

Muon tagging and multi-instrument analysis of the γ -ray emission in the region of Pulsars

Tina Wach
Astroparticle School 2022
Obertrubach

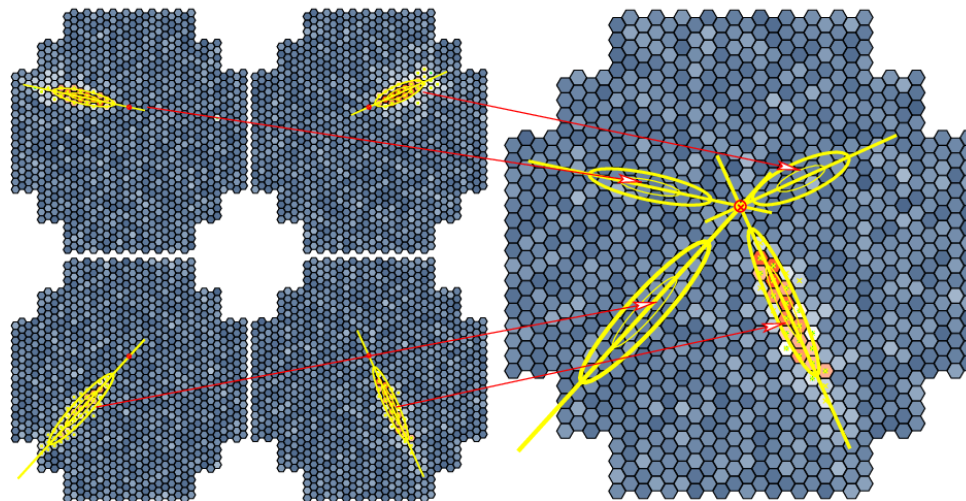
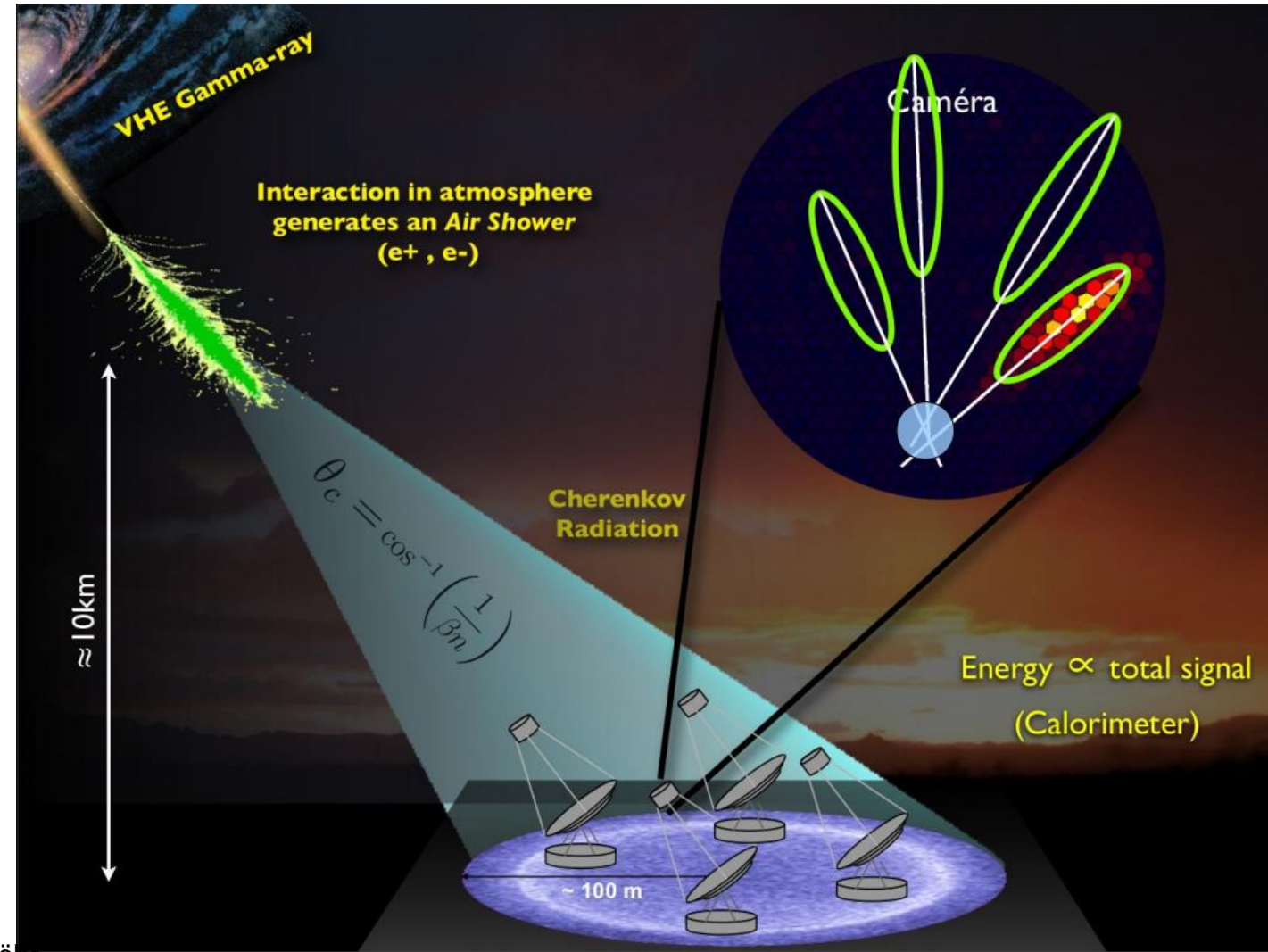
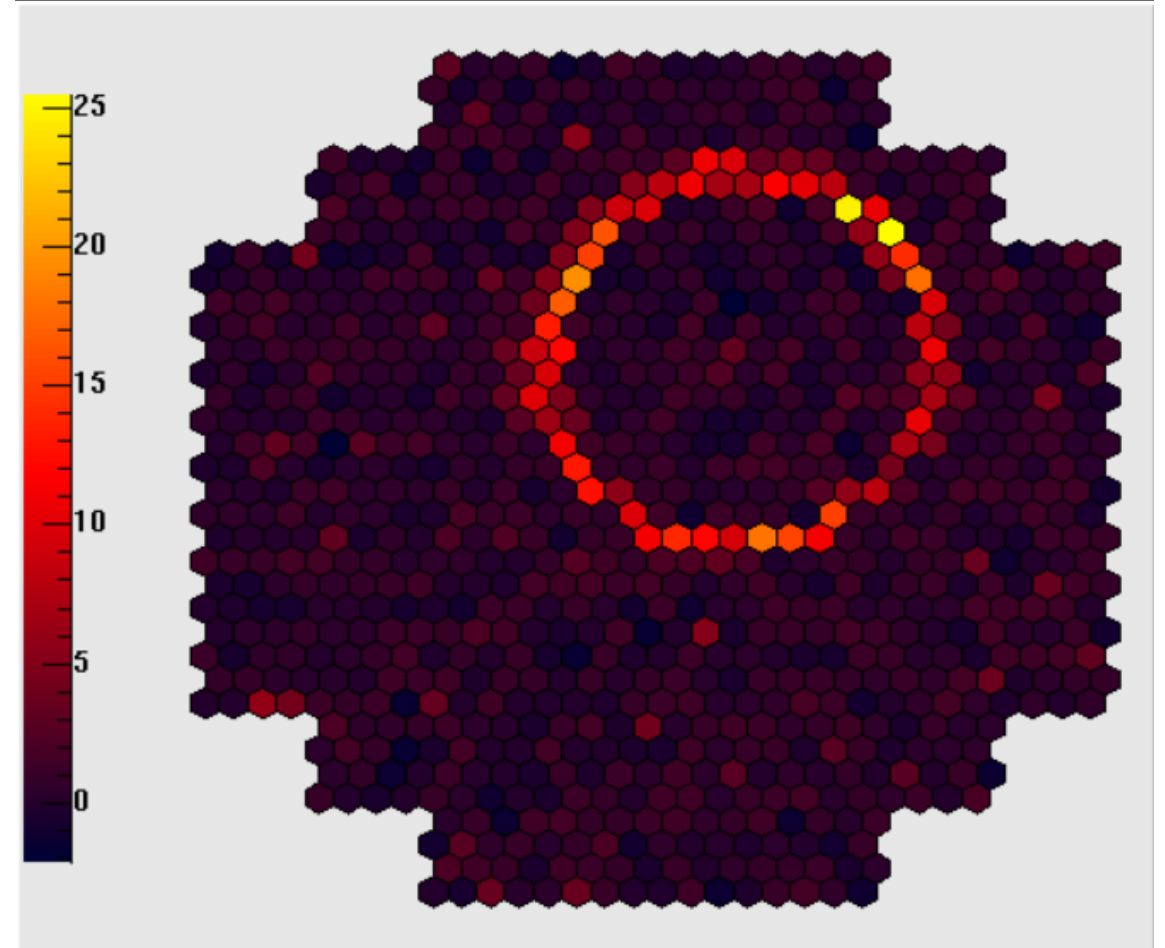
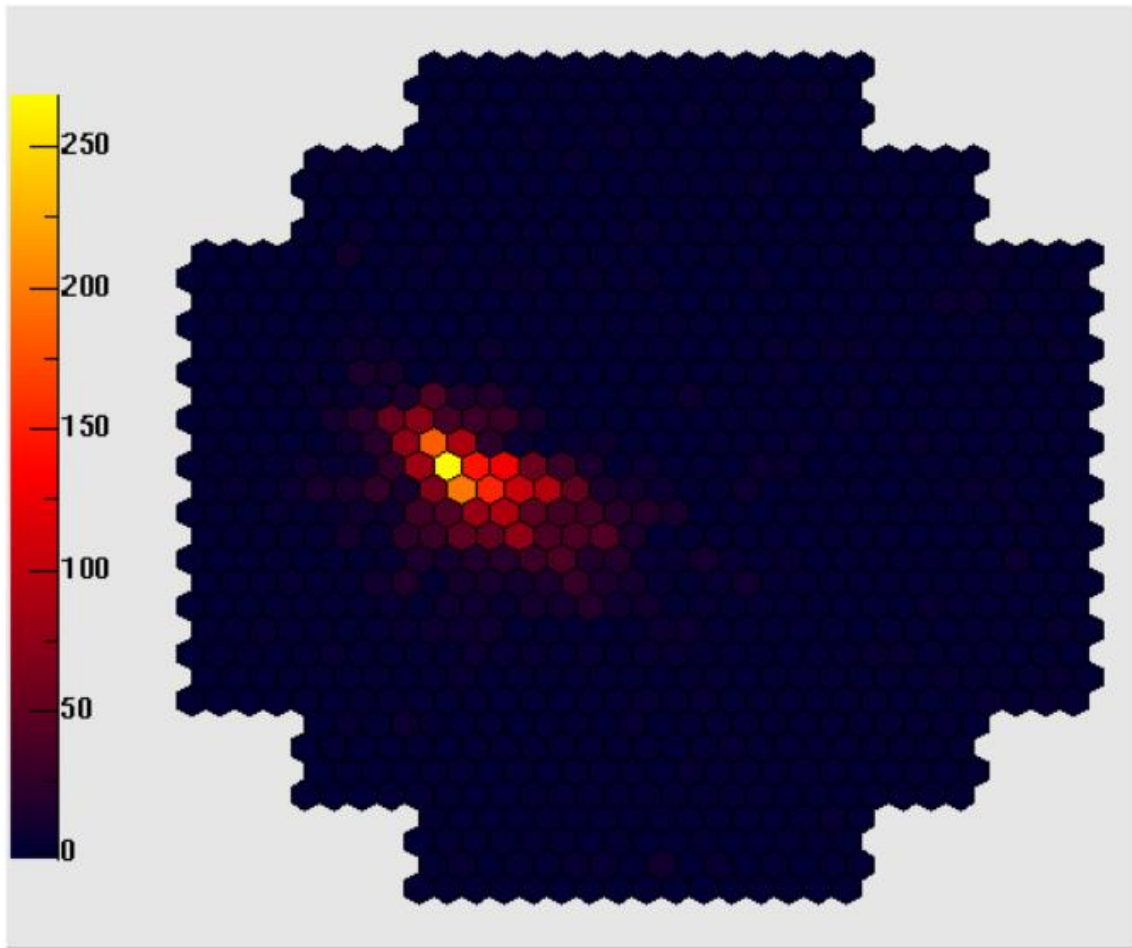


Image credit: K. Bernlöhr



Muon tagging using unsupervised machine learning algorithms

Signal reconstruction



Muon Hunter project:

- VERITAS data
- Supervised learning
- Citizens labeling the training dataset

What will we gain?

- Increased background rejection
- Large dataset for calibration purposes



Muon tagging in H.E.S.S.

Why unsupervised?

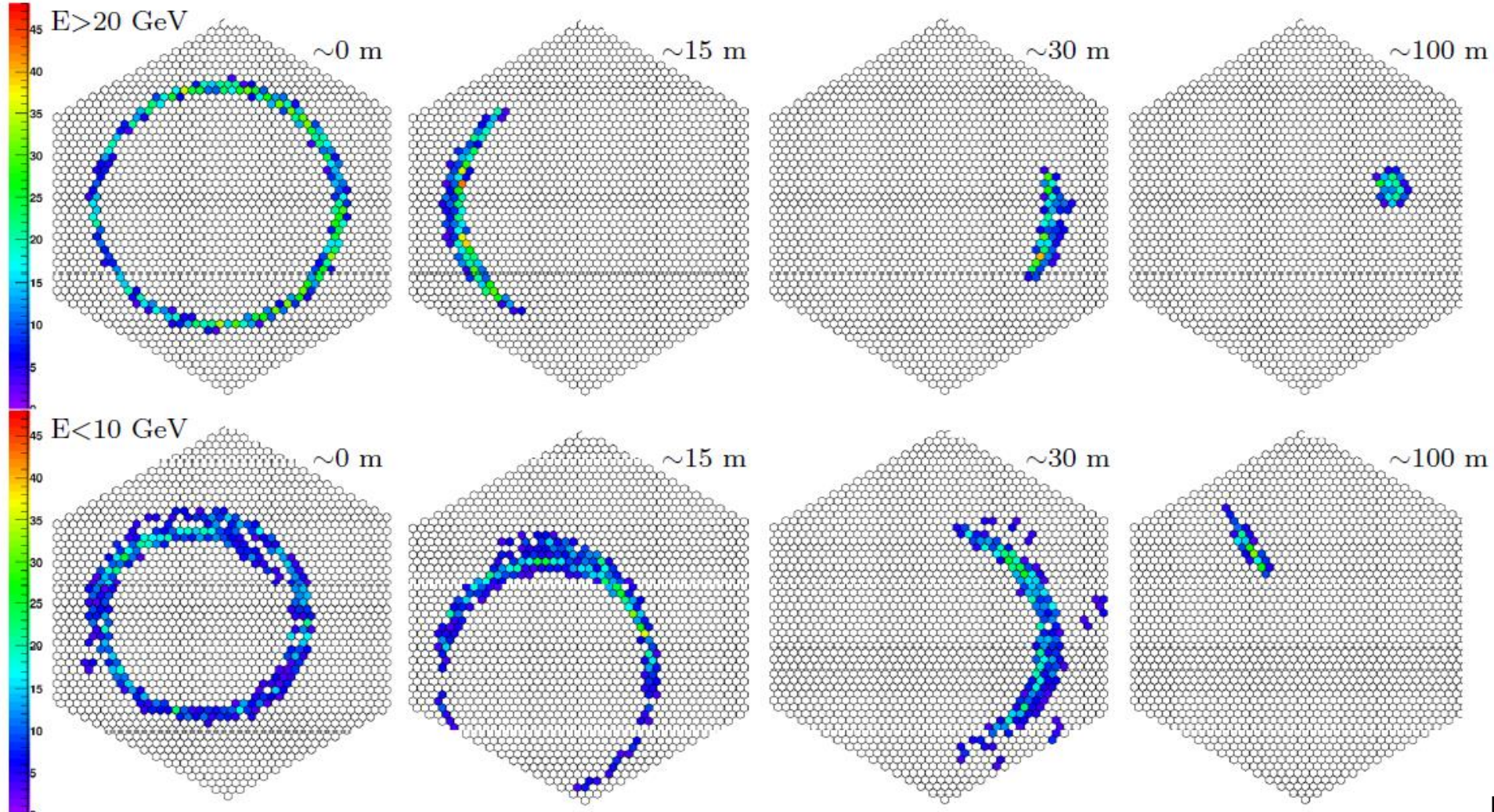
- Less manpower required
- No human bias
- Improved results compared to labeled test data shown

Possible Problems:

- Night sky background
- Large impact distance

Muon Tagging using unsupervised learning techniques

- Muon
- VEGAS
 - Super-Kamiokande
 - Citi



round rejection
calibration

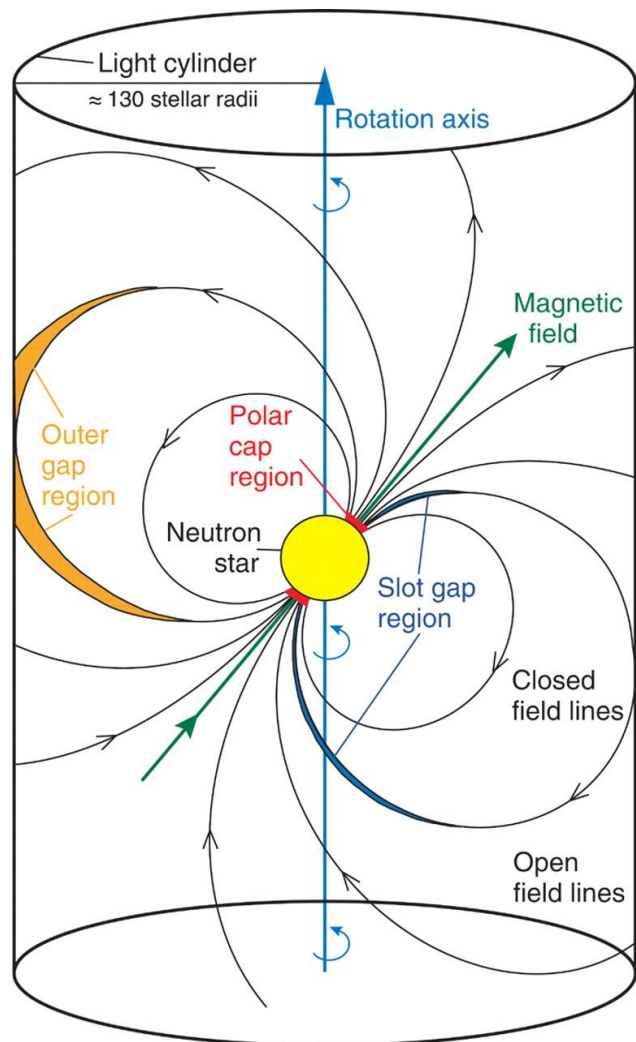
- Why unsupervised?
- Less
 - No human
 - Improved test cases

ground
stance

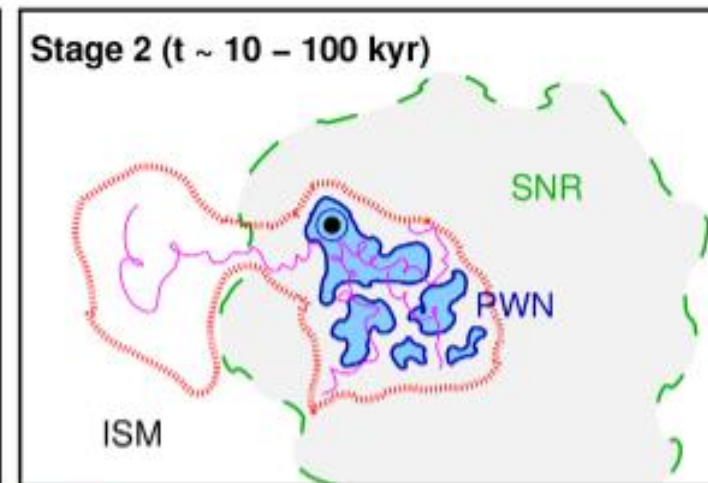
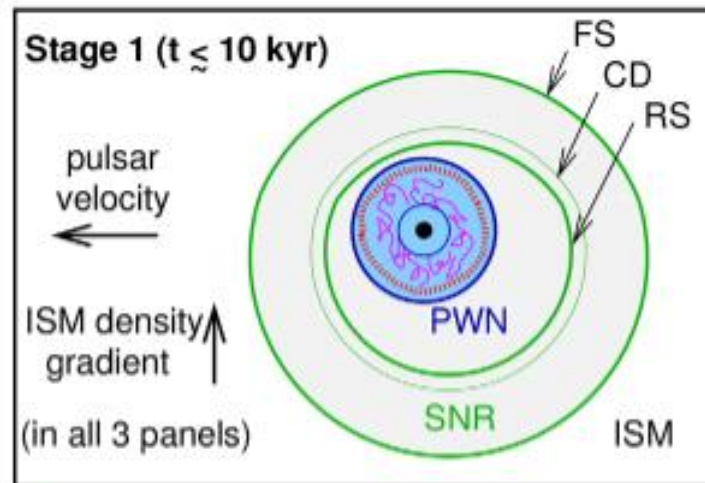
Image credit: L. Olivera-Nieto

Extended γ -ray sources in Pulsar environments: HESS J1813-178

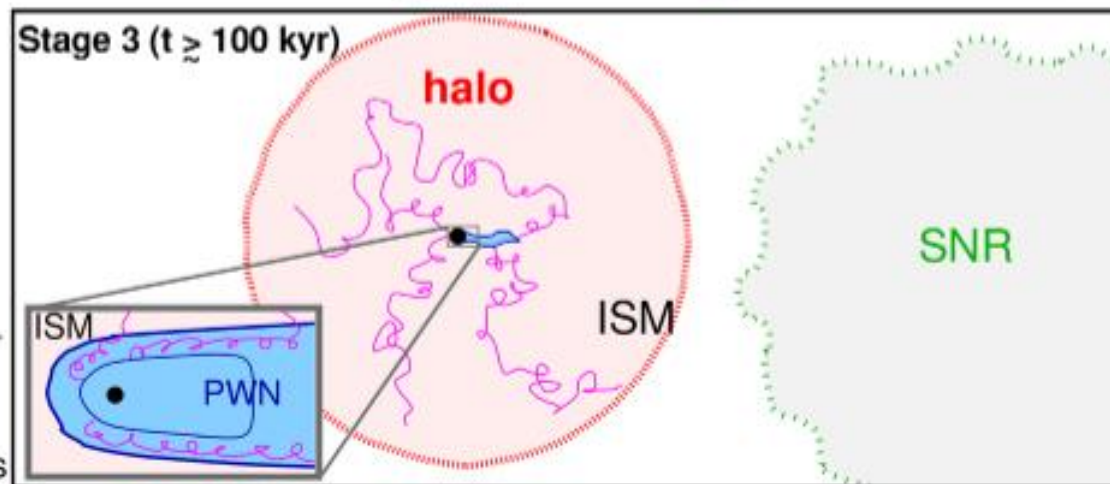
Pulsars and their Nebulae



Magic Collab. 2008

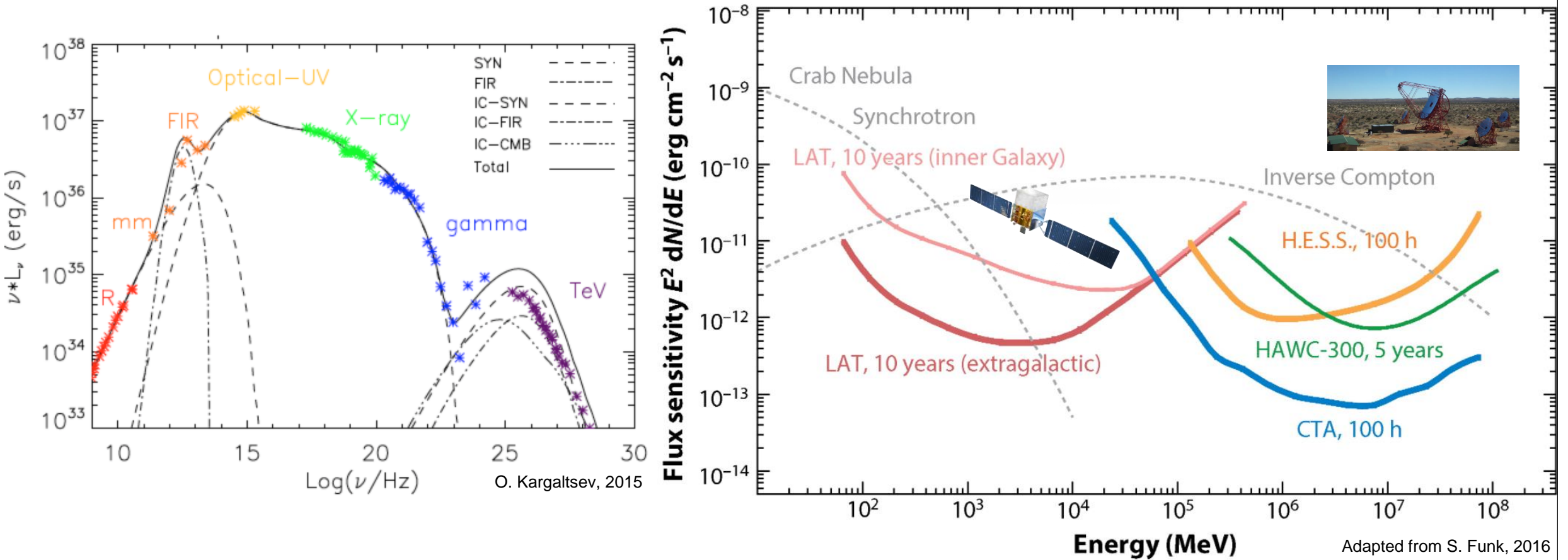


- supernova remnant
- pulsar
- pulsar wind term. shock
- pulsar wind nebula
- > 10 TeV e^{\pm} trajectory
- > 1 TeV gamma-rays



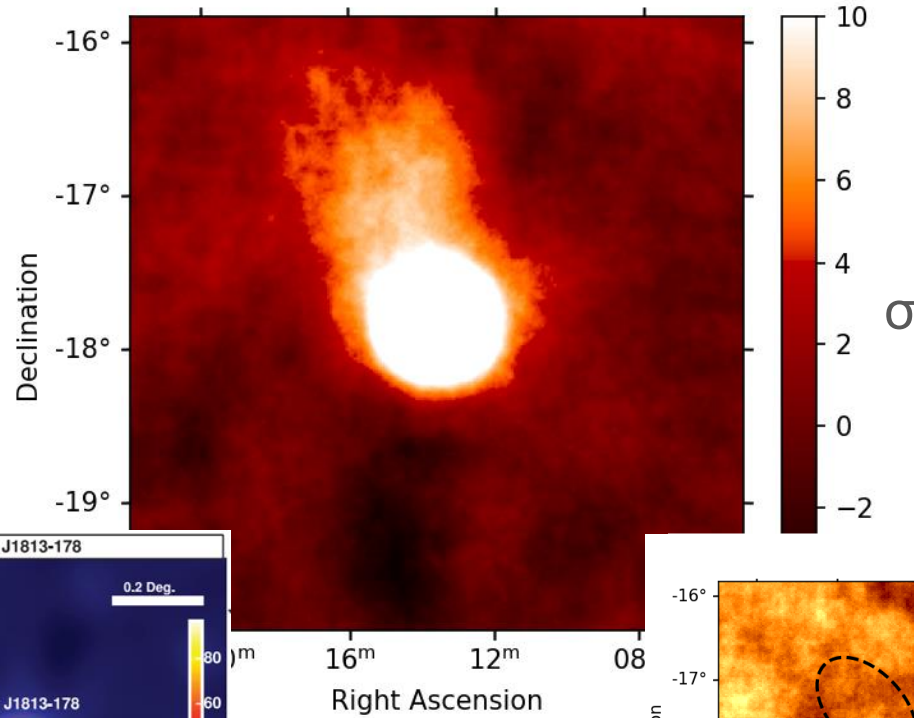
G. Giacinti. 2020

Why multi-instrument analysis?

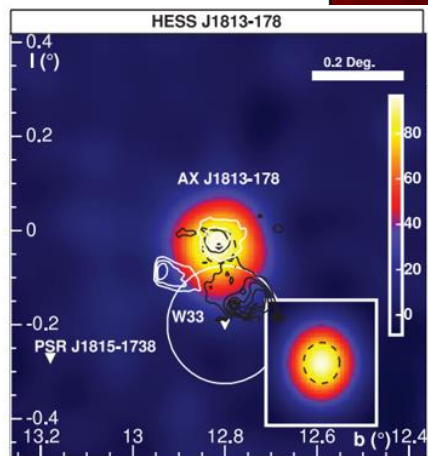
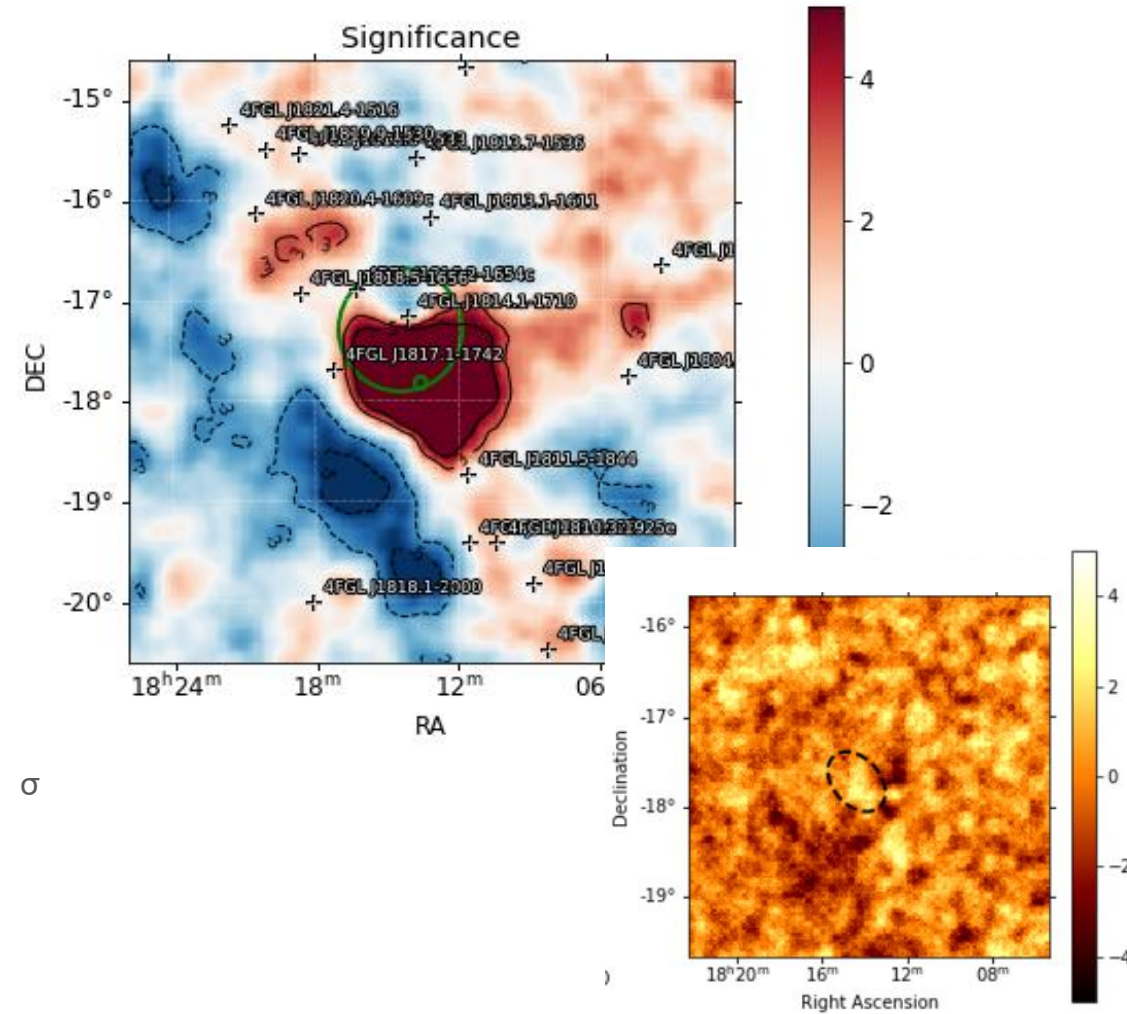


HESS J1813-178: Spectral and morphological analysis

HESS Data:



Fermi-Data:



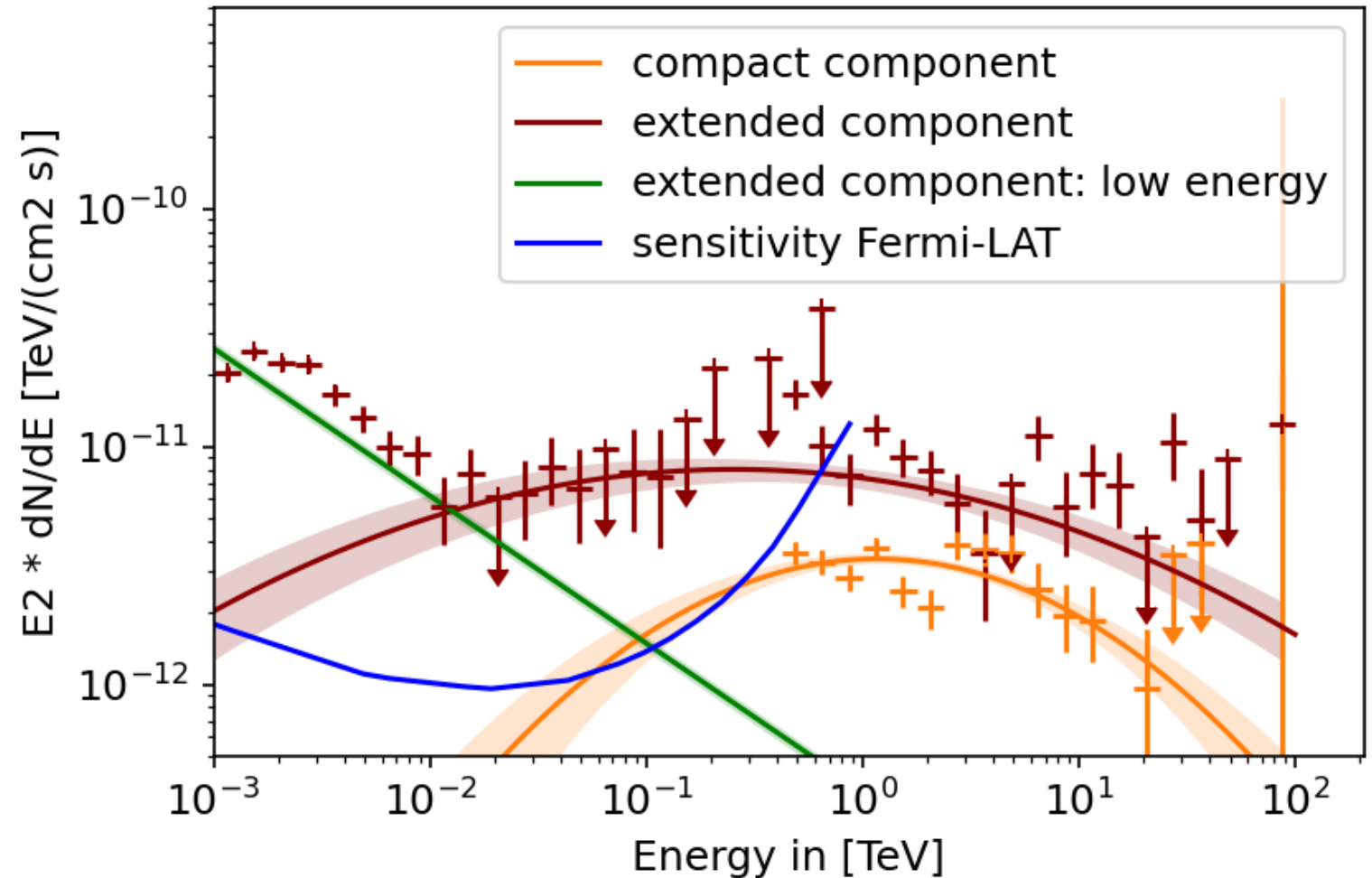
HESS/Fermi: Joint-Model

Compact component:

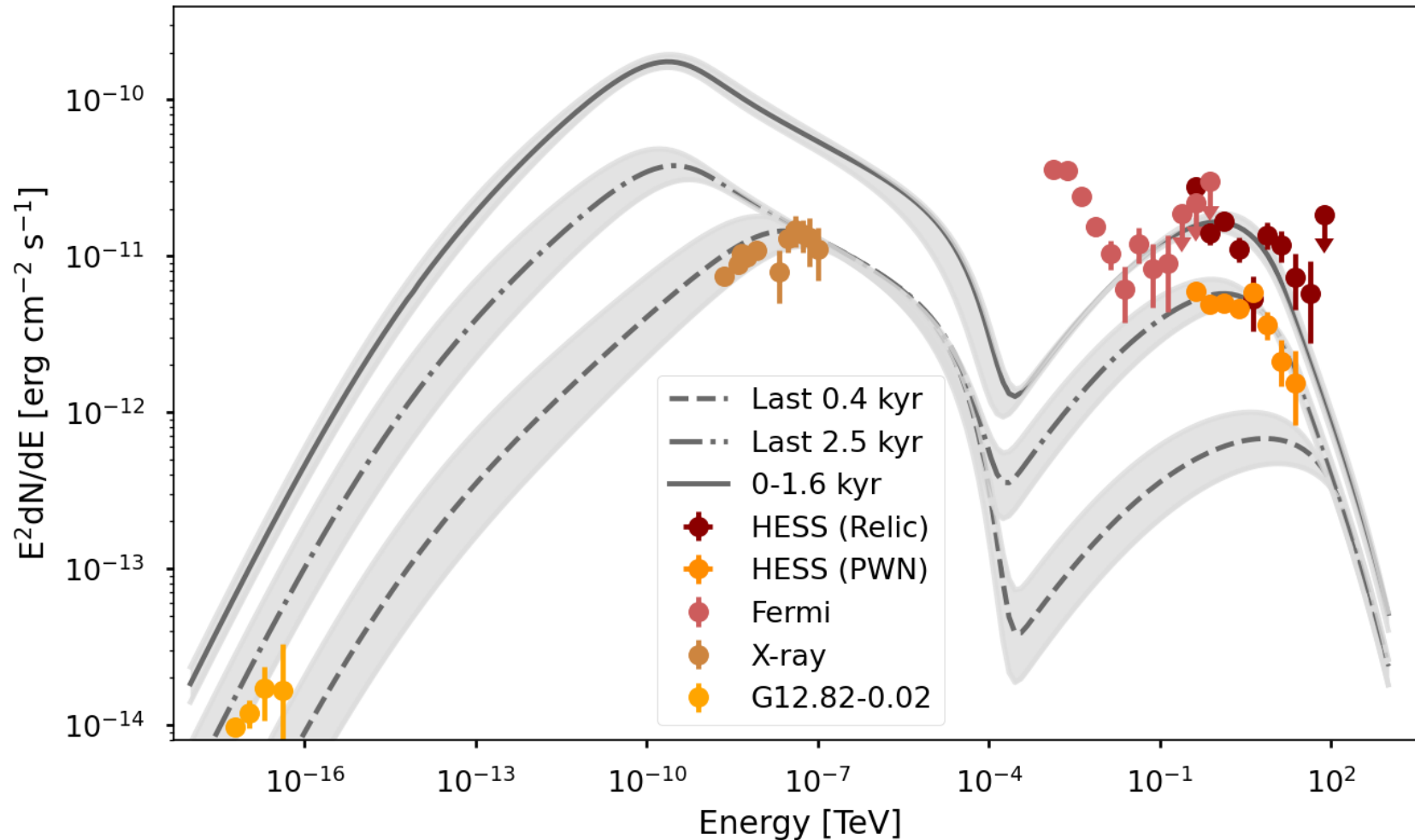
- Slightly extended (0.06deg)
- Only detected in HESS

Extended component:

- Two source models necessary
- PowerLaw with an extension of 0.3deg
- LogParabola with an extension of 0.7deg



Leptonic Model



Assumptions:

- Distance: 6.2 kpc
- $E_{\dot{}}$ = $5.6e37$ erg/s
- $P = 44.7e-3$ s
- $P_{\dot{}}$ = $1.26999e-13$ s/s
- Braking index = 3.0
- Braking energy = 100 GeV
- Spectral index = 1.5

Fit parameters:

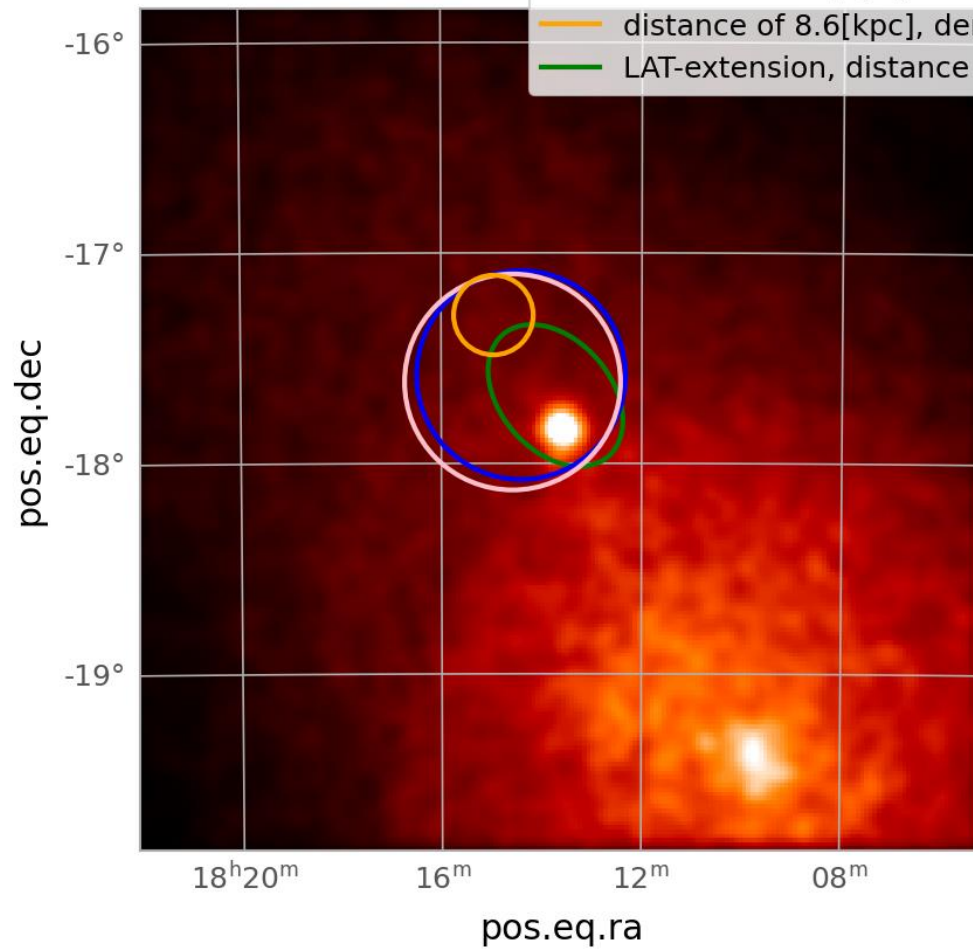
- $B(\text{now}) = [10.4 - 12.6]$ μG
- $P_0 = [18.4 - 21.8]$ ms
- $\Theta = [0.12 - 0.26]$
- Spectral index = $[2.3 - 2.4]$
- Time frac(X-ray) = $[0.08 - 0.13]$
- Time frac(pwn) = $[0.57 - 0.69]$

- True age estimated in this study: (5.7 - 6.5) kryrs

Molecular clouds in the region

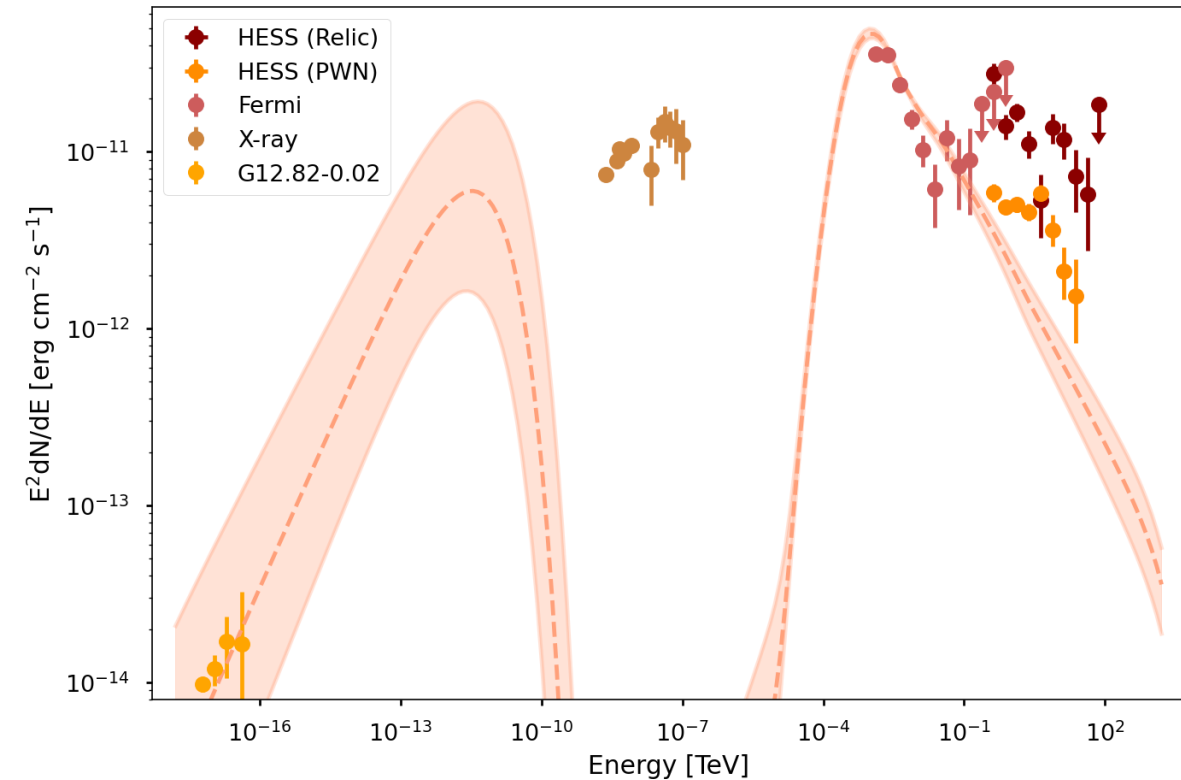
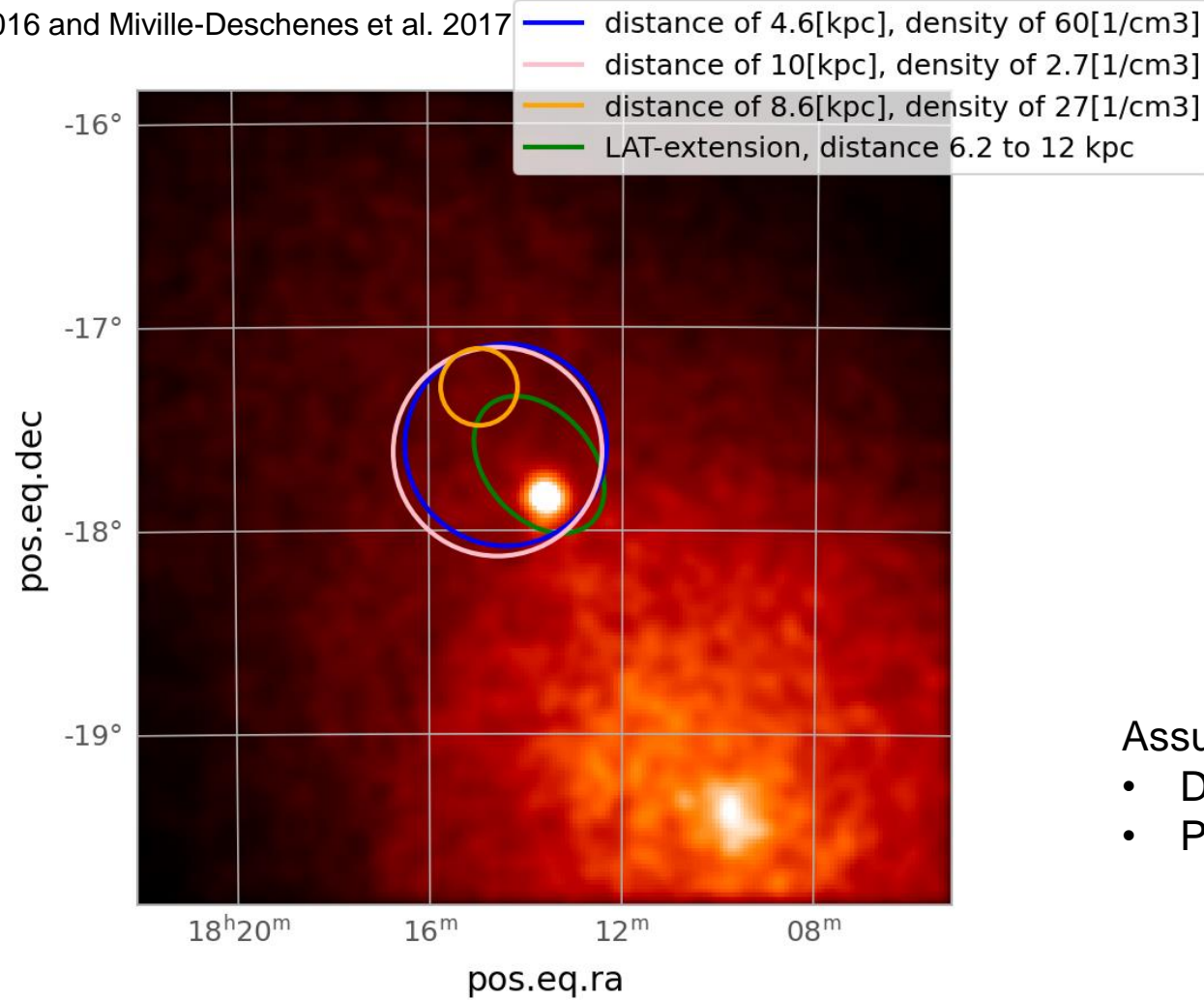
Molecular cloud information from Rice et. al. 2016 and Miville-Deschenes et al. 2017

- distance of 4.6[kpc], density of 60[1/cm³]
- distance of 10[kpc], density of 2.7[1/cm³]
- distance of 8.6[kpc], density of 27[1/cm³]
- LAT-extension, distance 6.2 to 12 kpc



Molecular clouds in the region

Molecular cloud information from Rice et. al. 2016 and Miville-Deschenes et al. 2017



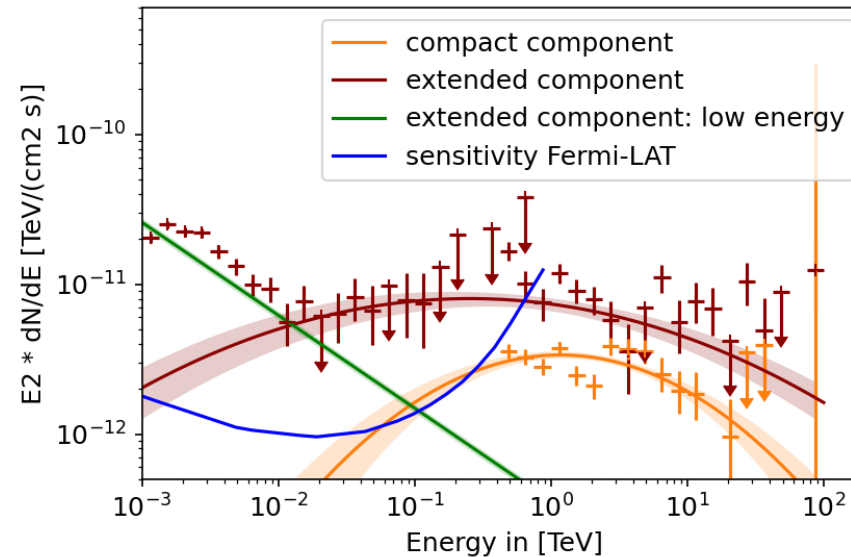
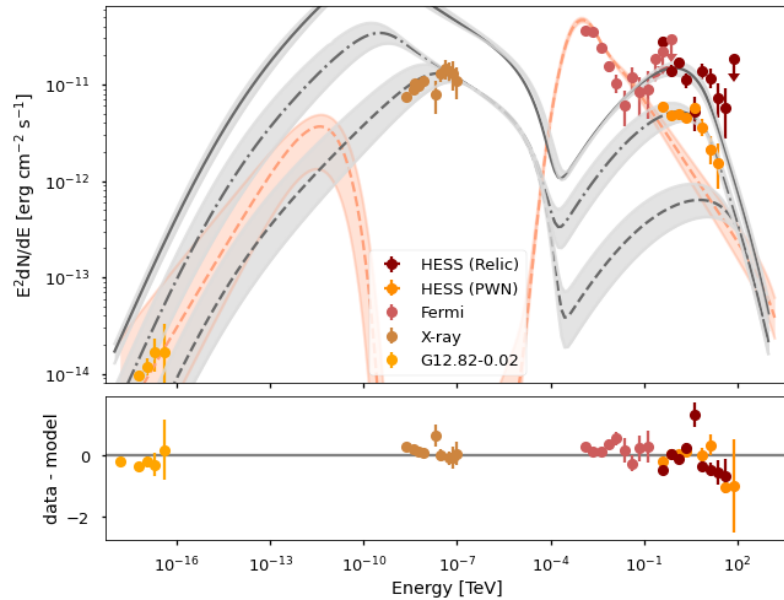
Assumptions:

- Distance: 6.2kpc
- Particle density = 60 1/cm³

Fit parameters:

- Alpha_p = [2.52 – 2.63]
- Power_p = [1.06e50 – 0.95e50]
- Del_alpha = [-0.66 – -0.87]
- Log10(K_ep) = [-3.52 – -4.07]
- B_now_snr = [57 – 125] μG

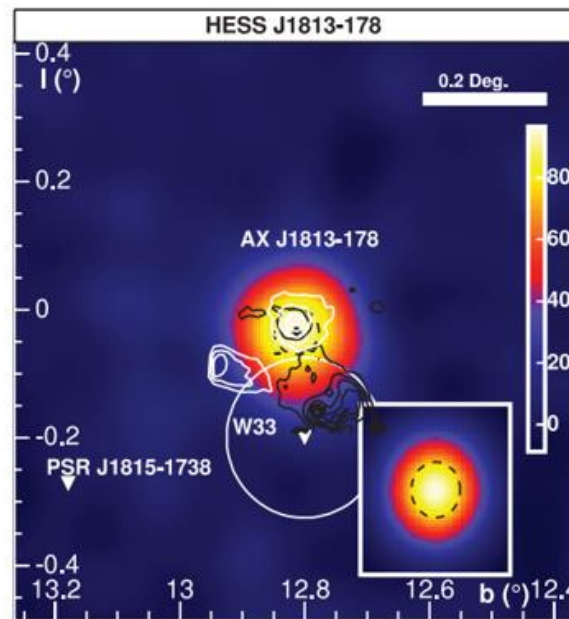
- Improvement of Muon tagging in IACT arrays
 - Improvement of background rejection
 - Improves the detectability of faint, diffuse sources
- Multi-Instrument Analysis of emission around Pulsars
- Example: HESS J1813-178
 - Detection of extended emission
 - Extended emission in TeV energy can be explained by electrons that escaped the PWN



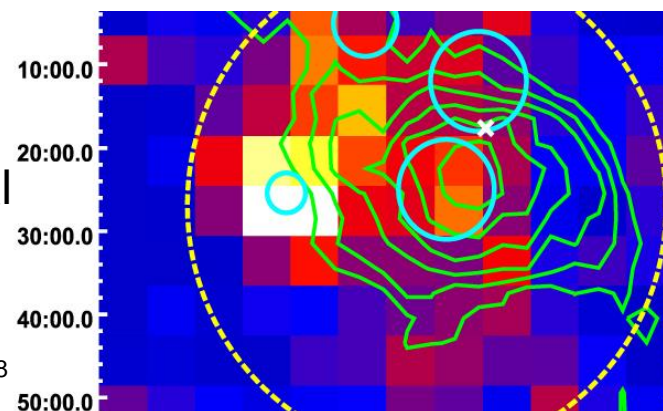
Backup slides

Detection and Categorization of HESS J1813-178

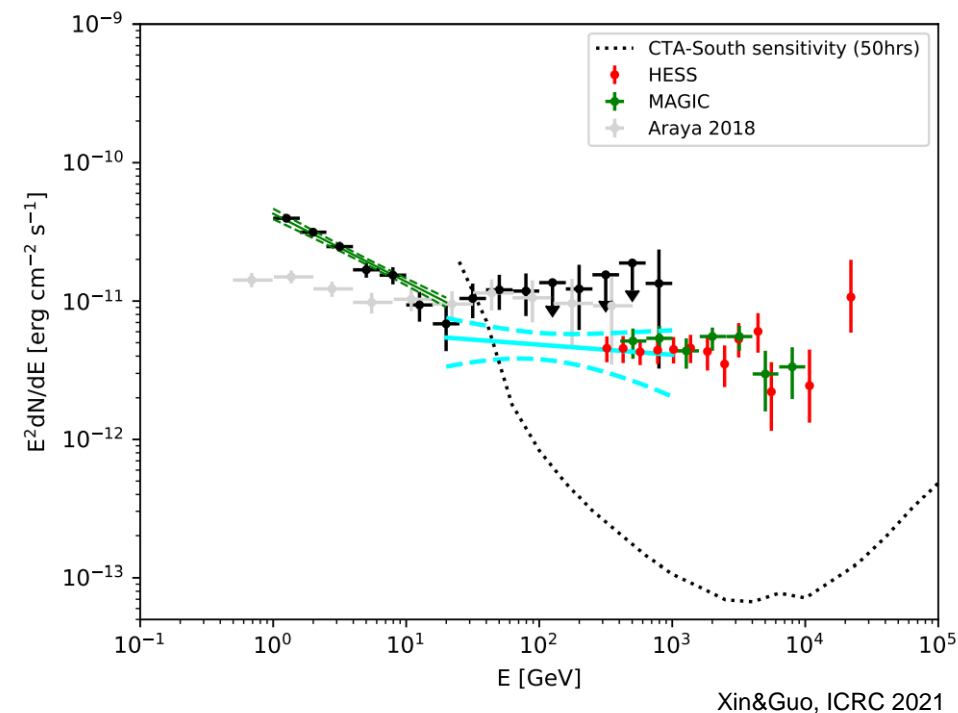
- Discovery: HGPS in 2005
- Compact source, extension of 0.04°
- Confirmation by MAGIC in 2006
- Positional coincidence with ASCA and INTEGRAL source
- Associated to young shell-like structure
- Detection of PSR J1813-1749 in 2009 indicates very young age
- Observation with Fermi-LAT reveal extended source of 0.6°



HESS Collab., 2006

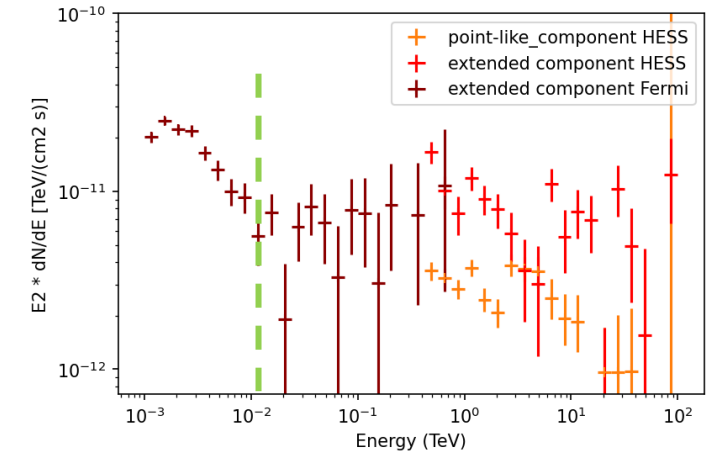
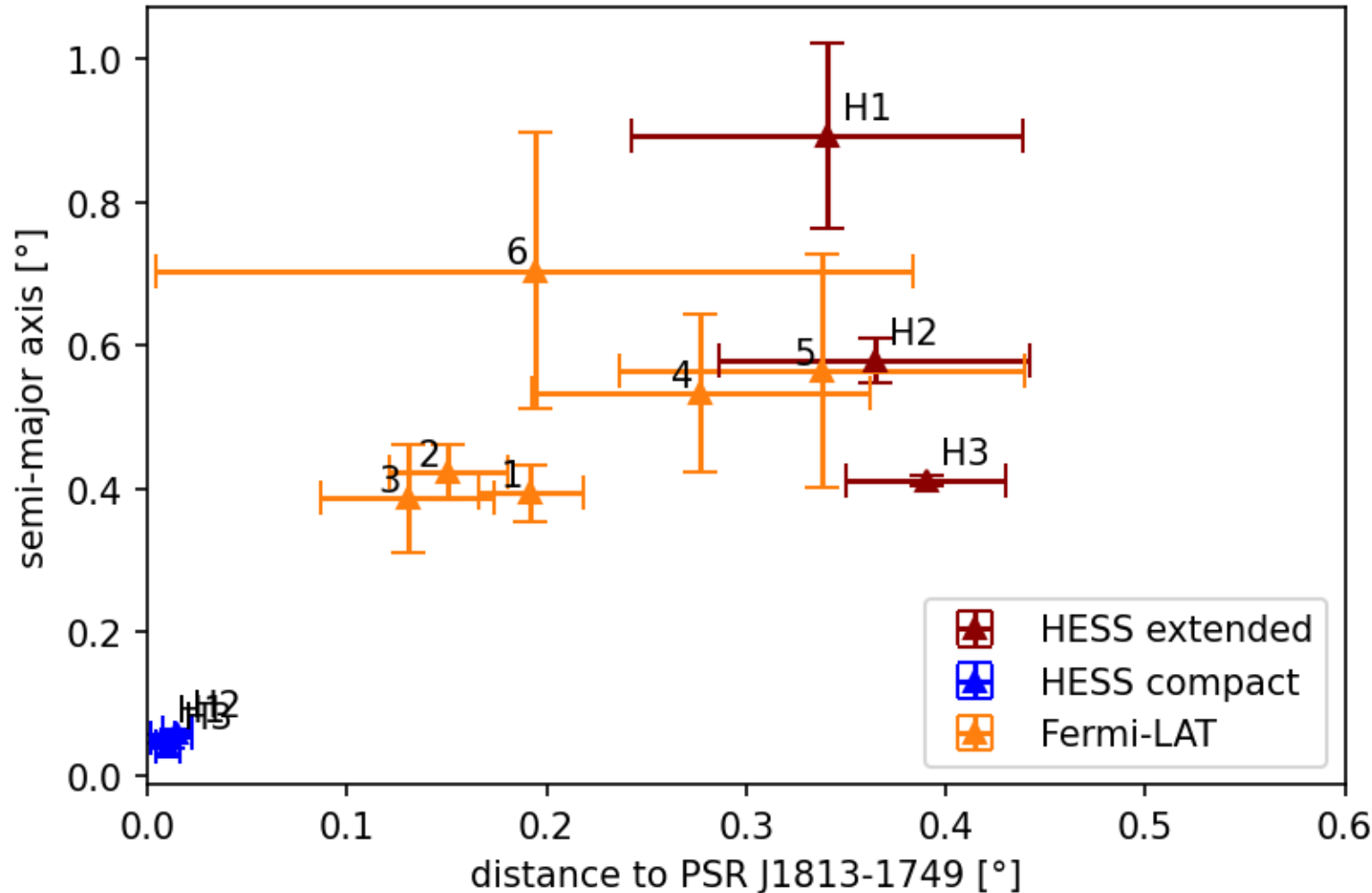


Miguel Araya, 2018



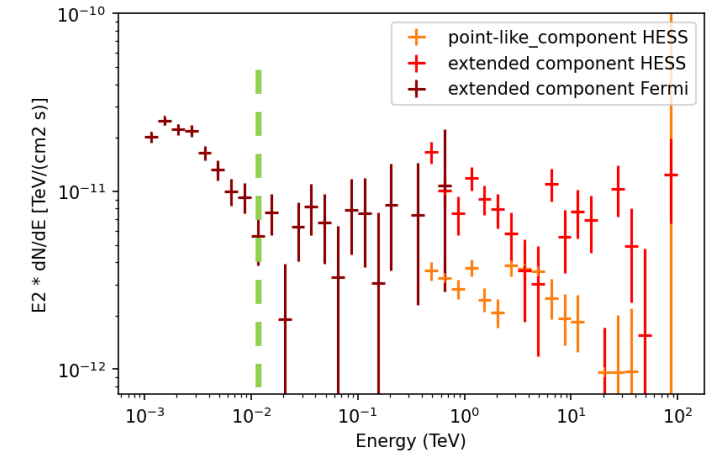
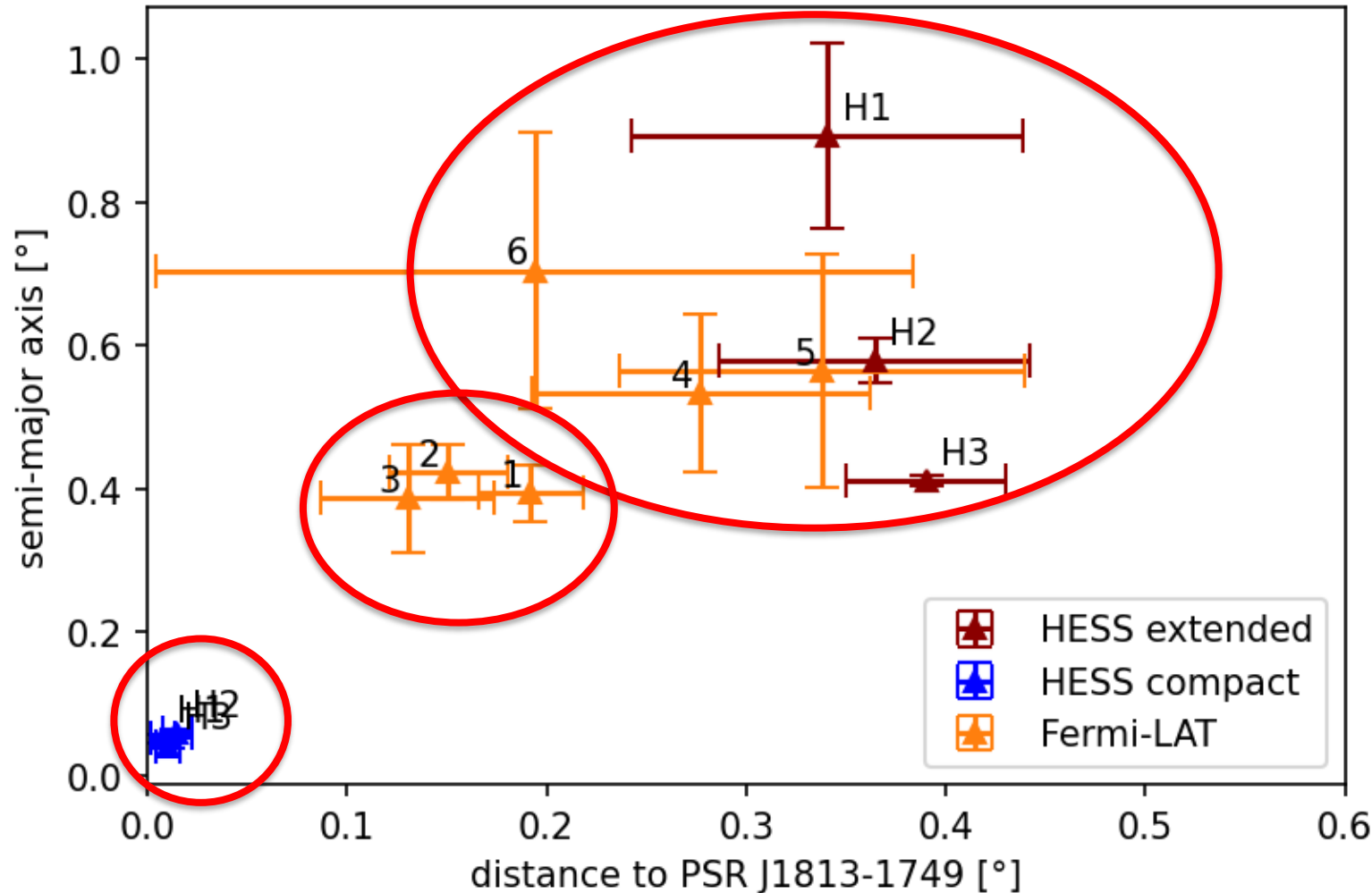
Xin&Guo, ICRC 2021

Energy dependence of the morphology



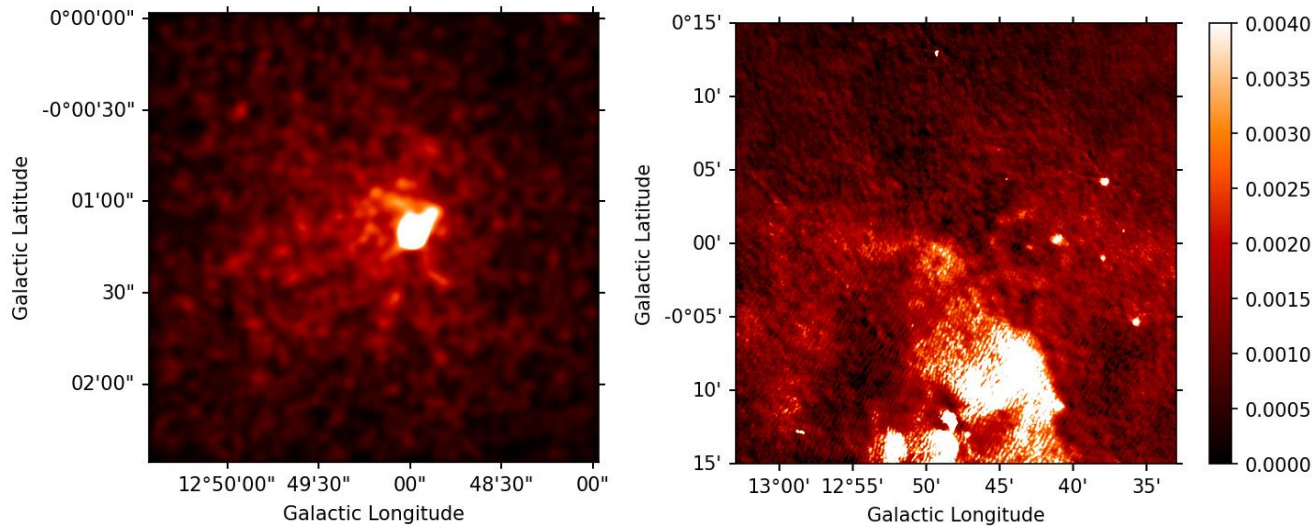
- Band 1: (1.0 - 2.0) GeV
- Band 2: (2.0 - 4.0) GeV
- Band 3: (4.0 - 7.5) GeV
- Band 4: (7.5 - 17.8) GeV
- Band 5: (17.8 - 56.0) GeV
- Band 6: (56.0 - 1000) GeV
- Band H1: (0.4 - 1.0) TeV
- Band H2: (1.0 - 3.0) TeV
- Band H3: (3.0 - 100) TeV

Energy dependence of the morphology



- Band 1: (1.0 - 2.0) GeV
- Band 2: (2.0 - 4.0) GeV
- Band 3: (4.0 - 7.5) GeV
- Band 4: (7.5 - 17.8) GeV
- Band 5: (17.8 - 56.0) GeV
- Band 6: (56.0 - 1000) GeV
- Band H1: (0.4 - 1.0) TeV
- Band H2: (1.0 - 3.0) TeV
- Band H3: (3.0 - 100) TeV

Extended emission in the region of HESS J1813-178

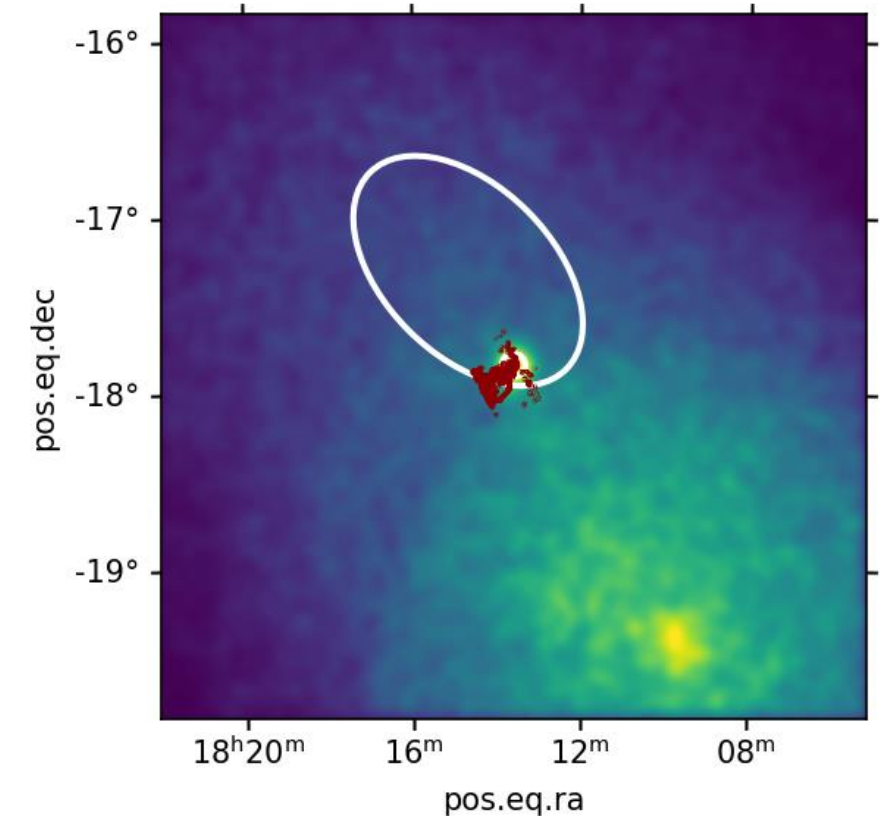


PSR J1813-1749:

- 44.7 ms pulsar
- $\dot{E} = 5.6e37$ erg/s
- True age estimated to 1.35 kyr
- Distance of 6.2 – 12 kpc

CI J1813-178:

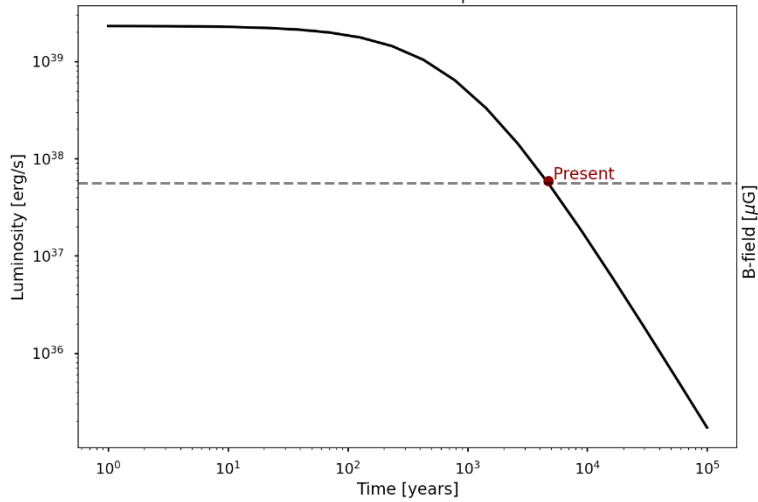
- Distance of 4.8 kpc
- Projected distance between HESS J1813-178 and cluster core 4.5'



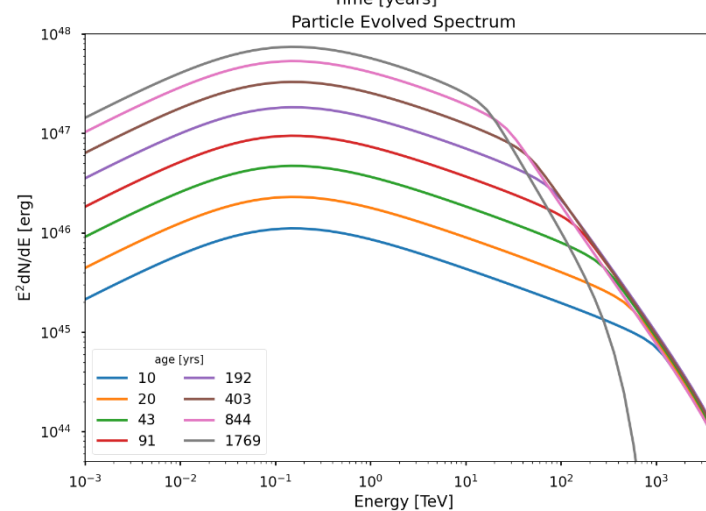
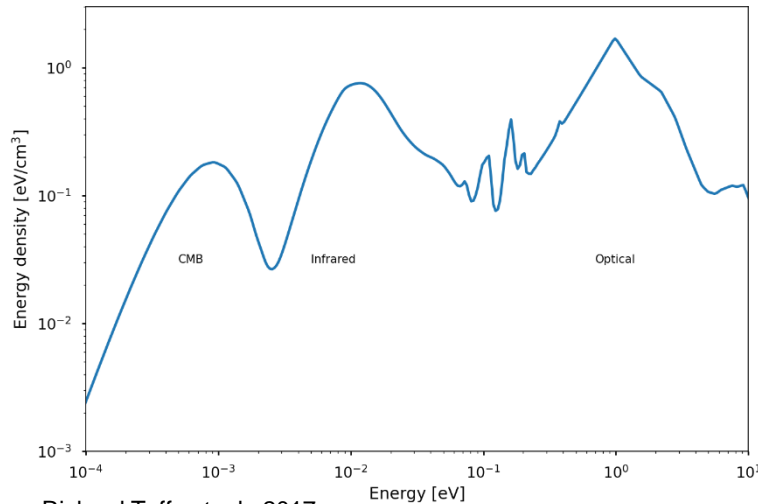
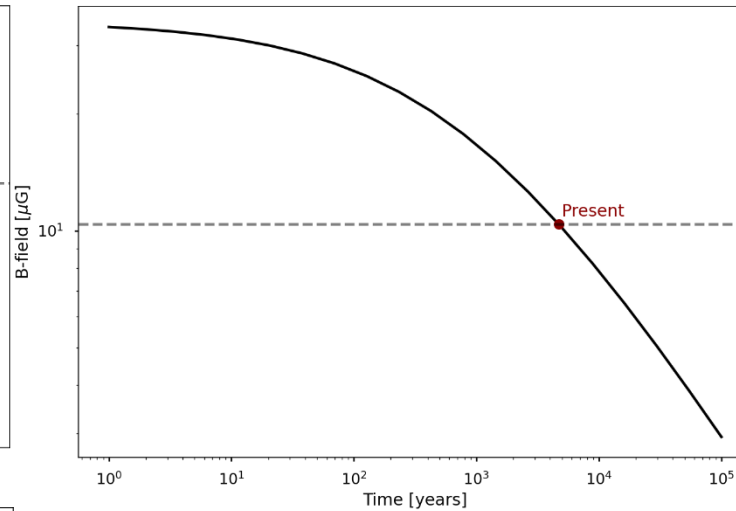
- Two possible scenarios for extended emission:
- 1) Association with PSR J1813-1749
 - 2) Association with CI J1813-178

Leptonic Model

Pulsar Power Input



B-field Evolution

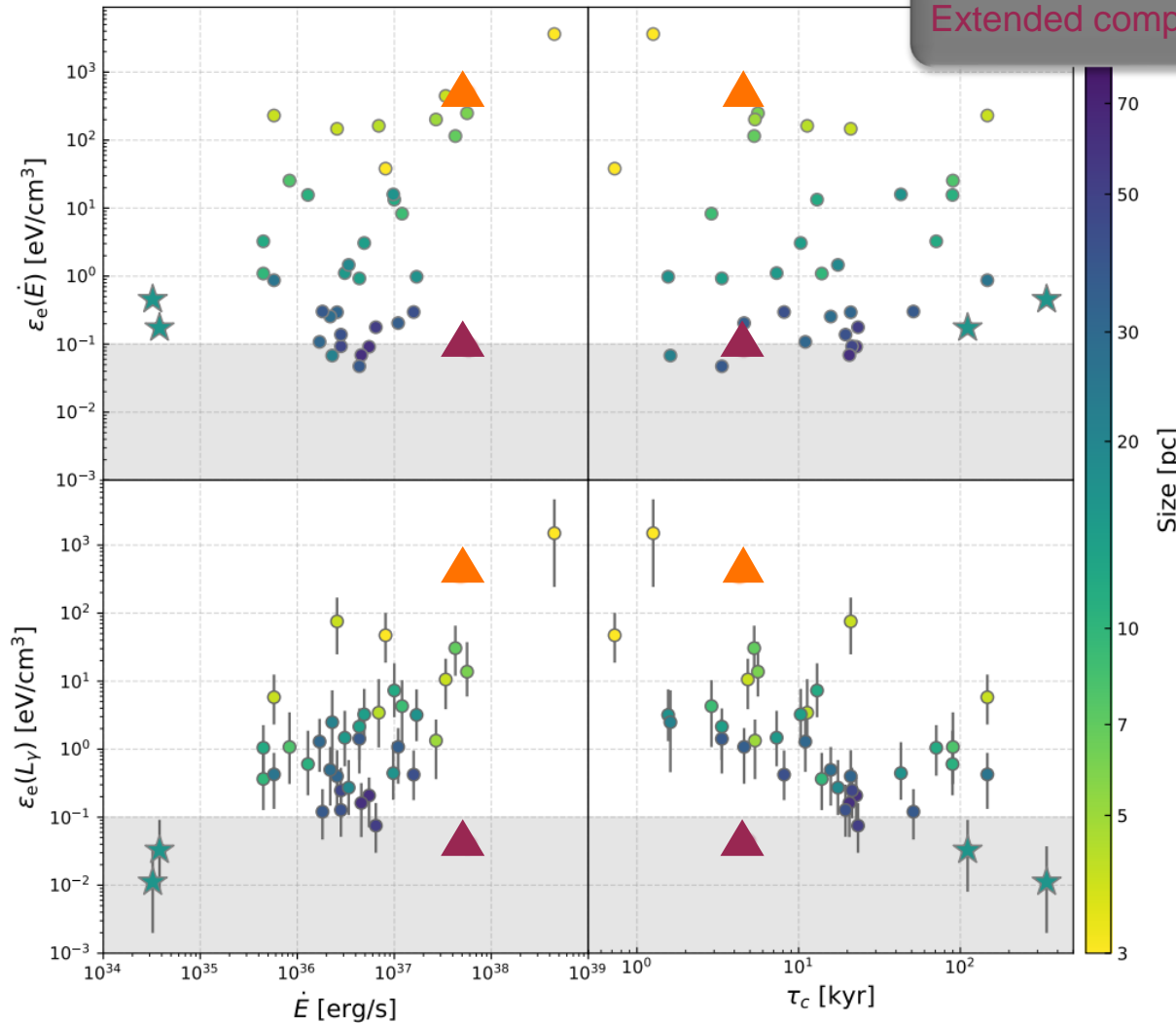


	Compact component	Extended component
$\epsilon_e(\dot{E})$ in eV/cm^3	707	0.09
$\epsilon_e(L_\gamma)$ in eV/cm^3	351	0.04

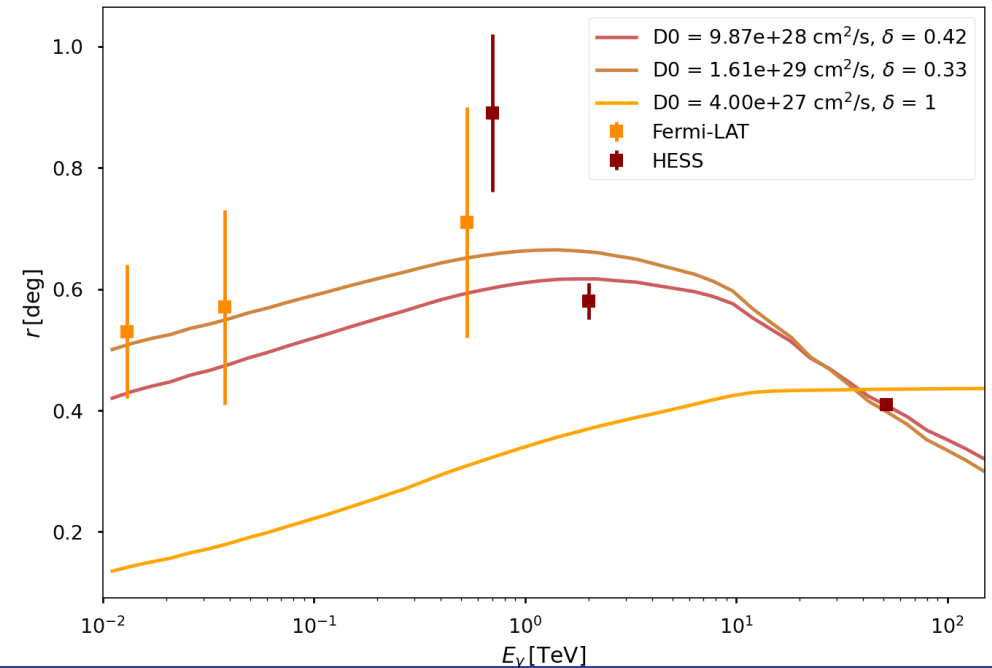
From Richard Tuffs et. al., 2017

Leptonic Model

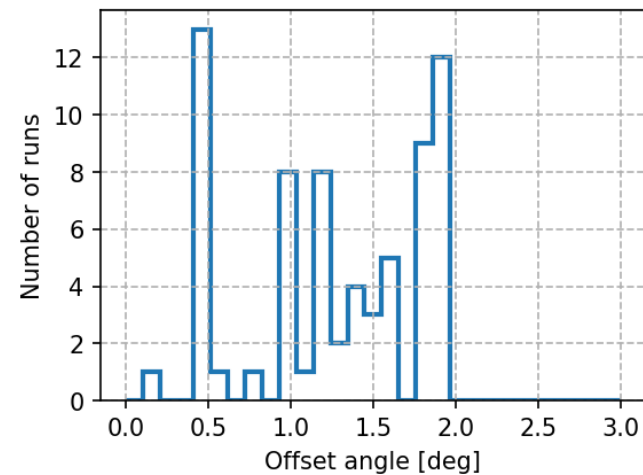
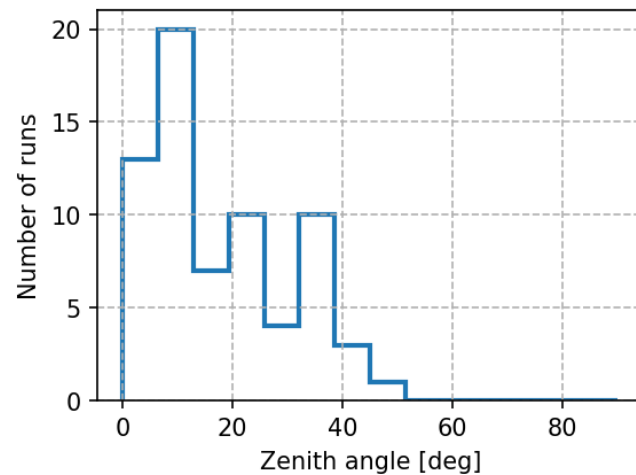
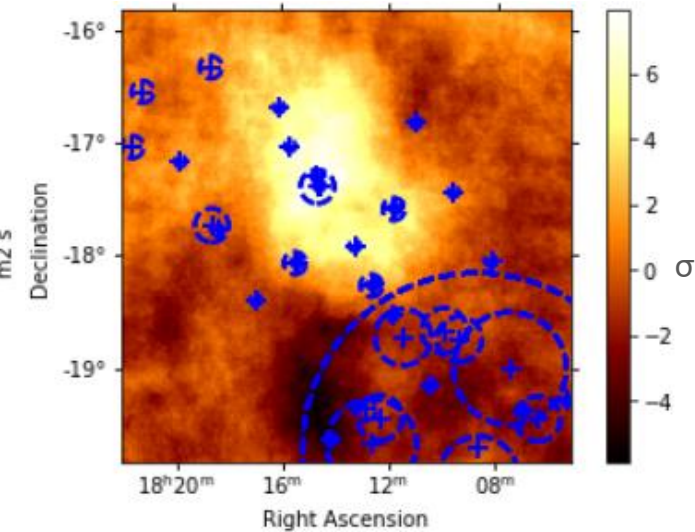
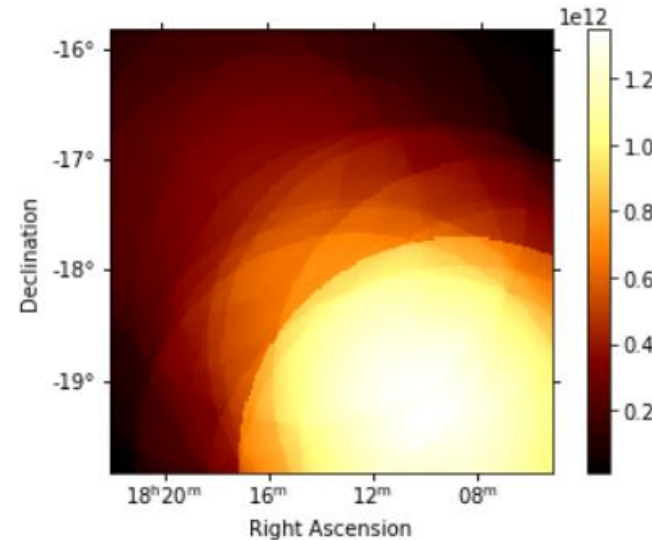
compact component
Extended component



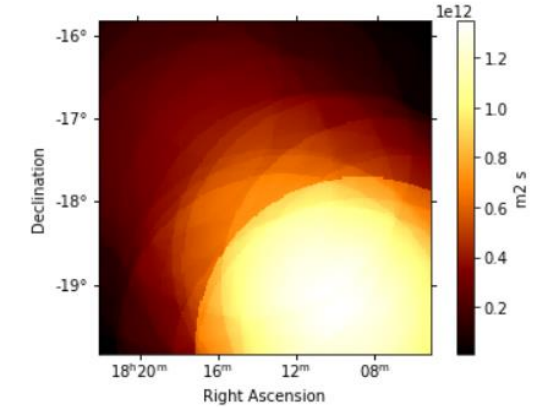
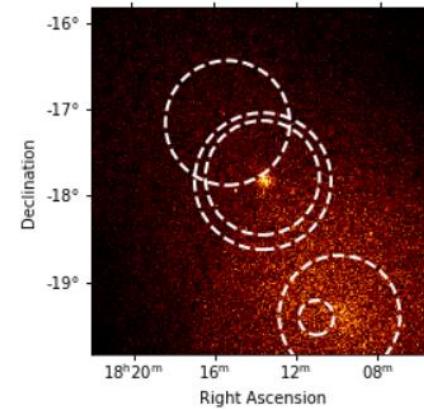
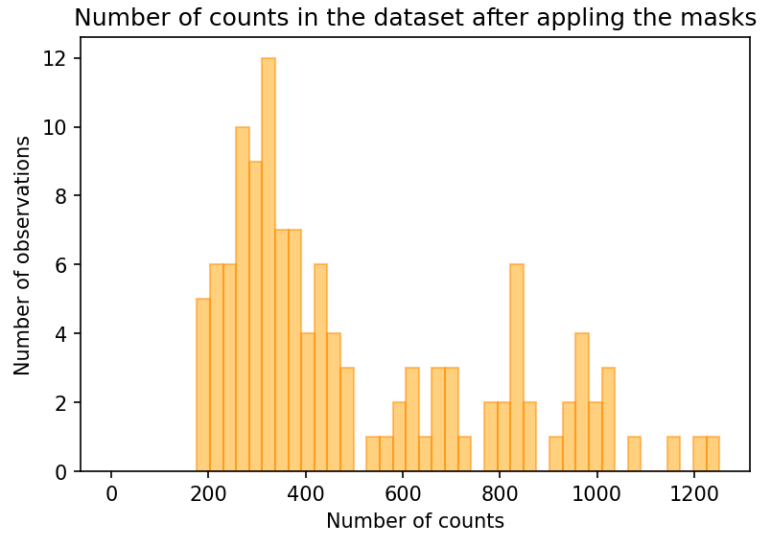
	Compact component	Extended component
$\epsilon_e(\dot{E})$ in eV/cm^3	707	0.09
$\epsilon_e(L_\gamma)$ in eV/cm^3	351	0.04



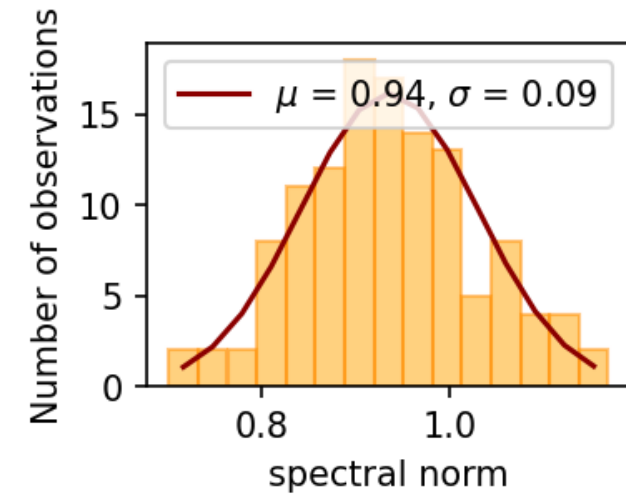
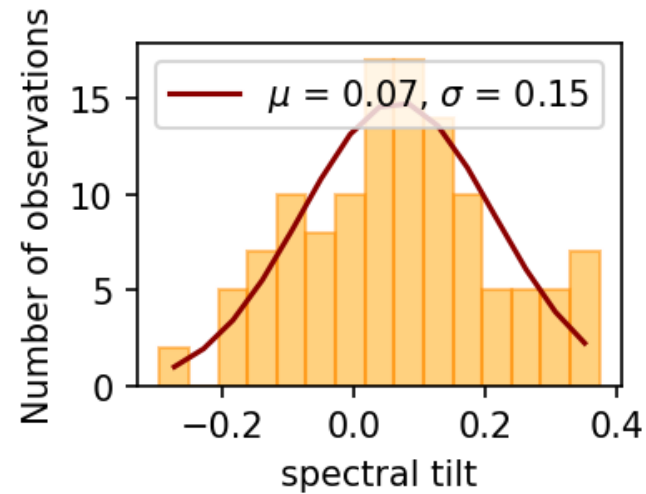
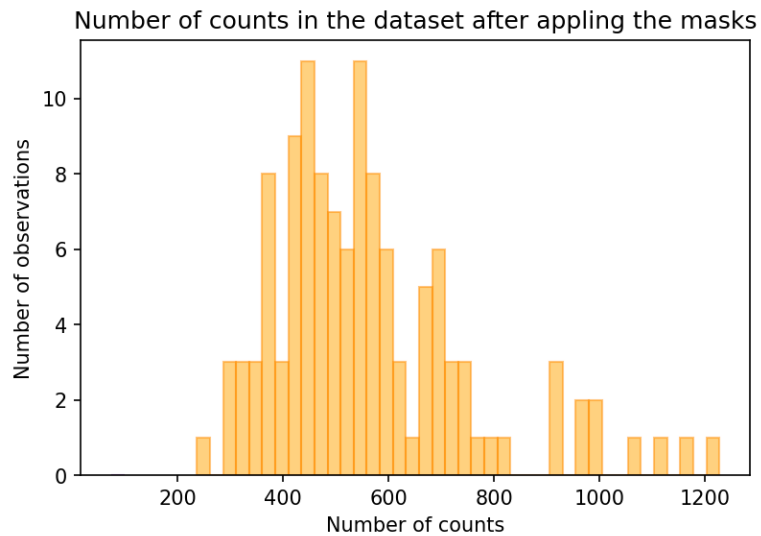
- Analysis tool: `gammapy v0.18.2`
- Analysis config: `std_imPACT_fullEnclosure`
- Maximum event offset: 2.0°
- Map pixel size: 0.02°
- Spectral quality cuts
- Standard Map-size: $4^\circ \times 4^\circ$
- Energy binning: 8 bins per decade
- Correlation radius for significance maps: 0.4°



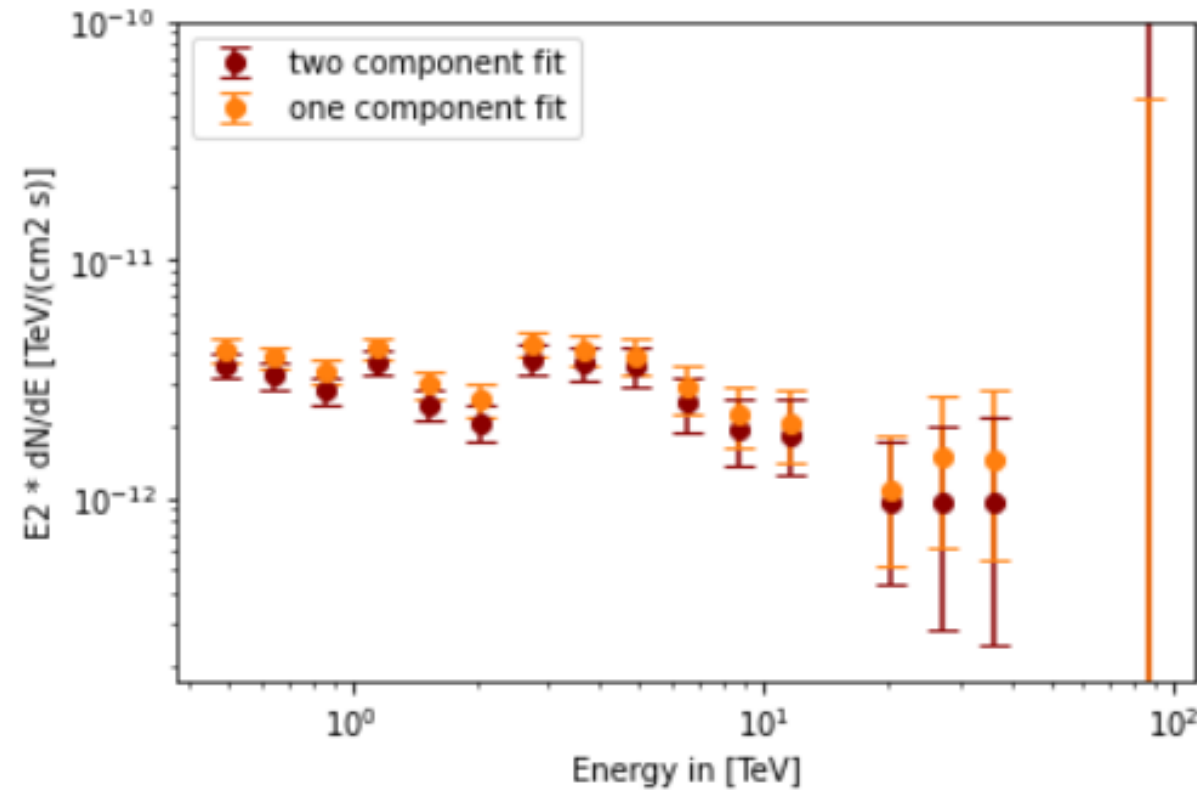
Background fit HESS Data

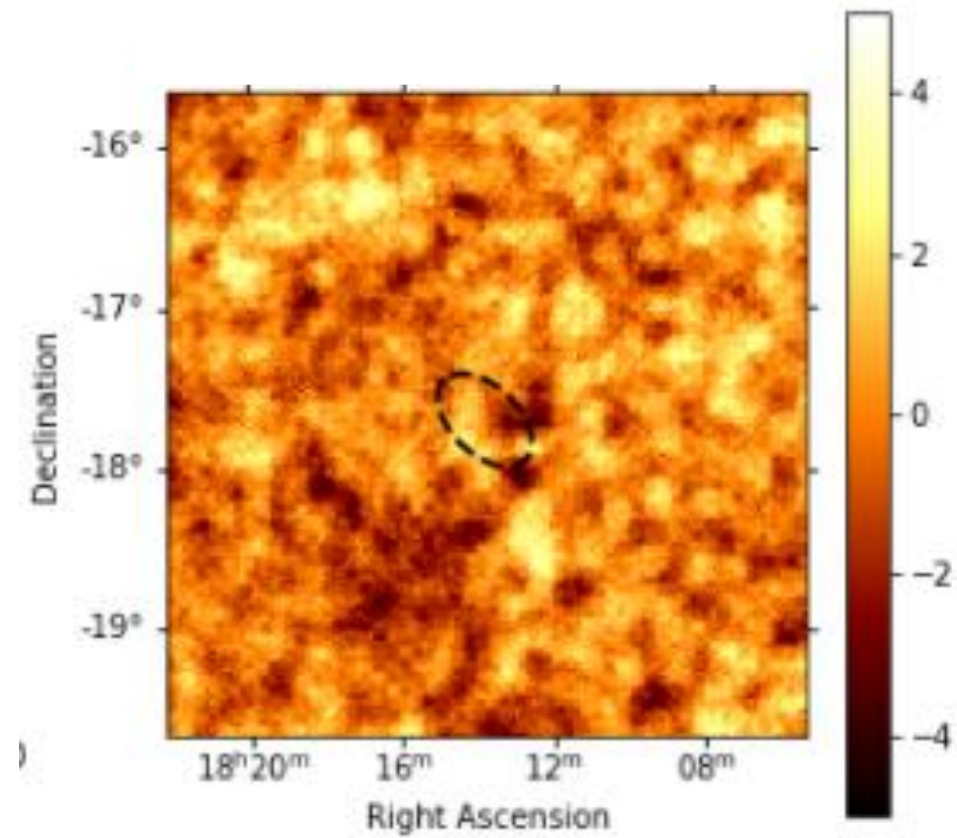
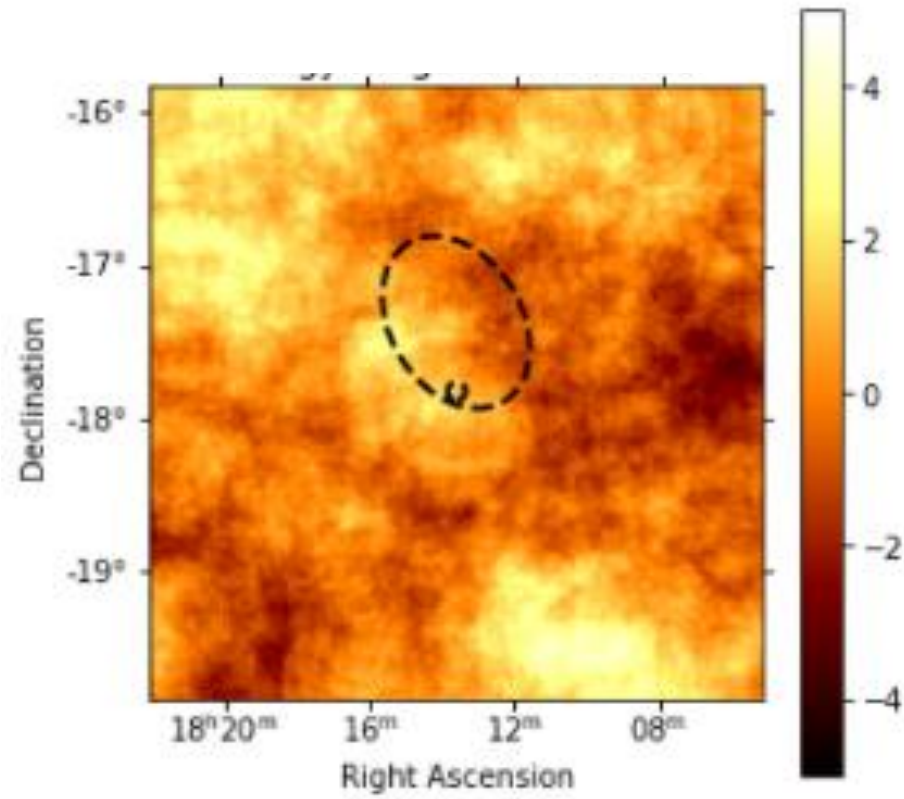


parameter of the bkg fit for fitting the whole data in the observation

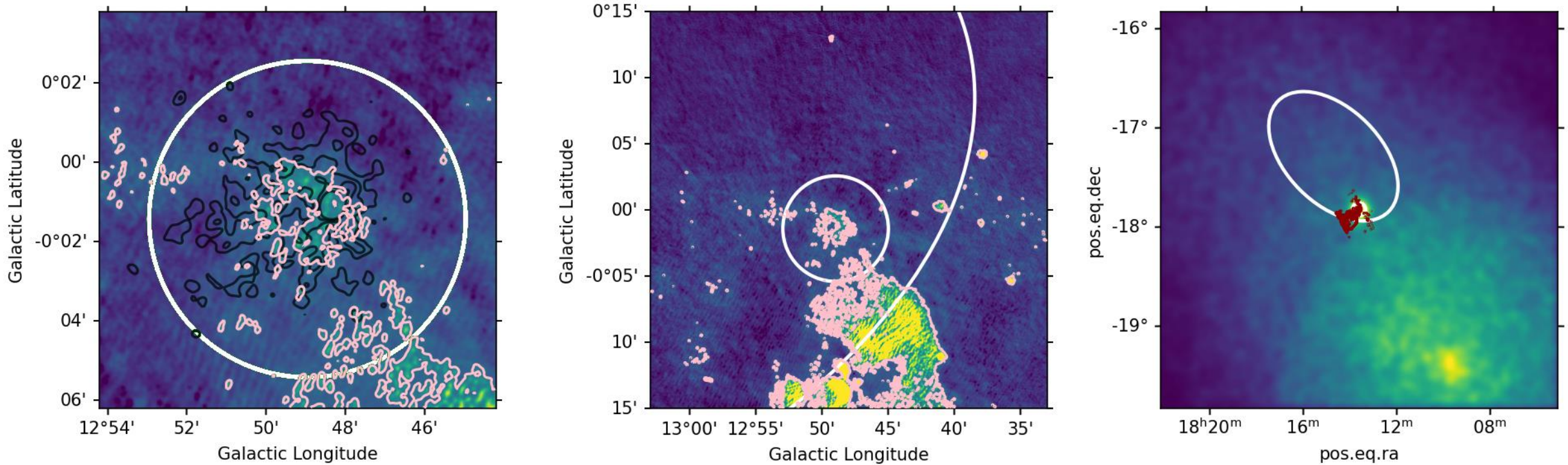


Influence of second component



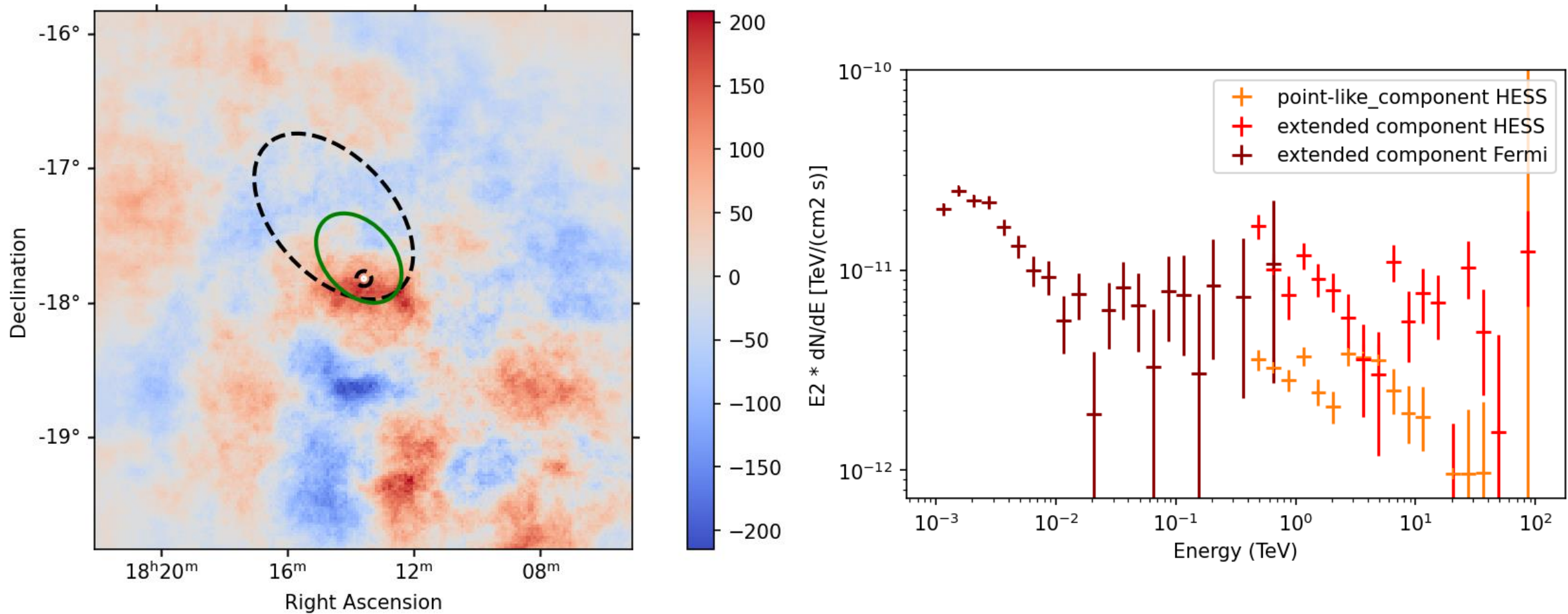


Multi-wavelength context



- Positional coincidence between PSR (XMM-Newton data in black) and SNR (pink/red)
- Positional coincidence between compact HESS source (white) and SNR
- Association between W33 and HESS emission possible

Comparison between HESS and Fermi-LAT best fit:



Alternative Models:

