

Fermi

The Gamma-ray Large Area Space Telescope

Mission Status

Liz Hays On behalf of the Fermi Mission Team

http://fermi.gsfc.nasa.gov





Fermi Instruments



Large Area Telescope (LAT):

- 20 MeV >300 GeV (including unexplored region 10-100 GeV)
- 2.4 sr FoV (scans entire sky every ~3hrs)

Gamma-ray Burst Monitor (GBM)

- 8 keV 40 MeV
- views entire unocculted sky

 Large leap in all key capabilities, transforming our knowledge of the gamma-ray universe. Great discovery potential.



Observatory Highlights

- Launched from Cape Canaveral Air Station 11 June 2008 at 12:05PM EDT
- Science operations since August 2008
- First Light Renamed for Enrico Fermi
- >1000 days on orbit
- >16000 orbits completed
- Orbit altitude has only decayed by 1.2 km since launch
- Practically no data loss (>99.99% retrieved from the spacecraft over entire mission)



Operations have been extremely smooth throughout the mission thanks to our very dedicated observatory and instrument operations teams!



Standard Observing



LAT sensitivity on 4 different timescales: 100 s, 2 orbits (2x96 min), 1 day and 1 year

- Almost all observations in survey mode since last symposium
 - 50 deg rocking angle exclusively after 2009 May 27
 - Slewing rate adjusted to slow the transition and lower peak wheel speeds on 2010 Sept. 16
- Autonomous Repoint Requests (ARRs)
 - 1-2 per month
 - Duration reduced from 5 hr to 2.5 hr
- LAT Calibrations (<14 hours)



Non-standard Observing



Target of Opportunity: Pointed mode observations that can be triggered quickly (<24 hrs)

Modified Survey: Survey profile with reduced slews slightly enhances exposure in Northern or Southern Hemisphere

- 4 TOOs
 - 3C 454.3 (200 ks), Crab I (360 ks), Cyg X-3 (500 ks), Crab II (630 ks; see talks by R. Buehler and C. Wilson-Hodge)
- 1 modified survey mode observation
 - 2 orbits south, 1 orbit north to enhance coverage during PSR B1259 periastron passage (see talk by A. Abdo)



- Investigators at any institution can submit requests for observations through the GI program
 - TOOs accepted to the GI program are pre-approved
- Predictable events can be planned to reduce impacts on sky coverage
- Consultation with the mission team can provide advice on the best mode for your observation



Observation Record at FSSC

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LAT Collaboration

- France
 - CNRS/IN2P3, CEA/Saclay
- Italy
 - INFN, ASI, INAF
- Japan
 - Hiroshima University
 - ISAS/JAXA
 - RIKEN
 - Tokyo Institute of Technology
- Sweden
 - Royal Institute of Technology (KTH)
 - Stockholm University
- United States
 - Stanford University (SLAC and HEPL/Physics)
 - University of California, Santa Cruz Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics
 - Goddard Space Flight Center
 - Naval Research Laboratory
 - Sonoma State University
 - The Ohio State University
 - University of Washington

PI: Peter Michelson (Stanford)

~400 Scientific Members (including 96 Affiliated Scientists, plus 68 Postdocs and 105 Students)

Cooperation between NASA and DOE, with key international contributions from France, Italy, Japan and Sweden.

Project managed at SLAC.



The Large Area Telescope





LAT High Level Data

The LAT team releases flux/spectra as a function of time for all sources in a pre-defined list and flaring sources during flares.

• Newly active LAT sources are routinely added

Started with 23 sources, now have >70!



See <u>http://fermisky.blogspot.com</u> for weekly reports from LAT Flare Advocates



LAT Data and Software Releases

- November 2010 Low background event selection
 - Release of "DATACLEAN" event selection provides very low background contamination for studies of diffuse emission
- May/June 2011 Updated Instrument response functions
 - Phi dependence, rate-dependent inefficiencies and updated PSF and effective area based on in-orbit calibrations. Currently undergoing testing by FSSC. (See talk by E. Charles, poster by M. Roth et al.)
- May 2011 2nd LAT Catalog
 - (see talks by T. Burnett and D. Thompson later today for details)
- June/July 2011 pass 7 + new diffuse model a big step forward!
 - Reprocessed LAT dataset with new background rejection and data quality selections. Significant performance improvements especially at low energies. (see talk by E. Charles)
 - Updated diffuse model with finer spatial resolution, templates for local structure, and improved extrapolation to high and low energies (see talk by J-M Casandjian later today)



Burst Mode Data

- LAT team currently developing GRB/solar flare analysis methods that use loose event selections (see talk by V. Pelassa)
 - Provides additional effective area (i.e. more counts) especially at low energies, extending down to ~30 MeV.
 - Very high background contamination
- Details of final event selection and reconstruction parameters not yet finalized, but it is clear that this type of event selection is useful
 - Data volume is very high (10-30X greater than current LAT data)
 - Analysis requires instrument responses calculated with a dedicated monte carlo simulation of the GRB observation
- Propose to make this data available for studies of GRBs and solar flares within the LAT FOV
 - Provide data for a predefined interval around each trigger time
 - Calculate and provide instrument response matrices for the burst location and time
- Target release date Fall 2011/Winter 2012



Gamma-ray Burst Monitor



USA (MSFC, UAH, LANL) and Germany (MPE) PI- Bill Paciesas (UAH) Co-PI- Jochen Greiner (MPE)

- Since July 2008, GBM has detected over 500 GRB (250/year c.f. 200/year predicted)
 - Benefits of flexible onboard triggering algorithms
- Designed to detect gamma-ray transients and accreting pulsars
- Earth occultation analysis allows study of bright, hard X-ray sources
- Team also resilient to extreme Earth weather



GBM Triggers/Month



Month (starting Jul 2008)

- Nov 9, 2009 add new TGF trigger
 - TGF trigger rate increased by factor of ~10 to 1 per 3.7 days (see talk by S. Foley)
- Feb/Mar 2011 solar activity (see talk by Y. Tanaka)



- 2010 Jul 9 to 2010 Nov 3
 - Americas Box #1 (148 TGFs in ground analysis)
- 2010 Nov 4 to 2011 Mar 30:
 - Africa, Australia



Data Latency



- LAT Requirement of <72 hours from detection of gamma-ray photon to availability in public archive
 - Typical latency is ~8 hours
 - Everyone gets access to the data at the same time
- GBM Data is delivered to FSSC within 24 hours for routine data taking
 - GRBs, Solar Flares, TGFs times, fluxes, locations delivered in near real time



Downloaded Data over Time

Cumulative Data Volume Served





- Supports Guest Investigator program
- Plans observation program
- Hosts data and analysis software
- Provides documentation, workbooks, tutorials, and workshops to community
- Archives data to HEASARC
- Develops software tools with Instrument Teams and the community, utilizing HEA standards
- Located at Goddard

http://fermi.gsfc.nasa.gov/ssc/

Help desk at <u>http://fermi.gsfc.nasa.gov/ssc/help/</u>



- The FSSC works to explore the feasibility of making additional tools publicly available and supported at the suggestion of the instrument teams and/or community. Examples include:
 - Tempo2 plugin to compute pulsar phase for LAT photons (L. Guillemot). Delivered May 2010.
 - Tools developed by LAT team to analyze spatially extended LAT sources (see talk by J. Lande). Currently under evaluation by FSSC.
- <u>http://fermi.gsfc.nasa.gov/ssc/data/analysis/user/</u>
- Please contact the FSSC if you have software or scripts that might be useful to the general Fermi user community



User Support

- The FSSC provided post-launch analysis and proposal development events in support of GI cycles 3 and 4
- Hands-on workshops Fall 2009
- Hands-on workshops + proposal and science development Fall 2010
- Presentations and tutorials
 available
- Help desk actively serves users





Fermi Users Group

- Alan Marscher (Chair)
- Matthew Baring
- Wei Cui
- Dieter Hartmann
- Jamie Holder
- Buell Januzzi
- Don Kniffen
- Savvas Koushiappas
- Scott Ransom
- Pat Slane
- Alicia Soderberg
- Anna Watts

Plus

- Neil Gehrels
- Ilana Harrus
- Julie McEnery
- Bill Paciesas
- Peter Michelson
- Steve Ritz
- Chris Shrader
- Dave Thompson
- Kathy Turner
- Lynn Cominsky

http://fermi.gsfc.nasa.gov/ssc/resources/guc/



Fermi GI Program

- Proposals to the GI program
 - Grants for investigators at U.S. institutions for correlated observations, analysis, theory and modeling work in support of Fermi science
 - Anyone can propose for observation time on Fermi or joint proposals to participating observatories!
 - Fermi (Pointed mode)
 - NOAO
 - NROA
 - Suzaku

Cycle 5 proposal deadline in January 2012



Fermi in Film

- "NASA's Fermi Catches Thunderstorms Hurling Antimatter into space"
 - January video views: 478,000 (70,647 NASA.gov; 75,458 YouTube; 331,885 SVS)
- "NASA Satellites Find High-energy Surprises in 'Constant' Crab Nebula"
 - January video views: 42,000 (7,020 NASA.gov; 3,200 YouTube; 31,548 SVS)
- "NASA's Fermi Finds Giant, Previously
 Unseen Structure In Our Galaxy"
 - November 2010 most viewed video at NASA (114,000 views in 7 days), in top 5 through January



Fermi the App

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App Store > Education > Giacomo Saccardo



This app is designed for both iPhone and iPad

Category: Education Released: May 05, 2011 Version: 1.0 1.0 Size: 11.5 MB Languages: English, French, Italian Seller: Giacomo Saccardo © G. Saccardo & D. Bastieri 2011: Padova University Press



Requirements: Compatible with iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad. Requires iOS 3.1.3 or later

Fermi Sky

Description



Fermi Sky Support >



Available on iTunes

Liz Hays



Future Surprises

- We're just beginning...
 - Exposure continues to increase
 - Fainter sources become detectable
 - Increasingly detailed studies of bright sources
 - Catalogs become deeper and more detailed
 - Time domain studies enter longer regimes
 - Solar cycle beginning to warm up
 - Plus, efforts continue to further improve performance and enhance analysis, particularly at low and high energies
- The longer we look, the more surprises we will see



Conclusions

- The LAT and GBM are both working well
- LAT software and response updates in final FSSC testing; major data release in the near future
- GBM continues to detect a broad variety of MeV transients and is now benefiting from significant improvements to TGF sensitivity and increased solar activity
- Science and surprises from Fermi are engaging scientists and the public
- Fermi science easily exceeds a 4-day meeting
- Lots more science to come...