Bounds on the Cosmic TeV Gamma-ray Background

Yoshiyuki Inoue

(ISAS/JAXA, JAXA International Top Young Fellow) Collaborators: Kunihito Ioka, Yasuyuki T. Tanaka

The extreme Universe viewed in very-high-energy gamma-rays 2015, Kashiwa, 2016-01-14

Cosmic Gamma-ray Background Spectrum at >0.1 GeV



 Fermi has resolved 30% of the CGB at ~1 GeV and more at higher energies.



Components of the Cosmic GeV Gamma-ray Background



- Blazars (Ajello+'15), Radio gals. (YI'11), & Star-forming galaxies (Ackermann+'12) make up almost 100% of CGB from 0.1-1000 GeV.
- Next frontiers will be
 - Anisotropy (e.g. Ando & Komatsu '06, Ackermann+'11, Camero+'13, Shirasaki+'14)
 - Cosmic MeV Gamma-ray Background (e.g. YI+'08, Ajello+'09, YI+'13)
 - <u>Cosmic TeV Gamma-ray Background (This talk)</u>

Cosmic TeV Gamma-ray Background



 Above 1 TeV, there is no gamma-ray data, though it is important for neutrino studies.

 extragalactic pp scenario for IceCube events is constrained by the CGB (Murase+'13; Bechtol+'15).

GeV-TeV Gamma-ray Connection: Cascade



- TeV gamma-ray photons are absorbed by EBL
- electron-positron pairs are created
- pairs scatter CMB via inverse-Compton process
 - 1 TeV (primary) -> ~1 GeV (secondary)
- Note: plasma instability may suppress the cascade (Broderick+'12, but see also Sironi & Giannios '14)

Upper Bound on the Cosmic Gamma-ray Background



 Cascade component from the TeV background can not exceed the Fermi data (Coppi & Aharonian '97, YI & Ioka '12, Murase+'12, Ackermann+'14).

Galaxy Counts: Lower Bound on the Cosmic Optical/Infrared Background



Known TeV sources



 Select 35 known TeV sources at |b|>10 deg from the default TeVcat catalog.

- low-state data only
- 30 are blazars, 3 are radio galaxies, 2 are starbursts
- 3FGL SED data for the GeV data.

Source Count Distribution



- different from a uniform distribution.
- More uniform and wide sky coverage is required.

Lower Bound on the Cosmic Gamma-ray Background



- TeV source counts give lower limit on to the cosmic gamma-ray background.
- Fermi has resolved more portion of the TeV sky than IACTs do.
 - CTA & HAWC surveys will be important (YI, Totani, & Mori 10; Dubus, YI, +'13)

How large fraction of the VHE sky resolved by Fermi?



• Fermi has resolved 50-80% of the VHE sky (0.1-1 TeV).

 CTA survey (at >50 GeV) will not drastically change the source counts.

Why Fermi has resolved the sky more even at ~1 TeV?



- 14 sources at the highest energy (585-2000 GeV) bin in the 2FHL samples, while 30 sources at >585 GeV in our sample. ⇒ Sky coverage is not the cause.
- The dominant object Mrk 421 is variable.
 - The CGB is the time-averaged spectrum. e.g. Fermi accumulated data 80 months for 2FHL.
 - We need long-term monitoring of TeV sources. ⇒ HAWC & current IACTs in the CTA era.

Lower Bound on the Cosmic Gamma-ray Background



The bounds above 100 GeV is approximated as:

$$3 \times 10^{-8} \left(\frac{E}{100 \text{ GeV}}\right)^{-0.6} \exp\left(-\frac{E}{2 \times 10^3 \text{ GeV}}\right) \text{ [GeV/cm}^2/\text{s/sr]}$$

Exponential cutoff may not be due to the EBL attenuation.
The gamma-ray horizon energy for Mrk 421 & 501 is ~7 TeV.

Bounds on the Cosmic TeV Gamma-ray Background



Current limit at 0.1-10 TeV is

• $3x10^{-8}$ (E/0.1 TeV)^{-0.8} exp(-E/2 TeV) < $E^2 dN/dE < 1x10^{-7}$ (E/0.1 TeV)^{-0.5} [GeV/cm²/s/sr]

Requirement for CTA to measure the CGB spectrum



 Need to remove electron background events which is 10⁴⁻⁵ times higher than the CGB events.



- Cosmic TeV gamma-ray background is not well investigated yet.
- Current GeV gamma-ray background gives upper limits on the TeV gamma-ray background through the cascade argument
- Ensemble of low-state TeV blazar flux gives lower limit on to the cosmic gamma-ray background.
- Current limit on the TeV background is
 - 3x10⁻⁸ (E/0.1 TeV)^{-0.8} exp(-E/2 TeV) < E²dN/dE < 1x10⁻⁷ (E/0.1 TeV)^{-0.5} [GeV/cm²/s/sr].