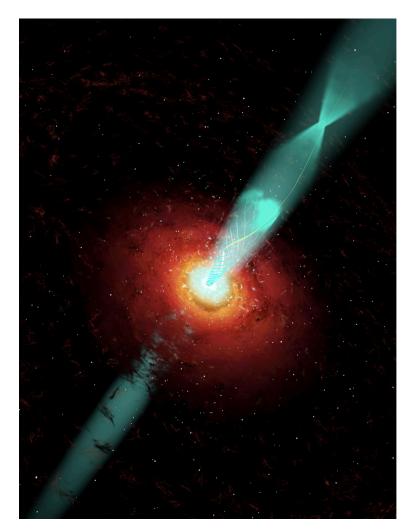
MeV Blazars: Why do we care ?



Marco Ajello

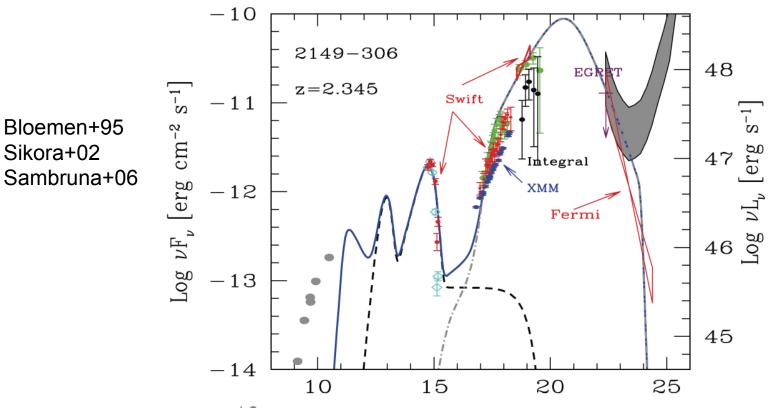
Clemson University





- Most luminous blazars
- Found at high z, often z>2
- Hard in X-ray and soft in gamma
- Compton dominance of O(100)
- Have fast jets

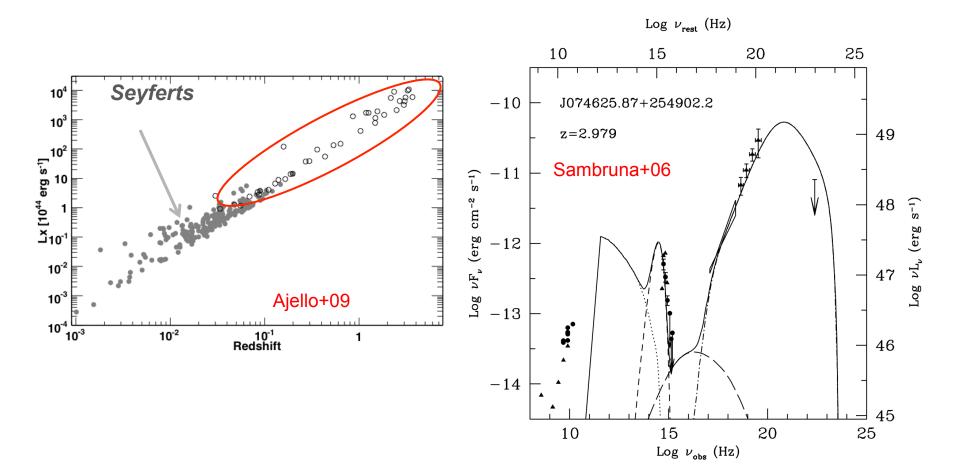
- Prominent disk/torus emission
- Radio bright
- Peak in the MeV
- Discovered by COMPTEL







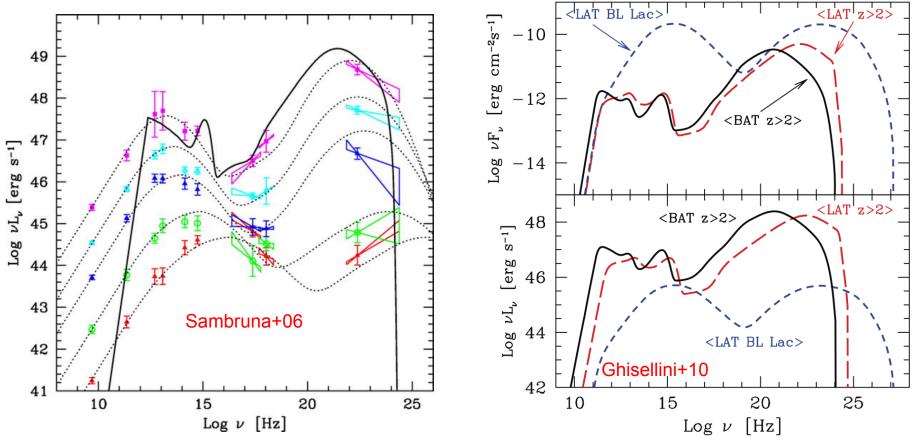
 The high redshift (favorable k-correction) and hard continuum makes them easily detected in hard X rays







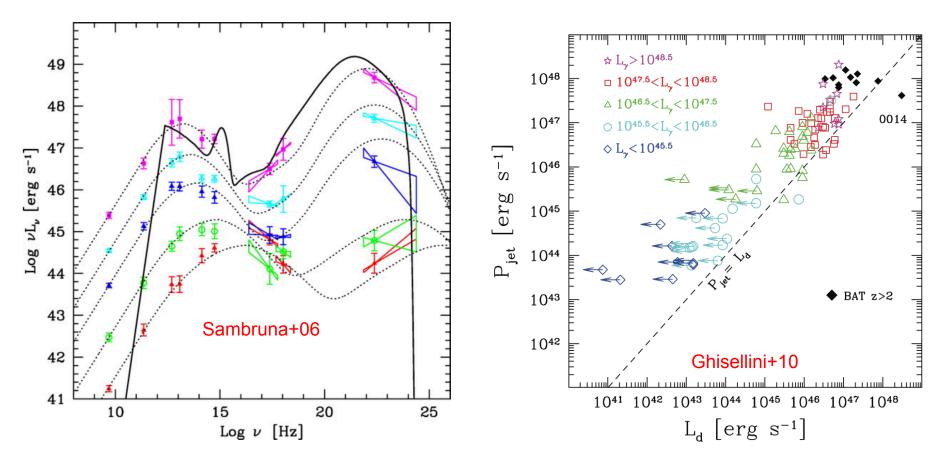
- Their SED is 'redder' and they are more luminous than most LAT FSRQs
 - Highest redshift blazar detetected by LAT is at z=3.1
 - MeV blazars easily reach z=5







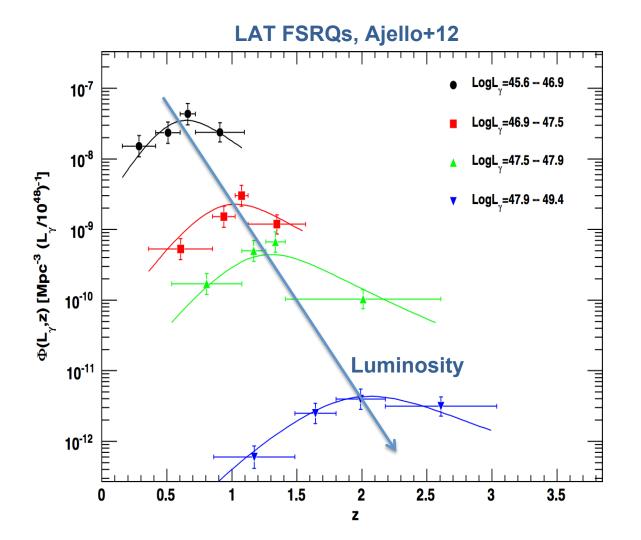
- Their SED is 'redder' and they are more luminous than most LAT FSRQs
- They display the largest jet powers and accretion disk luminosities







- FSRQs display the typical quasar evolution:
 - i.e. more luminous quasars were more active at earlier epochs

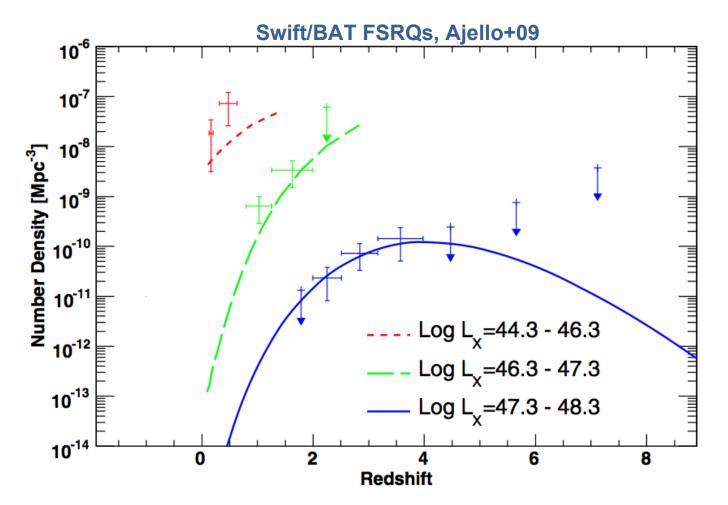






• It may follow the quasar evolution ... to the extreme

The epoch of maximum activity could be at z~4

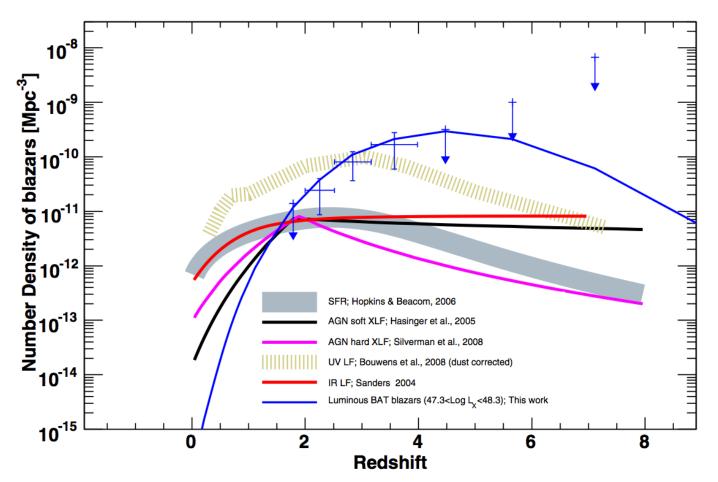






This extreme evolution was unheard of (to me at least)

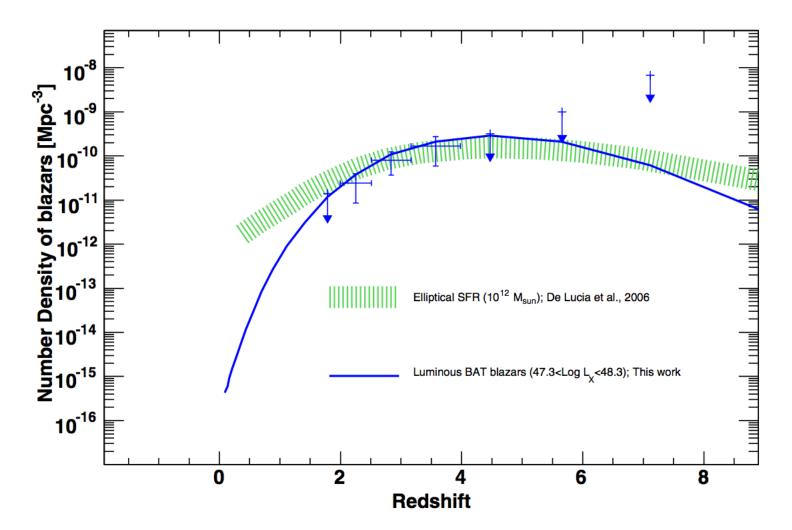
EVOLUTION OF SWIFT/BAT BLAZARS







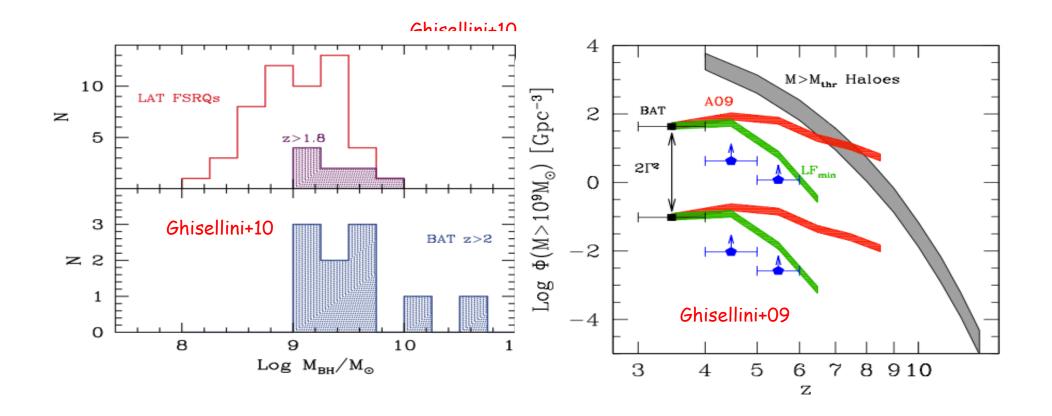
 Only massive elliptical galaxies might display a similar evolution







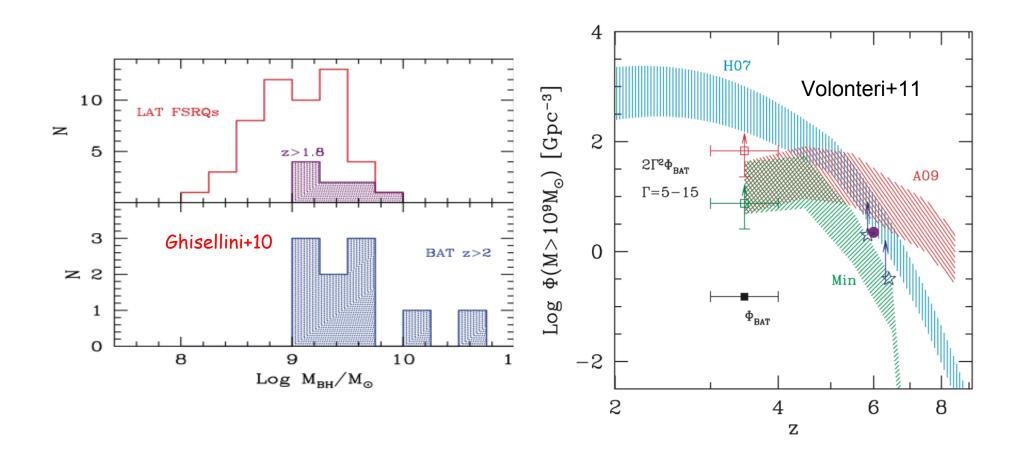
- They (may) host heavy black holes with M>10⁹ M_{\odot}
- Because of the beaming correction (2) at z>4 one may be sampling the entire SMBH mass function







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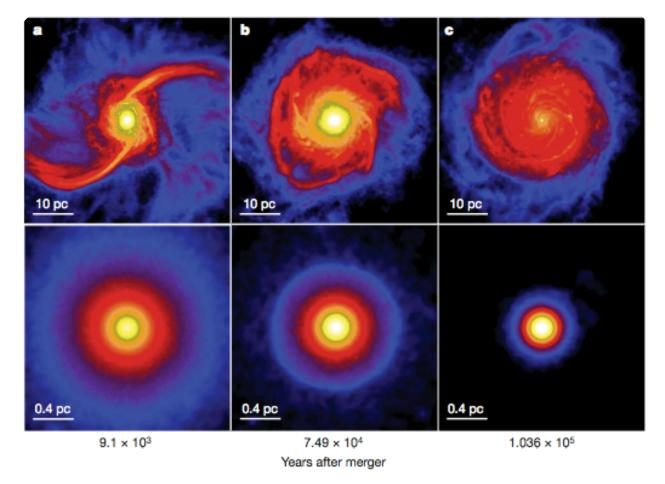






Nature Editor's summary, Aug. 2010

 Direct formation of 10⁵ M_{sun} BH from a massive turbulent disk produced by a merger seems feasible (Mayer+10, Nature)

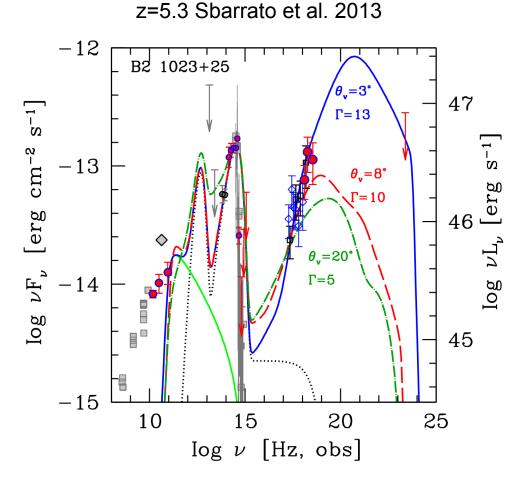




Space Telescope

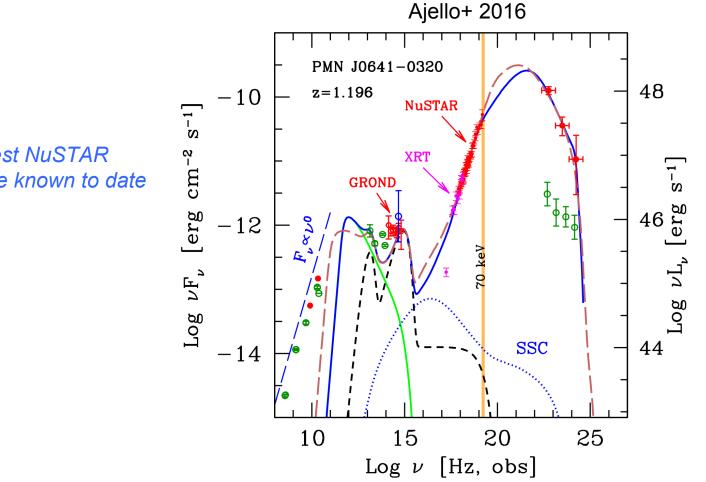


 Lacking an MeV instrument (or a deep hard X-ray monitor), people have selected objects in other bands (radio/optical) and have resorted to NuSTAR





- Catch them while flaring in the LAT ! •
 - and follow up with NuSTAR

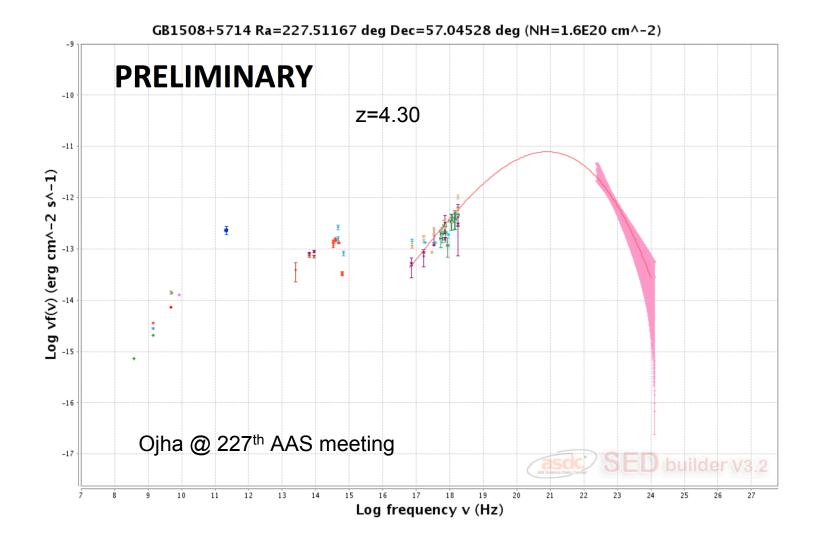


Hardest NuSTAR source known to date

Dermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope

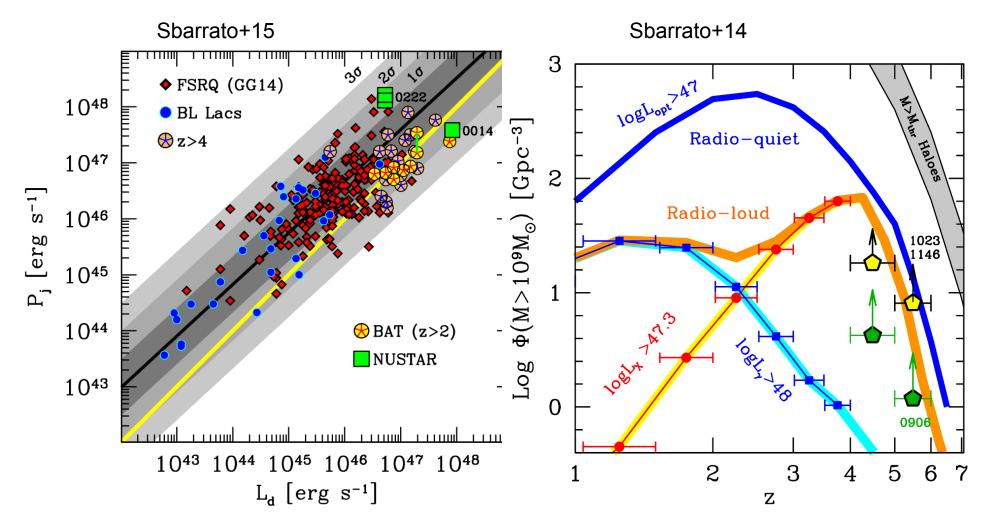


More powerful blazars to come thanks to Pass 8





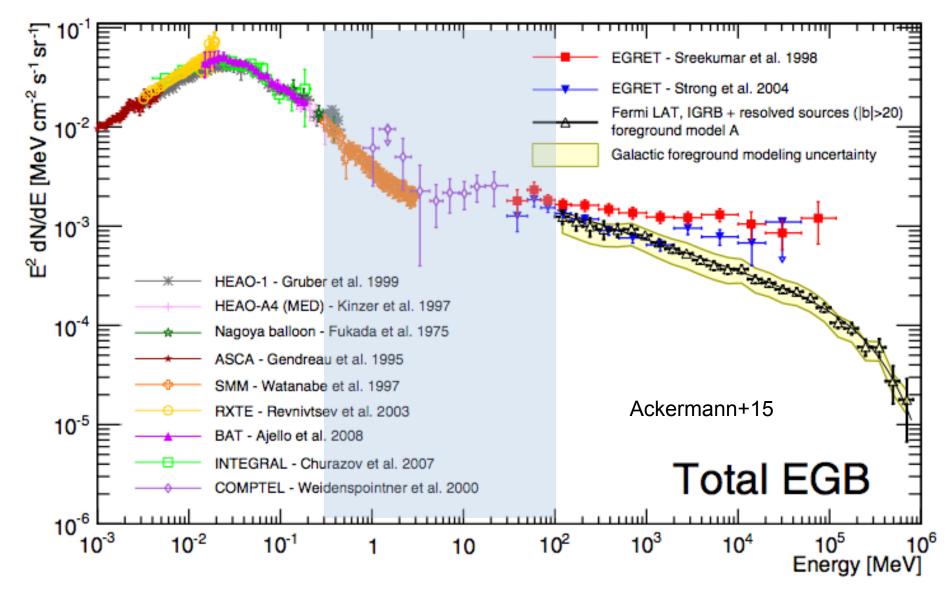
- MeV blazars follow the jet-accretion (powers) correlation
- There may be 2 epochs for formation of SMBHs





The MeV Background

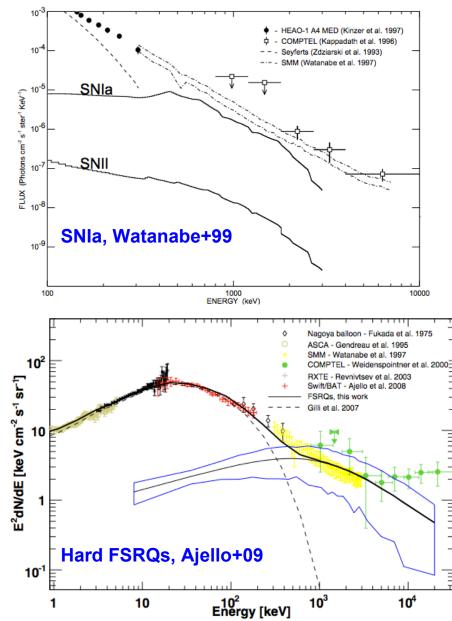


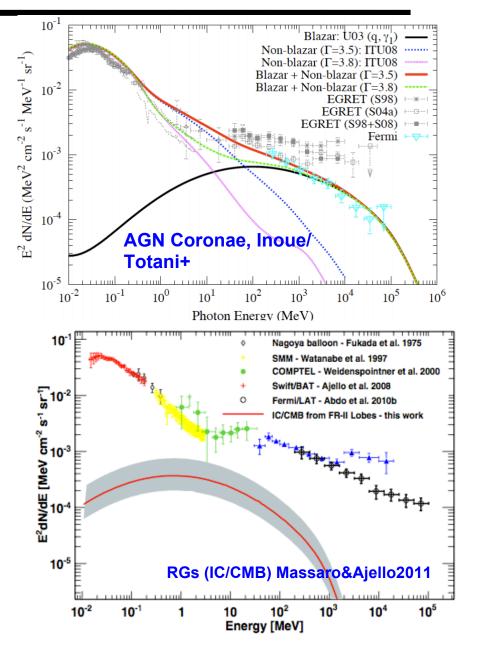


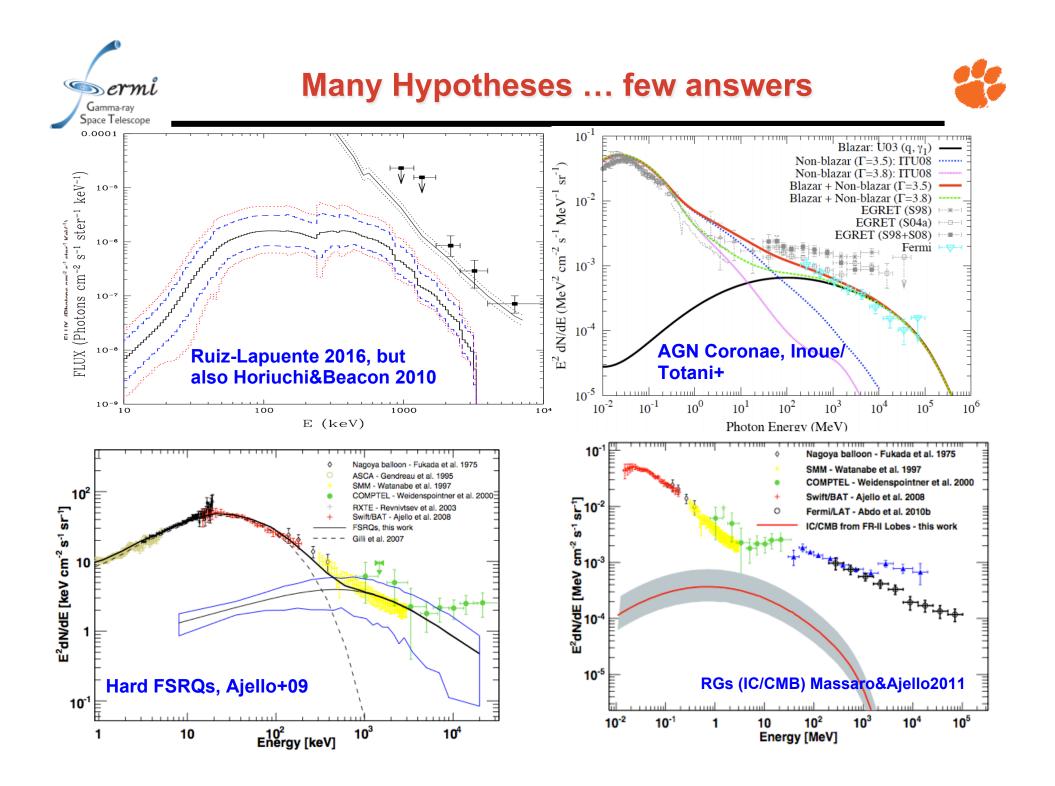


Many Hypotheses ... few answers







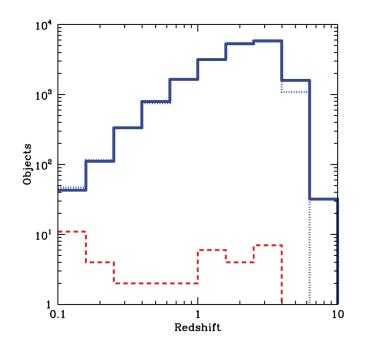








- Summary on MeV blazars
 - Large (disk, jet) luminosity
 - High redshift
 - Large jet power
 - Extreme blazars
 - May host heavy black holes
 - May be used to constrain BH formation

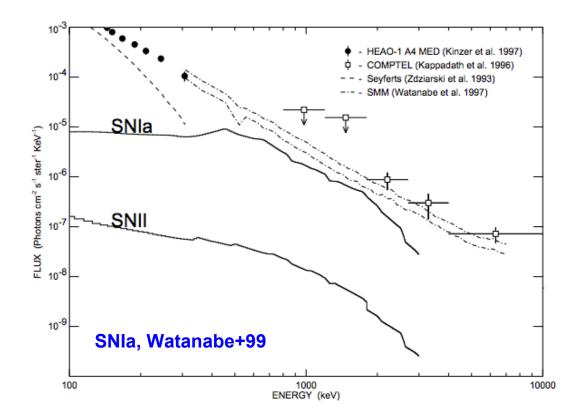


- MeV missions (ComPair, NCT etc.) with continuum sensitivity of 10⁻¹¹ erg cm⁻² s⁻¹ will detect *hundreds of them*
 - A fair fraction will be at redshift >3





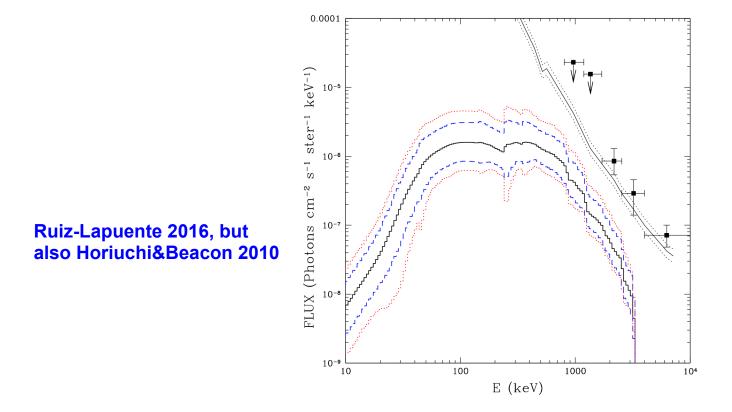
- SN Ia have strong gamma-ray emission due to radioactive decays and might contribute in a sizable way to the MeV background
- Largest uncertainty is the SN rates, particularly at high redshifts
- Newest measurements agree SNe Ia do not make the entire background although they certainly make some (~10%) !







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 MeV Blazars (Bloom+, Sambruna+, Sikora+) are among the most luminous persistent sources and will contribute some fraction of the MeV background

