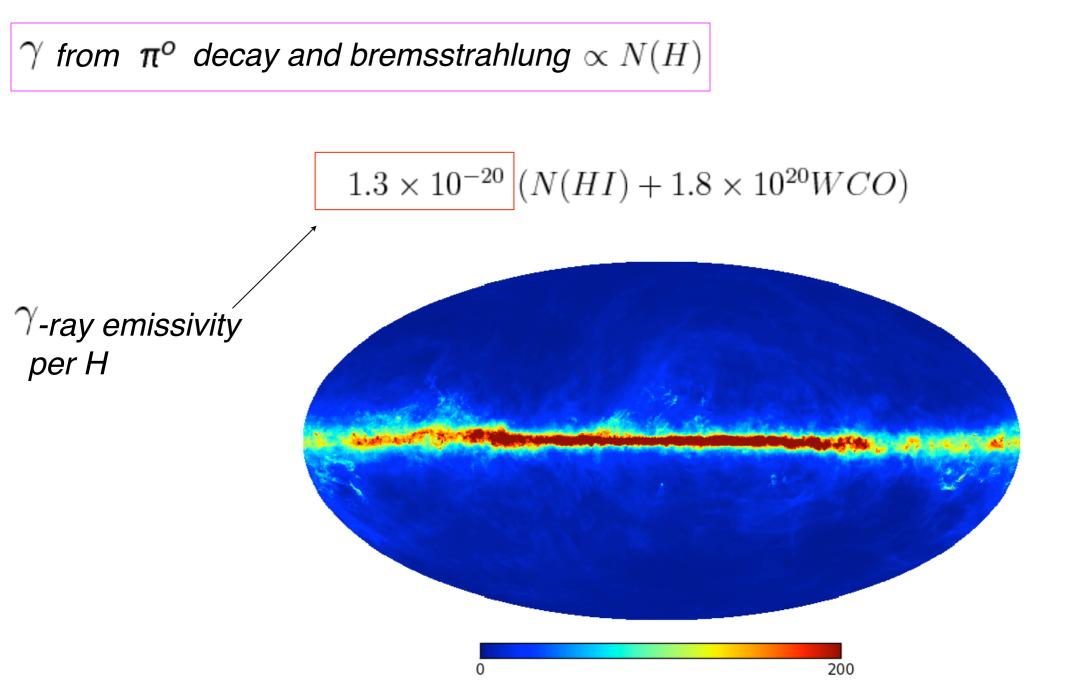




The LAT model of interstellar emission for standard point source analysis.

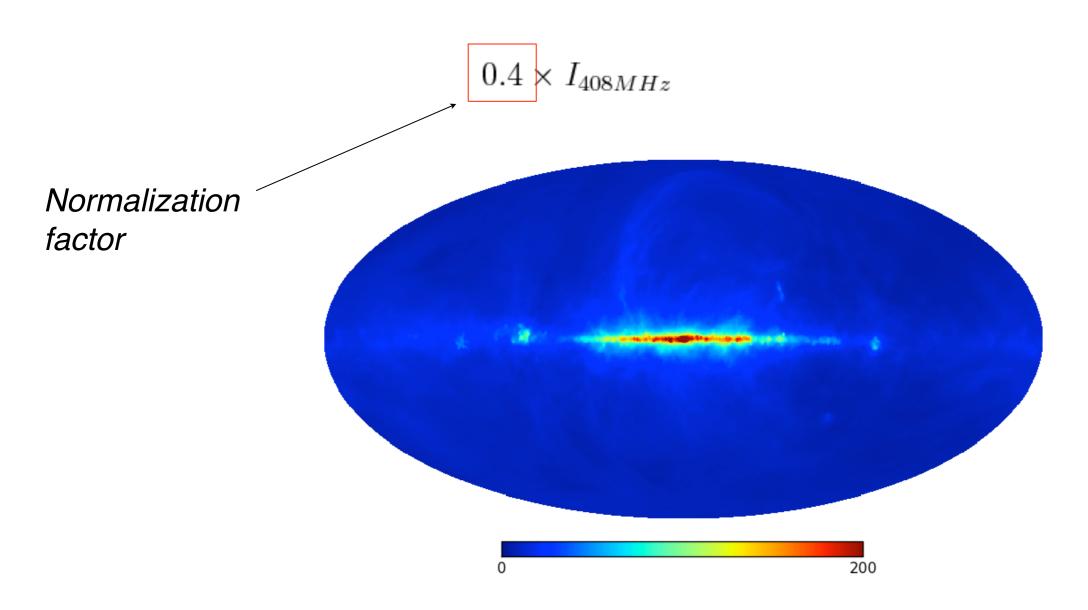
Jean-Marc Casandjian Service d'Astrophysique, CEA Saclay on behalf of the **Fermi LAT collaboration**





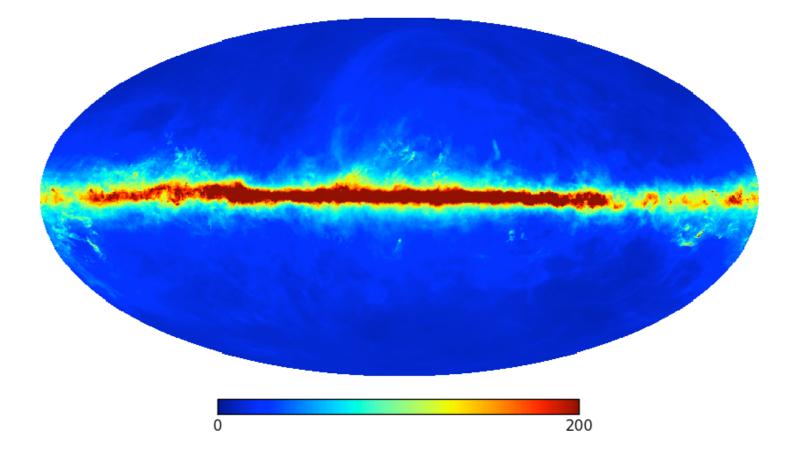


 γ from Inverse Compton \propto electron density \propto synchrotron map



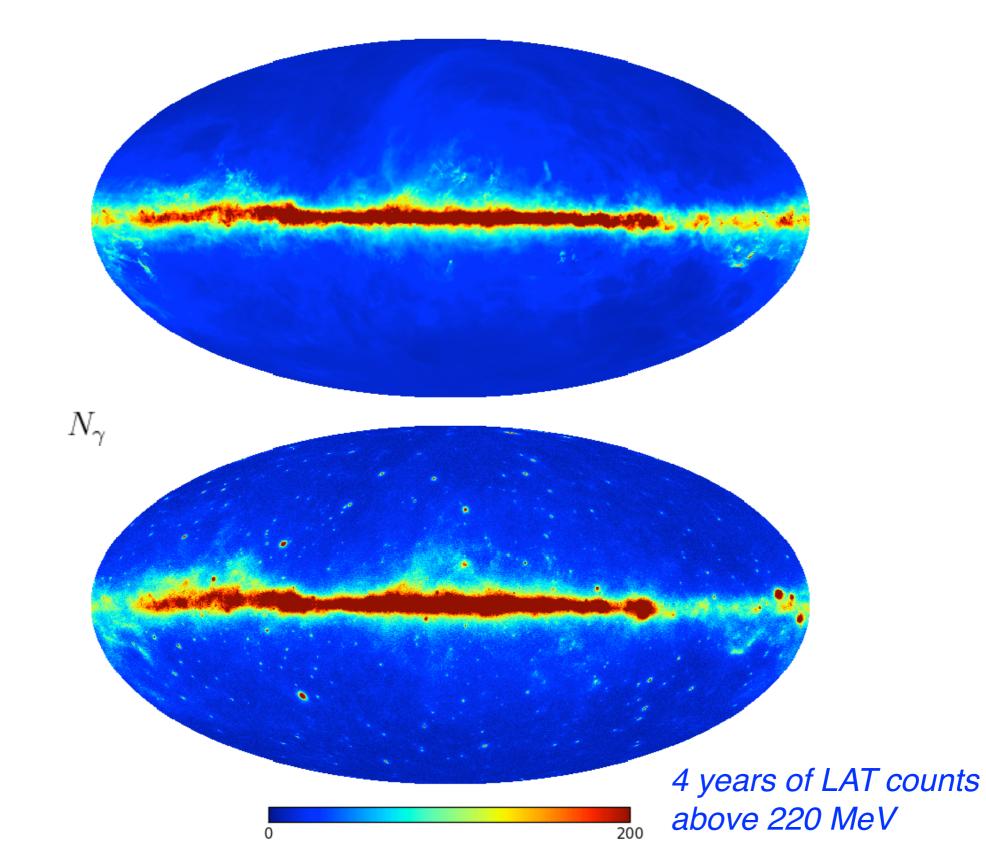


$1.3 \ \times 10^{-20} \ (N(HI) + 1.8 \times 10^{20} WCO) + 0.4 \times I_{408MHz}$



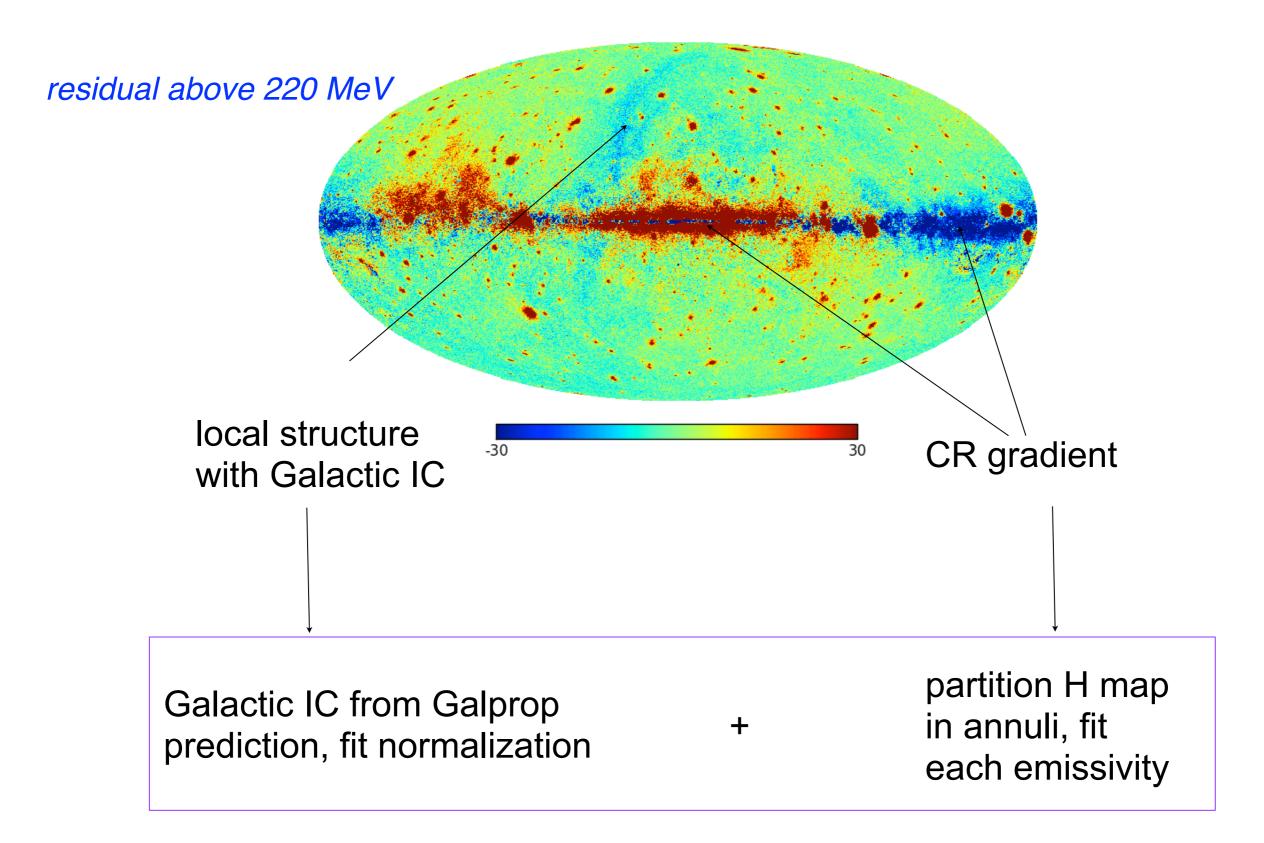


$1.3 \times 10^{-20} \; (N(HI) + 1.8 \times 10^{20} WCO) + 0.4 \times I_{408MHz}$





 $N_{\gamma} - 1.3 \times 10^{-20} \ (N(HI) + 1.8 \times 10^{20} WCO) - 0.4 \times I_{408MHz} - 2$





Fitting the preliminary template model: 1 slide for 99% of the work



data

56,562,718 counts (4 years) Pass 7 reprocessed CLEAN class 14 energy bands

method

Binned likelihood Iterative procedure Optimized ROI Patches of uniform intensity

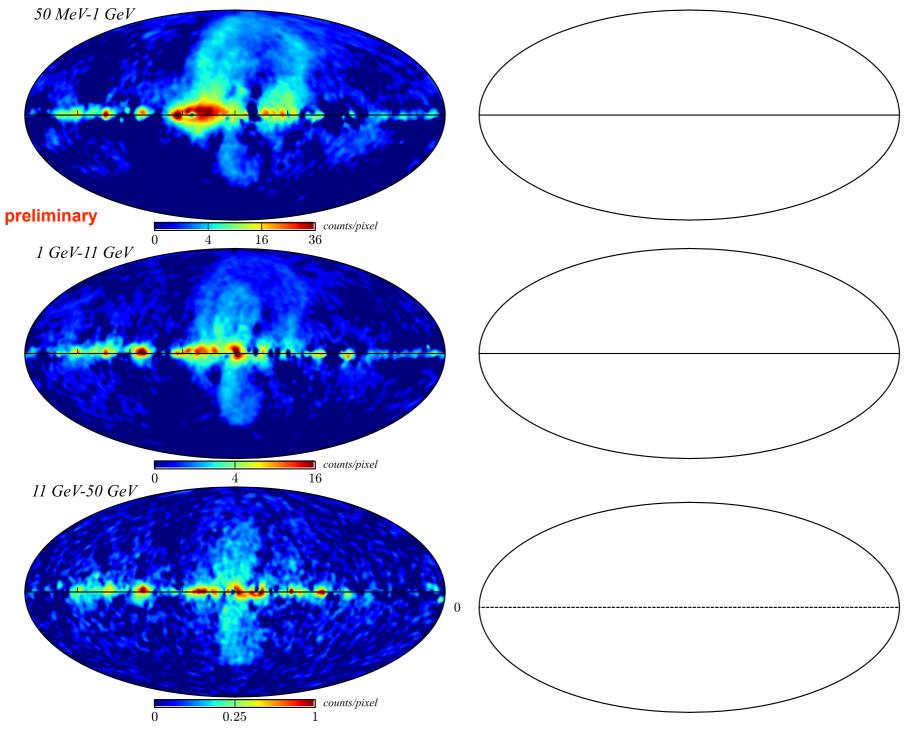
model

~20 maps templates with free emissivities or normalization factors 21 extended sources 2179 point sources Sun, Moon, Earth templates

-> Preliminary template model



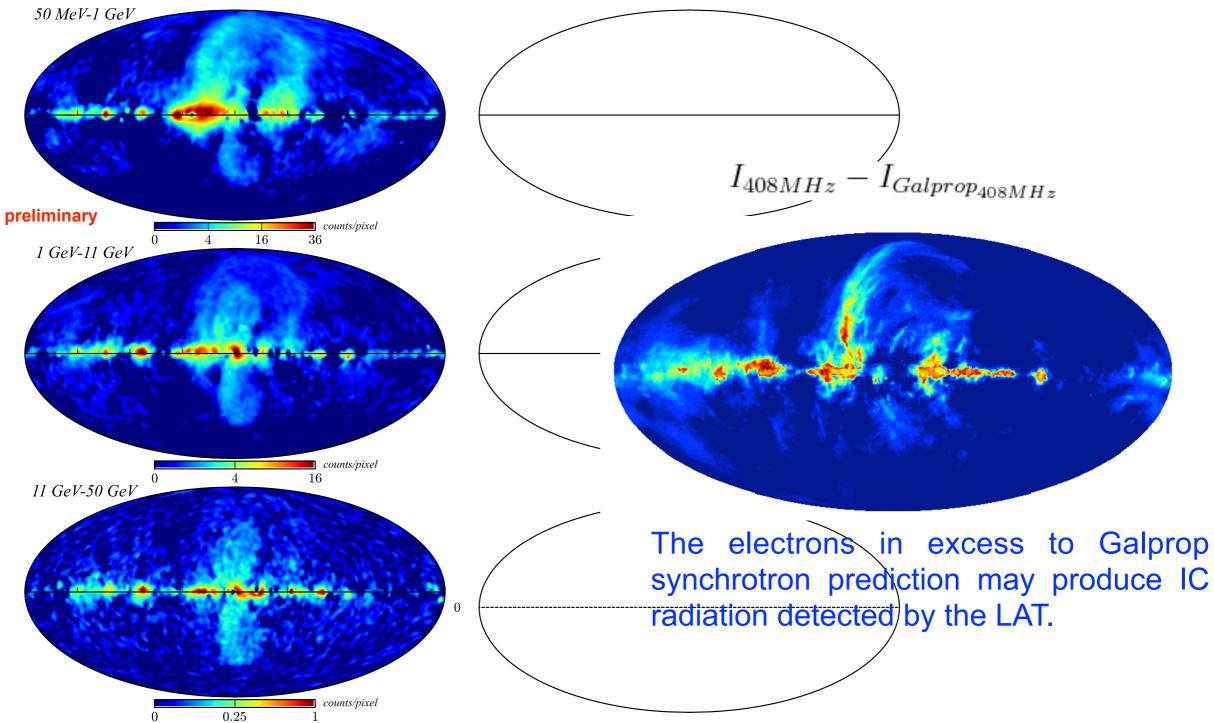
The preliminary model residuals



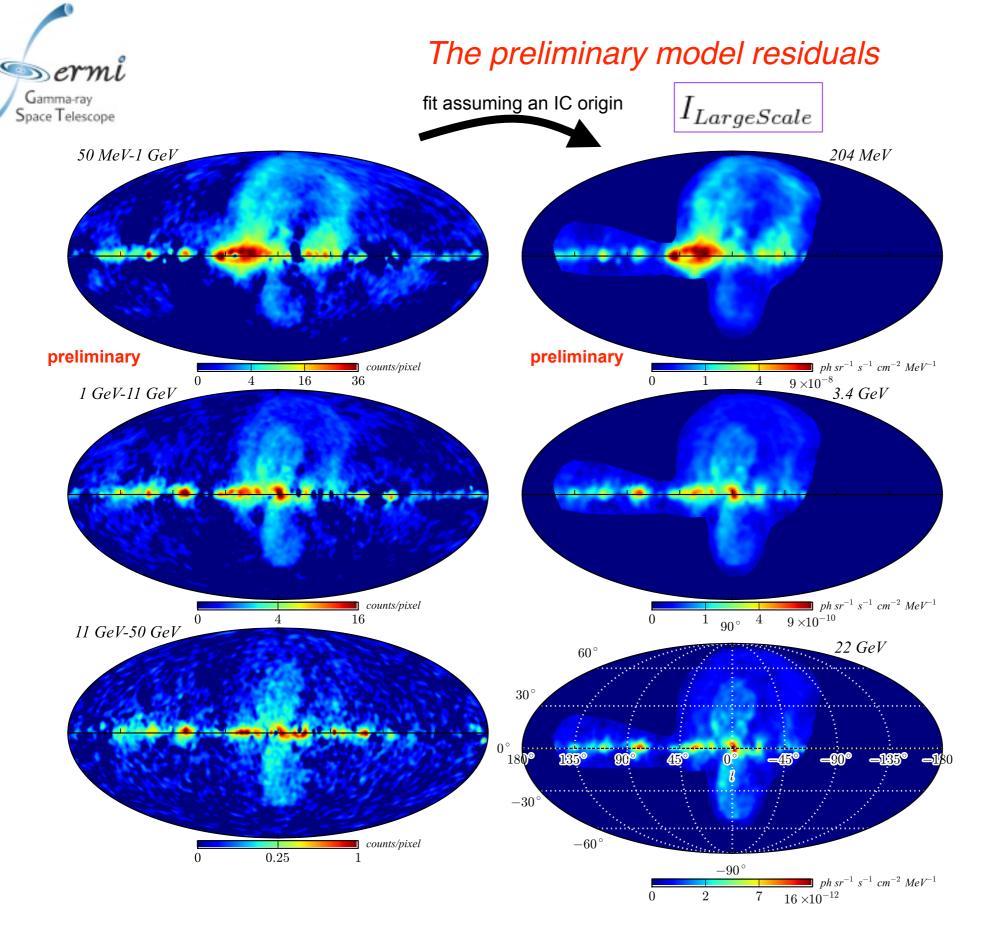
Large scale structures are missing in this preliminary template model.



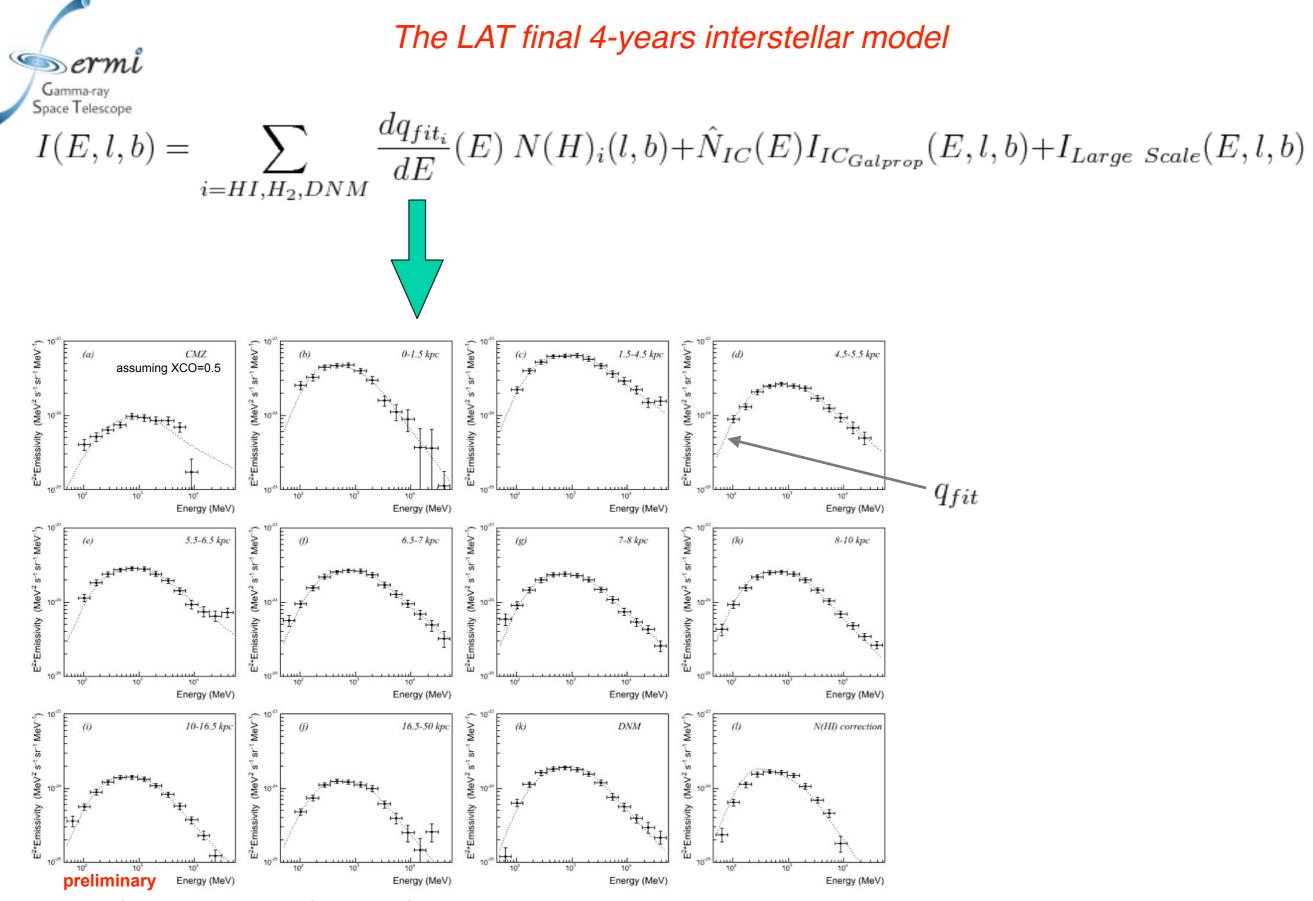
The preliminary model residuals



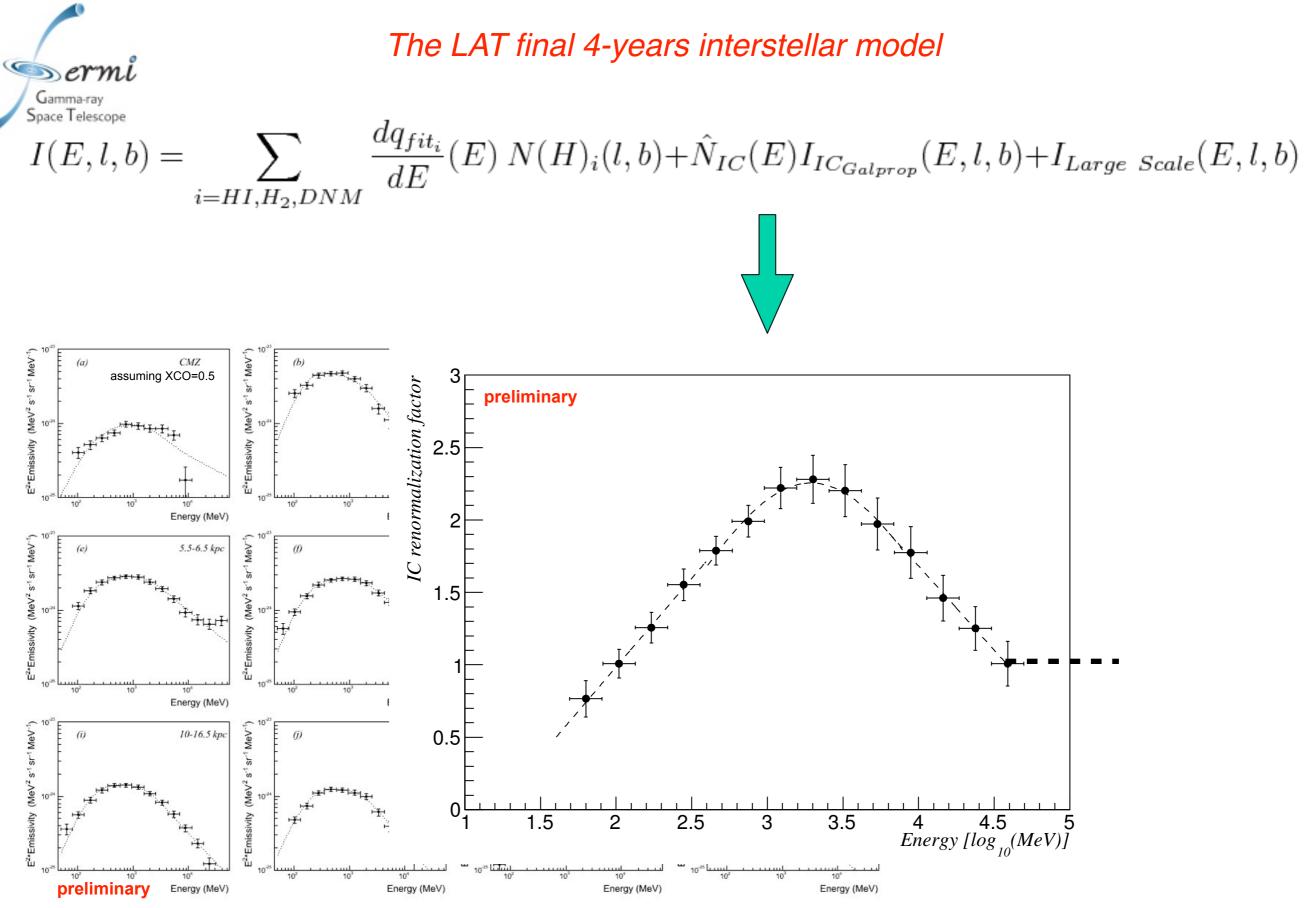
Large scale structures are missing in this preliminary template model.



Large scale intensity is modeled assuming an IC origin. Structures smaller then 2 degrees are filtered from the map



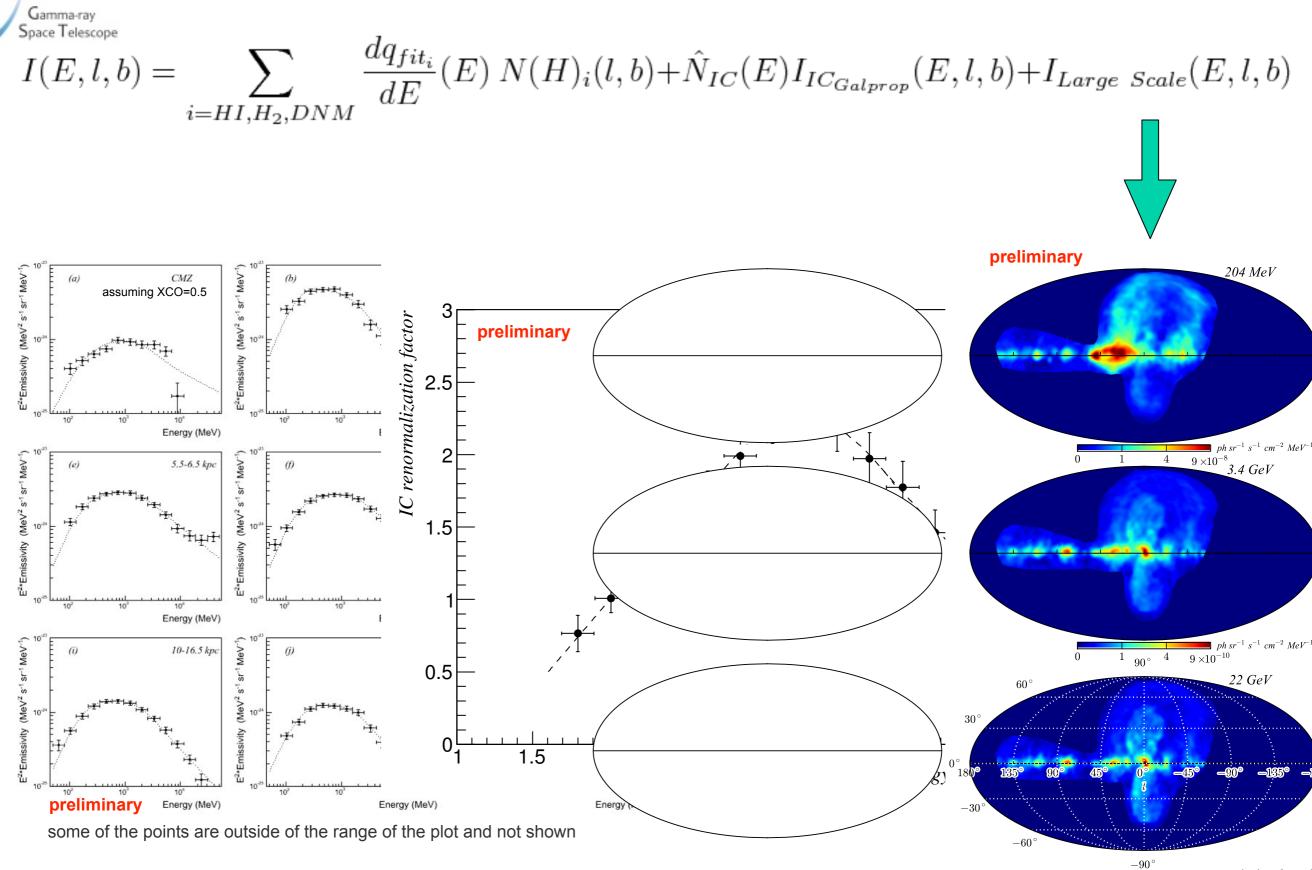
some of the points are outside of the range of the plot and not shown



some of the points are outside of the range of the plot and not shown

The LAT final 4-years interstellar model

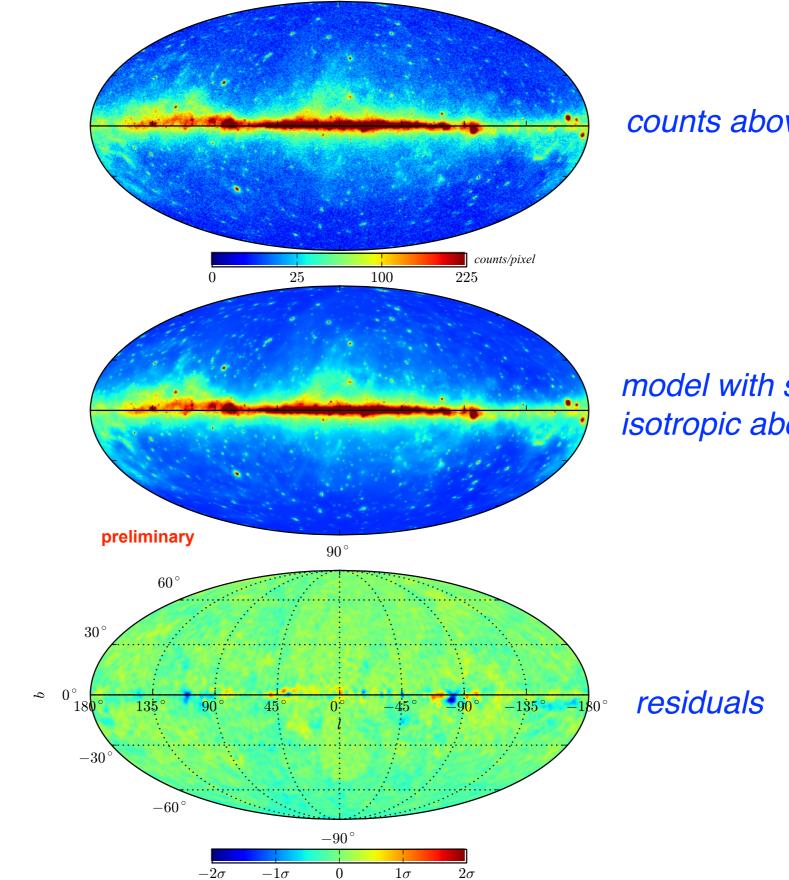
Dermi



 $\frac{1}{2} \qquad \frac{1}{7} \qquad \frac{1}{16} \times 10^{-12} \qquad \frac{1}{10} \times 10^{-12}$

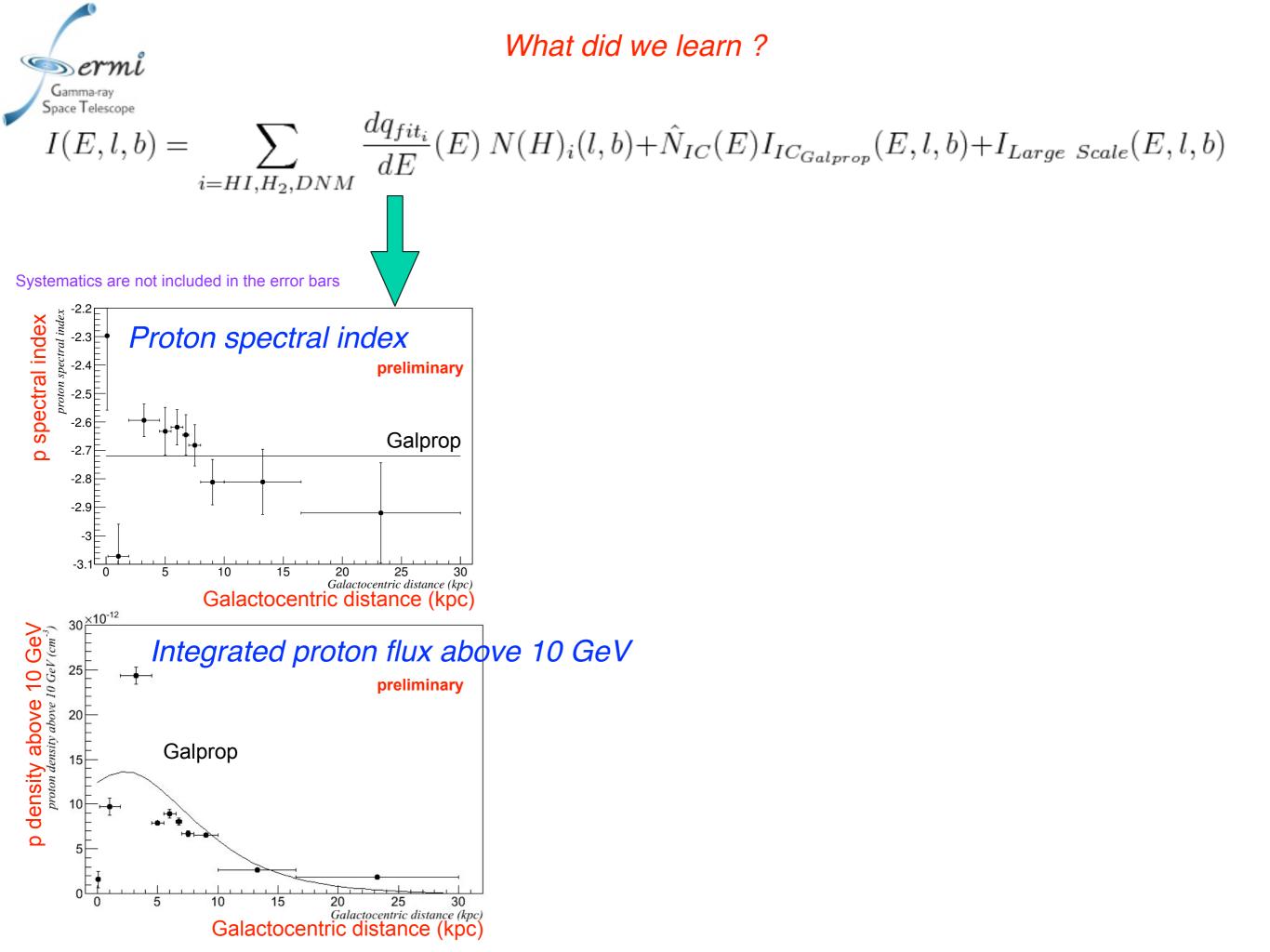


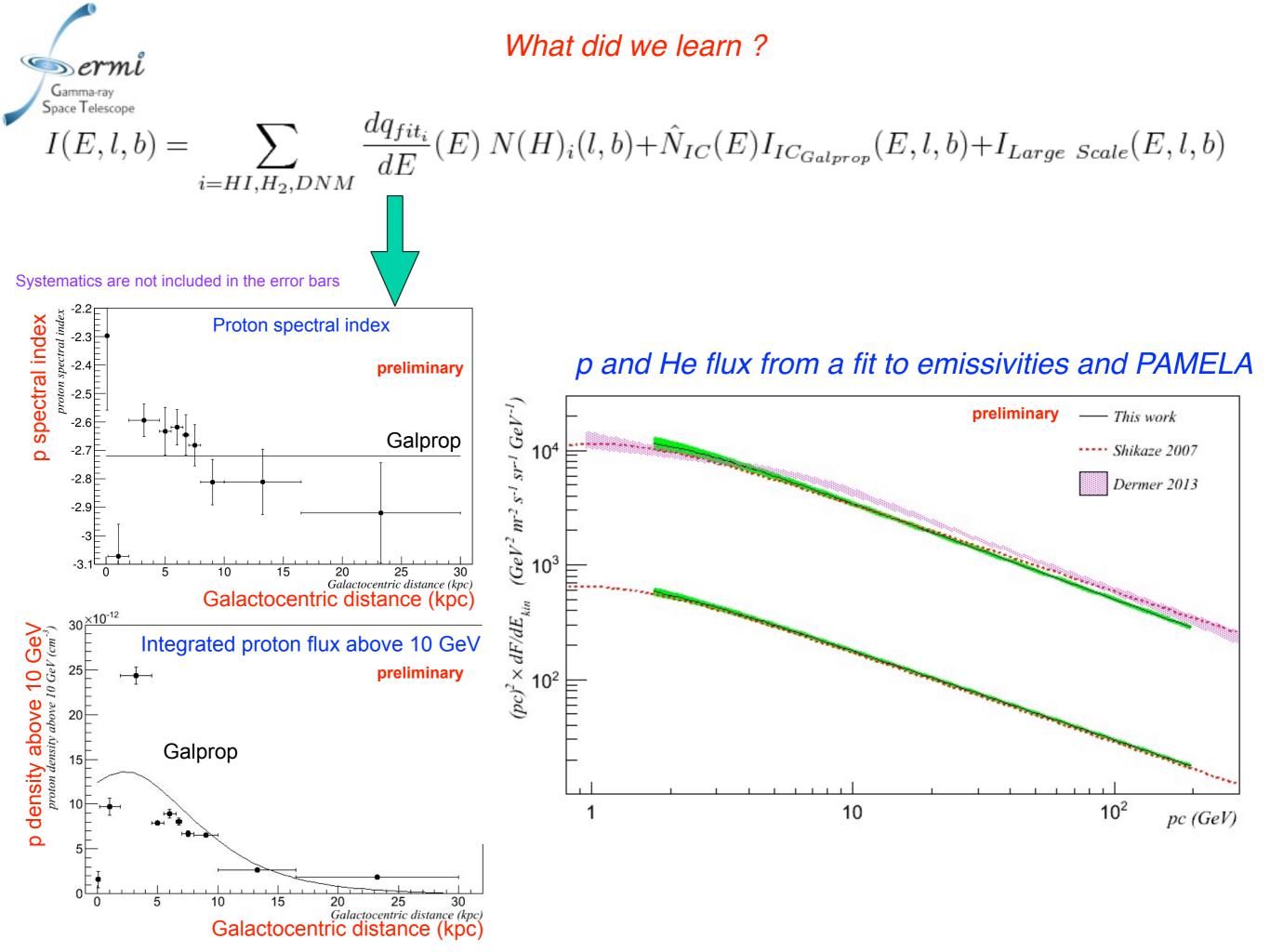
The LAT final 4-years interstellar model



counts above 360 MeV

model with sources and isotropic above 360 MeV







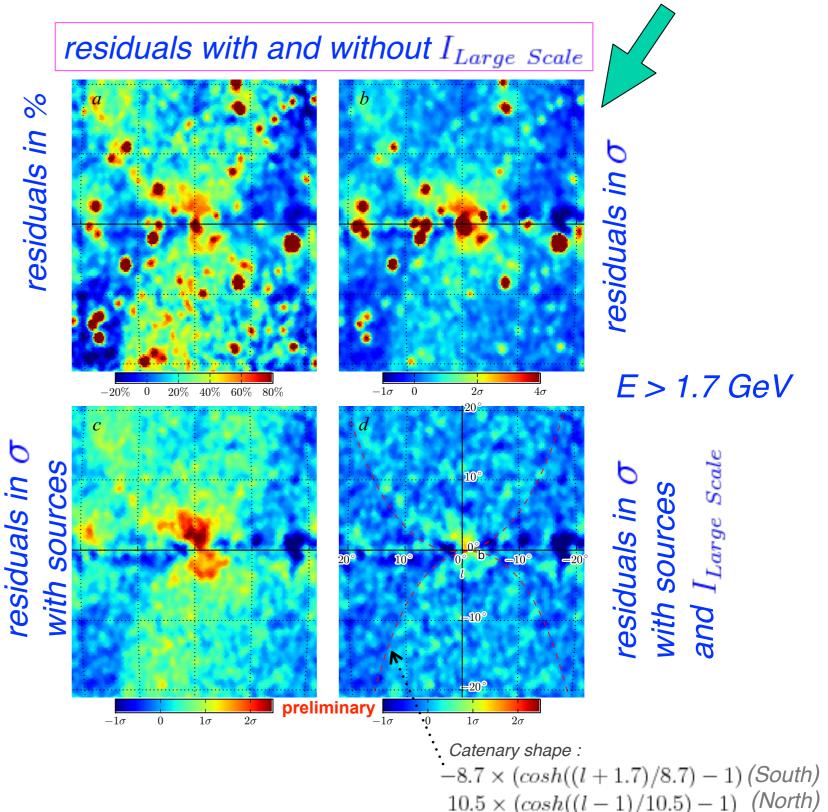
What did we learn ?

$$I(E,l,b) = \sum_{i=HI,H_2,DNM} \frac{dq_{fit_i}}{dE}(E) N(H)_i(l,b) + \hat{N}_{IC}(E) I_{IC_{Galprop}}(E,l,b) + I_{Large Scale}(E,l,b)$$

The Fermi bubbles seem to have a catenary shape approximately pointing toward the GC

An enhanced emission within few degrees to the GC, possibly linked to the bubbles, is observed

The shape of the structures within 10° of the GC depends on inner gas emissivity within 1.5 kpc of the center and on the model for the intensity.





What did we learn ?

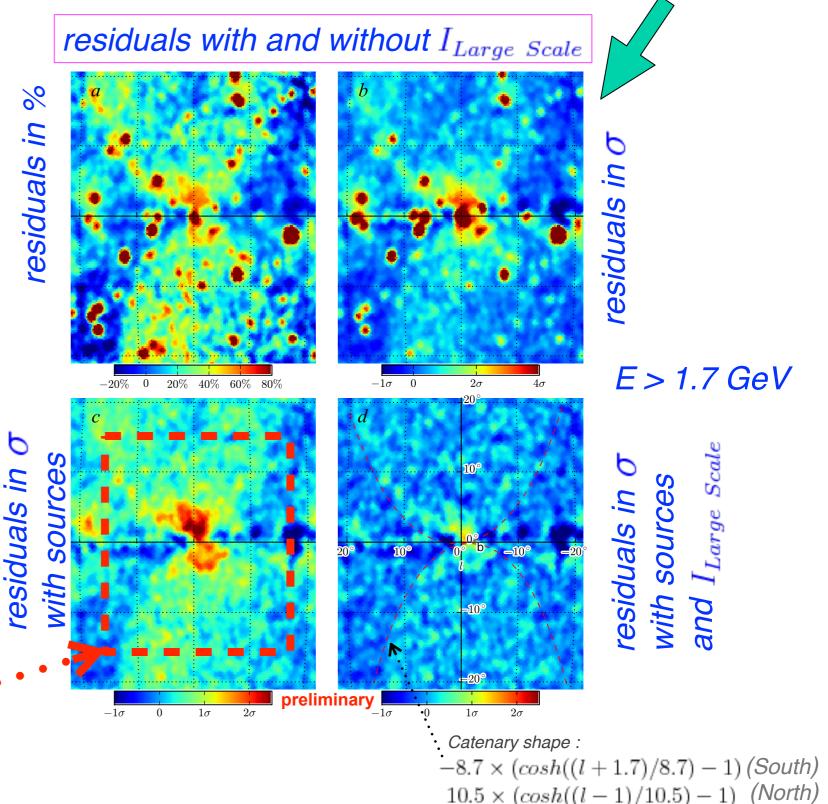
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In the next talk, Simona Murgia will show the results of a dedicated study of the diffuse emission in the inner 15 x 15 deg of the Milky Way. This study had some different degrees of freedom in the models considered.





The model

The 4-years interstellar model is built using a template approach.

It is based on radio, millimeter and IR survey as well as Galprop predictions fitted to Pass7 reprocessed LAT observations.

It is available at: <u>http://fermi.gsfc.nasa.gov/ssc</u>

We resampled all the maps to an 0.125° grid. The FITS file comprises 30 logarithmicallyspaced energies between 50 MeV and 600 GeV.

The model is then intended for use with the instrument response functions versions P7REP_SOURCE_V15, P7REP_CLEAN_V15, and P7REP_ULTRACLEAN_V15.

Over much of the sky, any sources larger than about 2° are incorporated in the diffuse emission model

Any ideas on how to improve the interstellar model ? Contact us !