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## Search for high-redshift blazars with Fermi/LAT

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High-redshift blazars ( $z \ge 2.5$ ) are one of the most powerful classes of gamma-ray sources in the Universe. These objects possess the highest jet powers and luminosities and have black-hole masses often in excess of 10^9 solar masses. In addition, high-redshift blazars are important cosmological probes and serve as test objects for blazar evolution models. Due to their large distance, their high-energy emission peaks are often downshifted to energies below the GeV range, which makes them difficult to study with Fermi/LAT and only the very brightest objects are detectable. Hence, only a small number of high-redshift blazars could be detected with Fermi/LAT so far.

In this work, we present a strategy to significantly increase the detection statistics at redshift  $z \ge 2.5$  via a search for flaring events in high-redshift gamma-ray blazars whose long-term flux is just below the sensitivity limit of Fermi/LAT. Seven previously GeV undetected high-redshift blazars have been identified from their bright monthly outburst periods, while more detections are expected in the future.

## Are you presenting on behalf of collaborations or institutions?

On behalf of the Fermi/LAT collaboration

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