



Max-Planck-Institut  
für Radioastronomie



# M87 jet instability probed by multi-frequency observations

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on behalf of the RadioAstron KSP on Imaging nearby AGN



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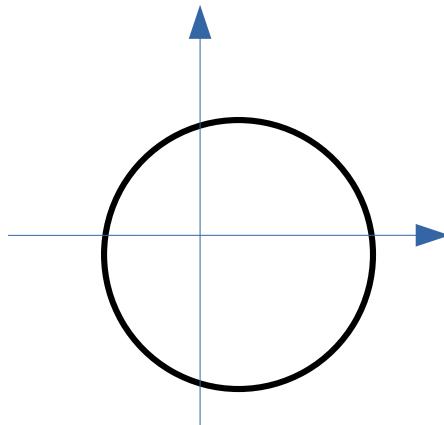
3 Aalto University Metsahovi Radio Observatory, Kylmala, Finland

4 Astro Space Center of Lebedev Physical Institute, Moscow, Russia

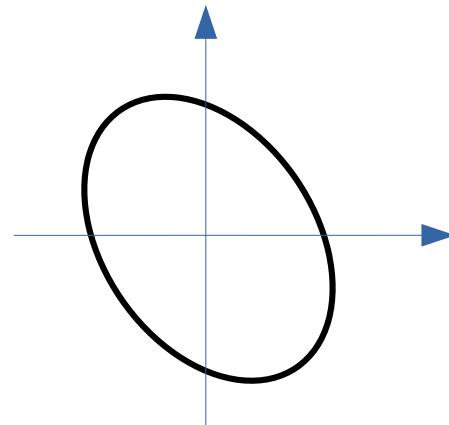
5 Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Moscow, Russia

# Kelvin-Helmholtz instability: Linear analysis

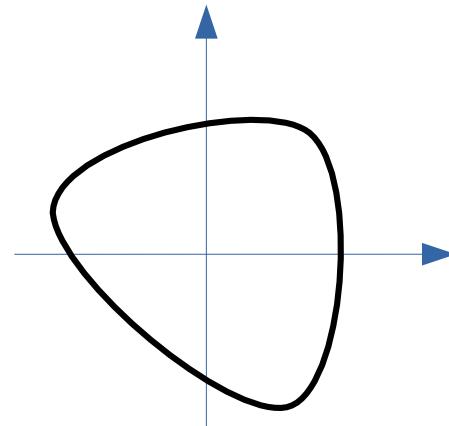
A random perturbation can be considered to consist of Fourier components:



Helical mode  $n = 1$

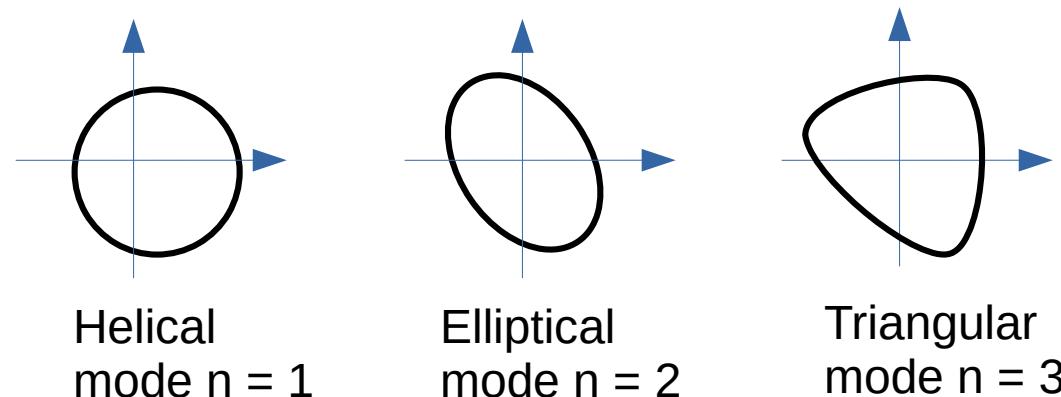
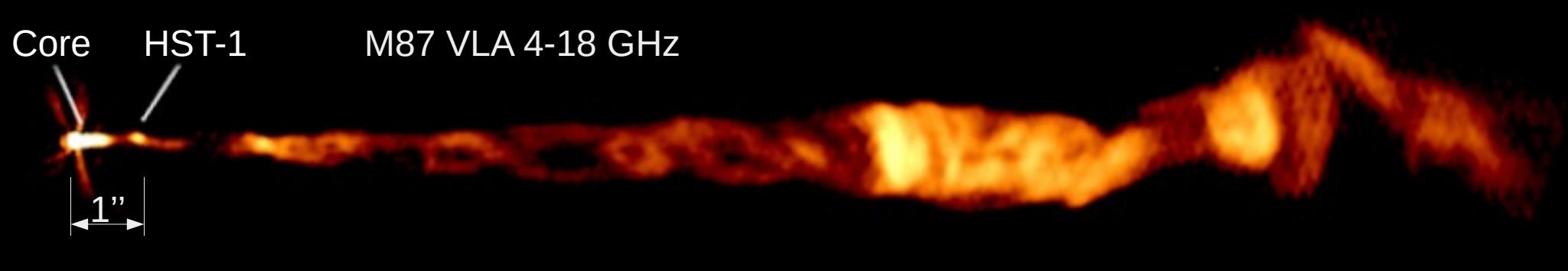


Elliptical mode  $n = 2$



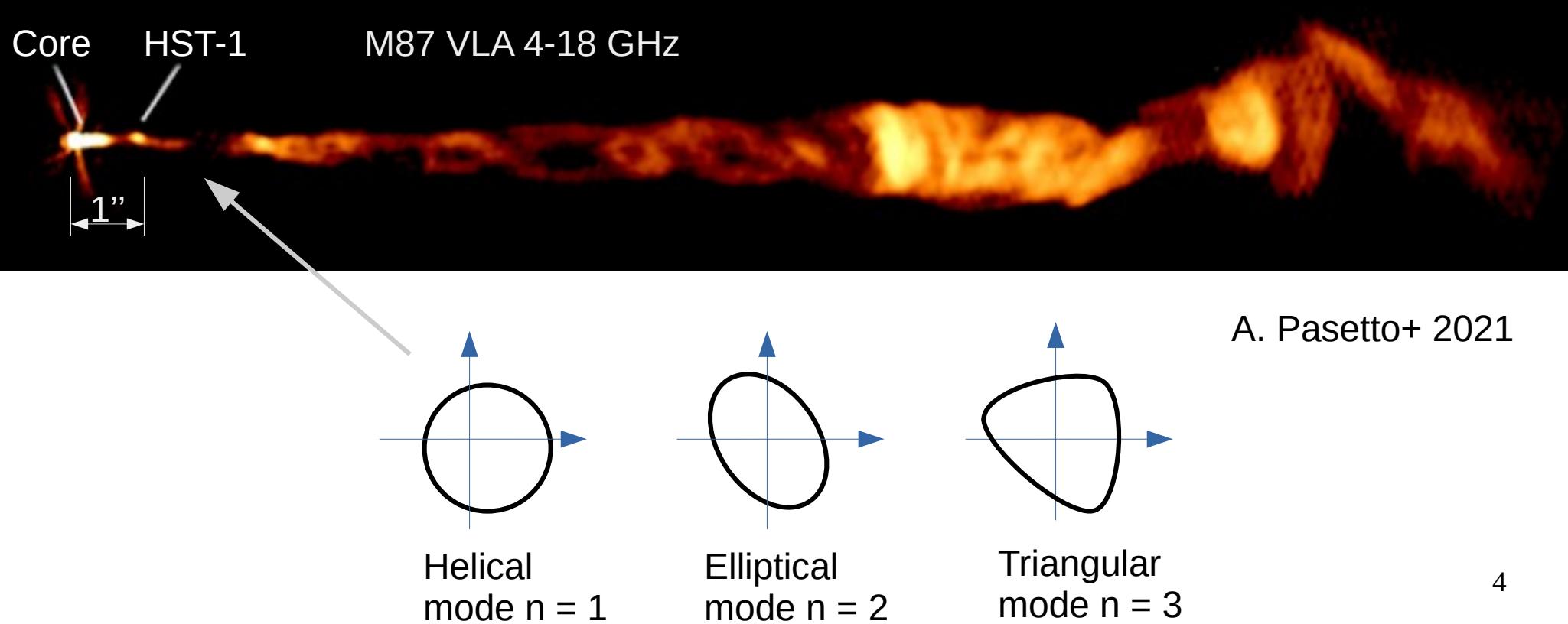
Triangular mode  $n = 3$

# Kelvin-Helmholtz instability: Linear analysis

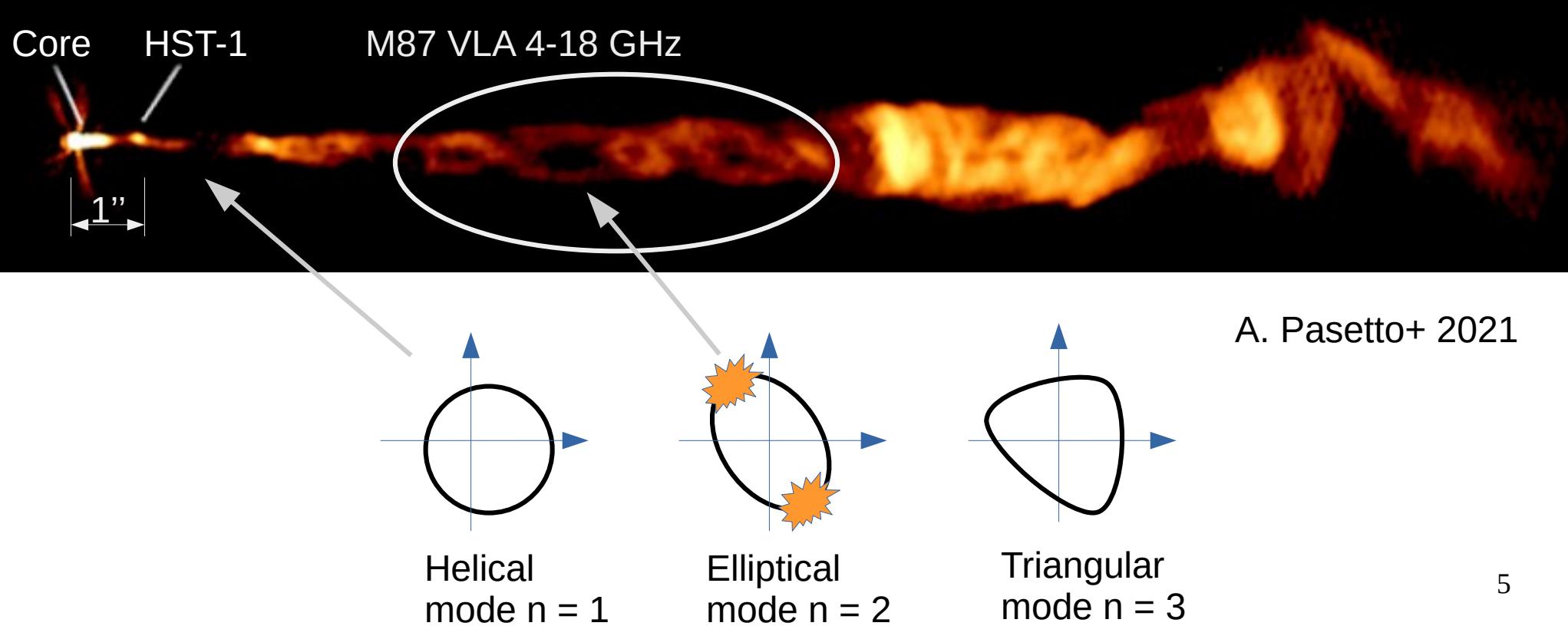


A. Pasetto+ 2021

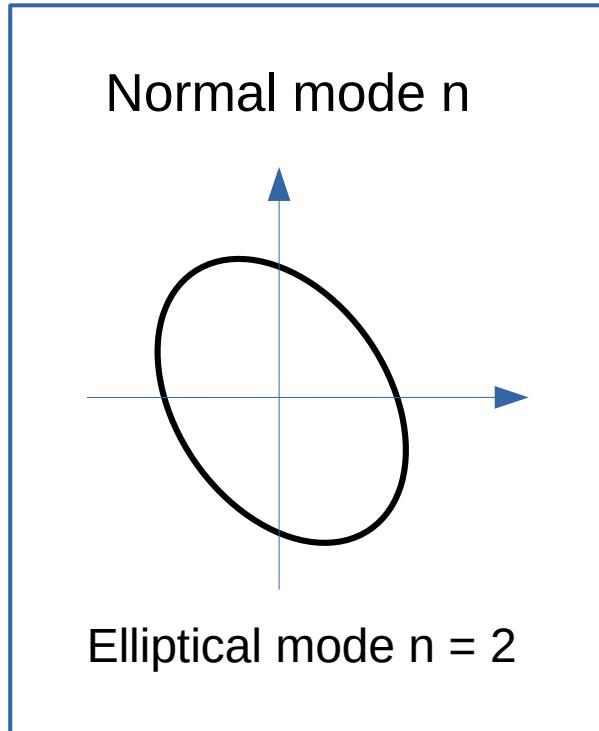
# Kelvin-Helmholtz instability: Linear analysis



# Kelvin-Helmholtz instability: Linear analysis



# Kelvin-Helmholtz instability: Linear analysis



Example:

$E_s$  – elliptical surface mode ( $n=2, m=0$ )

$E_{b1}$  – elliptical first body mode ( $n=2, m=1$ )

$$\lambda_{nm} = \frac{8 \beta_w R}{a_x} \frac{1}{n+2m+0.5}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_{nm}}{R} = \text{const}$$

Hardee 1998

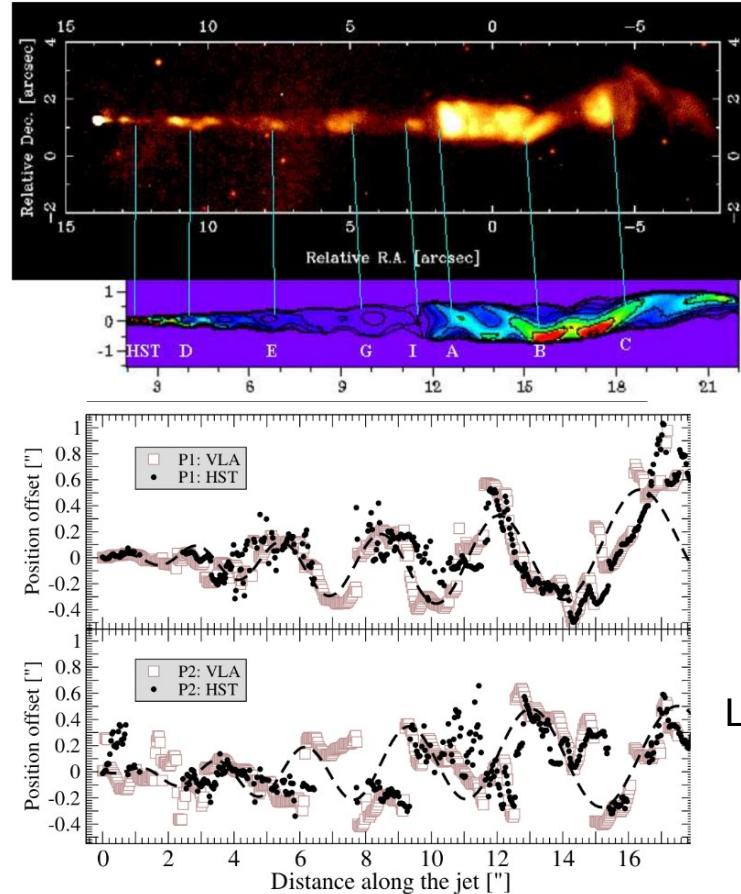
# Kelvin-Helmholtz instability in kiloparsec-scale images of M87

## Helical surface mode

$$\frac{\lambda_{H_s}}{R} = 170 \pm 73$$

## Elliptical surface mode

$$\frac{\lambda_{E_s}}{R} = 26 \pm 4$$



Lobanov+ 2003

# Kelvin-Helmholtz instability in kiloparsec-scale images of M87

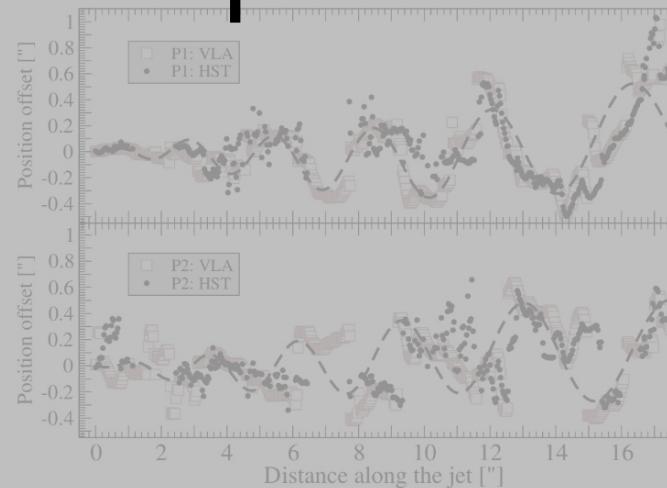
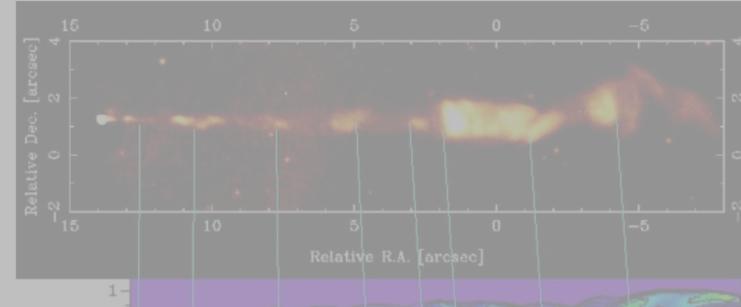
Helical surface mode

$$\frac{\lambda_{H_s}}{R} = 170 \pm 73$$

Elliptical surface mode

$$\frac{\lambda_{E_s}}{R} = 26 \pm 4$$

What we will see at pc-scales?



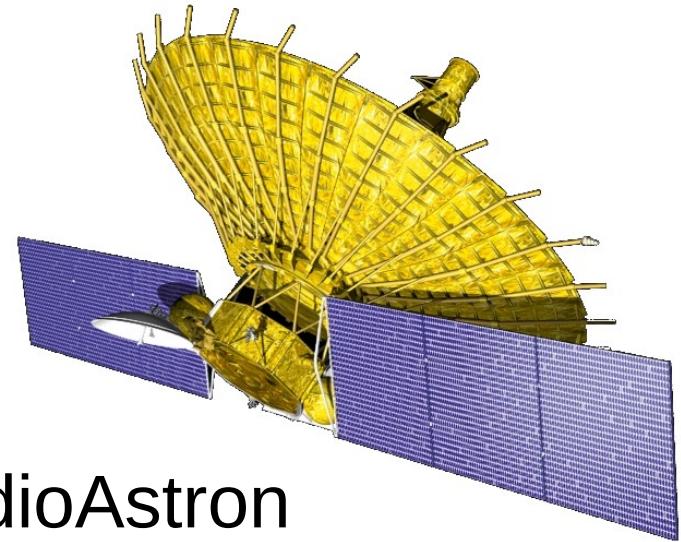
Lobanov+ 2003

# M87 observations



VLBA

May 2009  
8 & 15 GHz



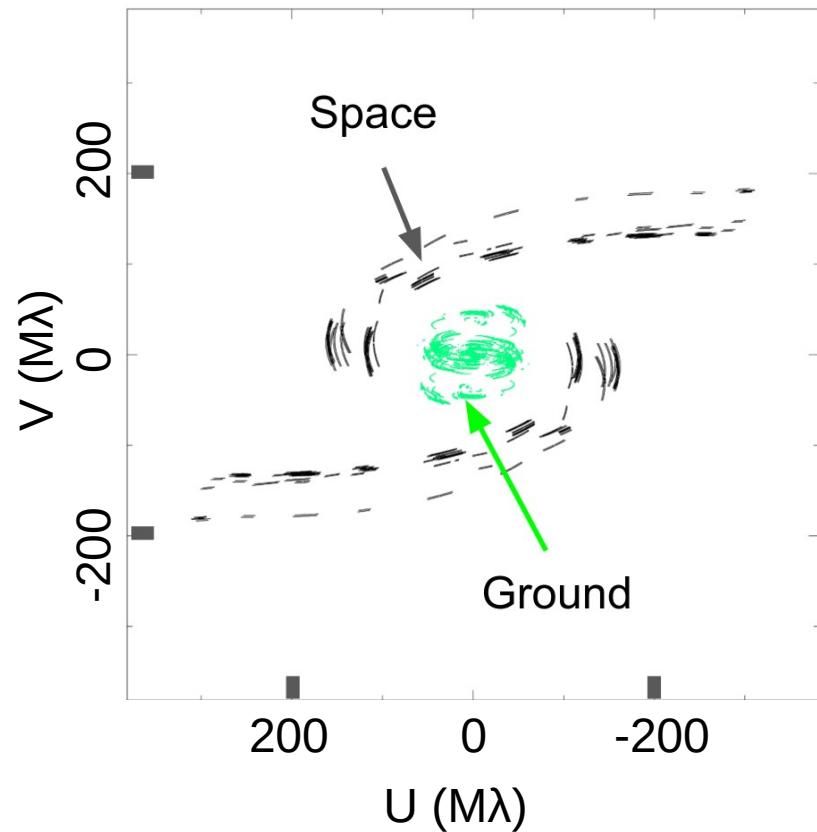
RadioAstron

February 2014  
1.6 GHz

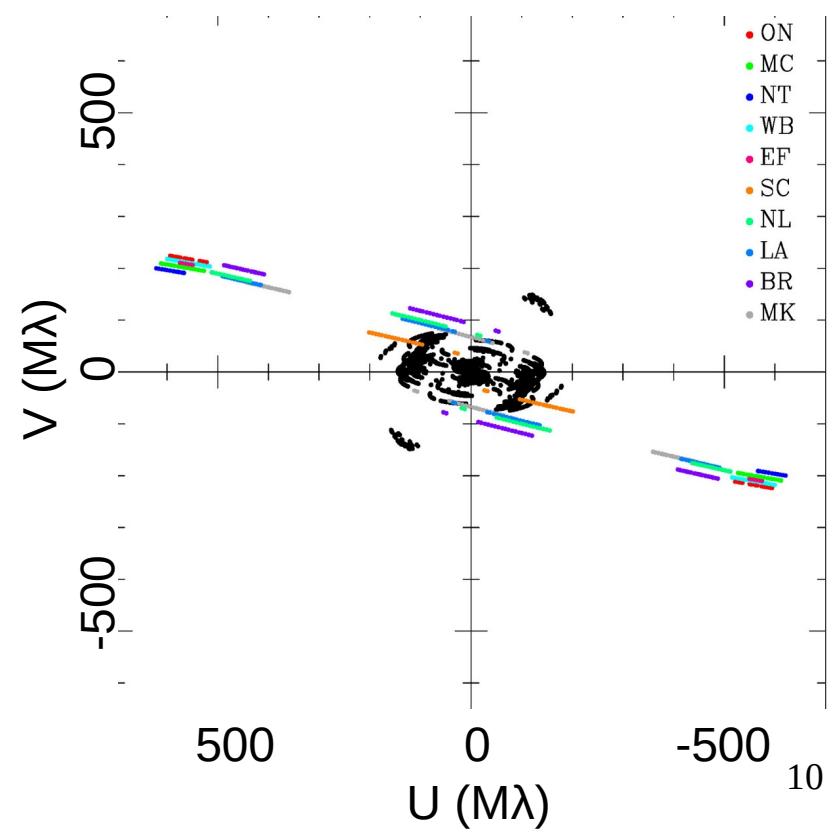
June 2014  
5 GHz

# RadioAstron 1.6 and 5 GHz

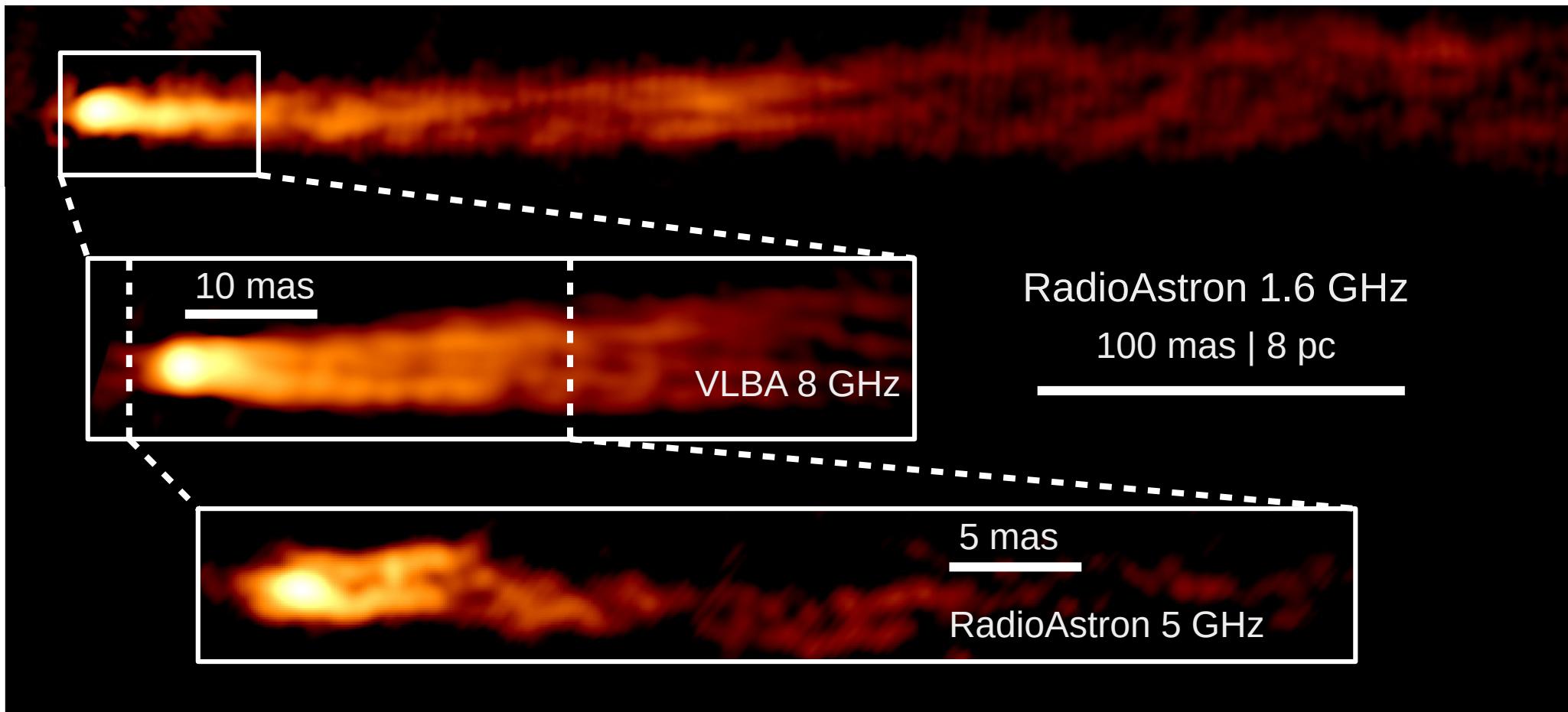
1.6 GHz 2014 June



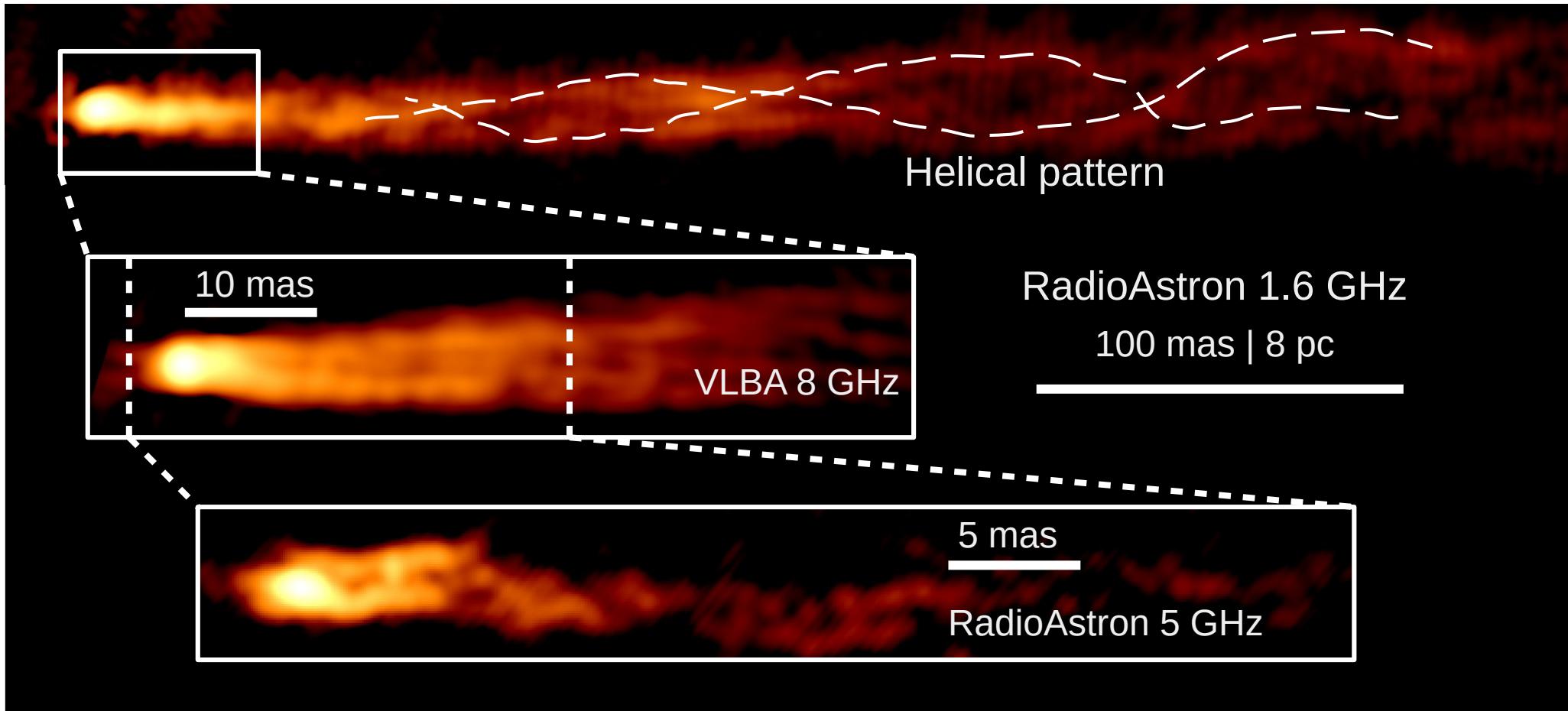
5 GHz 2014 Feb



# The multi-frequency gallery of the M87



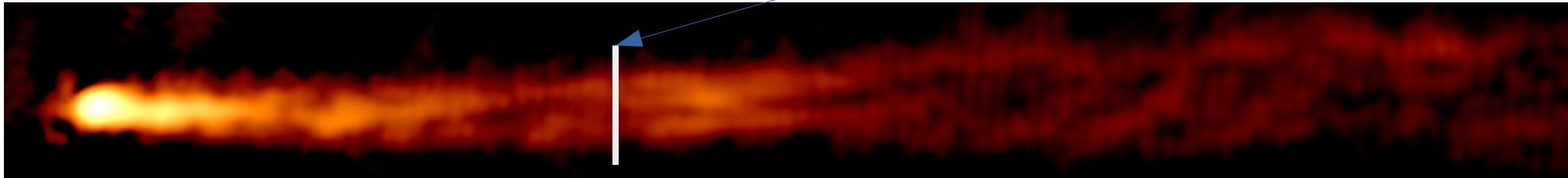
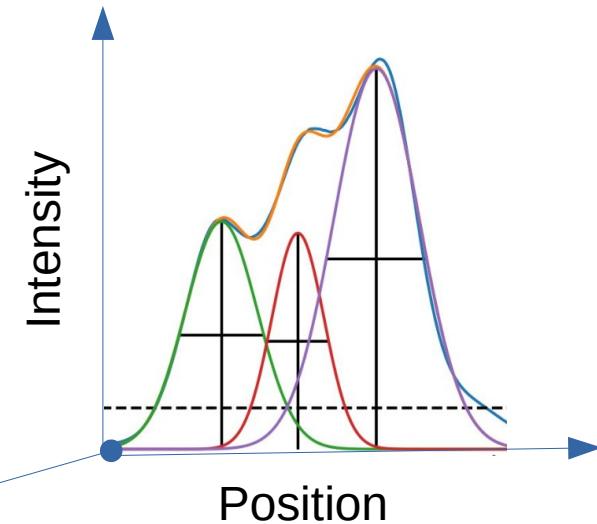
# The multi-frequency gallery of the M87



# Study of a helical pattern

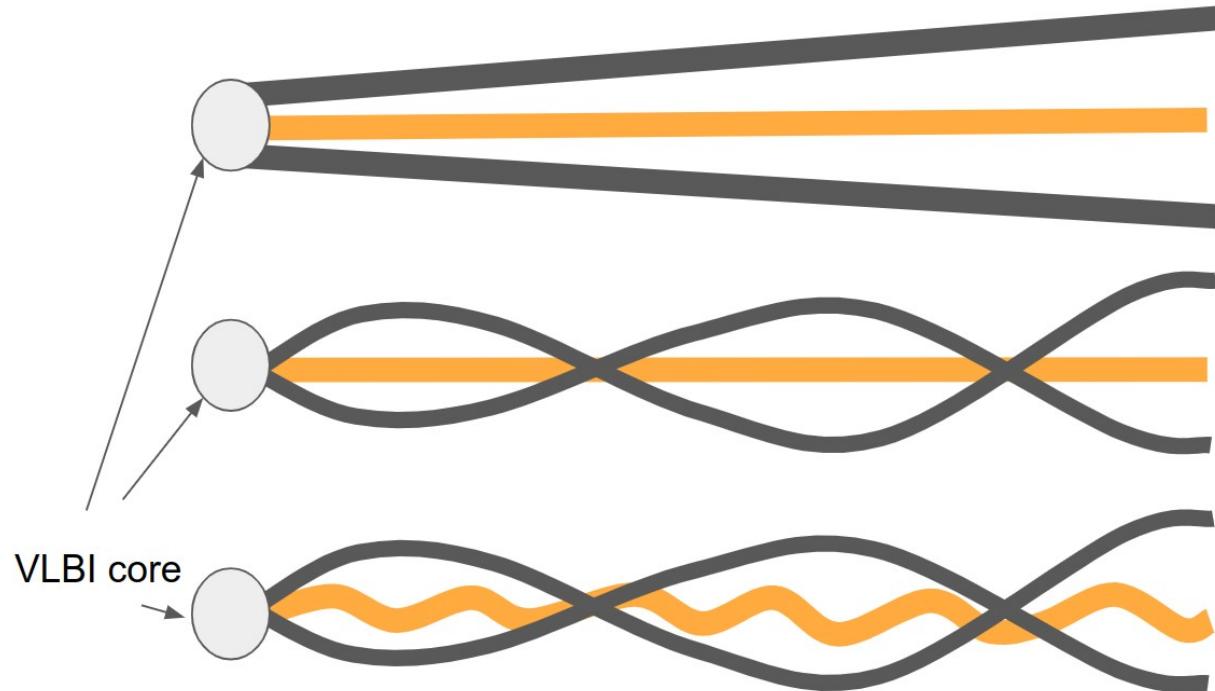
Each profile was fitted with multi-Gaussian function ->

Intensity, position, width for each component

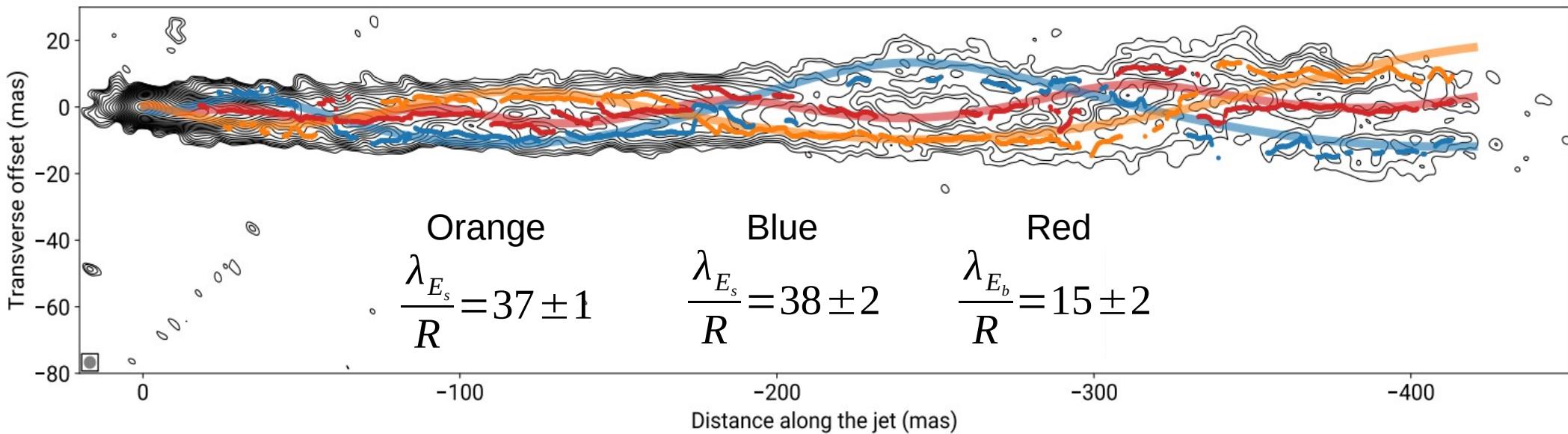


# Choosing the scenario

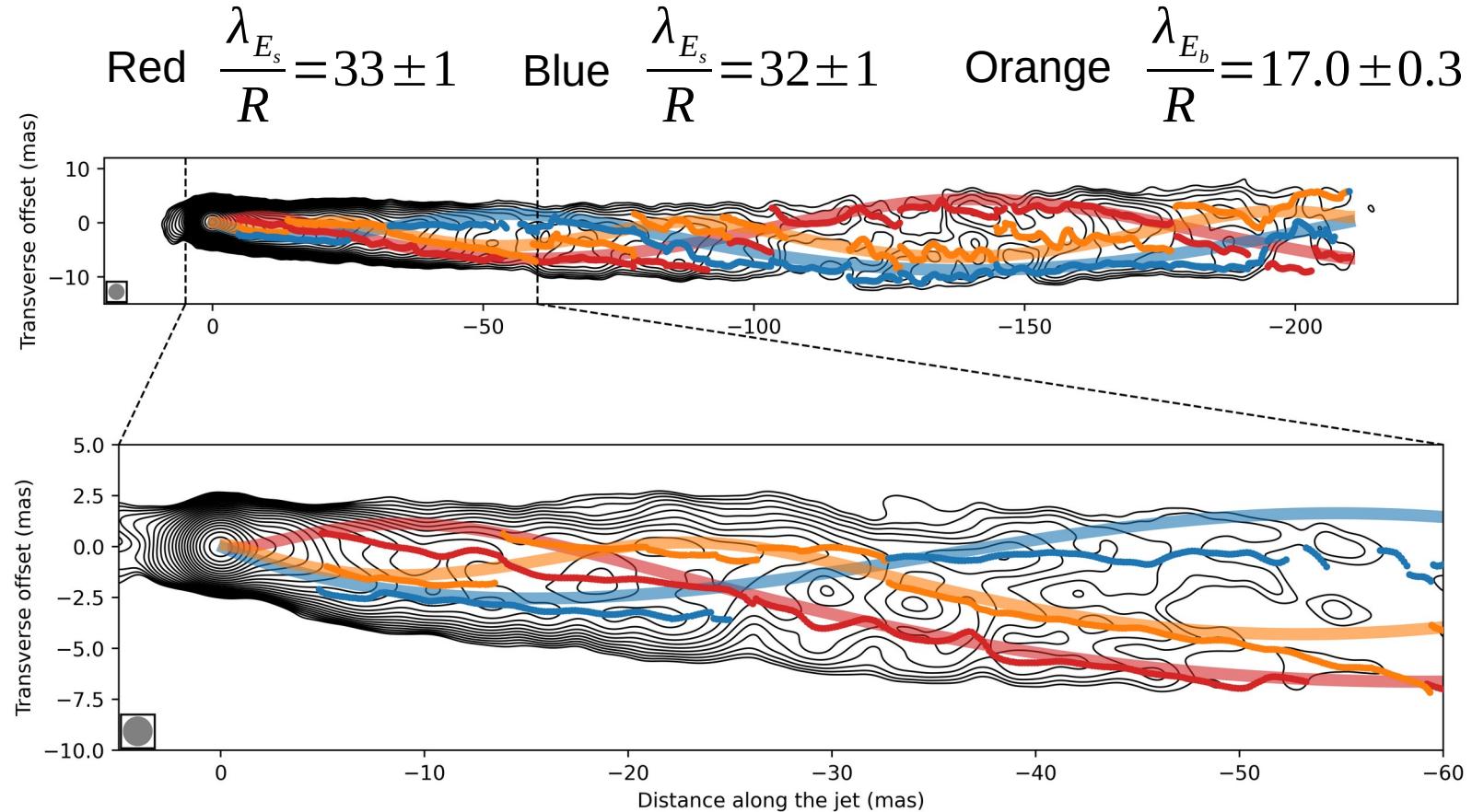
1. No instability
2. Spine + two helical threads
3. Three helical threads



# The 1.6 GHz RadioAstron results



# The 8 GHz VLBA results



# The 8 GHz VLBA results

8 GHz

$$\frac{\lambda_{E_s}}{R} = 33 \pm 1$$

$$\frac{\lambda_{E_s}}{R} = 32 \pm 1$$

$$\frac{\lambda_{E_b}}{R} = 17.0 \pm 0.3$$

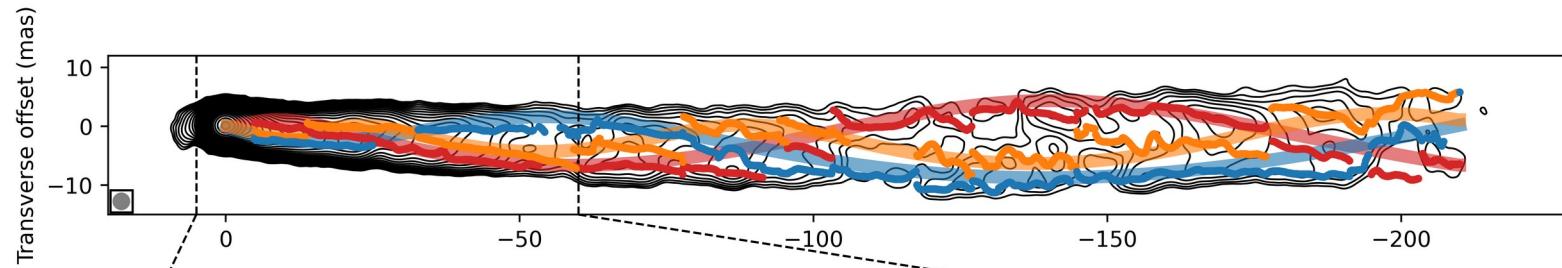
1.6 GHz

$$\frac{\lambda_{E_s}}{R} = 38 \pm 2$$

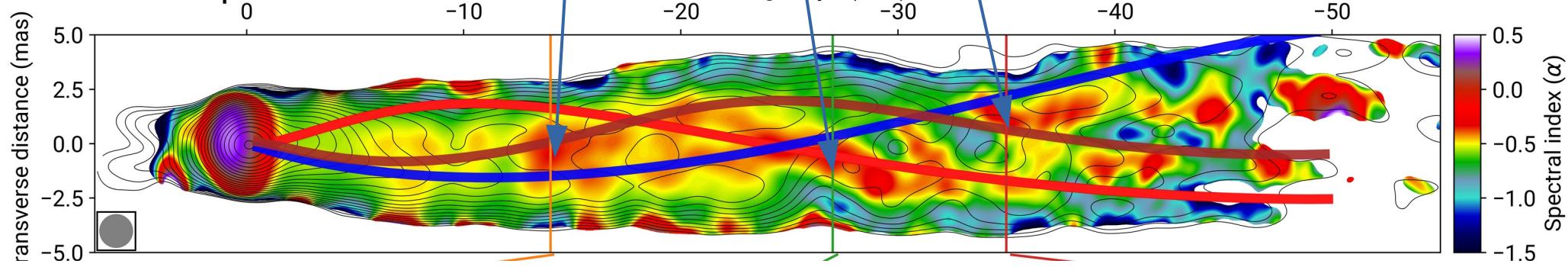
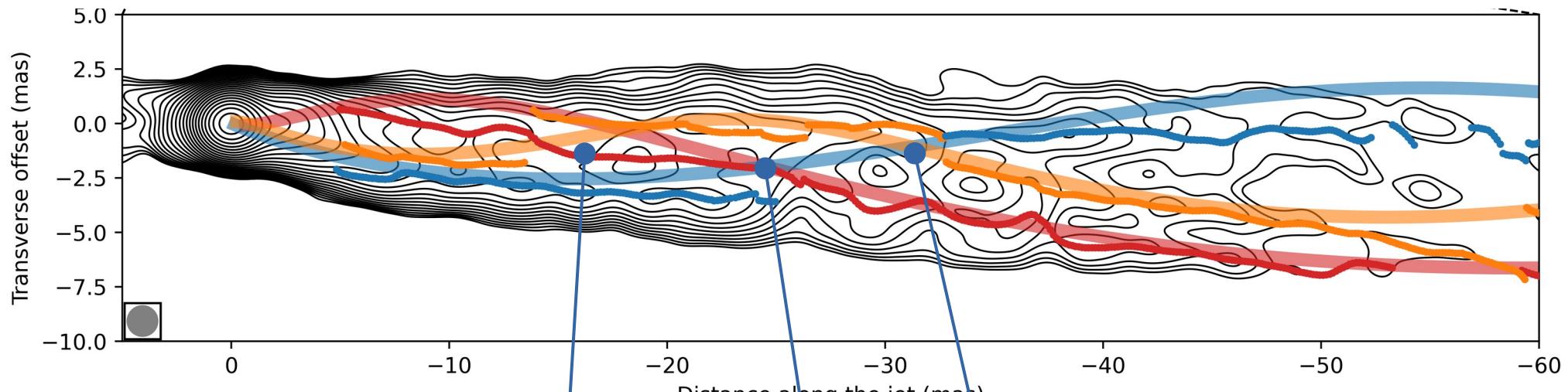
$$\frac{\lambda_{E_s}}{R} = 37 \pm 1$$

$$\frac{\lambda_{E_b}}{R} = 15 \pm 2$$

$$\frac{\lambda_{E_s}}{R} = 26 \pm 4 \quad (\text{Lobanov+ 2003})$$



# The 8-15 GHz Spectral index



# Helical surface mode

8GHz

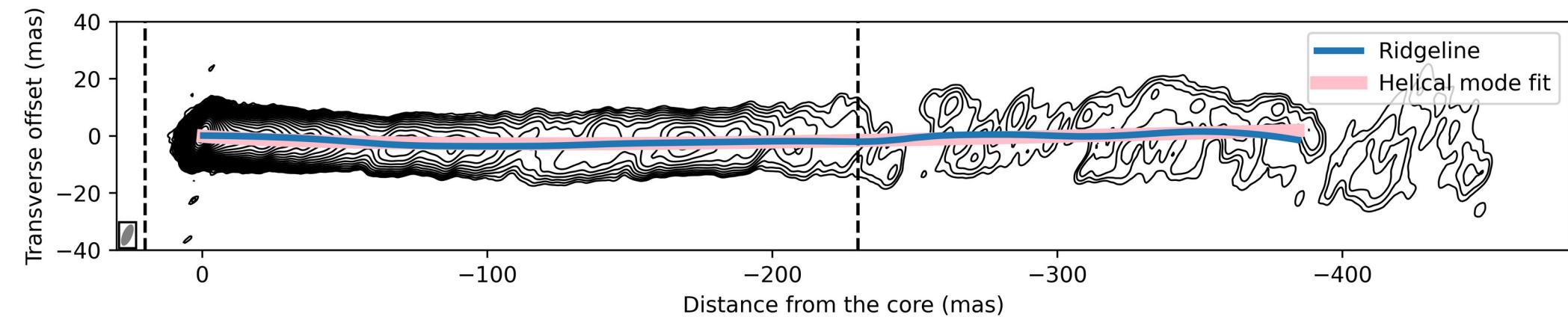
$$\frac{\lambda_{H_s}}{R} = 143 \pm 52$$

1.6 GHz

$$\frac{\lambda_{H_s}}{R} = 110 \pm 58$$

$$\frac{\lambda_{H_s}}{R} = 170 \pm 73$$

(Lobanov+ 2003)



# The 5 GHz RadioAstron image

$$\frac{\lambda_{E_b}}{R} = 16 \pm 3$$

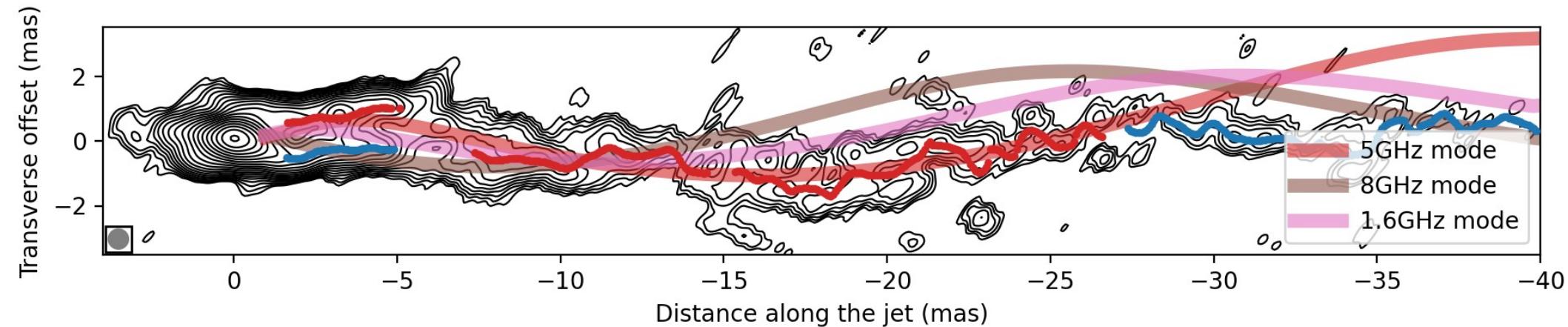
5 GHz

$$\frac{\lambda_{E_b}}{R} = 15 \pm 2$$

1.6 GHz

$$\frac{\lambda_{E_b}}{R} = 17.0 \pm 0.3$$

8 GHz



# Summary

- Multi-frequency observations resolve the flow transversely and reveal regular oscillatory patterns inside
- Modelling these patterns provides strong evidence for Hs, Es modes of K-H instability to develop in the jet on pc to kpc scales
- Spectral index map support K-H analysis