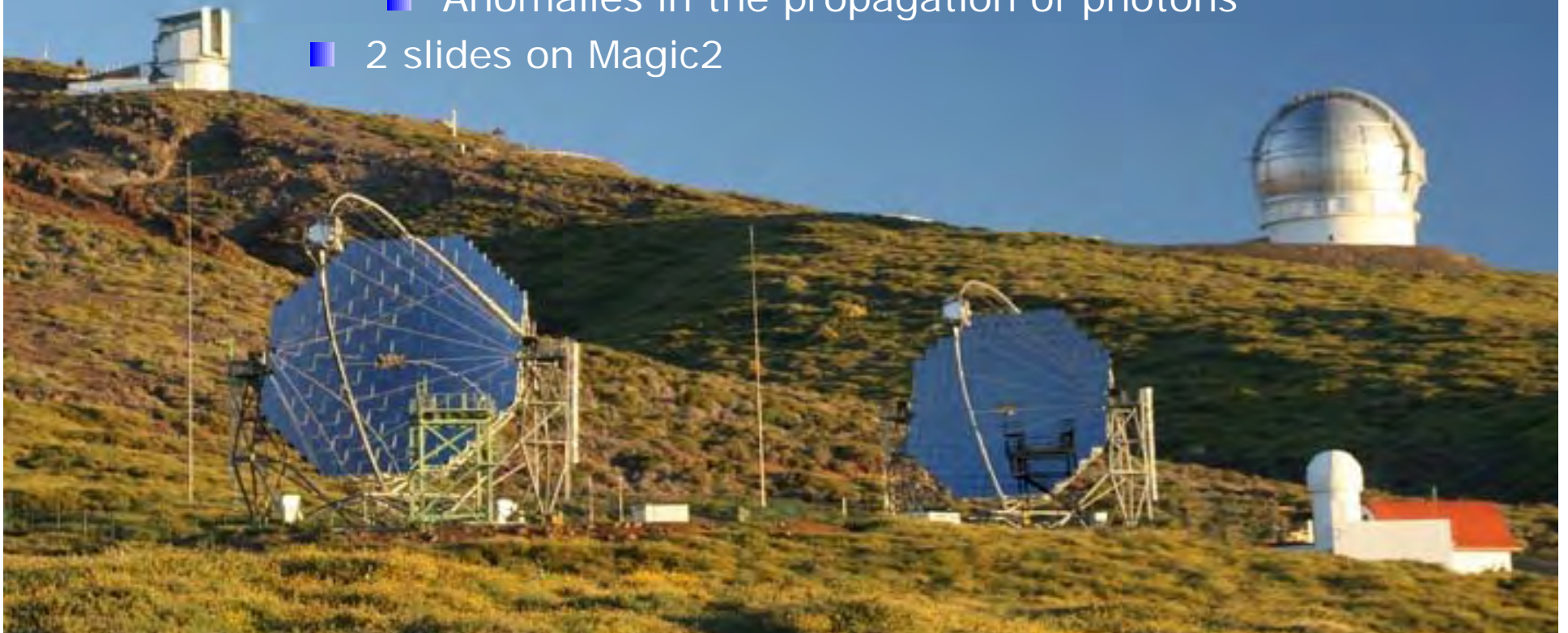


Fundamental physics with (very) high energy γ rays

Alessandro De Angelis, INAF INFN/Univ. Udine & LIP/IST Milano 09

- Dark matter
- Rapid variability
 - Does c depend on the photon energy?
 - Anomalies in the propagation of photons
- 2 slides on Magic2





Fermi and Agile are delivering a wealth of results...
Where do Cherenkov telescopes enter the game?

- Peak eff. area of Fermi: 0.8 m^2

Strongest flare ever recorded of very high energy (VHE) γ -rays:

1 photon / m^2 in 8 h above 200 GeV

(PKS 2155, July 2006)

- The strongest *steady* sources are > 1 order of magnitude weaker!

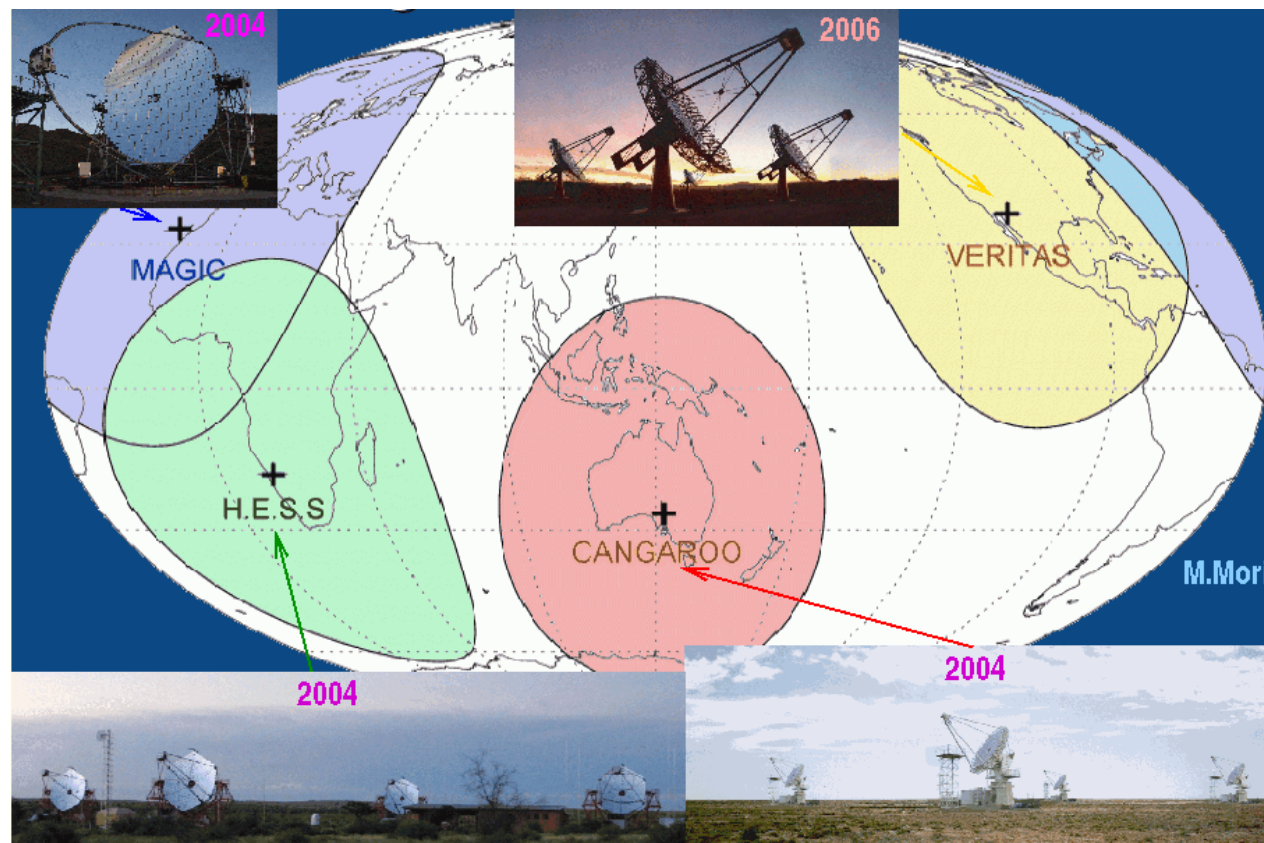
\Rightarrow VHE astrophysics (in the energy region above 100 GeV) can be done only at ground



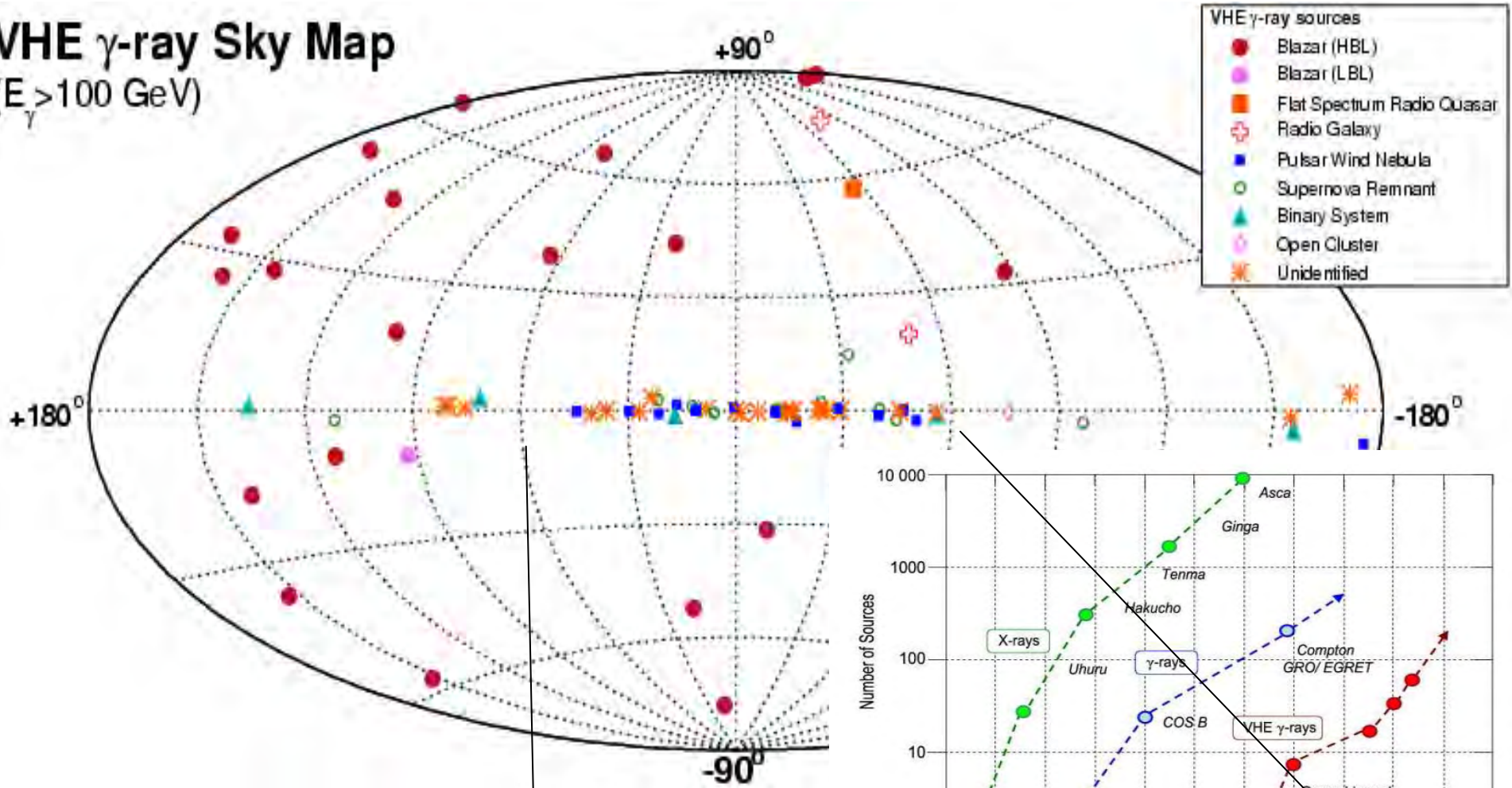
And what physics questions are answered using (also) VHE photons?

- Do emission processes continue at the highest energies?
- Photons produced in hadronic cascades can be a signature of protons at an energy 10 times larger
=> Cosmic Rays below the knee
- The highest energies can test fundamental physics in the most effective way
 - Tests of Lorentz invariance
 - Interaction with background particles in the vacuum
- ...

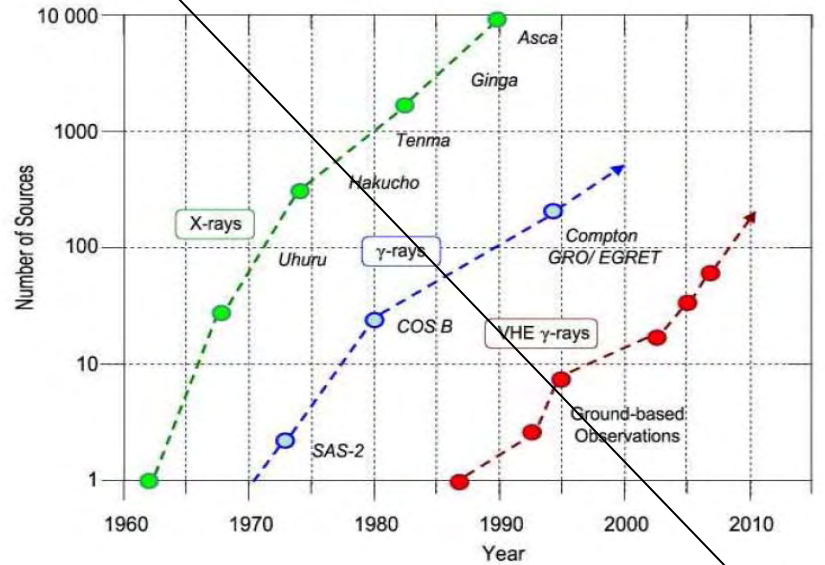
Instrument	Tels.	Tel. Area (m ²)	Total A. (m ²)	FoV (°)	Thresh. (TeV)	Sensitivity (% Crab)
H.E.S.S.	4	107	428	5	0.1	0.7
VERITAS	4	106	424	3.5	0.1	1
MAGIC	1 (2)	236	236 (472)(*)	3.5	0.05	1.6 (0.8)
CANGAROO-III	3	57.3	172	4	0.4	15



VHE γ -ray Sky Map ($E_{\gamma} > 100$ GeV)



SNR	9
PWN	19
Unid. gal.	21
GC	
Binary	4
AGN	27



Mar 2009: 81 sources > 100 GeV

DM search

(Majorana WIMPs)

$$\chi\chi \rightarrow q\bar{q} \rightarrow n \times \gamma$$

$$\chi\chi \rightarrow \gamma\gamma(Z)$$

$$\frac{dN}{dE} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \underbrace{\frac{\langle\sigma v\rangle}{m_{DM}^2} \frac{dN_\gamma}{dE}}_{\text{Particle Physics}} \times \underbrace{\int_{\Delta\Omega-\text{los}} dl(\Omega) \rho_{DM}^2}_{\text{Astrophysics}} \times \frac{1}{d^2}$$

Highest DM density candidate:

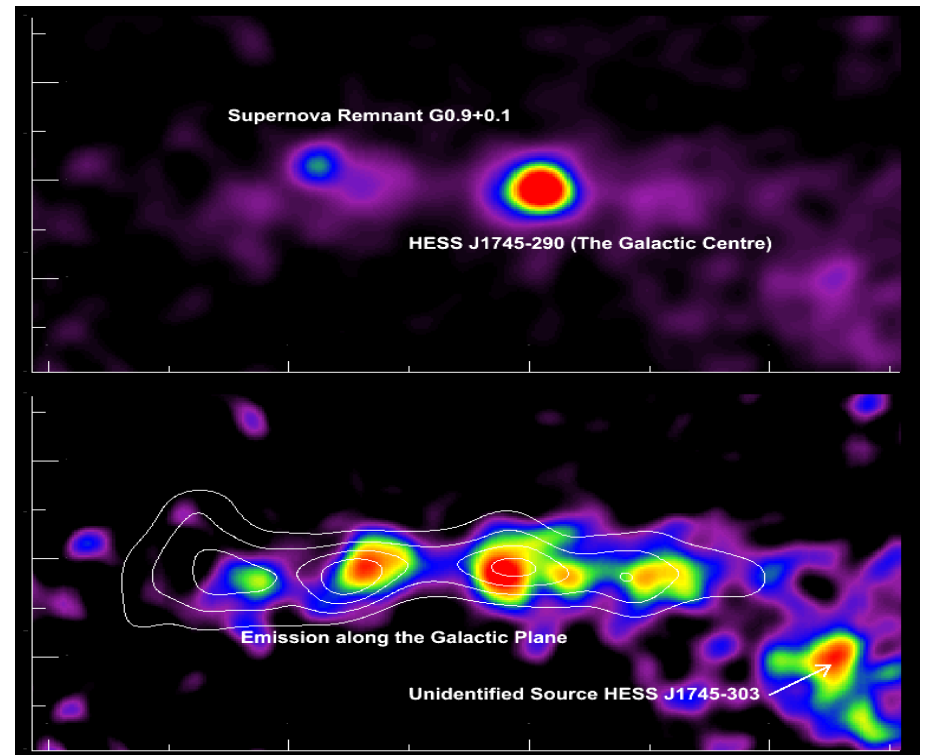
Galactic Center?

Close by (7.5 kpc)

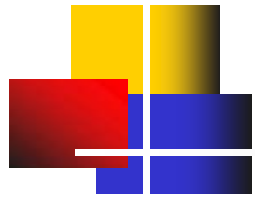
Not extended

BUT:

- other γ -ray sources in the FoV
=> competing plausible scenarios
- halo core radius: extended vs point-like

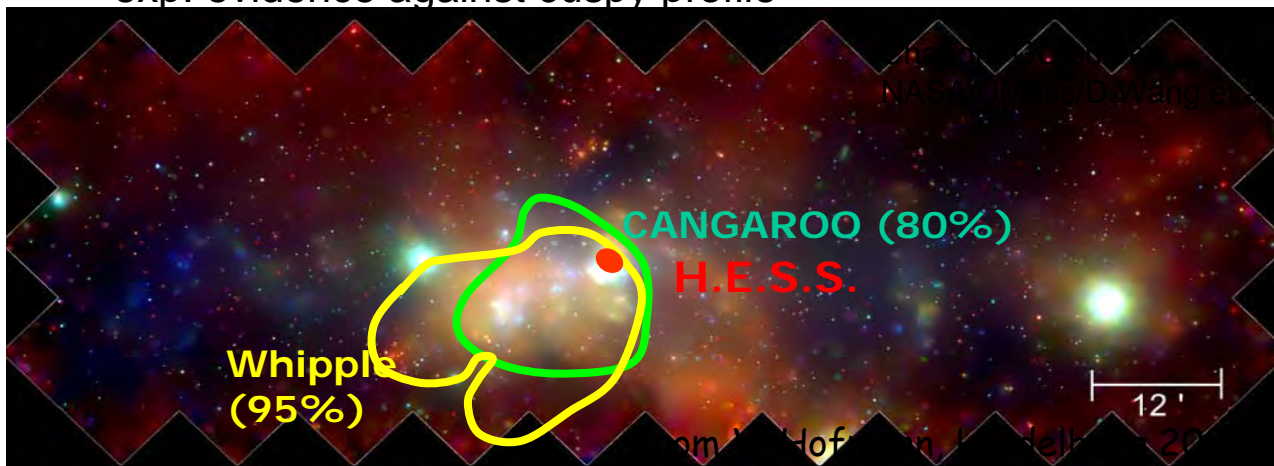
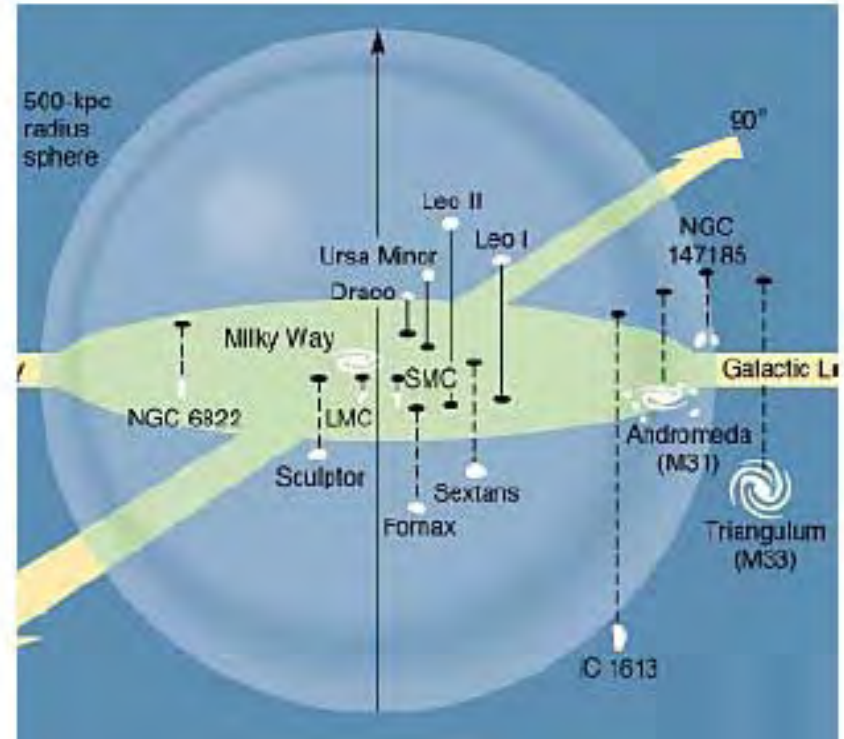


γ -ray detection from the Galactic Center ...and satellite galaxies



- detection of γ -rays from GC by Cangaroo Whipple, HESS, MAGIC
- $\sigma_{\text{source}} < 3'$ (< 7 pc at GC)
 - hard $E^{-2.21 \pm 0.09}$ spectrum
fit to χ -annihilation continuum
spectrum leads to: $M_{\chi} > 14$ TeV
 - other interpretations possible (probab

Galactic Center: very crowded sky region, strong exp. evidence against cuspy profile



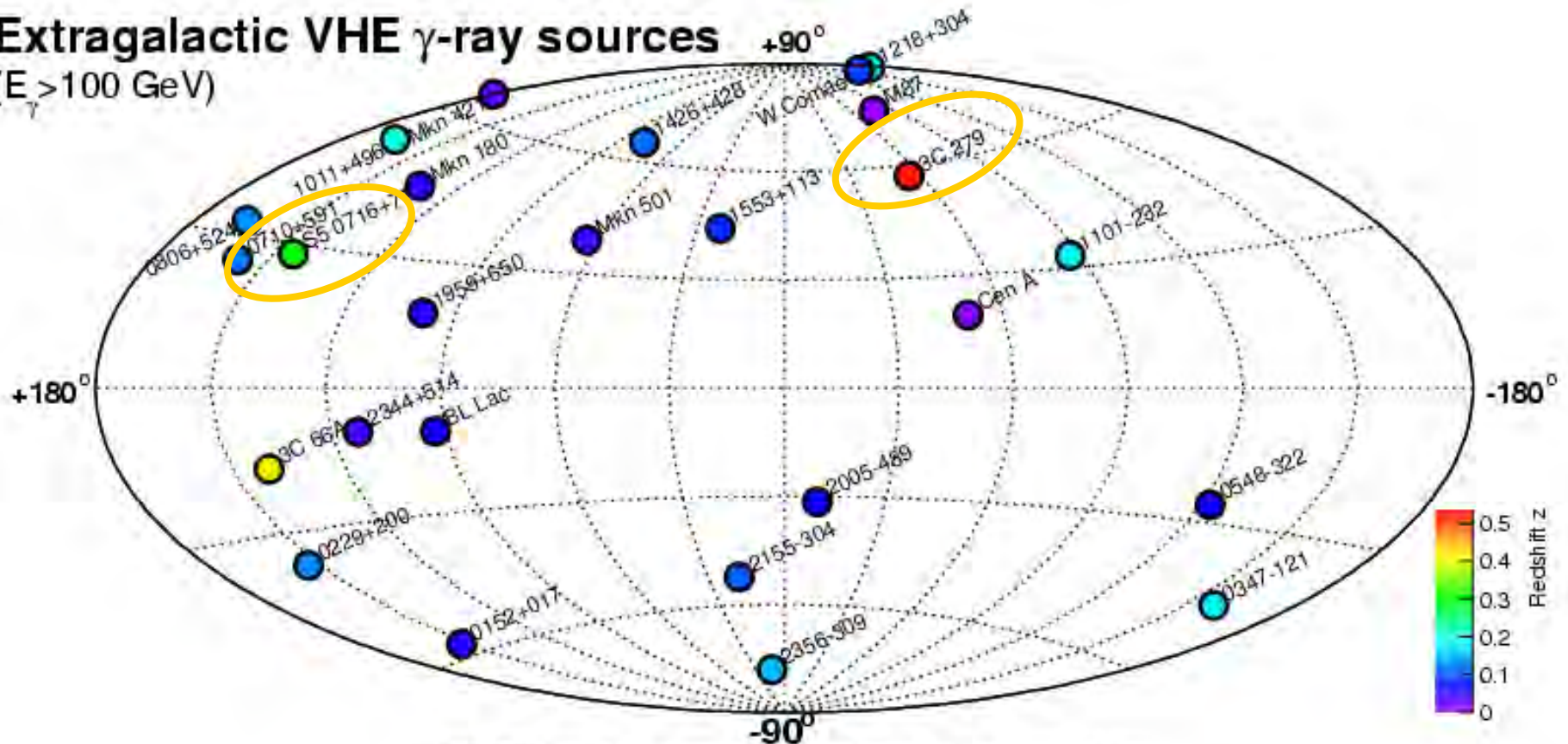
Milky Way satellites Sagittarius, Draco, Segue .Willman1, Perseus, ...

- proximity (< 100 kpc)
- low baryonic content, no central BH (which may change the DM cusp)
- large M/L ratio
- No signal for now...



Going far away...

Extragalactic VHE γ -ray sources ($E_\gamma > 100$ GeV)



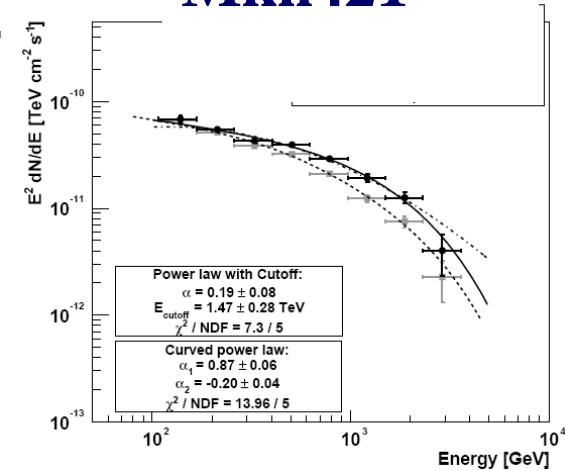
2008-02-25 - Up-to-date plot available at <http://www.mppmu.mpg.de/~wagner/sources/>



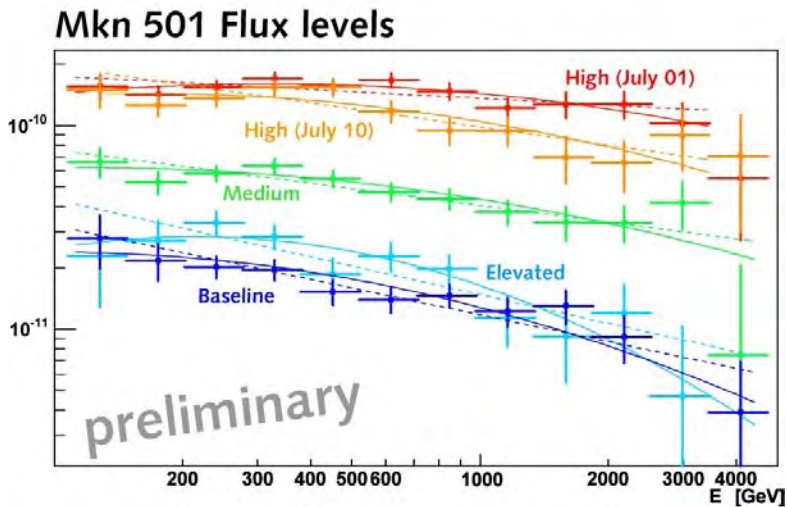
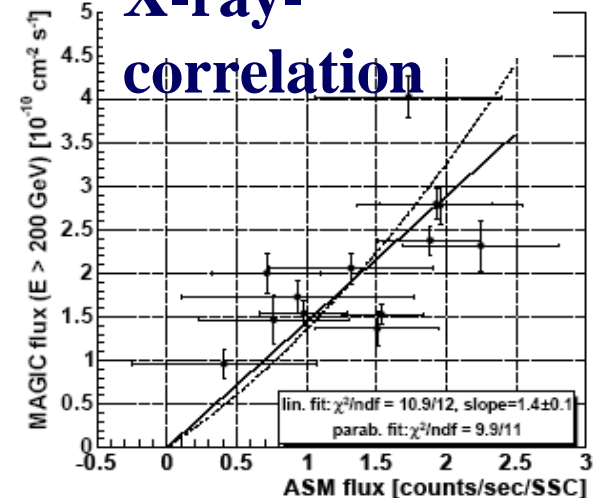
Variability: Mkn 421, Mkn501

- Two very well studied sources, highly variable
 - Monitoring from Whipple, Magic...
 - TeV-X Correlation
 - No orphan flares...
 - See neutrino detectors

Mkn421

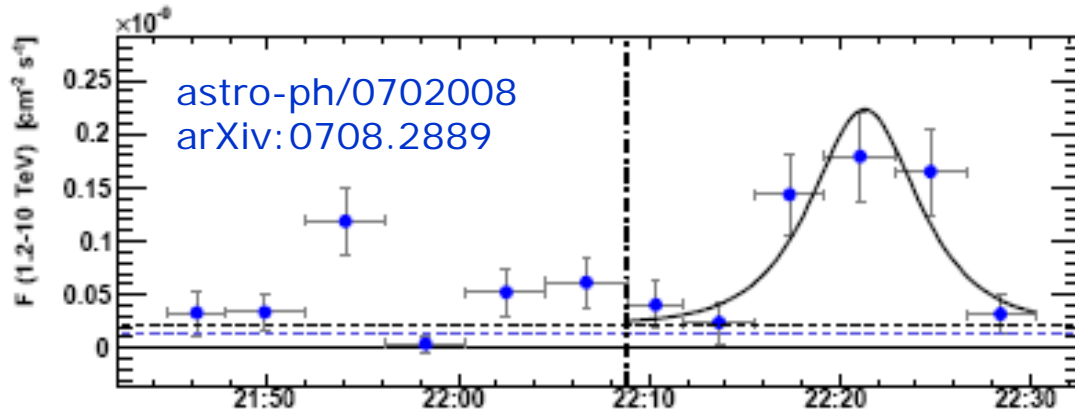


Mkn421 TeV-X-ray-correlation



However, recently Fermi/HESS saw no correlation in PKS 2155

Rapid variability



MAGIC, Mkn 501
Doubling time ~ 2 min

HESS PKS 2155

$z = 0.116$

July 2006

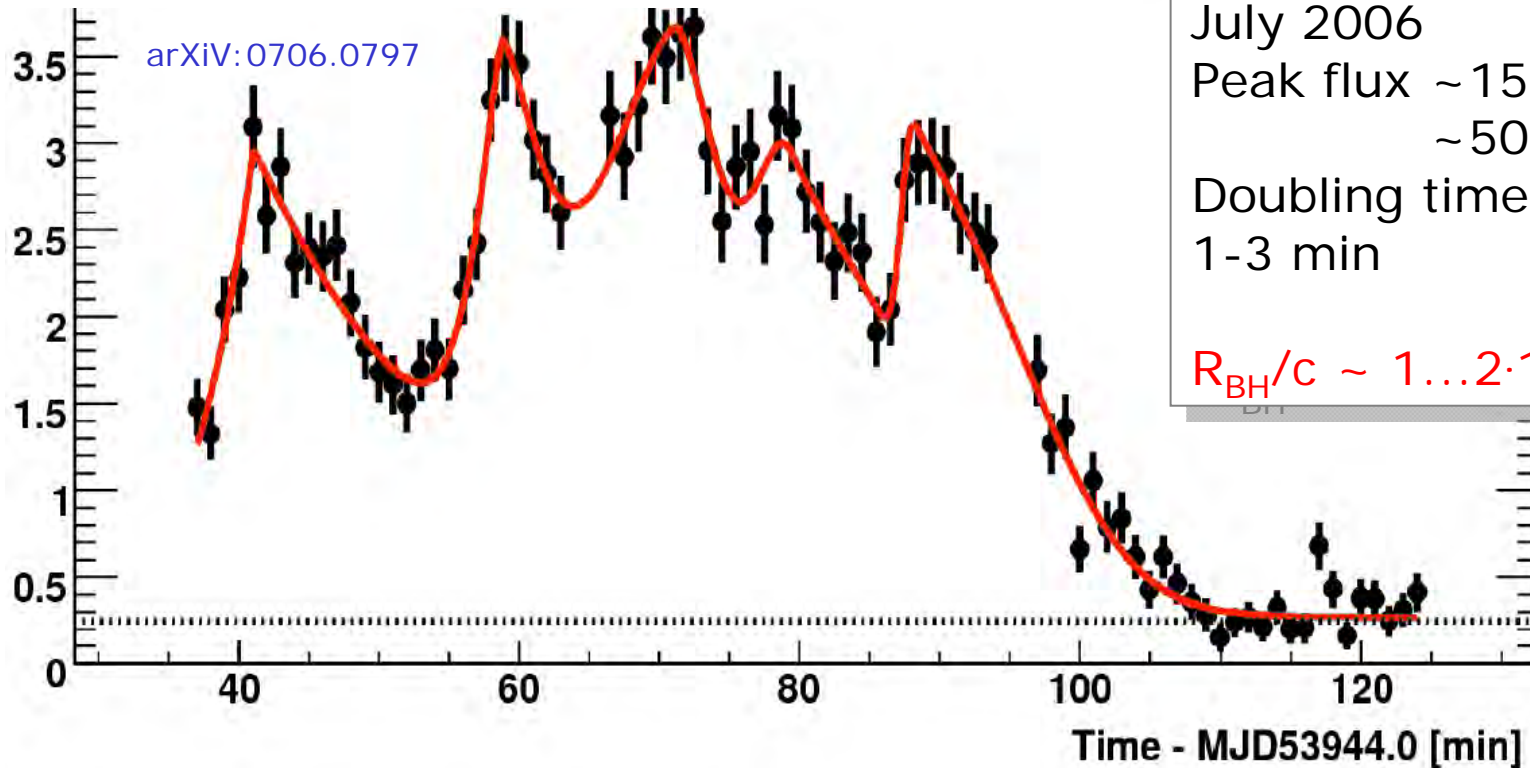
Peak flux ~ 15 x Crab

~ 50 x average

Doubling times

1-3 min

$R_{\text{BH}}/c \sim 1 \dots 2 \cdot 10^4 \text{ s}$



Violation of the Lorentz Invariance?

Light dispersion expected in some QG models, but interesting "per-se"



$$V = c [1 + \xi (E/E_{s1}) - \xi_2 (E/E_{s2})^2 + \dots]$$

1st order $(\Delta t)_{\text{obs}} = \frac{\Delta E}{E_{s1}} H_0^{-1} \int_0^z \frac{(1+z) dz}{\sqrt{\Omega_\Lambda + \Omega_m(1+z)^3}},$

MAGIC Mkn 501, PLB08

$$E_{s1} \sim 0.03 M_p$$

$$E_{s1} > 0.02 M_p$$

HESS PKS 2155, PRL08

$$E_{s1} > 0.06 M_p$$

GRB X-ray limits:

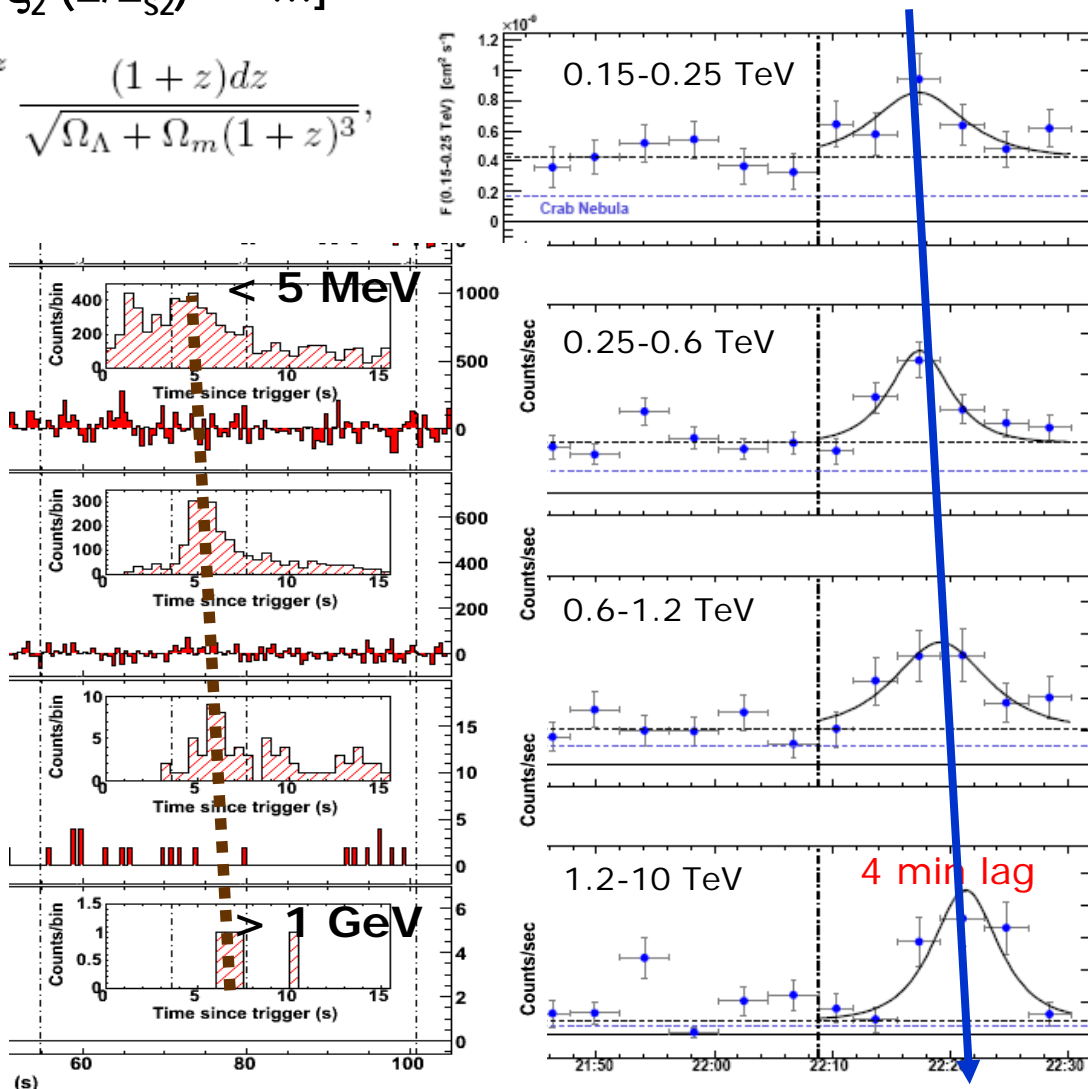
$$E_{s1} > 0.11 M_p \text{ (Fermi, but...)}$$

anyway in most scenarios

$$\Delta t \sim (E/E_{s\alpha})^\alpha, \alpha > 1$$

▶ VHE gamma rays are the probe

▶ Mrk 501: $E_{s2} > 3 \cdot 10^{-9} M_p, \alpha=2$





LIV in Fermi vs. MAGIC

- 13.2 GeV photon detected by Fermi **16.5 s** after GBM trigger. At 1st order

$$(\Delta t)_{\text{obs}} = \frac{\Delta E}{E_{s1}} H_0^{-1} \int_0^z \frac{(1+z) dz}{\sqrt{\Omega_\Lambda + \Omega_m (1+z)^3}},$$

- The MAGIC result for Mkn501 at $z = 0.034$ is $\Delta t = (0.030 \pm 0.012) \text{ s/GeV}$

Extrapolating, you get **(17 ± 7) s** (J. Ellis, Feb 2009)

or (49 ± 19) s (Alessandro)

SURPRISINGLY CONSISTENT:

DIFFERENT ENERGY RANGE

DIFFERENT DISTANCE

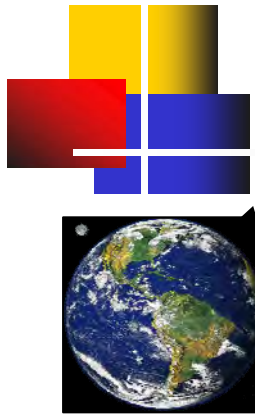


However...

- The most likely interpretation is that the delay is due to physics at the source
 - A challenge for astrophysicists
- In any case:
 - Cherenkov telescopes are sensitive to effects at the Planck mass scale
 - More observations of flares will clarify the situation
- And the bottomline: amazing to see light traveling for billions light years and keeping a \sim min delay



Propagation of γ -rays



dominant process for absorption:



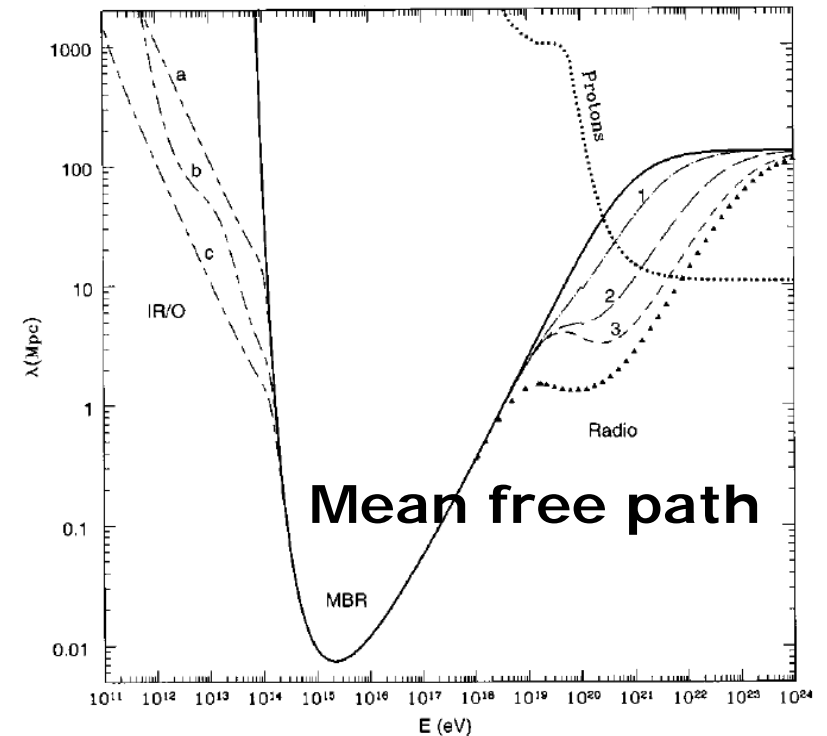
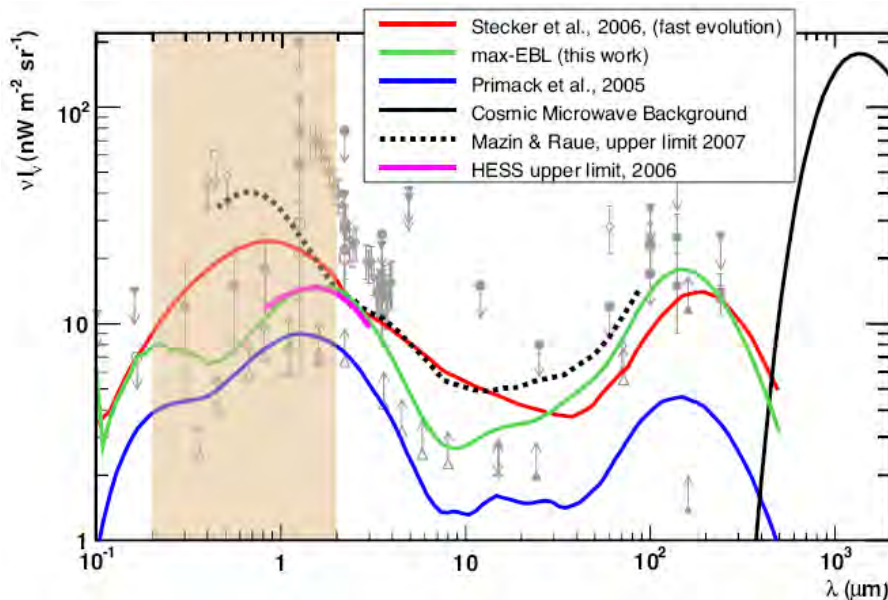
$$\sigma(\beta) \sim 1.25 \cdot 10^{-25} (1 - \beta^2) \cdot \left[2\beta(\beta^2 - 2) + (3 - \beta^4) \ln \left(\frac{1 + \beta}{1 - \beta} \right) \right] \text{cm}^2$$

Heitler 1960

maximal for:

$$\epsilon \simeq \frac{2m_e^2 c^4}{E} \simeq \left(\frac{500 \text{ GeV}}{E} \right) \text{eV}$$

- For γ -rays, relevant background component is **optical/infrared** (EBL)
- different models for EBL: minimum density given by cosmology/star formation

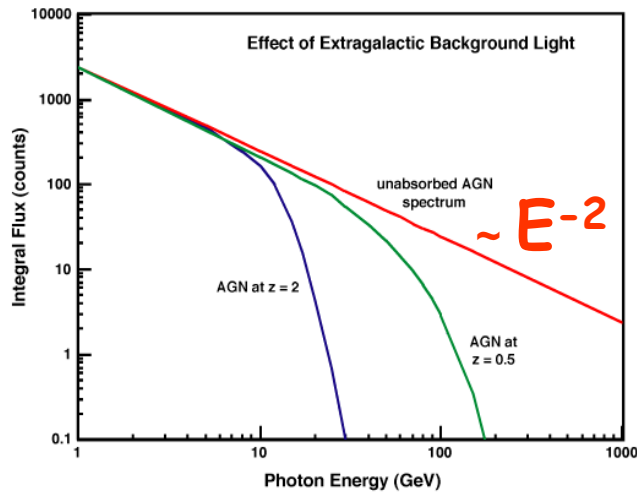




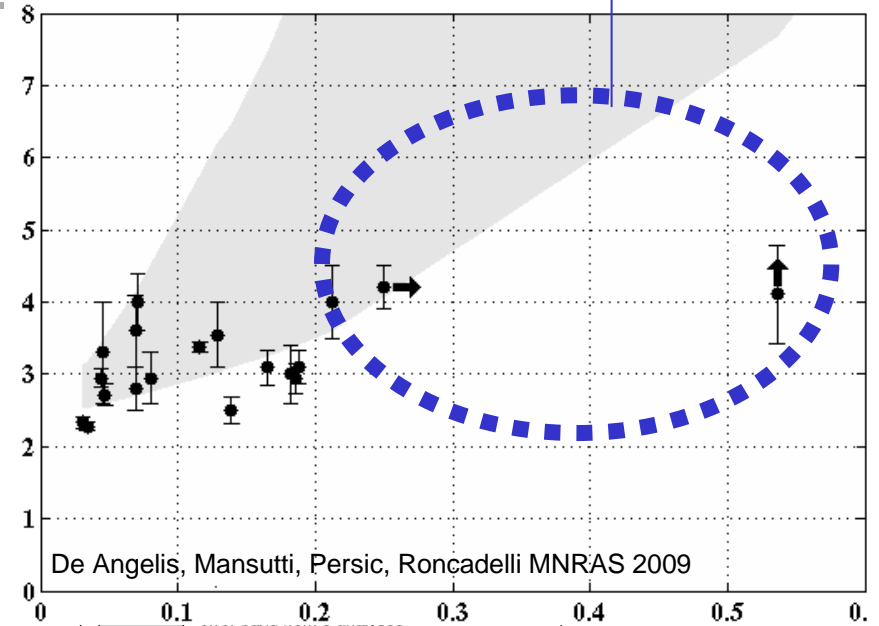
Are our AGN observations consistent with theory?

Selection bias?
New physics?

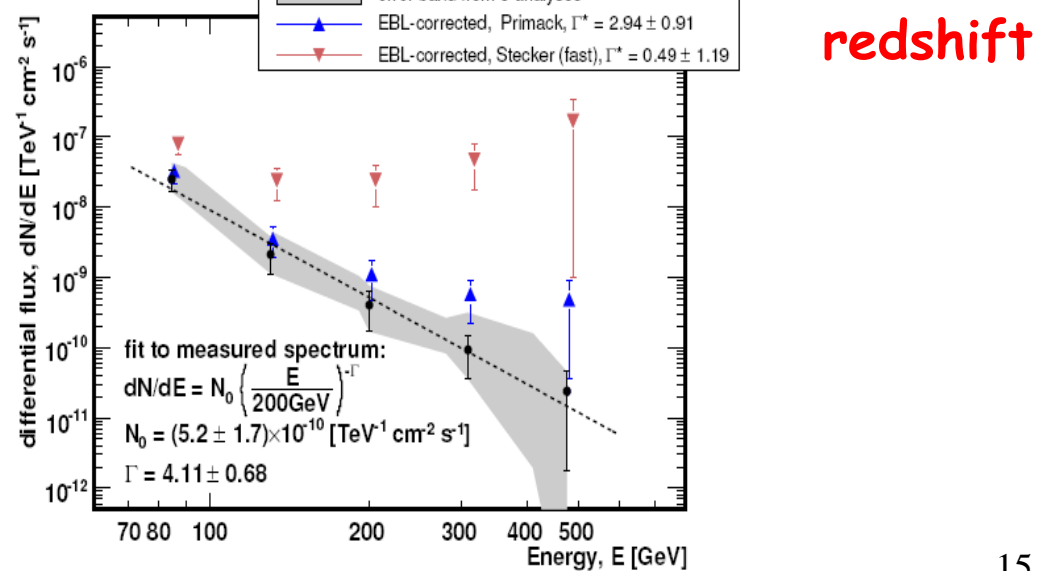
Measured spectra affected by attenuation in the EBL:



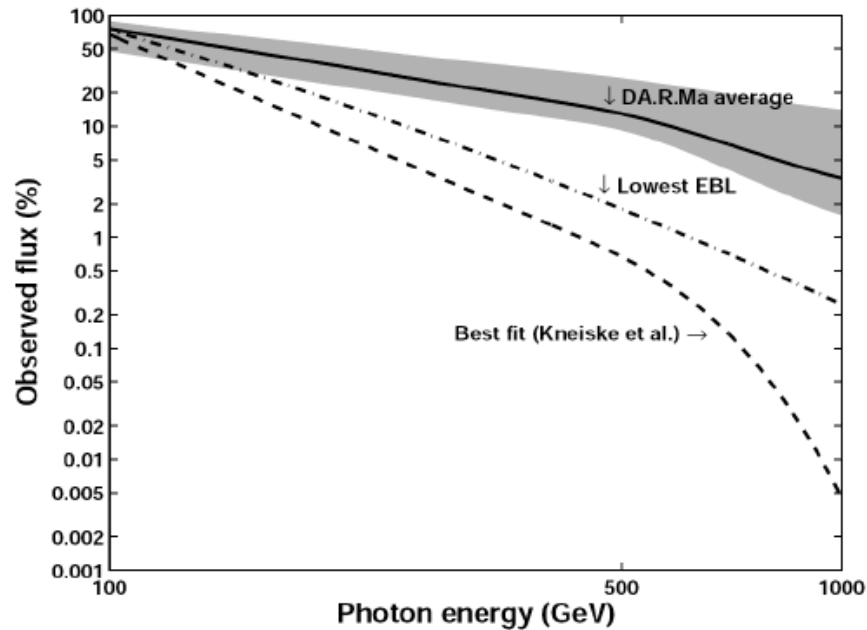
observed spectral index



The most distant:
MAGIC 3C 279 ($z=0.54$)



Could it be seen?



- Explanations go from the standard ones

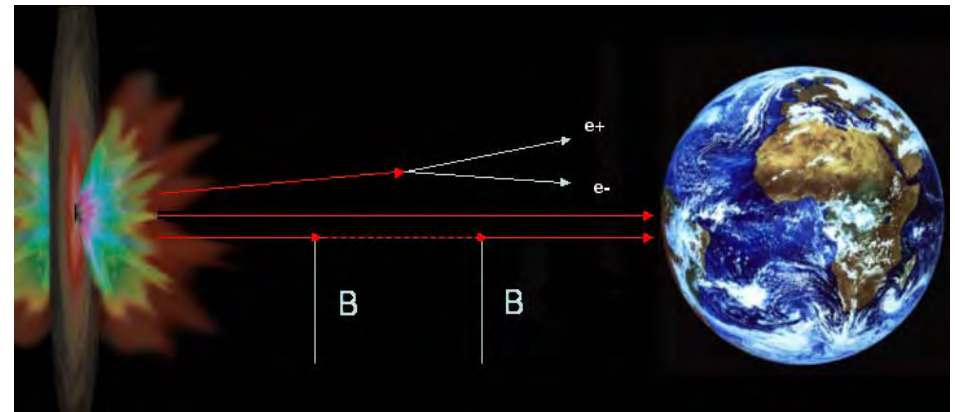
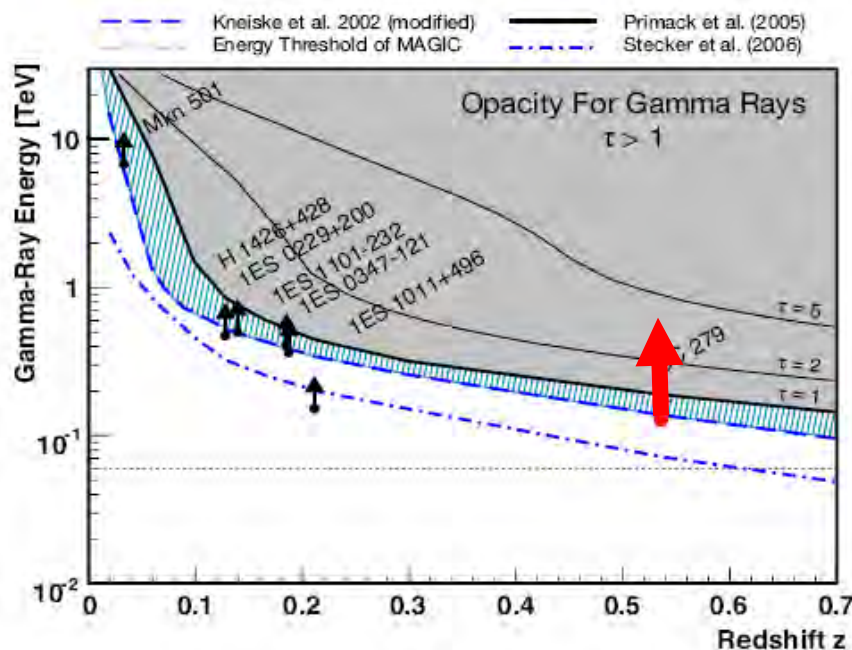
- very hard emission mechanisms with intrinsic slope < 1.5 (Stecker 2008)

- Very low EBL

- to possible evidence for new physics

- Interaction with a new light "axion"? (DA, Roncadelli & MAnsutti [DARMA], PLB2008, PRD2008)

- Axion emission (Hooper et al., PRD2008)





We are (maybe) making two extraordinary claims

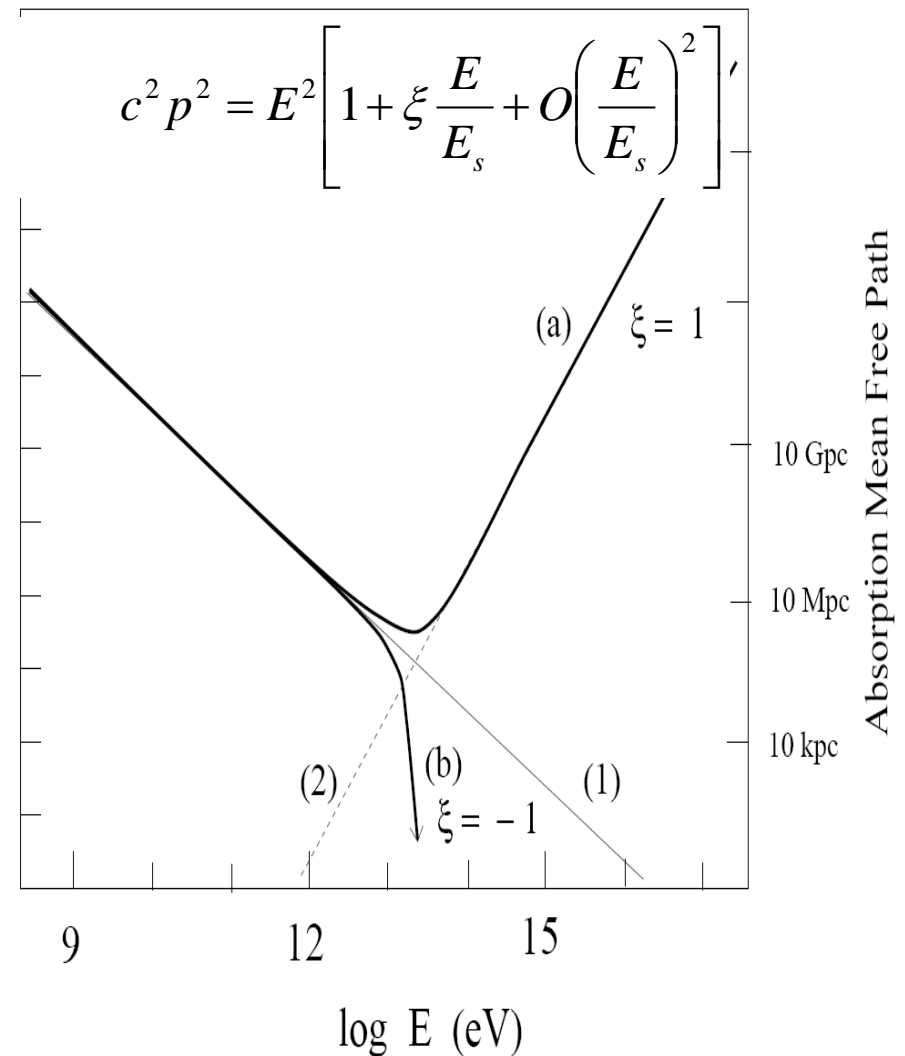
- A possible relation between arrival time and energy
- Signal from sources far away hardly compatible w/ EBL

- We should keep in mind that
 - Extraordinary claims require extraordinary evidence
 - New Scientist, SciAm blog/news, ..., and then?
 - Claims must be followed up
 - If we see this in such sources, what else do we expect?
 - Fundamental implications of unexpected findings?
 - Are we seeing a part of the same big picture?



Can the unexpected transparency of the Universe be interpreted in the framework of LIV? It would be rather rather superluminal (Kifune 2000)

- Other mechanisms can be at work in the sector of LIV
- A full class of scenarios (Coleman-Glashow, Liberati-Sonego, Visser, etc.)
- Room for phenomenology





What can we "observe" ?

$$\text{SED}(t) \propto \text{SED}_0(t) \otimes$$

$c(E)$

LIV?

$$\text{SED}(E) \propto \text{SED}_0(E) \otimes$$

ABSORPTION(E) [EBL, QED, Lorentz, Cosmology]

Galaxy formation
Astrophysics

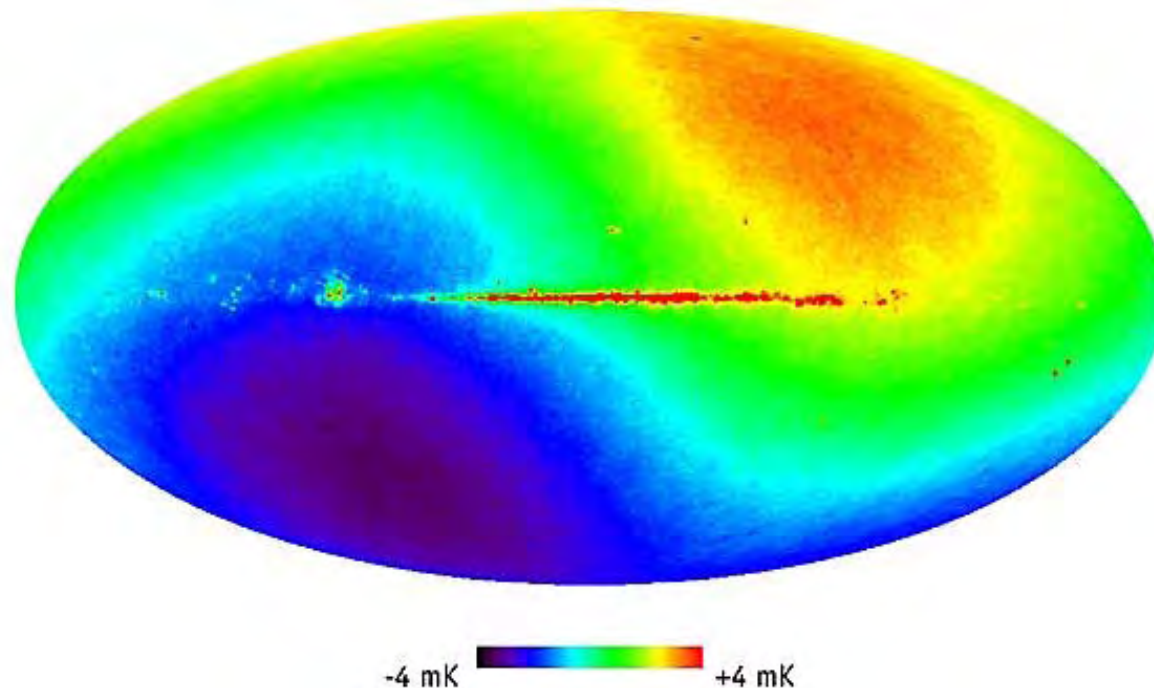
New particles
Interacting w/ γ s? LIV?

Ω_m, Ω_Λ

THE GeV/TeV CONNECTION IS FUNDAMENTAL

We should have a statistics of flares (also from different sources)

- Monitor different flares with an appropriate time analysis?
- Directionality?
 - Anisotropy of electrodynamics (Mansouri/Sexl, Kostelecky, Glashow, Consoli, Selleri, ...)





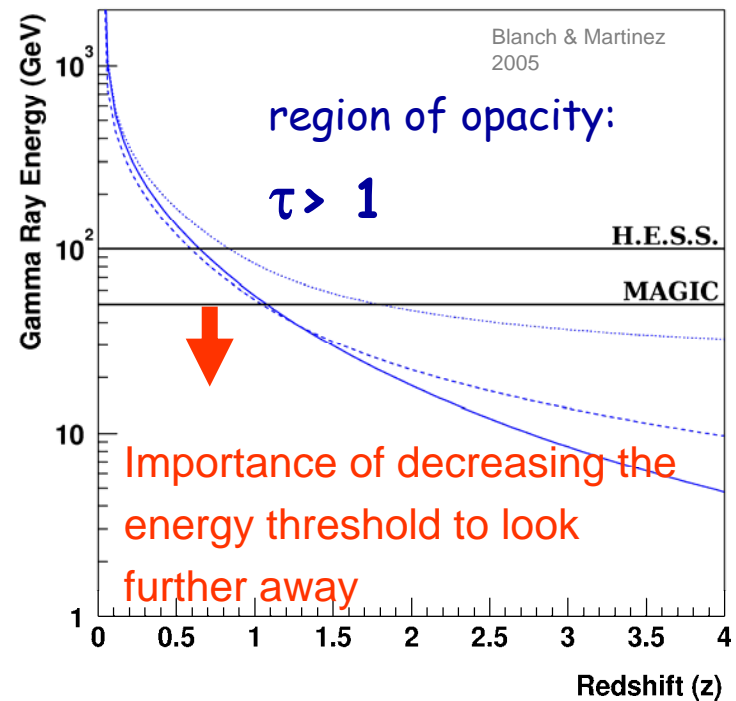
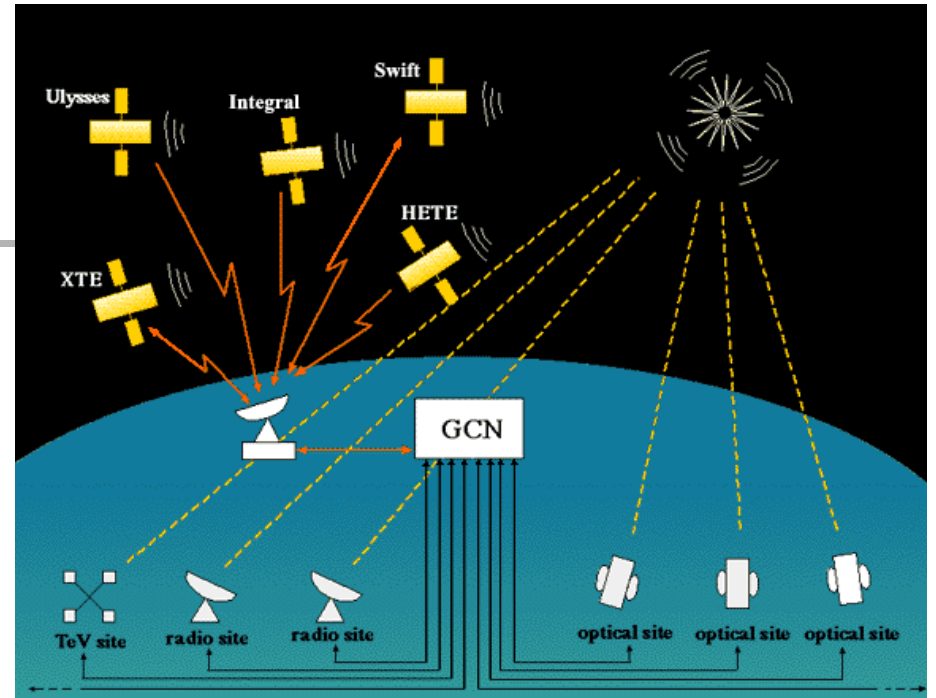
Building a consistent “big picture” for LIV and large transparency of the Universe will not be easy





GRBs Another probe

- Interesting for astrophysical reasons, for propagation physics, for rapid variability-LIV
- MAGIC is the best instrument, due to its fast movement & low threshold
 - MAGIC is in the GCN Network
 - GRB alert active since Apr 2005



No VHE γ emission from GRB positively detected yet...
(all other observed GRB very short or at very high z)

Summary



High energy photons (often traveling through large distances) are a powerful probe of fundamental physics under extreme conditions, **where nobody else can go**

Possibility of digging into fundamental physics is real

- What better than a crash test to break a theory?
- But... If we believe present claims, maybe it's already there...
 - ⇒ Systematic studies of "strange behaviors"
 - ⇒ GRBs (high z , high energy, short timescales) -> Fermi, Agile
 - ⇒ Deeper theoretical understanding

COMPARISONS HE-VHE

