

# **GeV/TeV** γ-ray Spectrum of Blazars

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## γ-ray Blazars: Extreme Particle Accelerations



### Why Spectral Curvature? - Particle Acceleration and Cooling

- Probe underlying electron population and acceleration/cooling
- GeV-TeV spectra alone are useful! Do not require full multiwavelength spectrum
- Spectral shape differs for different flavors of Compton scattering
  - Thomson or Klein-Nishina regime?
  - What acceleration and cooling mechanisms?



### Why Spectral Curvature? - Particle Acceleration and Cooling

- Interplay of acceleration and cooling
  - $\rightarrow$  parent particle spectrum with modified/stretched exponential cutoff
- For Synchrotron Self-Compton model, easily related to gamma-ray spectrum



### Why Spectral Curvature? - for Spectral Hardening/Upturns

- Single vs multiple spectral components? Hadronic? e.g. CTA Consortium 2017
- Internal absorption in the emission region? e.g., Aharonian+ 2008
- Exotic physics (Lorentz invariance violation; LIV)



### Effects from Propagation – Interactions with Extragalactic Background Light (EBL)



### Effects from Propagation – Exotic physics and effects of intergalactic magnetic field

- Is there exotic physics at work? (Lorentz invariance violation, axion-like particles) *e.g., Buehler+ 2020*
- How does the intergalactic magnetic field alter the gamma-ray spectrum? *e.g., Taylor*+ 2011



### **The Instruments**







### **The Sources**

- 17 high-frequency-peaked blazars strongly detected by VERITAS
- Selected 4 brightest sources with known redshift for this work



Image from TeVCat: <u>http://tevcat2.uchicago.edu</u>

# **The Analysis**

#### Time-averaged joint spectra

- Pro: statistical power
- Con: averaging together flux states
- EBL correction (*Dominguez+ 2011*)
- Fit joint spectra
  - Stretched exponential cutoff
  - Log parabola

#### **Light curves**

- Nightly VERITAS, monthly Fermi-LAT
- Bayesian block analysis with 3σ change points
- Identify intervals without significant variability in either band → joint blocks

#### Time-resolved joint spectra

• In each joint block



## **Preliminary Time-Averaged Spectra**

- Sub-exponential cutoffs visible for all sources
- No significant preference for log parabola versus stretched exponential for 1ES 1011+496, 1ES 1218+304, 1ES 2344+514



### **Preliminary Time-Averaged Spectrum**

- Sharpest cutoff in 1ES 1959+650
- Stretched exponential cutoff model favored
- $\beta \gamma \sim 0.44 \rightarrow \beta e \sim 3.1$  for Synchrotron Self-Compton



## **Light Curves and Bayesian Blocks**



## **Defining Time Intervals of Constant Flux**



### **Time-Binned Spectral Fits** - 1ES1011+496

- Statistically limited for 1ES 1011+496
- Unable to constrain cutoff
- Many sources and blocks still to look at



## **Summary & Outlook**

- Gamma-ray spectral curvature →
  - Particle population, emitting environment,  $\gamma$ -ray propagation
- To constrain spectral curvature:
  - Joint GeV/TeV data sets
  - Addressing variability  $\rightarrow$  joint Bayesian Blocks
- More data being analyzed: 17 TeV blazars
- Spectral variability for the population
  - "Harder-when-brighter" trends
  - Exceptionally hard spectral indices
- CTA will provide better characterization of TeV spectra of blazars