

What the iMOGABA tells us about Gamma-ray bright AGNs

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The interferometric monitoring of gamma-ray bright AGNs (iMOGABA) program aims at revealing the origins of the gamma-ray flares that are often detected in active galactic nuclei (AGNs). We would like to talk about what we have learned about the Gamma-ray bright AGNs based on the recent results of the KVN Key Science Program: the iMGOABA. The talk will include a) the source properties of the whole samples obtained from a single-epoch observation, and b) some of scientific highlights for the iMOGAGBA on specific sources. From those highlighted works, we find that the Gamma-ray bright AGNs become fainter at higher frequencies, yielding optically thin spectra at mm wavelengths. Based on the studies on specific sources, taking into account the synchrotron self-absorption model of the relativistic jet, we are able to estimate the magnetic field strength in the mas emission region during the observing period. More scientific highlights and future prospects of the KVN KSP are discussed.