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Title:	Unravelling the unusually curved X-ray spectrum of RGB J0710 + 591 using AstroSat observations
Authors:	Singh, K.P. (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Singh%2C+K.P.)
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Abstract:	We report the analysis of simultaneous multiwavelength data of the high-energy-peaked blazar RGB J0710 + 591 from the Large Area X-ray Proportional Counters, Soft X-ray focusing Telescope, and Ultraviolet Imaging Telescope (UVIT) instruments onboard AstroSat. The wide band X-ray spectrum (0.35–30 keV) is modelled as synchrotron emission from a non-thermal distribution of high-energy electrons. The spectrum is unusually curved, with a curvature parameter $\beta_p \sim 6.4$ for a log parabola particle distribution, or a high-energy spectral index $p_2 > 4.5$ for a broken power-law distribution. The spectrum shows more curvature than an earlier quasi-simultaneous analysis of Swift–XRT/NuSTAR data where the parameters were $\beta_p \sim 2.2$ or $p_2 \sim 4$. It has long been known that a power-law electron distribution can be produced from a region where particles are accelerated under Fermi process and the radiative losses in acceleration site decide the maximum attainable Lorentz factor, γ_{max} . Consequently, this quantity decides the energy at which the spectrum curves steeply. We show that such a distribution provides a more natural explanation for the AstroSat data as well as the earlier XRT/NuSTAR observation, making this as the first well-constrained determination of the photon energy corresponding to γ_{max} . This in turn provides an estimate of the acceleration time-scale as a function of magnetic field and Doppler factor. The UVIT observations are consistent with earlier optical/UV measurements and reconfirm that they plausibly correspond to a different radiative component than the one responsible for the X-ray emission.
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