

# Is PKS 0625-354 another variable TeV active galactic nucleus?

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For the H.E.S.S. Collaboration

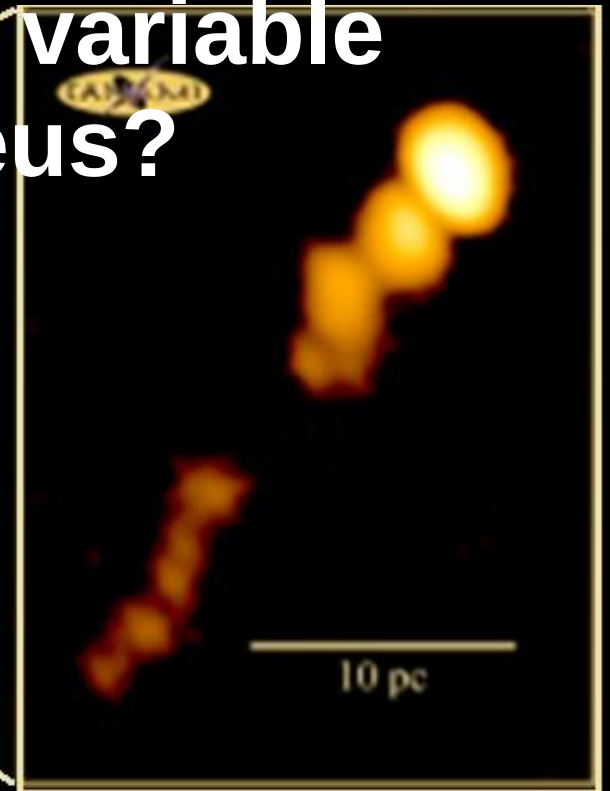
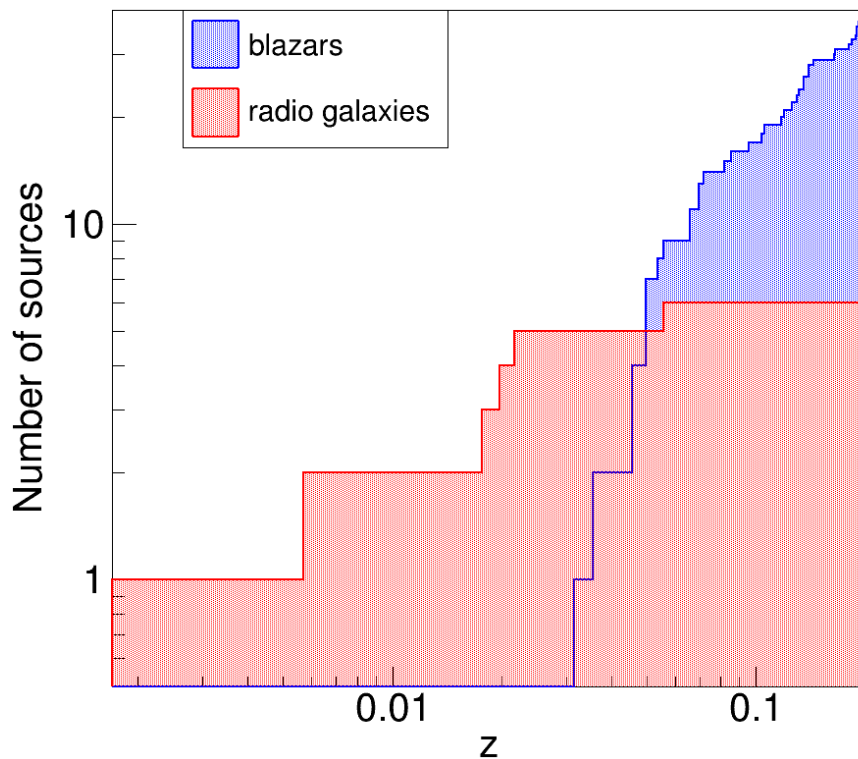


Image credit: Master thesis Jonas Trüstedt

# Gamma-ray signal of TeV blazars and non-blazars



- majority of AGN detected at  $> 100$  GeV are blazars with small viewing angle
- only  $\sim 10\%$  of gamma-ray AGN are objects with larger viewing angle resulting in a smaller Doppler boosting
- known TeV variability of non-blazar active galaxies (e.g., M 87 or NGC 1275) providing important new insights into physical processes responsible for gamma-ray production and flaring events

## PKS 0625-354 – the AGN (blazar or no-blazar)

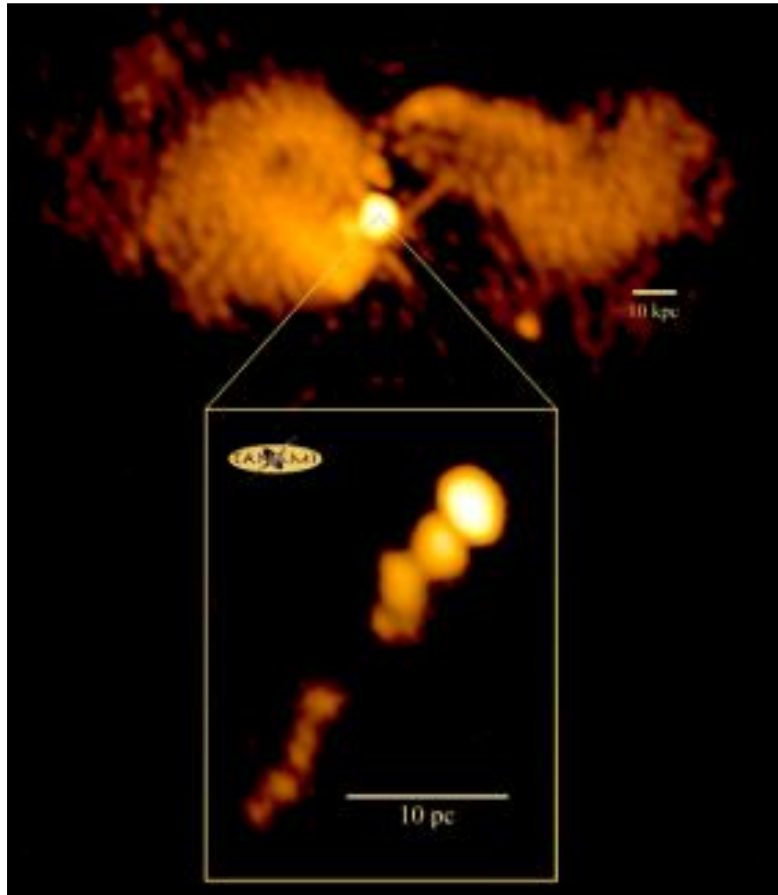


Image credit: Master thesis Jonas Trüstedt

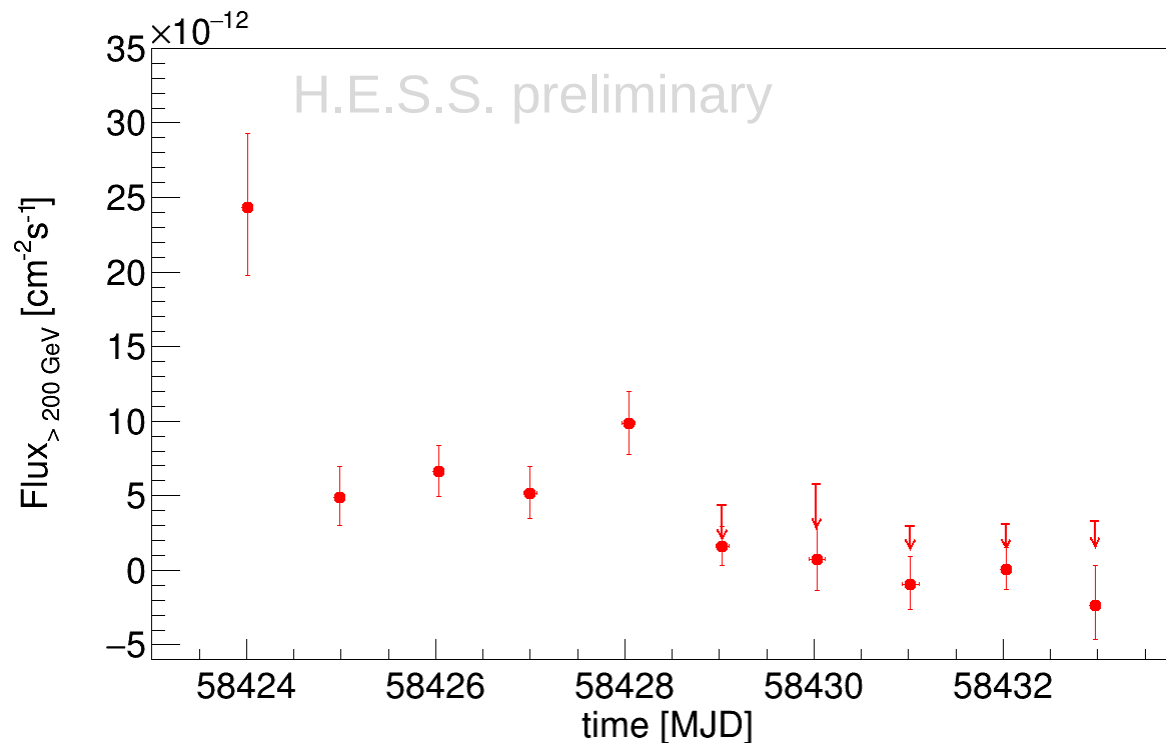
- Classification unclear:
  - LINER type
  - optical spectrum similar to BL Lac type object ([OIII] line luminosity)
  - kpc-scale image show two extended radio lobes as expected for FR I radio galaxy
  - pc-scale structured one-sided
  - detected in TeV band (H.E.S.S. Collaboration 2018)

## MWL observing campaign in 2018

- TeV observations aiming for variability search with H.E.S.S. telescopes
- Significant signal detected in first night of campaign in November 2018 with Real-Time-Analysis
- Denser H.E.S.S. observations followed together with dedicated ATOM (optical telescope on H.E.S.S. site), Swift-UVOT (optical, UV) and -XRT (X-ray) observations
- Construction of simultaneous multi-wavelength spectral energy distribution including optical/UV, X-ray, GeV and TeV information

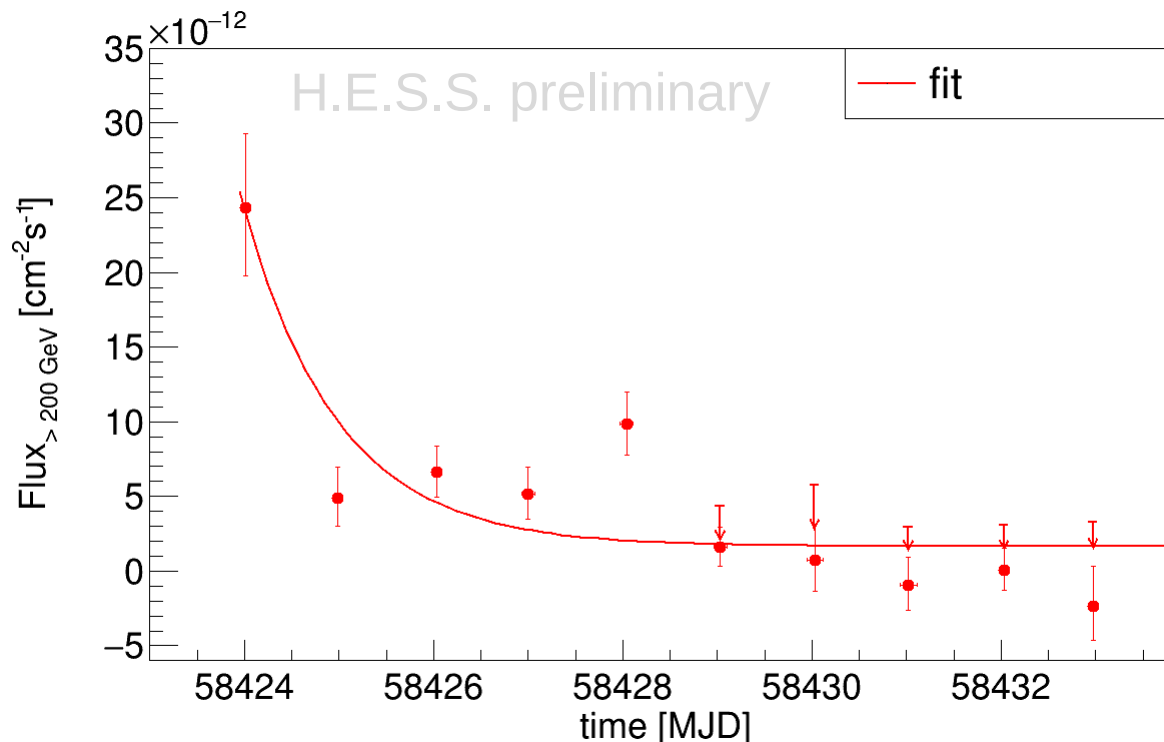
## H.E.S.S. observations

- 17.5 h of good quality data acquired within 10 between 2018-11-01 and 2018-11-10 (dates are given before sunset),  $8.7\sigma$  in total
- nightly binned light curve above 200 GeV



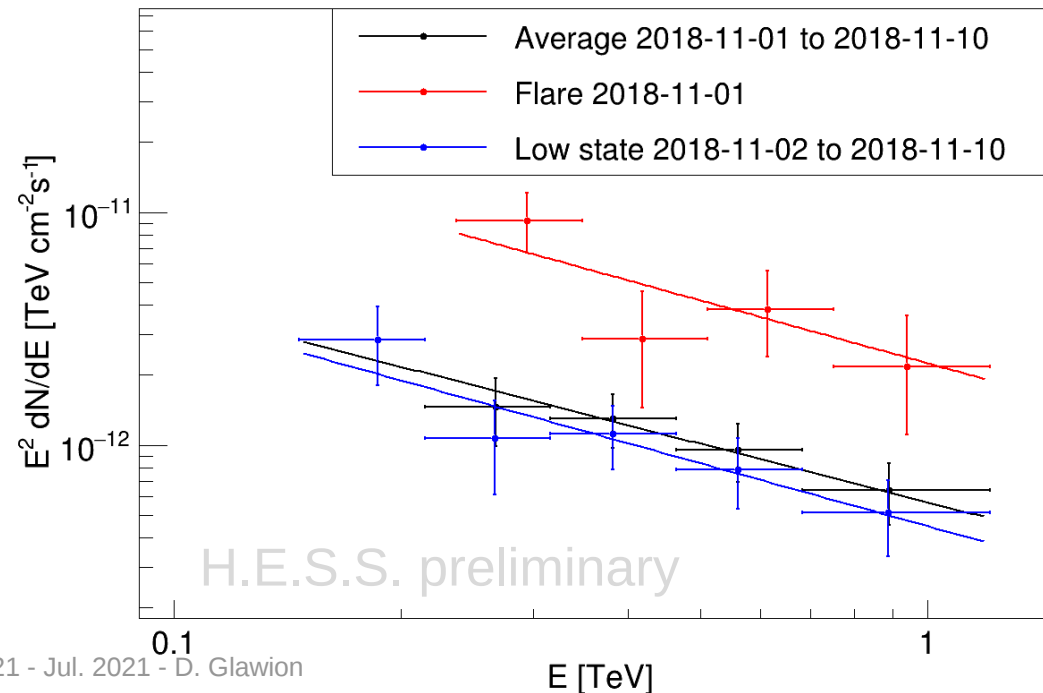
## H.E.S.S. observations

- constant fit probability of  $1 \times 10^{-8}$
- fit with function  $F = F_0 + F_1 \times 2^{-|t-t_1|/t_{\text{var}}}$  to get flux-doubling time scale (fit probability of  $2 \times 10^{-4}$ ) of  $t_{\text{var}} = (17 \pm 7) \text{ h}$



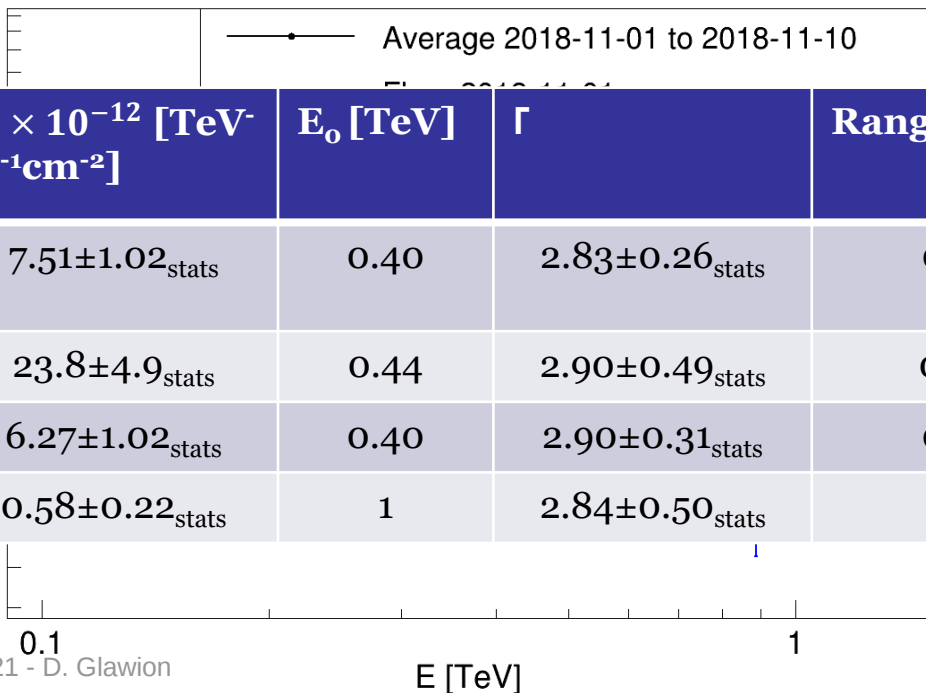
## H.E.S.S. observations

- Separate spectral analysis done for all data (average 2018) between 2018-11-01 and 2018-11-10, for the flaring night on 2018-11-01 only, and for low state between 2018-11-02 and 2018-11-10
- Power-law fit with  $\frac{dN}{dE} = f_0 \times \left(\frac{E}{E_0}\right)^{-\Gamma}$



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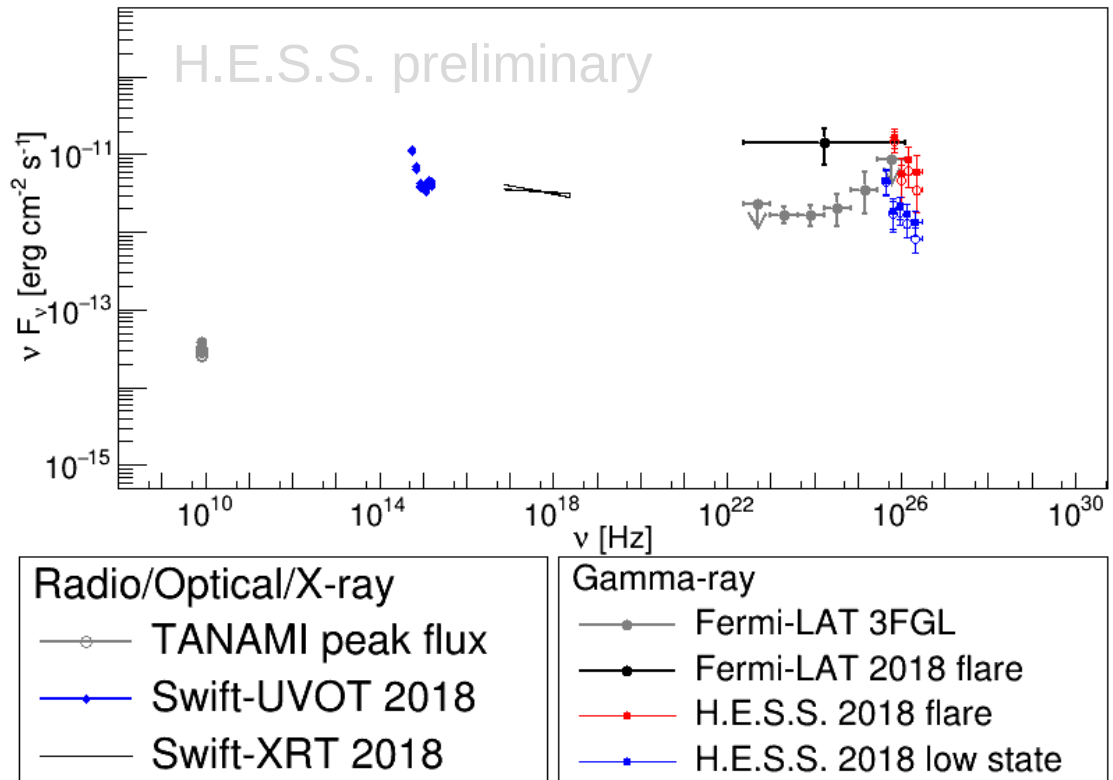


| Emission state | $f_0 \times 10^{-12} [\text{TeV}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2}]$ | $E_0 [\text{TeV}]$ | $\Gamma$                       | Range [TeV] |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Average 2018   | $7.51 \pm 1.02_{\text{stats}}$                                       | 0.40               | $2.83 \pm 0.26_{\text{stats}}$ | 0.15-1.20   |
| Flare          | $23.8 \pm 4.9_{\text{stats}}$                                        | 0.44               | $2.90 \pm 0.49_{\text{stats}}$ | 0.24-1.20   |
| Low state      | $6.27 \pm 1.02_{\text{stats}}$                                       | 0.40               | $2.90 \pm 0.31_{\text{stats}}$ | 0.15-1.20   |
| 2012           | $0.58 \pm 0.22_{\text{stats}}$                                       | 1                  | $2.84 \pm 0.50_{\text{stats}}$ | 0.2-10      |

H.E.S.S. preliminary

## Multi-wavelength observations and SED

- *Swift* (XRT, UVOT) observations organized via ToO request, three observations performed on MJD 58425, 58426, and 58427
- Simultaneous optical/UV, X-ray, GeV, and VHE SED shows continuation of the Fermi spectrum in VHE

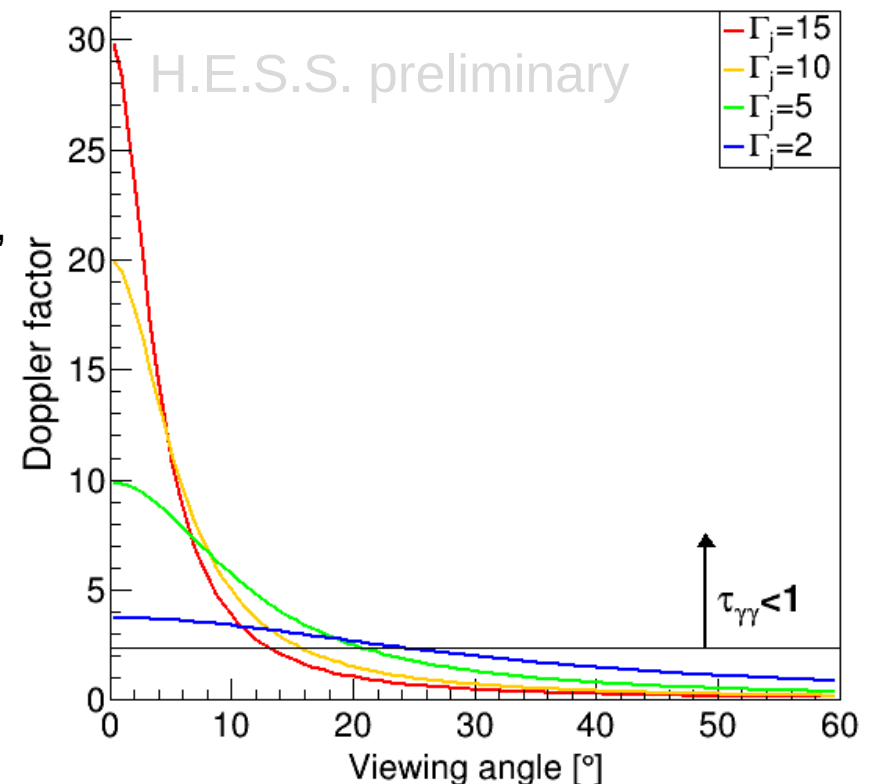


## What can we learn from variability?

- Observed variability constrains emission region ( $z=0.055$ ):
  - $R < \delta * c * t_{\text{Var}} * \frac{1}{(1+z)} = 17 \text{ h} * \delta * c * \frac{1}{(1+z)} = \delta * 1.7 * 10^{15} \text{ cm}$
  - gravitational radius of black hole  $R_G = \frac{GM_{\text{BH}}}{c^2} = 1.48 * 10^{14} \text{ cm}$  assuming Bettoni et al. 2003:  $M_{\text{BH}} = (1.55 \pm 0.66) * 10^9 M_{\text{Sun}}$
  - fine for shock-in-jet model
- How about absorption? ( $\gamma\gamma$  pair production)
  - used Eq. 9 in Abdo et al. 2011, Eq. 2 in Ahnen et al. 2018
  - $\tau_{\gamma\gamma} = 1$  if  $\delta \approx 2.4$  for 1 TeV photon

## What can we learn from variability -> Viewing angle

- Doppler factor as a function of viewing angle for different Lorentz factors
- Upper limit on viewing angle  $\theta < 24^\circ$  for  $\tau_{\gamma\gamma} < 1$
- compare  $\theta < 53^\circ$  for viewing angle based on jet-to-counterjet ratio of parsec-scale radio jet [Angioni et al., 2019]
- Viewing angle important parameter for SED modelling (work in progress)



# Thanks and stay healthy



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