

A study of broadband variability in the context of hybrid leptohadronic models for TeV blazars

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In collaboration with: M. Petropoulou, G. Vasilopoulos

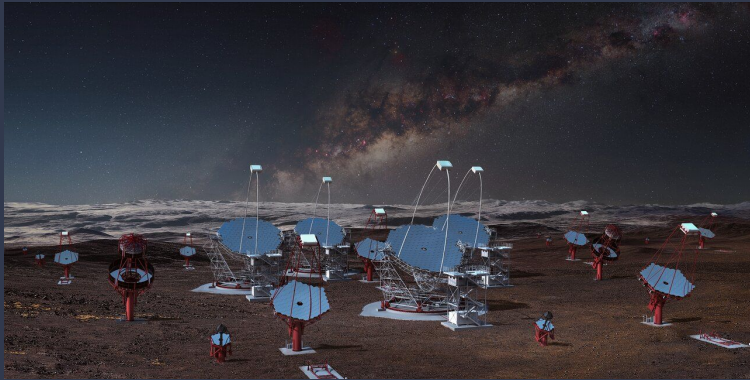
Workshop on Numerical Multi-messenger Modeling,
AstroParticle and Cosmology laboratory, Université Paris Cité



Physics Department
University of Athens
Institute of Accelerating Systems and Applications

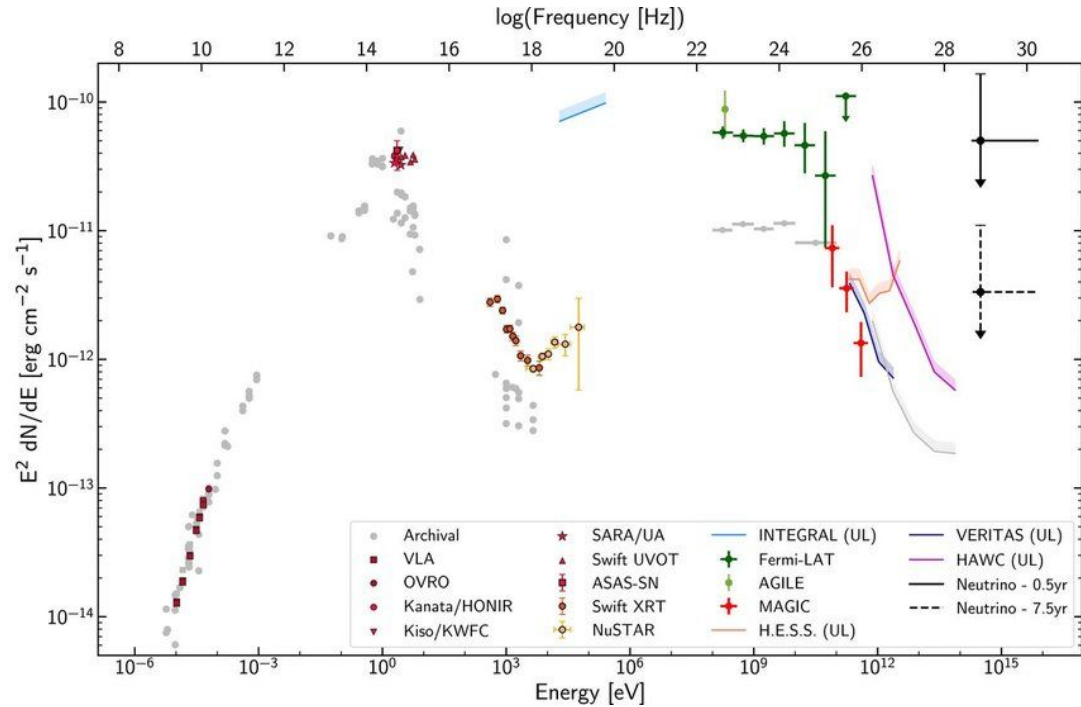


TeV Astronomy is Now !



(Credit: ESO)

TXS 0506+056

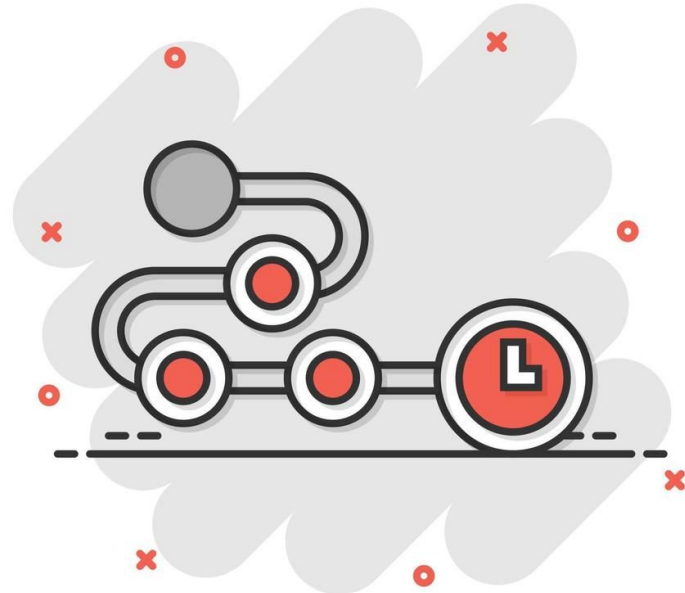


IceCube, F. L., MAGIC, A., ASAS-SN, H. A. W. C., HESS, I., Kanata, K., Kapteyn, L. T., & Subaru, S. N. (2018). VERITAS and VLA/17B-403 collaborations, Multimessenger observations of a flaring blazar coincident with high-energy neutrino IceCube-170922A. *Science*, 361. (<https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aat1378>)

Dedicated Variability Study for Hadronic Flares

Our Goals - Our Plan

- Model the average leptonic Blazar state
 - Data Preparation
 - LeHaMoC → Numerical Model
 - MCMC → Fitting Method
- Hadronic Loading
 - Determine the highest sub-dominant proton population possible
- Time Series Analysis
 - Use Gaussian methods to describe Fermi light curves
 - Translate Fermi curves to parameter variability
 - Vary 1 or more key parameters with time in LeHaMoC
- Simulated TeV *light curves* and *spectra* for the CTA



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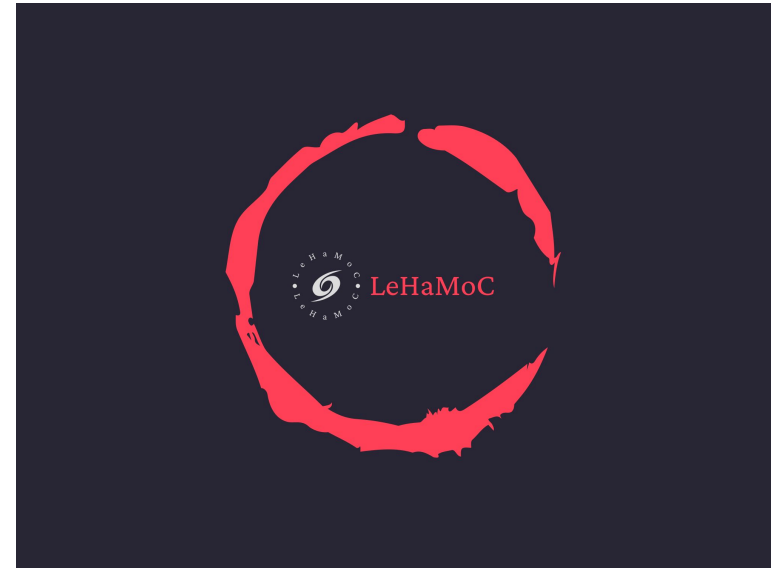
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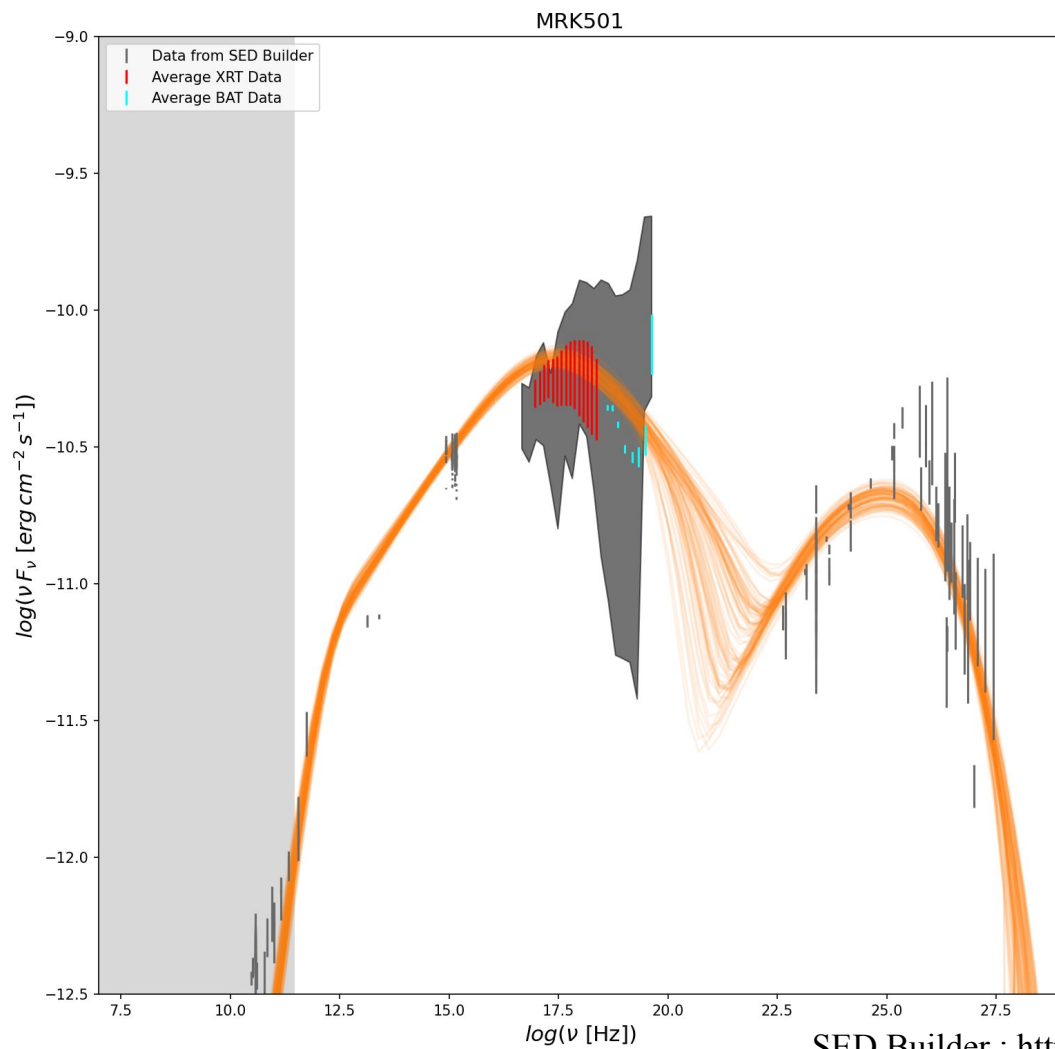
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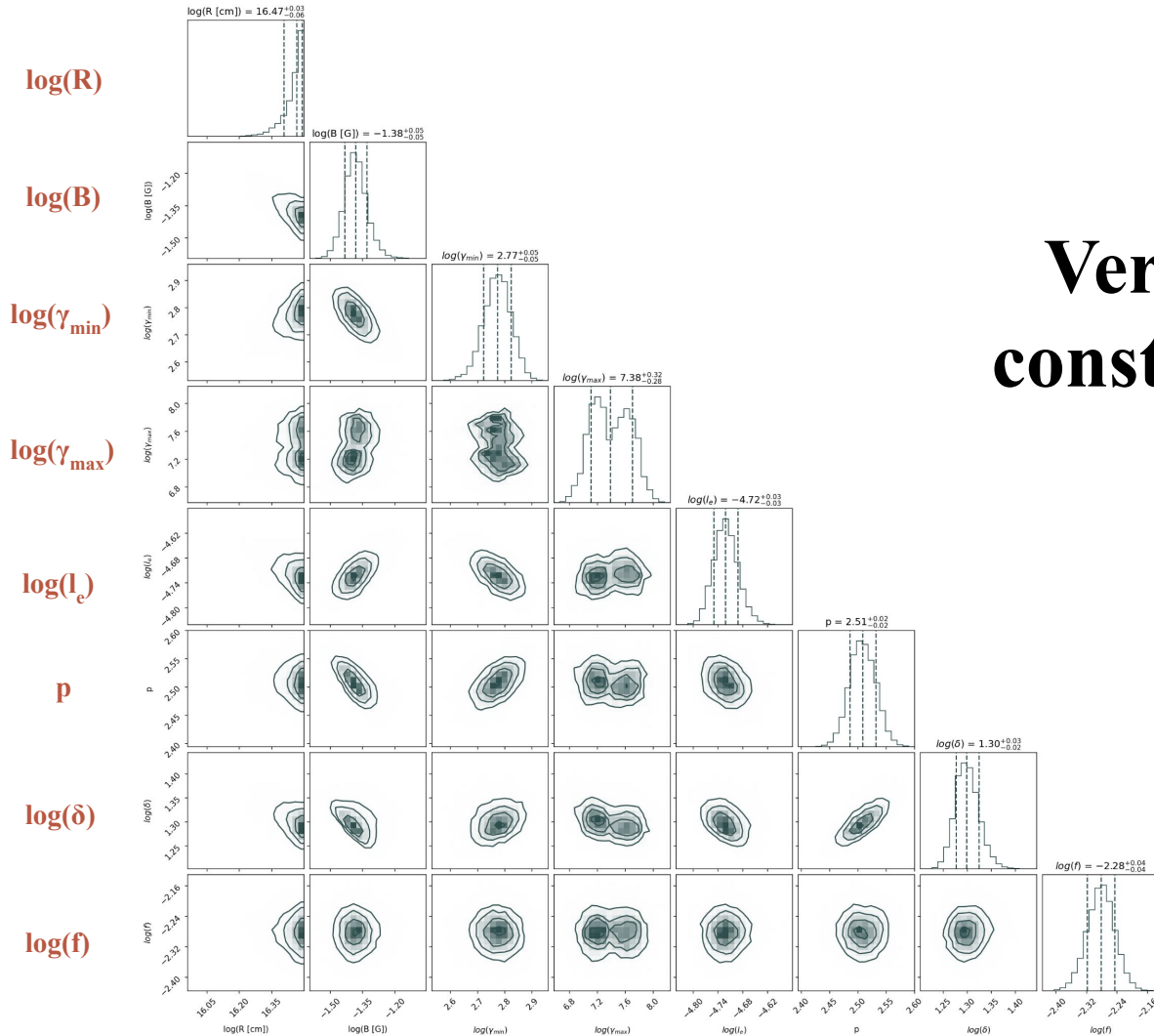
- **Simulated TeV *light curves* and *spectra* for the CTA**



Leptonic Modelling



The Parameters



**Very well
constrained!**

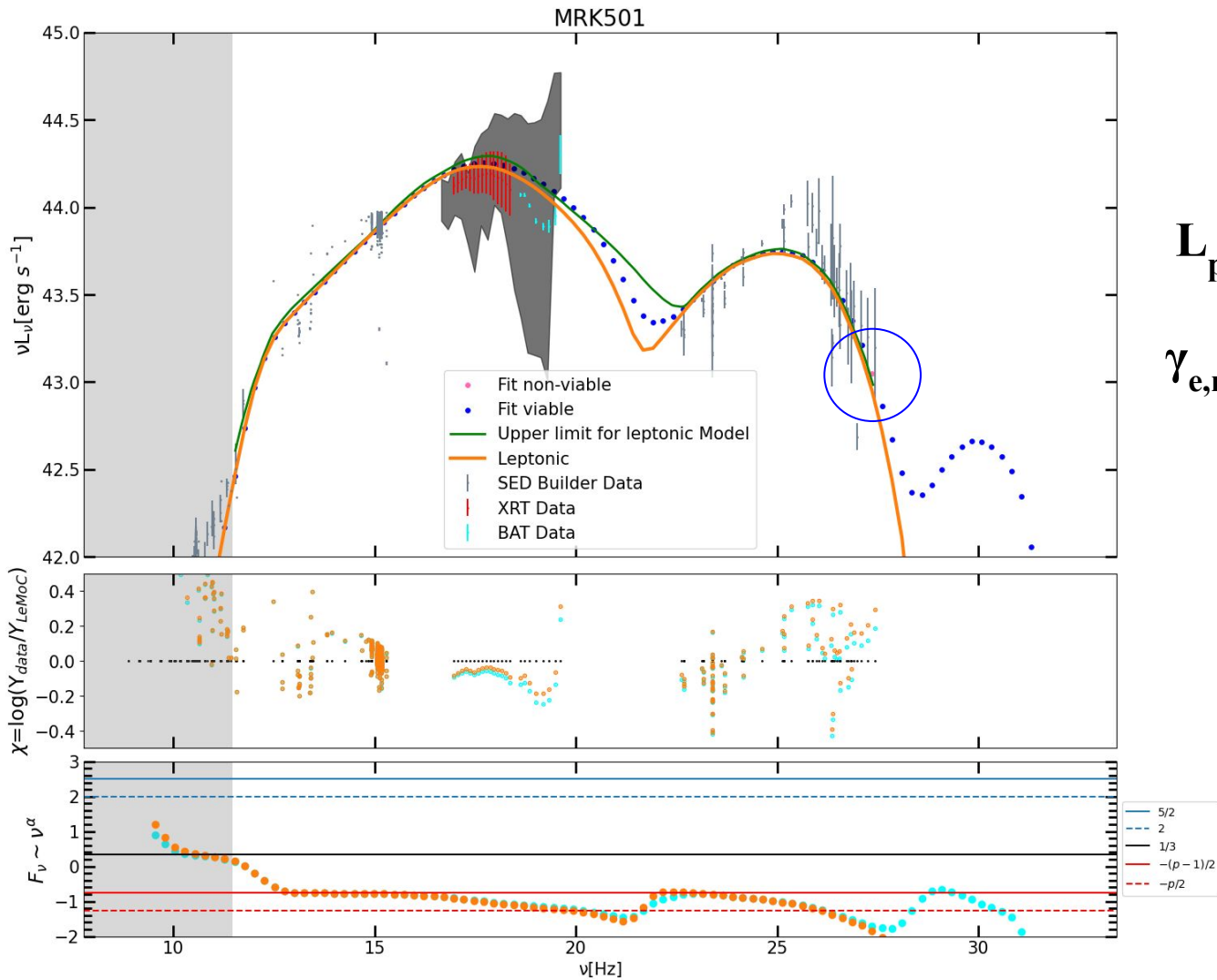
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Who Let the Protons out



$$L_p = 10^{5.95} L_e$$

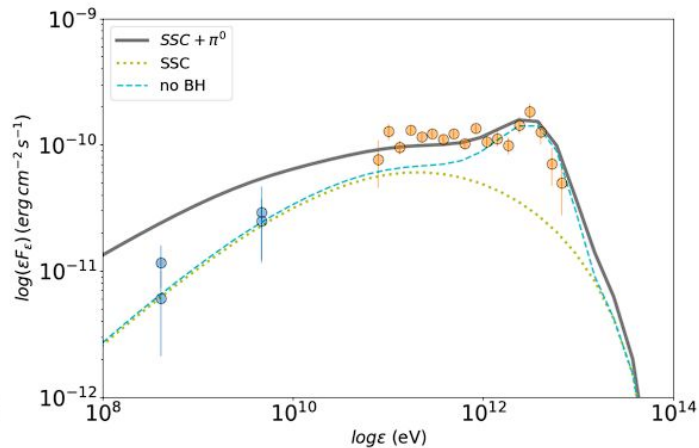
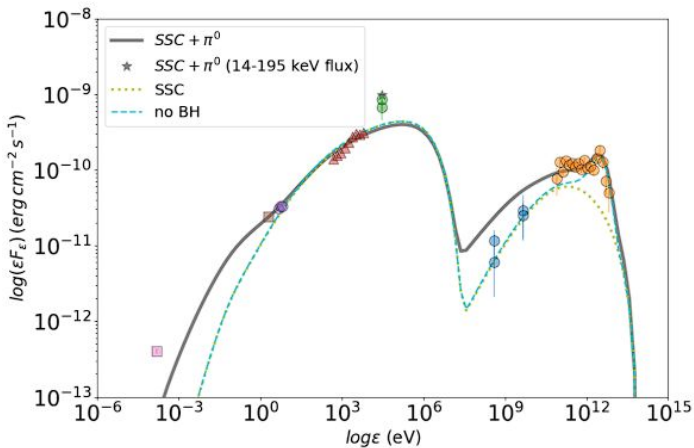
$$\gamma_{e,\min} = \gamma_{p,\min}$$

$$\gamma_{e,\max} = \gamma_{p,\max}$$

$$p_p = p_e$$

Comparison to Petropoulou et al. 2023

π^0 ump up the Jam!



| Parameter | Value |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| δ | 13 |
| R' (cm) | 1.5×10^{16} |
| B' (cm) | 0.16 |
| ℓ_e | $10^{-4.2}$ |
| s_e | 1.7 |
| $\gamma'_{e,\min}$ | $\leq 10^4$ |
| $\gamma'_{e,\max}$ | 10^7 |
| ℓ_p | 1.6 |
| s_p | 1.7 |
| $\gamma'_{p,\min}$ | 10^3 |
| $\gamma'_{p,\max}$ | $10^{3.2}$ |

Petropoulou, M., Mastichiadis, A., Vasilopoulos, G., Paneque, D., González, J. B., & Zanias, F. (2023). TeV pion bumps in the gamma-ray spectra of flaring blazars. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2308.14184*, accepted in A&A

Dedicated Variability Study for Hadronic Flares

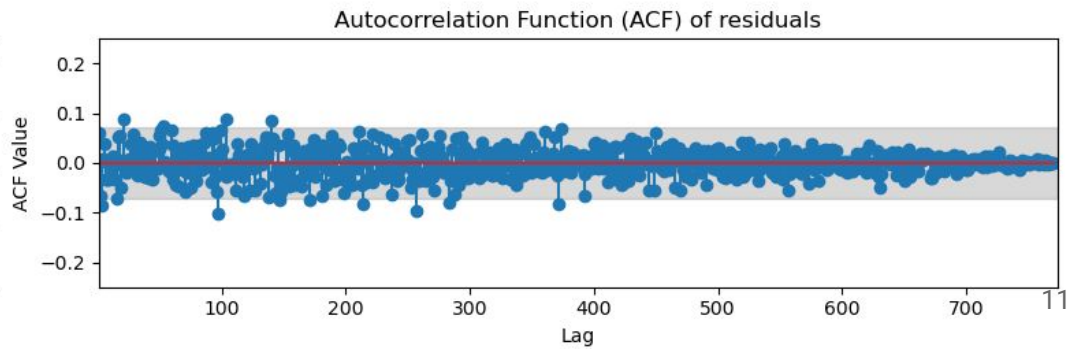
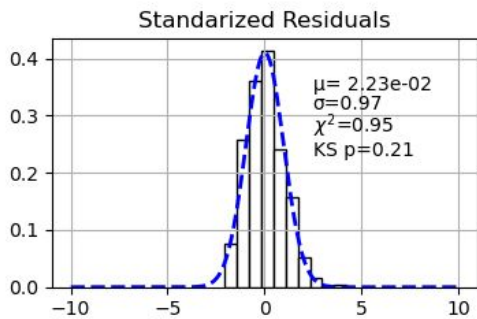
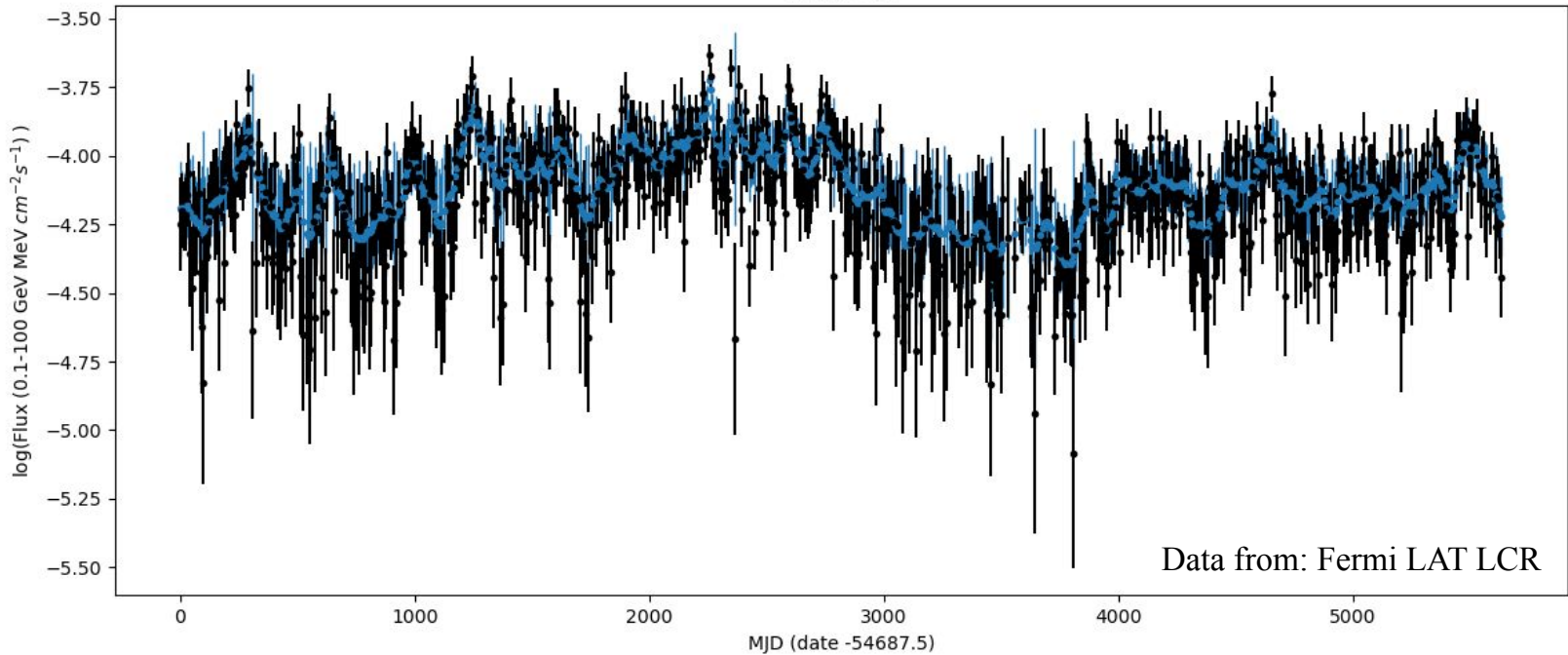
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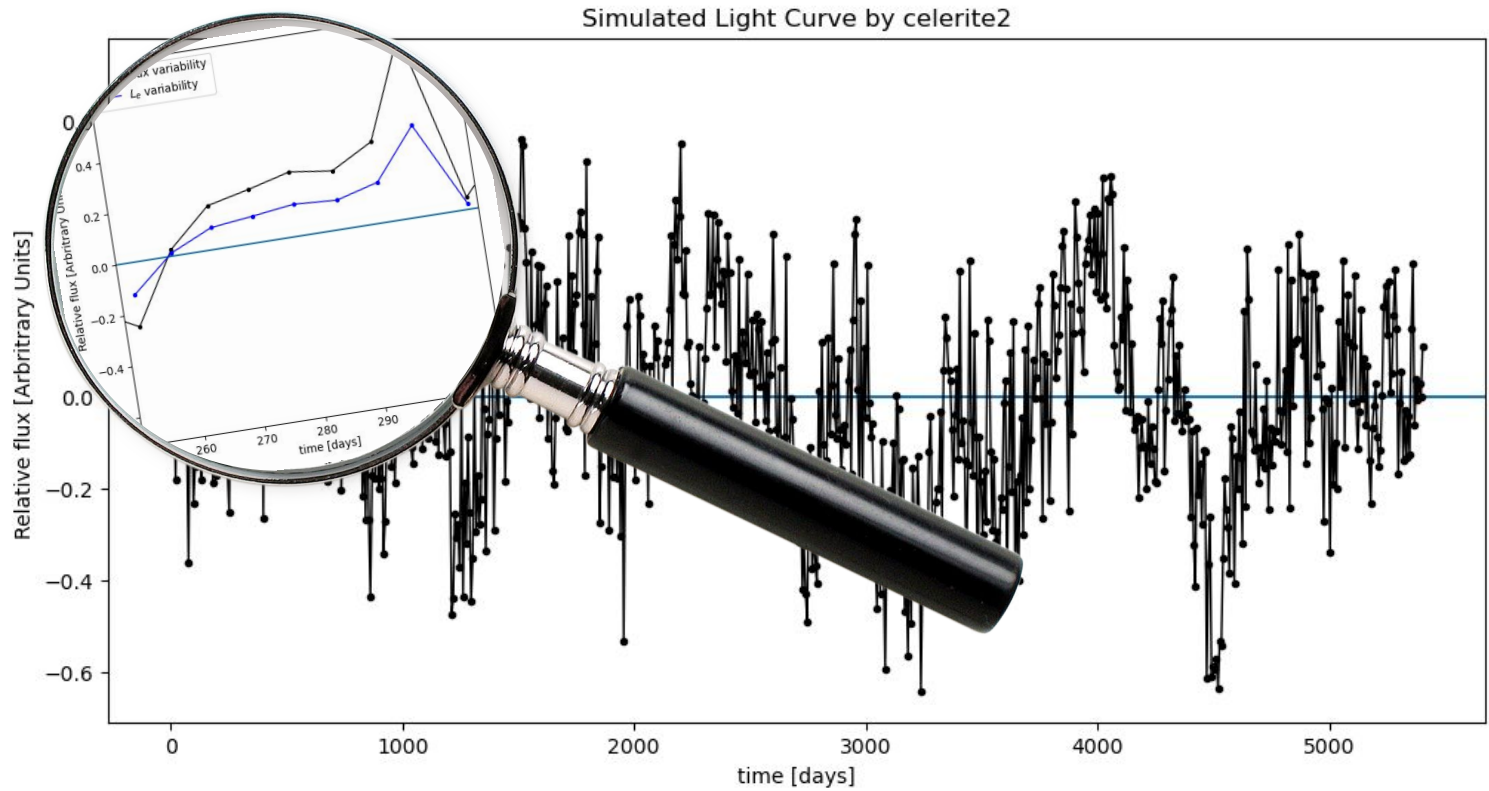


Fermi LAT fitting - 7day binning

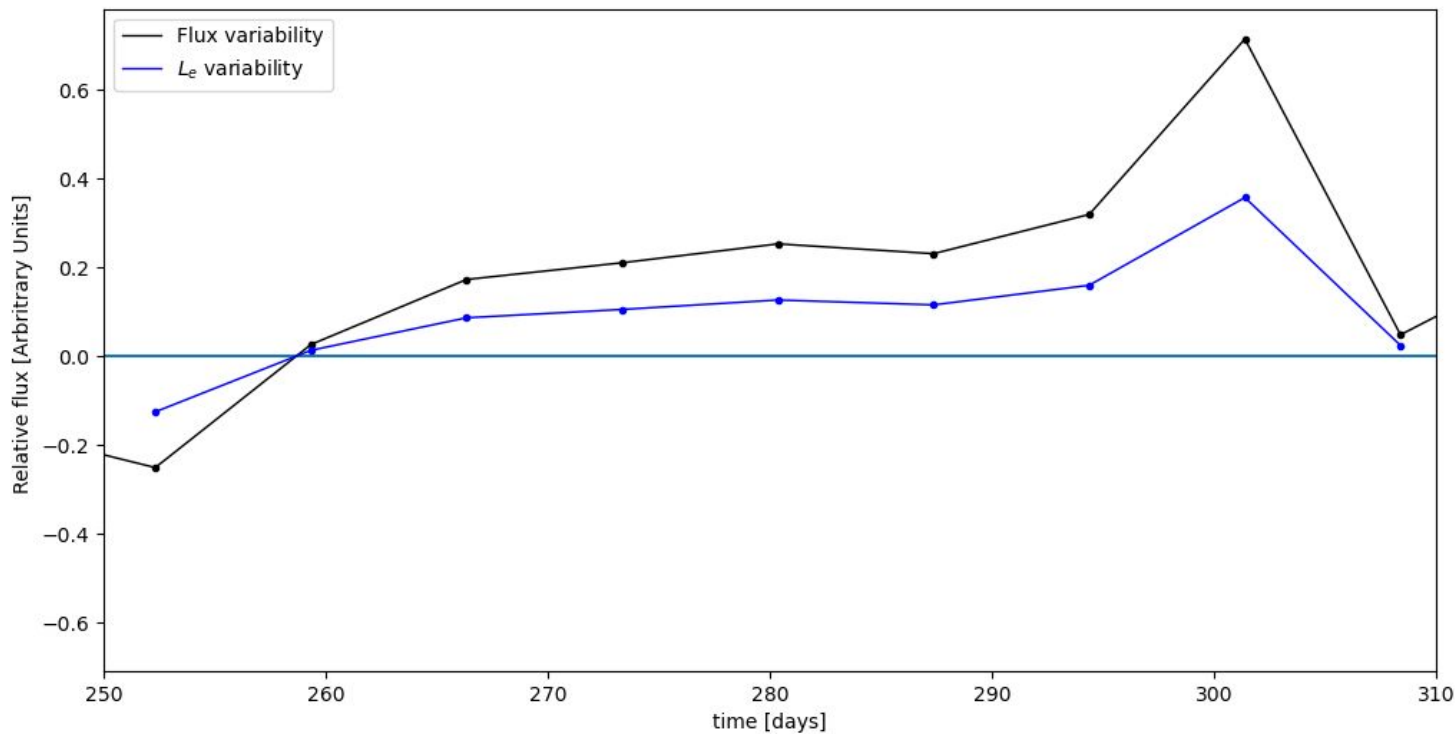
MRK501



Creating the variability



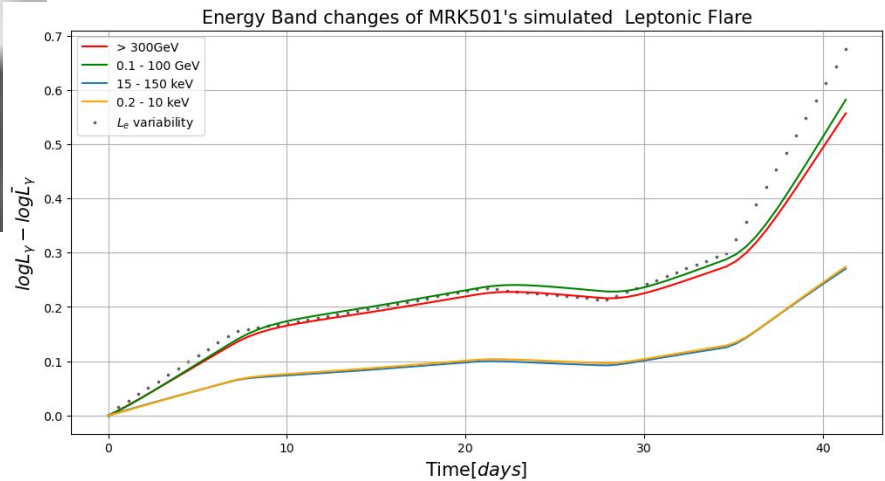
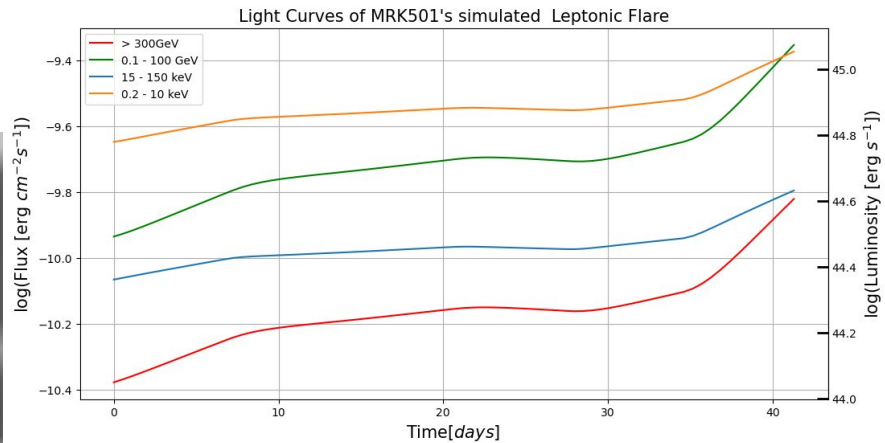
Translating Flux to parameter variability



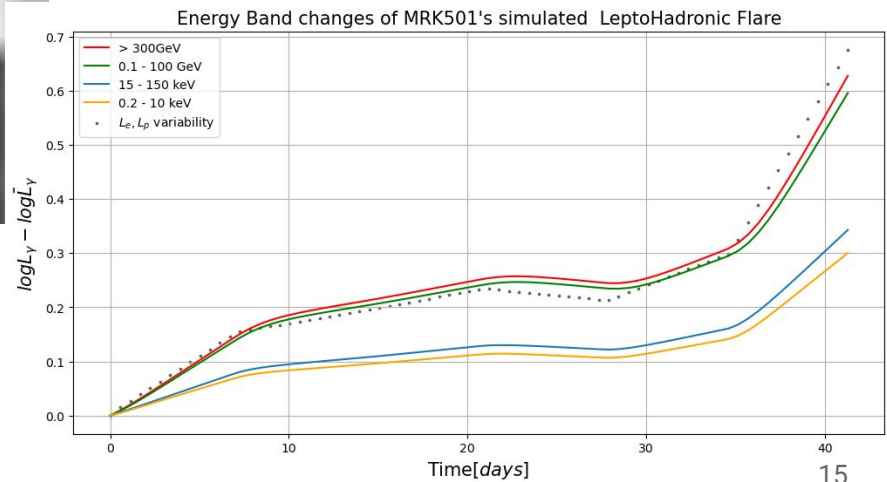
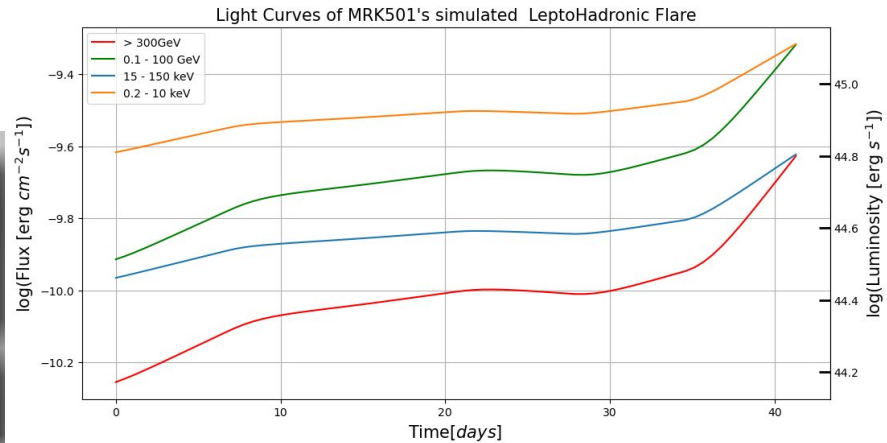
$$L_{\gamma,SSC} \sim L_e^2$$

$$\log L_{\gamma,SSC} \sim 2 \log L_e$$

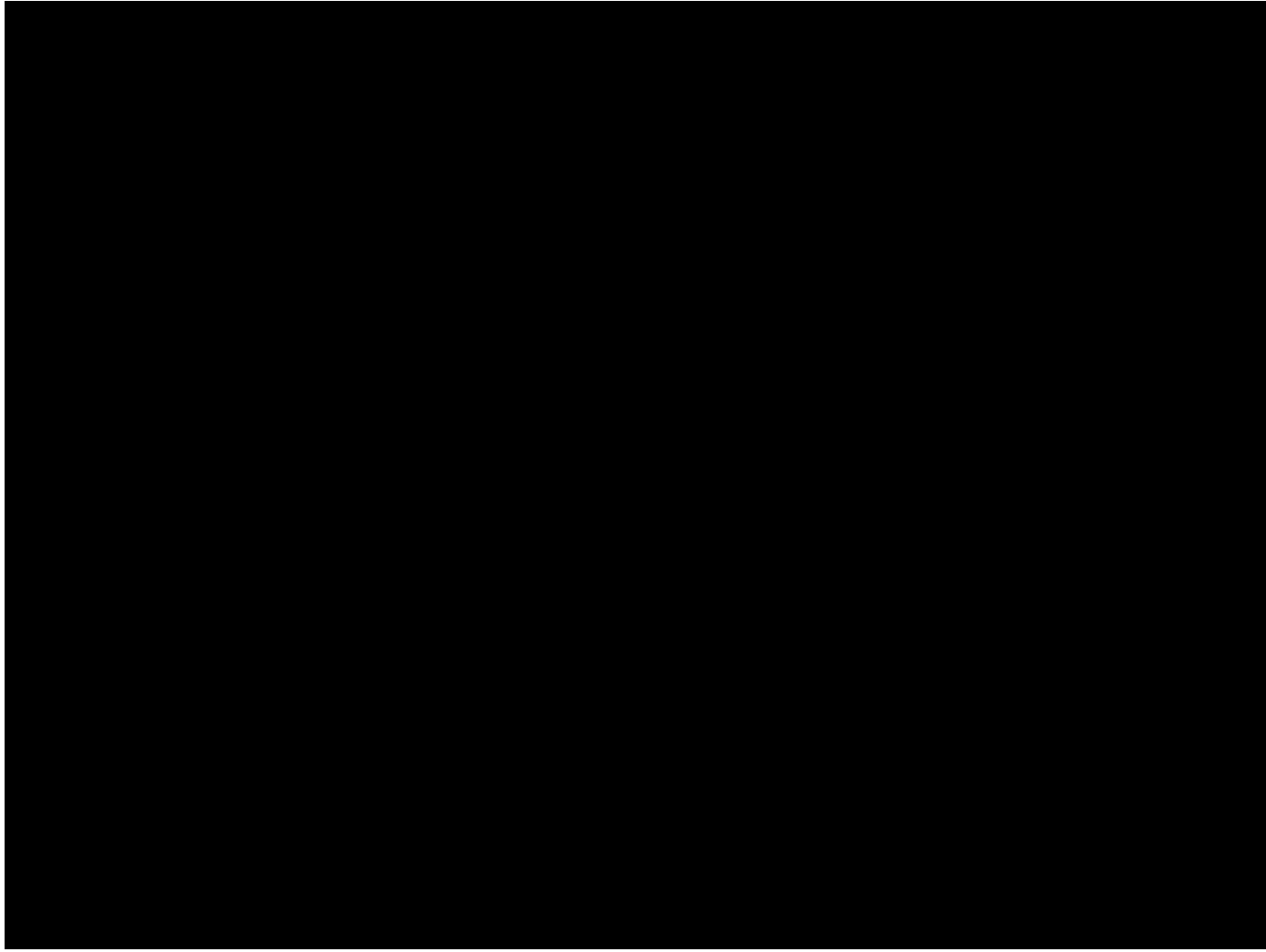
A Leptonic Flare !



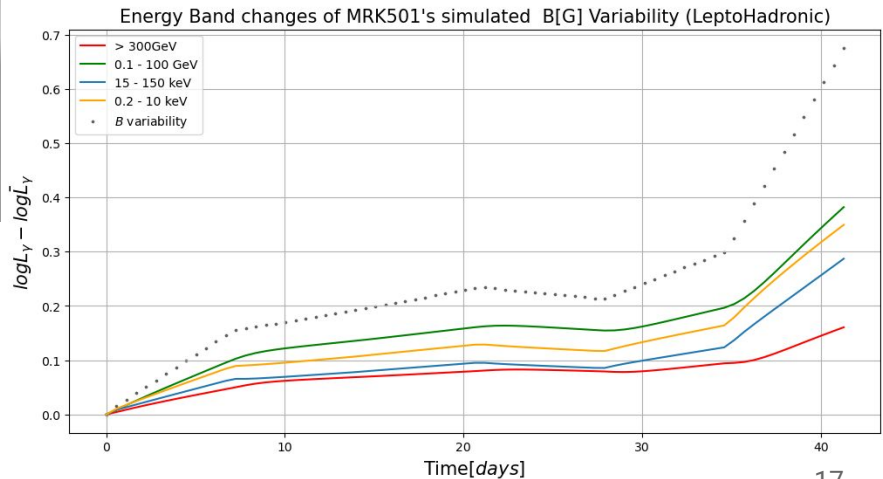
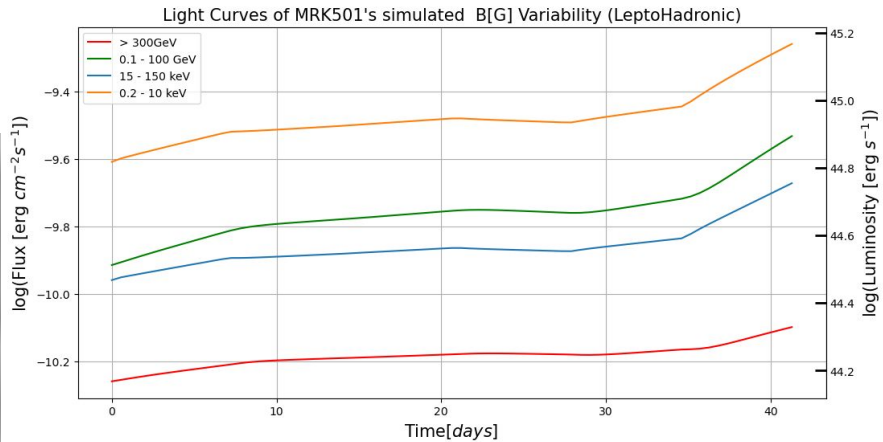
And it's LeptoHadronic Cousin



Long-Term LeptoHadronic Variability



Another Day Another Key Parameter - B [G]



First Dedicated Variability Study for Hadronic Flares

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Thank You!

Backup Stuff

Gaussian Process

$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 & \cdots & y_N \end{pmatrix}^T \quad \text{Data}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 & \cdots & \mathbf{x}_N \end{pmatrix}^T \quad \text{Coordinates}$$

$$\ln \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \ln p(\mathbf{y} | X, \boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}) = -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{r}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^T K_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}^{-1} \mathbf{r}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \det K_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} - \frac{N}{2} \ln(2\pi)$$

$$\mathbf{r}_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 - \mu_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\mathbf{x}_1) & \cdots & y_N - \mu_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}(\mathbf{x}_N) \end{pmatrix}^T \quad [K_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}]_{nm} = k_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}(\mathbf{x}_n, \mathbf{x}_m)$$

Gaussian Process - celerite

$$k_{\alpha}(\tau_{nm}) = \sigma_n^2 \delta_{nm} + \sum_{j=1}^J a_j \exp(-c_j \tau_{nm}) \quad .$$

Kernel Function

$$\left[\frac{d^2}{dt^2} + \frac{\omega_0}{Q} \frac{d}{dt} + \omega_0^2 \right] y(t) = \epsilon(t)$$

Stochastically accelerated damped SHO

$$S(\omega) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{S_0 \omega_0^4}{(\omega^2 - \omega_0^2)^2 + \omega_0^2 \omega^2 / Q^2}$$

PSD

$$S(\omega_0) = \sqrt{2/\pi} S_0 Q^2.$$

$$\mathbf{y}^* = \text{chol}(\mathbf{K})^\top \mathbf{w}$$

(Shenbang Yang et al 2021 ApJ 907 105)