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The energy spectra of distant metagalactic sources: 1739+522 and 3c454.3

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Abstract content

The understanding of mechanisms in active galactic nuclei requires the detection of a large sample of very high energy gamma-ray objects at varying redshifts. The gamma-astronomical researches are carrying out with SHALON mirror telescope at the Tien-Shan high-mountain observatory since 1992. The redshifts of SHALON very high energy gamma-ray sources range from $z=0.0183$ to $z=1.375$. The most distant object 1739+522 (with redshift $z=1.375$), seen in TeV energy, is also the most powerful: its integral gamma-ray flux is found to be $(0.5 \pm 0.10) \times 10^{-12} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ at energies of $> 0.8 \text{ TeV}$. The integral gamma-ray flux of 3c454 ($z = 0.859$) was estimated as $(0.43 \pm 0.13) \times 10^{-12} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$. It is consistent with the upper limit $0.84 \times 10^{-11} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ obtained by Whipple telescope at energy more than 0.5 TeV. The gamma-ray spectra and fluxes of known blazars Mkn421, Mkn501 as the spectrum of NGC1275 and distant flat-spectrum radio quasars 1739+522 and 3c454.3 are presented: for: NGC 1275 ($z=0.0183$) $k\gamma = -2.26 \pm 0.10$, $k\alpha = -2.05 \pm 0.10$, $k\beta = -1.75 \pm 0.08$; for: Mkn 421 ($z=0.031$) $k\gamma = -1.53 \pm 0.41$, $k\alpha = -1.46 \pm 0.06$, $k\beta = -1.75 \pm 0.06$; for: Mkn 501 ($z=0.034$) $k\gamma = -1.89 \pm 0.11$, $k\alpha = -1.83 \pm 0.06$, $k\beta = -1.72 \pm 0.06$; for: 3c454.3 ($z=0.859$) $k\gamma = -0.95 \pm 0.10$, $k\alpha = -1.03 \pm 0.06$, $k\beta = -1.71 \pm 0.06$; for: 1739+522 ($z=1.375$) $k\gamma = -1.09 \pm 0.06$, $k\alpha = -1.12 \pm 0.06$, $k\beta = -1.75 \pm 0.05$. So, the energy spectrum of metagalactic sources Mkn421, Mkn501, NGC 1275 at range $10^{12} - 10^{13} \text{ eV}$ differs from spectra of distant quasars 1739+522 and 3c454.3 that don't contradict to united energy spectrum $F(>E\gamma) \sim E\gamma^{-1.2 \pm 0.1}$. The most distant currently known source 1739+522 is about 10^{11} times more powerful than the full emission from all known sources of the Galaxy. Thus, the modern gamma-astronomical observations put forward the question: what mechanisms might be responsible for the currently observed gamma-ray fluxes from the remote metagalactic sources?

If this papers is presented for a collaboration, please specify the collaboration

Summary

Reference

Proceedings of the 30th International Cosmic Ray Conference; Rogelio Caballero, Juan Carlos D'Olive, Gustavo Medina-Tanco, Lukas Nellen, Federico A. Sánchez, José F. Valdés-Galicia (eds.); Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico City, Mexico, 2008; Vol. 3 (OG part 2), pages 877-880

Primary author(s) : Prof. SINITSYNA, Vera Georgievna (Lebedev Physical Institute)

Co-author(s) : MUSIN, Feiruz (Lebedev Physical Institute); PLATONOV, Gennadii (Lebedev Physical Institute); NIKOLSKY, Sergey (Lebedev Physical Institute); SINITSYNA, Vera Yurievna (Lebedev Physical Institute); ARSOV, Todor (Lebedev Physical Institute)

Presenter(s) : Prof. SINITSYNA, Vera Georgievna (Lebedev Physical Institute)

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