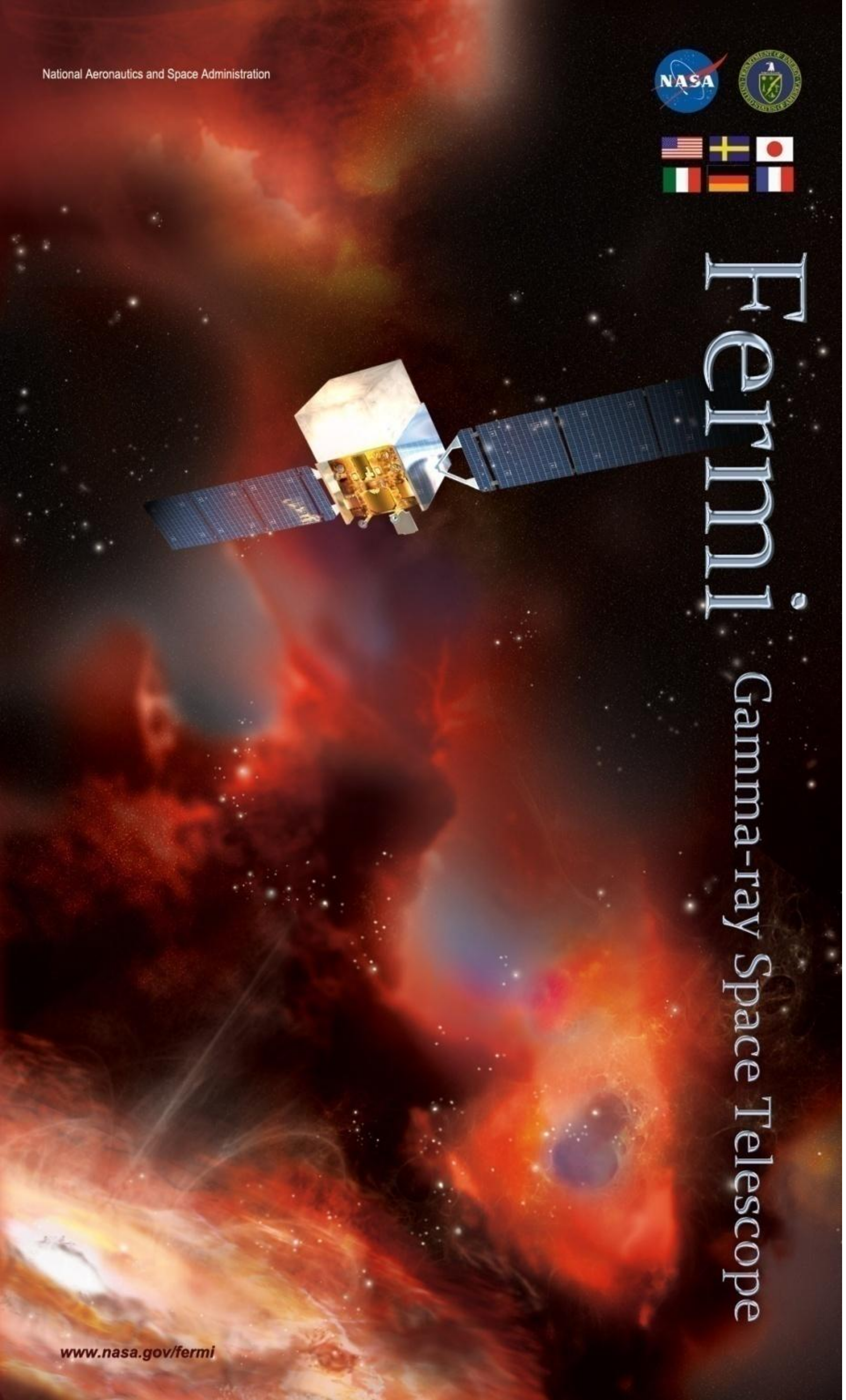
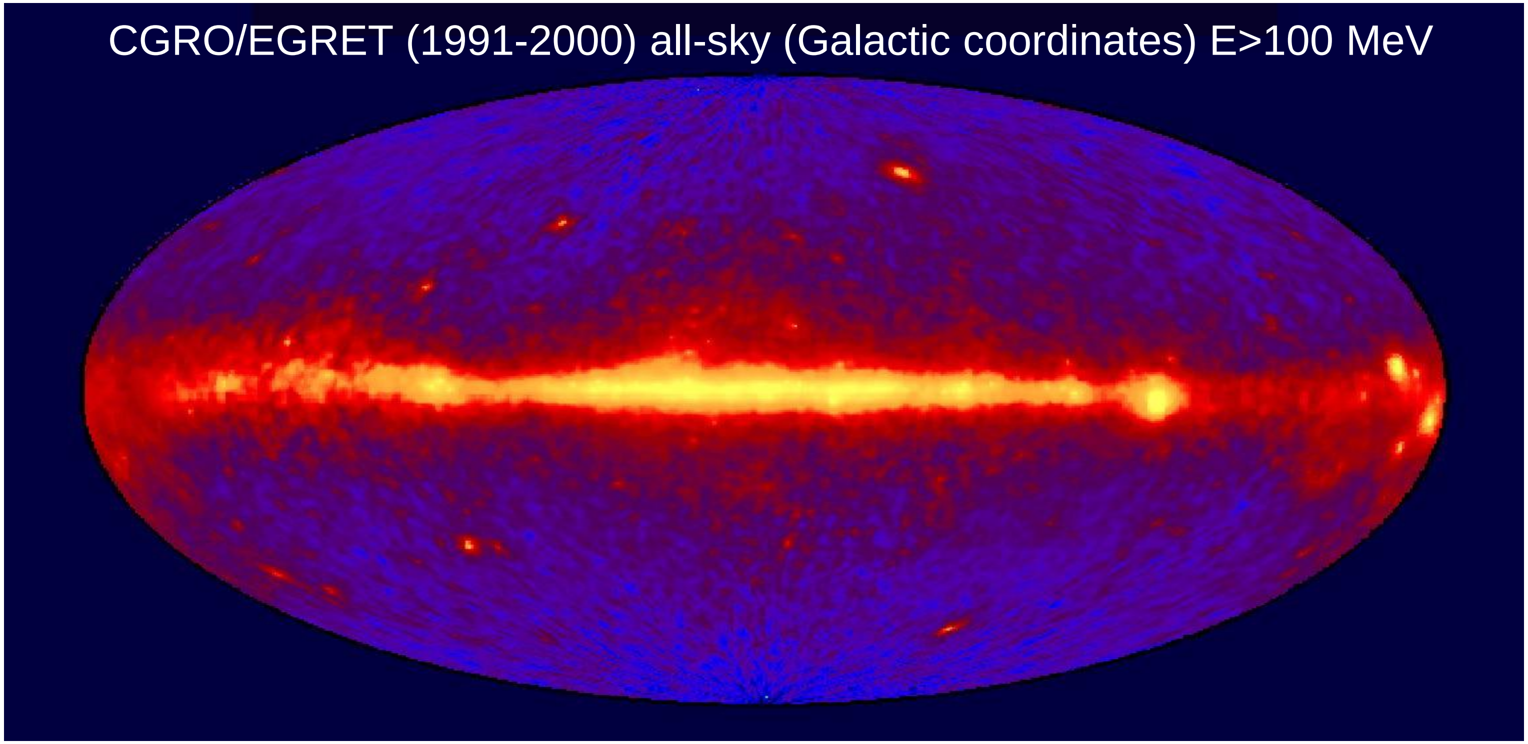


The γ-ray sky after one year of the *Fermi* satellite

Jean Ballet
(AIM, CEA/DSM/IRFU/SAp)
on behalf of the Fermi LAT Collaboration

IAP January 8, 2010

Features of the EGRET gamma-ray sky



diffuse extra-galactic background (flux ~ 1.5×10^{-5} $cm^{-2}s^{-1}sr^{-1}$)

Galactic diffuse (flux ~30 times larger)

high latitude (extra-galactic) point sources (typical flux from EGRET sources O(10^{-7} - 10^{-6}) $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$)

Galactic sources (pulsars, un-ID'd)

An essential characteristic: VARIABILITY in time!

Field of view important for study of transients

GLAST LAT science objectives

> 2000 AGNs
blazars and radiogal = f(θ,z)
evolution z < 5
Sgr A*

10-50 GRB/year
GeV afterglow
spectra to high energy

γ-ray binaries
Pulsar winds
μ-quasar jets

Possibilities
starburst galaxies
galaxy clusters
measure EBL
unIDs

Dark Matter
neutralino lines
sub-halo clumps

Cosmic rays and clouds
acceleration in Supernova remnants
OB associations
propagation (Milky Way, M31, LMC, SMC)
Interstellar mass tracers in galaxies

Pulsars
emission from radio and X-ray pulsars
blind searches for new Gemingas
magnetospheric physics
pulsar wind nebulae

The GLAST Observatory

Large AreaTelescope (LAT)
20 MeV - >300 GeV

Gamma-ray Burst Monitor (GBM)
NaI and BGO Detectors
8 keV - 40 MeV

KEY FEATURES

- Huge field of view
  - –LAT: 19% of the sky at any instant; in sky survey mode, expose all parts of sky for ~30 minutes every 3 hours. GBM: whole unocculted sky at any time.
- Huge energy range, including largely unexplored band 10 GeV - 100 GeV.

Total of >7 energy decades!

- Large leap in all key capabilities. Great discovery potential.

Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope

Launch!

Cape Canaveral

11 June 2008 at 12:05PM EDT

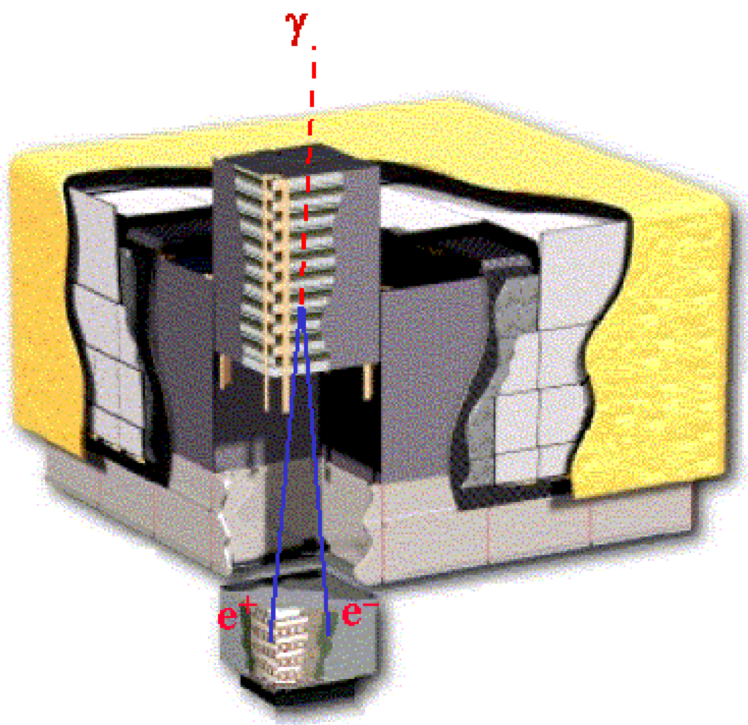
26 August 2008
NASA renames GLAST to Fermi

LAT Collaboration – an AP-HEP partnership

France

- **CNRS/IN2P3 (LLR, CENBG, LPTA)**
- **CEA/Saclay, CNRS/INSU (CESR)**

Pair conversion telescope
Tracker + calorimeter + anticoincidence



PI: Peter Michelson
(Stanford)

~390 Scientific Members (including 96 Affiliated Scientists, plus 68 Postdocs and 105 Students)

Cooperation between NASA and DOE, with key international contributions from France, Italy, Japan and Sweden.

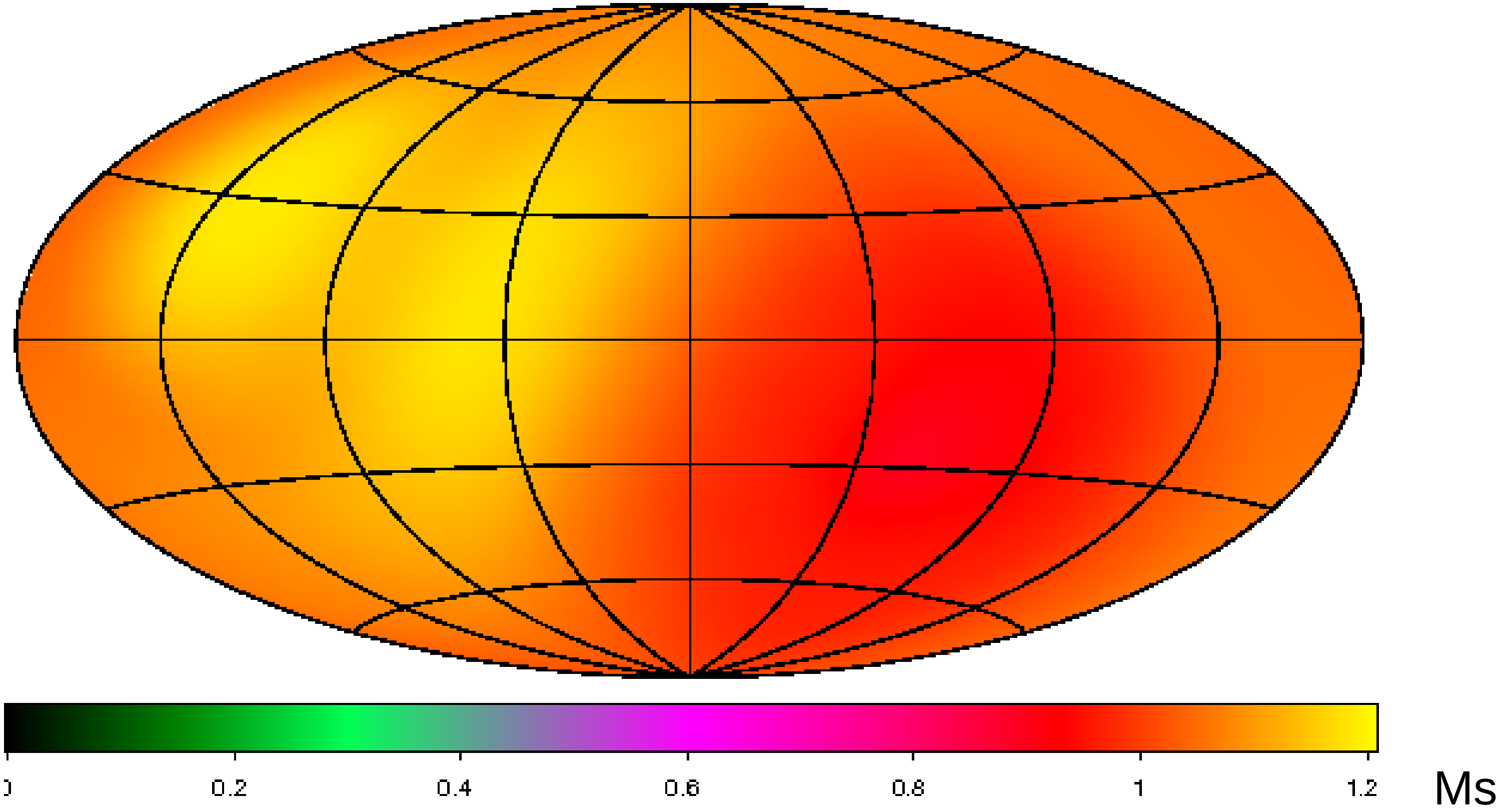
Managed at SLAC.

1 year private data
All data public since 25 August 2009
5 years operations (+ 5 years)

Data distributed by Fermi Science Support Center at Goddard
http://fermi.gsfc.nasa.gov/ssc/data/access/

Exposure map

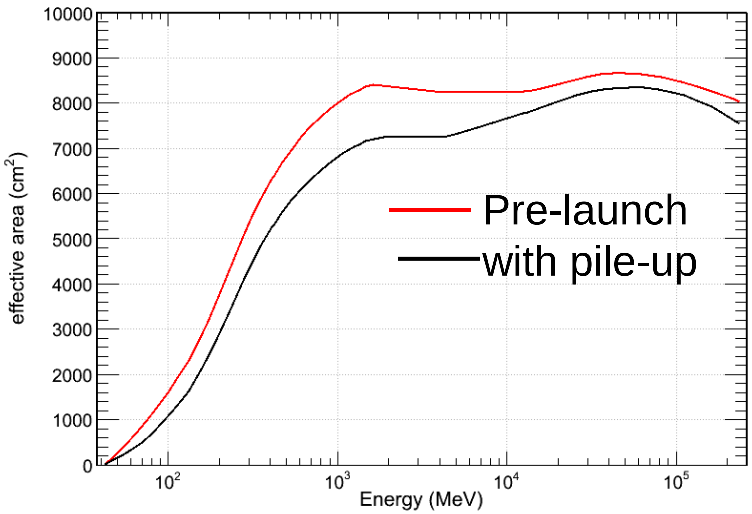
- Data used are the first three months of all-sky scanning data, Aug. - Oct. 2008. Total live time is 7.53 Ms
- Scanning scheme makes exposure map very uniform (South Atlantic Anomaly creates 25% North-South asymmetry)

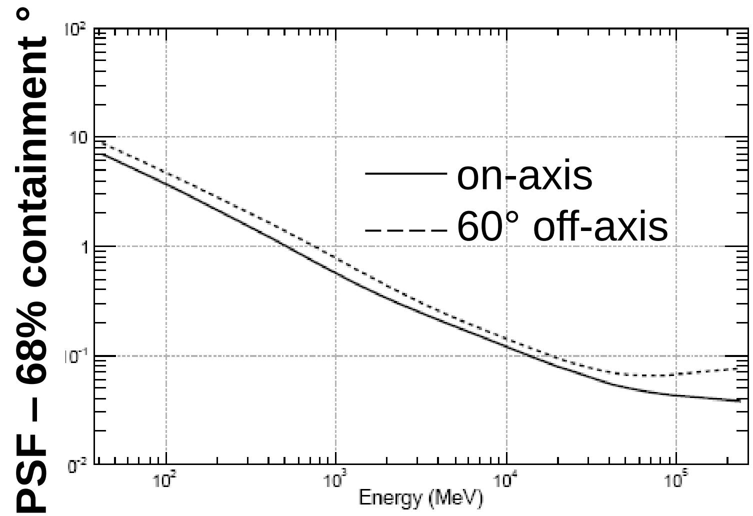


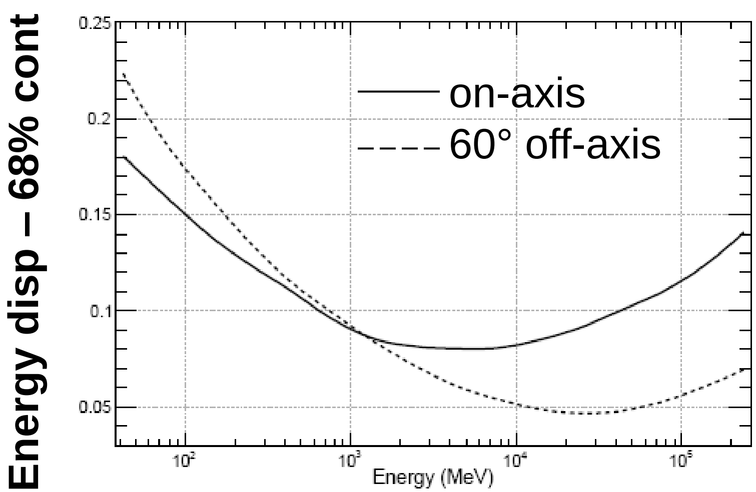
Equivalent on-axis observing time, Galactic coordinates, Aitoff projection

Instrument Response Functions

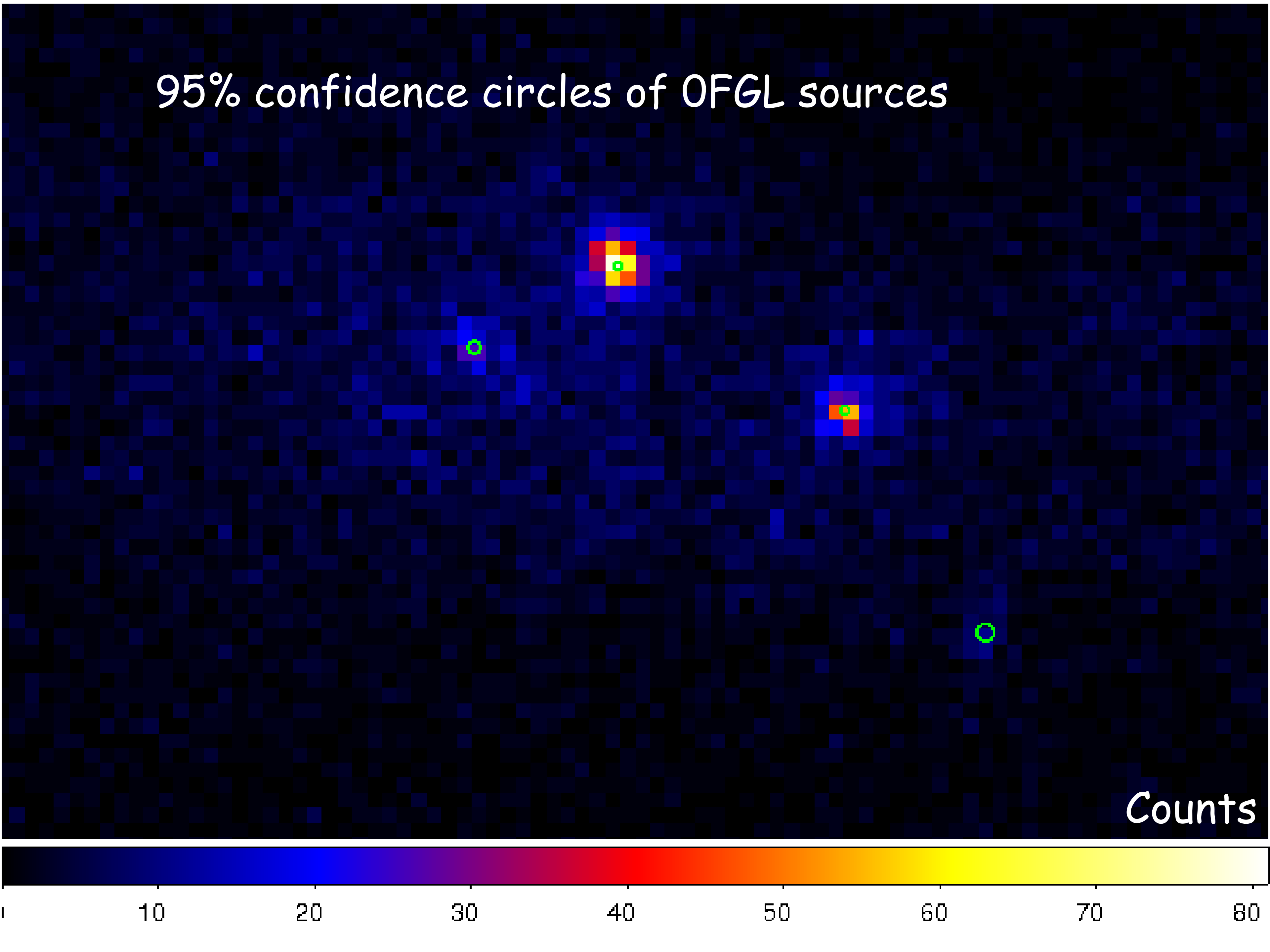
Google [lat performance] → http://www-glast.slac.stanford.edu/software/IS/glast_lat_performance.htm



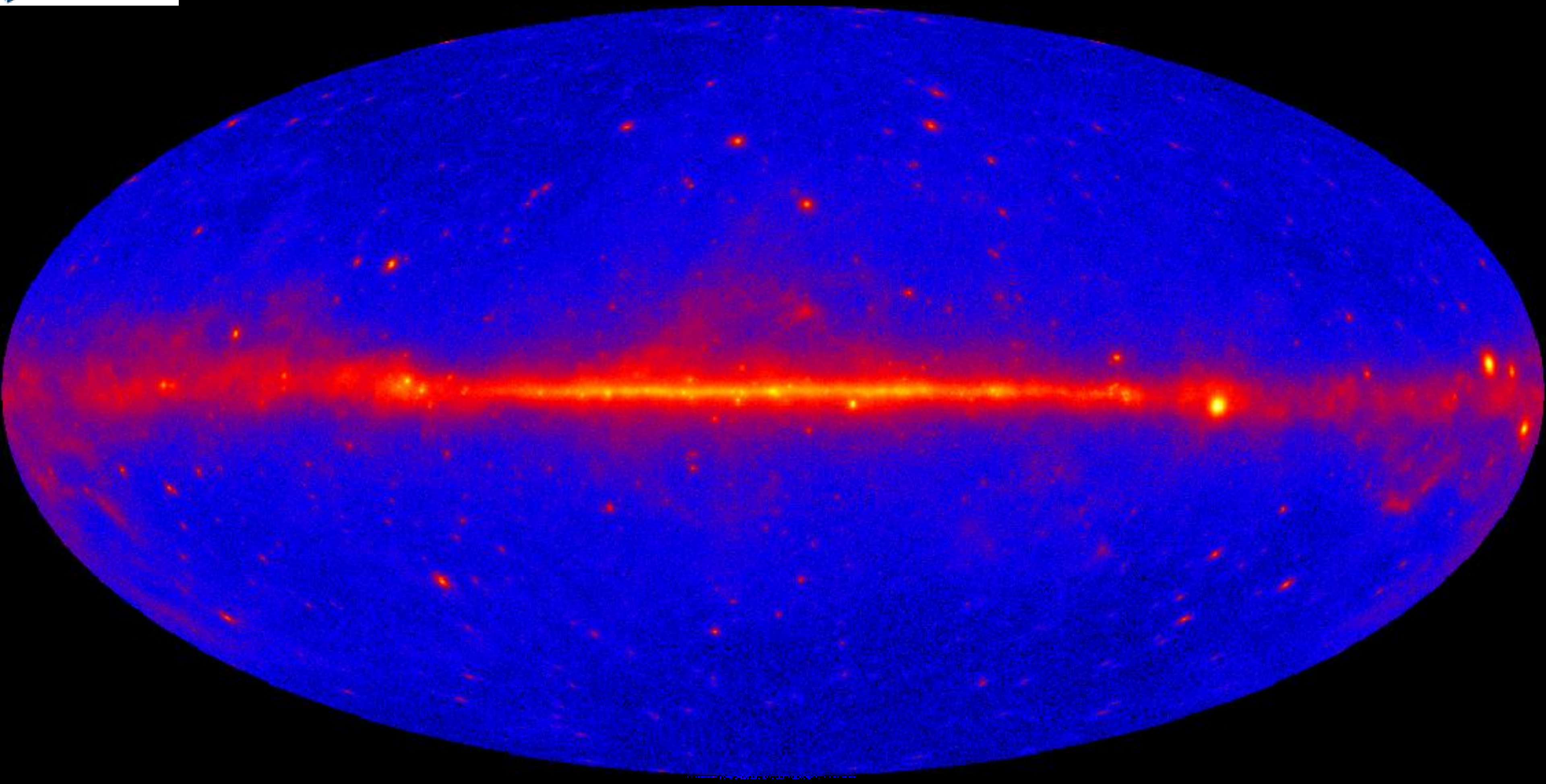




- Instrument response mapped into analytical functions or simple tables
- General simulation for all-purpose analysis vs specific analysis MC sim
- Serve large community of users
- Systematics from response representation choice and MC fidelity


95% confidence circles of 0FGL sources
Counts
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80

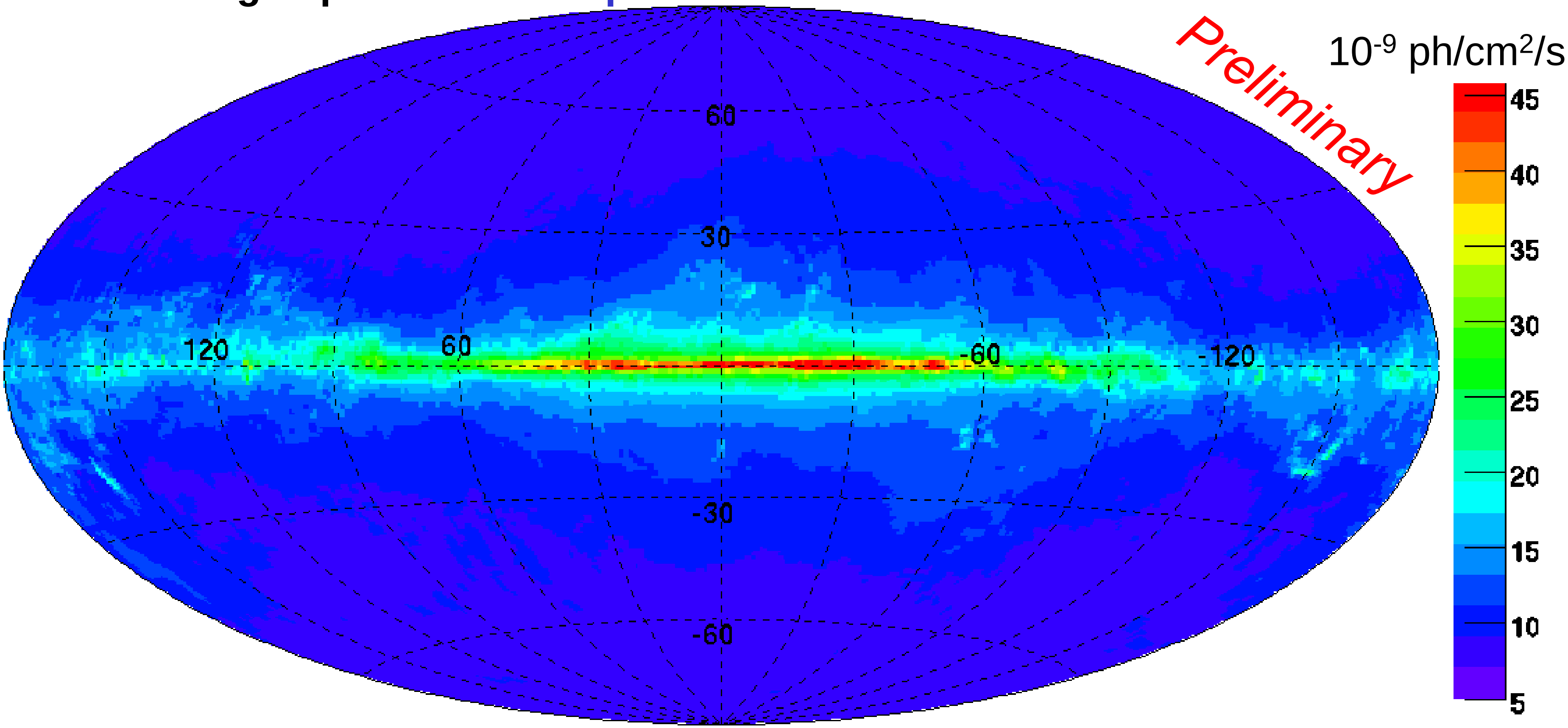
1451 LAT sources (11 months)



- Front > 200 MeV, Back > 400 MeV, log color scale
- Galactic coordinates, Aitoff projection

Sensitivity map

- Structure is mostly that of the interstellar medium
- Below 10^{-8} ph/cm²/s outside the Galaxy (|b| > 30°)
- Strong dependence on spectral index

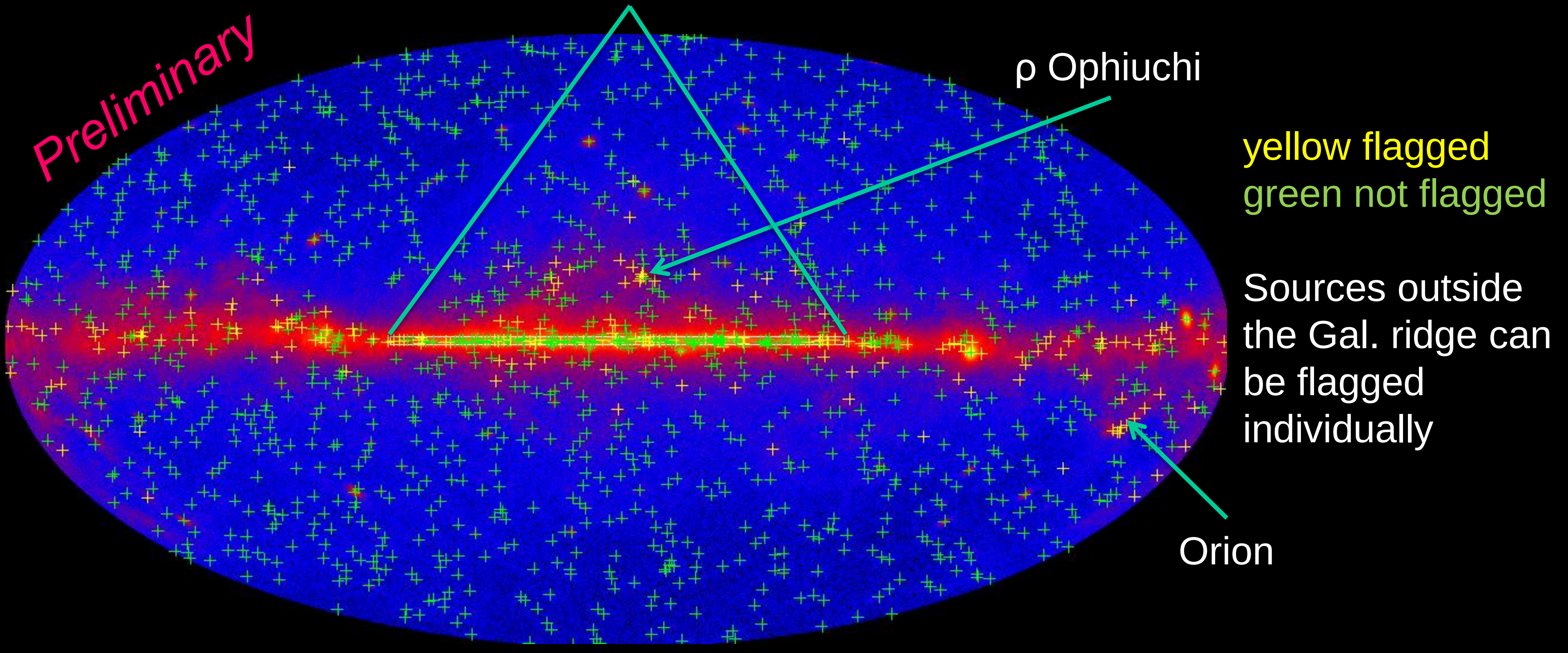


Flux > 100 MeV required to reach TS=25 for average $E^{-2.2}$ spectrum

Galactic coordinates, Aitoff projection

Galactic ridge and dense clouds

- The Galactic ridge (|lat| < 1°, |lon| < 60°) has serious difficulties: sources are close to each other, are not high above the background below 3 GeV, and the Galactic diffuse model is very uncertain there. This even affects sources statistically very significant (TS > 100).
- We now plan to set Galactic ridge sources apart entirely (some 120 sources), and warn against using them without detailed analysis. Of course there are still many true sources in there, including pulsars and SNRs.

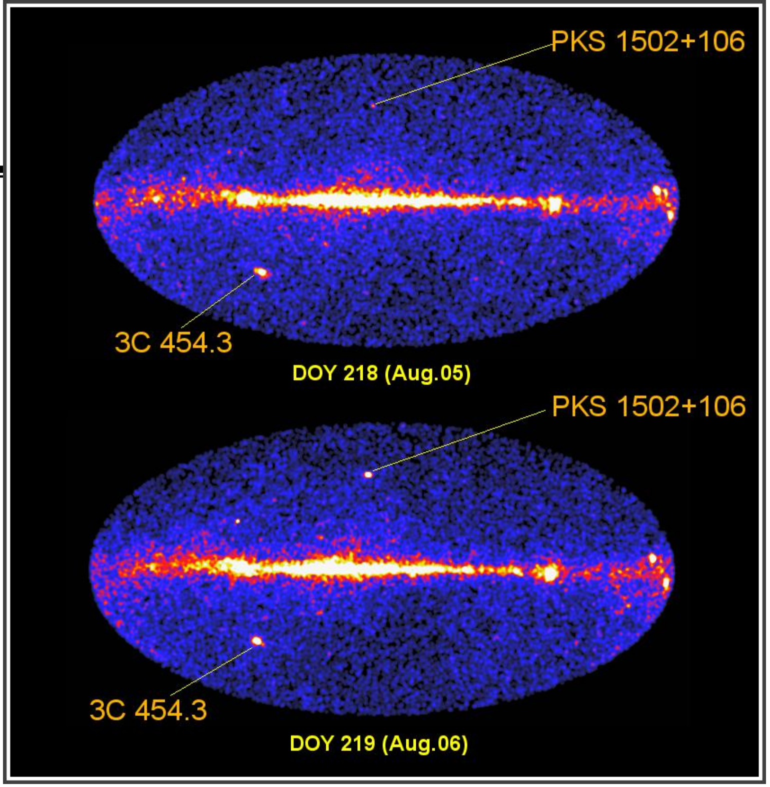


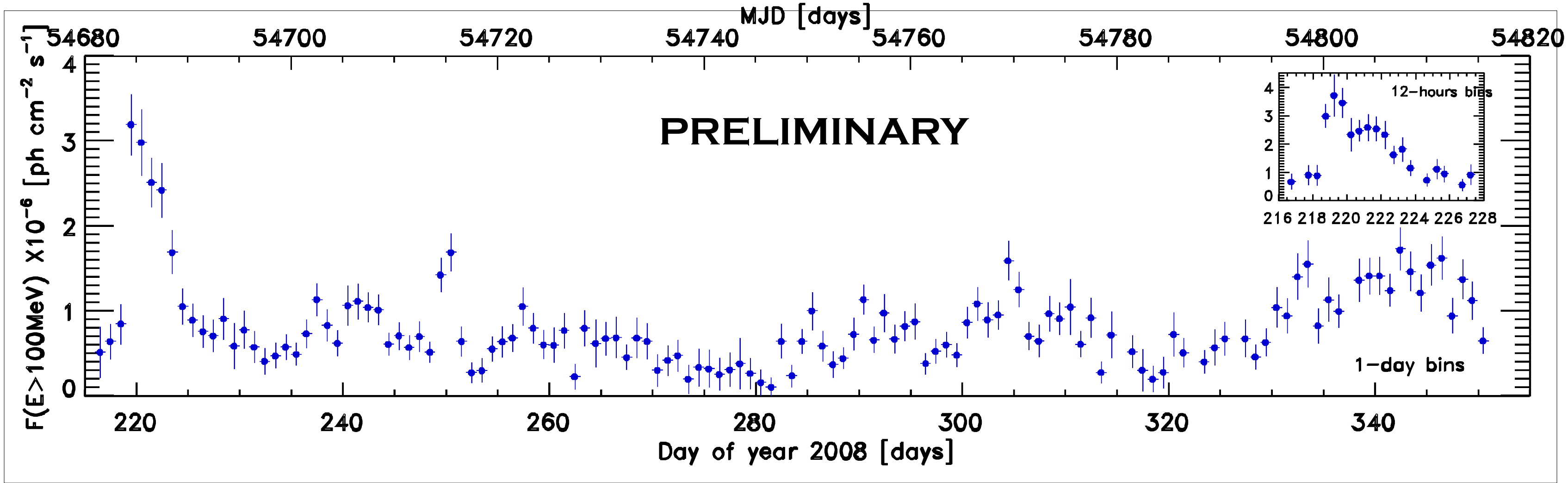
First LAT source catalog

- Extends 0FGL to much fainter sources
- Typical 95% error radius is 10'. Absolute accuracy is better than 1'
- About 250 sources show evidence of variability
- More than half the sources are associated positionally, mostly with blazars and pulsars
- Other classes of sources exist in small numbers (XRB, PWN, SNR, starbursts, globular clusters, radio galaxies, narrow-line Seyferts)
- Uncertainties due to the diffuse model, particularly in the Galactic ridge
- Catalog will be available soon

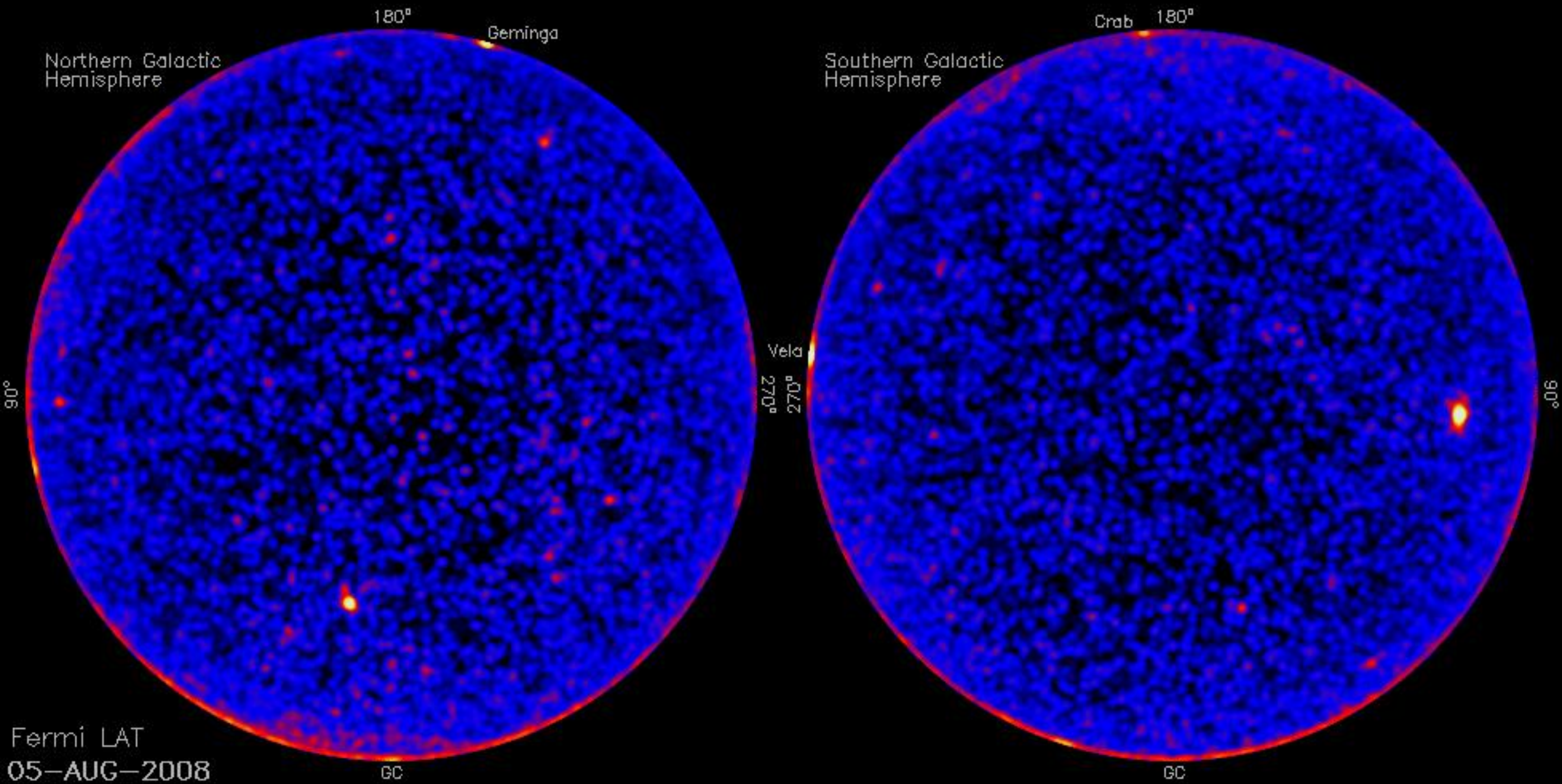
Rapid variability

- PKS 1502+106 (aka OR 103), at z=1.84 (SDSS)
- **Extremely rapid flare, possibly the highest ΔL/Δt detected to date in the GeV band** (inset in the light curve)
- Flares reported via Atels
- Light curves posted at FSSC



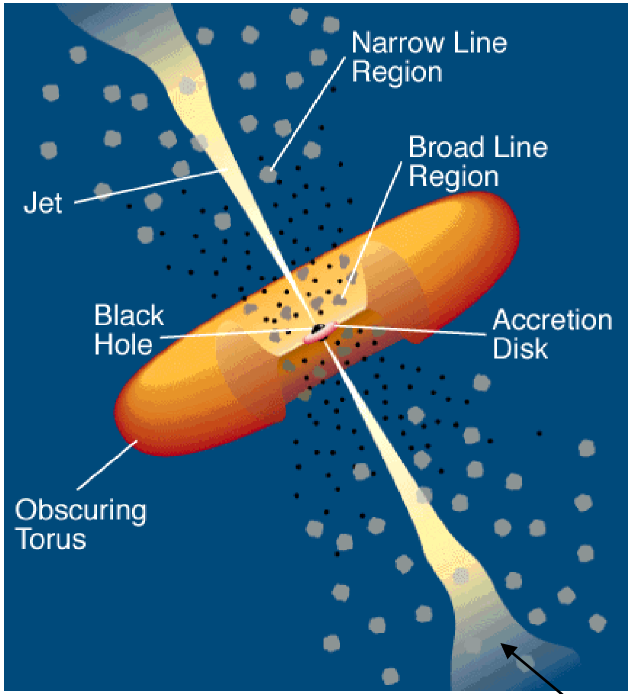


The variable Fermi sky



- 1-day snapshots, > 100 MeV, viewed from the poles (orthographic proj). Red is significant.
- The Sun is moving down right of North pole and up right of South pole

Blazars



Almost all galaxies contain a massive black hole
-99% of them are (almost) silent (e.g. our Galaxy)

-1% per cent is active (mostly radio-quiet AGNs): BH+disk: most of the emission in the UV-X-ray band

0.1% is radio loud: jets mostly visible in the radio

M_{BH} of $10^7 – 10^9$ M_o

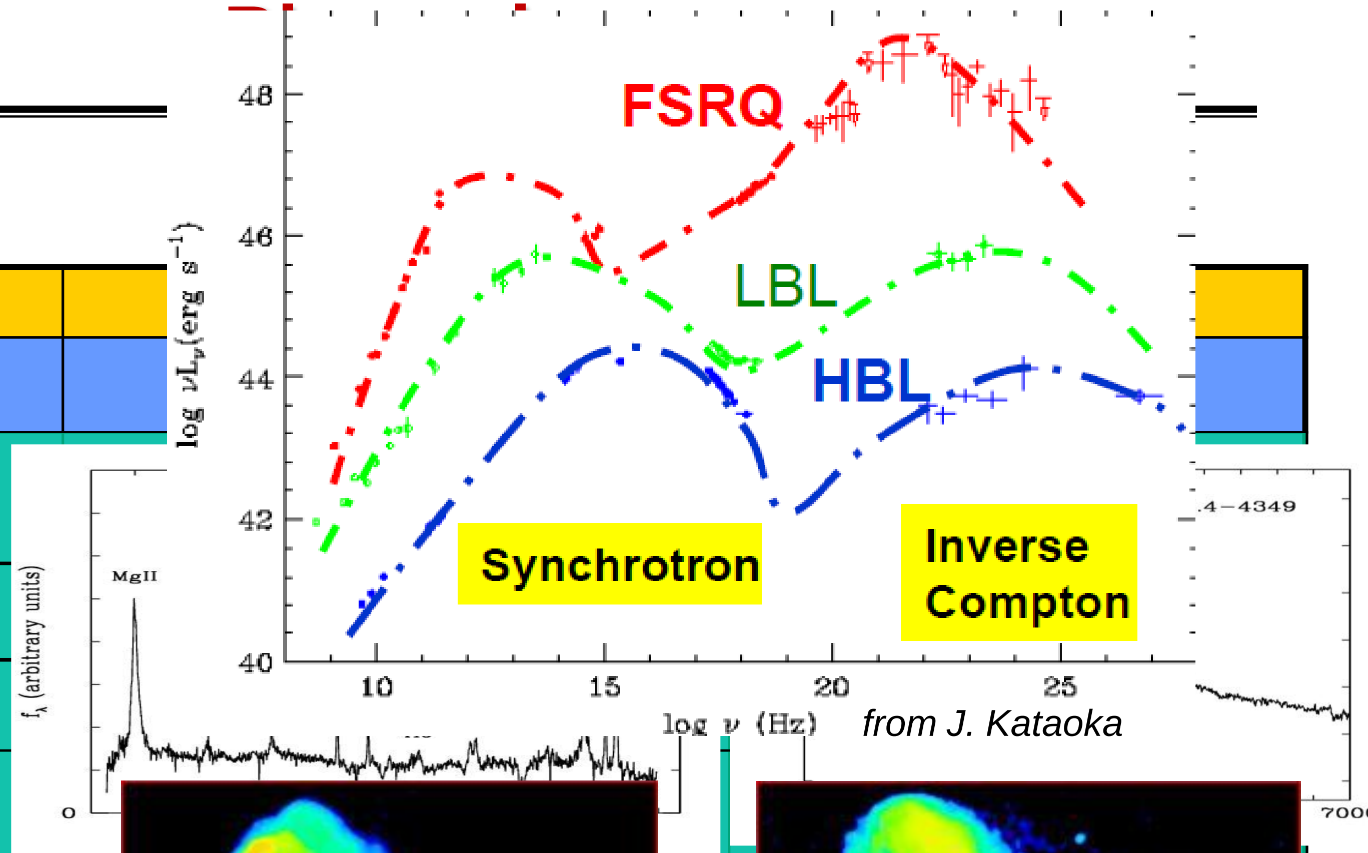
Blazar characteristics

- Compact radio core, flat or inverted spectrum
- Extreme variability (amplitude and t) at all frequencies
- High optical and radio polarization

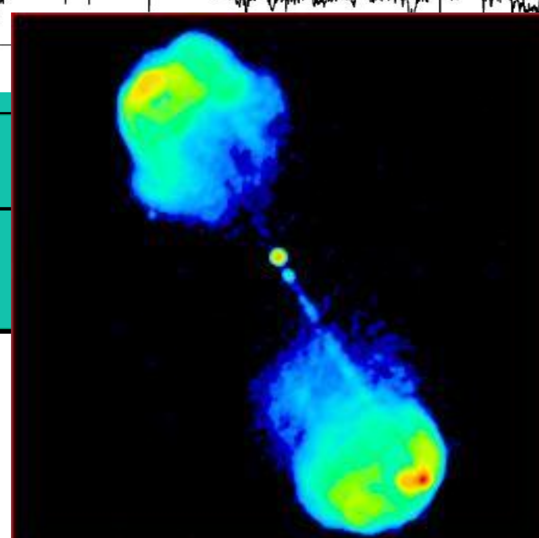
FSRQs: bright broad (1000-10000 km/s) emission lines often evidences for the "blue bump" (acc. disc)

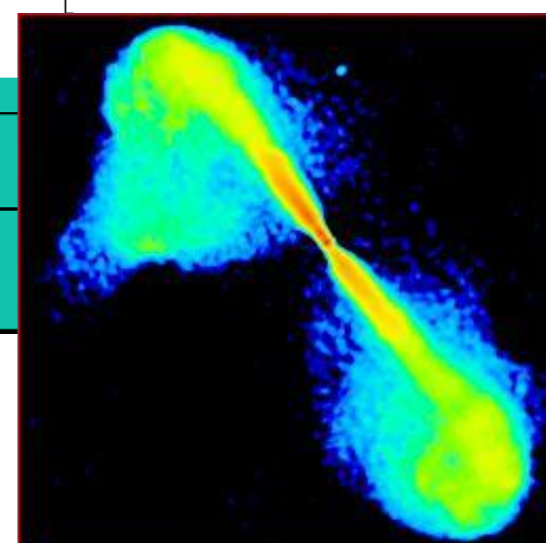
BL Lac: weak (EW<5 Å) emission lines no signatures of accretion

class	
defining property	
environment	
Power	
Parent population	
Synchrotron hump in SED	
EGRET-detected	
Redshift of EGRET sources	



from J. Kataoka

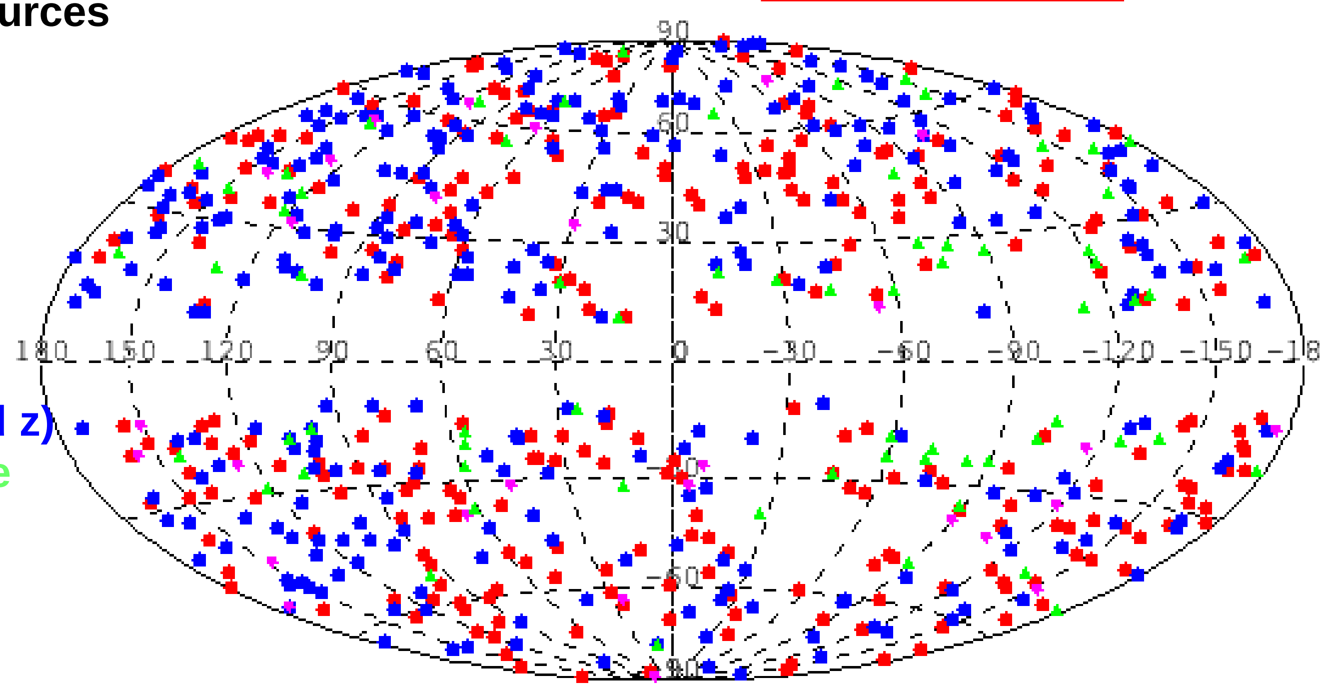




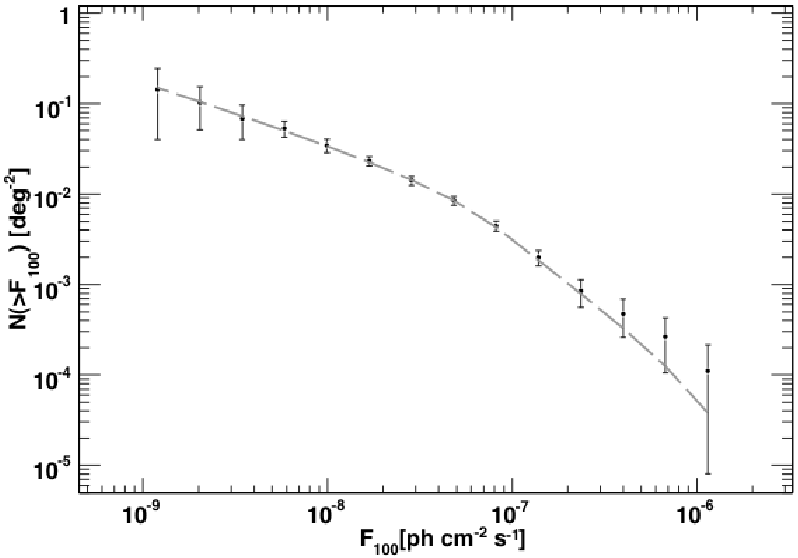
The First LAT AGN catalog (1LAC)

Preliminary

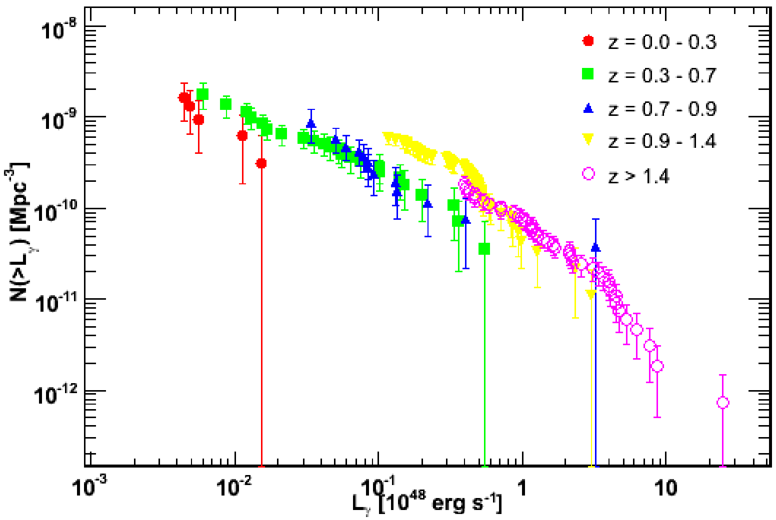
- **11 month data set**
- **1079 TS>25, |b|>10° sources**
- **668 AGNs (P_{assoc}>80%)**
+186 candidates
- **Census:**
  - **286 FSRQs**
  - **284 BLLacs**
    (141 with measured z)
  - **69 of unknown type**
  - **~10 Radio galaxies**



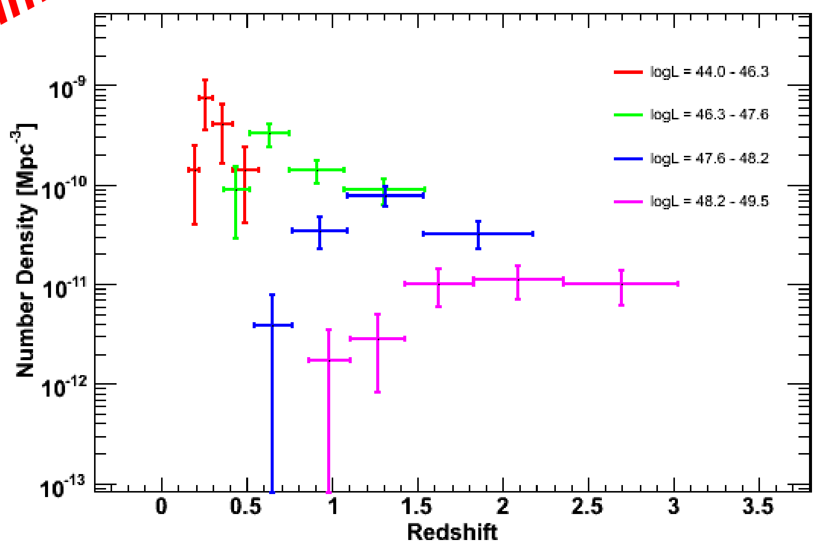
Population studies



- Log N- Log S presents a flattening around F[E>100 MeV]=6.7 x10^{-8} ph cm^{-2}s^{-1}
- FSRQ densities peak at a redshift which increases with increasing luminosity (i.e. LDDE behavior)



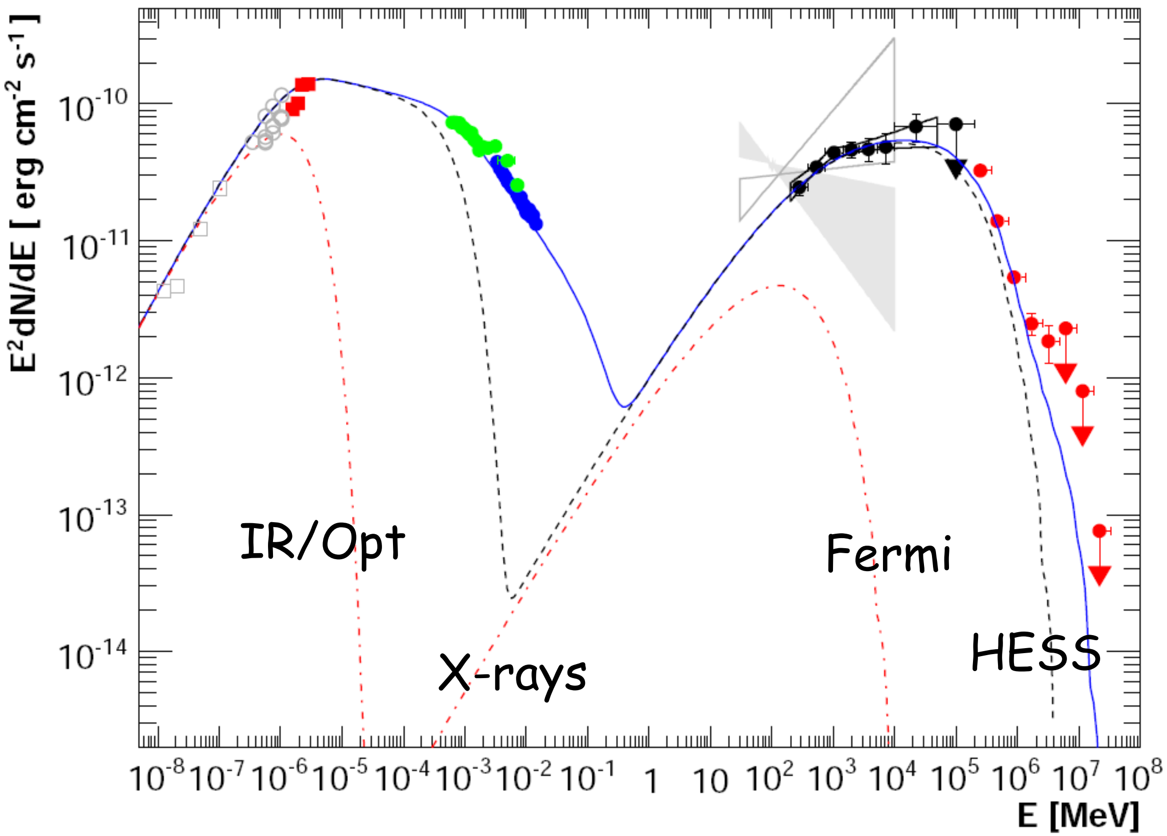
Preliminary



Spectral coverage

LAT energy range is very broad (20 MeV - 300 GeV), includes the largely unexplored range between 10 and 100 GeV

Allows ground-based TeV data to be combined with the space-based GeV data. Multi-wavelength campaigns are regularly organized.



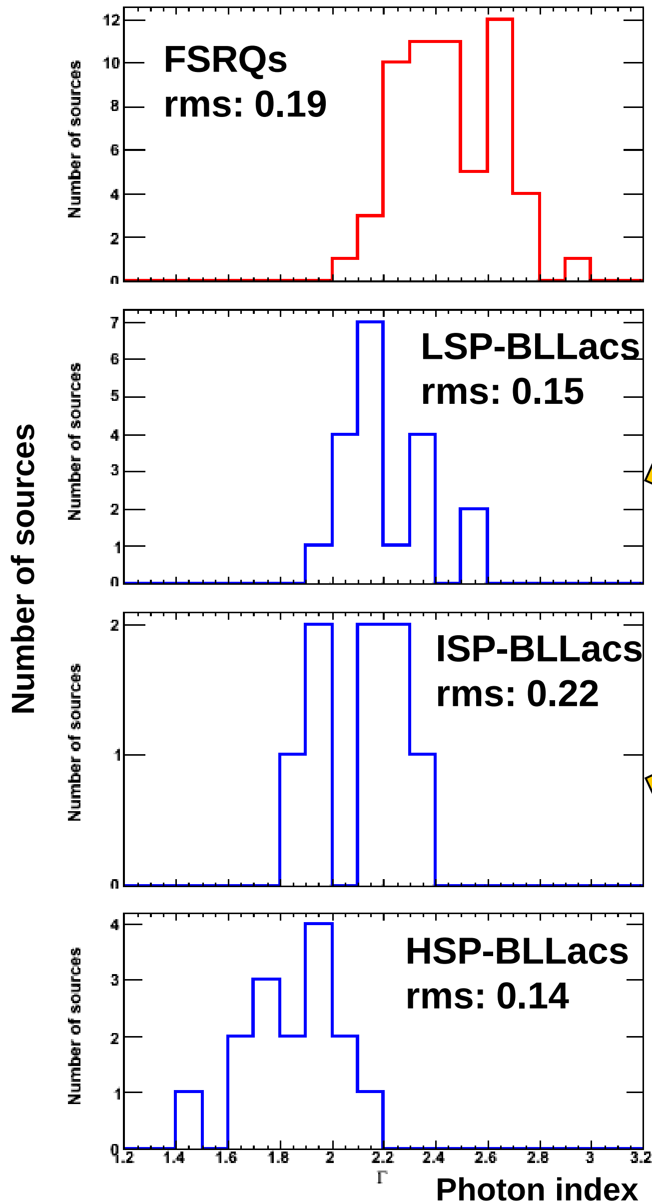
SED for PKS 2155-304

HSP-BLLac, z=0.116 nonflaring, low / quiescent state

Spectral break in the LAT range

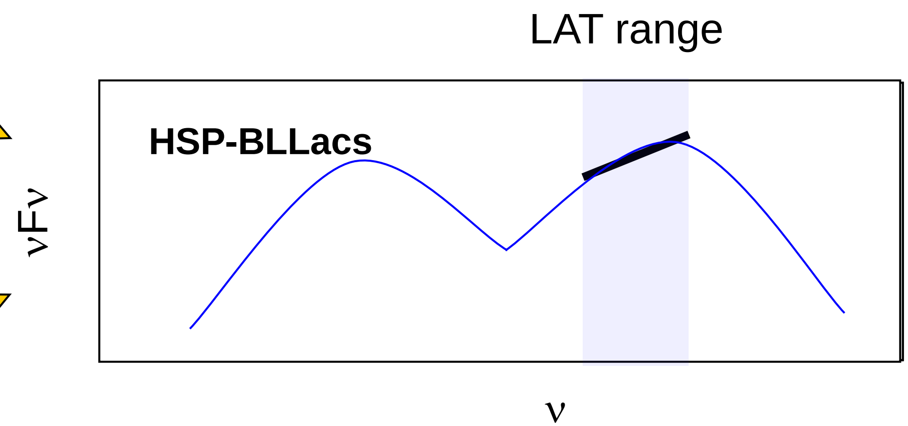
Abdo et al. 2009
ApJ 696, L150

Photon index distributions in LBAS



Preliminary

Photon index determined with the first 6-month data set



- **Strong correlation between photon index and blazar class**
- **Narrow distributions point to a small numbers of parameters driving the blazar SEDs**

Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope

The GeV-TeV connection

21/28 TeV AGNs detected by Fermi-LAT (5.5 months of data), now 25/30

- **mostly BLLacs, mostly HSPs**
- **2 RGs: Centaurus A, M87**

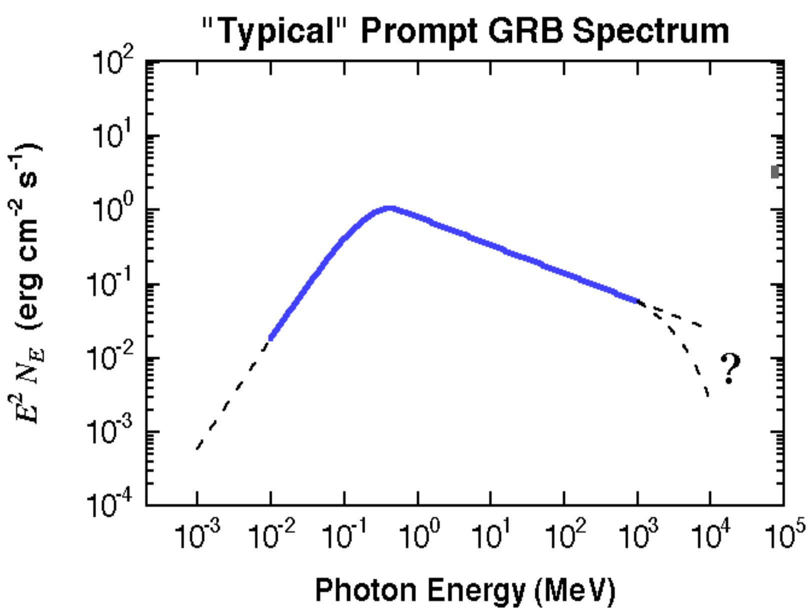
Abdo et al. 2009
ApJ 707, 1310

Name	TS	Parameters of fitted power-law spectrum: Flux (>200 MeV) $F \pm \Delta F_{stat} \pm \Delta F_{sys}$ $[10^{-9} cm^{-2} s^{-1}]$	Parameters of fitted power-law spectrum: Photon Index $\Gamma \pm \Delta\Gamma_{stat} \pm \Delta\Gamma_{sys}$ [1]	Decorr. energy [GeV]	Highest energy photons: 1^{st} [GeV]	Highest energy photons: 5^{th} [GeV]	Probability of constant flux: 10 day [1]	Probability of constant flux: 28 day [1]
	[1]							
3C 66A	2221	96.7 ± 5.82 ± 3.39	1.93 ± 0.04 ± 0.04	1.54	111[a]	54	< 0.01	< 0.01
RGB J0710+591	42	0.087 ±0.049 ± 0.076	1.21 ± 0.25 ± 0.02	15.29	74	4	0.98	0.94
S5 0716+714	1668	79.9 ± 4.17 ± 2.84	2.16 ± 0.04 ± 0.05	0.82	63	9	< 0.01	< 0.01
1ES 0806+524	102	2.07 ± 0.38 ± 0.71	2.04 ± 0.14 ± 0.03	1.54	30	4	0.05	< 0.01
1ES 1011+496	889	32.0 ± 0.27 ± 0.29	1.82 ± 0.05 ± 0.03	1.50	168	32	0.54	0.50
Markarian 421	3980	94.3 ± 3.88 ± 2.60	1.78 ± 0.03 ± 0.04	1.35	801	155	0.06	0.02
Markarian 180	50	5.41 ± 1.69 ± 0.91	1.91 ± 0.18 ± 0.09	1.95	14	2	0.98	0.54
1ES 1218+304	147	7.56 ± 2.16 ± 0.67	1.63 ± 0.12 ± 0.04	5.17	356	31	0.53	0.06
W Comae	754	41.7 ± 3.40 ± 2.46	2.02 ± 0.06 ± 0.05	1.13	26	18	0.01	< 0.01
3C 279	6865	287 ± 7.13 ± 10.2	2.34 ± 0.03 ± 0.04	0.59	28	21	< 0.01	< 0.01
PKS 1424+240	800	34.35 ± 2.60 ± 1.37	1.85 ± 0.05 ± 0.04	1.50	137	30	< 0.01	0.16
H 1426+428	38	1.56 ± 1.05 ± 0.29	1.47 ± 0.30 ± 0.11	8.33	19	3	0.83	0.39
PG 1553+113	2009	54.8 ± 3.63 ± 0.85	1.69 ± 0.04 ± 0.04	2.32	157	76	0.40	0.54
Markarian 501	649	22.4 ± 2.52 ± 0.13	1.73 ± 0.06 ± 0.04	2.22	127	50	0.57	0.18
1ES 1959+650	306	25.1 ± 3.49 ± 2.83	1.99 ± 0.09 ± 0.07	1.60	75	21	0.91	0.29
PKS 2005-489	246	22.3 ± 3.09 ± 2.14	1.91 ± 0.09 ± 0.08	1.01	71	8	0.86	0.97
PKS 2155-304	3354	109 ± 4.45 ± 3.18	1.87 ± 0.03 ± 0.04	1.13	299	46	< 0.01	< 0.01
BL Lacertae	310	51.6 ± 5.81 ± 12.2	2.43 ± 0.10 ± 0.08	0.85	70	4	0.61	0.23
1ES 2344+514	37	3.67 ± 2.35 ± 1.62	1.76 ± 0.27 ± 0.23	5.28	53	3	0.76	0.46
M 87	31	7.56 ± 2.70 ± 2.24	2.30 ± 0.26 ± 0.14	1.11	8	1	0.43	0.57
Centaurus A	308	70.8 ± 5.97 ± 5.80	2.90 ± 0.11 ± 0.07	0.47	6	4	0.38	0.97

Most of the bright TeV blazars have been in low states since Fermi was launched.
Low variability in the GeV range.
Search for new TeV emitters

Gamma-Ray Bursts

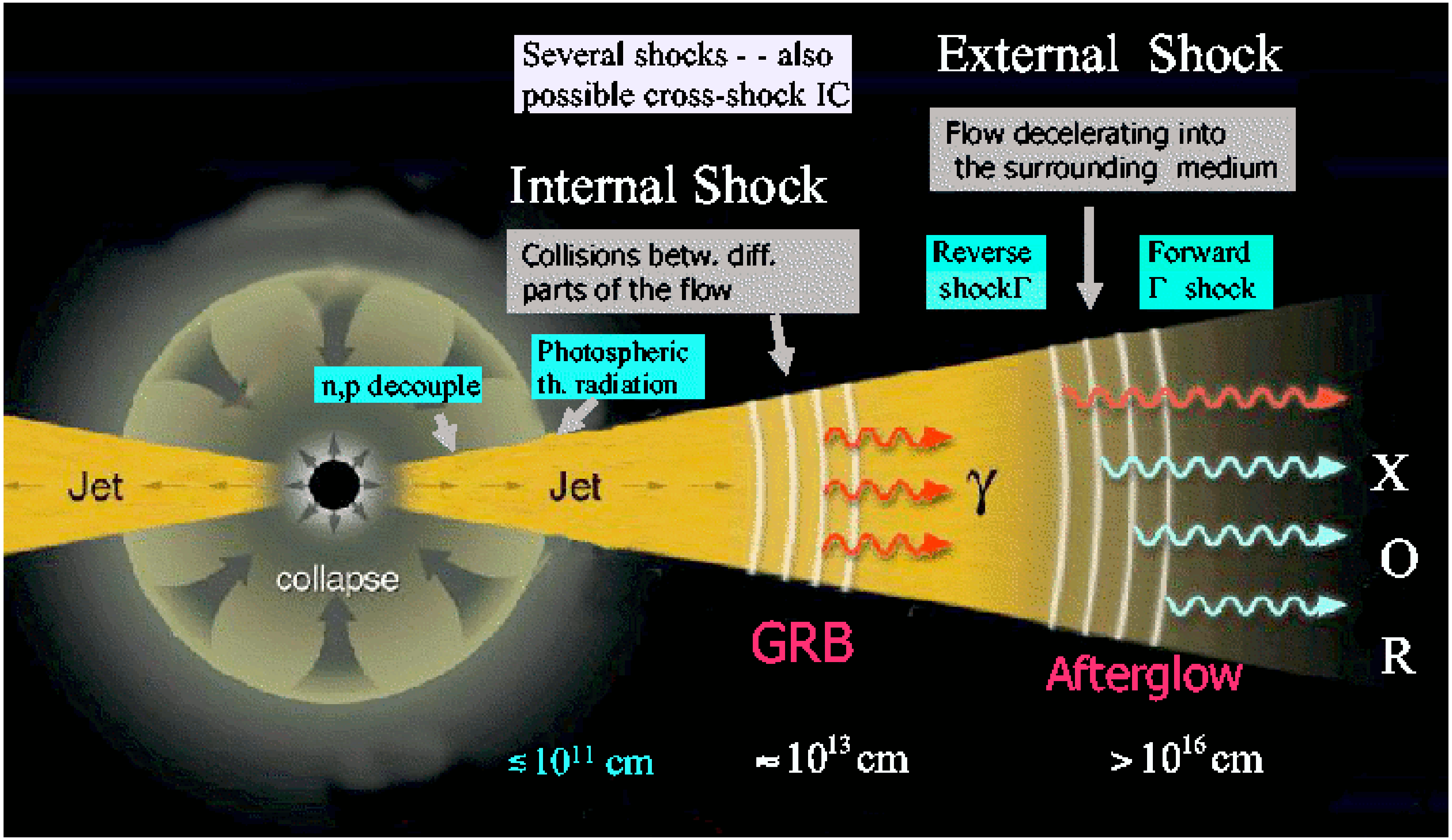
- Gamma-Ray Bursts are violent explosion happening at cosmological distances (up to z=8.2)
- The "Prompt phase": Intense flashes of gamma-rays lasting from few millisecond to hundreds of seconds.
- The "afterglow phase": longer lasting emission, discovered in X-rays and found in optical, radio



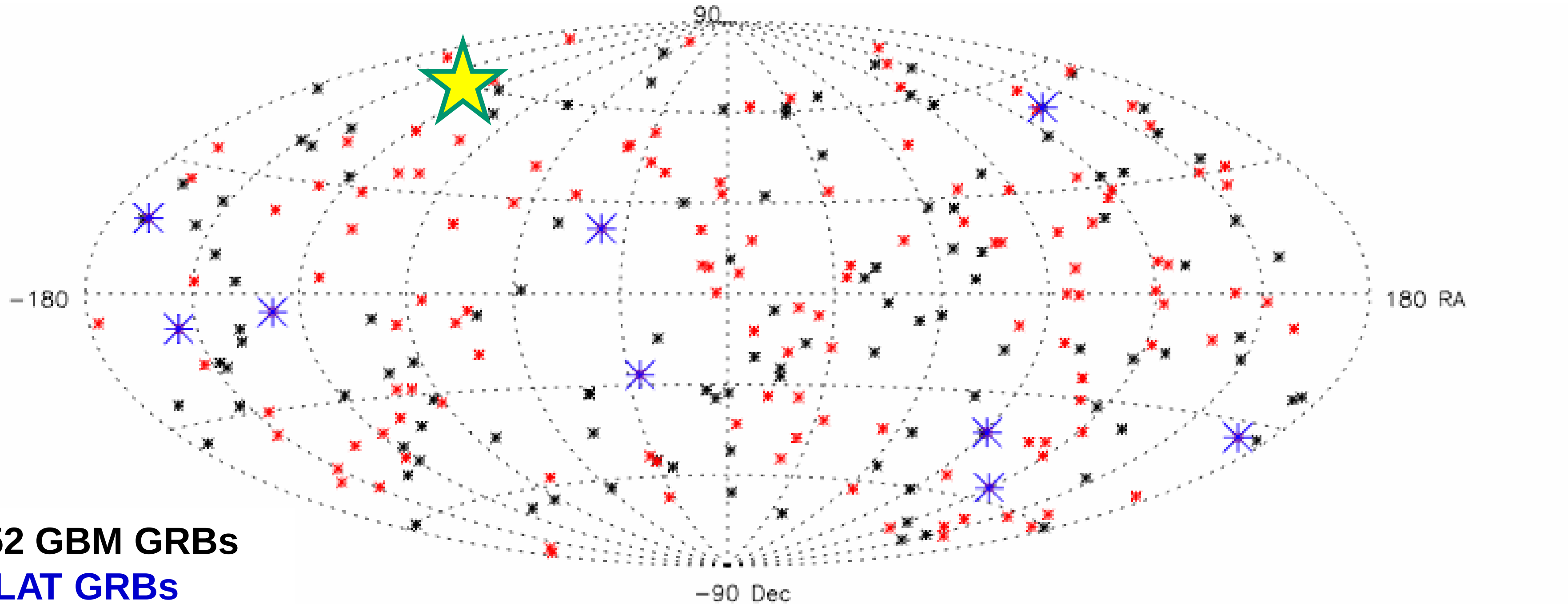
High statistic was collected at keV-MeV energies by BATSE
The prompt spectrum at these energy is typically described by a smoothly broken power law, first introduced by **David Band**, in 1993, and known as the **Band function**
Only little was known at GeV energies before the Fermi era

γ-ray bursts: fireball

- Jet accelerated to Γ > 100 while opaque
- **Internal shocks** within ejecta at R~10^{14-15} cm (prompt emission)
- **External shock** in interstellar medium at R~10^{16-17} cm (afterglow)



Fermi GRBs as of September 2009

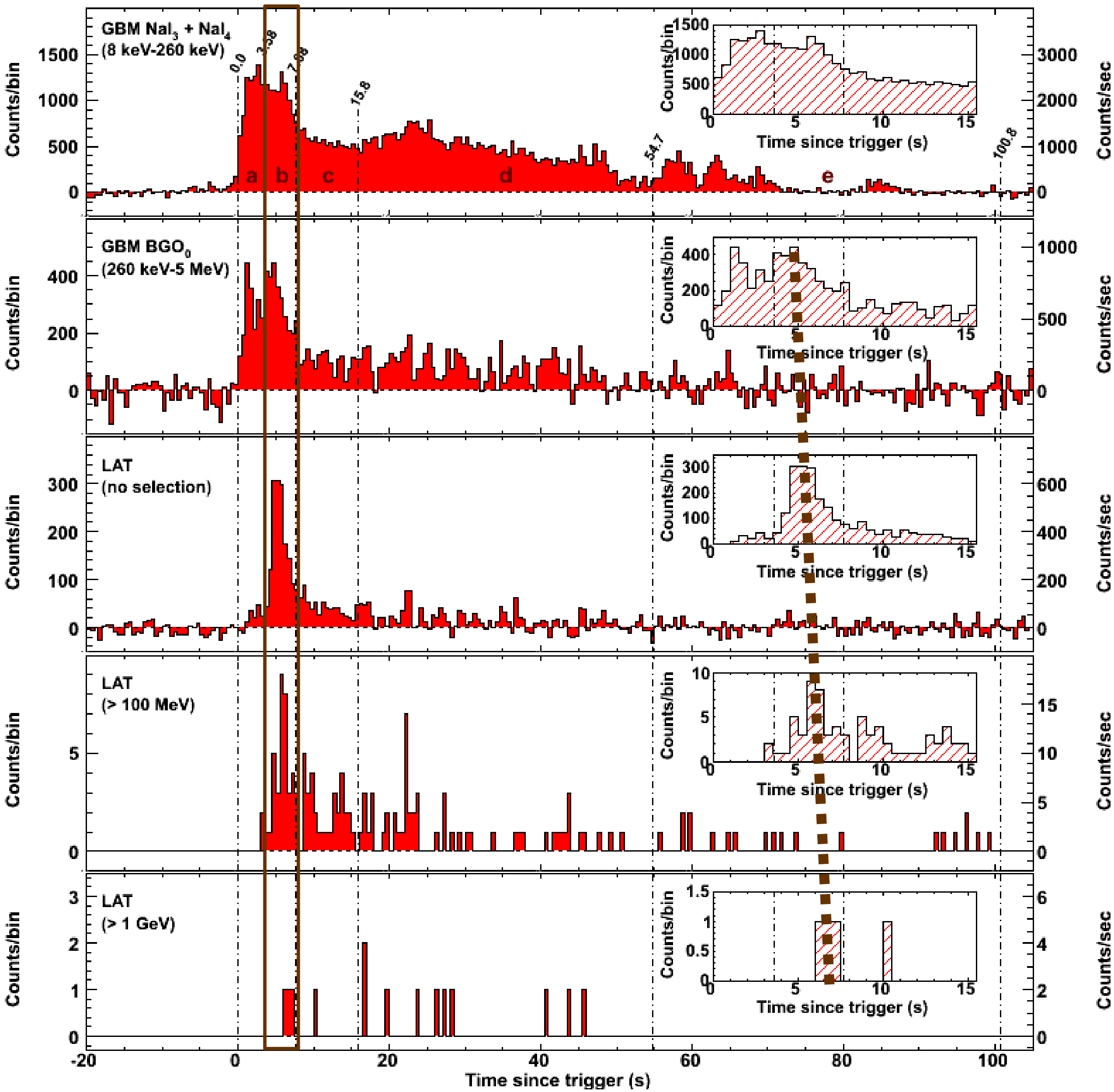


252 GBM GRBs
9 LAT GRBs

In Field-of-view of LAT (138)
Out of Field-of-view of LAT (114)

- **GRB 080825C**
- **GRB 080916C – very strong, z=4.35**
- **GRB 081024B – short**
- **GRB 081215A – LAT rate increase**
- **GRB090217**
- **GRB 090323 – ARR, z=3.6**
- **GRB 090328 – ARR, z=0.79**
- **GRB 090510 – short, intense, z=0.9**
- **GRB 090628**
- **New: GRB 090902B – intense, z = 1.8**

GRB080916C: multi-detector light curve

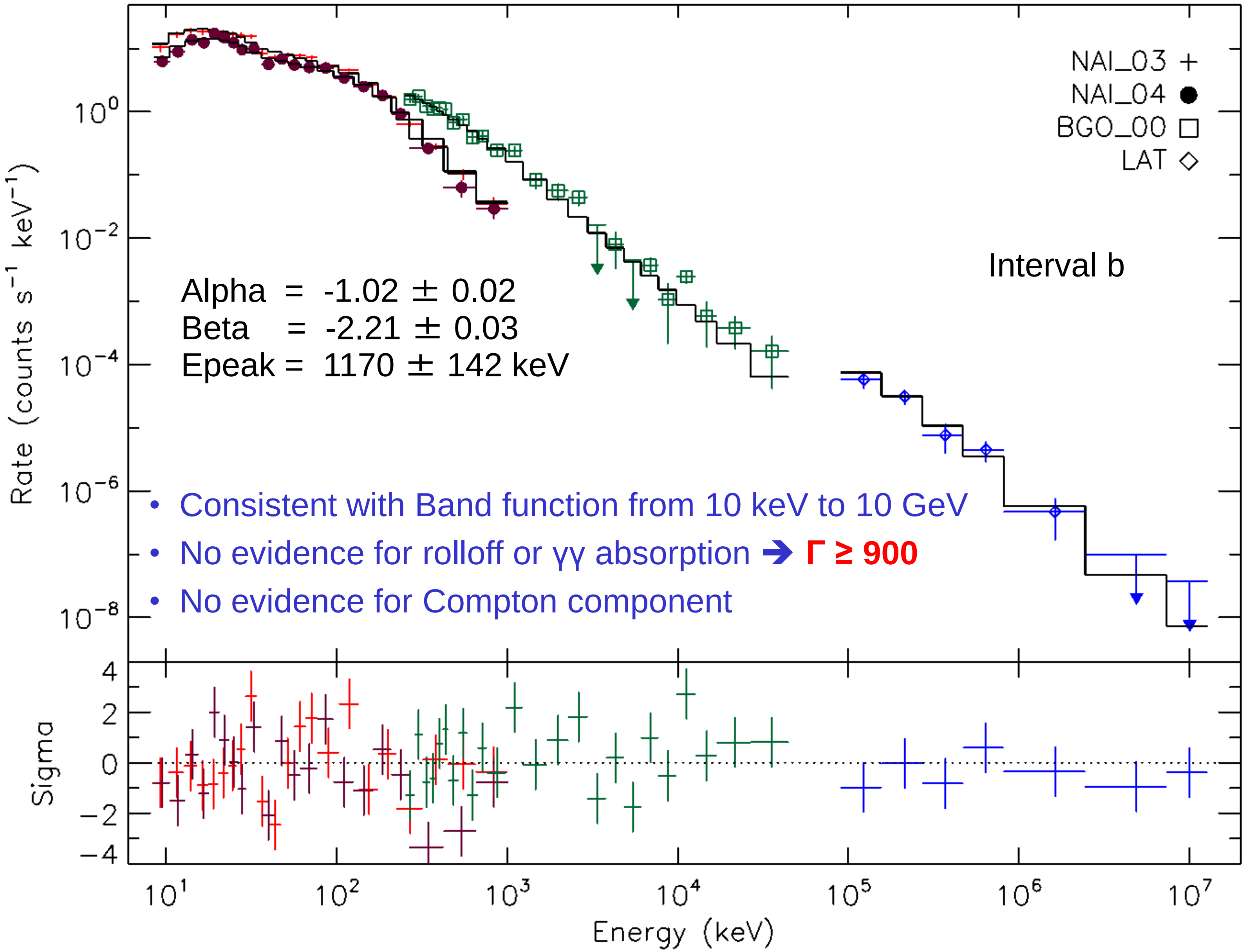


z = 4.35 (optical)

- Most of the emission in the 2nd peak occurs later at higher energies
- This is clear evidence of spectral evolution
- The delay of the HE emission seems to be a common feature of the GRBs observed by the LAT so far
- Highest energy photon (13 GeV) 16.5 s after t_0
  Quantum gravity limit
  $M_{QG,1}$ > 1.5 10^{18} GeV/c^2

Abdo et al. 2009
Science 323, 1688

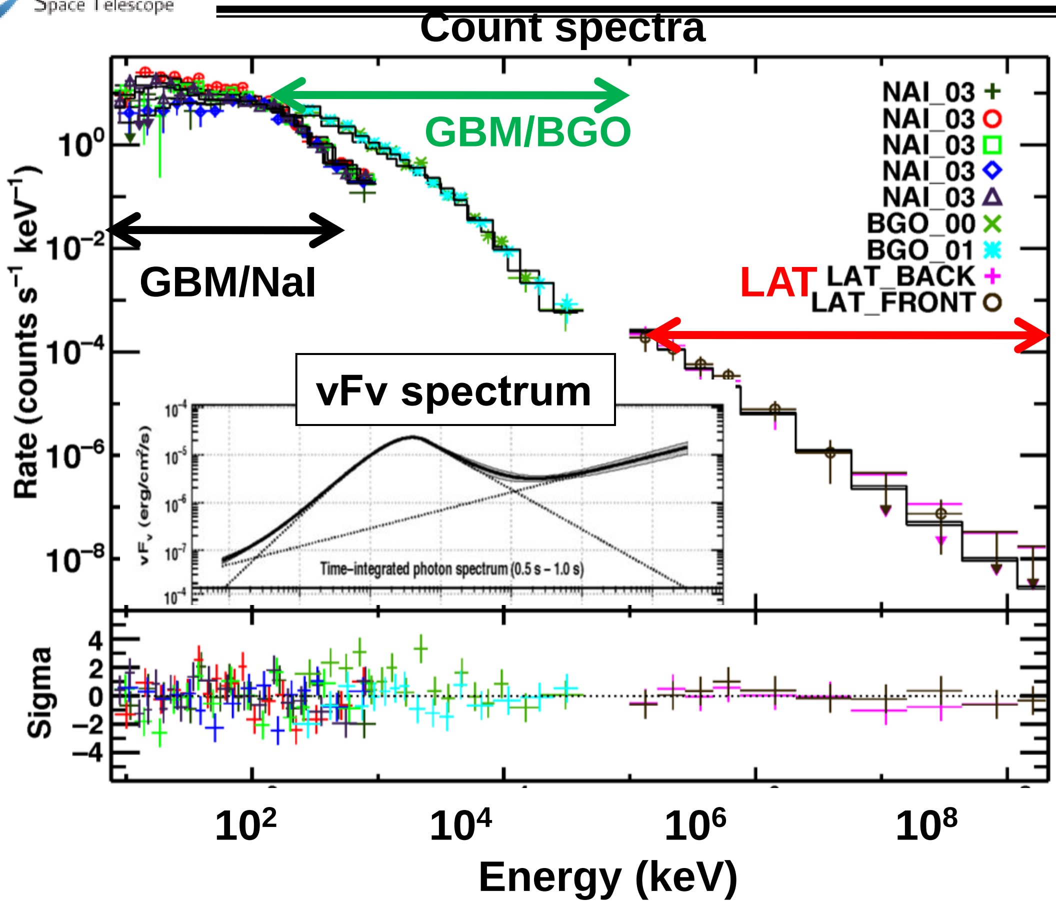
GRB080916C: spectrum



Alpha = -1.02 ± 0.02
Beta = -2.21 ± 0.03
Epeak = 1170 ± 142 keV

- Consistent with Band function from 10 keV to 10 GeV
- No evidence for rolloff or γγ absorption → **Γ ≥ 900**
- No evidence for Compton component

GRB090510: extra component



- **Significant deviation (>5σ) from the standard Band function above 10 MeV**
- **Excess adequately fit with an additional powerlaw (PL)**
  ➔extra-component !!
- **Lower limit on a possible second break energy: ~4 GeV**

z = 0.9, short GRB
Abdo et al. 2009
Nature 462, 331

Spectral parameters:

E_{peak} = 3.9 +/- 0.3 MeV
α = -0.58 +/- 0.06
β = -2.83 +/- 0.20
PL Index = -1.62 +/- 0.03

Fluence ($_{10keV-30GeV}$)=(5.02+/-0.26)x10^{-5}ergcm^{-2}
E_{iso}=(1.08+/-0.06)x10^{53} erg
⇒ ~37% of the fluence from the extra-comp.
⇒ EBL affects the total fluence for <1%

Limits on Lorentz Invariance Violation

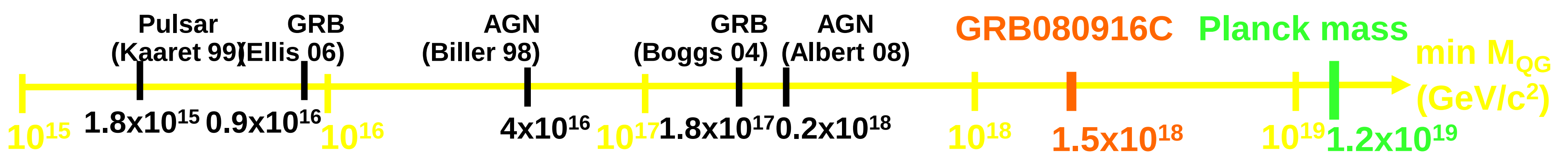
Some quantum gravity models allow violation of Lorentz invariance: (v_{ph})≠c

$$c^2 p_{ph}^2 = E_{\rm ph}^2\left[1+\frac{E_{\rm ph}}{{\rm M}_{\rm QG,1}c^2}+\left(\frac{E_{\rm ph}}{{\rm M}_{\rm QG,2}c^2}\right)^2+\ldots\right] \;,\; v_{\rm ph}=\frac{\partial E_{\rm ph}}{\partial p_{\rm ph}}\approx c\left[1-\frac{1+n}{2}\left(\frac{E_{\rm ph}}{{\rm M}_{\rm QG,n}c^2}\right)^n\right]$$

A high-energy photon E_h would arrive after (or possibly before in some models) a low-energy photon E_l emitted together

GRB 080916C : the tightest upper limit so far (Abdo et al. 09),

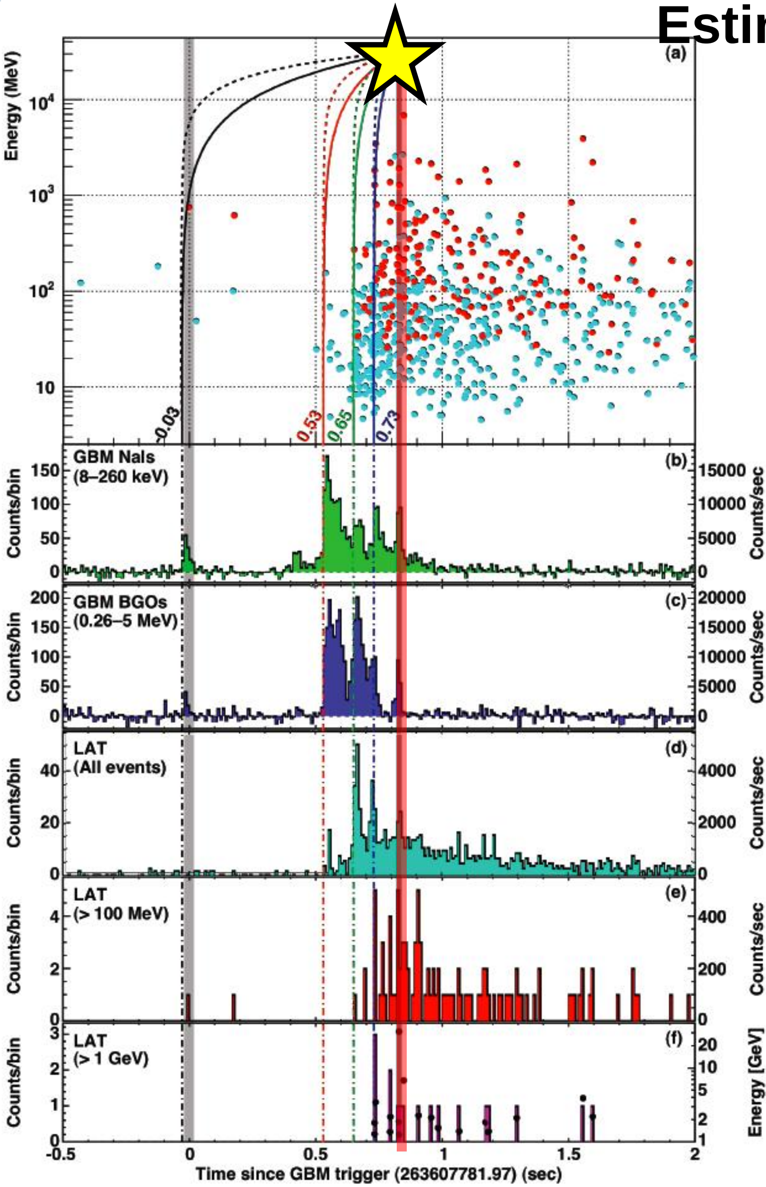
$M_{QG,1} > (1.50 \pm 0.20) \times 10^{18}$ GeV/c^2



$$\Delta t = \frac{(1+n)}{2H_0}\frac{E_h^n - E_l^n}{(M_{\rm QG,n}c^2)^n}\int_0^z \frac{(1+z')^n}{\sqrt{\Omega_m(1+z')^3+\Omega_\Lambda}}\,dz'$$

n = 1,2 for linear and quadratic Lorentz invariance violation, respectively

LIV : first time M_{QG}>M_{planck}



Estimate lower limit of $M_{QG,1}$ for various ⊿t, ⊿E

◆Most conservative case :

31GeV photon starts from any <1MeV emission

⊿t < 859 ms,

$M_{QG,1}/M_{plank}$ > 1.19

◆Least conservative case:

31 GeV photon associates with < 1 MeV spike

⊿t < 10ms,

$M_{QG,1}/M_{plank}$ > 102

Our new limit : $M_{QG,1}/M_{plank}$> several is much stronger than the previous result ($M_{QG,1}/M_{plank}$ > 0.1 : GRB080916C ;Abdo+09)

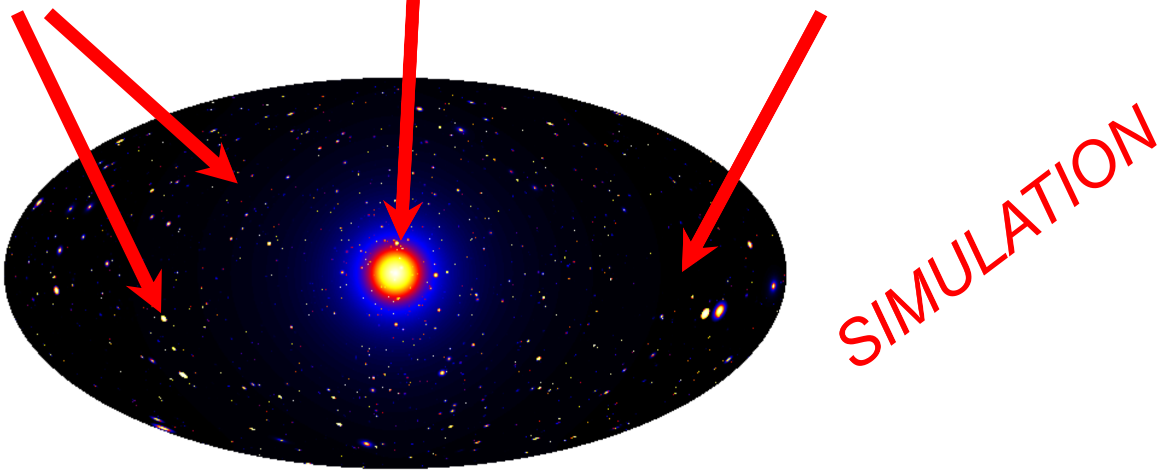
Greatly constrain the quantum gravity model (n=1)

Dark matter: search strategies

Satellites:
Low background and good source id, but low statistics, astrophysical background

Galactic center:
Good Statistics but source confusion/diffuse background

Milky Way halo:
Large statistics but diffuse background



All-sky map of DM gamma ray emission (Baltz 2006)

Spectral lines:
No astrophysical uncertainties, good source id, but low statistics

Extra-galactic:
Large statistics, but astrophysics, galactic diffuse background

Uncertainties in the underlying particle physics model and DM distribution affect all analyses

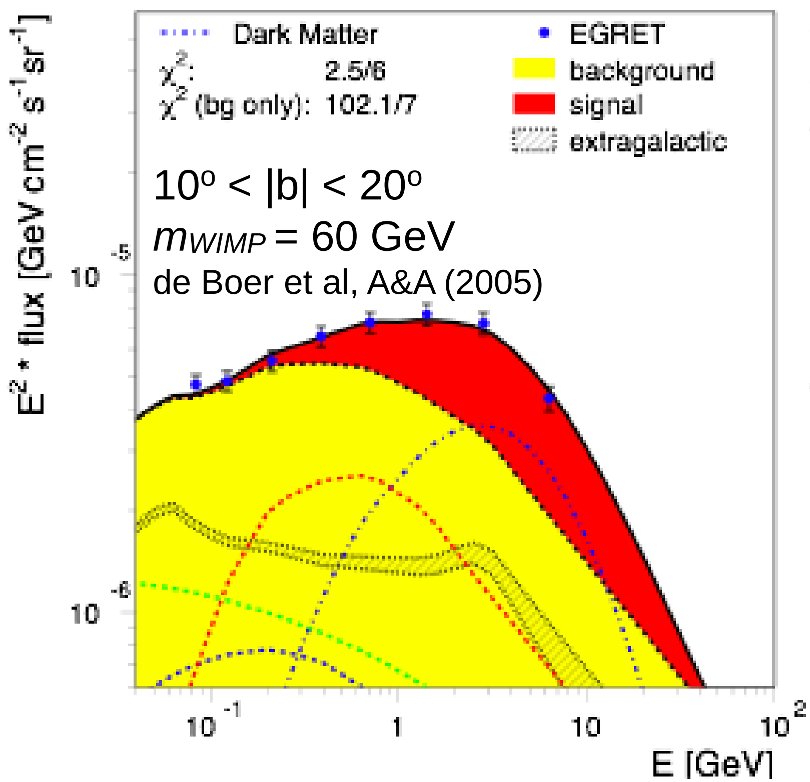
Pre-launch sensitivities published in Baltz et al., 2008, JCAP 0807:013 [astro-ph/0806.2911]

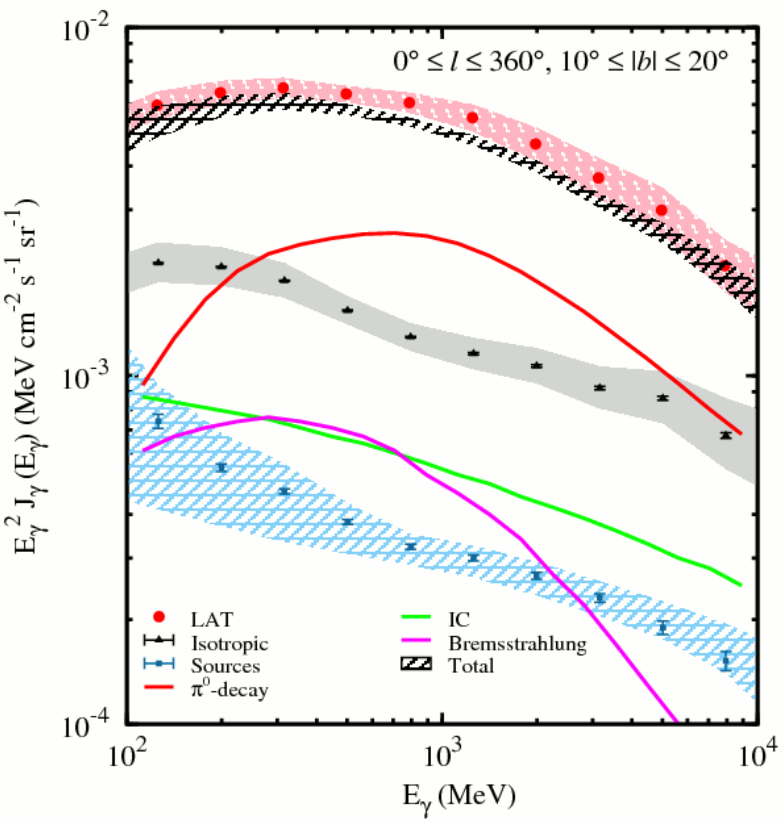
EGRET GeV excess

EGRET observed an all sky excess in the GeV range compared to predictions from cosmic-ray propagation and γ-ray production models which could be attributed to dark matter annihilation

The data collected by the Fermi LAT during the first 5 months of operation does not confirm the excess at intermediate latitudes and strongly constrains dark matter interpretations

Abdo et al. 2009, PRL 103, 251101

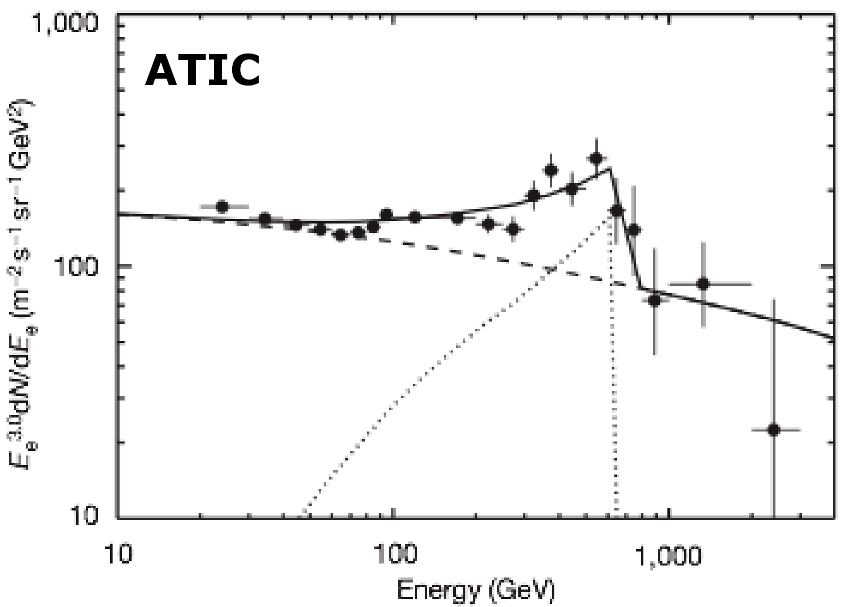




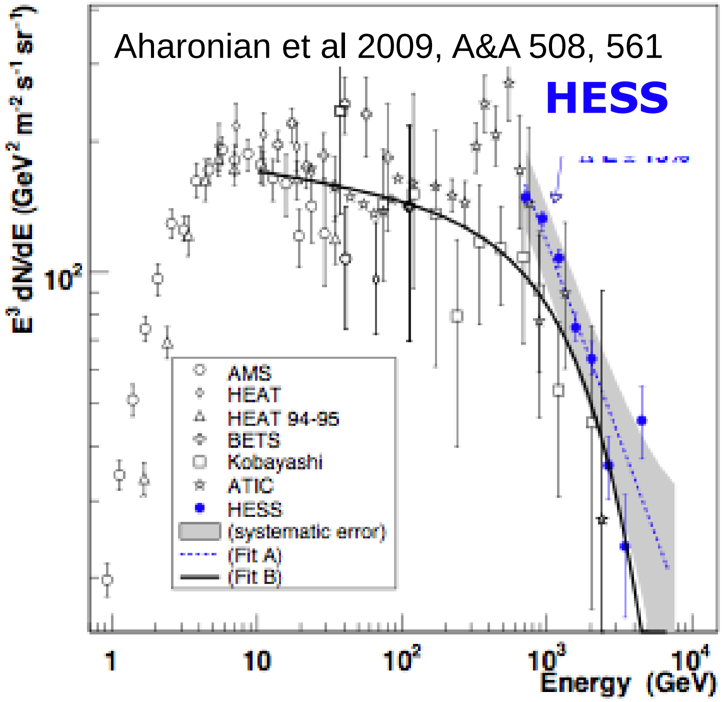
CR e^+e^- measurements

- ✓ATIC has observed an excess of electrons in the 300-800 GeV range with a steepening at the high energy end also observed by HESS
- ✓In addition to astrophysical explanations for these measurements (nearby source of high energy electrons), heavy dark matter primarily annihilating into leptons, such as suggested by UED theories, could explain the excess and the high energy downturn

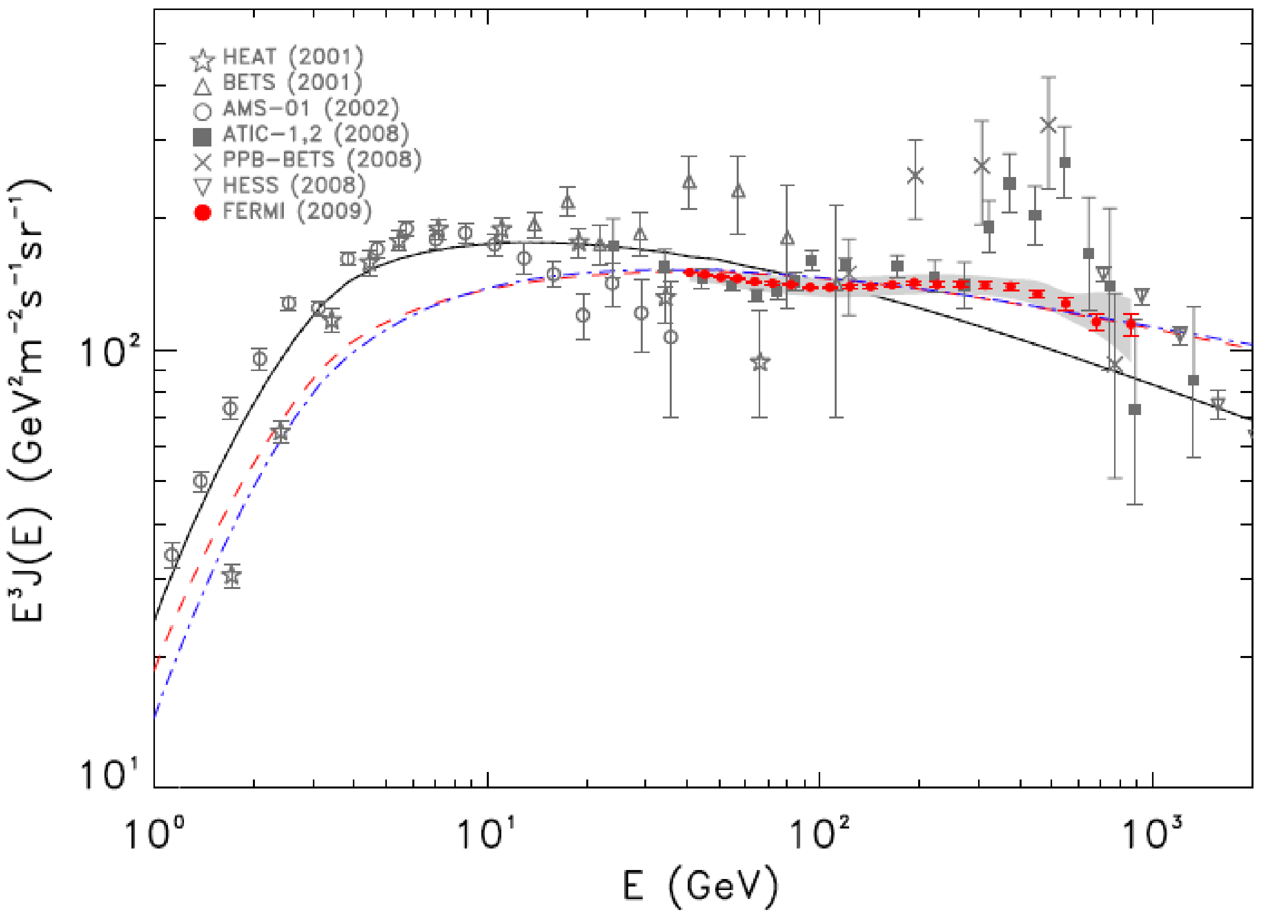
The Fermi LAT is an excellent electron+positron detector (but it can't discriminate charge)
Measures combined CR e+p spectrum (up to energies of ~1 TeV) with very large statistics



Chang et al., Nature **456**, 362-365 (2008)



Fermi-LAT electron-positron spectrum



Harder spectrum than conventional cosmic-ray model (GALPROP) but no very large peak below 1 TeV

Abdo et al. 2009
PRL 102, 181101

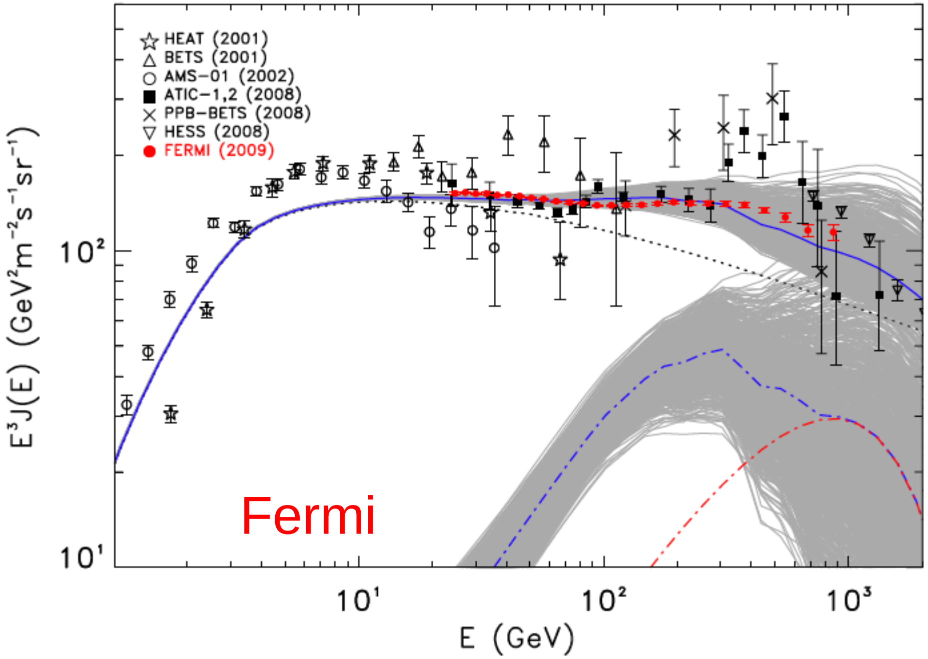
Total statistics **collected for 6 months of Fermi LAT observations**

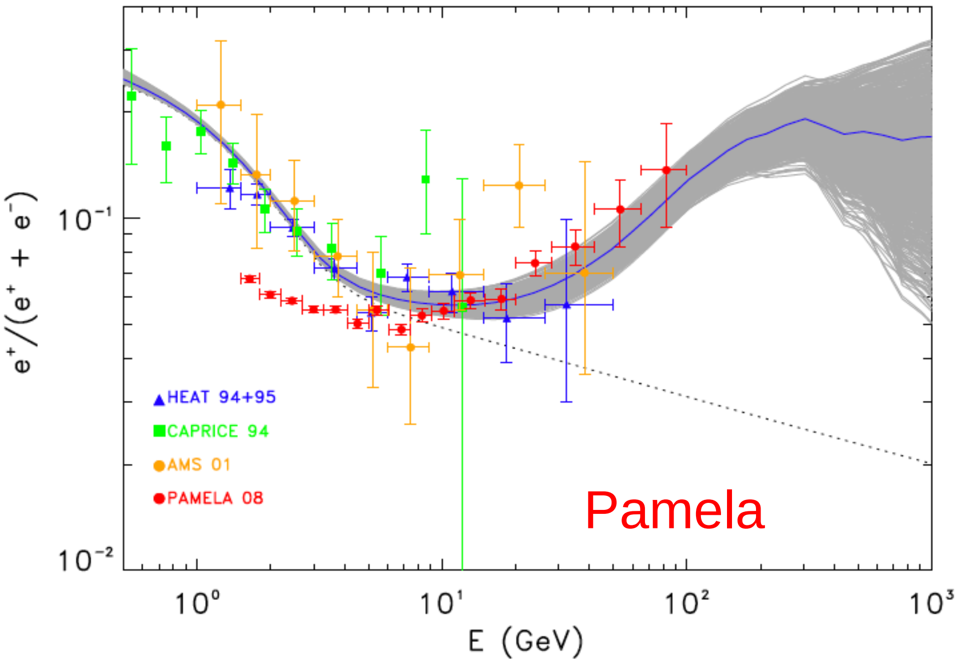
- **~4.5 million candidate electrons above 20 GeV**
- **544 candidate electrons in last energy bin (770-1000 GeV)**

Pulsar origin of the bump?

Random variations of the **pulsar parameters** relevant for **e+e- production**

[*injection spectrum, e+e- production efficiency, PWN “trapping” time*]





Electron/positron **emission** from **pulsars** offers a **viable interpretation** of **Fermi** CRE data also **consistent** with the **HESS** and **Pamela** results

But not the only one

Grasso et al. 2009
Astropart. Phys. 32, 140

Pulsar emission model

In the simplest model, the emission should depend on 4 parameters: spin period, magnetic field, magnetic dipole inclination, and viewing angle

- luminosity derived from rotational energy

  $E_{rot} = ½\, I\, \Omega^2$

  $\dot{E} = -B^2 R^6 \Omega^4 / c^3$

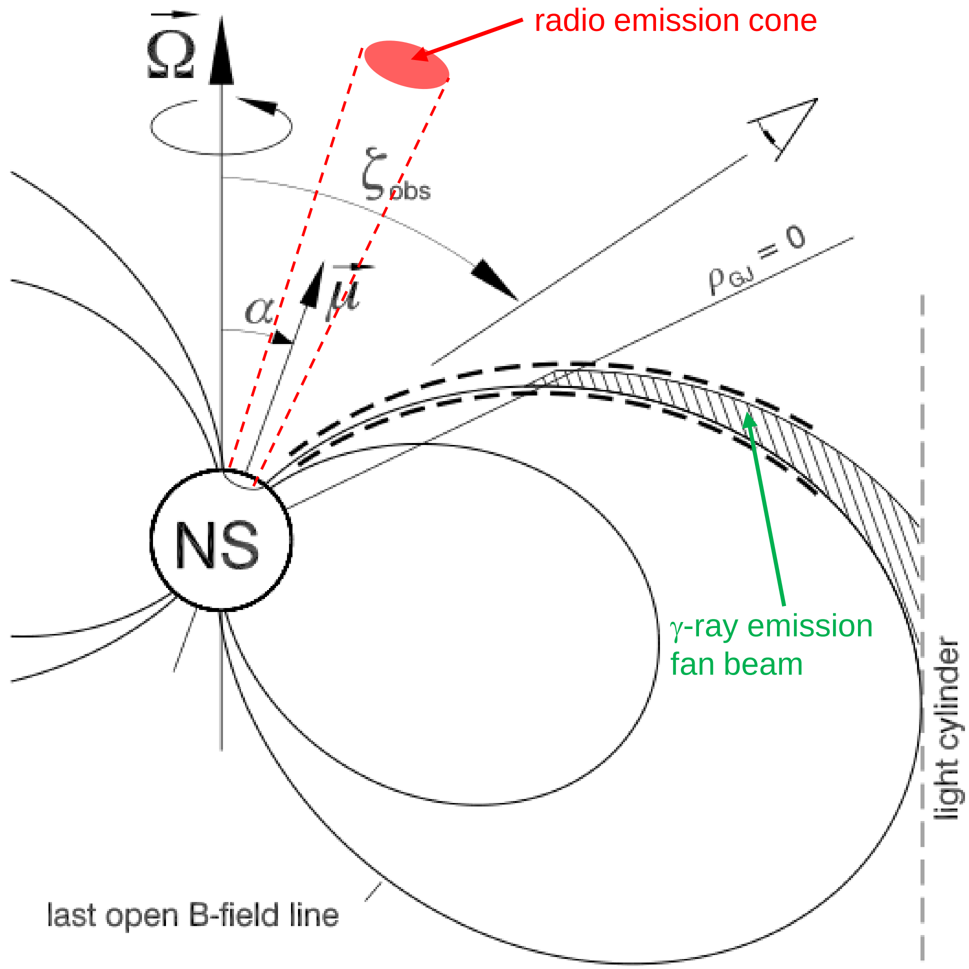
- derived parameters:

  rotational age : $\tau = \Omega / 2\dot{\Omega}$

  B field: $B = 3.2\text{x}10^{19}\,(P\dot{P})^{1/2}$ G

  spin-down power: $L = I\Omega\dot{\Omega}$

  Young pulsars
  $P \approx 0.1$ s
  $B \approx 10^{12}$ G

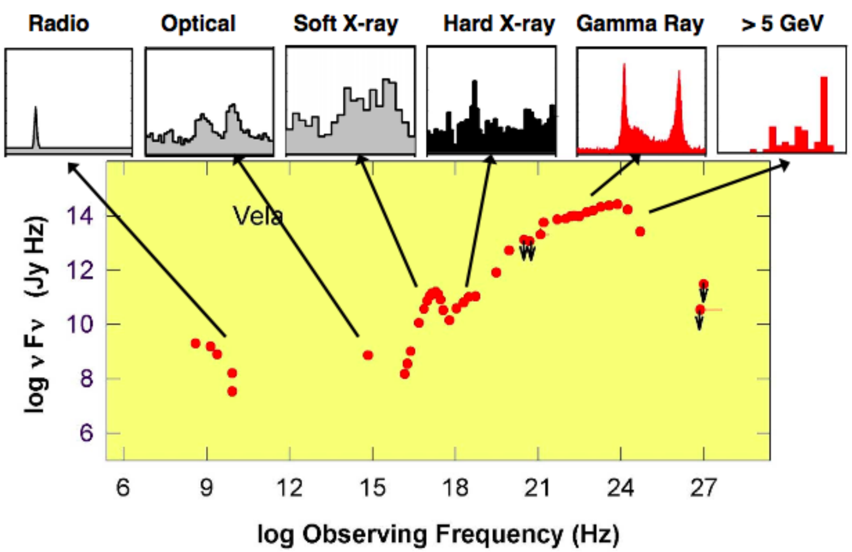


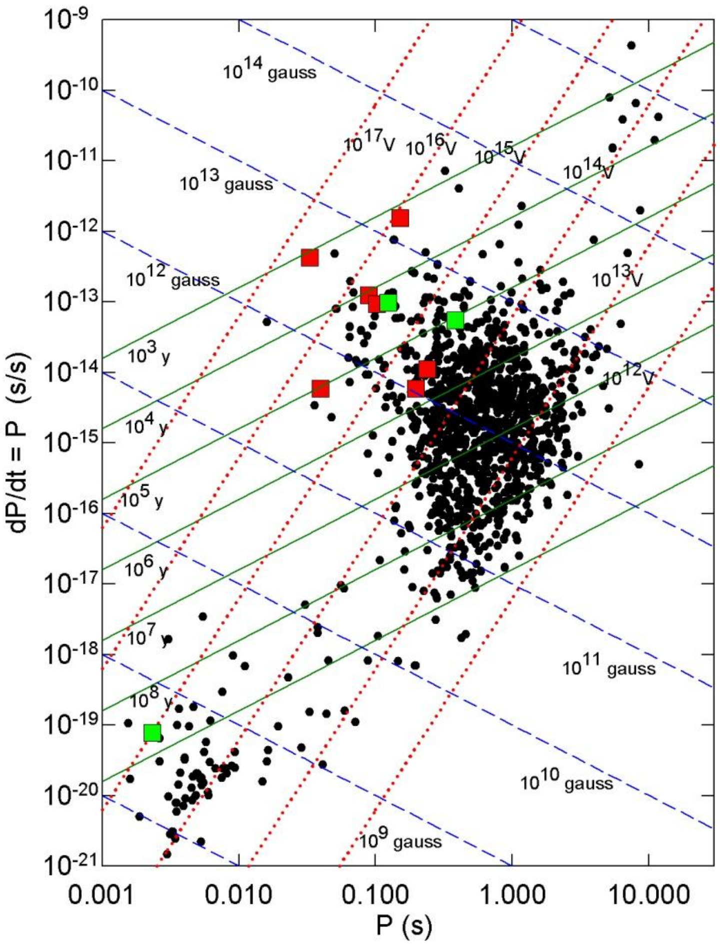
Gamma-ray pulsars before Fermi

Before Fermi and AGILE: 6 detections by EGRET, 1 by COMPTEL (all normal energetic pulsars),

+ a few marginal detections.

Gamma-ray emission: important part of the total energy budget.





Above: slowdown – period diagram.

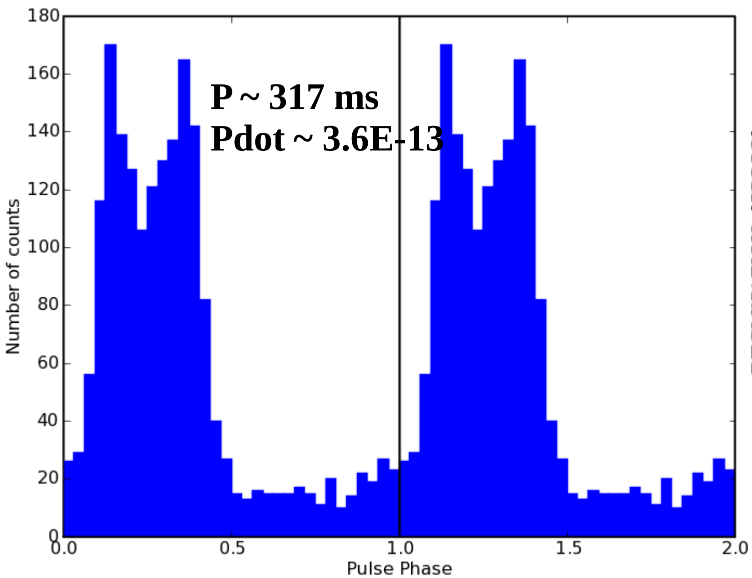
Left: emitted power vs. frequency for the Vela pulsar.

Discovery of First Gamma-ray-only Pulsar

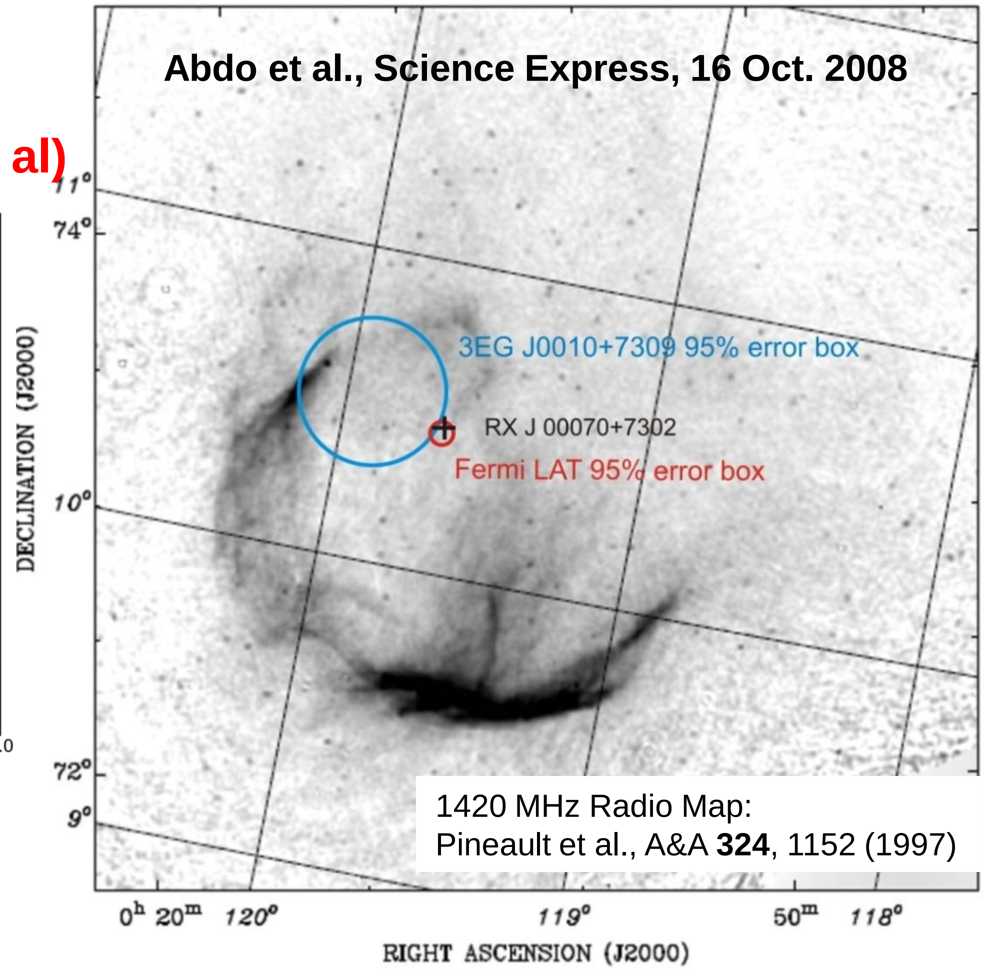
A radio-quiet, gamma-ray only pulsar, in Supernova Remnant CTA1

Quick discovery enabled by

- **large leap in key capabilities**
- **new analysis technique (Atwood et al)**



- Spin-down luminosity ~10^{36} erg s^{-1}, sufficient to supply the PWN with magnetic fields and energetic electrons.
- The γ-ray flux from the CTA 1 pulsar corresponds to about 1-10% of E_{rot} (depending on beam geometry)



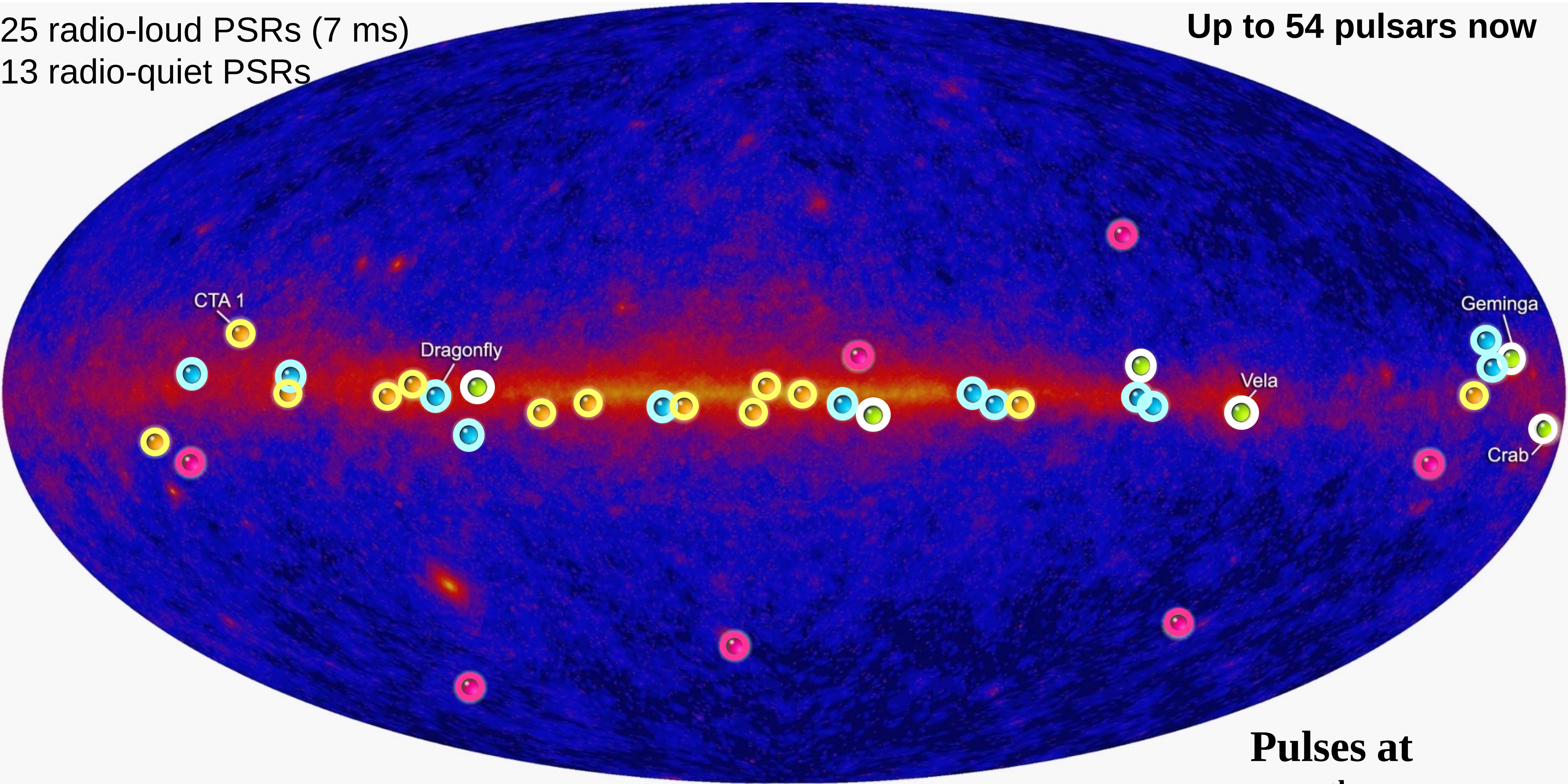
1420 MHz Radio Map:
Pineault et al., A&A **324**, 1152 (1997)

Age ~(0.5 – 1)x10^4 years
Distance ~ 1.4 kpc
Diameter ~ 1.5°

The Pulsing Sky

25 radio-loud PSRs (7 ms)
13 radio-quiet PSRs

Up to 54 pulsars now



Pulses at 1/10th true rate

- New pulsars discovered in a blind search
- Millisecond radio pulsars
- Young radio pulsars
- Confirmed pulsars seen by Compton Observatory EGRET instrument

Fermi Pulsar Detections

Abdo et al 2009, Science 325, 840
Abdo et al 2009, Science 325, 848

EGRET pulsars with Fermi

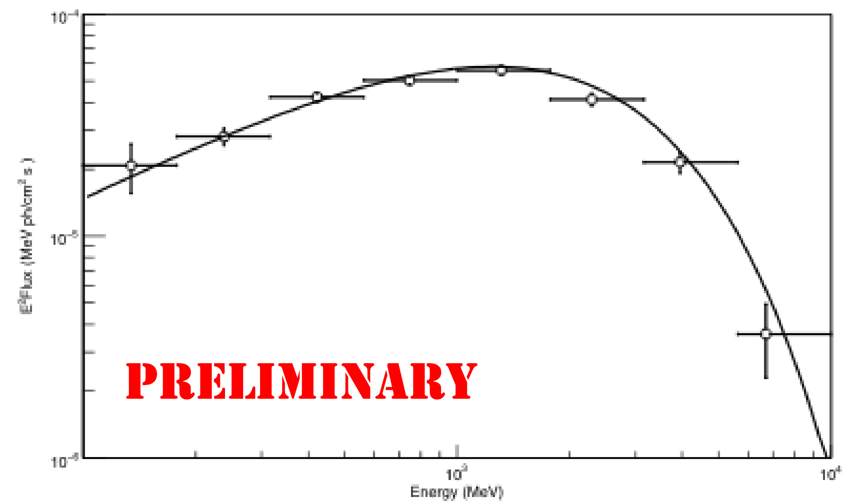
EGRET pulsars generally are prime targets for spectral analyses with unprecedented details, because of their brightness.

Important variation is seen in spectral properties across the rotation.

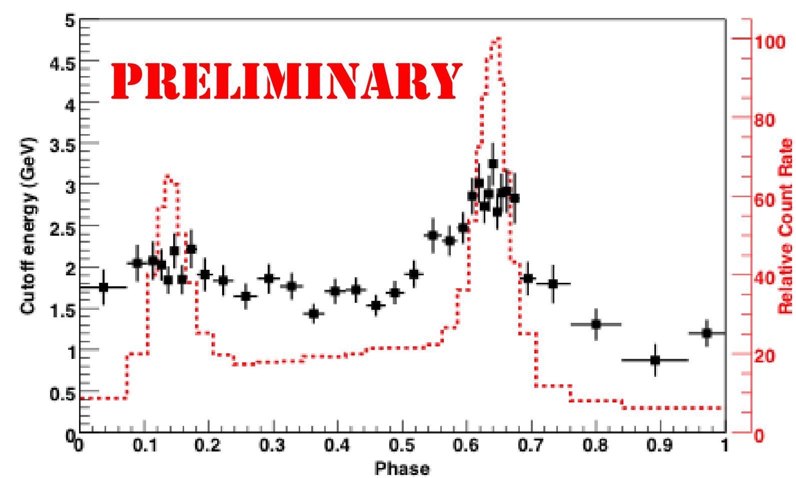
Spectral index and cutoff energy variations are thought to be due to emission altitude changes with energy (see e.g. Geminga).

In general, pulsar spectra are consistent with simple-exponential cutoffs, indicative of absence of magnetic pair attenuation.

Emission site is not near the polar cap.



PSR B1055-52 spectrum



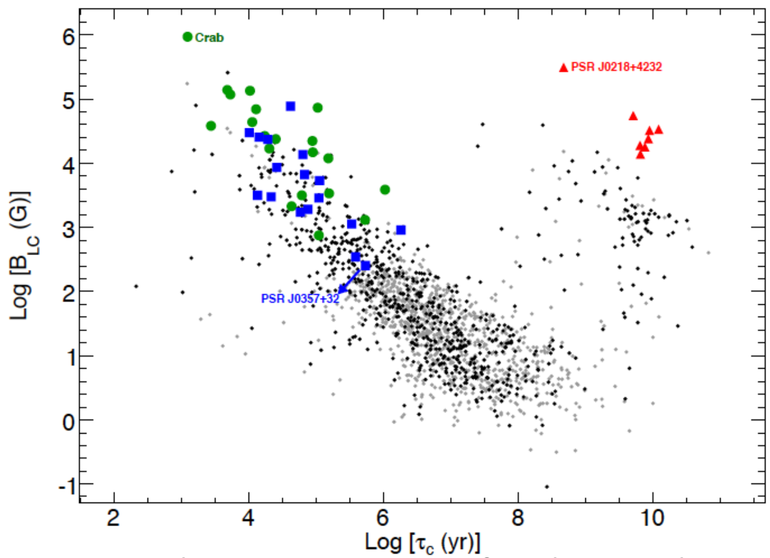
Cutoff energy vs. pulse phase, for the Geminga pulsar

What do we learn ?

As for EGRET, the detected pulsars are relatively close and highly energetic.

The detected pulsars also have the highest values of magnetic field at the light cylinder, B_{LC}.

Both detected normal PSRs and MSPs have comparable B_{LC} values. Similar emission mechanisms operating?



B_{LC} vs. characteristic age for the catalog PSRs

Pulsar catalog: arXiv:0910.1608

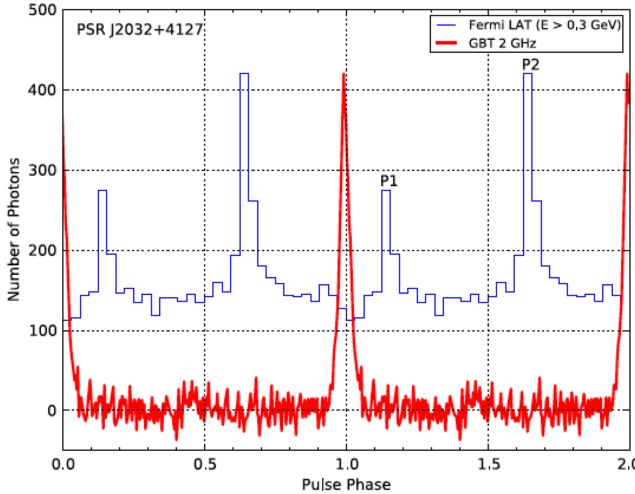
Follow-up of Fermi sources

There is much to expect from the study of Fermi pulsars across the spectrum.

Fermi pulsar timing gives precise pulsar positions => sensitive pulse searches in (archival or new) radio or X-ray data!

PSRs J1741-2054, J1907+0602 & J2032+4127 are first radio detections among gamma-ray selected pulsars.

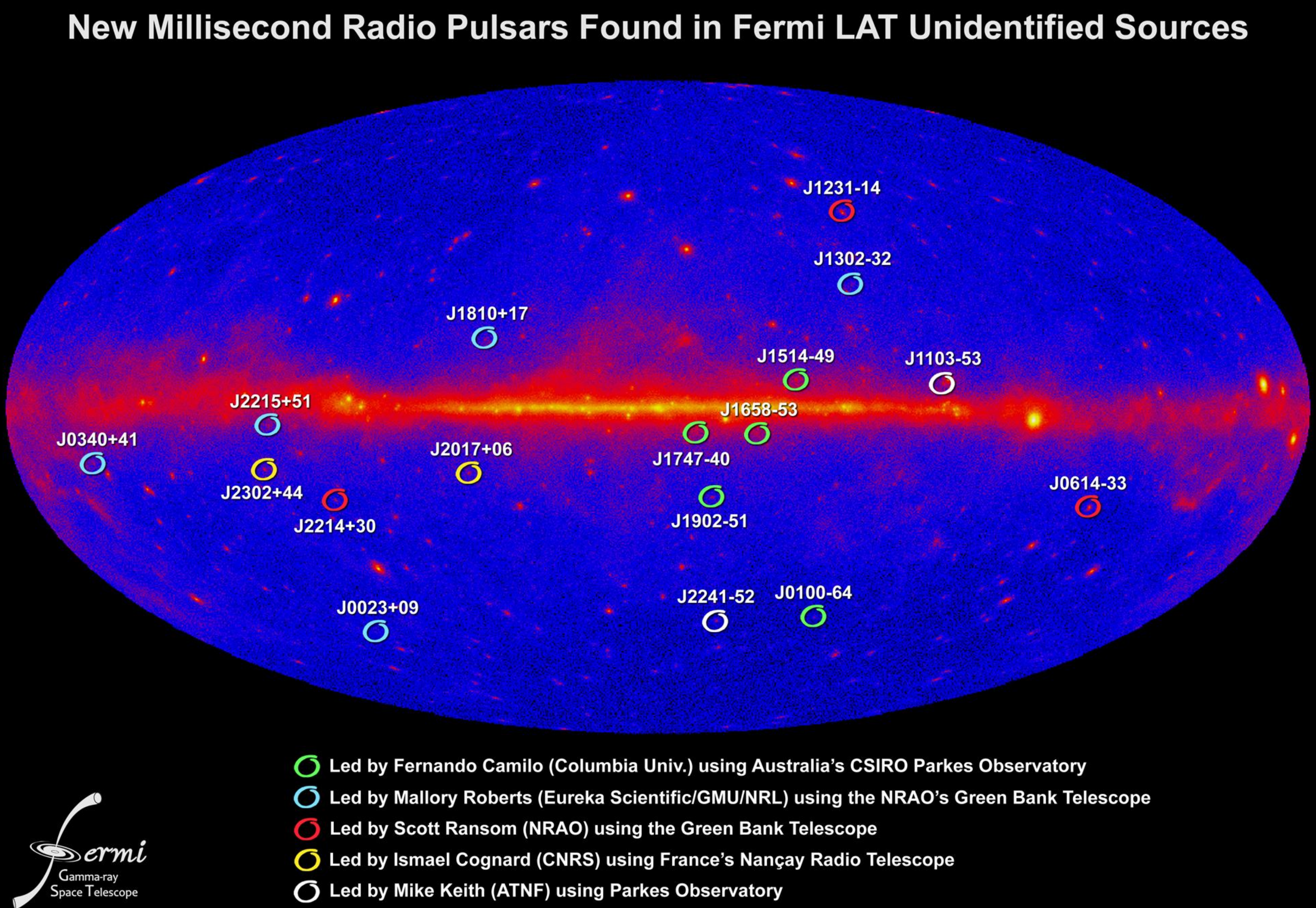
More generally, unknown pulsars must be powering many Fermi unidentified sources, like those seen in Abdo et al., ApJS 183, 46 (2009).



No longer just gamma-ray pulsars!

(Camilo et al., ApJ 705, 1, 2009)

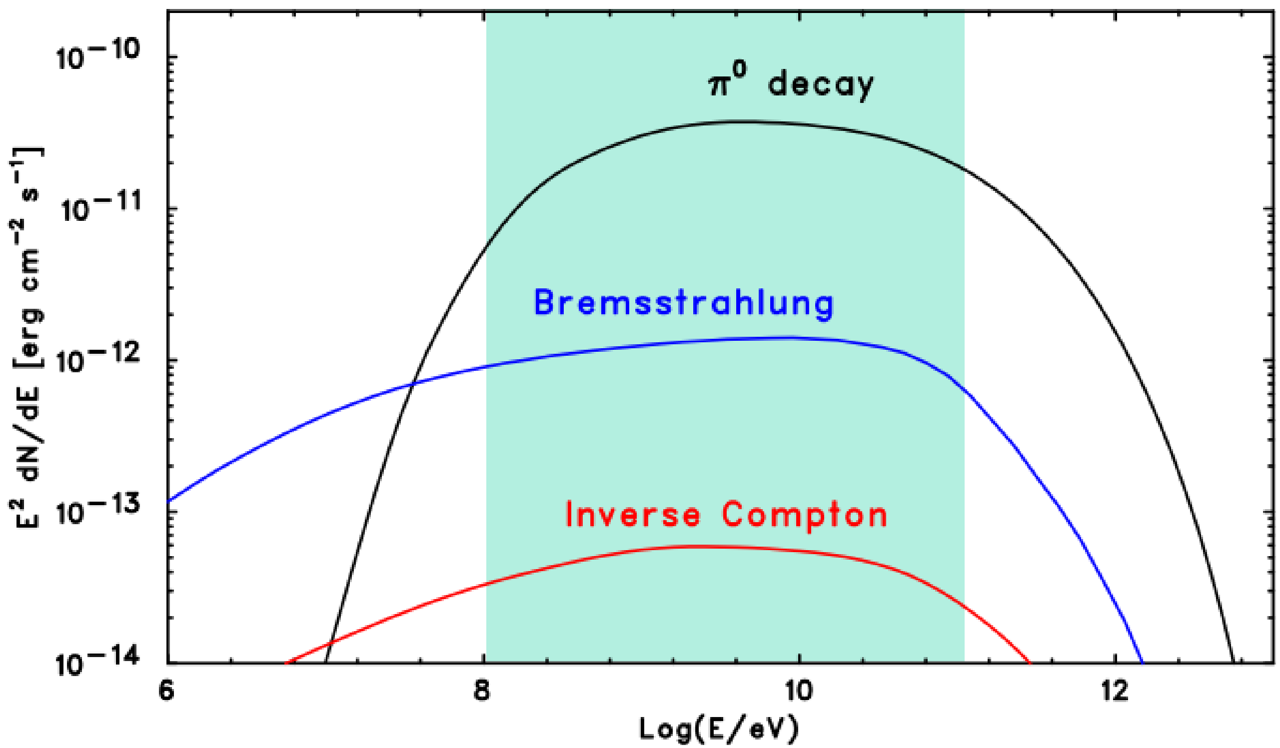
17 new MSPs (5 January 2010)



SuperNova Remnants

- Key issues to be addressed by **Fermi LAT**:
  - Searching for **π^0-decay** signatures,
  - Measuring total **CR energy content** per SNR,
  - Measuring **CR spectrum**,
  - Learning how CRs are **released** into ISM.

Typical Gamma-ray Spectrum



- D = 3 kpc
- n = 100 cm^{-3}
- $W_p = 10^{49}$ erg
- $W_e = 10^{47}$ erg
- $E_{p,max} = E_{e, max} = 2.0$ TeV
- Particle index = 2.0
- Constant injection over 1.0×10^4 yr

Interaction with molecular cloud enhances Pion-decay/Bremsstrahlung

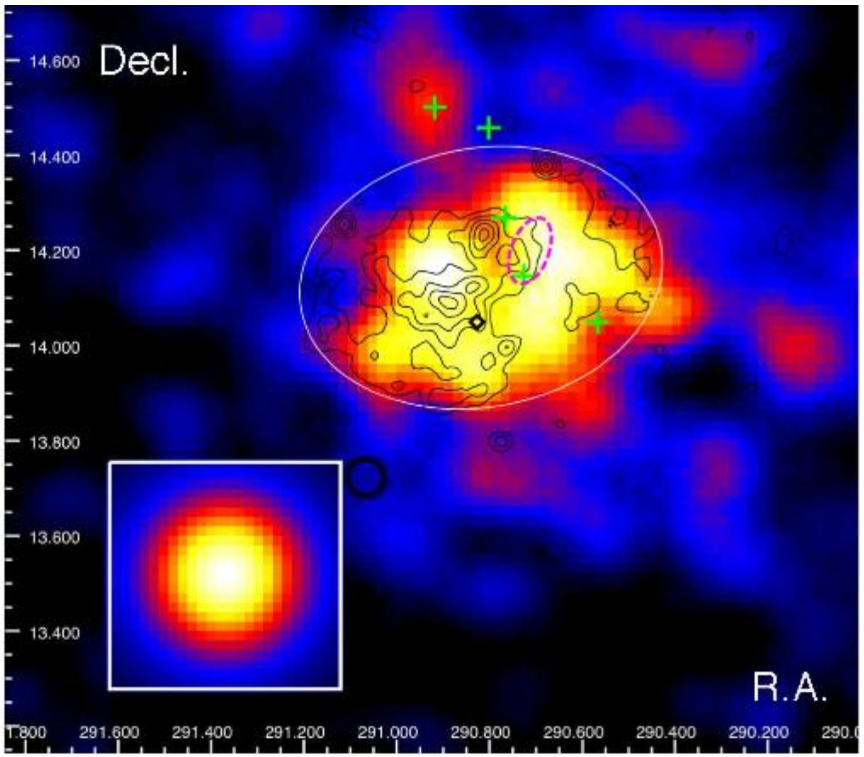
SNR W51C

Fermi-LAT SNR interacting with molecular clouds

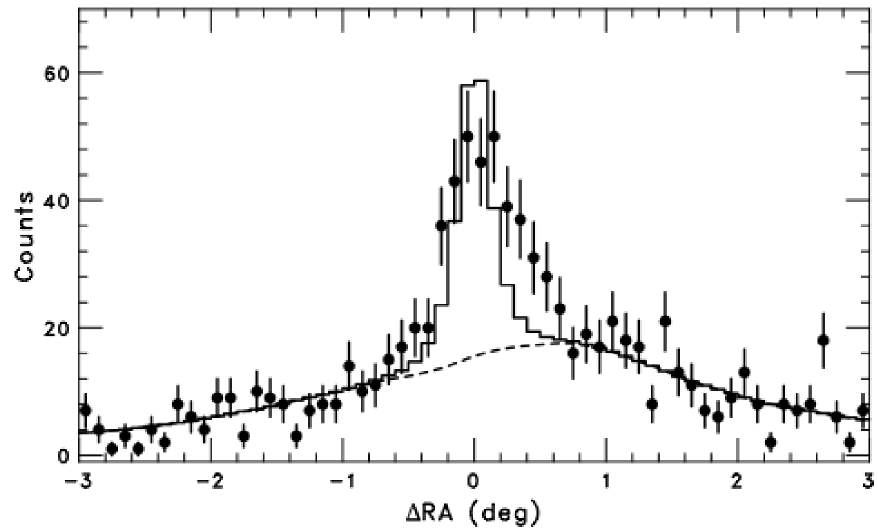
Middle age (30000 yr), Distance 6 kpc, 0FGL J1923.0+1411: **3 months** data yield **23σ**

Smoothed Count Map
(2–10 GeV; front)

Abdo et al 2009, ApJ 706, L1



One-dimensional profile



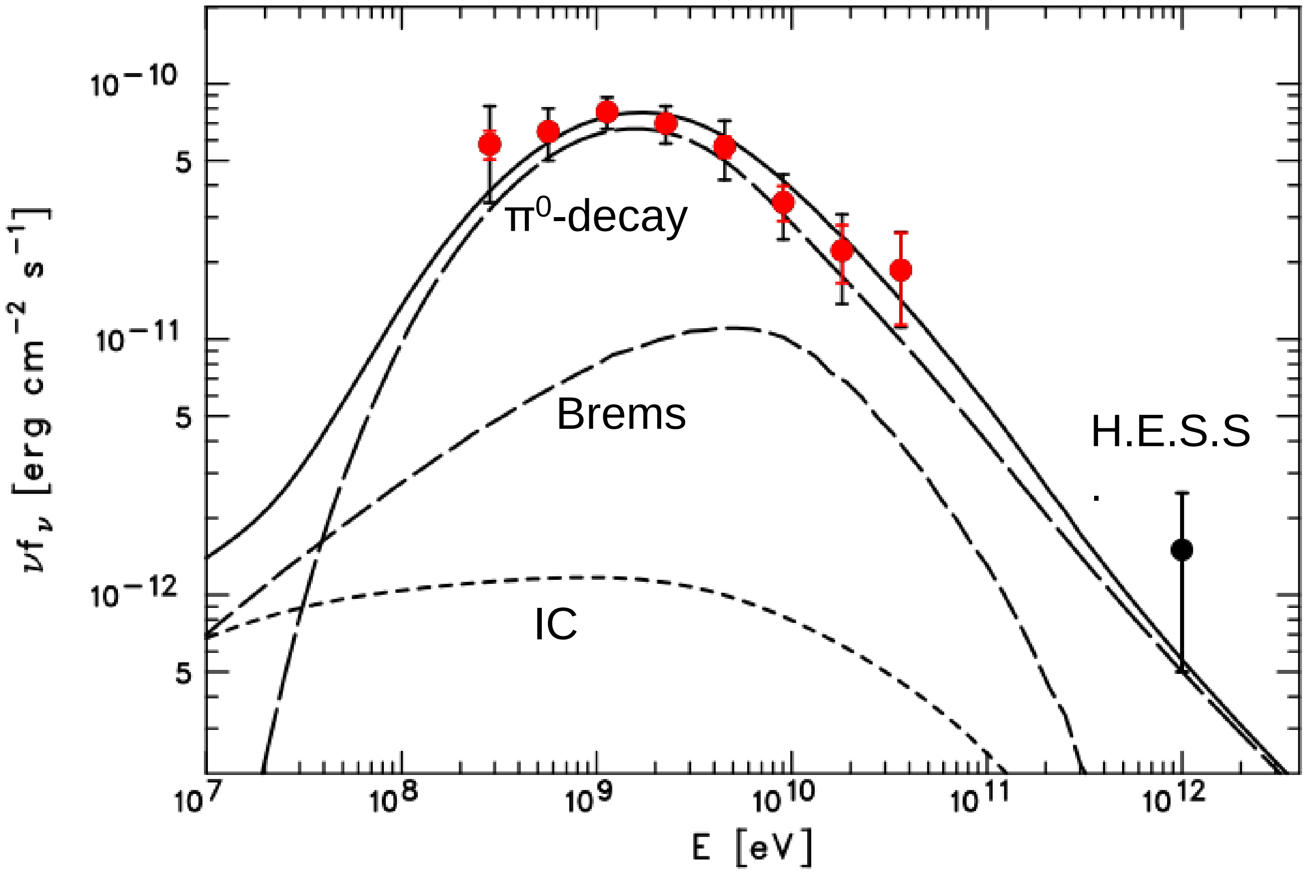
Dash: diffuse backgrounds
Solid: Sum of a point source and the backgrounds

Contours: ROSAT X-ray (Koo et al. 1995)
Dashed magenta ellipse: shocked CO clumps (Koo & Moon 1997)
Green crossed: HII regions (Carpenter & Sanders 1998)
Diamond: CXO J192318.5+143035 (PWN?) (Koo et al. 2005)

Spatially Extended!!

W51C spectrum

π^0-decay dominant case



One of the most luminous gamma-ray sources $L = 1 \times 10^{36}$ (D/6 kpc)^2 erg s^{-1}

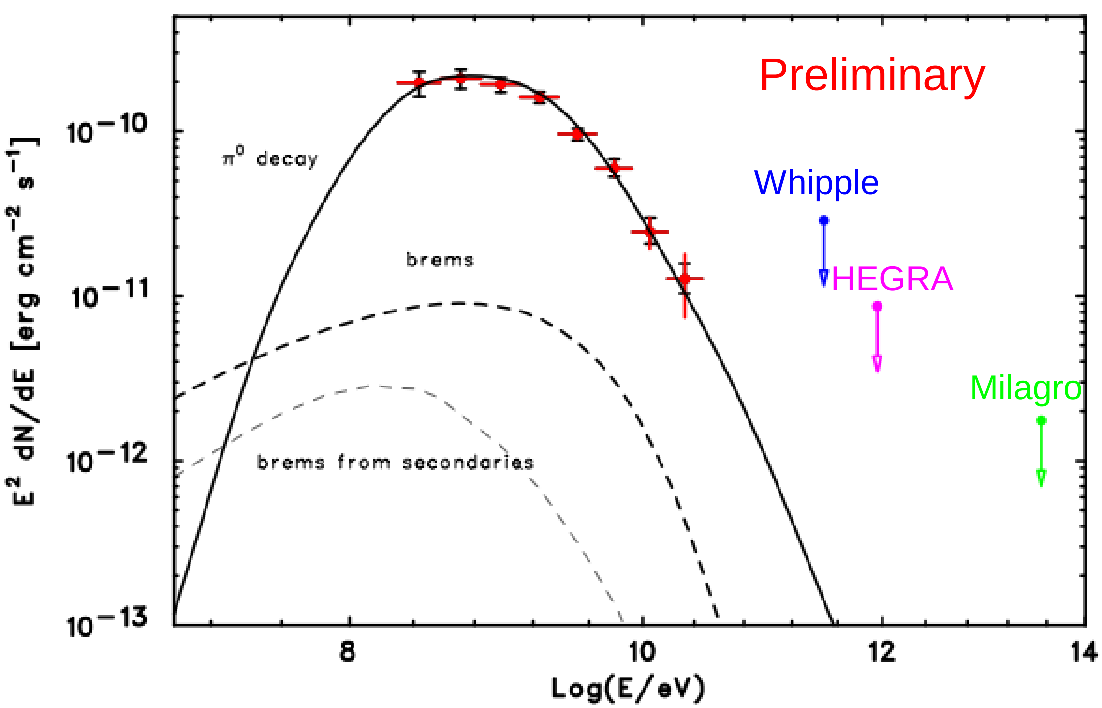
Spectral steepening in the LAT range

π^0-decay model can reasonably explain the data, requires proton break at ~ 20 GeV

Leptonic scenarios require large amounts of electrons

W44 spectrum

π^0-decay dominant case



Similar to W51C:
W44 (0FGL J1855.9+0126 at 39σ)
IC443 (0FGL J0617.4+2234 at 51σ)

Protons need to have a spectral break at ~ 10 GeV
Possible explanation:
Fast escape of high energy particles with damping of magnetic turbulence due to the dense environment (e.g. Ptuskin & Zirakashvili 2003)

With Fermi LAT observations, we can study
How particles are released into interstellar space
How SNR shocks are affected by cloud-shell interactions

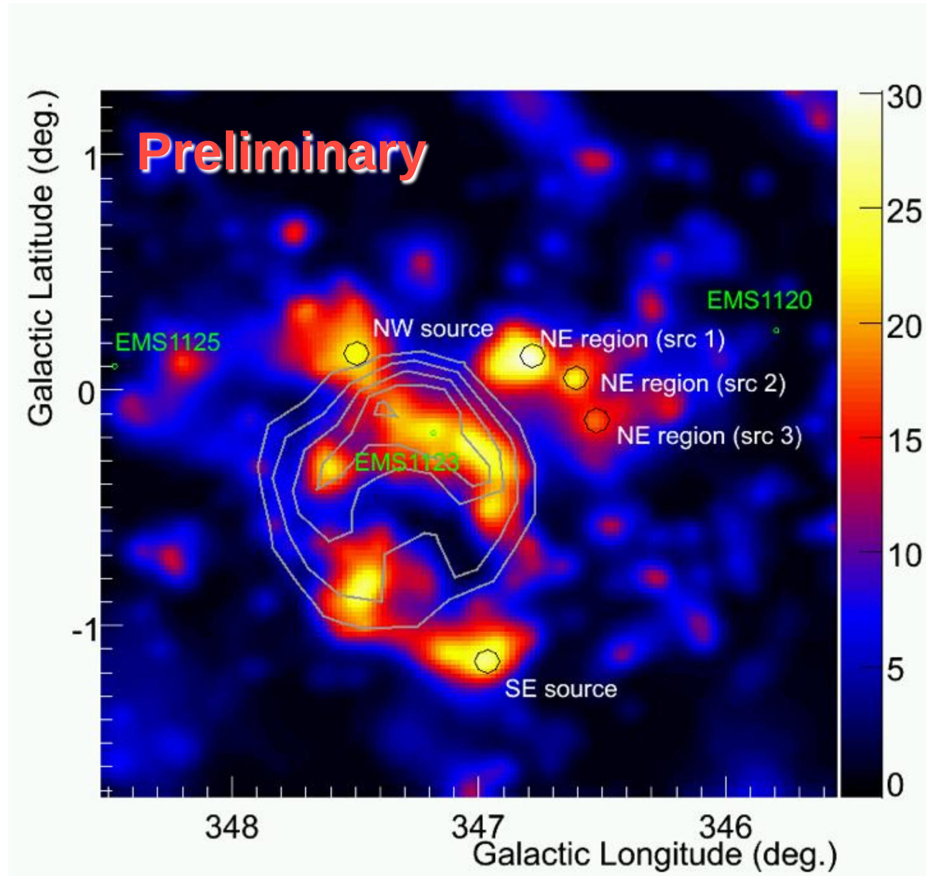
Fermi LAT view of RX J1713.7-3946

Brightest TeV SNR

Faint GeV source in a complicated region

TS Map after subtraction of 11-month catalog sources

Sources to the north coincide with molecular material (CO and HII region)

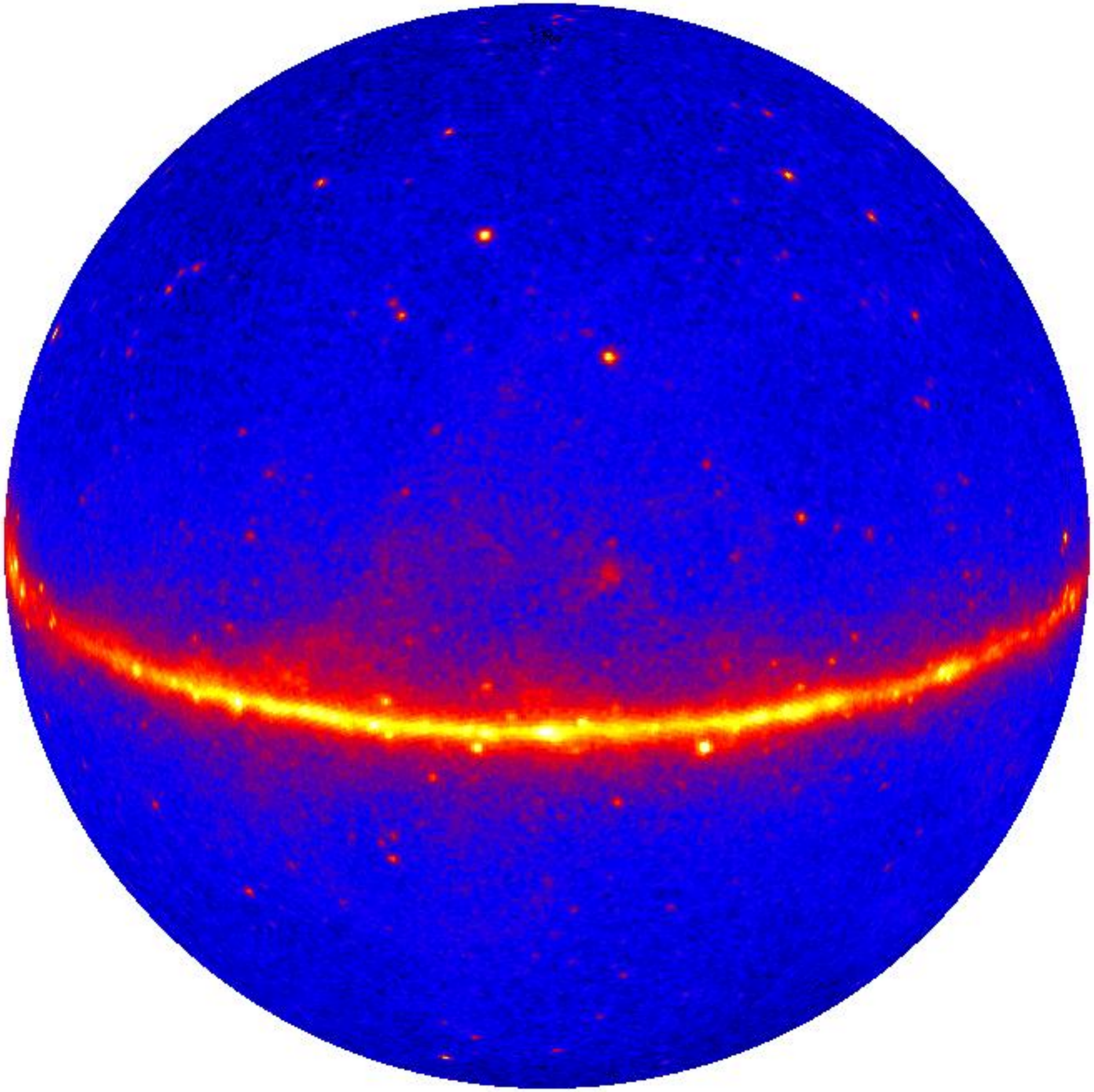


Conclusions

- 1451 sources in 1FGL catalog to be released shortly
- Typical 95% error radius is less than 10 arcmin
- Over half the sources are associated positionally with a known object, mostly **blazars**
- 55 **pulsars** are identified by gamma-ray pulsations (up from 6), a number of unidentified sources are millisecond pulsars
- 3 very bright **γ-ray bursts**, several fainter ones
- Several **radio galaxies** (Cen A, NGC 1275, M 87)
- 2 **starburst galaxies** (M 82, NGC 253)
- 3 high-mass **X-ray binaries** (LSI +61 303, LS 5039, Cyg X-3)
- Several **PWNe** (Crab, Vela, MSH 15-52) and **SNRs** (W28, W44, W51C, IC443, Cas A)
- 33 papers published in 2009 (1 in 2008, 4 in 2010)

The γ-ray sky viewed from above

Fermi-LAT
1 year
E > 1 GeV



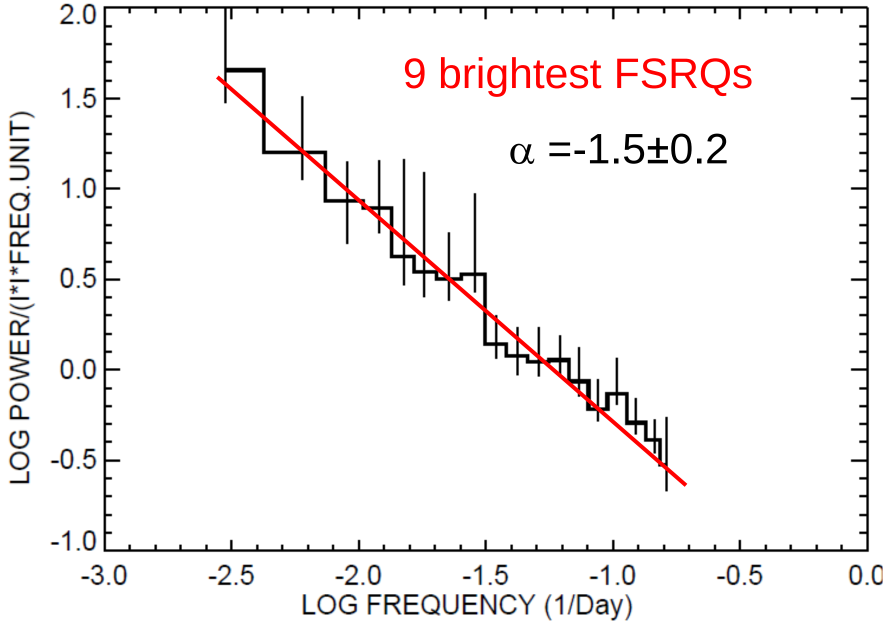
Orthographic projection

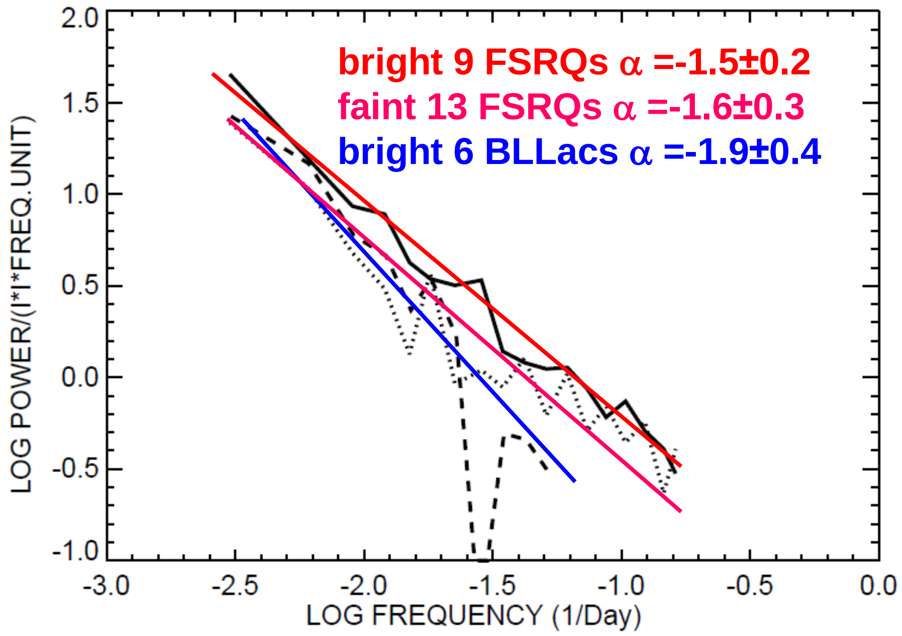
Power Density Spectrum

• **1/f$^{-\alpha}$ with α between 1 (« flicker », « pink-noise ») and 2 (« shot noise », «Brownian») with peak around 1.6-1.7 (similar to optical or radio)**
•**Caveat: weekly and 3-day bin light curves; mid- long-term temporal behavior investigated so far**

Poster P1-27,S. Ciprini et al.

Preliminary

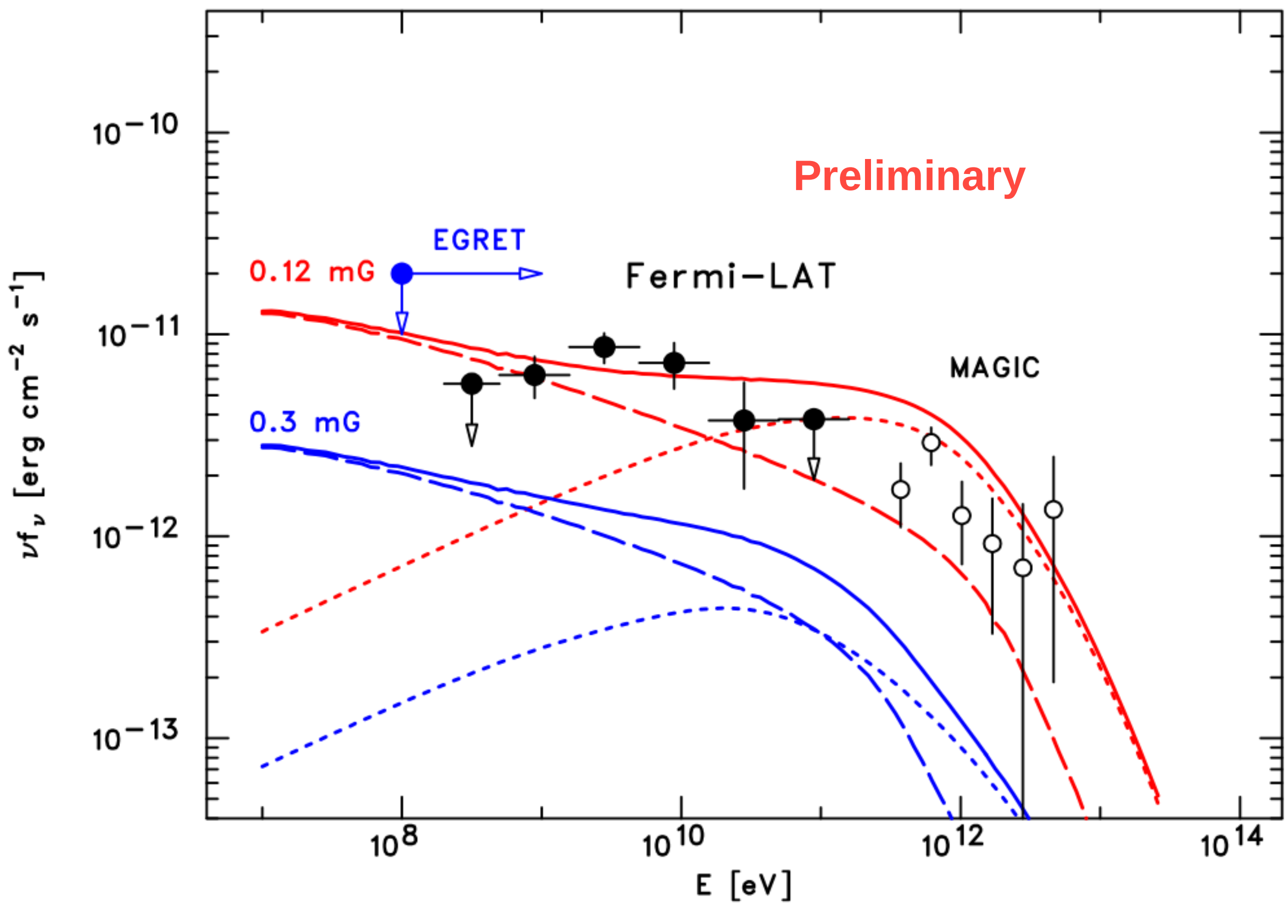




No significant difference in PDS shape between BLLacs and FSRQs but a tendency for the former to be slightly steeper. BLLacs have also a lower fractional variability.

Cas A spectrum

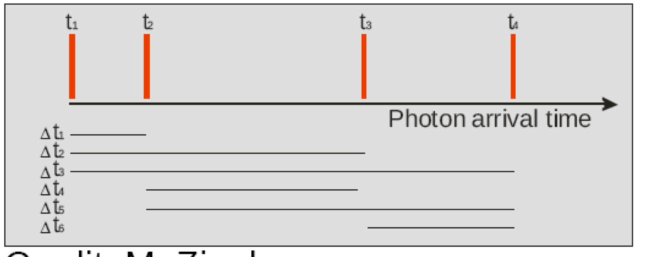
- Young SNR (330 yrs)
- LAT spectrum connects well with MAGIC TeV γ-rays
- No sign for a cutoff (as in pulsars)
- Bremsstrahlung + Inverse Compton (Atoyan et al 2000)
- Can also be fitted by pion decay (Berezhko et al 2003)



The "Time-Differencing" Technique

Periodicity in photon arrival times will also show up in differences of photon arrival times.
Time differences cancel out long term phase slips and glitches because differencing starts the "clock" over (and over, and over...)
Despite the reduced frequency resolution (and therefore number of bins), the sensitivity is not much reduced because of a compensating reduction in the number of fdot trials

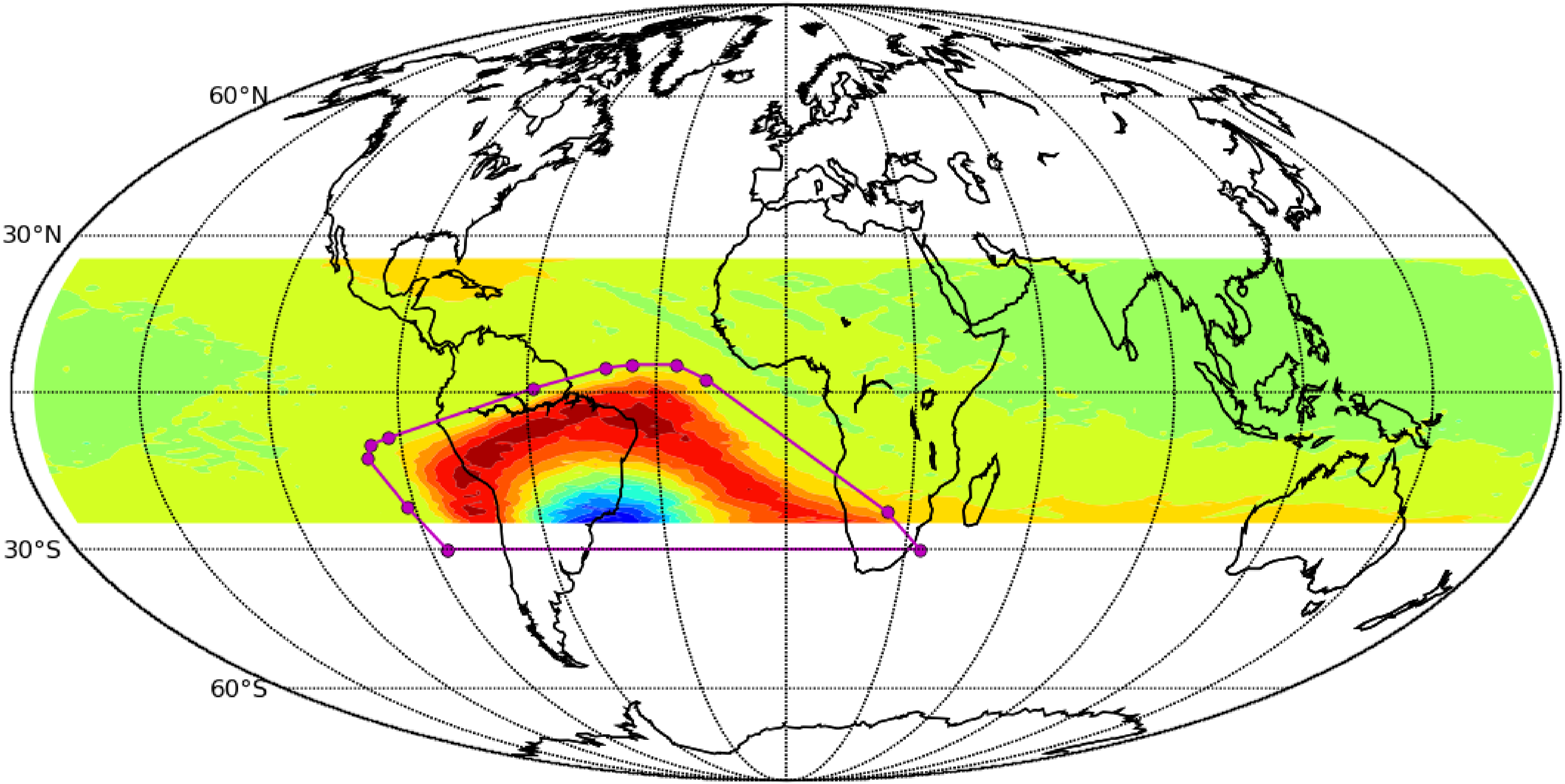
Atwood et. al., **ApJ Lett., 652, 49 (2006)**
Ziegler et. al., **ApJ 680, 620 (2008)**



Credit: M. Ziegler

# of FFT bins = f * t_{max_diff} * 2
PC with 2GB can handle 33 x 10^6 bin FFT

Fermi in orbit



Circular orbit, 565 km altitude (96 min period), 25.6 degrees inclination

Does not operate inside South Atlantic Anomaly

Inclined at 35° from zenith, on alternate sides at each orbit