Indications for a cascade component in gamma-ray blazar spectra

Constraints on the extragalactic magnetic field (EGMF) strength in voids (Dzhatdov (2015)) (coherence scale 1 Mpc)

For a review of absorption on extragalactic background light (EBL) see talk of G. Sinnis (this conference)
Furniss et al. (2014): hard-spectra blazars (10-300 GeV) are predominantly located towards the voids; significance $\sim 2.5 \sigma$. Wrong sign of the effect (!?)
All calculations of EM cascades hereafter with the ELMAG code (Kachelriess et al. (2012))

Signatures of the electromagnetic cascade model (z= 0.14)

1= high-energy cutoff; 2= ankle; 3= magnetic cutoff; 4= second ankle
Indications for EM cascades: Neronov et al. (2012)
+Furniss et al. (2014); Chen et al. (2015);
for brief discussion see Dzhatdoev (2015)
The magnetic cutoff effect

Without EGMF ($z = 0.14$)
\[ \Delta \gamma = \gamma(\text{prim.}) - \gamma(\text{casc.}) = 1.67 - 1.90 = -0.23 \text{ wrong sign of the effect (!)} \]

With EGMF ($z = 0.14$, $B = 0.03$ fG, max. time delay 3 years)
\[ \Delta \gamma = \gamma(\text{prim.}) - \gamma(\text{casc.-mag.}) = 1.67 - 1.46 = +0.21 \text{ right sign of the effect (!!)} \]
Absorption-only models for 1ES 0347-121 (z= 0.188). Black: EBL model of Gilmore et al. (2012); green --- Franceschini et al., 2008; blue --- Kneiske and Dole (2010) as implemented in the ELMAG code (Kachelriess et al. (2012))

Global (all experimental bins) best fit
The absorption anomaly (Horns & Meyer (2012); different method: Horns (2016)).

1ES1101-232, id=45 (z=0.186)
\[ \chi^2 = 0.02 \text{ (d.o.f=3), p=99.94 p.c.} \]
\[ \Gamma = 1.95 \pm 0.38 \]

1ES0414+009, id=48 (z=0.287)
\[ \chi^2 = 0.24 \text{ (d.o.f=1), p=62.59 p.c.} \]
\[ \Gamma = 2.25 \pm 0.56 \]
Electromagnetic cascade model ($z = 0.188$). SED shape at low energy is concealed by the cascade component (“EM cascade masquerade”).

For other options see Aharonian et al. (2002), d’Avezac et al. (2007), Murase et al. (2012)
Flux boost factor vs. energy wrt. the absorption-only model
For early hadronic models see Uryson (1998); Essey & Kusenko (2010) (2011)

Hadronic cascade model: spectral signatures
(primary proton energy $E_{p_0} = 3 \cdot 10^{19}$ eV $= 30$ EeV $B=0$)

EM (universal regime): numbers from Berezinsky & Kalashev (2016)
Electromagnetic cascades: one-generation and universal regimes ($z = 0.186$; calculations with ELMAG 2.02, Kachelriess et al. (2012))
Hadronic cascade model (beam terminated at $z_c = 0..z$)
lines: universal spectrum approximation; circles: full calculation; dashed: EM cascade (universal spectrum)
Constraints on hadronic cascade models (Z-values are shown); emission model Tavecchio (2013); 1ES 0229+200 (z = 0.14); jet bulk Lorentz factor $\Gamma = 10$; magnetic field model of Meyer et al. (2013)
Cherenkov Telescope Array (CTA) — the best instrument to search for intergalactic cascade emission
Conclusions

There are many indications for EM cascades in blazar spectra!

If primary spectra are hard enough, the absorption anomaly may be somewhat relaxed (the “EM cascade masquerade effect”).

If there is non-zero EGMF, hard-spectra blazars in the 10-100 GeV energy region may be predominantly located towards directions to voids (the “magnetic cutoff effect”).

If blazars are embedded in galaxy clusters with central magnetic field more than 100 nG, simplest hadronic cascade models experience significant difficulties.

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Additional slides
EBL models at z=0 (Inoue+ (2013))
Observations with imaging Cherenkov telescopes used in this work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>(z)</th>
<th>Observational period</th>
<th>Reference</th>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>0.129</td>
<td>1999-2000</td>
<td>Aharonian et al. (2003)</td>
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<td>Aug.-Dec. 2006</td>
<td>Aharonian et al. (2007c)</td>
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<td>0.287</td>
<td>2005-2009</td>
<td>Abramowski A. et al. (2012)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

+ 4 other observations of 1ES 0229+200 and 1ES 1218+304 (very similar spectral shapes to the ones listed)

largest sample of heavily absorbed extreme TeV blazars (at least one spectral bin with \(\tau>2\)) in a single study ever
H 1426+428 $z = 0.129$

1ES 1218+304 $z = 0.182$

1ES 0229+200 $z = 0.14$

1ES 0414+009 $z = 0.287$
\( \gamma \)-axionlike particle (ALP) mixing: spectral signatures \((z=0.14)\) (parameters from Sanchez-Conde et al. (2009))
Constraints on the $\gamma$-ALP mixing parameters
(Ajello et al. (2016))

$g_{\alpha \gamma} (\text{GeV}^{-1})$

$m_\alpha (\text{eV})$

- CAST
- SN $\gamma$ burst
- HESS
- Fermi LAT
- ALPS II
- IAXO
- ADMX
- TeV transparency
- CTA opacity
- QCD axion

$\theta_{1N} = 5$
$\theta_{1N} = 1$