



Fermi

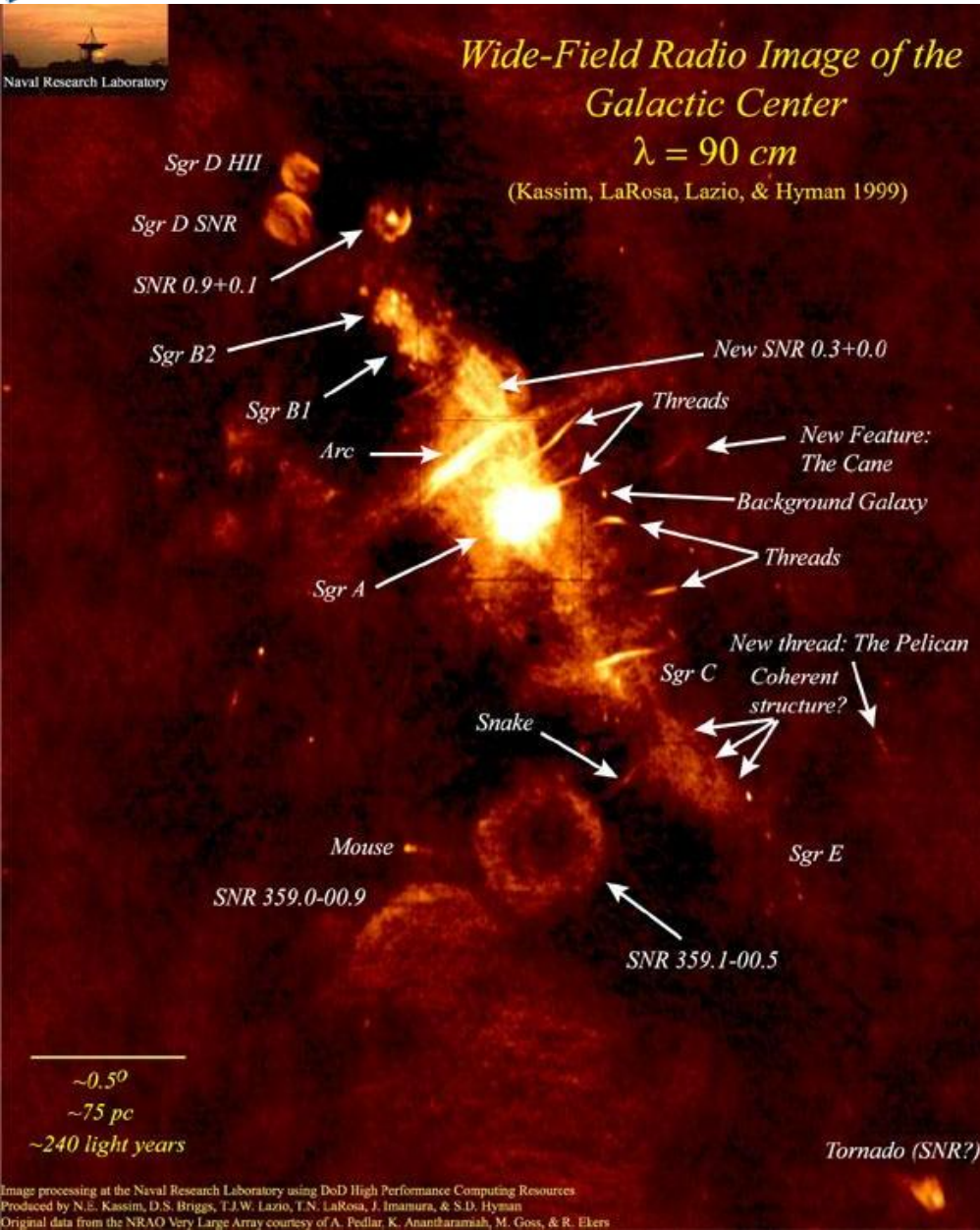
Gamma-ray Space Telescope

The Galactic Center : Issues and prospects with Fermi... and HESS

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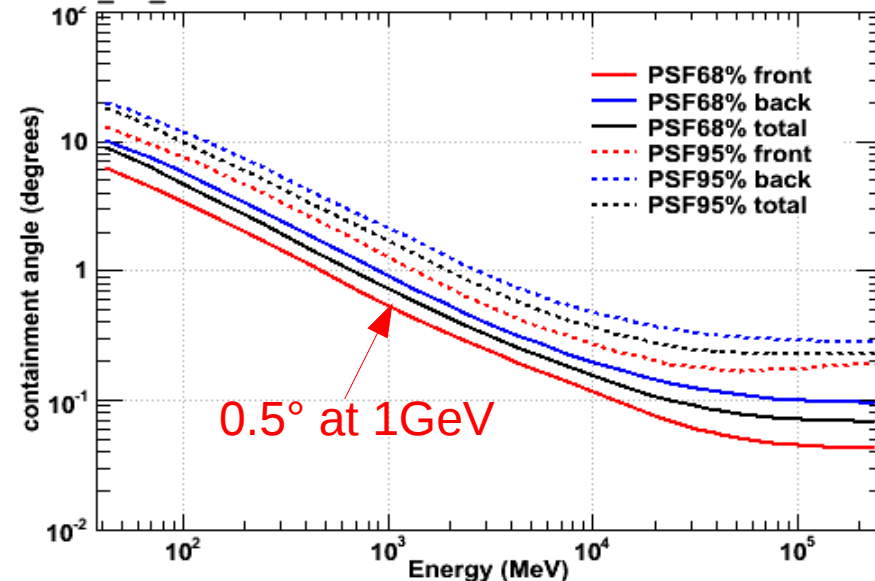
Atelier GeV-TeV
LLR, 16/09/09

Hell's Kitchen



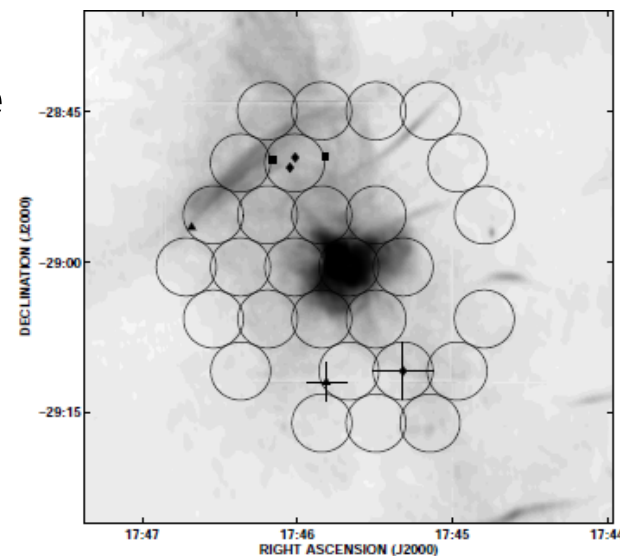
- One of the most complex regions in the sky!
- A huge pp emissivity due to CRs streaming through very dense clouds (CMZ)
- Many possible g-ray emitters (SNR, pulsars, binaries....)

PSF P6_V3_DIFFUSE for normal incidence



Local Source classes of possible interest

- Deneva et al. 09 : 3 pulsars detected in the close vicinity of SgrA*. Inferred population of ~2000 active radio pulsars!
- 2 famous star clusters (Arches and Quintuplet, squares in right figure)
- LMXBs around (see e.g. Del Santo et al. 2006)
- SNRs and PWNs...
- GAS!

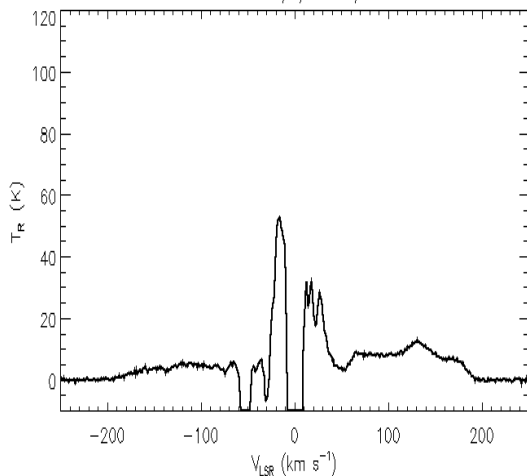


Diffuse Modeling

- The GC region is perhaps the most difficult to model accurately, even if we understood the distribution of CR sources and cosmic-ray propagation
- The problem is the gas
 - Examples for H I and CO
- ISRF is reasonably uncertain as well!

H I in absorption against Sgr A* (1.4 GHz)

LAB H I, $l, b = 0, 0$



LAB H I, $l, b = 0, 0.5$

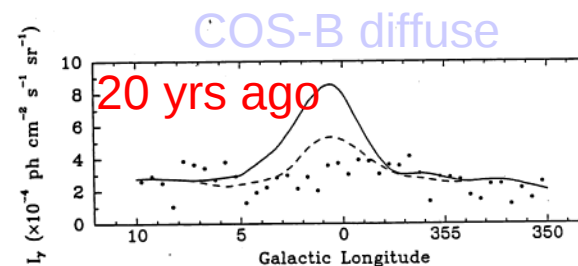
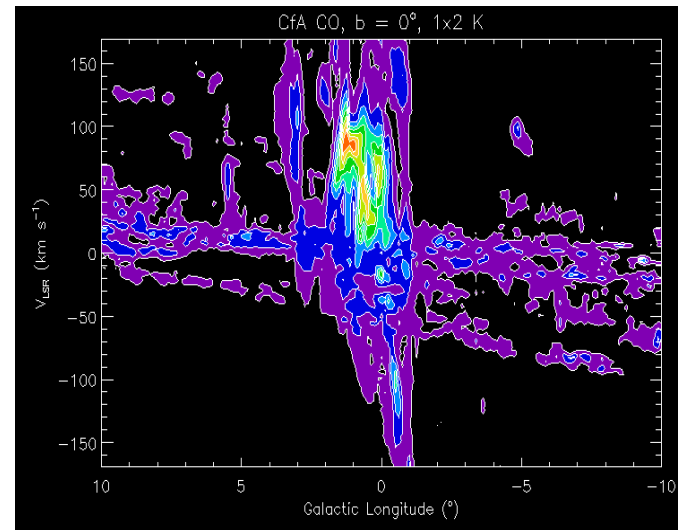
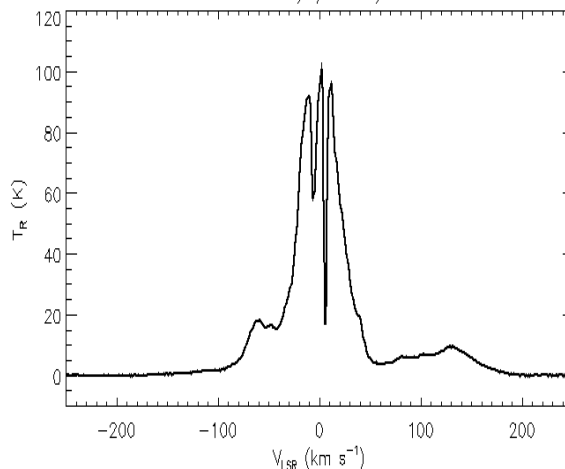
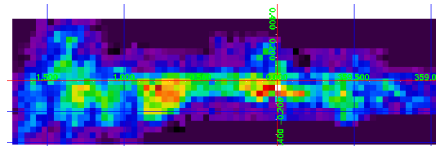


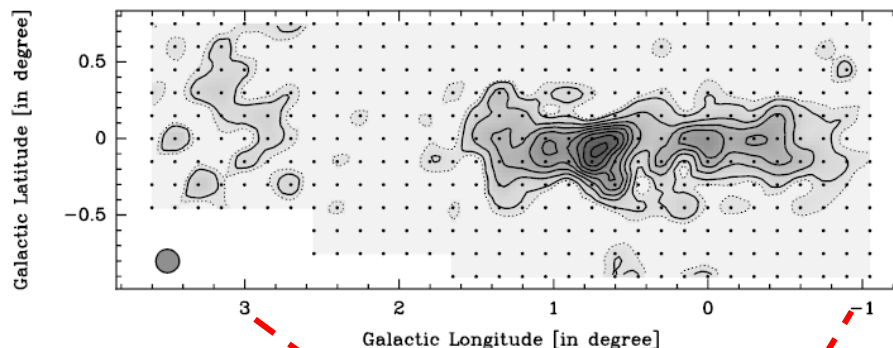
Figure 2. Profiles of observed and predicted γ -ray intensity in the Galactic center region, averaged over $|b| < 1^\circ$. Points: observed COS-B γ -ray intensity (300–5000 MeV). Solid curve: predicted γ -ray intensity using the standard mass calibration ratio, N_{H_2}/W_{CO} , derived from Galactic disk observations. Dashed curve: predicted γ -ray intensity using the standard mass calibration ratio, but with the eight wide-line clouds indicated in Figure 1 removed from the analysis

Diffuse Modeling (2)

- LAT collaboration currently working on characterizing the evaluation of $N(\text{H I})$ from the H I surveys
- Alternative tracers for molecular gas being tried

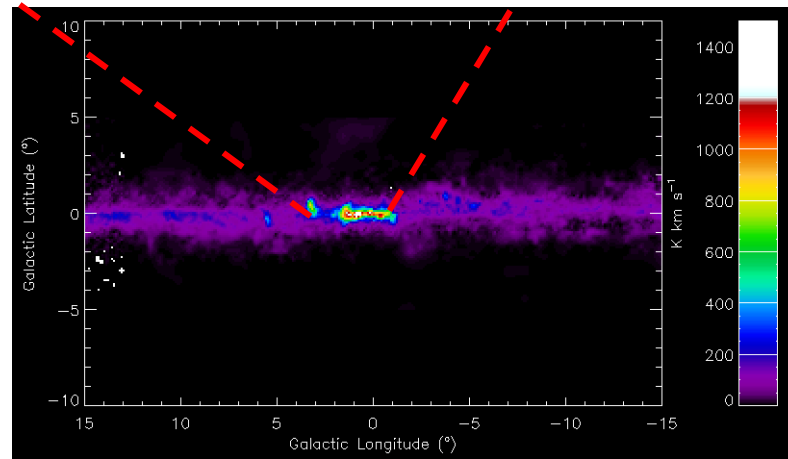


CS (1-0) Tsuboi et al.
(1999) NRO 45-m



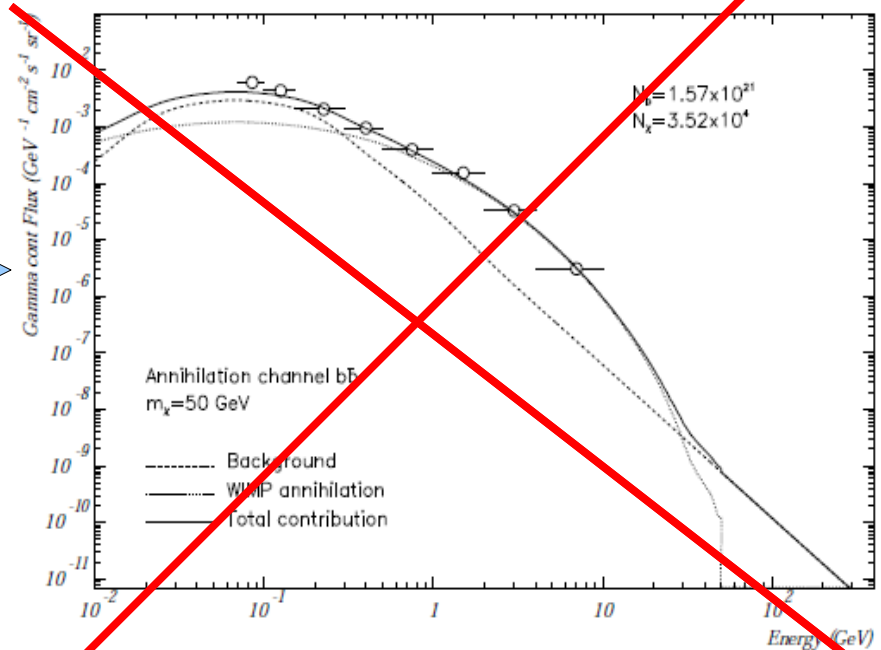
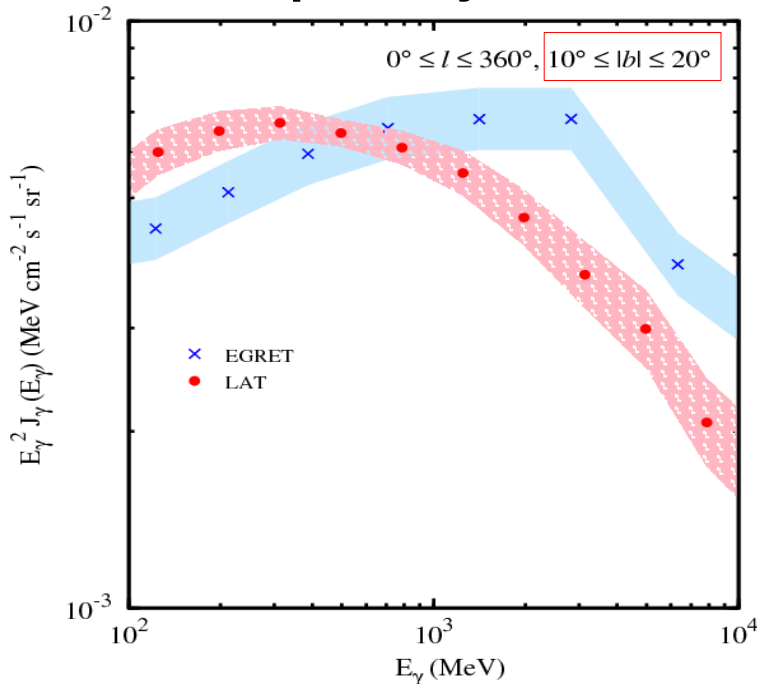
C^{18}O (1-0) Dahmen et al.
(1997) Southern 1.2-m

- May have a 'diffuse' component from unresolved pulsars (Deneva et al. 2009) in a not so distant future (important impact on source fit quality)

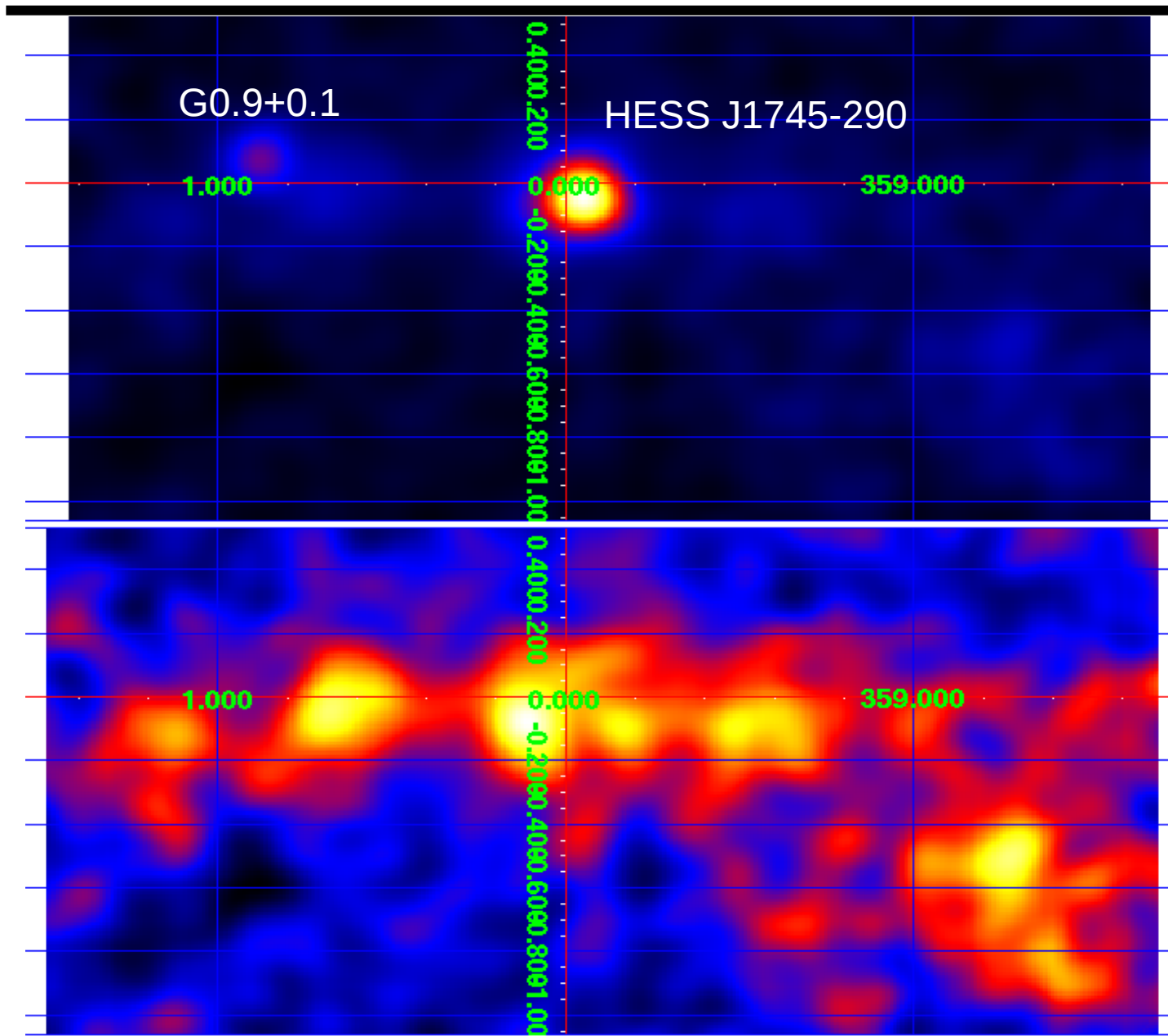


Dark Matter

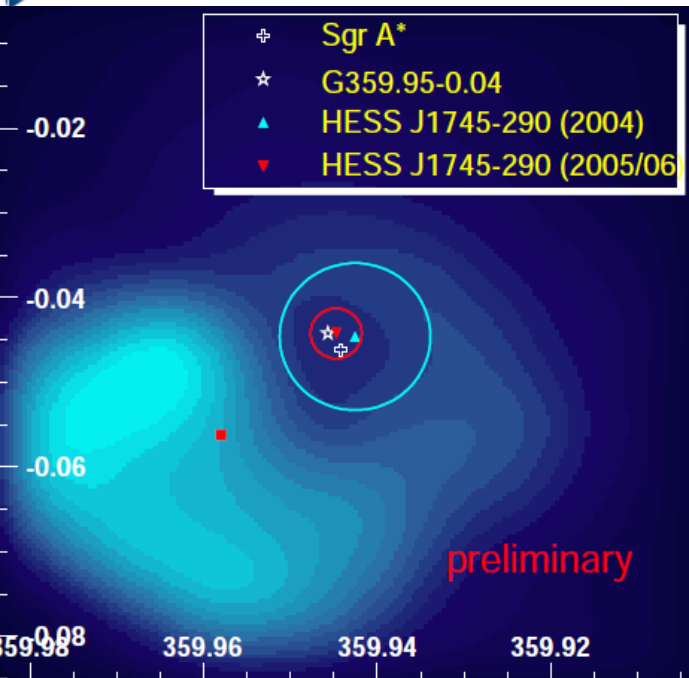
- Galactic center is well-known as a potential source of gamma-rays related to decay of dark-matter particles
- DM is one of the hottest topics around....
- For the LAT data, we need a very accurate background model to assess upper limits, and a very strong case to discard other possible astrophysical sources in case of detection....
- especially now that the 'GeV excess' is not there anymore:



H.E.S.S. view of the GC



Recent H.E.S.S. results



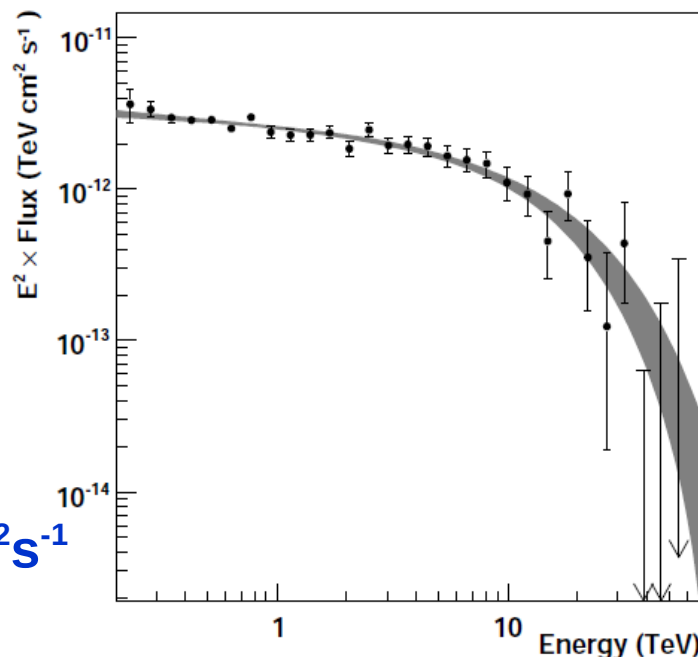
- VanEldik et al. 2007
 - Improved pointing analysis : 30"→6"
 - Sgr A East excluded at 95% C.L.
- Remaining candidates
 - SgrA*
 - PWN cand. G359.95-0.04 (Wang et al. 06)
 - others....

- Aharaonian et al. 2009
 - 3 year analysis shows cutoff
 - No variability found

$$\frac{dN}{dE} = \Phi_0 \times \left(\frac{E}{1\text{TeV}} \right)^{-\Gamma} \times e^{-\left(\frac{E}{E_{\text{cut}}} \right)}$$

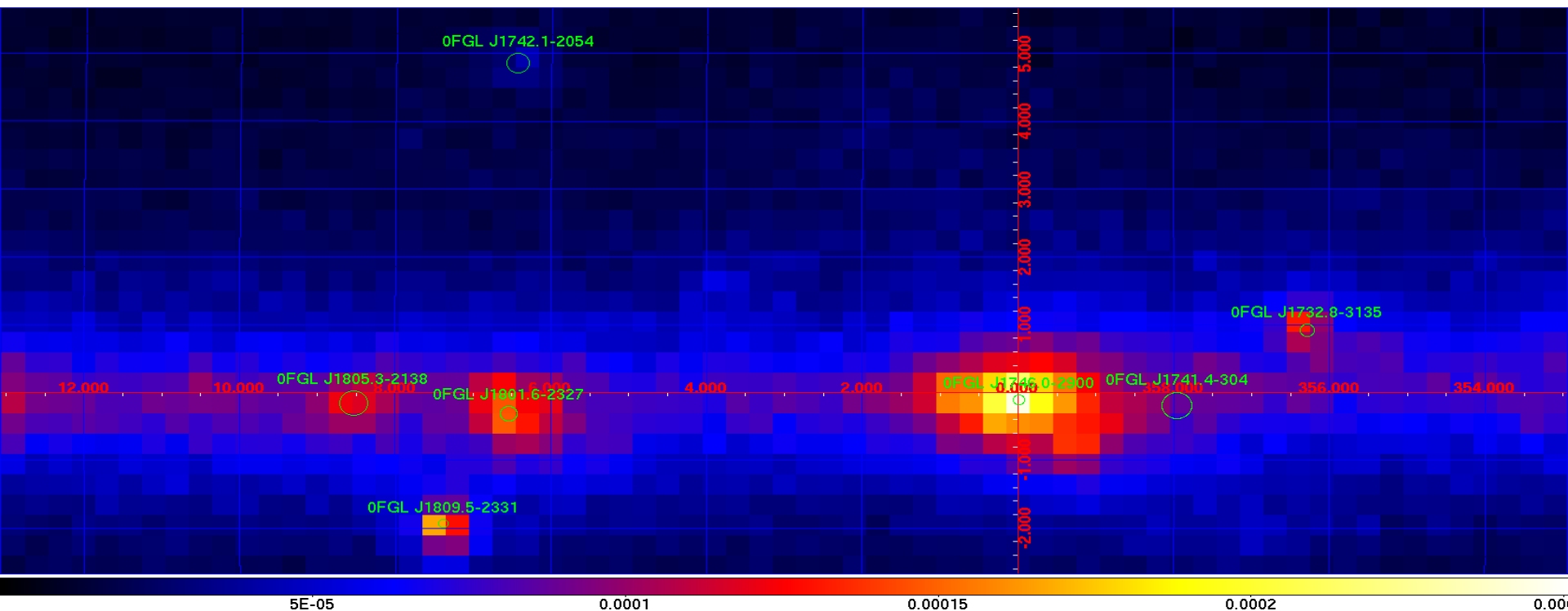
$$- E_{\text{cut}} \sim 20\text{TeV} \quad \Phi_0 = (2.55 \pm 0.06) e^{-12} \text{ TeV}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$$

$$- \Gamma = 2.1 \pm 0.04$$

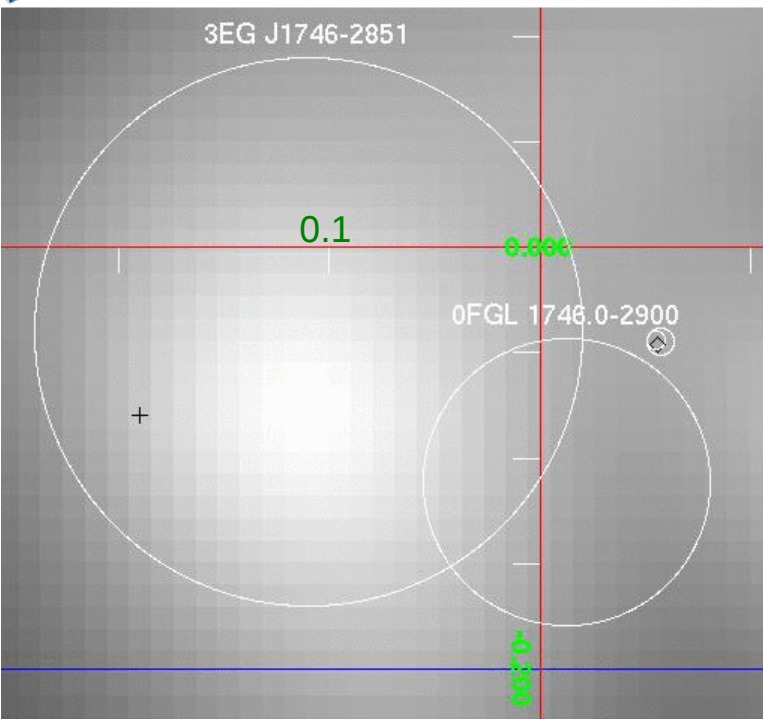


The LAT BSL sources within 10° of the GC

- Bright Source List : 3 month LAT catalog of highly significant sources (TS>100) : [Abdo et al., ApJS 183, 46-66, 2009](#)
- 9 month skymap in cts/s/pixel with 95% C.L. error circles on BSL sources (0.3° pixel)
- We are contemplating a vastly more inhabited landscape after 12 mths and TS>25...
- **0FGLJ1746.0-2900 detected at 36σ , position=(266.506, -29.005, 0.068)**



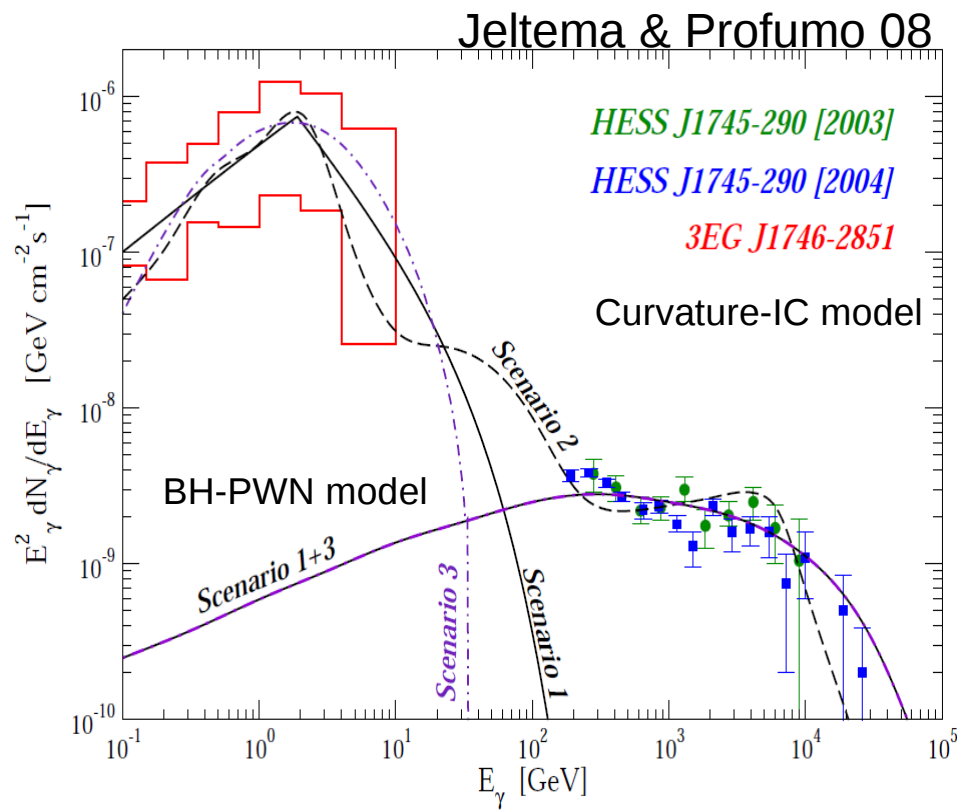
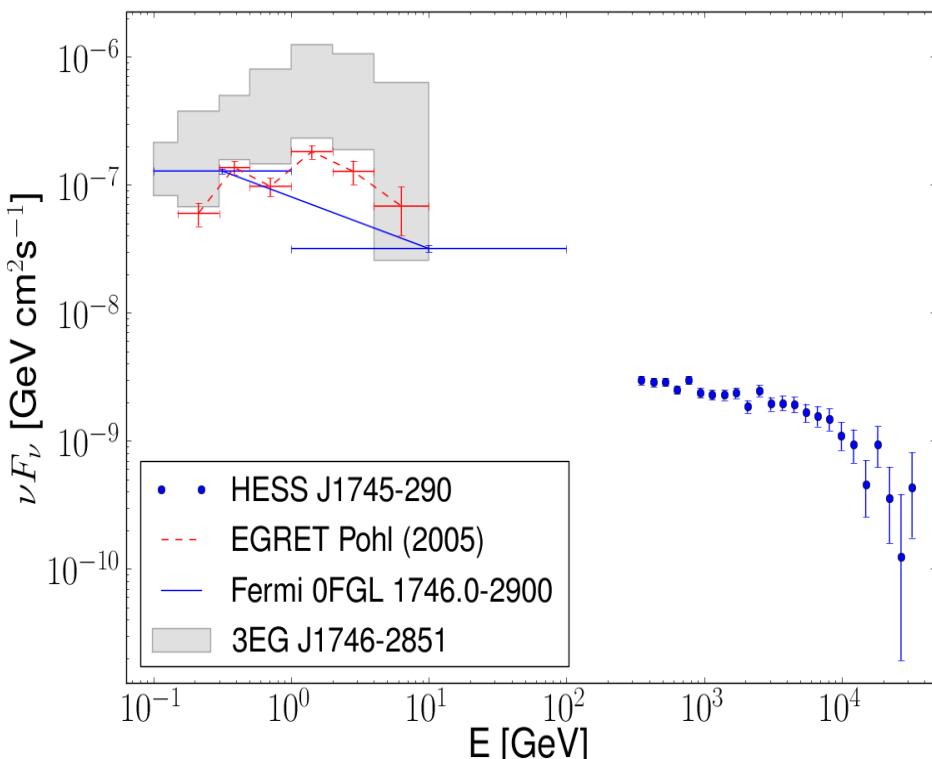
Localization and variability of the BSL source



- Image is H.E.S.S. after source removal
 - Diamond is SgrA*, with the 2 most recent H.E.S.S. Localizations
 - **Formally inconsistent** with the BSL position
 - EGRET reanalysis (Dingus&Hooper 04) not consistent either with BSL!
 - Still need more data to understand systematic biases....
-
- Variability studies in the BSL paper finds **marginal variability**
 - Chi² based, PWL flux (200MeV to 100GeV) computed per week
 - Threshold=24.7, (alpha error=1% ~ 2 false positives in the 205 BSL sources)
 - Key to association and interpretation of the GC source (think DM....)

Spectral considerations

- **BSL fitted flux (1-100 GeV) = $(7.9 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$**
 - Significantly lower than EGRET analysis (Mayer-Hasselwander)
 - Matches better the reanalysis in Pohl 05 (but for localization....)
- **H.E.S.S. Extrapolation : $\sim 4.6 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$**
- **Unless Galactic Diffuse underestimated by ~ 10**
 - **Not detecting a GeV spectral break would be interesting....**



Summary of Status

- LAT analysis on the 1-year dataset is ongoing
 - Galactic Diffuse modeling improved
 - Digging out as many distinct excess emissions as possible
 - Instrument response functions much improved but still not as accurate as we would like for such a region...
- Expect news at the Fermi Symposium :
<http://fermi.gsfc.nasa.gov/science/symposium/2009/>