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A significant hardening and rising shape detected in the MeV/GeV νF_ν spectrum from the recently discovered very-high-energy blazar S4 0954+65 during the bright optical flare in 2015 February

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Abstract

We report on Fermi Large Area Telescope (LAT) and multi-wavelength results on the recently discovered very-high-energy (VHE, $E > 100$ GeV) blazar S4 0954+65 ($z = 0.368$) during an exceptionally bright optical flare in 2015 February. During the time period (2015 February 13/14, or MJD 57067) when the MAGIC telescope detected VHE γ -ray emission from the source, the Fermi-LAT data indicated a significant spectral hardening at GeV energies, with a power-law photon index of 1.8 ± 0.1 —compared with the 3FGL (The Fermi LAT 4-Year Point Source Catalog) value (averaged over four years of observation) of 2.34 ± 0.04 . In contrast, Swift X-Ray Telescope data showed a softening of the X-ray spectrum, with a photon index of 1.72 ± 0.08 (compared with 1.38 ± 0.03 averaged during the flare from MJD 57066 to 57077), possibly indicating a modest contribution of synchrotron photons by the highest-energy electrons superposed on the inverse Compton component. Fitting of the quasi-simultaneous (< 1 d) broad-band spectrum with a one-zone synchrotron plus inverse-Compton model revealed that GeV/TeV emission could be produced by inverse-Compton scattering of external photons from the dust torus. We emphasize that a flaring blazar showing high flux of $\gtrsim 1.0 \times 10^{-6}$ photons $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ ($E > 100$ MeV) and a hard spectral index of $\Gamma_{\text{GeV}} < 2.0$ detected by Fermi-LAT on daily timescales is a promising target for TeV follow-up by ground-based Cherenkov telescopes to discover high-redshift blazars, investigate their temporal variability and spectral features in the VHE band, and also constrain the intensity of the extragalactic background light.

Key words: BL Lacertae objects: individual (S4 0954+65)—galaxies: active—galaxies: jets—gamma rays: galaxies—X-rays: galaxies

1 Introduction

In the diverse family of active galactic nuclei (AGN), blazars stand out due to their extreme variability in all wavebands and over a broad range of timescales. Their predominantly non-thermal emission arises in relativistic jets that are pointed close to our line of sight. The resulting Doppler boosting is responsible for their short-timescale variability, apart from boosting their flux and creating the illusion of superluminal motion (e.g., Urry & Padovani 1995). This broad-band variability presents both a challenge and an opportunity. On the one hand, the variability makes it difficult to construct a physical model of high-energy emission from blazars. On the other hand, the variability also provides important constraints on the many open questions about the origin of blazar emission. With continuous monitoring of the sky by the Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope, and observations by X-ray satellites as well as ground-based telescopes in the radio through TeV bands, we are able

to make near-simultaneous observations that contribute to addressing these questions (e.g., Abdo et al. 2011a, 2011b).

Blazars are typically divided into BL Lac objects and flat spectrum radio quasars (FSRQs) with the formal distinction being the absence or presence, respectively, of emission lines with a rest-frame equivalent width $\geq 5 \text{ \AA}$ (e.g., Marcha et al. 1996). S4 0954+65 is a blazar at a redshift $z = 0.368$ (Stickel et al. 1993; Lawrence et al. 1996). Although a recent paper by Landoni et al. (2015) reported a more distant lower limit to the redshift at $z \geq 0.45$, our preliminary result for the source spectrum taken with the Telescopio Nazionale Galileo 3.58-m telescope confirms $z = 0.368$ (J. Becerra Gonzalez et al. in preparation). This object clearly meets the formal definition of a BL Lac (see table 35 and figure 8 of Lawrence et al. 1996). However, its archival (non-simultaneous) multi-wavelength spectral energy distribution (SED) hints at the presence of a “blue bump”

more typical of a FSRQ. Past X-ray observation by ROSAT (e.g., Comastri et al. 1997) shows a flatter energy distribution than is typical for a radio-selected BL Lac, leading to the suggestion that S4 0954+65 may be a transition object with properties that lie in between the BL Lac and FSRQ classes. This idea has also been explored by Ghisellini et al. (2011), who, however, conclude that it should be classified as a LBL (a “low-peaked” BL Lac object) based on the luminosity of the broad-line region in Eddington units, rather than the emission lines’ equivalent width.

A powerful γ -ray flare was detected from S4 0954+65 by Fermi Large Area Telescope (LAT) on 2014 November 25 (Krauss 2014) when its daily averaged γ -ray flux ($E > 100$ MeV) was about 32 times its average flux in the Fermi-LAT third source catalog (3FGL catalog, see Acero et al. 2015). In late 2015 January, Carrasco et al. (2015a) reported an increase by a factor of three in its near-infrared (NIR) emission. This heralded the beginning of unprecedented optical/NIR activity in this object with its V-band magnitude brightening by two magnitudes (Stanek et al. 2015), continued flaring in the NIR band (Carrasco et al. 2015b), and its brightest ever optical state reported (Spiridonova et al. 2015a, 2015b). Rapid intra-night variability in the R-band was detected on 2015 February 11–15 (Bachev 2015). An increase in the degree of optical polarization in the R-band was also observed from 14% on 2015 February 18 to 25% on 2015 February 9 (Jorstad 2015).

On 2015 February 13/14 (MJD 57067) the MAGIC telescopes detected very-high-energy (VHE; $E > 100$ GeV) emission from S4 0954+65 (Mirzoyan 2015b). This coincided with the detection of an unusually hard γ -ray ($E > 0.1$ GeV) spectrum by Fermi-LAT along with an elevated γ -ray flux (Ojha et al. 2015). In this paper, we make a detailed study of the evolution of the γ -ray spectrum and its relationship to activity in the X-ray and optical bands. We first present our observations in section 2. Then we show the results in section 3, and discuss them in section 4. Throughout this paper, we use the cosmology $H_0 = 70 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$, $\Omega_m = 0.3$, and $\Omega_\Lambda = 0.7$ (Komatsu et al. 2009). Note that S4 0954+65 is listed in the second Fermi-LAT catalog of high-energy sources (2FHL catalog, see Ackermann et al. 2016) as 2FHL J0958.3+6535.

2 Observations

2.1 Fermi-LAT

The LAT on board the Fermi satellite monitors the entire γ -ray sky every three hours in the energy range from 20 MeV to >300 GeV (Atwood et al. 2009). We selected Pass 7 reprocessed source-class events, from 2008 August 4 to 2015 April 30, within a 10° circular region

centered at the location of S4 0954+65. The analysis was performed with the ScienceTools software package version v9r33p0 using the instrument response function P7REP_SOURCE_V15 (Ackermann et al. 2012a). A zenith angle cut of $<100^\circ$ was applied to reduce the contamination from the Earth Limb. The appropriate Galactic diffuse emission model (gll_iem_v05_rev.fit) and isotropic component (iso_source_v05.txt) were used.¹ The normalizations of both components in the background model were allowed to vary freely during the spectral fitting. The unbinned maximum-likelihood method implemented in the gtlike tool was used. For a first likelihood fit, the model included all the 3FGL (Acero et al. 2015) sources within a 15° circular region around S4 0954+65. Spectral indices and fluxes were left free for the fit for sources within 10° , while sources from 10° to 15° were frozen to the catalog values. The significance of each source was evaluated using the test statistic $TS = 2(\log L_1 - \log L_0)$, where L is the likelihood of the data given the model with (L_1) or without (L_0) the source, and TS is interpreted as a detection significance of $\sim \sqrt{TS}\sigma$ (e.g., Mattox et al. 1996). A maximum-likelihood analysis was performed with several iterations to remove sources not contributing to the region of interest (low TS values, up to a maximum of $TS = 10$). The light curve has been calculated in 30-, 7-, and 1-d time-bins modeling the source with a single power-law spectrum (as described in the 3FGL catalog). Both the flux and spectral index of S4 0954+65 were left free during the light-curve calculation, while the rest of the point sources were fixed and only the diffuse Galactic and isotropic models were allowed to vary.

The LAT SEDs were calculated for four time intervals which show different characteristics in the multi-wavelength light-curve (see section 3 for details). In all cases the spectrum is well-fitted by a single power law (PL). A curvature test was performed on the SEDs in each time interval assuming a log-parabolic (LP) fit for comparison with the power law. As defined in Nolan et al. (2012), the curvature test statistic can be expressed as $TS_{\text{curve}} = (TS_{\text{LP}} - TS_{\text{PL}})$. We do not find significant curvature in any of the above periods.

2.2 X-ray

The Swift X-Ray Telescope (XRT; Burrows et al. 2005) observed S4 0954+65 many times since 2006 July, and all the XRT data presented here were taken in photon-counting (PC) mode. Data reduction and calibration were performed with HEASoft v6.4 standard tools. We selected events of

¹ Available at (<http://fermi.gsfc.nasa.gov/ssc/data/access/lat/BackgroundModels.html>).

0.3–8 keV and grades 0–12 for analysis. Source spectra were binned to include a minimum of 20 counts in each bin to allow χ^2 minimization fitting. Response files were generated with `xrtmkarf`, with corrections applied for point-spread function losses and CCD defects. For spectral analysis we used the `XSPEC` software package version 12.3.0.

We fit the Swift/XRT data by assuming an absorbed single power-law model where hydrogen column density for the direction of S4 0954+65 is fixed to the Galactic value of $N_H = 4.8 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$, which is estimated from the Leiden/Argentine/Bonn (LAB) Survey of Galactic H I (Kalberla et al. 2005). All the data were well represented by the absorbed power-law model except that taken on MJD 57077 (obsID: 00033530018) for which a broken power-law model is applied (see section 3 for details).

2.3 Optical and ultraviolet photometry

We analyzed optical and ultraviolet data in *V*, *B*, *U*, *UVW1*, *UVM2*, and *UVW2* bands taken with the Ultraviolet and Optical Telescope (UVOT, Roming et al. 2005) onboard Swift. The UVOT data were reduced following the standard procedure for CCD photometry. Source counts were extracted from a circular region of $5''$ radius, while background counts were measured from an annulus centered on the target position with inner and outer radii of $27.5''$ and $35''$, respectively. The net source counts were converted to flux densities using the standard zero points (Poole et al. 2008). The fluxes were corrected for Galactic extinction (Schlegel et al. 1998) to obtain the intrinsic fluxes ($A_V = 0.321$, $A_B = 0.436$, $A_U = 0.492$, $A_{UVW1} = 0.784$, $A_{UVM2} = 1.146$, $A_{UVW2} = 1.091$).

The source was observed in the optical *R*-band as part of the Tuorla blazar monitoring program (Takalo et al. 2008).² These observations were made using the 35-cm Celestron telescope attached to the KVA 60-cm telescope (La Palma, Canary Islands, Spain). The data have been analyzed using the semi-automatic pipeline developed at the Tuorla Observatory (K. Nilsson et al. in preparation). The observed fluxes have been corrected for Galactic extinction using values from Schlafly and Finkbeiner (2011) (see the Appendix of their paper). S4 0954+65 was also observed by the 2.56-m Nordic Optical Telescope (NOT) in SDSS (Sloan Digital Sky Survey) *u* and *z* bands. The data were reduced (de-biasing, flat-field correction) using standard IRAF routines. By using aperture photometry with the typical aperture radius $1''.0$ – $1''.5$, we measured the source magnitudes against the stars 3 and 6 in Raiteri et al. (1999).

3 Results

Figure 1 displays the Fermi-LAT 30-d binned light curve from 2008 August to 2015 April. S4 0954+65 entered a high state after MJD 56900 and hence we produced a Fermi-LAT weekly (7-day) binned light curve together with a daily KVA *R*-band one during the high state (figure 1, lower panel). The brightening in the γ -ray and optical bands is prominent in particular between MJD 57050 and 57100. To investigate the details of flux and spectral changes in multiple bands, we constructed Fermi-LAT, Swift/XRT, Swift/UVOT, and KVA light curves in each of the time periods and they are shown in figure 2. Note that the MAGIC telescope detected sub-TeV emission on MJD 57067.0 (Mirzoyan 2015b). Indeed, on MJD 57066 and 57067, Fermi-LAT detected a moderate 0.1–300 GeV flux of $\sim 1.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ photons cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ but with an unusually hard spectrum of $\Gamma_{\text{GeV}} < 2.0$, where Γ_{GeV} is the photon power-law index on daily timescales in the LAT band (see second panel of figure 2). Note here that the 4-yr averaged power-law index of the LAT spectrum is 2.38 ± 0.04 (Acero et al. 2015) and that a similarly hard GeV spectrum was observed on MJD 57059.

Interestingly, the quasi-simultaneous (< 1 d) Swift/XRT spectrum showed a clear softening ($\Gamma_x = 1.72 \pm 0.08$) compared to that measured on the other days during the high state shown here ($\Gamma_x = 1.38 \pm 0.03$, see table 1). The simultaneous *R*-band flux was almost at the brightest level during this outburst.

Note also that Fermi-LAT detected a 51-GeV photon from the close vicinity of S4 0954+65 on MJD 57066.98, which was exactly simultaneous with the time of the MAGIC VHE detection. The angular separation between this 51-GeV event and the position of S4 0954+65 was only $0''.013$ and the probability that the event belongs to S4 0954+65 was $> 99\%$ based on the `gtsrcprob` tool available in the ScienceTools. The quasi-simultaneous SED on MJD 57066.5–57067.5 (period A), which is selected to include the MAGIC VHE detection time, is shown in the upper left-hand panel in figure 3.

On the next day (MJD 57068–57069, period B), the 0.1–300 GeV flux slightly decreased and the LAT spectrum became softer ($\Gamma = 2.3 \pm 0.2$), while the X-ray spectrum became harder. In addition, the optical flux showed a sharp decrease. On MJD 57069–57070 (period C), GeV γ -ray, X-ray, and optical fluxes increased again. The Fermi-LAT and Swift/XRT spectra were intermediate with power-law indices of $\Gamma_{\text{GeV}} = 2.0 \pm 0.1$ and $\Gamma_x = 1.41 \pm 0.08$, respectively. After that, fluxes in the MeV/GeV, X-ray, and optical bands showed a gradual decrease with an almost similar spectral shape, but on MJD 57077–57078 (period D), the X-ray spectrum showed the hardest index

² (<http://users.utu.fi/kani/1m>).

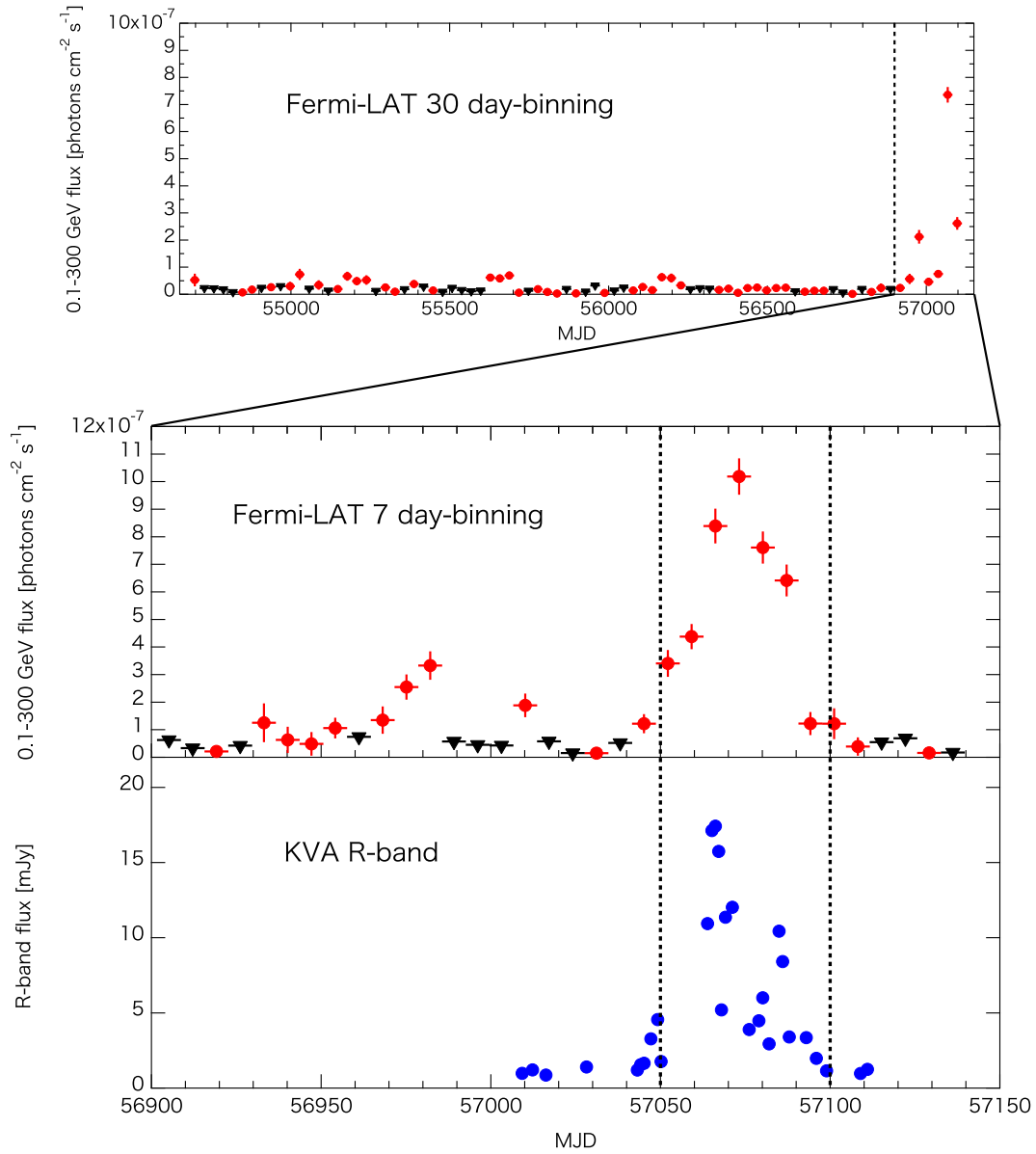


Fig. 1. (Upper) Fermi-LAT 30-d binned 0.1–300 GeV flux light curve of S4 0954+65 from 2008 August to 2015 April. Black triangles show 90% confidence level upper limits when $TS < 4$. They are calculated by assuming a single power-law spectrum of $\Gamma = 2.34$, taken from the 3FGL catalog (Acero et al. 2015). (Lower) Fermi-LAT 7-d binned and KVA daily R -band extinction-corrected ($A_R = 0.259$) light curves during high state from MJD 56900 to 57150. The two vertical dashed lines indicate the period of “highest” state from MJD 57050 to 57100. Note that daily light curves during the “highest” state in γ -ray, X-ray, optical, and UV bands are shown in figure 2. (Color online)

during this outburst. Note here that the limited statistics of Fermi-LAT makes it hard to draw strong conclusions on the evolution of the γ -ray spectral index between periods B and D. We checked the XRT data on period D and found that larger systematic residuals are present in the lower and higher energy, and hence we fitted the data using a broken power-law model. The broken power-law model is statistically favored over a single power-law (p -value of 5.1×10^{-4} from an F -test). The best-fitting values were $\Gamma_{\text{low}} = 0.78^{+0.21}_{-0.22}$, $\Gamma_{\text{high}} = 1.90^{+0.57}_{-0.39}$, and $E_{\text{break}} = 2.66^{+0.70}_{-0.48}$ keV. Note that Ghisellini et al. (2011)

also claimed from Swift/XRT data accumulated over 2006 to 2010 that a broken power-law is a better representation for the X-ray spectrum of S4 0954+65 (see table 2 of their paper).

4 Discussion

To derive physical quantities at the emission site, the broadband spectra for the four selected periods are modeled by a one-zone synchrotron plus inverse-Compton model

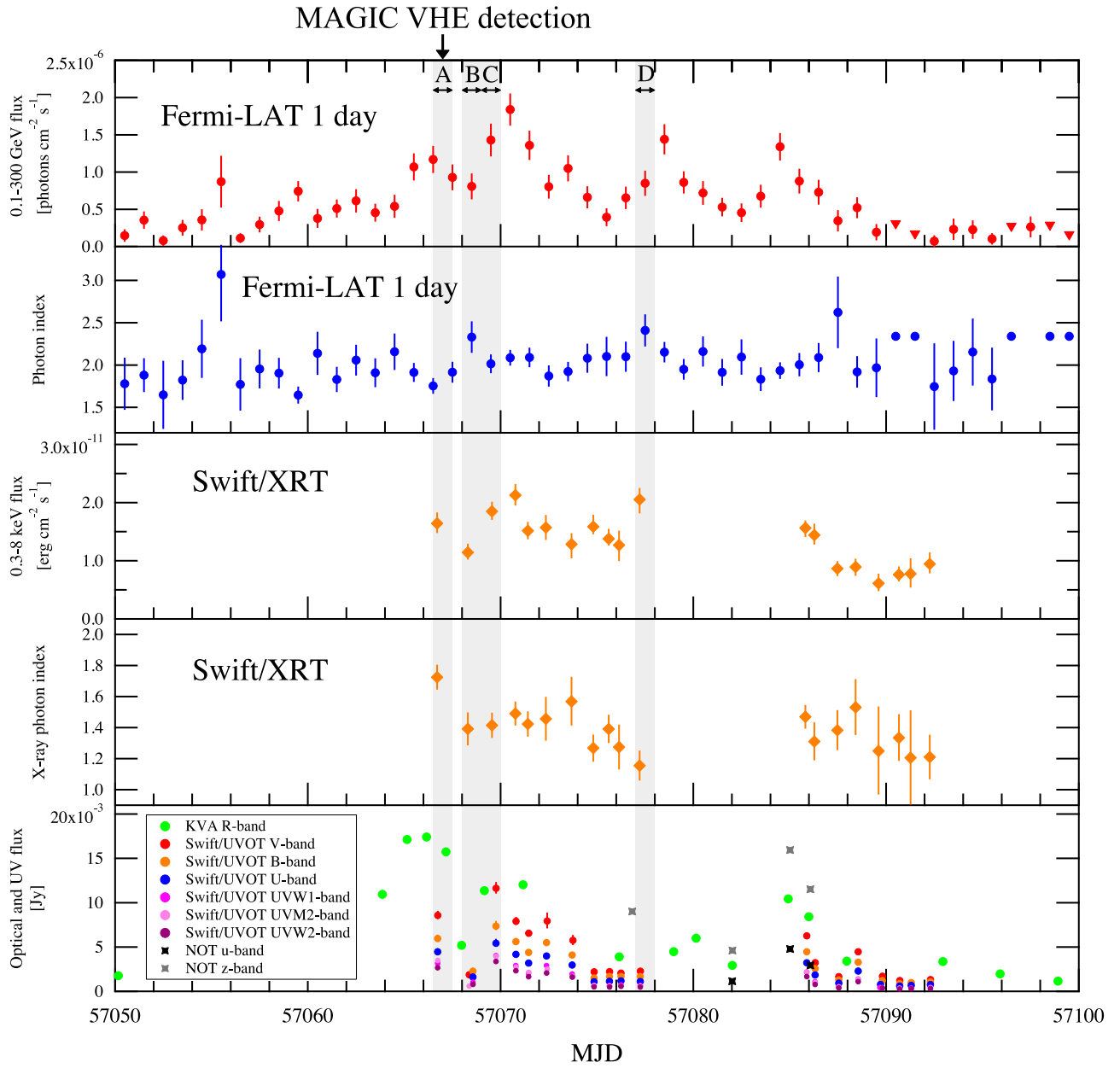


Fig. 2. Multi-wavelength light curves of S4 0954+65 during the “highest” state between MJD 57050 and 57100. From top to bottom: Fermi-LAT 1-d binned 0.1–300 GeV flux, Fermi-LAT daily photon power-law index, Swift/XRT flux (0.3–8 keV), Swift/XRT photon power-law index, and optical/UV fluxes in seven bands measured by KVA and Swift/UVOT. Gray hatched areas, labeled by A, B, C, and D, indicate the selected 1-d periods during which SEDs are constructed (see figure 3). The black arrow at the top indicates the time (MJD 57067.0) when MAGIC telescope detected VHE emission (Mirzoyan 2015b). In the second panel, the blue points with no errors indicate the 3FGL value of 2.34, which was assumed for the flux upper limit calculation. (Color online)

(Finke et al. 2008; Dermer et al. 2009). The electron distribution is assumed to have a broken power-law shape;

$$N'(\gamma') \propto \gamma'^{-s_1} \quad (\gamma'_{\min} < \gamma' < \gamma'_{\text{brk}}) \quad (1)$$

$$N'(\gamma') \propto \gamma'^{-s_2} \quad (\gamma'_{\text{brk}} < \gamma' < \gamma'_{\max}), \quad (2)$$

where γ'_{\min} , γ'_{\max} , and γ'_{brk} are the minimum, maximum, and break electron Lorentz factors, respectively. s_1 and s_2 are

the power-law indices of the electron distribution below and above the break electron Lorentz factor γ'_{brk} . Primed quantities indicate those measured in the jet comoving frame. The model curves and derived parameter values are shown in figure 3 and table 2, respectively. The SEDs were well represented by changing only the electron distribution and the magnetic field (see also e.g., Dutka et al. 2013; Ackermann et al. 2014). Note that the spectral break in the electron distribution cannot be understood in terms of

Table 1. Swift/XRT power-law indices and fluxes during MJD 57066–57078, the GeV-brightest period.

MJD	PL index	0.3–8 keV flux (10^{-11} erg cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$)
57066.71	1.72 ± 0.08	1.64 ± 0.19
57068.30	1.39 ± 0.11	1.14 ± 0.15
57069.55	1.41 ± 0.08	1.85 ± 0.16
57070.76	1.49 ± 0.08	2.13 ± 0.19
57071.42	1.42 ± 0.08	1.51 ± 0.15
57072.35	1.46 ± 0.14	1.57 ± 0.21
57073.68	1.57 ± 0.16	1.28 ± 0.24
57074.81	1.27 ± 0.09	1.59 ± 0.20
57075.61	1.39 ± 0.09	1.38 ± 0.17
57076.15	1.27 ± 0.14	1.27 ± 0.27
57077.21	1.15 ± 0.10	2.05 ± 0.24

radiative cooling, because $s_2 - s_1$ does not correspond to the canonical value of 1.0 (e.g., Longair 2011). We found that the γ rays can be modeled by an external Compton (EC) component, rather than synchrotron self-Compton (SSC), despite the BL Lac classification for this object (Mukherjee et al. 1995). We modeled the seed photon source for this process as a monochromatic isotropic external radiation field with energy density $u_{\text{seed}} = 2.4 \times 10^{-4}$ erg s $^{-1}$ and energy $\epsilon_0 = 7.5 \times 10^{-7}$ in $m_e c^2$ units. This corresponds to a dust temperature of $T_{\text{dust}} = 1500$ K and, for a disk luminosity of 3.0×10^{43} erg s $^{-1}$ and, using the relation from equation (1) in Nenkova et al. (2008), a dust radius of 2.1×10^{17} cm. Note that, as shown in figure 3, the SSC component is lower than that of the EC by two orders of magnitude under the parameter values tabulated in table 2. Note also

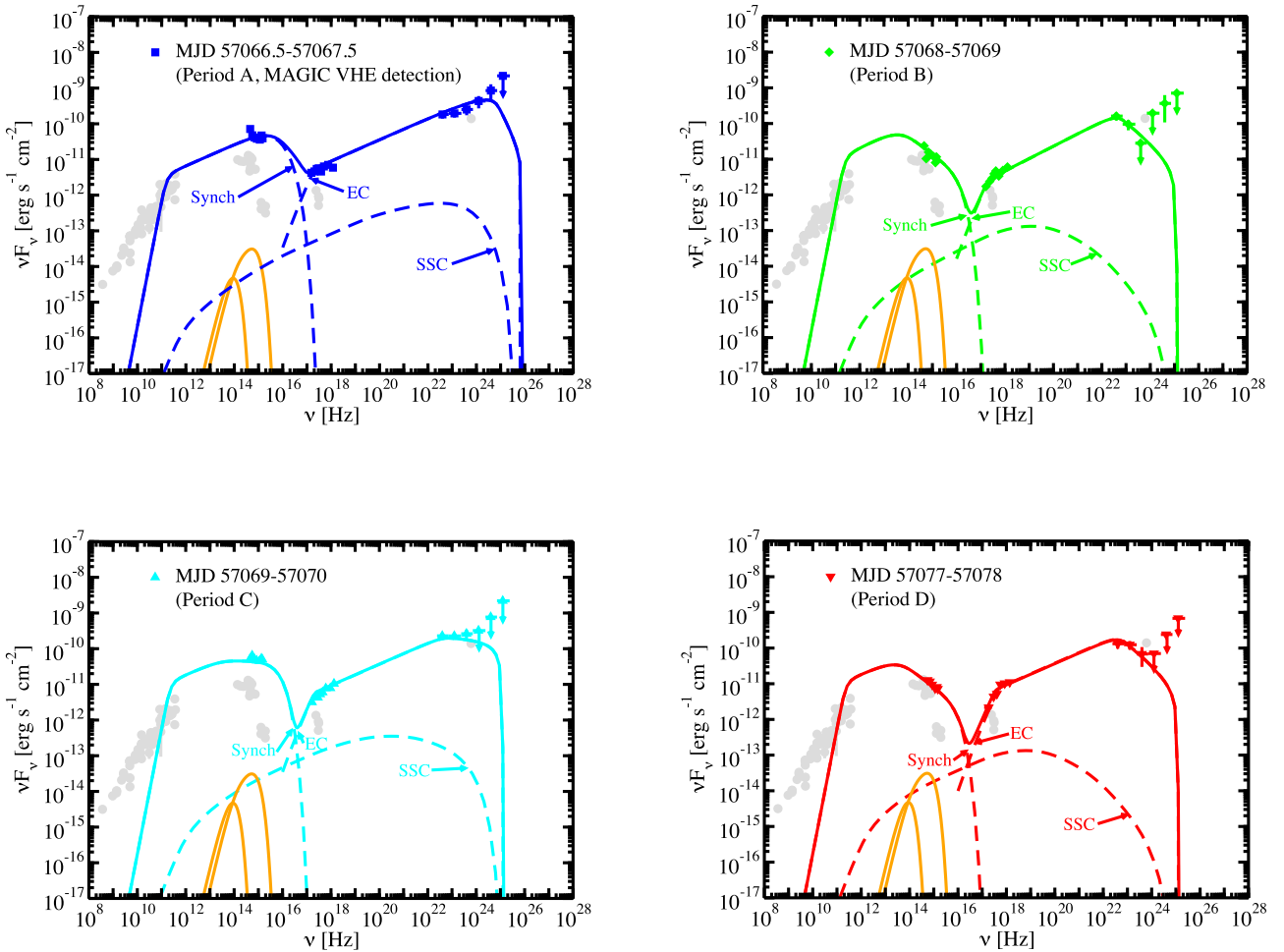


Fig. 3. Quasi-simultaneous (<1 d) SEDs of S4 0954+65 during the four selected time intervals. (Top left) The SED on MJD 57066.5–57067.5, including MAGIC VHE detection time. Optical/UV data are taken from KVA *R*-band and Swift/UVOT measurements. X-ray and MeV/GeV fluxes are from Swift/XRT and Fermi-LAT, respectively. The blue line indicates a model curve (Synchrotron, EC, and SSC emissions are summed up) calculated based on one-zone synchrotron emission and inverse-Compton scattering of dust torus photons (Finke et al. 2008; Dermer et al. 2009). The two orange lines indicate the dust torus and accretion disk emissions. The gray circles are historical fluxes taken from the NED database. The derived parameter values are tabulated in table 2. (Top right) Same as top left-hand panel but for the SED on MJD 57068–57069 (shown in green). (Bottom left) Same as top left-hand panel but for the SED on MJD 57069–57070 (shown in cyan). (Bottom right) Same as top left-hand panel but for the SED on MJD 57077–57078 (shown in red). The KVA *R*-band flux is not included during this period due to lack of observation. (Color online)

Table 2. Model parameters.

Parameter	Symbol	MJD			
		57066.5–57067.5	57068–57069	57069–57070	57077–57078
Redshift	z		0.368		
Bulk Lorentz factor	Γ		30		
Doppler factor	δ_D		30		
Variability timescale [s]	t_v		1.0×10^5		
Comoving radius of blob [cm]	R'_b		6.6×10^{16}		
Magnetic field [G]	B	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.0
Low-energy electron spectral index	s_1	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4
High-energy electron spectral index	s_2	4.5	4.0	3.0	4.0
Minimum electron Lorentz factor	γ'_{\min}	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5
Break electron Lorentz factor	γ'_{brk}	8.0×10^3	6.0×10^2	6.0×10^2	6.0×10^2
Maximum electron Lorentz factor	γ'_{\max}	2.0×10^4	1.0×10^4	1.0×10^4	1.0×10^4
Black hole mass [M_\odot]	M_{BH}		3.4×10^8		
Disk luminosity [erg s^{-1}]	L_{disk}		3.0×10^{43}		
Inner disk radius [R_g]	R_{in}		6.0		
Seed photon source energy density [erg cm^{-3}]	u_{seed}		2.4×10^{-4}		
Seed photon source photon energy [$m_e c^2$ units]	ϵ_{seed}		7.5×10^{-7}		
Dust torus luminosity [erg s^{-1}]	L_{dust}		3.9×10^{42}		
Dust torus radius [cm]	R_{dust}		2.1×10^{17}		
Dust temperature [K]	T_{dust}		1500		
Jet power in magnetic field [erg s^{-1}]	$P_{j, B}$	1.0×10^{46}	5.7×10^{46}	2.9×10^{46}	2.9×10^{46}
Jet power in electrons [erg s^{-1}]	$P_{j, e}$	1.1×10^{45}	6.1×10^{44}	1.3×10^{45}	1.1×10^{45}

that once we assume that SSC emission is responsible for the X-ray and MeV/GeV γ -ray emissions, the required magnetic field becomes very small ($B \sim 1$ mG) because of the relatively large Compton dominance of $L_{\text{IC}}/L_{\text{sync}} \sim 10$. Since this is much weaker than the typical magnetic field derived from blazar SED modeling [~ 1 G, see e.g., Ghisellini et al. (2010)], our modeling under the EC assumption seems reasonable. There would be another option that the X-ray and MeV/GeV emissions are from SSC and EC components, respectively. However, given the lack of evidence of a spectral break between the X-ray and MeV/GeV data points, it is simpler to assume that only a single EC component is responsible for both X-ray and MeV/GeV emissions. In this regard, more precise flux measurements are needed to determine whether our assumption is valid or an alternative SSC+EC modeling is required.

During the GeV spectral hardening (MJD 57066.5–57067.5, period A), the break energy of the electron distribution γ'_{brk} increased about one order of magnitude (up to 8×10^3 from 6×10^2) due to the rising shape of the LAT νF_ν spectrum, indicating a rapid injection of high-energy electrons with $\gamma' \sim 10^3$ – 10^4 . The observed softer X-ray spectrum in period A would result from the modest contribution of synchrotron photons emitted by the highest energy electrons instead of the inverse-Compton X-rays produced by the lowest energy electrons (see upper left-hand panel of figure 3). We note that the spectral break

at $E_{\text{break}} = 2.66^{+0.70}_{-0.48}$ keV seen in period D can be modeled by setting the minimum Lorentz factor of the electron distribution to be 1.5. Note also that a similar X-ray break seems to be present in the X-ray data during period D (MJD 57068–57069), which is again reasonably modeled by $\gamma'_{\min} = 1.0$ (see upper right-hand panel in figure 3 and table 2). Therefore, we stress that X-ray spectroscopy is a powerful tool to constrain the minimum electron Lorentz factor γ'_{\min} of the emitting electron distribution (see also e.g., Celotti & Ghisellini 2008). We also point out that the observed spectral break is a good indication that the EC component indeed dominates over SSC in the X-ray band, because it is difficult to produce such a break by assuming SSC.

From SED modeling, we also found that the jet power in the magnetic field (P_B) dominates over the jet power in emitting electrons (P_e) by a factor of 10–100 (see table 2). Here we define the jet power components as in Finke, Dermer, and Böttcher (2008); $P_i = 2\pi R'^2 \Gamma^2 \beta c U'_i$ ($i = B, e$), where $\Gamma = (1 - \beta^2)^{-1/2}$ is the bulk Lorentz factor of the emitting blob, $U'_B = B^2/8\pi$ and $U'_e = (m_e c^2/V') \int_{\gamma'_{\min}}^{\gamma'_{\max}} \gamma' N'_e(\gamma')$ are the energy densities of magnetic field and electrons, respectively, and $V' = (4/3)\pi R'^3$ is the volume of the emitting blob. Note that this definition assumes a two-sided jet. This Poynting-flux dominance is robust under our EC assumption and not unprecedented considering there are several blazars showing a similar feature of $P_B > 10P_e$ such

as 0234+285 and 0528+134 (see table A2 of Celotti & Ghisellini 2008). There is some evidence that cold protons in the jet ($P_p = 2\pi R^2 \Gamma^2 \beta c (m_p c^2 / V) \int_{\gamma_{\min}}^{\gamma_{\max}} N'_p(\gamma') d\gamma'$, where N'_p is a proton distribution and $N'_p = N'_e$ is assumed, see e.g., Ghisellini et al. 2014) can carry much larger (as large as 100 times) power than the emitting electrons (e.g., Sikora & Madejski 2000; Ghisellini et al. 2014; Tanaka et al. 2015). Hence, it is possible in the context of the models presented here, that $P_B \sim P_e + P_p$.

This paper serves as a case study for the capability of detecting new VHE sources based upon follow-up of flaring LAT sources showing spectral hardening (i.e., fluxes above 1.0×10^{-6} photons $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ at $E > 100$ MeV and $\Gamma_{\text{GeV}} < 2.0$). The capabilities of the LAT [specifically the daily all-sky monitoring and the improved high-energy performance from Pass 8 (Atwood et al. 2013)] are well suited to these types of efforts and we can expect many such discoveries in the next few years. In fact, several spectral hardening events have been seen from Fermi-LAT FSRQs (e.g., Tanaka et al. 2011; Pacciani et al. 2014) which would have been excellent candidates for VHE follow-up at the time.

Additionally, recent theoretical and observational studies of the extragalactic background light (EBL) indicate that the horizon of 100 GeV photons is $z \sim 1$ (e.g., Finke et al. 2010; Domínguez et al. 2011; Ackermann et al. 2012b; Inoue et al. 2013). The current capabilities of the LAT are allowing us to probe beyond this edge. For example, Tanaka et al. (2013) report the detection of two VHE photons from the $z = 1.1$ blazar PKS 0426–380 [see also figure 13 of Ackermann et al. (2016) for the Fermi-LAT detection of $E > 50$ GeV photons from blazars beyond the horizon]. However, the current generation of ground-based VHE observatories have not yet detected a source beyond a redshift of 1. MAGIC recently reported the detection of two high-redshift blazars S3 0218+35 at $z = 0.944$ (Mirzoyan 2014) and PKS 1441+25 at $z = 0.939$ (Mirzoyan 2015a; Abeysekara et al. 2015; Ahnen et al. 2015), but, depending on the spectrum of these sources at VHE energies, this might not challenge the current understanding of the EBL. Triggering VHE observations of moderately-high-redshift blazars with the Fermi-LAT when they are in high- and hard-flux states is a way to push the redshift limit of VHE detections further and allow us to learn more about the EBL. This will become even more important when the next-generation instrument, CTA, comes online and provides a lower energy threshold combined with better sensitivity.

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