CANGAROO

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for the CANGAROO team

**ICRR, The University of Tokyo*

VERITAS Science Workshop, April 27, 2007, Tubac Country Club, AZ

“CANGAROO”
=
Collaboration of **A**ustralia and **N**ippon for a **GA**mma **R**ay **O**bservatory in the **O**utback

Woomera, South Australia

CANGAROO team

- University of Adelaide 
- Australian National University 
- Ibaraki University 
- Ibaraki Prefectural University 
- Konan University 
- Kyoto University 
- STE Lab, Nagoya University 
- National Astronomical Observatory of Japan 
- Kitasato University 
- Australia Telescope National Facility 
- Tokai University 
- ICRR, University of Tokyo 
- Yamagata University 
- Yamanashi Gakuin University 
- Hiroshima University 

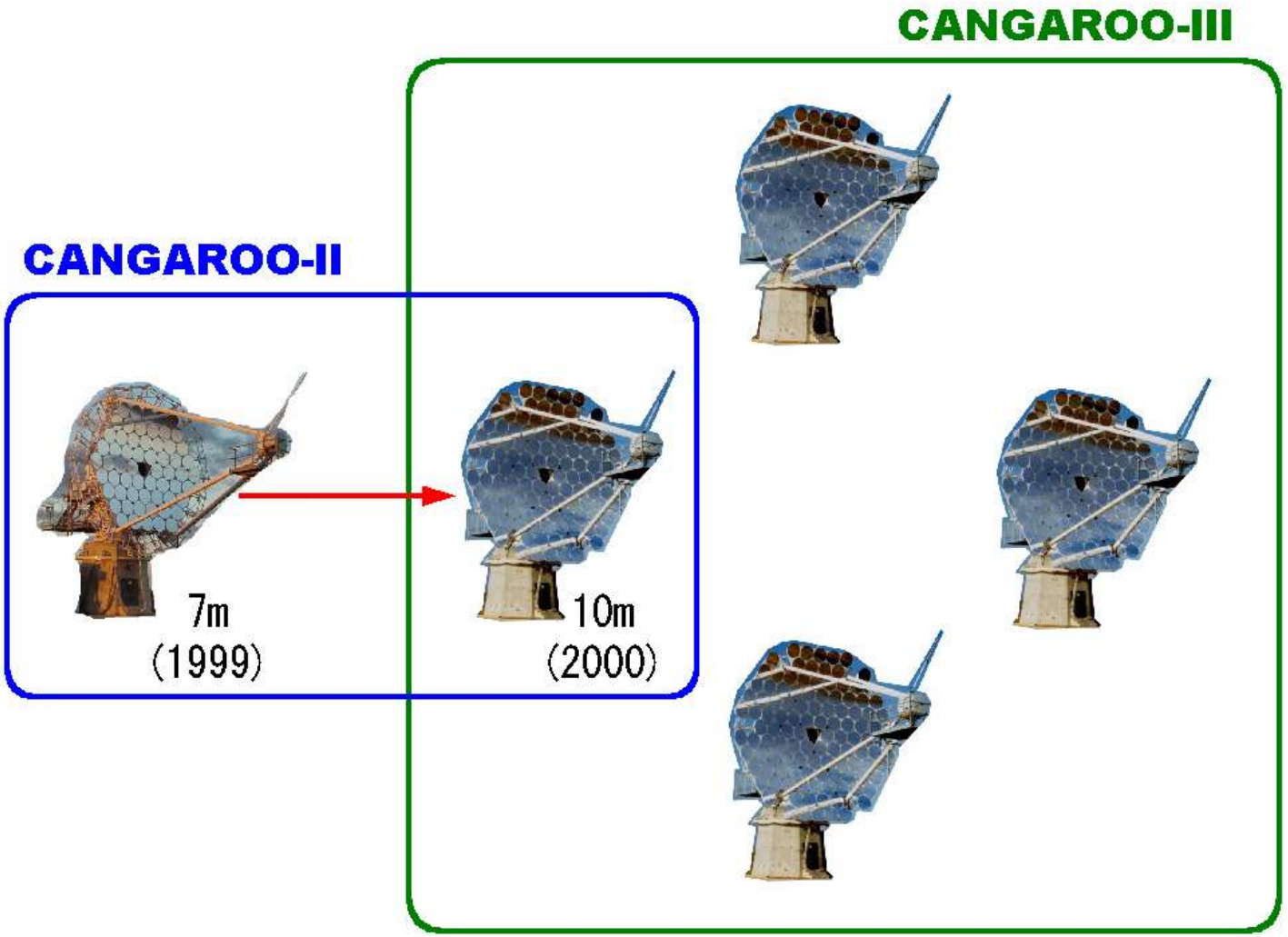
Brief history of CANGAROO

- 1987: SN1987A
- 1990: 3.8m telescope
- 1990: ICRR-Adelaide Physics agreement
- 1992: Start obs. of 3.8m tel.
- 1999: 7m telescope
- 2000: Upgrade to 10m
- 2001: U.Tokyo-U.Adelaide agreement
- 2002: Second and third 10m tel.
- 2004: Four telescope system

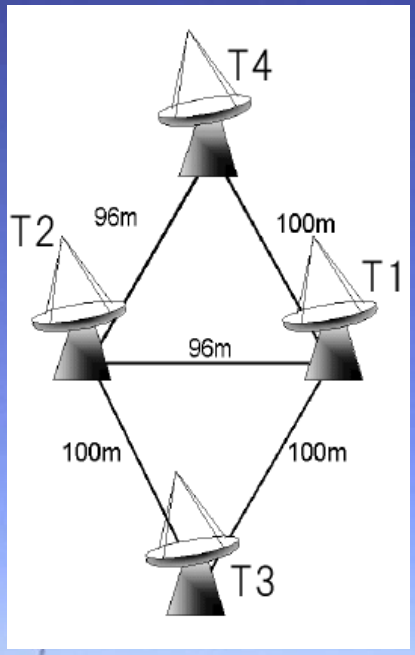
CANGAROO-I (3.8mϕ)

CANGAROO-II (10mϕ)

CANGAROO-II & -III



CANGAROO-III: 2004 March

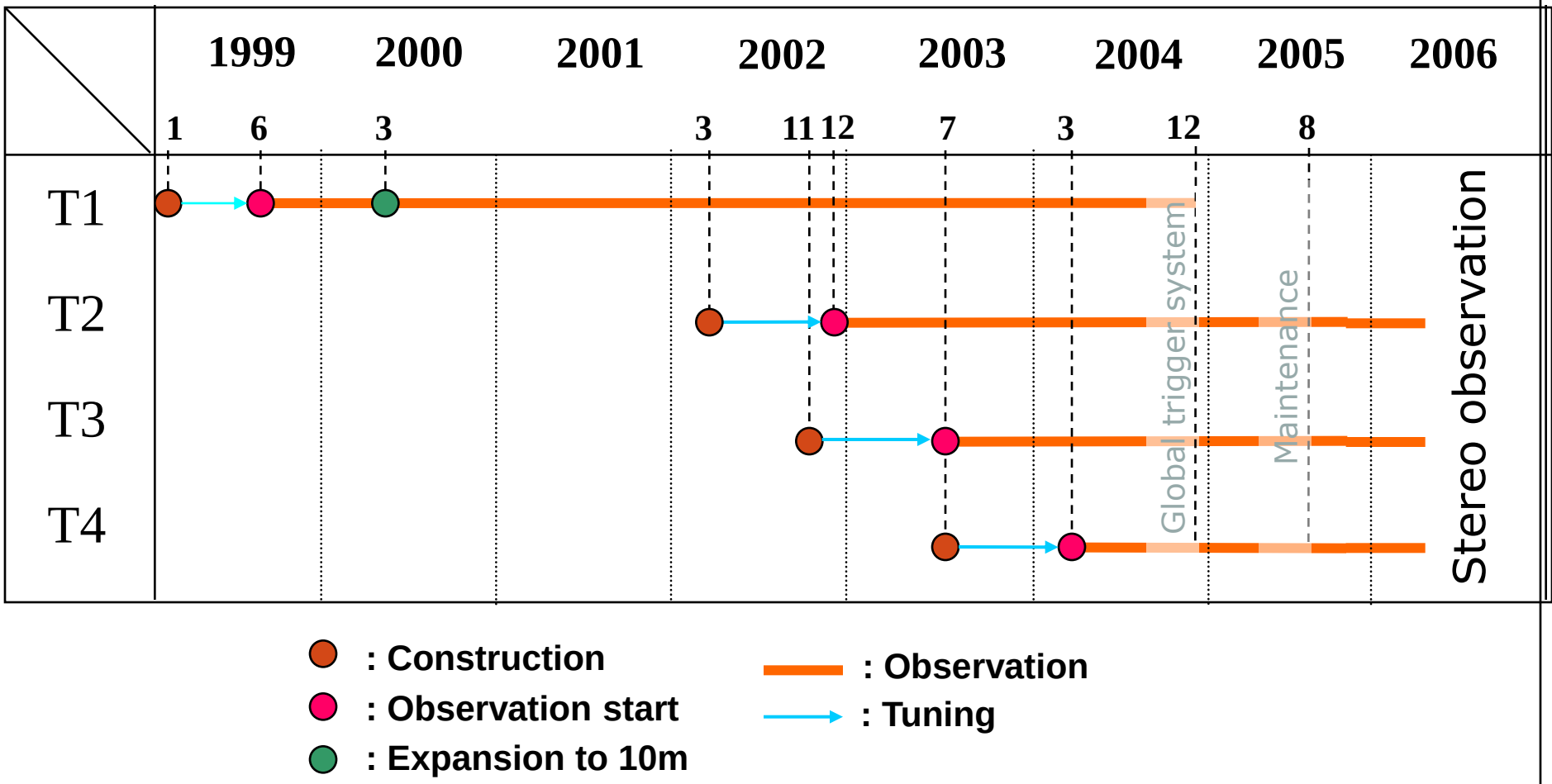


T2 T4 T3 T1

Basic specifications of telescopes

- Location:
  - 31°06'S, 136°47'E
  - 160m a.s.l.
- Telescope:
  - 114× 80cmϕ FRP mirrors ($57m^2$, Al surface)
  - 8m focal length
  - Alt-azimuth mount
- Camera:
  - T1: 552ch (2.7° FOV)
  - T2,T3,T4: 427ch (4° FOV)
- Electronics:
  - TDC+ADC

History of CANGAROO-III

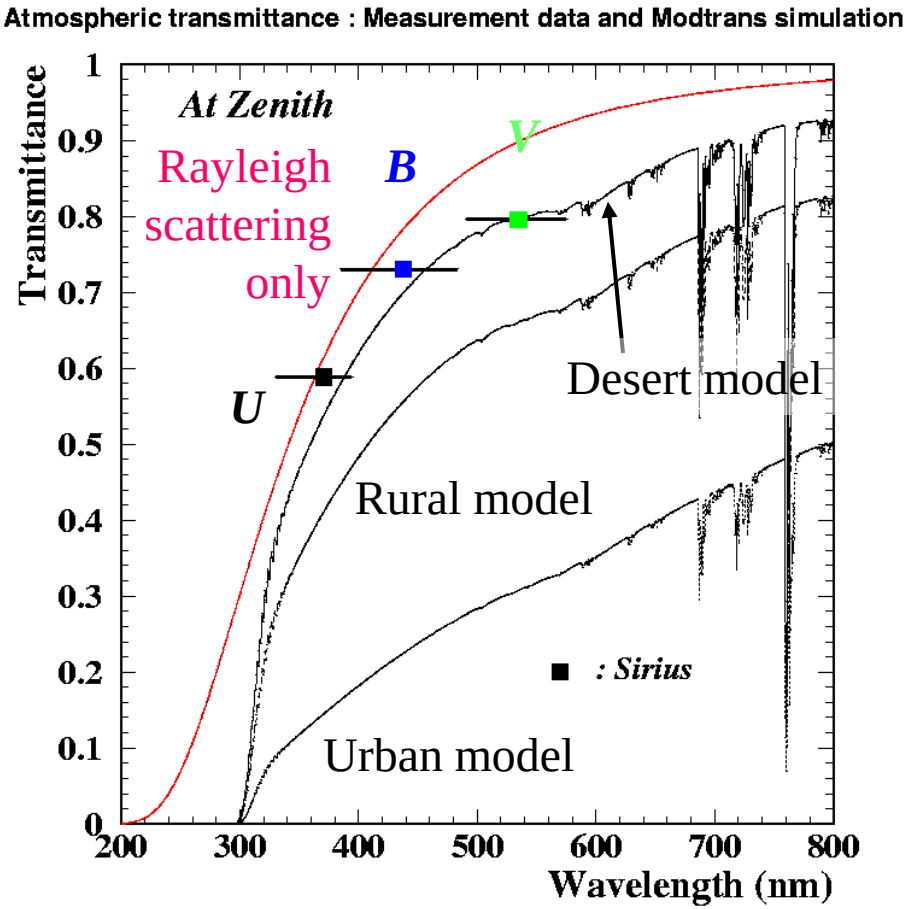


Analysis of stereo observation

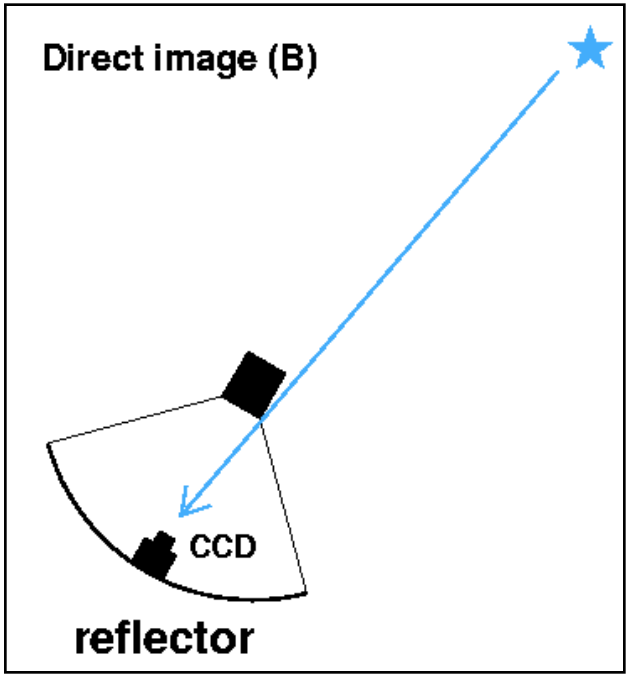
- Inconsistency with H.E.S.S results on some sources
  ⇒ New observations with CANGAROO III
  Efforts for advanced analysis procedures
- Measure more optical parameters
  - CCD measurements of spotsizes and stars
- Use muons for calibration
  - Tune Monte Carlo simulation
- Use the Crab as the standard candle
  - Flux obtained with Monte Carlo simulation is compared with those reported by other groups
- Independent teams within the collaboration are working:
  - Results, especially detections, are double-checked

Atmospheric transmission measurement

R. Kiuchi et al., Energy Budget in the High Energy Universe, Kashiwa, Feb. 2006



Take star images at various zenith angles with a cooled CCD camera



Data compatible with "Desert model" of MODTRAN4

Systematic errors under study

γ/h separation by Fisher discriminant

- Linear combination of image parameters (x_i)

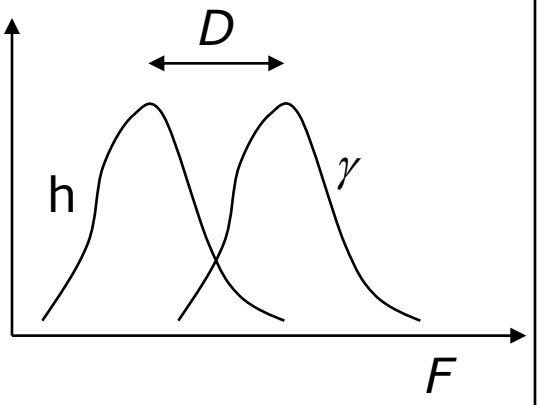
$$F \equiv \sum_i \alpha_i x_i$$

- Difference between signal (γ) and background (h)

$$D \equiv \langle F_\gamma \rangle - \langle F_h \rangle$$

- Determine α_i which maximize separation (solvable using correlation matrix)

$$S \equiv \langle D \rangle^2 / \langle (D - \langle D \rangle)^2 \rangle$$



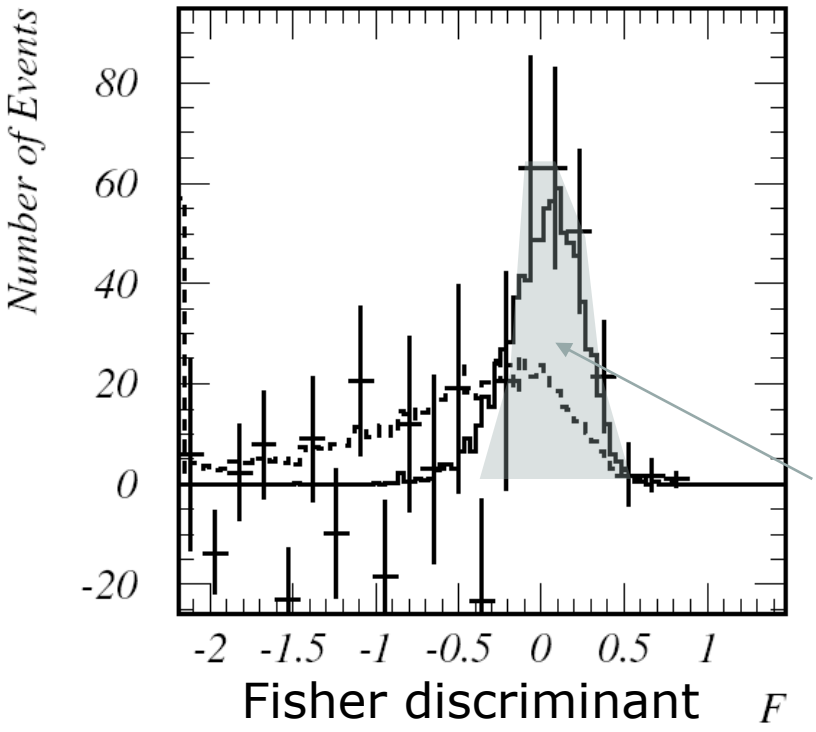
- With calculated α_i for a known source, the (appropriately normalized) combination *F* could be the "Fisher discriminant" for other sources.

- We use *widths* and *lengths* of multiple telescopes for image parameters (x_i).

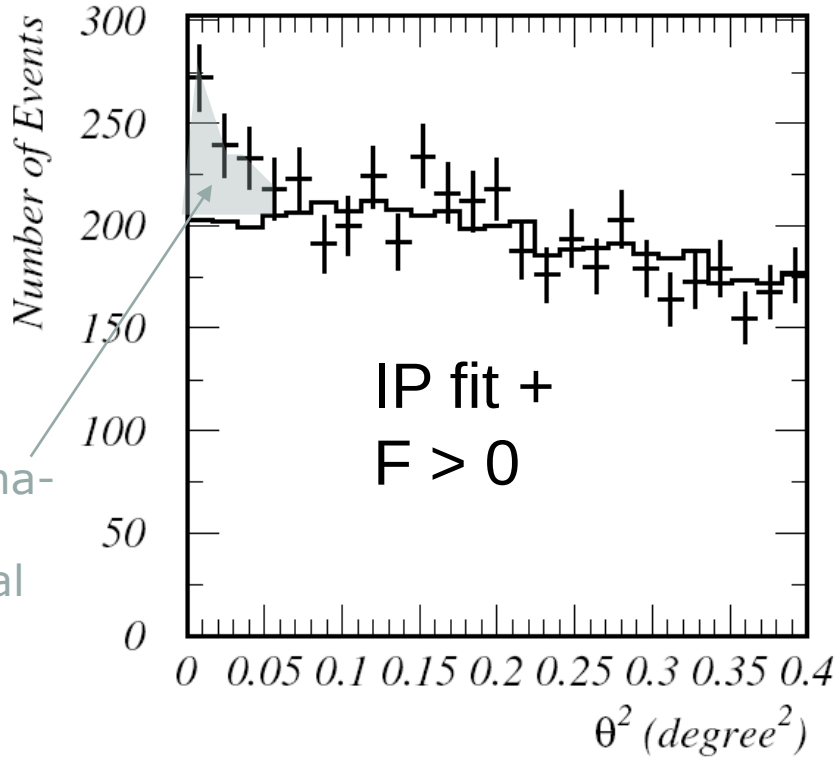
R.A. Fisher, Annals of Eugenics, 7 (1936) 179

R.Enomoto et al., ApJ 638, 397 (2006)

Crab signal



Gamma-ray signal



Plot : observation
Solid : MC gamma
Dashed : background

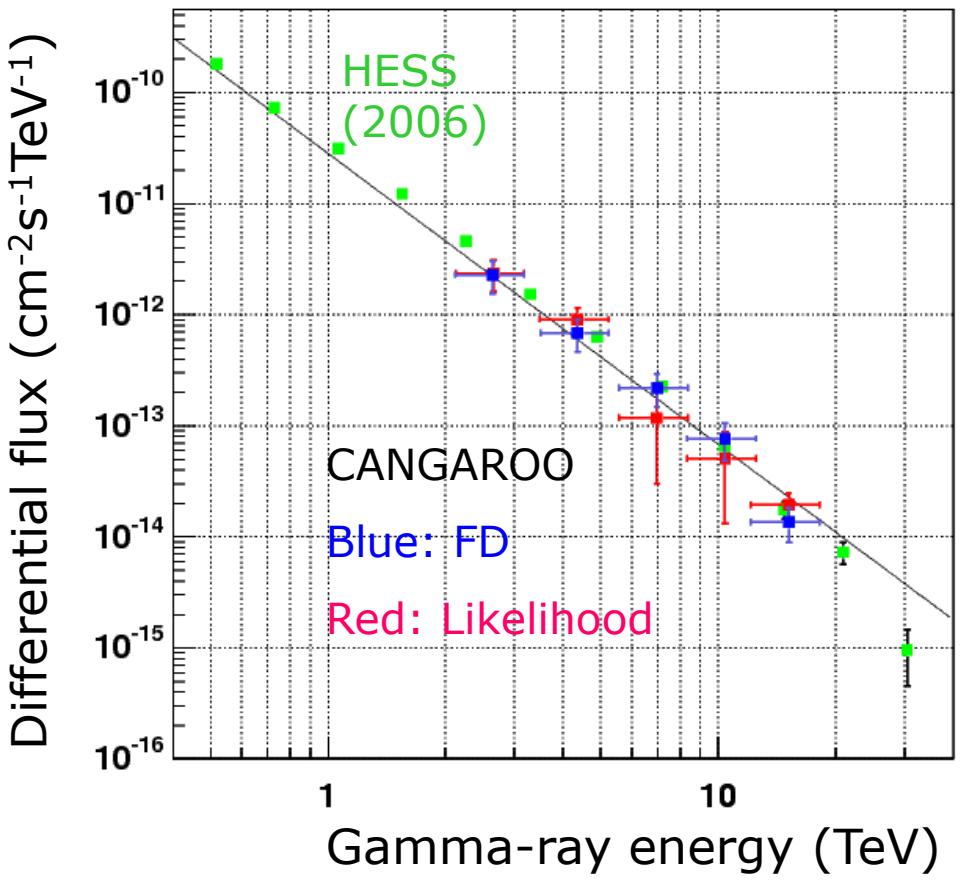
203 excess events
5.8 sigma

- T2 & T3
- 890 min (Dec. 2003)

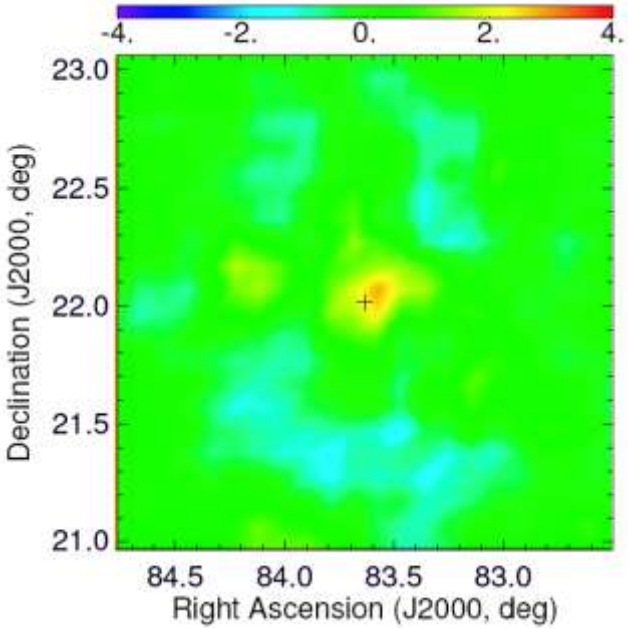
R.Enomoto et al., ApJ 638, 397 (2006)

Crab spectrum

S.Watanabe, Ph.D. thesis (2006)



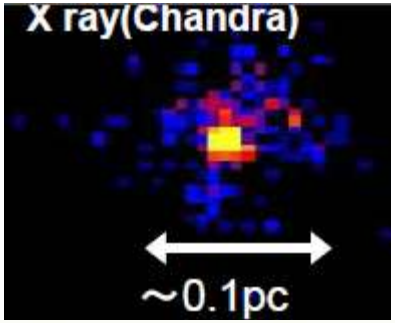
Excess event map

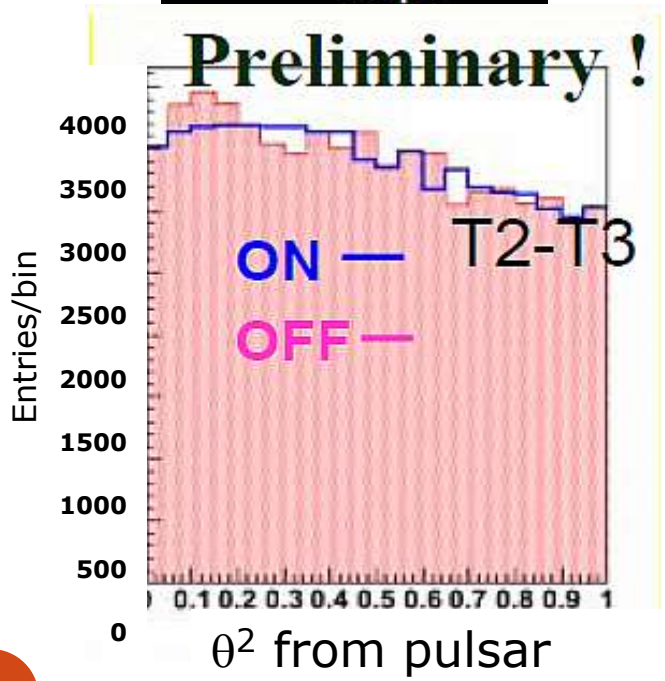


Angular resolution ~ 0.23 deg

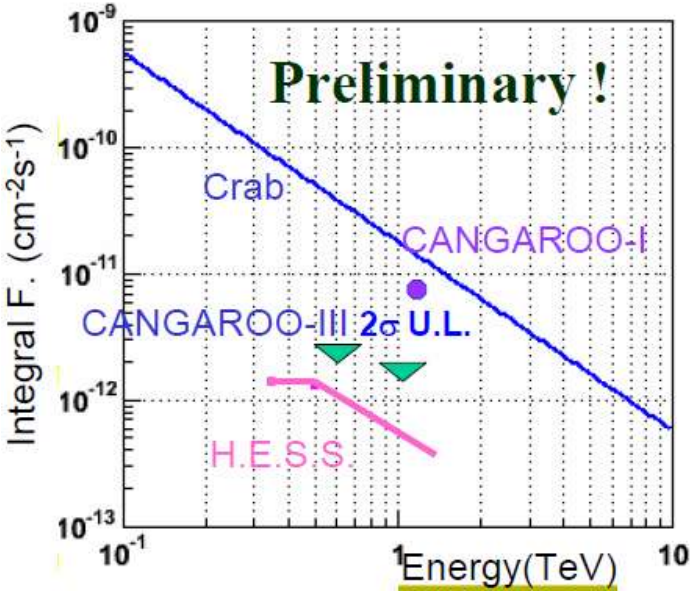
T.Tanimori et al., ICRC2005

PSR 1706-44





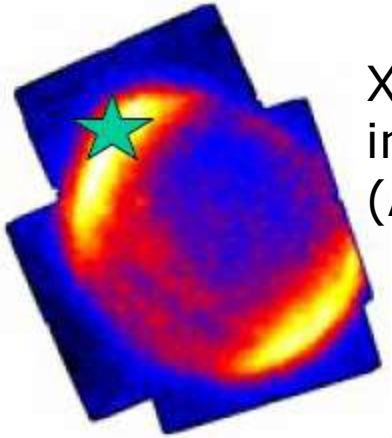
- Pulsar pointing (2004 May)
- Stereo (T2, T3 & T4 long ON/OFF)
- 1,625 min. ON, 1,738 min. OFF
- T2 & T3 results on square cut
- Independent analysis (Fisher disc.)



⇒ To be checked with our latest analysis methods

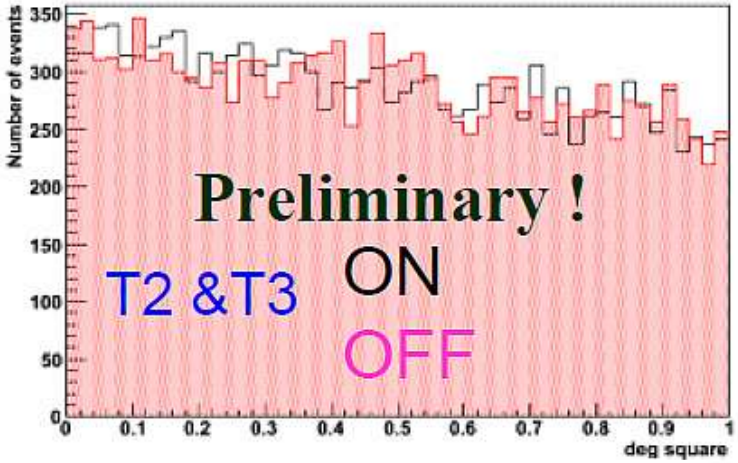
T.Tanimori et al., ICRC2005

SN1006 (G327.6+14.6)

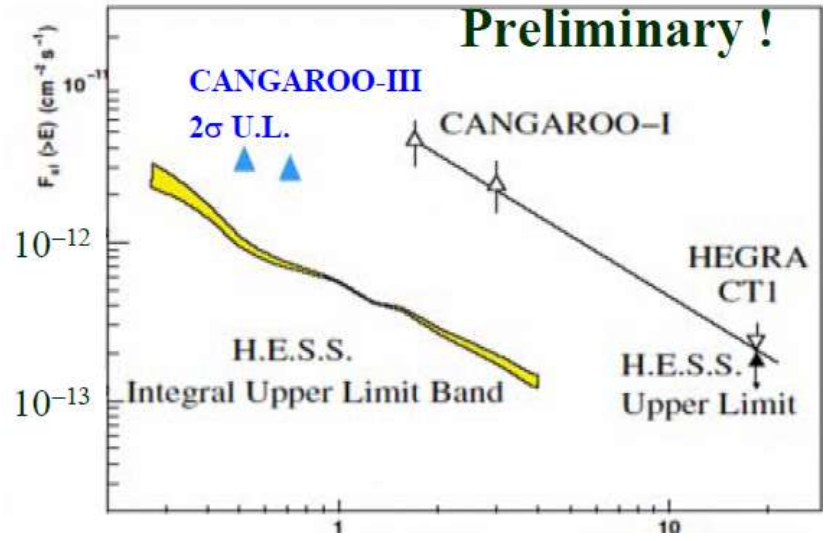


X-ray image (ASCA)

- NE-rim pointing (2004 May)
- Stereo (T2, T3 & T4 long ON/OFF)
- 1,625 min. ON, 1,738 min. OFF
- T2 & T3 results on likelihood
- Independent analysis (Fisher disc.)



θ^2 from NE rim

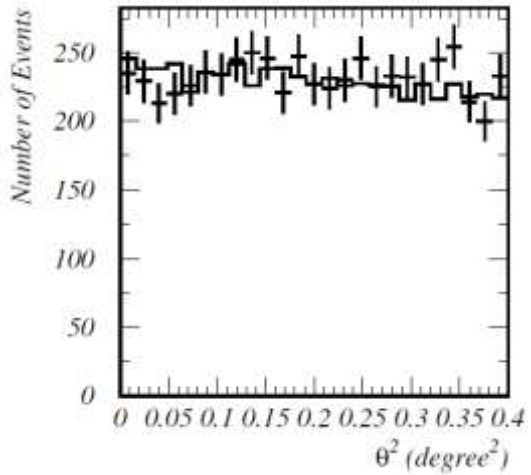


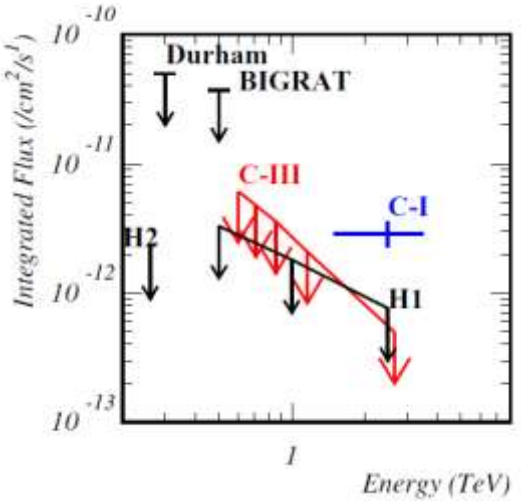
⇒To be checked with our latest analysis methods

R.Enomoto et al., ApJ 638, 397 (2006)

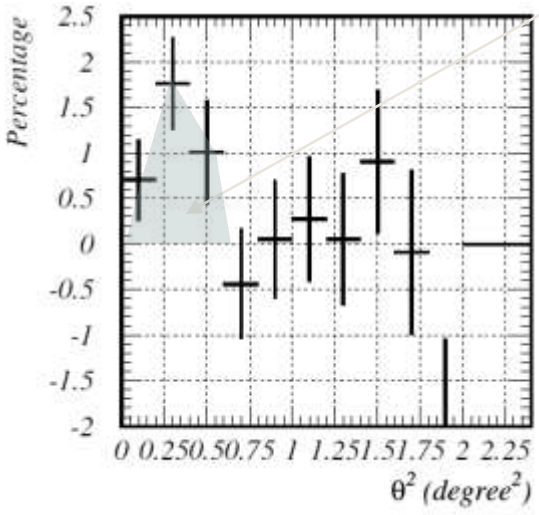
Vela pulsar/nebula

Pulsar position



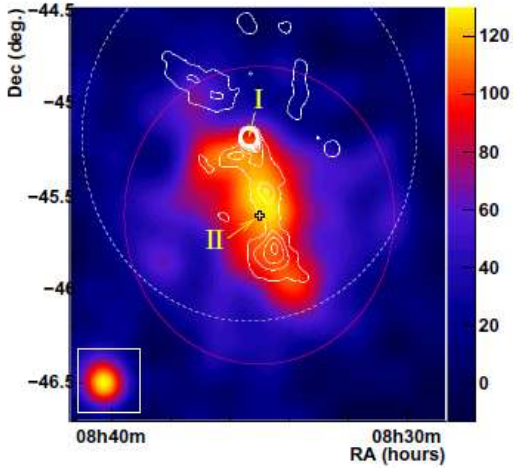


- Pulsar pointing (2004 Jan/Feb)
- Stereo (T2 & T3 wobble), 1,311 min.
- Fisher discriminant



θ² from Vela X center

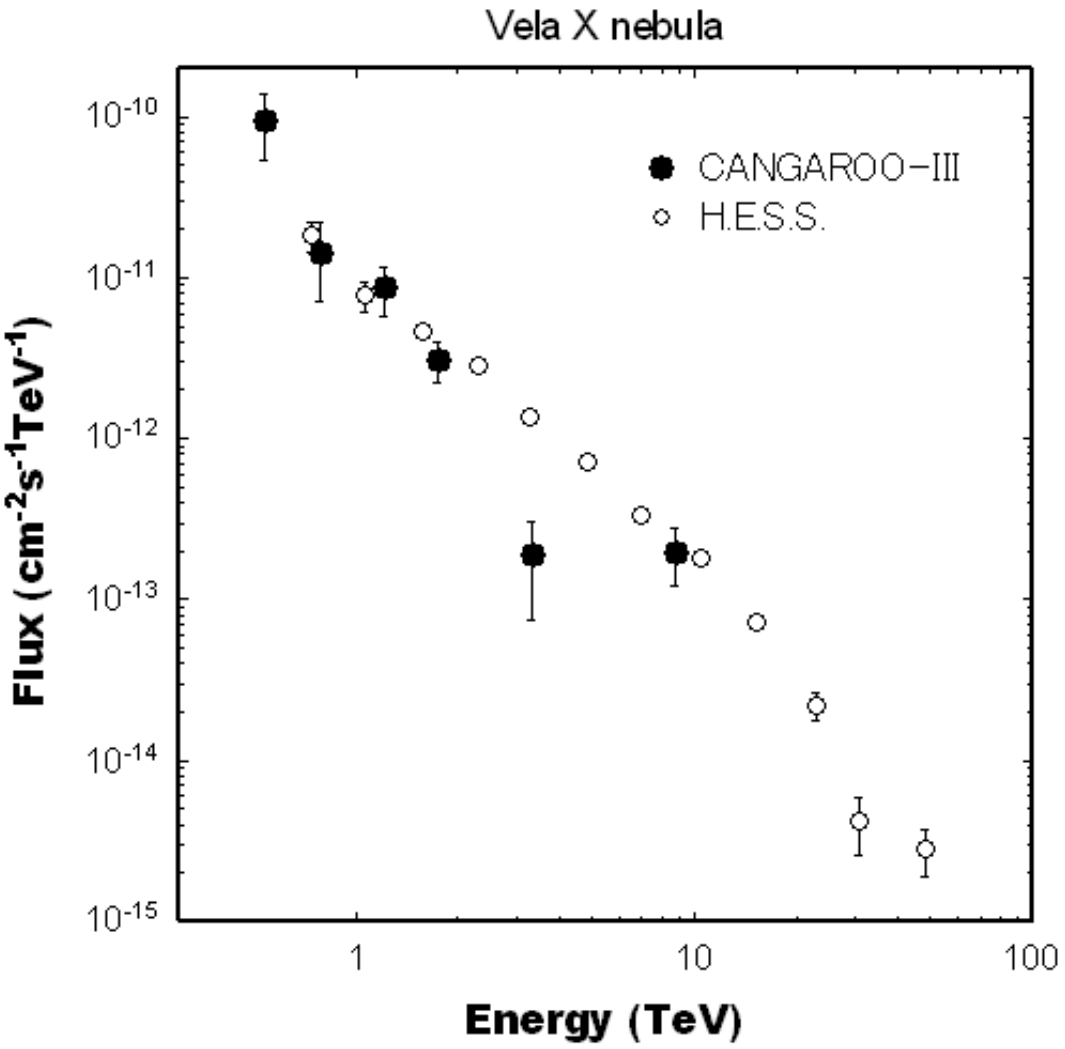
Vela X nebula



H.E.S.S., AA 448, L43 (2006)

R.Enomoto et al., ApJ 638, 397 (2006)

Vela X nebula: spectrum



$\theta^2<0.6$ deg^2

Excess 561±114

H.E.S.S.:
Aharonian et al.,
AA 448, L43 (2006)
$\propto E^{-1.45}\exp(-E/13.8\text{TeV})$

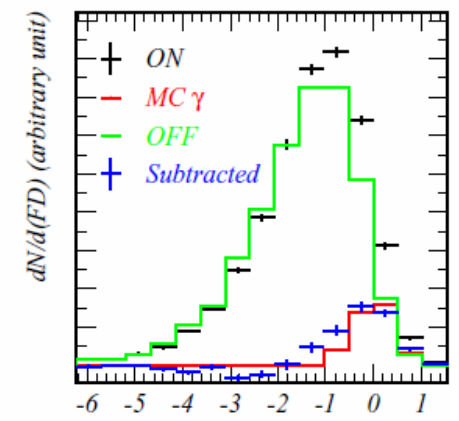
CANGAROO-II claims vs. H.E.S.S.

- CANGAROO-II claims
  - SNR RX J1713.7-3946: 0.51Crab, $E^{-2.84\pm0.15\ \pm0.20}$ (11σ, >0.5 TeV)
    [Enomoto et al., Nature 416, 823, 2002]
    - Cf. H.E.S.S. flux: 0.83Crab, $E^{-2.19\ \pm0.09\pm0.15}$
      [Aharonian et al. Nature 432, 75, 2004]
  - NGC253: 0.15Crab (11σ, >0.5 TeV)
    [Itoh et al., A&A 402, 443, 2003]
    - Cf. H.E.S.S. upper limit: 0.05Crab
      [Aharonian et al. A&A 442, 177, 2005]
  - Galactic center: $E^{-4.6(+1.2-5.0)}$
    [Tsuchiya et al., ApJ 606, L115, 2004]
    - Cf. H.E.S.S. spectrum: $E^{-2.2\ \pm0.09\pm0.15}$
      [Aharonian et al. A&A 425, L13, 2004]
  - SNR RX J0852.0-4622 : $E^{-4.6(+1.7-4.4)}$
    [Katagiri et al., ApJ, 619, L163, 2005]
    - Cf. H.E.S.S. spectrum: $E^{-2.1\ \pm0.1\pm0.2}$
      [Aharonian et al. A&A 437, L7, 2005]

⇒ Re-observation with CANGAROO-III stereo system

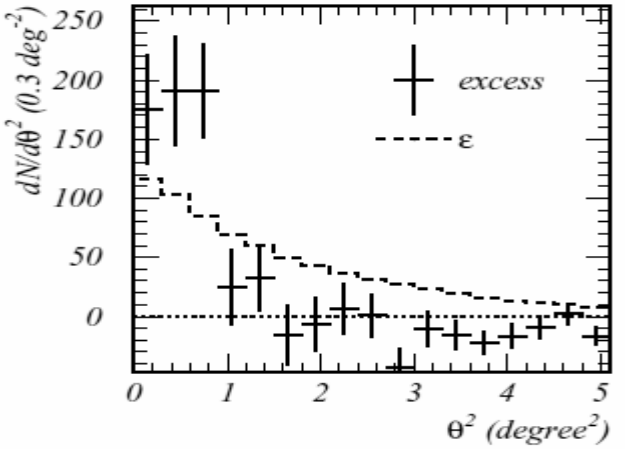
R. Enomoto et al, ApJ 652, 1268 (2006)

SNR RX J0852.0-4622



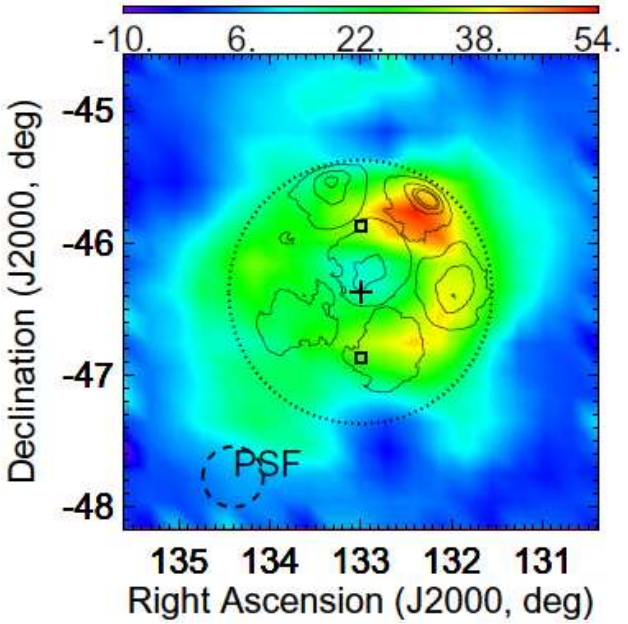
Fisher discriminant

- Distance ~1 kpc
  (NANTEN: Moriguchi et al. ApJ 2005)
- Stereo (T2 & T3 & T4 wobble)
- 1,129 min. ON, 1,081 min OFF (2005 Jan/Feb)
- Independent analysis (ICRR, Kyoto)



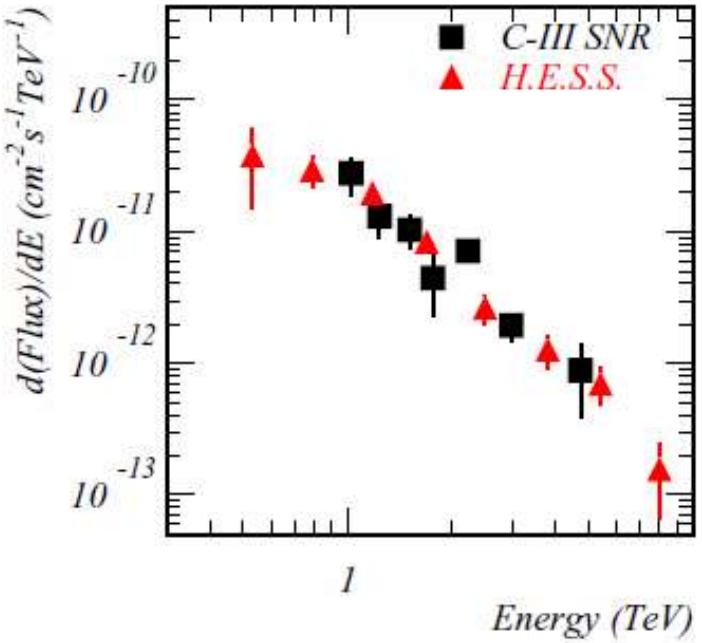
θ^2 from SNR center

Excess event map



R. Enomoto et al, ApJ 652, 1268 (2006)

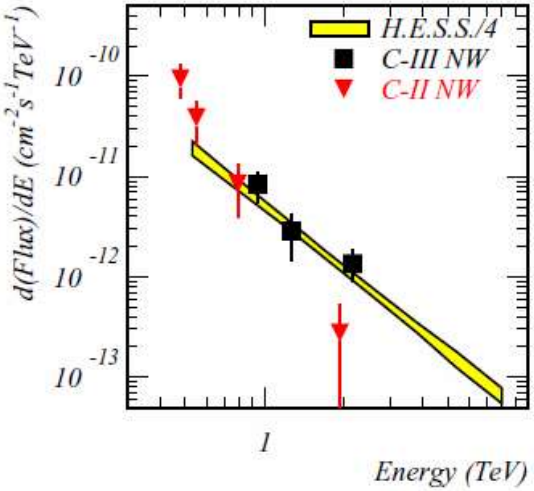
SNR RX J0852.0-4622: spectrum



$$\frac{dF}{dE} = [2.5 \pm 0.6(stat.) \pm 0.6(sys.)] \times 10^{-11} \cdot \left(\frac{E}{1\ \mathrm{TeV}}\right)^{2.2 \pm 0.3(stat.) \pm 0.3(sys.)} \quad [\mathrm{cm}^{-2}\mathrm{s}^{-1}\mathrm{TeV}^{-1}]$$

FIG. 7.— Differential energy spectra; the red points by H.E.S.S. are for the whole remnant and the black points from these CANGAROO-III observations are also for the whole remnant. The error bars are statistical.

Comparison with C-II



Erratum: C. Itoh et al, A&A 462, 67 (2007)

Starburst galaxy NGC253

- 3-fold, 2004 Oct, 1179min (ON), 753min (OFF)

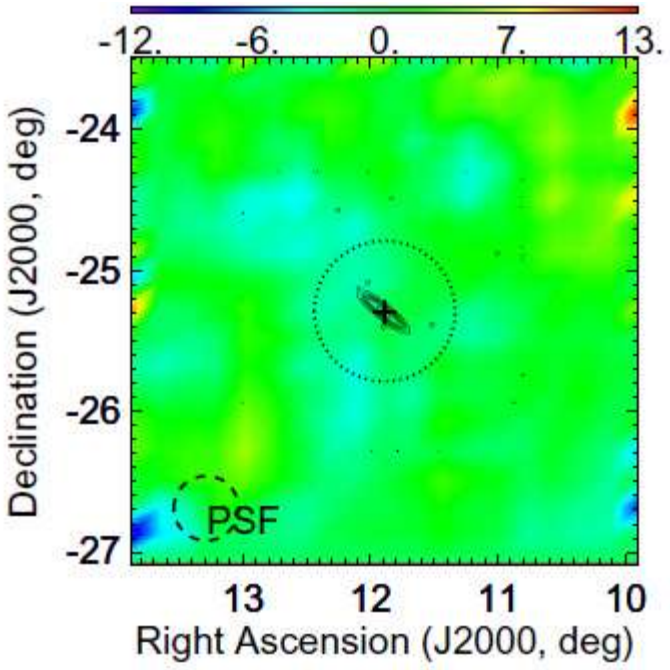


Fig. 3. Excess count map. The rainbow map is the excess count. The black contour is DSS2 (second version of Digital Sky Survey) data. The dotted circle is 0.5 degree radius. The point spread function is shown in left-below corner (the dashed line).

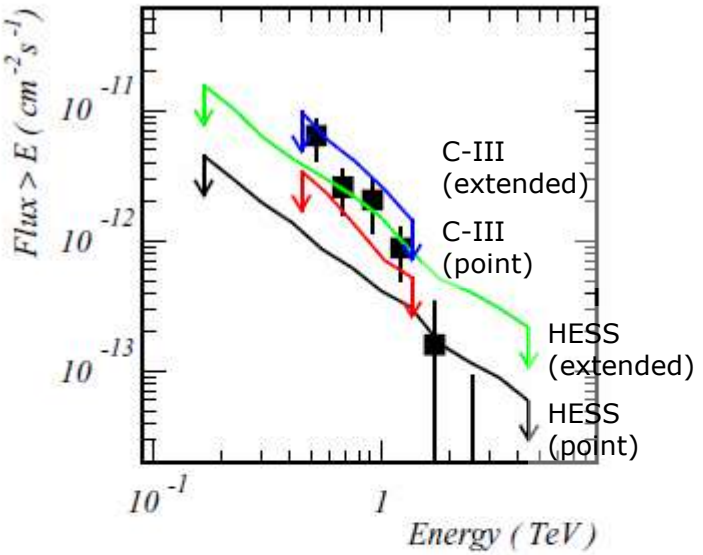
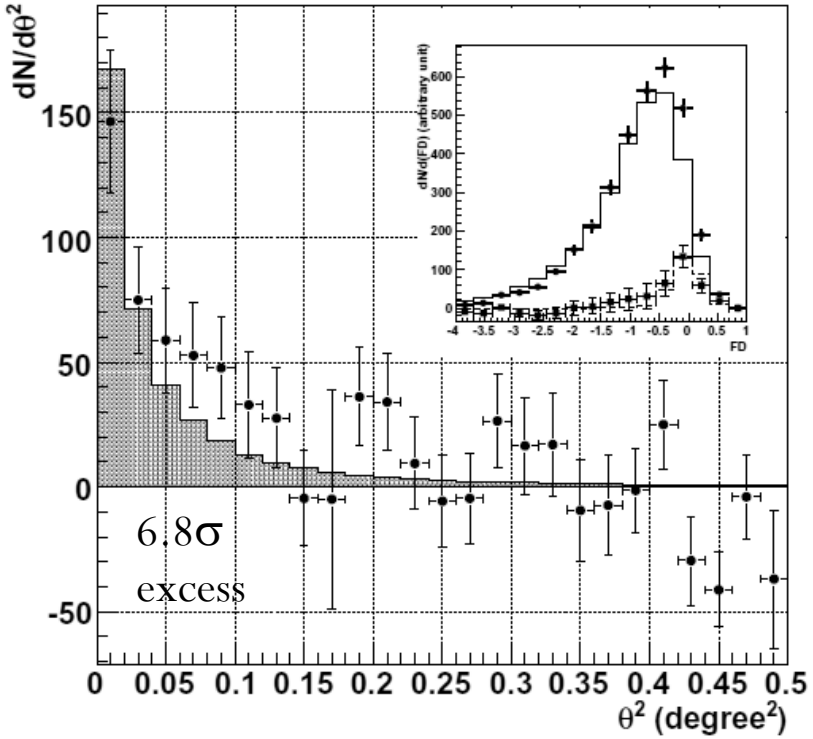


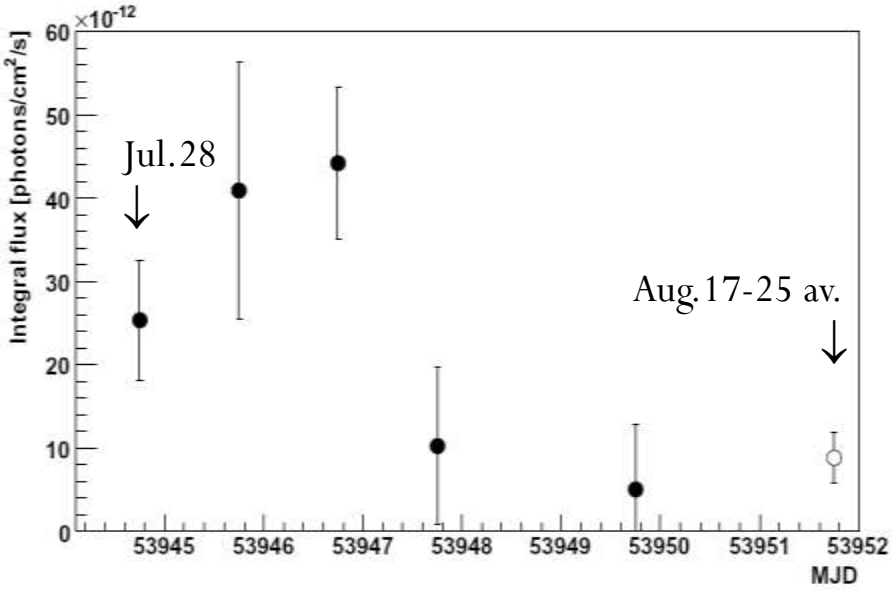
Fig. 4. Integral fluxes. The points with error bars are the CANGAROO-II's ones (see text for the detail). The black curve is 99% upper limit (UL) by H.E.S.S. for point source assumption. The green is that for 0.5 degree diffuse source. The red is 2σ UL for this observation for point source assumption and the blue for 0.5 degree diffuse.

Y. Sakamoto et al., submitted for publication

Flare of Blazar PKS 2155-304

- Nearby high-frequency BL Lac (z=0.117)
- TeV flare report by H.E.S.S. in July-Aug 2006 (ATel#867)
- 1,053 min (wobble), 3-fold [8 hour difference in Time-zone!]
- Analyzed by independent teams (ICRR, Tokai, Kyoto)





Summary of TeV source status claimed by CANGAROO compared with H.E.S.S results

Table 1: Summary of TeV source status claimed by CANGAROO compared with H.E.S.S. results.

Object	C-I	C-II	C-III	H.E.S.S.
Crab	Yes	Yes	Yes [2]	Yes
PSR 1706-44	Yes	†	U.L. [1]	U.L.
Vela pulsar	Yes (0.13° offset)	N/A	U.L. [2]	U.L.
Vela X	N/A	N/A	Yes [2]	Yes
SN1006	Yes	†	U.L. [1]	U.L.
RX J1713.7-3946	Yes	Yes	under analysis	Yes
PSR 1509-58	Yes	N/A	under analysis	Yes (MSH15-52)
Mrk 421	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes
NGC 253	N/A	Yes	U.L.[4]	U.L.
Galactic center	N/A	Yes	under analysis	Yes
RX J0852.0-4622	N/A	Yes	Yes [3]	Yes

'C-I' means CANGAROO-I, etc. 'Yes': detection, 'U.L.': upper limit, 'N/A': not available. † means the result is not published yet.

[1] "Status of the CANGAROO-III Project"

T. Tanimori et al., 29th International Cosmic Ray Conference, Pune, India (August 3-10, 2005), published in Proceedings (Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, India, 2006) Vol.4, pp.215-218

[2] "A Search for sub-TeV Gamma-rays from the Vela Pulsar Region with CANGAROO-III"

Enomoto, R. et al., Astrophys. J., 638, 397–408 (2006)

[3] "CANGAROO-III Observations of the supernova remnant RX J0852.0−4622"

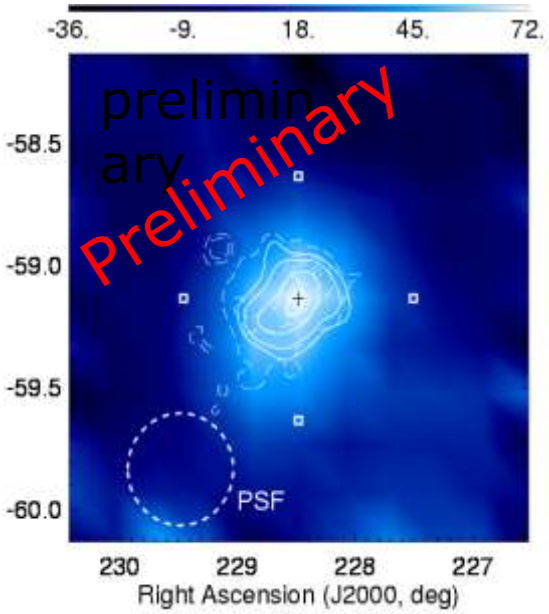
Enomoto, R. et al., Astrophys. J., 652, 1268–1276 (2006)

[4] "Erratum: Detection of diffuse TeV gamma-ray emission from the nearby starburst galaxy NGC 253"

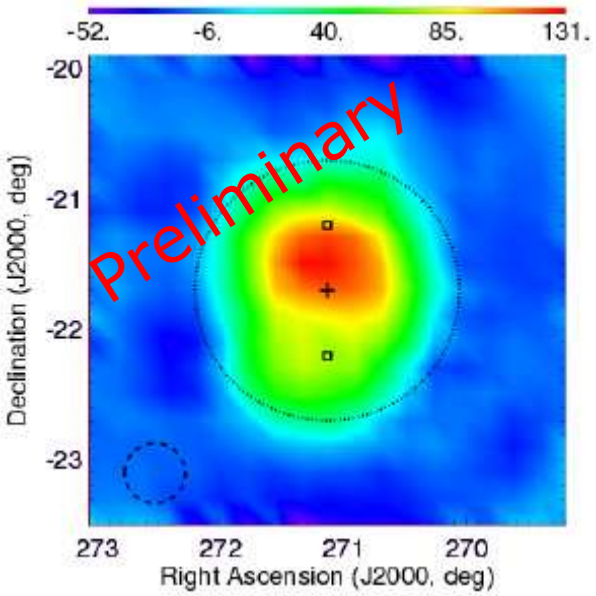
Itoh, C. et al., Astron. Astrophys., 462, 67–71 (2007)

More detections are coming!

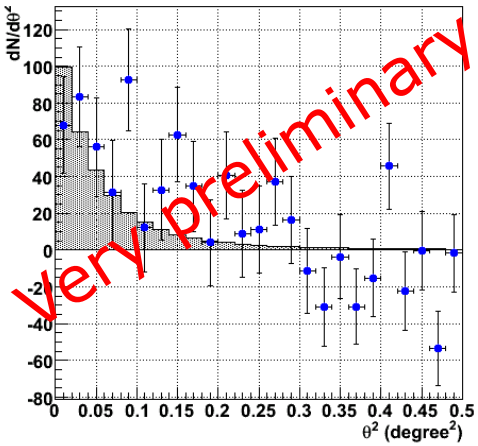
MSH15-52
Pulsar wind nebula



HESS J1804-216
UnID



HESS J1303-631
UnID



And upper limits as well… Cen A, ω Cen, Galactic disk, …

Summary

- CANGAROO-II 10m telescope produced pioneering results on SNR RX J1713.7-3946, Galactic center and SNR RX J0852.0-4622.
- CANGAROO-III atmospheric Cherenkov telescope system is observing sub-TeV gamma-rays since 2004 March in stereoscopic mode.
- Observations of SN1006 and PSR1706-44 were made by using CANGAROO-III telescopes. Preliminary analyses appear to show no significant signals, yielding upper limits lower than the CANGAROO-I fluxes obtained several years ago.
- Observation of Vela pulsar showed no gamma-ray signal, but there is a hint of signal in the Vela X nebula.
- SNR RX J0852.0-4622 was detected as an extended source, and the morphology seems to follow the X-ray emission profile.
- Starburst galaxy NGC 253 was observed with CANGAROO-III but the signal reported by CANGAROO-II was not confirmed.
- A flaring activity of a blazar PKS 2155-304 was detected in July-August 2006 showing rapid time variation.
- Conflicts with H.E.S.S. results are mostly resolved. Analysis of stereo observations are now established, and application to other sources are underway.

Congratulations to the first light of Veritas !

let's work together in the world far from UT timezone!