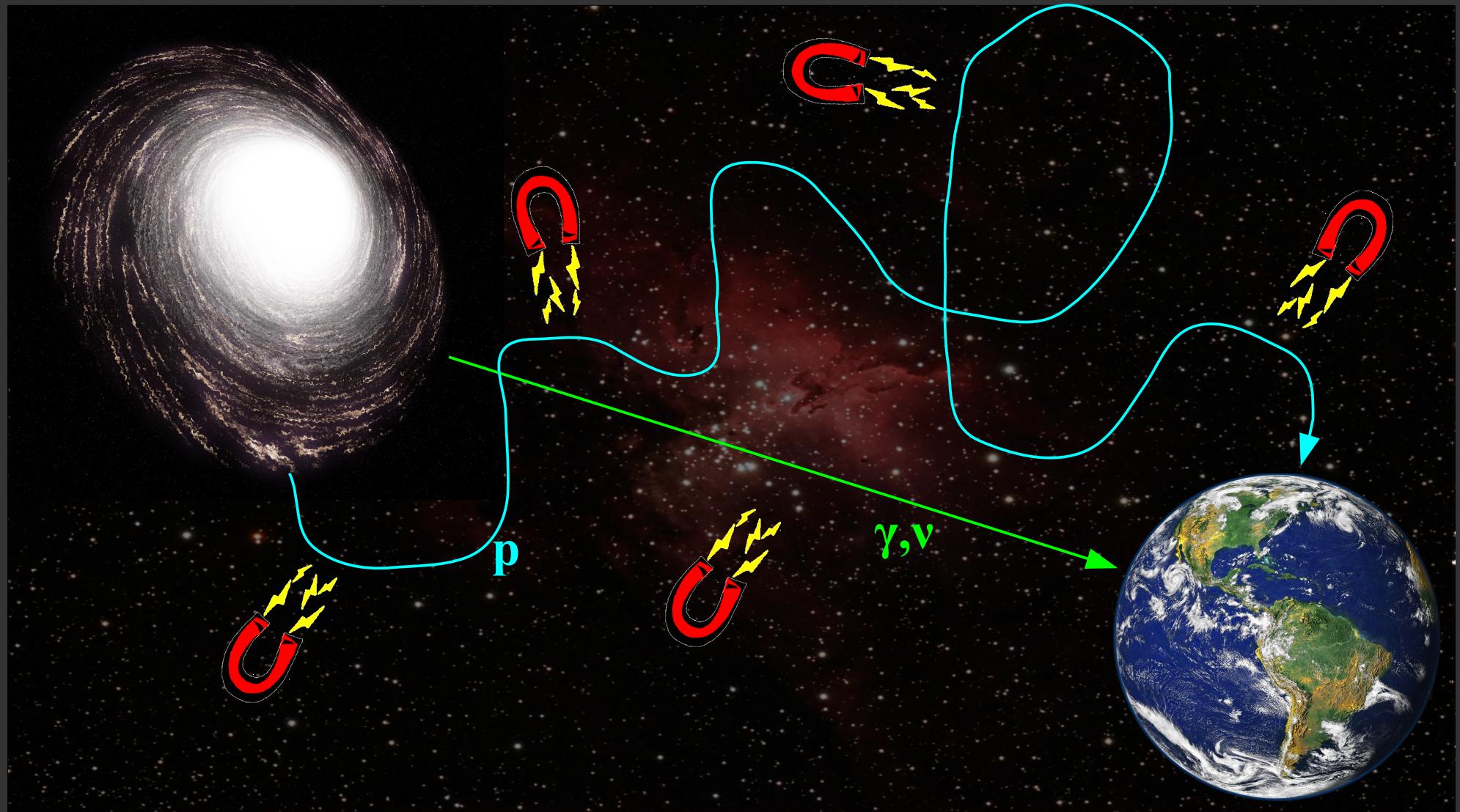


# VHE photon propagation and determination of the cosmological constants

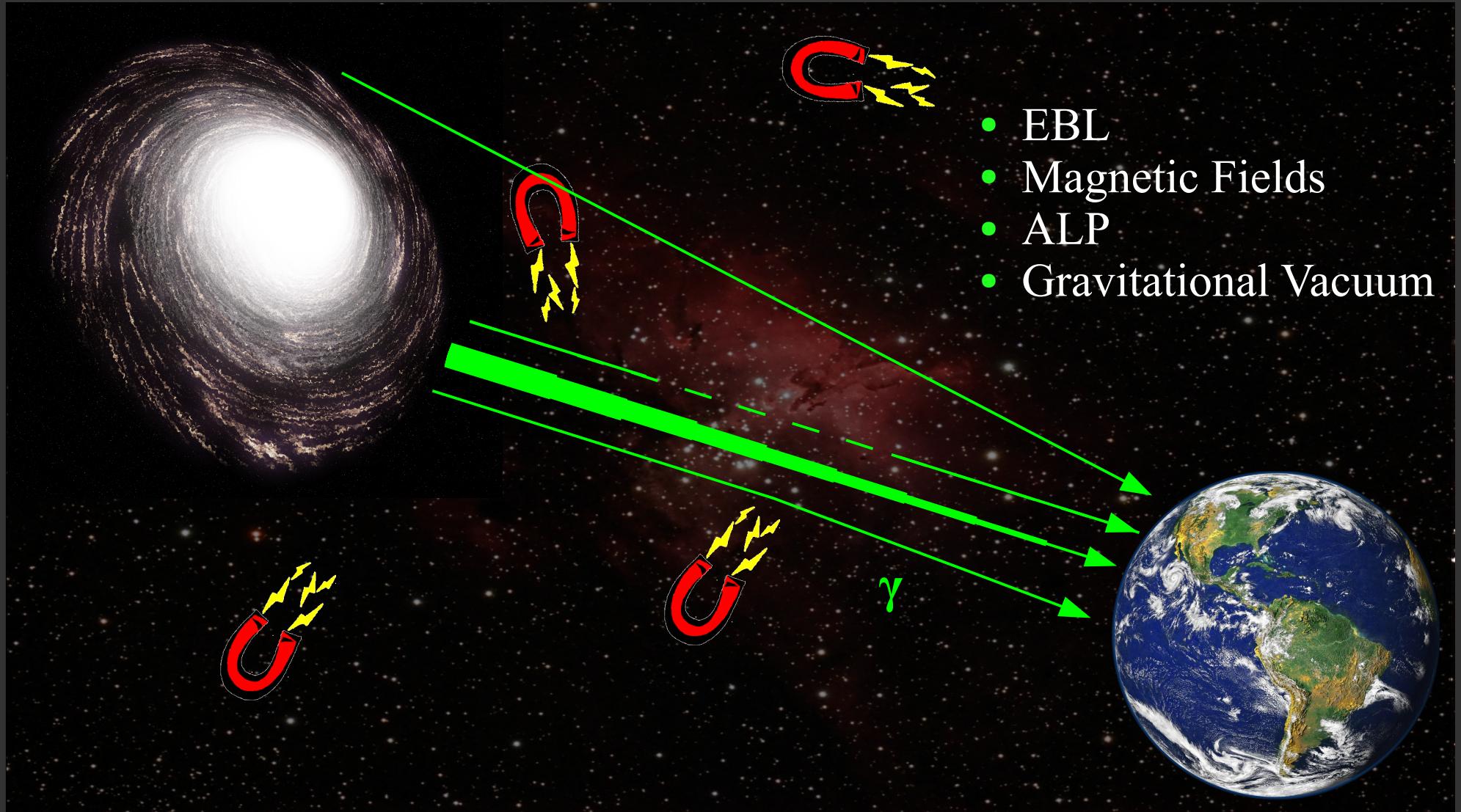
**Oscar Blanch Bigas**  
IFAE, Barcelona  
SciNeGHE 2014, Lisboa

# Propagation through the Universe



VHE gammas keep original direction → Most energetic phenomena

# VHE photon Propagation



VHE gammas reaching the Earth also have information about their propagation through the Universe → Cosmology and Fundamental Physics<sub>3</sub>

# Interaction with Vacuum

- Quantum Gravity Theories: General Relativity + Quantum Theories
  - Loop Quantum Gravity
  - Superstring theory
  - Effective theories
  - Standard-Model Extension
  - ...

*Amelino-Camelia et al, Nature 393 (1998)*

- VHE photons should notice the “quantum fluctuations” in the gravitational vacuum
  - Deformed dispersion relation for photons:  $c^2 p^2 = E^2(1 + f(E/E_{QG}))$
  - At small energies ( $E \ll E_{QG}$ ) a series expansion of dispersion relation should be applicable:

$$c^2 p^2 = E^2 \rightarrow c^2 p^2 = E^2 \left( 1 + \xi \left( \frac{E}{E_{QG}} \right) + \zeta \left( \frac{E^2}{E_{QG}^2} \right) + \dots \right)$$

# Test Lorentz Invariance

- VHE photons will travel through the universe with a propagation speed different than the “speed of light:  $c$ ”
  - Leading order on dispersion relation :  $(E/E_{QG})^\alpha$
  - Energy detected at Earth:  $E/(1+z)$

$$v = \frac{dE}{dp} = c \left[ 1 + \xi \frac{1+\alpha}{2} \left( \frac{E_\gamma (1+z)}{E_{QG}} \right)^\alpha \right]$$

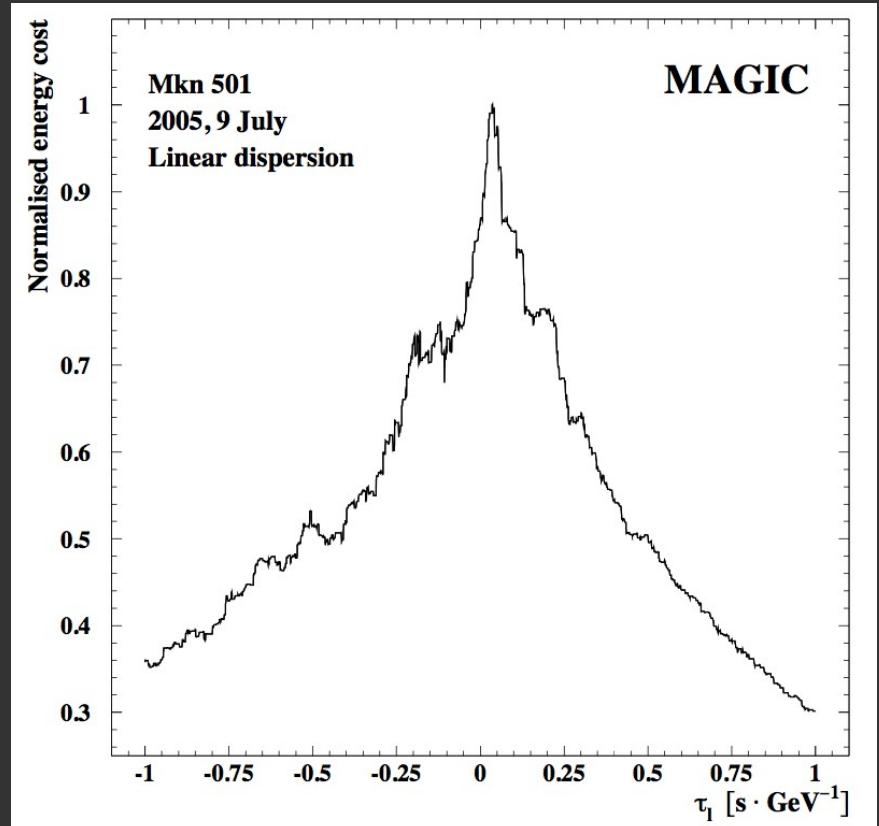
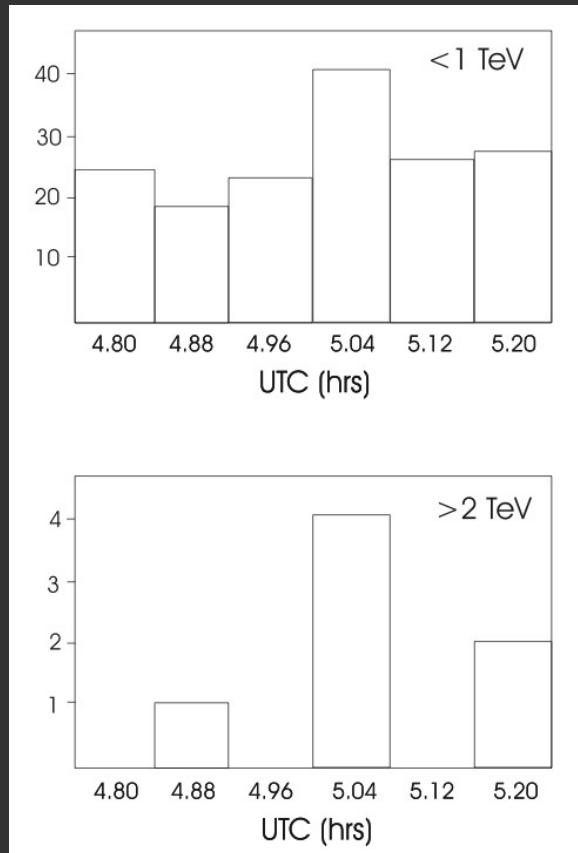
- VHE photons with different energy will need different time to travel from the source to the Earth → **Arrival times of fast burst of VHE photons provide excellent sensitivity**

$$t - t' = \int \left( \frac{c}{v_{E_\gamma}} - \frac{c}{v_{E'_\gamma}} \right) \frac{dt}{dz} dz$$

# LIV Results from VHE photons

Fast flares of AGNs detected with Cherenkov Telescopes

Mkn 421 (Whipple, 1996)



*MAGIC, Phys.Lett.B 668 (2008)*

PKS2155-304 (HESS,2006)

*HESS, Astropart.Phys. 34 (2011)*

*Biller et al, Phys.Rev.Lett. 83 (1999)*

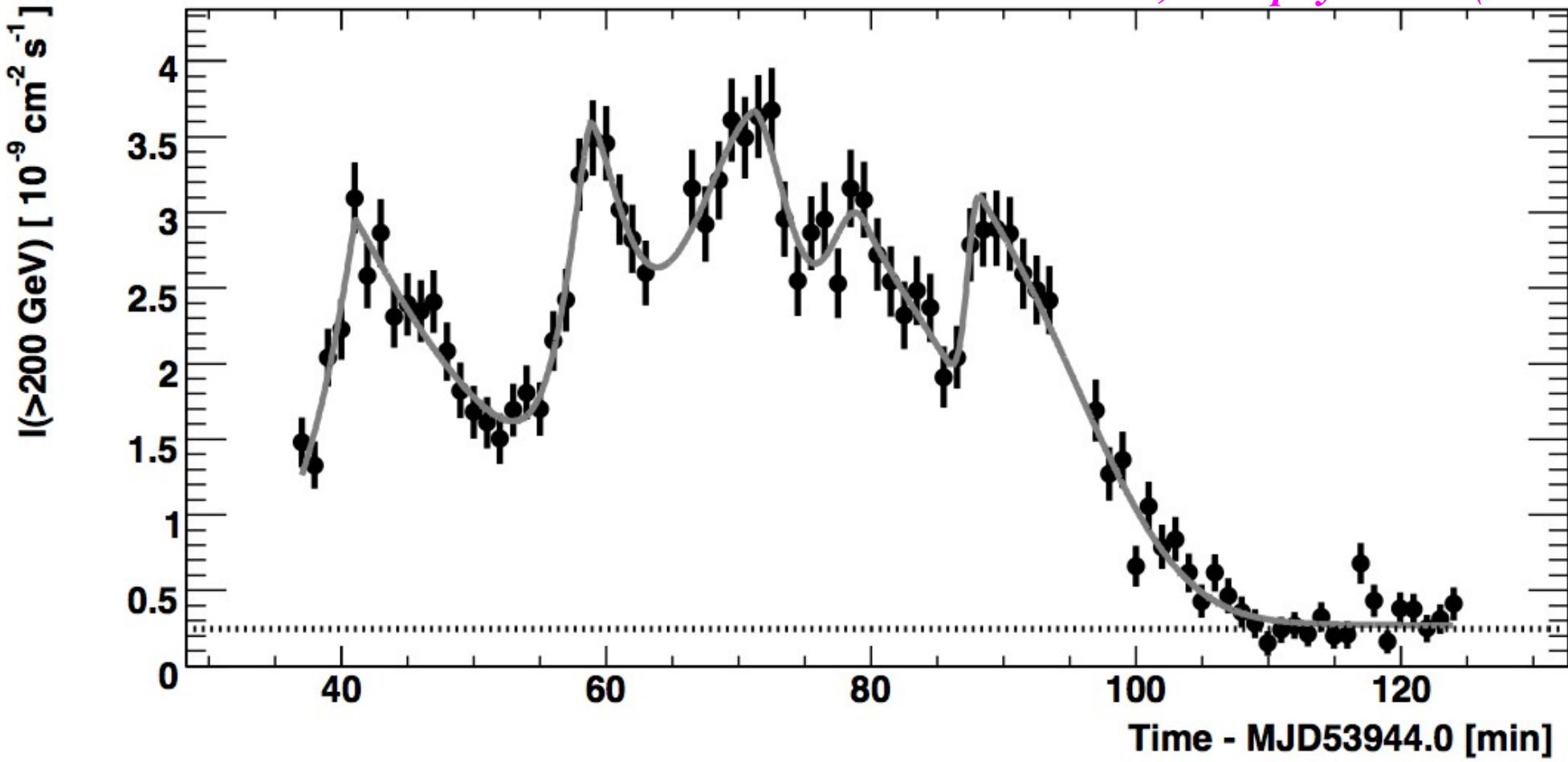
$$E_{QG} > 2.1 \cdot 10^{18} \text{ GeV } (\alpha=1) \quad - \quad E_{QG} > 2.6 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ GeV } (\alpha=2)$$

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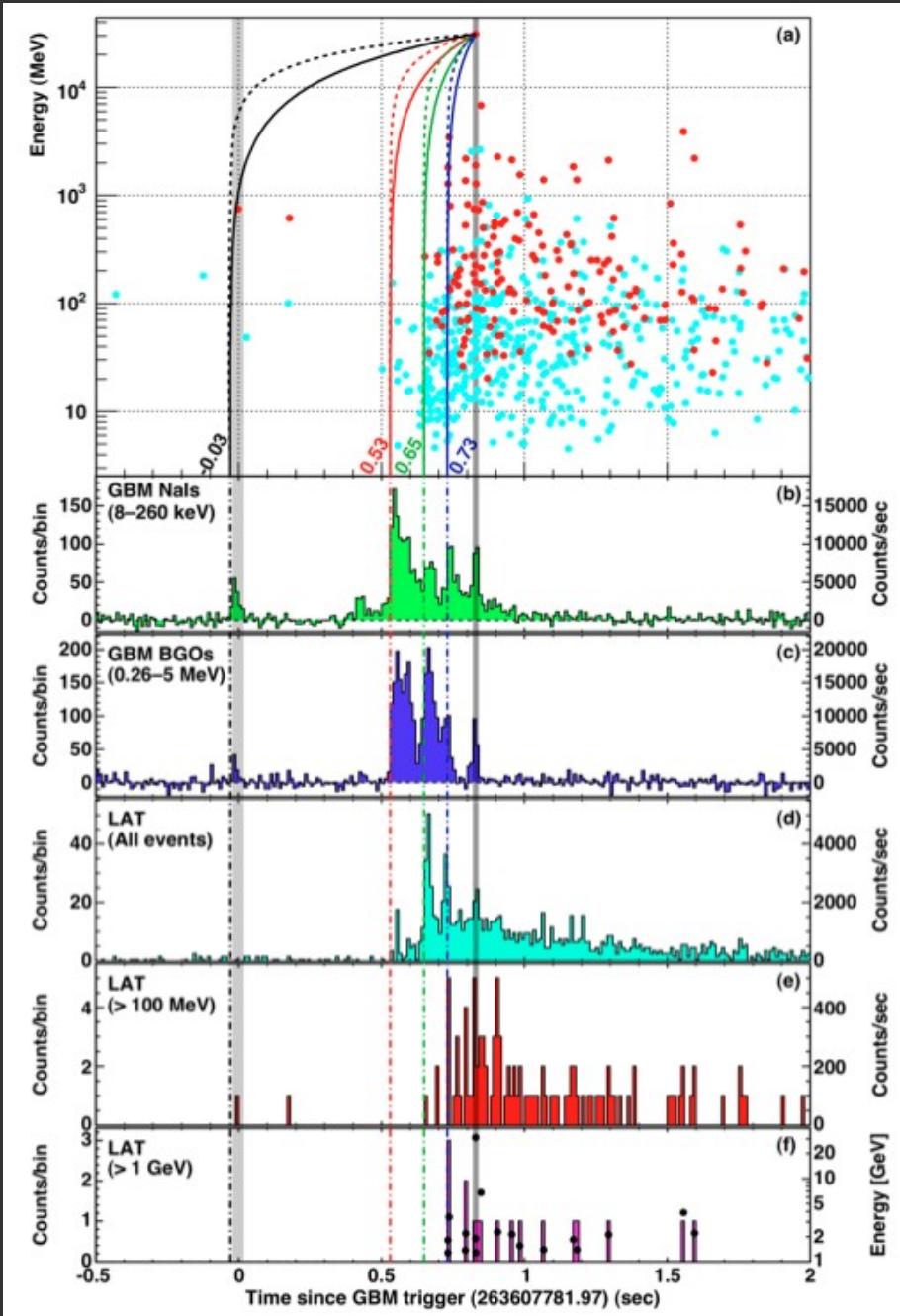
An Exceptional VHE Gamma-Ray Flare of PKS 2155–304

*Aharonian et al, Astrophys.J 664 (2007)*



$$E_{\text{QG}} > 2.1 \cdot 10^{18} \text{ GeV} (\alpha=1) \quad - \quad E_{\text{QG}} > 2.6 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ GeV} (\alpha=2)$$

# HE photons and CTA-HAWC



GRB090510 (Fermi)

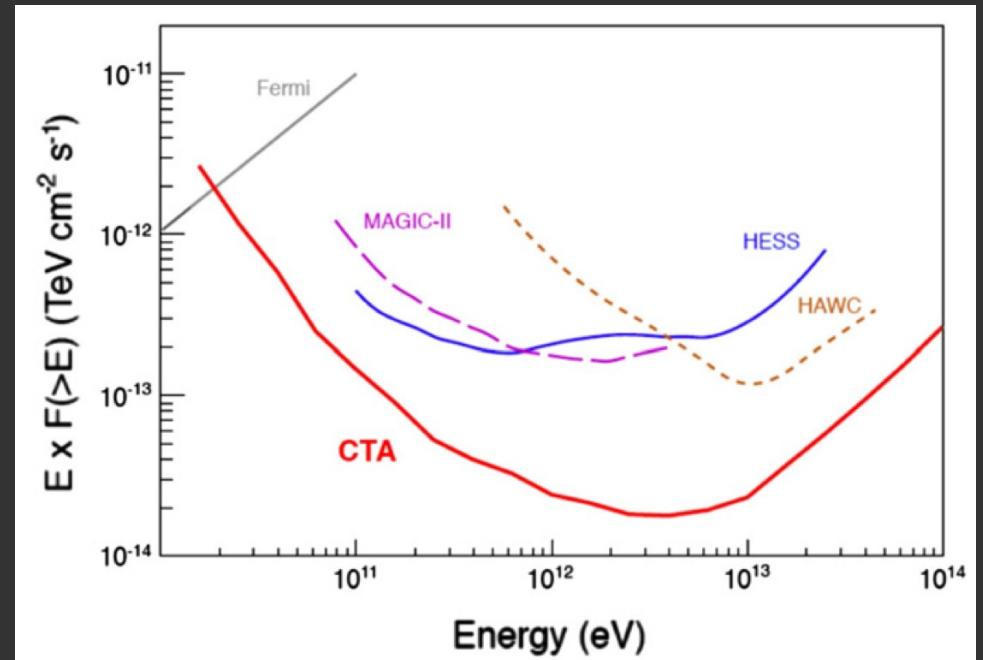
*Abdo et al, Nature 462 (2009)*

$$E_{\text{QG}} > 1.5 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ GeV } (\alpha=1)$$

up to  $1.2 \cdot 10^{21} \text{ GeV}$

$$E_{\text{QG}} > 3.0 \cdot 10^{10} \text{ GeV } (\alpha=2)$$

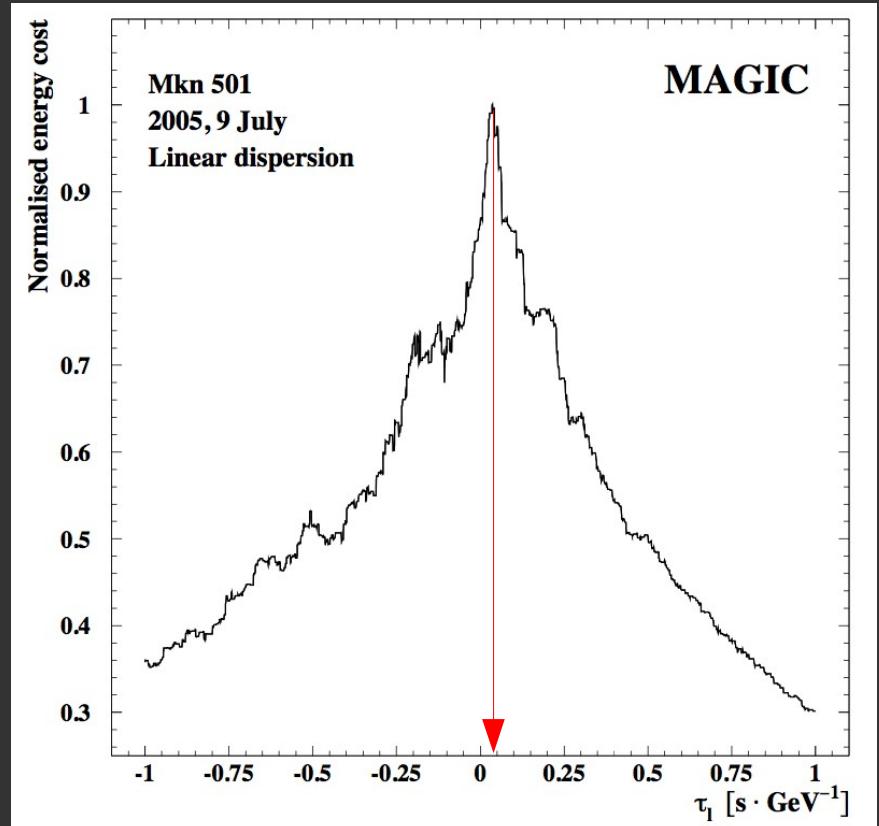
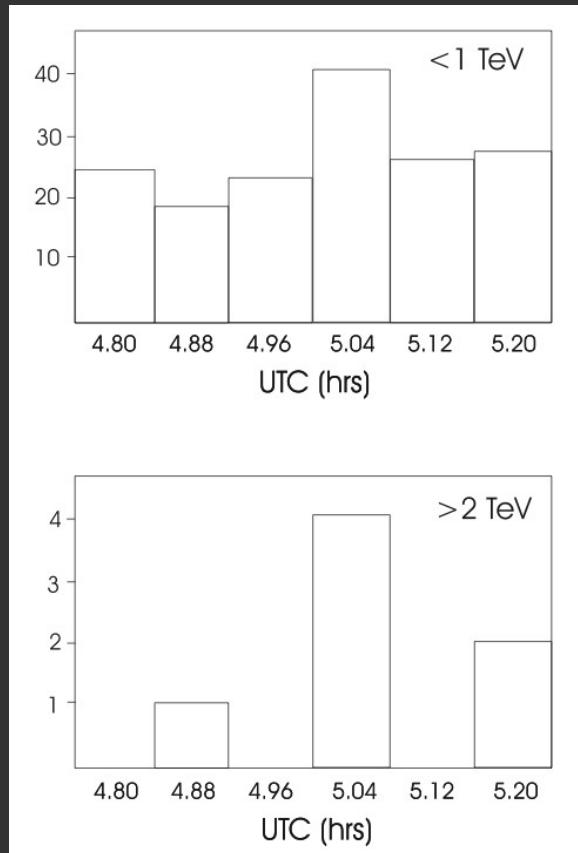
up to  $2.8 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ GeV}$



# LIV Results from VHE photons

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*MAGIC, Phys.Lett.B 668 (2008)*

*Biller et al, Phys.Rev.Lett. 83 (1999)*

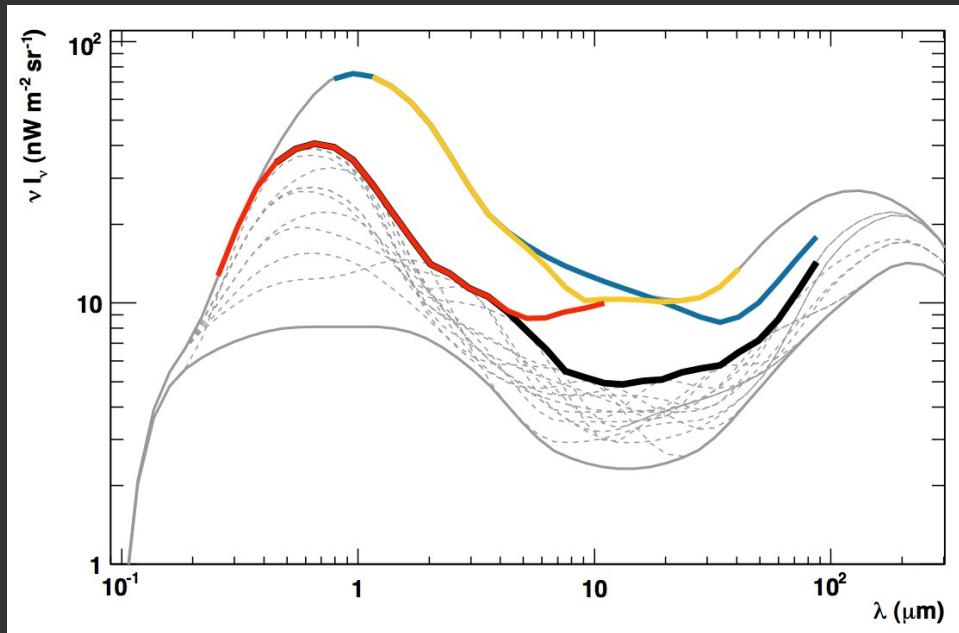
PKS2155-304 (HESS,2006)

*HESS, Astropart.Phys. 34 (2011)*

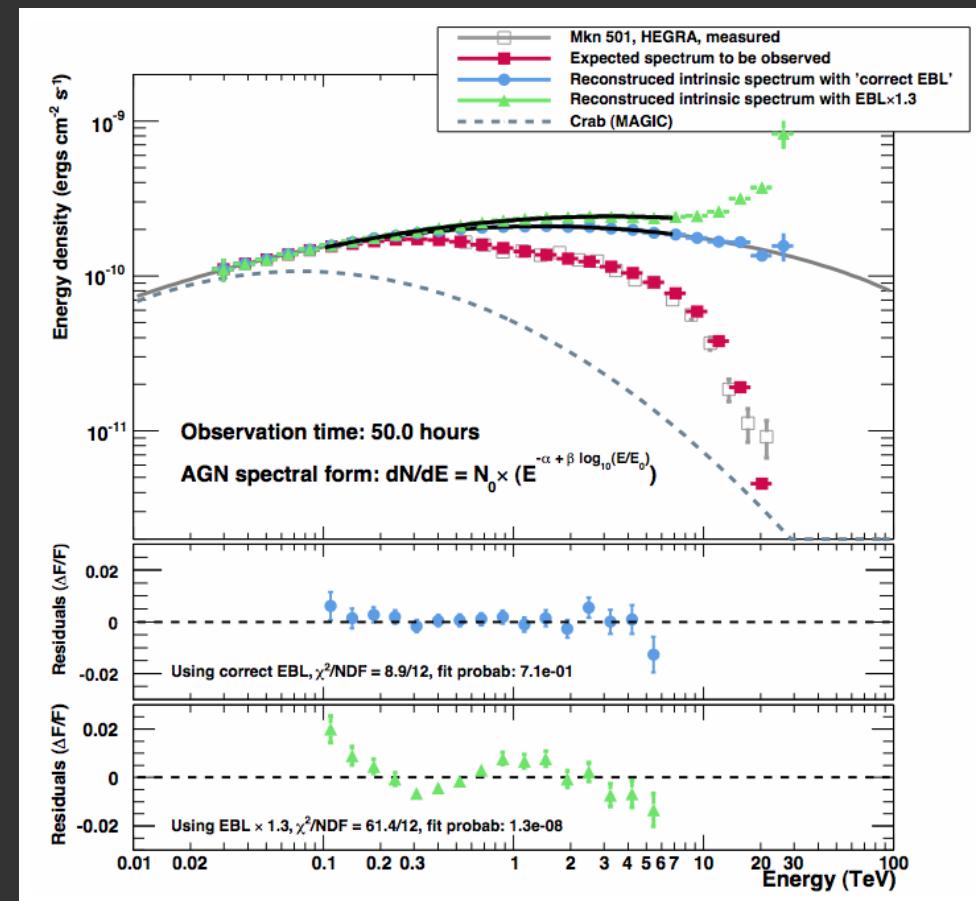
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# EBL → Cosmology

- Fluxes of VHE photons reaching the Earth have been attenuated due to the interaction with the Extragalactic Background Light
  - Extract EBL density from observed spectra
  - Determine Cosmological Constants from observed spectra

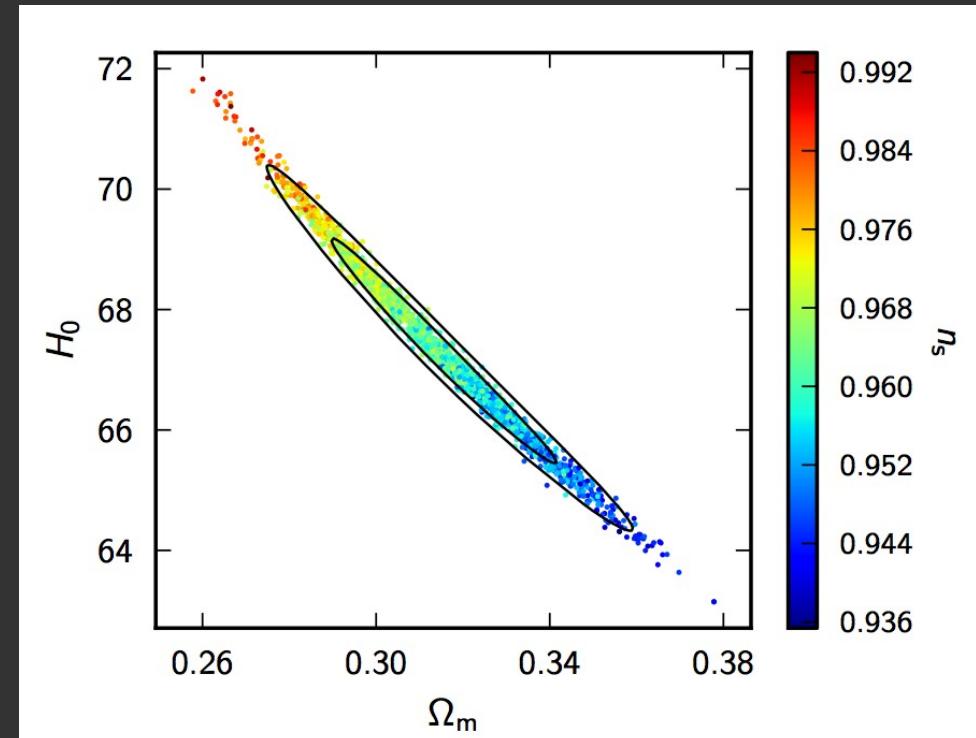
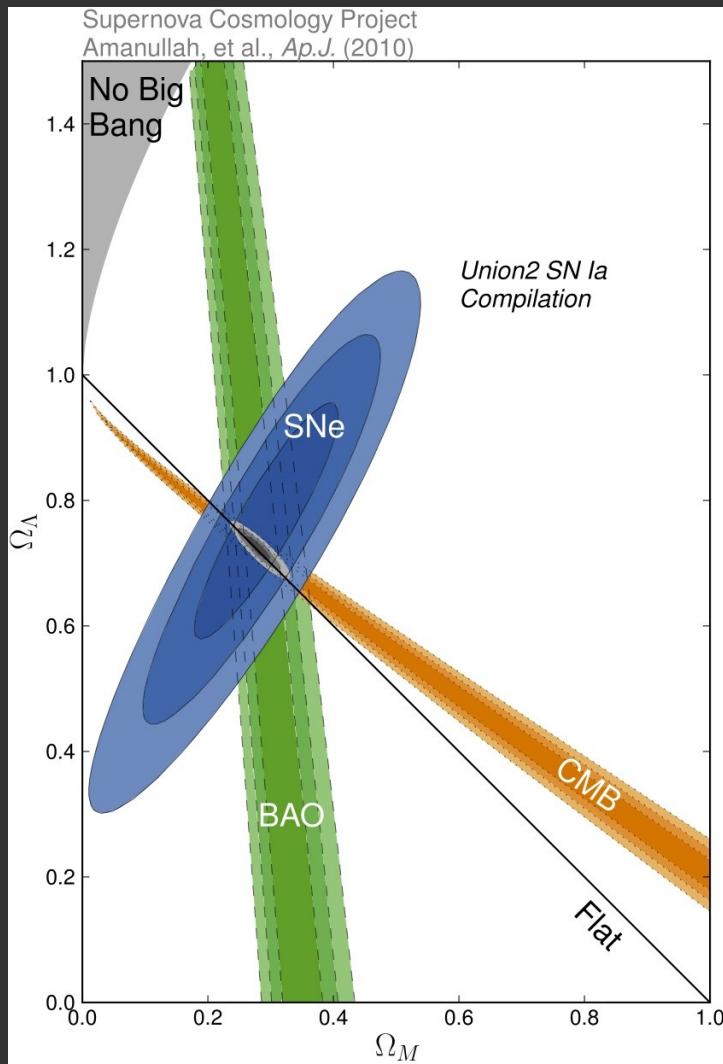


*Mazin & Raue, A&A 471 (2007)*



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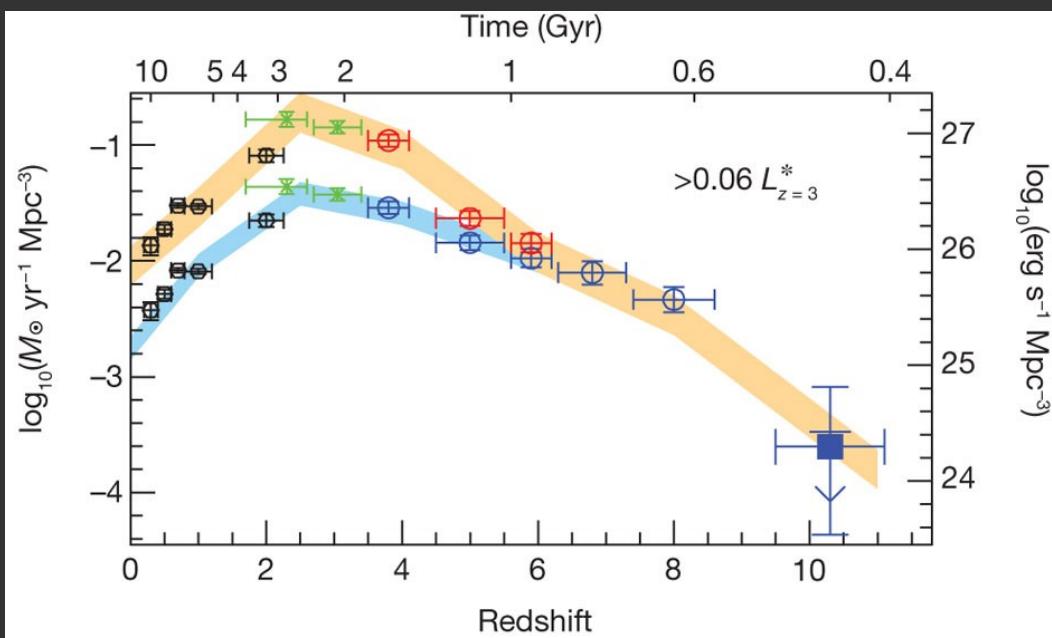
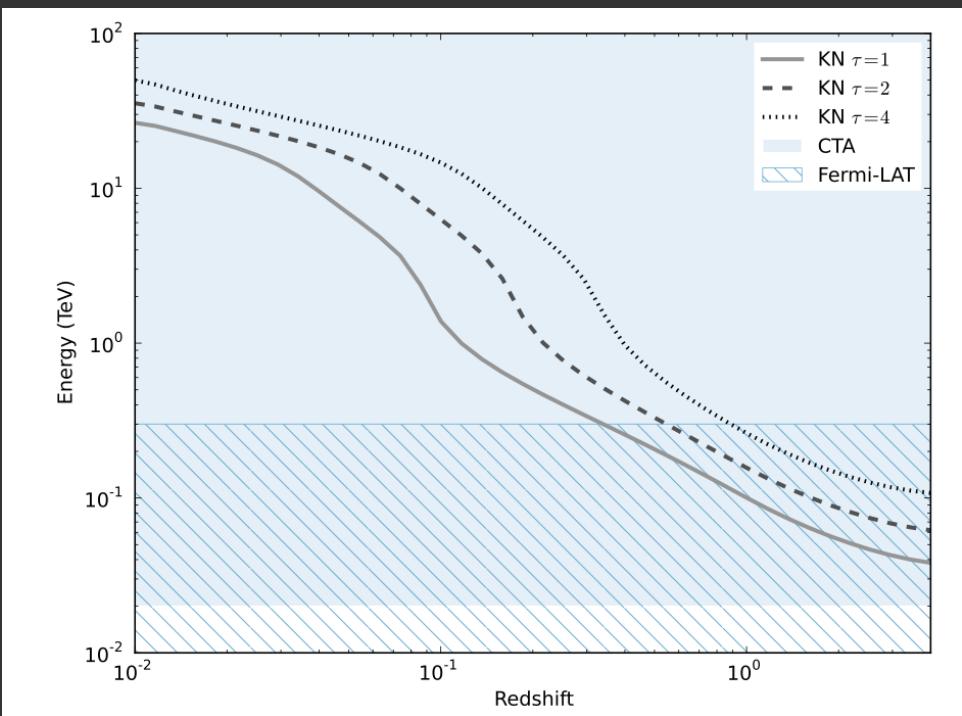


*Planck 2013, accepted A&a (2014)*

*Amanullah et al, Ap.J 716 (2010)*

# The Gamma-ray Horizon

$$\tau(E, z) = \int_0^z dz' \frac{dl}{dz'} \int_{-1}^1 d\cos\theta \frac{1 - \cos\theta}{2} \int_{E_{thr}}^{\infty} d\epsilon(z) n_{\epsilon}(\epsilon(z), z) \sigma(E(z), \epsilon(z), \theta) = 1$$

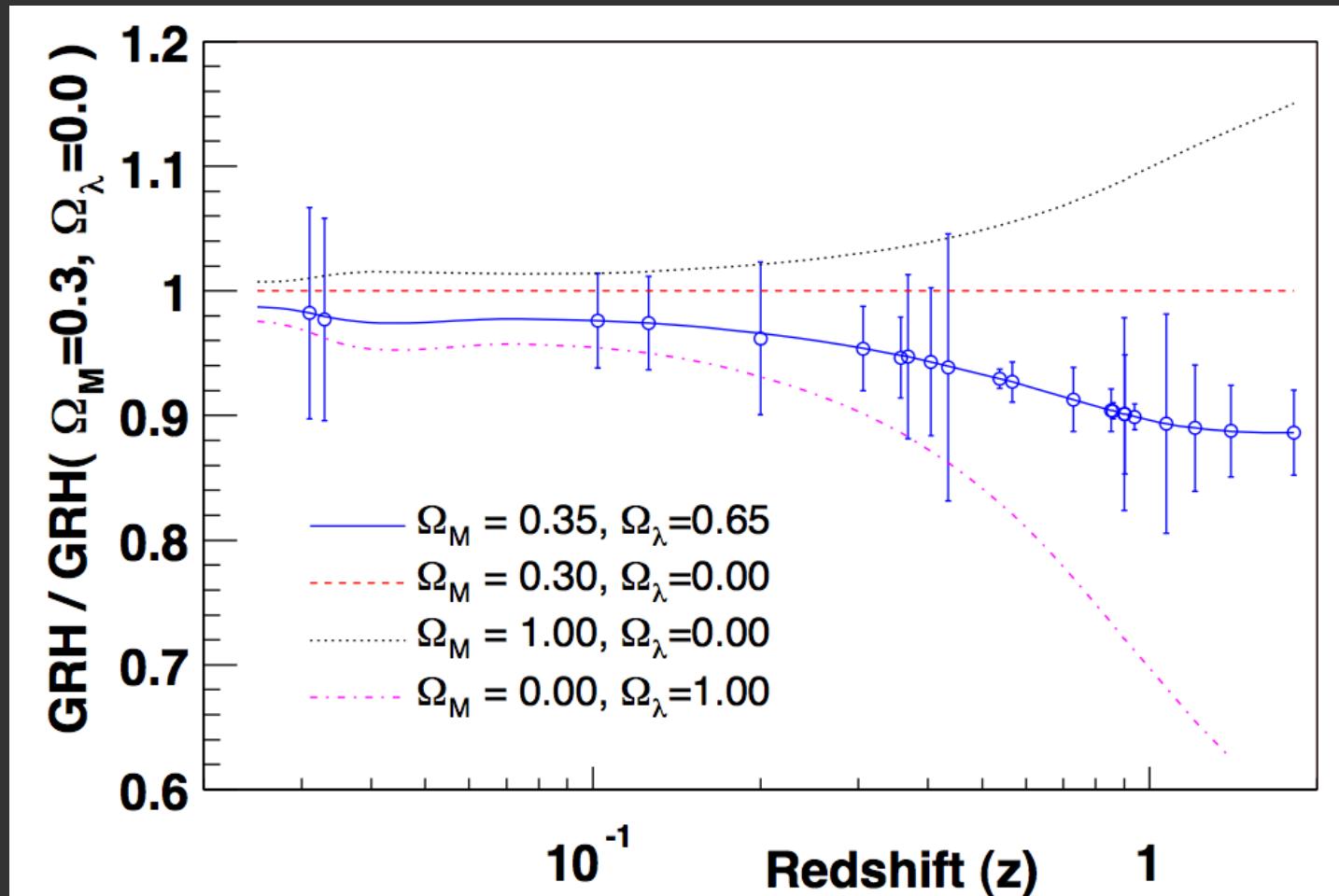


Acharya et al, Astropart.Phys. 43 (2013)

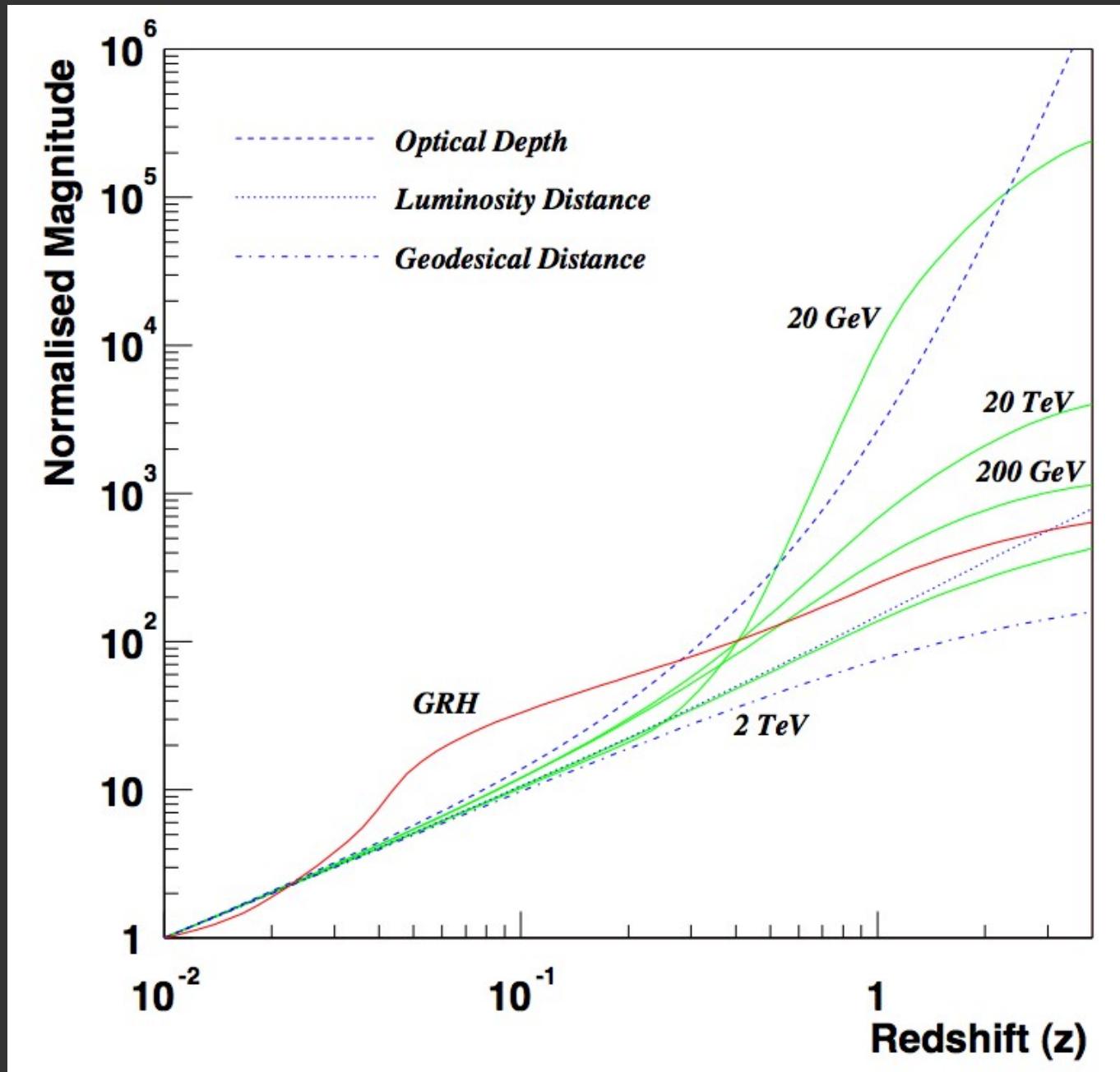
Bouwens et al, Nature 469 (2011)

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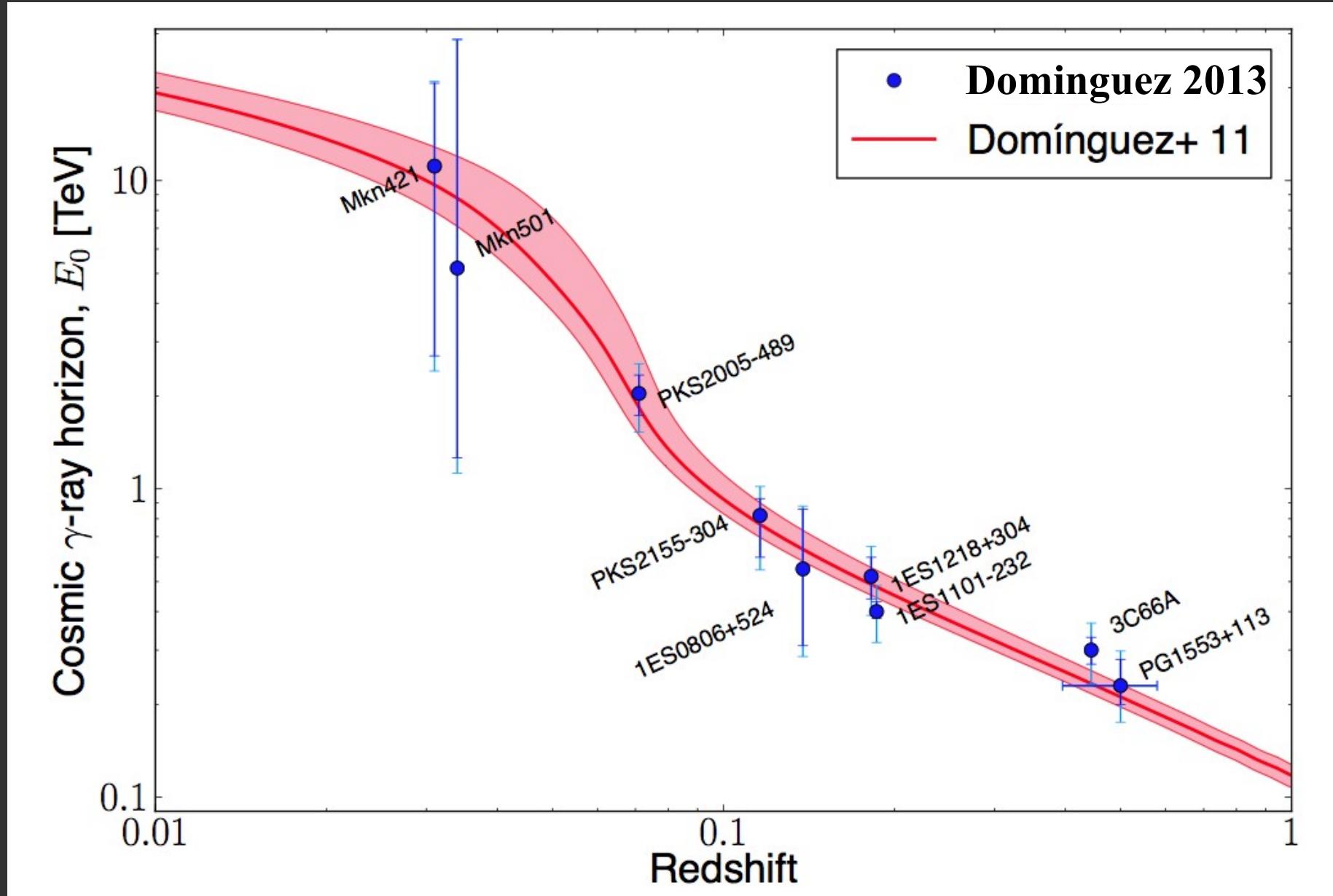
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# An independent observable

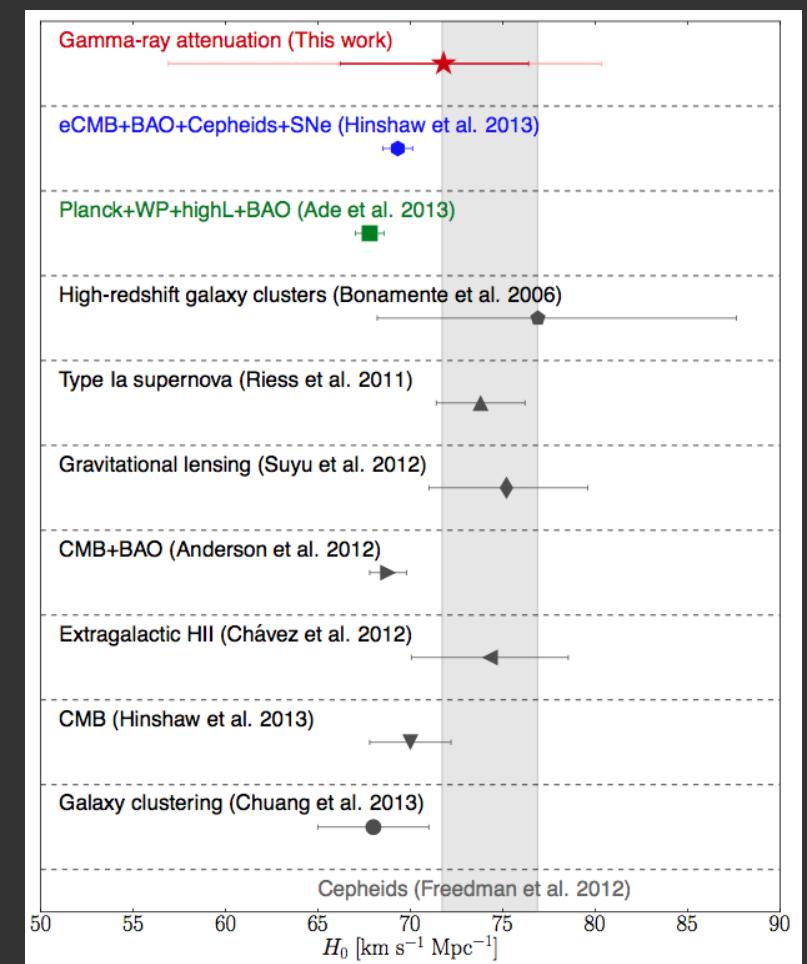
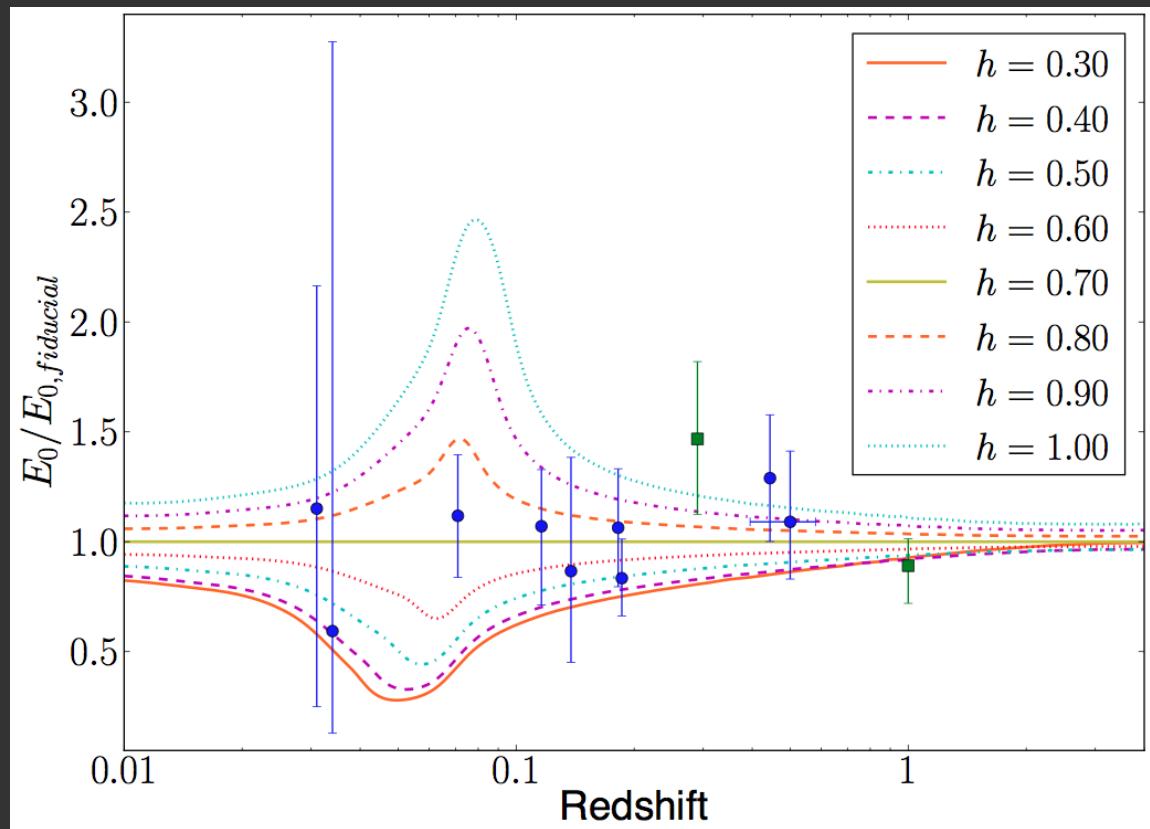


# The “current” Gamma-ray Horizon



# Measurement of the Hubble constant

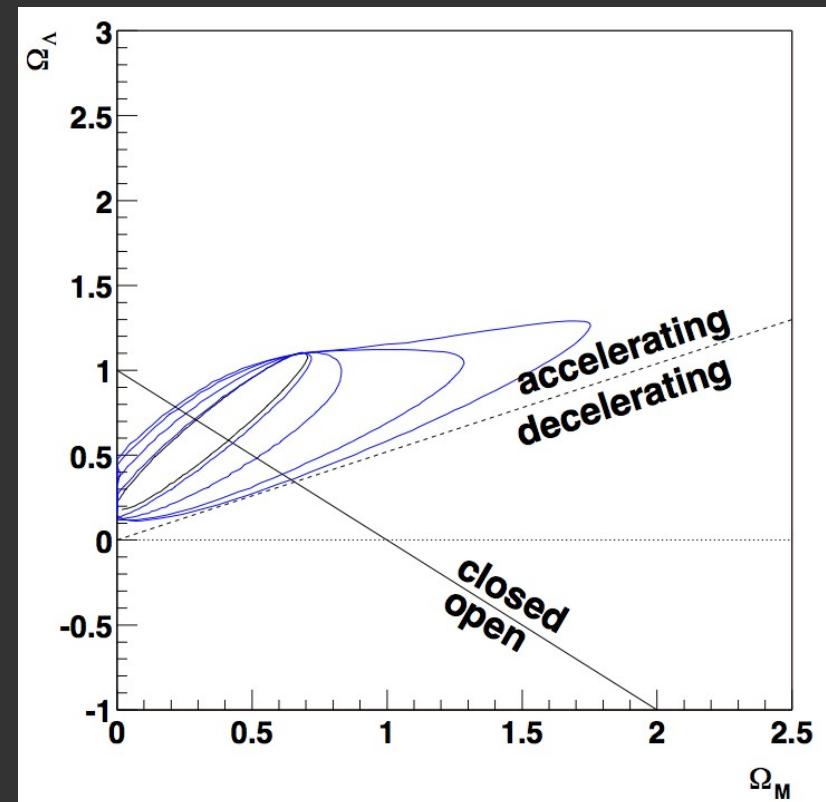
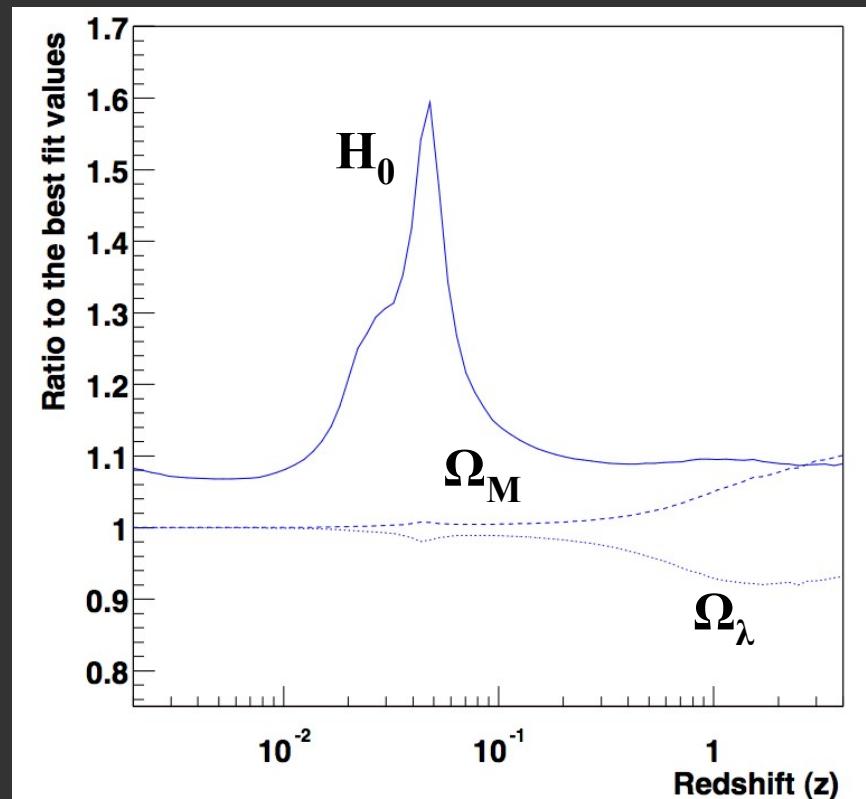
Gamma-ray Horizon measurement → Hubble constant



$$H_0 = 71.8^{+4.6}_{-5.6} (\text{stat})^{+7.2}_{-13.8} (\text{sys})$$

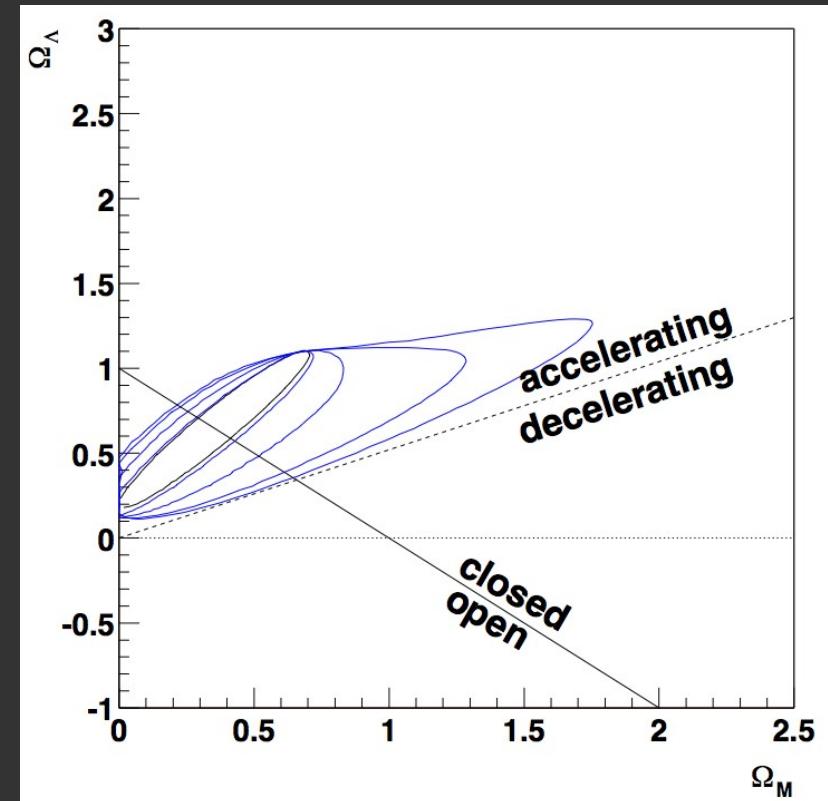
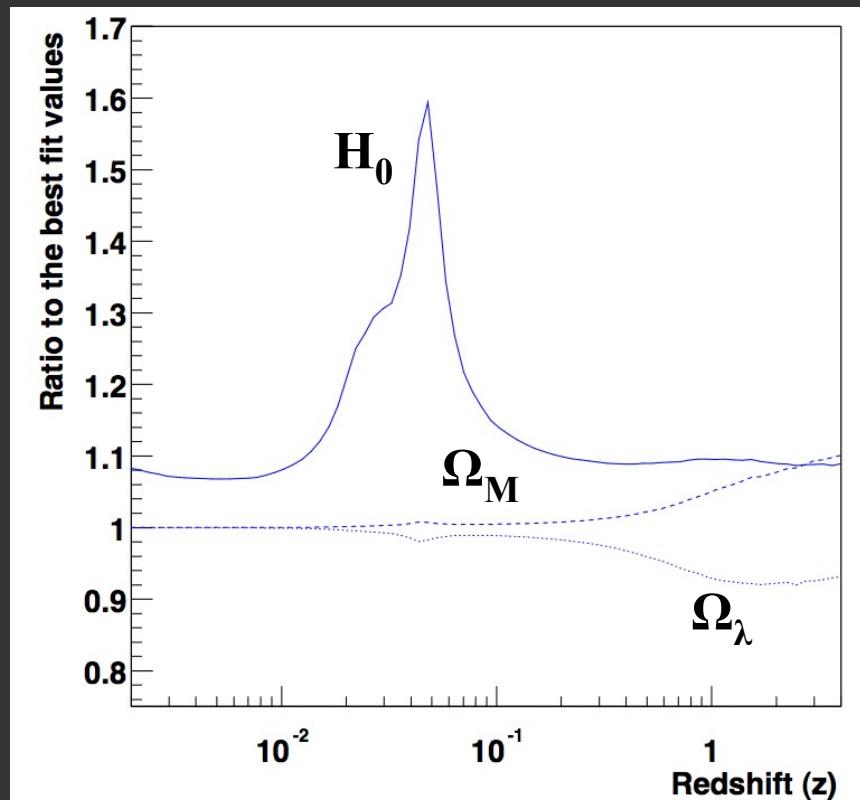
# Limitations to measure cosmological constants

- Systematics
  - Systematics from current generation of Cherenkov telescopes
  - Knowledge of Extragalactic Background Light
- Intrinsic source energy spectra
- Sources at large redshift ( $z \geq 1$ ) needed for cosmological densities



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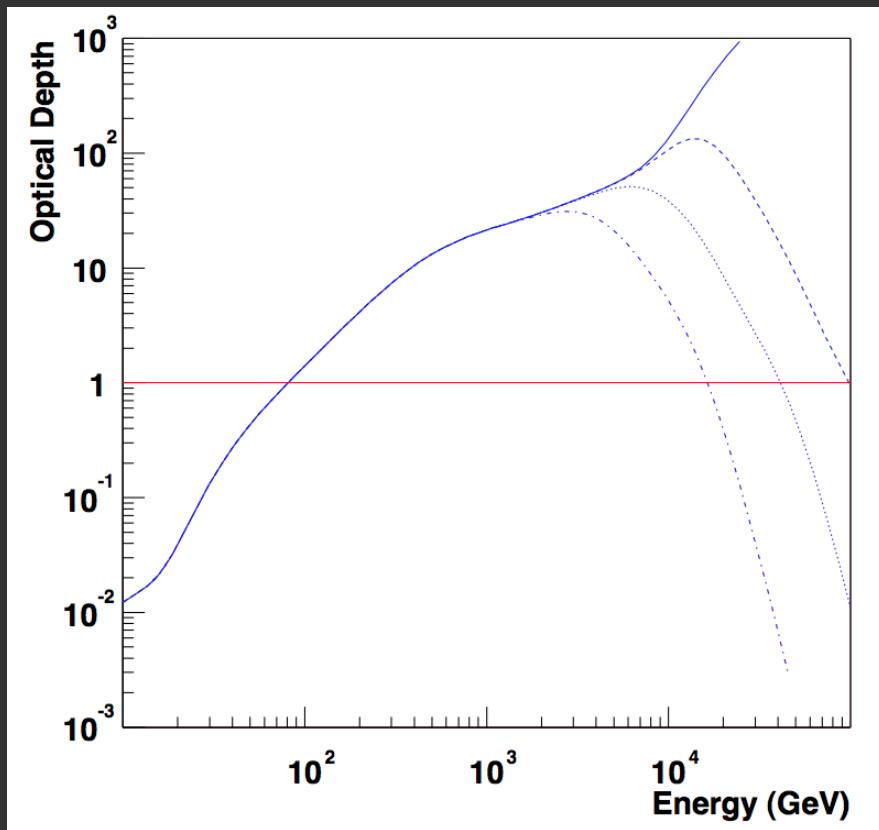


# Modified GRH due to LIV

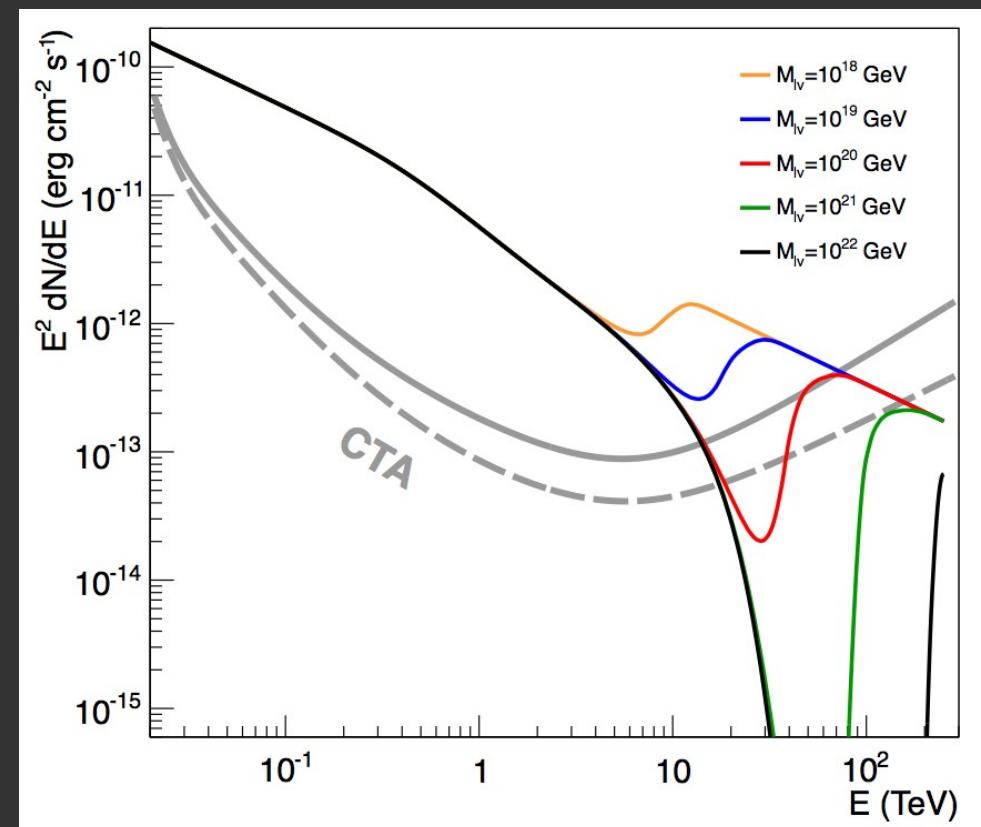
LIV provides effective mass to photons →

*Protheroe&Meyer, Phys.Lett.B 93 (2000)*

$$m_\gamma^2 = \xi \frac{E_\gamma^{2+\alpha}}{E_{LIV}^\alpha}$$



*Blanch et al, Astropart.Phys. 19 (2003)*



*Fairbairn et al, arXiv:1401.8178 (2014)*

# Summary

- VHE photon propagation through the universe provide insights on fundamental physics:
  - Extragalactic Background Light
  - Axion Like Particles
  - Intergalactic magnetic fields
  - Lorentz Invariance Violation
  - Cosmological constants
- VHE and HE photon propagation has provided strong limit on the effective mass for LIV (Quantum Gravity) , reaching values above the Planck mass.
- Attenuation of gamma-ray fluxes with the EBL depends on the travelled by the photons → Cosmological constants

Next generation of VHE detectors will provide data to improve measurements on Quantum Gravity scale and cosmological constants

END TALK