

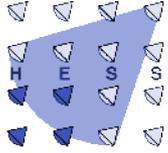
Observations with the High Energy Stereoscopic System



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German Hermann, MPI für Kernphysik
(for the H.E.S.S. Collaboration)

www.mpi-hd.mpg.de/HESS

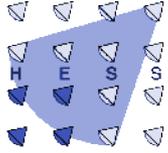


Observations with the High Energy Stereoscopic System



- The H.E.S.S. experiment
- Overview of observations
 - Classes of Galactic sources
 - Extragalactic physics
- Quantum Gravity
- Dark Matter search
- A glance on H.E.S.S. phase 2

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See also:

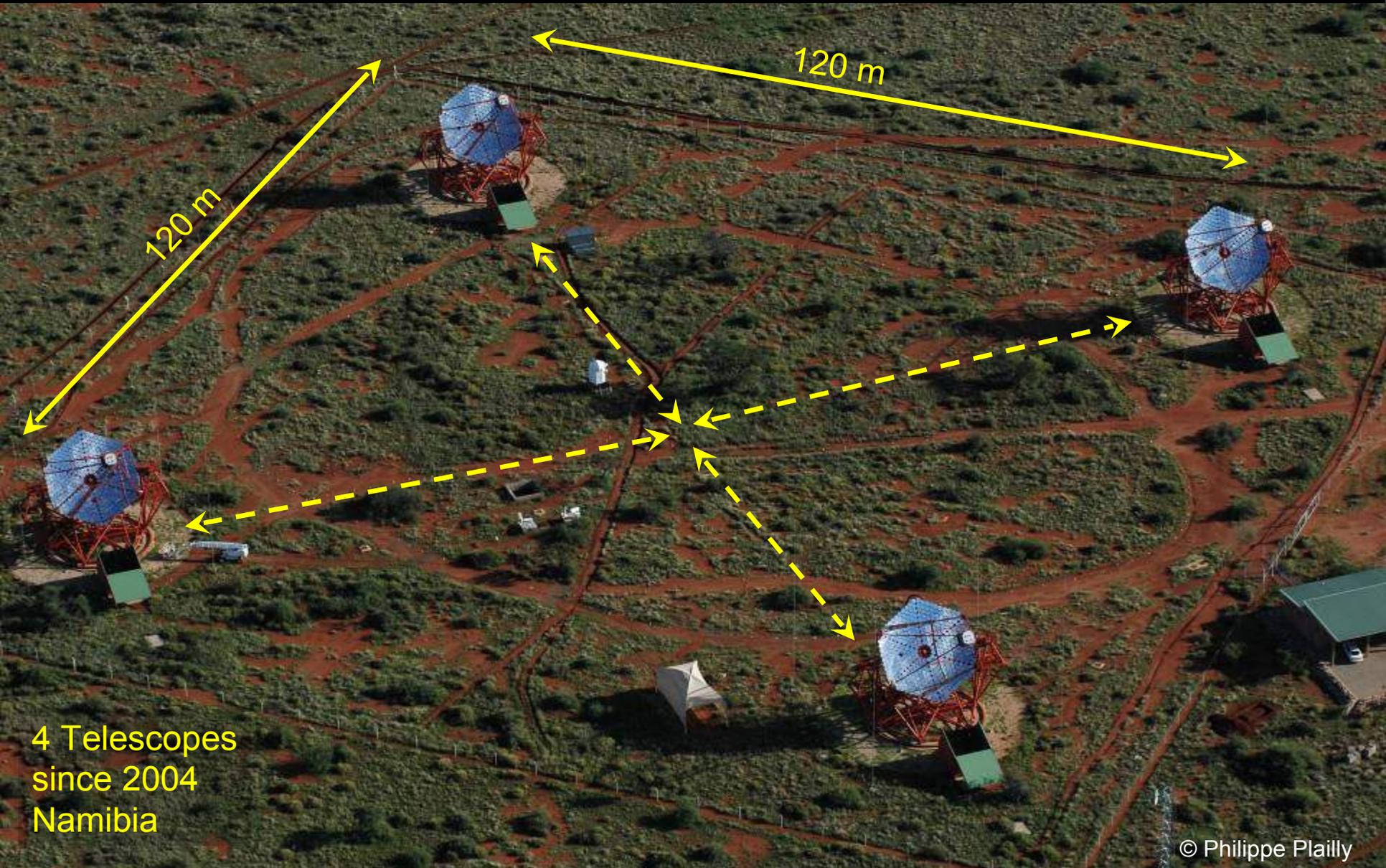
→ Bruno Khelifi

→ Andreas Zech

} Sunday morning

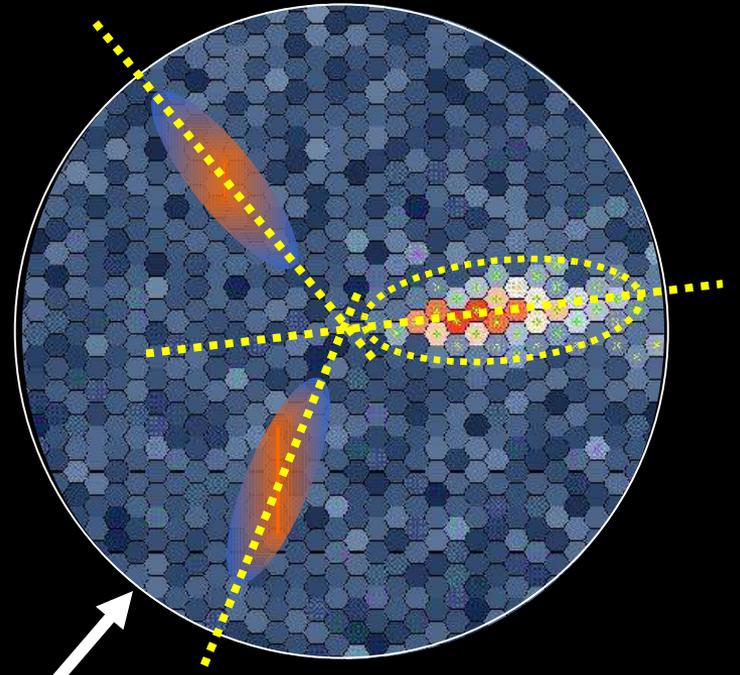


High Energy Stereoscopic System H.E.S.S.



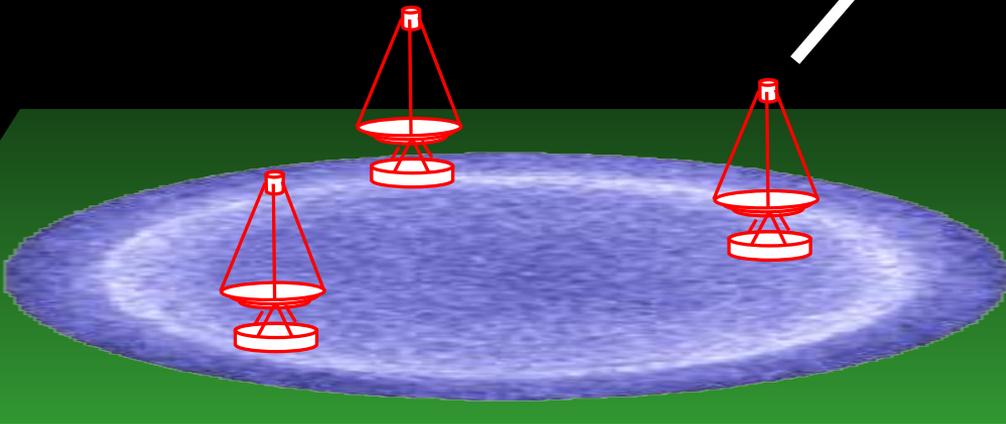
4 Telescopes
since 2004
Namibia

γ - Ray
(100 GeV)



Stereoscopy:

- ✓ Angular resolution
- ✓ Energy resolution
- ✓ Background rejection
- ✓ Sensitivity

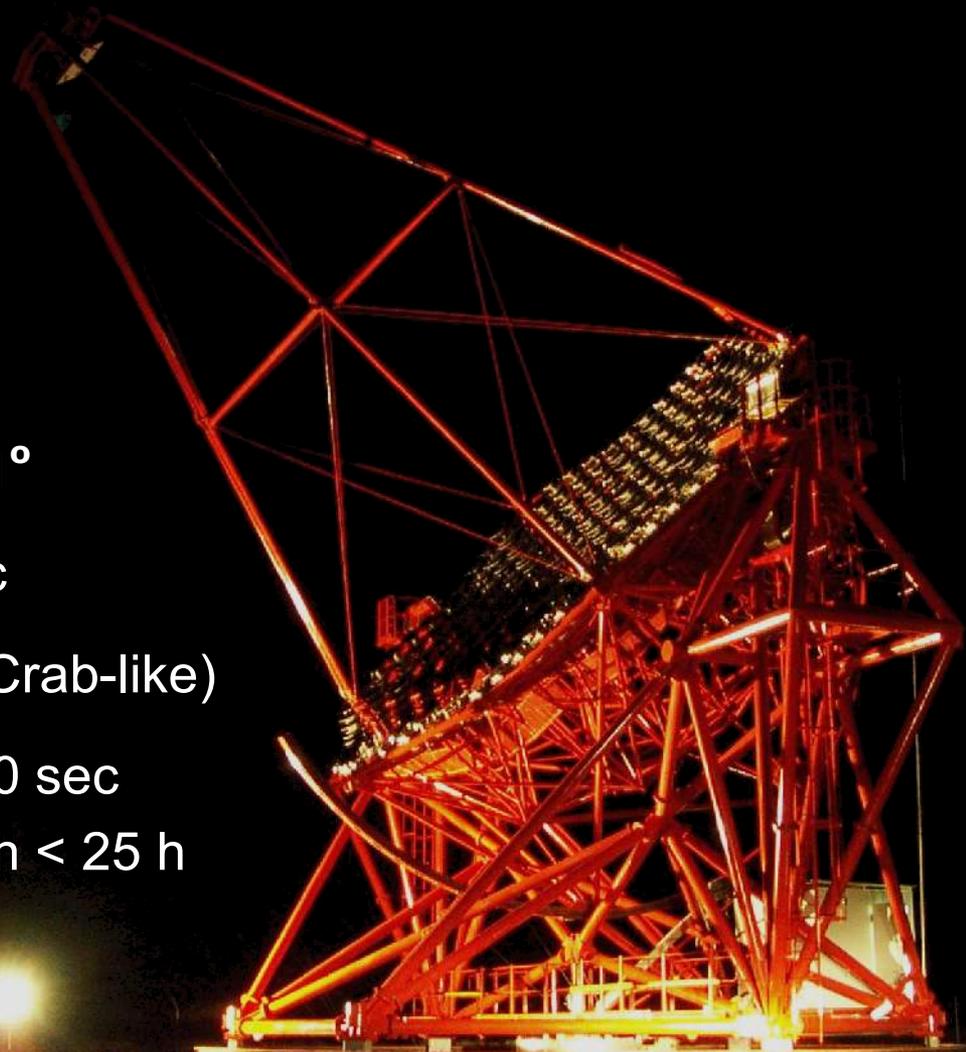


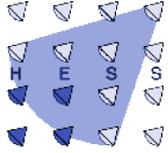


Stereo Performance Parameters

State of the Art

Energy threshold:	100 GeV
Energy resolution:	15 %
Field of view:	~ 4 deg
Angular resolution:	0.05° - 0.1°
Pointing accuracy:	~ 10 arcsec
Signal Rate:	~55 / min (Crab-like)
Sensitivity:	1 Crab in 30 sec 0.01 Crab in < 25 h





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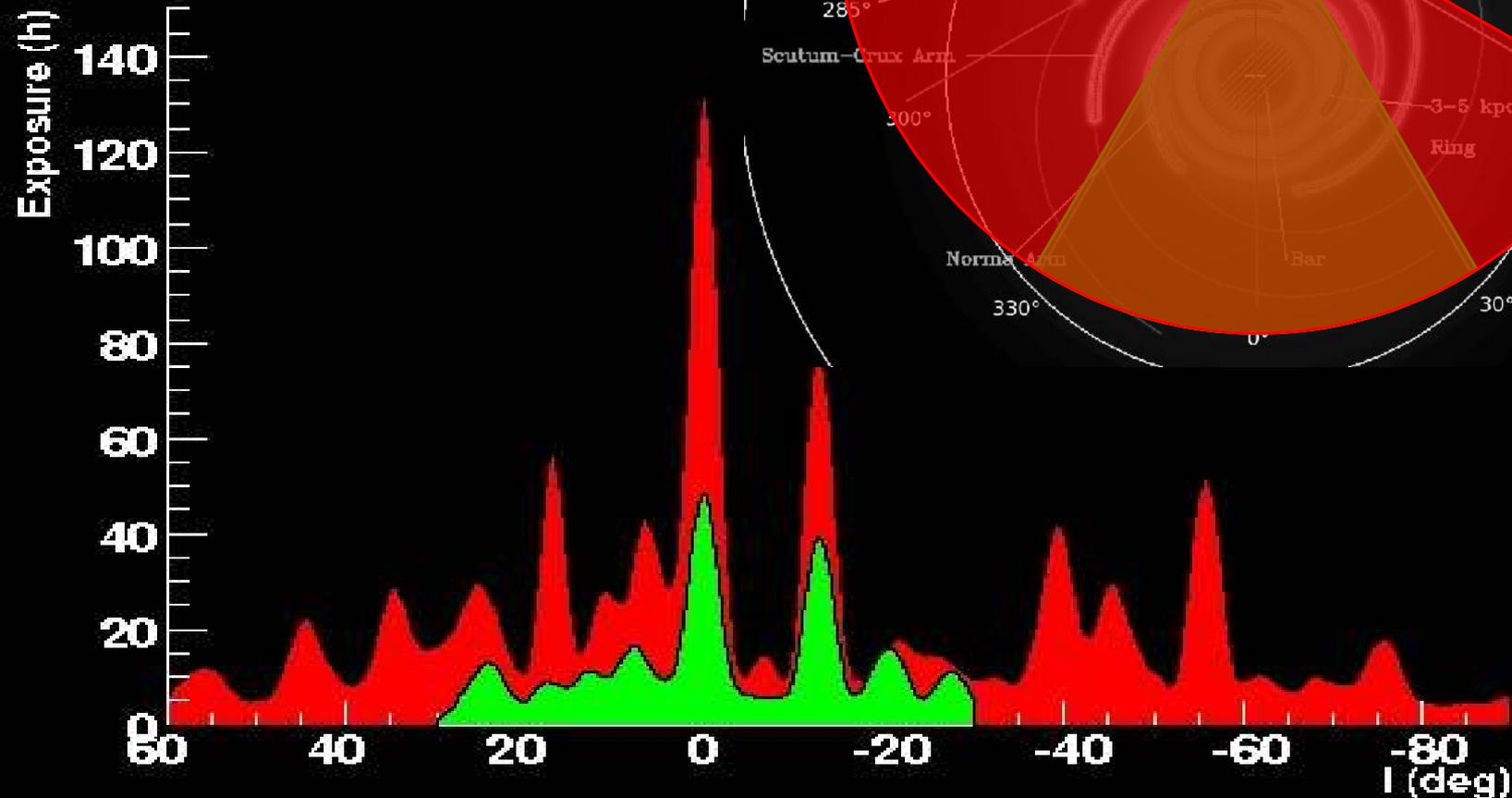
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H.E.S.S. Galactic Plane Survey

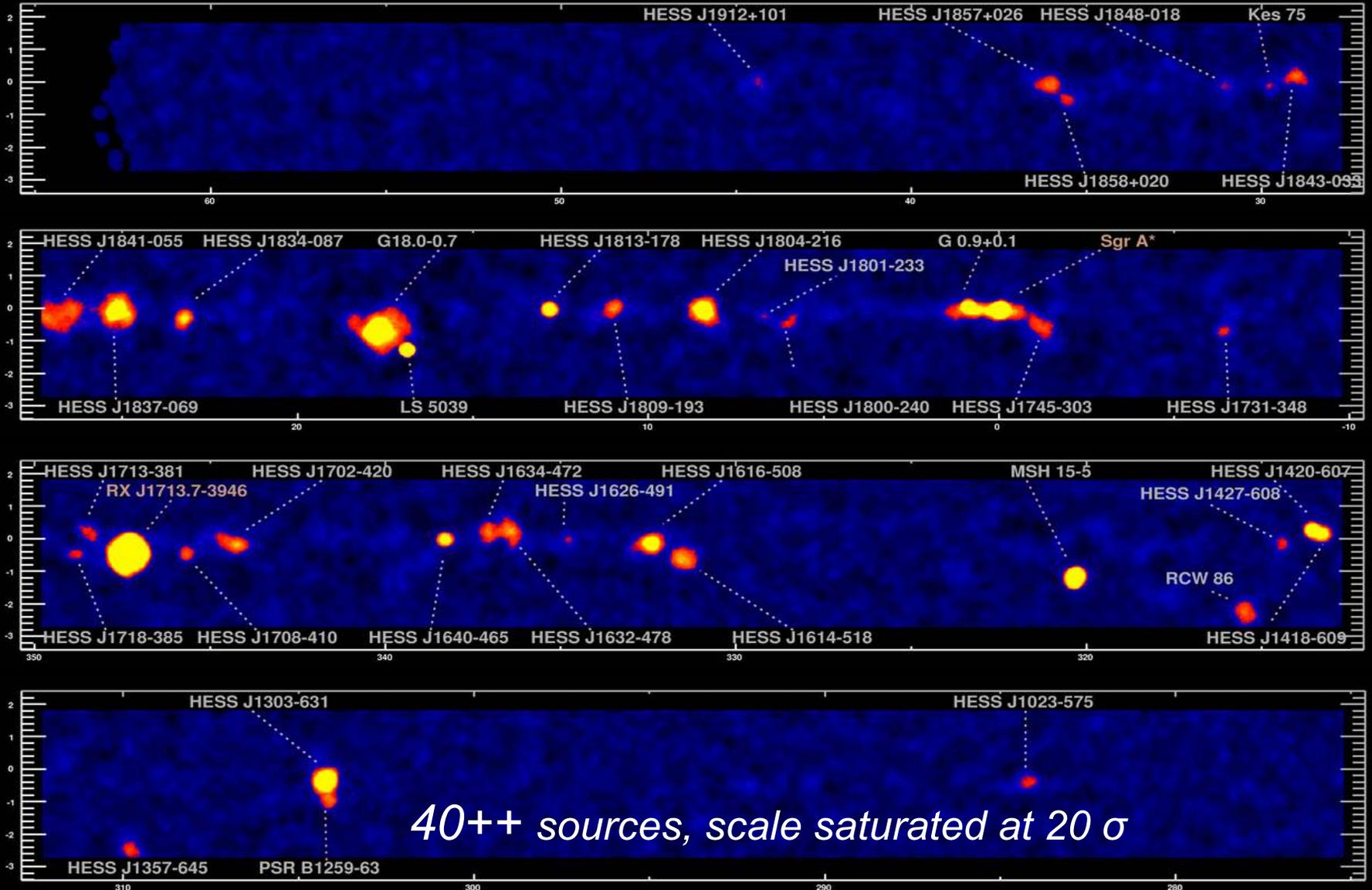
~ 400+125 h in survey mode

++ pointed follow-up observations





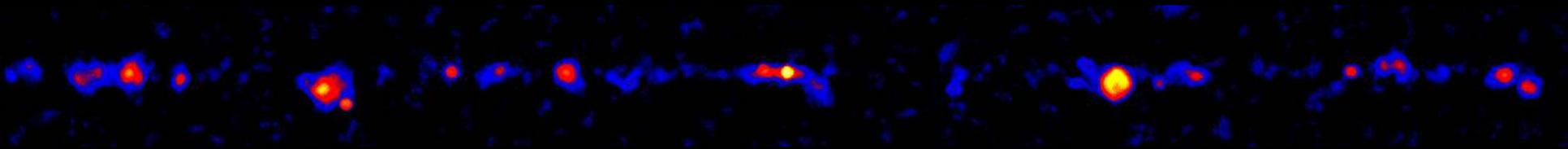
H.E.S.S. Galactic Plane Survey



40++ sources, scale saturated at 20σ



Classes of Galactic Sources



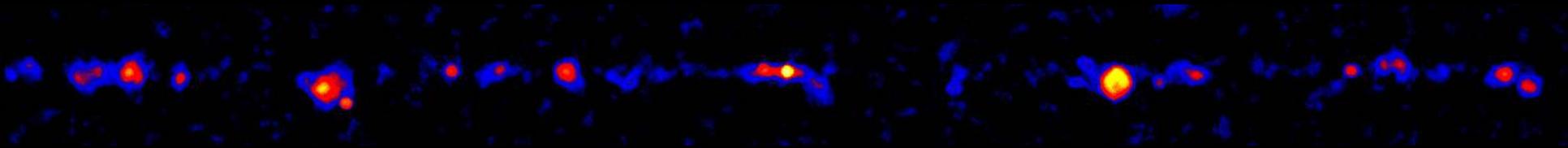
- Stellar winds
- Supernova remnants
- Pulsar wind nebulae
- Binary Systems
- Molecular Clouds

- Galactic center
- “Dark sources”





Classes of Galactic Sources



➤ Supernova remnants

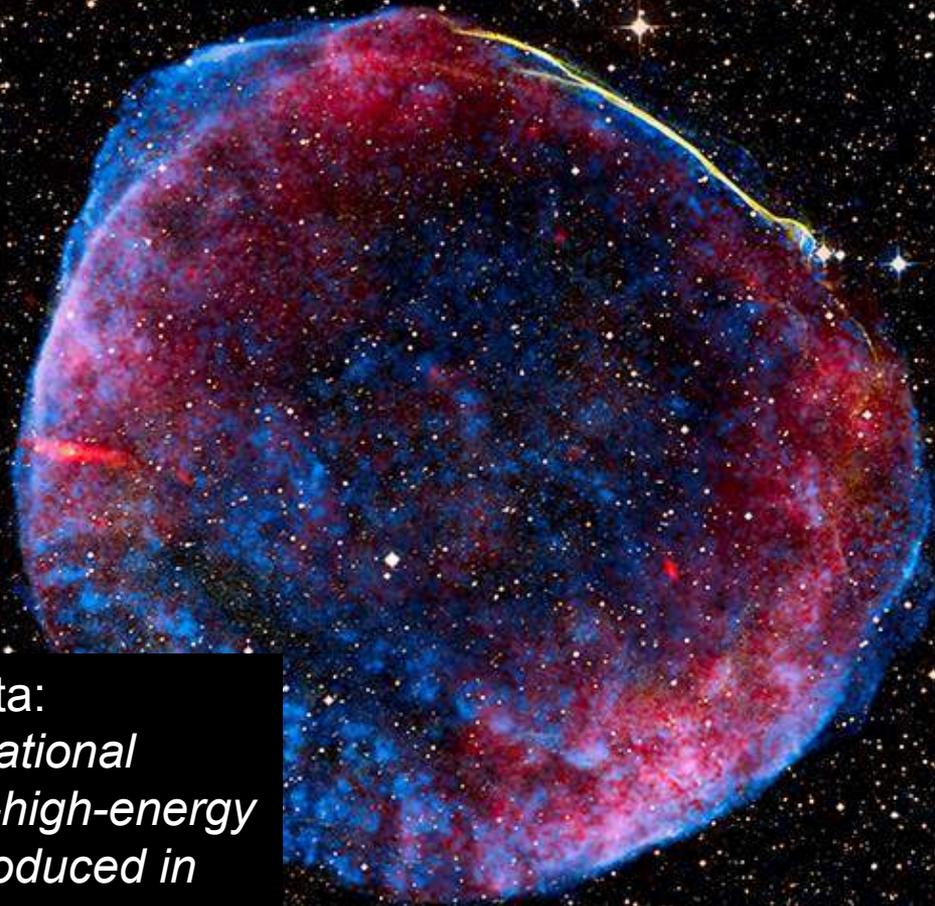
➤ “Dark sources”





SNRs as Sources of Galactic Cosmic Rays

SN 1006



ASCA SN 1006 data:
*“first strong observational
evidence that very-high-energy
cosmic rays are produced in
SNR shocks”*

(Koyama, Nature 1995)

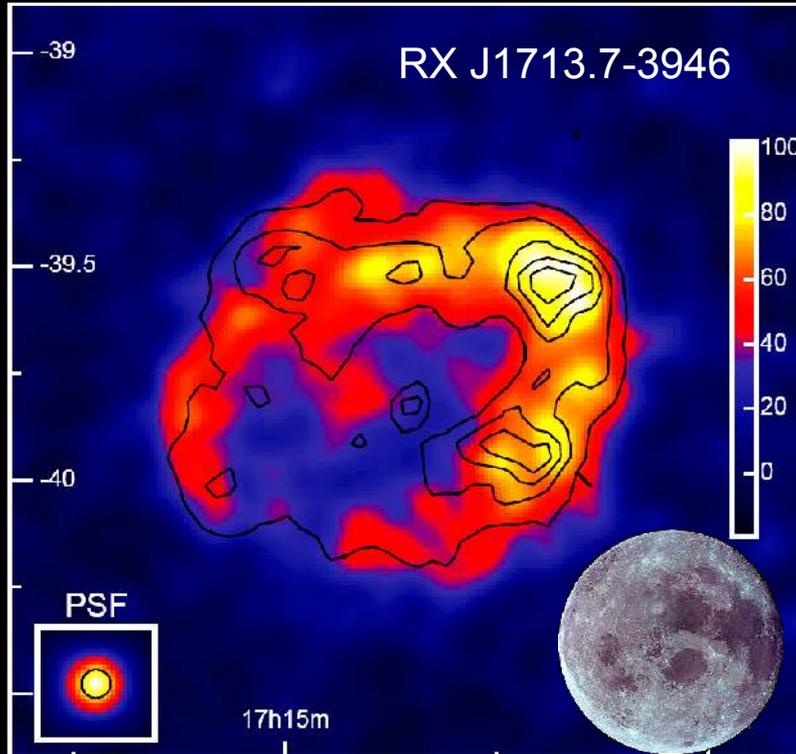
Credit: NASA, ESA, Zolt Levay (STScI)



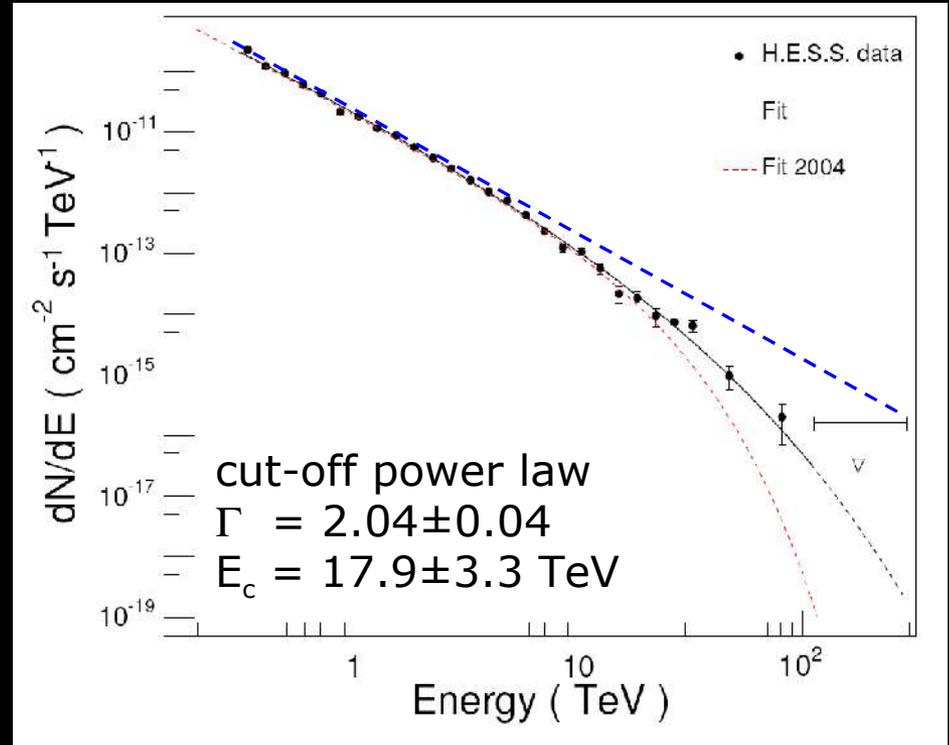
TeV Gamma-Rays from (young) SNRs

See also: H.E.S.S., Nature (2004)

Particle acceleration to beyond 100 TeV



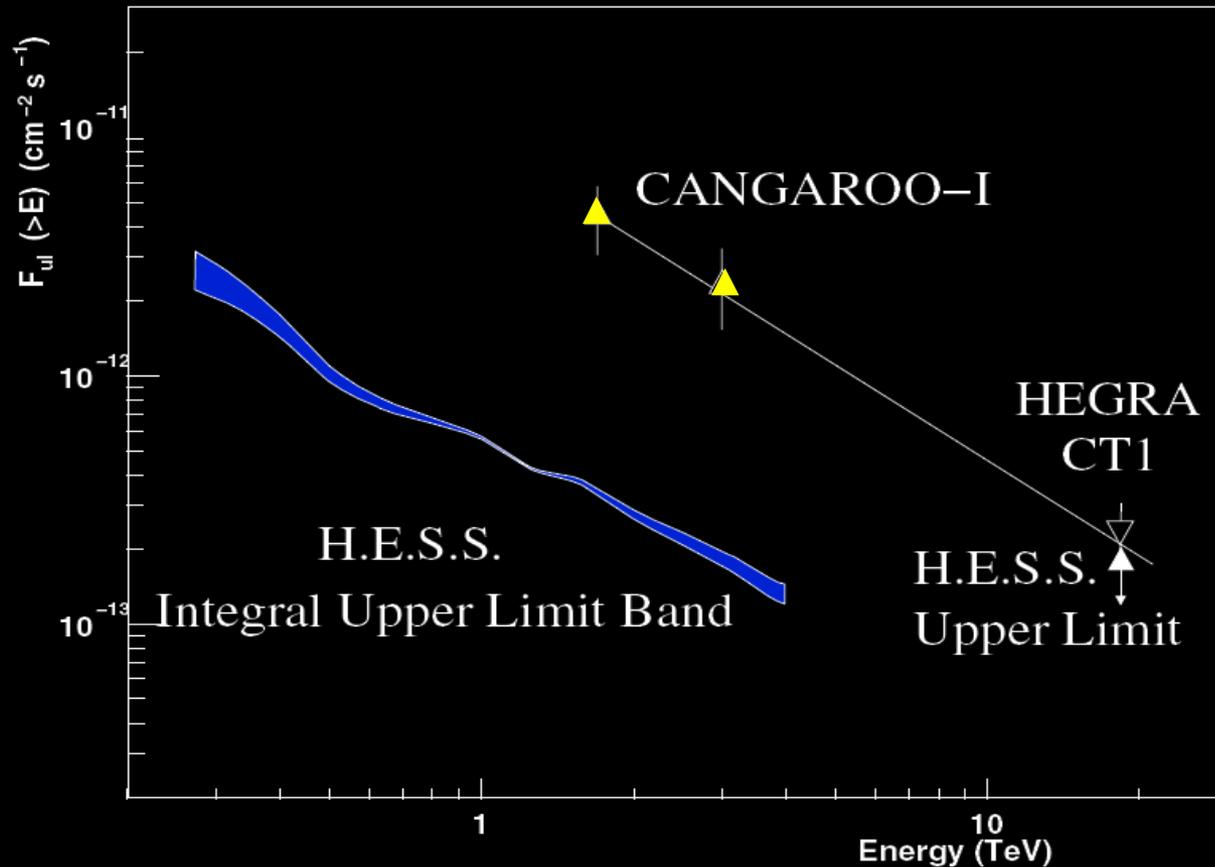
2004-2006 Data



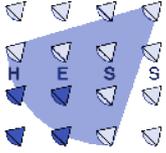
Proof of TeV emission from the shell of SNRs



The dark ages of SN 1006



- 1998 : Detection by CANGAROO (Tanimori, ApJ 1998)
- 2005 : HESS upper limits, well below CANGAROO flux (HESS, A&A 2005)

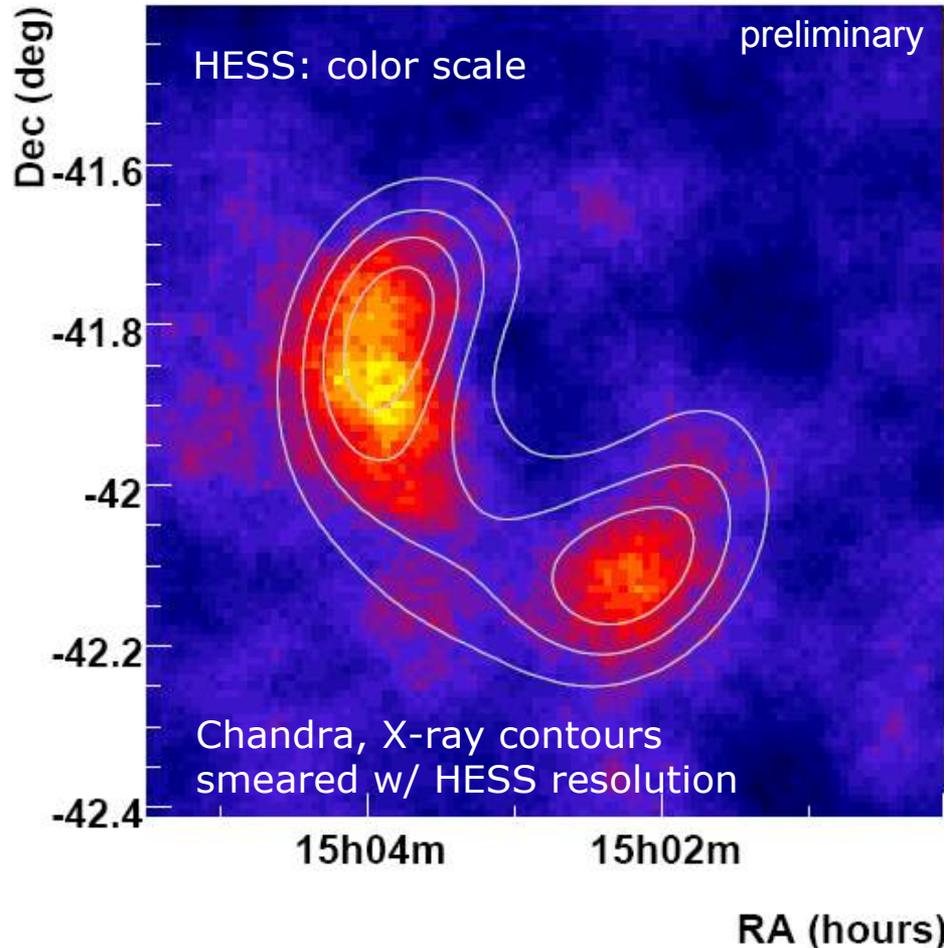


SN 1006 revealed in TeV gamma-rays

preliminary

103 h of data (2003-2008)

>5 sigma signal (~ 590 γ -rays) in pre-defined NE region

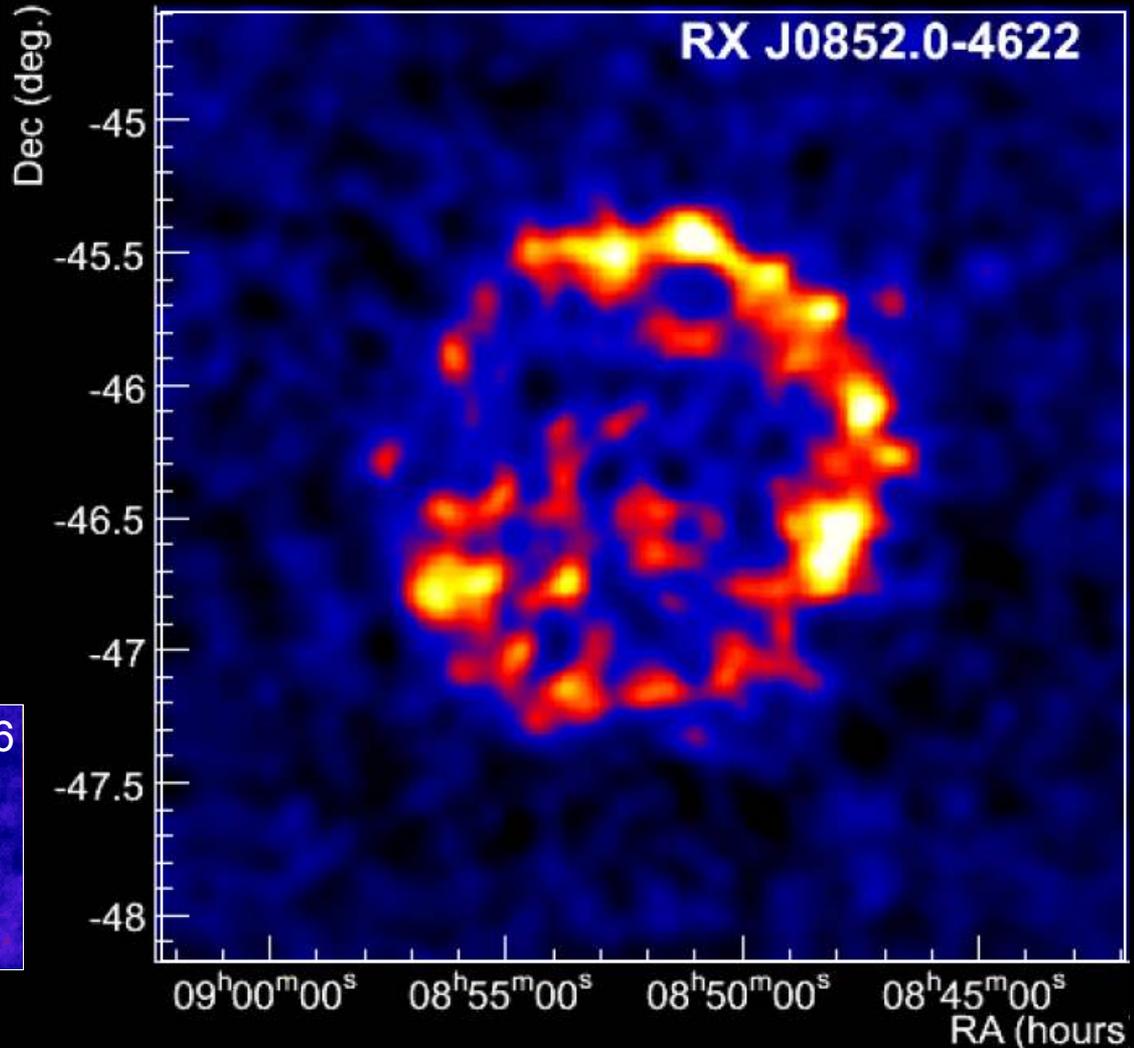
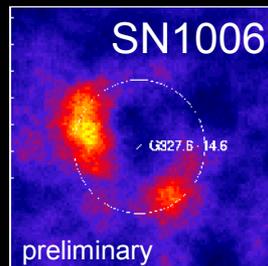
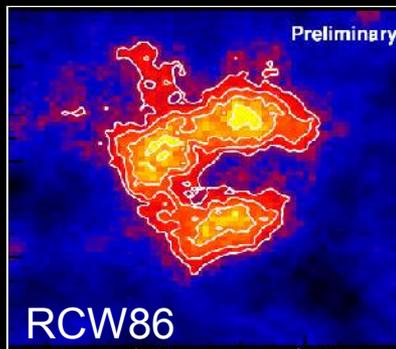
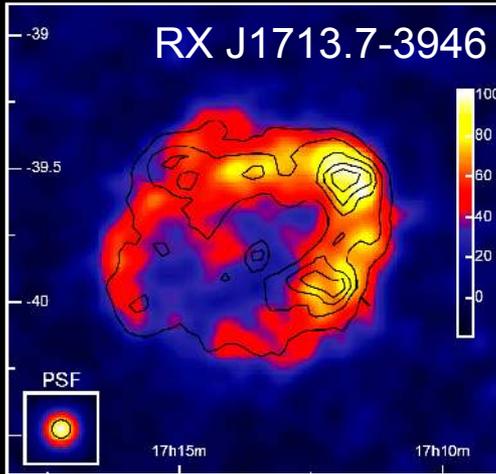


- TeV flux level: ~ 1 % of Crab
- Within statistics, both *leptonic* ($B \sim 30 \mu\text{G}$) and *hadronic* ($n \sim 0.1 / \text{cm}^3$) scenarios seem reasonable

→ a clear case for GLAST and CTA



The growing family of shell-type TeV SNRs ...



Maps ~ to scale



Classes of Galactic Sources



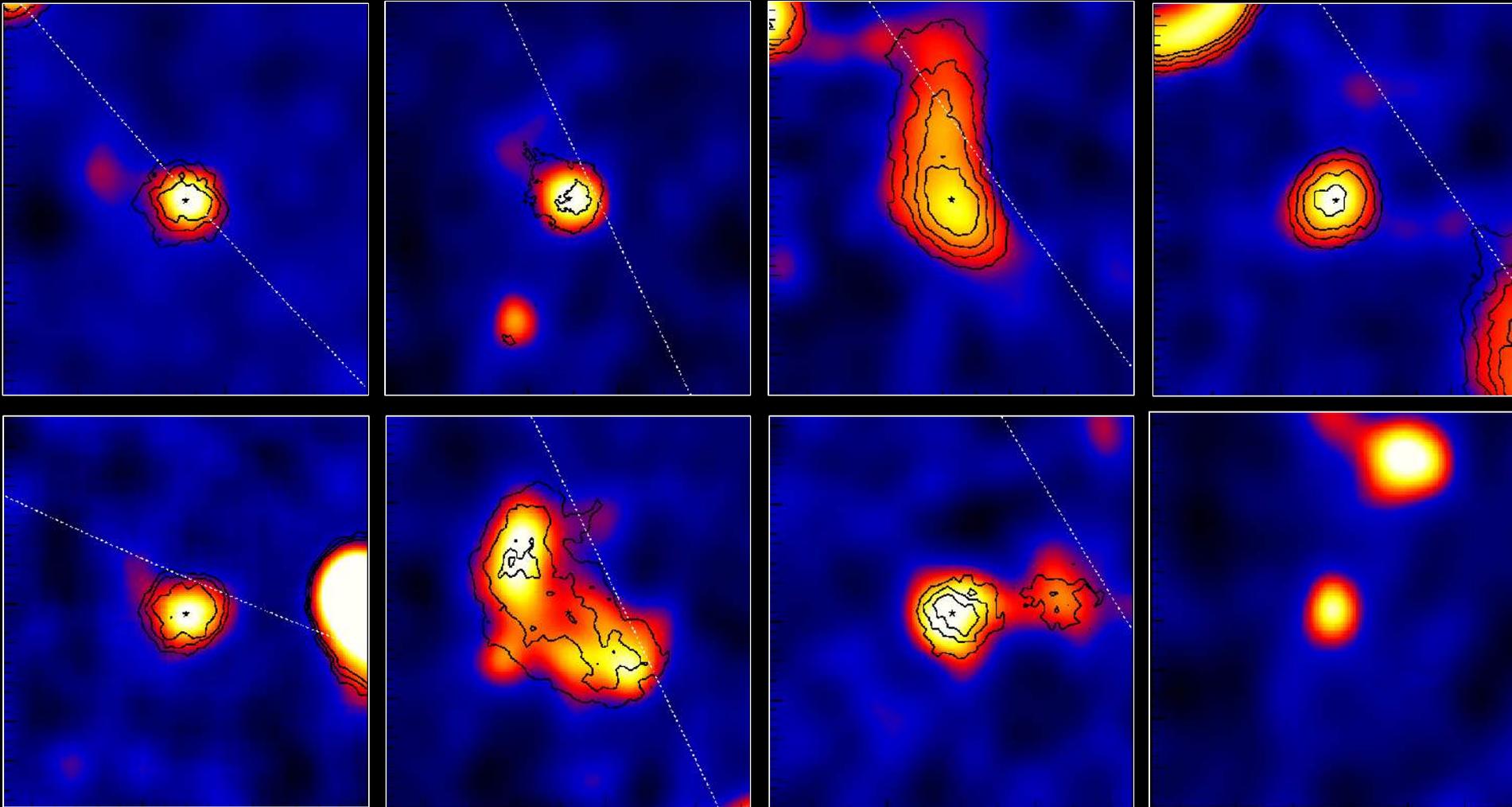
➤ “Dark sources”





Discovery Potential: "Dark Sources"

A bias free view on the sky: → new class of TeV sources





Discovery Potential: "Dark Sources"

A bias free view on the sky: → new class of TeV sources

No counterparts in other energy bands seen (radio, IR, optical, X-ray, ...)

Aligned with Galactic plane
All are extended: ~ 10 arcmin
Hard spectrum: $\Gamma \sim 2.1 \dots 2.5$

- Maximum energy output of these sources in TeV γ -rays
- Hadron accelerator ?
- Old PWN ?
- GRB remnant ?
- Dark Matter ?



Discovery Potential: "Dark Sources"

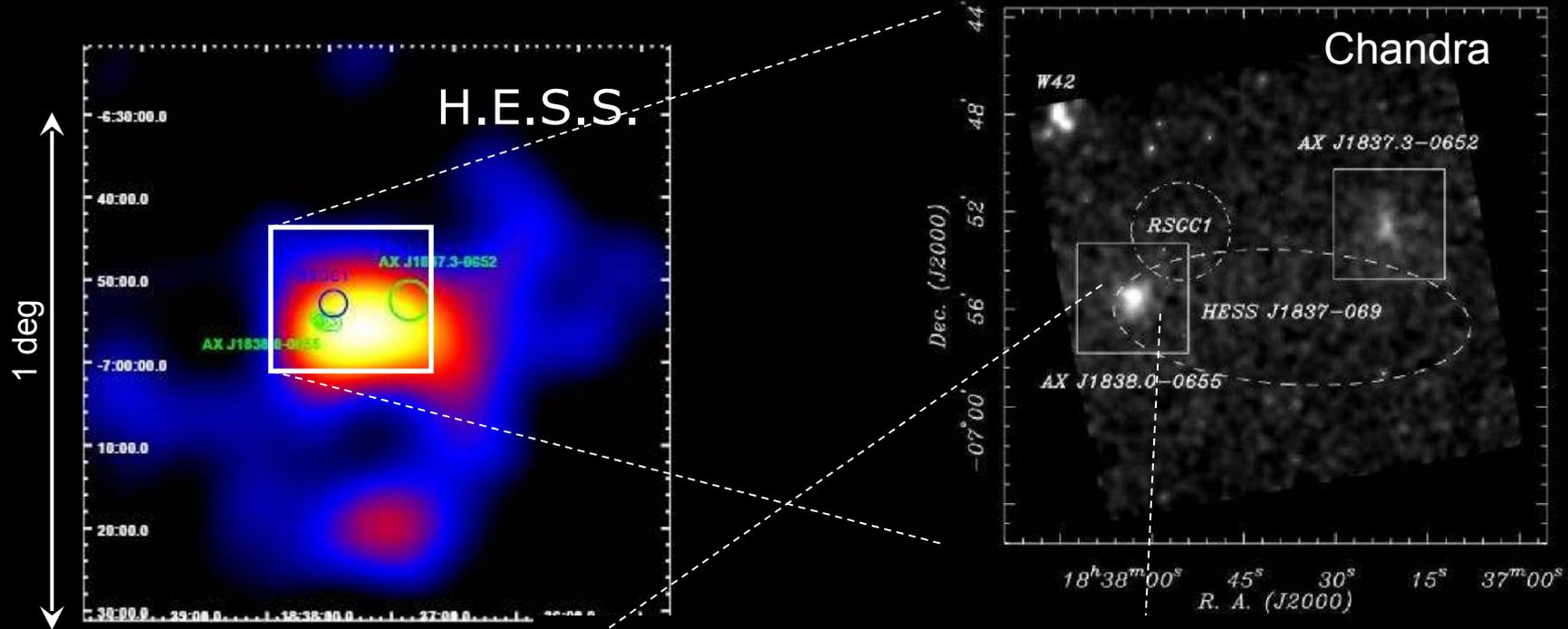
A bias free view on the sky: → new class of TeV sources

No counterparts in other energy bands seen (radio, IR, optical, X-ray, ...)

→ More sensitive X-ray and radio observations following the TeV detection

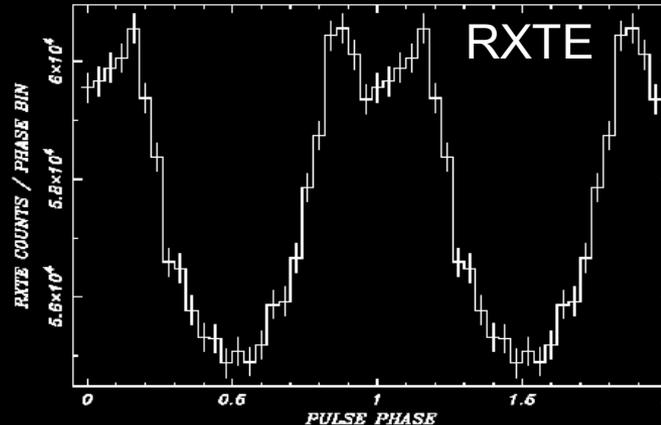


Pulsar discovery triggered by H.E.S.S.

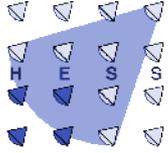


HESS J1837:
7' x 3' extension
Flux ~ 0.13 Crab

2 % of dE/dt of Pulsar
needed to power
TeV flux !



**Discovery of
PSR J1838-0655**
Gotthelf & Halpern (2008)
period 70.5 ms,
spin-down energy loss
 $\sim 5.5 \times 10^{36}$ ergs/s



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Extragalactic Physics with H.E.S.S.



Object	Z	Type
M87	0.004	AGN (FR I)
Mkn 421	0.030	BLLac (HBL)
PKS 0548-322	0.069	BLLac (HBL)
PKS 2005-489	0.071	BLLac (HBL)
RGB J0152+017	0.08	BLLac (HBL)
PKS 2155-304	0.116	BLLac (HBL)
1ES0229+200	0.139	BLLac (HBL)
H2356-309	0.165	BLLac (HBL)
1ES 1101-232	0.186	BLLac (HBL)
1ES 0347-121	0.188	BLLac (HBL)
PG 1553+113	>0.25 ?	BLLac (HBL)

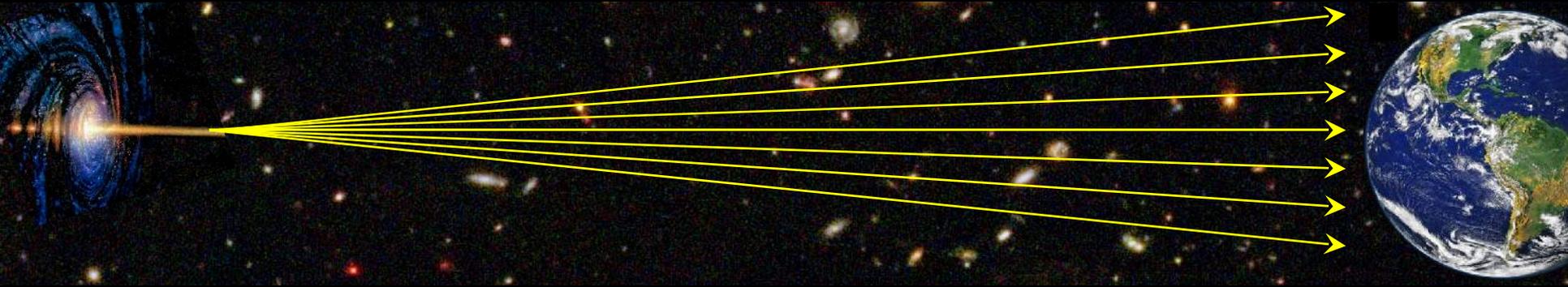
Detection of 11 AGN

Discovery of 8 AGN

Upper Limits on >20 Objects (< 0.01 ... 0.05 Crab)

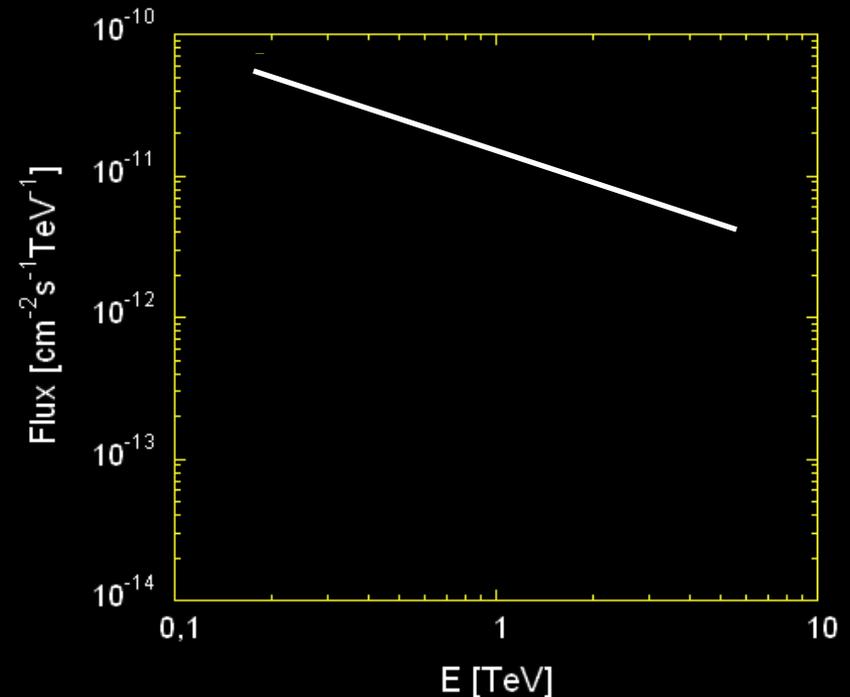


The Extragalactic Background Light



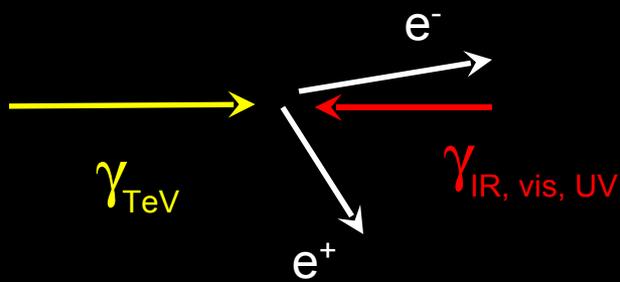
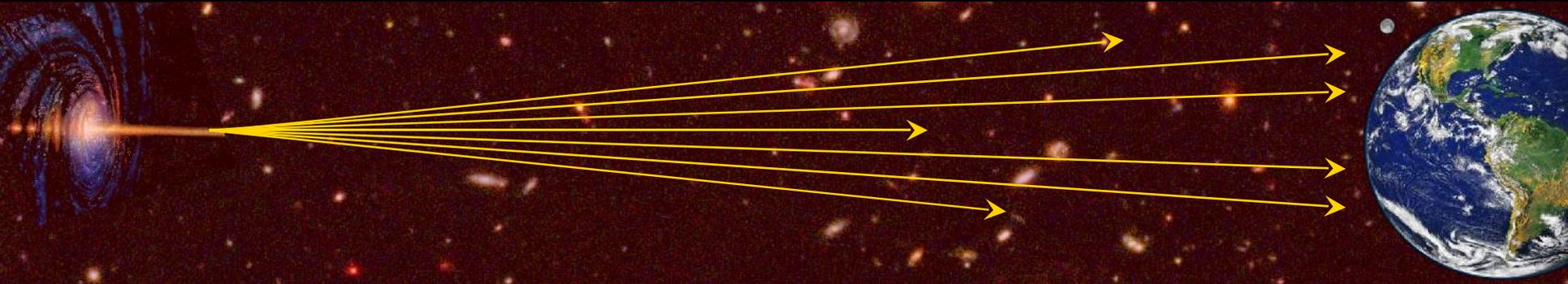
EBL contains information on history of star- and galaxy formation

→ Direct measurement very difficult due to foreground light

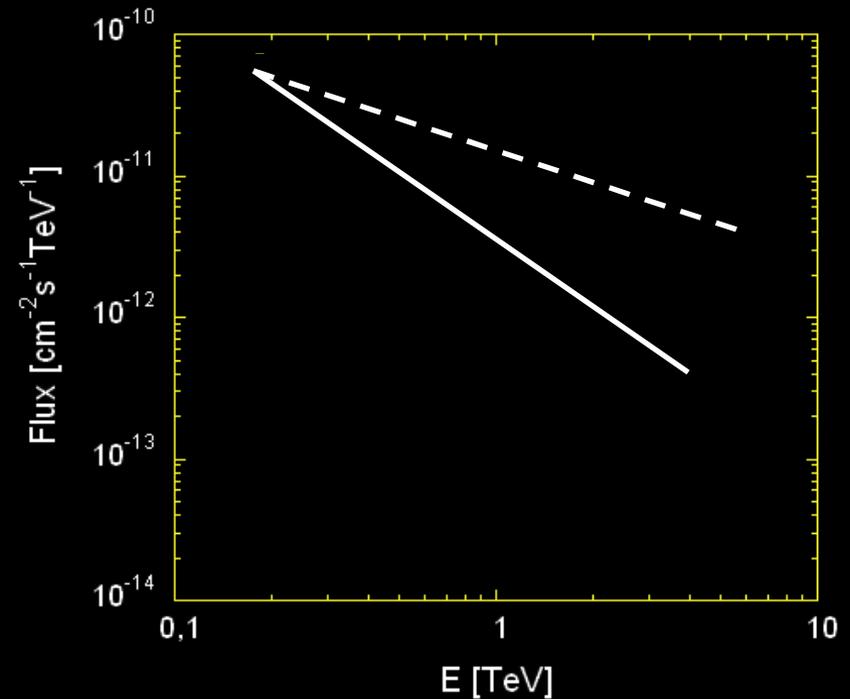




The Extragalactic Background Light

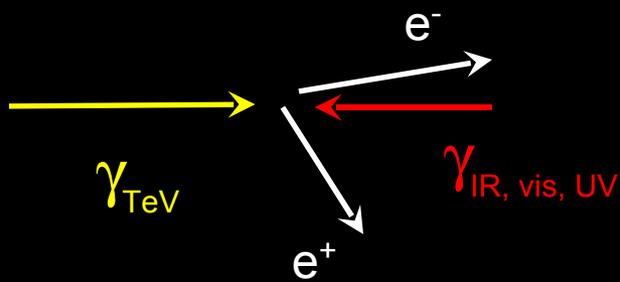
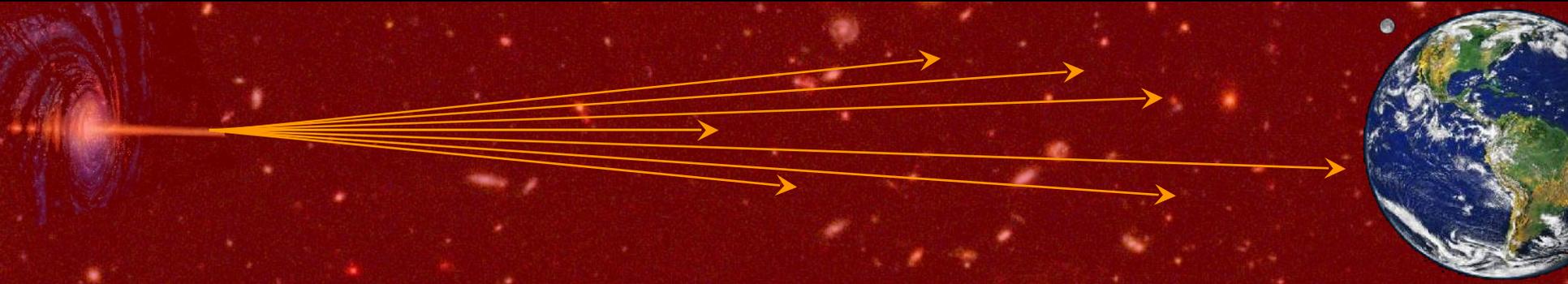


Absorption through pair production with diffuse EBL in FIR to UV (for TeV to GeV)

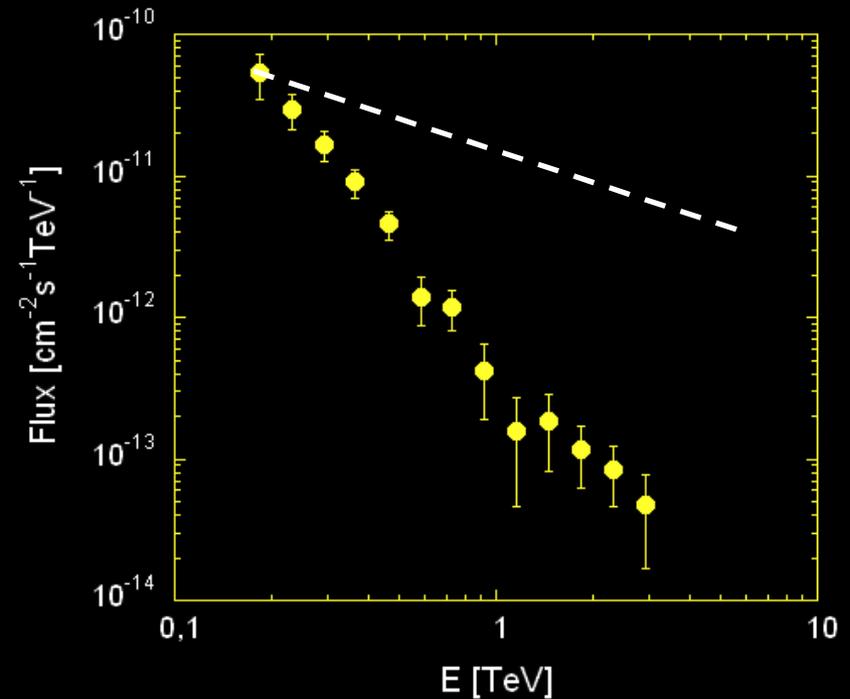




The Extragalactic Background Light

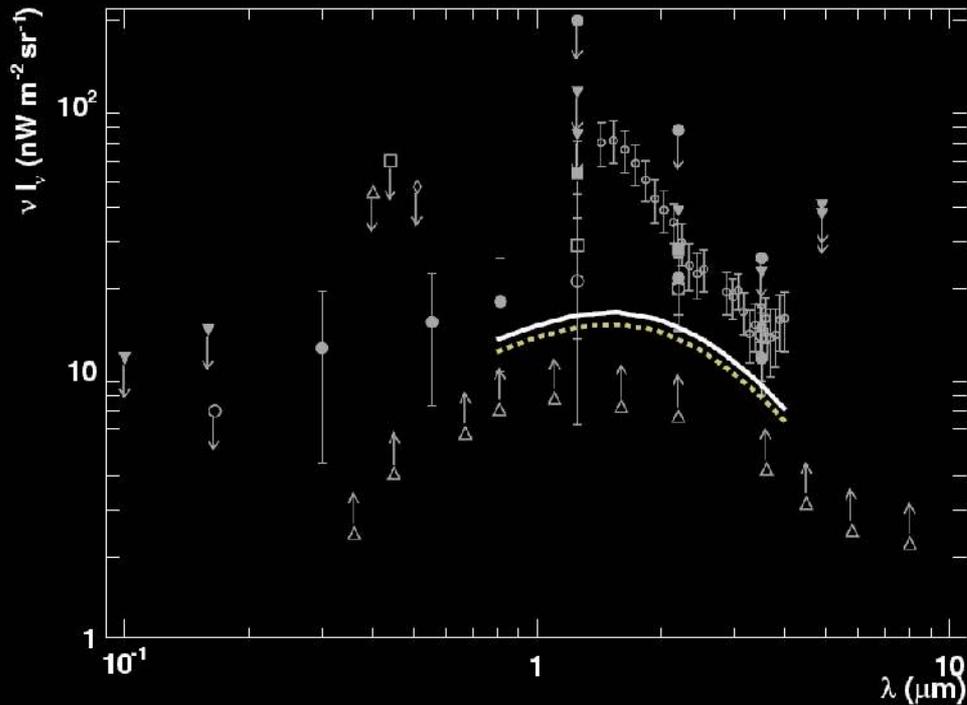
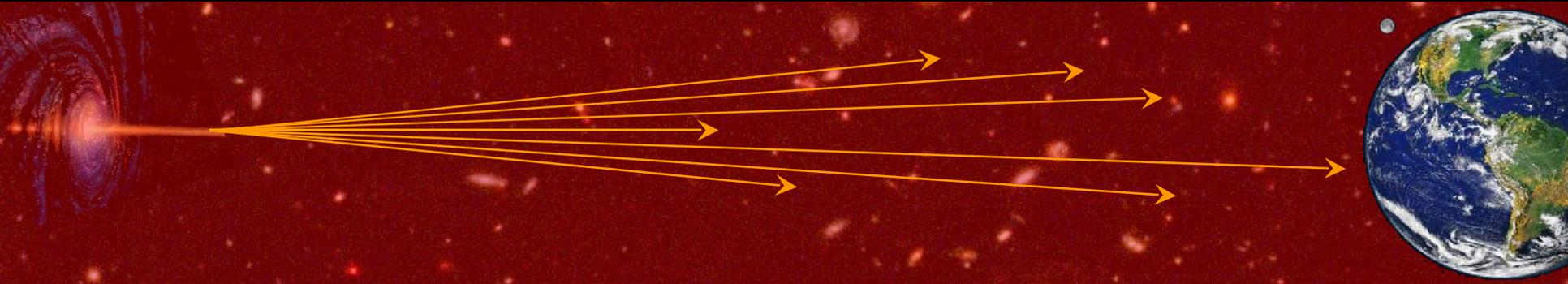


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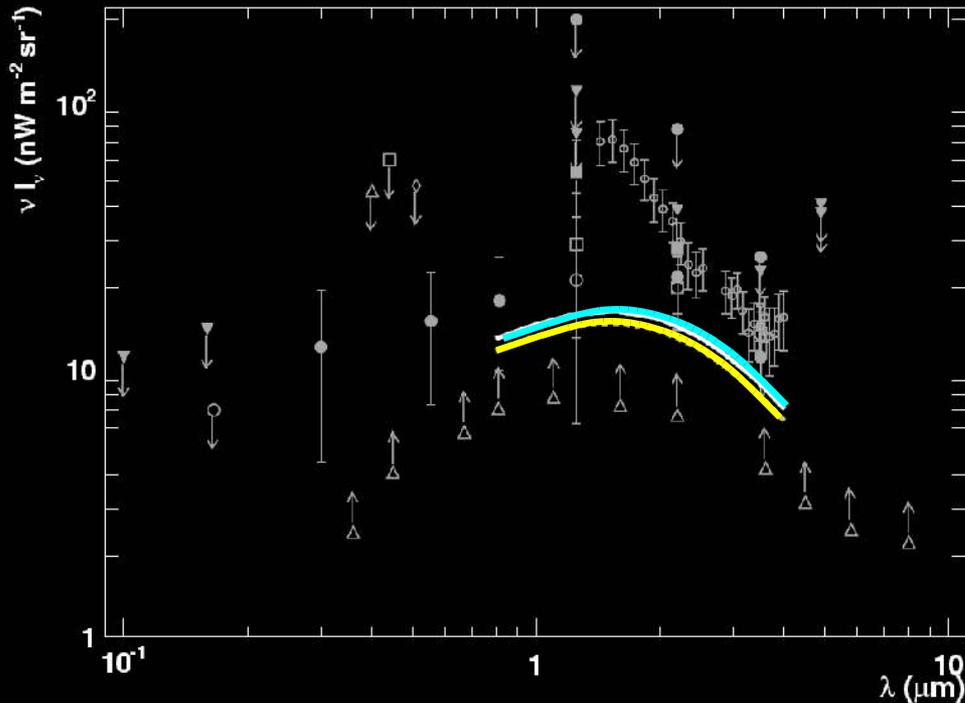
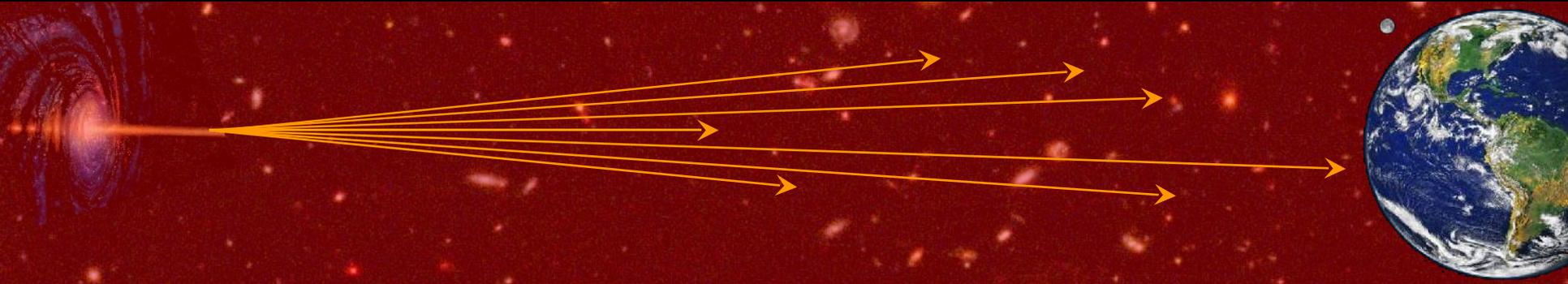


"News" on the Extragalactic Background Light





"News" on the Extragalactic Background Light



- EBL is at **lower limit**, as obtained from Hubble galaxy count

H.E.S.S., Nature (2006)

- Confirmed by **1ES0347**, $z = 0.188$

H.E.S.S., A&A 473 (2007)

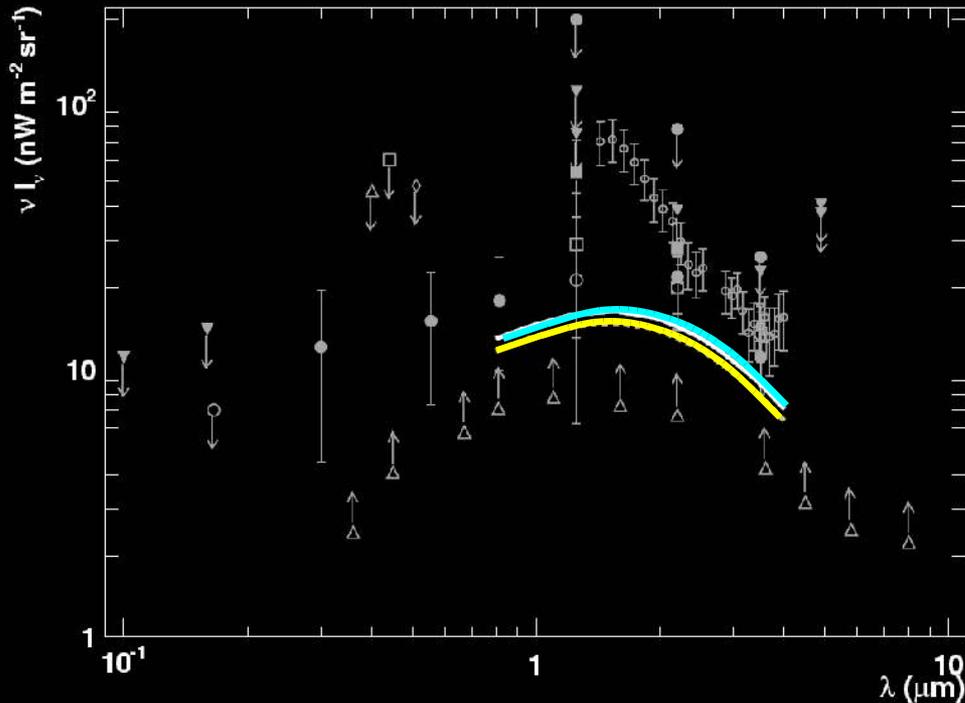
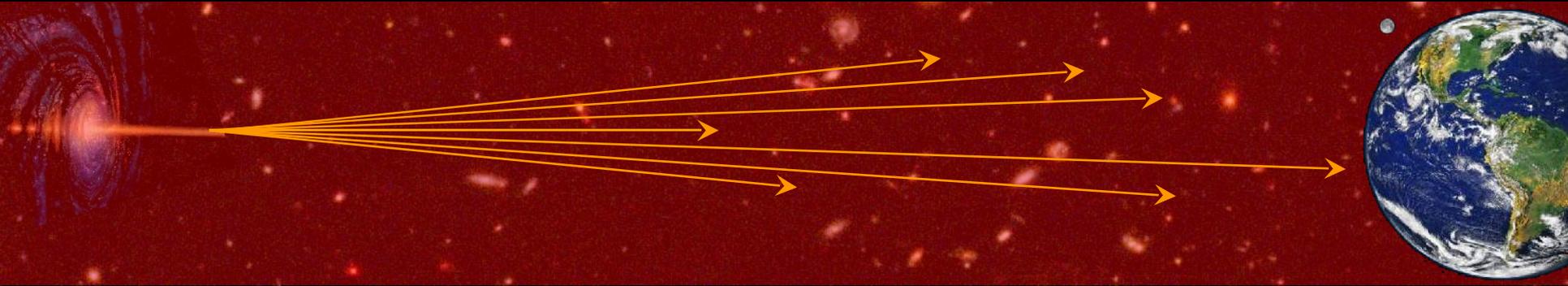
- Additional constraints on Mid-IR by 1ES 0229 w/ hard spectrum :

$$\rightarrow \text{EBL (2-10 } \mu\text{m)} \sim \lambda^{-1}$$

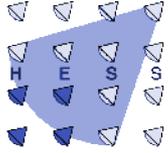
H.E.S.S., A&A 475 (2007)



The Extragalactic Background Light



- EBL is at **lower limit**, as obtained from Hubble galaxy count
- No significant contribution of pop III stars ($z \sim 7 \dots 15$)
- The Universe is more transparent to Gamma-Rays than expected
- We can “see” further than expected, more sources accessible



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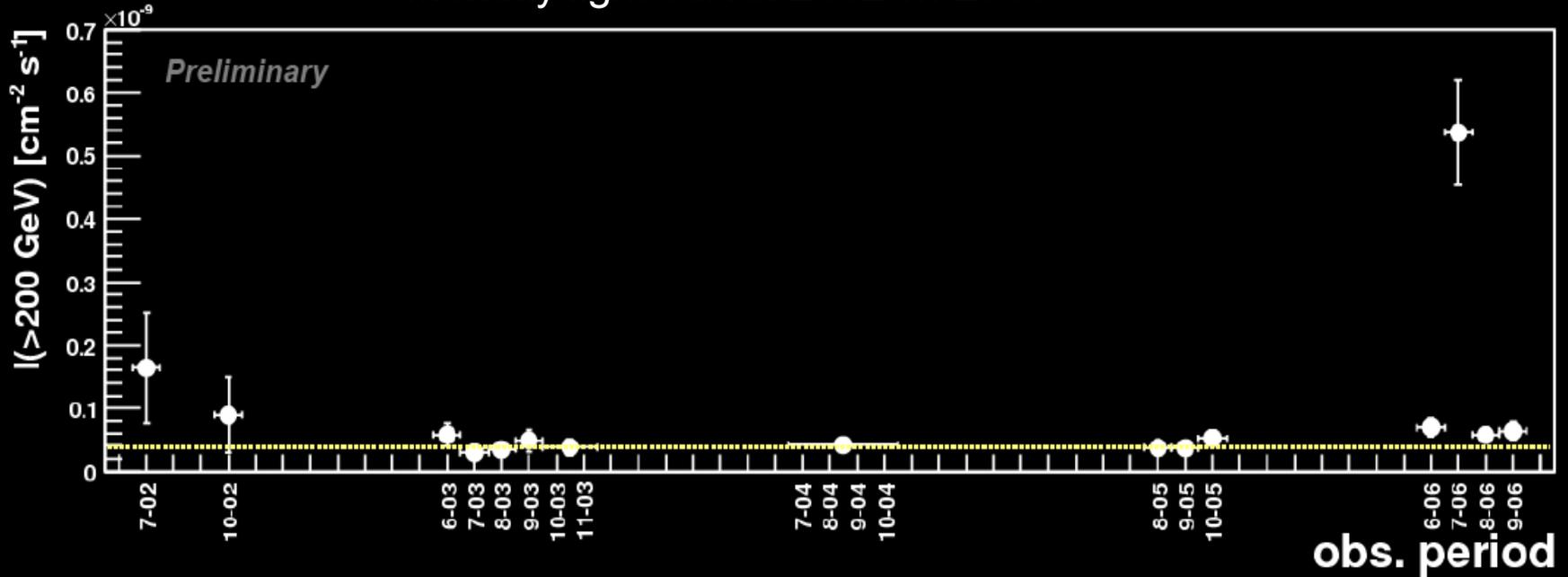
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PKS 2155 Monitoring

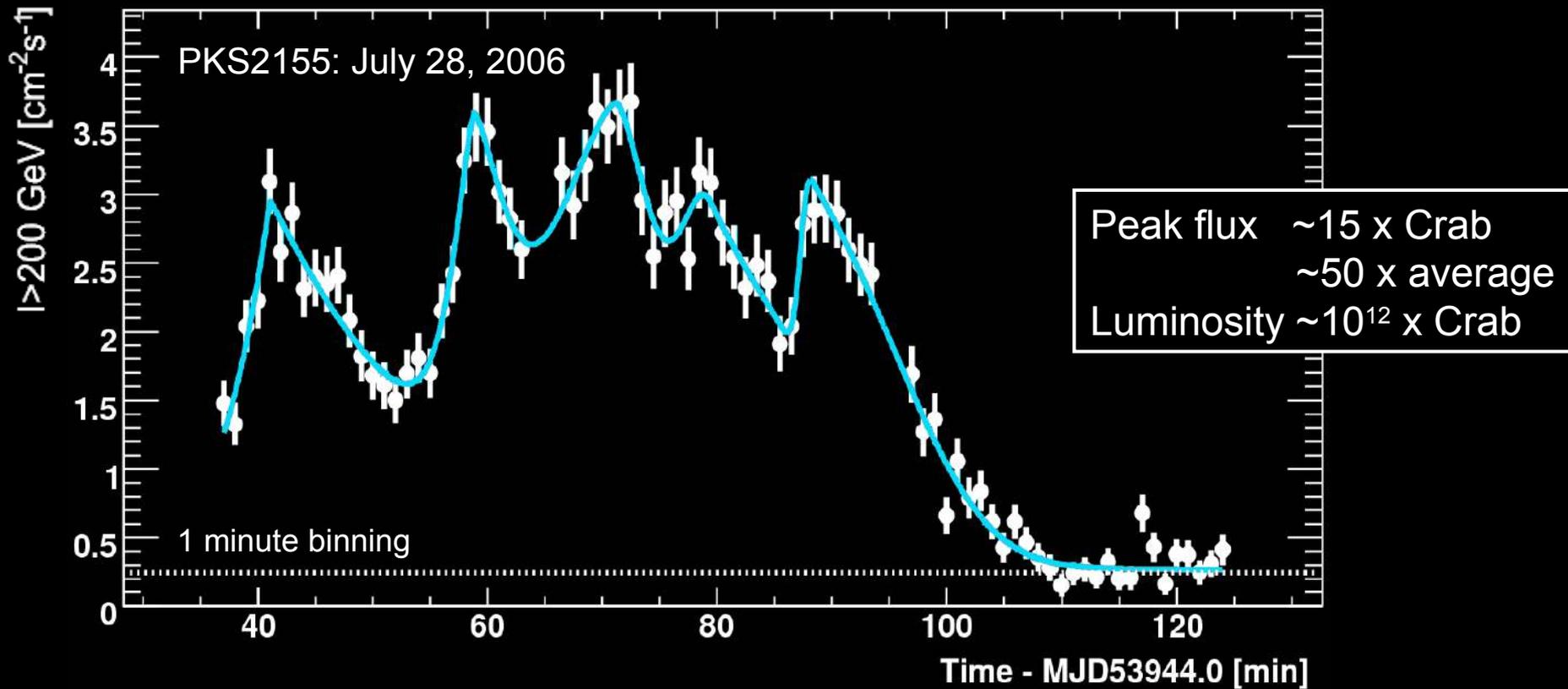
Monthly light curve: 2002 ... 2006



- Source monitored since 2002 (~240 h)
- Average flux : $3.95 \pm 0.39 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- Huge outburst in July 2006 - two main flares of 28 and 30 July



"Photons from hotter hell" (T.Weekes)



- Time resolved VHE spectroscopy of AGN jets (→ [Andreas Zech](#))
- Variability on timescales 2-3 minutes



Probing Quantum Gravity: $c(E) \neq c(E')$?

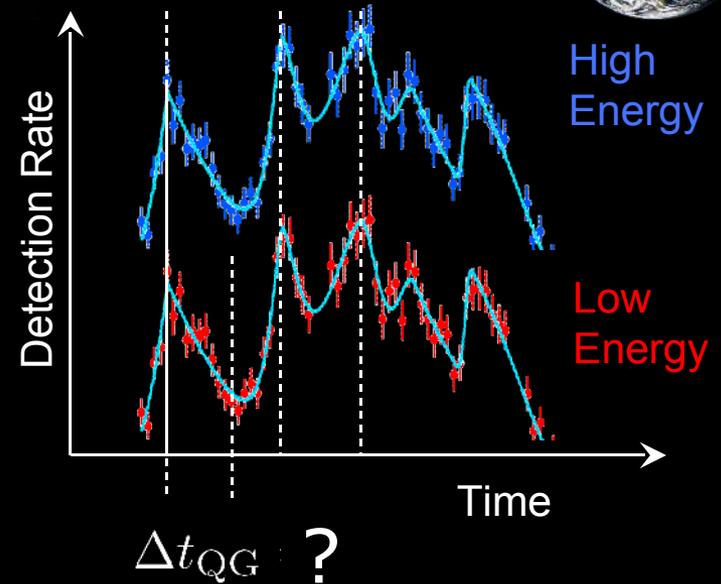
$$c' = c \left(1 \pm \frac{E}{k \cdot M_p} \pm \frac{E^2}{p^2 \cdot M_p^2} \right)$$

$$M_p = 1.22 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ GeV}$$

$$\Delta t_{\text{QG}} = L \left(\frac{1}{c_1} - \frac{1}{c_2} \right) \approx \frac{\Delta E \cdot L}{k \cdot M_p \cdot c}$$



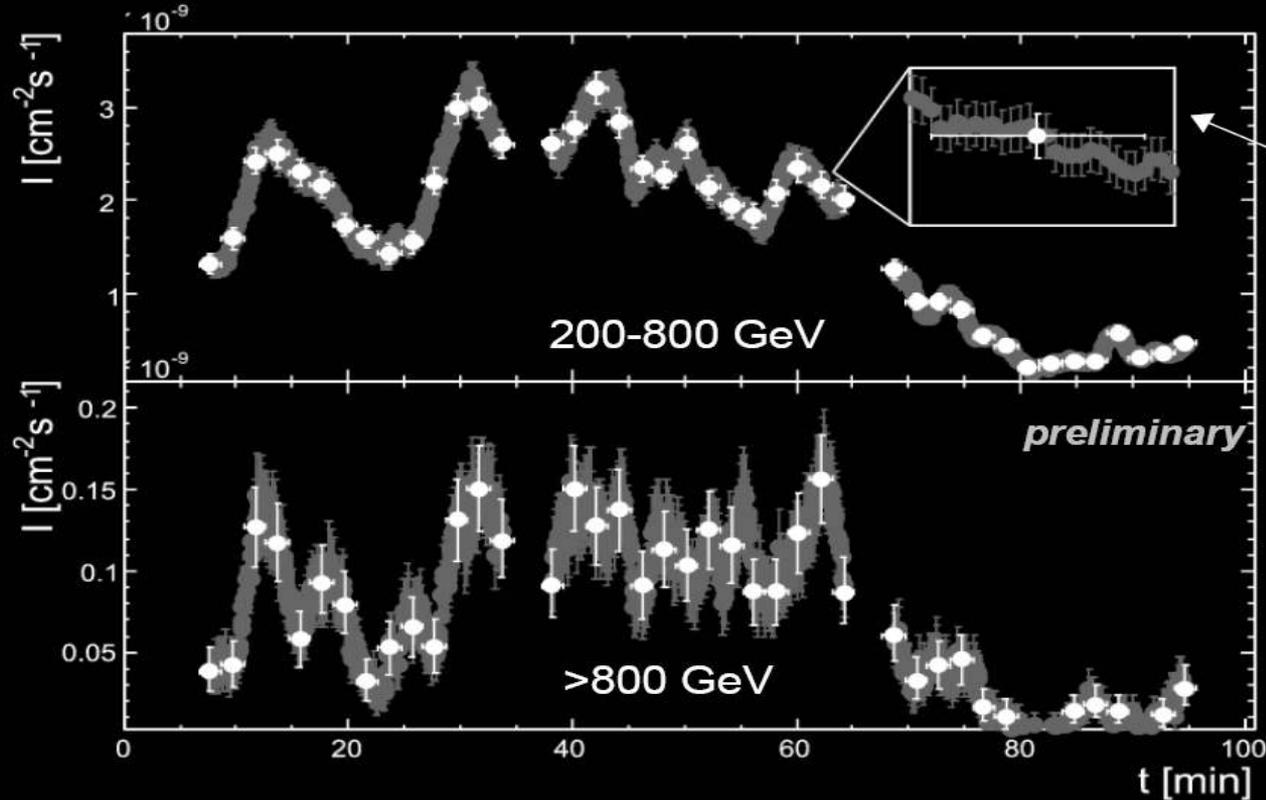
- Look at distant objects (O(100) Mpc)
- Look at real high energies (TeV)



- Be aware of *astrophysical* source effects (spectral changes)



Probing Quantum Gravity: $c(E) \neq c(E')$?



Oversampled
2-min bin

$\Delta E = 1$ TeV

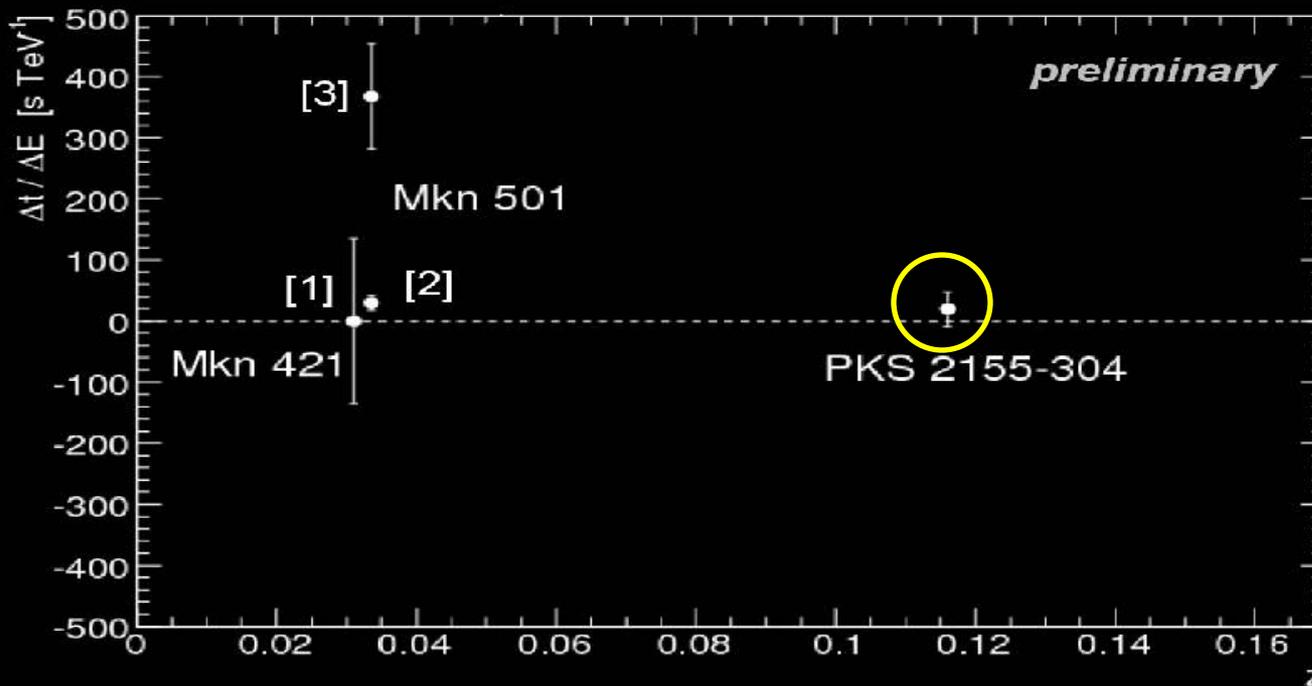
Modified cross correlation function:
→ no significant lag with energy found!



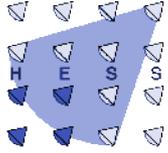
Probing Quantum Gravity: $c(E) \neq c(E')$?

Most constraining limit on speed of light modification to date:
(model independent)

$$E_{\text{QG}} > 5 \% M_{\text{P}}$$



No trend with
redshift
observed



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Indirect search for Dark Matter

Search for Dark Matter:

- 2) Accelerator: SUSY ? How to prove it is DM ?
- 3) Direct Detection: probes DM in halo
- 4) Indirect detection: probes DM outside the solar system

Search for (self) annihilation of WIMPs (e.g. neutralinos)

Where to search ? $F \sim \rho^2 \rightarrow$ regions of high density

→ **The Galactic Centre**

- Nearby and massive (other potential γ -ray sources)

Galactic Halo “Clumps”

- Nearby, no astrophysical background?

→ **Dwarf Galaxies**

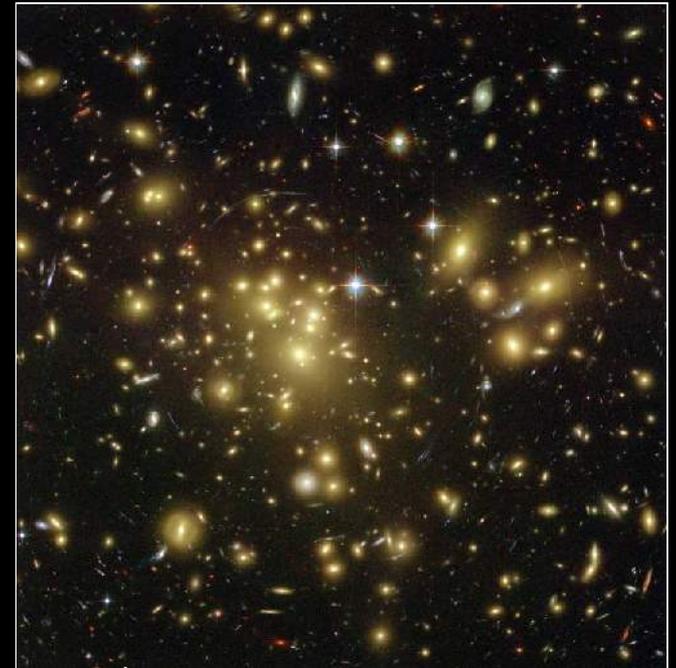
- Relatively nearby, very high mass to light ratios

Galaxy clusters

- Very massive (but far!)

How dense?

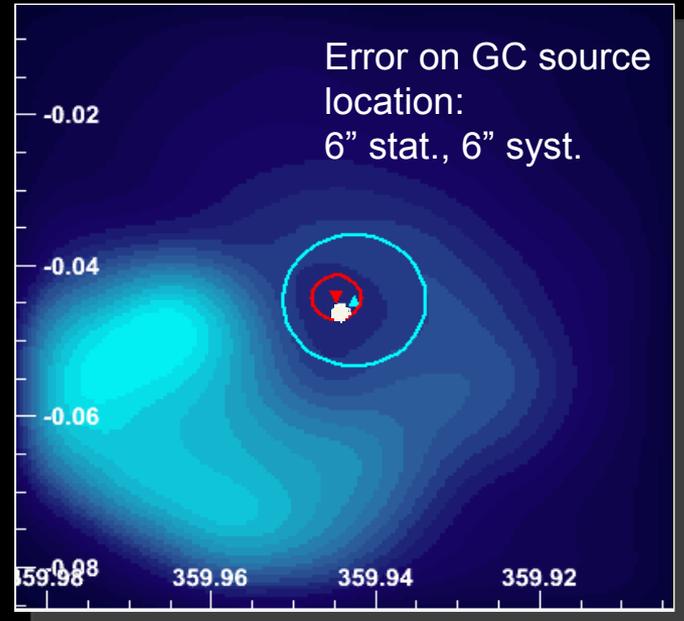
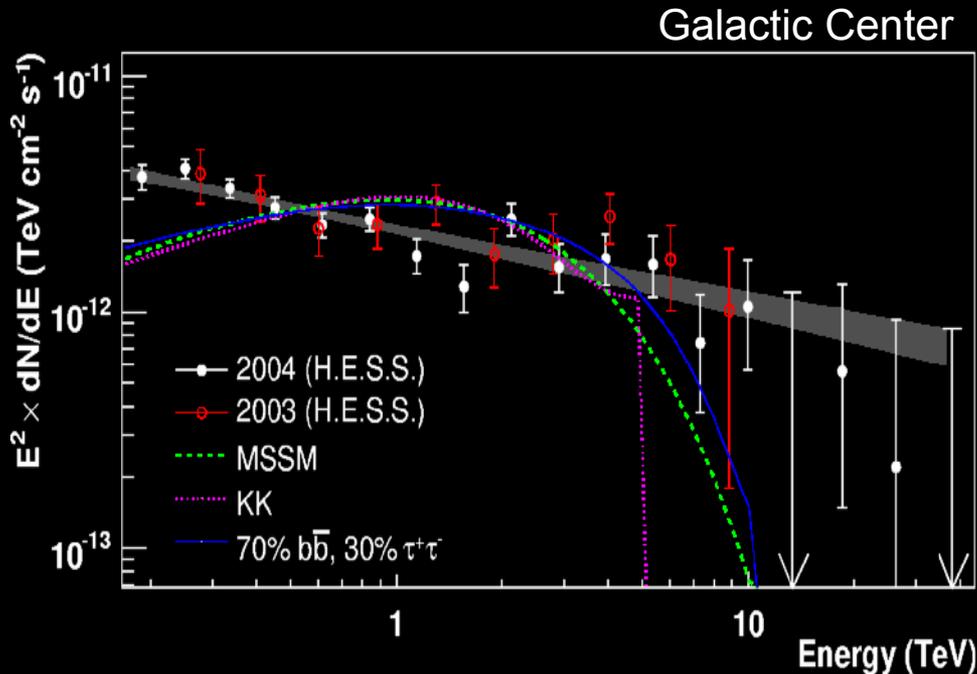
Depends on models for DM halo shapes (...NFW, Moore ...)



Abell 1689, NASA/HST



Indirect search for Dark Matter

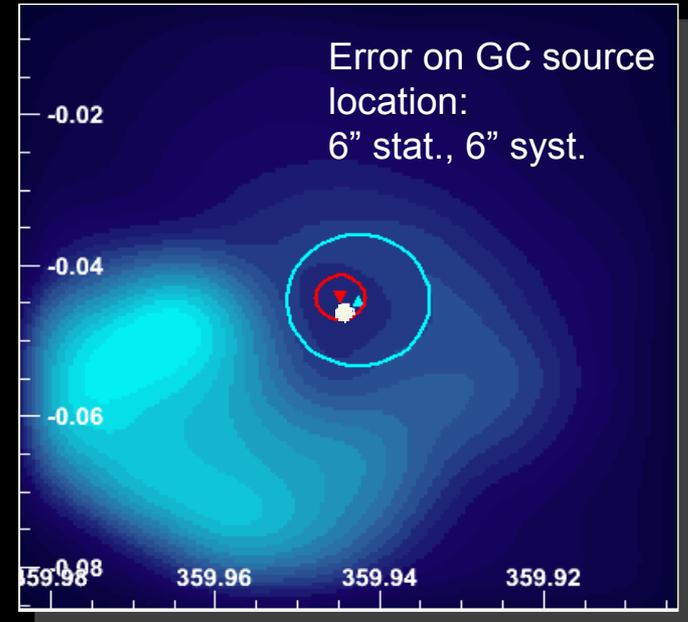
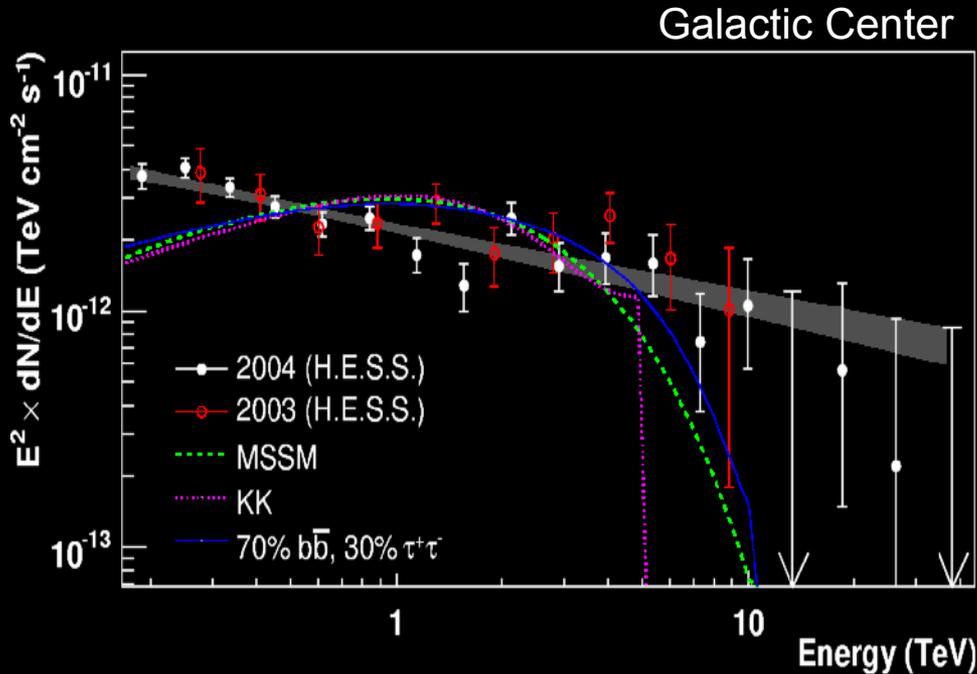


- Power law spectrum 160 GeV ... 30 TeV
- No curvature in this regime
exponential cutoff: $E_c > 9 \text{ TeV}$ @ 95% CL
- No indications for line emission

Radial profile ~ PSF
Upper limit on extension: $< 1.2'$



Indirect search for Dark Matter



Signal is most probably of
astrophysical origin !

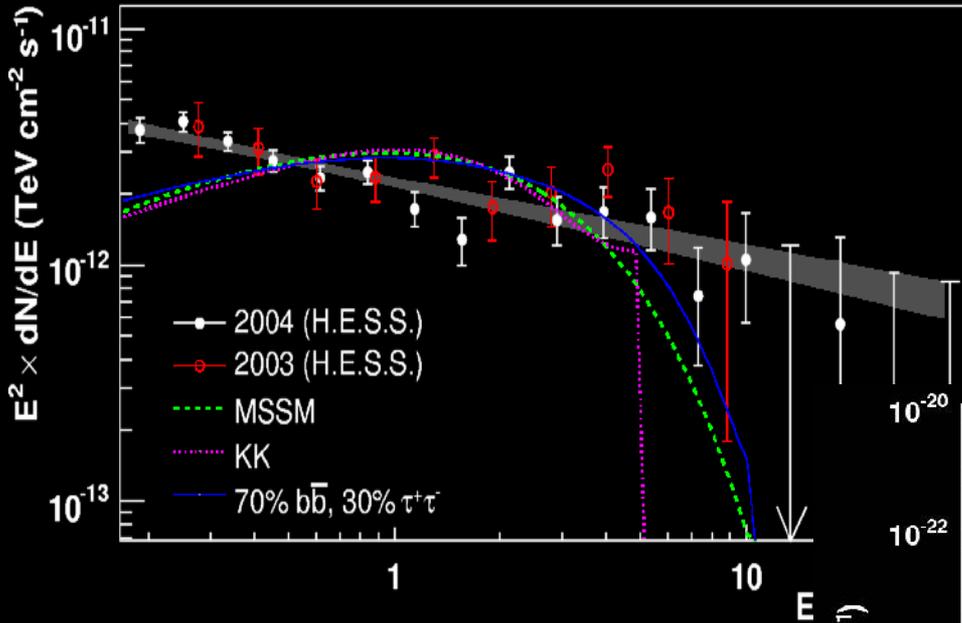
Try anyway to fit DM models:

→ $M \sim 14 \text{ TeV}$ (a bit high ...)



Indirect search for Dark Matter

Galactic Center



No signal \rightarrow upper limit on flux and cross-section

Signal is most probably of *astrophysical* origin !

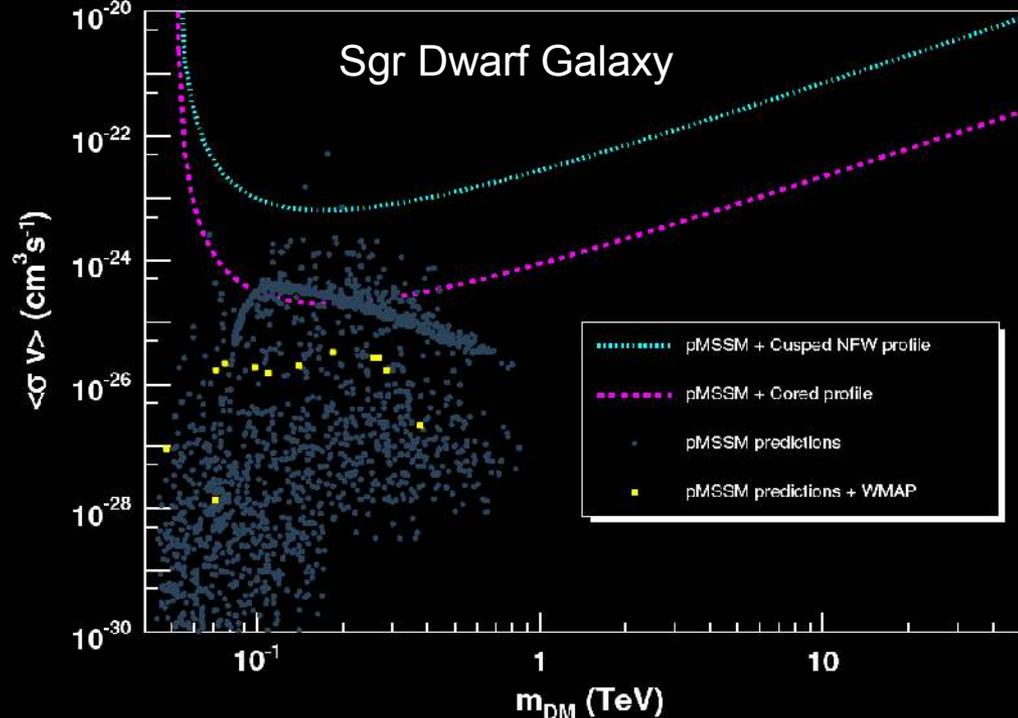
Try anyway to fit DM models:

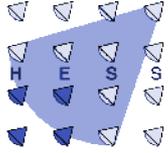
$\rightarrow M \sim 14 \text{ TeV}$ (a bit high ...)

HESS, PRL 97 (2006)

HESS, ApJ 29 (2008)

HESS, ApJ (in press)



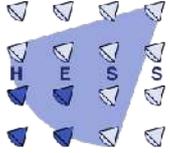


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Near Future: H.E.S.S. Phase II



Improved sensitivity (x1.5 - 2)
in current regime up
to ~ 1 TeV

Energy range down
to ~50 GeV will finally
become accessible

Near Future: H.E.S.S. Phase II

October 2007

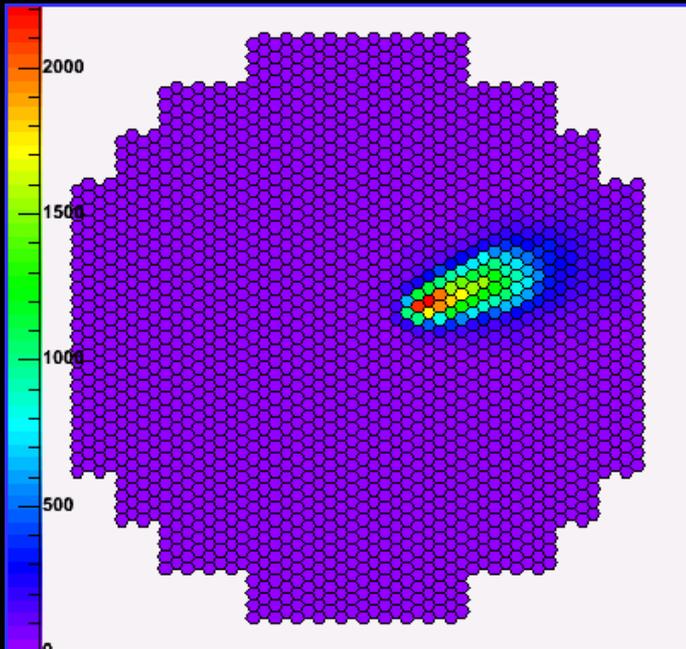


Near Future: H.E.S.S. Phase II





H.E.S.S. Phase II Camera



2048 Pixels

Pixel size: 0.07°

FoV : $\sim 3.6^\circ$

SAM

Sampling: 1 GS/sec

Depth 256 cells

Bandwidth > 300 MHz

Dyn. Range > 11 bit

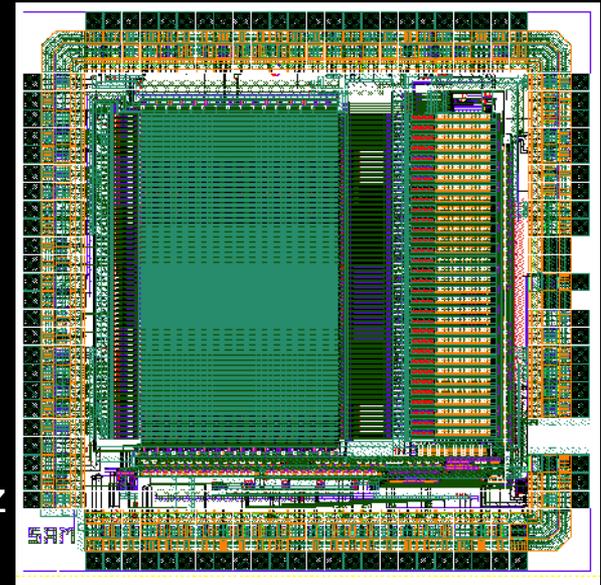
Same principle as in Phase I:

Analog pipeline for signal buffering

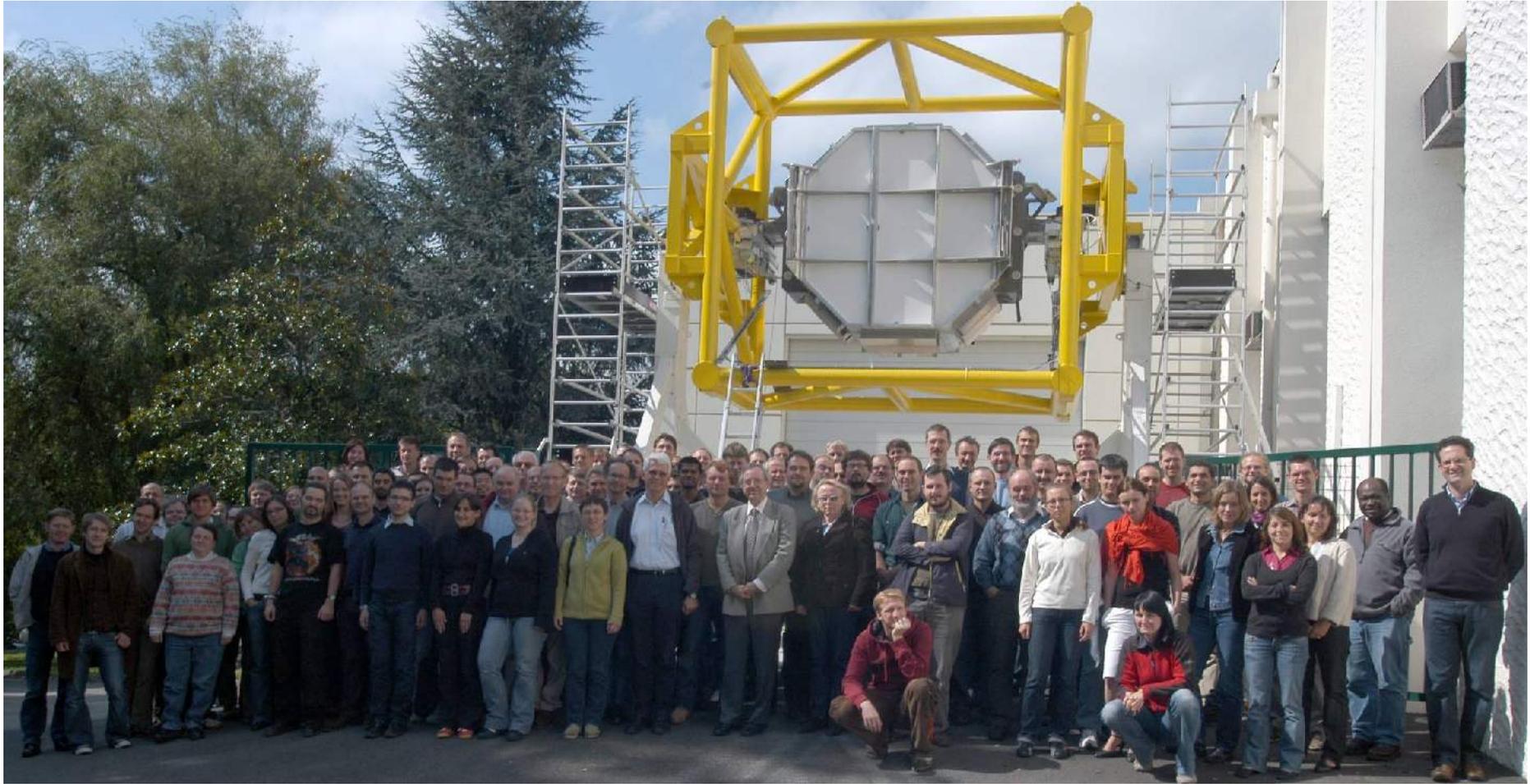
New pipeline chip: SAM

On board signal integration

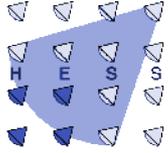
Sampling Analog Memory



Last week in Annecy ...



H.E.S.S. collaboration in front of camera mechanics test setup (09/2008)



Conclusions from the High Energy Stereoscopic System



From source hunting to real astrophysics

- Many discoveries, population studies now possible
- ‘Precision’ measurements
- Cosmology and particle physics
- Composition (e^\pm , Fe)
- Still more in the pipeline

The path towards *CTA* is paved



German Hermann, MPI für Kernphysik
(for the H.E.S.S. Collaboration)

www.mpi-hd.mpg.de/HESS
and .../HESS/public/HESS_catalog.htm