



Fermi
Gamma-ray Space Telescope



Galactic center excess analysis with Pass 8 data

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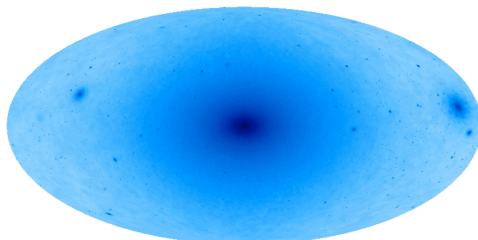
MPIK, Heidelberg

on behalf of the Fermi LAT collaboration

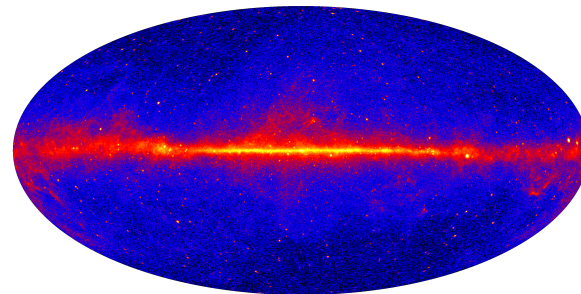
6th Fermi Symposium

Arlington, Nov 9 - 13, 2015

Dark matter annihilation in the Galactic center?

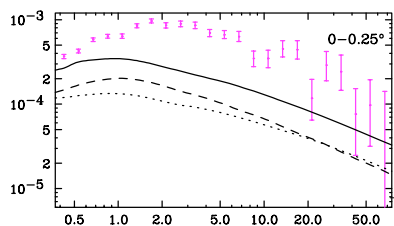


Via Lactea II, Kuhlen et al,
arxiv:0907.0005

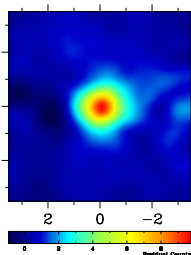


Fermi LAT, 6 years, Pass 8 data

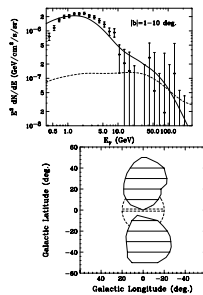
Excess emission



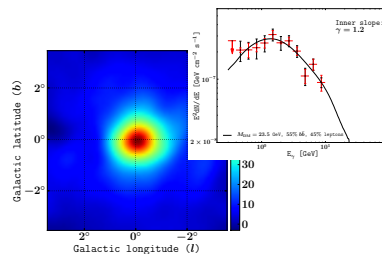
Goodenough &
Hooper
arxiv:1010.2752



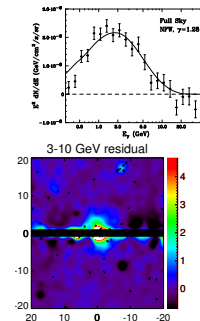
Abazajian &
Kaplinghat
arxiv:1207.6047



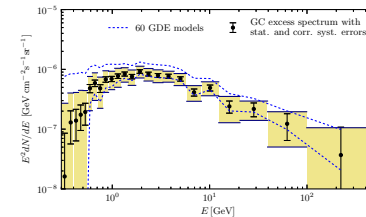
Hooper &
Slatyer
arxiv:1302.6589



Gordon &
Macias
arxiv:1306.5725



Daylan et al.
arxiv:1402.6703



Calore et al.
arxiv:1409.0042

and
counting

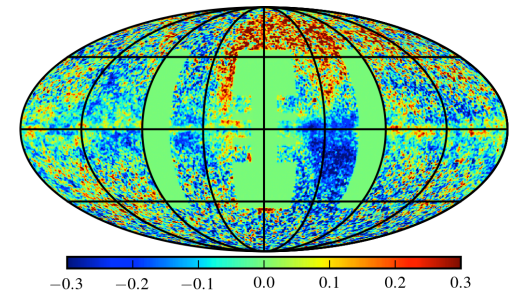
Dark matter annihilation, unresolved sources, CR electrons?

- Mirabal (arxiv:1309.3428), Petrovic et al. (arxiv:1411.2980), Cholis et al. (arxiv:1506.05119), Lee et al. (arxiv:1506.05124), Bartels et al. (arxiv:1506.05104), Brandt & Kocsis (arxiv:1507.05616), Carlson et al. (arXiv:1510.04698) etc.

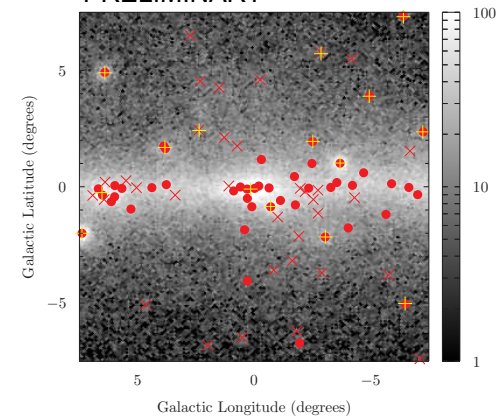


- **Construct interstellar emission model (IEM) with a combination of templates from GALPROP**
 - Test different CR distributions (pulsars, OB stars)
 - Refit intensity of components
 - Refit both index and intensity
- Find and characterize the point sources near the GC for each IEM
- There is a residual near the GC with a spectrum peaking at a few GeV (NFW template) – strong dependence on IEM

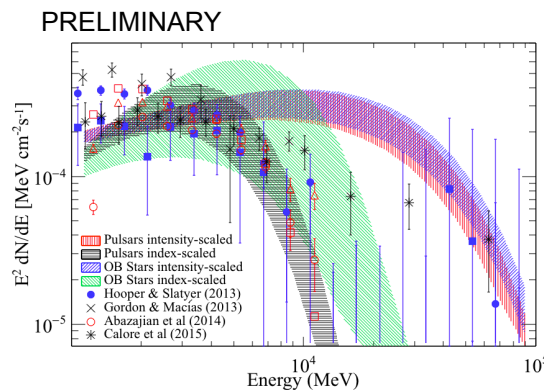
PRELIMINARY



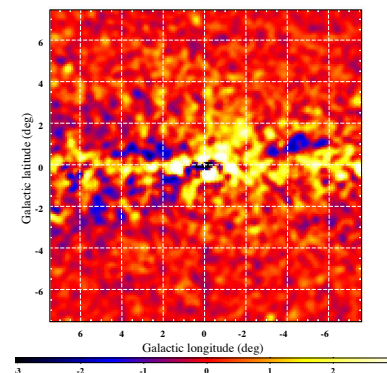
PRELIMINARY



Ajello et al.,
arxiv:1511.02938



PRELIMINARY

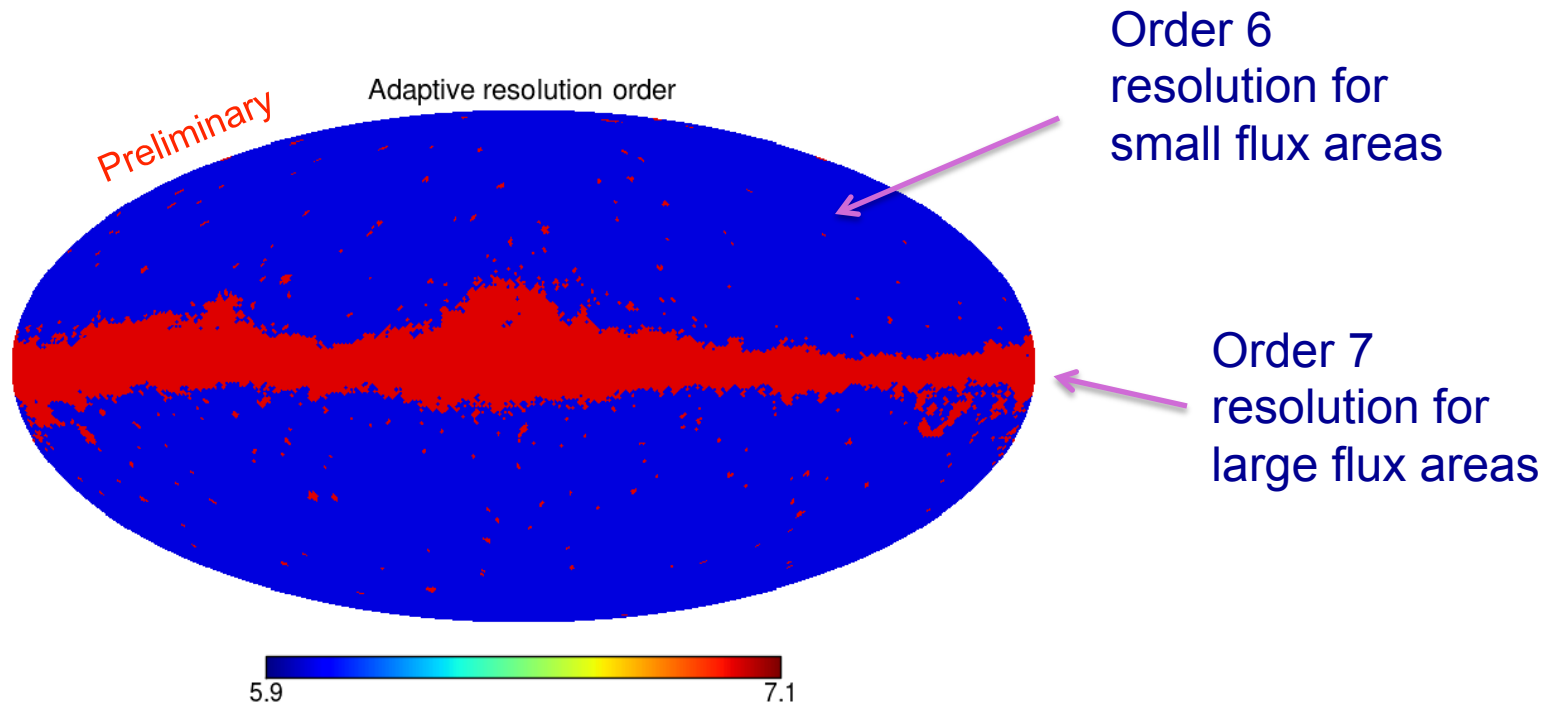




- **Data used for this analysis**
 - **Pass 8**
- **Analysis method**
 - **Template fitting**
- **Variations of GALPROP parameters**
- **Alternative distribution of gas along the line of sight**
 - **Derived with starlight extinction data**
- **Additional source of CR electrons near the GC**
- **Derivation of the Fermi bubbles at low latitudes**
 - **Use the spectral information to derive a template for the bubbles**
- **Summary**
 - **the band of the GC excess flux**

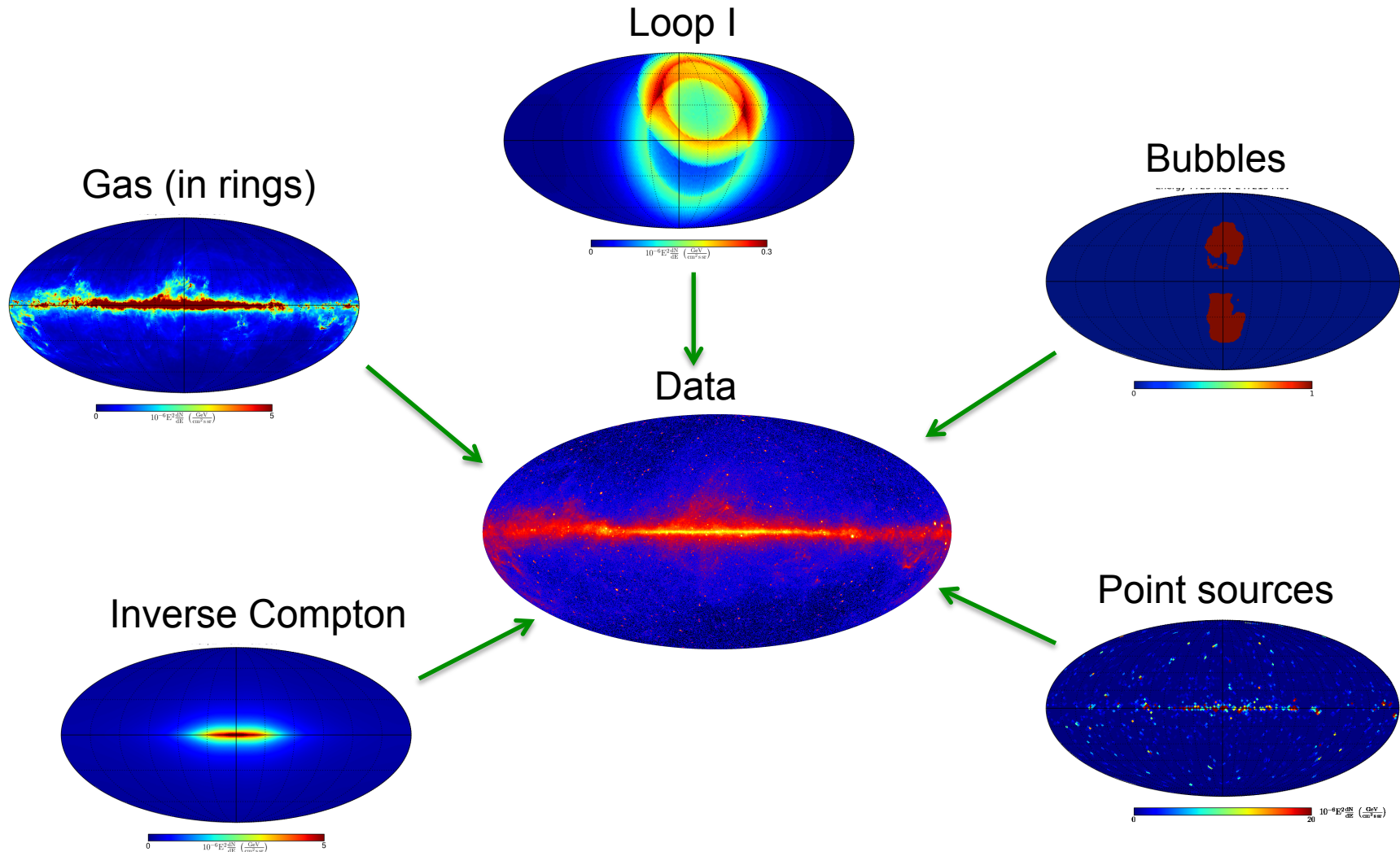


- **6.5 years of Pass 8 data (Aug 8, 2008 – Jan 31, 2015)**
- **Pass 8, Ultracleanveto Class, zenith angle less than 90°**
- **27 energy bins from 100 MeV – 1 TeV**
- **Binned into HEALPix maps of order 6 / 7 (resolution 1° / 0.5°)**





- Fit templates to the data in energy bins (bin by bin fitting)





- **Baseline templates:**

- **Gas correlated (π^0 decay, bremsstrahlung) – GALPROP in 5 rings**

- **Separate H I and CO templates (trace atomic and molecular hydrogen)**

- **Inverse Compton (starlight, IR, CMB) - GALPROP**

- **Loop I** (Wolleben, arxiv:0704.0276)

- **Isotropic**

- **Fermi Bubbles** (Fermi collaboration, arxiv:1407.7905)

- **Point Sources** (T. Burnet presentation on Wednesday)

- **Derived with Pass 8 data**

- **The cores of 300 bright PS are masked**

- **Sun / Moon (Fermi science tools)**

- **Excess template:**

- **Contracted NFW DM annihilation (index 1.25)**

Inner

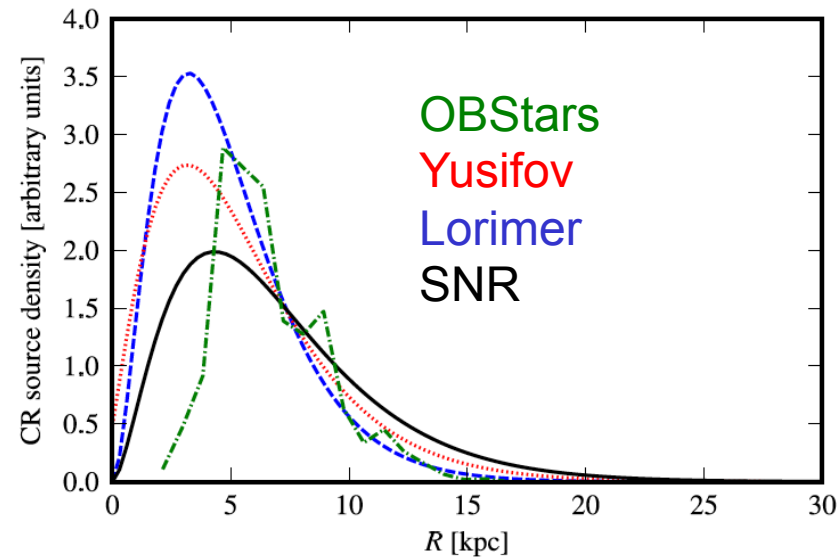
Local

Outer

R [kpc]
0 – 1.5
1.5 – 3.5
3.5 – 8
8 – 10
10 – 50



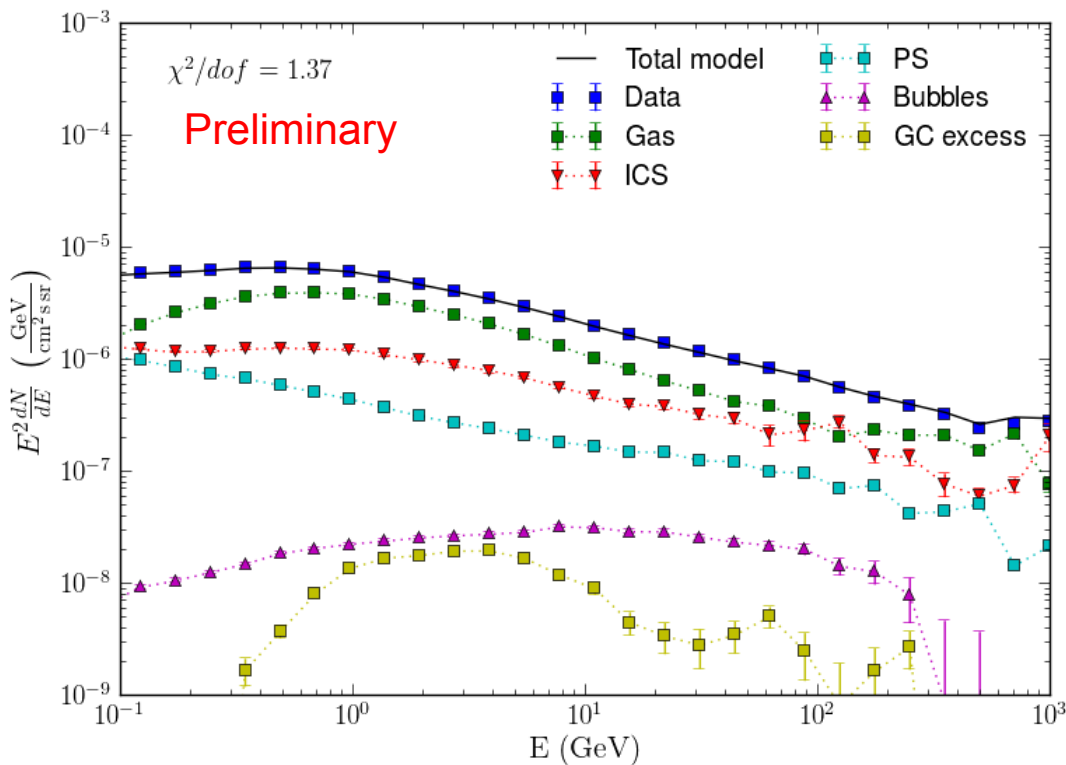
- Use models from Fermi LAT diffuse analysis ([arxiv:1202.4039](#))
- Cosmic-ray source distribution:
 - **Pulsars** (Lorimer et al., [astro-ph/0607640](#))
 - **SNR** (Case & Bhattacharya, [astro-ph/9807162](#))
 - **Pulsars** (Yusifov & Kucuk, [astro-ph/0405559](#))
 - **OBStars** (Bronfman et al., [astro-ph/0006104](#))
- CR propagation volume
 - Radius: **20/30** kpc
 - Height: **4/10** kpc
- Spin Temperature
 - **150K**/optically thin
- We derive an alternative distribution of gas along the line of sight to the GC using starlight extinction ([Schultheis et al, arxiv:1405.0503](#))



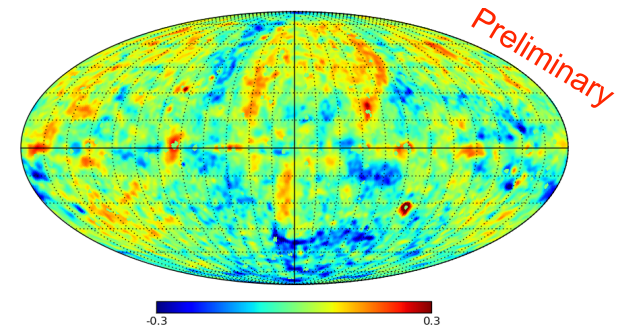
Reference model parameters shown in blue



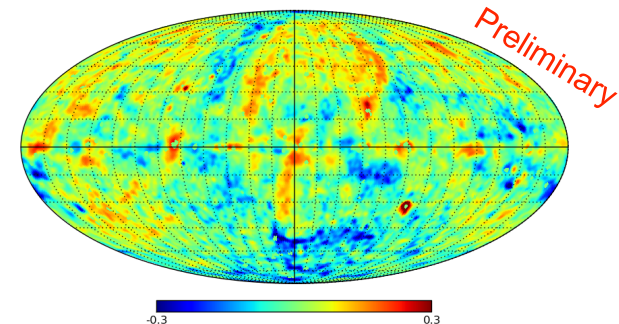
- **Contracted NFW, $n = 1.25$**
 - All sky-fit
 - Fit normalization in each energy bin for each template

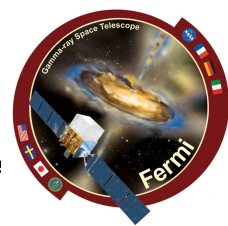


Fractional residual, 1.1 – 6.5 GeV

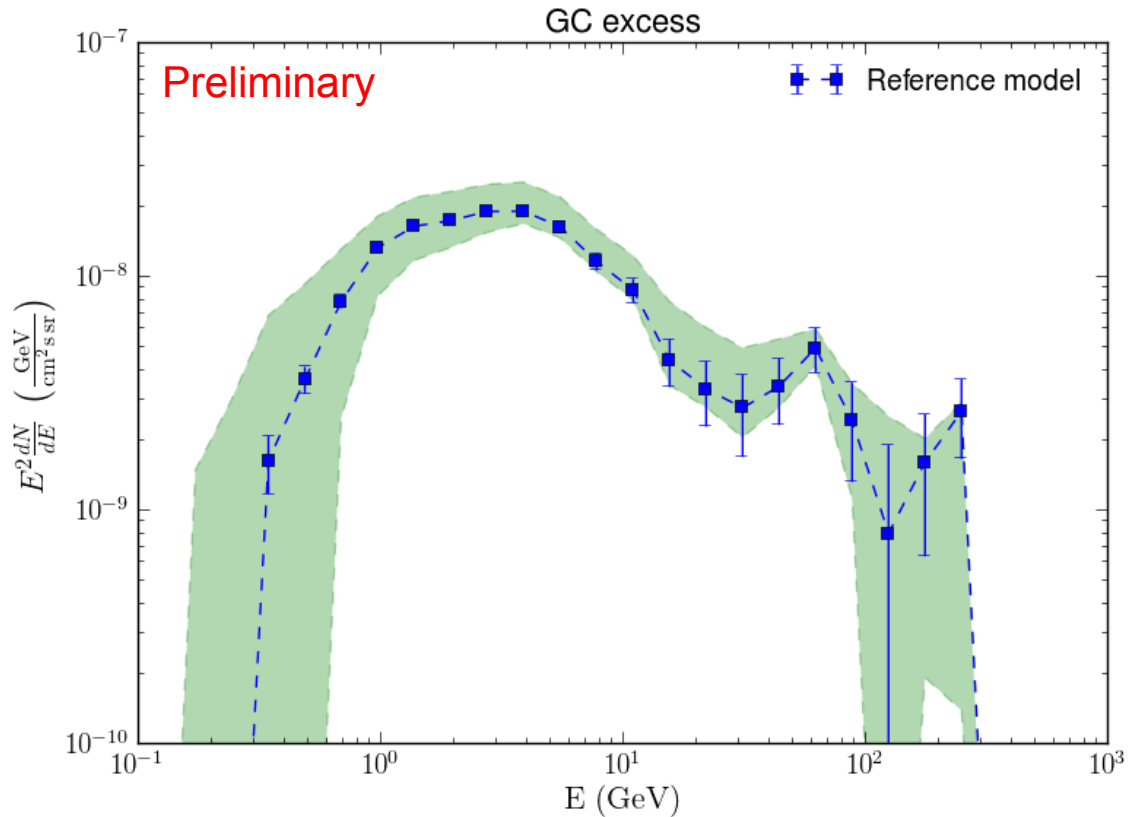


Add back the GC excess signal



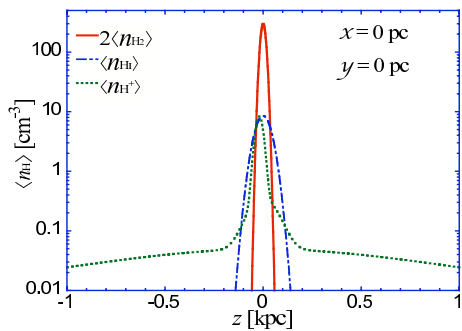


- Variation of GALPROP parameters and the distribution of gas along the line of sight

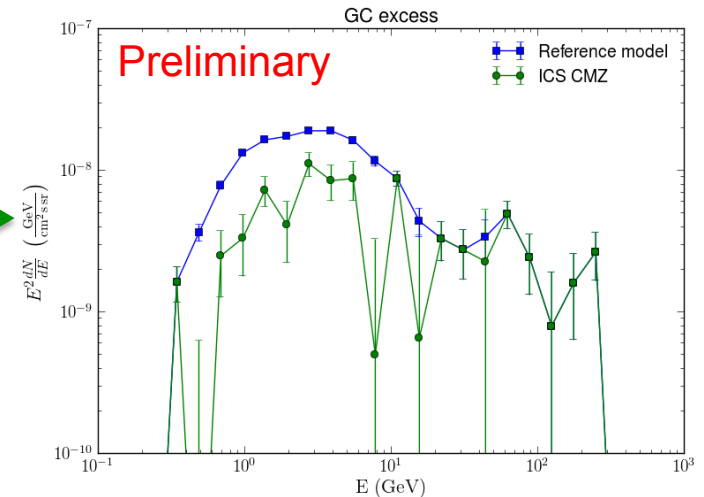
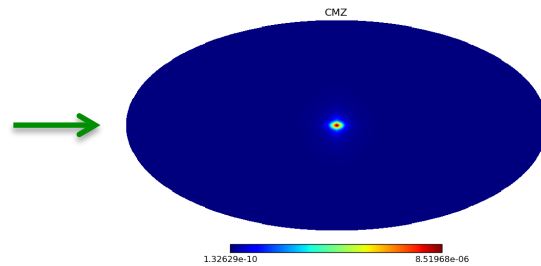




- **CR electron sources in the bulge** (Petrovic et al. arxiv:1411.2980)
 - electrons are produced by MSPs in the bulge
- **Star formation in molecular clouds near the GC**
 - **Burst-like emission from the GC nucleus** (Cholis et al. arxiv: 1506.05119)
 - **Stationary CR production by molecular clouds** (Carlson et al. arXiv:1510.04698)
- **Similar to Carlson et al (2015), we find that a source of CRE electrons in the CMZ region can reduce the flux associated with NFWc template:**



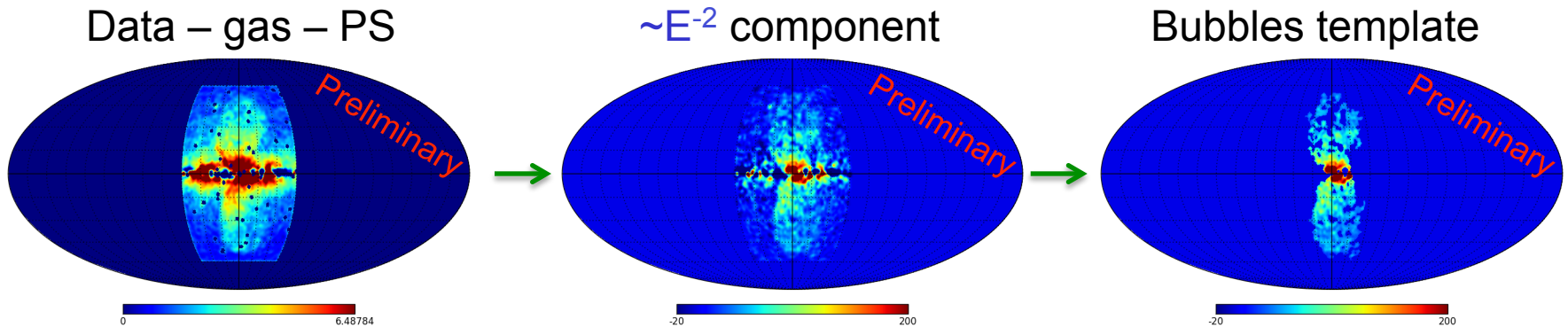
Ferriere et al.,
astro-ph:0702532



Bubbles template

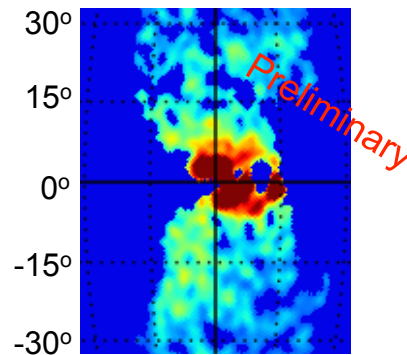


- Assume that the bubbles have the same spectrum near the GC as at high latitudes $\sim E^{-2}$ between 1 and 10 GeV
- Cut on significance to obtain the bubbles template

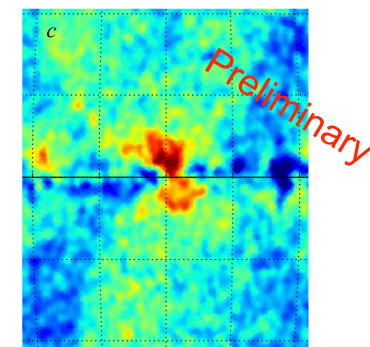


- Fermi bubbles template in the inner Galaxy looks similar to the template found in Casandjian (2014)

- **But beware of modeling uncertainties**



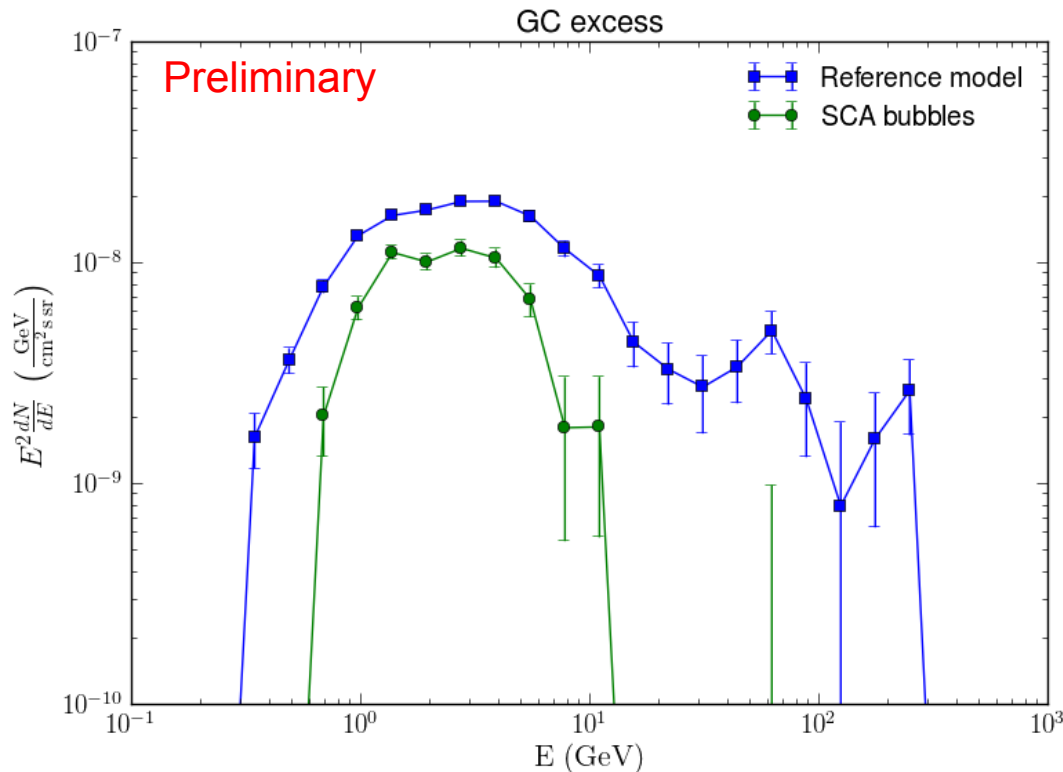
This work



J.-M. Casandjian for the Fermi LAT collaboration, arxiv:1502.07210

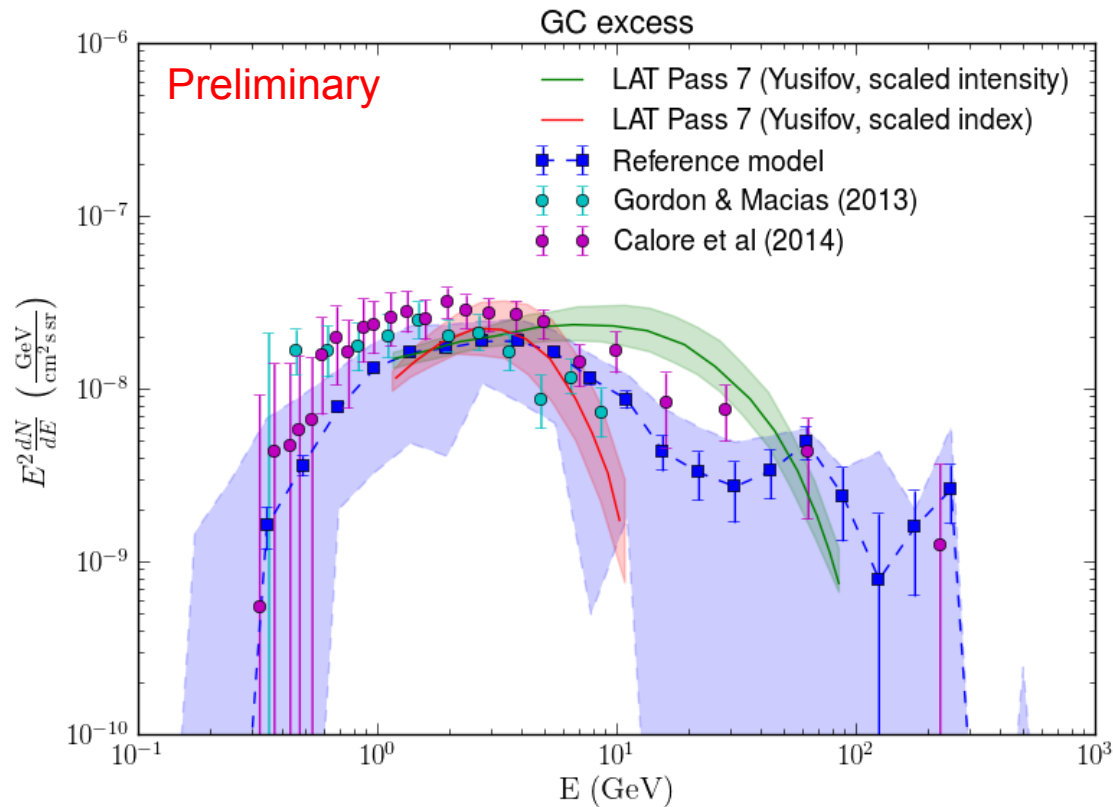


- Fit the NFWc profile together with the all-sky bubbles determined with Spectral components analysis (SCA)
 - The high-energy tail of the GC excess is gone
 - Overall normalization is reduced





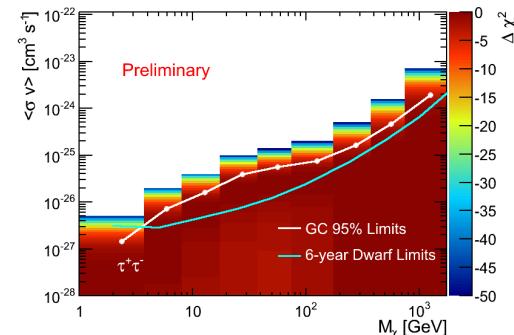
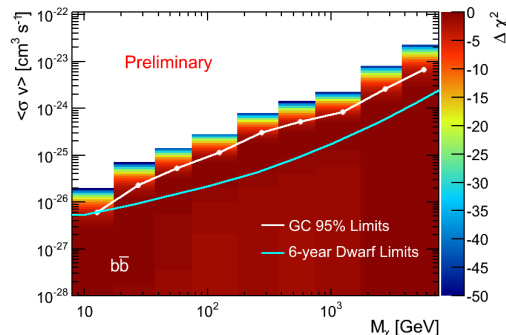
- The spectrum uncertainty band
 - Variations of GALPROP models and gas distribution
 - CMZ source of CR electrons
 - Fermi bubbles at low latitudes



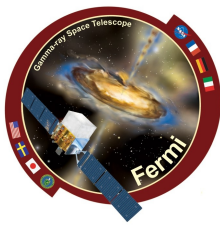
Spectra are normalized to 4π sr

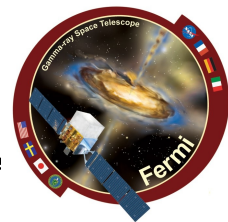


- Some model-related uncertainties on the GC excess were investigated using Pass 8 data
- The following uncertainties have relatively small effect on the excess spectrum:
 - Variation of GALPROP models
 - Distribution of gas along the line of sight
- Most significant sources of uncertainty are
 - Fermi bubbles morphology
 - Sources of CR electrons near the GC
- Since the astrophysical explanations of the excess, e.g., MSPs cannot be excluded at the moment, we put limits on DM annihilation **(Andrea Albert's talk on Thursday)**



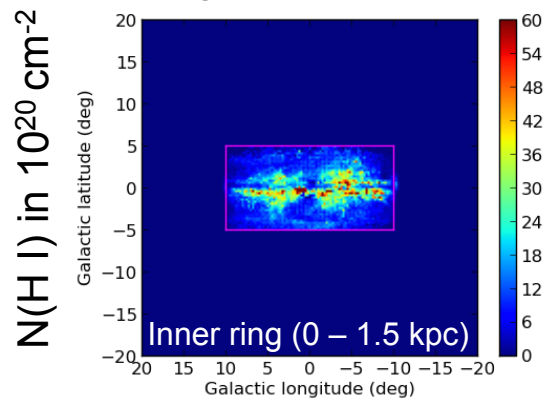
Backup slides





- Hard to model distribution of gas towards the GC due to **lack of Doppler shift** information
 - Gas distribution is interpolated from $|\text{Lon}| > 10^\circ$
- **Use starlight (SL) extinction** (Schultheis et al, arxiv:1405.0503) to find the distribution of dust along the LOS towards the GC
 - Derive the distribution of gas assuming homogeneous mixing of dust and gas
- Not meant to be a substitution for the current gas maps
 - useful for estimation of modeling uncertainties

Using SL extinction



Original gas maps

