PROCEEDINGS OF SCIENCE

On the Underlying Particles in the Jet of 3C 279

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Recent high-energy missions have allowed keeping watch over blazars in flaring states, which provide deep insights into the engine powered by supermassive black holes. However, having a blazar caught in a very bright flaring state is not easy requiring long surveys. Therefore, the observation of such flaring events represents a goldmine for theoretical studies. Such a flaring event was captured by the *INTEGRAL* mission in June 2015 while performing its today's deepest extragalactic survey when it caught the prominent blazar 3C 279 in its brightest flare ever recorded at gamma rays. The flare was simultaneously recorded by the *Fermi* gamma-ray mission, by the *Swift* mission, by the *INTEGRAL* mission and by observations ranging from UV, through optical to the near-IR bands. The derived snapshot of this broad spectral energy distribution of the flare has been modeled in the context of a one-zone radiation transfer leptonic and lepto-hadronic models constraining the single emission components. We discuss results and challenges faced by trying to reconcile these observations and theory. Also we show how the recently published VHE data from H.E.S.S. of the same flare tie in with our lepto-hadronic model.

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