

# TeV transient sources with H.E.S.S.

Congrès des doctorants 2026

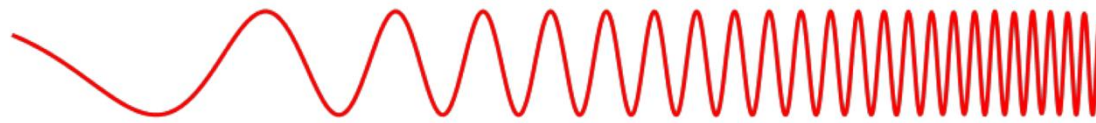
Pierre Pichard – 2<sup>nd</sup> year PhD student @ APC



Université  
Paris Cité

# Electromagnetic spectrum

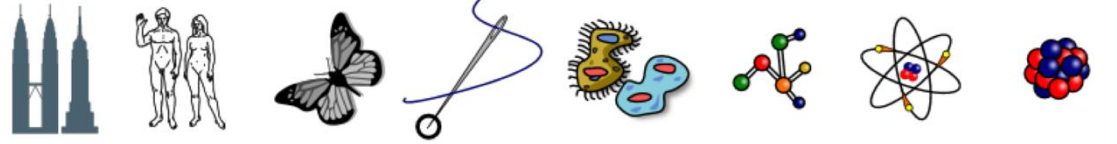
Penetrates Earth's Atmosphere?



Radiation Type  
Wavelength (m)

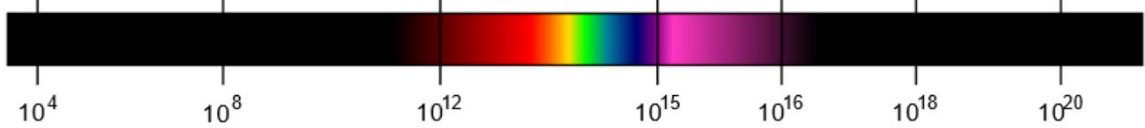


Approximate Scale of Wavelength

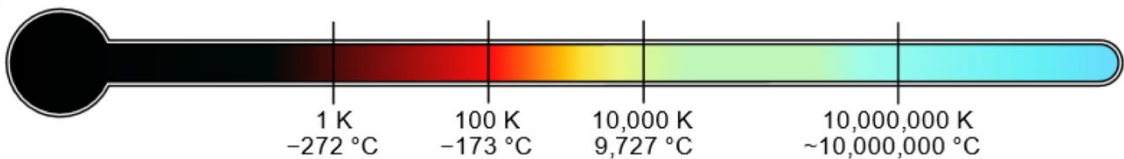


Buildings   Humans   Butterflies   Needle Point   Protozoans   Molecules   Atoms   Atomic Nuclei

Frequency (Hz)



Temperature of objects at which this radiation is the most intense wavelength emitted



(MeV) GeV to TeV

# Electromagnetic spectrum

Penetrates Earth's Atmosphere?

Radiation Type  
Wavelength (m)

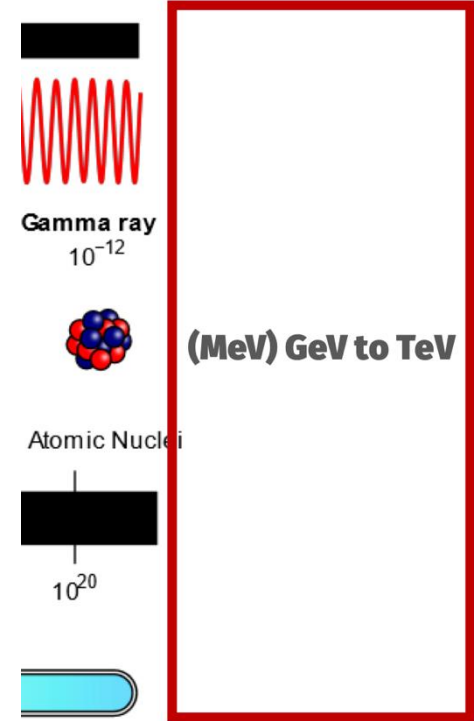
Approximate Scale  
of Wavelength

Frequency (Hz)

Temperature of  
objects at which  
this radiation is the  
most intense  
wavelength emitted

high energy (HE) gamma-rays :  
~100 MeV à ~100GeV

**Very** high energy (VHE) gamma-rays :  
~100GeV à plusieurs TeV



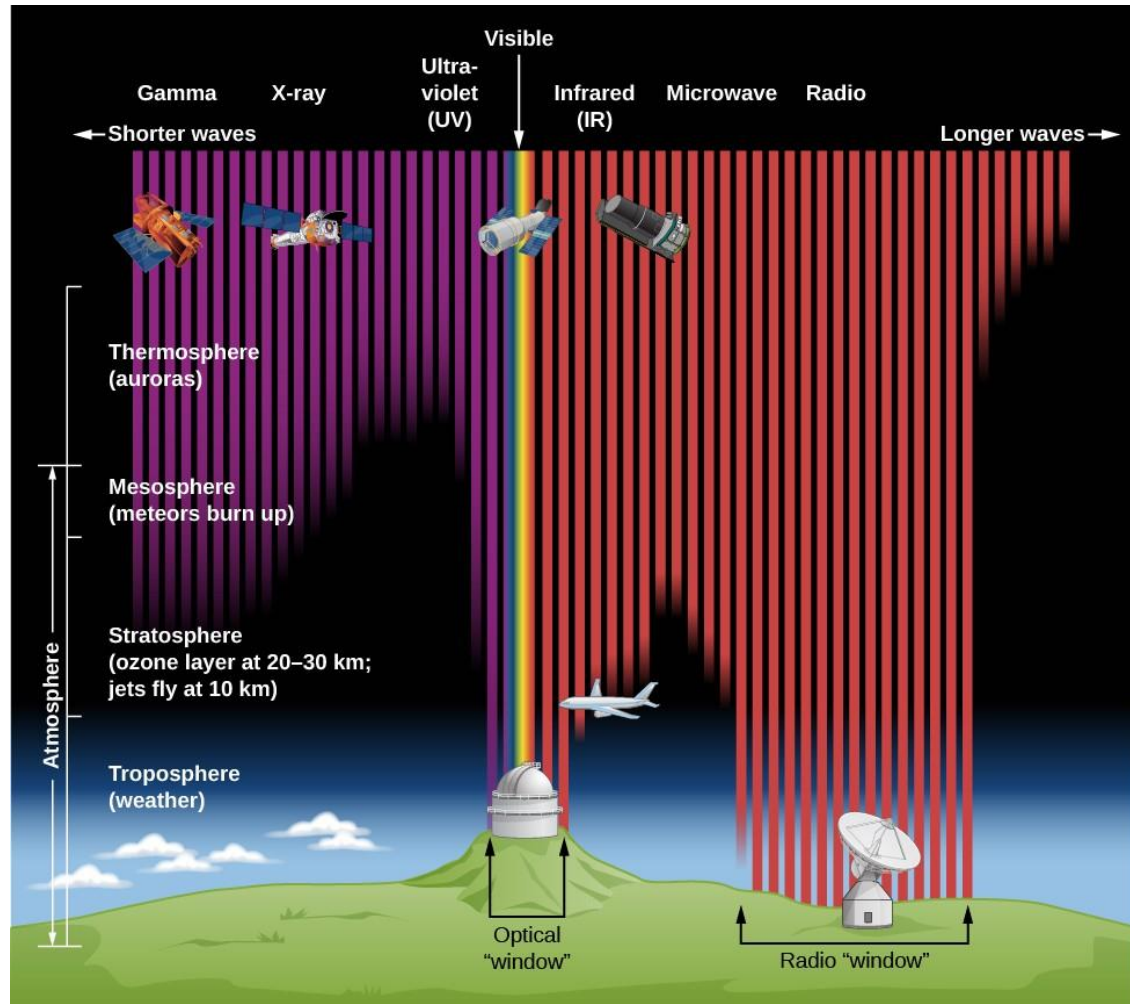
# Problem :

The atmosphere is:

Transparent in optical  
(*phew, we can see the sun*)

Opaque to gamma-rays  
(*phew, we're not getting irradiated*)  
(*damn, they're hard to observe*)

What can we do?

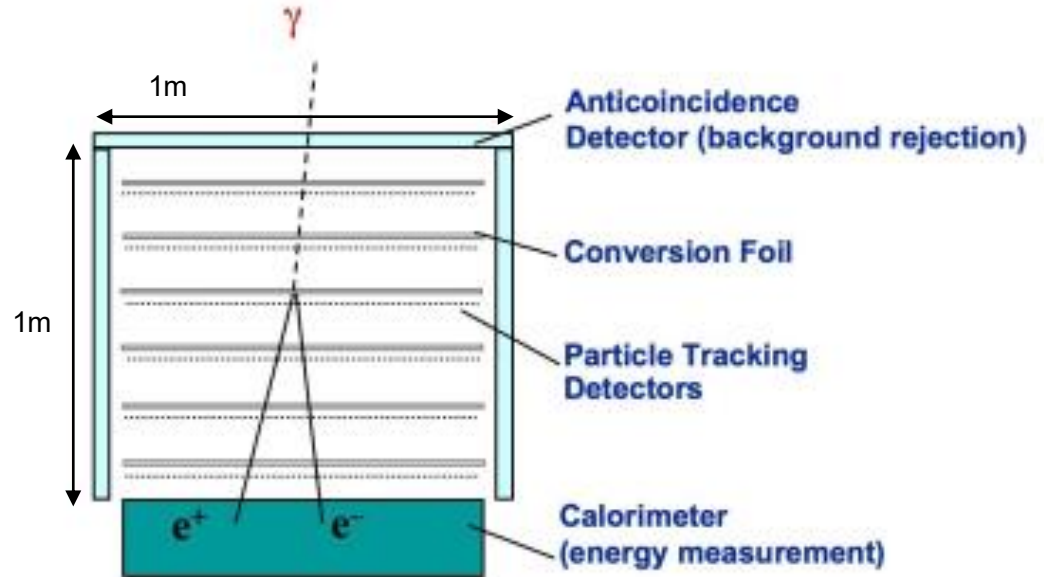


## Solution(s) :

Obvious : go to space like  
NASA's Fermi satellite



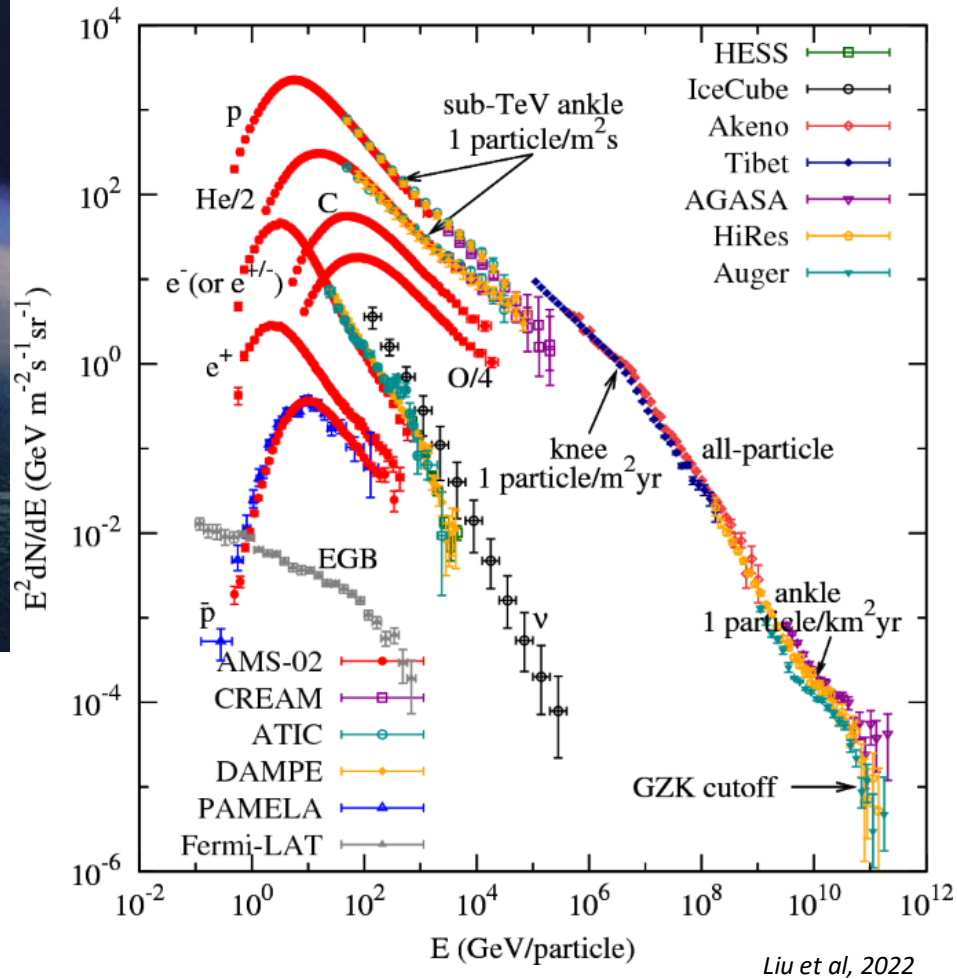
Mechanism: Pair production



Ok for gamma-rays until a few  
tens of GeV ...

## Problem:

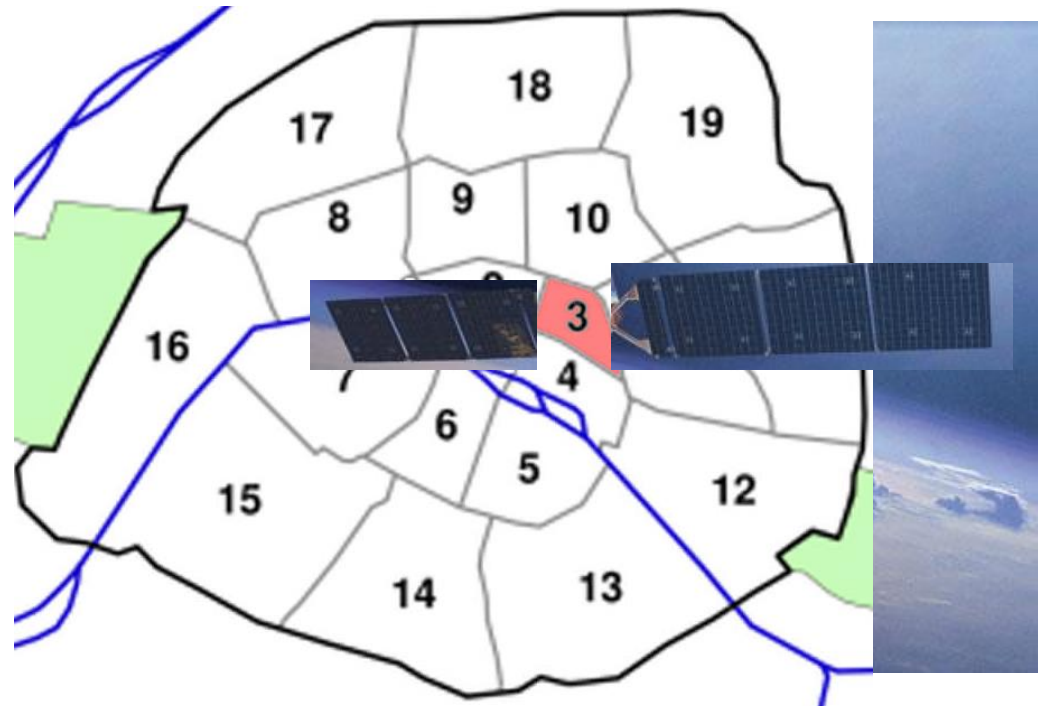
As for cosmic-rays, the flux of  $\gamma$ -rays is decreasing when energy is increasing



For VHE  $\gamma$ -rays, flux too small : need a satellite of  $\sim \text{km}^2$ !

## Problem:

As for cosmic-rays, the flux of  $\gamma$ -rays is decreasing when energy is increasing



For VHE  $\gamma$ -rays, **flux too small** : need a satellite of  $\sim\text{km}^2$ !



The area of Paris' 3rd arrondissement !

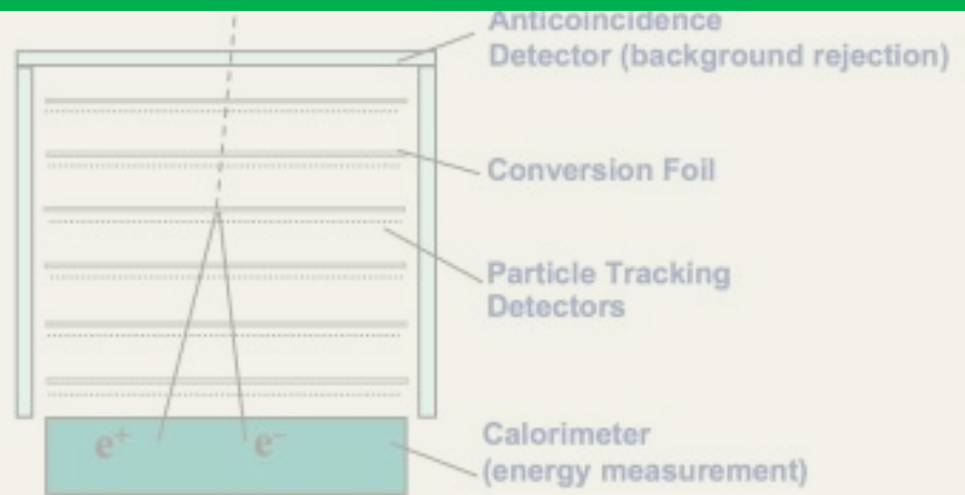
Solution(s) :



Obvious : be in space like

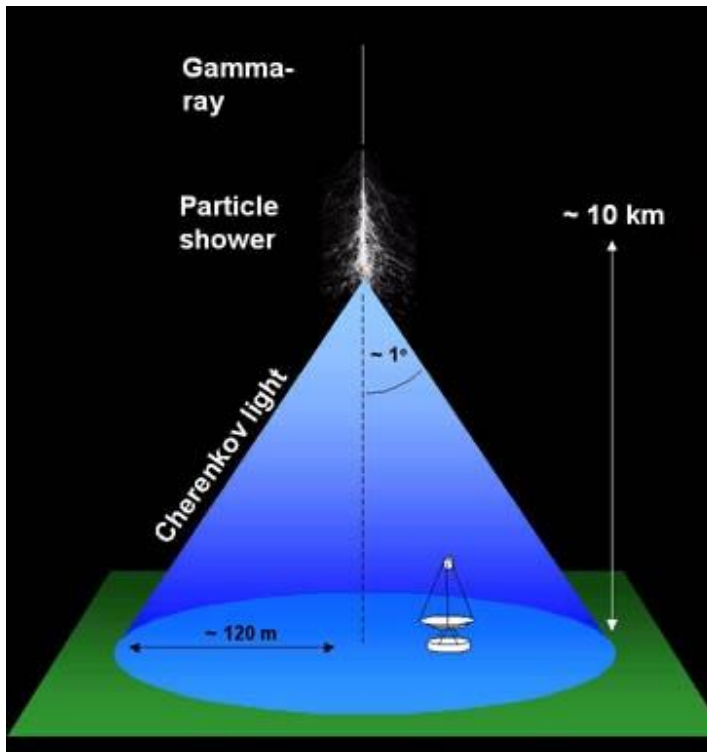
**New solution : place ourselves on Earth and use the atmosphere!**

Pair production



Ok for gamma-rays until a few tens of GeV ...

# Imaging Atmospheric Cherenkov Telescopes (IACTs)



H.E.S.S. website

- $\gamma$ -rays enter the high atmosphere and interact with an atom  $\rightarrow$  create chain of interactions : electromagnetic shower
- Particles of the shower are faster than  $c/n$   $\rightarrow$  Cherenkov effect
- Cherenkov light is detected by ground telescopes

Easy ?

Not so much

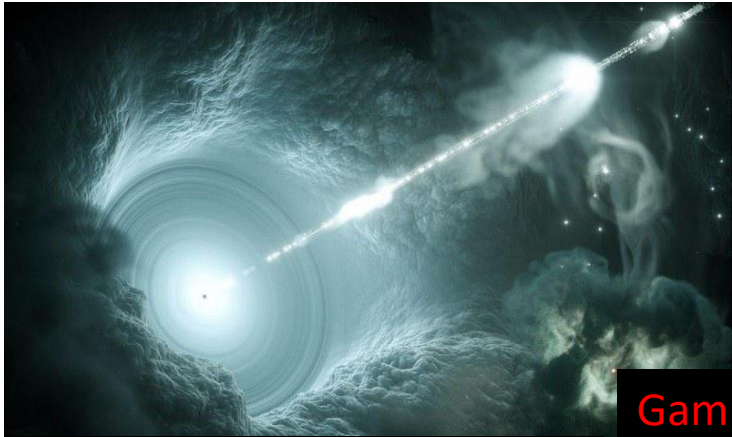
- For every TeV  $\gamma$ -ray  $\rightarrow$   $\sim 10k$  cosmic rays
- Need complex analyses to discriminate the type of particle (and get to the energy + arrival direction)

# H.E.S.S. collaboration

- High Energy Stereoscopic System
- 5 Cherenkov telescopes (1x28m, 4x12m) in the Khomas Highlands in Namibia
- ~200 membres, including 13 at APC



# Extreme transients



Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN)



Gamma Ray Burst (GRB)

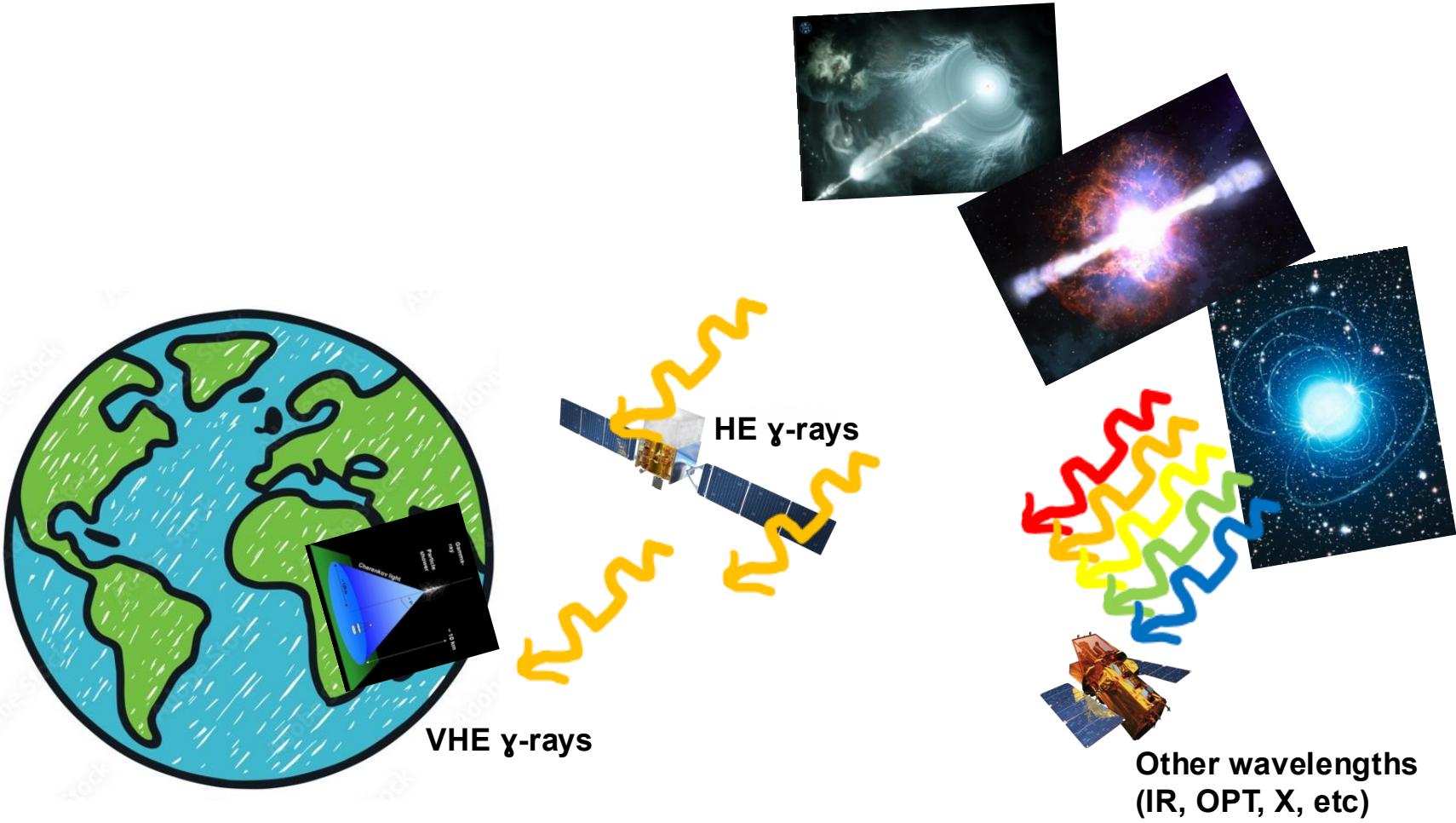


Other (Nova, FRB, ...?)

Very energetic phenomenon, very short (~days to ~seconds)



# Extreme transients



# Extreme transients



Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN)

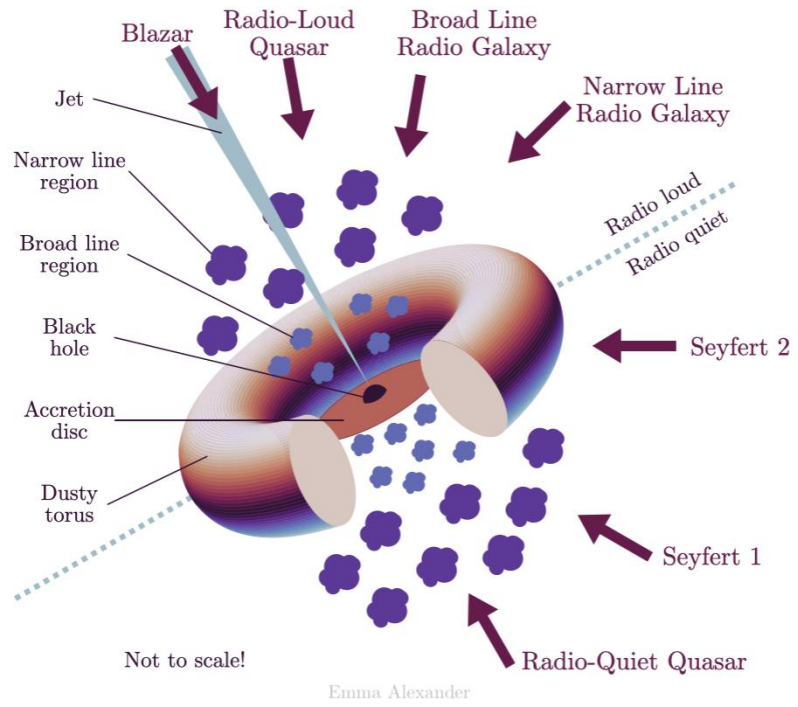


Gamma Ray Burst (GRB)



Other (Nova, FRB, ...?)

# Zoom on AGNs



Supermassive BH in the center of galaxies (up to  $10^{10} M_{\text{sun}}$ )

10% of them : relativistic jets (visible in radio) = *radio loud*

Particles « boosted » depending on angle<sub>jet-observer</sub>

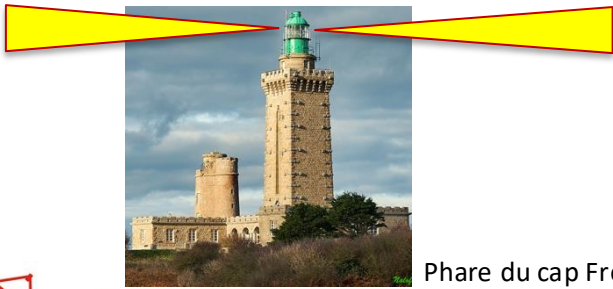
L'énergie  $E = \delta E'$

Le temps  $t = \delta^{-1} t'$

La fréquence  $\nu = \delta \nu'$

L'angle solide  $\Omega = \delta^{-2} \Omega'$

Le flux  $F_{\nu} = \delta^3 F'_{\nu}$



Phare du cap Fréhel

The **closer** the observer is to the **jet axis**, the **brighter** and **faster variable** the AGN will appear

AGNs for which those effects are the most visible are called **blazars**

# Extreme transients



Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN)



Gamma Ray Burst (GRB)



Other (Nova, FRB, ...?)

# Gamma Ray Bursts

Short and intense emission of  $\gamma$  rays (**most luminous phenomenon other than the Big Bang !!!**)

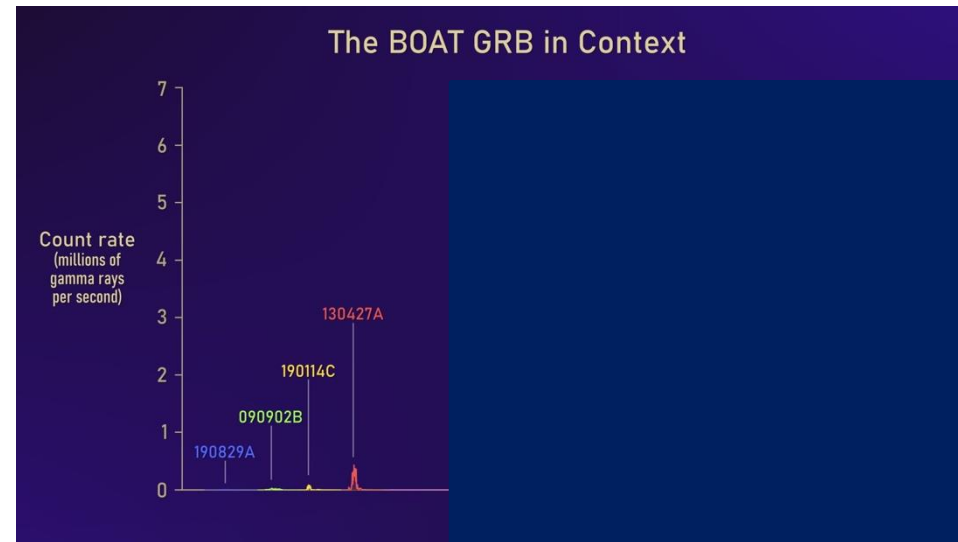
- Short GRBs (< 2s) likely caused by neutron stars mergers
- Long GRBs (burst > 2s) caused by hypernovae (collapse of a **very** massive star)

Then afterglow lasting for hours/days in radio, optical, X-rays, VHE  $\gamma$ -rays, etc...



## Gamma Ray Bursts @ VHE

- Quite unknown phenomena at VHE, 5 detections (including B.O.A.T.)
- 1 in 10.000 year GRB



*BOAT's emission compared to previous top 4*

*credit : [NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center and Adam Goldstein \(USRA\)](#)*

# Gamma Ray Bursts

Short and intense emission of  $\gamma$  rays (**most luminous phenomenon other than the Big Bang !!!**)

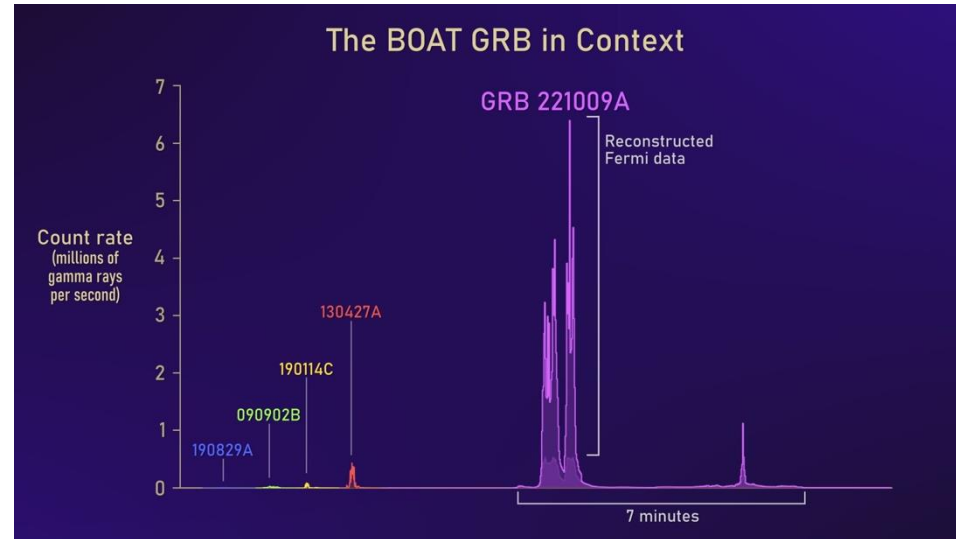
- Short GRBs (< 2s) likely caused by neutron stars mergers
- Long GRBs (burst > 2s) caused by hypernovae (collapse of a **very** massive star)

Then afterglow lasting for hours/days in radio, optical, X-rays, VHE  $\gamma$ -rays, etc...



## Gamma Ray Bursts @ VHE

- Quite unknown phenomena at VHE, 5 detections (including B.O.A.T.)
- 1 in 10.000 year GRB



*BOAT's emission compared to previous top 4*

*credit : [NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center and Adam Goldstein \(USRA\)](#)*

# Extreme transients



Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN)

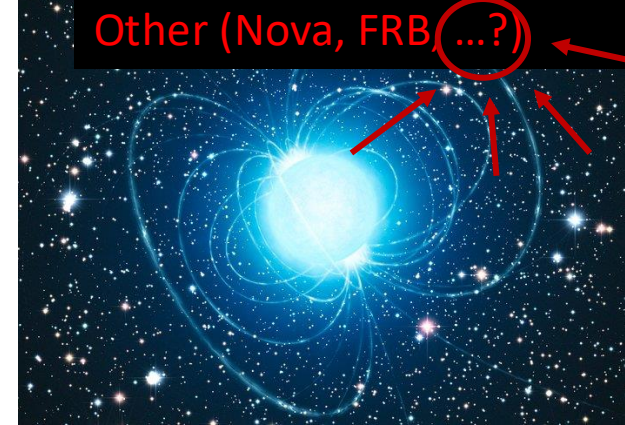


Gamma Ray Burst (GRB)



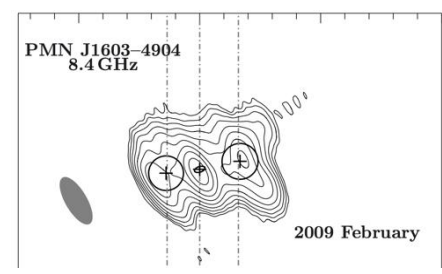
Other (Nova, FRB, ...?)

Other (Nova, FRB ...?)



# A new type of source?

- Compact symmetrical object (**CSO**), or young radio-galaxy : not a blazar, very small jets (<1kpc)
- **PMN J1603-4904**
- Detected by H.E.S.S. in May/June 2025 (ATel #17205)
- **First CSO seen by IACTs !**



blazar	radio-galaxies	CSO
	known	new!



# Conclusion

The study of  $\gamma$ -rays needs to be done on Earth for the most energetic ones (VHE)

The technology to do so is Imaging Air Cherenkov Telescope (IACTs)

We can study the most energetic phenomenon with them (extreme transients)

It is a very new field: only  $\sim 100$  AGNs; only 5 GRBs

We can discover new, unexpected, types of sources: exciting!



# Conclusion

The study of  $\gamma$ -rays needs to be done on Earth for the most energetic ones (VHE)

The technology to do so is Imaging Air Cherenkov Telescope (IACTs)

We can study the most energetic phenomenon with them (extreme transients)

It is a very new field: only  $\sim 100$  AGNs; only 5 GRBs

We can discover new, unexpected, types of sources: exciting!



Thank you ☺