

# Diffuse emission

an experimental overview from GeV to PeV energies

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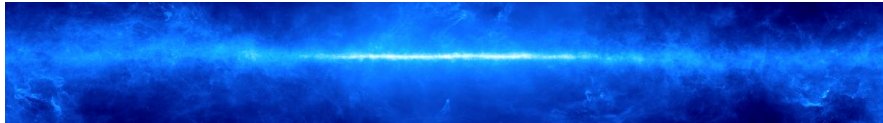


**Diffuse emission** = *everything that is not a resolved/discrete source*

Important **background** contribution

**Truly-diffuse emission**

The collective contribution of the bulk of cosmic rays contributed by galactic accelerators



[Fermi-LAT standard Galactic diffuse background @ 1 GeV]

**Unresolved sources**

Sources that individually don't overcome the detection threshold



[Unresolved source contribution calculated from Vecchiotti+2022]

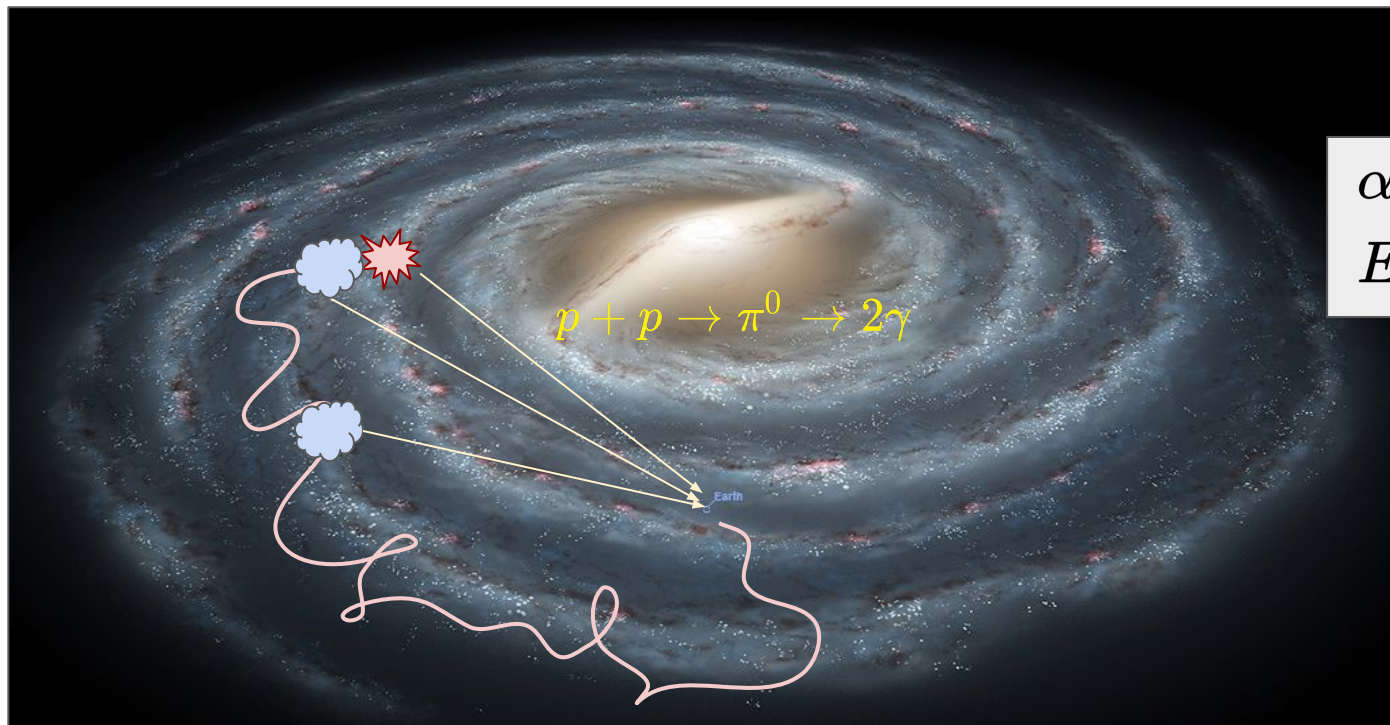
Can be used as a **source to probe CR** far from sources

# Diffuse emission

$$F_{\gamma}^{pp} = \xi_N \int n_H d\Omega \int dE_p \frac{d\sigma}{dE_{\gamma}} J(E_p)$$

Target column density

Galactic CR spectrum



$$\alpha_{\gamma} \sim \alpha_p + 0.1$$

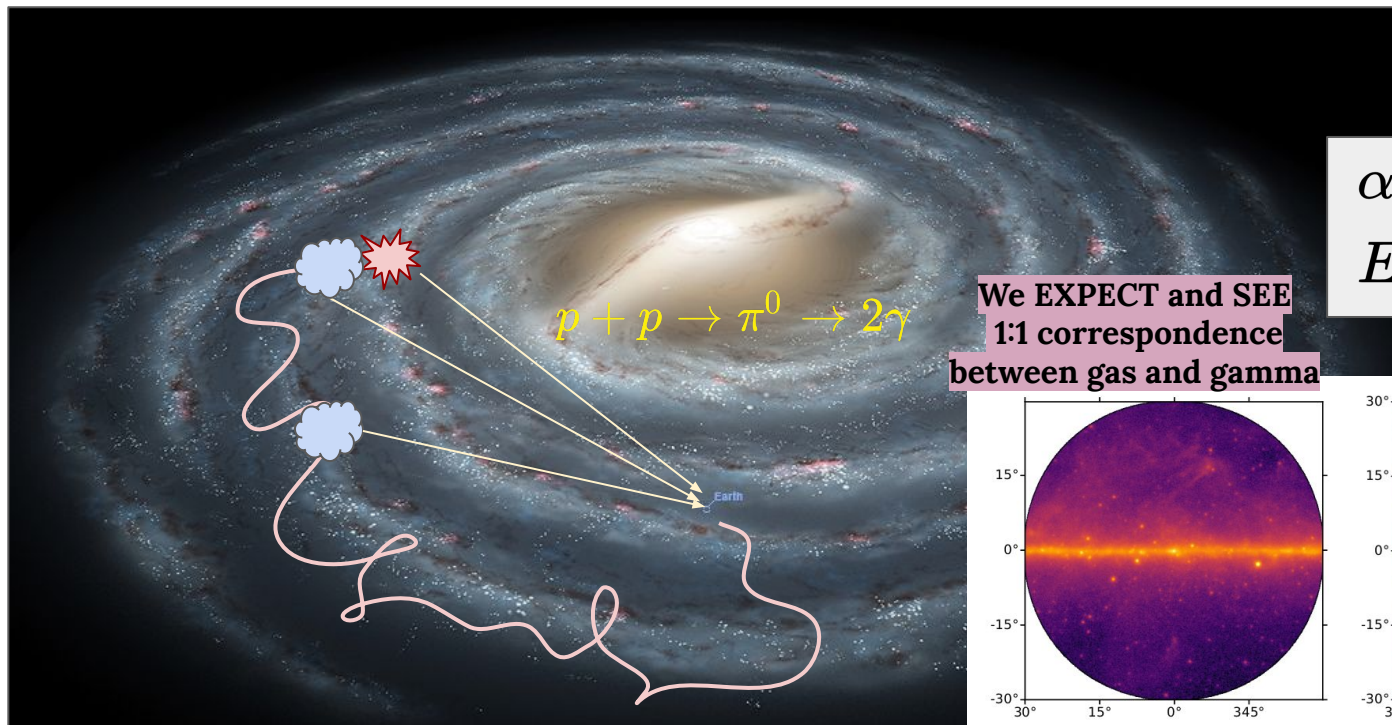
$$E_{\gamma} \sim 0.1 E_p$$

# Diffuse emission

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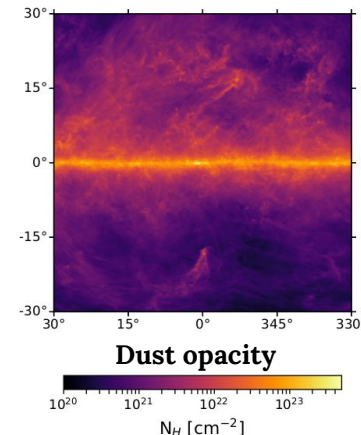
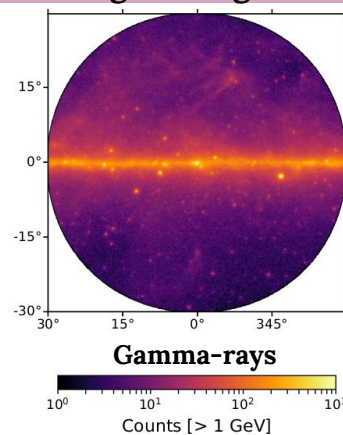
Galactic CR spectrum



We EXPECT and SEE  
1:1 correspondence  
between gas and gamma

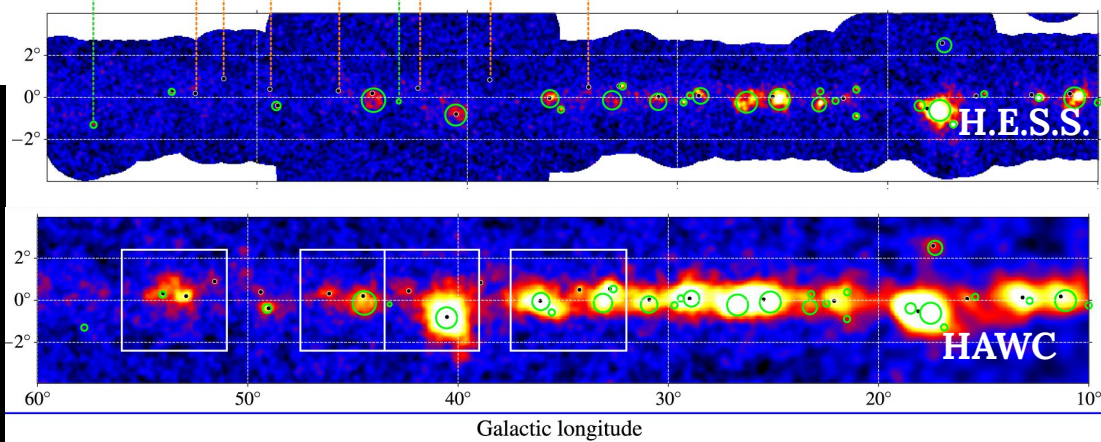
$$\alpha_{\gamma} \sim \alpha_p + 0.1$$

$$E_{\gamma} \sim 0.1 E_p$$



# Gamma-ray sky: GeV vs. TeV and PeV

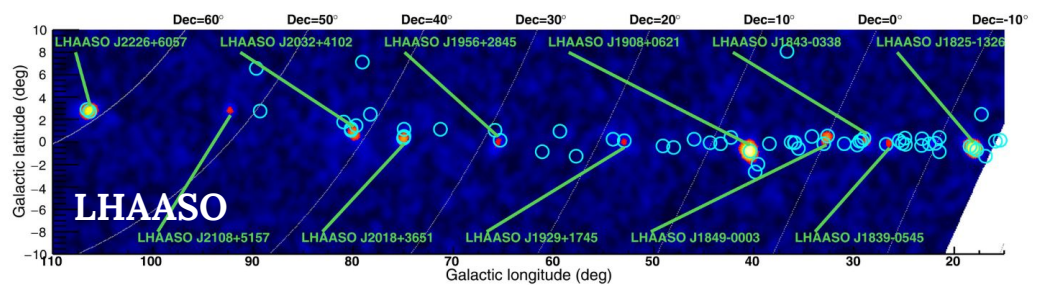
Abdalla+2021



Fermi-LAT

**Physical:** steep emission, peaks at GeV  
**Technical:** small FoV (IACTs), background rejection

Cao+2021



# Analysis technique: GeV vs. TeV

@ GeV energies

## TEMPLATE FITTING

### Galactic diffuse emission:

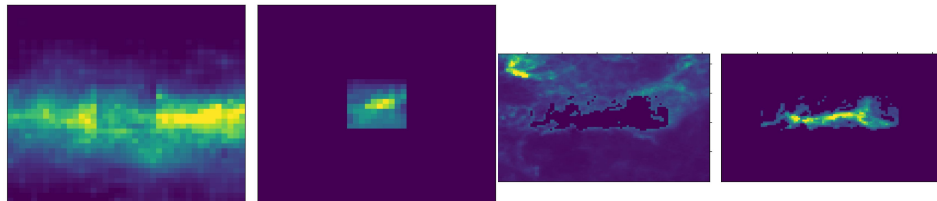
- Pion decay
- Inverse Compton
- Bremsstrahlung

### Extragalactic isotropic emission

- Contributed by extragalactic sources;

### Discrete sources

- e.g. 4FGL catalog;



@ TeV energies

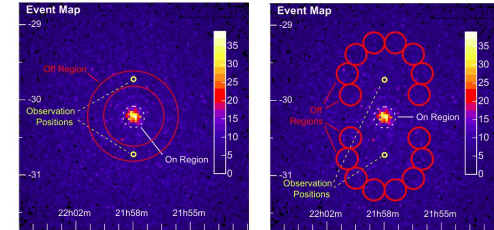
## ON-OFF ANALYSIS

Background is evaluated in a region around the source  
Less sensitive to low surface brightness sources

## TEMPLATE FITTING

Now used also at VHE (e.g. gammapy)  
More sensitive to low surface brightness sources

Mohrmann+2019



$$F_{\gamma}^{pp} = \xi_N \int n_H d\Omega \int dE_p \frac{d\sigma}{dE_{\gamma}} J(E_p)$$

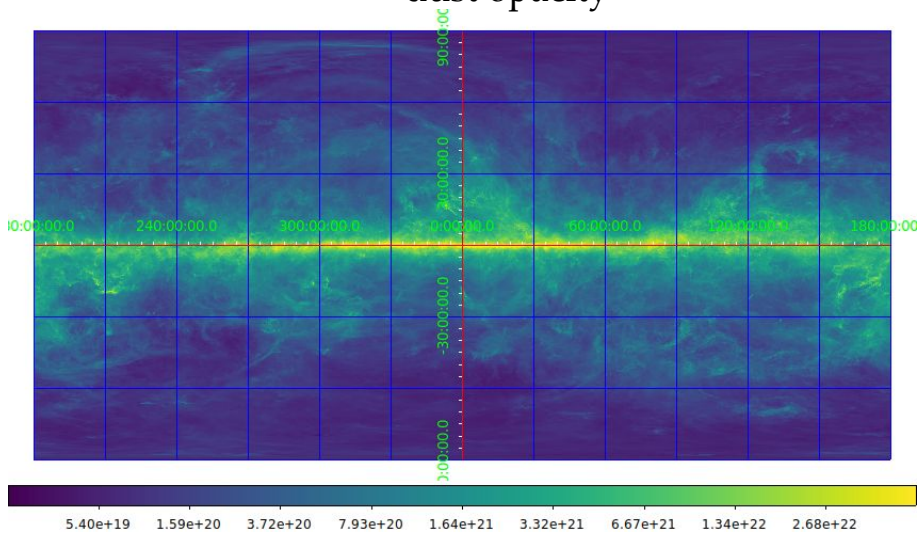
# Targets for gamma-ray production

## Diffuse gas

$n_H \sim 1 \text{ cm}^{-3}$   
 $R > \text{kpc}$

Traced by

- molecular and atomic lines (e.g. CO and HI)
- dust opacity



## Molecular Clouds

$n_H \sim 1000 \text{ cm}^{-3}$   
 $R \sim 10-100 \text{ pc}$

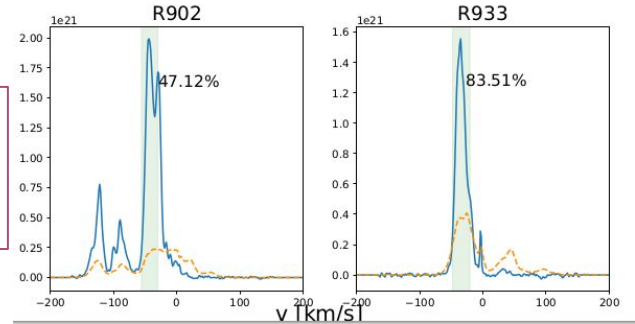
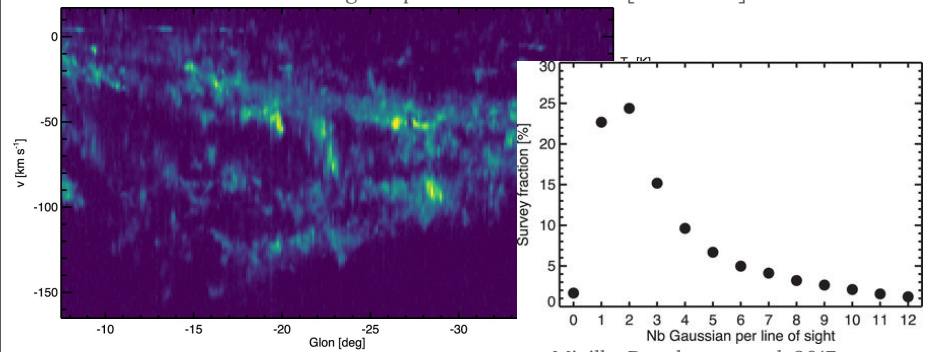


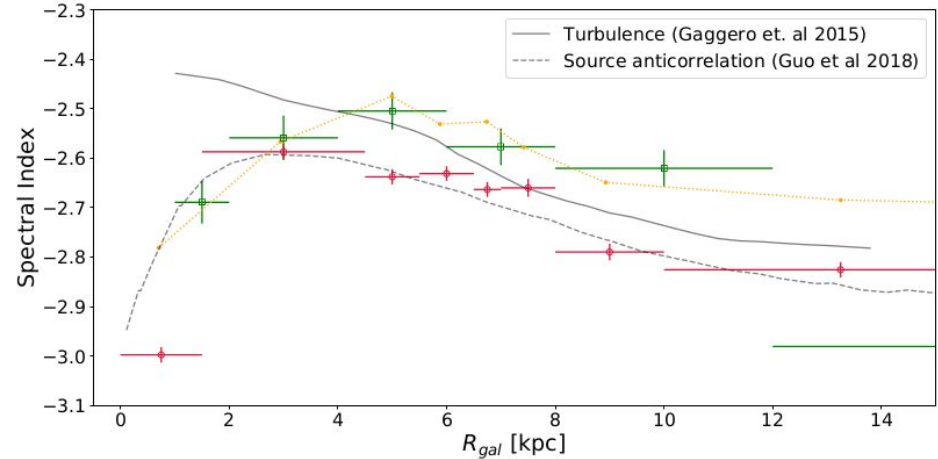
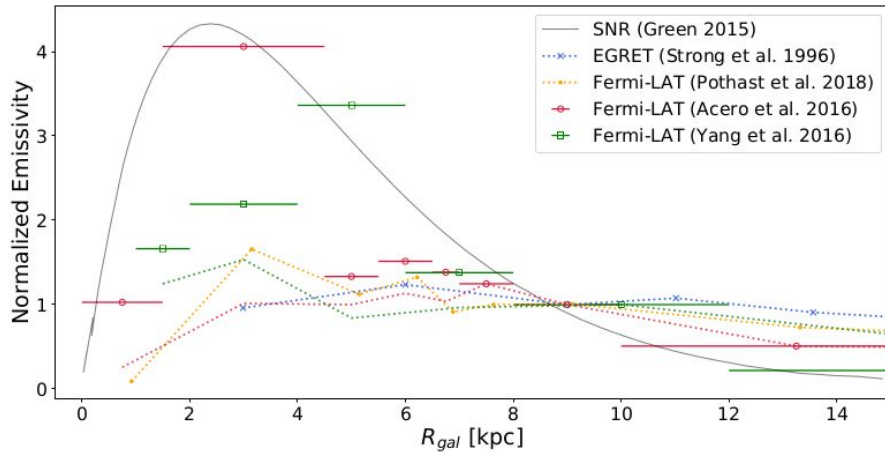
Fig. adapted from Peron 2020 [PhD thesis]



Map derived from Dame et al. 2000

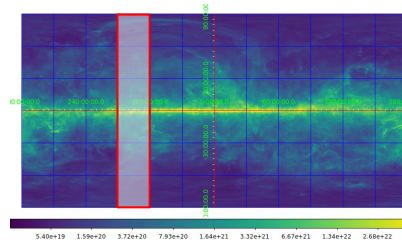
Miville-Deschenes et al. 2017

# Gamma-rays from diffuse gas @ GeV energies



## Enhancement and hardening towards the GC

- is this a global effect? (e.g. due to propagation)
- is this a local effect? (e.g. due to sources)
- is the contamination of unresolved sources?

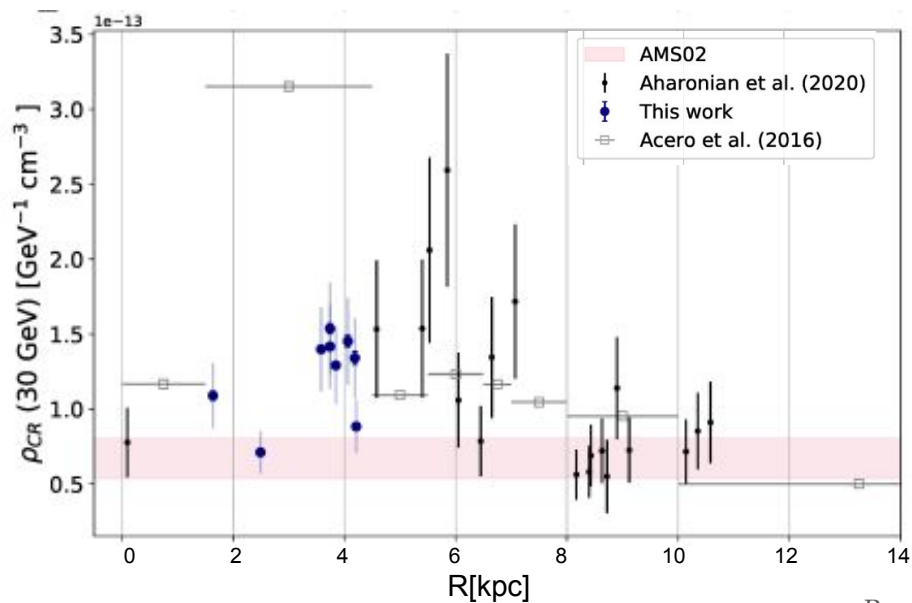


-Emission extracted in galactocentric rings of gas

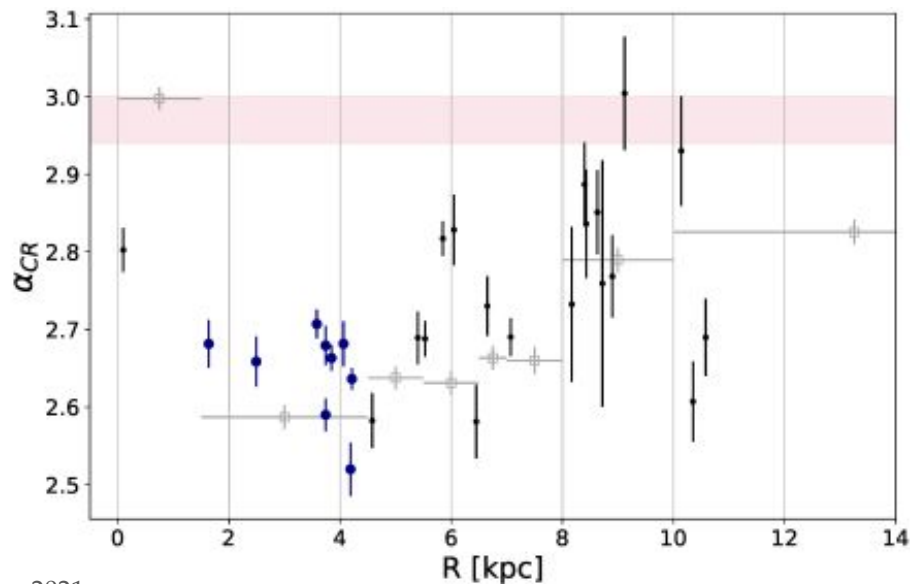
- Template based on HI and CO lines emission



# Gamma-rays from molecular clouds @ GeV energies



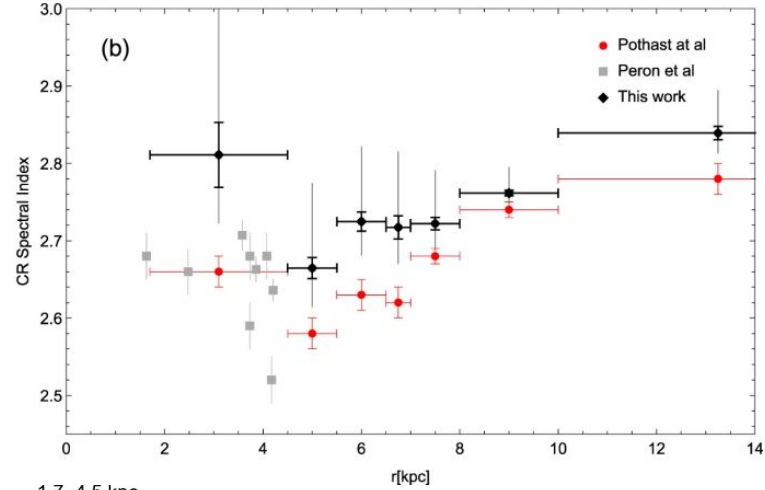
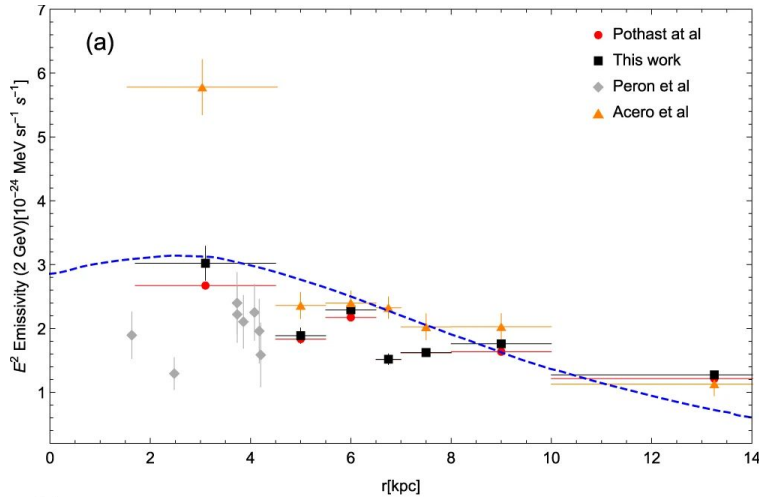
Peron+2021



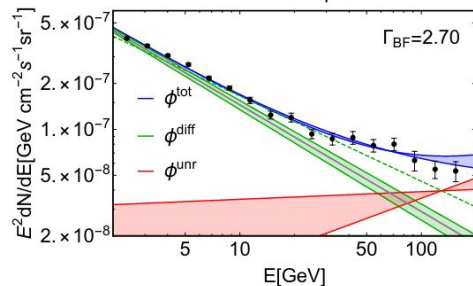
Several locations share the same value as the local emission

# The contribution of unresolved sources

Vecchiotti+2022



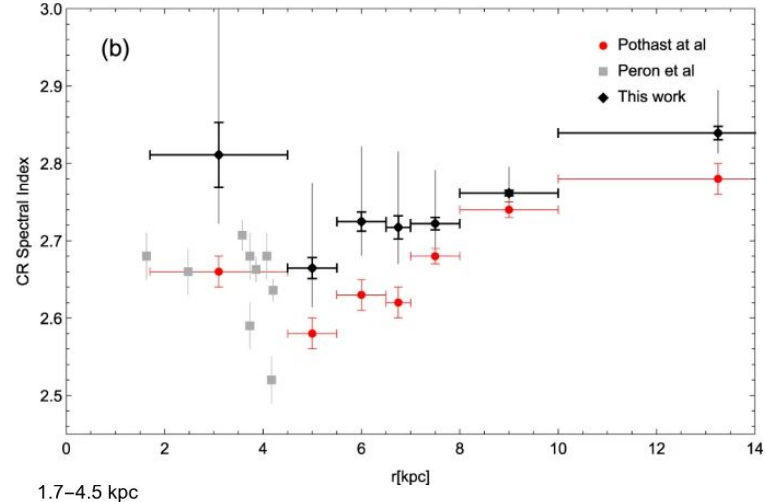
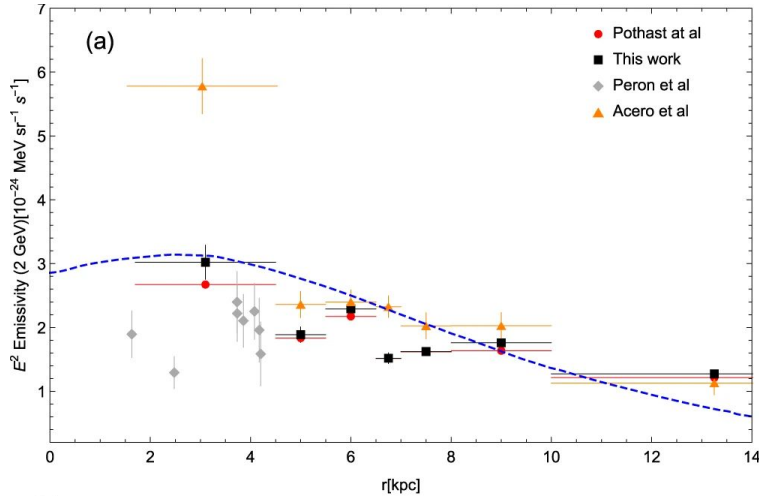
The enhancement is reabsorbed by a population of unresolved sources



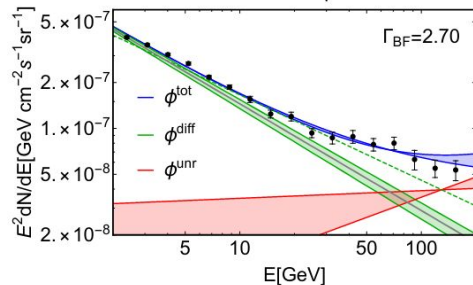
The net CR spectrum is quite flat

# The contribution of unresolved sources

Vecchiotti+2022



The enhancement is reabsorbed by a population of unresolved sources



The net CR spectrum is quite flat

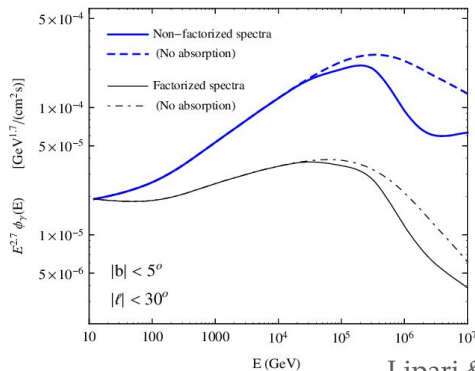
Raising contribution with energy

# Diffuse emission at > TeV energies

## As a source

Clarify the nature of the enhancement seen at GeV

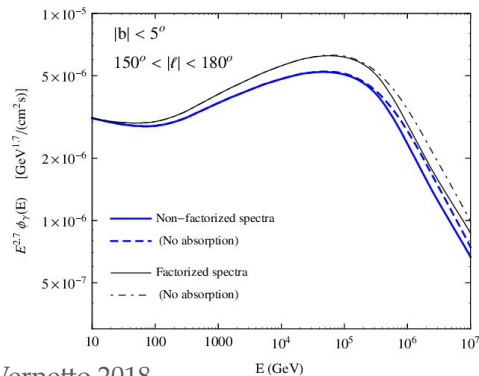
Probe the CR far from Earth up to the knee region



## As a background

Cannot be avoided for large FoV and sensitive instruments:

LHAASO, CTA, SWGO...

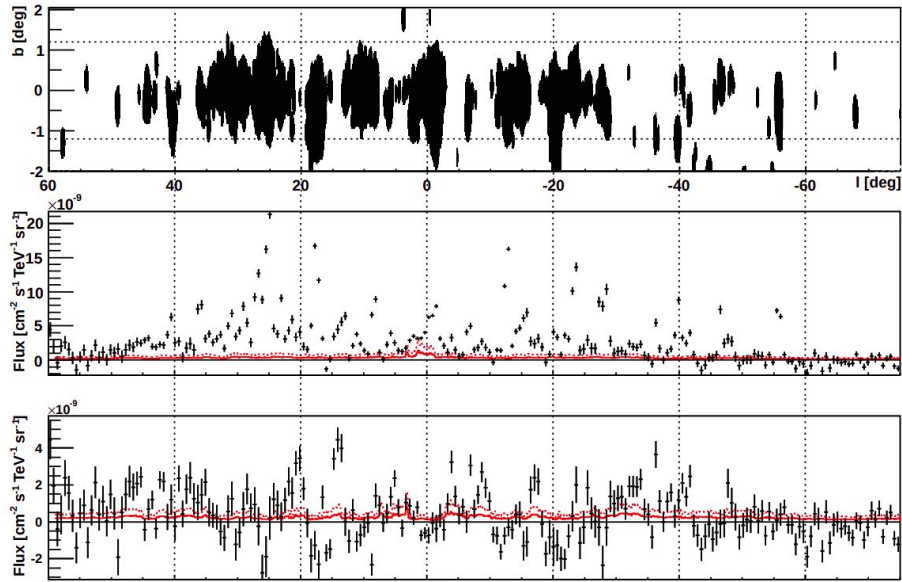


Lipari & Vernetto 2018

# TeV Gamma rays from diffuse: observations

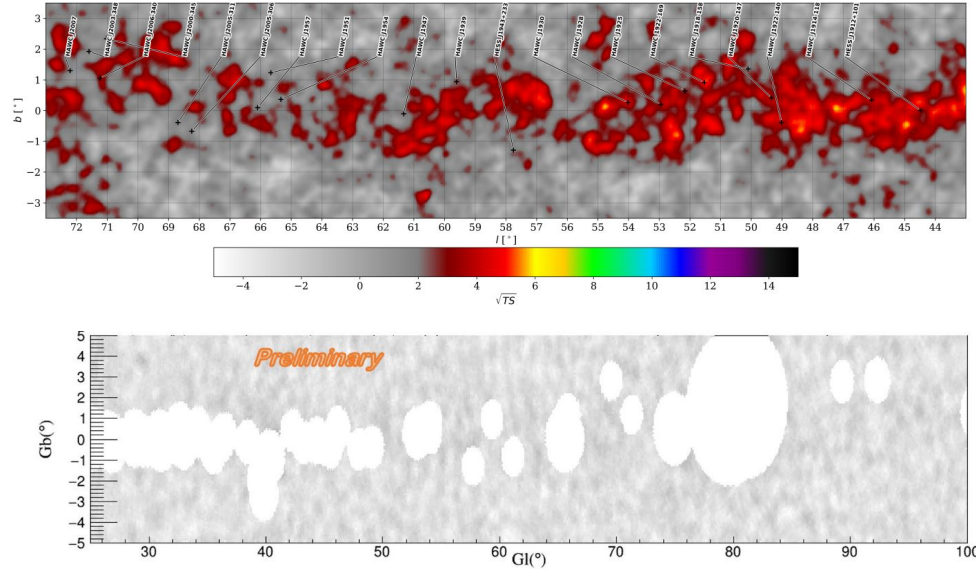
@ TeV energies

Flux is extracted from source-free regions



H.E.S.S. Collaboration 2014

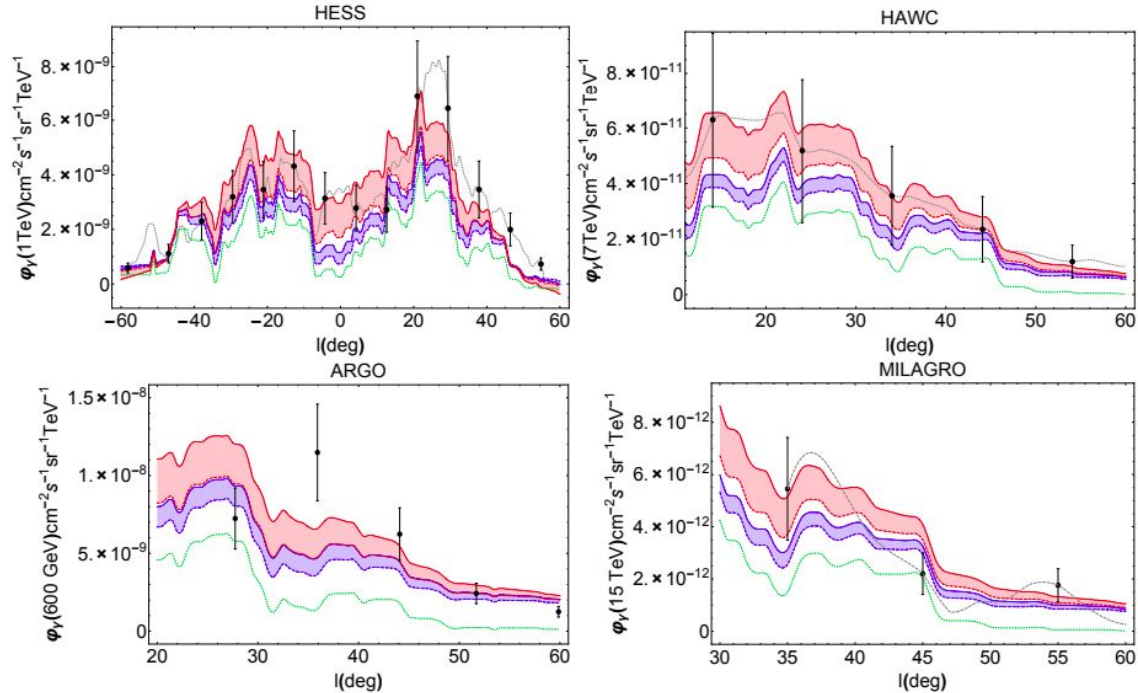
Nayerhoda+2021 for the HAWC Collaboration



LHAASO Collaboration @ICRC2021

# Gamma rays from diffuse

@ TeV energies

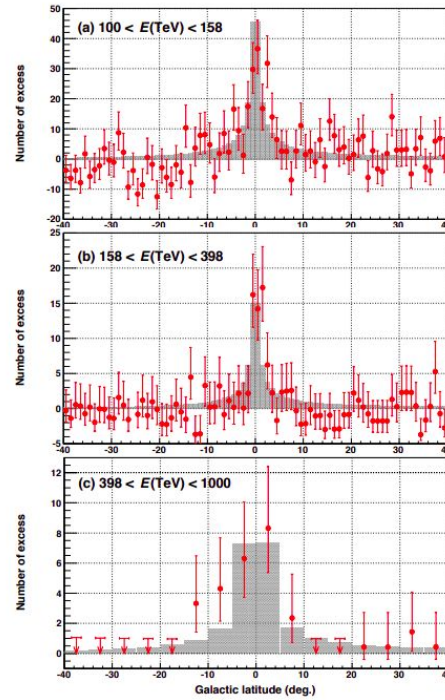
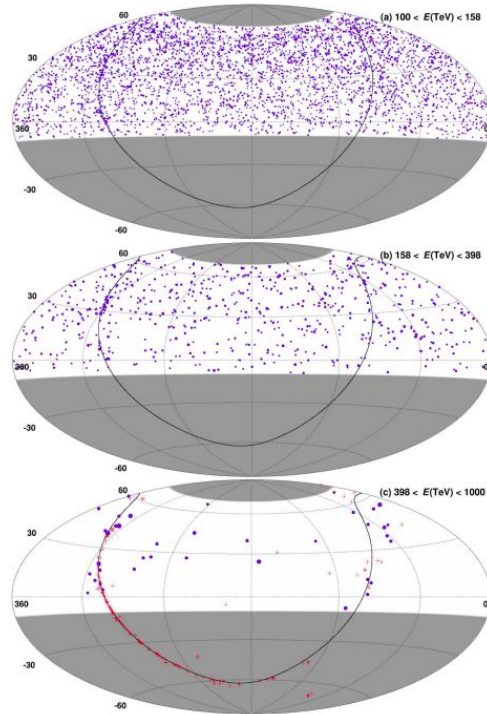


Spatial dependent diffusion leads to saturation of the data without unresolved sources which are expected to contribute ~60%

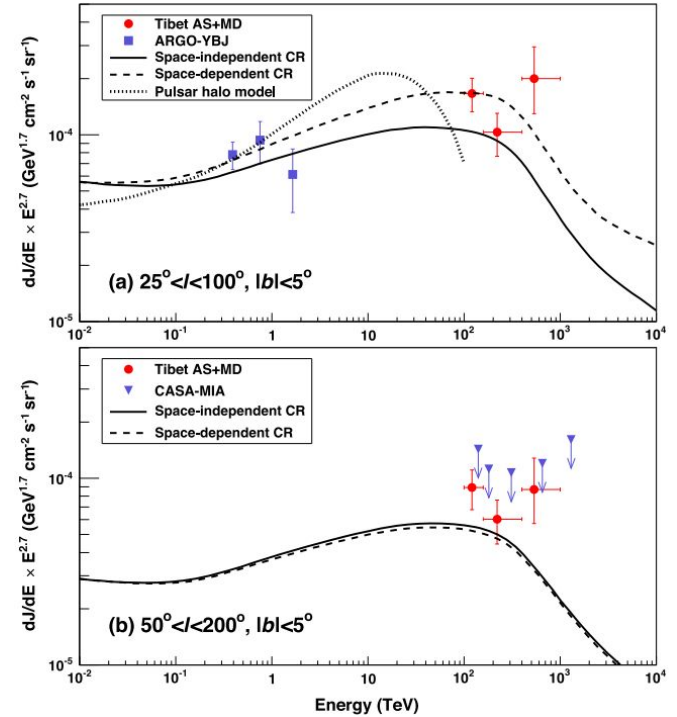
Cataldo+2019 and 2020

# Gamma rays from diffuse

@ sub-PeV energies

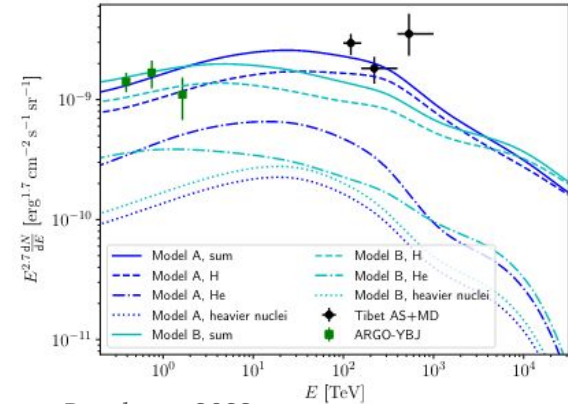


Amenomori et al. 2021 for the TIBET collaboration



# Gamma rays from diffuse: different interpretations

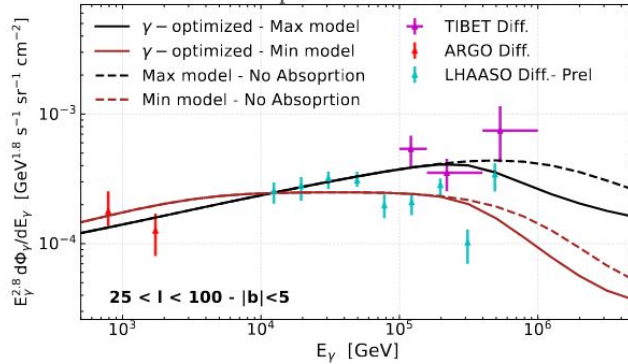
## Change in composition



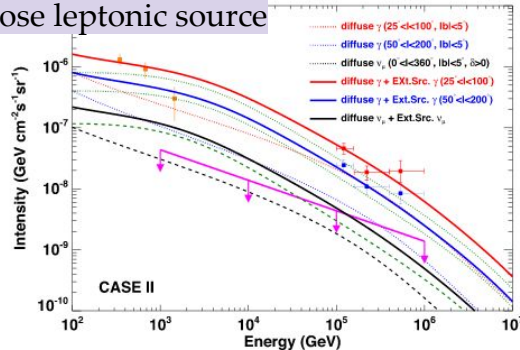
Breuhaus+2022

## Spatial dependent diffusion

De La Torre Luque+2022

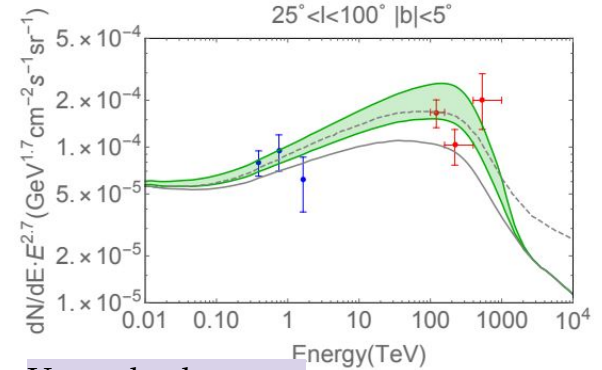


## A close leptonic source

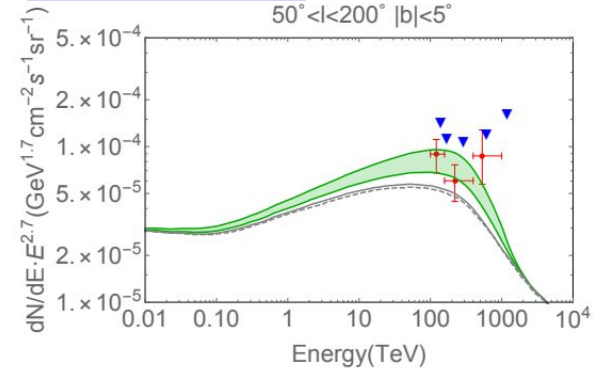


Liu&Wang+2021

+Fang&Murase 2021



## Unresolved sources



Vecchiotti+2021

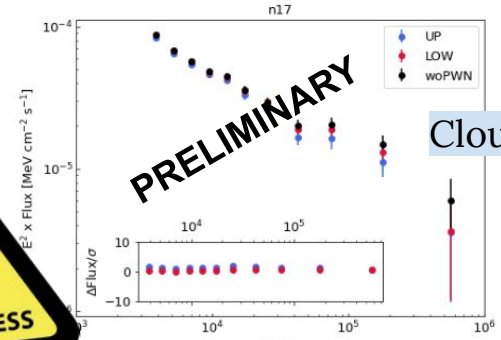
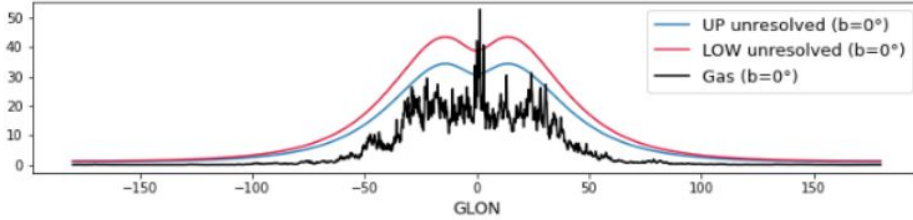


# Gamma rays from GMCs

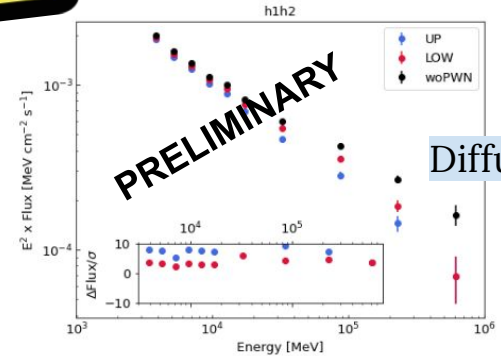
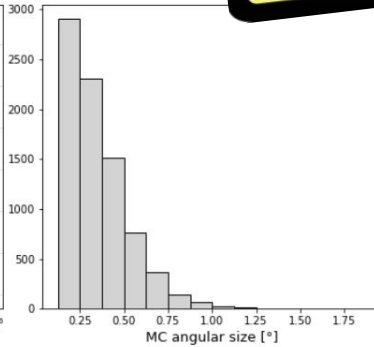
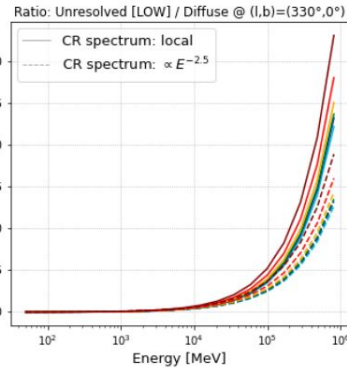
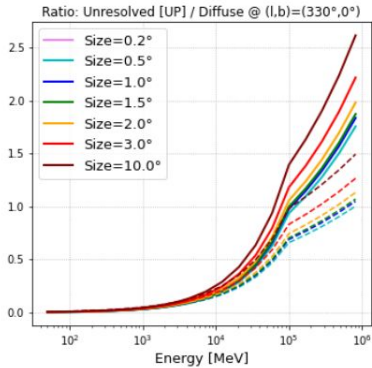
$(l,b) = (333.4, -0.43)^\circ$   
 Size =  $0.85^\circ$   
 $R_{gal} = 5.5 \text{ kpc}$   
 $M_5/d_{kpc}^2 = 1.3$

Are clouds affected by unresolved sources?

Depends on angular size, position, spectrum and energy



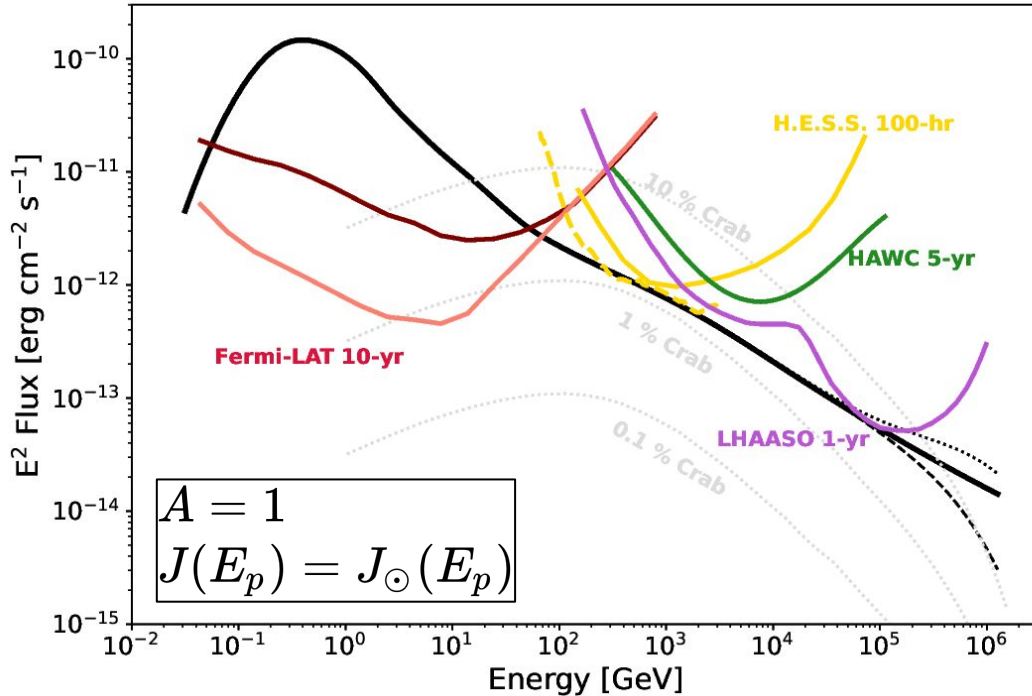
Cloud



Diffuse

[Assuming the model for unres sources at GeVs from Vecchiotti et al. 2022]

# Gamma rays from GMCs

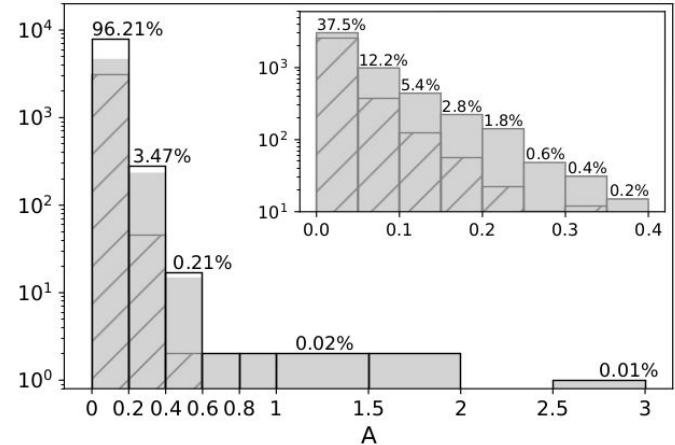


Peron & Aharonian 2022

$$F_{\gamma}^{pp} = \xi_N \int n_H d\Omega \int dE_p \frac{d\sigma}{dE_p} J(E_p)$$

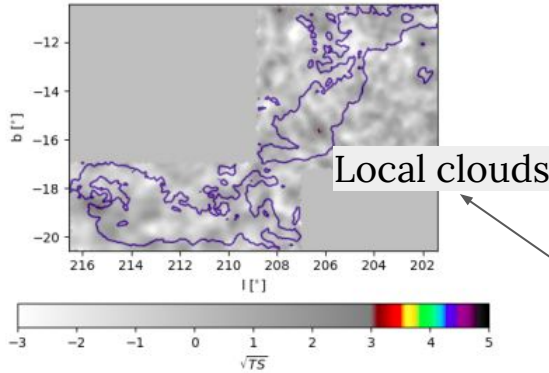
$$A \equiv \frac{M_5}{d_{kpc}^2} = 8 \times 10^{-20} \int n_H d\Omega$$

A parameter for MCs in the Galaxy

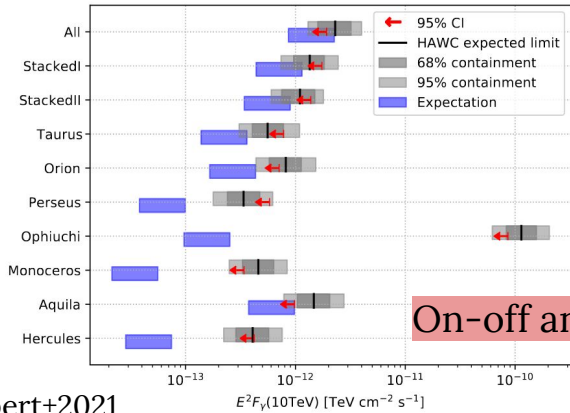


# Gamma rays from GMCs

@ TeV energies

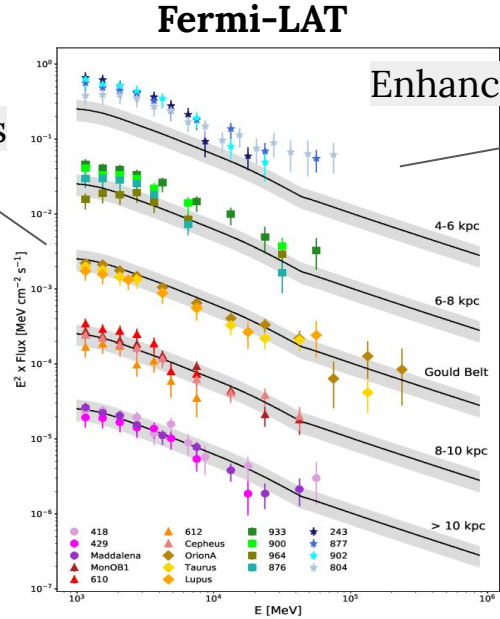


HAWC



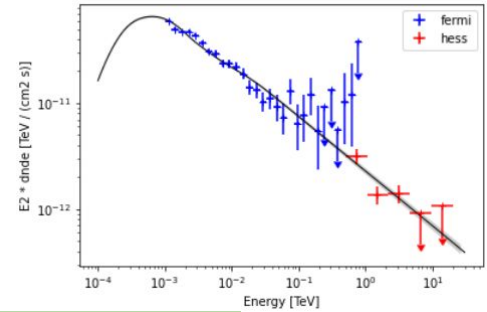
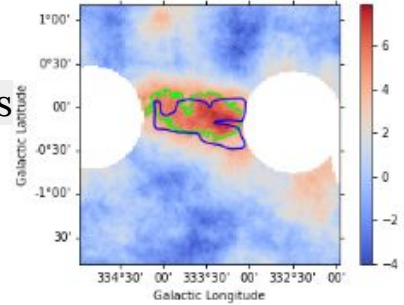
On-off analysis

Albert+2021



Aharonian, Peron+2020

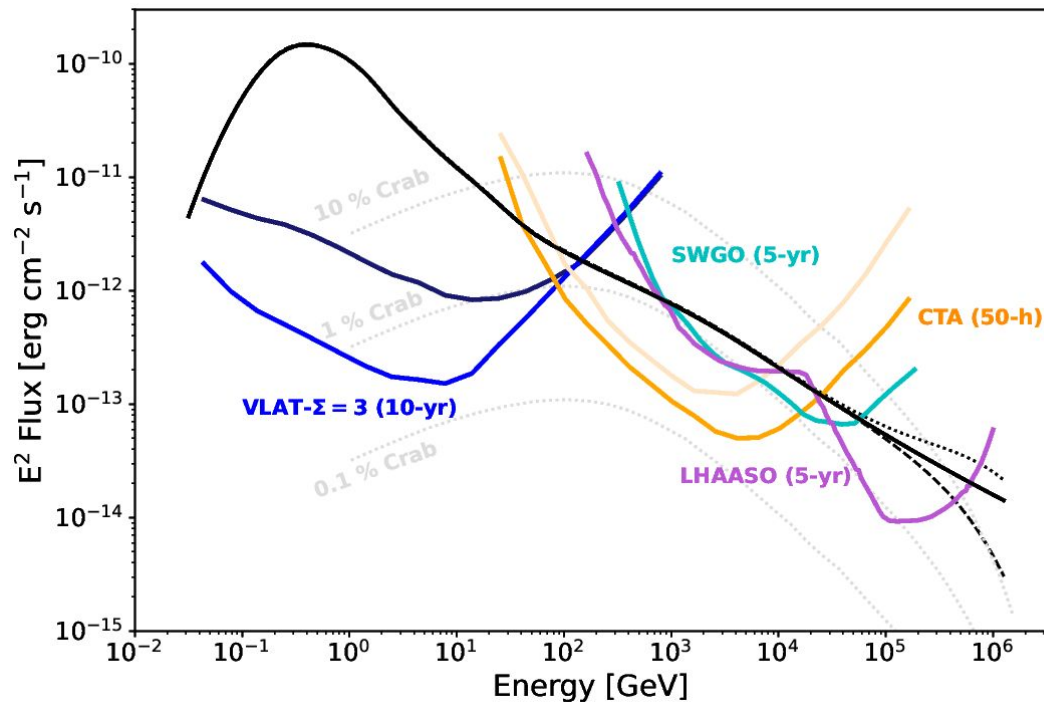
H.E.S.S.



Template fitting

Sinha, Baghmanyan, GP+2021 [ICRC2021]

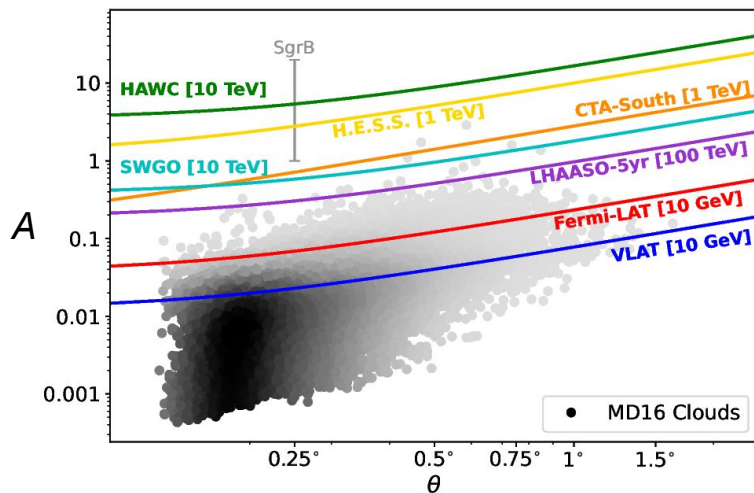
# The prospects for the future



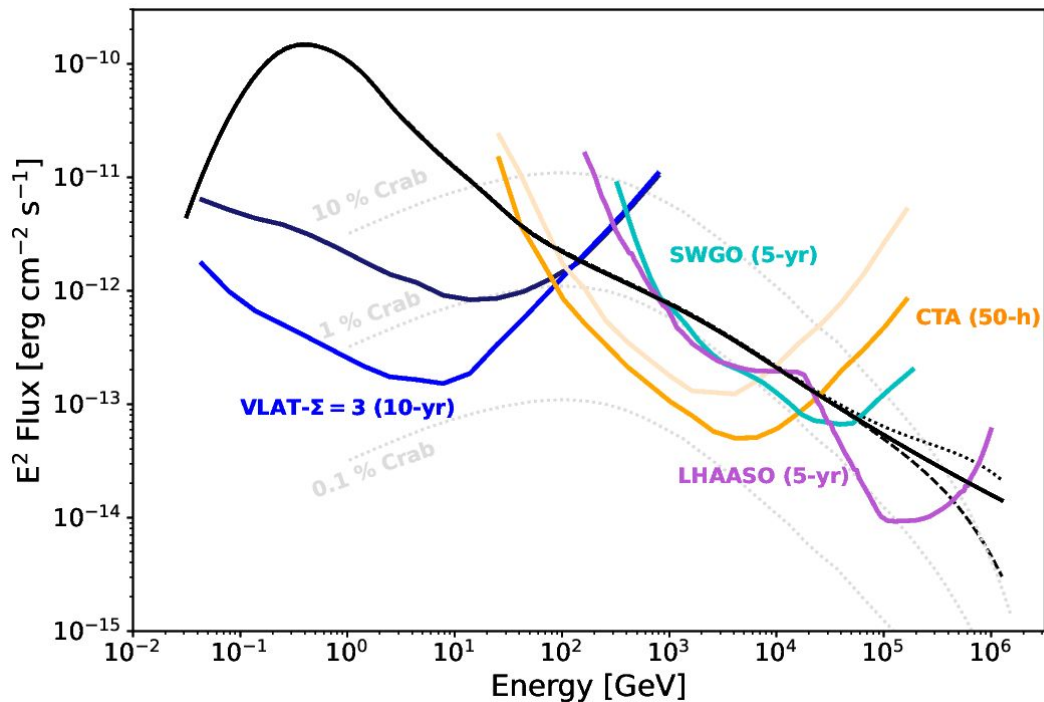
Peron & Aharonian 2022

$$\omega \propto \frac{\sqrt{\sigma_{PSF}^2 + \theta^2}}{\sigma_{PSF}}$$

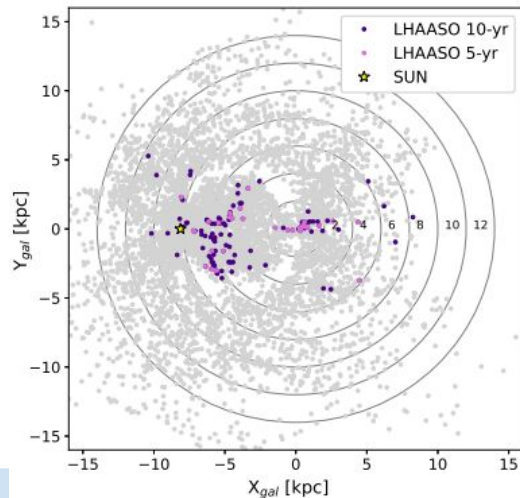
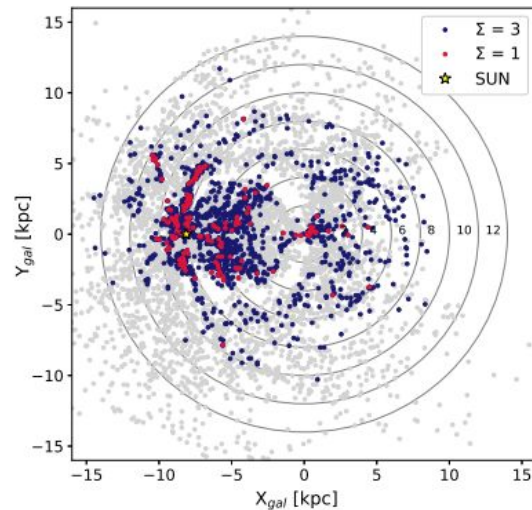
approximate worsening in the sensitivity



# The prospects for the future



Peron & Aharonian 2022



# Summary

- Diffuse emission is an important component that can be used as a **source** to probe CRs in the Galaxy and must be used as a **background** for the detection of discrete sources;
- The contribution of **unresolved sources** cannot be ignored and it increases with energy;
- **Molecules clouds** are localized enhancement of gas density that can serve as targets to constrain the CR density point by point;
- LHAASO, CTA and SWGO have large chances for detection of diffuse emission and molecular clouds at very high energies;
- **Template fitting** analysis is more sensitive to low brightness sources and is now possible also at VHE energy.

THANK YOU!