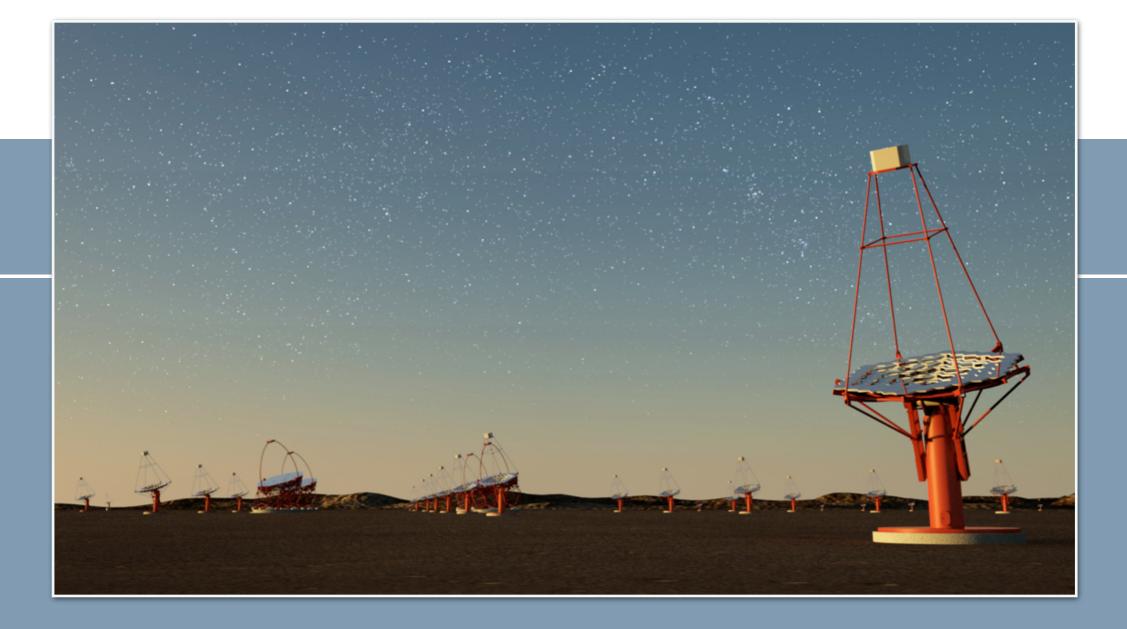


# **VHE SCIENCE AFTER 10 YEARS OF CTA**



Stefan Funk - Erlangen Centre for Astroparticle Physics (ECAP)



# **VHE SCIENCE AFTER 10 YEARS OF CTA**

What will have learned after 10 years?

What will we do in years 10-30 of CTA operation?



Stefan Funk - Erlangen Centre for Astroparticle Physics (ECAP)





#### Gamma-ray astrophysics

... or the end of the astrophysical photon spectrum

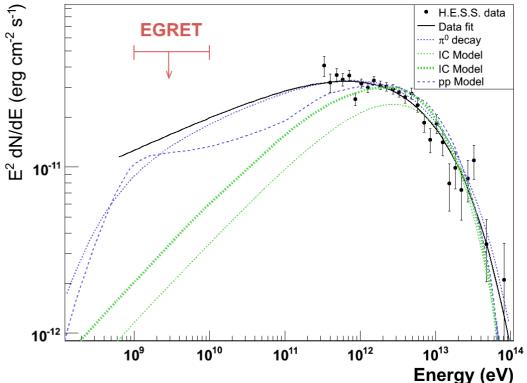
Acknowledgements to members of all these collaborations ...



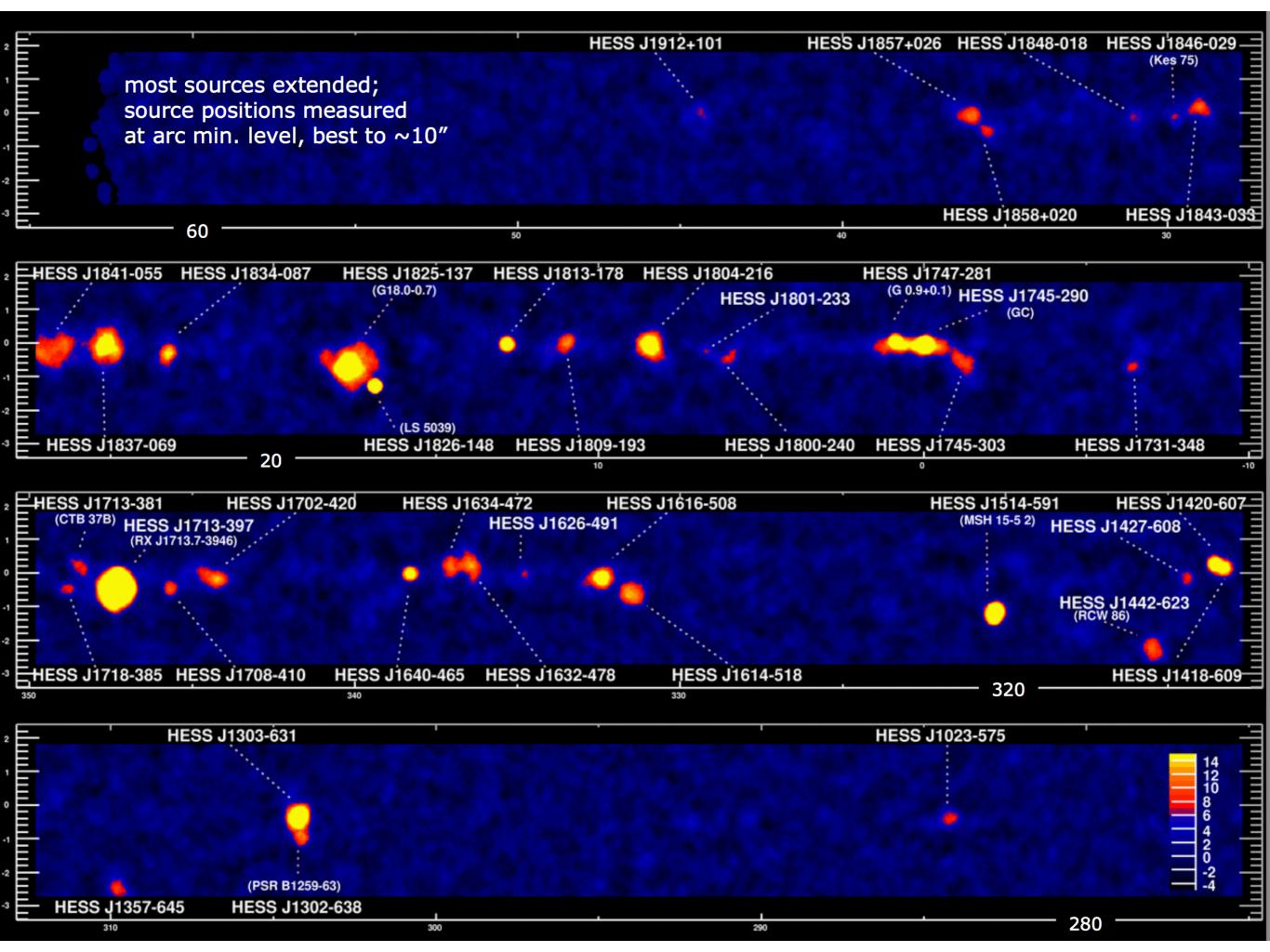
and the usual apology to everybody else I do not mention

Stefan Funk, Stanford/SLAC











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Acknowledgements to members of all these collaborations ...

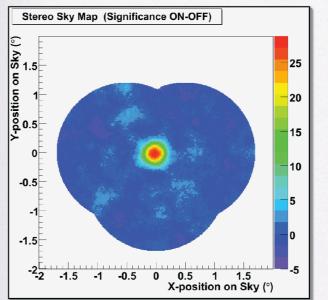


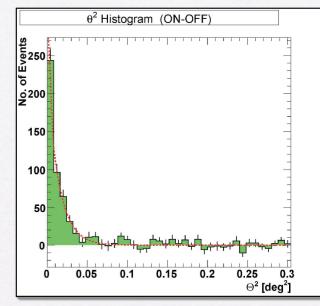
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Stefan Funk, Stanford/S

**ERITAS** 











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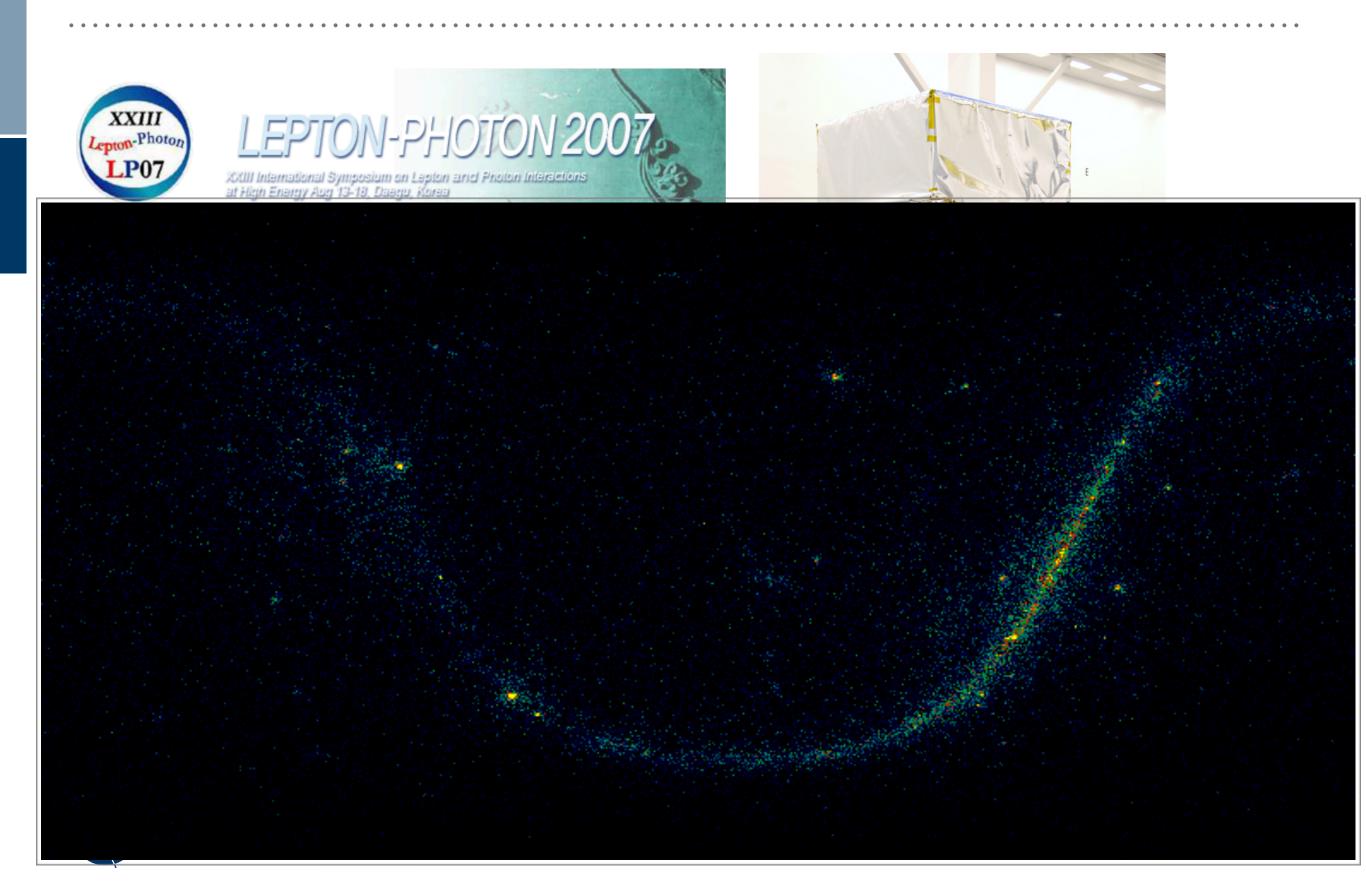


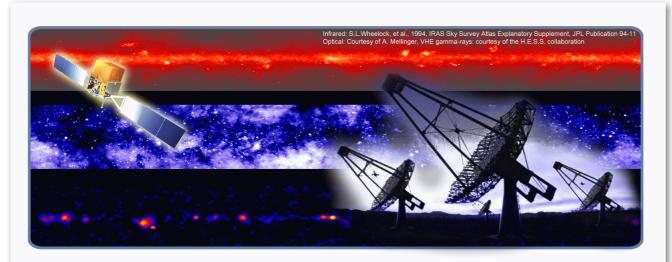
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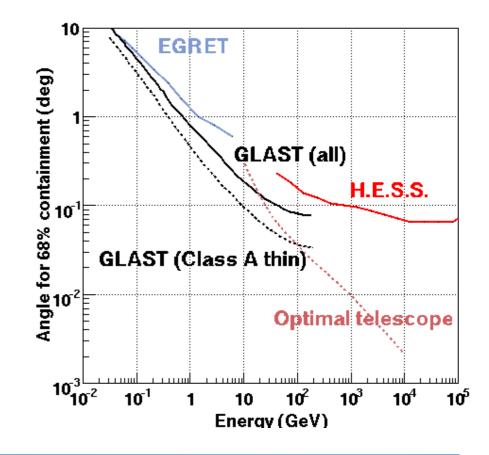




#### Toward the Future of Very High Energy Gamma-ray Astronomy

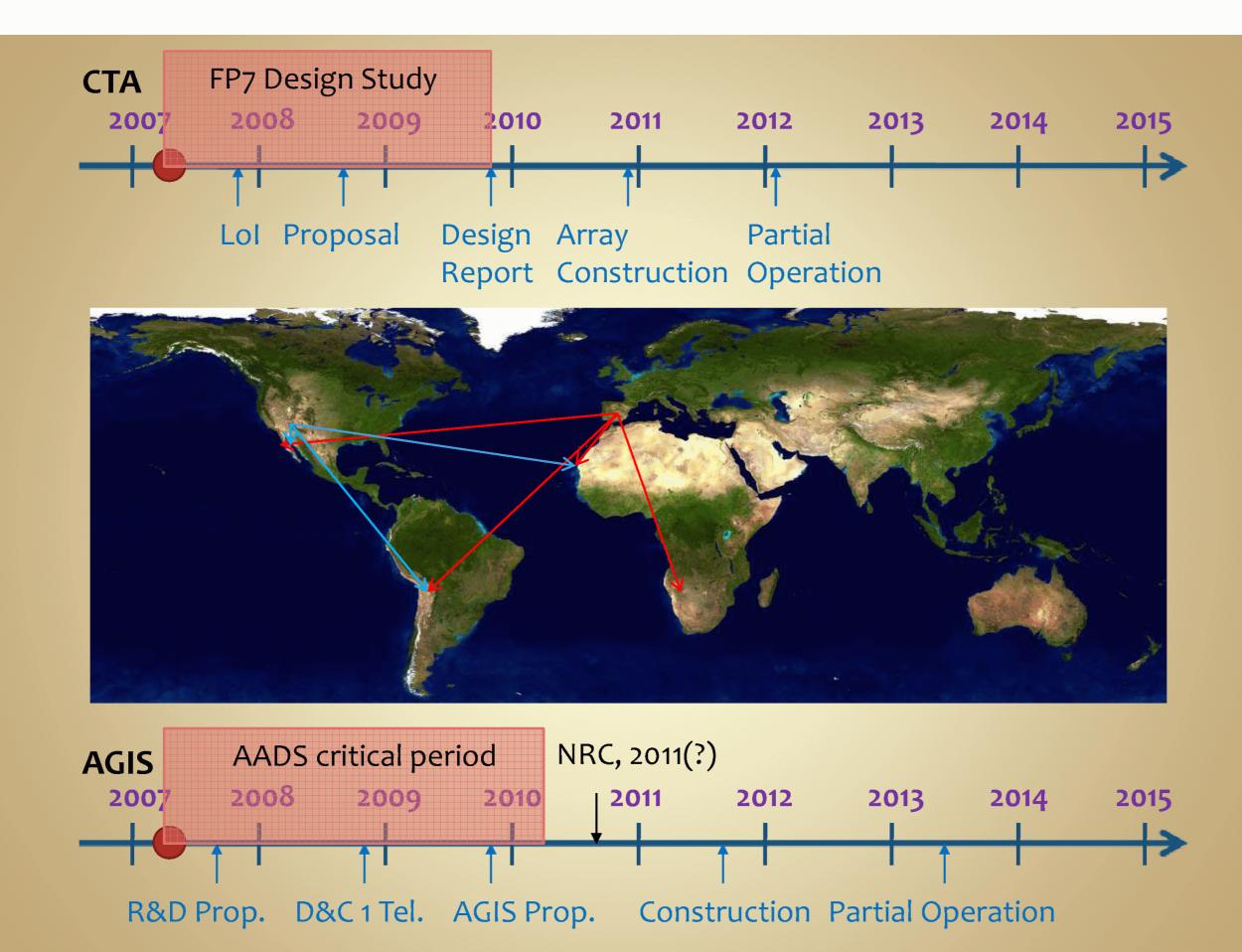
November 8 - 9, 2007 Kavli Auditorium, Building 51, SLAC

 Factor 10 in sensitivity with a factor 10 in cost (challenging!)











#### The future is bright!

Luke Dury, The future of ground-based gamma-ray astronomy, TeVPA, Venice 2007

# The future, according to some scientists, will be exactly like the past, only far more expensive.

Problems are political and organisational, not technical....

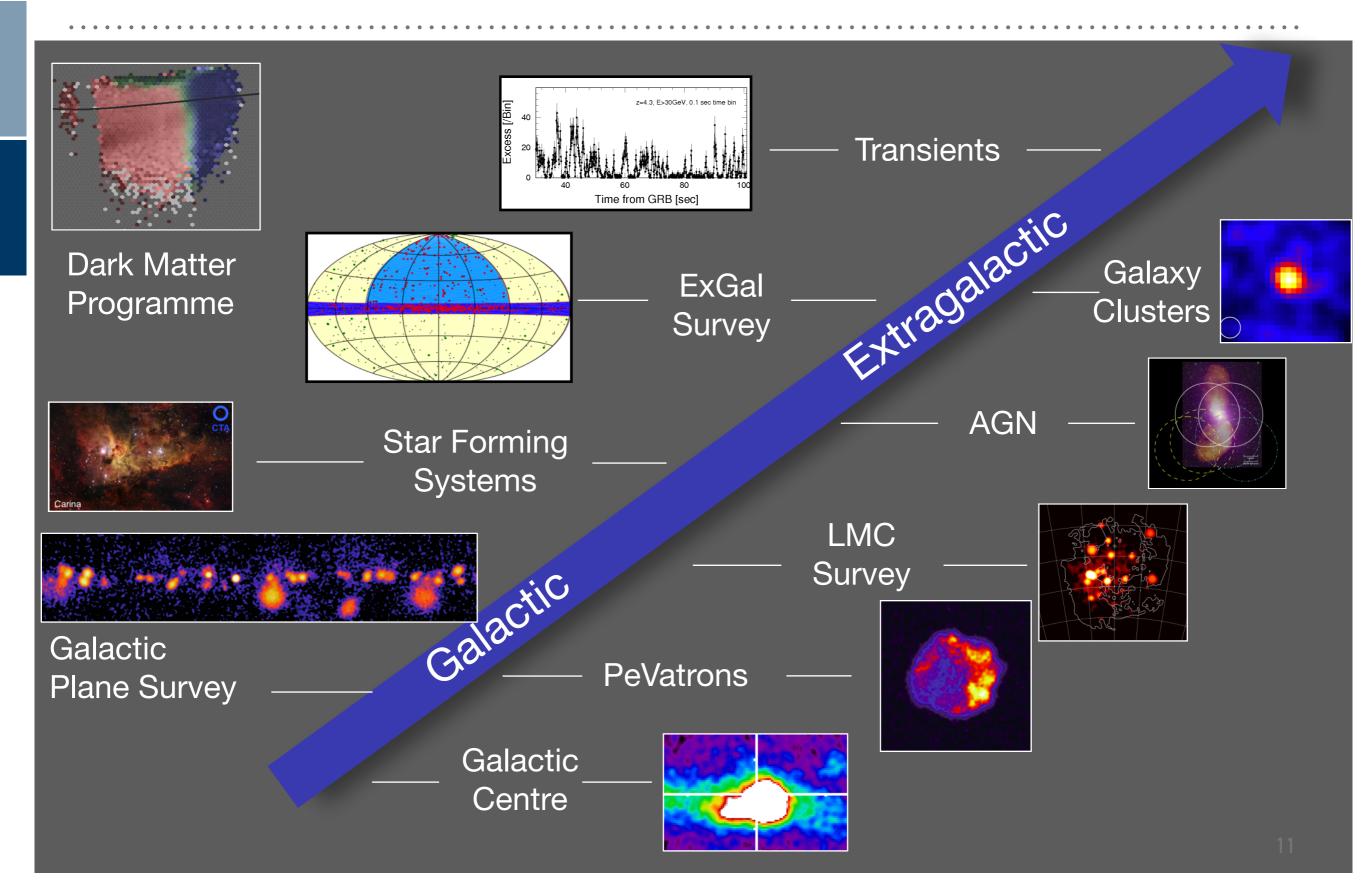
Let's try to attack these problems together! Werner Hofmann

## **CHERENKOV TELESCOPE ARRAY**

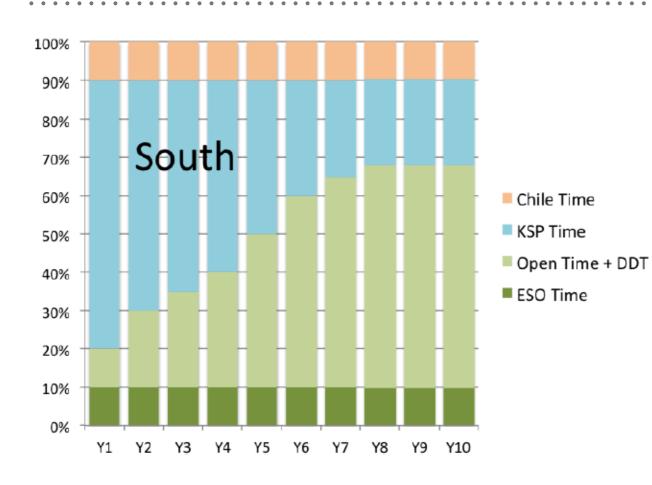




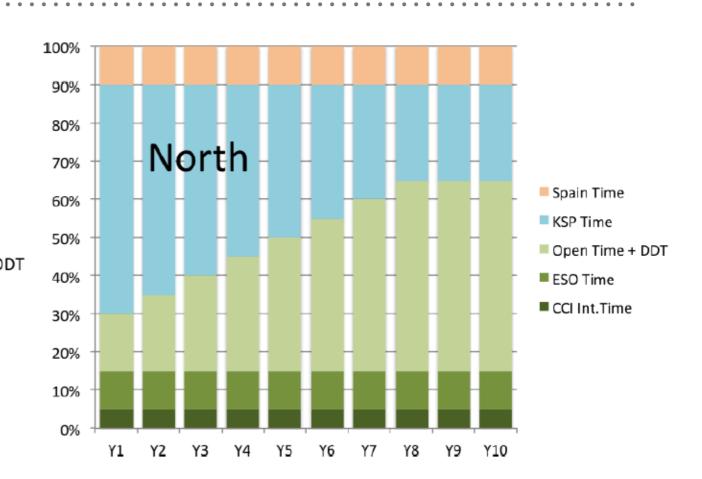
## **KEY SCIENCE PROGRAM**



## **OBSERVATION TIMES**



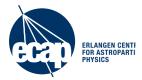
40% over 10y:



4060 h

	CTA South	CTA North
Total moonless:	1646	1522
Available*:	1328 h/year	1015 h/year

5312 h



12



cherenkov telescope array

## Science with the Cherenkov Telescope Array

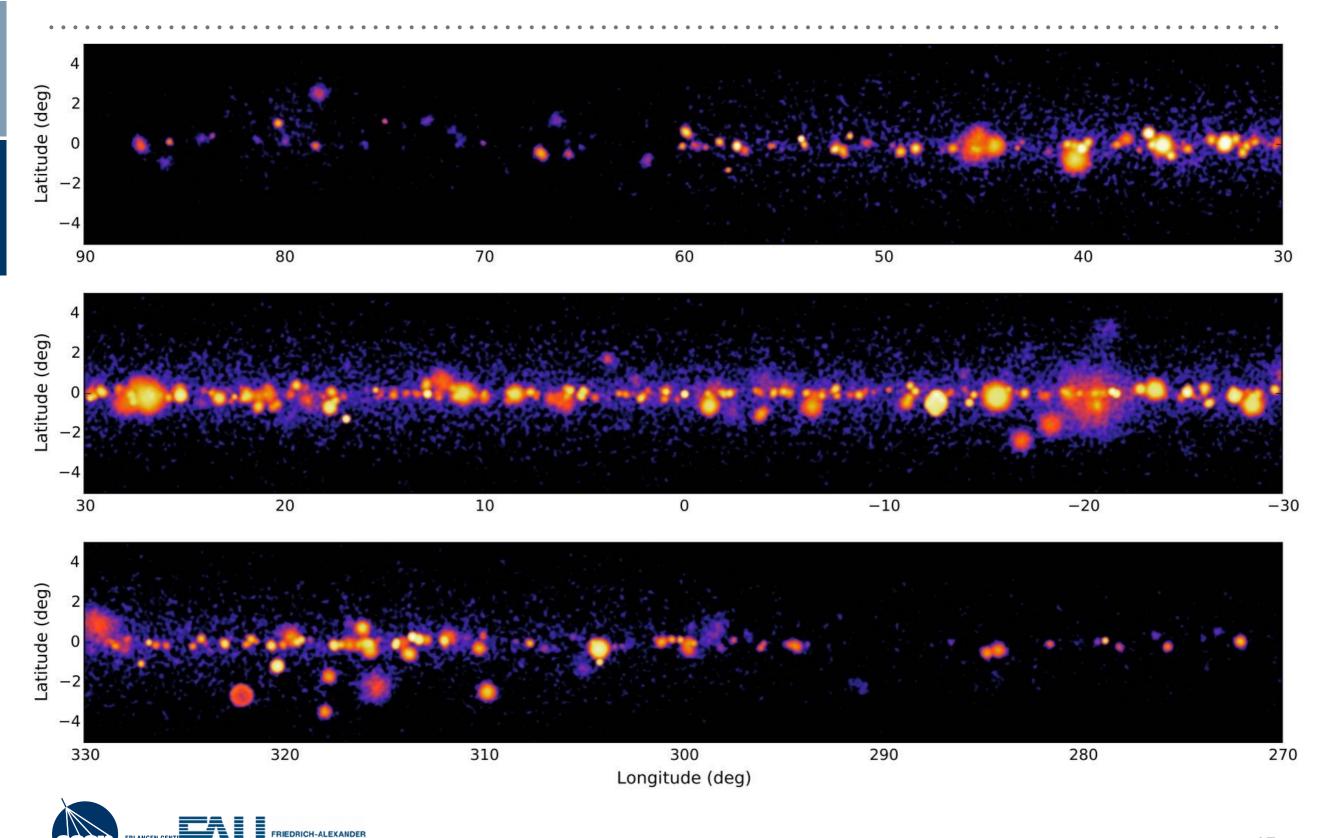
## **SCIENCE WITH CTA**

- 200 page document describing core CTA science
- Will soon be put on axViv and become a regular book

## THERE ARE KNOWN KNOWNS THERE ARE THINGS THAT WE KNOW THAT WE KNOW, THERE ARE VNS THAT IS TO SAY, THERE ARE THINGS THAT WE NOW KNOW WE DON'T KNOW BUT THERE ARE ALSO KNOWNS IINKN THERE ARE THINGS AND EACH YEAR WE DISCOVER A FEW MORE OF THOSE UNKNOWNS

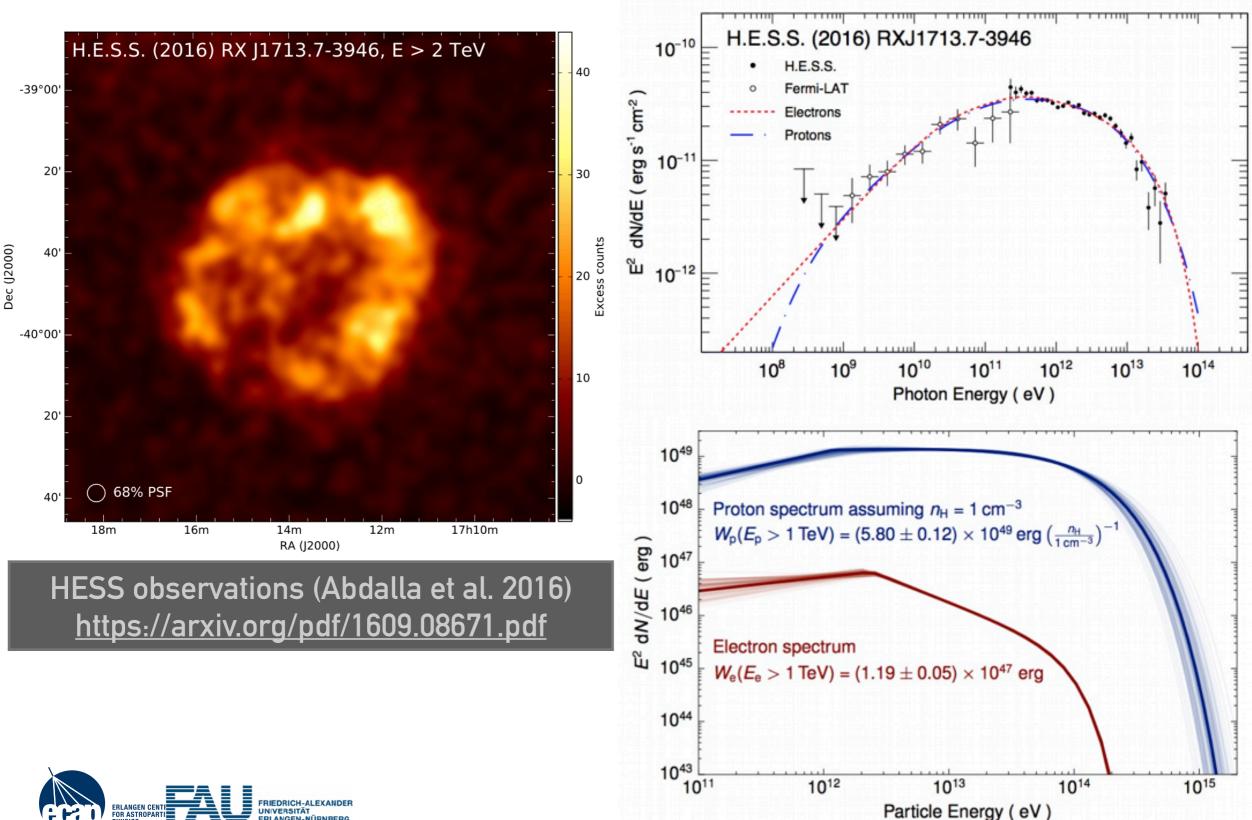


## CENSUS OF HIGH-ENERGY EMITTERS TO THE MCRAB FLUX LEVEL



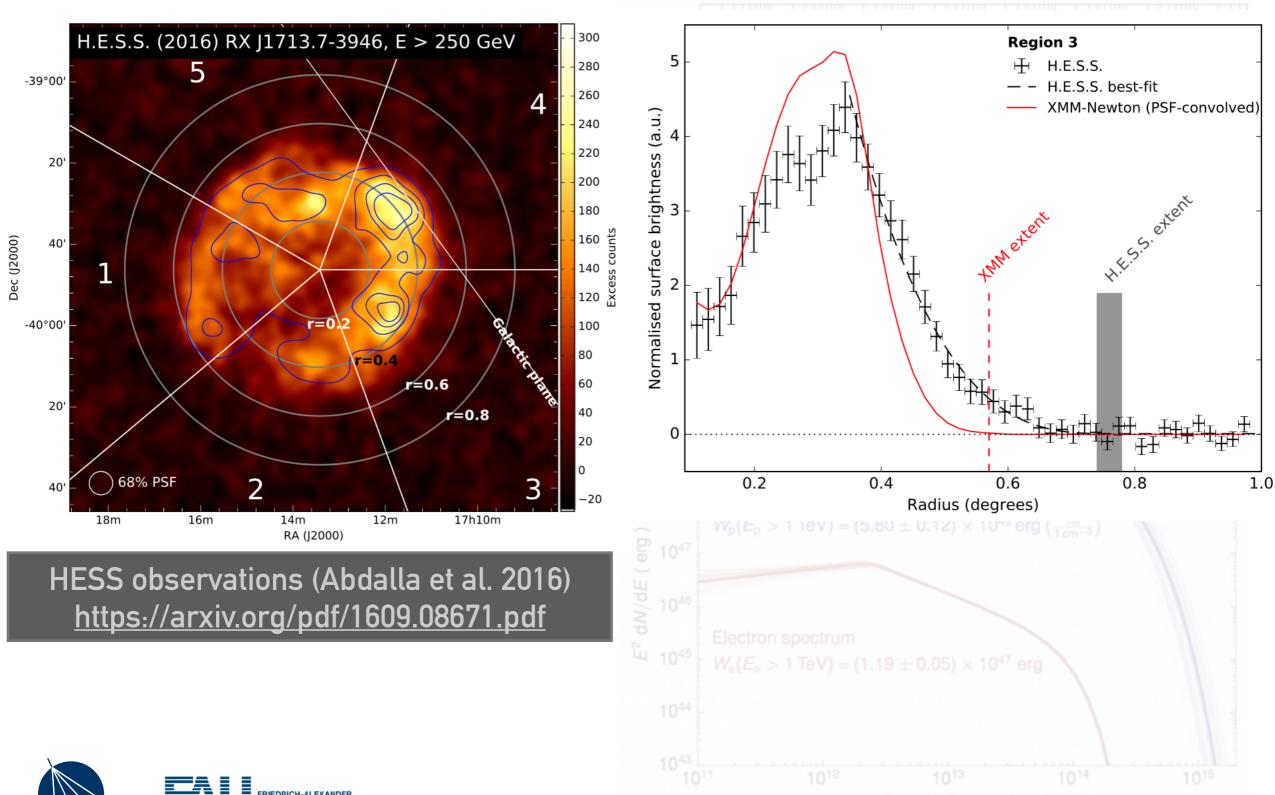
UNIVERSITÄT ERLANGEN-NÜRNBERG

#### **UNDERSTANDING PARTICLE ACCELERATION AND ESCAPE IN SUPERNOVA REMNANTS**



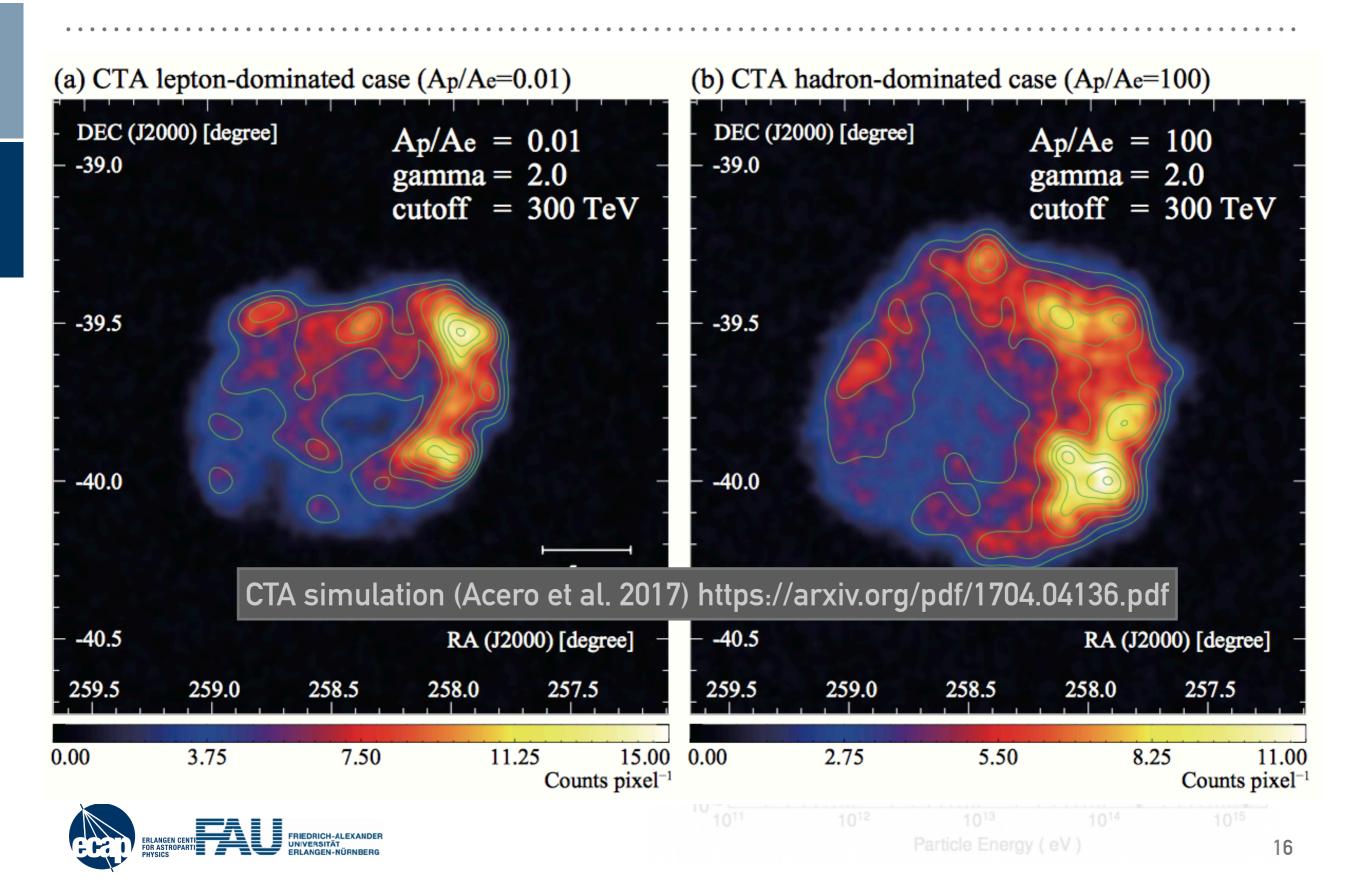
6

#### **UNDERSTANDING PARTICLE ACCELERATION AND ESCAPE IN SUPERNOVA REMNANTS**

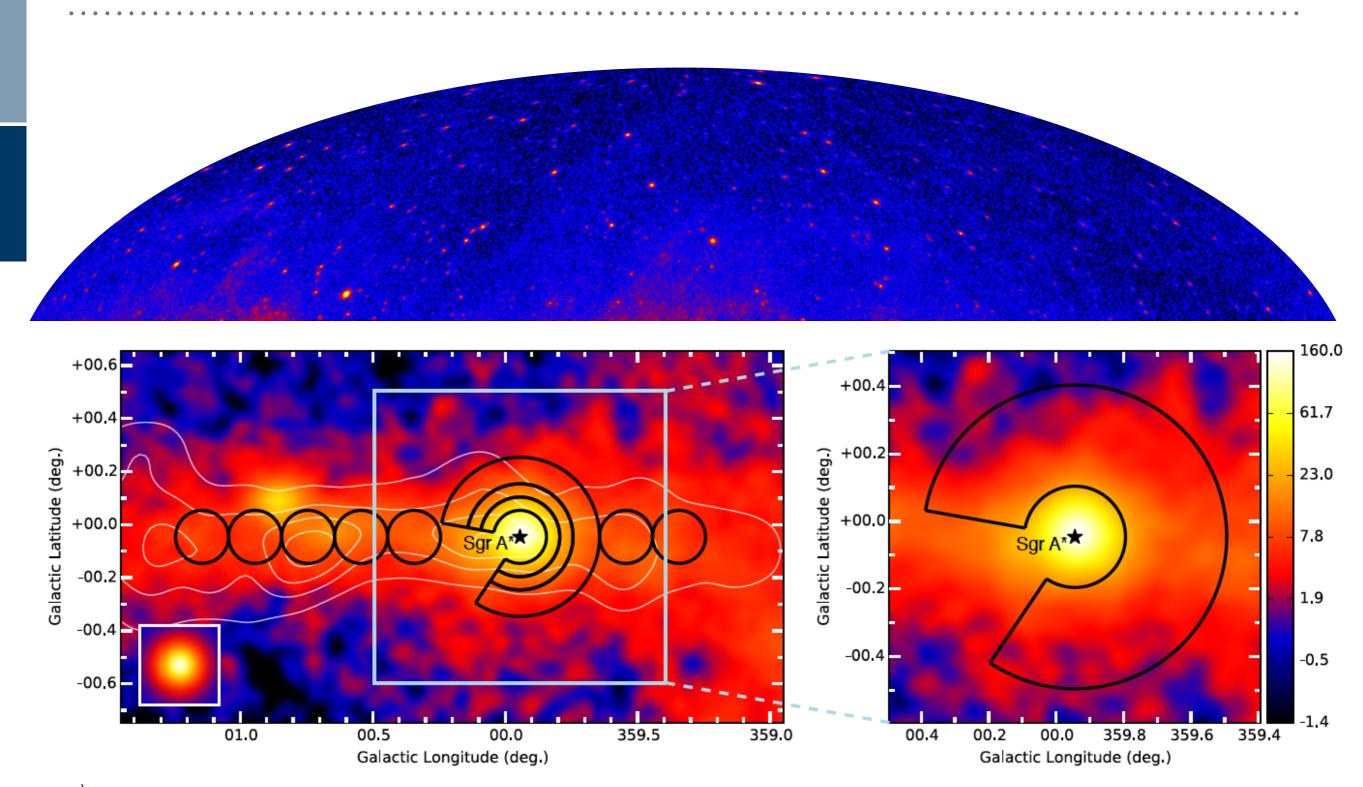


16

#### UNDERSTANDING PARTICLE ACCELERATION AND ESCAPE IN SUPERNOVA REMNANTS

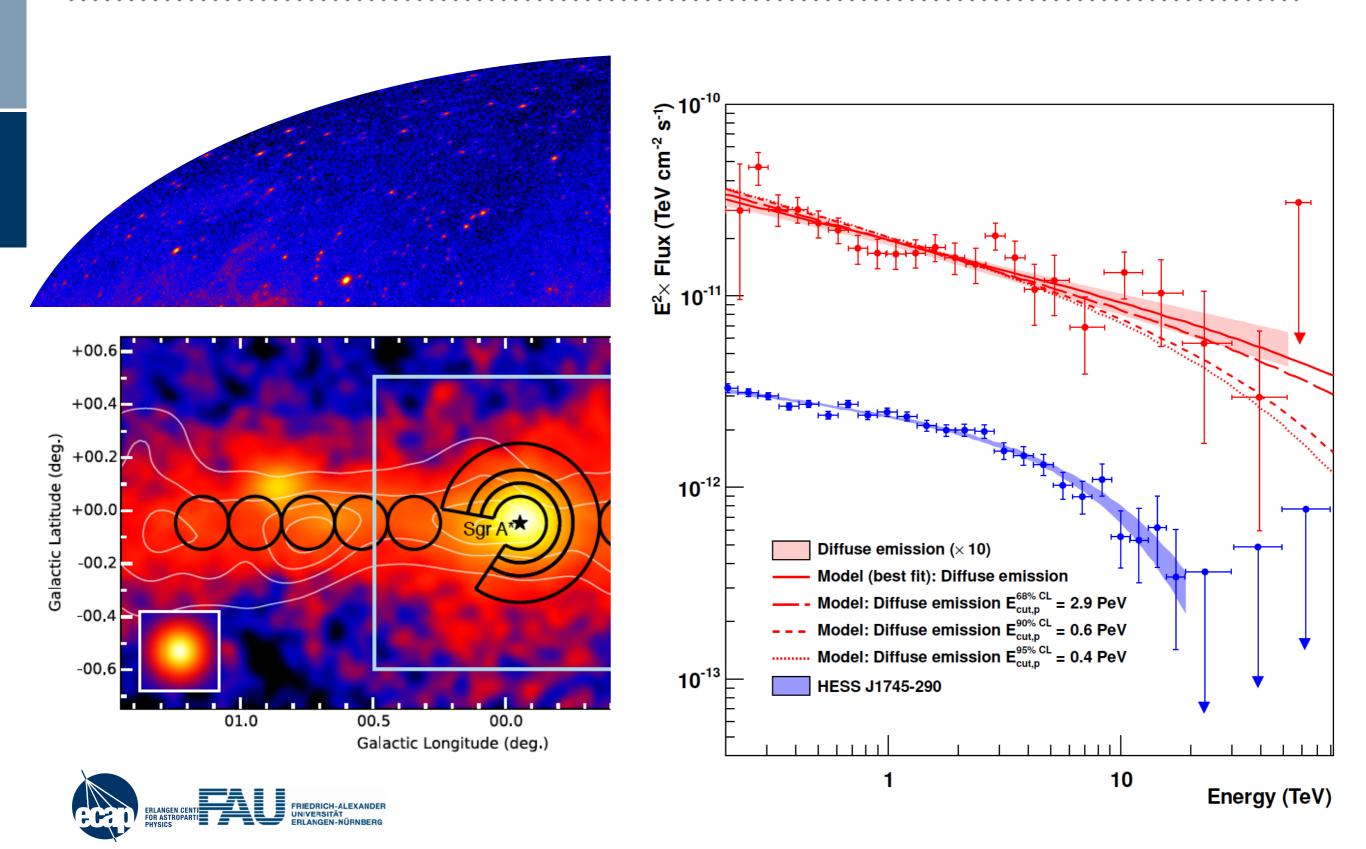


## ALSO IN THE GALACTIC CENTER



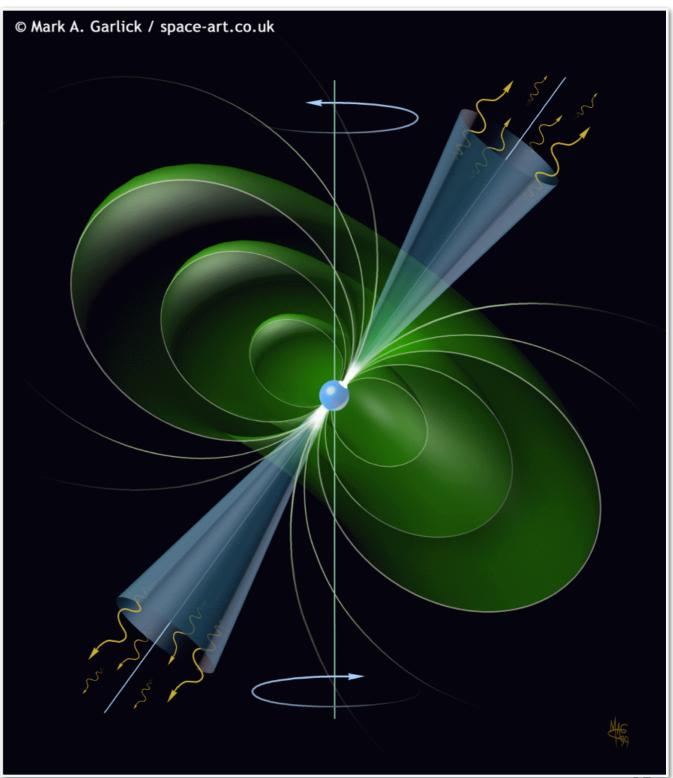


## ALSO IN THE GALACTIC CENTER

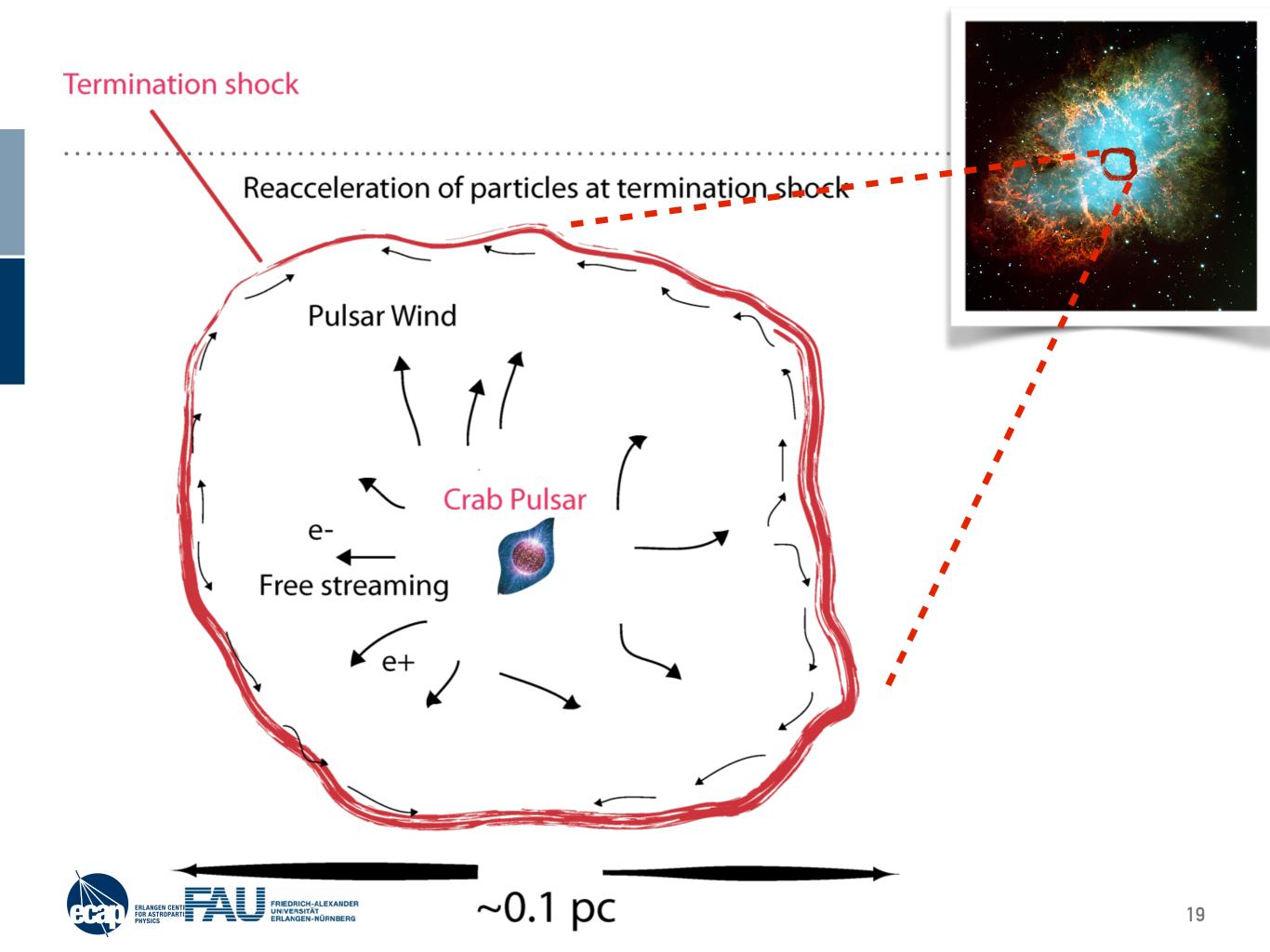


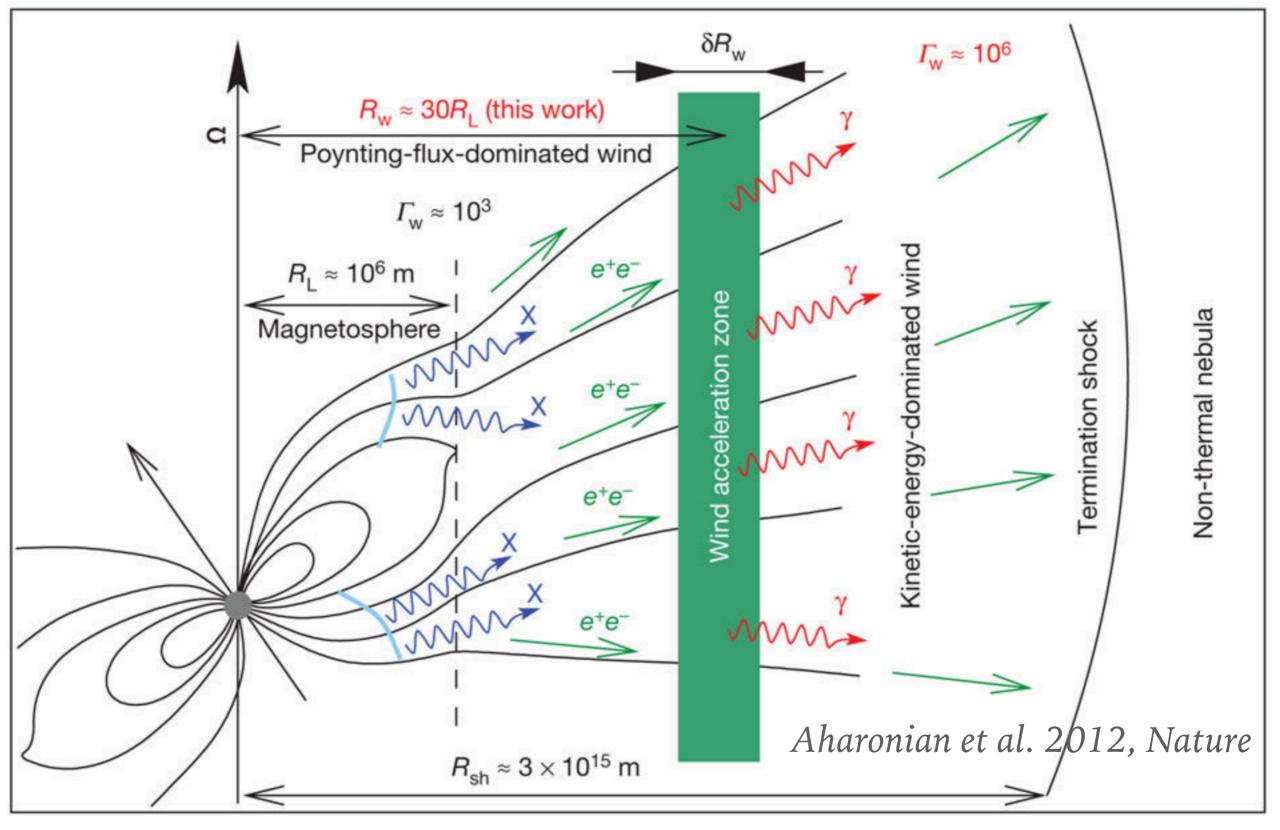
# **PULSARS: ROTATING NEUTRON STARS**

- Ultra-strong gravity (10<sup>8</sup> times Earth's)
- Ultra-strong B-Fields (10<sup>13</sup> times Earth's)
- Ultra-ultra strong E-fields (up to 10<sup>18</sup> V)







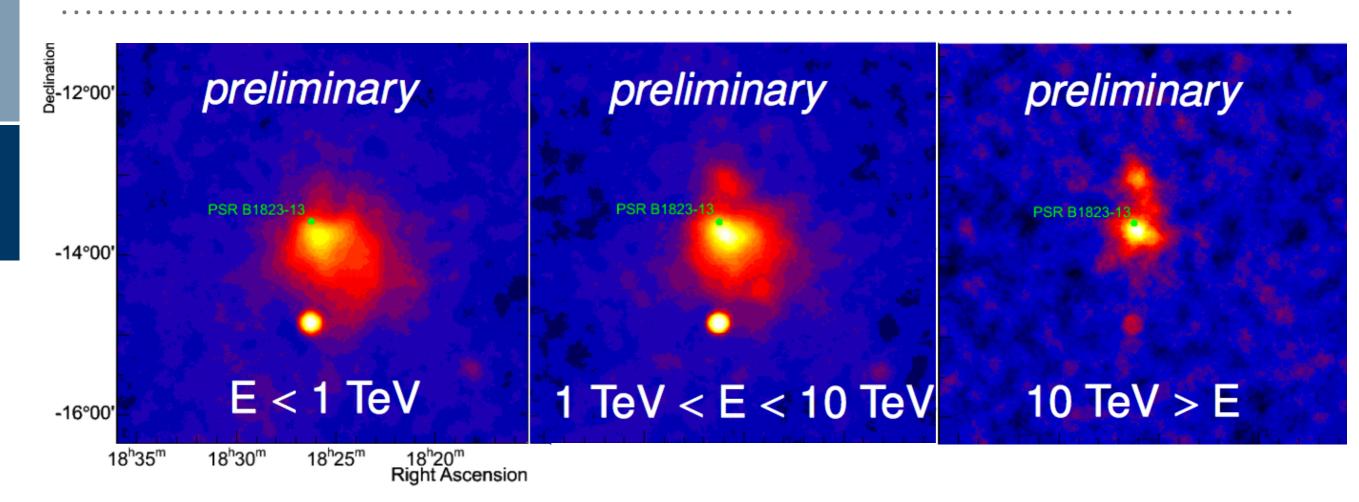




~0.1 pc



#### DETAILED UNDERSTANDING OF ELECTRON POPULATIONS IN PULSAR WIND NEBULAE



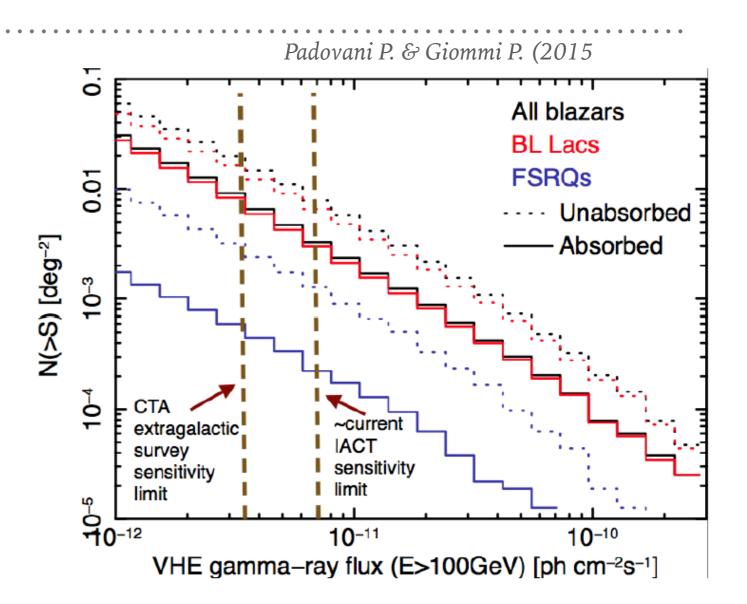
e.g. HESS Observations, Mitchell et al. (2016) <u>https://arxiv.org/pdf/1610.08894.pdf</u>

- Understand relation between pulsar geometry and magnetosphere, the wind and the nebula in detail
- ► HAWC and PWNe?



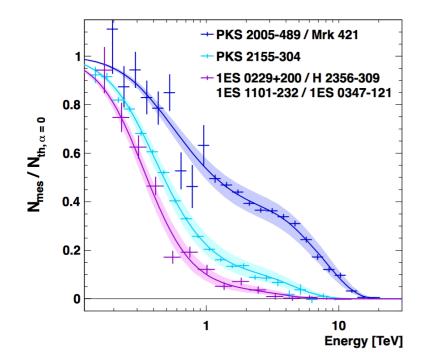
## **EXTRAGALACTIC SURVEY**

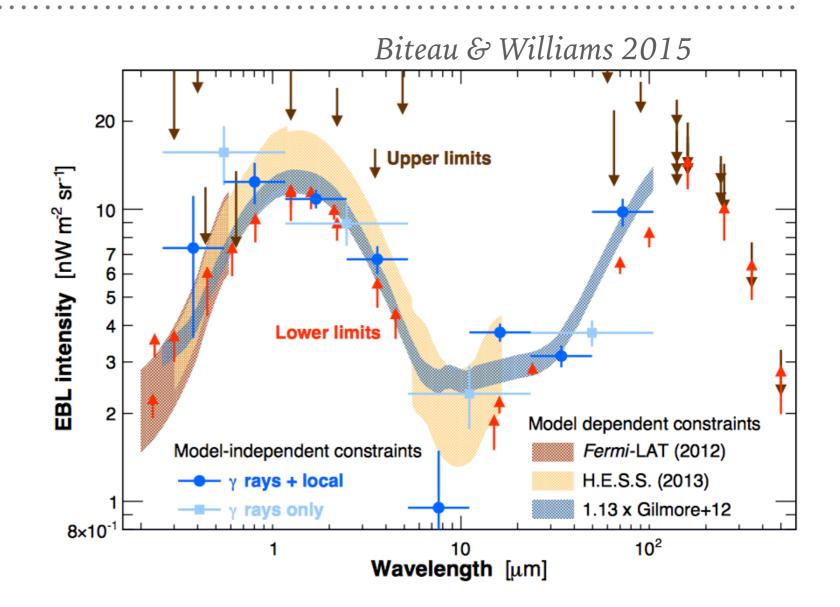
- Combination of HAWC, Fermi-LAT at highest energies + CTA extragalactic survey
- unbiased way to determine Log N/ Log S
- Lots of discovery potential





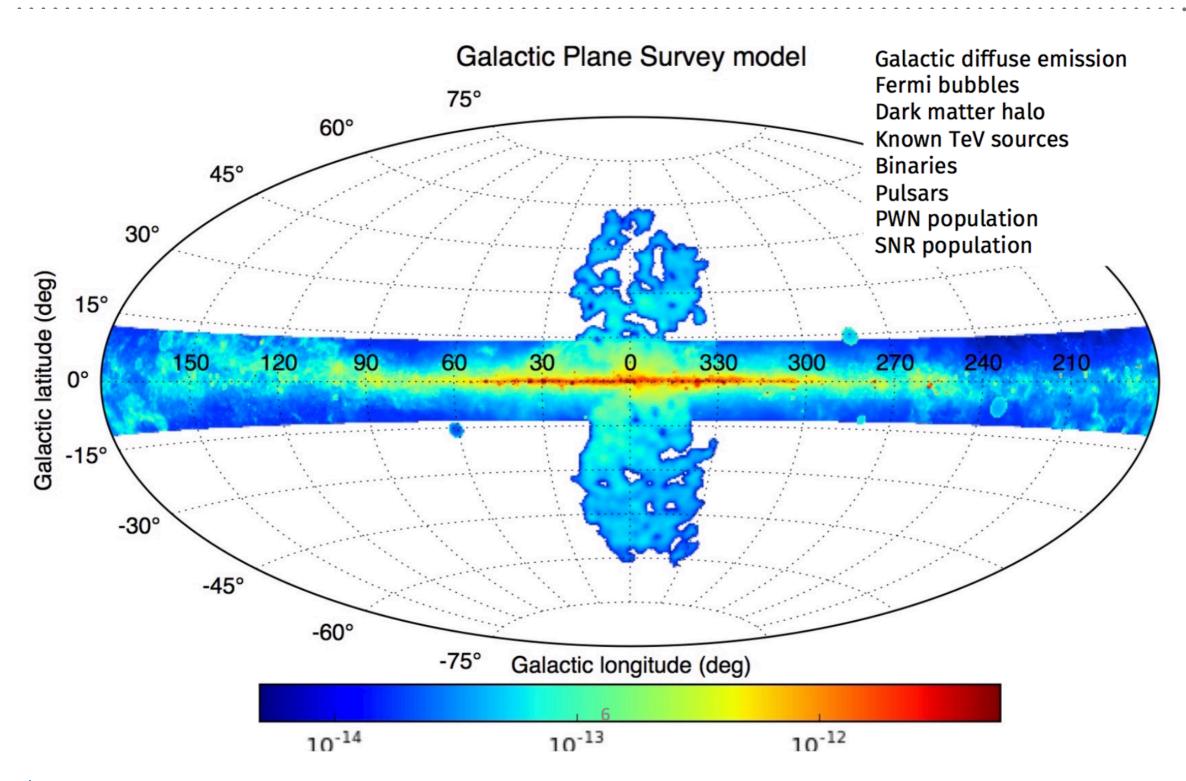
## **PRECISION MEASUREMENT OF EBL**







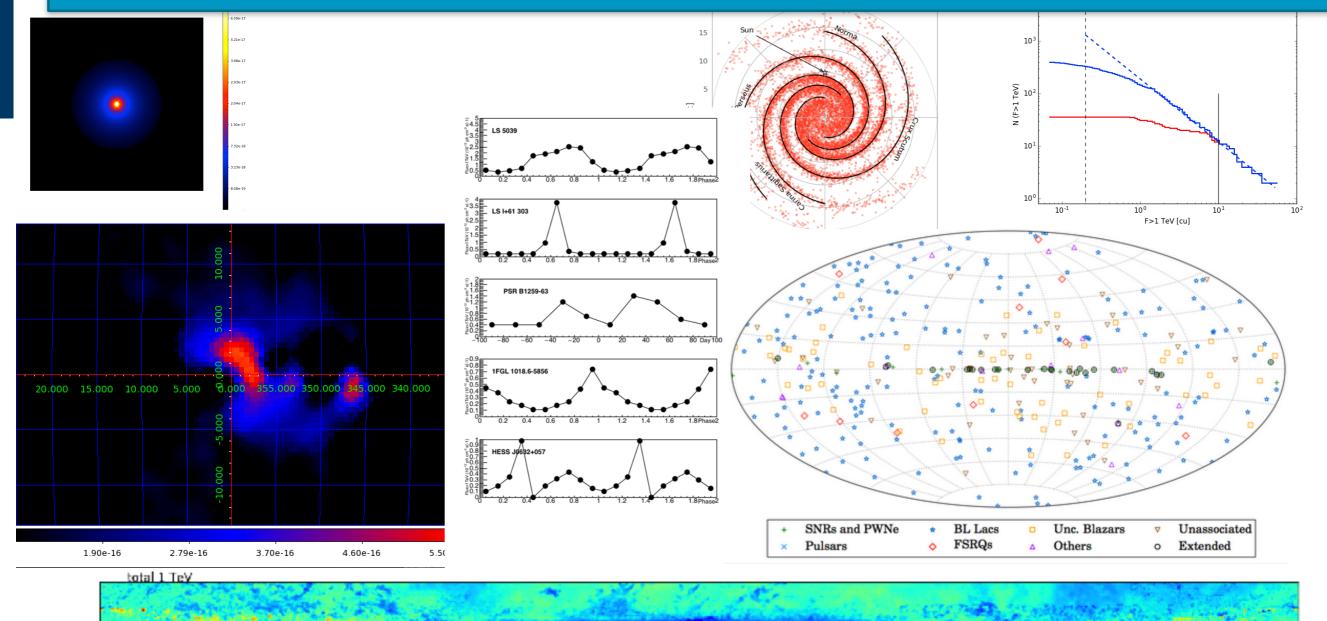
## DATA CHALLENGE





## DATA CHALLENGE – PHYSICS SKY MODELS

# Lots of nice work by the science working groups to get models ready (https://cta.cta-observatory.org/indico/conferenceTimeTable.py?confld=1300#20170306 )



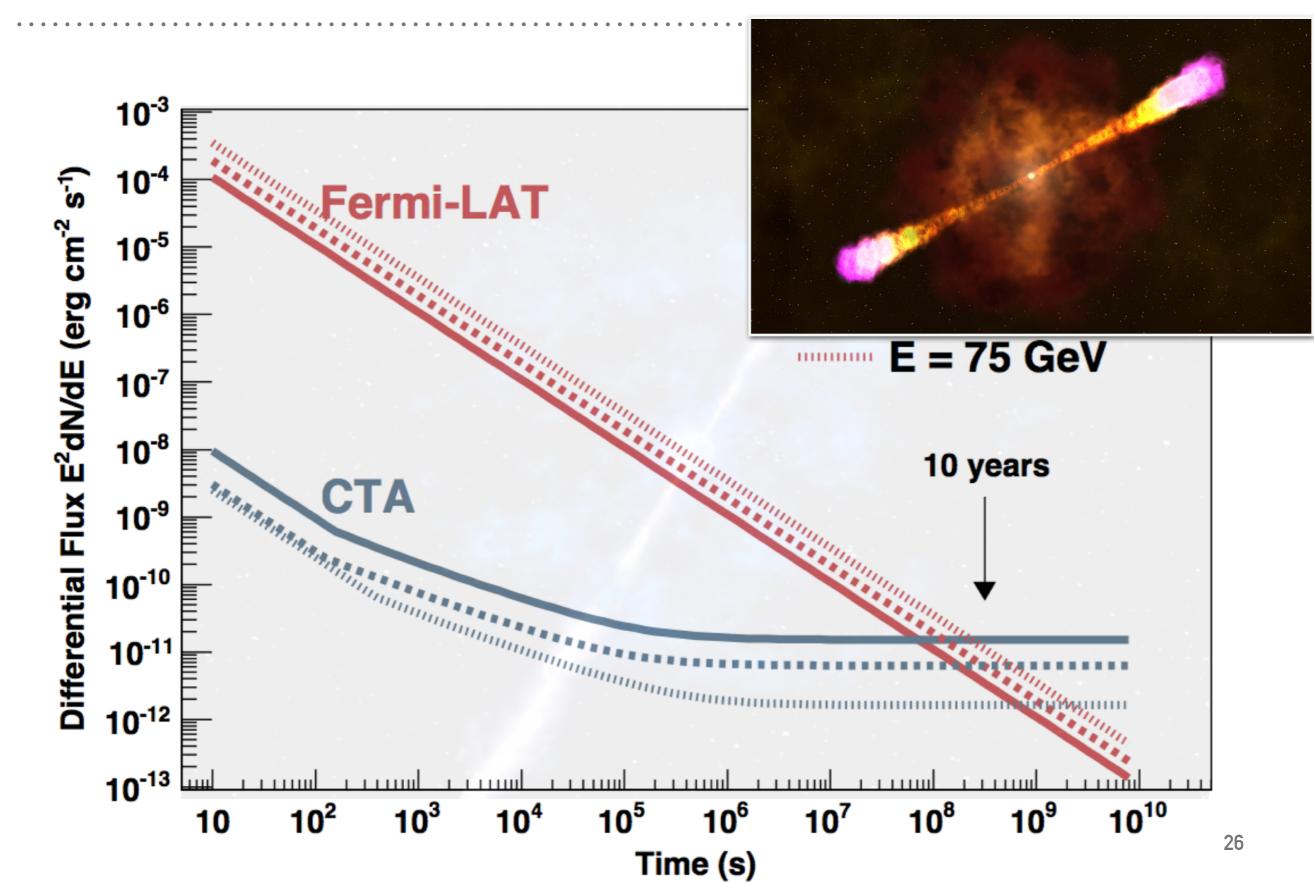


-1.6 -1.2 -0.8 -0.4 0.0 0.4 0.8 1.2

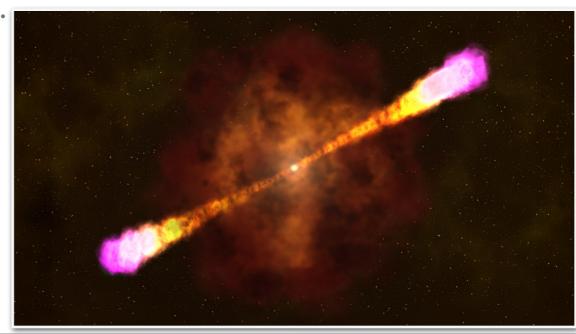
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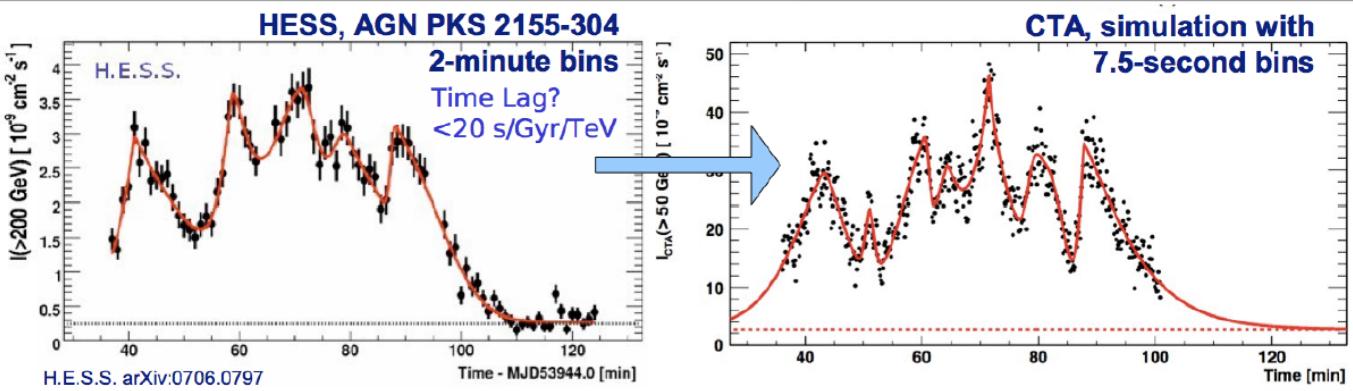


## **OPEN UP THE TRANSIENT TEV SKY**



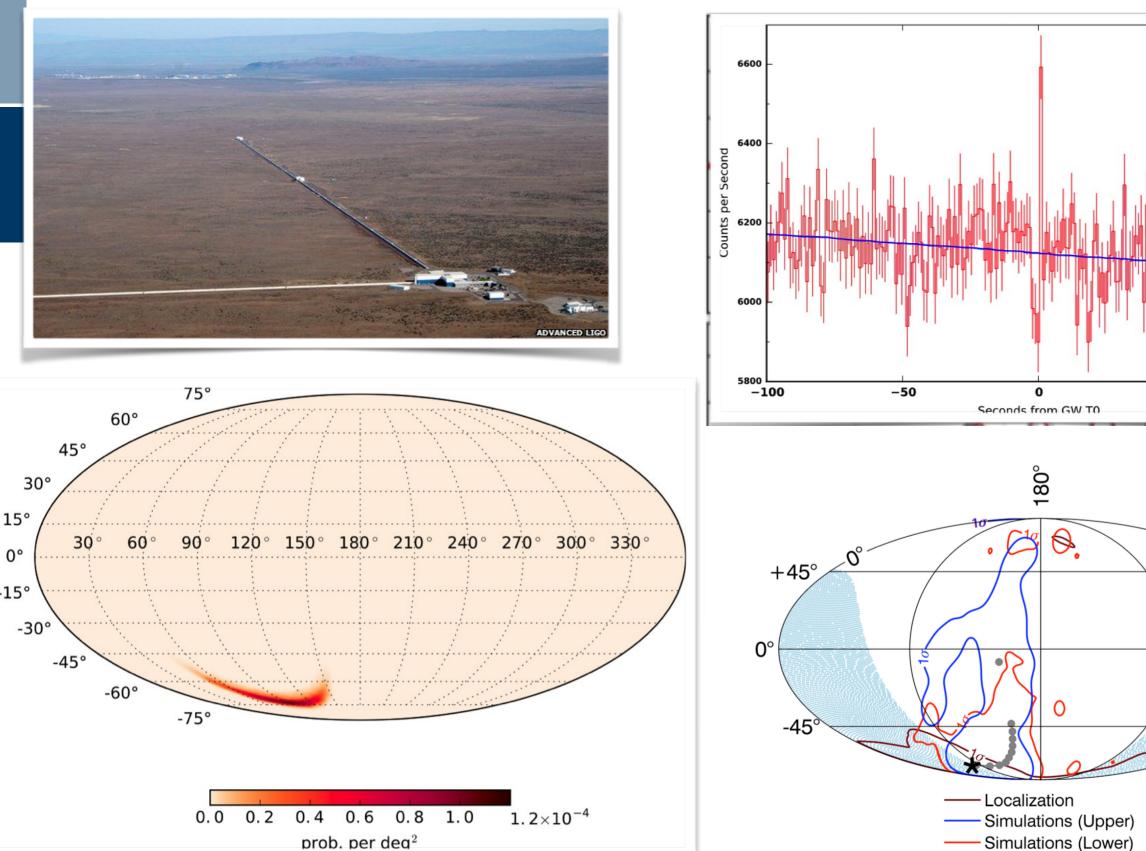
## **OPEN UP THE TRANSIENT TEV SKY**

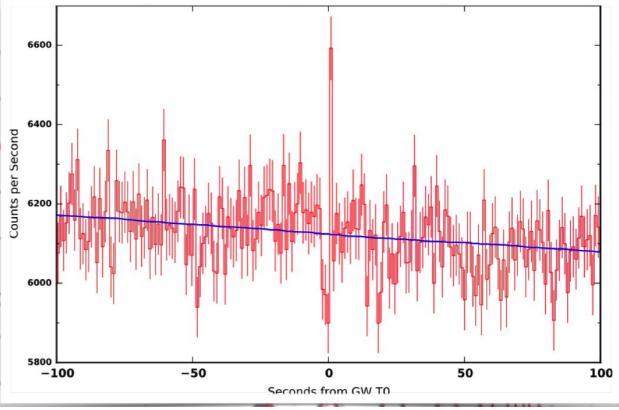


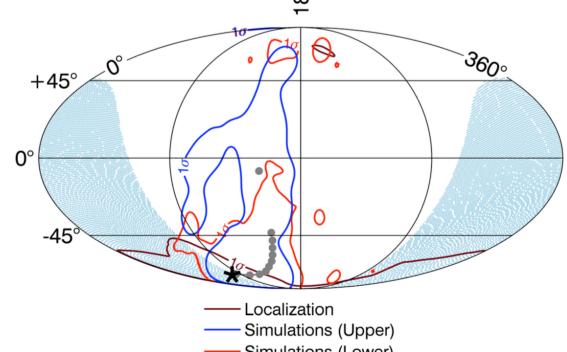




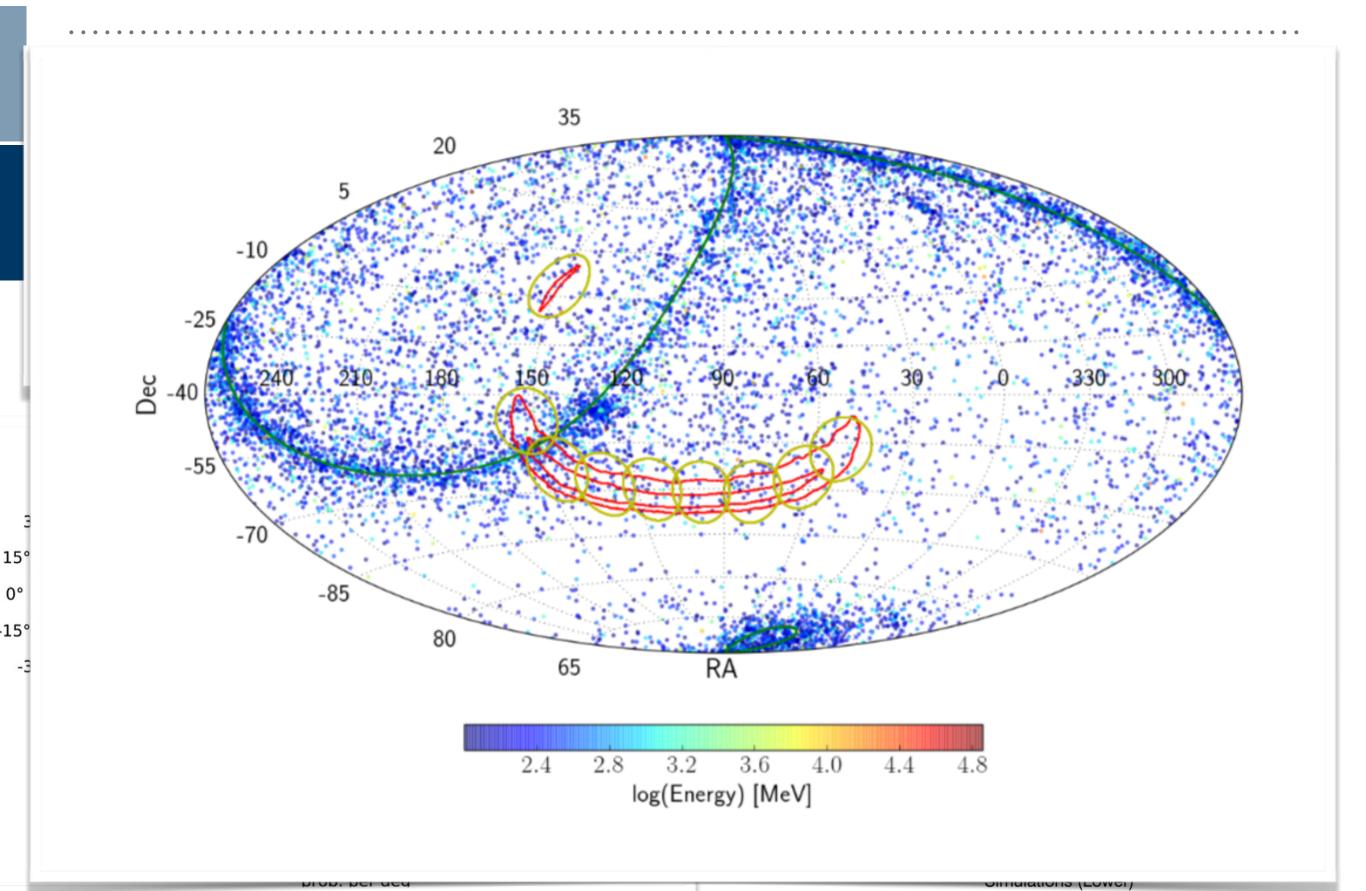
## **MULTI-MESSENGER OBSERVATIONS OF INSPIRALING MASSIVE OBJECTS**

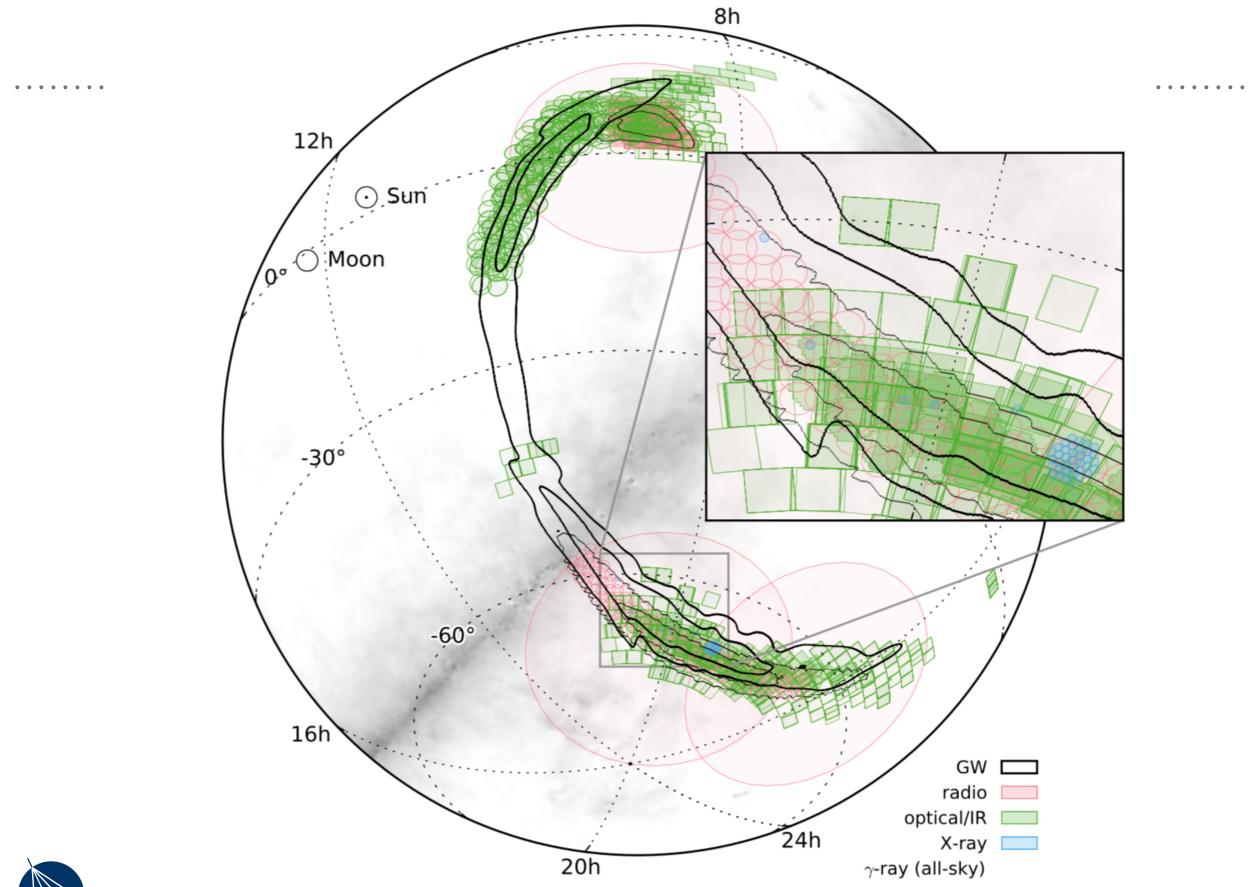




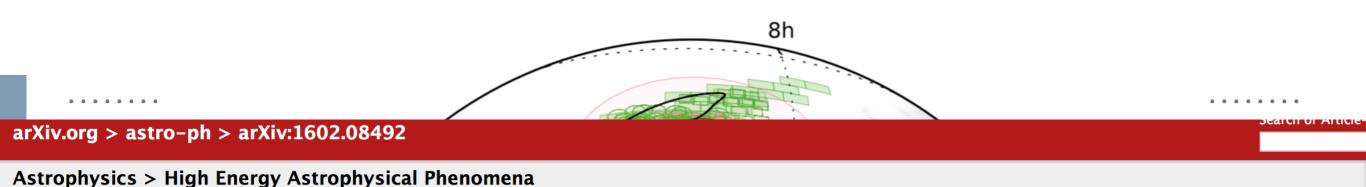


## MULTI-MESSENGER OBSERVATIONS OF INSPIRALING MASSIVE OBJECTS







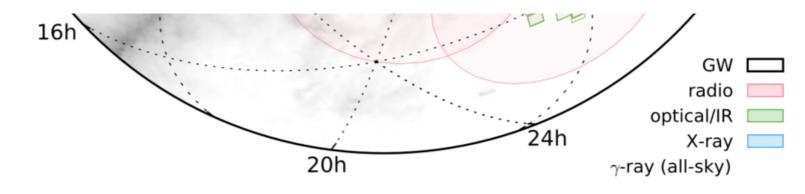


#### Localization and broadband follow-up of the gravitational-wave transient GW150914

B. P. Abbott, R. Abbott, T. D. Abbott, M. R. Abernathy, F. Acernese, K. Ackley, C. Adams, T. Adams, P. Addesso, R. X. Adhikari, V. B. Adya, C. Affeldt, M. Agathos, K. Agatsuma, N. Aggarwal, O. D. Aguiar, L. Aiello, A. Ain, P. Ajith, B. Allen, A. Allocca, P. A. Altin, S. B. Anderson, W. G. Anderson, K. Arai, M. C. Araya, C. C. Arceneaux, J. S. Areeda, N. Arnaud, K. G. Arun, S. Ascenzi, G. Ashton, M. Ast, S. M. Aston, P. Astone, P. Aufmuth, C. Aulbert, S. Babak, P. Bacon, M. K. M. Bader, P. T. Baker, F. Baldaccini, G. Ballardin, S. W. Ballmer, J. C. Barayoga, S. E. Barclay, B. C. Barish, D. Barker, F. Barone, B. Barr, L. Barsotti, M. Barsuglia, D. Barta, S. Barthelmy, J. Bartlett, I. Bartos, R. Bassiri, A. Basti, J. C. Batch, C. Baune, V. Bavigadda, M. Bazzan, B. Behnke, M. Bejger, A. S. Bell, et al. (1497 additional authors not shown)

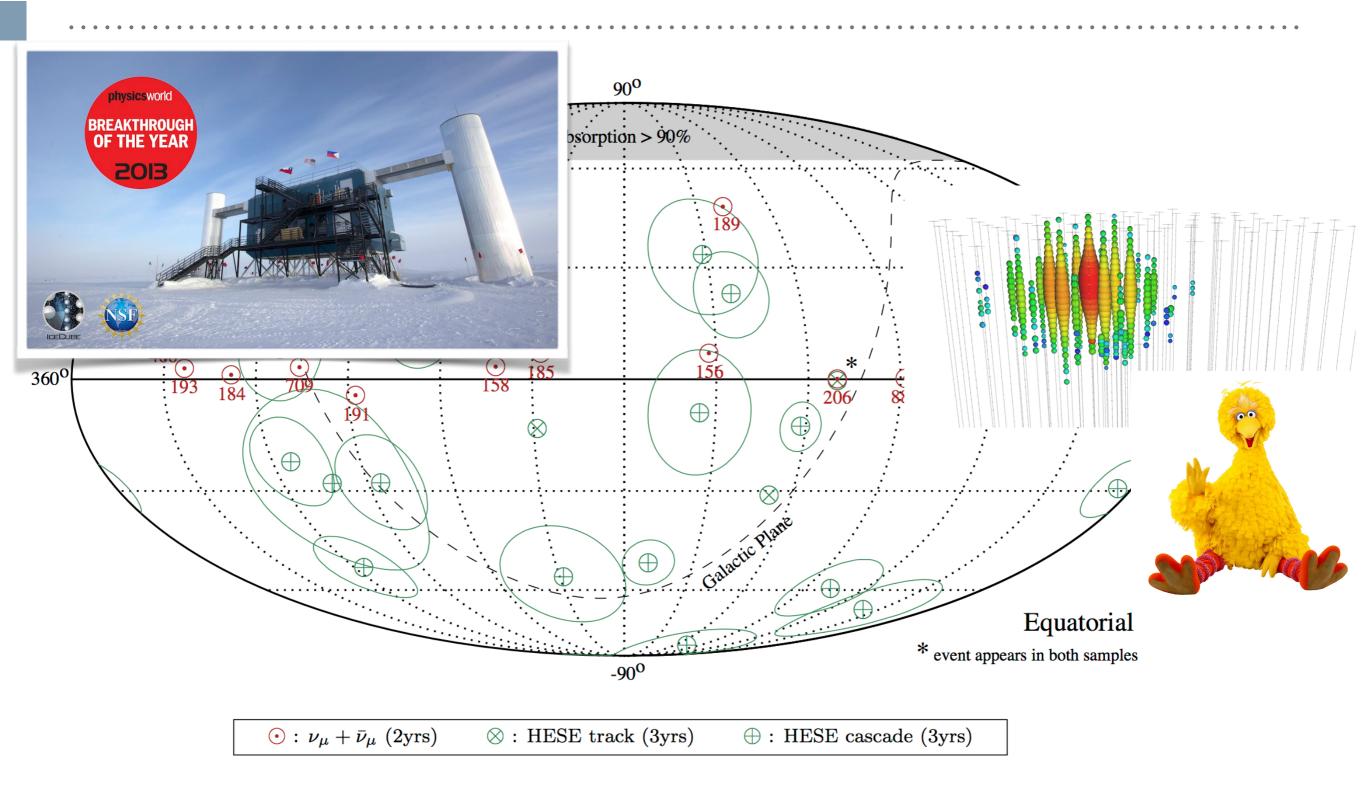
(Submitted on 26 Feb 2016)

A gravitational-wave transient was identified in data recorded by the Advanced LIGO detectors on 2015 September 14. The event candidate, initially designated G184098 and later given the name GW150914, is described in detail elsewhere. By prior arrangement, preliminary estimates of the time, significance, and sky location of the event were shared with 63 teams of observers covering radio, optical, near-infrared, X-ray, and gamma-ray wavelengths with ground- and space-based facilities. In this Letter we describe the low-latency analysis of the gravitational wave data and present the sky localization of the first observed compact binary merger. We summarize the follow-up observations reported by 25 teams via private Gamma-ray Coordinates Network Circulars, giving an overview of the participating facilities, the gravitational wave sky localization coverage, the timeline and depth of the observations. As this event turned out to be a binary black hole merger, there is little expectation of a detectable electromagnetic signature. Nevertheless, this first broadband campaign to search for a counterpart of an Advanced LIGO source represents a milestone and highlights the broad capabilities of the transient astronomy community and the observing strategies that have been developed to pursue neutron star binary merger events. Detailed investigations of the electromagnetic data and results of the electromagnetic follow-up campaign will be disseminated in the papers of the individual teams.



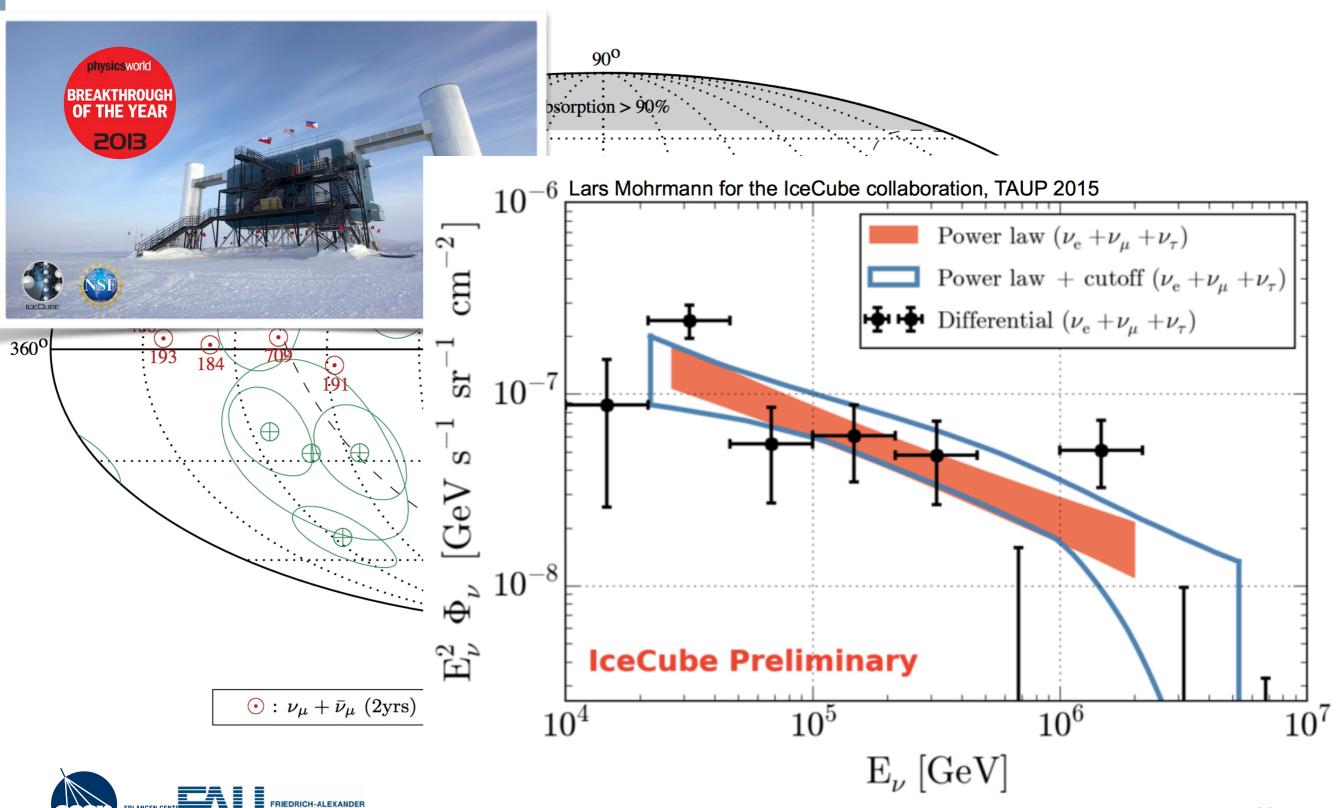


### THE ORIGIN OF HIGH-ENERGY NEUTRINOS

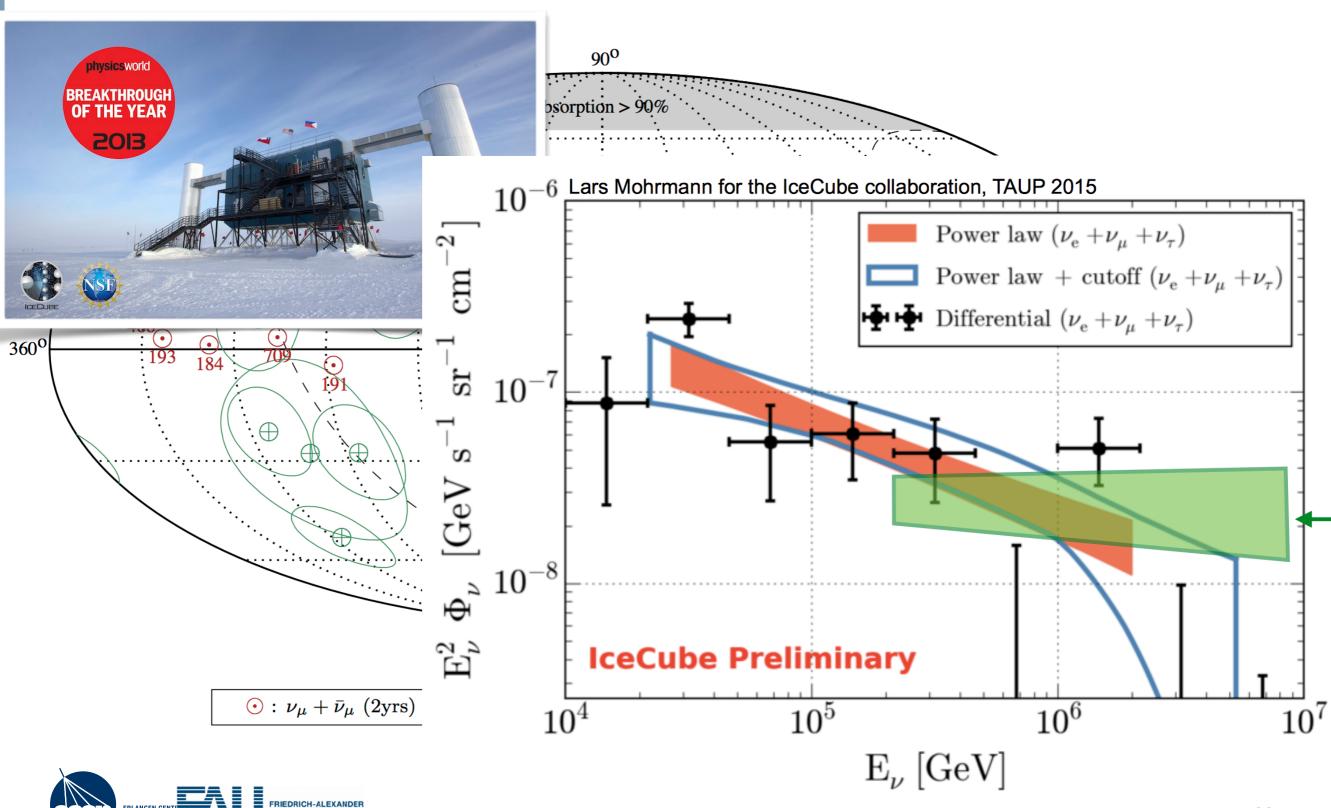




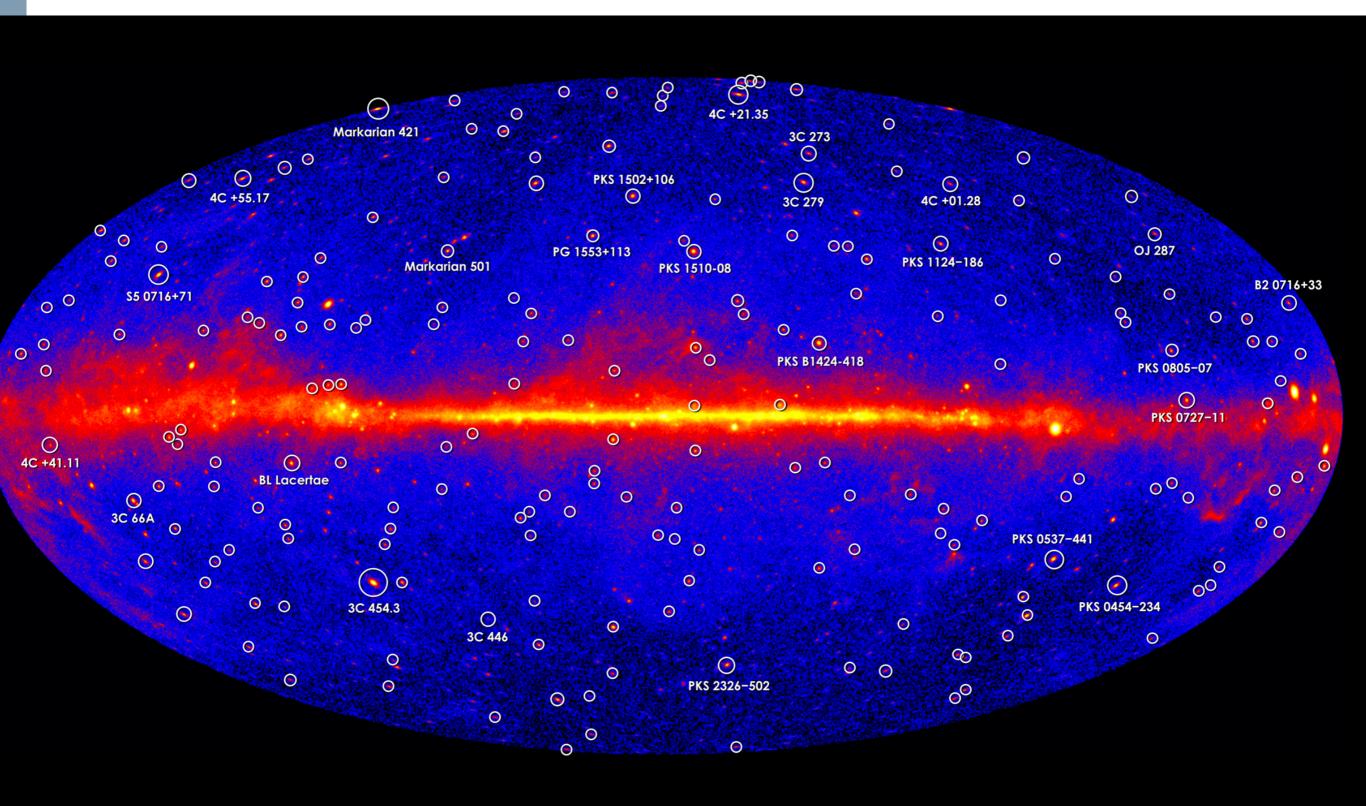
### THE ORIGIN OF HIGH-ENERGY NEUTRINOS



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# **GAMMA-RAY BRIGHT ACTIVE GALACTIC NUCLEI**



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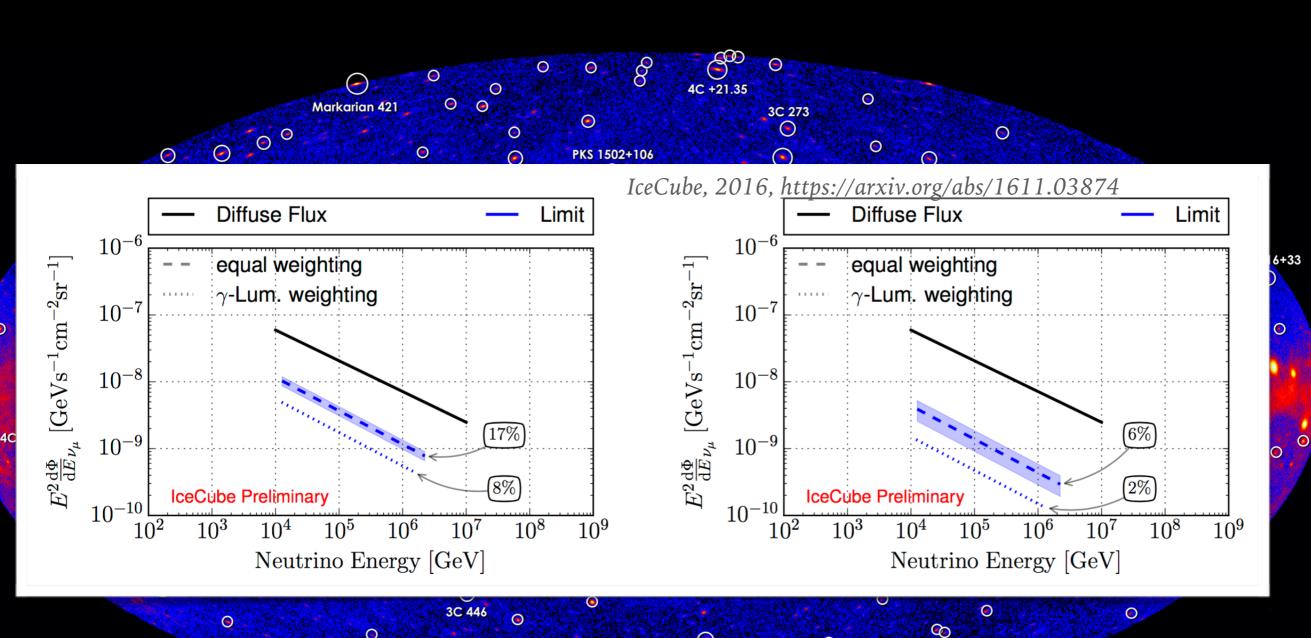
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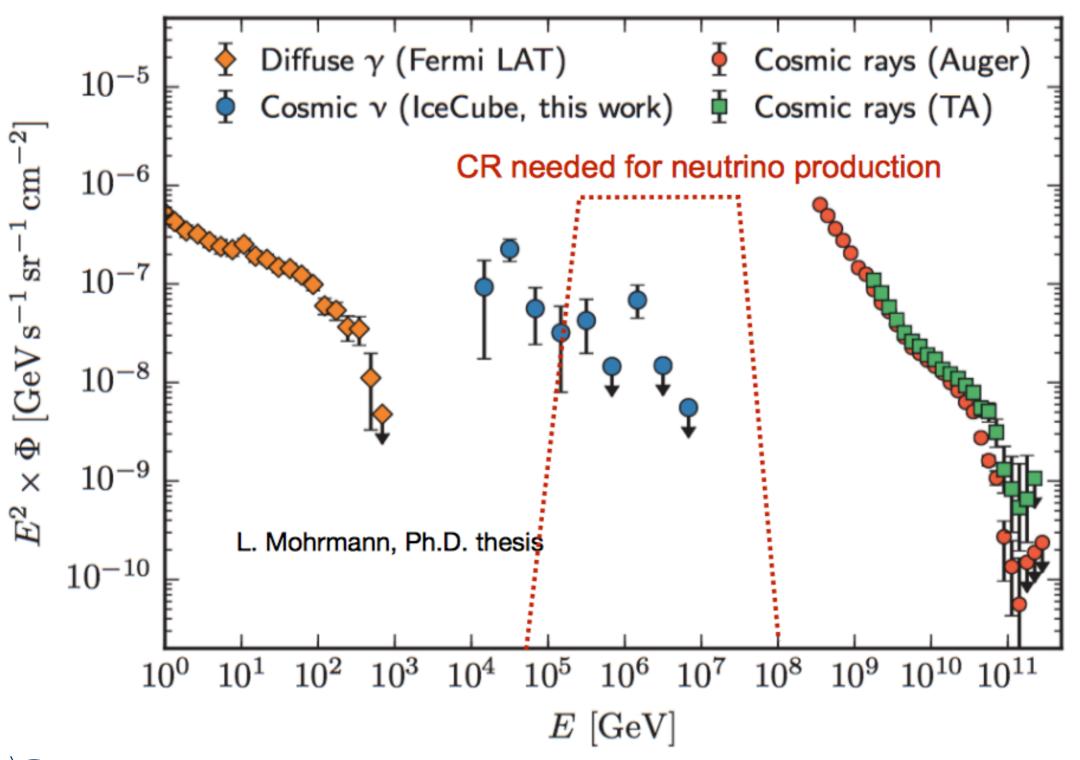


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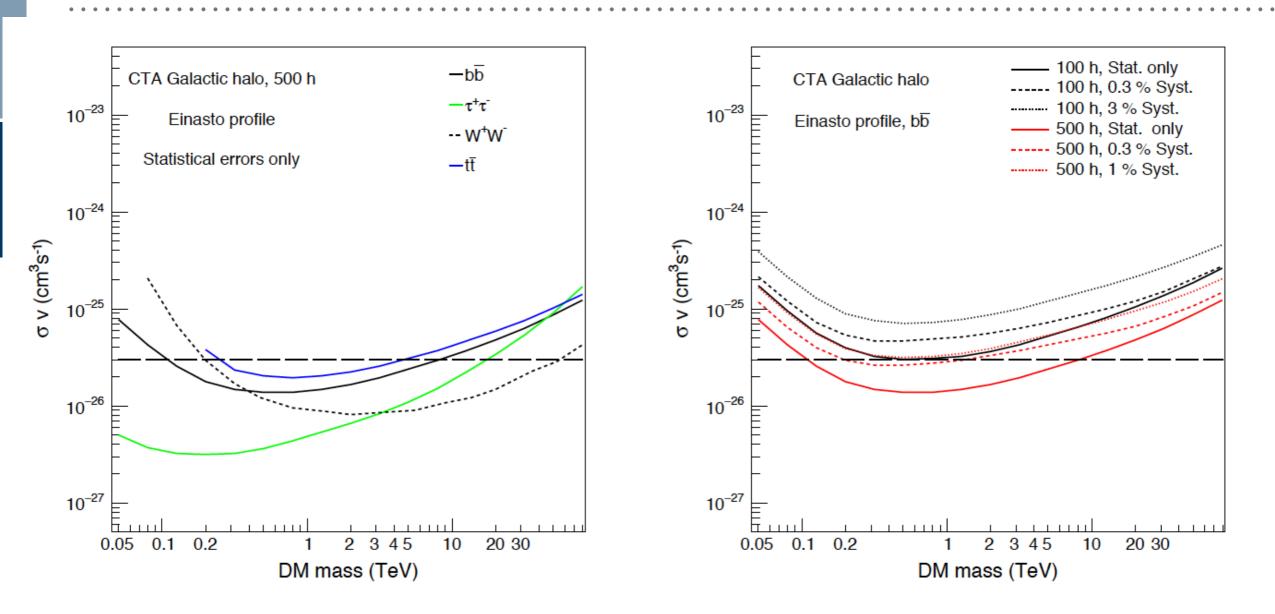
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# **RELATIONS STILL TO BE UNDERSTOOD**





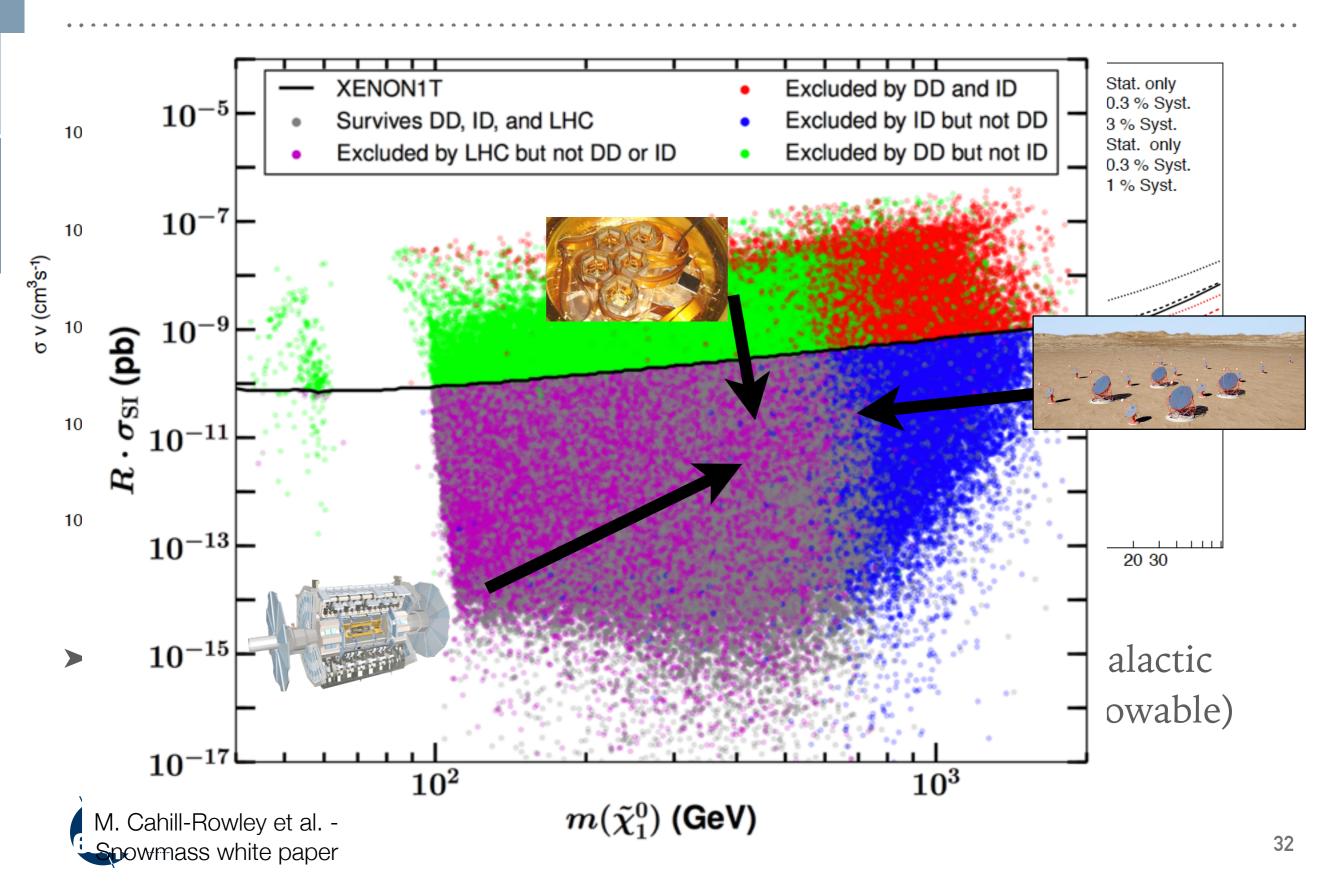
# **DARK MATTER**



Significant reach for high-mass dark matter models in the Galactic center. But depends on profile (which is not well known/knowable)



## **DARK MATTER**











CTA will be fully built on two sites, plans are ongoing for an upgrade of the cameras and a potential extension with a water Cherenkov detector



The survey of the Galactic Plane and of the extragalactic sky with CTA reveals a large population of gamma-ray sources providing a rich dataset for MWL followups and to study the EBL evolution and the energy-dependence of the speed of light.





- The survey of the Galactic Plane and of the extragalactic sky with CTA reveals a large population of gamma-ray sources providing a rich dataset for MWL followups and to study the EBL evolution and the energy-dependence of the speed of light.
- In 2025 Fermi-LAT detected a signal concurrent with a gravitational wave event from a NS-NS merger. Immediate follow-ups with the CTA LSTs in the North indicate a faint afterglow.





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- A faint line in the Galactic center detected at 557 GeV intrigues scientists and leads to O(1200) papers per year on the interpretation of the signal. Fermi-LAT is developing Pass-9 with the hope to detect the signal.





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- A faint line in the Galactic center detected at 557 GeV intrigues scientists and leads to O(1200) papers per year on the interpretation of the signal. Fermi-LAT is developing Pass-9 with the hope to detect the signal.
- A student at the 7th Sexten Summer School on CTA discovers a similar signal in an ultrafaint dwarph spheroidal ...



# THE FUTURE IS BRIGHT FOR MULTI-MESSENGER ASTRONOMY

