Decomposing the Extragalactic Gamma Ray Background using the Non-Poissonian Template Fit

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Thank you Fermi!



Pass 8 data:

Ultracleanveto class, top quartile by PSF (through June 3, 2015)

 Energy range: ~300 MeV -150 GeV

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The extragalactic gamma-ray background and unresolved PSs

Reasons to understand contributions from unresolved PSs to gamma-ray background:

- constrain contributions from dark matter
- probe source populations (BL Lac, FSRQs, MAGN, SFG)
- important implications for other messengers (e.g, IceCube)

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PS emission

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P(D) distribution in X-ray astronomy; Malyshev and Hogg, 2011; Lee, Lisanti, BS 2014



Smooth emission

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P(D) distribution in X-ray astronomy; Malyshev and Hogg, 2011; Lee, Lisanti, BS 2014

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 - Source-count:

$$\frac{dN^{(p)}}{dF} = A^p \begin{cases} \left(\frac{F}{F_b^{(1)}}\right)^{-n_1}, & F \ge F_b^{(1)} \\ \left(\frac{F}{F_b^{(1)}}\right)^{-n_2}, & F_b^{(2)} < F < F_b^{(1)} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{cases}$$

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- F is flux (photons / cm² / s)
- A^p follow a spatial template

Non-Poissonian template fit (NPTF)

• data set d (counts in each pixel $\{n_p\}$)

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Non-Poissonian template fit (NPTF)

• data set d (counts in each pixel $\{n_p\}$)

• model \mathcal{M} with parameters θ



Non-Poissonian template fit (NPTF)

- data set d (counts in each pixel $\{n_p\}$)
- model \mathcal{M} with parameters θ
- The likelihood function:

$$p(d| heta, \mathcal{M}) = \prod_{\mathsf{pixels } p} p_{n_p}^{(p)}(heta)$$

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Calculating $p_{n_p}^{(p)}(\theta)$: $\theta = \theta_{\mathsf{PS}} + \theta_{\mathsf{diff}}$



Application to the EGB ($|b| \ge 30^{\circ}$)

EGB: model components



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*also use Fermi Pass 7 (V6) and P8R2 (V6)

EGB Results: dN/dF ($|b| \ge 30^{\circ}$)



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EGB Results: dN/dF



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EGB Results: $E^2 dN/dE$



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Simulation results: what goes where?

- Isotropic (smooth)
 - mAGN, SFG
- Point Source
 - Blazars
 - plots at end of talk!

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Conclusion

- ► High energies (≥ 10 GeV): EGB likely dominated by PSs (likely Blazars, little room for SFG or mAGN)
 - consistent with M. Ackermann et. al. 2015 (> 50 GeV), Zechlin et. al. 2015 (1 - 10 GeV), ...
- ► Low energies (≤ 10 GeV): EGB still dominated by PSs (but maybe more room for SFG or mAGN)
- Systematic tests:
 - vary diffuse model: Fermi Pass 7 (V6) and P8R2 (V6)
 - vary priors: lin-flat vs. log-flat
 - vary data set: ultracleanveto vs. source and PSF quartiles

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- vary region: $|b| \ge 30^{\circ}, |b| \ge 20^{\circ}, |b| \ge 10^{\circ}$
- vary bubbles template / mask
- force breaks in dN/dF
- variety of tests for stability of NPTF MCMC

The NPTF Code Package

- Will be released this summer
- Fast and semi-analytic evaluation of $p_{n_n}^{(p)}(\theta)$ and $p(d|\theta, \mathcal{M})$
 - ► any PSF, variety of *dN/dF* characterizations, arbitrary number of PS templates.
- Python interface
- Bayesian (Multinest, Polychord) and Frequentist (Minuit) options
- Applications beyond Fermi (e.g., IceCube)
- L. Necib (MIT), N. Rodd (MIT), B.S., Siddharth Sharma (Princeton)

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Questions?

Additional Slides

Simulation results: Blazars—model from (M. Ajello et al., 1501.05301)



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Simulation results: Blazars



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Our original application: GC excess



DM annihilation?

- dim PSs around GC (e.g., MSPs)?
- NPTF indicates preference for PSs (PRL 116 (2016))

$$p_k^{(p)}(\theta) = \left. \frac{1}{k!} \frac{d^k \mathcal{P}_t^{(p)}(\theta)}{dt^k} \right|_{t=0}$$

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$$\blacktriangleright \mathcal{P}_t^{(p)}(\theta) = D_t(\theta_{\mathsf{back}}) \times P_t(\theta_{\mathsf{PS}})$$

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► smooth emission: $D_t(\theta_{\text{back}}) = \exp\left[x^{(p)}(\theta_{\text{back}})(t-1)\right]$

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• mean photon count in pixel p: $x^{(p)}(\theta_{\text{back}})$

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► PS emission:
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$$P_t(\theta_{PS}) = \exp\left[\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} x_m(\theta_{PS})(t^m - 1)\right]$$

• mean number of *m*-photon sources in pixel *p*: $x_m^{(p)}(\theta_{\mathsf{PS}}) = \int dF \frac{dN^{(p)}(\theta_{\mathsf{PS}})}{dF} \frac{(F\mathcal{E}^{(p)})^m e^{-F\mathcal{E}^{(p)}}}{m!}$

• exposure in pixel $p: \mathcal{E}^{(p)}$

$$p_k^{(p)}(\theta) = \left. \frac{1}{k!} \frac{d^k \mathcal{P}_t^{(p)}(\theta)}{dt^k} \right|_{t=0}$$

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- ► smooth emission: $D_t(\theta_{back}) = \exp\left[x^{(p)}(\theta_{back})(t-1)\right]$
 - mean photon count in pixel p: $x^{(p)}(\theta_{back})$

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- exposure in pixel p: $\mathcal{E}^{(p)}$
- PSF introduces additional modifications

Malyshev and Hogg, 2011; Lee, Lisanti, **BS** 2014