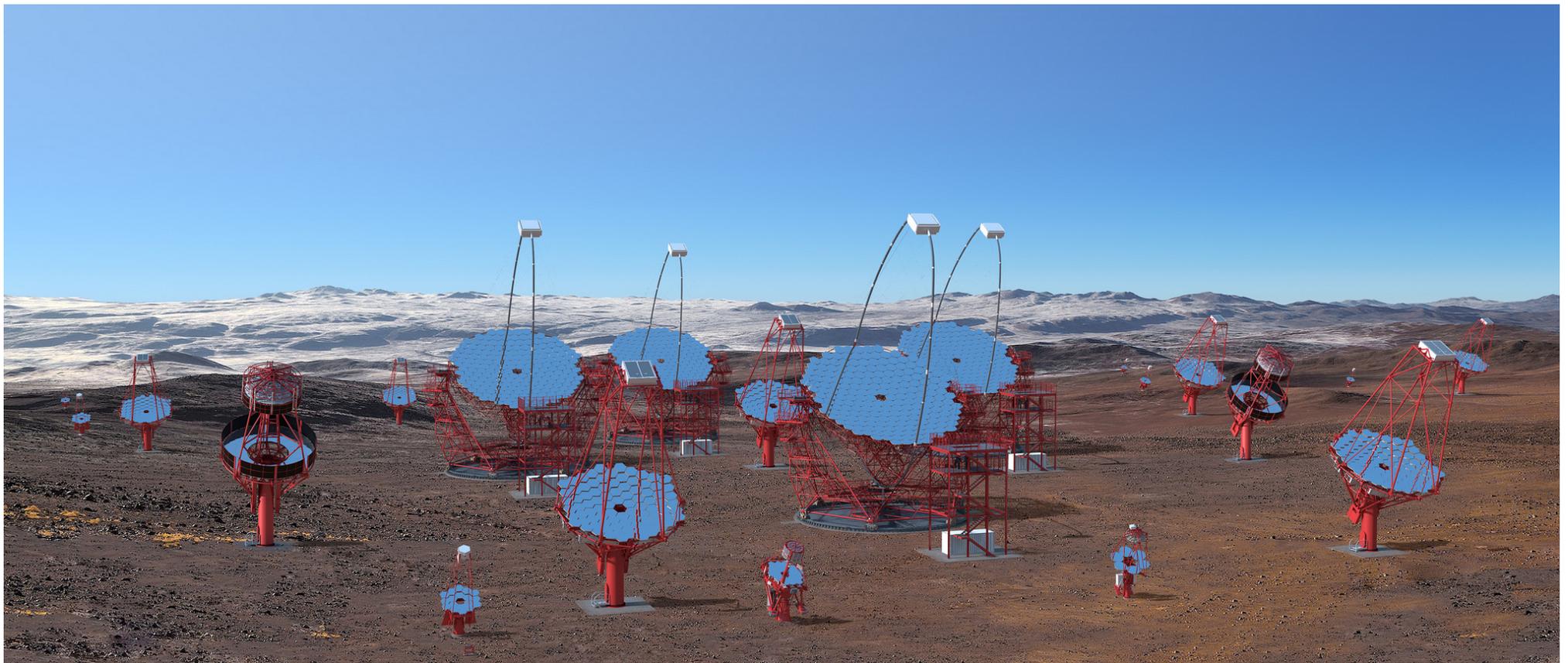


Study of Cosmic Ray Origin and Transient Sources with CTA

(subtext: why we need LSTs in the South)

Susumu Inoue (RIKEN)

on behalf of many collaborators inside/outside CTA



outline

1. introduction

- CTA and LSTs
- importance of LSTs in the South

2. cosmic ray (CR) origin

a. Galactic CRs

- supernova remnants (SNRs): CR acceleration and escape

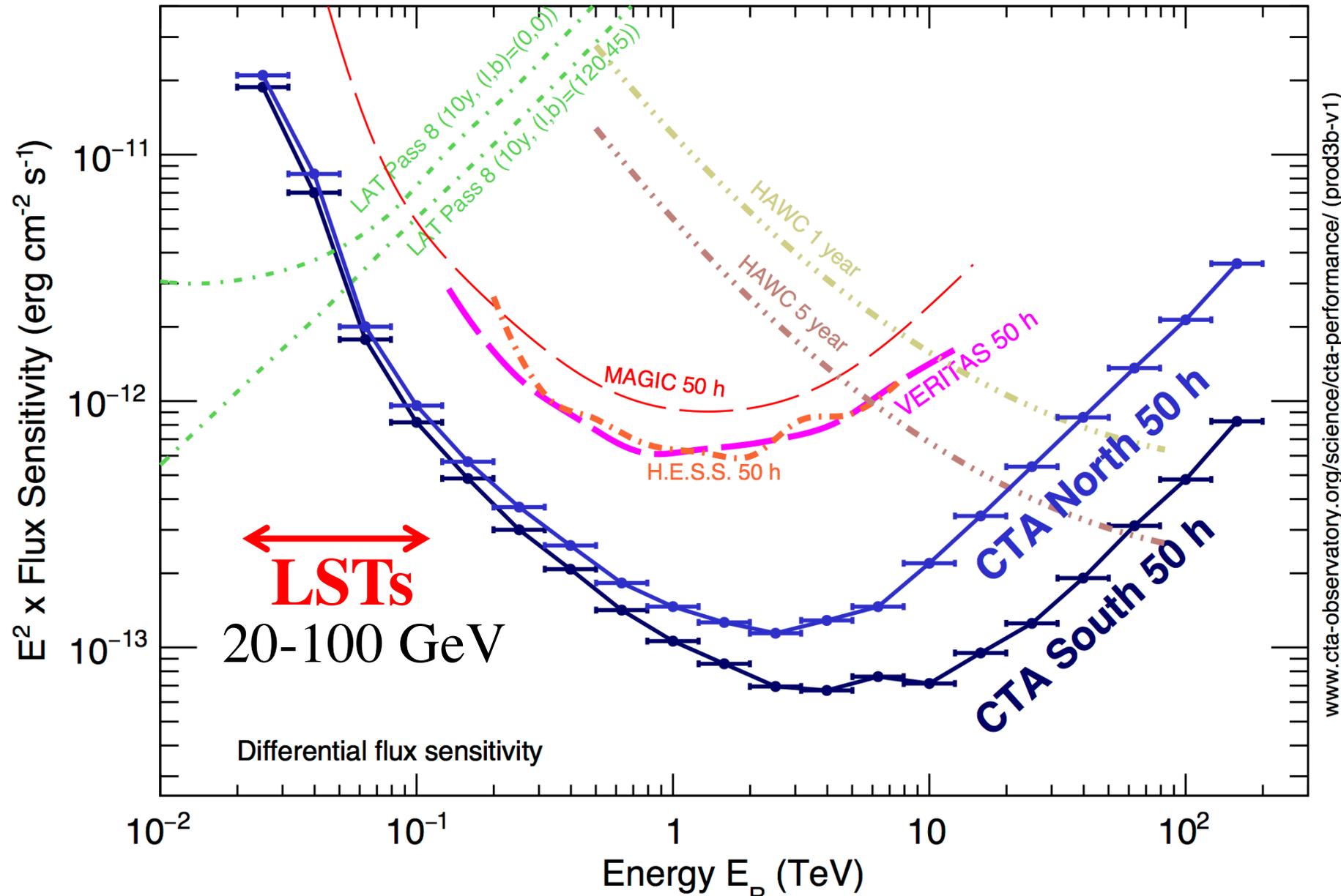
b. ultra-high-energy CRs (UHECRs)

- active galactic nuclei (AGN) jets: role of Centaurus A

3. transient sources

- (- short gamma-ray bursts (GRBs) and gravitational waves)
- blazar flares and neutrinos
- radio, optical transients

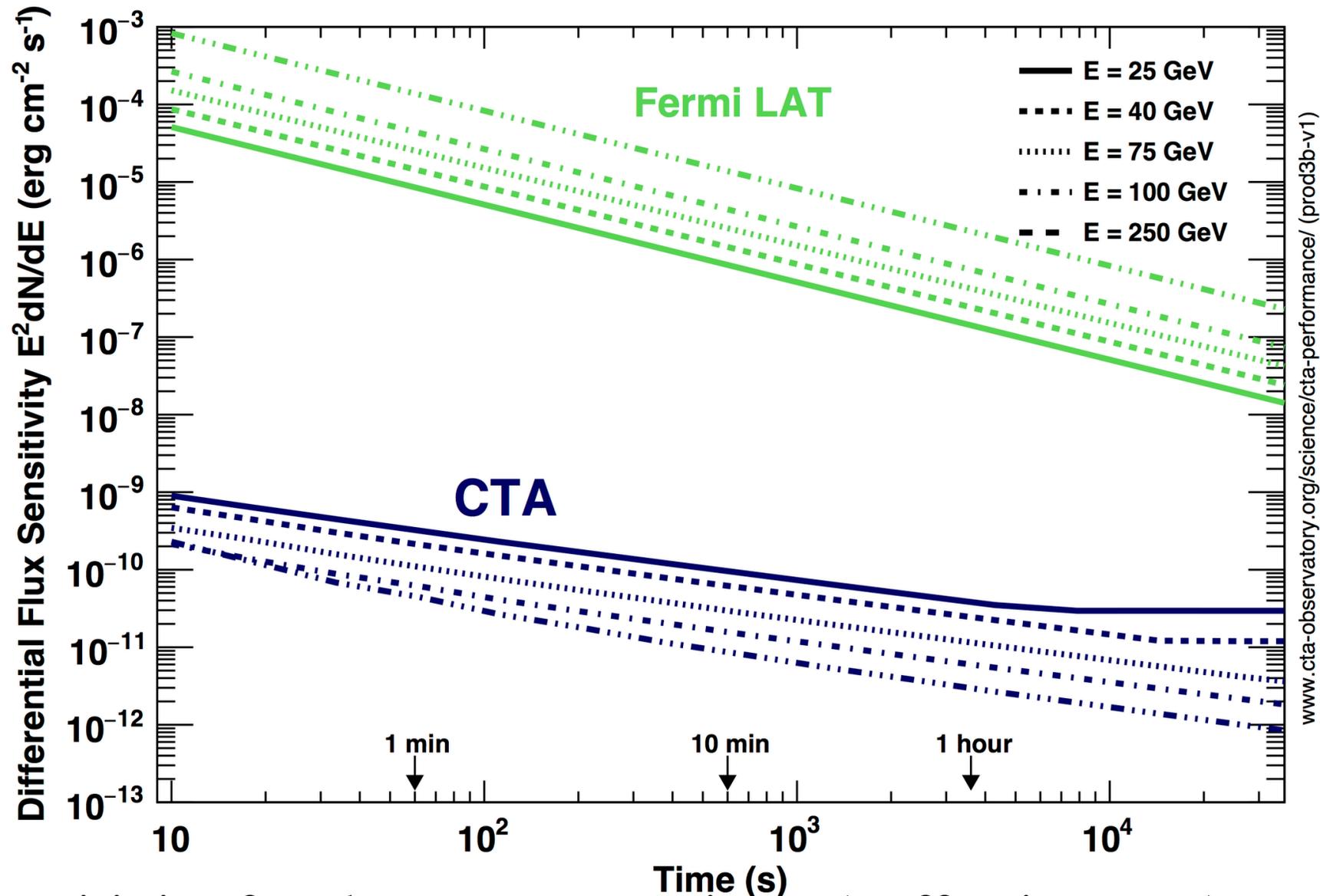
CTA sensitivity (steady sources)



transition regime from space to ground facilities

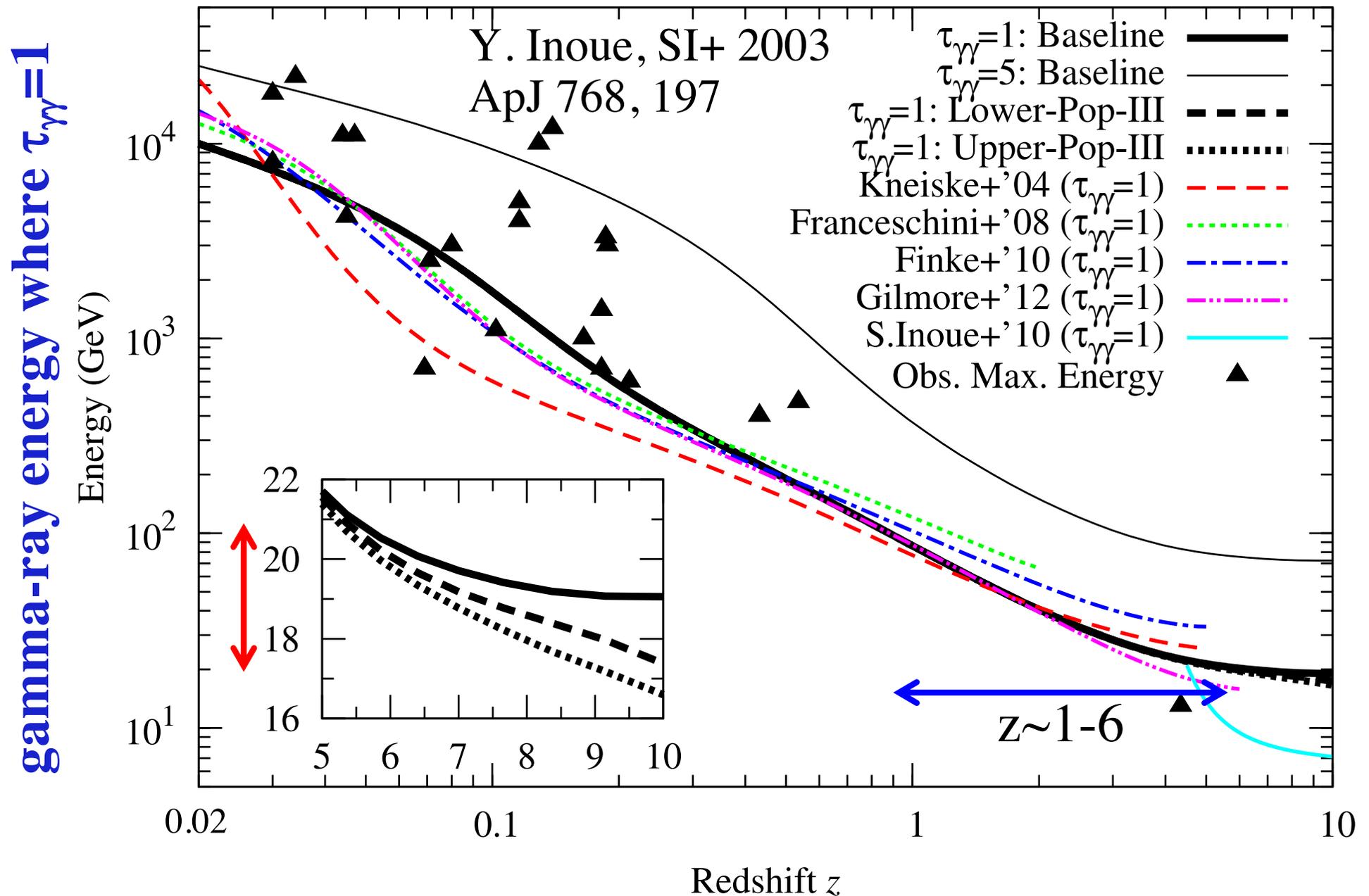
-> currently some sensitivity gap

CTA vs Fermi-LAT for transient/variable sources



- sensitivity for short exposure times (~effective area)
greater than satellites by several orders of magnitude
- rapid slewing for LSTs (180 deg in 20 sec)

extragalactic gamma-ray horizon vs redshift

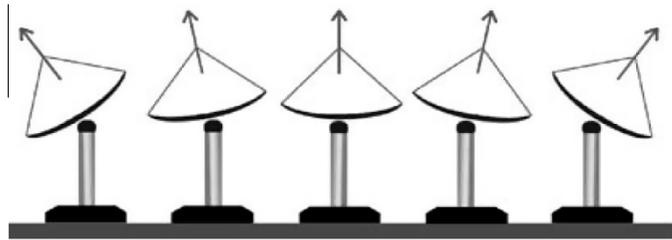


LSTs crucial for high- z extragalactic transients

CTA vs current Cherenkov telescopes for transients

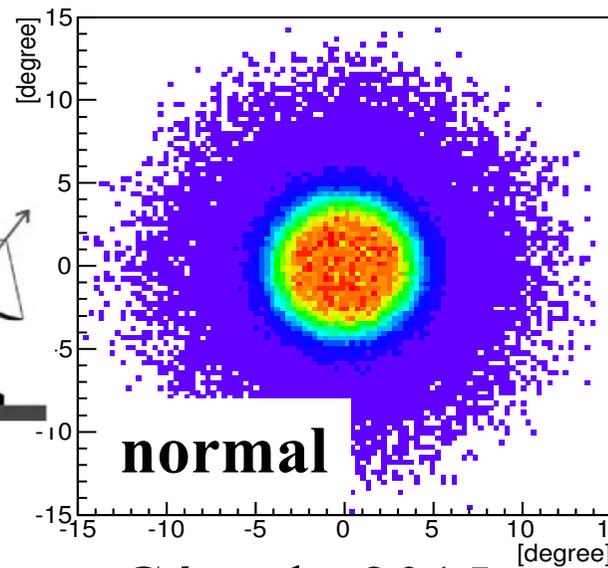
- all-sky coverage with North and South sites
- versatile pointing (sub-arrays, divergent pointing)
- real-time analysis (alerts issued in ~ 30 sec)

divergent pointing
for MSTs/SSTs



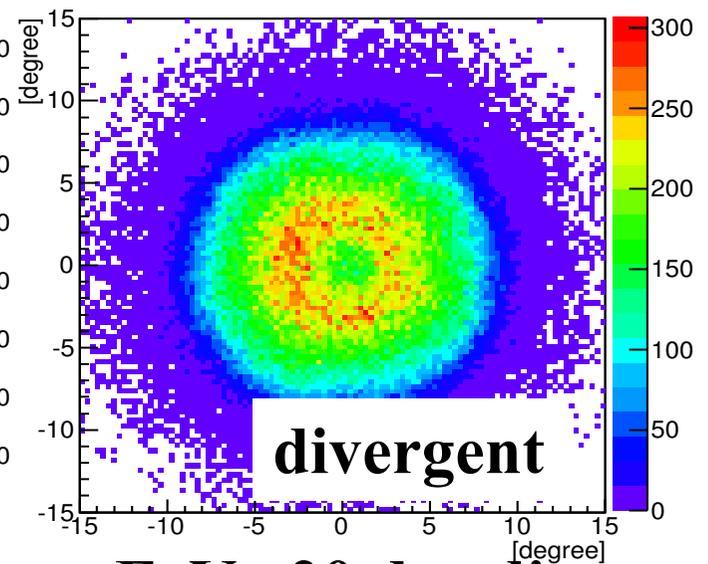
Szanecki+ 2015

Normal pointing mode



Gérard+ 2015

Divergent pointing mode



FoV ~ 20 deg dia.

- wider FoV at expense of angular/energy resolution
- fast scanning of large regions, e.g. GW follow-up
 - transient survey?

importance of Southern sky / all-sky coverage

unique targets in Southern sky

- Galactic Center
- inner Galactic plane (majority of Galactic objects)
- Magellanic Clouds
- Centaurus A (nearest active galaxy + radio galaxy)

unique facilities (transient factories) in Southern hemisphere

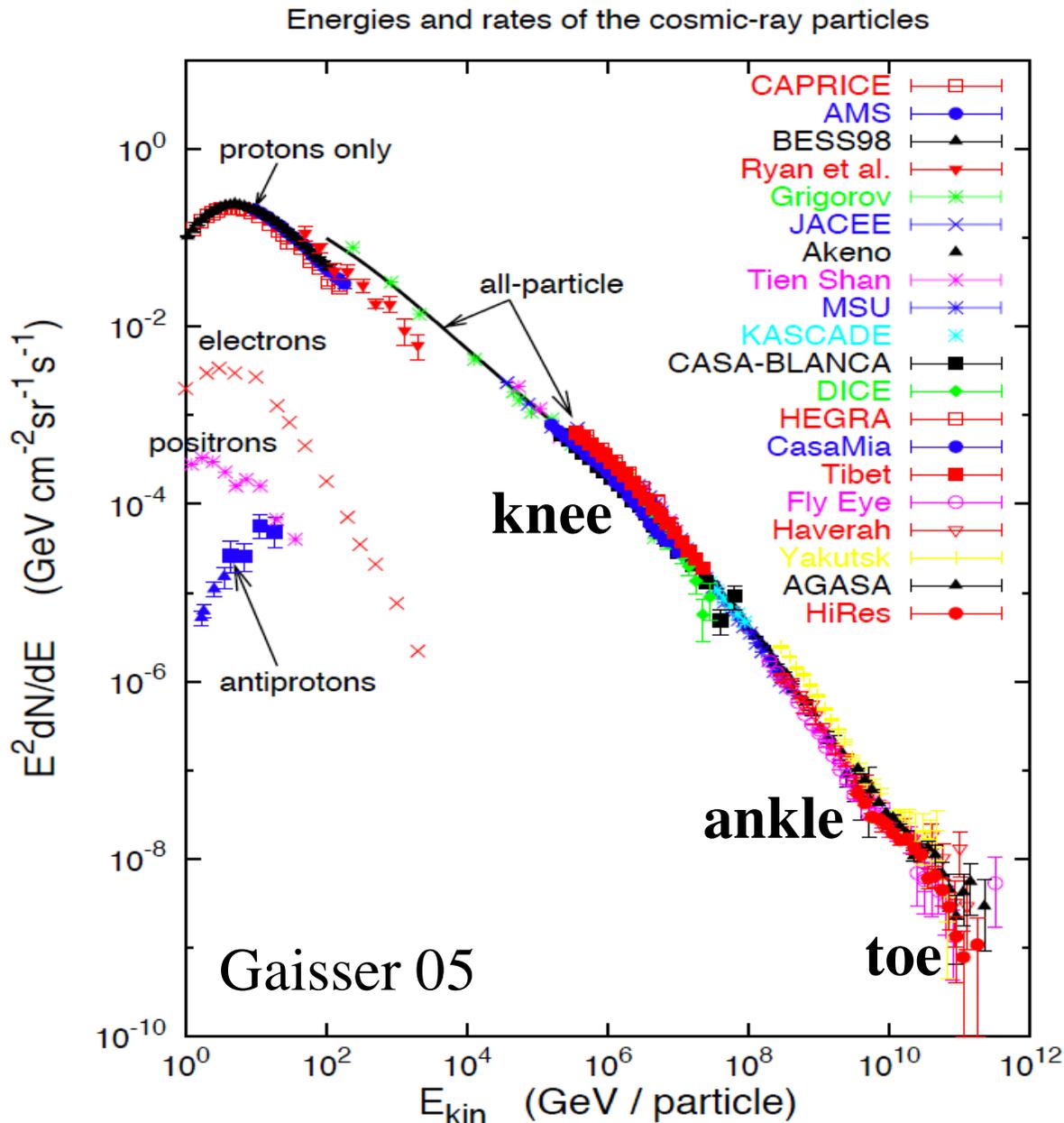
- radio: SKA and its pathfinders (ASKAP, MWA, MeerKAT...)
- optical: LSST
- neutrinos at extremely high energy: IceCube

all sky coverage

- potentially unique transients (“Rosetta Stone” events)
c.f. SN 1987A, GW170817...

2. cosmic ray origin

observed spectrum of cosmic rays



up to knee ($<10^{15-16}$ eV)

Galactic SNRs?

likely, but not yet definitive

knee-ankle ($10^{15-16}-10^{18}$ eV)

Galactic? no new source?

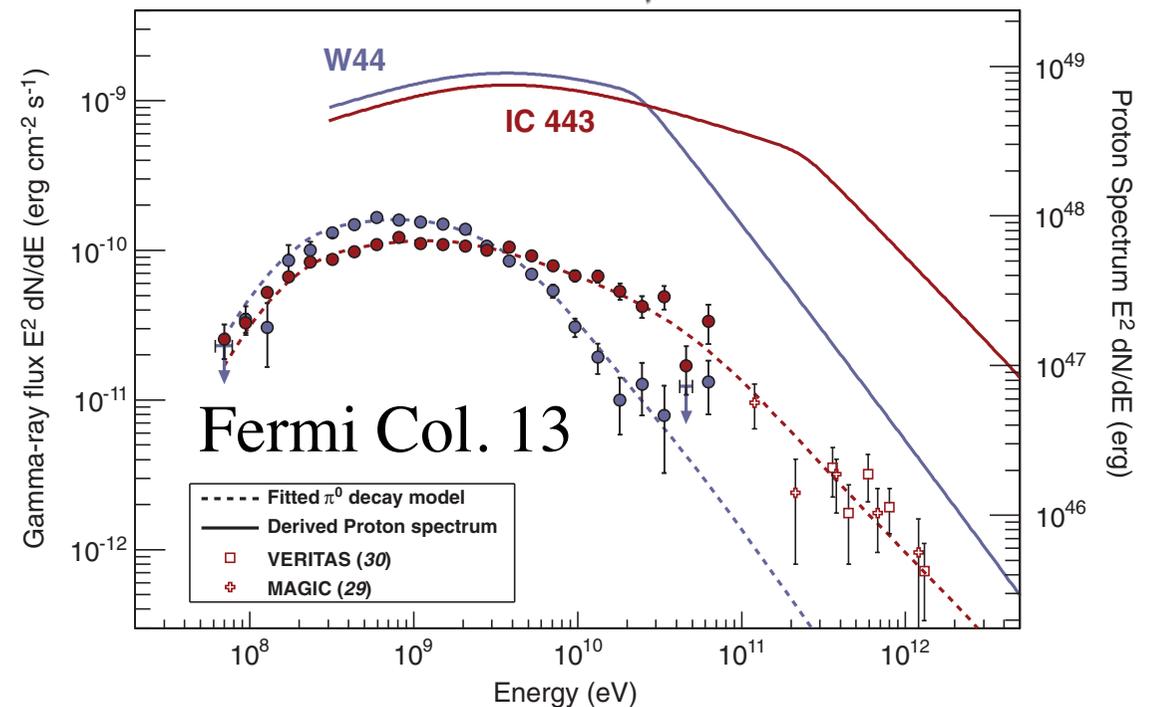
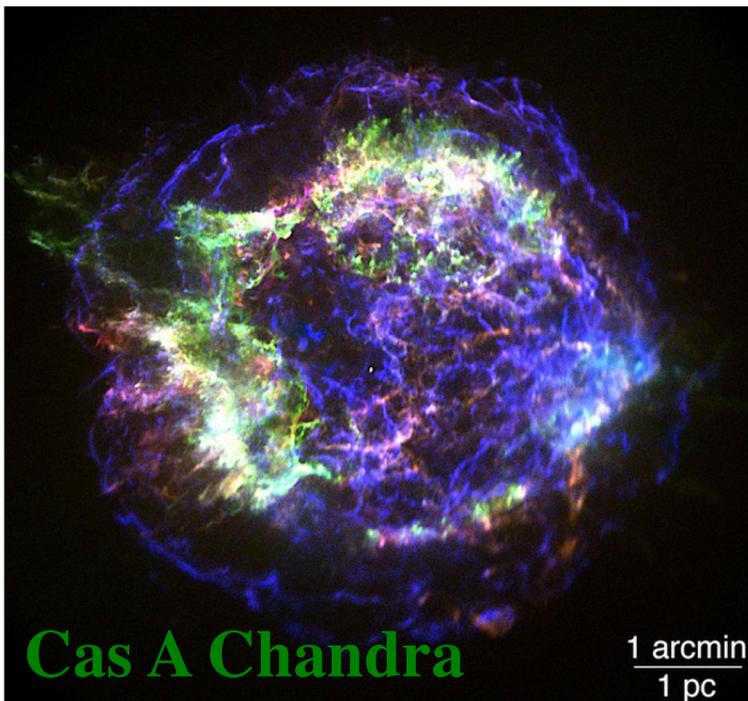
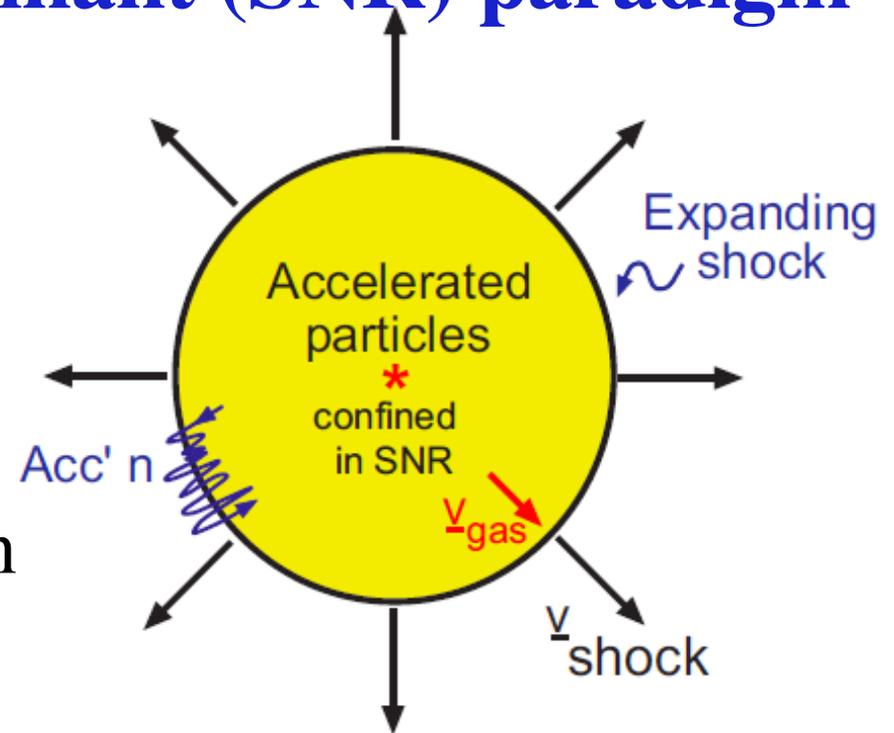
above ankle ($>10^{18}$ eV)

extragalactic: AGNs?

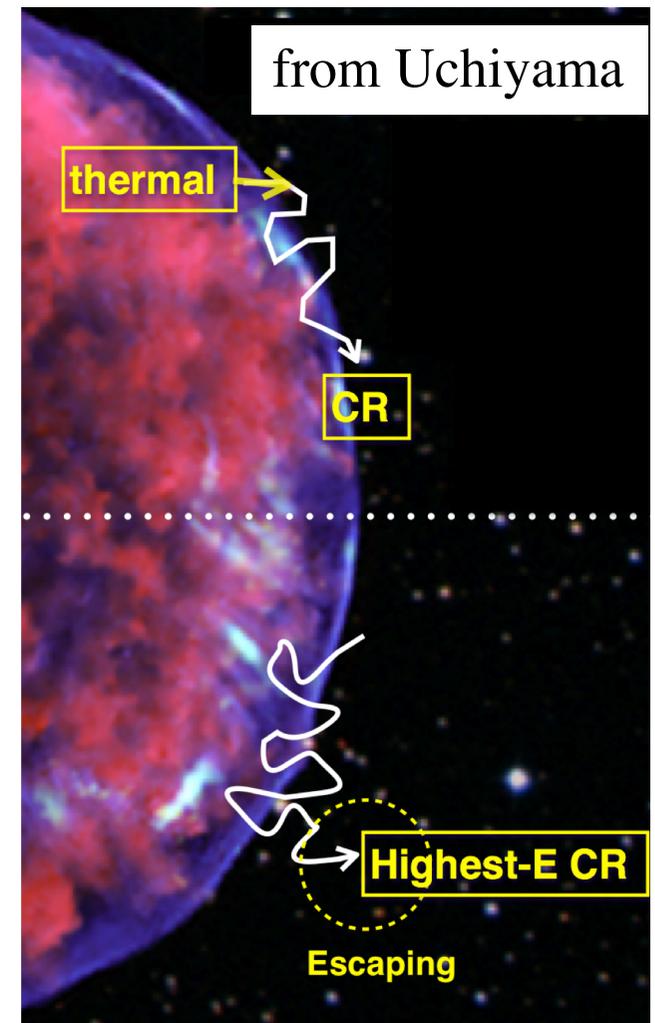
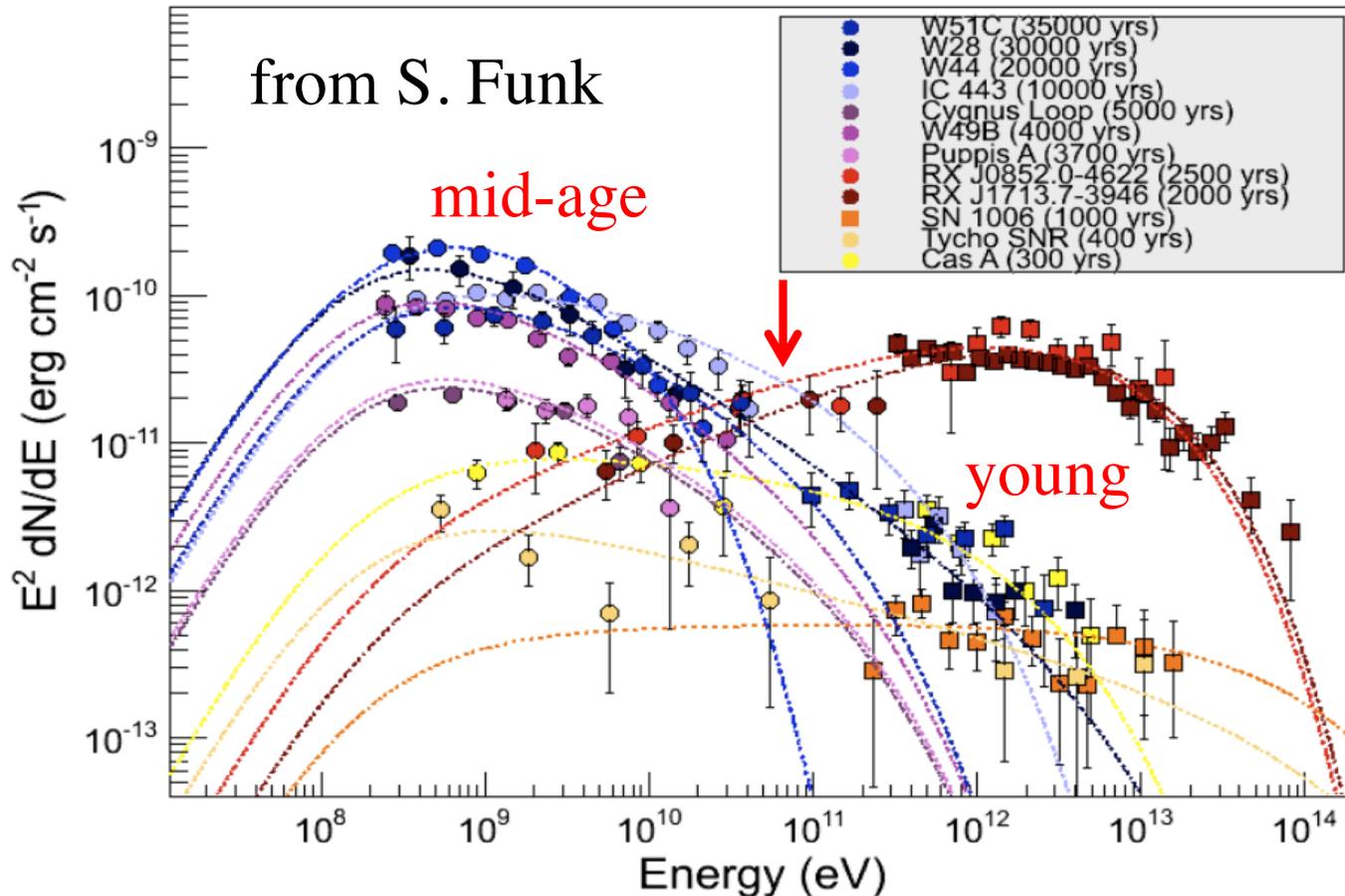
GRBs?

Galactic CRs: supernova remnant (SNR) paradigm

- consistent energetics
 $L_{\text{GCR}} \sim 10^{41} \text{ erg/s} \sim 0.1 \times E_{\text{SN}}/t_{\text{SN}}$
- plausible theory of diffusive shock acceleration
- observational evidence
radio+X-ray: electron acceleration
GeV(-TeV): proton acceleration



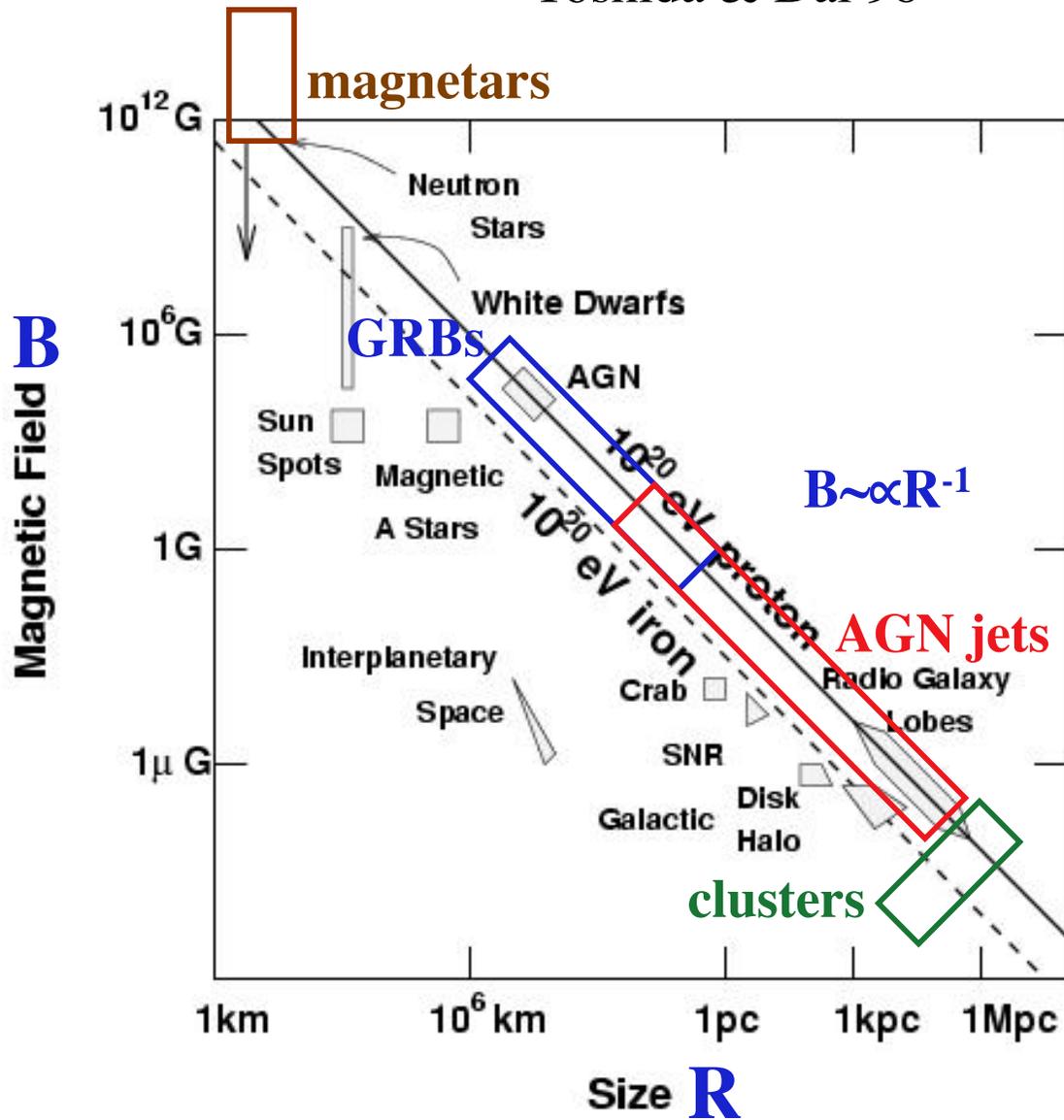
issues for the SNR paradigm: acceleration to PeV, CR escape



- no evidence yet for accelerators up to knee energy (Pevatrons) non-SNR sources (black holes, pulsars, ...)?
- > search featuring SSTs
- potential evidence for time- and energy-dependent CR escape
- > clarify including South LSTs

UHECR sources: acceleration

“Hillas plot” adapted from Yoshida & Dai 98



$$E \leq Ze B R (v/c)$$

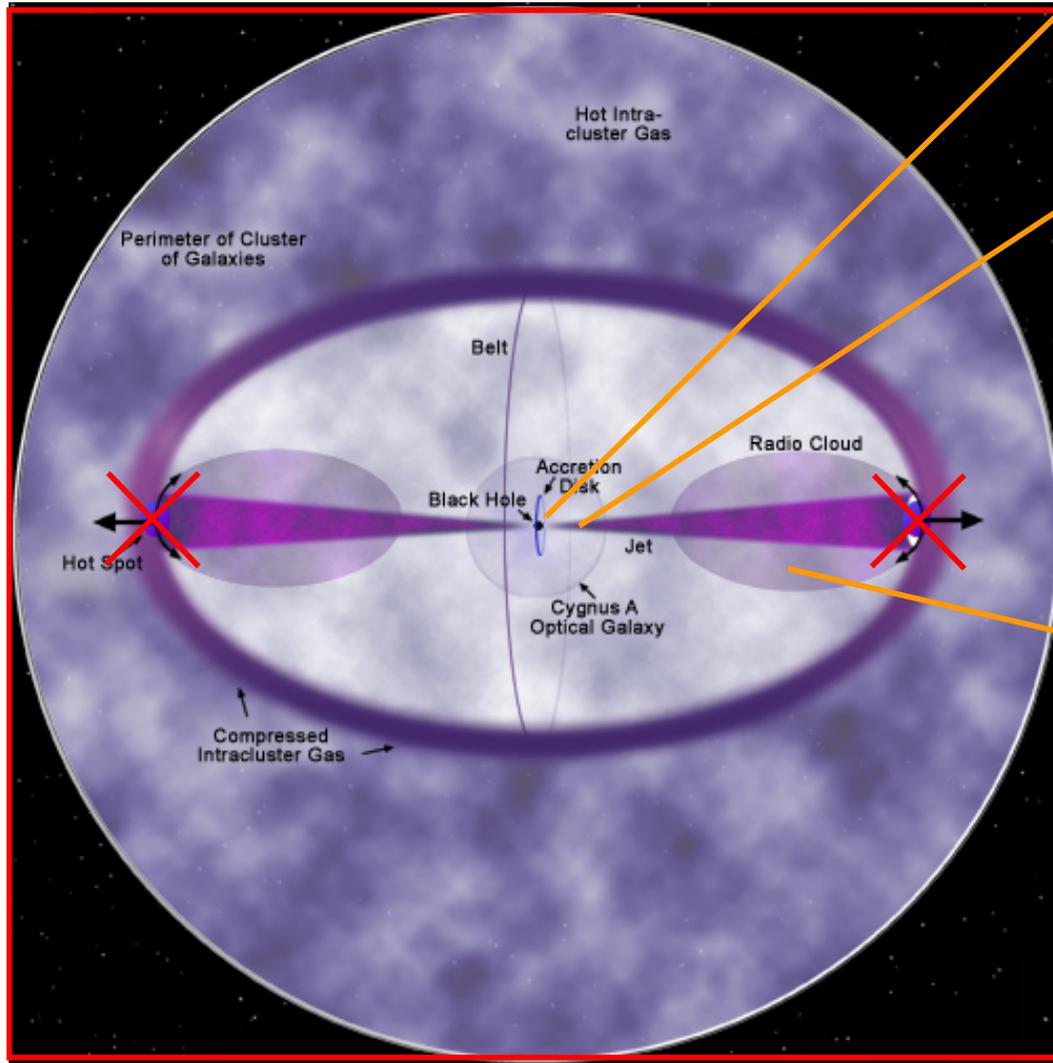
confinement

E_{\max} acceleration vs:
 escape
 source lifetime
 adiab. expansion loss
 radiative loss

old favorite: AGN jets
leading contender: GRBs
dark horse: magnetars
clusters, etc.

AGN: acceleration sites

low power (FR 1) radio galaxy



near-nucleus

highest E not expected

e.g. Szabo & Protheroe 94

inner jet (blazar)

$E_{\max} \sim E_{pg} \sim < 10^{20} \text{eV}$

accel./escape nontrivial

e.g. Mannheim 93

diffuse lobe?

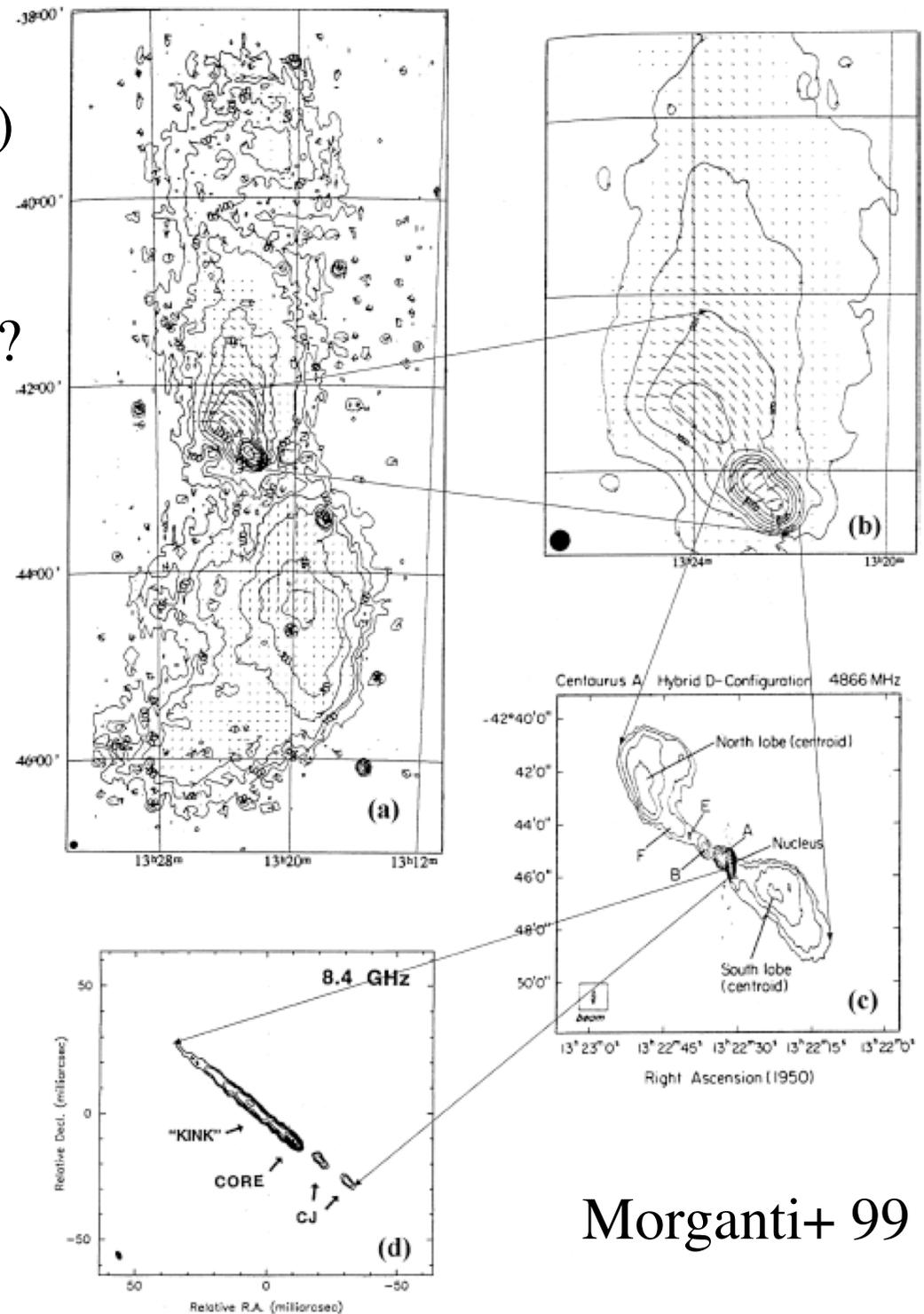
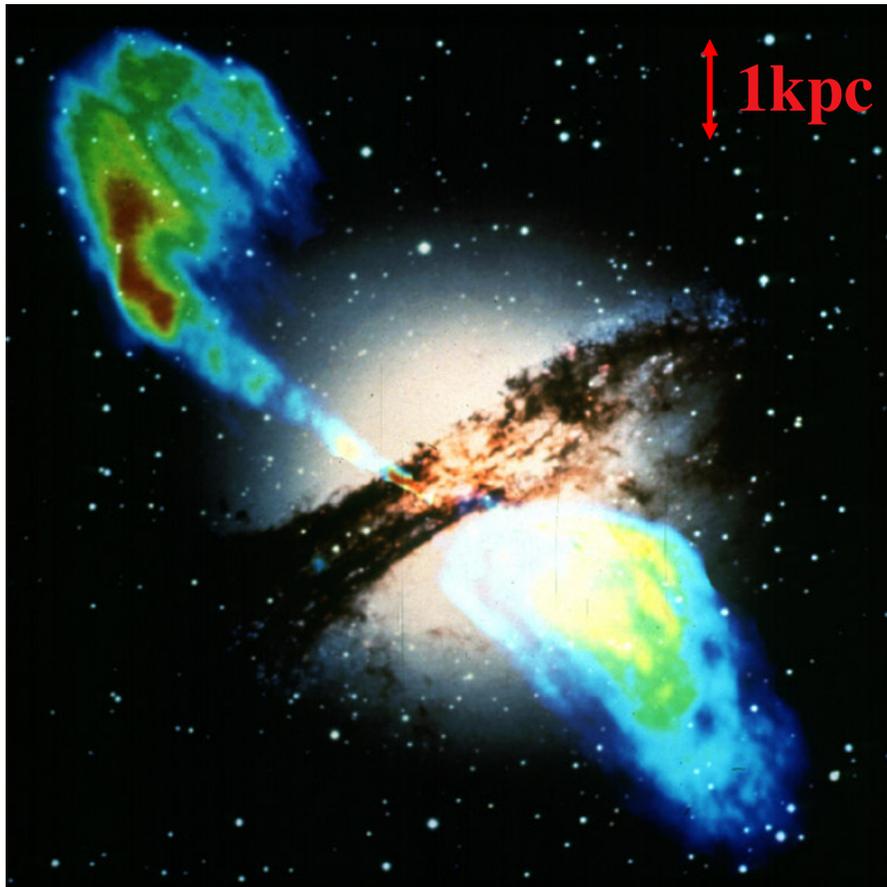
c.f. diffuse GeV from

Cen A, Fermi bubble

from Chandra webpage

Centaurus A

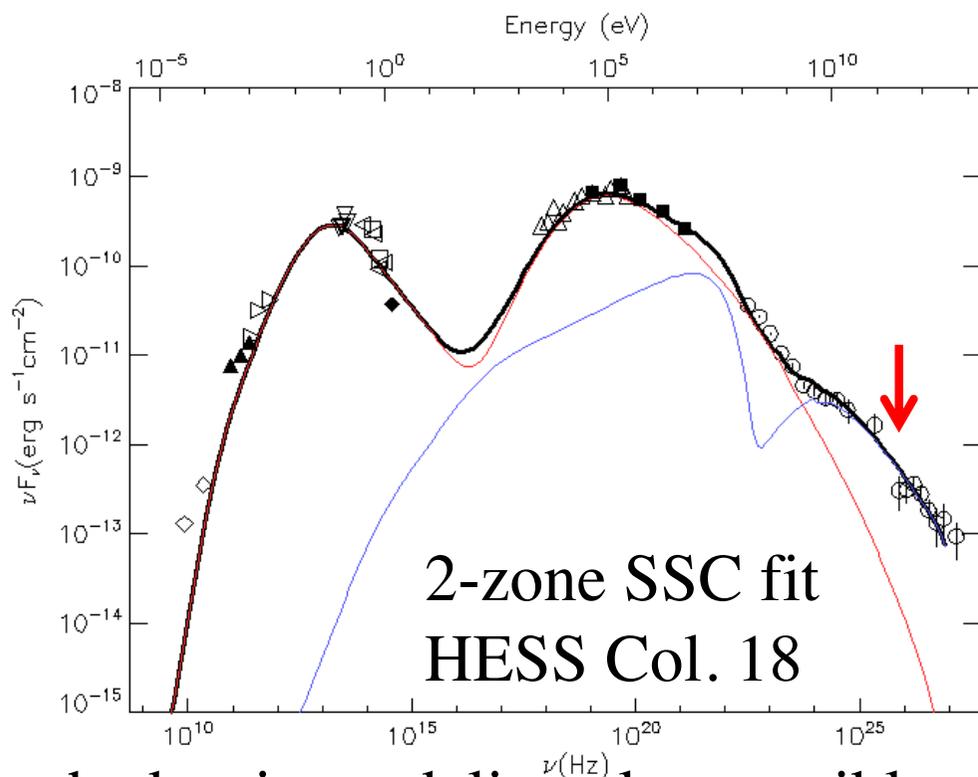
- nearest AGN by far ($D \sim 3-5$ Mpc)
- low power ($P_{2.7} \sim 2 \times 10^{24}$ W/Hz)
- inner lobes (~ 10 kpc); active
- outer lobes (650 kpc); “inactive”?



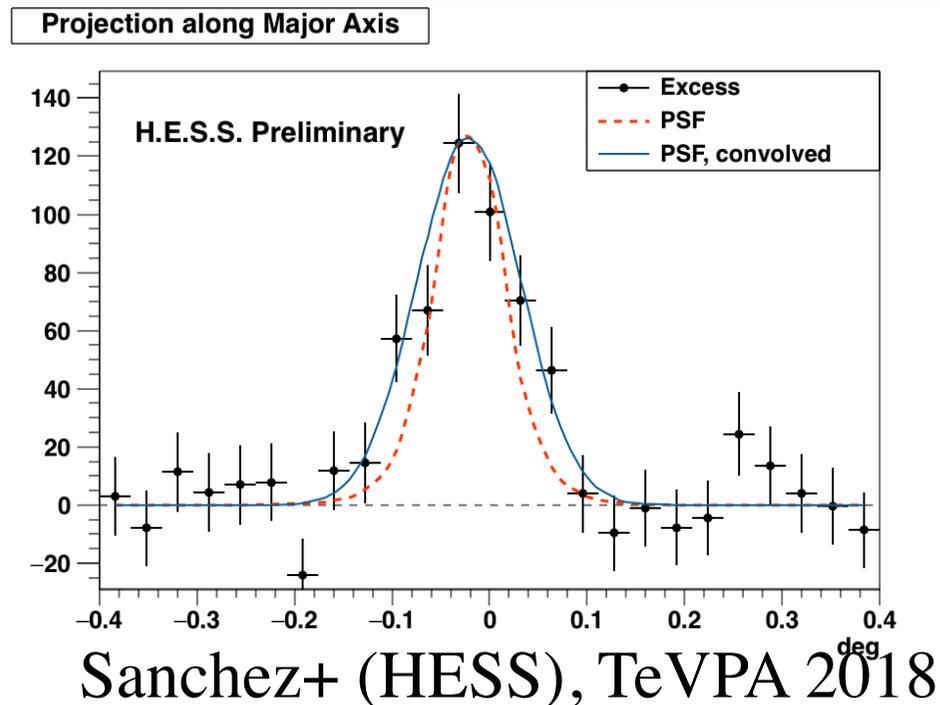
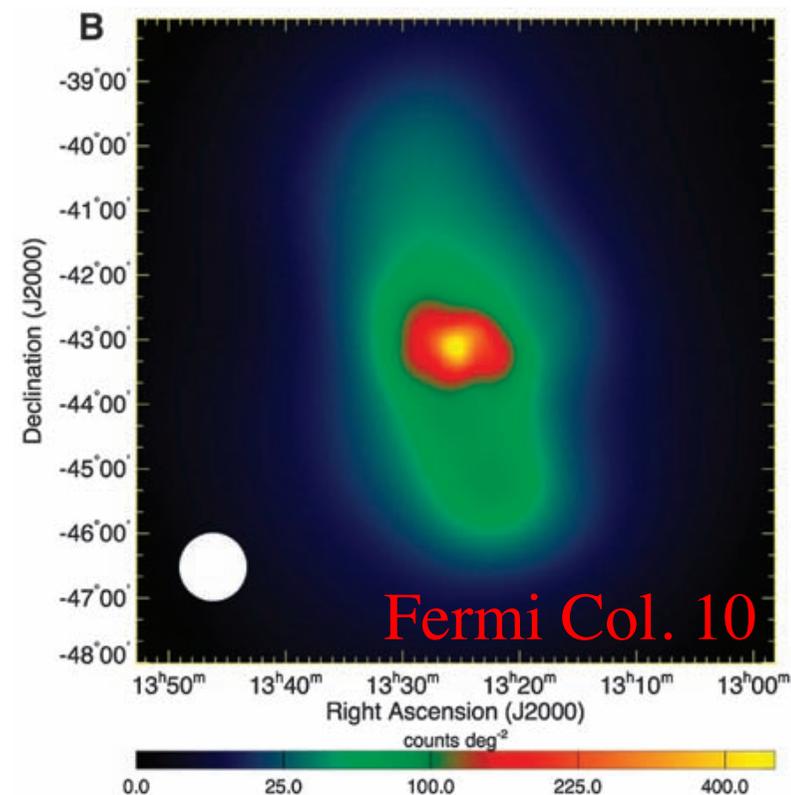
Morganti+ 99

Cen A in gamma-rays

- diffuse GeV associated with outer lobe
- 2 component GeV+TeV associated with “core” (includes inner lobe)
- spatial extension of “core” TeV along jet direction?
- > need South LSTs



hadronic modeling also possible
Cerruti+ 1610.00255

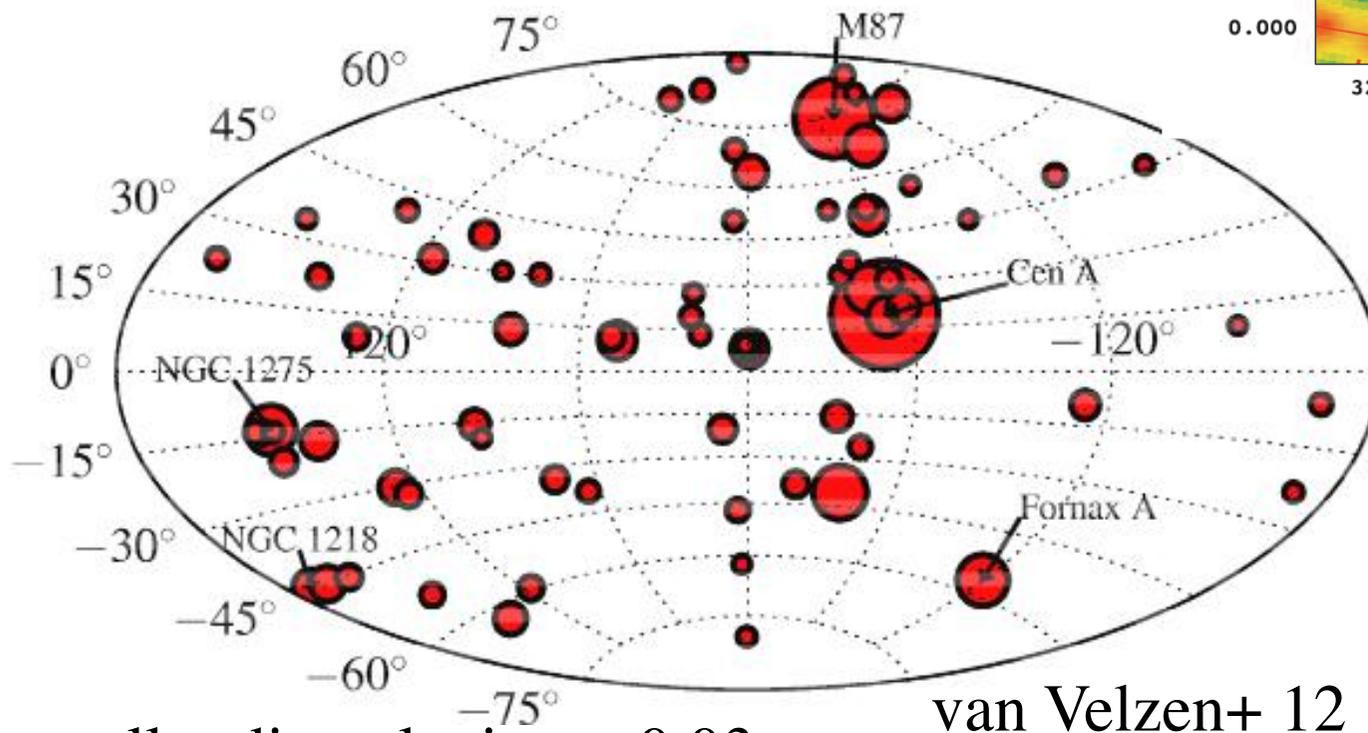


Cen A in UHECRs?

- potential correlation with Auger “warm” spot

Moskalenko+09

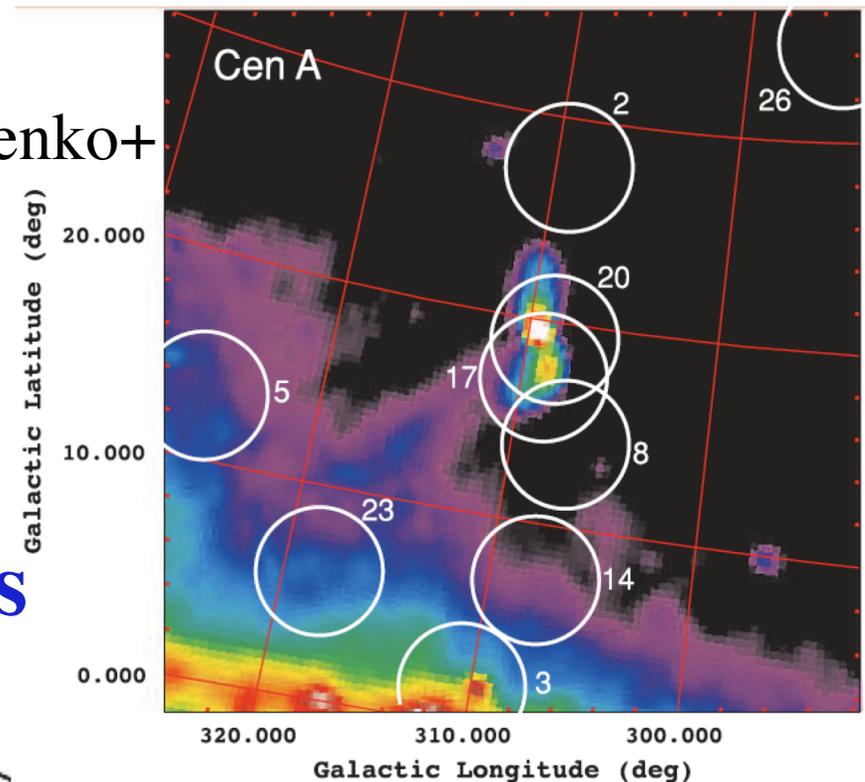
vs other nearby radio galaxies



van Velzen+ 12

all radio galaxies $z < 0.03$

circle area proportional to radio flux



name	D[Mpc]
------	--------

Cen A	3.6
M87	18
For A	21
UGC 7360	32
NGC 4696	42
NGC 5090	47
I 4296	51
NGC 6328	59
NGC 11294	67
2MASX	69

3. Transient Sources: Gamma-Ray Bursts

Most luminous explosions
in the Universe,
largely unexplored at VHE

via VHE observations:

Clarify physics of GRBs

- mechanisms of prompt and early afterglow radiation, particle acceleration, jet formation

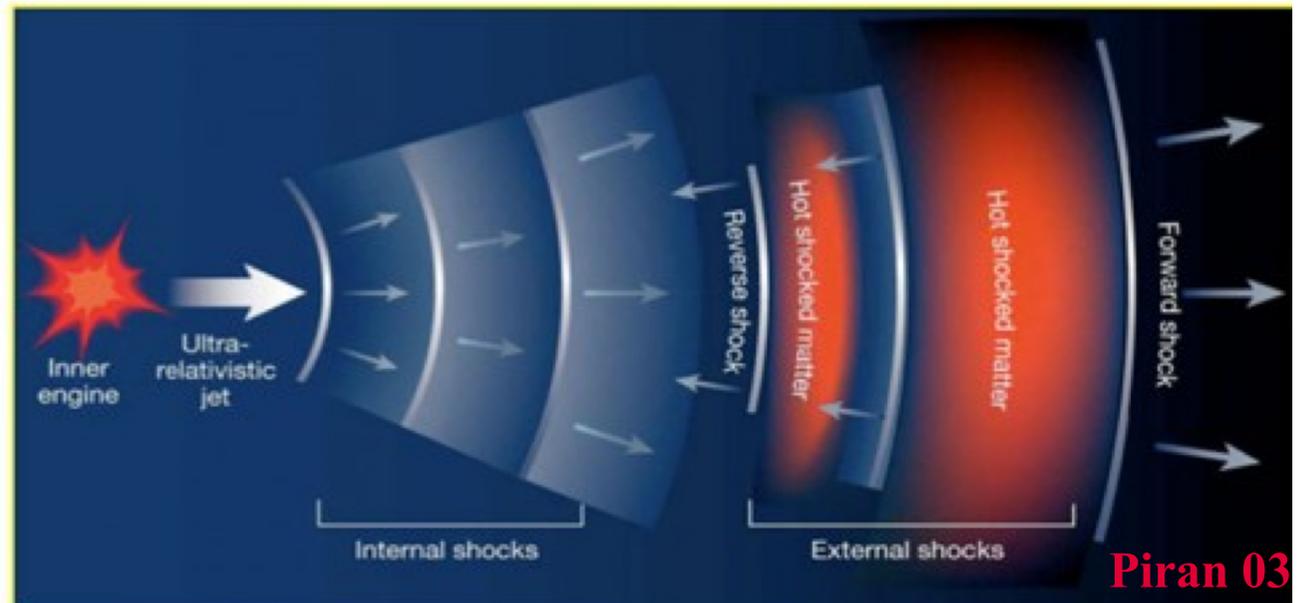
Probe the Universe

- extragalactic background light (deeper than AGN)
- intergalactic magnetic fields

Test UHECR origin, fundamental physics

search for
signatures of:

- accelerated hadrons
- Lorentz invariance violation



first clear detection of a GRB in VHE gamma rays: GRB 190114C by MAGIC $>20\sigma$ above 300 GeV

First time detection of a GRB at sub-TeV energies; MAGIC detects the GRB 190114C

ATel #12390; *Razmik Mirzoyan on behalf of the MAGIC Collaboration*
on 15 Jan 2019; 01:03 UT

Credential Certification: Razmik Mirzoyan (Razmik.Mirzoyan@mpp.mpg.de)

Subjects: Gamma Ray, >GeV, TeV, VHE, Request for Observations, Gamma-Ray Burst

Referred to by ATel #: [12395](#)



The MAGIC telescopes performed a rapid follow-up observation of GRB 190114C (Gropp et al., GCN 23688; Tyurina et al., GCN 23690, de Ugarte Postigo et al., GCN 23692, Lipunov et al., GCN 23693, Selsing et al. GCN 23695). This observation was triggered by the Swift-BAT alert; we started observing at about 50s after Swift T0: 20:57:03.19. The MAGIC real-time analysis shows a significance >20 sigma in the first 20 min of observations (starting at T0+50s) for energies >300 GeV. The relatively high detection threshold is due to the large zenith angle of observations (>60 degrees) and the presence of partial Moon. Given the brightness of the event, MAGIC will continue the observation of GRB 190114C until it is observable tonight and also in the next days. We strongly encourage follow-up observations by other instruments. The MAGIC contact persons for these observations are R. Mirzoyan (Razmik.Mirzoyan@mpp.mpg.de) and K. Noda (nodak@icrr.u-tokyo.ac.jp). MAGIC is a system of two 17m-diameter Imaging Atmospheric Cherenkov Telescopes located at the Observatory Roque de los Muchachos on the Canary island La Palma, Spain, and designed to perform gamma-ray astronomy in the energy range from 50 GeV to greater than 50 TeV.

Papers in preparation, please stay tuned!

high-energy neutrinos

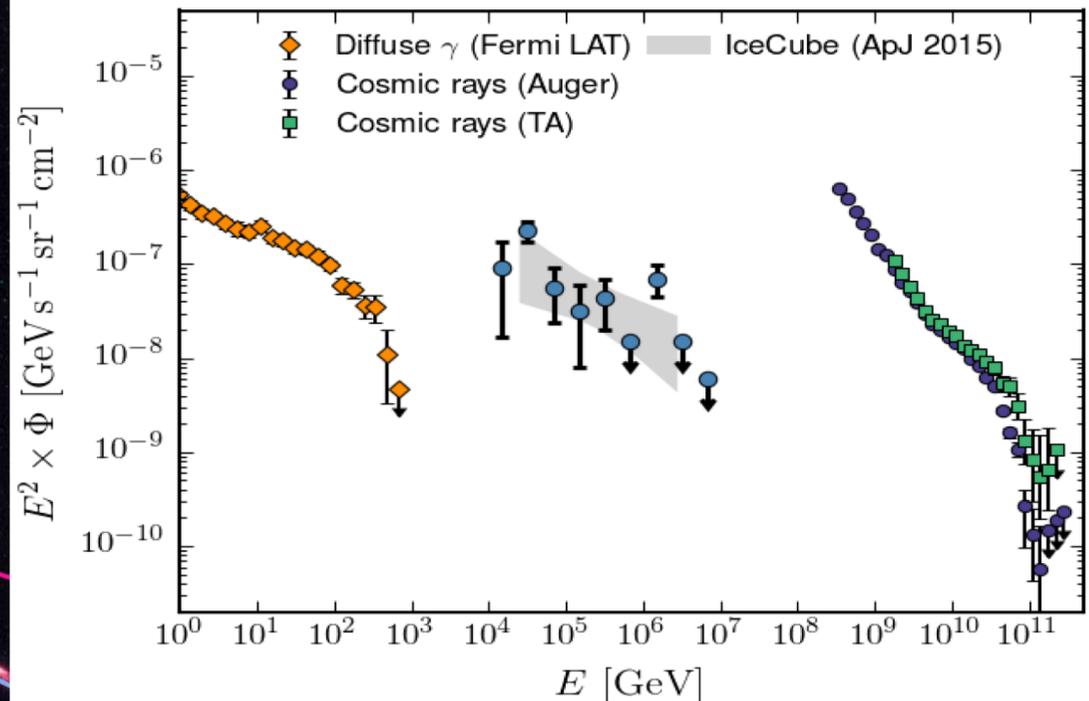
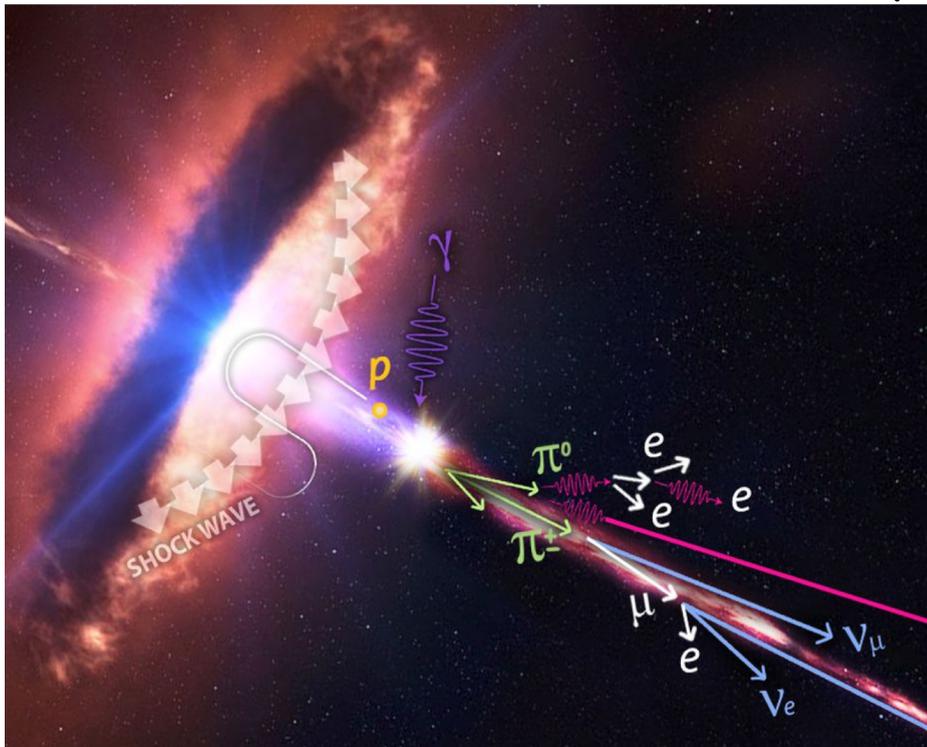
New window onto the Universe,
turned new mystery

- clear indicators of VHE/UHE cosmic ray production
- being detected by IceCube, but no correlation with promising sources (bright GRBs, bright blazars) until recently

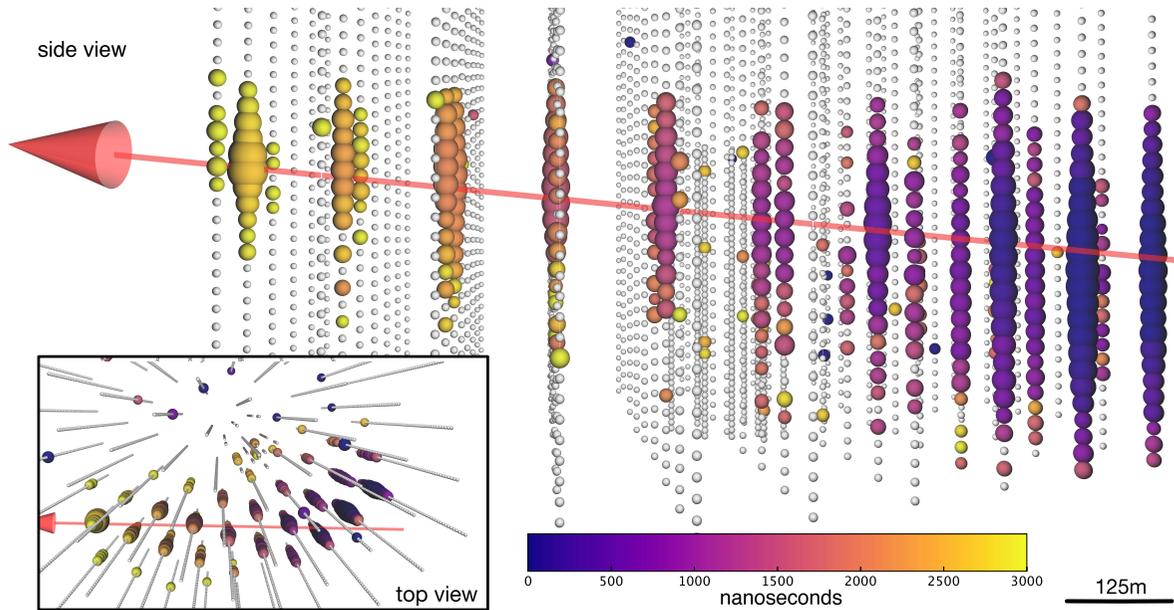
VHE γ follow-up

identify via co-produced γ rays (either leptonic or hadronic):

- neutrino sources (if γ -rays escape + propagate)
- VHE/UHECR sources (if γ -rays + CRs escape+propagate)

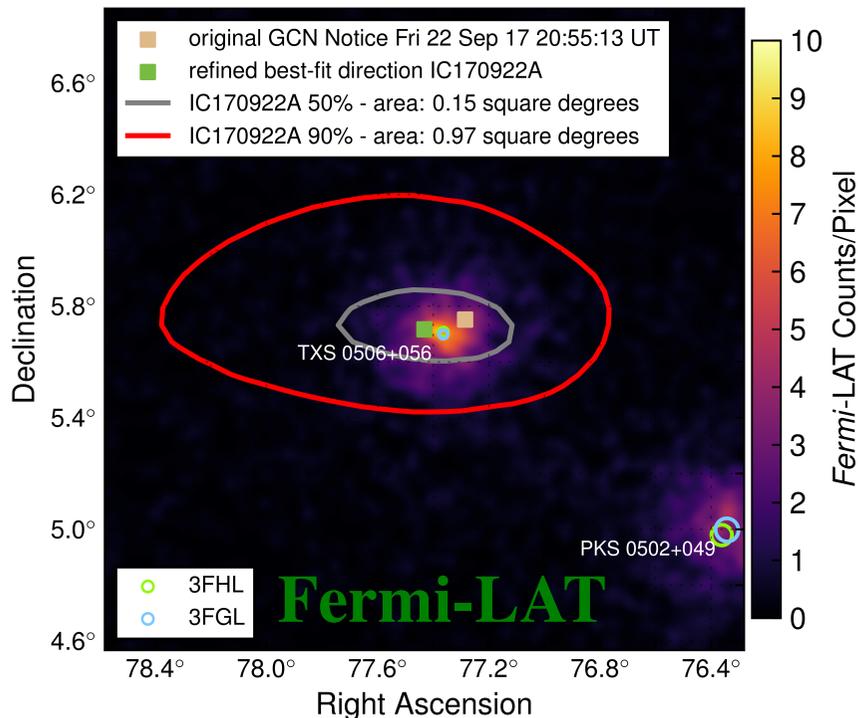


ν / EM observations of IC-170922A / TXS 0506+056



IceCube

- 56.5% probability of being astrophysical ν
- alert after 43s
- well localized, $\ll 1$ deg
- $E_\nu \sim 290$ TeV
(183 TeV - 4.3 PeV 90% C.L. assuming -2.13 spectrum)



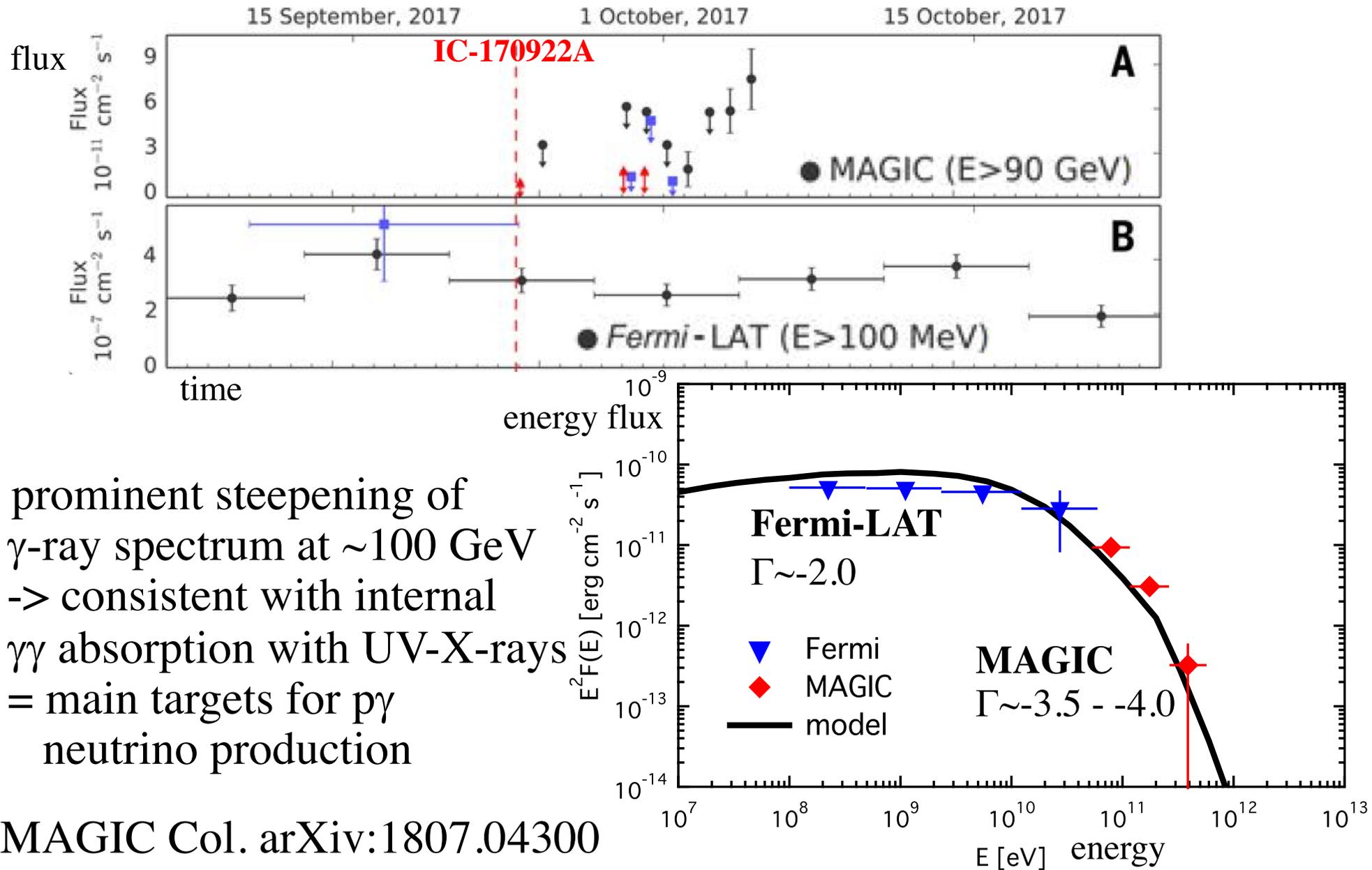
Fermi-LAT

- coincident with blazar TXS 0506+056 in bright state (0.5 yr-long)
 - significance of association $\sim 3\sigma$
 - \rightarrow possible source of possible astrophysical high-energy neutrino
- ## MAGIC
- $\sim 6\sigma$ detection $> \sim 100$ GeV

VHE observations of TXS 0506+056

crucial constraints on physical conditions of source

- <day timescale flaring -> constraints on size of emission region



- prominent steepening of γ -ray spectrum at ~ 100 GeV
-> consistent with internal $\gamma\gamma$ absorption with UV-X-rays
= main targets for $p\gamma$ neutrino production

MAGIC Col. arXiv:1807.04300

issues for high-energy neutrino origin

questions

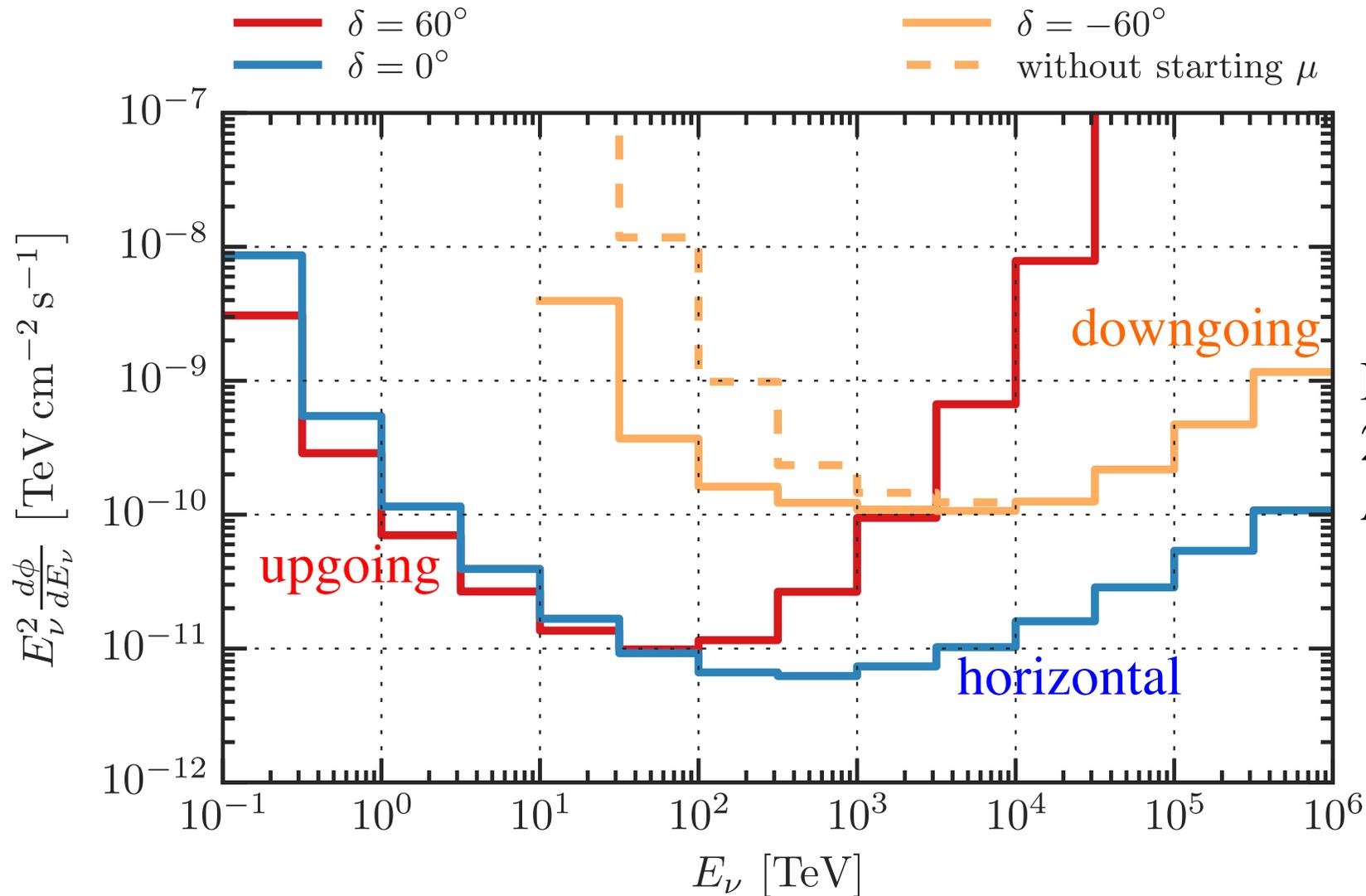
- plausibility of 1-zone interpretation of EM data + IC-170922A
- origin of 2014-2015 neutrino flare during low gamma-ray state (if real)
- relation to other blazars: why TXS 0506+056 and not others?
 - high-frequency BL Lac objects, e.g. Mrk 421
 - flat spectrum radio quasars, e.g. 3C279
- contribution to diffuse IceCube flux -> likely minor
- origin of dominant source(s) of diffuse IceCube flux
- ...

outlook

more neutrino+EM observations necessary

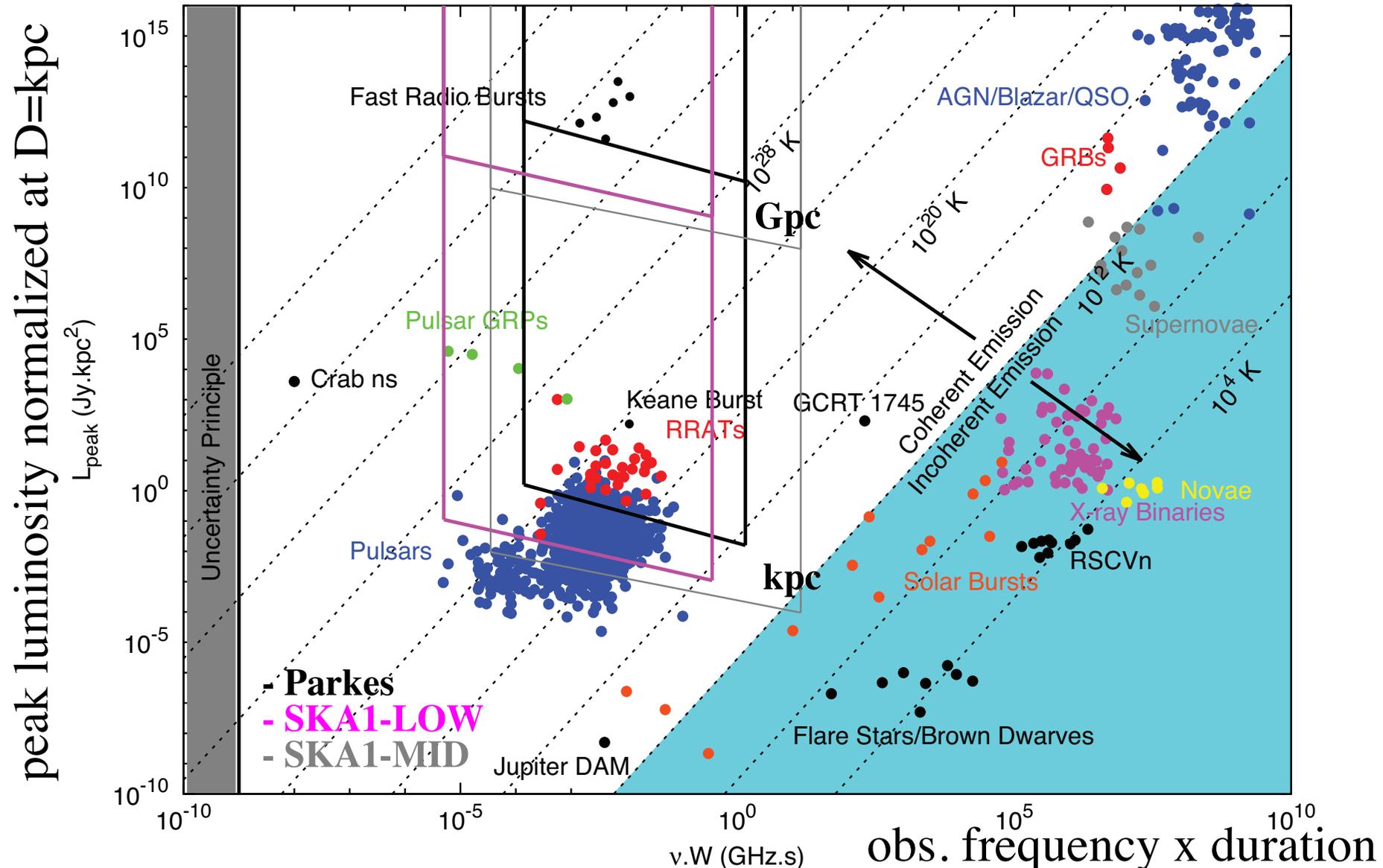
- X-rays for constraining cascade emission
- VHE for constraining $p\gamma$ target density via $\gamma\gamma$ absorption -> CTA
- extremely high-energy neutrinos for clarifying UHECR origin

IceCube sensitivity: North vs South



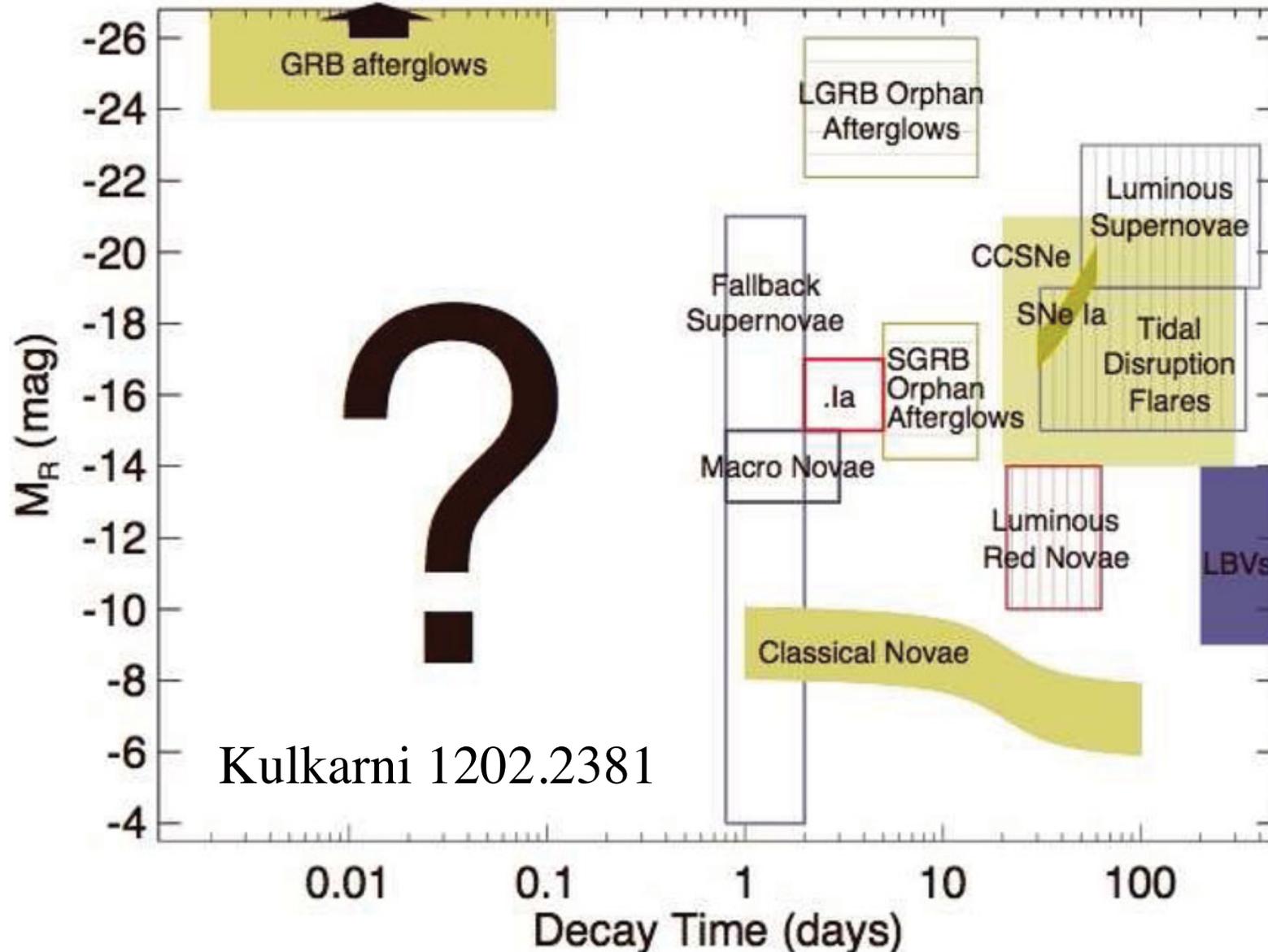
IceCube Col.
2017
ApJ 835, 151

- sub-PeV sensitivity: North > South
- PeV-EeV sensitivity: North < South, horizontal
- > South LSTs for follow-up of EHE neutrinos



- e.g. fast radio bursts: extragal. ($z \sim 0.2-3$), otherwise mysterious
- some predictions for GeV-TeV emission e.g. Murase+ 16
- South LSTs for synergy with SKA and its pathfinders

optical transients



- e.g. supernova shock breakout events
- some predictions for GeV-TeV, ν emission e.g. Kashiyama+ 13
- South LSTs for synergy with LSST

summary

- LSTs crucial for studying:
 - extragalactic transients
 - GeV-TeV crossover regime of space and ground instruments
- necessary in South for studying:
 - Galactic CR sources, promising UHECR source
 - all-sky coverage of transients
- Galactic CR origin: SNR paradigm working except for Pevatrons, CR escape process -> S-LSTs
- UHECR origin: mysterious
 - Cen A: unique γ -ray source, promising UHECR source
 - > study including S-LSTs
- transients
 - GRBs: great prospects
 - neutrinos: search initiated but still mysterious
 - > S-LSTs to follow-up EHE neutrinos (\sim UHECR accel.)
 - radio, optical -> S-LSTs for synergy with premier facilities