

PKS 1510-089

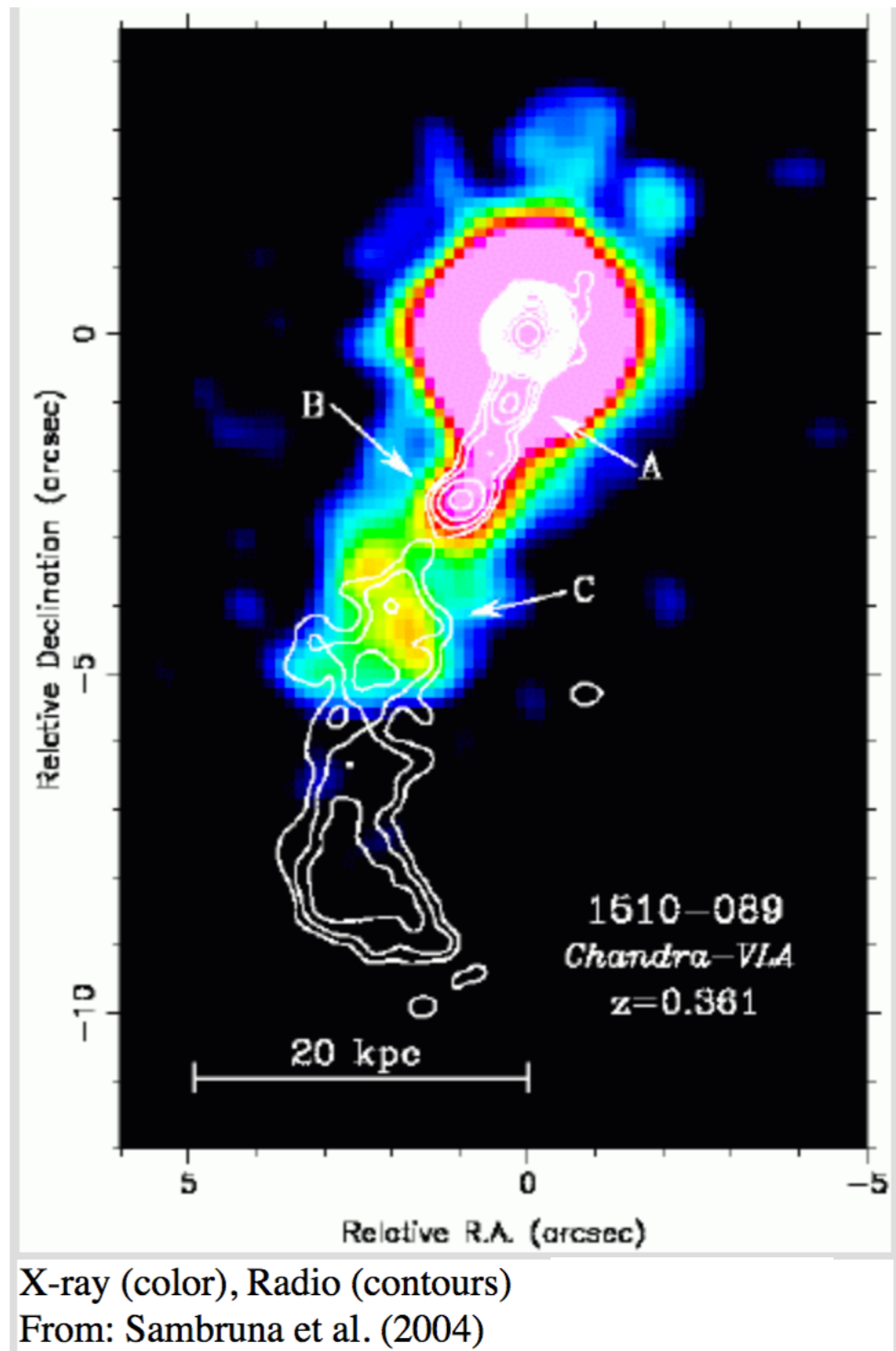
FSRQ

Angle between the jet and the observer is near 0 deg

$z=0.361$

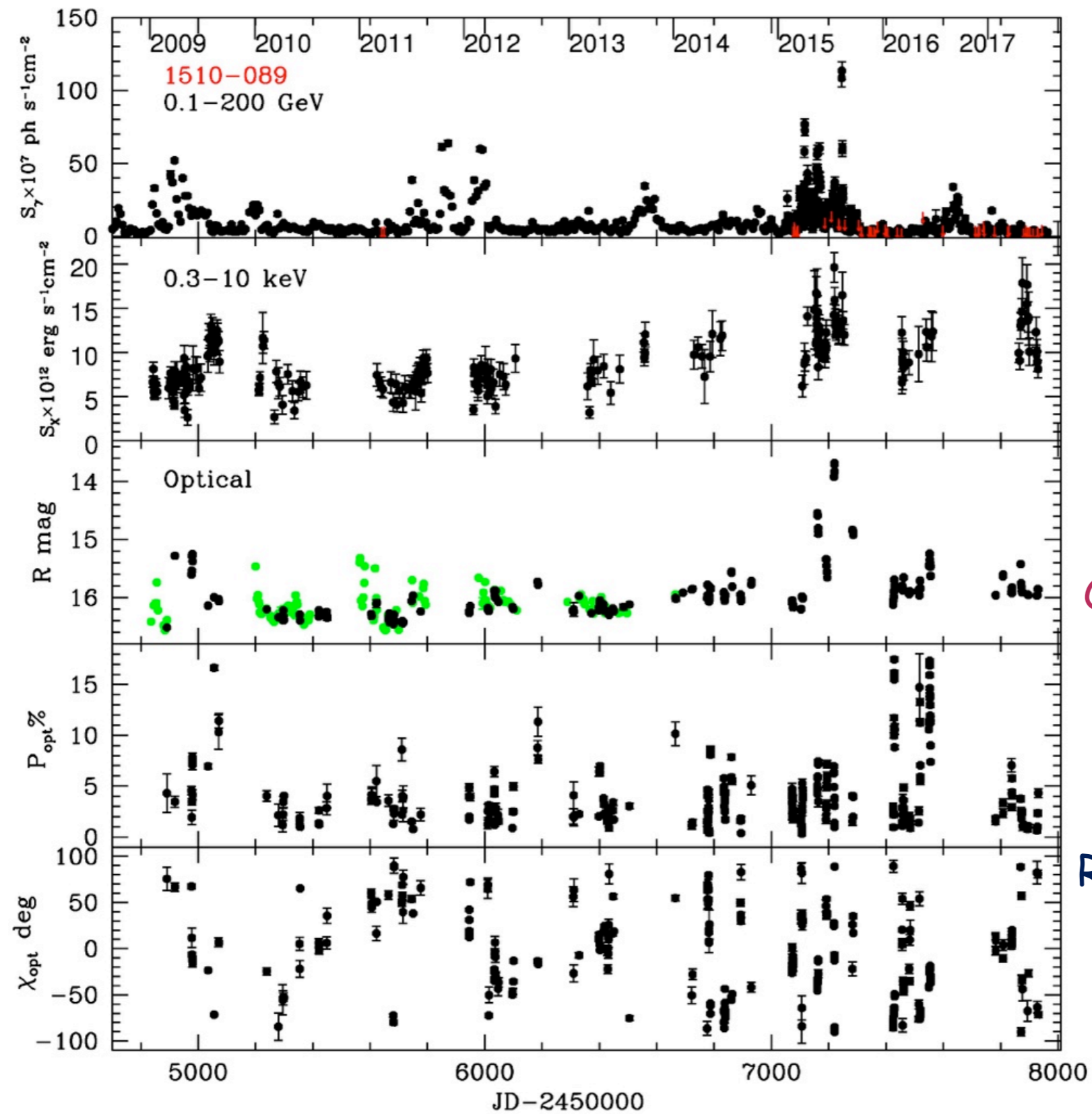
$N_{\text{H}}(\text{Gal})=6.99\text{e}20 \text{ cm}^{-2}$
(Kalberla et al. 2005)

Apparent velocity: $1263 \pm 27 \mu\text{as/y}$; $28.00 c$
(Lister et al. 2013, AJ, 146, 120)



Extremely variable source

$$F_{\nu}(v) = \delta^{3+\alpha} F'_{\nu'}(v')$$
$$\Delta t = \Delta t' / \delta$$



γ -ray

X-ray

Optical

Radio

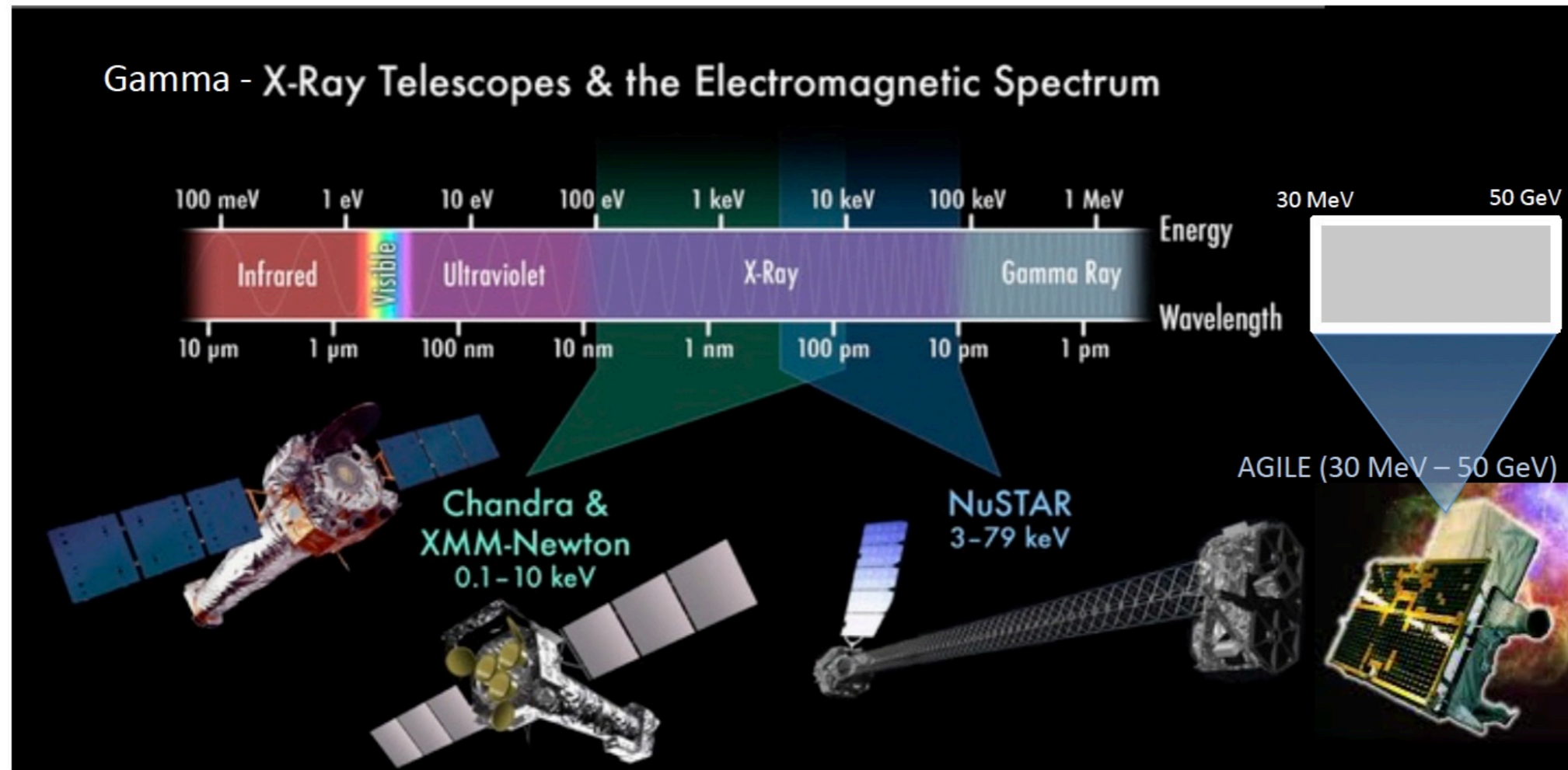
Spectral and Imaging Analysis

- Chandra: Superposition X-ray and Radio images (DS9) to individuate the entire jet and knots B, C to be analyzed;
- Chandra: extraction of the spectrum of the jet and production of rmf and arf files (CIAO). Analysis with XSPEC. Definition of the best model: parameter uncertainties, confidence (68%, 90% and 99%) contour plots, flux and luminosity;
- Chandra: extraction of the spectra of knots B, C and production of rmf and arf files (CIAO). Analysis with XSPEC (see above);
- Chandra: Nucleus - extraction of the spectrum using a circle and spectral analysis;

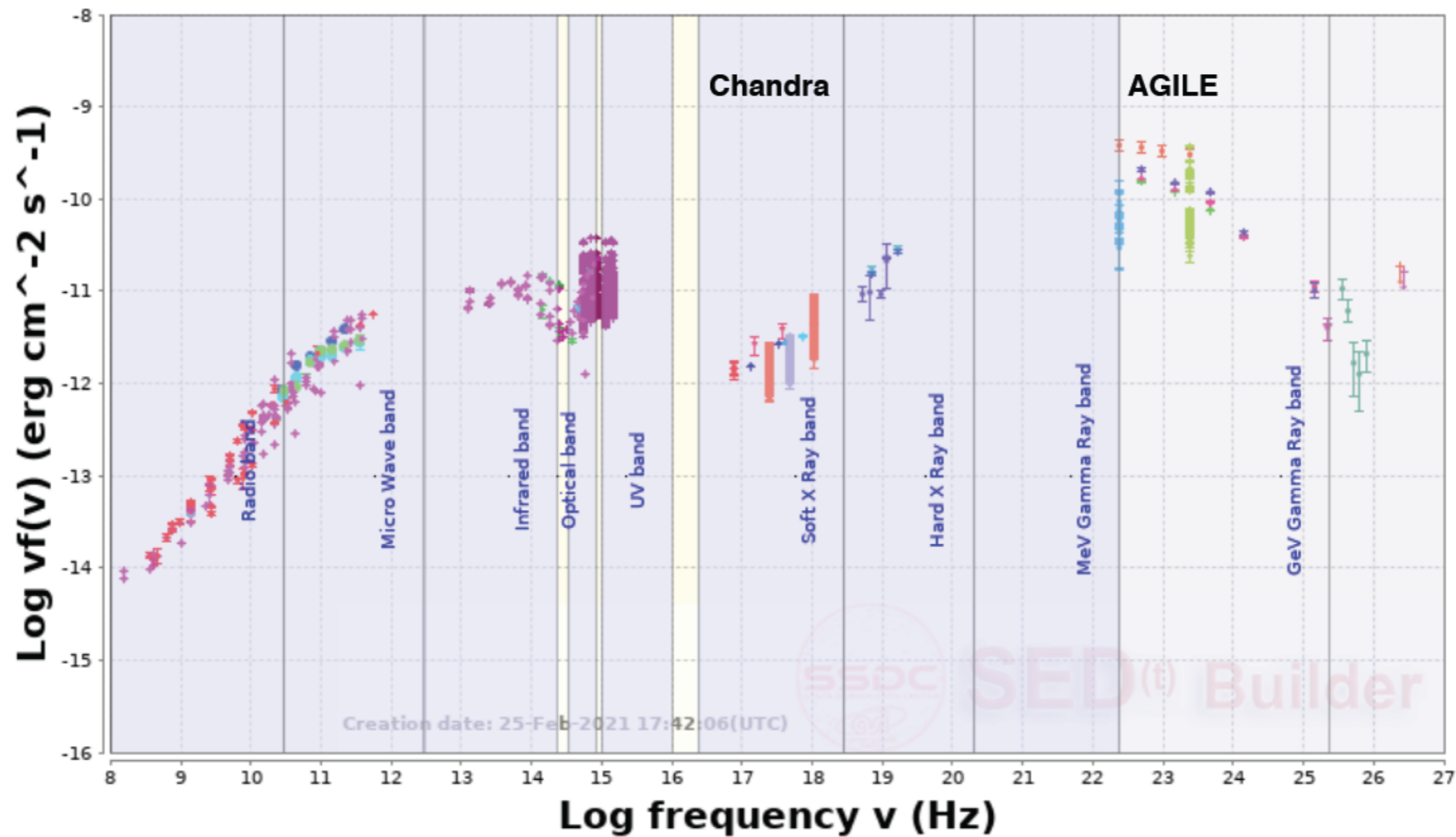
Optional: Satellite AGILE

- Optional: Spectral analysis (spectral slope and flux); time variability of the gamma-ray counterpart of PKS1510-089; TS map;

Il cielo in raggi X e Gamma dallo spazio



PKS1510-089 Ra=228.21033 deg Dec=-9.10008 deg (NH=6.9E20 cm⁻²)

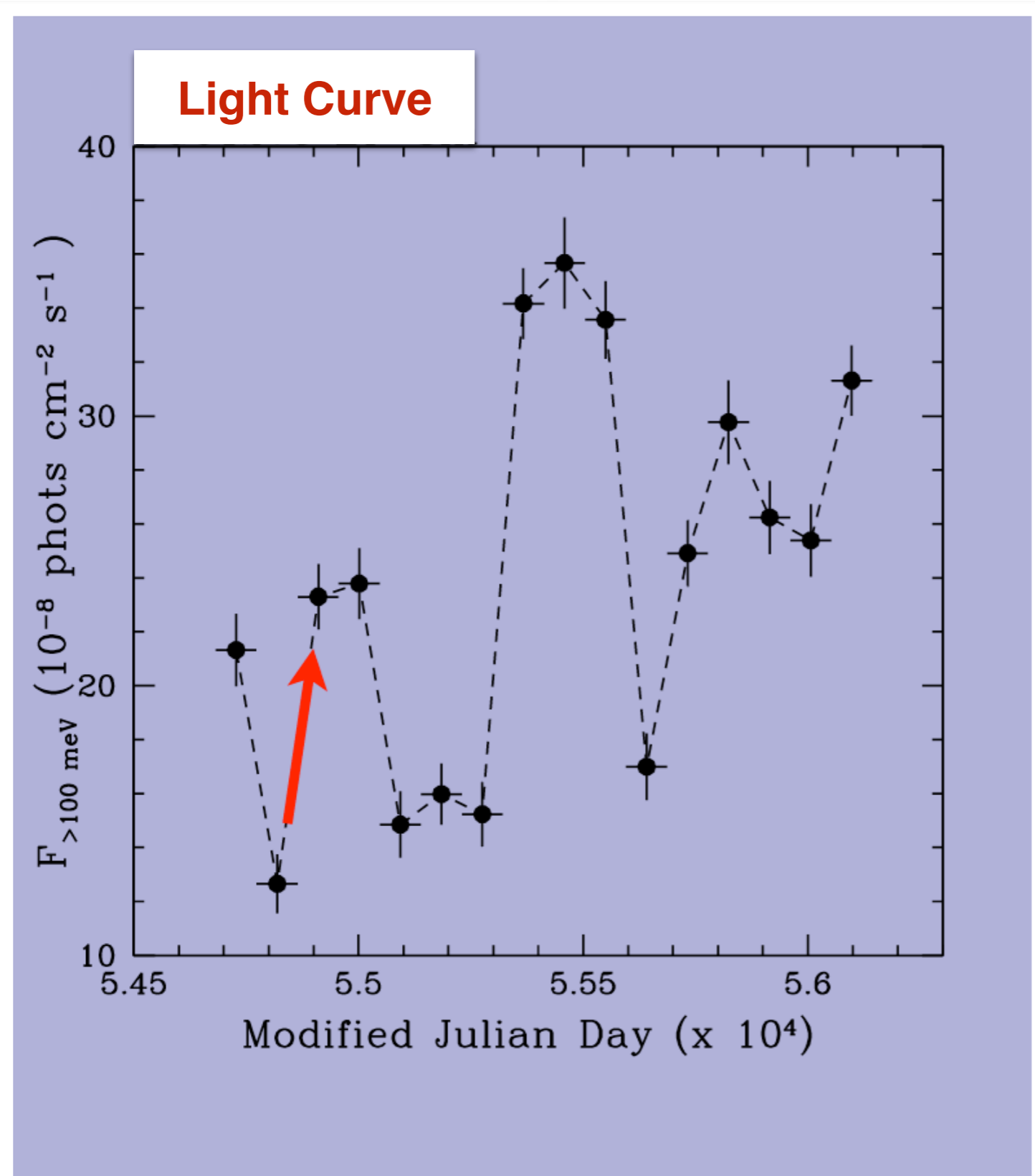


Using AGILE data collected in the time interval:

2009-02-28T12:00:00 (MJD 54894.50) -- 2009-03-31T12:00:00
(MJD54921.50)

- 1) calculate flux, best-position and spectral index
- 2) generate a "counts map" in the energy. range 100-50000 MeV
- 3) generate a light curve
- 4) Compute the dimension (upper limit) of the emitting region from the flux variability

Variability  upper limit on the source size $R < \frac{c\Delta t_{obs}\delta}{1+z}$



PKS1510-089

$$\delta \sim 39$$

Jordstat et al. 2005

<http://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1086/444593/pdf>

$$\delta = [\gamma(1 - \beta \cos\theta)]^{-1}$$