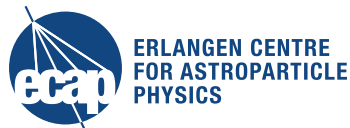


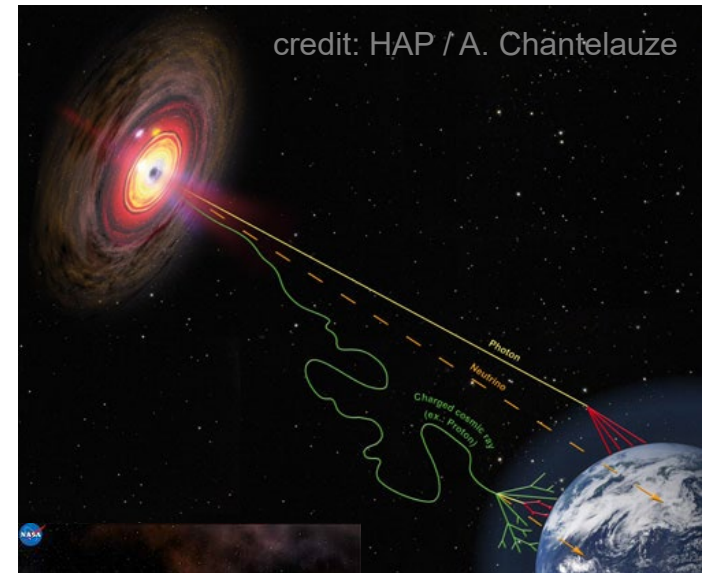
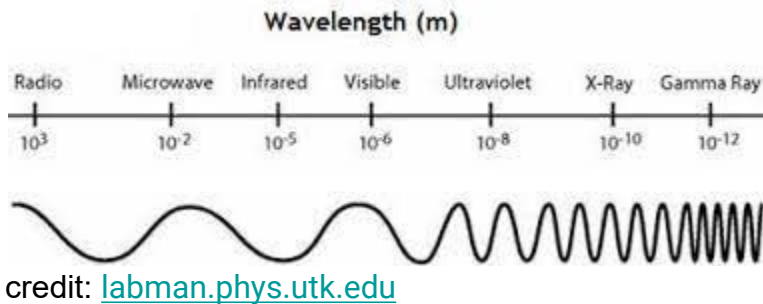
Joint-instrument analyses with Gammapy

Tim Unbehaun – High-energy astrophysics in the multi-messenger era 2023
Erlangen, 8. – 12. 5.2023



Motivation

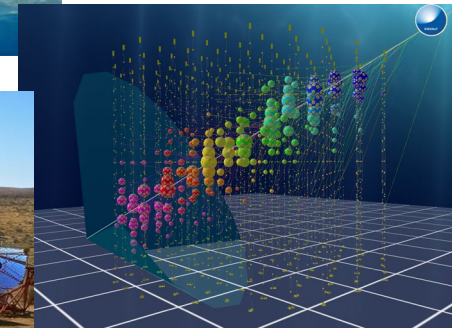
- Use as much data as possible to answer physics questions
- Use large energy range
- Use different messenger particles
- Consistent analysis of the different data



Credit: HESS Collaboration



Credit: KM3NeT



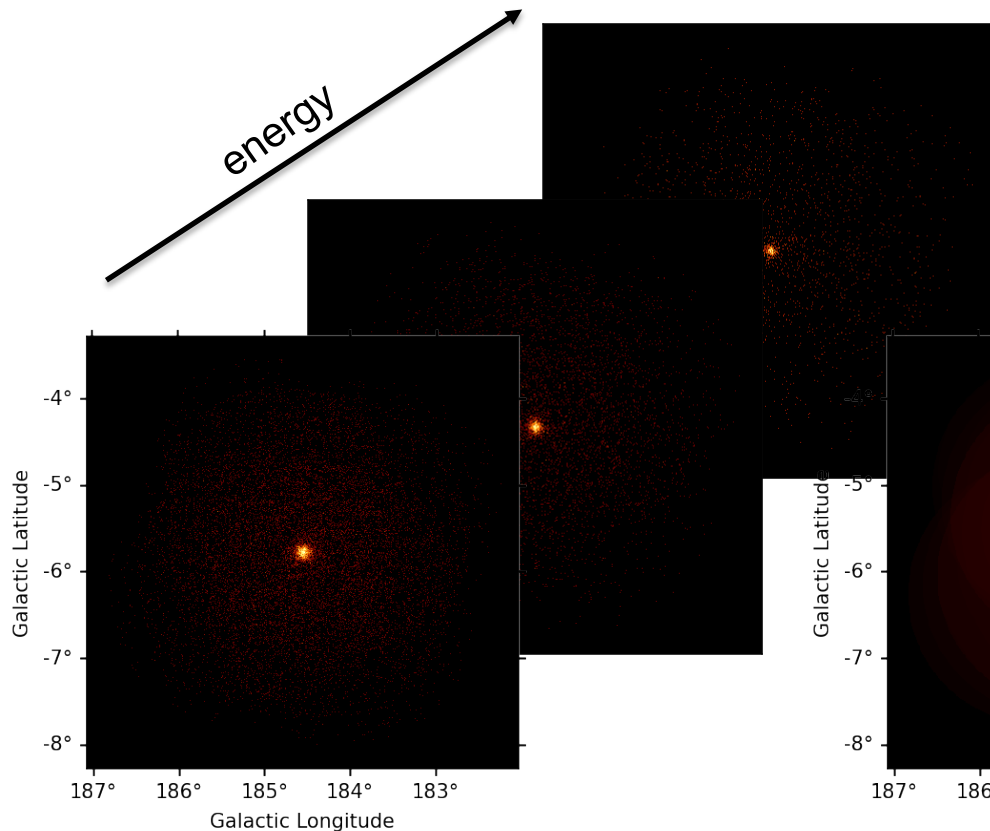


Gammapy is an open-source Python package for gamma-ray astronomy built on Numpy and Astropy. It is a prototype for the Cherenkov Telescope Array (CTA) science tools, and can also be used to analyse data from existing gamma-ray telescopes.

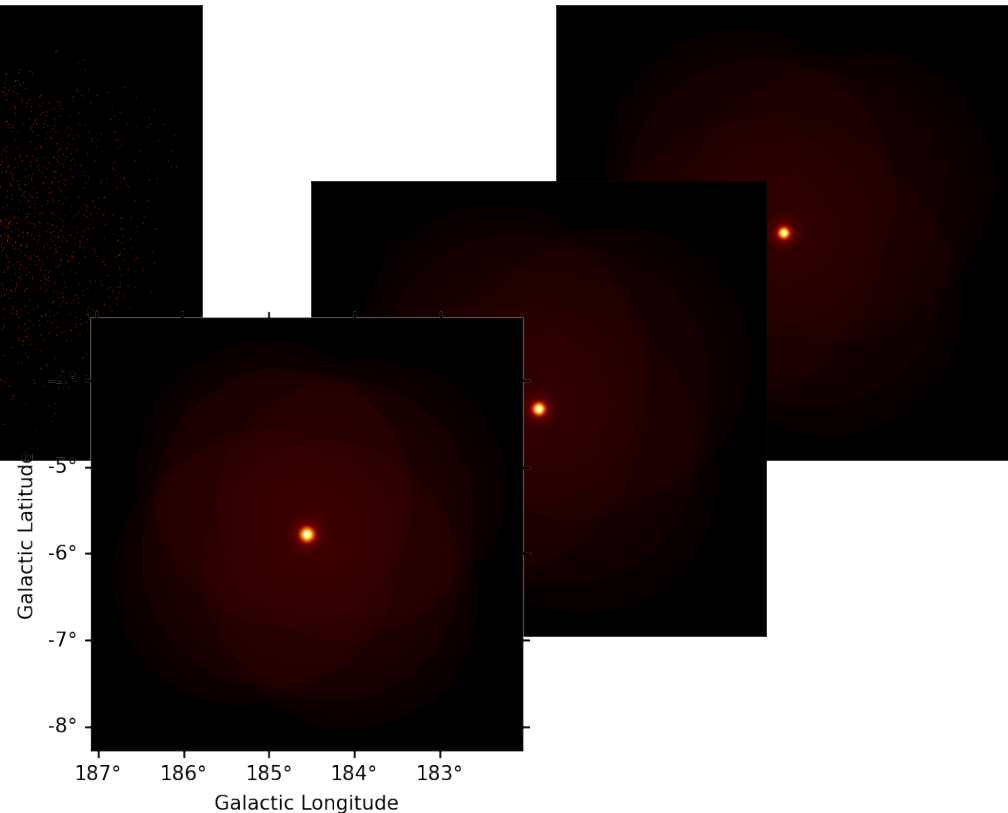
- Likelihood analysis in 3D (2 spatial, 1 energy)
- Combination of different data sets at likelihood level
→ can fit same physical model to data from different instruments
- Requirement: instrument data (DL3) in common format
→ can also include i.e neutrino data,
although package is designed for γ -ray data analysis

3D analyses with Gammapy

Counts map:
each event is filled into a 3D Map



Predicted counts map:
from models and Instrument
Response Functions



- Binned Likelihood fitting:
 - Poisson probability in pixel i to measure n counts given the model prediction $\nu(\xi)$ for parameters ξ

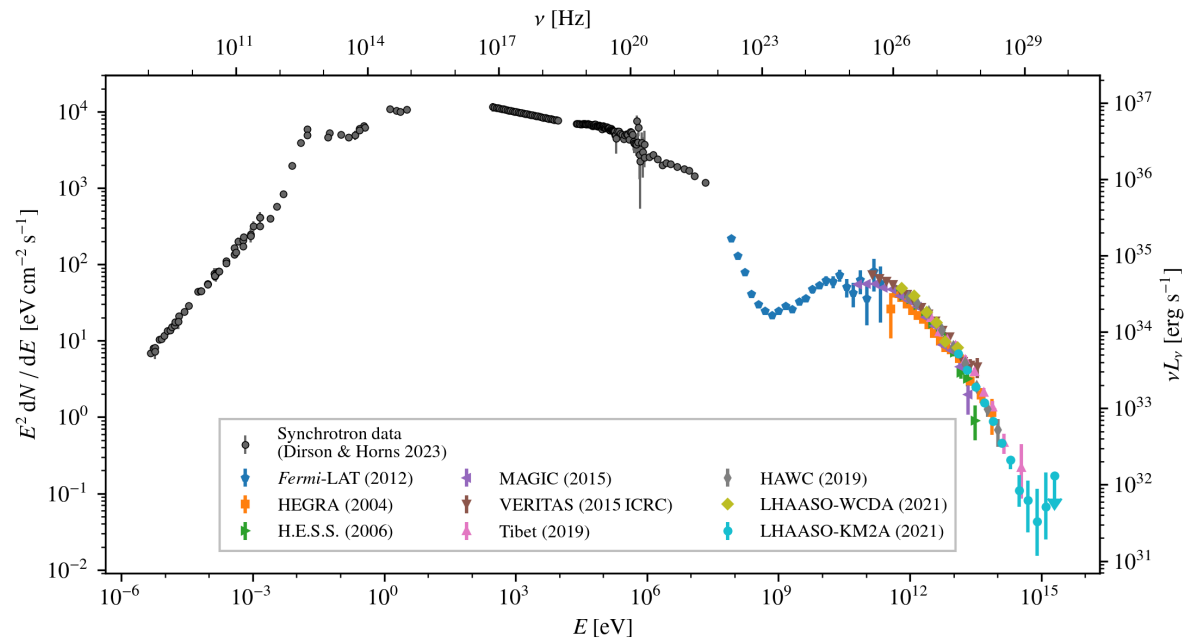
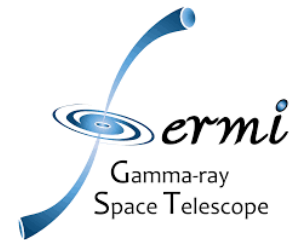
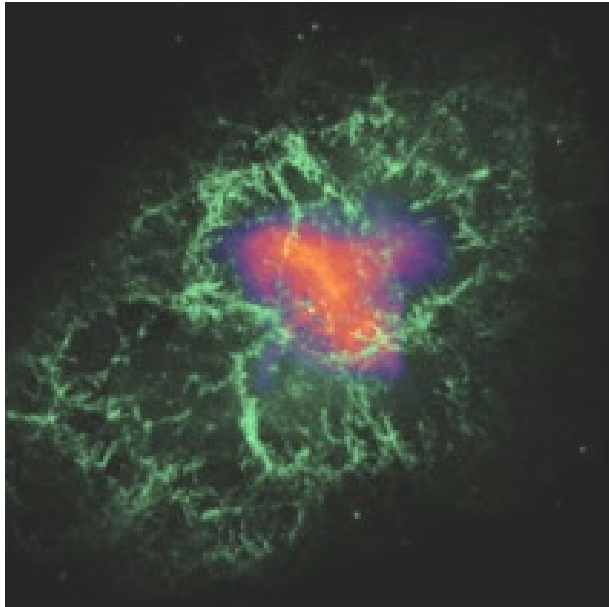
$$P(n_i | \nu_i(\xi)) = \frac{\nu_i(\xi)^{n_i}}{n_i!} \times \exp(-\nu_i(\xi))$$

- LogLikelihood:

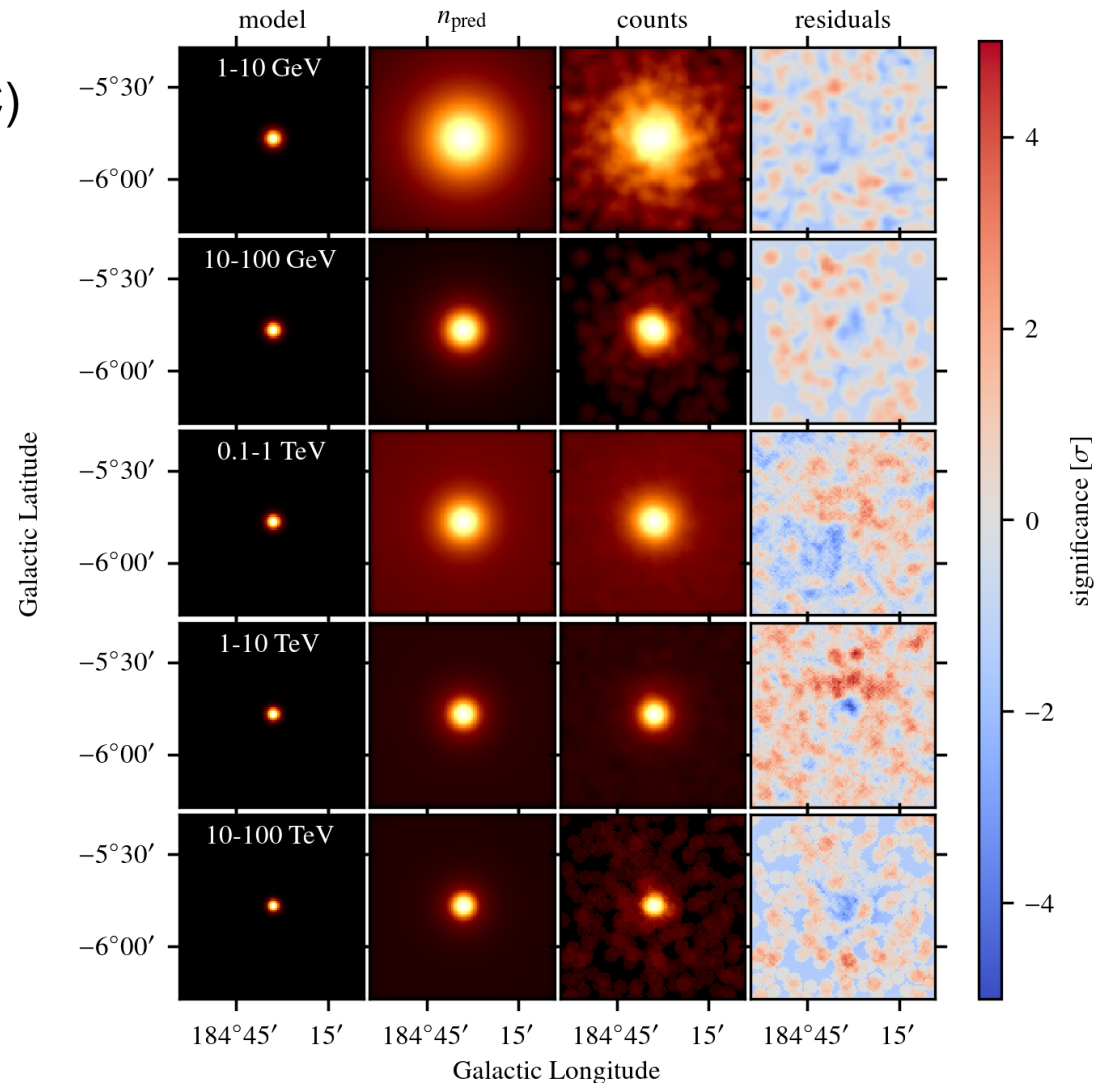
$$-\ln \mathcal{L}(\xi) = - \sum_{i=1}^N \ln \left[\frac{\nu_i(\xi)^{n_i}}{n_i!} \times \exp(-\nu_i(\xi)) \right]$$

- Minimizing $TS \equiv -2 \ln \mathcal{L}$ maximizes the Likelihood

Combined Fermi + HESS analysis on the Crab nebula



- One 3D analysis over the whole Inverse Compton (IC) energy range (1 GeV – 100 TeV)
- Consistent analysis between Fermi and HESS (proof of concept)
- Modelling of the SED
- Measuring the extension and its energy dependency

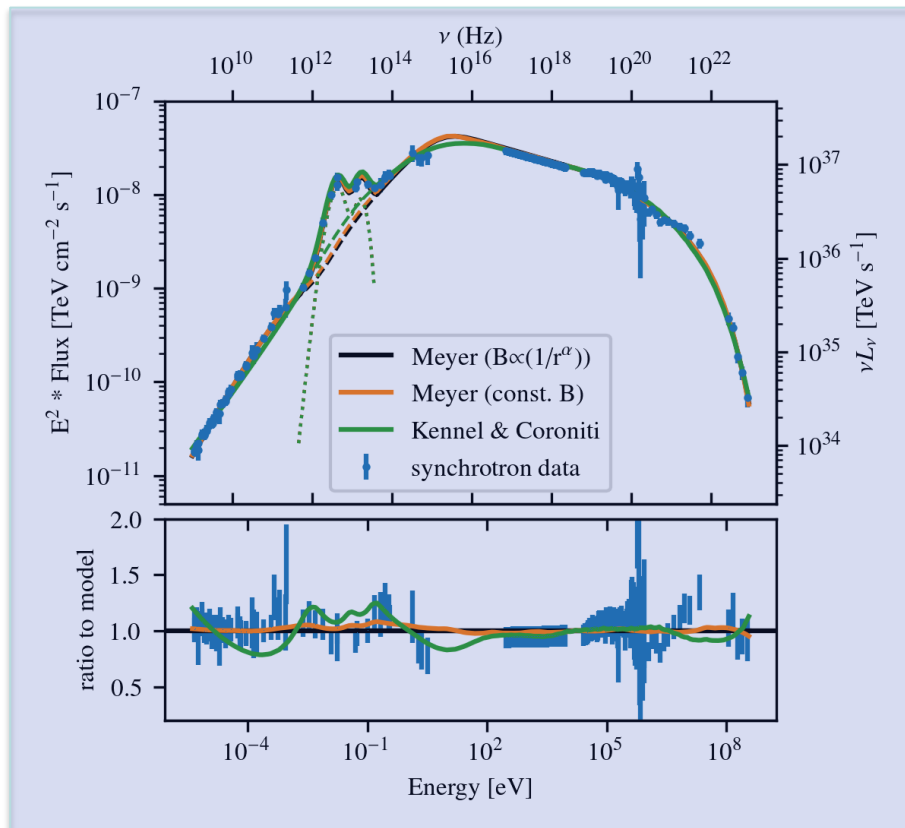


Fermi + HESS on the Crab

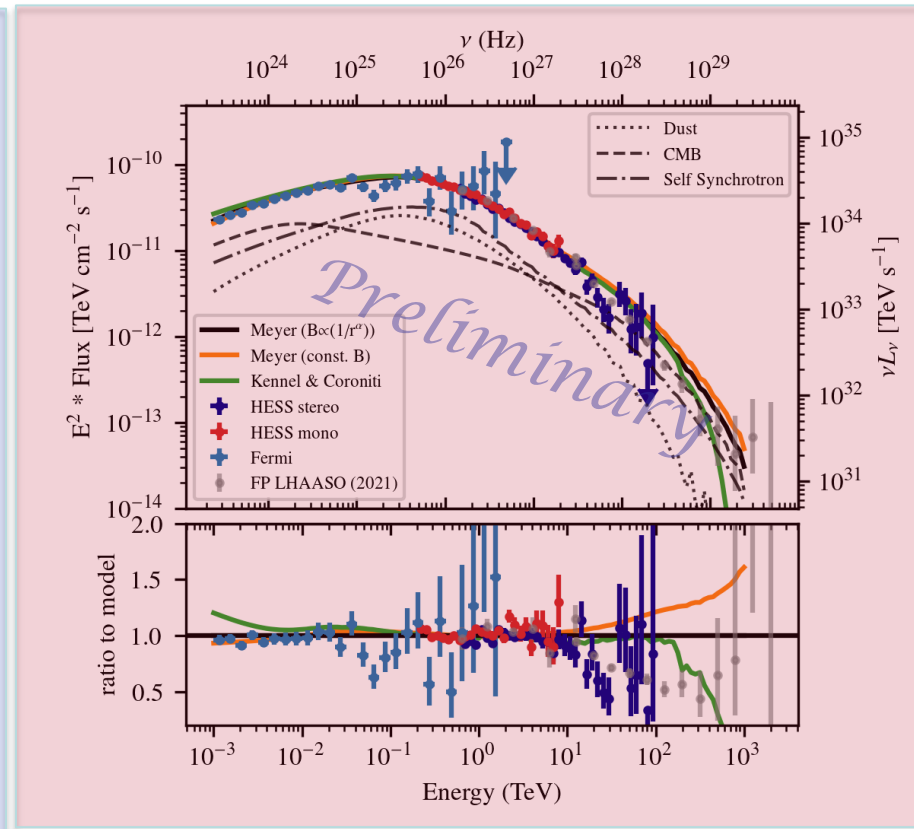
- Fitting 3 Self-Synchrotron Compton models to the data
- Adding the χ^2 -value of the synchrotron component to the TS-value of the IC Fit

$$TS_{\text{tot}} = -2 \ln \mathcal{L}_{\text{tot}} = -2 \ln \mathcal{L}_{\text{IC}} + \chi^2_{\text{SYN}}$$

1D flux points -- Synchrotron

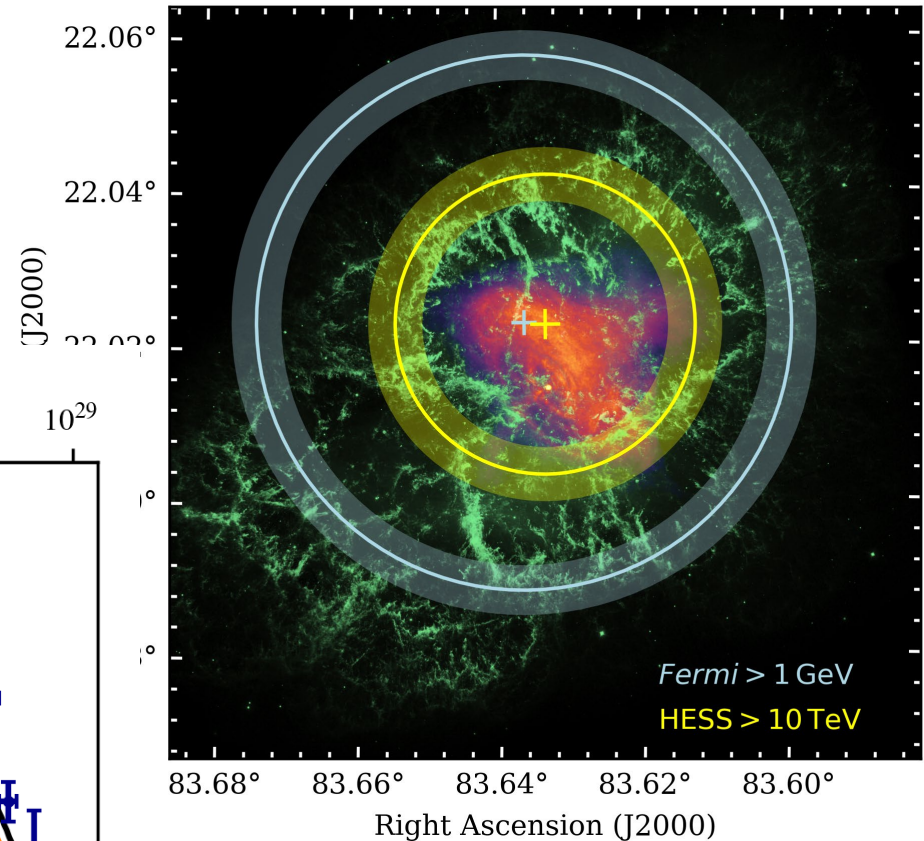
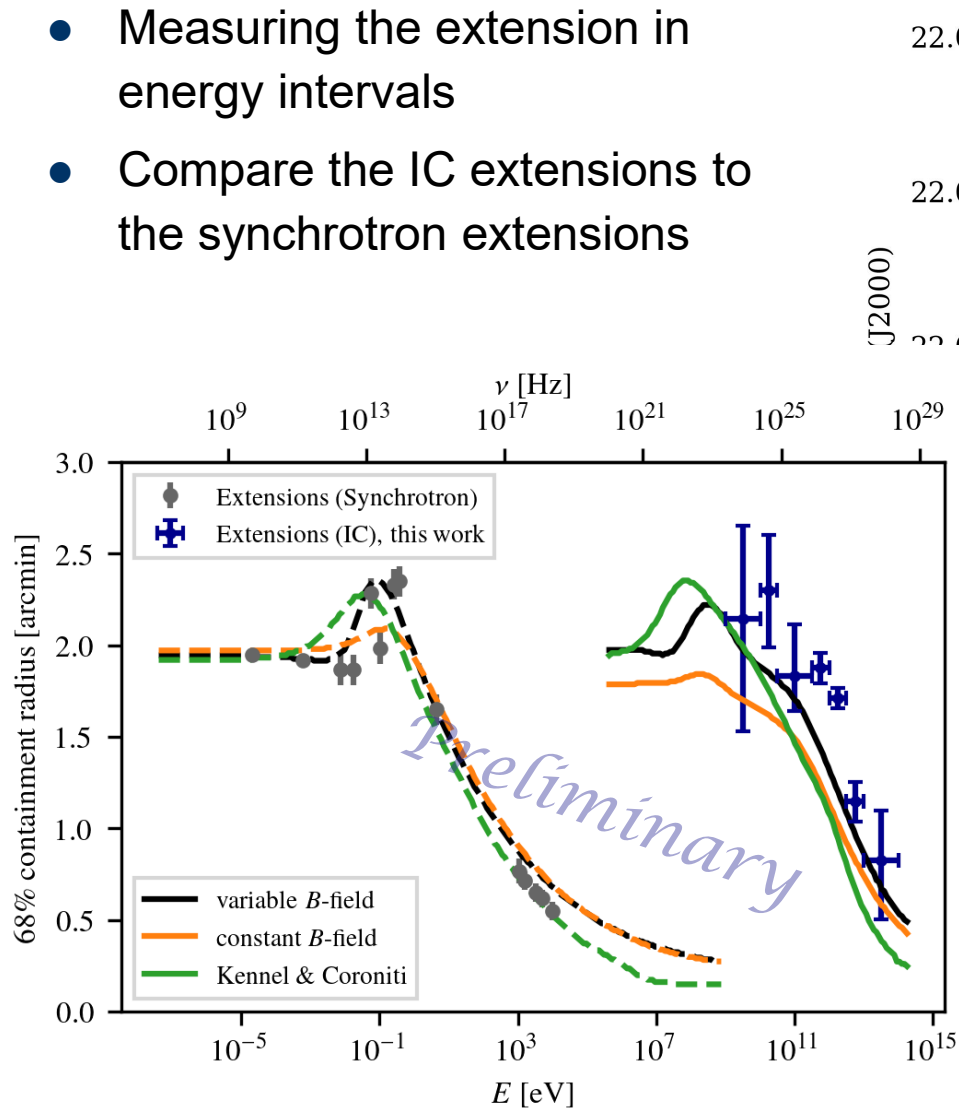


Inverse Compton -- 3D data sets



Fermi + HESS on the Crab

- Measuring the extension in energy intervals
- Compare the IC extensions to the synchrotron extensions

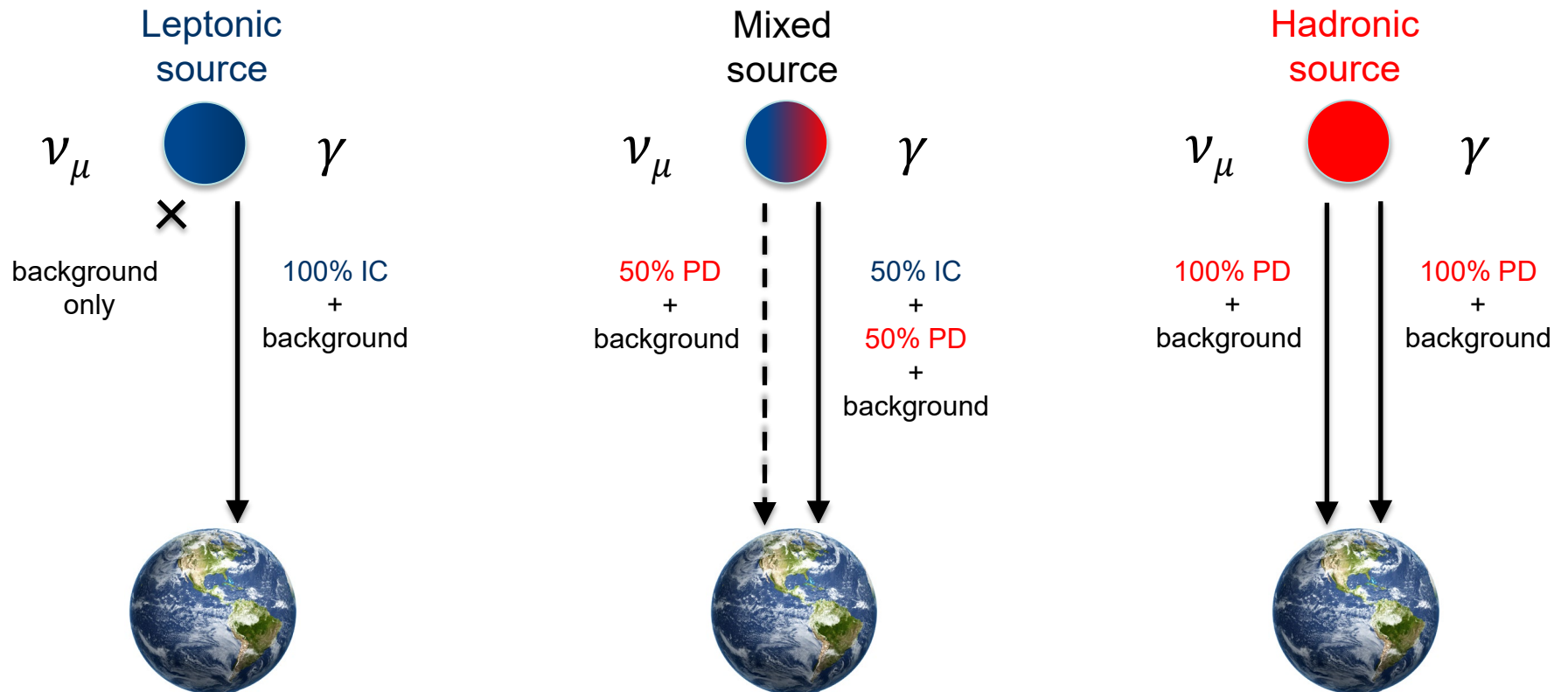




Combined CTA + KM3NeT analysis

“Are there Galactic gamma-ray sources for which the combined analysis of data from KM3NeT and CTA would help us to discriminate between hadronic and leptonic emission scenarios?”

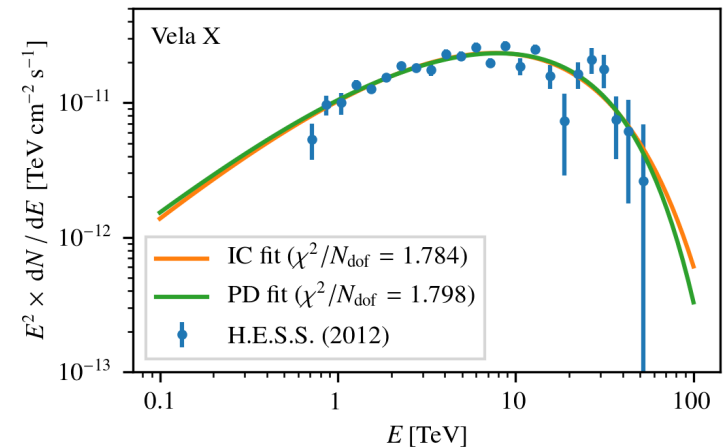
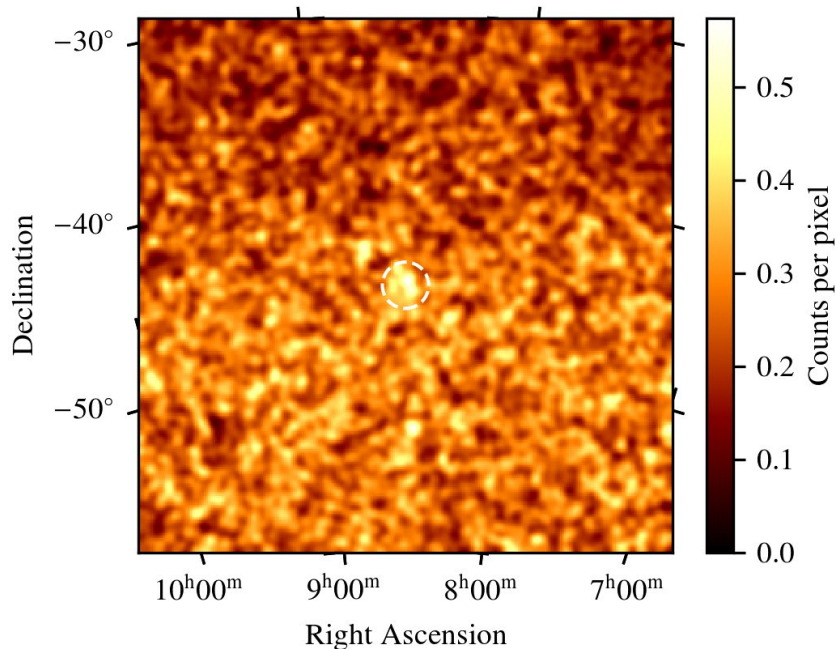
- Differentiating between leptonic and hadronic emission scenarios



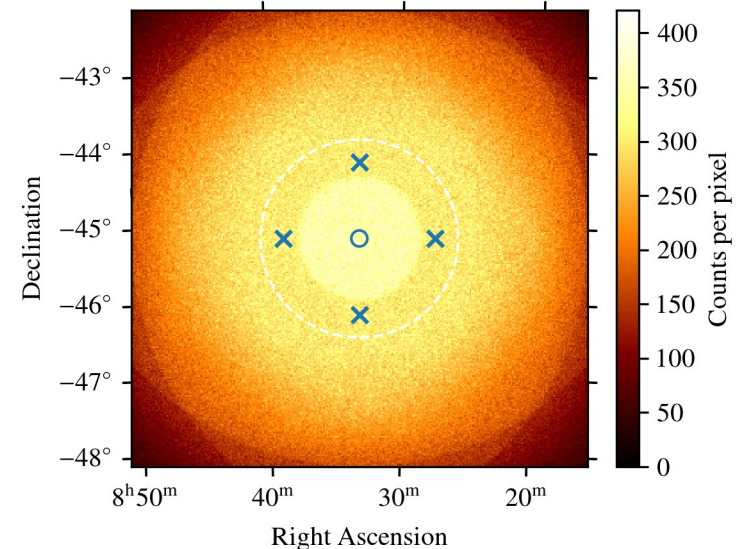
Generation of KM3NeT data sets

- gamma-ray spectra are very similar
- Need to include neutrino information

*Simulated data set for KM3NeT
with 10 yr observation time*

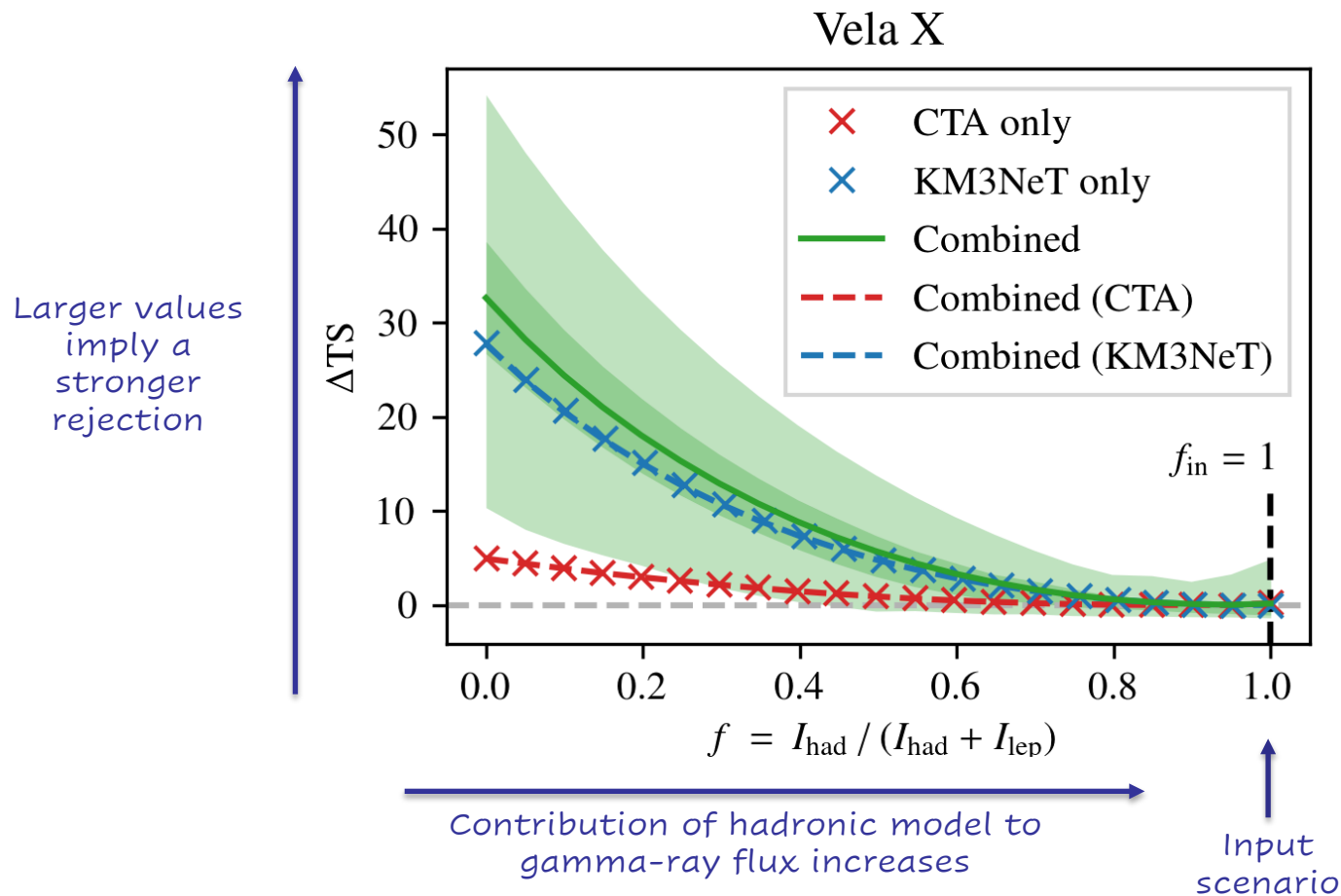


*Simulated data set for CTA
with 200 h observation time*



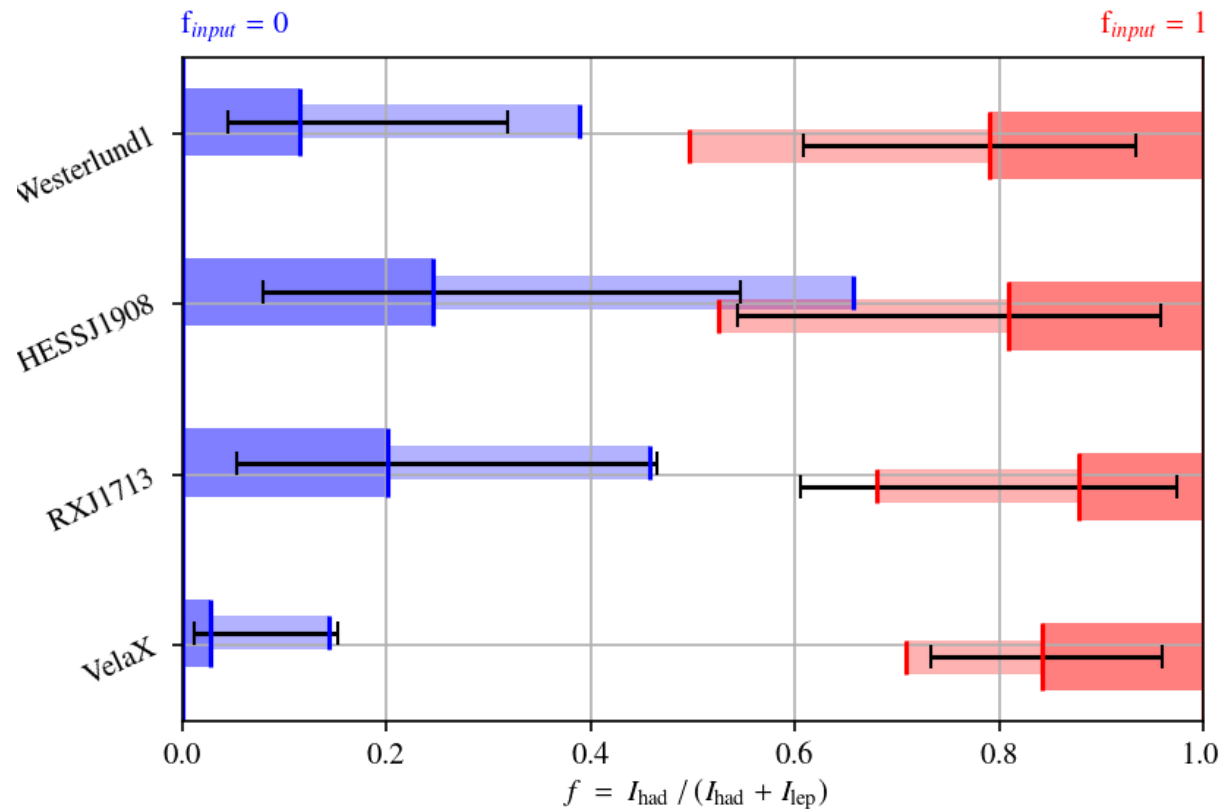
Limits on the hadronic contribution

- Perform *likelihood-profile* scans of the hadronic contribution f



Limits on the hadronic contribution

- Distribution of the best-fit values together with the average uncertainty



Summary

- Combined likelihood fit of Fermi + HESS data / CTA + KM3NeT data
 - Extended gamma-ray energy range
 - Combination of gamma-ray and neutrino data
- Flexible analysis framework of GAMMAPY
 - Fit customized physical models to the data
 - Include prior terms on parameters

Thanks for your attention!

ecap



Bundesministerium
für Bildung
und Forschung



FRIEDRICH-ALEXANDER
UNIVERSITÄT
ERLANGEN-NÜRNBERG