

Status & Prospect of Gamma-ray Astronomy

Yoshiyuki Inoue (Osaka)

Special thanks to Takahiro Sudoh (Tokyo) & Dmitry Khangulyan (Rikkyo)

CRC Town Meeting @ Online, 2020-09-28

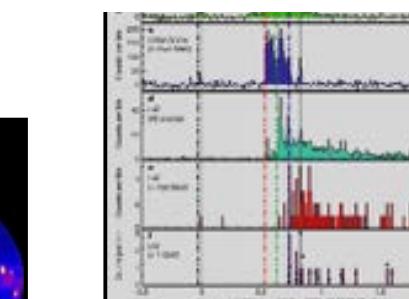
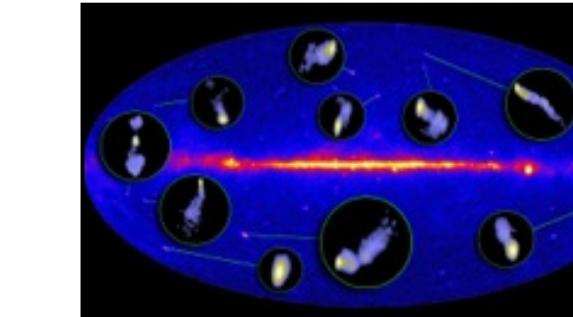
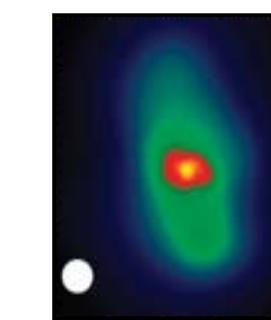
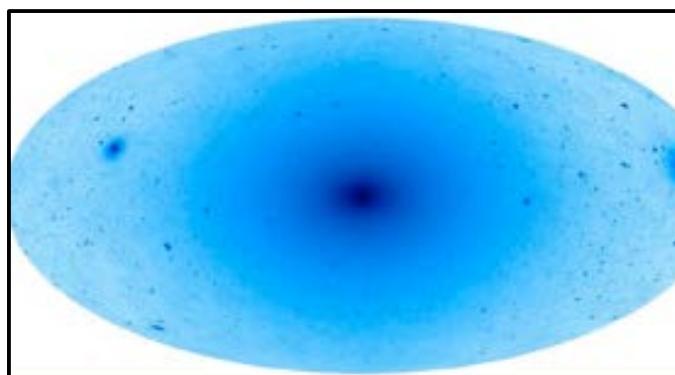


Contents

- Gamma-ray Astronomy
- Recent Interesting Results
 - Jet Power, Cosmic Star Formation History, Spatial Extension
- Future of Gamma-ray Astronomy?
- Summary

Gamma-ray Astronomy

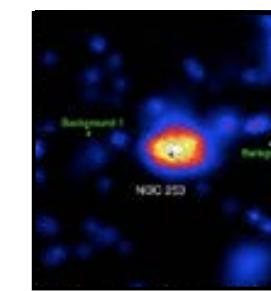
Dark Matter searches



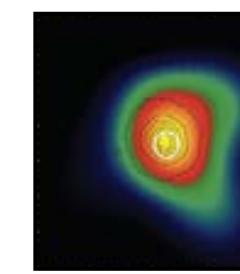
GRBs

Blazars

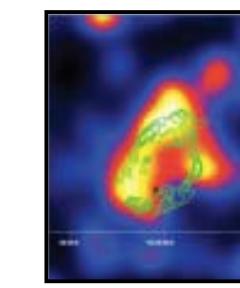
Radio Galaxies



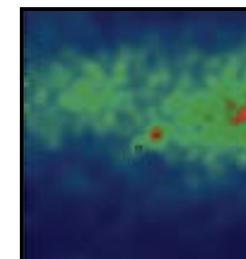
Starburst Galaxies



Globular Clusters



SNRs & PWN

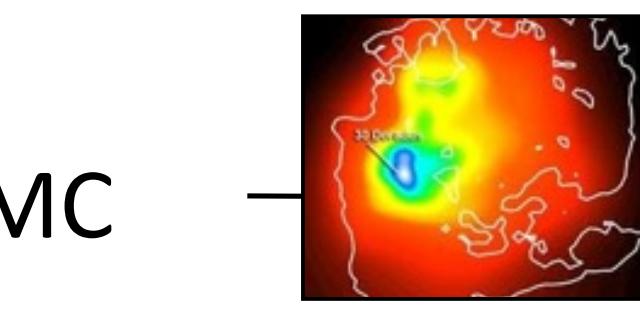


Novae

Galactic

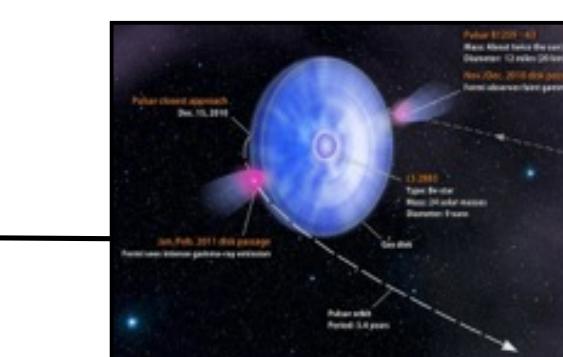
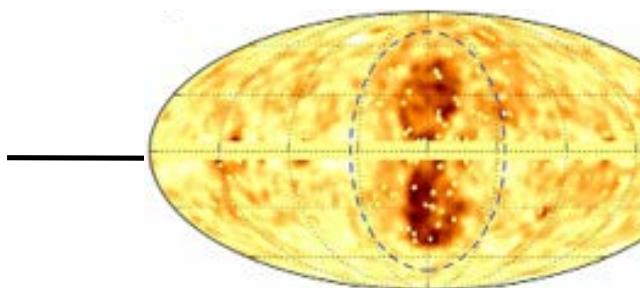
γ -ray Binaries

Fermi Bubbles

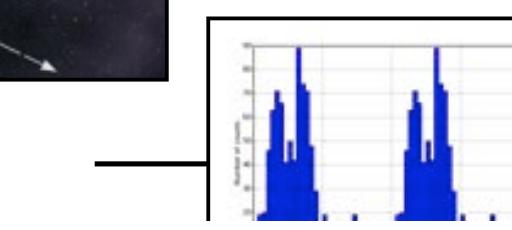


Extragalactic

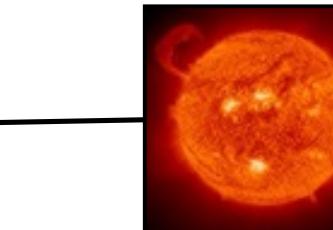
LMC & SMC



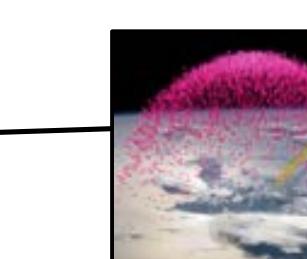
Pulsars: isolated, binaries, & MSPs



Background

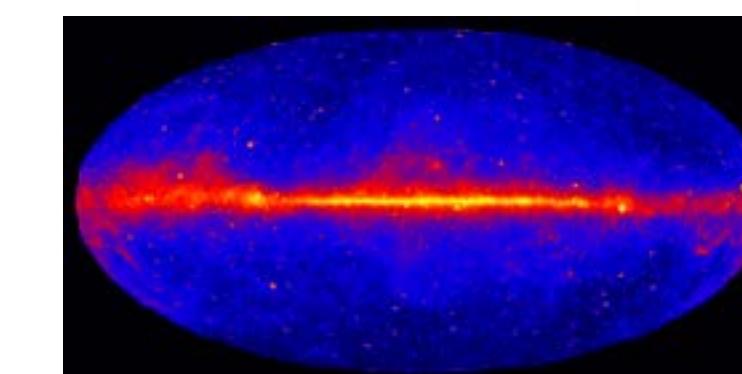


Sun: flares & CR interactions



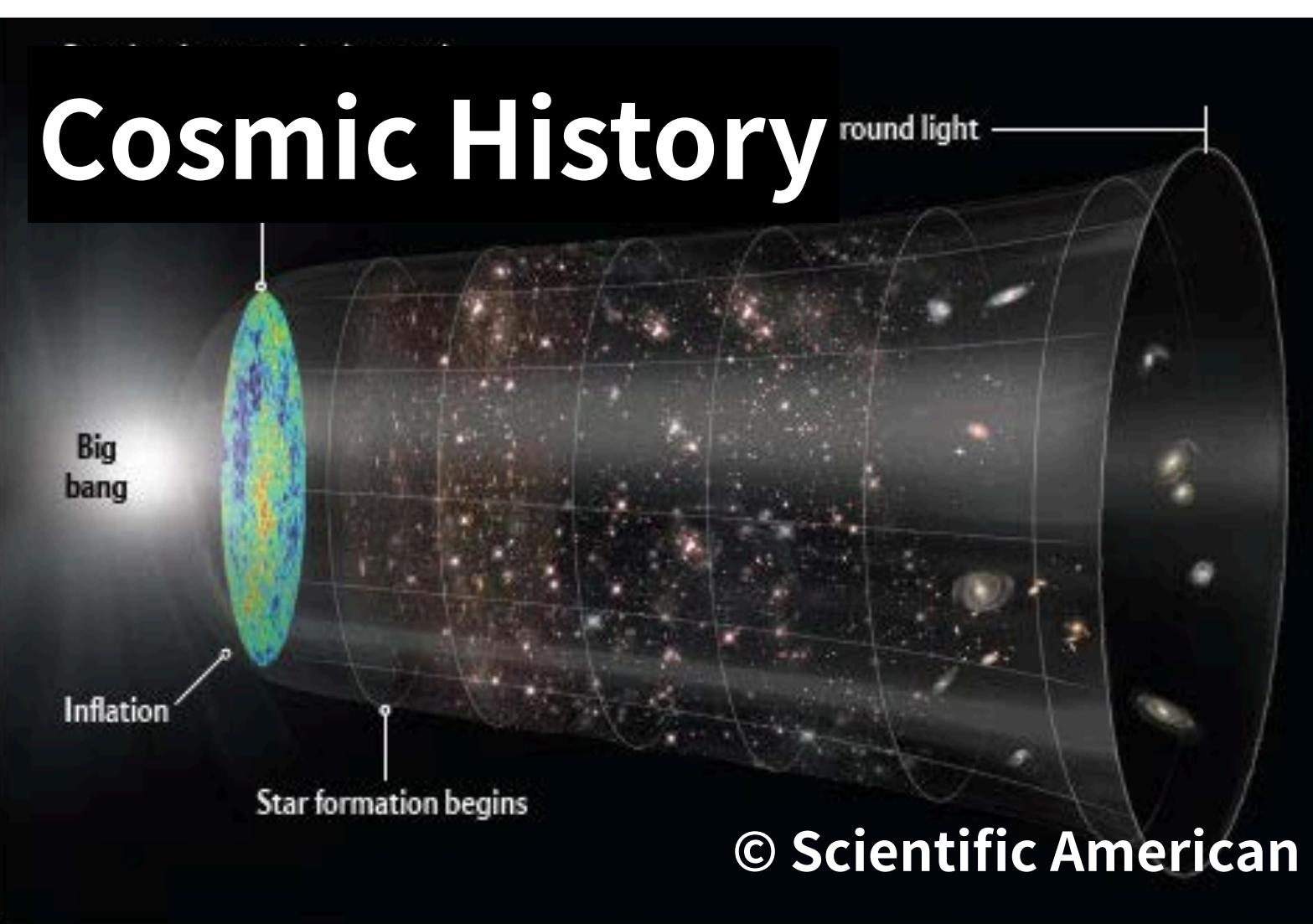
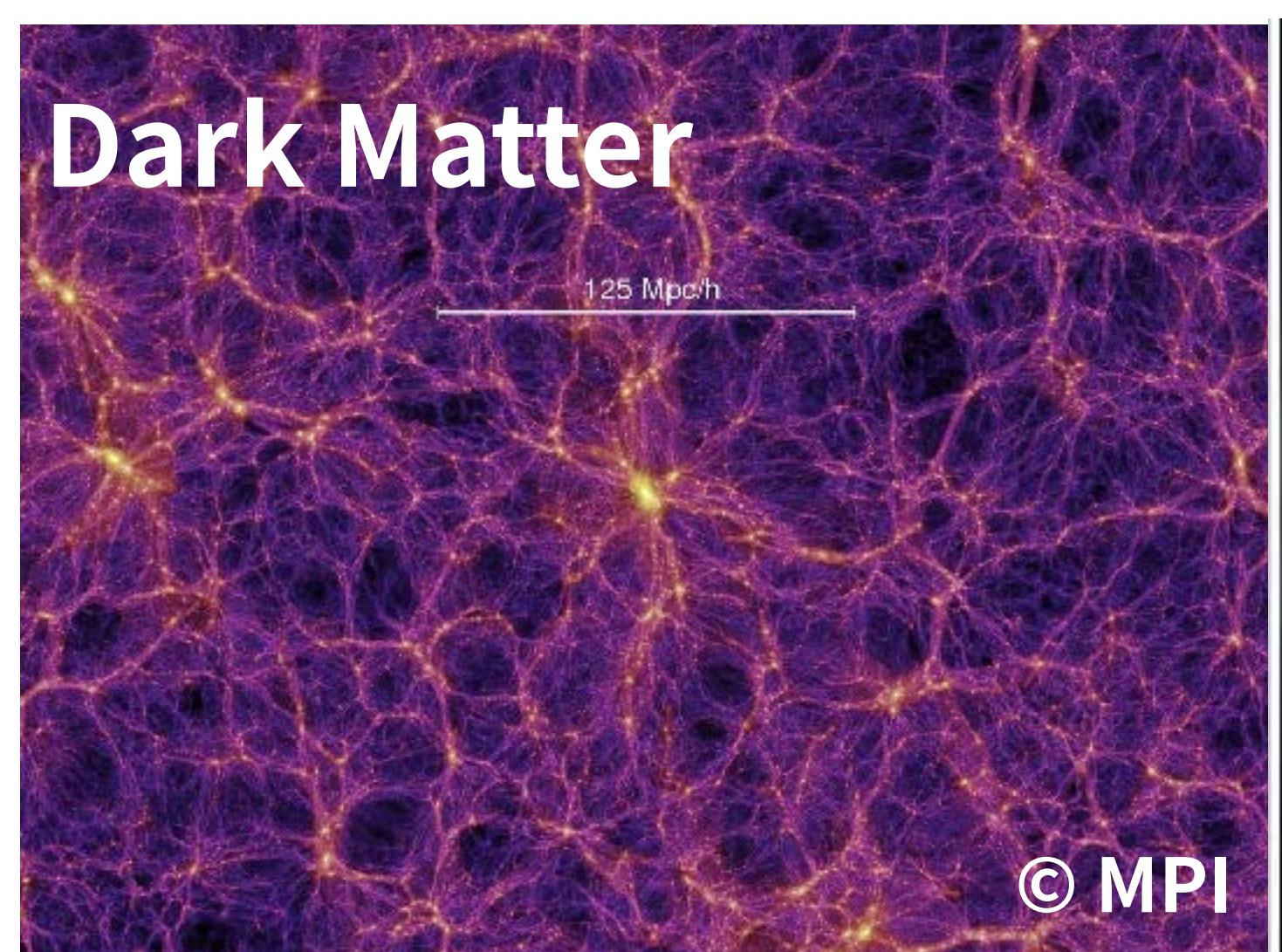
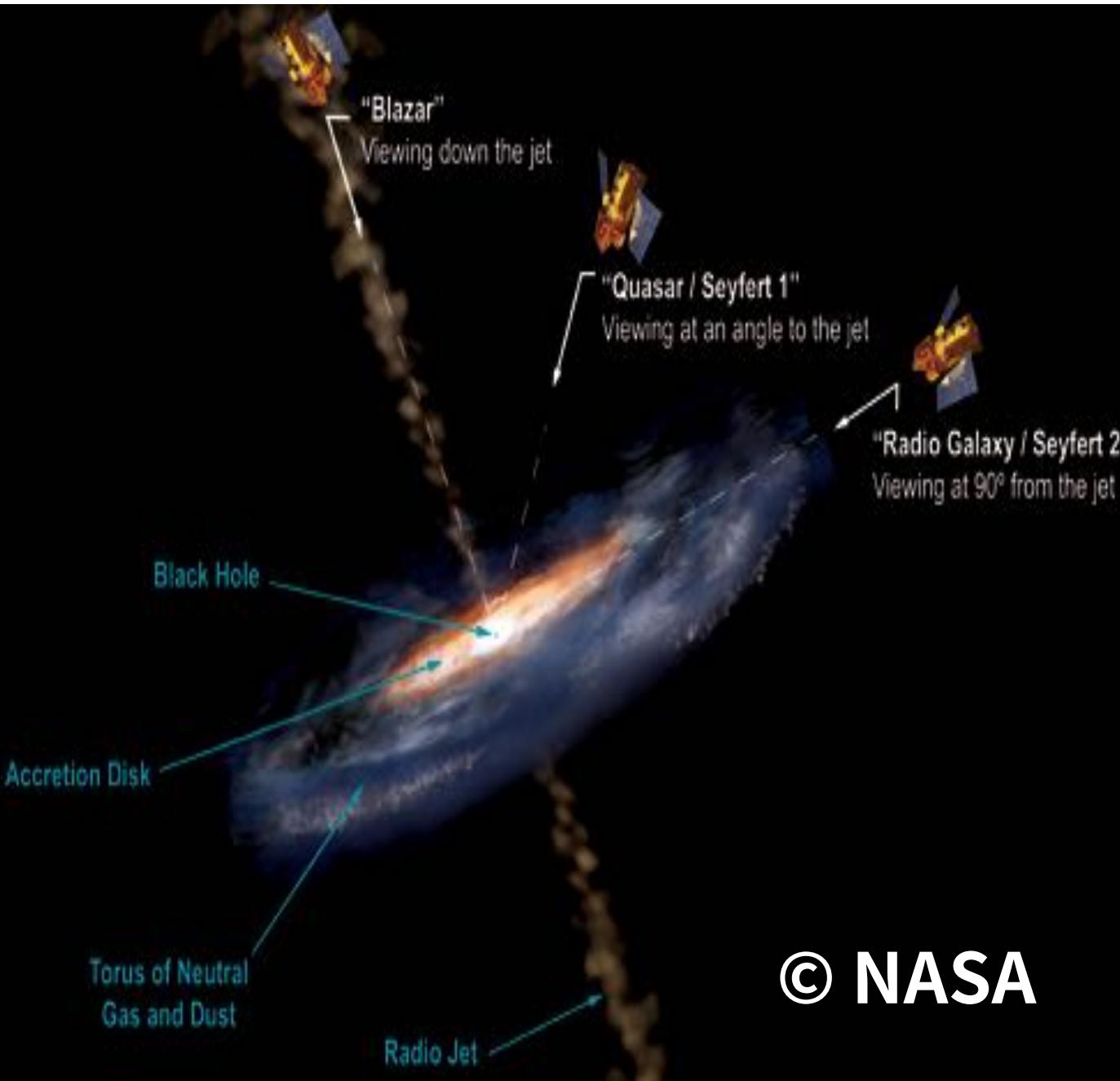
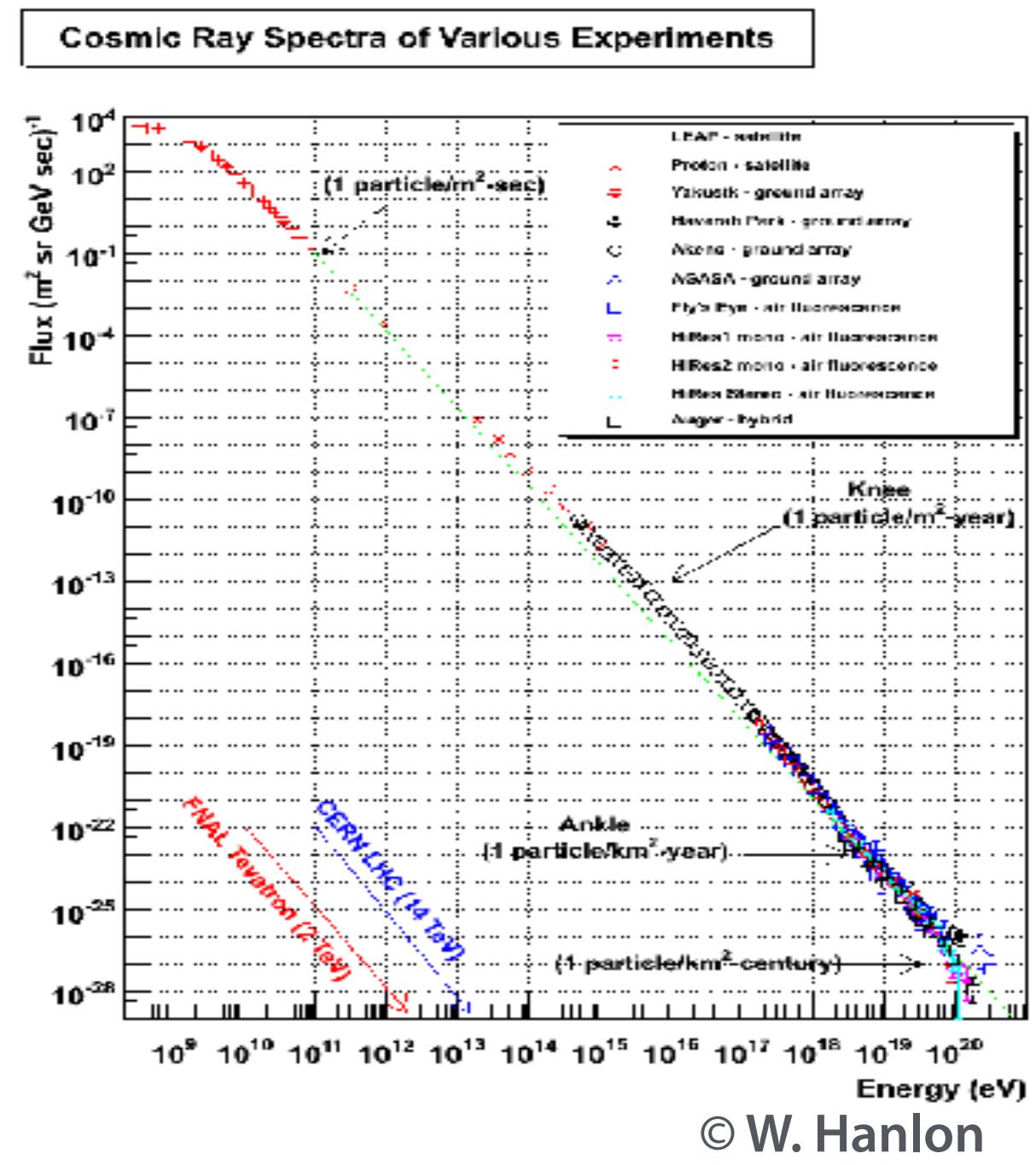
Terrestrial γ -ray Flashes

Unidentified Sources



Origin of Cosmic Rays

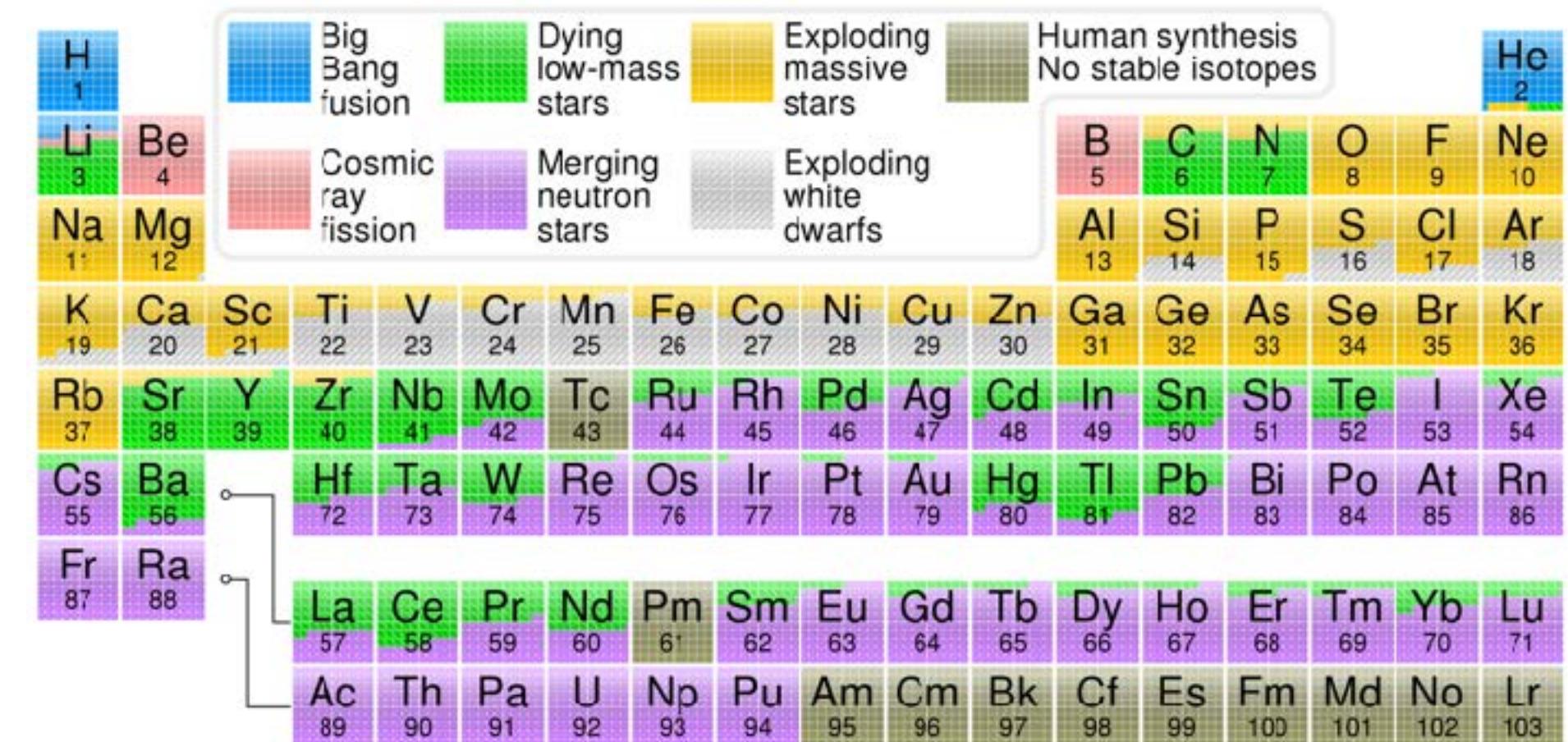
Relativistic Jets



Why Gamma-ray Astronomy?

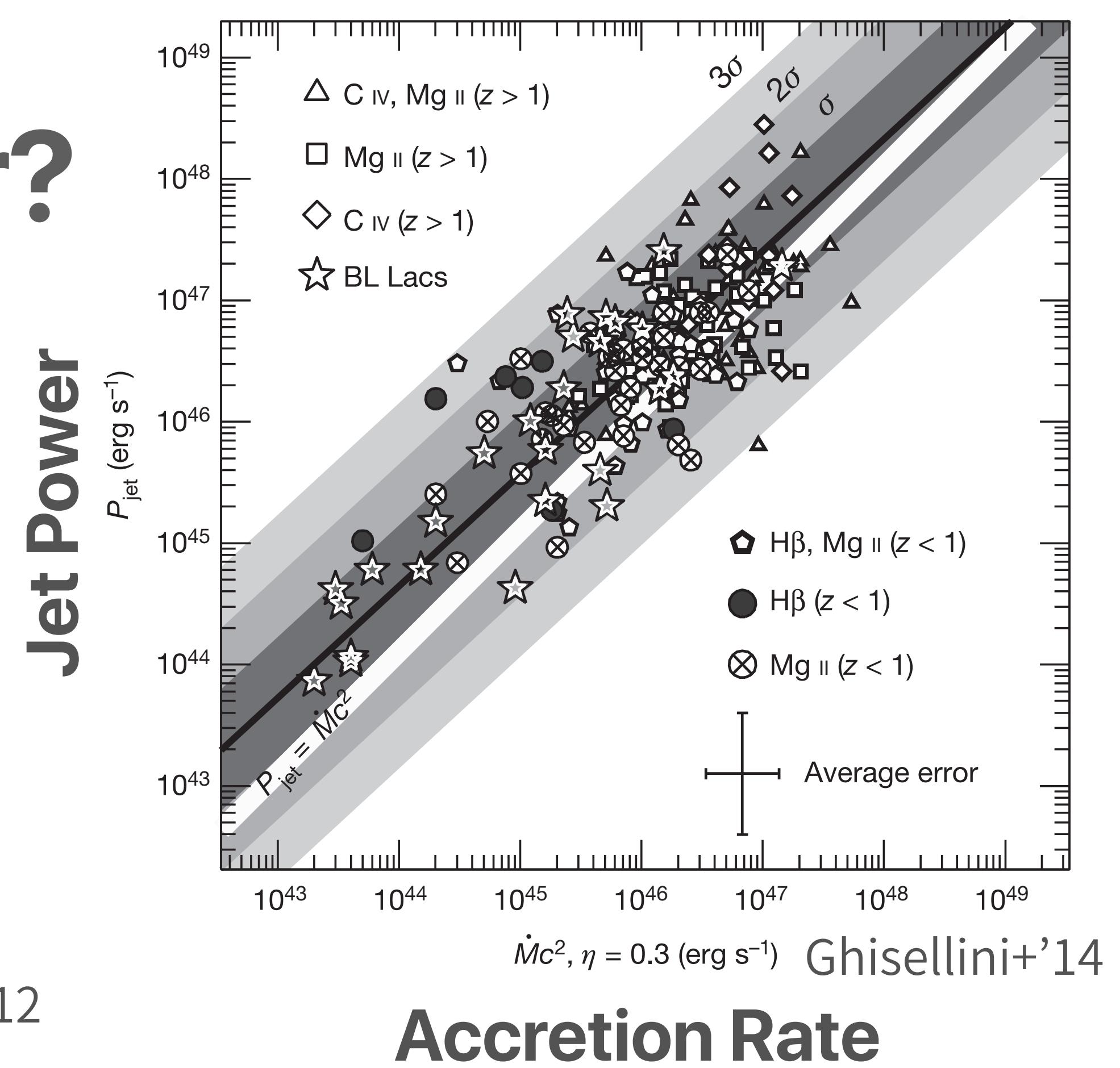
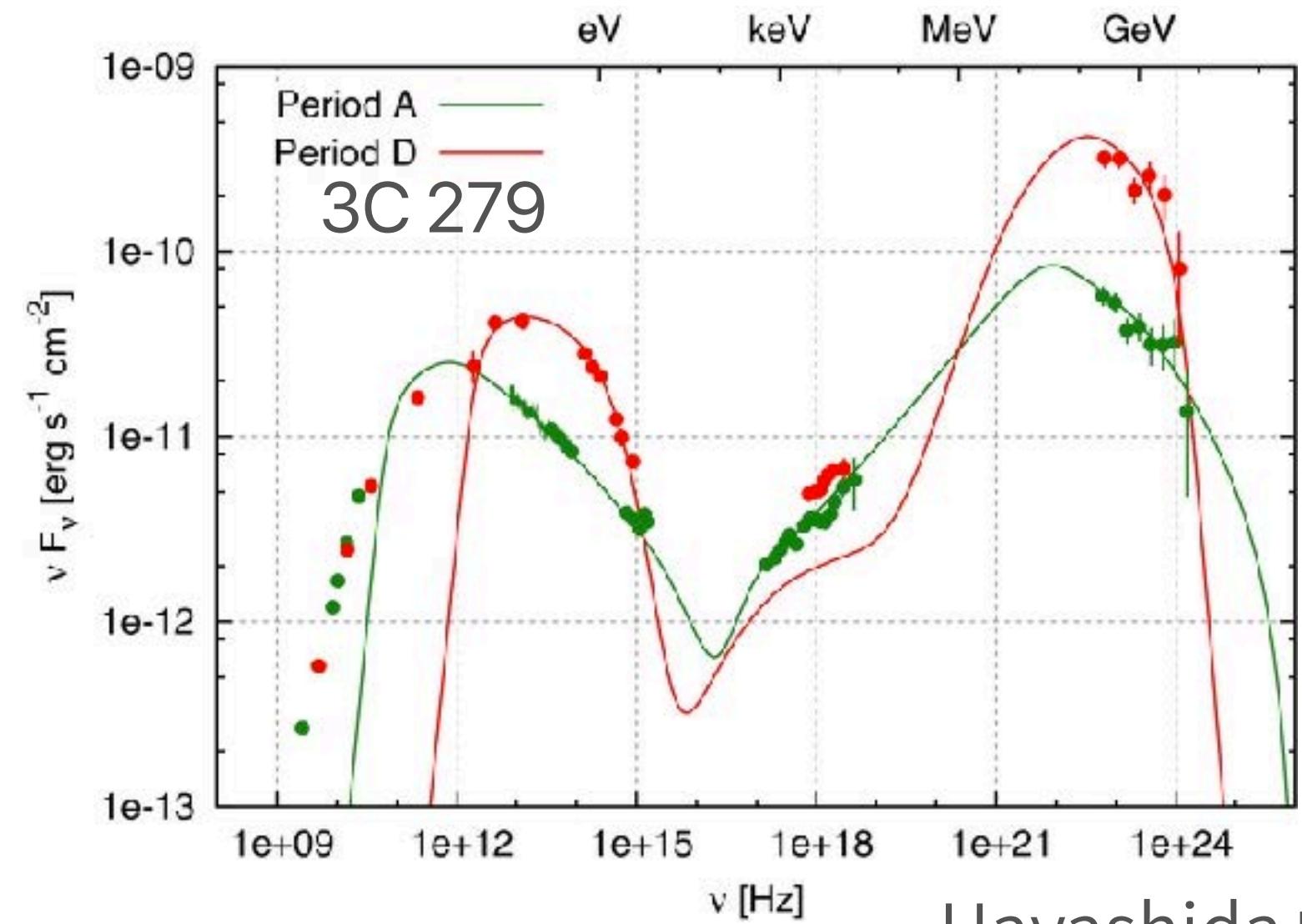
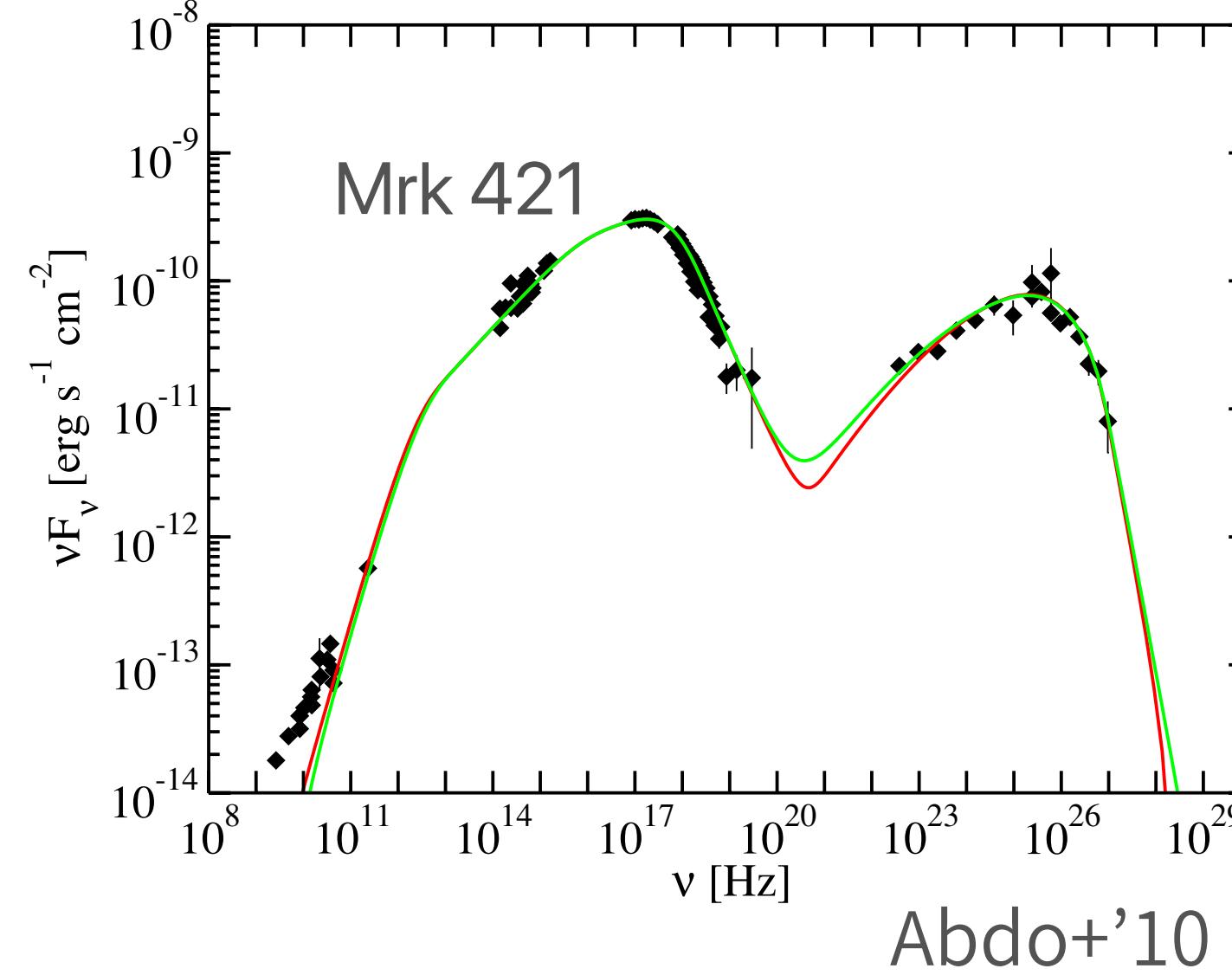
Gamma-ray : $\gtrsim 0.1\text{MeV}$

Origin of Matter



Jet Power > Accretion Power?

Blazars

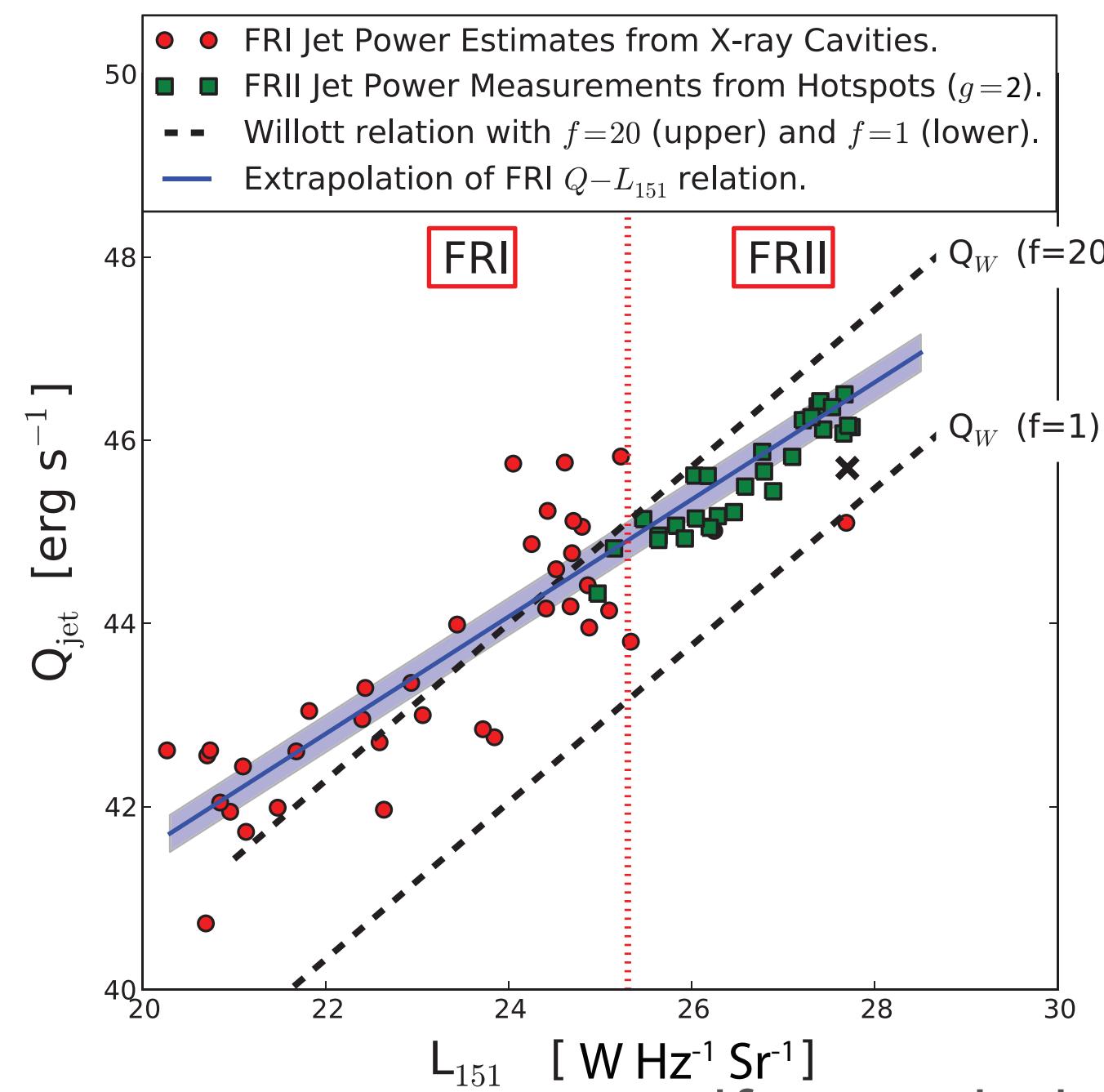
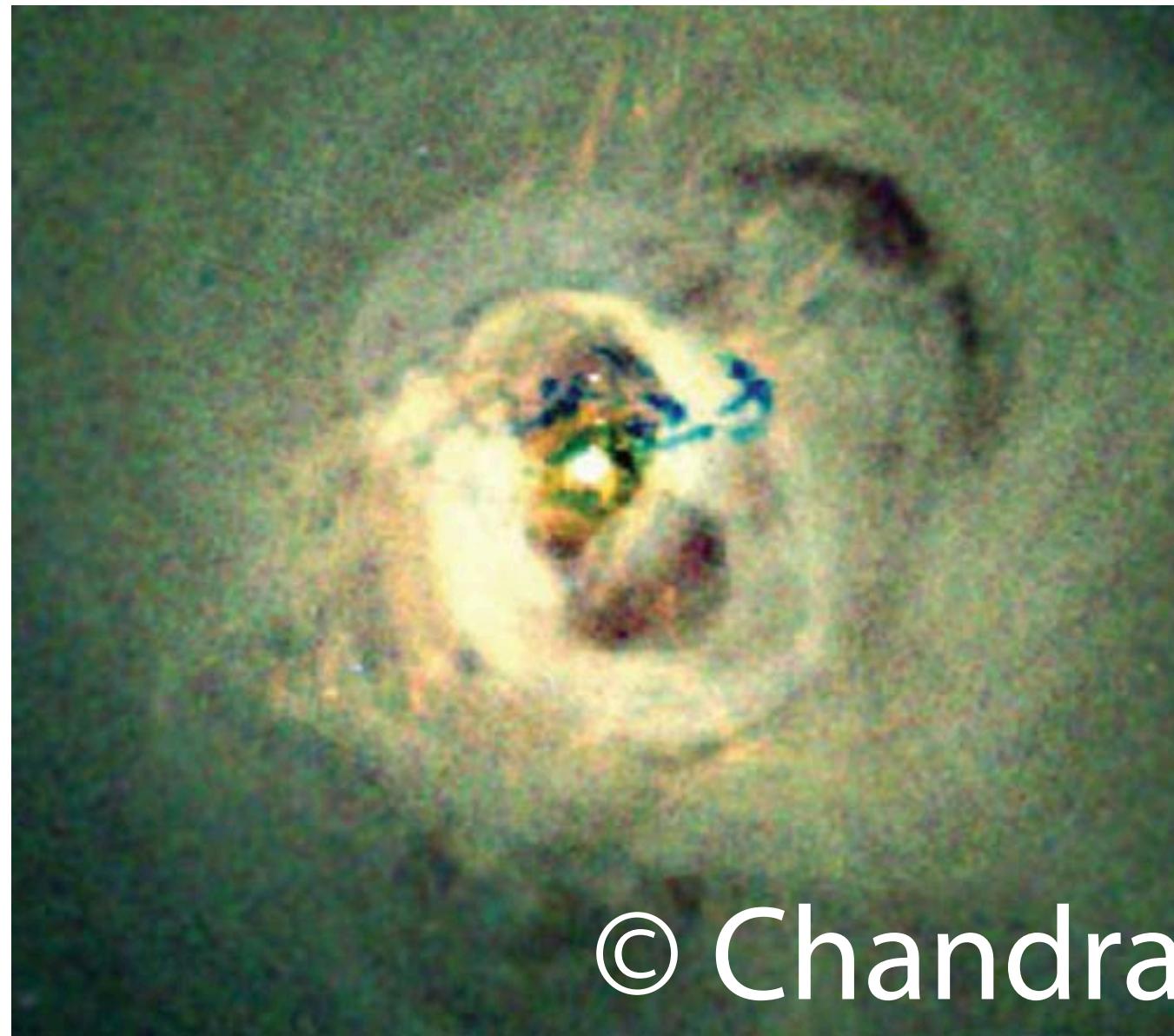


- Spectral fitting can tell the particle energy distribution.
→ Jet power estimation
- Accretion rate from emission lines

- $P_{\text{jet}} \gtrsim \dot{M}_{\text{in}} c^2$

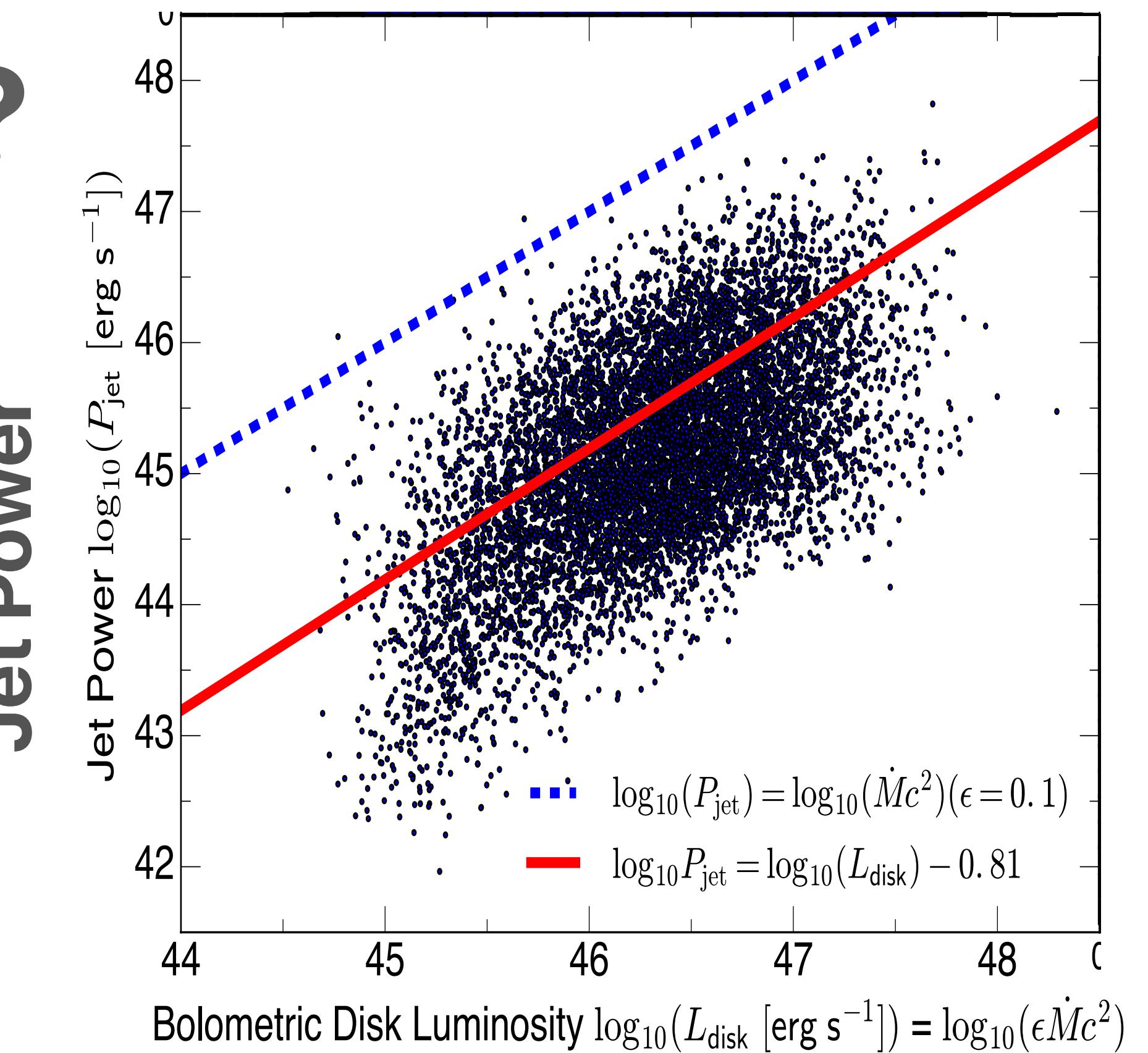
- Correlation between jet power and accretion rate (Ghisellini+’14; YI & Tanaka ’16)

Jet Power < Accretion Power? Radio Galaxies



Godfrey & Shabala '13

- Jet power can be estimated from X-ray cavity and hot spot (Godfrey & Shabala '13)
- A well-known empirical relation between radio and jet power (Willott+ '99)

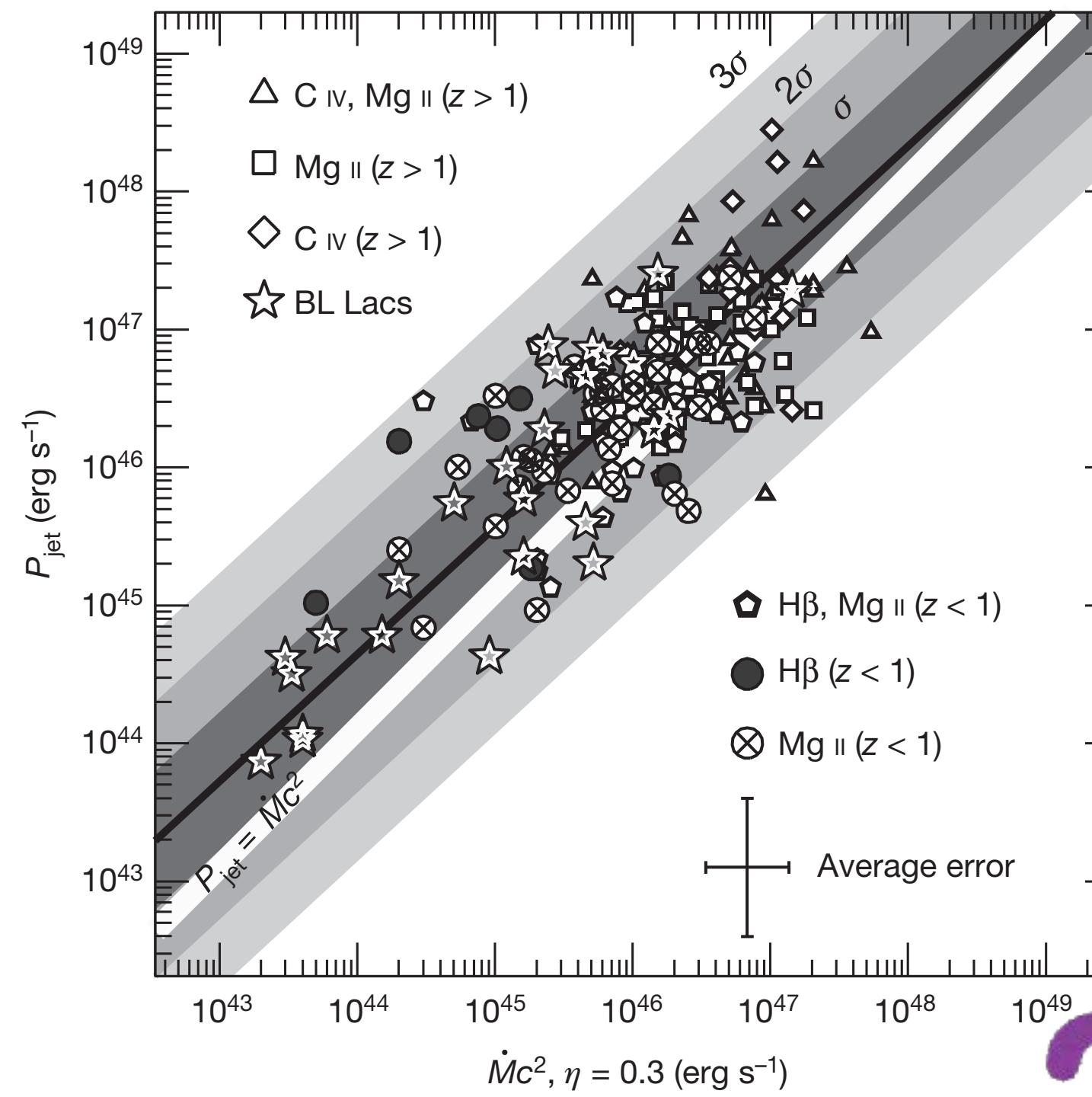


Accretion Rate YI+'17

$$P_{jet} \sim 10^{-2} \dot{M}_{in} c^2 \quad (\text{YI+'17})$$

Current Situation of AGN Jet Power

Blazar SED Fitting

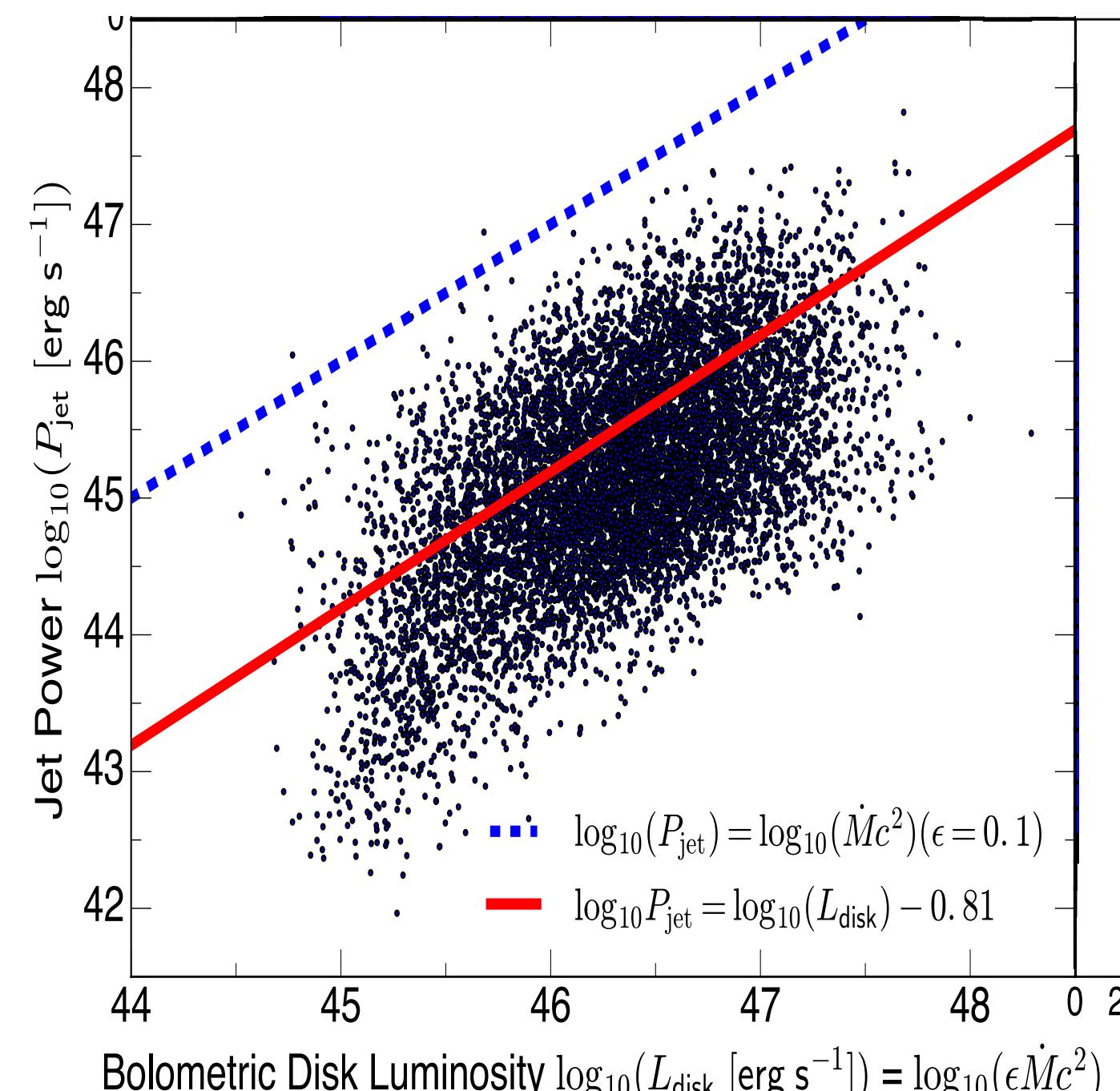


Ghisellini+ '14

$$P_{\text{jet}} \gtrsim \dot{M}_{\text{in}} c^2$$



Large-scale Jet



YI+ '17

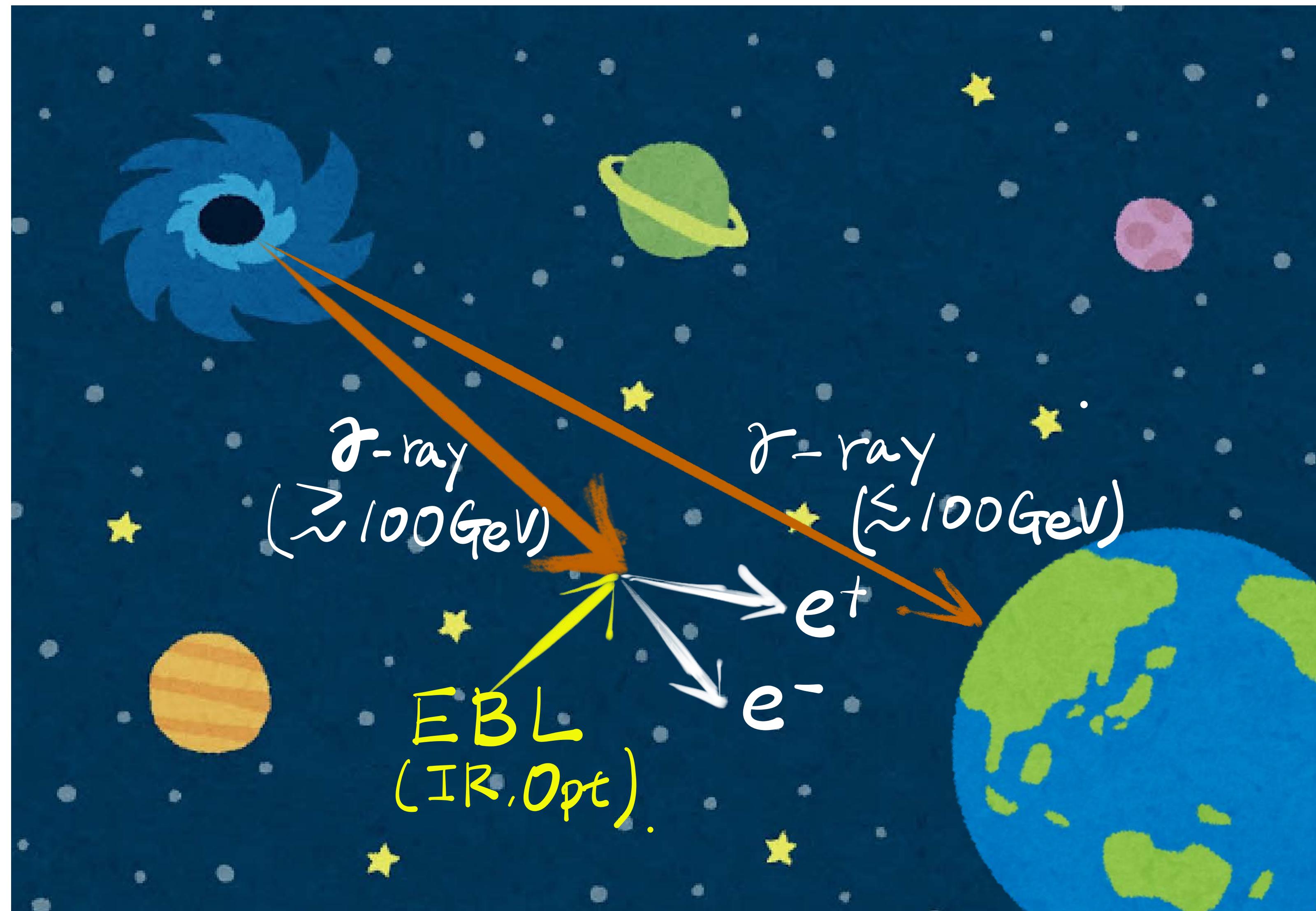
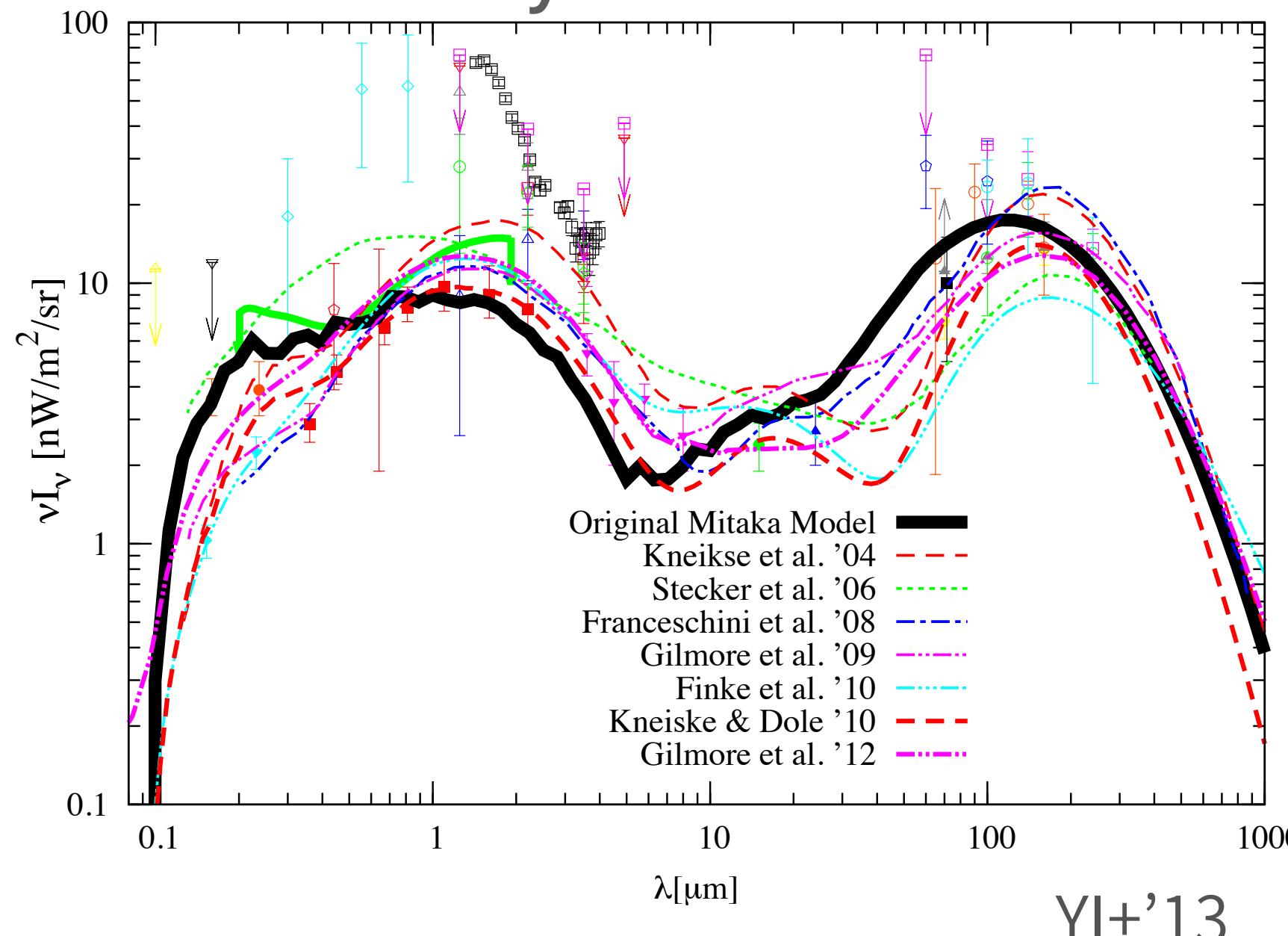
$$P_{\text{jet}} \sim 10^{-2} \dot{M}_{\text{in}} c^2$$

- Blazar Method
 - Minimum electron Lorentz factor $\gamma_{\min} \sim 1$
- Composition
- Large-scale Jet Method
 - Different Timescale
- We need to understand this discrepancy.
 - e.g., important for neutrinos.

Gamma-ray Astrophysics with Cosmic History

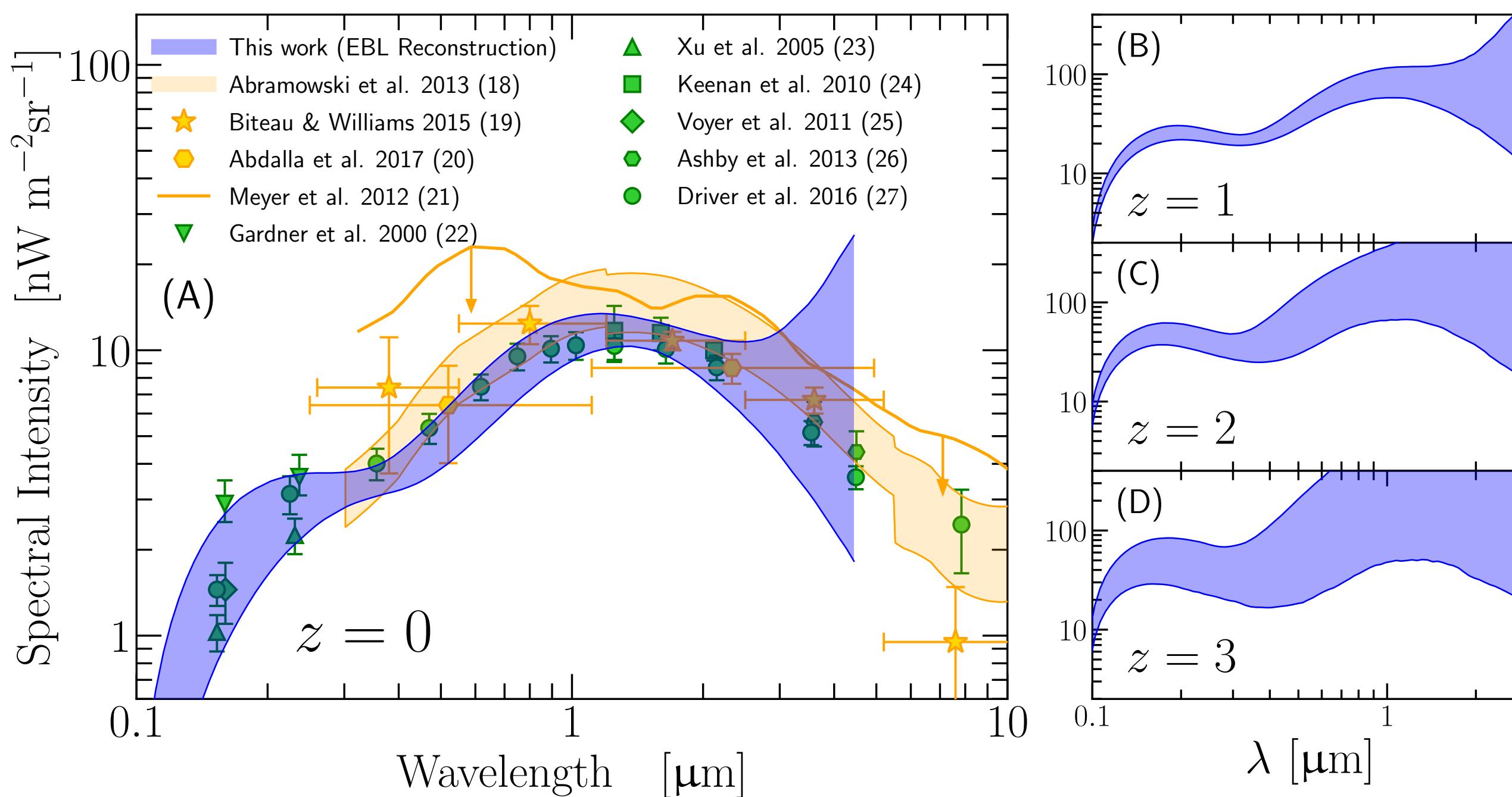
$$\gamma_{\geq 100 \text{ GeV}} + \gamma_{\text{EBL}} \rightarrow e^+ + e^-$$

- Extragalactic Background Light (EBL)
 - Integrated history of cosmic star formation activity.

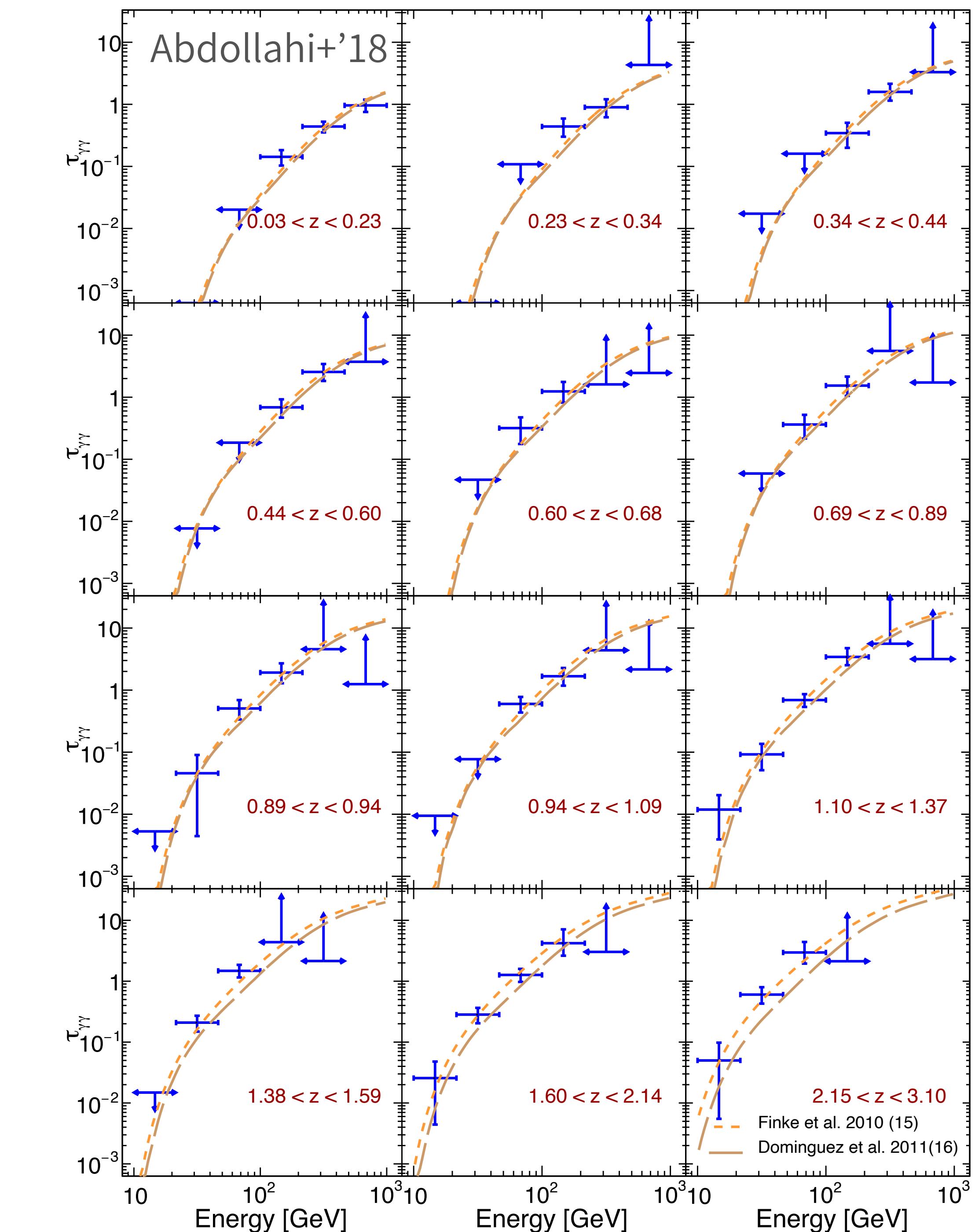


EBL and its Evolution

Gamma-ray Determination

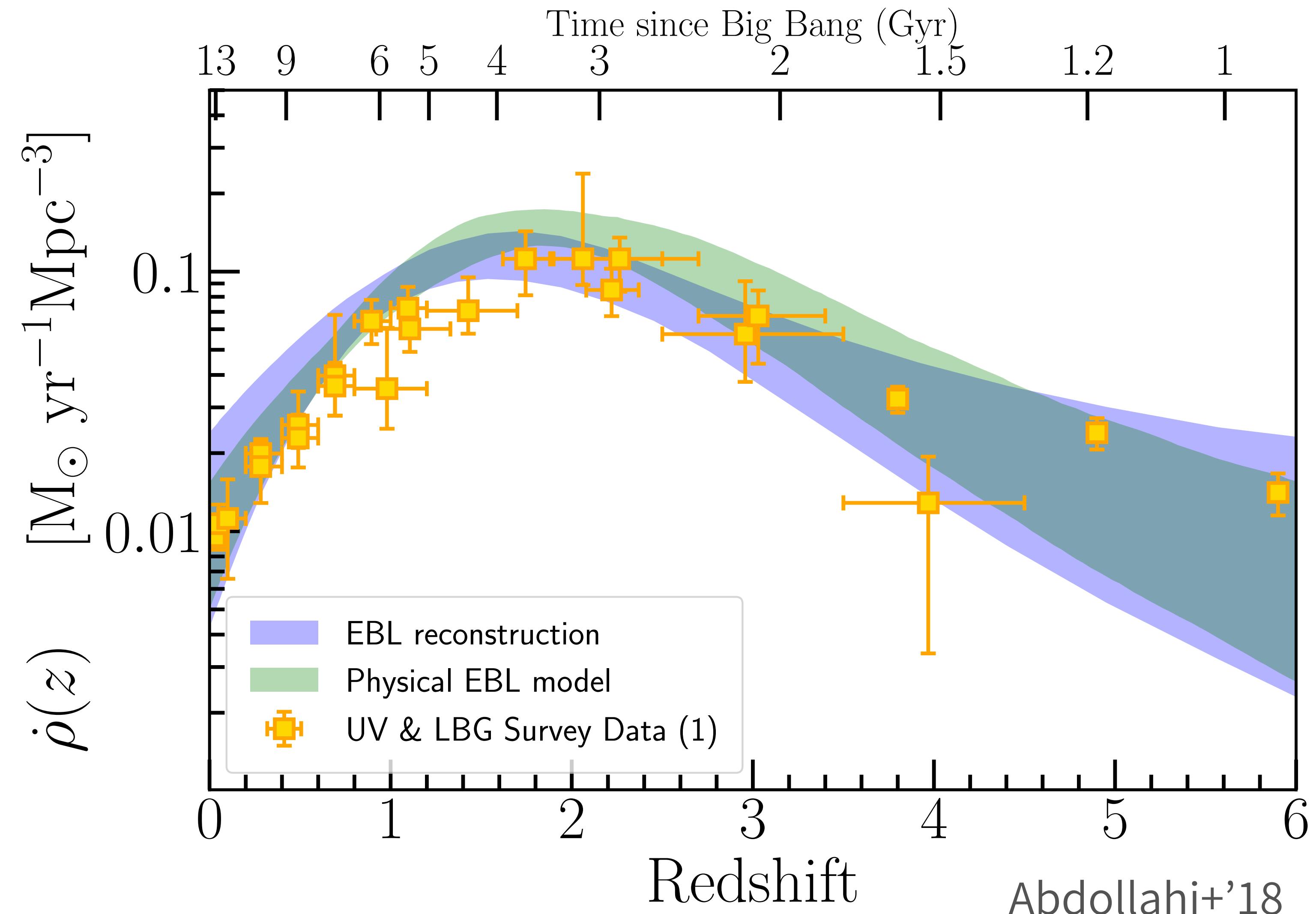


- By assuming intrinsic spectrum, we can determine the EBL.
- Log-parabola fitting to low-energy data.



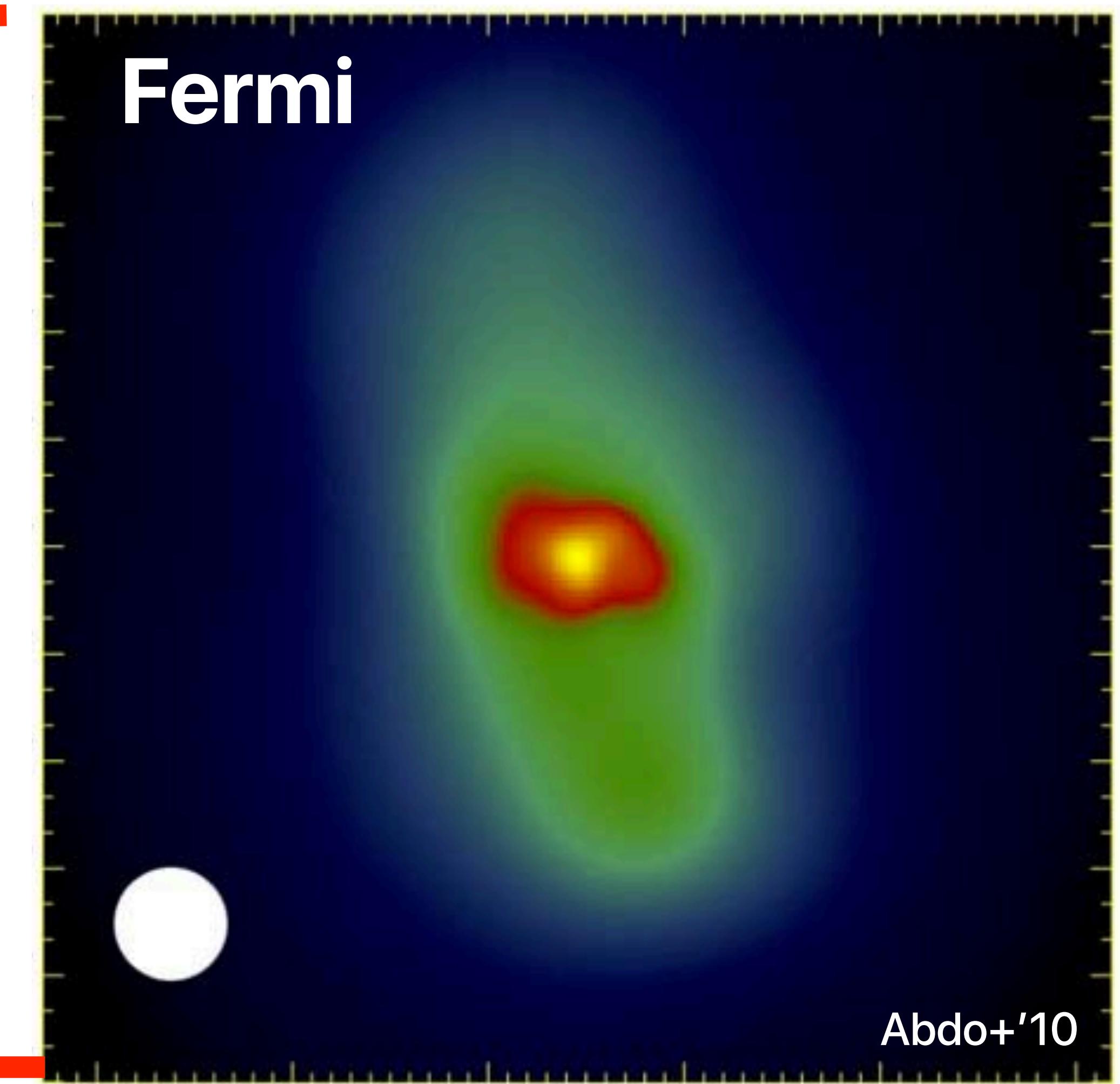
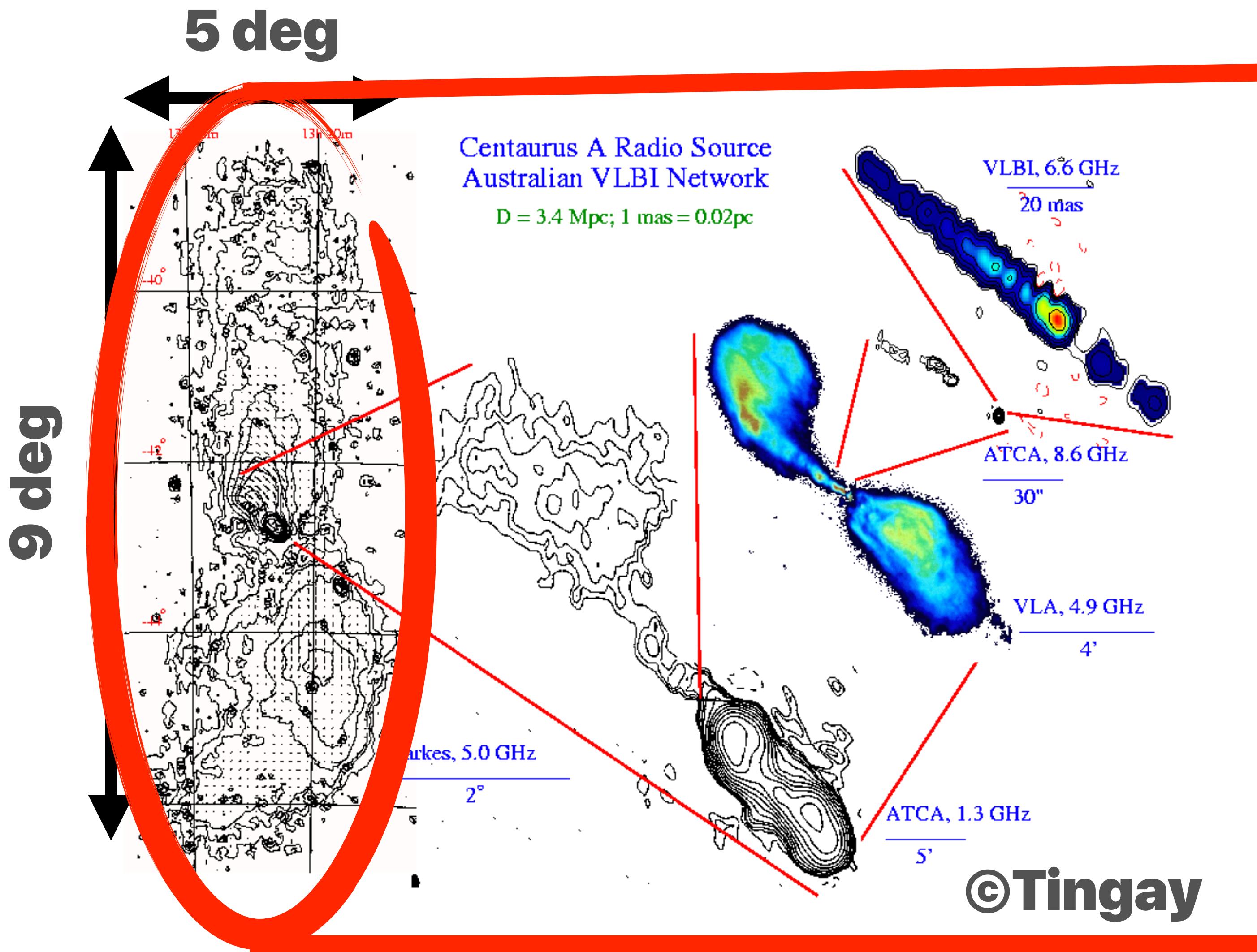
Determination of the Cosmic Star Formation History

- Consistent with galaxy survey data.
- Need to assume the EBL shape.
 - sum of log-normal (Blue)
 - stellar population synthesis (Green)

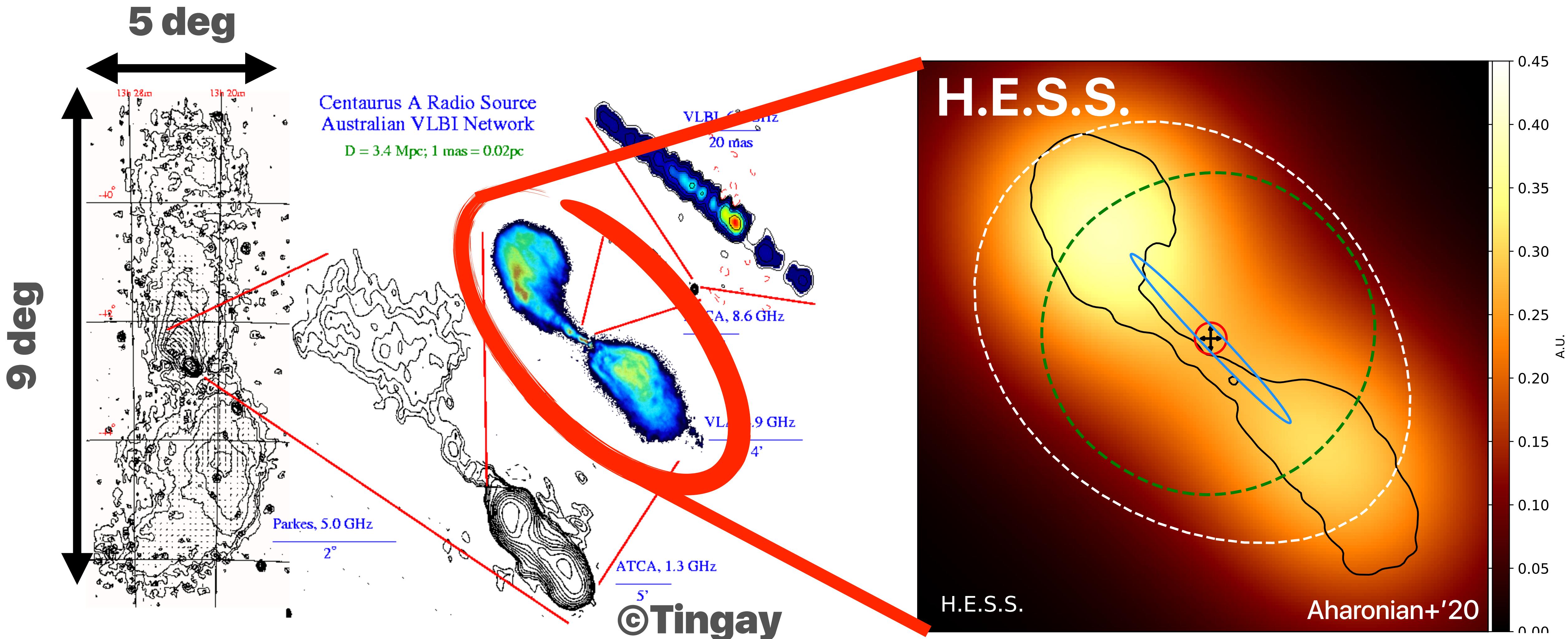


Abdollahi+’18

Spatial Extension of Cen A Seen by Fermi and H.E.S.S.

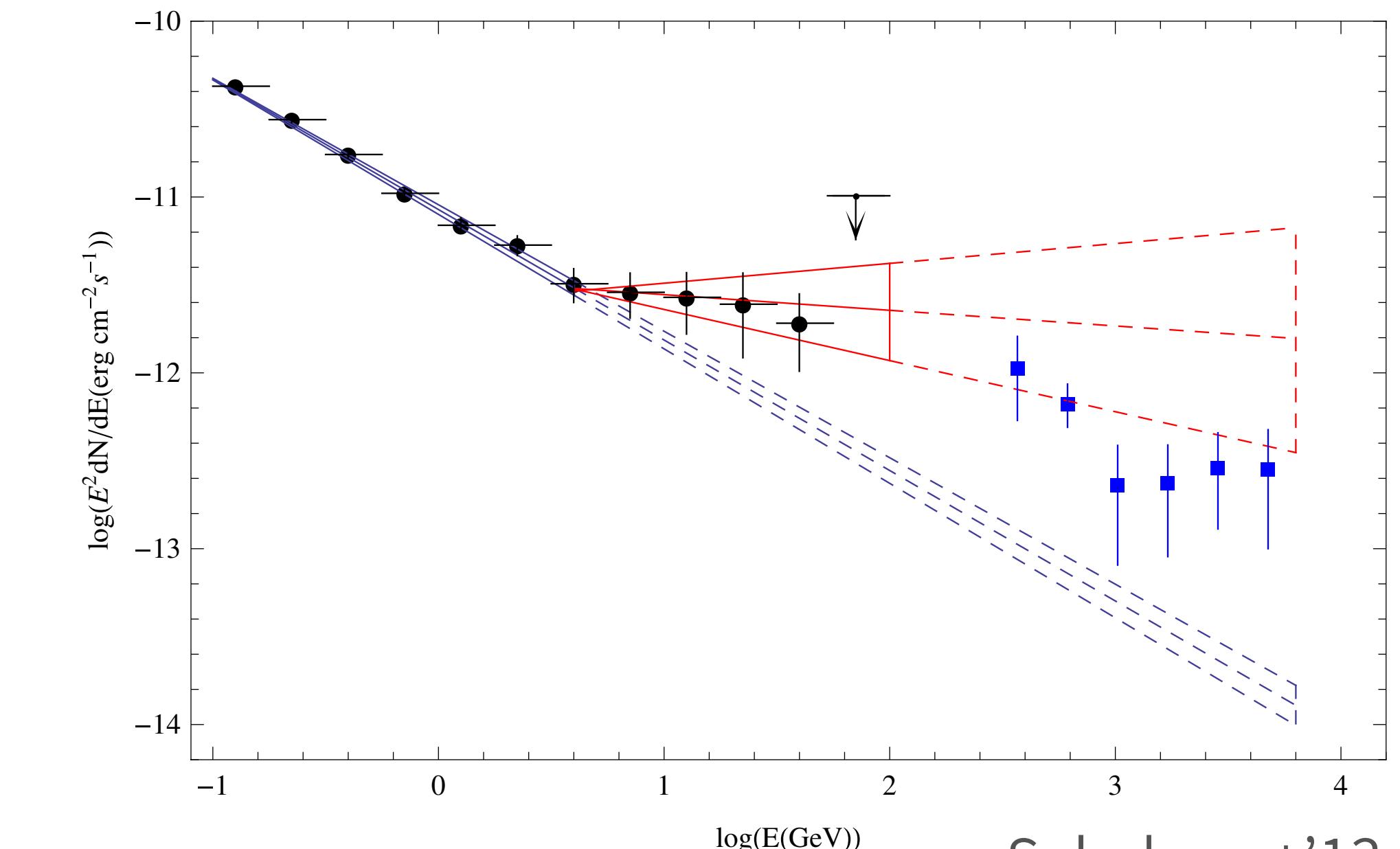
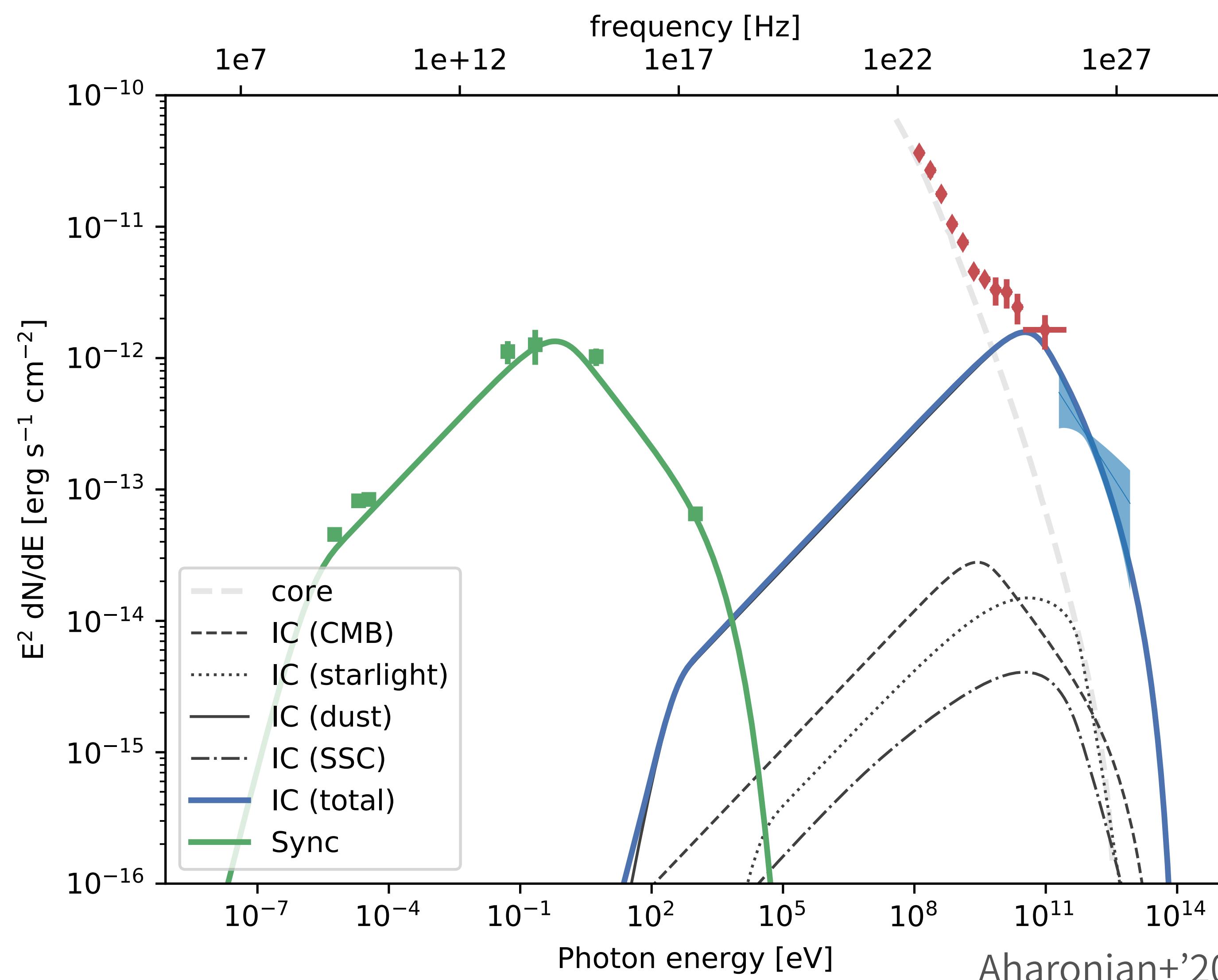


Spatial Extension of Cen A Seen by Fermi and H.E.S.S.



NOTE: Color scale is radio!
HESS region is WHITE circle.

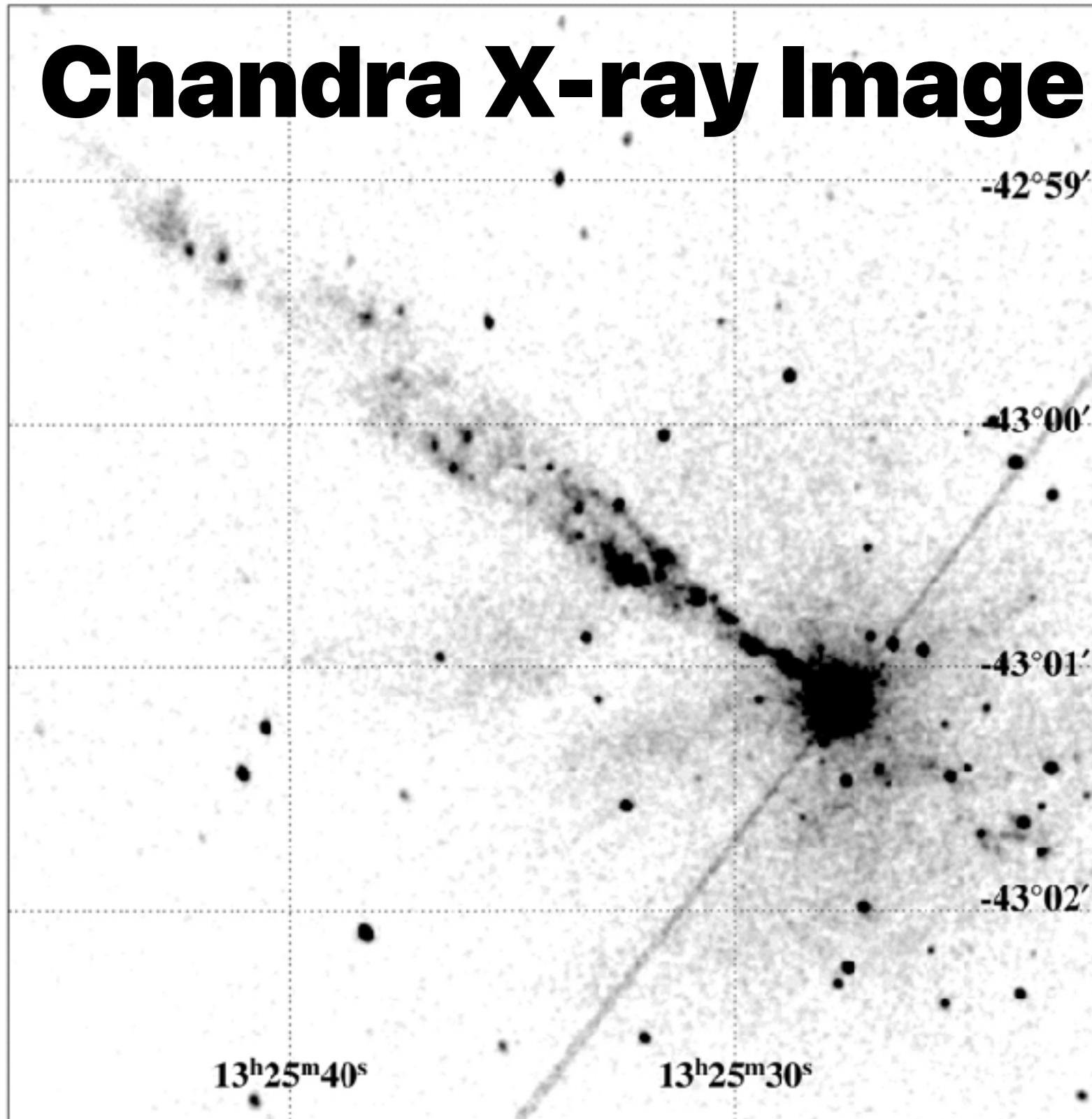
Unusual Spectral Hardening in the Cen A Spectrum



- Cen A MWL spectrum shows an unusual spectral hardening at 4 GeV.
 - H.E.S.S. spatial decomposition revealed it from the kpc scale.

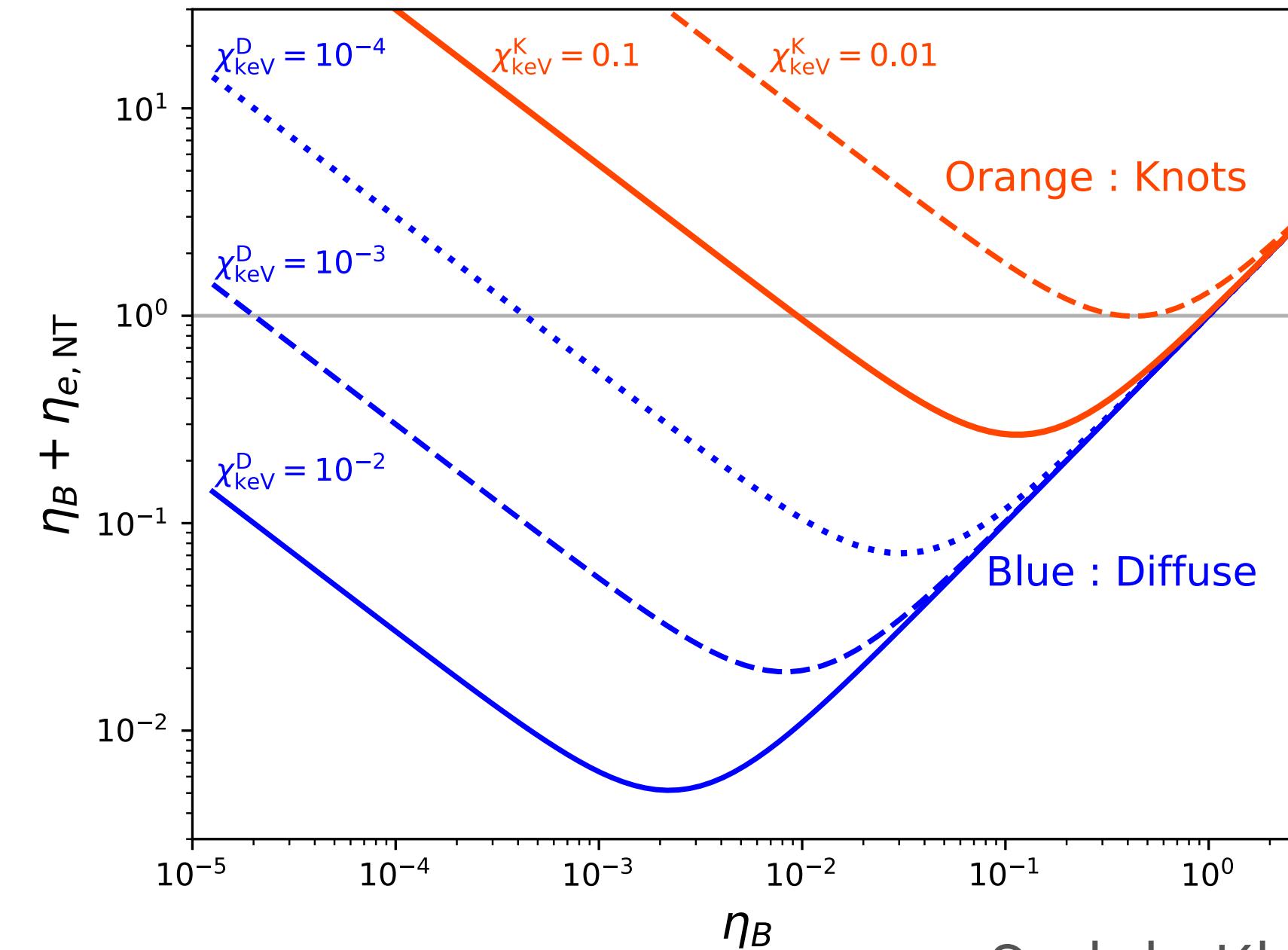
Physical Properties of the kpc Jet (Diffuse + Knots)

Sudoh, Khangulyan, & YI '20

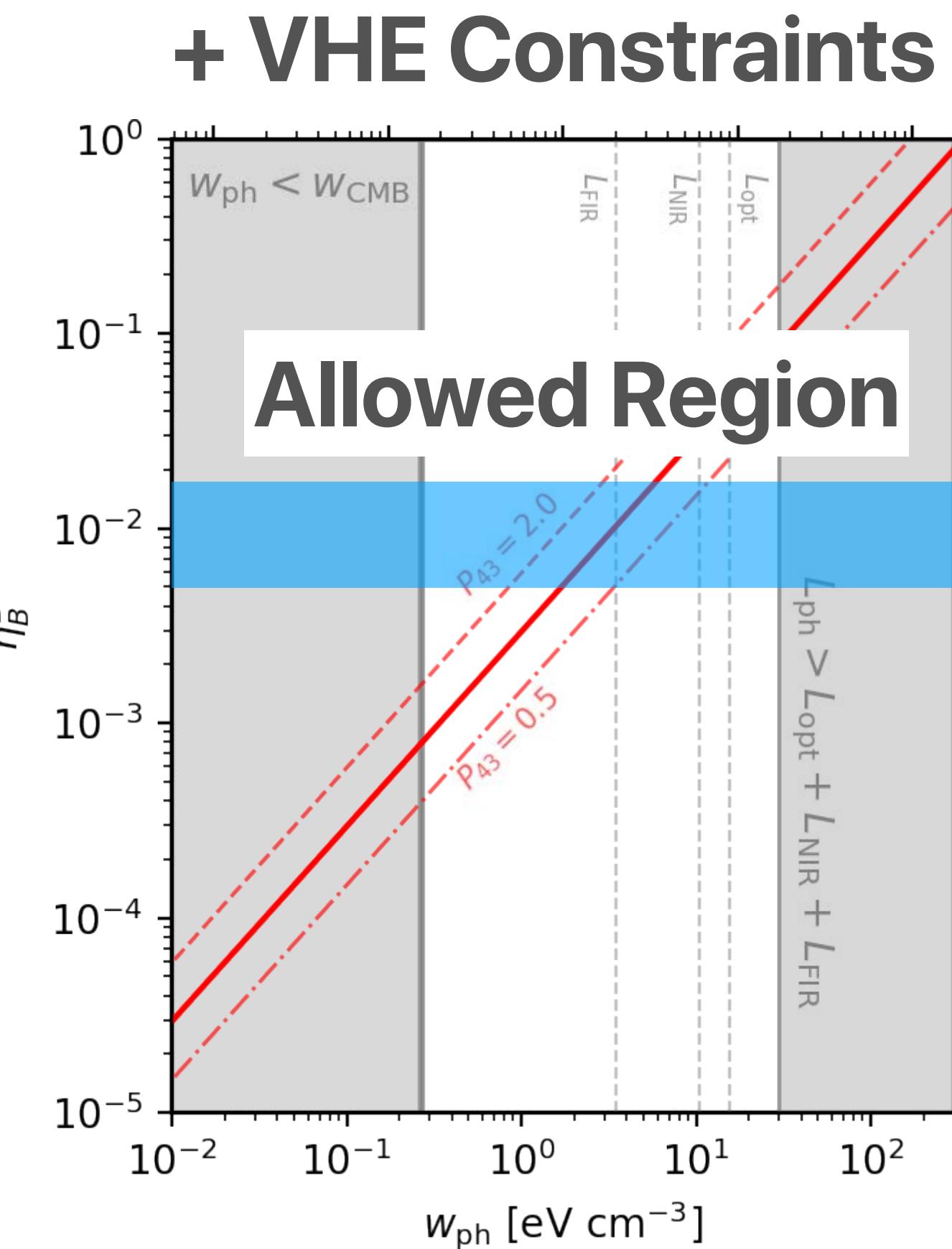


Kataoka+’06; Goodger+’10

Radio + X-ray Constraints



Sudoh, Khangulyan, & YI ‘20



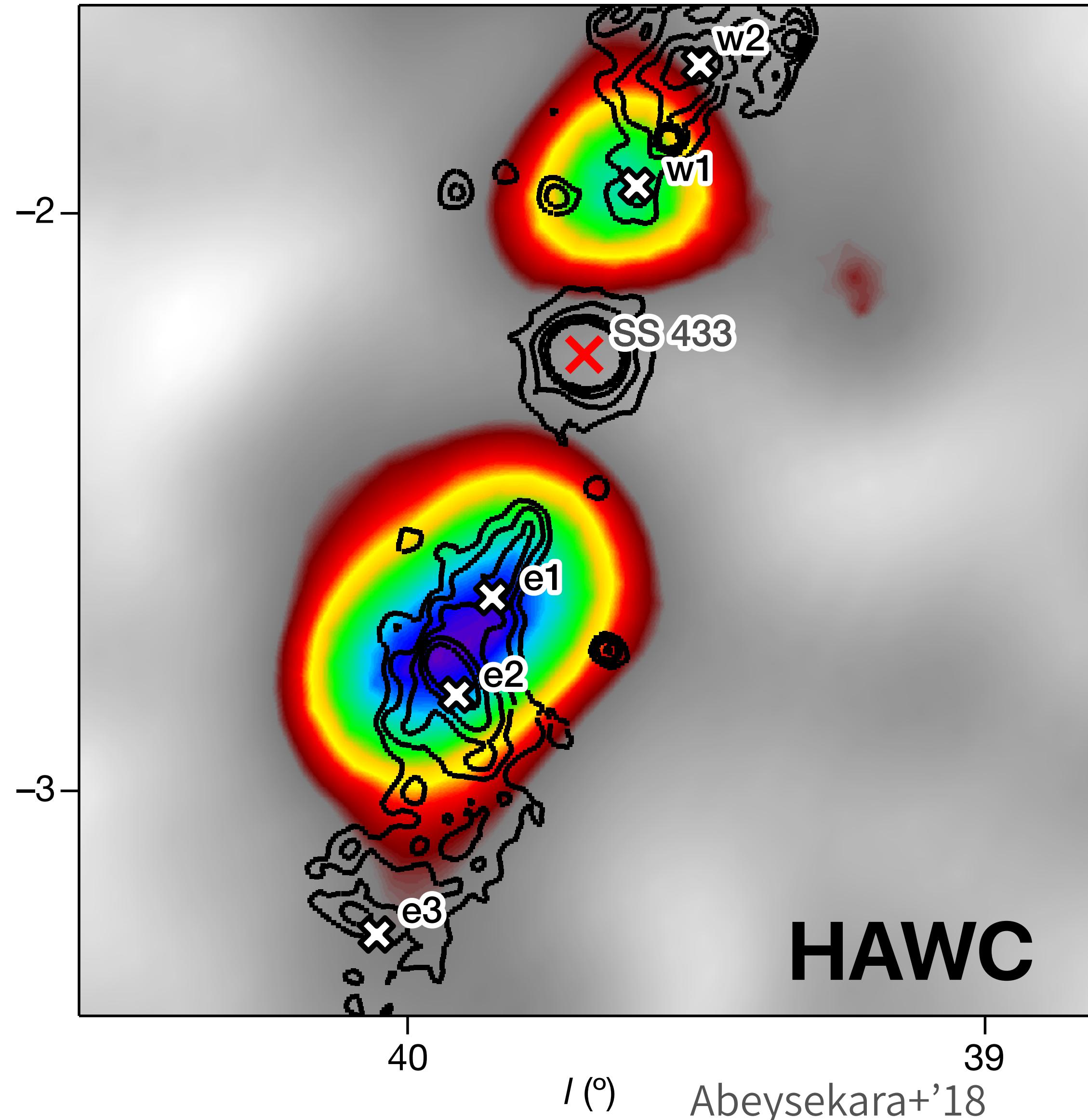
- kpc jets are observed in radio, X-ray, and γ -ray.
- Diffuse jet: $\eta_B \sim 10^{-2}$
 - consistent with a general analysis of FR-II galaxies (Sikora+’20)
- Knots : $\eta_B \sim \eta_e \sim 0.1$

>20 TeV Gamma-ray from SS 433 Knots by HAWC



©NRAO

- SS 433 is a Galactic microquasar.
- Twin jets
- $v_{\text{jet}} \sim 0.26c$
- $L_{\text{jet}} \sim 10^{39} \text{ erg/s}$

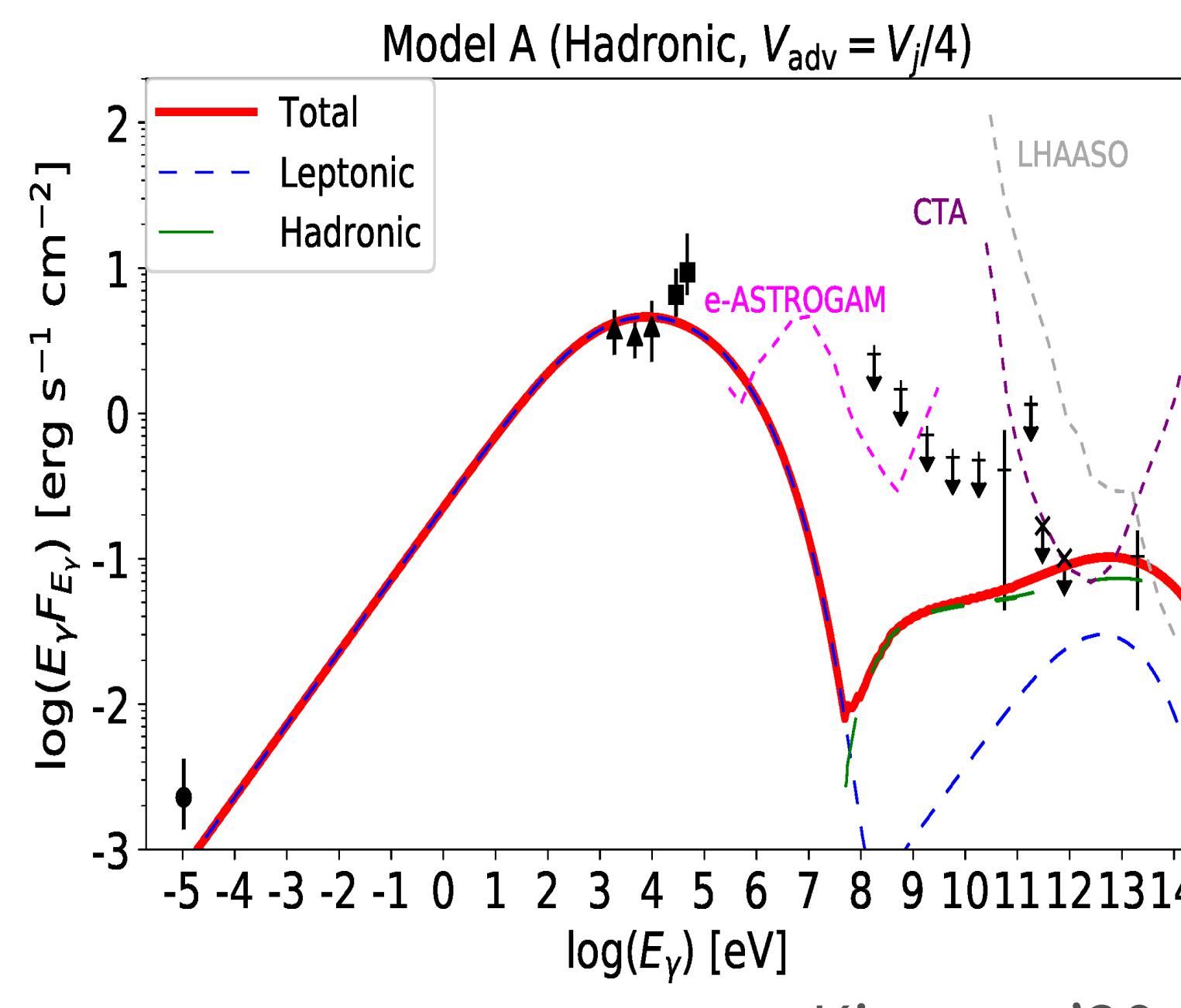


Efficient Particle Acceleration in the SS 433 jet

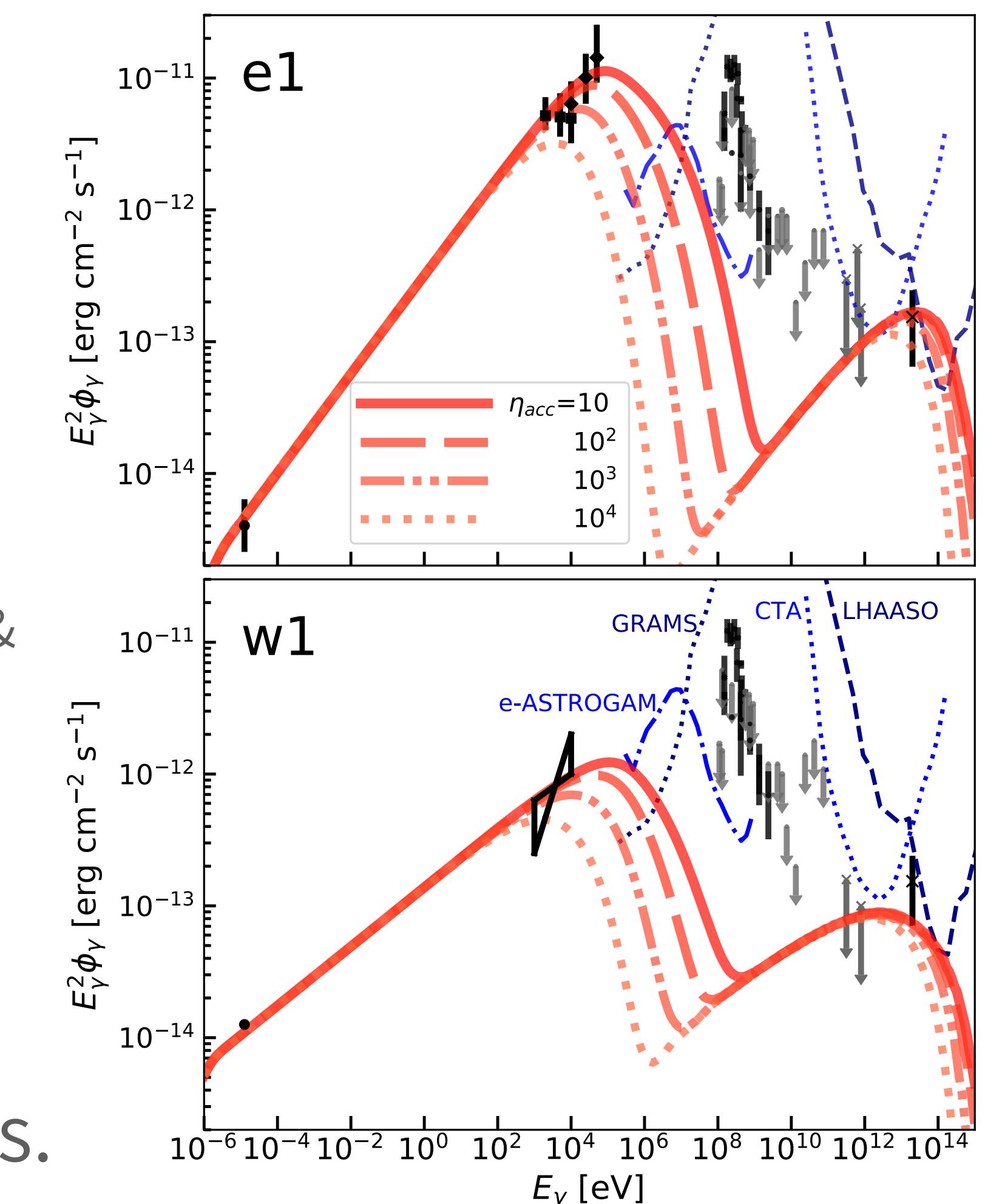
Sudoh, Yi, & Khangulyan '20; Kimura, Murase, & Meszaros '20

Leptonic

Hadronic

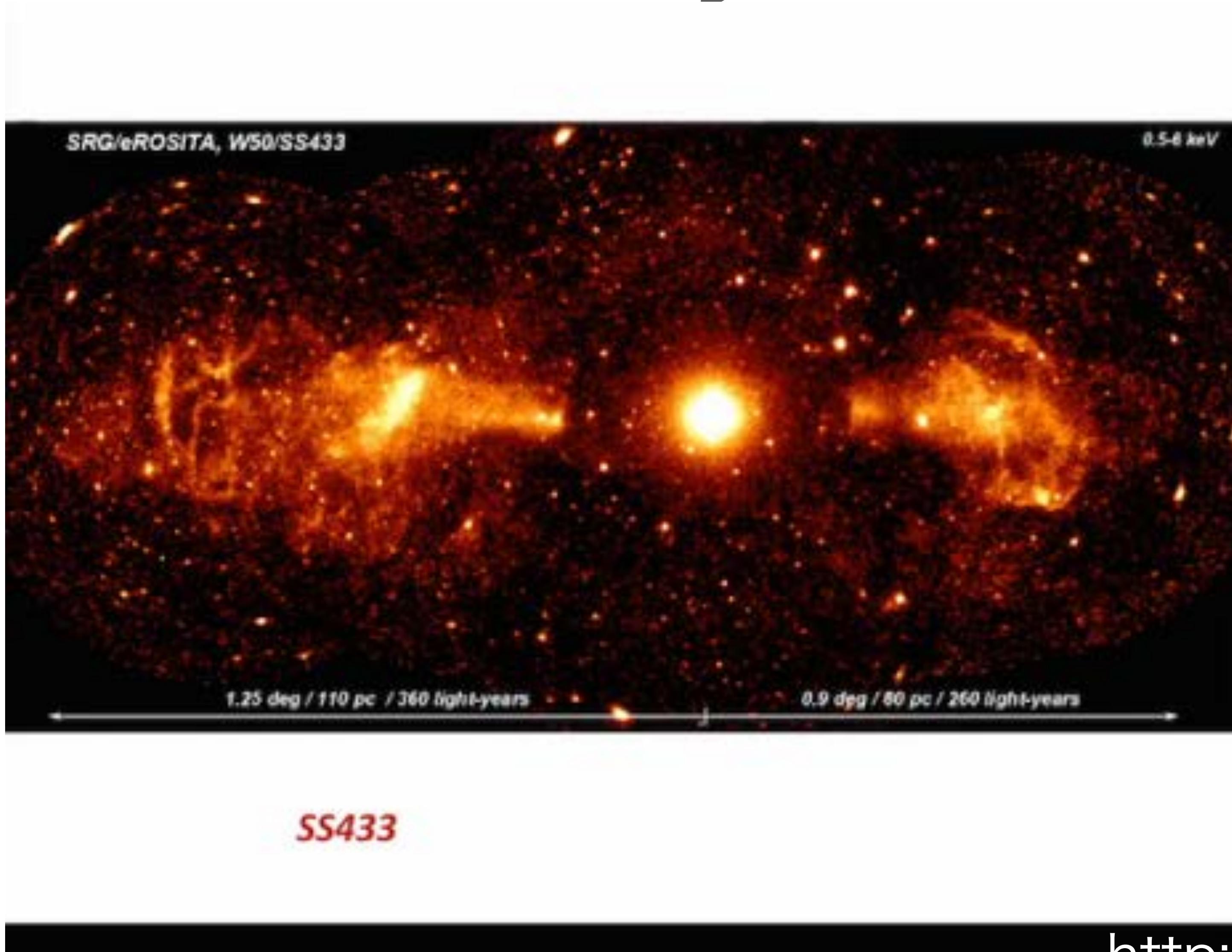


- Both OK.
- Both require efficient acceleration
- Different from blazars
(Inoue & Takahara '96; Finke+'08; Yi & Tanaka '16)
- Confirmation by CTA & LHAASO is needed.
- X-ray and GeV data are keys.



Sudoh, Yi, & Khangulyan '20

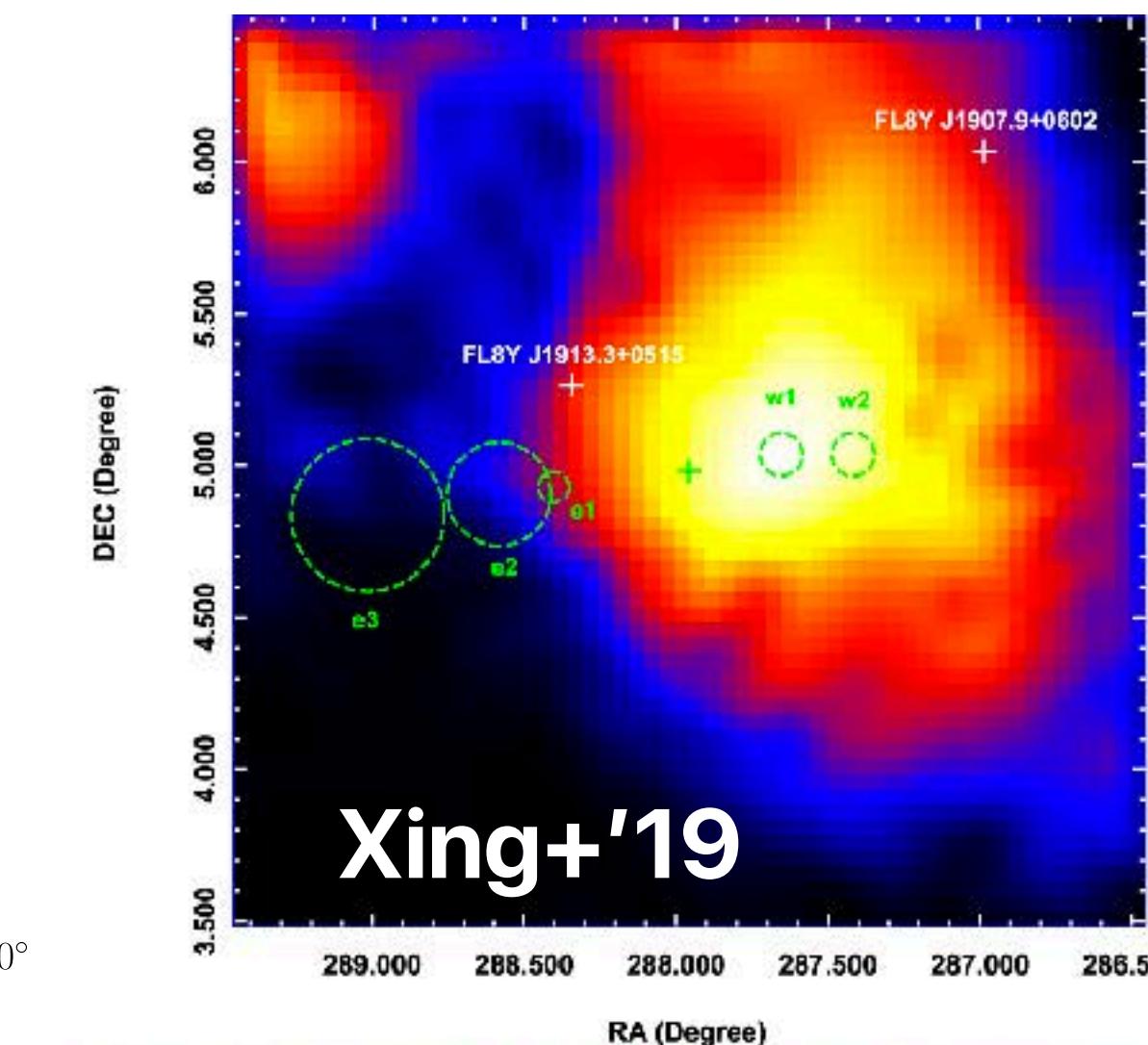
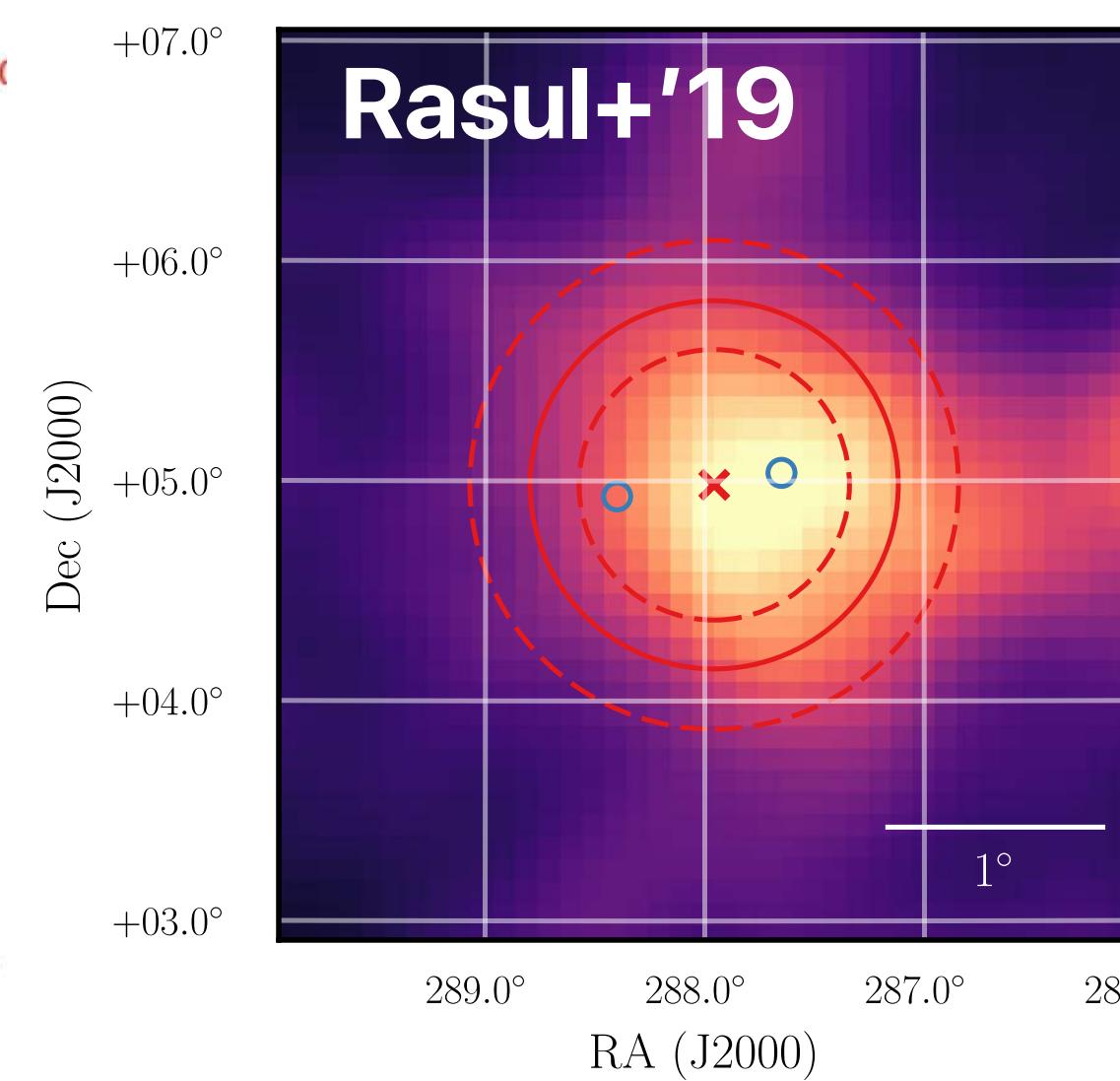
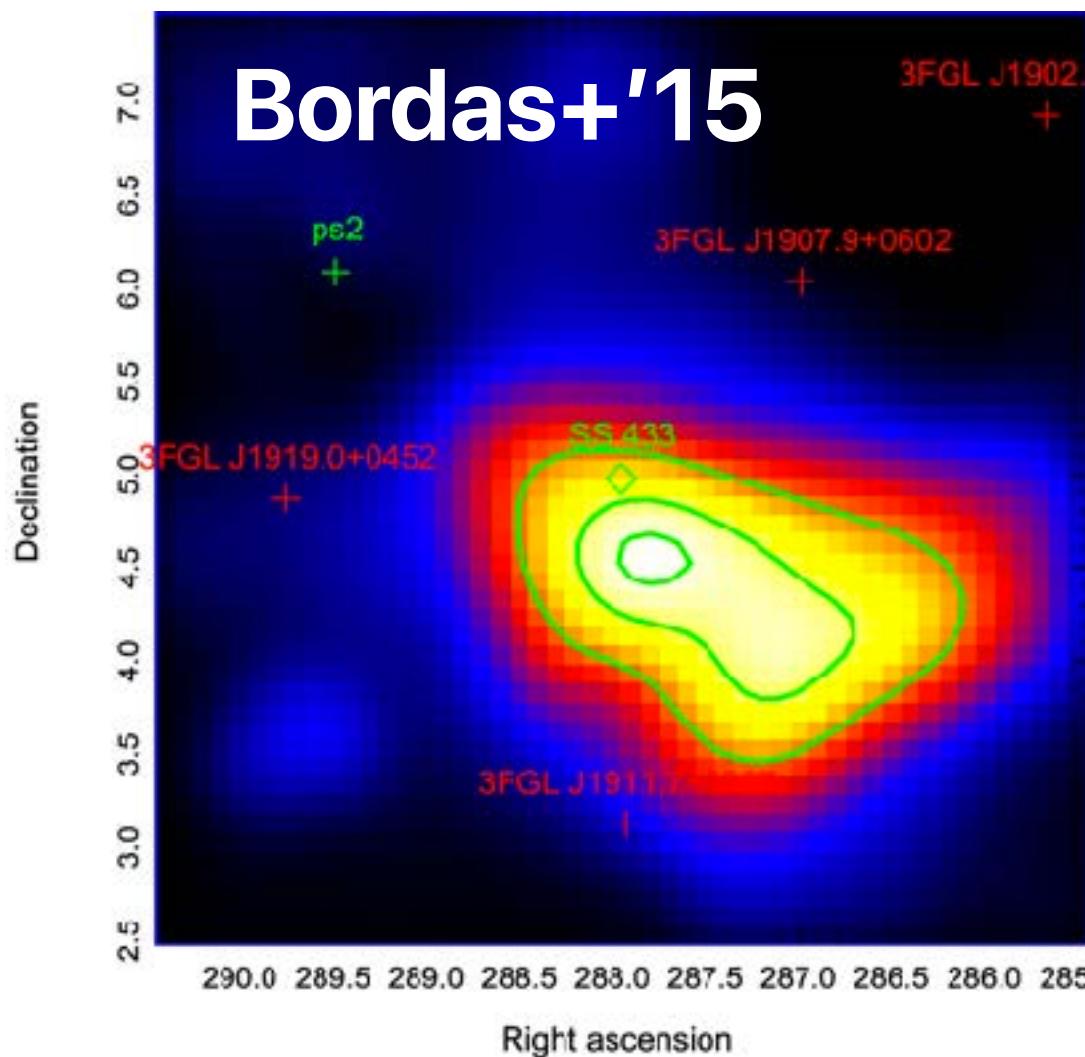
SS 433 Seen by e-ROSITA



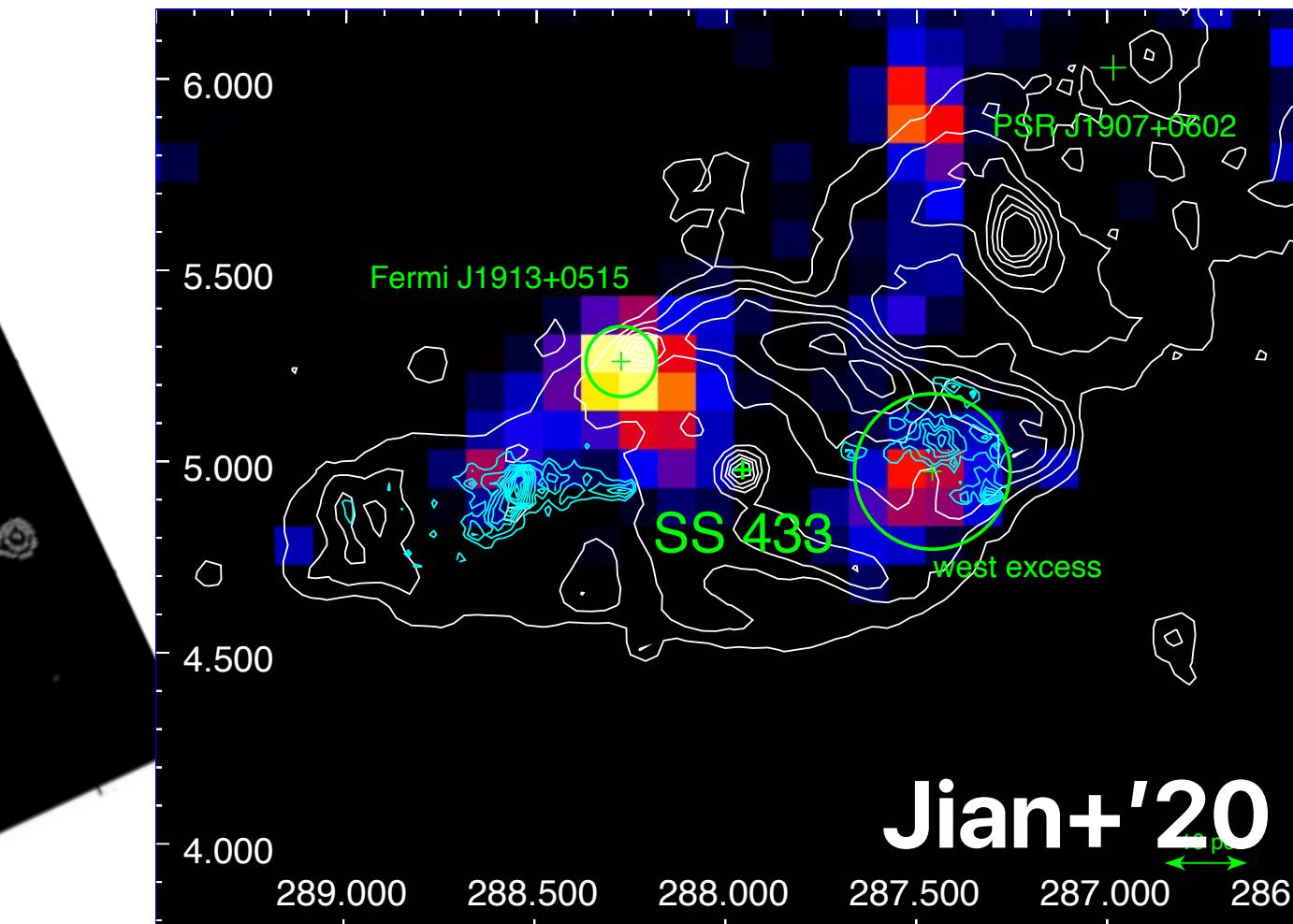
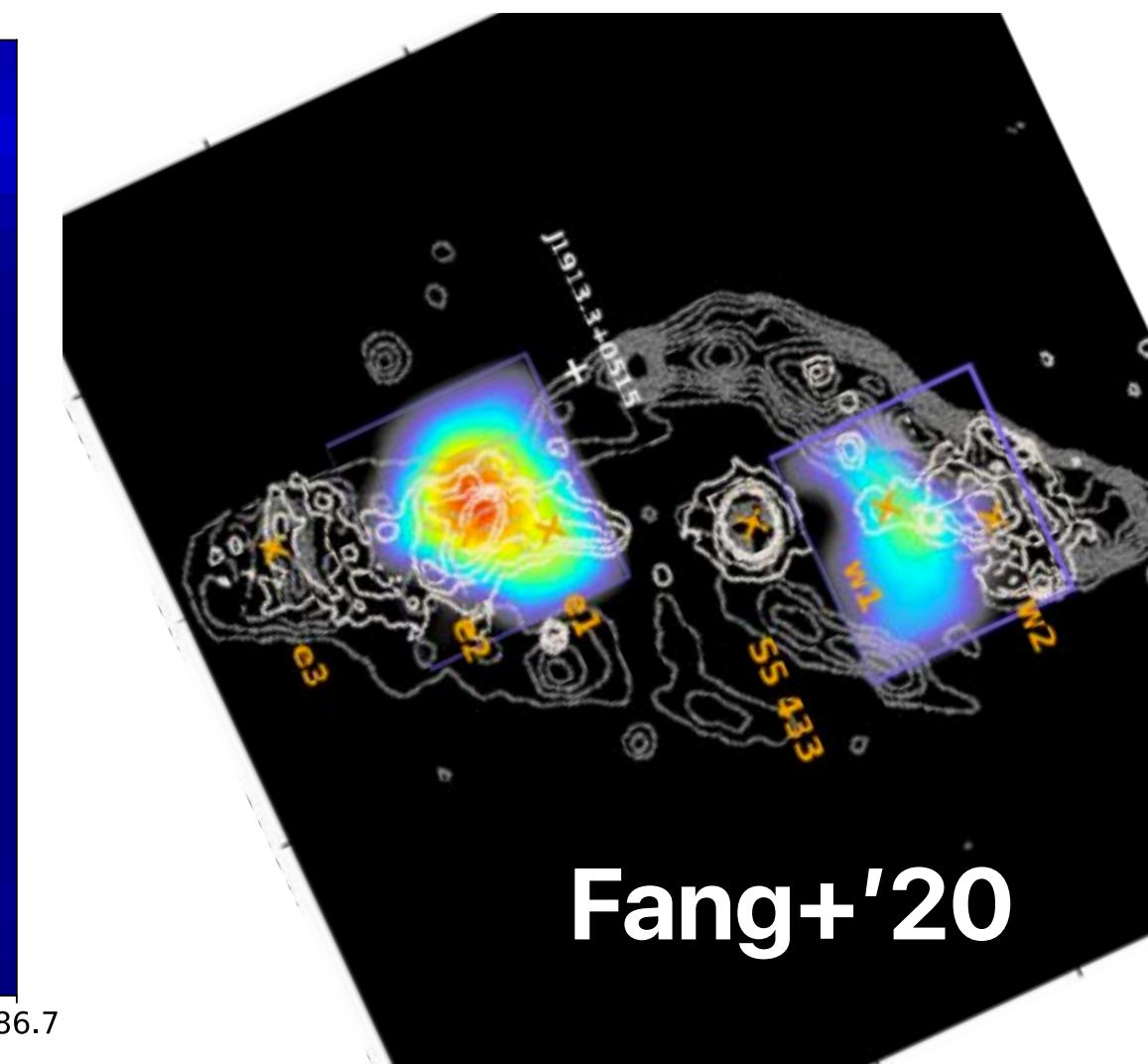
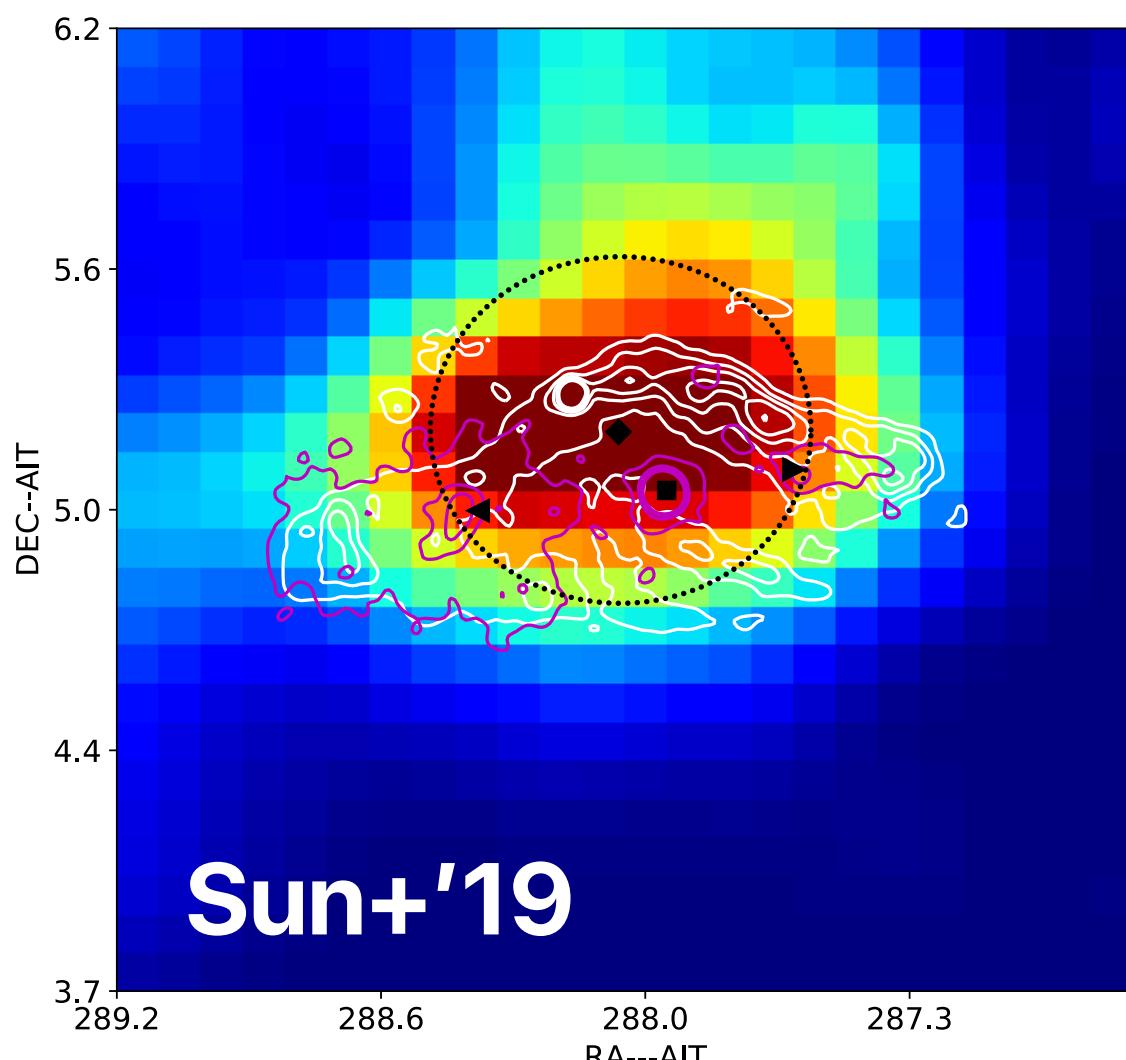
<http://novostinauki.ru/news/162232/>

Where is the GeV emitting region?

Different people report different places...



- 6 papers
- 6 different images
- 6 different GeV spectra
- Some report periodicity, some not.



Request for (Young) CRC Members

What will you do in the next 20-30 years?

タウンミーティングについて

CRCでは、現在検討中の将来計画についての検討を行い、研究者のコンセンサスを形成するためにタウンミーティングを開催してゆきます。

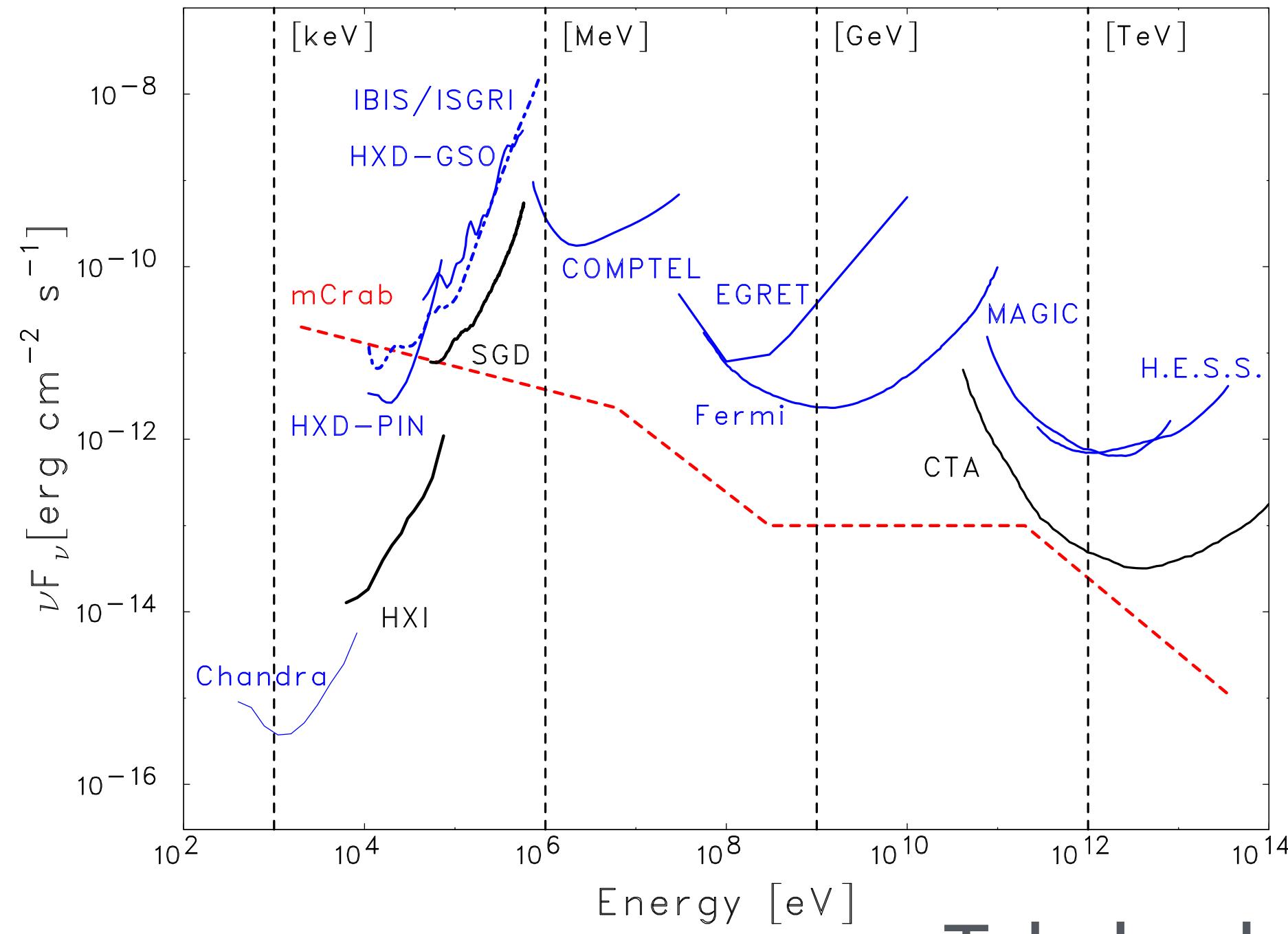
9/28(月)

「地上ガンマ線観測」

| | | |
|-------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 9:00-9:40 | 理論レビュー | 井上芳幸(理研) |
| 9:40-10:10 | CTA全体状況 | 手嶋政廣(東大ICRR) |
| 10:10-10:30 | CTA-LST-N の建設状況 | 窪秀利(京大) |
| 10:30-11:50 | CTA-Sへ向けてのSiPM 開発 | 田島宏康(名大ISEE) |
| 11:50-11:10 | ALPACA | さご隆志(東大ICRR) |
| 11:10-11:40 | 議論 | |

- Senior people only.
- Now the time scale of astrophysics projects can be >15 years from the idea to realization.
- What's next? When I become 60 years old, what kind of projects we have in Japan?

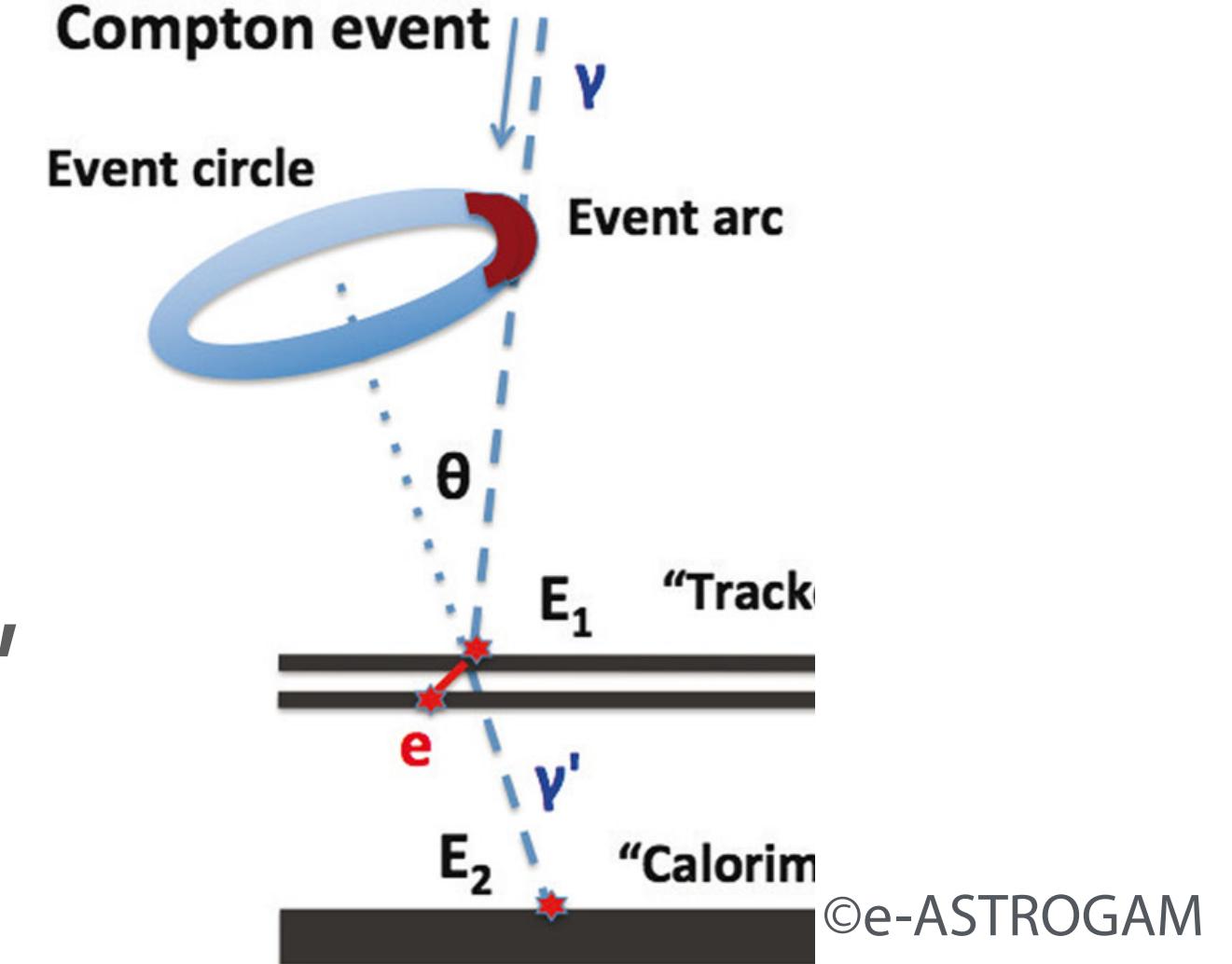
Open the MeV Gamma-ray Astronomy



Takahashi+’13

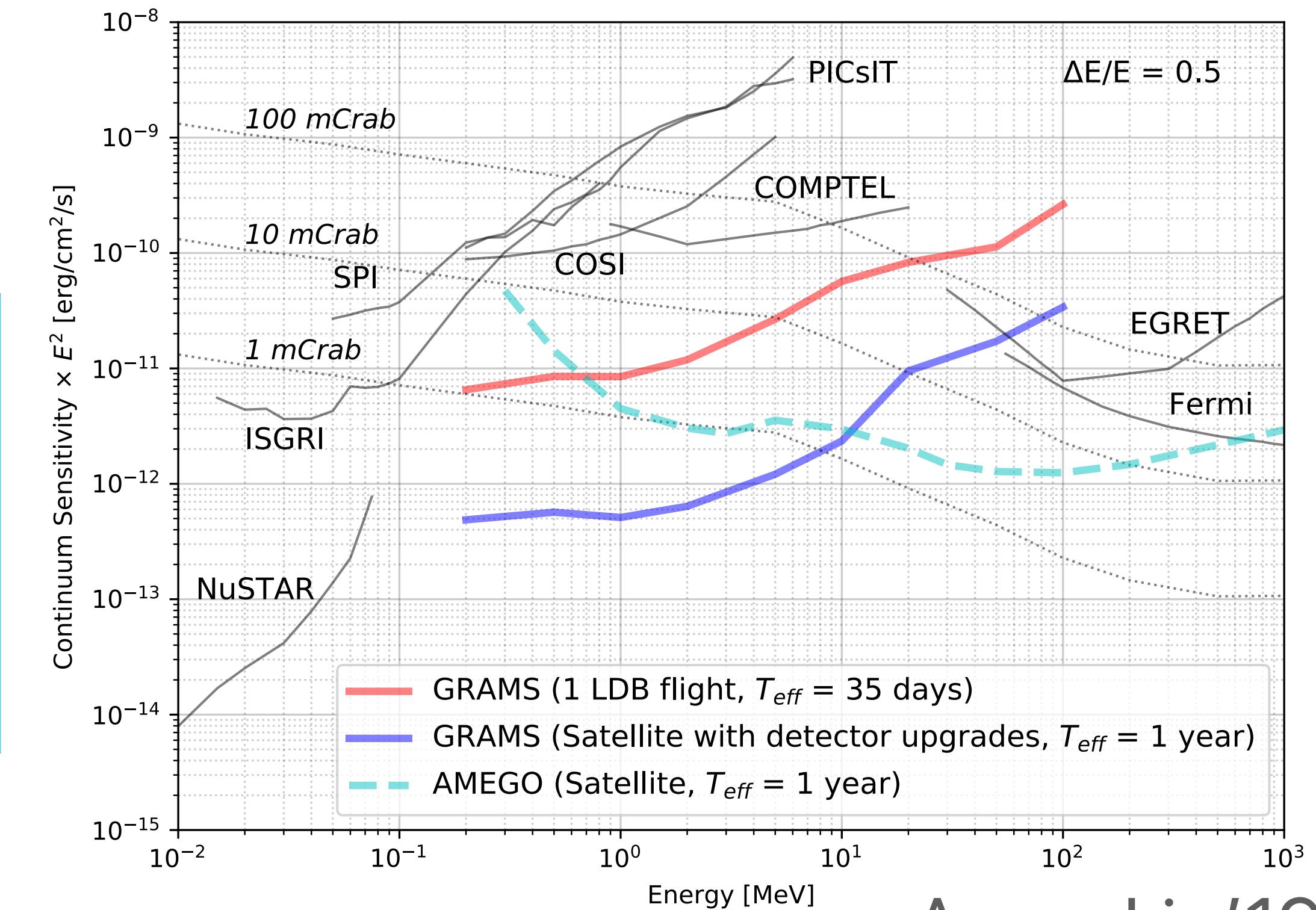
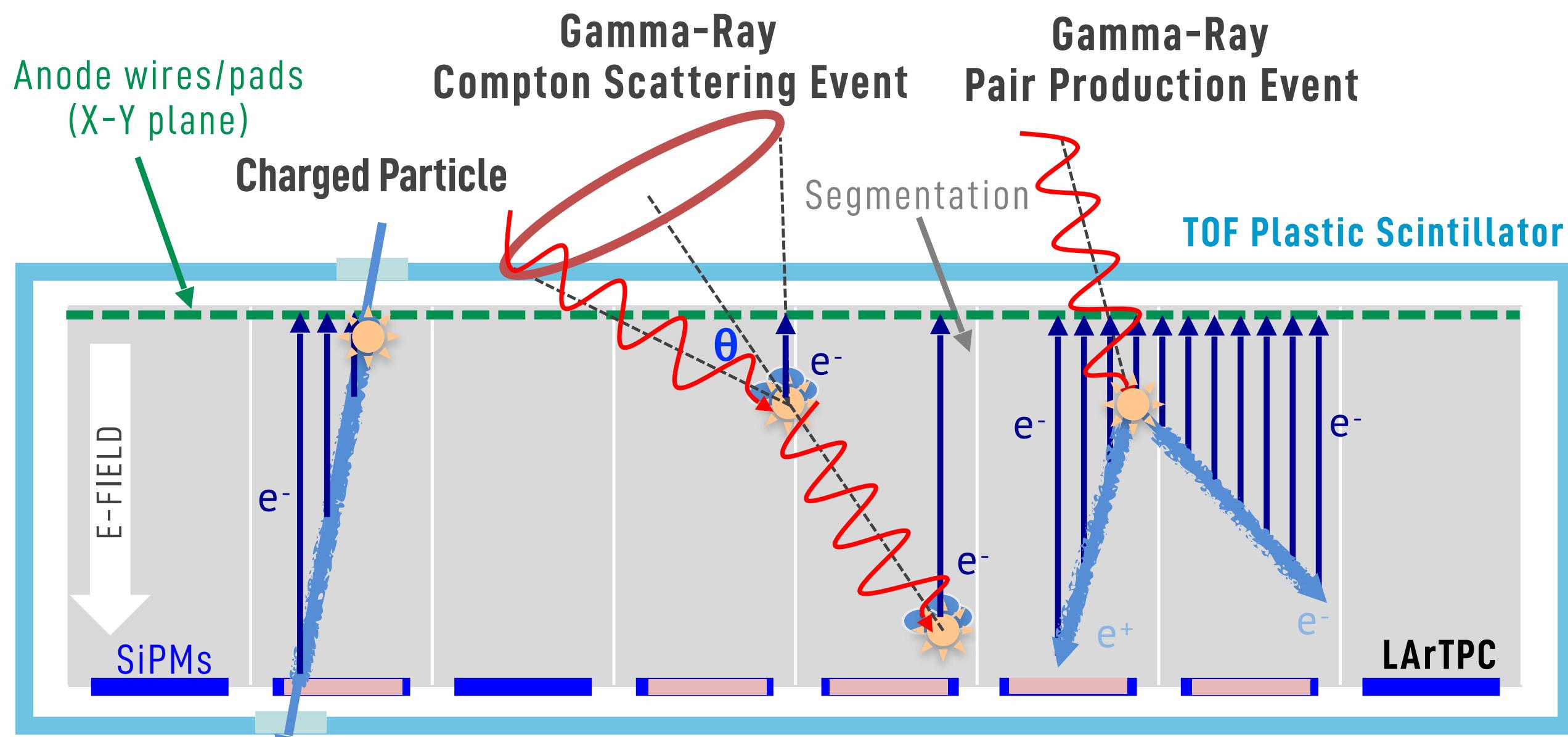


- MeV is still Challenging & Exploratory Research
- Various proposals: AMEGO, COSI-X, GRAINE, SGD, SMILE,,,
- Our plan: First, go to balloon missions. Then, to the space.



Gamma-Ray and AntiMatter Survey (GRAMS)

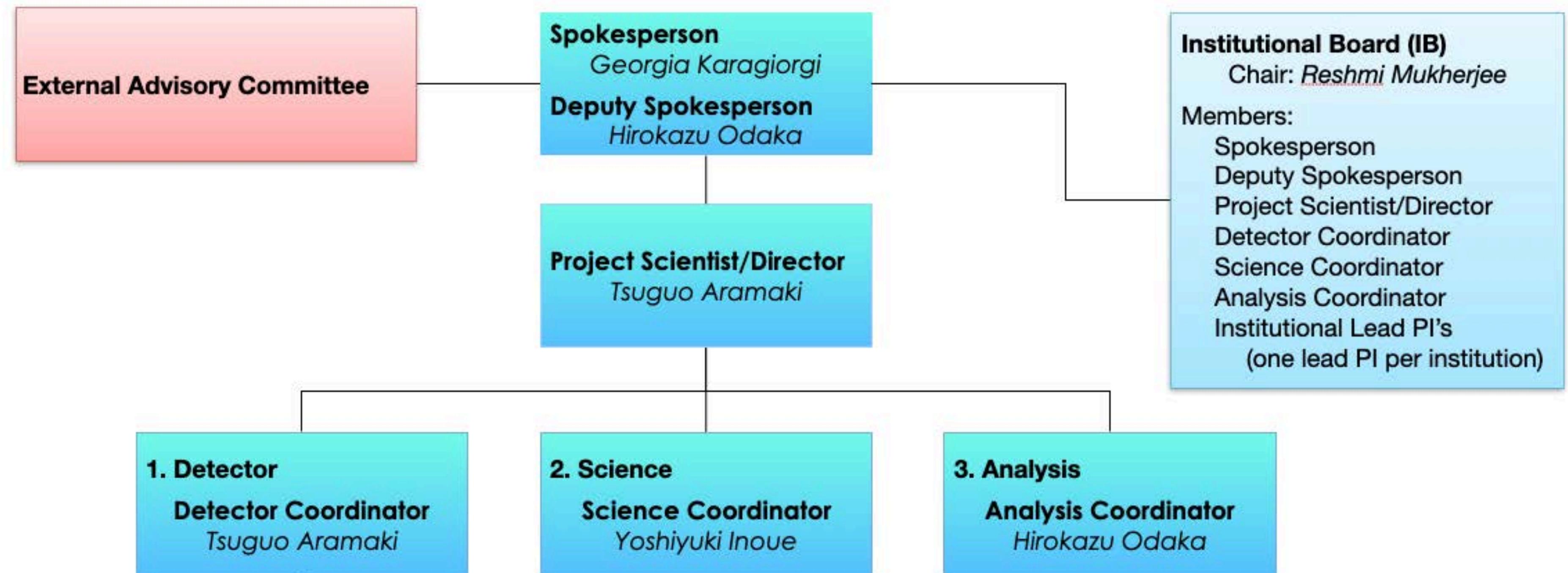
Liquid Argon Time Projection Chamber (LArTPC) surrounded by Plastic scintillators



- Plastic Scintillators: Veto
- LArTPC: Compton camera and calorimeter
- LArTPC is more cost-effective and more easily expandable, much less channels/ electronics required, almost no dead volume

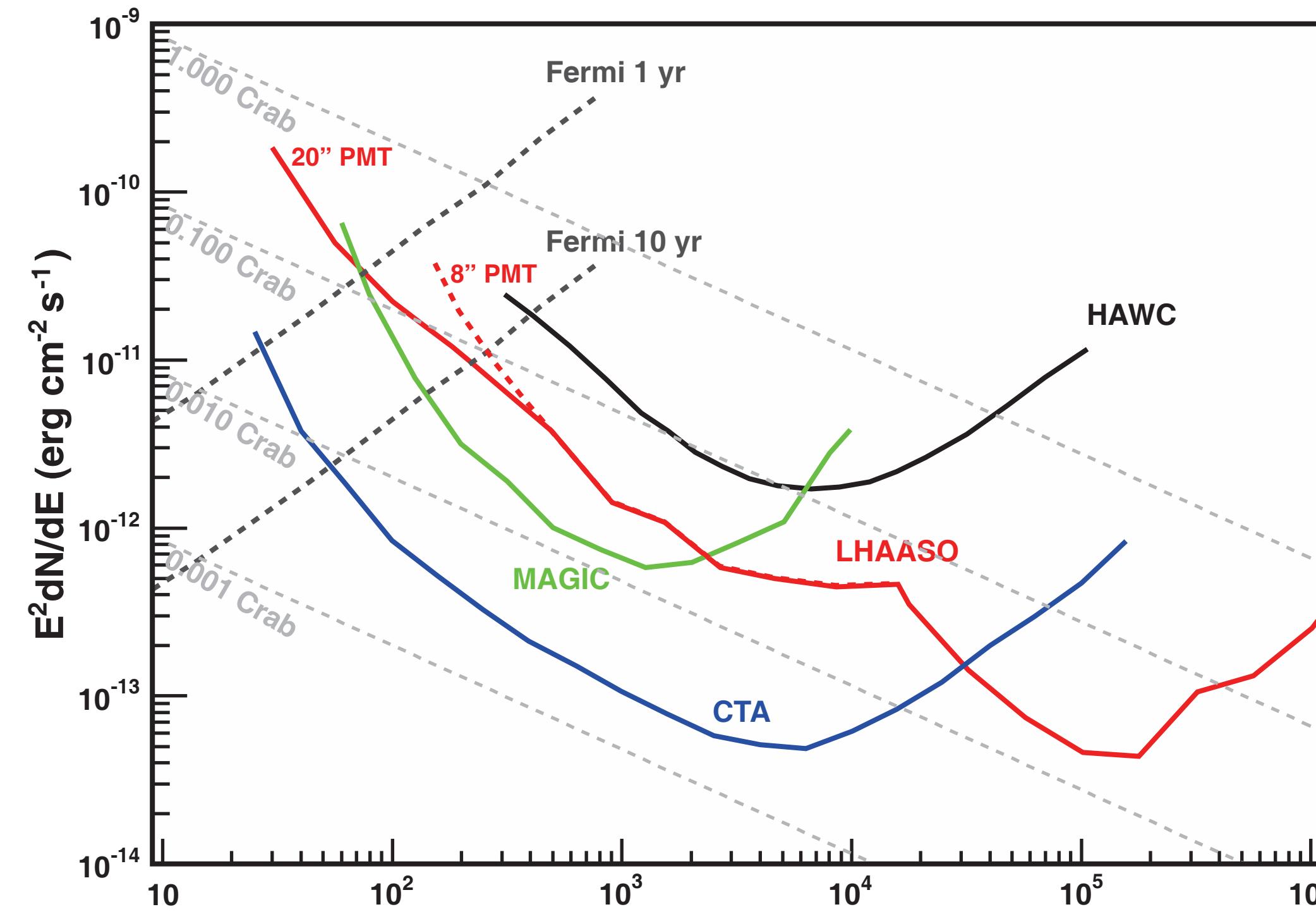
Aramaki+’19

GRAMS Collaboration

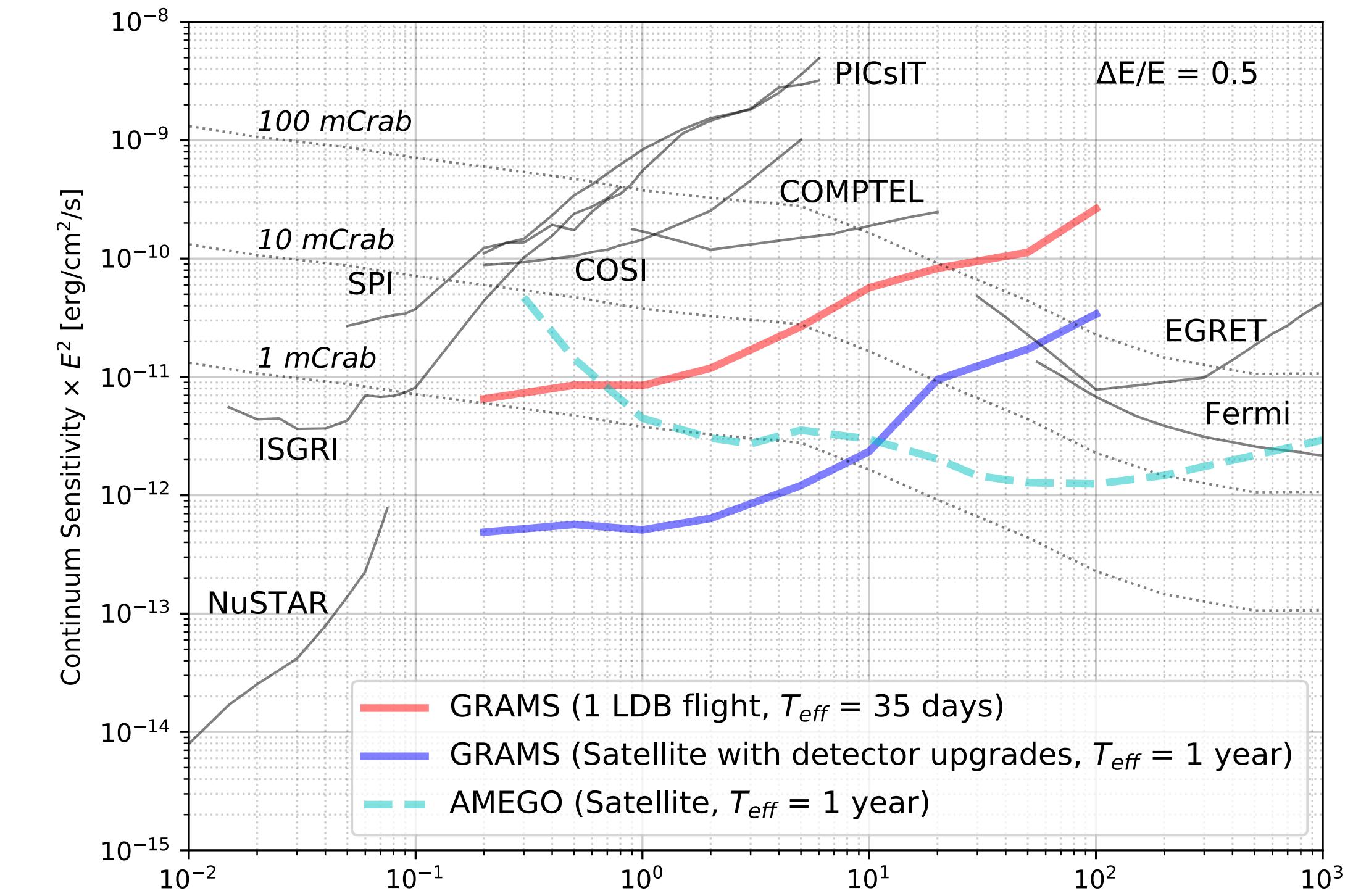


- ~20 members from US and Japan
- We are expecting to have the first balloon flight in 5-7 years.

Gamma-ray Astronomy in 2020s



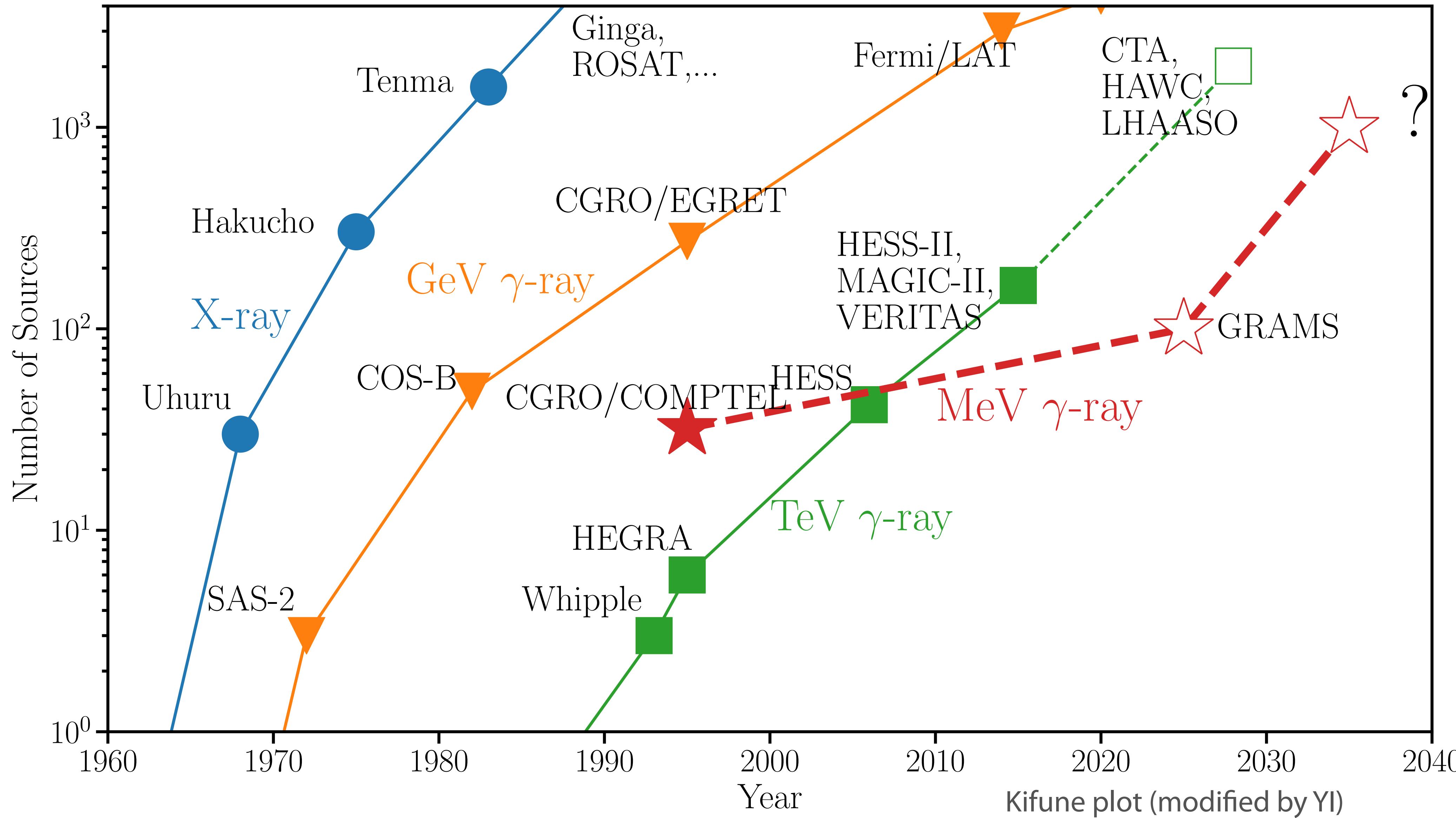
Bai+19



Aramaki+19

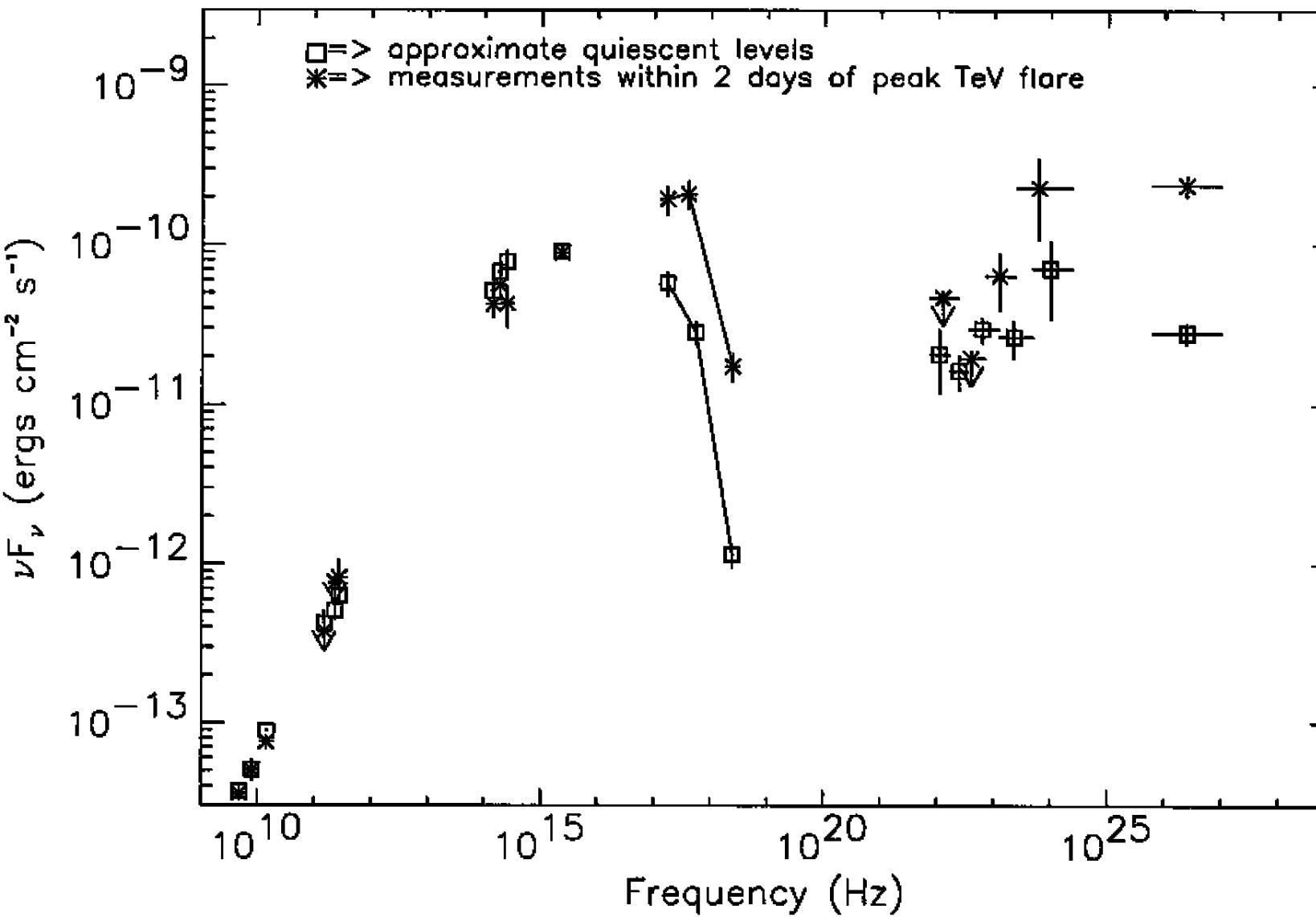
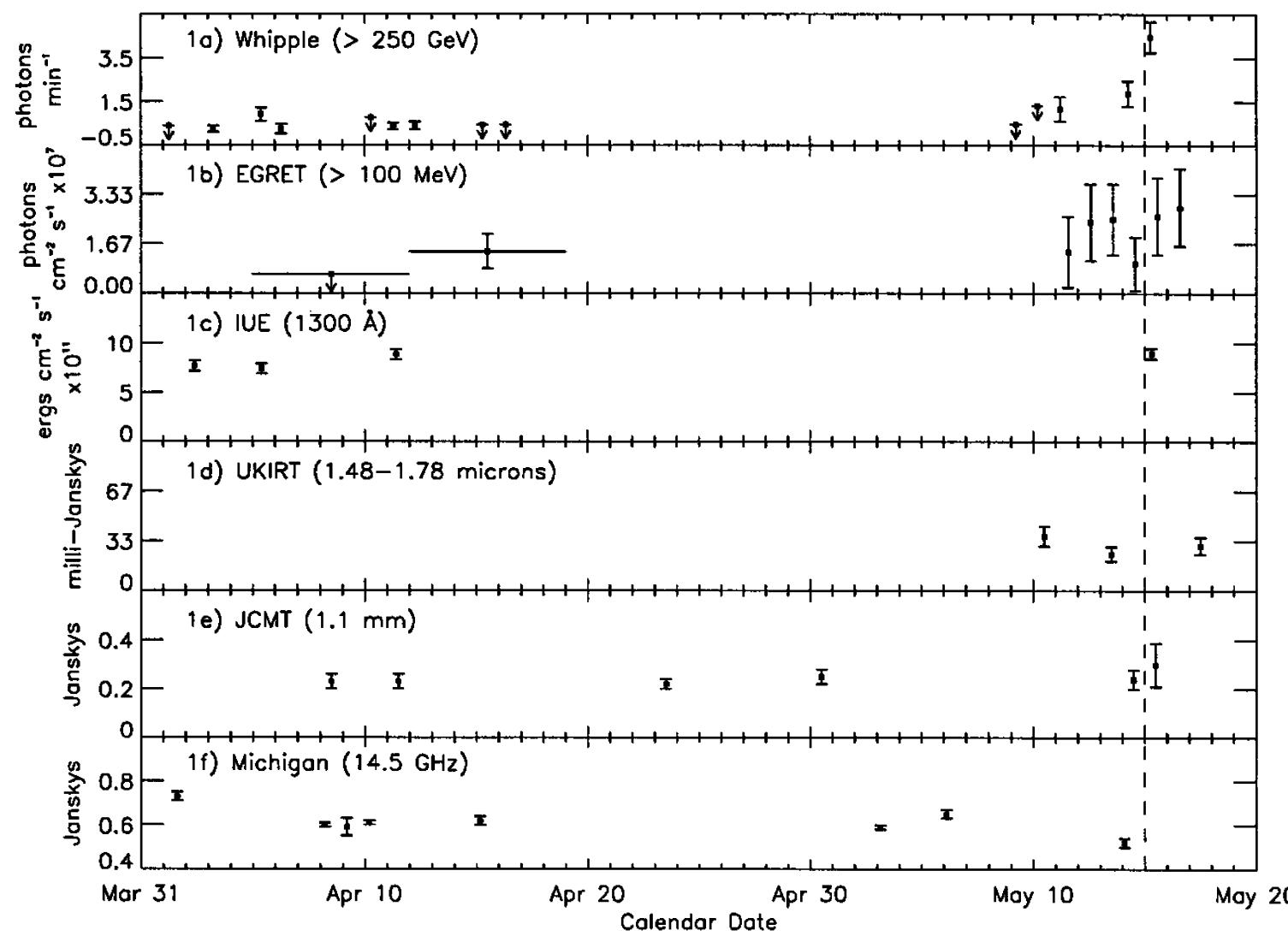
- At >20 GeV, CTA and LHAASO will enable us to observe >10 times fainter sources.
- In the MeV band, GRAMS will enable us to observe >10 times fainter sources.

Number of Gamma-ray Objects



Multi-wavelength/Multi-messenger Astronomy?

Already Long History,,,



Macomb,,, 近藤, 窪, 牧野, 牧島, 高橋, 田代 1995 ApJL;

See also Takahashi+’1996

- Multi-wavelength astronomy has already started in 1995 (or 1966). NOT in 2010s,,,
- How will you do in 2020s?



FIG. 1.—Photograph of the region containing the new X-ray position of Sco X-1, reproduced from the Palomar Sky Survey prints. The two equally probable X-ray positions are marked by crosses surrounded by a rectangle of .1 by 2 arc min. The object described in the text is marked with an arrow. The identifications of other stars for which photoelectric photometry exists are also marked.

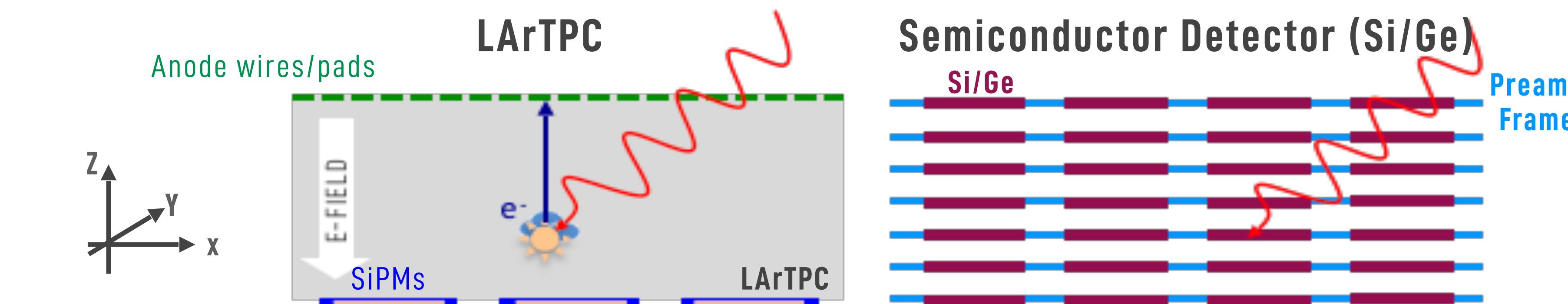
Sandage,, 小田, 大沢, 寿岳
1966 ApJL

Summary

- Jet power argument should be solved.
- Now gamma-ray observations start to measure the cosmic star formation history.
- New extended gamma-ray objects are emerging. CTA should study the detailed structure.
- What is your plan for the gamma-ray missions in the next 20, 30 years?

WHY LArTPC?

3



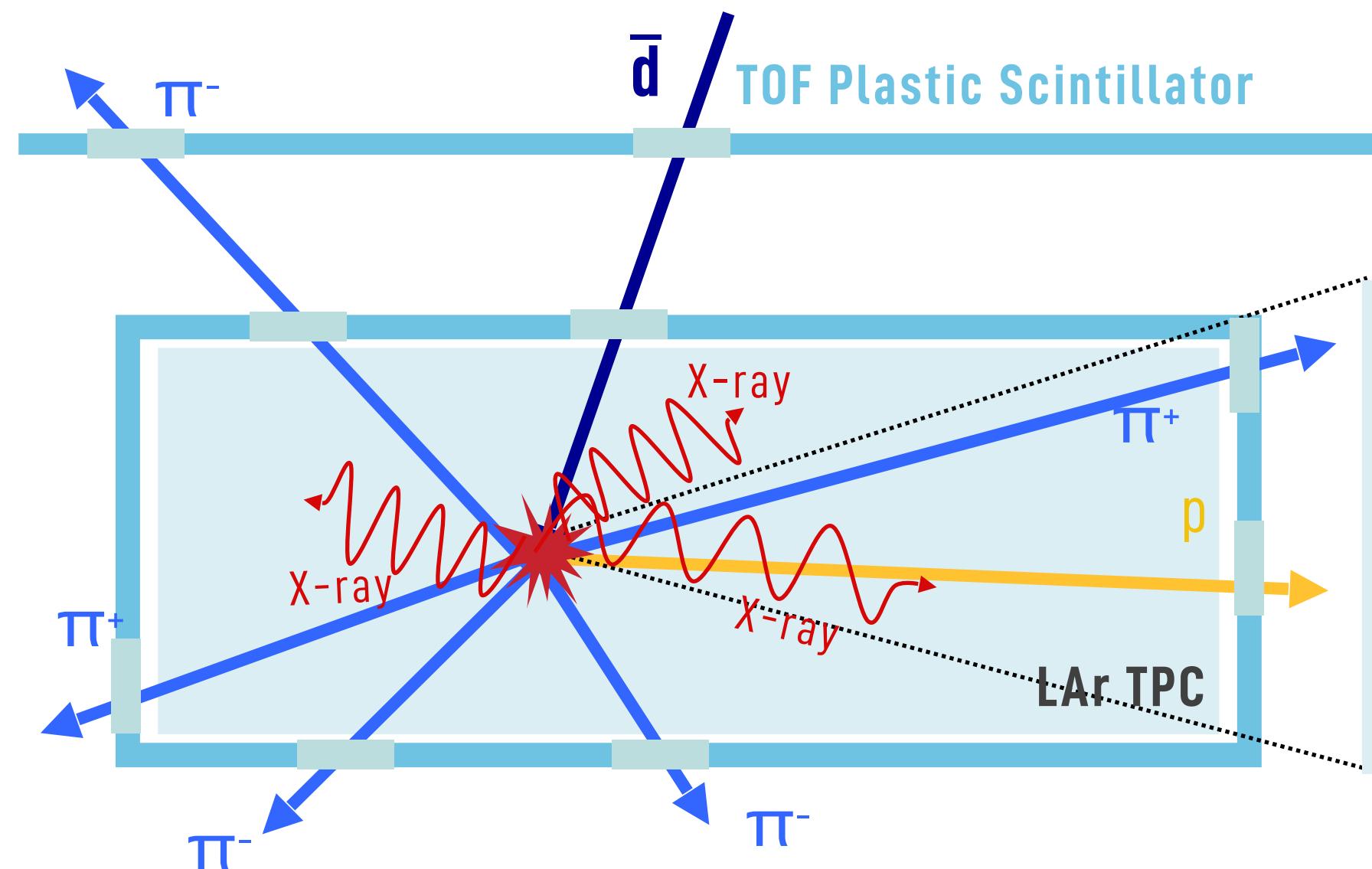
| | LArTPC | Semiconductor Detector (Si/Ge) |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| ρ (g/cm ³) | 1.4 | 2.3/5.3 |
| T _{operation} | ~80K | ~240K/~80K |
| Cost | \$ | \$\$\$ |
| Signal | scintillation light + Ionization electrons | electrons, holes |
| X, Y Positions | wires on anode plane (X-Y) | double-sided strips |
| Z position | from drift time | from layer # |
| # of Layers | 1 layer | multi-layers |
| # of Electronics | # | ### |
| Dead Volume | almost no dead volume | detector frame, preamps |
| Neutron bkg | Identified with pulse shape | No rejection capability |

LArTPC IS COST-EFFECTIVE AND EASILY EXPANDABLE TO A LARGER-SCALE,
MUCH LESS CHANNELS/ELECTRONICS REQUIRED, ALMOST NO DEAD VOLUME

GRAMS ANTIMATTER DETECTION CONCEPT

10

MEASURE ATOMIC X-RAYS AND ANNIHILATION PRODUCTS



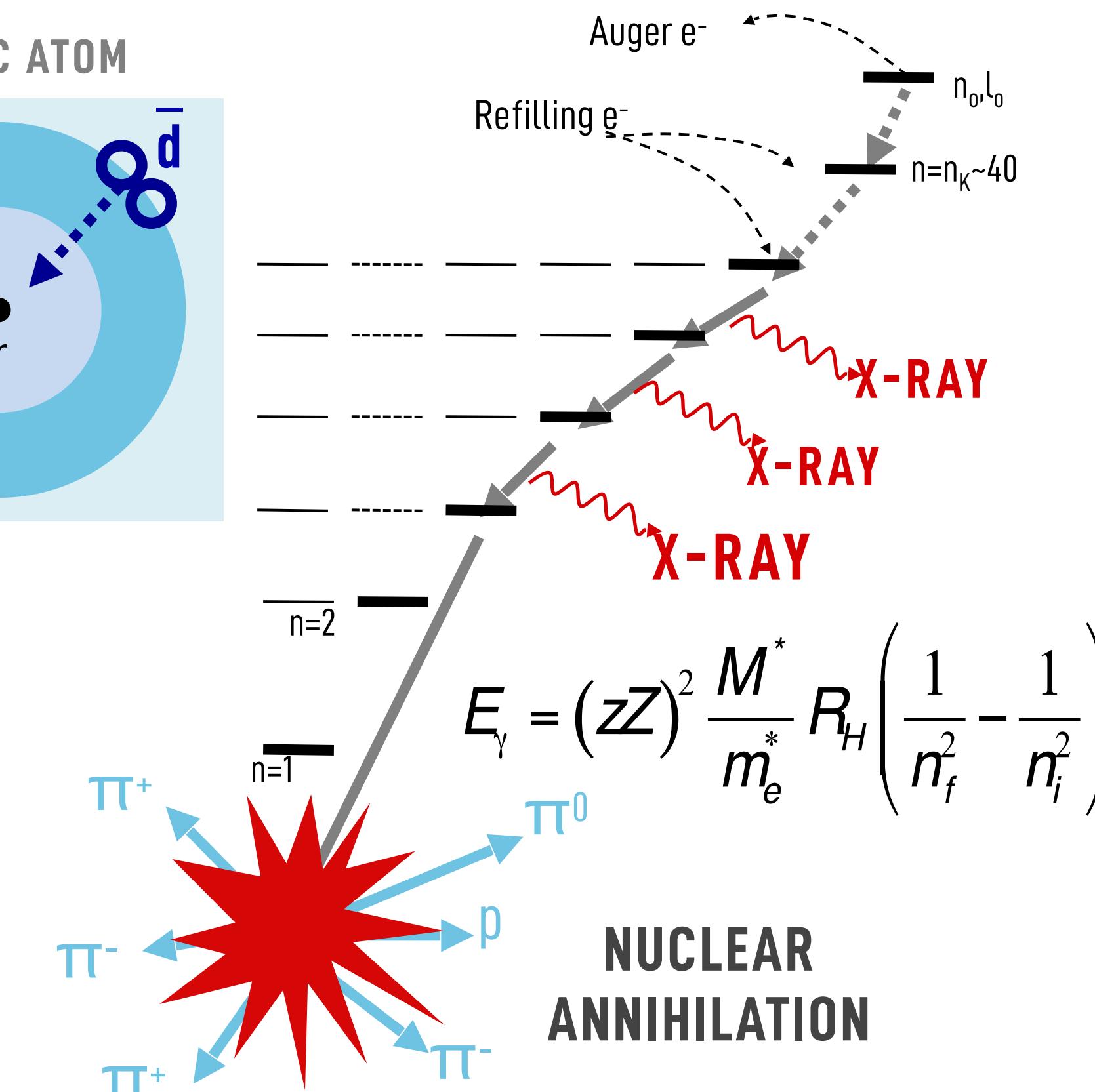
A time of flight (TOF) system tags candidate events and records velocity

The antiparticle slows down & stops, forming an excited exotic atom

De-excitation X-rays provide signature

Annihilation products provide additional background suppression

ATOMIC TRANSITIONS



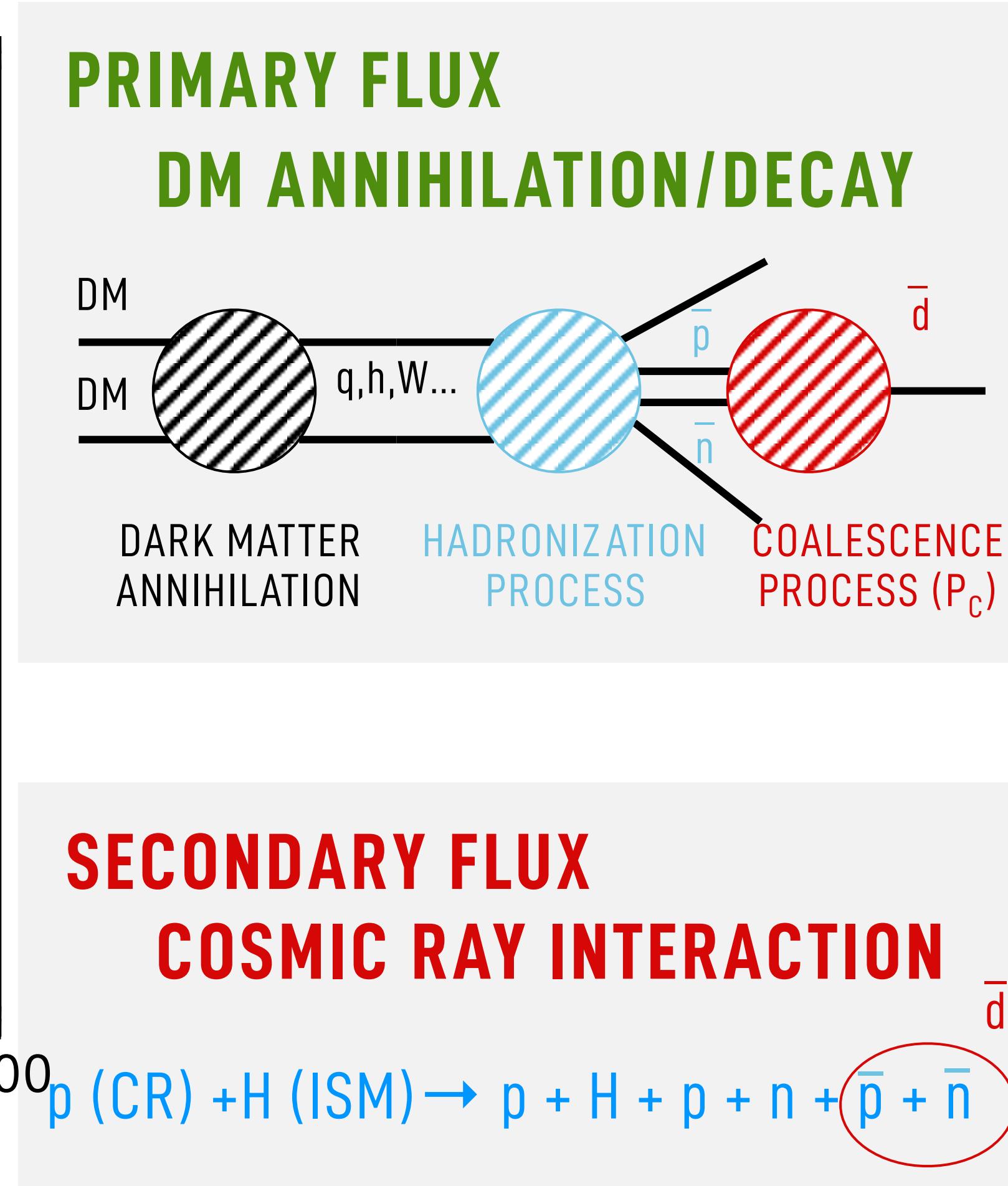
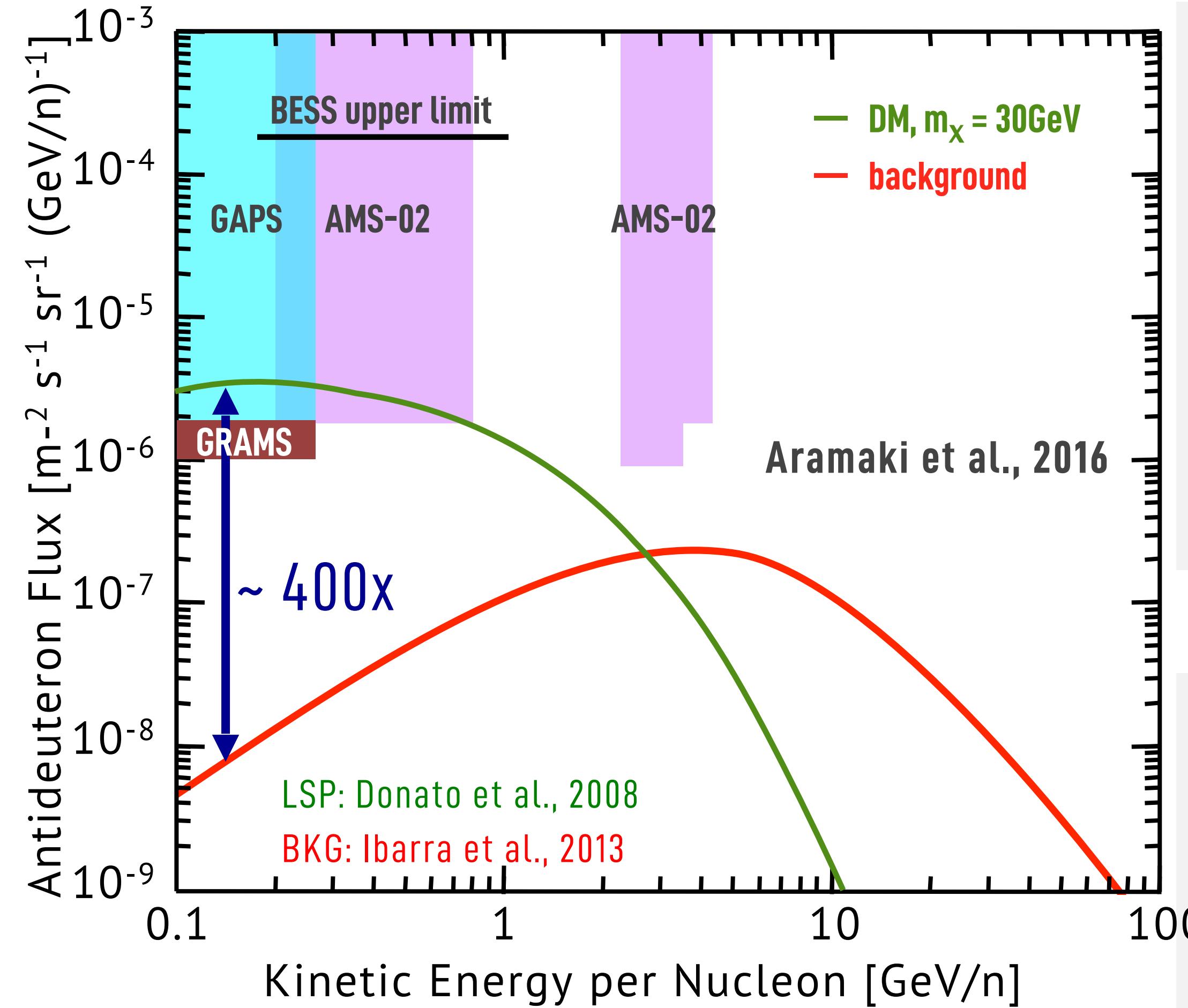
Aramaki et al., 2013

Concept proven with accelerator beam test
Cascade model developed for X-ray yields

WHY ANTIDEUTERONS?

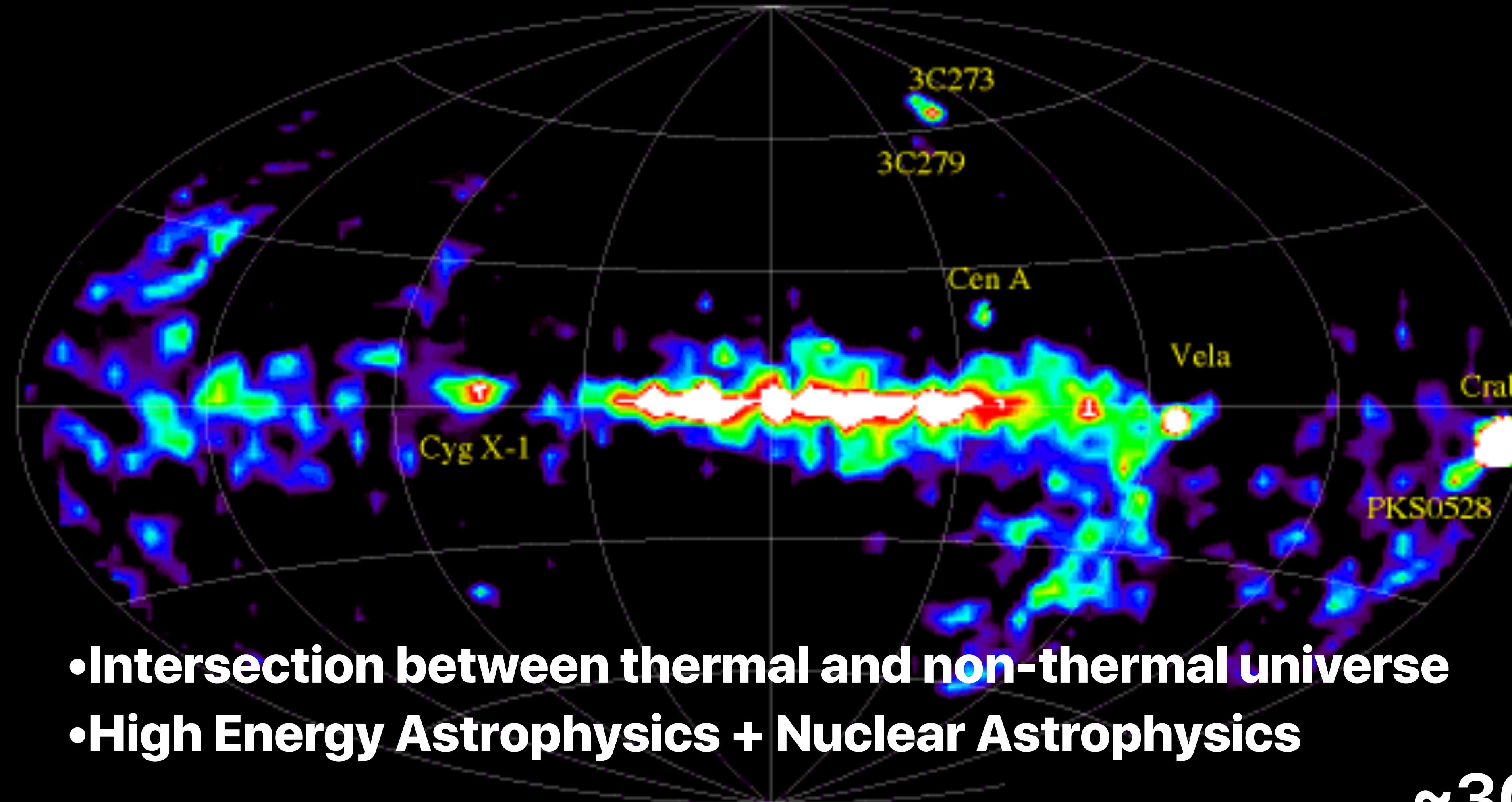
5

BACKGROUND-FREE DM SEARCH AT LOW-ENERGY



GAPS FIRST SCIENCE FLIGHT IS SCHEDULED FROM ANTARCTIC IN 2021
GRAMS: NEXT-GENERATION EXPERIMENT

MeV Gamma-ray Sky



COMPTEL

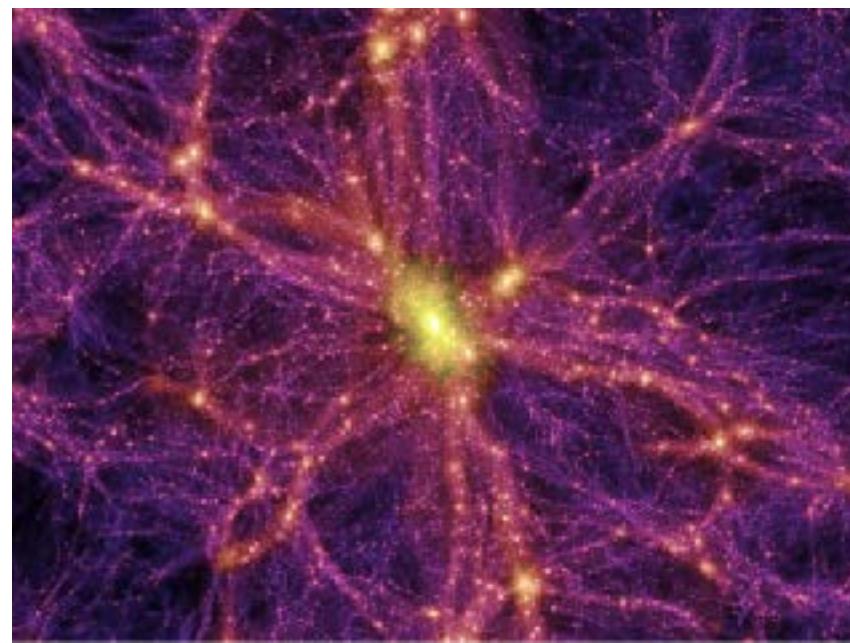
$> 1 \times 10^{-10}$ erg/cm²/s

Note: 56 Candidates in GW now

~30 objects

MeV Gamma-ray Science

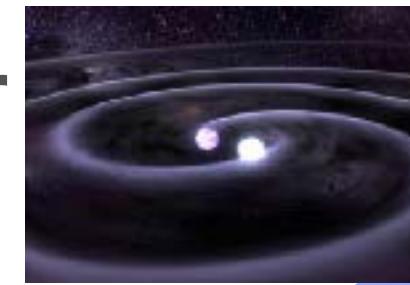
Dark Matter



X-ray/v-ray Binaries

→ Hiroki Yoneda's talk

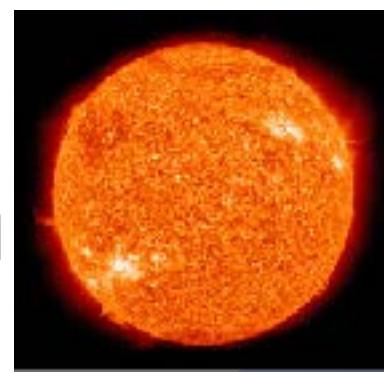
NS merger



SNRs & PWN



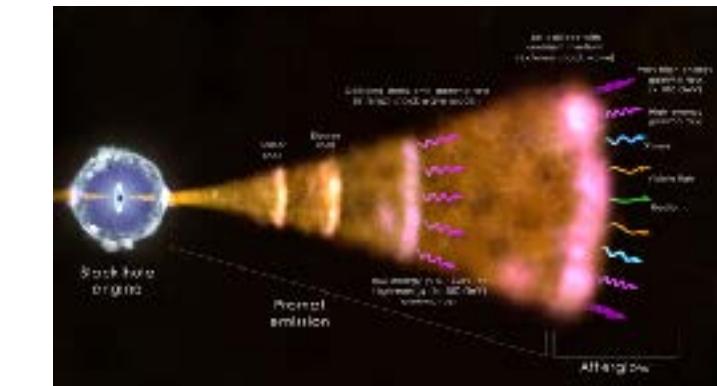
Sun



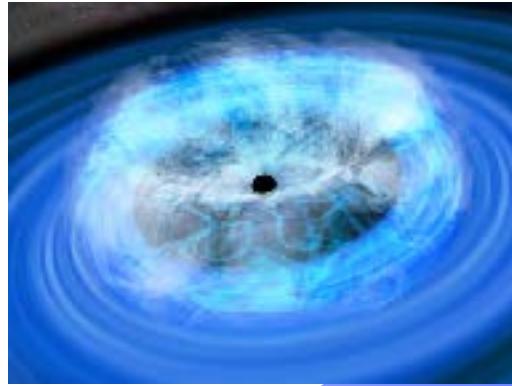
Terrestrial Flashes



Gamma-ray bursts



Seyferts



Starburst Galaxies



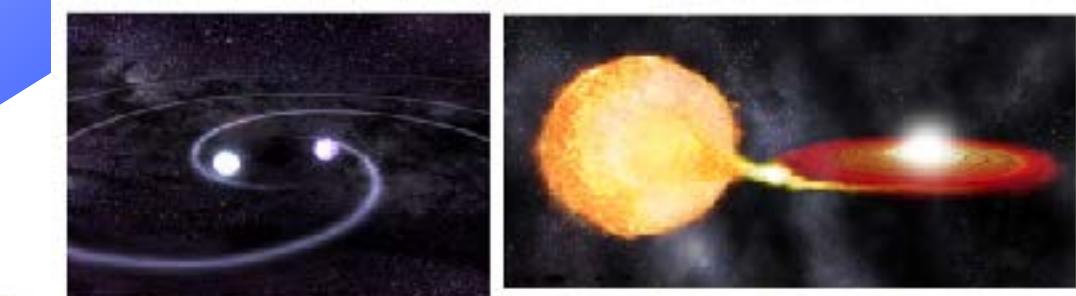
Blazars



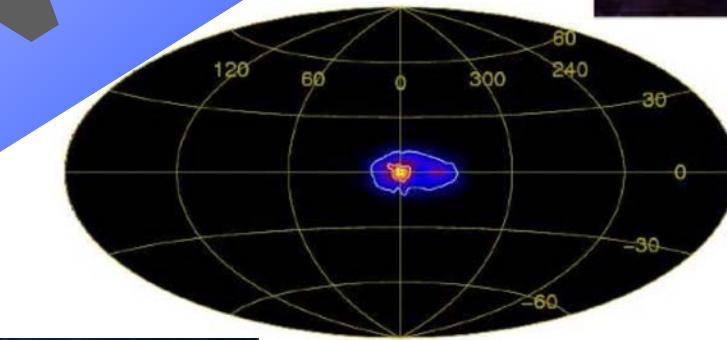
Radio Galaxies



Type-Ia SNe



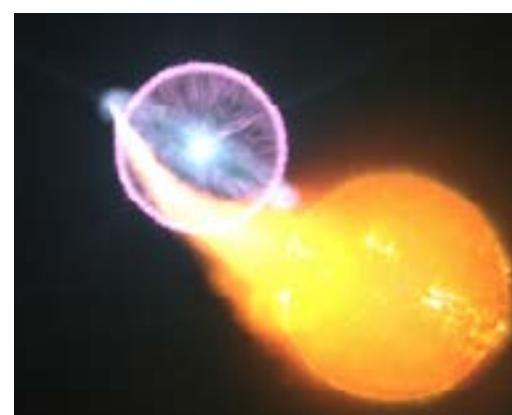
Galactic Center



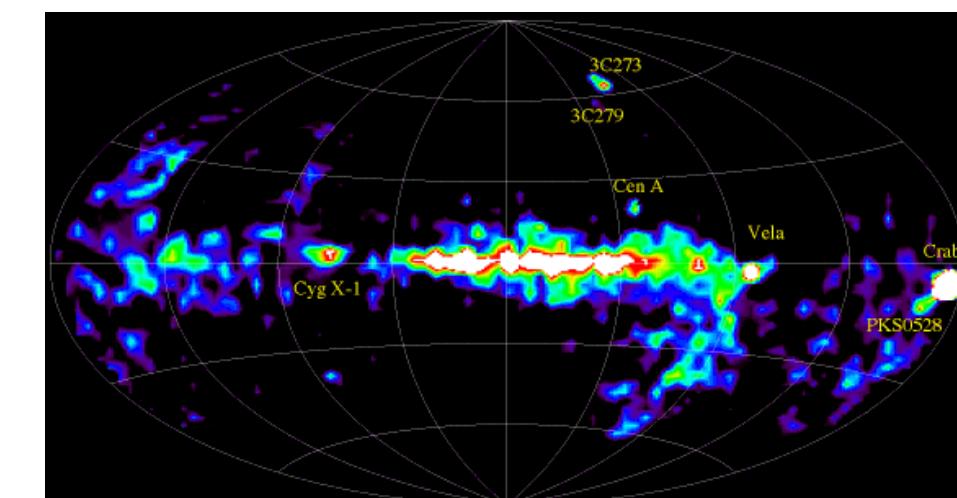
Pulsars & Magnetars



Novae



Background



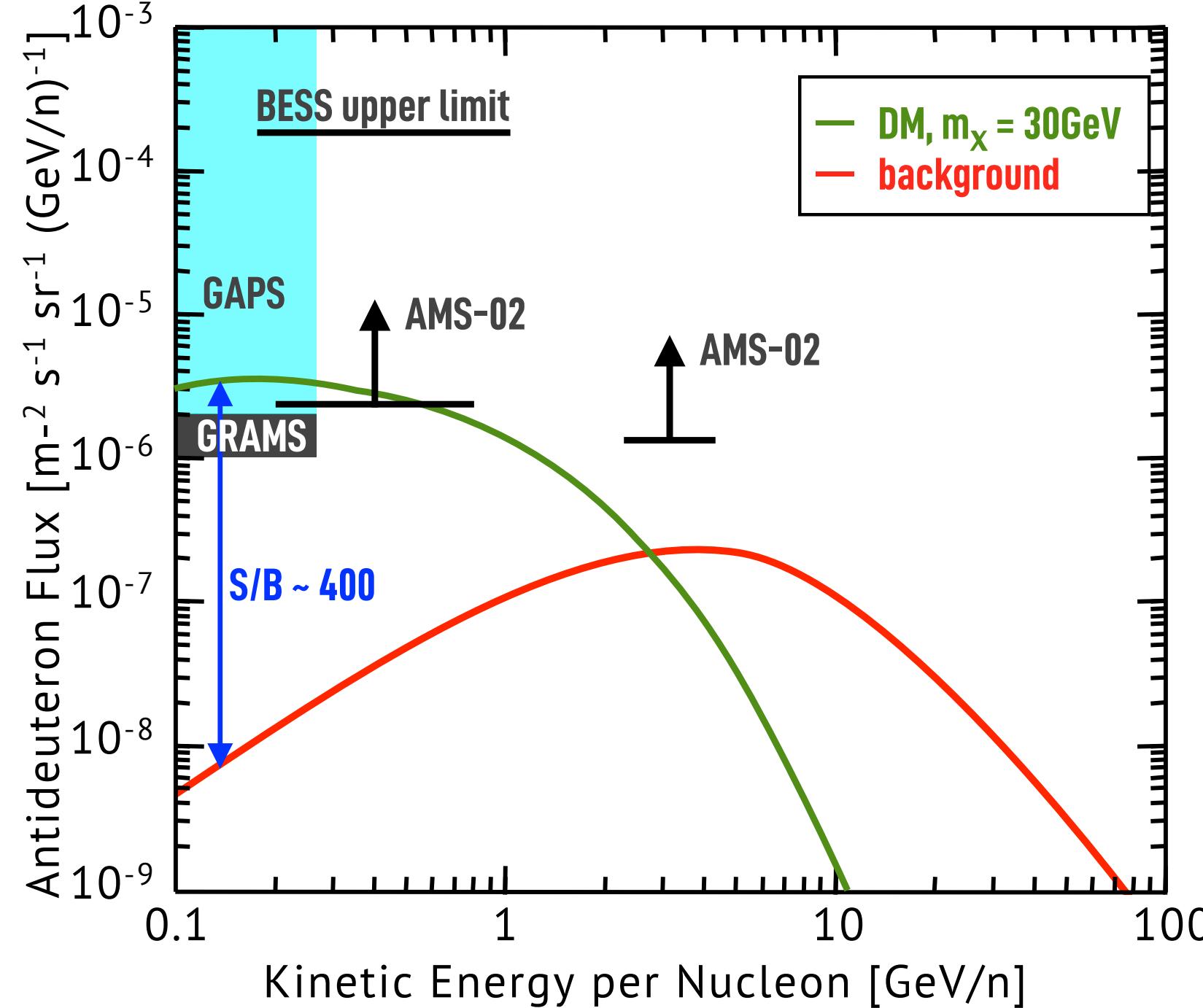
Further details

→ Reshma Mukherjee's talk

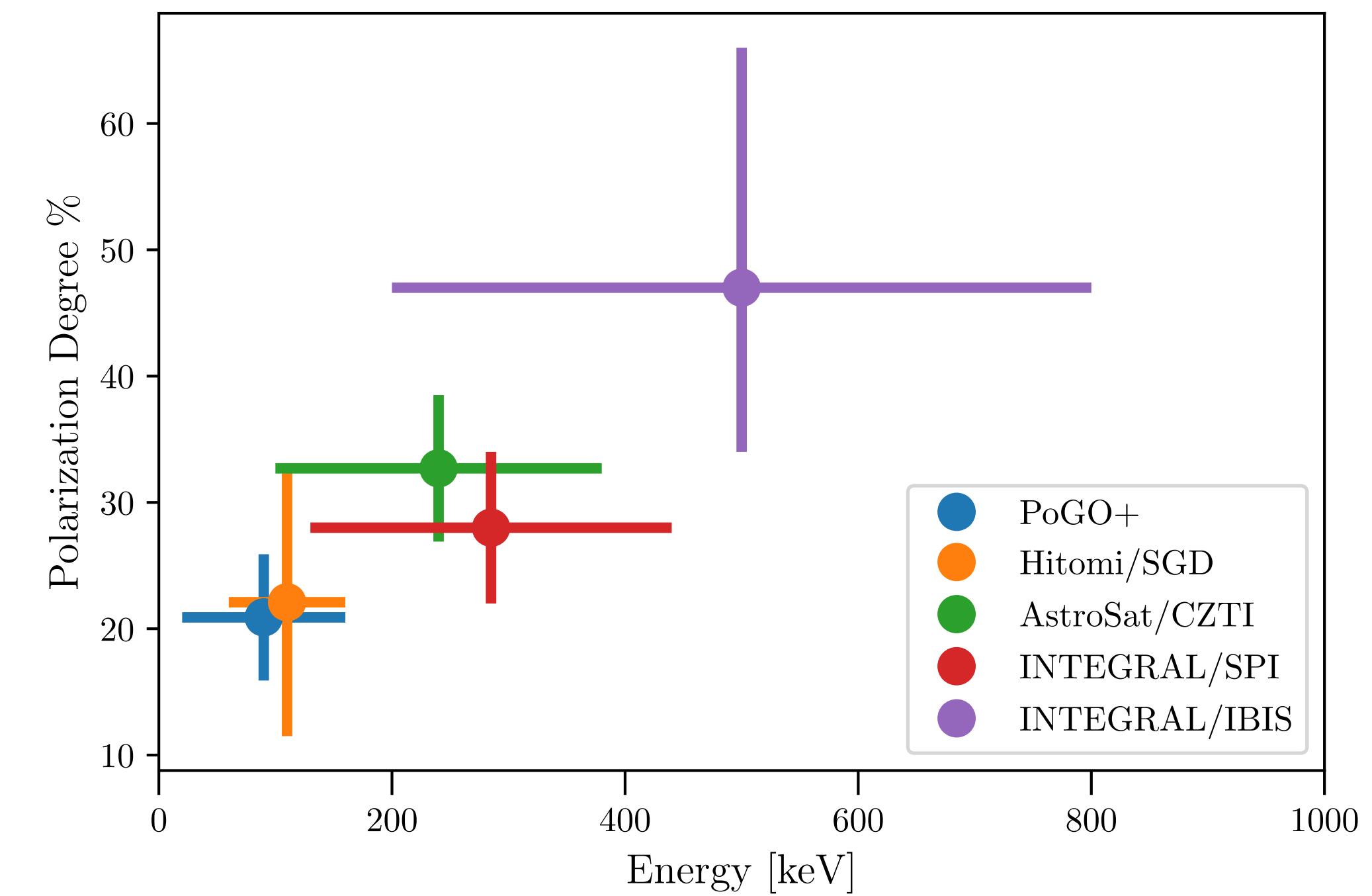
DISTANCE

More Consideration Needed For

Antideuteron Searches



Polarization of the Crab nebula



- Dark Matter Search from Anti-matter
 - Unique point of GRAMS

- Polarization at MeV band
 - Unique point of Compton camera