

Very High-Energy Gamma-Ray Emission from Markarian 501 as a Temporary EHBL During the July 2014 Flare

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Markarian 501 is a nearby blazar exhibiting extreme variability and high flux, providing a natural laboratory for investigating relativistic particle acceleration mechanisms. This work employs a two-zone photohadronic model to interpret its spectral features and temporal behavior during a 15-day VHE gamma-ray flare in July 2014. In this scenario, interactions between protons and seed photons from the synchrotron self-Compton (SSC) process produce very-high-energy gamma rays detectable from Earth.

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<https://indico.nucleares.unam.mx/event/2458>

zoom:

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