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Te-REX: a sample of extragalactic TeV-emitting candidates

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ABSTRACT

The REX (Radio-Emitting X-ray sources) is a catalogue produced by cross-matching X-ray data from the *ROSAT*-PSPC archive of pointed observations and radio data from the NRAO VLA Sky Survey, aimed at the selection of blazars. From the REX catalogue, we select a well-defined and statistically complete sample of high-energy peaked BL Lac (HBL). HBL are expected to be the most numerous class of extragalactic TeV-emitting sources. Specifically, we have considered only the REX sources in the currently planned CTA extragalactic survey area satisfying specific criteria and with an optical spectroscopic confirmation. We obtain 46 HBL candidates that we called Te-REX (*TeV-emitting REX*). We estimate the very high-energy gamma-ray emission, in the TeV domain, using an empirical approach i.e. using specific statistical relations between gamma-rays (at GeV energies) and radio/X-rays properties observed in bright HBL from the literature. We compare the spectral energy distributions (SEDs) with the sensitivities of current and upcoming Cherenkov telescopes and we predict that 14 Te-REX could be detectable with 50 h of observations of CTA and 7 of them also with current Cherenkov facilities in 50 h. By extrapolating these numbers on the total extragalactic sky, we predict that about 800 HBL could be visible in pointed CTA observations and ~400 with current Cherenkov telescopes in 50 h. Interestingly, our predictions show that a non-negligible fraction (~30 per cent) of the HBL that will be detectable by CTA is composed of relatively weak objects whose optical nuclear emission is swamped by the host-galaxy light and not (yet) detected by *Fermi*-LAT.

Key words: galaxies: active – BL Lacertae objects: general – gamma-rays: galaxies.

1 INTRODUCTION

The extragalactic gamma-ray sky is dominated by blazars, a subclass of radio loud active galactic nuclei (AGNs) having their relativistic jet pointing towards our line of sight (Blandford & Rees 1978). Their spectral energy distribution (SED) is almost completely produced by non-thermal processes: synchrotron emission from relativistic electrons and IC emission (e.g. Padovani & Giommi 1995; Fossati et al. 1998; Ghisellini et al. 1998). In the leptohadronic scenarios, both synchrotron and IC processes contribute

significantly to the high-energy bump. These models well reproduce the broad-band SEDs of blazars (e.g. Cerruti et al. 2015). Blazars in which the synchrotron bump peaks at very high frequency (up to X-rays, $\text{Log} \nu_p^S (\text{Hz}) > 15.5$; Fan et al. 2016) are called High-Energy peaked BL Lac (HBL) and are the most numerous class of extragalactic sources detected by the current generation of Cherenkov telescopes (Massaro, Paggi & Cavaliere 2011). HBLs are the most promising candidates, among the extragalactic sources, to be detected by the upcoming Cherenkov Telescope Array (CTA) that will improve the sensitivity of current Imaging Air Cherenkov telescopes (IACTs) by an order of magnitude. To put all the investigations on a statistical basis, it is fundamental to have an unbiased and complete sample of HBL that thus can be used to select good candidates for observation with the current and upcoming

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Cherenkov telescopes, like the CTA (CTA Consortium 2019) and ASTRI (Astrofisica con Specchi a Tecnologia replicante Italiana, Pareschi et al. 2014).

Recently, a large sample of HBL candidates has been published (the 2WHSP catalogue, Chang et al. 2017) containing ~ 1700 sources obtained by combining different radio, infrared, X-ray, and gamma-ray (*Fermi*-LAT) catalogues. This sample is expected to contain many of the HBL that will be detected in the near future by the new generation of Cherenkov telescopes. However, due to the type of selection that was essentially based on photometric criteria, this sample is not expected to be complete and representative of all the HBL population, in a given area of sky and down to a well-defined flux limit. For instance, if the optical/IR nuclear emission of a low-luminosity HBL is heavily dominated by the host galaxy light, the usual photometric criteria (e.g. Massaro et al. 2012) are not expected to work. Our goal is to create a complete and independent sample, more representative of the entire HBL population.

To this aim, we started from a well-defined sample of Radio-Emitting X-ray (REX) sources (Caccianiga et al. 1999, CA99 in the following) that was selected by combining X-ray and radio observations from *ROSAT*-PSPC (Position Sensitive Proportional Counter; White, Giommi & Angelini 1994; Voges et al. 1996) and the NRAO VLA Sky Survey (NVSS; Condon et al. 1998). These two data sets, thanks to the low flux limits in the radio (5 mJy at 1.4 GHz) and in the X-ray band ($\sim 5 \times 10^{-14}$ erg s $^{-1}$ cm $^{-2}$, in the 0.5–2.0 keV band) and the large area of sky covered, provide an optimal compromise between coverage and depth and they are suitable for selecting an unbiased sample of HBLs. Up to now the REX catalogue still represents an excellent starting point for an unbiased search of HBLs objects on a relatively wide sky area.

In this paper, we present a sub-sample of HBL selected from the REX survey. We call it the Te-REX sample (TeV-emitting REX candidates), i.e. REX that are possible TeV emitters. Since our selection does not rely on existing gamma-ray (e.g. *Fermi*-LAT) catalogues and since it does not apply filters on the IR/optical colours of the sources, we expect that the Te-REX sample can provide a representative view of the HBL population that dominates the very high energy (VHE) sky.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we review the REX project. In Section 3, we describe the criteria used to select a sub-sample of TeV-emitting candidates (Te-REX). In Section 4, we discuss the properties of this sample and we compare them with other high-energy sources catalogues. In Section 5, we extrapolate the SED at VHE, and in Section 6, we compare these SED with the sensitivity of current and future Cherenkov telescopes. In Section 7, we discuss our results and finally we present our summary and conclusions in Section 8.

2 THE REX PROJECT

BL Lacs are difficult objects to find, because they lack both a UV excess and any significant spectral features ($EW < 5 \text{ \AA}$, Stocke et al. 1991; Perlman et al. 1998); moreover, they represent only a few per cent of the total AGN population. Nevertheless, they are both radio and X-ray loud (e.g. Stocke et al. 1990) and therefore they are traditionally selected either in the X-rays or in the radio band. In the recent years, the gamma-ray windows has been proven to be very effective in selecting BL Lac objects, thanks also to the *Fermi*-LAT telescope. However, since the positional uncertainty of the FERMI sources does not allow to unambiguously pin-point the optical counterpart, the search for the counterpart is usually based on a radio/X-ray detection (or a combination of the two).

The REX project has the main scientific goal of selecting a large and statistically representative sample of BL Lac object. The REX is a sample of ~ 1600 radio-emitting X-ray sources selected through a positional cross-correlation of data from a VLA survey (NVSS) and the archival *ROSAT* PSPC pointed observations (each one covering about 2.8 deg 2), covering a large area of the sky (more than ≈ 2000 deg 2 , CA99). The REX catalogue was built using only the *ROSAT* PSPC pointing satisfying the criteria listed in CA99, having excluded in each field the target of the observation, to avoid any possible bias towards particular classes of objects (see CA99 for more details). The accuracy of the radio/X-ray association is limited by the X-ray spatial uncertainties, typically of the order of tens of arcseconds (from 14 arcsec in the centre of the *ROSAT* PSPC to about 60 arcsec in the outermost portion of the *ROSAT* PSPC detector), while the error circles associated with the NVSS positions are an order of magnitude smaller (the 90 per cent confidence error on the radio source position is typically smaller than 5 arcsec). The cross-correlation resulted in a catalogue with a 90 per cent completeness level and with 10 per cent of expected spurious sources.

We stress that to define the REX sample we do not impose any particular pre-selection criteria except for the presence of the source in a radio and in an X-ray catalogue. The positional accuracy of the VLA data guarantees that there is in general only one possible optical counterpart, at least for bright magnitudes (< 21). The optical counterparts for most of the REX sources have been recently refined using the Panoramic Survey Telescope and Rapid Response System (Pan-STARRS, Chambers et al. 2016) survey.¹

Several observing runs at different telescopes have been performed to identify the REX sources (see CA99, Wolter et al. 1998; Caccianiga et al. 2000 and Caccianiga et al. 2002). These optical spectroscopic observations have been carried out during the period 1998/2002 and 2018 at the UH 88" telescope at Mauna Kea (USA), at UNAM 2.1m at San Pedro Martir (Mexico), at ESO 3.6m, 2.2m and 1.5m telescopes in La Silla, (Chile) and at the Telescopio Nazionale Galileo (TNG) in La Palma (Spain), leading to the classification of about half of the REX sources.

3 FROM THE REX TO THE TE-REX SAMPLE

In order to select a well-defined and unbiased sample of HBL, we consider only the objects in the REX survey with the highest X-ray-to-radio flux ratio, since there is a relatively strict correlation between this ratio and the position of the synchrotron peak, as discussed in Section 5.1. In particular, we apply a selection on the basis of the two-point spectral index² α_{RX} . Since high-energy peaked sources are characterized by small (flat) values of the radio-to-X-ray spectral index (Padovani & Giommi 1995), we selected sources with $\alpha_{RX} \leq 0.74$. We show in Section 5.1 that this criterium selects sources with a logarithm of the frequency of the synchrotron peak larger than 15.5, usually classified as HBL (Fan et al. 2016).

In principle, a high X-ray-to-radio flux ratio could also lead to the selection of clusters/groups of galaxies, if they contain a radio

¹The Pan-STARRS survey used a 1.8 m telescope in Hawaii to image the sky in five broadband filters (g, r, i, z, y).

²We define the two-point spectral index between 5 GHz and 1 keV as $\alpha_{RX} = -\text{Log}(S_{5 \text{ GHz}}/S_{1 \text{ keV}})/\text{Log}(\nu_{5 \text{ GHz}}/\nu_{1 \text{ keV}})$ where $S_{5 \text{ GHz}}$ and $S_{1 \text{ keV}}$ are the monochromatic flux densities defined at 5 GHz and 1 keV, respectively, and $\nu_{5 \text{ GHz}}$ and $\nu_{1 \text{ keV}}$ are the corresponding frequencies. For the k -corrections and the conversion from the observed X-ray fluxes to the monochromatic fluxes we have assumed $\alpha_r = 0$ and $\alpha_X = 1$.

galaxy. In these cases, the X-ray emission is produced by the hot diffuse plasma and it is unrelated to the radio emission. Radio galaxies in clusters are thus expected to contaminate the selection of HBL objects. To reduce this contamination, we discard the extended sources in the *ROSAT* PSPC image i.e. sources with an X-ray size larger by 20 per cent than the local PSF.

In addition, we impose a limit on the optical magnitude of the counterpart ($\text{mag}_i < 21$) to maximize the level of spectroscopic identification of the sample. We note that this limit does not exclude optically weak BL Lacs, at least at redshift below 0.5–0.6, thanks to the presence of the host galaxy whose optical magnitude is expected to be brighter than $i = 21$ for $z < 0.6$ (e.g. Sbaruffati, Treves & Falomo 2005). For higher redshifts, instead, the magnitude limit may affect the completeness of the sample. However, we do not expect significant TeV emission from BL Lac at $z > 0.6$ due to the effect of the extragalactic background light (EBL) absorption (Gould & Schröder 1967; Vassiliev 2000) and, therefore, we expect that the resulting sample will be reasonably complete for what concerns potentially detectable TeV emitters.

Finally, we have chosen a specific sky area of 560 deg², included in the one currently planned for the CTA extragalactic survey (CTA Consortium 2019).

Summarizing, we applied the following selection criteria to the sources:

- (i) Galactic coordinates in the sky region defined by the following constraints $b^{\text{II}} \geq 10^\circ$, $l^{\text{II}} \geq 270^\circ$, or $l^{\text{II}} \leq 90^\circ$
- (ii) X-ray size < 1.2 times the PSPC PSF size at the source position
- (iii) $\text{mag}_i \leq 21$ (from the Pan-STARRS catalogue)
- (iv) $\alpha_{\text{RX}} \leq 0.74$

These criteria define a list of 87 REX sources that are listed in Table B1. Even if this sample has been selected using a radio and an X-ray flux limit, it can be considered as an (almost) purely radio-selected sample for what concerns the HBL candidates. Indeed, due to their high X-ray-to-radio flux ratio virtually all the sources in the sample that make the radio flux limit are also expected to be detected above the X-ray flux limit. We stress again that the selection criteria are independent from any source properties in the GeV–TeV band.

3.1 Spectroscopic classification of the Te-REX sample

For many targets, we had spectroscopic data from our own observing runs or from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS; Stoughton et al. 2002) archive. In an observing run carried out at the TNG telescope in 2018 May, we almost completed the spectroscopic identification of this Te-REX sample (up to 98 per cent) leaving only two sources unclassified. We analysed all the optical spectra, including those collected in the past, to provide a uniform classification. For the data reduction, we have used the IRAF long-slit package. In Table 1, we provide the journal of observations.

We classify as ELAGN (emission-line AGN) or ELG (emission-line galaxies) sources with strong emission lines ($\text{EW} \geq 5 \text{ \AA}$) and we do not consider those objects further in this paper. For the spectra with no or weak emission lines ($\text{EW} < 5 \text{ \AA}$), we evaluate the relative depression of the continuum across $\lambda = 4000 \text{ \AA}$, due to the absorption lines of ionized metals in the atmosphere of stars, that becomes larger for older and metal-richer stellar population. We have computed its amplitude following Bruzual (1983), estimating $D_n(4000)$, the ratio of the average flux densities (expressed in units of frequency) between 4050 and 4250 \AA and between 3750 and 3950 \AA in the rest frame of the source. We define $K(\text{Ca II})$, known

as ‘Ca II break’, as

$$K(\text{Ca II}) = (1 - 1/D_n(4000)) \times 100, \quad (1)$$

the decrease of the flux (in percentage) between the blue and red portions of the spectrum around 4000 \AA . In a normal early-type galaxy, the value of $K(\text{Ca II})$ is close to 50 per cent, with a typical range between 40 per cent and 60 per cent. If an additional non-thermal emission is present, implying the presence of an active nucleus, the value of K decreases. The stronger the non-thermal emission, the lower is the value of $K(\text{Ca II})$. This method to classify a source as BL Lac object has been proposed by Stocke et al. (1991) and has been widely applied in literature. Following CA99, we classify an object as BL Lac if there are no strong emission lines ($\text{EW} < 5 \text{ \AA}$) and if the Ca II break is below 40 per cent. When the non-thermal emission is dominant, i.e. we observe a completely featureless spectrum, the value of $K(\text{Ca II})$ depends only on the slope of the nuclear emission and can reach negative values, for very blue nuclear spectra. If we cannot measure the redshift from the spectrum, in the following analysis we assume a redshift value of $z = 0.3$ (six sources), the median value obtained from the sources with measured redshifts.

When $K(\text{Ca II})$ is above 40 per cent, instead, the star-light emission is dominant and we cannot establish the presence of an active nucleus from the optical spectrum. We classify these sources as passive elliptical galaxies (PEGs; Marchã et al. 2001). As explained in the following section, we believe that the low-luminosity tail of the BL Lac population is made mostly by PEGs. Keeping the PEGs as possible BL Lac is a conservative choice also because nuclear variability can move one source from one class to another (PEG or BL Lac). In Table B1, we list the 87 REX sources with the optical spectroscopic classification as emission line object (ELAGNs or ELG), PEGs, or BL Lacs Objects (BL). In Fig. B2, we present the spectra for all the sources (but two³) classified as PEGs (21 objects) or BL Lacs (25 objects).

3.2 Are Te-REX PEGs really low-luminosity BL Lacs?

The traditional criteria for selecting BL Lacs, based on e.g. photometric colours or properties of the optical spectra, might systematically miss low-luminosity BL Lacs. In fact most of them are expected to have the optical/IR nuclear emission heavily diluted by the host galaxy light and, therefore, their optical spectra are likely indistinguishable from those of normal, non-active galaxies. We have found in the Te-REX sample a significant number of sources with no obvious sign of nuclear emission in the optical spectrum. As explained in the previous section, we classify these objects as PEGs. These sources are characterized by an optical spectrum without strong emission lines and a compact X-ray emission coincident with the radio emission. They have a similar α_{RX} (i.e. possible similar synchrotron peak) with respect to classical HBL but different radio power ($\sim 10^{23}$ versus $10^{25} \text{ W Hz}^{-1}$). Clearly, since blazars are variable objects, the classification as BL Lacs or PEG could change with time.

In Fig. 1, we compare the observed SEDs, from radio to X-rays, of two Te-REX classified as BL Lac and PEG, respectively. Both sources have a similar value of α_{RX} (i.e. a similar synchrotron peak) but a significantly different nuclear luminosity. In the first case, the

³The two sources with non-reported spectra are 1REXJ133529–2950.6 and 1REXJ184120+5906.1. The identification is taken from the literature and no optical spectrum in electronic form is available to us.

Table 1. Journal of the observations.

Telescope ¹ /Instrument ²	Grism name	Dispersion (Å pixel ⁻¹)	Observing period	REF
UH 88" +WFGS	400	4.1	1998 Feb 26 – Mar 1	MK2/98
UH 88" +WFGS	400	4.1	1999 Feb 22–24	MK2/99
UH 88" +WFGS	400	4.1	1999 Mar 24–25	MK3/99
INT+IDS	R300V	3.3	1999 May 7–12	INT5/99
CA 2.2m+CAFOS	B200	4.5	1999 Jun 29–Jul 6	CA7/99
UH 88" +WFGS	400	4.1	2000 Feb 10–13	MK2/00
UH 88" +WFGS	400	4.1	2001 Mar 16–19	MK3/01
UH 88" +WFGS	400	4.1	2002 Apr 11–13	MK4/02
ESO 3.6m +EFOSC2	Gr.6	2.1	2002 May 4–7	ESO5/02a
ESO 1.5m +B&C	Gr.15	3.8	2002 May 2–3	ESO5/02b
TNG+DOLORES	LR-B	2.5	2002 Sep 9–12	TNG9/02
TNG+DOLORES	LR-B	2.5	2018 May 16–19	TNG5/18

Note. ¹**Telescopes:** UH 88" = 2.2 m telescope of the University of Hawaii, located at Mauna Kea (US); INT = Isaac Newton Telescope, located at La Palma (Spain); CA 2.2m = 2.2 m telescope at the Calar Alto Observatory located in Almeria (Spain); ESO 3.6m = 3.6 m telescope of the European Southern Observatory located at La Silla (Chile); ESO 1.5m = 1.52 m telescope of the European Southern Observatory located at La Silla (Chile); TNG = Telescopio Nazionale Galileo located at La Palma (Spain); ²**Instruments:** WFGS = Wide Field Grism Spectrograph; IDS = Intermediate Dispersion Spectrograph; CAFOS = Calar Alto Faint Object Spectrograph; EFOSC2 = ESO Faint Object Spectrograph and Camera (v.2); B&C = Boller and Chivens Spectrograph; DOLORES = Device Optimized for the LOW RESolution; **REF:** Reference code for the spectroscopical run identified with the telescope name, month and year of observation (this code will be used in Table B1). Note that in all cases, a long-slit was used with a width ranging from 1 to 1.5 arcsec depending on the seeing conditions.

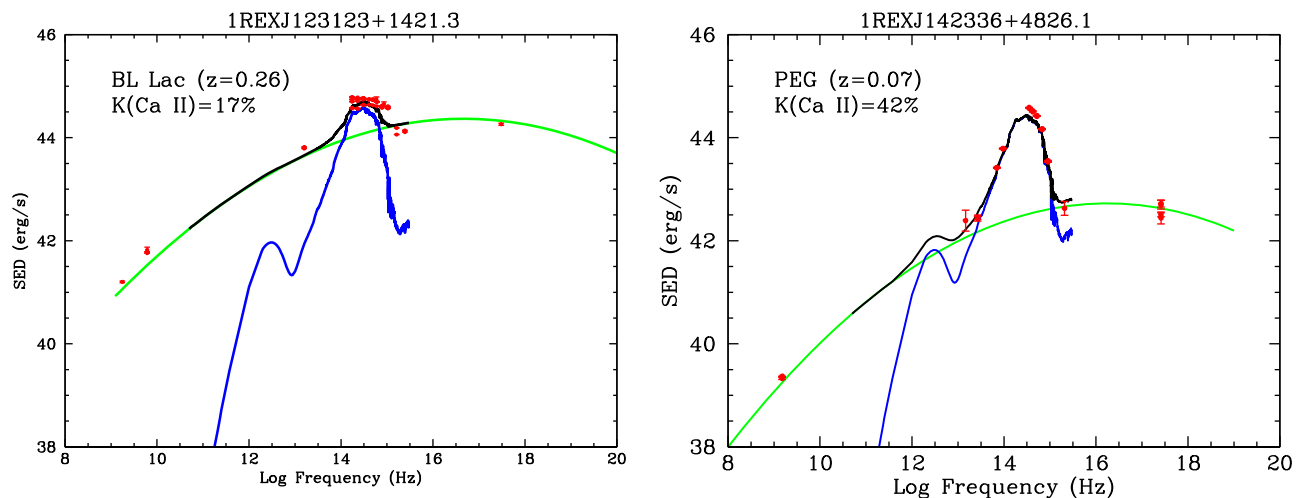


Figure 1. Example of the SEDs of two Te-REX sources, one spectroscopically classified as BL Lac (left:1REXJ123123+1421.3) and one as PEG (right:1REXJ142336+4826.1) showing different ratios of thermal to non-thermal components: in the source on the left side the non-thermal continuum (green line) is high compared to the host galaxy (in blue, template from SSDC SED builder) and, therefore, the BL Lac nucleus is clearly detected in the optical spectrum as a significant reduction of the Ca II break ($K(\text{Ca II}) \sim 17$ per cent); the source on the right side, instead, is very similar in terms of non-thermal shape (the position of the synchrotron peak frequency is very similar) but has a much lower intensity. Therefore, the host galaxy (which is very similar in intensity to the previous case) is now dominating the optical spectrum giving no chances to detect the BL Lac nucleus spectroscopically. We classify this object as ‘PEG’, indicating that this source might contain a low-luminosity BL Lac. Clearly, sources like these are typically selected at low redshifts, given their low luminosity, and, therefore, they are good candidates for the detection at VHE. Data points (in red) are derived from the SSDC SED builder tool.

nuclear luminosity is so high that the host galaxy is barely visible in the spectrum, and we classify it as BL Lac ($K(\text{Ca II}) < 40$ per cent). In the second case, instead, the nuclear luminosity is two orders of magnitude lower and the host galaxy dominates the optical emission [hence $K(\text{Ca II}) > 40$ per cent], leading to the PEG classification.

As suggested by Marchã & Caccianiga (2013, see their fig. 4), PEGs could represent the ‘missing’ population at low radio luminosities ($\sim 10^{23} - 10^{24}$ W Hz⁻¹) of beamed up cores of low-

luminosity radio galaxies (FRI). The radio luminosity function obtained from Urry & Padovani (1991), considering the beaming effect on the luminosity function of FRI, predicts BL Lacs at the lowest luminosities that are actually not found in samples using the classical definition. Instead, the space density of PEGs is fully consistent with the predictions of the beaming model at the faint end of the radio luminosity function. This is a convincing indication that the usual (classical) BL Lac selection simply does not work in

this range of lower radio luminosities and that PEGs could host a blazar nucleus.

X-ray data (from *Chandra* or *XMM-Newton*) or optical spectra at high resolution could confirm the presence of a blazar in the nucleus of the PEGs. However, the clearest indication of blazar nature would come from a detection at TeV energies. Since these sources are preferentially found at low redshift, and therefore are less affected by EBL, CTA will be fundamental in this respect and should be able to detect at least some of them (see Section 6).

4 PROPERTIES OF THE TE-REX SAMPLE

In the following, we refer to the Te-REX as the sample formed by the 25 BL Lacs and the 21 PEGs (all HBL candidates). The properties of the objects that we have classified as ELAGN (likely radio quasar) or ELG (mostly star-forming galaxies) will not be investigated in this paper. In Fig. 2, we explore the properties of the Te-REX considering the distribution of the optical i -band magnitudes, α_{RX} indexes, X-ray luminosities, and redshifts. The host galaxies of BL Lacs are massive and bright passive ellipticals (Kotilainen, Falomo & Scarpa 1998). The distribution of the apparent i -band magnitudes for the entire sample ranges from $\text{mag}_i = 13$ to $\text{mag}_i = 21$. However, we note that, with respect to PEGs, BL Lacs have preferentially fainter magnitudes: PEGs are low-luminosity blazar candidates that can be revealed only at low redshifts, and hence, they typically have a brighter apparent optical magnitude (the top panel of Fig. 2). Instead BL Lacs are preferentially found in higher redshift galaxies. BL Lacs are also the objects with the flattest values of α_{RX} and typically have higher X-ray luminosity with respect to PEG galaxies (the second and third panels from the top of Fig. 2). The most likely explanation for this difference is that flat values of α_{RX} correspond also to higher optical nuclear emission and, therefore, to higher nuclear-to-host galaxy luminosity ratio compared to steep α_{RX} values. As a consequence, the objects with a flat α_{RX} have higher chances to be recognized as BL Lac compared to objects with steeper α_{RX} and similar radio emission.

As described in Section 3, our selection criterium ($\text{mag}_i < 21$) results in a narrow distribution in the redshift parameter space (the bottom panel of Fig. 2). The redshift histogram for PEG and BL Lacs is centred around $z \sim 0.3$. However, the lack of BL Lacs at redshift $z > 0.8$ could be a selection effect related to the fact that in high- z (hence high-luminosity) BL Lacs the non-thermal nucleus likely dominates the optical spectrum, making the redshift determination difficult if not impossible.

In Table 2, we report the median parameters values for the two different sub-samples.

In Fig. 3, we plot the i -band magnitudes as a function of redshift. The magnitude distribution is typical for a flux-limited sample.

4.1 Comparison with other catalogues

It is now interesting to cross-match the Te-REX sources with other catalogues of blazars (or candidates) that recently appeared in the literature (see Table 3). In particular, we consider the last preliminary catalogue of gamma-rays sources discovered by *Fermi*-LAT (FL8Y⁴), the 2WHSP catalogue of HBL candidates (Chang et al. 2017), and the 5th edition of the Roma-BZCAT Multifrequency Catalogue of Blazars (5BZCAT; Massaro et al. 2009, 2015).

⁴https://fermi.gsfc.nasa.gov/ssc/data/access/lat/8yr_catalog/4FGL_Catalog_v4.pdf

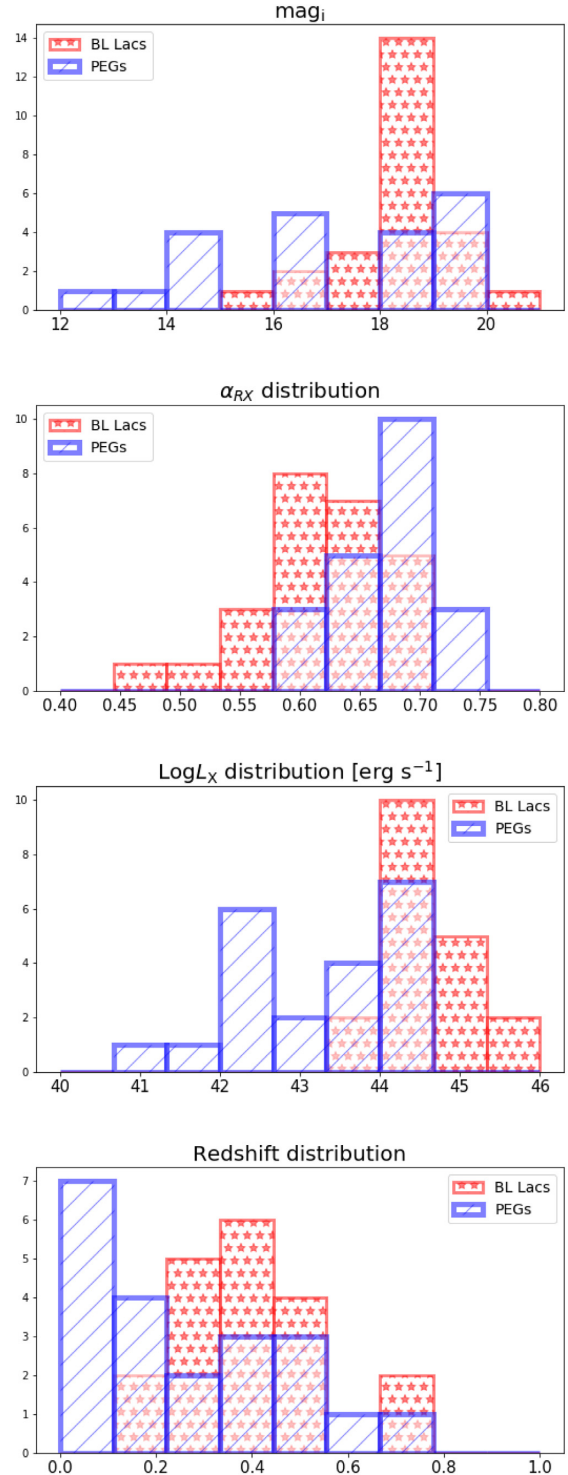


Figure 2. From top to bottom: Histograms of the distribution of the i -band magnitudes, of the α_{RX} indexes, of the X-ray luminosities and of the redshifts for the Te-REX sample. Objects classified as PEG and BL Lacs (HBL candidates) are represented in blue and red colours, respectively.

The preliminary 8-yr *Fermi*-LAT source list catalogue (FL8Y) contains all the sources detected by *Fermi*-LAT above 4σ significance in the first 8 yr of observations. We cross-checked the two catalogues and we found that out of the 46 Te-REX, only 9 (all

Table 2. Median parameters values for PEGs and BL Lacs. Apparent and absolute magnitudes are in the i band.

	PEG	BL Lacs
mag_i	17.0	18.4
Mag_i	-22.7	-22.9
Redshift	0.27	0.36
α_{RX}	0.67	0.62
L_X (erg s $^{-1}$)	9.0×10^{43}	5.3×10^{44}

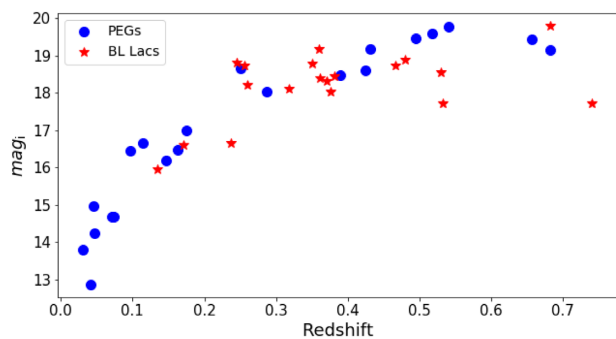


Figure 3. i -band magnitude versus redshift for the sources in the Te-REX sample. Objects classified as PEGs are represented with blue circles and BL Lacs with red stars.

classified as BL Lacs) are present in the FL8Y catalogue (less than 20 per cent of the entire Te-REX sample).

The 2WHSP is a large compilation of HBL candidates obtained by cross-matching the AllWISE whole sky infrared catalogue (Cutri et al. 2013) with a number of radio and X-ray surveys. The selection has been refined adopting criteria based on IR colours, on SED properties, and on the visual inspection of multiwavelength SEDs to ensure that the synchrotron peak is above 10^{15} Hz. Moreover, the 2WHSP includes also blazars emitting at VHE. The selection in the IR colours is a technique very effective in selecting powerful blazars that populate a delimited region of the *WISE* colour–colour diagram, the so-called blazar strip (Massaro et al. 2012). However, it is less efficient in selecting weak blazars where the IR emission of the star light of the host galaxy dominates with respect to the non-thermal continuum. These weak blazars are largely missed in the 2WHSP catalogue because of selection criteria, but they are instead a numerous population in the Te-REX sample. Indeed, only 1 PEG (out of 21) is present in the 2WHSP catalogue while most of the BL Lacs (20 out of 25) are included. In this sense, the Te-REX sample is more representative with respect to the 2WHSP since it is not biased against the host-galaxy dominated HBL.

The 5BZCat (Massaro et al. 2015) contains blazars discovered in multifrequency surveys through an accurate review of the literature. As expected, about 60 per cent (14 out of 25 objects) of the BL Lacs are in common with the 5BZCat while none of the PEGs is present.

5 PREDICTING OF THE TEV EMISSION

The analyses presented in the previous sections have shown that a significant fraction of the HBL present in the Te-REX sample could not be detected (yet) by *Fermi*-LAT and that many of these should have an optical spectrum heavily diluted by the host galaxy light. This may suggest that the future deep observations with current and future Cherenkov telescopes may reveal an increasing fraction

of BL Lacs that have not been considered so far as potential VHE sources. However, we do not expect that all the selected Te-REX will be actually visible at VHE energies, even if they are HBL. For this reason it is important to estimate the likely emission expected at TeV energies (0.1–10 TeV) of all the selected Te-REX and to compare it with the sensitivity of current and future Cherenkov telescopes.

Only a small fraction of our targets has been detected by the *Fermi*-LAT telescope and, therefore, we estimate the VHE emission using the data available at lower energies, typically at radio and X-ray wavelengths. Since the optical emission is often heavily contaminated by the host-galaxy light, we prefer not to use optical data.

To estimate the VHE flux, we decided to follow a purely empirical approach, not related to a specific theoretical model. In particular, we make use of statistical relations derived from a well-defined sample of HBL from the literature (see below). The intrinsic scatter of these relations is partially due to the intrinsic sources variability and to the non-simultaneous radio and X-ray observations. We will take into account these uncertainties when extrapolating the SEDs in the TeV energy range. In summary, we proceed as follows:

- (i) We estimate the position of the synchrotron peak ($\nu_{\text{Syn,peak}}$) of each Te-REX object. Due to the scarcity of valid photometric data for most of the objects, we estimate the value of $\nu_{\text{Syn,peak}}$ using the relatively narrow relation between $\nu_{\text{Syn,peak}}$ and the α_{RX} .
- (ii) We estimate the gamma-ray emission at ~ 3 GeV using a statistical relation between the gamma-ray flux (*Fermi*-LAT) and the radio emission.
- (iii) We estimate the slope Γ of the gamma-ray emission using a relation between Gamma and the value of α_{RX} .
- (iv) We extrapolate the gamma-ray flux (at ~ 3 GeV) up to very high energies ($> \text{TeV}$), using the derived slope and assuming a cut-off energy. This cut-off energy depends on the synchrotron peak position.
- (v) Finally, we apply the EBL absorption, depending on z , to obtain an estimate of the flux received at Earth in the 0.1–100 TeV energy band. If the redshift is unknown, we assume a redshift value of $z = 0.3$.

5.1 The statistical relations

As anticipated above, our strategy is to estimate the emission at TeV energies using specific statistical relations observed among the HBL population. Since a sensitive blind all-sky survey at TeV energies is not yet available, it is not currently possible to obtain statistical relations to estimate directly the TeV emission starting from a flux at a different wavelength (i.e. with no bias). For this reason, we need an intermediate step, based on gamma-ray data at lower energies (< 0.1 TeV) and, then, an extrapolation of the flux at higher energies. At energies below 0.1 TeV, we can use the all-sky survey carried out by *Fermi*-LAT that provides a blind census of the gamma-ray sources. The existence of statistical relations between, for instance, radio and GeV–TeV gamma-ray emission has been already suggested by some authors (e.g. Ackermann et al. 2011; Fan et al. 2016; Lico et al. 2017). Here, we want to quantify this (and other) relationship that can then be used to predict the gamma-ray flux of the Te-REX objects. Synchrotron peak frequency versus α_{RX} . The first fundamental statistical relation we want to use is the one between the synchrotron peak and the α_{RX} . Such a correlation has been studied several times in the past (e.g. Wolter et al. (e.g. Fossati et al. 1998; Wolter et al. 1998; Nieppola, Tornikoski & Valtaoja

Table 3. Cross-match of the Te-REX list with some relevant blazar catalogues from the literature; the percentages are referred to the sources in common with respect to the number (N) of Te-REX sources.

	N	FL8Y	3FGL	2WHSP	5BZCAT	Redshift
Total	46	9 (20%)	6 (13%)	21 (46%)	14 (30%)	40 (90%)
BL	25	9 (36%)	6 (24%)	20 (80%)	14 (56%)	19 (76%)
PEG	21	0 (–)	0 (–)	1 (5%)	0 (–)	21 (100%)

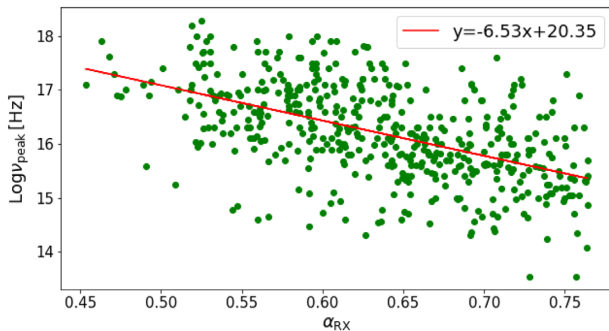


Figure 4. Logarithm of the frequency of the synchrotron peak for the considered 5BZCAT sub-sample versus the α_{RX} index. The red line is from a regression analysis.

2006), and it reflects the fact that, depending on the synchrotron peak position, in the X-ray band we observe different parts of the SED, either the ascending (and relatively weak) part of the IC bump, in low-frequency peaked objects, or the (bright) part of the synchrotron bump, close to the peak, in high-frequency peaked objects. As a consequence, the X-ray-to-radio flux ratio changes dramatically going from low-frequency to high-frequency peaked objects thus creating a relatively narrow frequency peak versus α_{RX} relation. In Fig. 4, we plot the relationship between the logarithm of the frequency of synchrotron peak versus the α_{RX} index using all the BL Lac objects with $\alpha_{RX} < 0.76$ present in the 5th edition of the Roma-BZCAT with measured properties. We perform a linear regression analysis and we find a significant negative relationship between these two quantities (r value = -0.53 , correspondent to a probability of 5×10^{-36} that the relation is not significant). Lower α_{RX} indices correspond to higher peak frequencies: the relationship is described by the equation:

$$\text{Log } \nu_{\text{Syn,peak}} = -6.53\alpha_{RX} + 20.35 \quad (2)$$

with a mean squared error value of 0.55. We apply this relationship to the Te-REX sample, and for each object we derive the frequency of the synchrotron peak from the α_{RX} value. Since the position of the IC and synchrotron peaks are related, following Fossati et al. (1998) we can roughly estimate the position of the IC peak assuming

$$\text{Log } \nu_{\text{Com,peak}} \sim \text{Log } \nu_{\text{Syn,peak}} + 10 \quad (3)$$

Gamma-ray flux versus radio flux density: The second fundamental relation is the one between the gamma-ray flux (in the *Fermi*-LAT energy band) and the radio flux density. This relation will allow us to estimate the brightness of the sources at high energies even if the source is not detected by *Fermi*-LAT. To study this relation, the choice of the sample is critical. Indeed, we cannot use the entire sample of *Fermi*-LAT-detected HBL since this is certainly biased

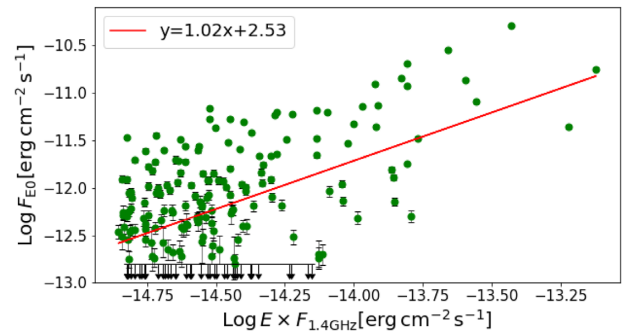


Figure 5. Logarithm of the *Fermi*-LAT flux density at the pivot energy versus the radio flux from NVSS or First at 1.4 GHz, above 100 mJy for the considered 5BZCAT sub-sample. The red line is from regression analysis with censored data.

versus the brightest gamma-ray sources. Therefore, we considered all the HBL discovered so far, present in the BZCAT, independently on their gamma-ray emission, and analysed the fraction of *Fermi*-LAT-detected sources as a function of their radio flux density. We found that this fraction is strongly dependent on the radio flux density, being 60 per cent at low radio flux densities (~ 1 mJy) and reaching very high values (≥ 90 per cent) for flux densities above 100 mJy. This is a confirmation that, in HBL, the radio and the gamma-ray emission are connected. It is therefore reasonable to estimate the gamma-ray versus radio flux relation using the brightest HBL (above 100 mJy), that have an almost complete gamma-ray detection, and extrapolate it down to low radio flux densities. This relation can then be used to estimate the expected gamma-ray flux of all the Te-REX sources, including those not (yet) detected by *Fermi*-LAT. In Fig. 5, we plot the radio flux density from NVSS or FIRST (White et al. 1997) at 1.4 GHz versus the *Fermi*-LAT flux density at the pivot energy⁵ E_0 . As explained above, we consider only the sources with a radio density above 100 mJy in order to have a large fraction of *Fermi*-LAT detections (~ 90 per cent) thus limiting the effect of upper limits on the final fit. However, even above a radio flux of 100 mJy, about 30 sources remains undetected. To take into account the presence of these upper limits (estimated below the sensitivity threshold of $\text{Log } F = -12.8 \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$), we apply the survival analysis using the Astronomy Survival Analysis (ASURV) package (Lavalley, Isobe & Feigelson 1992) implemented in the Space Telescope Science Data Analysis Software (Stsdas) Package (Hanisch 1989). Using the method of Buckley & James (1979) for

⁵The pivot energy is the energy at which the error on the differential flux is minimal ($\sim 10^{23.9}$ Hz).

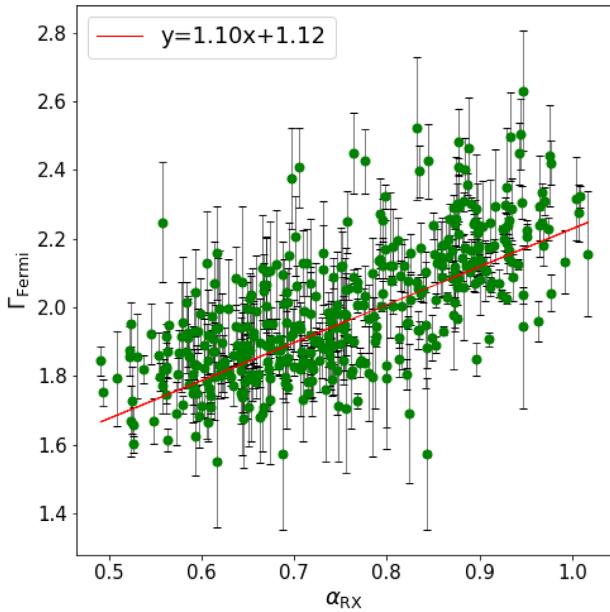


Figure 6. Gamma-ray (Fermi-LAT) slope versus the α_{RX} index for the considered 5BZCAT sub-sample. The red line is from the regression analysis.

regressions with censored data, we obtain:

$$\text{Log}F_{E0} = 1.02\text{Log}F_{1.4\text{GHz}} + 2.53. \quad (4)$$

Here, fluxes are given in $\text{erg cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$. The mean squared error value is 0.22. Gamma-ray slope versus α_{RX} . The final relation we want to explore is the one between the slope of the gamma-ray emission (Γ) and the α_{RX} value. A relation between the slope of the gamma-ray emission and the logarithm of Synchrotron peak bump has been already pointed out by e.g. Abdo et al. (2010). Since both quantities (α_{RX} and Γ) depend on the value of $\nu_{\text{Syn,peak}}$, this results in a relatively strict correlation between the gamma-ray slope and the α_{RX} values shown in Fig. 6 (correlation value $r = -0.68$, with a probability of 2×10^{-57} of obtaining this value of r if the two variables were not correlated). The relation is

$$\Gamma = 1.10\alpha_{RX} + 1.12. \quad (5)$$

The mean squared error value is 0.02. This relation is very important to predict the slope of the gamma-ray emission for sources not detected by *Fermi*-LAT.

5.2 Estimating the VHE emission

Thanks to the relations discussed above we can derive, at least in a statistical sense, the expected VHE emission of the Te-REX sources. To this end, we model the gamma-ray emission with a power law and an exponential cut-off at the frequency of the Compton peak:

$$F_{\nu} = F_{\nu_0} \left(\frac{\nu}{\nu_0} \right)^{-\alpha} \times e^{-\left(\frac{\nu - \nu_c}{\nu_c} \right)} \times e^{-\tau_{\nu}}, \quad (6)$$

where F_{ν_0} is the predicted flux density at the *Fermi*-LAT pivot frequency ν_0 that we estimate from equation (4), $\alpha = \Gamma - 1$ is the spectral slope, obtained from equation (5), and ν_c is the frequency of the Compton peak estimated from equations (2) and (3). Finally, the last term depends uniquely on redshift and takes into account the EBL (optical near-IR photons, the primary source of opacity for γ -rays) that interacts with gamma rays. We convolve the SED

with the EBL model of Franceschini & Rodighiero (2017) that derives different curves of opacity for cosmic high-energy photons depending on redshifts.

6 TE-REX DETECTABILITY AT VHE

A detailed simulation to assess the detectability of the Te-REX sources with current or future Cherenkov telescopes is beyond the scope of the paper, because the statistical relations used to estimate the VHE have large scatters, and so the predictions are very uncertain for the single object. None the less, it is useful to compare the predicted VHE fluxes, derived in the previous section, with the sensitivity of some Cherenkov telescopes to understand if they are potentially within the reach of the current (or upcoming) telescopes. In particular, it is of major interest the comparison with the expected sensitivity of CTA that will be the most sensitive telescope at these energies in the next future.

In Fig. 7, we present the unabsorbed SEDs, built as described in the previous section (dotted line) and after the convolution with the EBL intensity model (thick lines). In order to include the large uncertainties of the scatter relations, we consider 1000 SEDs realisations, obtained by combining different ν_c , F_{ν_0} and Γ parameter values, each ones independently and randomly drawn from a normal distribution centred on the best-fitting parameter values. In the figure, we also plot the sensitivity curve of CTA⁶ and of three main operating Cherenkov telescopes: MAGIC (Major Atmospheric Gamma Imaging Cherenkov) telescope,⁷ VERITAS (The Very Energetic Radiation Imaging Telescope Array System),⁸ and HESS (High Energy Stereoscopic System).⁹ To evaluate whether the Te-REX sources are potentially detectable by current or future Cherenkov telescopes we apply the following criterium: we consider as good candidates all the sources that have at least 16 per cent of the SEDs above the instrument sensitivity, meaning 160 times out of 1000 (i.e. located in the upper distribution tail of the possible SED realisation within the 1σ confidence interval). All the Te-REX that do not satisfy this condition are probably too faint to have any chances to be detected even with CTA. Of course, some of these objects could be possibly detected in case of strong flares.

The total number of sources that fulfil the relations, and that we consider as potential candidates for VHE detections, are 14: 10 are BL and 4 are PEGs. In Table 4, we report their properties. Furthermore, according to this analysis we expect that three Te-REX (1REXJ121510+0732.0, 1REXJ134105+3959.8, 1REXJ141756+2543.3) could be visible even with a relatively shallow observation (5 h) of CTA or 50 h of MAGIC. These are three known HBL sources, also detected by *Fermi*-LAT and present in the BZCAT and 2WHSP catalogues, with a clear BL Lac spectrum (break below 40 per cent). 1REXJ141756+2543.3 is an extreme HBL (EHBL; Costamante et al. 2001), since the synchrotron bump peaks at ~ 1 keV (see Fig. 8).

⁶We select the sensitivity curve of CTA North or South (Acharyya et al. 2019) if, according to the source declination, the source elevation is largest from the north site (latitude: 28.76 N) or from the south site (south latitude: 24.68 S). We apply the same criterium for selecting the MAGIC/VERITAS or HESS sensitivity curve. We note that the targets are preferentially located in the Northern Hemisphere, mainly because the NVSS (and, hence, the REX survey) covers the sky down to $\delta = -40^\circ$ north of declination.

⁷<http://www.magic.mppmu.mpg.de/>

⁸<https://veritas.sao.arizona.edu>

⁹<https://www.mpi-hd.mpg.de/hfm/HESS/>

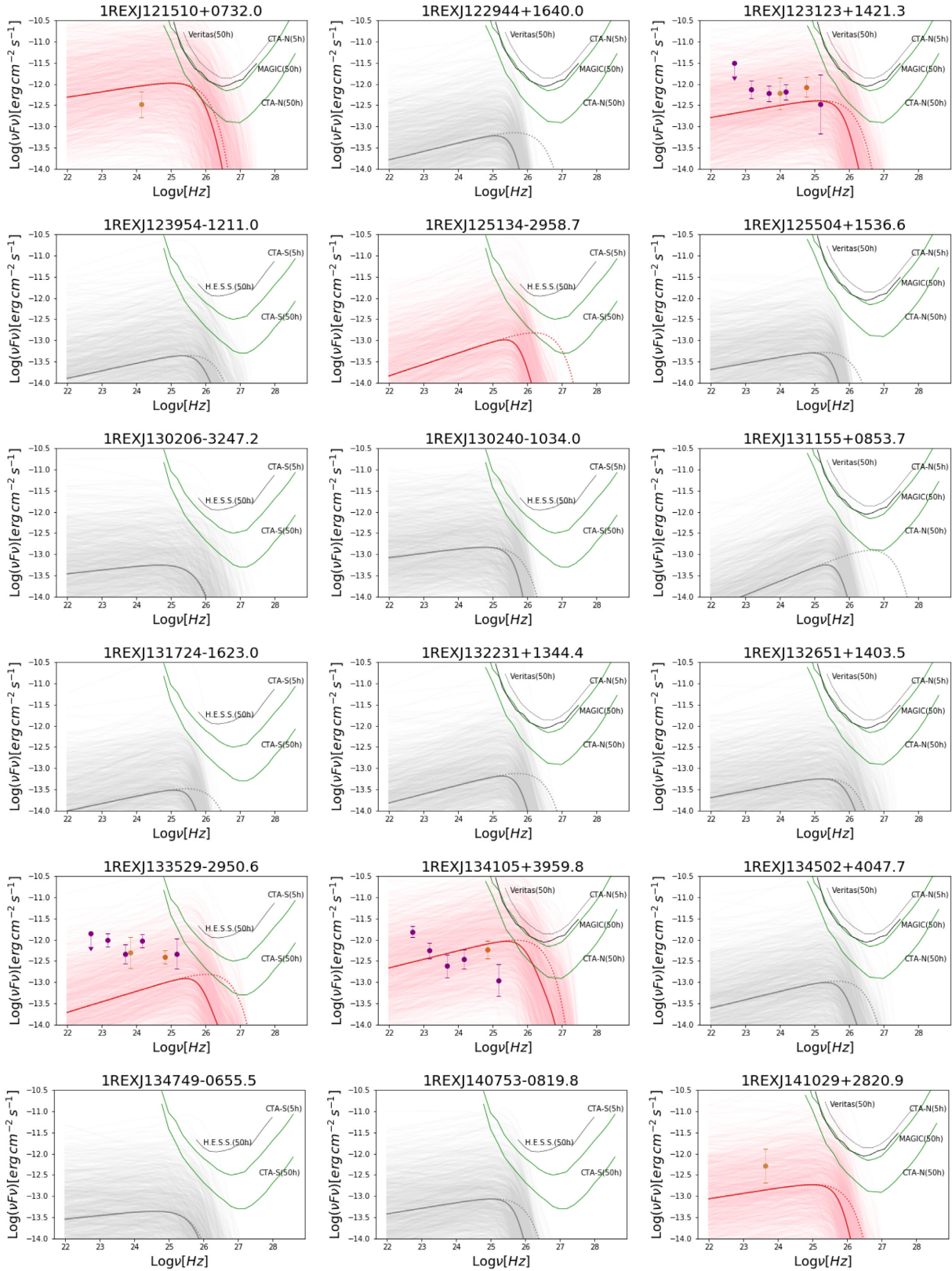


Figure 7. Predicted SEDs for the TeV-RX sources in the CTA energy observing window. The SEDs of the best TeV-emitter candidates are plotted in red (for BL) and in blue (for PEG); the SEDs of non-detectable objects are plotted in grey. The dotted and the solid thick lines are the SEDs before and after the EBL model convolution. We overplot 1000 likely SEDs (see the text for details) and the sensitivity curves at 5σ for 50 and 5 h for CTA-north or CTA-south dependent on the declination of the source (solid green lines) and the sensitivity curves for 50 h of observation of MAGIC/VERITAS or HESS (black solid for MAGIC or HESS and dotted line for VERITAS). For reference, when available, we superpose the *Fermi*-LAT observed flux points from the 3FGL (at 200 MeV, 600 MeV, 2 GeV, 6 GeV and 60 GeV) or from the FL8Y.

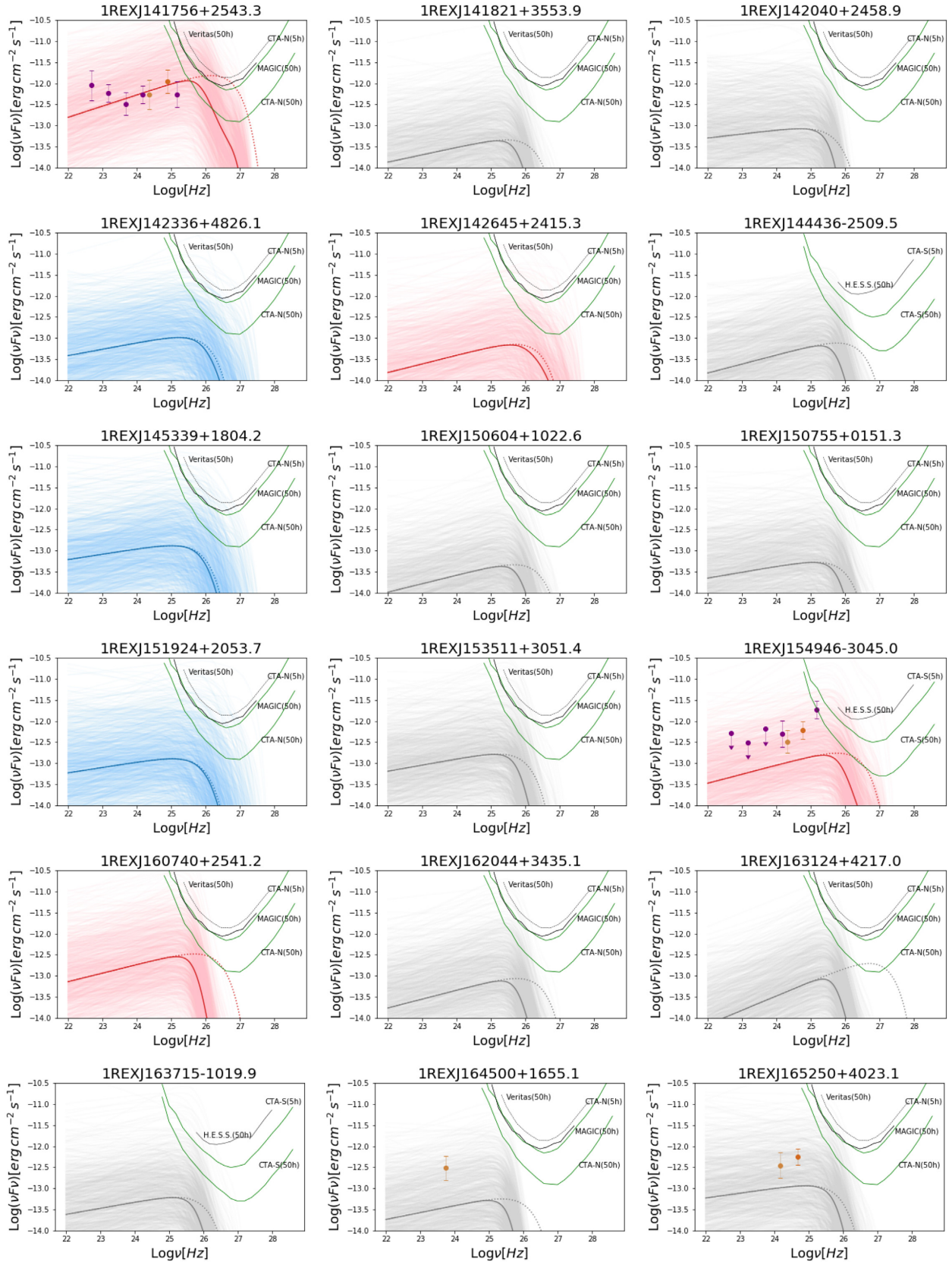


Figure 7. *continued.*

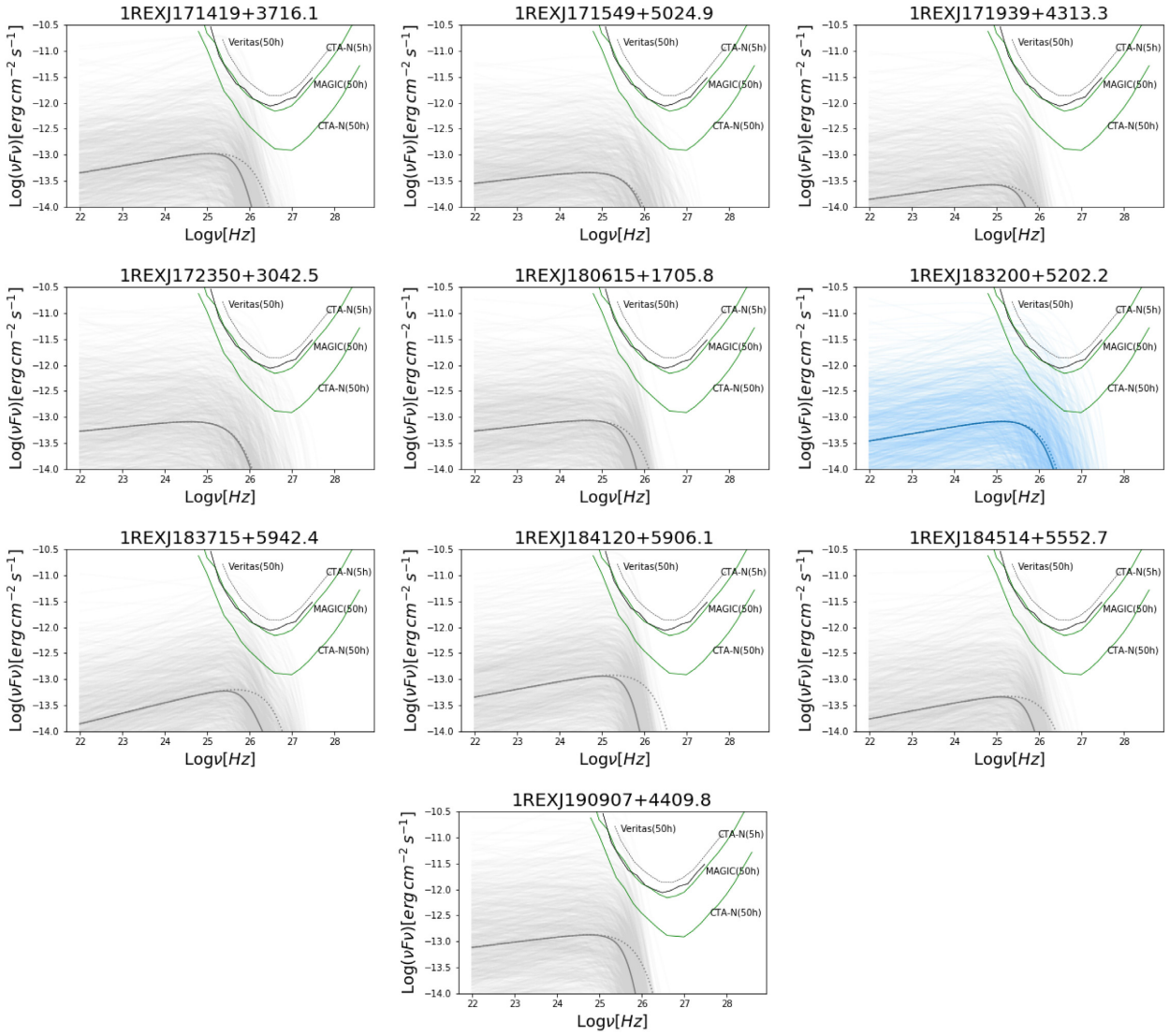
Figure 7. *continued.*

Table 4. HBL in the Te-REX sample that, according to our estimates, could be detectable by current Cherenkov telescopes [M: MAGIC, V: VERITAS, H: HESS or future (CTA) cherenkov telescopes]. The three sources in bold face could be visible even in the shallow CTA survey (5 h exposure).

Name	Inst.	Type	$F_{1.4\text{GHz}}$	$F_{0.5-2\text{keV}}$	Fermi-LAT	BZCAT	2WHSP
			(mJy)	(e^{-13} erg)			
1REXJ121510+0732.0	M/CTA-N	BL	138	25.25	Y	Y	Y
1REXJ123123+1421.3	M/CTA-N	BL	56	12.0	Y	Y	Y
1REXJ125134-2958.7	CTA-S	BL	10	14.54		Y	Y
1REXJ133529-2950.6	CTA-S	BL	11	12.61	Y	Y	Y
1REXJ134105+3959.8	V/M/CTA-N	BL	89	51.69	Y	Y	Y
1REXJ141029+2820.9	CTA-N	BL	29	4.66	Y	Y	Y
1REXJ141756+2543.3	V/M/CTA-N	BL	90	136.81	Y	Y	Y
1REXJ142336+4826.1	CTA-N	PEG	12	3.43			
1REXJ142645+2415.3	CTA-N	BL	6	4.05		Y	Y
1REXJ145339+1804.2	CTA-N	PEG	17	3.25			
1REXJ151924+2053.7	M/CTA-N	PEG	16	3.21			
1REXJ154946-3045.0	H/CTA-S	BL	16	10.59	Y		
1REXJ160740+2541.2	M/CTA-N	BL	40	18.02		Y	Y
1REXJ183200+5202.2	CTA-N	PEG	10	2.36			

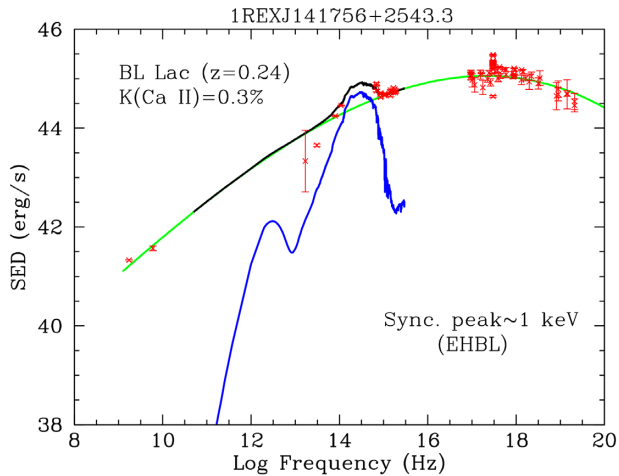


Figure 8. SED from radio to X-rays of one EHBL source in the Te-REX sample.

Considering deep, pointed CTA observations of 50 h, 14 targets should be detectable. Unlike the three brightest objects discussed above, the 11 additional possible detections have not all already been detected by *Fermi*-LAT and they are not all *classical* BL Lacs from the optical point of view. In particular, only 4 are present in the last version of the *Fermi*-LAT catalogue (FL8Y), the remaining being still undetected. Even among the objects detected by *Fermi*-LAT the emission at GeV energies is sometimes very weak as in the case of 1REXJ154946-304. This is a new *Fermi*-LAT identification that will be discussed in more details in the Appendix B1 (see Online). In addition, almost 1/3 of the 11 Te-REX that should be detected in the deepest observations are classified as PEG (1REXJ142336+4826.1, 1REXJ145339+1804.2, 1REXJ151924+2053.7, 1REXJ183200+5202.2).

This suggests that, as the observations at VHE will become deeper and deeper, an increasing number of ‘unusual’ BL Lacs could be detected, namely sources with no obvious signature of the non-thermal, nuclear emission in the optical band and very weak, or even absent, emission at *Fermi*-LAT energies.

We stress again that, given the large uncertainties associated to the extrapolation from statistical correlation, this method will not work for every single source, but could be useful to statistically evaluate the chances of detection of the entire HBL population.

6.1 Testing the method

It is now interesting to test our method with sources that have been already observed at VHE with the current generation of Cherenkov telescopes. To the best of our knowledge, none of the Te-REX sources considered here have been detected at high energies by HESS, VERITAS, or MAGIC (mostly because they have not been yet observed): only 1REXJ134105+3959.8, which is one of the sources that we predict to be detectable with current Cherenkov telescopes, has been observed by VERITAS for 2.7 h, providing a flux upper limit in the VERITAS energy band Archambault et al. (2016). Given the very low exposure time, the non-detection is not in contrast with our predictions that were based on 50 h of exposure time.

However, considering the entire REX data base we have found that one HBL (having a sky position outside the sky area considered in this paper) is detected by VERITAS (namely, 1REXJ122121+3010.6 or 1ES 1218+304; Fortin 2008) and by

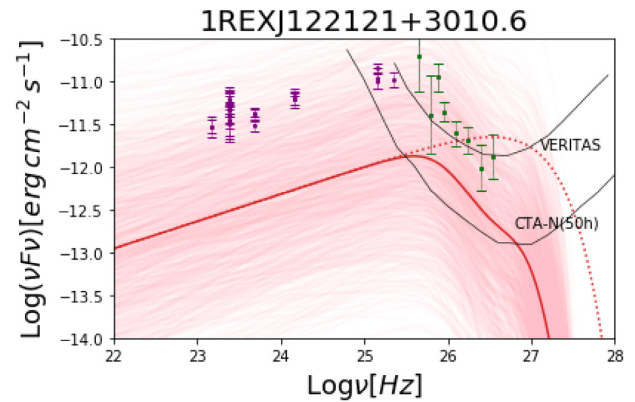


Figure 9. Different SEDs realizations obtained for the only REX source detected at VHE (by VERITAS). This source (called in the literature 1ES1218+304) does not belong to the Te-REX sample discussed in this paper because falls outside the area of sky considered here. This object has been detected also by MAGIC. We compare the predicted SEDs with *Fermi*-LAT (in purple) and VERITAS flux points (in green) between ~ 160 GeV and ~ 1.8 TeV.

MAGIC (Albert et al. 2006). In Fig. 9, we plot for comparison the *Fermi*-LAT and VERITAS flux points over the 1000 SEDs realizations derived as described in the previous section. Considering that this source is highly variable and that it is possible that it has been observed by VERITAS in a flaring state, our predictions are quite in agreement with these observations. This source is also present in the list of 32 Extreme HBL (EHBL) presented by Foffano et al. (2019). In their sample, there is also another EHBL in common with the Te-REX sources (the previously discussed 1REXJ141756+2543.3) that we predict should be detectable by current Cherenkov telescopes in 50 h of observations or by CTA in 5 h.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Which parameter drives the Te-REX detectability?

The main parameter that drives the possible detection with CTA, according to our predictions, is the radio flux: all the HBLs with radio flux above 30 mJy are expected to be detected (in 50 h by MAGIC or in 5 h by CTA); for radio fluxes above 15 mJy about 50 per cent of the sources are detectable while at the radio flux limit of the survey (5 mJy) only 30 per cent of the HBL are expected to be detected.

The α_{RX} plays also an important role since all the possible detections have $\alpha_{RX} < 0.7$; i.e. they are among the most extreme HBL (although not necessarily EHBL, peak $> 10^{17}$ Hz), while none of the HBL with α_{RX} between 0.7 and 0.74 are expected to be detected. However, a very flat value of α_{RX} does not necessarily imply the detection at VHE: we have objects in which α_{RX} is very flat (< 0.5 , i.e. good EHBL candidates) that are not expected to be detected due to their low radio flux density. It should be kept in mind that the relation between α_{RX} and the synchrotron peak has a large dispersion and not all the EHBL in the sample are necessarily those with the flattest α_{RX} (see Fig. 4).

Given the importance of the α_{RX} for the VHE detection we do not expect many additional CTA candidates among the BL Lacs in the REX survey with α_{RX} steeper than 0.74 i.e. low or intermediate peaked BL Lacs (LBL or IBL) that we have not considered for the selection of the Te-REX sample. Therefore, the Te-REX sample

should be considered reasonably complete in terms of possible TeV emitter candidates.

7.2 The extragalactic sky at VHEs

The Te-REX sample covers only a small fraction (~ 1.3 per cent) of the entire sky. By re-scaling all the numbers, we expect that about 800 HBL should be detectable in the entire extragalactic sky ($34\,000\text{ deg}^2$, correspondent to $|b^{\text{II}}| \geq 10$) at VHE in ~ 50 h using CTA. As discussed above, about 50 per cent of these sources are probably not (yet) detected by *Fermi*-LAT and many of them could have an optical spectrum heavily diluted by the host galaxy light.

On the contrary, if we consider the detectability with current Cherenkov telescopes (or in a shallow CTA extragalactic survey) we expect to detect preferentially ‘classical’ HBL, with the non-thermal nucleus clearly visible in the optical spectrum or even dominant with respect to the host galaxy. Moreover, we expect that most of these objects (if not all) are already present in the last release of the *Fermi*-LAT catalogue.

We predict that about 50 HBL should be detected in the CTA extragalactic survey consisting of 5 h of exposure time on $10\,000\text{ deg}^2$, in very good agreement with the numbers published by Hassan et al. (2017) (~ 50 sources in 5 h and in $10\,000\text{ deg}^2$), while it is intermediate (but broadly consistent, considering the large uncertainties) between the expectations discussed by Padovani & Giommi (2015) (100–160 BL Lacs expected) and the values estimated by De Franco et al. (2017) (24 detections). The predictions by Hassan et al. (2017) are extrapolated by the *Fermi*-LAT (3FHL) catalogue and, therefore, they consider only the blazars currently detected by *Fermi*-LAT. In our work, we are considering also *Fermi*-LAT undetected objects but, as discussed above, the expected detections in 5 h exposure times (3 objects) are all present in current *Fermi*-LAT catalogue (FL8Y). This means that current predictions for a (shallow) CTA extragalactic survey based on *Fermi*-LAT catalogue should be reliable while, for deeper pointing, the current *Fermi*-LAT catalogues could miss up to 50 per cent of objects.

In the very close future *e-ROSITA* (extended ROentgen Survey with an Imaging Telescope Array, Merloni et al. 2012) will survey the entire sky, reaching in the soft X-ray band (0.5–2 keV) a flux 100 times fainter than the *ROSAT* All Sky SURVEY (RASS) data and with an on-axis spatial resolution of ~ 15 arcsec. A cross-match of the point sources detected by *e-ROSITA* with radio catalogues as the NVSS or the Sydney University Molonglo Sky Survey (SUMSS) will provide virtually all the expected ~ 800 HBL that could be detected by CTA.

8 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

We have presented a well-defined and representative sample of HBL selected from the REX survey that was obtained by cross-matching radio (NVSS) and X-ray data (*ROSAT*-PSPC pointed data).

In particular, we selected all the REX with an X-ray-to-radio flux ratio typical of an HBL and falling in a well-defined area of sky covering about 560 deg^2 . We then completed the spectroscopic follow-up of all these sources and we focused on the 46 sources showing no emission lines in the optical spectrum. We called these source Te-REX, standing for TeV-emitting REX candidates, since HBL are the most promising sources to be detected at TeV energies. Out of these 46 sources, 25 have a clear non-thermal nucleus detected in the optical spectrum as a significant reduction of the Ca II break (< 40 per cent). In the remaining 21 Te-REX sources, instead, we measured a Ca II break value above 40 per cent, i.e. the

non-thermal nucleus is swamped by the stellar light. We called these 21 sources PEGs (for ‘PEGs’). We expect that most PEGs should be faint HBL nuclei dominated by the host galaxy light.

We then evaluated the intensity of the VHE emission of all the 46 Te-REX. To this end, we compare the predicted SEDs with the sensitivity curves of current and future Cherenkov telescopes.

Considering deep, pointed observations of 50 h, we found 14 Te-REX (2.5 objects per 100 deg^2 , corresponding to ~ 800 objects on the entire extragalactic sky above $|b| \geq 10^\circ$) that could be detected by CTA in 50 h and 7 by current IACTs in 50 h. Considering the shallow (about 5 h exposure) CTA survey, we found that three Te-REX sources could be detectable: these are all ‘classical’ BL Lac with the non-thermal nucleus clearly detected in the optical spectrum, and they are all already included in the last version of the *Fermi*-LAT catalogue.

Interestingly, about half of the 14 sources that could be detectable by CTA in 50 h are not yet detected by *Fermi*-LAT and 1/3 are the spectroscopically classified as PEGs. This suggests that a significant fraction of all the HBL that will be detected at VHE in the near future are yet to be discovered and hidden among apparently normal elliptical galaxies with a relatively bright ($\gtrsim 10$ mJy) radio compact core. These objects can be discovered by means of their X-ray emission which, however, is expected to be below the threshold of the currently available *ROSAT* All-Sky-Survey X-rays data. Serendipitous and deeper X-ray data currently available from different telescopes (like *XMM-Newton* or *Chandra*) are only able to find a small fraction of these objects, due to the limited area of sky covered. The incoming all-sky X-ray survey that will be carried out by *eROSITA* will be deep enough to unveil most of these sources on the entire sky in the next few years.

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Supplementary data are available at *MNRAS* online.

Appendix A. IREXJ154946–3045.0.

Appendix B. Optical Spectra of the TE-REX Candidates and Main Details.

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