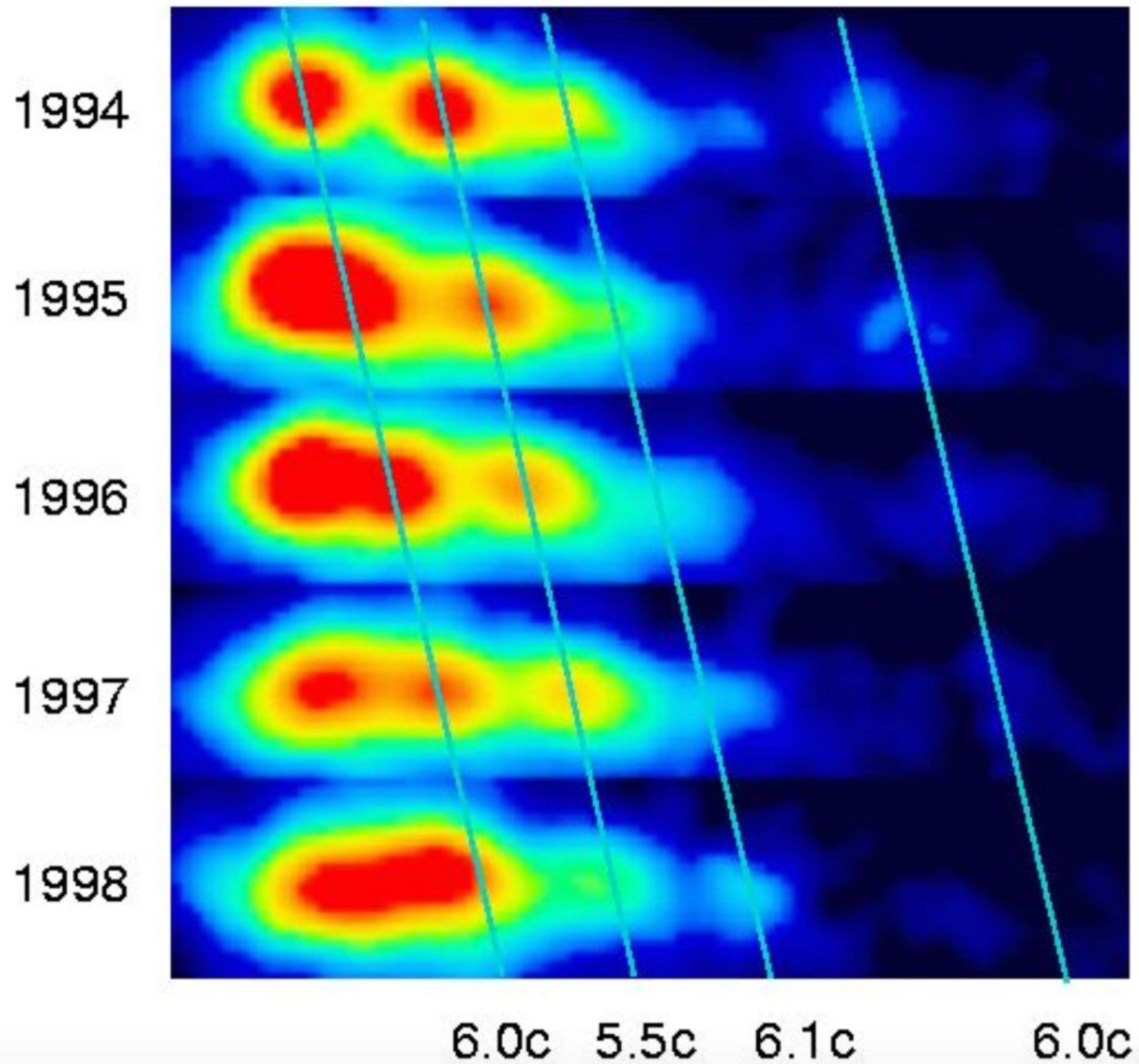
# Quasars and superluminal motion

In astronomy, superluminal motion is the apparently faster-than-light motion seen in some radio galaxies, quasars and some other space objects. Bursts of energy moving out along the relativistic jets emitted from these objects can have a proper motion that appears greater than the speed of light. All of these sources are thought to contain a black hole, responsible for the ejection of mass at high velocities. There is a pretty easy physical explanation of this “phenomena” connected with geometry of the quasar.





# M87

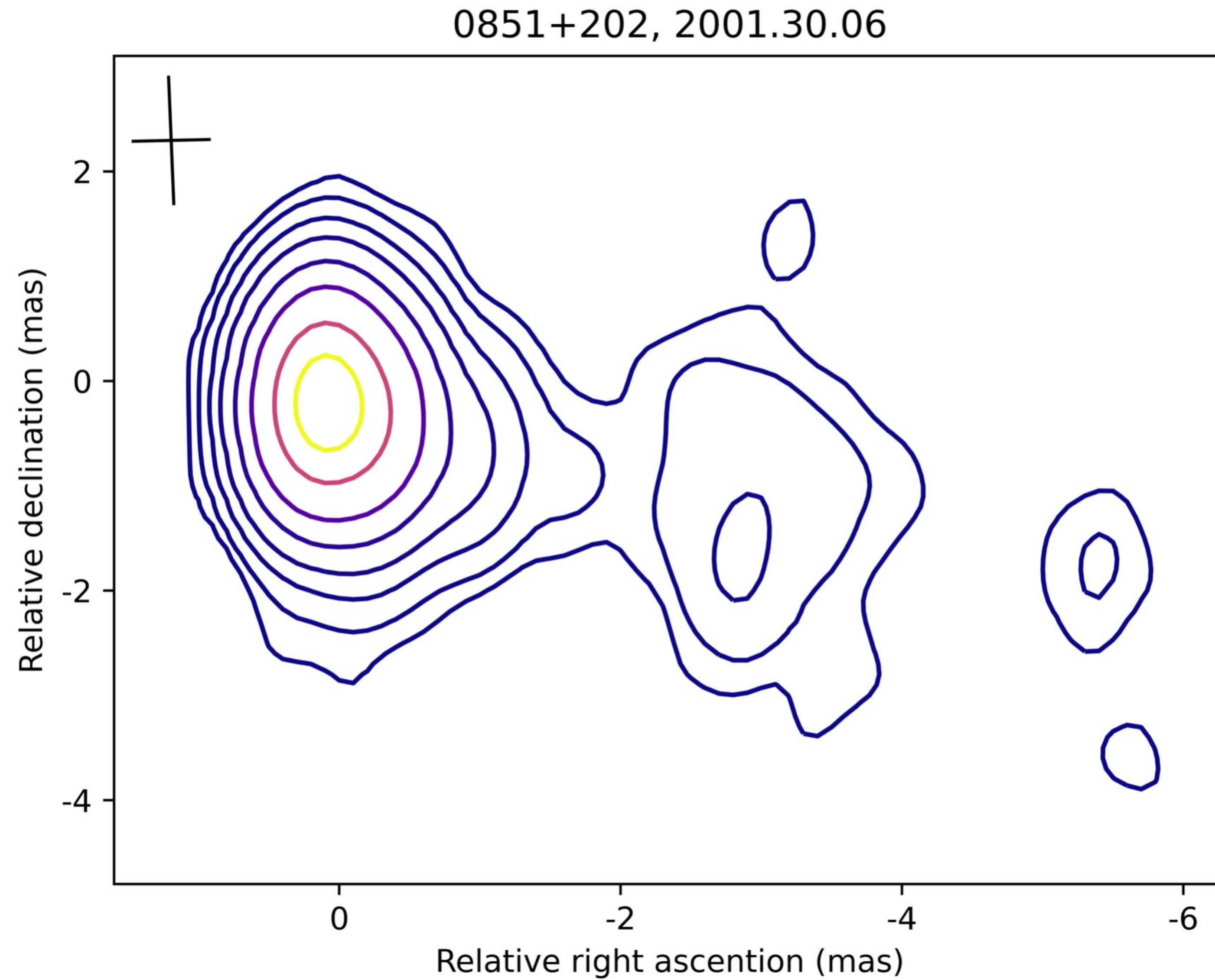


# Characteristics of investigated quasar

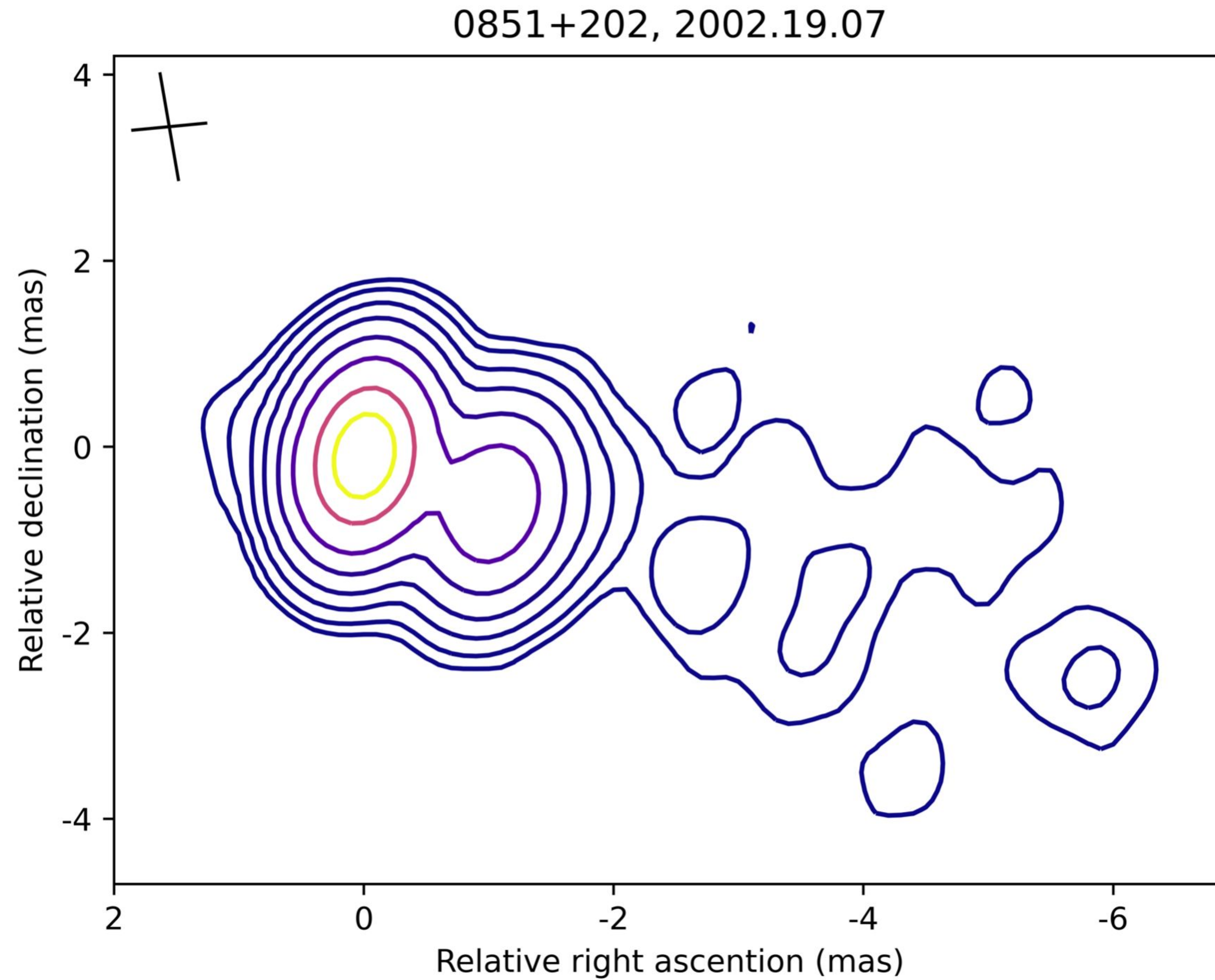
- OJ 287 -- active galactic nuclei, in the center of which seem to be a system of two supermassive black holes.
- $z = 0.306$  (red shift)



# Obtained images

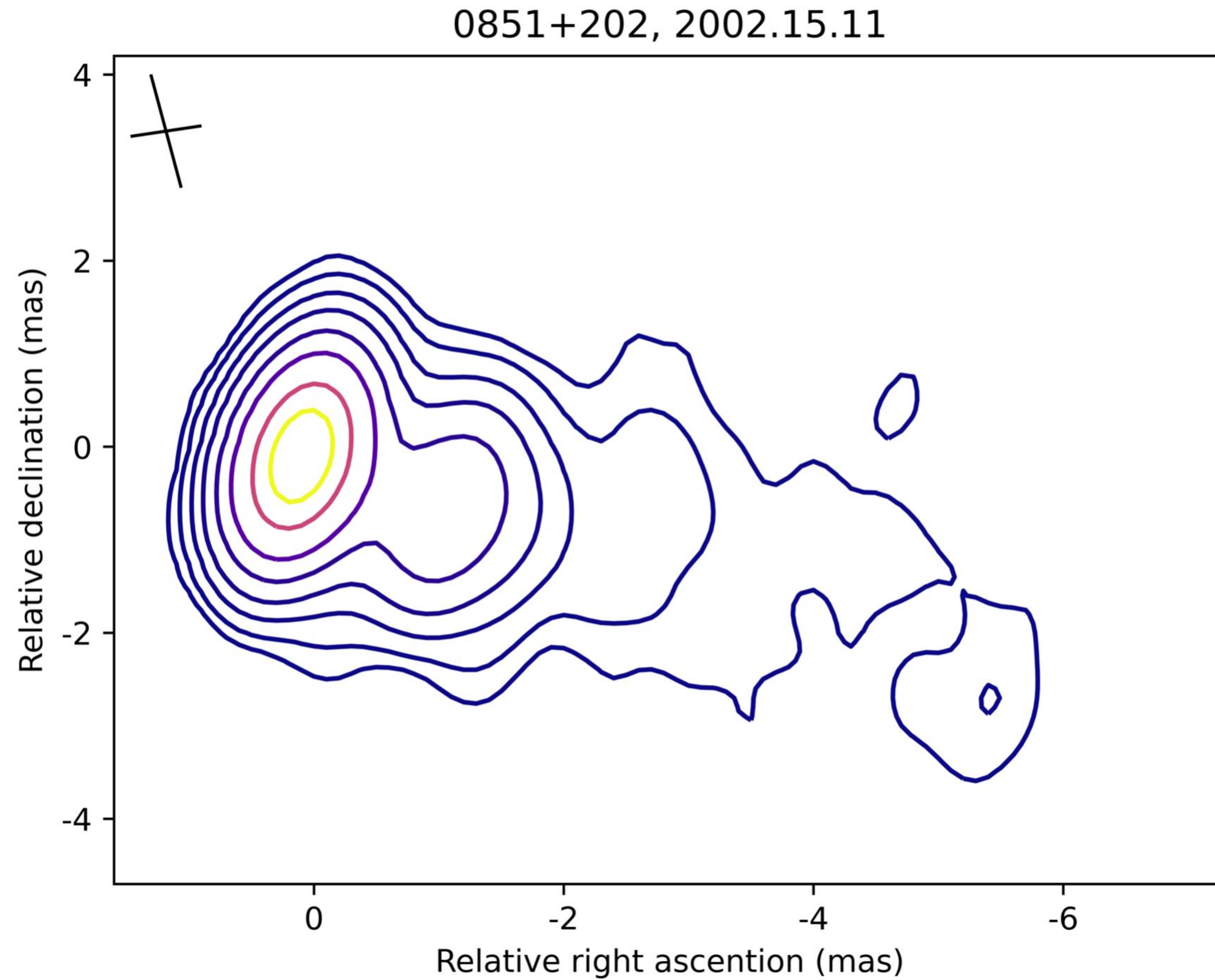


# Obtained images

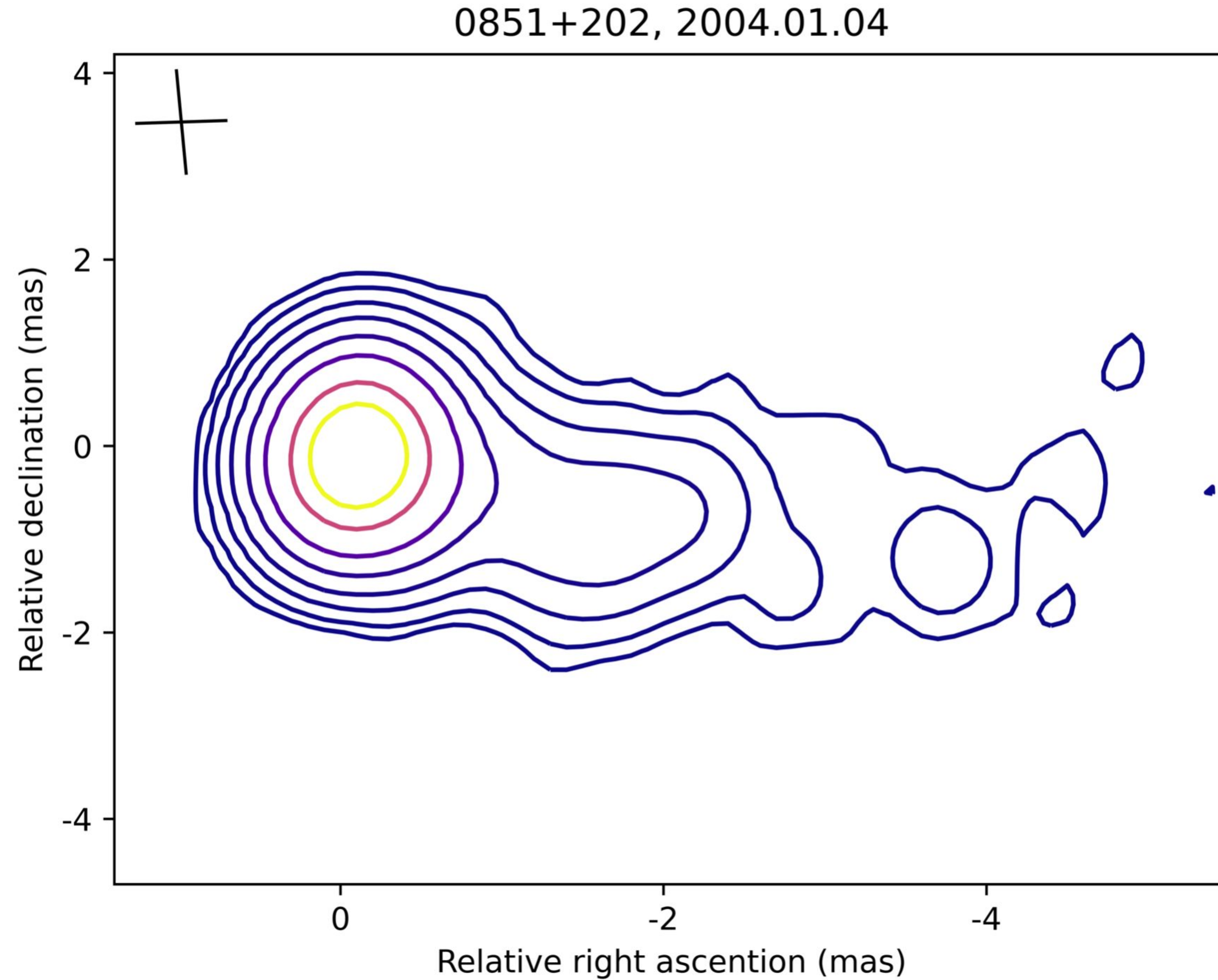




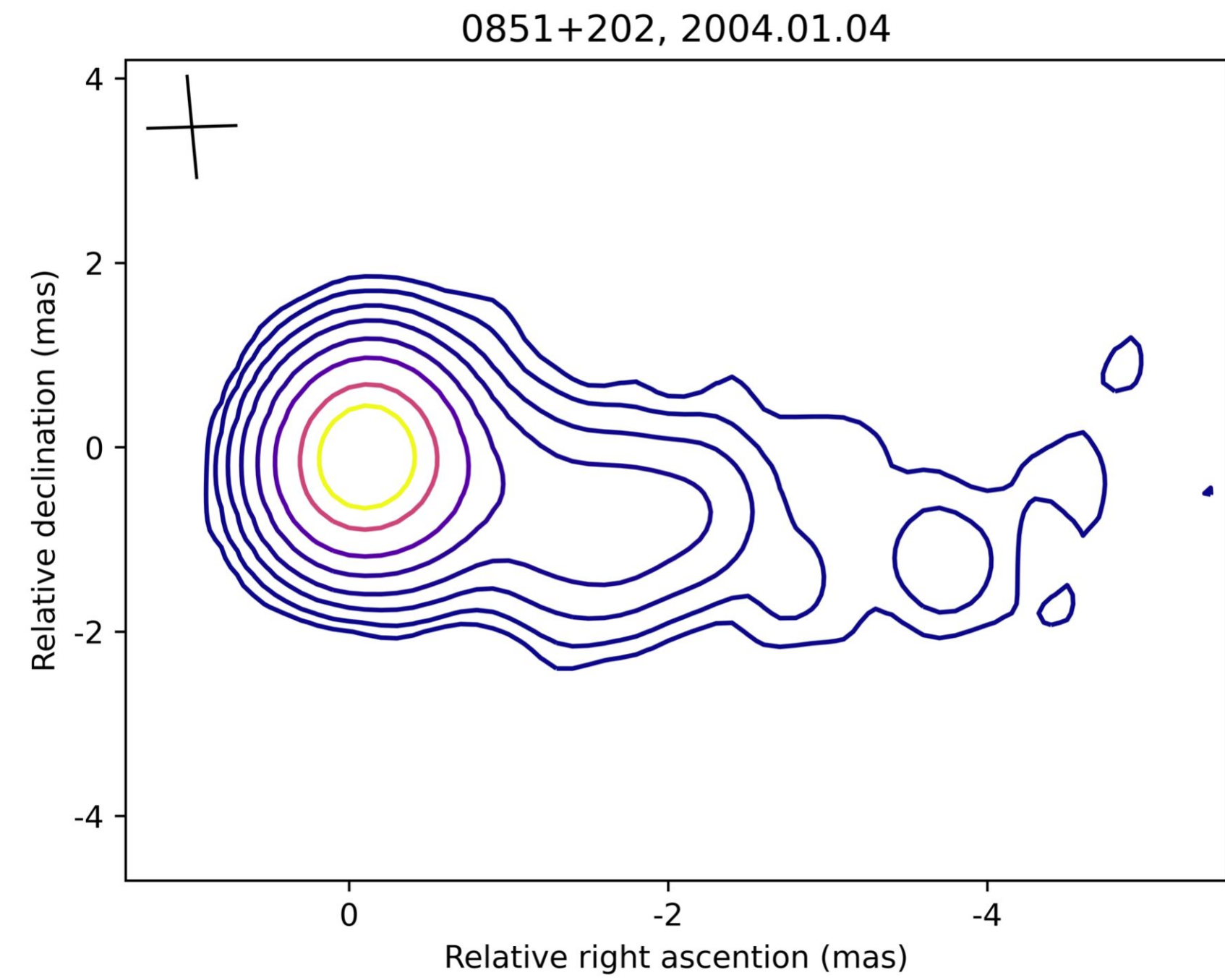
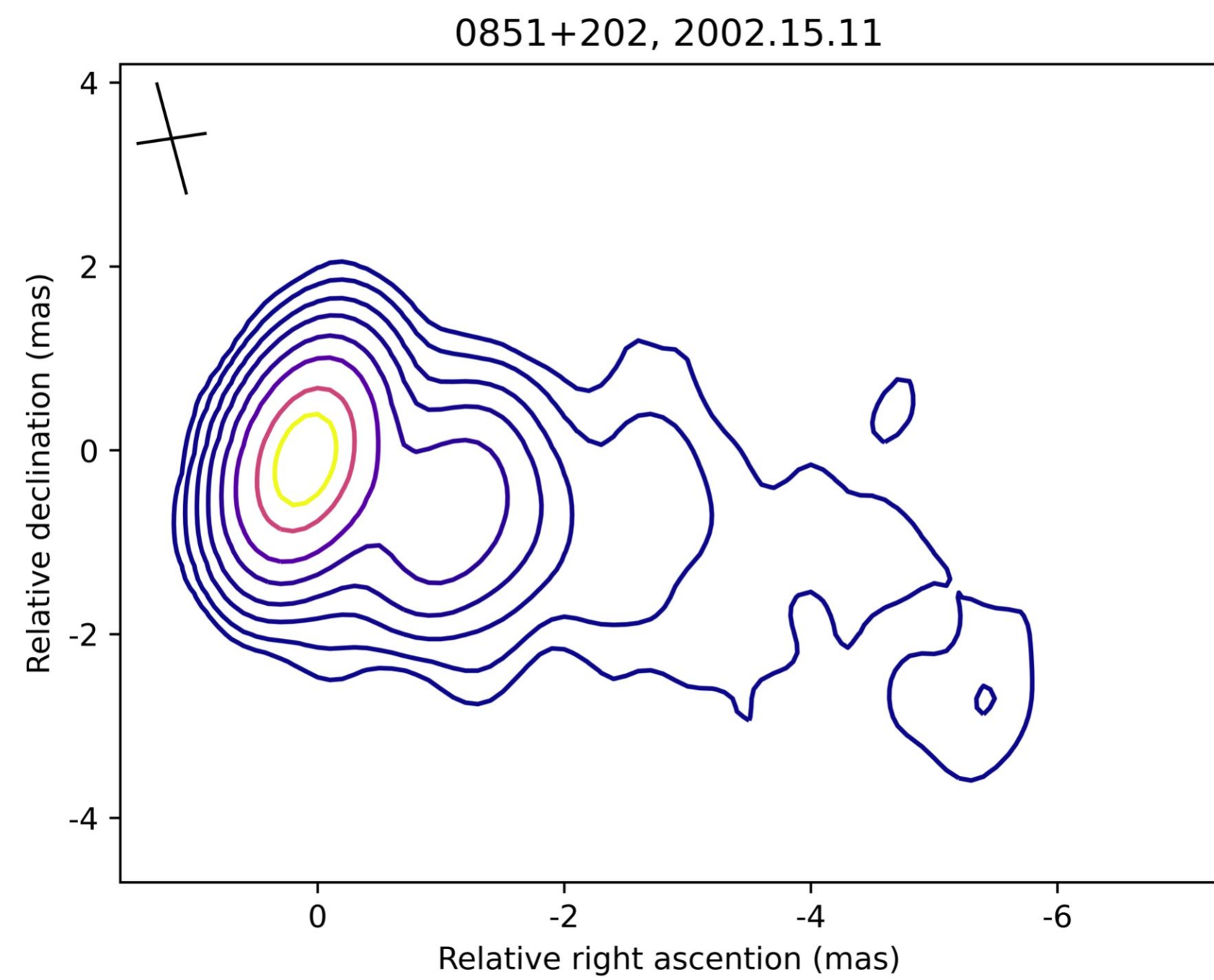
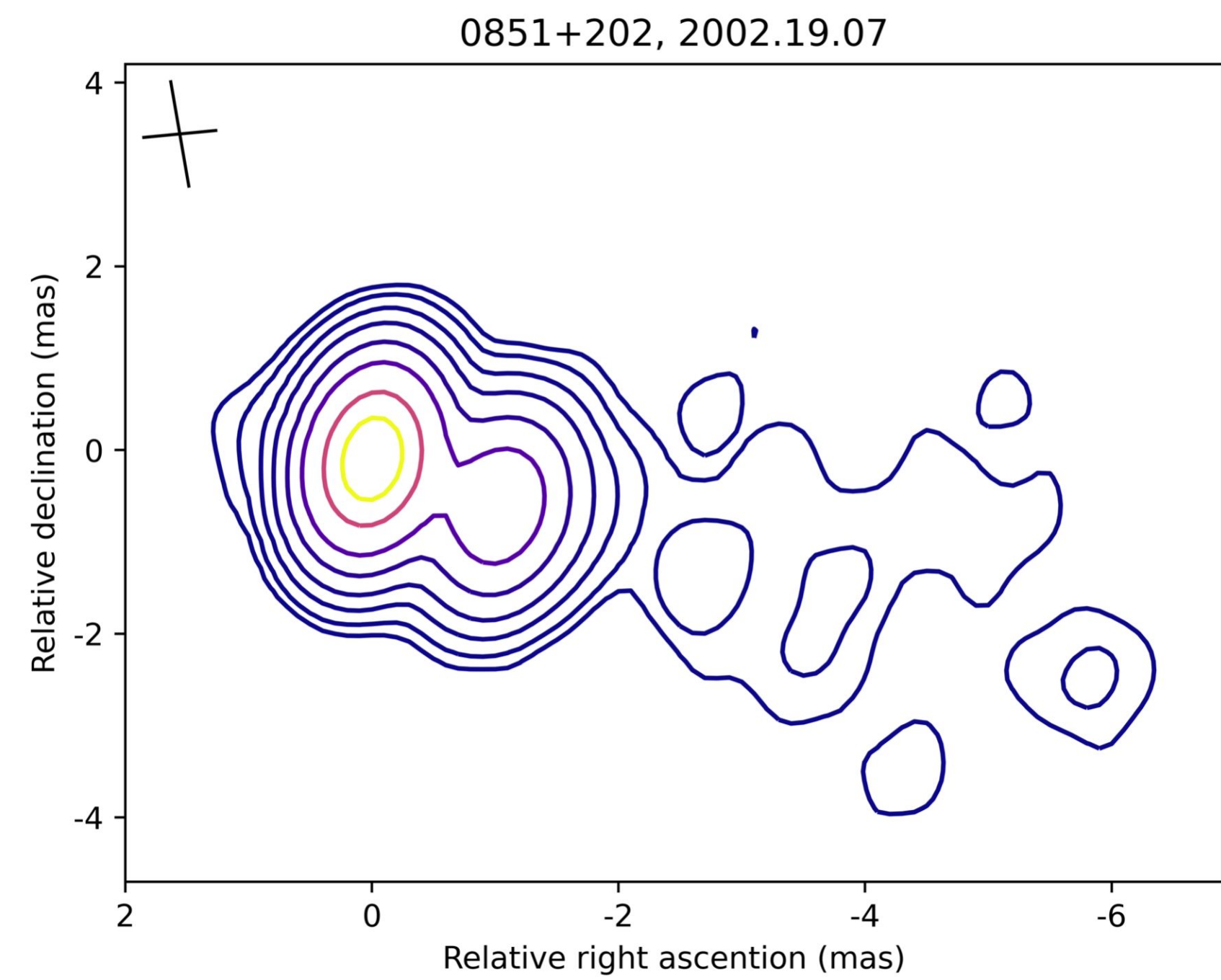
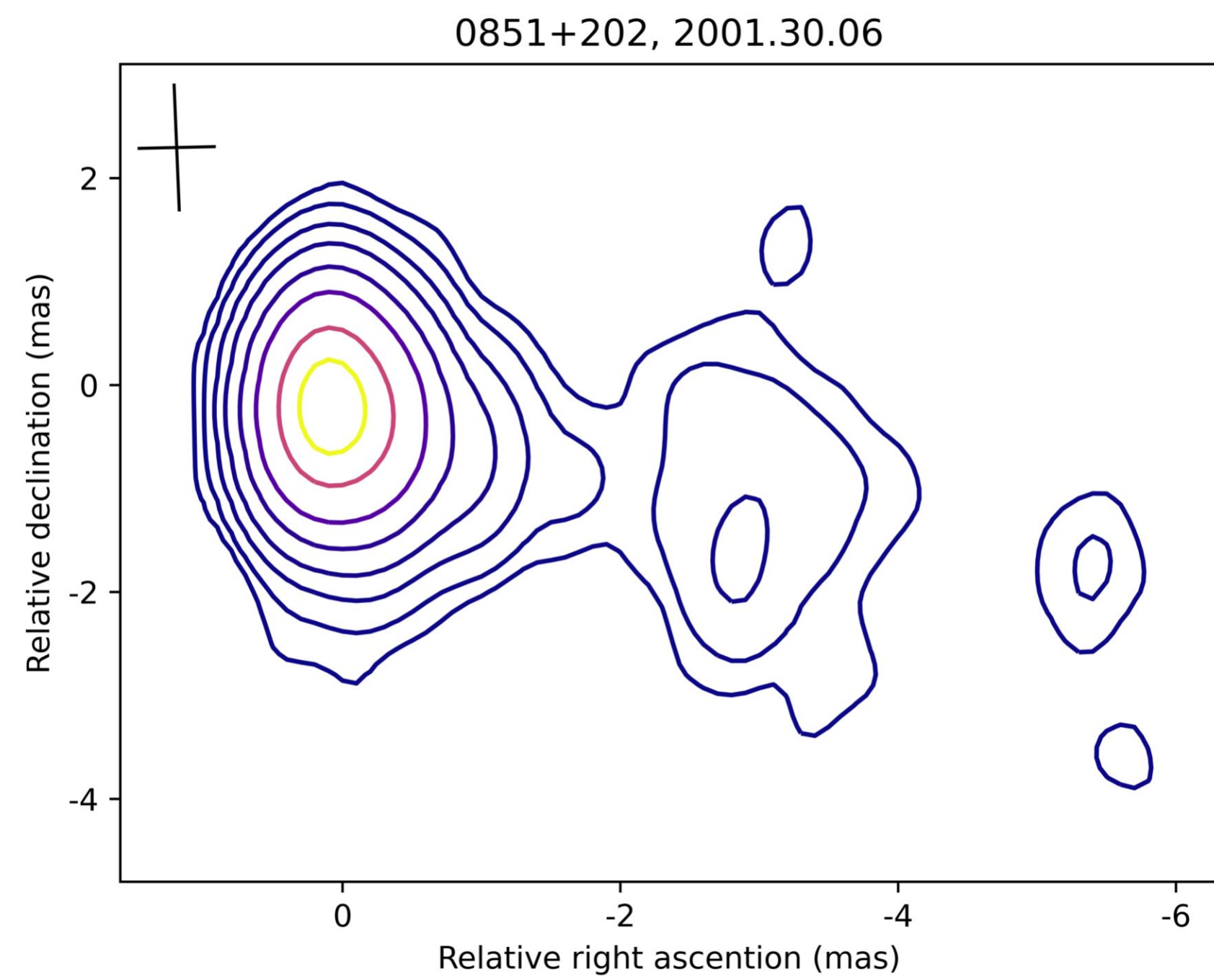
# Obtained images



# Obtained images

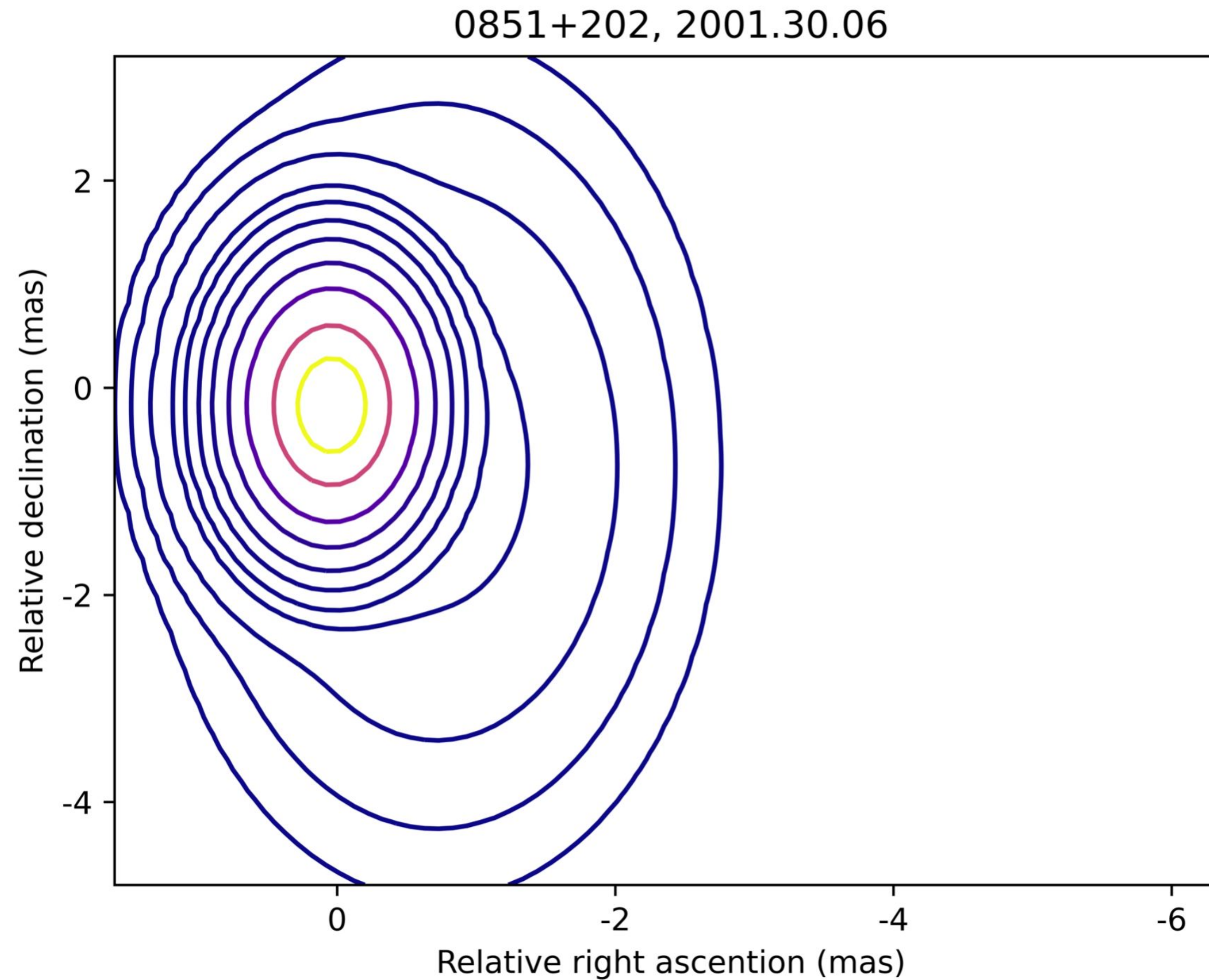






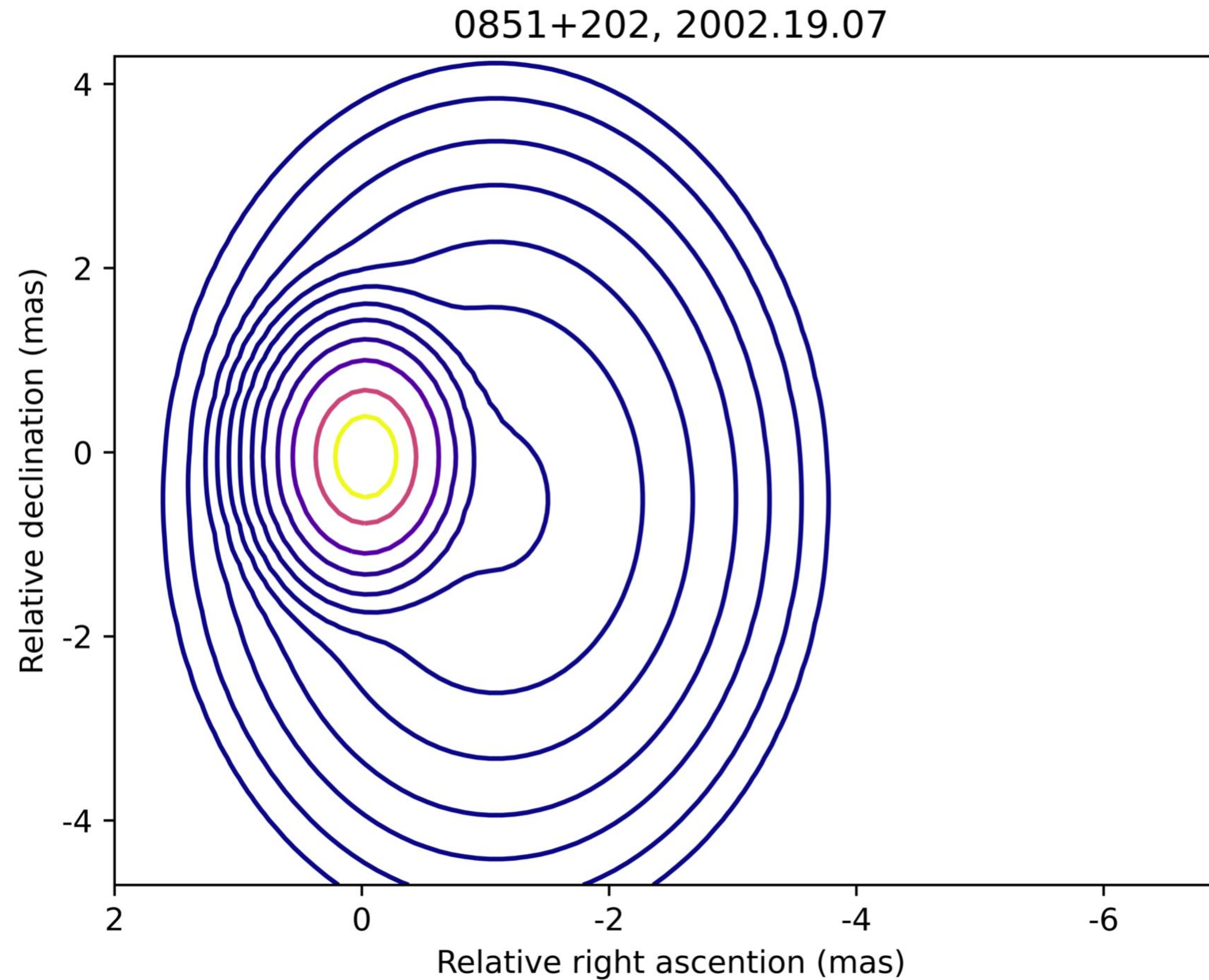


# Gaussian modeling

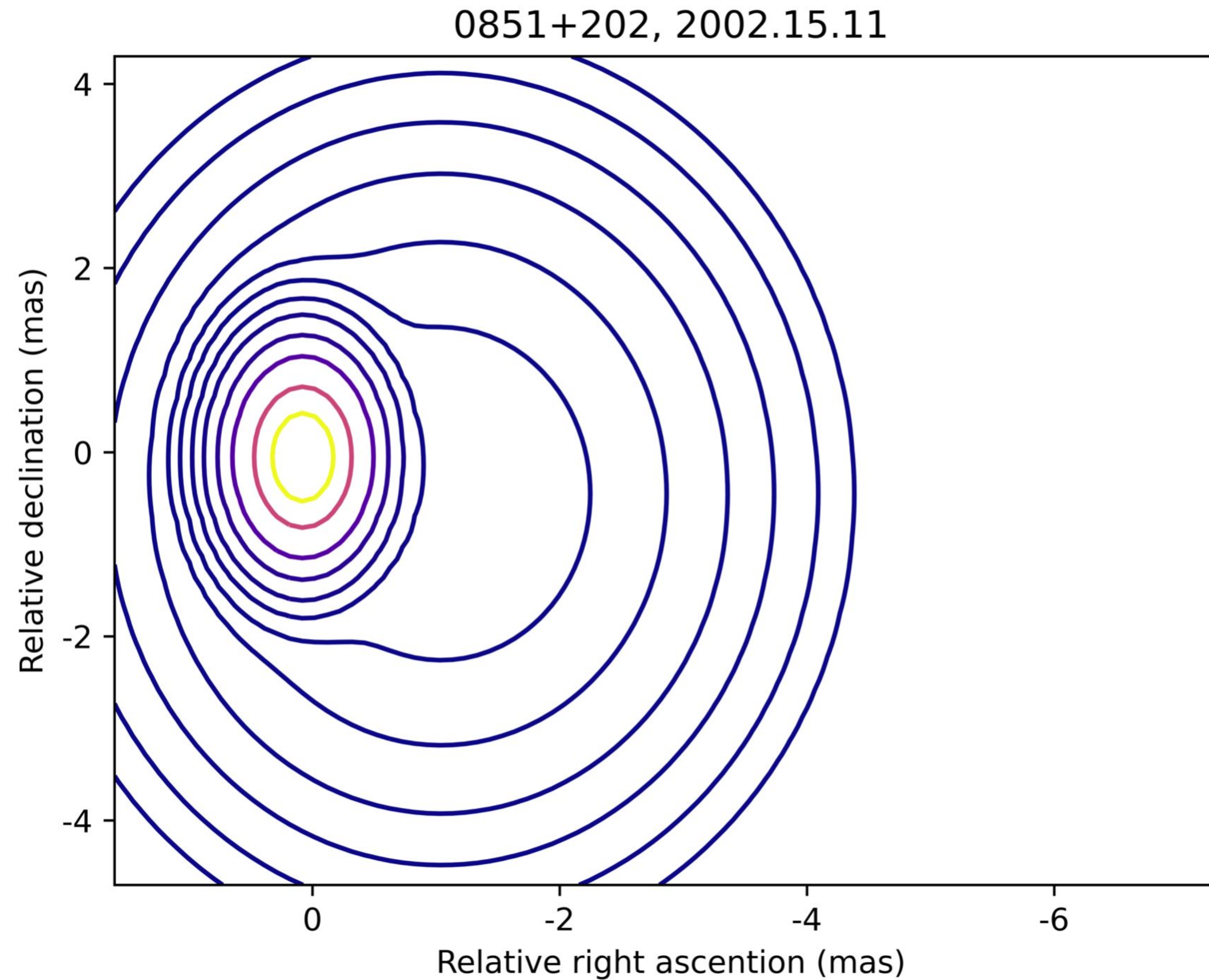




# Gaussian modeling

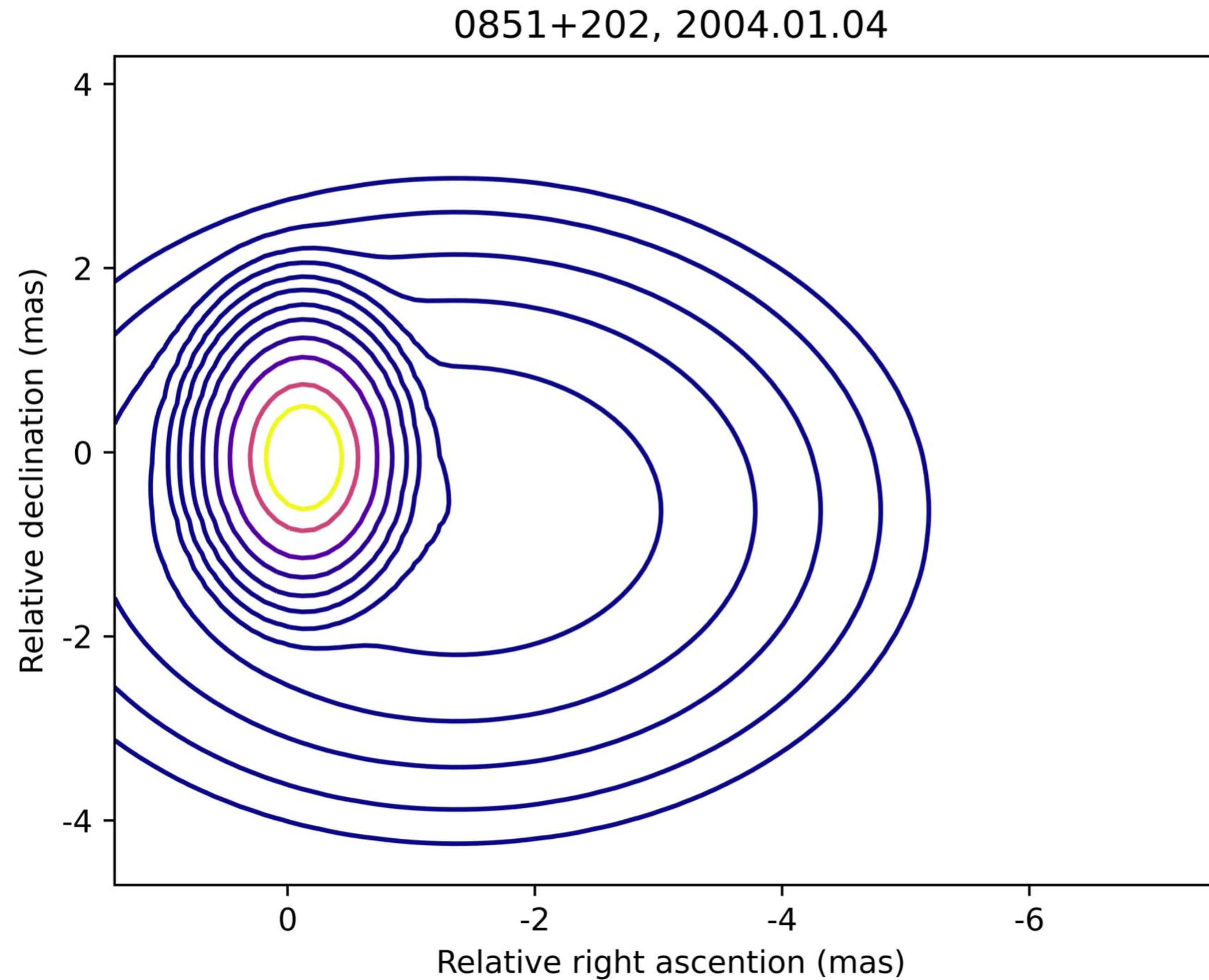


# Gaussian modeling



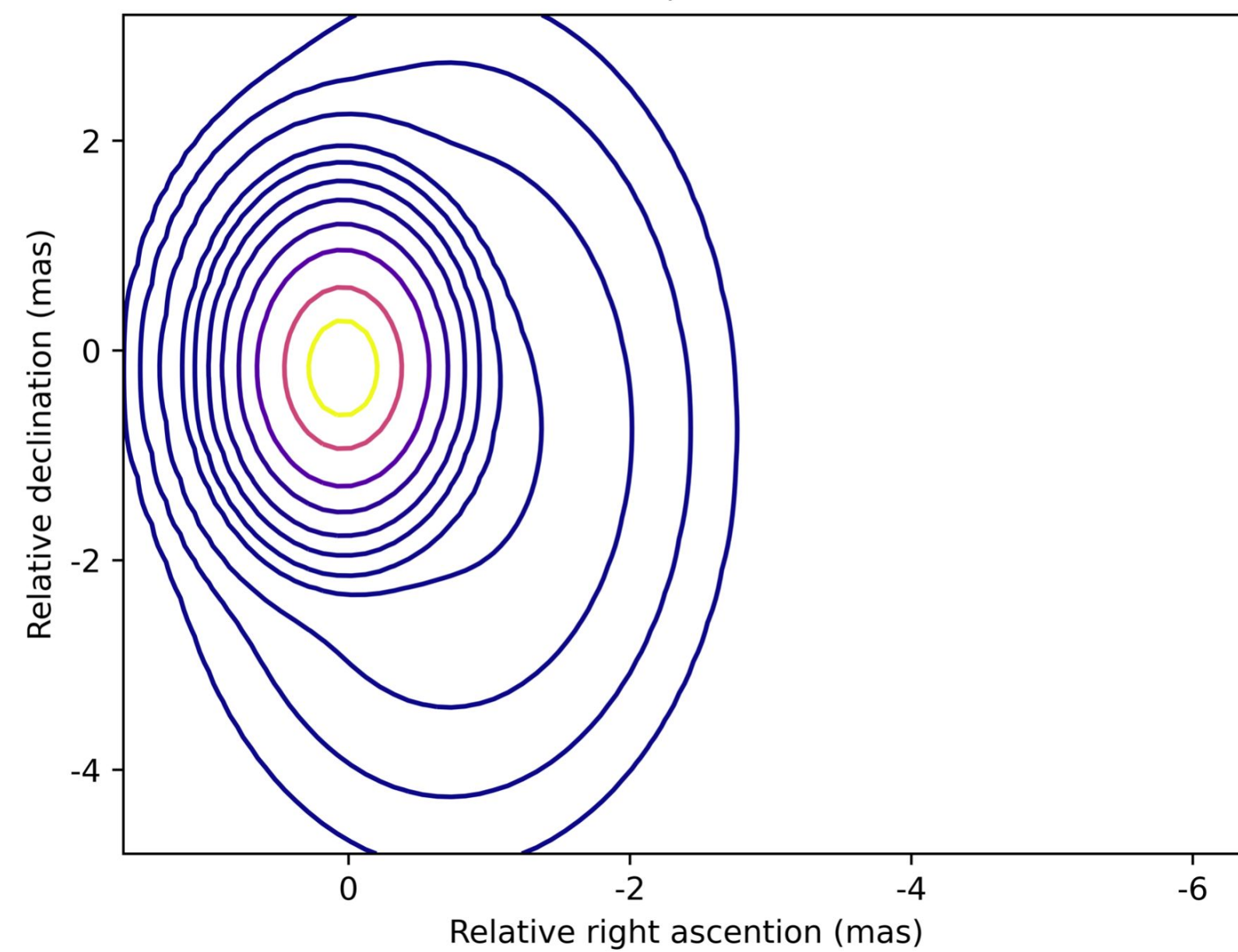


# Gaussian modeling

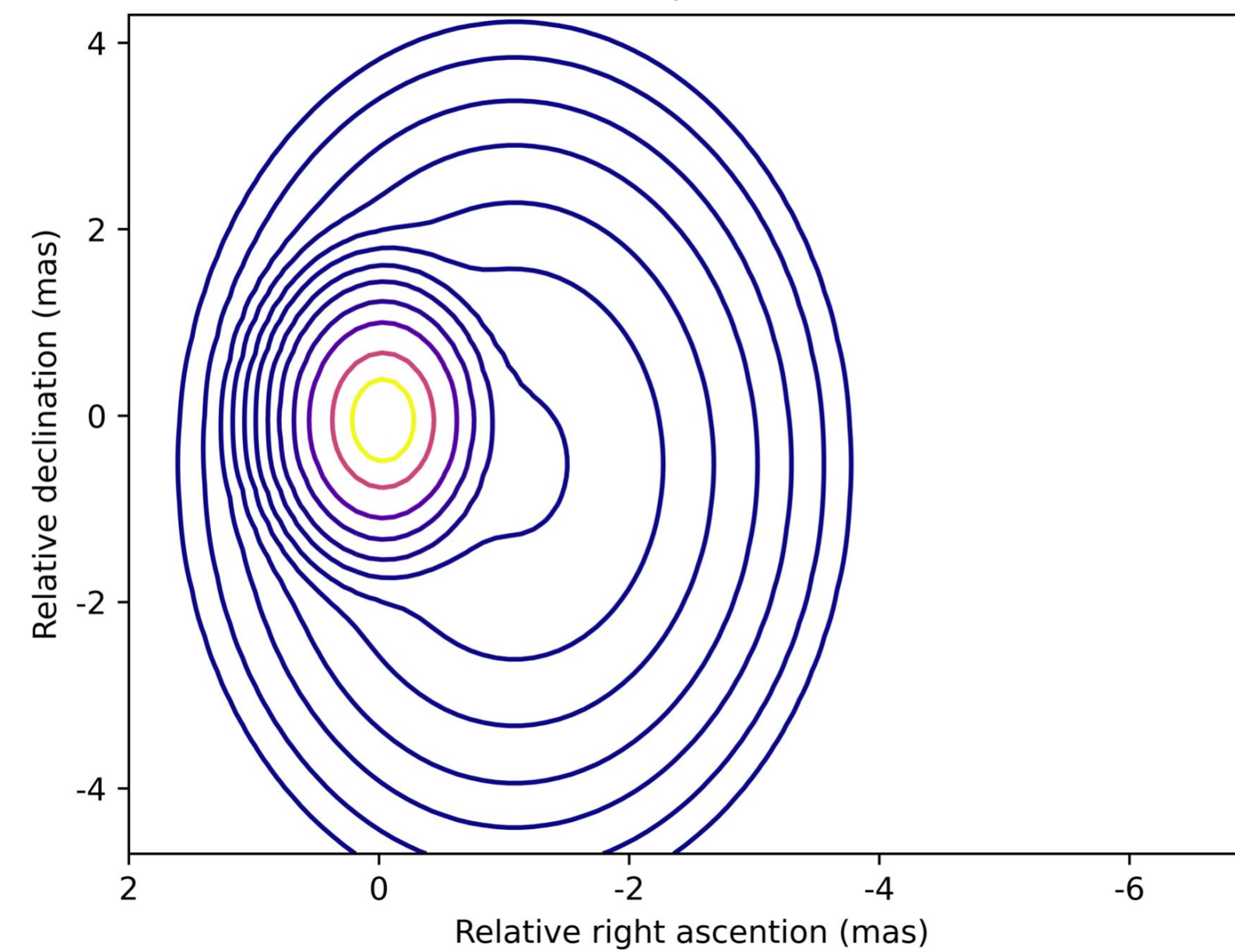




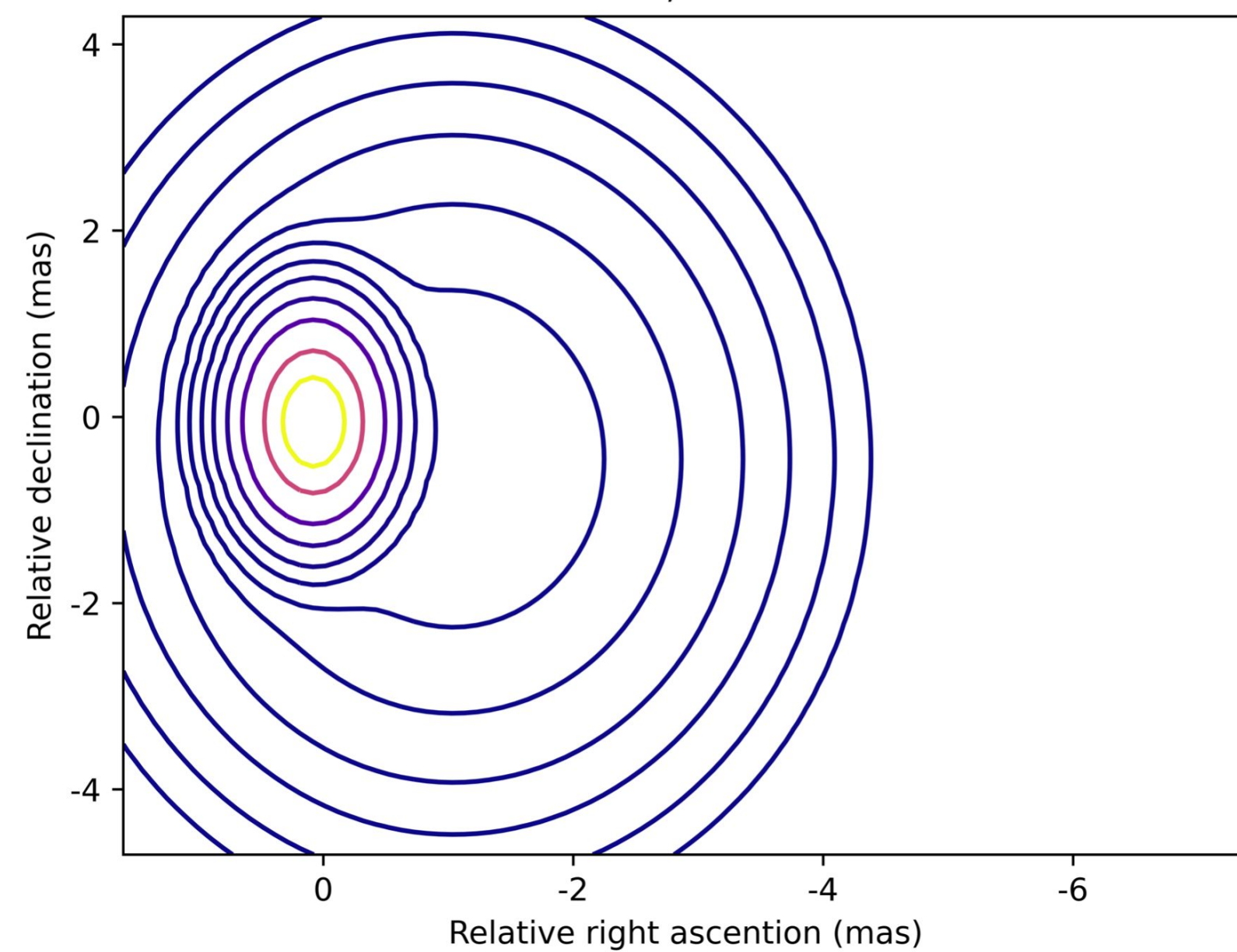
0851+202, 2001.30.06



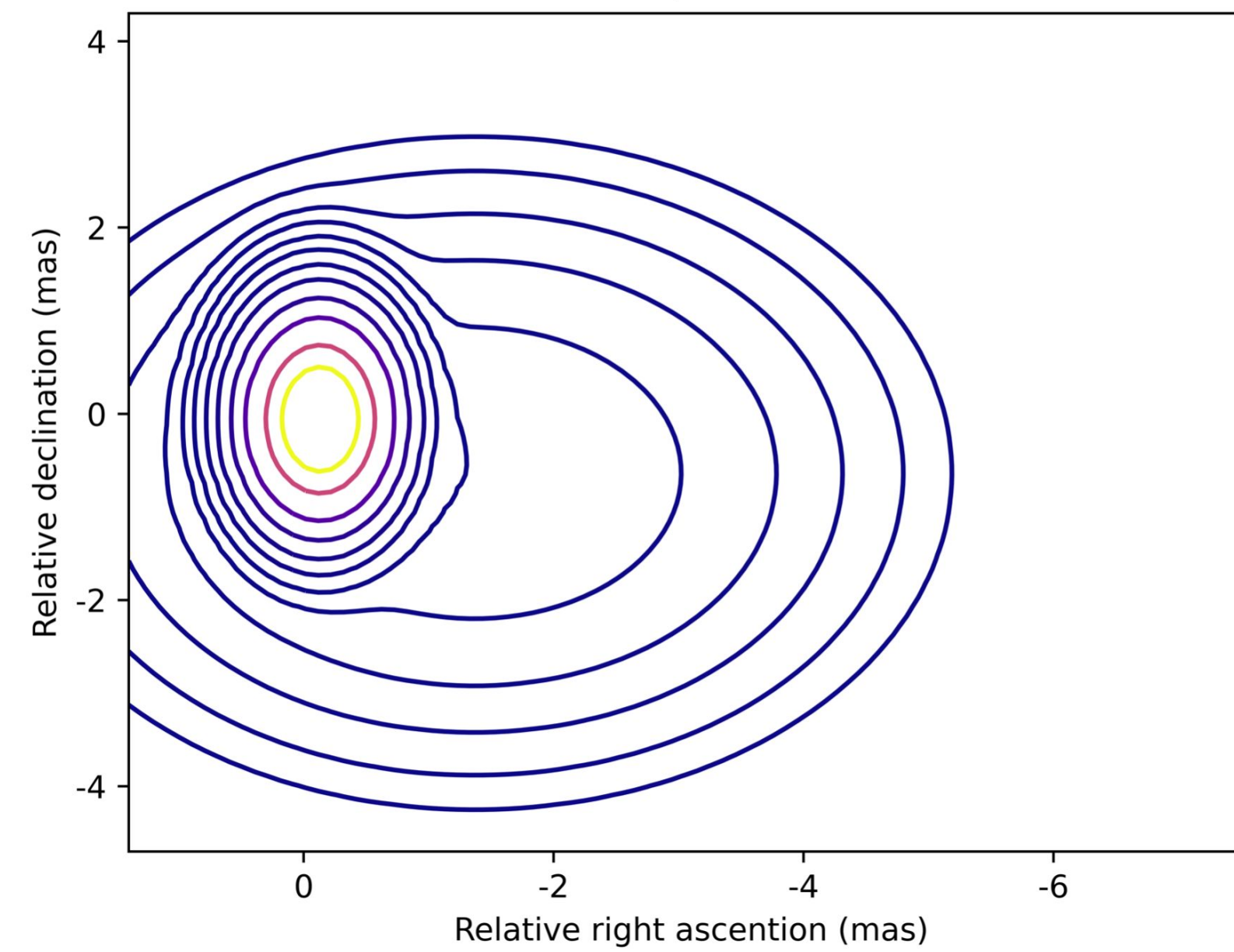
0851+202, 2002.19.07



0851+202, 2002.15.11



0851+202, 2004.01.04

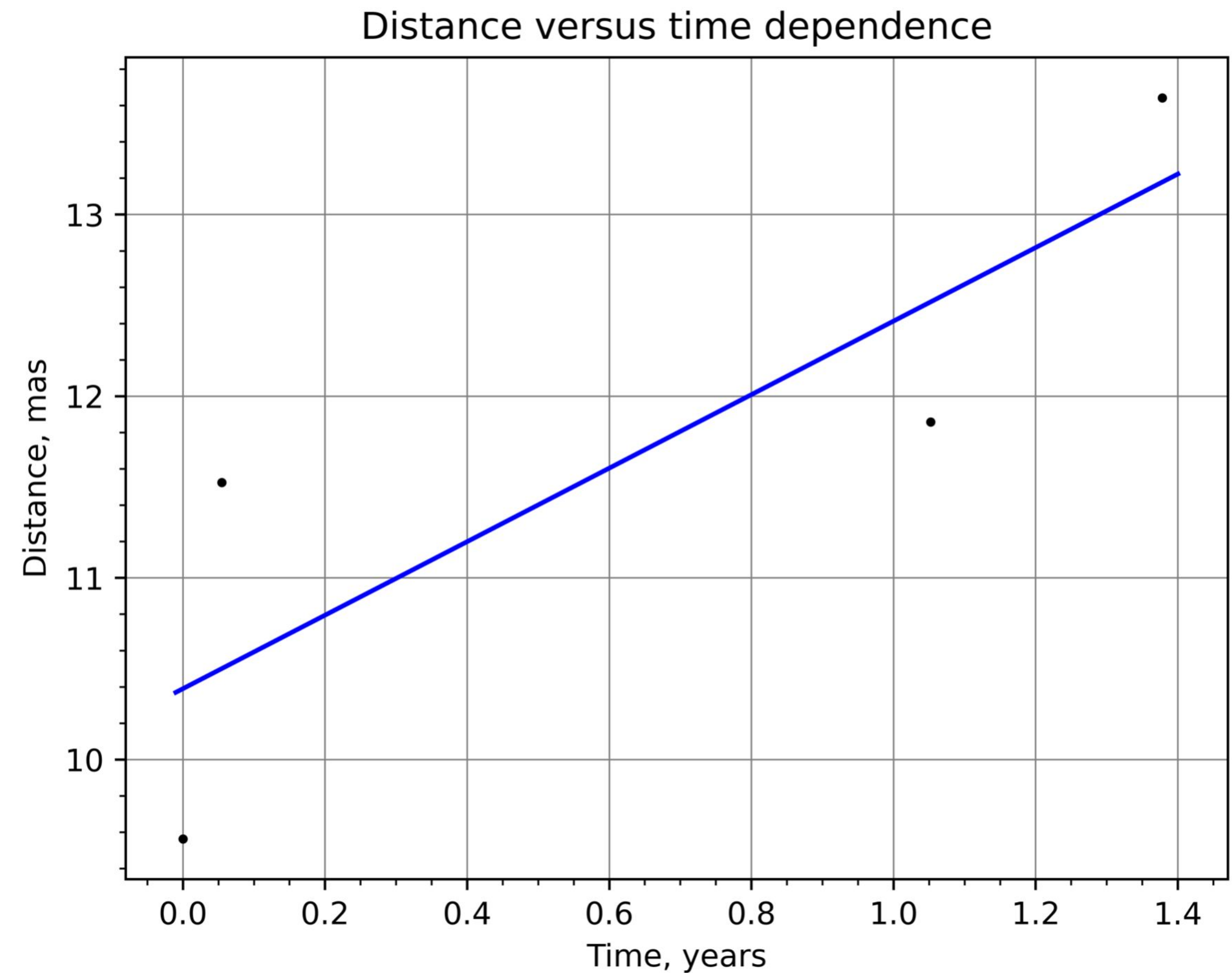




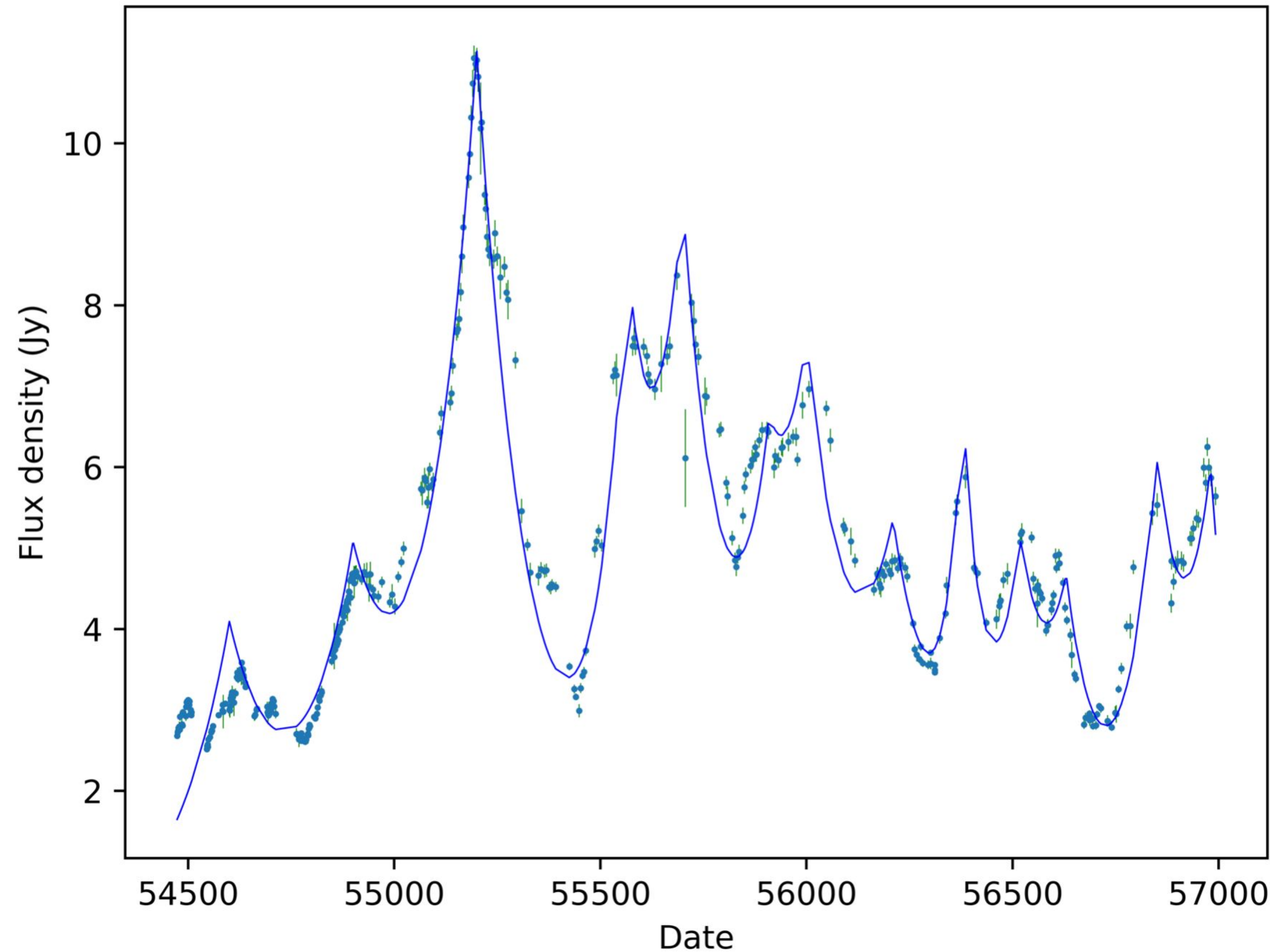
# Component velocity calculation

$$k = 2.023 \pm 0.736 \frac{mas}{year}$$

$$v_{app} = 2.642 \pm 0.965 \frac{mas}{year}$$



# Variability of radiation



$$\Delta S(t) = \begin{cases} \Delta S_{\max} e^{(t-t_{\max})/\tau}, & t < t_{\max} \\ \Delta S_{\max} e^{(t-t_{\max})/1.3\tau}, & t > t_{\max} \end{cases}$$

$$T_{\text{b,var}} = 1.548 \times 10^{-32} \frac{\Delta S_{\max} d_{\text{L}}^2}{v^2 \tau^2 (1+z)}$$

$$D_{\text{var}} = \left[ \frac{T_{\text{b,var}}}{T_{\text{b,int}}} \right]^{1/3}$$

$$\Gamma_{\text{var}} = \frac{\beta_{\text{app}}^2 + D_{\text{var}}^2 + 1}{2D_{\text{var}}}$$

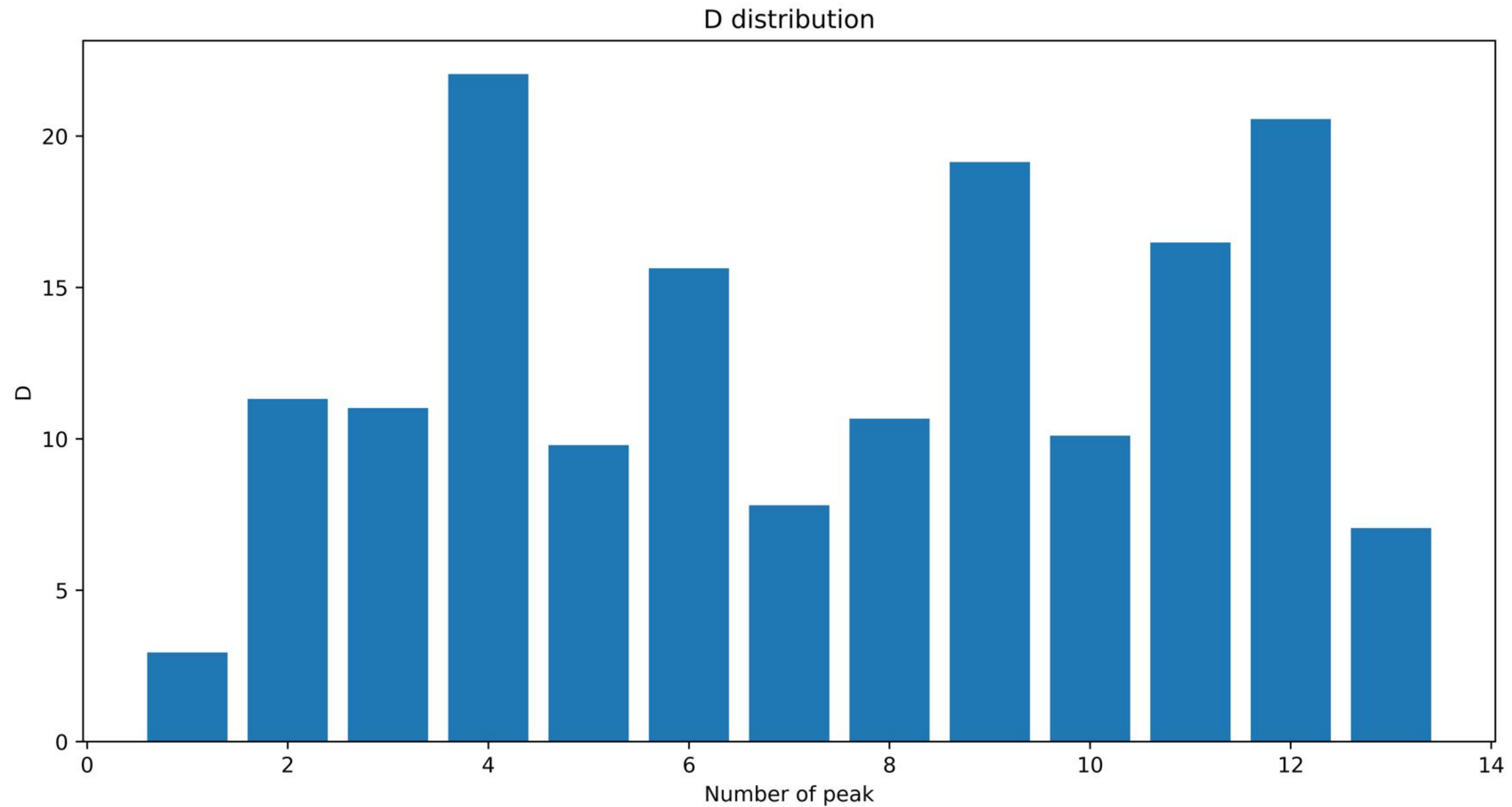
$$\theta_{\text{var}} = \arctan \frac{2\beta_{\text{app}}}{\beta_{\text{app}}^2 + D_{\text{var}}^2 - 1}$$



# Kinematics of the jet

$\beta$	D	$\Gamma$	$\theta$ , rad	$\theta$ ,°
3.90419	2.9454460397664364	4.229979363541781	0.328369649585929	18.814195041463492
3.90419	11.319226471174266	6.37709598926575	0.05491716605081746	3.1393341137480553
3.90419	11.016965997147508	6.24565054362679	0.057513529377524436	3.295282498233823
3.90419	22.050459496080535	11.393537255622753	0.015600969625149019	0.8938697158328327
3.90419	9.794929667066727	5.726602974806213	0.07074887314268309	4.053611836382202
3.90419	15.633631363522158	8.336295103349558	0.030179450212219763	1.729155125185389
3.90419	7.806456777862537	4.94356589532475	0.1034866548109762	5.929348556596152
3.90419	10.666786928273375	6.094761421766324	0.060916526629765086	3.490259878481828
3.90419	19.1436048538587	9.9960354718573	0.02050661682299148	1.1749425960493844
3.90419	10.10604858671961	5.8566370712285245	0.0669963425128756	3.838607668800664
3.90419	16.489758197540592	8.737387823322806	0.027280486502356774	1.563056739648652
3.90419	20.56515485018235	10.677485697711255	0.017859368847006476	1.0232664597008942
3.90419	7.057356440635417	4.679441944151783	0.12131398348699356	6.9507792497244925

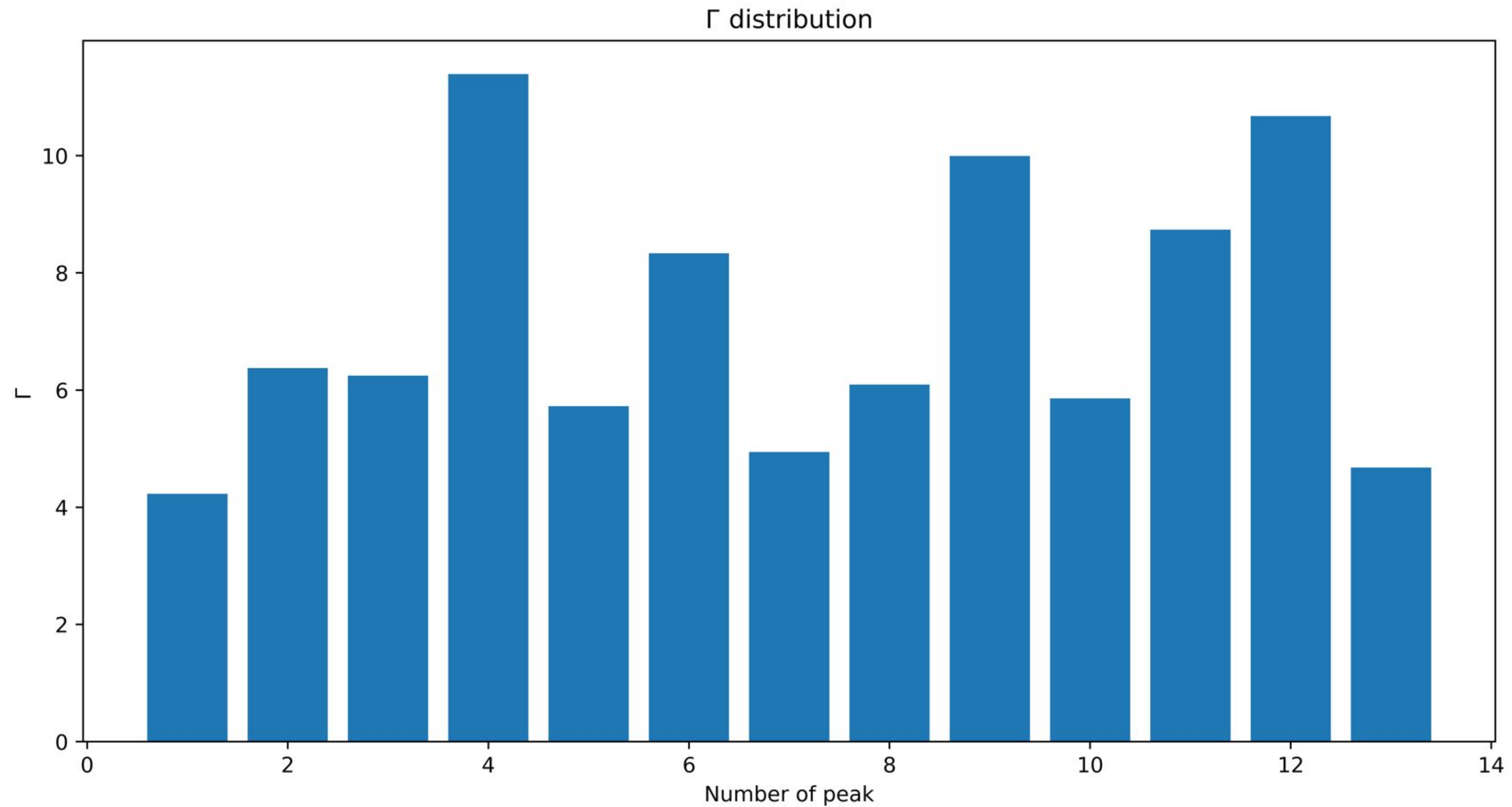
# Kinematics of the jet



$$D_{mid} = 12.661$$

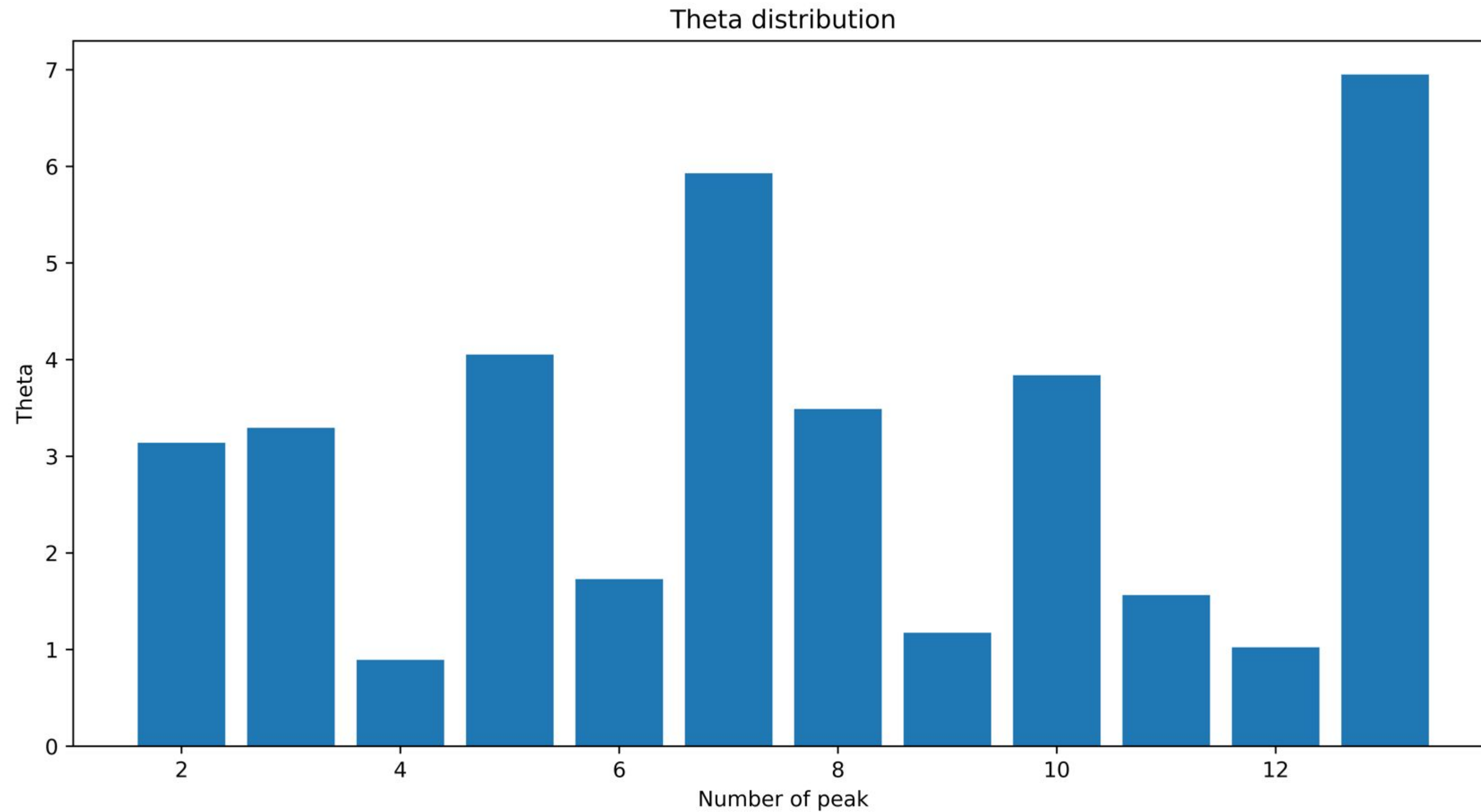


# Kinematics of the jet



$$\Gamma_{mid} = 7.176$$

# Kinematics of the jet



$$\theta_{mid} = 3.09$$