

γ astronomia con telescopi Cherenkov

Antonio Stamerra*

Università di Siena / INFN Pisa

- ✦ L'Universo non termico
- ✦ Problematiche in astroparticle
- ✦ Il cielo gamma
- ✦ Telescopi Cherenkov

* antonio.stamerra@pi.infn.it

MAGIC Collaboration

<http://www.pi.infn.it/magic>

L'Universo non termico

- **Emissione termica**

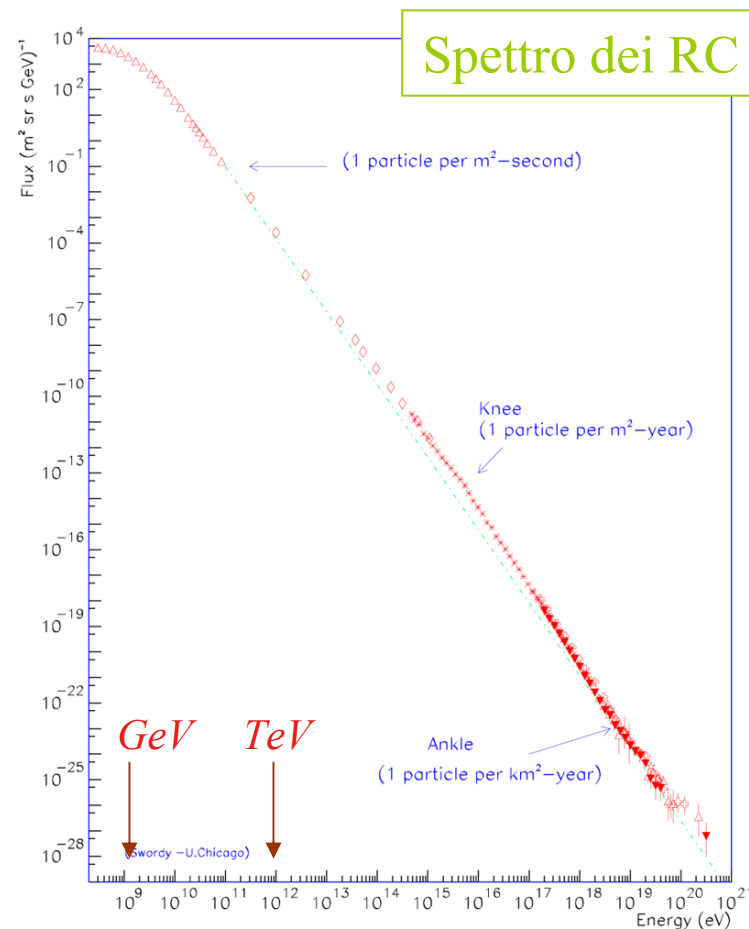
Spettro di corpo nero

Radio \Leftrightarrow UV

- **Emissione non termica**

Accelerazione di particelle cariche

X-ray \Leftrightarrow γ -ray (regione VHE)



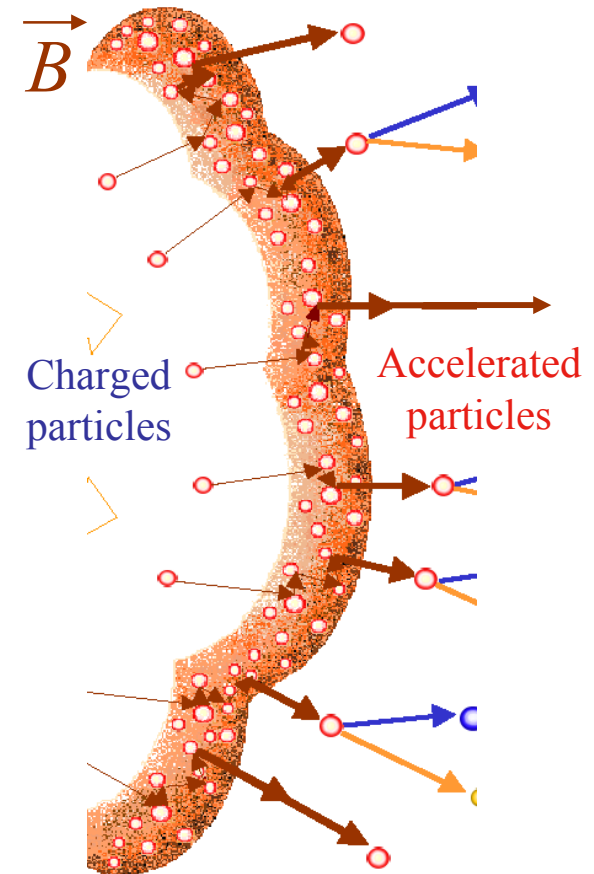
Acceleratori cosmici

- ★ Meccanismo di Fermi

campi magnetici + particle injection +
intrappolamento zona di acceleraz.

- ★ Diffusione galattica/extragalattica

Particelle deviate da campi magnetici:
direzione di provenienza non coincide
con sorgente di produzione



Raggi γ : tracciatori delle sorgenti di accelerazione

Produzione di raggi γ

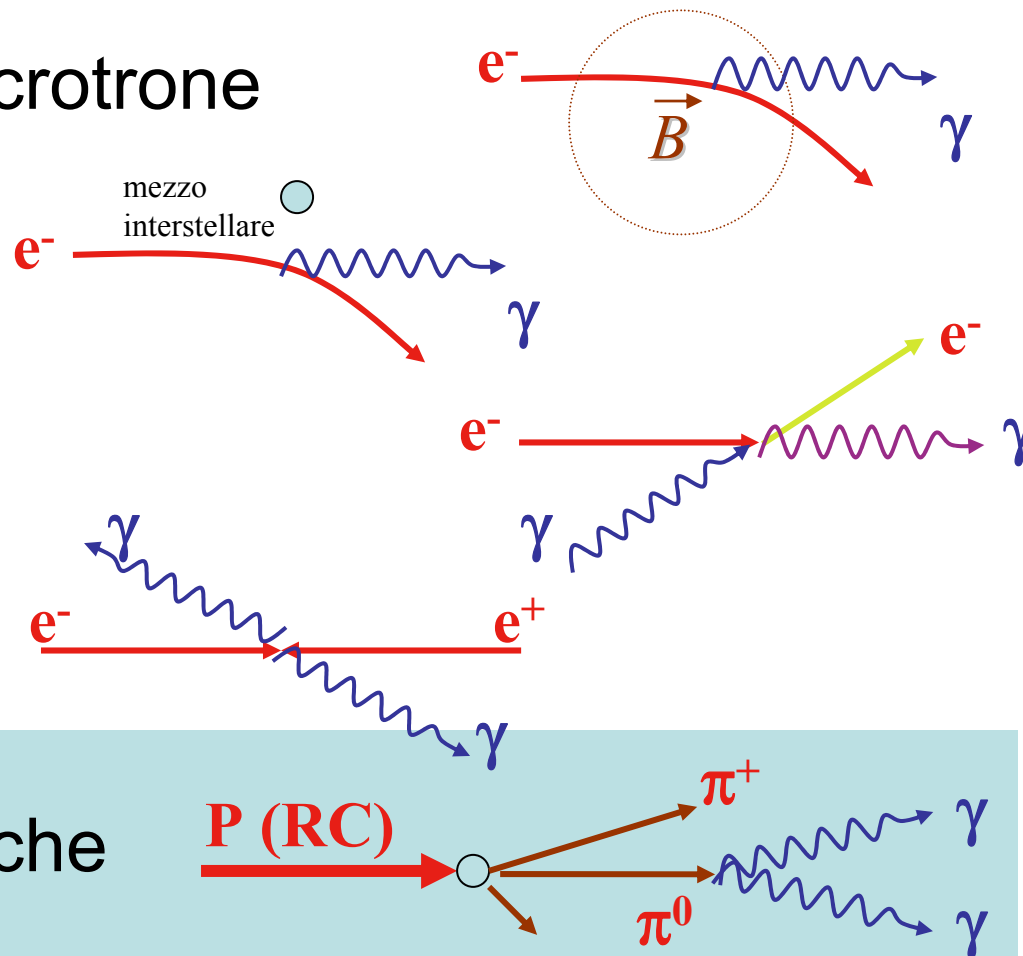
✦ Radiazione di sincrotrone

✦ Bremstrahlung

✦ Compton inverso

✦ Annichilazione

✦ Collisioni energetiche



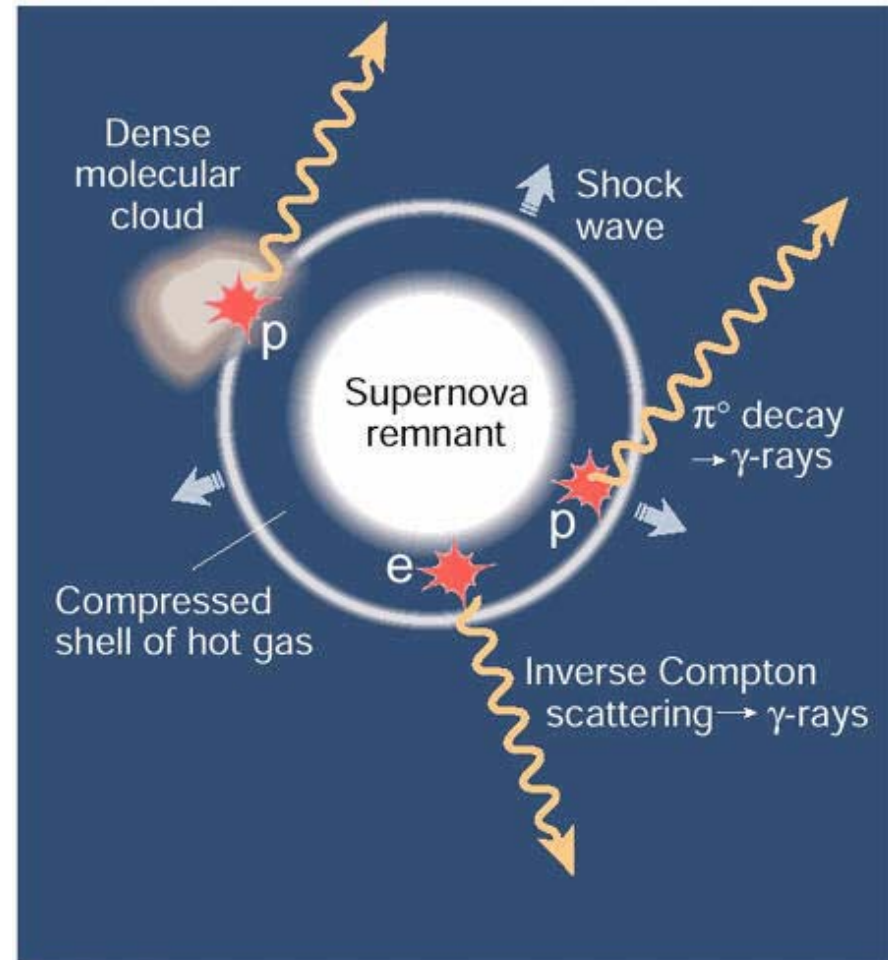
Problematiche in astroparticle

- ✦ Sorgenti di accelerazione dei RC
- ✦ Gamma-Ray-Horizon (GRH)
 - ✦ Parametri cosmologici
- ✦ Dark Matter (DM)
- ✦ Gamma-Ray-Burst (GRB)
- ✦ ...

Sorgenti di RC

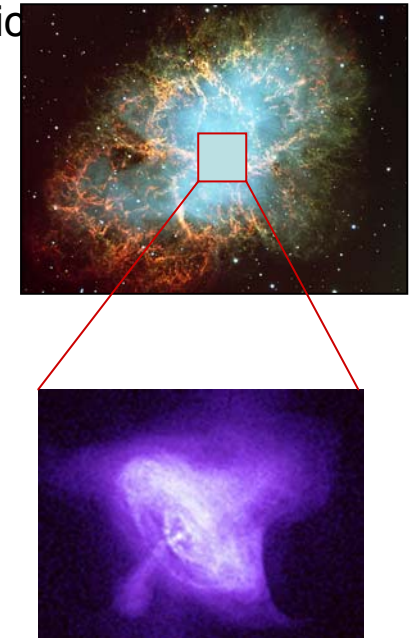
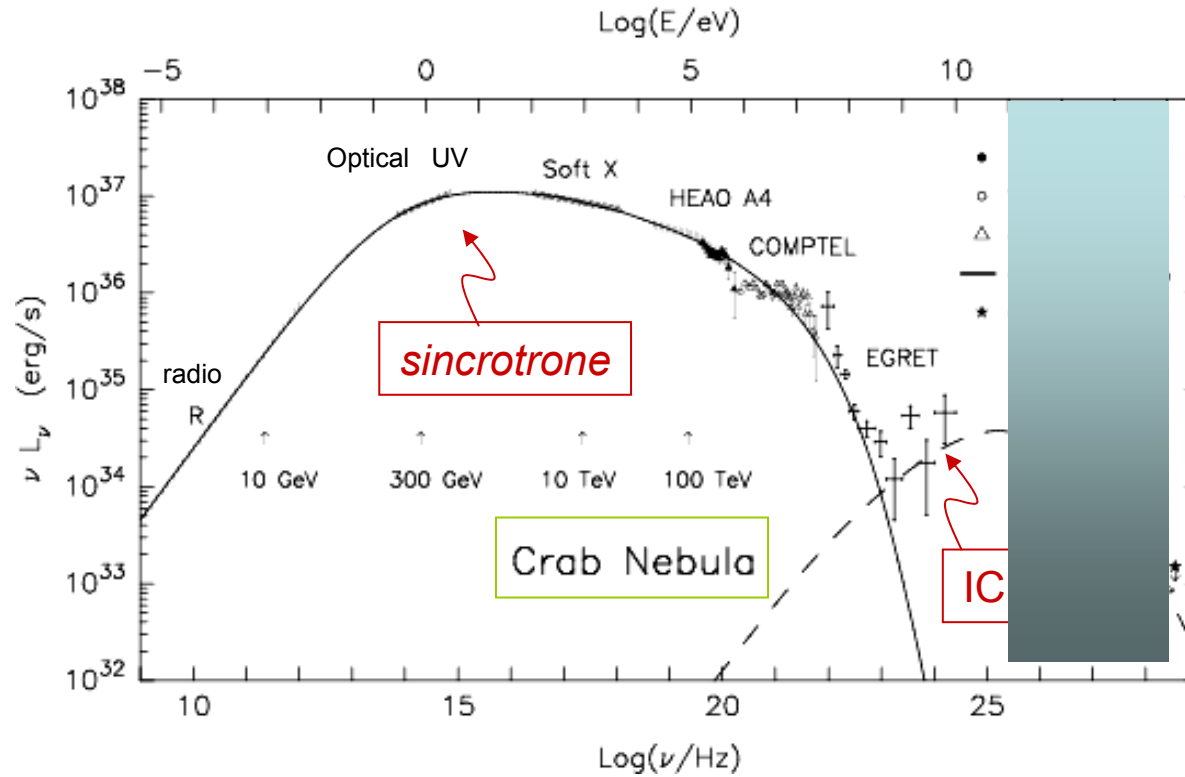
- ✦ Si ritiene che le SNR siano la sede di accelerazione dei RC fino a 10^{15} eV
- ✦ Emissione γ da decadimento π^0 e interazione p con nubi molecolari
- ✦ Identificabile da spettro di decadimento del π^0

Non si hanno sorgenti γ con una chiara indicazione di decadimento da π^0



Dilemma e-/had?

Spettri energia a due componenti (sincrotrone + IC)
giustificabile con l'emissione da parte degli elettroni relativistici

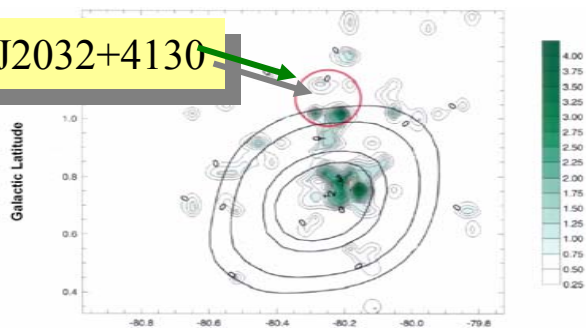


Dilemma e-/had?

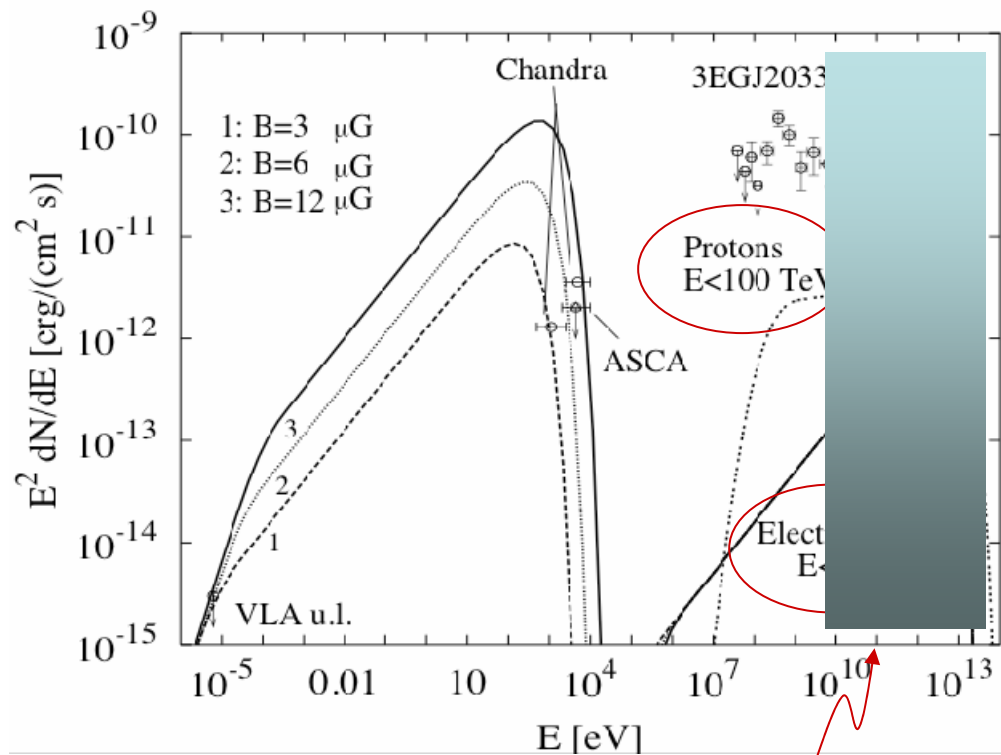
OB stellar associations

- ✦ Nuova popolazione di oggetti che possono accelerare protoni/nuclei e competere con le SNR nella produzione di RC
- ✦ Identificate nel TeV (TeV-J2032, TeV-J1013) ma non ad altre lunghezze d'onda...

TeV J2032+4130



TeV-J2032+4130

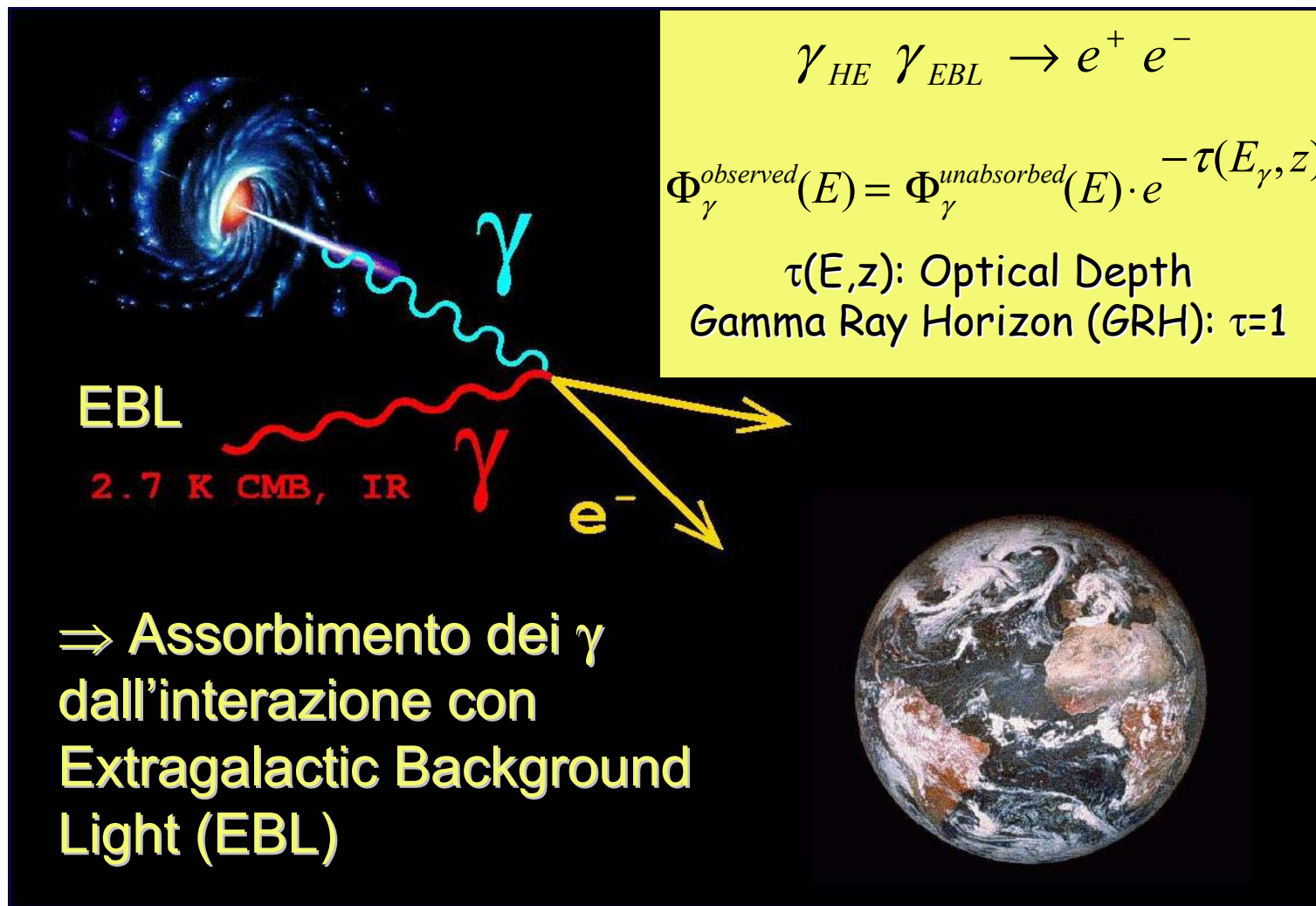


100 GeV

Sorgenti di accelerazione RC
Gamma-Ray-Horizon (GRH)
Dark Matter (DM)
Gamma-Ray-Burst (GRB)

γ astronomia con telescopi Cherenkov

γ -Ray Horizon



$\gamma_{HE} \gamma_{EBL} \rightarrow e^+ e^-$

$$\Phi_{\gamma}^{observed}(E) = \Phi_{\gamma}^{unabsorbed}(E) \cdot e^{-\tau(E_{\gamma}, z)}$$

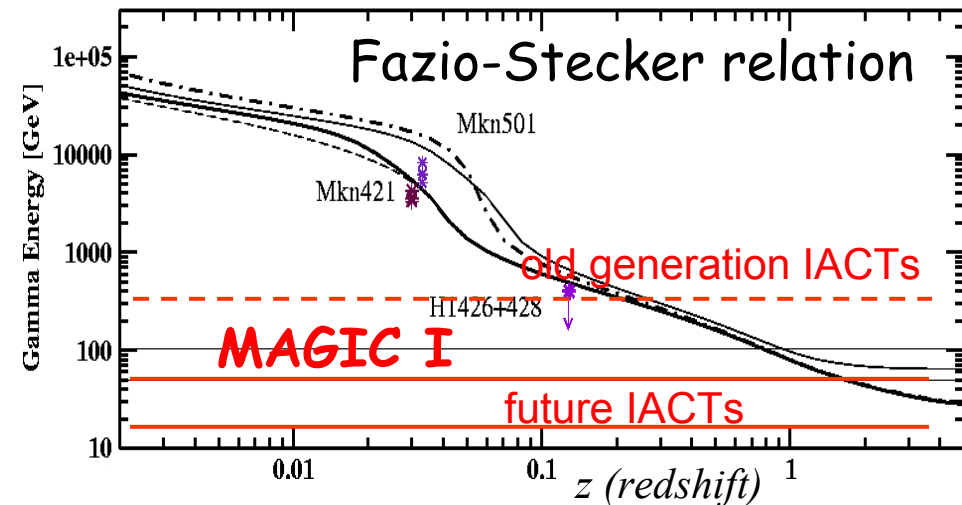
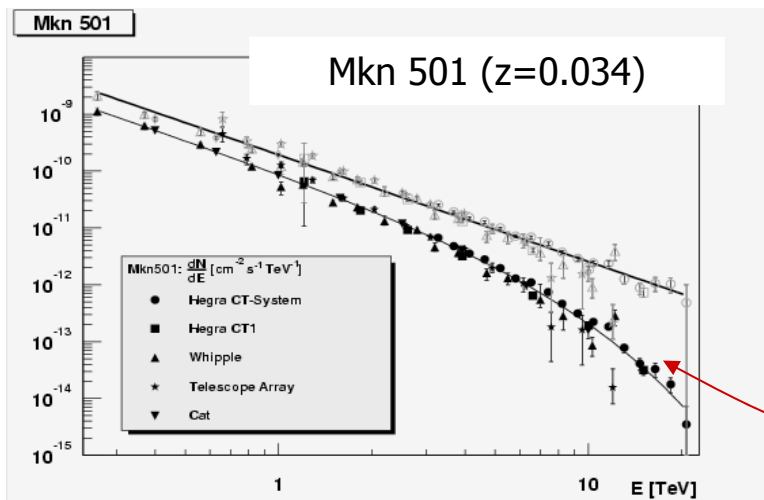
$\tau(E, z)$: Optical Depth
Gamma Ray Horizon (GRH): $\tau=1$

EBL
2.7 K CMB, IR

\Rightarrow Assorbimento dei γ
dall'interazione con
Extragalactic Background
Light (EBL)

γ -Ray Horizon

- ✦ L'assorbimento dipende dal redshift z e dall'energia dei γ
Fazio-Stecker relation
- ✦ L'assorbimento determina un cutoff negli spettri degli AGN
- ✦ Misura dei cutoff di sorgenti a diversi $z \Rightarrow$ **misura dell'EBL.**



Kneiske, Mannheim, Hartmann: *Astron. Astrophys.* 386 (2002)

Bassa energia di soglia

\Rightarrow osservazione di sorgenti più distanti

Cut-off

Dark Matter search

- ✦ Observational cosmology: 25% of density of Universe consists of Cold Dark Matter (CDM)
- ✦ Stable weakly interacting massive particles (WIMPS) are attractive CDM candidates
- ✦ Direct searches (DAMA, CDMS, CRESST,...)
- ✦ **Indirect searches**: annihilation products (ν , γ ,...)
- ✦ neutralino $\chi \Rightarrow$ WIMP candidate

Neutralino

- Lightest SUSY particle
($100 \text{ GeV} \leq m_\chi \leq 1 \text{ TeV}$)
- Stable (R-parity)
- Weakly interacting: mixture of neutral s-fermions (Higgsino, Gaugino)

At one loop, **neutralinos** can annihilate to

$$\chi\chi \rightarrow \bar{q}q \quad \gamma \text{ continuum}$$

$$\chi\chi \rightarrow \gamma\gamma \quad \gamma\text{-line } E_\gamma = m_\chi$$

$$\chi\chi \rightarrow \gamma Z \quad \gamma\text{-line } E_\gamma = m_\chi - m_Z^2 / m_\chi$$

γ -flux predictions from χ annihilations

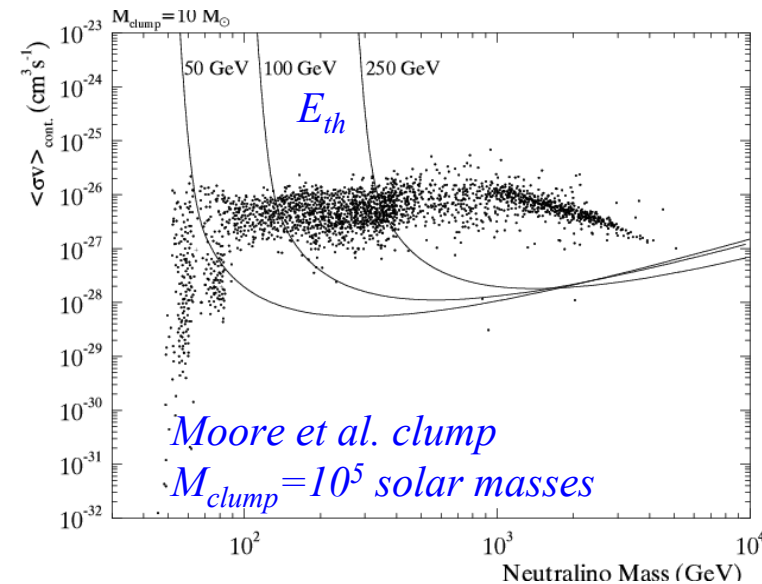
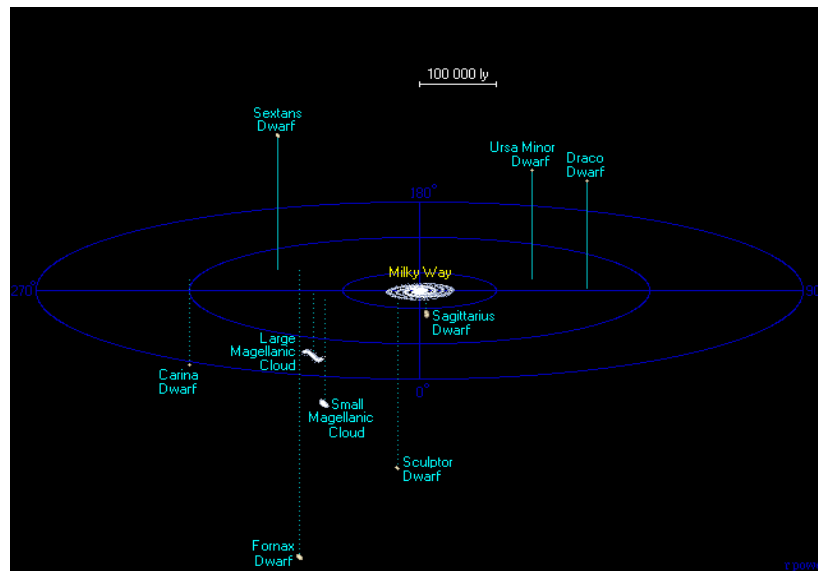
$$\Phi_\gamma(\Omega) = \frac{N_\gamma v \sigma}{4\pi \cdot M_\chi^2} \int \rho_{DM}^2(l) dl(\Omega)$$

Cross section
 χ mass

DM halo model

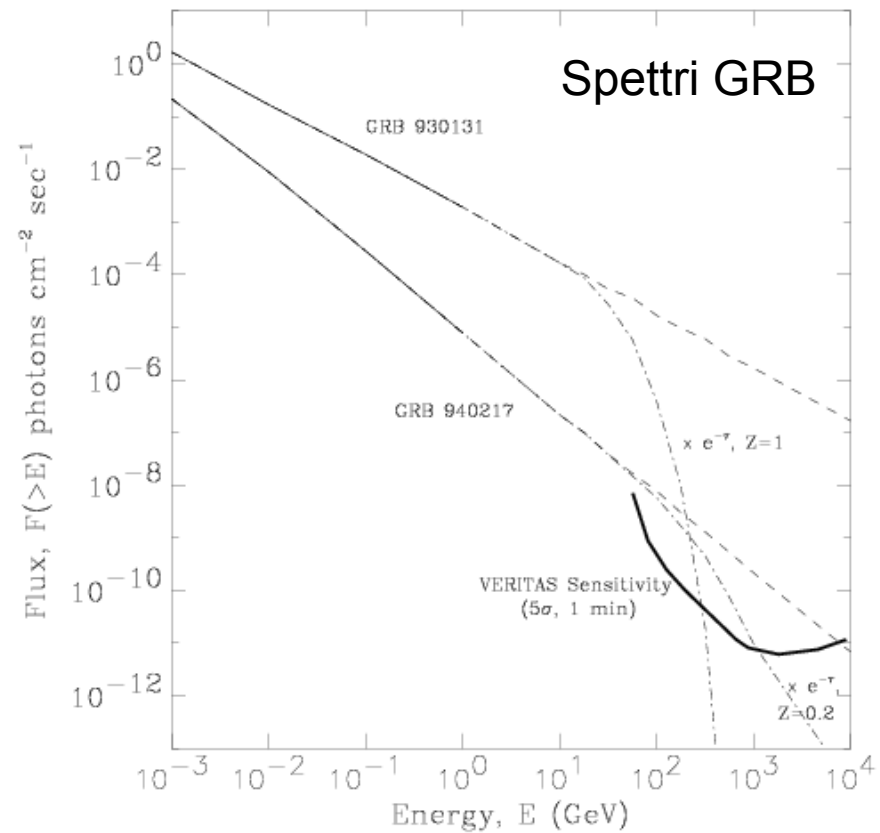
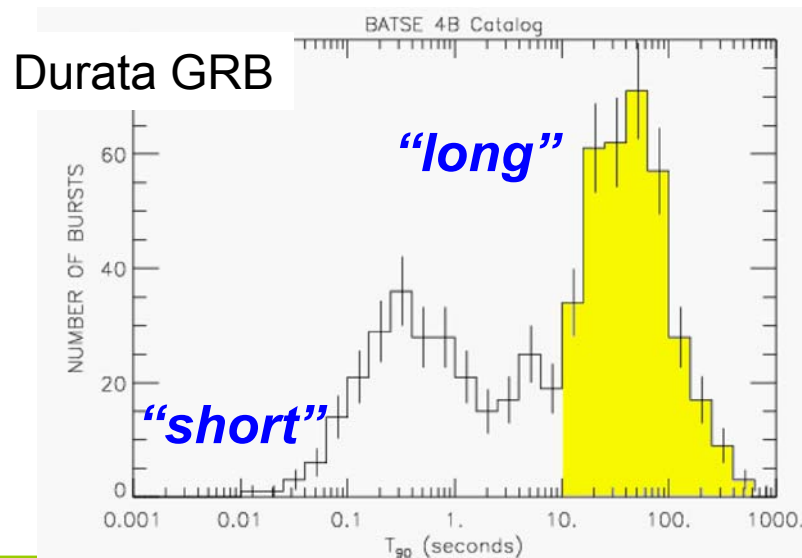
Dark Matter search

- ✦ Ricerca di addensamenti di DM per evidenziare il segnale γ
- ✦ Flusso γ continuum prevale sulle linee γ ...
- Centro galattico sfavorito (flusso di fondo gamma diffuso elevato)
- Ricerca di addensamenti di DM: ammassi globulari, galassie sferoidali...



Gamma-Ray-Burst

- ✦ Osservazione della prompt emission nella regione VHE
- ✦ Estrapolazione spettri BATSE: flusso elevato
- ✦ Sistema di alert (GCN) e puntamento rapido

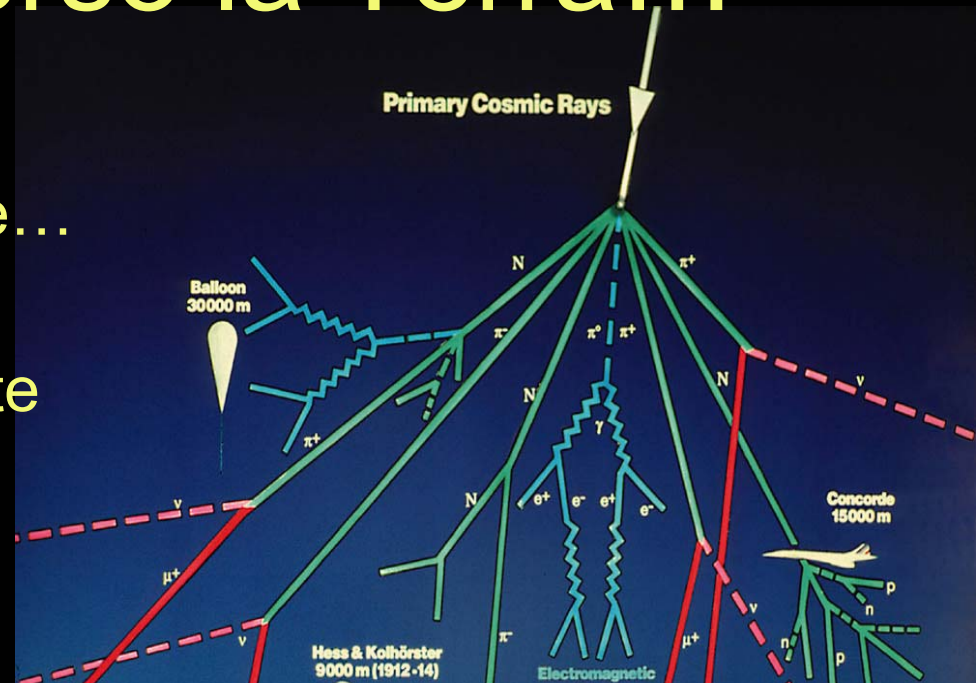


Viaggio verso la Terra...

La radiazione gamma VHE è bloccata dall'atmosfera terrestre...

$1054 \text{ g/cm}^2 - 28X_0$

- Osservazione diretta: satellite
- Osservazione indiretta: telescopi Cherenkov, EAS, underground detectors...



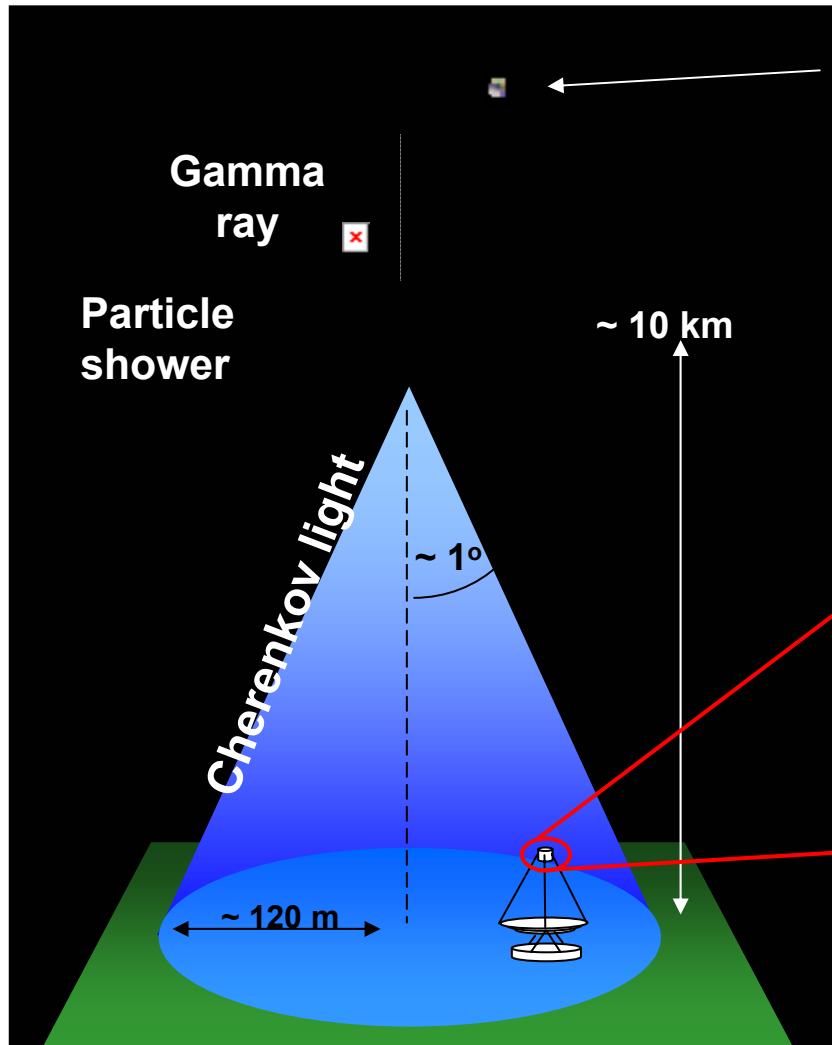
TIBET-AS (@4300m a.s.l.)
Scintillator-Array, $350 \times 350 \text{ m}^2$
Detections: Crab, Mkn421

Soon:
Argo-YBJ
 6500 m^2 RPC



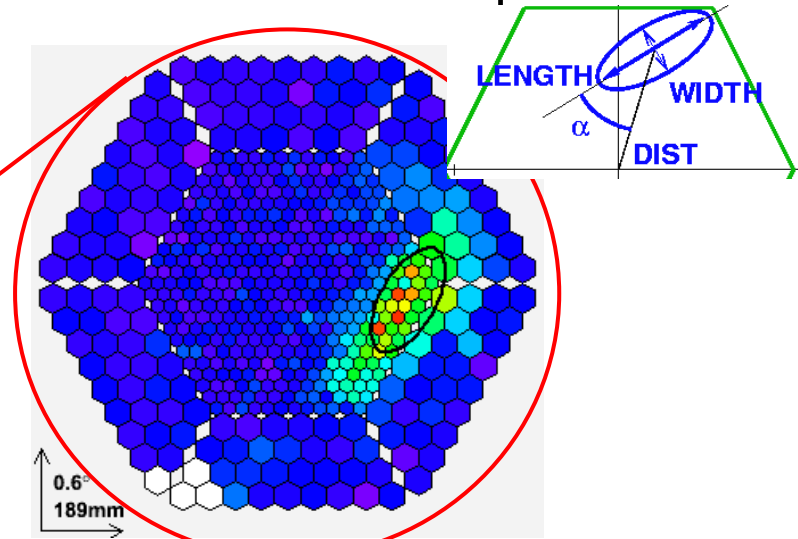
Imaging Air Cherenkov Telescopes

IACT



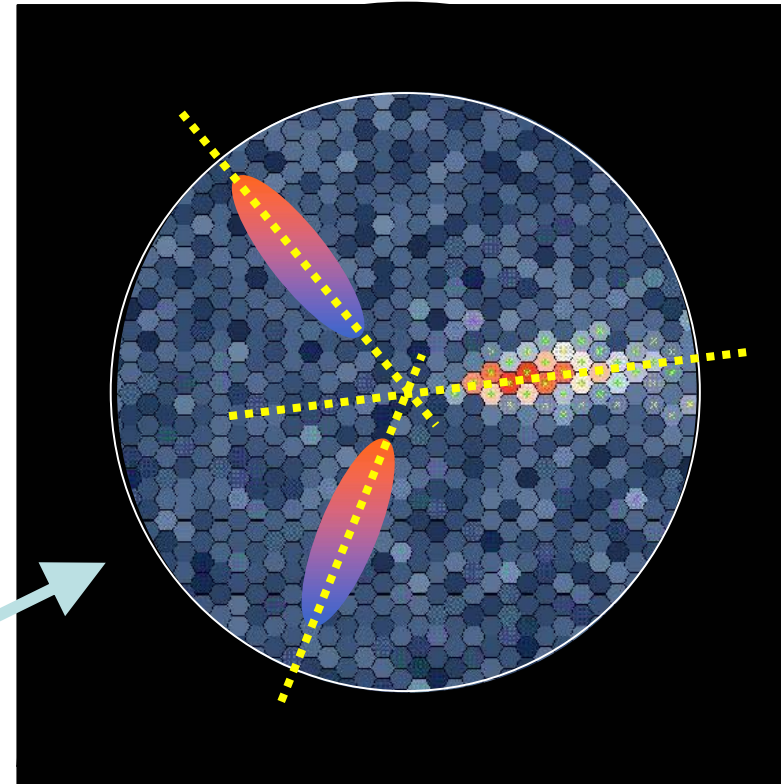
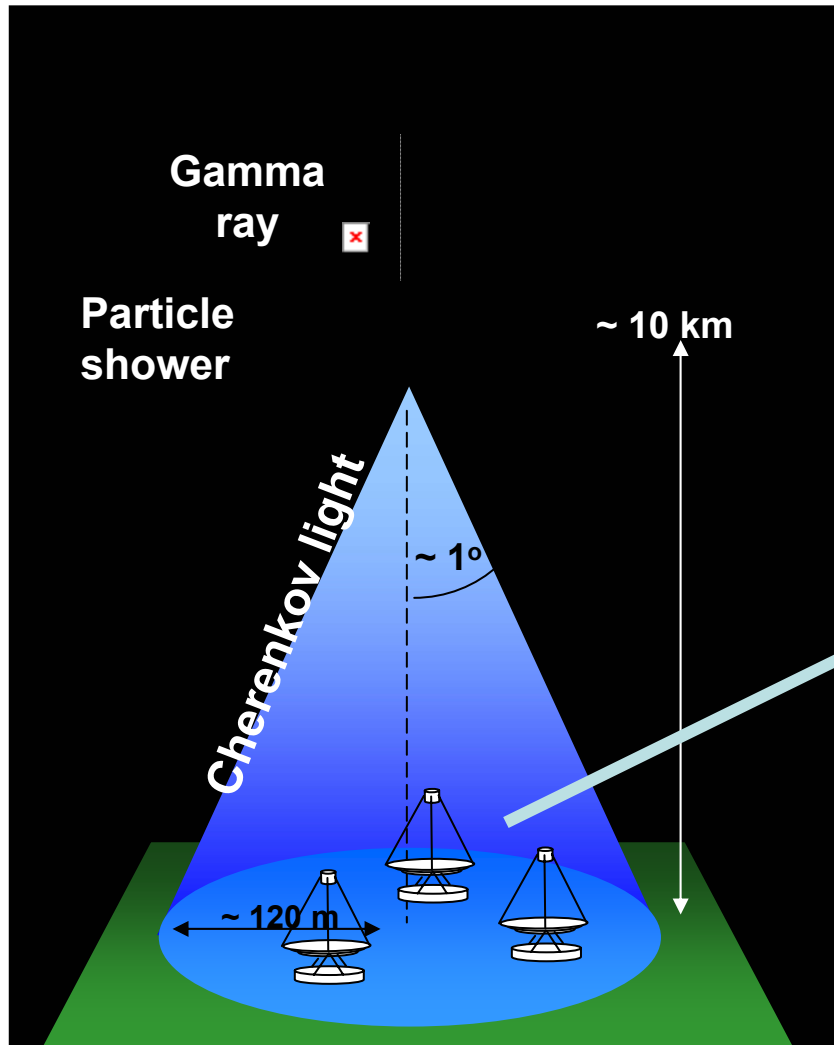
GLAST (ingrandito)

Immagine del flash Cherenkov sulla camera del telescopio



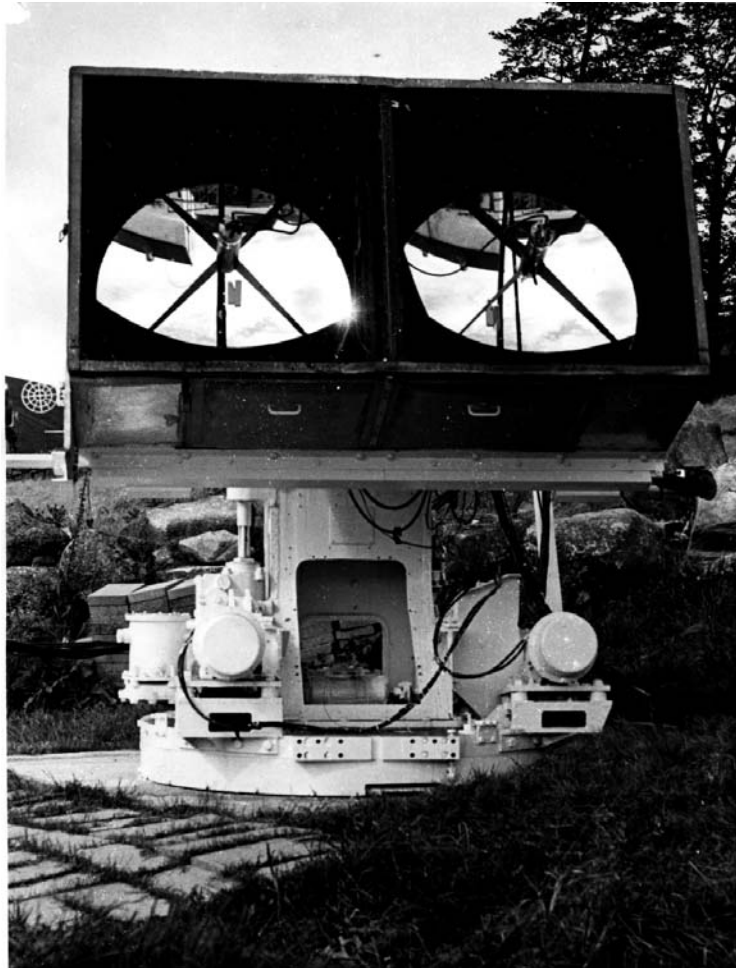
- Ricostruzione del primario
 - particle id: **discriminazione dal fondo di adroni**
 - direzione, energia...

Imaging Air Cherenkov Telescopes



Utilizzando piu' immagini è possibile ricostruire la direzione di arrivo con maggiore precisione (visione stereo)

0th generation of Cherenkov telescopes



Glencullen, Ireland ~1962

Nessuna discriminazione dal fondo di raggi cosmici !

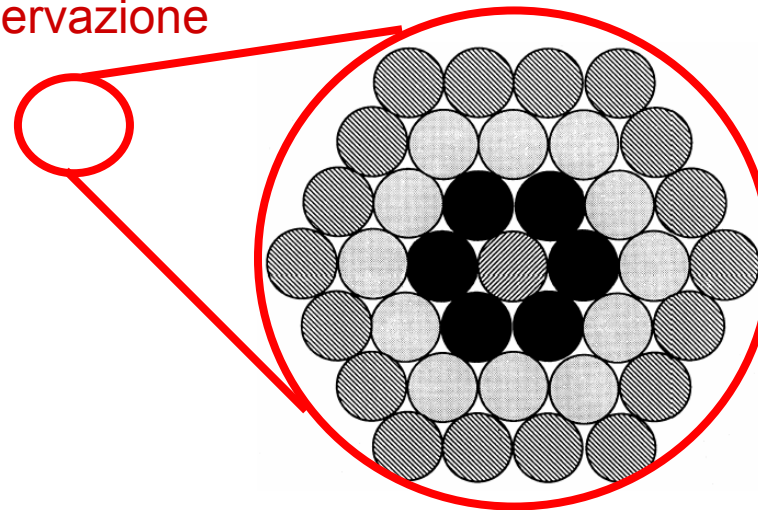
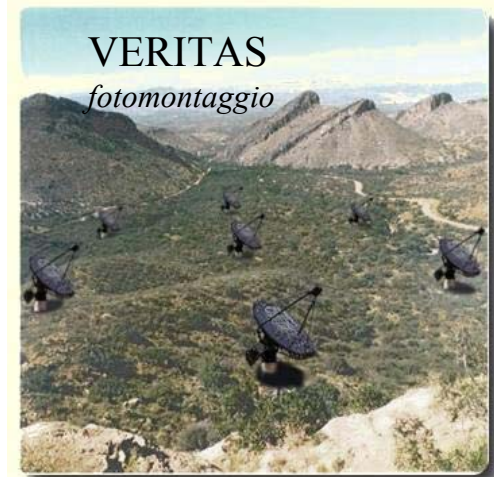
Whipple: singolo fototubo

1972: prima indicazione di TeV γ -rays dalla Crab Nebula (Fazio et al.)

- ON-OFF (direzione)
- **3 σ in 3 anni di osservazione!**

Imaging technique: 1st generation of IACT

- ✦ 1984: viene utilizzata la prima camera multi-PMTs da Whipple
- ✦ 1989: Emissione γ significativa identificata dalla Crab Nebula (Whipple '89)
 - ✦ $E_{\text{thr}} = 700 \text{ GeV}$
 - ✦ 9σ in 50 h di osservazione

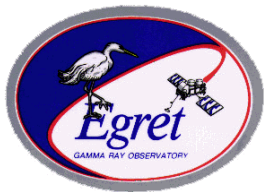


QuickTime™ and a
TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

1995: HEGRA
array di telescopi

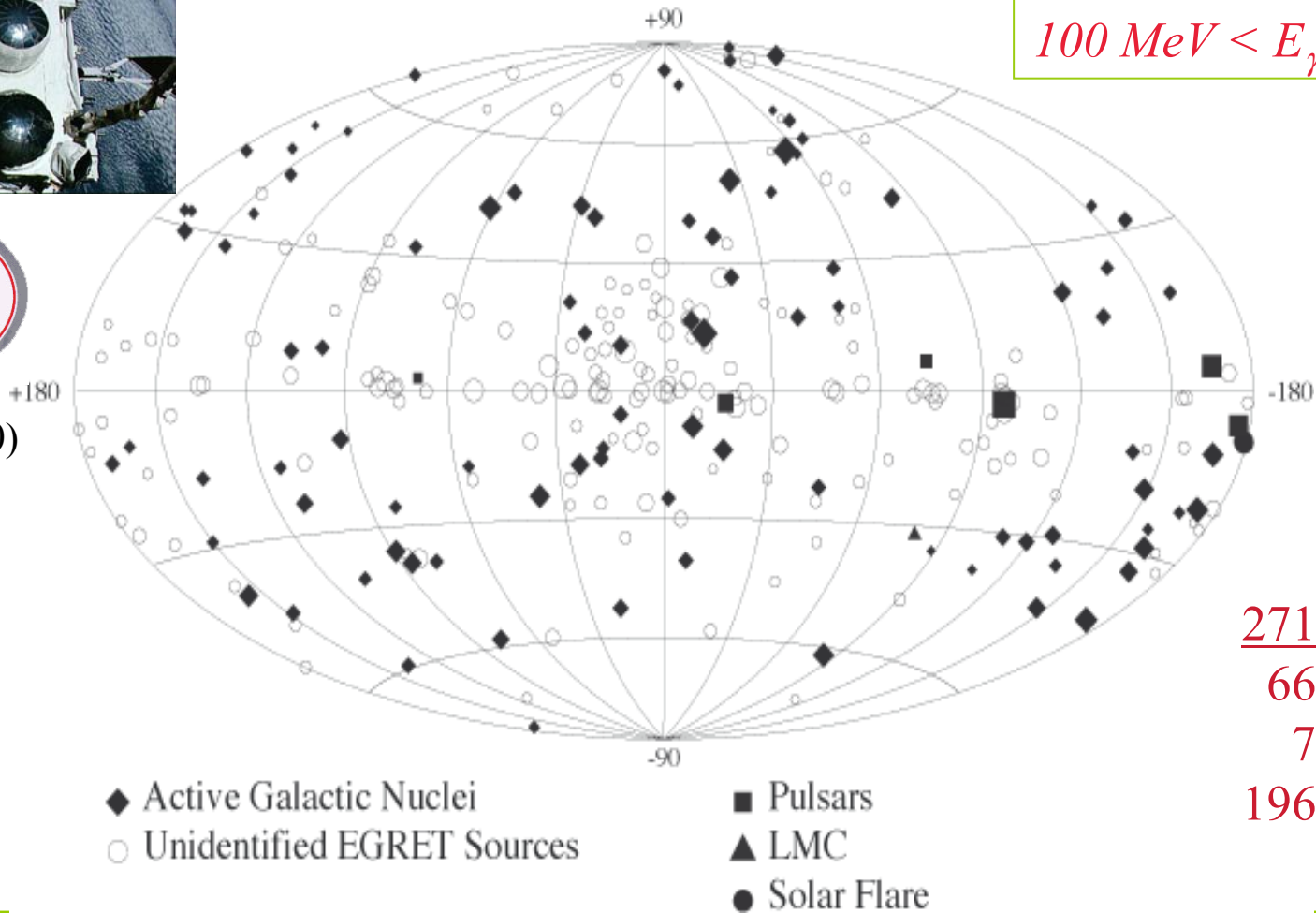
Crab detection
time: 15 min

Il cielo γ dal satellite...



(1991-2000)

$100 \text{ MeV} < E_\gamma < 10 \text{ GeV}$



271 sources
66 AGNs
7 pulsars
196 UNID

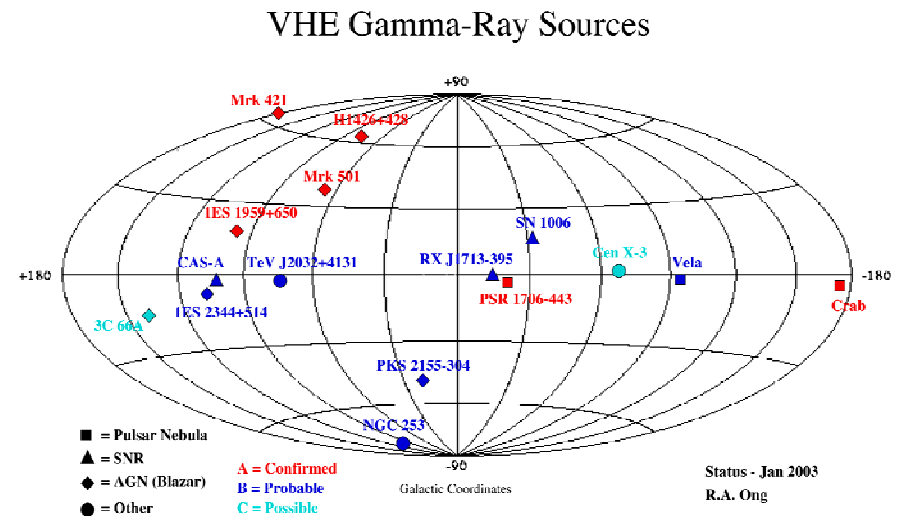
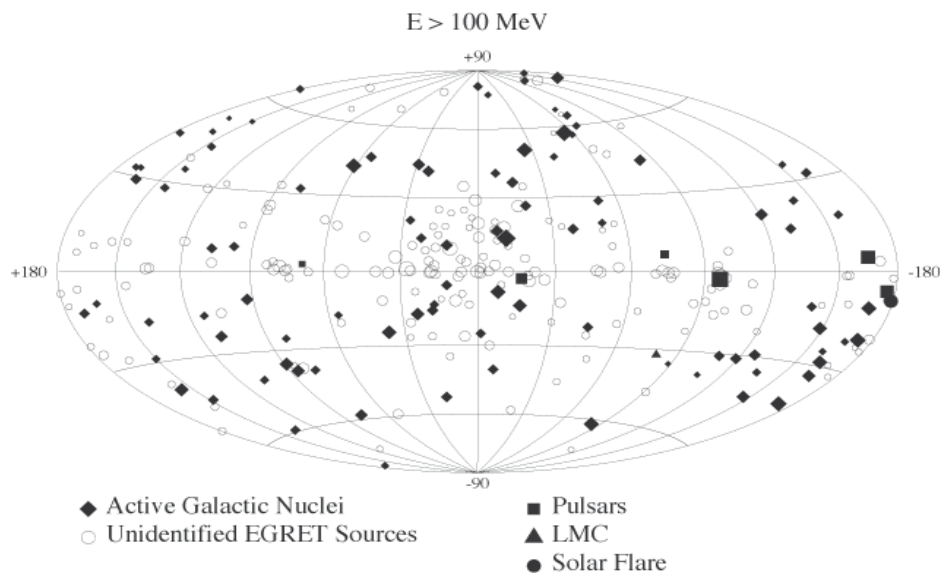
Satellites vs ground experiments

The energy gap



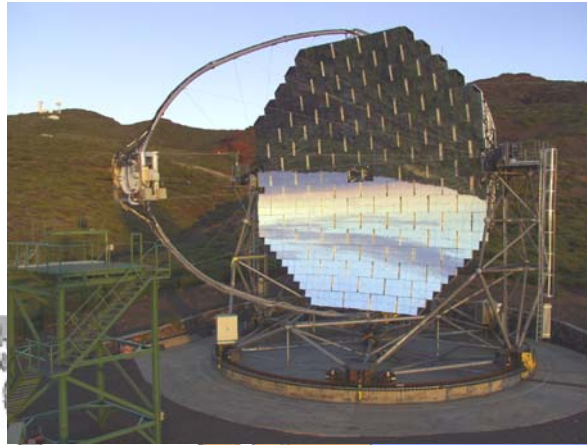
$E < 10 \text{ GeV}$

$E > 300 \text{ GeV}$



“Big four”

Crab detection
time: 3 min



VERITAS
(USA & England)
2005
Montosa Canyon, Arizona
7 telescopes
10 meters \varnothing

MAGIC
(Germany, Italy & Spain)
Summer 2003
1 telescope 17 meters \varnothing

Roque de los Muchachos,
Canary Islands

Windhoek,
Namibia

HESS
(Germany & France)
Summer 2002
4 (\rightarrow 16) telescopes
10 meters \varnothing

CANGAROO III
(Australia & Japan)
Spring 2004
4 telescopes 10 meters \varnothing

Woomera,
Australia



Crab detection
time: 1 min



IACT: il presente

- ✦ **increased sensitivity** and better **angular resolution**:
 - ✦ improve and perfect stereo technique with highly pixelized camera (HESS, Cangaroo, Veritas)
- ✦ **lower energy threshold** (MAGIC)

Energy Threshold

$$E \propto \sqrt{\frac{\phi \Omega \tau}{A \epsilon}}$$

Ω - Pixel Solid Angle
 τ - Integration time

A - Mirror Area
 ϵ - Quantum Efficiency

MAGIC

17 m diameter reflecting surface (240 m²)

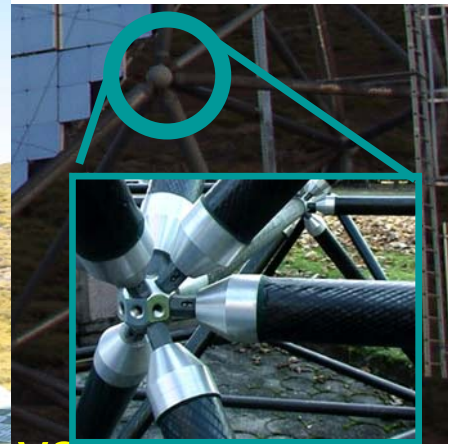
high reflective diamond milled aluminum mirrors

Active mirror control

3.5° FOV camera

577 high QE PMTs

Light weight
Carbon fiber
structure for
fast repositioning



system
& 300 MHz FADC system

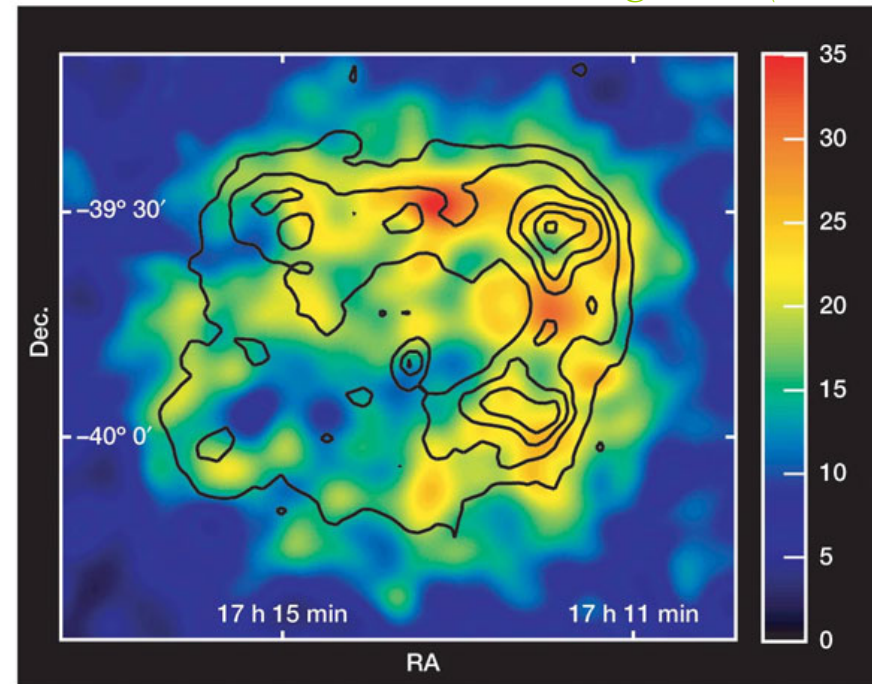
Sensitivity and resolution

- ✦ SNR RX J1713.7-3946
- ✦ HESS @ 800GeV; 26hrs obs time
- ✦ Angular resolution: < 0.1 deg
- ✦ SNR: Very important as
possible CR accelerator!
- ✦ Flux 0.66 Crab; $\Gamma=2.2$

*Contours of X-ray
brightness (ASCA)*

gamma-imaging!

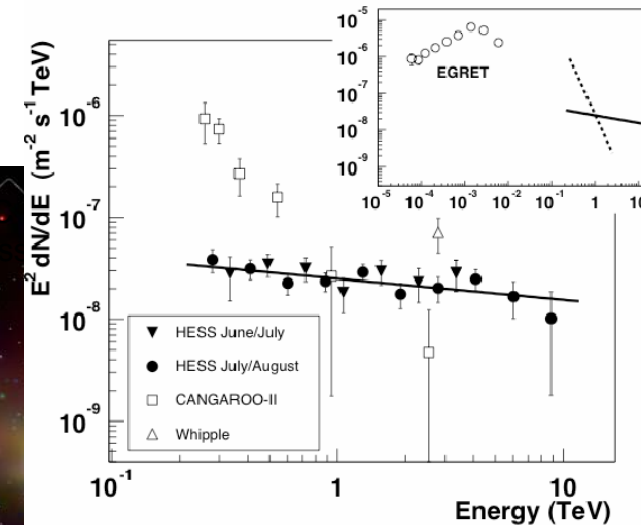
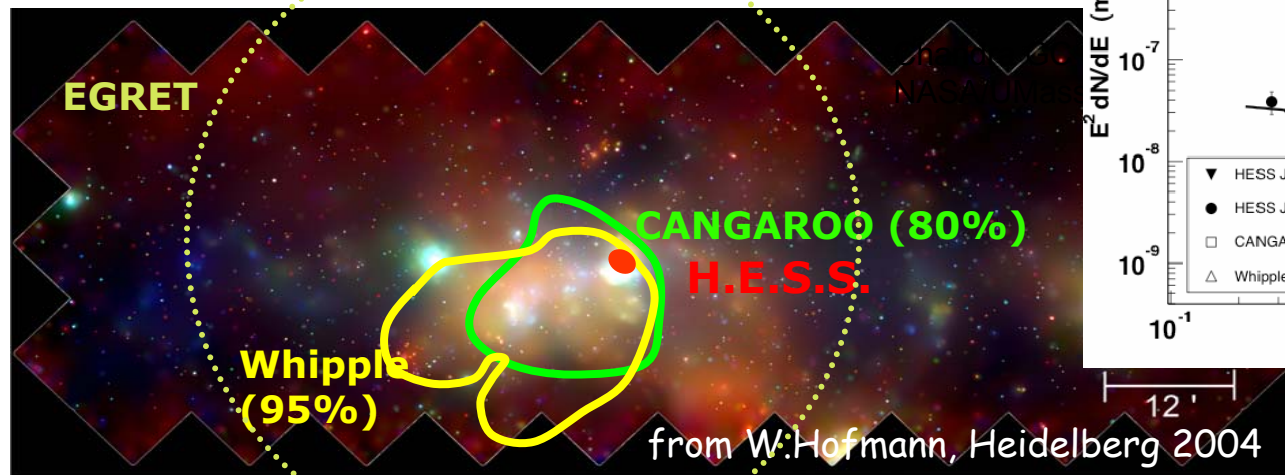
Aharonian et al.,
Nature, 4 nov 2004



Sensitivity and resolution

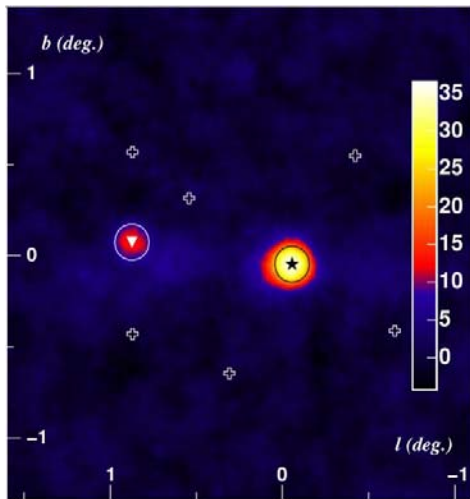
- ✦ HESS - Galactic Center
 - ✦ Flux 5% Crab; $\Gamma=2.2$; size: 7' (7pc)
 - ✦ CANGAROO conflict...

F. Aharonian et al. A&A 425 (2004) L13-L17

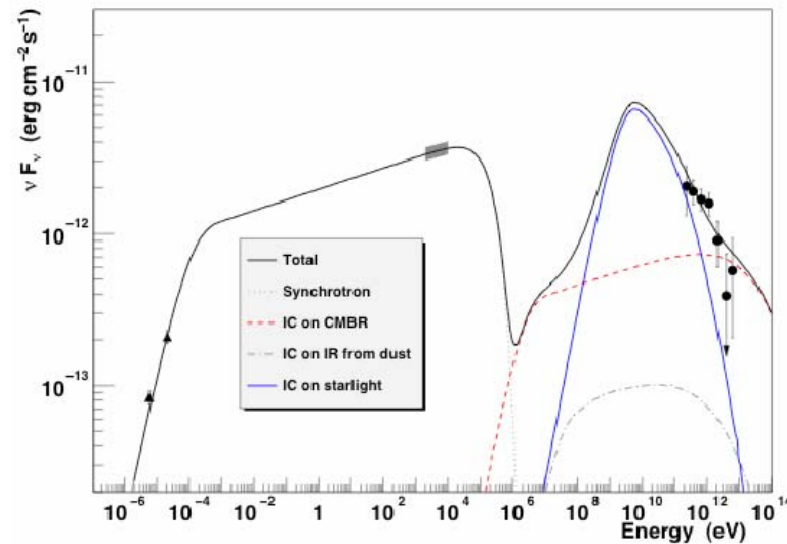


Sensitivity and resolution

- ✦ Un acceleratore di CR?
 - ✦ SNR G0.9+0.1 - Flusso: 2% Crab (!)
 - ✦ Scoperta casuale vicino il GC
 - ✦ spettro somma di piu' componenti



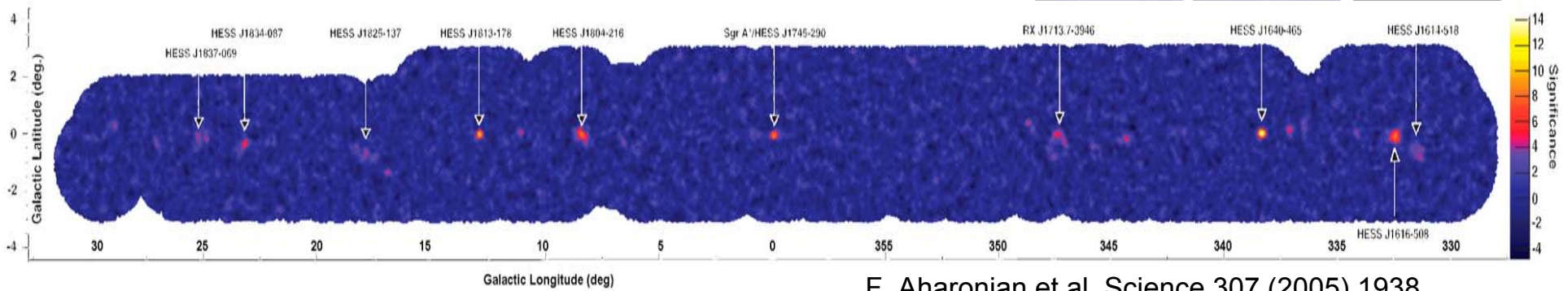
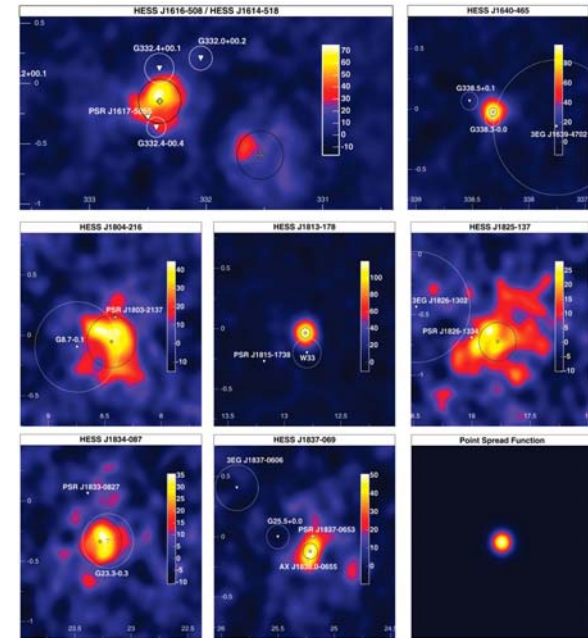
F. Aharonian et al. A&A 432 (2005) L25-L29



Sensitivity and resolution

HESS - Galactic plane survey

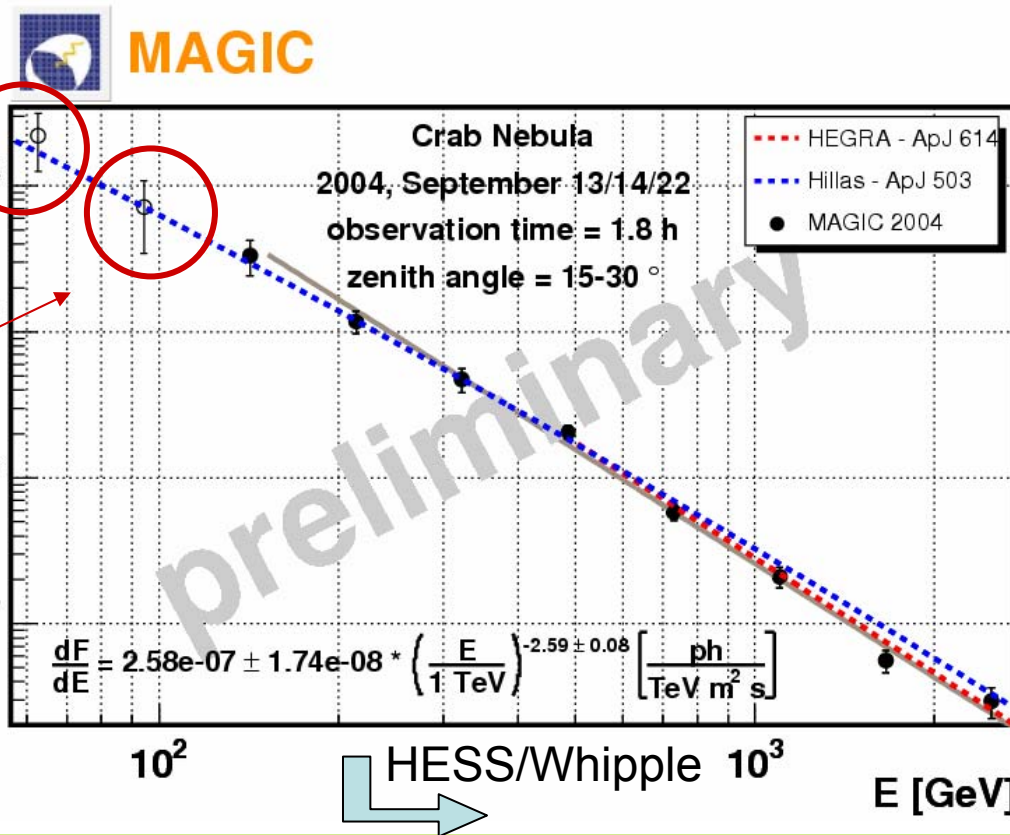
- ★ flux > 3% Crab; $E > 200 \text{ GeV}$; 110 hours total obs. time
- ★ **8 new sources!**
- ★ possibly associated with SNR, PWN and OB associations...



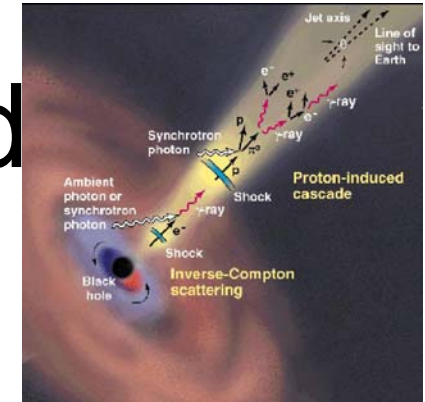
F. Aharonian et al. Science 307 (2005) 1938

Low Energy threshold

✦ Crab Nebula: verso il picco IC...

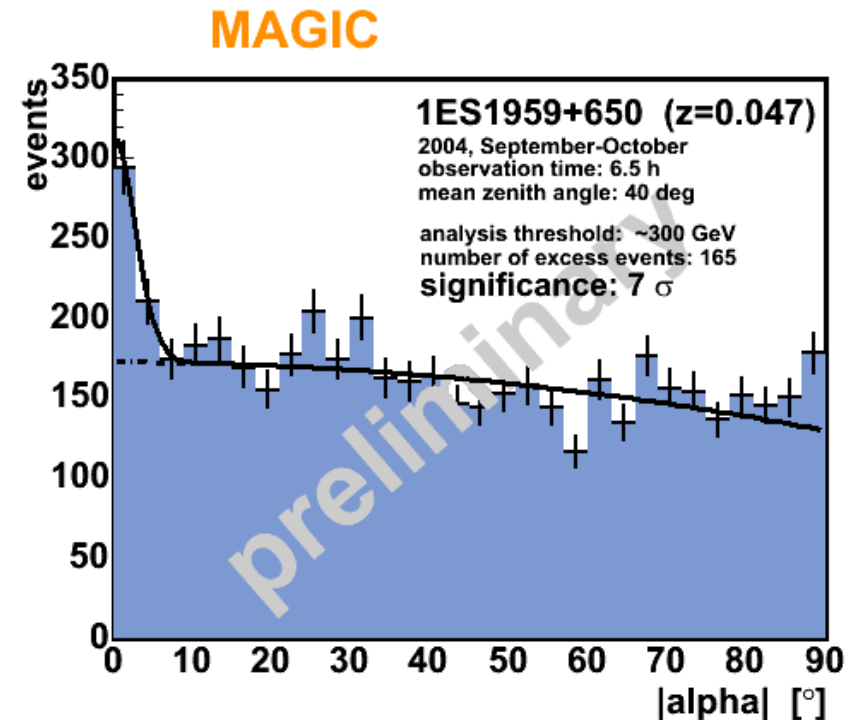


Low Energy threshold

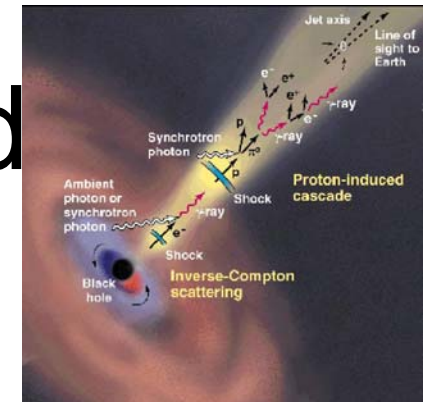


1ES1959+650

- ★ AGN @ $z=0.047$ (intermediate)
- ★ previously seen by Seven Telescope Array, Whipple, HEGRA (5.4σ in 94h!)
- ★ **6.5 h observation by MAGIC** in Sept - Oct 2004
- ★ **not flaring** in X-ray (ASM)
- ★ **7σ detection**
- ★ $\sim 10\%$ Crab level



Low Energy threshold



1ES1959 flux is about 40% the Crab

Spectrum softer than the Crab one.

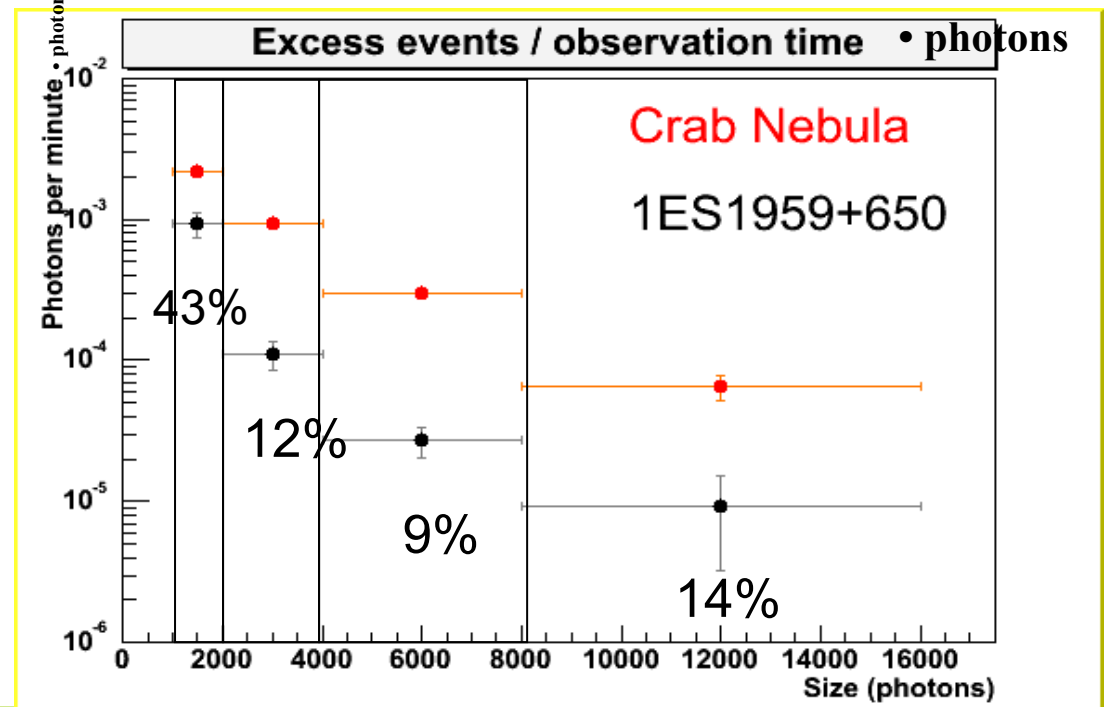
“Consistent” with HEGRA flux

measurements

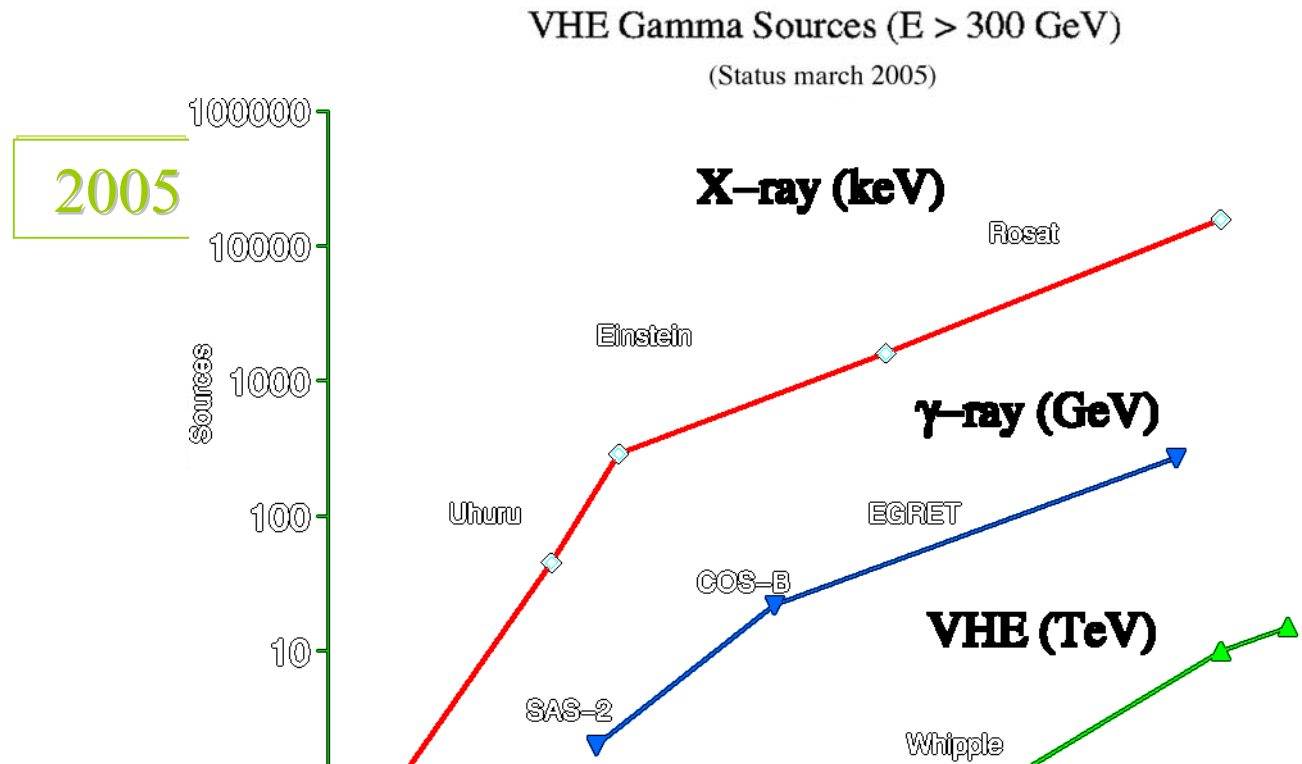
HEGRA System

Results (2000-2001):

- ◆ 94 h obs. Time.
- ◆ Energy threshold: 2TeV
- ◆ Significance 5.4σ
- ◆ $\alpha = 3.3 \pm 0.7$
- ◆ 8% Crab flux



Prospettive...



“Phase Transition: Number of VHE Sources getting Larger than Number of PhD Students”

W.Hofmann

Futuro (prossimo)

✦ MAGIC II

✦ Clone “potenziato”

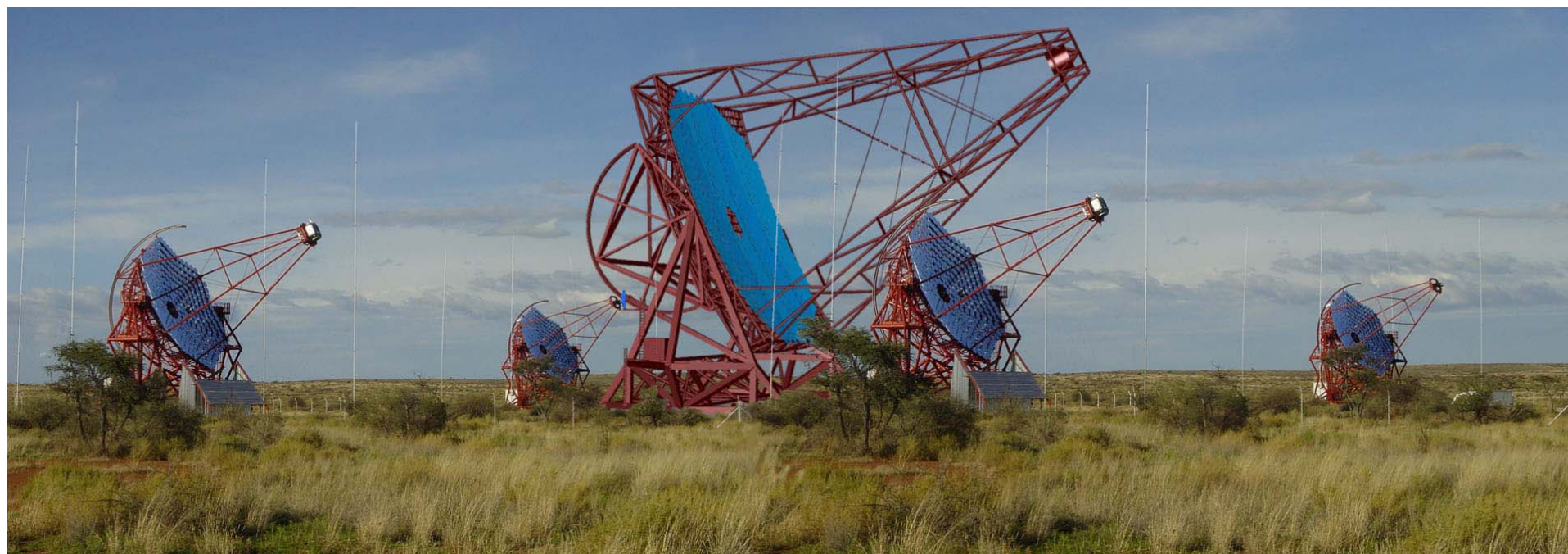
- ✦ High QE HPD (SiPM...), 2GHz sampling, 1000 pixels...



Futuro (prossimo)

✦ HESS II

- ✦ Clone “maggiorato”; test bed per 5@5
- ✦ Sensitivá a basse energie (50GeV)



Futuro...

- ✦ 5@5 (array 5 GeV - 5 km)
- ✦ ECO-1000 (1000 m², >5 GeV...)
- ✦ STAR (Small Telescope Array)

- ✦ Sulla carta...
 - ✦ costi ~ 100 M€
 - ✦ eventi Cherenkov bassa energia (< 50-100GeV) difficili da analizzare!!

Conclusioni

- ✦ L'astrofisica alle alte energie (VHE) è indispensabile alla comprensione dei fenomeni non termici
- ✦ I telescopi Cherenkov rappresentano una tecnica affidabile di indagine del cielo γ , complementare alle osservazioni da satellite (GLAST) e ν -telescopes (NEMO, ANTARES, ICECUBE)
- ✦ Il cielo gamma si sta popolando...