EXTREME BLAZARS STUDIED WITH FERMI-LAT AND SUZAKU:
1ES 0347−121 AND BLAZAR CANDIDATE HESS J1943+213

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ABSTRACT

We report on our study of high-energy properties of two peculiar TeV emitters: the “extreme blazar” 1ES 0347−121 and the “extreme blazar candidate” HESS J1943+213 located near the Galactic plane. Both objects are characterized by quiescent synchrotron emission with flat spectra extending up to the hard X-ray range, and both were reported to be missing GeV counterparts in the Fermi Large Area Telescope (LAT) two-year Source Catalog. We analyze a 4.5 yr accumulation of the Fermi-LAT data, resulting in the detection of 1ES 0347−121 in the GeV band, as well as in improved upper limits for HESS J1943+213. We also present the analysis results of newly acquired Suzaku data for HESS J1943+213. The X-ray spectrum is well represented by a single power law extending up to 25 keV with photon index 2.00 ± 0.02 and a moderate absorption in excess of the Galactic value, which is in agreement with previous X-ray observations. No short-term X-ray variability was found over the 80 ks duration of the Suzaku exposure. Under the blazar hypothesis, we modeled the spectral energy distributions of 1ES 0347−121 and HESS J1943+213, and we derived constraints on the intergalactic magnetic field strength and source energetics. We conclude that although the classification of HESS J1943+213 has not yet been determined, the blazar hypothesis remains the most plausible option since, in particular, the broadband spectra of the two analyzed sources along with the source model parameters closely resemble each other, and the newly available Wide-field Infrared Survey Explorer and UKIRT Infrared Deep Sky Survey data for HESS J1943+213 are consistent with the presence of an elliptical host at the distance of approximately ∼600 Mpc.

Key words: BL Lacertae objects: individual (HESS J1943+213, 1ES 0347-121) – galaxies: active – galaxies: jets – gamma rays: galaxies – radiation mechanisms: non-thermal – X-rays: galaxies

Online-only material: color figures

1. INTRODUCTION

A rich population of very high energy (VHE; $E > 100$ GeV) $\gamma$-ray emitters has been discovered during a systematic scan of the Galactic plane with the High Energy Stereoscopic System (H.E.S.S.; Aharonian et al. 2005). The majority of these sources are Galactic in origin, and those extended beyond the Galactic plane with the High Energy Stereoscopic System $\gamma$-ray emitters has been discovered during a systematic scan of the Galactic plane with the High Energy Stereoscopic System (H.E.S.S.; Aharonian et al. 2005). It is located within the 4.4 error circle of an unidentified hard X-ray INTEGRAL source IGR J19443+2117, which was also seen with ROSAT, Chandra, and Swift (Tomorsick et al. 2009; Landi et al. 2009; Cusumano et al. 2010). Based on the gathered multiwavelength data, Abramowski et al. (2011) argued in favor of the extragalactic (and in particular blazar) nature of the source (but see Gabányi et al. 2013, and the discussion below).

Blazars are AGN with relativistic jets pointed close to the Earth’s line of sight. The typical spectral energy distribution (SED) of a blazar is dominated by the non-thermal Doppler-boosted jet emission and is characterized by two distinct components or humps in the $\nu F_\nu$ representation: the low-energy one, which is commonly interpreted as being due to synchrotron emission of ultra-relativistic jet electrons and peaks in the infrared-to-X-ray range; and the high-energy one, which peaks in the $\gamma$-ray regime, most widely believed to be due to inverse-Compton (IC) scattering of low-energy photons by the synchrotron-emitting electrons. The peak energy of both spectral components was found to anti-correlate with the 2005 and 2008, at the significance level of 7.9$\sigma$ corresponding to a $>0.47$ TeV photon flux of $\nu F_\nu \simeq 10^{-12}$ photon cm$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$ (Abramowski et al. 2011). It is located within the 4.4 error circle of an unidentified hard X-ray INTEGRAL source IGR J19443+2117, which was also seen with ROSAT, Chandra, and Swift (Tomorsick et al. 2009; Landi et al. 2009; Cusumano et al. 2010). Based on the gathered multiwavelength data, Abramowski et al. (2011) argued in favor of the extragalactic (and in particular blazar) nature of the source (but see Gabányi et al. 2013, and the discussion below).

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total radiative power and also with the “Compton dominance,” i.e., the ratio of the IC and synchrotron luminosities (Fossati et al. 1998; Finke 2013), although the origins of these correlations are controversial (e.g., Ghisellini et al. 1998; Ghisellini & Tavecchio 2008; Giommi et al. 2012, 2013). High-frequency peaked BL Lac objects (HBLs) occupy the lowest luminosity/higher frequency end of the blazar luminosity sequence, with the two spectral components peaking in X-rays (typically 0.1–1 keV) and in the VHE range (0.1–1 TeV), respectively.

As discussed in Abramowski et al. (2011), the broadband spectral properties of HESS J1943+213 are consistent with the source being an example of the so-called “extreme HBL” (see Costamante et al. 2001), only viewed through the Galactic disk and located at a minimum distance of ~600 Mpc (Abramowski et al. 2011). This distance limit would then set the X-ray luminosity of the source as $L_{\text{X}} > 10^{45}$ erg s$^{-1}$, which is relatively high for an HBL. Yet, what is the most remarkable for this blazar candidate is its hard X-ray spectrum with no apparent cut-off up to 195 keV photon energies, as indicated by a long accumulation of the Swift Burst Alert Telescope (BAT) data (see Baumgartner et al. 2013). This spectrum—if synchrotron in origin, as expected for an HBL—would then imply the action of persistent and extremely efficient energy dissipation processes, accelerating jet electrons up to the highest accessible energies. In this respect, HESS J1943+213 would in fact outshine the most extreme confirmed HBLs known to date, such as 1ES 0347−121 (Aharonian et al. 2007b) 1ES 0229+200 (Tavecchio et al. 2009; Kaufmann et al. 2011). We note that blazars are characterized by substantial broadband variability at all accessible timescales, but the apparent lack of any flux changes in the case of HESS J1943+213, even though puzzling, does not strictly exclude the blazar hypothesis.

The class of extreme HBLs, which seems peculiar for its physical properties (particularly for the low magnetization but high bulk velocities of the emitting regions; see Tavecchio et al. 2010), may be relevant in the cosmological context, as it was argued that such objects can be utilized to derive lower limits on the intergalactic magnetic field (IGMF; e.g., D’Avezac et al. 2010), may be relevant in the cosmological context, as it was argued that such objects can be utilized to derive lower limits on the IGMF. This spectrum—if synchrotron in origin, as expected for an HBL—would then imply the action of persistent and extremely efficient energy dissipation processes, accelerating jet electrons up to the highest accessible energies. In this respect, HESS J1943+213 would in fact outshine the most extreme confirmed HBLs known to date, such as 1ES 0347−121 (Aharonian et al. 2007b) 1ES 0229+200 (Tavecchio et al. 2009; Kaufmann et al. 2011). We note that blazars are characterized by substantial broadband variability at all accessible timescales, but the apparent lack of any flux changes in the case of HESS J1943+213, even though puzzling, does not strictly exclude the blazar hypothesis.

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In this paper, we analyze the newly acquired Suzaku and Fermi Large Area Telescope (LAT) data for HESS J1943+213. Together with archival infrared data from the Wide-field Infrared Survey Explorer (WISE) and the UKIRT Infrared Deep Sky Survey (UKIDSS) for the putative counterpart, we confront its broadband spectral properties with those of the well-established extreme HBLs, including 1ES 0347−121 for which the Fermi-LAT and infrared data are similarly examined in detail. The data analysis and the analysis results are given in Sections 2 and 3, respectively. Discussion regarding the nature of HESS J1943+213 in the framework of the blazar scenario, along with the modeling of the broadband spectra for both analyzed targets (including cascade components for different values of the IGMF), are described in Section 4. Final conclusions are given in Section 5. In the analysis, we assume standard cosmology with $H_0 = 71$ km s$^{-1}$ Mpc$^{-1}$, $\Omega_m = 0.27$, and $\Omega_L = 0.73$.

## 2. DATA AND DATA REDUCTION

### 2.1. HESS J1943+213

#### 2.1.1. Fermi-LAT Data

The LAT is a pair-production telescope onboard the Fermi satellite with a large effective area (6500 cm$^2$ on axis for >1 GeV photons) and a large instantaneous field of view (2.4 sr at 1 GeV), and it is sensitive to $\gamma$ rays from 20 MeV to >300 GeV (Atwood et al. 2009). Here, we analyzed Fermi-LAT data for both HESS J1943+213 and 1ES 0347−121 using the Fermi Science Tools version v9r27p1. The LAT data were accumulated from 2008 August 4 to 2013 February 8, and we selected 10−300 GeV SOURCE class events using gtselect. Regions of interest were set to 10° circular regions centered at each source position. To eliminate Earth limb $\gamma$ rays, the maximum zenith angle was set to 100°. Good-quality and science-configured LAT data were selected from standard all-sky data by using gtmktime. A 50° rocking angle cut is also applied. We performed an unbinned likelihood analysis using gtlike and utilized the P7SOURCE_V6 instrument response functions. In the XML source model, we included 2FGL sources (Nolan et al. 2012) within a 10° circular region assuming their power-law spectra with free photon indices and normalizations. Spectral parameters of 2FGL sources within an annulus of 10°−15° were fixed to the 2FGL values and were included in the source model, together with gal$_{2year}7v6$ _v0. f ITS and iso _p7v6source. txt which represent the Galactic and isotropic diffuse background emissions, respectively. Here, the photon index of the power-law scaling of the Galactic diffuse template is fixed to 0. Data points of the GeV spectra were calculated by repeating gtlike under the assumption of a single power-law spectral shape in each energy range.13

#### 2.1.2. Archival X-Ray Data

HESS J1943+213 is located within the 4.4 arcmin error circle of the unidentified hard X-ray INTEGRAL-IBIS source IGR J19443+2117, with a centroid about 3.2 arcmin offset from the H.E.S.S. position. The soft X-ray counterpart to IGR J19443+2117 was detected by Chandra (CXOU J194356.2+211823; Tomsick et al. 2009) and Swift (SWIFT J1943.5+2120; Landi et al. 2009), with exposure times of 4.8 ks and 11 ks, respectively. The same X-ray source was also detected in the past by ROSAT-HRI (1RXJ J194356.2+211824). The combined power-law fit to Swift-X-Ray Telescope (XRT) and INTEGRAL-IBIS data returned the photon index of $\Gamma_X = 2.04 \pm 0.12$ with the energy fluxes $F_{2–10\text{keV}} = (1.83 \pm 0.04) \times 10^{-11}$ erg cm$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$ and $F_{20–100\text{keV}} = (1.22 \pm 0.22) \times 10^{-11}$ erg cm$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$ (Abramowski et al. 2011). Within the error of the cross-calibration constant between XRT and IBIS, $\sim 0.60$, the IBIS data are in agreement with the XRT spectrum. The Chandra observations (performed two years earlier, in 2008) are consistent with the Swift results as well, with the derived energy flux $F_{0.3–10\text{keV}} = (2.9^{+2.4}_{-1.5}) \times 10^{-11}$ erg cm$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$ and $\Gamma_X = 1.83 \pm 0.11$. See Figure 7 of Abramowski et al. (2011) for the consistency of the X-ray fluxes between Swift and Chandra. The INTEGRAL-SPI

13 11keSED. py available at http://fermi.gsfc.nasa.gov/ssc/data/analysis/user/.
observations provided the upper limit for the source flux $F_{\gamma,100\text{keV}} < 2.6 \times 10^{-11} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ (Bouchet et al. 2008). Finally, the hard X-ray counterpart of HESS J1943+213/IGR J19443+2117 is also present in the 54 month Palermo Swift-BAT catalog (PBC J1943.9+2118, $F_{\gamma,14-195\text{keV}} = (2.2 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-11} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$; Cusumano et al. 2010), and in the 70 month Swift-BAT catalog (Baumgartner et al. 2013). The BAT light curve seems to reveal some hints for flux changes over 70 months of monitoring, but no photon statistics precludes a detailed analysis of the source variability.

A power-law model fit to the spectrum provided by Baumgartner et al. (2013) and the energy flux $F_{\gamma,14-195\text{keV}} = 2.83^{+0.47}_{-0.44} \times 10^{-11} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$. There is no evidence for any high-energy cut-off in the BAT spectrum. Also, even though the IBIS source is weak, it appears steady with no signs of any large-amplitude variability. The hydrogen column densities derived by means of modeling the Chandra and Swift spectra were $N_{\text{H}} \approx (1.89^{+0.25}_{-0.22}) \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (Tomsick et al. 2009) and $(1.37^{+0.15}_{-0.13}) \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (Landi et al. 2009), respectively. In spite of this column density being in excess of the expected Galactic one in the direction of the source based on the H1 mapping (see Section 3.1 below), no conclusive evidence for the intrinsic absorption in the X-ray spectrum of HESS J1943+213 was presented in the past.

2.1.3. New Suzaku Observation

We observed HESS J1943+213 with the Suzaku X-ray satellite (Mitsuda et al. 2007) on 2011 November 10–11 (Obs ID 706007010). We analyzed the data taken with both X-ray CCD cameras onboard, namely, the X-ray Imaging Spectrometer (XIS; Koyama et al. 2007) and Hard X-ray Detector (HXD; Takahashi et al. 2007; Kokubun et al. 2007). Currently, three CCDs are working well, two of which are front-illuminated (XIS0 and XIS3) and the other one which is back-illuminated (XIS1). The HXD consists of an Si semiconductor detector (PIN) and the GSO scintillator, sensitive to hard X-rays in the ranges of $\sim 10$–50 keV and $\sim 50$–600 keV, respectively. Here we did not analyze the GSO data because the relatively small flux of the targeted source does not allow us to detect hard X-rays above $\sim 50$ keV over the high background.

We used the XIS data processing script version 2.7.16.31 and followed the screening criteria described in The Suzaku Data Reduction Guide. Events with GRADE 0, 2, 3, 4, and 6 were utilized in the data reduction procedure, and flickering pixels were removed by using clean.sas. We selected good-time intervals by applying SAA_HXD==0 && T_SAA_HXD>$436$ & & ELV>$5$ & & DYE $>20$ & & ANG_DIST<1.5 & & B0_DTRATE<3 & & A0CU_HK_CINT3_NML==1. After the event screening, the net exposure was 38.9 ks. In the analysis, we used the HEASARC software version 6.12 and calibration database (CALDB) version released on 2012 February 11.

2.1.4. Lower Frequencies

There is only one radio source in the NVSS catalog within the error circle of HESS J1943+213, namely, NVSS J194356+211826, offset by 14.7 arcsec from the H.E.S.S. source position and 3.5 arcsec from the Chandra source position. This radio source (1.4 GHz flux density of 0.103 Jy) has been detected in various survey programs and dedicated exposures between 327 and 4850 MHz; no evidence for flux variations over the 12-yr time span of the collected radio data was found (Abramowski et al. 2011). Recent high-resolution data taken with the European VLBI Network (EVN) also revealed a compact radio source, and the low brightness temperature is claimed to be an argument against the blazar origin for this object (Gabányi et al. 2013).

A faint unidentified near-infrared counterpart of HESS J1943+213 was also found in Two Micron All Sky Survey (2MASS) data in the K band, 2MASS J19435624+211823, within the small Chandra error circle; at smaller wavelengths (2MASS $J$ and $H$ bands, as well as Swift-UVOT $V$ band), only upper limits for the source flux were found (Abramowski et al. 2011). We examined the subsequently available all-sky mid-infrared (MIR) data provided by WISE satellite (Wright et al. 2010) in four MIR bands—$W1$, $W2$, $W3$, and $W4$—centered on wavelengths around 3.4, 4.6, 12, and 22 $\mu$m, respectively. The PSF of the telescope corresponds to a Gaussian of about 6.1, 6.8, 7.4, and 12 arcsec in W1–W4, respectively, sampled at 2.8, 2.8, 2.8, and 5.6 arcsec pixel$^{-1}$. With nominal 5σ point source sensitivities of $\sim 0.08, 0.1, 1,$ and 6 mJy in the four bands, this survey is orders of magnitude more sensitive than previous infrared all sky surveys. The MIR emitter, WISE J193536.25+211823.2, coinciding with HESS J1943+213, is detected at 3.4, 4.6, and 12 $\mu$m wavelengths, with the observed flux of $1.88 \pm 0.19$ mJy, $1.67 \pm 0.14$ mJy, and $1.36 \pm 0.27$ mJy, respectively, and it is not detected at 22 $\mu$m. Using the Schlegel et al. (1998) coefficients in adjacent bands, we can also estimate extinction corrected flux densities of 3.1 mJy (3.4 $\mu$m) and 1.9 mJy (4.6 $\mu$m); extinction is negligible at 12 $\mu$m. The 2MASS source is also catalogued in the UKIDSS-DR6 Galactic plane survey (Lucas et al. 2008) as UGPS J193536.23+211823.3, with observed $H = 16.448 \pm 0.010$, $K = 15.187 \pm 0.006$, and $K = 14.174 \pm 0.006$ mag.

We also included the extinction corrections adopted in Abramowski et al. (2011), these correspond to the extinction-corrected fluxes of $4.18 \pm 0.04$ mJy (1.25 $\mu$m), 3.71$\pm 0.02$ mJy (1.65 $\mu$m), and 3.60$\pm 0.02$ mJy (2.1 $\mu$m), respectively. New near-infrared data for HESS J1943+213 will be presented in the forthcoming paper by Peter et al. (2014).

2.2. 1ES 0347−121

The Fermi-LAT data selection and analysis for 1ES 0347−121 are the same as in the case of HESS J1943+213 (see Section 2.1.1), except for the 1–300 GeV energy range considered. The reason we decreased the lower energy threshold to 1 GeV is that 1ES 0347−121 is clearly detected in 10–300 GeV SOURCE class data. At lower frequencies, in addition to the archival Swift-UVOT and XRT, and ATOM (host galaxy-subtracted) data discussed in Aharonian et al. (2007b), we also include the newly updated Swift-BAT spectrum of the source (Baumgartner et al. 2013), and the most recent infrared measurements summarized as follows: 1ES 0347−121 is detected in the WISE data at 3.4 $\mu$m, 4.6 $\mu$m, and 12 $\mu$m wavelengths, yielding the observed fluxes of $0.64 \pm 0.02$ mJy, $0.57 \pm 0.02$ mJy, and $0.40 \pm 0.11$ mJy, respectively, with negligible extinction in these bands; the extinction-corrected
3. RESULTS

3.1. X-Ray Spectrum of HESS J1943+213

The Suzaku-XIS0+XIS3 combined image and light curves (in the 0.5–2.0 and 2.0–8.0 keV bands) of HESS J1943+213 are shown in Figures 1 and 2, respectively. No significant variability or modulation was seen over the entire 80 ks Suzaku pointing (40 ks net exposure). Since the hard X-ray signal detected with HXD/PIN was not very strong, the resulting light curve of the source above 10 keV was partly affected by statistical and systematic fluctuations, and as such, it is rather inconclusive. We also did not find any source extension beyond the XIS PSF of ≃1.5 arcmin.

Figure 3 presents the simultaneous X-ray spectrum of the target within the 0.5–25 keV range (combined Suzaku-XIS and HXD/PIN data). The spectrum is well represented by a single power-law model (reduced χ^2/dof = 1.11/847) with photon index Γ = 2.00 ± 0.02, which is absorbed by the hydrogen column density of N_H = (1.38 ± 0.03) × 10^{22} cm^{-2} and is in agreement with the one emerging from the previous Swift observations; but it is in excess over the Galactic background level.
value of $8.37 \times 10^{21}$ cm$^{-2}$ estimated based on the Galactic H$_i$ Leiden/Argentine/Bonn Survey$^{18}$ (Kalberla et al. 2005). We also applied an unabsorbed broken power-law model to the Suzaku spectrum of HESS J1943+213 and we rejected it because of a much larger reduced chi-square value of 1.21 with respect to the single absorbed power-law model. The unabsorbed 2–10 keV flux of the source reads as $(1.85^{+0.07}_{−0.06}) \times 10^{-11}$ erg cm$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$, again in remarkable agreement with the previous Swift-XRT observations (Abramowski et al. 2011), which indicates that HESS J1943+213 is a truly steady X-ray emitter.

In order to investigate in more detail the issue of the excess absorption in the X-ray spectrum of HESS J1943+213, we have modeled the acquired Suzaku data with the SYNCHROTRON code developed and implemented in XSPEC by Ushio et al. (2009, 2010). In this “parametric forward-fitting” model, the observed X-ray emission of a source is fitted with the synchrotron continuum originating from a given (assumed) shape of the electron energy distribution, instead of with the assumed spectral form of the non-thermal emission continuum. Therefore, the XSPEC fitting with the SYNCHROTRON model allows us to check, in particular, if the suppressed soft X-ray flux of HESS J1943+213 is due to the excess absorption, or if it is rather due to the high low-energy cut-off in the underlying electron energy distribution (see in this context the case of 1ES 0229+200; Tavecchio et al. 2009; Kaufmann et al. 2011). In order to reduce the number of model free parameters, in the fitting procedure, we assumed a single power-law electron energy distribution $dN/d\gamma \propto \gamma^{-s}$ with fixed energy index $s = 3.0$ and the maximum electron Lorentz factor $\gamma_{\text{max}} = 10^8/\sqrt{\delta B/0.1 \text{G}}$ (where $\delta$ is the Doppler factor of the emission region, and $B'$ is the comoving magnetic field intensity); only the minimum electron Lorentz factor $\gamma_{\text{min}}$ and the absorbing column density $N_H$ were allowed to vary. The modeling returned $\gamma_{\text{min}} = 10^{5.80^{+0.02}_{−0.08}}/\sqrt{\delta B/0.1 \text{G}}$ and $N_H = (1.23^{+0.06}_{−0.04}) \times 10^{22}$ cm$^{-2}$ that were still in excess of the Galactic value, even though the observed flux decrease below 1 keV was, in this case, ascribed partly to the high low-energy electron cut-off. We note that the analogous modeling with $N_H$ fixed at the Galactic value resulted in a large reduced chi-square, while on the other hand, the modeling with frozen $\gamma_{\text{min}} = 10^5/\sqrt{\delta B/0.1 \text{G}}$ returned $s = 3.03^{+0.04}_{−0.03}$ and $N_H = (1.39 \pm 0.03) \times 10^{22}$ cm$^{-2}$, which is in agreement with the emission continuum power-law fit discussed in the previous paragraph. Hence, we conclude that the signatures for the excess absorption in the X-ray spectrum of HESS J1943+213, even though on a rather modest level, can nonetheless be claimed robustly.

We note that previously some evidence for the intrinsic absorption of the X-ray spectra of HBLs has been presented only in a few cases, namely, Mrk 501 (Kataoka et al. 1999; Abdo et al. 2011) and more recently 1RXS J101015.9−311909 (Abramowski et al. 2012).

### 3.2. GeV Emission of HESS J1943+213

Figure 4 shows the *Fermi*-LAT count map of the 10$^\circ$ radius circular region centered on HESS J1943+213 in the 10–300 GeV photon energy range. A weak GeV counterpart seems to be present at the position of HESS J1943+213 ($l = 57.764$, $b = −1.295$ in Galactic coordinates), but similar faint pointlike enhancements are also seen along the Galactic plane where the intense foreground Galactic diffuse emission dramatically dilutes any signal from $\gamma$-ray emitters located in the plane. In order to minimize the number of degrees of freedom, we tested only the hypothesis that there is a LAT source

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$^{18}$ http://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/cgi-bin/Tools/w3nh/w3nh.pl

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Figure 4. Left: *Fermi*-LAT 10–300 GeV count map centered on the position of HESS J1943+213 (R.A. = 295°9792, decl. = 21°3022), which is indicated by white ticks. Right: same as the left figure but for the 10$^\circ$ radius circular region centered on the position of 1ES 0347−121 (R.A. = 57°3466, decl. = −11°9908). Both images are smoothed with Gaussian kernel of three pixels (scale: 0.1 per pixel). Note that the size of the plotted area is different between the two images (left figure is more zoomed).

(A color version of this figure is available in the online journal.)
at the H.E.S.S. position. We investigated the detection significance using $\text{gtlike}$ following the analysis flow described in Section 2.1.1, and we obtained the test statistic (TS) value of 22.3, which is just below the formal detection threshold of $TS = 25$ (corresponding to a $\sim 3\sigma$ significance). Note that the TS is defined as $-2(\ln L_0 - \ln L_1)$, where $L_0$ and $L_1$ are the likelihood values with and without the source, respectively (see Mattox et al. 1996). Here we cannot exclude a possibility for the detection of a spurious source coincident with HESS J1943+213 simply due to subtraction of the imperfect template for the Galactic diffuse emission. In fact, the presence of several similar faint point-like features along the Galactic plane in Figure 4 may suggest that this is indeed the case. In addition, assuming the source detection, the derived power-law index of the 10–300 GeV counterpart of HESS J1943+213 is $\Gamma \sim 2.4$, which is suspiciously soft, although this may indicate a spectral turnover at that energy range. Analysis of newly released Pass 7 reprocessed LAT data\(^{19}\) accumulated over five years shows a detection of HESS J1943+213 with a rather flat spectrum ($\Gamma \sim 1.6$) at energies above 1 GeV (Peter et al. 2014), which is consistent with our suggestion of a spectral turnover at higher energies. Given all these cautions and limitations, instead of claiming the detection here we provide only the 95% flux upper limits for HESS J1943+213: $F_{10-30\text{GeV}} < 2.5 \times 10^{-12}$ erg cm$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$, $F_{30-100\text{GeV}} < 4.1 \times 10^{-12}$ erg cm$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$, and $F_{100-300\text{GeV}} < 2.7 \times 10^{-12}$ erg cm$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$, assuming single power-law spectra with photon indices $\Gamma = 2.0$ in each band and using at the point that the $-\log$(likelihood) increased by 1.36. These are shown in the SED representation in Figure 5, along with the H.E.S.S. spectrum from Abramowski et al. (2011), in the infrared (WISE and UKIDSS) data discussed in Section 2.1.4, and finally in all the available (archival and the new SuZaku) X-ray spectra of the source introduced and analyzed in Sections 2.1.2 and 3.1.

3.3. GeV Emission of 1ES 0347−121

In contrast, the only known extreme HBL that thus far was missing its GeV counterpart, 1ES 0347−121, is now clearly detected in the most recent accumulation of the Fermi-LAT data. We derived $TS = 51.0$ and power-law index $\Gamma_{\text{LAT}} = 1.65 \pm 0.17$ with the 1-300 GeV flux of $(3.0 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-10}$ photon cm$^{-2}$ s$^{-1}$ for the source. The rather low GeV flux of the source precluded any variability studies. The broadband SED of the blazar is given in Figure 5, including the newly derived LAT data points, the H.E.S.S. spectrum from Aharonian et al. (2007b), and optical to X-ray data introduced and discussed in Section 2.2.

4. DISCUSSION

The broadband SEDs of HESS J1943+213 and 1ES 0347−121 shown in Figure 5 resemble each other closely, although some differences can be noted as well. In particular, the X-ray continuum of 1ES 0347−121, which is known to vary (see Tavecchio et al. 2011), is, in general, steeper than that of HESS J1943+213. Also, the IR segments of the spectra are distinct, although this difference seems to be consistent with the idea of a more prominent contribution from the elliptical host in HESS J1943+213 due to the smaller distance of the source ($\sim 600$ Mpc versus $\simeq 900$ Mpc for 1ES 0347−121; see the discussion below). The overall correspondence between the two spectra strongly supports the blazar scenario for HESS J1943+213.

4.1. Possible Identification of HESS J1943+213

The nature of HESS J1943+213 is puzzling, and it is the subject of ongoing debate. Three main scenarios identifying the source as an HMXB, a young PWN, or an extreme HBL have been outlined in Abramowski et al. (2011) and are discussed later in Leahy & Tian (2012) and Gabányi et al. (2013). Here we briefly revisit this issue in light of the new data.

The flat X-ray spectrum of HESS J1943+213 with a photon index of $\Gamma_X = 2.0$ and no high-energy cut-off up to the 100 keV range, together with the very soft VHE spectrum $\Gamma_{\text{VHE}} = 3.2 \pm 0.5$, is consistent with the HMXB hypothesis. The lack of any orbital modulation in the X-ray band might be baffling in this context, but it still does not exclude the possibility of the discussed object being a binary system. Similarly, no (or a very weak) GeV counterpart does not contradict the idea (keeping in mind the case of HESS J0632+057; see Caliandro et al. 2013). The most problematic aspect of the scenario is, however, the absence of a massive companion manifesting as a pronounced IR/optical source. As discussed in Abramowski et al. (2011), the 2MASS K-band counterpart of HESS J1943+213 could, in principle, be attributed to the massive O or Be-type star taking into account the 2MASS and Swift–UVOT upper limits derived at shorter wavelengths, but only in the case of a large distance to the system, $d \simeq 25$ kpc. This would in turn imply exceptionally high (for an HMXB) X-ray luminosity, exceeding $10^{36}$ erg s$^{-1}$. In addition, the arcmin-scale elongated radio halo of HESS J1943+213 discovered by Gabányi et al. (2013) would be in conflict with the binary scenario. The analysis of the SuZaku data presented in this paper does not add any new conclusive piece of evidence to the above discussion, as no orbital modulation has been detected in our new X-ray exposure. However, the WISE and especially UKIDSS detections of the infrared counterpart

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\(^{19}\) Available at http://fermi.gsfc.nasa.gov/cgi-bin/ssc/LAT/LATDataQuery.cgi.
of HESS J1943+213 discussed in this paper, with the resulting fluxes below the previous upper limits, would push the distance of the presumed O-type stellar companion of the high-energy source even outside the 25 kpc radius, making the HMXB hypothesis even less plausible.

In the framework of the PWN model, no extension of the source in the H.E.S.S. data together with the VHE/X-ray luminosity ratio $L_{\gamma, 100-300 GeV}/L_{\nu, 10^{12} \text{ergs s}^{-1}} \lesssim 0.04$ would imply a young age ($\gtrsim 10^3$ yr) and a relatively high, Crab-like spin-down power ($\dot{E} \approx 10^{38} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$) of the system located within 16 kpc (Abramowski et al. 2011). On the other hand, the soft VHE spectrum and the point-like appearance of the source in the Chandra data question to some extent the PWN nature of HESS J1943+213. In addition, based on the H\alpha absorption spectrum, Leahy & Tian (2012) argued for the source distance exceeding 16 kpc. These objections have been addressed by Gabányi et al. (2013) who, based on the newly acquired EVN and archival Very Large Array (VLA) data, argued that the discussed object can still be a PWN left over after a supernova explosion that happened in a low-density environment at the distance of $d \approx 17$ kpc. The fact that the X-ray counterpart of HESS J1943+213 appears point-like for Suzaku -XIS and unresolved even by Chandra is not any strong argument against the PWN hypothesis. However, the presence of a bright flat-spectrum mid- to near-infrared counterpart, as discussed in this paper, is unexpected for a PWN.

A comparison of high-energy spectral properties between HESS J1943+213 and bona fide extreme HBLs is summarized in Table 1 and discussed in more detail in the next section by means of a spectral model comparison with IES 0347−121. This comparison indicates that the multi-wavelength spectral properties of HESS J1943+213 are in principle consistent with it being a member of this class, even taking into account the hard, broadband X-ray continuum and a very weak GeV emission of the source. The amorphous arcmin-scale radio halo surrounding the target (Gabányi et al. 2013) would fit this interpretation as well, since the previous VLA studies revealed the presence of analogous features in several BL Lac objects (e.g., Ulvestad & Johnston 1984; Ulvestad & Antonucci 1986). The lack of X-ray variability implied by different X-ray pointings spread over several years, including our new Suzaku observations as well as the continuous Swift-BAT monitoring, may however cast doubt on the blazar identification. In addition, Gabányi et al. (2013) noted that the brightness temperature of the HESS J1943+213 radio core, $T_B \approx 8 \times 10^7$ K, is much lower than those typically measured in radio cores of blazars, and BL Lac objects in particular. While the steady X-ray emission of the target could be explained by a particular duty cycle of HBLs, which seem to be able to undergo extended periods of quiescence (see in this context, e.g., Kaufmann et al. 2011; Perri et al. 2007, for 1ES 0229+200 and PKS 0548-322, respectively), the relatively low radio brightness temperature—if intrinsic to the source instead of being due to a small-angular size scattering cloud on the line-of-sight within the Galaxy (see the discussion in Gabányi et al. 2013)—may indeed be considered as problematic for the blazar hypothesis. We however note in this context that, on the other hand, no superluminal velocities have been found in the TeV-bright HBLs on milliarsec scales, despite several dedicated observational programs (e.g., Piner et al. 2010, and references therein), and yet such apparent superluminal velocities are considered to be one of the hallmark properties of blazars in general. Note also that in a recent systematic $\sim 1$ mas resolution survey of radio-faint BL Lac objects (Liuuzzo et al. 2013) using the Very Long Baseline Array, most are characterized by faint $\sim 10$ mJy radio cores with inferred brightness temperatures (see Kovalev et al. 2005, Section 5.4 therein) as low as a few $10^8$ K.

Finally, the newly available WISE and UKIDSS data for HESS J1943+213 are consistent with the spectrum of the expected host galaxy located at a larger distance: this is demonstrated in Figure 7, where we plotted the template of a luminous elliptical placed at 600 Mpc (bolometric luminosity $L_{\text{bol}} \approx 7 \times 10^{12}$ erg s$^{-1}$; template taken from Silva et al. 1998). As argued below, such a distance would additionally be in accord with the overall energetics of the source in the blazar scenario.

### 4.2. Spectral Modeling

If HESS J1943+213 is indeed an extreme HBL, its unique properties—in particular, its steady hard X-ray continuum together with very soft VHE spectrum—may be relevant in the context of constraining the IGMF intensity (Neronov & Vovk 2010; Tavecchio et al. 2011; Dermer et al. 2011). Unfortunately, the intense diffuse Galactic emission in the direction of this source hampers its high significance detection in the Fermi-LAT range, which is crucial for such an analysis. Extreme HBLs located at higher Galactic latitudes, such as IES 0347−121, could therefore be more suitable for this purpose. Hence, we first report on the spectral modeling of IES 0347−121 including the new Fermi-LAT detection reported in this paper. We then repeat the same modeling for HESS J1943+213 assuming its blazar nature, predominantly in order to access the source energetics.

### Table 1

| Name        | $z$  | $\Gamma_{\text{VHE stat+syst}}$ | $\Gamma_{\text{LAT stat+syst}}$ | Quiescent X-ray Spectrum$^a$ |
|-------------|-----|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| HESS J1943+213 | ?   | $3.10 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.12$     | ⋯                               | $\Gamma = 2.0$ with excess absorption |
| IES 0229+200  | 0.140 | $2.05 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.10$     | $1.36 \pm 0.25$                 | $\Gamma = 1.84 \pm 0.02$ with excess absorption |
| IES 0347−121  | 0.185 | $3.10 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.10$     | $1.65 \pm 0.17$                 | $\Gamma = 1.82 \pm 0.03$ with excess absorption |
| IES 1101−232  | 0.186 | $2.94 \pm 0.20$              | $1.80 \pm 0.31$                 | $\Gamma_{\text{low}} = 2.04 \pm 0.02$, $\Gamma_{\text{high}} = 2.32 \pm 0.02$, $E_{\text{brk}} = 1.37 \pm 0.08$ keV |
| IES 1218+304  | 0.182 | $3.07 \pm 0.09$              | $1.63 \pm 0.12$                 | $\Gamma = 2.51 \pm 0.05$ with excess absorption |
| RGB J0710+591 | 0.125 | $2.60 \pm 0.26 \pm 0.20$     | $1.46 \pm 0.22$                 | $\Gamma = 1.86 \pm 0.01$ with Galactic absorption |
| IES 0414+009  | 0.287 | $3.5 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.2$       | $1.9 \pm 0.1$                   | $\Gamma = 2.4 \pm 0.1$ with excess absorption |
| H 2356−309    | 0.165 | $3.06 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.10$     | $1.89 \pm 0.17$                 | $\Gamma_{\text{low}} = 2.08 \pm 0.03$, $\Gamma_{\text{high}} = 2.32 \pm 0.02$, $E_{\text{brk}} = 1.00 \pm 0.08$ keV |

$^a$ Spectral information in lowest X-ray flux is taken from literature.

Notes. Spectral information for the lowest X-ray flux is taken from the literature. References: HESS J1943+213 (Abramowski et al. 2011), and this work. IES 0229+200 (Aharonian et al. 2007c; Vovk et al. 2012; Kaufmann et al. 2011). IES 0347−121 (Aharonian et al. 2007b; Perlman et al. 2005), and this work. IES 1101−232 (Aharonian et al. 2007a; Ackermann et al. 2011a; Reimer et al. 2008). IES 1218+304 (Acciari et al. 2010a; Donato et al. 2005). RGB J0710+591 (Acciari et al. 2010b). IES 0414+009 (Aliu et al. 2012). H 2356−309 (H.E.S.S. Collaboration et al. 2010; Ackermann et al. 2011b).
In the fitting procedure, we adopt a model that includes the radiation mechanisms of synchrotron and synchrotron self-Compton (SSC; for details of the model and the χ² minimization technique see Finke et al. 2008). Additionally, we include a cascade component, from IC upscattering of cosmic microwave background (CMB) photons by the electron–positron pairs created by primary TeV photons absorbed by the EBL. This component was calculated using the method described by Dermer et al. (2011), with the Finke et al. (2010) EBL model, a jet opening angle of 0.1 rad, and the IGMF coherence length of λ_B = 1 Mpc, assuming there is no significant amount of γ-rays from ultra-high energy cosmic rays interacting with the CMB and EBL (e.g., Essey & Kusenko 2010), and no significant synchrotron energy losses for the created electron–positron pairs (Broderick et al. 2012). We assume that both 1ES 0347−121 and HESS J1943+213 have been emitting VHE γ-rays at their current levels for three years and ~1 Myr, respectively, from the jet regions characterized by the light-crossing timescale of 10^5 s.

The resulting model curves of 1ES 0347−121 for different values of the IGMF between B_{IG} = 10^{-16} G and 10^{-19} G are shown in Figure 6. The corresponding model parameters are listed in Table 2. Note that the comoving size of the emission blob R_p is calculated from a given variability timescale t_{var} (model parameter) as R_p = c t_{var} / (1 + z), where c is the speed of light, δ is the beaming factor of the jet, and z is the redshift of the source. Also, the electron distribution is assumed to be of a broken power-law form, with low- and high-energy photon indices denoted as s_1 and s_2, respectively. The best fit, as determined using the reduced χ² statistic, is formally provided by the model with B_{IG} = 10^{-16} G, for which the cascade is minimized. Any higher B_{IG} would give an identical fit due to a negligible cascade contribution. Given the model and all the caveats and assumptions that go into it, it seems therefore likely that B_{IG} ≥ 3 × 10^{-17} G. If λ_B is lower than the assumed 1 Mpc, the resulting constraint on the IGMF would be stronger, since B_{IG} ∝ λ_B^{-3/2}. If, however, λ_B > 1 Mpc, the constraint would be essentially unchanged, since in this case the electrons lose basically all of their energy within one correlation length (e.g., Neronov & Semikoz 2009). Our lower limit is about two orders of magnitude below that derived by Tavecchio et al. (2011). The reason for this is that Tavecchio et al. assumed that the γ-ray emission of 1ES 0347−121 is stable over 10^7 yr, while in our case three years is assumed. We note that, if the engine timescale is longer (say 10 or 1000 yr) instead of three years as we assumed here, there will be more cascade emission, and the IGMF has to be larger to keep the cascade below the LAT emission for 1ES 0347−121. Therefore, the assumption of a short engine timescale is more conservative, since it provides a weaker constraint on the IGMF. Future high-sensitivity observations in the TeV range using Cherenkov Telescope Array, for example, would provide much tighter constrains on this crucial variability timescale. On the other hand, extremely low jet magnetic field and high minimum electron Lorentz factor, both of which were claimed for the source by Tavecchio et al. (2011), are confirmed in our modeling (see Table 2).

In the modeling of HESS J1943+213 (see Figure 7), we assumed the electron energy distribution in a single power-law form with index s = 3 between electron Lorentz factors γ_{min} = 10^3 and γ_{max} = 3 × 10^7 (in agreement with the SYNCHROTRON modeling presented in Section 3.1). The model parameters are tabulated in Table 3. The fit—characterized by the reduced χ²/dof = 5.8/6 based on the SSC match to the H.E.S.S. data only—returns the jet Doppler factor δ = 70 (the maximum value from the assumed range of this model parameter) and the emission region magnetic field B_e = 0.78 mG, which are both consistent with the analogous values derived for the other extreme HBLs (Tavecchio et al. 2010). The corresponding total jet kinetic luminosity carried by the radiating electrons is P_{jet,e} ≃ 6.3 × 10^{44} erg s^{-1}. The calculated cascade spectra are
as expected considerably below the newly derived Fermi-LAT upper limits (as long as the IGM is not orders of magnitudes lower than $10^{-18}$ G).

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the new Suzaku and Fermi-LAT data, augmented by the infrared photometry from the WISE and UKIDSS surveys, here we argue that the “extreme HBL” scenario for HESS J1943+213 remains the most plausible option. Our conclusion follows from (1) the derived best-quality X-ray spectrum of the source revealing excess absorption, (2) the fact that the combined WISE and UKIDSS spectrum of the infrared counterpart of the source is consistent with a luminous elliptical host located at the distance of ~600 Mpc, (3) the broadband spectral fitting returning the model parameters in agreement with the analogous ones claimed for the established extreme HBLs, and also (4) a close resemblance between the broadband SEDs of HESS J1943+213 and other extreme HBLs, in particular 1ES 0347−121. In addition, lack of any GeV counterpart of HESS J1943+213 in the Fermi-LAT data, but on the other hand a presence of arcmin-scale radio halo, can then be easily understood as well. Yet the persistent hard X-ray emission together with particularly low brightness temperature of the radio core seem to be at odds, at least to some extent, with the blazar nature of the source.

Here we also report on the detection of 1ES 0347−121 in the most recent accumulation of the Fermi-LAT data, noting that this object was the only known extreme HBL missing thus far its GeV counterpart. The newly derived GeV spectrum of the source, along with the updated hard X-ray and infrared fluxes, enabled detailed broadband modeling including the cascade component due to the electron–positron pairs created by the EBL-absorbed TeV jet emission. We confirm the extremely low jet magnetic field and high minimum electron Lorentz factor reported by Tavecchio et al. (2011). However, our model fits yield more conservative lower limits for the IGMF intensity ($\lesssim 3 \times 10^{-17}$ G) than those derived previously by Tavecchio et al. (2011).

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Table 2

| Parameter                                      | Symbol | $B_{\text{IG}}$ | $10^{-19}$ | $10^{-18}$ | $3 \times 10^{-18}$ | $10^{-17}$ | $10^{-16}$ |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------|----------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Intergalactic magnetic field (G)              | $B_{\text{IG}}$ | $10^{-18}$ | $10^{-16}$ | $10^{-15}$ | $10^{-14}$ |
| Reduced $\chi^2$                             | $\chi^2$/dof | 17/7 | 9.6/7 | 10/7 | 11/7 |
| Bulk Lorentz factor                          | $\Gamma$ | 49 | 62 | 61 | 62 |
| Doppler factor                               | $\delta_D$ | 49 | 62 | 61 | 62 |
| Blazar magnetic field (mG)                    | $B$ | 3.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Variability timescale (s)                     | $\tau_V$ | $1 \times 10^5$ | $1 \times 10^5$ | $1 \times 10^5$ | $1 \times 10^5$ |
| Comoving radius of blob (cm)                  | $R_b$ | $1.2 \times 10^{17}$ | $1.6 \times 10^{17}$ | $1.5 \times 10^{17}$ | $1.6 \times 10^{17}$ |
| Low-energy electron spectral index            | $\gamma_0$ | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| High-energy electron spectral index           | $\gamma_e$ | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Minimum electron Lorentz factor               | $\gamma_{\text{min}}$ | $2.0 \times 10^4$ | $2.0 \times 10^4$ | $2.0 \times 10^4$ | $2.0 \times 10^4$ |
| Break electron Lorentz factor                 | $\gamma_{\text{brk}}$ | $4.3 \times 10^5$ | $6.0 \times 10^5$ | $5.2 \times 10^5$ | $5.2 \times 10^5$ |
| Maximum electron Lorentz factor               | $\gamma_{\text{max}}$ | $2.3 \times 10^6$ | $3.1 \times 10^6$ | $3.4 \times 10^6$ | $3.5 \times 10^6$ |
| Jet power in magnetic field (erg s$^{-1}$)     | $P_j,B$ | $2.6 \times 10^{42}$ | $1.3 \times 10^{42}$ | $1.3 \times 10^{42}$ | $1.2 \times 10^{42}$ |
| Jet power in electrons (erg s$^{-1}$)          | $P_{j,e}$ | $5.1 \times 10^{44}$ | $1.0 \times 10^{45}$ | $1.0 \times 10^{45}$ | $1.1 \times 10^{45}$ |

Table 3

| Parameter                                      | Symbol | $B_{\text{IG}}$ | $10^{-18}$ | $10^{-16}$ | $10^{-17}$ | $10^{-18}$ | $10^{-18}$ |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Intergalactic magnetic field (G)              | $B_{\text{IG}}$ | $10^{-18}$ | $10^{-16}$ | $10^{-15}$ | $10^{-14}$ |
| Reduced $\chi^2$                             | $\chi^2$/dof | 5.7/7 | 5.7/7 | 5.7/7 | 5.7/7 |
| Bulk Lorentz factor                          | $\Gamma$ | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Doppler factor                               | $\delta_D$ | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Blazar magnetic field (mG)                    | $B$ | 0.78 | 0.78 | 0.78 | 0.78 |
| Variability timescale (s)                     | $\tau_V$ | $1 \times 10^5$ | $1 \times 10^5$ | $1 \times 10^5$ | $1 \times 10^5$ |
| Comoving radius of blob (cm)                  | $R_b$ | $1.9 \times 10^{17}$ | $1.9 \times 10^{17}$ | $1.9 \times 10^{17}$ | $1.9 \times 10^{17}$ |
| Low-energy electron spectral index            | $\gamma_0$ | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Minimum electron Lorentz factor               | $\gamma_{\text{min}}$ | $1.0 \times 10^5$ | $1.0 \times 10^5$ | $1.0 \times 10^5$ | $1.0 \times 10^5$ |
| Maximum electron Lorentz factor               | $\gamma_{\text{max}}$ | $3.0 \times 10^7$ | $3.0 \times 10^7$ | $3.0 \times 10^7$ | $3.0 \times 10^7$ |
| Jet power in magnetic field (erg s$^{-1}$)     | $P_{j,B}$ | $7.8 \times 10^{41}$ | $7.8 \times 10^{41}$ | $7.8 \times 10^{41}$ | $7.8 \times 10^{41}$ |
| Jet power in electrons (erg s$^{-1}$)          | $P_{j,e}$ | $6.3 \times 10^{44}$ | $6.3 \times 10^{44}$ | $6.3 \times 10^{44}$ | $6.3 \times 10^{44}$ |
