

*Contributed Talk //*

Active Galactic Nuclei (AGNs)



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BL Lacertae, the prototype of the BL Lacertae (BL Lac) class of blazars, underwent a massive outburst across multi-wavebands during the months of July and August in the year 2021. Specifically, the Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope's Large Area Telescope (referred to as Fermi-LAT) recorded a bright  $\gamma$ -ray emission on July 30, 2021, detecting a  $\gamma$ -ray flux ranging from 0.1 to 500 GeV, with a value of approximately  $0.9 \times 10^{-5}$  photons  $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ . Simultaneously, the Swift-XRT/UVOT monitored the source's luminosity across X-ray, optical, and UV wavelengths during the  $\gamma$ -ray flare. Remarkably high levels of brightness were discovered, and the corresponding daily average fluxes were recorded as  $\sim 0.98 \times 10^{-10}$  ergs  $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ ,  $5.0 \times 10^{-10}$  ergs  $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ ,  $5.0 \times 10^{-10}$  ergs  $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ , respectively. Through our analysis, we investigated the source's variability by examining its fractional variability amplitude. This analysis revealed a pattern of variability with the highest variability occurring in gamma-ray emissions, succeeded by X-ray emissions, then optical, UV, and radio emissions. To elucidate the observed major activity episodes in July and August 2021, we employed a time-dependent model that incorporates both leptonic diffusive shock acceleration and radiation transfer mechanisms. By employing this model, we were able to recreate the comprehensive spectral energy distributions across various wavelengths and the corresponding light curves. This approach provided valuable insights into the acceleration of particles during these significant periods of heightened activity.

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