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## Time-resolved SEDs of the variable blazar PKS 1510-089

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Recent detections of coincidences between high-energy neutrinos and blazars in flaring states or outbursts have revived interest in hadronic emission components of blazar SEDs. However, calorimetric arguments demonstrate that only the very brightest and most-frequent flaring sources have a realistic probability of being detected by current neutrino telescopes. Among the brightest blazar flares seen in the sky since the beginning of Fermi-LAT operations in 2008, a dominant fraction has been seen from the flat-spectrum radio quasar PKS 1510-089. Its location in the southern sky favors the detection of putative neutrinos associated with these high-amplitude flares. We analyse and model the time-variable SED of PKS 1510-089 based on Fermi-LAT and multiwavelength data in various states of activities and test for signs of hadronic emission processes.

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