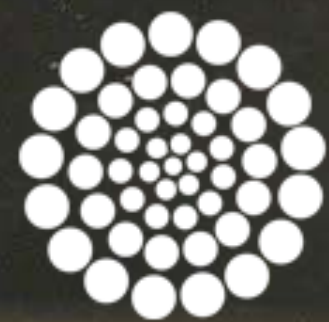




Astrofísica de rayos gamma

Alberto Carramiñana

Instituto Nacional de Astrofísica, Óptica y Electrónica
Luis Enrique Erro 1, Tonantzintla, Puebla, México



CONACYT
Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología

Rayos gamma @ LA-CoNGA Physics - 29 de junio de 2023

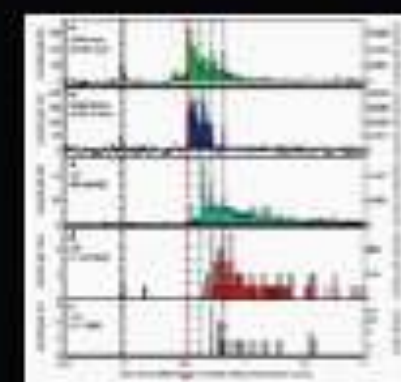
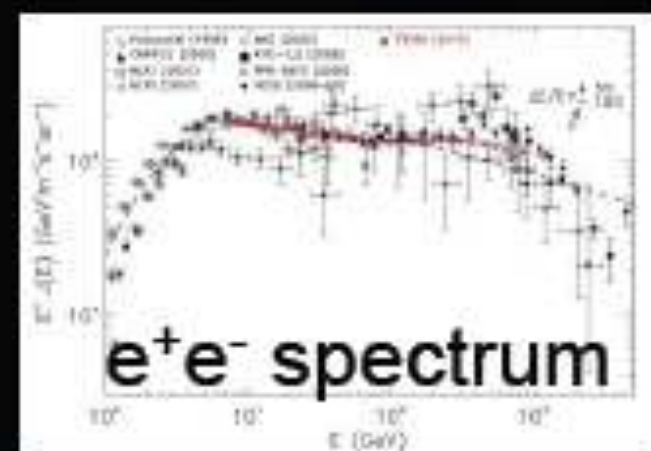
Astrofísica de rayos gamma

1. Rayos cósmicos.
2. Rayos gamma: producción, bandas astrofísicas y observatorios.
3. Fuentes de rayos gamma en la Galaxia.
4. Fuentes de rayos gamma más allá de la Galaxia.

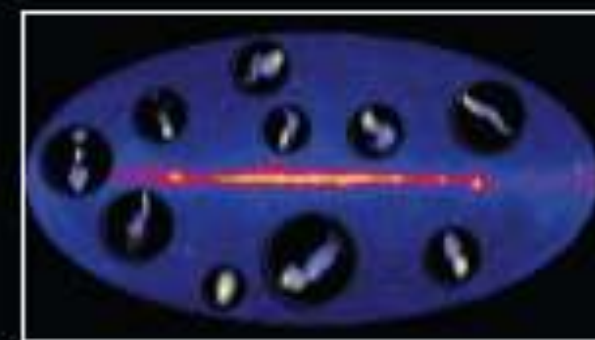
Astrofísica de rayos gamma

1. Rayos cósmicos.
2. Rayos gamma: producción, bandas astrofísicas y observatorios.
3. Fuentes de rayos gamma en la Galaxia.
4. Fuentes de rayos gamma más allá de la Galaxia.

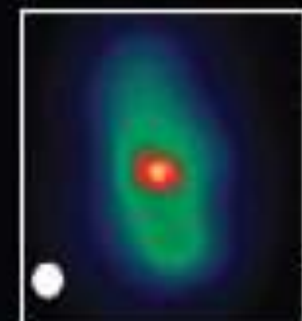
Fermi Highlights and Discoveries



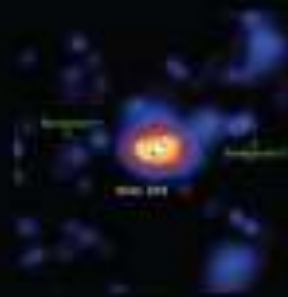
GRBs



Blazars

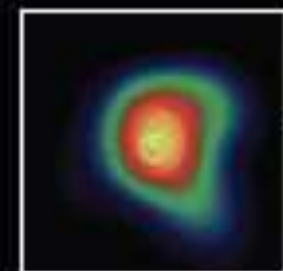
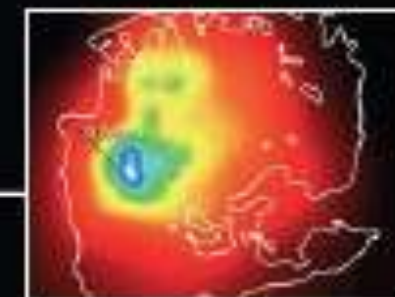


Radio Galaxies



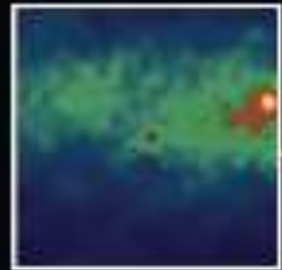
Starburst Galaxies

LMC & SMC



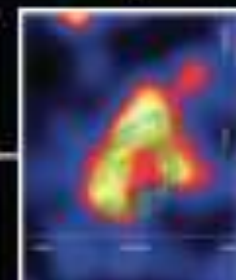
Globular Clusters

Fermi Bubbles

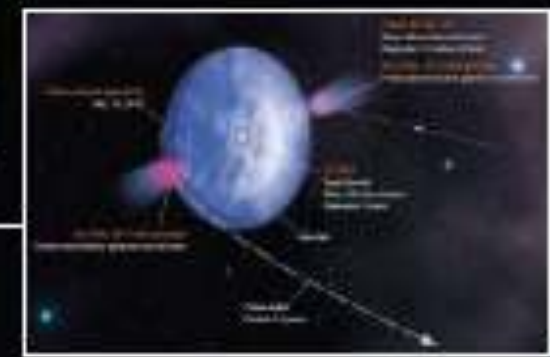


Nova

SNRs & PWN

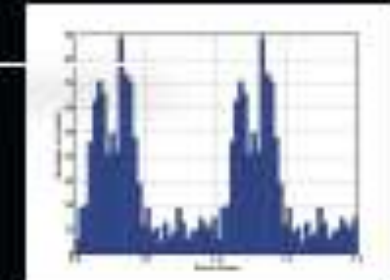


γ -ray Binaries



Galactic

Pulsars: isolated, binaries, & MSPs



Sun: flares & CR interactions



Terrestrial γ -ray Flashes



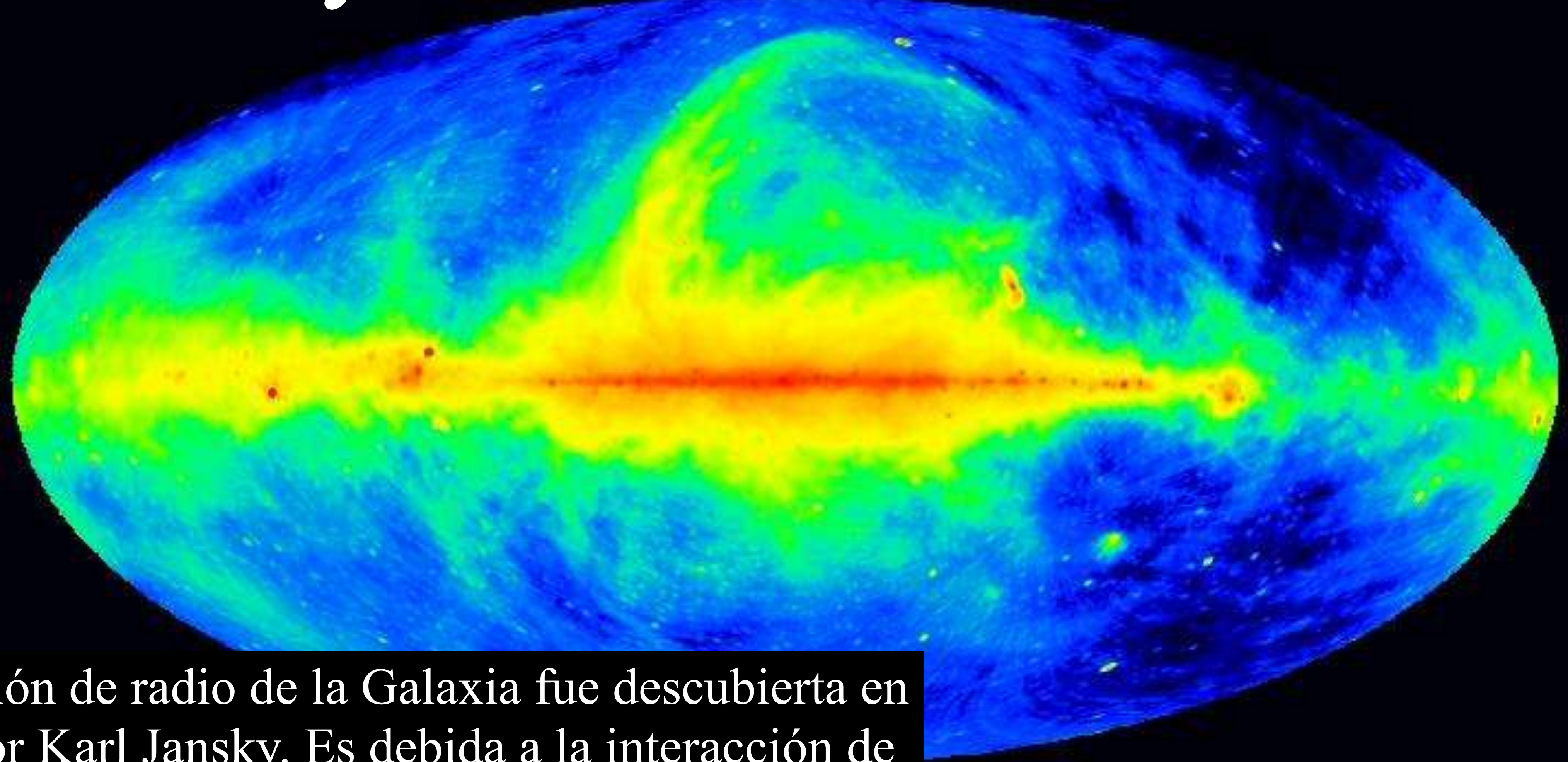
Unidentified Sources
(577/1873)

Extragalactic

3. Fuentes de rayos γ en la Galaxia

1. Emisión difusa de la Galaxia; burbujas de Fermi.
2. Poblaciones de fuentes Galácticas.
3. Remanentes de supernova.
4. Pulsares, pulsar wind nebulae, halos.
5. Otras fuentes Galácticas.
6. Rayos gamma en el Sistema Solar.

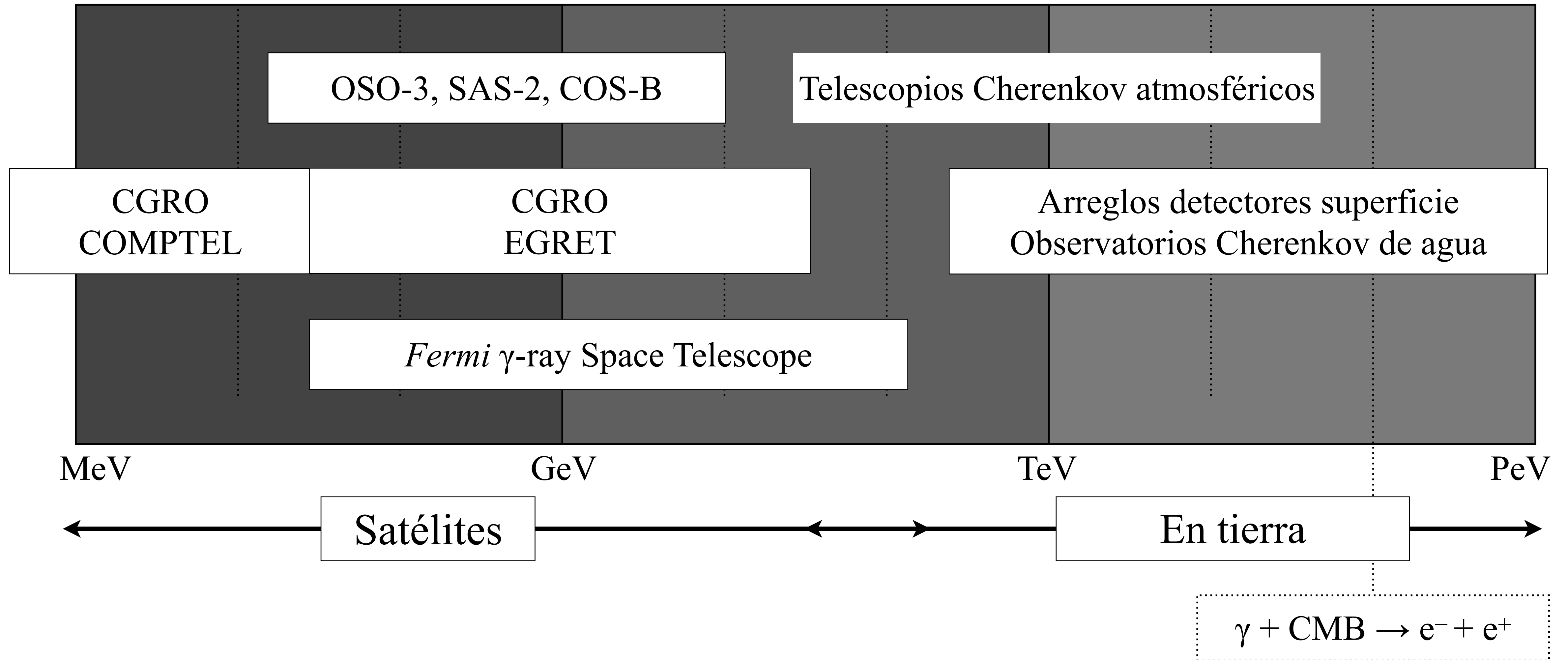
3.1. Rayos cósmicos en la Galaxia



La emisión de radio de la Galaxia fue descubierta en 1933 por Karl Jansky. Es debida a la interacción de electrones con el campo magnético de la Galaxia.

La Vía Láctea @ 408 MHz

Bandas astrofísicas



3.1. Emisión difusa Galáctica

356

W. L. KRAUSHAAR *ET AL.*

Vol. 177

Observaciones de OSO-3 (1967-68) de la emisión difusa de rayos γ con componentes Galáctica y extragaláctica (621 fotones con $E > 50$ MeV)

Kraushaar, W.L. et al. 1972, *ApJ* 177, 341

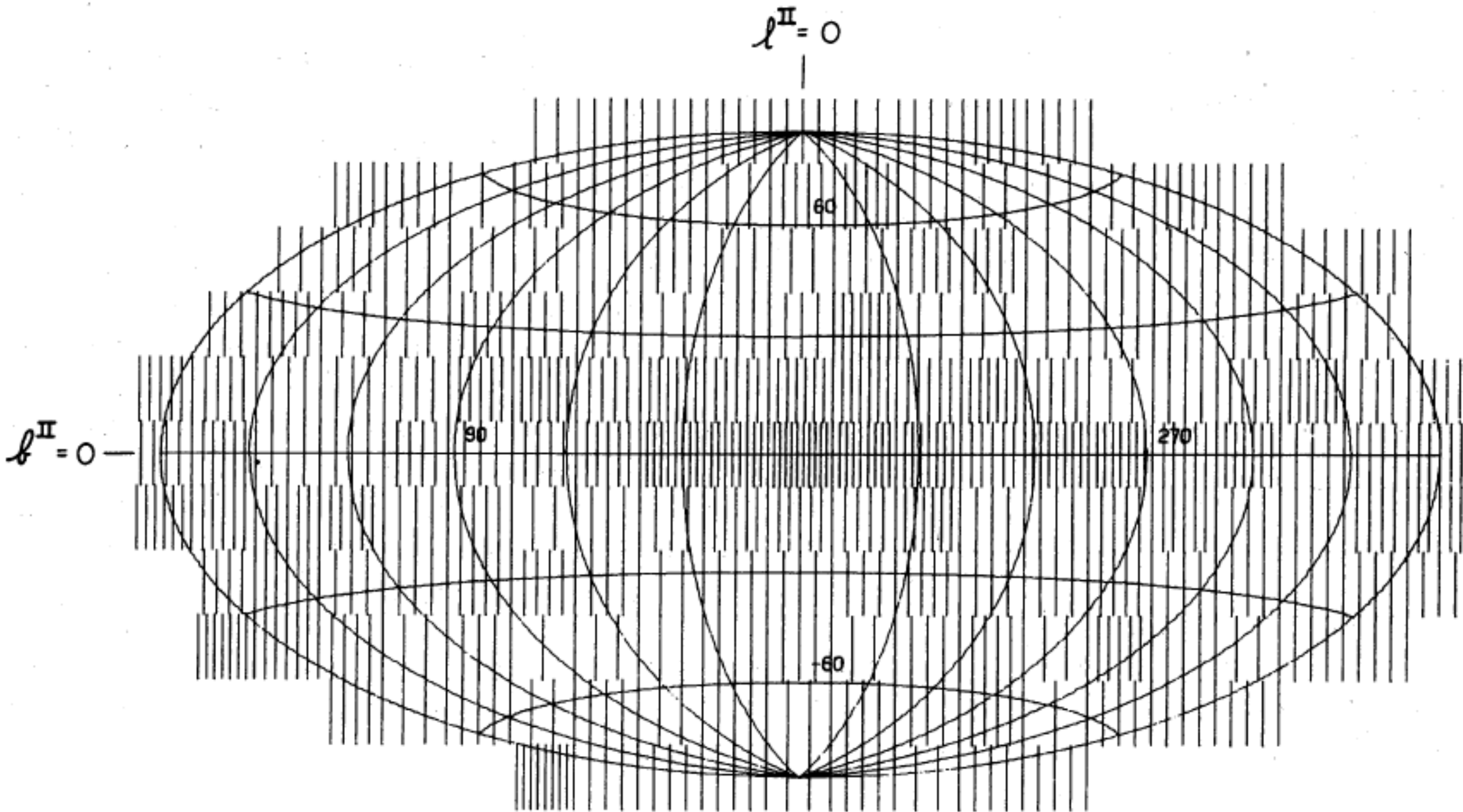


FIG. 8.—Sky map of the γ -ray intensity in galactic coordinates. The element of area on the map to which the formula given in the text applies is approximately 245 square degrees.

No. 2, 1972

HIGH-ENERGY COSMIC GAMMA RAYS

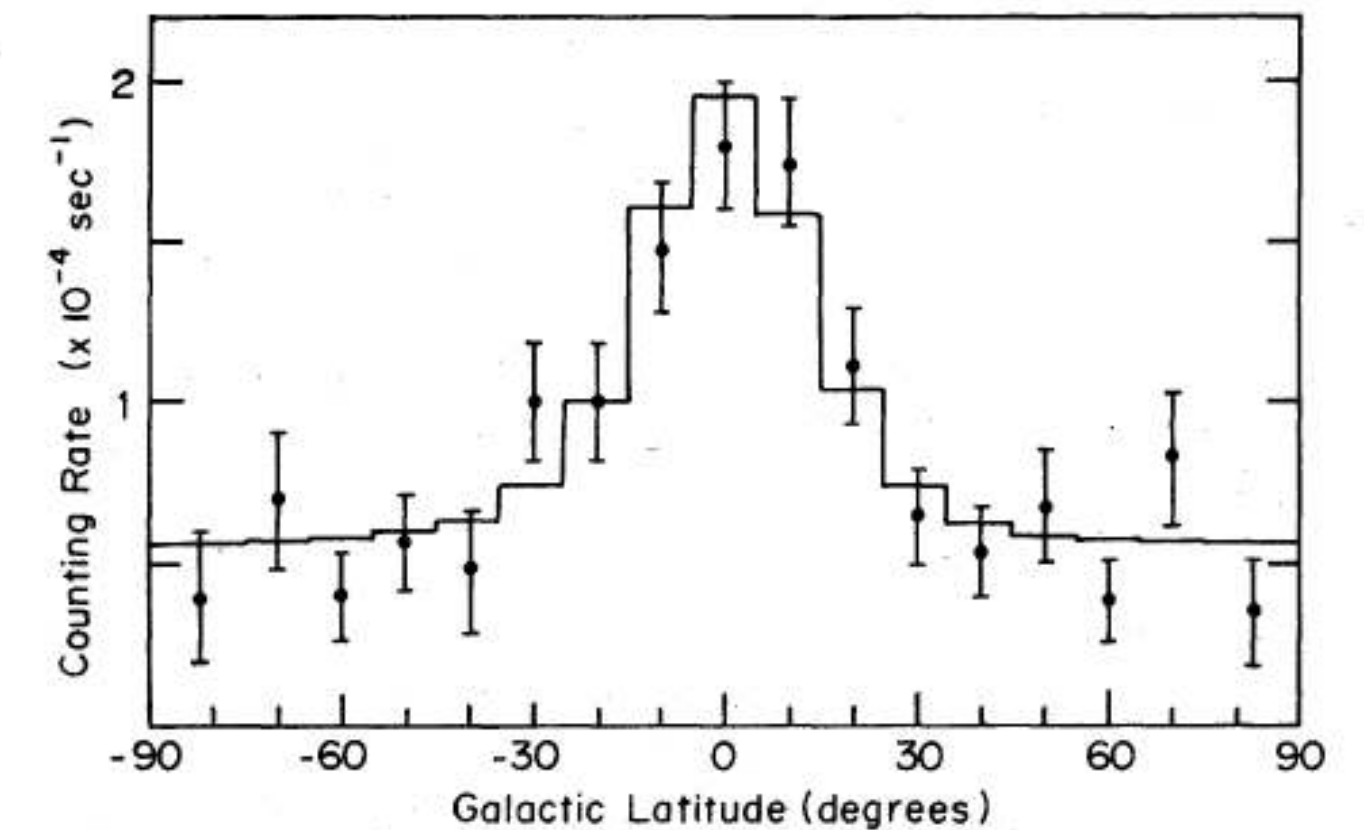
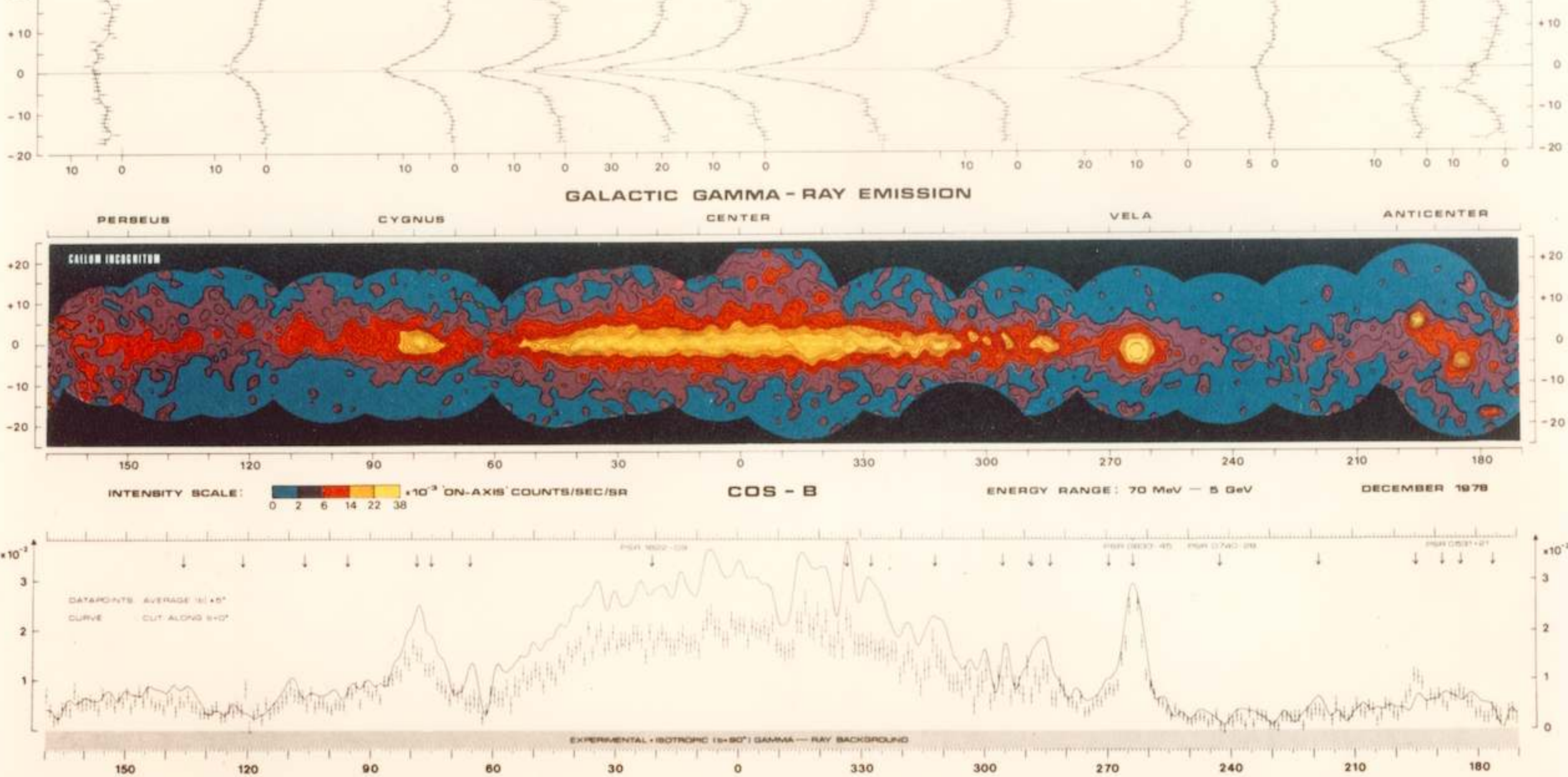
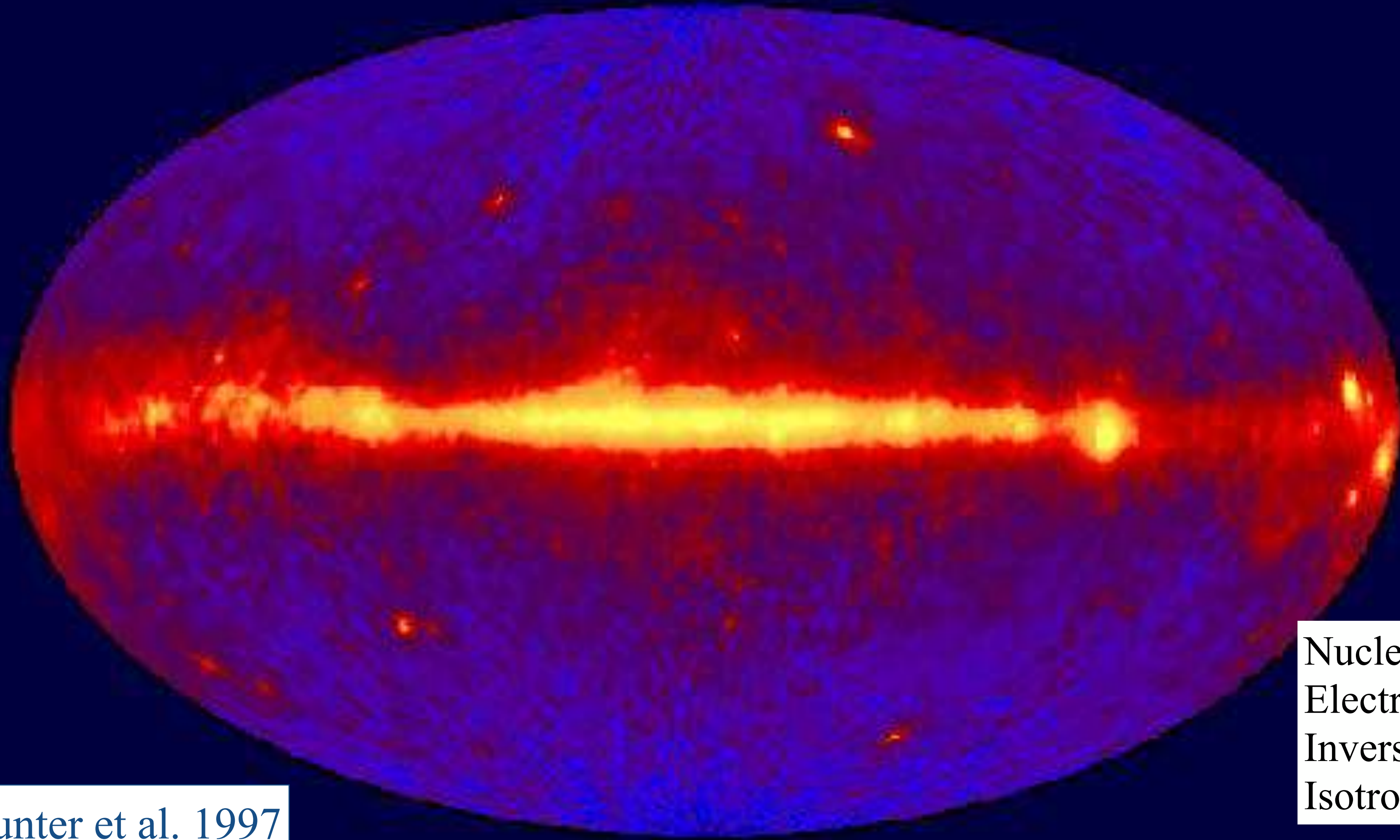


FIG. 10.—Combined galactic latitude distribution of all sky events exclusive of galactic longitude range $-30^\circ < l^\text{II} < 30^\circ$.



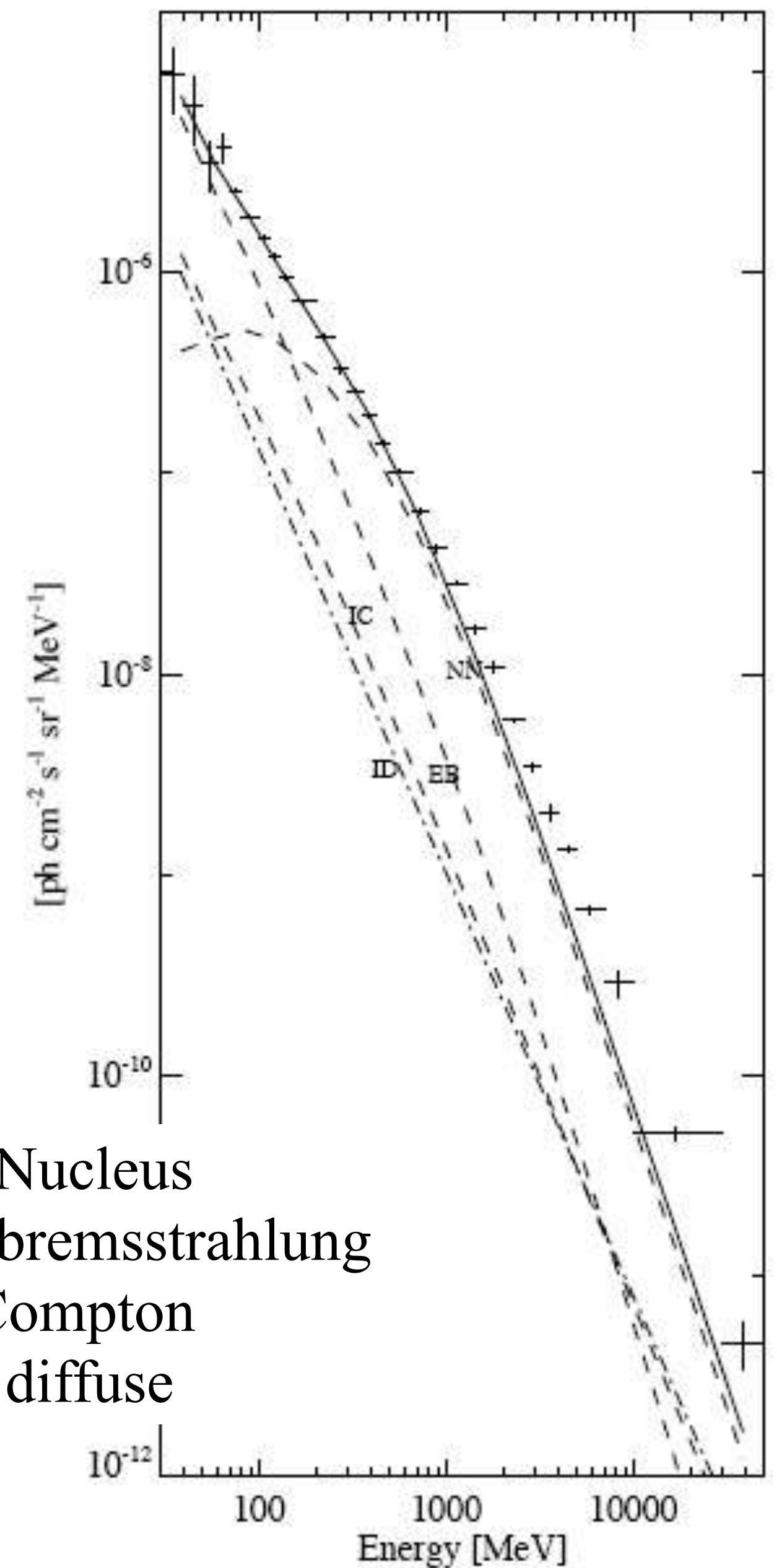
COS-B: modelado de interacción de rayos cósmicos con gas y radiación (Mayer-Hasselwander et al. 1982)

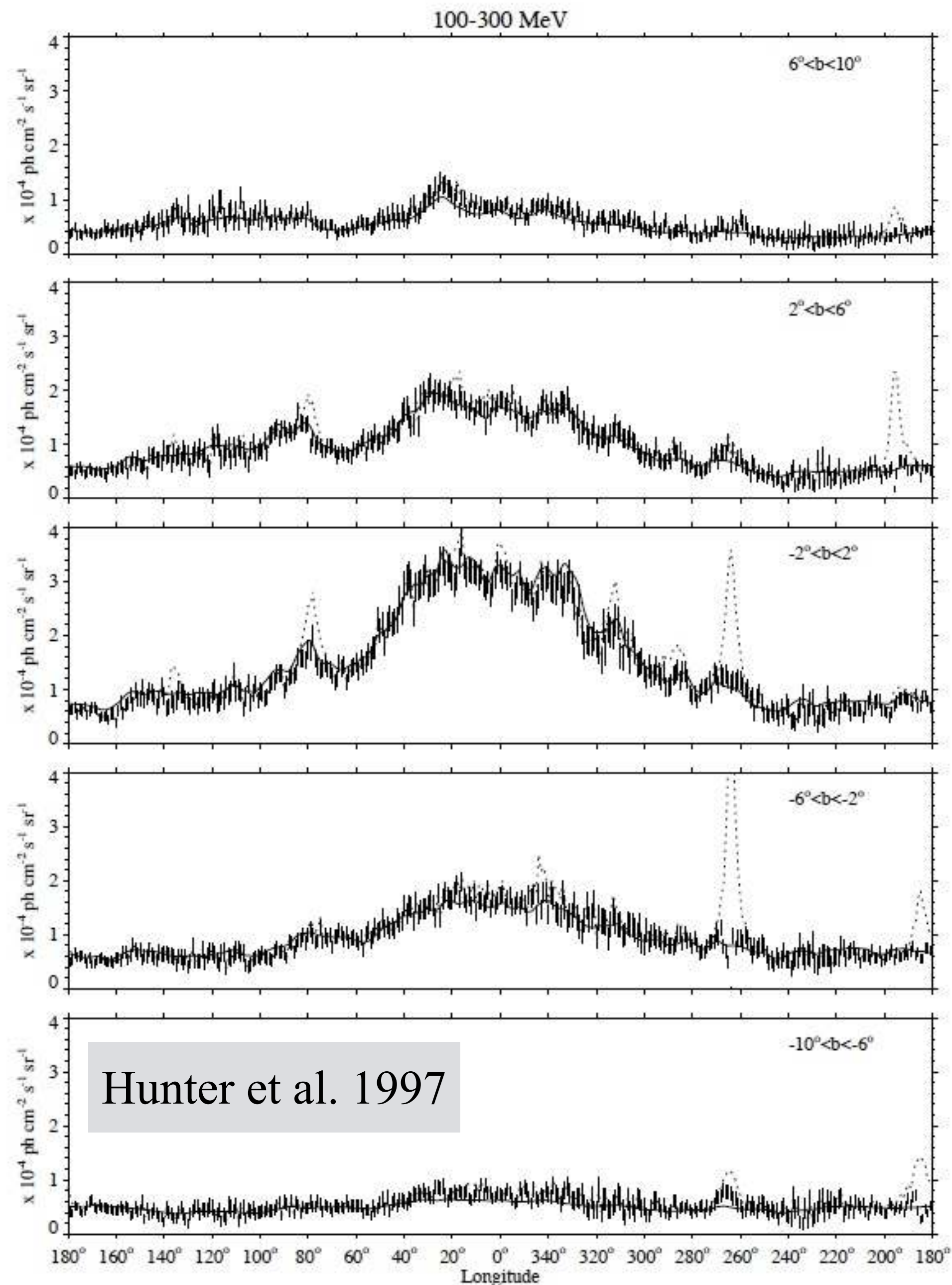
EGRET All-Sky Gamma-Ray Survey Above 100 MeV



Hunter et al. 1997

Nucleus-Nucleus
Electron bremsstrahlung
Inverse Compton
Isotropic diffuse





Modelo de interacción de rayos cósmicos con gas neutro y molecular.

Componente Compton Inverso co-relacionada con emisión de radio.

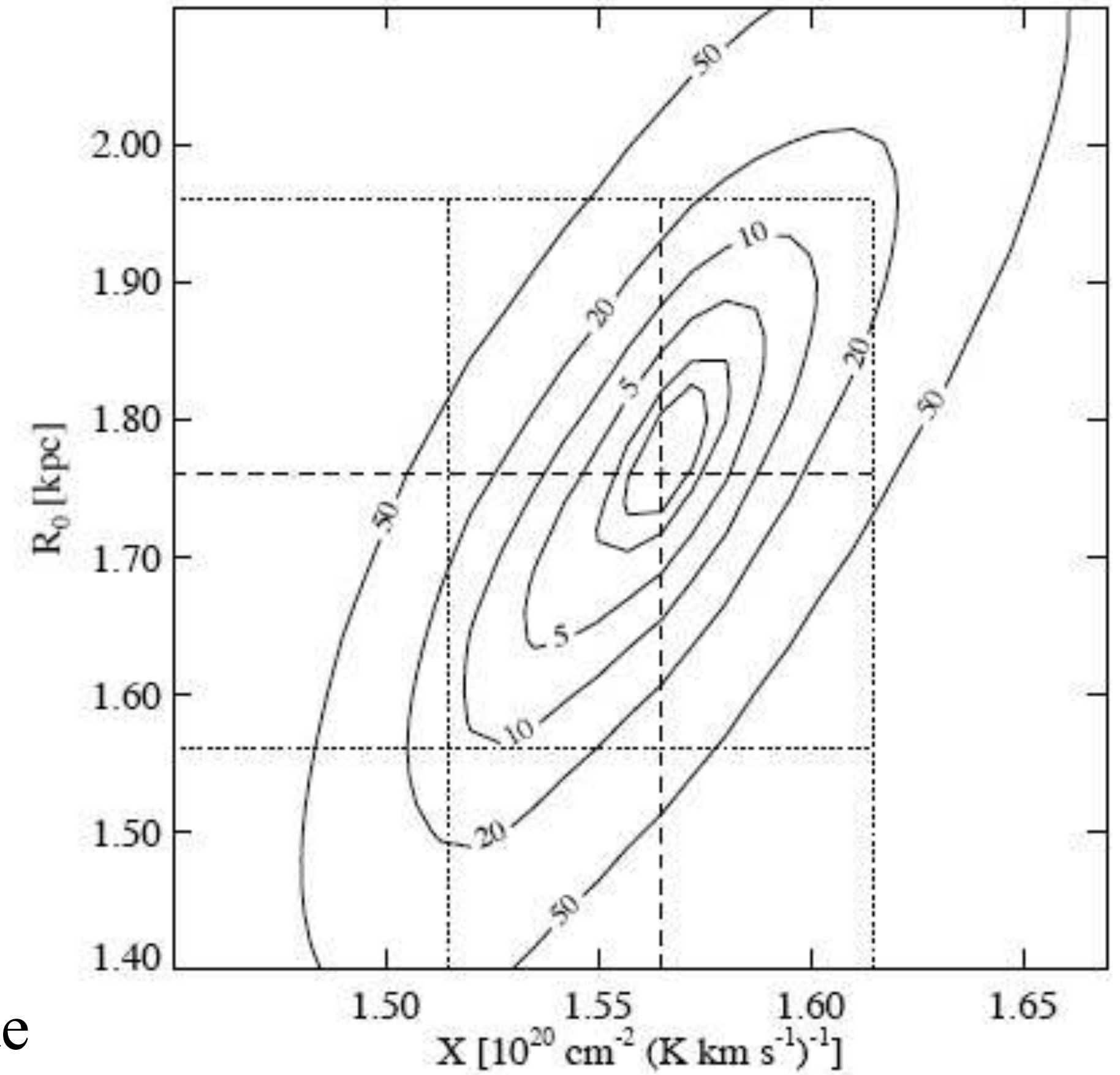
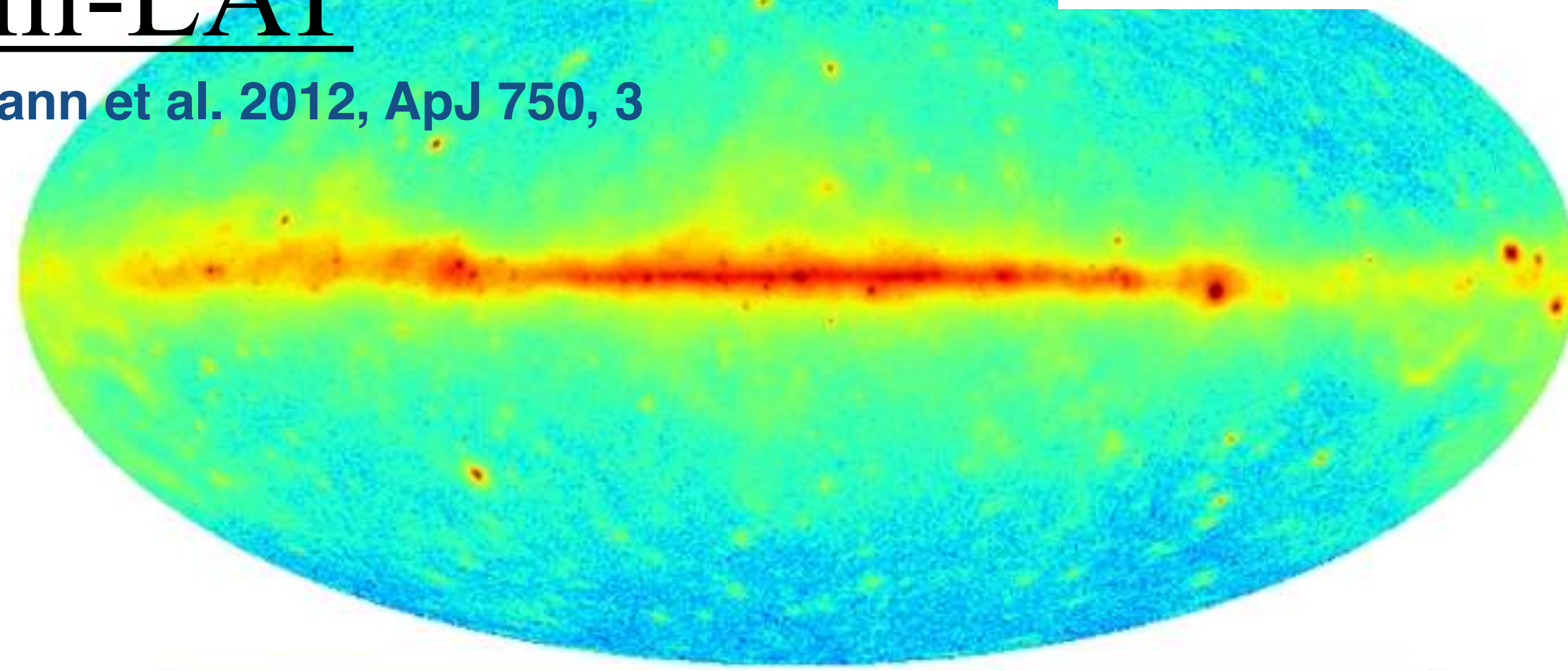


Fig. 10.—Contour plot of the likelihood test statistic, T_s , as a function of two adjustable model parameters X , the molecular hydrogen calibrating ratio, and r_0 , the coupling scale of the cosmic rays to the surface density of the interstellar gas. The best-fit model parameters, indicated by minimum T_s value, are shown with dashed lines. The formal 1σ errors correspond to an increase in T_s by 1. The best-fit values and their adopted errors (see § 5.5) are $X = 1.56 \pm 0.05$ and $r_0 = 1.76 \pm 0.2$.

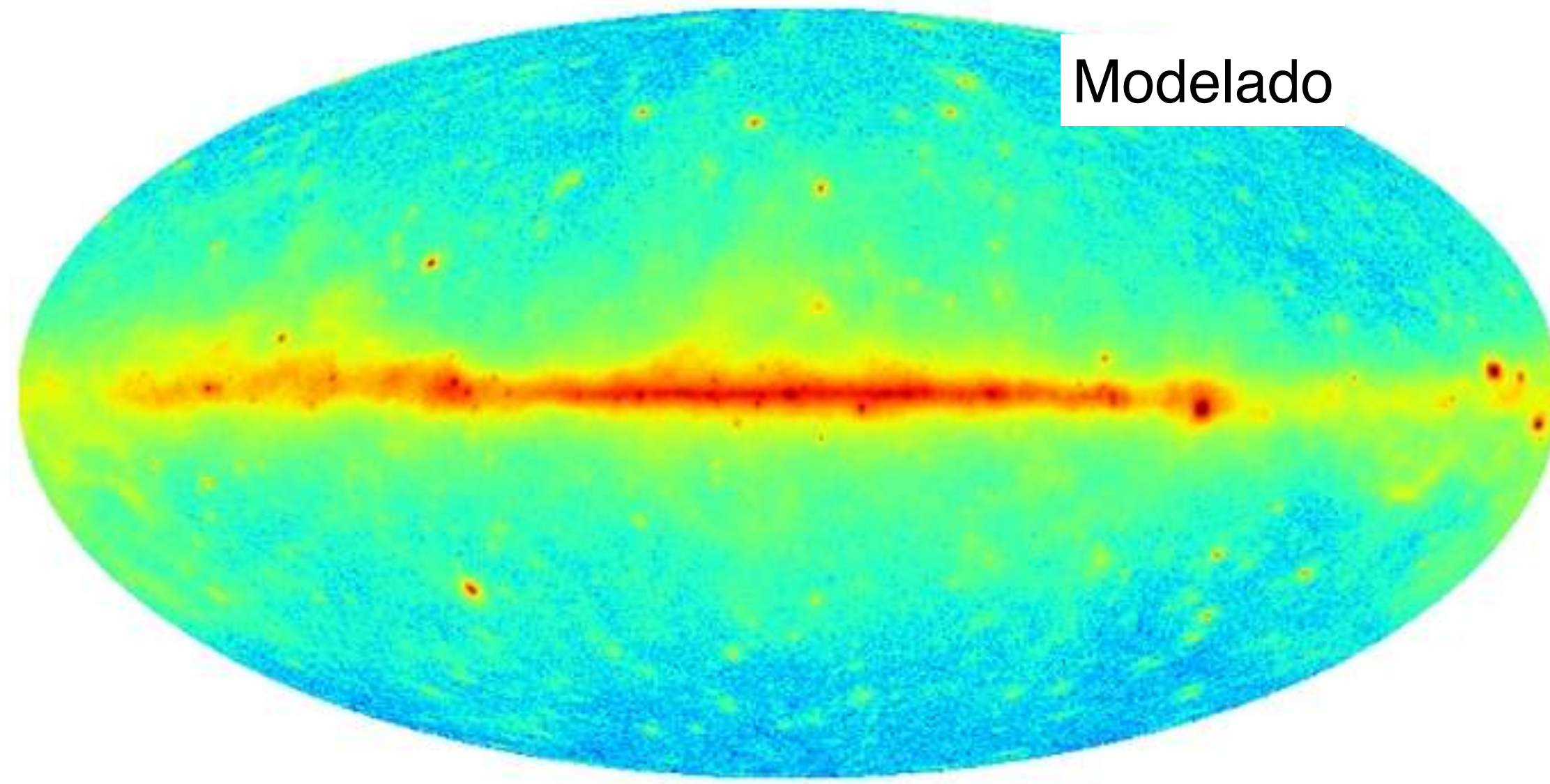
Fermi-LAT

Ackermann et al. 2012, ApJ 750, 3

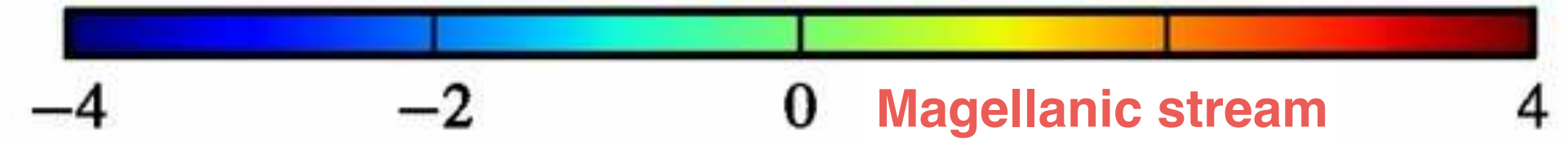
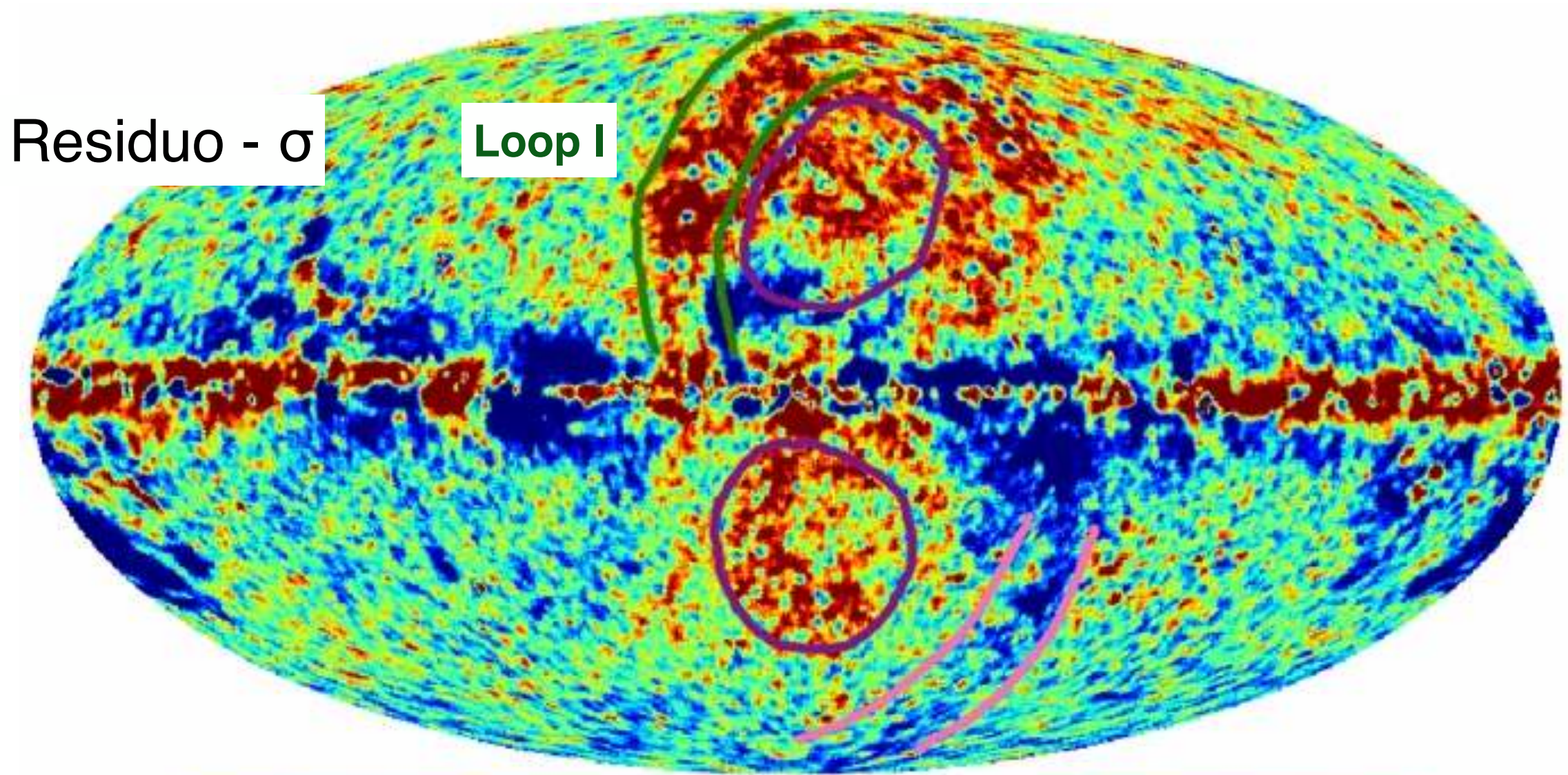
Observado



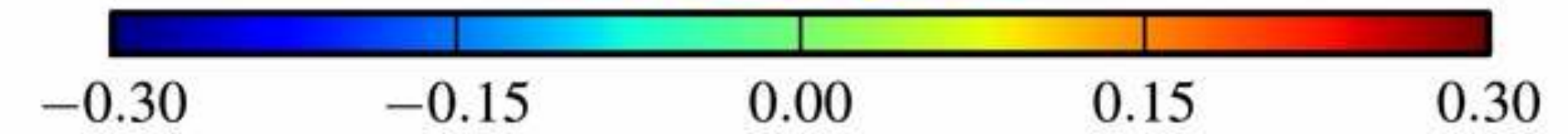
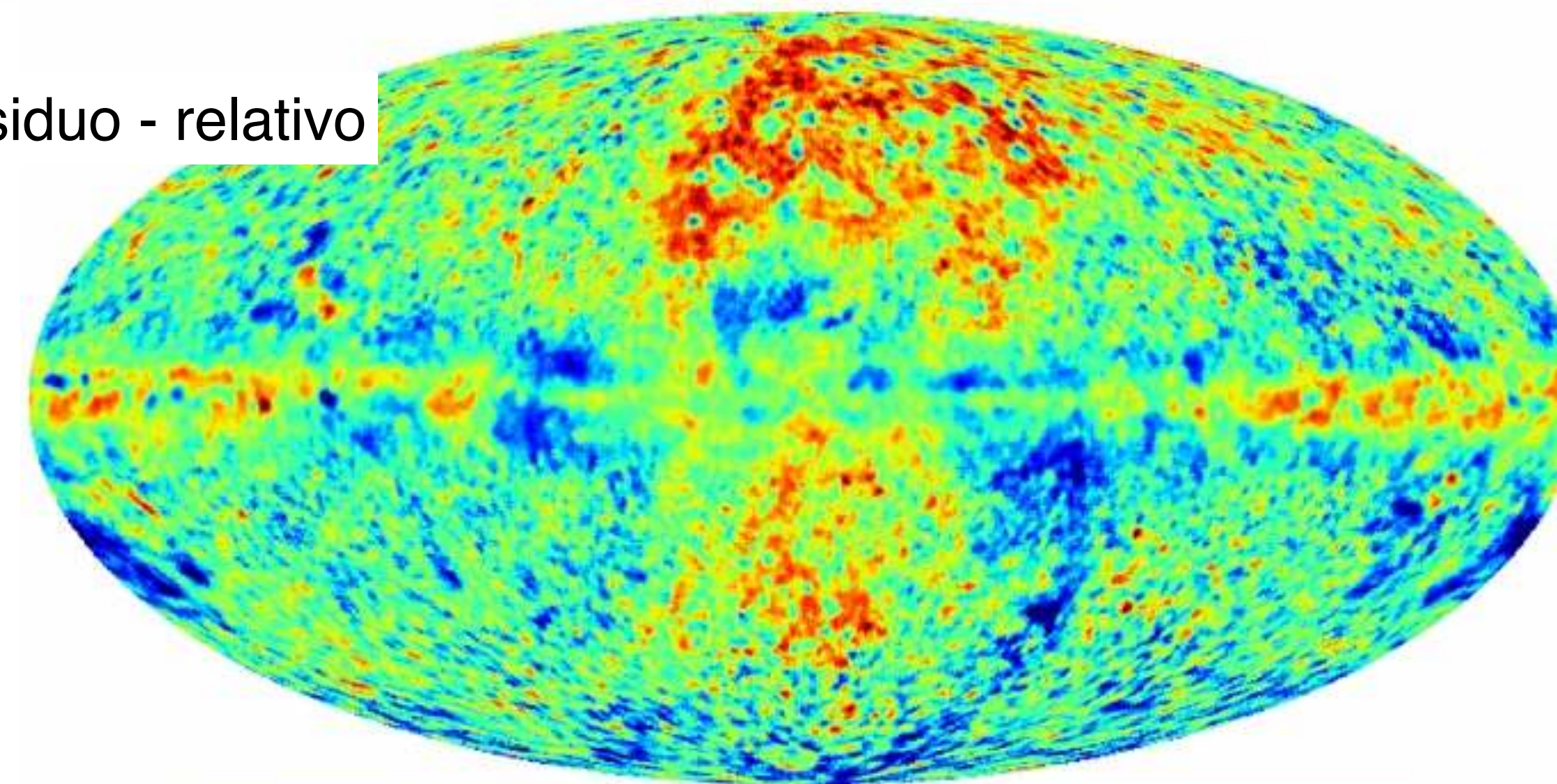
Modelado



Residuo - σ



Residuo - relativo



Galactic Diffuse Emission con Fermi

Ackermann et al. 2012, ApJ 750, 3

Usando modelos de masa de la Galaxia y GALPROP se modela propagación de RCs desde la fuentes.

Suma: magenta

Modelo DGE: azul

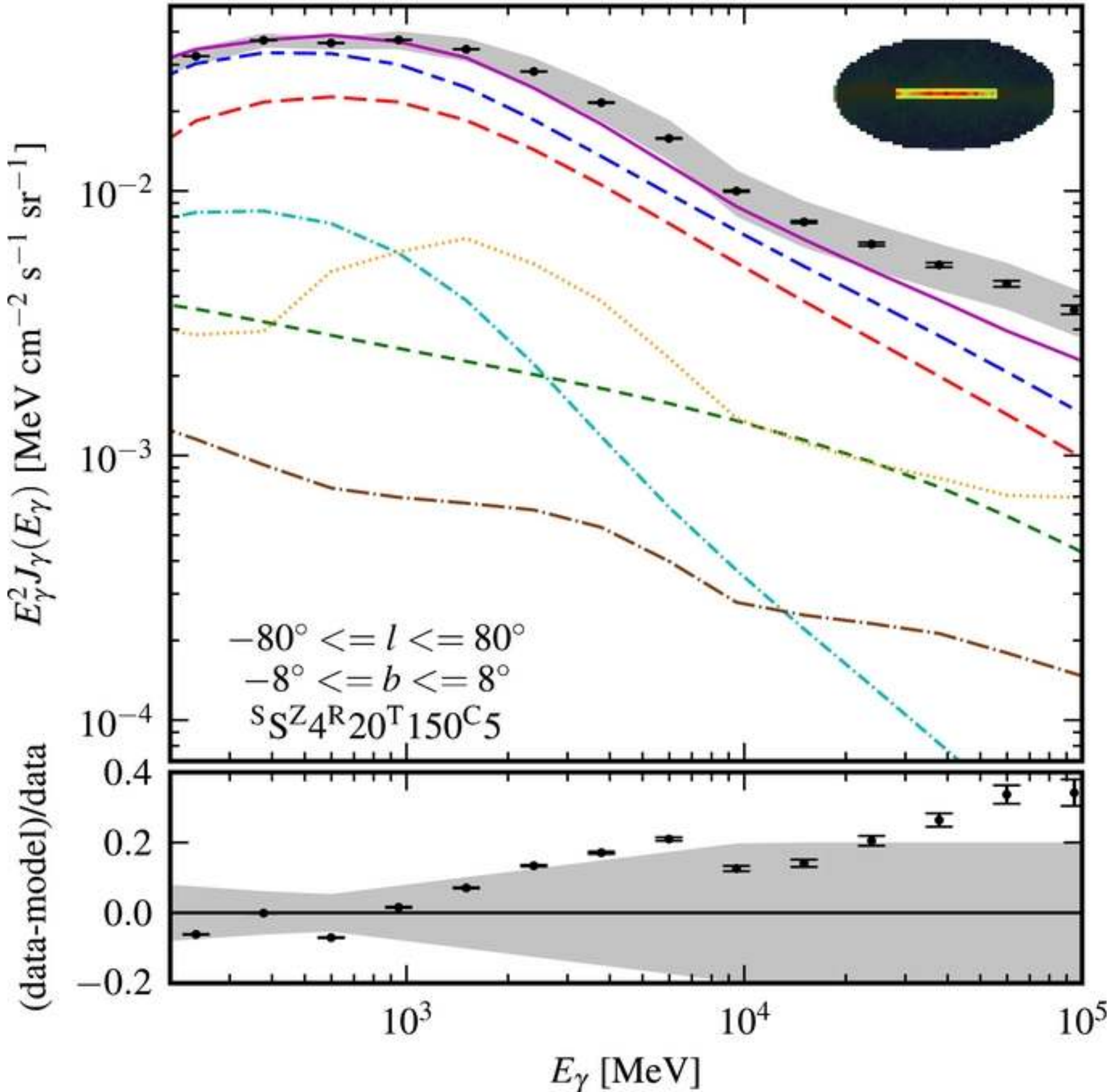
Pion neutro: rojo

Inverse Compton: verde

Bremsstrahlung: cyan

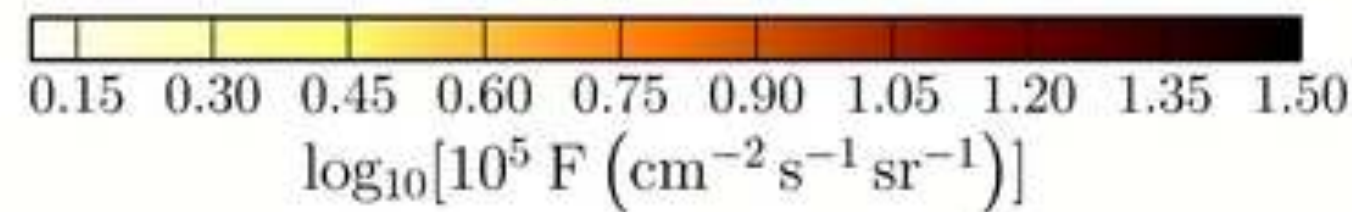
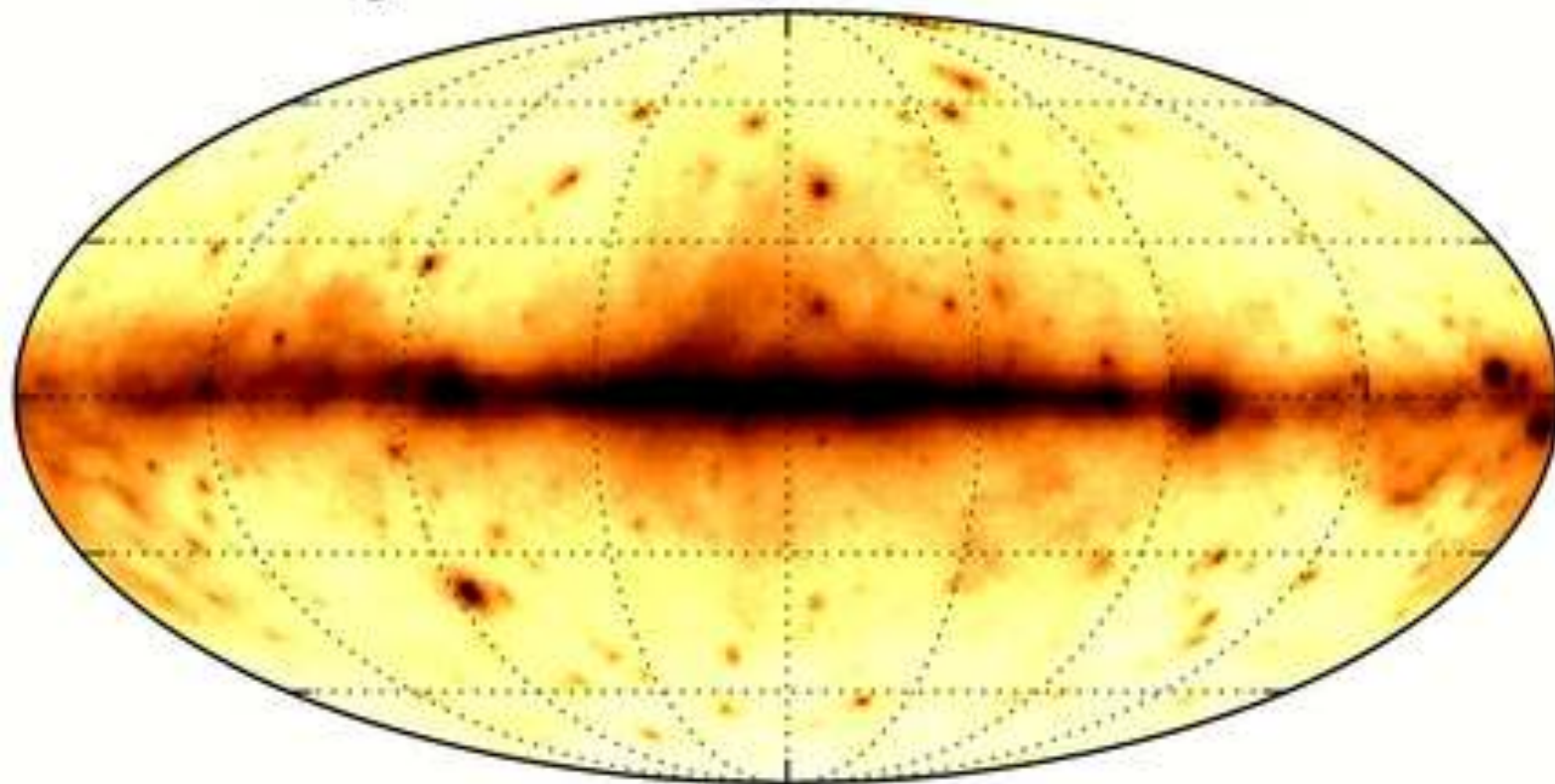
Isotrópico: café

Fuentes: naranja

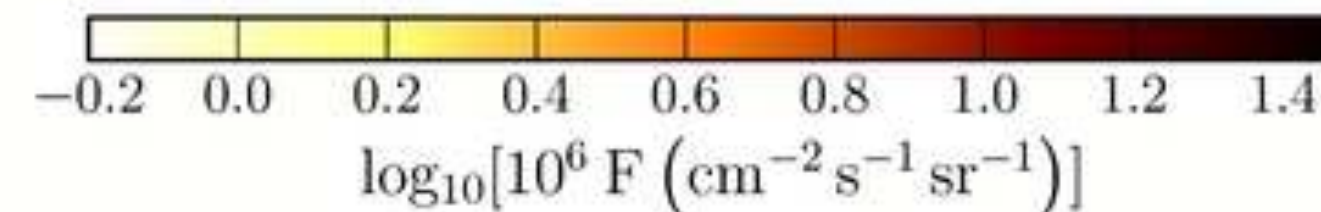
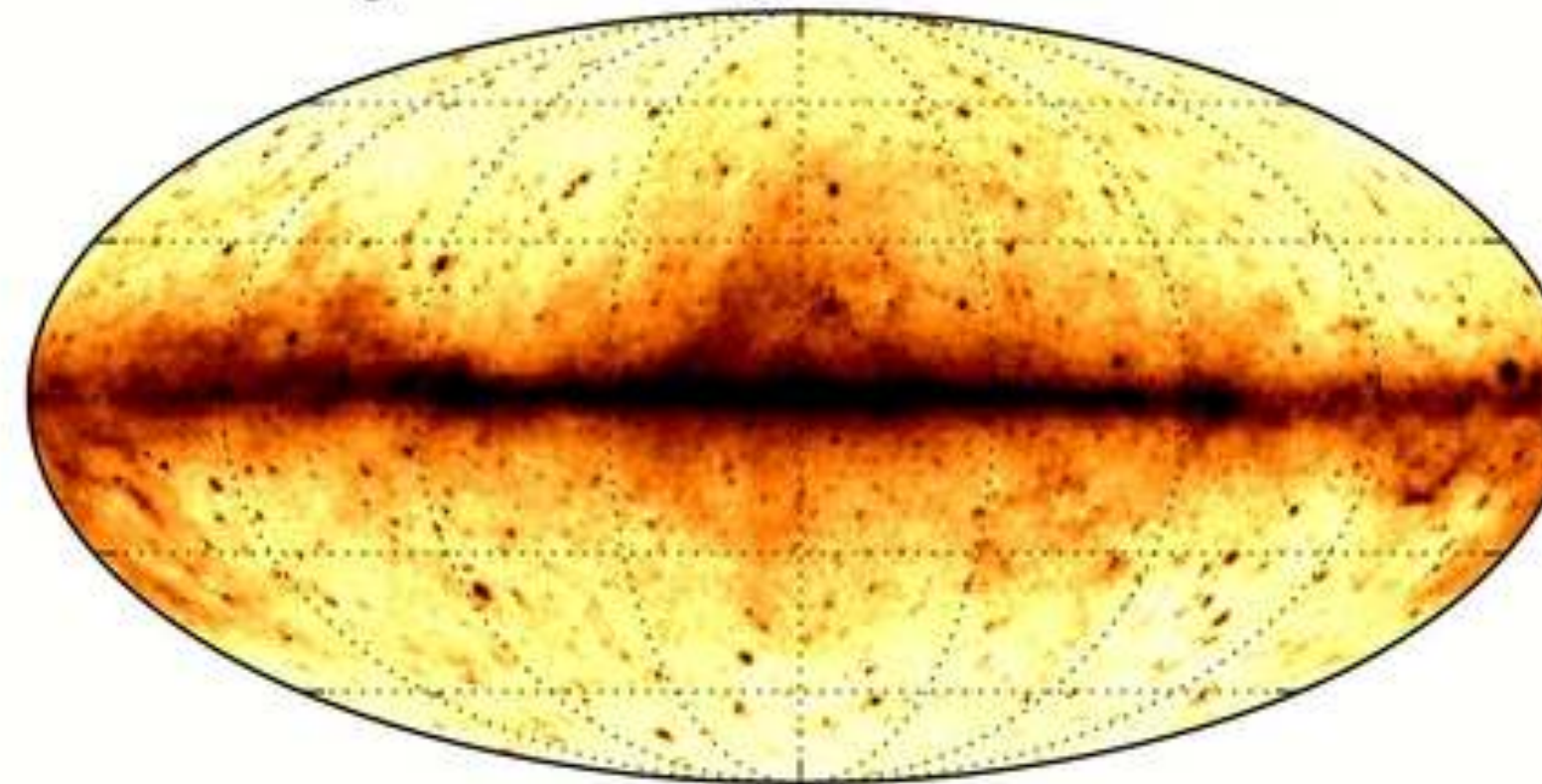


3.1. Emisión difusa: burbujas de Fermi

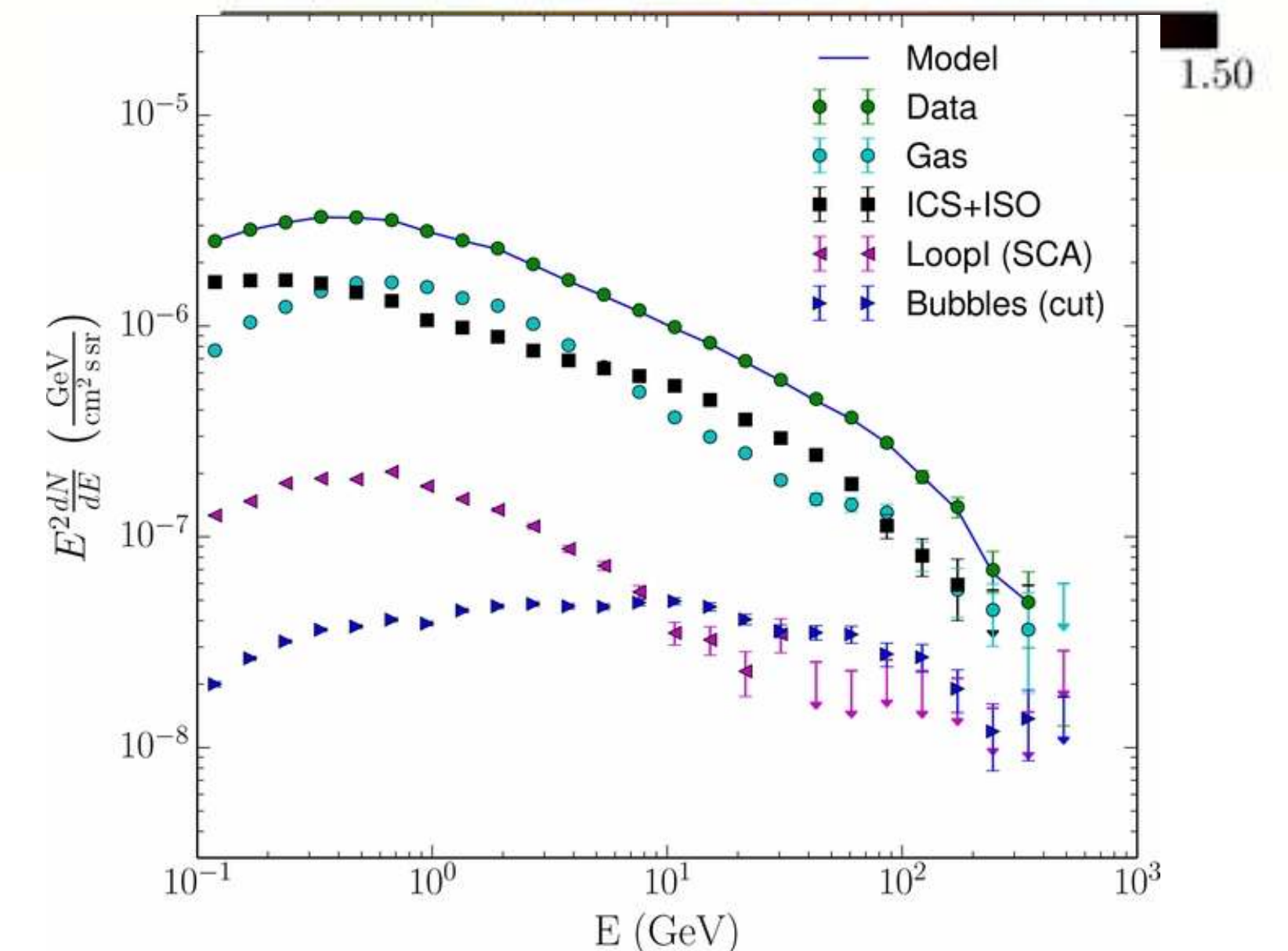
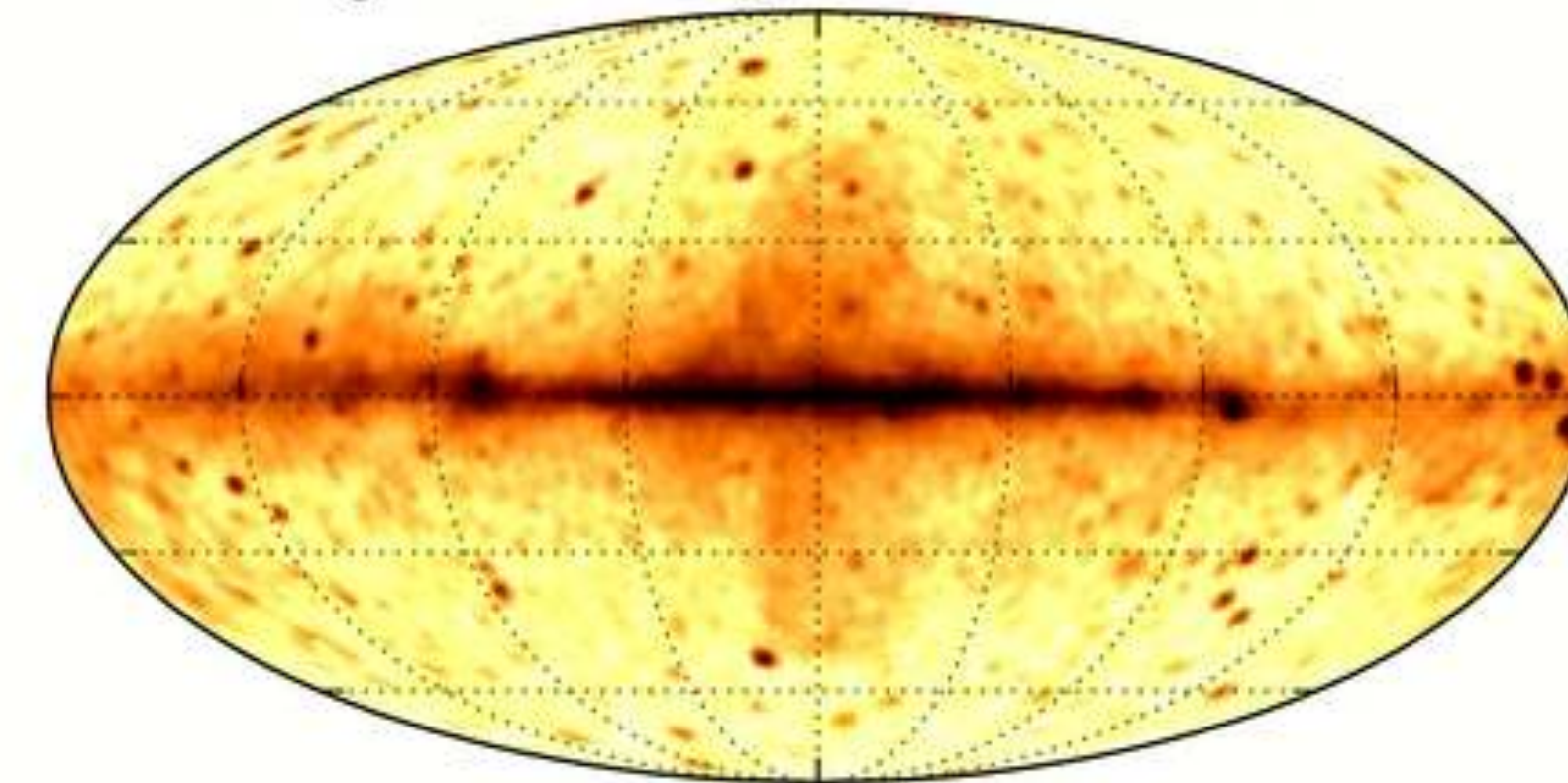
Integrated intensity, $E = 0.1 - 1.0$ GeV



Integrated intensity, $E = 1.0 - 10.0$ GeV



Integrated intensity, $E = 10.0 - 500.0$ GeV



Las burbujas de Fermi son flujos perpendiculares al plano Galáctico observados en rayos γ (> 10 GeV). Interpretaciones:

- un flujo de masa del hoyo negro Galáctico,
- evento(s) de acreción del hoyo negro Galáctico,
- vientos de supernovas,

Ackermann et al. 2014, ApJ 793, 64

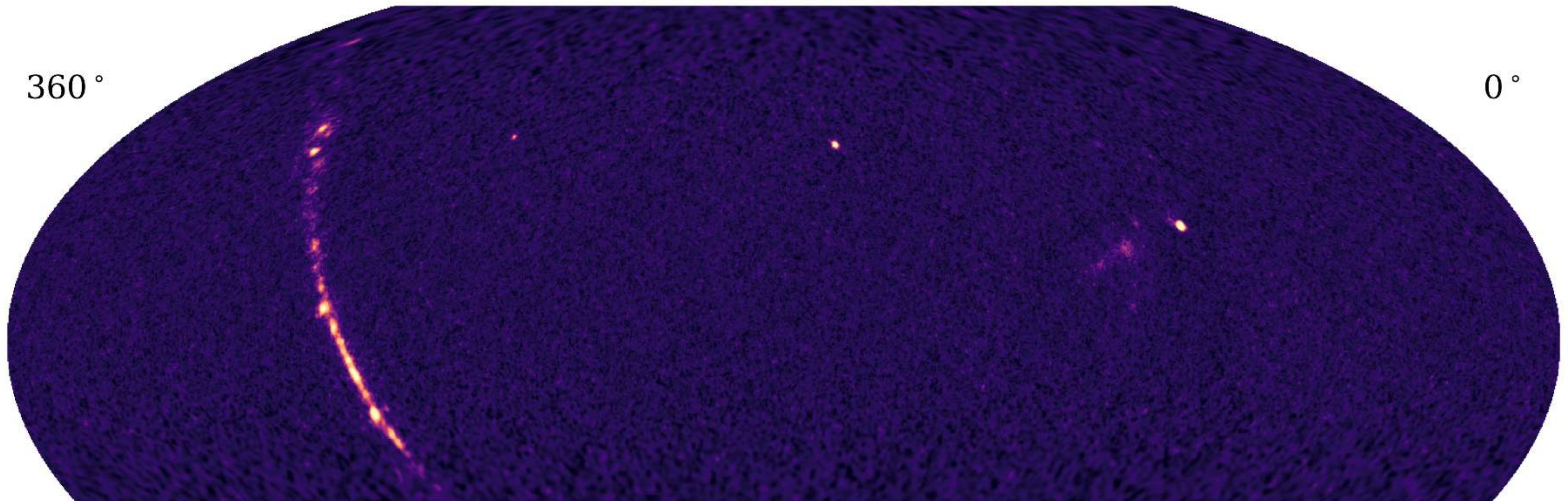
3. Fuentes de rayos γ en la Galaxia

1. Emisión difusa de la Galaxia; burbujas de Fermi.
2. Poblaciones de fuentes Galácticas.
3. Remanentes de supernova.
4. Pulsares, pulsar wind nebulae, halos.
5. Otras fuentes Galácticas.
6. Rayos gamma en el Sistema Solar.

3.2. Fuentes Galácticas - 4FGL

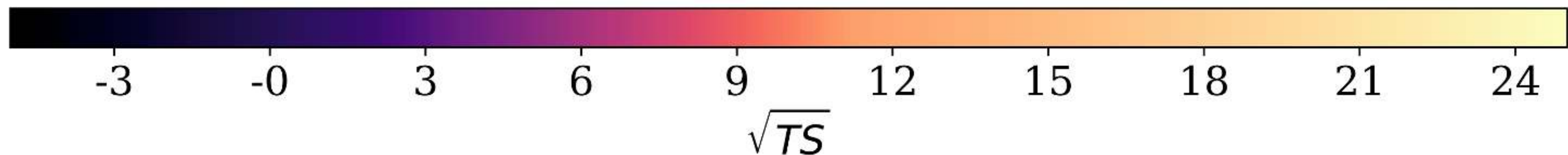
Pulsares (PSR)	241	Cotejo con catálogo ATNF. Identificados por pulsaciones.
Supernova remnants (SNR)	39	24 identificadas por emisión extendida.
Pulsar wind nebulae (PWN)	18	15 tienen emisión extendida.
SNR or PWN (SPP)	92	Naturaleza indefinida al coincidir la fuente con un SNR y PWN.
Globular clusters (GLC)	30	Emisión atribuible a pulsares dentro del cúmulo
High-mass X-ray binaries (HMB)	8	LS I+61 303, LS 5039. 4FGL incluye Cygnus X-1
Star-forming regions (SFR)	3	Cygnus OB. 4FGL incluye ρ Ophiuchi
Low-mass X-ray binaries (LMB)	2	Nuevas
Binary star (BIN)	1	η Carinae
Nova (NOV)	1	V5668 Sagittarii - La señal de las novas (como V 407 Cygni) se diluyen por debajo del umbral de detección

3HWC

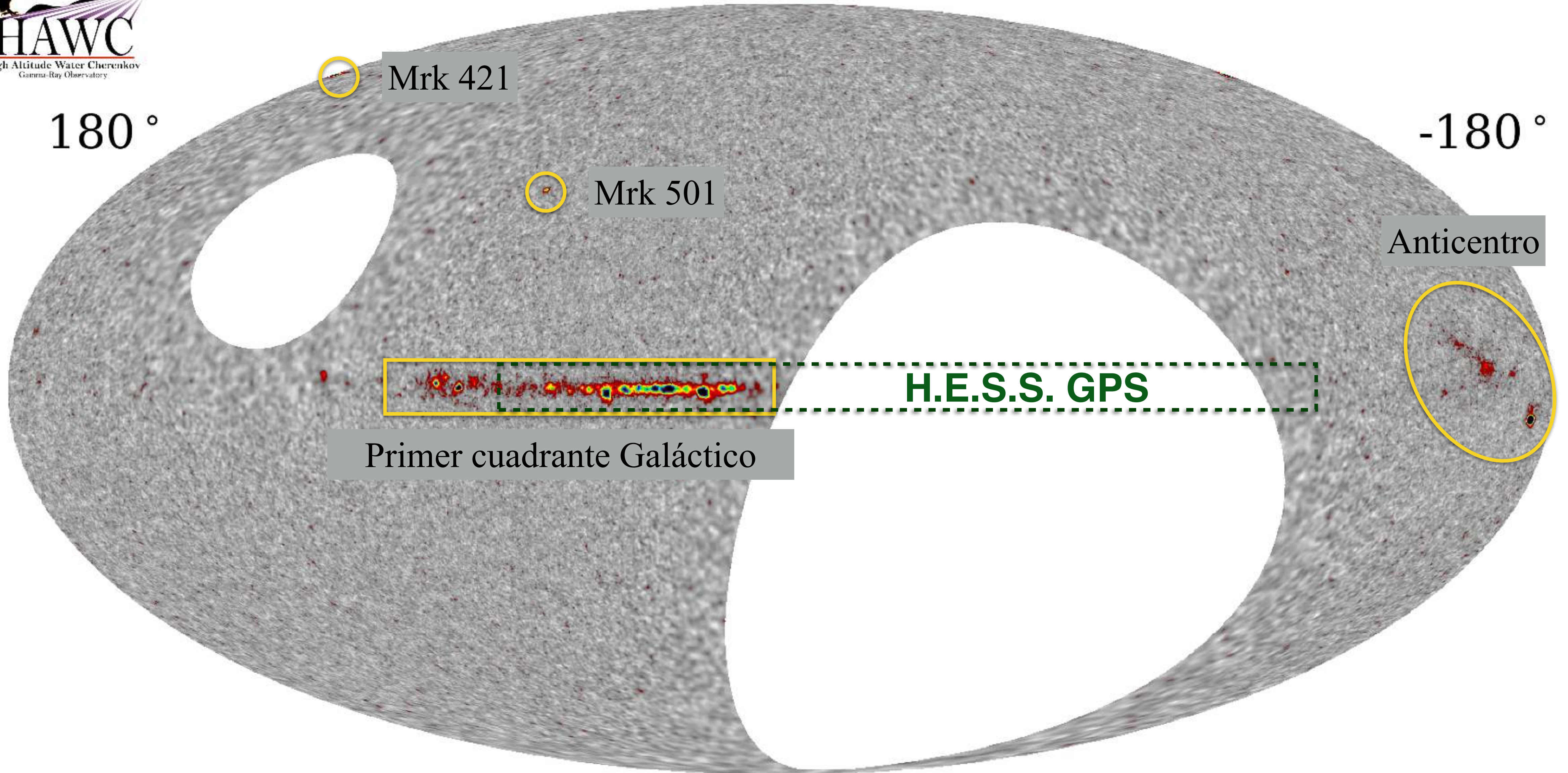


65 fuentes en 1523 días de exposición; 20 nuevas en TeV

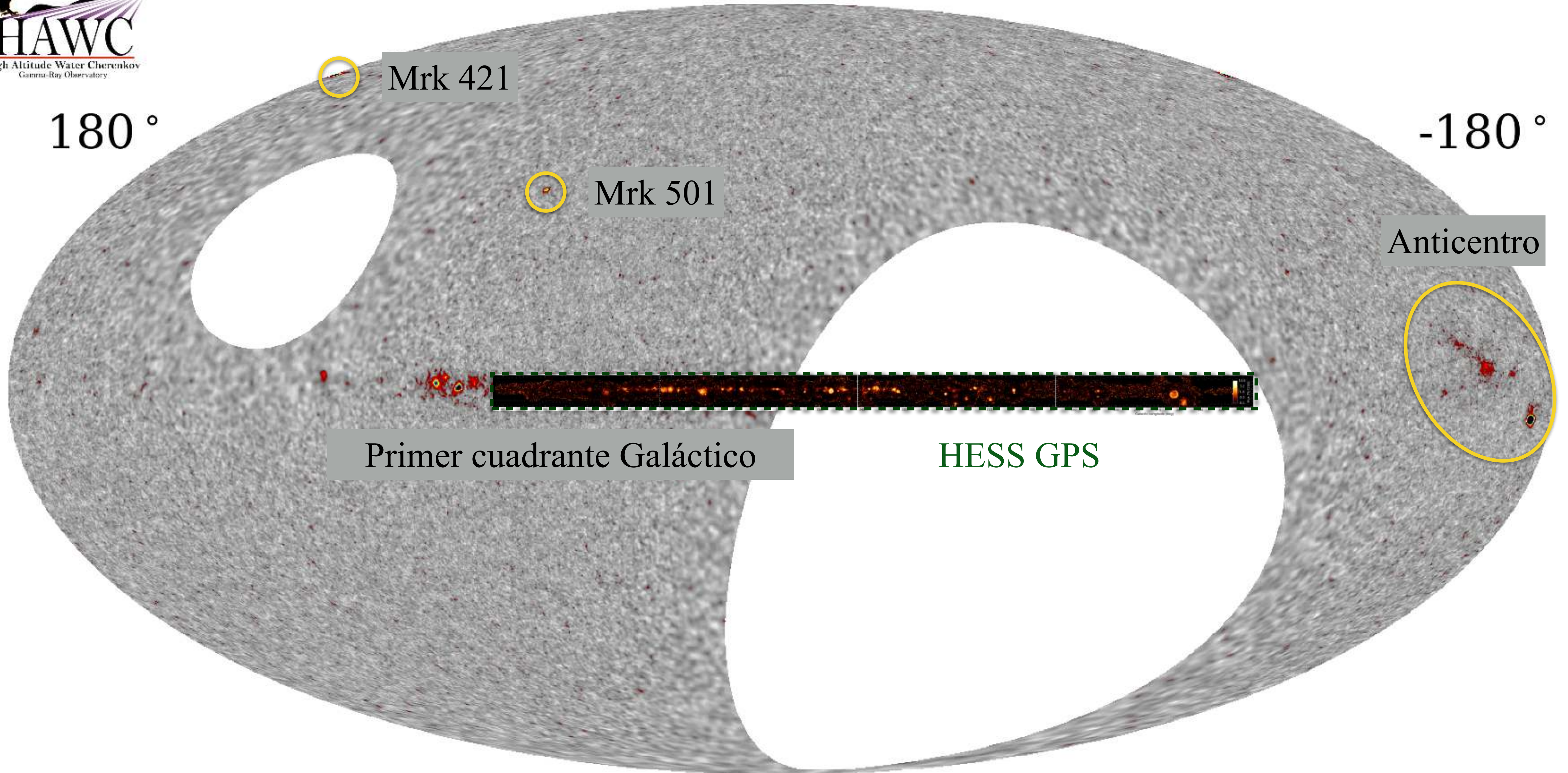
Albert et al., 2020, ApJ 905:76



All-sky view; galactic coordinates; 0.0° ; 1523 days



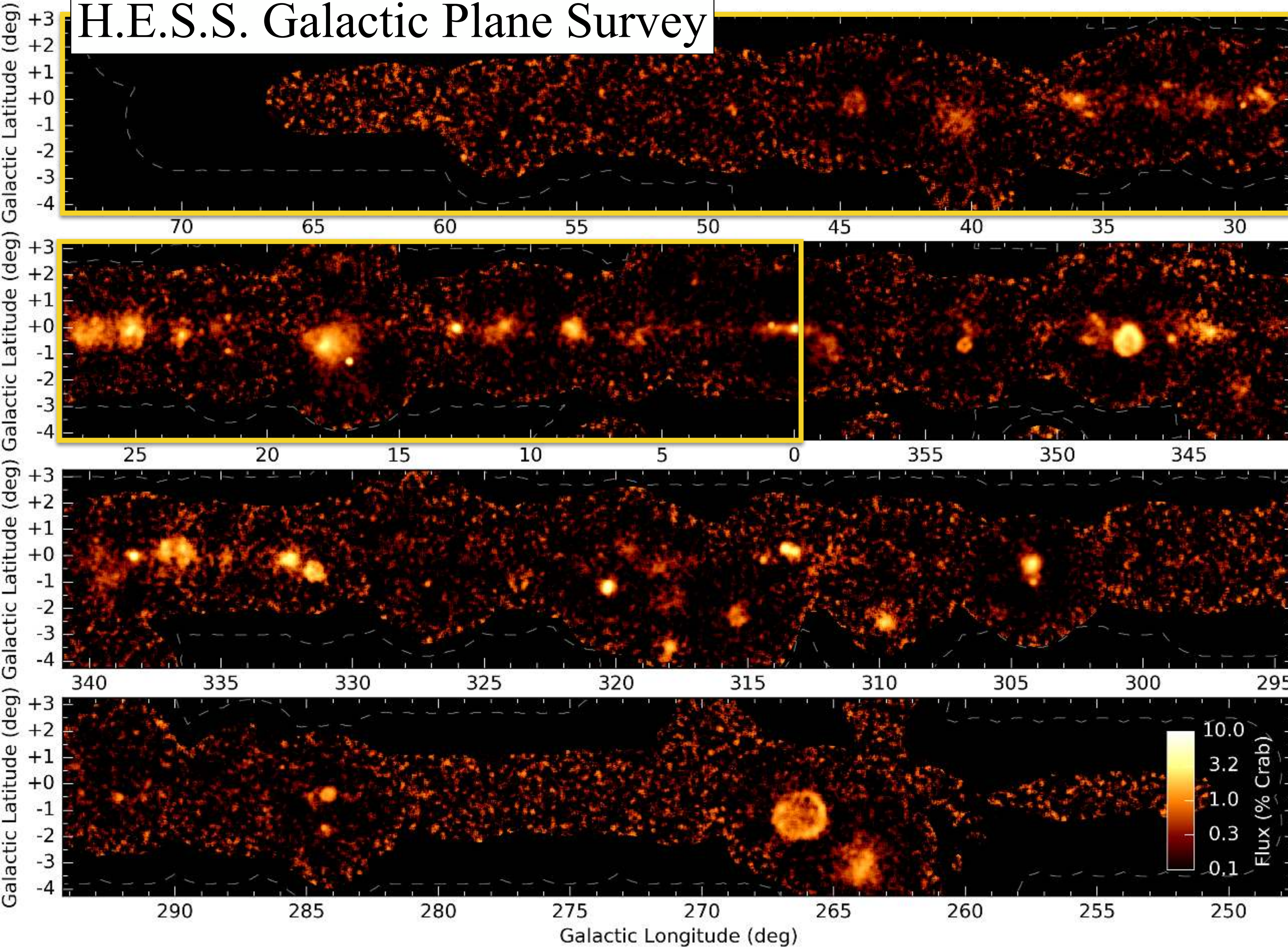
All-sky view; galactic coordinates; 0.0° ; 1523 days



H.E.S.S. Galactic Plane Survey

- H.E.S.S. GPS (A&A 612, ..., 2018):
 - 2700h de observaciones de H.E.S.S. Phase I entre 2004 y 2013.
 - Longitud Galáctica: 260° to 65° ; Latitud: $|b| < 3^\circ$
 - Sensitividad promedio $\sim 1.5\%$ Crab en el rango 0.2 - 100 TeV.
- 78 nuevas fuentes de rayos γ de TeV:
 - 31 identificaciones firmes: 8 SNR + 12 PWN + 8 compuestas + 3 binarias
 - de las 47 restantes, 36 asociaciones potenciales con objetos de otros catálogos, en particular pulsares de rayos γ (GeV) y PWN (Pulsar Wind Nebulae).

H.E.S.S. Galactic Plane Survey



Abdalla et al. (2018)

Campo de visión
de HAWC

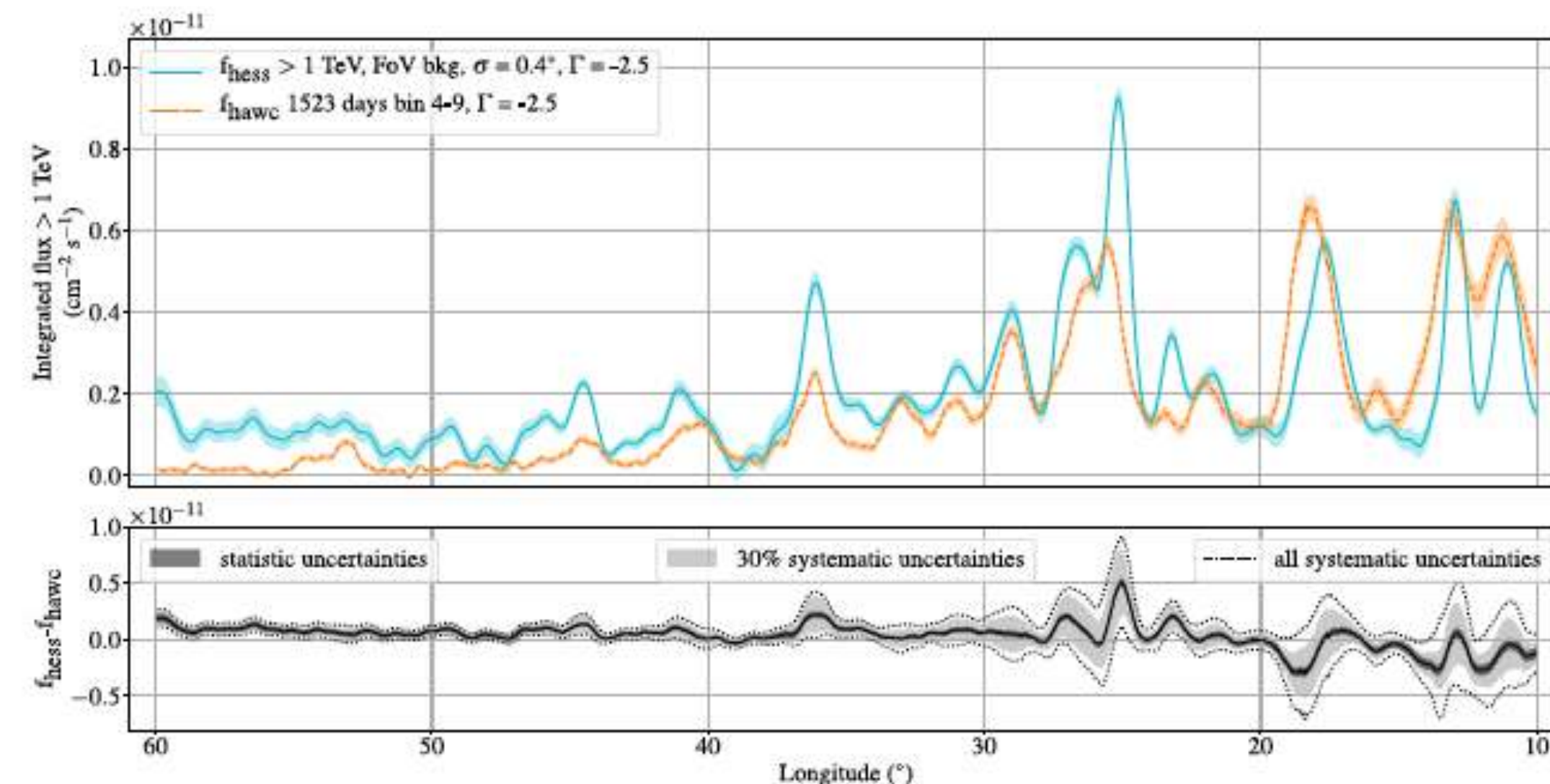
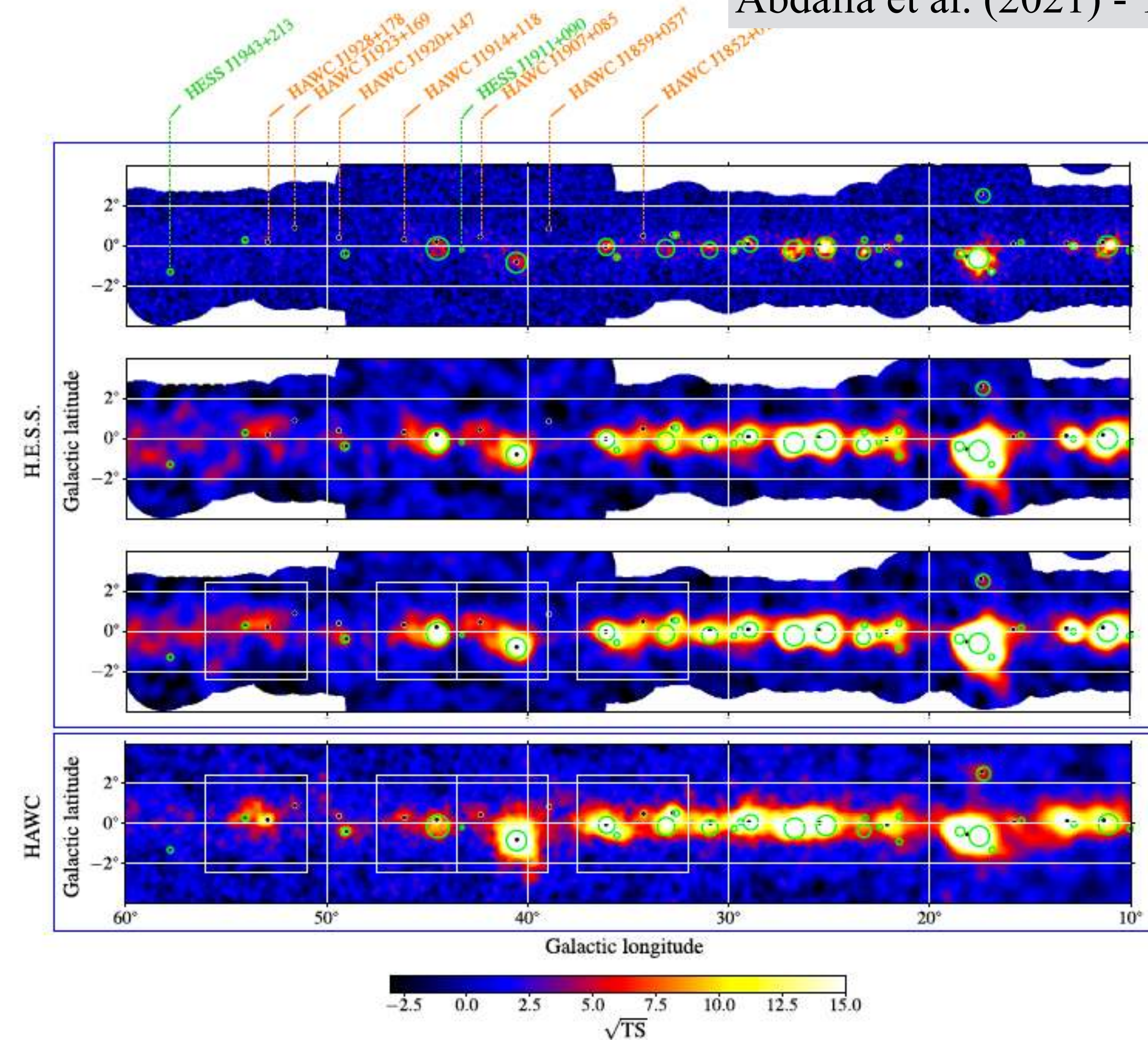
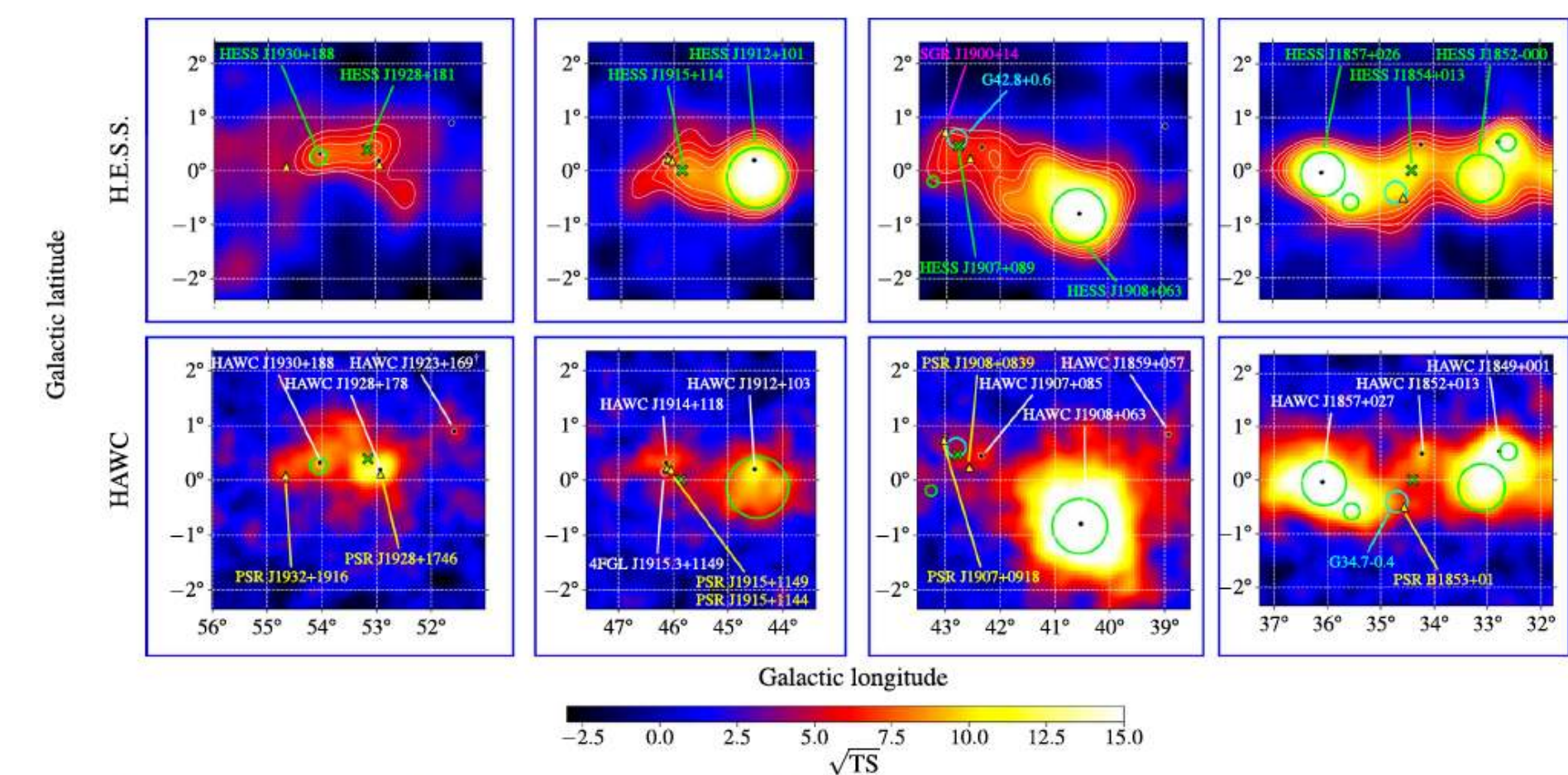
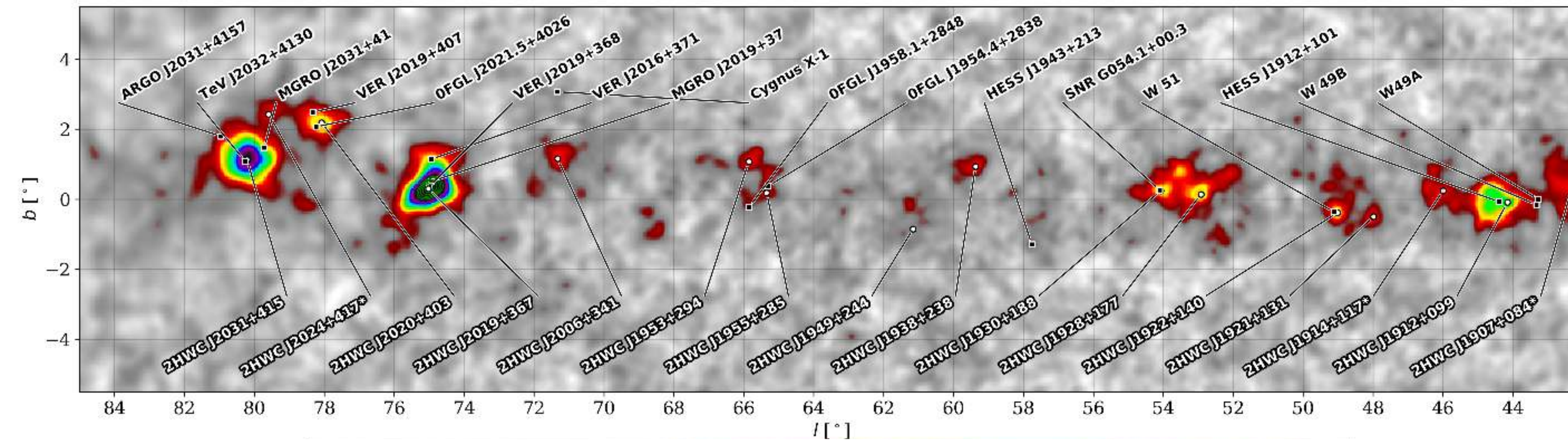
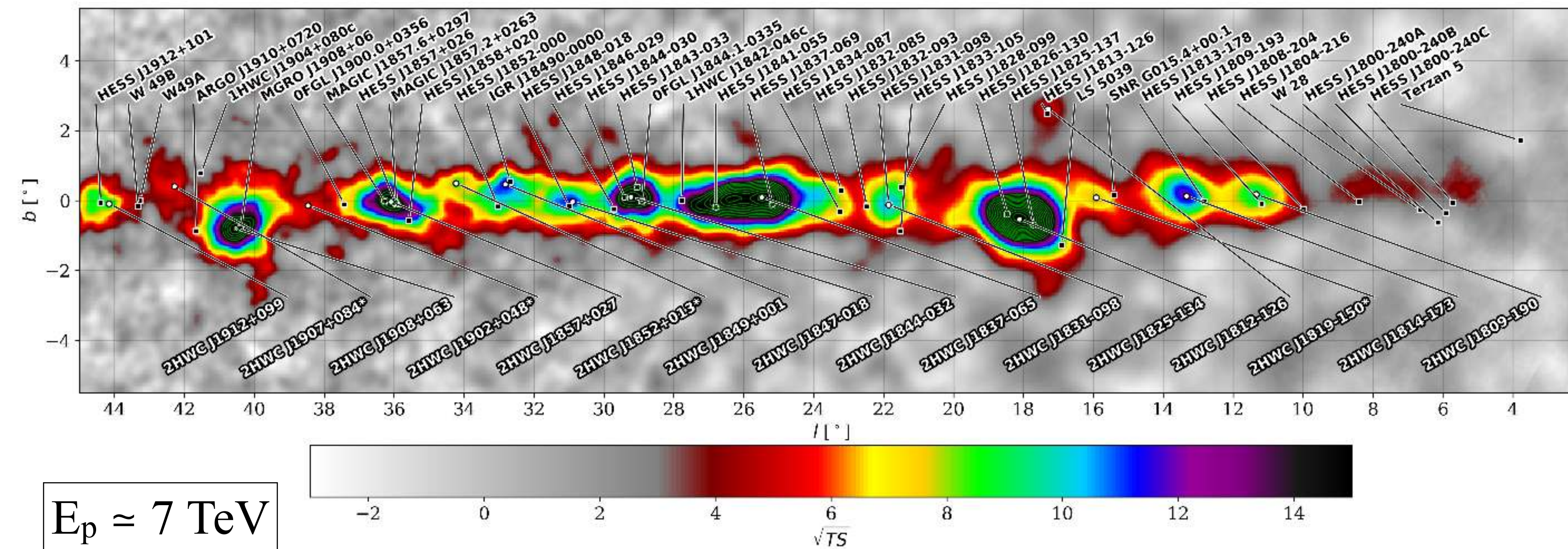


Figure 4. Longitude profiles of the integrated flux above 1 TeV at $b = 0^\circ$ for the new H.E.S.S. map, using the 0.4° Gaussian an method in cyan, and the HAWC map in dashed orange. The bottom panel shows the difference between the H.E.S.S. and HAW histogram (mean and standard deviation given on top of the histogram). The systematic uncertainties are derived for each parameter us Appendix B) and added quadratically, are represented by the dotted envelop. More details on the derivation of the systematic uncertai



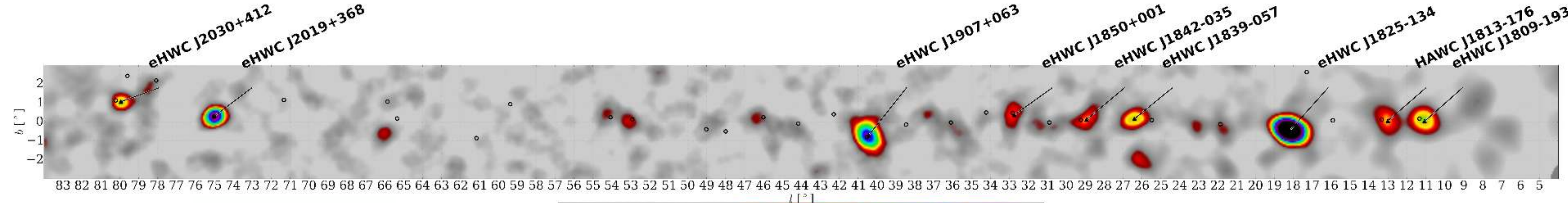
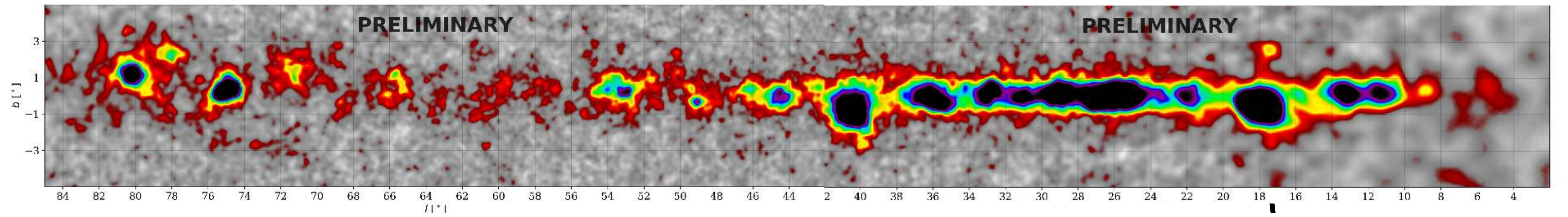


- Supernovas en expansión (varias en el Plano Galáctico)
- Pulsares con vientos (Cangrejo), y “TeV haloes” (Geminga).

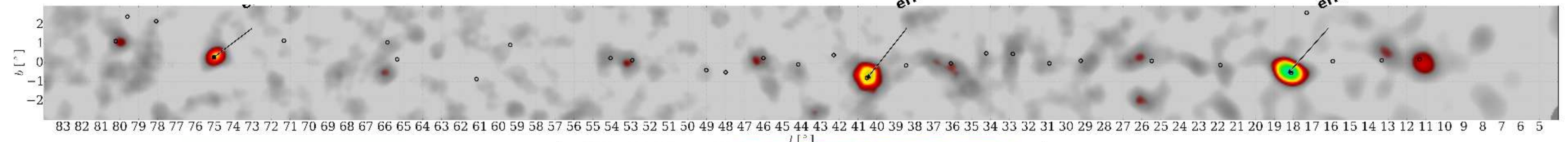


- Microcuasares: SS 433
- El Centro Galáctico (H.E.S.S.)
- Cygnus: región de formación estelar.

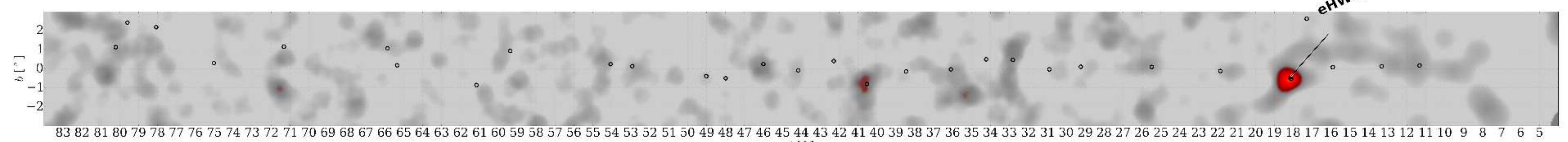
$E_p \approx 7 \text{ TeV}$



$E > 56$ TeV



$E > 100$ TeV



$E > 177$ TeV

Asociaciones con pulsares

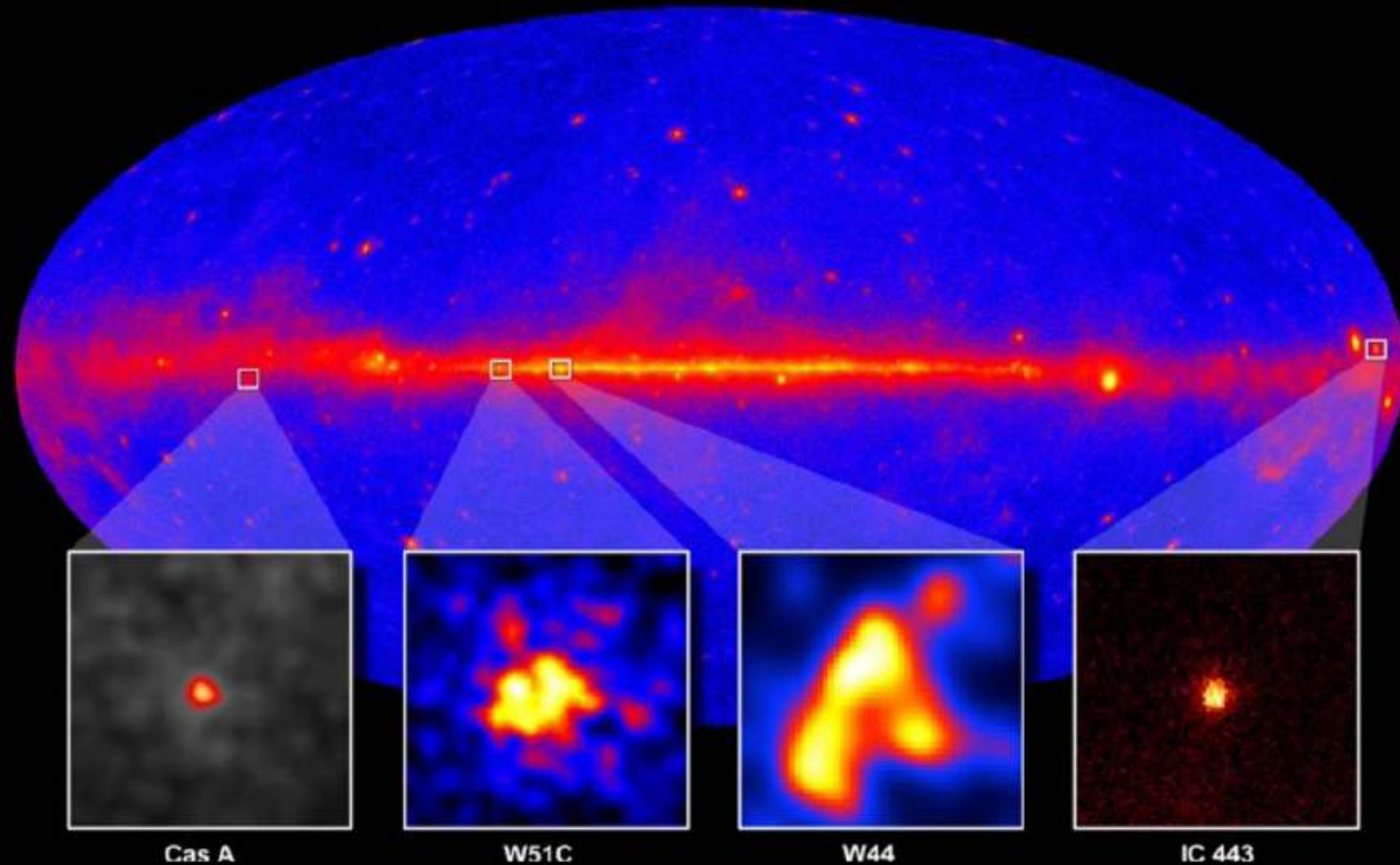
HAWC source	PSR name	\dot{E} (erg/s)	Age ($\frac{P}{2\dot{P}}$) (kyr)	Distance to Earth (kpc)	Distance between HAWC source and PSR [$^\circ$ (pc)]	HAWC source extent (pc)
eHWC J0534+220	J0534+2200	4.5×10^{38}	1.3	2.00	0.03 (1.05)	-
eHWC J1809-193	J1809-1917	1.8×10^{36}	51.3	3.27	0.05 (2.86)	19.4
-	J1811-1925	6.4×10^{36}	23.3	5.00	0.40 (34.9)	29.7
eHWC J1825-134	J1826-1334	2.8×10^{36}	21.4	3.61	0.26 (16.4)	22.1
-	J1826-1256	3.6×10^{36}	14.4	1.55	0.45 (12.2)	9.47
eHWC J1839-057	J1838-0537	6.0×10^{36}	4.89	2.0 ^a	0.10 (3.50)	11.9
eHWC J1842-035	J1844-0346	4.2×10^{36}	11.6	2.40 ^b	0.49 (20.5)	16.3
eHWC J1850+001	J1849-0001	9.8×10^{36}	42.9	7.00 ^c	0.37 (45.2)	45.2
eHWC J1907+063	J1907+0602	2.8×10^{36}	19.5	2.37	0.29 (12.0)	21.5
eHWC J2019+368	J2021+3651	3.4×10^{36}	17.2	1.80	0.27 (8.48)	6.28
eHWC J2030+412	J2032+4127	1.5×10^{35}	201	1.33	0.33 (7.66)	4.18

3. Fuentes de rayos γ en la Galaxia

1. Emisión difusa de la Galaxia; burbujas de Fermi.
2. Poblaciones de fuentes Galácticas.
3. Remanentes de supernova.
4. Pulsares, pulsar wind nebulae, halos.
5. Otras fuentes Galácticas.
6. Rayos gamma en el Sistema Solar.

3.3. Remanentes de supernova

GeV Maps of SNRs



Rayos cósmicos y remanentes de supernova (SNR)

- ▶ Los frentes de choque en expansión de las supernovas son propicios para la aceleración de partículas a muy altas energías.
- ▶ Las supernovas cumplen el requerimiento energético de los rayos cósmicos en la Galaxia,

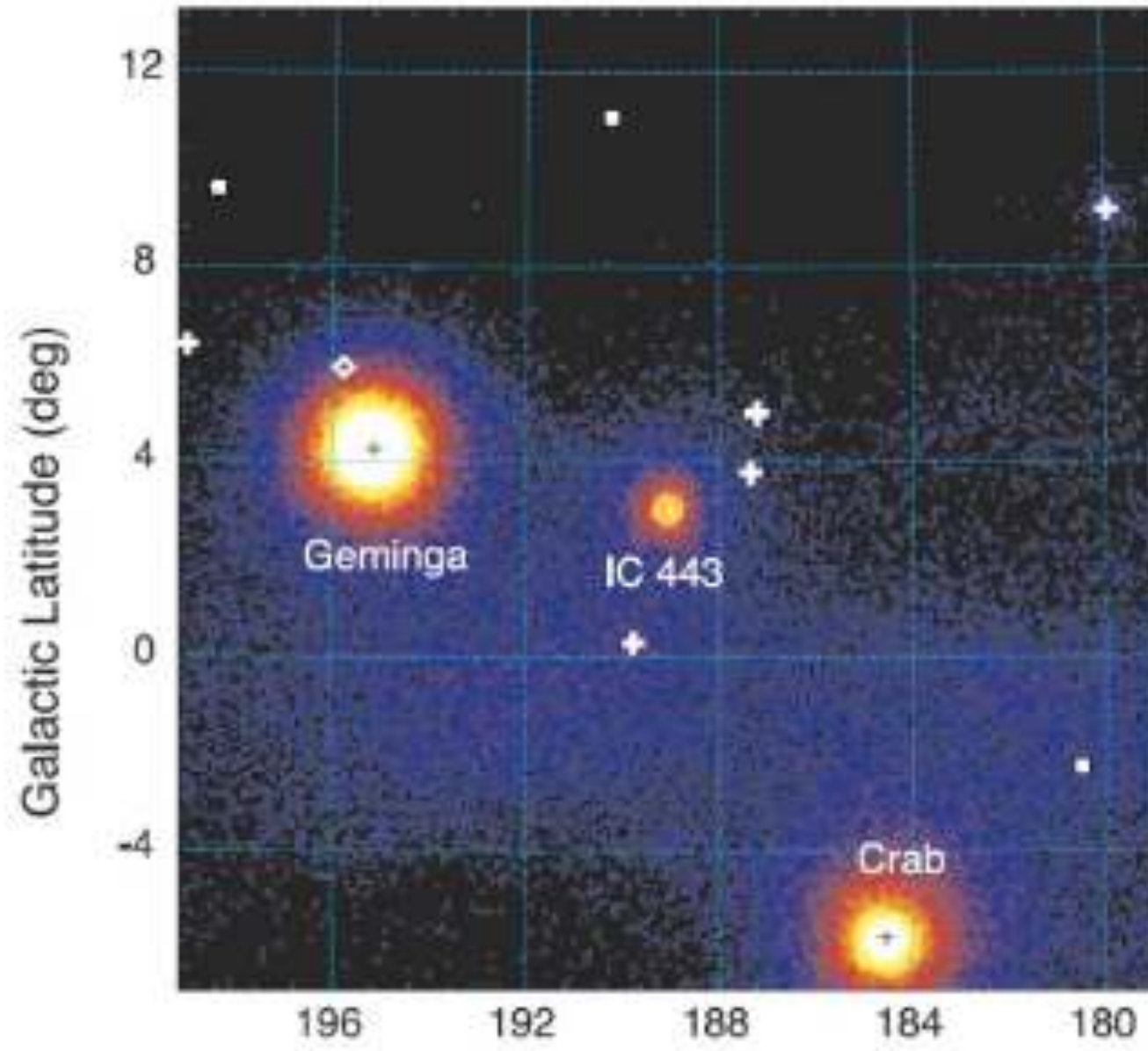
$$L_{RC} \simeq \frac{u_{rc} V_{gal}}{t_{esc}} \approx \left(\frac{1 \text{ eV/cm}^3}{t_{esc}} \right) V_{gal} \approx 10^{40} \text{ erg/s.}$$

- ▶ El tiempo de escape, $t_{esc} \approx 2 \times 10^7$ años, es estimado con las abundancias de isótopos radioactivos (^{10}Be con $\tau_{1/2} \approx 2 \times 10^6$ años), y

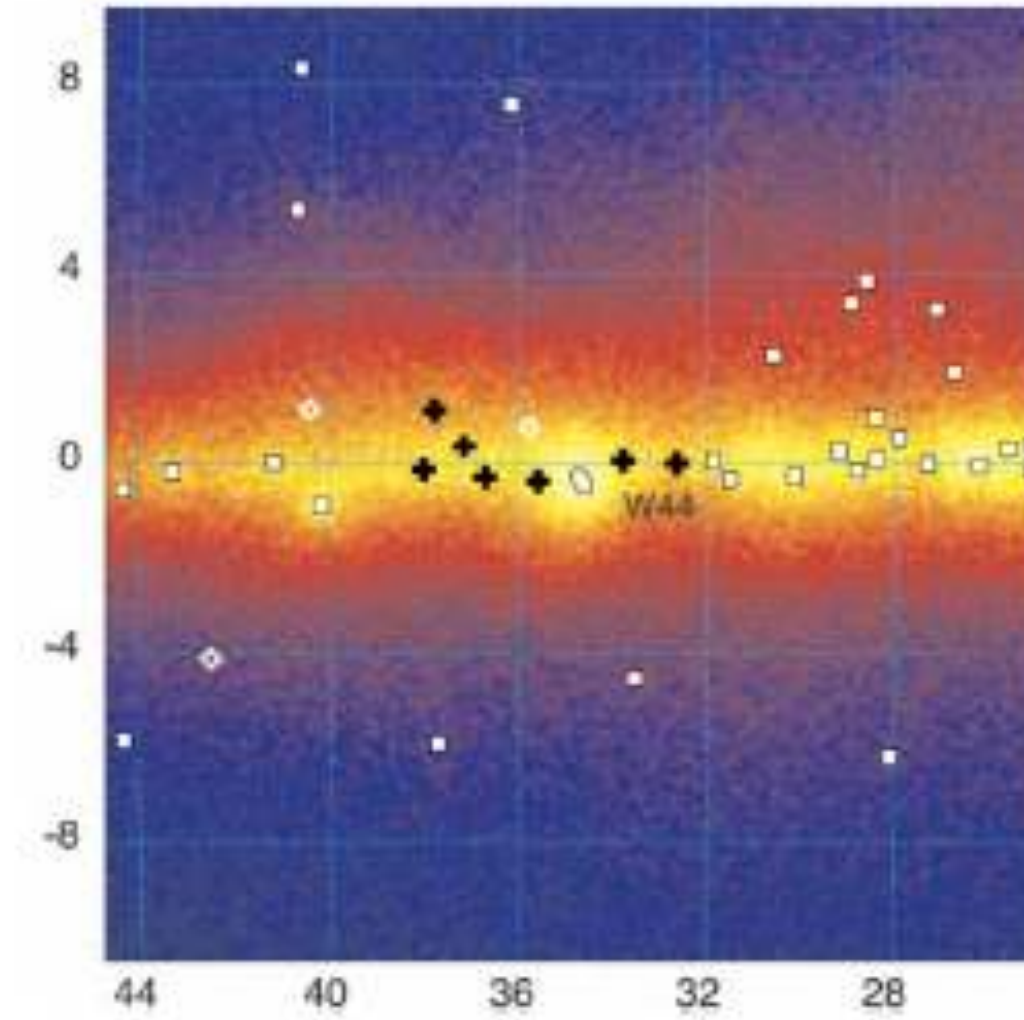
$$V_{gal} \approx \pi(200 \text{ pc})(15 \text{ kpc})^2 \simeq 4 \times 10^{66} \text{ cm}^3.$$

- ▶ Una supernova cada 30 años $\Rightarrow 10^{51} \text{ erg}/10^9 \text{ s} = 10^{42} \text{ erg/s.}$
- ▶ Se estima que es suficiente que el 3% de la energía de la supernova se use en la aceleración de rayos cósmicos.

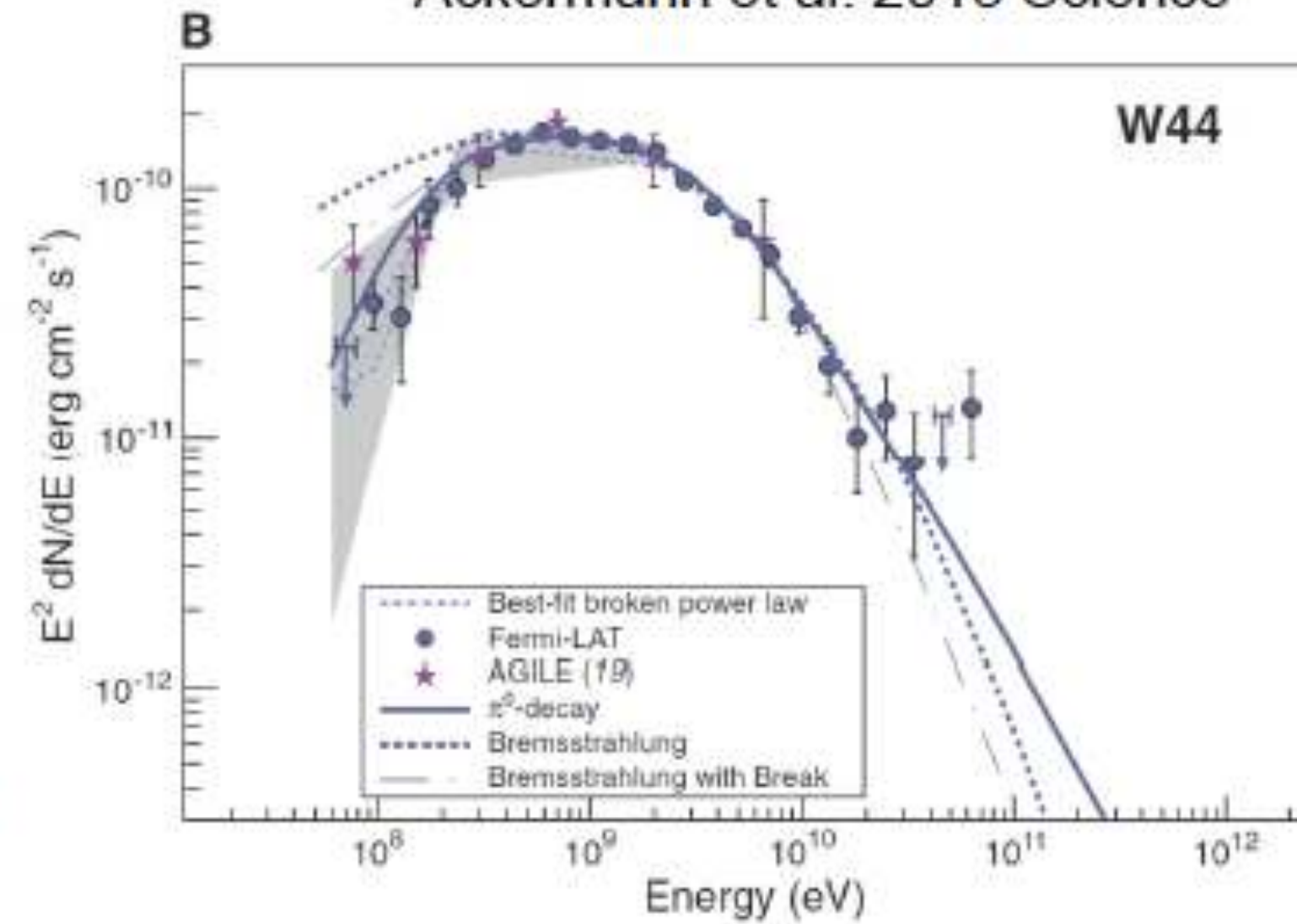
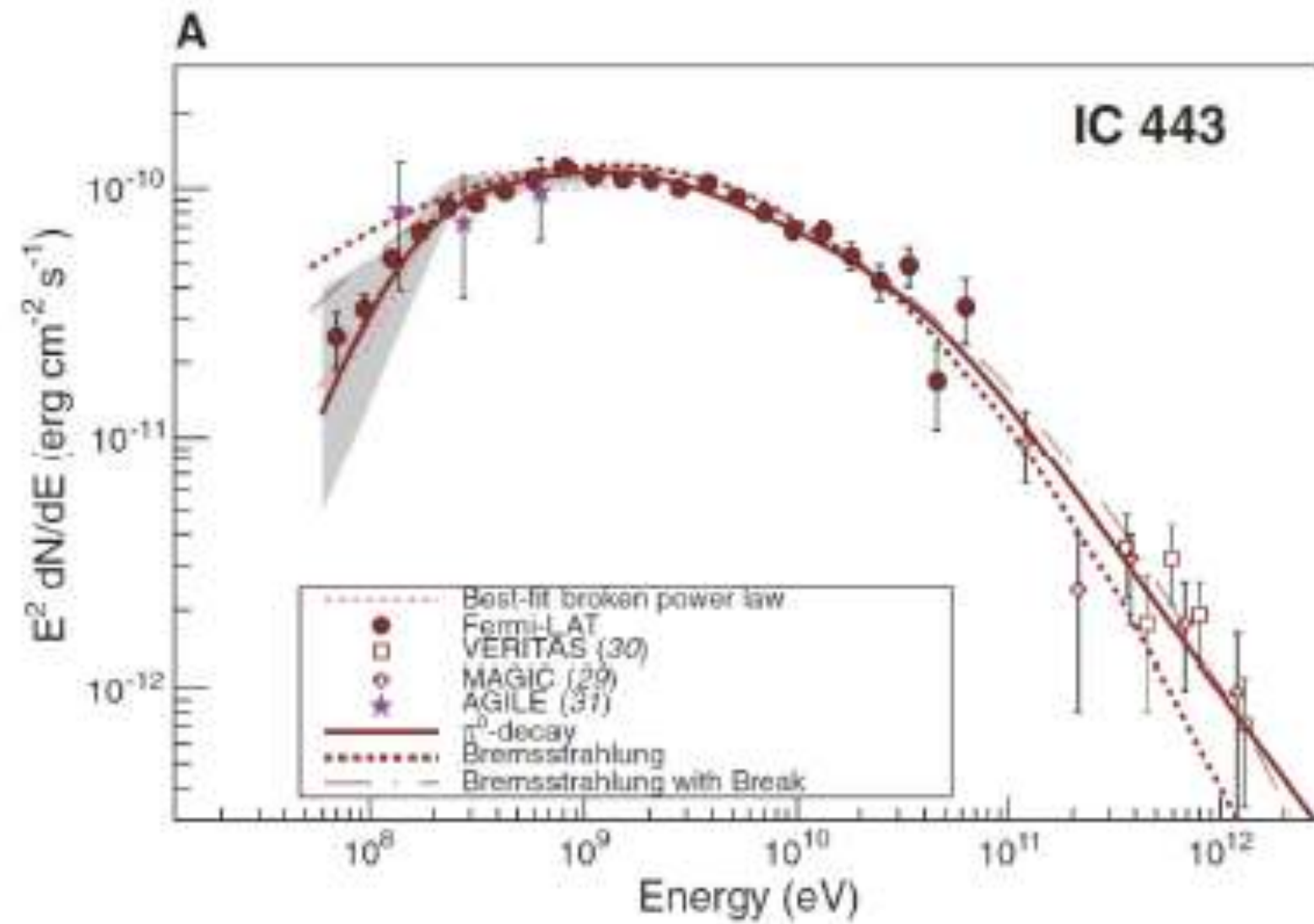
Fermi detection of π^0 bump in SNRs



- Requires good understanding of low-energy response in Fermi
- Low-energy hardening consistent with cosmic-ray origin prediction in IC 443 and W44
- However, γ -ray spectrum is soft and has cutoffs



Ackermann et al. 2013 Science

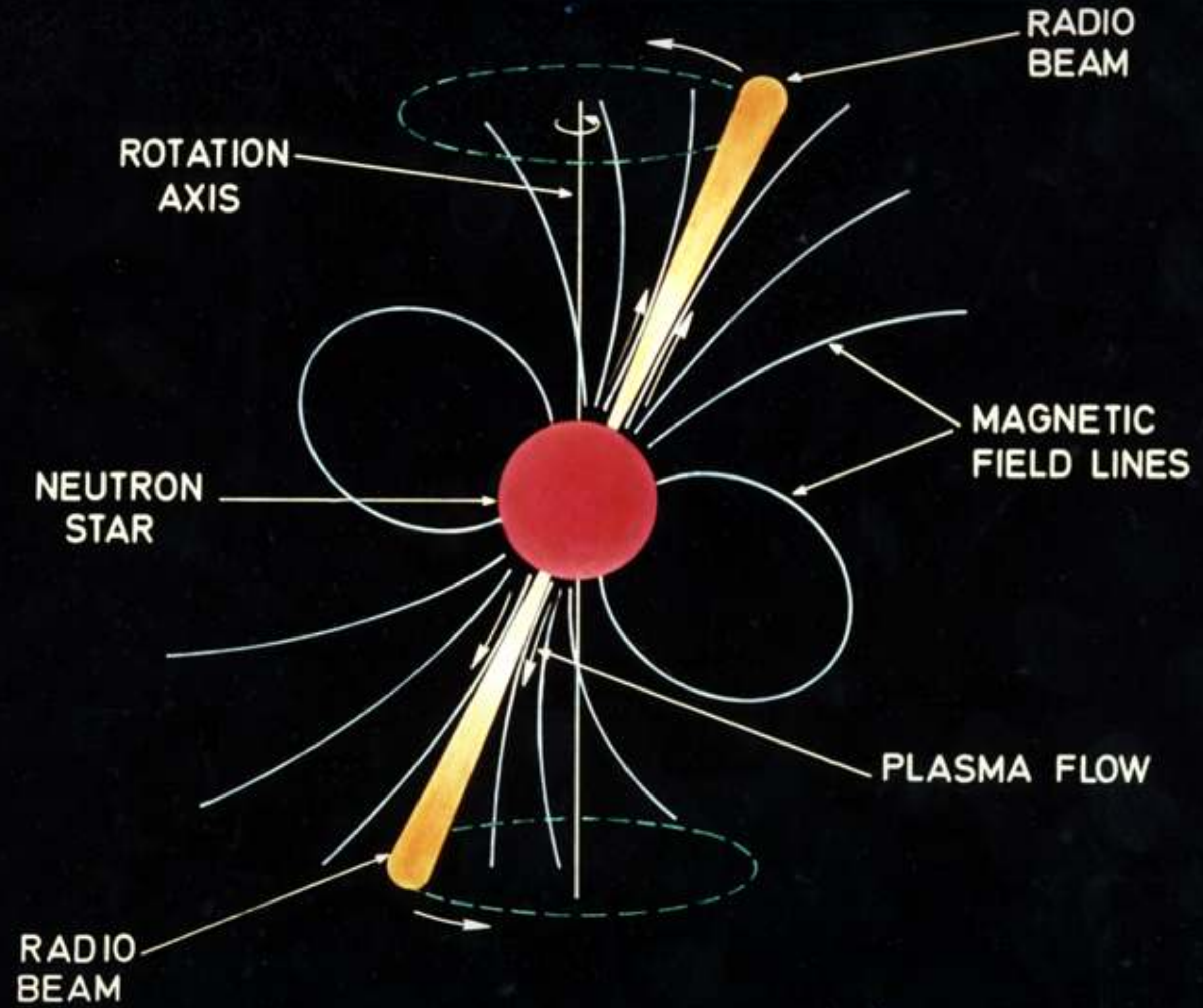
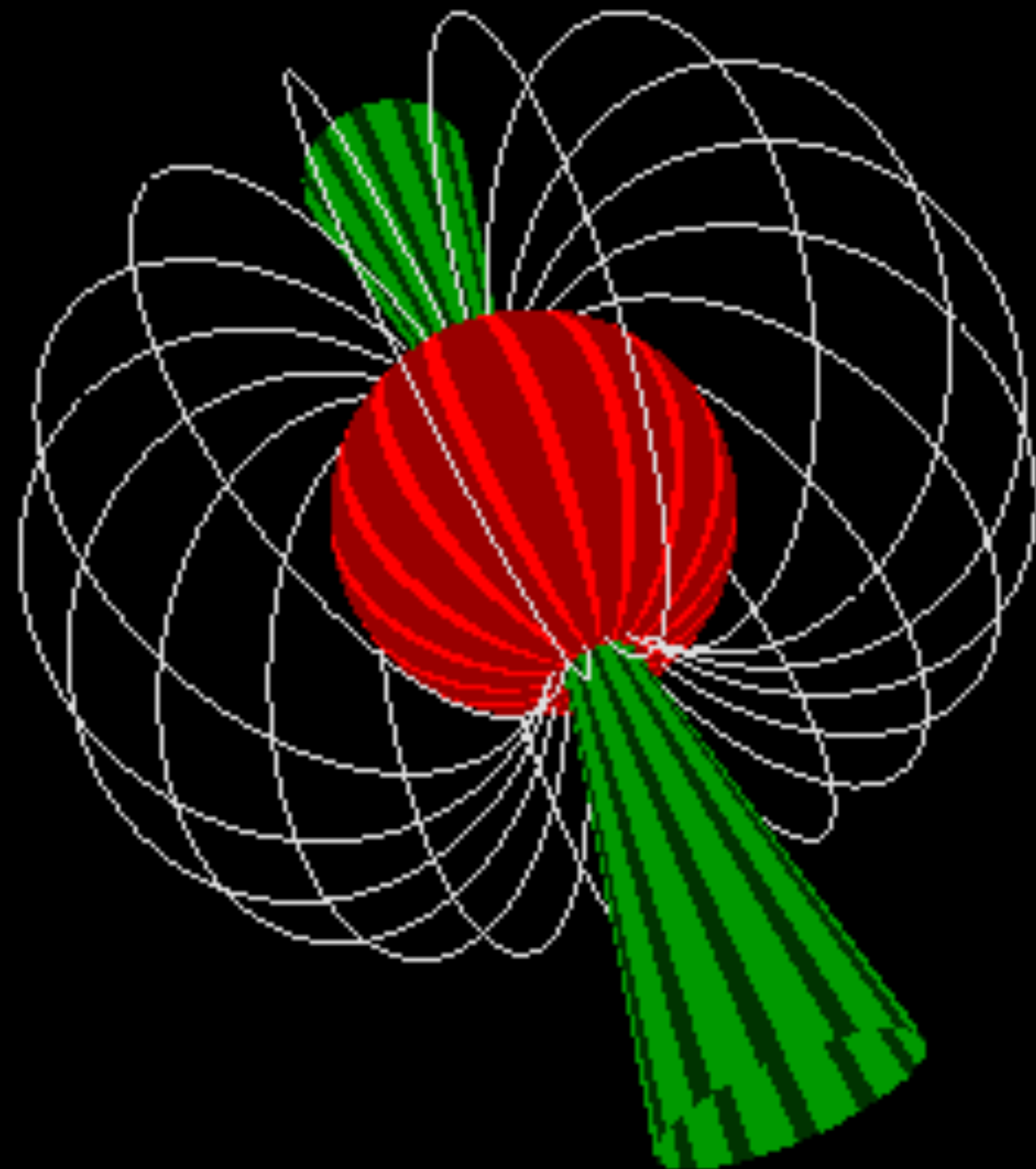


- Las supernovas en expansión son aceleradores cósmicos.
- Las supernovas en expansión no son los únicos aceleradores cósmicos en la Galaxia.

3. Fuentes de rayos γ en la Galaxia

1. Emisión difusa de la Galaxia; burbujas de Fermi.
2. Fuentes Galácticas.
3. Remanentes de supernova.
4. Pulsares, pulsar wind nebulae, halos.
5. Otras fuentes Galácticas.
6. Rayos gamma en el Sistema Solar.

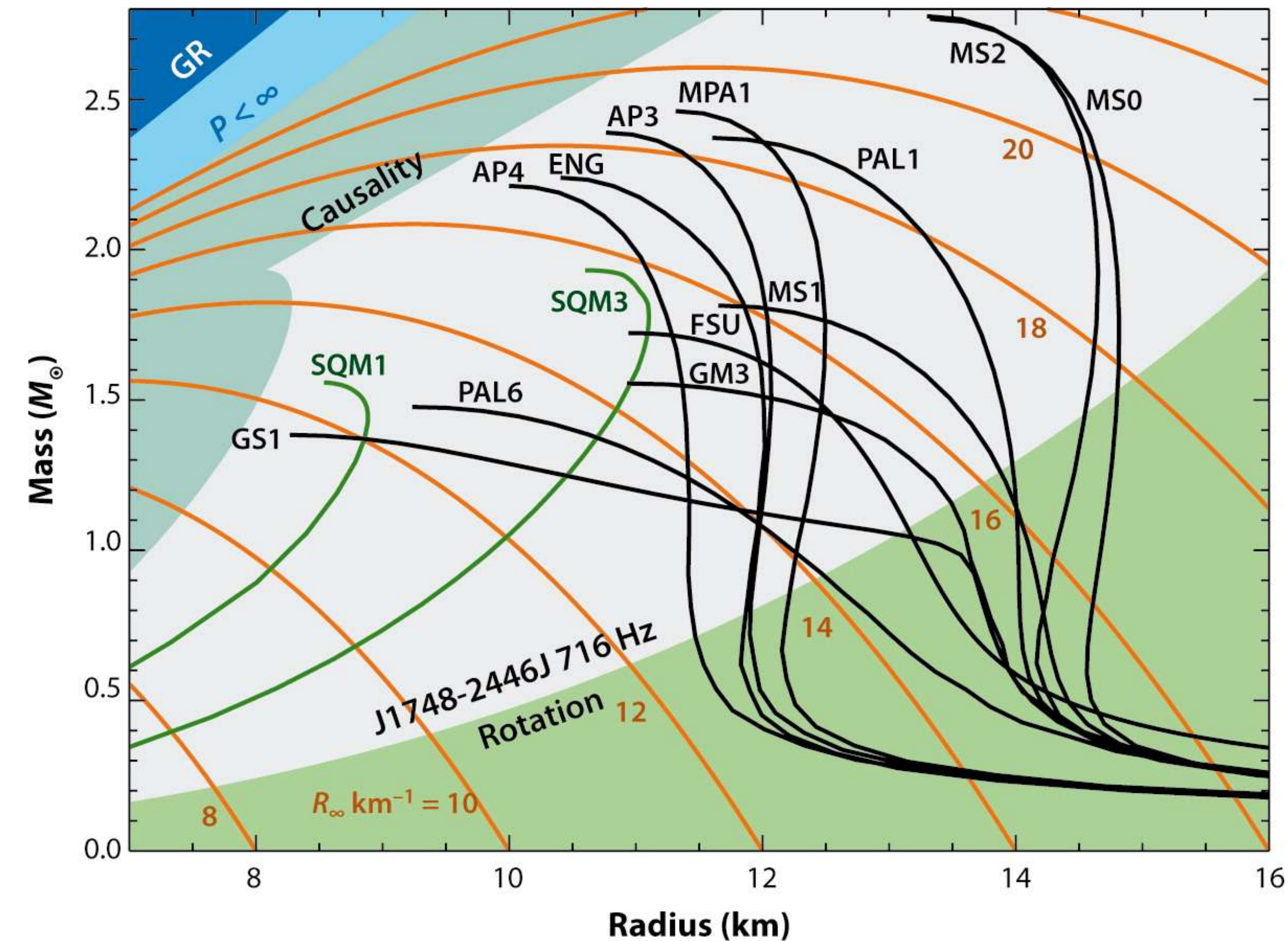
3.4. Pulsares y PWNe



Objetos compactos

Enanas blancas	Gravedad balanceada por degeneración electrónica	Radio $\sim 10,000$ km. Masa acotada por el límite de Chandrasekhar ($1.4 M_{\odot}$)	Variables cataclísmicas, novas, SN Ia.
Estrellas de neutrones	Gravedad balanceada por neutrones en degeneración	Radio ~ 10 km. Masa acotada por límite de Chandrasekhar y ecuación de estado ($2-3 M_{\odot}$).	Pulsares, sistemas binarios.
Hoyos negros	Colapso gravitacional	Dimensiones dadas por el radio de Schwarzschild.	Sistemas binarios, GW, núcleos de galaxias

Estrellas de neutrones



- Primer cálculo de la estructura de NS por Oppenheimer & Volkoff (1939).
 - Masas $\sim 1.4 M_{\odot}$, radios ~ 10 km.
- Detectados principalmente como pulsares (aislados y binarios), sistemas binarios de rayos X y, en algunos casos, por su emisión térmica (10^7 K):
 - campos magnéticos de 10^9 a 10^{13} G y periodos de rotación ~ 100 ms.
 - campos de hasta 10^{14} G en magnetares, de rotación más lenta.

AR Lattimer JM. 2012.
Annu. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. 62:485–515

Pulsares

- ▶ Desde su descubrimiento, los pulsares fueron interpretados como estrellas de neutrones en rotación¹.
- ▶ Pacini (1967) propuso el modelo de un dipolo rotante para M1, suponiendo una estrella de neutrones como la fuente de los electrones relativistas de la nebulosa,

$$\frac{dE_{rot}}{dt} = I\Omega\dot{\Omega} = \frac{dE_{rad}}{dt} = -\frac{2|\ddot{\mu}|^2}{3c^3} = -\frac{2B_{\perp}^2 R^6 \Omega^4}{3c^3}. \quad (6)$$

- ▶ Esta expresión permite estimar B_{\perp} y modelar de forma simple los pulsares.
- ▶ Para una estrella con momento de inercia I la energía rotacional es,

$$E_{rot} = \frac{1}{2} I\Omega^2 = 1.8 \times 10^{49} \text{ erg} \left(\frac{P}{33 \text{ ms}} \right)^{-2}. \quad (7)$$

¹Desechadas las alternativas de enanas blancas y LGM...

Pulsares

Con los parámetros rotacionales (P, \dot{P}) y estelares ($I \simeq 0.4 M_{\star} R_{\star}^2$, $M_{\star} = 1.4 M_{\odot}$), se pueden estimar:

- ▶ la pérdida de energía rotacional,

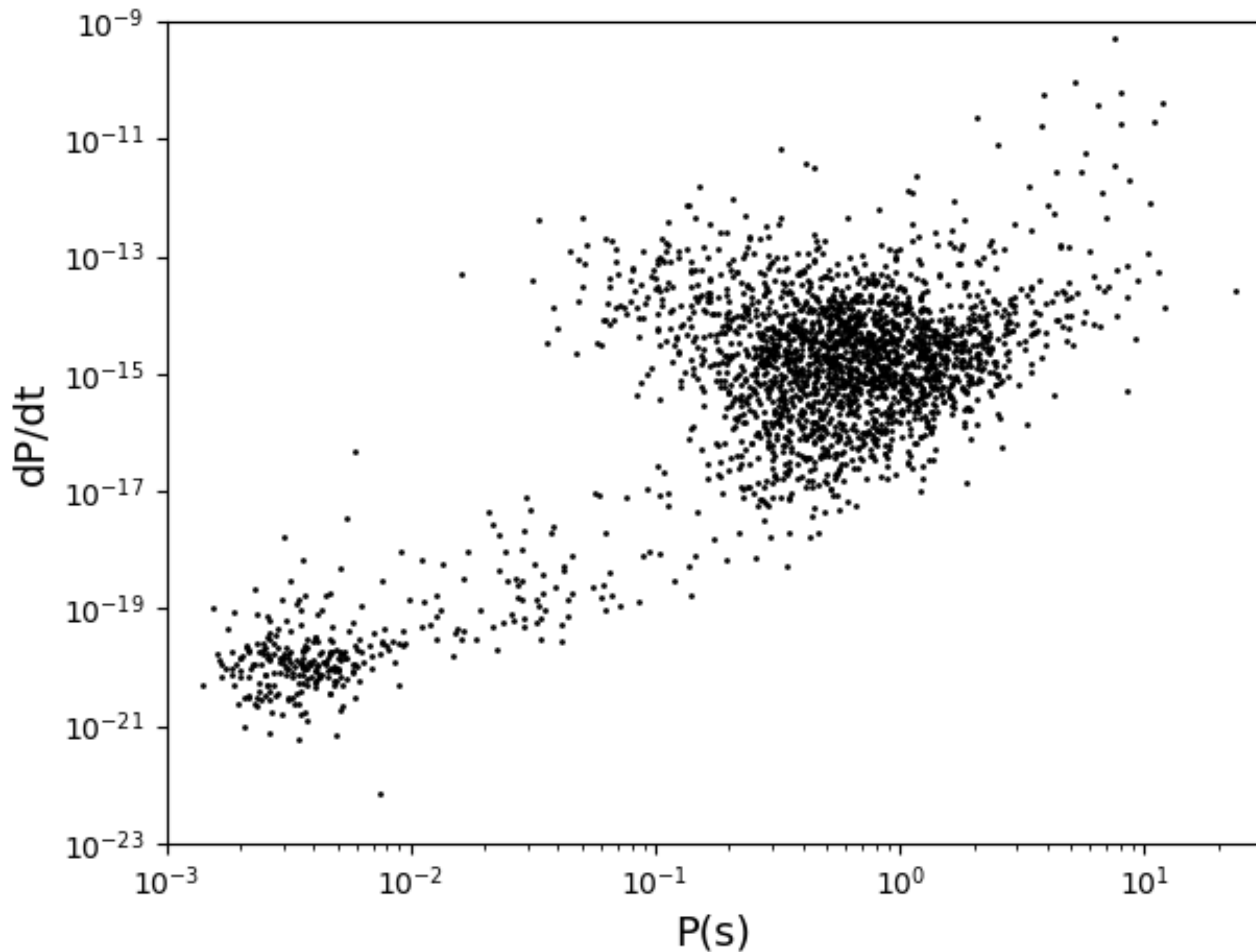
$$\frac{dE_{rot}}{dt} = 4\pi^2 I \left(\frac{\dot{P}}{P^3} \right) = 2.58 \times 10^{38} \text{ erg/s} \left(\frac{\dot{P}}{4.2 \times 10^{-13}} \right) \left(\frac{P}{33 \text{ ms}} \right)^{-3}, \quad (8)$$

- ▶ la edad dinámica,

$$t_d = \frac{P}{2\dot{P}} = 1273 \text{ años} \left(\frac{P/33 \text{ ms}}{\dot{P}/4.2 \times 10^{-13}} \right), \quad (9)$$

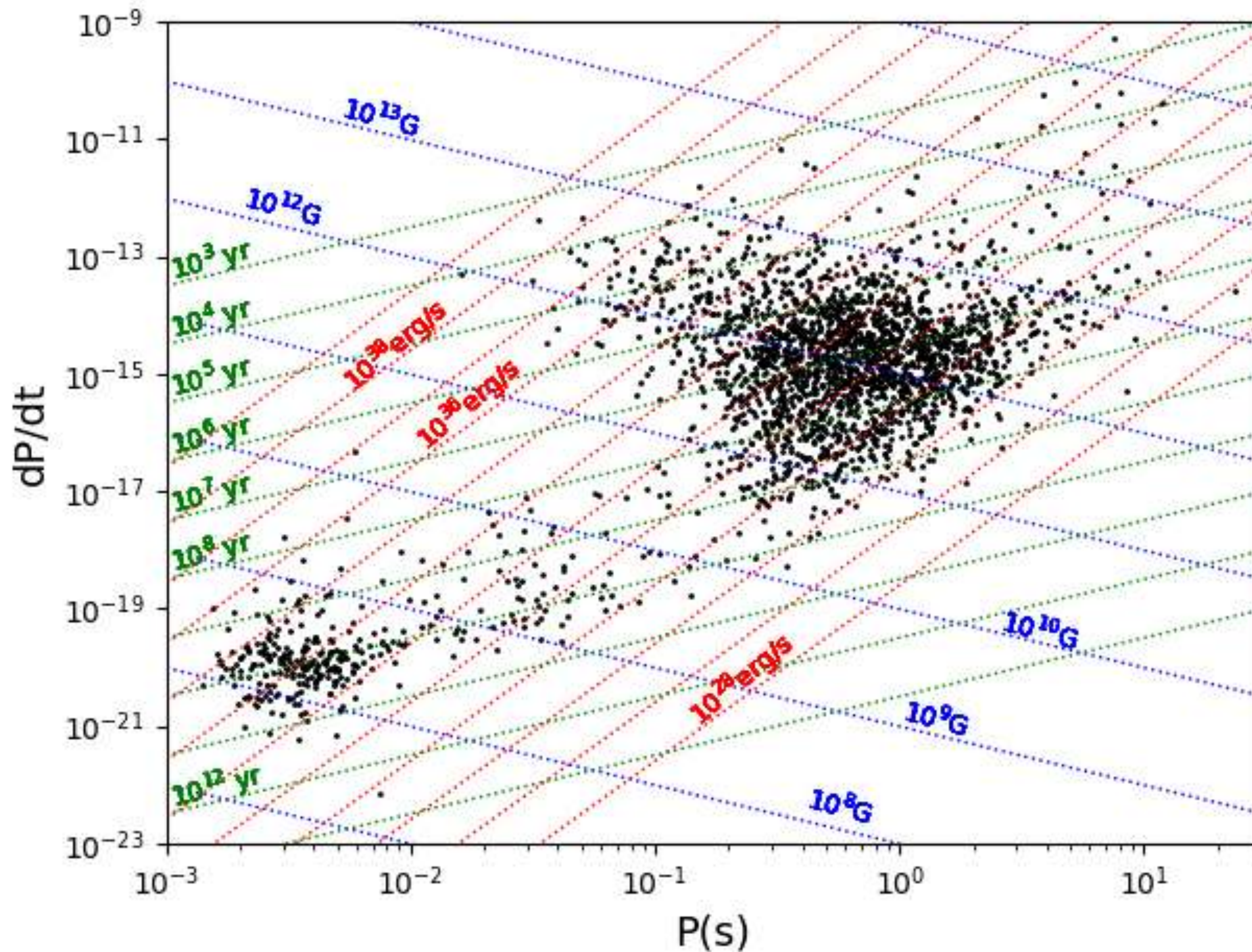
- ▶ el campo magnético,

$$B = \left(\frac{3Ic^3 P\dot{P}}{8\pi^2 R_{\star}^6} \right)^{1/2} = 2.8 \times 10^{12} \text{ G} \left(\frac{P}{33 \text{ ms}} \cdot \frac{\dot{P}}{4.2 \times 10^{-13}} \right)^{1/2}. \quad (10)$$



El diagrama $P\text{-dot}\{P\}$ proporciona un diagnóstico evolutivo de la población de pulsares en la Galaxia.

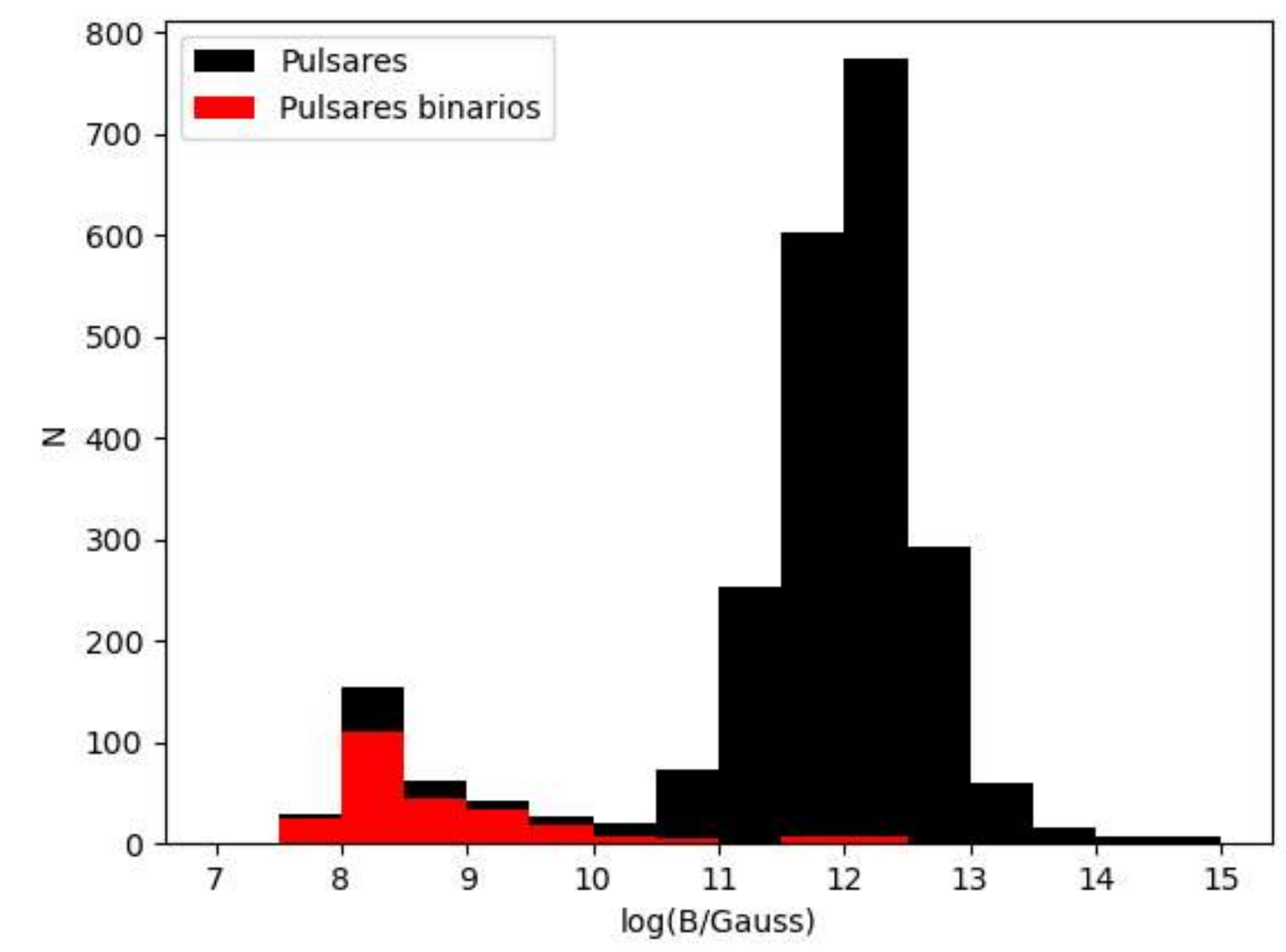
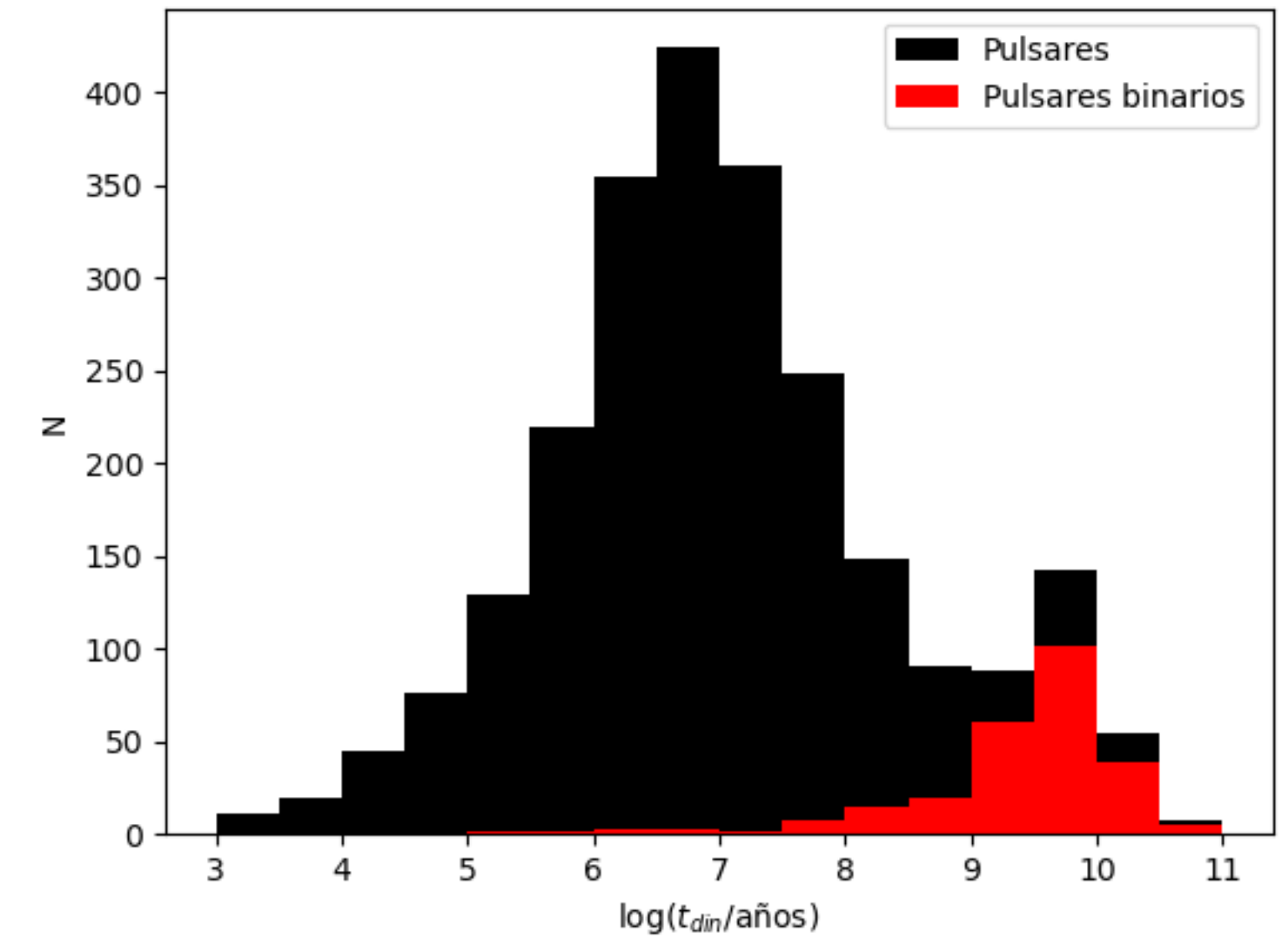
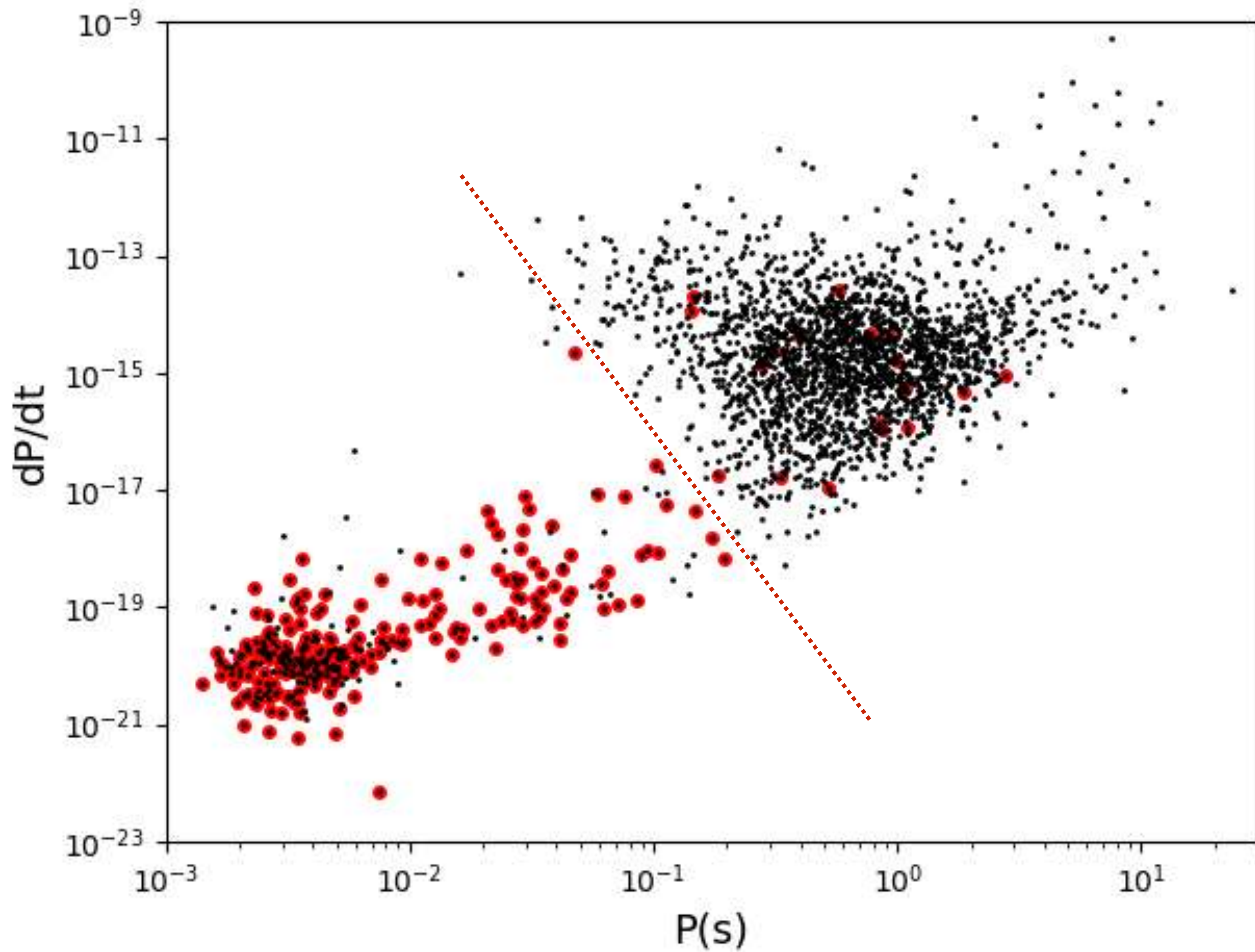
El diagrama $P\text{-}\dot{P}$ proporciona un diagnóstico evolutivo de la población de pulsares en la Galaxia.



$$B \propto \sqrt{P\dot{P}},$$

$$\dot{E}_{\text{rot}} \propto \dot{P}/P^3,$$

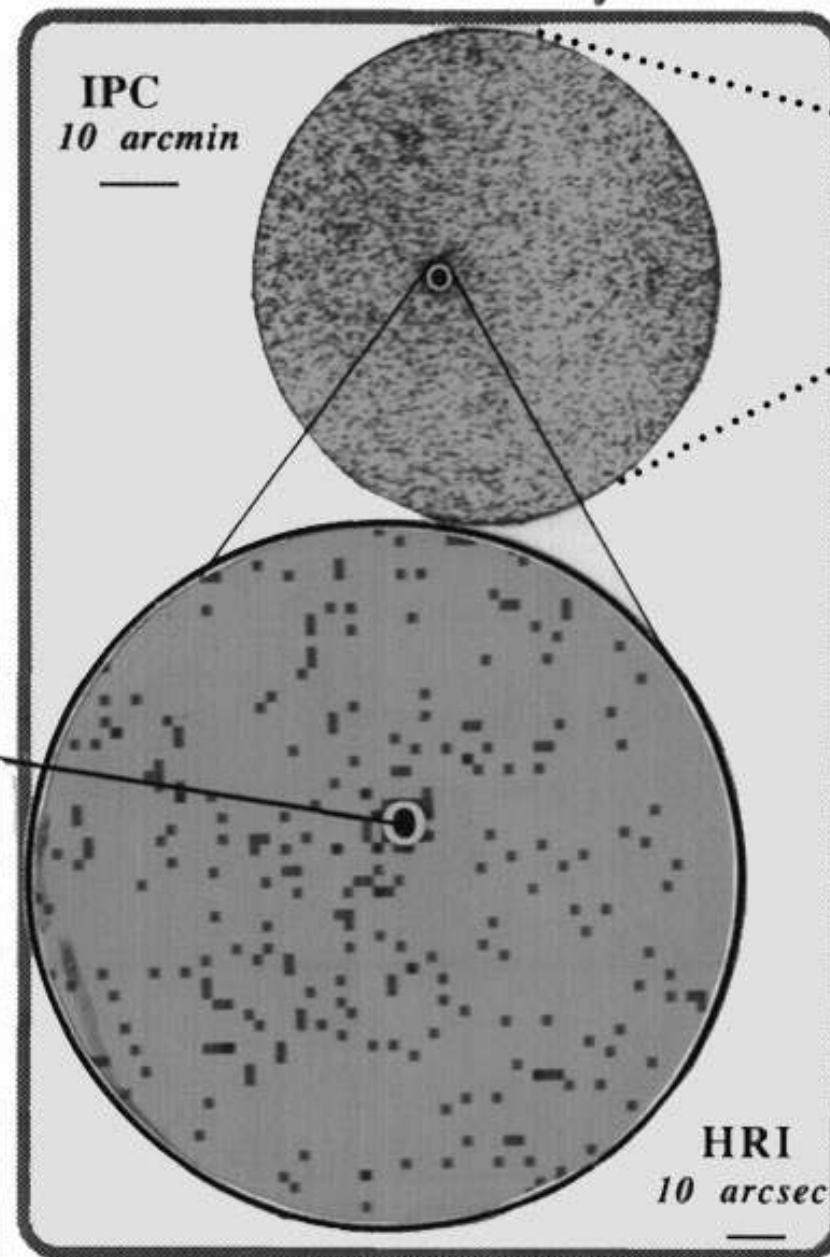
$$t_{\text{dyn}} = P/2\dot{P}.$$



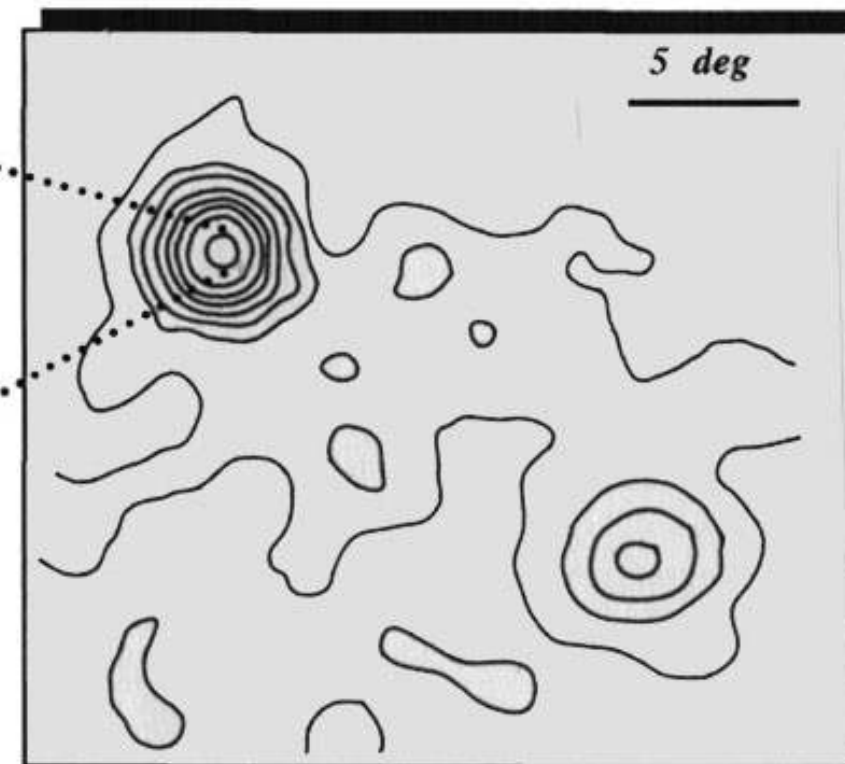
Gemiga: pulsar radio-silencioso

GEMINGA (2CG 195+04)

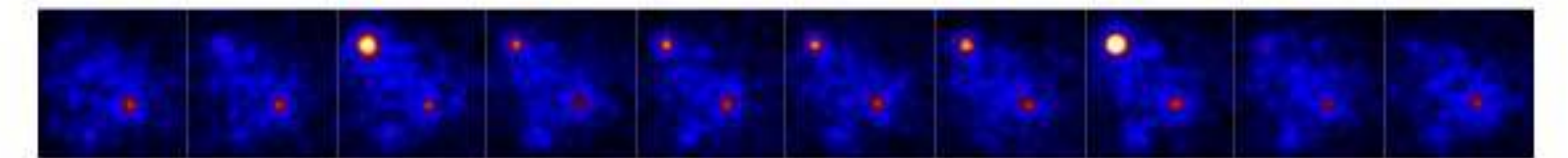
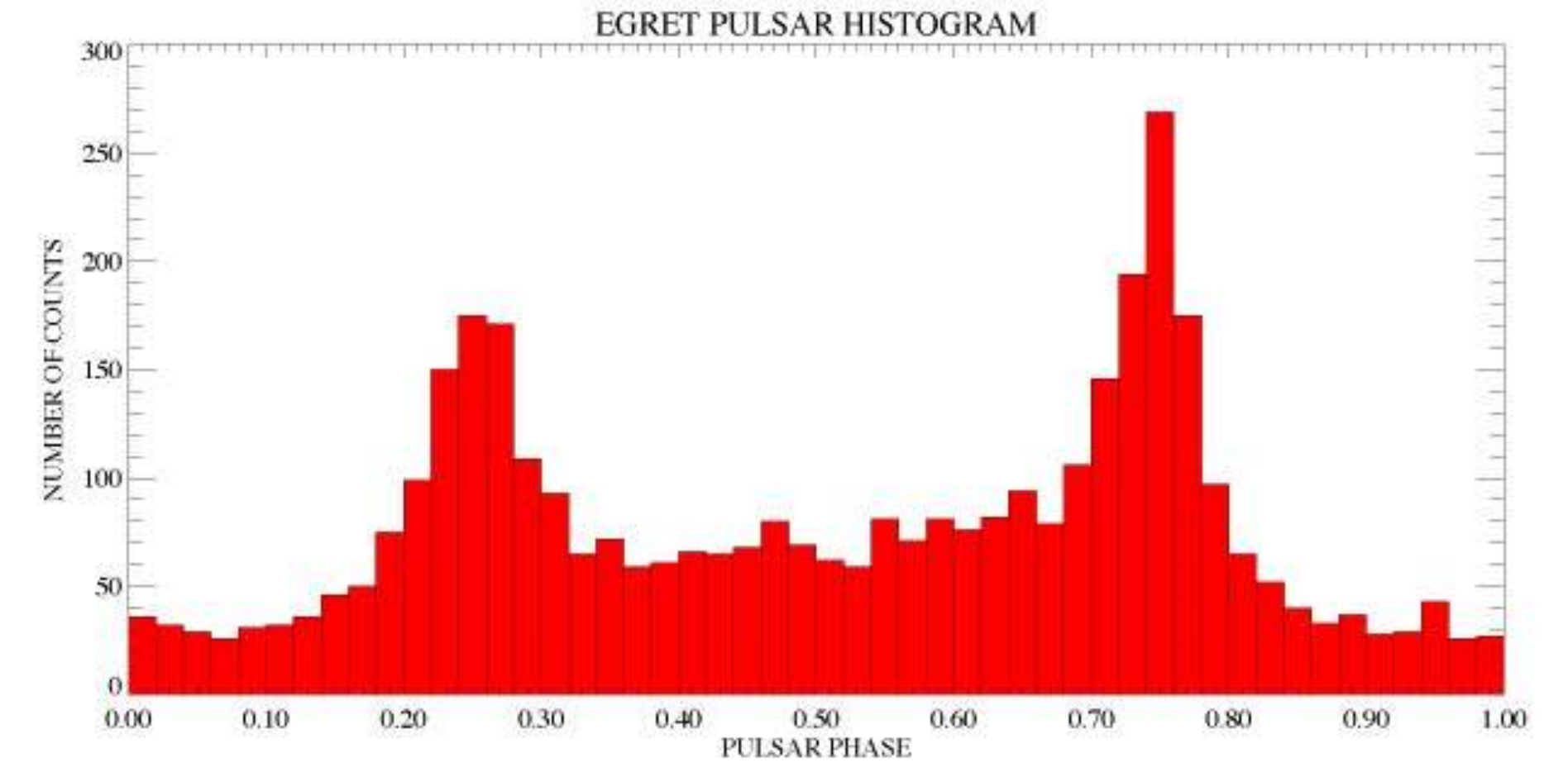
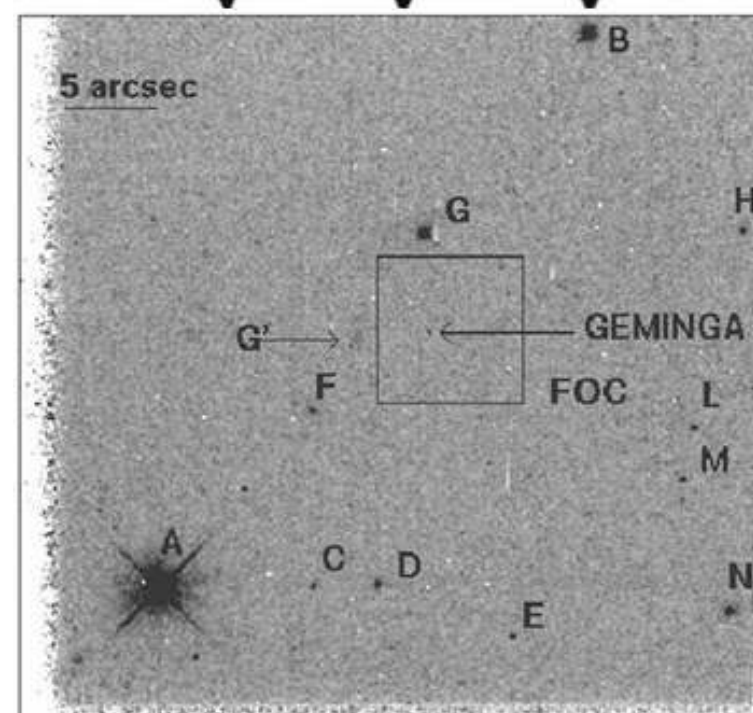
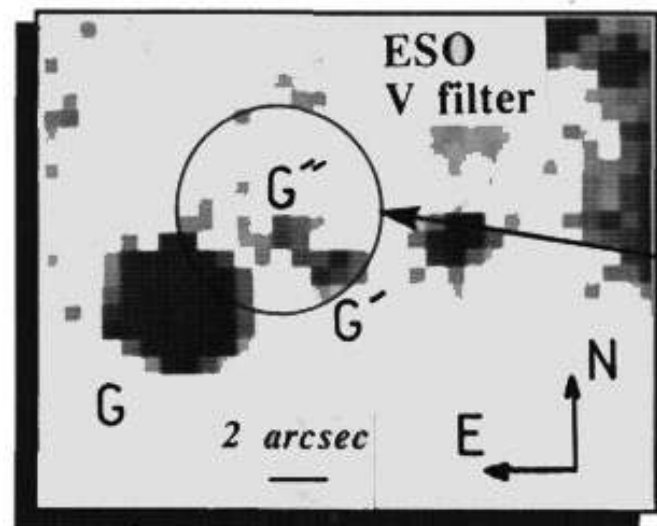
X-ray
the positioning
Einstein Observatory



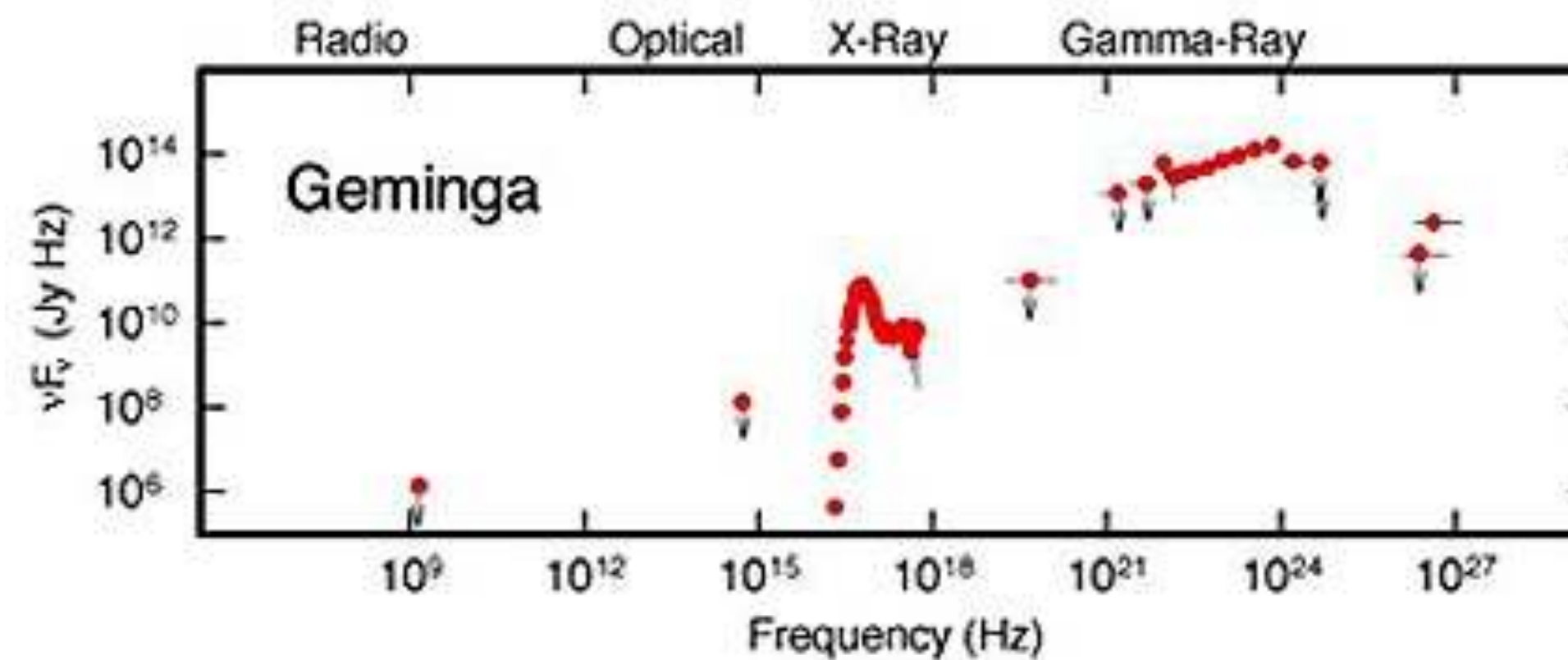
Gamma-Ray
the discovery
SAS-2 and COS-B



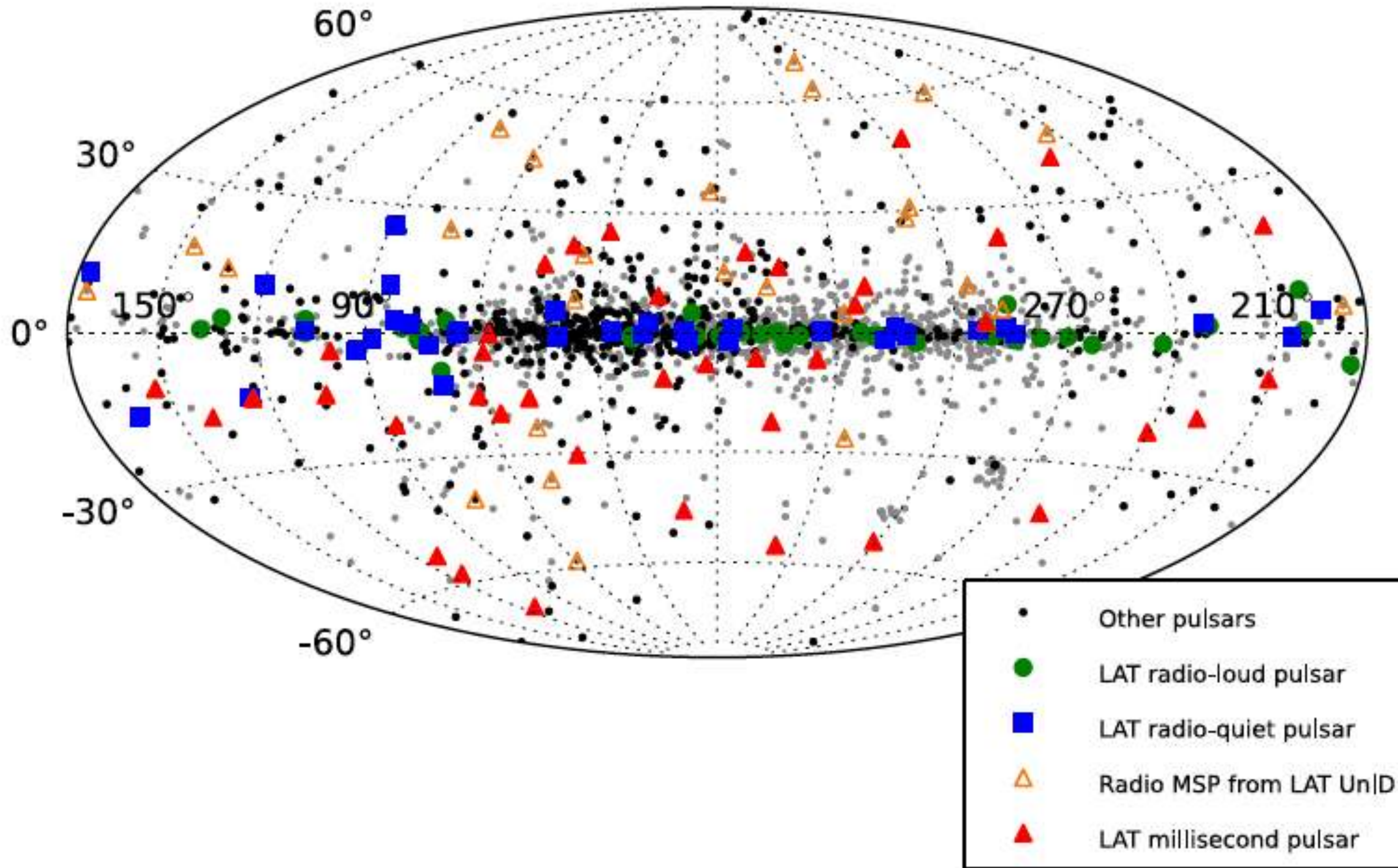
Optical
the understanding
ESO 3.6m - Palomar 5m

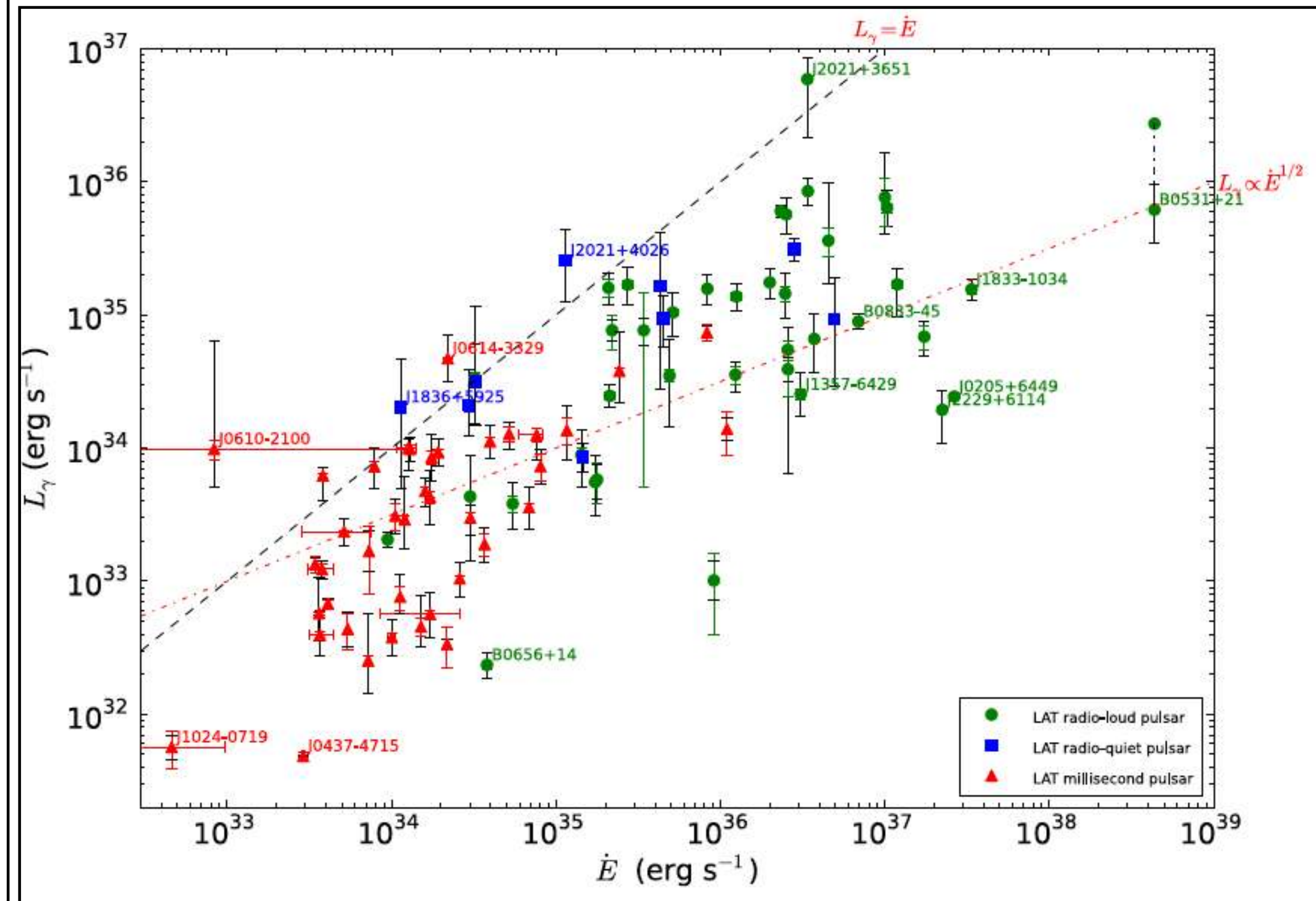
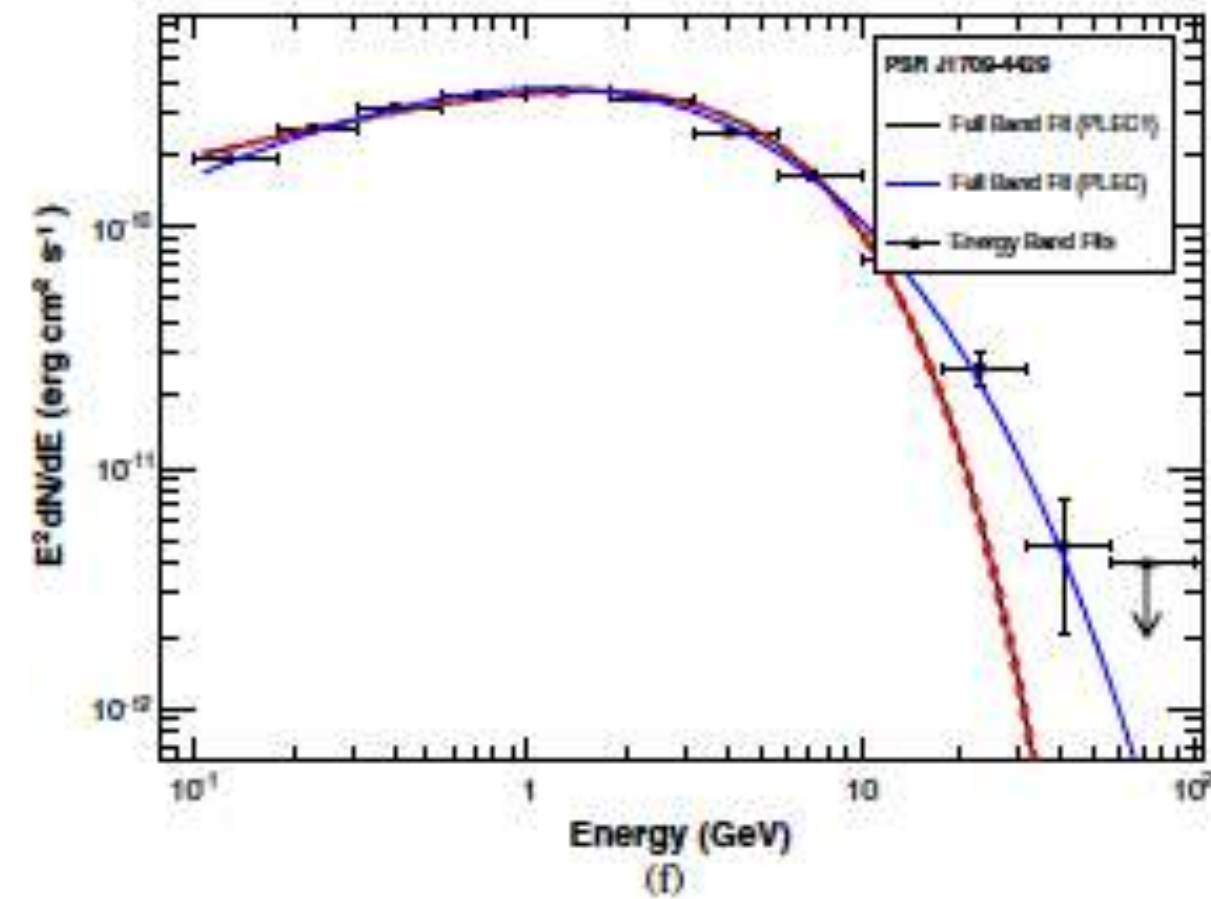
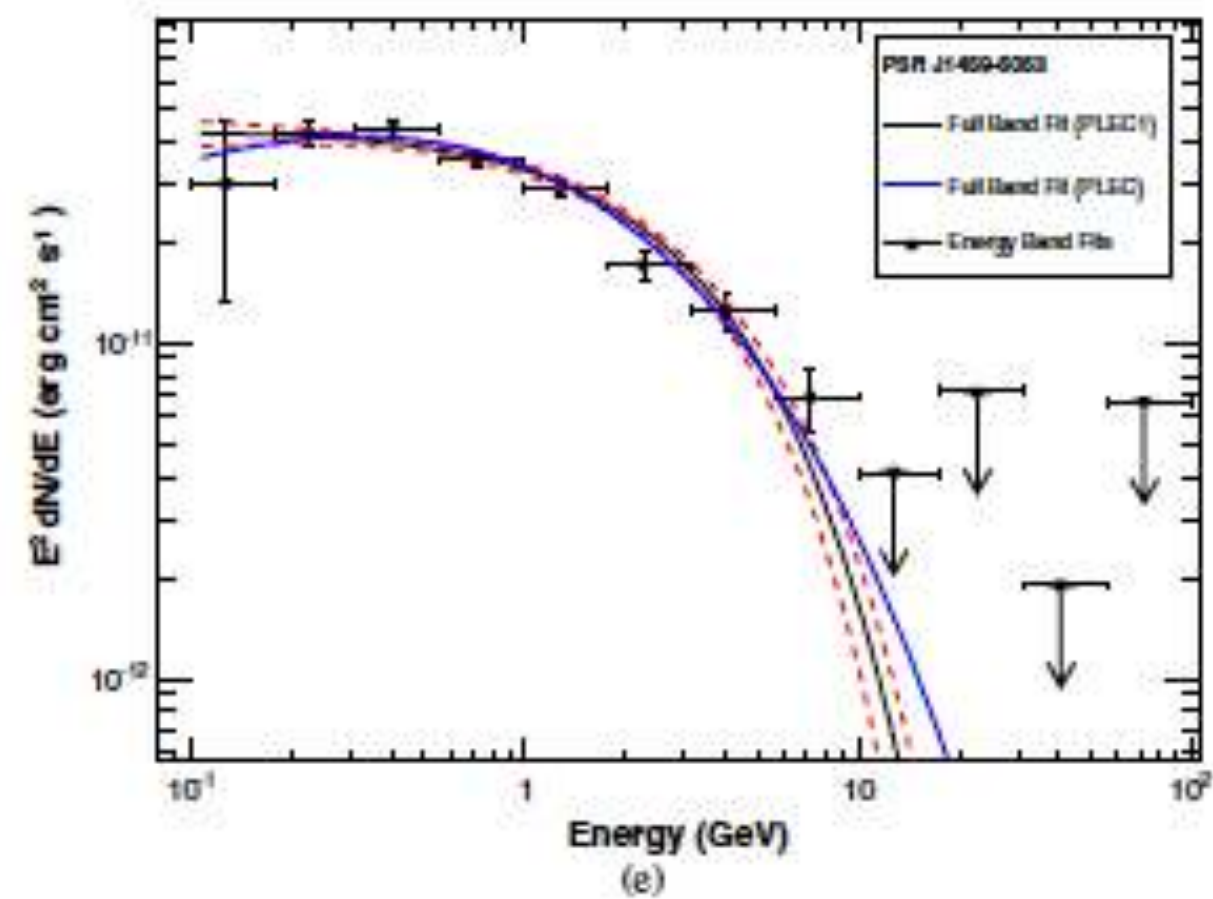
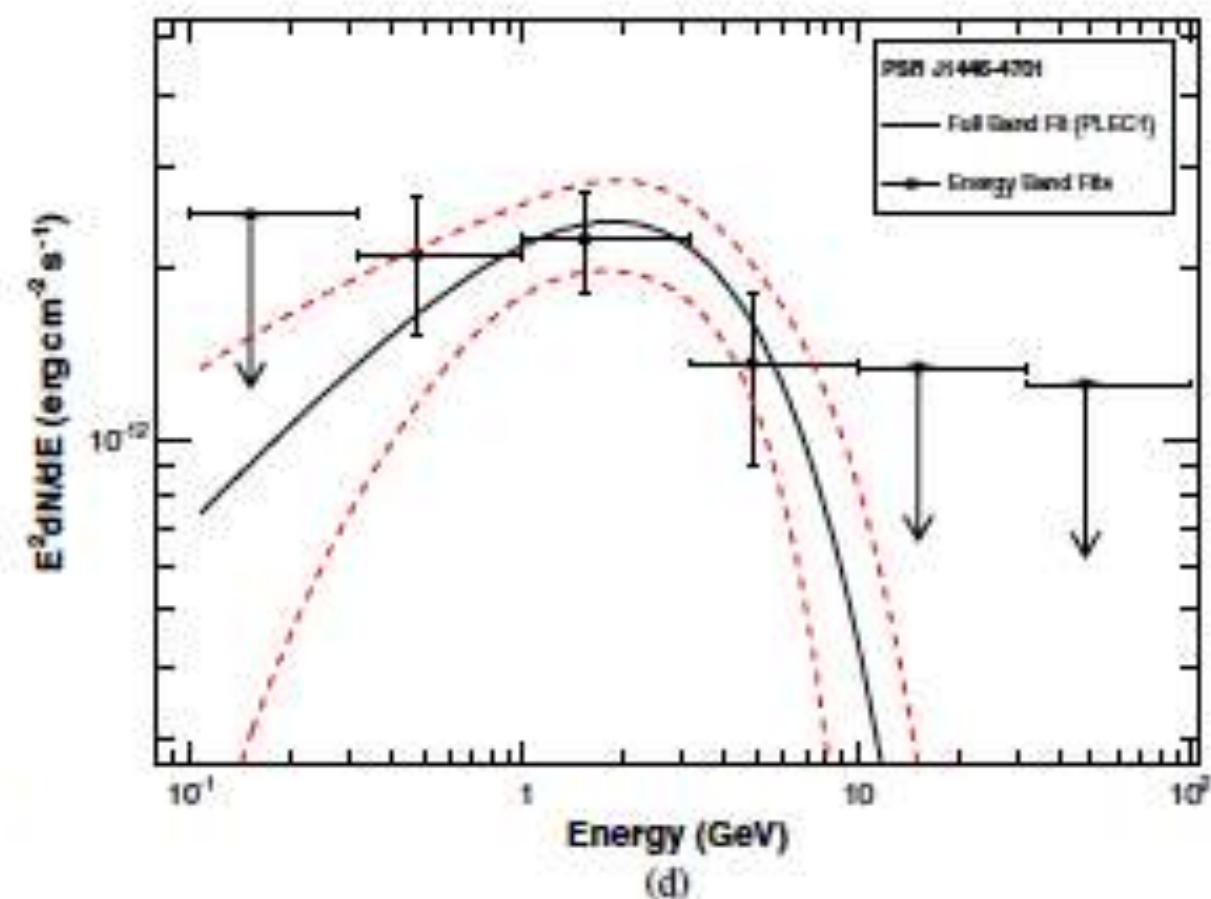
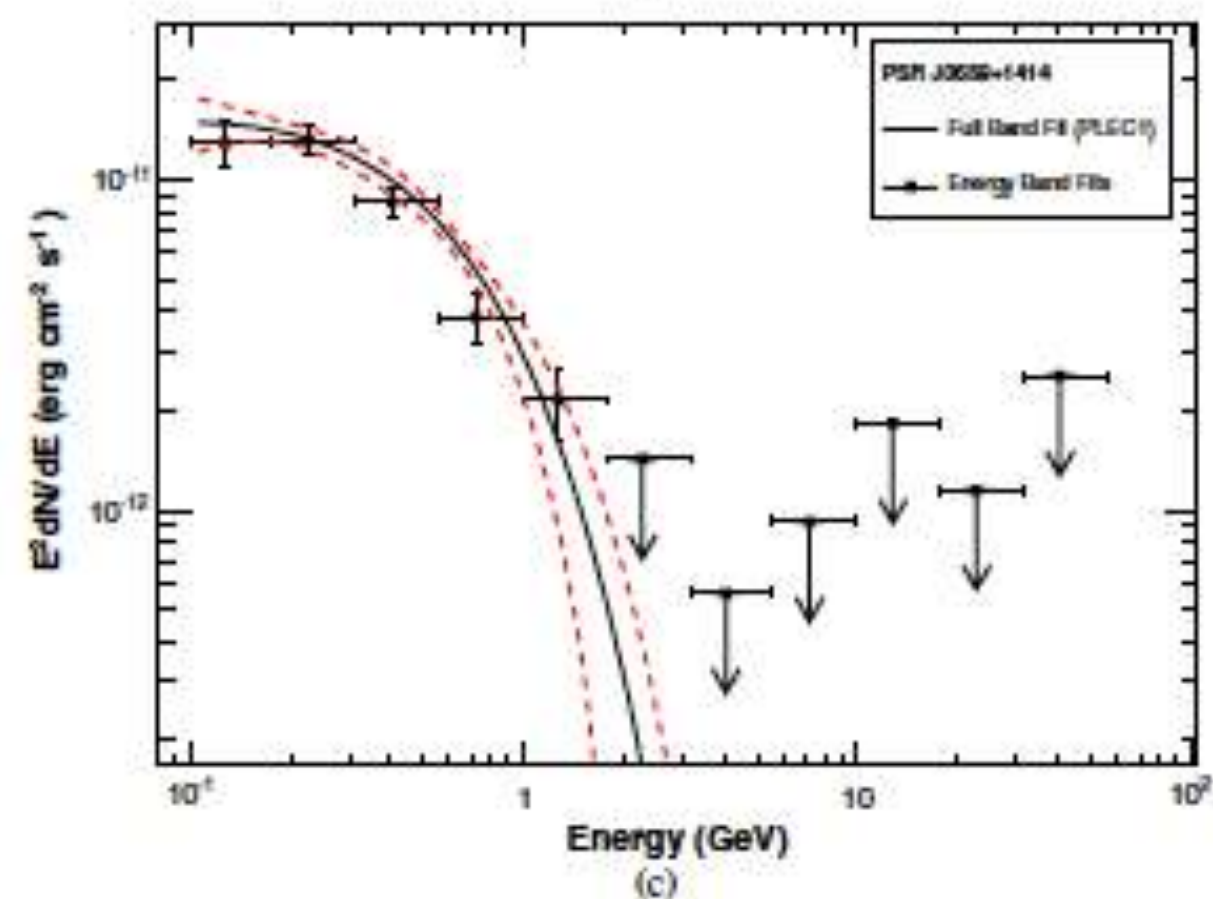
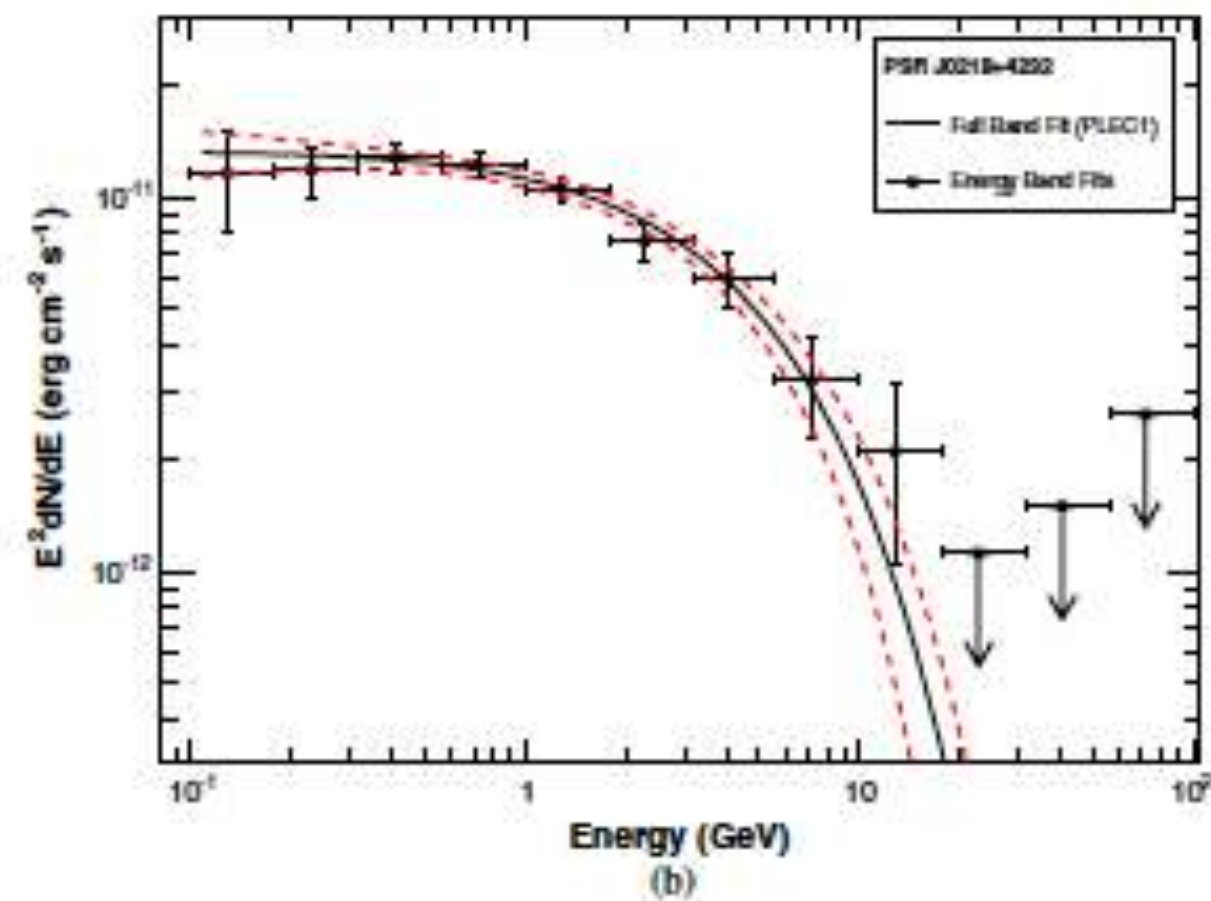
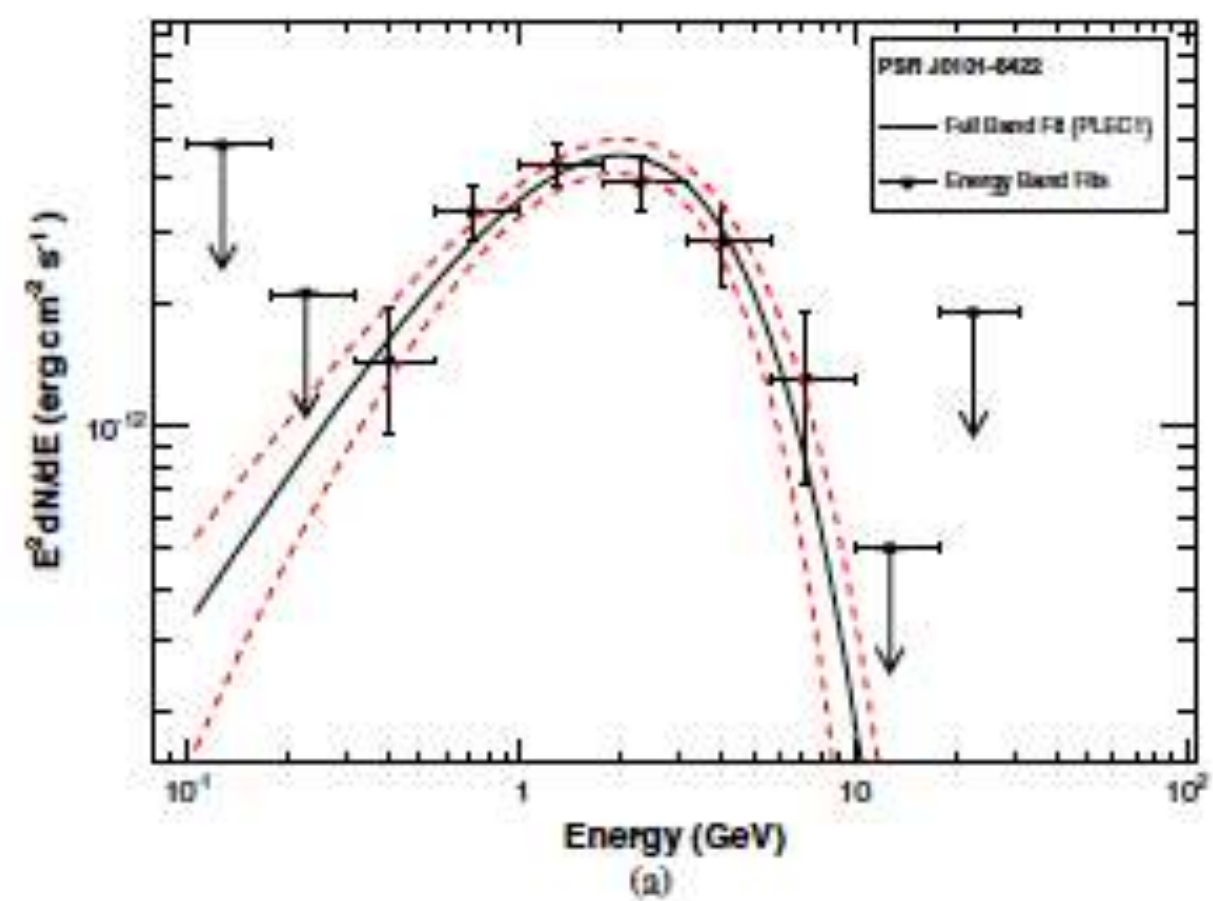


Pulsar Name: 0630+17 Galactic Coords: 195.13, 4.27 Period: 237.1ms Energy: >100 Mev Chi-Squared: 8332.54



Halpern & Holts
Nature 357, 222 (1992)





Pulsares: magnetósfera

- ▶ En el vacío la rotación de la estrella induce un campo eléctrico

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{1}{c} (\vec{\Omega} \times \vec{r}) \times \vec{B}. \quad (11)$$

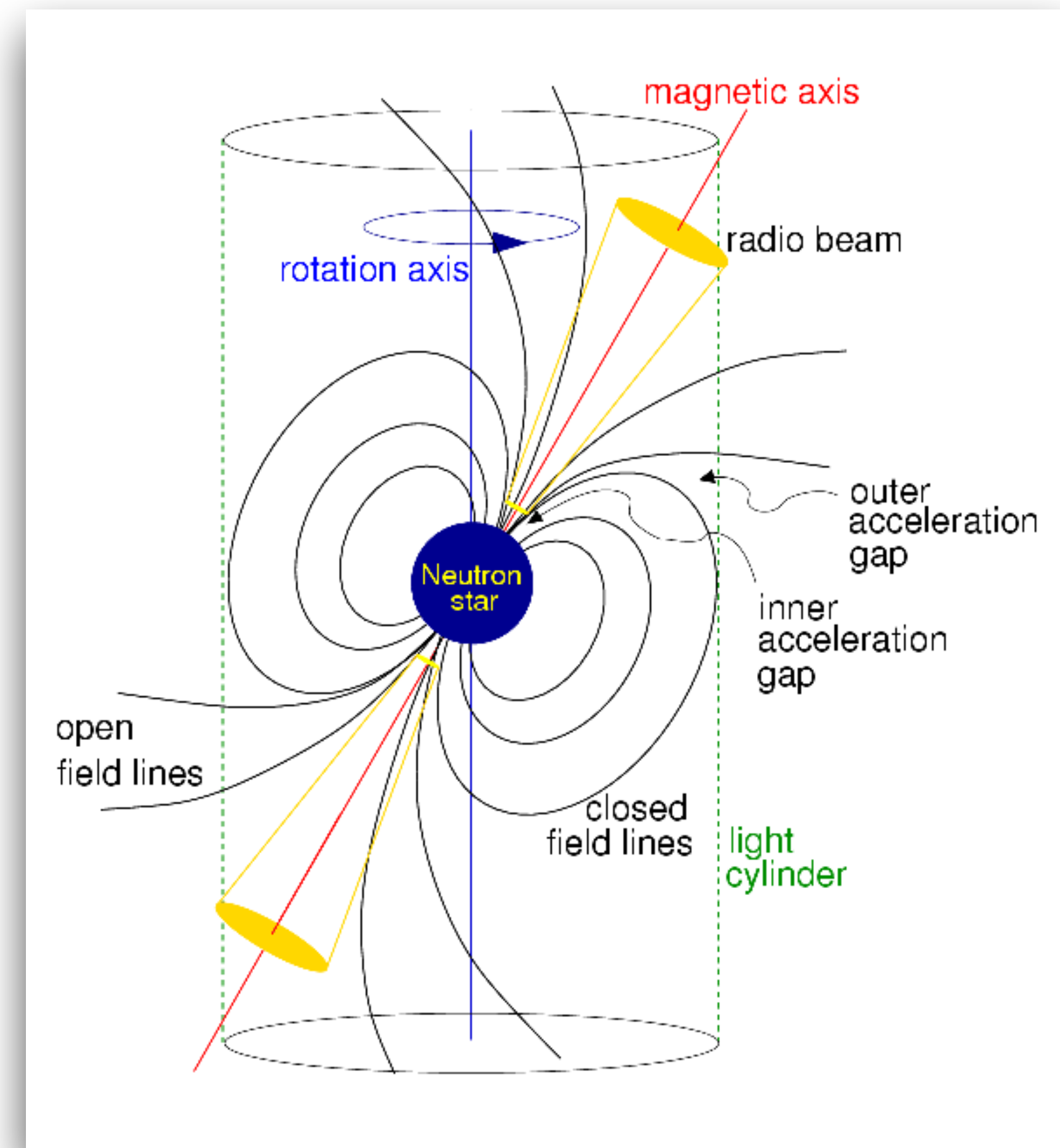
- ▶ Este campo \vec{E} podría acelerar cargas hasta

$$\Delta\phi \approx \frac{\Omega^2 B_* R_*^3}{2c^2} \simeq 1.14 \times 10^{16} \text{ V} \left(\frac{P}{33 \text{ ms}} \right)^{-3/2} \left(\frac{\dot{P}}{4.2 \times 10^{-13}} \right)^{1/2}.$$

- ▶ En la práctica el campo es neutralizado por una densidad de carga,

$$\rho = \frac{\nabla \cdot \vec{E}}{4\pi c} = \frac{\vec{\Omega} \cdot \vec{B}}{2\pi c}. \quad (12)$$

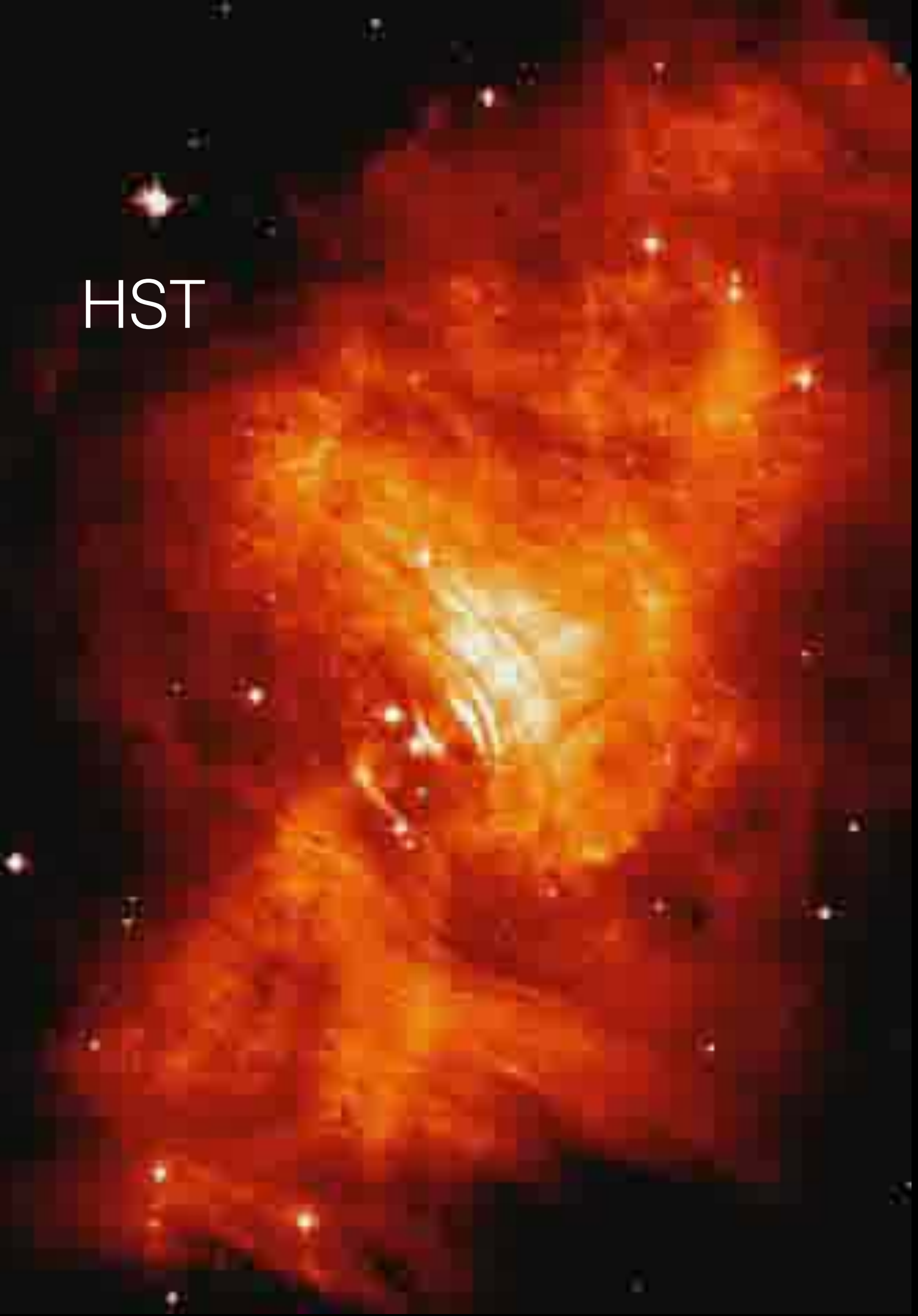
Se forma una magnetósfera (cargas \pm) que corrota con la estrella dentro del cilindro de luz, $r_\ell = c/\Omega$.



Chandra



HST



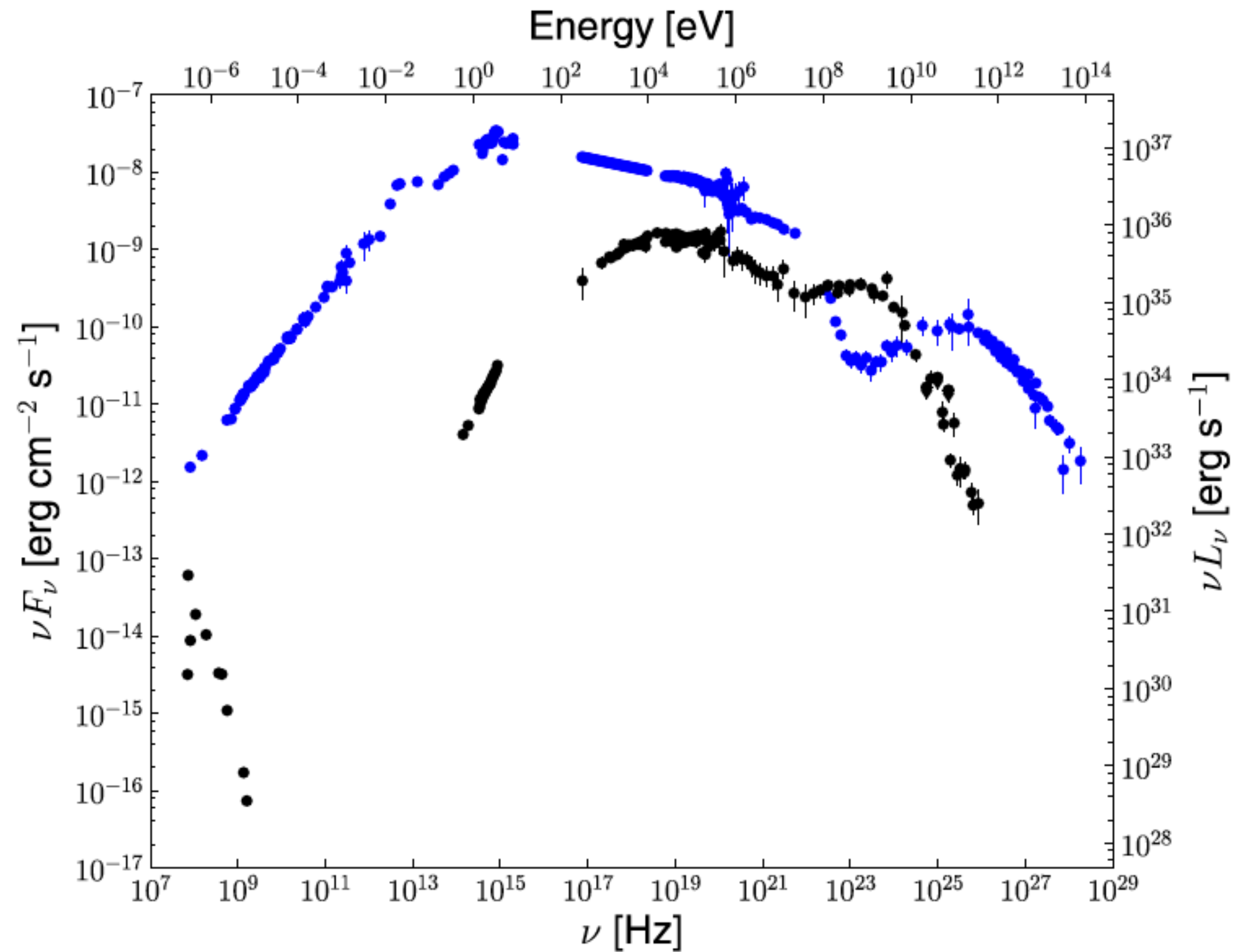
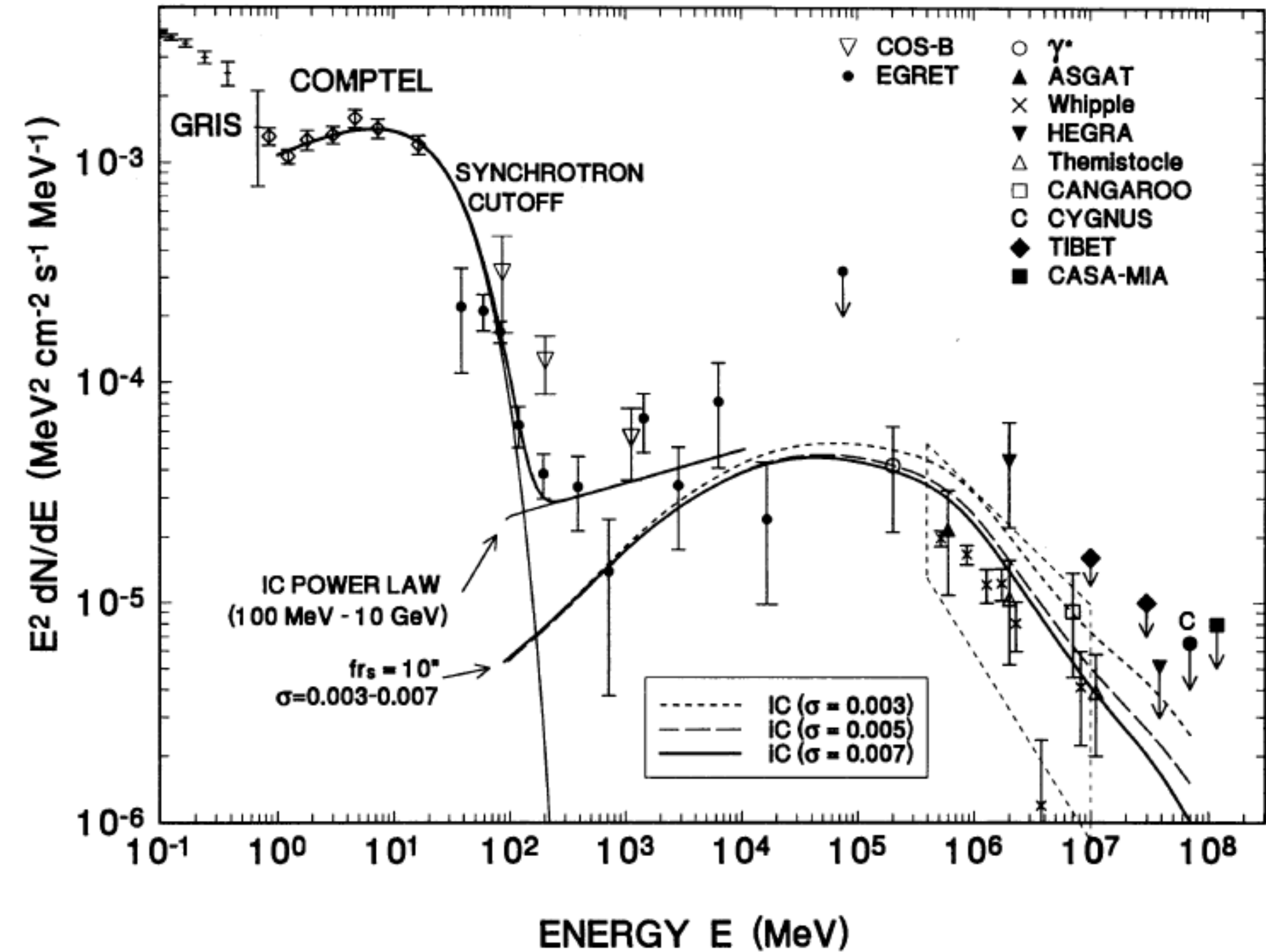


Figure 2. SED of the average emission of the Crab nebula (blue) and the phase averaged emission of the Crab pulsar (black). The

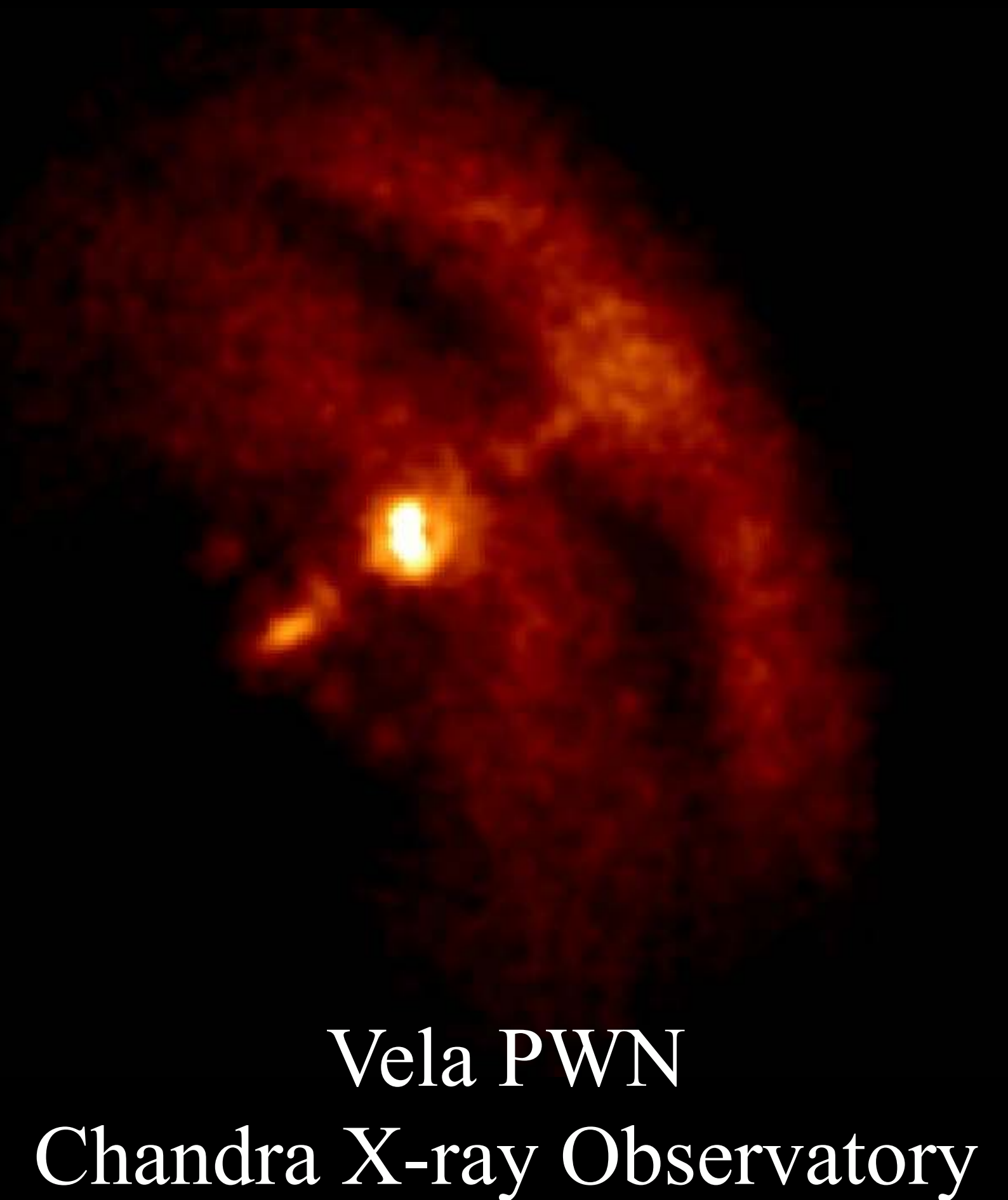


De Jager & Harding (1992), De Jager et al. (1996)

Modelo SSC con $B=0.3$ mGauss y
 $\sigma = \text{densidad energía magnética} / \text{partículas}$,
 parámetro de ajuste.

Vientos de pulsar (PWN)

- Los pulsares aceleran leptones provenientes de la superficie de la estrella o producidos en la magnetósfera.
- En el escenario estándar, pares acelerados en la magnetósfera empujan un viento a lo largo de las líneas abiertas.
- El remanente se va expandiendo hasta que el movimiento de e^\pm es difusivo, dando lugar a TeV halos en escalas de tiempo de 10^5 años (Linden et al. [arXiv 1703.09704](https://arxiv.org/abs/1703.09704)).

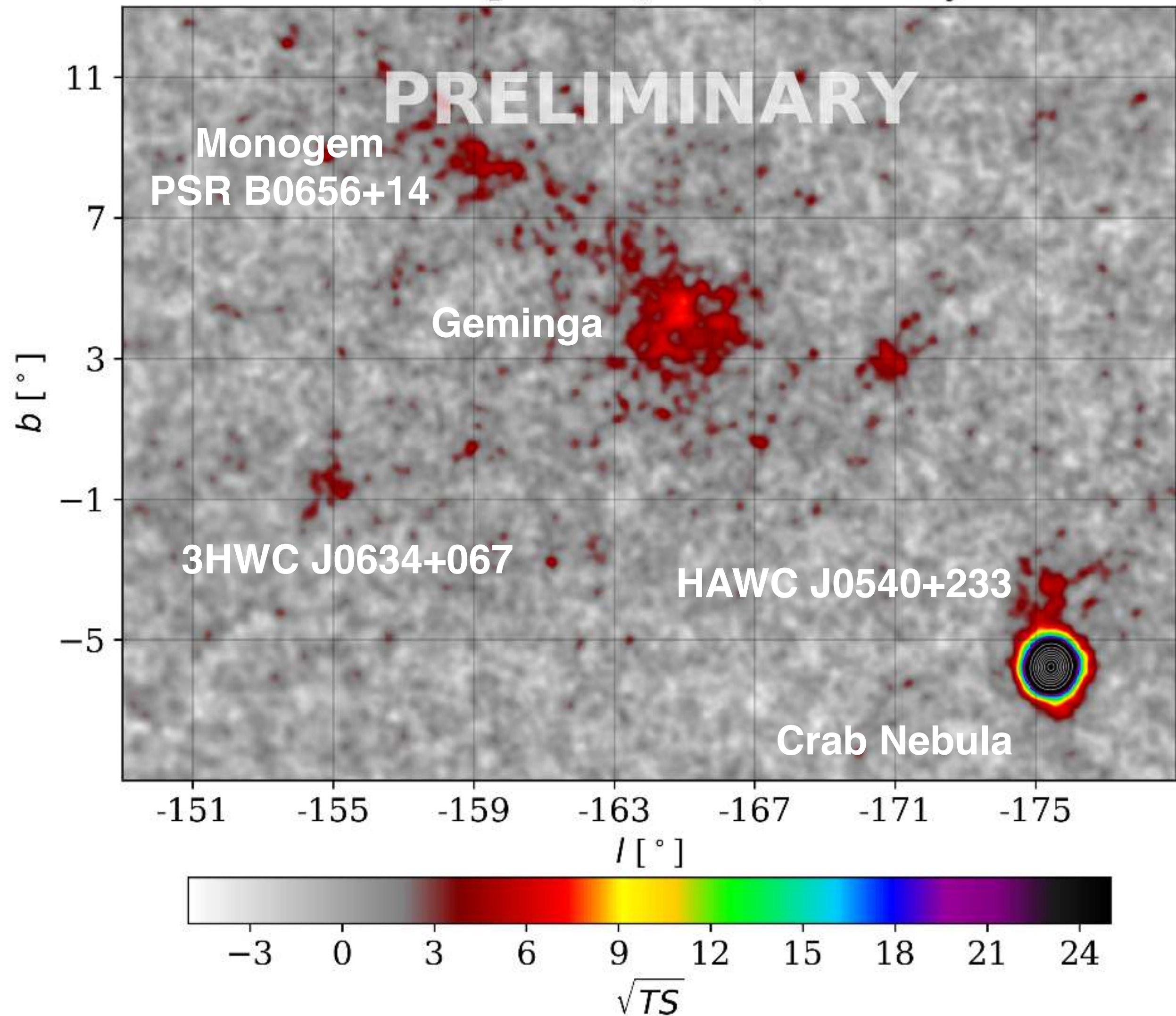


Vela PWN

Chandra X-ray Observatory

Anticentro Galáctico

Galactic plane V; 0.0°; 1523 days



Fuentes energizadas por pulsares:

- Nebulosa del Cangrejo: Pulsar Wind Nebula (PWN).
- Geminga & Monogem (PSR B0656+14): TeV halos
- HAWC J0540+233 (PSR B0540+23) y 3HWC J0634+067 (PSR J0633+0632): TeV halos?

IC 443: remanente (clásico) de supernova.

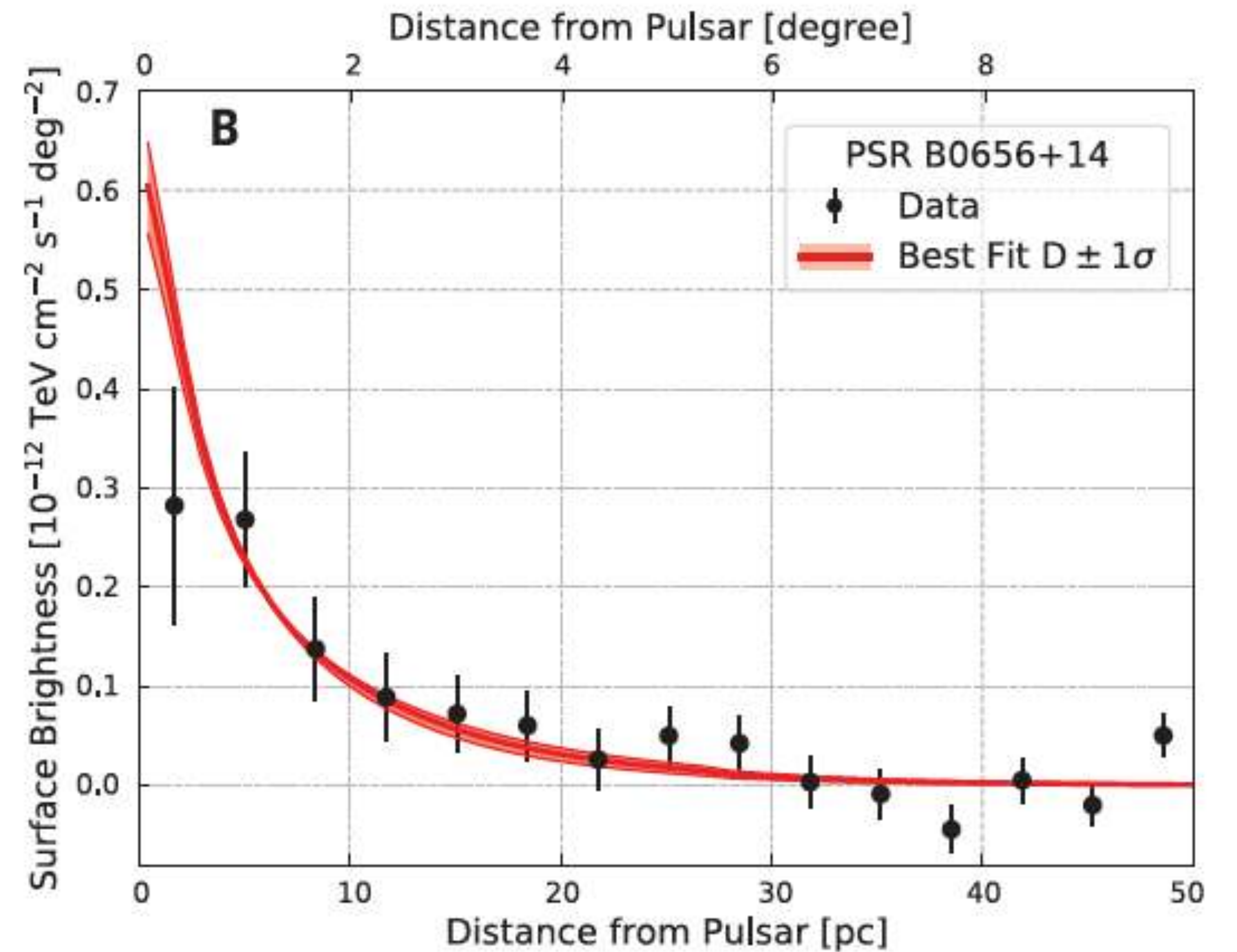
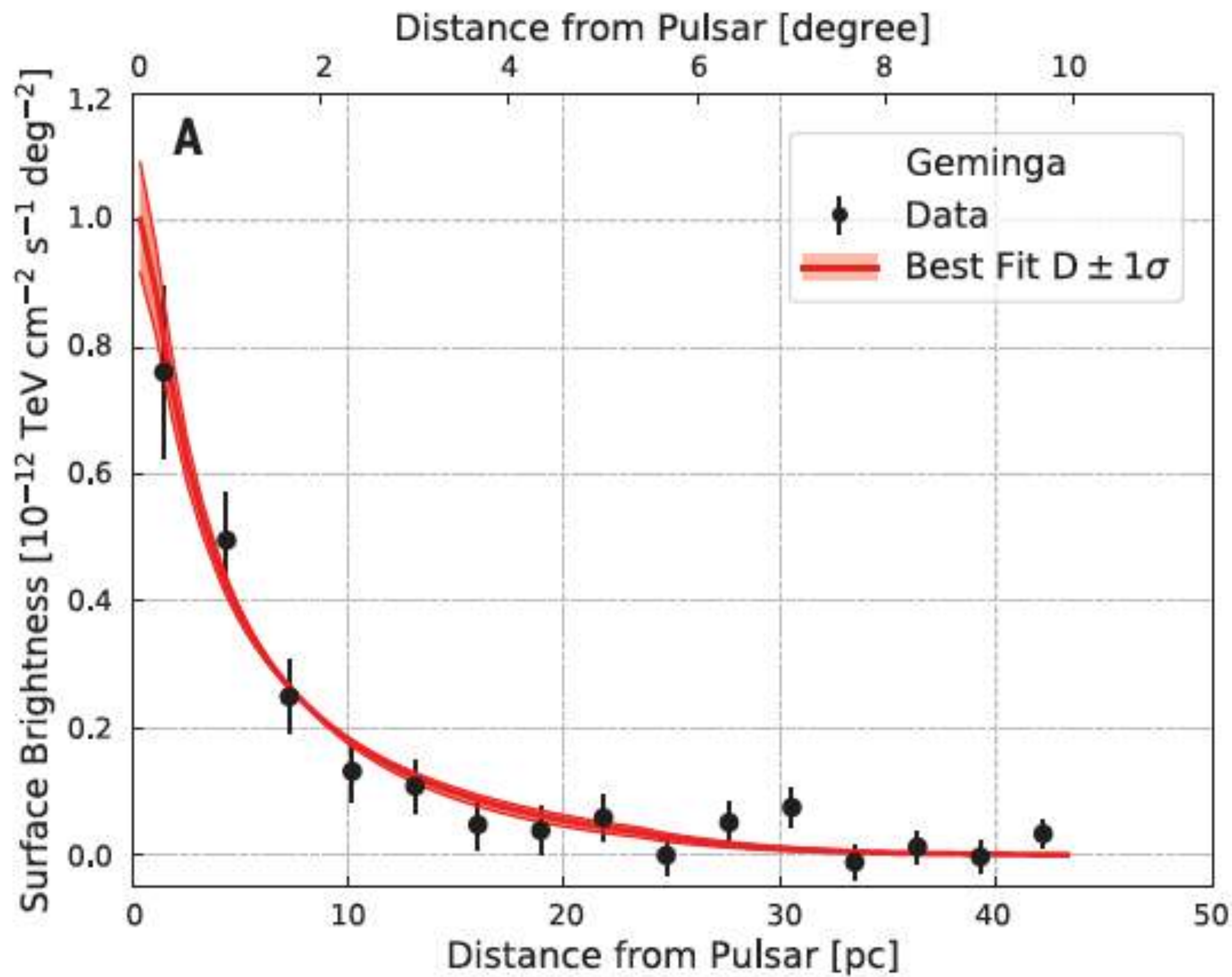
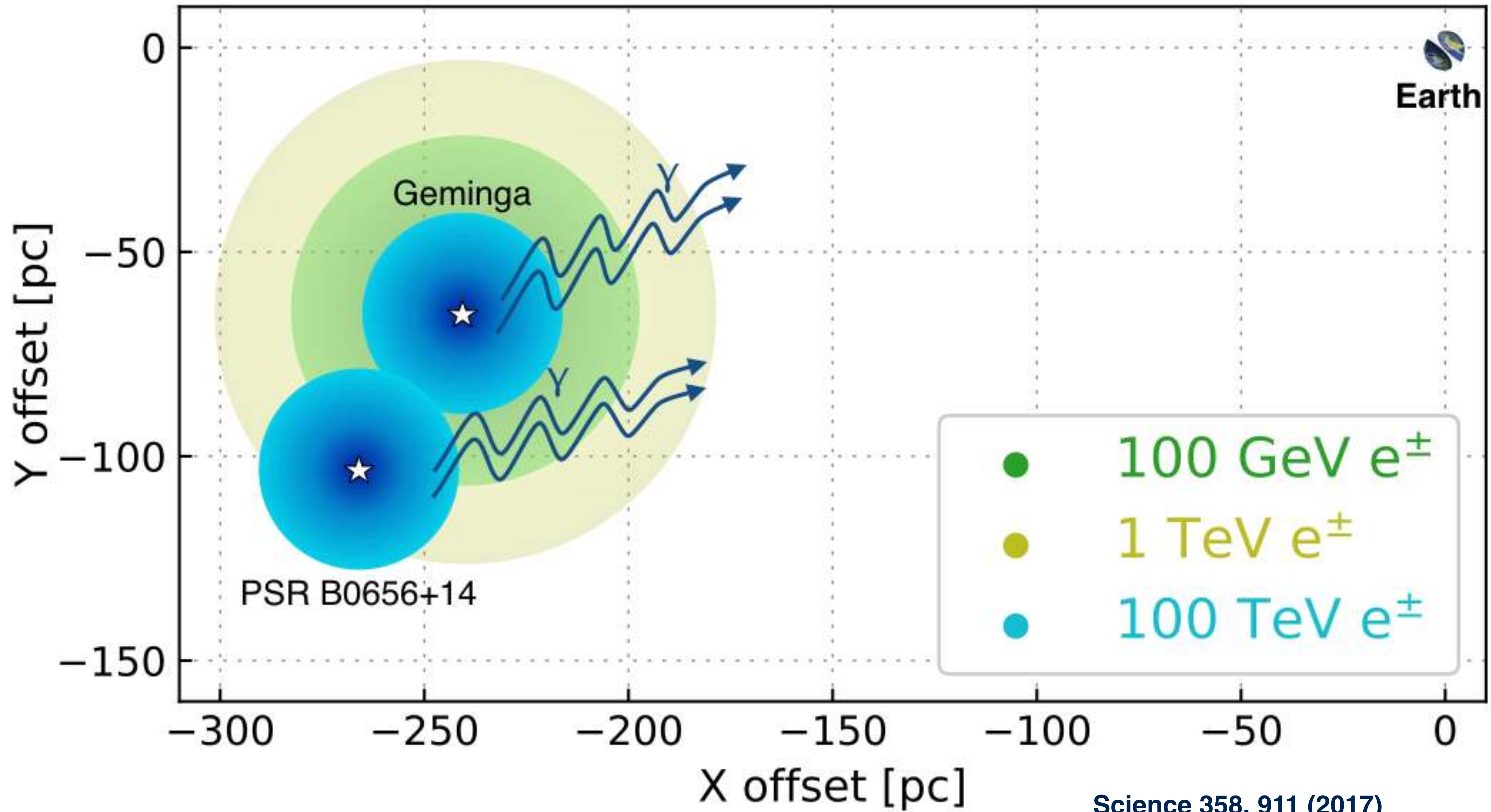


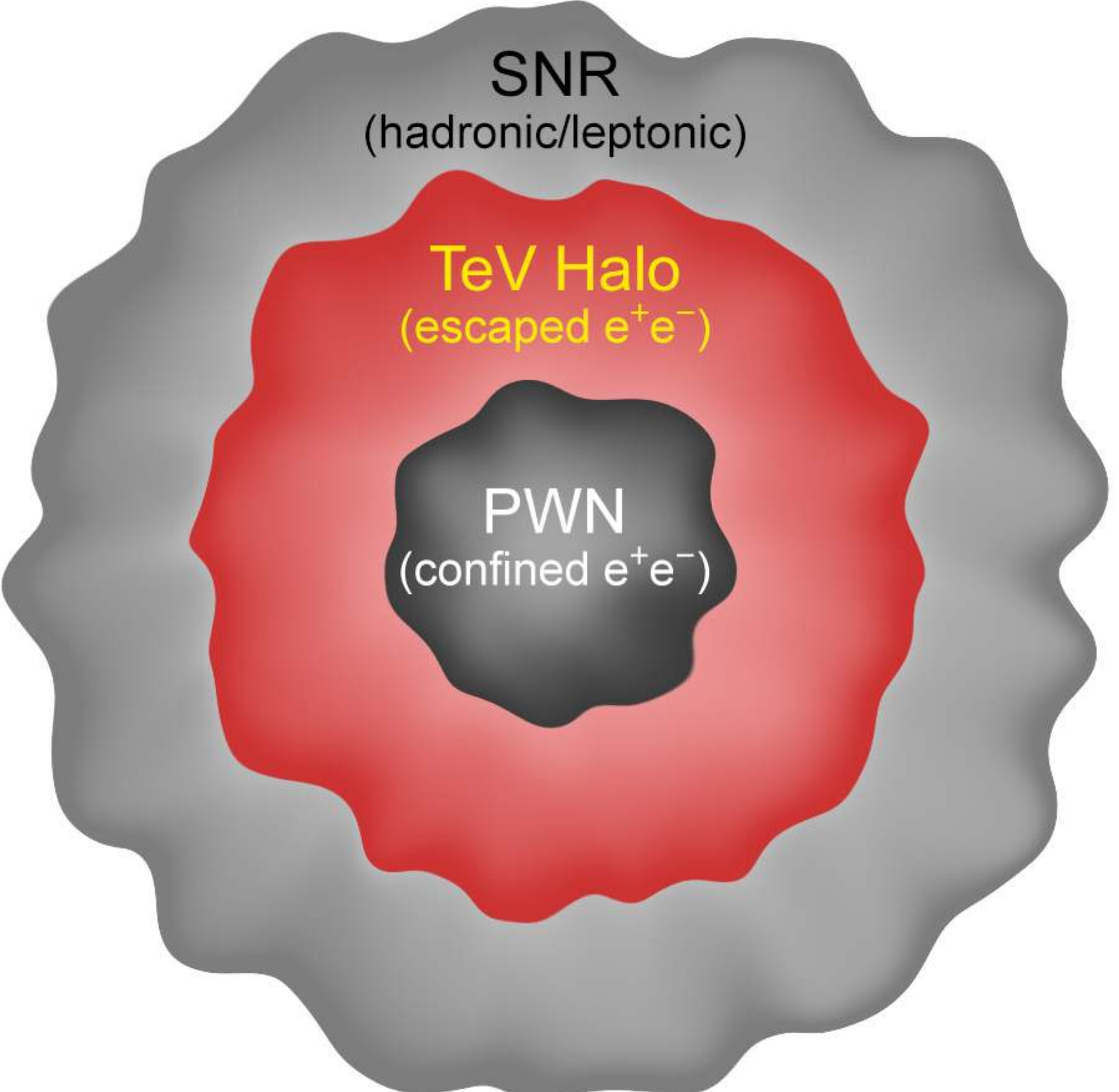
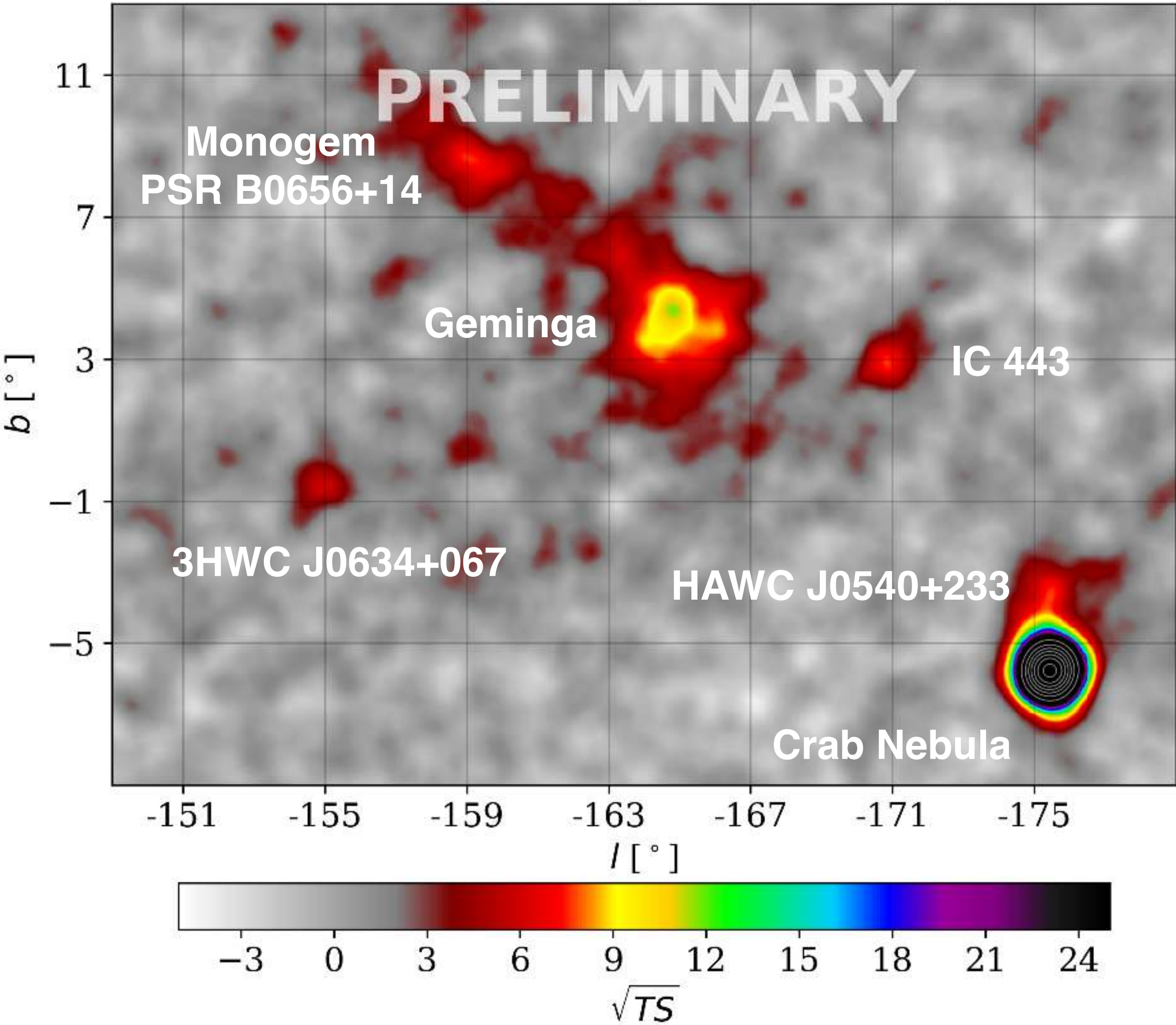
Fig. 2. Surface brightness of the tera-electron volt gamma-ray emission. Surface brightness is shown as a function of distance from the Geminga (**A**) and PSR B0656+14 (**B**) pulsars. The solid line represents the best-fitting model with a common diffusion coefficient, and the

shaded band is the $\pm 1\sigma$ statistical uncertainty. Error bars are statistical errors. The distance from each pulsar in parsecs is calculated based on nominal distances of 250 and 288 pc for Geminga and PSR B0656+14, respectively (14).

B



Galactic plane V; 0.5°; 1523 days



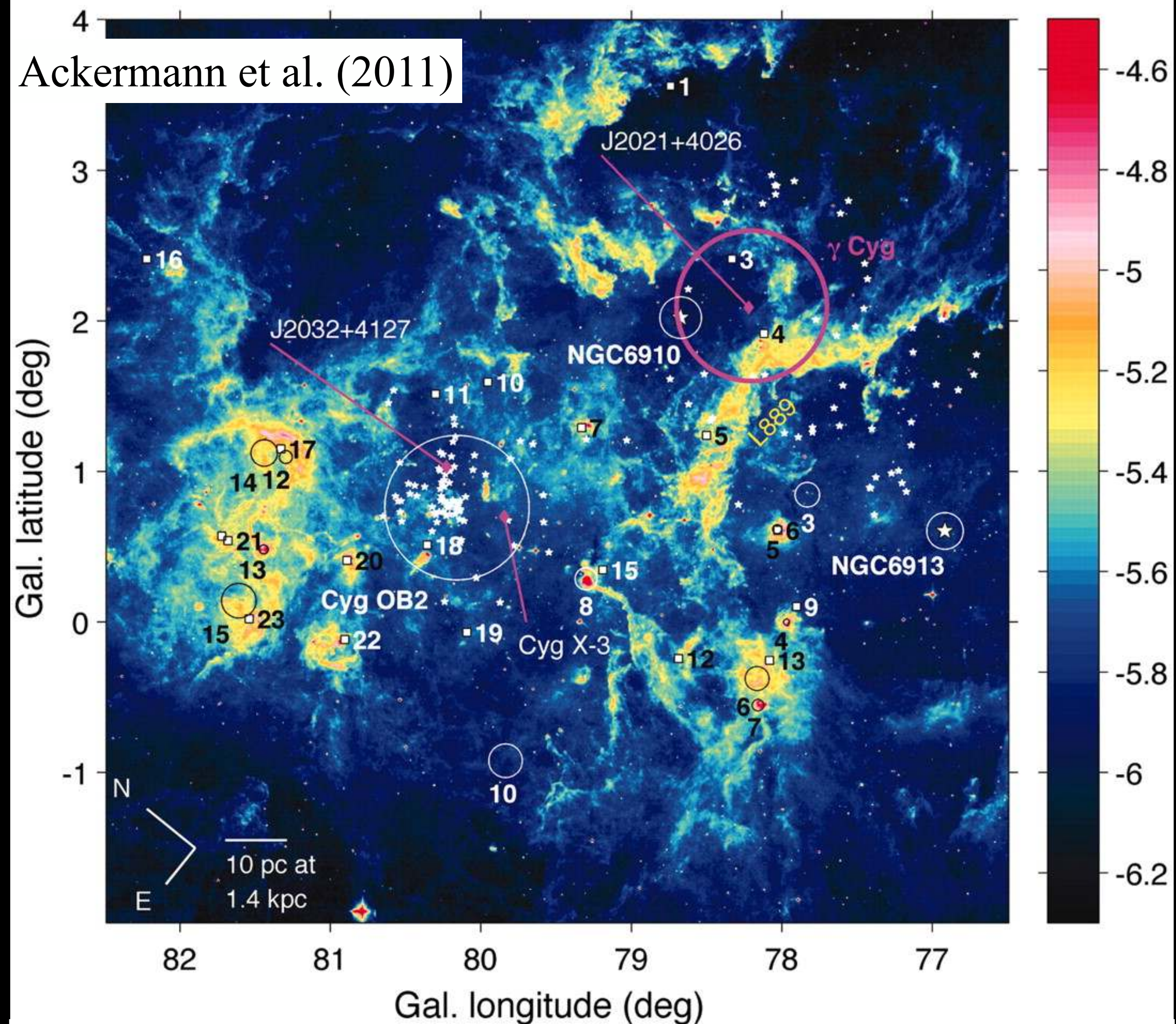
Electrones ultrarelativistas pueden producir rayos γ con energías de 100 TeV sólo por Compton scattering de fotones del CMB.

3. Fuentes de rayos γ en la Galaxia

1. Emisión difusa de la Galaxia; burbujas de Fermi.
2. Fuentes Galácticas.
3. Remanentes de supernova.
4. Pulsares, pulsar wind nebulae, halos.
5. Otras fuentes Galácticas.
6. Rayos gamma en el Sistema Solar.

3.5. Cygnus

- En la constelación de Cygnus se encuentra Cygnus X, que incluye Cygnus OB2, una región de formación de estrellas gigantes.
- Más de 50 estrellas de tipo O y cientos de estrellas de tipo B, formadas hace unos 5 millones de años.
 - En total 10^6 masas solares en 100 pc.
- Muchas estrellas de alta masa tienen poderosos vientos estelares.



Cygnus X a $8 \mu\text{m}$ por MSX:

γ Cygni SNR, PSR J2032+4127, PSR J2021+4026, \circ asociaciones OB, \star estrellas OB, \square regiones H II



Cygnus OB2
Telescopio Spitzer
Press release - 5 Aug 2009



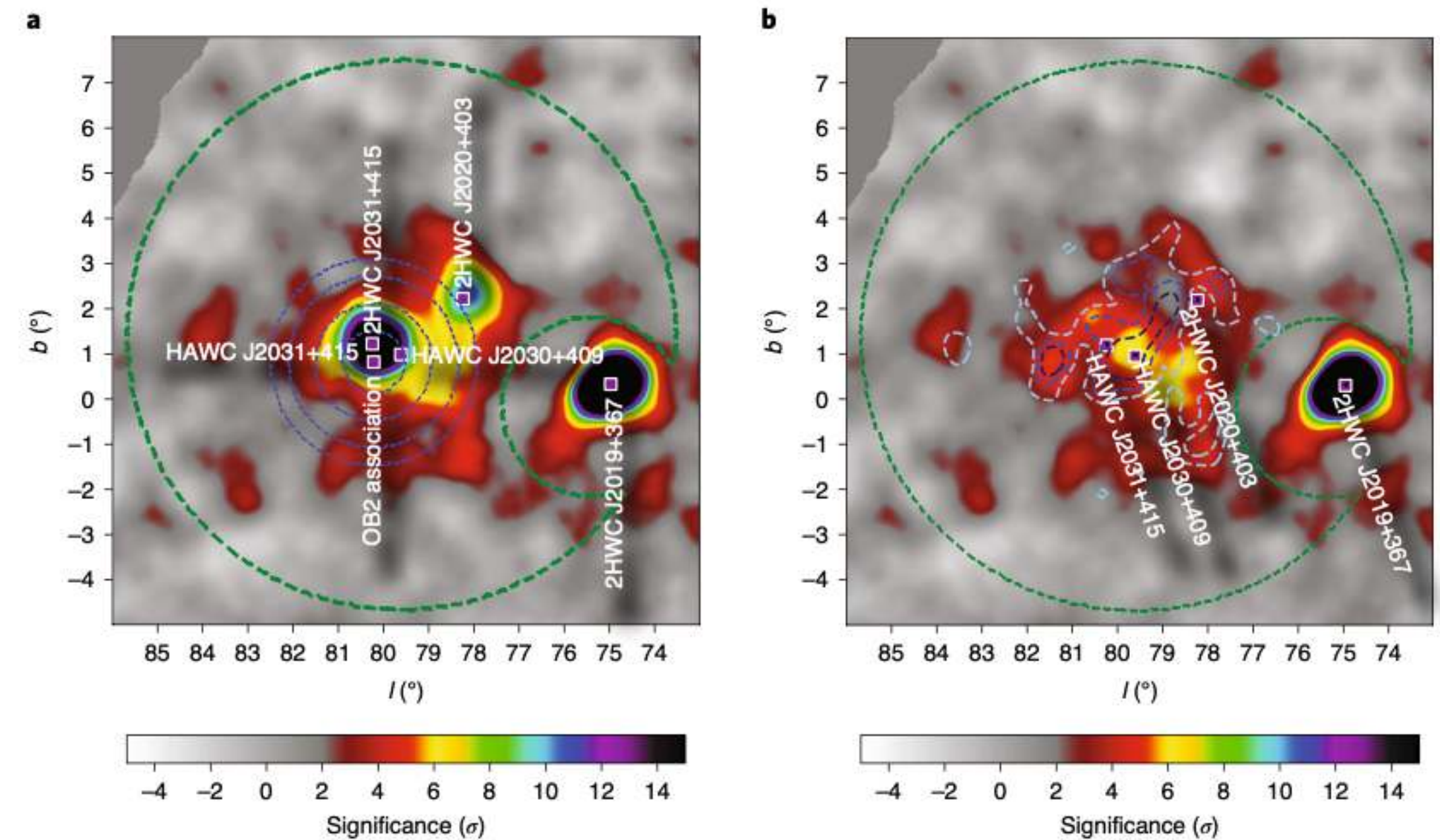
HAWC observations of the acceleration of very-high-energy cosmic rays in the Cygnus Cocoon

A. U. Abeysekara¹, A. Albert², R. Alfaro³, C. Alvarez⁴, J. R. Angeles Camacho³, J. C. Arteaga-Velázquez⁵, K. P. Arunbabu⁶, D. Avila Rojas³, H. A. Ayala Solares⁷, V. Baghmanyan⁸, E. Belmont-Moreno⁵, S. Y. BenZvi⁹, R. Blandford¹⁰, C. Brisbois¹¹, K. S. Caballero-Mora⁴, T. Capistrán^{12,13}, A. Carramiñana¹², S. Casanova⁸, U. Cotti⁵, S. Coutiño de León¹², E. De la Fuente^{14,15}, R. Diaz Hernandez¹², B. L. Dingus², M. A. DuVernois¹⁶, M. Durocher², J. C. Díaz-Vélez¹⁴, R. W. Ellsworth¹¹, K. Engel¹¹, C. Espinoza³, K. L. Fan¹¹, K. Fang^{10,16}, H. Fleischhack¹⁷, N. Fraija¹³, A. Galván-Gómez¹³, D. Garcia³, J. A. García-González³, F. Garfias¹³, G. Giacinti¹⁸, M. M. González¹³, J. A. Goodman¹¹, J. P. Harding², S. Hernandez³, J. Hinton¹⁸, B. Hona¹, D. Huang¹⁷, F. Hueyotl-Zahuantitla⁴, P. Hütemeyer¹⁷, A. Iriarte¹³, A. Jardin-Blicq^{18,19,20}, V. Joshi²¹, D. Kieda¹, A. Lara⁶, W. H. Lee¹³, H. León Vargas³, J. T. Linnemann²², A. L. Longinotti^{12,13}, G. Luis-Raya²³, J. Lundeen²², K. Malone², O. Martinez²⁴, I. Martinez-Castellanos¹¹, J. Martínez-Castro²⁵, J. A. Matthews²⁶, P. Miranda-Romagnoli²⁷, J. A. Morales-Soto⁵, E. Moreno²⁴, M. Mostafá⁷, A. Nayerhoda⁸, L. Nellen²⁸, M. Newbold¹, M. U. Nisa²², R. Noriega-Papaqui²⁷, L. Olivera-Nieto¹⁸, N. Omodei¹⁰, A. Peisker²², Y. Pérez Araujo¹³, E. G. Pérez-Pérez²³, Z. Ren²⁶, C. D. Rho²⁹, D. Rosa-González¹², E. Ruiz-Velasco¹⁸, H. Salazar²⁴, F. Salesa Greus^{8,30}, A. Sandoval³, M. Schneider¹¹, H. Schoorlemmer¹⁸, F. Serna³, A. J. Smith¹¹, R. W. Springer¹, P. Surajbali¹⁸, K. Tollefson²², I. Torres¹², R. Torres-Escobedo¹⁴, F. Ureña-Mena¹², T. Weisgarber³¹, F. Werner¹⁸, E. Willox¹¹, A. Zepeda³², H. Zhou³³, C. De León⁵ and J. D. Álvarez⁵

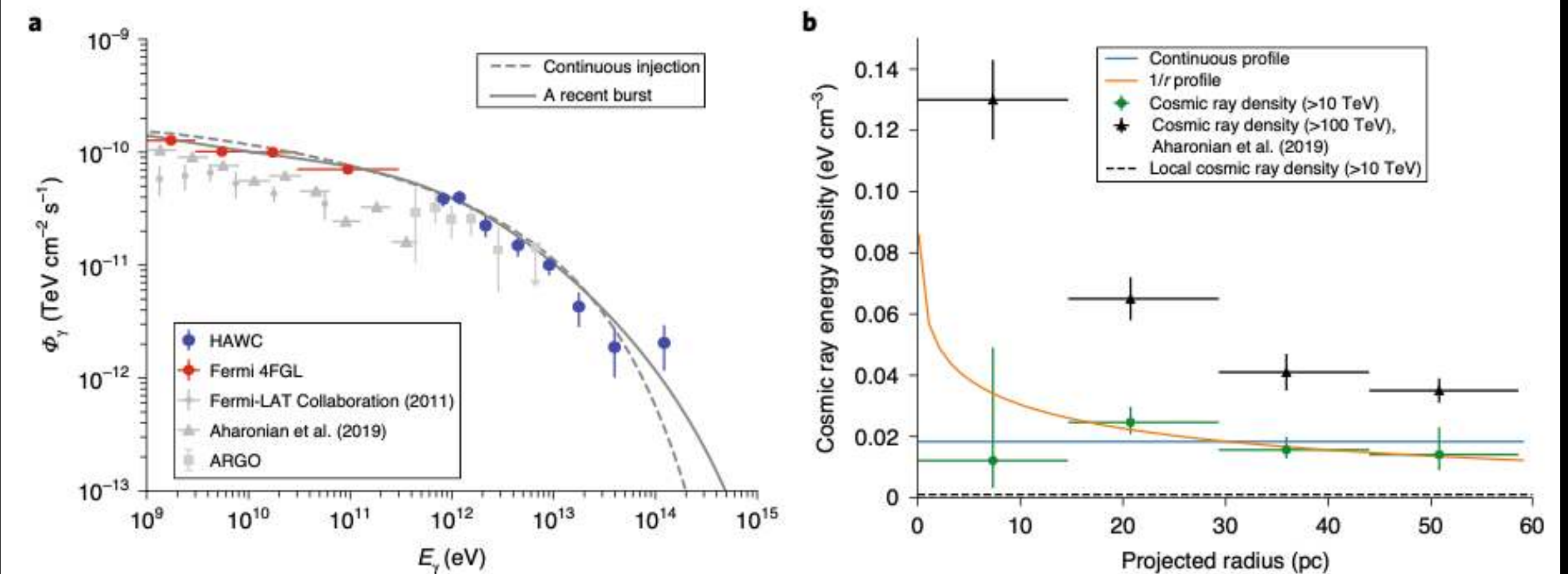
Cosmic rays with energies up to a few PeV are known to be accelerated within the Milky Way^{1,2}. Traditionally, it has been presumed that supernova remnants were the main source

The High-Altitude Water Cherenkov (HAWC) observatory is a wide field-of-view, very-high-energy γ -ray instrument that is sensitive in the energy range of 300 GeV to beyond 100 TeV. It is ideally suited to the study of extended emission regions that are bright background sources, as is the case for the Cygnus Cocoon. A bright source, named 2HWC J2031+415 in the HAWC catalogue¹¹ and shown in the significance map in Fig. 1, has been detected coincident with the superbubble. The location of this γ -ray emission overlaps with that of a known pulsar wind

Abeysekara et al.,
Nature Astronomy - marzo 2021
the Galactic Centre region. Here, we report observations of

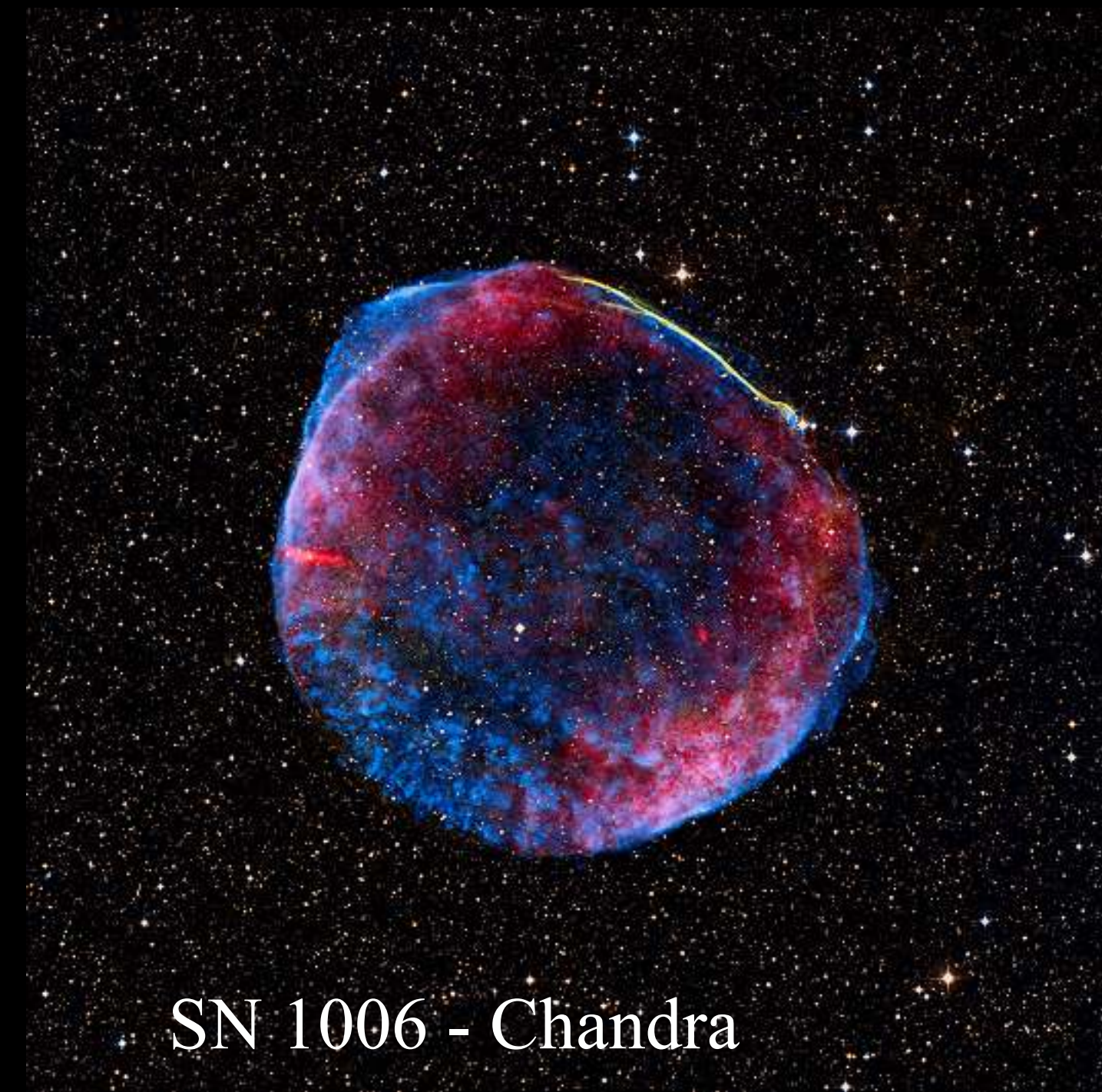


Substración de HAWC J2031+415 (PWN) y 2HWC J2020+403 (γ Cygni).

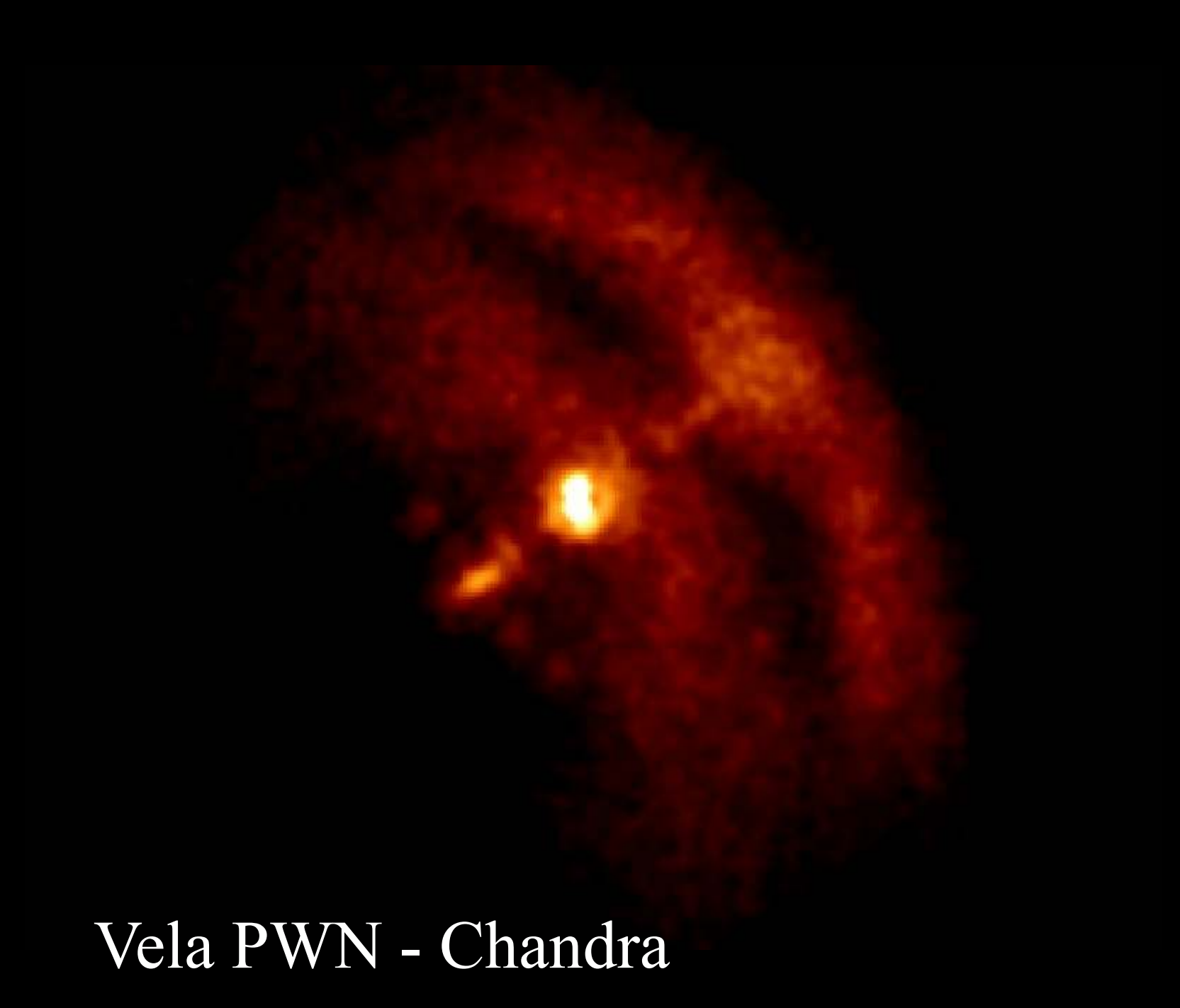




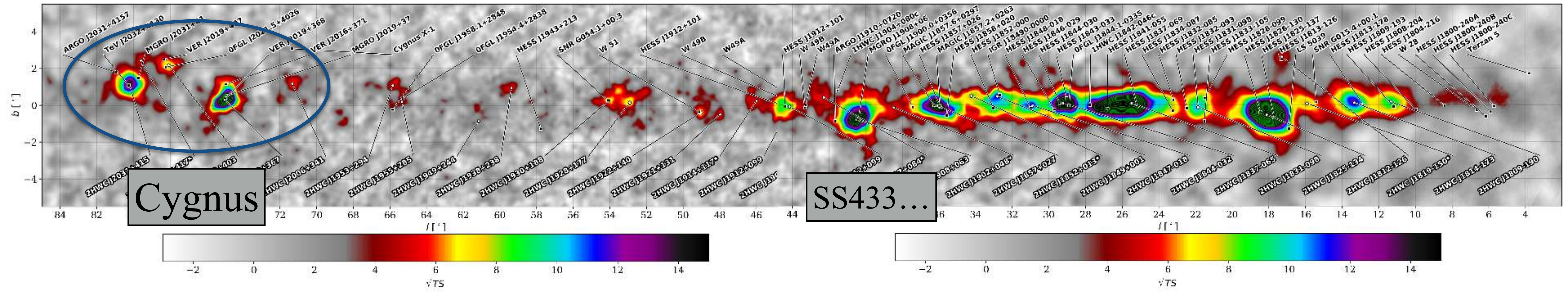
Westerlund 2 - Hubble



SN 1006 - Chandra



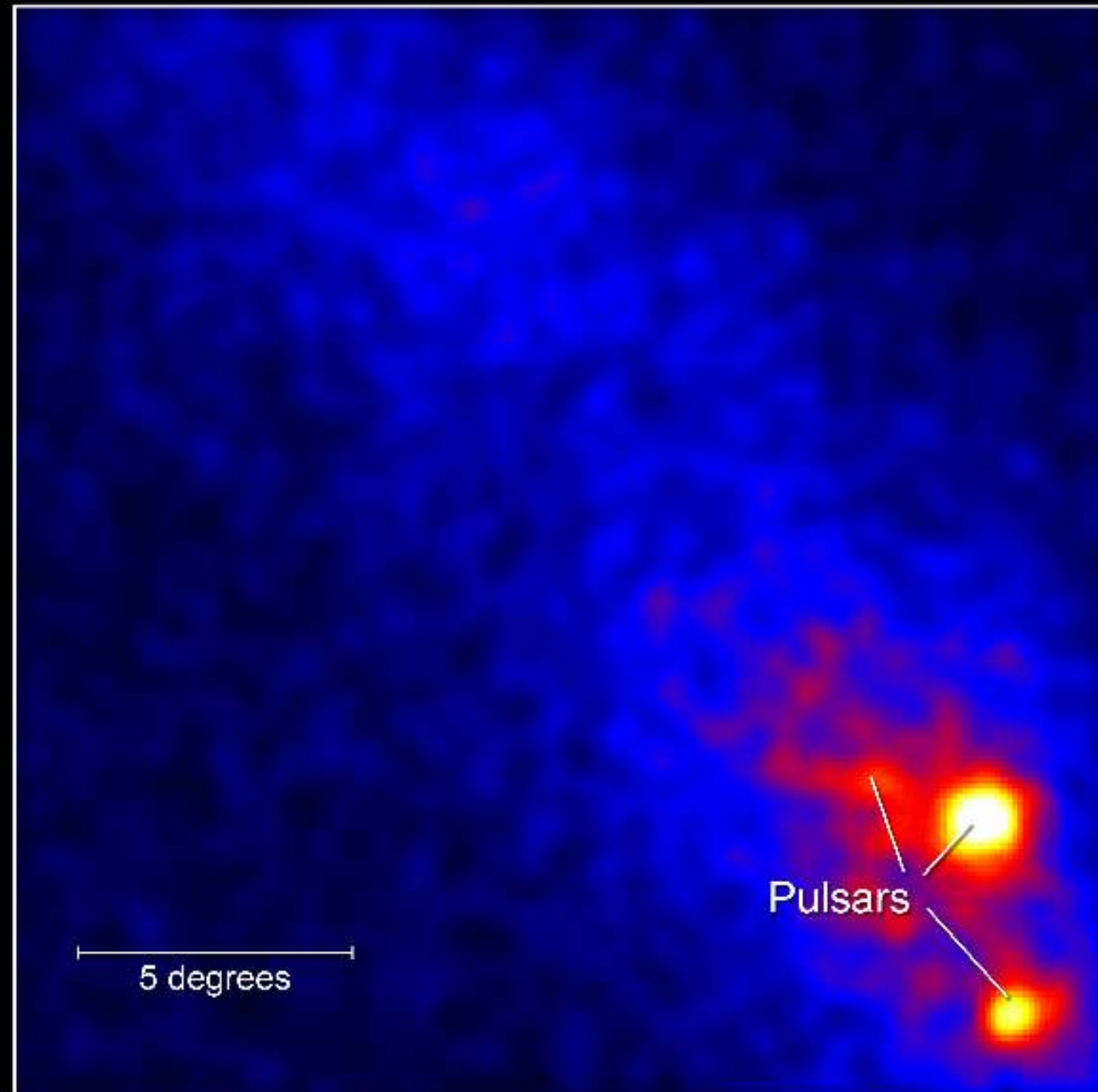
Vela PWN - Chandra



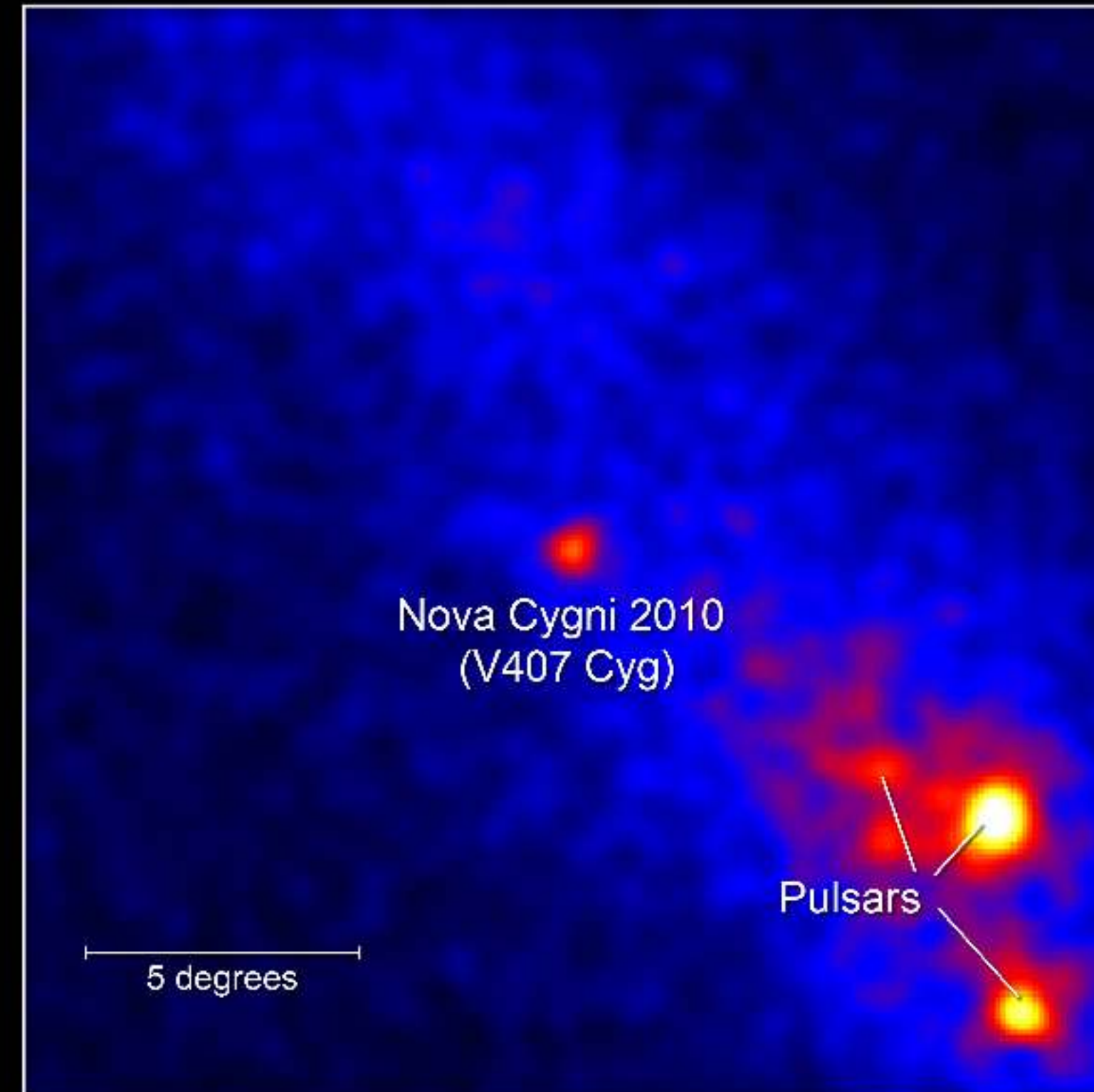
3.5. Binarias, novas...



Fermi Detects Gamma Rays from Nova Cygni 2010

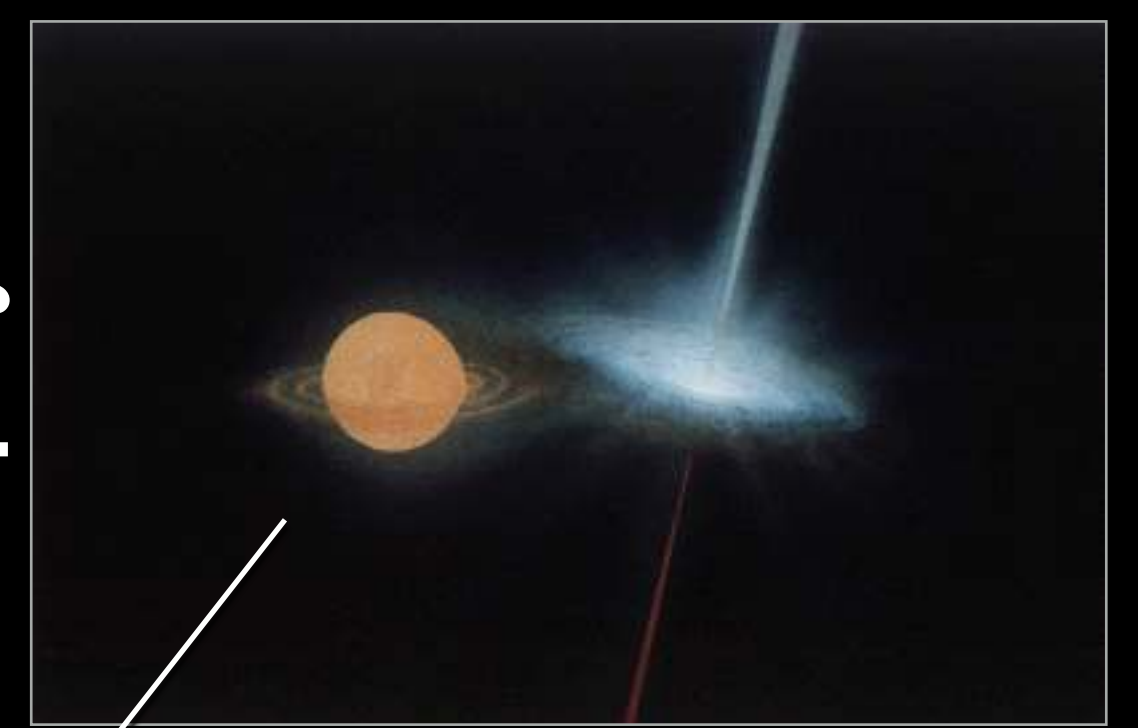


Feb. 19 to March 9, 2010



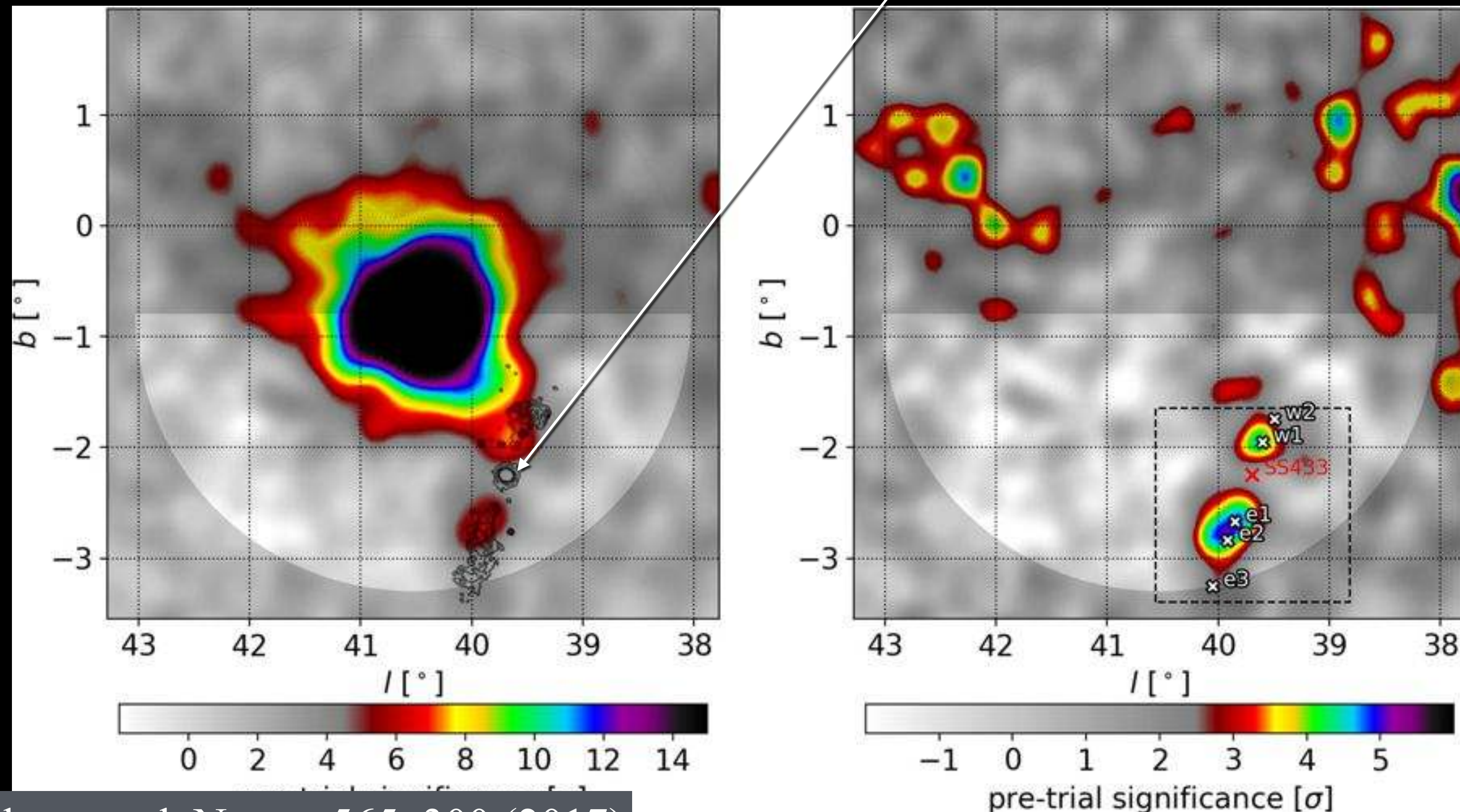
March 10 to 29, 2010

SS 433: multi-TeV microquasar



NASA - <https://apod.nasa.gov/apod/ap960306.html>

- SS 433: sistema estelar binario con un hoyo negro ($>10 M_{\odot}$).
- Espectroscopía óptica evidencia materia moviéndose a $0.26c$.
- HAWC detectó emisión de rayos γ (> 25 TeV), coincidente con los lóbulos de rayos X.
- Modelo leptónico favorecido sobre hadrónico.



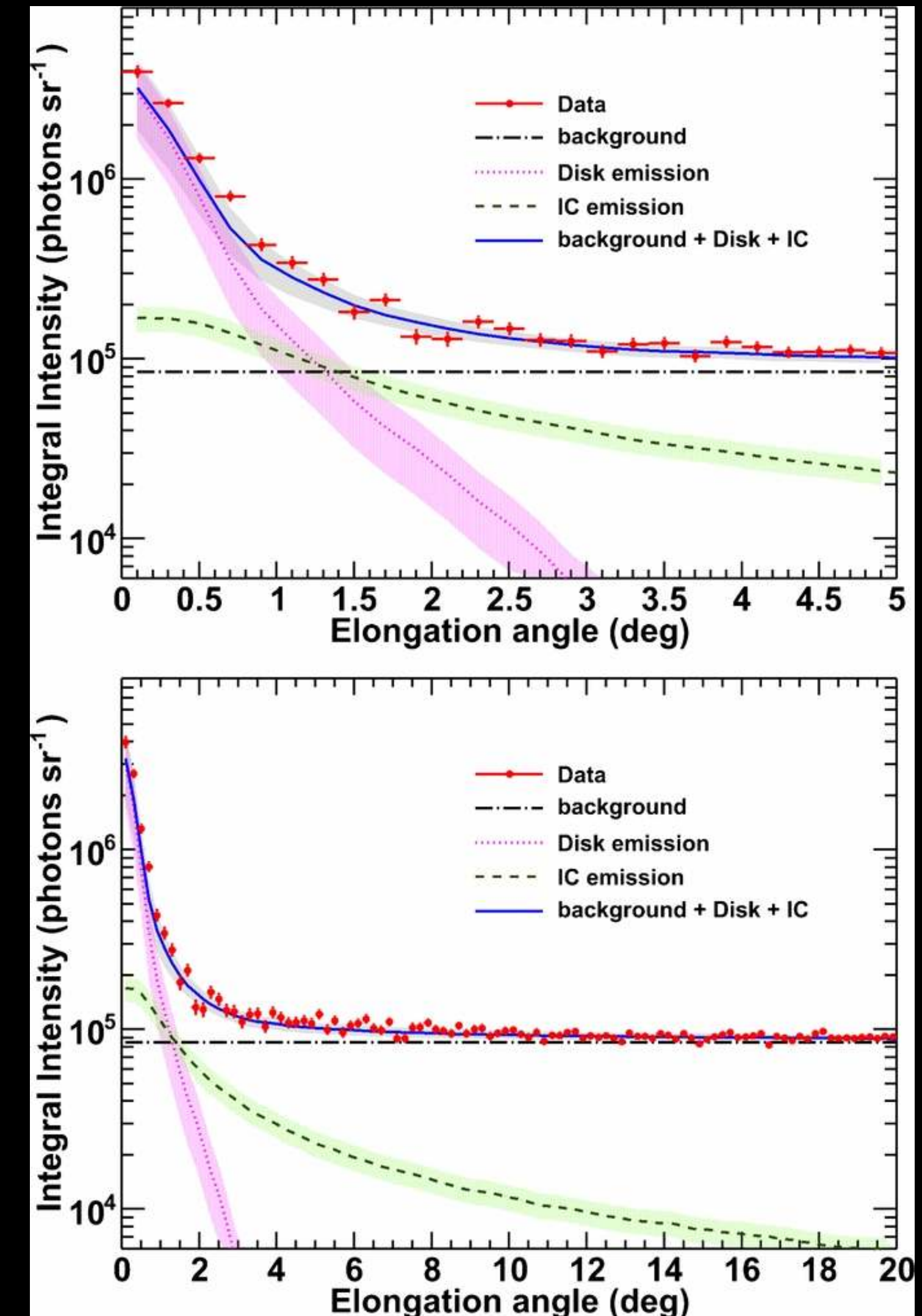
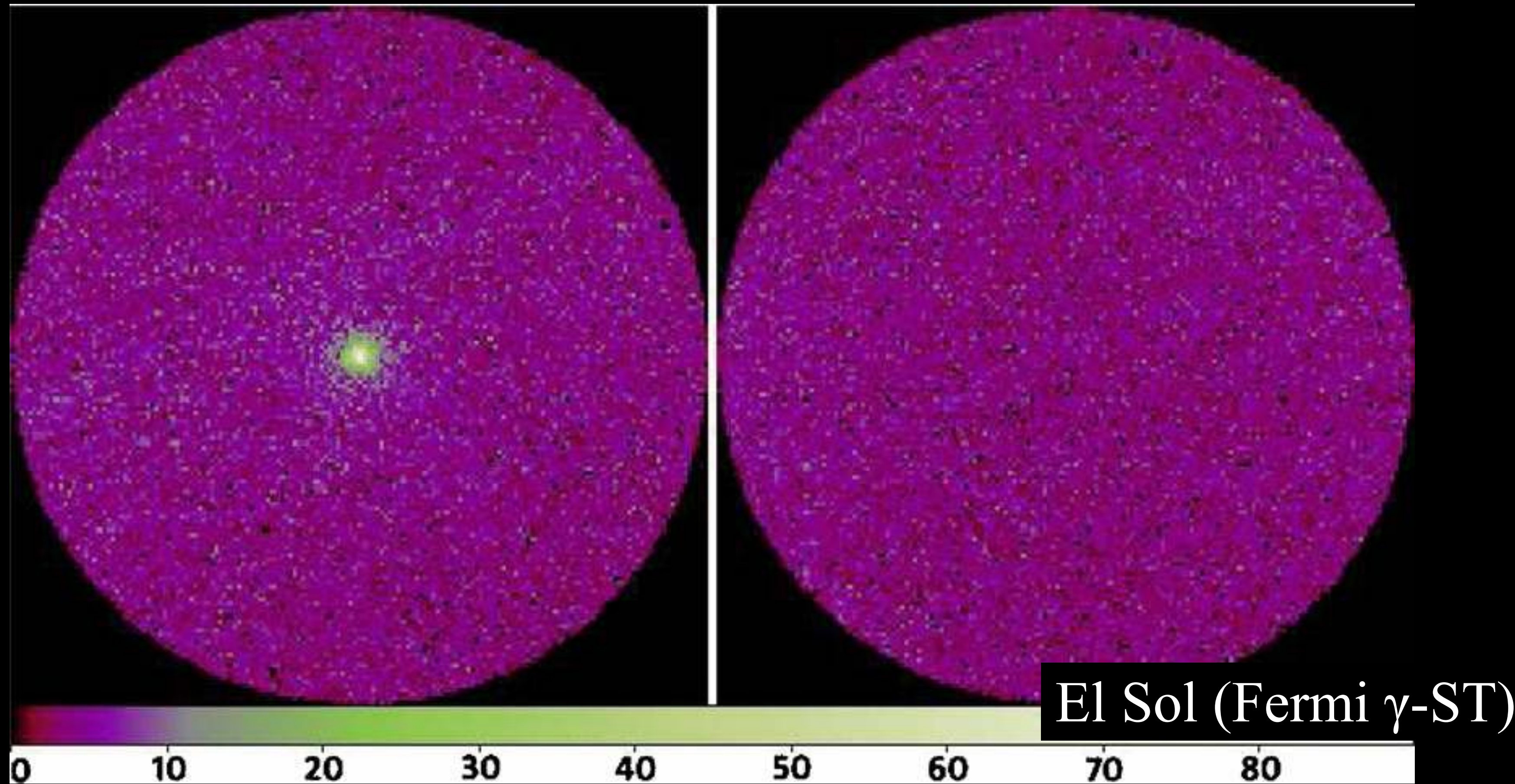
Abeysekara et al. Nature 565, 300 (2017)

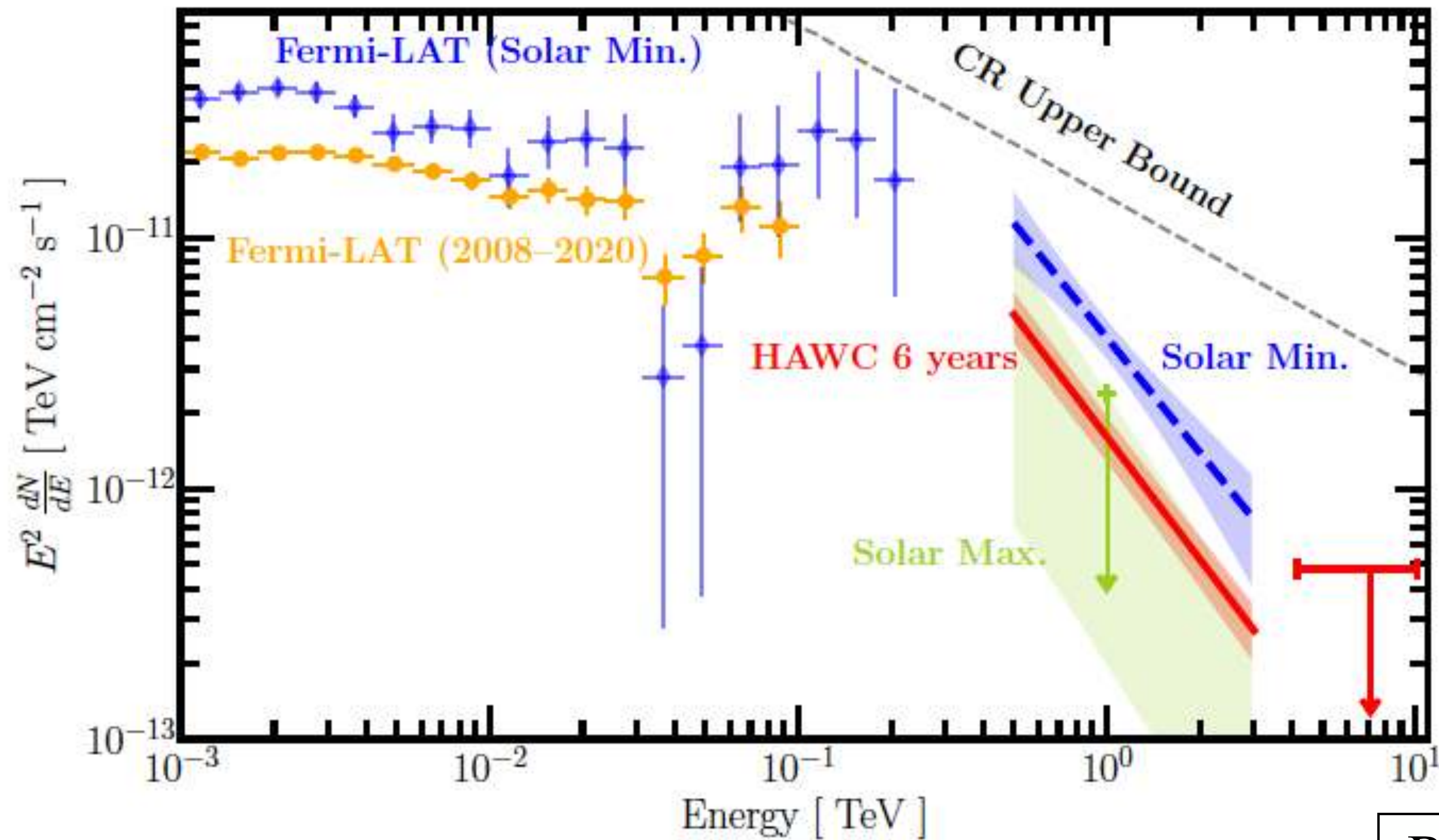
3. Fuentes de rayos γ en la Galaxia

1. Emisión difusa de la Galaxia; burbujas de Fermi.
2. Fuentes Galácticas.
3. Remanentes de supernova.
4. Pulsares, pulsar wind nebulae, halos.
5. Otras fuentes Galácticas.
6. Rayos gamma en el Sistema Solar.

3.6. Rayos γ en el Sistema Solar

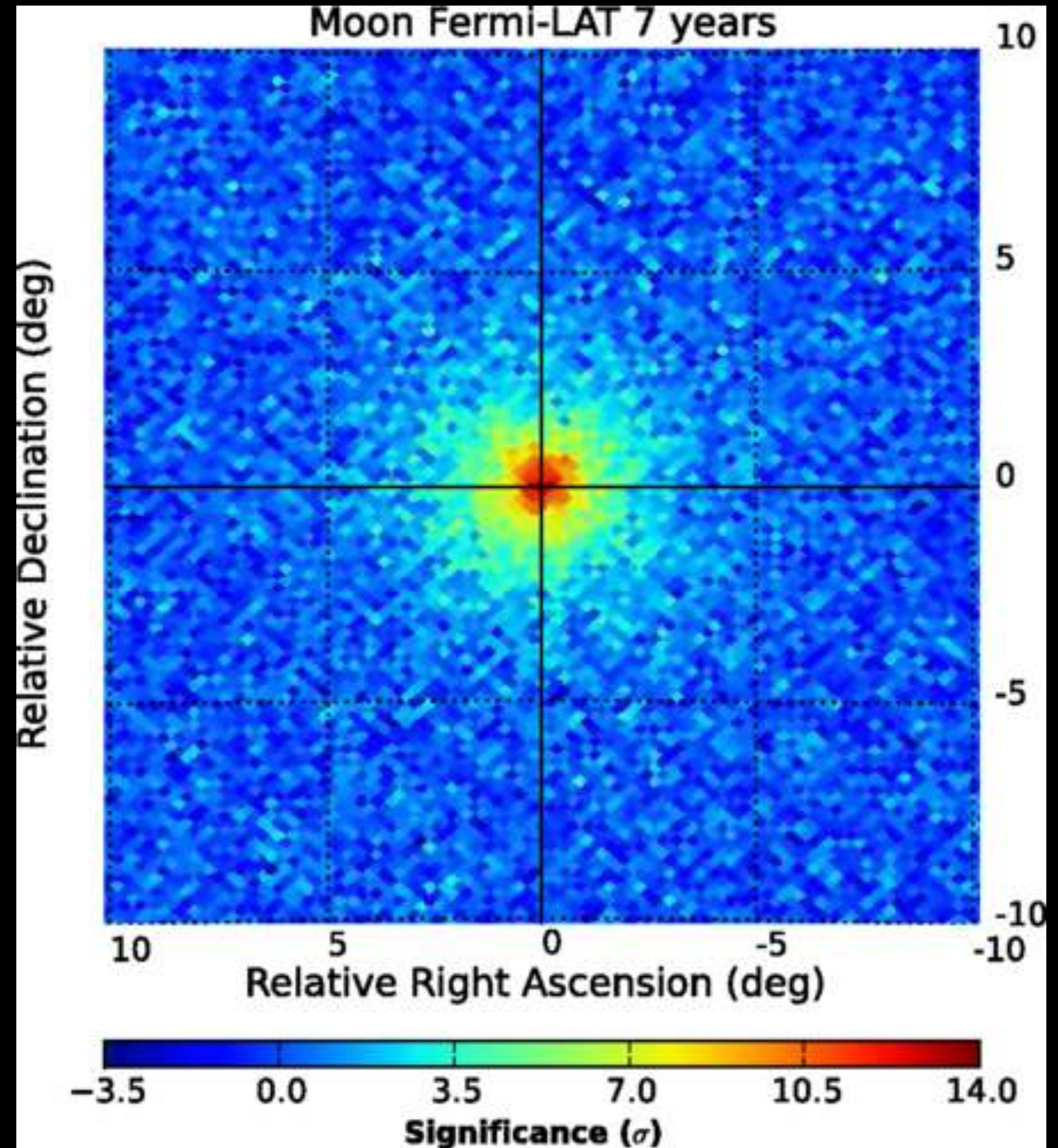
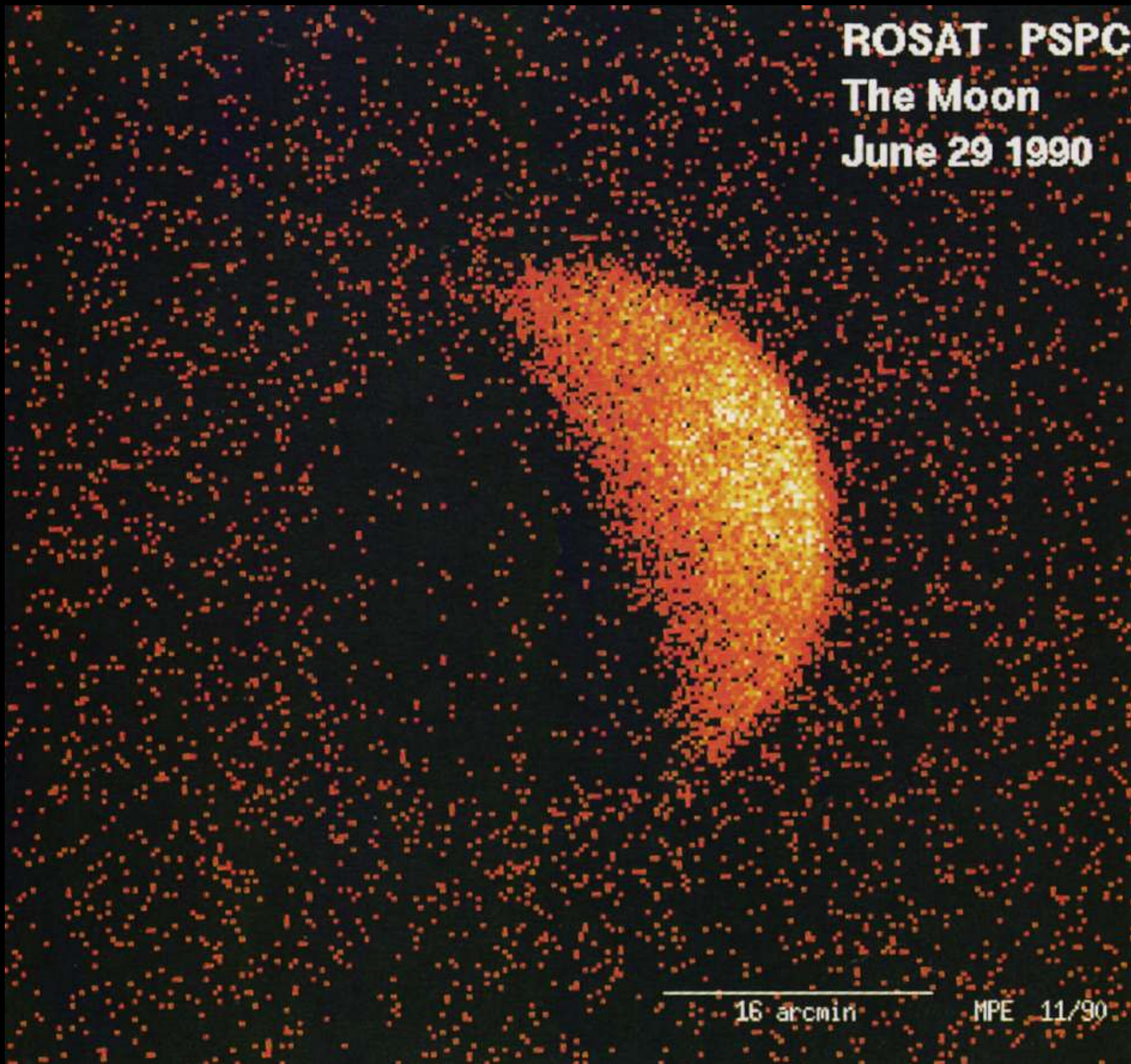
El Sol, la Tierra, la Luna.





¡Recién aceptado por PRL!

FIG. 3. Spectrum of the solar disk. The 6.1-year spectrum by HAWC is shown by the red solid line. The 90% CL upper limit at 7 TeV is indicated with the red arrow. The spectrum at the solar minimum is indicated by the dashed line. The shaded bands show statistical uncertainties. The solar maximum flux at 1 TeV is shown as the 1σ upper limit. The Fermi-LAT spectra over the full solar cycle [7] (orange) and at the solar minimum [6] (blue) are also shown. The gray dashed line shows the theoretical maximum on the gamma-ray spectrum [5].



La Tierra

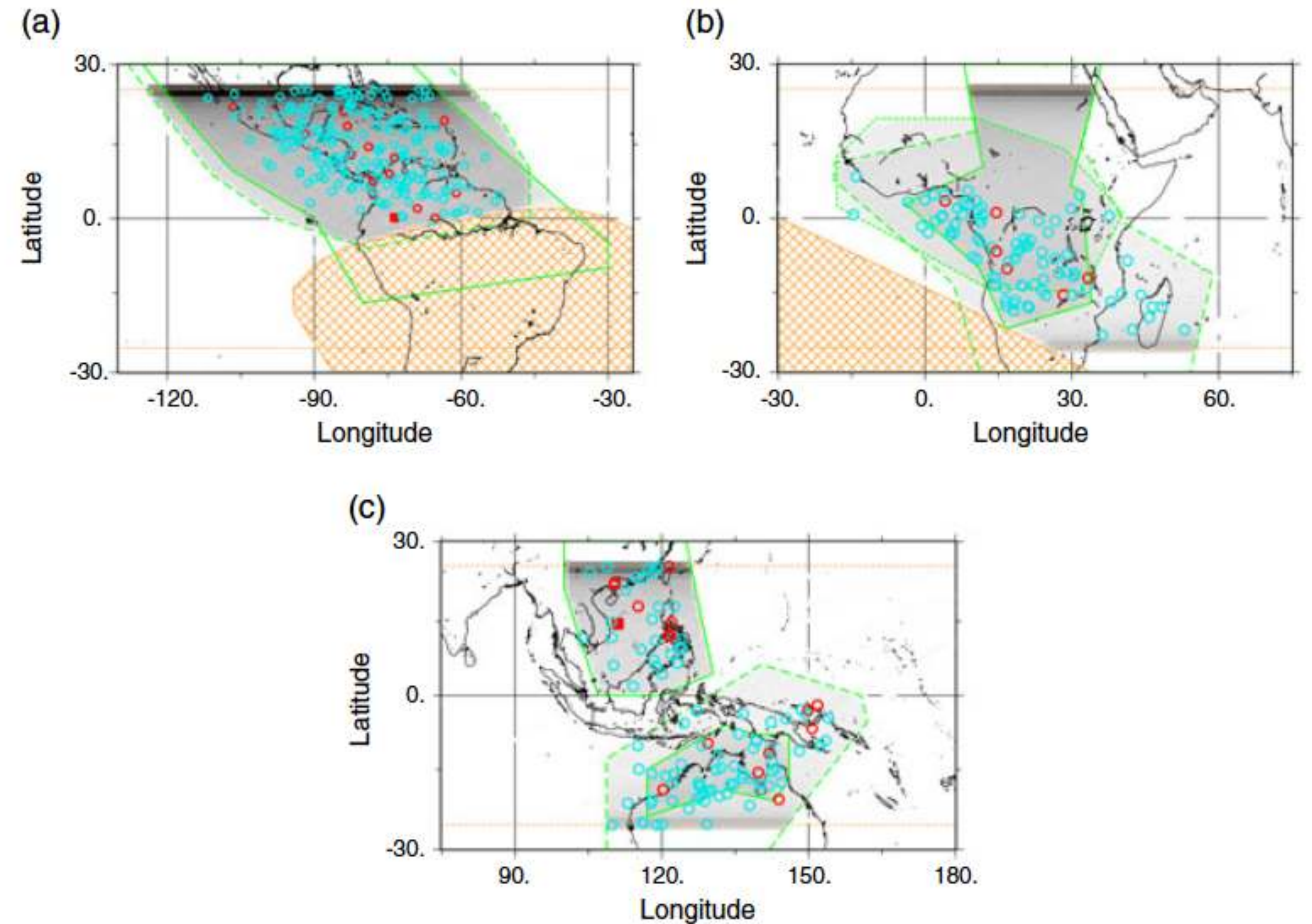
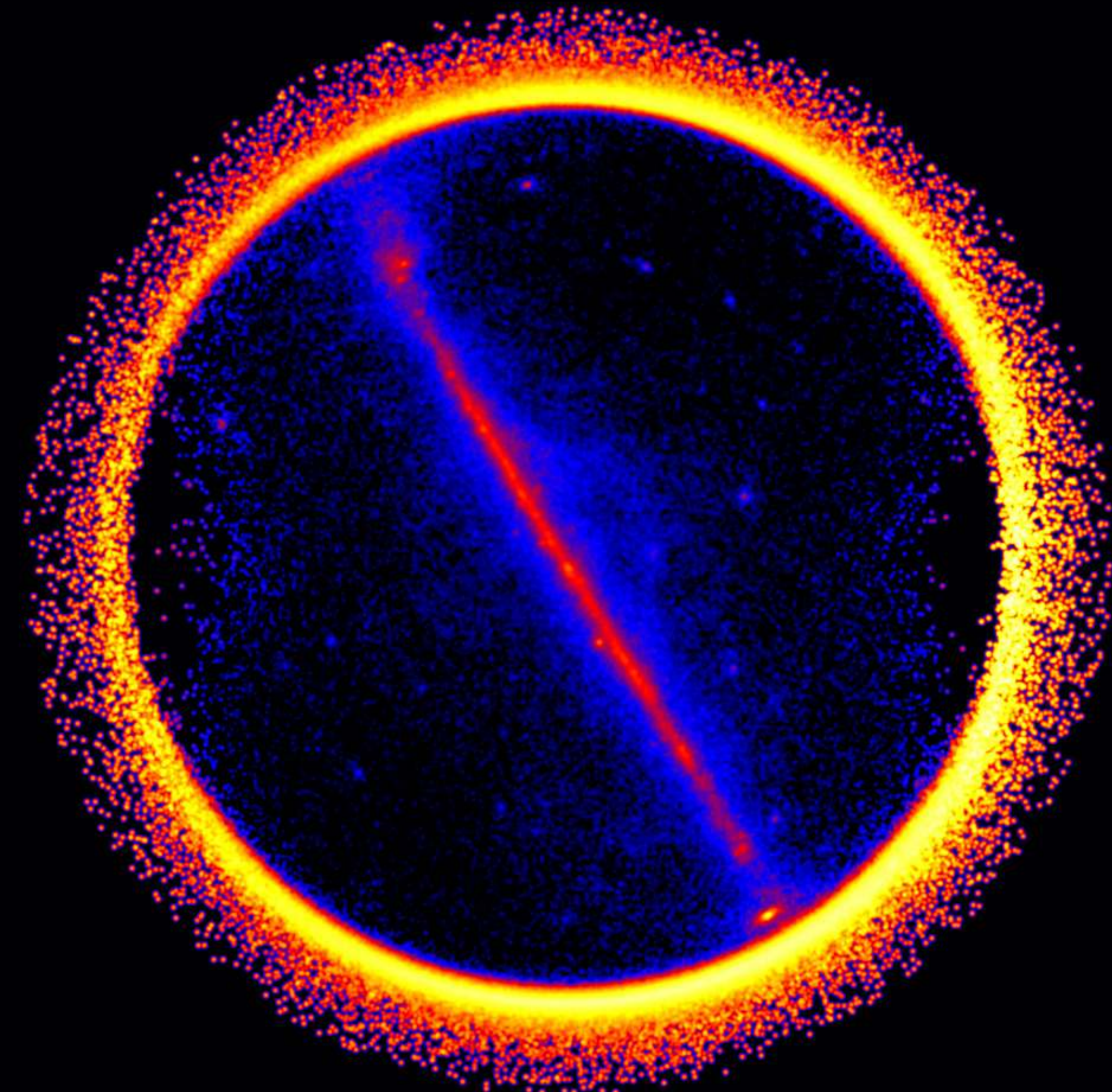
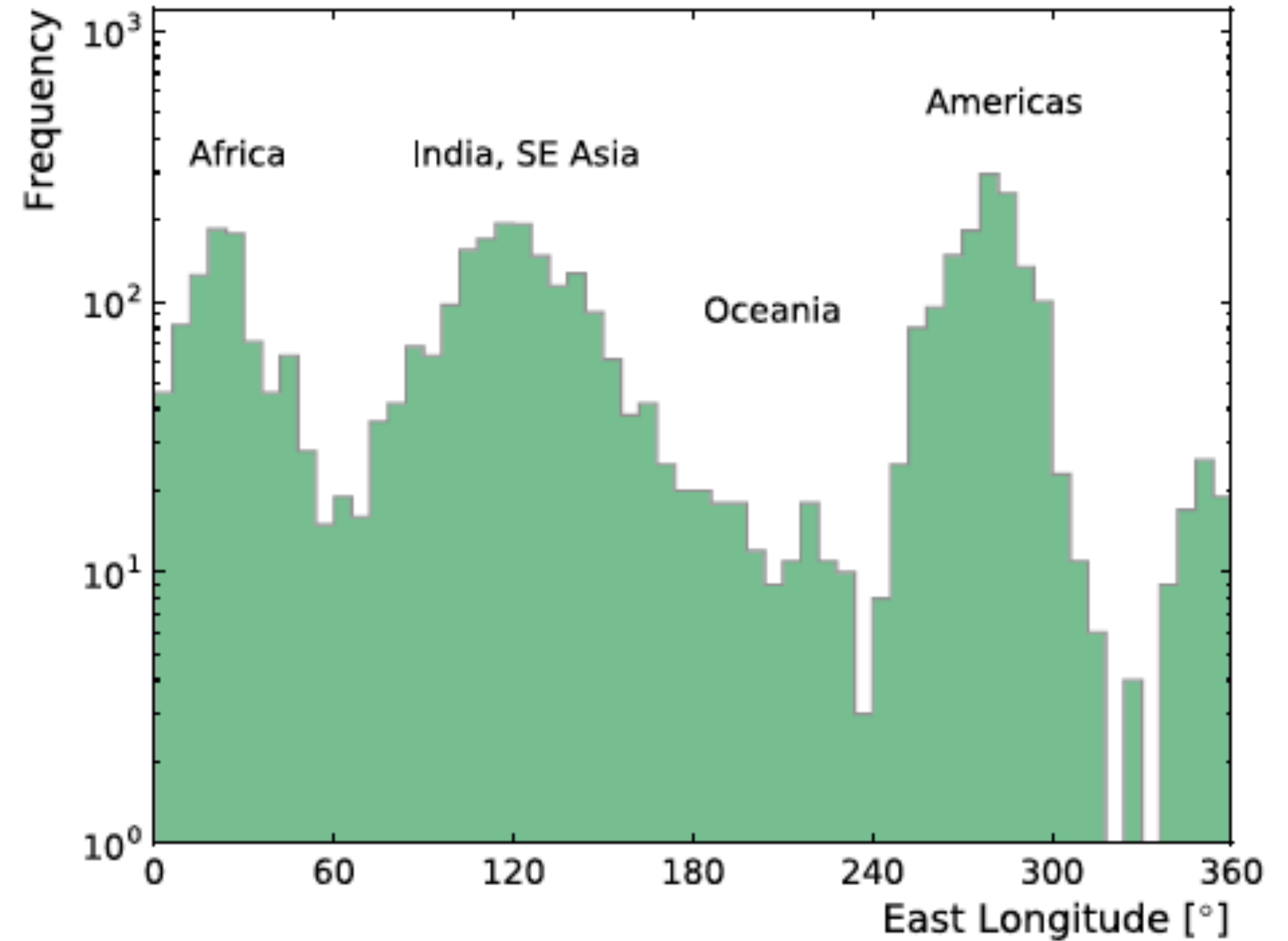
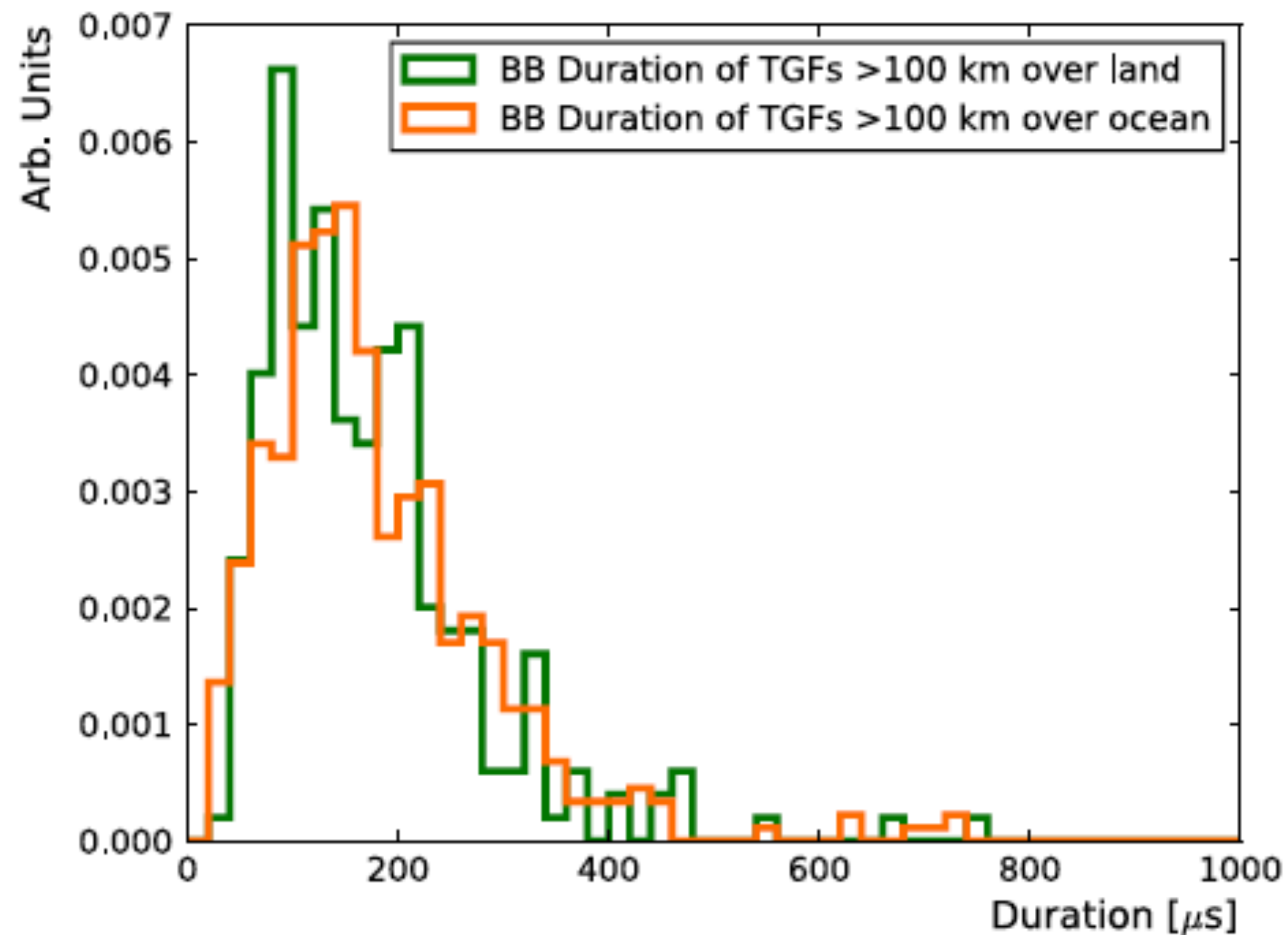
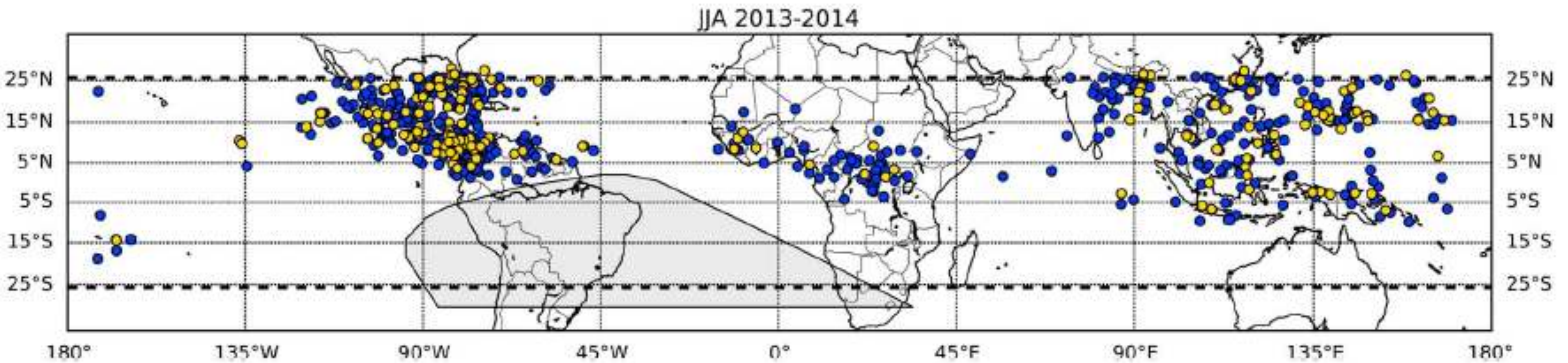
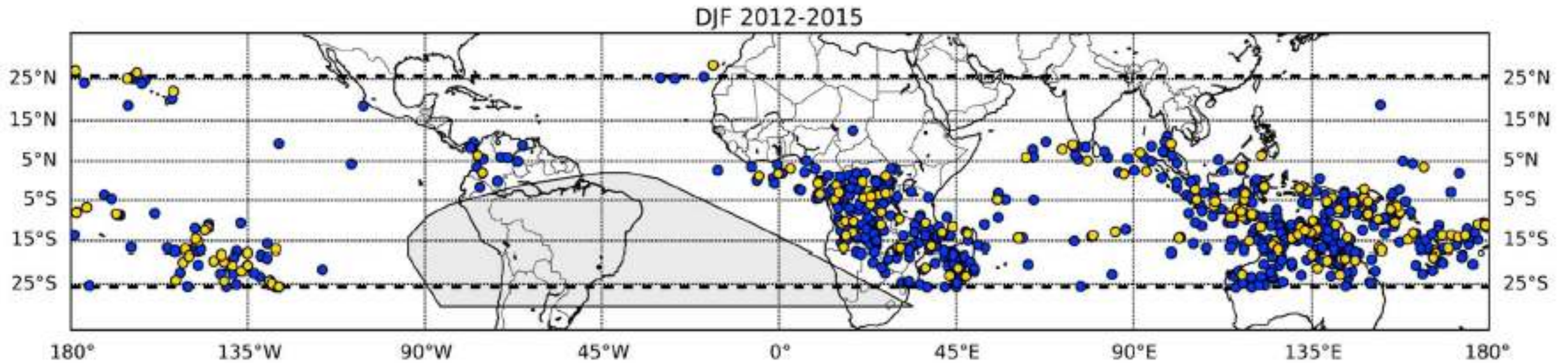


Figure 5. Locations of Fermi for the reliable sample of 425 TGFs / TEBs. The 384 TGFs found by the offline search of the continuous TTE are shown in cyan, while the 41 triggered TGFs / TEBs are shown in red. TGFs are depicted with open circles and TEBs with filled squares. There are (a) 227 TGFs and one TEB in the Americas (including 18 triggered), (b) 90 TGFs in Africa (including six triggered), and (c) 106 TGFs and one TEB in Asia and Australia (including 17 triggered).

1st Catalog of Terrestrial γ -ray Flashes

Roberts et al. 2017, J. Geophys. Res 123, 4381.





(Top) Three years of terrestrial gamma ray flash (TGF) data from the months of December, January, and February (DJF). (Bottom) Two years of

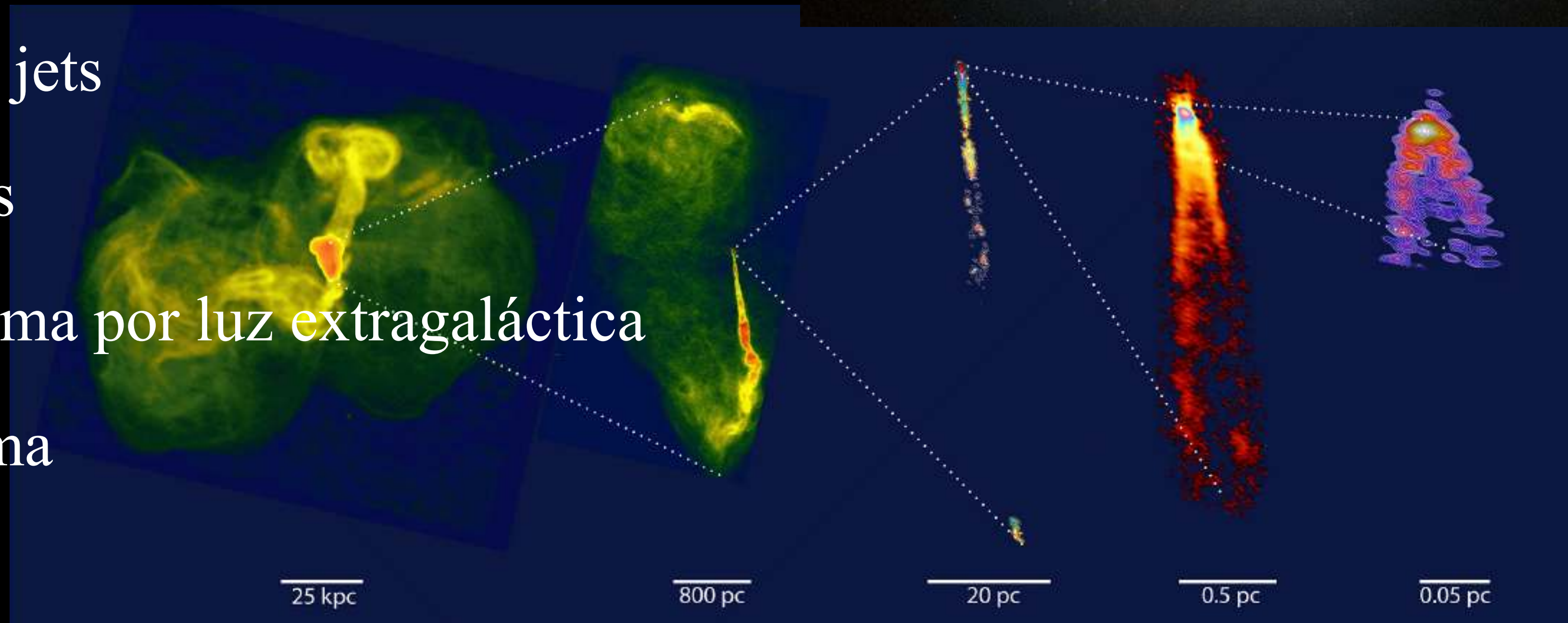
¡Fin de la parte 3!

Astrofísica de rayos gamma

1. Rayos cósmicos.
2. Rayos gamma: producción, bandas astrofísicas y observatorios.
3. Fuentes de rayos gamma en la Galaxia.
4. Fuentes de rayos gamma más allá de la Galaxia.

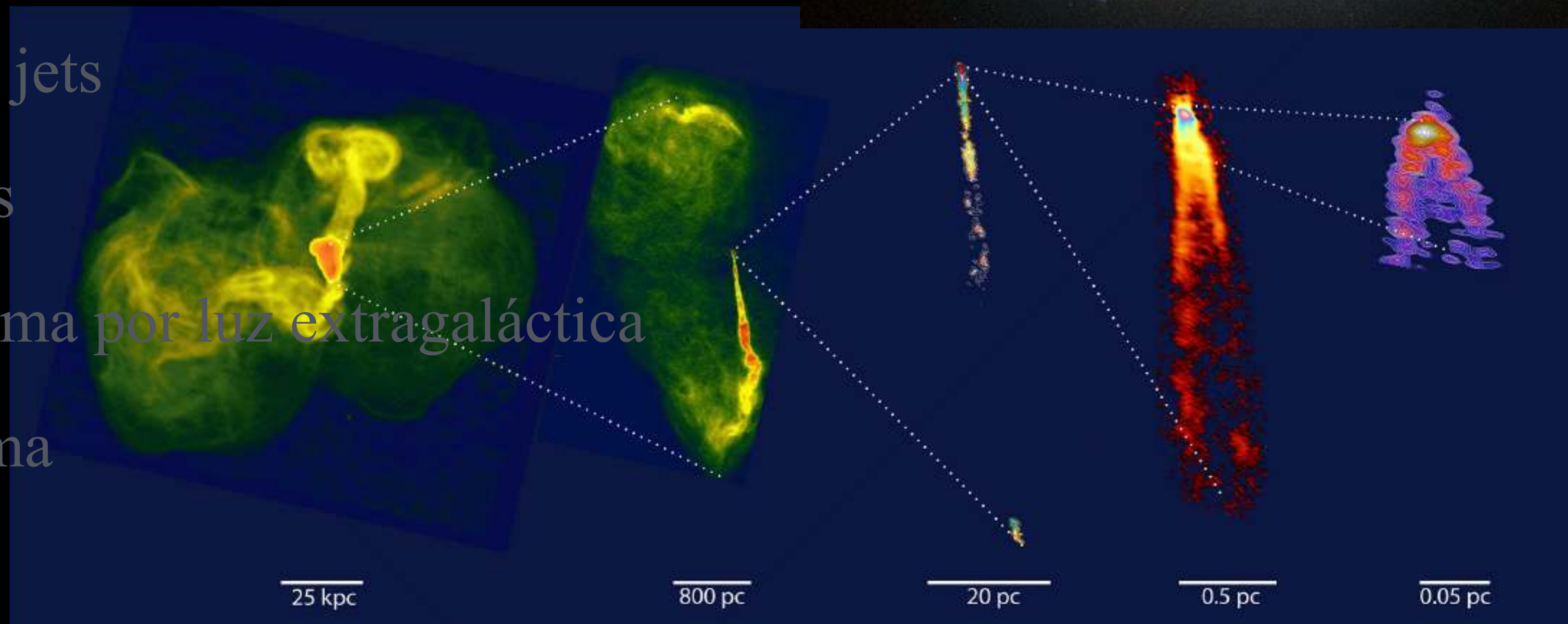
4. Fuentes extragalácticas de rayos gamma

1. Tipos de fuentes
2. Galaxias normales y starburst
3. Núcleos activos de galaxias
4. Hoyos negros, acreción, jets
5. Radiogalaxias y blazares
6. Absorción de rayos gamma por luz extragaláctica
7. Destellos de rayos gamma



4. Fuentes extragalácticas de rayos gamma

1. Tipos de fuentes
2. Galaxias normales y starburst
3. Núcleos activos de galaxias
4. Hoyos negros, acreción, jets
5. Radiogalaxias y blazares
6. Absorción de rayos gamma por luz extragaláctica
7. Destellos de rayos gamma



Event Horizon Telescope Collaboration

COS-B (1975 - 1982)

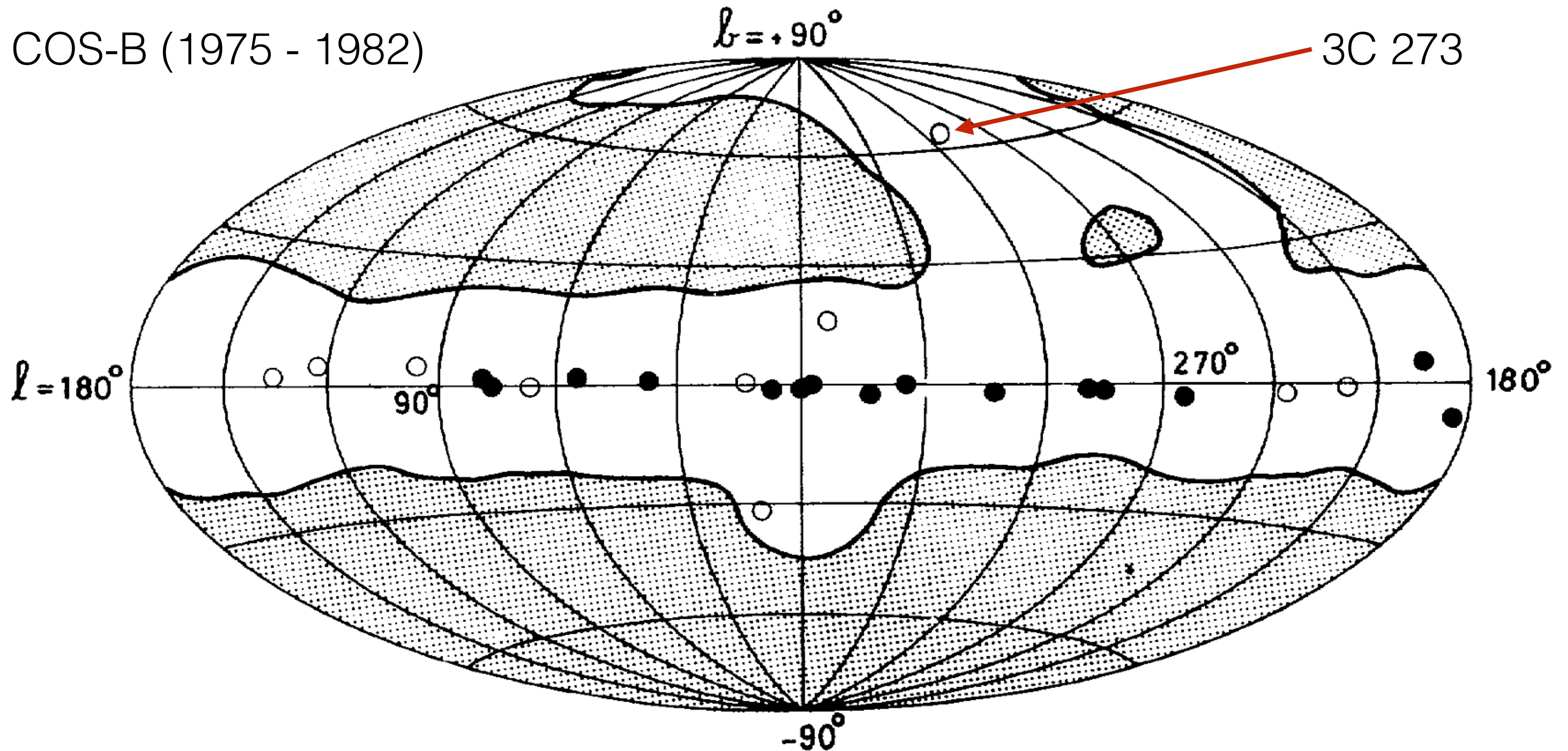
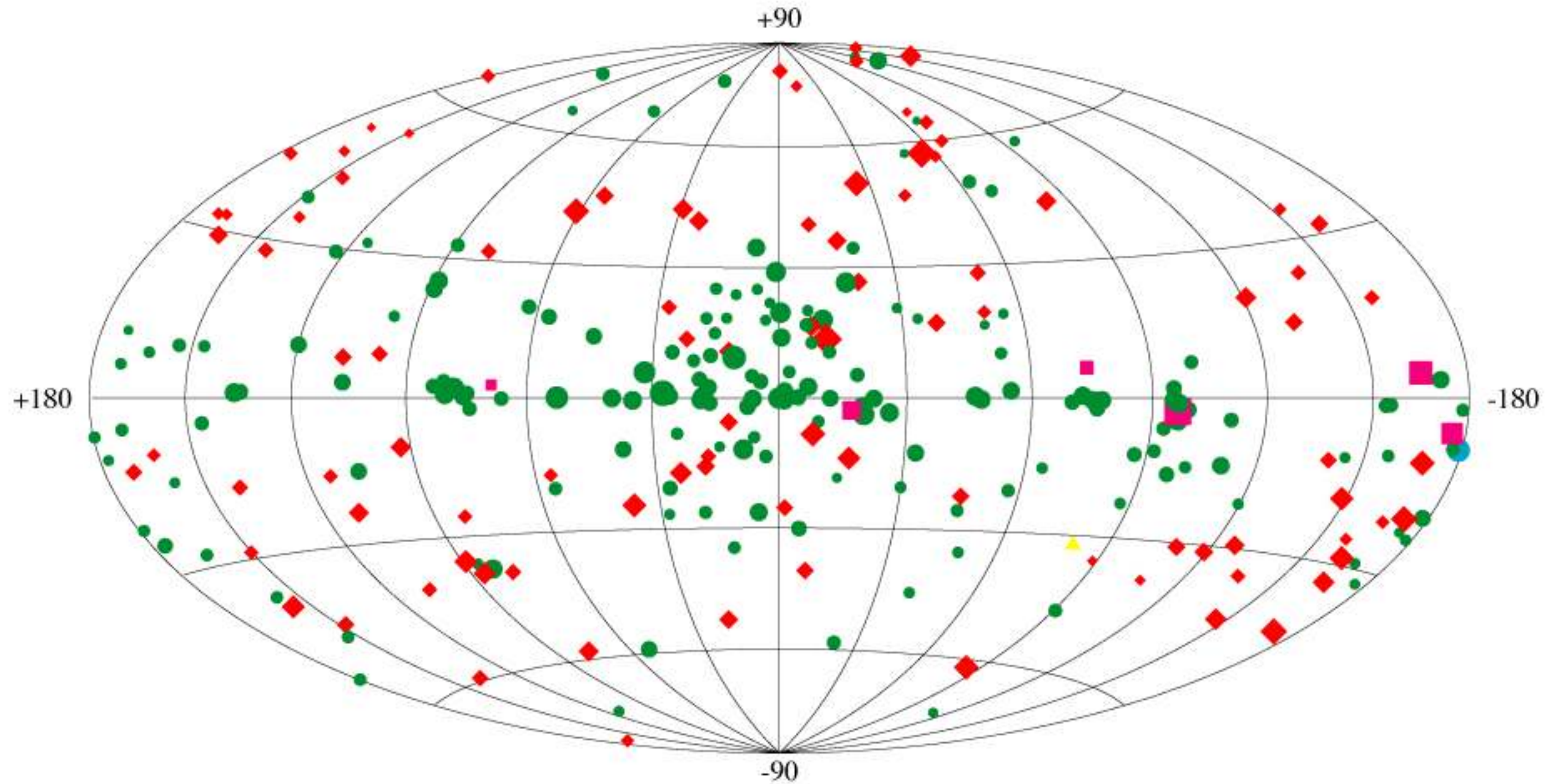


FIG. 1.—Region of the sky searched for gamma-ray sources (*unshaded*) and sources detected above 100 MeV by spatial analysis. The filled circles denote sources with measured fluxes $\geq 1.3 \times 10^{-6}$ photons $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$. Open circles denote sources below this threshold.

Third EGRET Catalog

$E > 100 \text{ MeV}$



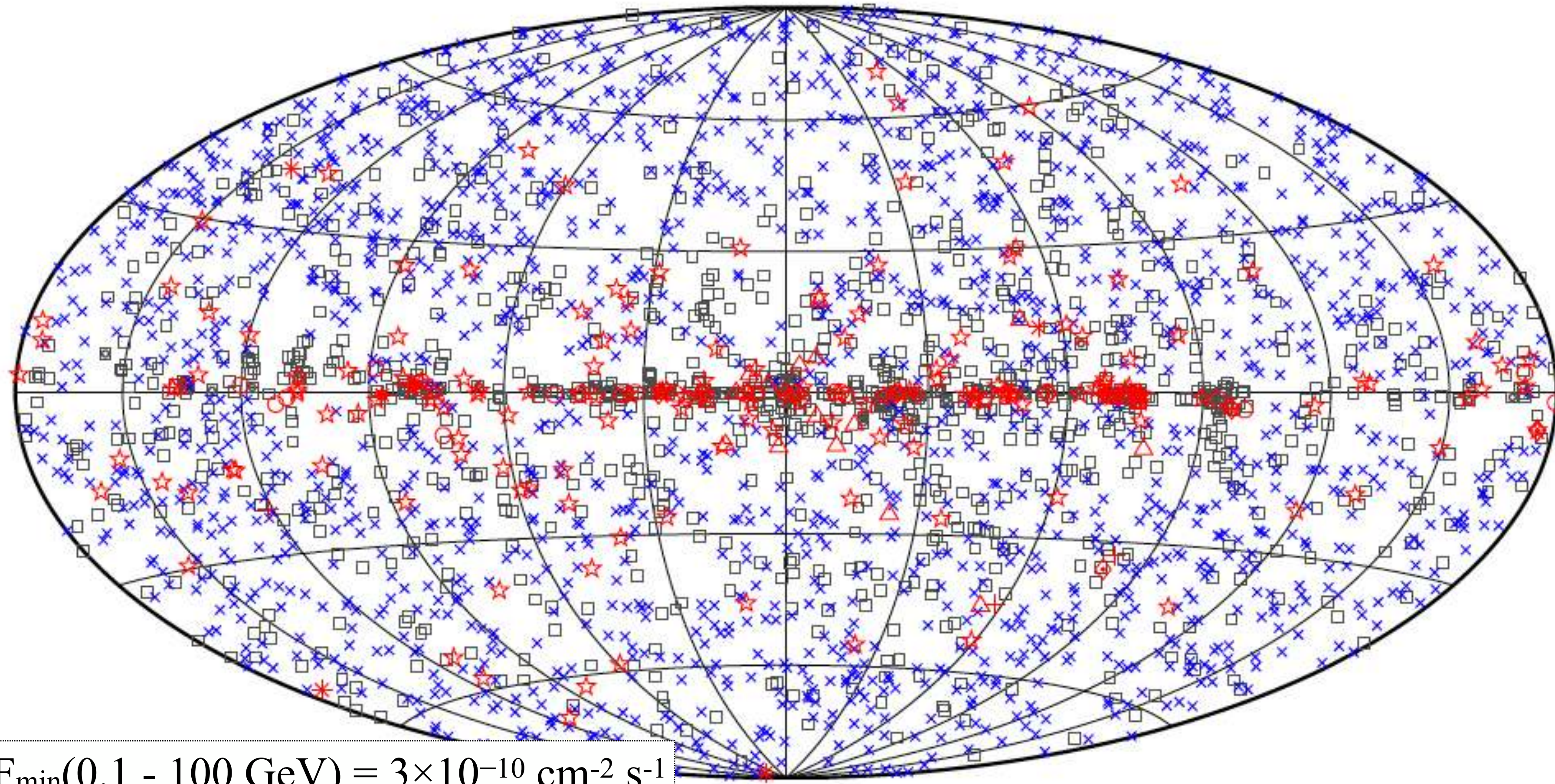
- ◆ Active Galactic Nuclei
- Unidentified EGRET Sources

- Pulsars
- ▲ LMC
- Solar FLare

$$F_{\min}(E > 100 \text{ MeV}) = 6.2 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

Hartman et al. (1999)

3FGL



$F_{\min}(0.1 - 100 \text{ GeV}) = 3 \times 10^{-10} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

□ No association	▣ Possible association with SNR or PWN	× AGN
☆ Pulsar	△ Globular cluster	◇ PWN
⊠ Binary	+ Galaxy	○ SNR
★ Star-forming region		★ Nova

LAT 4FGL extragalactic sources (4FGL-DR3)

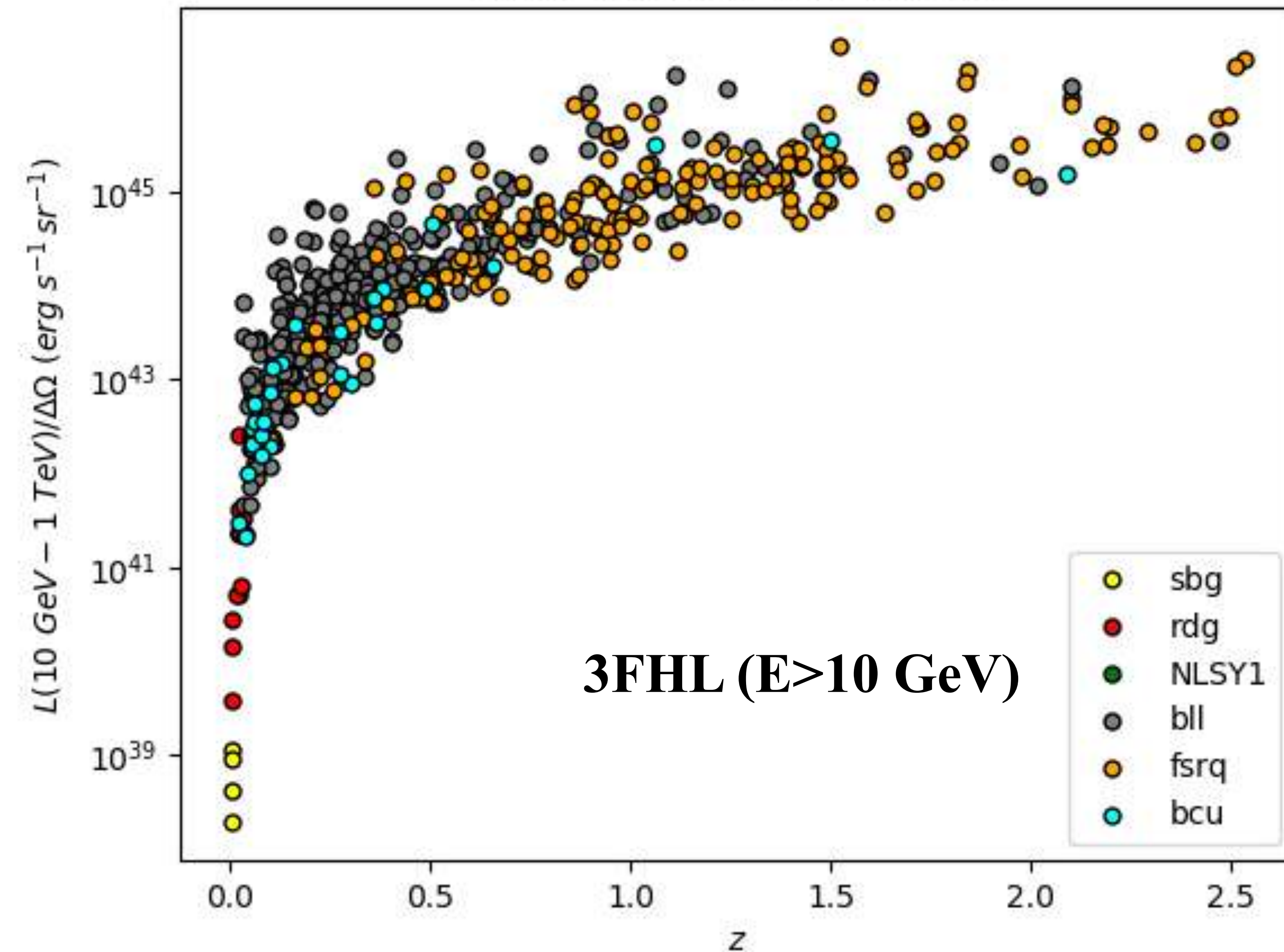
Description	Identified		Associated (high/low confidence)			Total
Blazar candidate of uncertain type	BCU	1	bcu	1493	0	1493
BL Lac type of blazar	BLL	22	bll	1434	0	1456
Flat spectrum radio quasar	FSRQ	44	fsrq	750	0	794
Non-blazar active galaxy	AGN	1	agn	8	174	183
Radiogalaxy	RDG	6	rdg	39	0	45
Starburst galaxy	SBG	0	sbg	8	4	12
Seyfert galaxy	SEY	0	sey	2	8	10
Narrow-line Seyfert 1	NLSY1	4	nlsy1	4	0	8
Normal galaxy	GAL	2	gal	4	0	6
Compact steep spectrum radio source	CSS	0	css	5	0	5
Steep spectrum radio quasar	SSRQ	0	ssrq	2	0	2
Galaxy cluster	CLUST	0	clust	0	1	1
Total						4015

Fuentes extragalácticas de rayos γ

Galaxias normales	Galaxias starburst	Seyferts	Radio galaxias	BL Lac	FSRQ
MW LMC SMC M31 + M33	M82, NGC 253 NGC 4945 (Sb? Sy 2?)	PMN J0948+0022, PKS 1502+036, PKS 2004-447, NGC 6951	M87, Cen A, NGC1275, NGC1218, NGC 6251	Dominante en Fermi-LAT & fuentes TeV	Dominantes en EGRET, 3C 454.3
Rayos cósmicos por formación estelar \Rightarrow rayos cósmicos & medio interestelar	Mayor formación estelar que en galaxias normales. Sin variabilidad. AGN débil?	Narrow line Sy1 Sy 2 LINER Seyferts radio quiet?	Variables. Aceleración de partículas en jets. AGN desalineado.	Espectro γ duro. Altamente variables. Aceleración en jets relativistas.	Altamente variables. Aceleración en jets relativistas.

SF \rightarrow AGN & jet \rightarrow

Fermi-LAT AGN with redshift

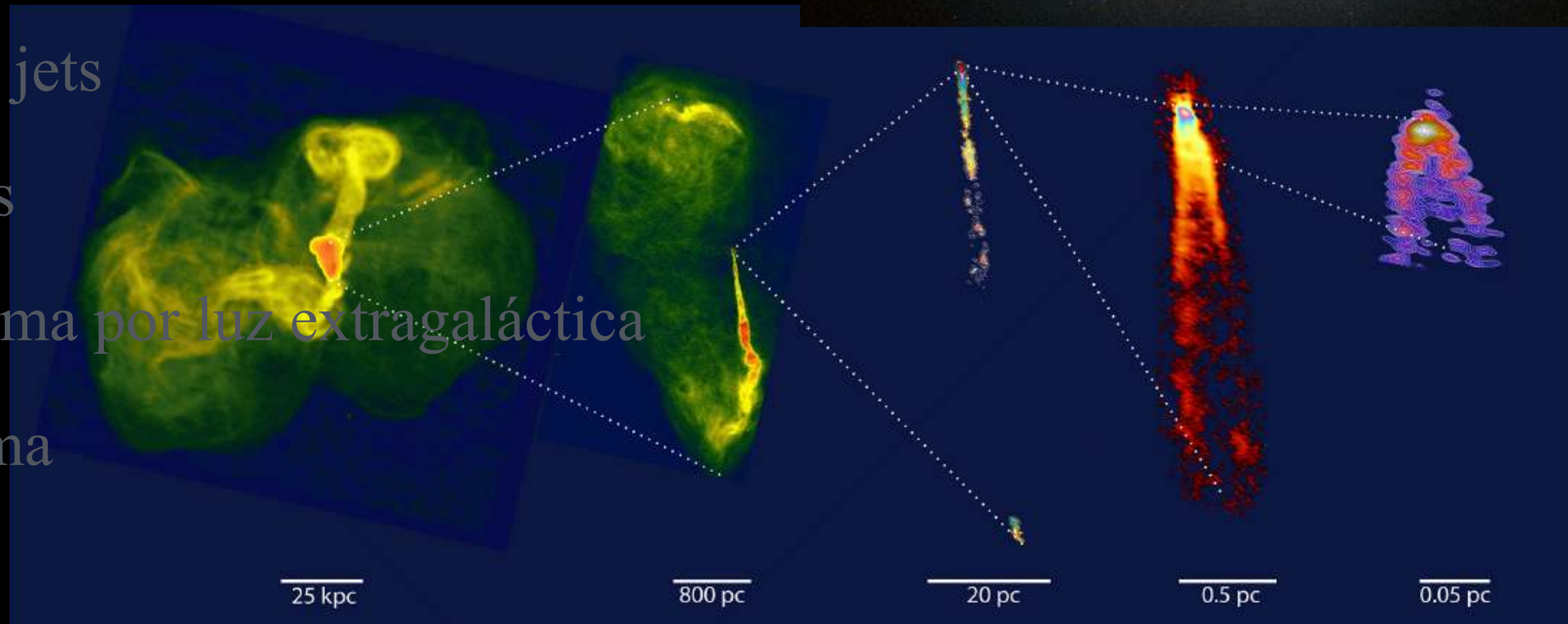


Del catálogo 3FHL de fuentes Fermi-LAT detectadas por encima de 10 GeV.

3FHL contiene 1556 objetos, de los cuales 1231 son AGNs, principalmente BL Lacs (735), BCU (290) y FSRQ (172).

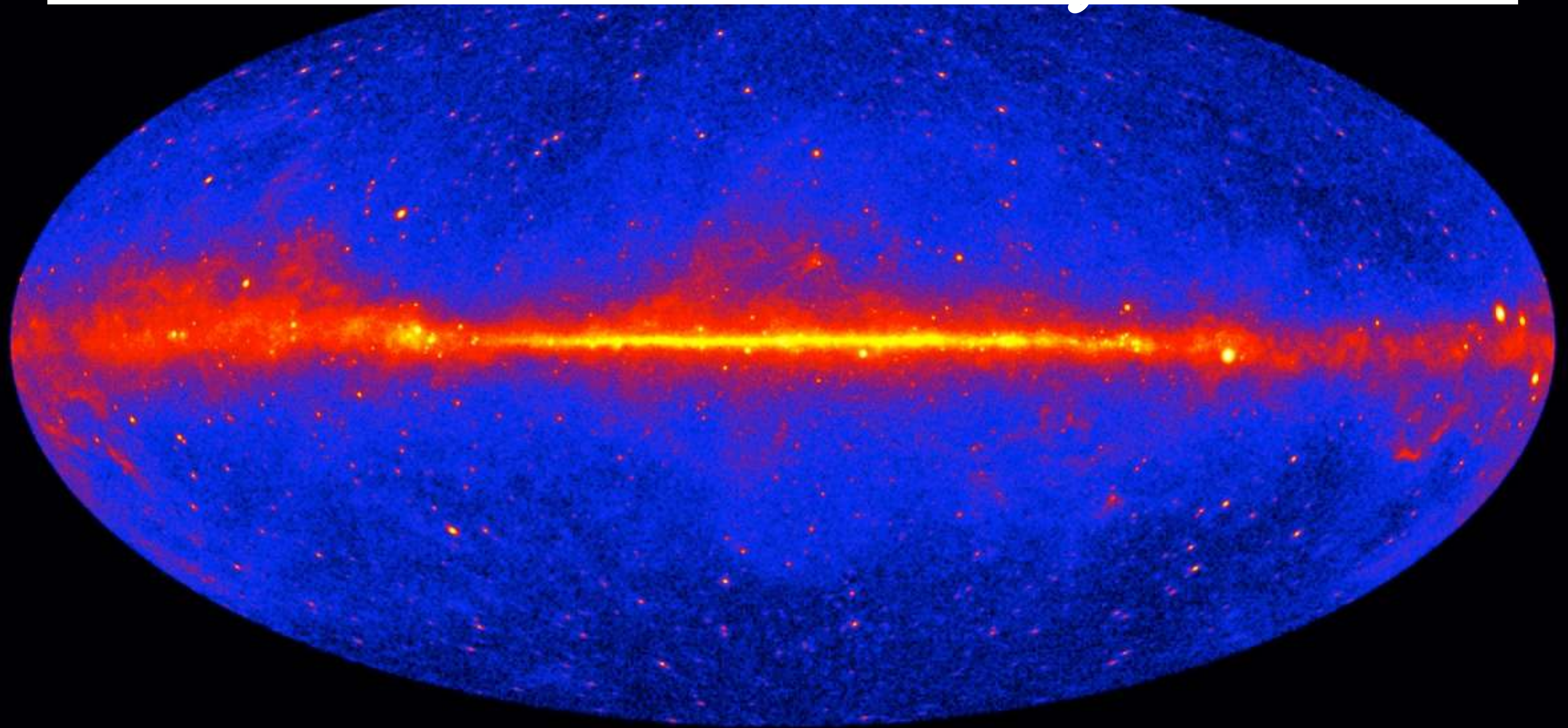
4. Fuentes extragalácticas de rayos gamma

1. Tipos de fuentes
2. Galaxias normales y starburst
3. Núcleos activos de galaxias
4. Hoyos negros, acreción, jets
5. Radiogalaxias y blazares
6. Absorción de rayos gamma por luz extragaláctica
7. Destellos de rayos gamma



Event Horizon Telescope Collaboration

4.2. Galaxias normales y starburst

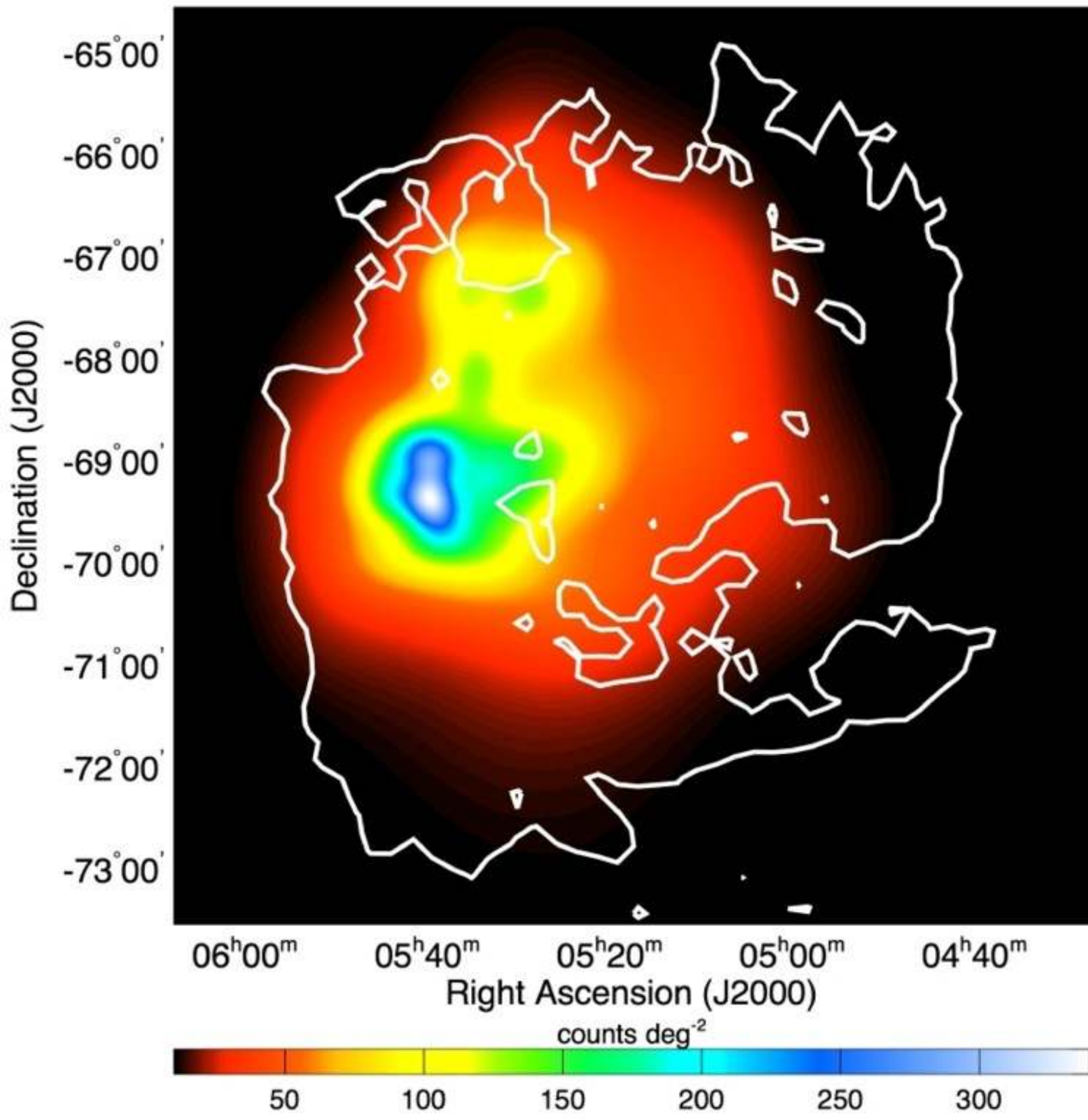


4.2. Galaxias normales

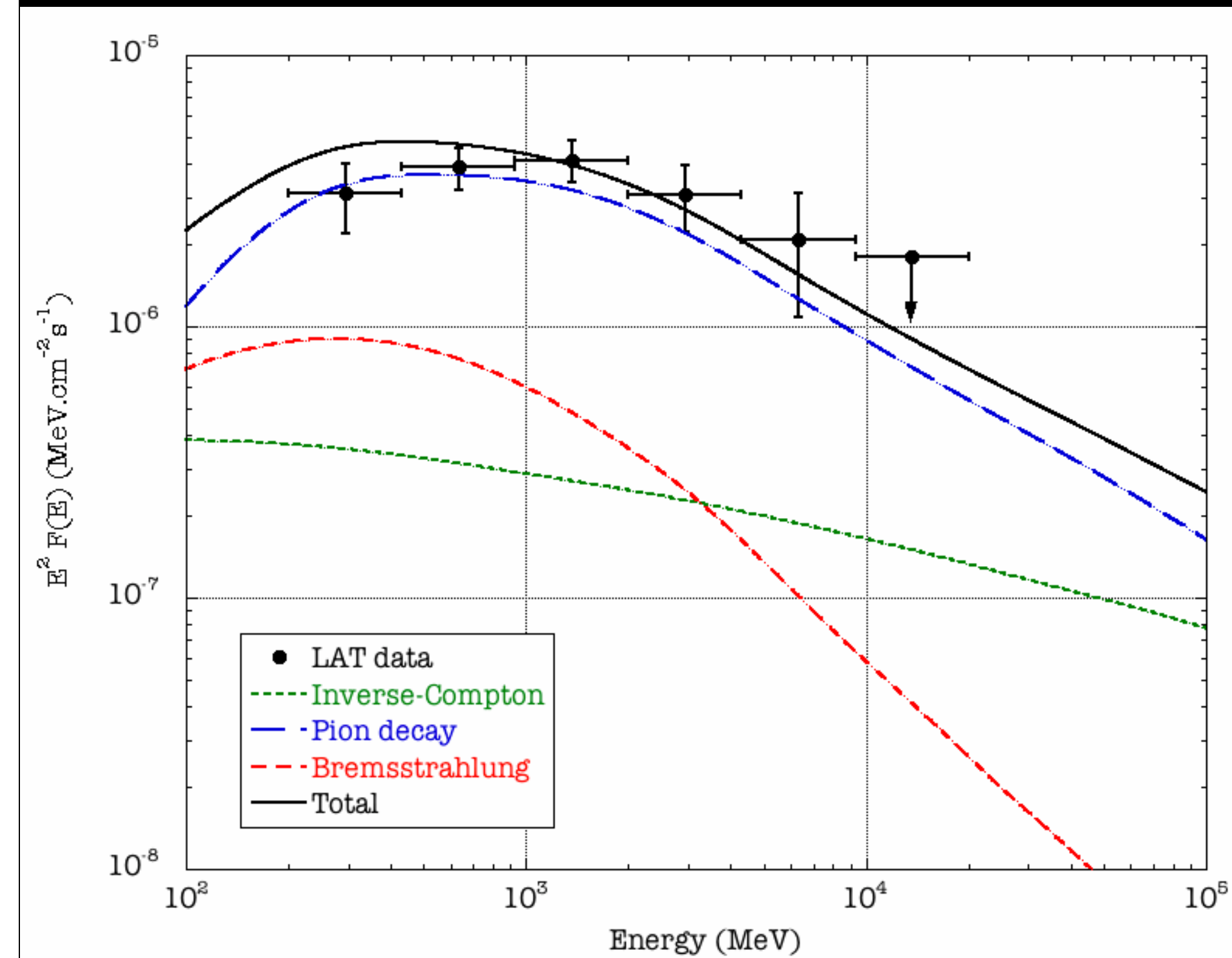
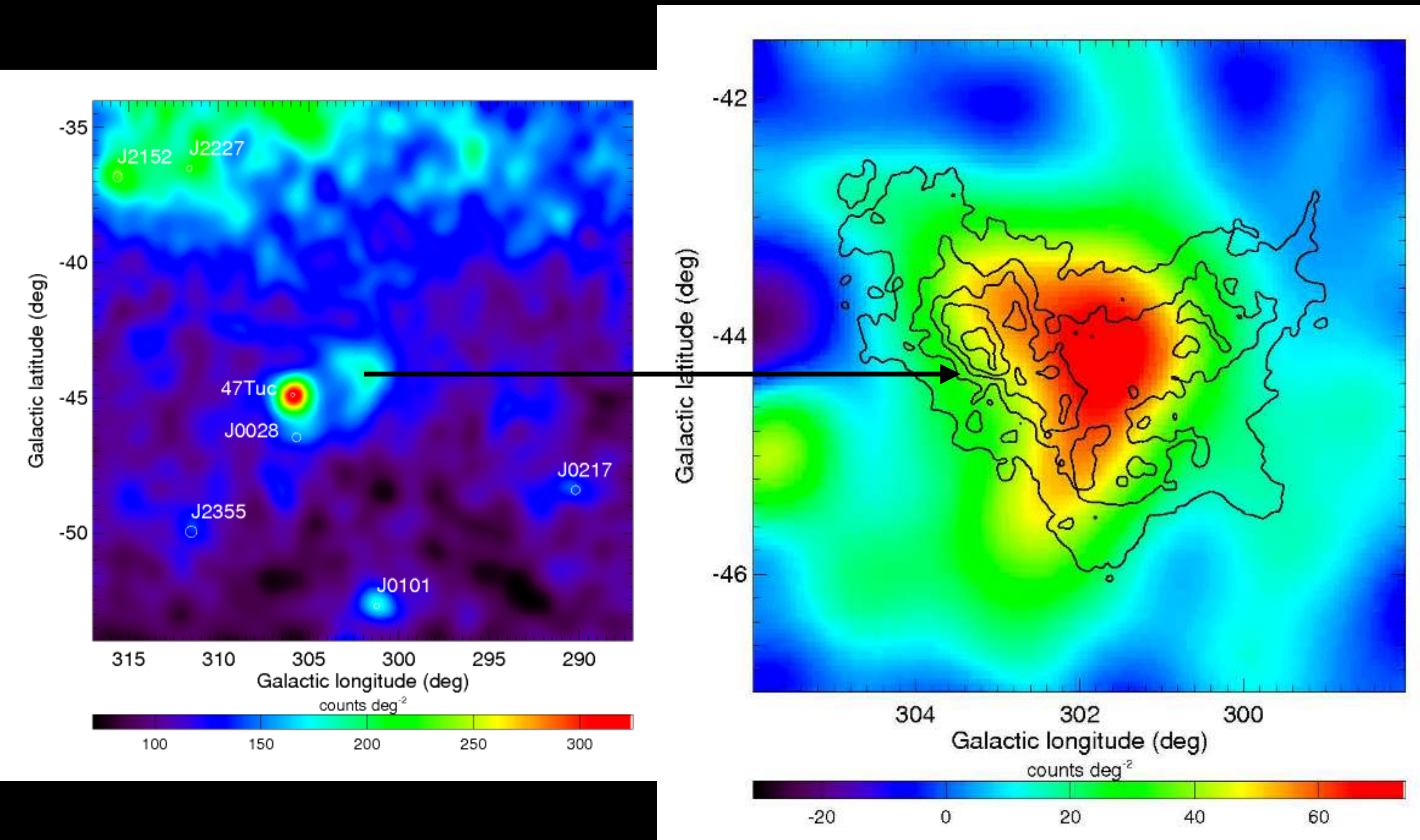
La Nube Mayor de Magallanes (LMC)

- Galaxia cercana que permite estudiar resuelta
- Identificación de la región de formación estelar 30 Doradus, PSR J0540-6919, N 157B, SNR N 132D y una fuente no asociada.
- Emisión difusa consistente con $u_{cr} = 1/3$ MW.

[Ackermann et al. \(2016\)](#); [Abdo et al \(2010\)](#)



Galaxias normales

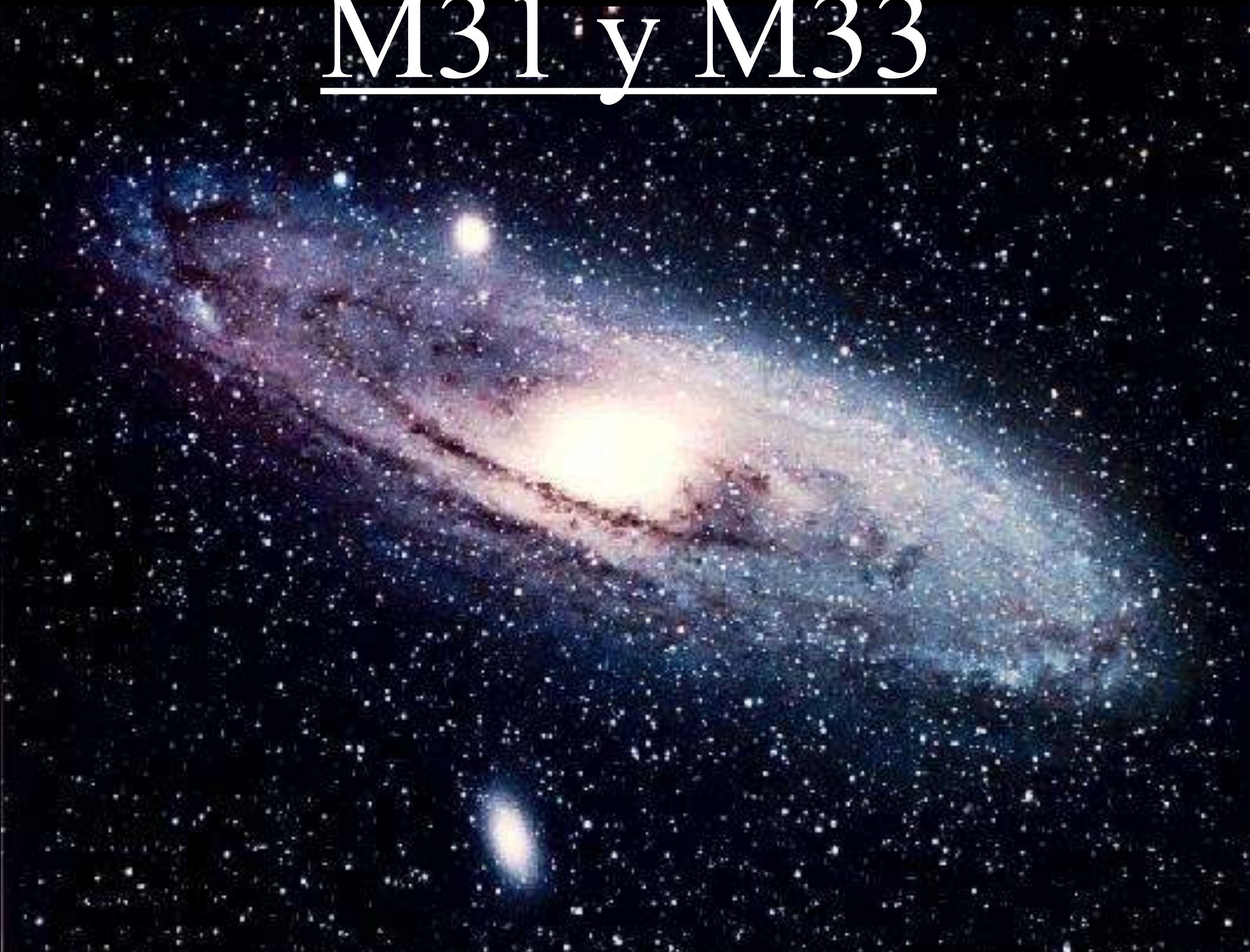


Small Magellanic Cloud

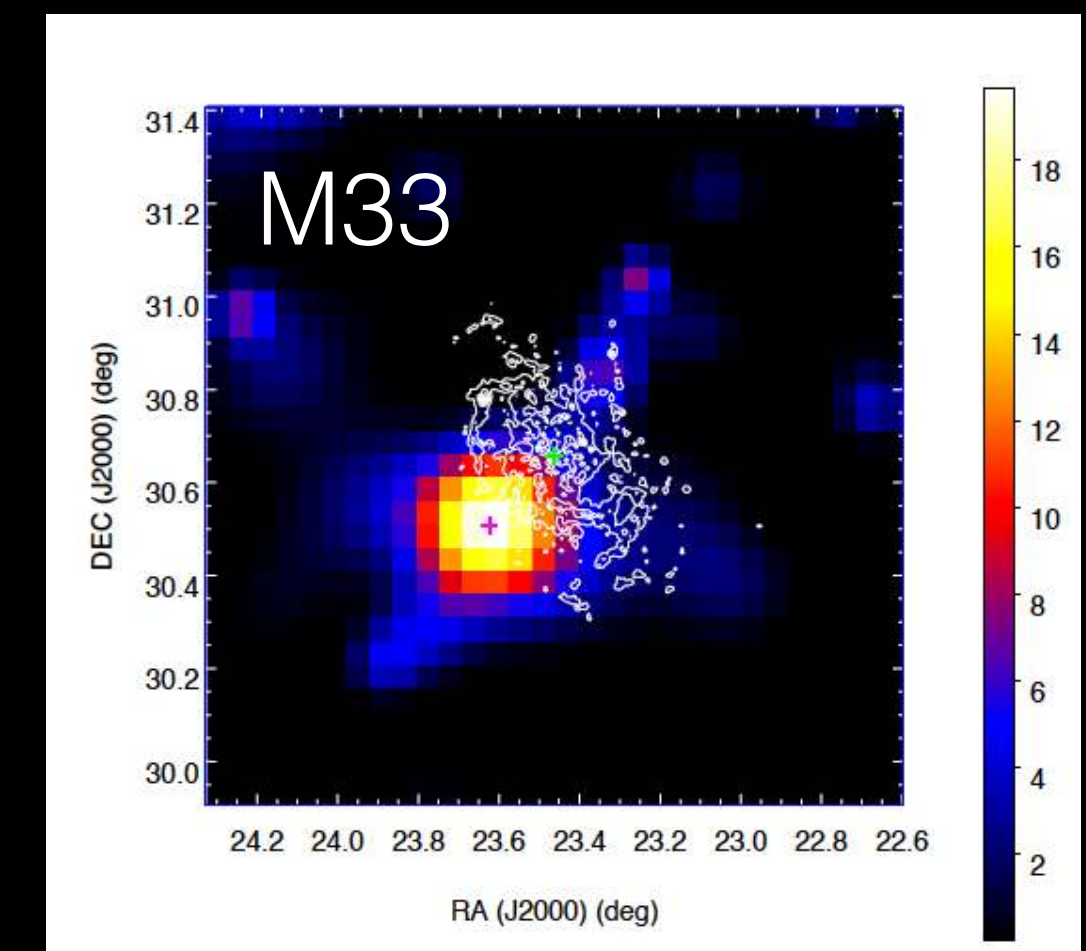
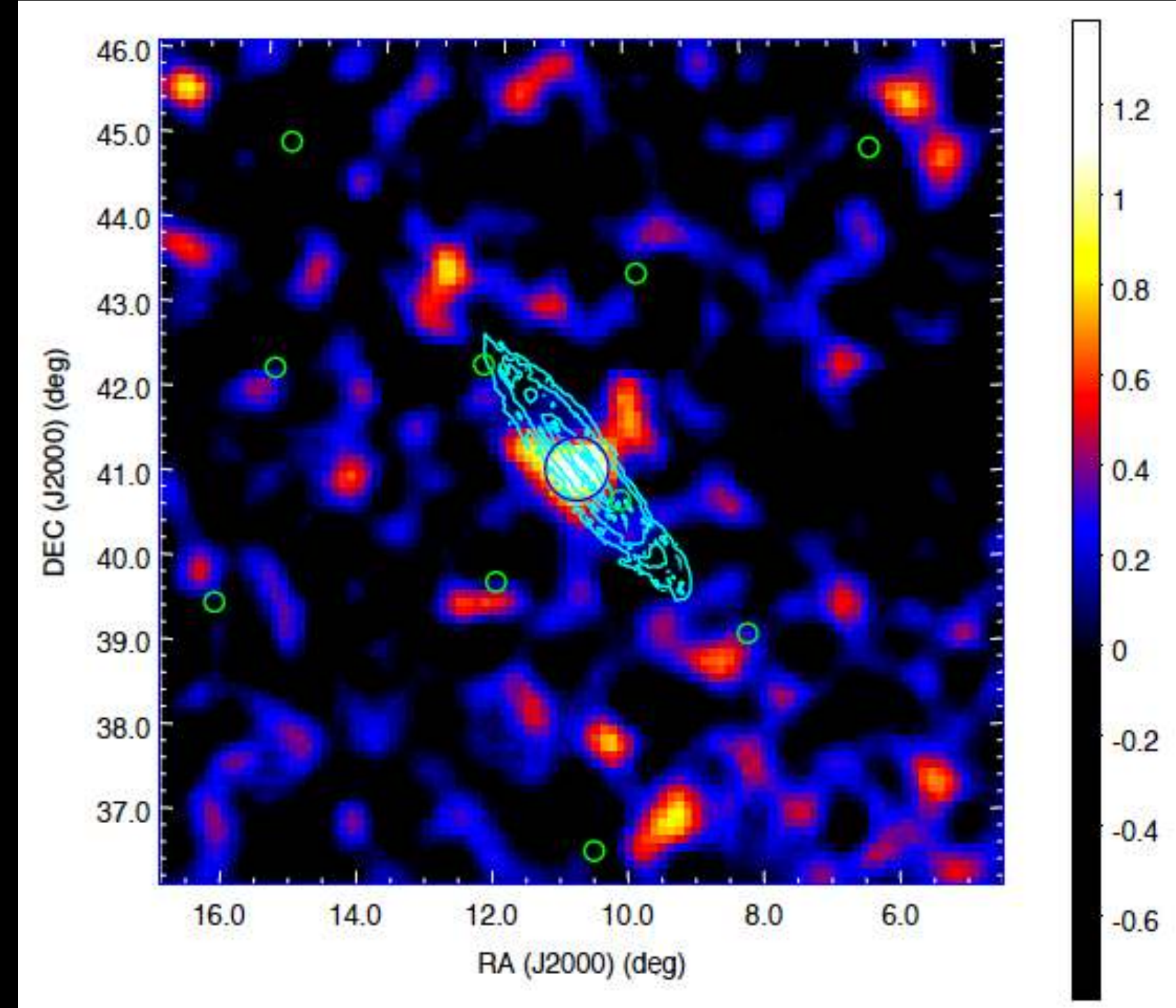
SFR $\sim 1/40$ MW ~ 0.1 SN / siglo

Abdo et al (2010)

M31 y M33



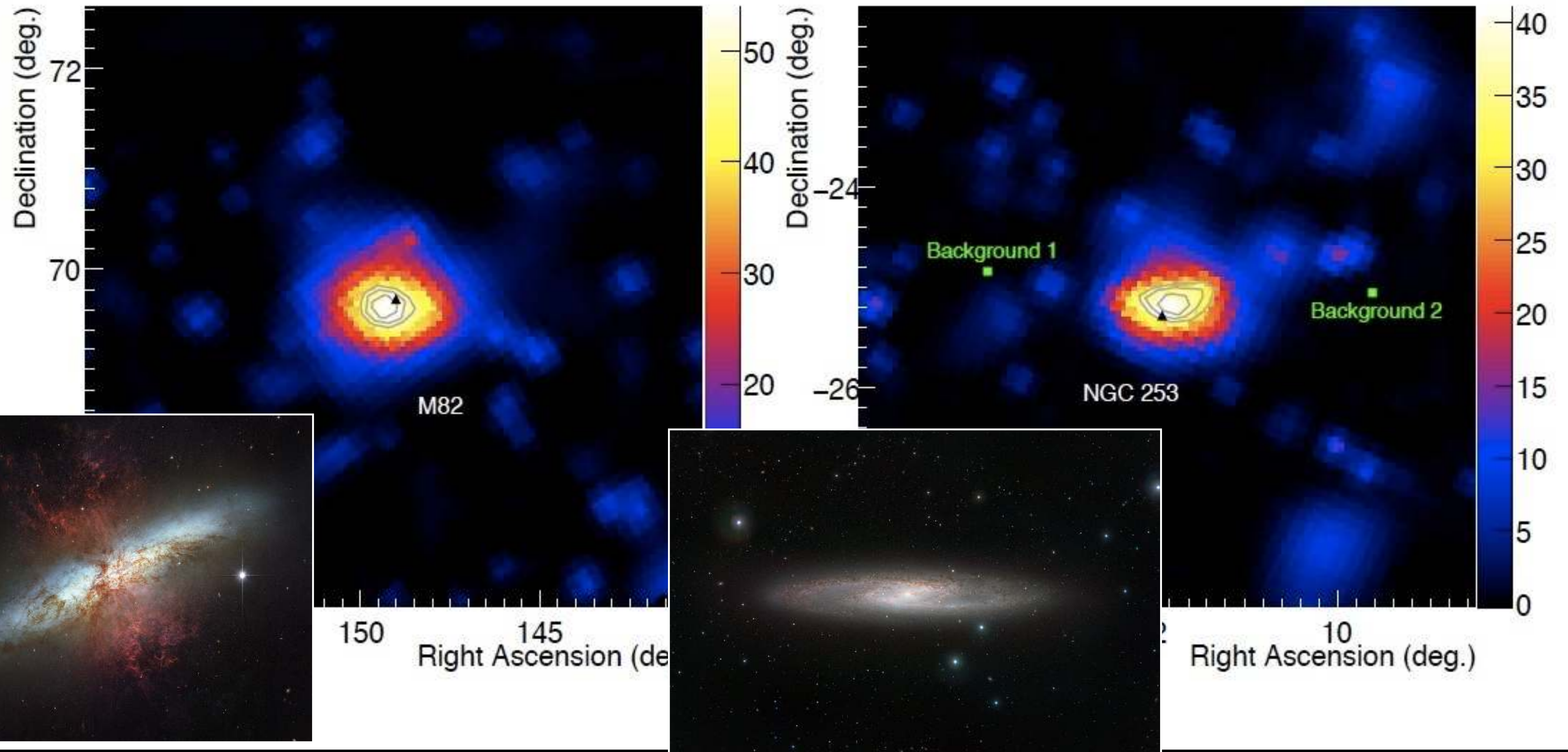
Fermi-LAT: Ackermann et al., arXiv 1702.08602

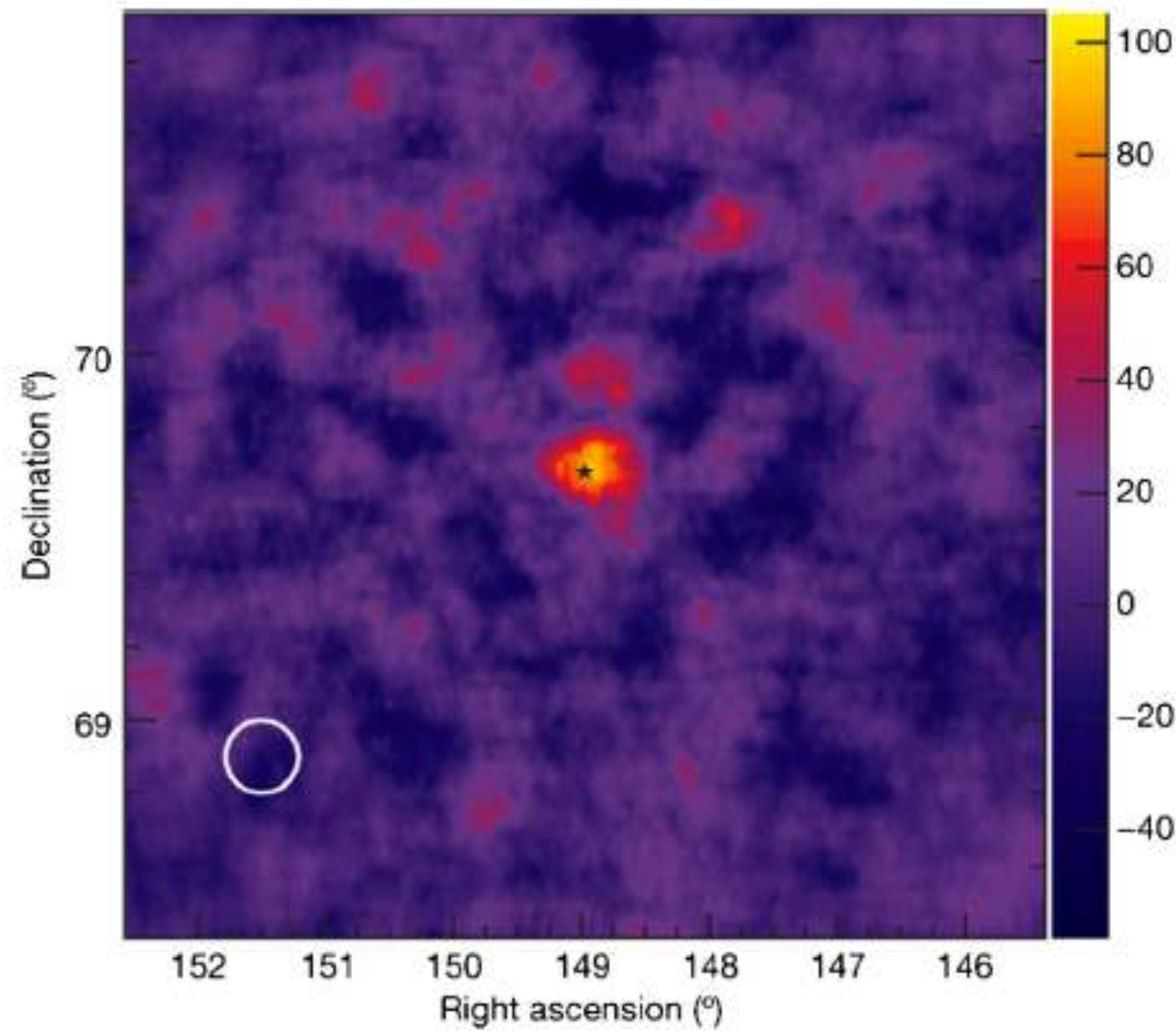
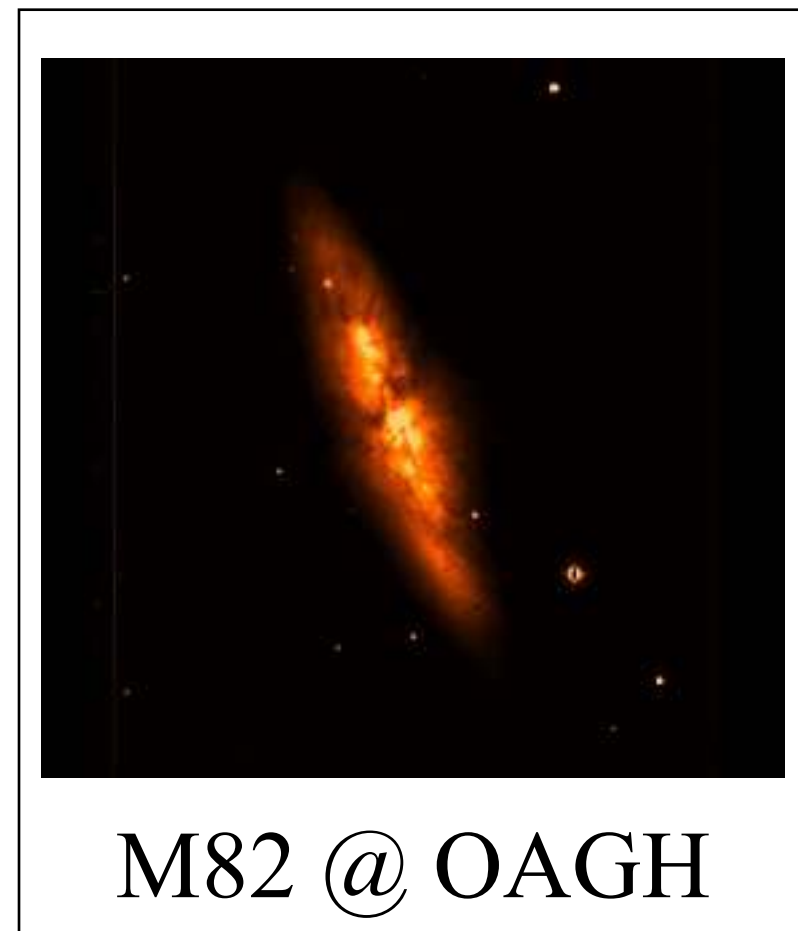


Galaxias starburst en 4FGL-DR3

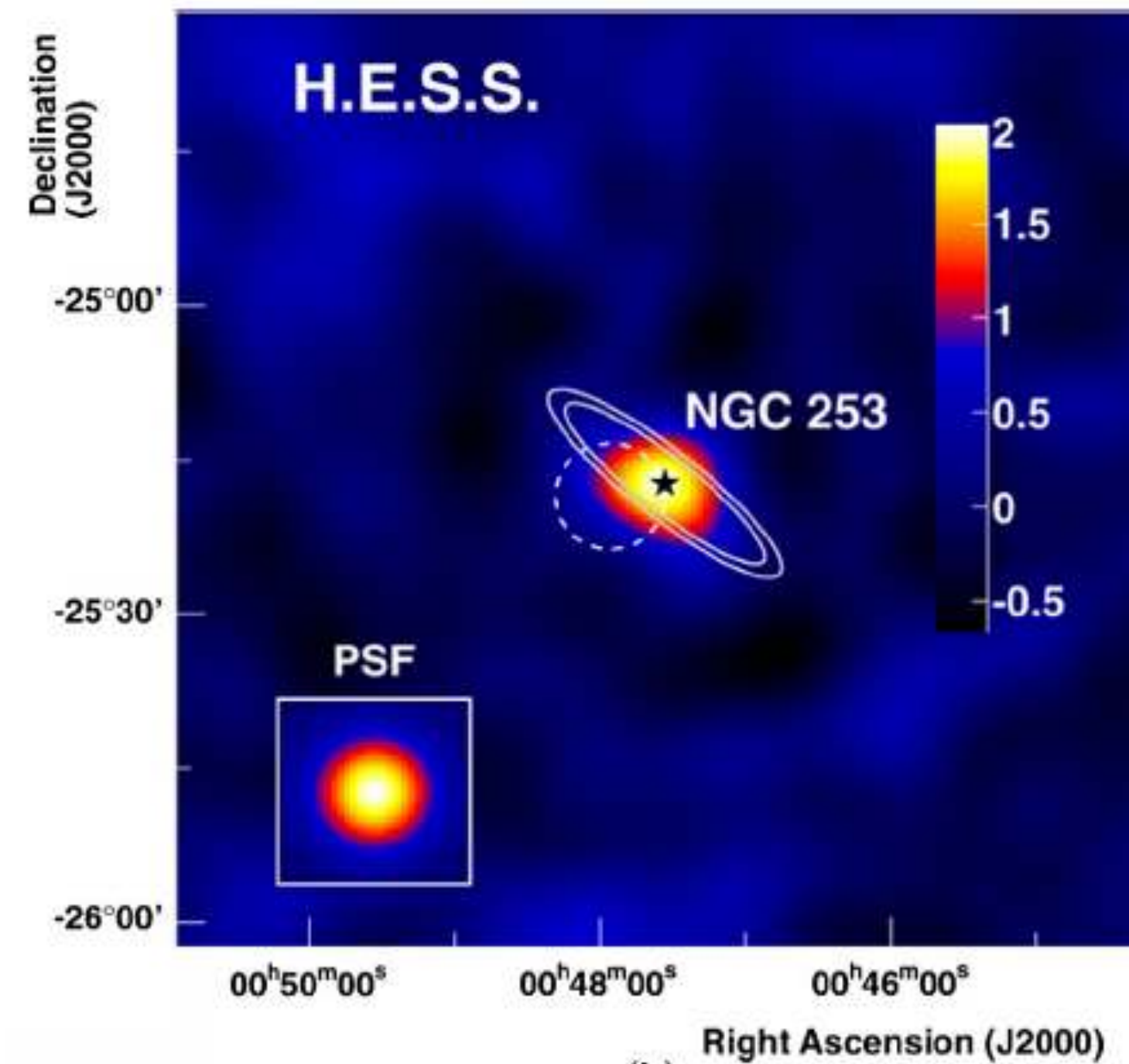
Nombre	Tipo	Galaxia	Signif	TeV
4FGL J0955.7+6940	sbg	M 82	36.95	P
4FGL J0047.5-2517	sbg	NGC 253	27.12	P
4FGL J1305.4-4928	sbg	NGC 4945	22.97	N
4FGL J0242.6-0000	sbg	NGC 1068	18.37	N
4FGL J0618.1+7819	sbg	NGC 2146	7.19	N
4FGL J1128.2+5831	sbg	Arp 299	5.86	N
4FGL J1051.6+3253	sbg	NGC 3424	5.28	N
4FGL J1534.7+2331	sbg	Arp 220	5.74	N
4FGL J0737.4+6535	sbg-lc	WISEA J073707.21+653623.0	6.66	N
4FGL J1308.9-5730	sbg-lc	WISEA J130831.60-572649.2	6.92	N
4FGL J1438.0+0219	sbg-lc	WISEA J143747.60+021733.5	5.86	N
4FGL J1651.1-5848	sbg-lc	WISEA J165121.14-590011.5	8.84	N

Galaxias starburst

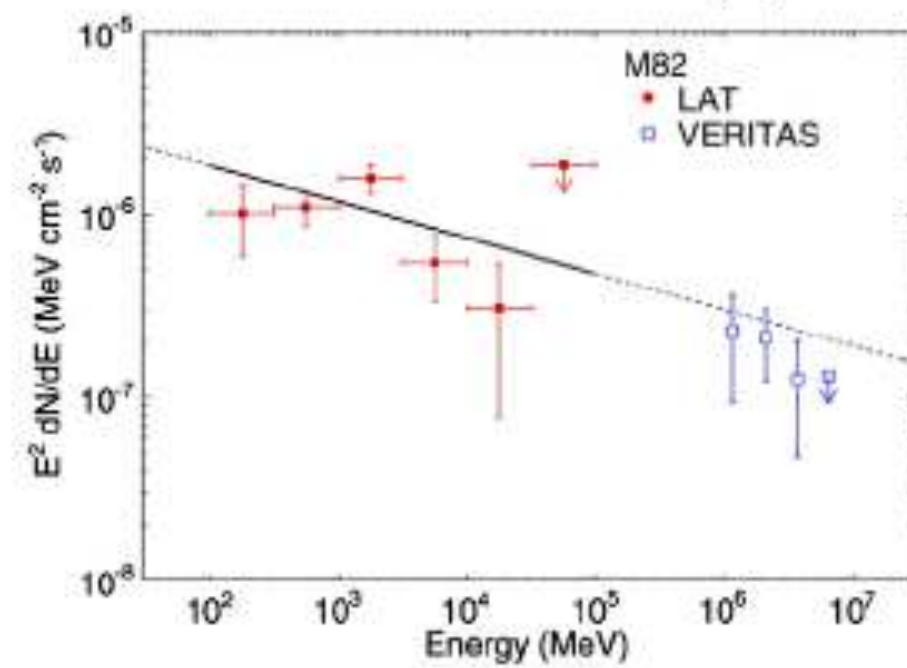
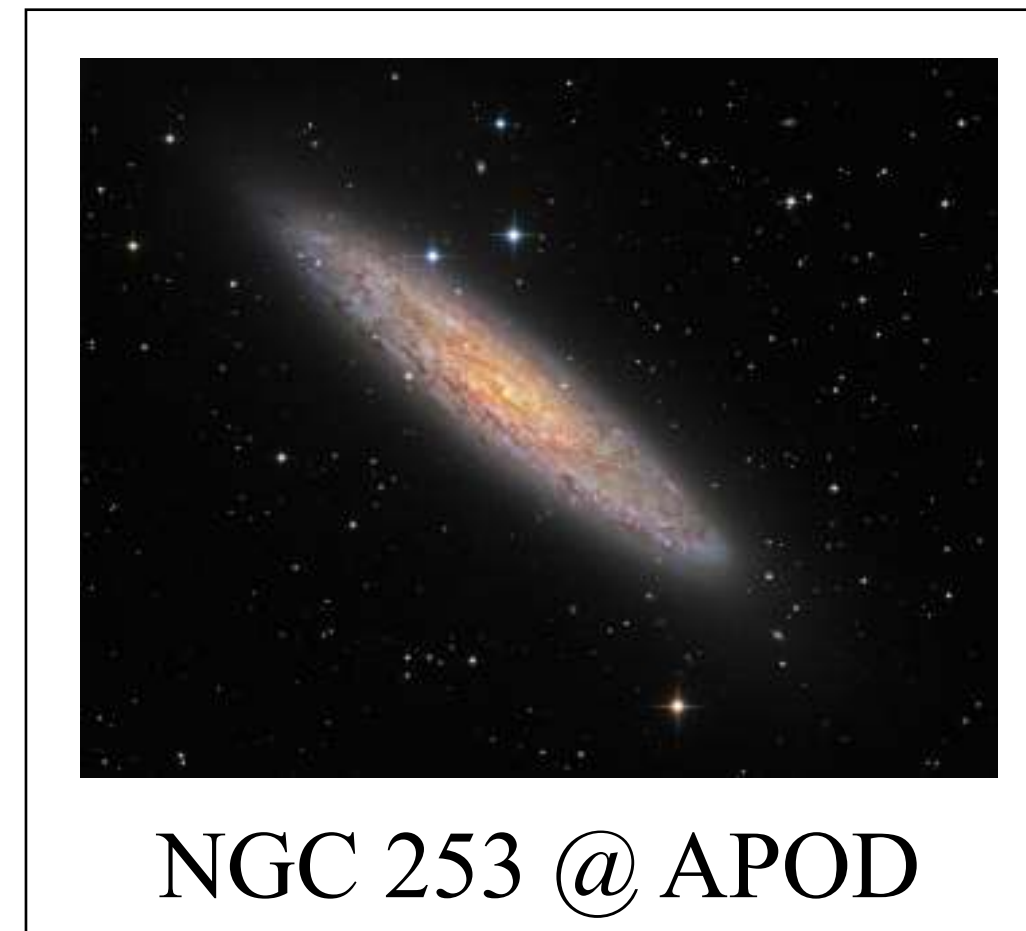




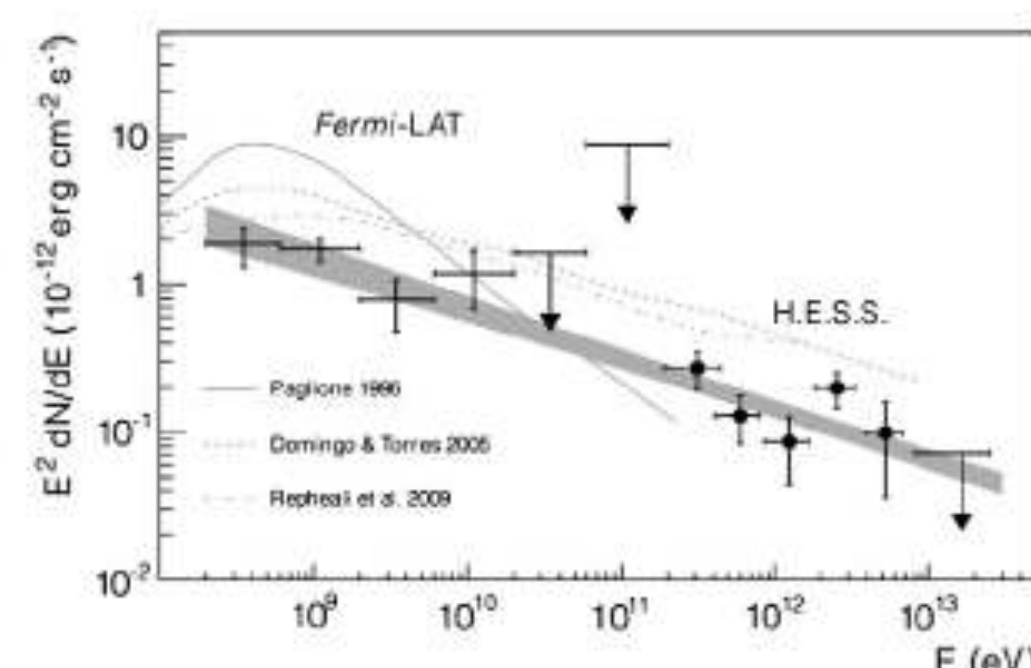
(a)



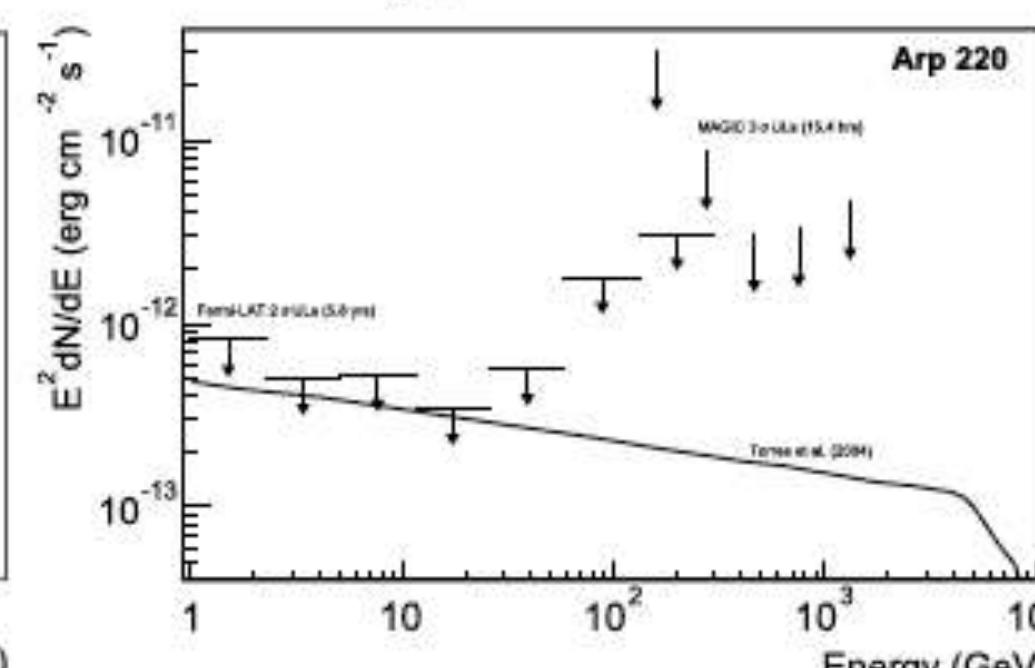
(b)



(c)



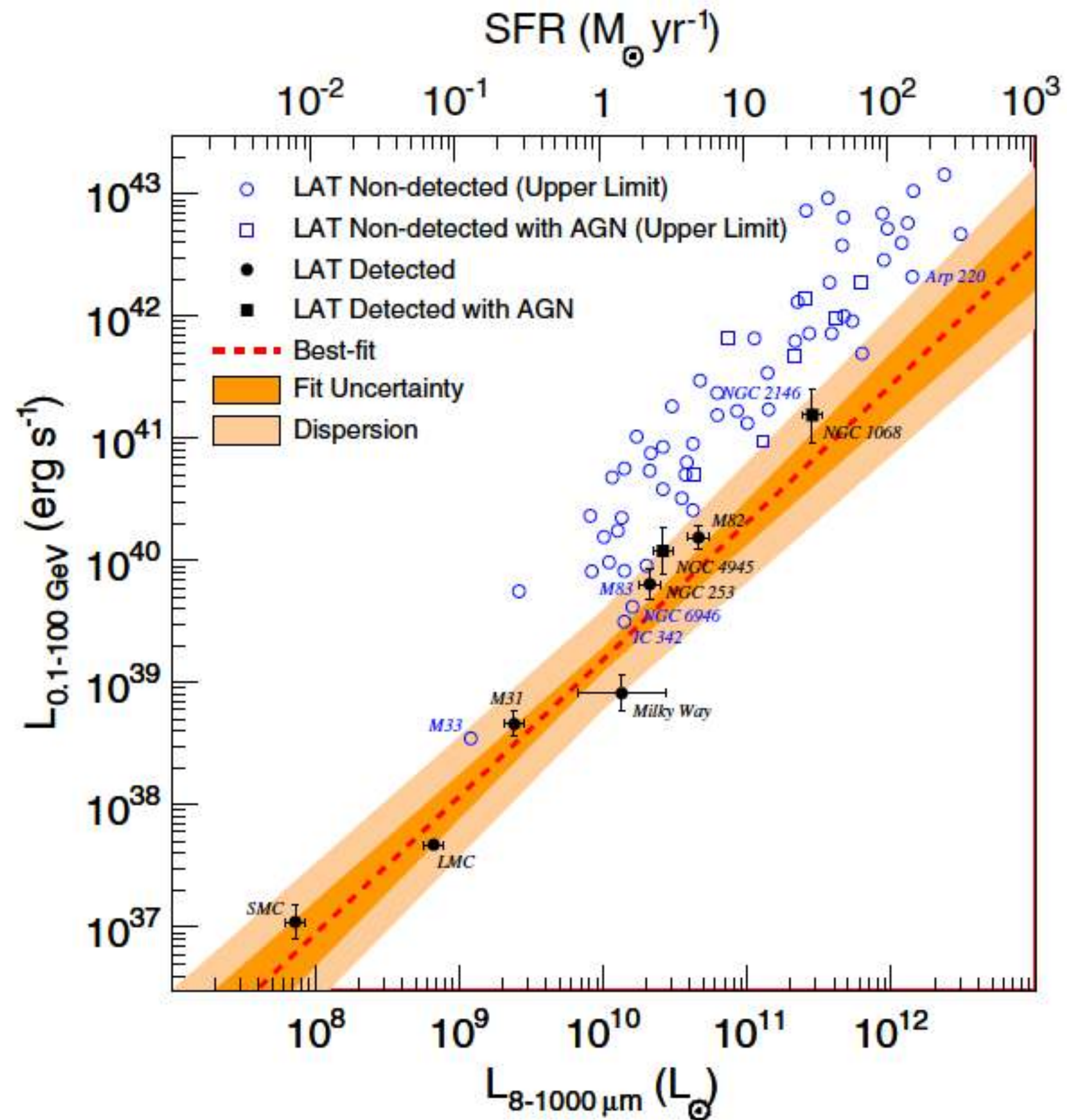
(d)



(e)

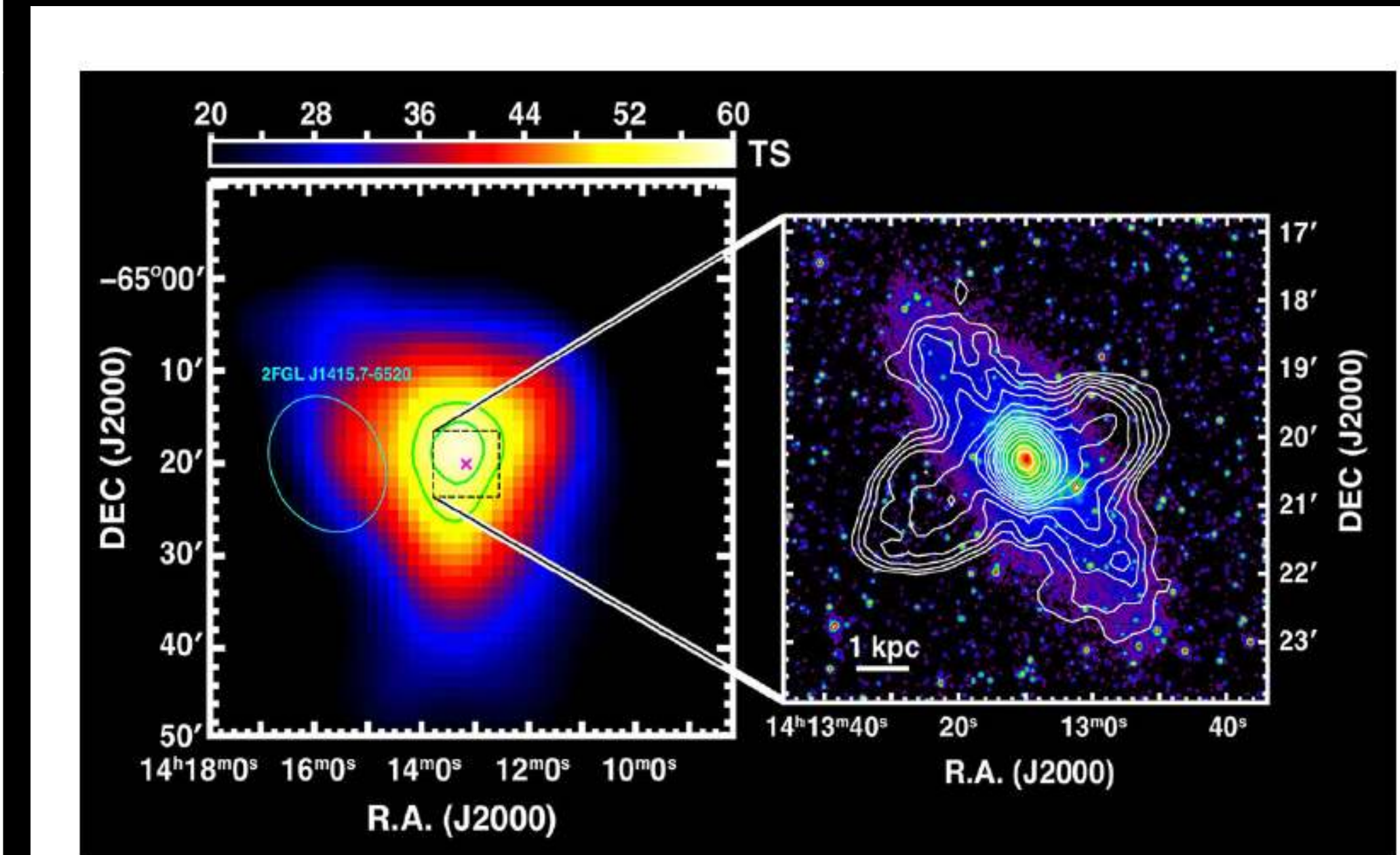
Fig. 1. Sky maps of M82 (a, [20]) and NGC253 (b, [23]), and their combined GeV and TeV γ -ray spectra (c, [22]; d, [23]). e) Arp220: γ -ray flux upper limits from 5.8 years of Fermi-LAT data along with the MAGIC data and model predictions (full line, [24]). Note the conversion of energy flux into SI units is $1 \text{ W}\cdot\text{m}^{-2} = 10^3 \text{ erg}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1} = 6.24 \times 10^8 \text{ MeV}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$.

Fig. 20 Gamma-ray luminosity (0.1–100 GeV) versus total IR luminosity (8–1000 μm) for normal and starburst galaxies (Ackermann et al. 2012d). Galaxies significantly detected by the LAT are indicated with *filled symbols*, whereas galaxies with γ -ray flux upper limits (95 % confidence level) are marked with *open symbols*. Galaxies hosting *Swift-BAT* AGN are shown with *square markers*. IR luminosity uncertainties for the non-detected galaxies are omitted for clarity, but are typically ~ 0.06 dex. The *upper abscissa* indicates SFR estimated from the IR luminosity



Galaxias Seyfert en 4FGL-DR3

Objeto	Tipo	Galaxia	sig
4FGL J0948.9+0022	NLSY1	PMN J0948+0022	62.92
4FGL J0850.0+5108	NLSY1	SBS 0846+513	53.64
4FGL J1505.0+0326	NLSY1	PKS 1502+036	34.24
4FGL J2007.9-4432	nlsy1	PKS 2004-447	31.68
4FGL J0324.8+3412	nlsy1	1H 0323+342	22.08
4FGL J1644.9+2620	NLSY1	MG2 J164443+2618	13.52
4FGL J1443.1+4728	nlsy1	B3 1441+476	11.00
4FGL J1413.1-6519	sey	Circinus galaxy	9.52
4FGL J1305.3+5118	nlsy1	IERS B1303+515	5.03
4FGL J2118.8-0723c	sey	TXS 2116-077	4.61
4FGL J0112.5-0651	sey-lc	WISEA J011252.37-064057.1	4.49
4FGL J0153.3-1845	sey-lc	WISEA J015316.45-184328.2	4.35
4FGL J0859.8+0053	sey-lc	WISEA J085956.49+005244.1	2.61
4FGL J1015.1-6353	sey-lc	WISEA J101433.06-635155.0	8.30
4FGL J1603.6-0451	sey-lc	WISEA J160325.44-044907.7	6.56
4FGL J1737.1-2901	sey-lc	WISEA J173737.21-290825.4	5.63
4FGL J1821.6+6636	sey-lc	WISEA J182223.43+663751.2	9.25
4FGL J2210.4-0930	sey-lc	WISEA J221031.71-093158.5	4.65



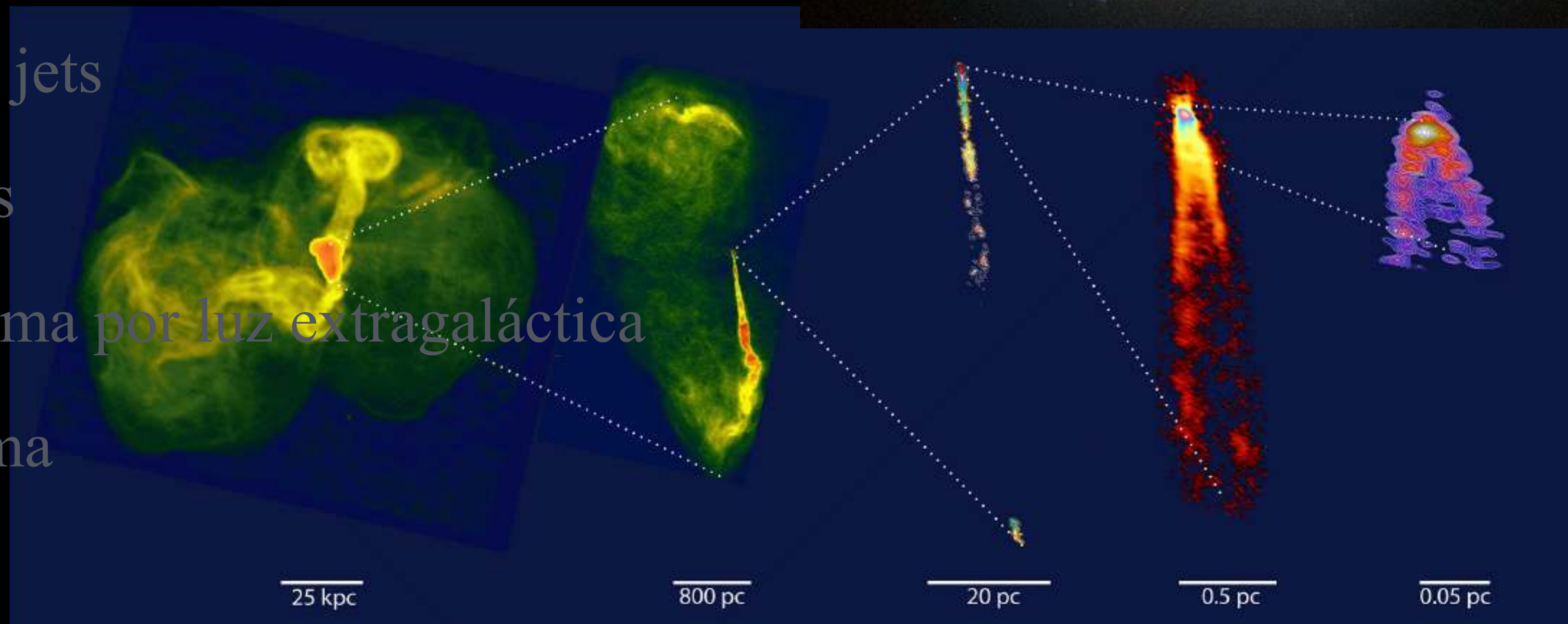
19 Left test statistic (significance) map for the γ -ray excess centered on the Circinus galaxy. The cyan ellipse and black square indicate the *Fermi* positional uncertainty at 68 and 95 % level of confidence, respectively. The cyan ellipse marks the position of the Circinus galaxy core, while the cyan ellipse corresponds to the positional uncertainty region of the nearby *Fermi* source 2FGL J1415.7-6520. The black square corresponds to the position of the galaxy core. The right panel, which shows the Australia Telescope Compact Array (ATCA) 1.4 GHz radio contours superposed with the 2MASS H-band color image (Jarrett et al. 2003) (outtie et al. 1998).

Circinus LAT
Hayashida et al. (2013)

Ninguna detectada en TeV.

4. Fuentes extragalácticas de rayos gamma

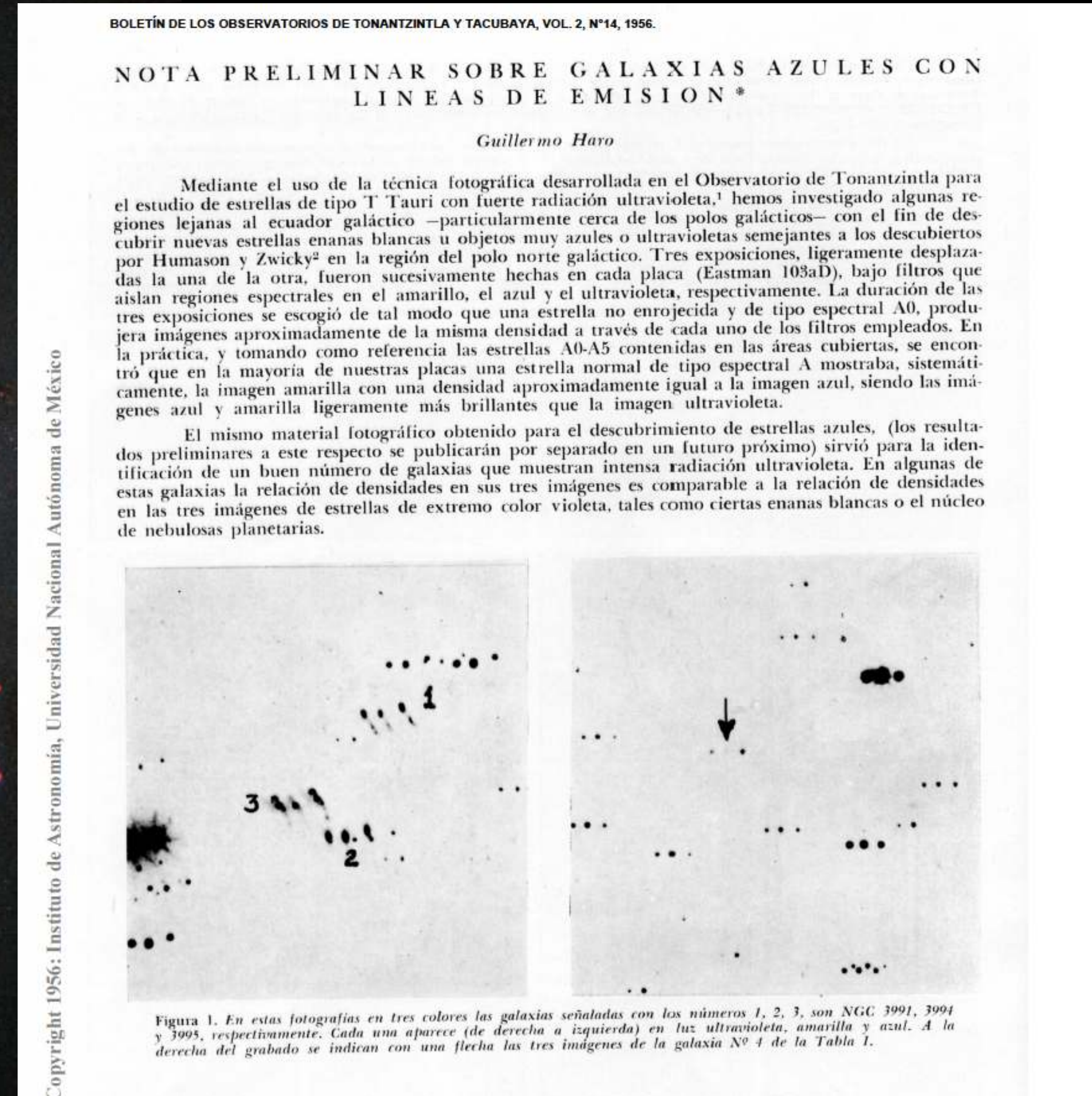
1. Tipos de fuentes
2. Galaxias normales y starburst
3. Núcleos activos de galaxias
4. Hoyos negros, acreción, jets
5. Radiogalaxias y blazares
6. Absorción de rayos gamma por luz extragaláctica
7. Destellos de rayos gamma



Event Horizon Telescope Collaboration

4.3. Núcleos activos de galaxias

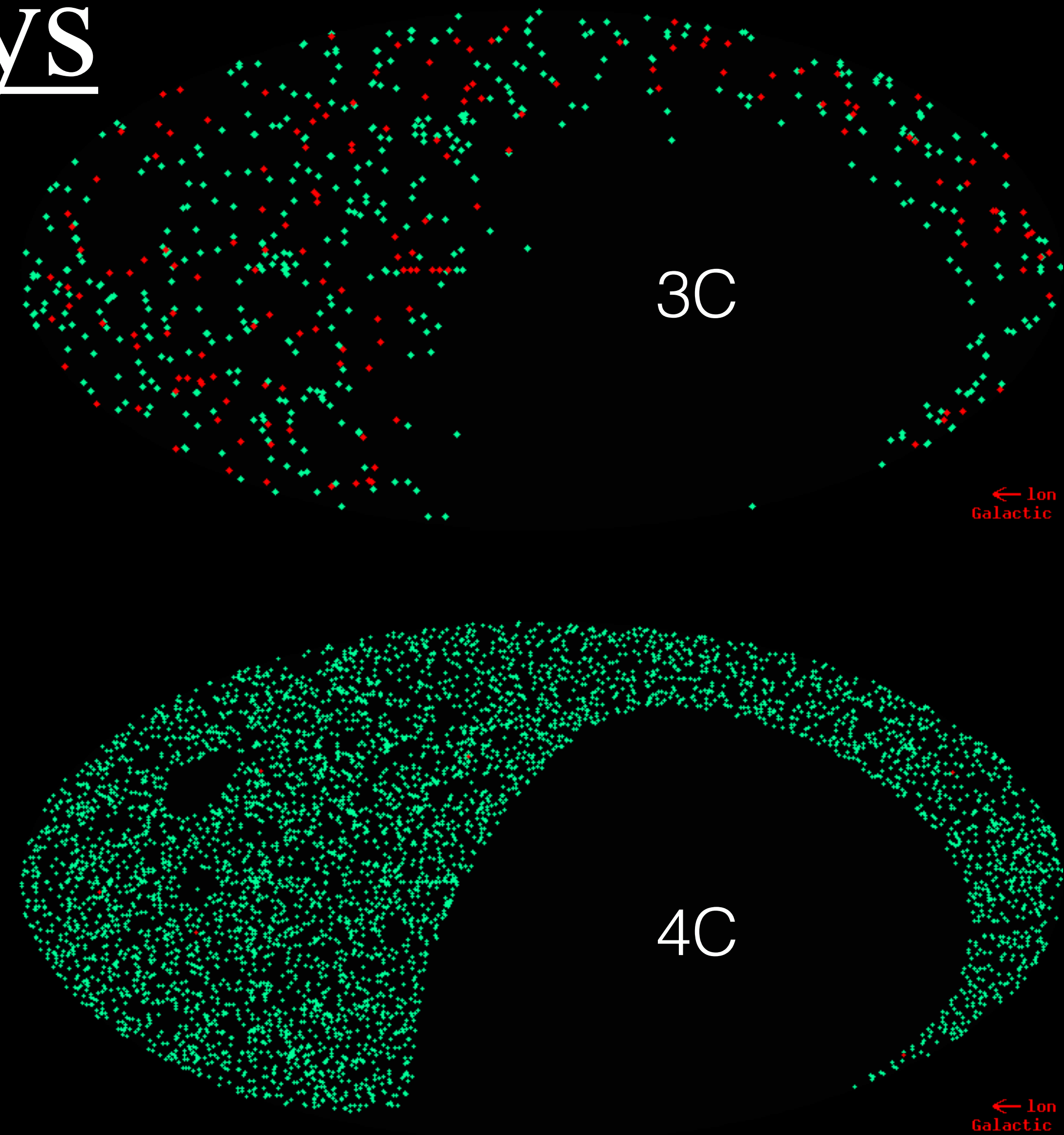
NGC 1068 (M 77) apod.nasa.gov
Parte de la muestra de Seyfert (1943)



Cambridge radio surveys



Los surveys 3C (1959) y 4C (1965, 1967) establecieron la presencia de una población de fuentes de radio extragalácticas.



3C 273

H δ H γ H β



comparison spectrum



388.9 nm

H δ

H γ

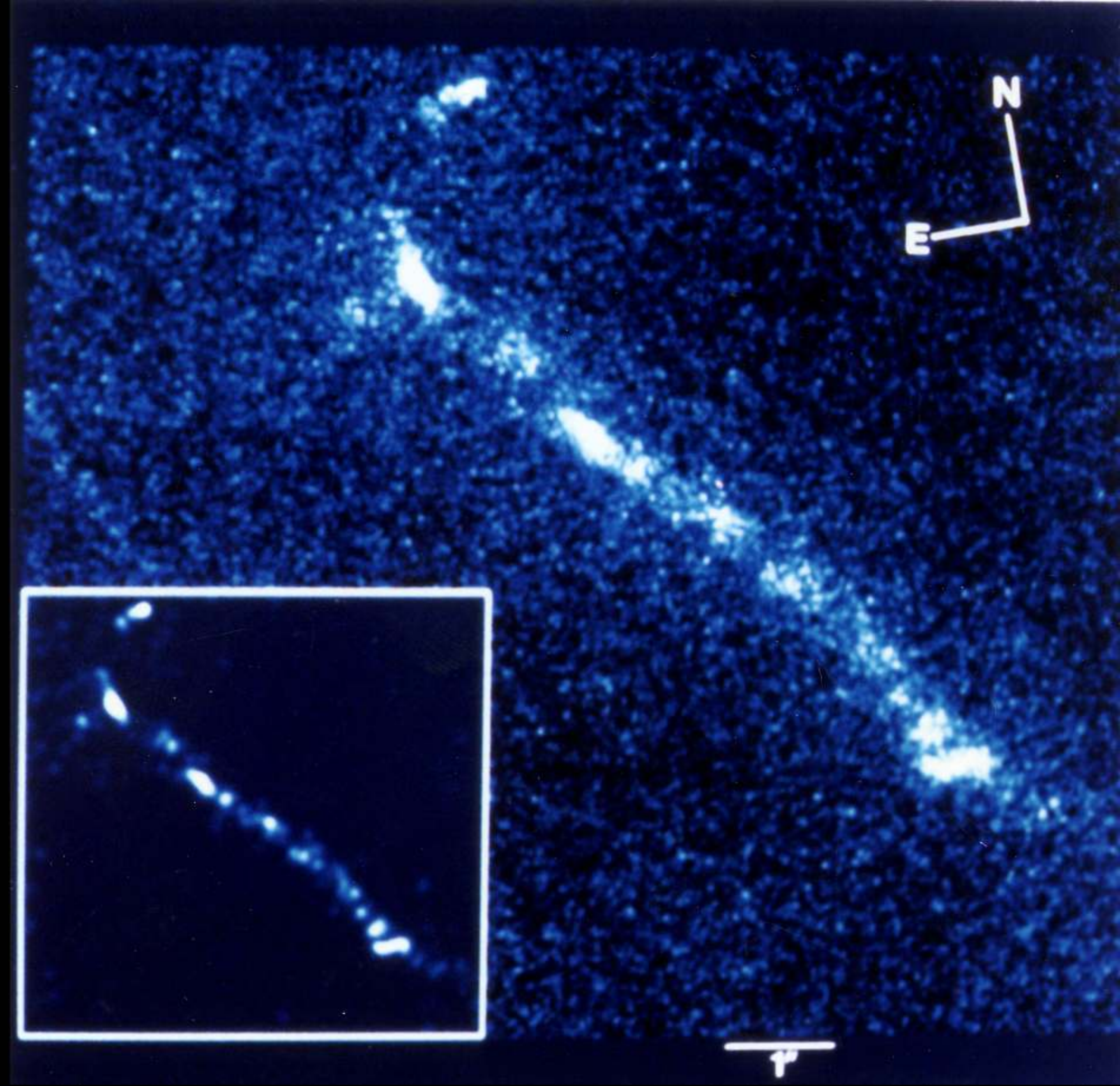
H β

501.6 nm

603.0 nm

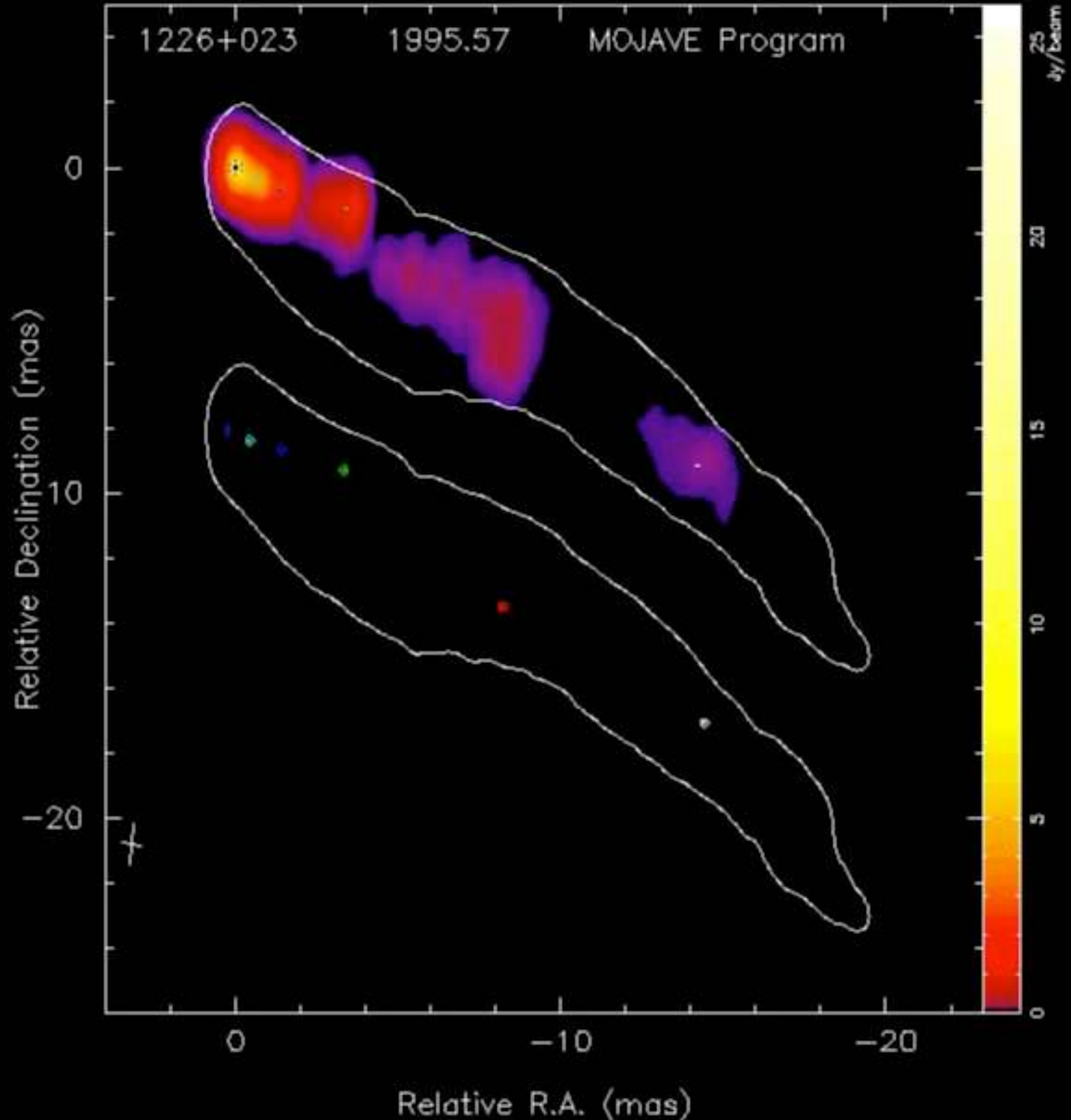
© Addison-Wesley Longman

3C 273 con $z = 0.158$ (Schmidt & Oke 1963)



HST snaps optical jet of quasar 3c 273

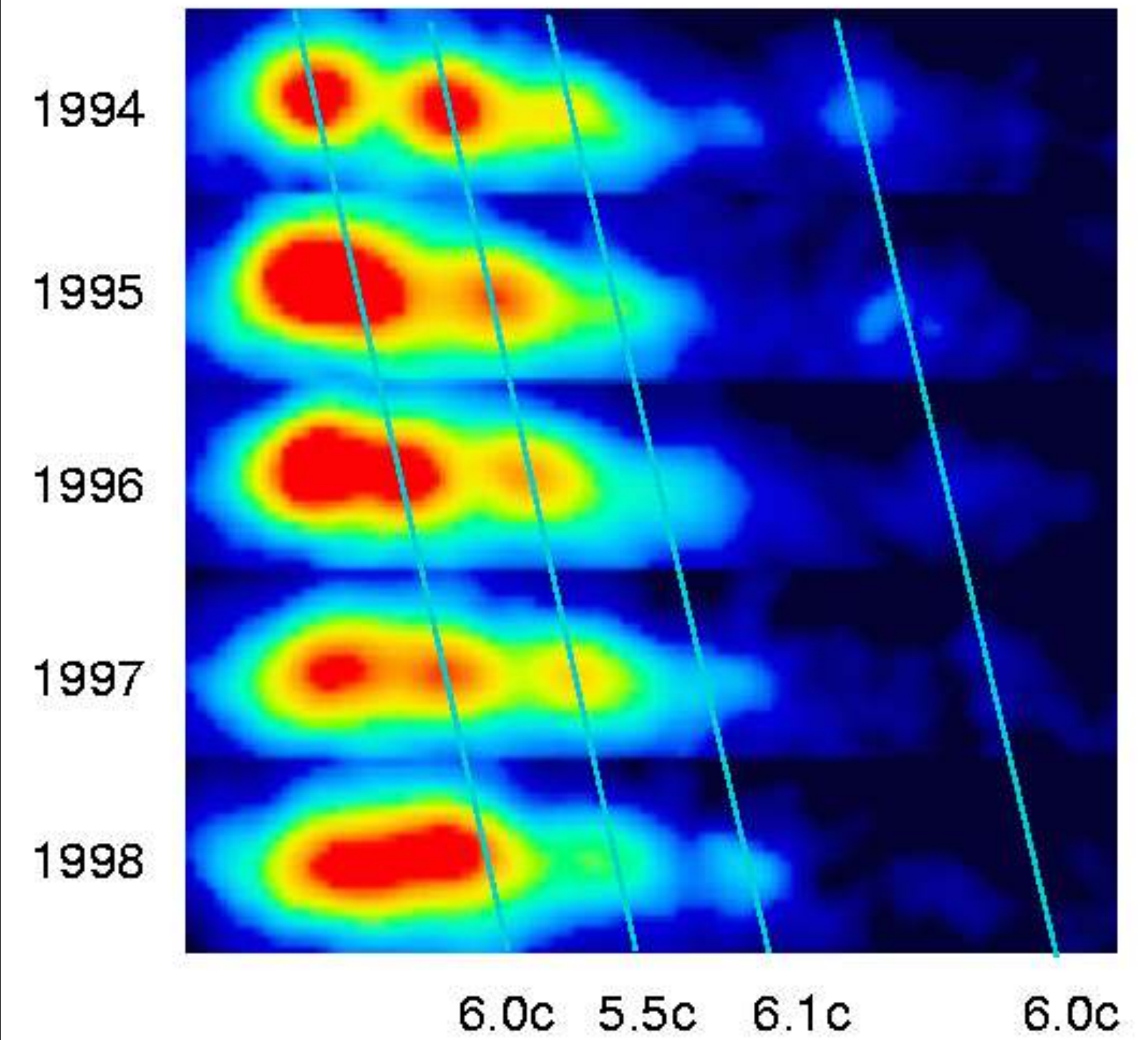
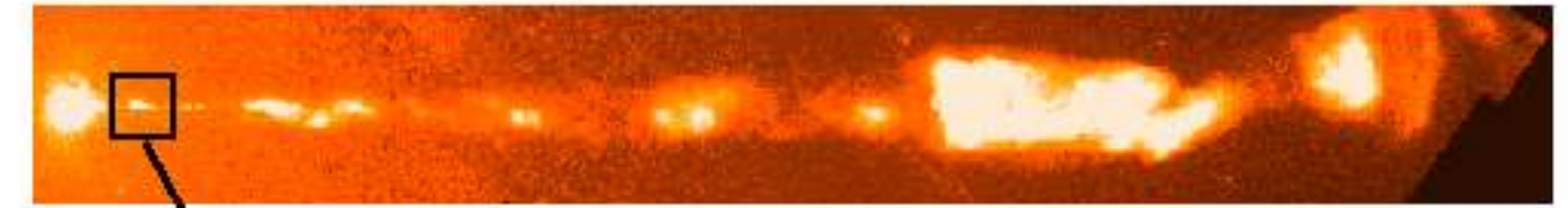
R.C. Thomson, IoA, Cambridge, UK;C.D. Mackay, IoA, Cambridge, UK;A.E. Wright, ATNF, Parkes, Australia



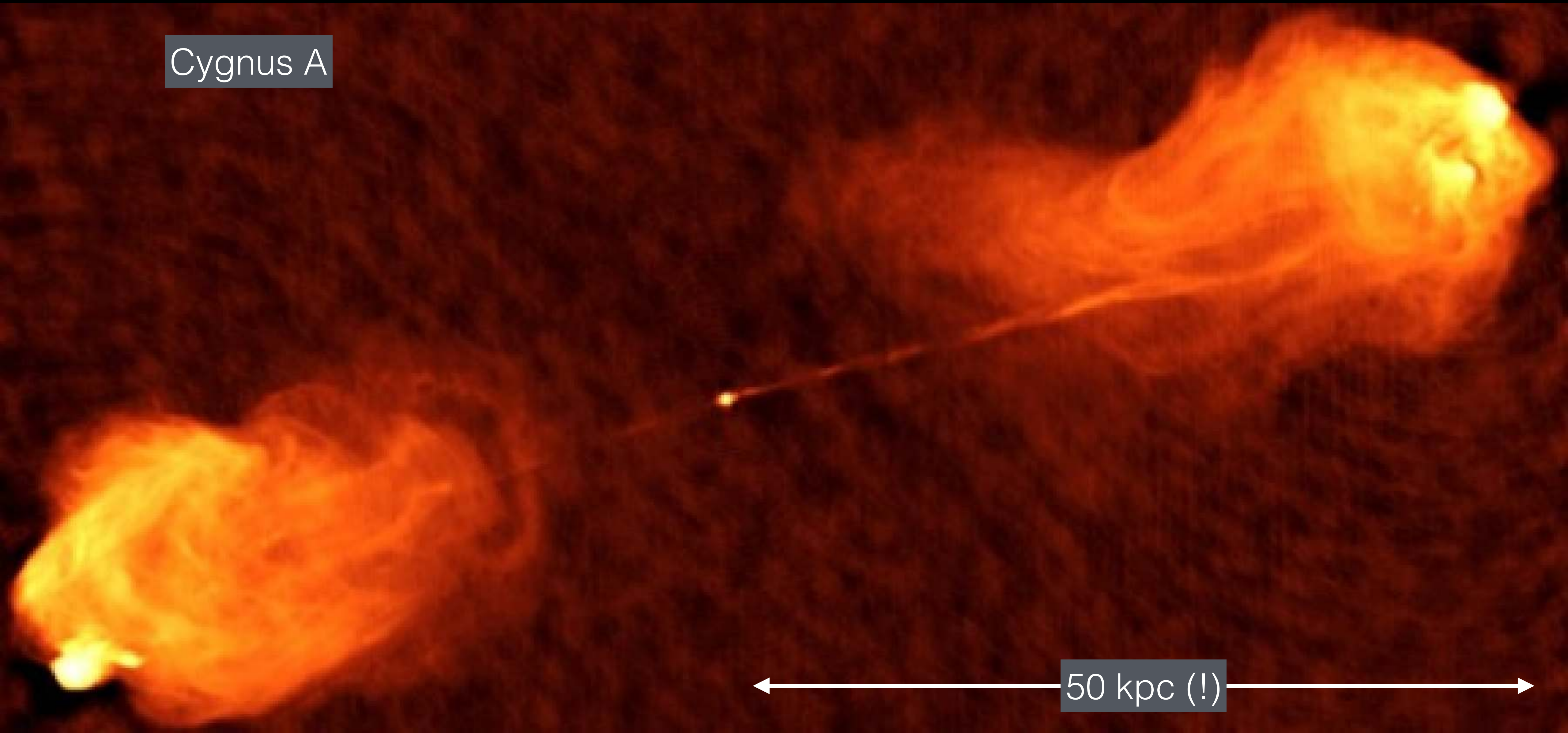
M 87 por HST



Superluminal Motion in the M87 Jet



Cygnus A



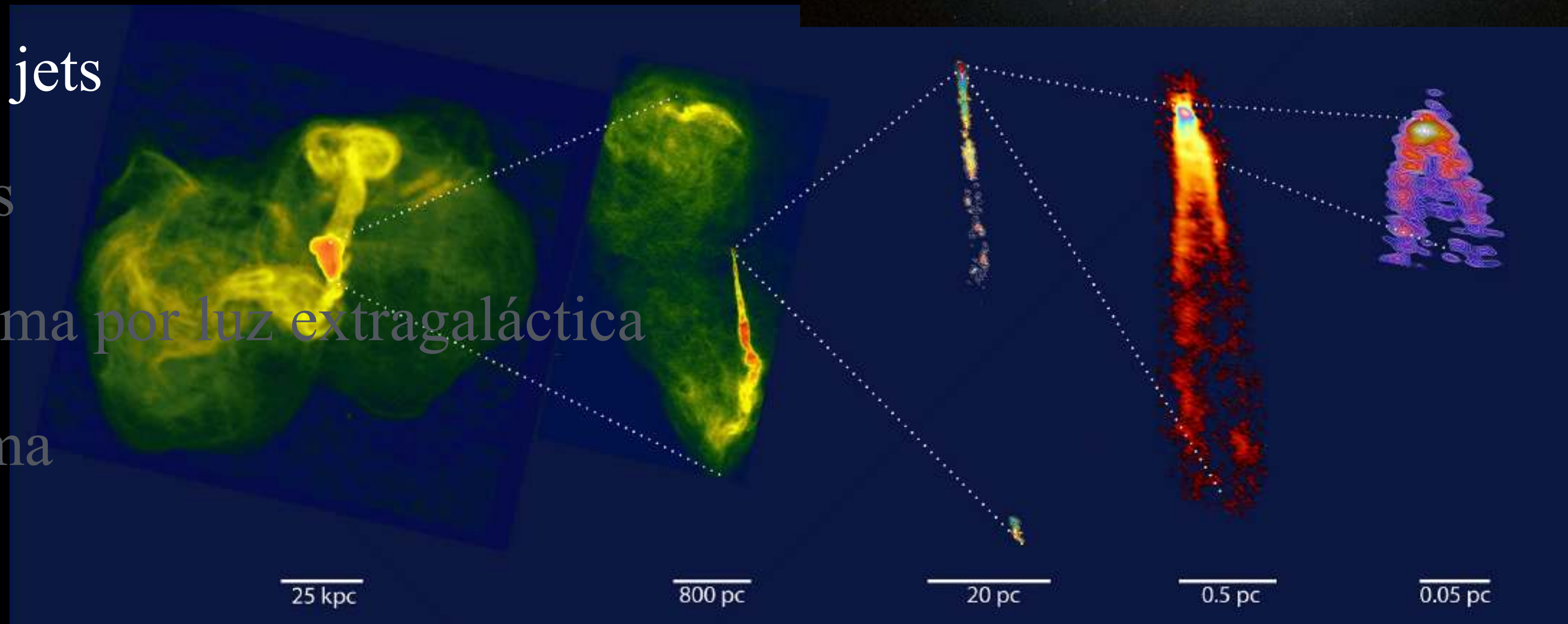
50 kpc (!)

Cuasares y galaxias activas

- **Cuasares:** descubiertos como objetos aparentemente estelares por su intensa emisión en radio.
- **QSOs (Quasi-Stellar Objects):** objetos extragalácticos con propiedades similares a los cuasares, sin tener necesariamente emisión en radio.
- **Galaxias Seyfert:** Seyfert (1943) identifica varias galaxias con núcleos brillantes y exceso de emisión azul (Haro 1956, Markarian 1967).
- **Radio galaxias:** galaxias con intensa emisión de radio; mayormente elípticas.
- **Objetos BL Lacertae:** fuentes de radio quasi-estelares, sin líneas en el óptico; presentes en galaxias elípticas. Presentan variabilidad y emisión de rayos X.

4. Fuentes extragalácticas de rayos gamma

1. Tipos de fuentes
2. Galaxias normales y starburst
3. Núcleos activos de galaxias
4. Hoyos negros, acreción, jets
5. Radiogalaxias y blazares
6. Absorción de rayos gamma por luz extragaláctica
7. Destellos de rayos gamma

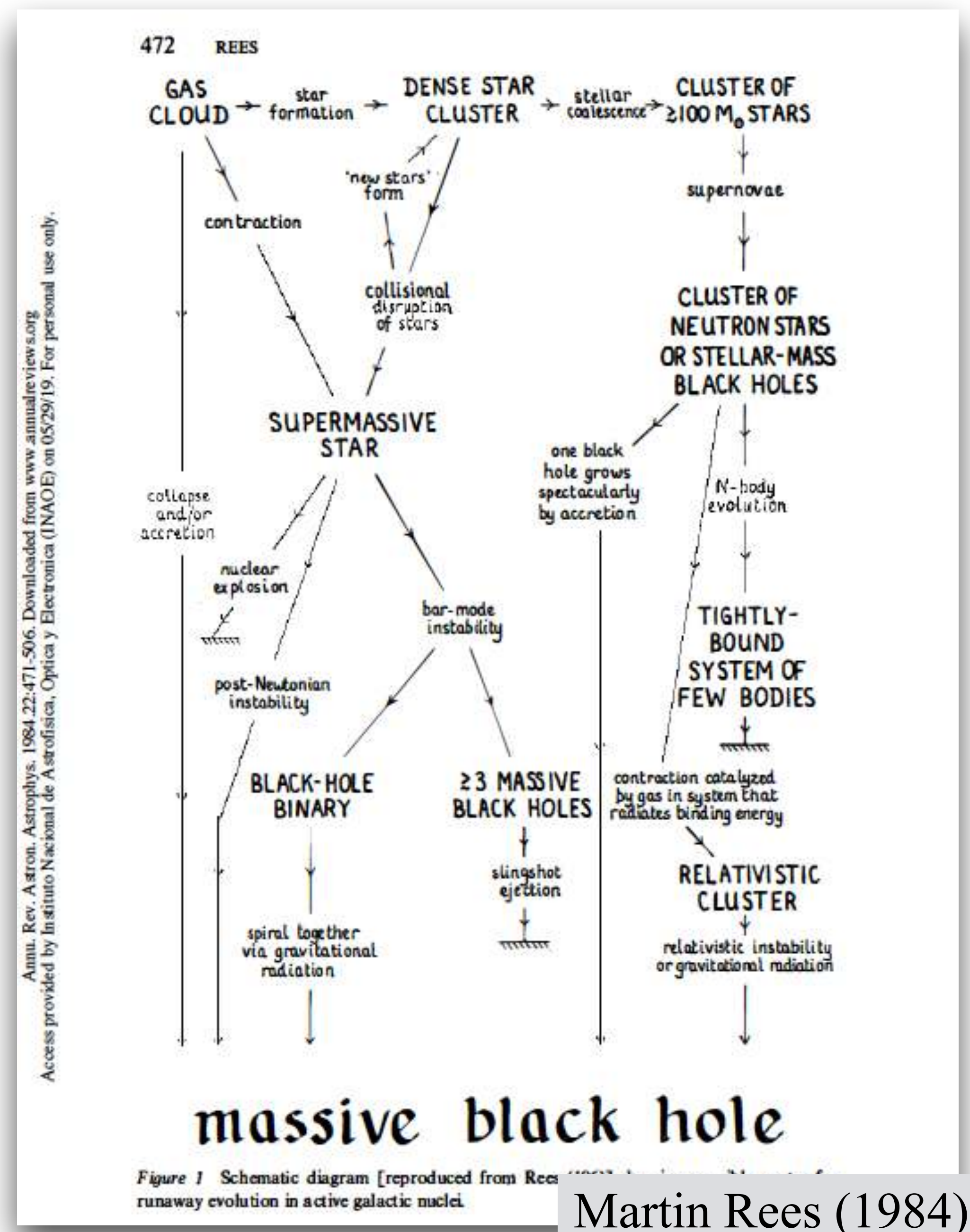


Event Horizon Telescope Collaboration

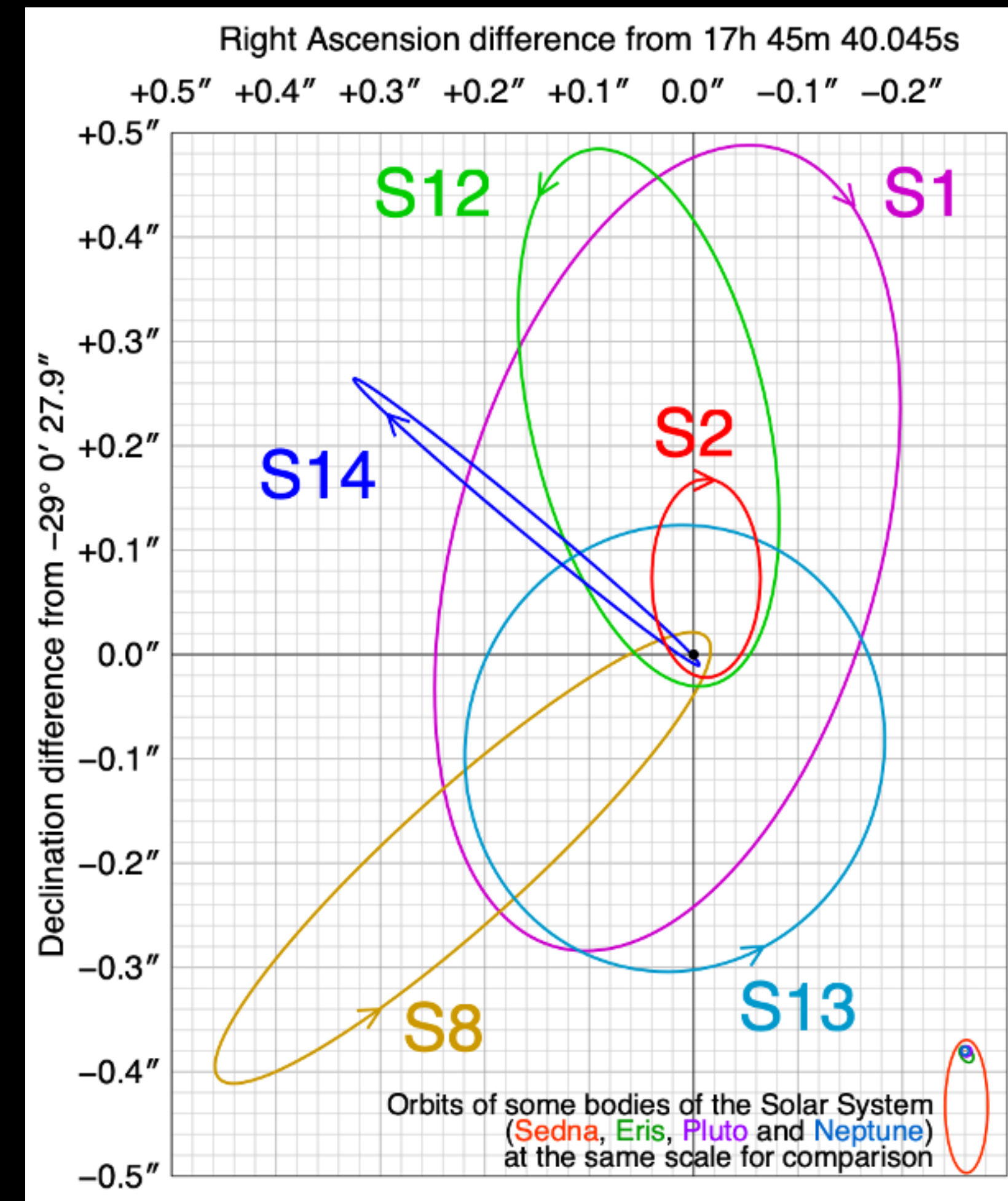
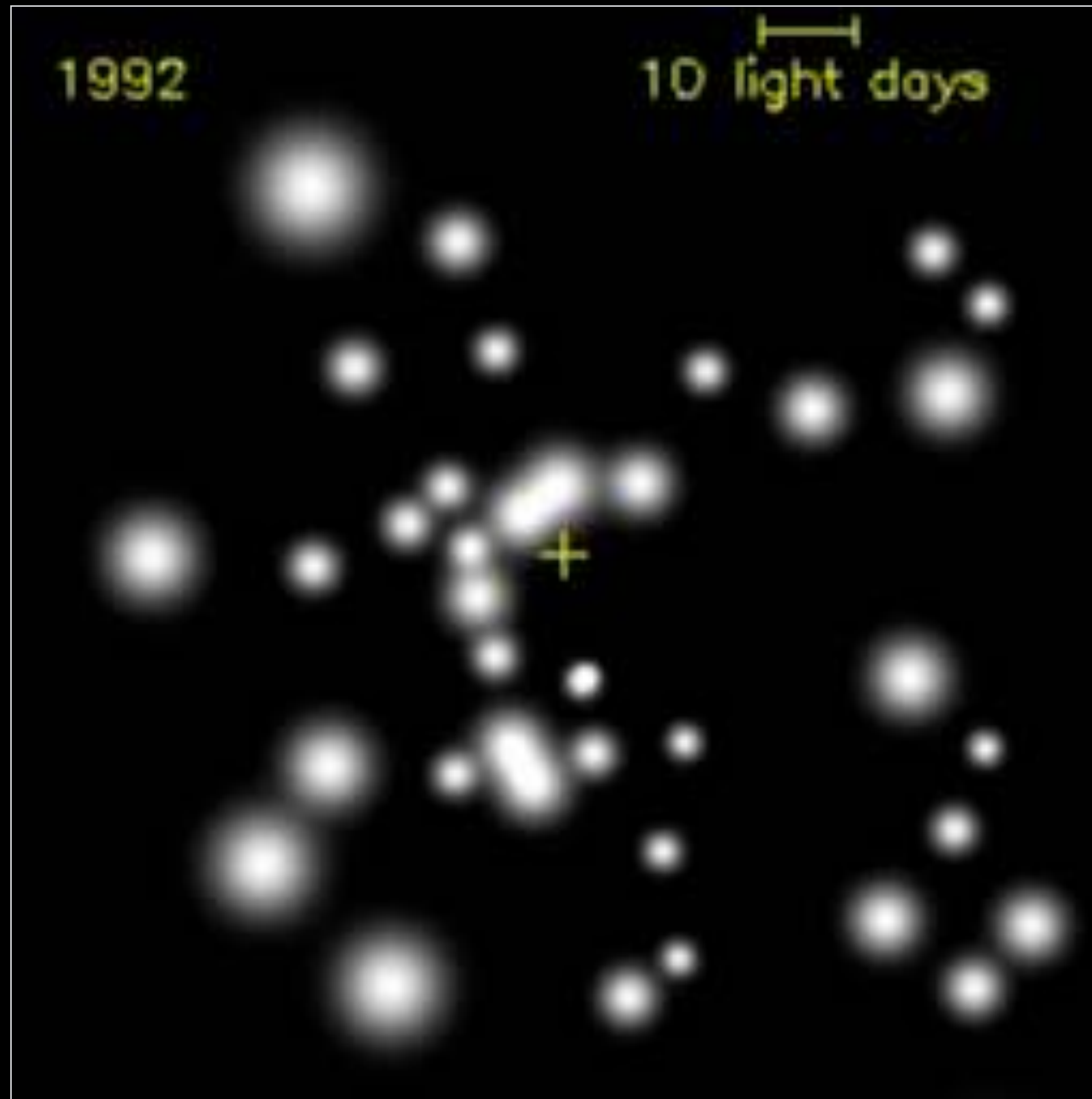
4.4. Hoyos negros supermasivos

Emisión de radio: radiación sincrotrón por electrones relativistas en campos magnéticos (Shlovsky 1952).

- ~~Colisiones entre galaxias? Supernovas en cadena (Burbidge 1970s)? Formación estelar en cadena (Terlevich & Melnick 1985)? Procesos de aniquilación de materia? Evolución explosiva de una estrella supermasiva (Hoyle & Fowler 1962)?~~
- Acreción de materia por objetos supermasivos (Hoyle & Fowler 1963; Salpeter 1964).



Hoyo negro Galáctico



4.4. Acreción en SMBHs (1)

- Permite altas luminosidades y escalas cortas de tiempo,

$$L \lesssim \frac{GM\dot{M}}{R}, \quad \Delta t \gtrsim R/c.$$

- En un disco de acreción alrededor de un hoyo negro estático,

$$R = R_s = 2GM/c^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad L = \frac{GM\dot{M}}{R} = \frac{1}{2}\dot{M}c^2.$$

La eficiencia ($\eta \leq 1/2$) está acotada a qué tan cerca se puede extraer energía gravitacional con un disco de acreción.

- Para la última órbita estable en un hoyo negro de Schwarzschild,

$$R = 3R_s \quad \Rightarrow \quad \eta = 1/6.$$

Acreción en SMBHs (2)

- El proceso es distinto en un hoyo negro en rotación (métrica de Kerr):
 - el horizonte de eventos (exterior...) es más cercano a la singularidad,
 - la ergósfera es una región conectada con el exterior donde **todo** corota con el hoyo negro (“frame-dragging”).
- La última órbita estable en corotación con el hoyo negro tiene a $3GM$ para $\ell \rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow$ la fracción de energía extraíble tiende a $\eta \rightarrow 1 - 1/\sqrt{3} \simeq 0.42$.
- La extracción de energía rotacional del hoyo negro en la ergósfera es la base de los mecanismos de Penrose (1971) y Blandford-Znajek (1977).
 - el jet relativista puede ser producido por líneas de campo arrastradas por el disco de acreción o por “frame-dragging” dentro de la ergósfera.

Acreción en SMBHs (3)

- Escala de tiempo: para un hoyo negro supermasivo se tiene,

$$R_s/c = 10^4 \text{s} (M/10^9 M_\odot).$$

- Un límite teórico a la luminosidad es la expresión de Eddington,

$$\frac{GMm_p}{r^2} = \frac{L\sigma_T}{4\pi r^2 c} \Rightarrow L_{ed} = \frac{4\pi GMm_p c}{\sigma_T} = 1.26 \times 10^{47} \text{erg/s } M_9.$$

- La tasa de acreción correspondiente ($\eta=1/2$),

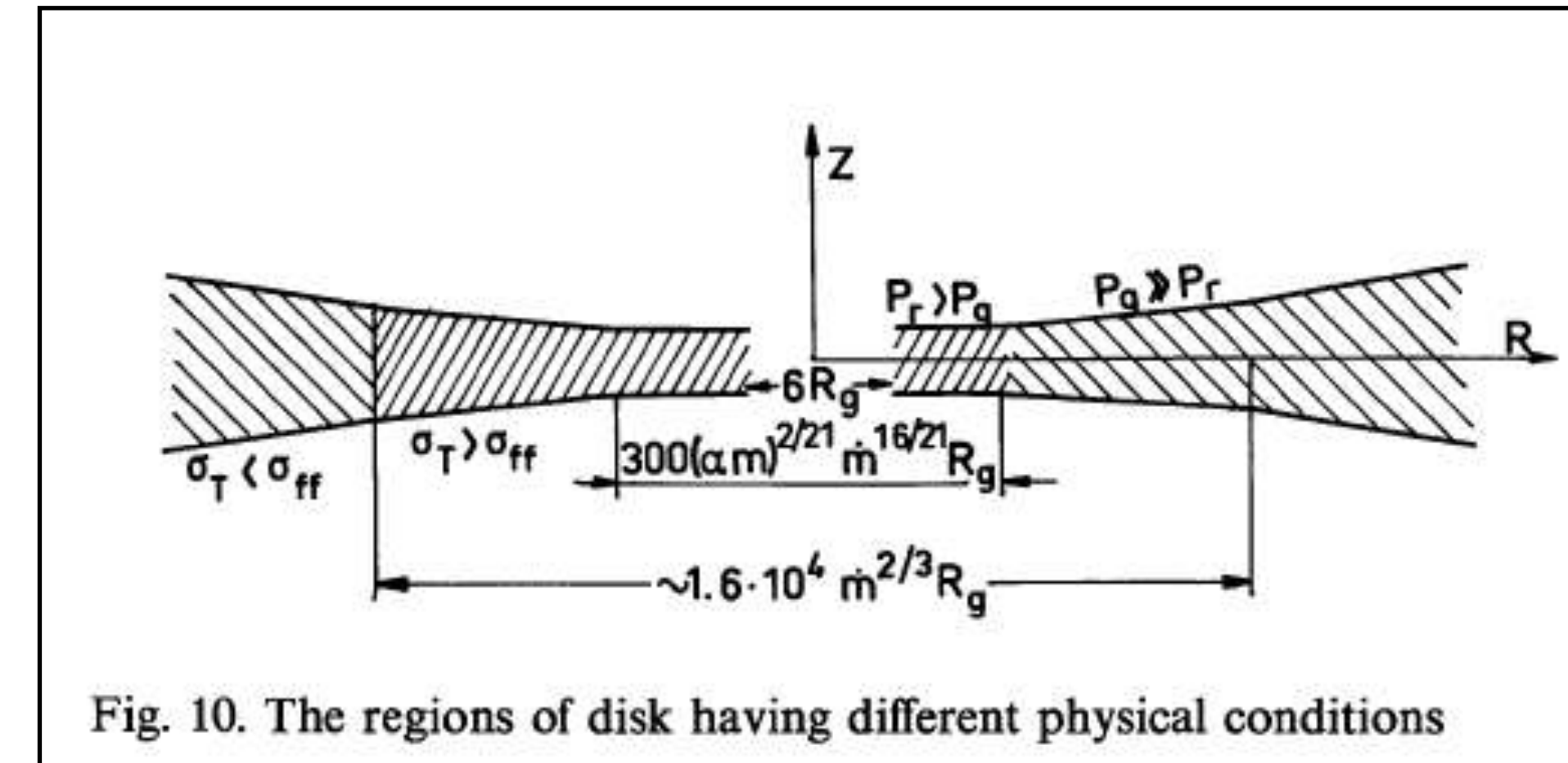
$$\dot{M}_c = 4.4 M_\odot/\text{yr } M_9,$$

y el tiempo característico, independiente de las condiciones,

$$t_{ed} = Mc^2/L_{ed} = \frac{\sigma_T c}{4\pi GM_p} \simeq 4 \times 10^8 \text{yr}.$$

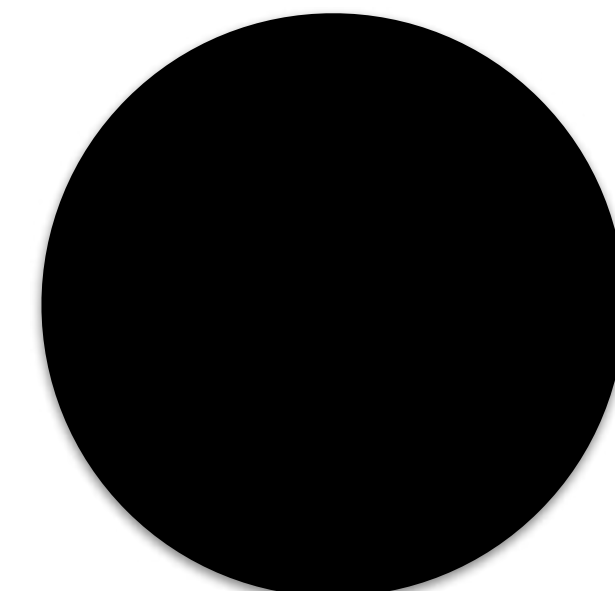
Discos de acreción

- Los modelos de discos alrededor de sistema estelares se basan en discos delgados con rotación Kepleriana y ópticamente gruesos.
- Se requiere un mecanismo disipativo para la acreción de materia. Campos magnéticos son un factor favorable.
- Las partes más internas, más calientes, son dominadas por presión de radiación y dispersión de Thomson, que tienden a romper la condición de disco delgado.



Discos α - Shakura & Sunyaev (1973)

$$v_{\phi}(R) = \left(\frac{GM}{r}\right)^{1/2}, \quad H \ll R, \quad T(R) = \left(\frac{3GM\dot{M}}{8\pi\sigma R_*^3}\right)^{1/4} \left(\frac{R}{R_*}\right)^{-3/4}, \quad L_{disc} = \frac{GM\dot{M}}{2R_{min}}$$

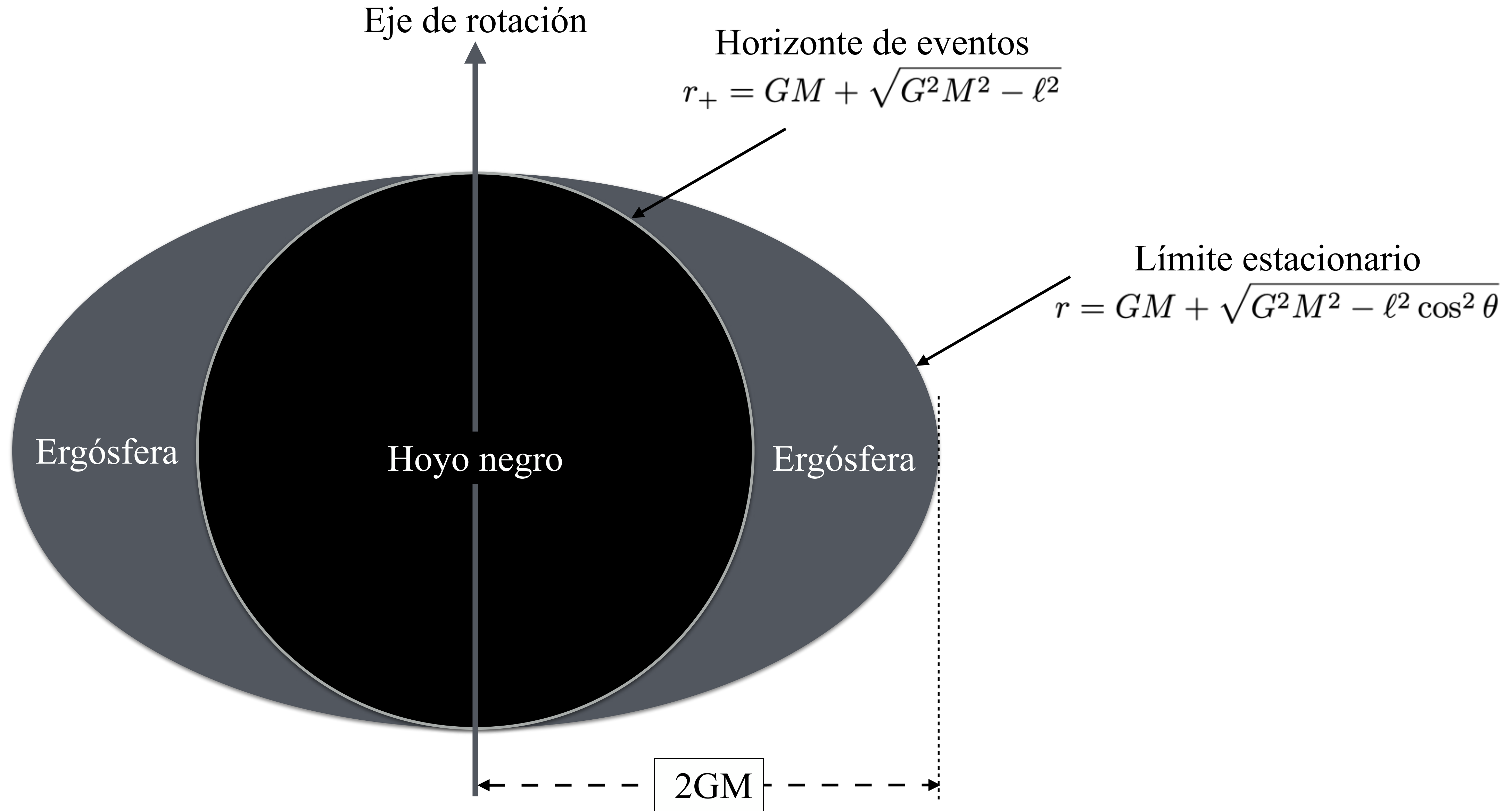


Hoyos negros de Kerr

- La métrica de Kerr representa hoyos negros en rotación descrita por el momento angular ℓ , parametrizado tal que $0 \leq \ell < m$.
- Hay dos horizontes de eventos,

$$r_{\pm} = GM \pm \sqrt{G^2 M^2 - \ell^2}.$$

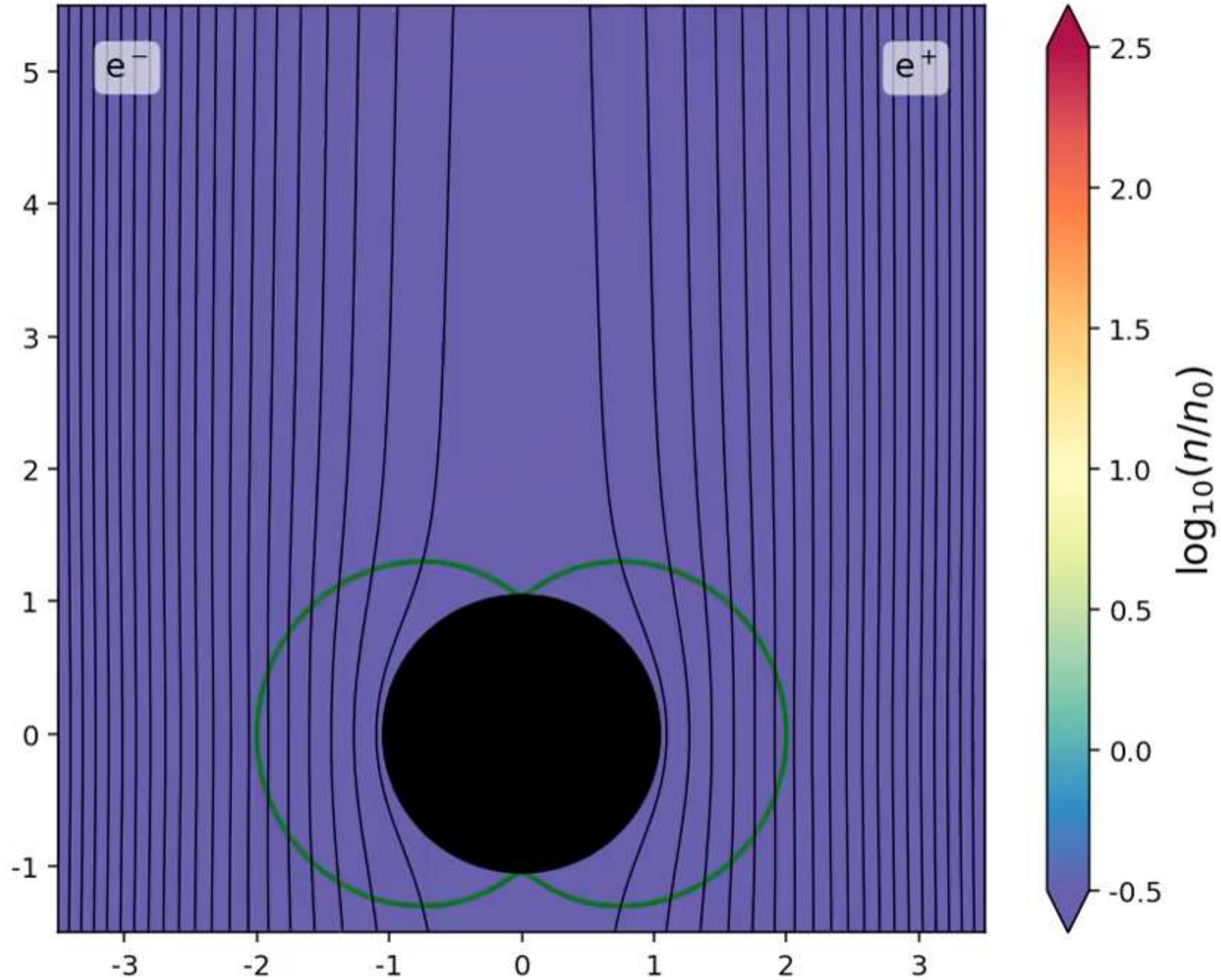
- Las órbitas estables son más cercanas: si la materia corota con el hoyo, la última órbita estable tiende a $3r_s/2$ para $\ell \rightarrow 1$, de donde la fracción de energía extraíble es $\eta \rightarrow 1 - 1/\sqrt{3} \simeq 0.42$.
- Es posible la extracción de energía rotacional del hoyo negro penetrando la ergósfera (Penrose 1969; Blandford & Znajek 1977).



Blandford - Znajek

- El mecanismo de Blandford - Znajek (1977) requiere un hoyo negro en rotación (métrica de Kerr).
- Dentro de la ergósfera el espacio-tiempo corrota con el hoyo negro (efecto Lense-Thirring).
- Líneas de un campo magnético externo se enredan y permiten a la materia salir en dirección axial, extrayendo energía y momento angular del hoyo negro.
- La rotación del campo magnético induce un campo electrostático que puede acelerar partículas a muy altas energías.
- De forma análoga a la magnetósfera de un pulsar, la presencia de cargas tiende a cancelar el campo, pero una cancelación imperfecta permite la aceleración.

$t = 0.00 r_g/c$



1977MNRAS...179...433B

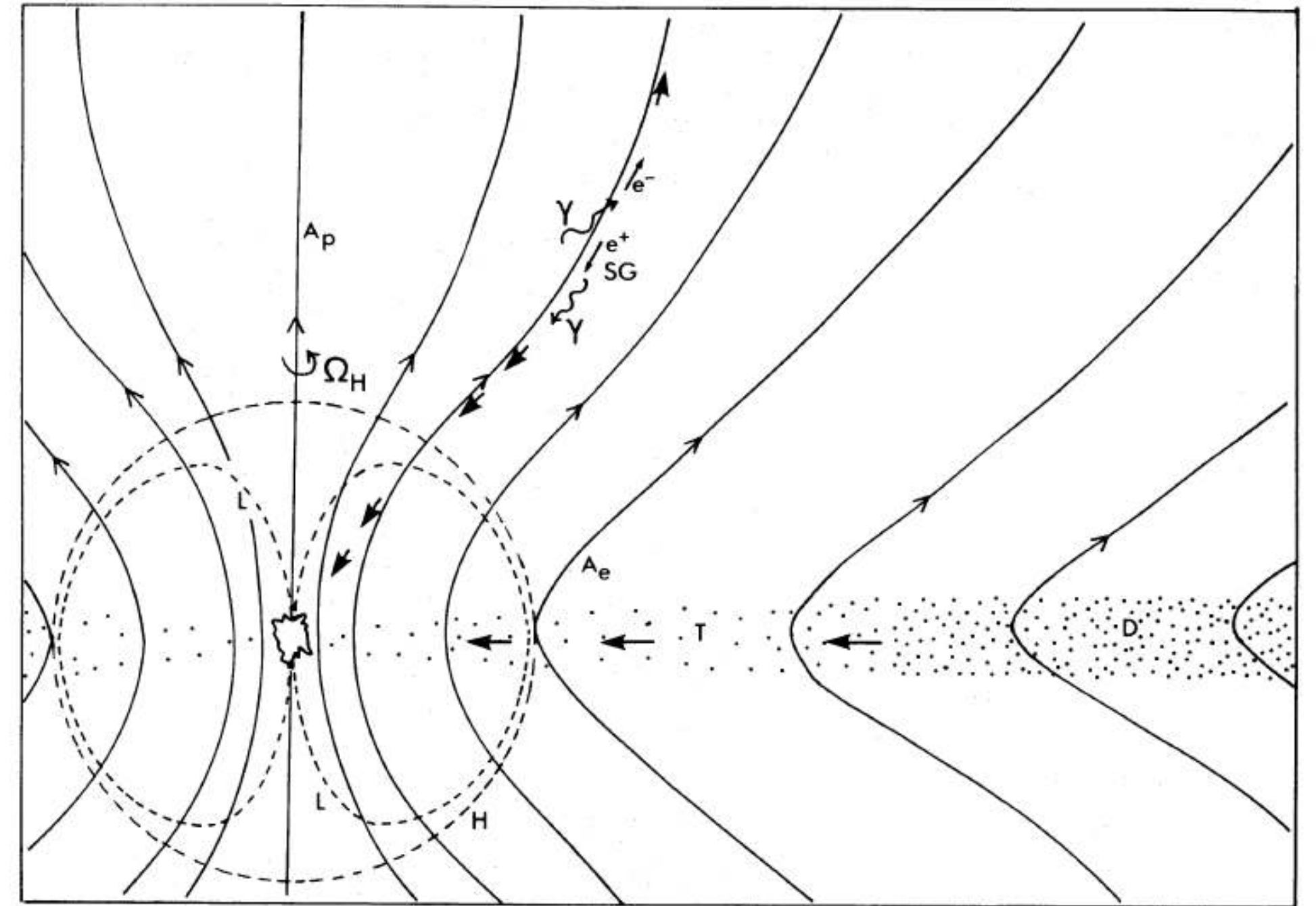


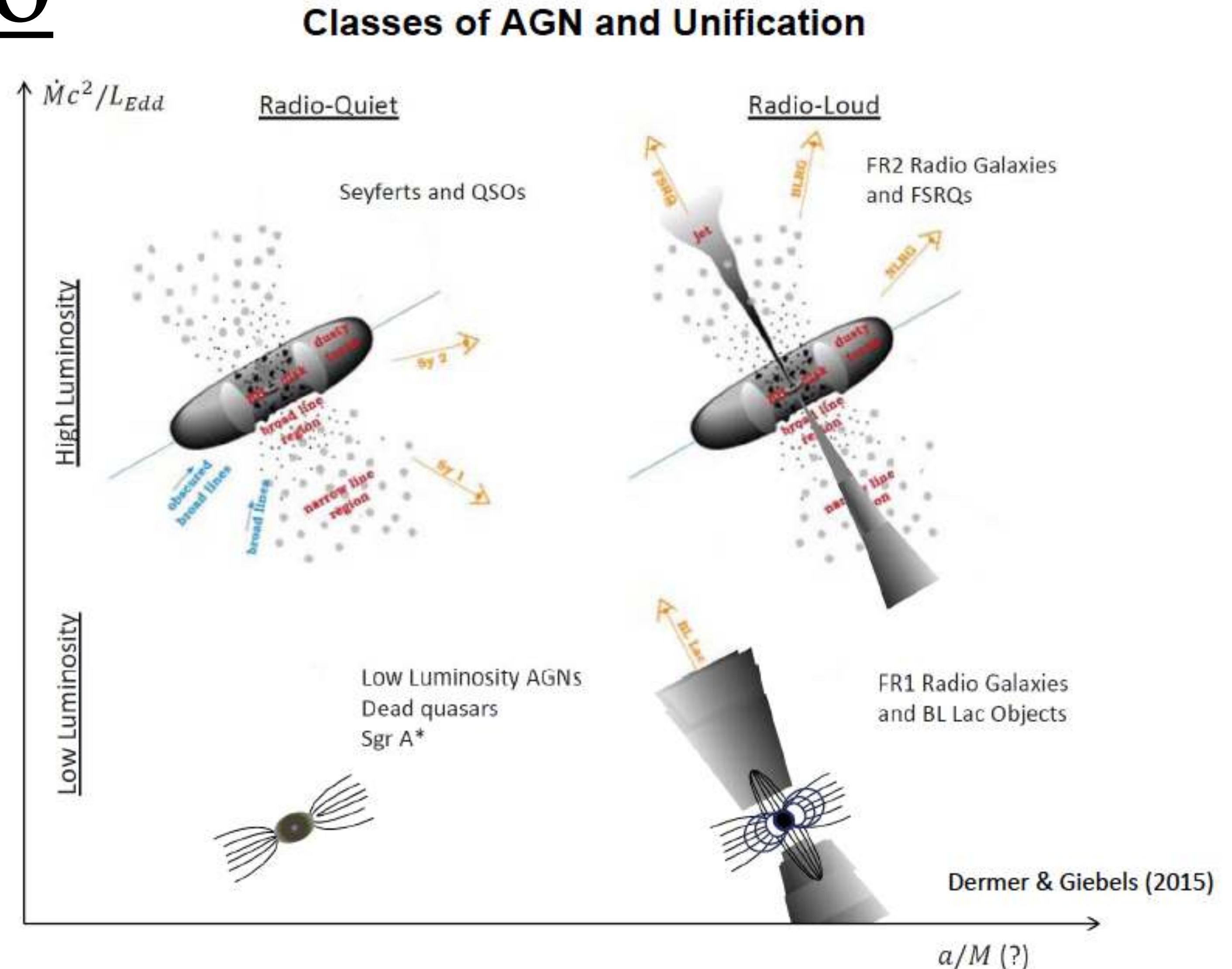
Figure 1. Schematic cross-section of black hole and magnetosphere, using r and θ coordinates in normal way. (Due to axial and time symmetry the diagram is independent of the azimuthal and time coordinates that are being held constant; these can be the Kerr coordinates v and ϕ , or for $r > r_+$ the Boyer–Lindquist coordinates t and ϕ .) The poloidal field has been chosen so that $\Omega_H \cdot \mathbf{B} > 0$. H is the event horizon $r = r_+$. The poloidal field surfaces (i.e. surfaces of constant A_ϕ) are shown as solid lines, with the polar and equatorial surfaces $A_\phi = A_p$ and $A_\phi = A_e$ specifically labelled. A current I is flowing from the magnetosphere into the hole and back out of it.

Downloaded from https://academic.oup.com/mnras/article-abstract/

El mecanismo de Penrose (1971)
Blandford & Znajek (1977)

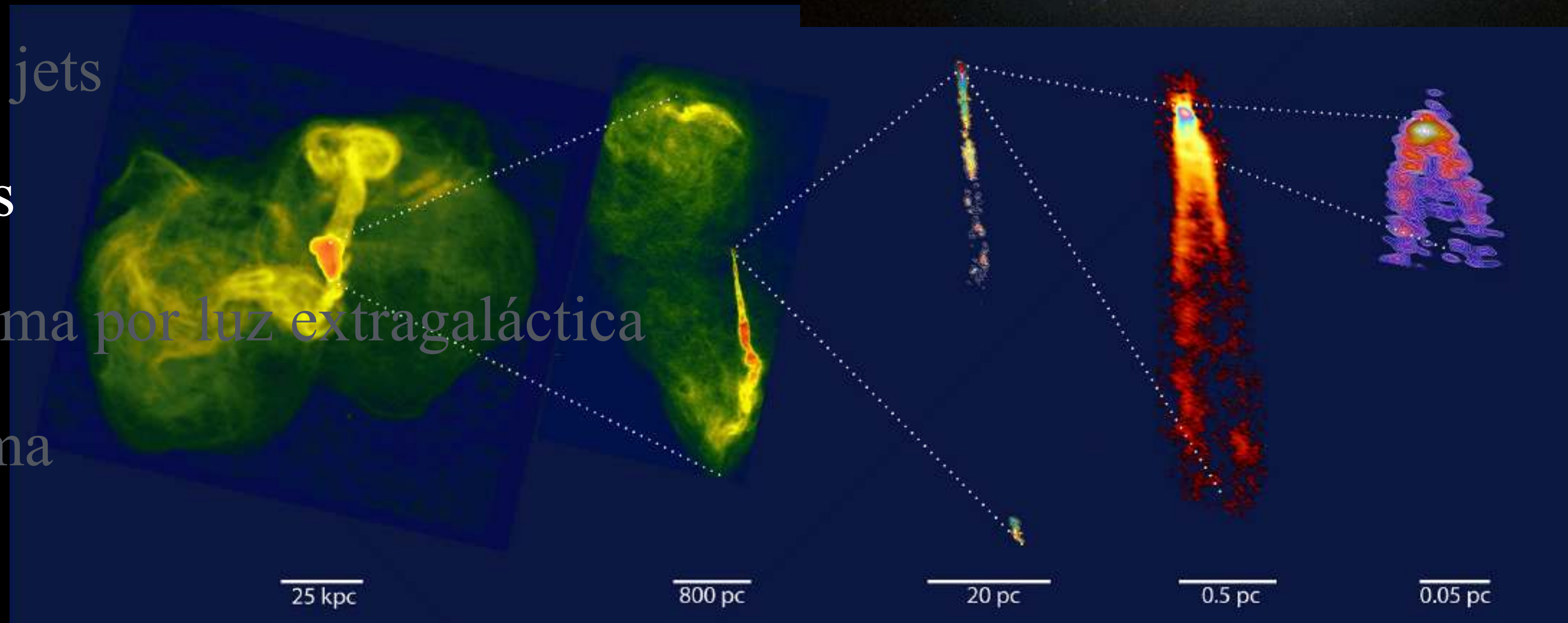
Modelo unificado

- En el modelo estándar los núcleos activos son hoyos negros supermasivos con procesos de acreción de materia.
- Un toroide de gas frío molecular rodea al sistema.
- Los jets se deben al disco o a la rotación del hoyo negro. En estos se aceleran partículas a altas energías.
- El tipo de objeto observado depende de la línea de visión.



4. Fuentes extragalácticas de rayos gamma

1. Tipos de fuentes
2. Galaxias normales y starburst
3. Núcleos activos de galaxias
4. Hoyos negros, acreción, jets
5. Radiogalaxias y blazares
6. Absorción de rayos gamma por luz extragaláctica
7. Destellos de rayos gamma



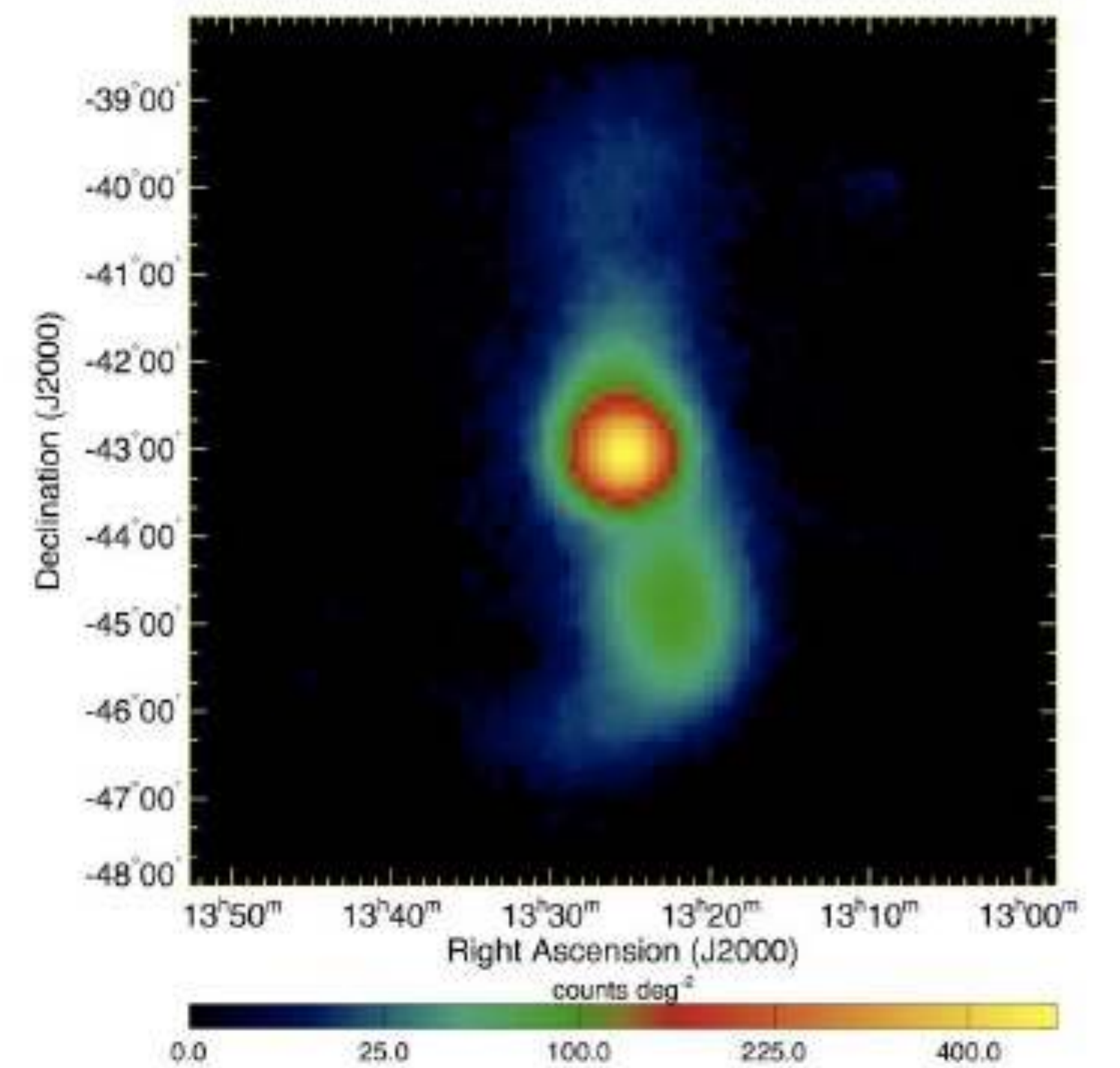
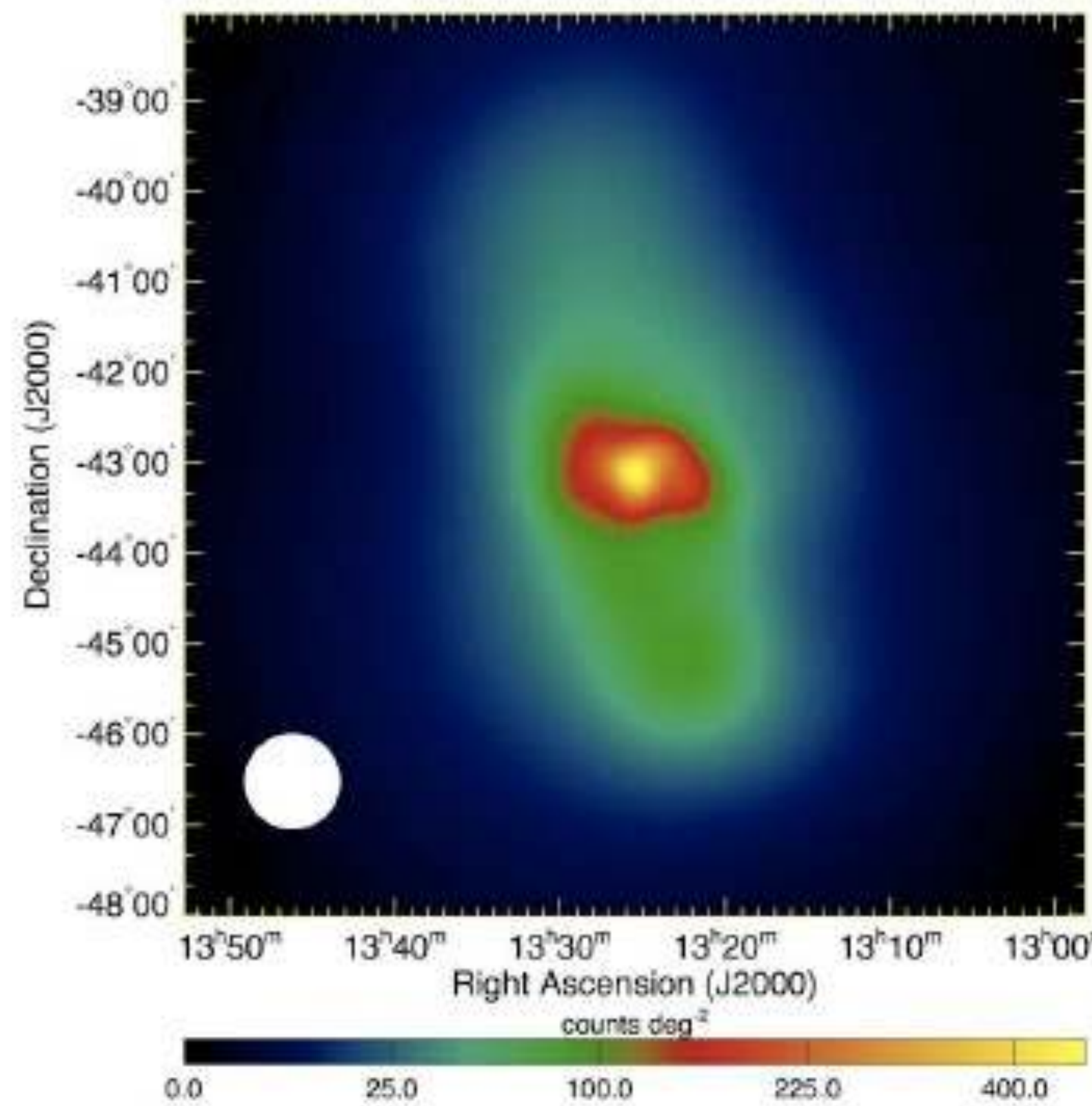
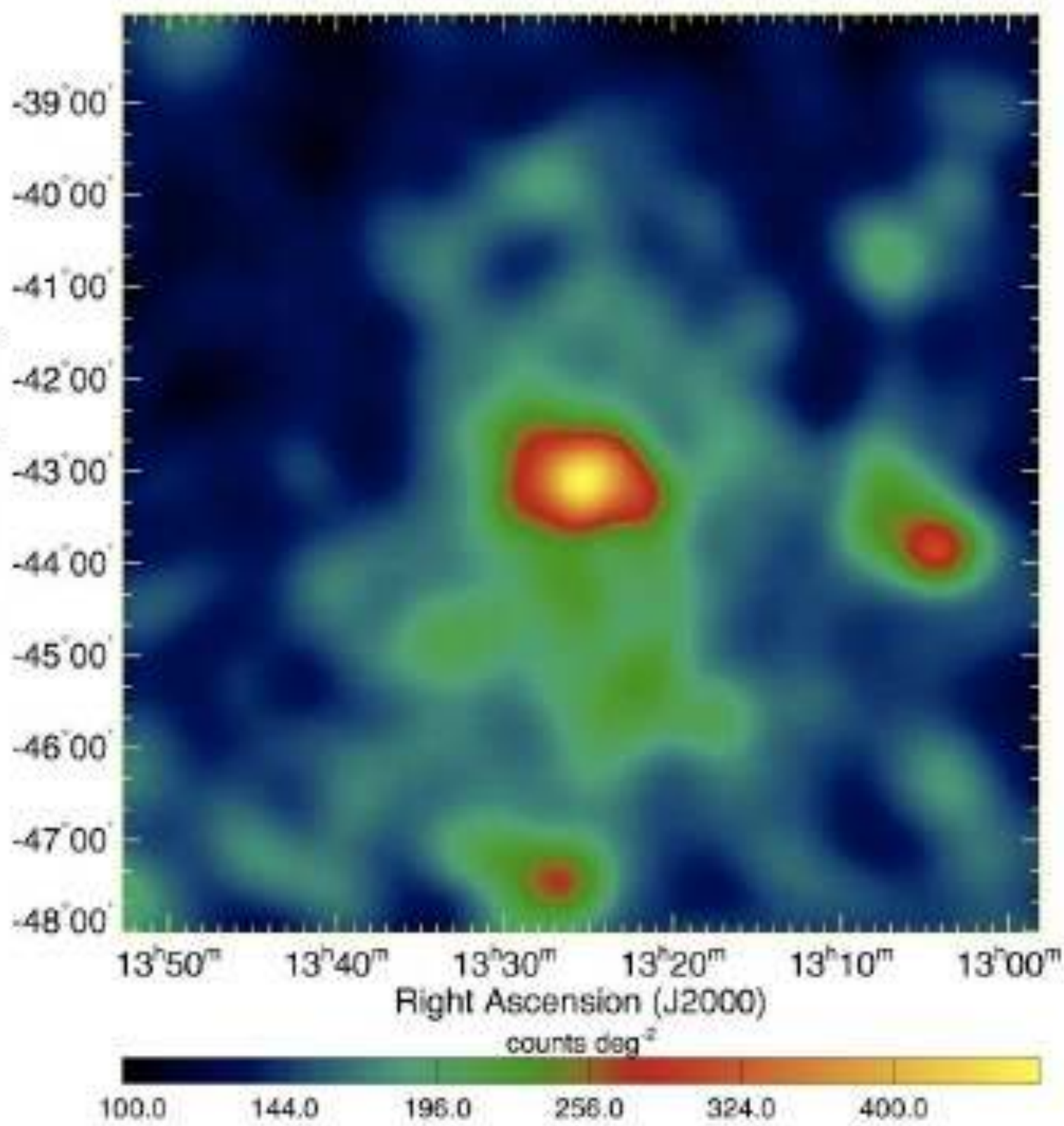
Event Horizon Telescope Collaboration

4.5. Radiogalaxias en 4FGL-DR3

Objeto	Tipo	Galaxia	Sign	3FHL	TeV
4FGL J1325.5-4300	RDG	Cen A	73.54	Y	P
4FGL J1324.0-4330e	RDG	Cen A Lobes	35.11	?	?
4FGL J0319.8+4130	RDG	NGC 1275	45.49	Y	P
4FGL J1230.8+1223	rdg	M 87	43.41	Y	P
4FGL J0627.0-3529	rdg	PKS 0625-35	39.42	Y	P
4FGL J1144.9+1937	rdg	3C 264	13.33	Y	P
4FGL J0316.8+4120	RDG	IC 310	9.26	Y	P
4FGL J1630.6+8234	rdg	NGC 6251	41.47	Y	N
4FGL J0308.4+0407	rdg	NGC 1218	24.77	Y	N
4FGL J0433.0+0522	RDG	3C 120	24.60		N
4FGL J1346.3-6026	rdg	Cen B	23.59	Y	N
4FGL J0931.9+6737	rdg	NGC 2892	21.33	Y	N
4FGL J0322.6-3712e	RDG	Fornax A	18.40	Y	N
4FGL J1306.7-2148	rdg	PKS 1304-215	14.38		N
4FGL J0418.2+3807	rdg	3C 111	13.14		N
4FGL J2329.7-2118	rdg	PKS 2327-215	12.42		N
4FGL J1149.0+5924	rdg	NGC 3894	10.84		N
4FGL J0057.7+3023	rdg	NGC 315	10.70		N
4FGL J0519.6-4544	rdg	Pictor A	10.58		N
4FGL J0153.4+7114	rdg	TXS 0149+710	10.15	Y	N
4FGL J1516.5+0015	rdg	PKS 1514+00	9.91		N
4FGL J0334.3+3920	rdg	4C +39.12	9.90	Y	N
4FGL J0038.7-0204	rdg	3C 17	9.48		N

Objeto	Tipo	Galaxia	Sign	3FHL	TeV
4FGL J0009.7-3217	rdg	IC 1531	9.07		N
4FGL J1443.1+5201	rdg	3C 303	9.04		N
4FGL J2302.8-1841	rdg	PKS 2300-18	8.88		N
4FGL J2326.9-0201	rdg	PKS 2324-02	8.46		N
4FGL J1306.3+1113	rdg	TXS 1303+114	7.73		N
4FGL J2341.8-2917	rdg	PKS 2338-295	7.46		N
4FGL J1219.6+0550	rdg	NGC 4261	7.40		N
4FGL J0708.9+4839	rdg	NGC 2329	7.39		N
4FGL J1449.5+2746	rdg	B2 1447+27	6.93	Y	N
4FGL J2156.0-6942	rdg	PKS 2153-69	6.89		N
4FGL J0958.3-2656	rdg	NGC 3078	6.81		N
4FGL J1724.2-6501	rdg	NGC 6328	6.53		N
4FGL J2227.9-3031	rdg	PKS 2225-308	6.31		N
4FGL J0237.7+0206	rdg	PKS 0235+017	5.86		N
4FGL J0758.7+3746	rdg	NGC 2484	5.55		N
4FGL J1843.4-4835	rdg	PKS 1839-48	5.42	Y	N
4FGL J1236.9-7232	rdg	PKS 1234-723	5.96		N
4FGL J1518.6+0614	rdg	TXS 1516+064	5.65		N
4FGL J1530.3+2709	rdg	LEDA 55267	4.81		N
4FGL J0312.9+4119	rdg	B3 0309+411B	4.60		N
4FGL J1521.1+0421	rdg	PKS B1518+045	4.41		N
4FGL J1116.6+2915	rdg	B2 1113+29	3.90		N

Centaurus A



Fermi-LAT @ $E > 200$ MeV - núcleo & lóbulos
(Abdo et al. 2010)

WMAP @ 22 GHz

M 87 con HAWC - Alfaro et al. (2022)

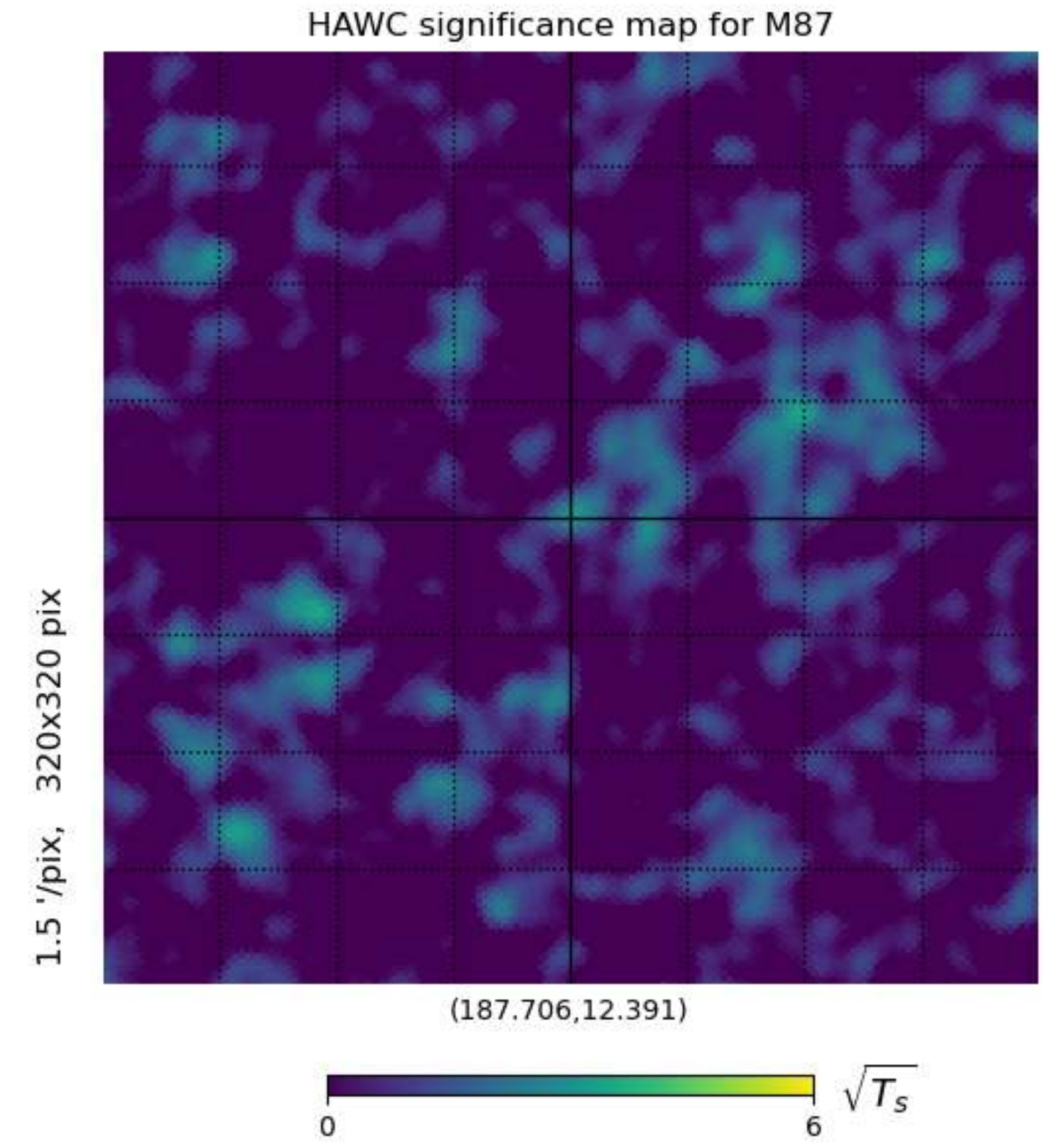
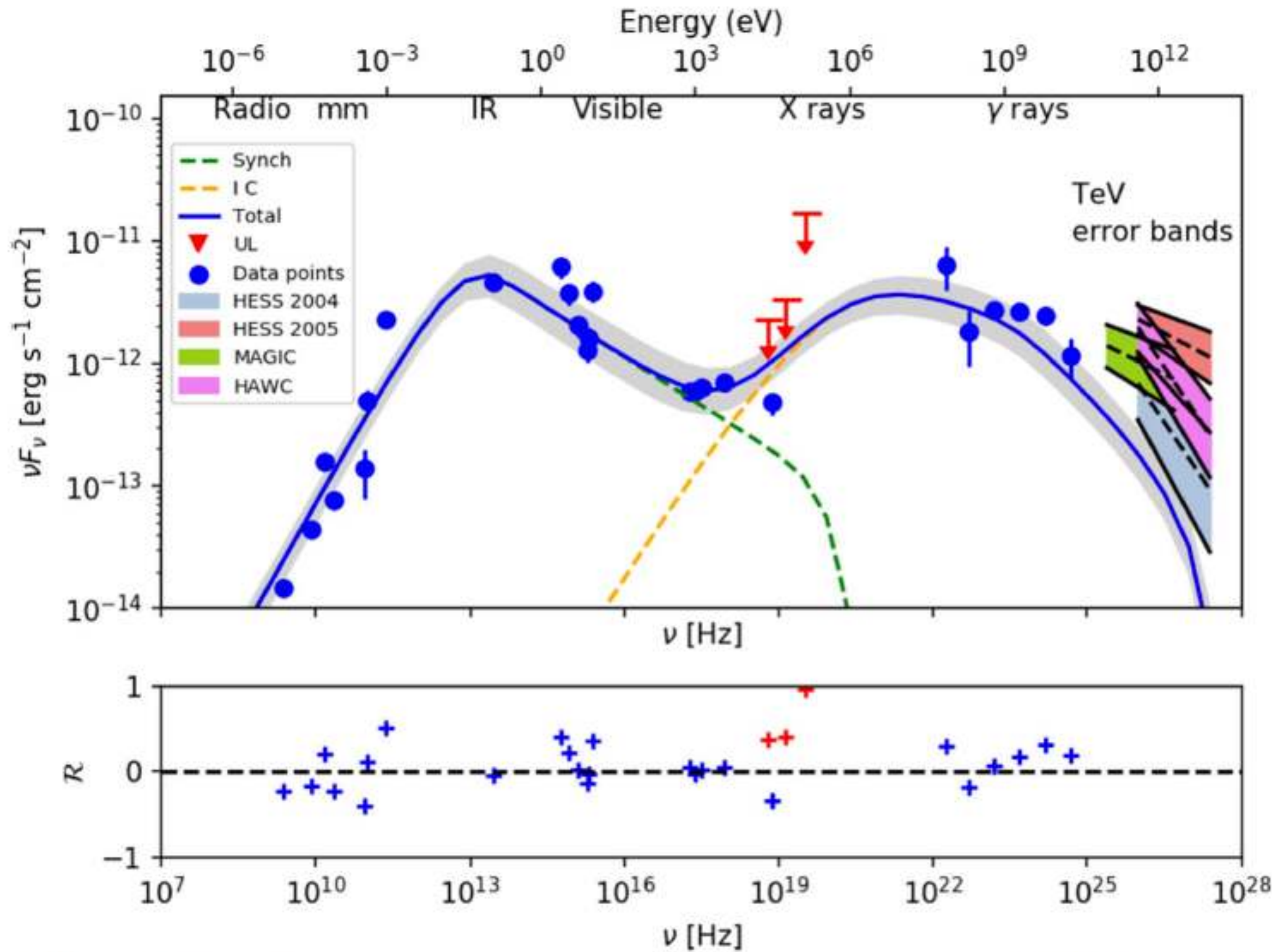
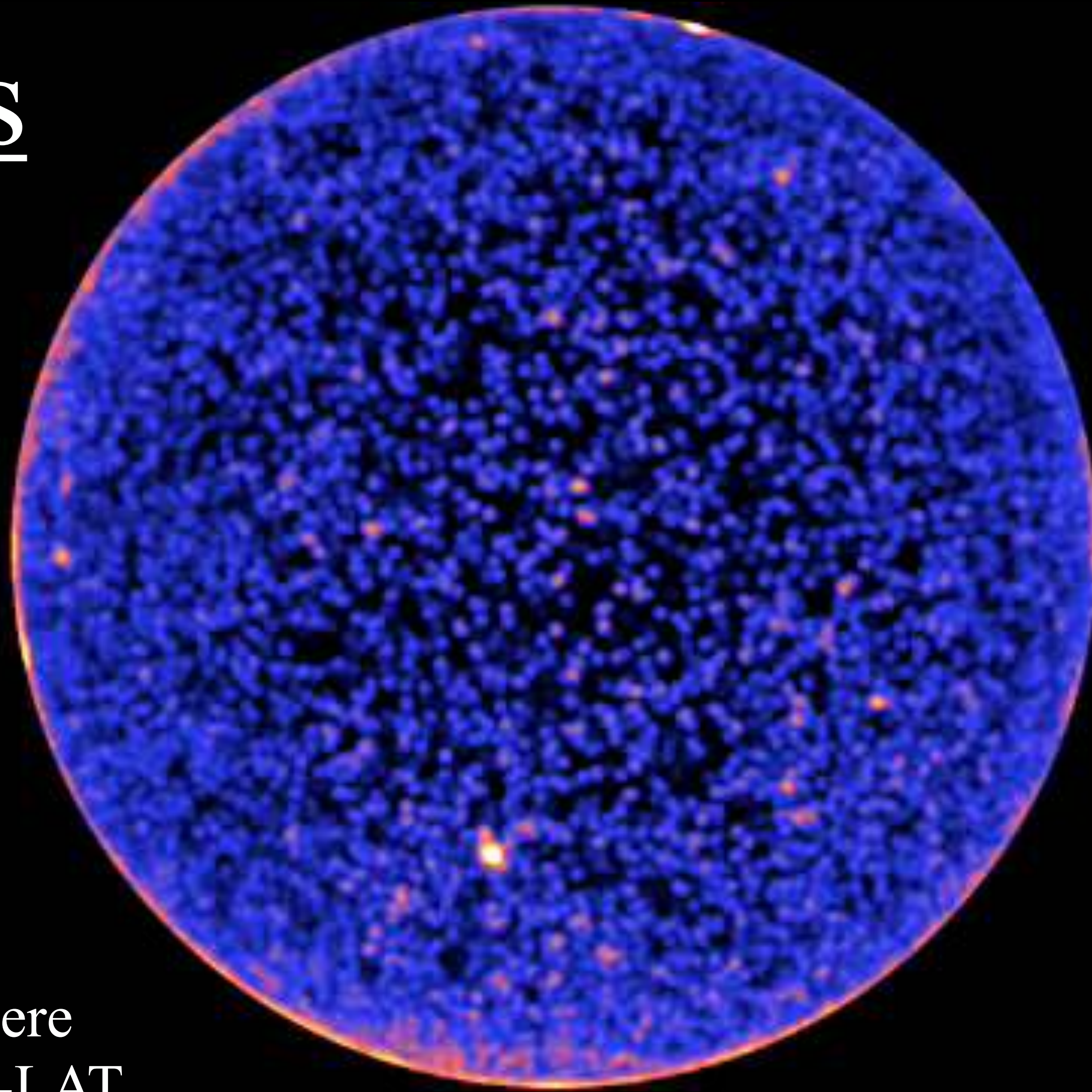


Figure 1. SED of M87 with the best fit SSC model. Blue points correspond to measured fluxes taken from Morabito et al. (1986, 1988), Junor & Biretta (1995), Lee et al. (2008), Lonsdale et al. (1998), Doeleman et al. (2012), Biretta et al. (1991), Perlman et al. (2001), Sparks et al. (1996), Marshall et al. (2002), Wong et al. (2017), Abdo et al. (2009), and the 4FGL catalog (Abdollahi et al. 2020). The model of the synchrotron component is the orange dashed curve and the model of the inverse Compton component is the green dashed curve. Swift/BAT upper limits obtained by Abdo et al. (2009) are shown by red triangles. The gray region corresponds to the 1σ error of the best fit model parameters. For comparison, TeV error bands from 2004 H.E.S.S. (blue) (Aharonian et al. 2006), 2005 H.E.S.S. (red) (Aharonian et al. 2006), MAGIC (green) (Aleksić et al. 2012), and HAWC (violet) (Albert et al. 2021) are shown. Residuals of the best fit model, which are defined as $\mathcal{R} = \log(F_{\nu,obs}/F_{\nu,mod})$ where $F_{\nu,obs}$ and $F_{\nu,mod}$ are the observed and predicted fluxes respectively, are shown in the bottom panel.

4.5. Blazares

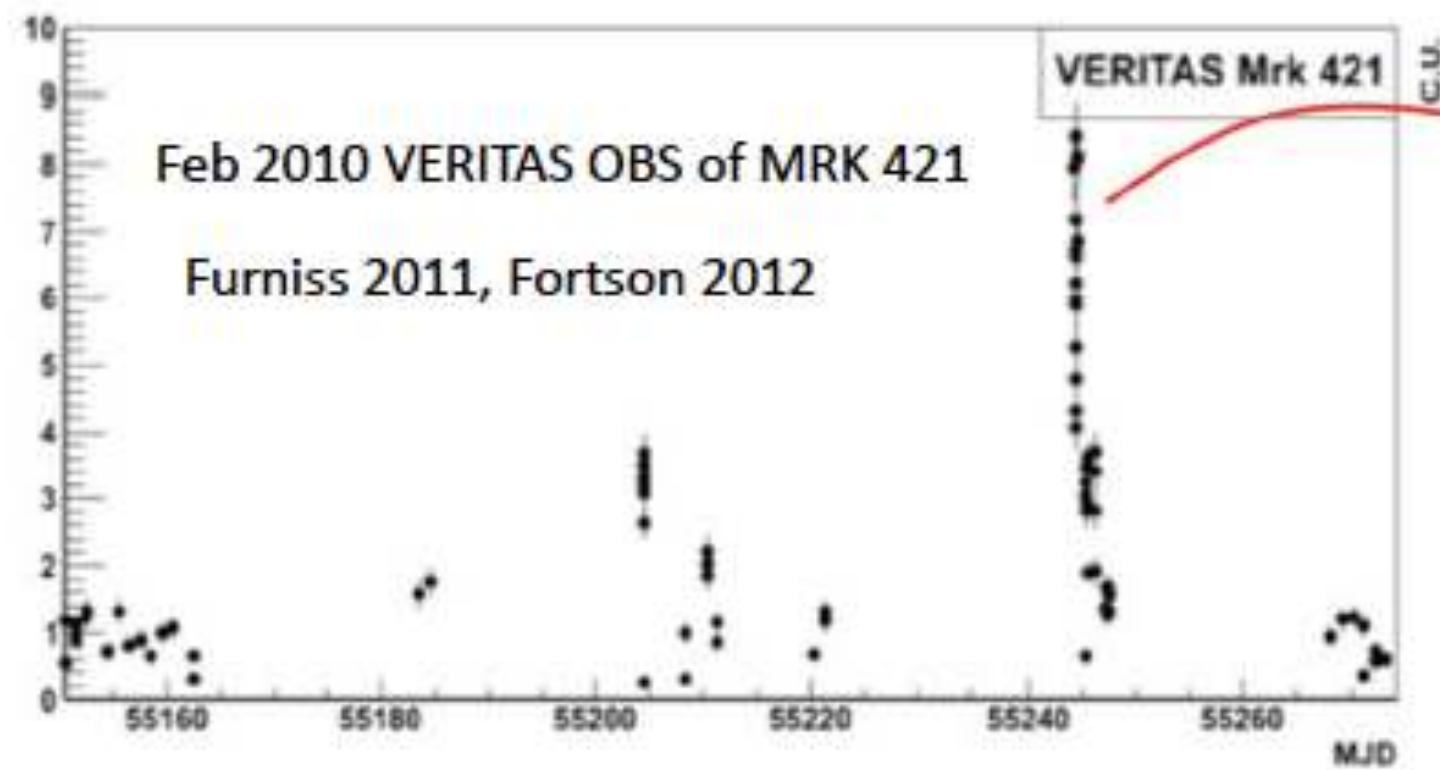


Northern Galactic hemisphere
11 month sequence by Fermi-LAT

Strongly Variable Class of BL Lac Objects

Strongly variable class

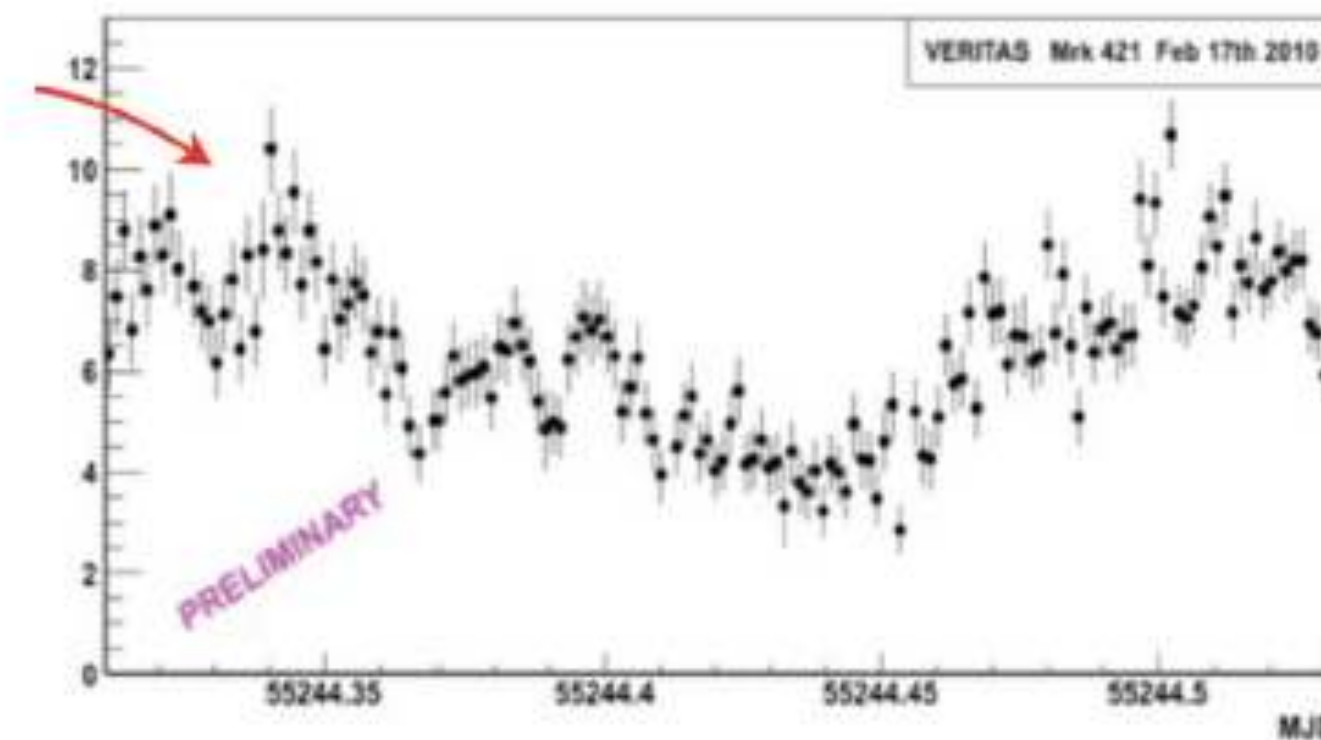
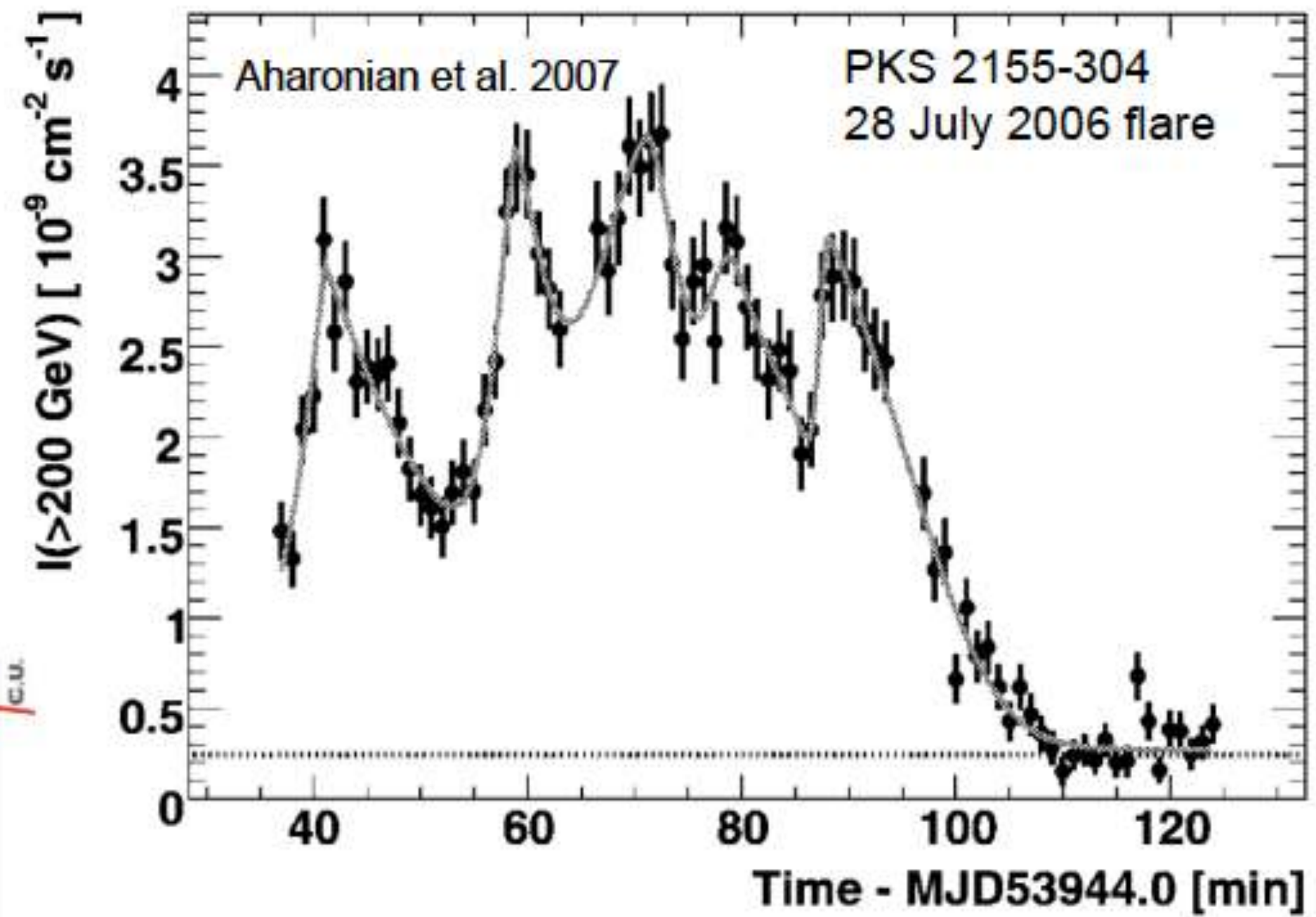
- Mrk 421, $z = 0.03$
- Mrk 501, $z = 0.033$
- PKS 2155-305, $z = 0.116$
- $t_{\text{var}} < R_S/c, L > L_{\text{EDD}}$
- Extreme sources



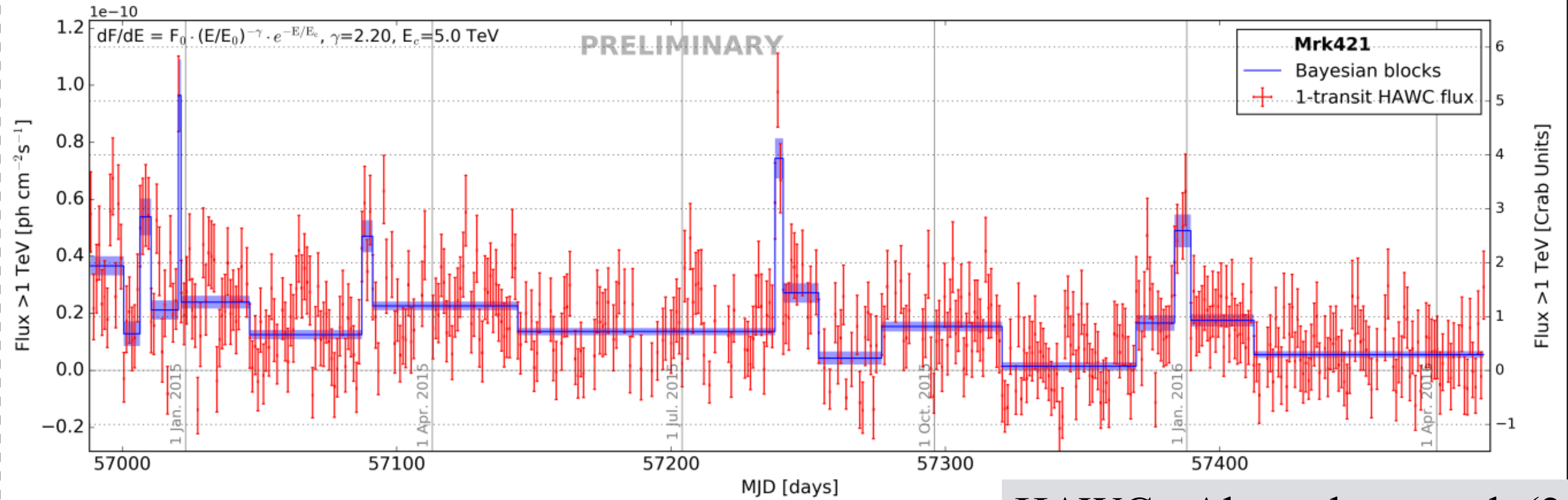
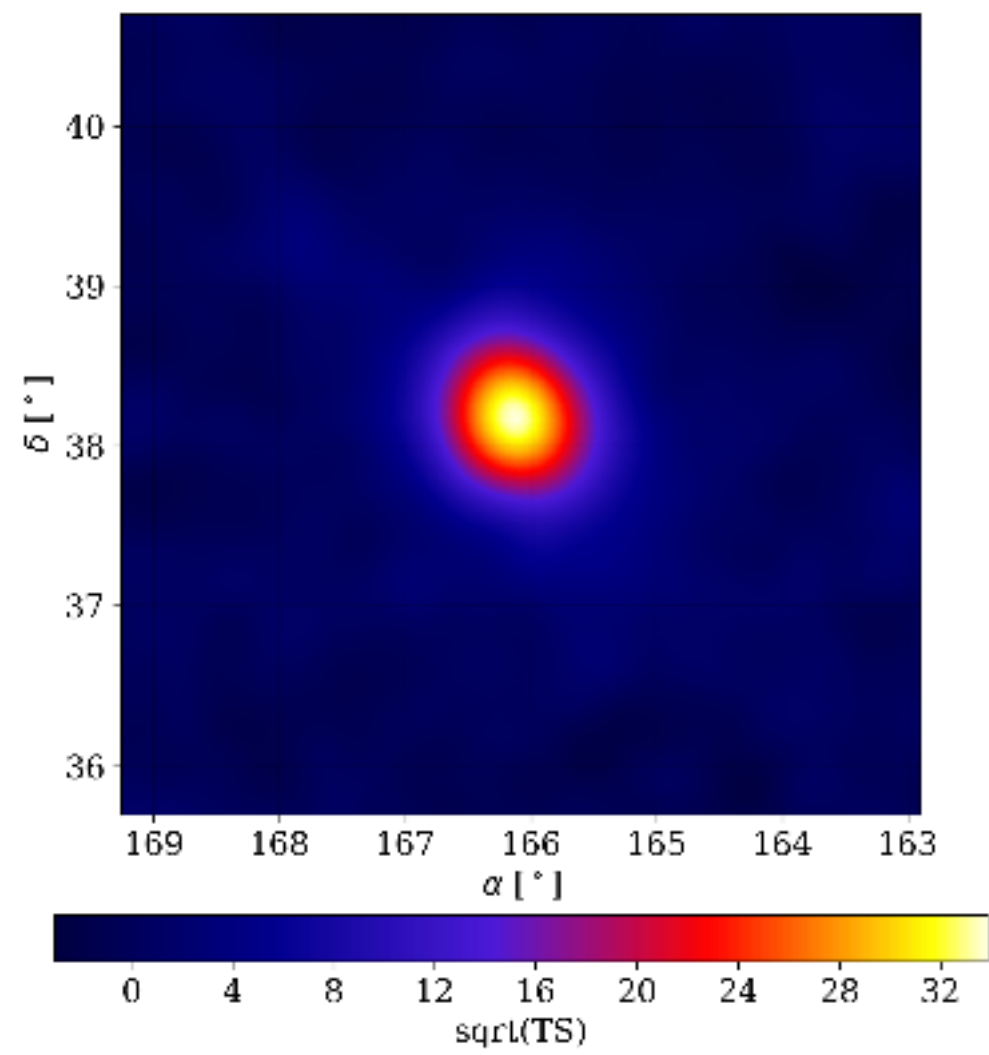
$$R_S/c = 10^4 M_9 \text{ s}$$

$$t_{\text{var}} \sim 5 \text{ min} = 300 \text{ s}$$

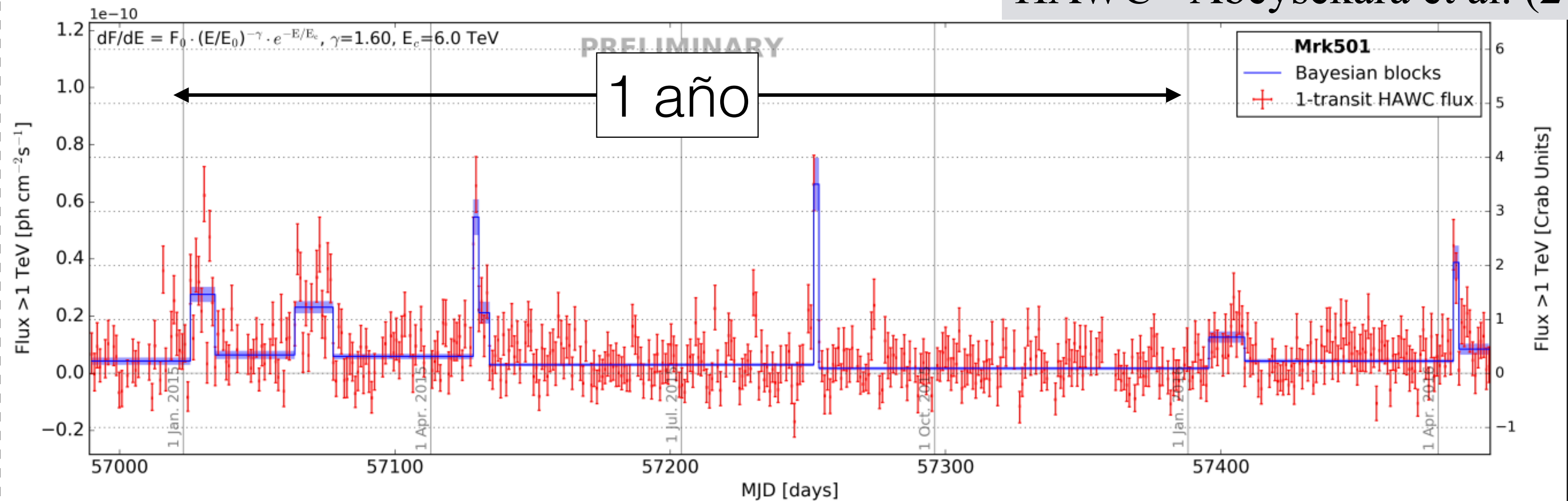
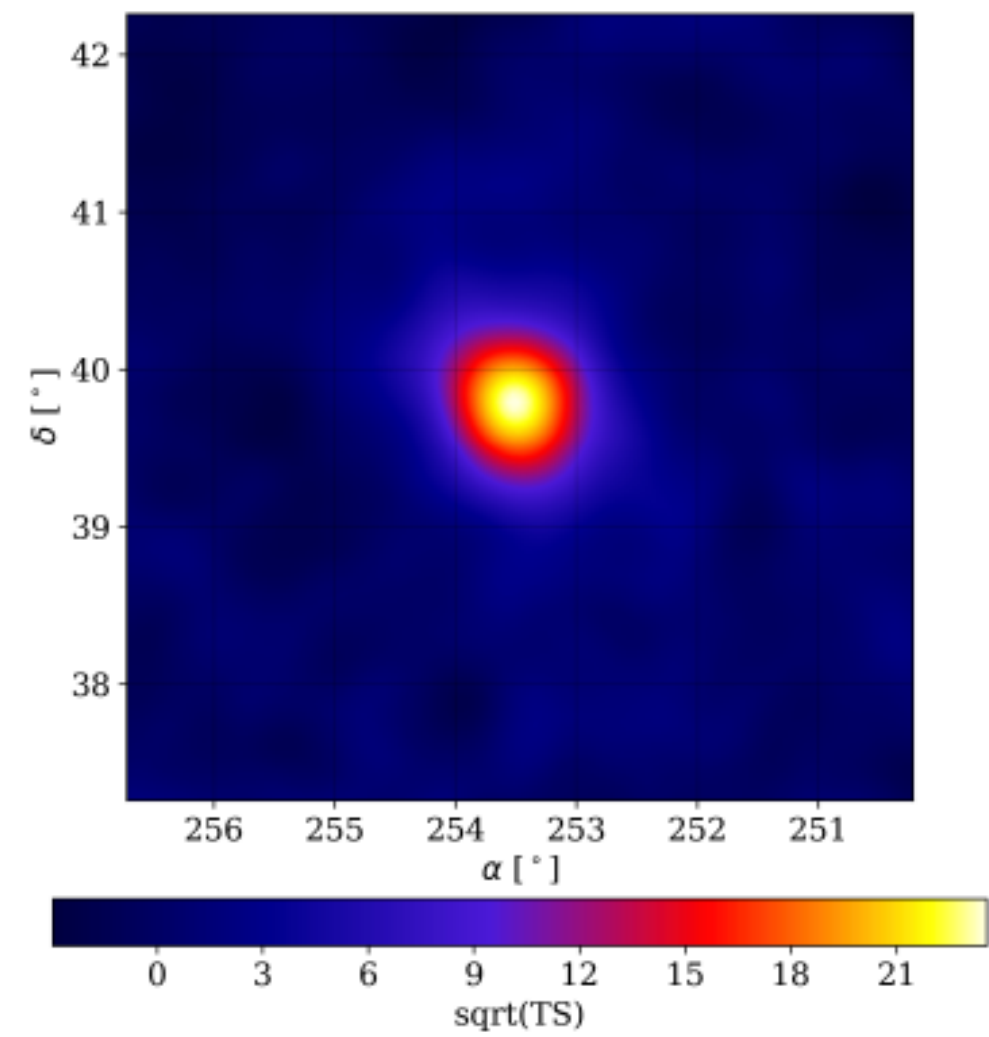
$$\Rightarrow (?) M \ll 10^8 M_0$$



Seguimiento de Mrk 421 y Mrk 501 con HAWC



HAWC - Abeysekara et al. (2017)



IceCube 170922A

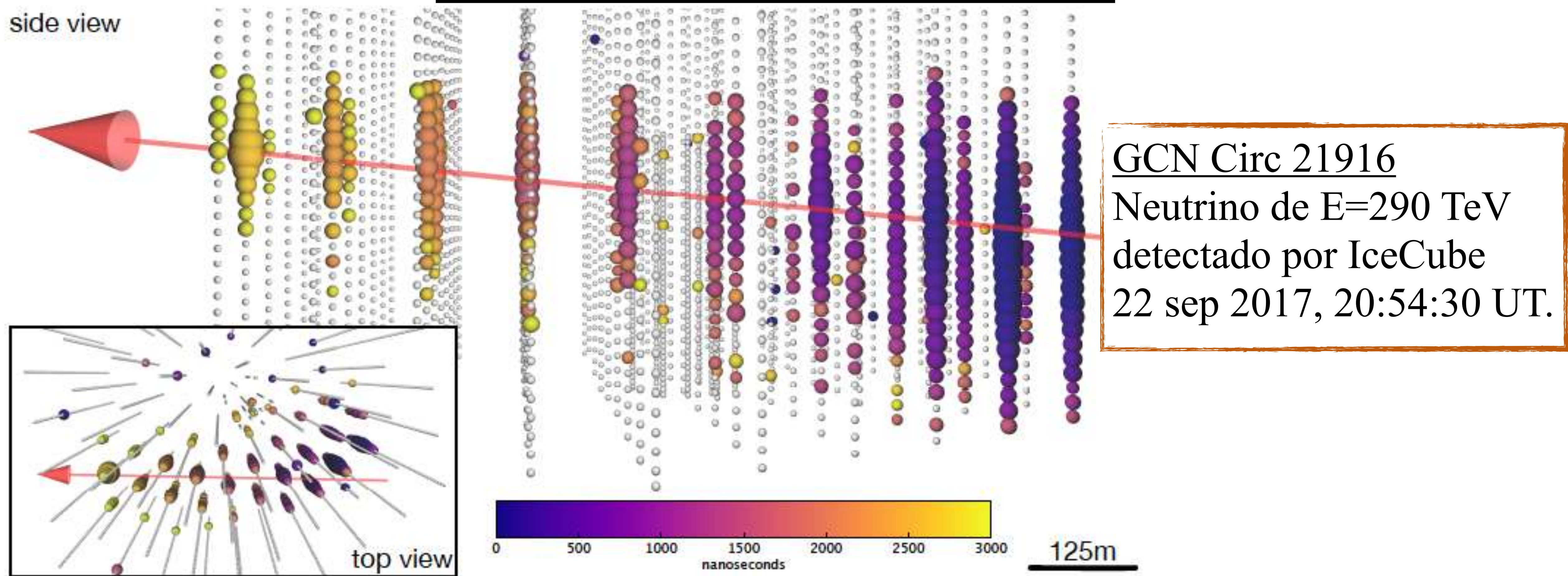


Figure 1: Event display for neutrino event IceCube-170922A. The time at which a DOM

Follow-up detections of IC170922 based on public telegrams



IC 170922A

TXS 0506+056! @ z=0.365

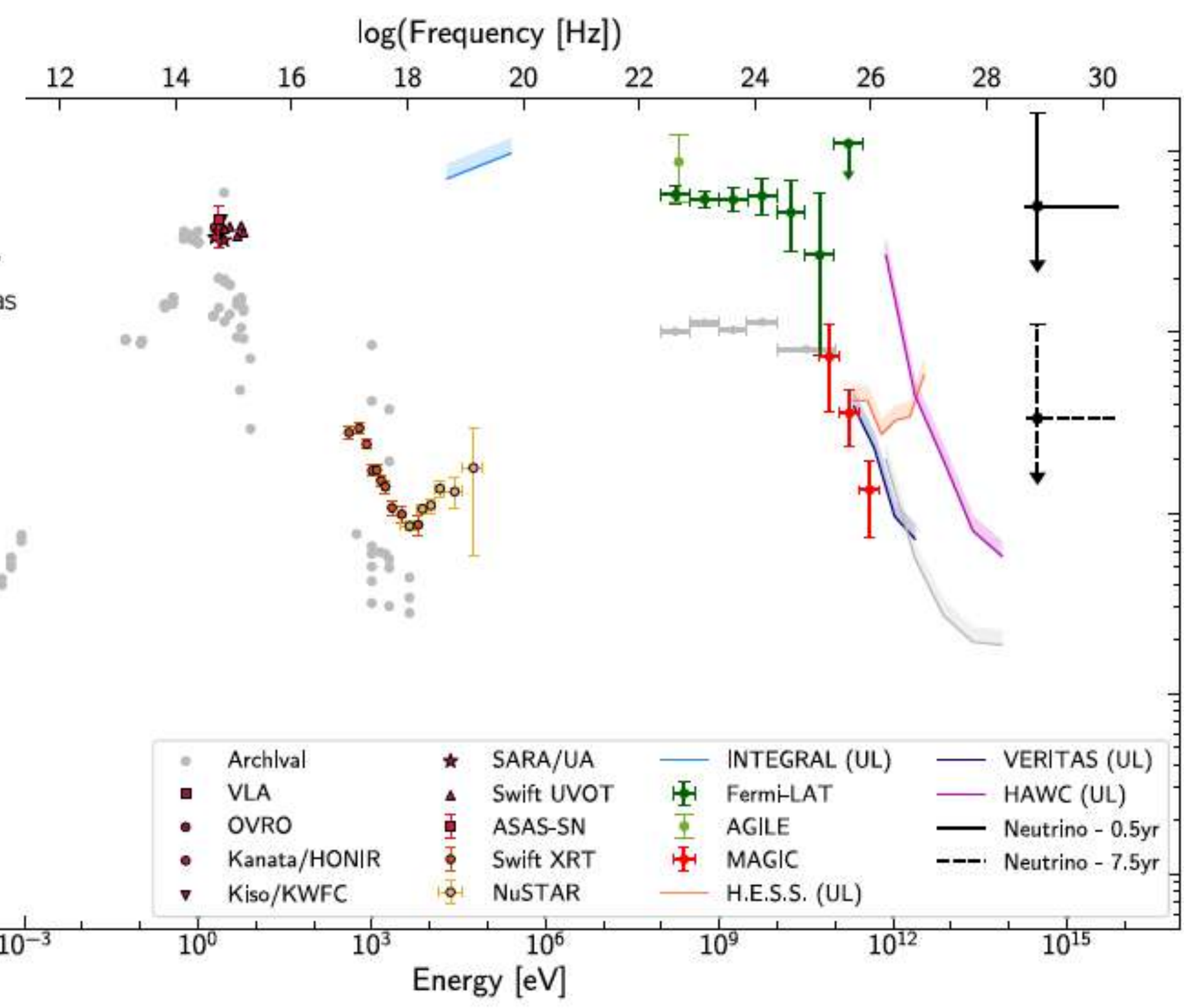
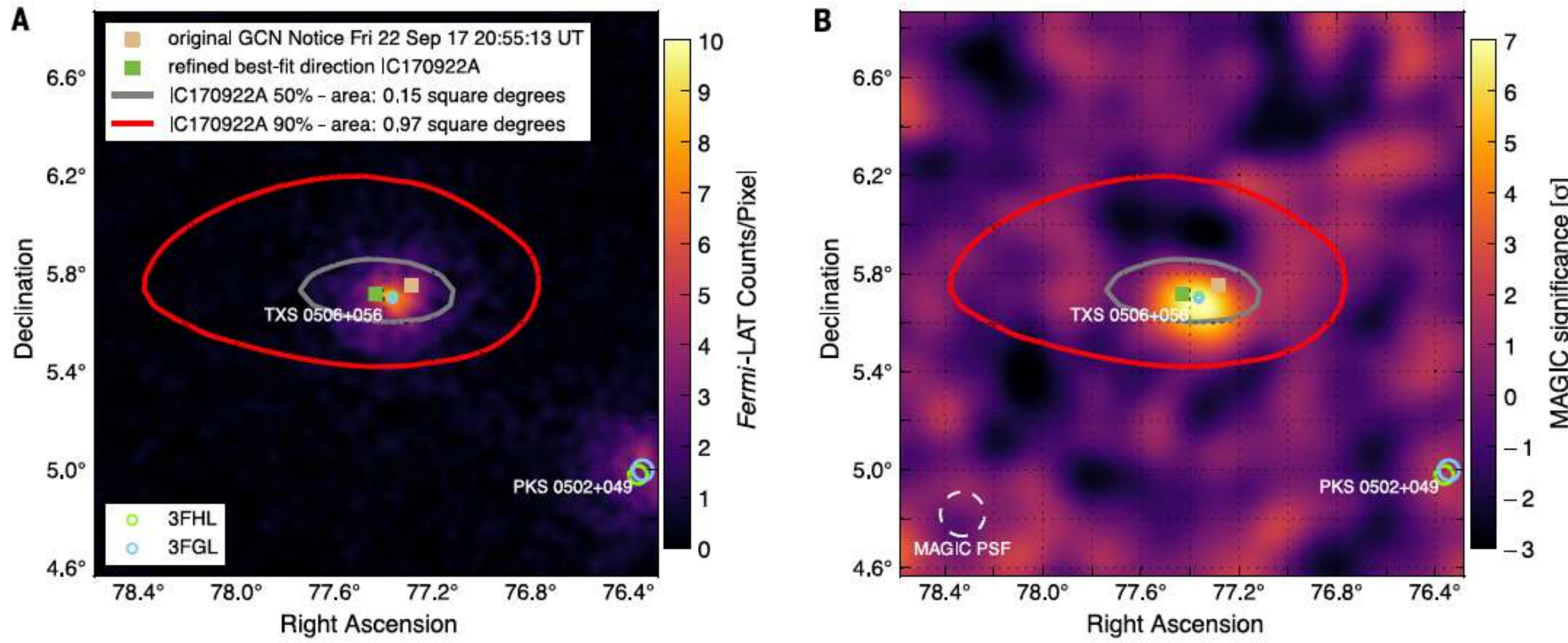
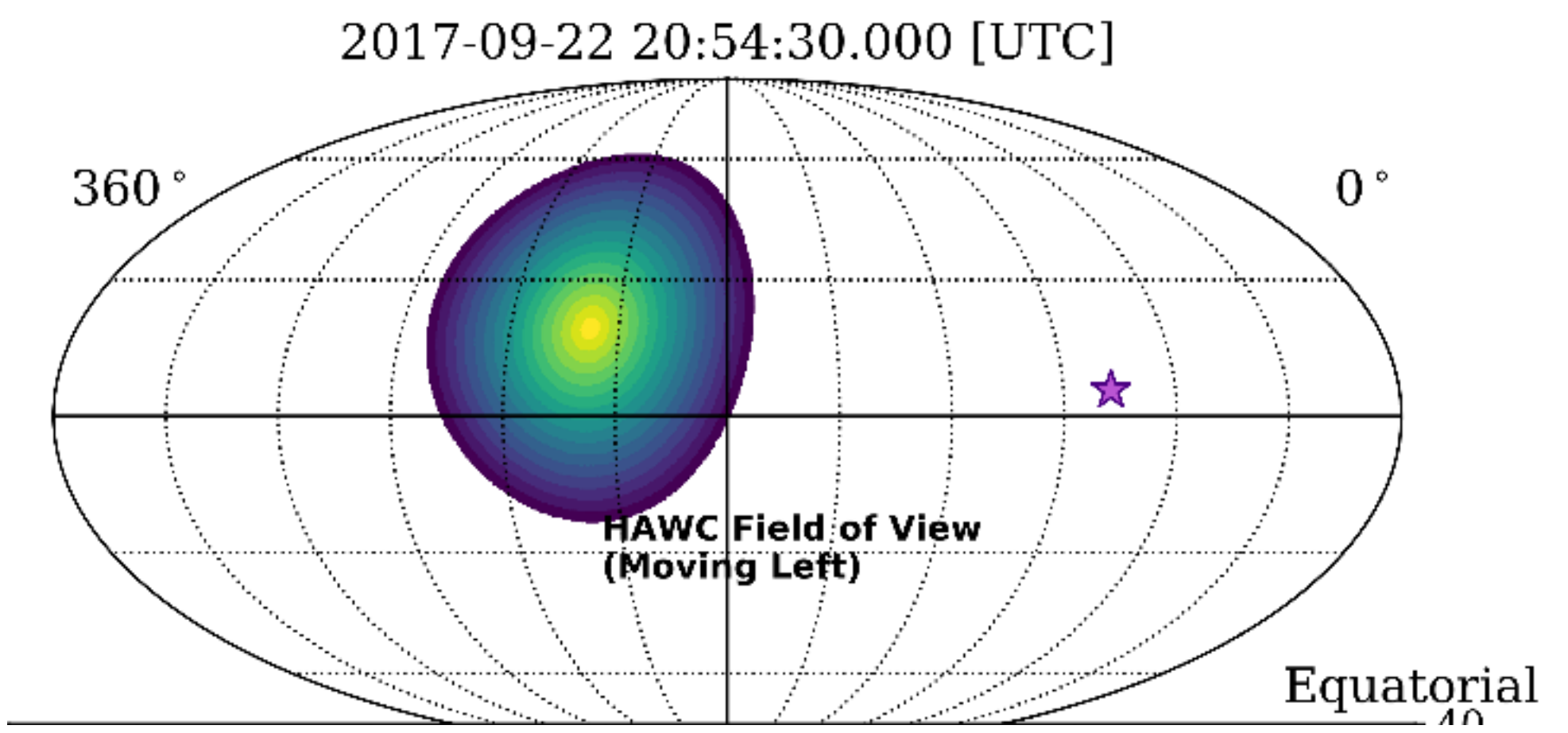


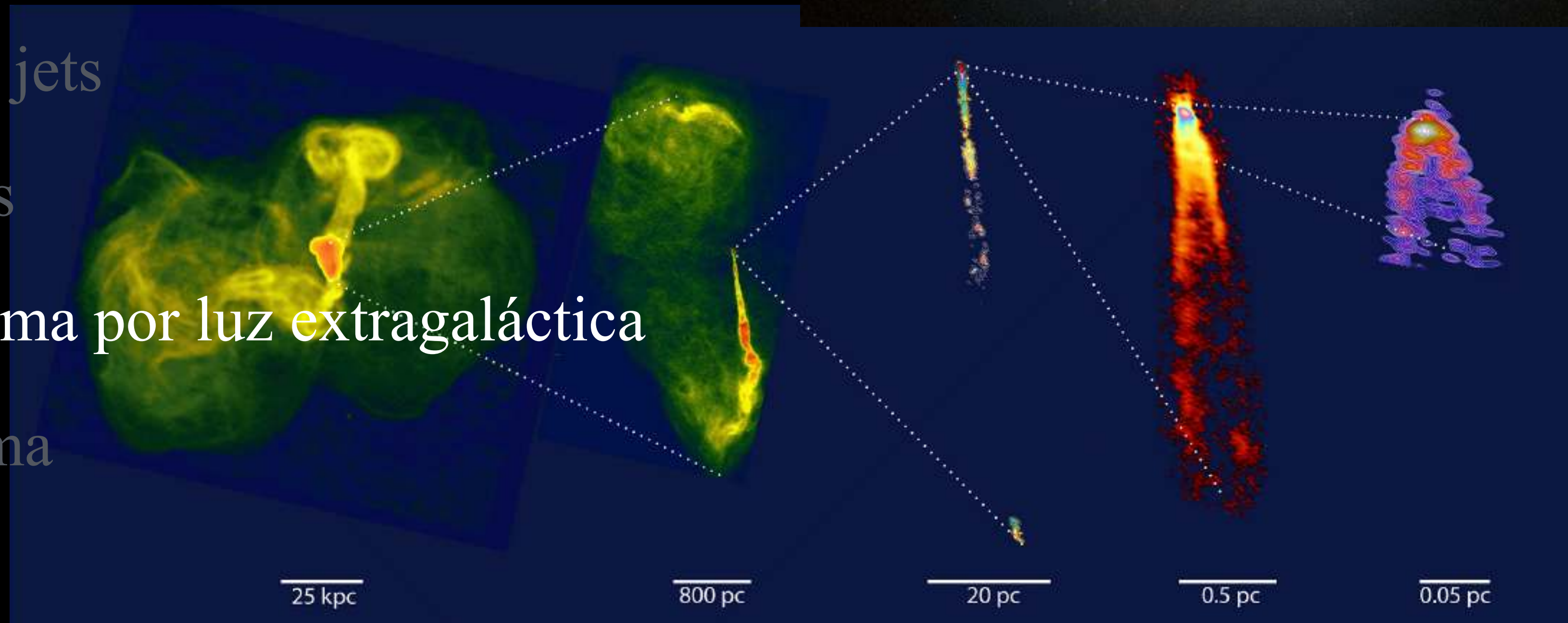
Fig. 2. *Fermi*-LAT and MAGIC observations of IceCube-170922A's location. Sky position of IceCube-170922A in J2000 equatorial coordinates

pixel, using detected photons with energy of 1 to 300 GeV in a 2° by 2° region around TXS0506+056. The map has a pixel size of 0.02° and was



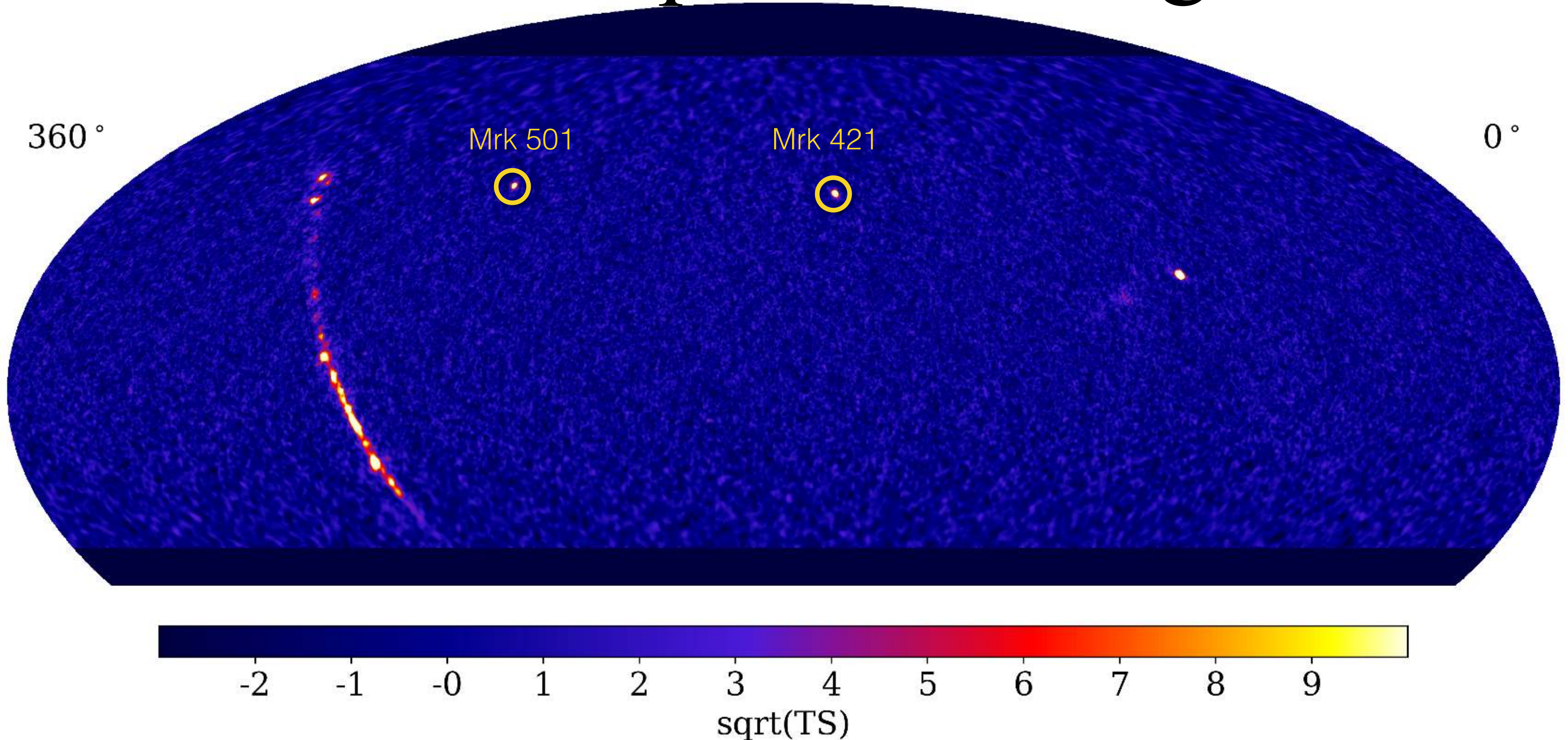
4. Fuentes extragalácticas de rayos gamma

1. Tipos de fuentes
2. Galaxias normales y starburst
3. Núcleos activos de galaxias
4. Hoyos negros, acreción, jets
5. Radiogalaxias y blazares
6. Absorción de rayos gamma por luz extragaláctica
7. Destellos de rayos gamma



Event Horizon Telescope Collaboration

4.6. Absorción por luz extragaláctica



Absorción EBL - producción de pares

- ▶ La producción de pares por dos fotones,

$$\gamma + \gamma \rightarrow e^+ + e^-$$

sigue la conservación de energía y momento ($\hbar = 1, mc = 1$),

$$\begin{pmatrix} \omega_0 + \omega_1 \\ \omega_0 \hat{k}_0 + \omega_1 \hat{k}_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 \\ \gamma_0 \vec{\beta}_0 + \gamma_1 \vec{\beta}_1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- ▶ El invariante es

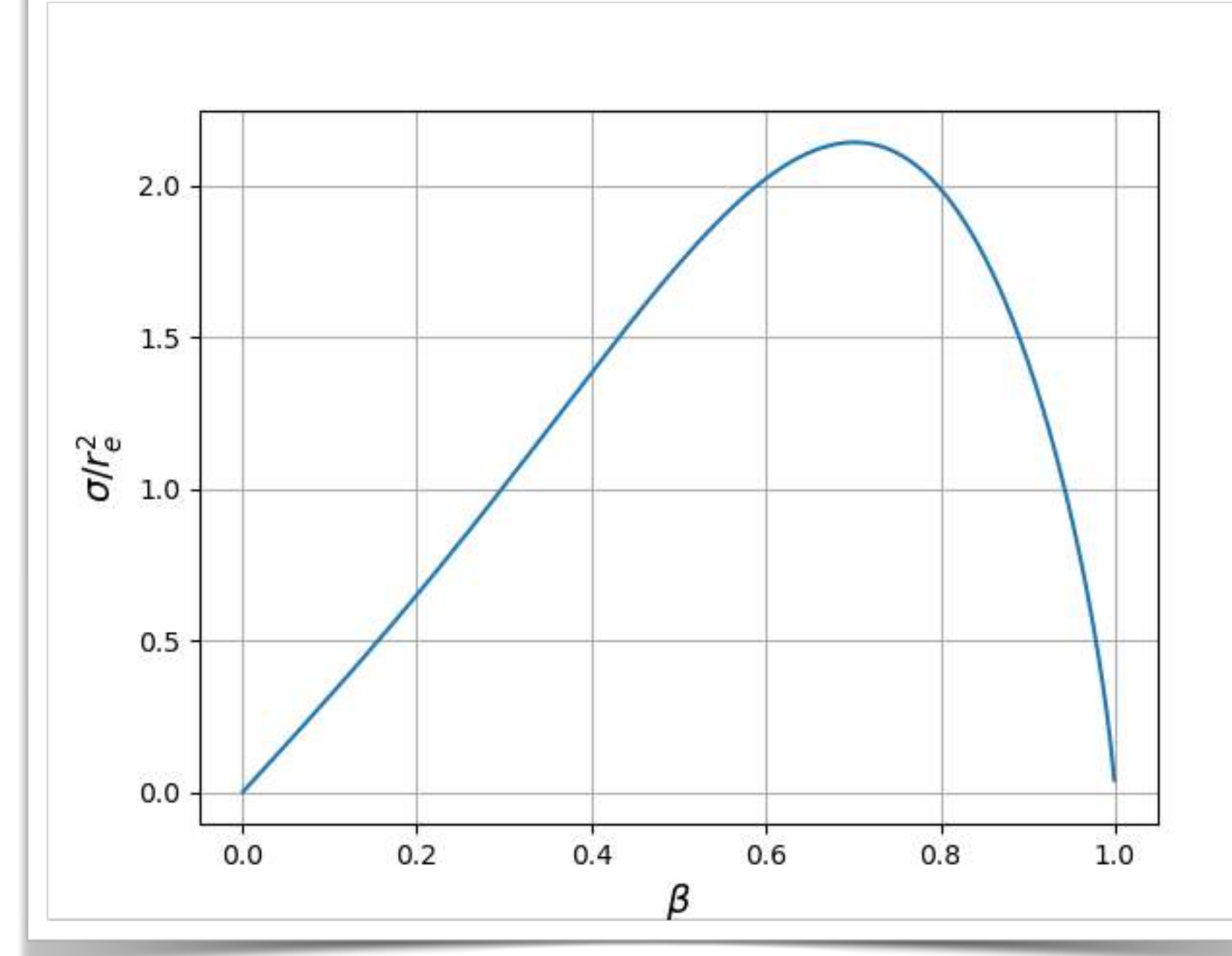
$$s = -p_\alpha p^\alpha = 2\omega_0\omega_1 (1 - \hat{k}_0 \cdot \hat{k}_1) = 2 + 2\gamma_0\gamma_1 (1 - \vec{\beta}_0 \cdot \vec{\beta}_1) = 4\gamma^2 = 4/(1 - \beta^2),$$

siendo β la velocidad del par en el CM.

- ▶ La sección eficaz,

$$\sigma = \frac{\pi}{2} r_e^2 (1 - \beta^2) \left\{ (3 - \beta^4) \ln \left(\frac{1 + \beta}{1 - \beta} \right) - 2\beta (2 - \beta^2) \right\},$$

con $s = 4\gamma^2 = 4/(1 - \beta^2)$, siendo β la velocidad del par en el CM.



Absorci3n EBL

$$E h\nu \simeq 0.35 \text{ TeV eV}$$

- El m3ximo de σ corresponde a $\beta \simeq 0.7 \Rightarrow \gamma \simeq 2$,

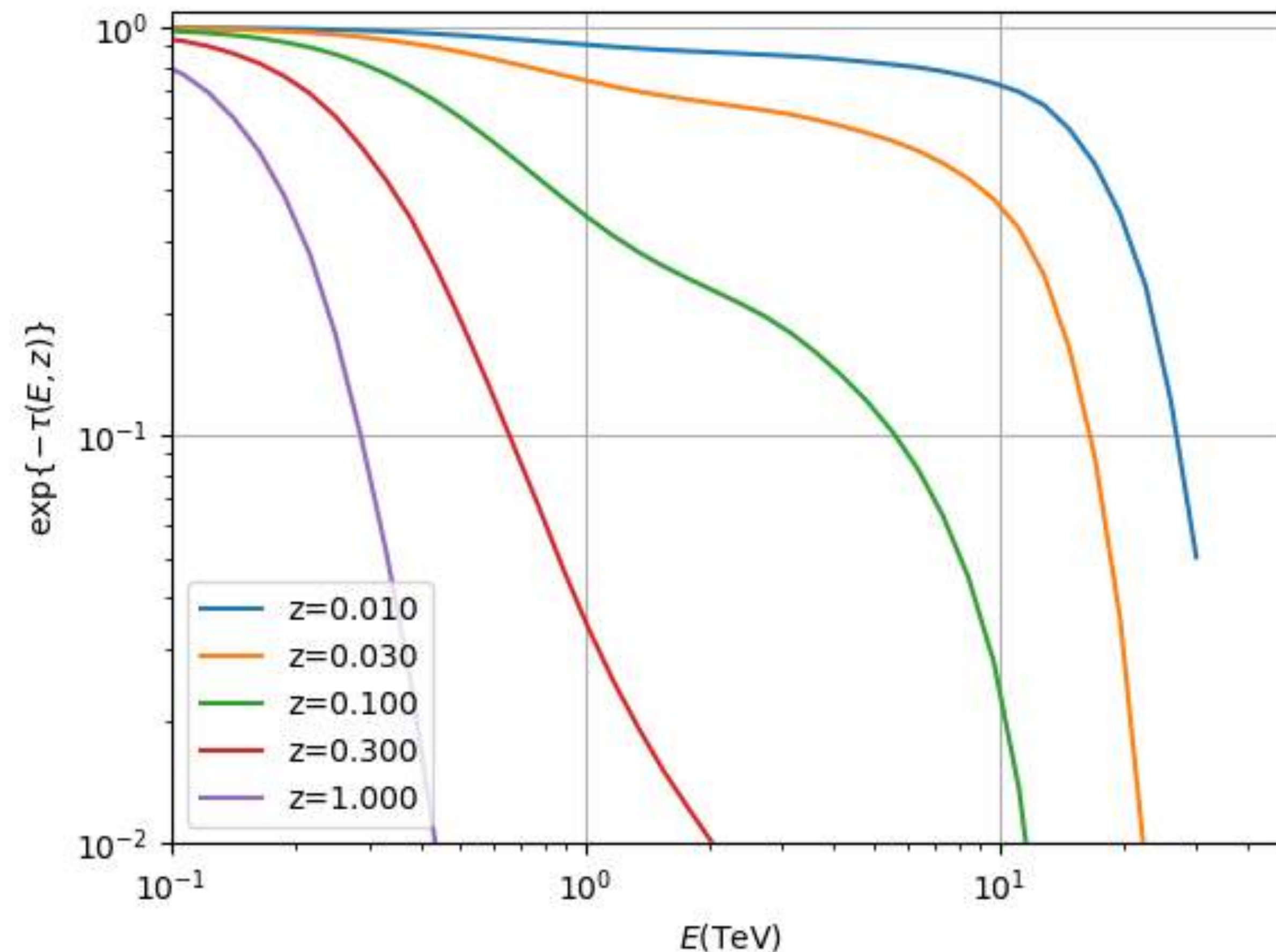
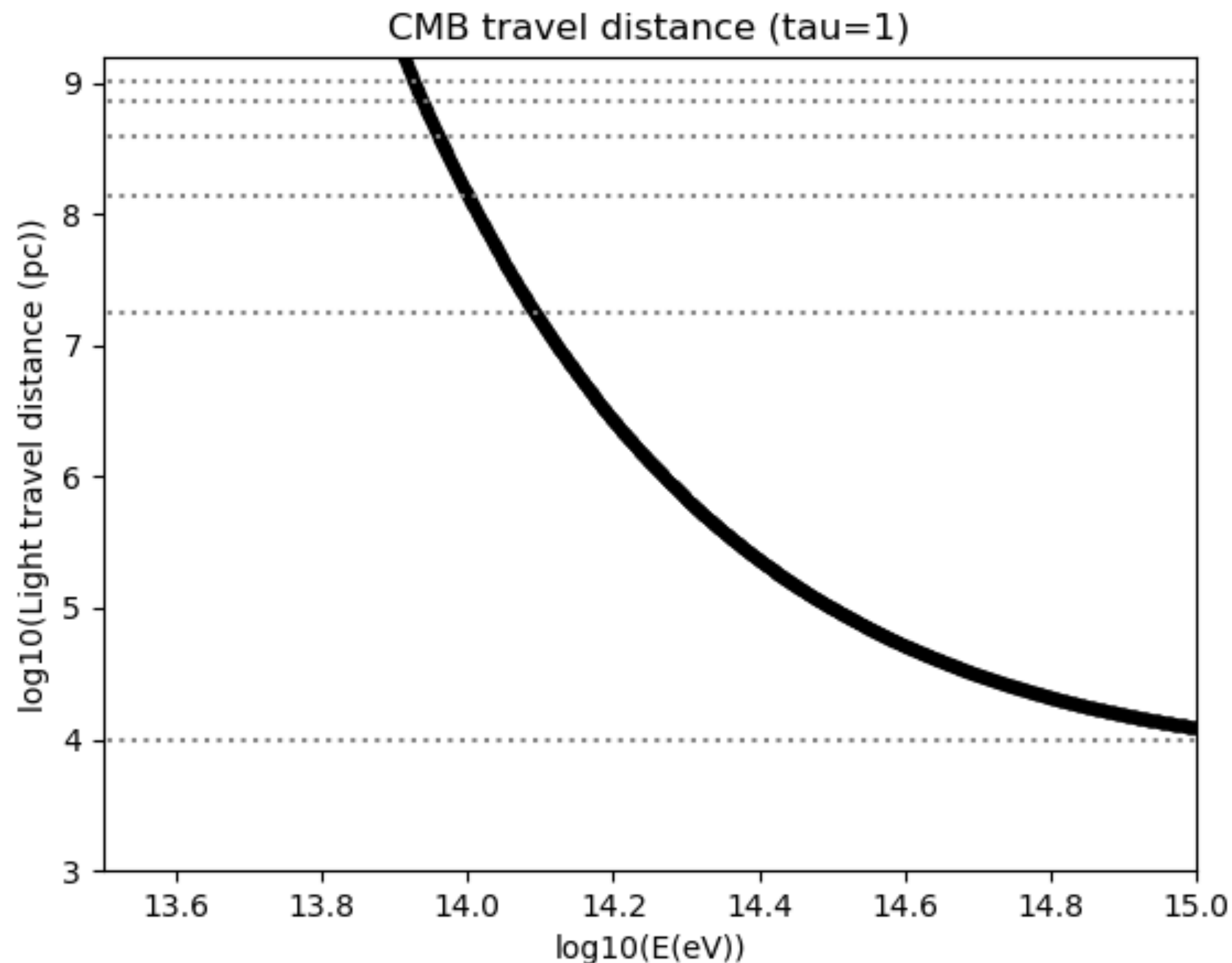
$$\Rightarrow E_\gamma h\nu(1 - \cos\theta) \simeq 4 (mc^2)^2 \simeq 1 \text{ eV TeV}.$$

- Se calcula la opacidad sobre la l3nea de visi3n,

$$\tau(E_\gamma, z) = \int_0^z \int_0^\infty \int_{\mu_{min}}^2 \sigma(\omega) n_\nu(z') \frac{\mu}{2} d\mu d\nu \left(\frac{d\ell}{dz'} \right) dz',$$

con $\omega = \sqrt{Eh\nu \mu/2}$, $\mu = 1 - \cos\theta \geq \mu_{min} = m^2 c^4 / E_\gamma h\nu(1 + z')^2$, y u
de distancias cosmol3gicas, $d\ell/dz = c/H(z)(1 + z)$.

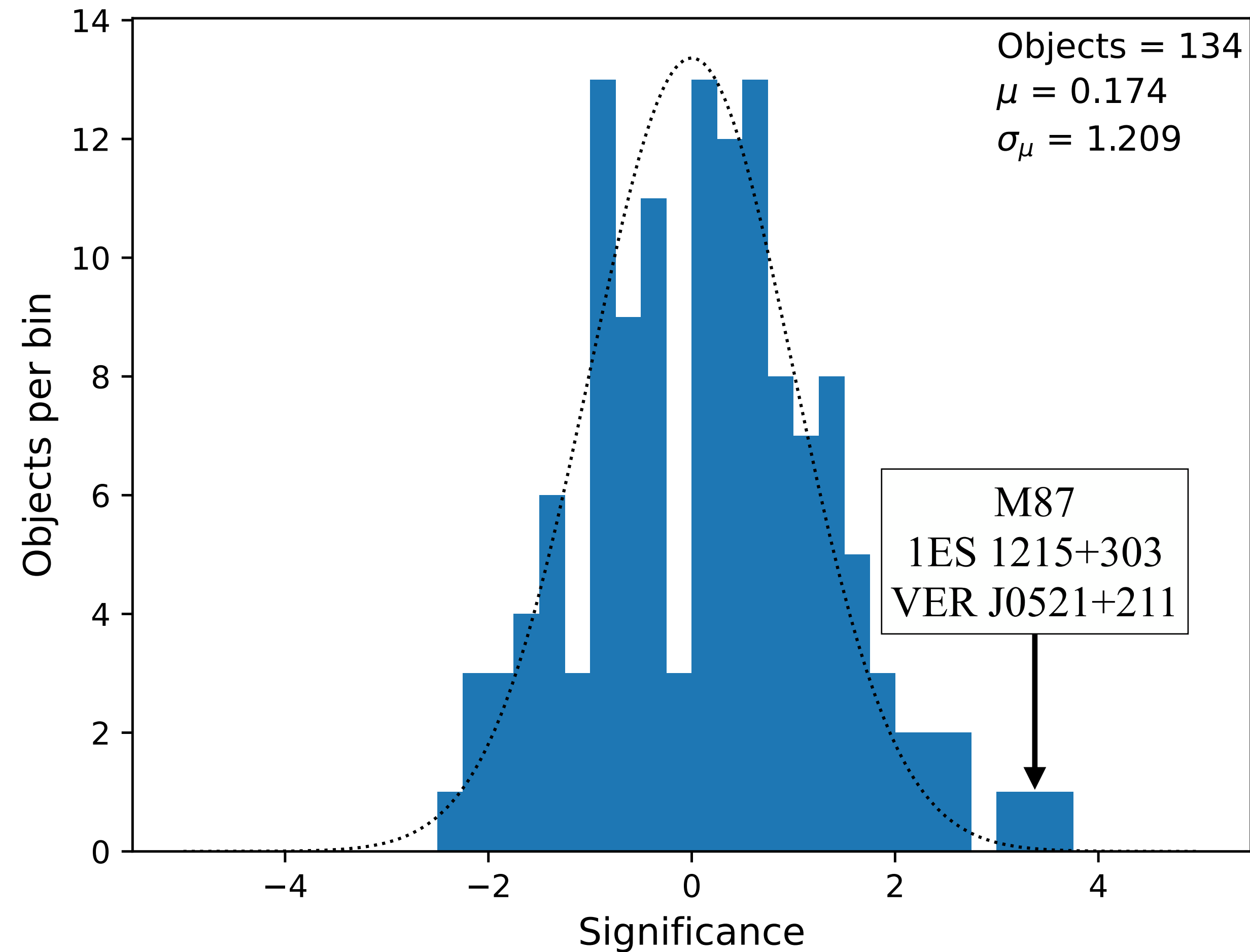
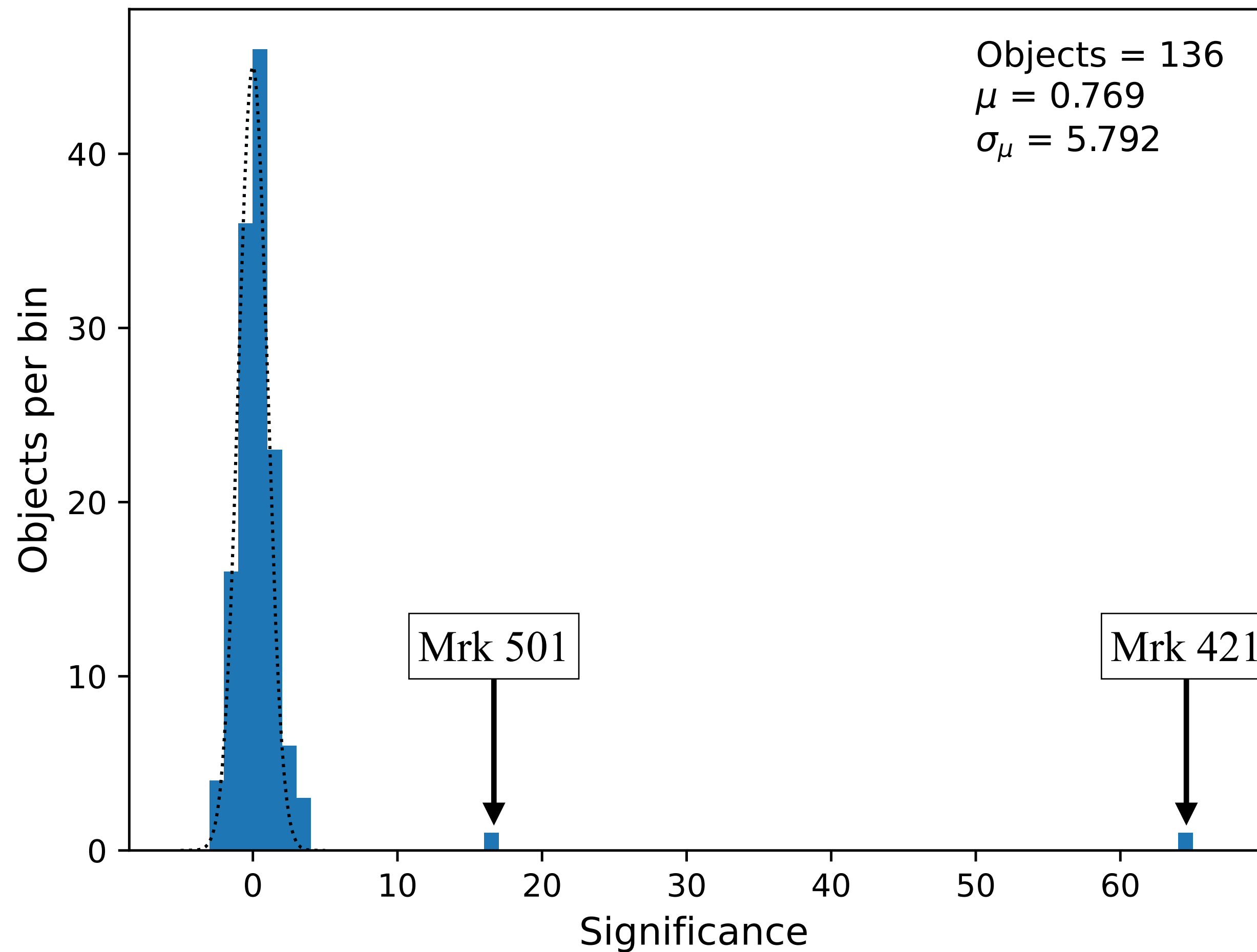
E (TeV)	$h\nu$ (eV)	λ (μm)
0.1	3.5	0.35
0.35	1	1.24
1	0.35	3.5
3.5	0.1	12.4
10	0.035	35
35	0.01	124
100	0.0035	350
350	0.001	1 mm



Gould & Schreder (1966) calcularon la opacidad $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow e^-e^+$ para el CMB ($h\nu \sim 10^{-3}$ eV)

Varios modelos (por ej. Dominguez et al. 2011) estiman la absorción en TeV por luz extragaláctica de fondo (EBL).

Búsqueda de AGNs con HAWC



Los rayos gamma con energía de TeV no pueden viajar muy lejos...

Albert et al. (2021; ApJ 907, 67)

Mrk 421

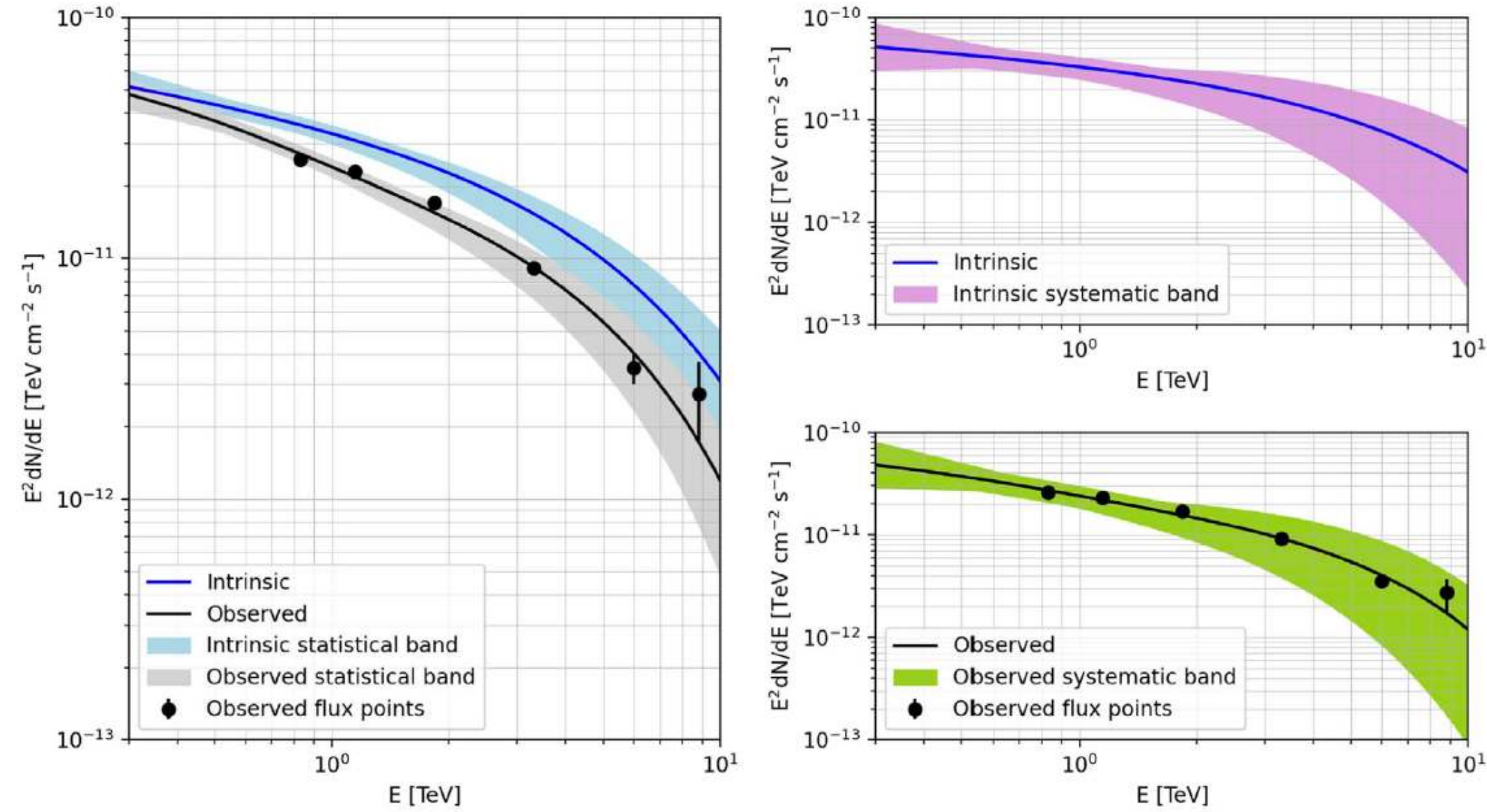


Figure 2. Energy spectra of Mrk 421. Left panel: the intrinsic spectrum is represented with the blue line, together with its statistical uncertainty (the blue band) and the observed spectrum is represented with the black line, together with its statistical uncertainty (the gray band), along with the observed flux points (the black circles). Right panel: intrinsic (top) and observed (bottom) spectra with their corresponding systematic bands, calculated as in Abeysekara et al. (2019).

Mrk 501

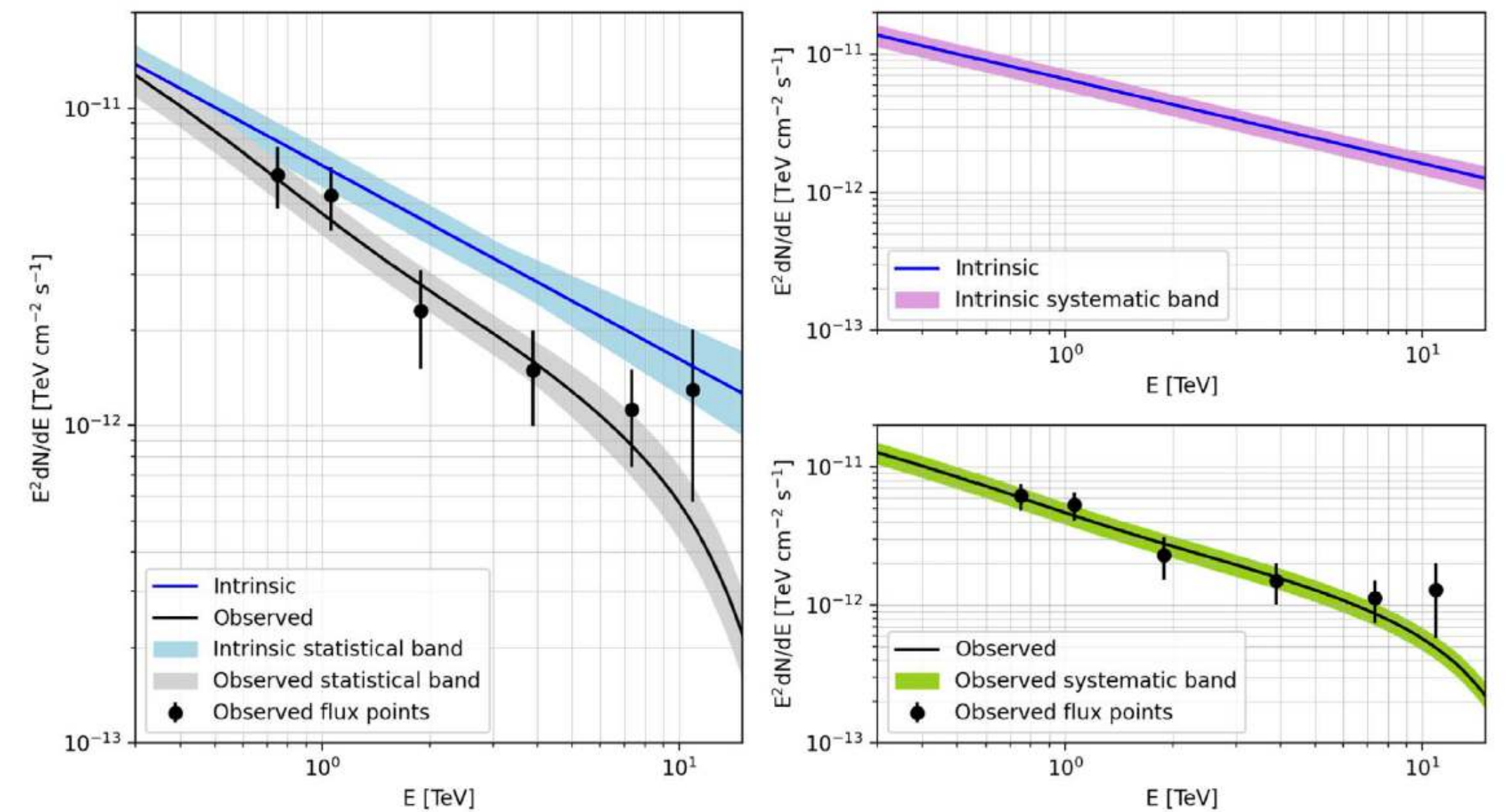


Figure 3. Energy spectra of Mrk 501. Left panel: the intrinsic spectrum is represented with the blue line, together with its statistical uncertainty (the blue band), and the observed spectrum is represented with the black line, together with its statistical uncertainty (the gray band), along with the observed flux points (black circles). Right panel: intrinsic (top) and observed (bottom) spectra with their corresponding systematic bands, calculated as in Abeysekara et al. (2019).

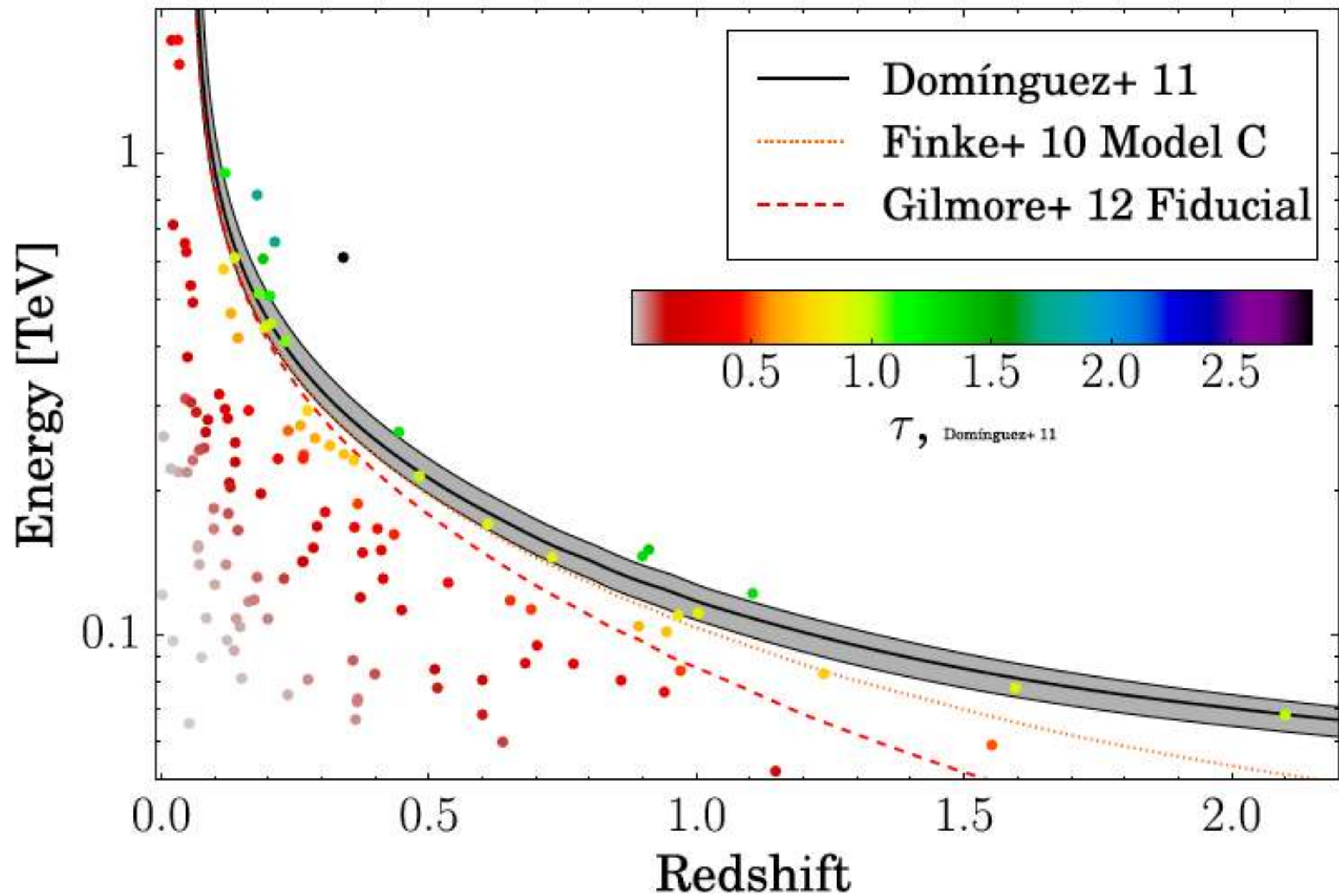
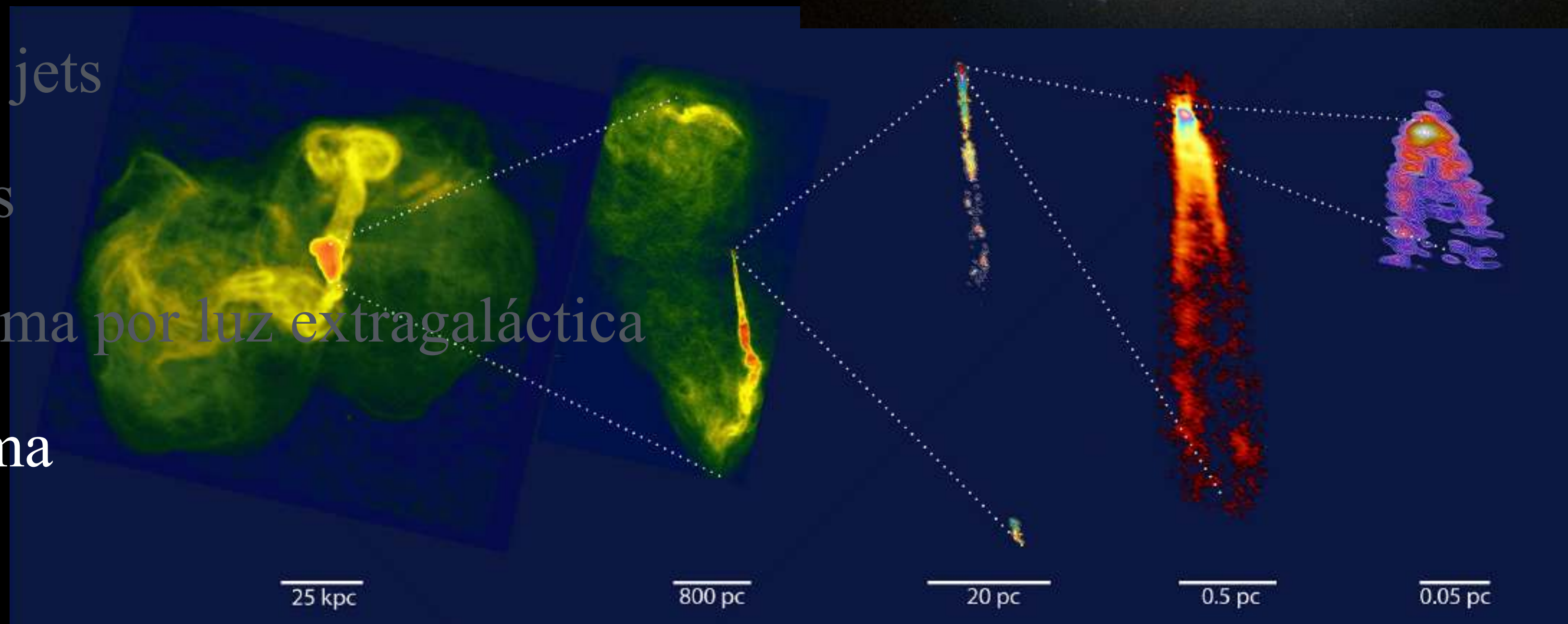


Figure 13. The highest photon energy vs. source redshift. The symbols are color coded by the optical depth, τ , estimated from the EBL model by Domínguez et al. (2011b). Different estimates of the cosmic γ -ray horizon are

2FHL - ApJS 222, 5 (2016)

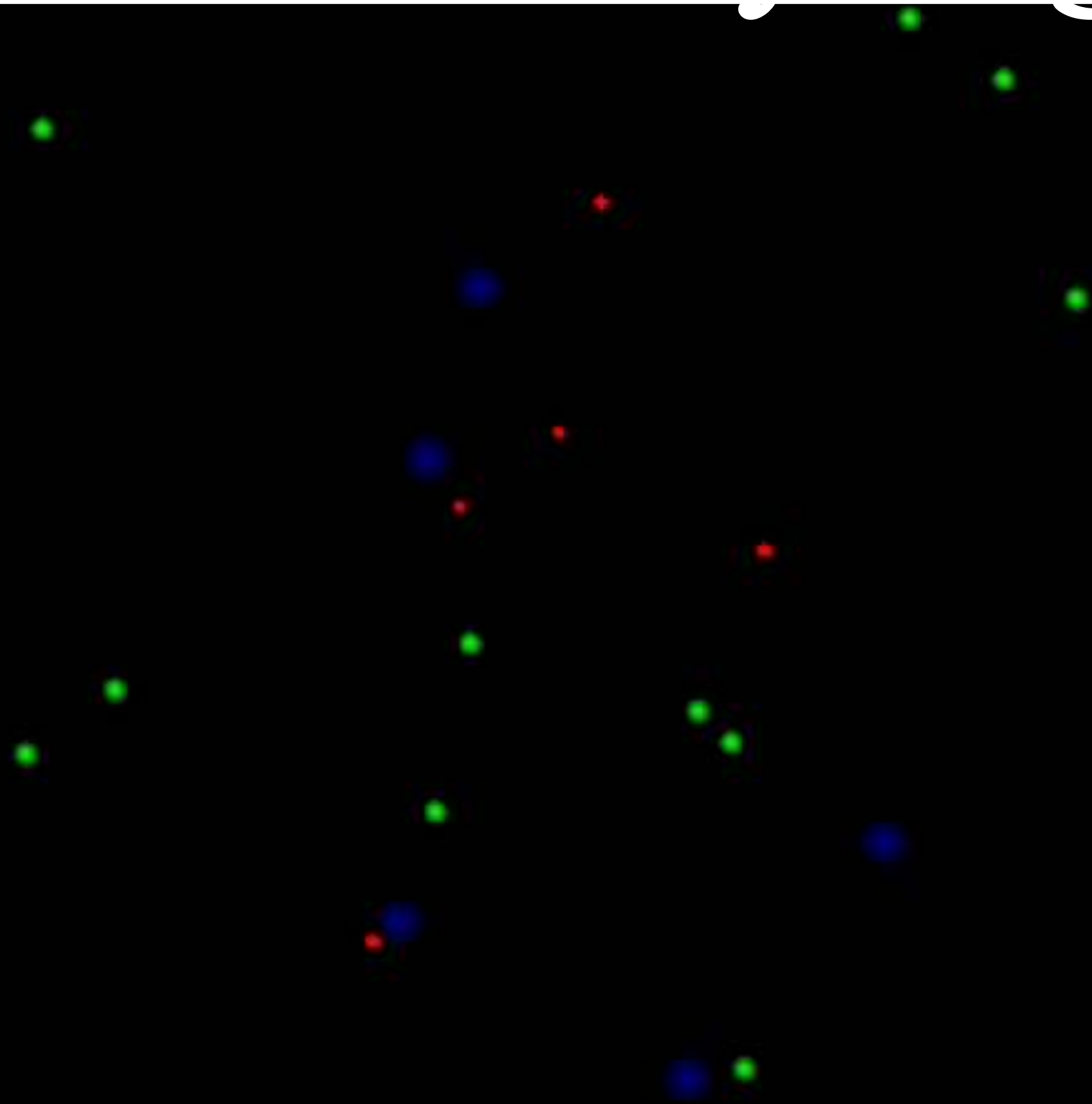
4. Fuentes extragalácticas de rayos gamma

1. Tipos de fuentes
2. Galaxias normales y starburst
3. Núcleos activos de galaxias
4. Hoyos negros, acreción, jets
5. Radiogalaxias y blazares
6. Absorción de rayos gamma por luz extragaláctica
7. Destellos de rayos gamma

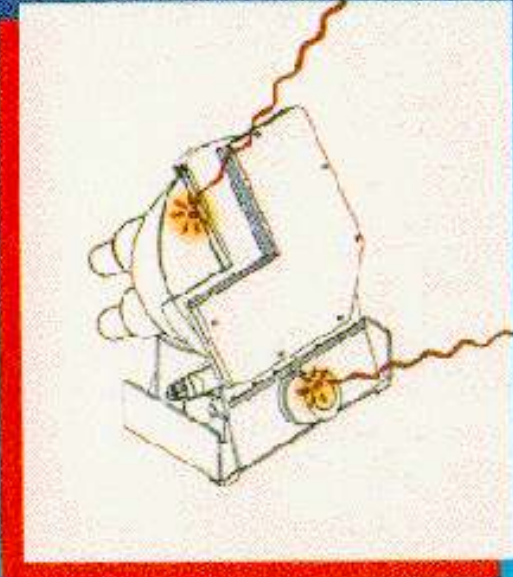
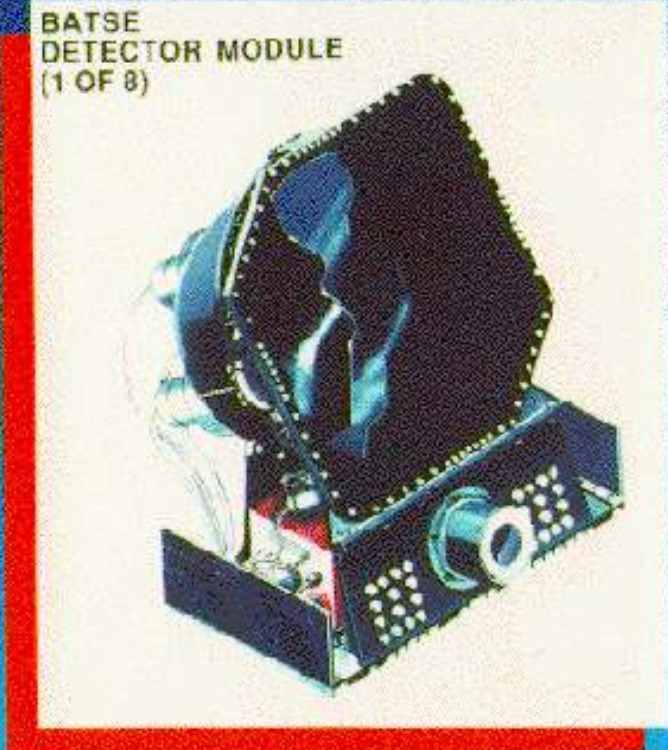


Event Horizon Telescope Collaboration

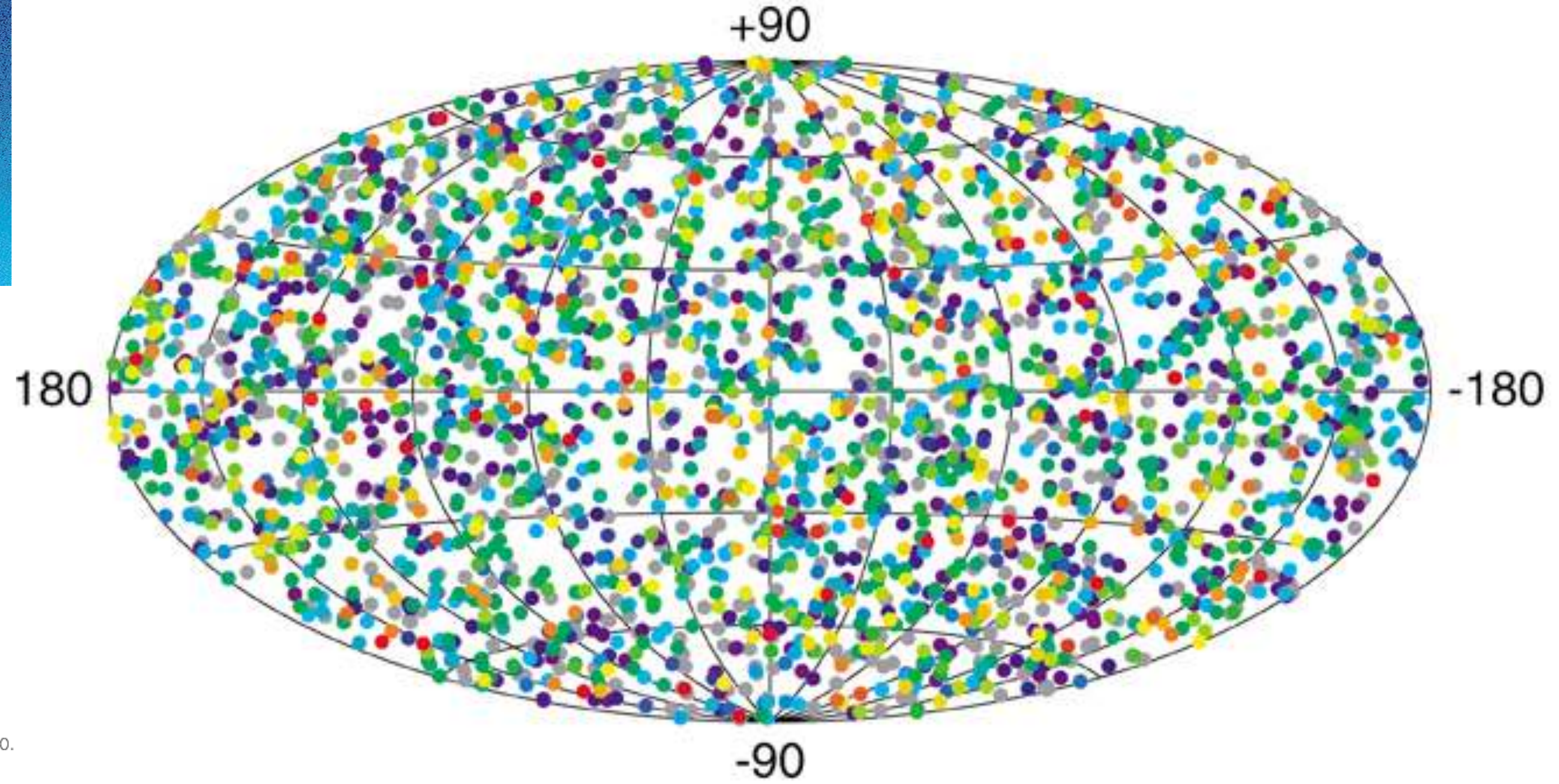
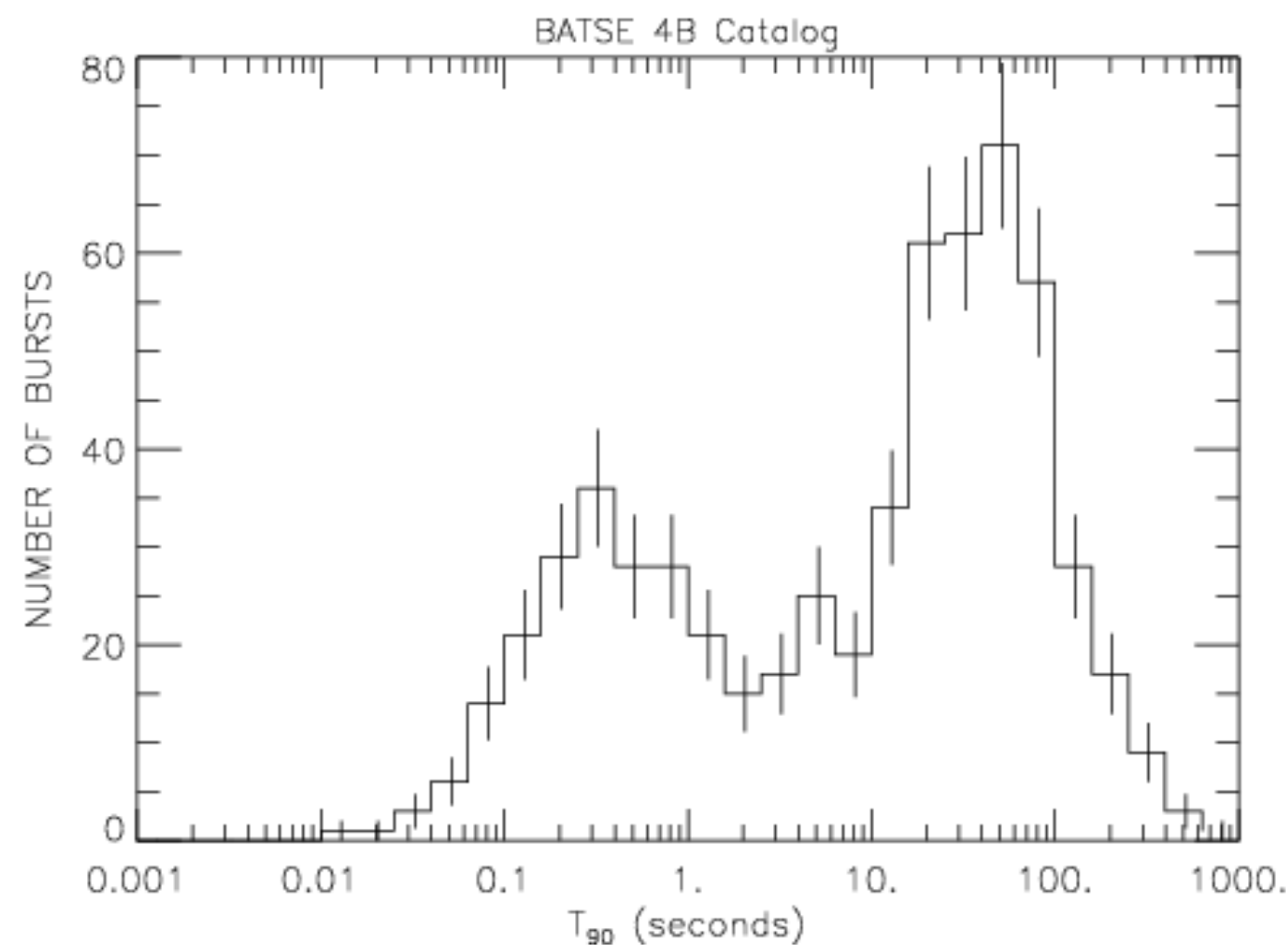
4.7. Destellos de rayos gamma



Burst and Transient Source Experiment (BATSE)



2704 BATSE Gamma-Ray Bursts





GRB 080319B

Naked eye

$m = 5.3$

$z = 0.937$

Afterglows

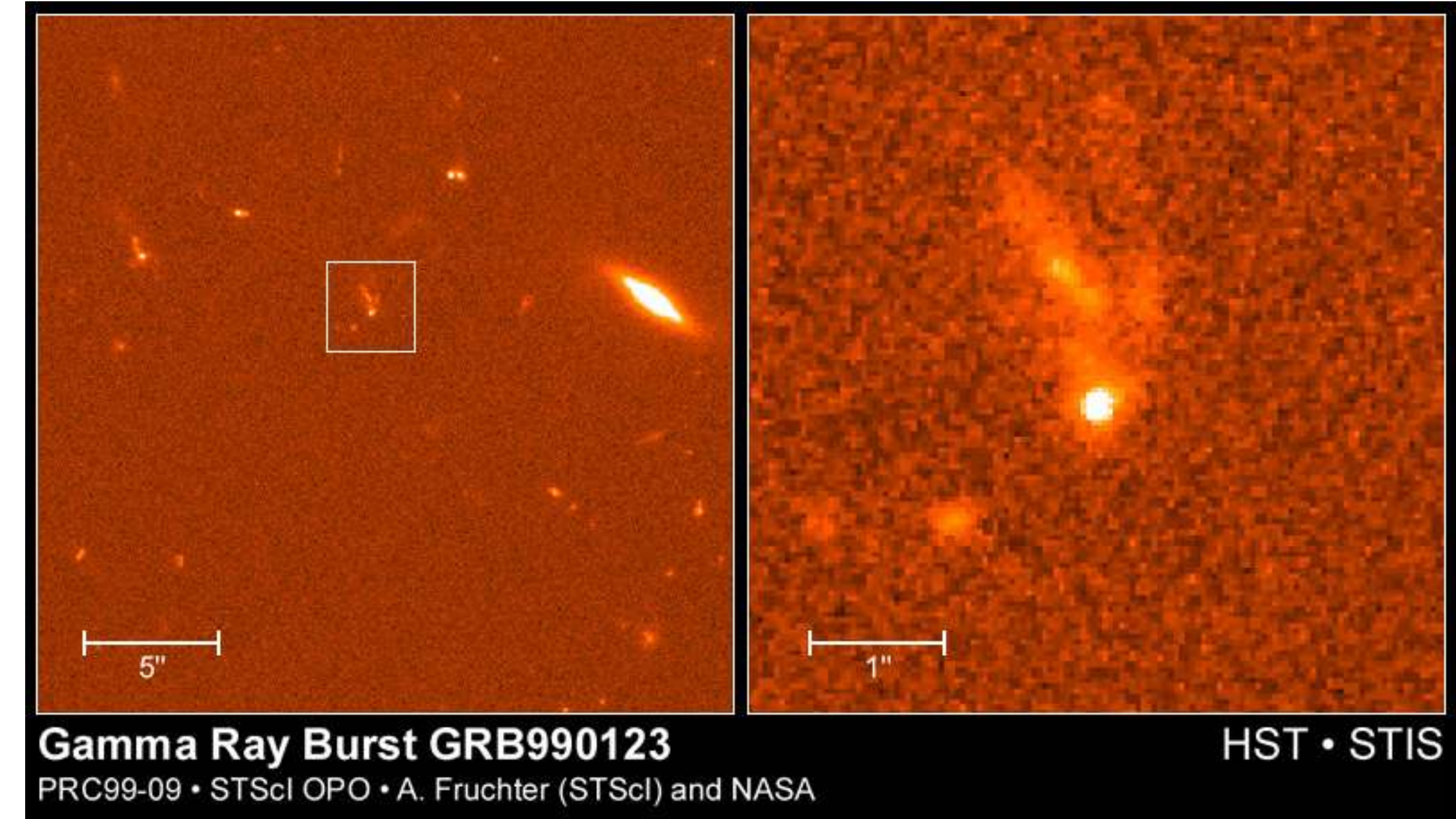
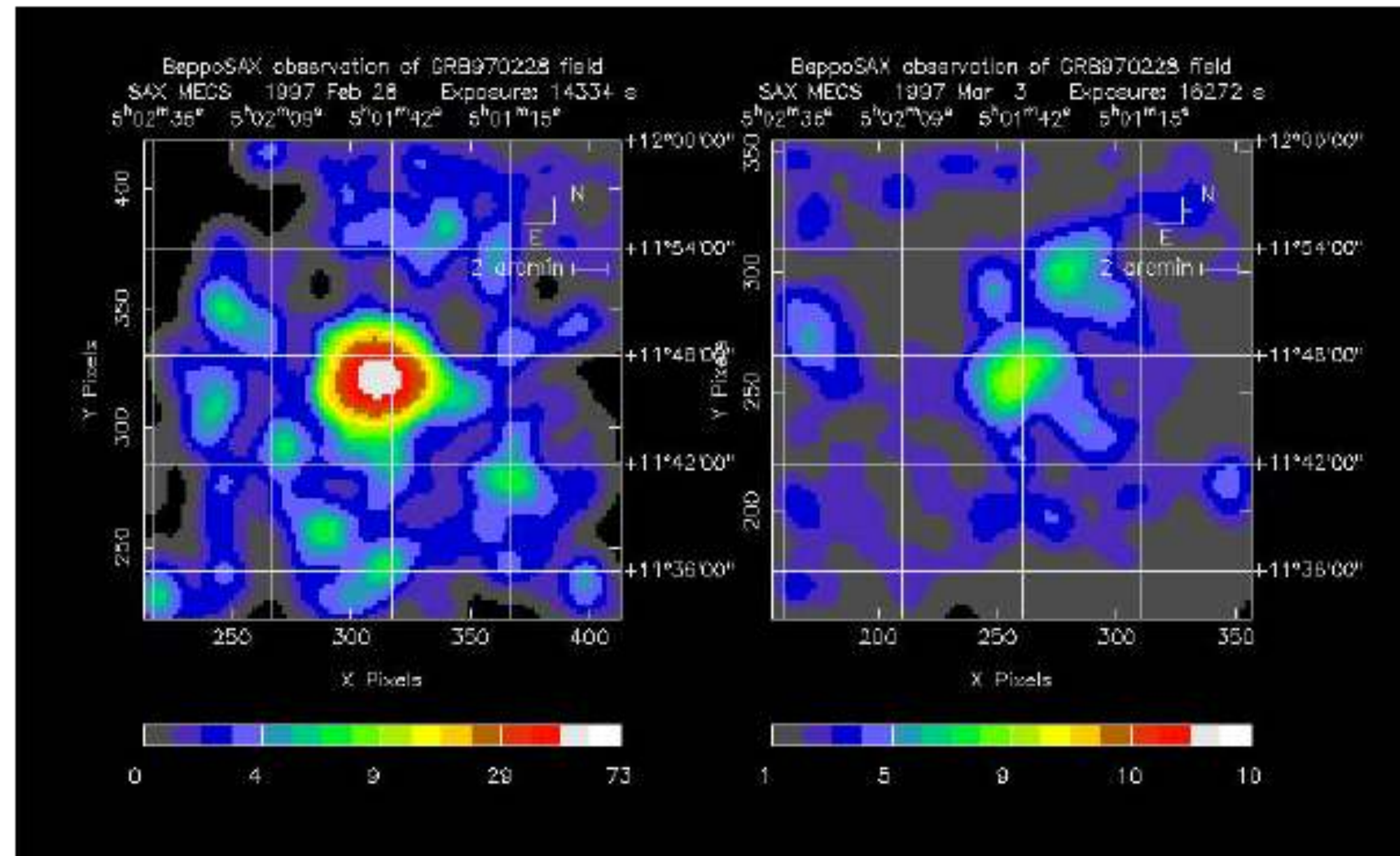


Figure 1.7: Localization of GRB 970228 observed by BeppoSAX. The left image is the X-ray emission in the γ -ray instrument error box taken ~ 8 hours after trigger while the right image is taken ~ 3 days after trigger. A fainting source was clearly detected at the GRB location which is the first detection of an X-ray afterglow. Through the subsequent measurement of the host galaxy redshift, this was the first conclusive evidence of the extragalactic nature of long GRBs.

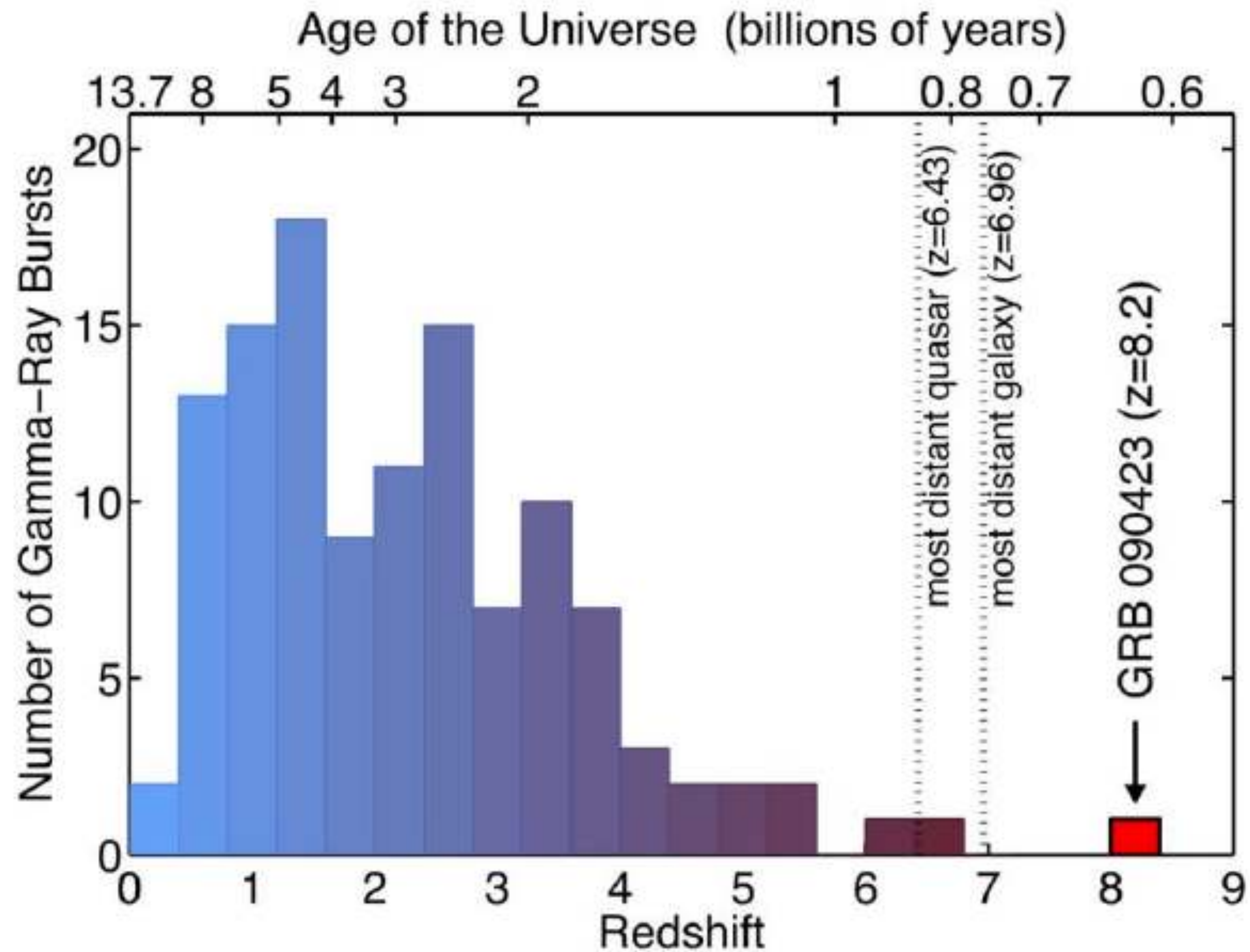
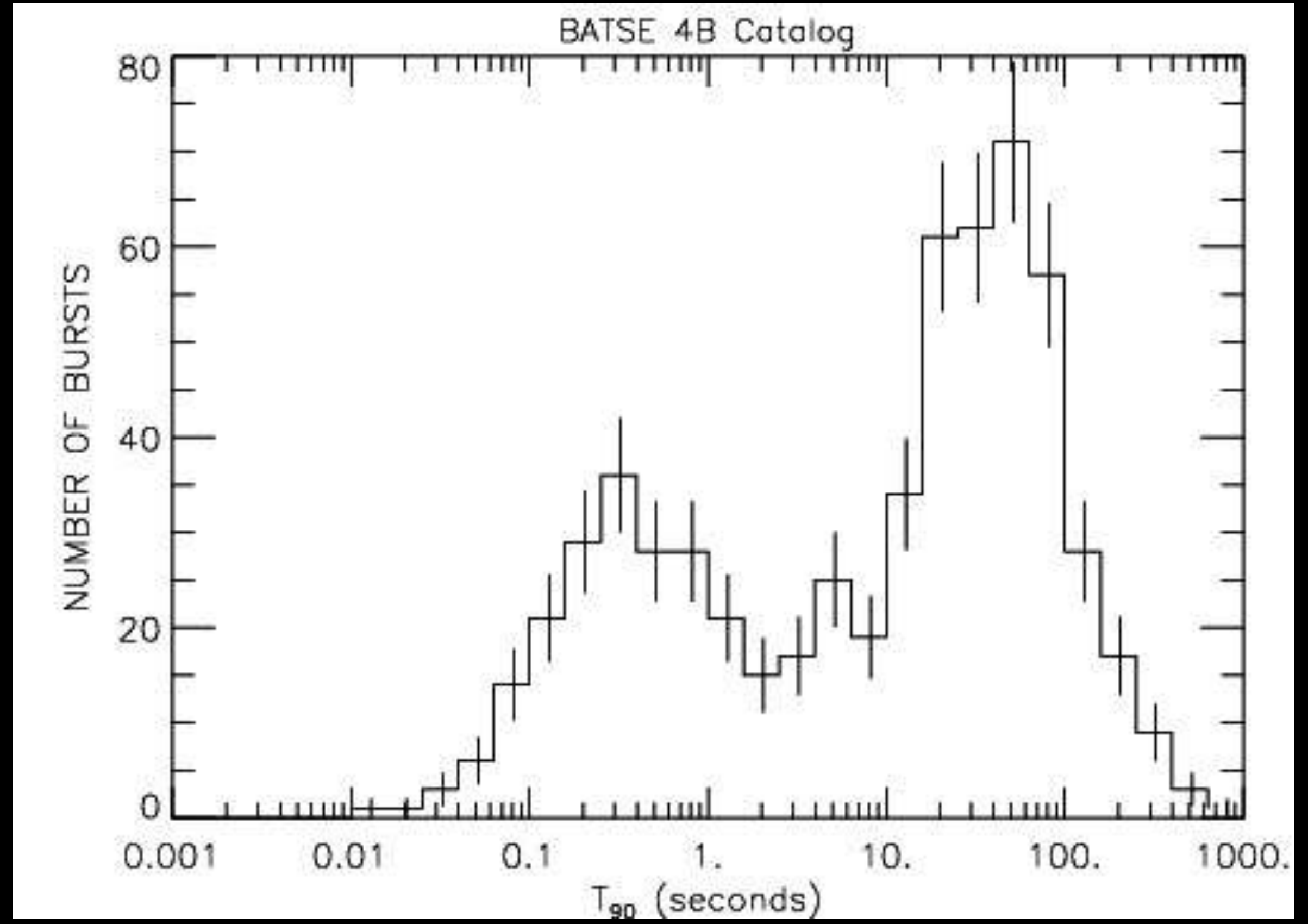
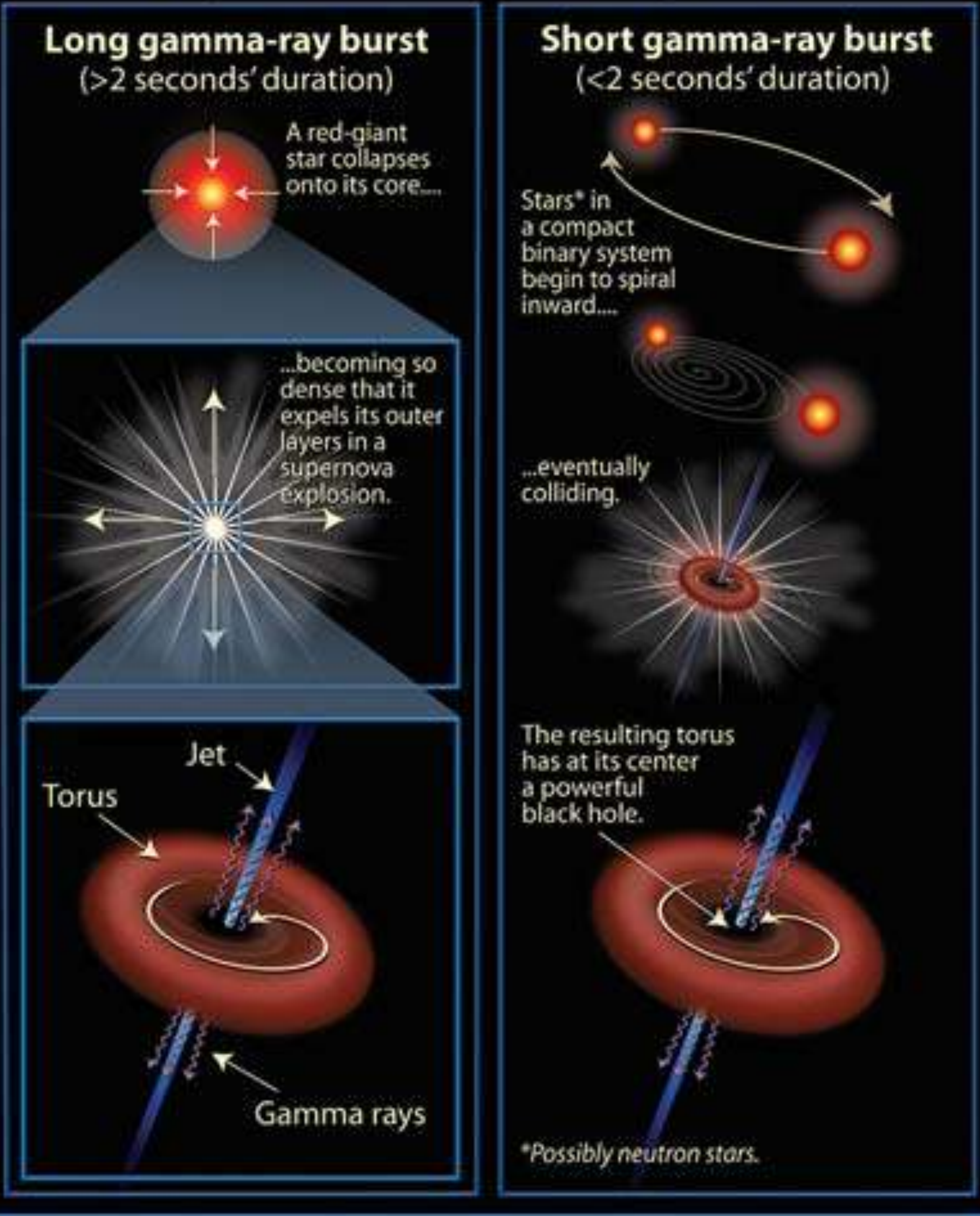
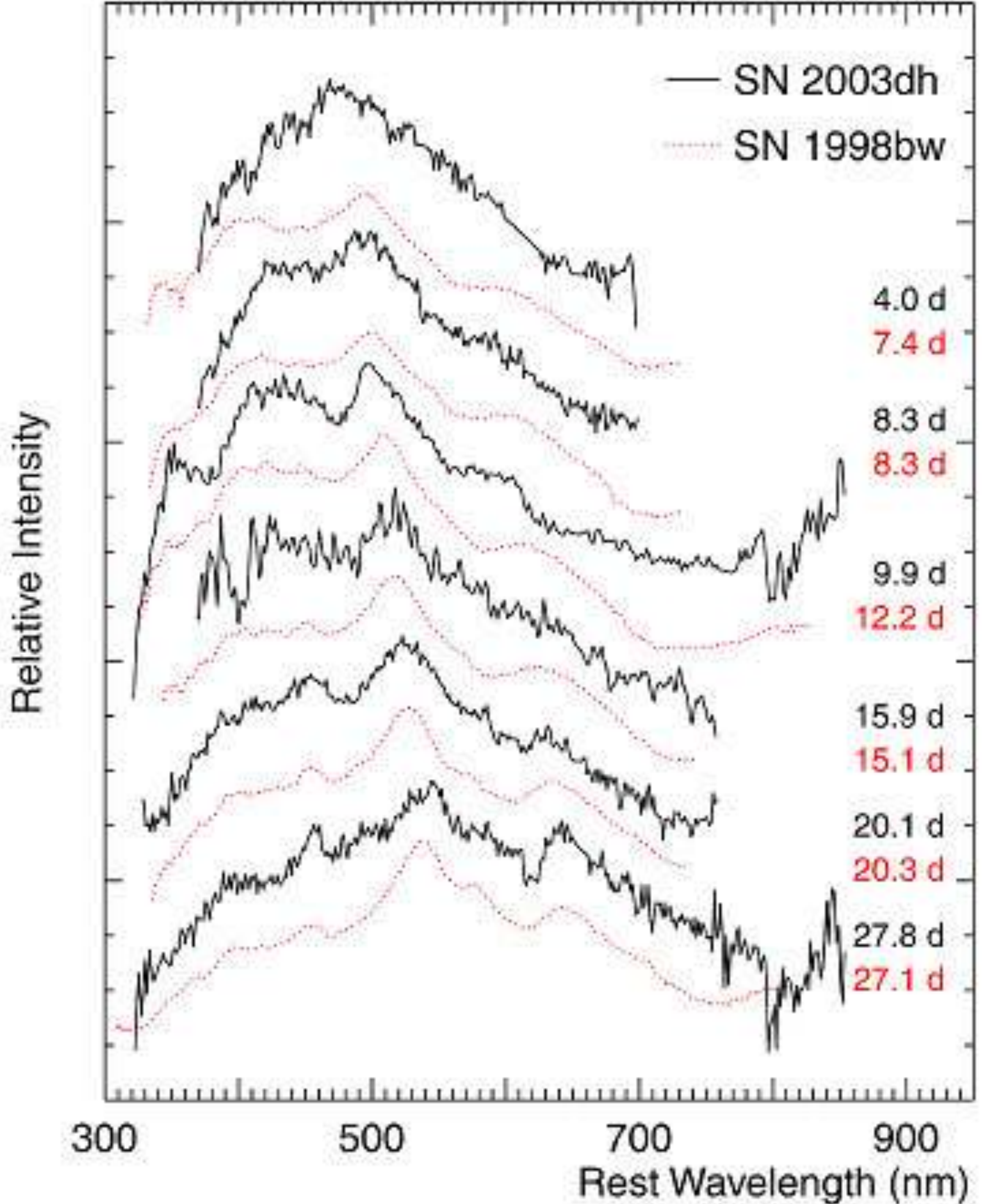


Figure 1.10: Redshift distributions of GRBs detected up to the 23rd of April 2009, when the highest redshift GRBs was discovered at $z = 8.2$. Credit: Edo Berger (Harvard/CfA)

Gamma-Ray Bursts (GRBs): The Long and Short of It





Visual Spectra of Hypernova in GRB 030329
 (VLT + FORS)

ESO PR Photo 17b/03 (18 June 2003)

©European Southern Observatory

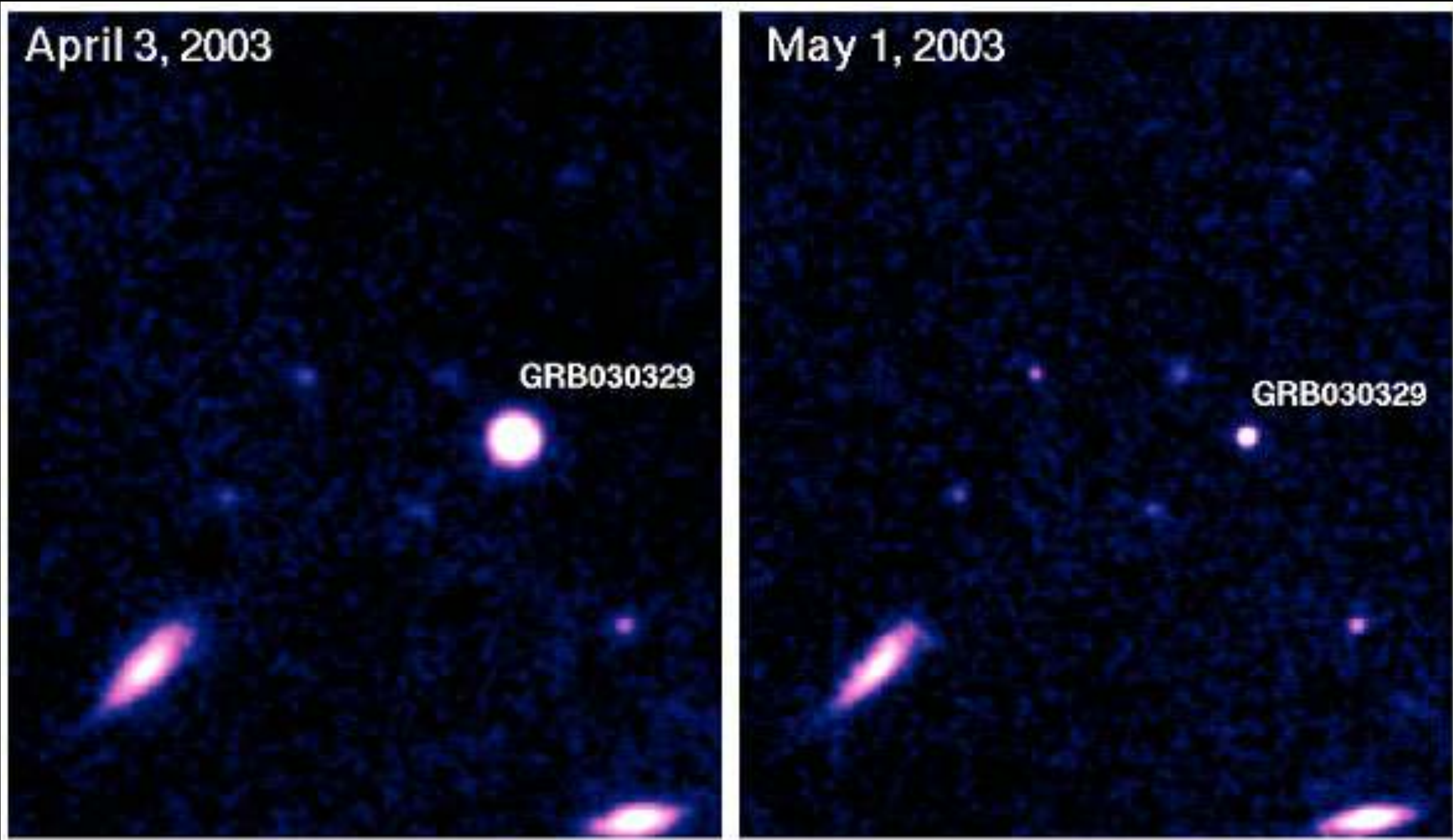


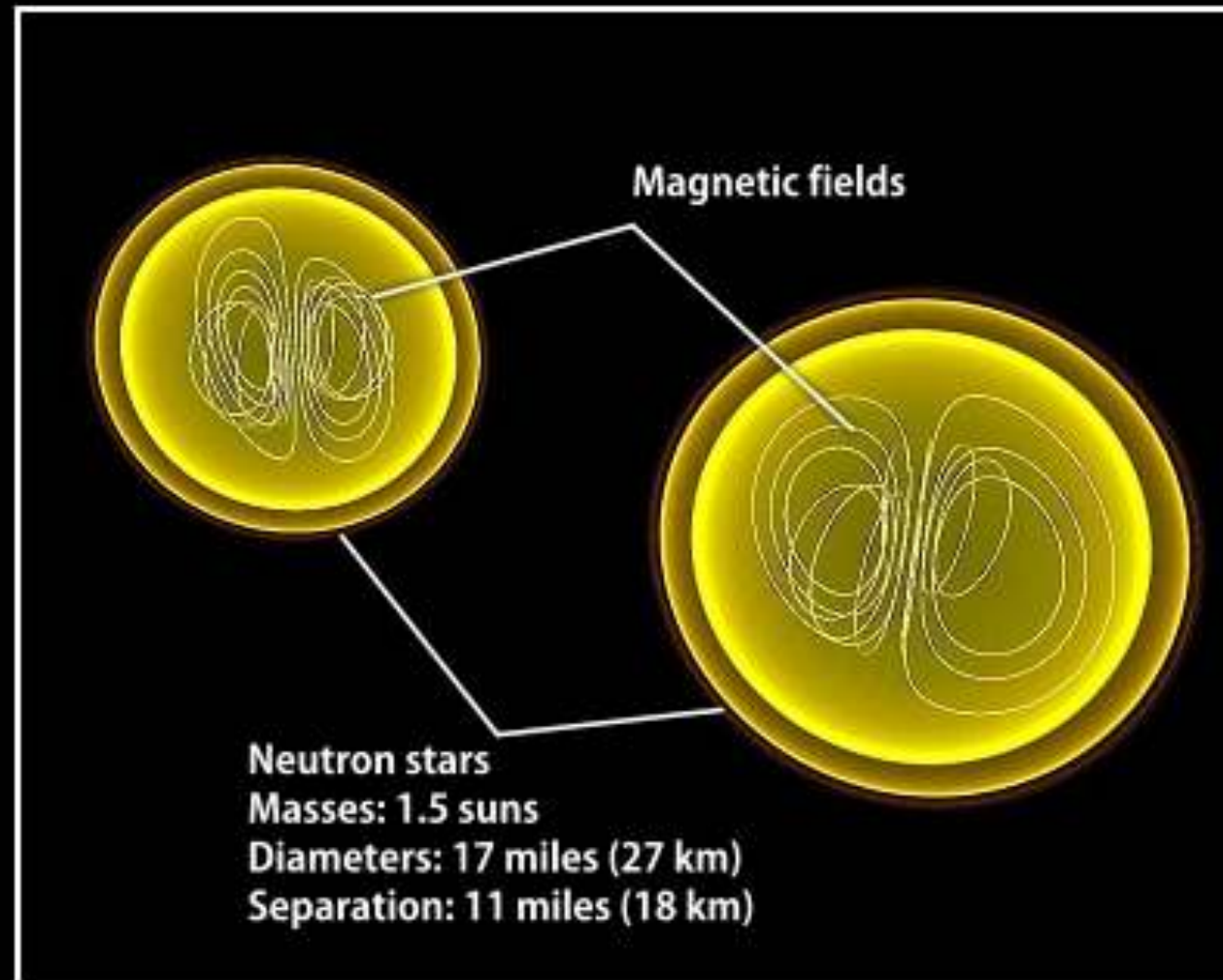
Image of Afterglow of GRB 030329
 (VLT + FORS)

ESO PR Photo 17a/03 (18 June 2003)

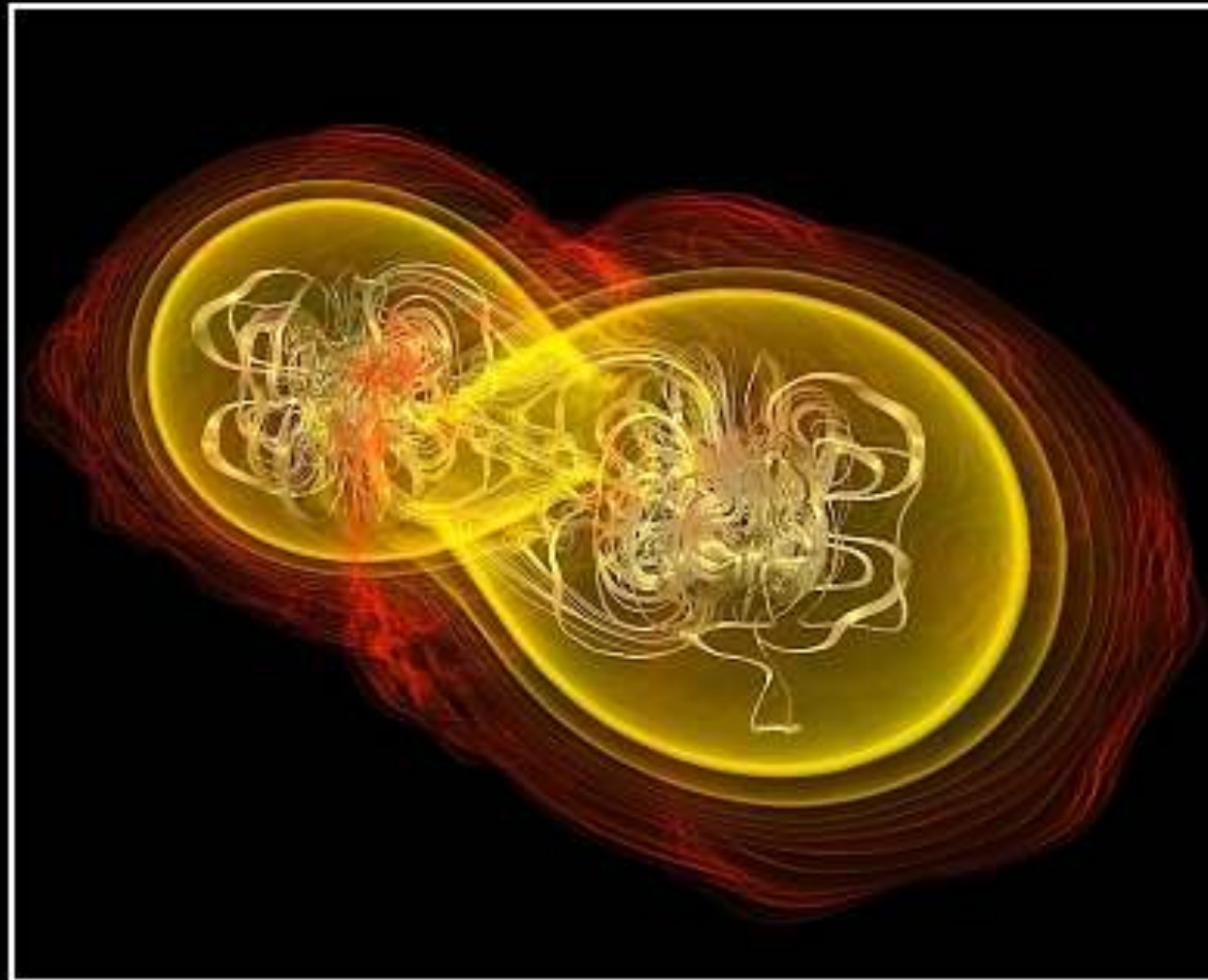
©European Southern Observatory



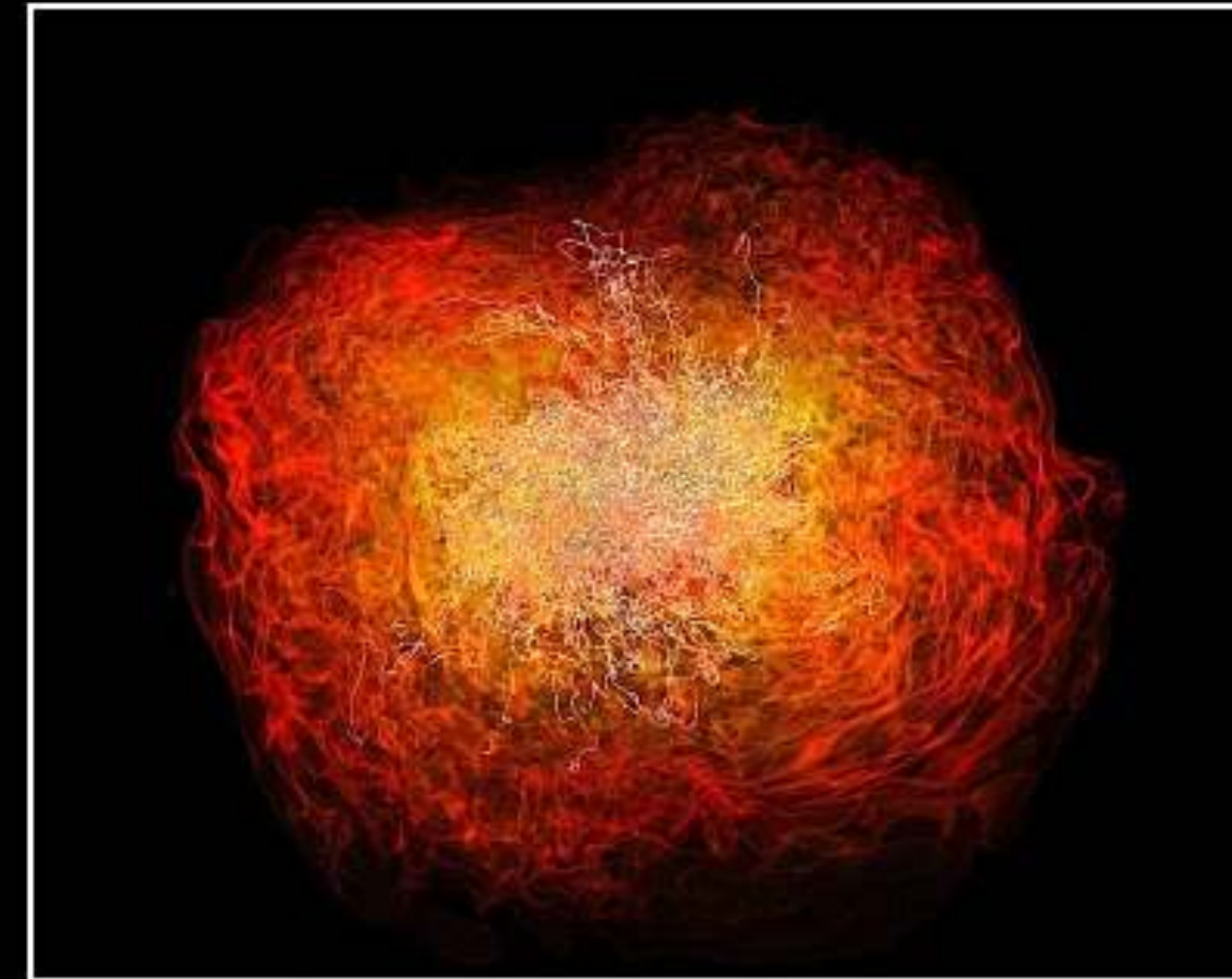
Crashing neutron stars can make gamma-ray burst jets



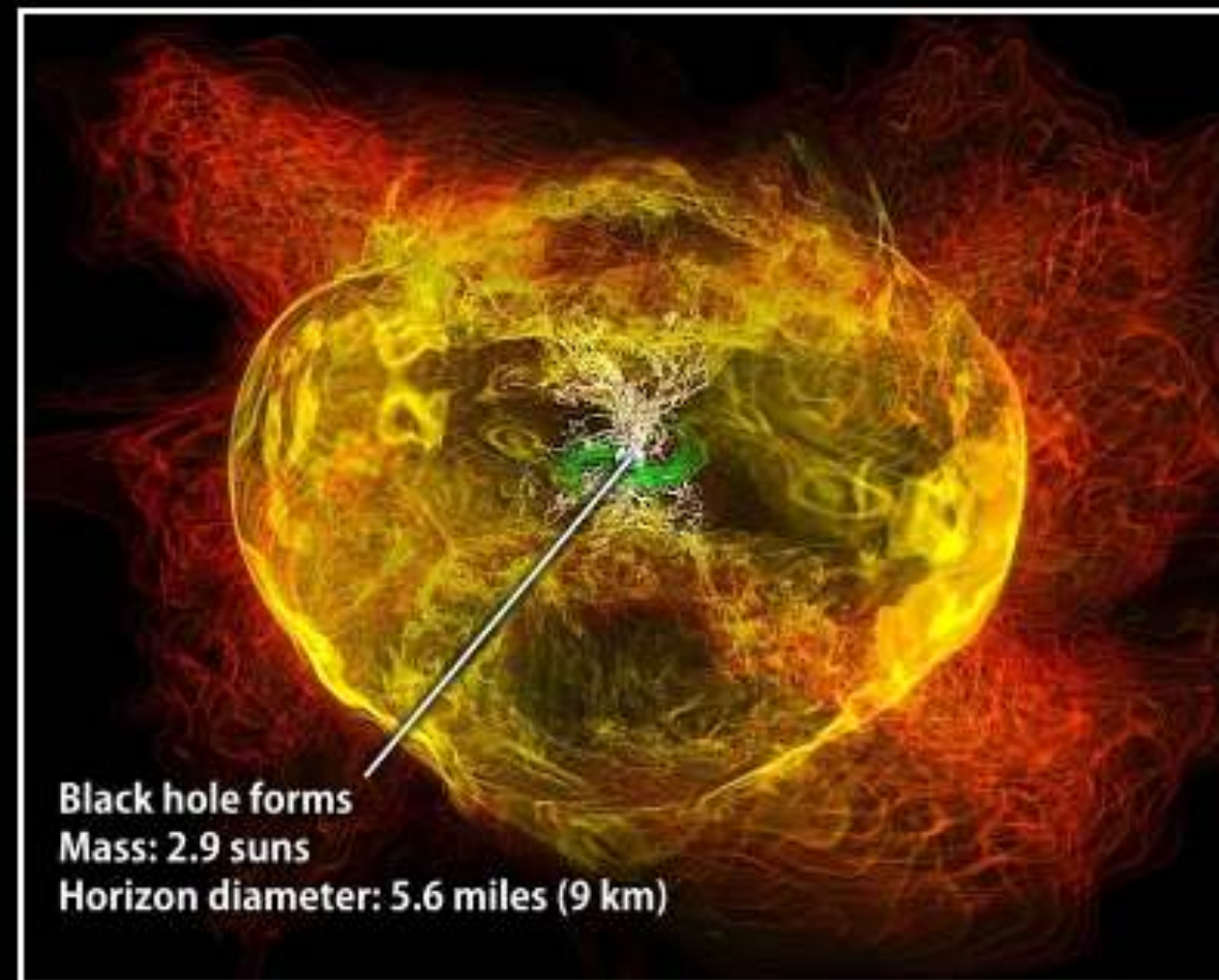
Simulation begins



7.4 milliseconds



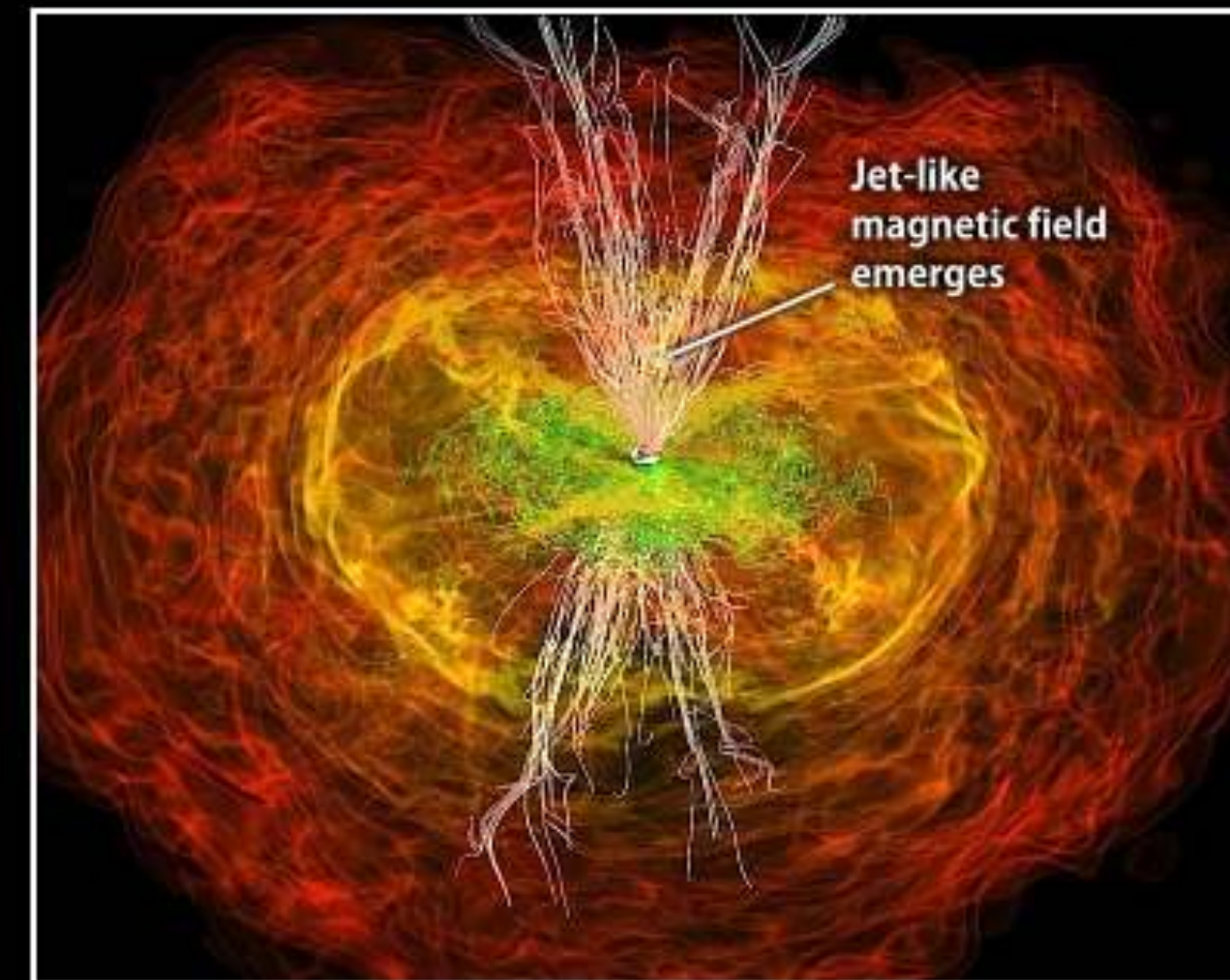
13.8 milliseconds



15.3 milliseconds



21.2 milliseconds



26.5 milliseconds

Credit: NASA/AEI/ZIB/M. Koppitz and L. Rezzolla

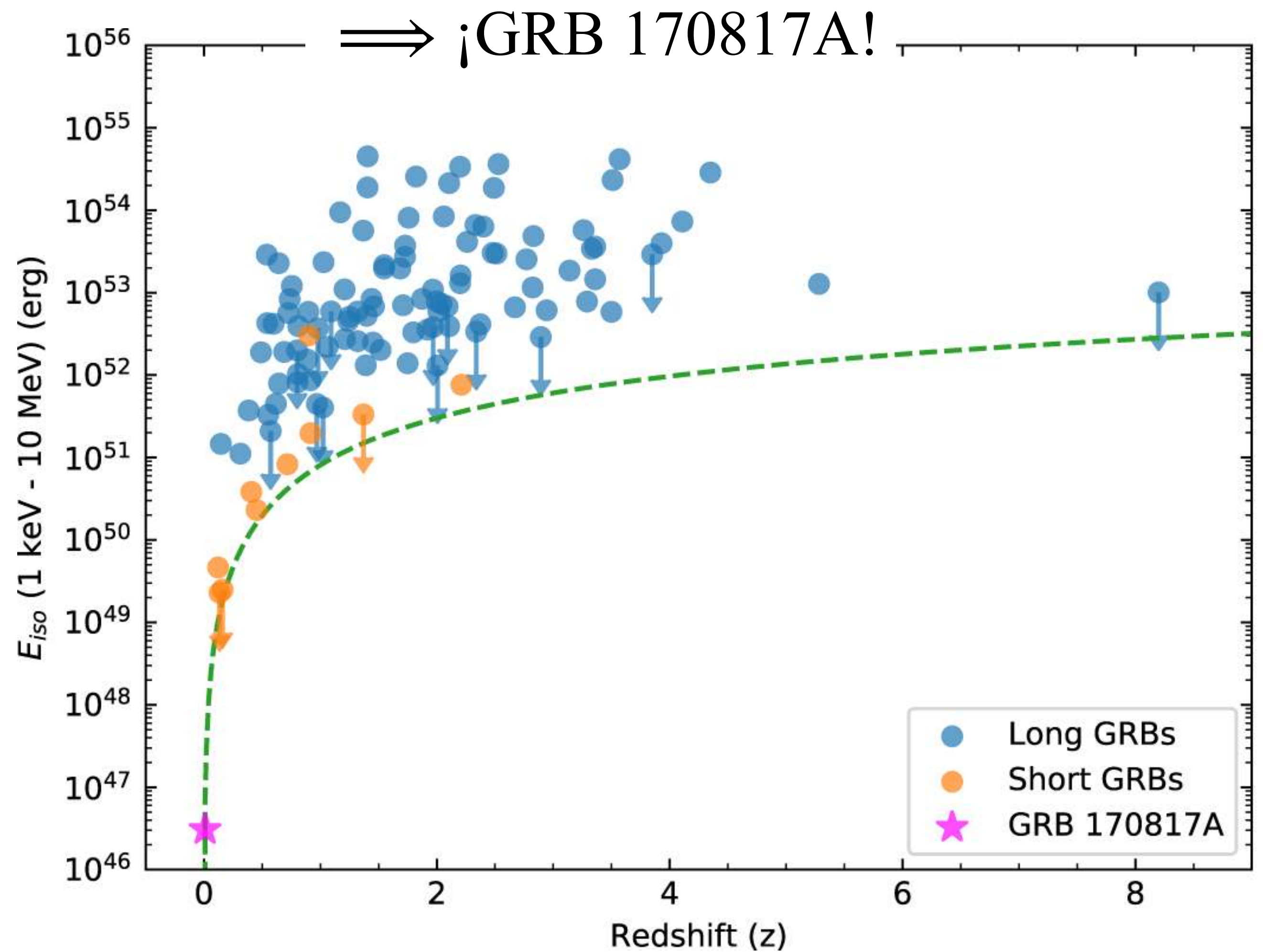
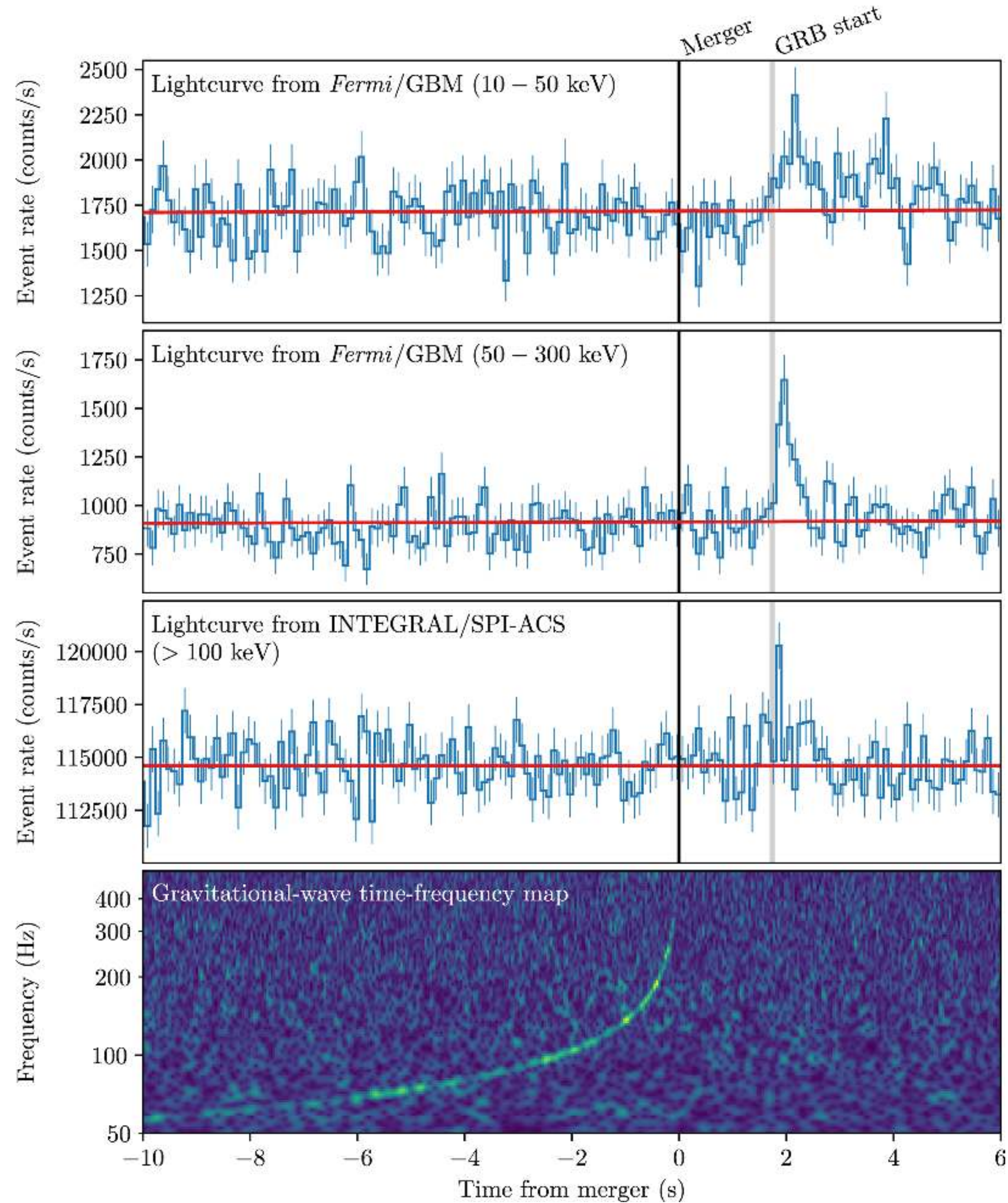


Multi-messenger Observations of a Binary Neutron Star Merger

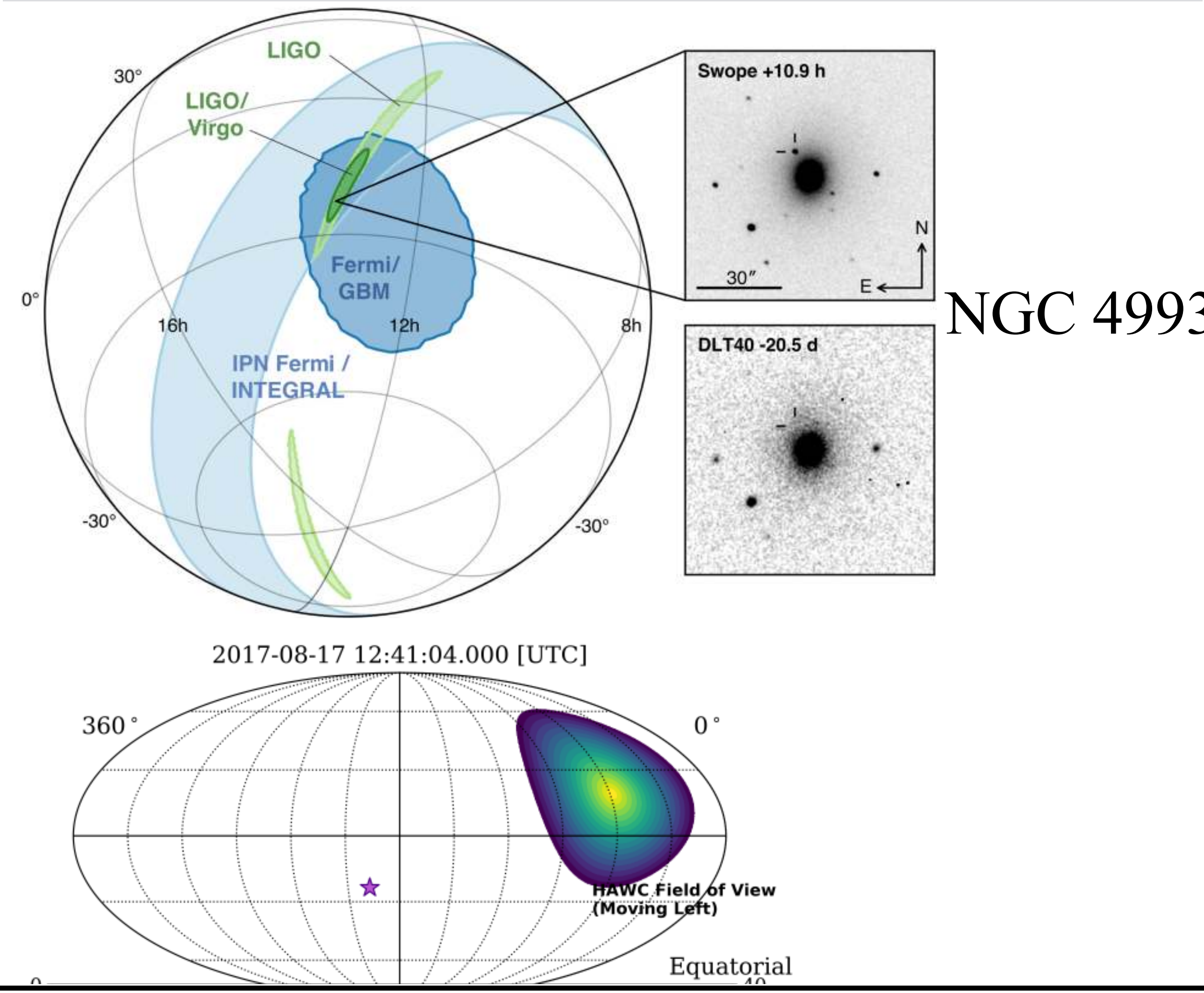
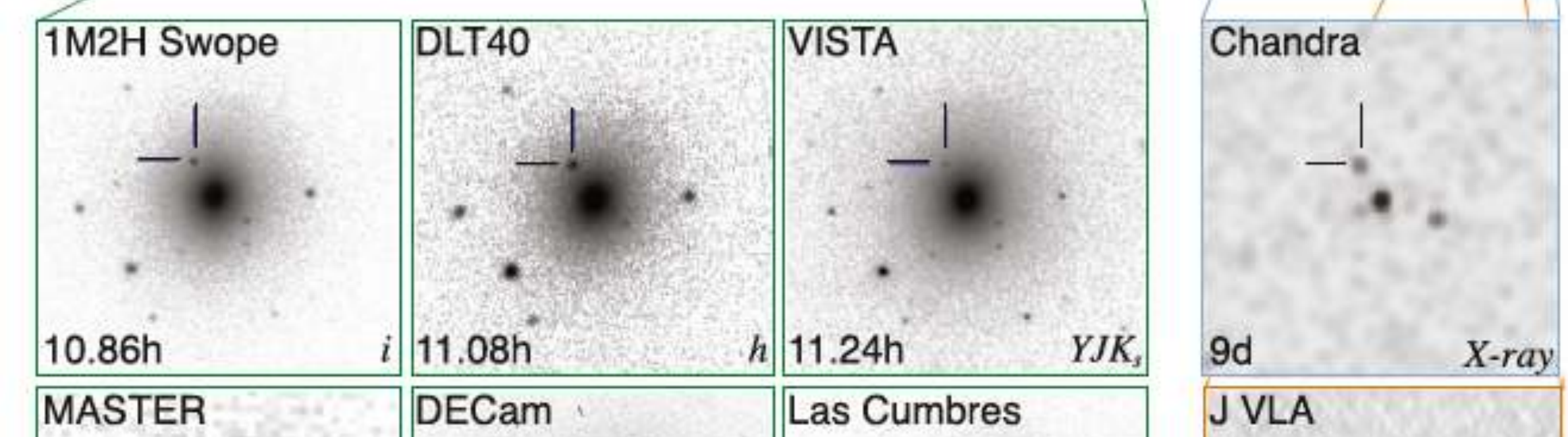
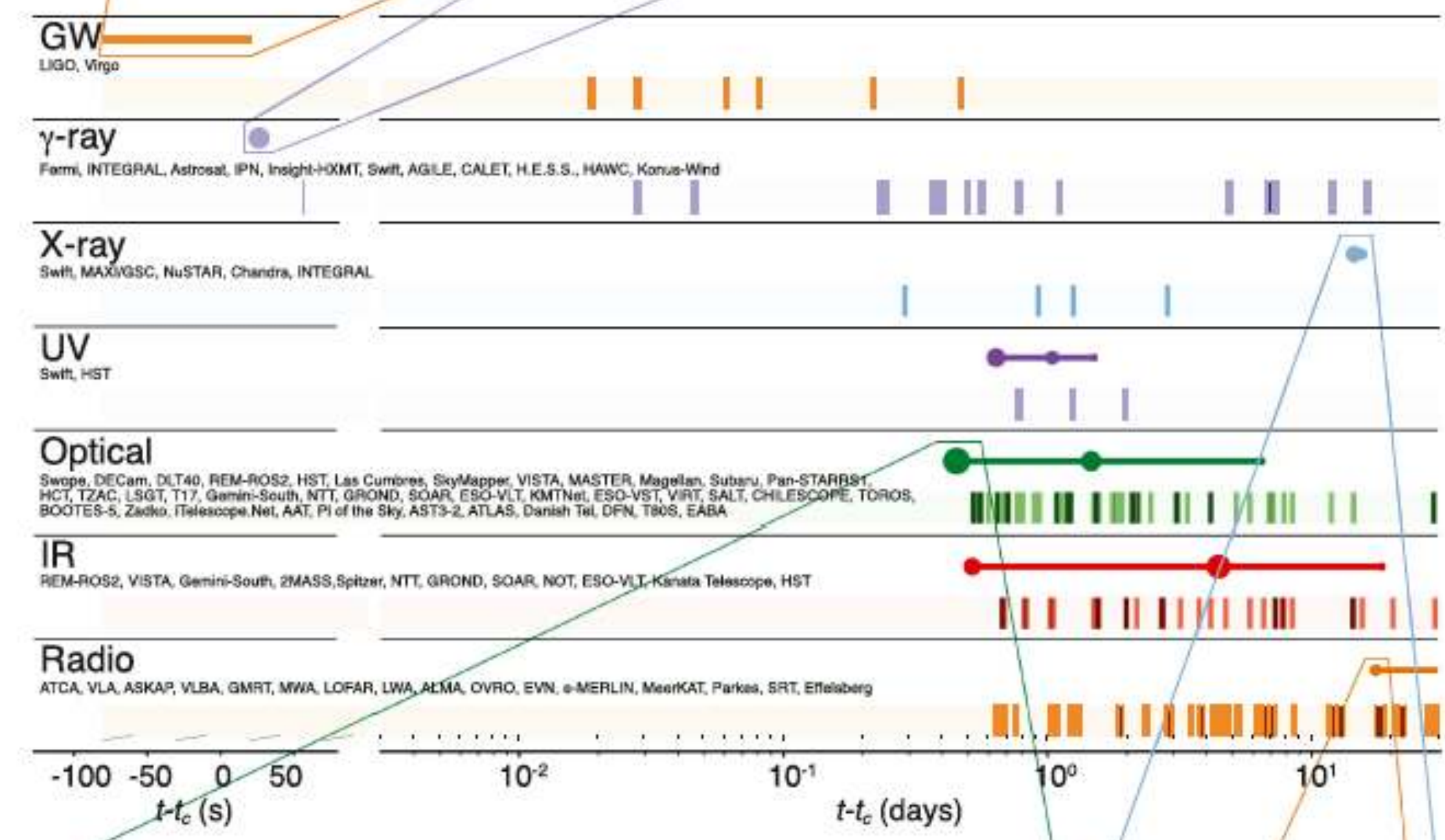
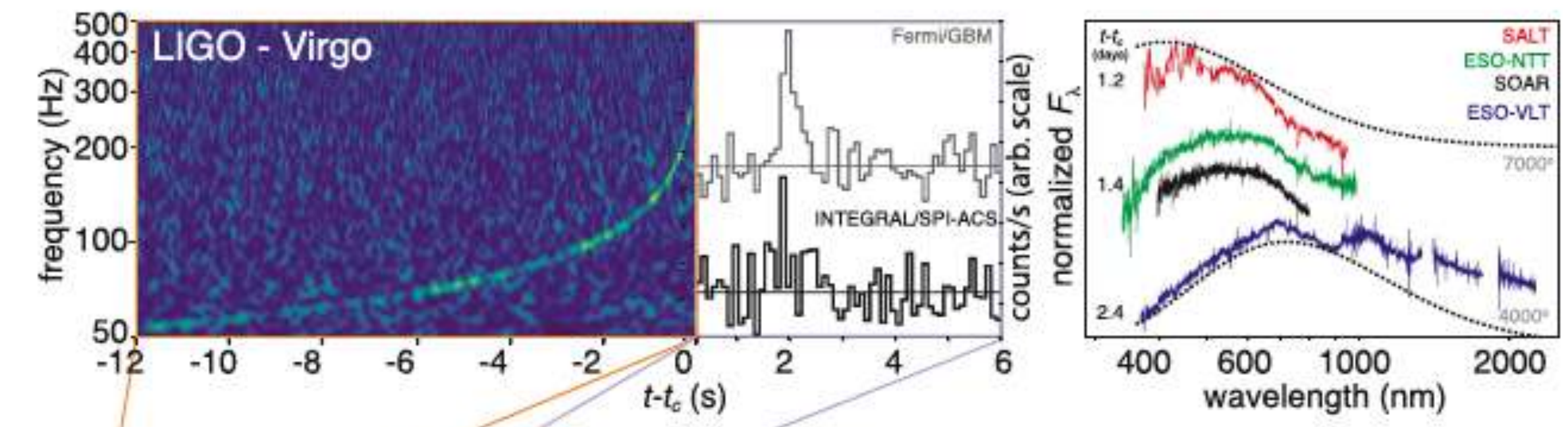
LIGO Scientific Collaboration and Virgo Collaboration, Fermi GBM, INTEGRAL, IceCube Collaboration, AstroSat Cadmium Zinc Telluride Imager Team, IPN Collaboration, The Insight-Hxmt Collaboration, ANTARES Collaboration, The Swift Collaboration, AGILE Team, The 1M2H Team, The Dark Energy Camera GW-EM Collaboration and the DES Collaboration, The DLT40 Collaboration, GRAWITA: GRAvitational Wave Inaf TeAm, The Fermi Large Area Telescope Collaboration, ATCA: Australia Telescope Compact Array, ASKAP: Australian SKA Pathfinder, Las Cumbres Observatory Group, OzGrav, DWF (Deeper, Wider, Faster Program), AST3, and CAASTRO Collaborations, The VINROUGE Collaboration, MASTER Collaboration, J-GEM, GROWTH, JAGWAR, Caltech-NRAO, TTU-NRAO, and NuSTAR Collaborations, Pan-STARRS, The MAXI Team, TZAC Consortium, KU Collaboration, Nordic Optical Telescope, ePESSTO, GROND, Texas Tech University, SALT Group, TOROS: Transient Robotic Observatory of the South Collaboration, The BOOTES Collaboration, MWA: Murchison Widefield Array, The CALET Collaboration, IKI-GW Follow-up Collaboration, H.E.S.S. Collaboration, LOFAR Collaboration, LWA: Long Wavelength Array, HAWC Collaboration, The Pierre Auger Collaboration, ALMA Collaboration, Euro VLBI Team, Pi of the Sky Collaboration, The Chandra Team at McGill University, DFN: Desert Fireball Network, ATLAS, High Time Resolution Universe Survey, RIMAS and RATIR, and SKA South Africa/MeerKAT
(See the end matter for the full list of authors.)

Received 2017 October 3; revised 2017 October 6; accepted 2017 October 6; published 2017 October 16

GW 170817



GW/GRB 170817A



¡FIN DEL CURSO!

