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OBSERVATIONS OF PWNE WITH THE FERMI GAMMA-RAY
SPACE TELESCOPE

A DISSERTATION
SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
AND THE COMMITTEE ON GRADUATE STUDIES
OF STANFORD UNIVERSITY
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE DEGREE OF
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

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January 2013

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I certify that I have read this dissertation and that, in my opinion, it is fully adequate in scope and quality as a dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

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Abstract

Two things fill the mind with ever-increasing wonder and awe, the more often and the more intensely the mind of thought is drawn to them: the starry heavens above me and the moral law within me.” – Immanuel Kant

The launch of the *Fermi* Gamma-ray space telescope in 2008 offered an unprecedented view into the γ -ray sky.

All the things we can learn with the LAT

Development of a new analysis method for studying spatially-extended PWNe using `pointlike`.

A monte-carlo validation of the analysis method.

Search for new spatially-extended sources with the LAT.

Observations of PWNe in the off-peak region of LAT detected pulsars.

Search for PWNe counterparts to TeV sources.

Using the population of PWNe to understand the radiation mechanism of PWNe.

Acknowledgement

Acknowledge the educational institutes which taught me physics: My high school HB Woodlawn, my undergraduate institution Marlboro College, and my Stanford University.

First, I would like to acknowledge those mentors who inspired me to get a PhD.

- Mark Dodge, my high school physics teacher.
- Ron Turner, my internship adviser at Analytic Services (ANSER) during the GWU Science and Engineering Apprentice Program (SEAP)
- Anthony Tyson at UC Davis for my SULI Internship
- Apurva Mehta and Sam Webb sam Web at SLAC SULI Internship.

During my PhD I was helped by an almost overwhelminlgy large number of people in the LAT collaboration.

People at Stanford/SLAC: Stefan Funk, Elliott Bloom, Markus Ackermann, Tobias Jogler, Junichiro Katsuta, Yasunobu Uchiyama

pointlike collaborators: Matthew Kerr, Toby Burnett, Eric Wallace, Marshall Roth

Pulsar Collaborators: David Smith, Matthew Kerr, Peter den Hartog, Tyrel Johnson, Damien Parent, Ozlem Celik

Careful review of text: Jean Ballet, Johann Cohen-Tanugi

I would like to thank the PWN Thank the people in Bordeaux: Marianne Lemoine-Goumard, Romain Rousseau, and Marie-Hélène Grondin

Fermi SLAC Grad Students: Keith Bechtol, Alex Drlica-Wagner, Alice Allafort, Herman Lee Yvonne Edmonds, Bijan Berenji, Ping Wang, Warit Mitthumsiri

Additional Astro Stanford Graduate Students: Helen Craig, Michael Shaw, Adam Van Etten, Kyle Watters

Additonal Graduate Students at Stanford: Dan Riley, Joel Frederico, Ahmed Ismail, Joshua Cogan, Kunal Sahasrabuddhe,

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Gamma-ray Detectors

1.1.1 The *Fermi* Gamma-ray Space Telescope

1.1.2 H.E.S.S.

1.2 Galactic Gamma-ray Astrophysics

1.2.1 Pulsars

1.2.2 Pulsar Wind Nebulae

1.2.3 Supernova Remnants

1.3 Radiation Processes

- The non-thermal radiation processes typical in astrophysics are most commonly

1.3.1 Synchrotron

1.3.2 Inverse Compton

1.3.3 Bremsstrahlung

1.3.4 π^0 Decay

1.4 Modeling the Galactic Diffuse and Isotropic Gamma-ray Background

- Historical Observations of galactic diffuse emission
- GALPROP model of diffuse emission. Reference: <http://arxiv.org/abs/1202.4039>
- Empirical Ring model of galactic diffuse emission.
- The isotropic background: <http://arxiv.org/abs/1002.3603>
- Galactic diffuse emission is primarily composed of ...
- Something about how great galprop is.
- Something about

1.5 Sources Detected by the Fermi LAT

- A variety of sources detected by the LAT:

1.5.1 The Second Fermi-LAT Source Catalog

- Citation is Nolan et al. (2012)
- Source classification method
- Number of sources detected by the LAT

- Forward reference Chapter 2, which does a more thorough description of likelihood analysis method.
- Source classes/associations

1.5.2 The Second Fermi Pulsar Catalog

- Process of detecting Pulsars with the LAT
- Number of pulsars detected by the LAT

1.5.3 PWN Detected by the LAT

Crab

Vela X

MSH 15-52

HESS J1825

HESS J1857

2FGL J1857 + 026

1. Reference is Rousseau et al. (2012)
2. <http://arxiv.org/pdf/1206.3324v1.pdf>

Chapter 2

Maximum-likelihood analysis of LAT data

- The notation and terminology in this section is primarily taken from Kerr (2011).

2.1 Motivations for Maximum-Likelihood Analysis of Gamma-ray Data

- Traditional astrophysical analysis involves an on minus of background estimation.
- Analysis of LAT data more complicated due to:
 - Anisotropic background. See Section 1.4.
 - Energy-dependent PSF
 - High source density, especially in the Galactic plane.
- To avoid issues associated with this, we perform a maximum likelihood analysis
- Define a model of the sky.
- likelihood L is defined as $L = P(data|model)$, where $L = L(modelparameters)$.

- What are the benefits of maximum likelihood
- How are errors computed using maximum likelihood
- How is statistical significance computed using maximum likelihood

2.2 Defining a Model of the Sources in the Sky

- Each source can be characterized by its photon flux density $\mathcal{F}(E, t, \vec{\Omega}|\vec{\lambda})$. This is the number of photons emitted per unit energy, time, into a unit solid angle $d\Omega$ at a given energy, time, and position $\vec{\Omega}$ in the sky.
- Typically, spatial and spectral model's are independent of time with the spatial and spectral component decoupling:

$$\mathcal{F}(E, t, \vec{\Omega}|\vec{\lambda}) = A(E)B(\vec{\Omega}) \quad (2.1)$$

Presumably, A takes in some of the $\vec{\lambda}$ parameters and B takes in the other parameters.

- In situations where there is a time dependence, likelihood assuming constant source is performed in smaller time bins.
- In situations where spatial and spectral components couple, typical to make multiple spatial templates, each with an independent spectra (e.g. the Puppis A paper's fitting multiple hemispheres).
- Discuss how diffuse background is more complicated.
- Show some examples spectral models: point source, extended source.

2.3 The LAT Instrument Response Functions

The performance of the LAT is composed of two effects. The efficiency of the LAT refers to its ability to reconstruct a photon which comes into the detect. The

dispersion of the LAT refers to the probability of misreconstructing an event.

The efficiency is written as $\epsilon(E, t, \vec{\Omega})$ and is measured in units of area (cm^2).

The dispersion is the probability of a photon with true energy E and incoming direction $\vec{\Omega}$ at time t being reconstructed to have an energy E' , an incoming direction $\vec{\Omega}'$ at a time t' . The dispersion is written as $P(E', t', \vec{\Omega}' | E, t, \vec{\Omega})$. It represents a probability and is therefore normalized such that

$$\int \int \int dE d\Omega dt P(E', t', \vec{\Omega}' | E, t, \vec{\Omega}) = 1 \quad (2.2)$$

What is the range of the integrals

Therefore, $P(E', t', \vec{\Omega}' | E, t, \vec{\Omega})$ has units of 1/energy/solid angle/time

We assume these two factors to decouple and write the LAT's instrument response as

$$R(E', \vec{\Omega}', t' | E, \vec{\Omega}, t) = \epsilon(E, t, \vec{\Omega}) P(E', t', \vec{\Omega}' | E, t, \vec{\Omega}) \quad (2.3)$$

Therefore, the instrument response has units of area/energy/solid angle/time

The convolution of the flux of a model with the instrument response produces the expected counts per unit energy/time/solid angle begin reconstructed to have an energy E' at a position $\vec{\Omega}'$ and at a time t' :

$$\tau(E', \vec{\Omega}', t' | \vec{\lambda}) = \int \int \int dE d\Omega dt \mathcal{F}(E, t, \vec{\Omega} | \vec{\lambda}) R(E', \vec{\Omega}', t' | E, \vec{\Omega}, t) \quad (2.4)$$

Here, this integral is performed over all true energies, solid angles, and times for which the source model has support.

For LAT analysis, we conventionally make the simplifying assumption that the energy, spatial, and time dispersion decouple:

$$P(E', t', \vec{\Omega}' | E, t, \vec{\Omega}) = \text{PSF}(\vec{\Omega}' | E, \vec{\Omega}) \times E_{\text{disp}}(E' | E) \times T_{\text{disp}}(t' | t) \quad (2.5)$$

Here, PSF is the point-spread function and represents

- E_{disp} is the energy dispersion.

-
- The energy dispersion of the LAT is a function of both the incident energy and incident angle of the photon. It varies from $\sim 5\%$ to 20% , degrading at lower energies due to energy losses in the tracker and at higher energy due to electromagnetic shower losses outside the calorimeter. Similarly, it improves for photons with higher incident angles that are allowed a longer path through the calorimeter (Ackermann et al. 2012).
- From simulations, it was
- T_{disp} is the time dispersion.
-
- The timing dispersion is $< 10 \mu\text{s}$ Atwood et al. (2009)

Why do we discard energy dispersion. Find reference.

Why discard time dispersion

2.4 Application of Binned Maximum-Likelihood to LAT Data with the Science Tools

- For a standard LAT analysis, we perform a binned maximum-likelihood analysis:
- In the standard science tools, the data is binned in position and energy. and integrated in energy.
- For time-series analysis, typically a time-summed analysis is performed successivly in multiple time bins.
- The likelihood comes from a sum over each bin
- The likelihood is defined as

$$\mathcal{L} = \prod_j \frac{\theta_j^{n_j} e^{-\theta_j}}{n_j!} \quad (2.6)$$

– Here, j is a sum over position/energy bins.

- θ_j is the counts predicted by the model, which is defined following the discussion in Section 2.2.
- n_j are the observed counts in the spatial/energy bin j
- The model counts are computed by integrating the differential counts defined in Equation 2.4 over the energy bin:

$$\theta_{ij} = \int_j dE d\Omega dt \tau(E, \vec{\Omega}, t | \vec{\lambda}_i) \quad (2.7)$$

Here, j represents the integral over the j th position/energy bin, i represents the i th source, and $\vec{\lambda}_i$ refers to the parameters defining the i th source. The total model counts is computed by summing over all sources:

$$\theta_j = \sum_i \theta_{ij} \quad (2.8)$$

- In the standard *Fermi* science tools, the binning of photons over position in the sky and energy to compute n_j is done with `gtbin`.
- In the standard *Fermi* science tools, the model counts θ_j are computed in several steps ...
- The instrument response is computed with a combination of `gtltcube`, `gtexpcube`.
- Convert a model of the sky into model predicted counts
- poisson likelihood
- Particular implementation of maximum likelihood analysis
- Describe `gtbin`, `gtselect`, `gtlike`

2.5 The Alternate Maximum-Likelihood Package `pointlike`

- Developed for Speed
- Sparse Matrices,
- Methods for computing integral model counts.

2.6 Extended Source Analysis in `pointlike`

Chapter 3

Search for Spatially-extended Sources

3.1 Analysis Method

3.2 Validation of the TS Distribution

3.3 Extended Source Detection Threshold

3.4 Testing Against Source Confusion

3.5 Test of 2LAC Sources

3.6 Systematic Errors on Extension

3.7 Extended Source Search Method

3.8 New Extended Sources

3.9 Discussion

Chapter 4

Search for PWNe associated with Gamma-loud Pulsars

4.1 Off-peak Phase Selection

4.2 Off-peak Analysis Method

4.3 Off-peak Results

4.4 Off-Peak Individual Source Discussion

Chapter 5

Search for PWNe associated with TeV Pulsars

5.1 List of Candidates

5.2 Analysis Method

5.3 Sources Detected

Chapter 6

Search for PWNe associated with High Edot Pulsars

Chapter 7

Population Study of LAT-detected PWNe

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