



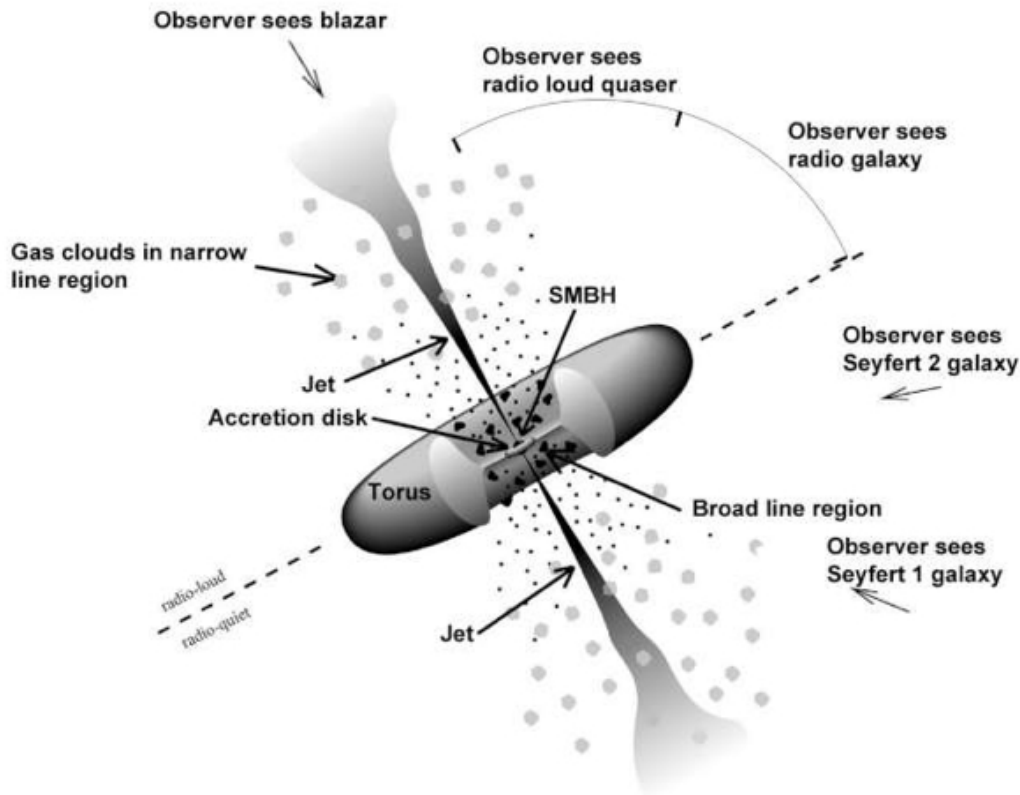
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Active Galactic Nuclei variability studies with the Cherenkov Telescope Array Observatory

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For the CTAO Consortium

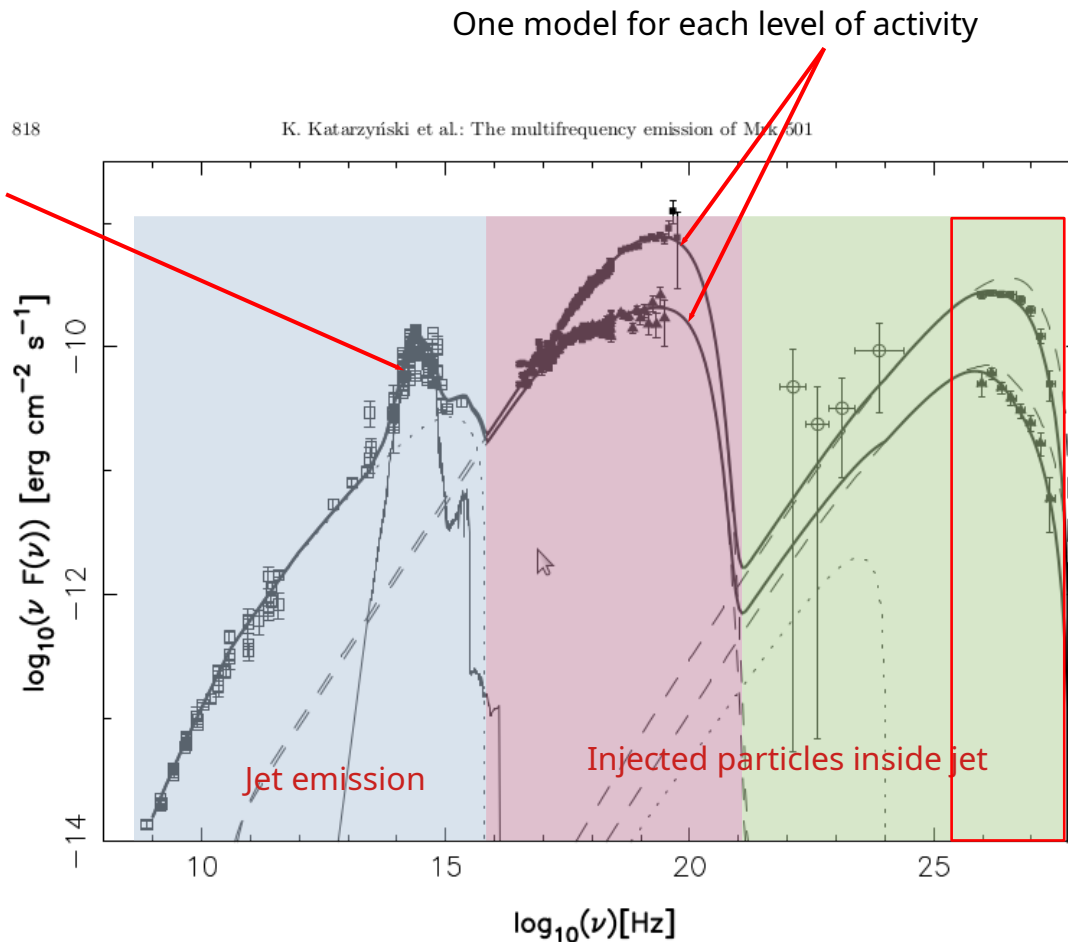
Introduction : Active Galactic Nucleus (AGN)



Credit : NASA, Fermi

- Blazar = AGN with jet direction close to line of sight
- High energy gamma rays (and cosmic rays) factories
- Emission is varying on different time scale :
 - Minutes for AGN flares
 - Years for long term behavior
- Both scales gives information about :
 - Acceleration processes
 - Population of accelerated particles
 - Hadrons or leptons ?
 - Accretion regime
 - Black hole surroundings and properties

Introduction : AGN – Spectral emission



Credit : Katarzynski et al. A&A, 2001

- **Left** : Synchrotron emission of injected particles
- **Right** : Inverse Compton (IC) of particles on photons or hadronic emission
- **Red box** : energy band of Cherenkov telescope observations

Introduction : AGN - Physical processes -

Focus on VHE component

- Hadronic processes :
 - Synchrotron emission of accelerated protons + other processes (muon synchrotron emission, pion decay)
- Inverse Compton emission : can be scatter of various radiation fields
 - Synchrotron emission (SSC)
 - External IC :
 - Galaxy host
 - Accretion disk
 - Black hole dust torus
- Extra Galactic Background (EBL) absorption :
 - The VHE part of the emission is absorbed by the EBL through gamma-gamma interaction, the EBL is produced by all the galaxies in the Universe

I – AGN variability study with CTA

- A tool has been developed, based on Gammapy, to simulate and reconstruct AGN observations with CTA : **CtaAgnVar**
- Goals :
 - Simulations of gamma-like event from CTA IRFs + spectral time dependent AGN modeling
 - Reconstruction of the source properties
 - Lightcurves, spectra, variability tests, ...
 - Can be used both for simulations and real data !

I – CtaAgnVar workflow



Inputs :

models

Phenomenological models :

- time dependent SED
- one file per time step
- dN/dE or nufnu

Semi-analytic models :

- name of the analytic model (Gammapy one or wrapper)
- time dependent parameters

Analytic models for static sources:

- name of the analytic model (Gammapy one or wrapper)
- parameters

Parameters file (.json):

- sets general parameters
- fitting models

→ see next slide !

Simulations :

Realistic observations sequence:

- compute runs if source is visible
- dynamic selection of CTA IRFS for each time bin

Injected models computation :

- set one spectral model by time bin from interpolation in time of injected

Observation setup:

- from parameters file
- set pointing, offset, ON/OFF regions, etc
- initialize dataset collection with Gammapy

→run simulations of gamma like event !

Fit :

Fitting model :

- set the fitted model from parameter file
- compute the fit for each observation
- computation of likelihood profile
- fit results are saved

→ run fit !

Outputs :

Analysis :

Stack simulations :

- multiple realization of the same LC simulation
- can sum likelihood and minimize

Flux computation :

- Whole energy band : best fit model (goodness of fit estimator developed)
- specific energy band : PL fit (gives flux and index)

Visualization :

- multiple plots (LC parameters, flux, significance)
- hardness ratio computation and hysteresis quantification

Non constant time bins :

- merge some analysis with different time bins to artificially simulate time dependent time bins

Results in an Astropy table with for each time step :

- best fit parameters

- flux

- significance

I - CtaAgnVar workflow



Inputs :

models

Phenomenological models :

- time dependent SED
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- set gamma parameters
- fitting models

→ see next slide !

Simulations :

Realistic observations sequences :

- compute runs if source is visible
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time

→run simulations of gamma like event !

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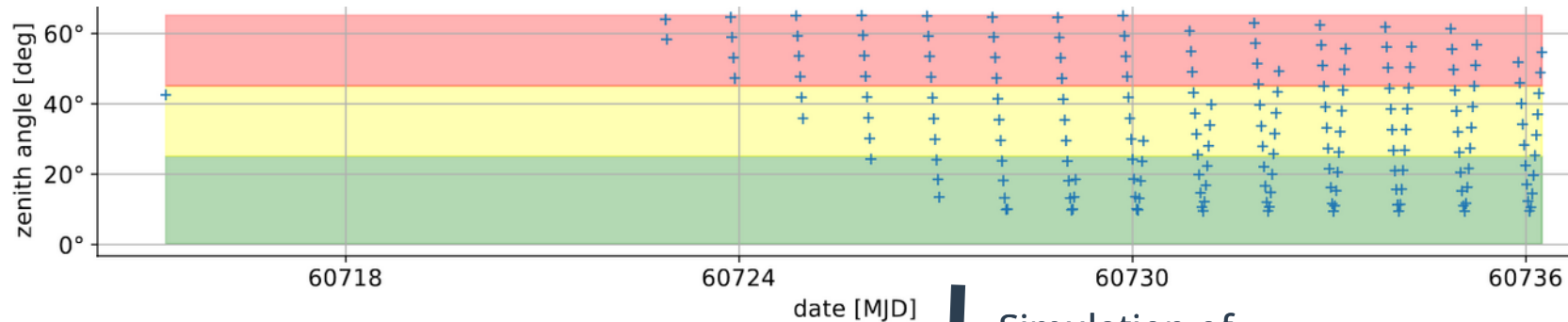
Results in an Astropy table with for each time step :

- best fit parameters

- flux

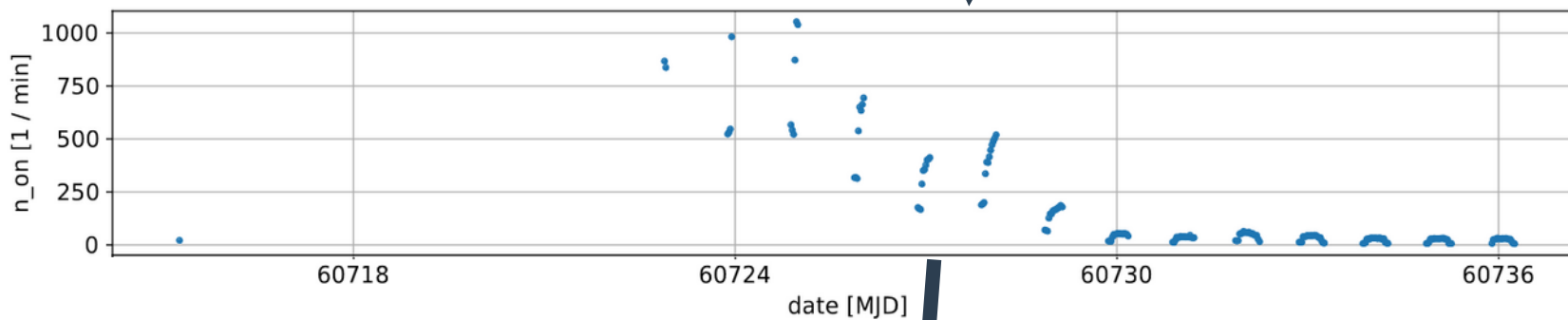
- significance

I - CtaAgnVar workflow



Visibility computation + tracking
→ Dynamical IRF selection

Simulation of gamma like events



- fit a spectral model for each time bins
→ goodness of fit estimator
- reconstruction of the flux lightcurve
→ adaptable time bin → based on significance detection

I – CtaAgnVar : Goodness of fit estimator



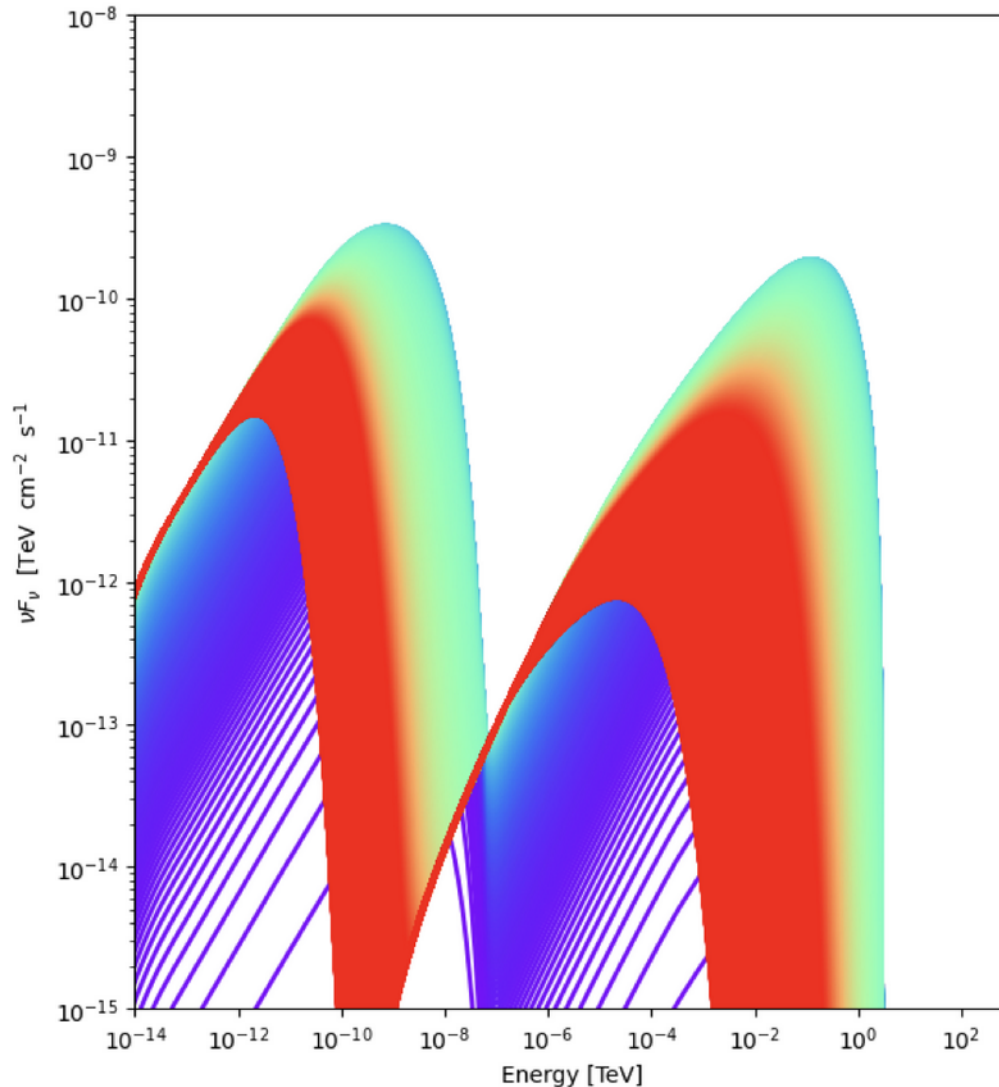
- Fit an analytical model on data (PL, PL with exp. cutoff, EBL absorbed, etc...)
- Use a Test Statistic (TS) to infer the best spectral model for each time bins
- Details about definition in backup slides

II – AGN flares simulations – Mrk 421



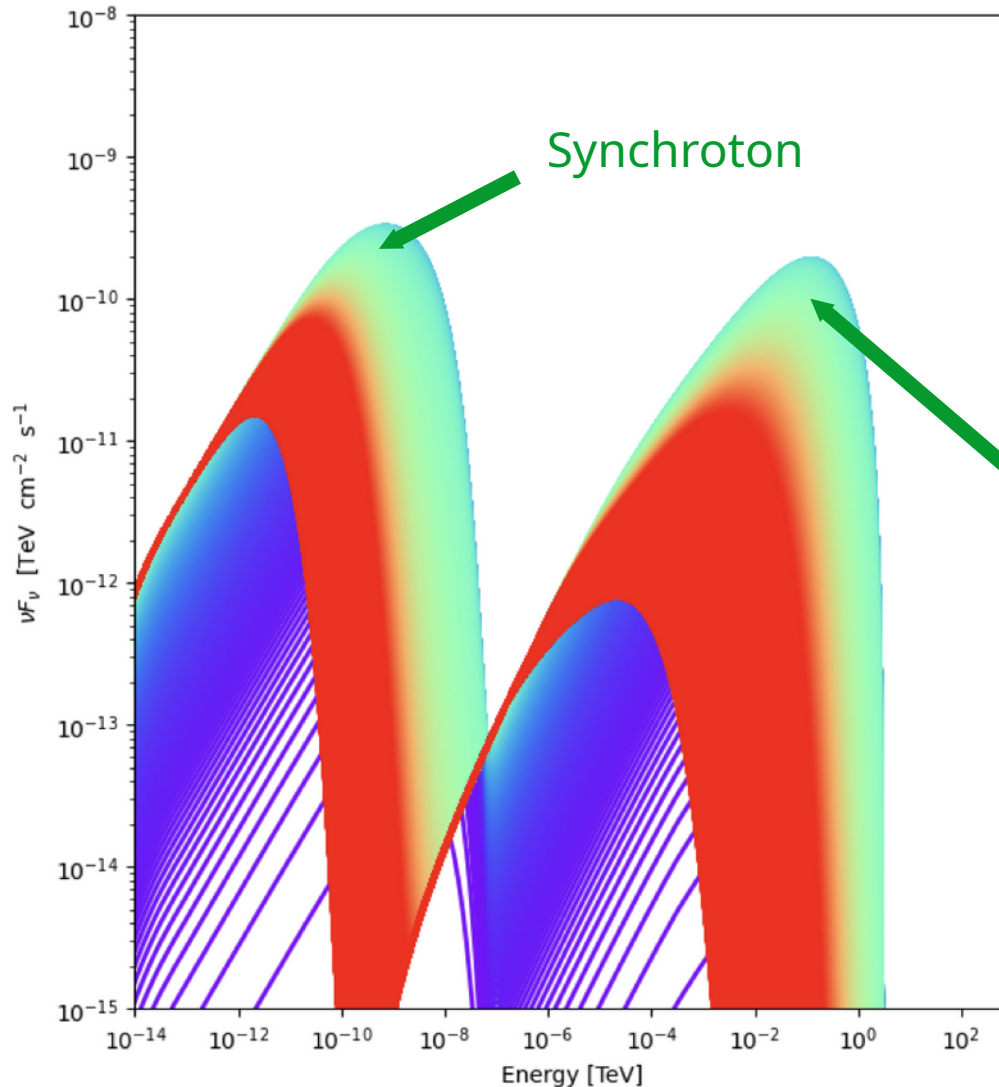
- **To illustrate the possibility :**
 - Mrk 421 simulations based on model from Finke et al. ApJ 2008, built from 2001 flare
 - SSC model
 - 20h flare → one night
- **Workflow :**
 - Perform the simulation of the flare observed
 - Fit a power law EBL absorbed model (+curvature or cutoff if statistically preferred)
 - Reconstruct spectrum + lightcurve in some energy bands
 - hardness ratio computation
- **Question to answer : To what extent is it possible to reconstruct flare properties with CTA and are they in agreement with the injected properties ?**

II – Mrk 421 flare simulations - Injection



Injected SEDs, the color shows the time evolution, from red to purple

II – Mrk 421 flare simulations - Injection



Injected SEDs, the color shows the time evolution, from red to purple

Synchrotron self Compton

II - Mrk 421 flare simulations - Light curve reconstruction

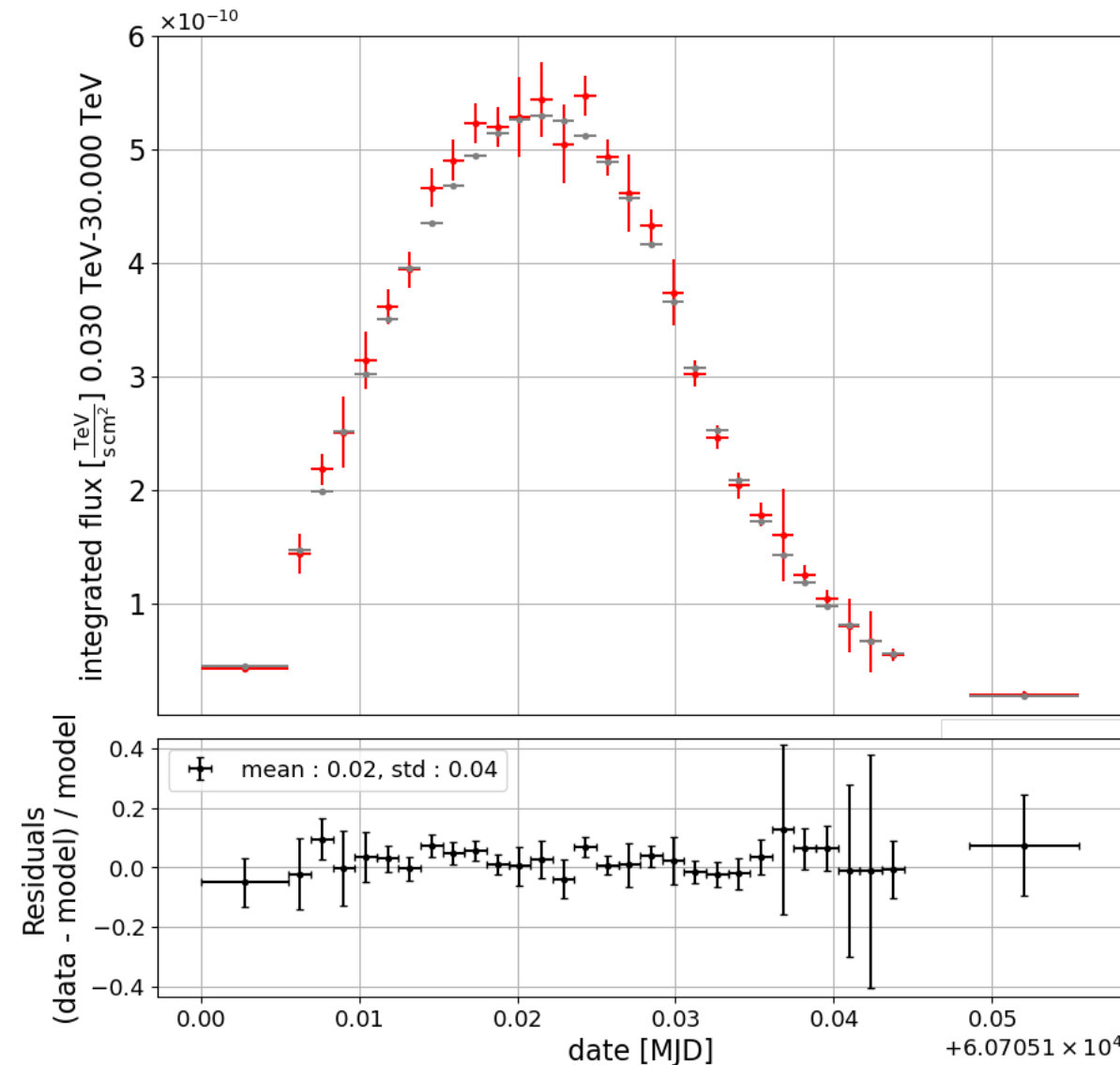


Reconstructed flux between 30 GeV - 30 TeV

- Flux is reconstructed with a PL fit EBL absorbed, we can make this model more complex by adding cutoff and curvature

Grey points : injection

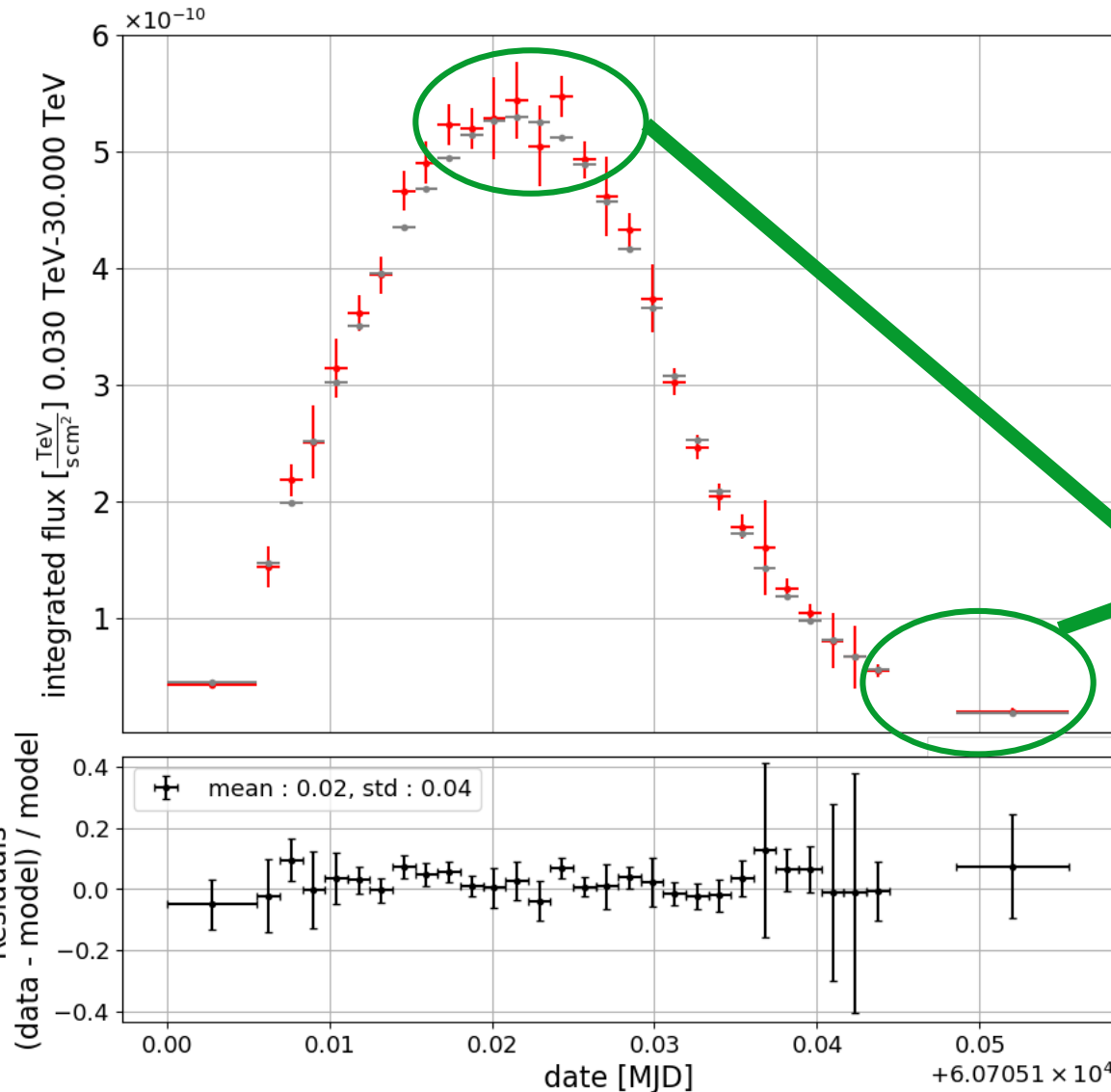
Red points : reconstructed flux



II - Mrk 421 flare simulations - Light curve reconstruction



Reconstructed flux between 30 GeV - 30 TeV

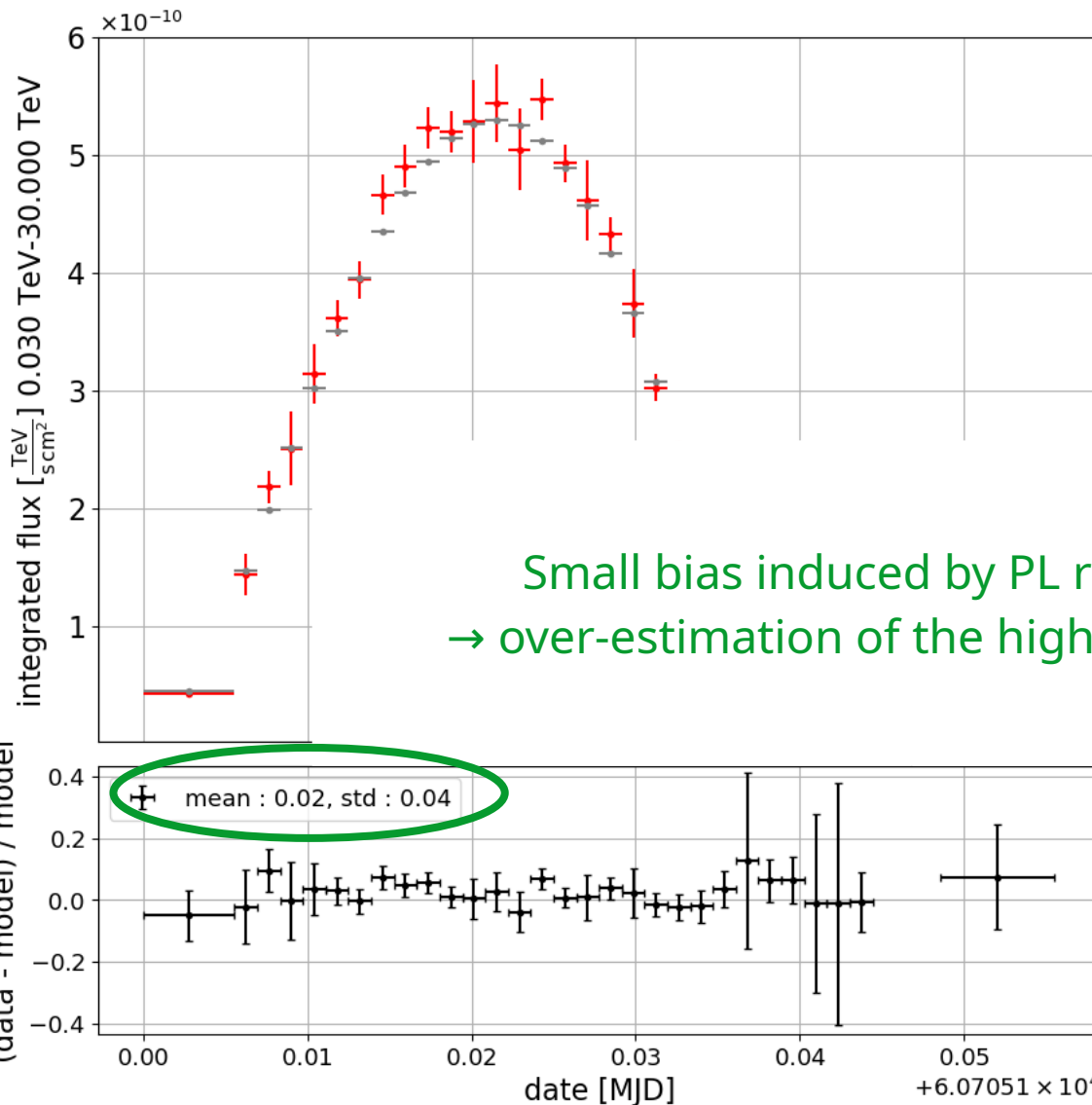


- Flux is reconstructed with a PL fit EBL absorbed, which can be complicated by adding cutoff and curvature
- **Non constant time bins :**
 - Time bins larger at the LC tails where the signal is lower
 - Bins size : from 2 to 20 min

II - Mrk 421 flare simulations - Light curve reconstruction



Reconstructed flux between 30 GeV - 30 TeV



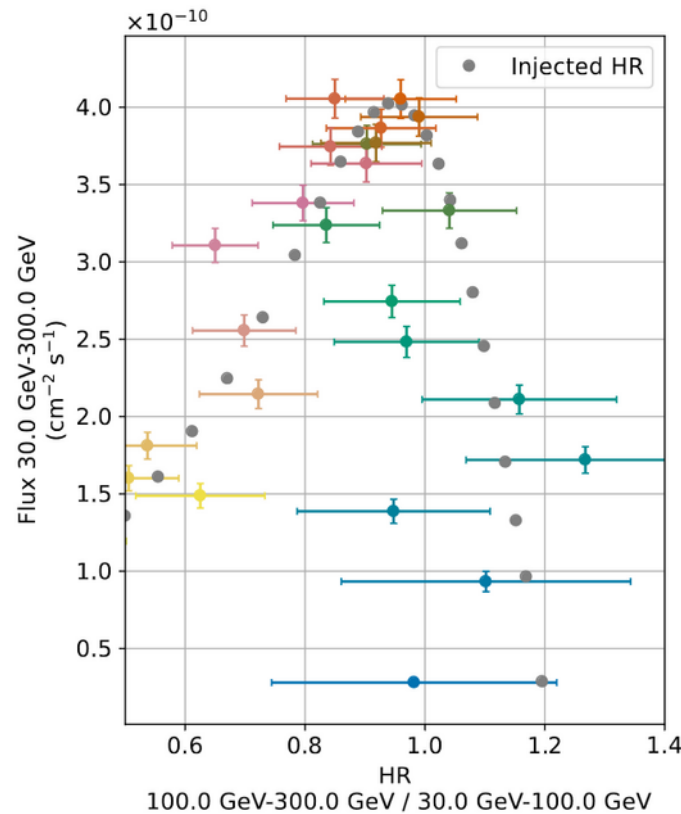
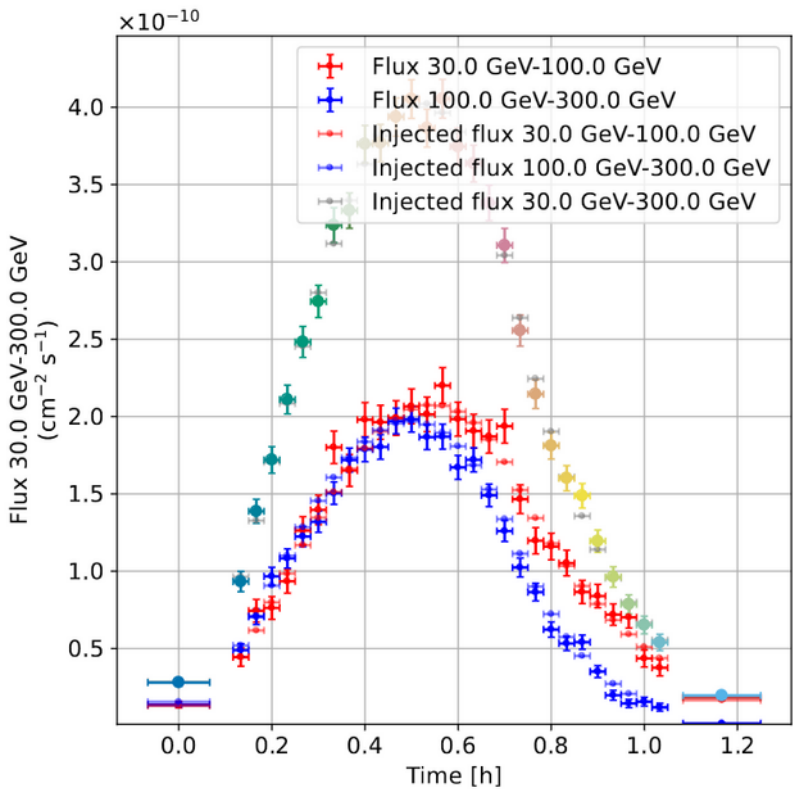
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larger at the

LC tails where the signal is lower

- Bins size : from 2 to 20 min

II – Mrk 421 flare simulations – Hardness ratio



- Flux is reconstructed with a PL fit
- Hysteresis is predicted in injected model
- Can see the hysteresis
- HR detection with principal component analysis

Left : flux LC in 3 bands (lowest, highest, sum is colored)

Right : HR diagram (injected).

The color evolution is linked to time evolution.

Cerruti et al., ICRC 2023

III – AGN long-term monitoring program - BL Lac



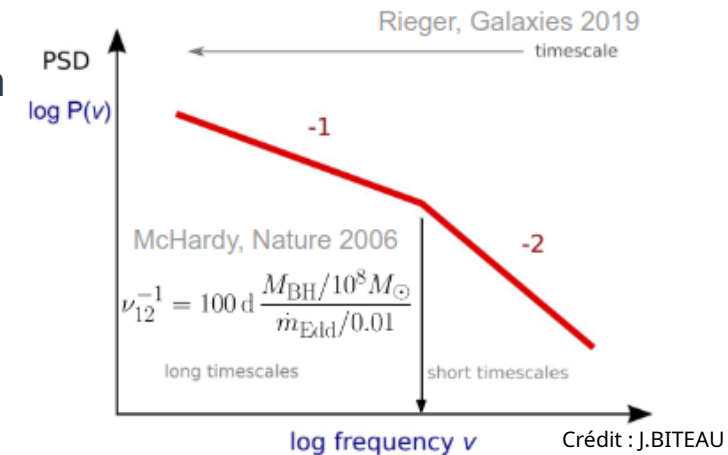
- BL Lac is one of the promising AGN in CTA KSP
 - One of the 16 AGN in the long term monitoring program in CTA AGN KSP

• How to model long term behavior ?

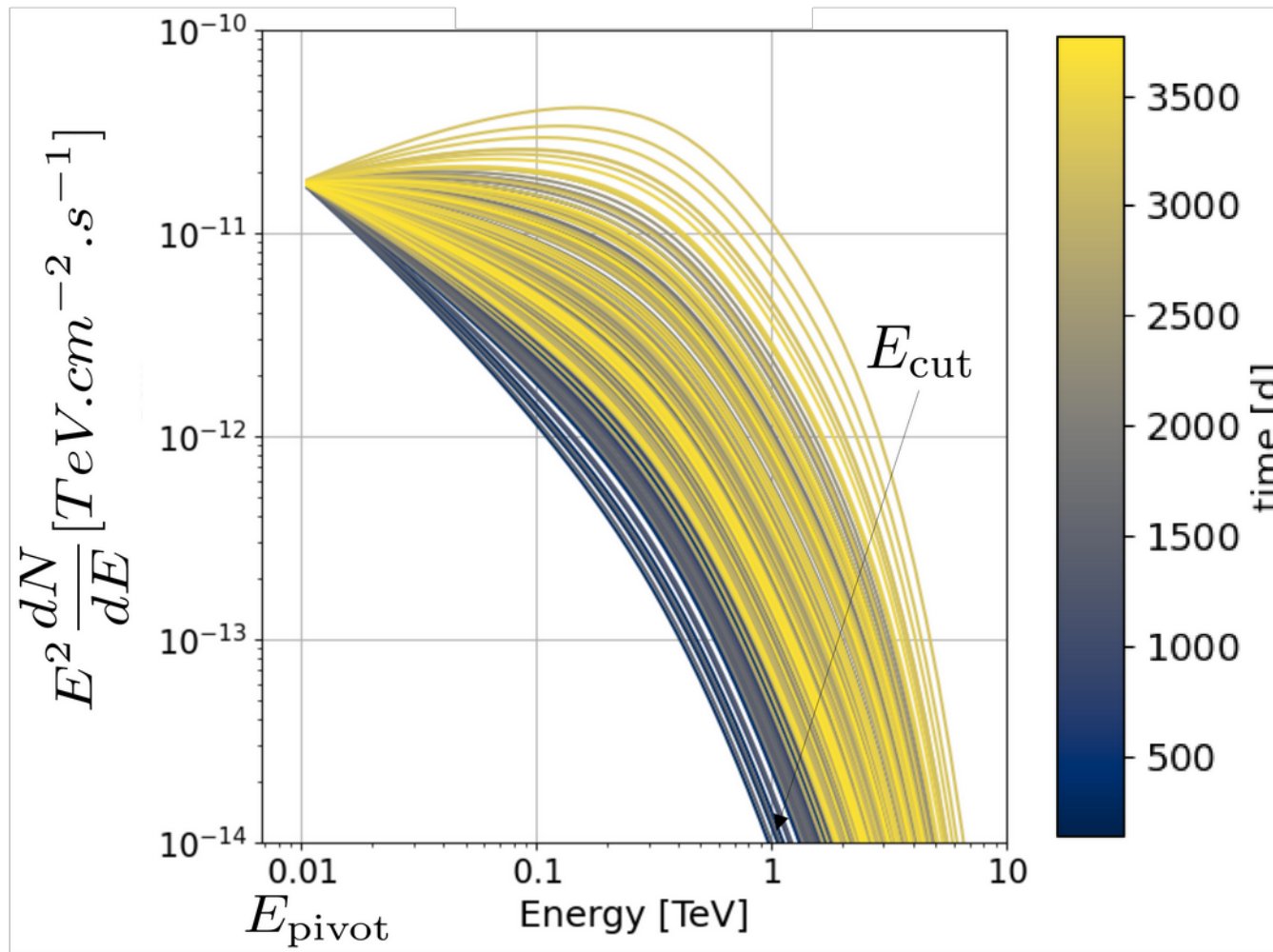
- Power Spectrum Density (PSD) follows red noise + pink noise after break
- Flux distribution is log normal
 - Generation of flux time series (from Emmanoulopoulos et al. 2013)
- Spectral index follows a harder when brighter behavior (based on PKS 2155-304 observations)
- Spectral model thus generated :

$$\phi_z(E, t) = \phi_0(t) \left(\frac{E}{E_0} \right)^{-\Gamma(t) - \beta \ln \frac{E}{E_0}} e^{-\frac{E}{E_{\text{cut}}}} e^{-\tau_{\gamma\gamma}(E, z)}$$

- Reconstruction of the break position gives information about central black hole accretion regime



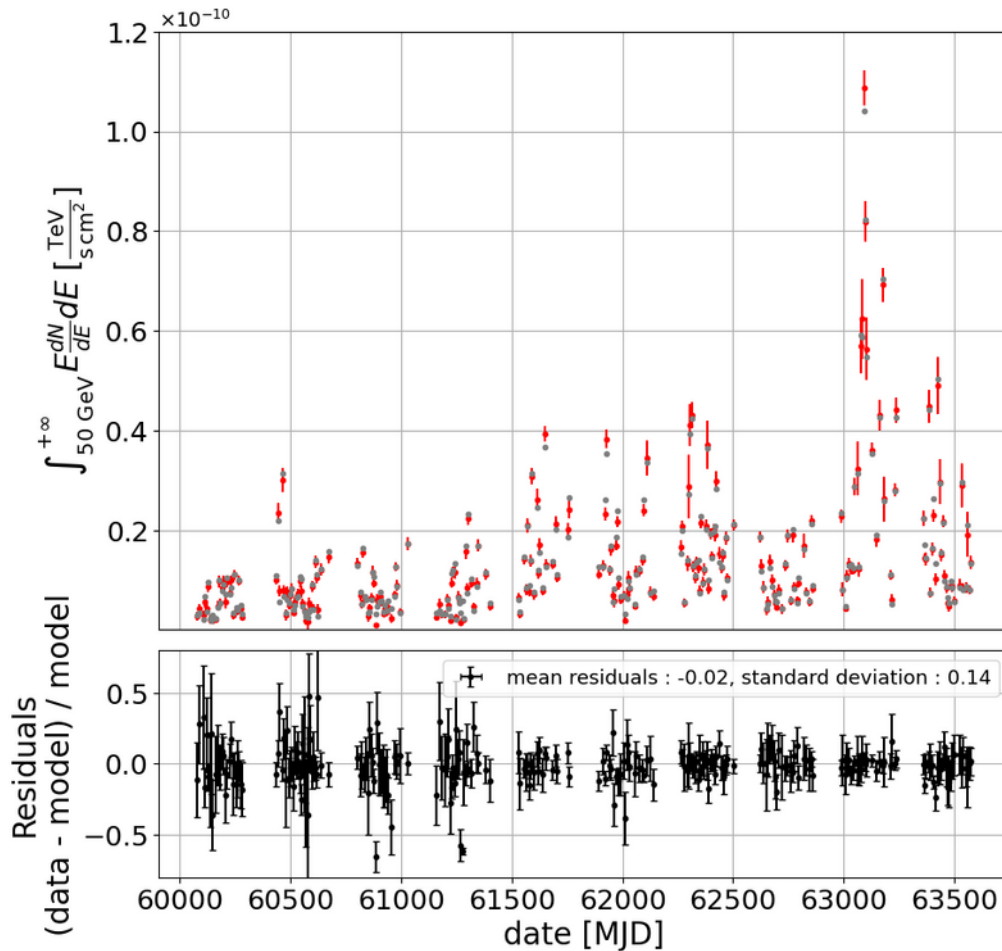
III – AGN long-term monitoring program - BL Lac injected model



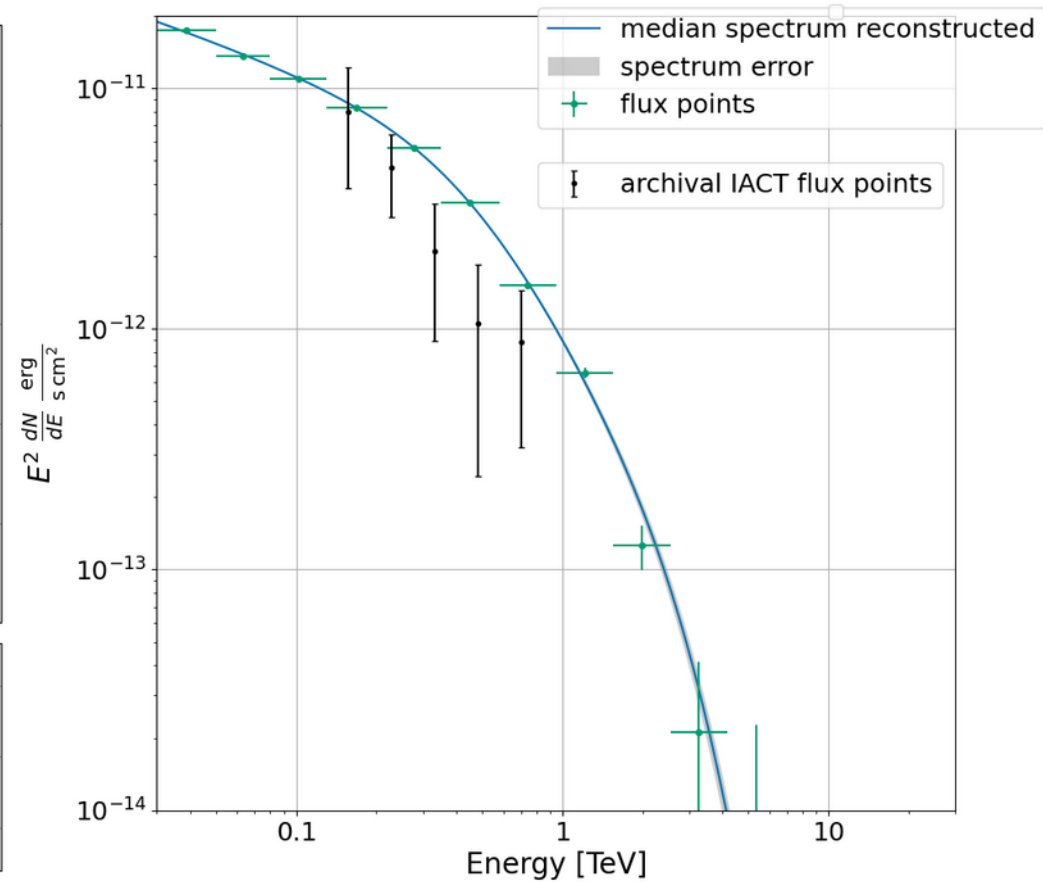
Injected SEDs, color evolution shows time evolution

- Generation of a 10 years lightcurve
- **WITHOUT break in PSD**

III – AGN long-term monitoring program - BL Lac lightcurve reconstructon

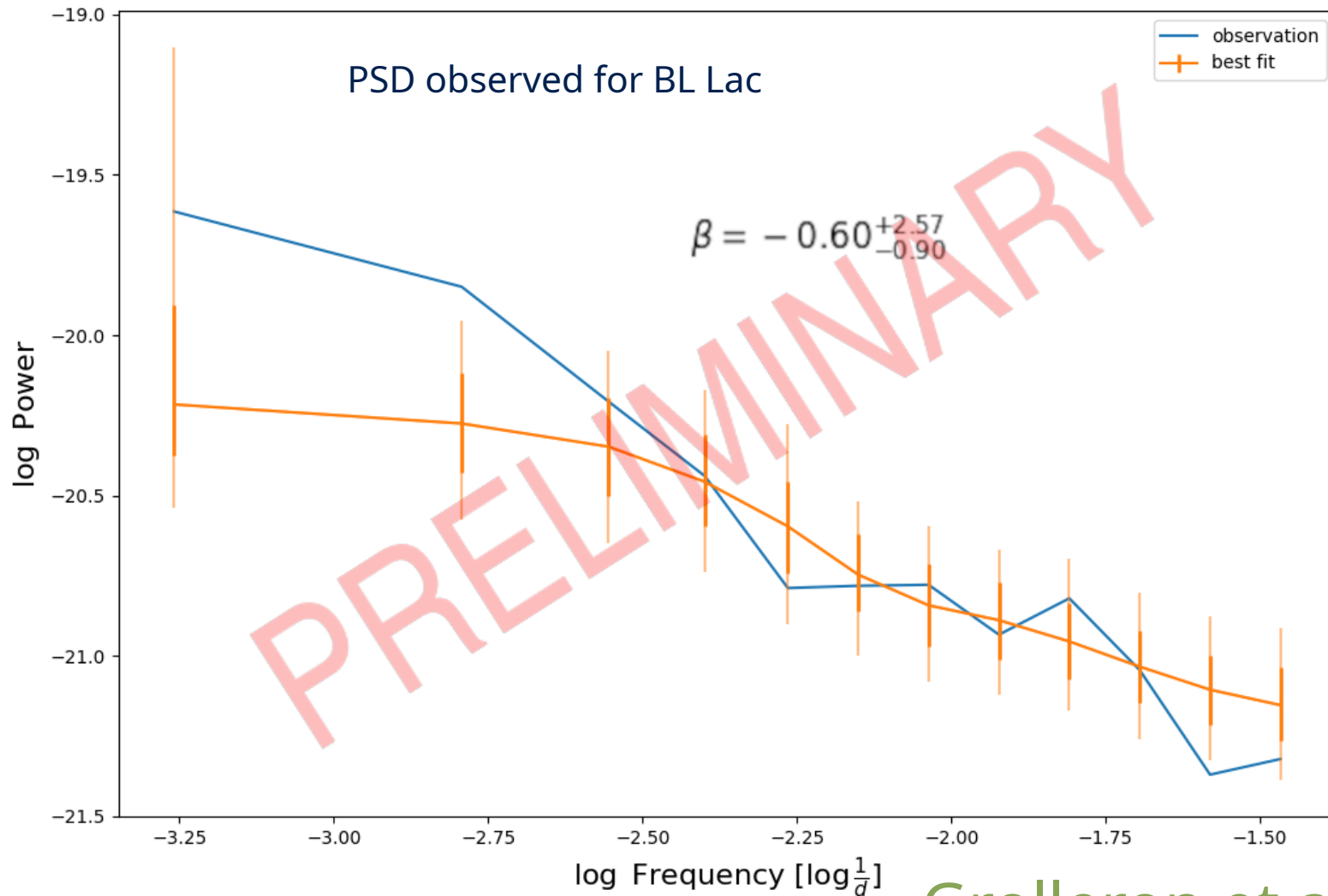


Flux lightcurve over 50 GeV reconstructed for 10 years of data observed with a weekly cadence, grey points are injected values.



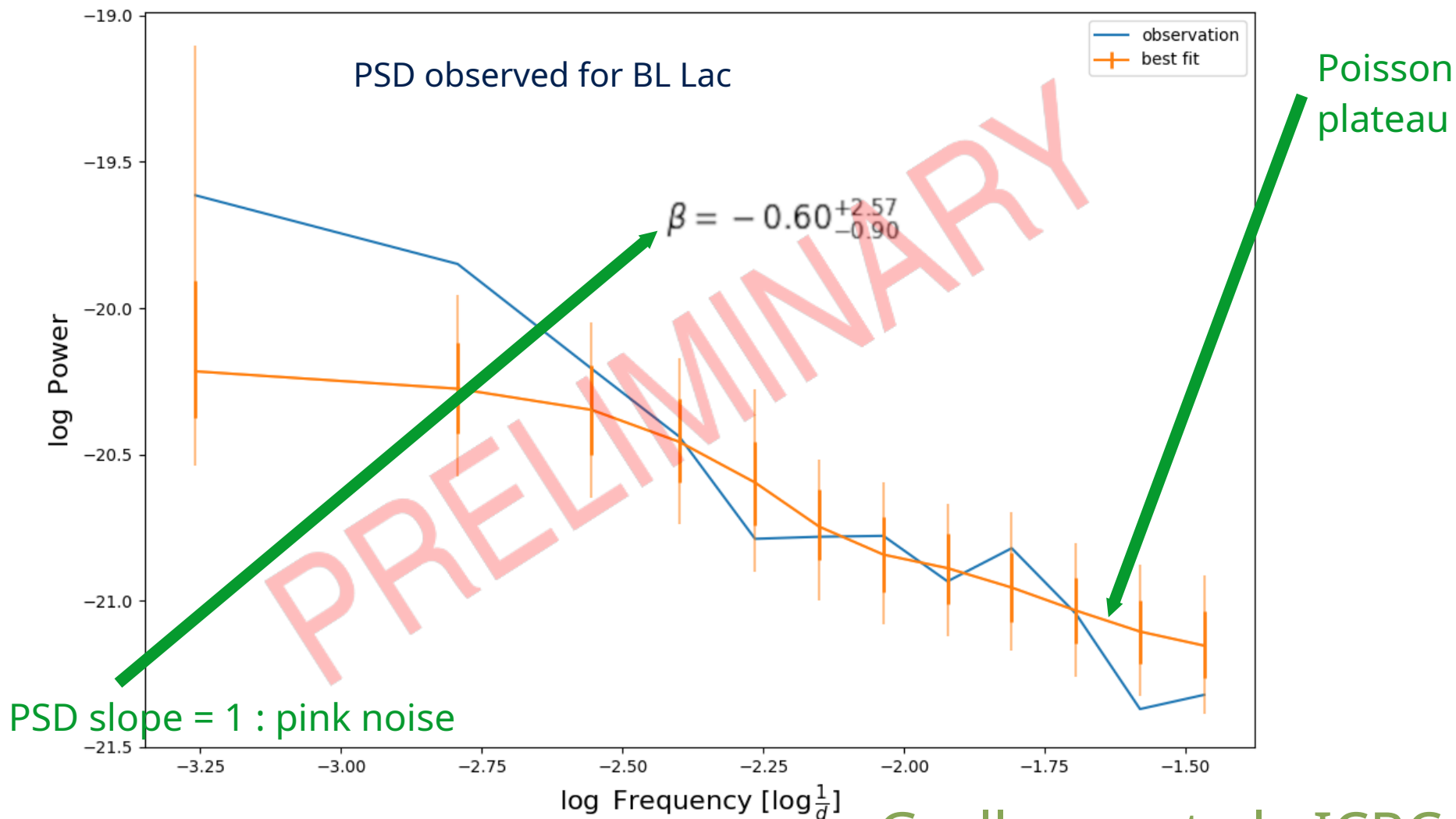
Reconstructed median spectrum for BL Lac for the 10 years of data

III – AGN long-term monitoring program - BL Lac PSD reconstruction



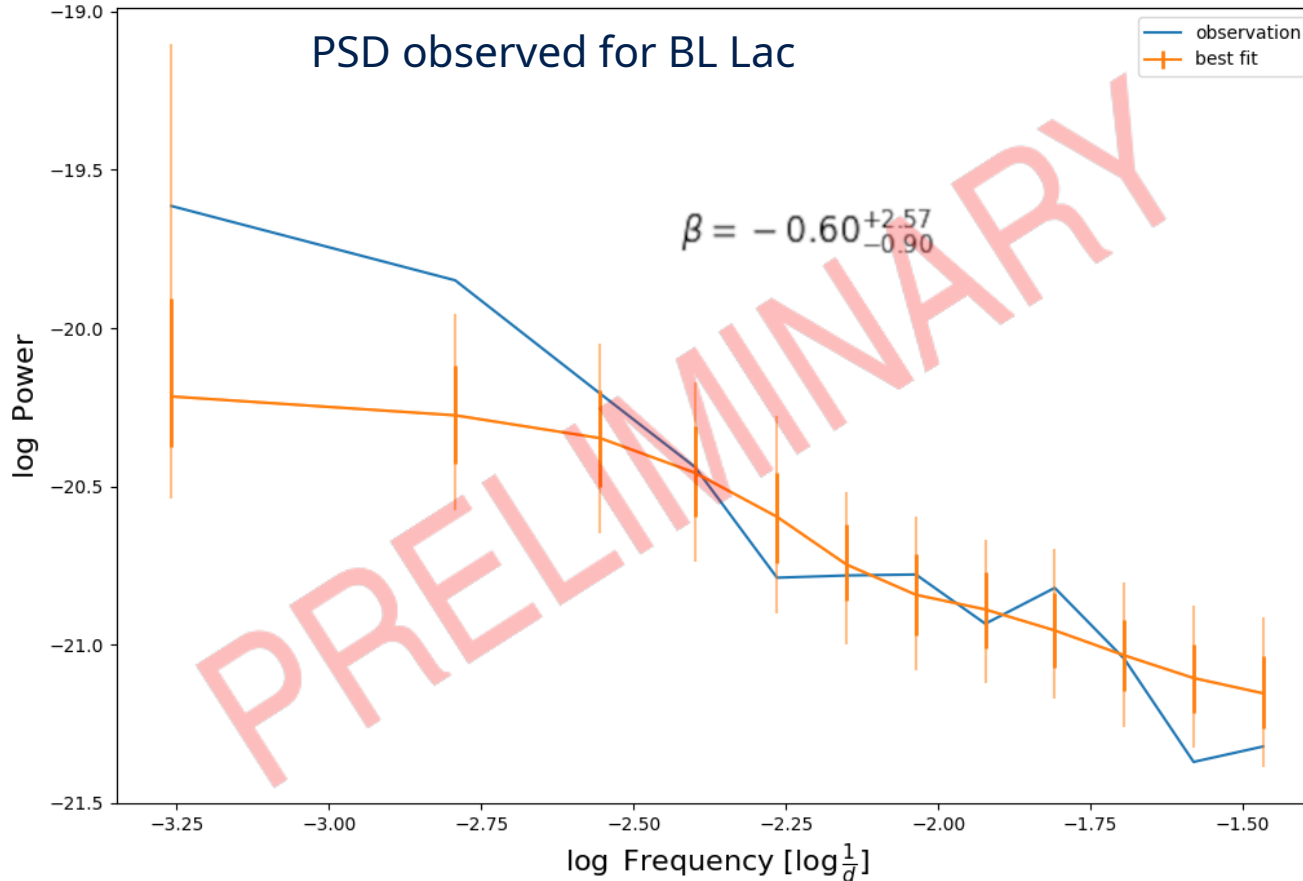
Grolleron et al., ICRC 2023

III – AGN long-term monitoring program - BL Lac PSD reconstruction



Grolleron et al., ICRC 2023

III – AGN long-term monitoring program - BL Lac PSD reconstruction



We can reconstruct injected PSD
but :

- Study the effect of the cadence on the PSD reconstruction to find good observing strategies.

Details about PSD fit :

→ See poster presented by W. Max-Moerbeck

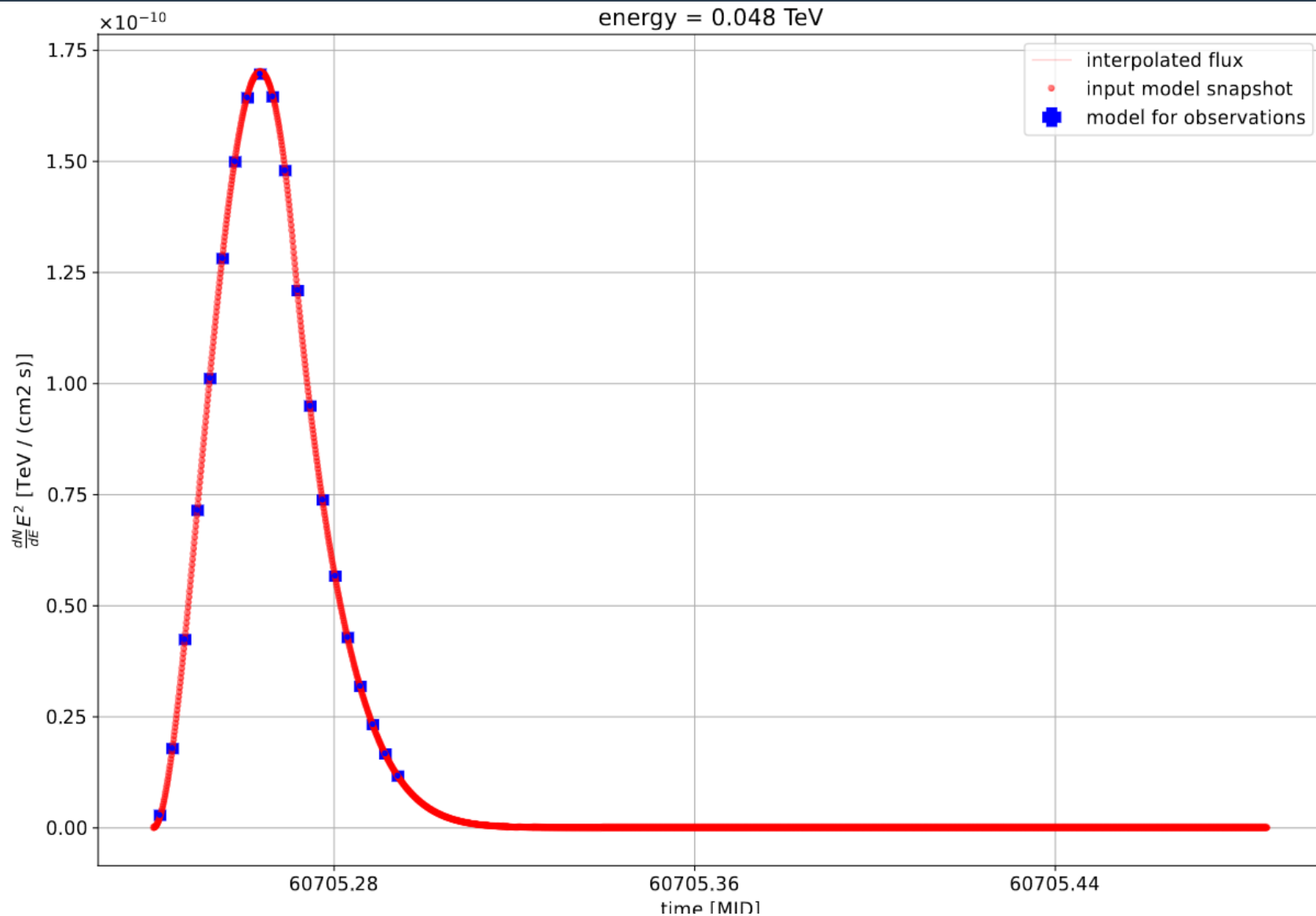
Grolleron et al., ICRC 2023

Conclusion and perspectives



- **With CTA :**
 - Will be able to give a new look on AGN emission
 - High accuracy for lightcurve reconstruction
 - Discrimination between models for AGN flares
 - Detection of spectral variability (with HR hysteresis)
 - Possibility to reconstruct with a high level of accuracy the long term PSD and the duty cycle of jetted AGN
- **CtaAgnVar :**
 - Pipeline for simulating and analyzing CTA observations
 - Massively used for AGN prospective within CTA EGAL working group
 - Upcoming :
 - Simulations of Fermi-LAT based AGN modeling and periodicity detection
 - Analysis of LST and H.E.S.S. long term monitoring data has started

Backup : differential flux for Mrk 421 flare



BACKUP – CtaAgnVar : Goodness of fit estimator

- Fit an analytical model on data (PL, PL with exp. cutoff, EBL absorbed, etc...)
- TS : statistical test
 - Likelihood to have data under expectation of best fit corrected by likelihood to have data under expectation of data

$$-2 \log \frac{L(n_{\text{on}}, n_{\text{off}}, \alpha; \mu_{\text{sig}}, \mu_{\text{bkg}})}{L(n_{\text{on}}, n_{\text{off}}; n_{\text{on}}, n_{\text{off}})}$$

- TS follows a Chi^2 with ndof (have been checked)
 - ndof : (number of energy bins (with excess > 10) – number of free parameters) * number of realizations
- With this GOF estimator, we can assert validity of spectral reconstruction for each time bins

BACKUP : Significance

