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## Multi-wavelenght view of 3C 279 during the 2017-2018 EHT campaigns including an unprecedented gamma-ray flare

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Spinning super-massive black holes at the center of galaxies can launch powerful magnetized jets. When these jets are oriented within a few degrees of our line of sight, they are called blazars, active galactic nuclei that exhibit variable, non-thermal emission across the entire electromagnetic spectrum, from radio waves to gamma rays. 3C 279 is an archetypal blazar with a prominent radio jet that undergoes broadband flux density variations. In April 2017 and April 2018, the Event Horizon Telescope (EHT) observed 3C 279 with an unprecedented angular resolution of 20 microarcseconds. In parallel, an extensive quasi-simultaneous multi-wavelength (MWL) campaign was conducted using both ground- and space-based observatories, covering frequencies from radio wavelengths to the TeV energy range. Here, we present preliminary results from the first two EHT-MWL observational campaigns, including the detection of a record-breaking gamma-ray flaring episode seen by Fermi-LAT. Additionally, we provide initial interpretations based on the modeling of 3C 279's time-variable broadband emission and polarization using the Turbulent Extreme Multi-Zone (TEMZ) numerical framework.

## Collaboration(s)

EHT-MWL w.g. Event Horizon Telescope, Fermi-LAT, MAGIC, VERITAS collaborations

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