Here I bring a quick info related to David's question how our solutions change for larger intervals of $\tau_{\rm decay}$ and α_2 (I keep $\alpha_1 = -2.25$ in these tests).

Figure 1 corresponds to the choice $\tau_{\rm decay} = 2$ My and Figure 2 corresponds to the choice $\tau_{\rm decay} = 5$ My. As expected, making $\tau_{\rm decay}$ longer forces α_2 to steeper values in order to produce a distinct spike lasting some $0.75 - 1$ My. So for $\tau_{\rm decay} = 2$ My we would need like $\alpha_2 = -3.75$ and for $\tau_{\rm decay} = 5$ My already $\alpha_2 = -4$. Certainly, there is this intrinsic correlation of the $(\tau_{\rm decay}, \alpha_2)$ parameters in our model. I consider it however rather formal, since these new values tested outrange our natural expectations for them. This means such a steep α_2 looks nearly unreasonable and in the same time Bill's test with his collisional code did not support that long $\tau_{\rm decay}$. I feel thus comfortable by picking the end-member of this family of correlated parameters, thus $\tau_{\rm decay} \simeq 1$ My that requires $\alpha_2 \simeq -3.3$.

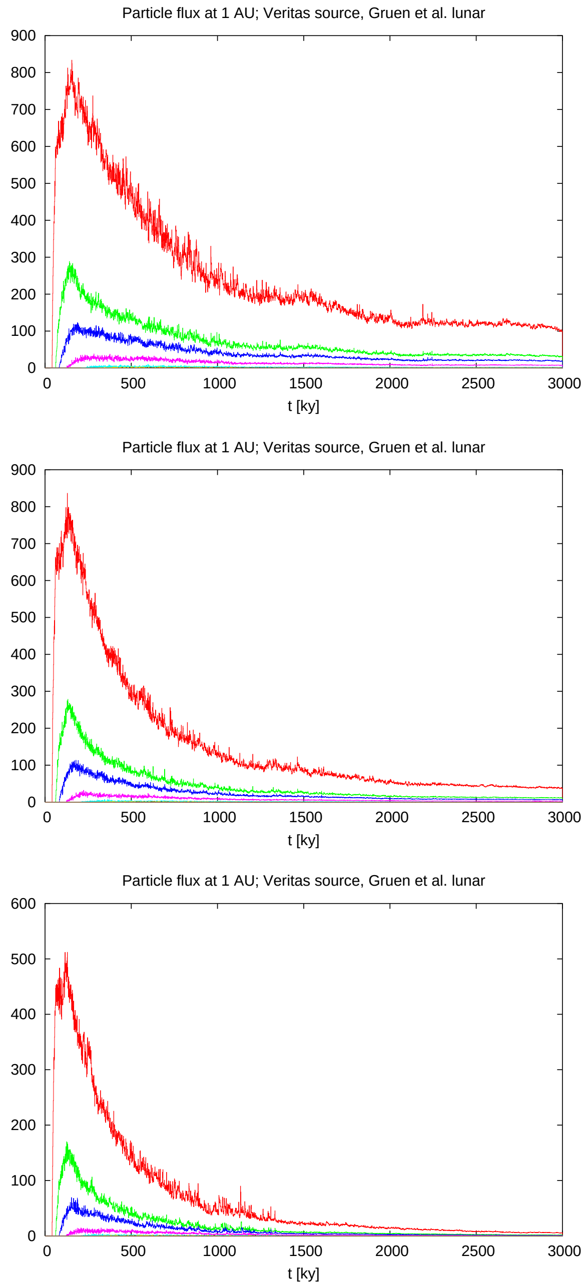

Figure 1: Models with a 'sliding knee': flux of the Veritas TPs through 1 AU heliocentric sphere as a function of time after the parent-body breakup. Here $\alpha_1 = -2.25$ and $\tau_{\rm dec} = 2$ My fixed and different panels show results for different values of α_2: (i) -3.3 (top), (ii) -3.5 (middle), and (iii) -3.75 (bottom). Different curves in each of the panels correspond to TPs in different size ranges. The uppermost red curve is for $(10 - 15)$ μm particles, green curve is for $(15 - 20)$ μm, blue curve is for $(20 - 30)$ μm, and so on.

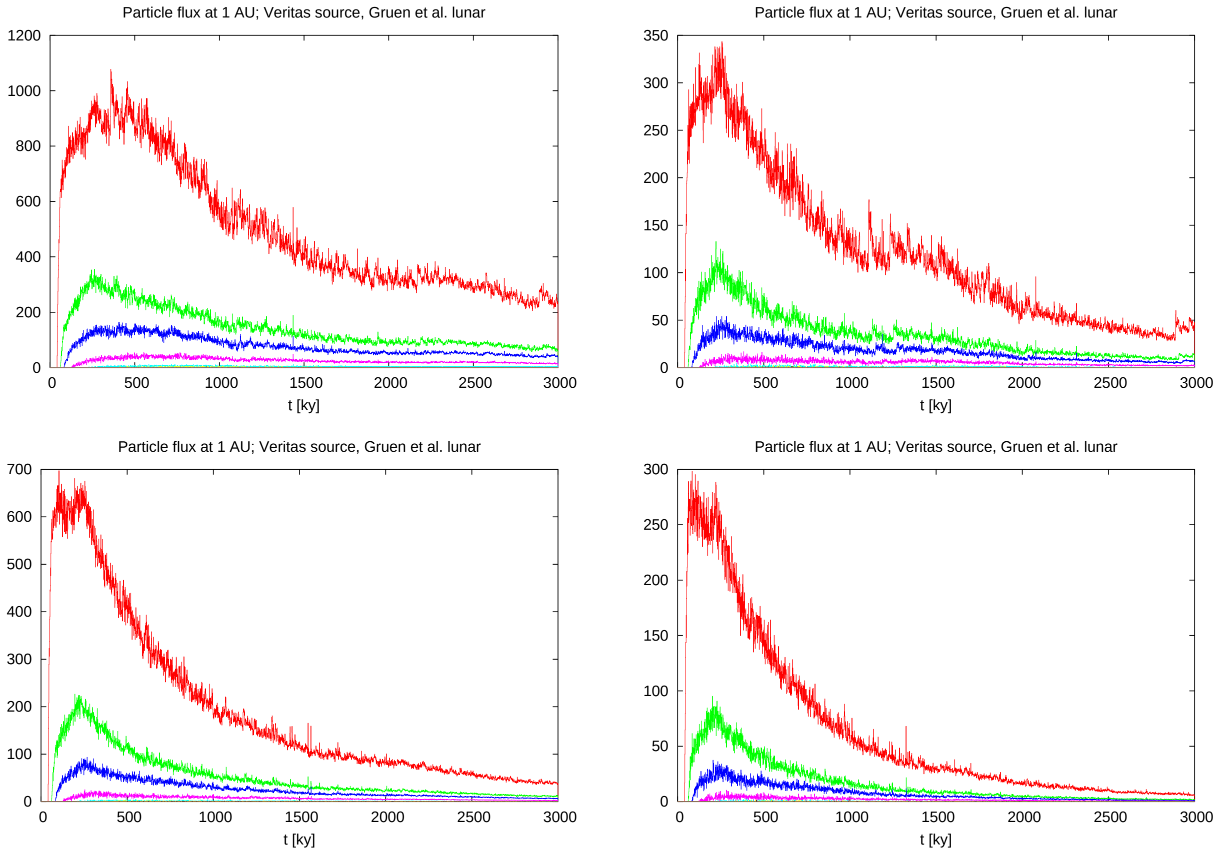

Figure 2: Models with a 'sliding knee': flux of the Veritas TPs through 1 AU heliocentric sphere as a function of time after the parent-body breakup. Here $\alpha_1 = -2.25$ and $\tau_{\rm dec} =$ 5 My fixed and different panels show results for different values of α_2: (i) -3.3 (top and left), (ii) -3.5 (top and right), (iii) -3.75 (bottom and left), and (iv) -4 (bottom and right). Different curves in each of the panels correspond to TPs in different size ranges. The uppermost red curve is for $(10-15)$ μm particles, green curve is for $(15-20)$ μm, blue curve is for $(20-30)$ μm, and so on.