Astroparticle experiment 2

high-energy gamma-rays, H.E.S.S and Fermi-LAT

Main questions in the field

→ Source of cosmic rays

→ Origin of non-thermal emissions

→ Dark matter indirect detection

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GRASPA
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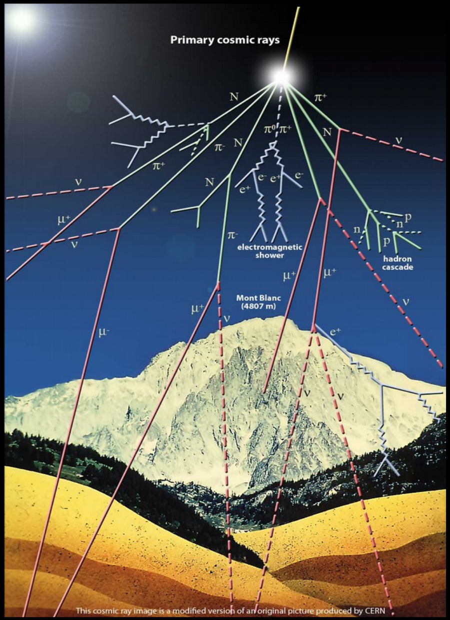
24 July 2017

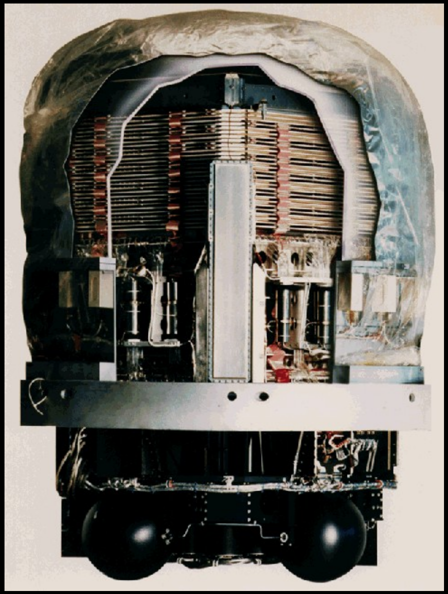
Cosmic ray physics milestones

Mountain altitude < 5 km

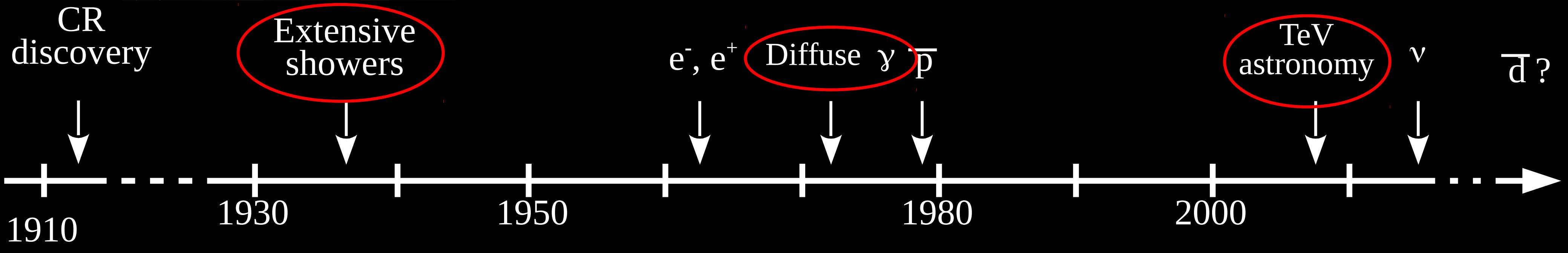


This cosmic ray image is a modified version of an original picture produced by CERN

EGRET onboard CGRO



H.E.S.S. telescopes



CR discovery

Extensive showers

e^-, e^+

Diffuse γ

$\bar{p}$

TeV astronomy

ν

$\bar{d}$?

1910

1930

1950

1980

2000

Cosmic rays = Particle physics

Particle physics

Astrophysics

+ astroparticle physics

1) Introduction: projections and coordinates
2) The gamma-ray sky
3) Interactions in the atmosphere and showers
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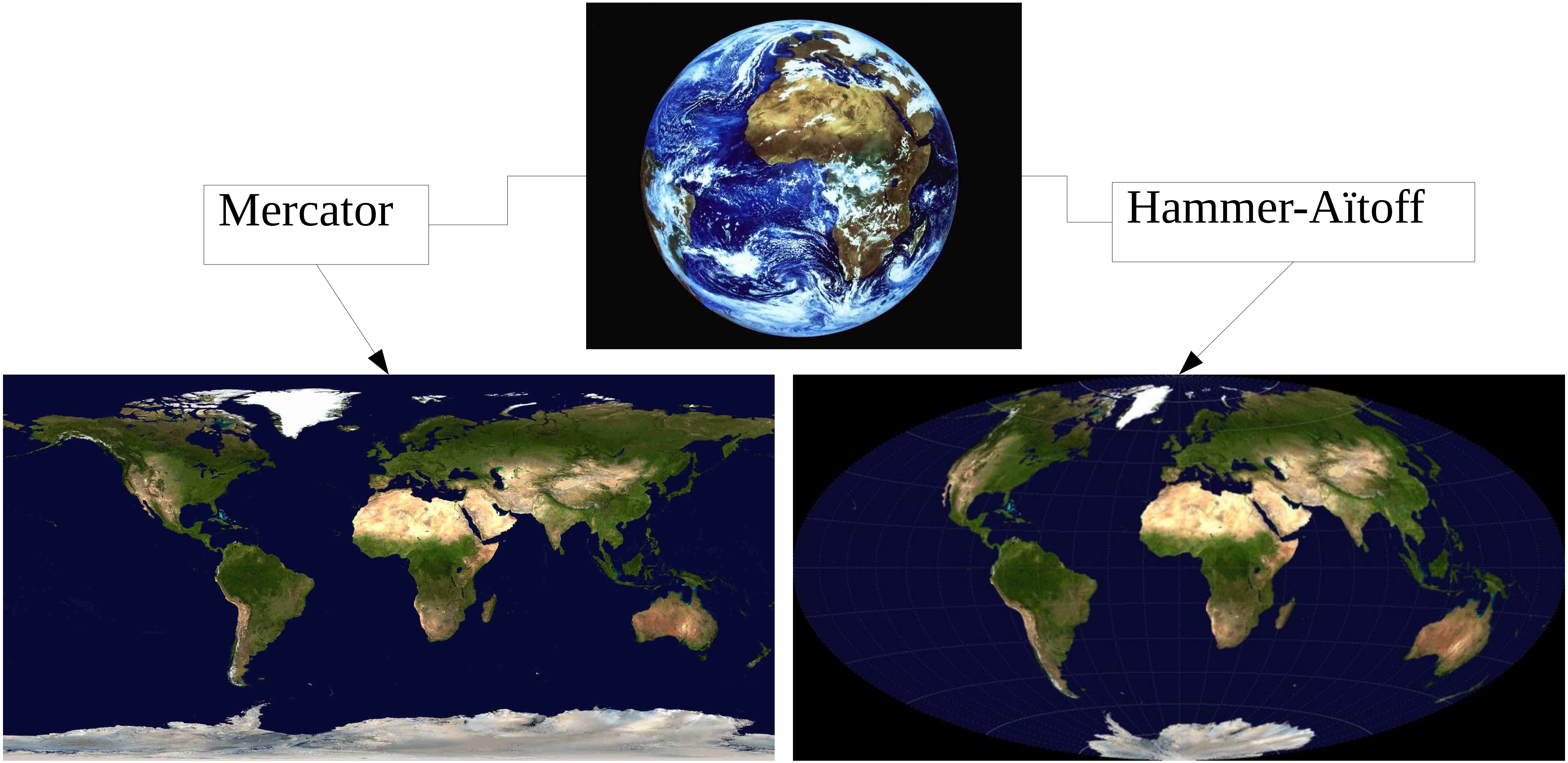
5) Constraints on dark matter from γ-rays

Mapping the 2D sphere to the Euclidian space

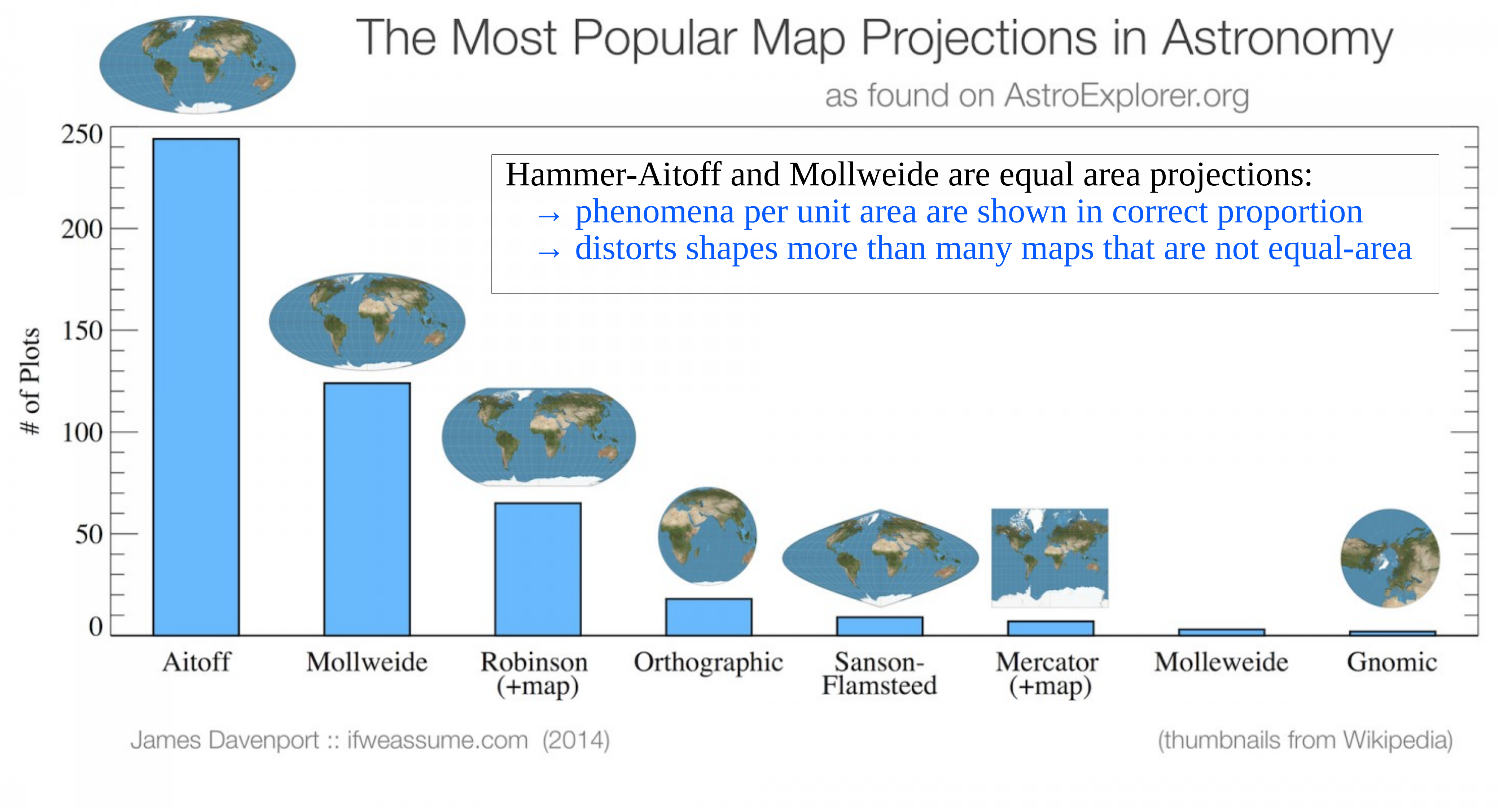


Mercator

Hammer-Aïtoff

Question: what projection is best for astronomical use and why?

Mapping the 2D sphere to the Euclidian space


The Most Popular Map Projections in Astronomy

as found on AstroExplorer.org

James Davenport :: ifweassume.com (2014)

(thumbnails from Wikipedia)

Hammer-Aitoff and Mollweide are equal area projections:
- → phenomena per unit area are shown in correct proportion
- → distorts shapes more than many maps that are not equal-area

Representations of celestial coordinates in FITS
Calabretta & Greisen, A&A 395, 1077 (2002)

Galactic coordinates: the Milky Way

Unit conversion

Mass

$1\ M_\odot \sim 10^{57}$ GeV
$\sim 2.10^{30}$ kg
$\sim 3.10^{5}\ M_\oplus$

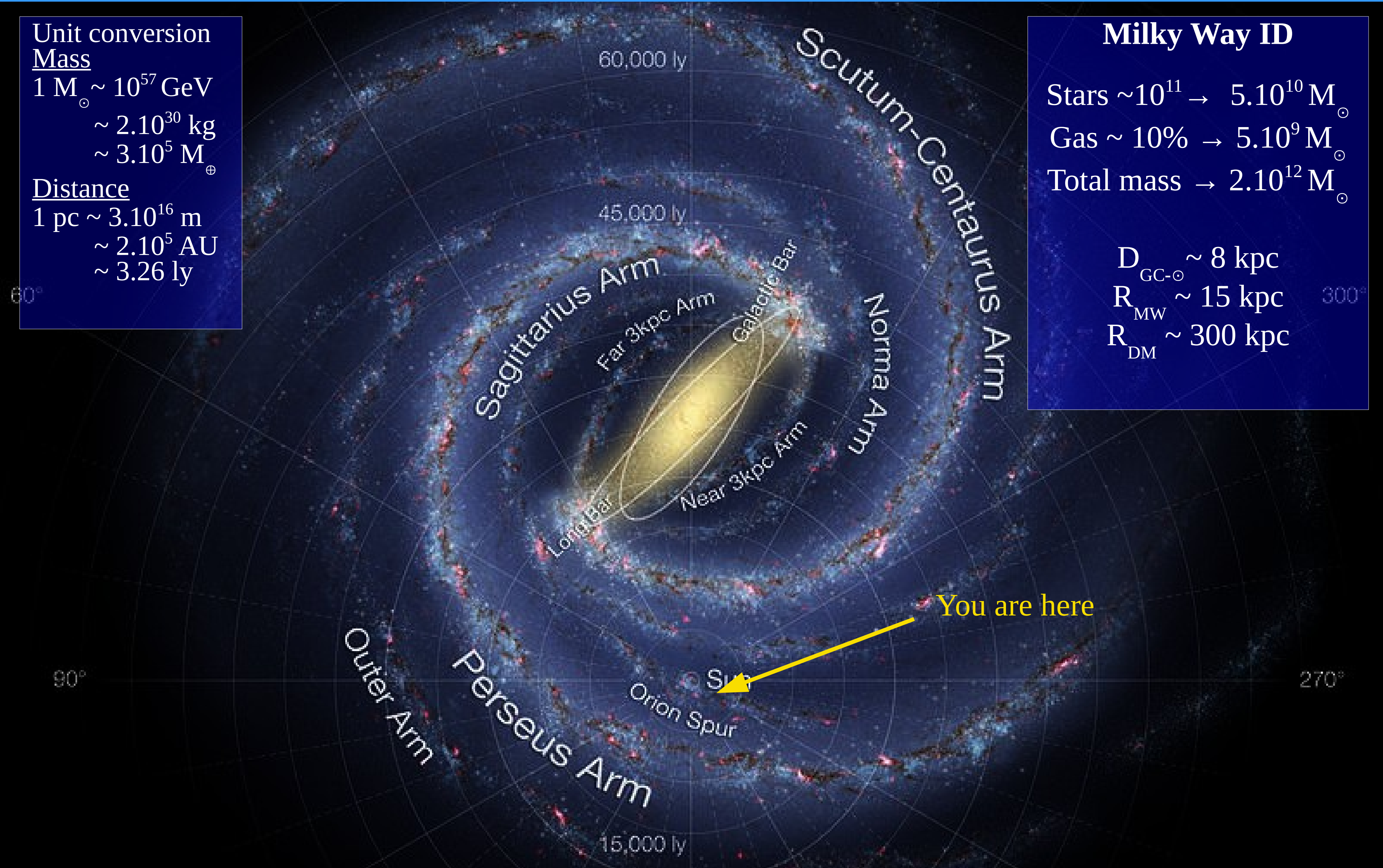
Distance

1 pc $\sim 3.10^{16}$ m
$\sim 2.10^{5}$ AU
~ 3.26 ly

Milky Way ID

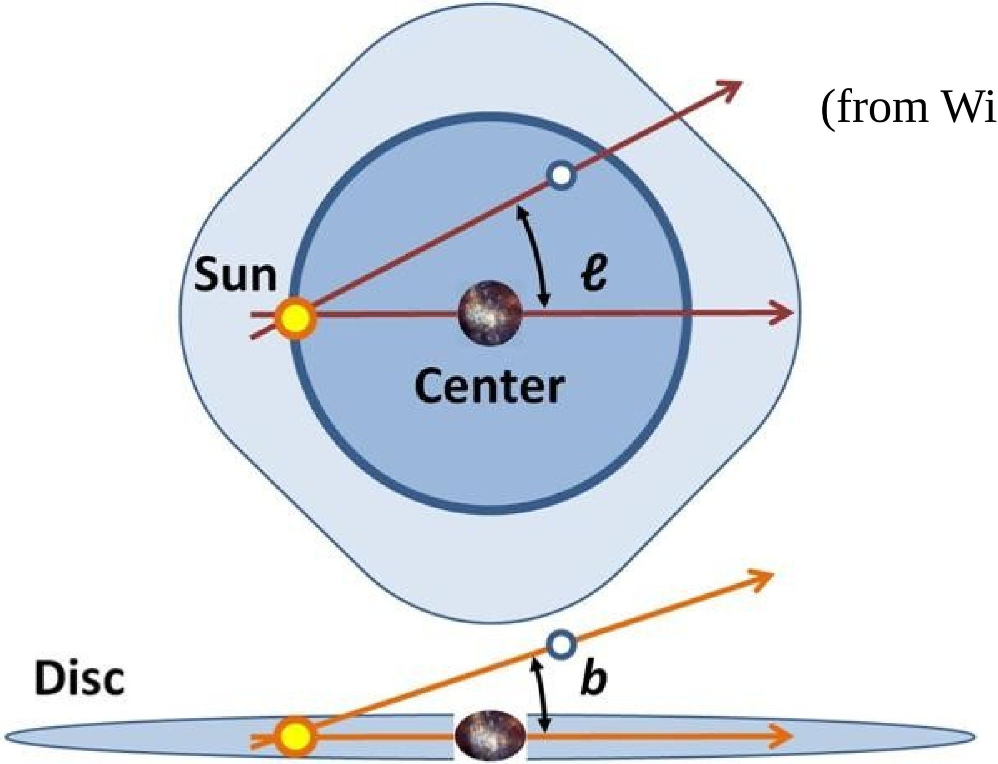
Stars $\sim 10^{11} \rightarrow 5.10^{10}\ M_\odot$
Gas ~ 10% $\rightarrow 5.10^{9}\ M_\odot$
Total mass $\rightarrow 2.10^{12}\ M_\odot$

$D_{GC\text{-}\odot} \sim 8$ kpc
$R_{MW} \sim 15$ kpc
$R_{DM} \sim 300$ kpc

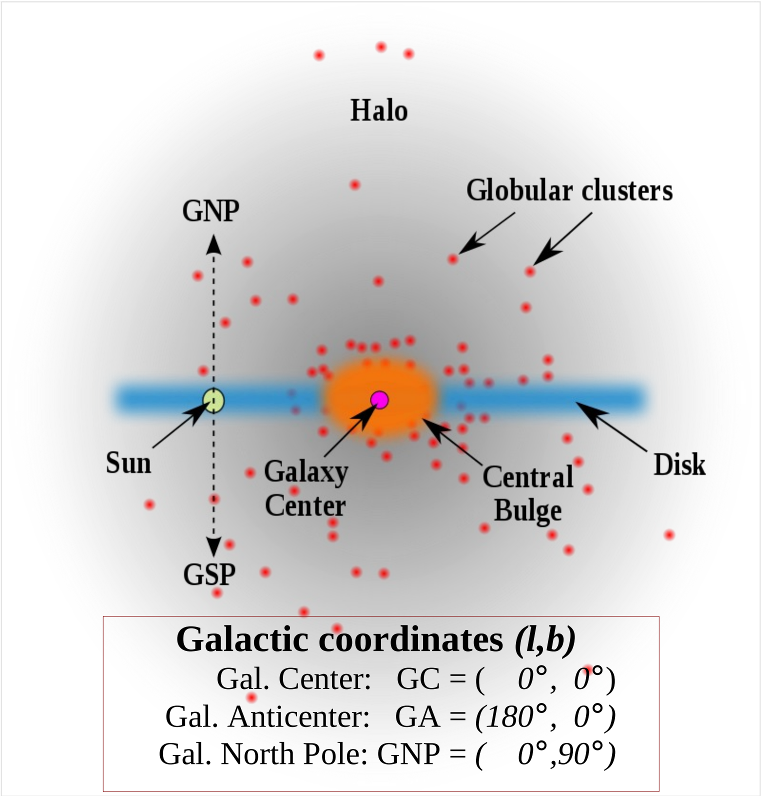


Artist's view of the Milky Way – NASA/JPL-Caltech/R. Hurt

Galactic coordinates: ‘d’, l (longitude), b (latitude)



(from Wikipedia)



Galactic coordinates *(l,b)*

Gal. Center: GC = (*0°*, *0°*)
Gal. Anticenter: GA = *(180°*, *0°*)
Gal. North Pole: GNP = (*0°*,*90°*)

Remarks:
- still a challenge to define accurately MW properties
- coordinate system *changes* with time!

→ IAU (International Astronomical Union) standards for coordinates systems
→ FITS (Flexible Image Transport System) standards for archival storage

1) Introduction: projections and coordinates

2) The gamma-ray sky

3) Interactions in the atmosphere and showers

4) H.E.S.S. and Fermi-LAT

5) Constraints on dark matter from γ-rays

Motivation

→ Diffuse emission and origin

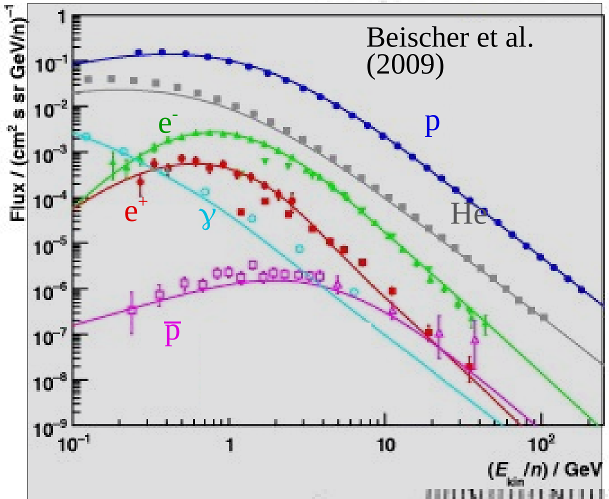
→ Sources of non-thermal emissions

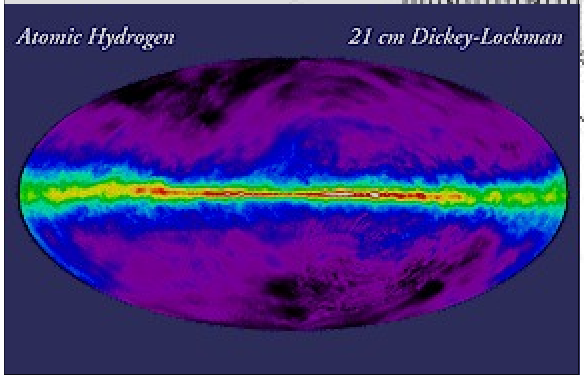
→ GeV vs TeV sky

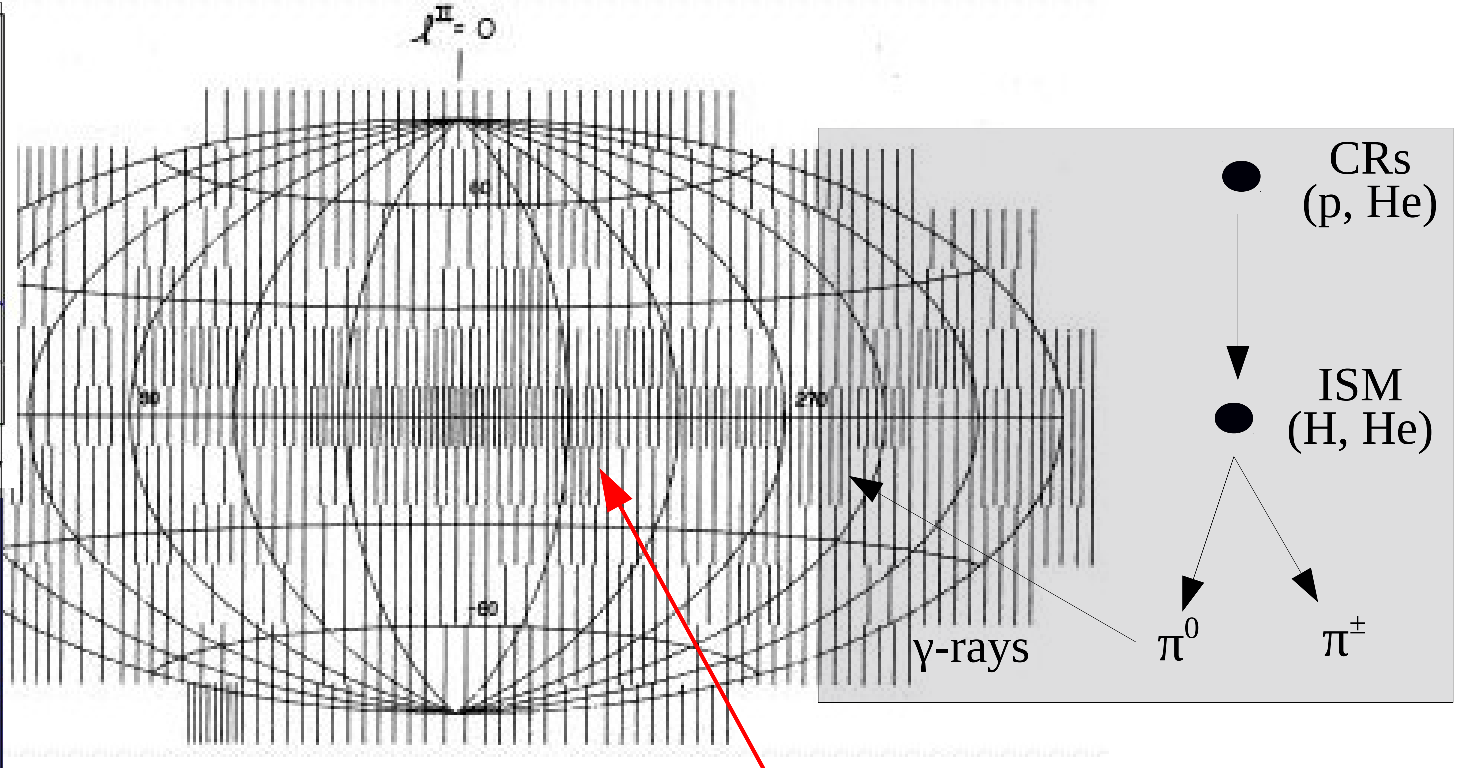
Diffuse emission: first detection >100 MeV

OSO-3 (>100 MeV)

[16 months, then failure of the 2nd spacecraft tape recorder]







Kraushaar *et al.*, ApJ **177**, 341 (1972)

Diffuse emission in the disk = galactic origin

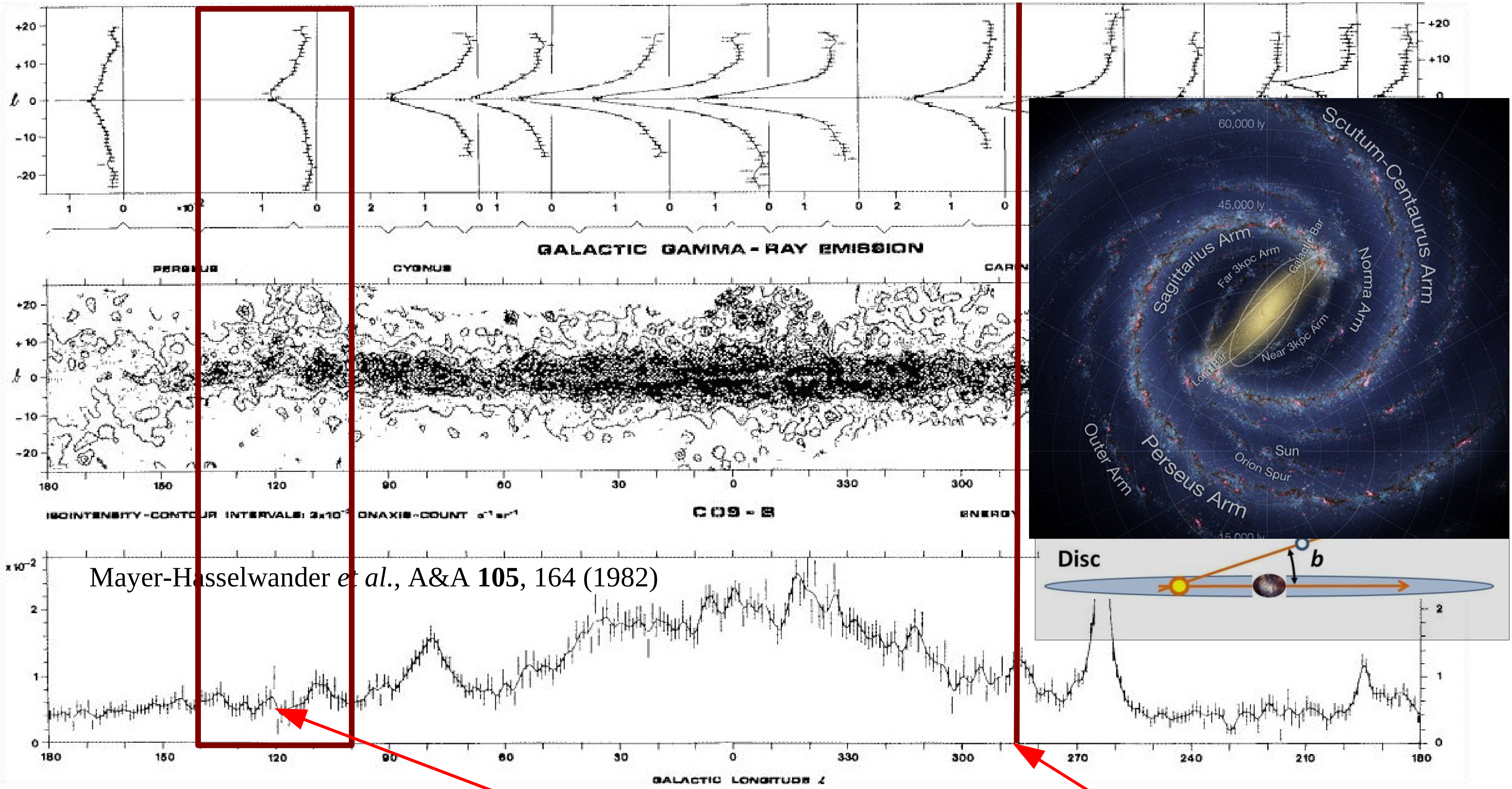
→ Distribution proportional to column density at 21cm (H_I)

→ Absolute intensity accounted for by π^0 production

(N.B.: there also exists an isotropic extragalactic diffuse emission)

Diffuse emission: a closer look

COS-B (70-150 MeV)
[4 years of data]



Mayer-Hasselwander *et al.*, A&A **105**, 164 (1982)

→ New correlations found: Perseus arm (*l=100°-140°*), spiral arm in Carina *(l=285°)*

Diffuse emission: a closer look

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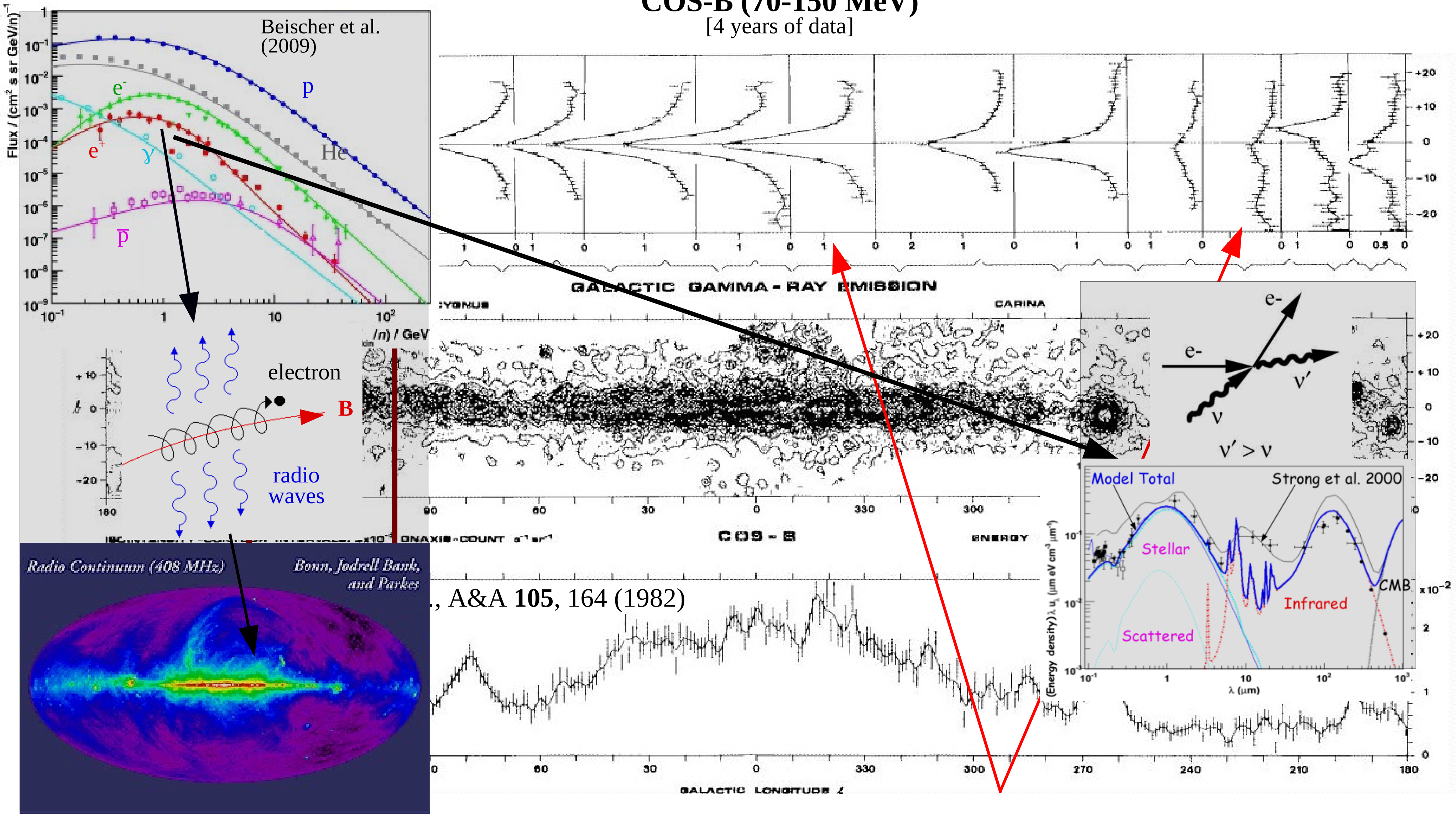


., A&A **105**, 164 (1982)

→ New correlations found: Perseus arm (*l=100°-140°*), spiral arm in Carina *(l=285°)*
→ Require additional leptonic emission (inverse Compton mostly, and synchrotron)

Morphology *and* spectral information

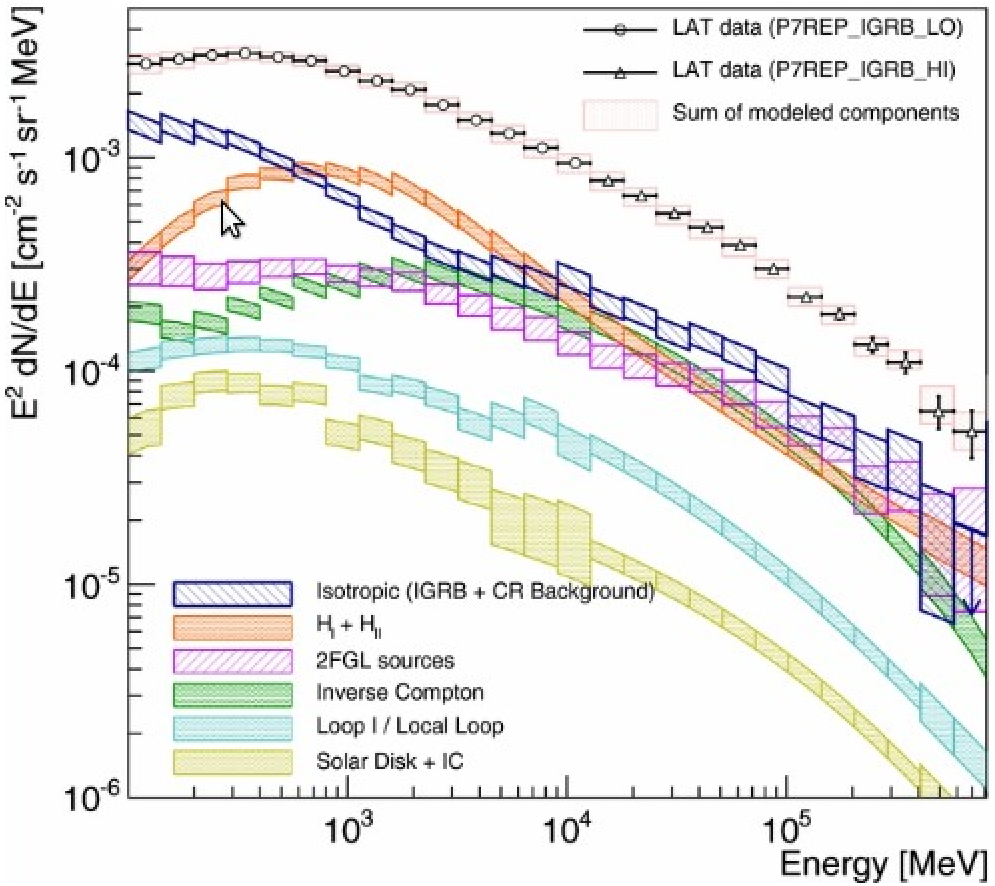
Photon Intensity ***(E,l,b)***

- Morphology (2D) → skymap for each energy
- Spectrum (1D) → spectrum in each direction

Modelling

- 3D+1: need gas, CR, B distributions
- 3D+2: and sometimes need *t* in models

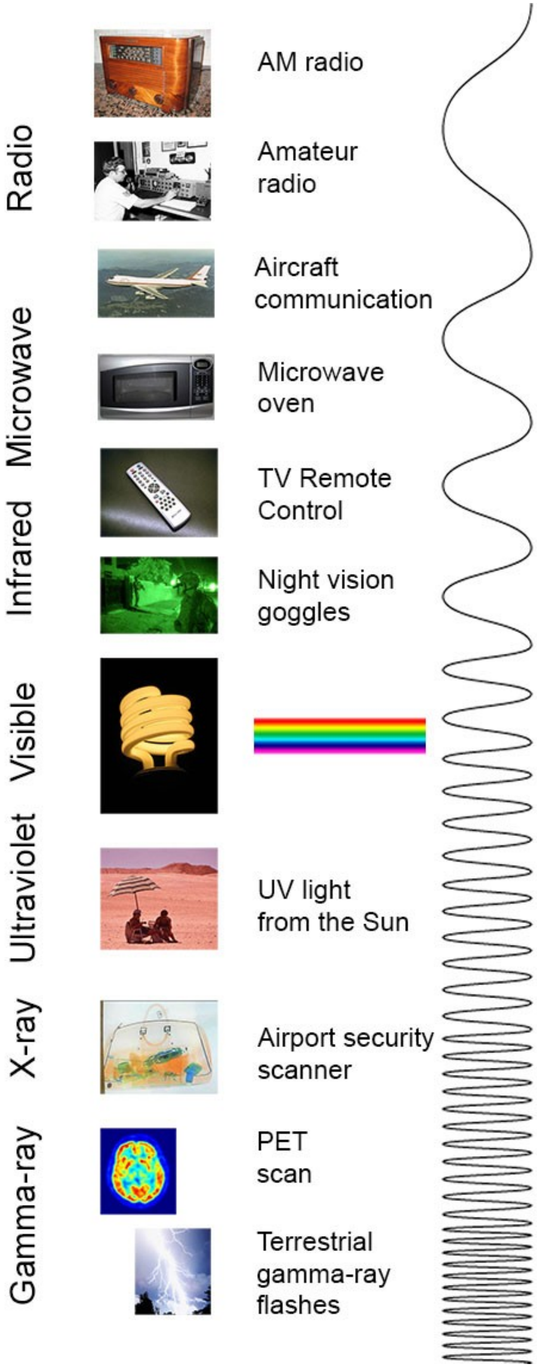
Models from the Fermi-LAT collaboration



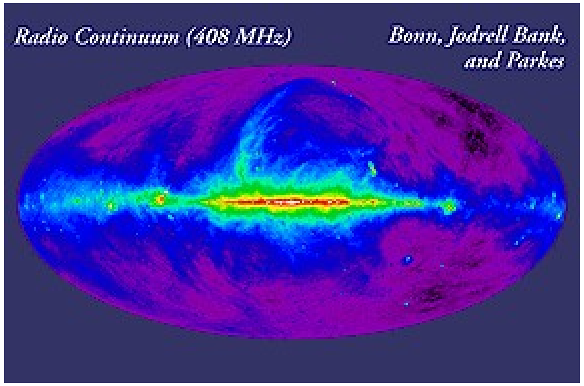
Ackermann *et al.*, ApJ 799, 86 (2015)

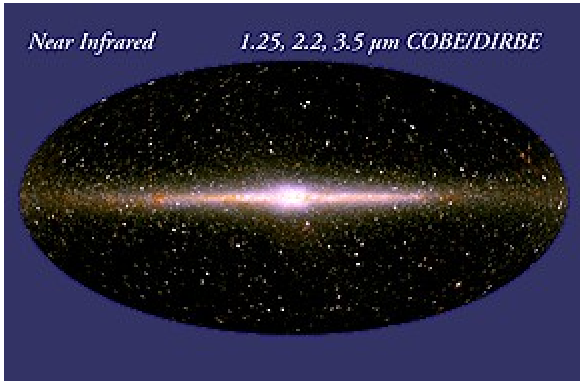
Work with the multi-wavelength sky!

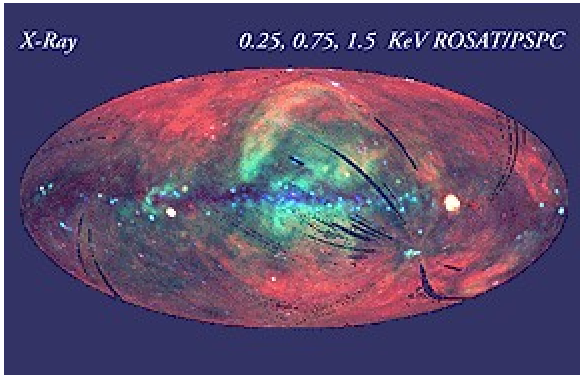
https://mwmw.gsfc.nasa.gov

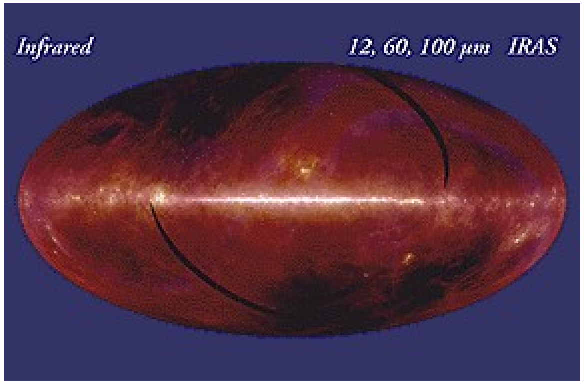

Radio
Microwave
Infrared
Visible
Ultraviolet
X-ray
Gamma-ray

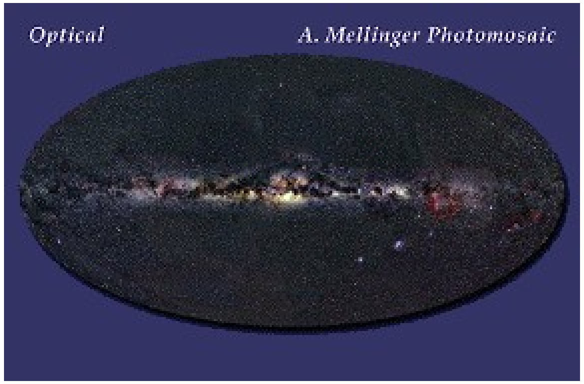
AM radio
Amateur radio
Aircraft communication
Microwave oven
TV Remote Control
Night vision goggles
UV light from the Sun
Airport security scanner
PET scan
Terrestrial gamma-ray flashes

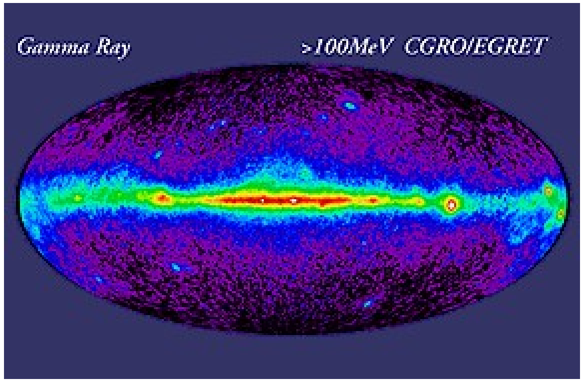








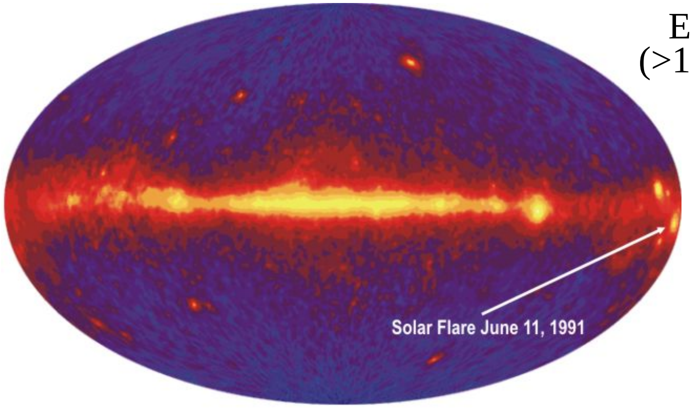




By the way: how to get the diffuse emission?

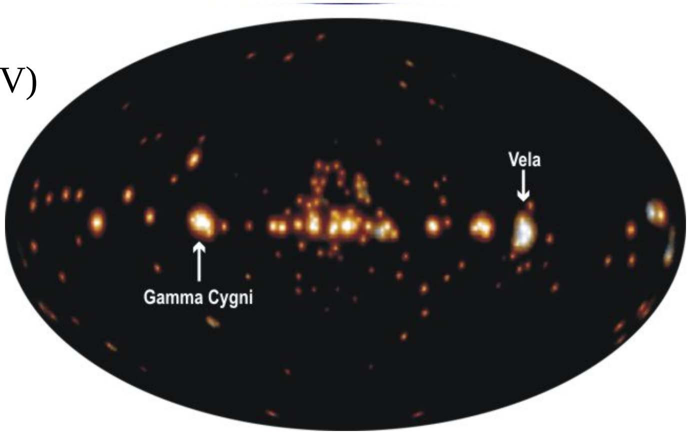
(1) Count the number of photons
(photons-instrument background)

(2) Subtract point sources



EGRET
(>100 MeV)

-



=

What remains
should be the
diffuse
emission

In real life

(i) Source intrinsic properties

- point-like sources (e.g., SN remnants, AGN...)
- extended emission (e.g. plerions, GMC in the vicinity of a source...)
- diffuse-like emission (DE from the galactic disk, ridge, extragalactic DE...)

(ii) Analysis method and/or assumptions

2008: new EGRET analysis, 188 sources instead of 271! [Casandjian & Grenier, A&A **489**, 849]

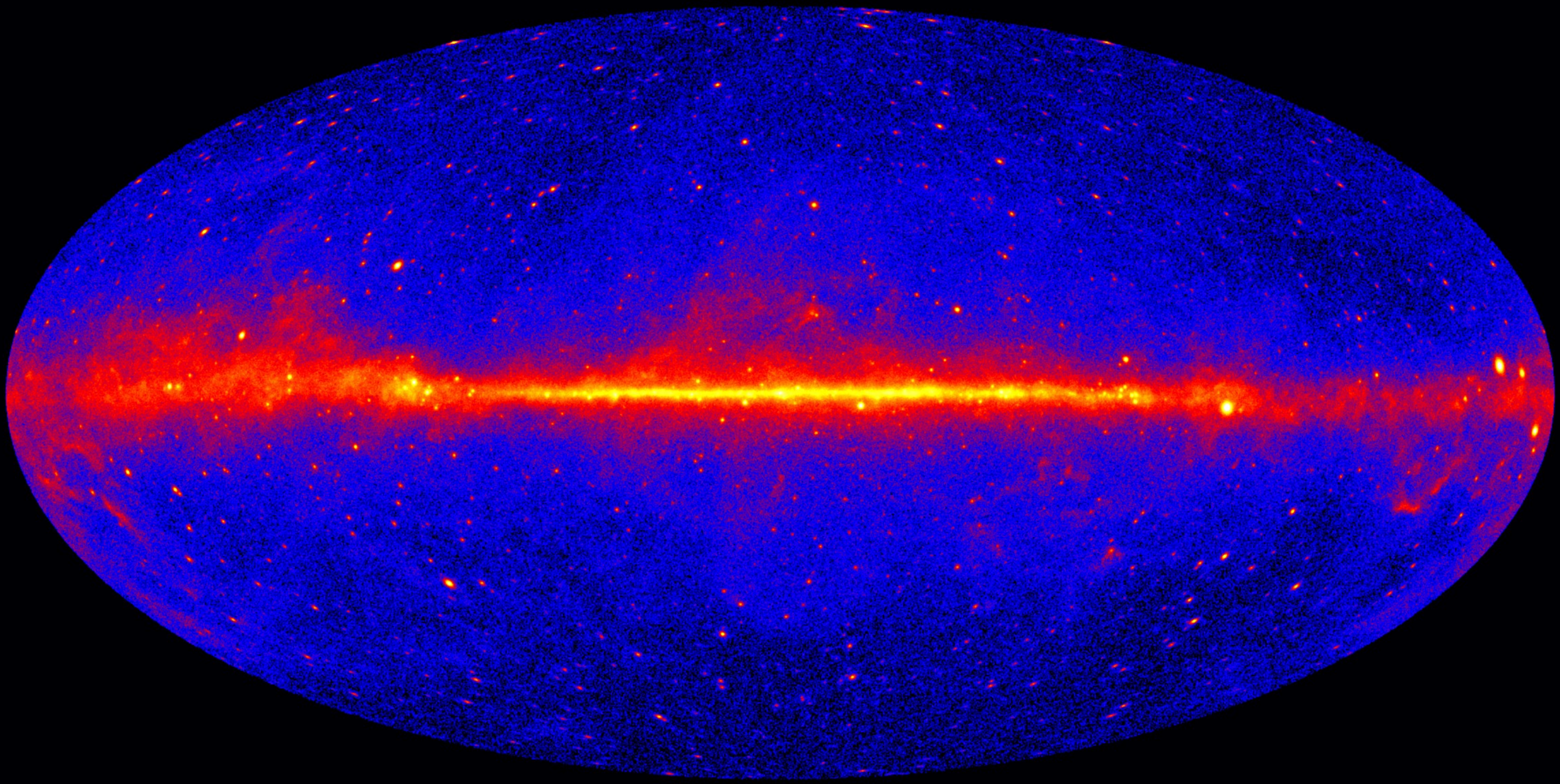
(iii) Angular resolution and/or sensitivity of the instrument

1999: OSSE find that 50% DE for soft γ-ray (<300 keV) [Kinzer *et al.*, ApJ **515**, 215]

2000: Hint at unresolved point sources HIREGS [Boggs *et al.*] + OSSE&RXTE [Valinia *et al.*]
2004: INTEGRAL find almost no diffuse emission [Lebrun, Terrier *et al.*, Nature **428**, 293]

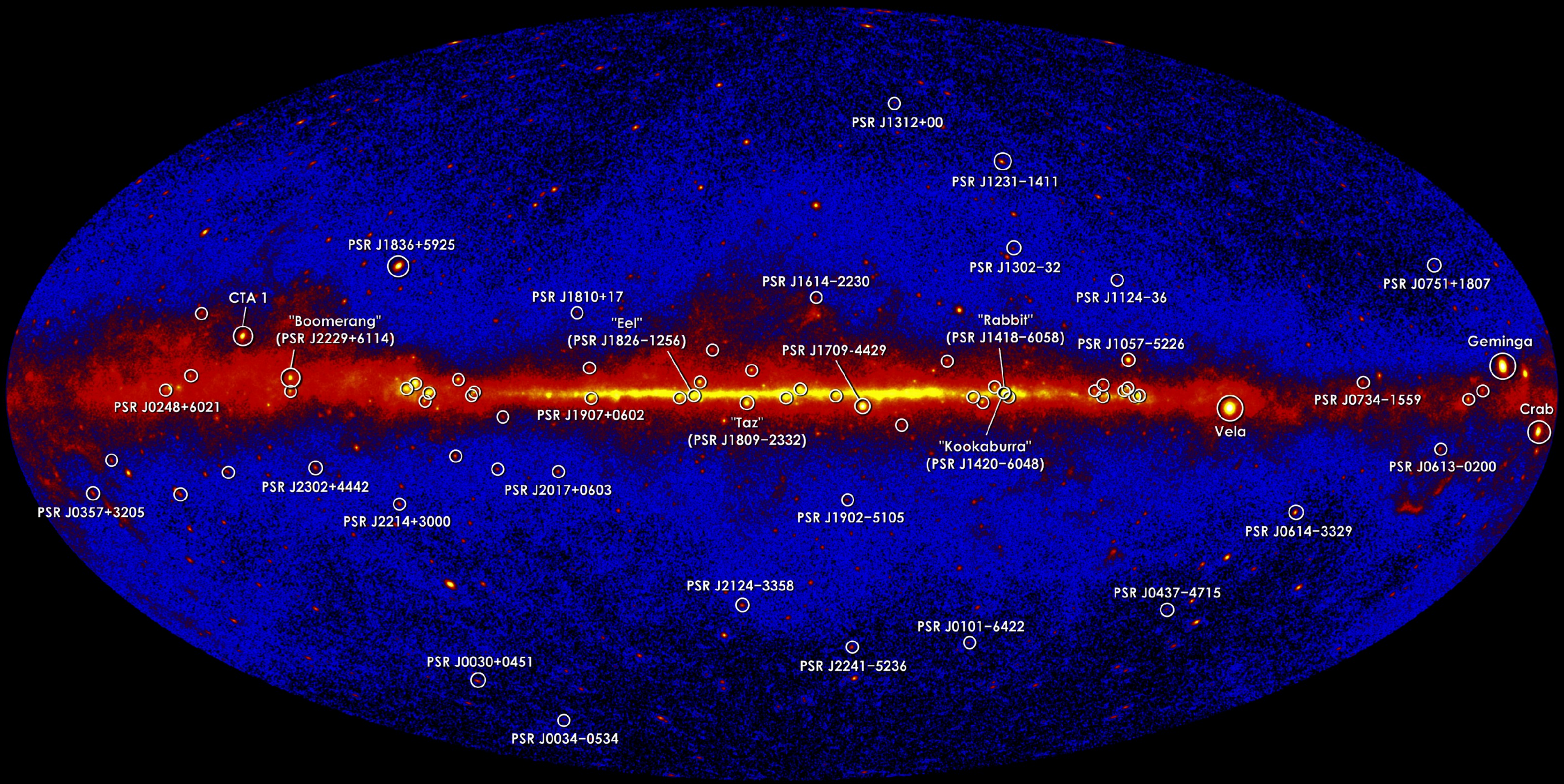
→ Identifying the truly diffuse emission is always a very difficult task

Fermi-LAT (> 1 GeV, 60 month results)



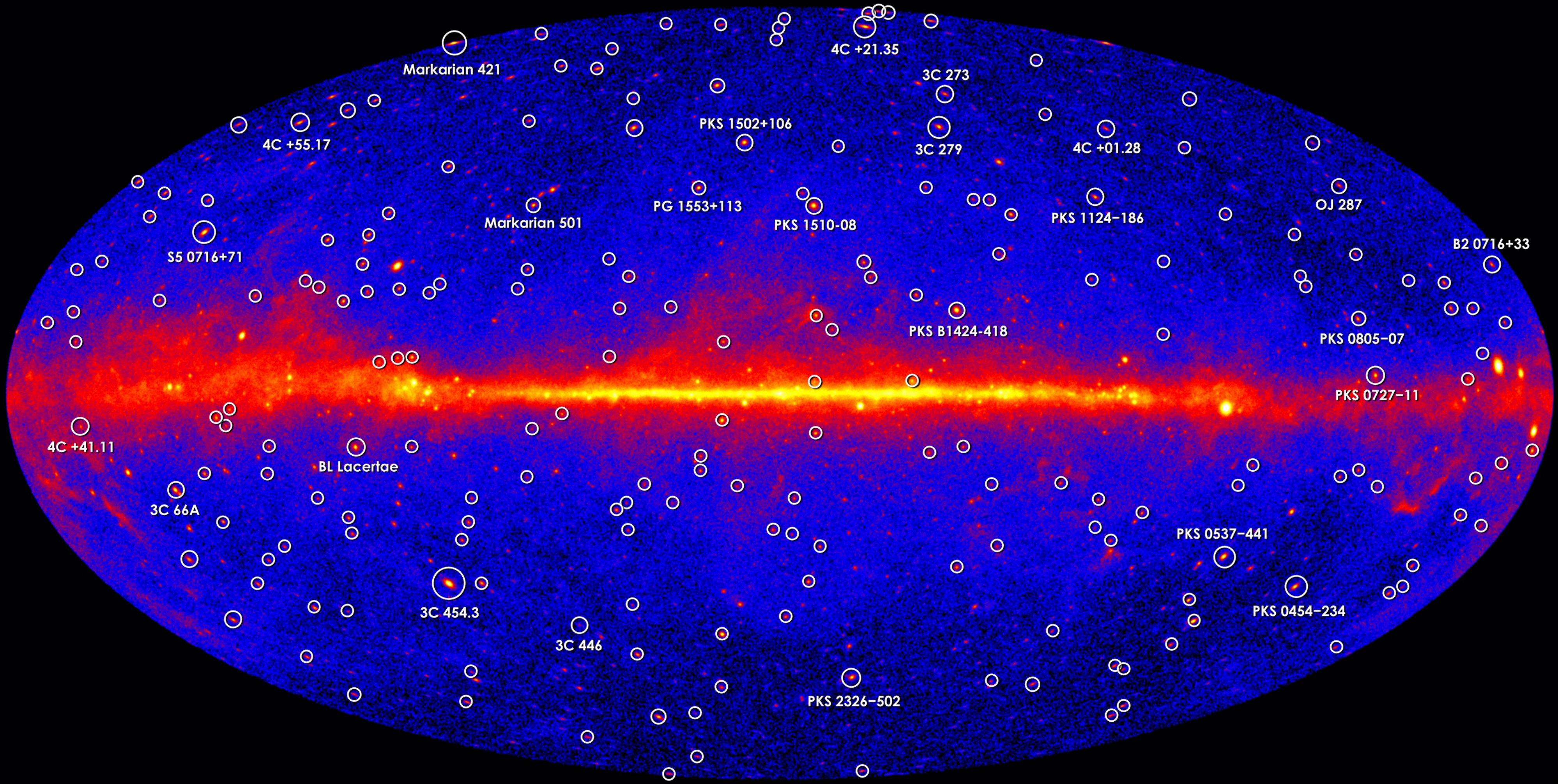
Indirect dark matter detection =
search for dark matter signature in this (astrophysical) mess

Fermi-LAT (> 1 GeV, 60 month results)



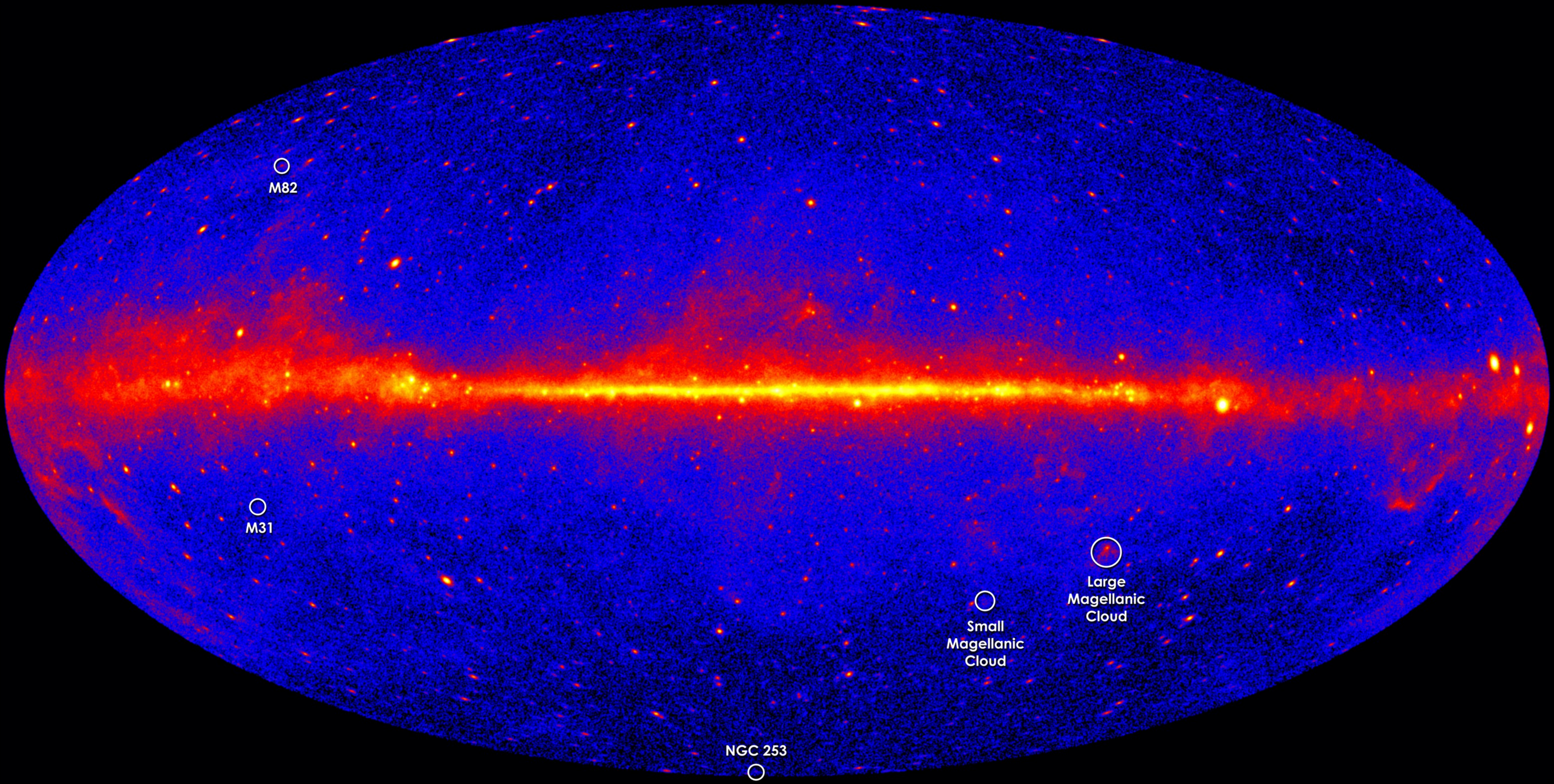
Pulsars
[rapidly rotating neutron stars]

Fermi-LAT (> 1 GeV, 60 month results)



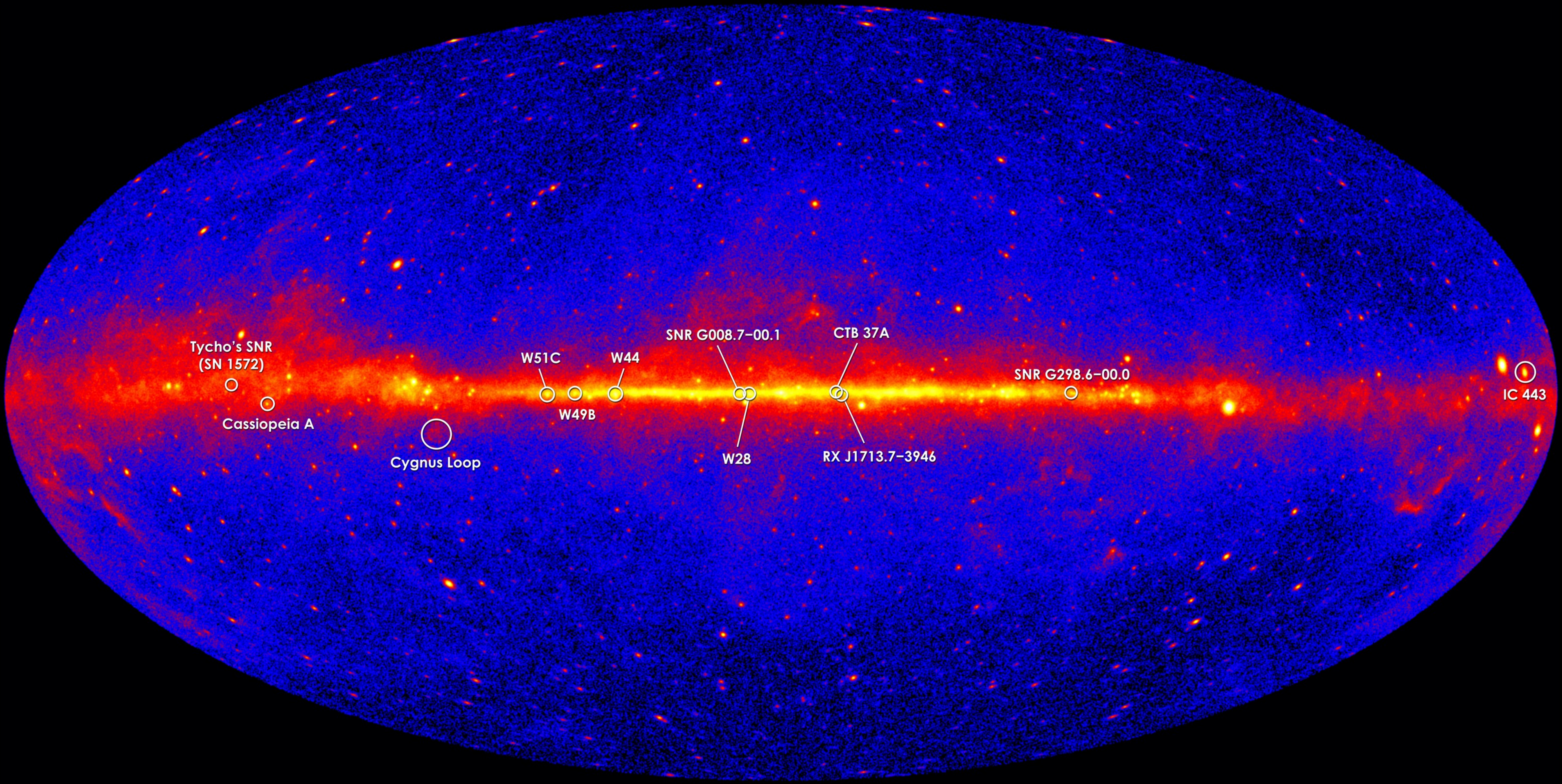
Active galaxies and blazars
[powered by $10^6 M_\odot$ black holes]

Fermi-LAT (> 1 GeV, 60 month results)



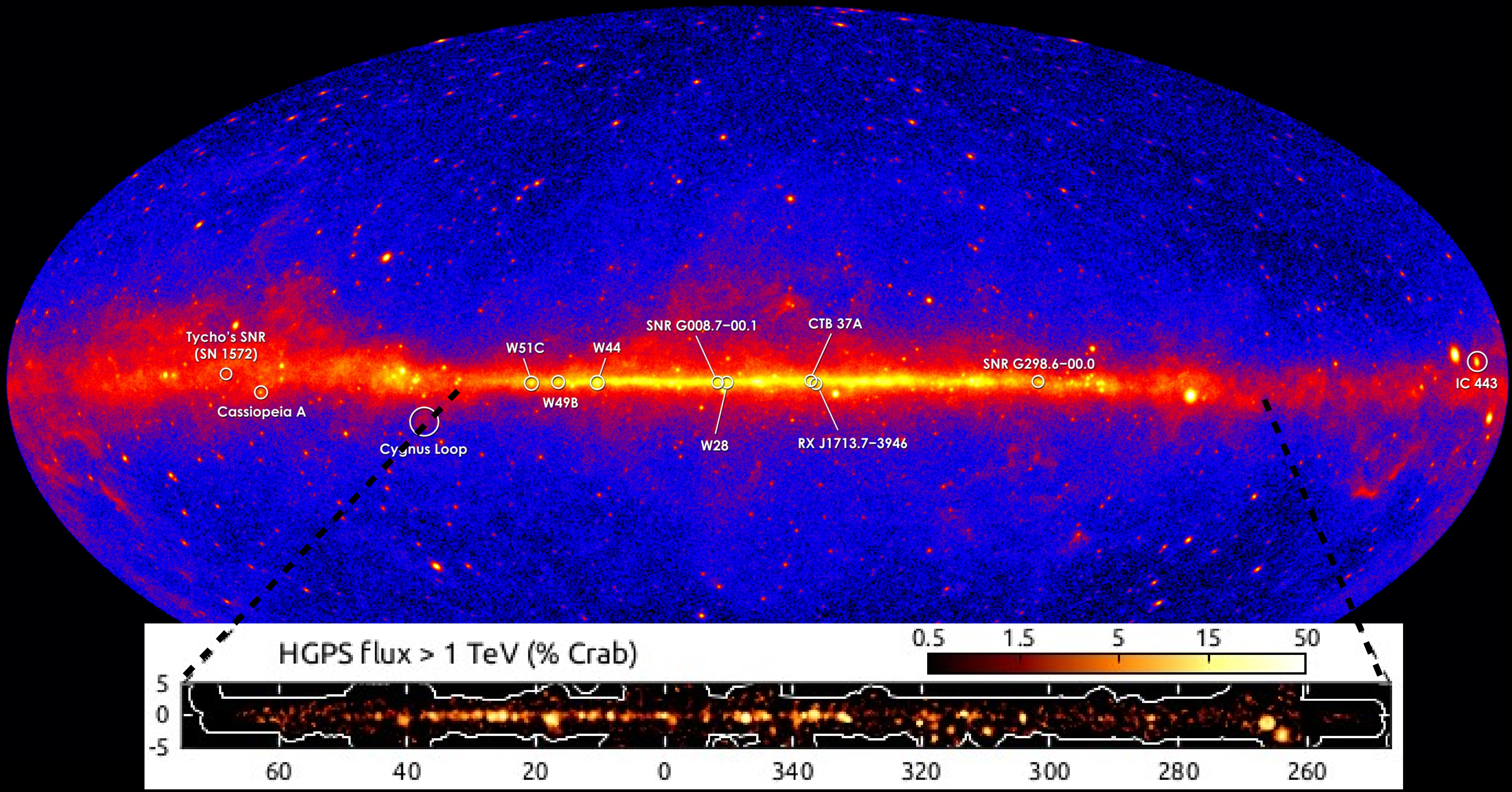
Normal and starburst galaxies

Fermi-LAT (> 1 GeV, 60 month results)



Supernova remnants
(and high mass binary systems,
globular clusters...)

Comparison with H.E.S.S. survey (> 1 TeV, 10 years)



TeV sky ≠ GeV sky

→ less diffuse emission(?)

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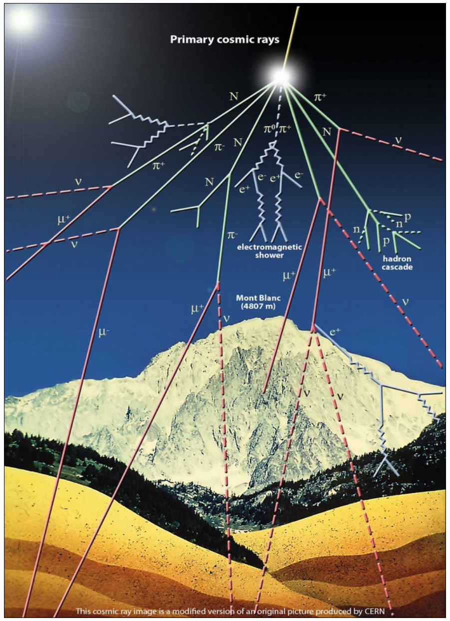
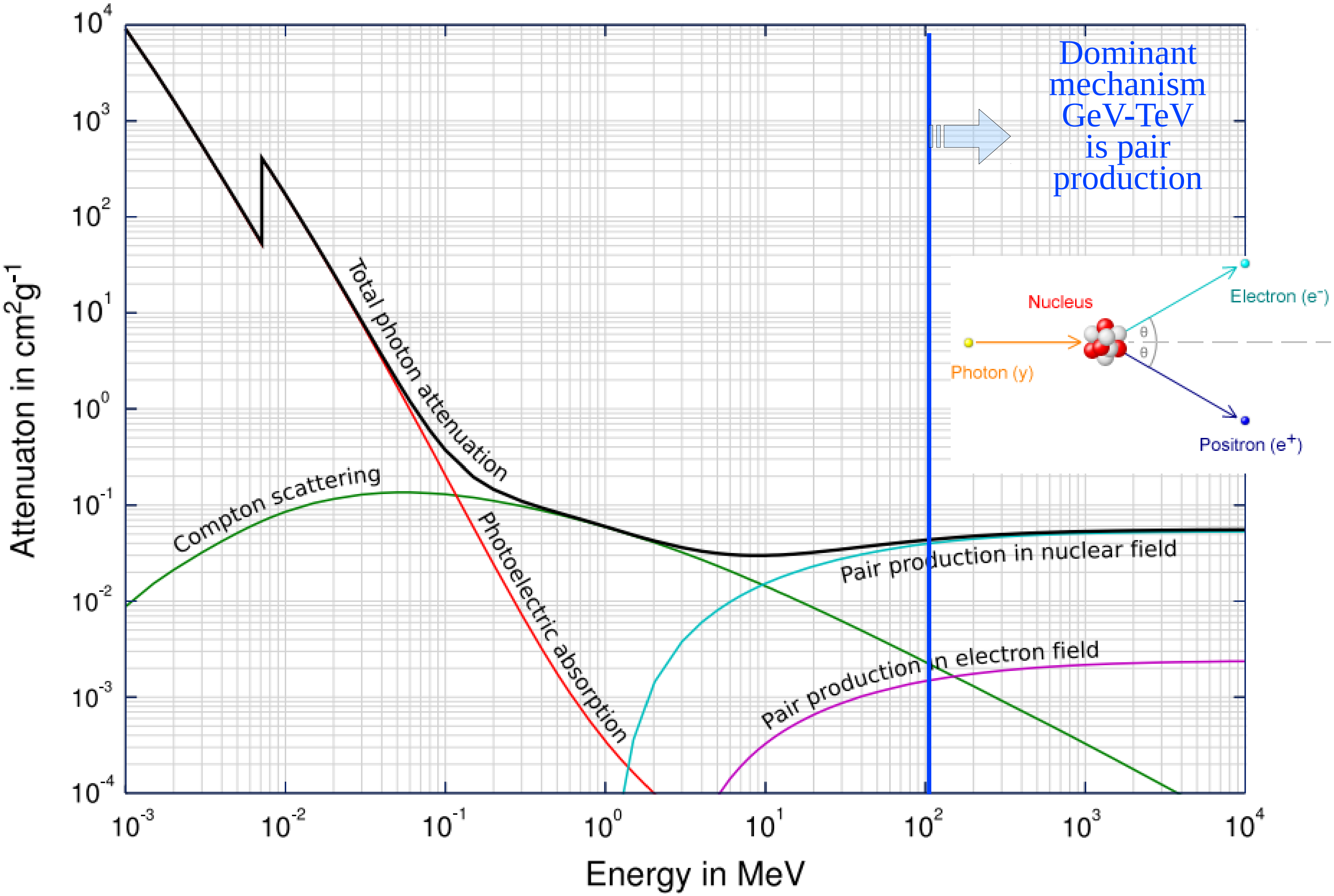
Motivation
→ Take advantage of atmosphere as a calorimeter
→ Electromagnetic vs hadronic showers
→ Detector types using atmospheric showers
→ Rejection and calibration



This cosmic ray image is a modified version of an original picture produced by CERN

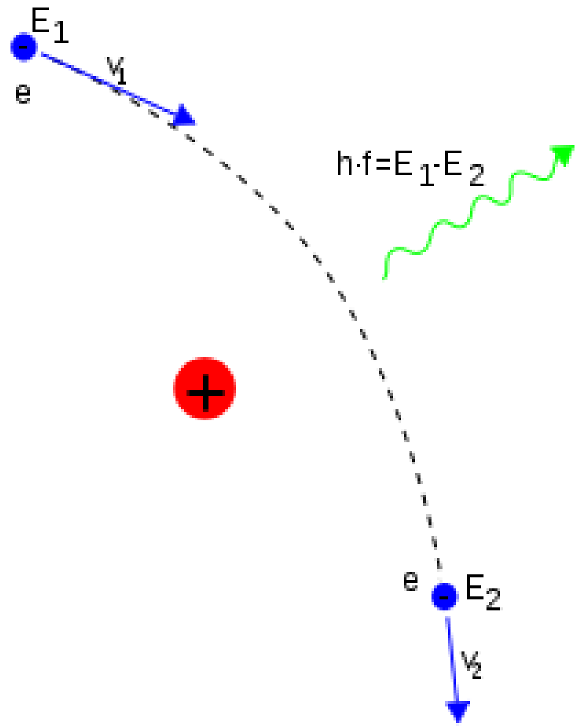
High-energy photon interaction



Dominant mechanism GeV-TeV is pair production

High energy lepton interaction

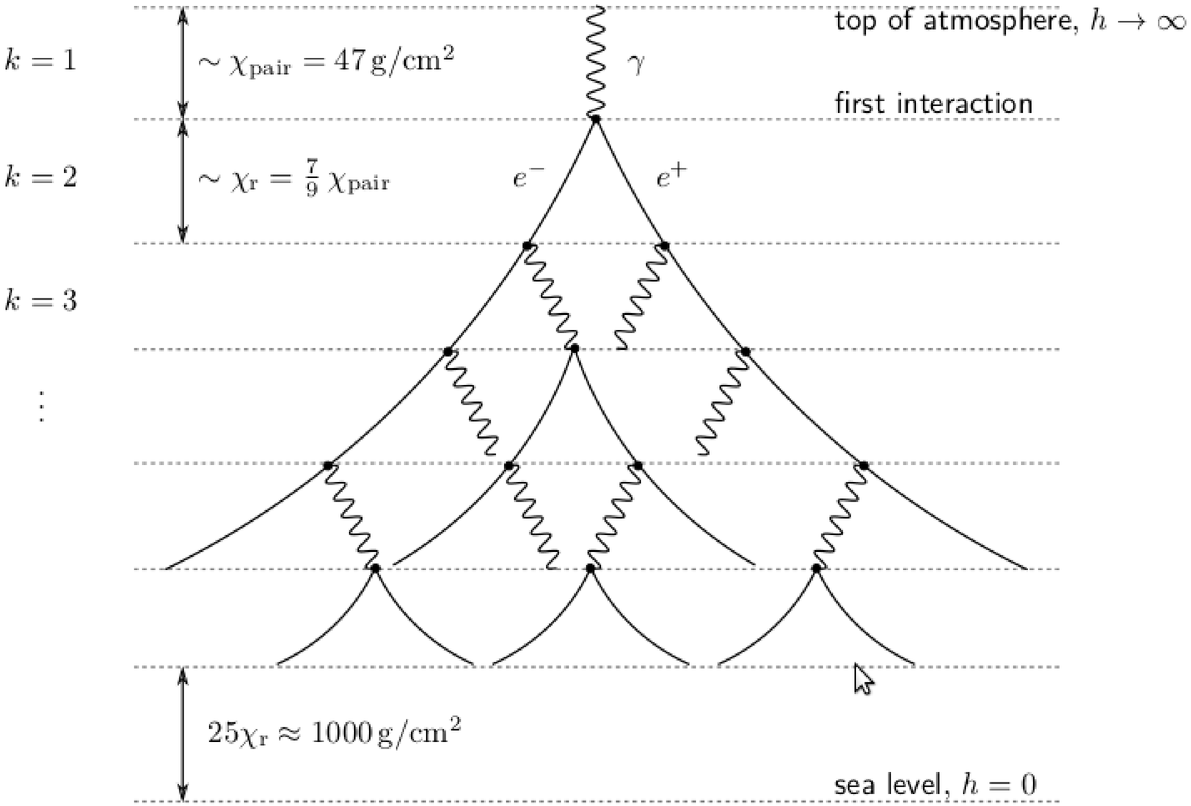
Bremsstrahlung emission
(in Coulomb field of the nucleus)



→ About same interaction length as pair production

Electromagnetic air shower

Hütten, PhD thesis (2016)



Electromagnetic radiation length X_0

~ 40 g/cm^2 in dry air

Calorimeter thicknesses

Particle physics @ LHC: ~25 X_0

γ-ray satellites: ~10 X_0

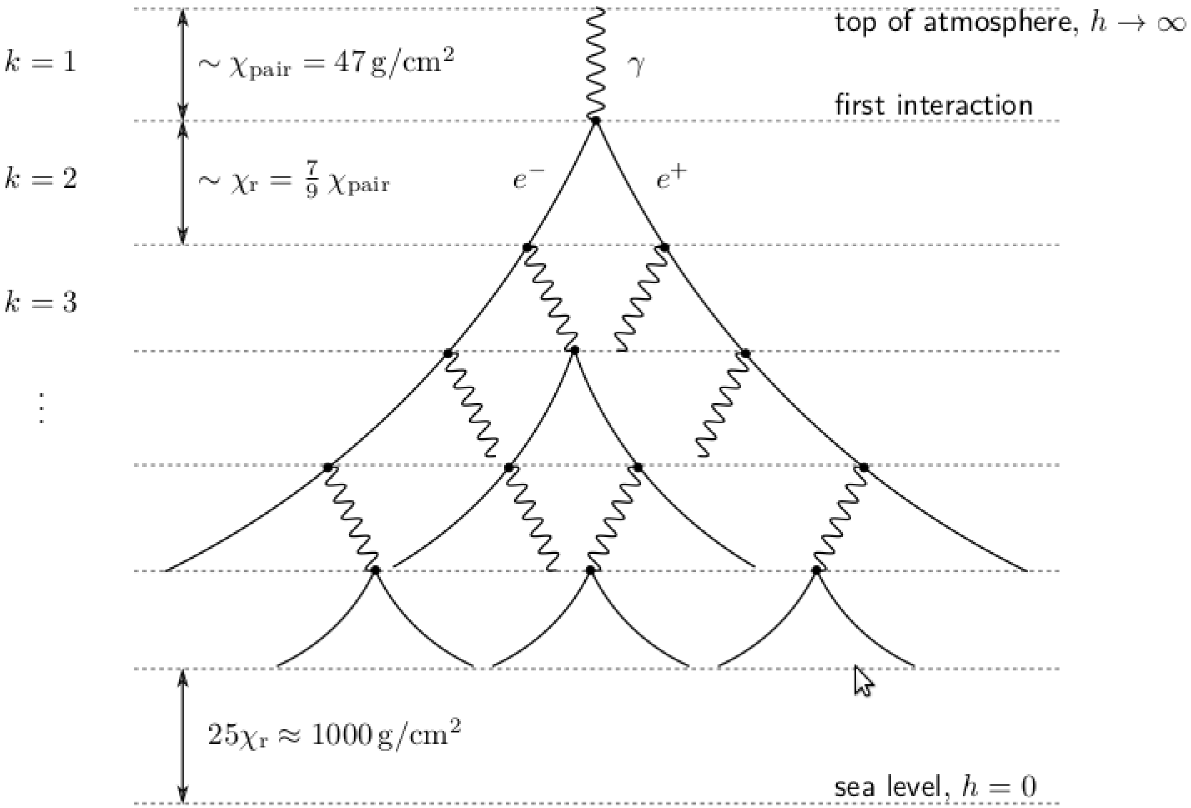
Atmosphere: ~27 X_0

Depth of shower maximum z_{max}

Homogeneous calorimeter $\propto$ log(E_0)

Atmosphere: ~ 9 km – 8.4 km × log (log (E_0/1 TeV)

Electromagnetic air shower



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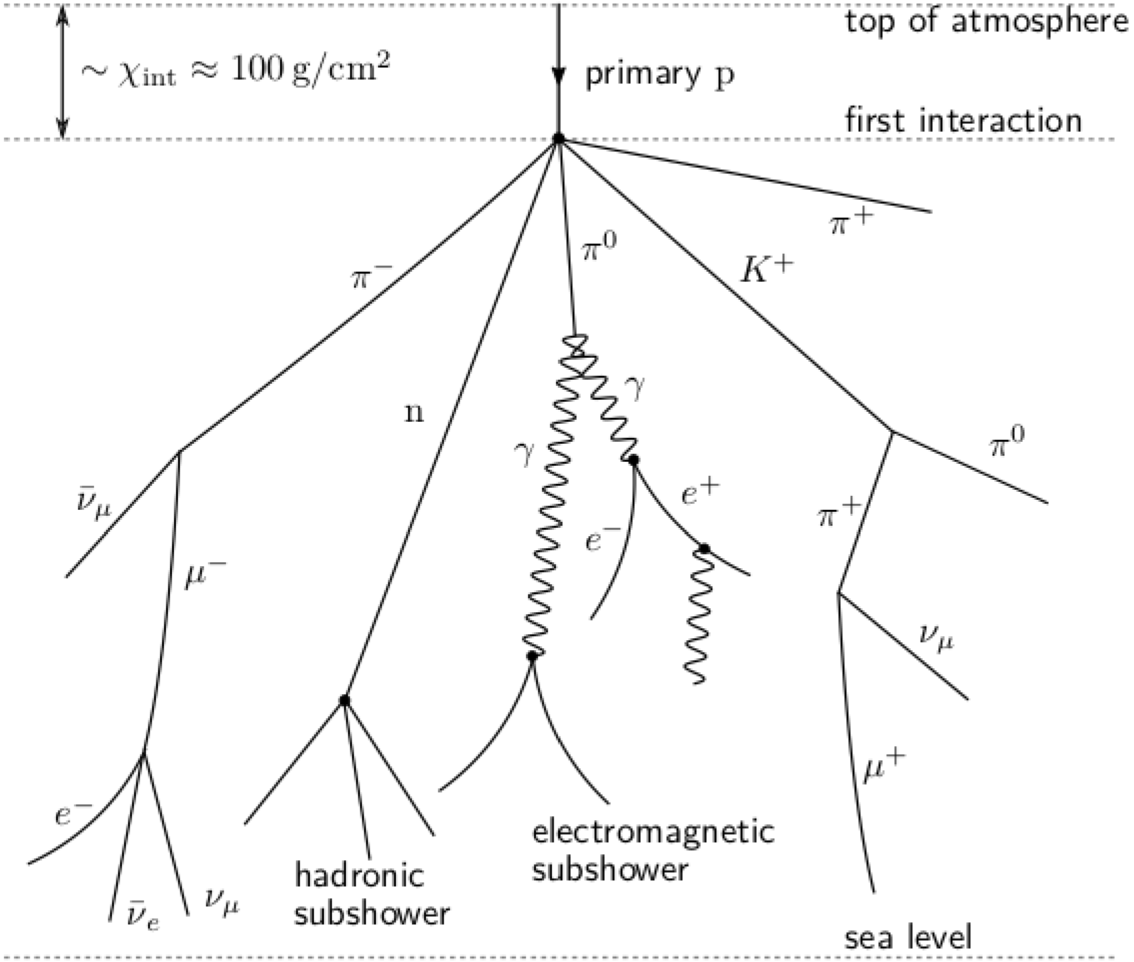
And additional processes, mainly at low energy

→ multiple scattering off charged particles (shower broadening)
→ E losses by ionisation and atomic excitation (shower extinction below 83 MeV in the air)
→ Electron scattering and positron annihilation (10% electron excess → radio signal)
→ Earth's magnetic field (shower broadening in the East-West direction)

Hadronic air shower

Hütten, PhD thesis (2016)



No simple description:

- nuclear interaction length
- decay lengths for unstable particles
- radiation length

→ **no universal scaling**

Sub-showers:

- Hadronic (n, π and K mesons)
- Electromagnetic (π^0 decay)

and particles:

- High energy μ ($\pi^\pm$ and $K^\pm$ decay)
- Atmospheric ν ($\pi^\pm$, $K^\pm$ and $\mu^\pm$ decay)

Leptonic vs hadronic shower (1)

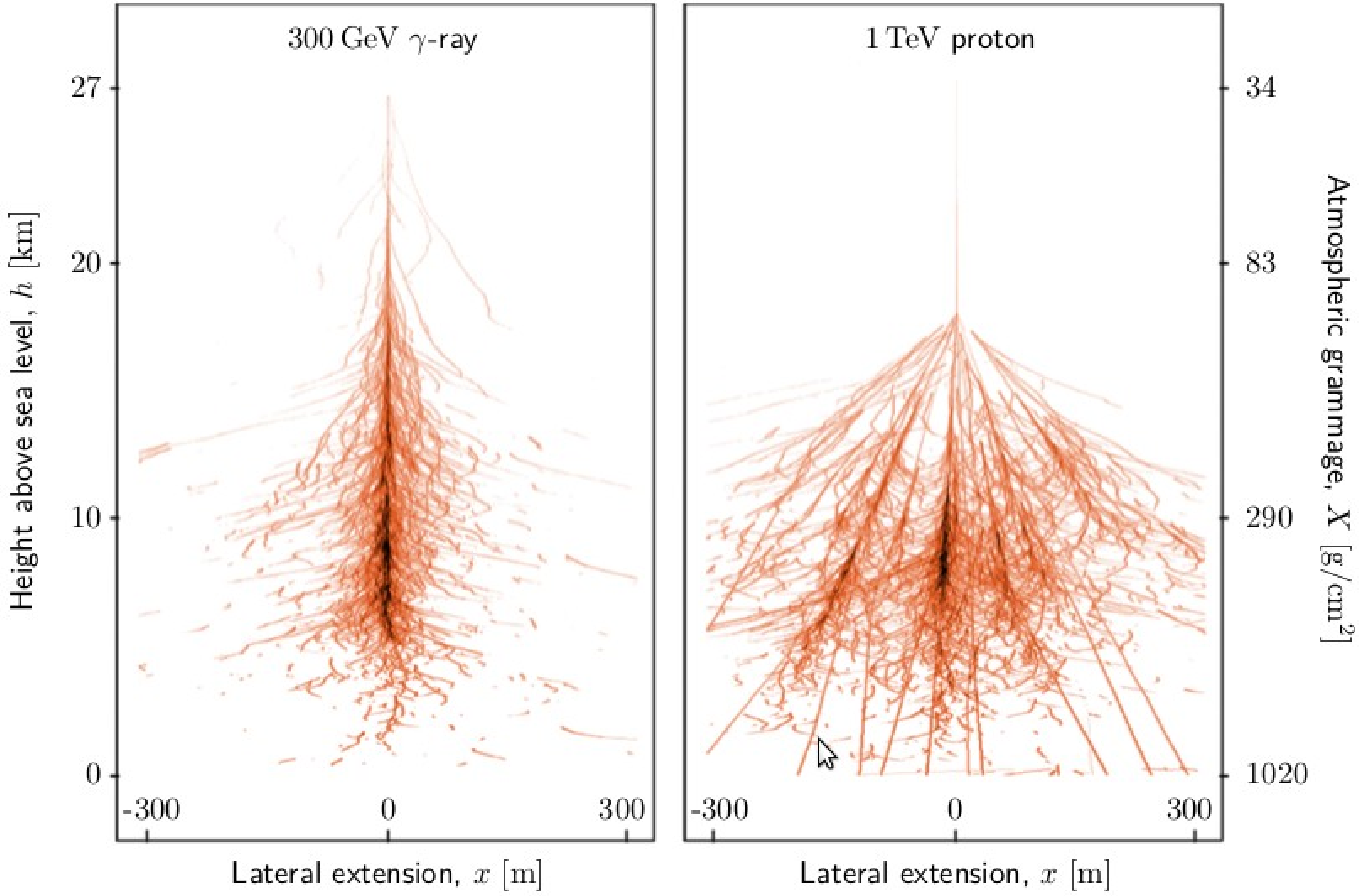
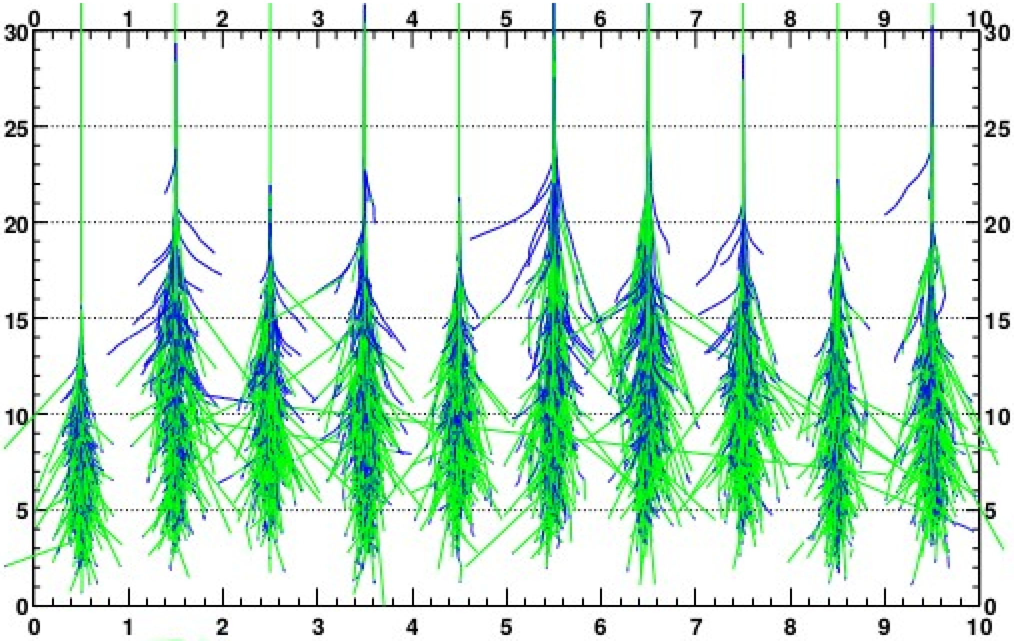


Figure 3.4.: Comparison between an electromagnetic air shower (triggered by a 300 GeV primary γ-ray) and a hadronic air shower (initiated by a 1 TeV proton). The figure shows the secondary particles projected onto a plane in (x, h) direction. Figure taken from Aharonian et al. (2008b).[9]

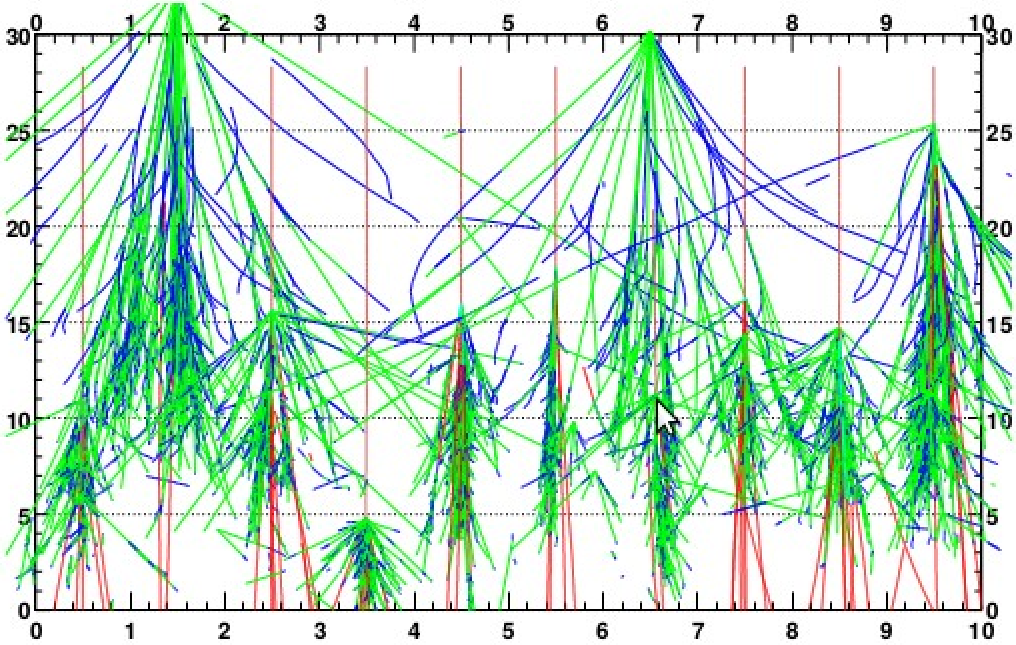
Leptonic vs hadronic shower (2)

De Naurois & Mazin, arXiv:1511.00463

Illustration of the intrinsic variability of shower development.



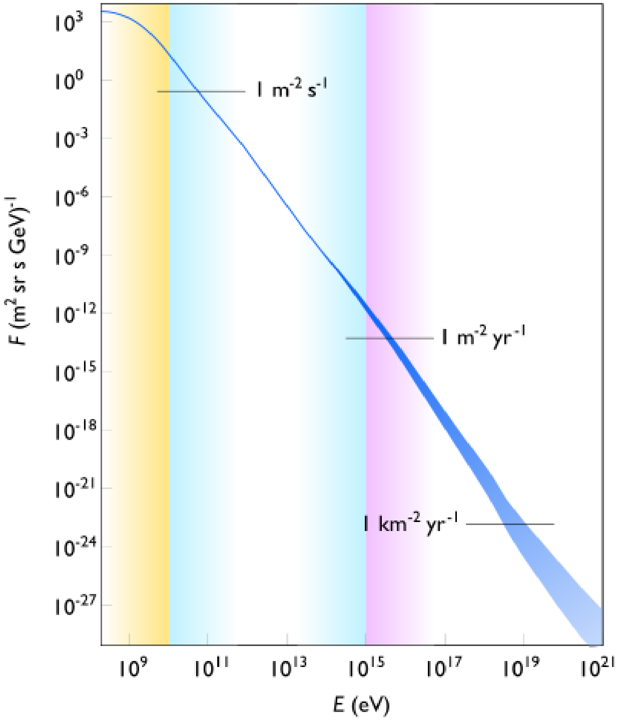
Simulation of 10 showers (300 GeV γ-rays)



Simulation of 10 showers (300 GeV protons)

→ larger transverse momentum transfers, larger fluctuations

Detection techniques (using Earth’s atmosphere)

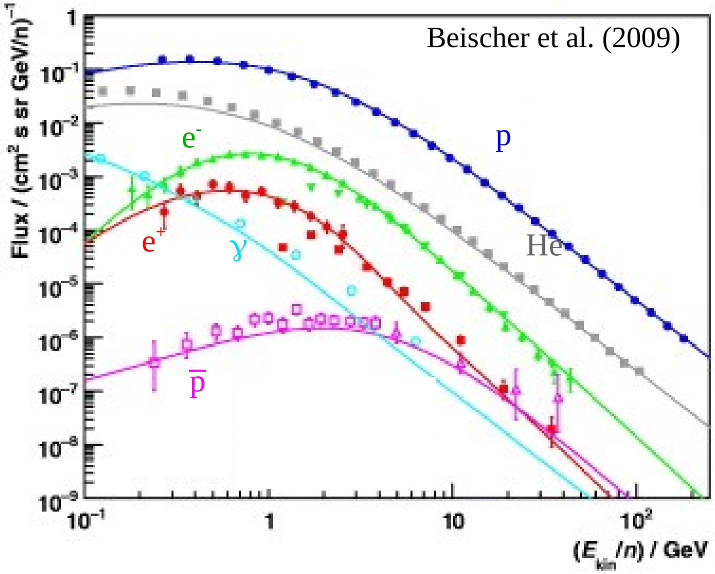


Obviously, depends on

- Particle nature
- Particle flux (hence E)

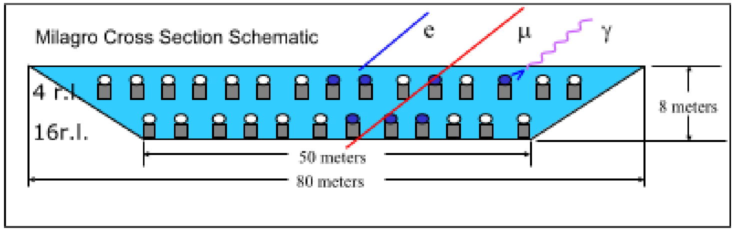
Goal

- Energy of the primary particle
- Direction of the primary particle
- Primary particle nature



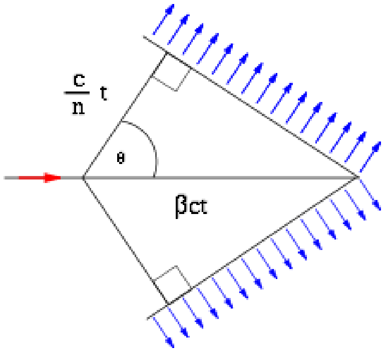
Water pond
[MILAGRO, HAWC]

- timing information (direction)
- EM and hadronic showers (energy)



Cerenkov detectors
[H.E.S.S, CTA]

- Cerenkov light (energy)
- stereoscopy (direction)

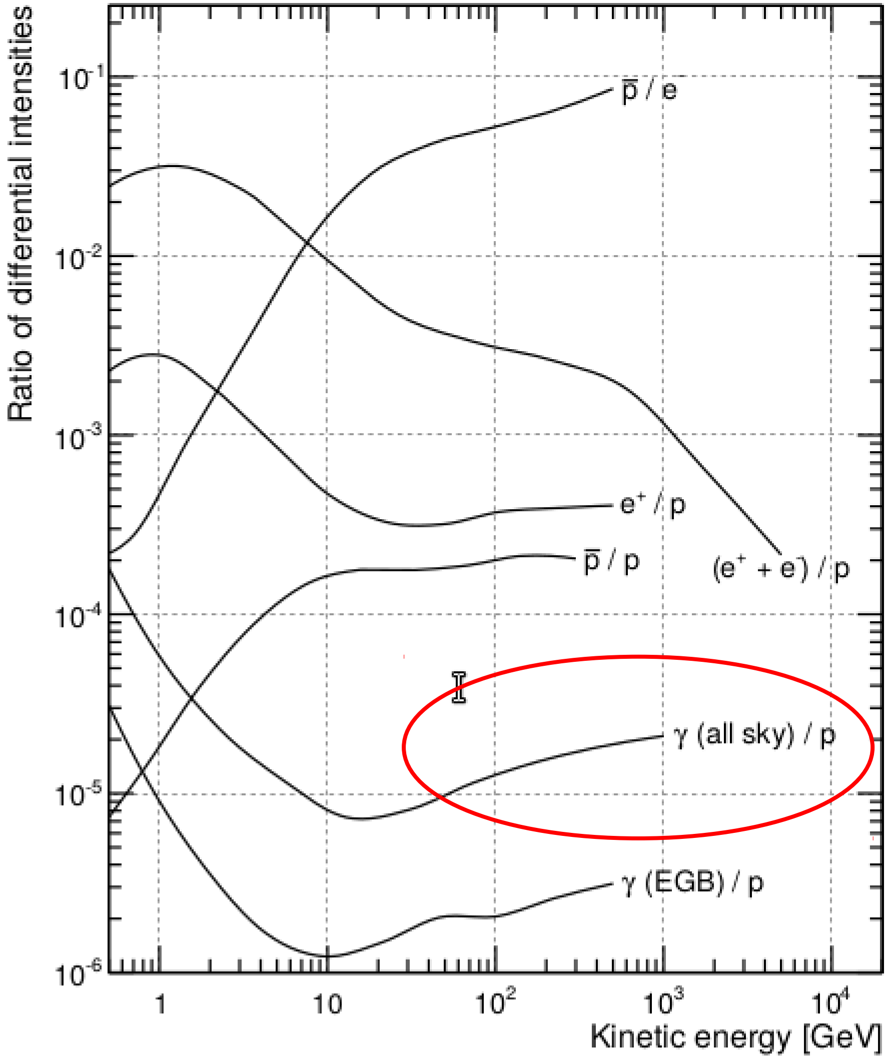


Hybrid detectors
[AUGER]

- 4 fluorescence telescopes
- 1660 surface detectors

3. Interactions/showers

Rejection factor



Question: How can you reduce the background in space/ground detector?

Energy and position calibration

Question: what generic procedures can you think of to ensure
→ $E_{\text{measured}} = E_{\text{true}}$?
→ correct source reconstruction

- Pre-flight calibration
  - → Test beams (e.g., @ CERN)
  - → Monte Carlo simulation
- In-flight (on-line) calibration
  - → Use specific data samples with known properties
  - → Use reference source (Crab nebula)
  - → Calibrate position from bright sources
- Inter-calibration
  - → Internal calibration system (e.g., diodes)
  - → Hybrid detectors (e.g., AUGER)

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Motivation
→ Ground and satellite γ-ray detectors
→ Important experimental aspects to keep in mind
→ Research activities in a collaboration

Cerenkov telescopes

H.E.S.S.: ~ 13 countries, 45 institutes, 250 researchers

Figure 3.5.: Currently operating third generation IACT arrays: The MAGIC telescopes on La Palma, Canarian Islands (*upper left*, mirror diameters 17 m), the four H.E.S.S. telescopes (mirror diameters 12 m) and the large H.E.S.S. II telescope (average mirror diameter 28 m) on the Khomas Highland in Namibia (*upper right*), and the VERITAS array near Tucson, Arizona, USA (*bottom*, mirror diameters 12 m). Image credits by the MAGIC/H.E.S.S. & VERITAS collaborations.

Cerenkov light pool

N.B.: Cerenkov flash $\lesssim$10 ns (beware of NSB)
→ ultrafast PMTs and electronic readout

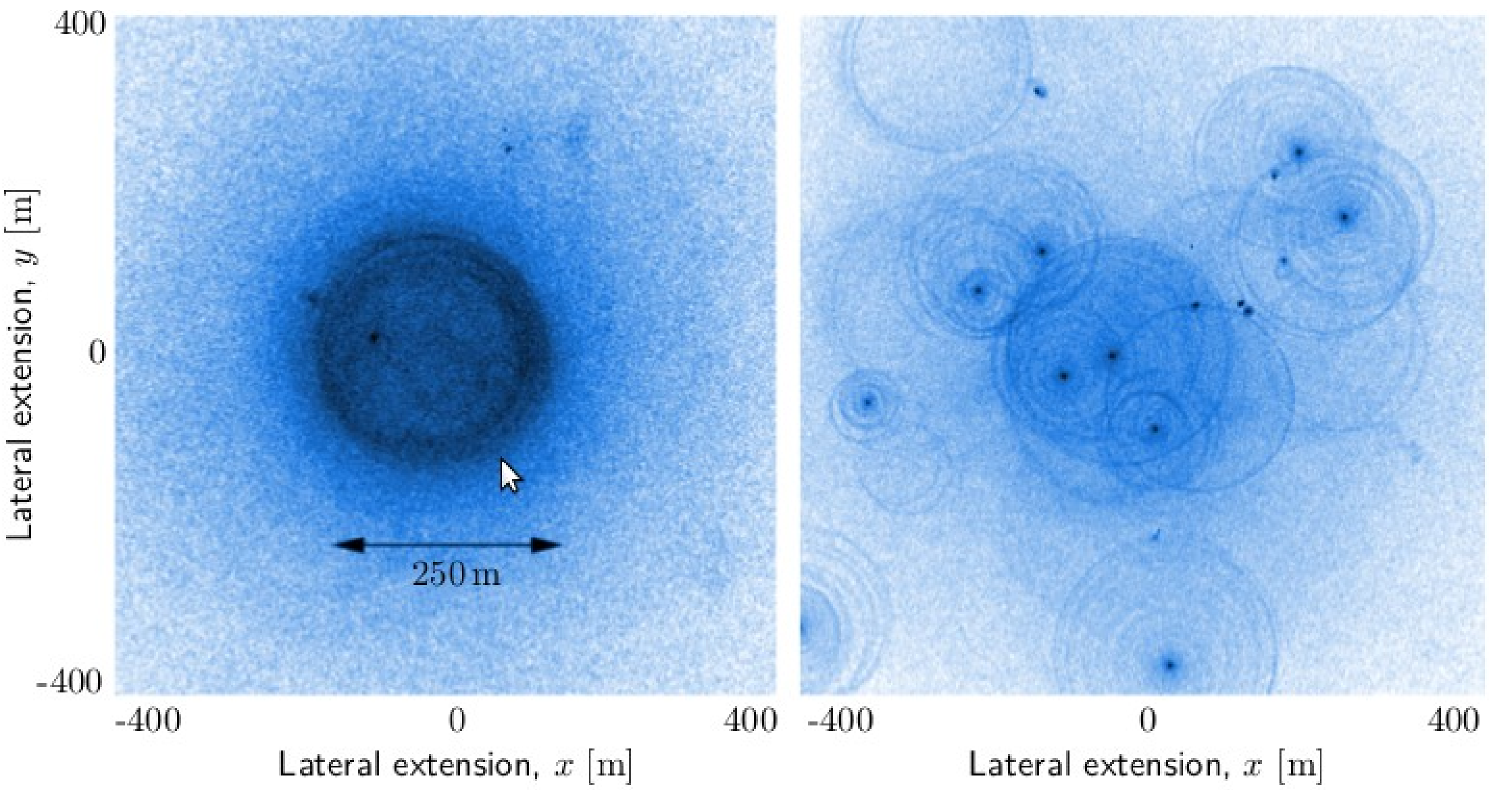
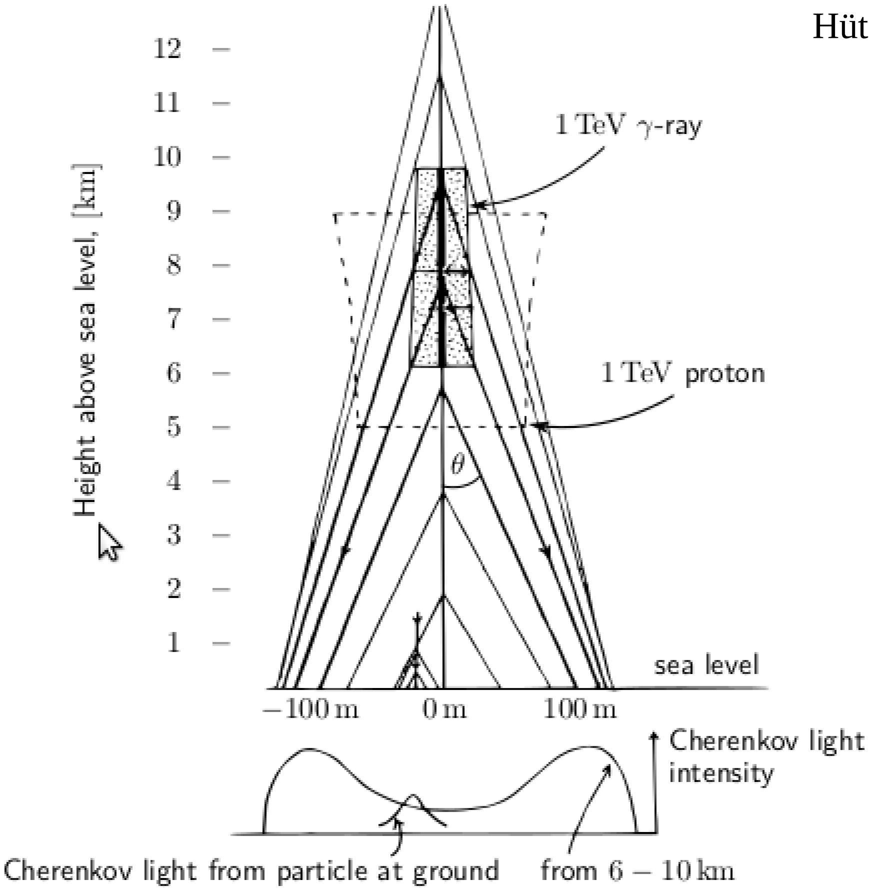
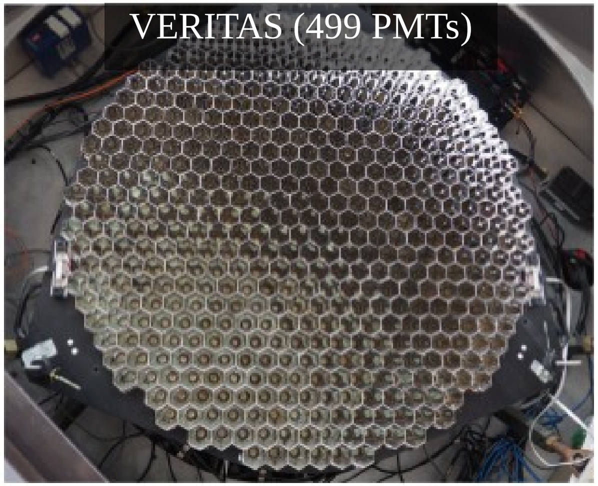


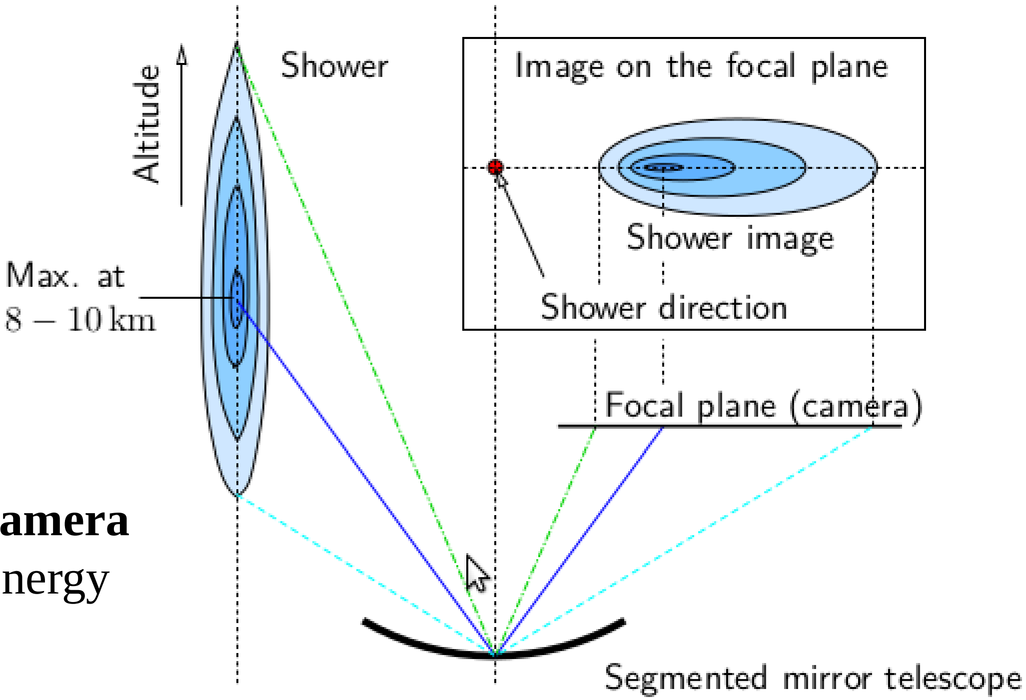
Figure 3.6.: Comparison between the time-integrated Cherenkov light pool at ground level of an electromagnetic air shower (*left*; triggered by a 300 GeV primary γ-ray, like in Figure 3.4) and a hadronic air shower (*right*; initiated by a 1 TeV proton, like in Figure 3.4). Both showers approximately produce the same amount of Cherenkov light (see text). The figures are obtained by Monte-Carlo (MC) simulations of the showers and the showers' Cherenkov light emission. On the right figure, the intense dots originate from muons reaching the ground and most of the rings originate from the various electromagnetic subshowers. Figure taken from Aharonian et al. (2008b).

Shower image on the camera

Hütten, PhD thesis (2016)







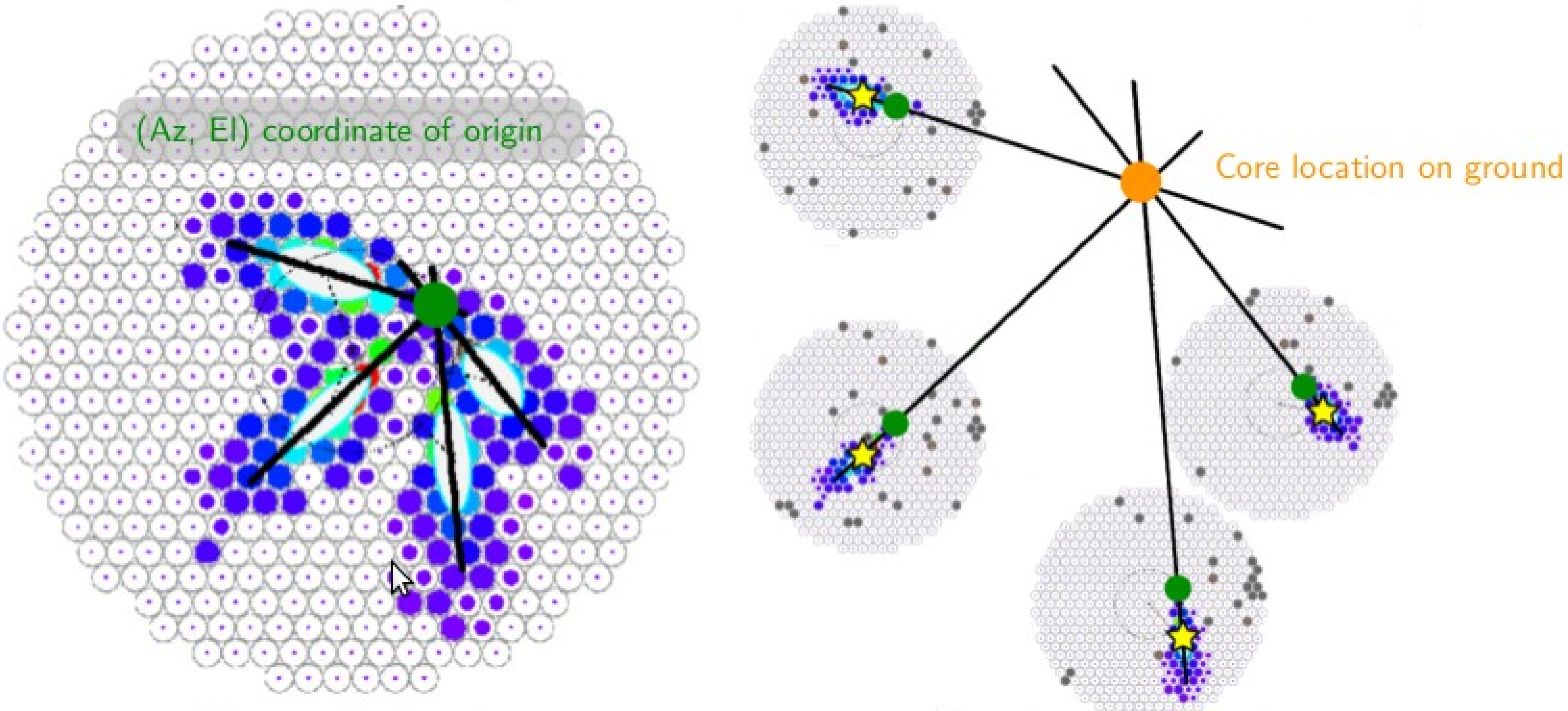
Ellipse in the shower gives ellipse on the camera

→ Image shape parameters to reconstruct energy

→ Image shape to veto hadrons

(require good granularity of camera)

Stereoscopic observation: principle



Sky coordinate system

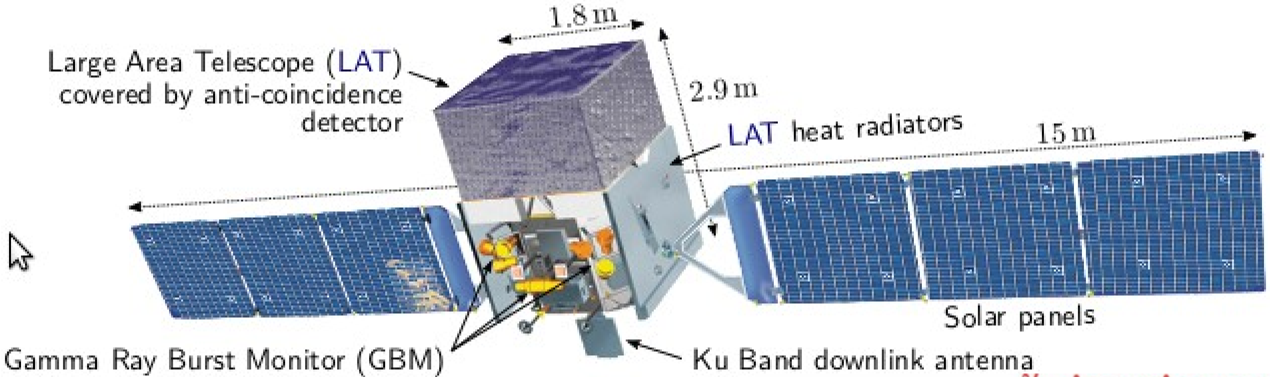
Ground coordinate system

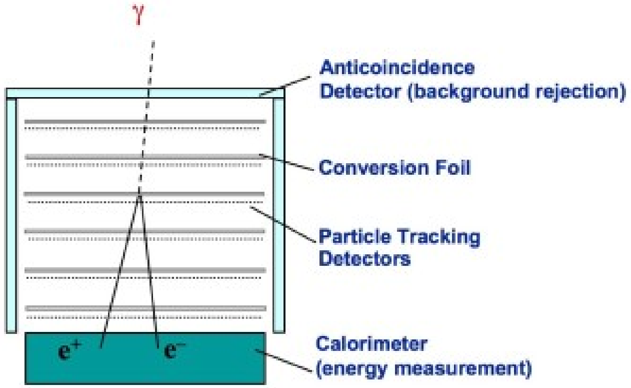
Figure 3.10.: Stereoscopic reconstruction of the air shower origin in the sky (*left*) and the impact point of the shower axis on the ground (*right*). The shower direction (green point on the left) is obtained as intersection of the major semiaxes of the shower ellipses of all images in the same camera coordinate system. On the right, the shower axis intersection point at ground is obtained as intersection of the lines connecting the center of gravity (yellow star) of each shower image, and the shower direction (green point) in the camera images located in the ground coordinate system of the telescopes. The figure illustrates a real, most likely electromagnetic event recorded by the VERITAS array. Figure courtesy of S. Vincent.

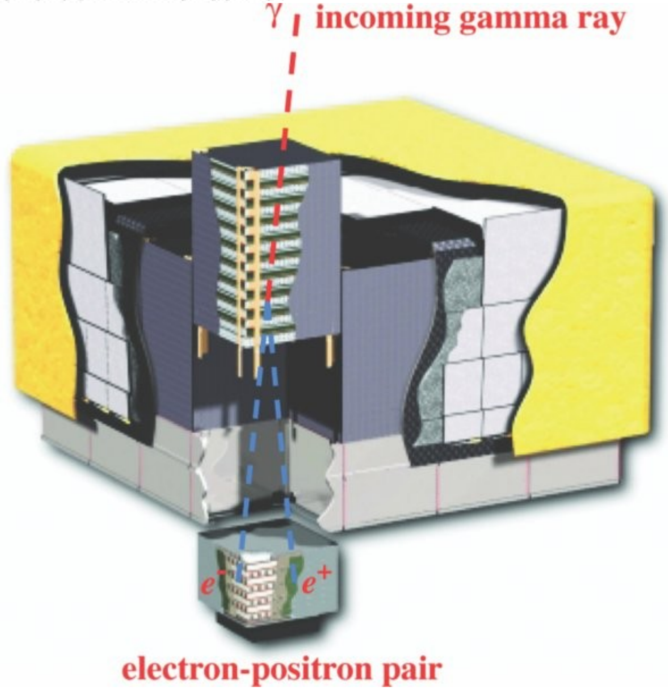
→ Better accuracy for source position, energy reconstruction
→ Better background rejection

Fermi satellite and Fermi-LAT

Fermi: ~ 12 countries, 90 institutes, 400 researchers







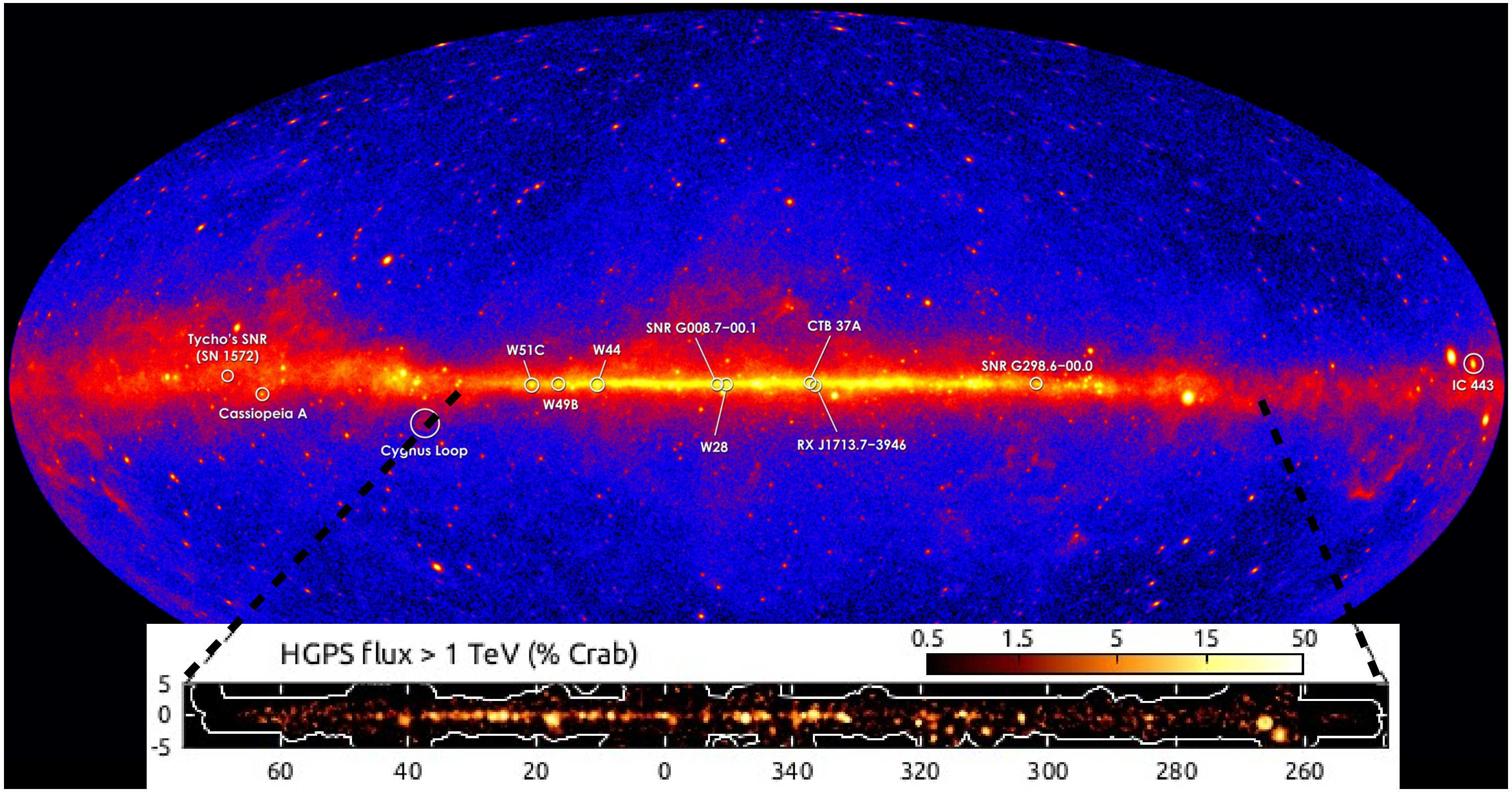
Segmented electromagnetic calorimeter

→ reconstruct e^- and e^+ direction in tracker

→ reconstruct total energy from calorimeter

→ charged particles vetoed by anticoincidence

Many crucial notions not covered...



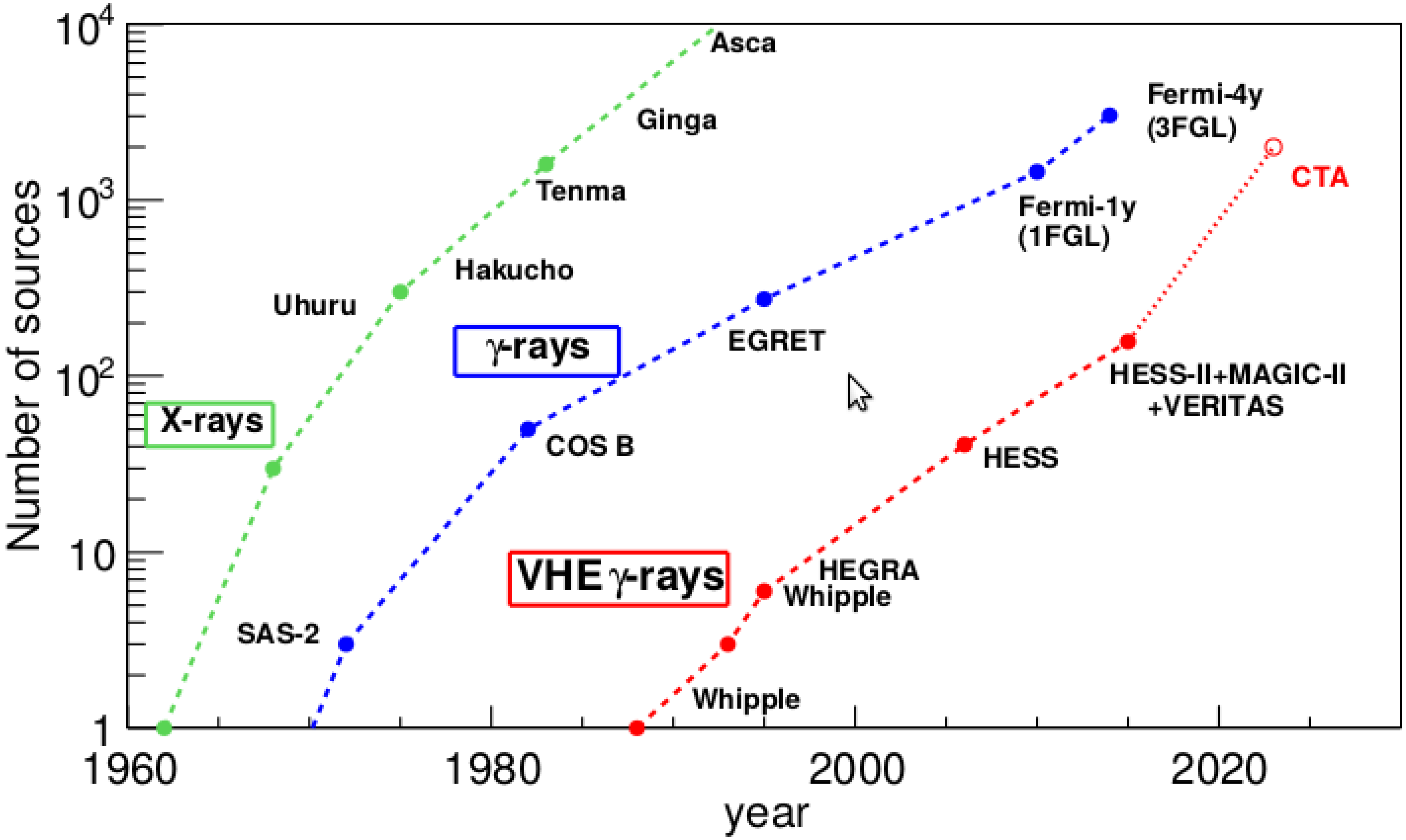
Question: how would you explain the difference between
Fermi-LAT and H.E.S.S. coverages (first light ~10 years ago for both)?

→ Field of view
→ Duty cycle
→ γ-ray spectrum
→ Sensitivity

→ Effective area/acceptance/rejection capabilities
→ Angular/energy resolution

… in any case, γ-ray astronomy has a bright future

De Naurois & Mazin, arXiv:1511.00463



→ Field of view
→ Duty cycle
→ γ-ray spectrum
→ Sensitivity

→ Effective area/acceptance/rejection capabilities
→ Angular/energy resolution

Associated research activities...

Question: what do you think we are doing (at the various stages of experiments)?

Before starting a new project

- Scientific goal and expected return (must involve large enough community)
- Proof of concept (+validation by Monte Carlo)
- Design (mechanics, electronics…), computing resources, cost evaluation

→ *Go to funding agencies*

During construction

- Build sub-detectors, sub-systems
- Design software analysis
- Supervise integration
- ...

Starting/during exploitation

- Monitor stability of instrument
- Calibration (more Monte Carlo)
- Design analysis methods/software for your physics problem/specific source
- Collaborate/compete with your colleagues/community
- Write papers, give talks (collaboration and/or international meetings)

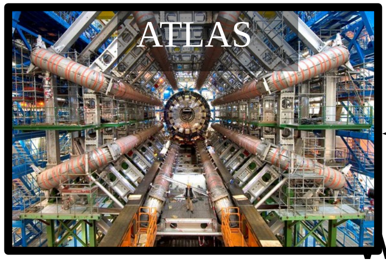
→ *Exciting science and fun for everyone’s taste!*

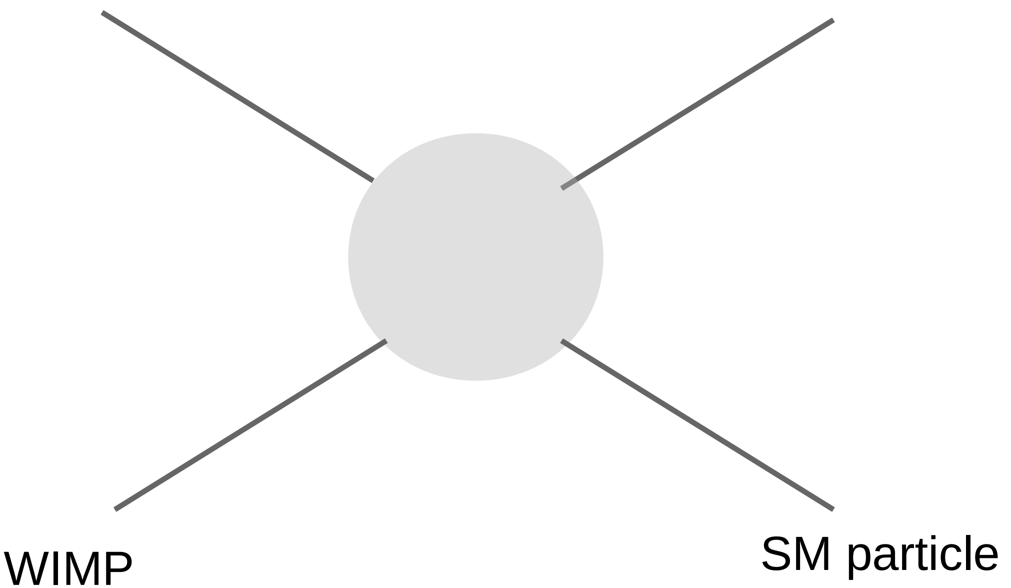
1) Introduction: projections and coordinates
2) The gamma-ray sky
3) Interactions in the atmosphere and showers
4) Fermi-LAT and H.E.S.S.
5) Constraints on dark matter from γ-rays

Motivation
→ Connect theoretical/experimental lectures
→ Dark matter distributions and targets
→ Current limits from DM indirect detection

Dark matter indirect detection

Production – LHC





Direct detection
(underground experiments)

Indirect detection

Photons (and neutrinos) → γ-ray (and ν) astronomy
Fermi-LAT, HESS, MAGIC, CTA...

Charged particles → galactic cosmic rays
PAMELA, AMS-02...

5. γ-rays and dark matter

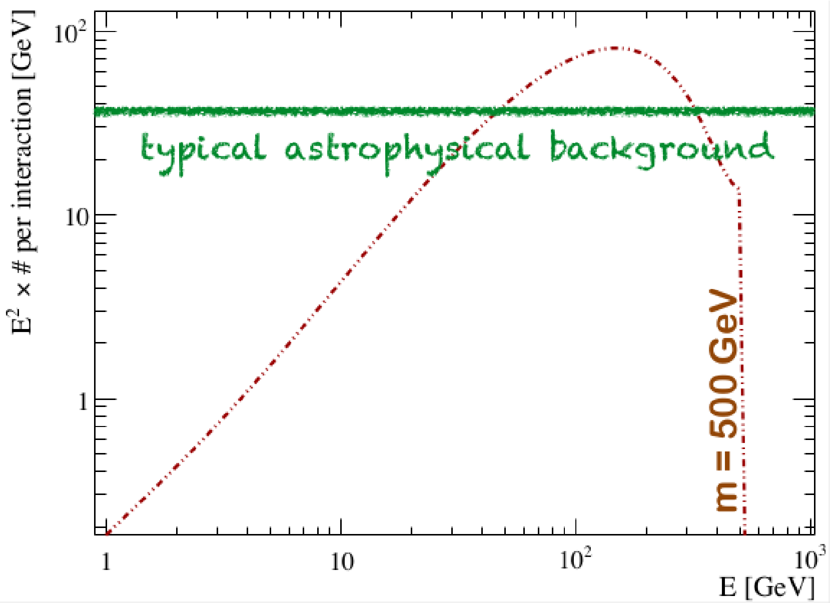
Limit on DM annihilation cross-section <σv>

$$\frac{d\Phi_\gamma}{dE_\gamma}(E_\gamma,\psi,\theta,\Delta\Omega) = \underline{\frac{d\Phi_\gamma^{PP}}{dE_\gamma}(E_\gamma)} \times J(\psi,\theta,\Delta\Omega)$$

Particle physics

Weakly Interacting
Massive Particles
m $_{\text{WIMP}}$~ 0.1 – 100 TeV

$$\frac{d\Phi_\gamma^{PP}}{dE_\gamma}(E_\gamma) \equiv \frac{1}{4\pi}\,\frac{\langle\sigma_{\text{ann}}v\rangle}{2m_\chi^2}\cdot\sum_f \frac{dN_\gamma^f}{dE_\gamma}B_f$$



Dark matter-induced signal strength

$$\frac{d\Phi_\gamma}{dE_\gamma}(E_\gamma,\psi,\theta,\Delta\Omega) = \underbrace{\frac{d\Phi_\gamma^{PP}}{dE_\gamma}(E_\gamma)}_{\text{Particle physics}} \times \underbrace{J(\psi,\theta,\Delta\Omega)}_{\text{Astrophysics}}$$

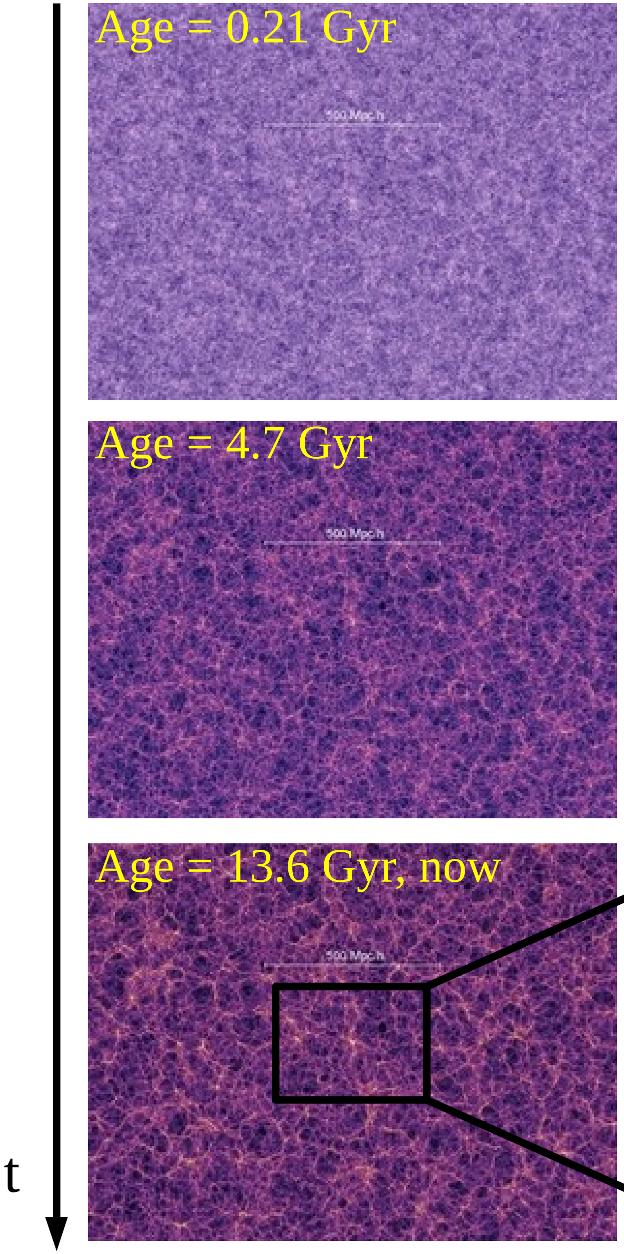
Weakly Interacting
Massive Particles
m $_{\text{WIMP}}$ ~ 0.1 – 100 TeV

$$\frac{d\Phi_\gamma^{PP}}{dE_\gamma}(E_\gamma) \equiv \frac{1}{4\pi}\frac{\langle\sigma_{\text{ann}}v\rangle}{2m_\chi^2}\cdot\sum_f\frac{dN_\gamma^f}{dE_\gamma}B_f$$

From numerical
simulations or data

$$J(\psi,\theta,\Delta\Omega) = \int_0^{\Delta\Omega}\int_{\text{l.o.s}} \boxed{\rho^2}(l(\psi,\theta))\ dl\, d\Omega$$

DM distribution: hierarchical structure formation

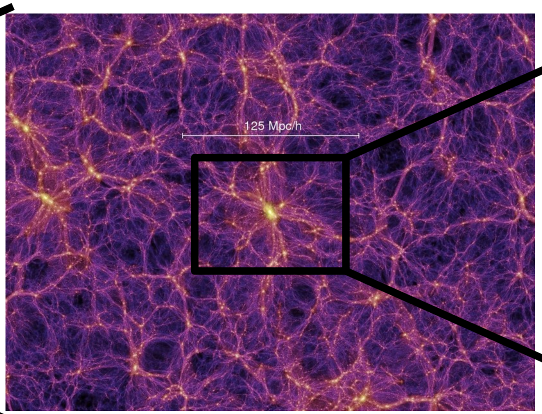


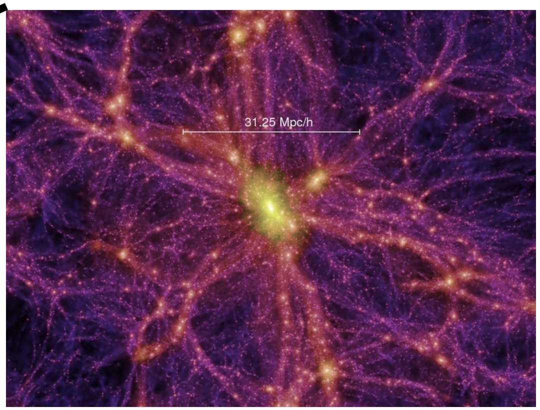
Numerical simulations

- Start from primordial density fluctuations
- Let evolve under gravity
- Stop after 13.6 Gyr

→ look at resulting density map at scales of interest

Galaxy clusters
size~Mpc, masse~10^{15} $M_\odot$

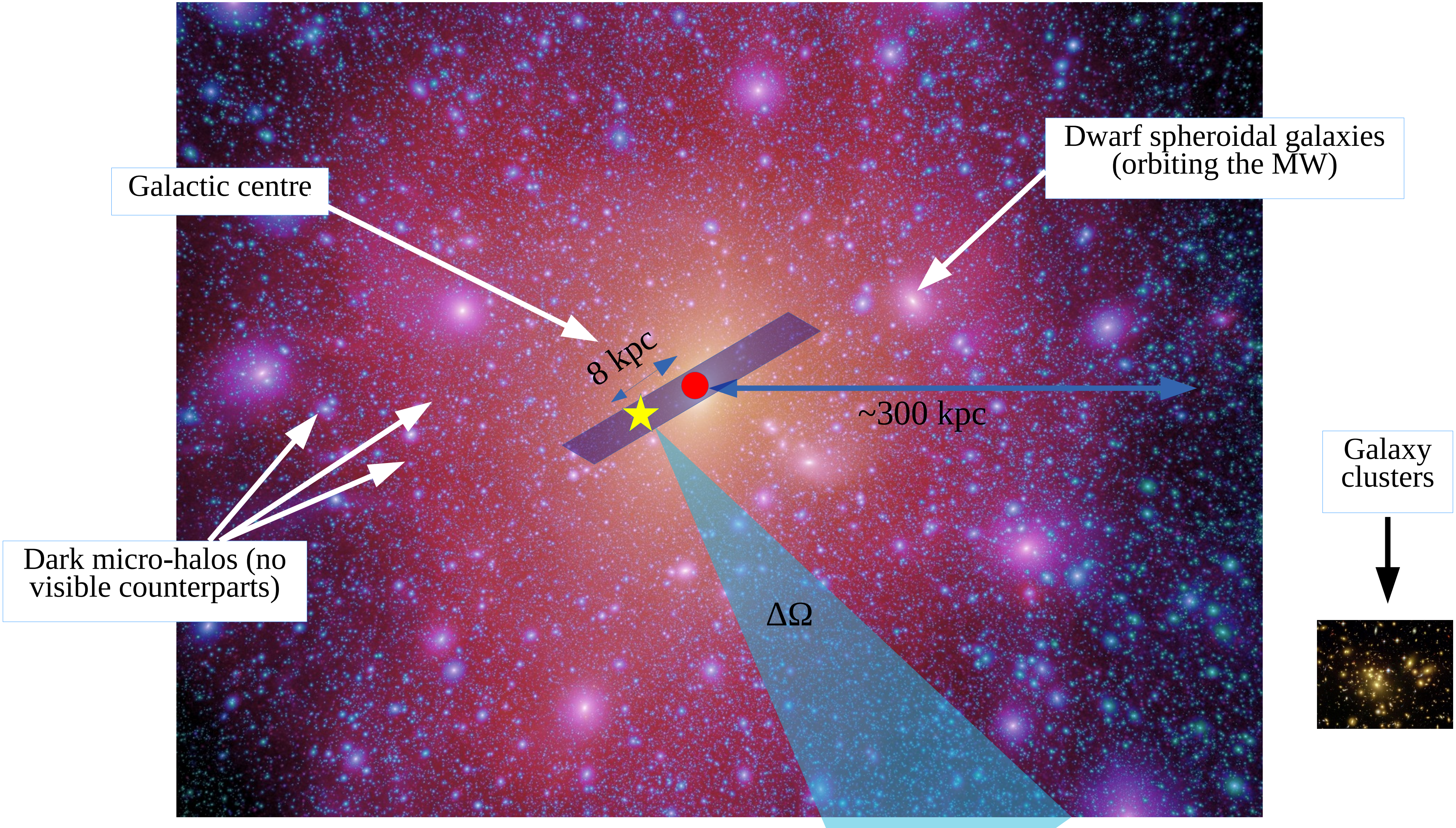




Millenium run – Springel et al. (2005)

DM distribution in the Milky Way

Dense (~ ∫ ρ^2) – Close ($1/d^2$) – No astrophysical background



Galactic centre

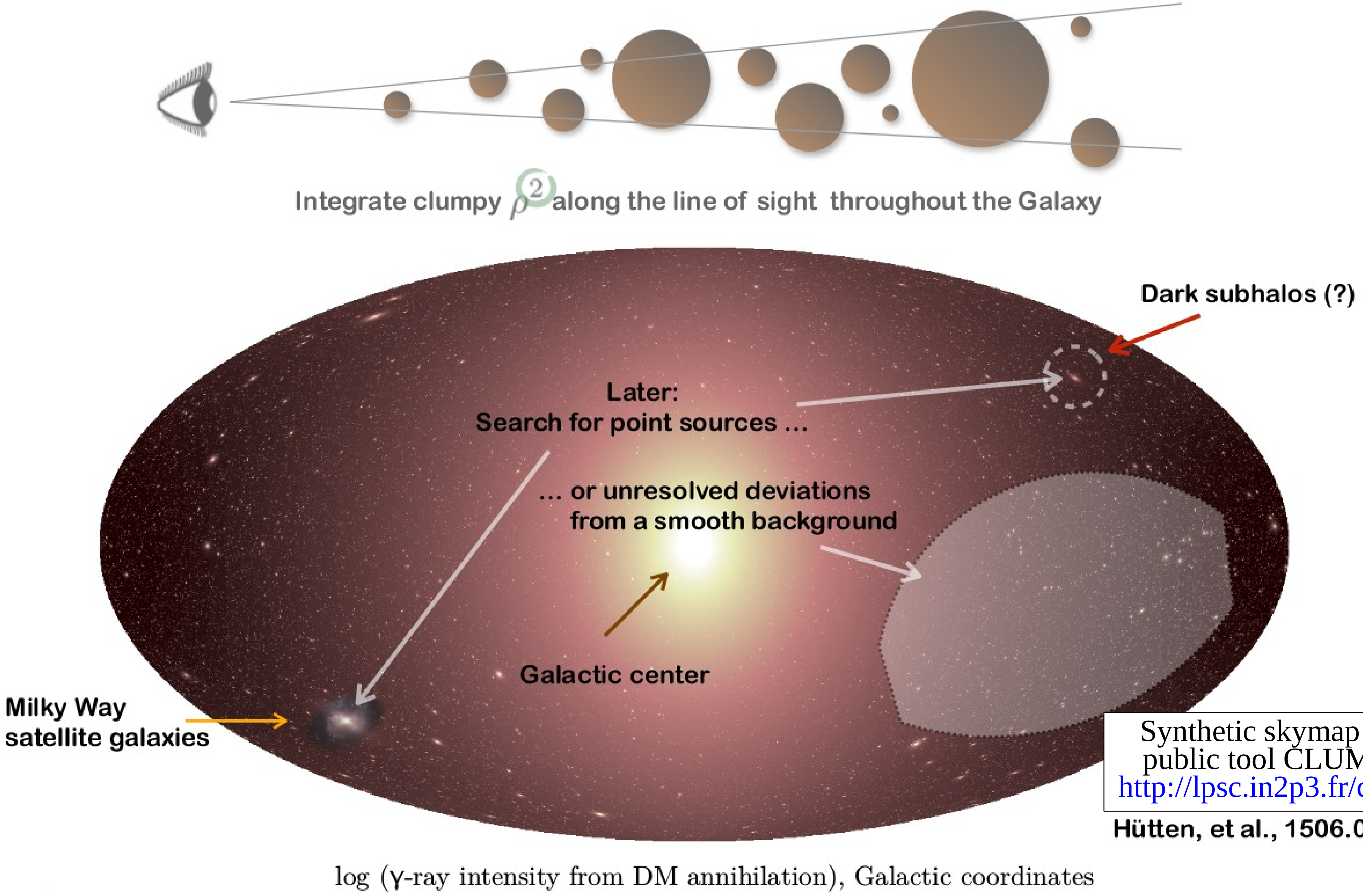
Dwarf spheroidal galaxies (orbiting the MW)

Dark micro-halos (no visible counterparts)

Galaxy clusters

Question: what target would you pick?
How does the signal skymap look like?

From DM density to γ-ray skymap



Synthetic skymap from
public tool CLUMPY:
http://lpsc.in2p3.fr/clumpy

Hütten, et al., 1506.07628

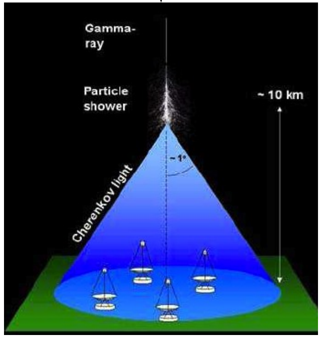
log (γ-ray intensity from DM annihilation), Galactic coordinates

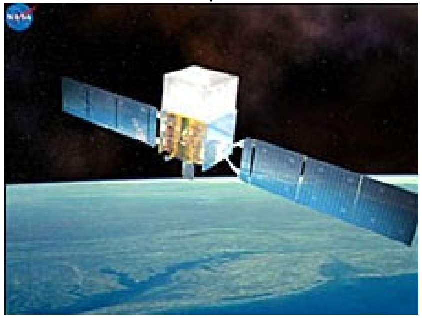
Limit on DM annihilation cross-section <σv>

$$\underbrace{\frac{d\Phi_\gamma}{dE_\gamma}(E_\gamma,\psi,\theta,\Delta\Omega)}_{\text{Instrumental sensitivity}} = \underbrace{\frac{d\Phi_\gamma^{PP}}{dE_\gamma}(E_\gamma)}_{\text{Particle physics}} \times \underbrace{J(\psi,\theta,\Delta\Omega)}_{\text{Constrained}}$$

Array of Cerenkov telescopes

Satellite





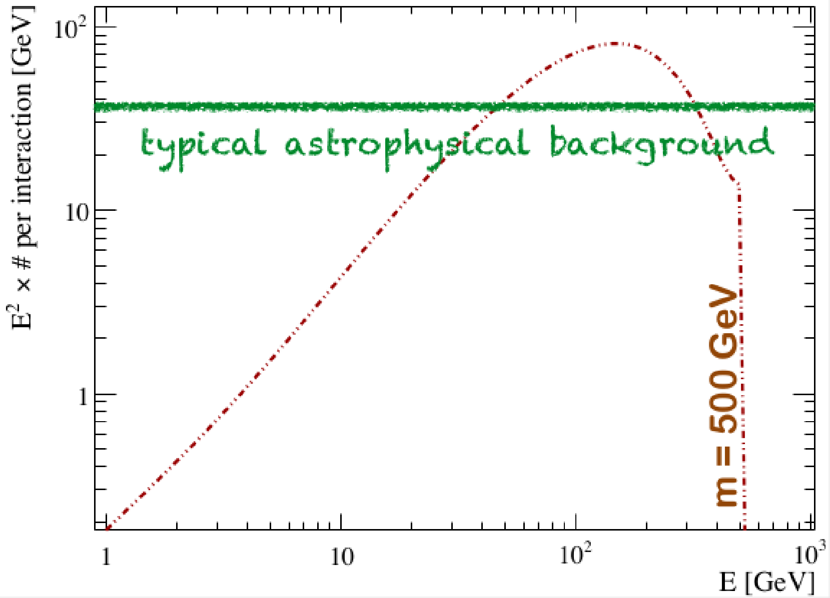
H.E.S.S. + CTA

- Ground based
- 100 GeV → 100 TeV
- Resolution: 0.2° – 0.02°
- Pointed instrument
- Background limited

Fermi-LAT (since 2008)

- Space-borne
- 30 MeV – 300 GeV
- Resolution: 1° – 0.1°
- Fullsky
- Signal limited

$$\boxed{\frac{d\Phi_\gamma^{PP}}{dE_\gamma}}(E_\gamma) \equiv \frac{1}{4\pi}\,\frac{\langle\sigma_{\mathrm{ann}}v\rangle}{2m_\chi^2}\cdot\sum_f \boxed{\frac{dN_\gamma^f}{dE_\gamma}}B_f$$

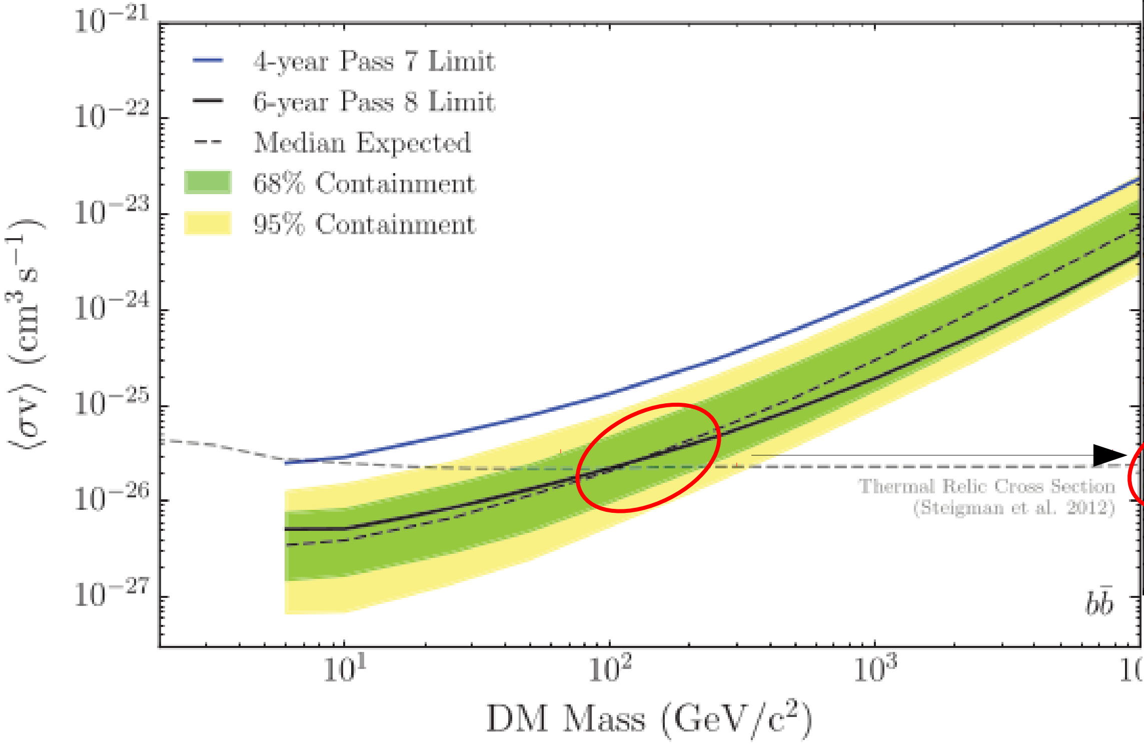


Exclusion plots: Fermi-LAT and CTA

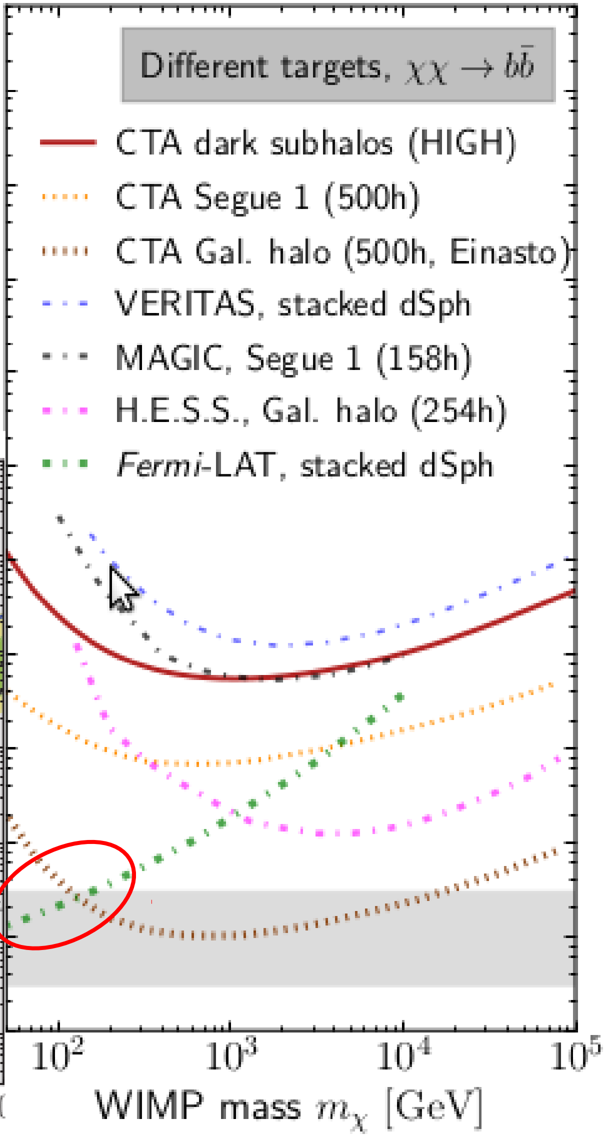
$$\langle\sigma_{\rm ann} v\rangle \propto m_\chi^2 \times J(\alpha_{\rm int}) \times \text{Sensitivity} \times \frac{dN^{pp}}{dE}$$

→ After ~30 years of effort,
WIMP dark matter may be within reach

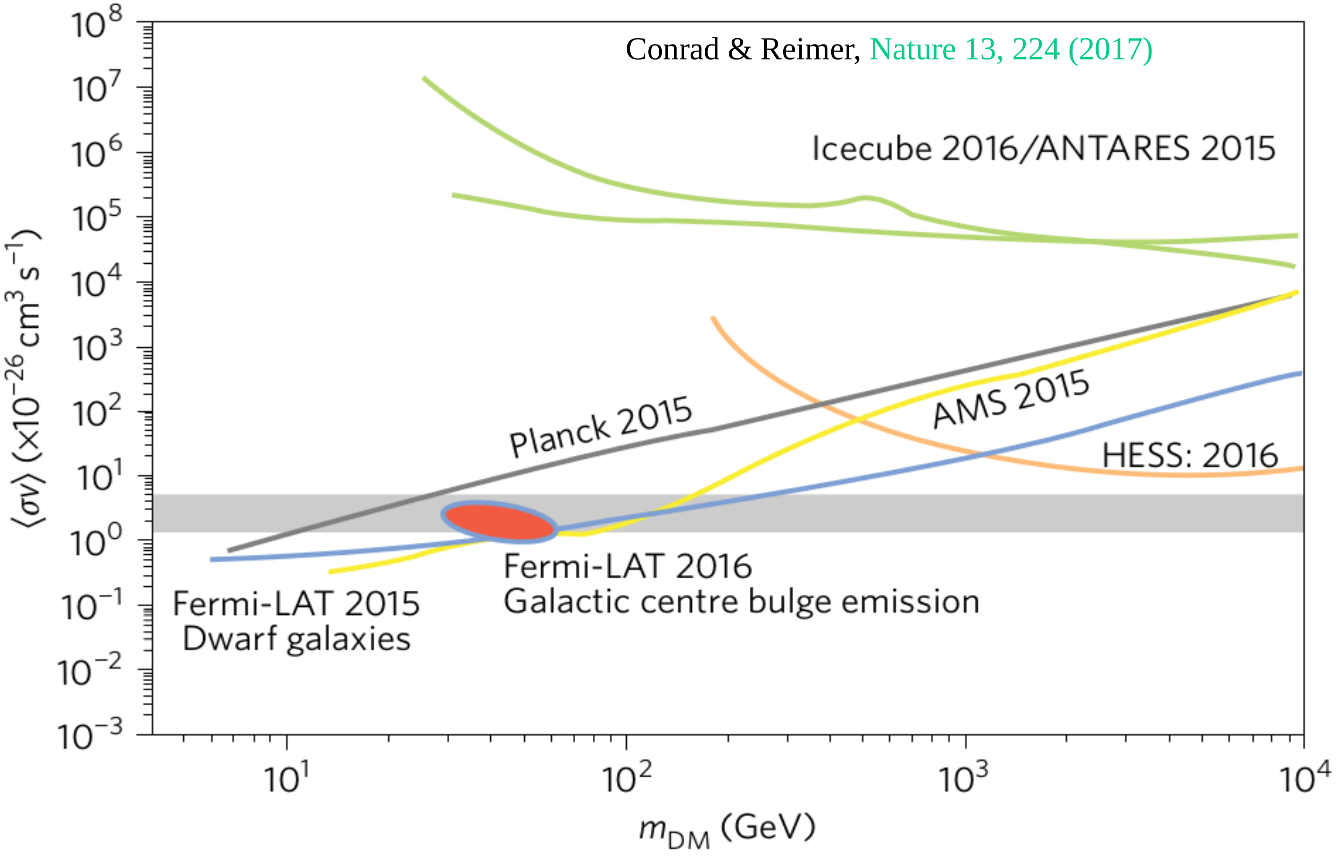
Ackermann et al. (2014, 2015)
[15 dSphs combined, 70 months]



Hütten et al. (2016)
[CTA prospects]



Comparison/complementarity of indirect detection targets



→ γ-rays from dSphs and antiprotons provide best targets for DM searches

Conclusions

High precision era

→ Astroparticle physics lively field of research

→ New instruments online soon

→ Big questions might be solve tomorrow

→ Plenty of research activities in which to have fun