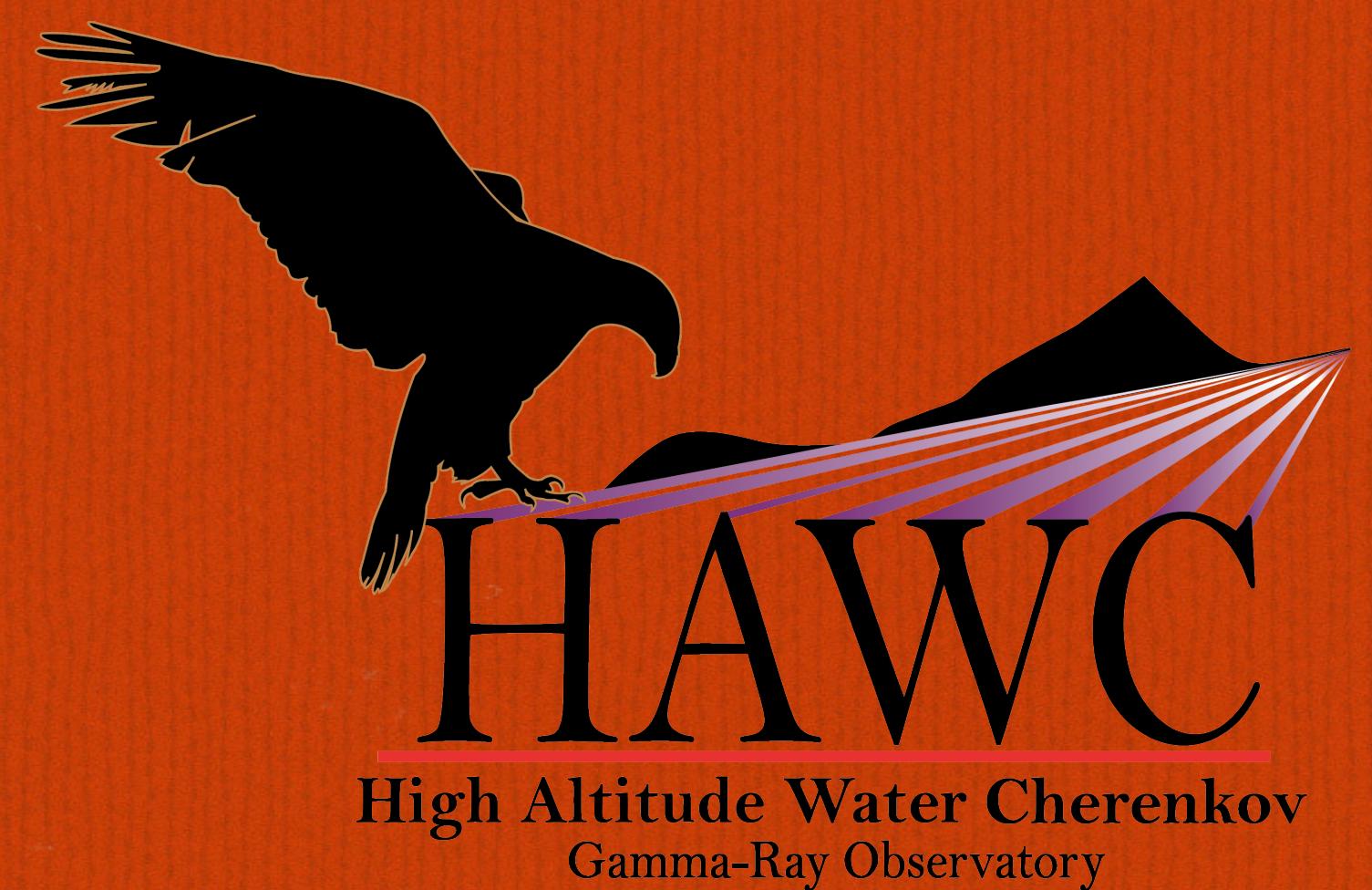
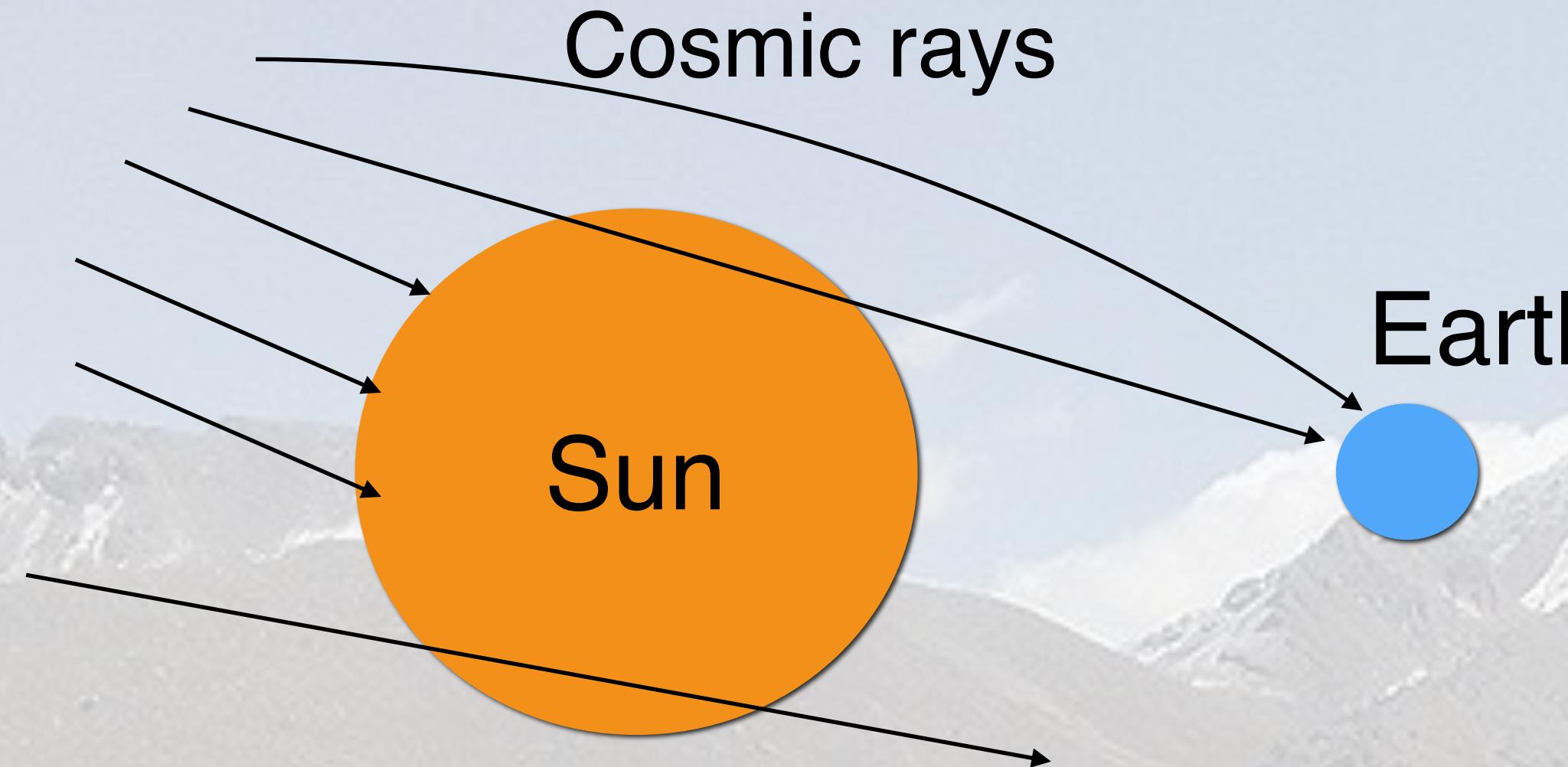


Probing the Anomalous Flux of Very-high-energy Gamma rays from the Sun with HAWC

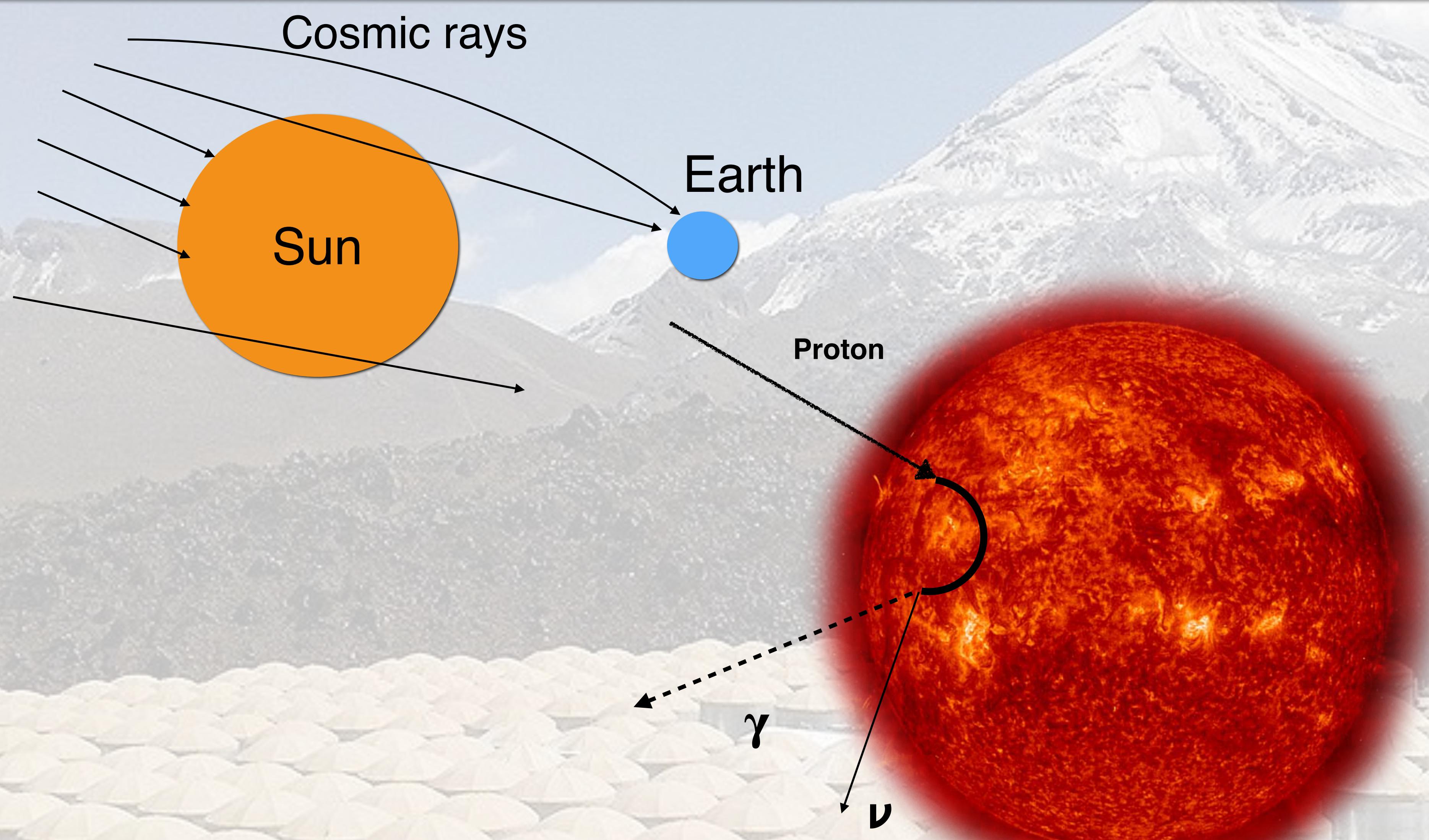
Mehr Un Nisa
Michigan State University
ICRC 2019 — Madison, WI



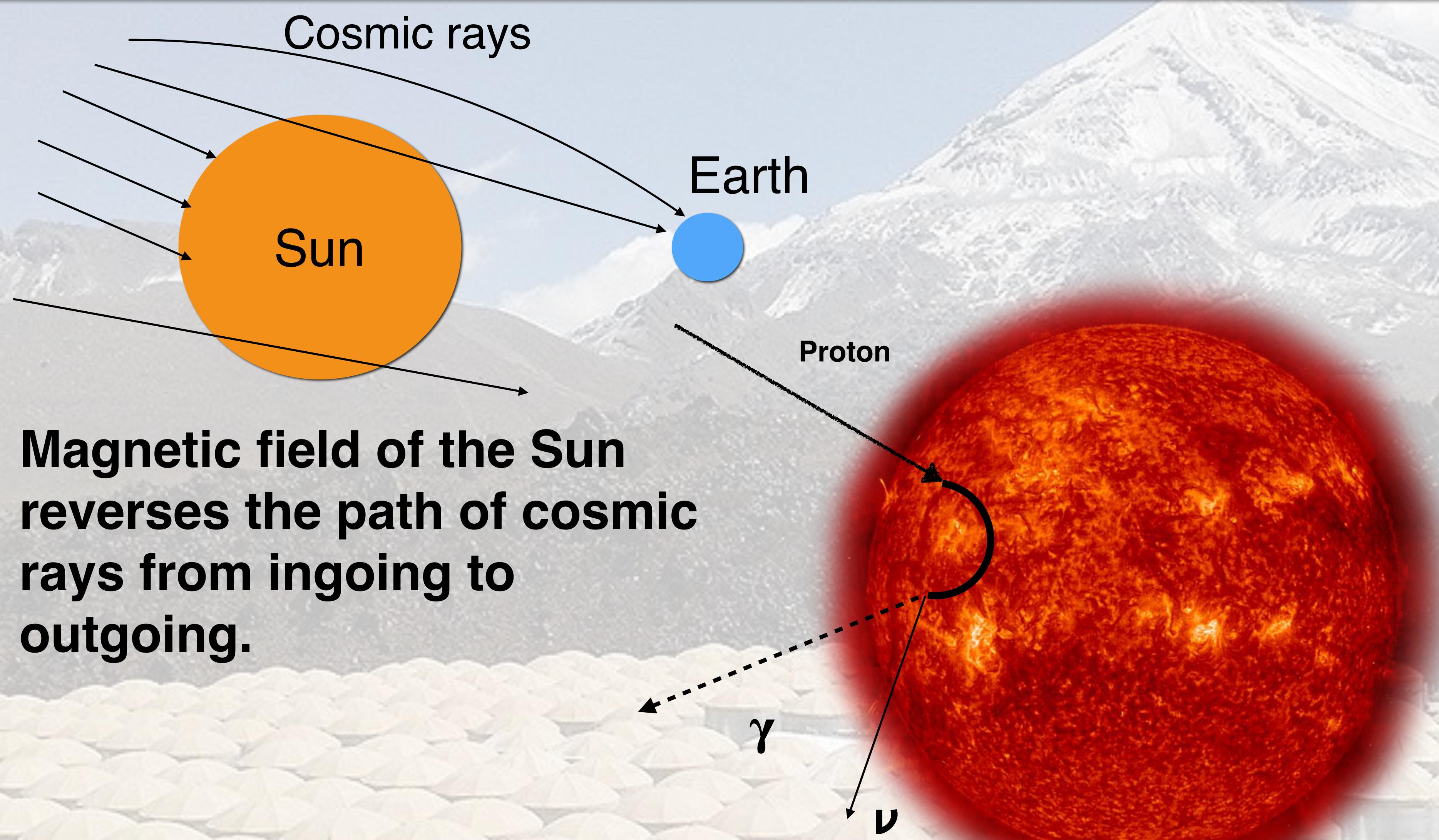
Cosmic-ray interactions with the Sun's atmosphere produce γ rays



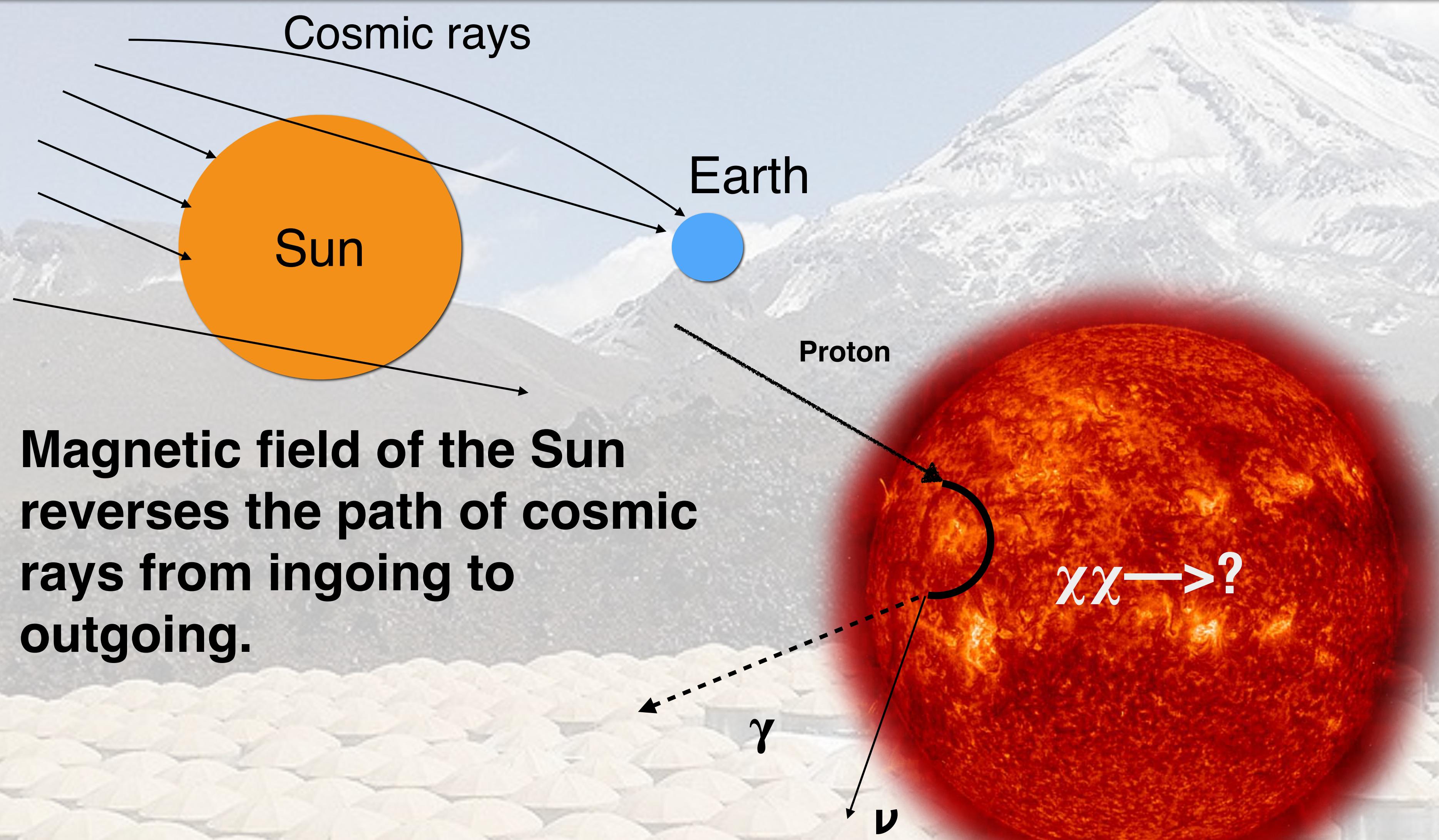
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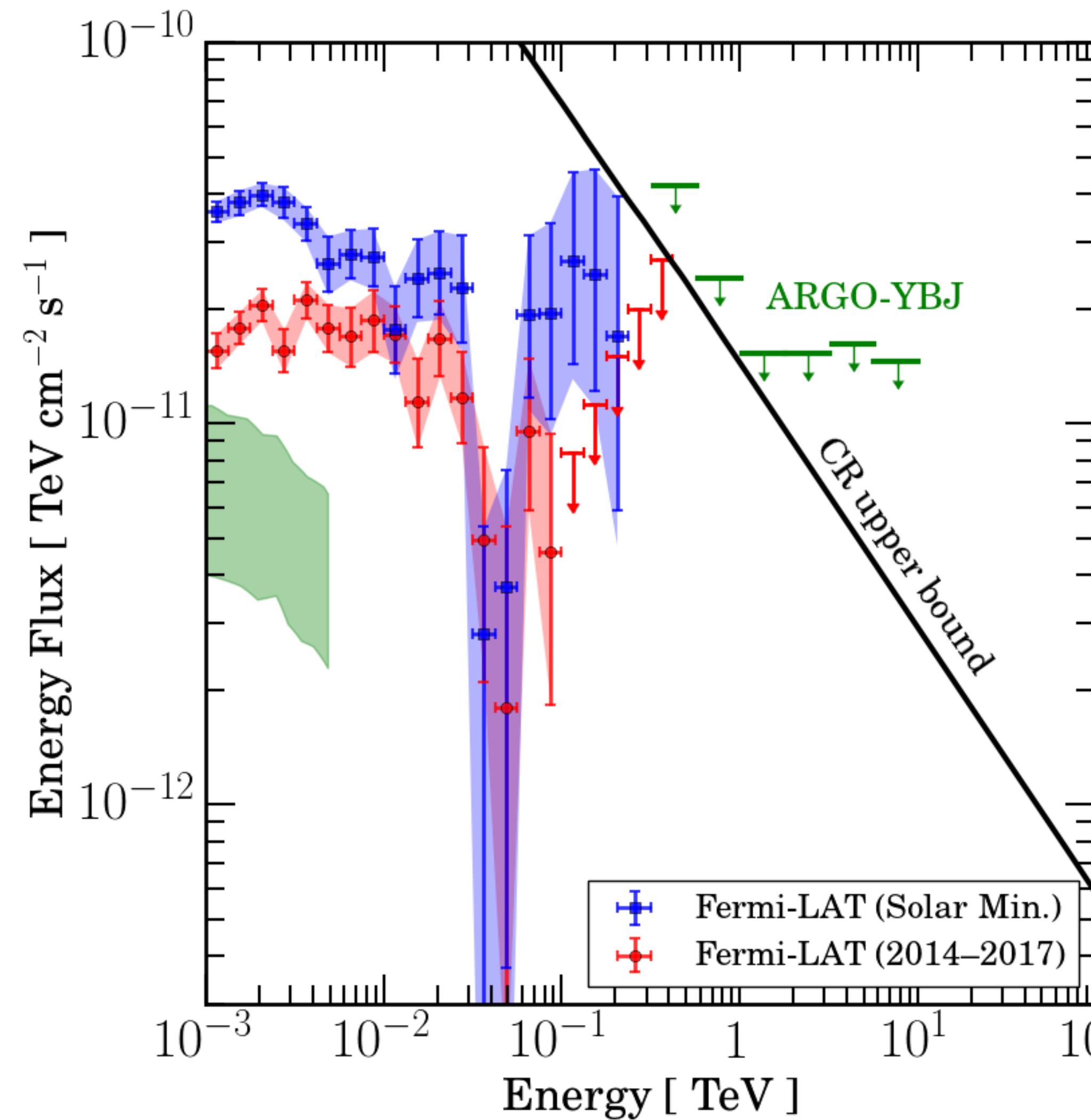
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Cosmic-ray interactions with the Sun's atmosphere produce γ rays

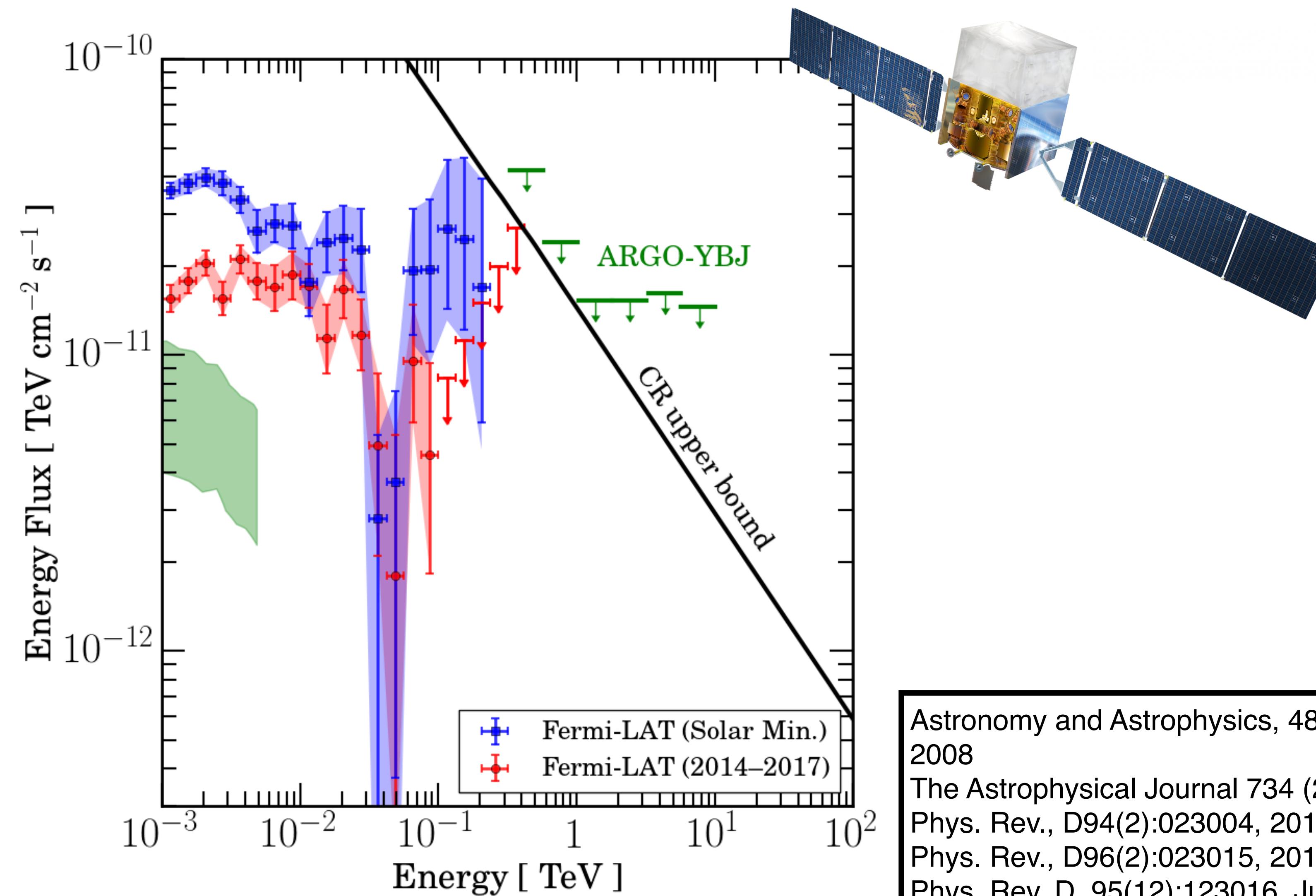


The Sun at GeV: Brighter than expected!



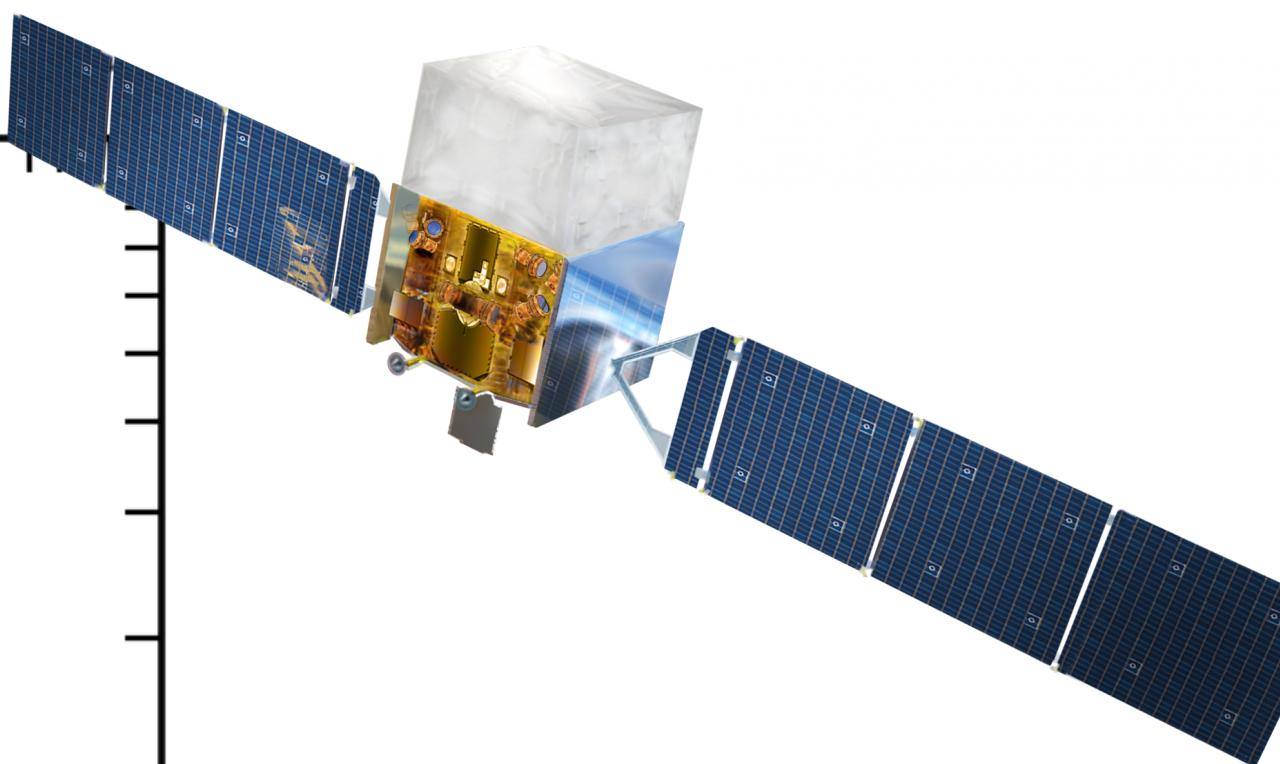
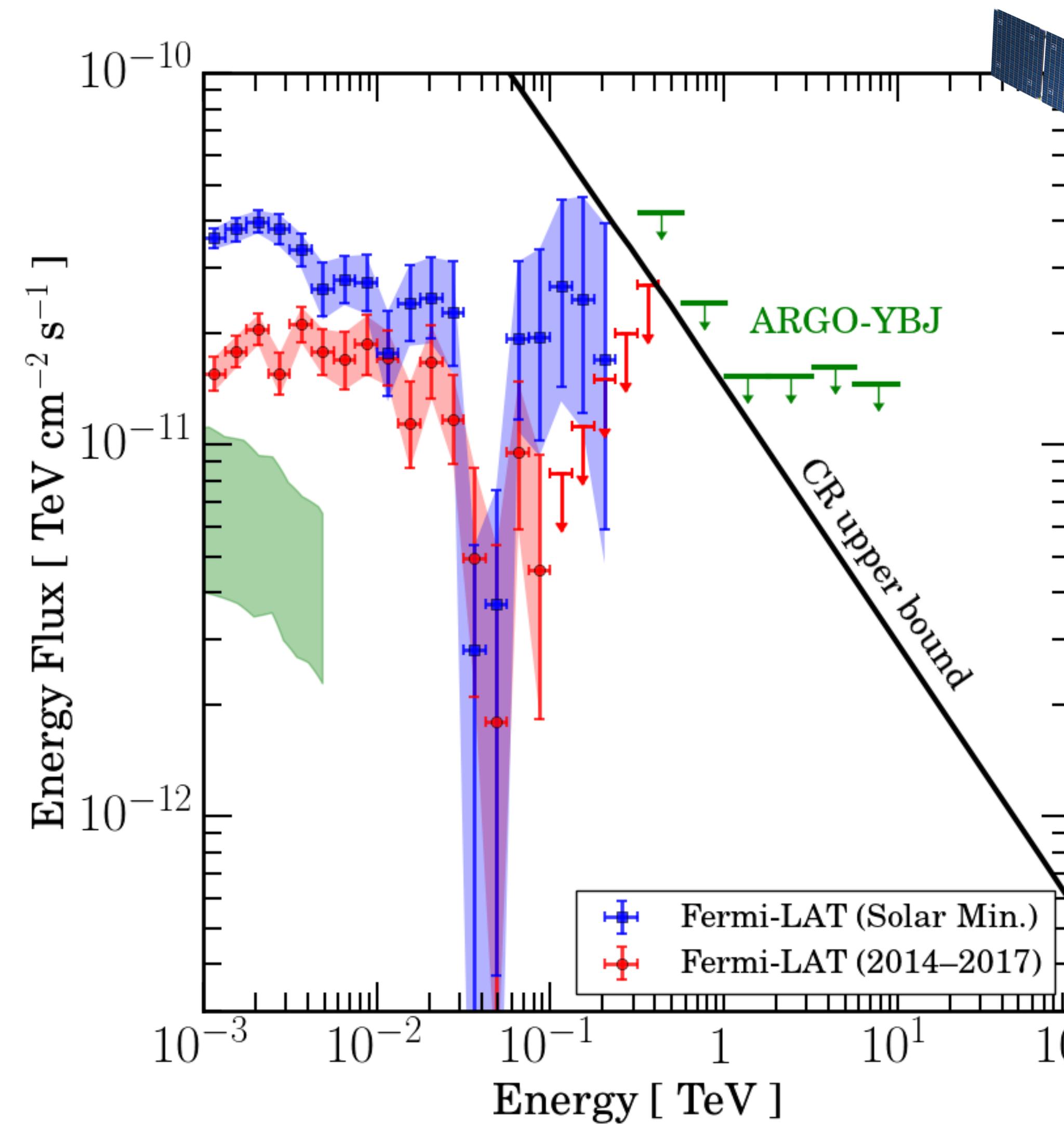
Astronomy and Astrophysics, 480:847–857, March 2008
The Astrophysical Journal 734 (2011) 116
Phys. Rev., D94(2):023004, 2016
Phys. Rev., D96(2):023015, 2017
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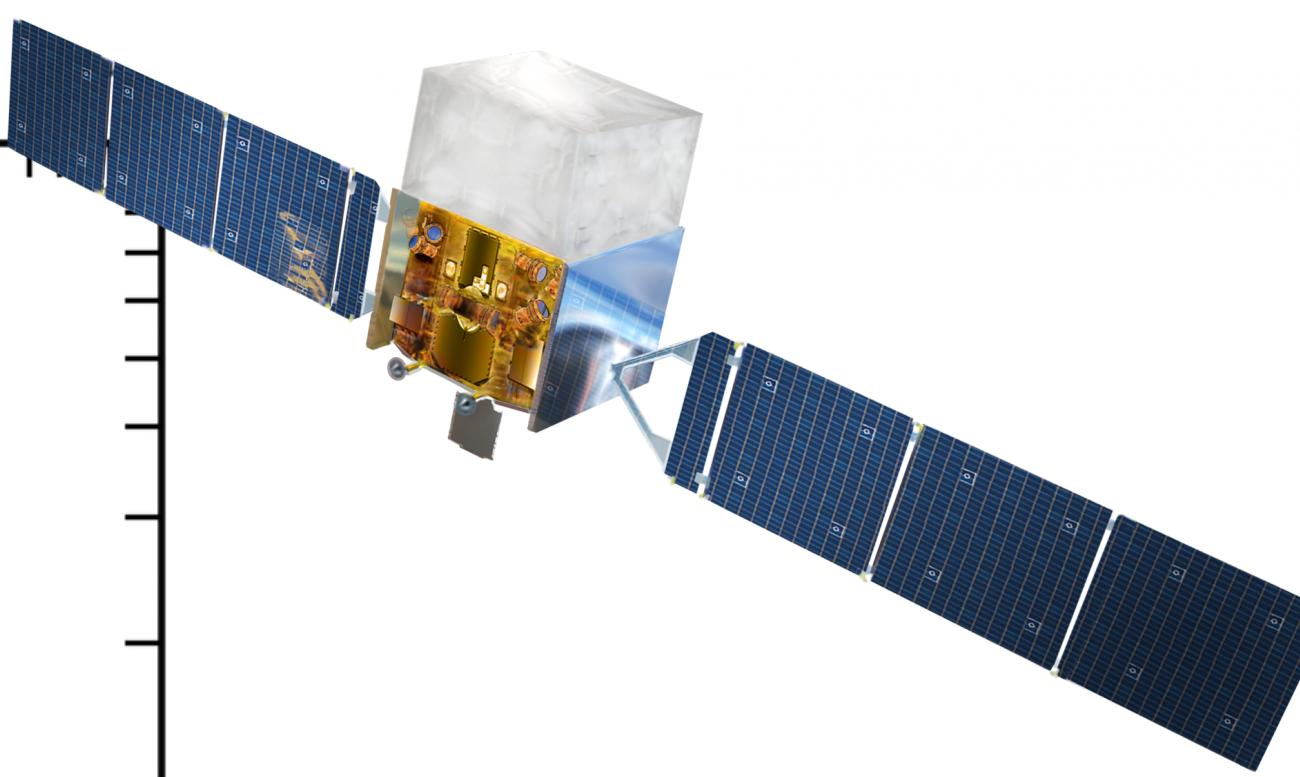
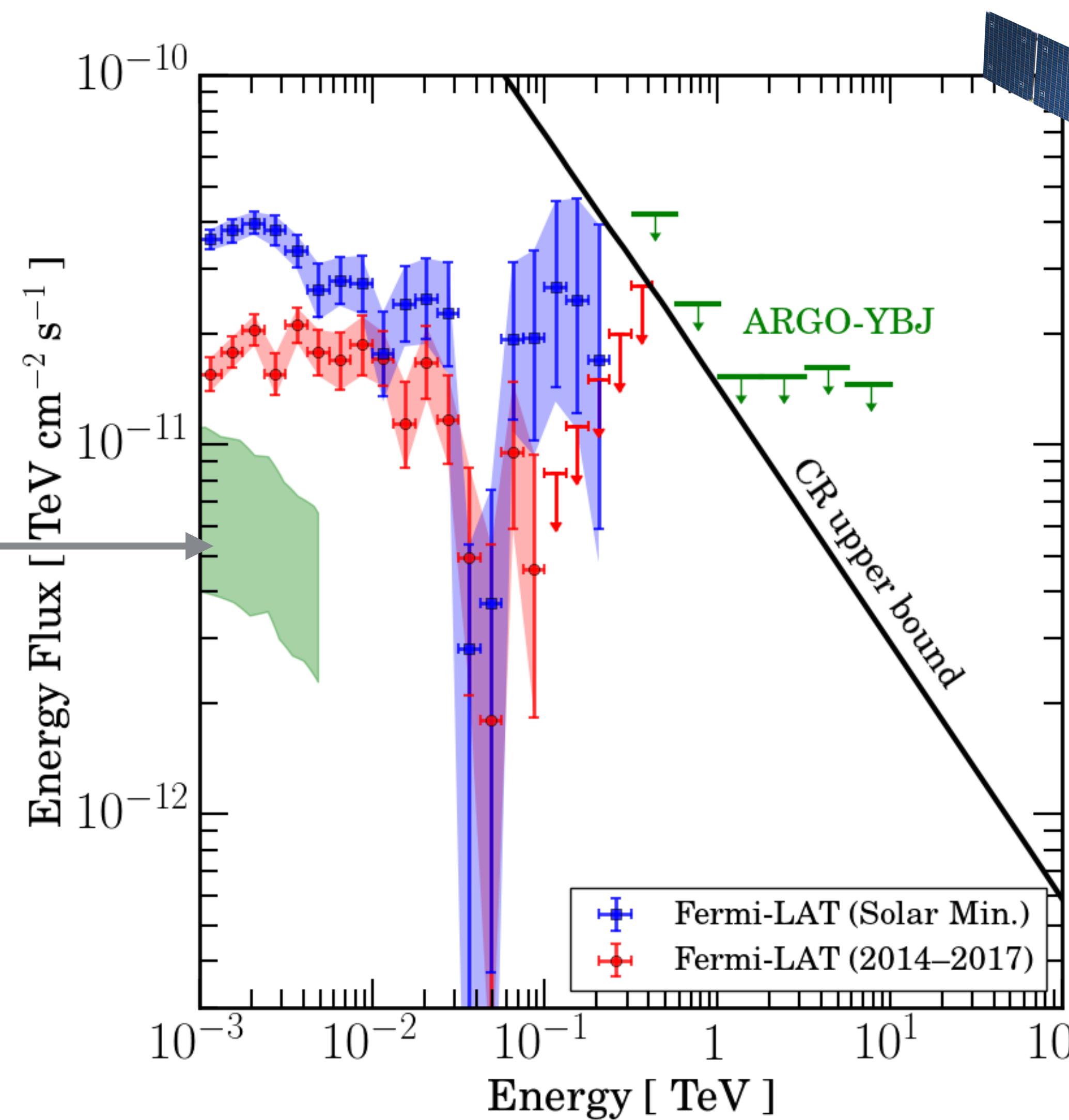
GAD4c: The Surprising Gamma Ray emission from the Sun
(Kenny C. Y. Ng), SH5Ee (Zhe Li),
DM1e (Davide Serine)

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Theory



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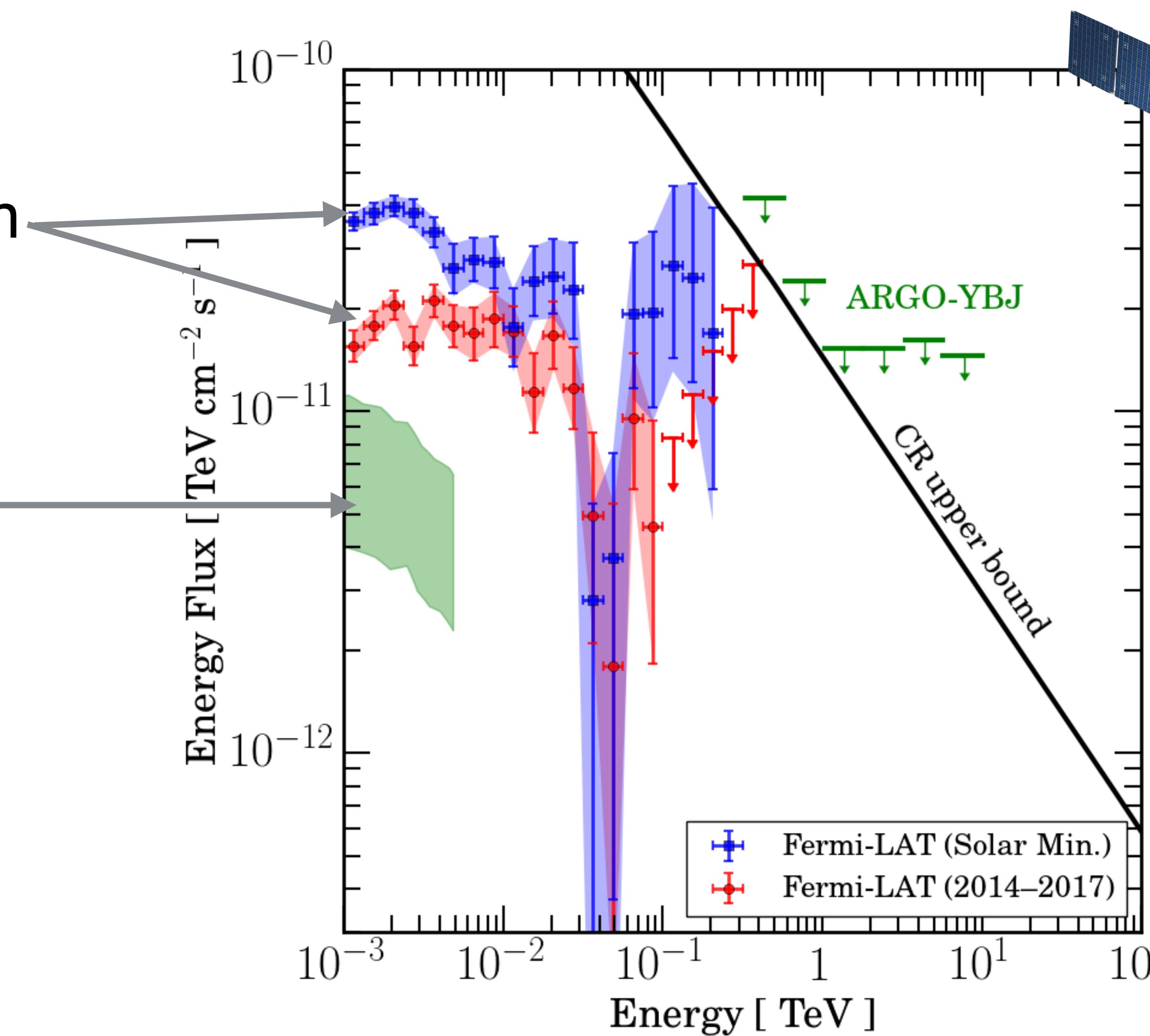
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Observation

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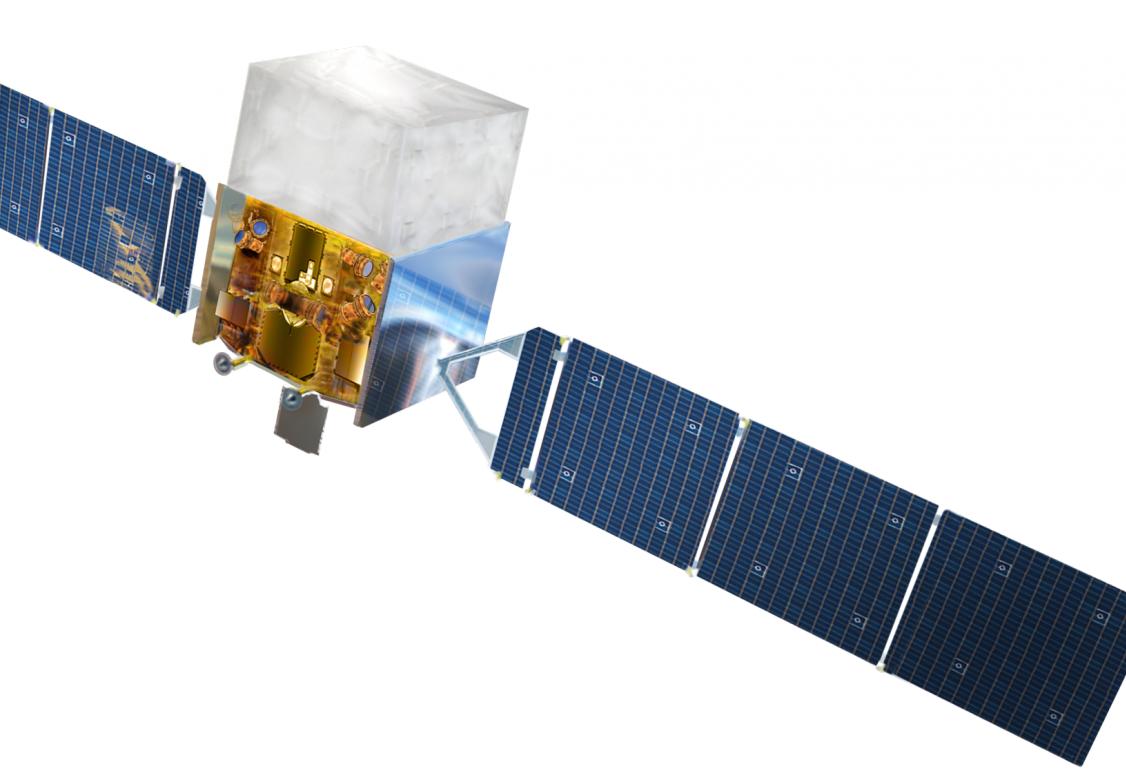
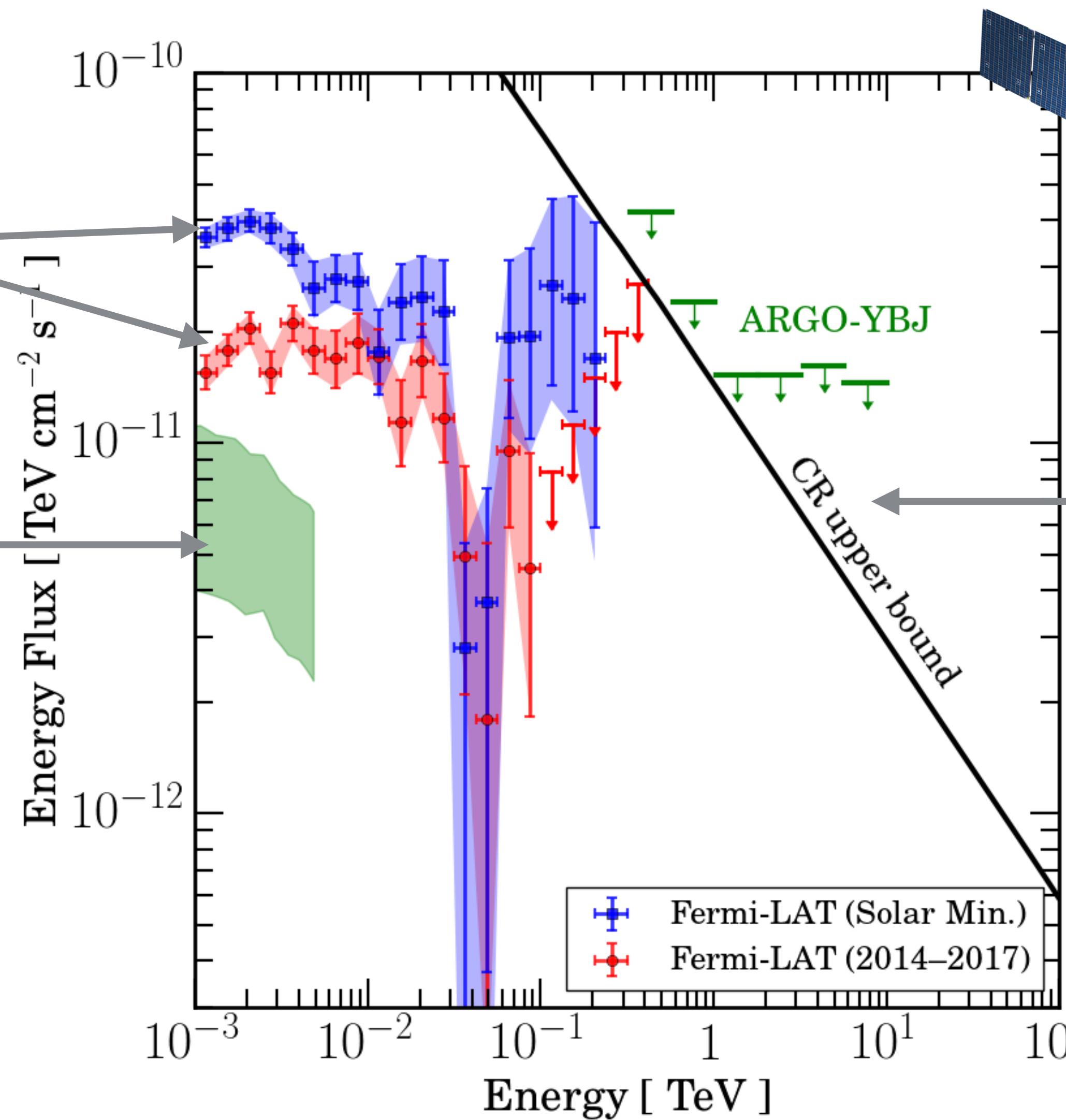
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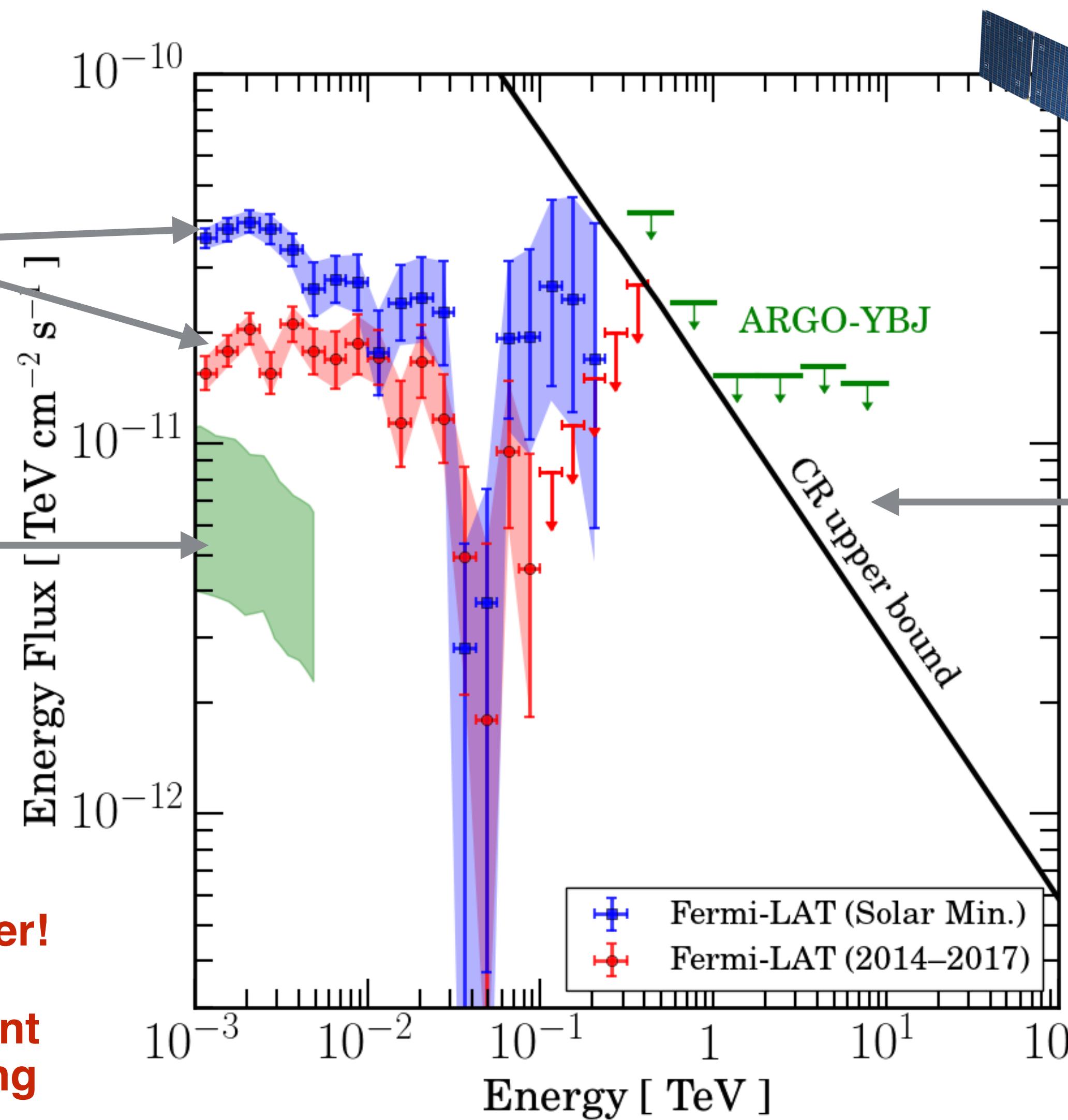
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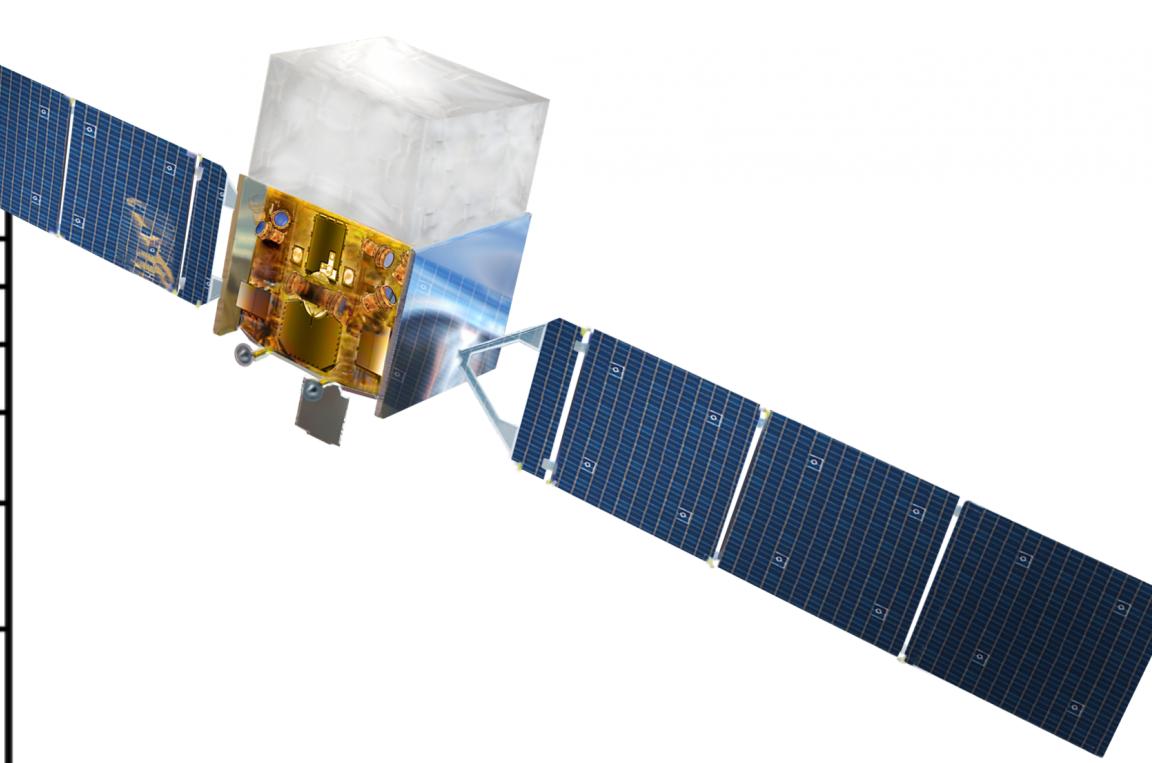
- Solar Minimum flux is much harder and brighter!
- Unforeseen measurement in a physically interesting range. Mechanism?
- TeV prospects?



Max. theoretical
emission
assuming 100%
efficiency

Astronomy
2008

The Astrophysical Journal 734 (2011) 116
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High Altitude Water Cherenkov Observatory



One of the few TeV gamma-ray
instruments taking gamma-ray
data from the Sun

High Altitude Water Cherenkov Observatory

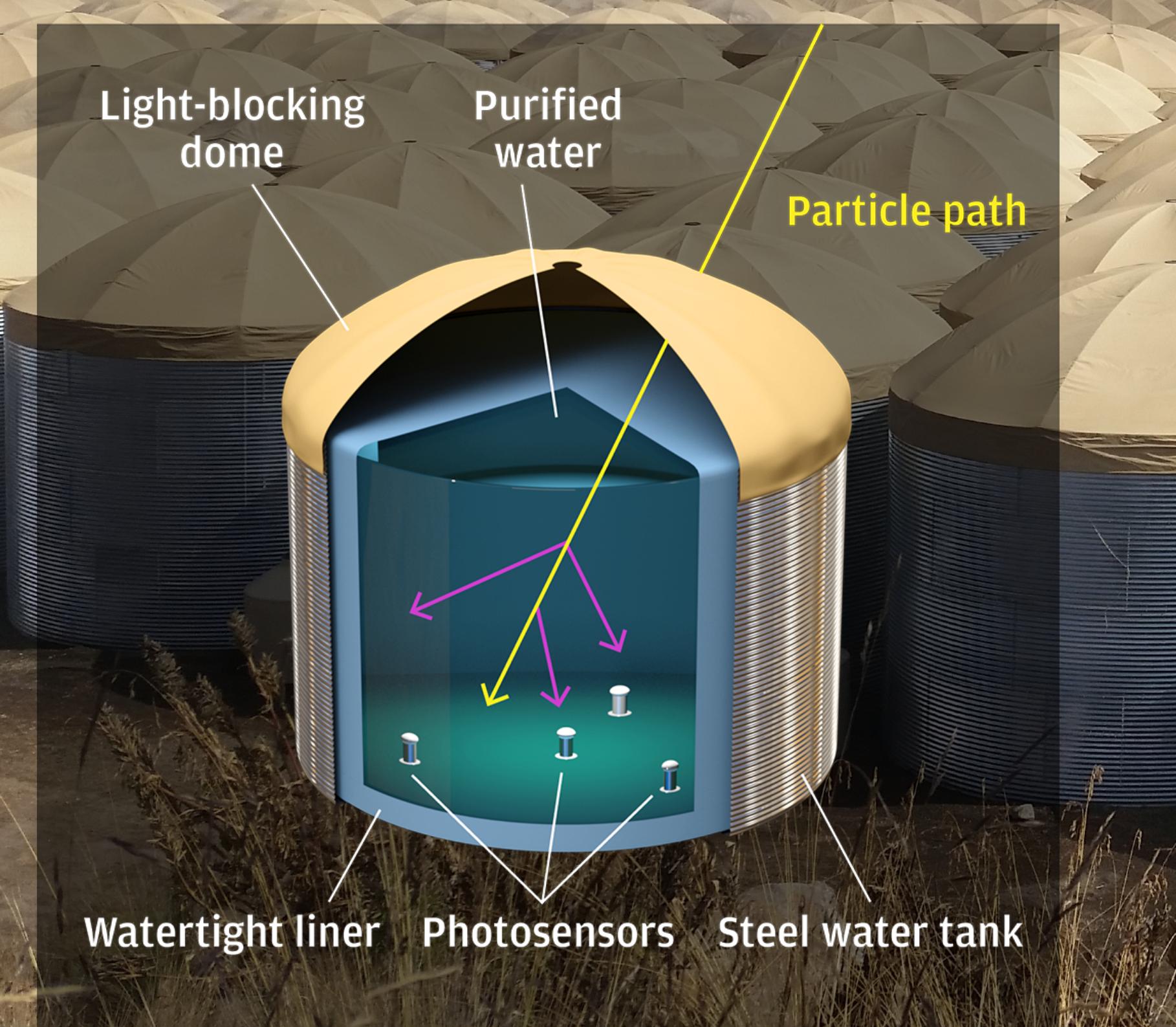
- 300 water tanks with 4 PMTs each (plus 350 Outriggers)



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High Altitude Water Cherenkov Observatory

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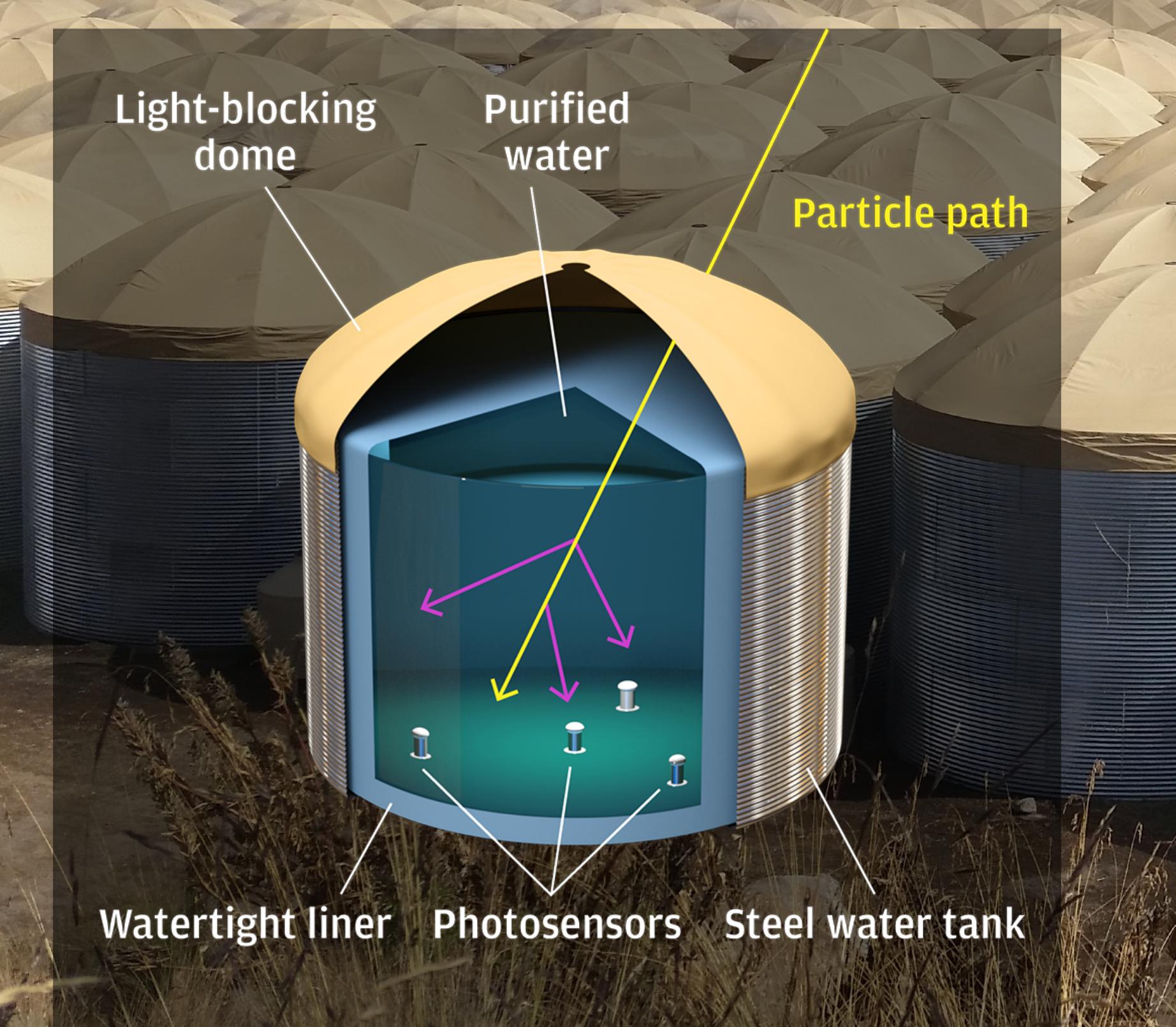


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High Altitude Water Cherenkov Observatory

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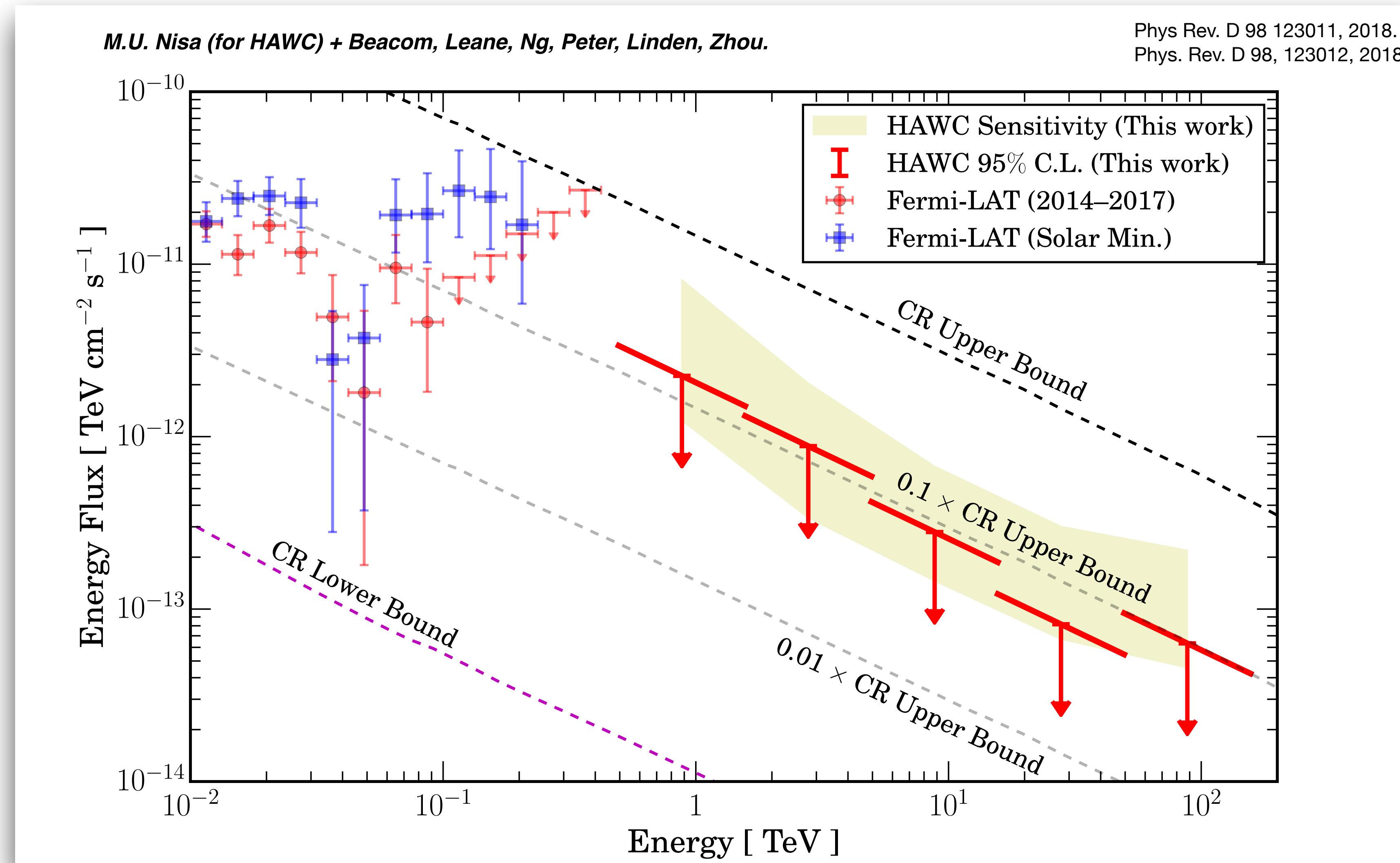
- Area 22,000 m² (100,000m²)
- Trigger rate of 25 kHz
- 300 GeV to > 100 TeV
- 2/3 sky daily coverage



One of the few TeV gamma-ray instruments taking gamma-ray data from the Sun

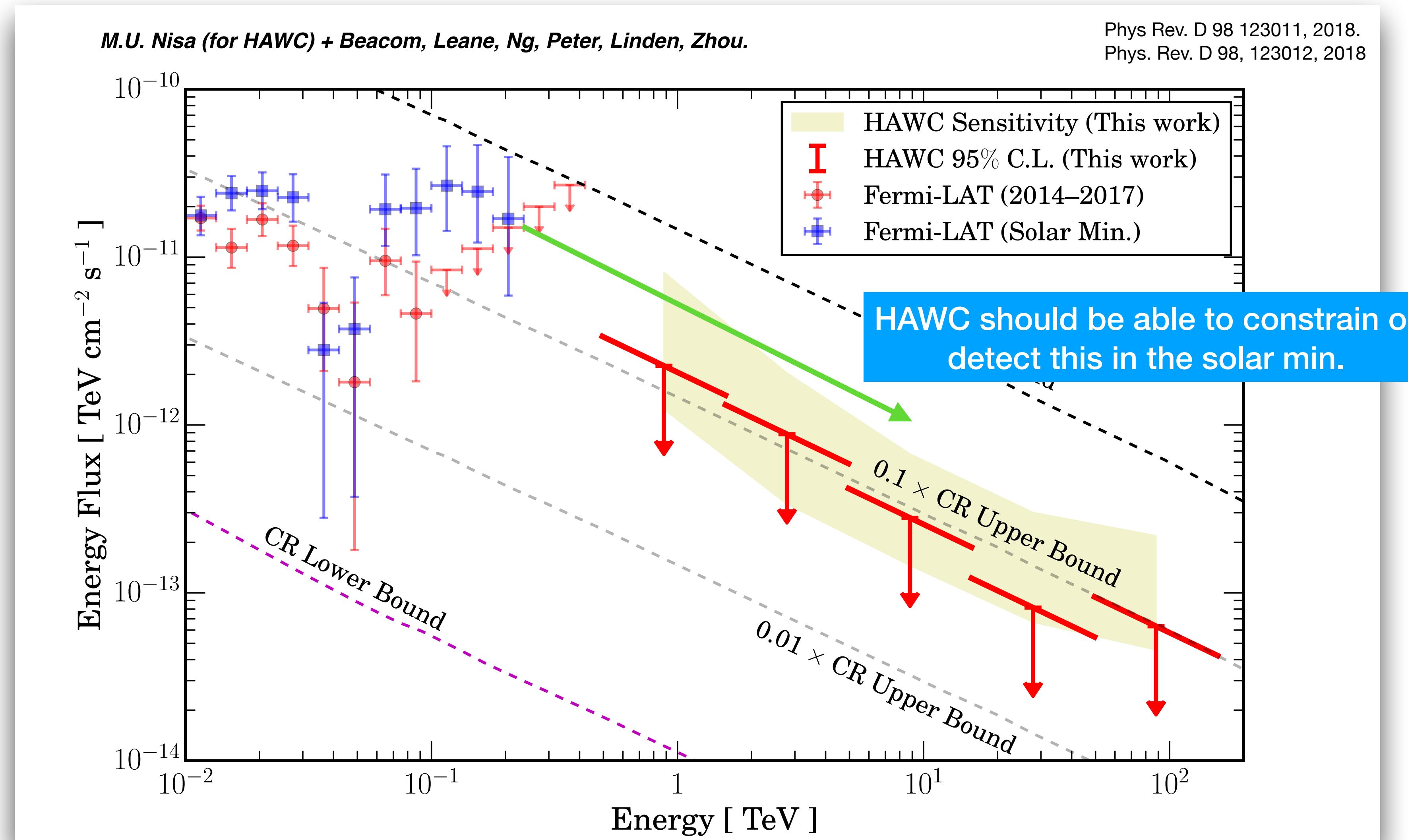
First HAWC Observations

- HAWC presented its first constraints using data from 2015–2017 just after the solar maximum.

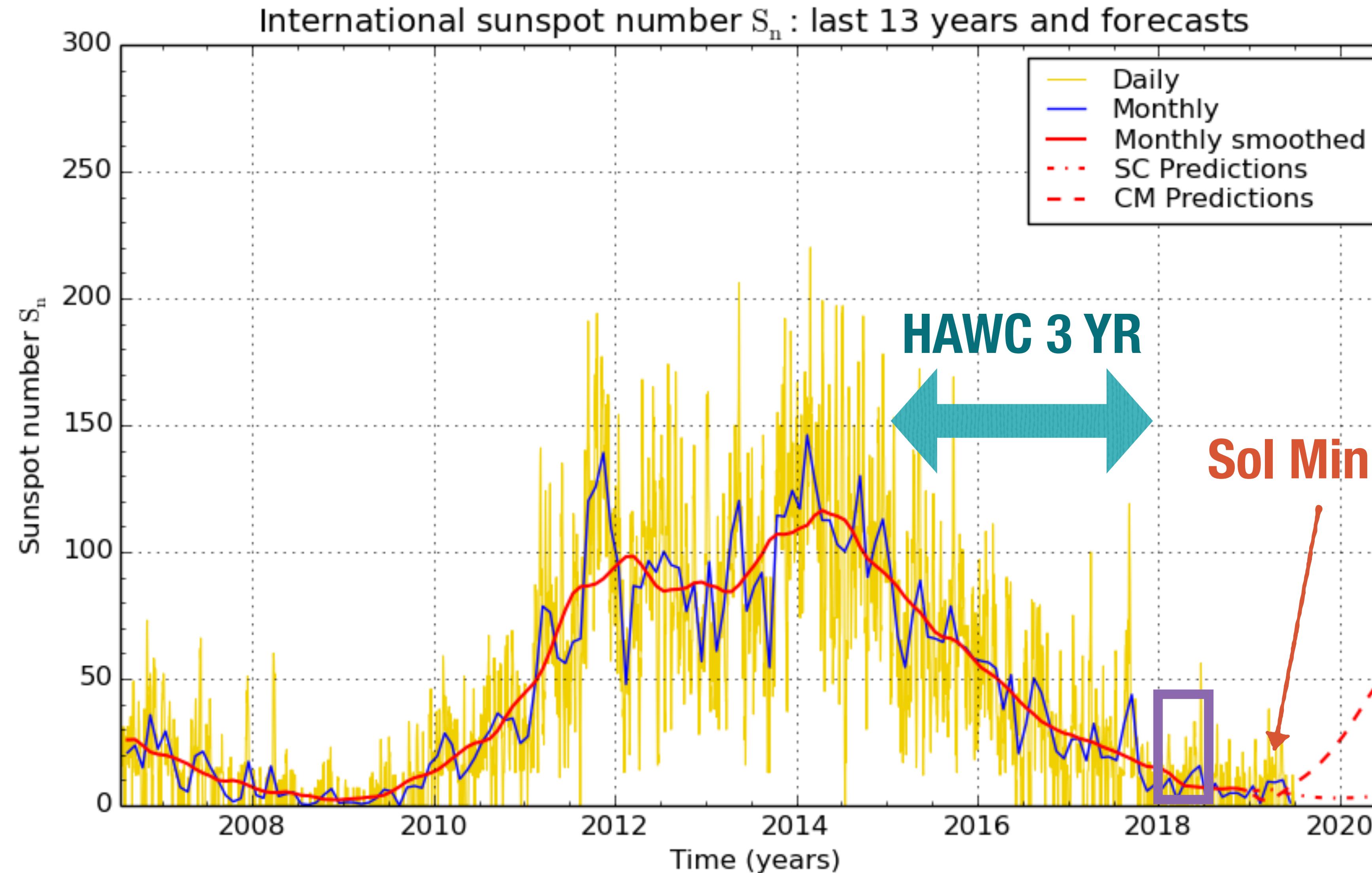


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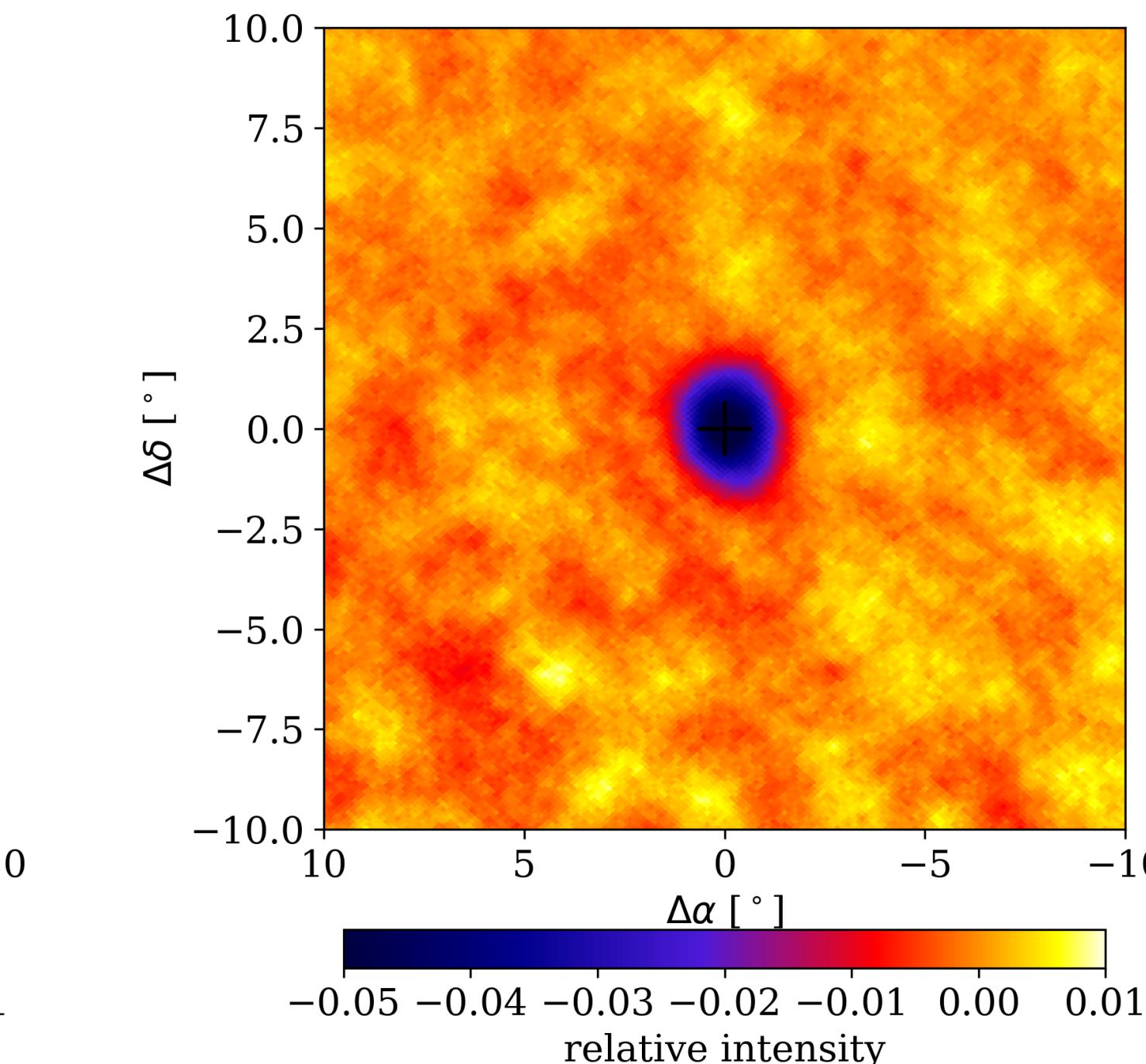
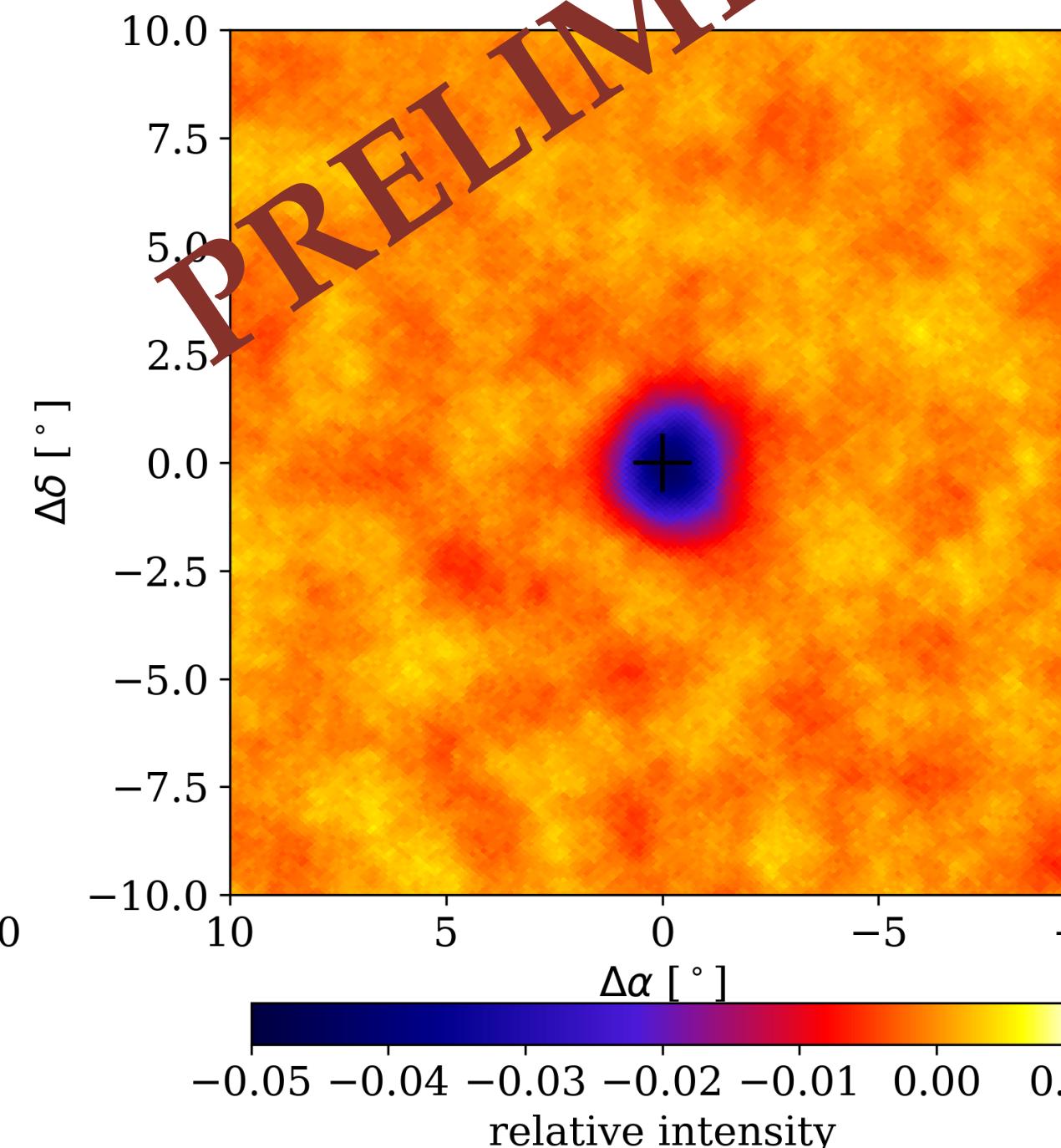
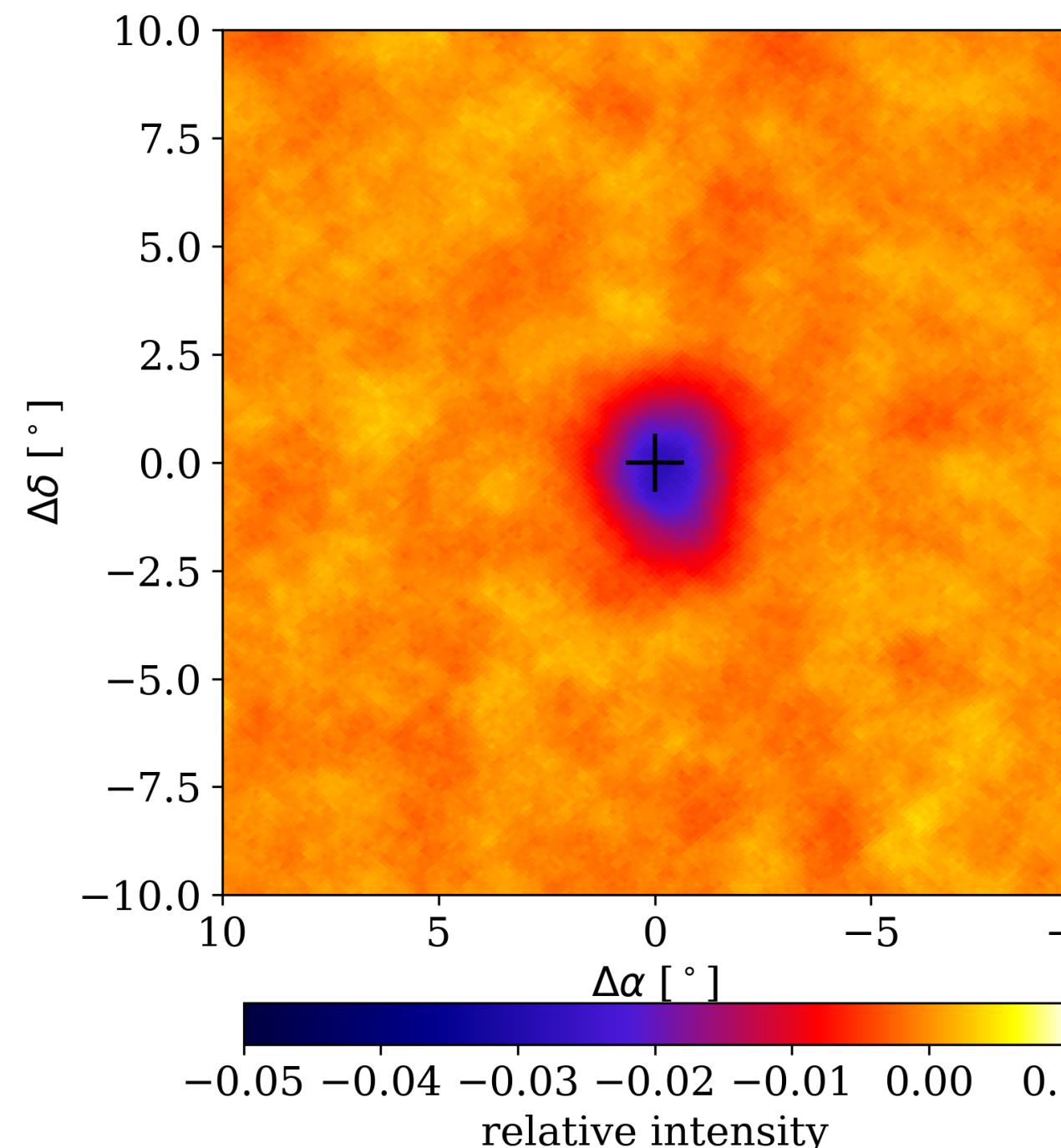
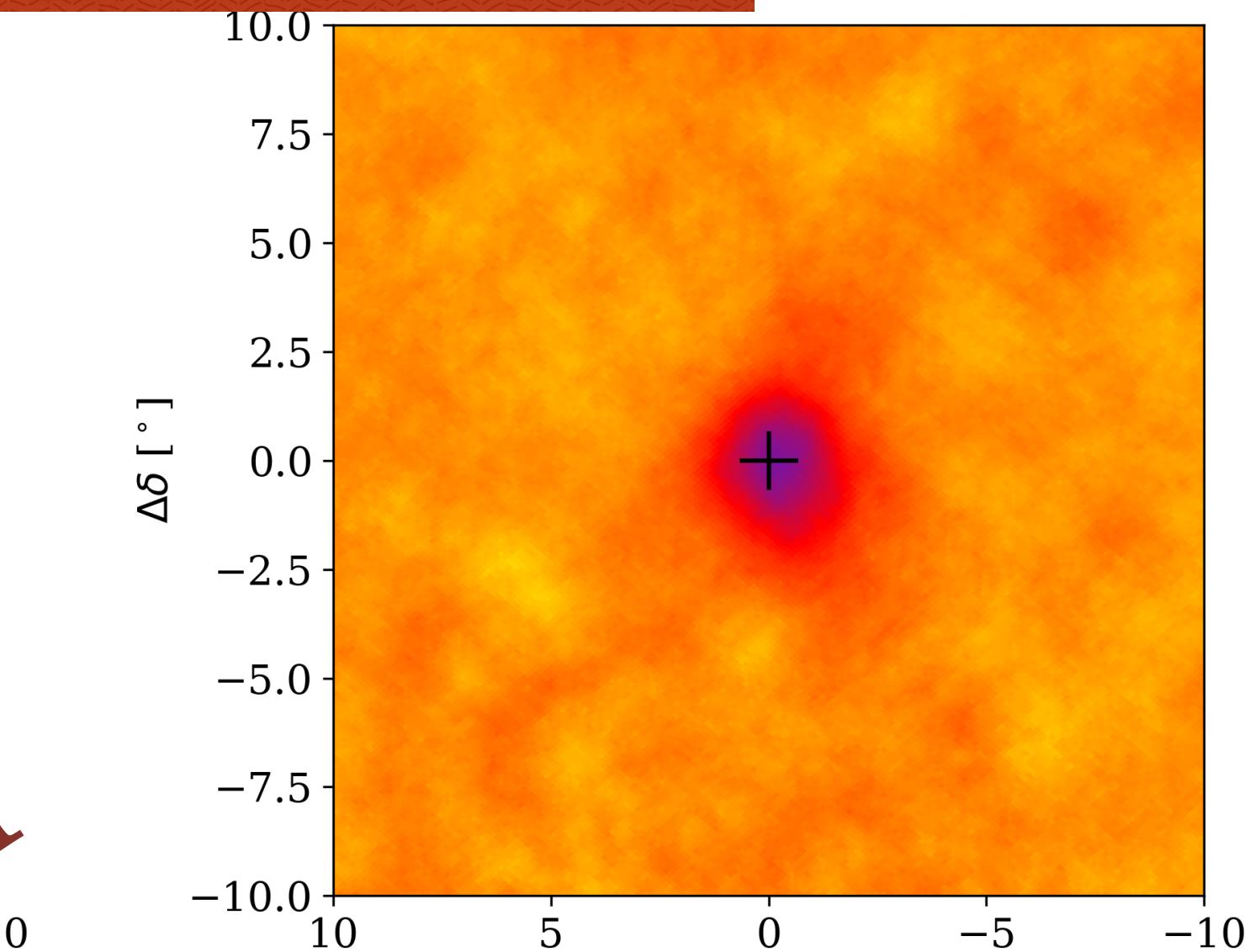
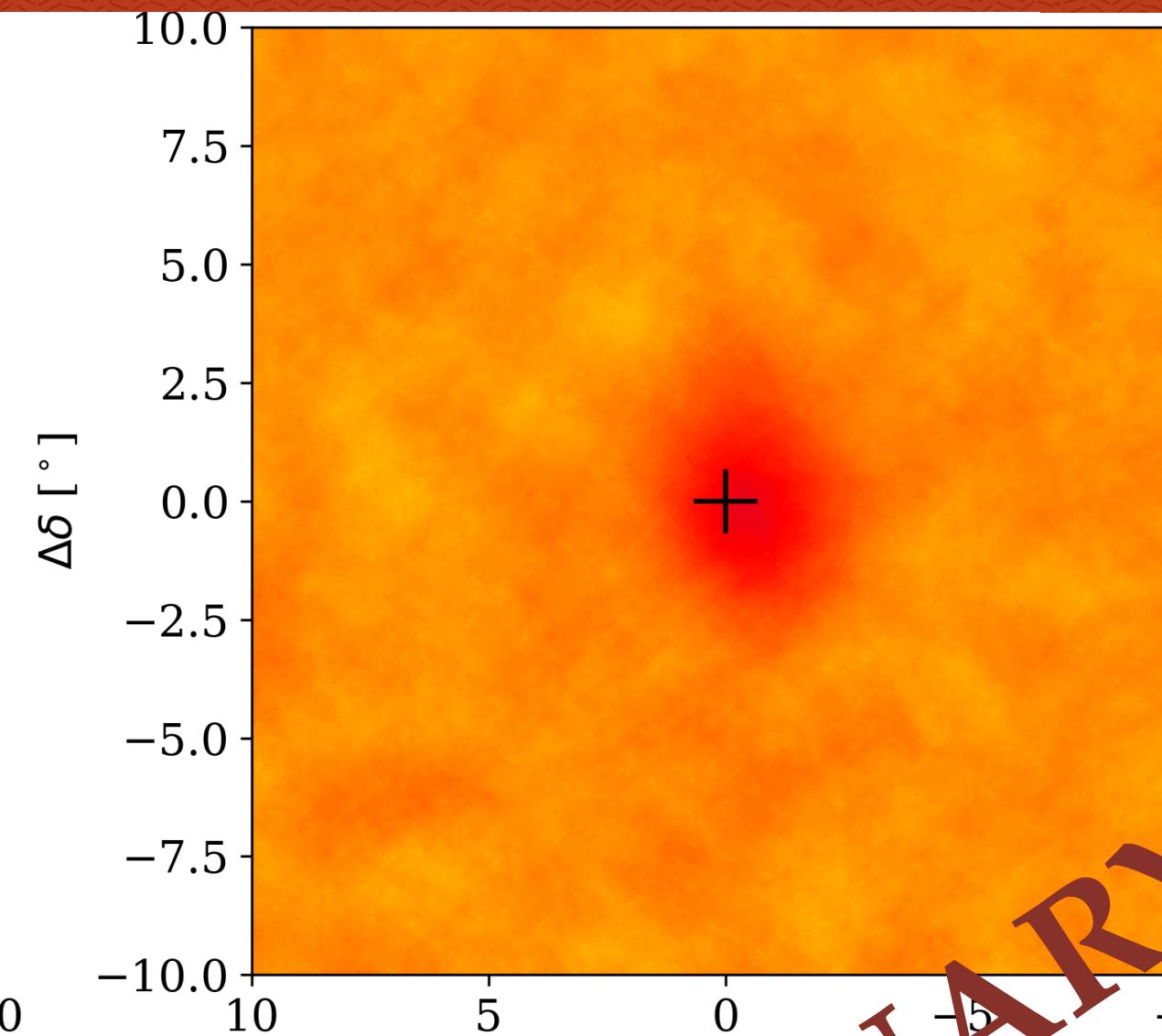
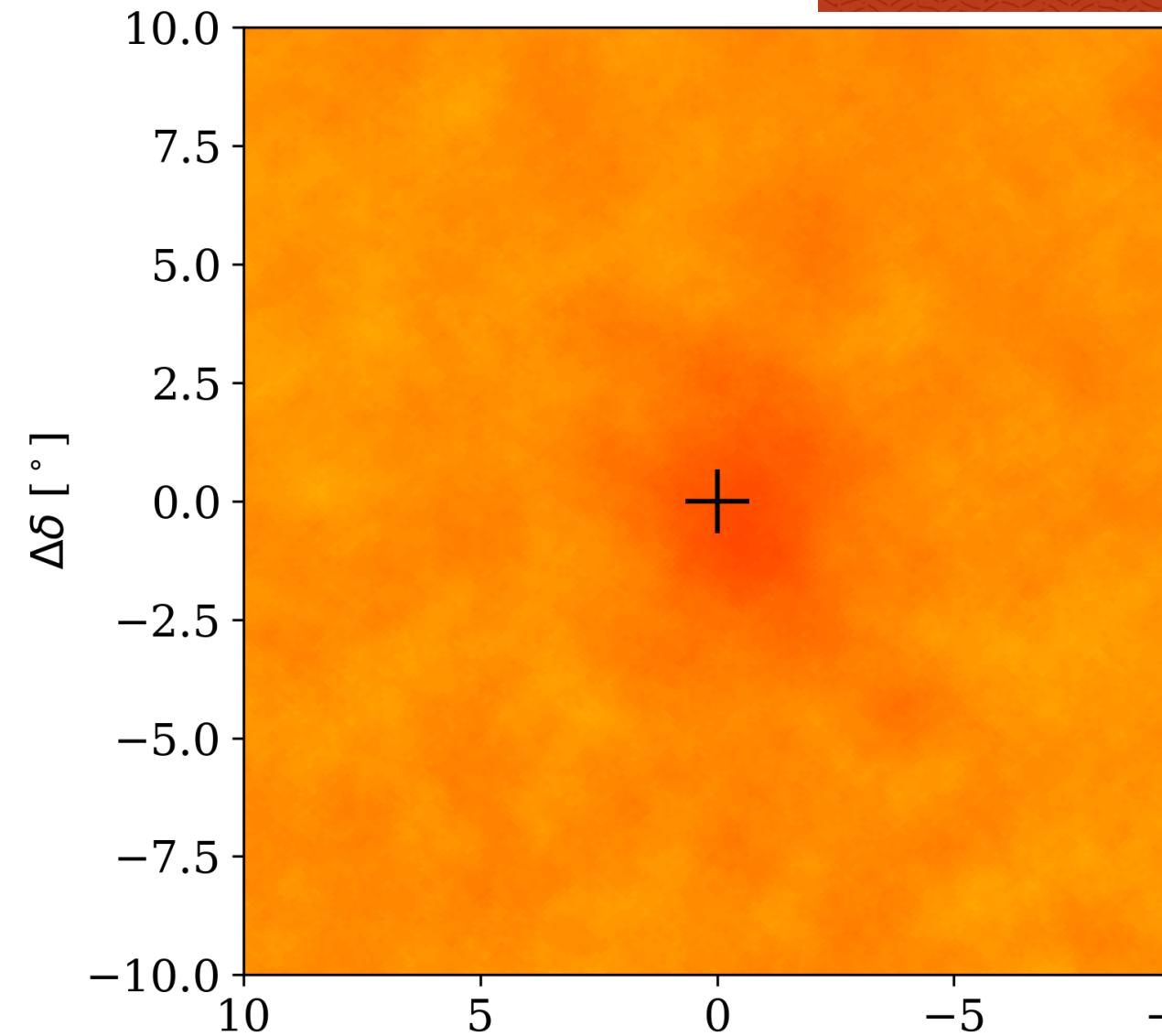


Transitioning into the Solar Minimum



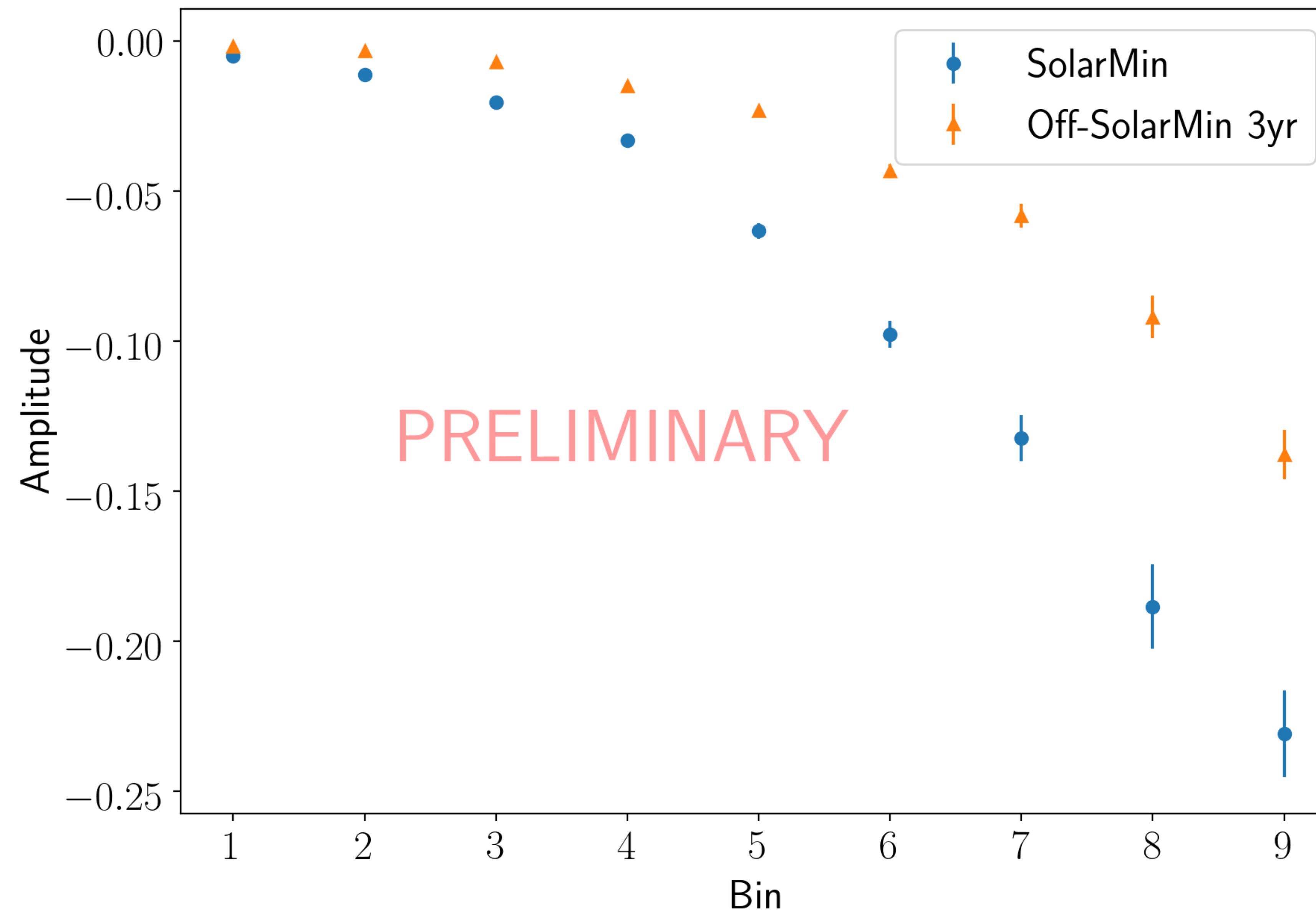
- How is the data changing from one solar cycle to the next?
- Change in the intensity of Sun Shadow?
- Towards a gamma-ray excess from the Sun?

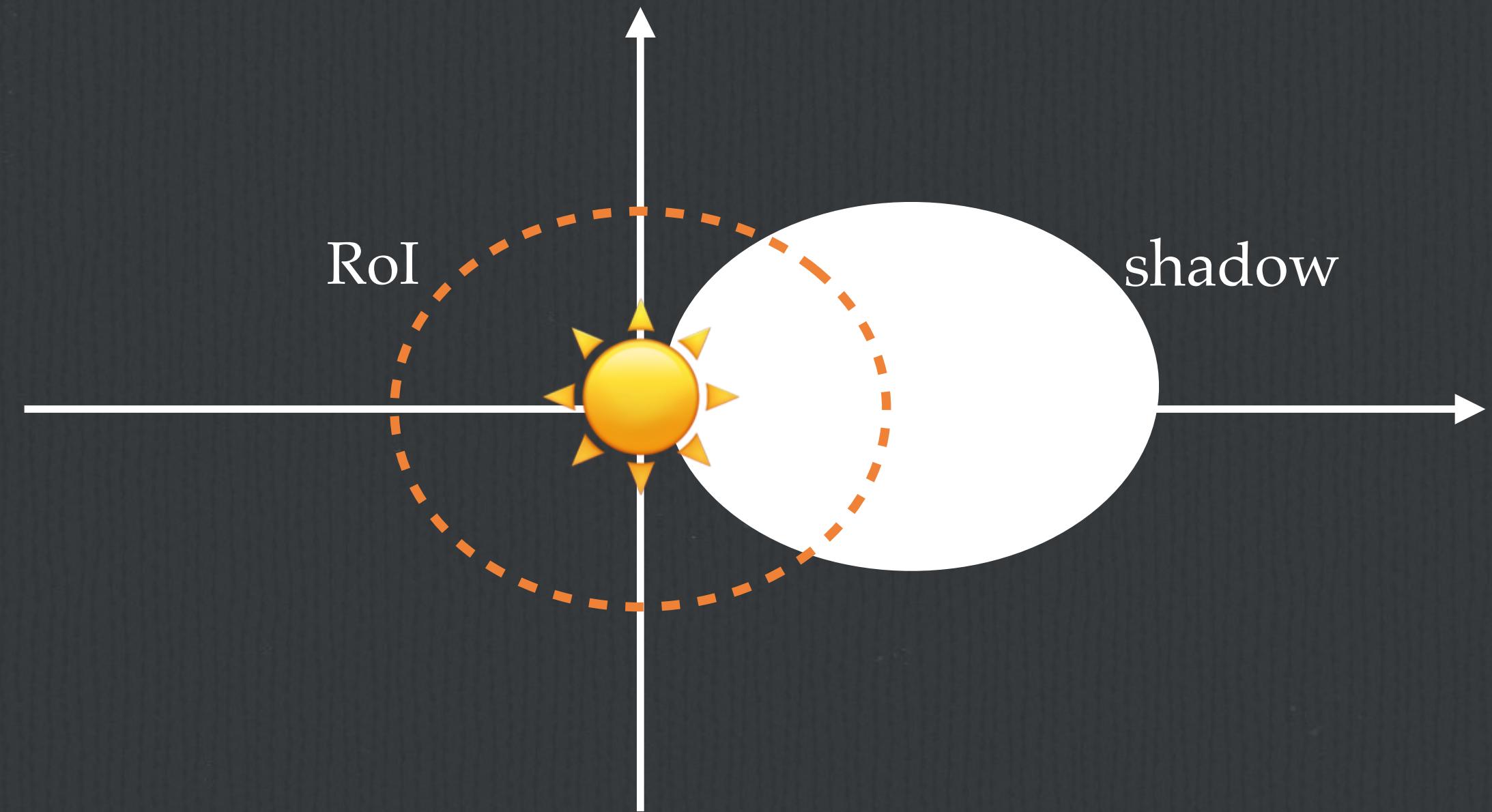
Sun Shadow Jan 2018 — Dec 2018: Energy Proxy Bins 1—6

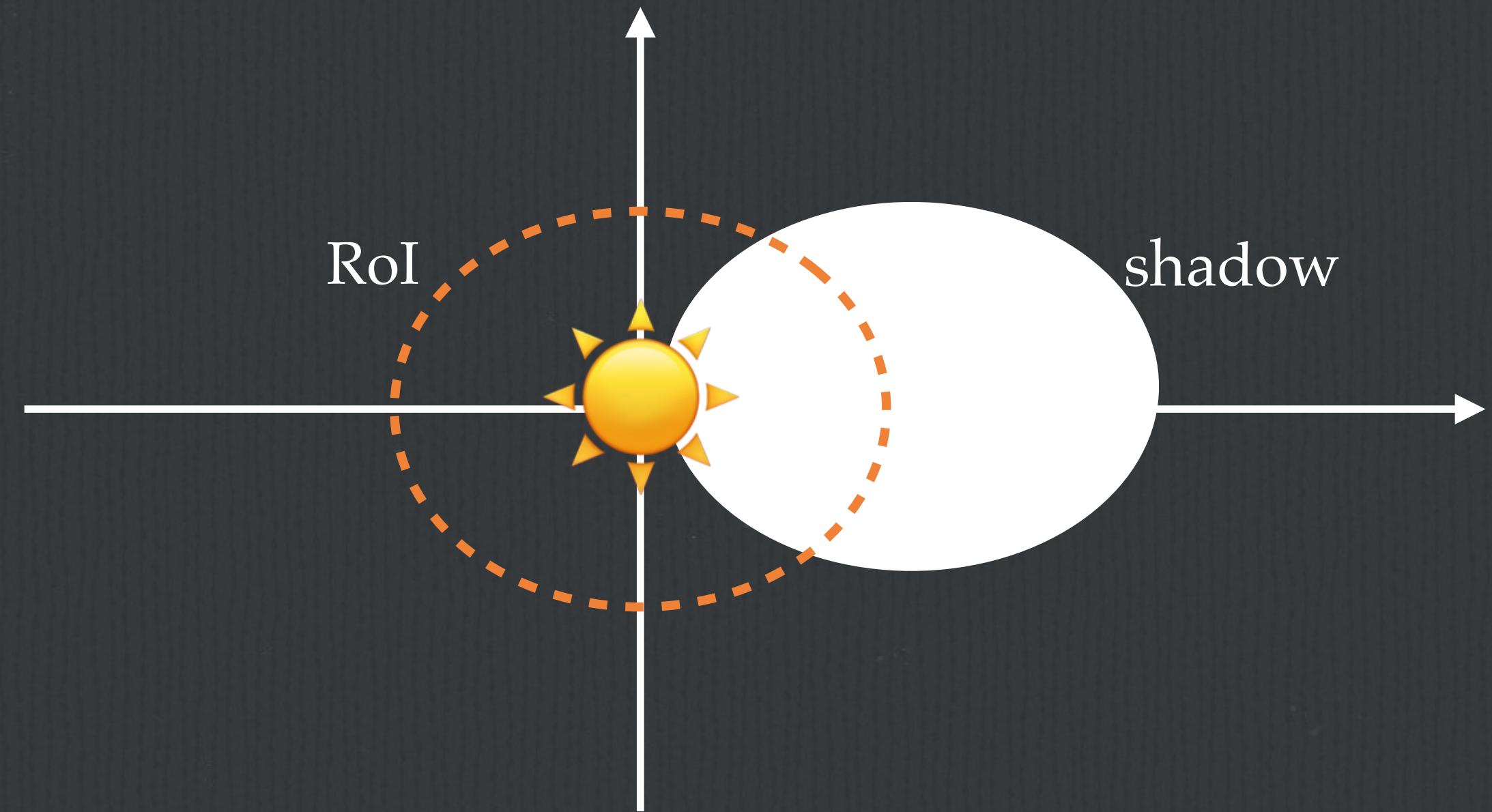


PRELIMINARY

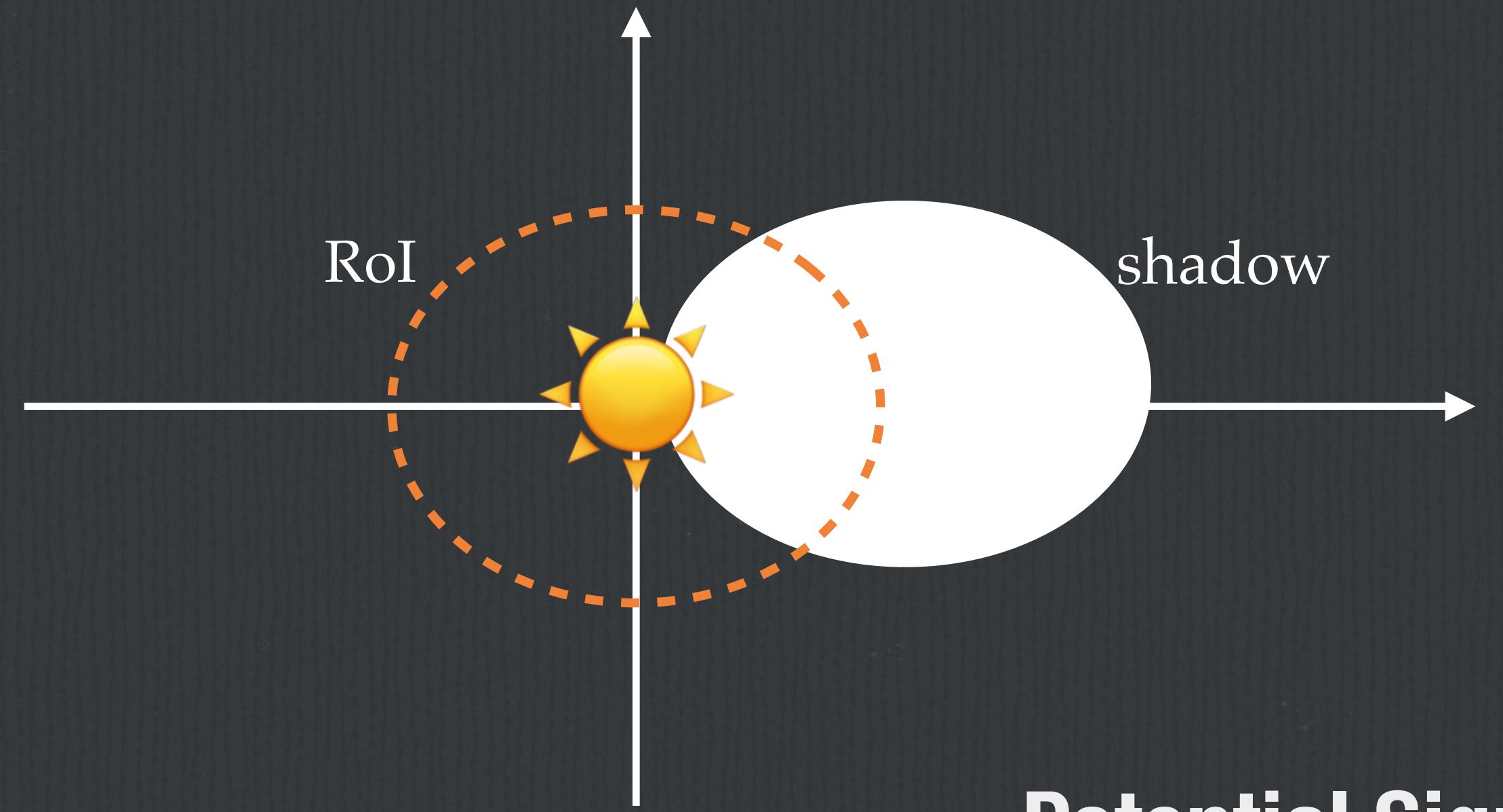
The Sun Shadow is deeper during the solar minimum





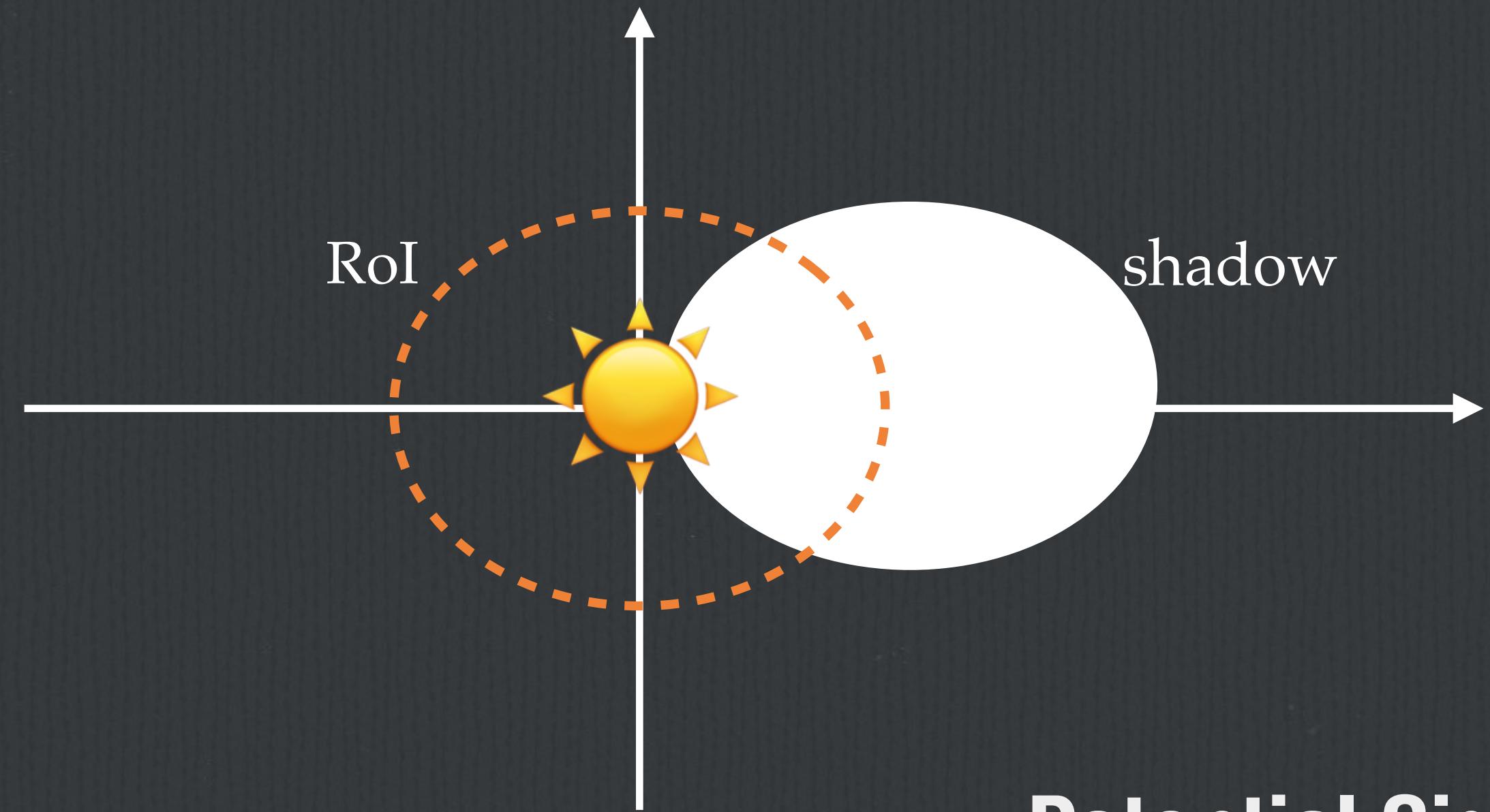


Background ·



Potential Signal

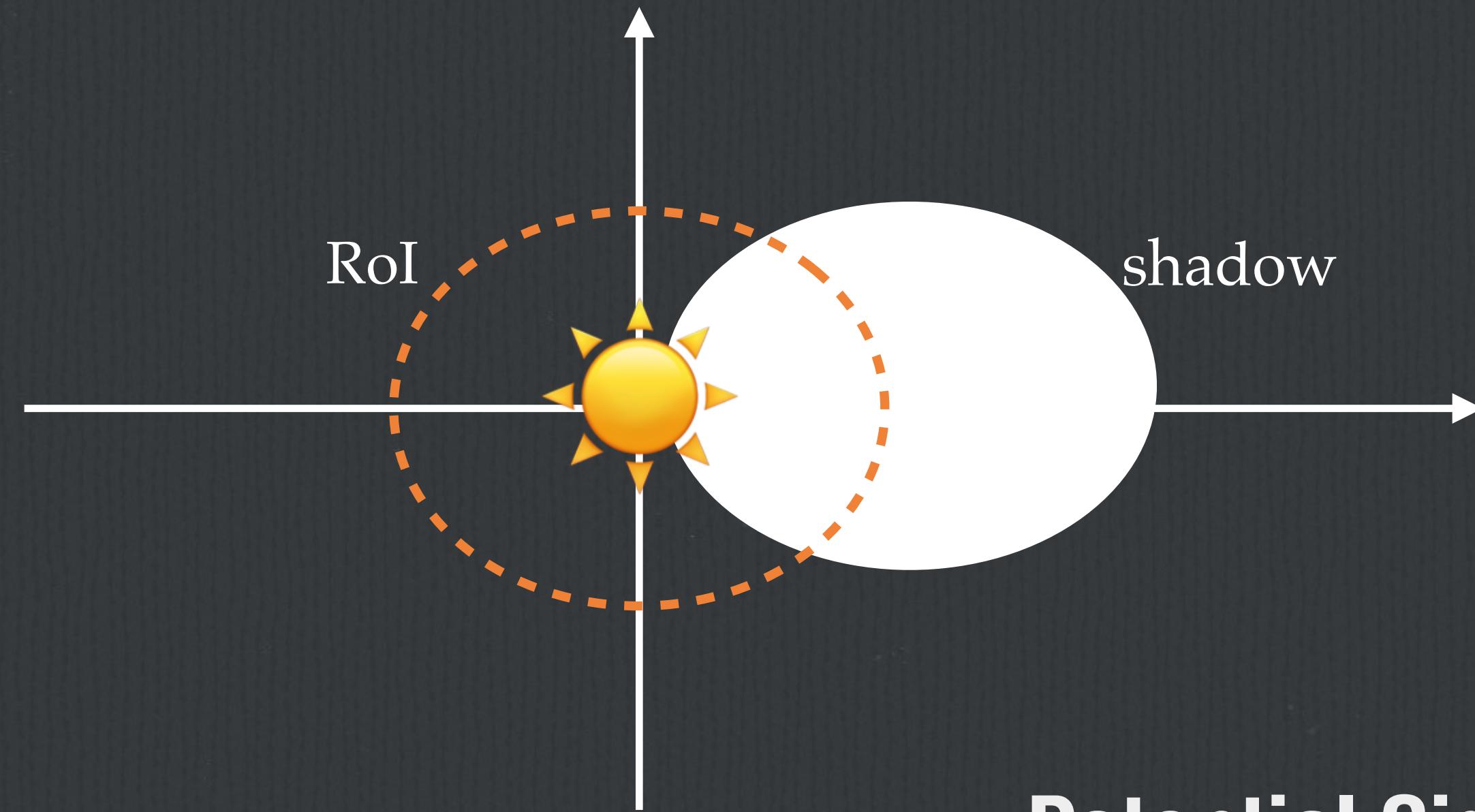
Background ······



Potential Signal

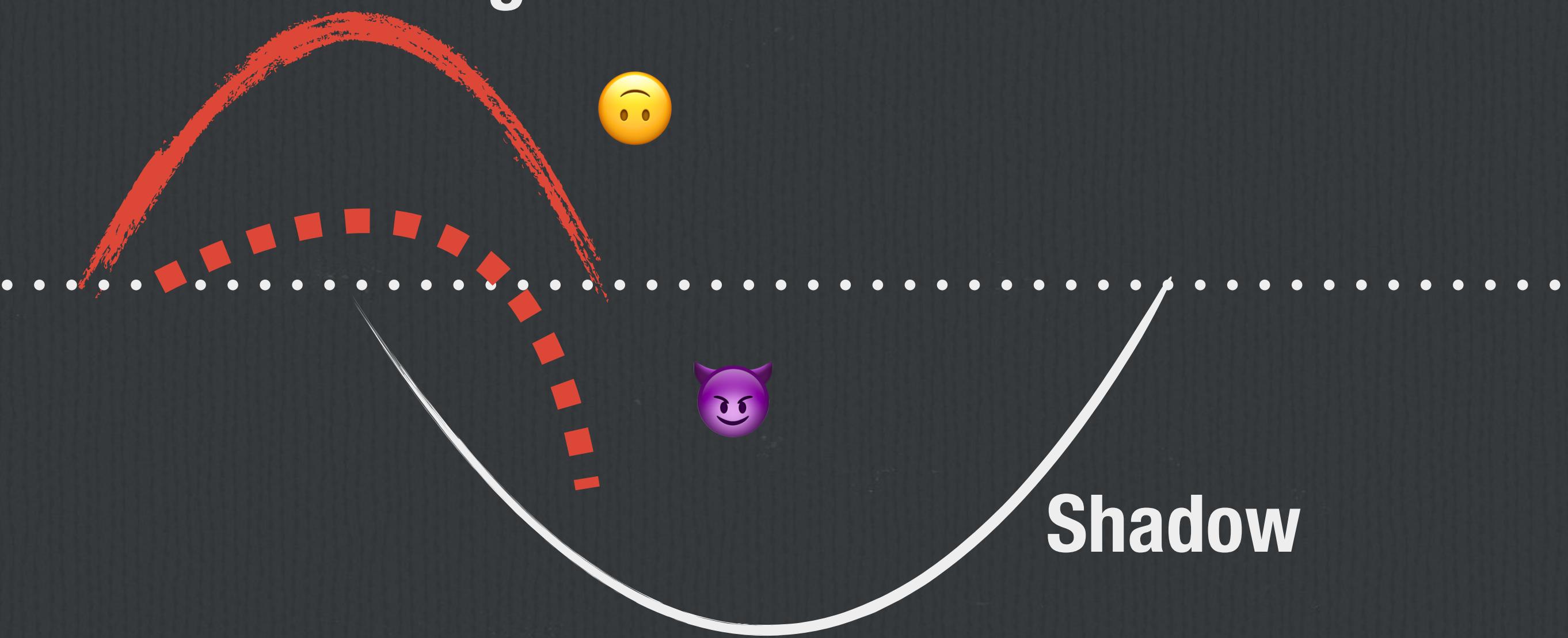
Background

Shadow



Potential Signal

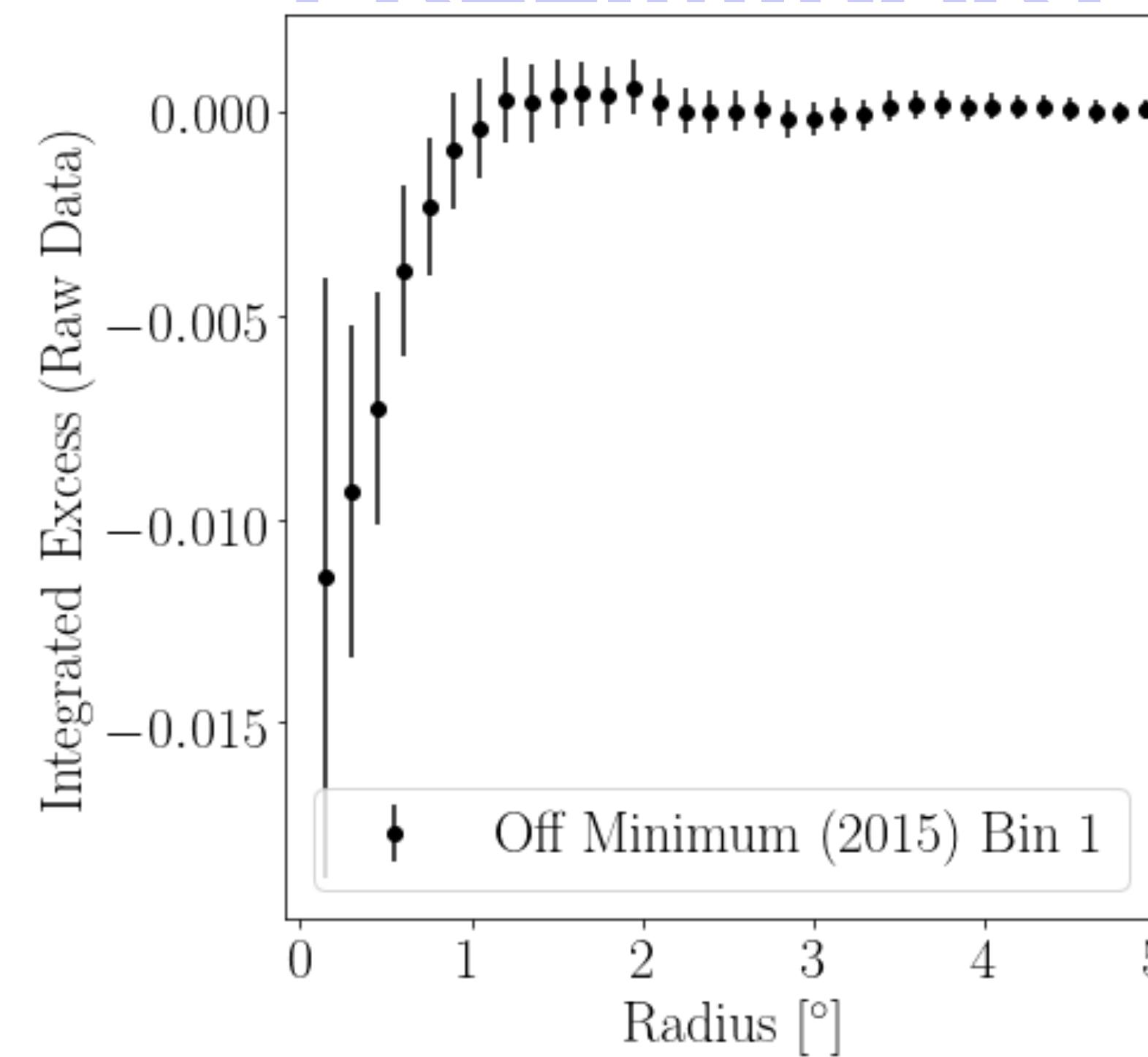
Background



Shadow

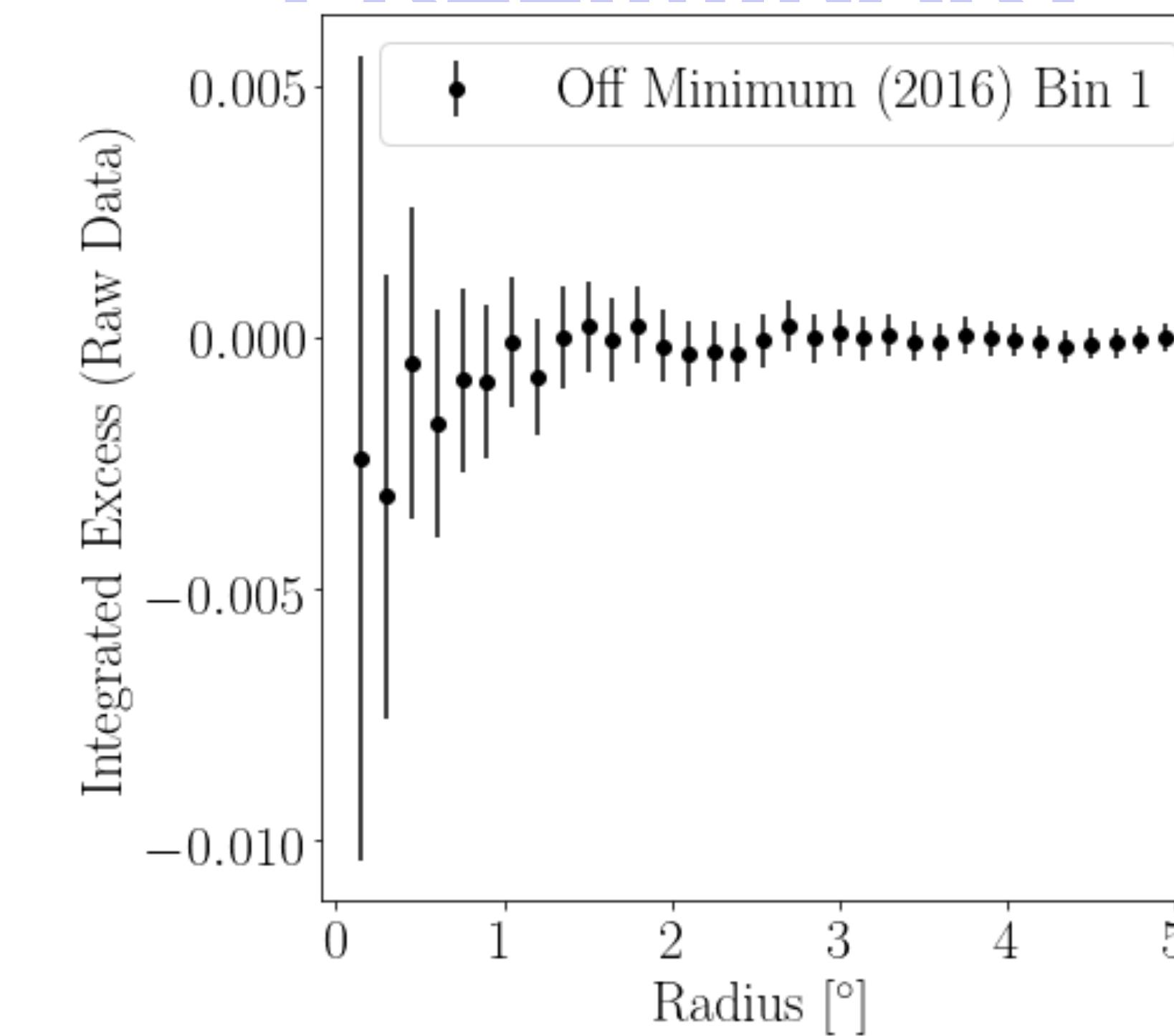
Data Away from the Solar Minimum

PRELIMINARY



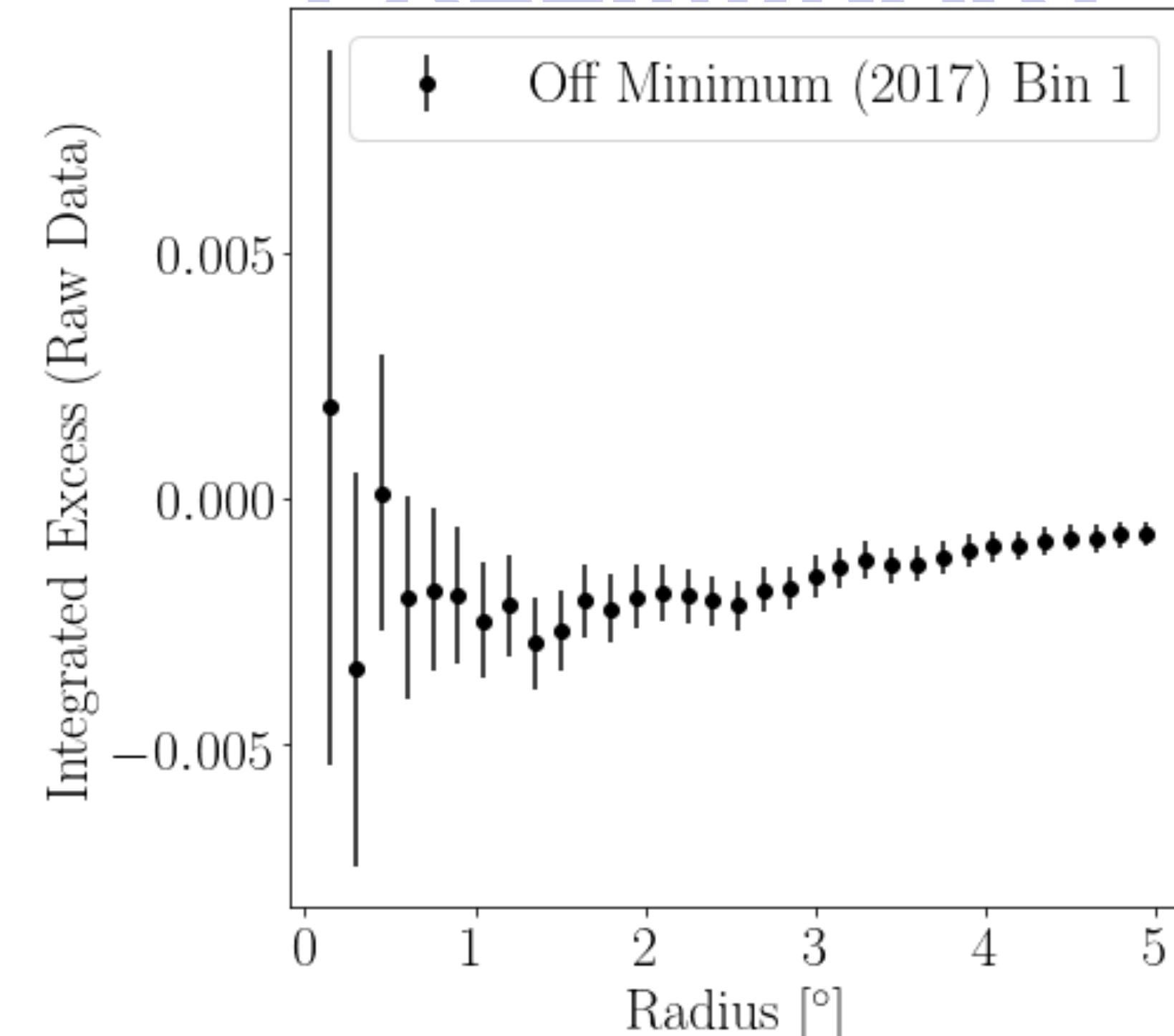
2015

PRELIMINARY



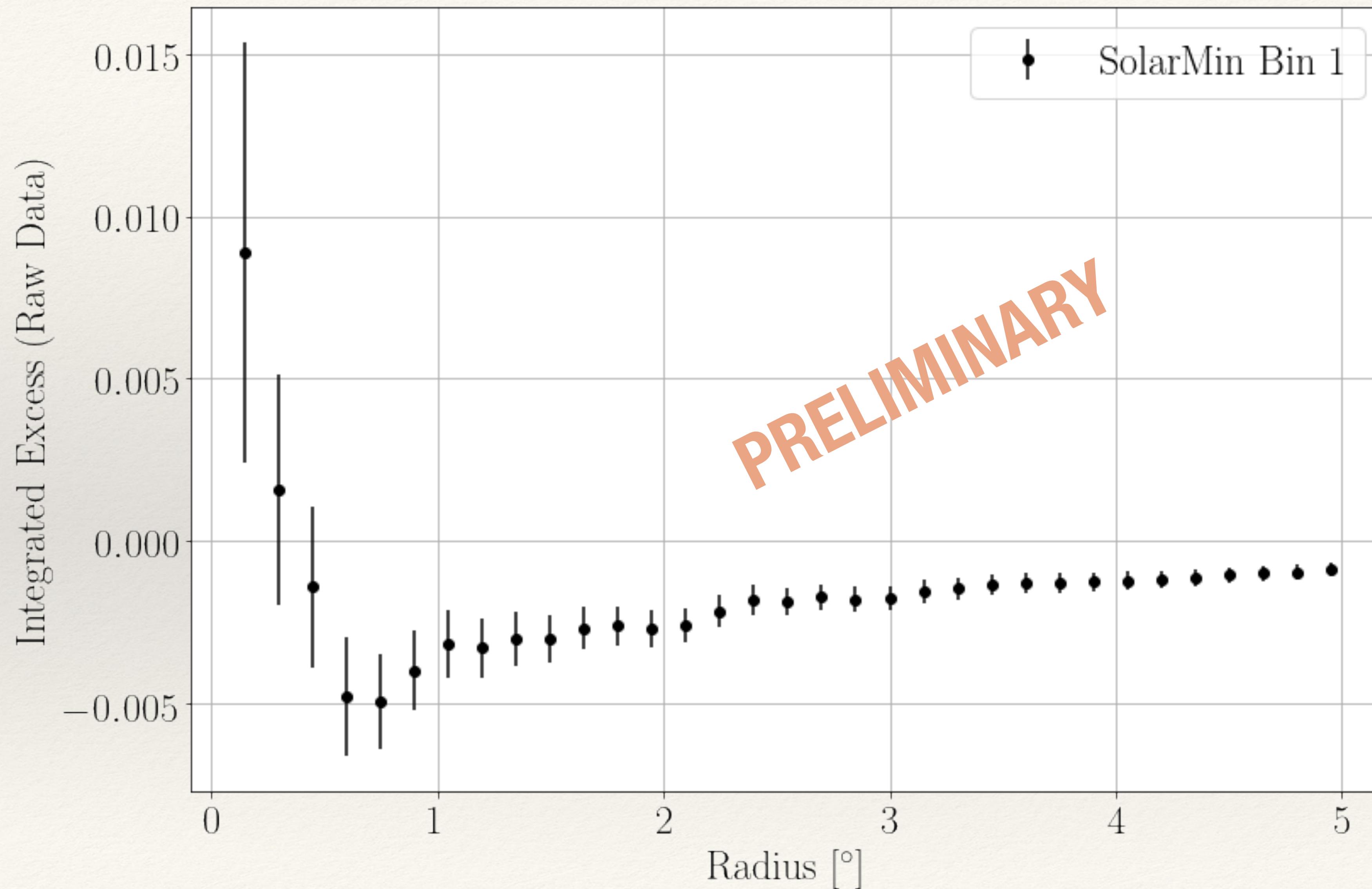
2016

PRELIMINARY



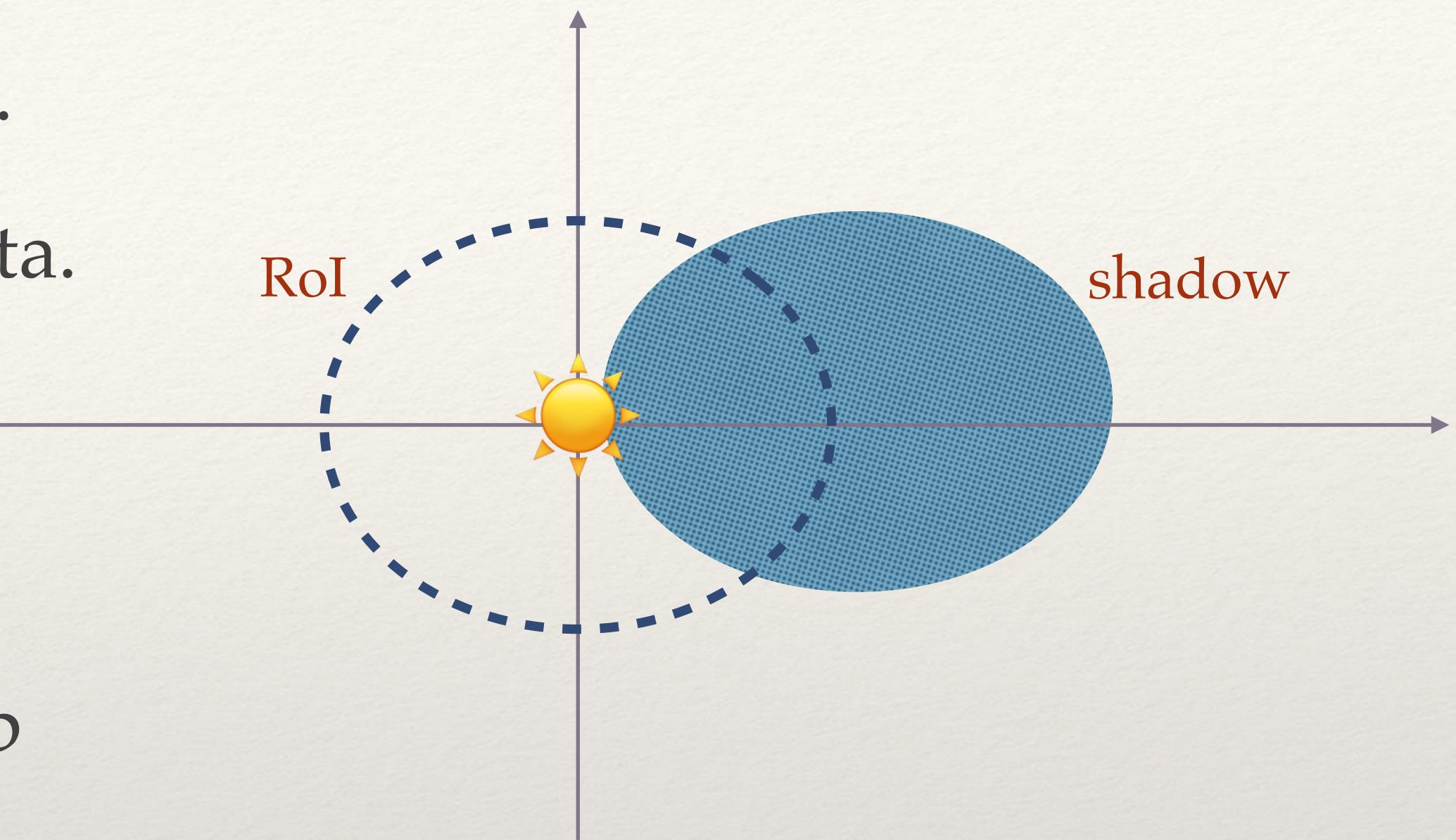
2017

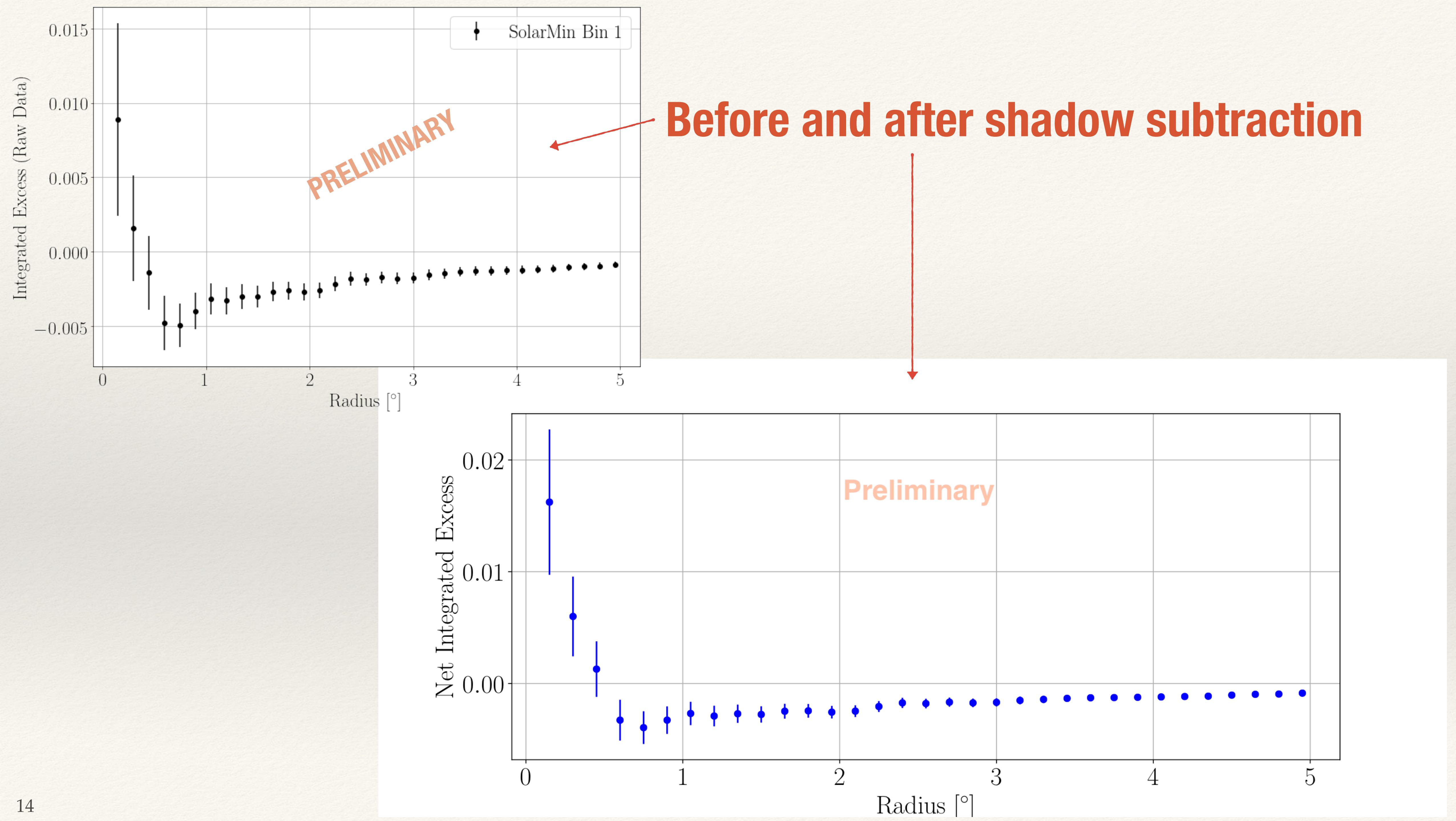
2018 Data: Enter Solar Minimum



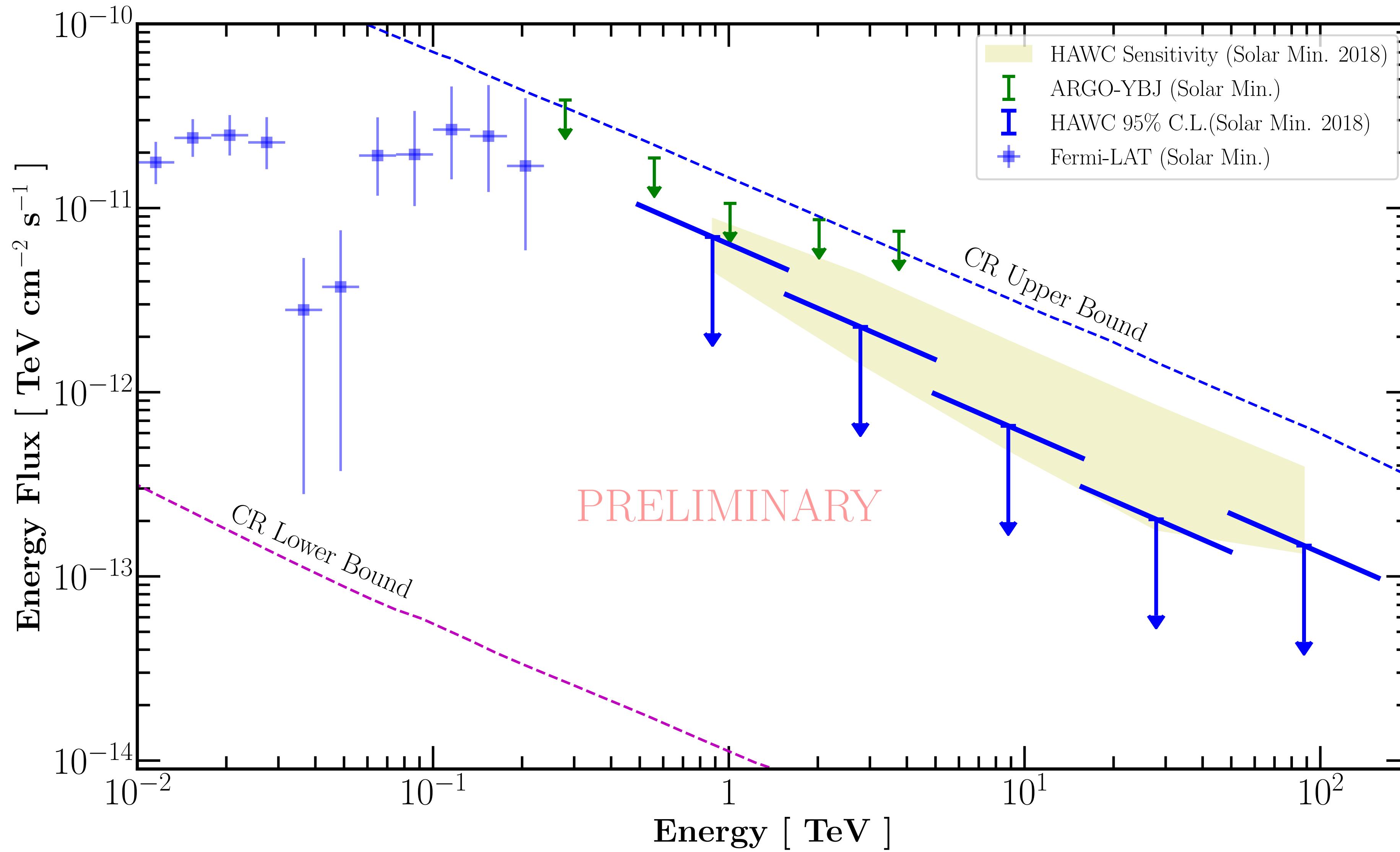
Shadow Subtraction

- The gamma-ray signal is contaminated by the sun shadow.
- We should subtract an estimate of the shadow from the data.
- Use solar max shadow as a first guess.
- Note: this would still be an underestimate of the contamination because the solarmax shadow is not as deep as solar min.
- We know we are not over-subtracting.
- We use the gaussian fit to 2015–2017 data as our model of the shadow.

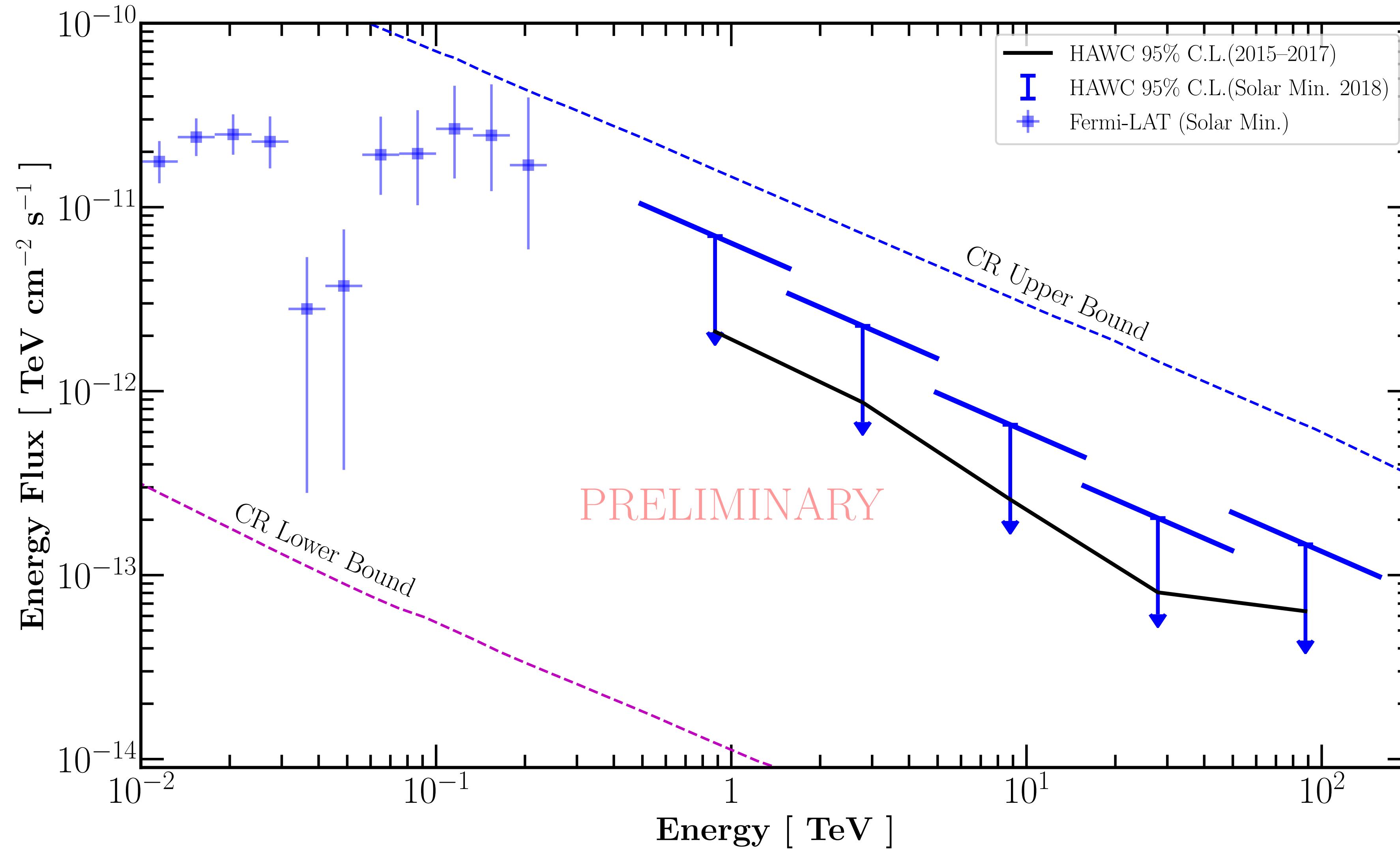




Upper Limits



Upper Limits

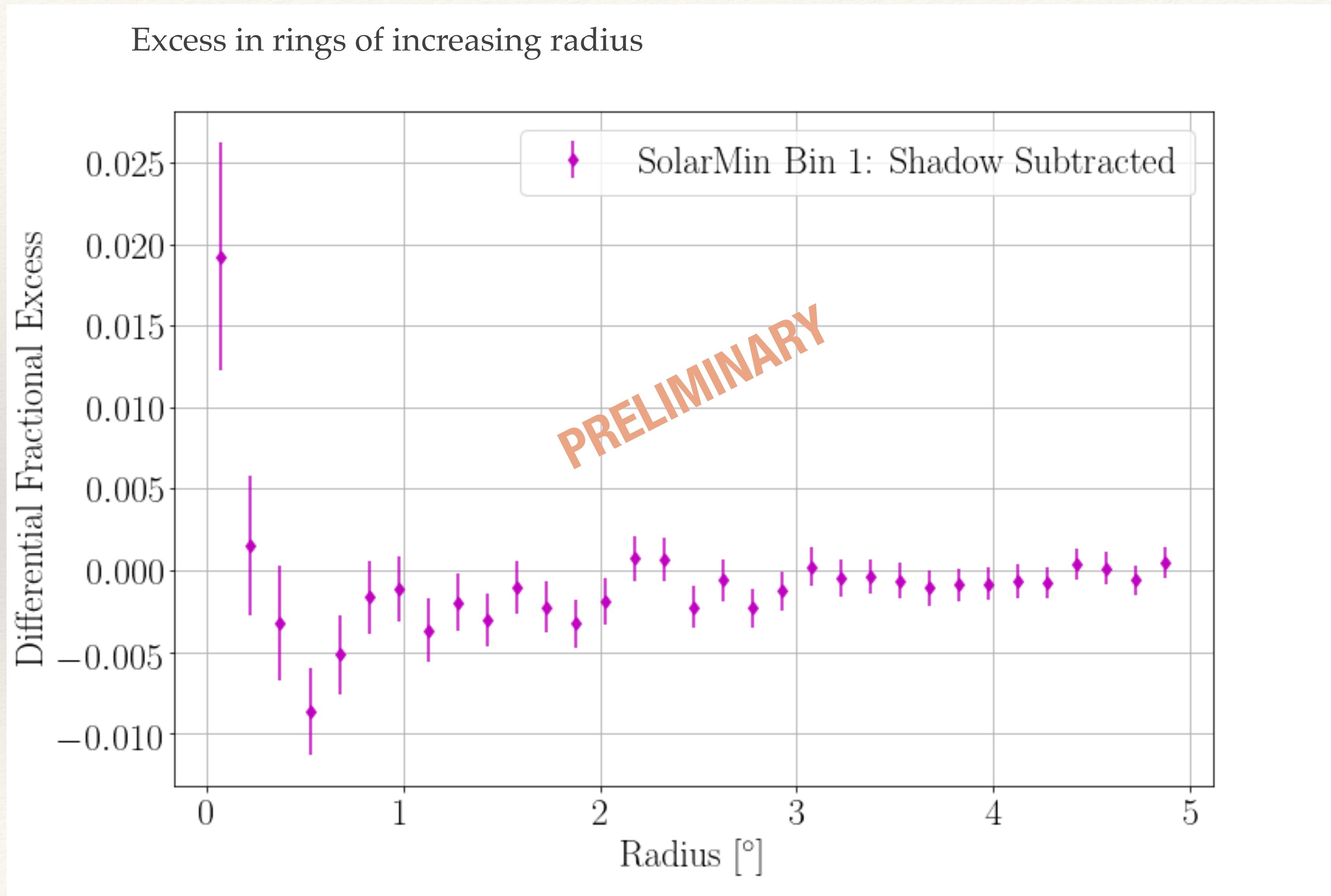


Summary and Outlook

- HAWC is performing follow-up observations of the Sun during the solar minimum
- Interesting trends in the data with change in solar activity 😎
- Does the hard GeV gamma-ray spectrum continue into the TeV? Solar Minimum data in the upcoming months will yield decisive results. Stay tuned!
- Complements studies in neutrinos and models of solar dark matter.
- Will impact our understanding of CR transport in the inner solar system.

Backup

SolMin data -SolMaxShadowModel



Net gamma-ray excess using shadow-wide ROI

Following the analysis method in our solarmax paper (*Phys. Rev. D* 98, 123011 (2018))

