The physics of propagating TeV gamma-rays: Ruling out a strong intergalactic magnetic field or new physics?

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with

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# TeV gamma-ray observations



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# The TeV gamma-ray sky

There are several classes of TeV sources:

- Galactic pulsars, BH binaries, supernova remnants
- Extragalactic mostly blazars, two starburst galaxies



#### Annihilation and pair production





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#### Inverse Compton cascades





#### Inverse Compton cascades



-- each TeV point source should also be a GeV point source!



### What about the cascade emission?

Every TeV source should be associated with a 1-100 GeV gamma-ray halo



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#### What about the cascade emission?

Every TeV source should be associated with a 1-100 GeV gamma-ray halo – **not seen!** 



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#### Inverse Compton cascades





### Extragalactic magnetic fields?





# Extragalactic magnetic fields?



- GeV point source diluted --- weak "pair halo"
- stronger B-field implies more deflection and dilution, gamma-ray non-detection  $\longrightarrow B \gtrsim 10^{-16} \,\text{G}$  primordial fields?



# Extragalactic magnetic fields?



 problem for unified AGN model: no increase in comoving blazar density with redshift allowed (as seen in other AGNs) since other– wise, extragalactic GeV background would be overproduced!



### What else could happen?





### **Plasma instabilities**



 pair plasma beam propagating through the intergalactic medium



# Beam physics – growth rates



Broderick, Chang, C.P. (2012), also Schlickeiser+ (2012)

- consider a light beam penetrating into relatively dense plasma
- maximum growth rate

$$\Gamma \simeq 0.4 \gamma \, \frac{n_{\text{beam}}}{n_{\text{IGM}}} \, \omega_p$$

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- oblique instability beats inverse Compton cooling by factor 10-100
- assume that instability grows at *linear* rate up to saturation



$$\gamma_{\text{TeV}} + \gamma_{\text{eV}} \rightarrow e^+ + e^- \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{inv. Compton cascades} \rightarrow \gamma_{\text{GeV}} \\ \\ \text{plasma instabilities} \end{cases}$$



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absence of  $\gamma_{\text{GeV}}$ 's has significant implications for . . .

- intergalactic magnetic field estimates
- unified picture of TeV blazars and quasars explains *Fermi's* γ-ray background and blazar number counts



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additional IGM heating has significant implications for ...

- thermal history of the IGM: Lyman- $\alpha$  forest
- late-time formation of dwarf galaxies



# Cartoon of IC halo: blazar with homogeneous field



Broderick, Tiede, Shalaby, C.P., Puchwein, Chang, Lamberts (2016), Tiede+ (2017, 2018)



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stack angular power spectra of GeV γ-ray maps of TeV blazars



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stack angular power spectra of GeV γ-ray maps of TeV blazars

⇒ no signal ⇒ rule out large-scale intergalactic magnetic field with  $3 \times 10^{-18}$ G  $< B < 10^{-14}$ G



# Cartoon of IC halo: radio galaxy with small-scale field



Broderick, Tiede, Shalaby, C.P., Puchwein, Chang, Lamberts (2016), Broderick+ (subm.)



# Cartoon of IC halo: radio galaxy with small-scale field



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select 9,000 isolated radio jets of the VLA FIRST sources



# Cartoon of IC halo: radio galaxy with small-scale field



Broderick, Tiede, Shalaby, C.P., Puchwein, Chang, Lamberts (2016), Broderick+ (subm.)

- select 9,000 isolated radio jets of the VLA FIRST sources
- align and stack GeV γ-ray images of oblique radio jets



# Aligned VLA FIRST radio jets



Broderick, Tiede, Chang, Lamberts, C.P., Puchwein, Shalaby (subm.)



### Stacked 1-100 GeV Fermi gamma-ray data



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### Angular histogram and power spectra of photons



Broderick, Tiede, Chang, Lamberts, C.P., Puchwein, Shalaby (subm.)



## Angular histogram and power spectra of photons



• non-detection of IC halos in stacked GeV γ-ray data:

 $B < 10^{-15}$ G independent on correlation length



### Constraints on intergalactic magnetic fields



Broderick, Tiede, Chang, Lamberts, C.P., Puchwein, Shalaby (subm.)



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### Literature for the talk

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