

J1048+7143: A SUPERMASSIVE BLACK HOLE BINARY CANDIDATE CLOSE TO MERGER

RUB

Common name:
S5 1044+71

Ilja Jaroschewski

**First ACME workshop:
The gravitational wave sky and
complementary observations**

Collaborators:

Emma Kun,
Julia Becker Tjus,
Johannes Just,
Silke Britzen,
Sándor Frey,

Krisztina Éva Gabányi,
Lang Cui,
Xin Wang,
Yuling Shen



irfu

Multi-Messenger Picture

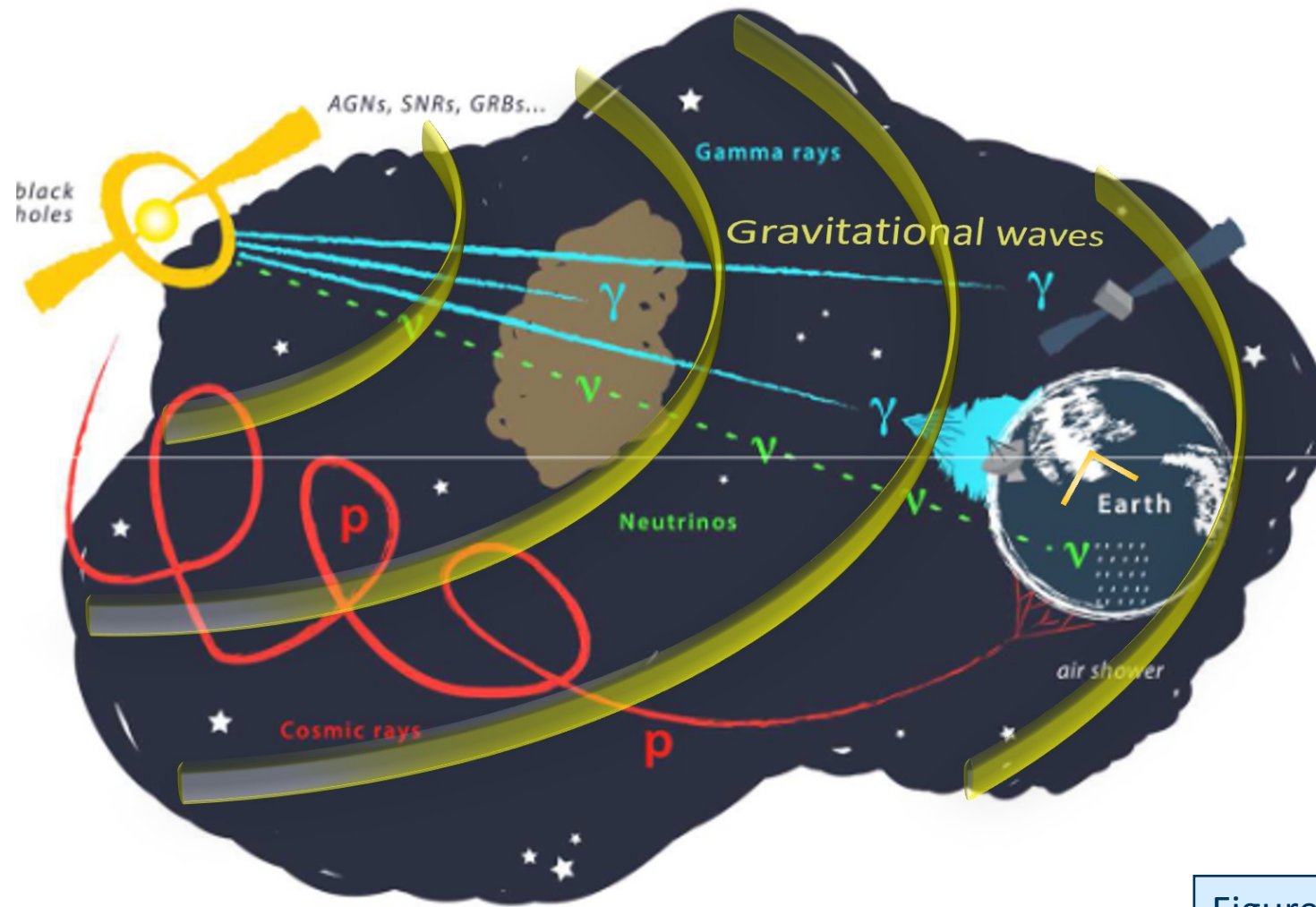
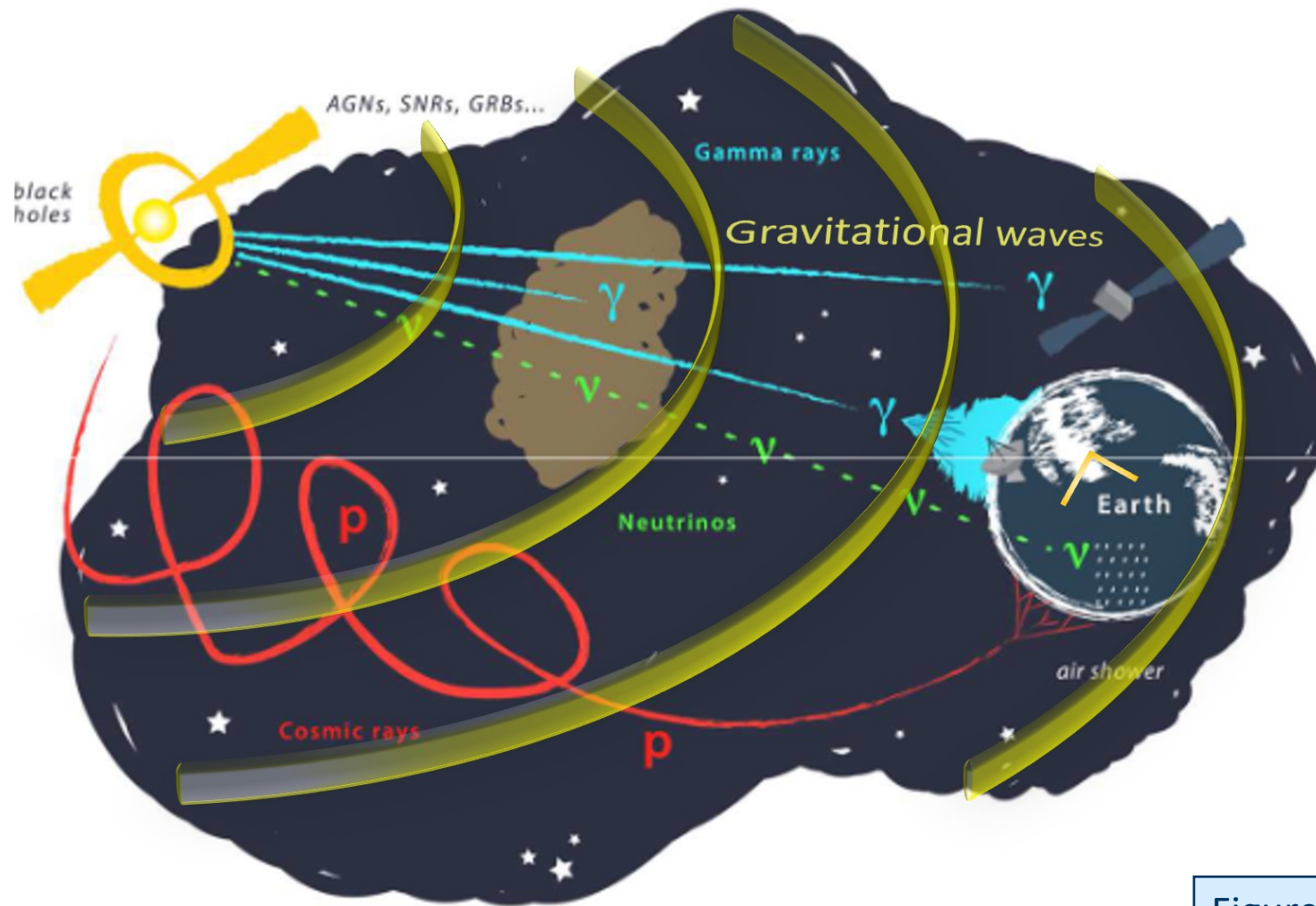


Figure modified after Juan Antonio Aguilar and Jamie Yang, IceCube/WIPAC

Multi-Messenger Picture

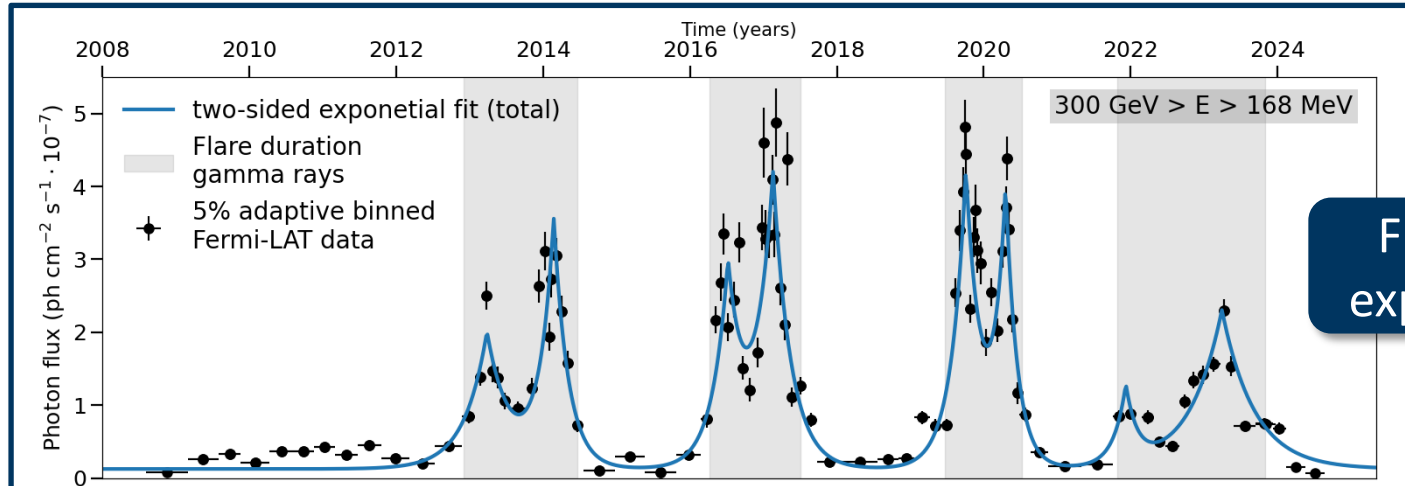


In this talk:

- Gamma Rays
- Optical Light
- Radio Waves
- Gravitational Waves

Figure modified after Juan Antonio Aguilar and Jamie Yang, IceCube/WIPAC

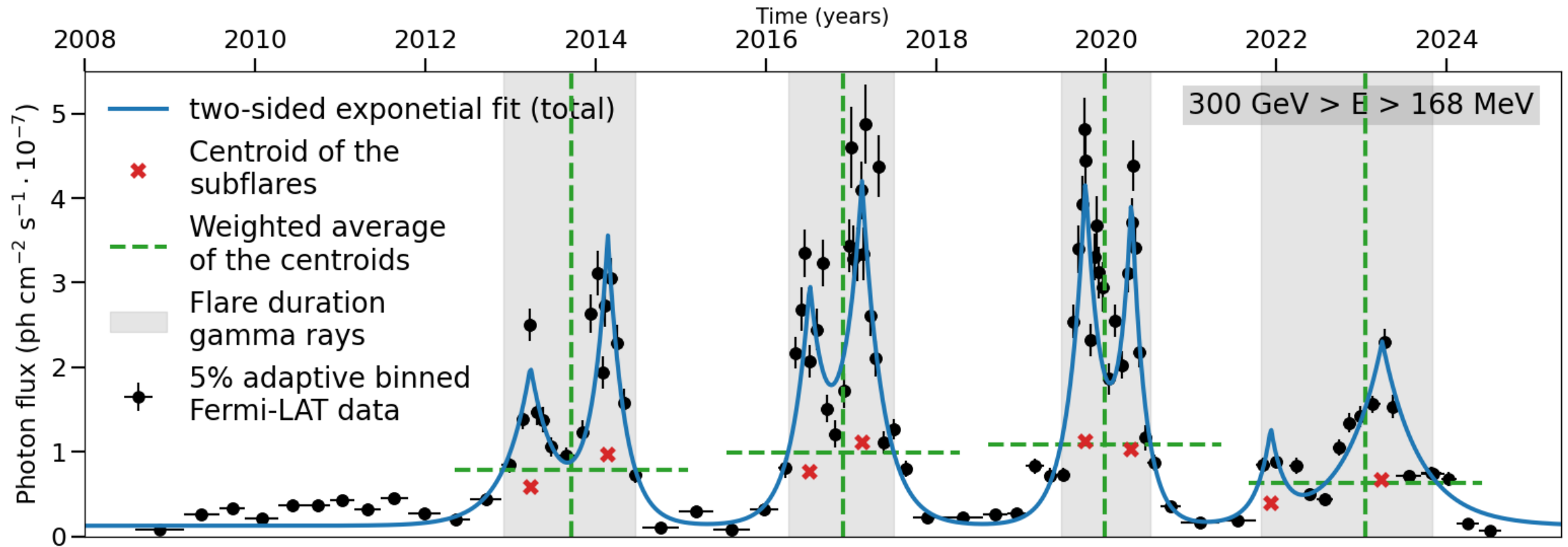
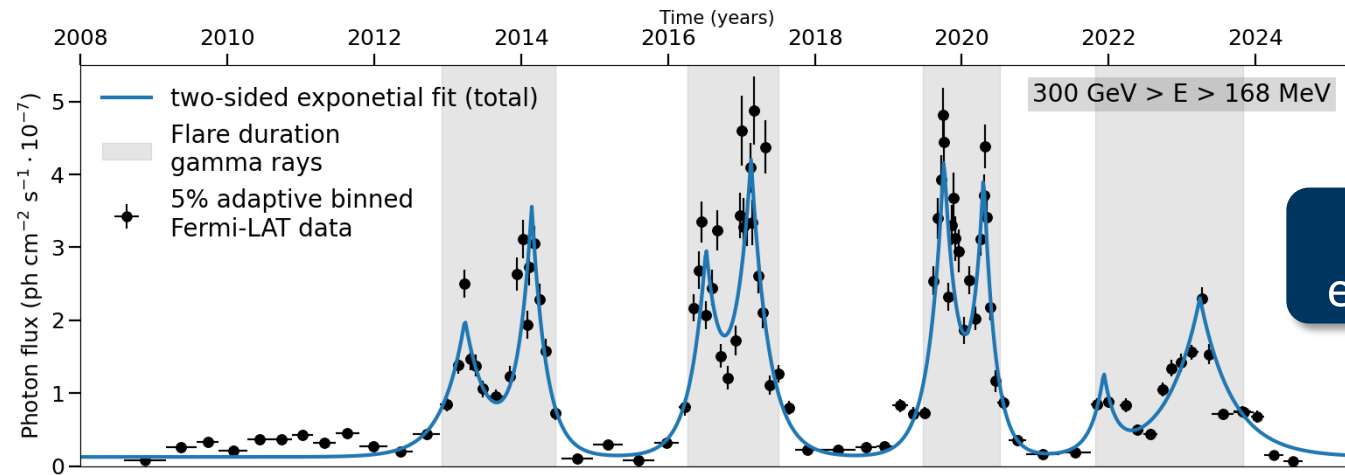
Observational Data: Gamma-Ray Light Curve



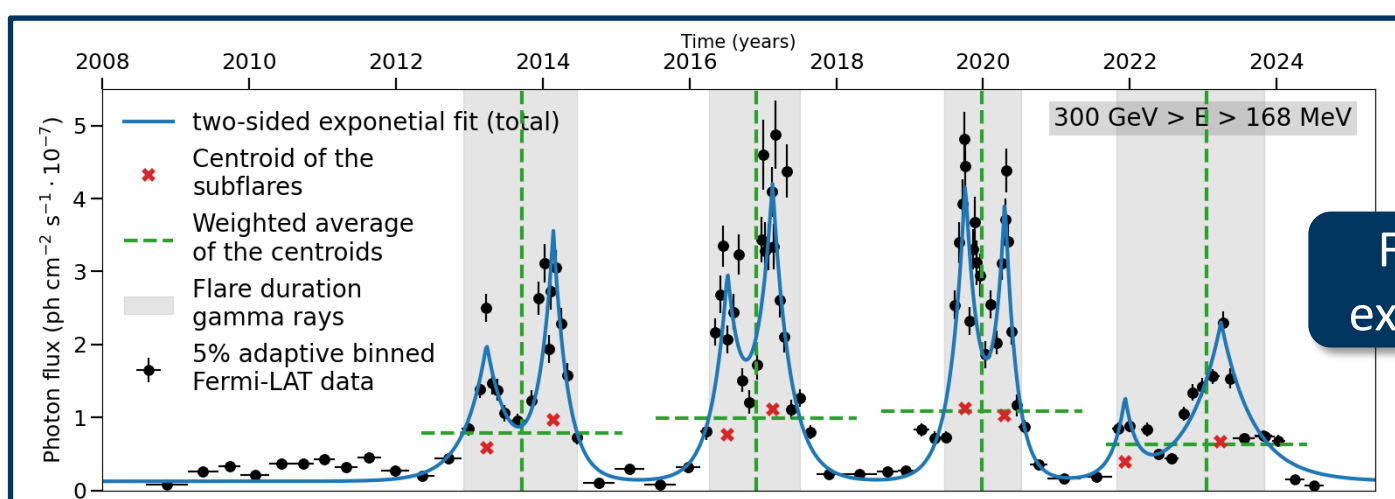
Fit with two-sided
exponential function

IJ+ in prep.

Observational Data: Gamma-Ray Light Curve



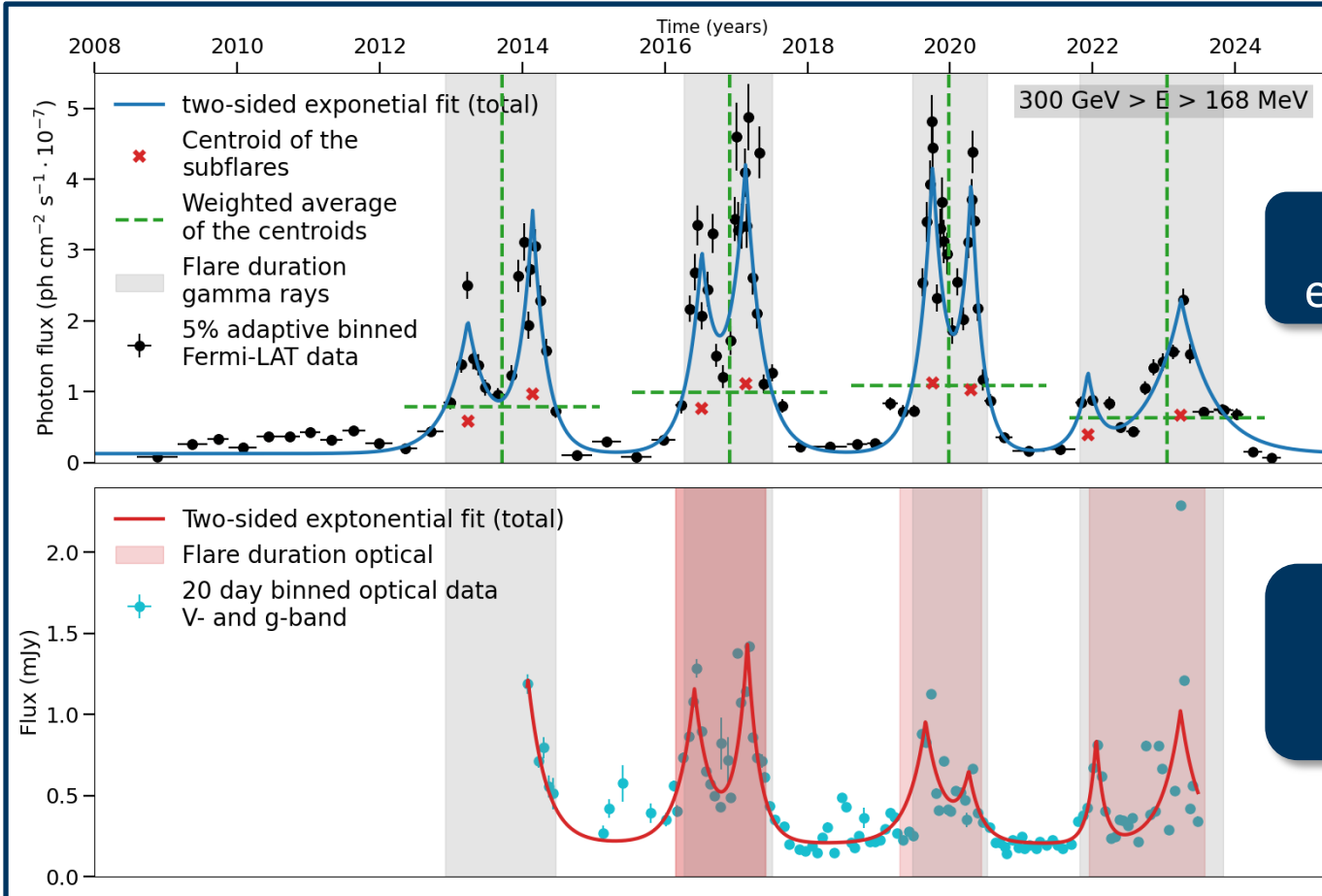
Observational Data: Gamma-Ray Light Curve



Fit with two-sided
exponential function

IJ+ in prep.

Observational Data: Gamma-Ray Light Curve + Optical



Fit with two-sided
exponential function

ASAS-SN
AAVSO
ZTF in progress

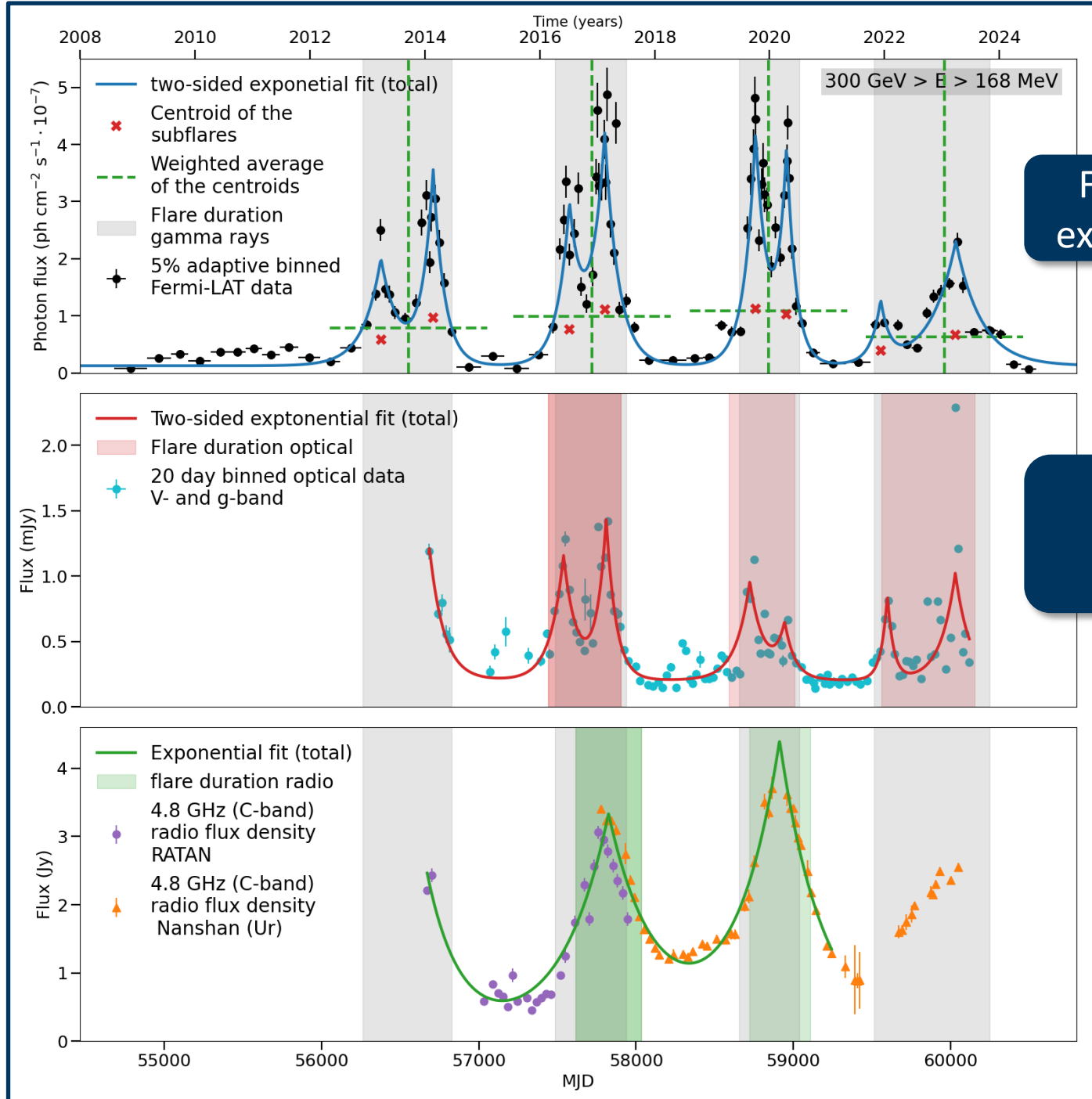
IJ+ in prep.

Observational Data:

Gamma-Ray Light Curve

+ Optical

+ Radio

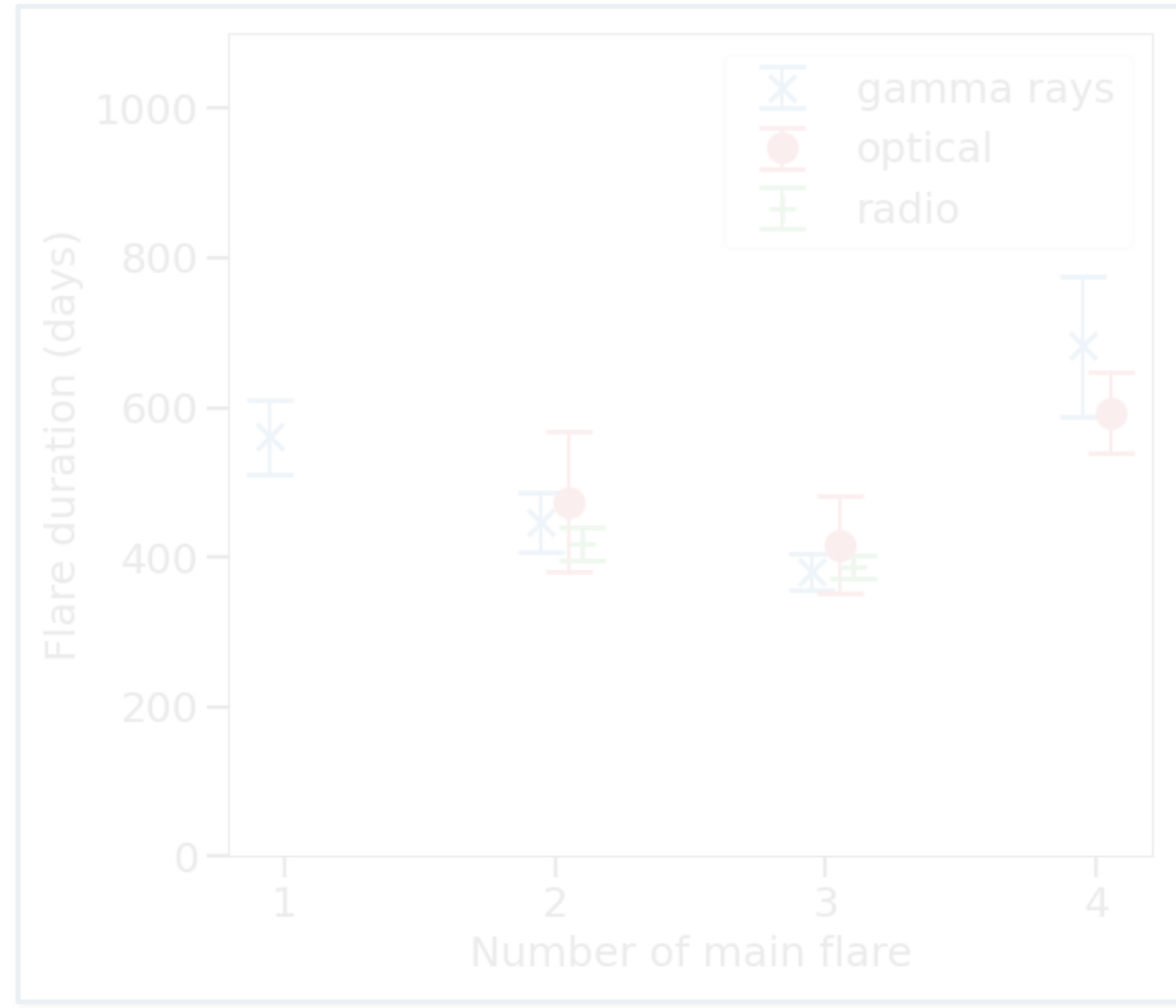
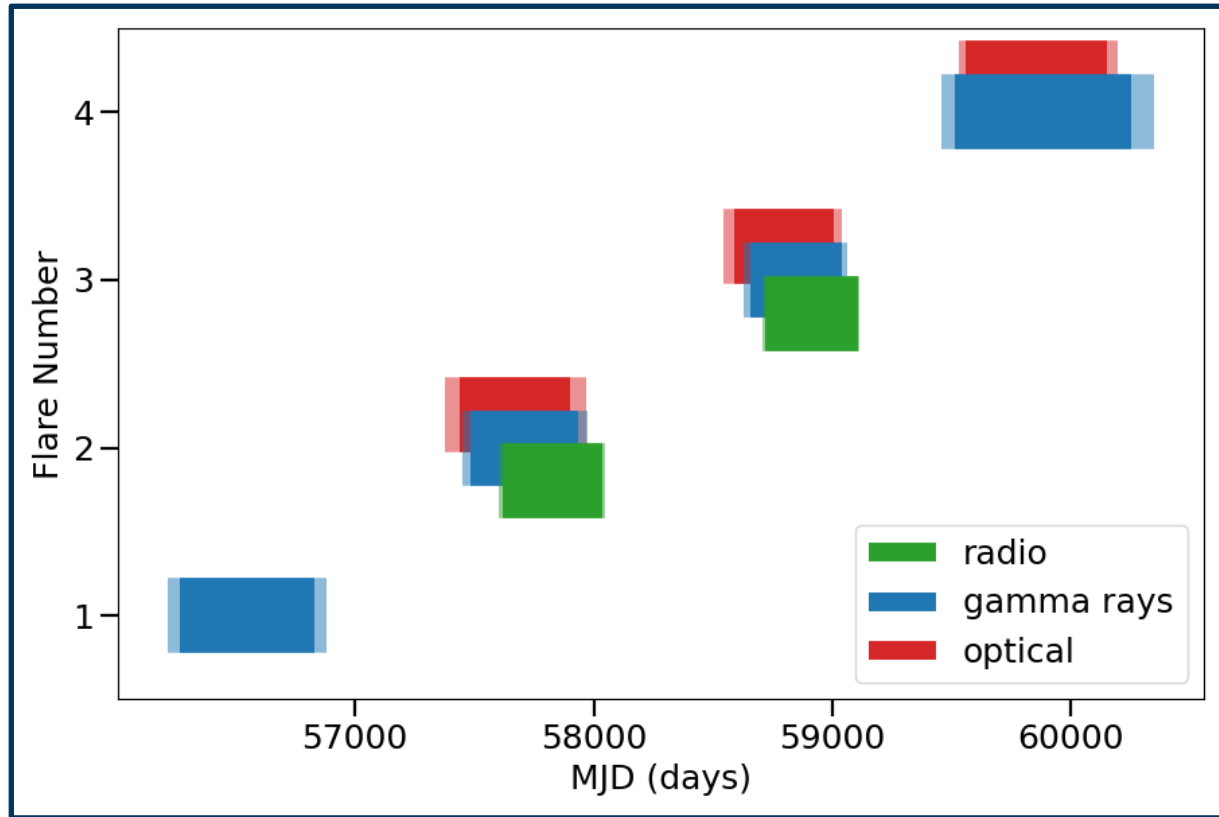


Fit with two-sided exponential function

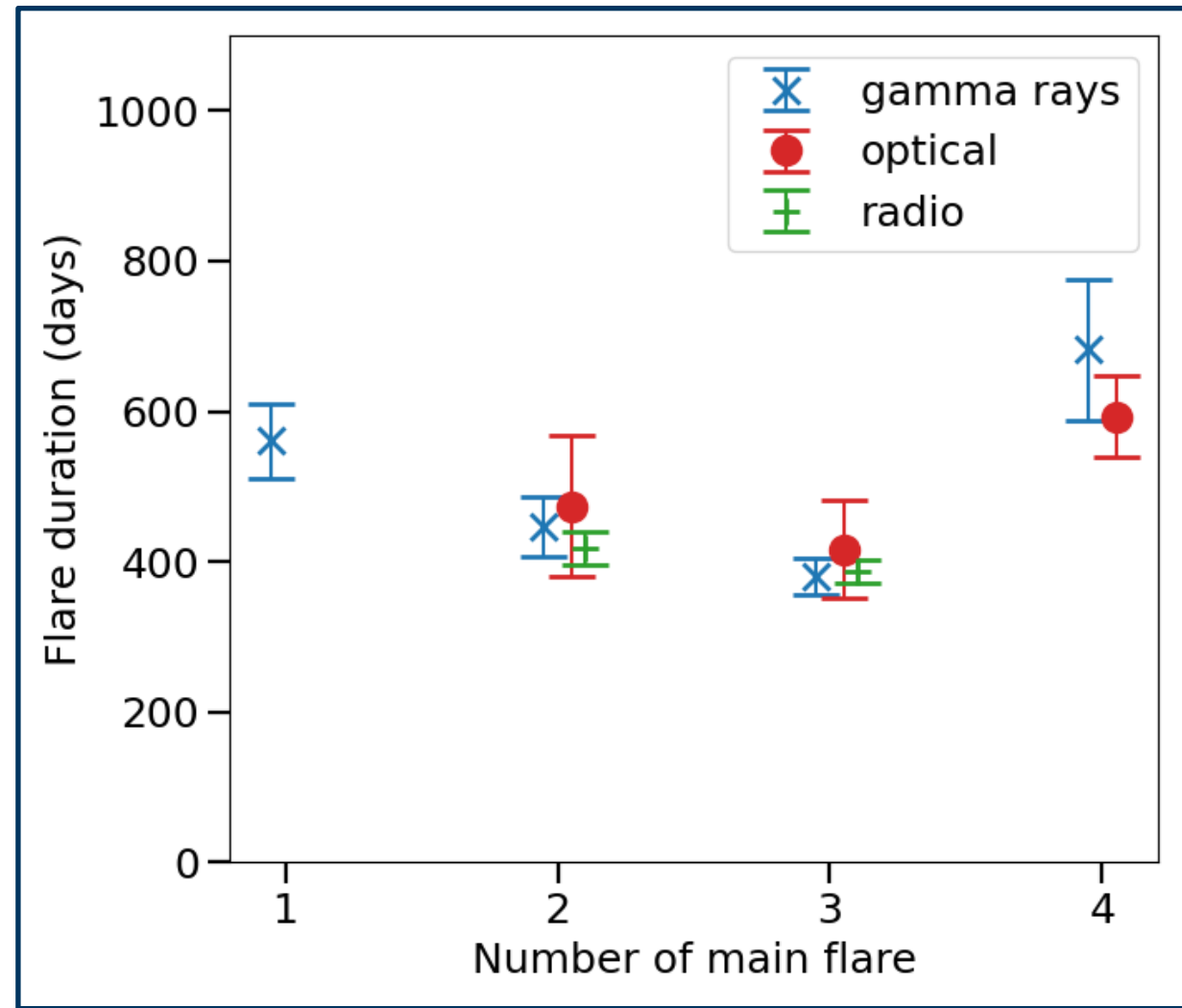
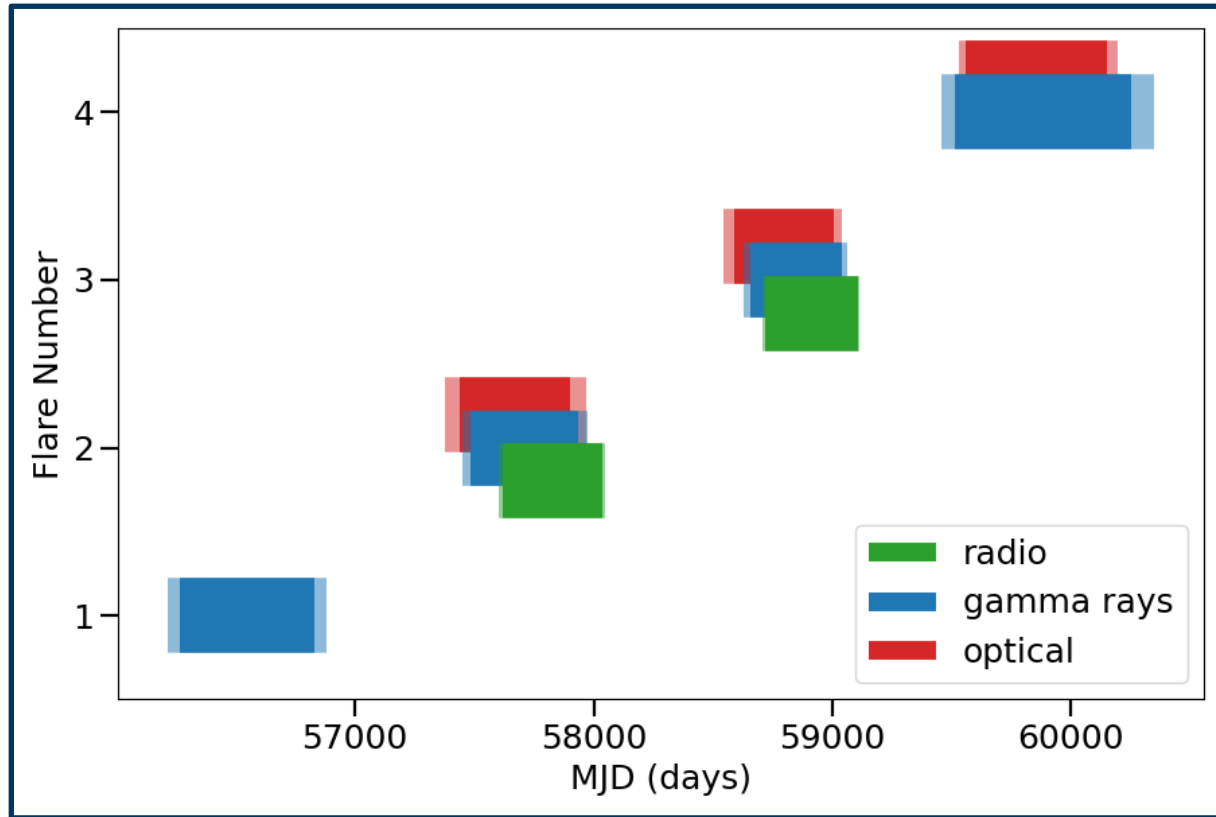
ASAS-SN
AAVSO
ZTF in progress

IJ+ in prep.

Flare Durations

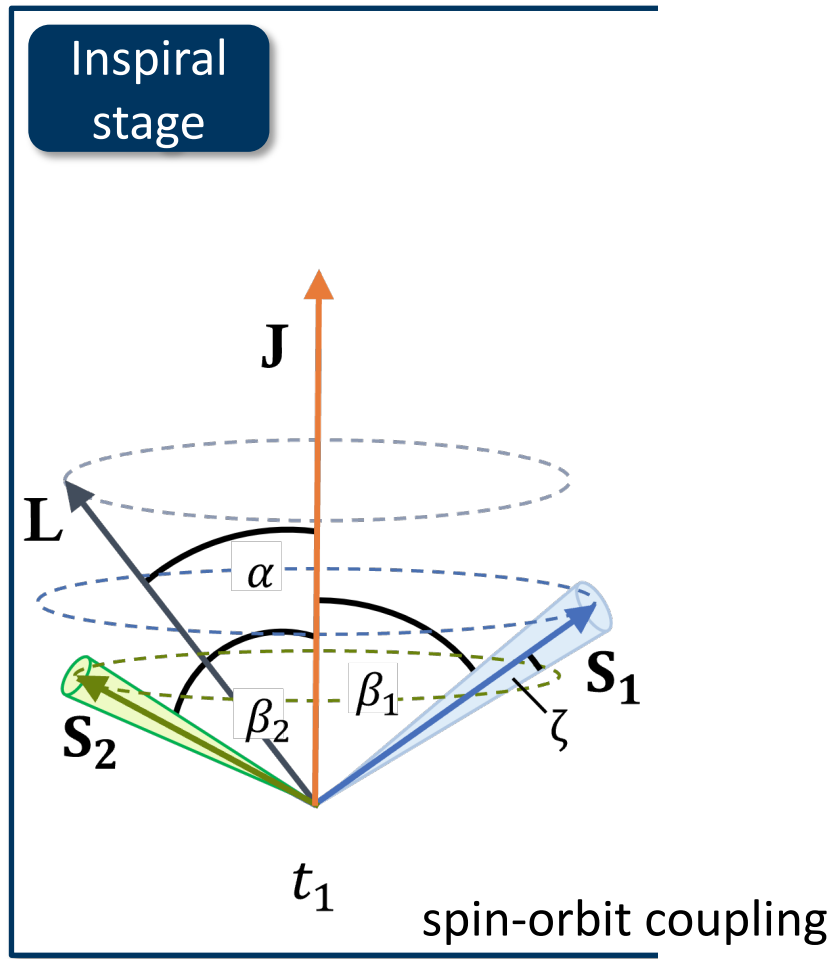


Flare Durations

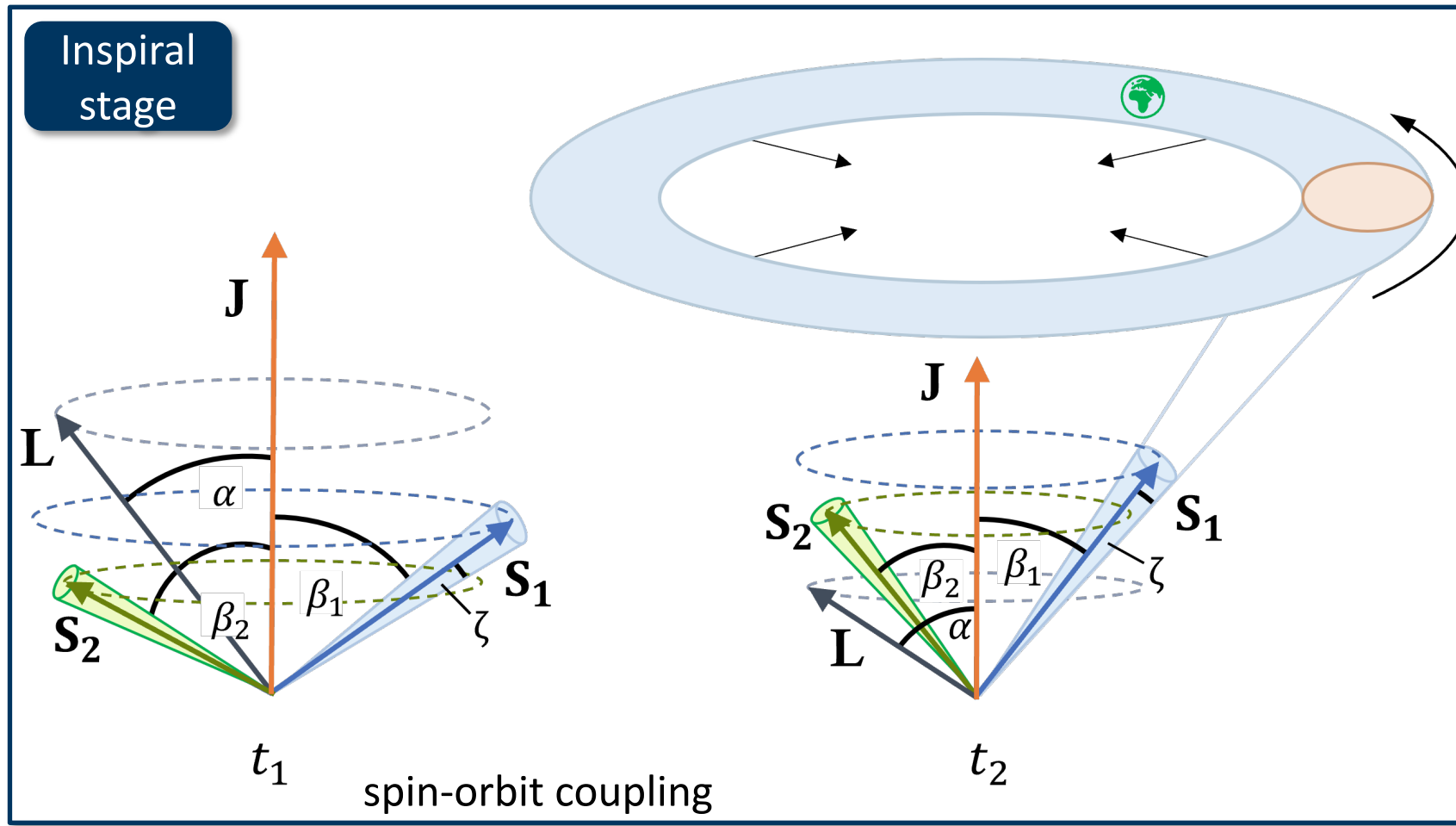


The Jet Precession Model

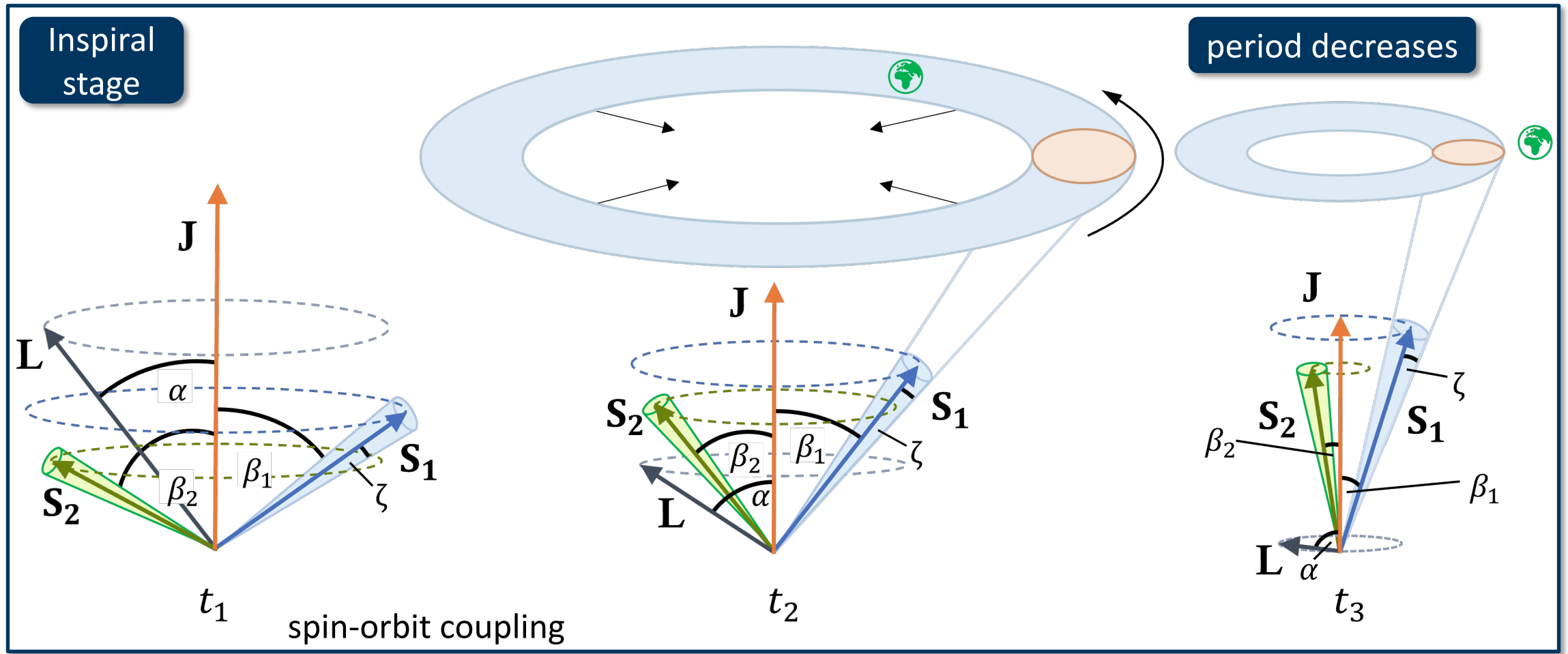
The Jet Precession Model



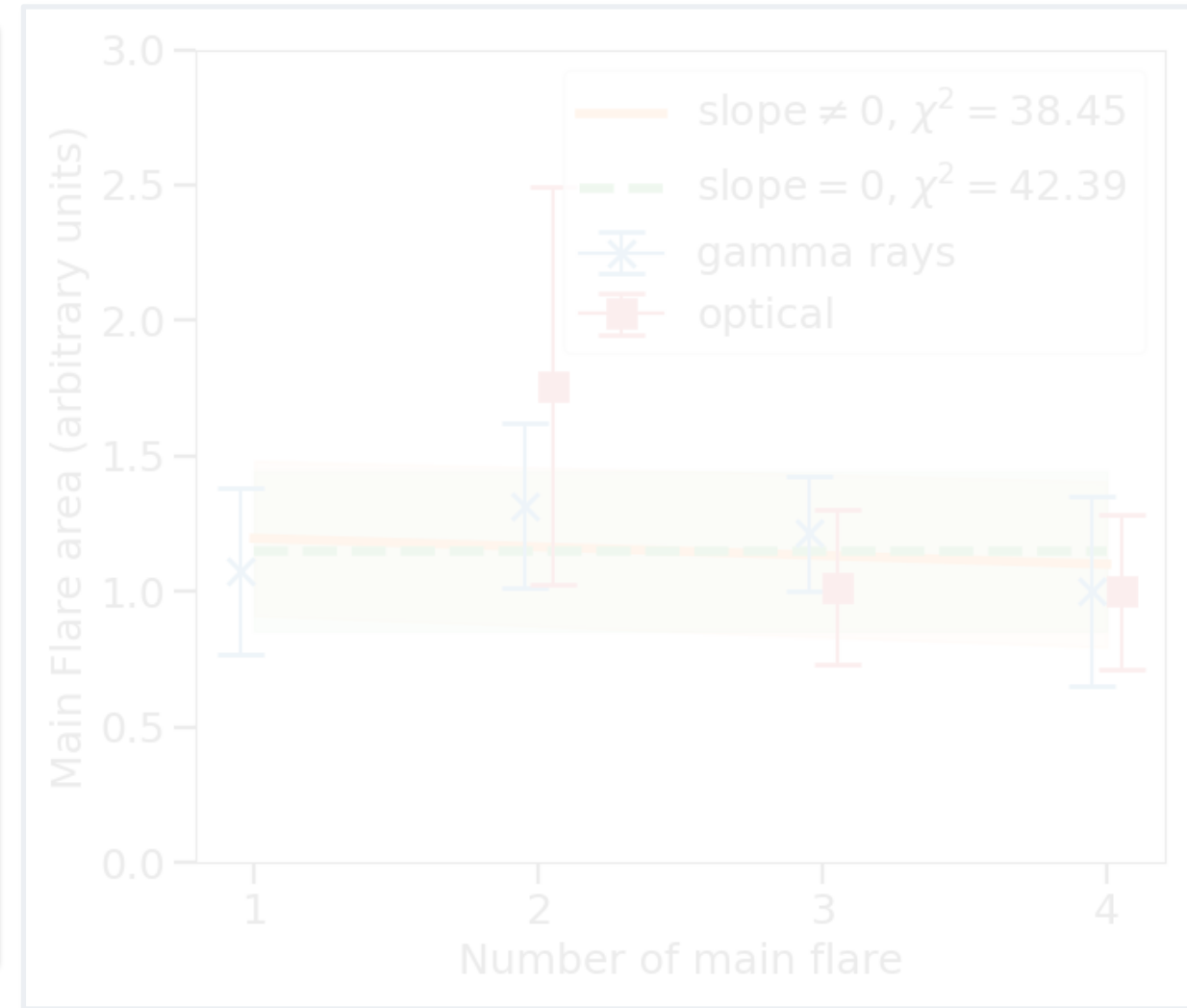
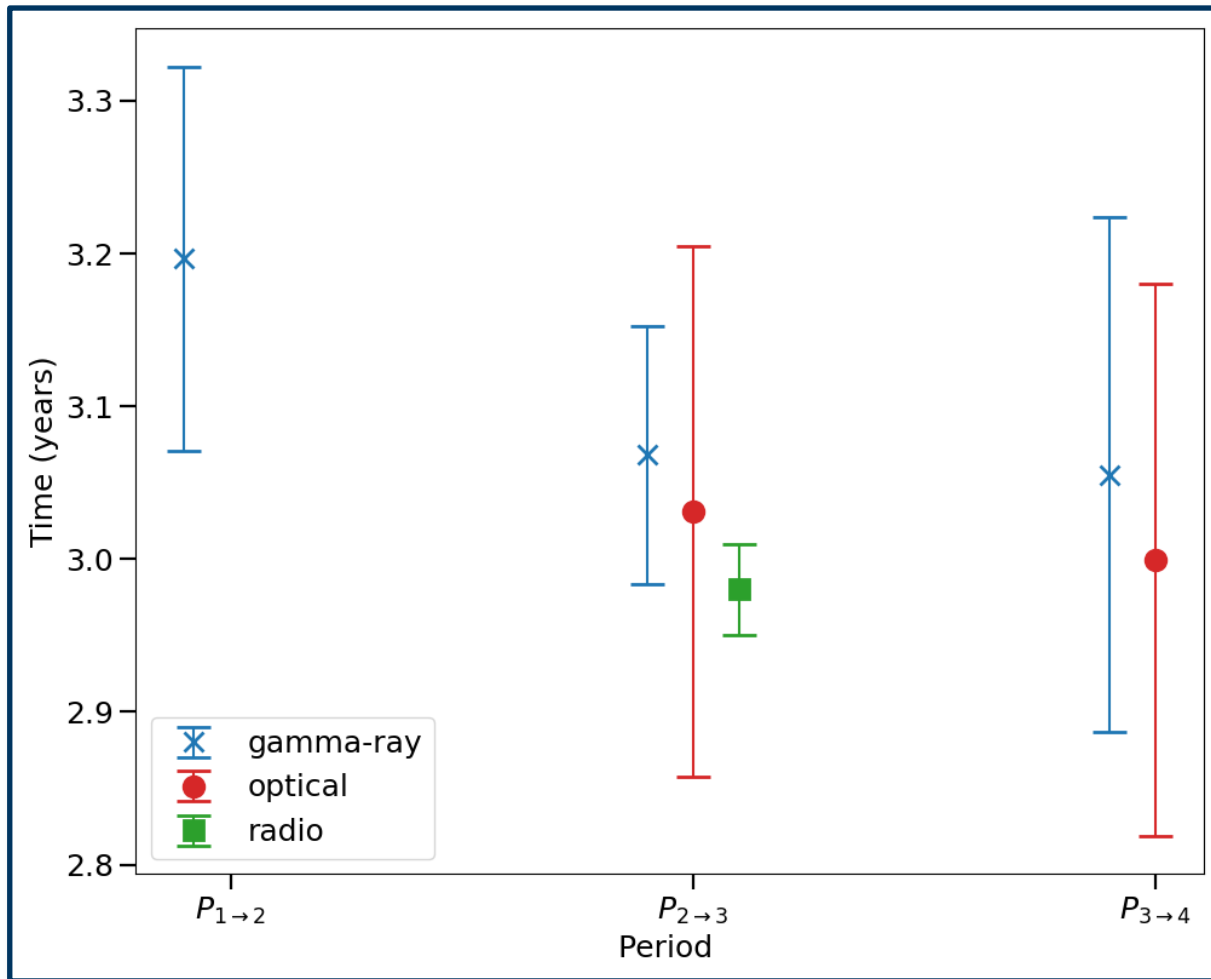
The Jet Precession Model



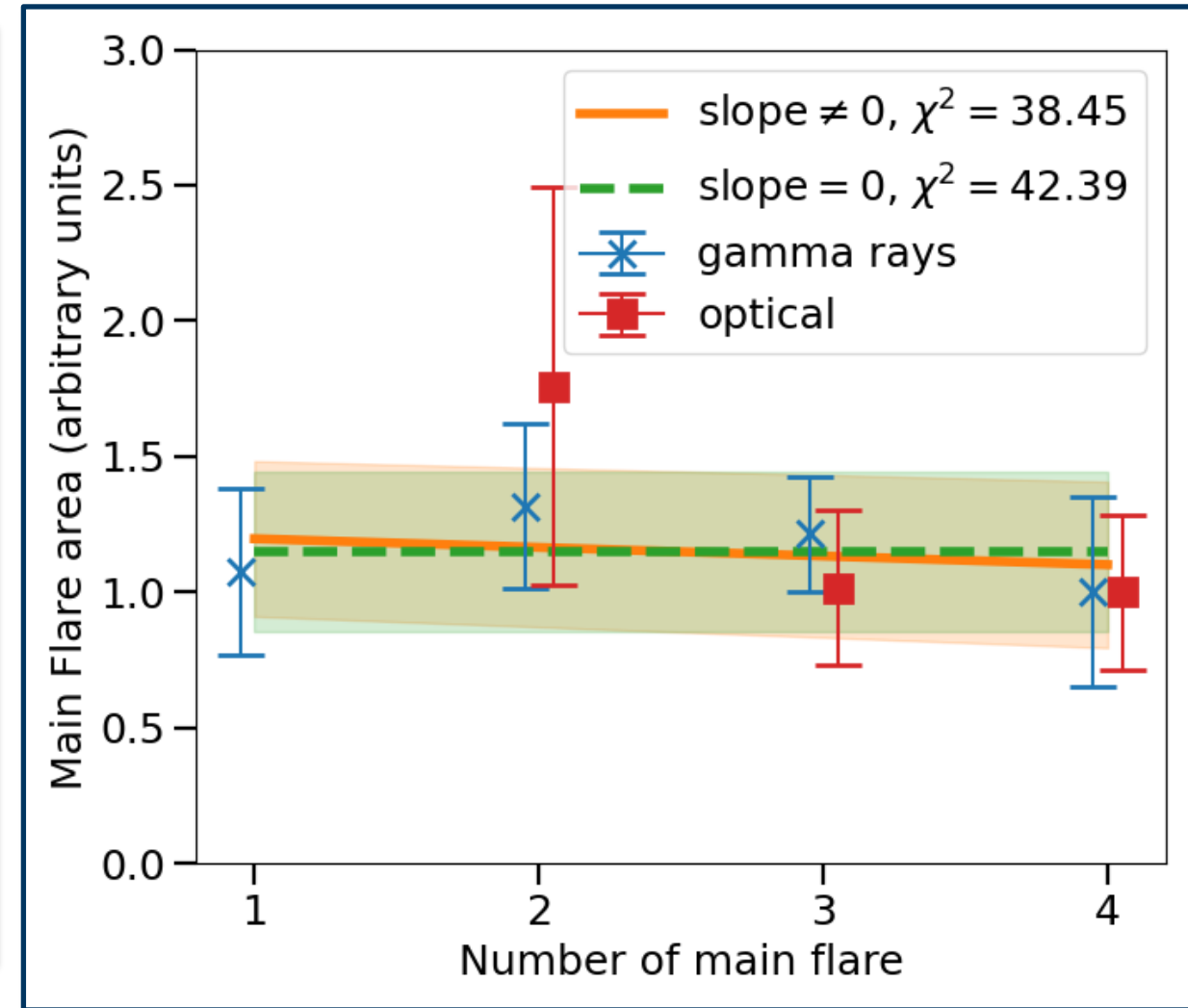
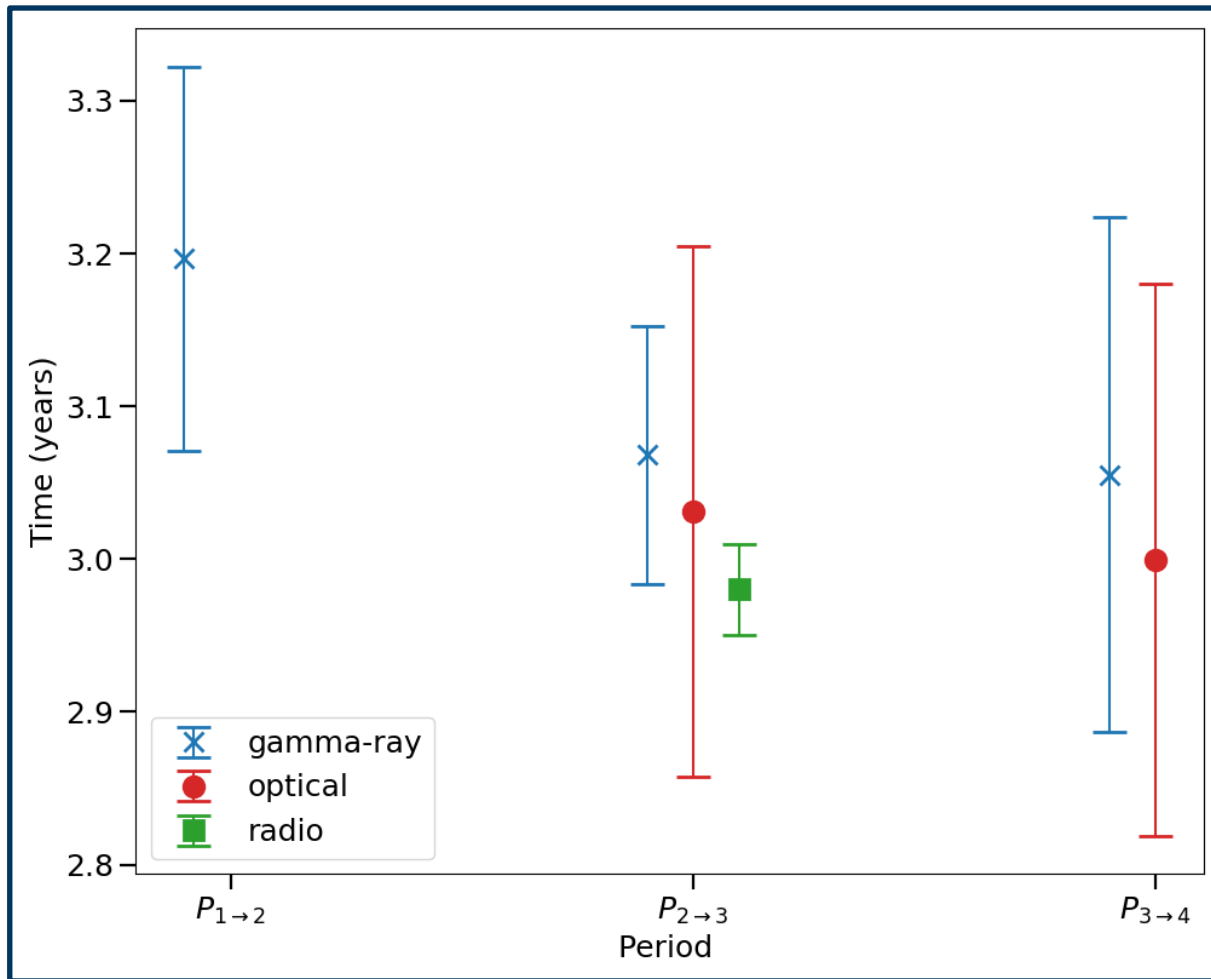
The Jet Precession Model



Periods between Flares



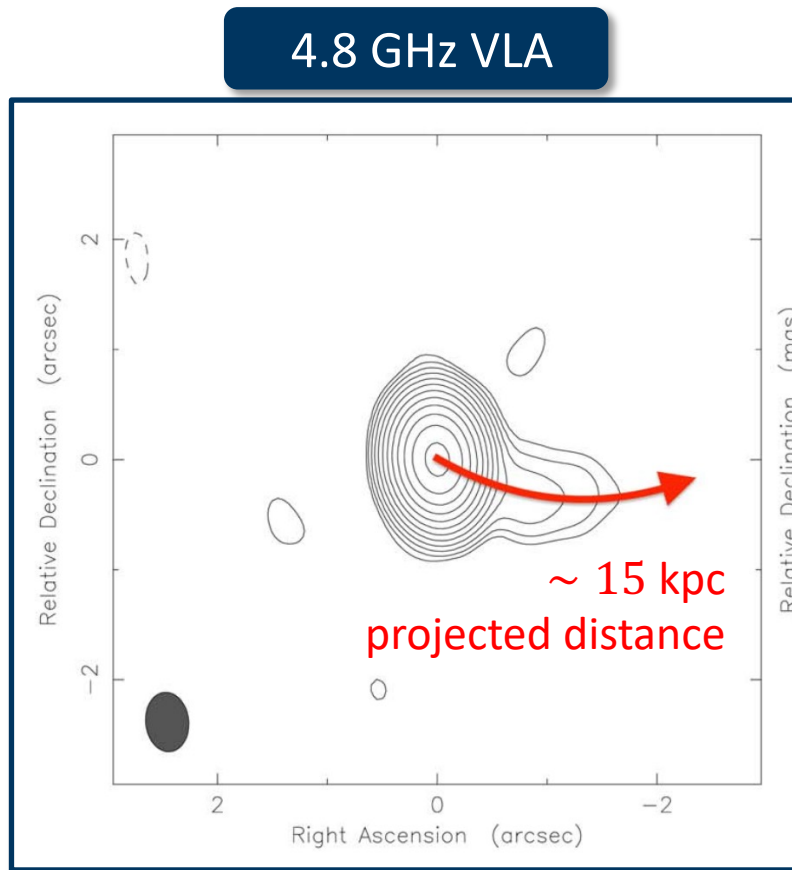
Periods between Flares + Flare Areas



Flare areas normalized to last flare

Jet Structure at Parsec Scales – Radio Observations

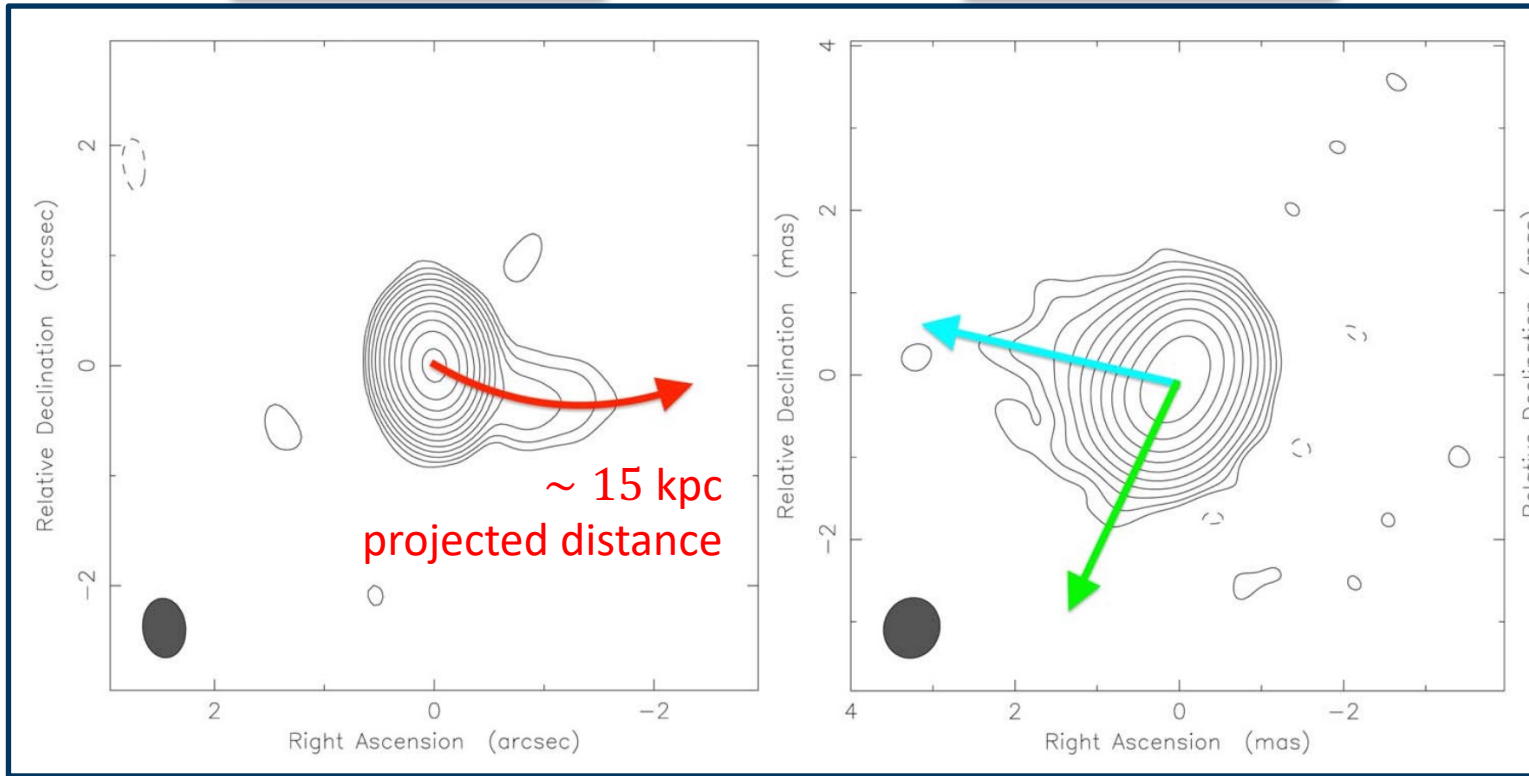
Jet Structure at Parsec Scales – Radio Observations



Jet Structure at Parsec Scales – Radio Observations

4.8 GHz VLA

8.6 GHz VLBI



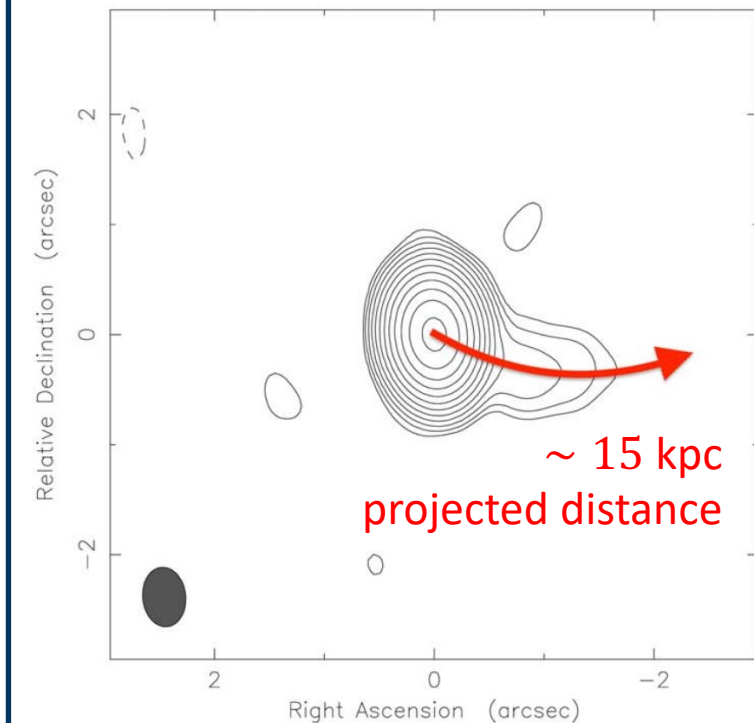
05.07.2001

1 mas $\equiv$ 8.361 pc
projected linear scale

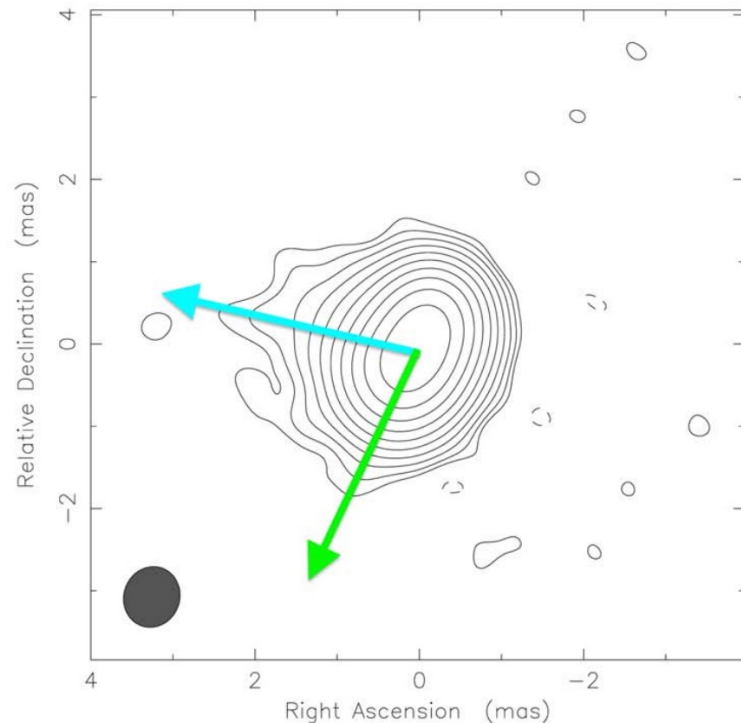
Kun, JJ et al. (2022)

Jet Structure at Parsec Scales – Radio Observations

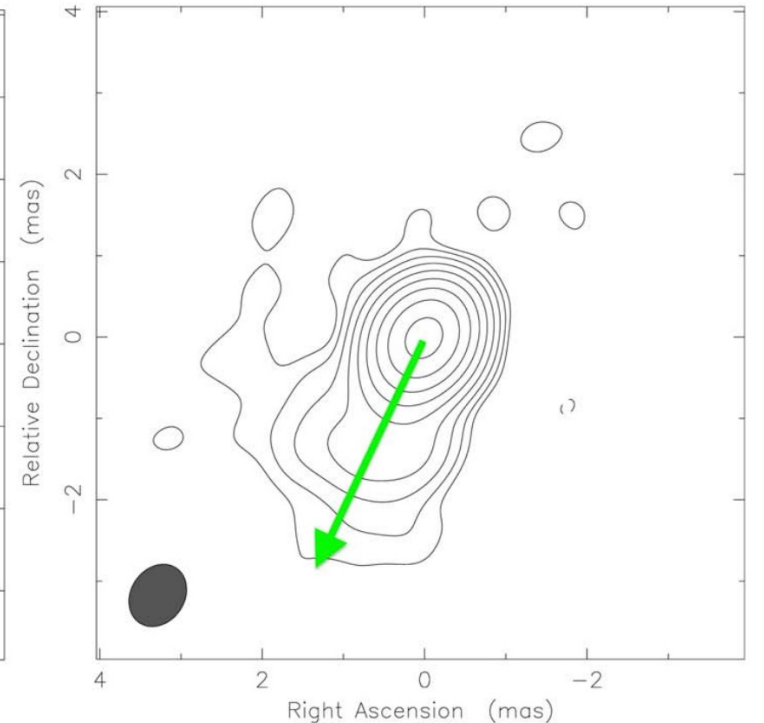
4.8 GHz VLA



8.6 GHz VLBI



8.6 GHz VLBI

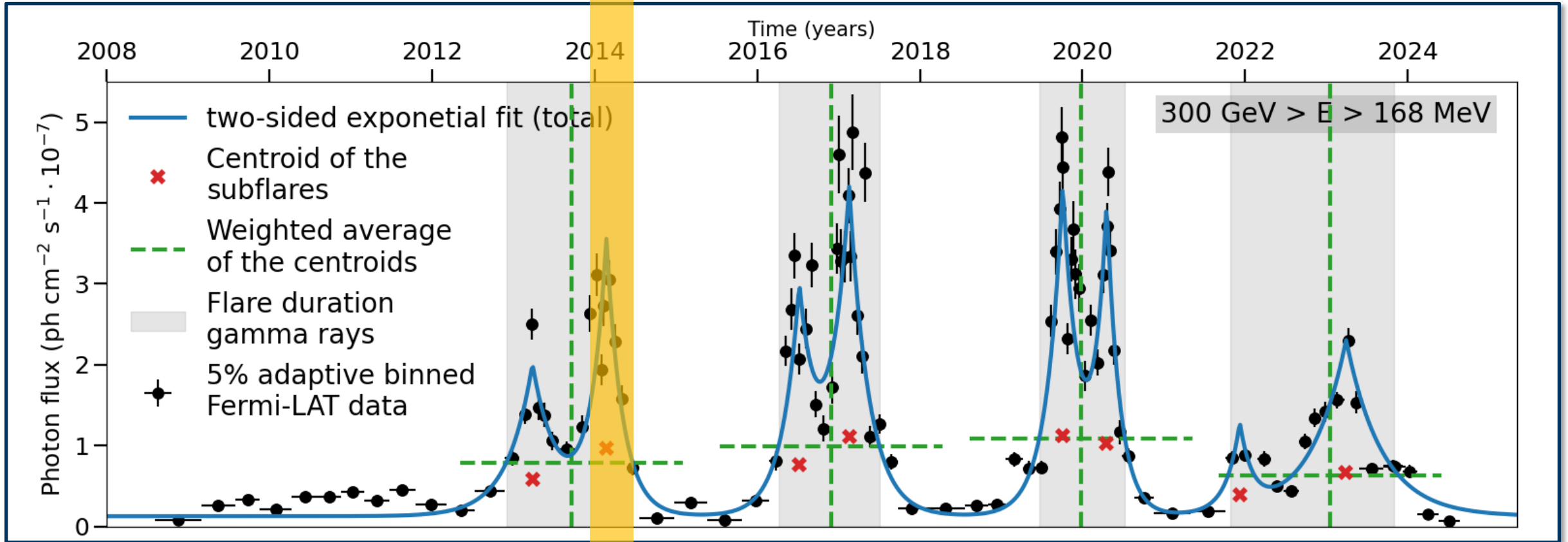


1 mas $\equiv$ 8.361 pc
projected linear scale

Kun, JJ et al. (2022)

Gamma-rays SEDs

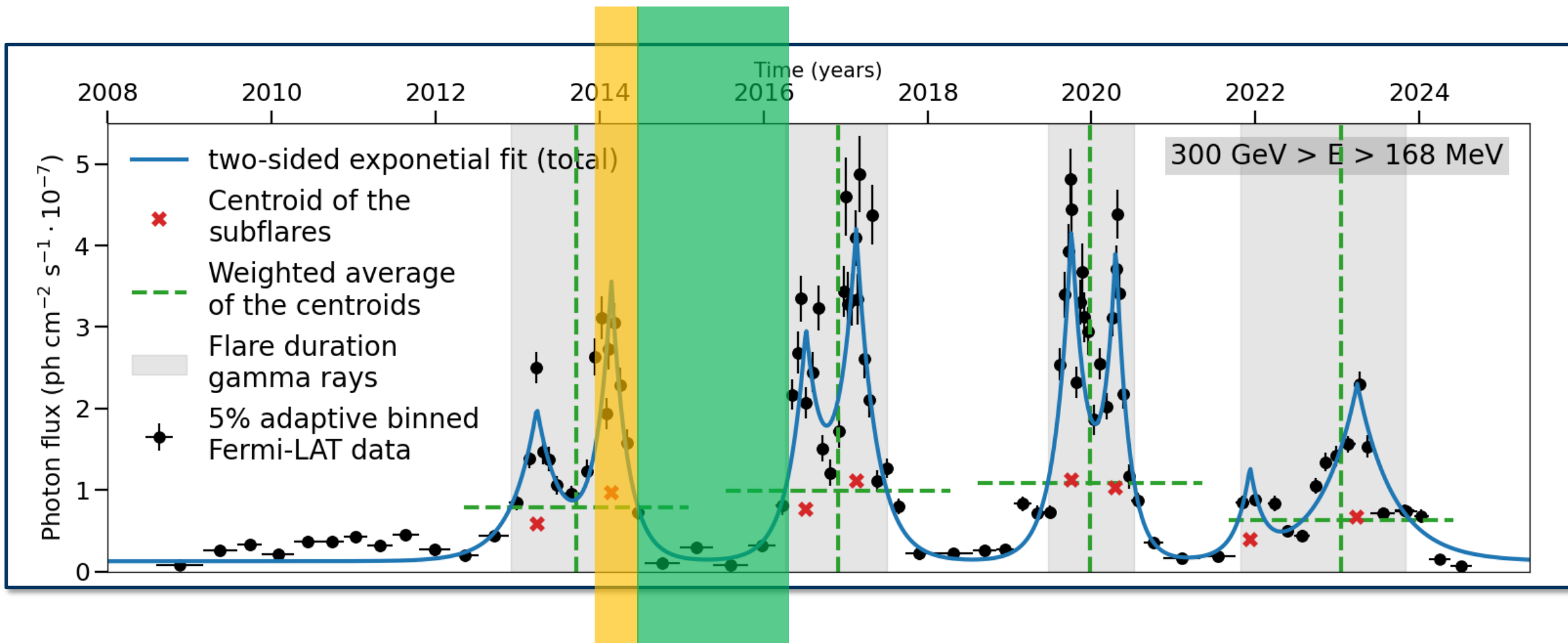
$F_{1,2}$



Gamma-rays SEDs

$F_{1,2}$

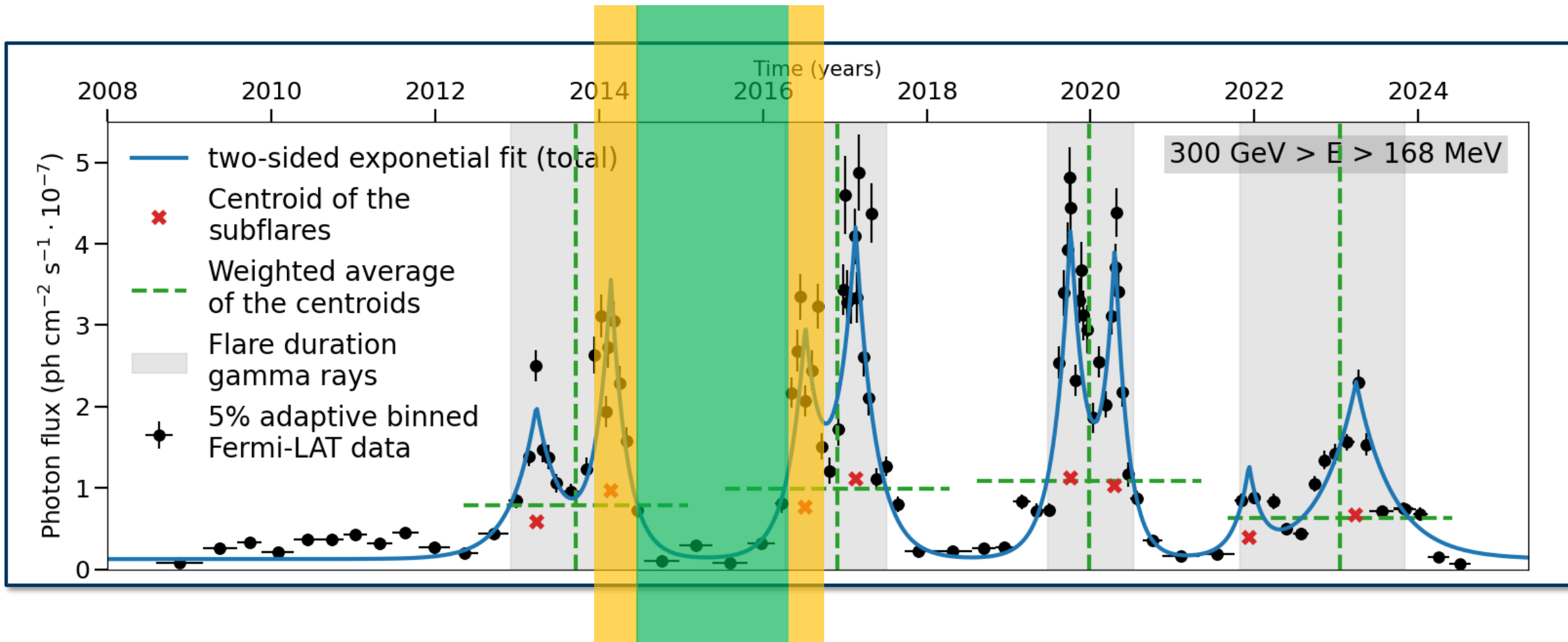
Q3



Gamma-rays SEDs

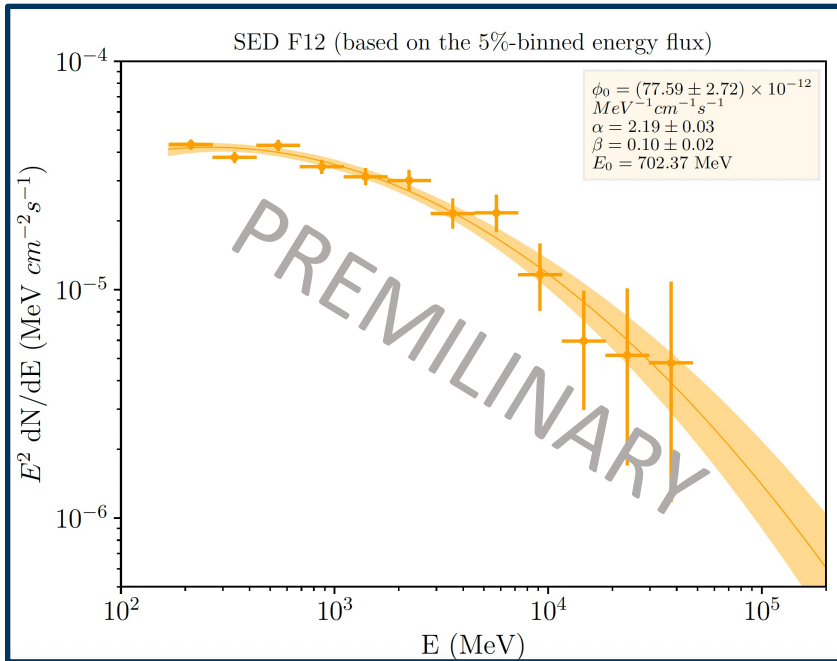
 $F_{1,2}$

Q3

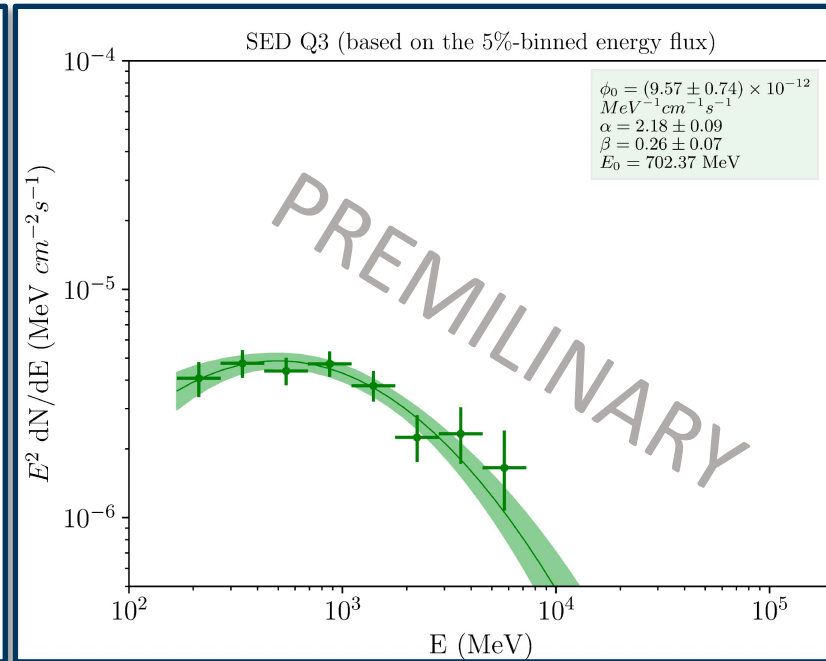
 $F_{2,1}$ 

Gamma-rays SEDs – Comparison

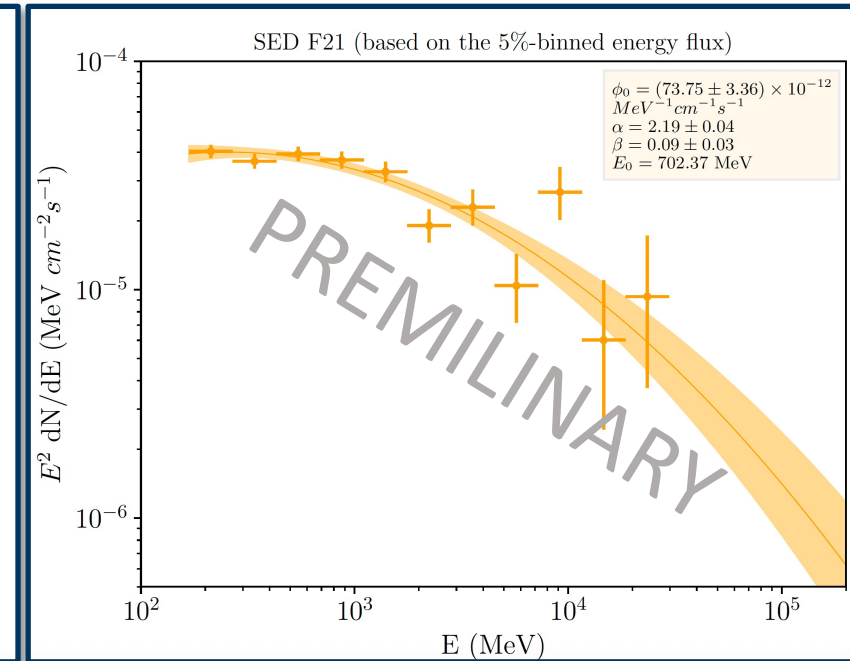
$F_{1,2}$



Q3



$F_{2,1}$

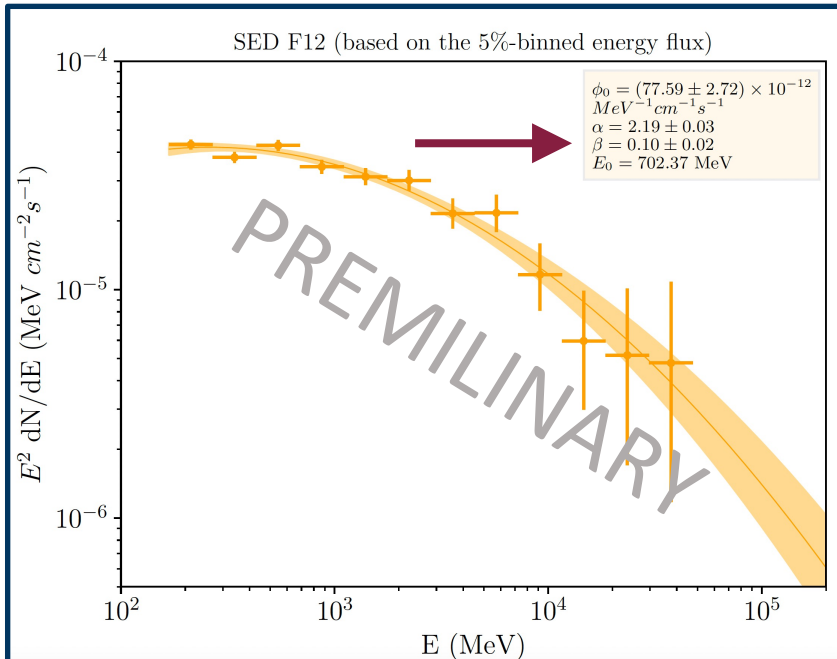


$$\frac{dN}{dE} = \phi_0 \left(\frac{E}{E_0} \right)^{-\alpha - \beta \ln(E/E_0)}$$

Doppler Boost

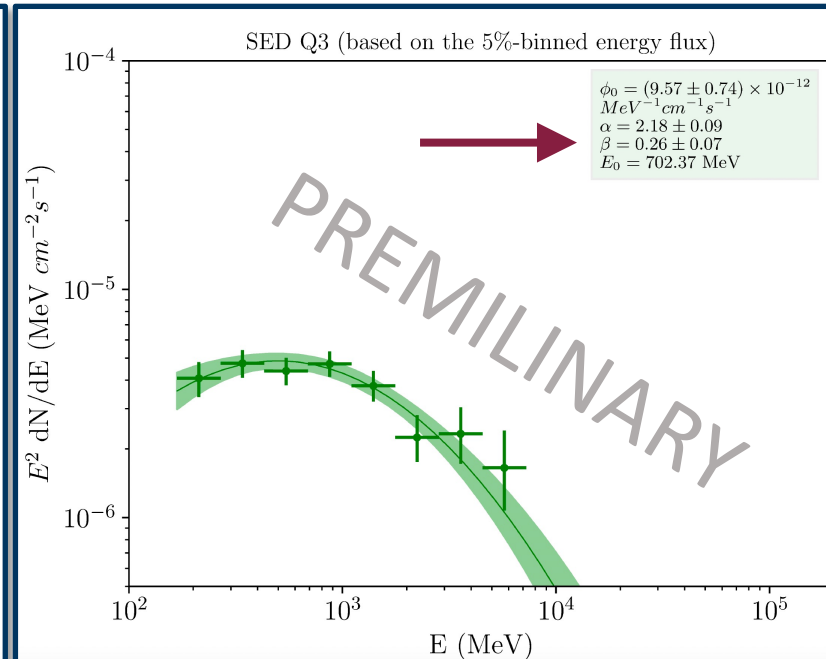
Gamma-rays SEDs – Comparison

$F_{1,2}$



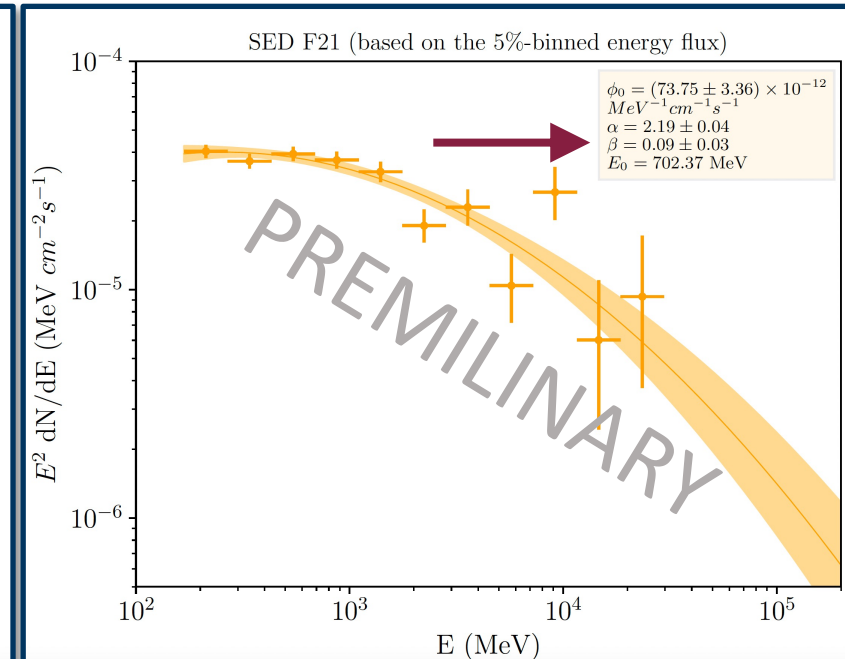
$$\beta = 0.10 \pm 0.02$$

Q3



$$\beta = 0.26 \pm 0.07$$

$F_{2,1}$

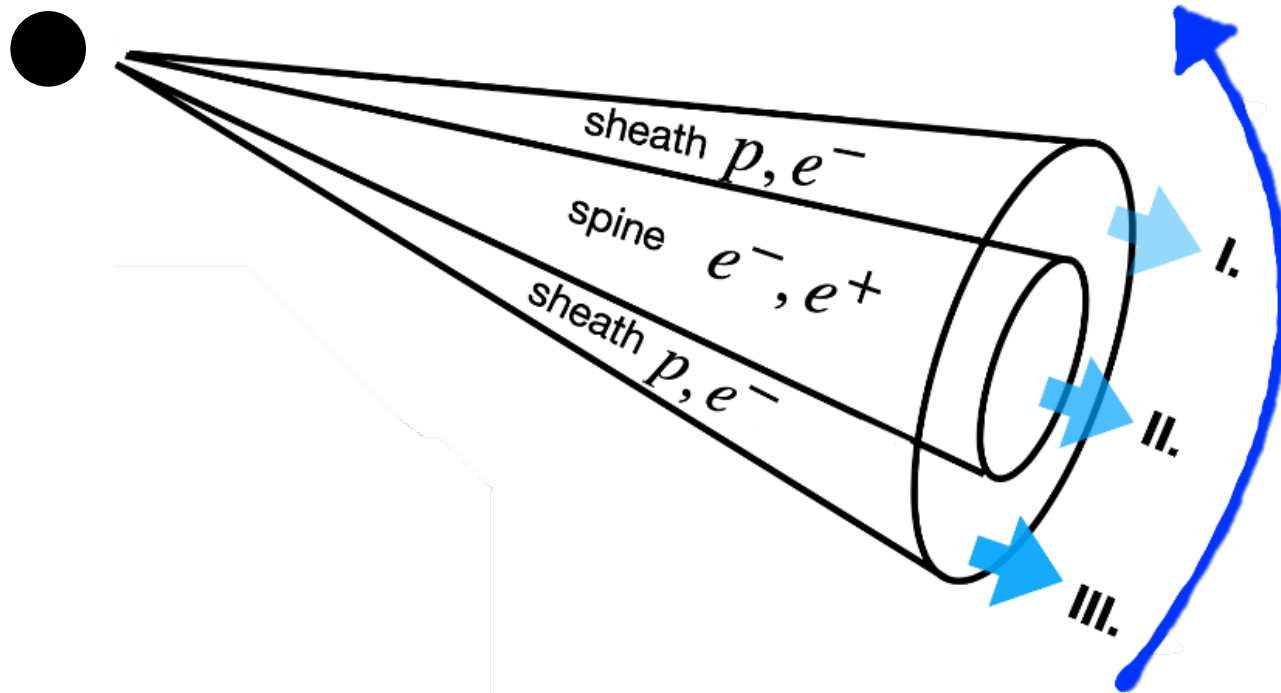


$$\beta = 0.09 \pm 0.03$$

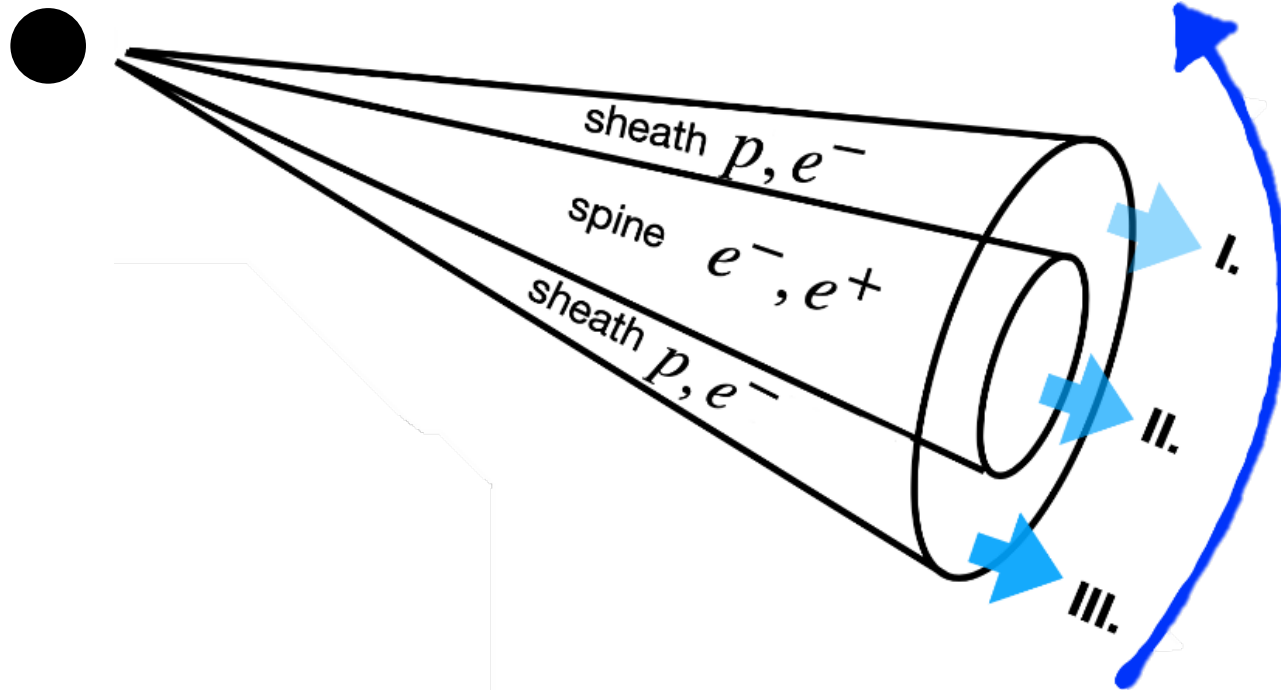
$$\frac{dN}{dE} = \phi_0 \left(\frac{E}{E_0} \right)^{-\alpha - \beta \ln(E/E_0)}$$

Doppler Boost

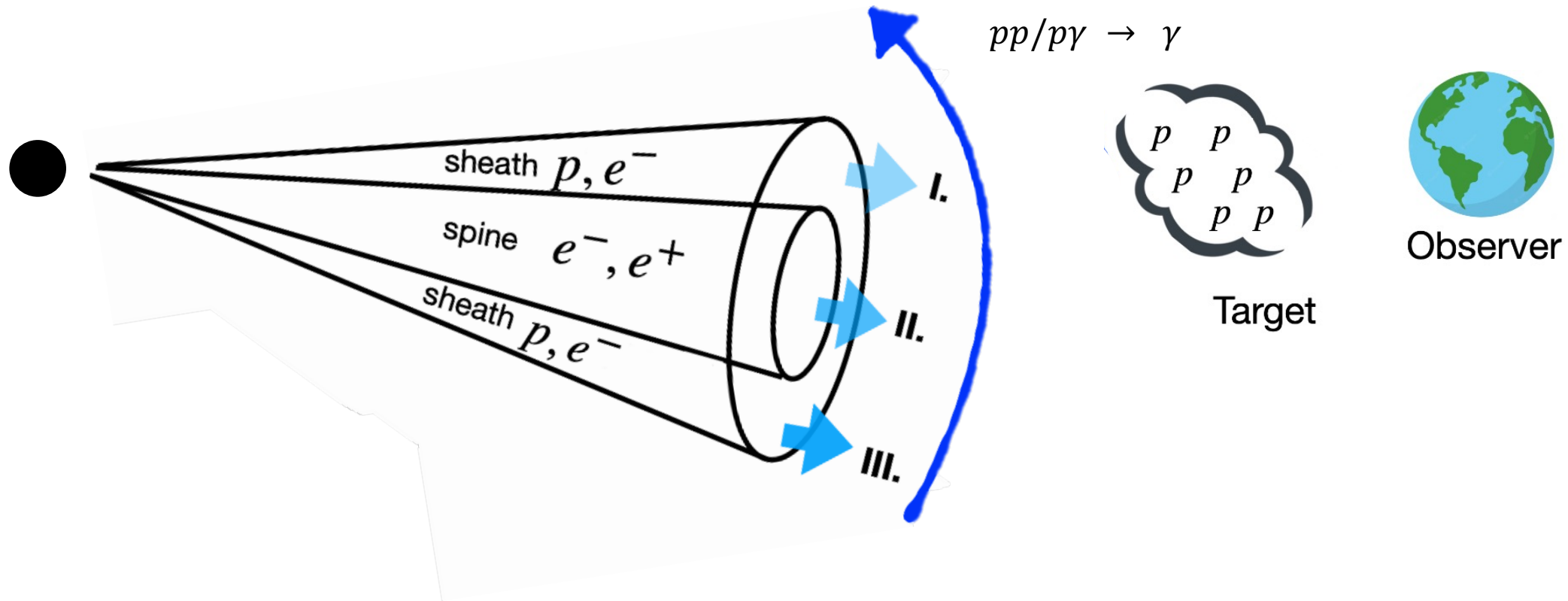
Double Peak Structure – an Explanation: Spine-Sheath Model



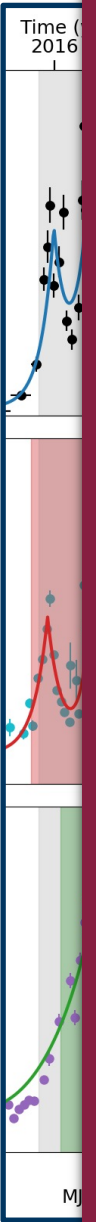
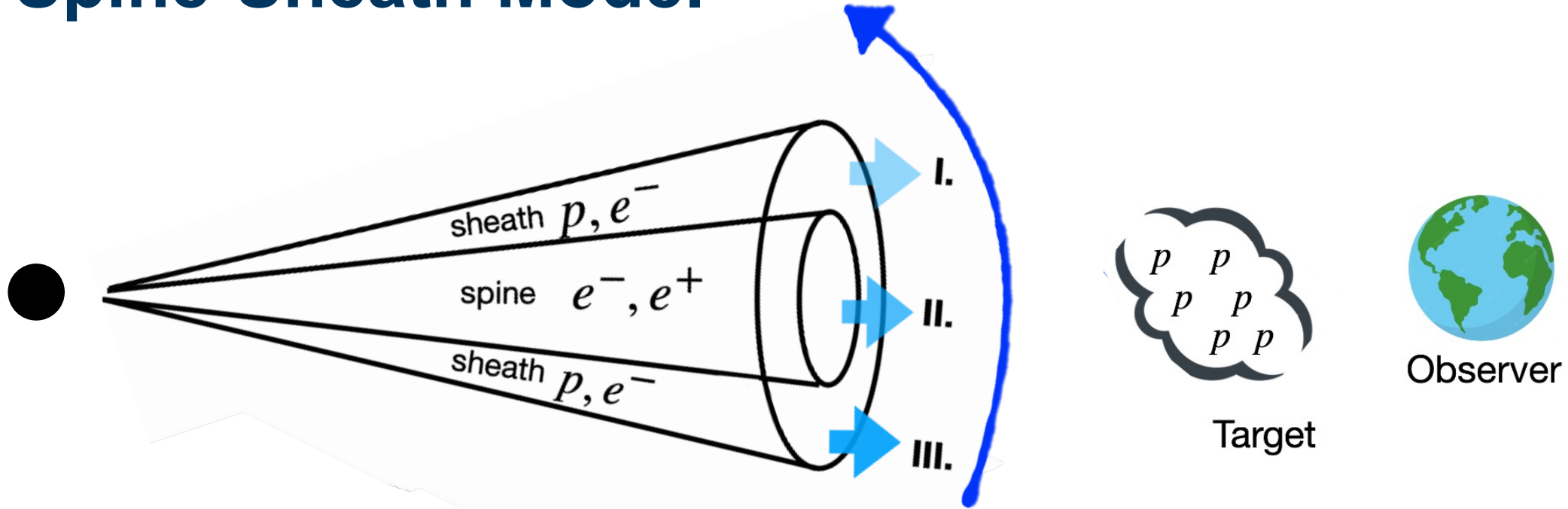
Double Peak Structure – an Explanation: Spine-Sheath Model



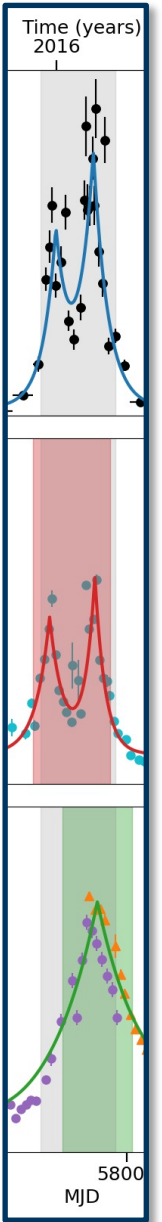
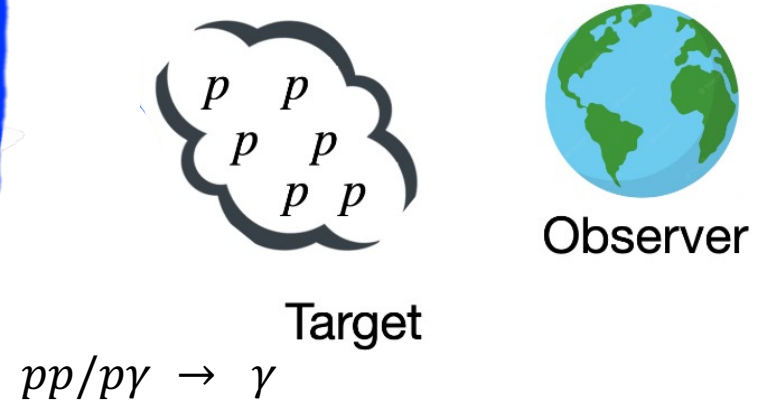
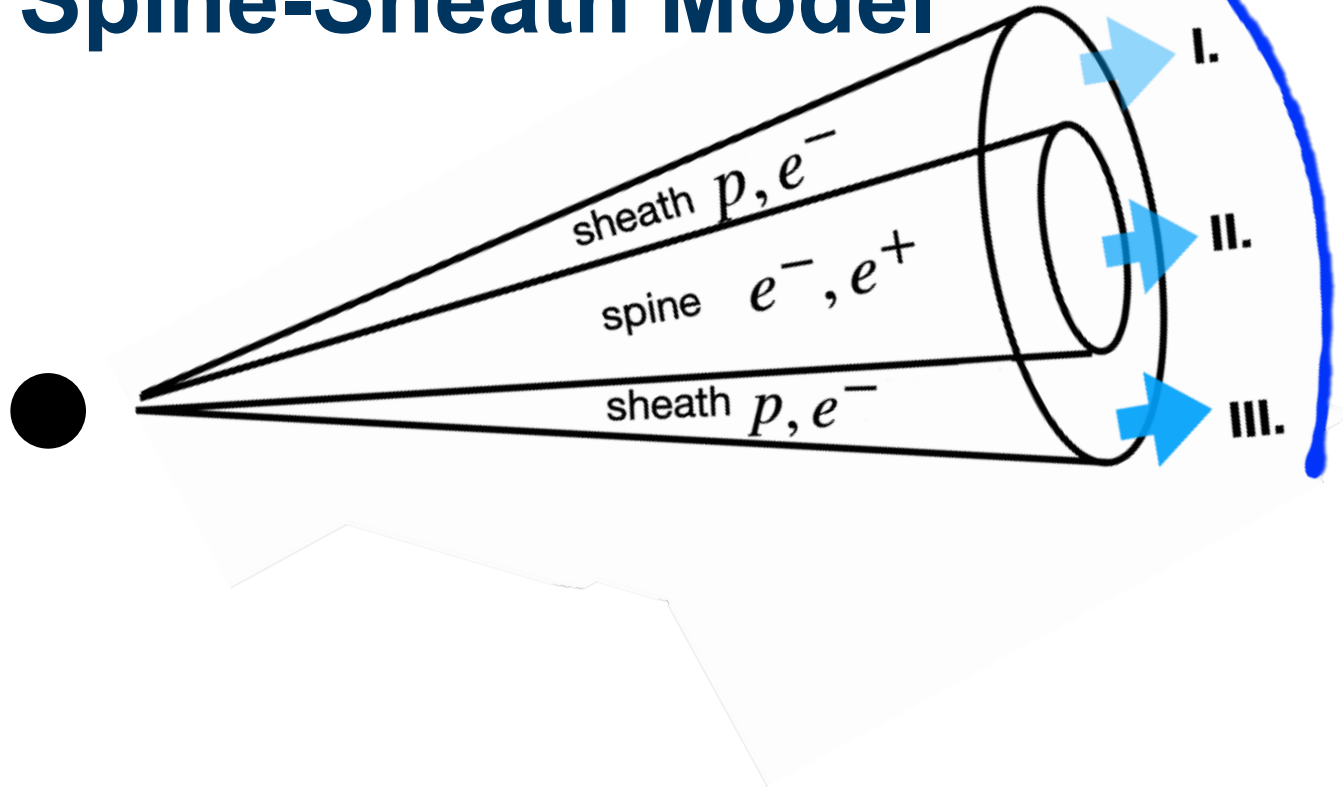
Double Peak Structure – an Explanation: Spine-Sheath Model



Double Peak Structure – an Explanation: Spine-Sheath Model

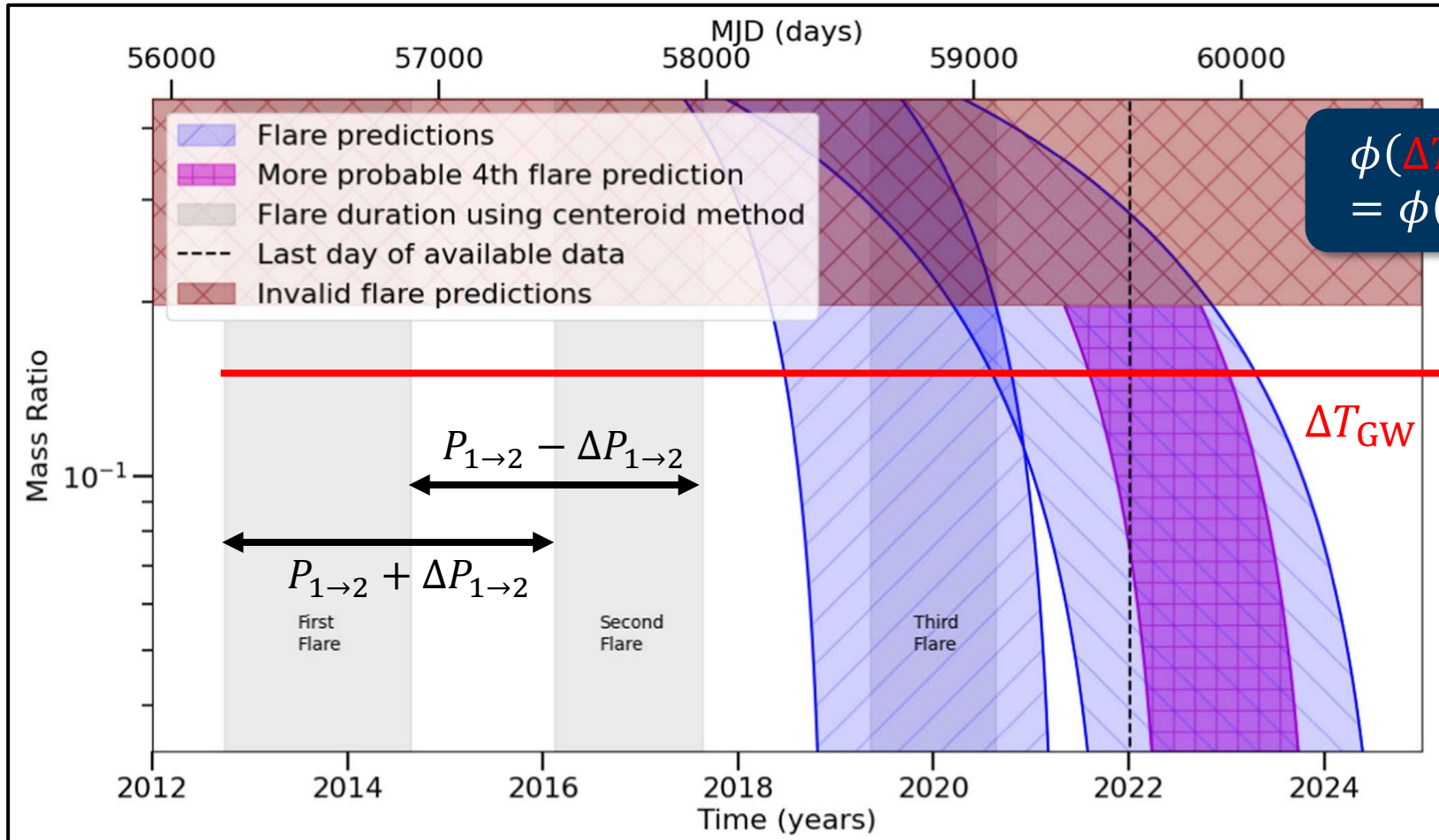


Double Peak Structure – an Explanation: Spine-Sheath Model



Flare Prediction in Gamma Rays

1. Step

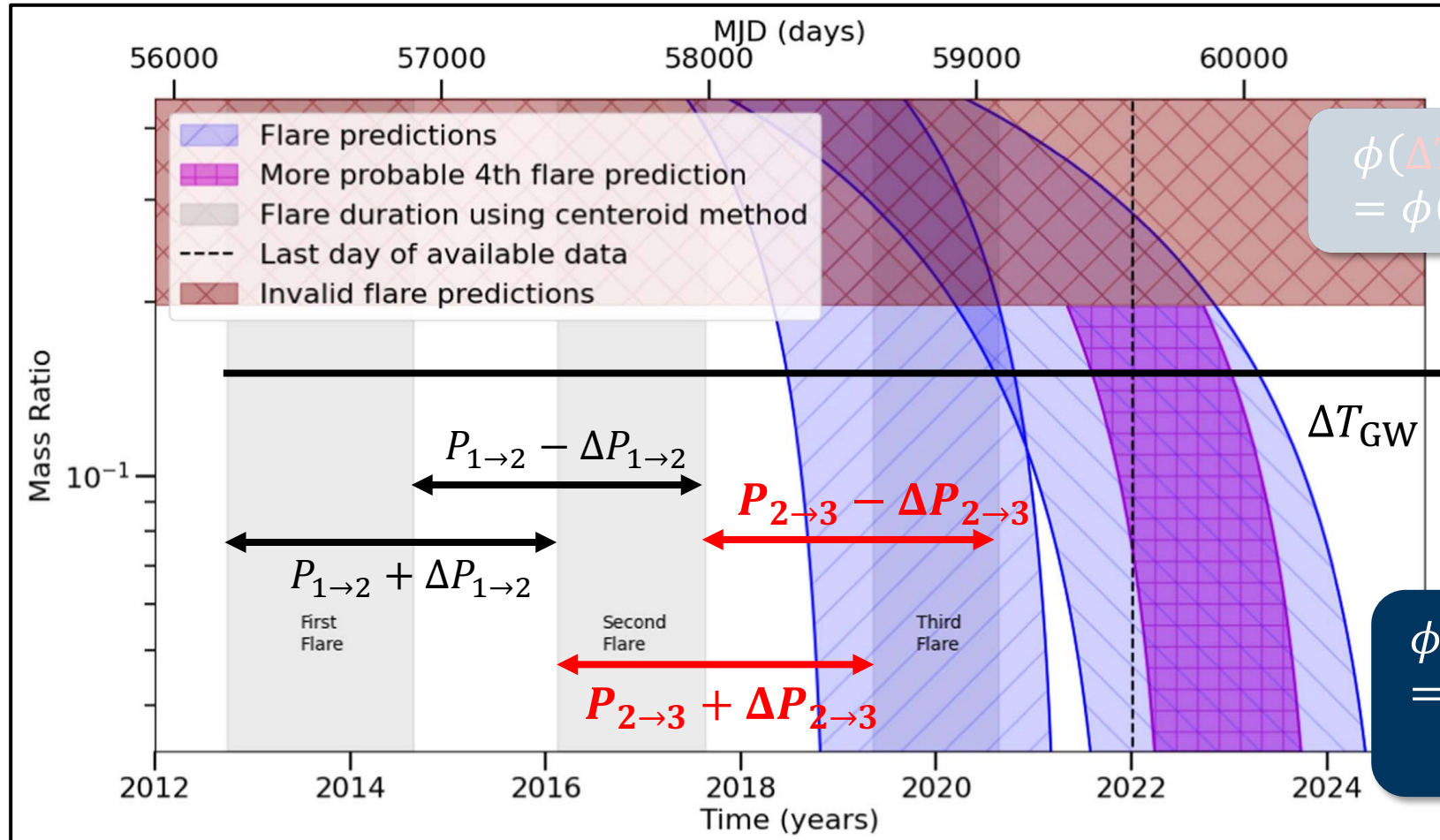


$$\phi(\Delta T_{GW}, M, q) = \phi(\Delta T_{GW} - P_{1 \rightarrow 2}, M, q) \pm \zeta + 360^\circ$$

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

Kun, JJ et al. (2022)

Flare Prediction in Gamma Rays



1. Step

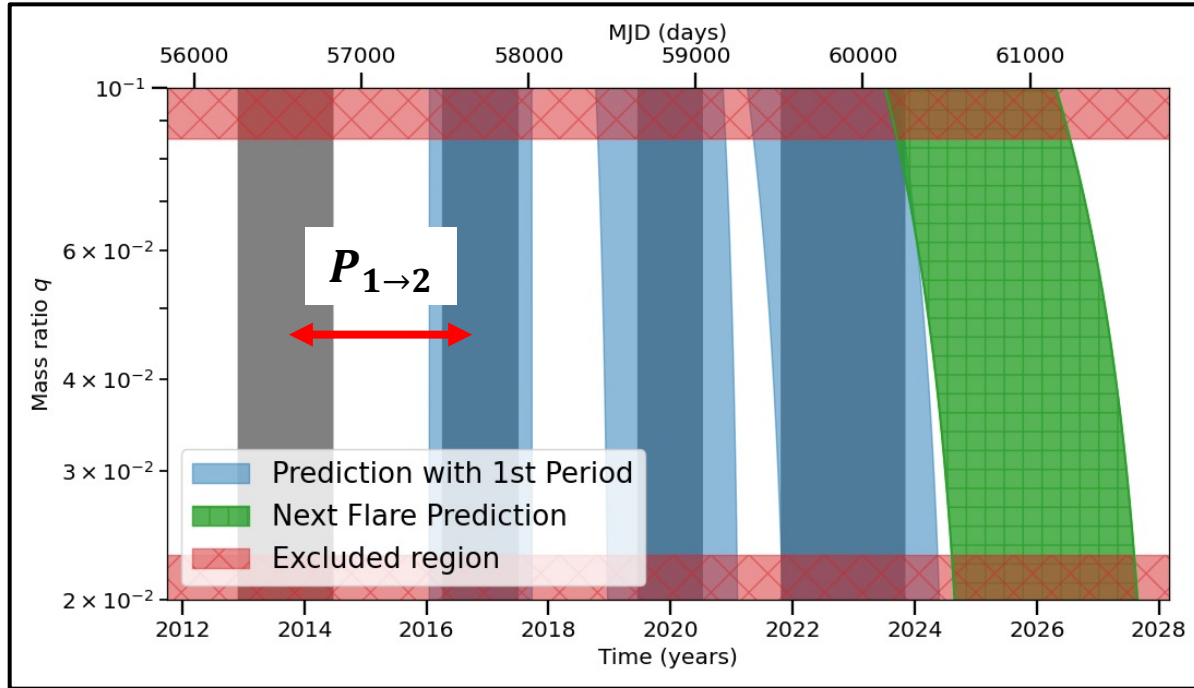
$$\phi(\Delta T_{\text{GW}}, M, q) = \phi(\Delta T_{\text{GW}} - P_{1 \rightarrow 2}, M, q) \pm \zeta + 360^\circ$$

2. Step

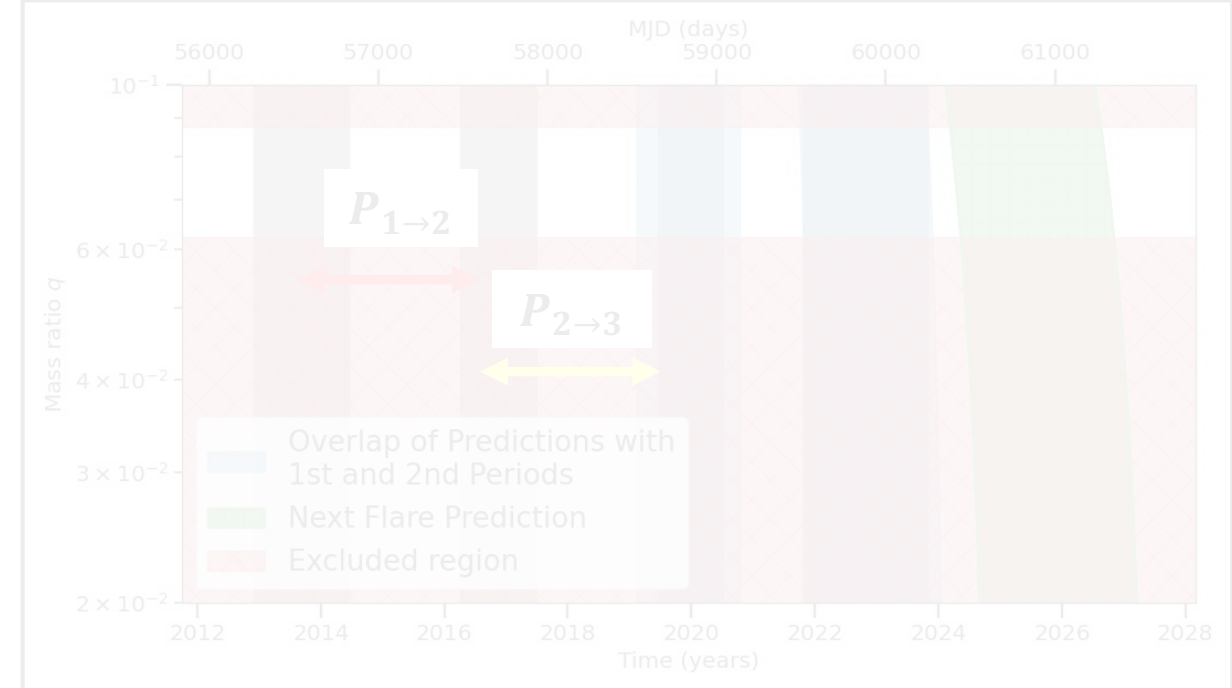
$$\phi(\Delta T_{\text{GW}}, M, q) = \phi(\Delta T_{\text{GW}} - P_{1 \rightarrow 2} - P_{2 \rightarrow 3}, M, q) \pm 2\zeta + 720^\circ$$

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

Flare Prediction in Gamma Rays – 4th Flare agrees!

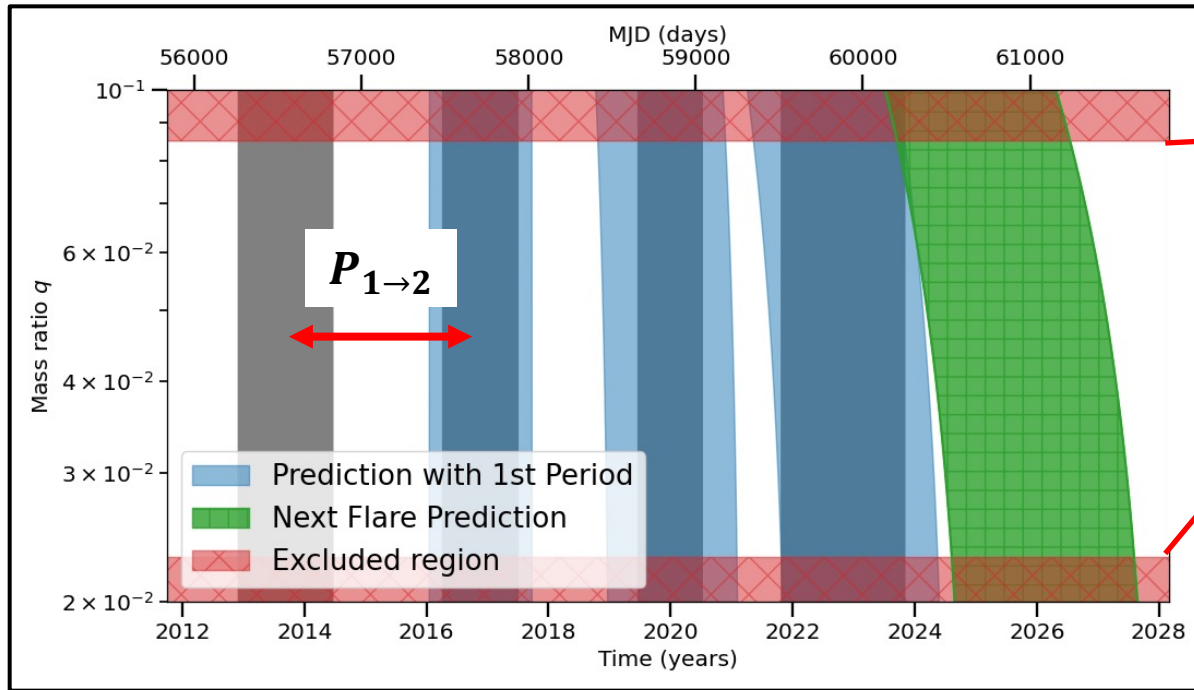


half-opening angle: $\zeta \sim 5.73^\circ$

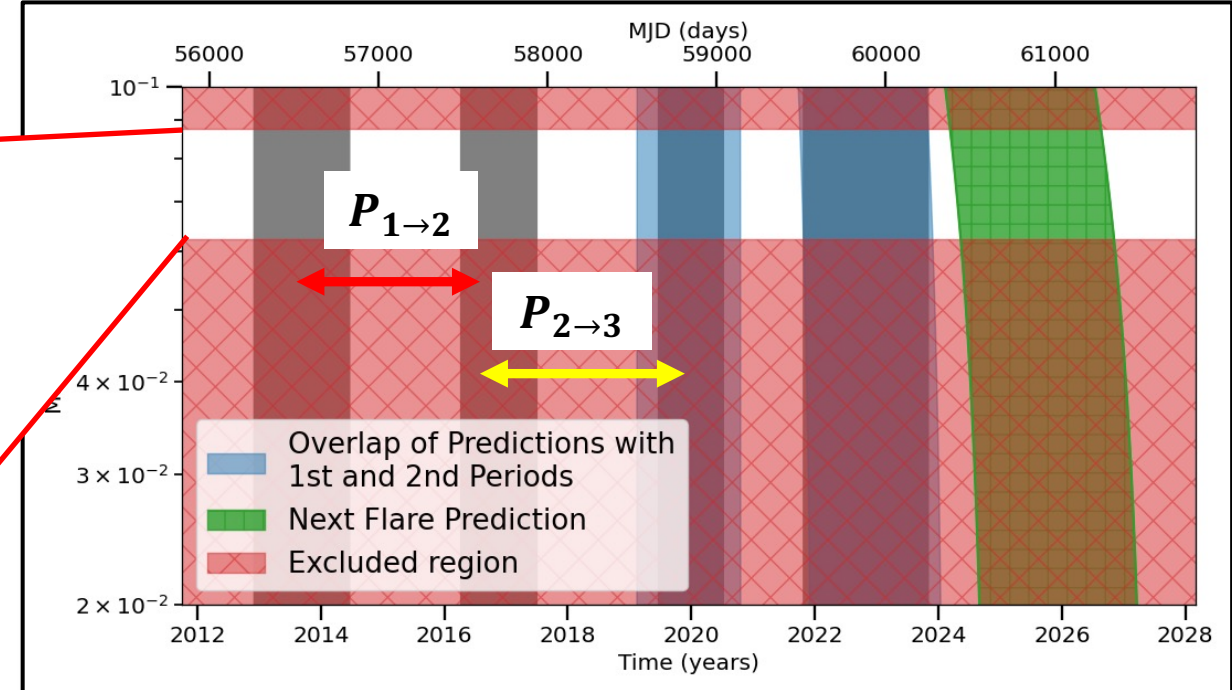


half-opening angle: $\zeta \sim 8.34^\circ$

Flare Prediction in Gamma Rays – 4th Flare agrees!



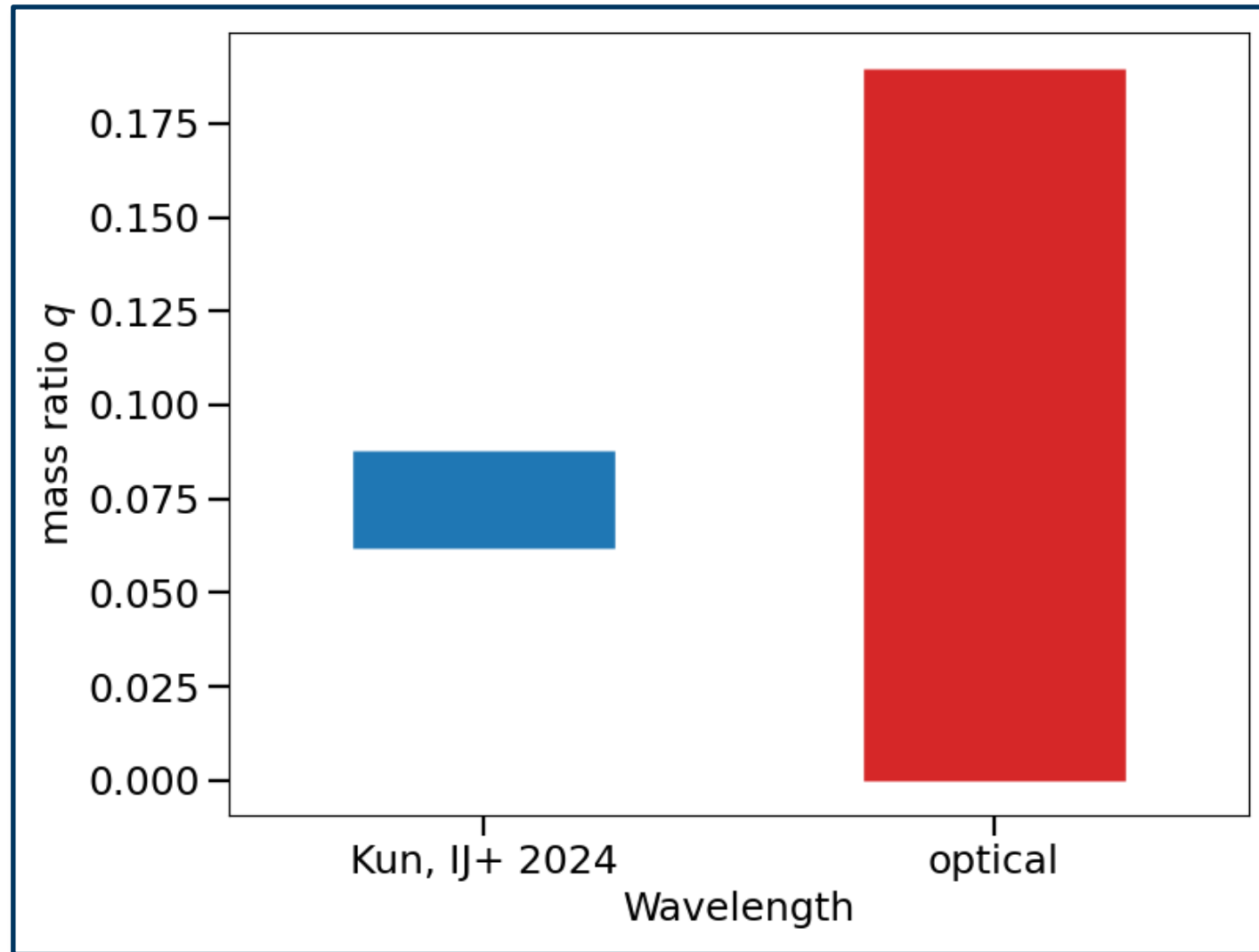
half-opening angle: $\zeta \sim 5.73^\circ$



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

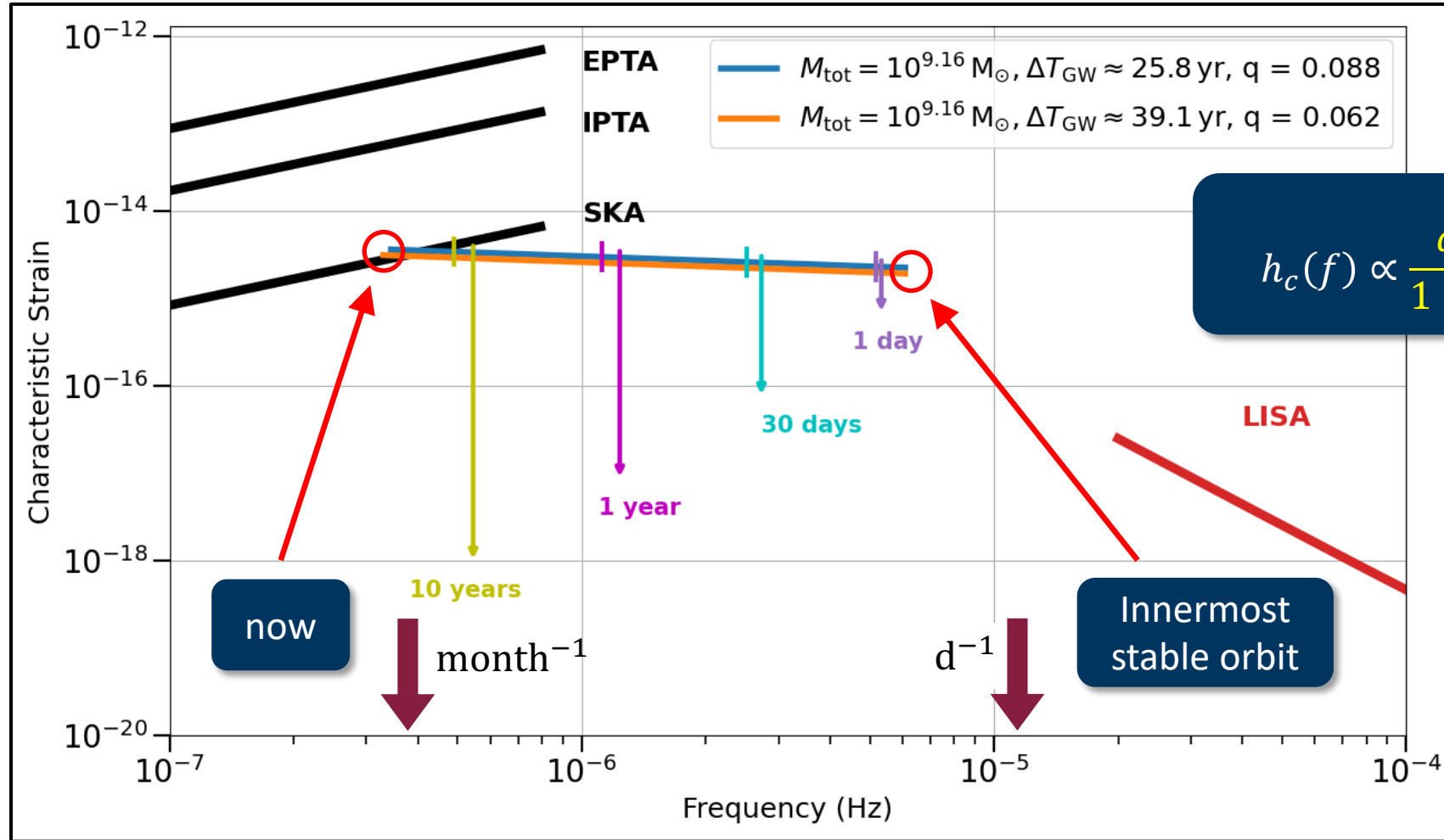
$$0.062 \leq q \leq 0.088$$

Constrained Binary Mass Ratios



Expected Gravitational Wave Signal

$$z = 1.15$$



$$h_c(f) \propto \frac{1}{1+q} \frac{q^{\frac{1}{2}}}{M^{\frac{5}{6}}} \cdot \frac{1}{r(z)(1+z)^{1/2}} f^{-1/6}$$

$r(z)$: comoving distance

PN parameter:

$$\varepsilon \approx 0.064$$

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

analytical Jet Precession model applied with:

1.

optical

- 3 flares observed
- Mass ratio constrained from above

$$q \lesssim 0.19$$

2.

Gamma
rays

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

$$0.062 \leq q \leq 0.088$$

3 flares observed
4th 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:

1.

optical

- 3 flares observed
- Mass ratio constrained from above

$$q \lesssim 0.19$$

2.

Gamma
rays

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

$$0.062 \leq q \leq 0.088$$

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

1.

optical

- 3 flares observed
- Mass ratio constrained from above

$$q \lesssim 0.19$$

2.

Gamma
rays

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

$$0.062 \leq q \leq 0.088$$

3.

Radio
waves

- 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!

ZTF + Fermi-LAT look
new flaring episode!

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

1.

optical

- 3 flares observed
- Mass ratio constrained from above

$$q \lesssim 0.19$$

2.

Gamma
rays

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

$$0.062 \leq q \leq 0.088$$

3.

Radio
waves

- 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
- WISE Infrared light curve
- Swift X-Ray light curve

Goal → Combined MM picture!

ZTF + Fermi-LAT LCR:
new flaring episode?

**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

1.

optical

- 3 flares observed
- Mass ratio constrained from above

$$q \lesssim 0.19$$

2.

Gamma
rays

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

$$0.062 \leq q \leq 0.088$$

3.

Radio
waves

- 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
- WISE Infrared light curve
- Swift X-Ray light curve

Goal → Combined MM picture!

**ZTF + Fermi-LAT LCR:
new flaring episode?**

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

2024 March 10 - 2026 November 6

Back-Up

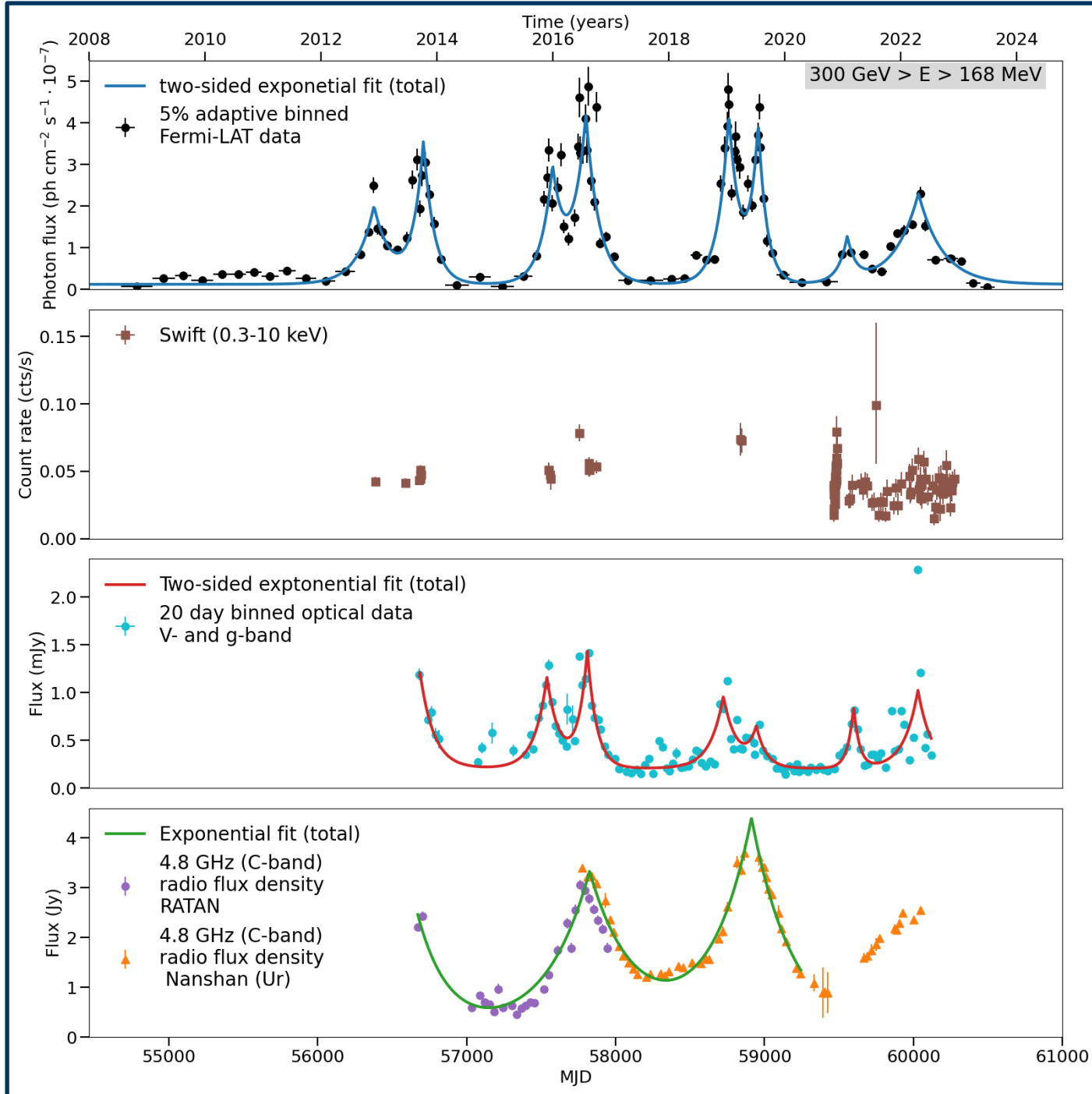
Backup:

Gamma-Ray Light Curve

+ X-Ray

+ Optical

+ Radio



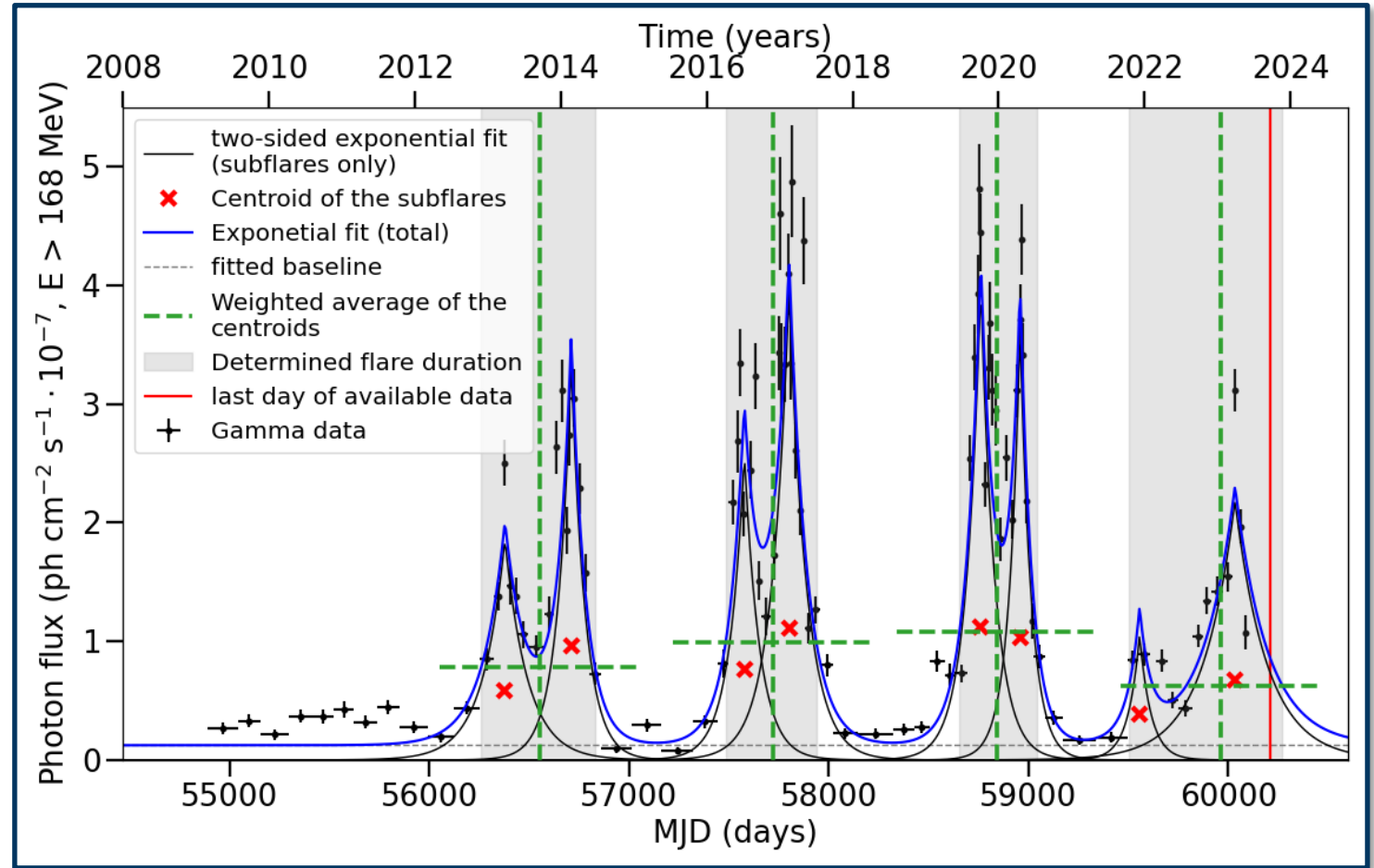
Backup: J1048+7143 – Centroid Method (Kun, IJ et al. 2022)

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

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

$$X_i = \frac{A_i}{A_i + B_i} X_{i,1} + \frac{B_i}{A_i + B_i} X_{i,2}$$

$$Y_i = \frac{A_i}{A_i + B_i} Y_{i,1} + \frac{B_i}{A_i + B_i} Y_{i,2}$$



Backup: J1048+7143 – Flare Characteristics 1/2

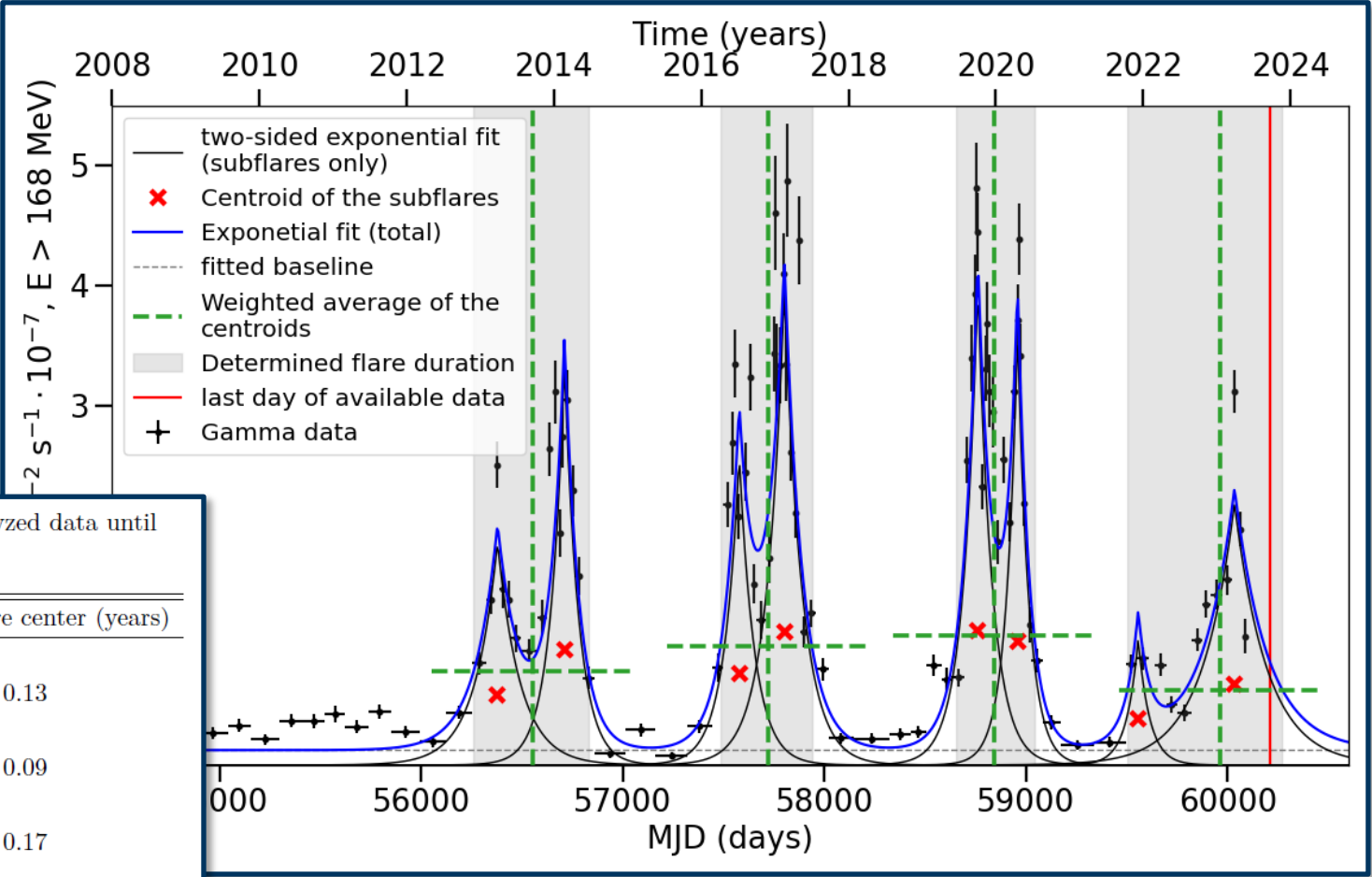
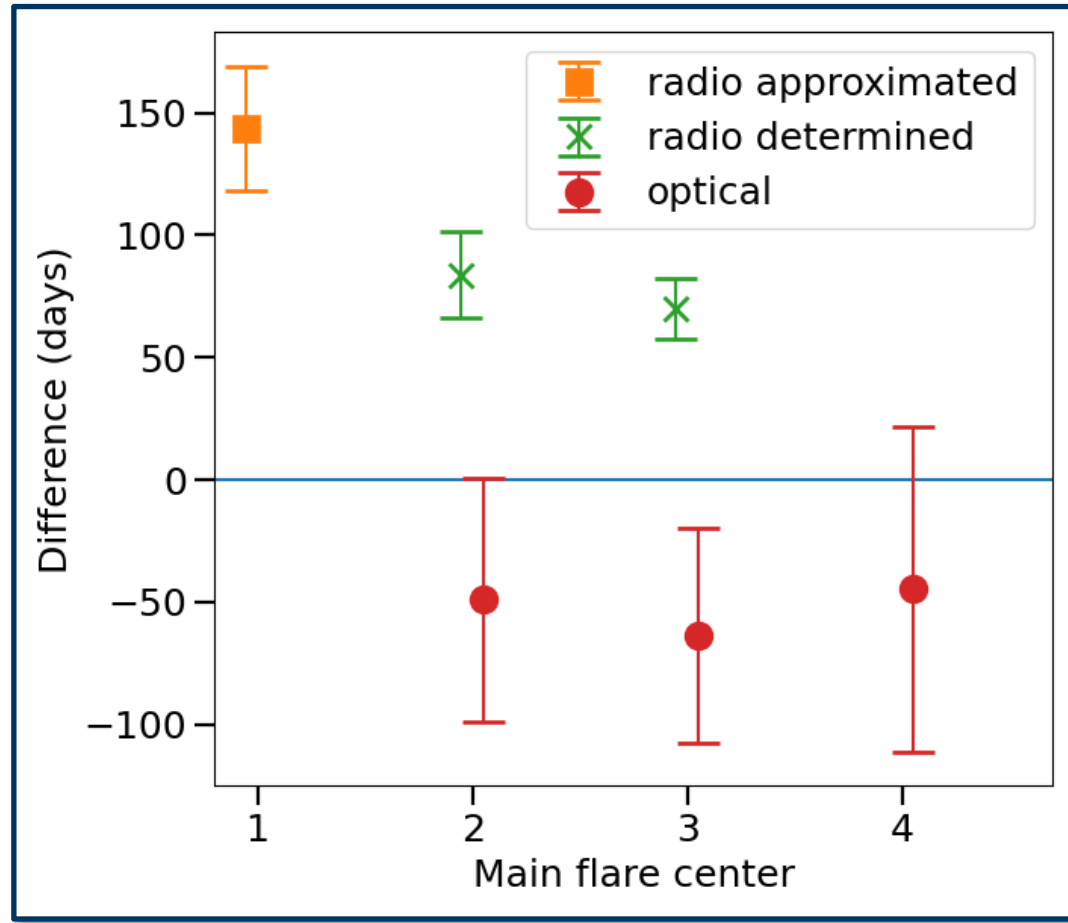


Table 5.1: Characteristics of the gamma-ray light curve of J1048+7143 (analyzed data until MJD 60099) applying the centroid method.

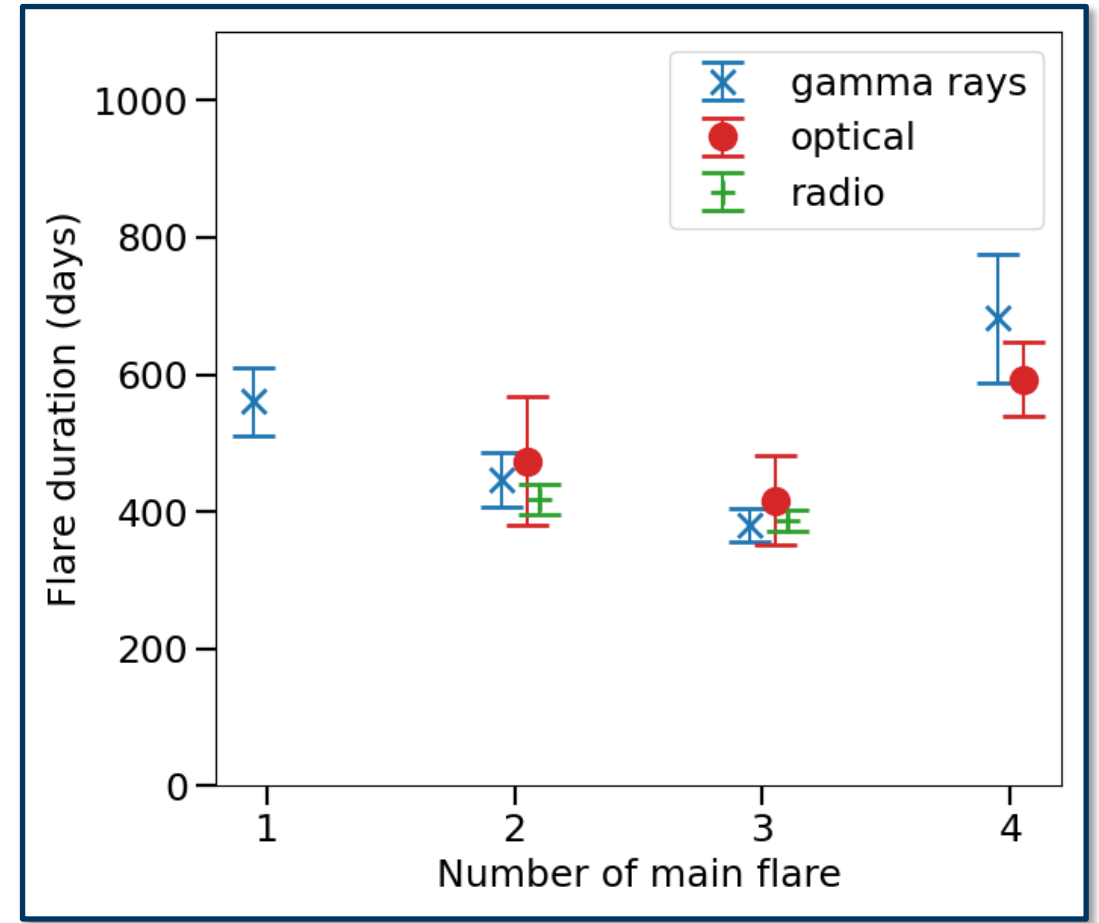
Parameter	Flare center (MJD)	Flare duration (days)	Time till next flare center (years)
F1	56554 ± 38	565 ± 78	
$P_{1 \rightarrow 2}$			3.20 ± 0.13
F2	57722 ± 25	450 ± 61	
$P_{2 \rightarrow 3}$			3.07 ± 0.09
F3	58842 ± 18	383 ± 38	
$P_{3 \rightarrow 4}$			3.06 ± 0.17
F4	59958 ± 59	756 ± 113	

Backup: J1048+7143 – Flare Characteristics 2/2

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



Main Flare durations:



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

Earth's path through the jet

