

Estimating the Diffusion around pulsars through gamma-ray observations

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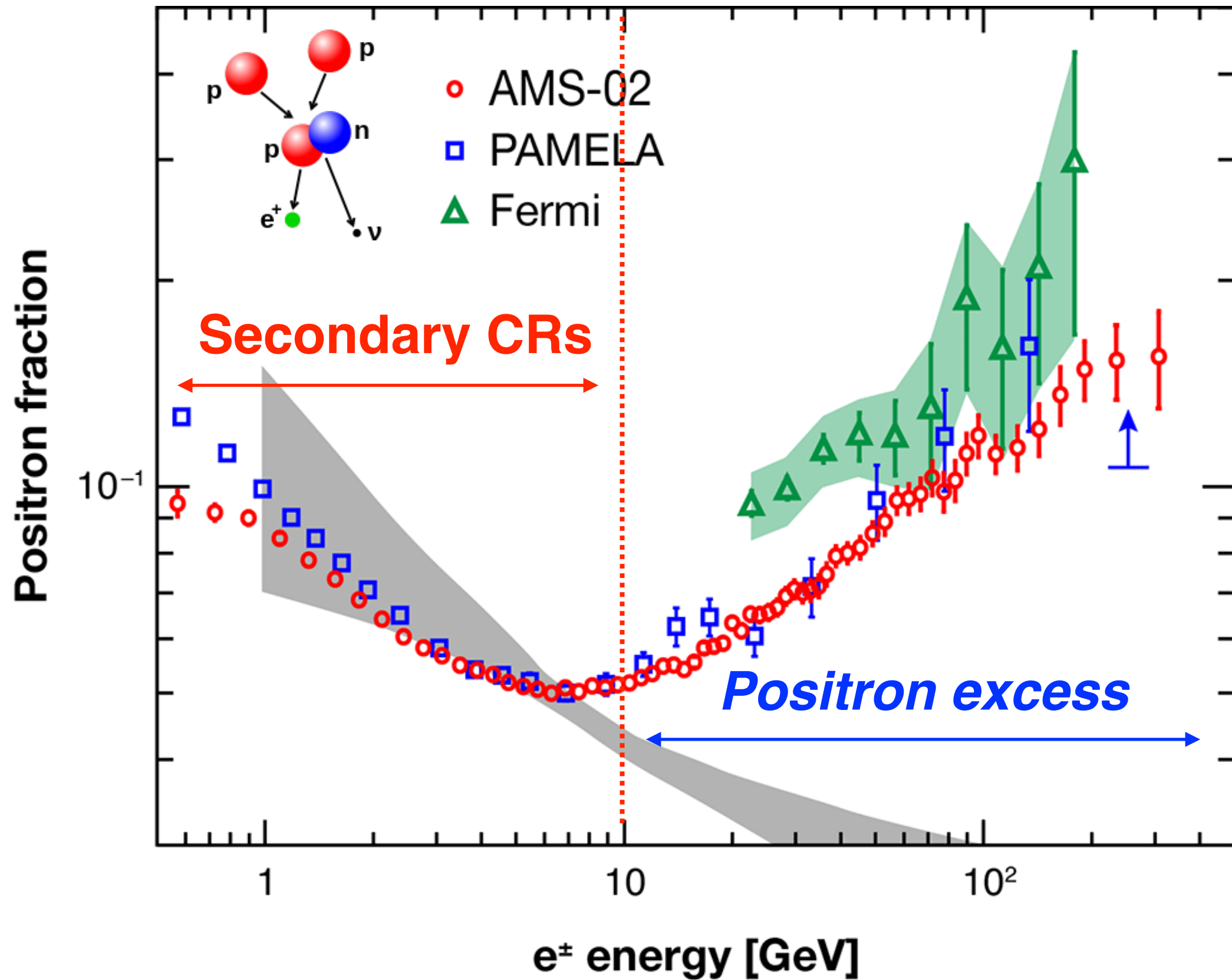
NOW 2-8 September 2024, Otranto

Talk based on the following papers:

1. *Detection of a γ -ray halo around Geminga with the Fermi-LAT data and implications for the positron flux*, MDM, S. Manconi, F. Donato, PRD 100, 123015 (2019)
2. *Evidences of low-diffusion bubbles around Galactic pulsars*, MDM, S. Manconi, F. Donato PRD 101, 103035 2020.
3. *Does the Geminga, Monogem and PSR J0622+3749 γ -ray halos imply slow diffusion around pulsars?*, S. Recchia, MDM, F.A. Aharonian, S. Gabici, F. Donato, S. Manconi *Phys.Rev.D* 104 (2021) 12, 123017.
4. *Constraining positron emission from pulsar populations with AMS-02 data*, L. Orusa, MDM, S. Manconi, F. Donato. JCAP 12 (2021) 12, 014.
5. *Geminga's pulsar halo: an X-ray view*, S. Manconi, F. Donato, MDM and others. ArXiv: [2403.10902](https://arxiv.org/abs/2403.10902)

T. Linden, D. Hooper, P. Martin, T. Sudoh, E. Pinetti, C. Evoli, Morlino...

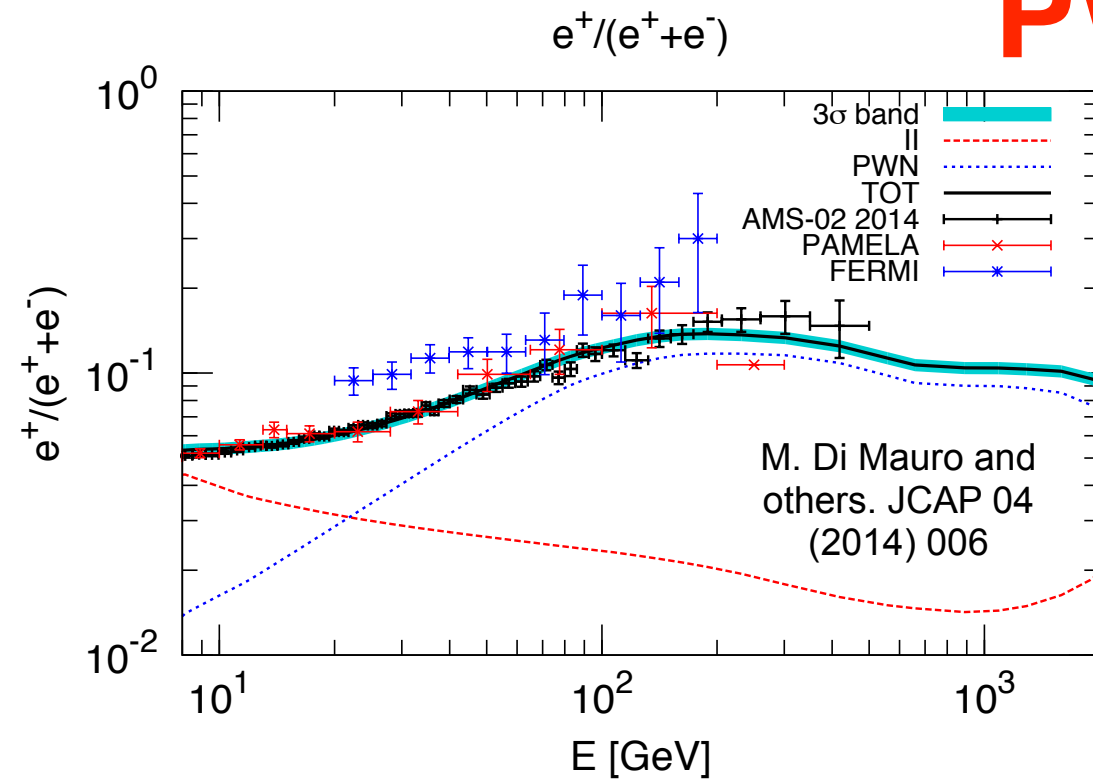
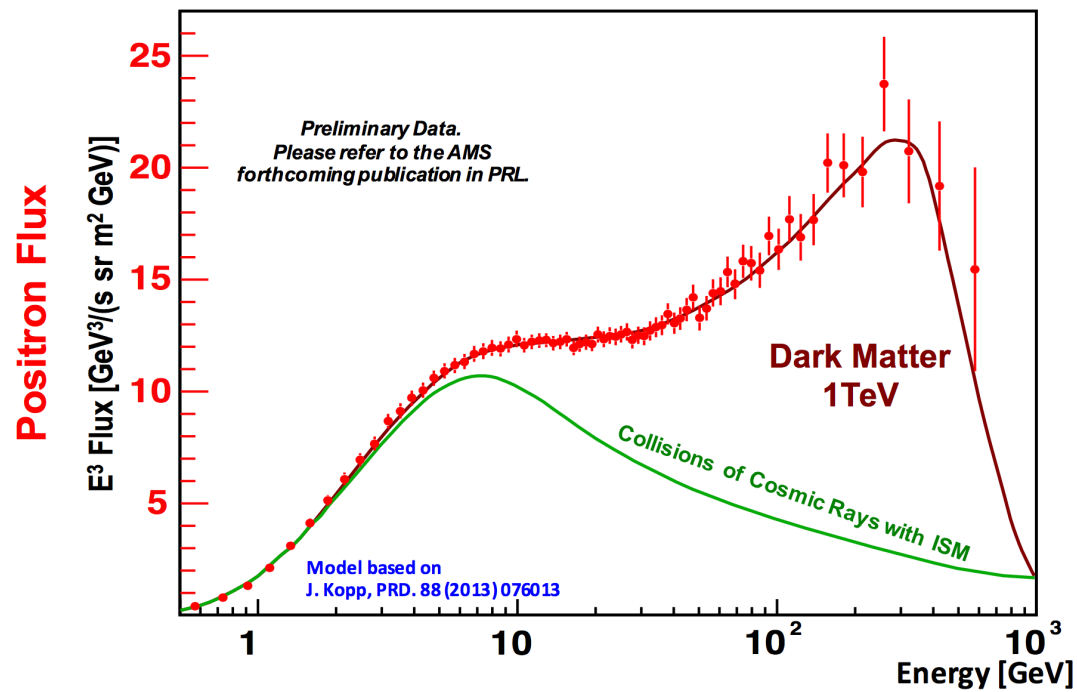
What is the positron excess?



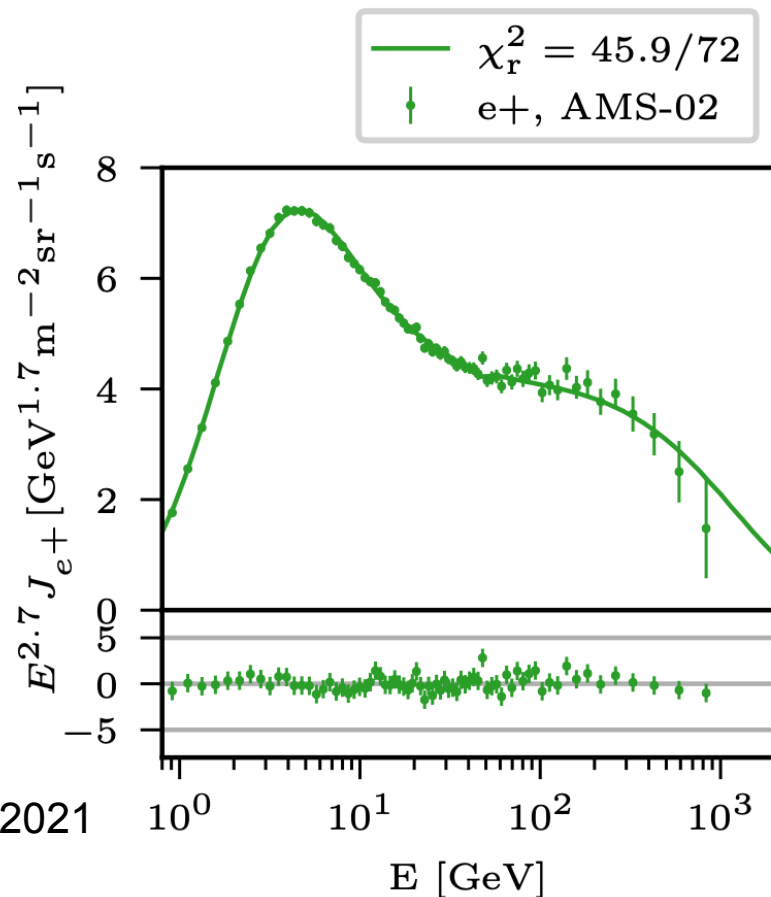
Possible Origin of Positron excess

PWNe

Dark matter



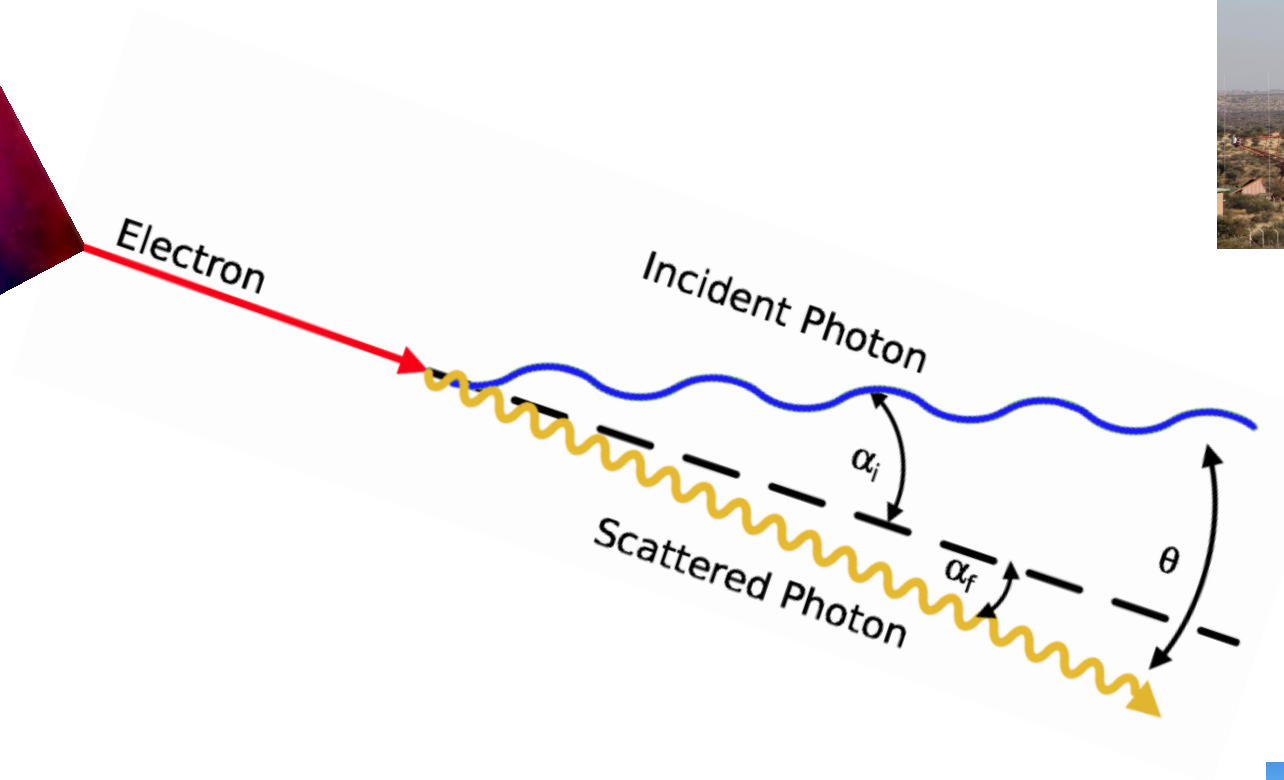
Supernova remnants



Mertsch, Vittino, Sarkar 2021

Exact origin of positron excess is still very debated!!

γ rays produced by inverse Compton scattering



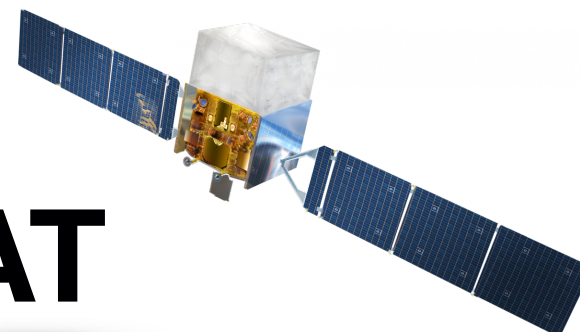
IACTs



HAWC

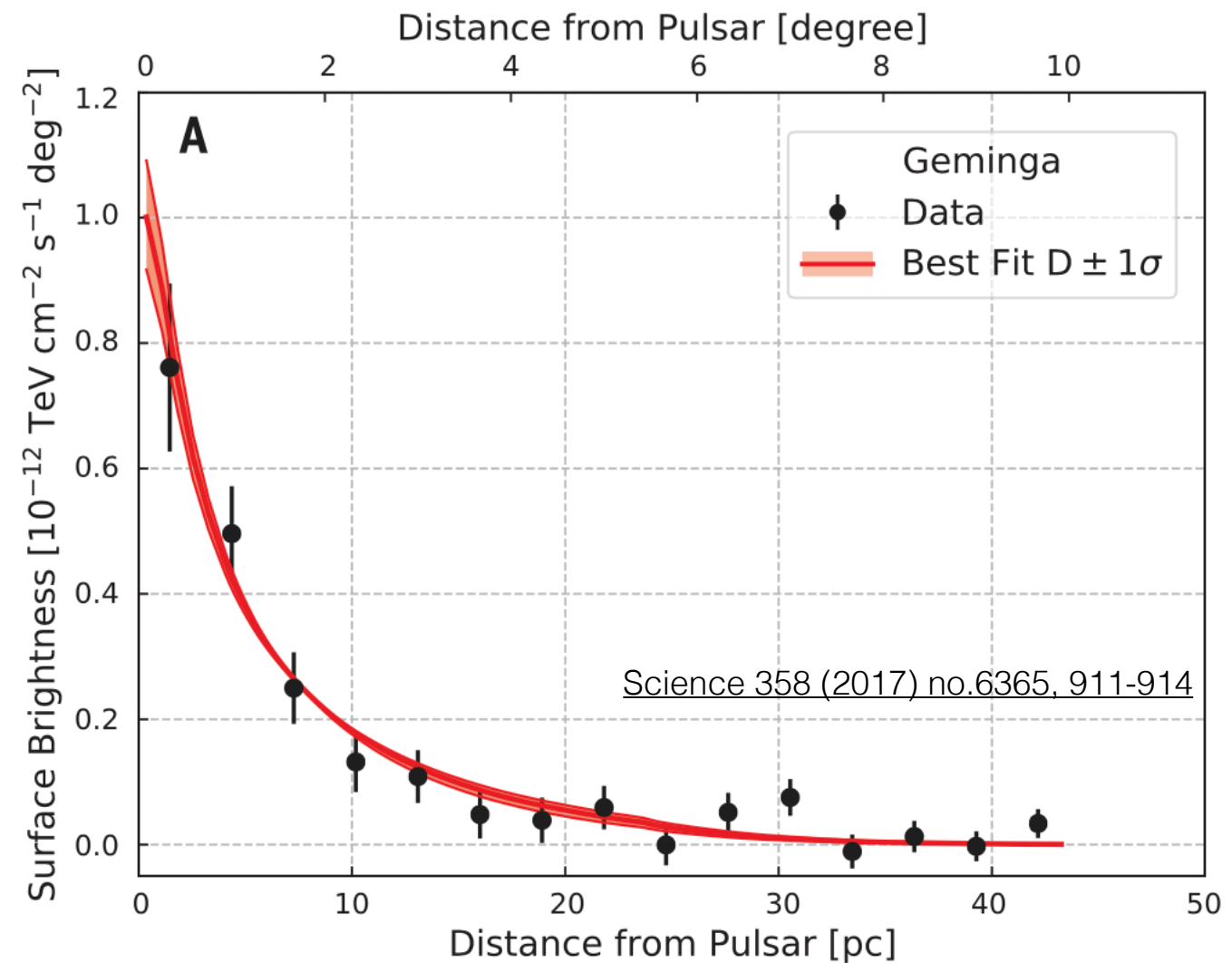
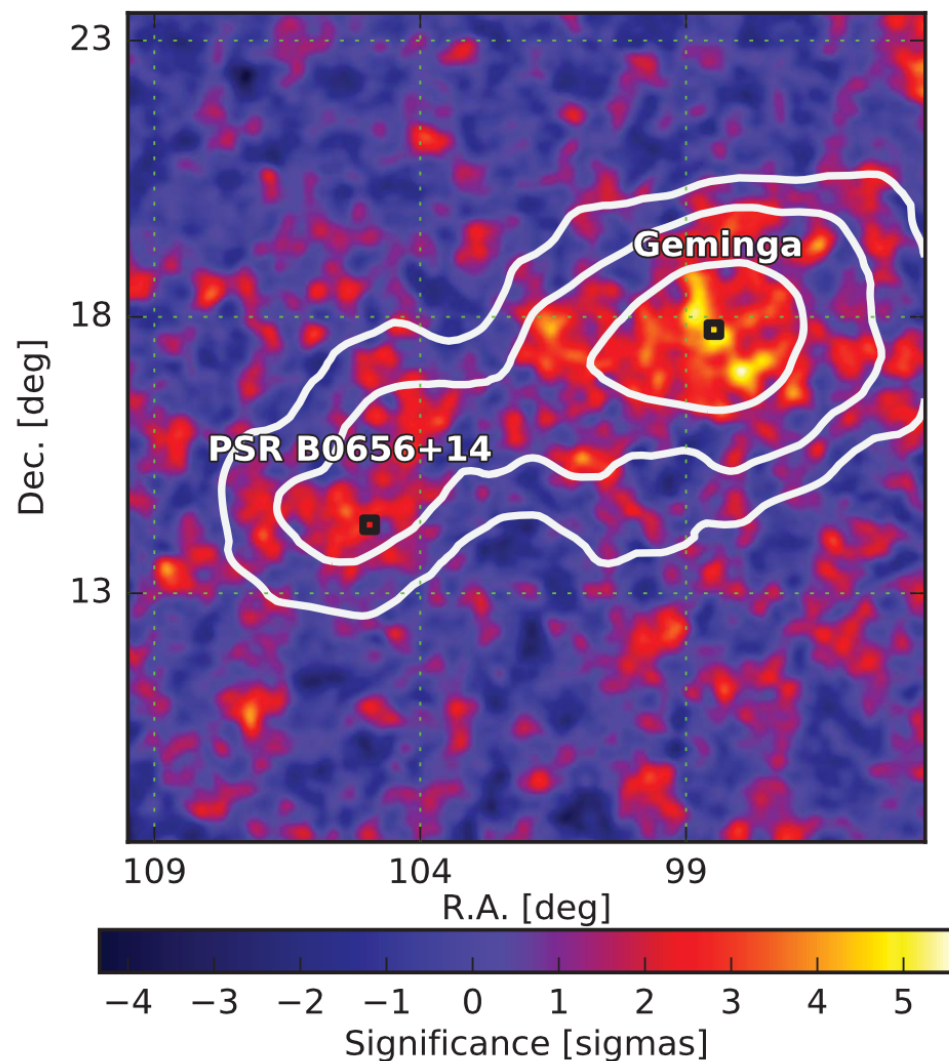


Fermi-LAT



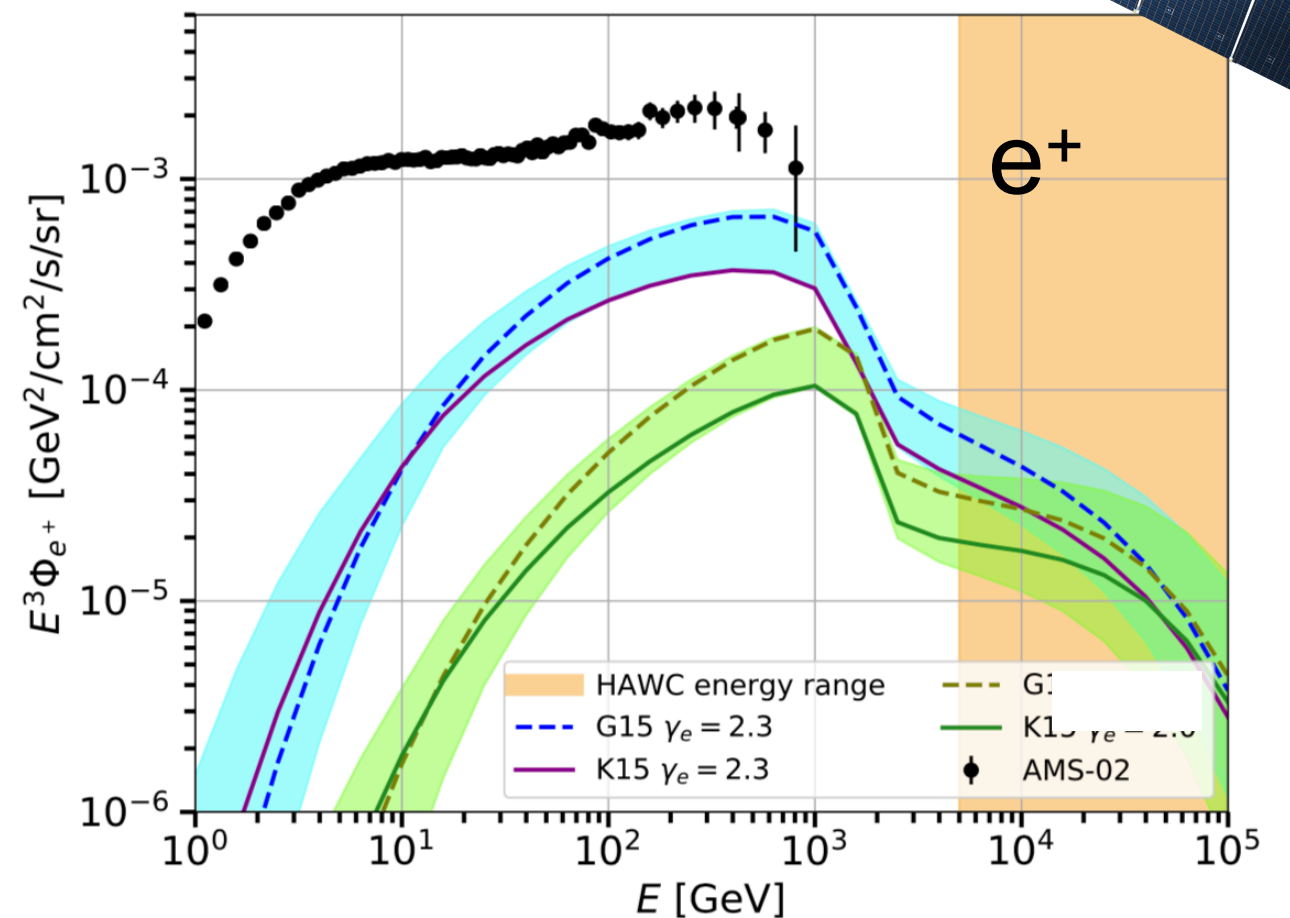
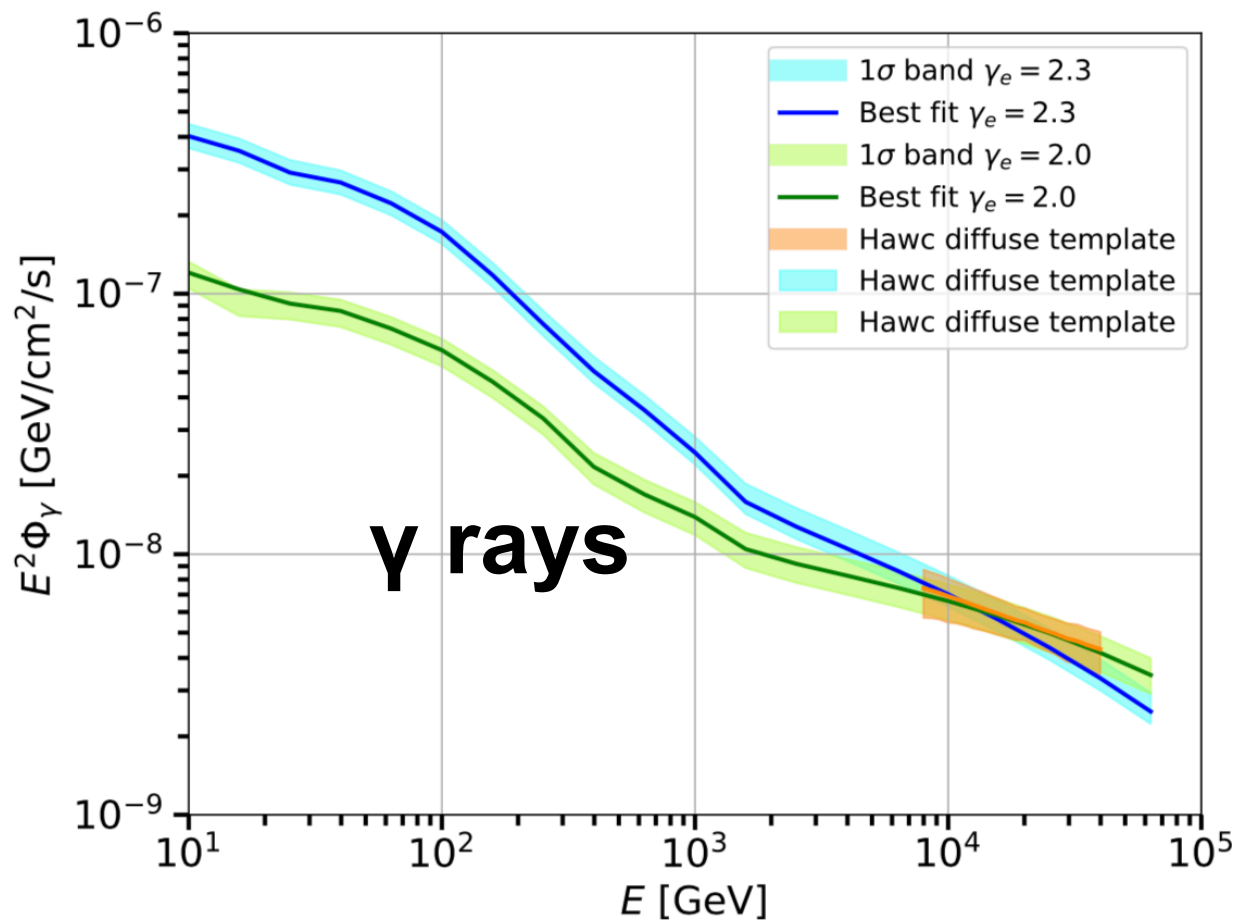
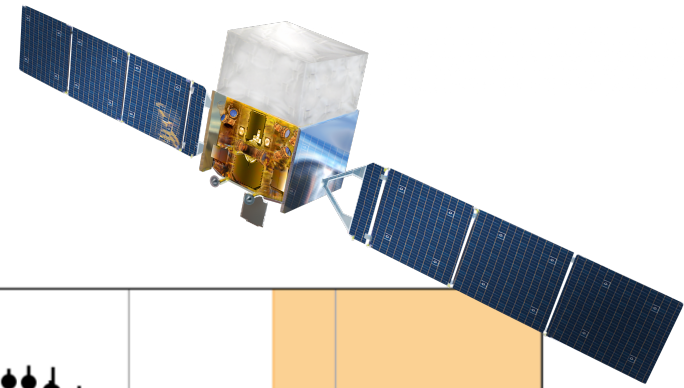
HAWC results for Geminga and Monogem PWNe

- HAWC detected an extended emission from Geminga and Monogem PWNe for $E > 5$ TeV.
- *In the vicinity of the PWN, the diffusion coefficient D must be about 500 times smaller than the average in the Galaxy.*



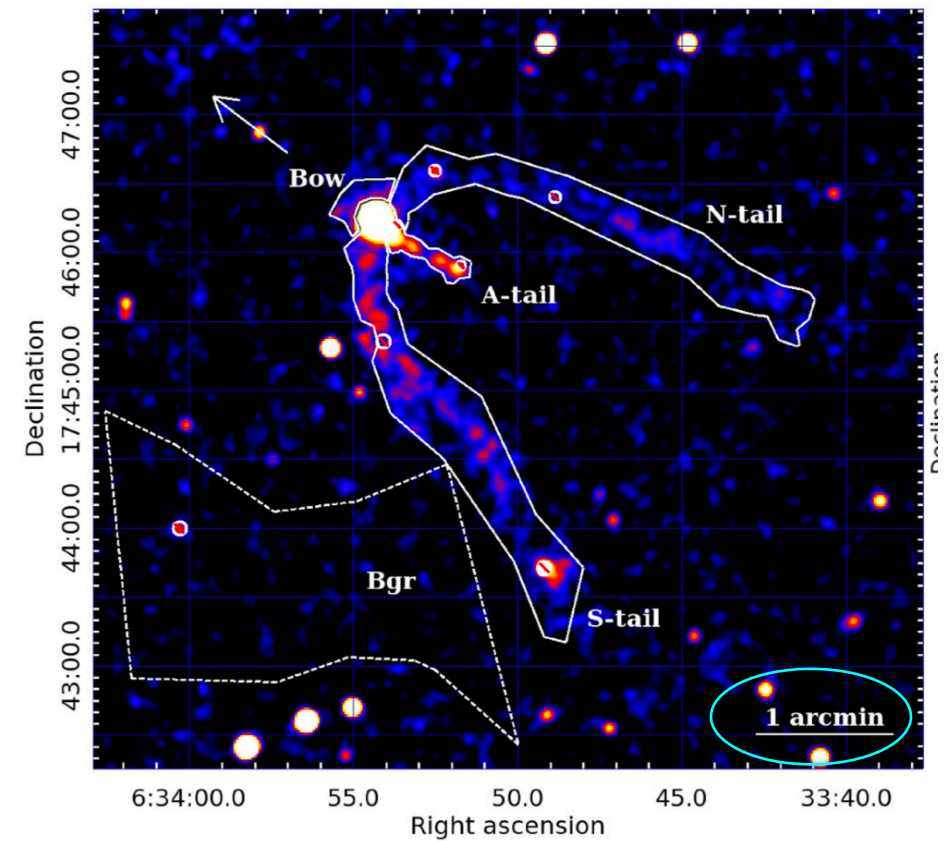
Predictions for the e^+ flux from Geminga using HAWC data

- Tuning the model with HAWC data (above 10 TeV) is not possible to have a precise prediction for the AMS-02 positron excess.
- We should use γ -ray data between 10 GeV to 1 TeV.
- Fermi-LAT is ideal for this scope.

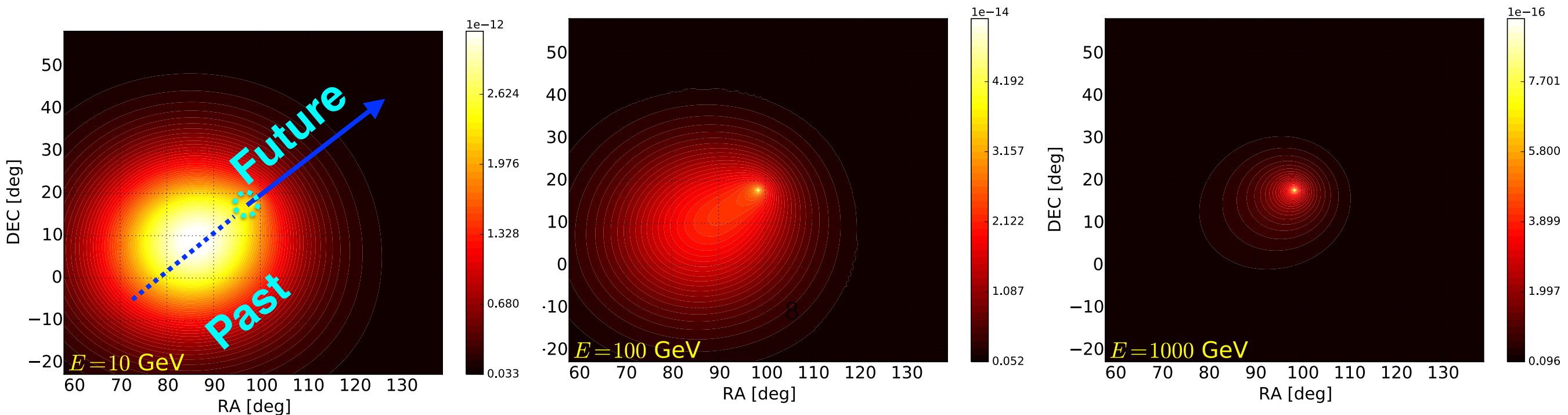


Geminga proper motion

- Geminga has a proper motion of **211 km/s** which implies this pulsar moved about **70 pc** across its age.
- Our analysis is unique in γ -ray astronomy because we search for a source that is moving across the sky in γ rays.

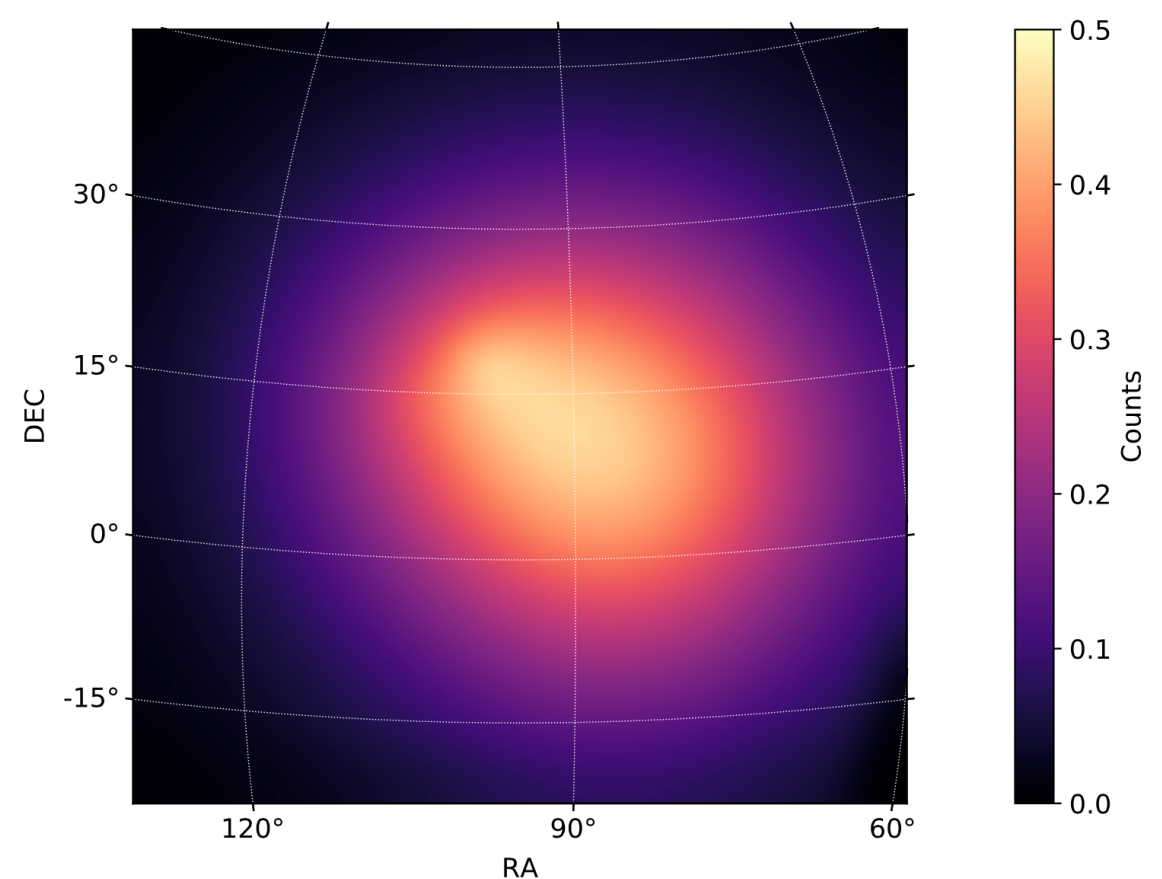
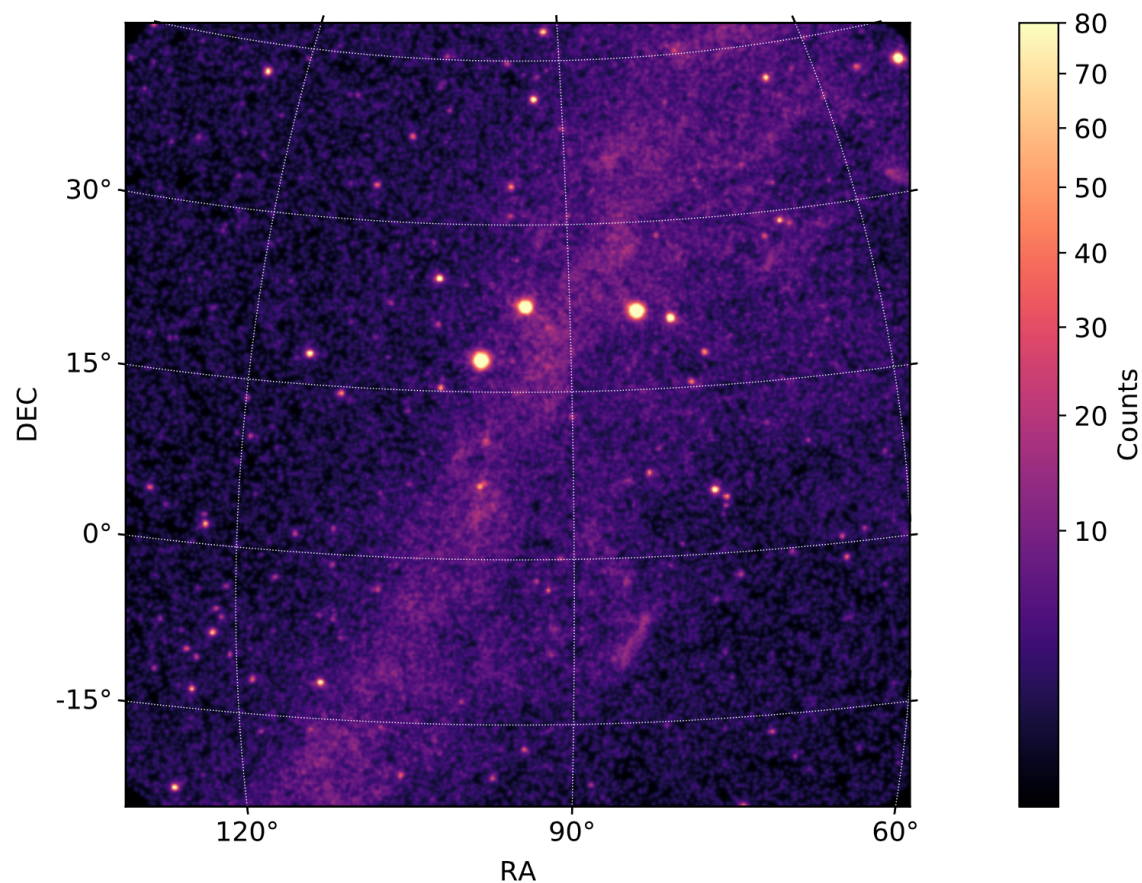


Posselt et al. 2008



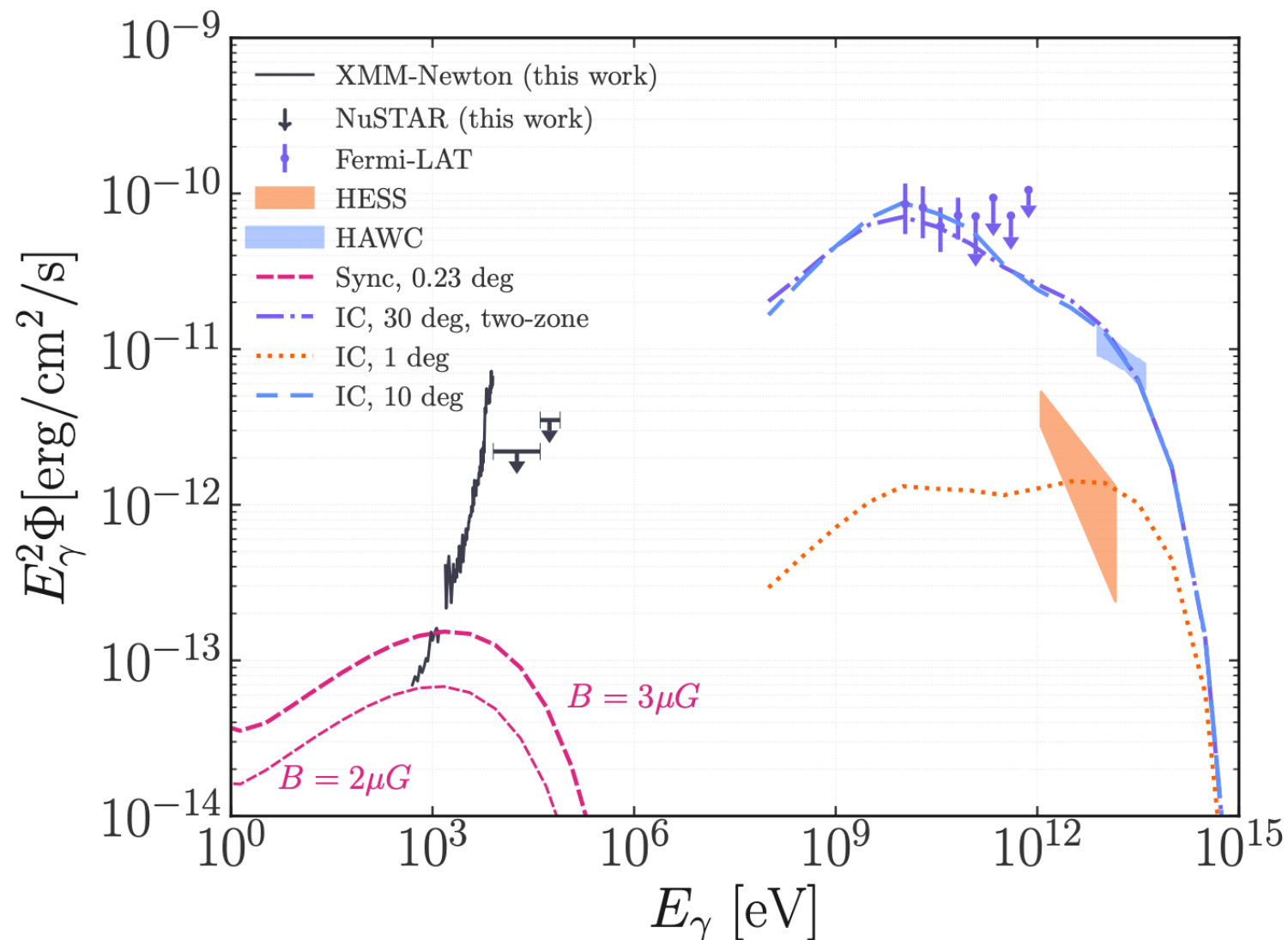
Analysis of Fermi-LAT data

- We have performed an analysis of 115 months of Fermi-LAT data for **$E > 8$ GeV**.
- Our model with the pulsar proper motion is preferred at least at **4σ significance**.
- We find a **7.8 - 11.8σ significance emission from Geminga with a diffusion $D(1 \text{ GeV}) = 2.3 \cdot 10^{26} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$ with $\delta = 0.33$.**



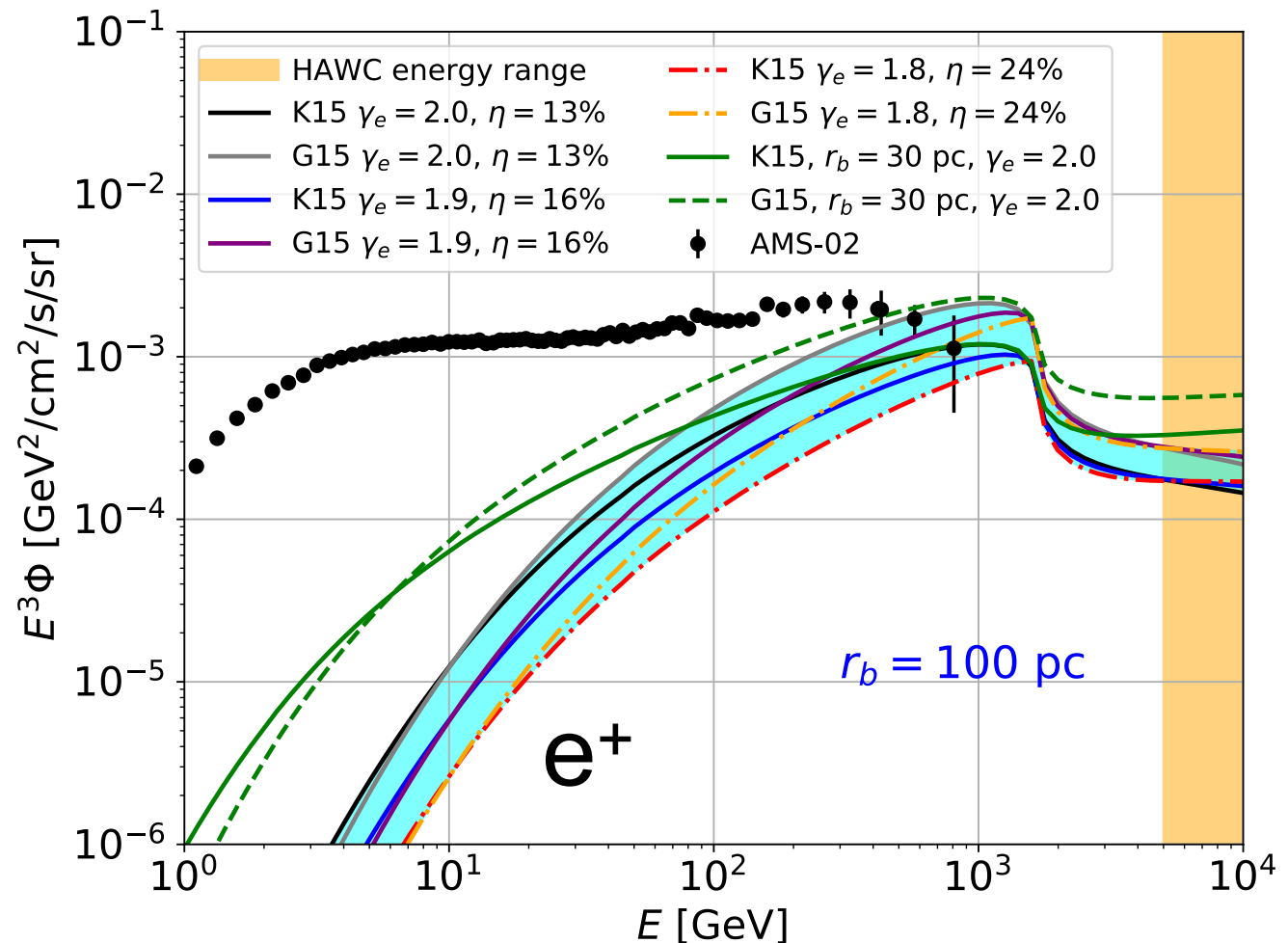
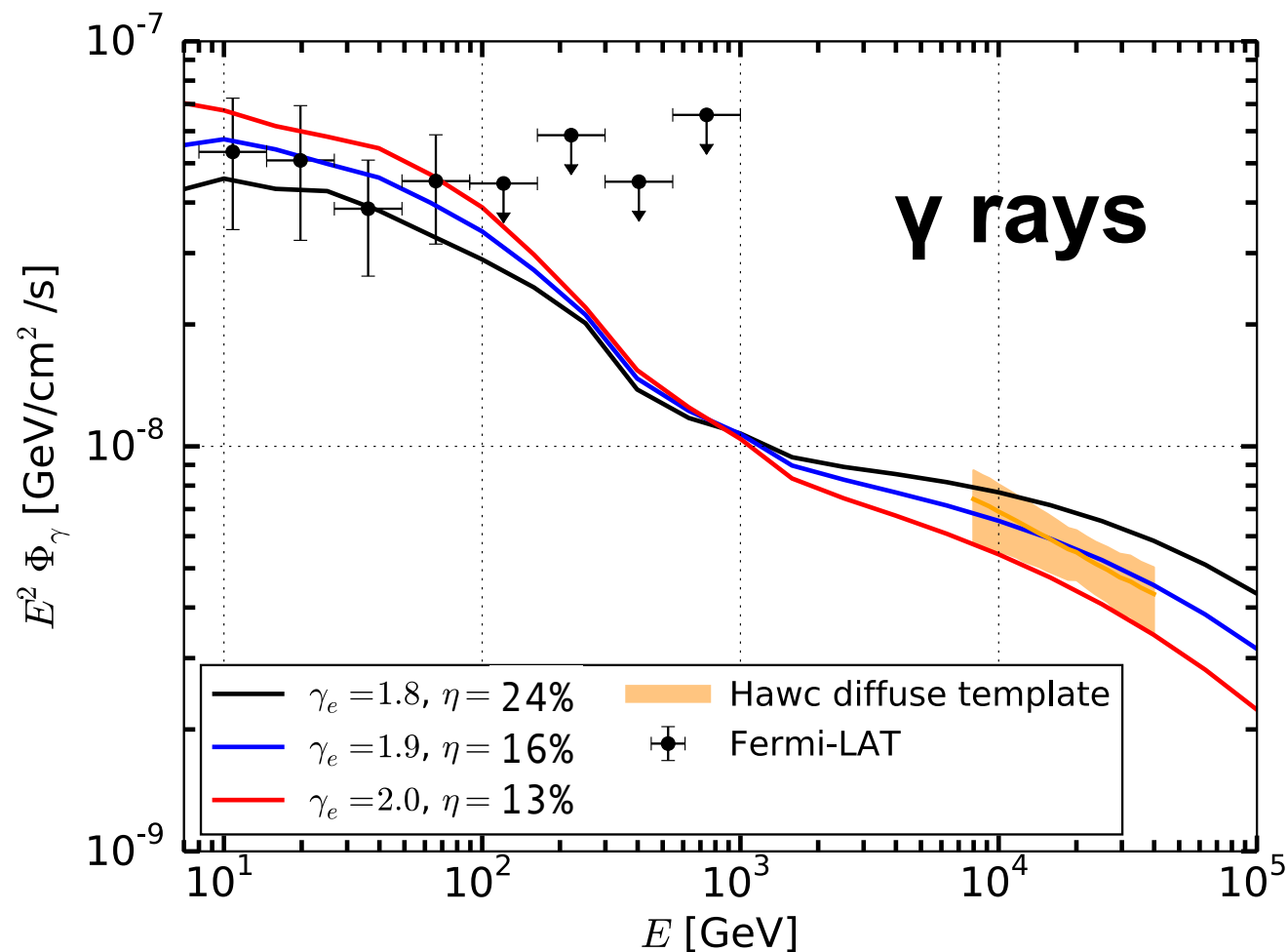
Search of a Synchrotron halo

- We performed the most comprehensive X-ray study of the Geminga pulsar halo to date, utilising archival data from XMM–Newton and NuSTAR (0.5–79 keV).
- We find no significant emission and set robust constraints on the ambient magnetic field strength and the diffusion coefficient.



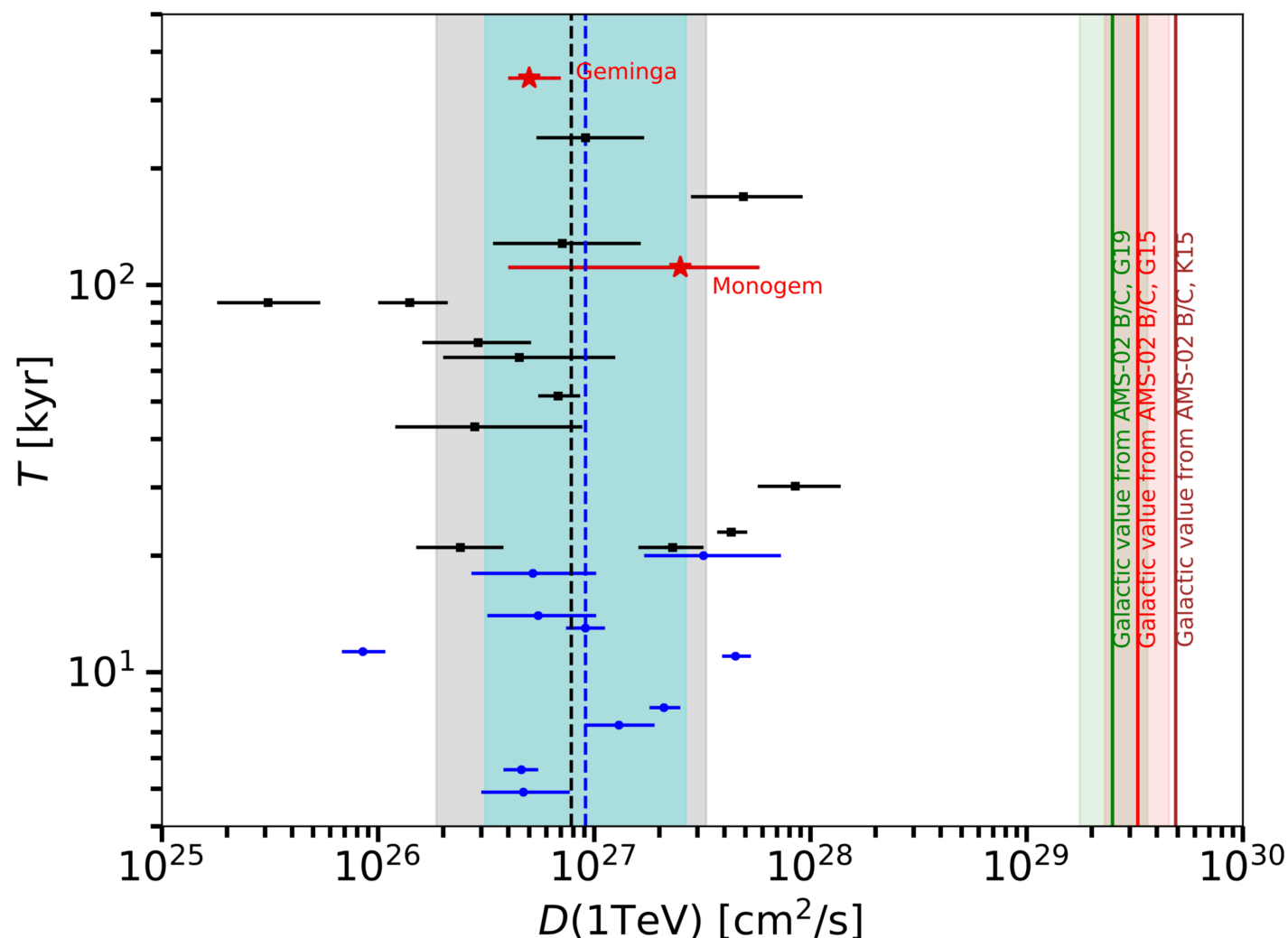
Contribution of Geminga to the positron excess

- Geminga alone can contribute to the entire positron excess around 1 TeV.
- The exact contribution depends on the size of the low-diffusion halo.
- Several other pulsars will contribute as well.



Results for the diffusion coefficient around PWNe

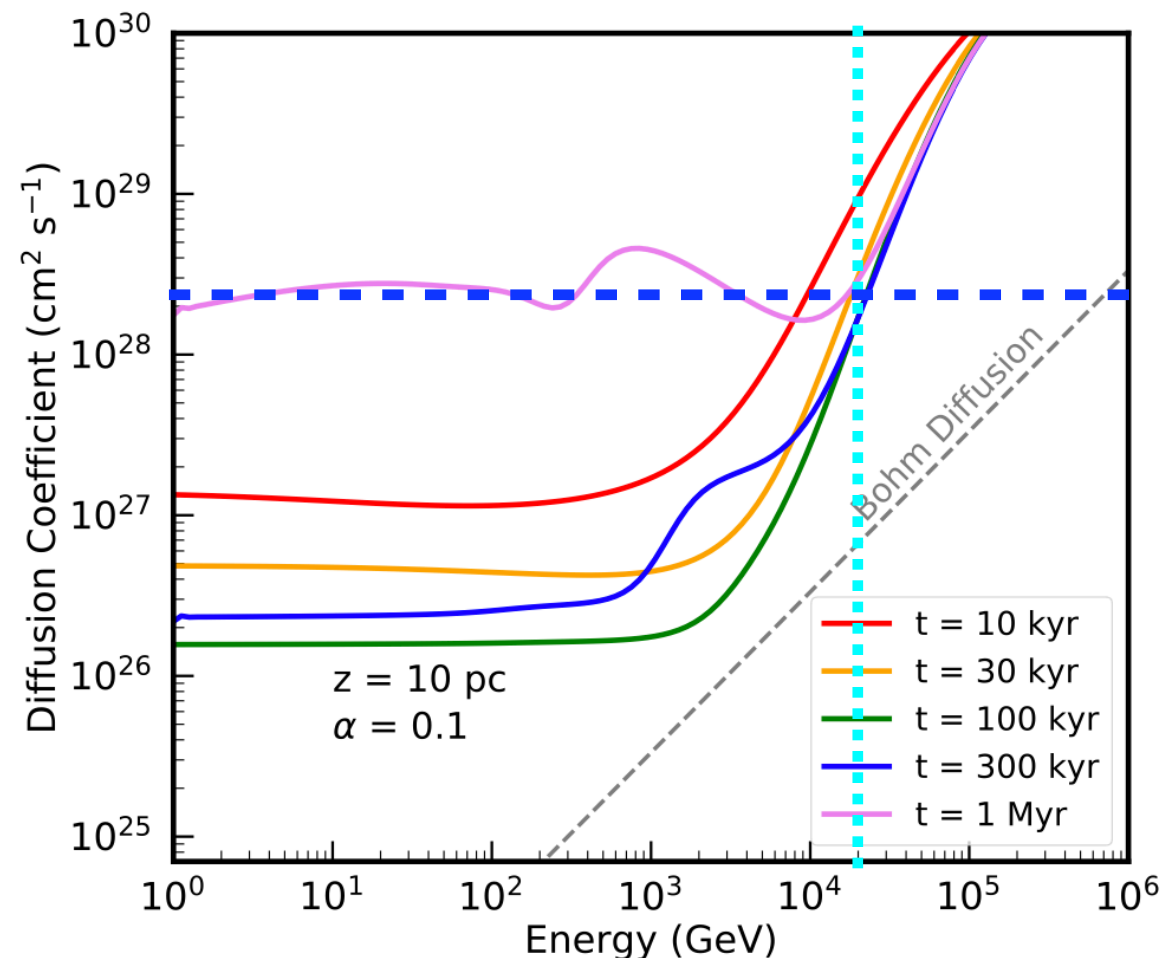
- 27 source detected by HESS and classified in TeVCat as PWN or Unid.
- We use HESS flux maps in HGPS.
- We find a diffusion coefficient around the PWNe of our sample of **$8 \times 10^{26} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$ at 1 TeV**.
- We find that the size of the ICS halo is at least **35 pc**.



Inhibited diffusion around middle-age pulsars seems a common pattern!

Possible theoretical interpretation

- Theoretical interpretation for inhibited diffusion is related to “*cosmic-ray gradient produced by the central source that induces a streaming stability that “self-confines” the cosmic-ray population*” (P. Mukhopadhyay, T. Linden 2022, C. Evoli, T. Linden, G. Morlino *PRD* 98 (2018) 6, 063017).
- ***The effect seems to be relevant for middle-age pulsars BUT not for TeV energies!!***



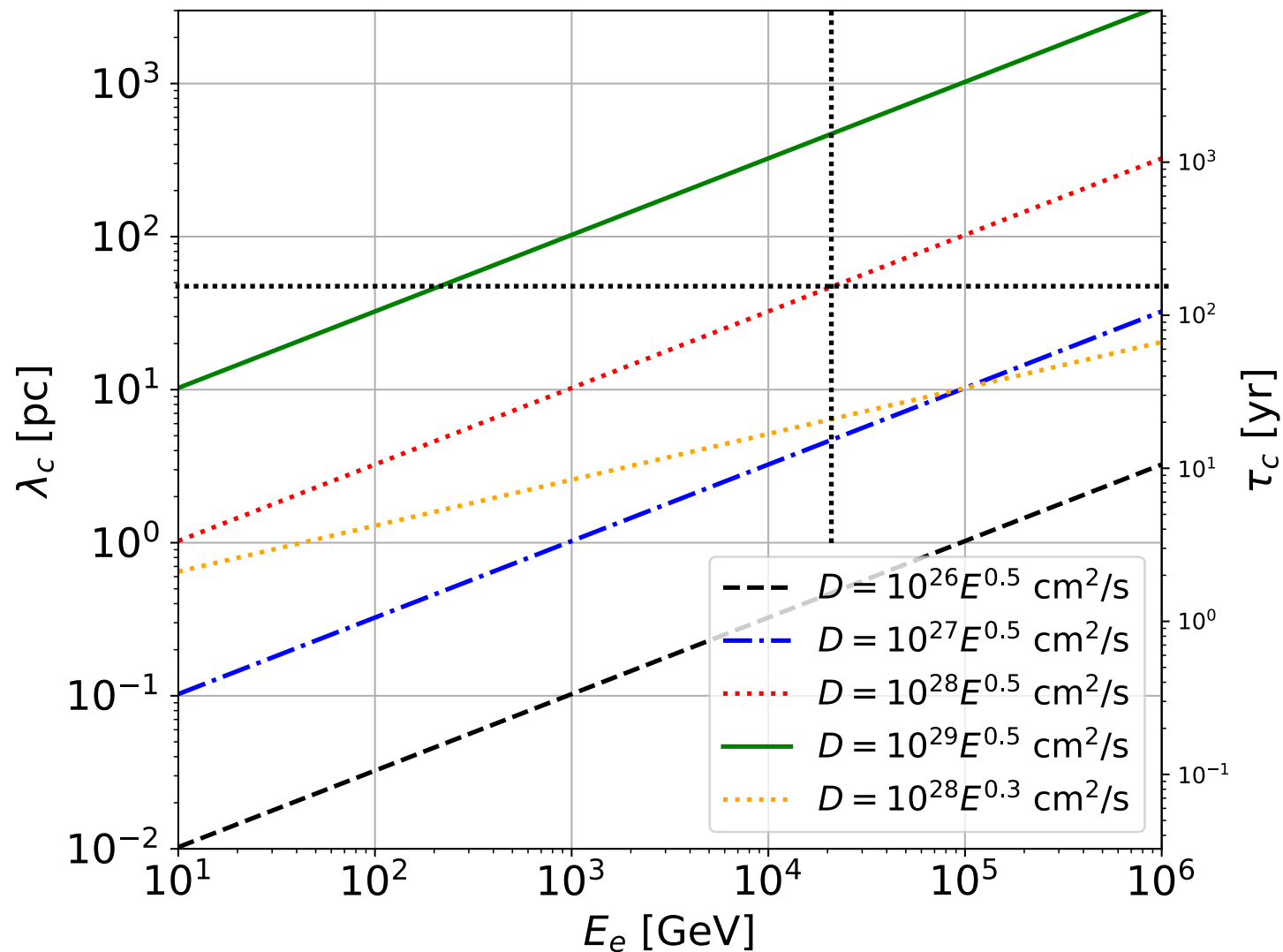
Transition between ballistic and diffusive propagation



$$\tau_c = 3D(E)/c^2$$

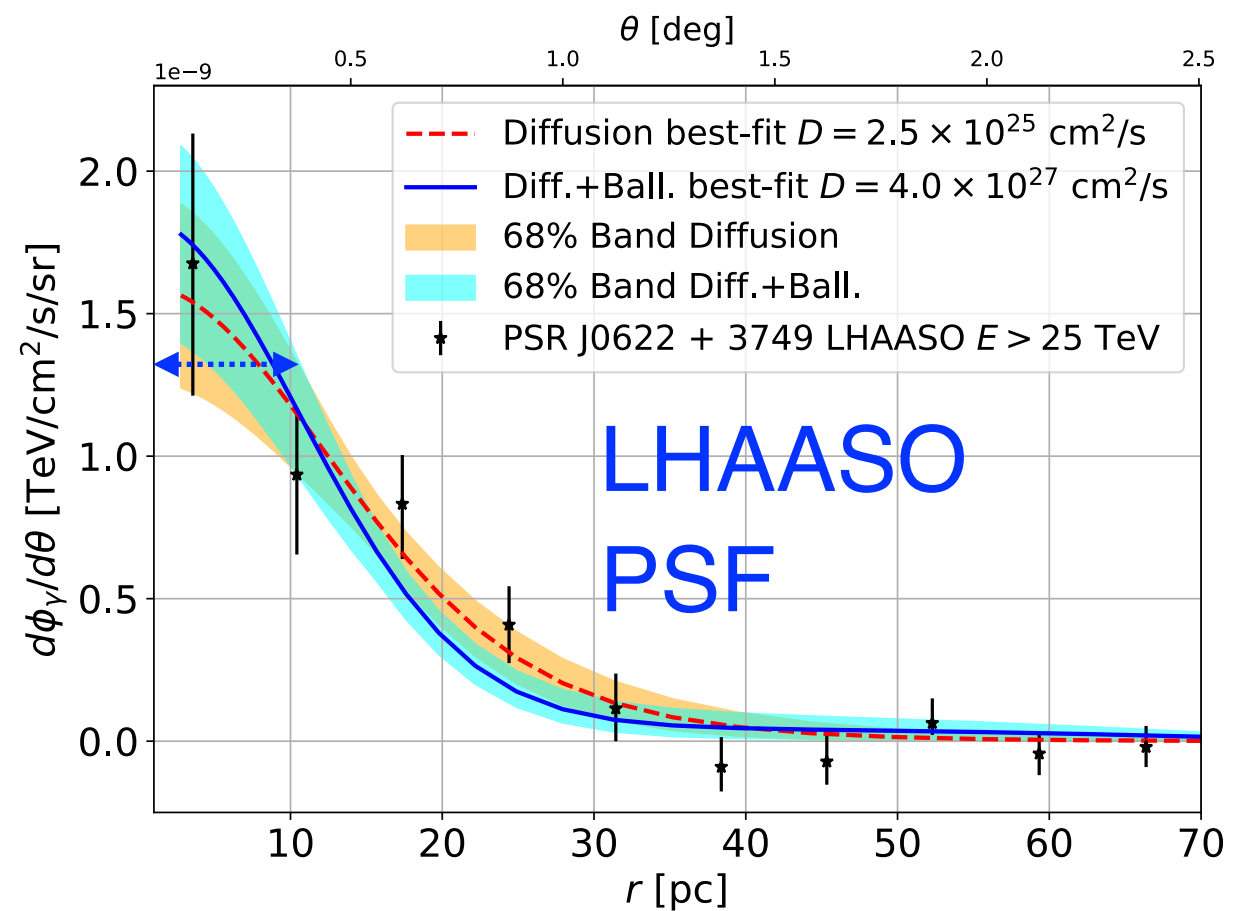
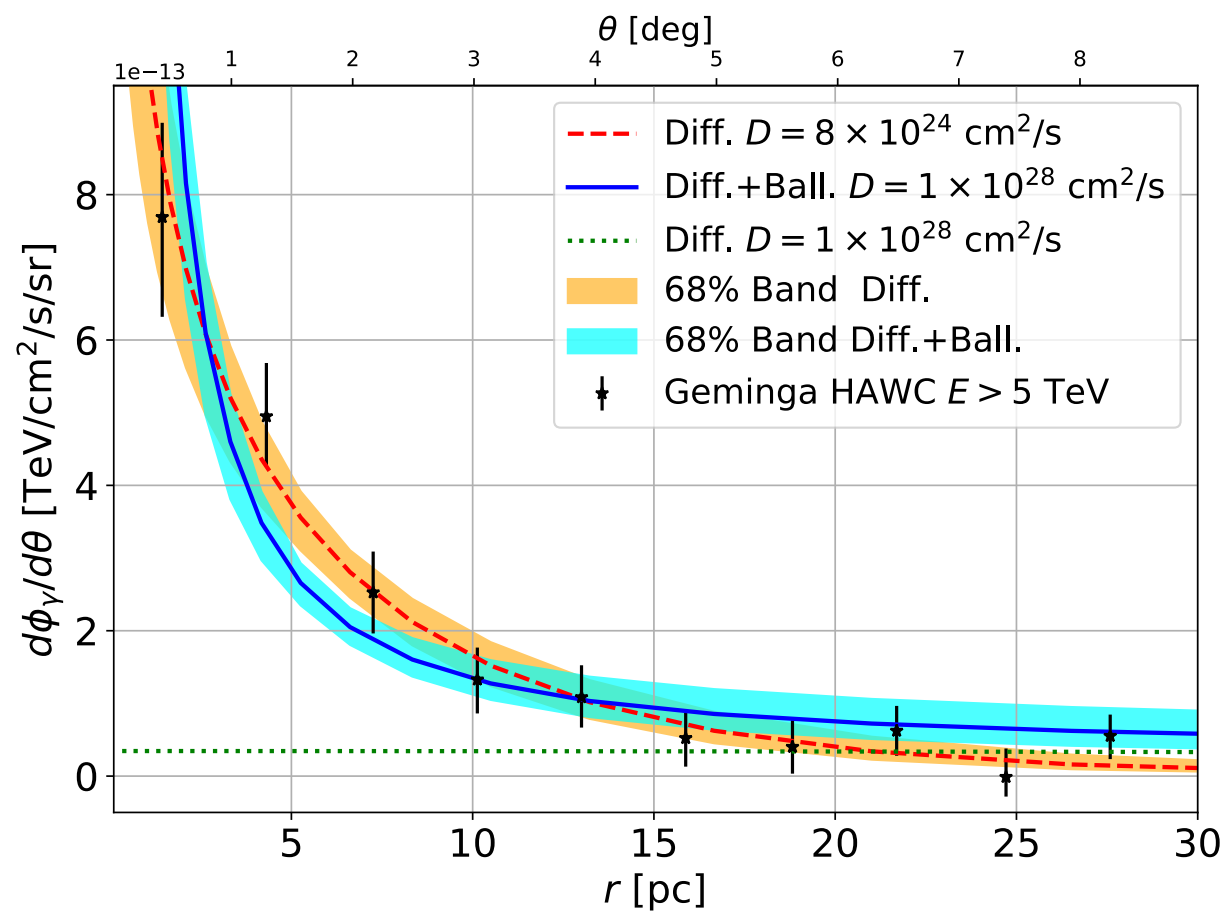
$$\lambda_c(E_{\text{GeV}}) \approx 0.3 D_{0,28} E_{\text{GeV}}^\delta \text{ pc}$$

For $D=10^{28} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$, λ_c is tens of pc, i.e. of the order of Geminga halo extension in HAWC.



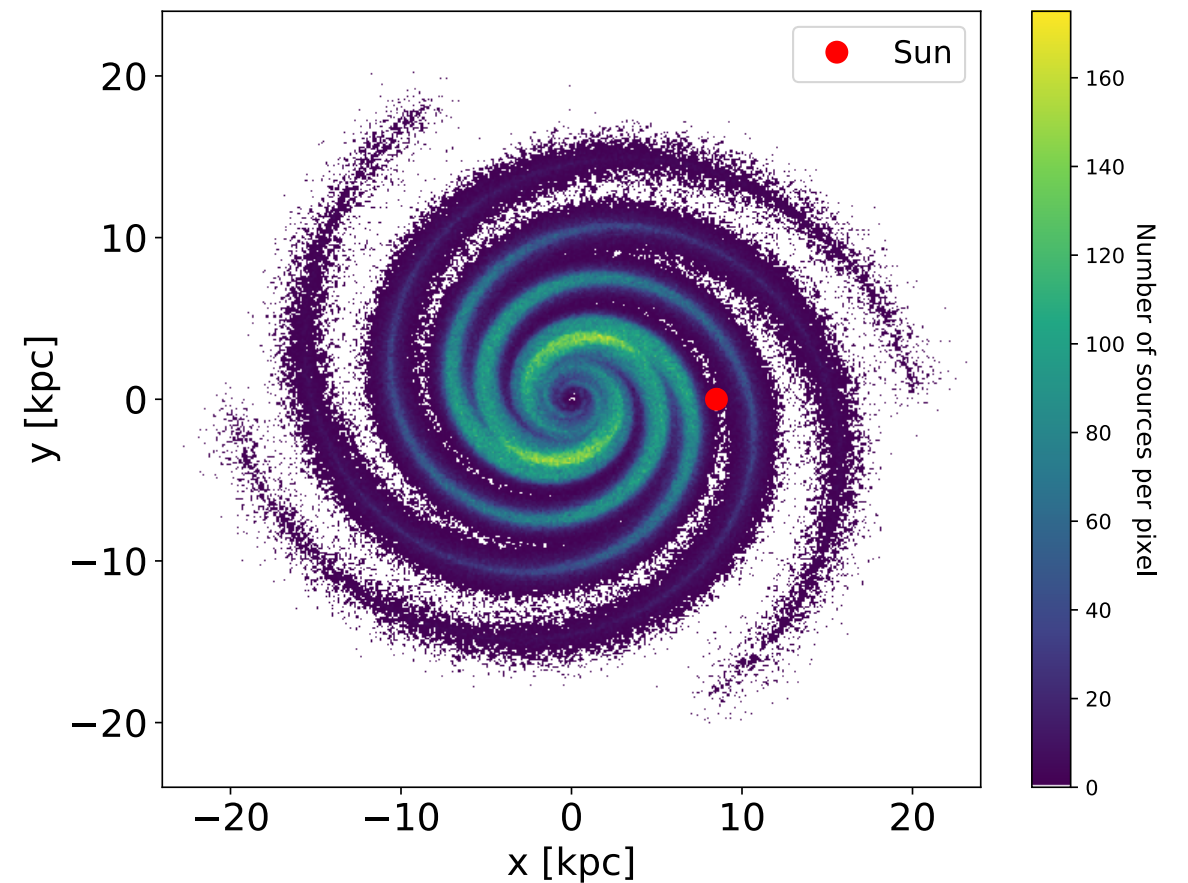
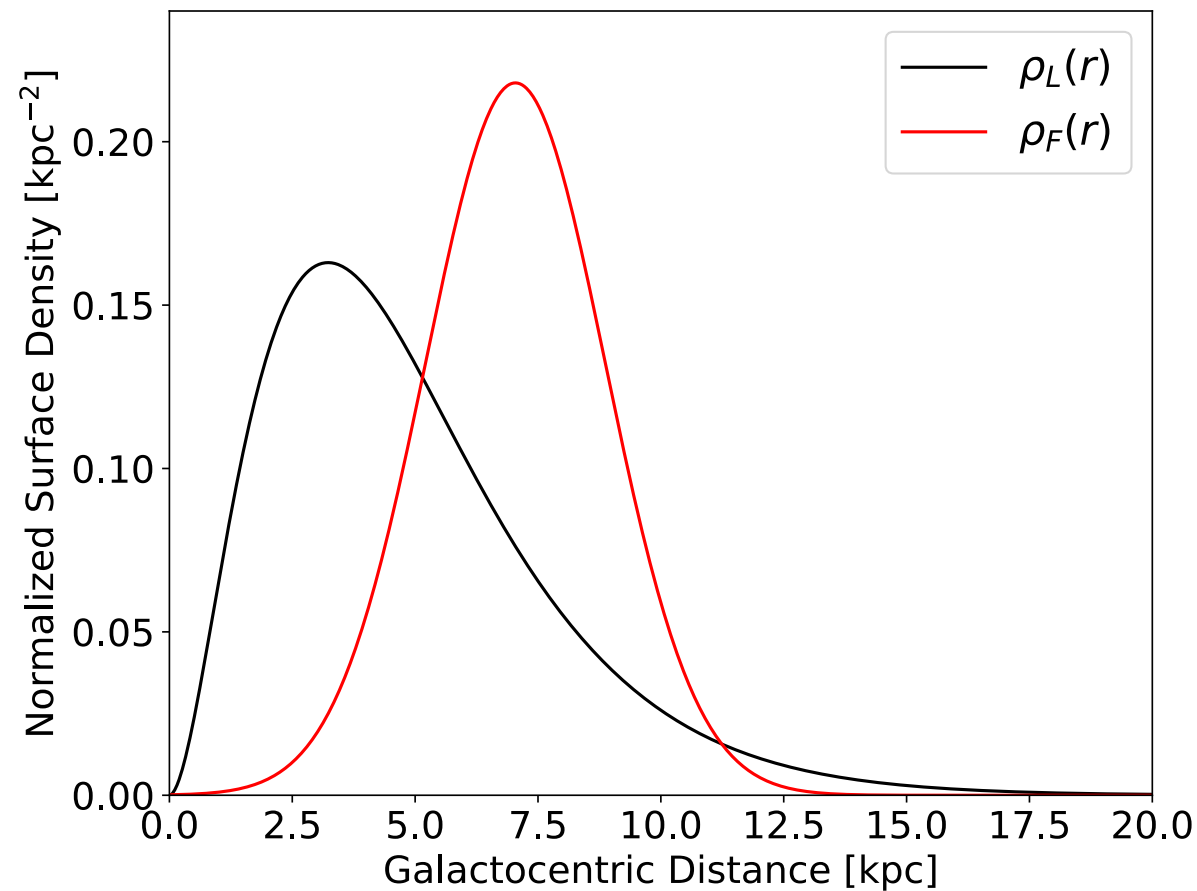
Fit to Geminga, Monogem and PSR J0622+3749 data

- The model works well for the three pulsars.
- Best-fit of D is of the order of 10^{28} cm^2/s .
- *No new phenomenon or suppressed diffusion is needed.*
- *However, large efficiency (even larger than 100%) are required for Geminga.*



Contributions of pulsars to the positron excess

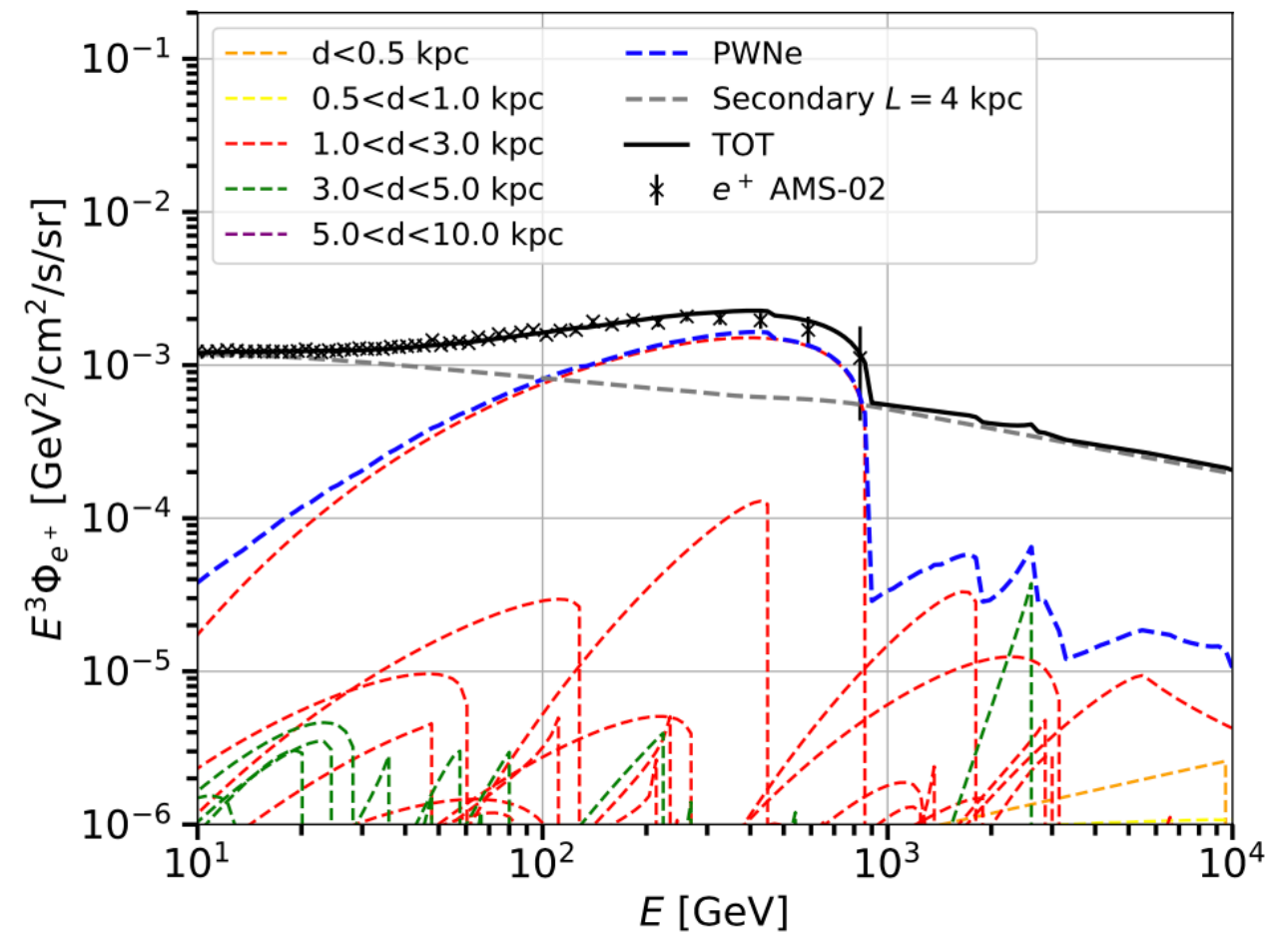
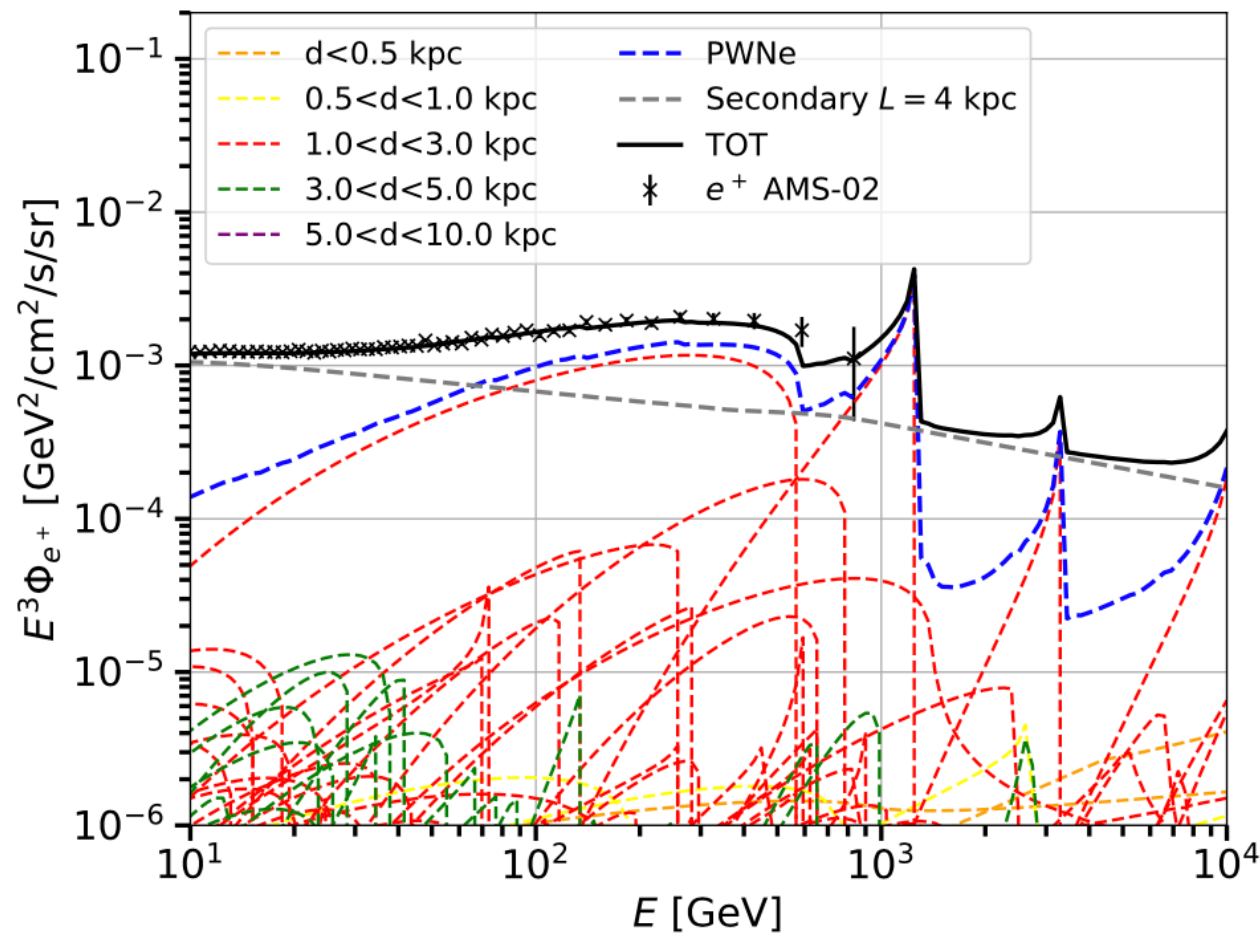
| Pulsar property | Simulated quantity | Benchmark | Variations |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Age | T | Uniform $[0, t_{max}]$ | - |
| Spin-down | P_0 | CB20[44] Gaussian $[0.3s; 0.15s]$ | FK06[65] - |
| | $\log_{10}(B)$ | Gaussian $[12.85G; 0.55G]$ | Gaussian $[12.65G; 0.55G]$ |
| | n | Uniform $[2.5-3]$ | Constant $[3]$ |
| | $\cos\alpha$ | Uniform $[0-1]$ | Constant $[0]$ |
| e^\pm injection | γ_e | Uniform $[1.4-2.2]$ | - |
| | η | Uniform $[0.01-0.1]$ | - |
| Radial distribution | \mathbf{r} | $\rho_L(r)$ [43] | $\rho_F(r)$ [65] |
| Kick velocity | v_k | - | FK06VB [65] |



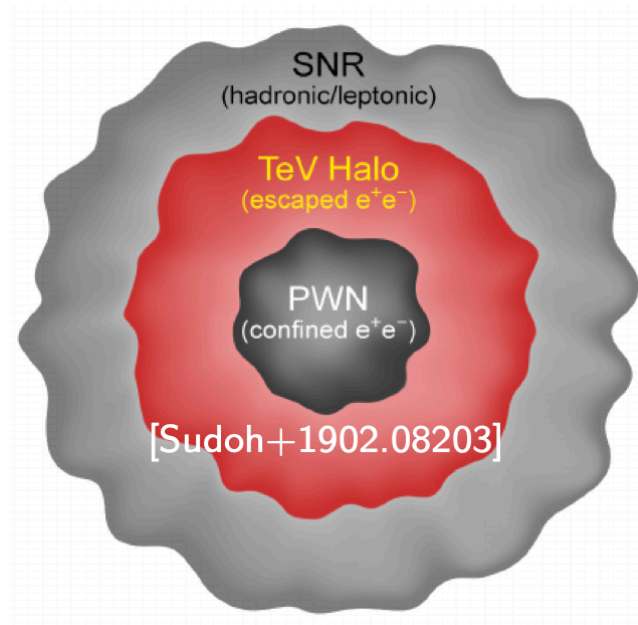
A few pulsars dominate the positron flux

| | AMS-02 errors | Total flux 1% |
|------|---------------|---------------|
| ModA | 1.3/2.9/3.3 | 1.0/1.8/2.2 |
| ModB | 3.5 | 1.9 |
| ModC | 3.9 | 3.0 |
| ModD | 5.4 | 3.5 |
| ModE | 1.0 | 1.0 |

Efficiencies between
1-10% are sufficient
to fit the data



Open problems

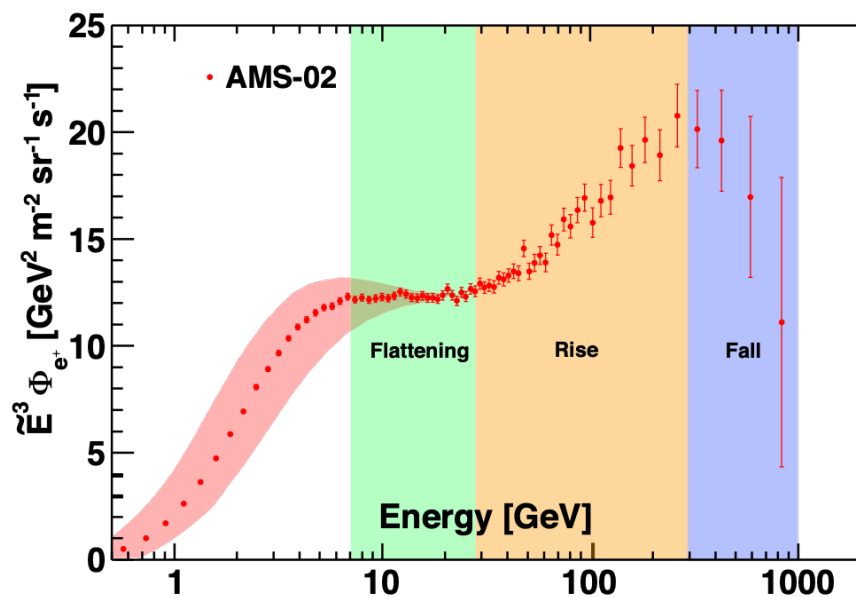


- **ICS halos:**

- Are inhibited diffusion halos around pulsars really needed to fit gamma-ray halos?
- If low-diffusion halos are presented, what's their size and are they a general feature?
- What is the theoretical interpretation for low-diffusion halos?
 - Future observations (LHAASO-HAWC-SWGO-CTA)

- **Positron excess:**

- Since a few pulsars contribute to most of the excess, what are these objects?
- What is the physical process that produce positrons from pulsars (efficiency, injection of positrons)?



Backup slide

Gamma rays from ICS

ICS power

$$\mathcal{P}^{IC}(E, E_\gamma) = \frac{3\sigma_T c m_e^2 c^4}{4E^2} \int_{\frac{m_e c^2}{4E}}^1 dq \frac{d\mathcal{N}}{d\epsilon}(\epsilon(q)) \times \quad (3)$$
$$\times \left(1 - \frac{m_e^2 c^4}{4qE^2(1 - \tilde{\epsilon})} \right) \left[2q \log q + q + 1 - 2q^2 + \frac{\tilde{\epsilon}(1 - q)}{2 - 2\tilde{\epsilon}} \right]$$

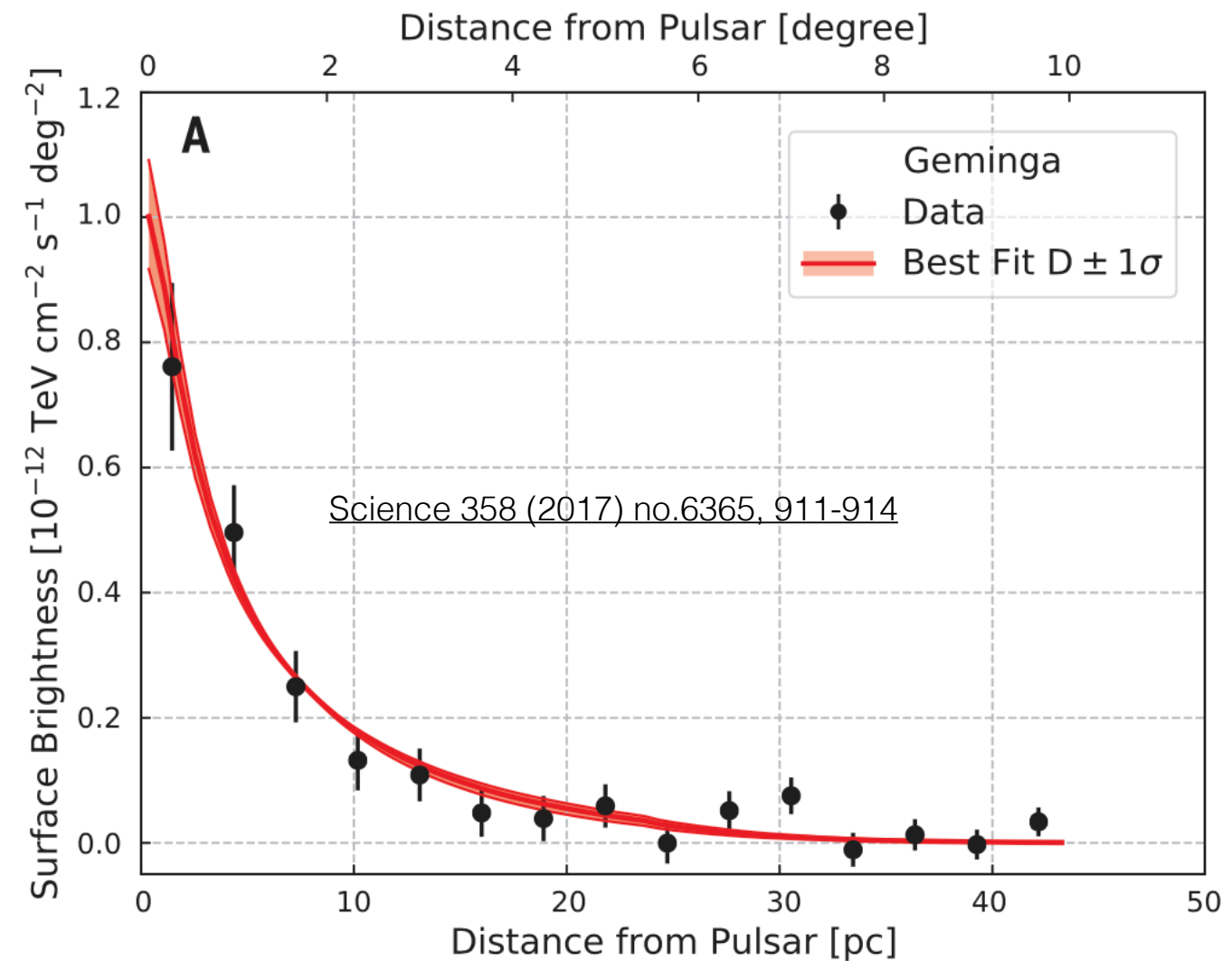
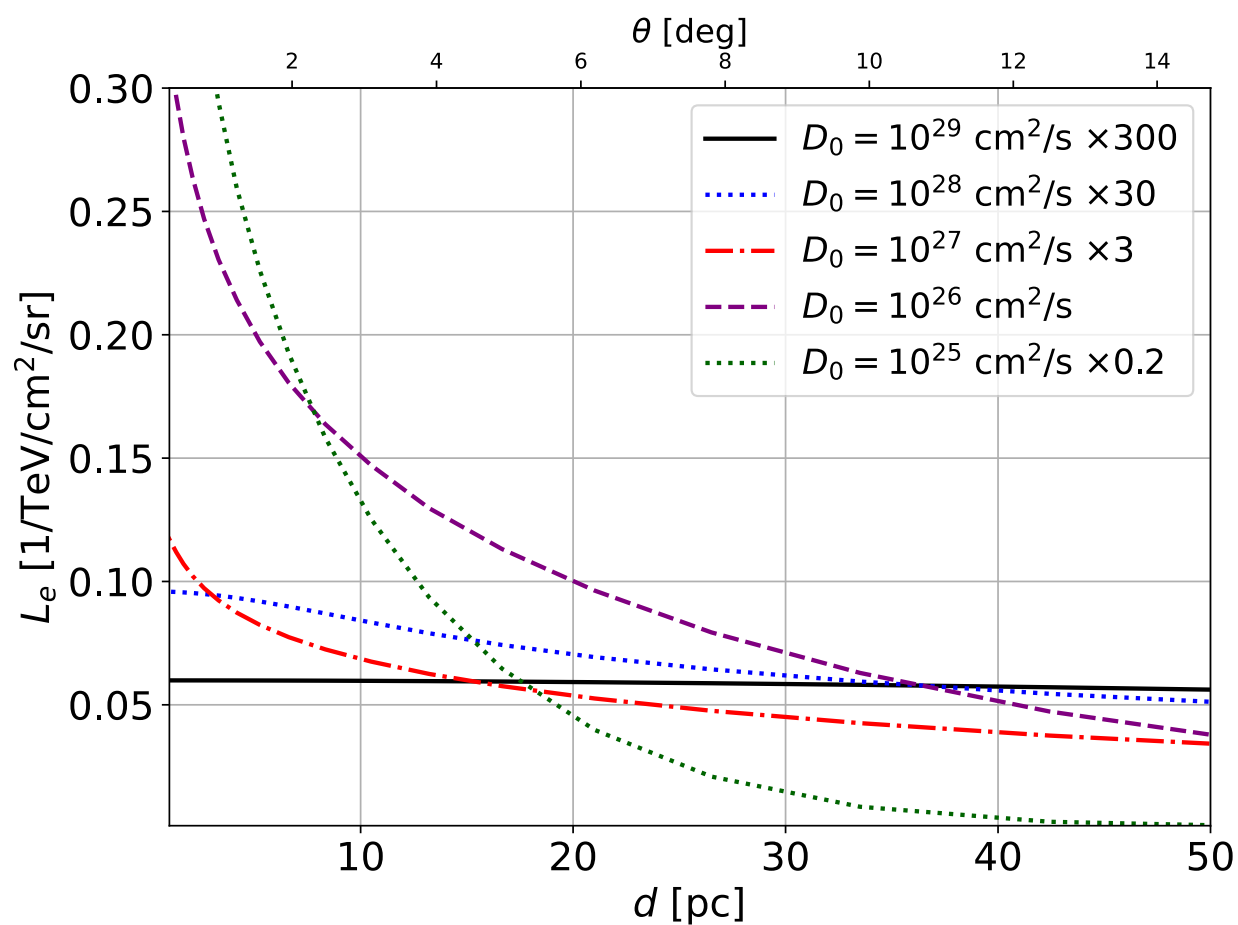
Flux of photons for Sync.

$$\mathcal{M}(E, \theta) = \int_{\Delta\Omega} d\Omega \int_0^\infty dr \mathcal{N}_e(E, r)$$

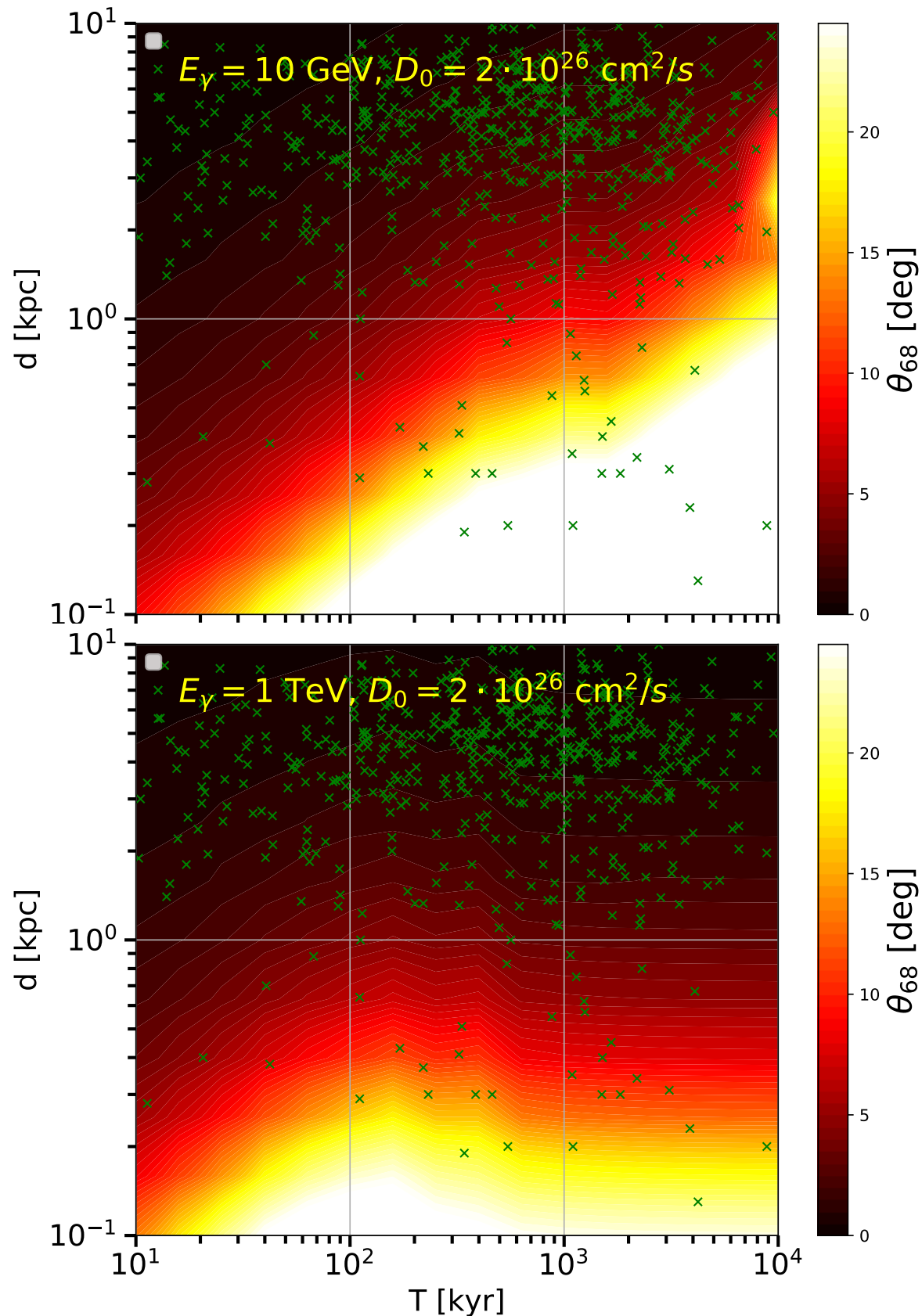
$$\phi^{\text{IC, Sync}}(E_\gamma, \Delta\Omega) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{m_e c^2}^\infty dE \mathcal{M}(E, \Delta\Omega) \mathcal{P}^{\text{IC, Sync}}(E, E_\gamma)$$

HAWC results for Geminga and Monogem PWNe

- HAWC detected an extended emission from Geminga and Monogem PWNe for $E > 5$ TeV.
- *In the vicinity of the PWN, the diffusion coefficient D must be about 500 times smaller than the average in the Galaxy.*



ICS halo extension



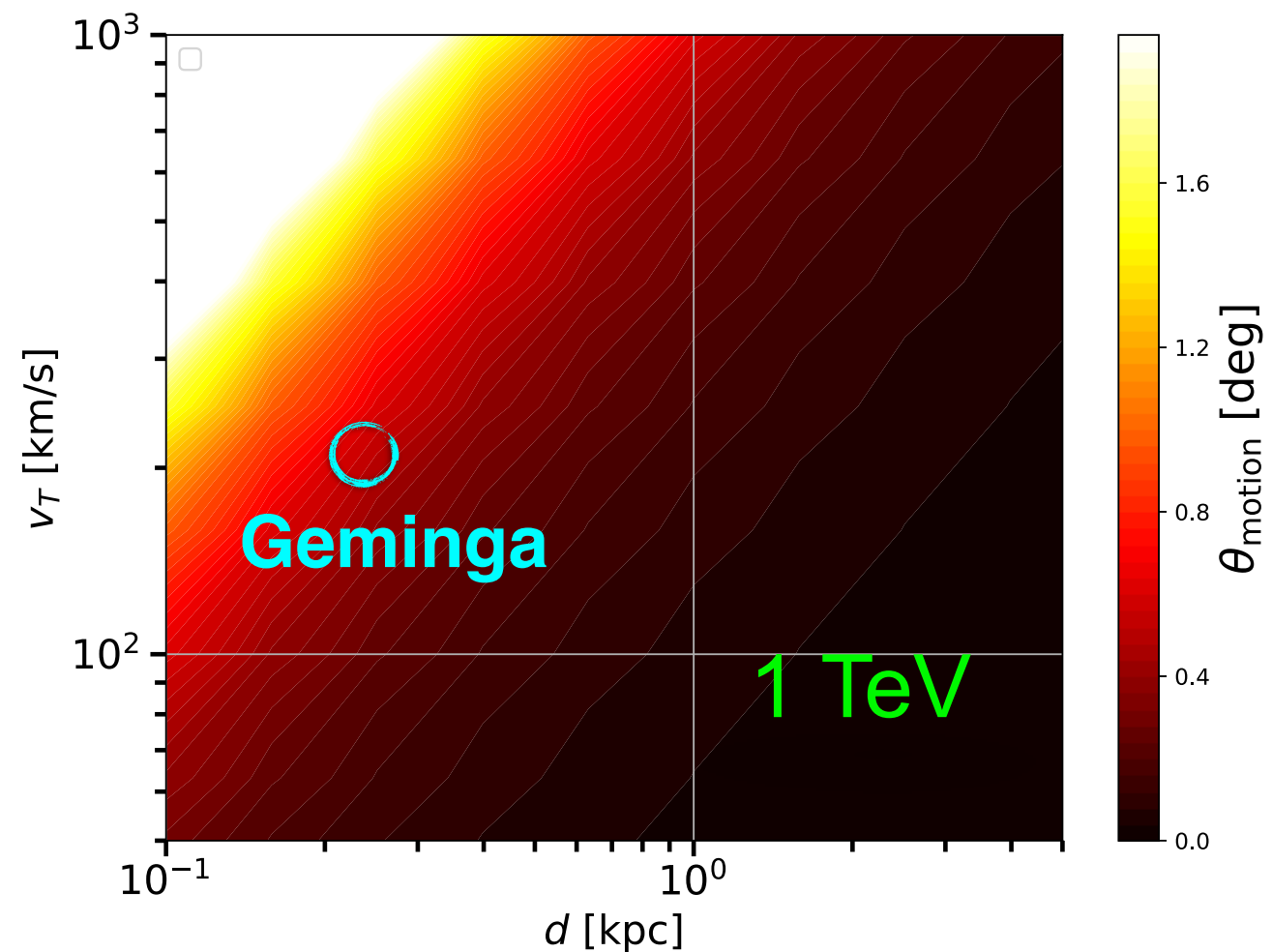
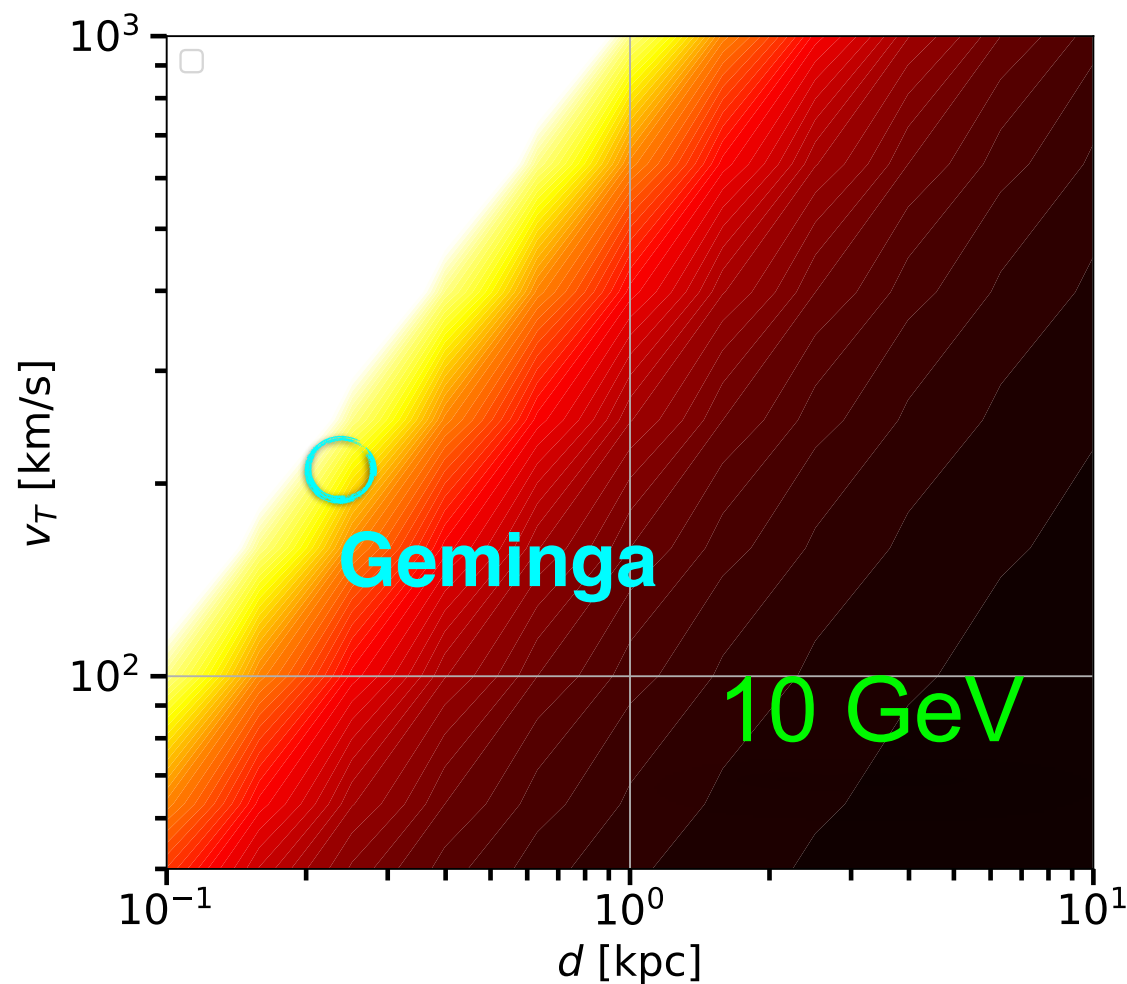
$$\Phi_\gamma^{68\%} = 2\pi \int_0^{\theta_{\text{EXT}}} \frac{d\Phi_\gamma}{d\theta} \sin \theta d\theta$$

- $D=10^{26} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s} \rightarrow$ Most of ICS halos at GeV energies would be several of degrees extended.
- If $D=10^{26} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$ IACTs and HAWC-LHAASO should detect several halos.

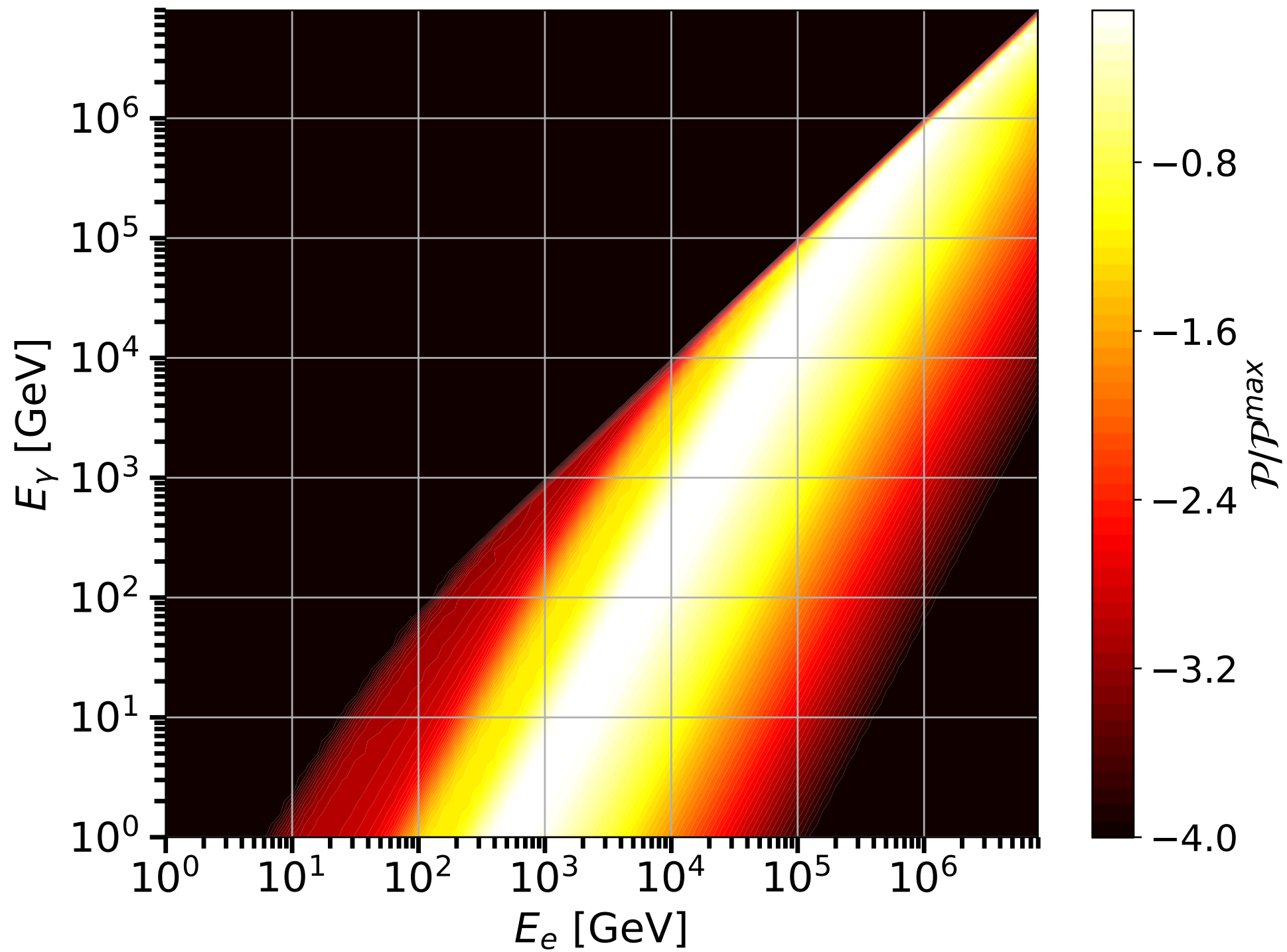
x ATNF catalog pulsars

Pulsar proper motion

- The average pulsar proper motion is around 200 km/s (Faherty et al. 2007).
- At GeV the proper motion is not relevant for $d > \text{a few kpc}$ and $T < \text{few hundreds kyr}$.
- At TeV the effect is much smaller.

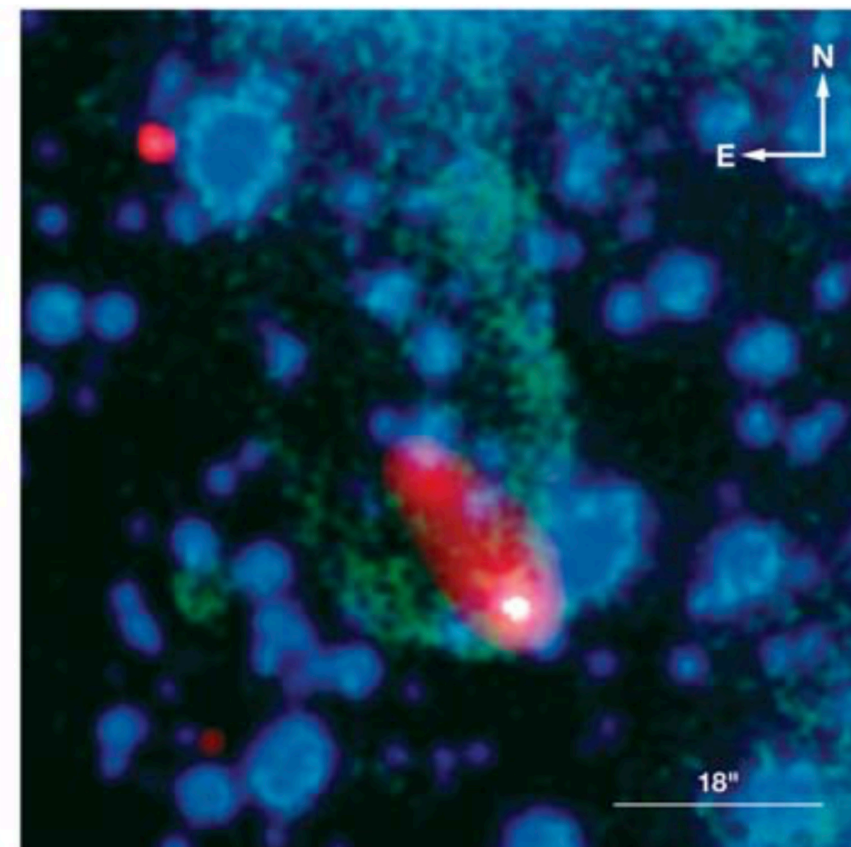
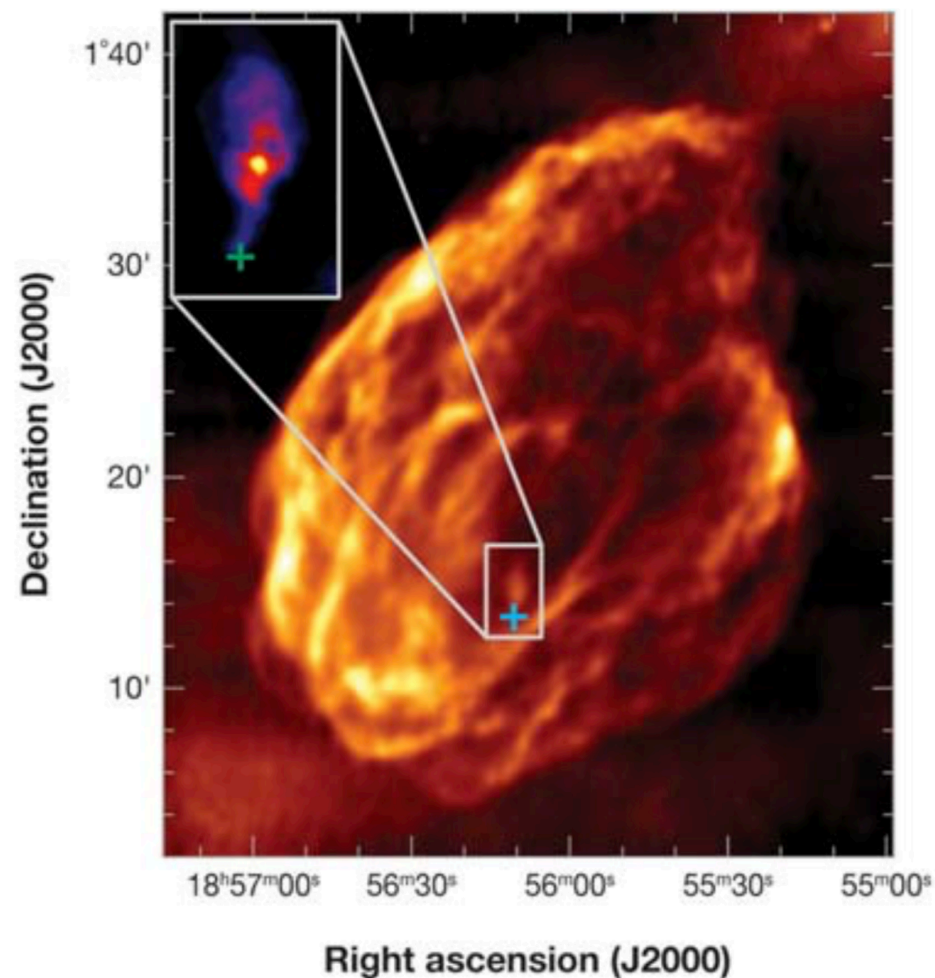


Are pulsars TeV Pevatron?

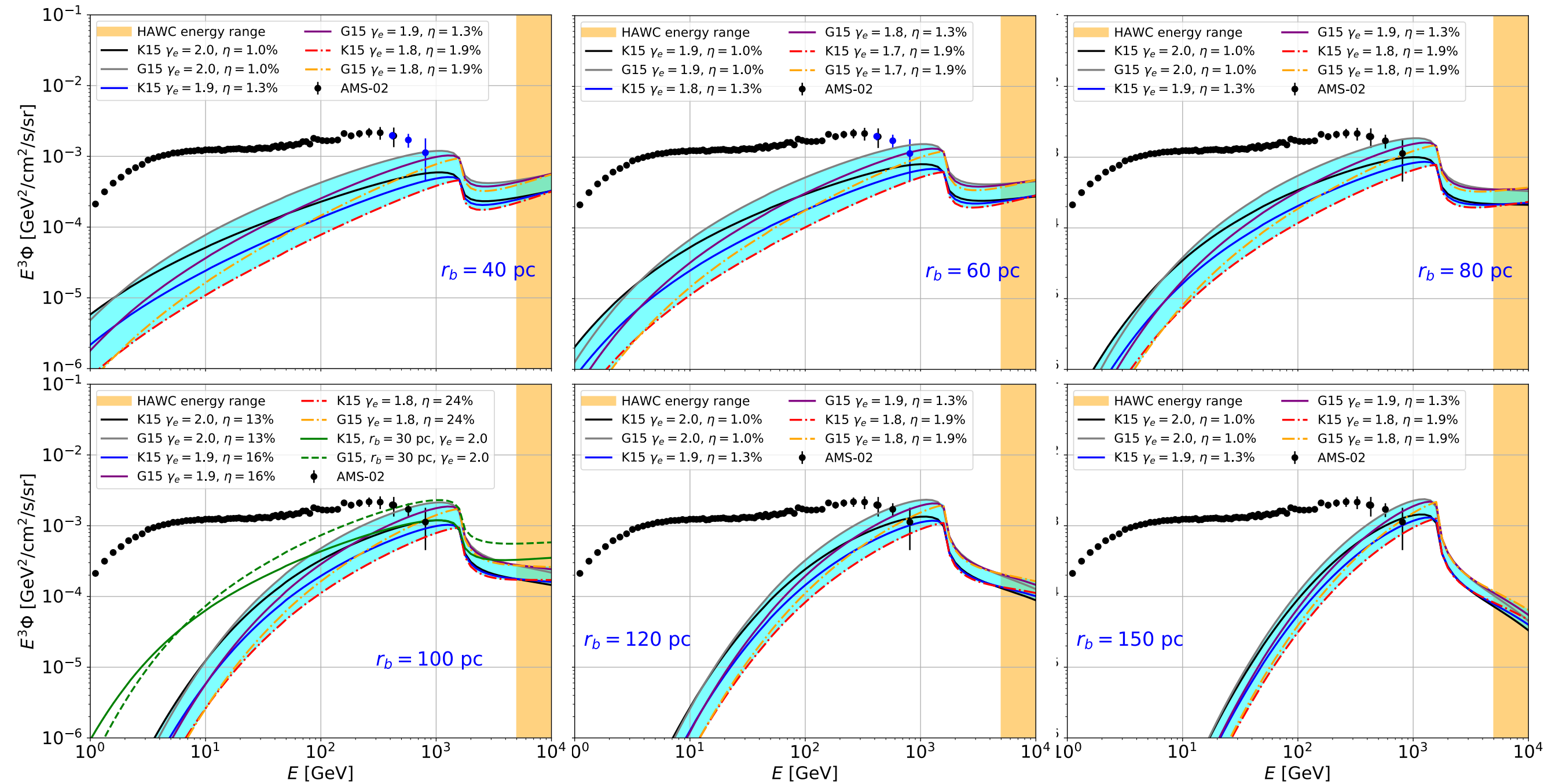


Cosmic-ray e^\pm accelerated by PWNe

- The engine of a PWN is a pulsar, i.e. a rapidly spinning neutral star (NS).
- A NS has huge magnetic fields (10^9 - 10^{12} G) which produce wind of particles extracted from the NS surface.
- This wind shines from radio to gamma rays and after a few kyrs interact with the SNR reverse shock.
- The pulsar proper motion and the interaction with the SNR reverse shock generate a relic PWN and a bow shock.

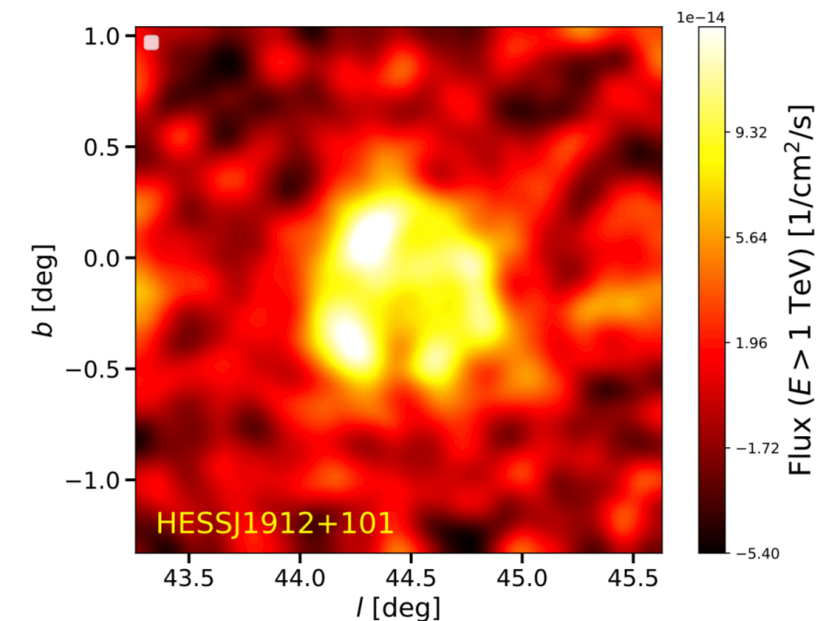
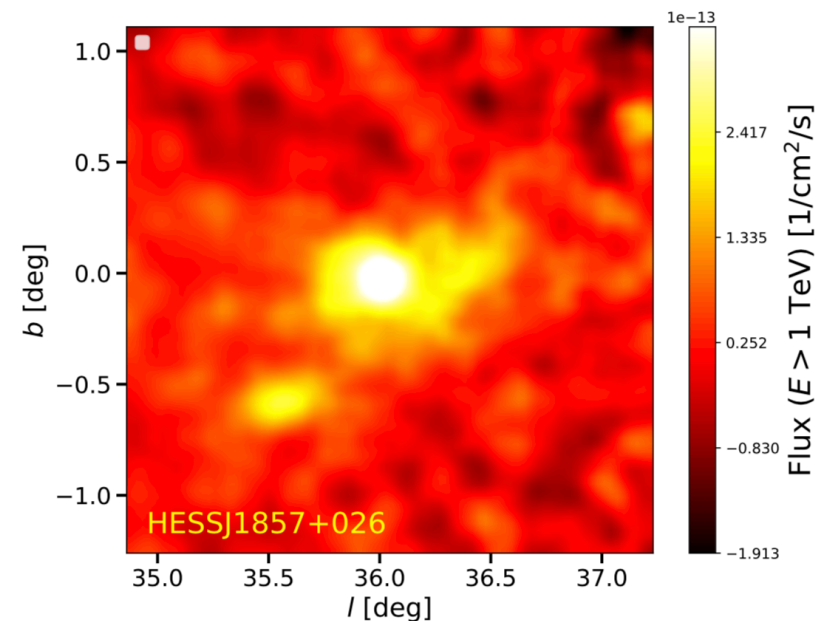
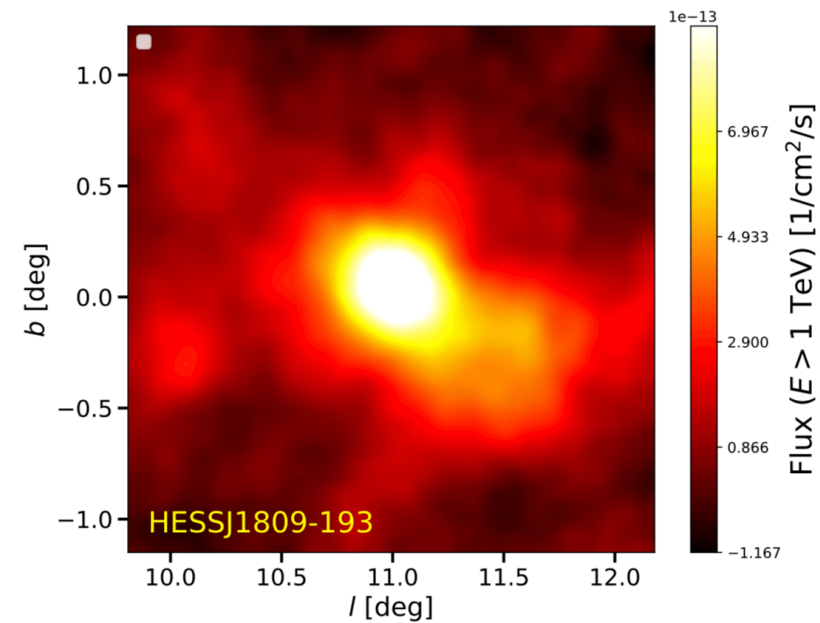
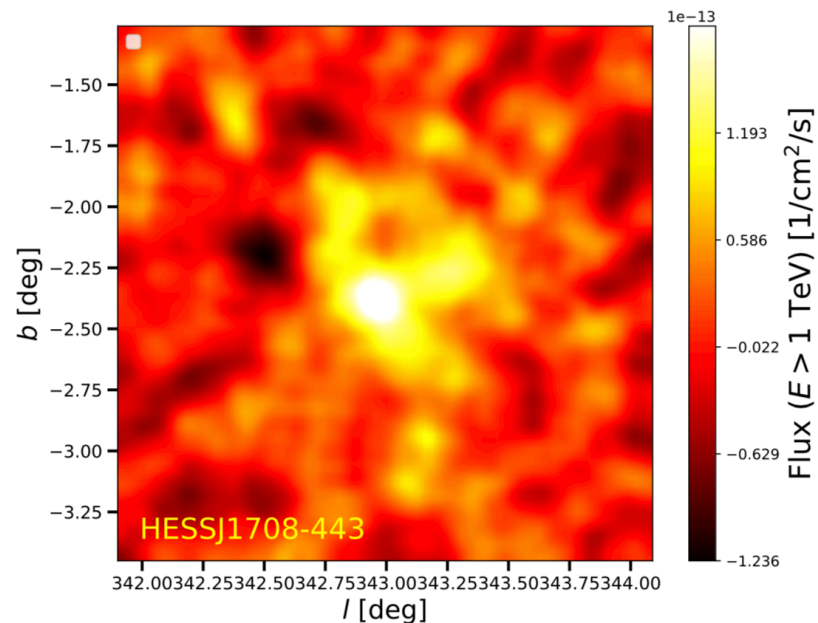


Contribution of Geminga to the positron excess

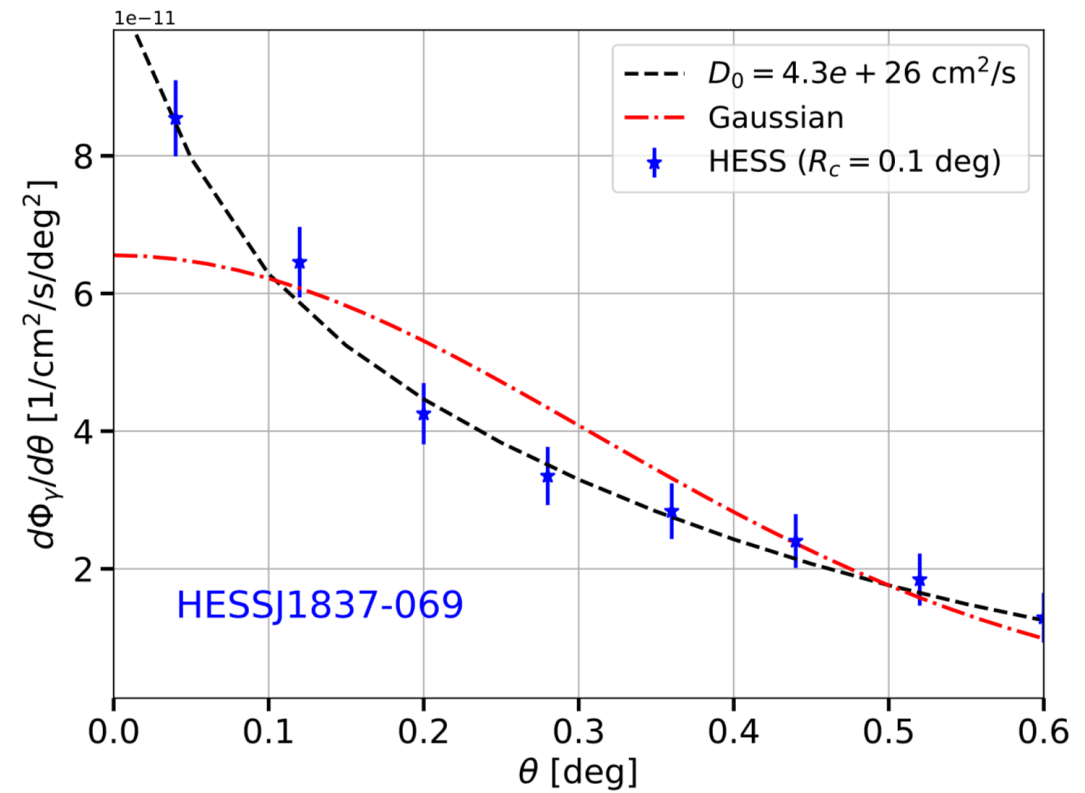
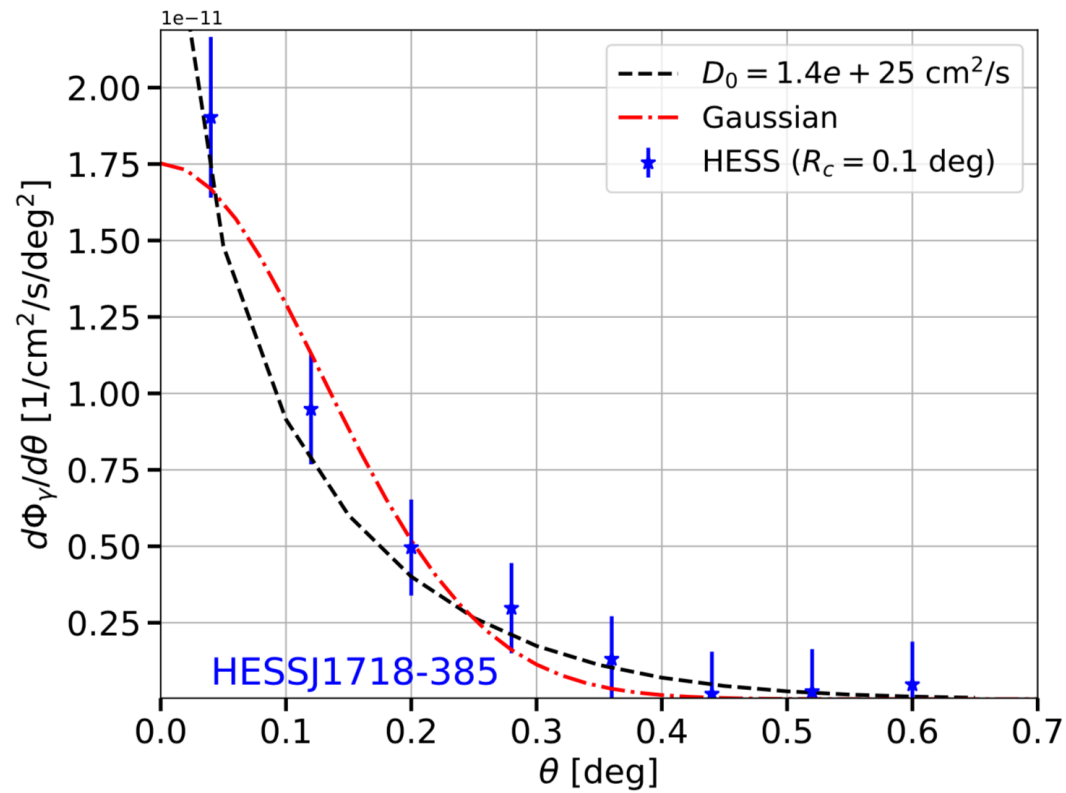
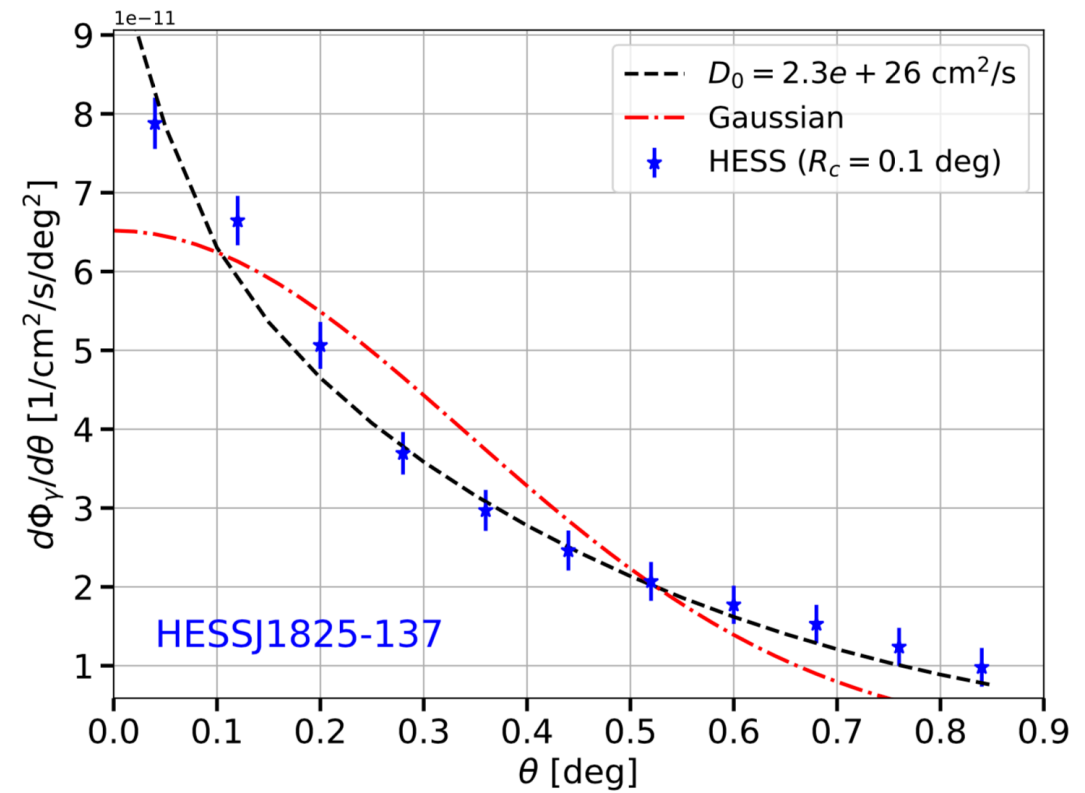
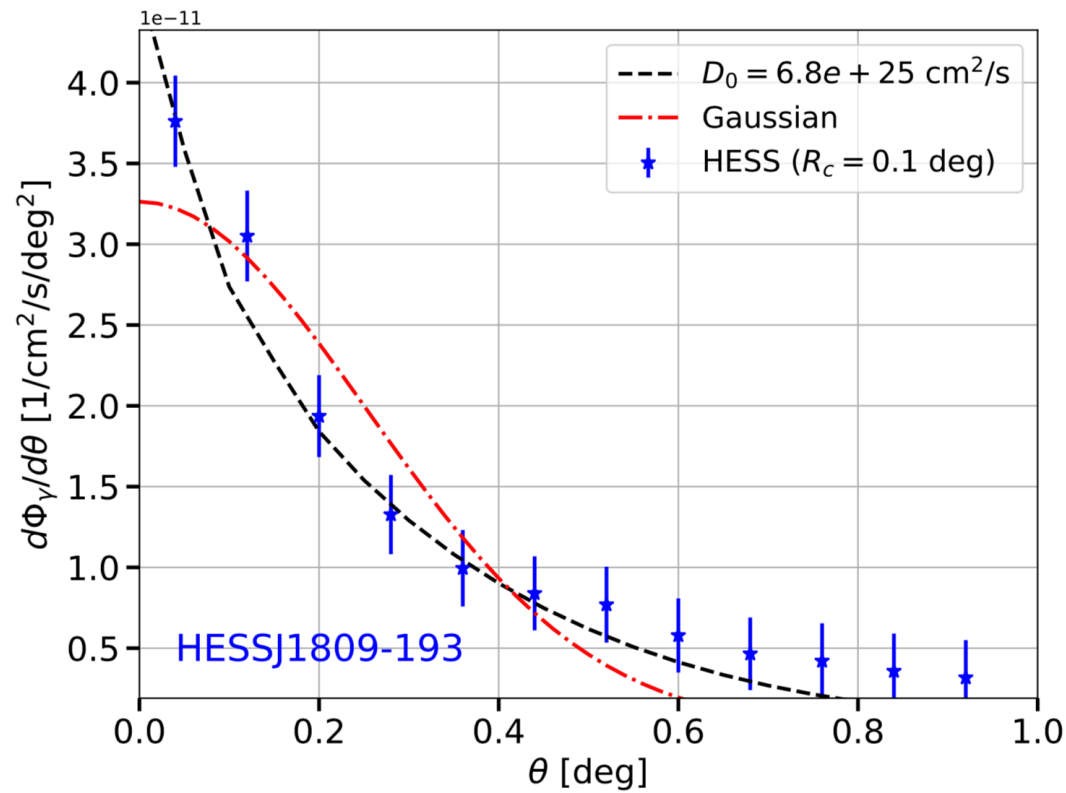


HESS flux maps

- We selected sources detected mainly by HESS because they released flux maps.
- The flux is provided for a correlation radius of 0.1 and 0.2 deg and in maps with a pixel size of 0.02 deg.
- We removed sources close to our sources of interests.

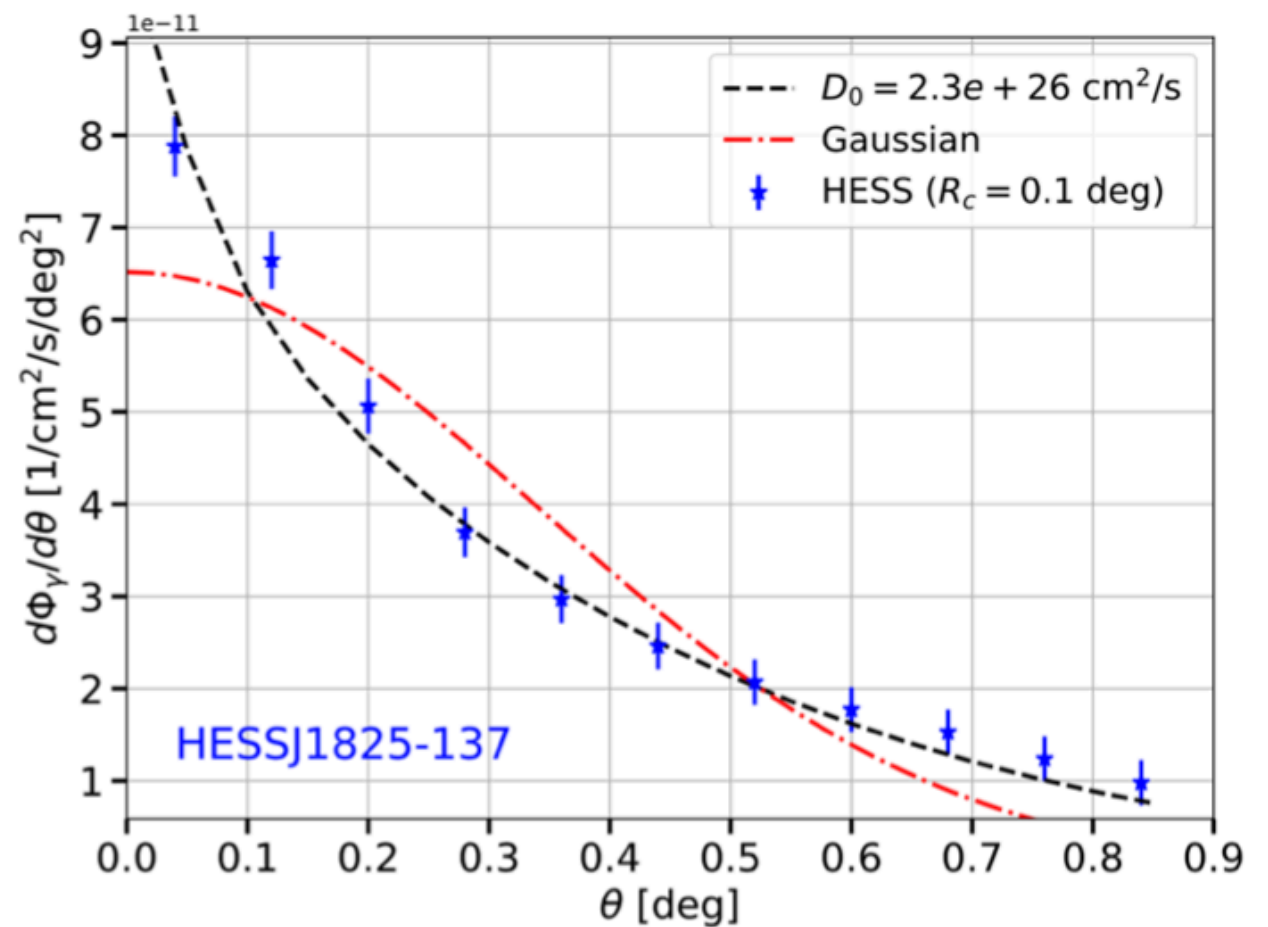
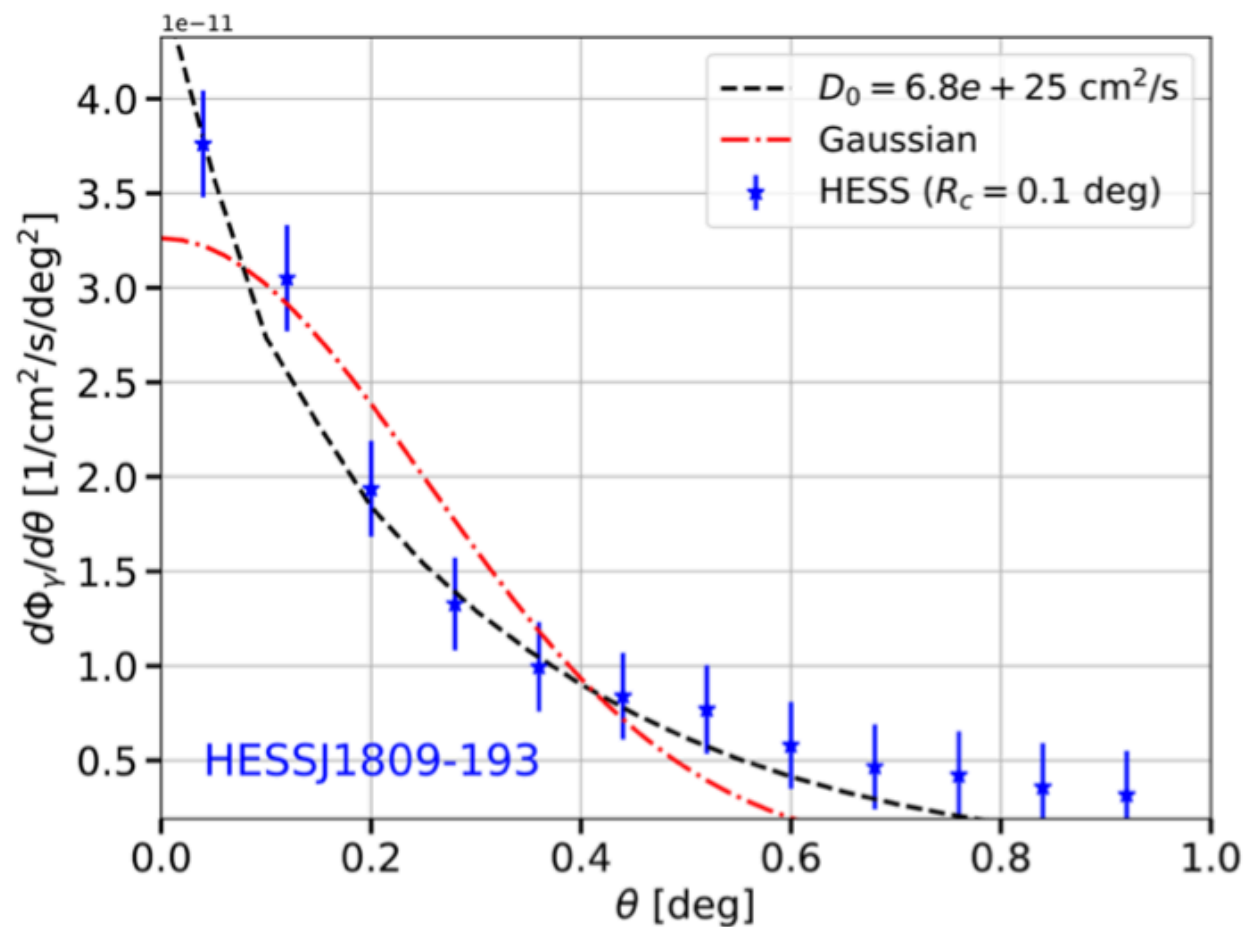


Surface brightness data



Is HESS detecting ICS halos?

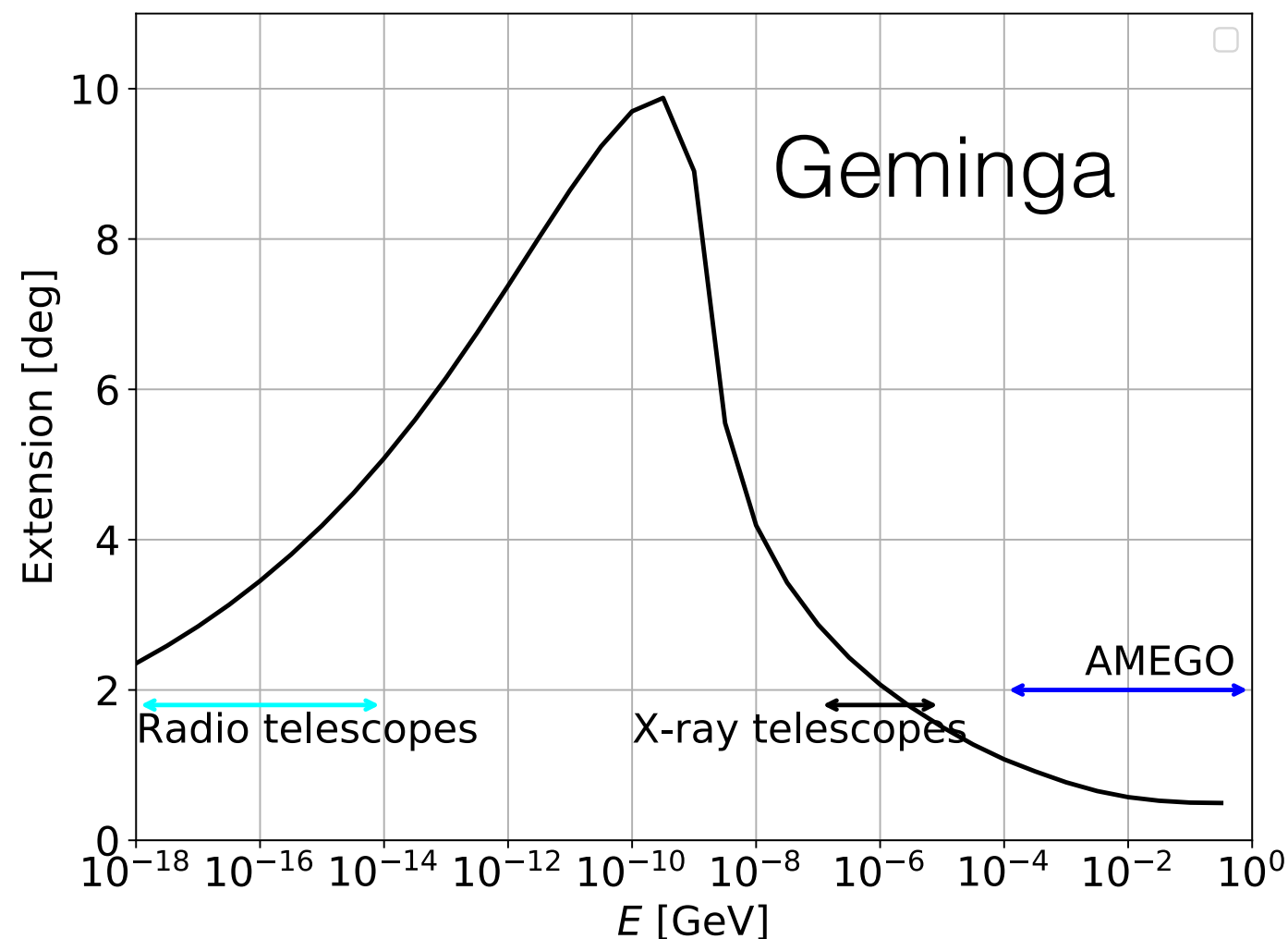
- Source detected by HESS and classified in TeVCat as PWN or Unid.
 - We have a list of 27 sources.
- We use HESS flux maps in HGPS*.
- We extract the source surface brightness that we use to calculate D_0 .



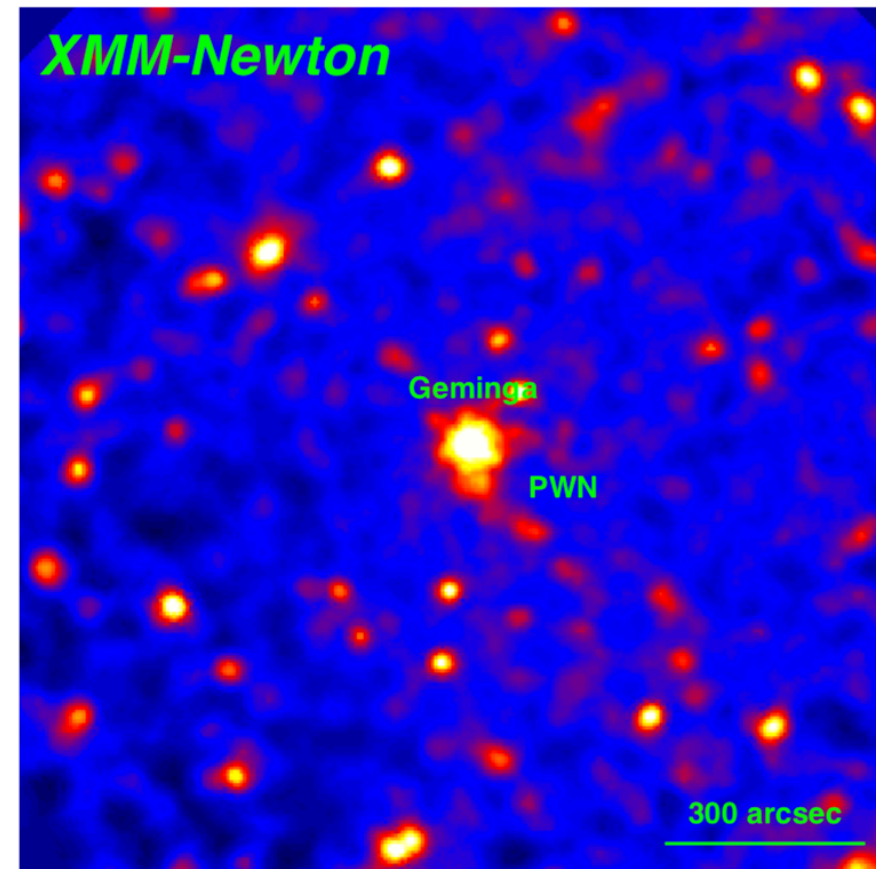
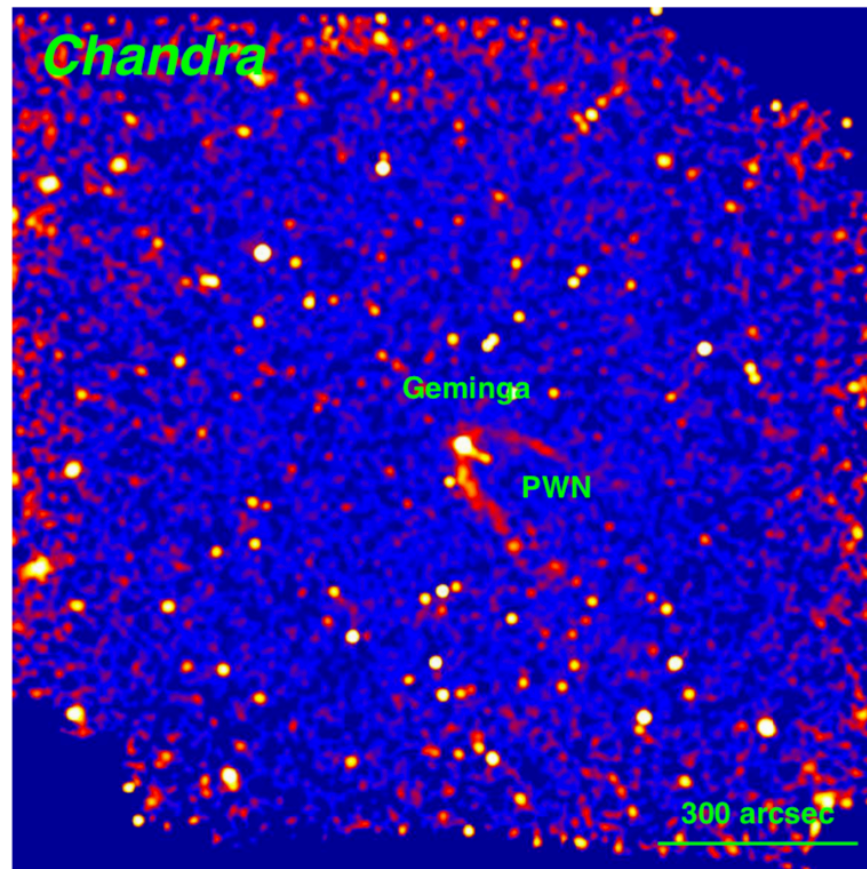
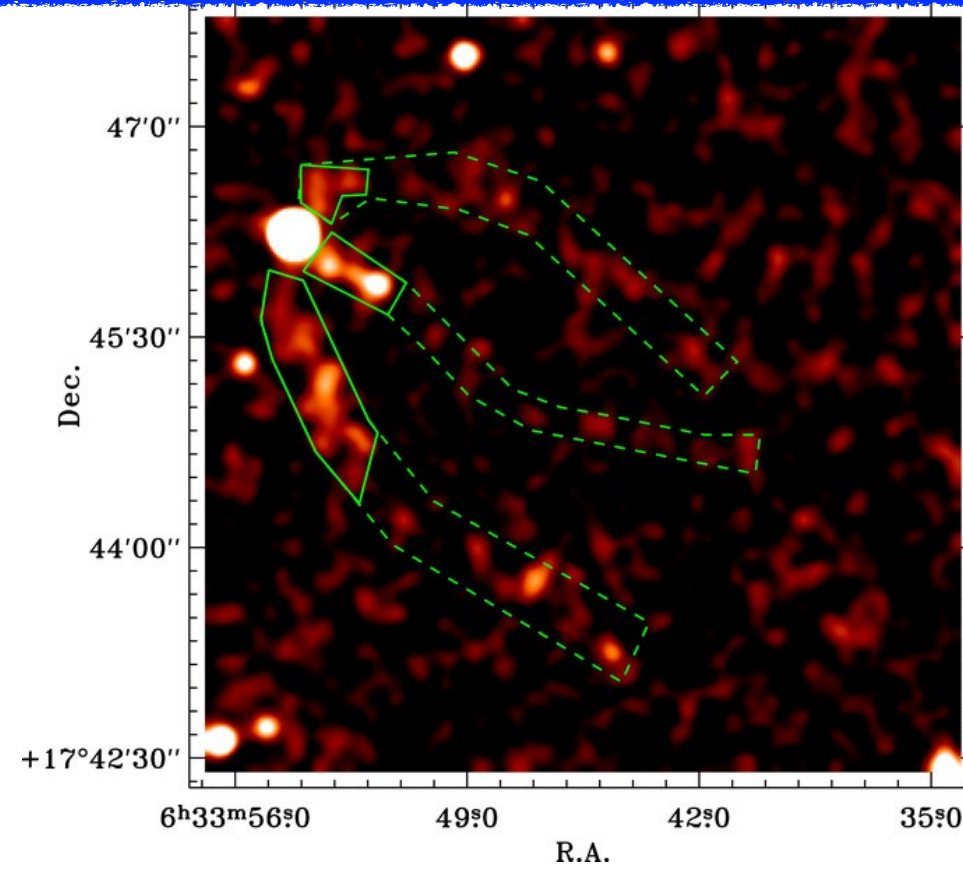
*correlation radius of 0.1 and 0.2 deg and maps with a pixel size of 0.02 deg.

Extension of Geminga sync. halo

- For sources within a few kpc, sync. halos are at least of the size of one degree at radio and X-ray energies.
- This makes the detection of these halos very challenging with current X-ray and radio telescopes.

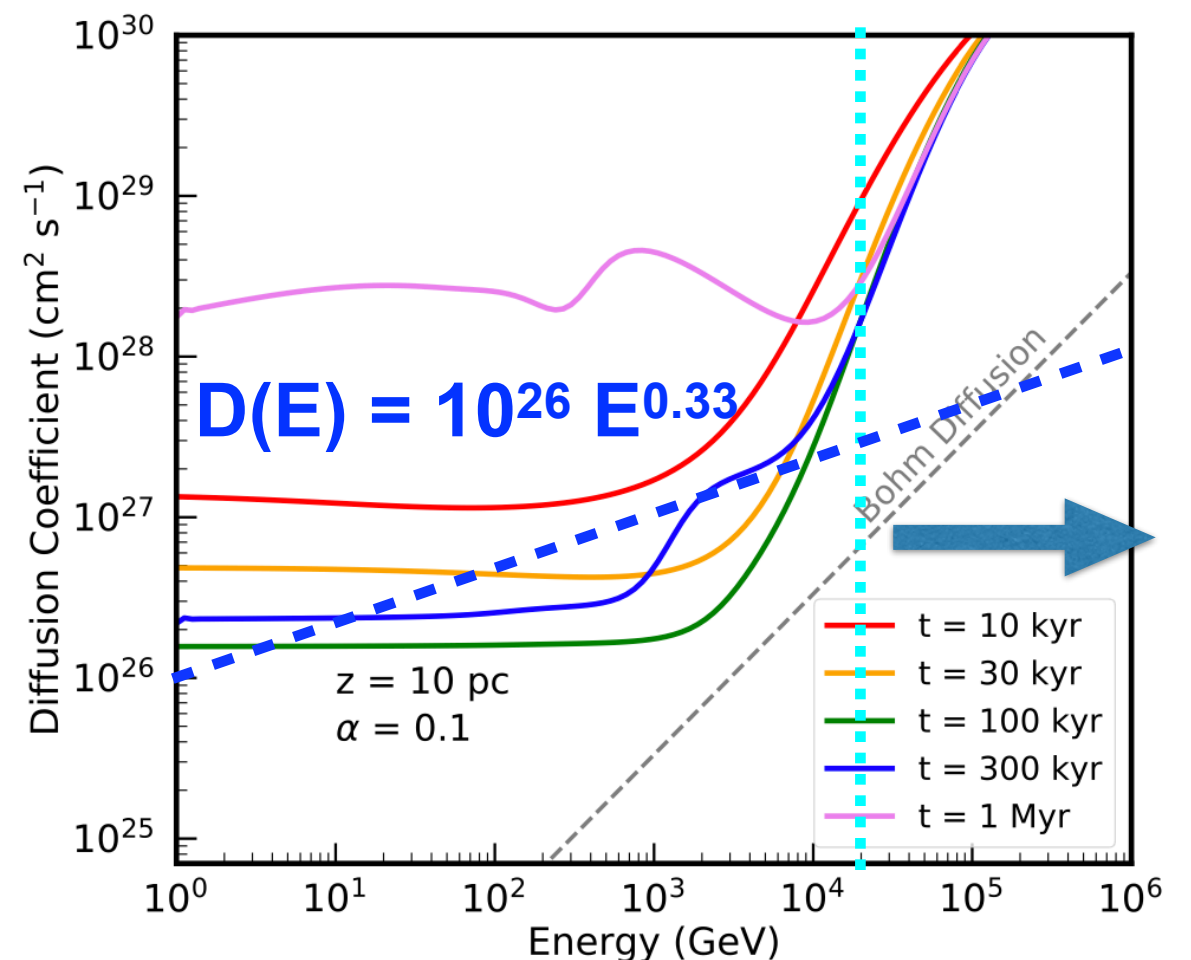
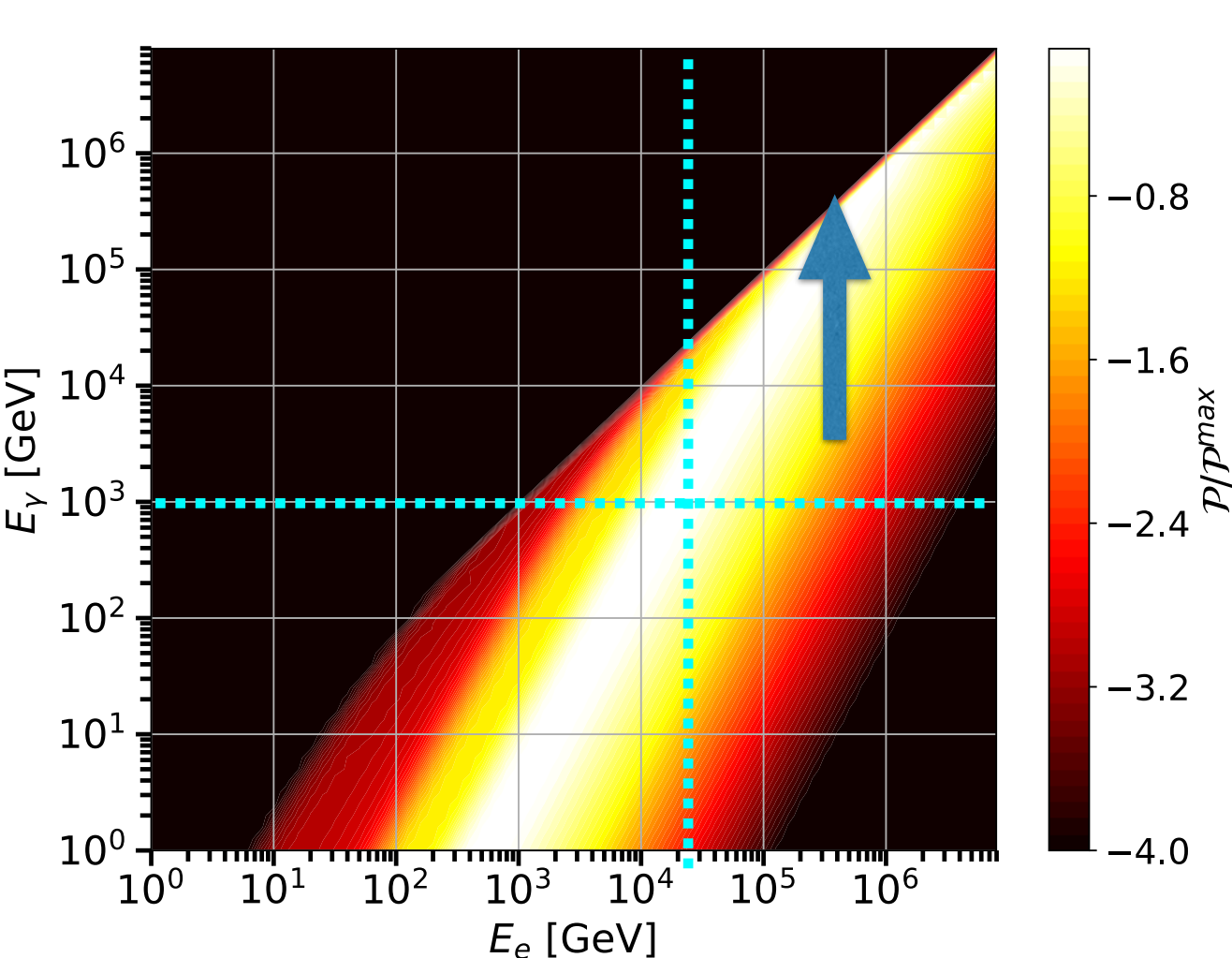


Current observations of pulsars and PWNe in X rays

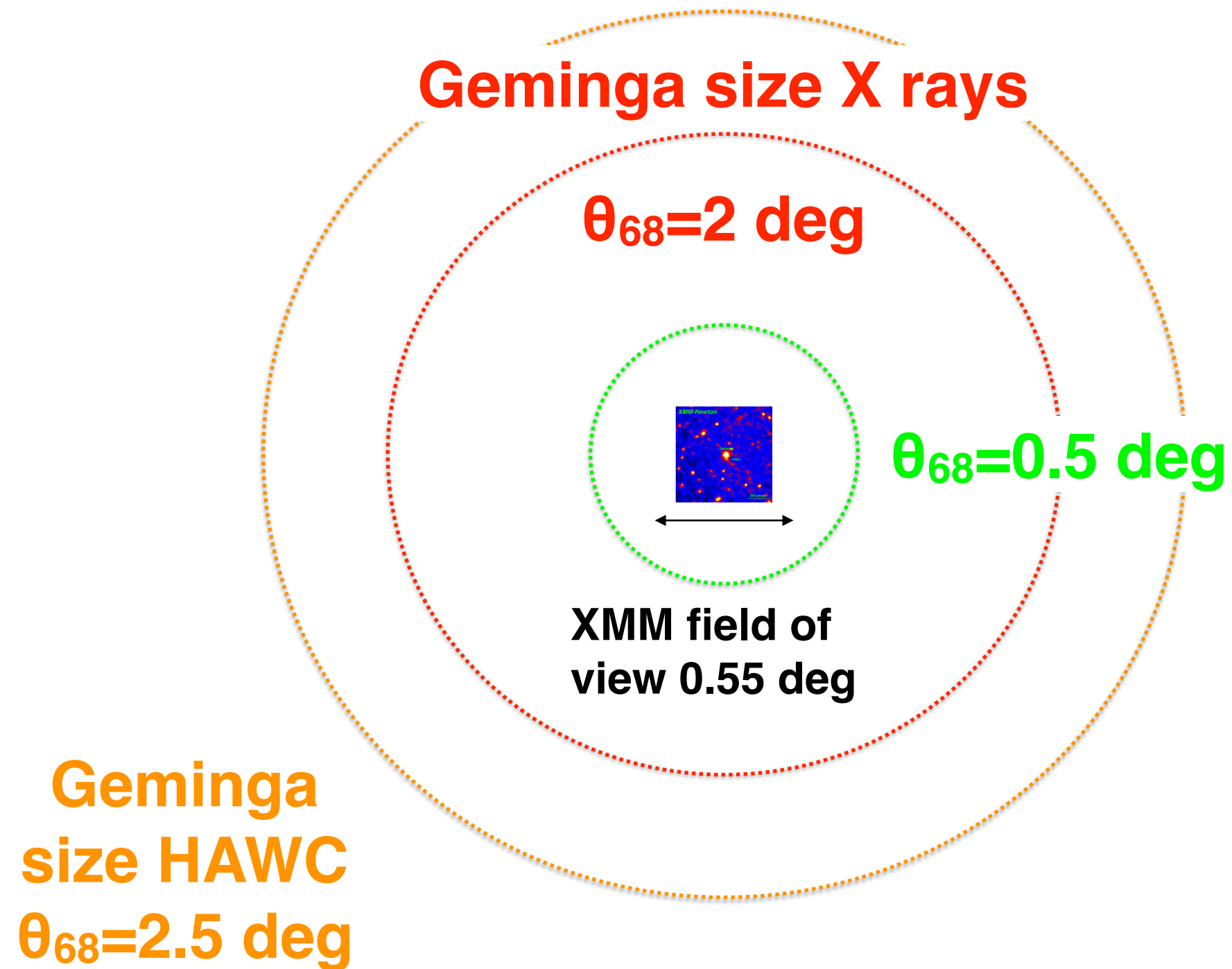


Possible theoretical interpretation

- Theoretical interpretation for inhibited diffusion is related to “*cosmic-ray gradient produced by the central source that induces a streaming stability that “self-confines” the cosmic-ray population*” (P. Mukhopadhyay, T. Linden 2022, C. Evoli, T. Linden, G. Morlino *PRD* 98 (2018) 6, 063017).
- The effect seems to be relevant for middle-age pulsars BUT not for TeV energies!!**

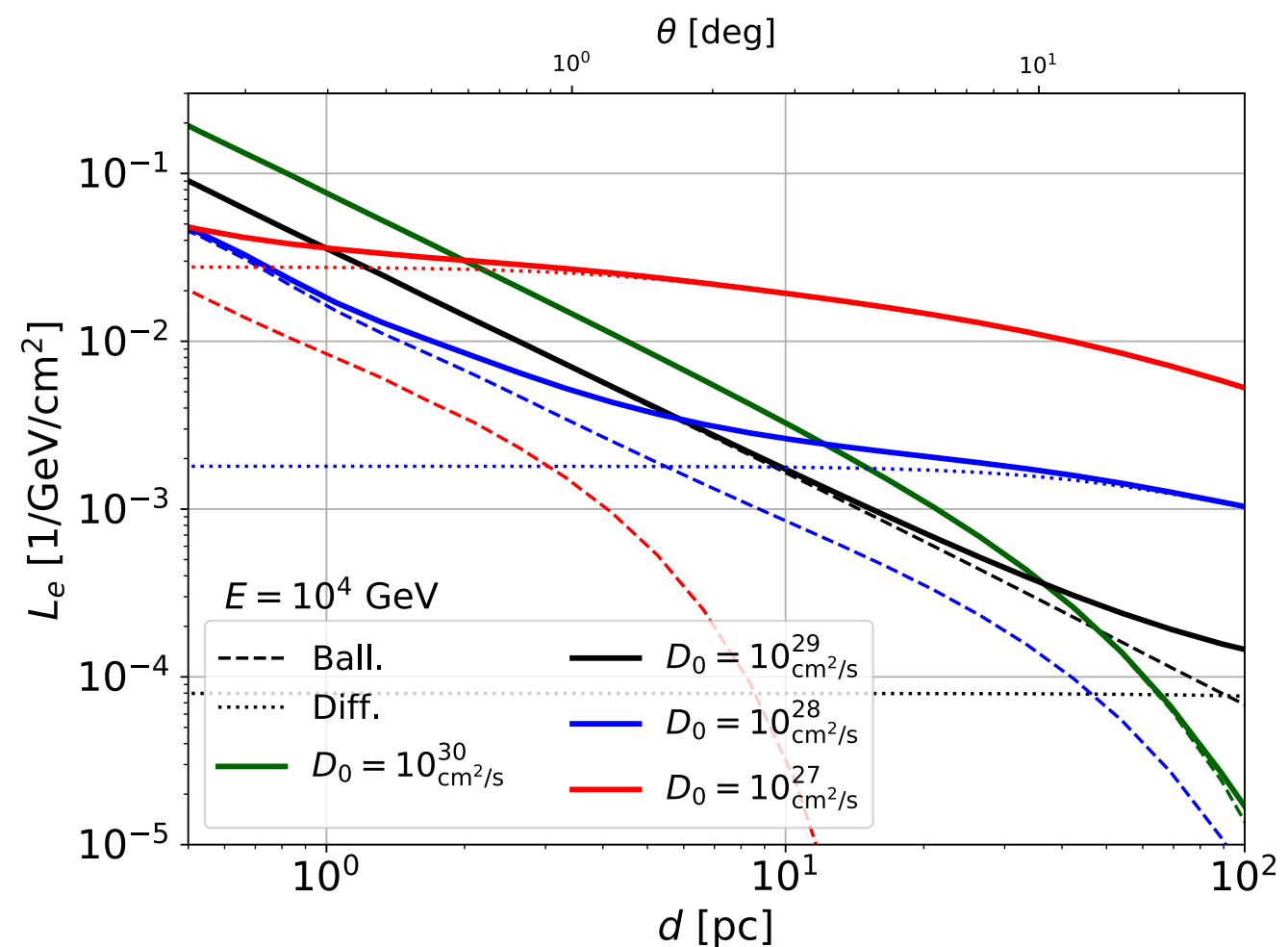
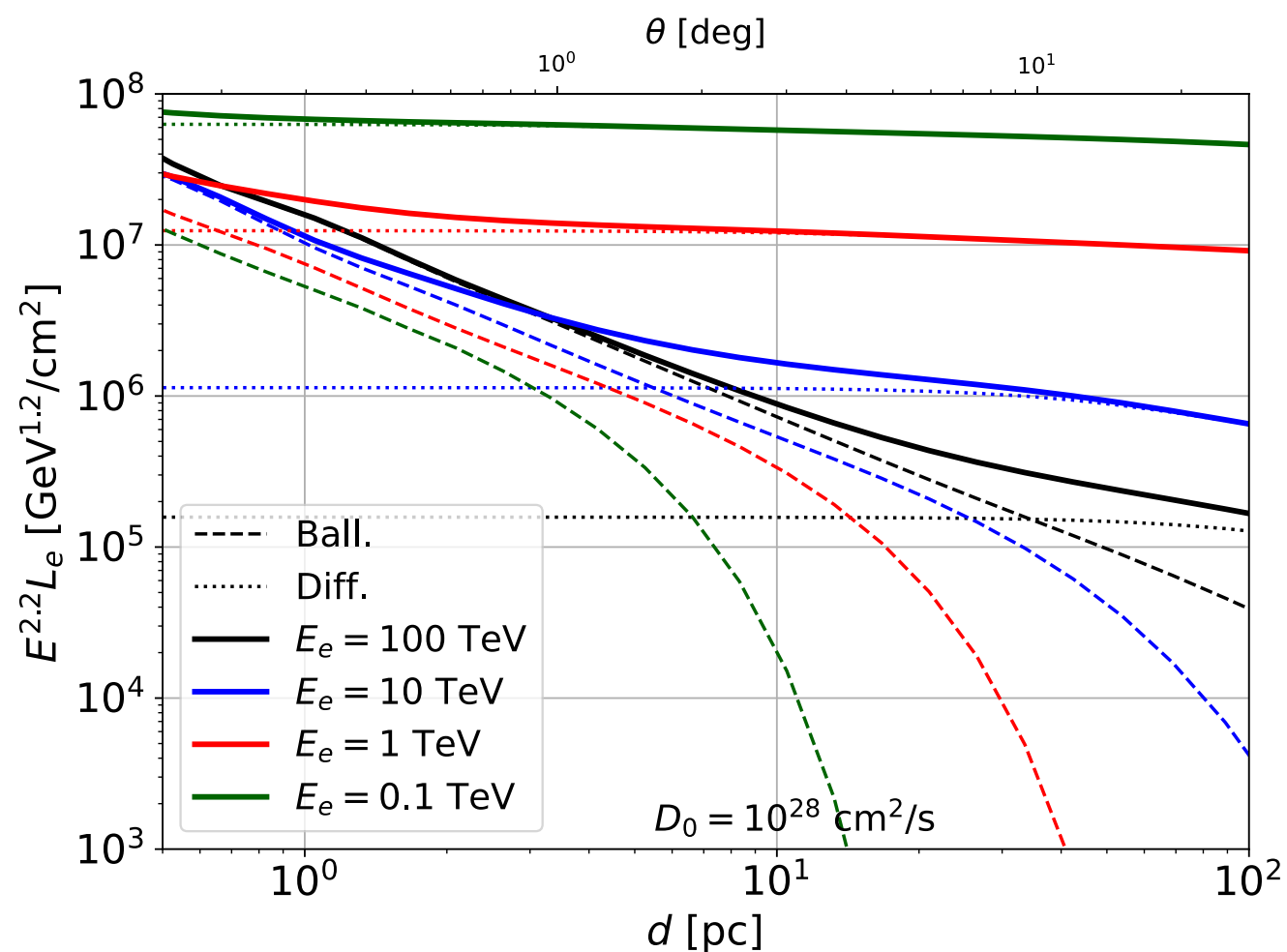


X-ray observations compared to halo size and HAWC data



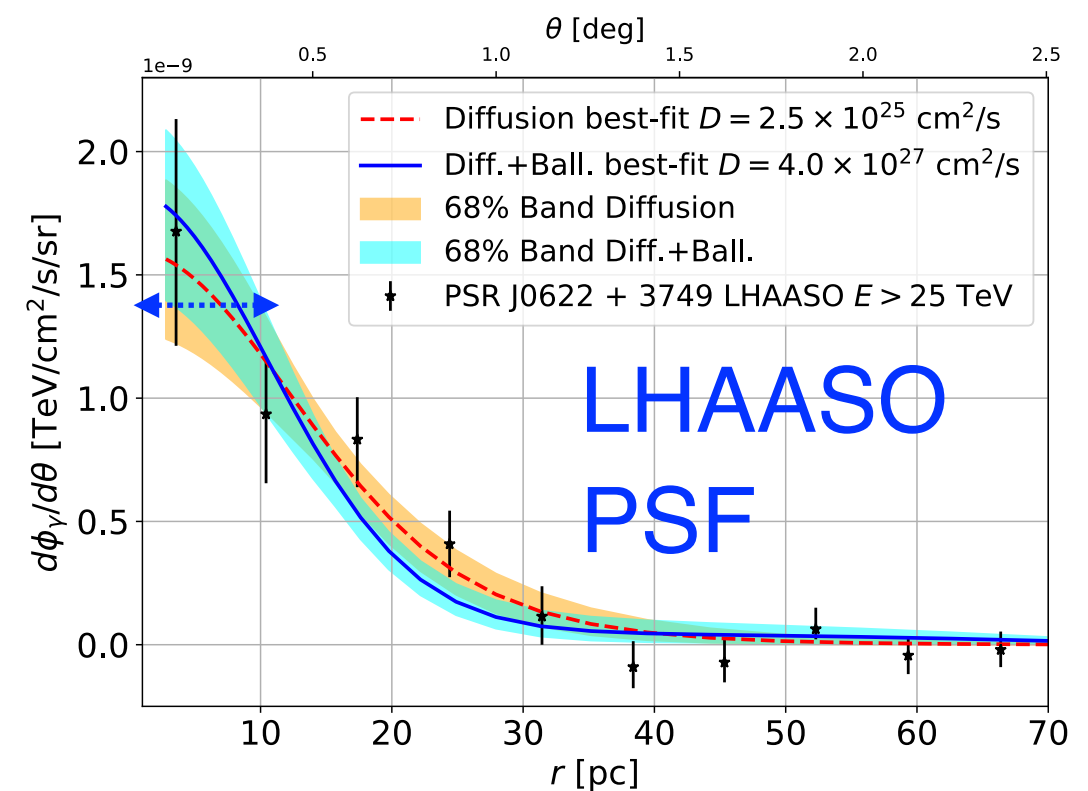
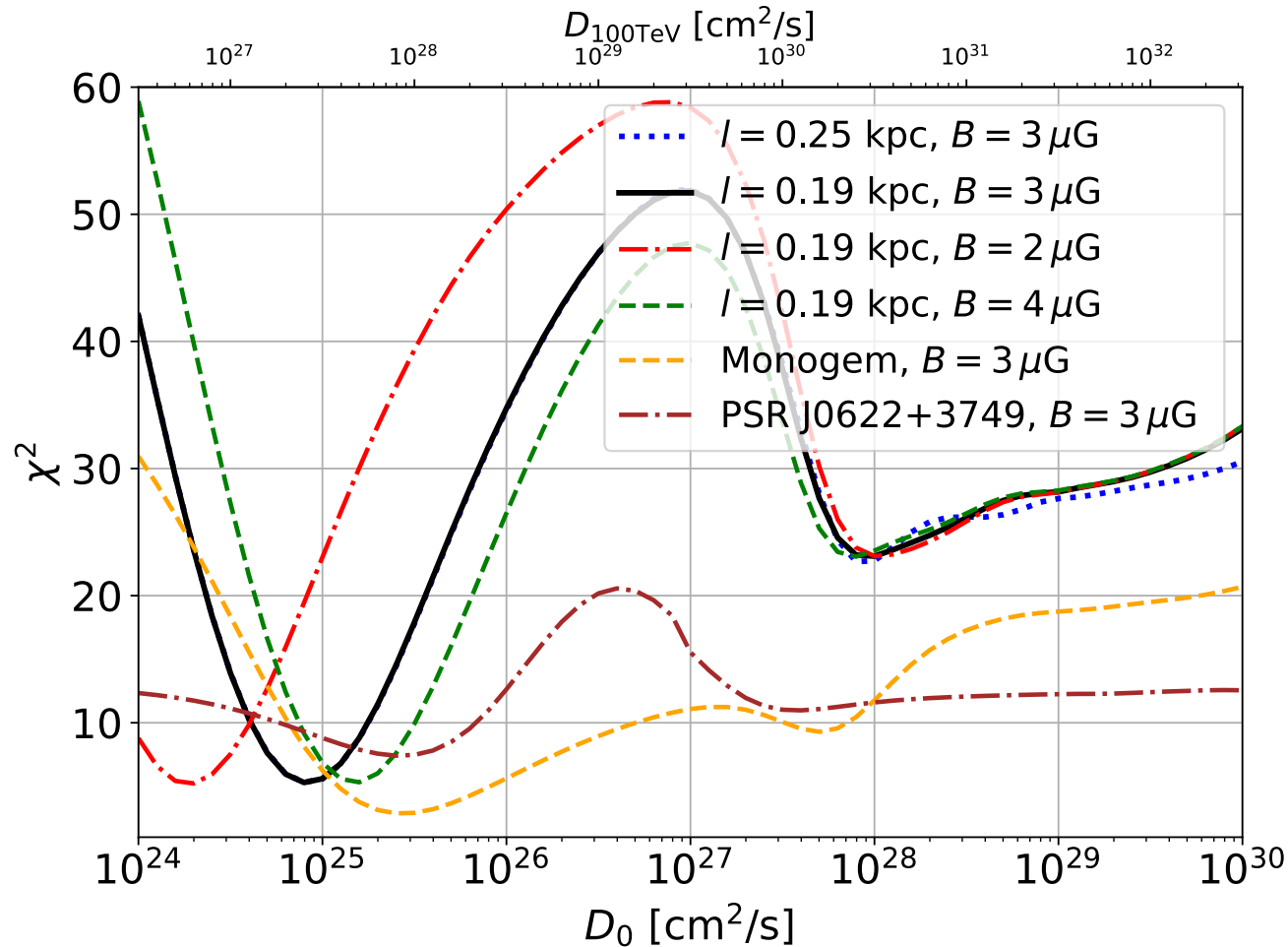
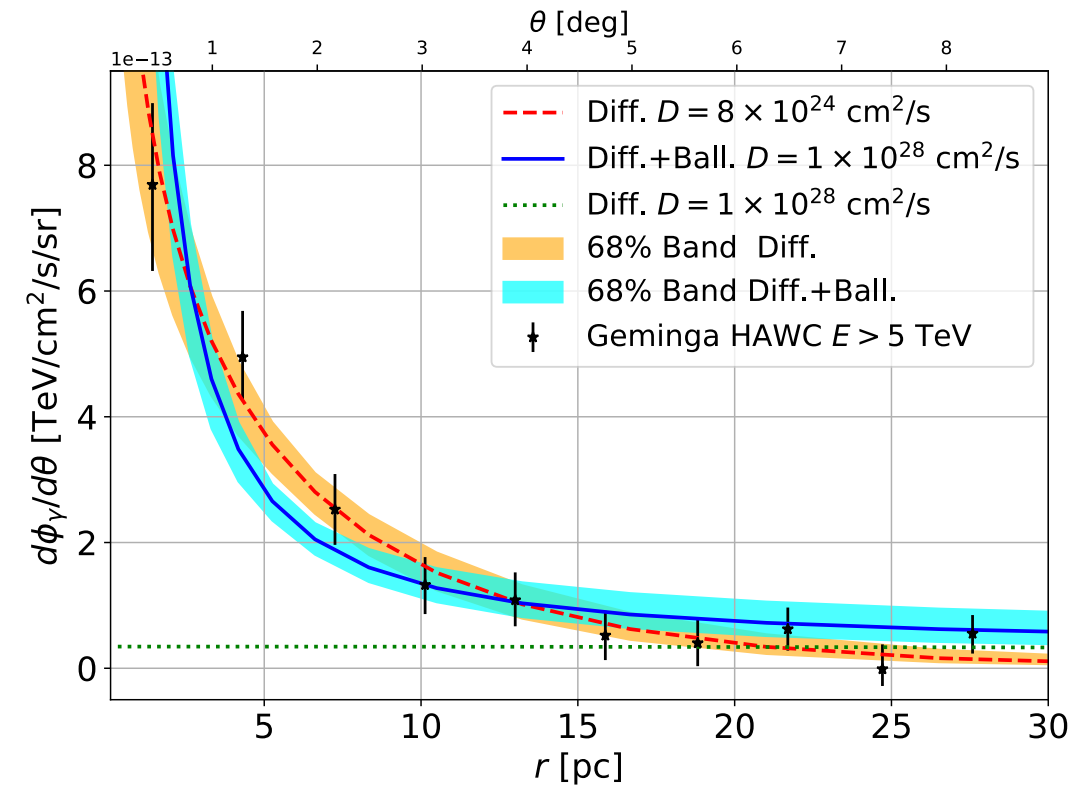
Spatial distribution of propagated leptons

- Accounting properly for the transition between ballistic and diffusive propagation is important above TeV energies.
- For lower energies the diffusive propagation dominates the ballistic one.



Fit to Geminga, Monogem and PSR J0622+3749 data

- The model works well for the three pulsars.
- Our model has the advantage of being very simple (Occam's Razor).
 - **No new phenomenon or suppressed diffusion is needed.**



Geminga SED from MeV to TeV

