Gamma-rays from broad-lined Blazars: Which origin?

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Strong vs Weak Lined Blazars

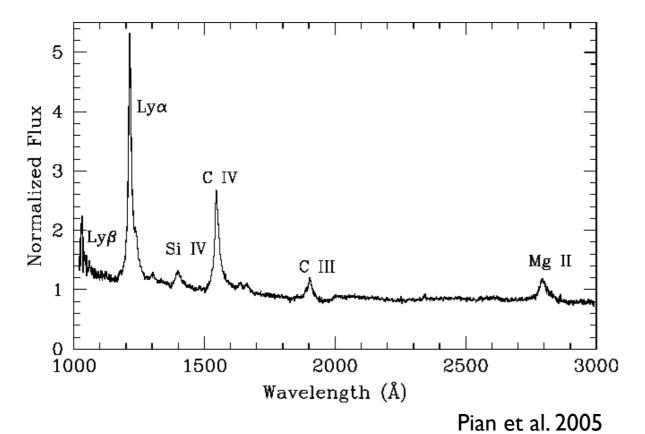
FSRQ (FR II)

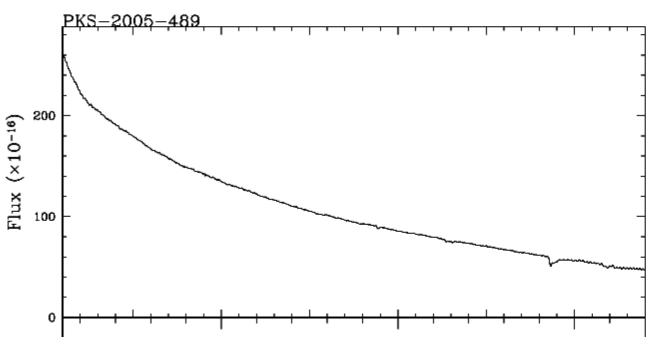
BL Lacs (FR I)

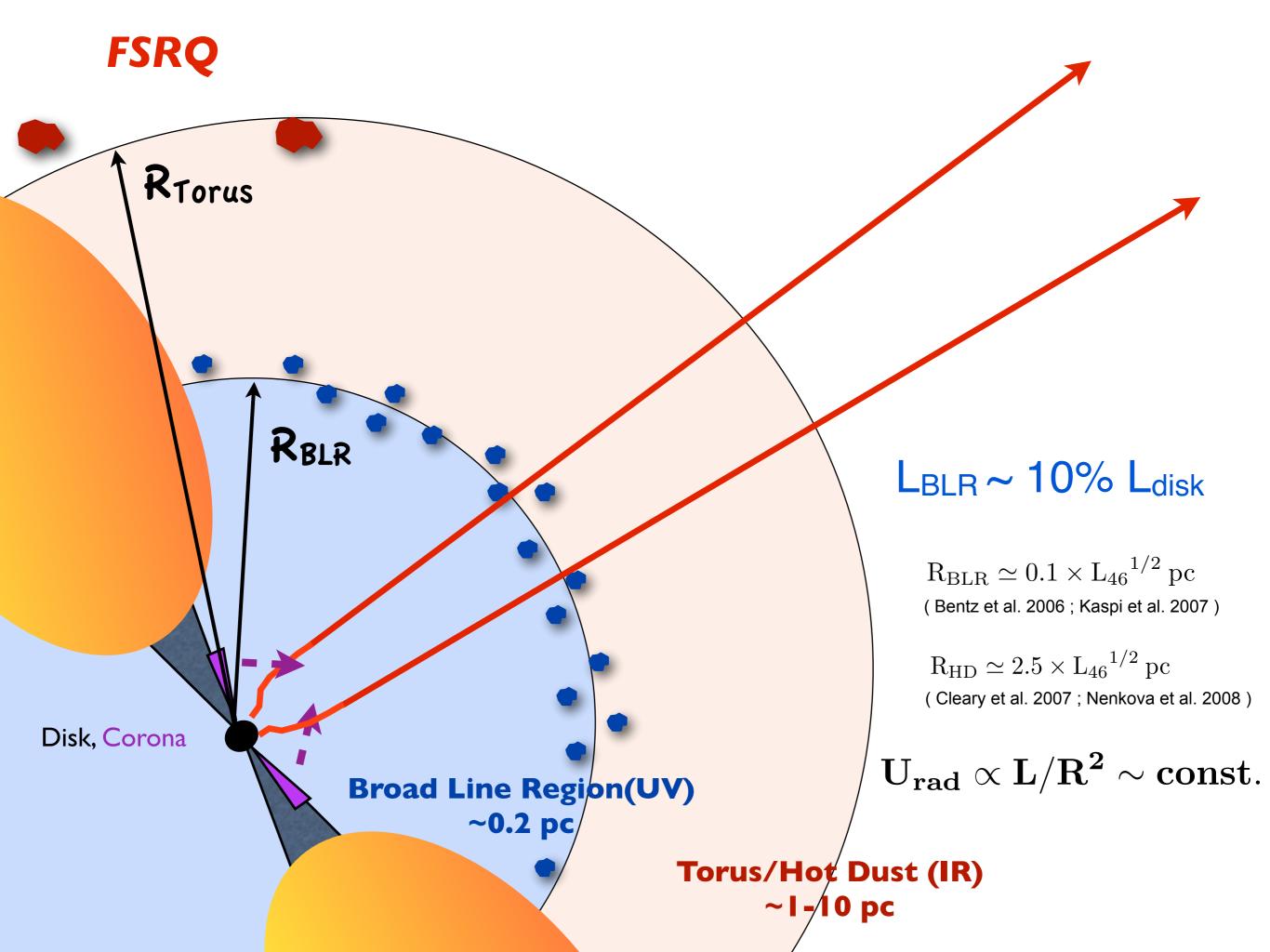
Broad Emission Lines:

EW>5 Å

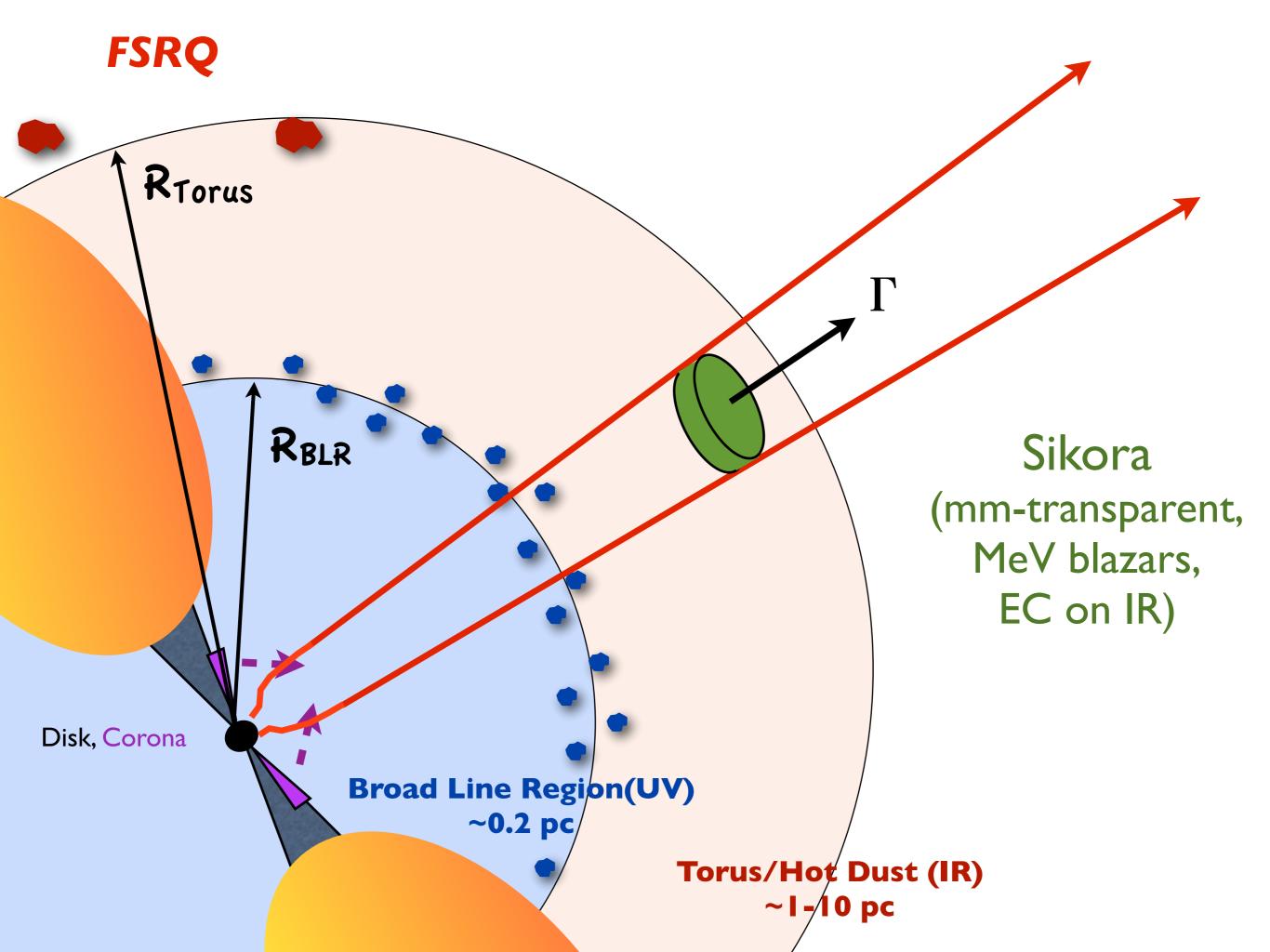
EW < 5 Å

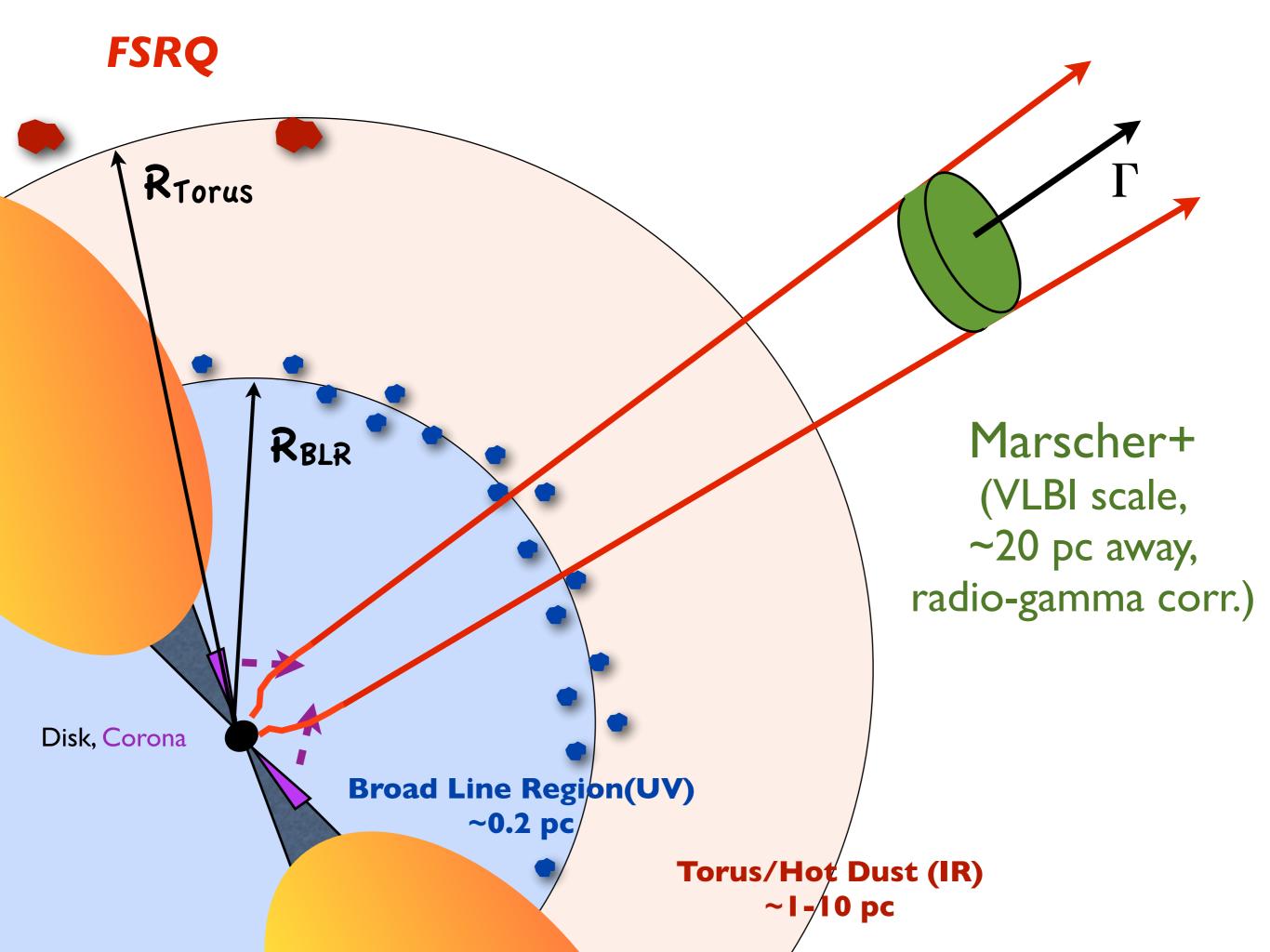






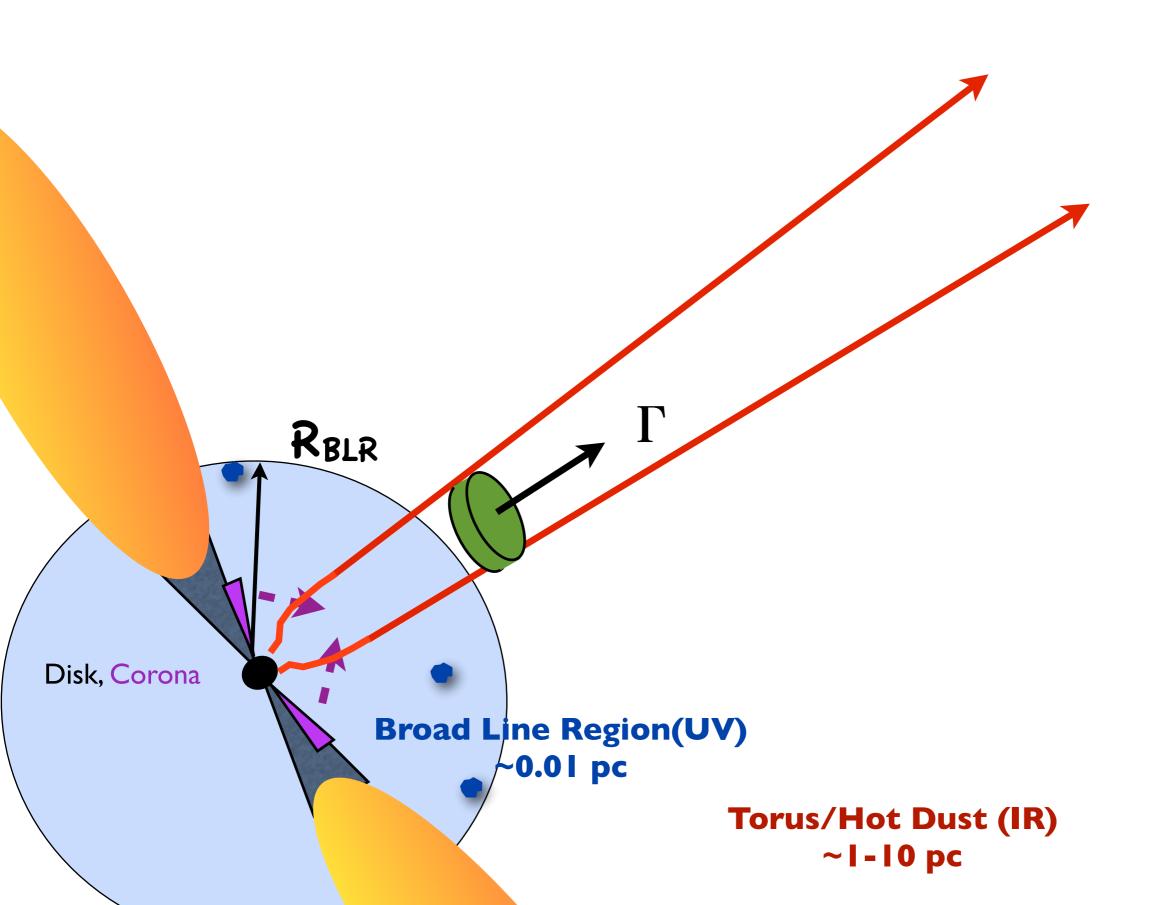
FSRQ RTorus RBLR Standard Picture, e.g. Ghisellini, Tavecchio, Maraschi (internal shocks, EC on UV) Disk, Corona **Broad Line Region(UV)** ~0.2 pc Torus/Hot Dust (IR)



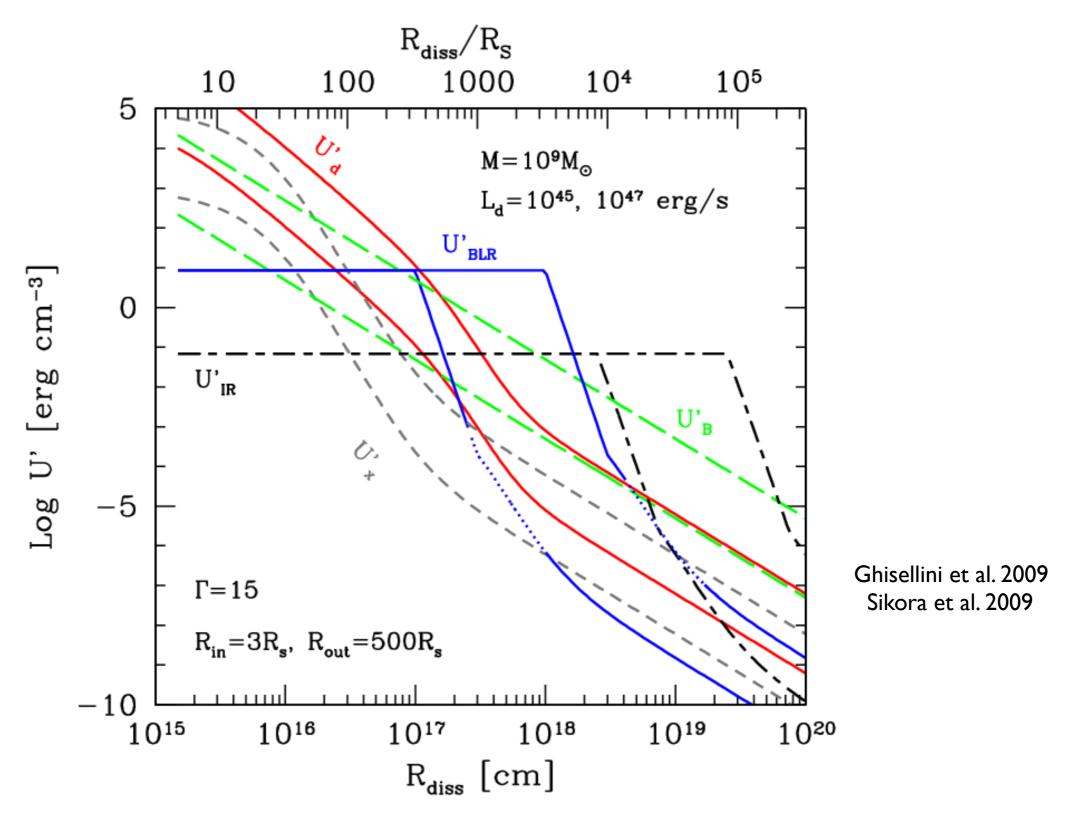


BLLac

Difference: jet power & environment

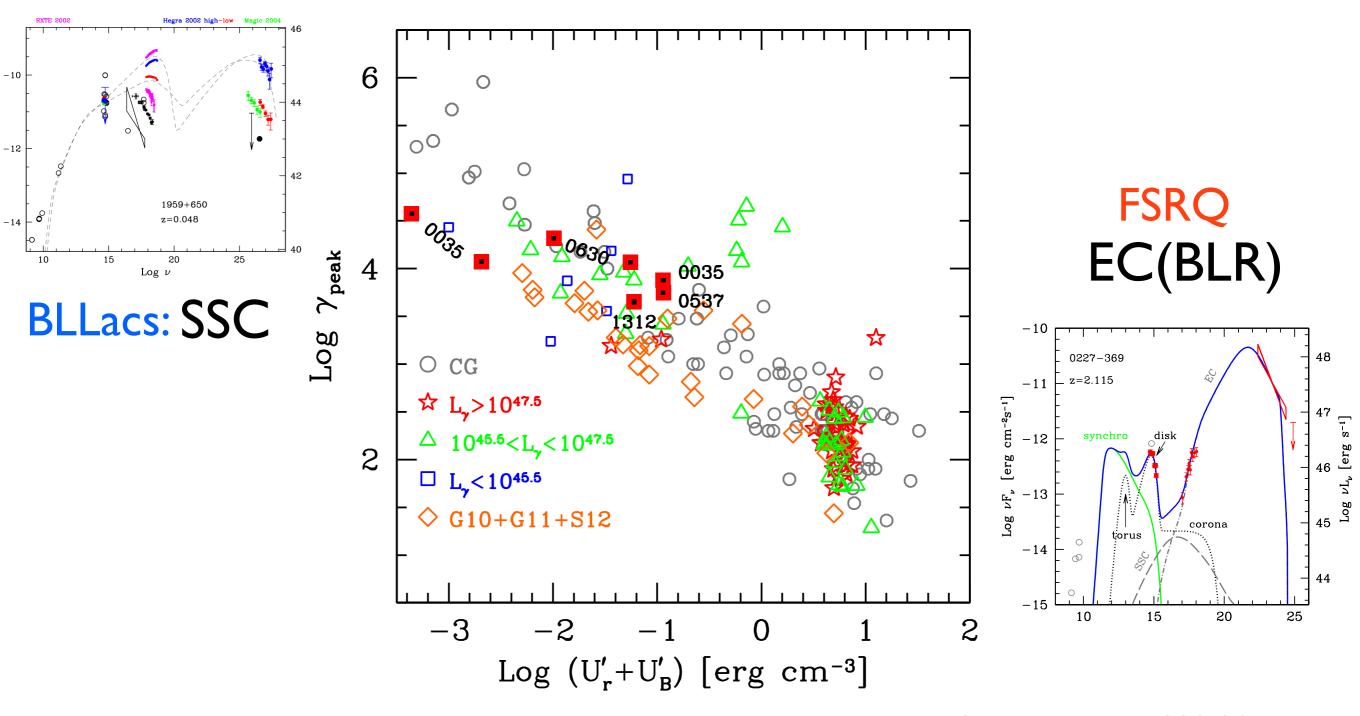


Energy density U along the jet:



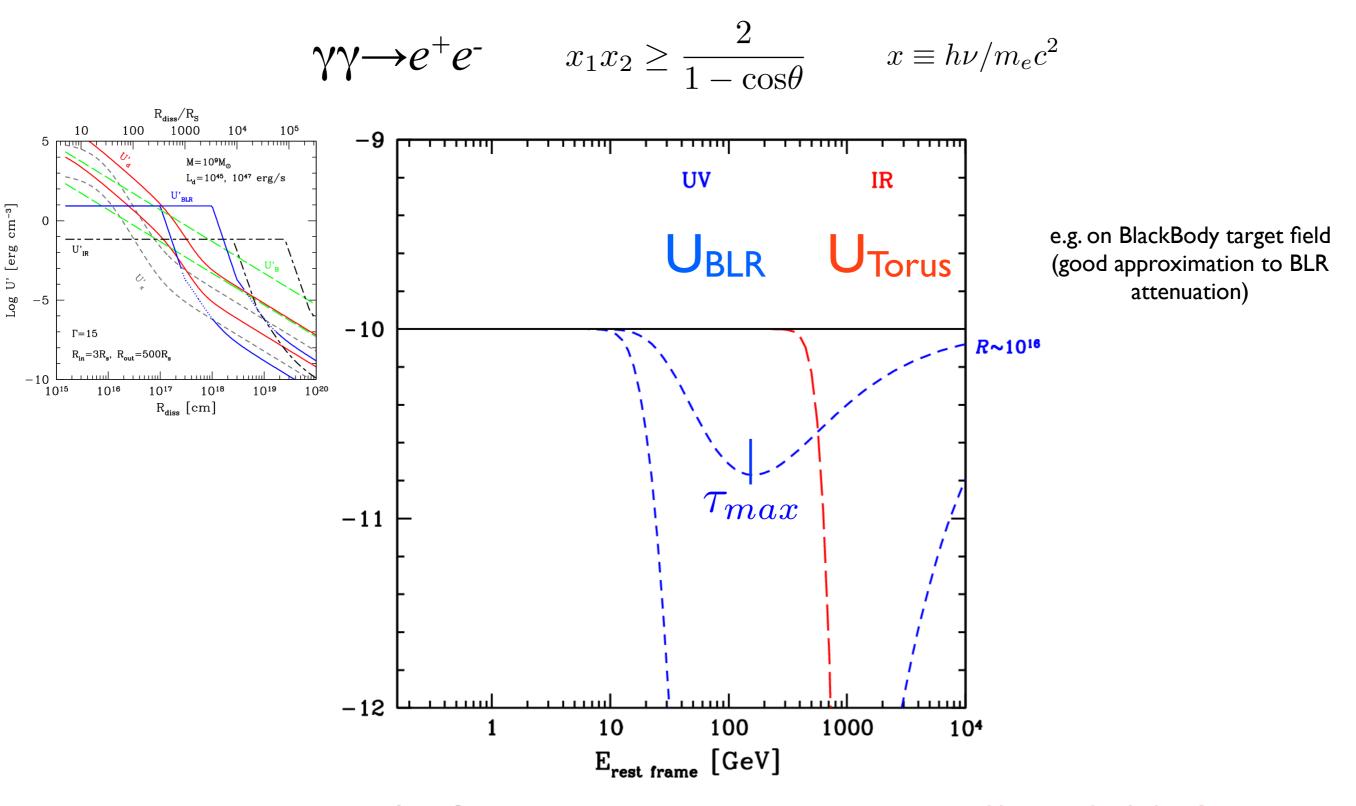
gamma-rays: Inv.Compton on highest-U seed photons

Standard modeling: environment counts



Ghisellini et al 1998-2017, Sikora et al 1994-2013

BLR opacity: optical depths >> I

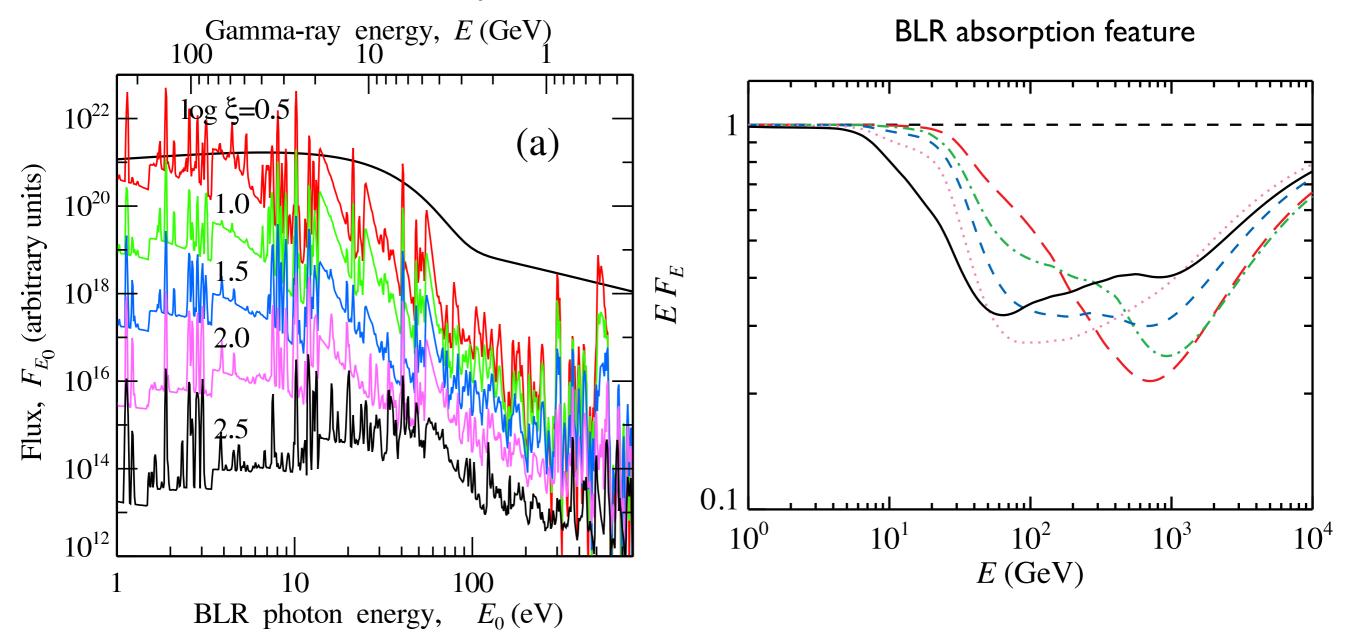


Expected in FSRQ: no VHE detections, cutoff ~10-20 GeV

BLR spectra

BBody is a good approximation for attenuation curves

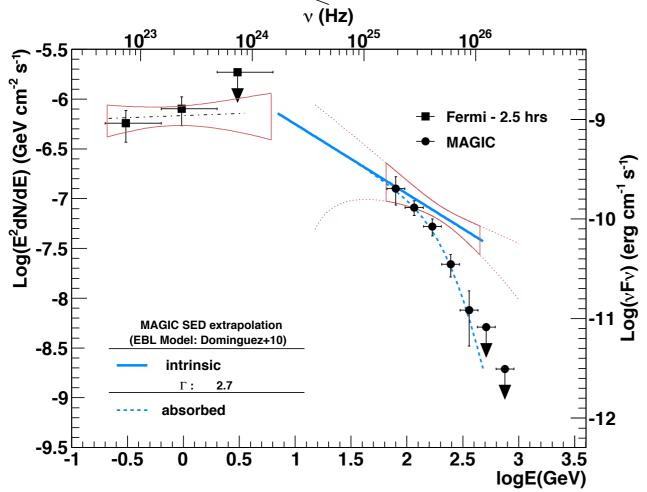
BLR at different ionization parameter



Stern & Poutanen 2014

Gamma-rays beyond the BLR:

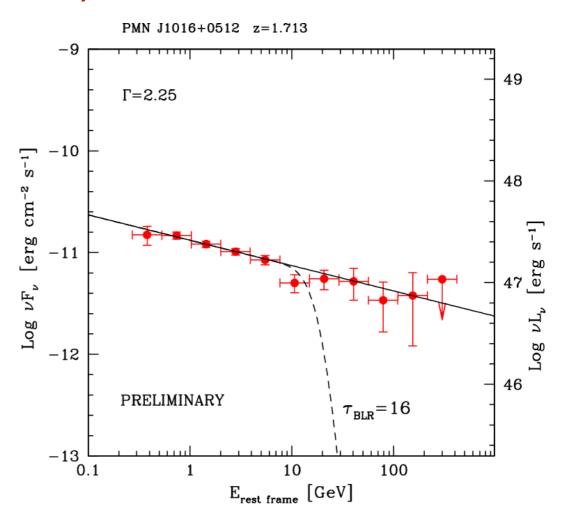
a) FSRQ detected at VHE



Aleksic et al. (MAGIC Coll) 2011

Detections 4C 21.35 (Magic)
PKS 1510-089 (HESS, Magic)

b) > 10 GeV in LAT



PMN J1016+0512:

L_{disk} ~
$$9 \times 10^{45}$$
{erg/s}, R{blr} ~ 3×10^{17} _{cm} if R_{diss} ~ $2.5 \times 10^{17} \Rightarrow T_{BLR} > 16$!

What is the typical origin of gamma-rays in FSRQs?

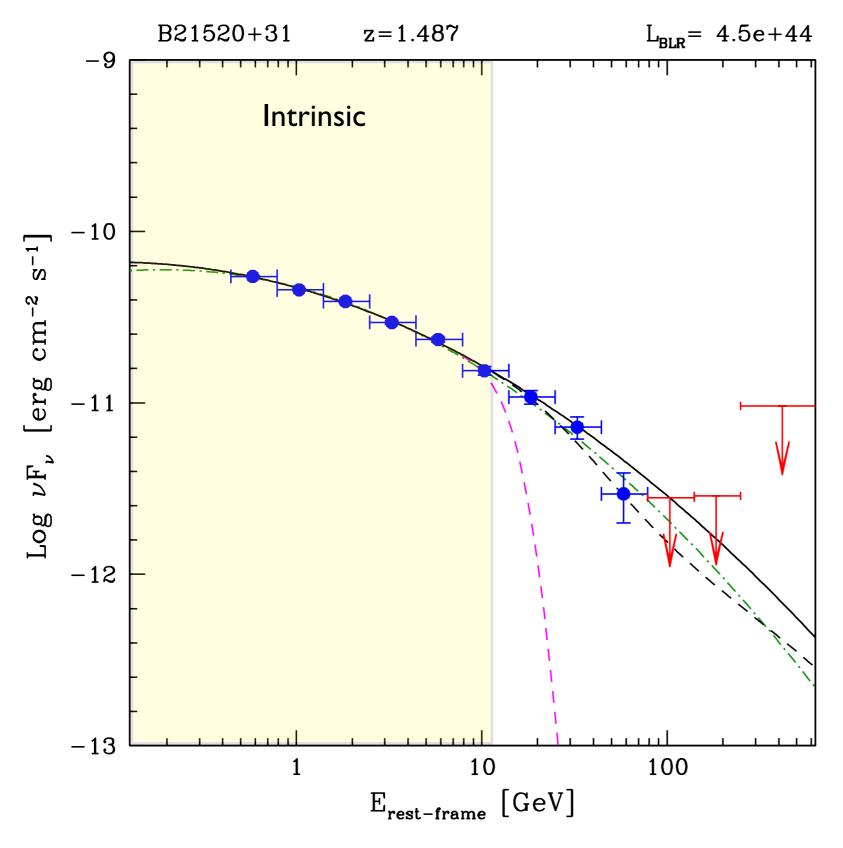
- I) is BLR absorption a common phenomenon?
- 2) is it consistent with EC modeling?
- 3) different location in high-flaring vs steady state?

100 highest-significance Gamma-ray Blazars in the 3LAC+ 6 large-BLR cases

Fermi-LAT Data, PASS8, 7.3-years exposure

106 in total, 83 with L_{BLR} estimates

Costamante, Cutini, Tosti, Antolini, Tramacere 2018, MNRAS, in press (arXiv 1804.06282)



NB: Rest-Frame Energies! E*(I+z)

Power-law or Log-parabolic model

Intrinsic extrapolated

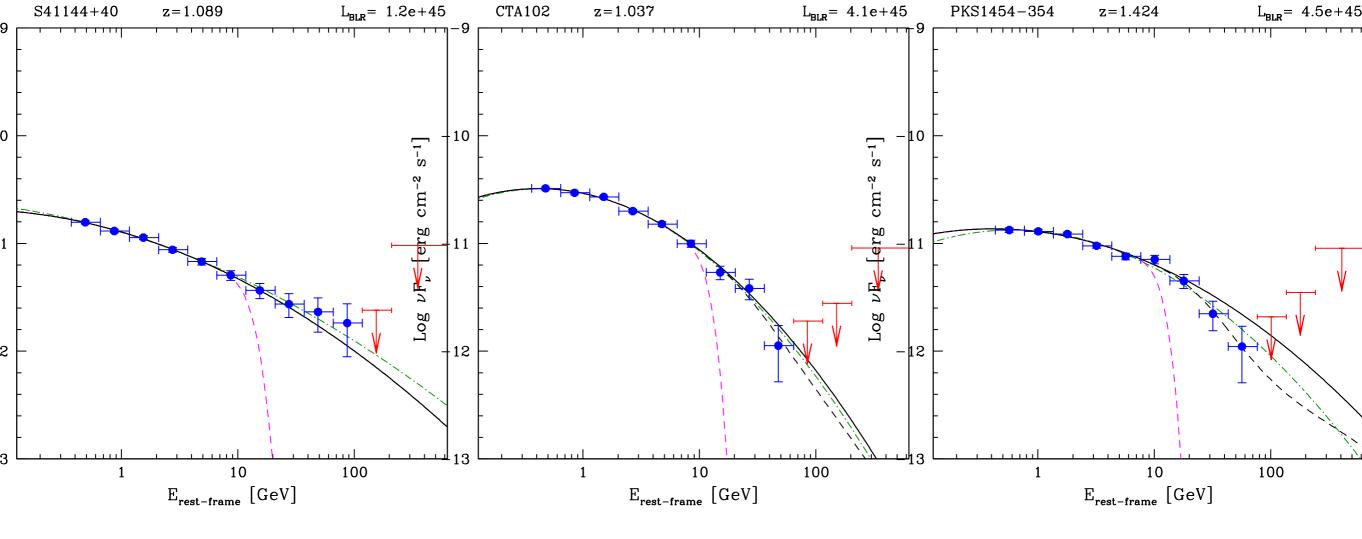
--- Fitted tau_BLR

--- Expected tau_BLR (deep in BLR, ~R_{BLR}/2)

-.- Full band (no BLR)

Upper limit if: TS <4 or Npred <3 or Err>50%

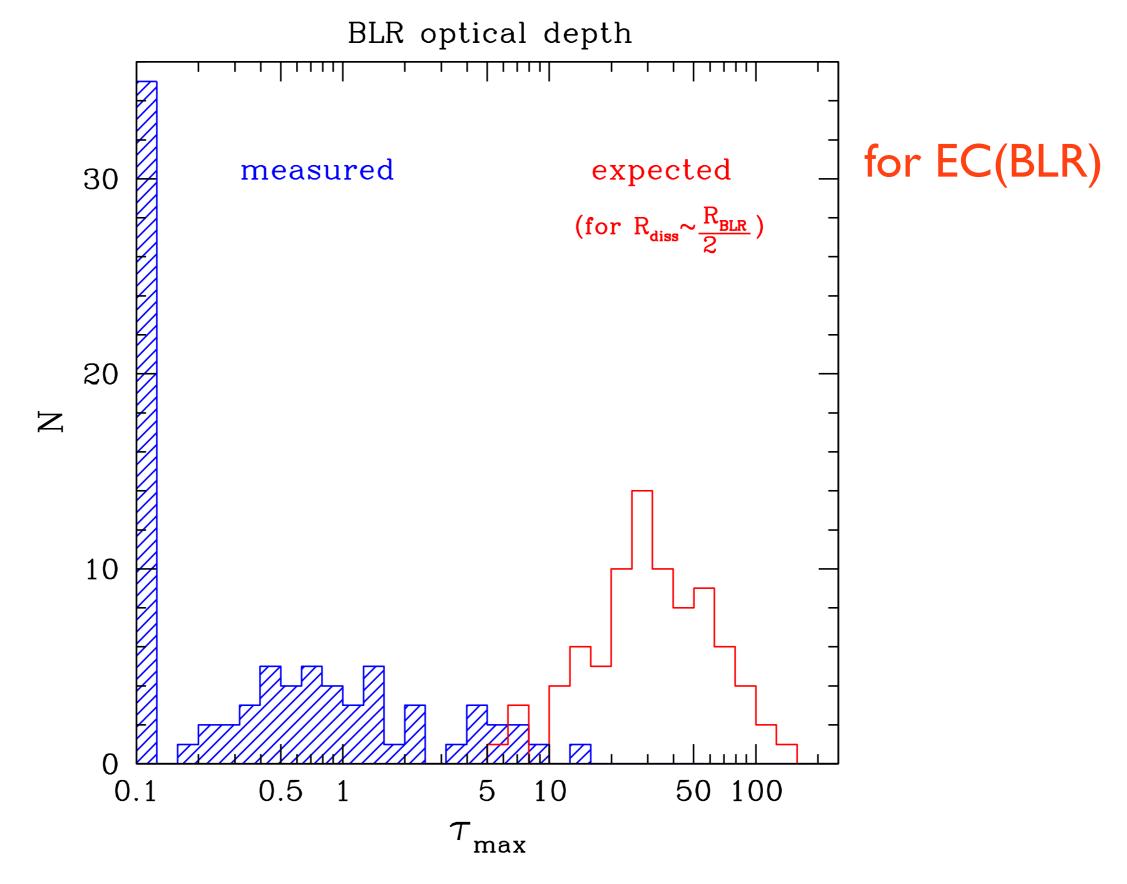
NO evidence of BLR cut-offs!



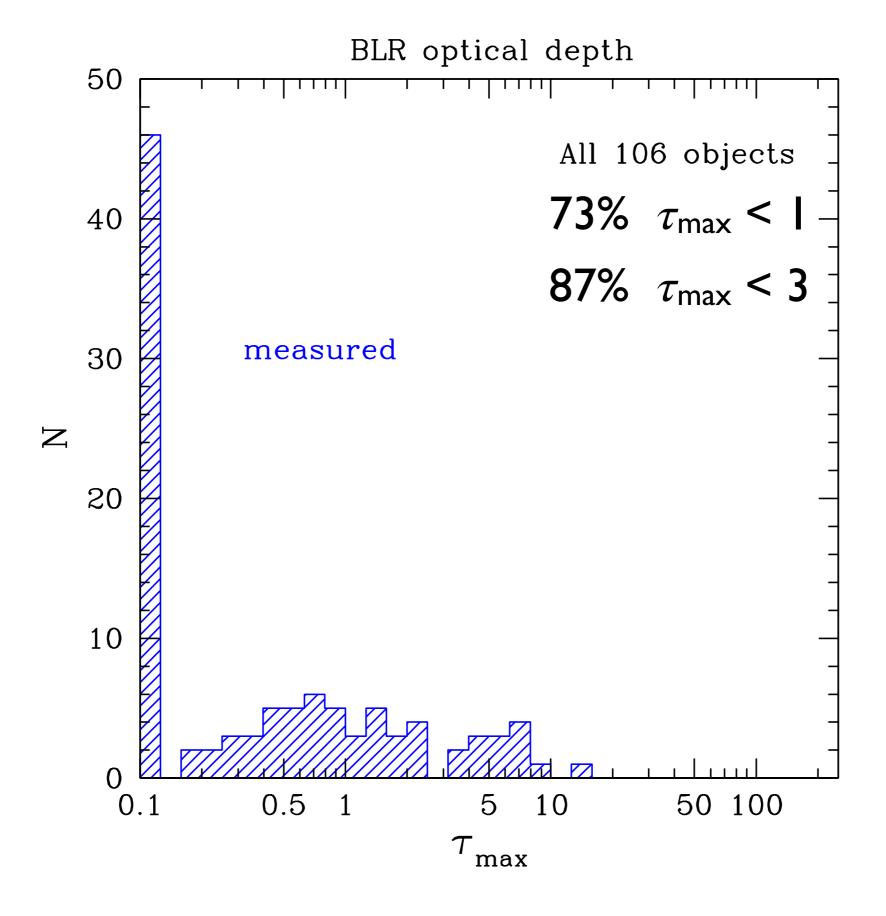
2/3 of the sample: $\tau_{\text{max}} < 1$

9/10 objects: $\tau_{\text{max}} < 3$

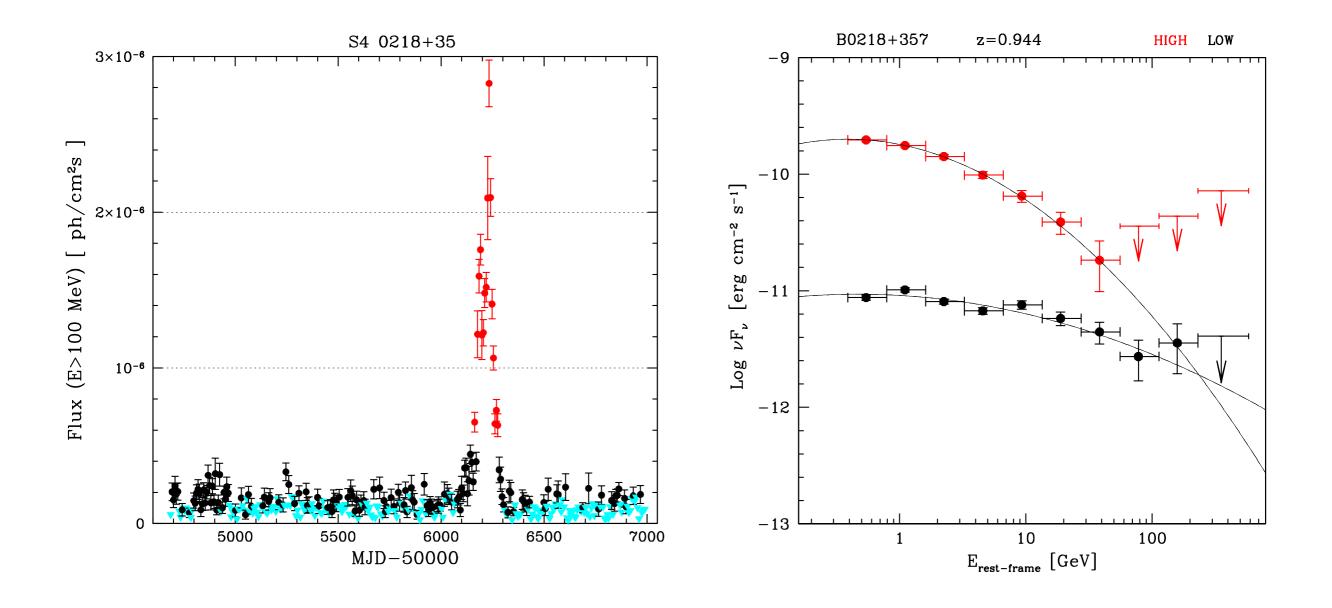
Only I out of IO FSRQ compatible with significant BLR absorption



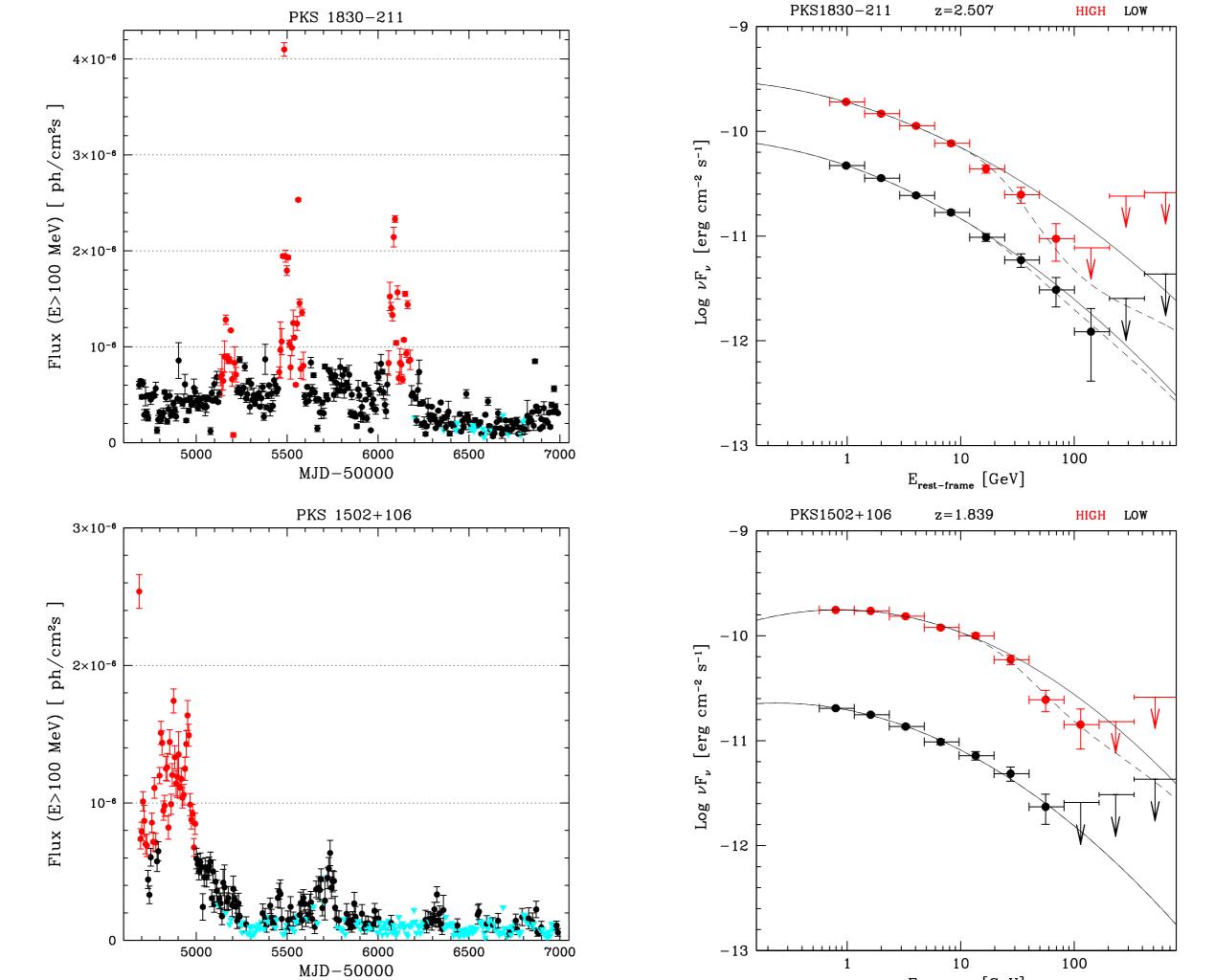
Sample 83 objects with L_{BLR} estimate



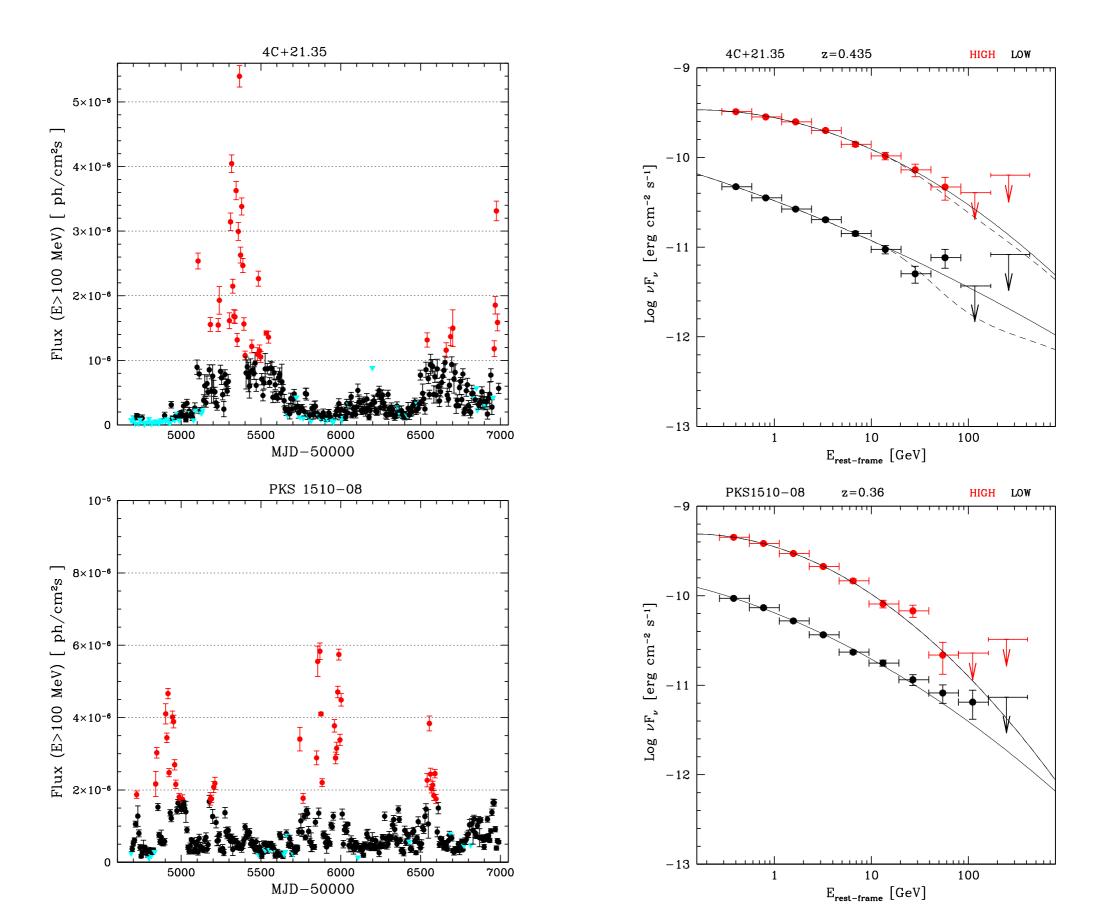
High/Low state?



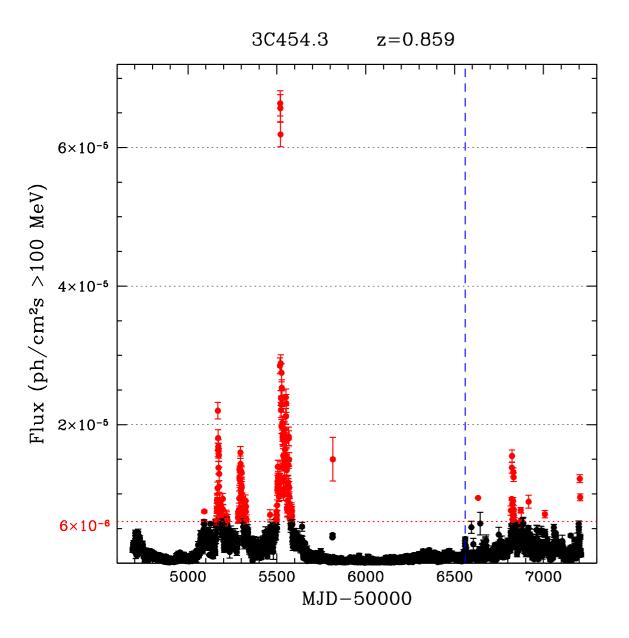
No evidence of strong interaction with BLR photons



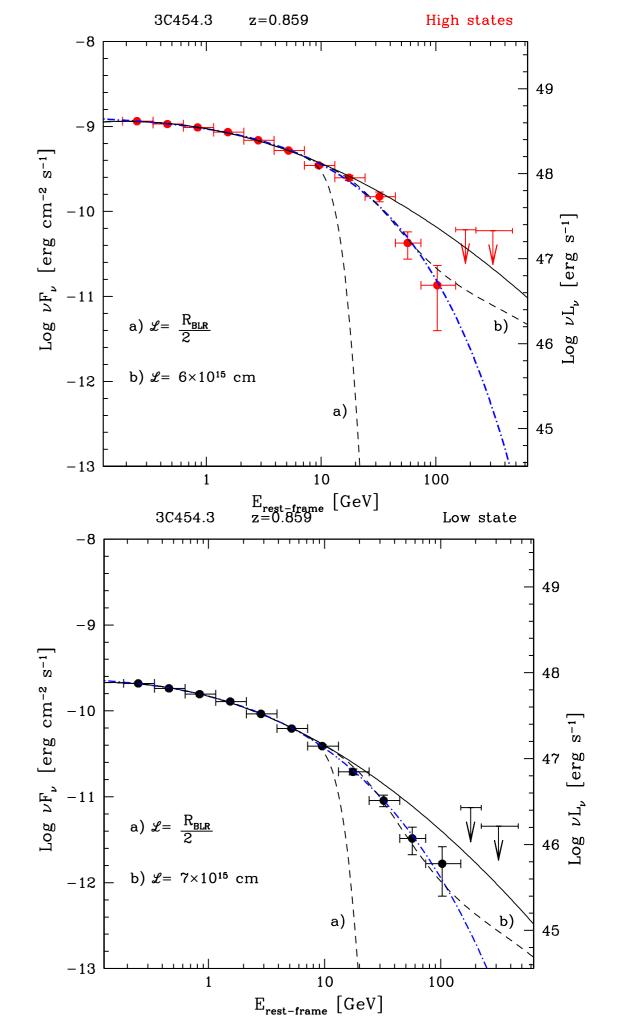
VHE-detected FSRQs



Even 3C 454.3!



And better fitted with intrinsic cutoff:



Conclusion:

NO evidence of jet interaction with BLR photons!

EC(BLR) seems the exception, not the normality, of the gamma-ray emission in Fermi Blazars

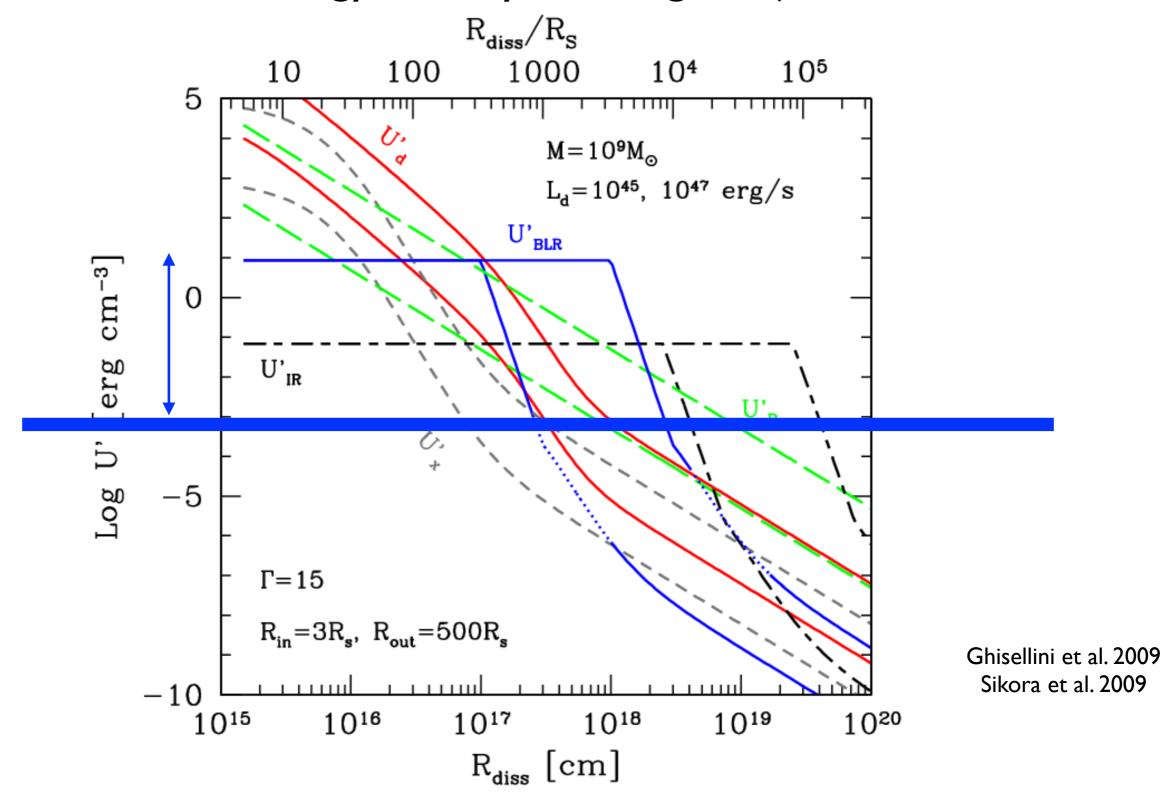
Alternatives?

how to reduce absorption but stay within the BLR?

– Much larger BLR (~100x) $au \propto 1/R_{
m BLR}$

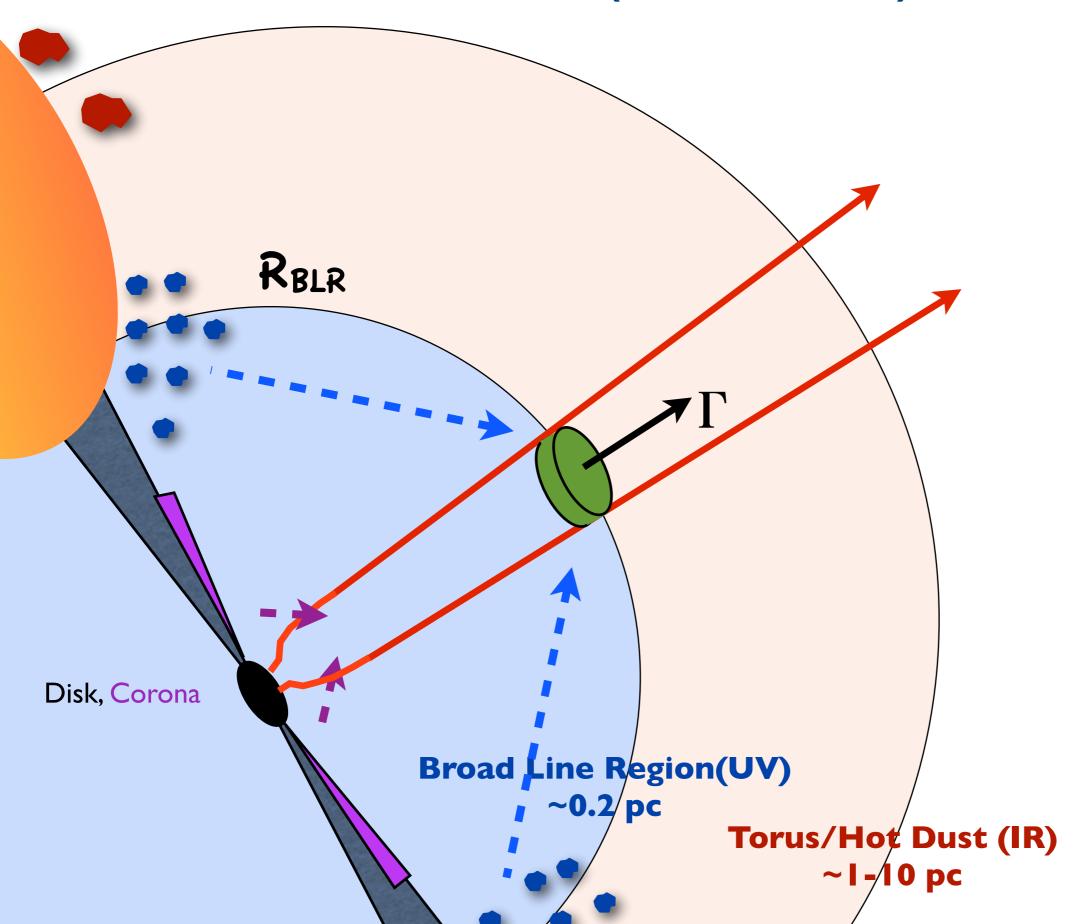
 Shift γγ threshold by selecting angles (Flattened BLR)

Energy density U along the jet:



U_{BLR} becomes lower than any other radiation field —> EC(BLR) disfavoured

Shift threshold 5x (to ~100 GeV) $-> \vartheta \le 30$ deg



Alternatives?

how to reduce absorption but stay within the BLR?

– Much larger BLR (~100x) $au \propto 1/R_{
m BLR}$

 Shift γγ threshold by selecting angles (Flattened BLR)

Both do NOT keep EC(BLR) viable

Caveats:

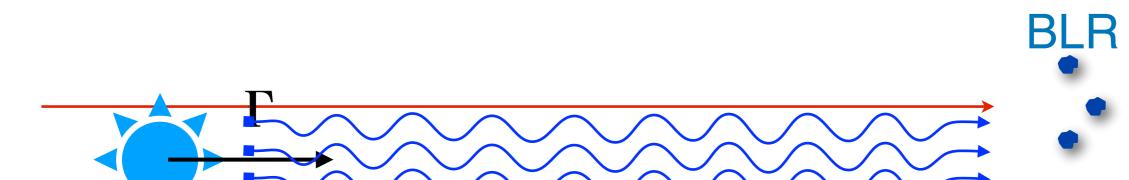
1) Long integration time (years)

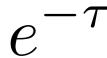
Caveats:

- 1) Long integration time (years)
- 2) Kinematics of the emission (localized dissipation vs moving blob)

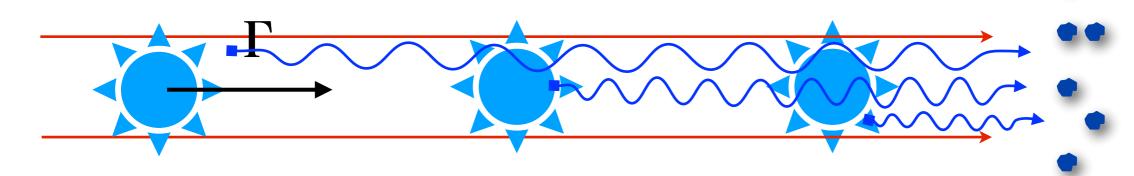
Doppler effect:
$$\Delta R \simeq \Delta t_{obs} * \beta * \Gamma^2$$

$$\Gamma = 10 \\ \Delta t_{obs} > 10^5 s \implies \Delta R \geq 10^{17} cm$$

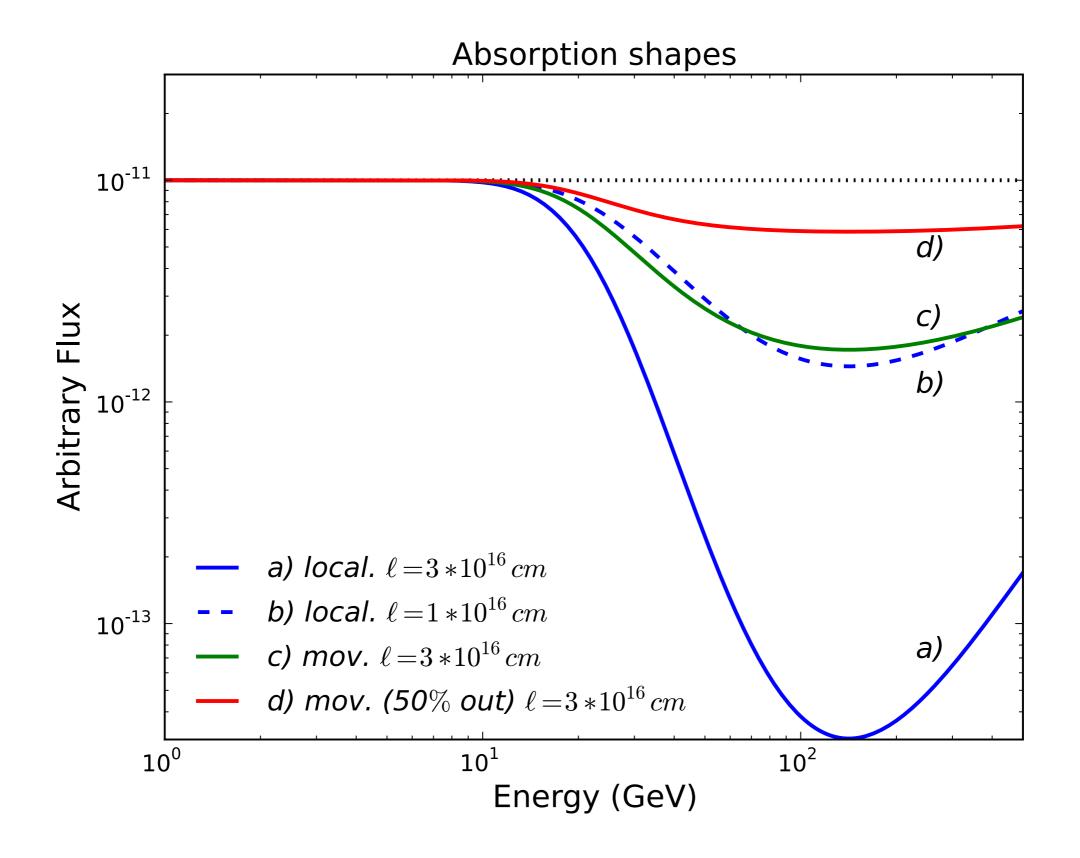


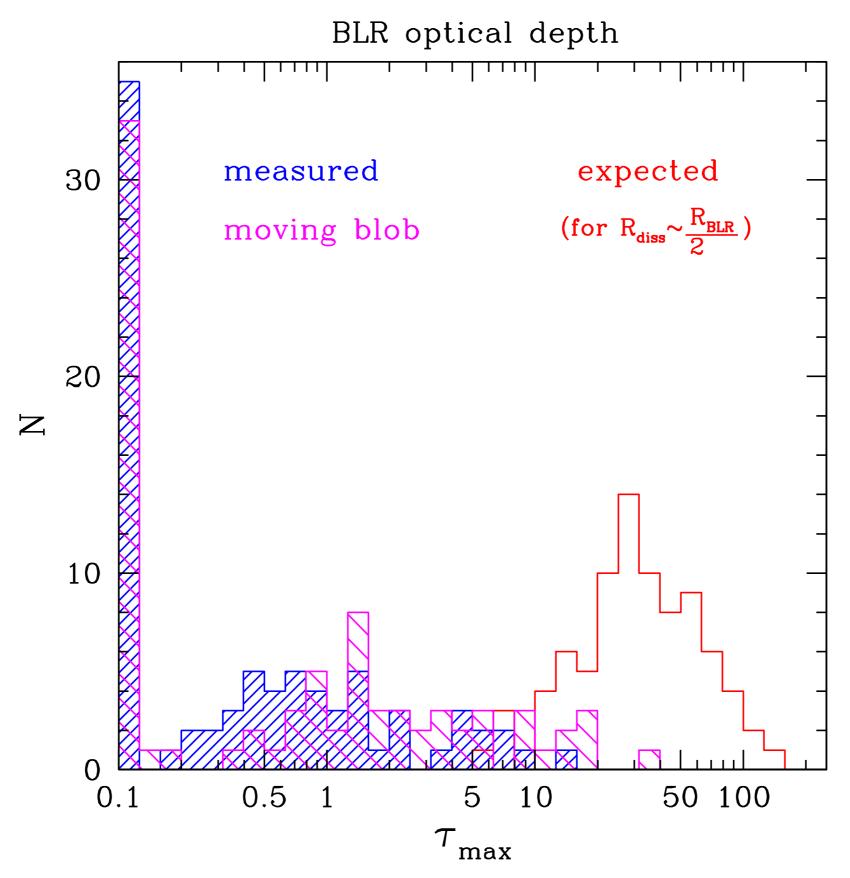


distance
$$\ell$$



$$\frac{(1 - e^{-\tau})}{\tau}$$





It does not change the main result

Conclusion & Consequences

I) EC(BLR) is disfavoured as gamma-ray emission mechanism in Broad-line Blazars (EC-IR or SSC or EC-ambient)
 ⇒ re-model SED for jet parameters

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- I) EC(BLR) is disfavoured as gamma-ray emission mechanism in Broad-line Blazars (EC-IR or SSC or EC-ambient)
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- 2) Gamma-ray spectrum is mostly intrinsic (particle distribution)
 ⇒ new diagnostic possibilities

ON THE SPECTRAL SHAPE OF RADIATION DUE TO INVERSE COMPTON SCATTERING CLOSE TO THE MAXIMUM CUTOFF

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¹ Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, P.O. Box 103980, 69029 Heidelberg, Germany; eva.lefa@mpi-hd.mpg.de ² Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies, 31 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin 2, Ireland Received 2012 March 10; accepted 2012 May 11; published 2012 June 26

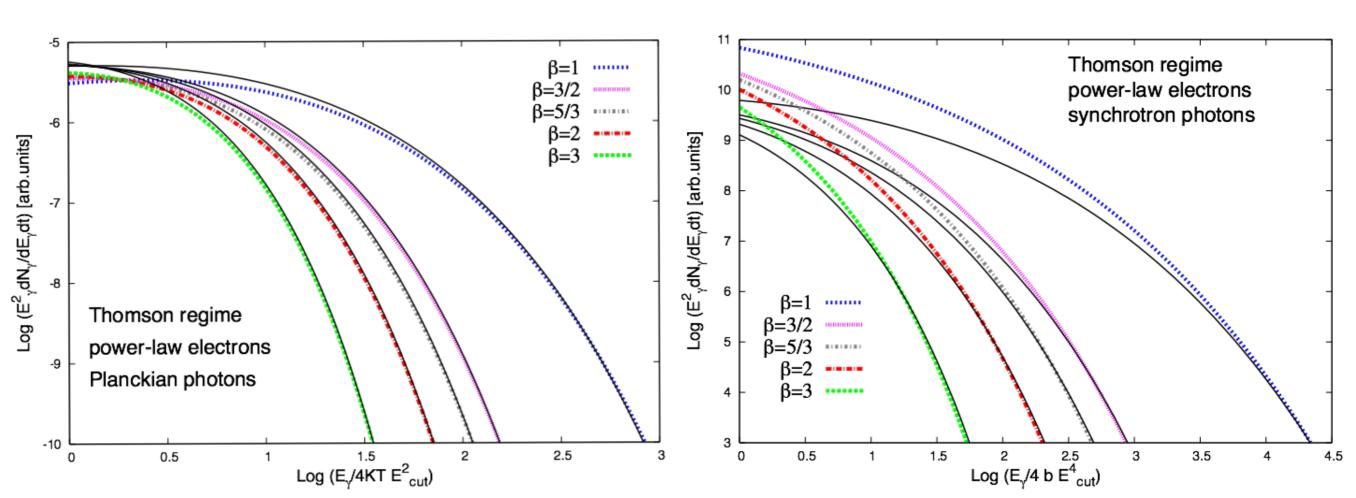


Table 1 The Index of the Exponential Cutoff in the Energy Spectrum of IC Radiation β_C Calculated for Three Different Target Photon Fields, in the Thomson and Klein-Nishina Regimes

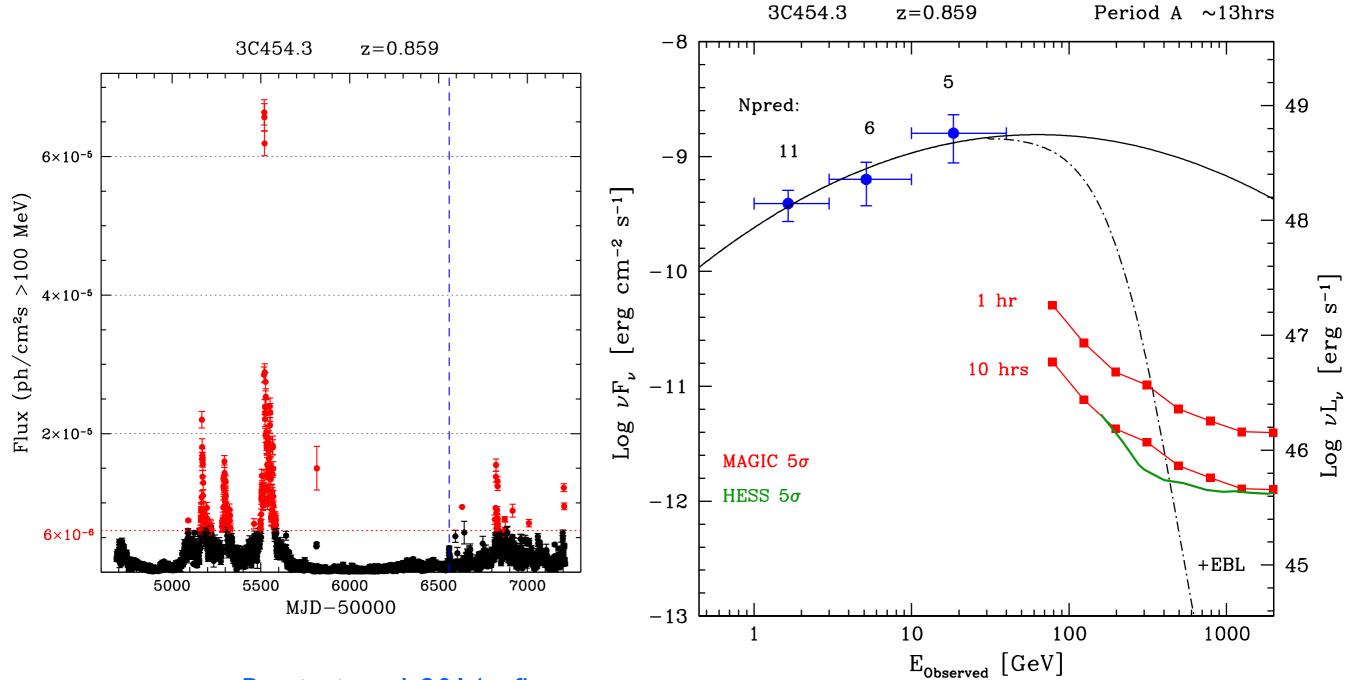
Scattering regime	Thomson	Klein-Nishina	Thomson	Klein-Nishina
Radiation field electrons	β	β	abrupt cutoff	abrupt cutoff
Monochromatic photons	$\beta/2$	β	∞	∞
Planckian photons	$\beta/(\beta+2)$	β	1	∞
Synchrotron photons	$\beta/(\beta+4)$	β	1	∞

Note. The index β characterizes the exponential cutoff in the electron energy distribution given by Equation 1.

Conclusion & Consequences

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 ⇒ re-model SED for jet parameters
- 2) Gamma-ray spectrum is mostly intrinsic (particle distribution) ⇒ new diagnostic possibilities (e.g. Lefa et al 2014)
- 3) Without BLR suppression, FSRQs luminous at VHE ⇒ CTA sky much richer of FSRQs

3C 454.3 can be easily detectable at VHE!



Pacciani et al. 2014 - flare

HBL-like flare!

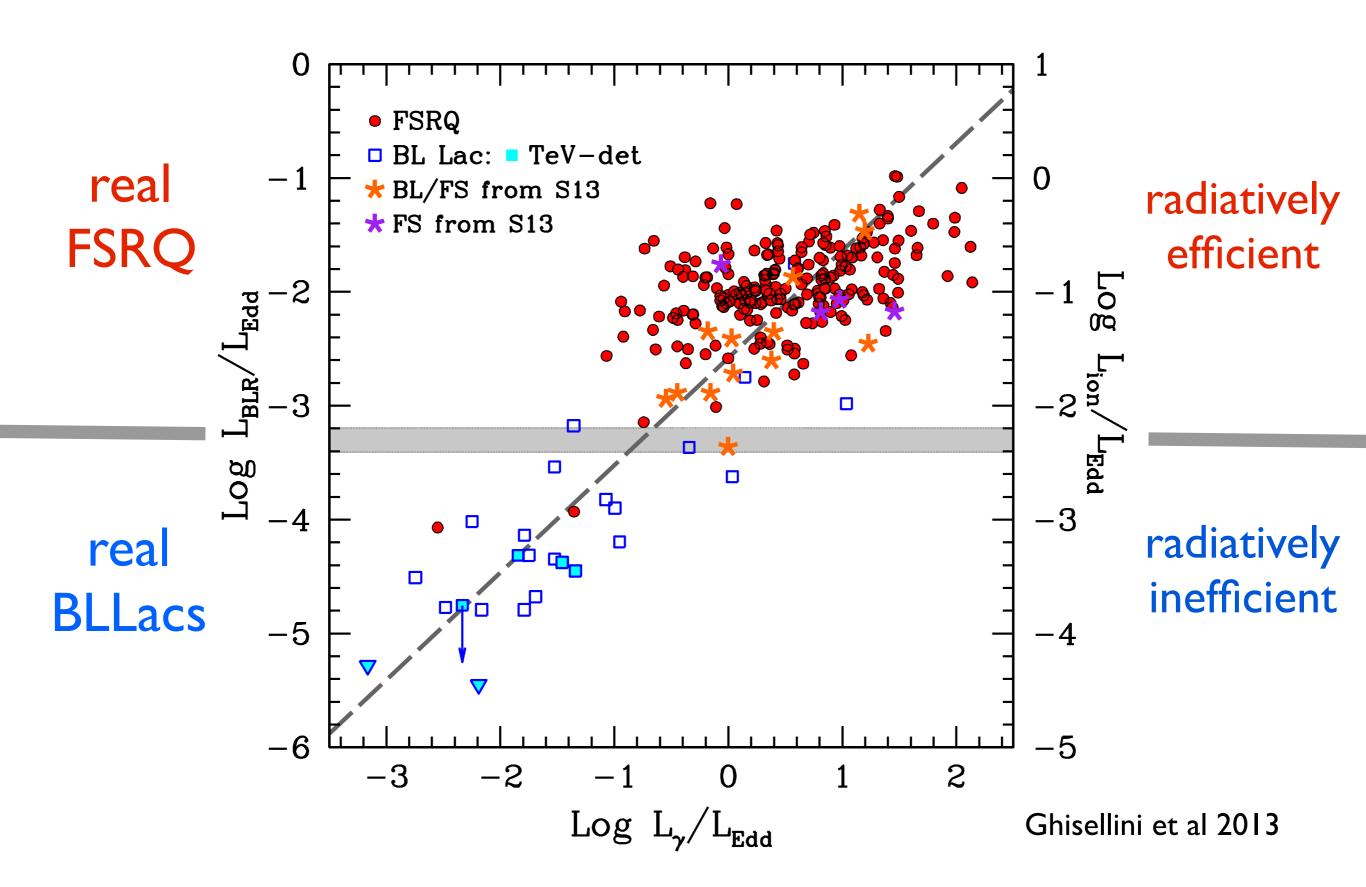
Conclusion & Consequences

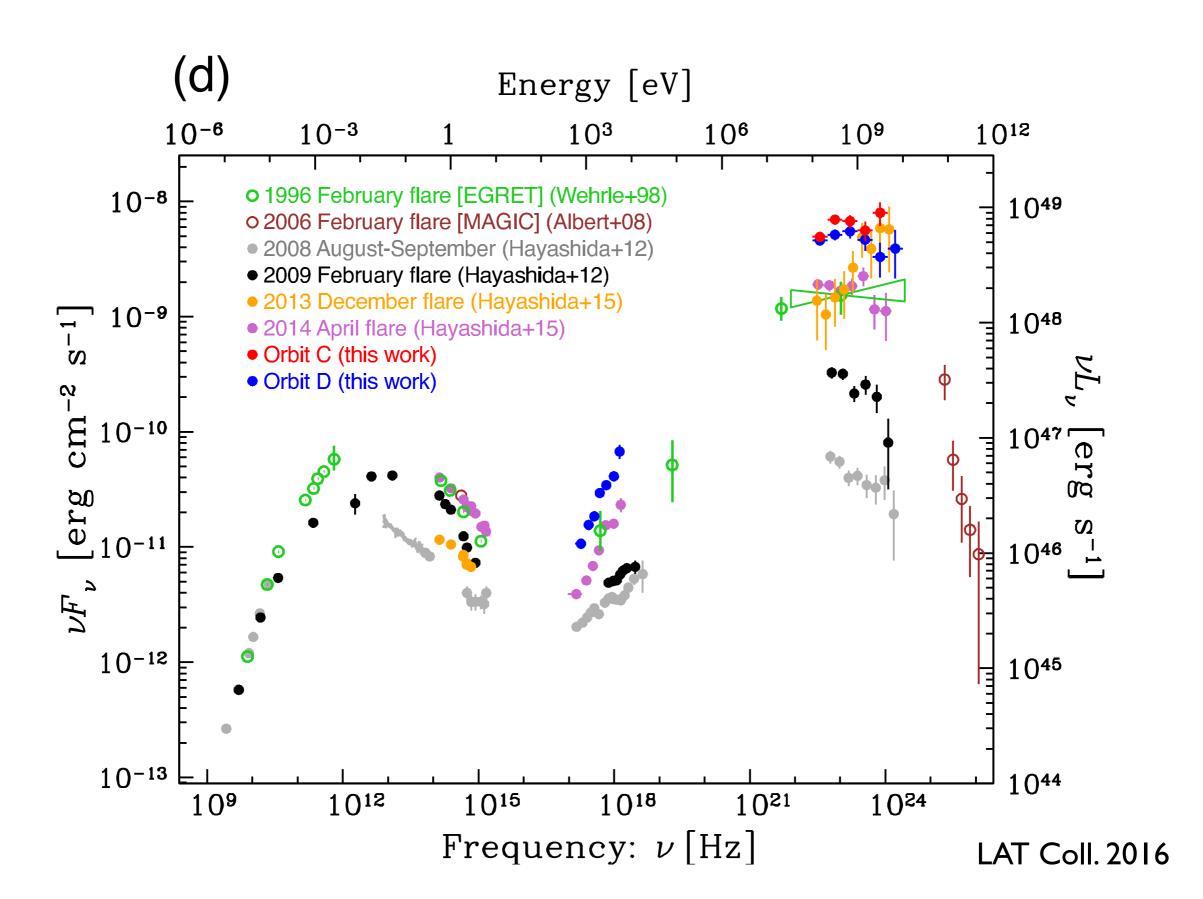
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- 4) Differences FSRQ/BLLac are intrinsic to the jet: accretion and jet power

Costamante, Cutini, Tosti, Antolini, Tramacere 2018, MNRAS, in press (arXiv 1804.06282)

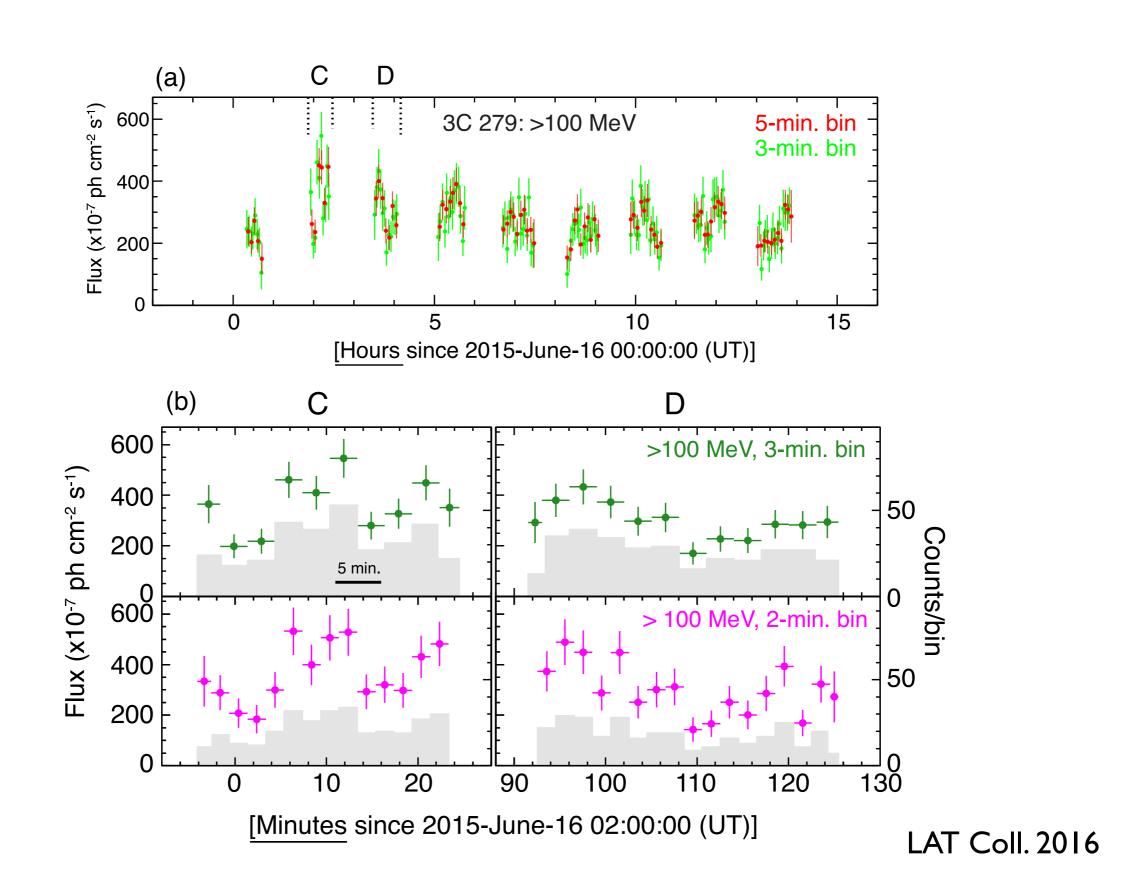
back-up slides

Strong vs Weak Lined Blazars





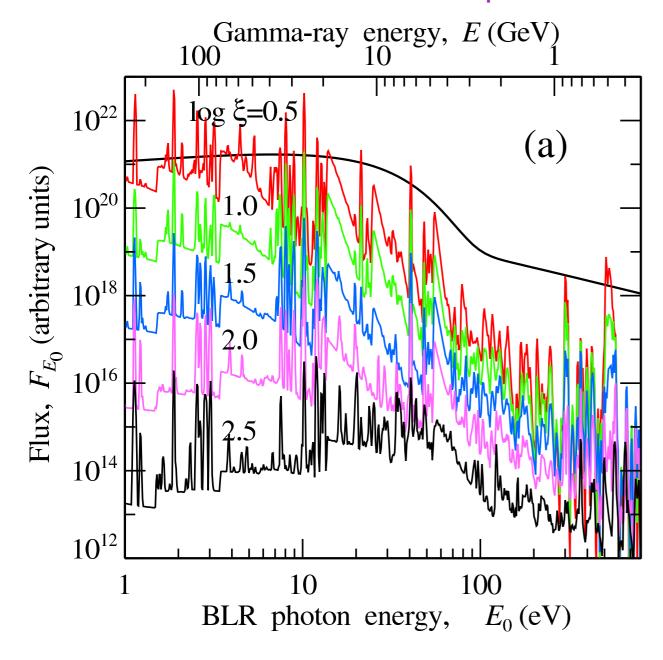
Also in Fermi: 3C 279 huge flare in 2015



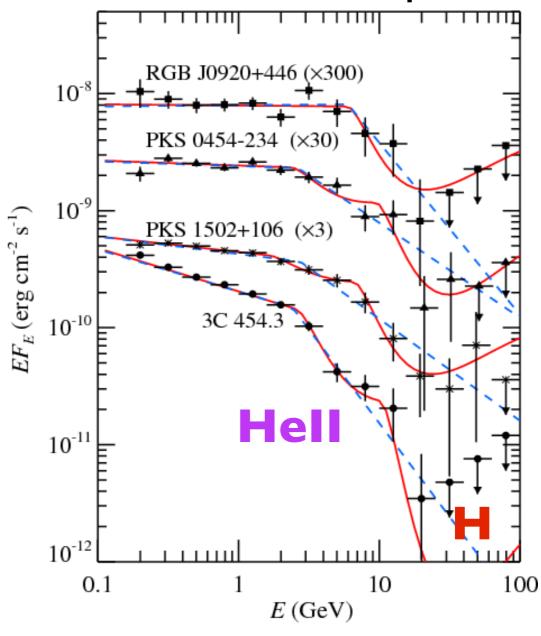
Stratified BLR: High and Low excitation lines

 $R_H \sim 0.2 - 0.3 R_0$ $R_L \sim 3 - 5 R_0$

BLR at different ionization parameter

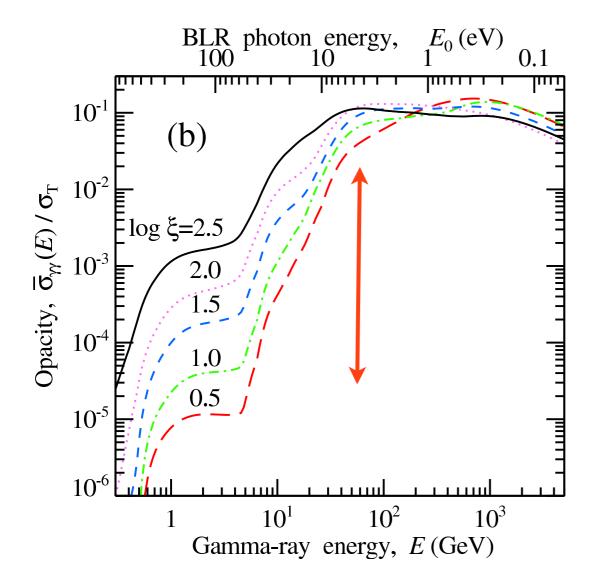


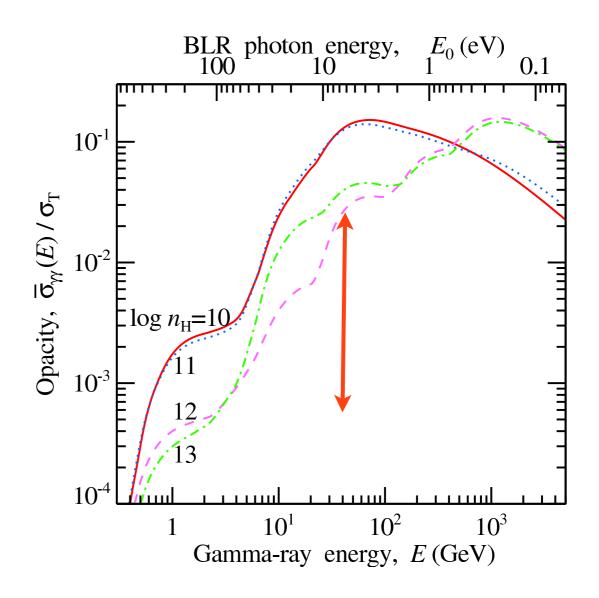
Double absorption:



Poutanen and Stern 2010-2012

Problem with BLR-absorption interpretation:





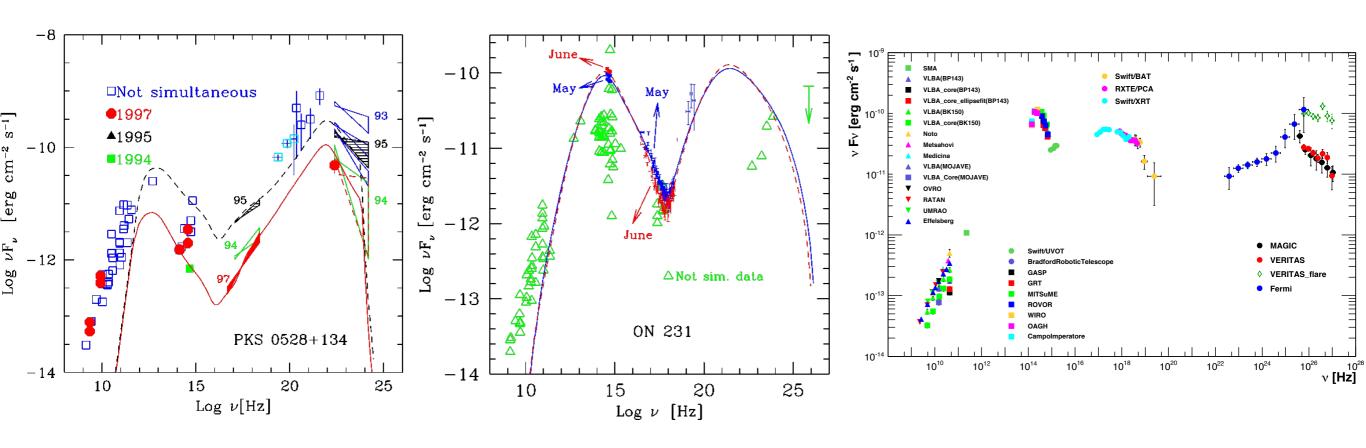
Data from Poutanen 2011

If
$$\tau_{He} > I \implies \tau_{H} > 100 \times \tau_{He}$$

Cannot explain 3GeV break without 10 GeV cutoff

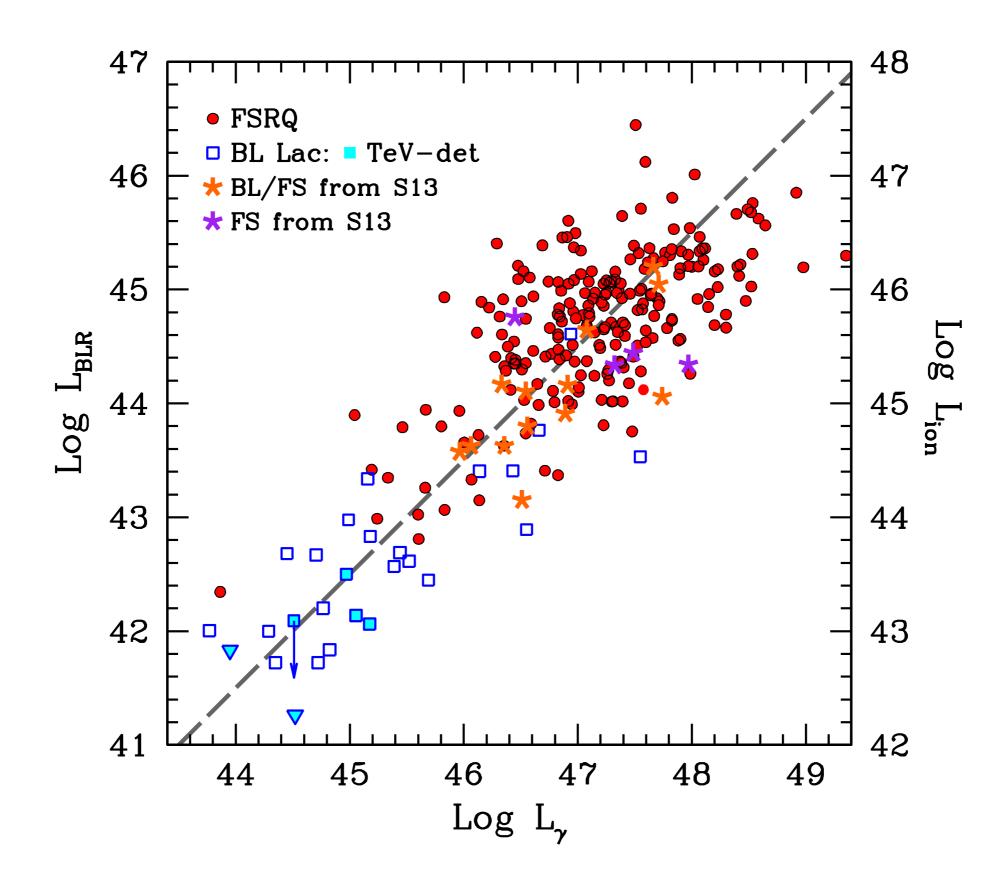
Blazar Zone:

where the emission responsible for the bulk of the SED comes from.



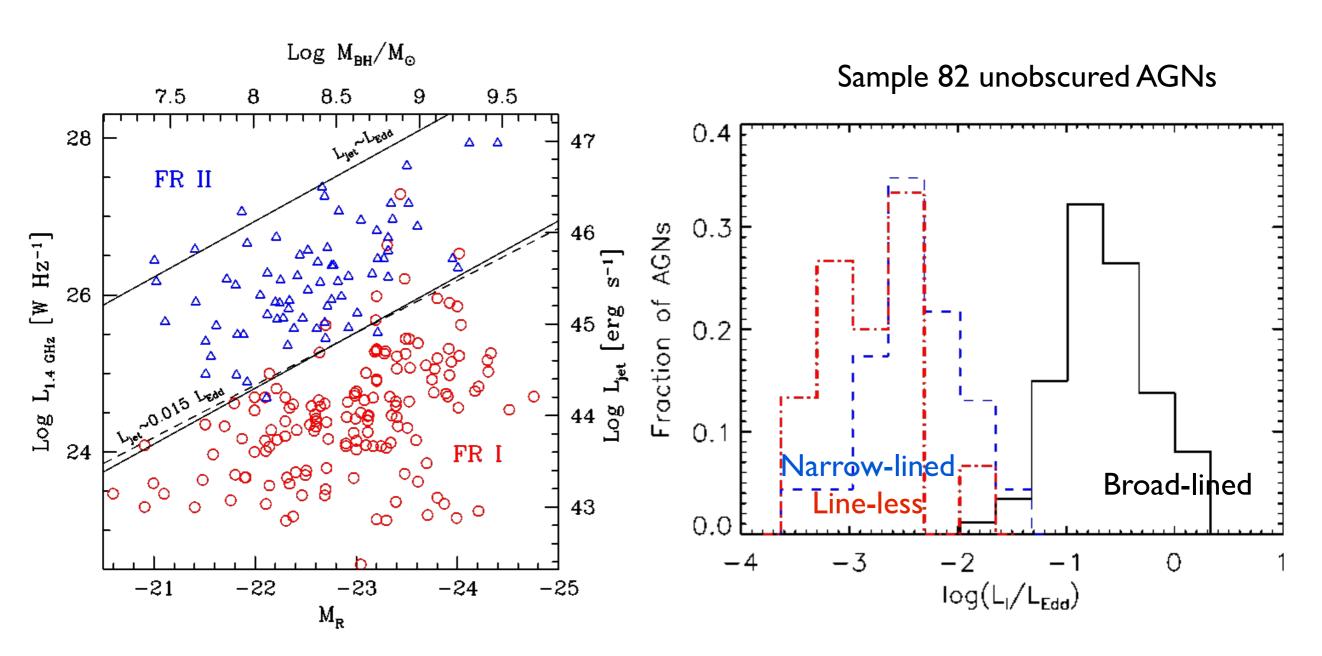
From Low to High-energy peaked Blazars:

FSRQ - LBL - IBL - HBL - Extreme BL



Something is happening at L ~0.01 L_{Edd}

ADAF - Shakura/Sunyaev?

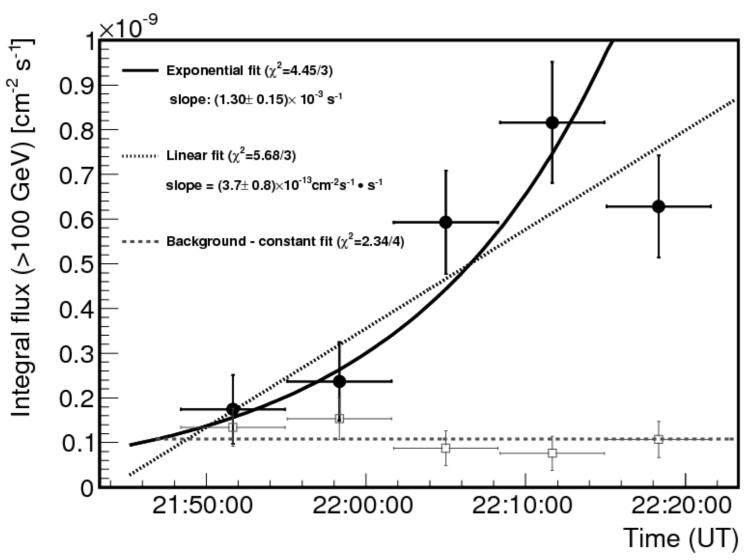


Ledlow & Owen 1996 Ghisellini & Celotti 2002

Trump et al. 2011

MAGIC fundamental discovery on 4C 21.35: ultrafast variability also in FSRQ!

- 2) FSRQ, R_{diss} > 1-10 pc ⇒ a) larger region, mm-transparent
 - b) variability ~days-week



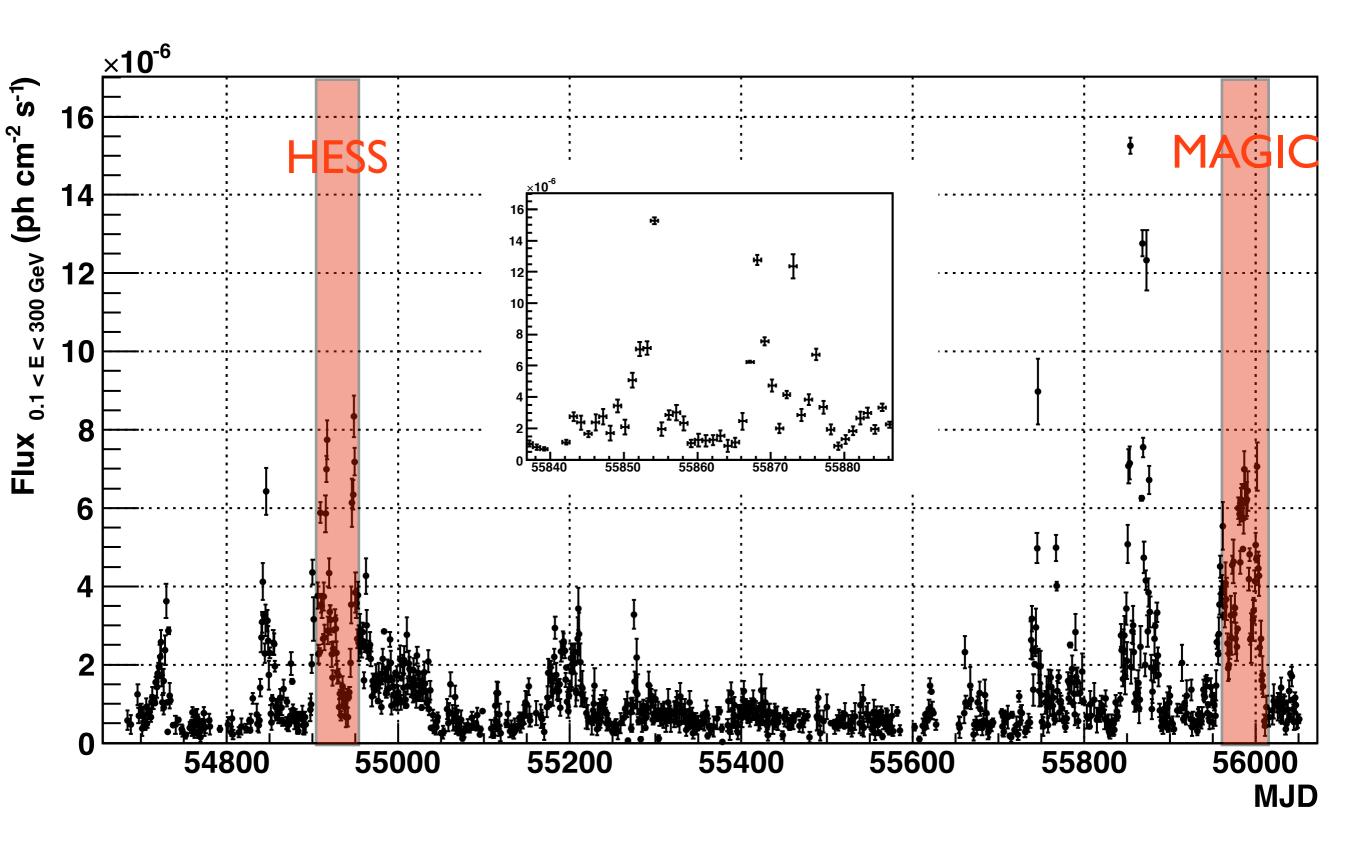
10-min variability!

 $R \sim 2.5 imes 10^{14} \; \delta_{10} \; t_{
m var,10min} \; {
m cm}$ at several pc from Black Hole

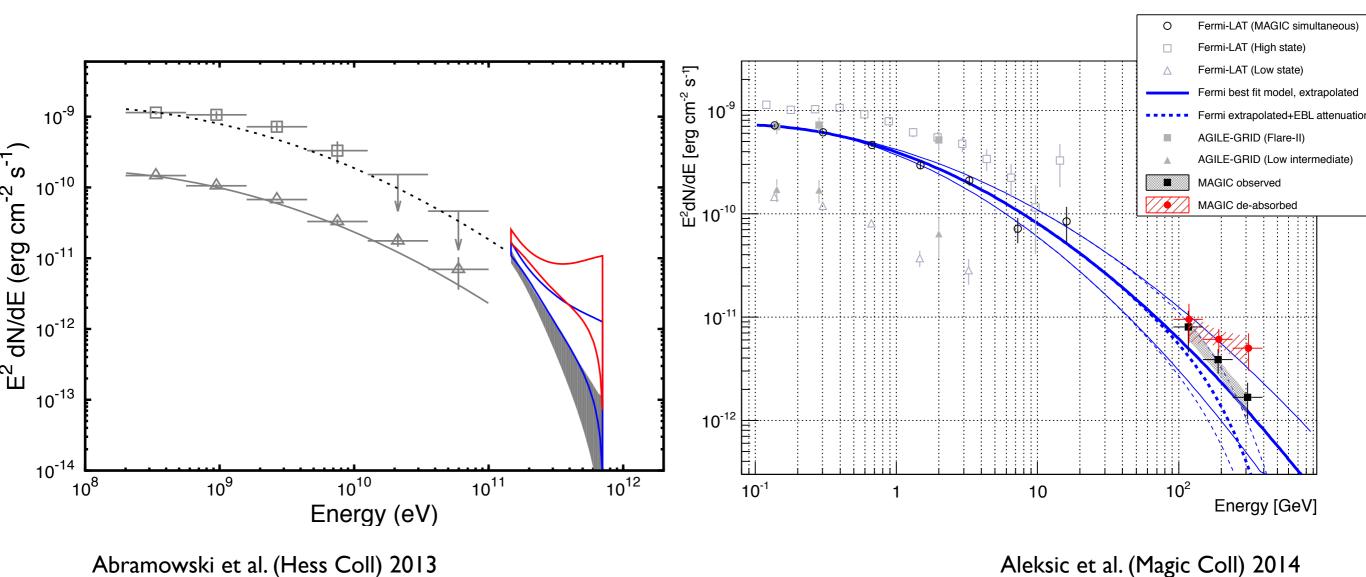
Problem for all models!

Aleksic et al. 2011 (MAGIC coll)

PKS 1510-089

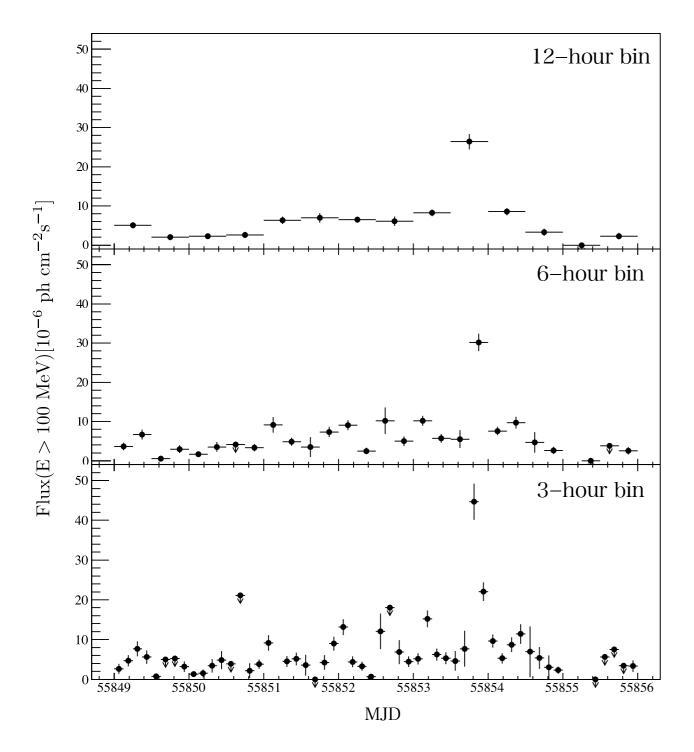


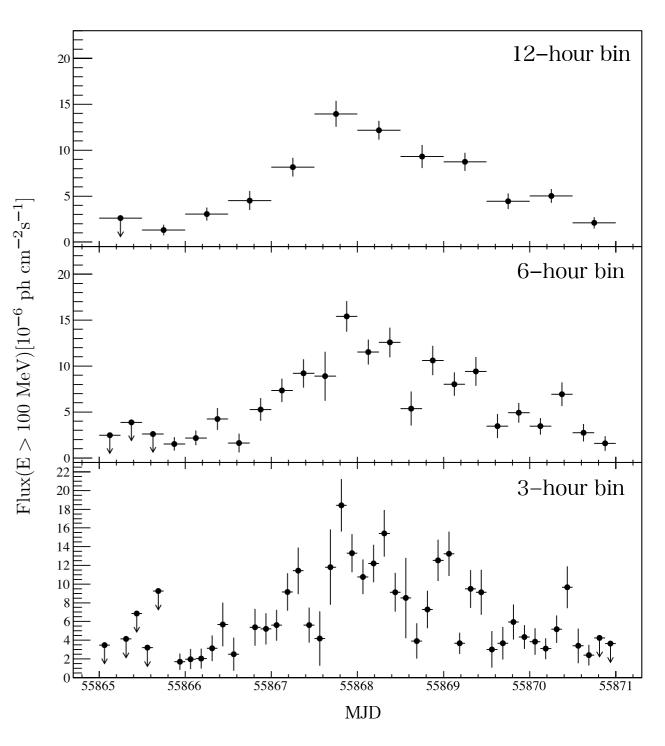
PKS 1510-089: GeV-TeV Spectra



NO Jet-BLR interaction

Ultra-fast variability? (<3hrs)

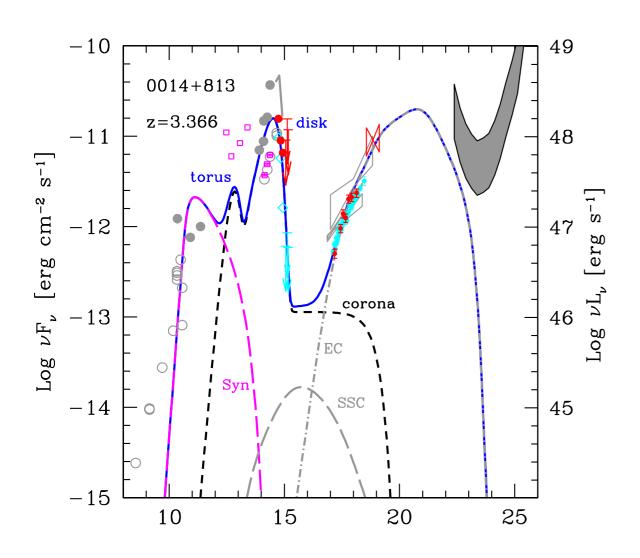


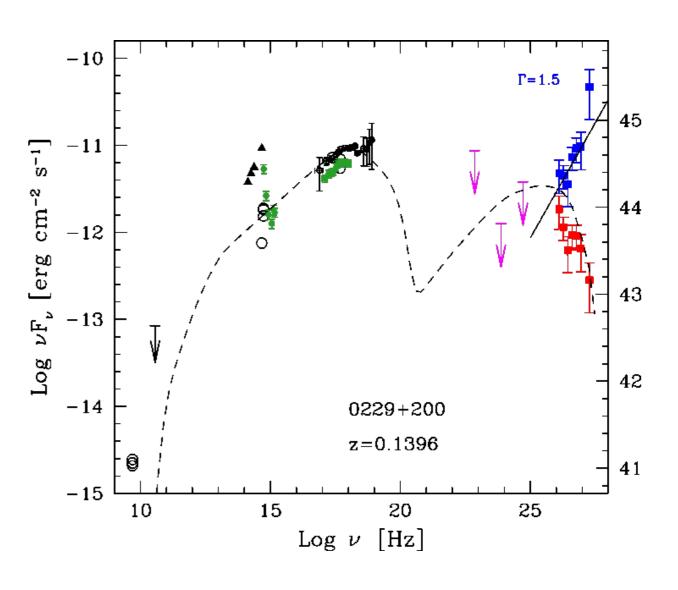


Formally, doubling timescale ~ I hr

Saito et al. 2013

Fermi/Agile do <u>NOT</u> see all type of blazars: misses at the two ends of SED sequence





High-z blazars

Hard TeV BL Lac