





VHE emission at the cosmic gamma-ray horizon: Detection of quasar OP313 at redshift z=0.997 with LST-1

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Outline



- LST-1 overview
- Quasar OP 313
- Fermi-LAT monitoring
- LST-1 observations
- Very high energy (VHE) gamma-ray detection by LST-1
- Summary and outlook







Large-Sized Telescope prototype of the future CTAO

- Operating in single-telescope mode for several years
- Lowest energy threshold among current Cherenkov telescopes \simeq 30 GeV (*ApJ* 956 80)
- Key for distant extragalactic sources, whose VHE gamma-ray emission is strongly attenuated due to extragalactic background light (EBL) → soft spectra
- Push the border of visible gamma-ray universe $z \gtrsim 1$ from ground-based telescopes



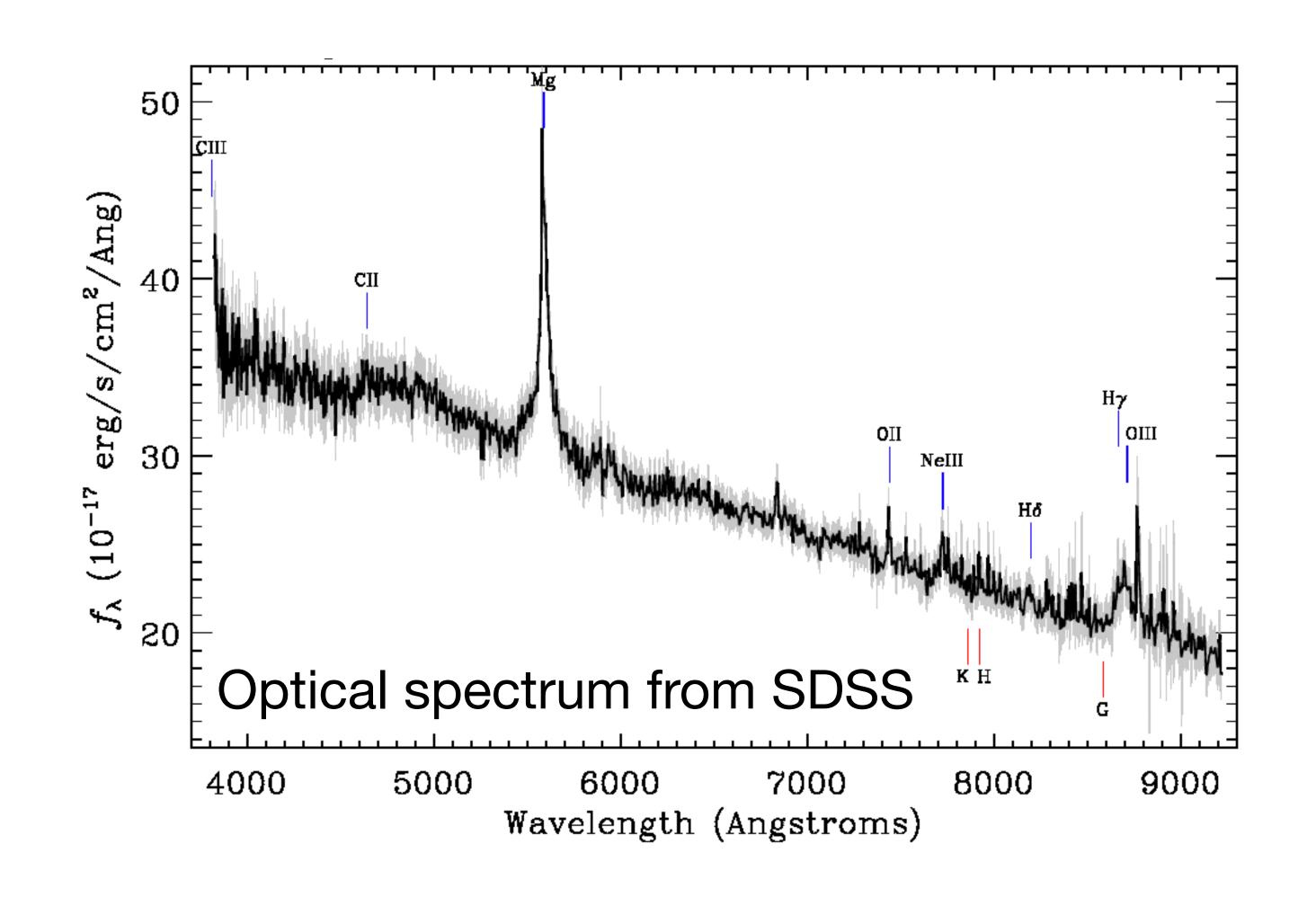
Credit: Tomohiro Inada



Quasar OP 313



- Flat-spectrum radio quasar (FSRQ)
- Not detected at VHE before
- Only 9 VHE FSRQs were known
- z = 0.9973 (Schneider et al., 2010)
- Strong attenuation at VHE (>100 GeV) due to EBL
- Possible internal absorption of its gamma-ray emission







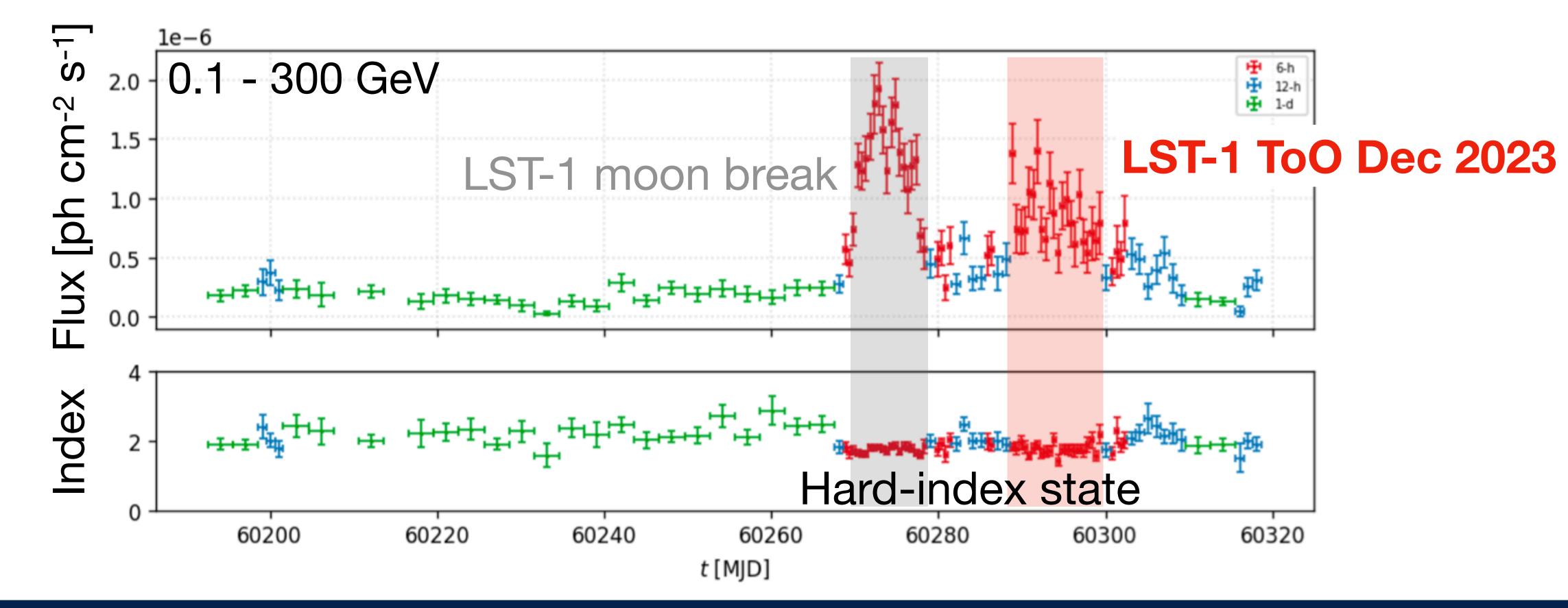


Fermi-LAT monitoring

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Flaring episodes since November 2023 (LST-1 moon break)

LST-1 ToO observations started on December 9th, 2023







LST-1 ToO observations

Triggered by the high-flux state in Fermi-LAT (FlaapLUC)

Dates	Zenith angles	Effective time
9th to 18th, Dec 2023	> 30 deg	14.6 h
9th to 21st, Jan 2024	< 30 deg	4.5 h

- Energy threshold \simeq 40 GeV (from MC weighted with an OP313-like spectrum, 30-50 deg zenith angle)
- Data analysis with Istchain + Gammapy







- Detected with > 5 σ (Li&Ma) after stacking data up to Dec 14th, 2023 (about 6 hours of data)
- ATel issued by LST-1 (#16381): 10th FSRQ detected in VHE gamma rays

First detection of VHE gamma-ray emission from FSRQ OP 313 with LST-1

ATel #16381; Juan Cortina (CIEMAT) for the CTAO LST collaboration on 15 Dec 2023; 14:31 UT

Credential Certification: Juan Cortina (Juan.Cortina@ciemat.es)

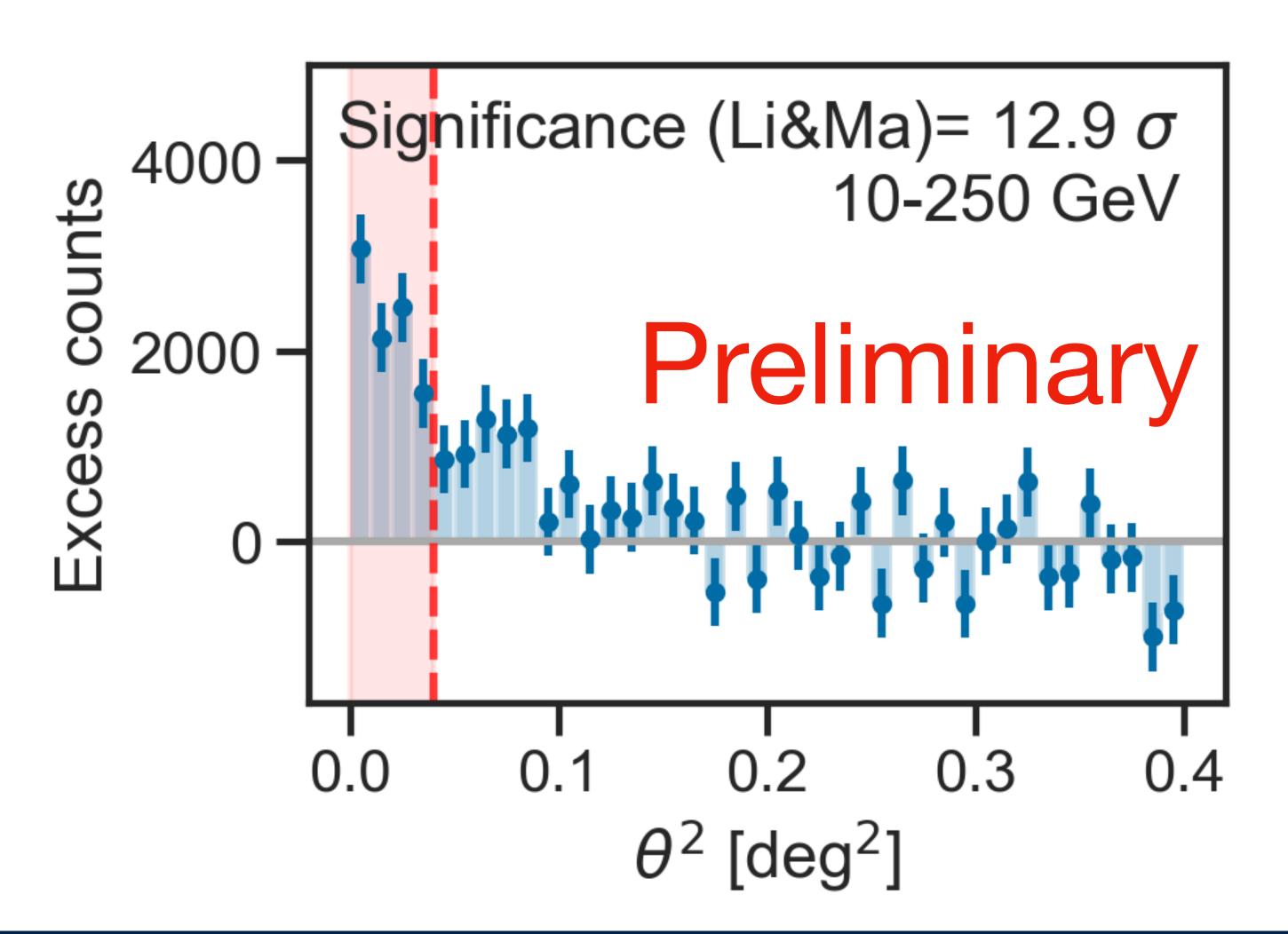
Subjects: Gamma Ray, >GeV, TeV, VHE, Request for Observations, AGN, Blazar,

Quasar



VHE detection of OP 313 by LST-1





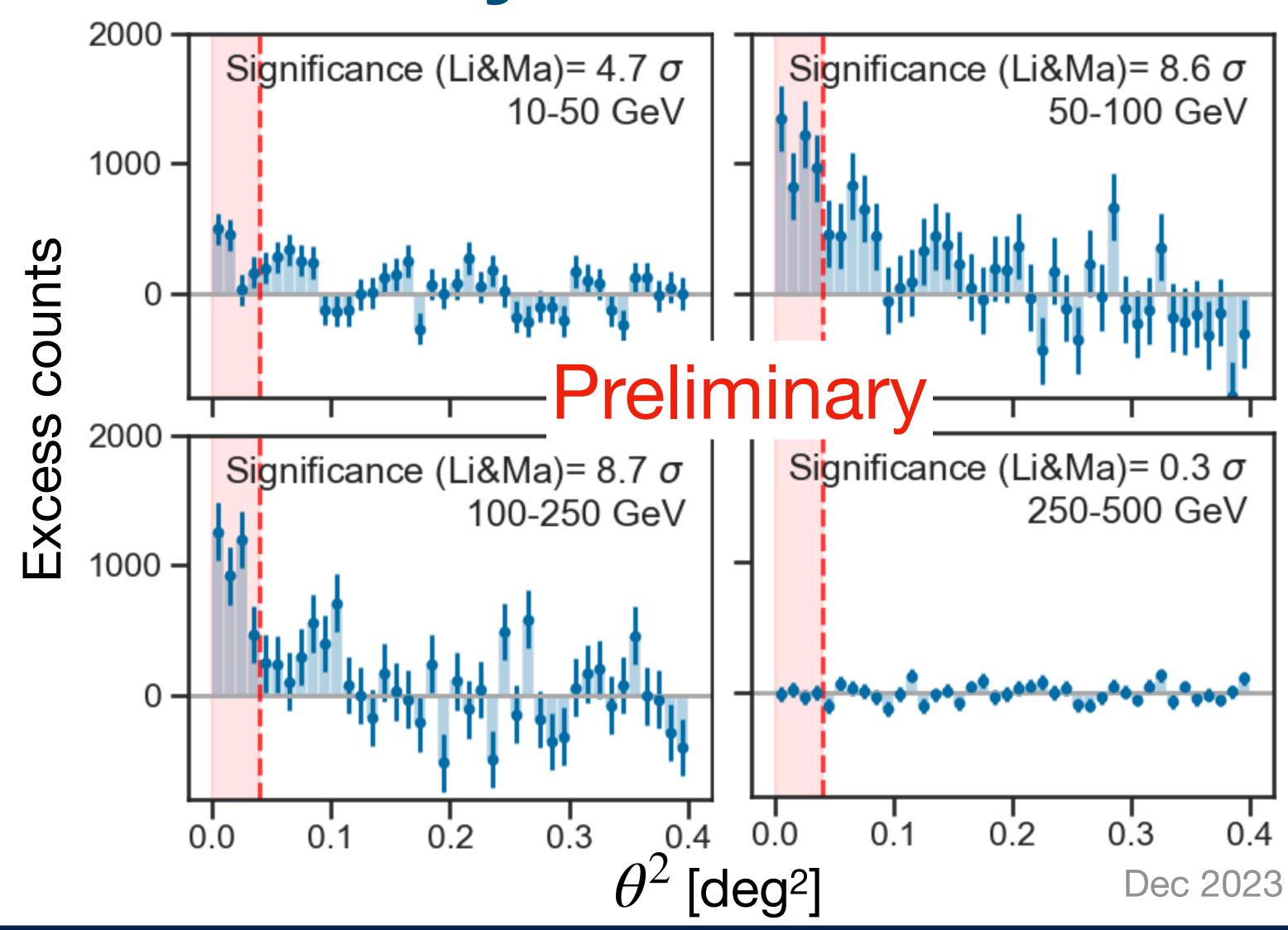
- Staking all December 2023 data (14.6 h), significance (Li&Ma) \simeq 13 σ below 250 GeV
- No detection at higher energies
- No significant detection in January 2024



cherenkov telescope array

VHE detection of OP 313 by LST-1

- Calculated the gamma-ray excess in different energy bins
- VHE gamma-ray excess detected below ~250 GeV
- Average VHE flux
 (>100 GeV) of ~0.28
 C.U. in December
 2023





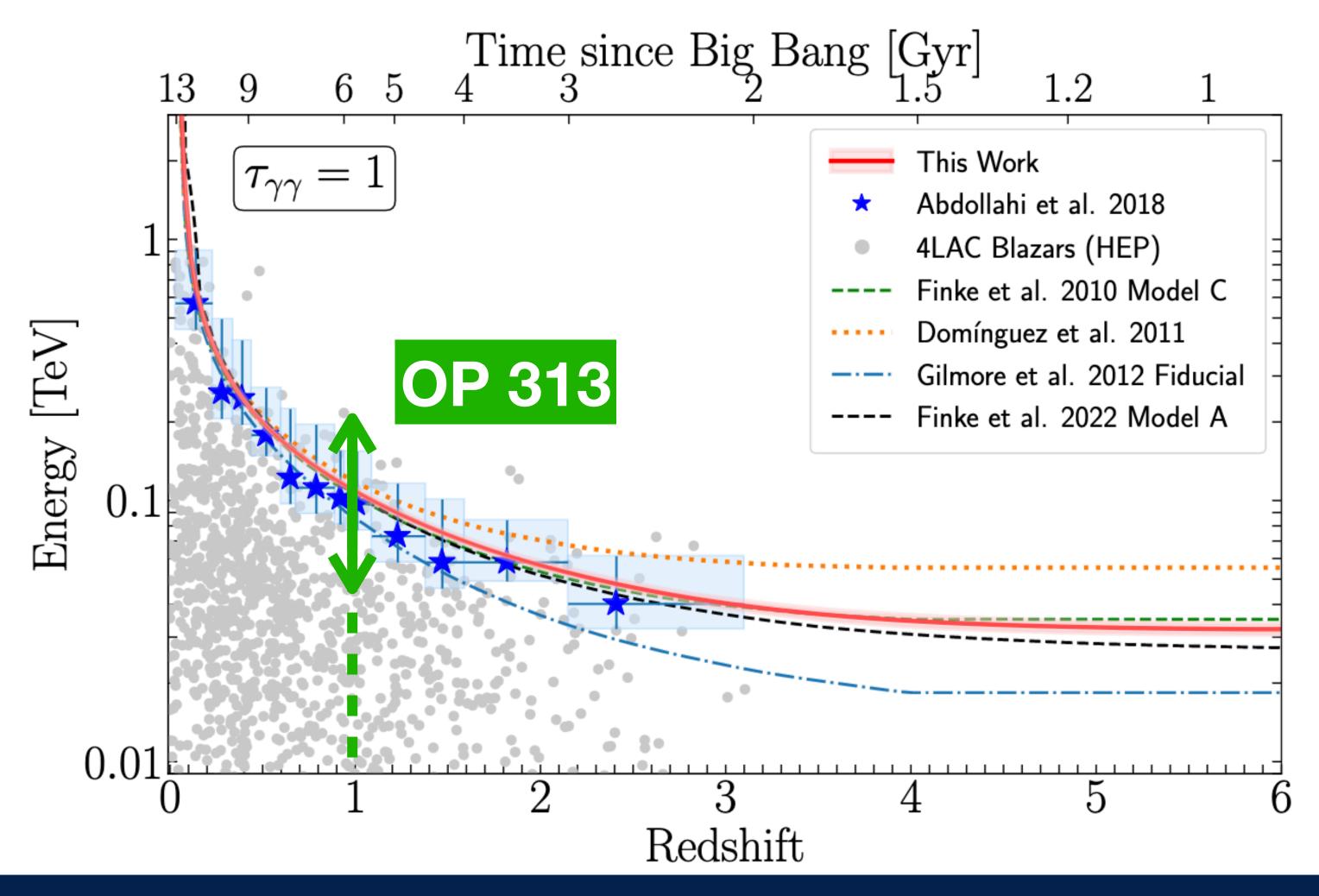


cherenkov telescope array

Cosmic gamma-ray horizon

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VHE gamma-ray emission from the cosmic gamma-ray horizon



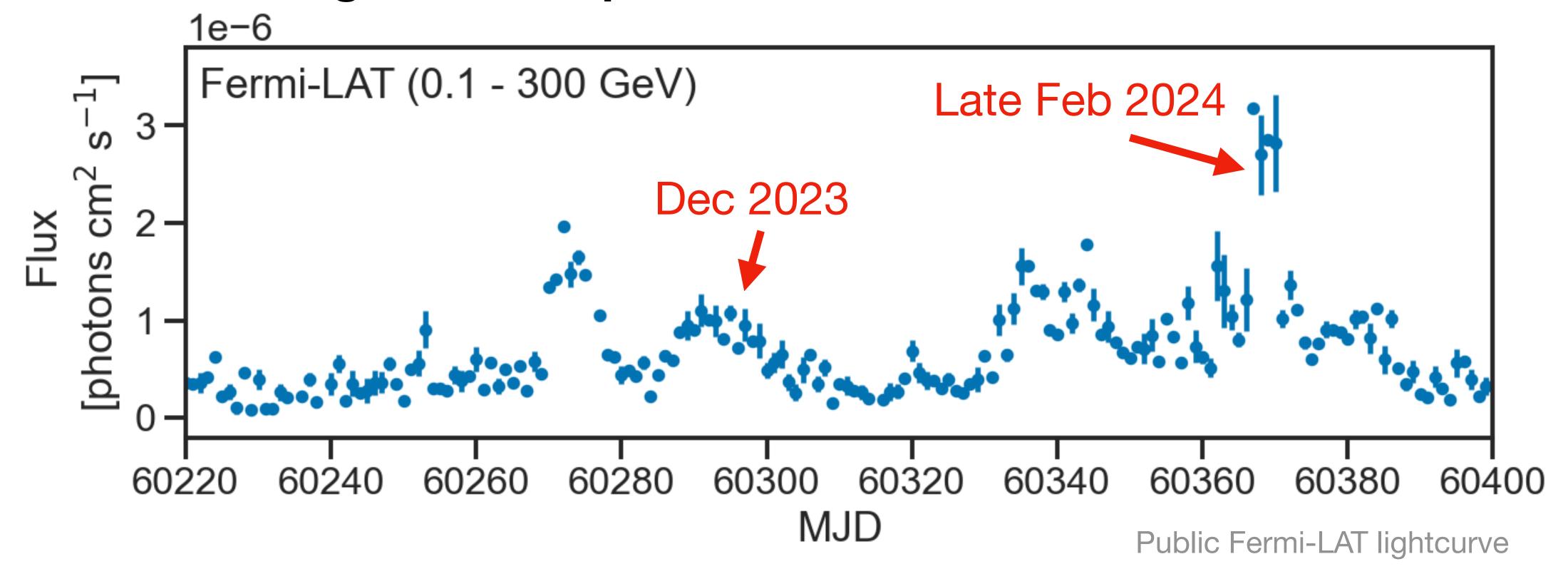
Dominguez et al., 2024





Ongoing work

- Keep monitoring OP 313 with LST-1 based on the flux state in Fermi-LAT
- Multiwavelength follow-up observations







Ongoing work



- Keep monitoring OP 313 with LST-1 based on the flux state in Fermi-LAT
- Multiwavelength follow-up observations
- Gamma-ray spectral energy distribution (SED): joint fit of simultaneous LST-1 and Fermi-LAT data
 - Constraint EBL models at redshift z ~ 1
 - Intrinsic cut-off in the spectrum?

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Broadband SED modeling



Summary and outlook



- High-flux state in the Fermi-LAT band triggered LST-1 ToO observations
- First detection of VHE gamma-ray emission from quasar OP 313
 - 10th FSRQ detected at VHE
 - First discovery of LST-1 (ATel #16381)
 - Furthest VHE blazar ever detected (z = 0.997) and the second-most distant VHE source
- Spectral energy distribution modeling ongoing
- Excellent source to probe EBL models at z ~ 1



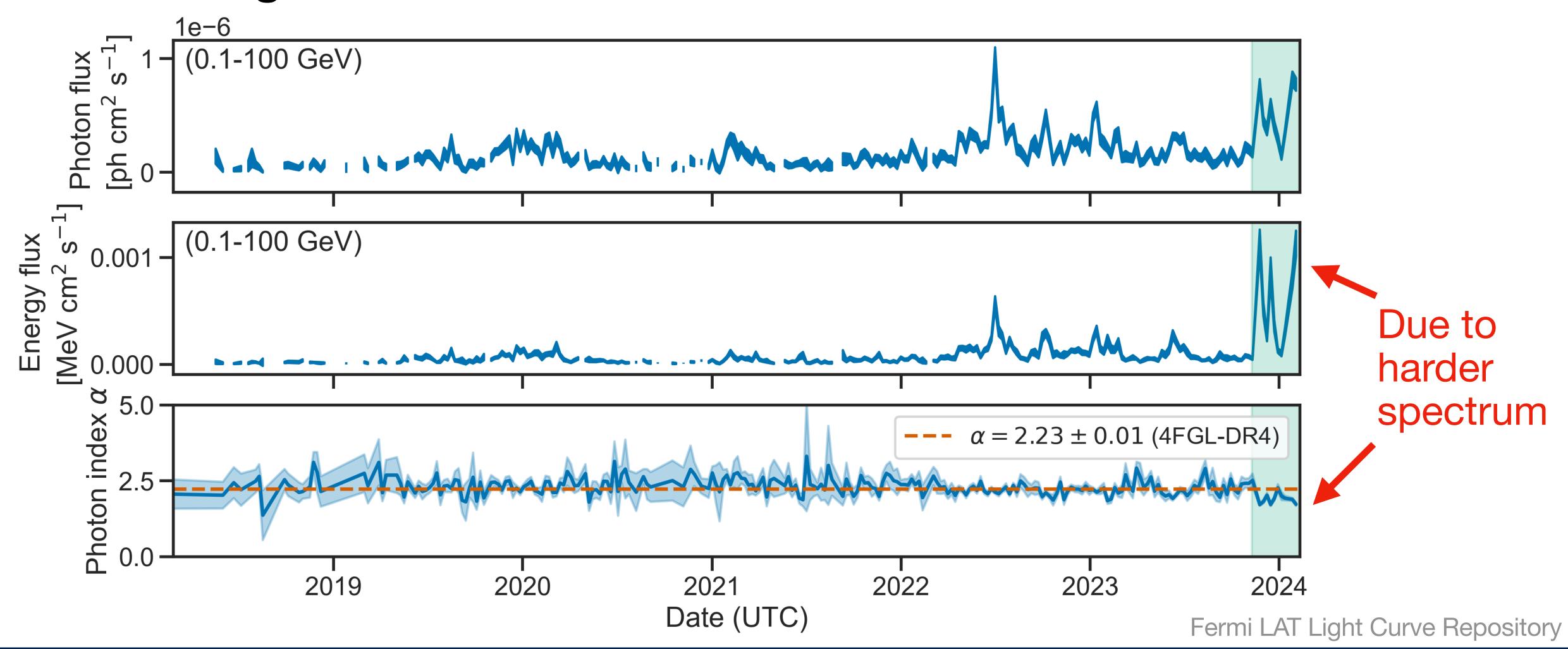
Backup

cherenkov telescope array

Fermi-LAT monitoring

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Most energetic flare to date



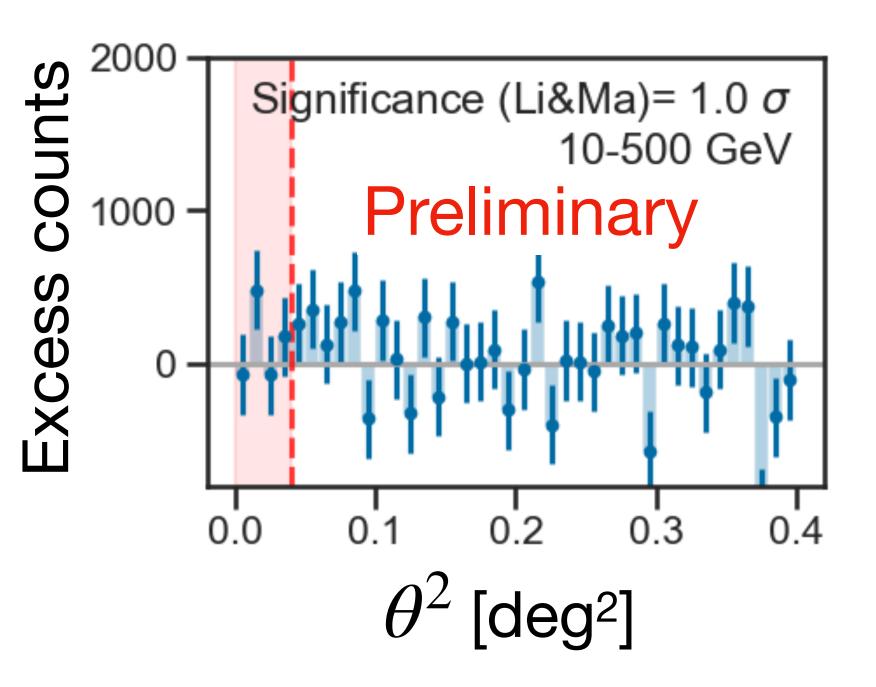


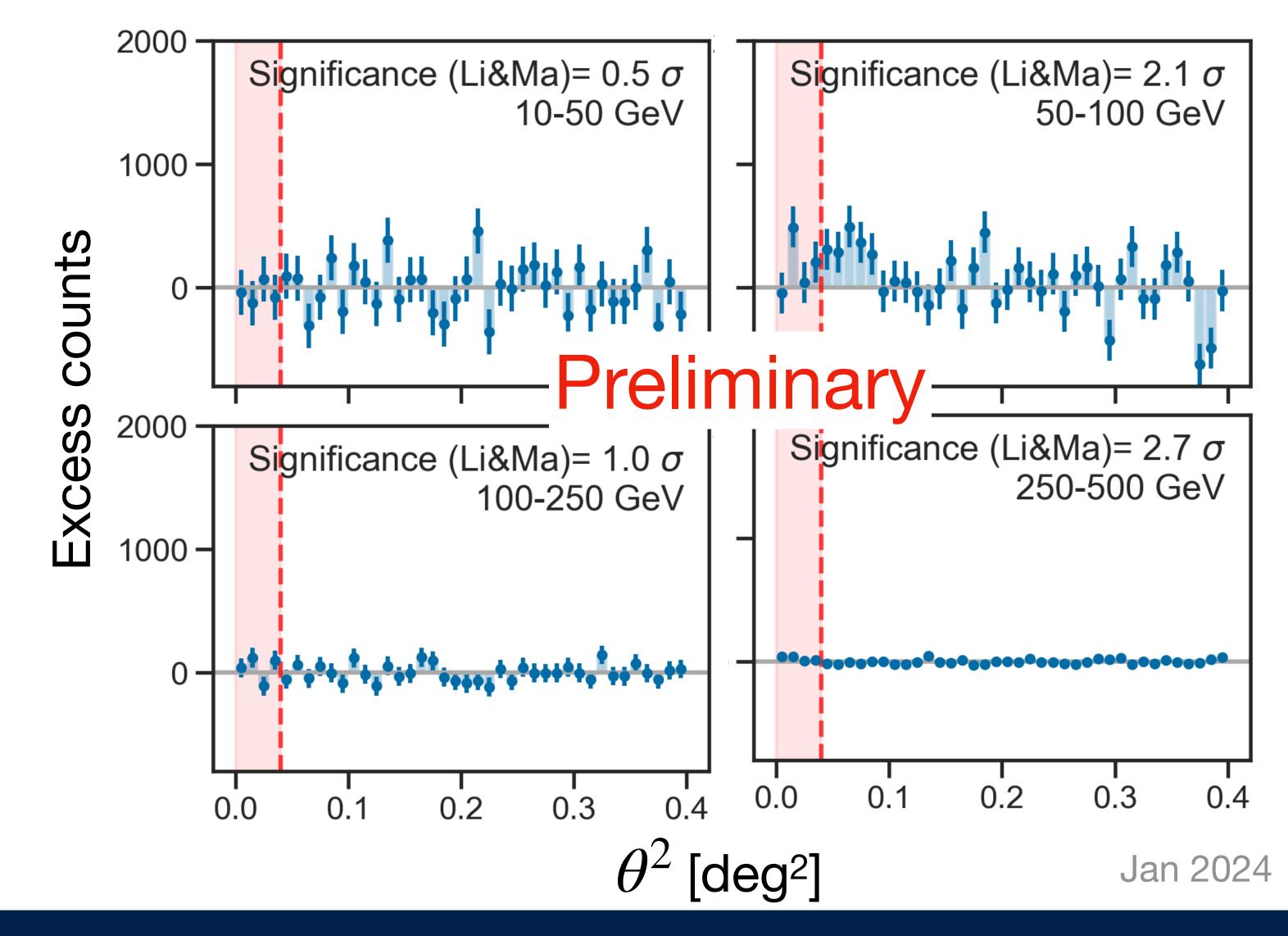


cherenkov telescope

VHE detection of OP 313 by LST-1

No significant detection in January 2024











Fermi-LAT recent monitoring

Late Feb 2024

