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Fermi-LAT detection of the CSO NGC 4278 during the LHAASO campaign

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on behalf of the Fermi-LAT collaboration

E. Torresi, P. Grandi, S. Buson

11th Fermi Symposium 2024 2024-09-11 College Park, USA 📁







E. Bronzini^{1,2}









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- Introduction to RL AGN
- NGC 4278 lacksquare
 - LHAASO results
 - Fermi-LAT results
- Conclusions and future prospects















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Introduction to RL AGN

According to Unification Models (Antonucci93, Urry&Padovani+95), jetted AGN are split into two main classes on the base of the jet angle



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Introduction to RL AGN

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RADIO GALAXIES





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Introduction to RL AGN

Different excitation modes of the gas in the Narrow Line Region (NLR) reflect different accretion flow configurations (Jackson&Rawlings+97)





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Why studying RL AGN

- (easier to detect at GeV-TeV energies)
- In radio galaxies, the jet emission is less amplified:
 - <u>Cons</u>: more difficult to detect at very high-energies



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• In blazars, the overall emission is overwhelmed by the jet, due to strong beaming effects —> very bright at very high-energies









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Why studying RL AGN

- (easier to detect at GeV-TeV energies)
- In radio galaxies, the jet emission is less amplified:
 - Cons: more difficult to detect at very high-energies
 - <u>Pros</u>
 - direct observation of both accretion and ejection processes
 - opportunity to study of the jet structure and kinematics from sub-pc up to kpc scales





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• In blazars, the overall emission is overwhelmed by the jet, due to strong beaming effects —> very bright at very high-energies









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NGC 4278: a general overview

- Nearby (~16.4 Mpc) radio loud AGN (Terashima&Wilson03)
- **Compact** (~3 pc) symmetric radio structure (CSO) (Giroletti+05)
 - Mildly relativistic jets ($\beta \sim 0.75$) (Giroletti+05)
 - Likely (young) intermittent source (age ≤ 100 yrs) (Giroletti+05, Tremblay+16)





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NGC 4278: a general overview

- Optically classified as a LERG (e.g., Tang+11, Molina+14)
 - $L_{\rm bol}/L_{\rm Edd} \sim 10^{-6}$ (e.g., Eracleous+10, Nemmen+11)
- The most compact ($\sim 3 \, \mathrm{pc}$, Giroletti+05) and the radio faintest $(P_{\rm iet} \sim 10^{42} \, {\rm erg/s}, \, {\rm Giroletti+05, Pellegrini+12}) \, {\rm CSO}$





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NGC 4278: a general overview

- Optically classified as a LERG (e.g., Tang+11, Molina+14)
 - $L_{\rm bol}/L_{\rm Edd} \sim 10^{-6}$ (e.g., Eracleous+10, Nemmen+11)
- The most compact ($\sim 3 \, \mathrm{pc}$, Giroletti+05) and the radio faintest $(P_{\text{jet}} \sim 10^{42} \, \text{erg/s}, \, \text{Giroletti+05, Pellegrini+12}) \, \text{CSO}$
- Variable radio-to-X ray emission (Giroletti+05, Cardullo+09, Pellegrini+12)
- Not included in any "standard" xFGL catalog
 - detection in a monthly flare in 2009 (1FLT, Baldini+21) (but P=34% of being a false positive)





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NGC 4278: VHE band

So, why is NGC 4278 interesting for the HE-VHE community?







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NGC 4278: VHE band

Cao+24a

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The First LHAASO Catalog of Gamma-Ray Sources

Zhen Cao^{1,2,3}, F. Aharonian^{4,5}, Q. An^{6,7}, Axikegu⁸, Y. X. Bai^{1,3}, Y. W. Bao⁹, D. Bastieri¹⁰, X. J. Bi^{1,2,3}, Y. J. Bi^{1,3}, J. T. Cai¹⁰, Q. Cao¹¹, W. Y. Cao⁷, Zhe Cao^{6,7}, J. Chang¹², J. F. Chang^{1,3,6}, A. M. Chen¹³, E. S. Chen^{1,2,3}, Liang Chen¹⁴, Lin Chen⁸, Long Chen⁸, M. J. Chen^{1,3}, M. L. Chen^{1,3,6}, Q. H. Chen⁸, S. H. Chen^{1,2,3}, S. Z. Chen^{1,3}, T. L. Chen¹⁵, Y. Chen⁹, N. Cheng^{1,3} Y. D. Cheng^{1,3}, M. Y. Cui¹², S. W. Cui¹¹, X. H. Cui¹⁶, Y. D. Cui¹⁷, B. Z. Dai¹⁸, H. L. Dai^{1,3,6}, Z. G. Dai⁷, Danzengluobu¹⁵ D. della Volpe¹⁹, X. Q. Dong^{1,2,3}, K. K. Duan¹², J. H. Fan¹⁰, Y. Z. Fan¹², J. Fang¹⁸, K. Fang^{1,3}, C. F. Feng²⁰, L. Feng¹² S. H. Feng^{1,3}, X. T. Feng²⁰, Y. L. Feng¹⁵, S. Gabici²¹, B. Gao^{1,3}, C. D. Gao²⁰, L. Q. Gao^{1,2,3}, Q. Gao¹⁵, W. Gao^{1,3}, W. K. Gao^{1,2,3} M. M. Ge¹⁸, L. S. Geng^{1,3}, G. Giacinti¹³, G. H. Gong²², Q. B. Gou^{1,3}, M. H. Gu^{1,3,6}, F. L. Guo¹⁴, X. L. Guo⁸, Y. Q. Guo^{1,3} Y. Y. Guo¹², Y. A. Han²³, H. H. He^{1,2,3}, H. N. He¹², J. Y. He¹², X. B. He¹⁷, Y. He⁸, M. Heller¹⁹, Y. K. Hor¹⁷, B. W. Hou^{1,2,3} C. Hou^{1,3}, X. Hou²⁴, H. B. Hu^{1,2,3}, Q. Hu^{7,12}, S. C. Hu^{1,3,25}, D. H. Huang⁸, T. Q. Huang^{1,3}, W. J. Huang¹⁷, X. T. Huang²⁰, X. Y. Huang¹², Y. Huang^{1,2,3}, Z. C. Huang⁸, X. L. Ji^{1,3,6}, H. Y. Jia⁸, K. Jia²⁰, K. Jiang^{6,7}, X. W. Jiang^{1,3}, Z. J. Jiang¹⁸, M. Jin⁸, M. M. Kang²⁶, T. Ke^{1,3}, D. Kuleshov²⁷, K. Kurinov²⁷, B. B. Li¹¹, Cheng Li^{6,7}, Cong Li^{1,3}, D. Li^{1,2,3}, F. Li^{1,3,6}, H. B. Li^{1,3} H. C. $\text{Li}^{1,3}$, H. Y. $\text{Li}^{7,12}$, J. $\text{Li}^{7,12}$, Jian Li^7 , Jie $\text{Li}^{1,3,6}$, K. $\text{Li}^{1,3}$, W. L. Li^{20} , W. L. Li^{13} , X. R. $\text{Li}^{1,3}$, Xin $\text{Li}^{6,7}$, Y. Z. $\text{Li}^{1,2,3}$, Zhe $\text{Li}^{1,3}$ Zhuo Li²⁸, E. W. Liang²⁹, Y. F. Liang²⁹, S. J. Lin¹⁷, B. Liu⁷, C. Liu^{1,3}, D. Liu²⁰, H. Liu⁸, H. D. Liu²³, J. Liu^{1,3}, J. L. Liu^{1,3} J. Y. Liu^{1,3}, M. Y. Liu¹⁵, R. Y. Liu⁹, S. M. Liu⁸, W. Liu^{1,3}, Y. Liu¹⁰, Y. N. Liu²², R. Lu¹⁸, Q. Luo¹⁷, H. K. Lv^{1,3}, B. Q. Ma²⁸, L. L. Ma^{1,3}, X. H. Ma^{1,3}, J. R. Mao²⁴, Z. Min^{1,3}, W. Mitthumsiri³⁰, H. J. Mu²³, Y. C. Nan^{1,3}, A. Neronov²¹, Z. W. Ou¹ B. Y. Pang⁸, P. Pattarakijwanich³⁰, Z. Y. Pei¹⁰, M. Y. Qi^{1,3}, Y. Q. Qi¹¹, B. Q. Qiao^{1,3}, J. J. Qin⁷, D. Ruffolo³⁰, A. Sáiz³⁰ D. Semikoz²¹, C. Y. Shao¹⁷, L. Shao¹¹, O. Shchegolev^{27,31}, X. D. Sheng^{1,3}, F. W. Shu³², H. C. Song²⁸, Yu. V. Stenkin^{27,31} V. Stepanov²⁷, Y. Su¹², Q. N. Sun⁸, X. N. Sun²⁹, Z. B. Sun³³, P. H. T. Tam¹⁷, Q. W. Tang³², Z. B. Tang^{6,7}, W. W. Tian^{2,16} C. Wang³³, C. B. Wang⁸, G. W. Wang⁷, H. G. Wang¹⁰, H. H. Wang¹⁷, J. C. Wang²⁴, K. Wang⁹, L. P. Wang²⁰, L. Y. Wang^{1,3} P. H. Wang⁸, R. Wang²⁰, W. Wang¹⁷, X. G. Wang²⁹, X. Y. Wang⁹, Y. Wang⁸, Y. D. Wang^{1,3}, Y. J. Wang^{1,3}, Z. H. Wang²⁶ Z. X. Wang¹⁸, Zhen Wang¹³, Zheng Wang^{1,3,6}, D. M. Wei¹², J. J. Wei¹², Y. J. Wei^{1,2,3}, T. Wen¹⁸, C. Y. Wu^{1,3}, H. R. Wu^{1,3} S. Wu^{1,3}, X. F. Wu¹², Y. S. Wu⁷, S. Q. Xi^{1,3}, J. Xia^{7,12}, J. J. Xia⁸, G. M. Xiang^{2,14}, D. X. Xiao¹¹, G. Xiao^{1,3}, G. G. Xin^{1,3} Y. L. Xin⁸, Y. Xing¹⁴, Z. Xiong^{1,2,3}, D. L. Xu¹³, R. F. Xu^{1,2,3}, R. X. Xu²⁸, W. L. Xu²⁶, L. Xue²⁰, D. H. Yan¹⁸, J. Z. Yan¹² T. Yan^{1,3}, C. W. Yang²⁶, F. Yang¹¹, F. F. Yang^{1,3,6}, H. W. Yang¹⁷, J. Y. Yang¹⁷, L. L. Yang¹⁷, M. J. Yang^{1,3}, R. Z. Yang⁷ S. B. Yang¹⁸, Y. H. Yao²⁶, Z. G. Yao^{1,3}, Y. M. Ye²², L. Q. Yin^{1,3}, N. Yin²⁰, X. H. You^{1,3}, Z. Y. You^{1,3}, Y. H. Yu⁷, Q. Yuan¹² H. Yue^{1,2,3}, H. D. Zeng¹², T. X. Zeng^{1,3,6}, W. Zeng¹⁸, M. Zha^{1,3}, B. B. Zhang⁹, F. Zhang⁸, H. M. Zhang⁹, H. Y. Zhang^{1,3} J. L. Zhang¹⁶, L. X. Zhang¹⁰, Li Zhang¹⁸, P. F. Zhang¹⁸, P. P. Zhang^{7,12}, R. Zhang^{7,12}, S. B. Zhang^{2,16}, S. R. Zhang¹¹, S. S. Zhang^{1,3}, X. Zhang⁹, X. P. Zhang^{1,3}, Y. F. Zhang⁸, Yi Zhang^{1,12}, Yong Zhang^{1,3}, B. Zhao⁸, J. Zhao^{1,3}, L. Zhao^{6,7}, L. Z. Zhao¹¹, S. P. Zhao^{12,20}, F. Zheng³³, B. Zhou^{1,3}, H. Zhou¹³, J. N. Zhou¹⁴, M. Zhou³², P. Zhou⁹, R. Zhou²⁶, X. X. Zhou⁸, C. G. Zhu²⁰, F. R. Zhu⁸, H. Zhu¹⁶, K. J. Zhu^{1,2,3,6}, and X. Zuo^{1,3} (The LHAASO Collaboration)

see also talk by Chen (Monday)







Source Name	Components	$lpha_{2000}$	δ_{2000}	$\sigma_{p,95,\mathrm{stat}}$	<i>r</i> ₃₉	TS	N_0	
1LHAASO J1219+2915	WCDA	184.98	29.25	0.09	<0.08	50.4	0.34 ± 0.06	2.67
	KM2A						< 0.05	

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NGC 4278: VHE band

Cao+24b

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Discovery of Very High Energy Gamma-Ray Emissions from the Low-luminosity AGN NGC 4278 by LHAASO

Zhen Cao^{1,2,3}, F. Aharonian^{4,5}, Axikegu⁶, Y. X. Bai^{1,3}, Y. W. Bao⁷, D. Bastieri⁸, X. J. Bi^{1,2,3}, Y. J. Bi^{1,3}, W. Bian⁹, A. V. Bukevich¹⁰, Q. Cao¹¹, W. Y. Cao¹², Zhe Cao^{12,13}, J. Chang¹⁴, J. F. Chang^{1,3,13}, A. M. Chen⁹, E. S. Chen^{1,2,3}, H. X. Chen¹⁵, Liang Chen¹⁶, Lin Chen⁶, Long Chen⁶, M. J. Chen^{1,3}, M. L. Chen^{1,3,13}, Q. H. Chen⁶, S. Chen¹⁷, S. H. Chen^{1,2,3}, S. Z. Chen^{1,3}, T. L. Chen¹⁸, Y. Chen⁷, N. Cheng^{1,3}, Y. D. Cheng^{1,2,3}, M. Y. Cui¹⁴, S. W. Cui¹¹, X. H. Cui¹⁹, Y. D. Cui²⁰, B. Z. Dai¹⁷, H. L. Dai^{1,3,13}, Z. G. Dai¹², Danzengluobu¹⁸, X. Q. Dong^{1,2,3}, K. K. Duan¹⁴, J. H. Fan⁸, Y. Z. Fan¹⁴, J. Fang¹⁷, J. H. Fang¹⁵ K. Fang^{1,3}, C. F. Feng²¹, H. Feng¹, L. Feng¹⁴, S. H. Feng^{1,3}, X. T. Feng²¹, Y. Feng¹⁵, Y. L. Feng¹⁸, S. Gabici²², B. Gao^{1,3} C. D. Gao²¹, Q. Gao¹⁸, W. Gao^{1,3}, W. K. Gao^{1,2,3}, M. M. Ge¹⁷, L. S. Geng^{1,3}, G. Giacinti⁹, G. H. Gong²³, Q. B. Gou^{1,3}, M. H. Gu^{1,3,13}, F. L. Guo¹⁶, X. L. Guo⁶, Y. Q. Guo^{1,3}, Y. Y. Guo¹⁴, Y. A. Han²⁴, M. Hasan^{1,2,3}, H. H. He^{1,2,3}, H. N. He¹⁴, J. Y. He⁶, Y. K. Hor²⁰, B. W. Hou^{1,2,3}, C. Hou^{1,3}, X. Hou²⁵, H. B. Hu^{1,2,3}, Q. Hu^{12,14}, S. C. Hu^{1,3,26}, D. H. Huang⁶, T. Q. Huang^{1,3}, W. J. Huang²⁰, X. T. Huang²¹, X. Y. Huang¹⁴, Y. Huang^{1,2,3}, X. L. Ji^{1,3,13}, H. Y. Jia⁶, K. Jia²¹, K. Jiang¹¹ X. W. Jiang^{1,3}, Z. J. Jiang¹⁷, M. Jin⁶, M. M. Kang²⁷, I. Karpikov¹⁰, D. Kuleshov¹⁰, K. Kurinov¹⁰, B. B. Li¹¹, C. M. Li⁷, Cheng Li^{12,13}, Cong Li^{1,3}, D. Li^{1,2,3}, F. Li^{1,3,13}, H. B. Li^{1,3}, H. C. Li^{1,3}, Jian Li¹², Jie Li^{1,3,13}, K. Li^{1,3}, S. D. Li^{2,16}, W. L. Li²¹ W. L. Li⁹, X. R. Li^{1,3}, Xin Li^{12,13}, Y. Z. Li^{1,2,3}, Zhe Li^{1,3}, Zhuo Li²⁸, E. W. Liang²⁹, Y. F. Liang²⁹, S. J. Lin²⁰, B. Liu¹², C. Liu D. Liu²¹, D. B. Liu⁹, H. Liu⁶, H. D. Liu²⁴, J. Liu^{1,3}, J. L. Liu^{1,3}, M. Y. Liu¹⁸, R. Y. Liu⁷, S. M. Liu⁶, W. Liu^{1,3}, Y. Liu⁸, Y. N. Liu²³ Q. Luo²⁰, Y. Luo⁹, H. K. Lv^{1,3}, B. Q. Ma²⁸, L. L. Ma^{1,3}, X. H. Ma^{1,3}, J. R. Mao²⁵, Z. Min^{1,3}, W. Mitthumsiri³⁰, H. J. Mu²⁴ Y. C. Nan^{1,3}, A. Neronov²², L. J. Ou⁸, P. Pattarakijwanich³⁰, Z. Y. Pei⁸, J. C. Qi^{1,2,3}, M. Y. Qi^{1,3}, B. Q. Qiao^{1,3}, J. J. Qin¹², A. Raza^{1,2,3}, D. Ruffolo³⁰, A. Sáiz³⁰, M. Saeed^{1,2,3}, D. Semikoz²², L. Shao¹¹, O. Shchegolev^{10,31}, X. D. Sheng^{1,3}, F. W. Shu³² H. C. Song²⁸, Yu. V. Stenkin^{10,31}, V. Stepanov¹⁰, Y. Su¹⁴, D. X. Sun^{12,14}, Q. N. Sun⁶, X. N. Sun²⁹, Z. B. Sun³³, J. Takata³⁴, P. H. T. Tam²⁰, Q. W. Tang³², R. Tang⁹, Z. B. Tang^{12,13}, W. W. Tian^{2,19}, C. Wang³³, C. B. Wang⁶, G. W. Wang¹², H. G. Wang⁸, H. H. Wang²⁰, J. C. Wang²⁵, Kai Wang⁷, Kai Wang³⁴, L. P. Wang^{1,2,3}, L. Y. Wang^{1,3}, P. H. Wang⁶, R. Wang²¹, W. Wang²⁰, X. G. Wang²⁹, X. Y. Wang⁷, Y. Wang⁶, Y. D. Wang^{1,3}, Y. J. Wang^{1,3}, Z. H. Wang²⁷, Z. X. Wang¹⁷, Zhen Wang⁹, Zheng Wang^{1,3,13}, D. M. Wei¹⁴, J. J. Wei¹⁴, Y. J. Wei^{1,2,3}, T. Wen¹⁷, C. Y. Wu^{1,3}, H. R. Wu^{1,3}, Q. W. Wu³⁴, S. Wu^{1,3}, X. F. Wu¹ Y. S. Wu¹², S. Q. Xi^{1,3}, J. Xia^{12,14}, G. M. Xiang^{2,16}, D. X. Xiao¹¹, G. Xiao^{1,3}, Y. L. Xin⁶, Y. Xing¹⁶, D. R. Xiong²⁵, Z. Xiong^{1,2,3} D. L. Xu⁹, R. F. Xu^{1,2,3}, R. X. Xu²⁸, W. L. Xu²⁷, L. Xue²¹, D. H. Yan¹⁷, J. Z. Yan¹⁴, T. Yan^{1,3}, C. W. Yang²⁷, C. Y. Yang²⁵ F. Yang¹¹, F. F. Yang^{1,3,13}, L. L. Yang²⁰, M. J. Yang^{1,3}, R. Z. Yang¹², W. X. Yang⁸, Y. H. Yao^{1,3}, Z. G. Yao^{1,3}, L. Q. Yin¹ N. Yin²¹, X. H. You^{1,3}, Z. Y. You^{1,3}, Y. H. Yu¹², Q. Yuan¹⁴, H. Yue^{1,2,3}, H. D. Zeng¹⁴, T. X. Zeng^{1,3,13}, W. Zeng¹⁷, M. Zha^{1,3} B. B. Zhang⁷, F. Zhang⁶, H. Zhang⁹, H. M. Zhang⁷, H. Y. Zhang^{1,3}, J. L. Zhang¹⁹, Li Zhang¹⁷, P. F. Zhang¹⁷, P. P. Zhang^{12,14} R. Zhang^{12,14}, S. B. Zhang^{2,19}, S. R. Zhang¹¹, S. S. Zhang^{1,3}, X. Zhang⁷, X. P. Zhang^{1,3}, Y. F. Zhang⁶, Yi Zhang^{1,1} Yong Zhang^{1,3}, B. Zhao⁶, J. Zhao^{1,3}, L. Zhao^{12,13}, L. Z. Zhao¹¹, S. P. Zhao¹⁴, X. H. Zhao²⁵, F. Zheng³³, W. J. Zhong⁷, B. Zhou^{1,3}, H. Zhou⁹, J. N. Zhou¹⁶, M. Zhou³², P. Zhou⁷, R. Zhou²⁷, X. X. Zhou^{1,2,3}, X. X. Zhou⁶, B. Y. Zhu^{12,14}, C. G. Zhu² F. R. Zhu⁶, H. Zhu¹⁹, K. J. Zhu^{1,2,3,13}, Y. C. Zou³⁴, and X. Zuo^{1,3} The LHAASO Collaboration

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NGC 4278: γ **-ray band** (Bronzini et al. in prep)

• Tentative approaches to reveal GeV emission from NGC 4278 using Fermi-LAT, with no results (Wang+24, Lian+24, Cao+24b)













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NGC 4278: γ -ray band (Bronzini et al. in prep)

- Tentative approaches to reveal GeV emission from NGC 4278 using *Fermi*-LAT, with no results (Wang+24, Lian+24, Cao+24b)
- Our approach was to limit the the Fermi-LAT investigation to the same time interval as the first LHAASO catalog (Cao+24a)

Our analysis

- Period: March 1st 2021 October 1st 2022 (MJD = 59274 - 59853)
- Energy range: 100 MeV 1 TeV
- 4FLG-DR4
- NGC 4278 manually added to the model
- Binned likelihood with 21 components (different energy bands, Zmax, PSFs)



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NGC 4278: γ-ray band (Bronzini et al. in prep) $\sqrt{\mathsf{TS}}$ 3.5 4.0 • Statistically significant (TS=29) γ -ray emission spatially coincident with NGC 4278 Mar. 2021 - Oct. 2022 35° Dec (J2000) 30° 25° 100 MeV - 1 TeV 12^h40^m **20**^m **00**^m RA (J2000)







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NGC 4278: γ-ray band (Bronzini et al. in prep) $\sqrt{\mathsf{TS}}$ 3.5 4.0 • Statistically significant (TS=29) γ -ray emission spatially coincident with NGC 4278 Mar. 2021 - Oct. 2022 35° • Energy flux $F_{>100 \text{ MeV}} = (1.2 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-11} \text{ erg/s/cm}^2$ • Isotropic luminosity of $L_{>100 \text{ MeV}} = (4 \pm 3) \times 10^{41} \text{ erg/s}$ Dec (J2000) 30° 25° 100 MeV -12^h40^m 20^m **00**^m RA (J2000)

- Hard photon index $\Gamma = 1.3 \pm 0.3$







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NGC 4278: γ -ray band (Bronzini et al. in prep)

- Statistically significant (TS=29) γ -ray emission spatially coincident with NGC 4278
- Hard photon index $\Gamma = 1.3 \pm 0.3$
- Energy flux $F_{>100 \text{ MeV}} = (1.2 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-11} \text{ erg/s/cm}^2$
- Isotropic luminosity of $L_{>100 \text{ MeV}} = (4 \pm 3) \times 10^{41} \text{ erg/s}$
- We checked event by event (gtsrcprob tool)
 - **3 HE photons** with **P>90%** to be associated with NGC 4278







-	Energy	MJD	$lpha_{ m J200}$	$\delta_{ m J200}$	evclass	gtsrcprob
	[GeV]		[deg]	[deg]		[%]
_	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	8	59561	184.98	29.36	CLEAN	93.8 (3.8, 2.
	96	59742	185.03	29.28	SOURCEVETO	99.9 (<1, <
_	103	59312	184.95	29.20	SOURCEVETO	99.2 (<1, <

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Table 1. Properties of photons associated to NGC 4278 with a probability higher than 90%.

Notes. Column (1) reconstructed energy, (2) arrival time in modified Julian day (MJD), (3-4) reconstructed right ascension and declination, (5) event class of the reconstructed event (further details in the text), (6) association probability using the gtsrcprob tool for NGC 4278 and for the backgrounds in parentheses (isotropic and galactic, respectively).













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NGC 4278: γ -ray band (Bronzini et al. in prep)

- Statistically significant (TS=29) γ -ray emission spatially coincident with NGC 4278
- Hard photon index $\Gamma = 1.3 \pm 0.3$
- Energy flux $F_{>100 \text{ MeV}} = (1.2 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-11} \text{ erg/s/cm}^2$
- Isotropic luminosity of $L_{>100 \text{ MeV}} = (4 \pm 3) \times 10^{41} \text{ erg/s}$
- We checked event by event (gtsrcprob tool)
 - **3 HE photons** with **P>90%** to be associated with NGC 4278

The first solid detection of NGC 4278!







-	Energy	MJD	$lpha_{ m J200}$	$\delta_{ m J200}$	evclass	gtsrcprob
	[GeV]		[deg]	[deg]		[%]
_	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	8	59561	184.98	29.36	CLEAN	93.8 (3.8, 2.
	96	59742	185.03	29.28	SOURCEVETO	99.9 (<1, <
_	103	59312	184.95	29.20	SOURCEVETO	99.2 (<1, <

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Table 1. Properties of photons associated to NGC 4278 with a probability higher than 90%.

Notes. Column (1) reconstructed energy, (2) arrival time in modified Julian day (MJD), (3-4) reconstructed right ascension and declination, (5) event class of the reconstructed event (further details in the text), (6) association probability using the gtsrcprob tool for NGC 4278 and for the backgrounds in parentheses (isotropic and galactic, respectively).













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NGC 4278: X-ray band (Bronzini et al. in prep)

NGC 4278 was serendipitously observed by Swift-XRT (~1.1ks) during the TeV active phase

- The source was in flare also in X-ray band!
- Hard photon index $\Gamma = 1.4^{+0.6}_{-0.6}$
- Energy flux $F_{0.5-8 \text{ keV}} = 5^{+3}_{-2} \times 10^{-12} \text{ erg/s/cm}^2$
- Isotropic luminosity $L_{0.5-8 \text{ keV}} = 1.6^{+0.9}_{-0.6} \times 10^{41} \text{ erg/s}$















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NGC 4278: MWL view (Bronzini et al. in prep)

Our results in X- and γ -ray bands strongly support that the source was in an overall enhanced state during the LHAASO campaign













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Conclusions

- Our highly refined analysis of *Fermi*-LAT data revealed a statistically significant (~4.3 σ) detection of NGC 4278 spatially e temporally coincident with 1LHAASO J1219+2915
- GeV and TeV data connect smoothly
- The analysis of a X-ray observation simultaneous to the LHAASO campaign confirms that the source was in a high-state ullet

INGC 4278 represents a new class of TeV-emitting sources!

- radiative mechanisms in low-power radio galaxies with pc-scale jets.
- (CTAO)







• The detection of VHE emission from NGC 4278 gives us, for the first time, the unique opportunity to investigate acceleration and

LLAGN with pc-scale jets might constitute a new class of targets for upcoming Cherenkov Telescope Array Observatory









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NGC 4278: radio band (Giroletti+05)

individual components properties

Component (1)	r (mas) (2)	θ (deg) (3)	a (mas) (4)	<i>b/a</i> (5)	Φ (deg) (6)	S _{5 GHz} (mJy) (7)	S _{8.4 GHz} (mJy) (8)	α (9)
C	0.00	0.0	0.99	0.48	-26.6	31.5	28.0	0.2
S2	2.57	162.0	1.65	0.36	76.4	7.5	3.0	1.8
S1	8.51	142.8	7.39	0.50	-68.3	28.0	20.8	0.6
N3	1.96	-25.1	3.23	0.74	-39.0	45.4	36.6	0.4
N2	18.46	-67.7	11.17	0.45	-71.9	8.7	6.3	0.6

individual components proper motions

Component (1)	$\begin{array}{c} \Delta r \\ \text{(mas)} \\ \text{(2)} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} \rho \\ (deg) \\ (3) \end{array} $	$\mu \ (mas yr^{-1}) \ (4)$	$egin{aligned} & eta_{\mathrm{app}} \ (v_{\mathrm{app}}/c) \ & (5) \end{aligned}$	Age (yr) (6)
C			Reference		
S2	0.45 ± 0.14	148.7	0.088 ± 0.027	0.020 ± 0.006	29.1 ± 9.3
S1	0.66 ± 0.12	145.1	0.129 ± 0.024	0.030 ± 0.006	65.8 ± 12.4
N3	1.21 ± 0.09	-66.3	0.237 ± 0.018	0.055 ± 0.004	8.3 ± 0.5
N2	3.76 ± 0.65	-79.5	0.737 ± 0.128	0.171 ± 0.030	25.0 ± 4.8















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NGC 4278: X-ray band

Multiple X-ray emitting components in the host galaxy of NGC 4278

-> LMXBs, GCs, multi-temperature gas, etc. revealed by Chandra (excellent angular resolution) (Brassington+09, Fabbiano+10, Pellegrini+12)

resolution (e.g. *Swift*-XRT)

Fabbiano19









- -> Essential to disentangle the central AGN contribution from other components when observed by telescopes with worse angular









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NGC 4278: γ-ray band (Bronzini et al. in prep)

Analysis setup

- Fermipy v1.2.0 and Fermitools v2.2.0
- March 1st 2021 October 1st 2022 (MJD = 59274 59853)
- 100 MeV 1 TeV
- IRFs P8_SOURCE_V3 and SOURCE event type
- Rol=15° (centered on the radio position of NGC 4278)
- 4FGL-DR4 catalog model
- NGC 4278 manually added ($\Gamma = 2$)
- Binned likelihood with 21 components







	Zmax	PIXEL SIZE [deg]						
[GeV]	[deg]	PSF0	PSF1	PSF2	PS			
0.1 - 0.3	90	—	—	0.6	0			
0.3 - 1	100	—	0.4	0.3	0			
1 - 3	105	0.4	0.15	0.1	0			
3 - 10	105	0.25	0.1	0.05	0.			
10 - 30	105	0.15	0.06	0.04	0.			
30 - 1000	105	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.			
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NGC 4278: TeV light-curve









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Why studying RL AGN

- The vast majority of AGN in the local Universe shows low-luminosities ($L_{\rm bol} \lesssim 10^{42} \, {\rm erg/s}) -> LLAGN$ (e.g, Ho 08) • Modest radio cores ($L_{5\,GHz} = 10^{19-21} \,\text{W/Hz}$) (e.g, Ho 08) and weak ($P_{\text{iet}} < 10^{42} \,\text{erg/s}$) pc-scale jets (Mezua&Prieto14)
- Radiative inefficient accretion flow (RIAF) (Ichimaru77, Narayan&Yi94)
- X-ray faint ($L_{2-10 \text{ keV}} \sim 10^{38} \text{ erg/s}$) (Ho 01)
- No LLAGN with pc scale jets was known to emit at VHE (>100 GeV) until LHAASO pointed to NGC 4278 as a possible counterpart of 1LHAASO J1219+2915 (de Menezes+20)





Gamma-ray Space Telescope





