Physics of the Cosmos

Future Innovations in Gamma Rays A New Science Analysis Group

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FIGSAG Background and Motivation

- Science Analysis Group (SAG) Reports help to inform NASA about specific topics and the community's priorities in between and leading into Decadal Reports.
- FIGSAG formed to formally study the science drivers, necessary capabilities, and prioritize the future study of gamma-ray astronomy
- We hope to organize and describe the strategic science cases, technology gaps, and threshold mission capabilities for a new generation of gamma-ray missions
- We intend to prioritize gamma-ray science cases along the lines of baselines of observables



Scope of Work Highlights

- Gamma-Ray Science Priorities How can future gamma-ray observations advance our current understanding?
 - future studies?
- Theory / Modeling / Analysis / Fundamental Physics Needs
- Technology Investment
- Gamma-Ray Mission Capabilities
- Synergies with Other Programs

• What are the observational capabilities and requirements for these



Defining the Gamma-Ray Identity

 It is strategically important to define gamma-ray science in terms of gamma-ray science

- •There has been a focus in recent years on defining gamma-ray science in terms of multimessenger science
- Prior, there was a focus on defining gamma-ray science in terms of multiwavelength studies.
- •However, we risk the message other folks hear to be 'our only importance is in how well we support other subfields'
- However, we should not expect that any mission will be funded primarily due to its ability to support other facilities.
 - •Strategically, gamma-ray missions should first support gamma-ray science and we need to develop the arguments and messaging for this.



Monthly Virtual Meetings

 Prior to meetings •we email the listserv with the topic information Post topical surveys on Slack & Start the Channel discussion •Prepare discussion topics, open questions, breakout areas • During meetings •We usually spend 90 min total •Breakout rooms allow for more in-depth discussions •Closing plenary brings together highlights Plenaries are recorded and Breakout rooms have notes taken

•Openning plenary provides the topic of the day and some context



Overview of Science Priorities Discussion

 Nature of Dark Matter/Dark Energy Excess measurements limited by Fermi's angular resolution; Improvements in PSF, energy resolutions; feasibility of GeV polarization to help identify ALPs •Formation and Merging of Supermassive Black Holes Origins of Heavy Elements in our Galaxy nuclear line datasets; angular resolution. Sources of Cosmic Ray Accelerations •MeV gap; proton transport; energy and imaging resolution, polarization, and high-precision timing Existence of Life in Our Galaxy

- •pin down the 511 keV; reaching the thermal relic line; Galactic Center
- techno signatures, biological signatures; nuclear weapon activity



Overview of Theory & Simulations Discussion

 Plasma Physics Theory & Modeling (Standard Model Physics) time-dependent data. Insuffiecinet timing data on AGN/magnetars

 Nuclear Modeling & Simulations (Cross sections & Lines) combined atomic and nuclear model; Gaps in nuclear physics; 511 HPC to a phenomenological model; AI for gamma-spectra

 Data Analysis & Simulation Methods signatures with physical models.

 Particle Physics Modeling & Simulations (Beyond Standard Model) •GC excess is tested against rudimentary models of DM; better astrophysical understanding; background worries

- •PIC codes, MHD codes, hybrid models. Current models insufficient to explain

 - annihilation line; Different nuclear networks get different yields; map from
- Challenges in Multimission analysis; GRBs connecting observational



•June 24-28 at Michigan Tech

- Preregistration is open now visit our website to fill out the form https://pcos.gsfc.nasa.gov/sags/figsag/events/workshops/June-2024/ June-2024.php
- Abstracts due by Apr 30; Travel intention appreciated by Apr 15
- •Plenary sessions Mon & Fri
 - future facilities in other bands/messengers
- •Parallel sessions Tues, Wed, Thur baseline cases for categories of observable

June Workshop

Overall strategy, messaging, complementarity with current missions and

Talks & discussion to help develop the arguments for science priorities and



Science Traceability Matrix

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Science	Science	Scientific Measurement Requirements Physical Observables parameters		Instrument Performance Roquirements		Projected Instrument Porformonce	Mission Requirements (Top Loyal)
Goal 1	Objectives	Absorption line	Column density of absorber	Kequir		reriormance	Observing strategies: requires yaw and elevation maneuvers
Goal 2		Emission line	Density and temperature of emitter	Alt. Range	XX km	ZZ km	Launch window: to meet nadir and limb overlap requirement. Window applies day to day
Etc.	Objective 1		Size of features	Vert. Resol.	XX km	ZZ km	Need AA seasons to trace evolution of phenomena

https://smd-cms.nasa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/Launchpad_Session3_STM_18Nov2019_smf_final.pdf



Preliminary Strategic Framework (STM)

•Timing & effective area photon arrival time; localization

Spectral resolution

degeneracies in distances in other galaxies

Polarization

 Atomic / Nuclear / particle physics decay quite knowing which process causes observed emission

•GRBs ~100ms; Magnetars / Pulsars, time a millisecond pulsar ~ms; flux,

- •gamma ray lines; DM / ALPs, CR, LIV; lensing of GRBs against compact objects; Need to develop threshold cases; Doppler shifts of lines can break
- •MDP per flux, energy range; AGN, Magnetars / Pulsars, GRBs; Sensitivity to get better time resolution on polarization measurements for variable sources
- •Counterpart to nonthermal particle acceleration, decay; Bottlenecks of not



•Overview Status Quo, context of current gamma-ray missions & facilities Primary Baseline Science Cases •Details about the science and required sensitivity, etc Secondary and tertiary Baseline Science Cases •Details about science cases that require slightly less sensitivity, etc •What science cases can be accomplished per observable requirement? Complementarity

•Gamma rays first messaging, but also broader context of multiwavelength and mutlimessenger

Report Organization



 complement the fleet of NASA missions •multi-messenger astronomy •ground-based facilities

ray missions?

•What synergies exist with other agencies?

 efforts in detector technology, electronics research and development, data analysis techniques, laboratory astrophysics, modeling methods, software, data archiving?

Synergies as Secondary

•While synnergies are secondary in terms of mesaging, they are a full section of the report on their own. How can future gamma-ray missions

Are there key facilities that set necessary timelines for future gamma-



 Developing cohesive messaging around gamma-ray science •We want members of the gamma-ray community to be able to articulate a similar message about what we want as a field agencies, to the public, to Congress, to other subfields Developing Materials around messaging series •Struggling with the message behind the medium

Maybe baseline science cases (as vacation destinations?)

Messaging

- •So, we then have to identify what that message could be to funding
- •Working with the artists who made the exoplanet vacation poster



•Website https://pcos.gsfc.nasa.gov/sags/figsag.php •Join our mailing list (have a sticker) • Join our slack space Virtual Meetings • Join the Discussion Michigan Tech Workshop Preregistration is open now Abstracts for parallel (and plenary) talks Conference Proceedings - details TBD

How to Join & Contribute



FIG SAG

Future Innovations in Gamma Rays

We will explore gamma-ray science priorities, necessary capabilities, new technologies, and theory needs to inspire work toward 2040. **Get involved and stay informed:** <u>https://forms.gle/VBijBgapMRwJm9dU6</u>



Chairs: Chris Fryer & Michelle Hui, Paolo Coppi, Milena Crnogorčević, Tiffany Lewis, Marcos Santander, and Zorawar Wadiasingh

Questions?

