The Gamma-ray Universe through Fermi

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Gamma rays, the most powerful form of light, reveal extreme conditions in the Universe. The Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope and its smaller cousin AGILE have been exploring the gamma-ray sky for several years, enabling a search for powerful transients like gamma-ray bursts, novae, solar flares, and flaring active galactic nuclei, as well as long-term studies including pulsars, binary systems, supernova remnants, and searches for predicted sources of gamma rays such as dark matter annihilation. Some results include a stringent limit on Lorentz invariance derived from a gamma-ray burst, unexpected gamma-ray variability from the Crab Nebula, a huge gamma-ray structure associated with the center of our galaxy, surprising behavior from some gamma-ray binary systems, and a possible constraint on some WIMP models for dark matter.
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Outline

- Introduction - the Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope
- Overview of the gamma-ray sky
- Some Galactic gamma-ray sources
- Some extragalactic gamma-ray sources
- The unseen and the future
What is a Gamma Ray?

One of The Many Forms of Light

Each type of light carries different information.

Gamma rays, the highest-energy type of light, tell us about the most energetic processes in the Universe.
But what if you had gamma-ray vision?
The Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope
The Fermi Observatory

Large Area Telescope (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: 2.4 sr; 20% of the sky at any instant;
  – GBM: whole unocculted sky at any time.
• Broad energy range.
  – Total of >7 energy decades!
• Every photon can be time-tagged.
  – 1 microsecond accuracy

Launched June 11, 2008
AGILE – Fermi’s Smaller Cousin

KEY FEATURES

• Italian gamma-ray telescope
• Similar to the Fermi Large Area Telescope, but about 1/16 the size
• Launched April 23, 2007, from ISRO facility in Sriharikota, India
• Indian PSLV rocket
• AGILE has contributed to many of the same science topics as Fermi
Overview of the Gamma-ray Sky
Three years of LAT scanning data

Milky Way – Gamma rays from inelastic collisions between cosmic ray particles and interstellar gas particles and light.
These bubbles may indicate past energetic activity in the center of our Galaxy.
Some Galactic results from Fermi
Pulsars - Rapidly Rotating Neutron Stars

Fermi LAT $\gamma$-ray pulsars
What Are We Learning about Pulsars?

- About 1/3 of the Fermi pulsars are seen only in gamma rays. The gamma rays are being produced in a wide beam far from the neutron star surface, unlike radio pulsar emission.

- Old, “recycled” pulsars with millisecond periods can produce gamma rays in much the same way as younger pulsars. Some of the early work predicting such pulsars was done by Prof. Srinivasan over 20 years ago.

- Close cooperation between radio and gamma-ray astronomers has produced new pulsar discoveries at both ends of the electromagnetic spectrum, including some made at the Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope.
Pulsar Timing Arrays as Gravitational Wave Detectors

- Time millisecond pulsars to 100 nanoseconds
- Arrays of MSPs can be sensitive to nHz gravitational waves – need 20-40 MSPs for detection in 5 years
- Search for stochastic gravitational wave background from black hole/galaxy mergers
The Crab Nebula - A Rosetta Stone of Astrophysics

Supernova seen in 1054 → Supernova remnant and pulsar
Crab Nebula Flaring

- Fast, high-energy flares from the Crab nebula appear to be a uniquely gamma-ray phenomenon.

- Rapid variability and high energy suggest relativistic beaming of electron synchrotron radiation.

- Time scale and small region imply electrons accelerated to PeV energies by electrostatic acceleration or magnetic reconnection.

First Crab gamma-ray flare was seen by AGILE before the Fermi launch.
The flare turned out to come from a nova, something not widely expected to be energetic enough to produce gamma rays.
V407 Cygni: a binary system

Symbiotic binary:
small white dwarf star and large red giant star orbiting each other closely

The shock wave from the nova thermonuclear explosion accelerates particles that interact with the surrounding material to produce the gamma rays.

V407 Cyg ~ 6000 light years away
Some Fermi results on extragalactic sources
The Variable Gamma-ray Sky

Northern Galactic Hemisphere

Southern Galactic Hemisphere

06-AUG-2008
Over half the bright sources seen with LAT appear to be associated with Active Galactic Nuclei (AGN).

- Power comes from material falling toward a supermassive black hole.
- Some of this energy fuels a jet of high-energy particles that travel at nearly the speed of light.

How black holes, which pull things in, can produce jets, which shoot material away, is still not fully understood. It is probably related to rotation and magnetic fields.
The radio-to-gamma-ray averaged Spectral Energy Distributions collected during the Fermi-Swift Aug.2008 multi-frequency campaign for both the outburst state (MJD: 54685-54689, blue data points) and the subsequent post-flare state (MJD 54690-54701, red data points). The archival data are reported as orange data points.
Centaurus A - Radio Galaxy

LAT counts map with background (isotropic and diffuse) and field point sources subtracted

WMAP image provided by Nils Odegard (GSFC)

Requires 0.1-1 TeV electrons in giant 'relic' lobes: accelerated in-situ or efficient transport from center
Gamma-Ray Bursts (GRBs): the most powerful explosions since the Big Bang

- Originally discovered by military satellites, GRBs are flashes of gamma rays lasting a fraction of a second to a few minutes.
- Optical afterglows reveal that many of these are at cosmological distances.
- The GBM and LAT extend the energy range for studies of gamma-ray bursts to higher energies, complementing Swift and other telescopes.
- Fermi is helping learn how these tremendous explosions work.
The Principle of Invariant Light Speed — Light in vacuum propagates with the speed $c$ (a fixed constant) in terms of any system of inertial coordinates, regardless of the state of motion of the light source.

Some models of Quantum Gravity challenge Einstein's idea, predicting that not all photons travel at the same speed; "foamy" space-time might slow down higher-energy photons.

Consider a race between two photons traveling a very large distance at slightly different speeds. The slower photon will arrive later.

To do this we need
- Distant object
- Very bright
- Well defined start time
Highest energy gamma-ray arrived within 0.9s of the lower energy photons after traveling 7 billion years. Eliminates theories of quantum gravity that predict space-time is "foamy" enough to interfere strongly with light.
The unseen and the future
Some clusters of galaxies were predicted to be gamma-ray sources. None are seen in the Second LAT Catalog, indicating that the predictions were too optimistic.

Dwarf spheroidal galaxies are thought to be largely composed of dark matter. If dark matter consists of some types of Weakly Interacting Massive Particles (WIMPs), such galaxies would be gamma-ray sources visible to Fermi LAT. Their absence puts constraints on dark matter models.
Fermi LAT Constraints on Dark Matter

Upper limits, $\ell\ell$ channel

WIMP mass [GeV]

WIMP cross section [cm$^2$/s]

Ackermann et al. 2011

Thermal limit
Summary - Expecting the Unexpected

The flexibility and versatility of the Fermi instruments and operations are producing a wide range of results, including time domain studies on many time scales and continual improvements in both exposure depth and energy range for steady sources.

Multiwavelength and theoretical studies are essential to make the best scientific use of the Fermi observations. The Fermi Guest Investigator program supports such work.

The Fermi Web site is http://www.nasa.gov/fermi

All the Fermi gamma-ray data are public immediately. Join the fun!