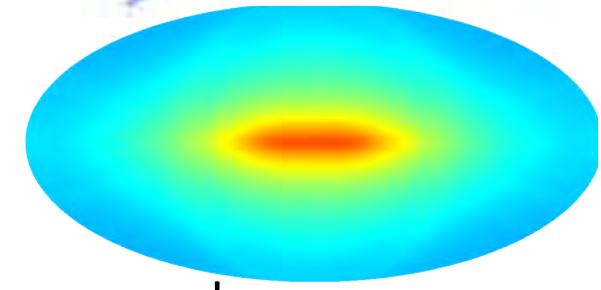
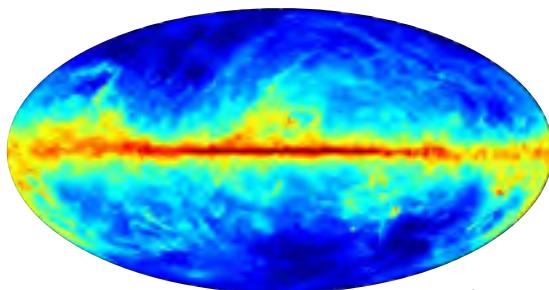
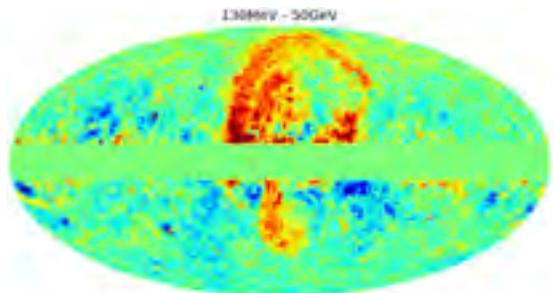
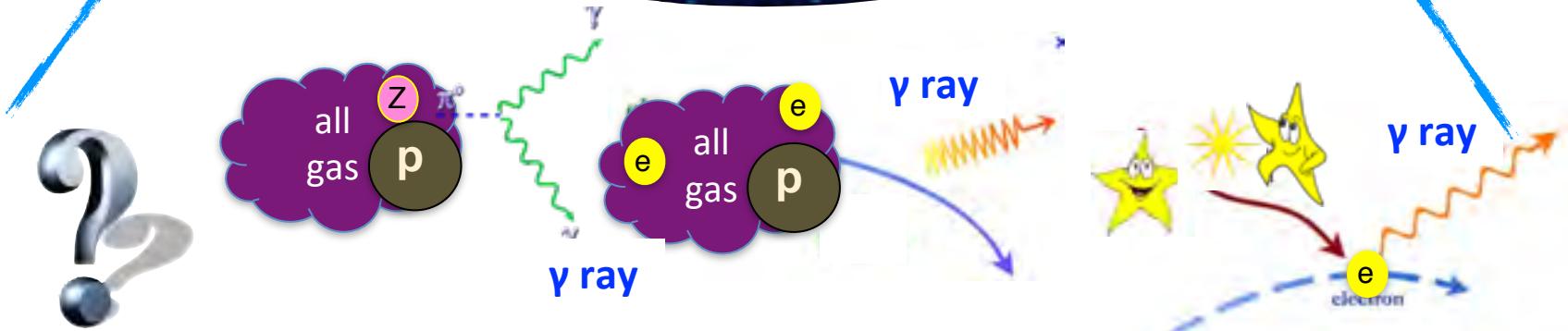
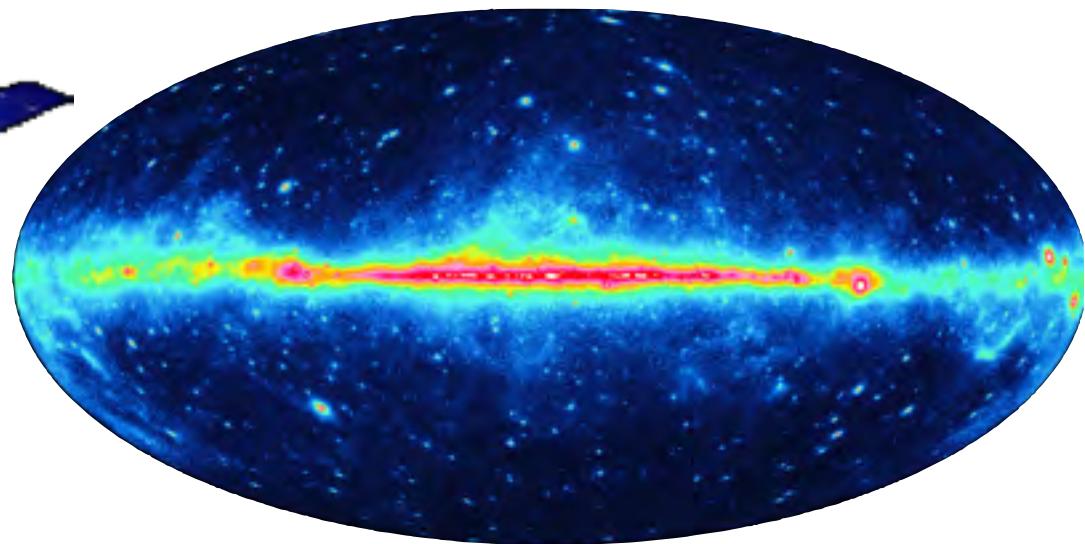
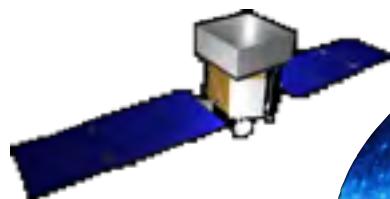


Fermi Planck Synergies

Isabelle Grenier
AIM, Paris Diderot & CEA Saclay
with help from
A. Strong, E. Orlando, P. Giommi

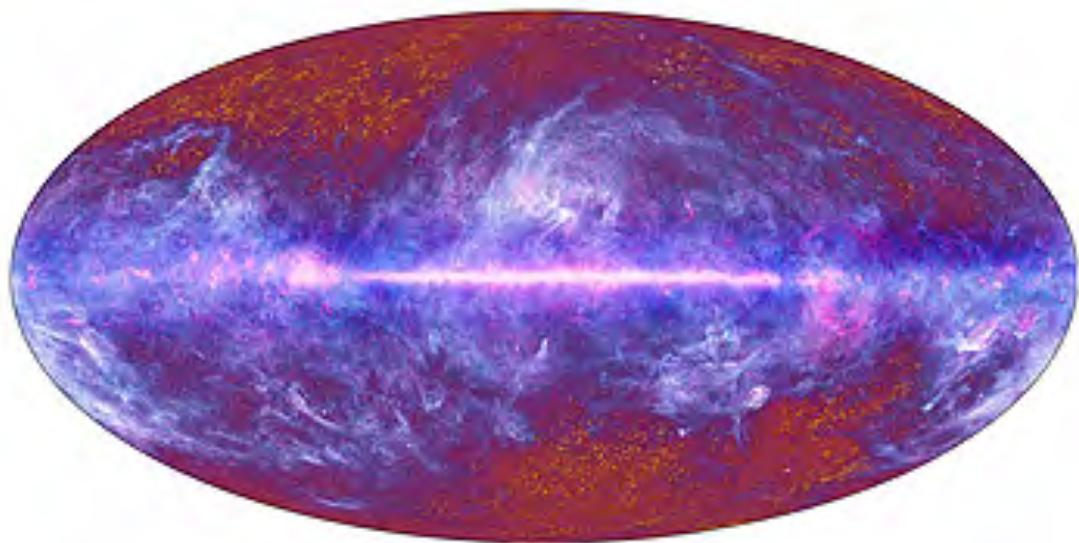


the γ -ray sky

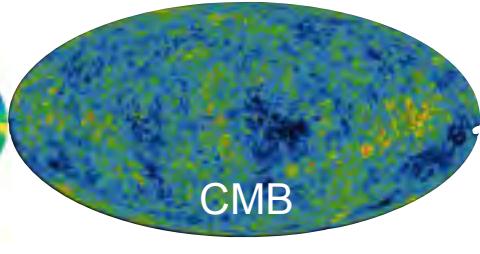
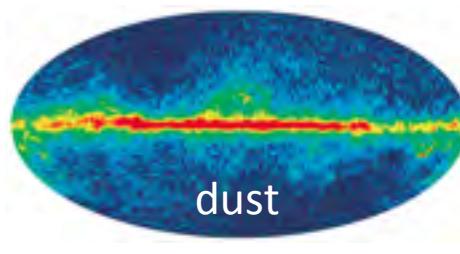
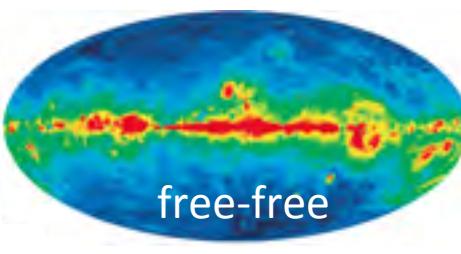
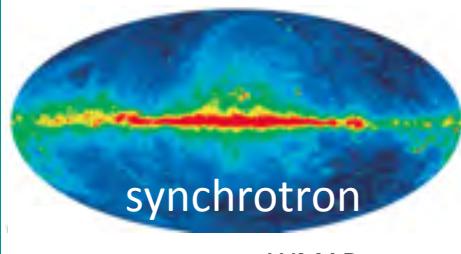


+ many sources !

the microwave sky

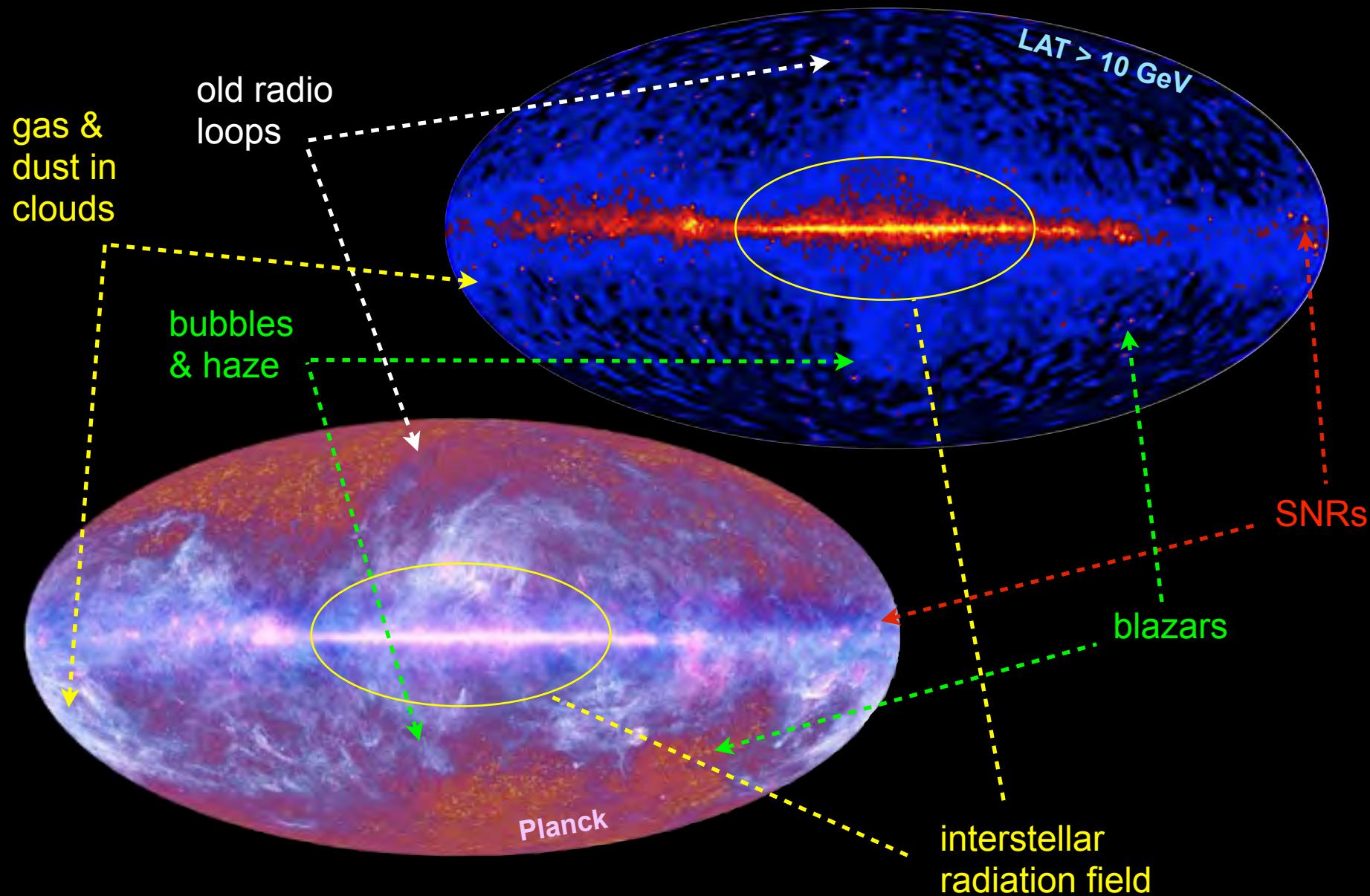


PLANCK 1 year
30 GHz to 857 GHz



+ sources + spinning dust

multiple synergies





cosmic-ray electron synergies

sampling the CR electron spectrum

remote measurements

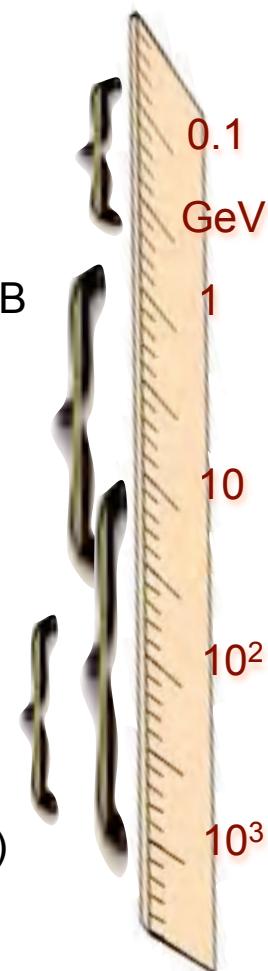
bremst. emission in gas
(Fermi)

synchrotron emission in B
(radio + Planck) \Rightarrow

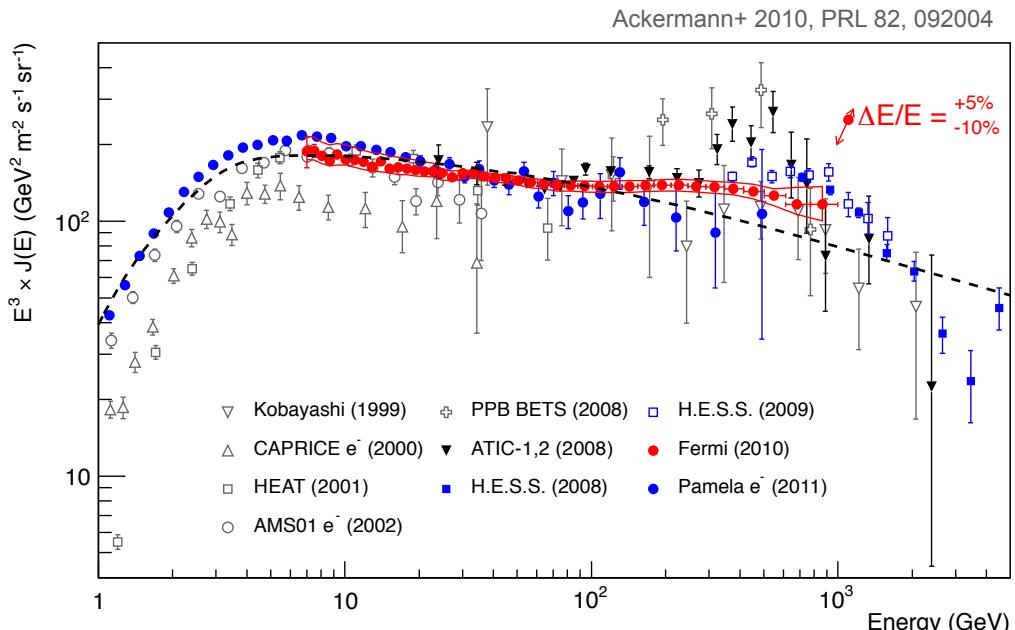
- e⁻ spectrum & flux
- B field

direct measurement
(Fermi + others)

IC emission in ISRF
(Fermi + Planck
constraints on ISRF)



in-situ measurements (solar modulation)



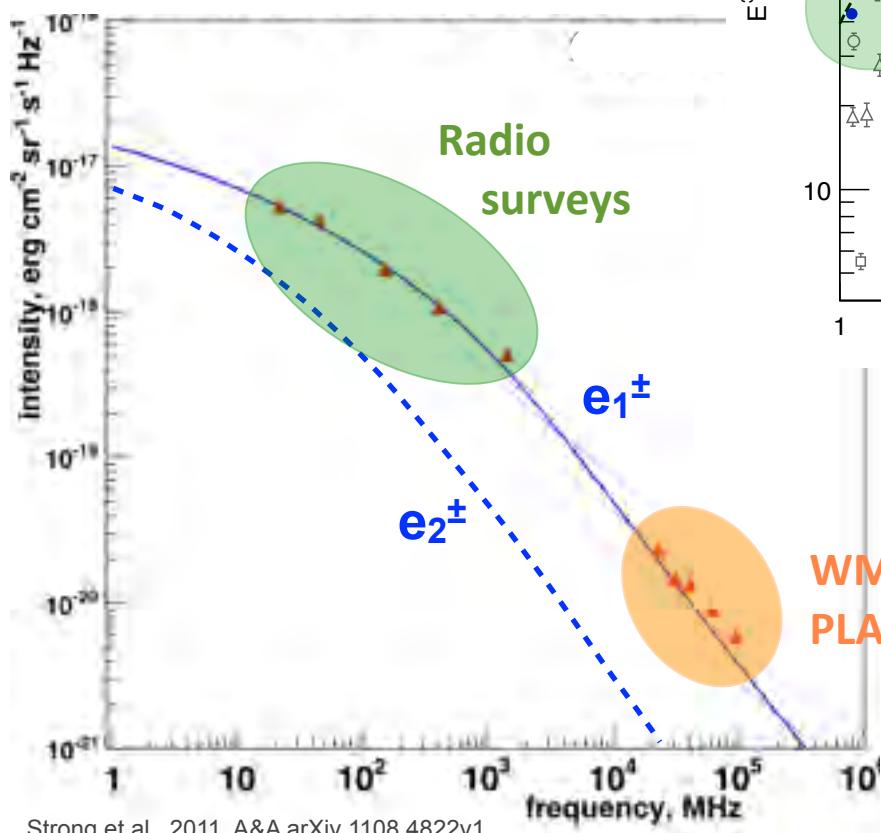
e^\pm spectrum & total B field

- low-energy electron break

$$E_e^{-1.6} \mid E_e^{-2.5} \mid E_e^{-2.2}$$

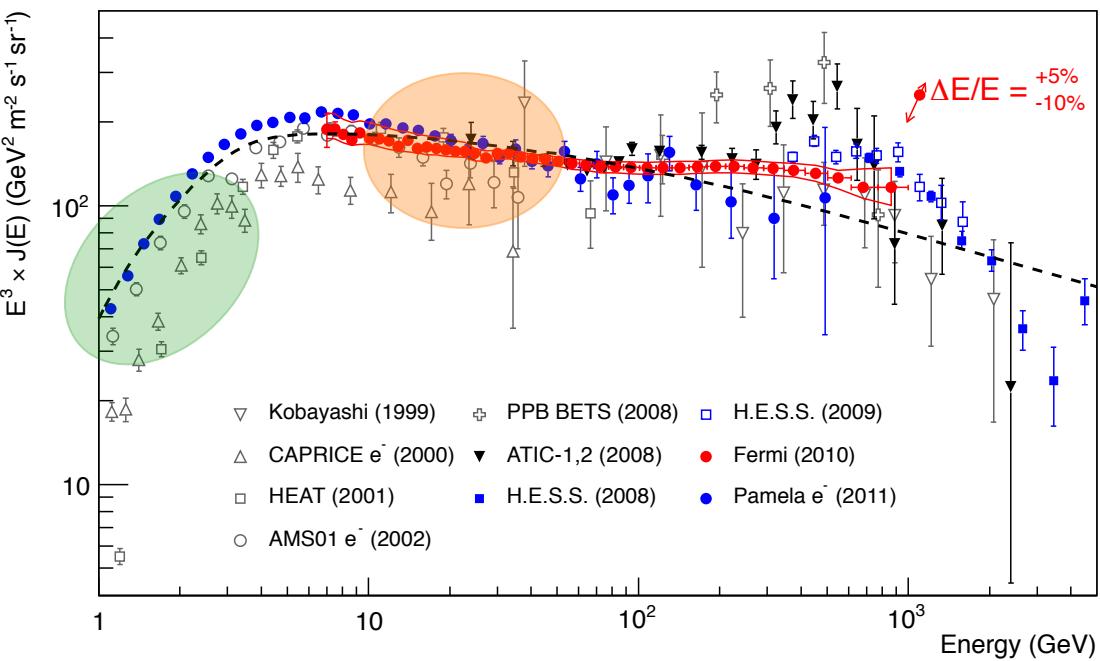
4 GeV 50 GeV

- $E_e^{-2.2}$ steeper than in SNRs
- significant e_2^\pm contribution at low energy



$$B_{\text{rand}} \sim 7.5 \mu\text{G} e^{-R/30 \text{ kpc}} e^{-z/4 \text{ kpc}} > B_{\text{reg}} \sim 2 \mu\text{G}$$

Ackermann+ 2010, PRL 82, 092004

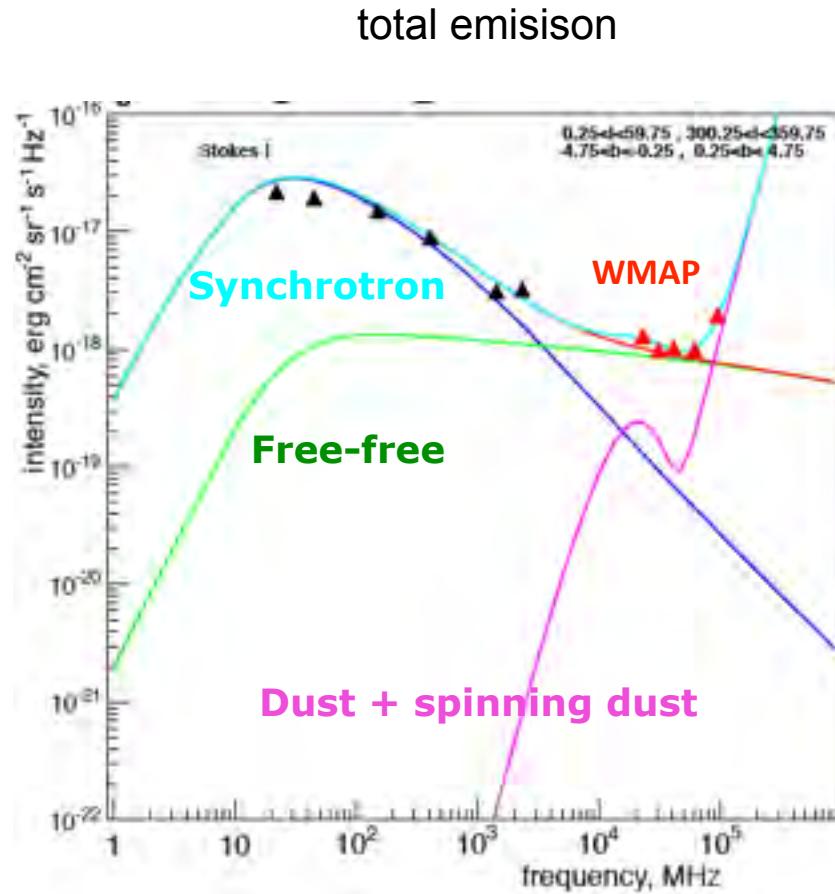
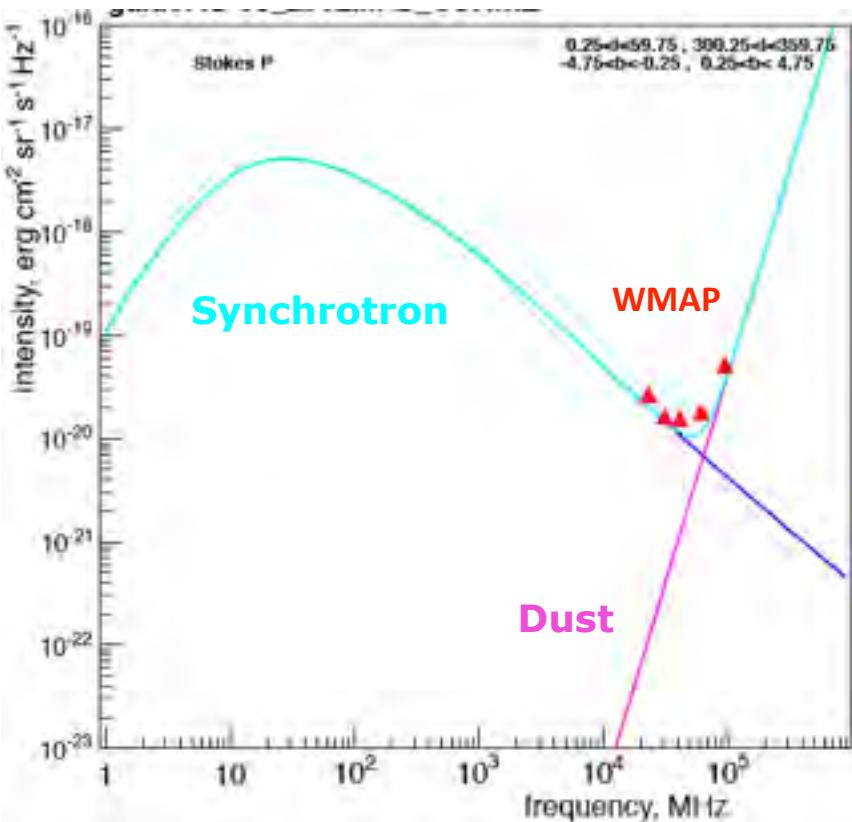


remote synchrotron \Rightarrow interstellar spectrum before modulation

remote vs. local electrons \Rightarrow determination of B field

a step toward 3D mapping of e^\pm and B

- synchrotron emission in the inner Galaxy, total and polarized $\Rightarrow B_{\text{random}} \& B_{\text{regular}}$
- polarized emission



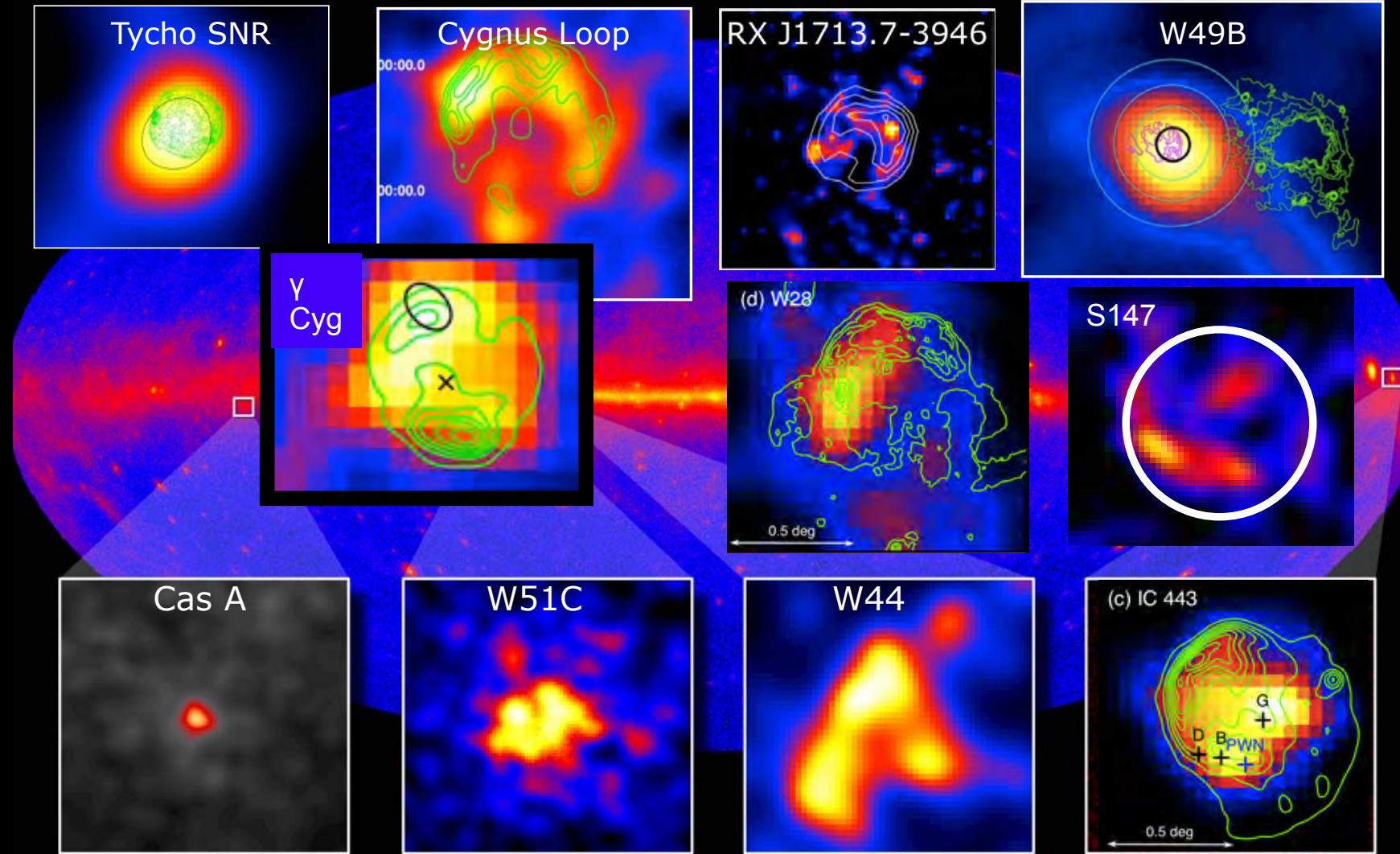
Orlando & Strong, ApJ submitted: see poster

gallery of GeV supernova remnants

Planck/Fermi/HESS+MAGIC+VERITAS:

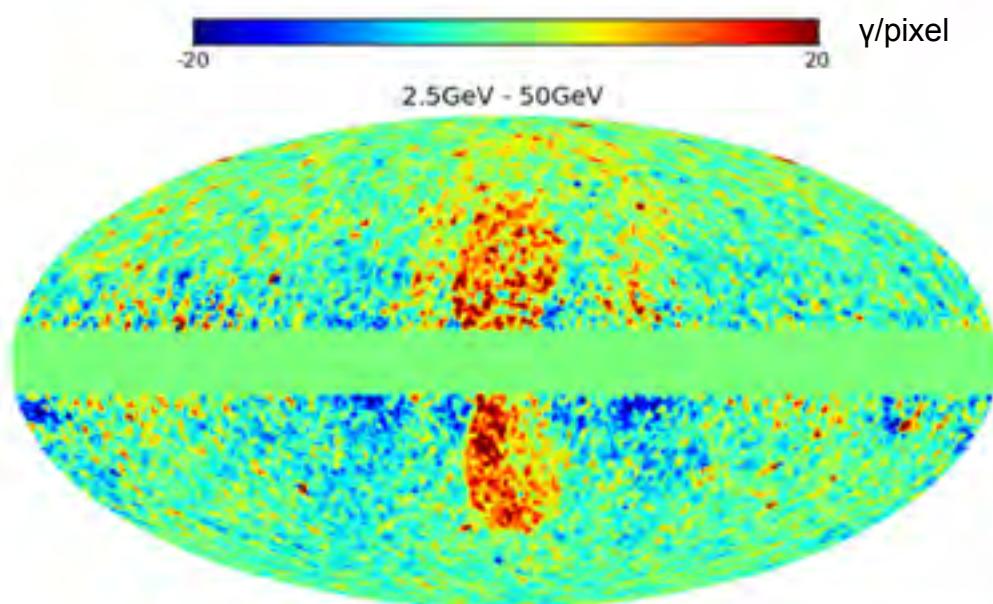
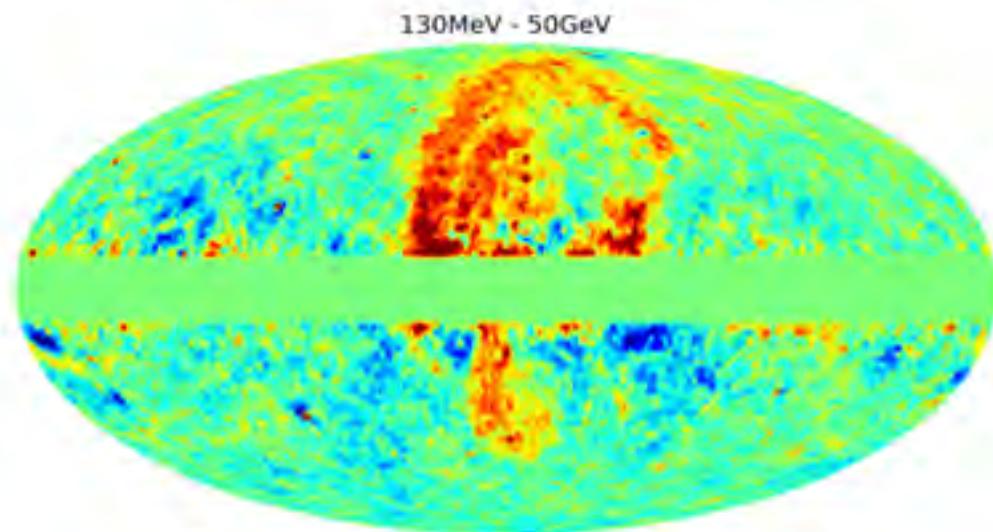
- spatial correlations of multi-GeV electrons and γ rays inside remnants ?
- electron ageing inside remnants

Puppis A: see poster by J. Hewitt



Loop I & Fermi bubbles

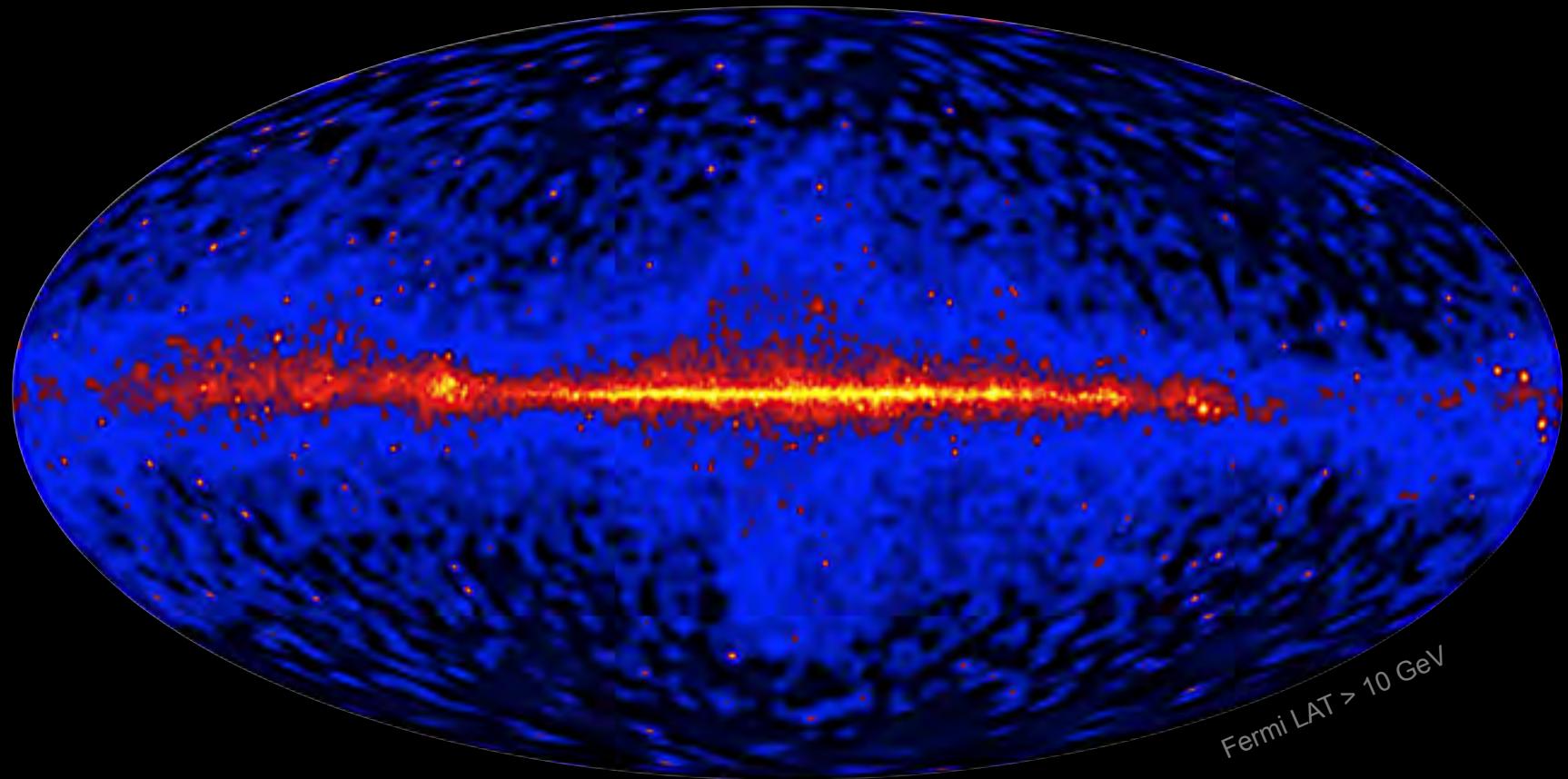
- Fermi LAT 3 years residuals above gas, IC, isotropic, & point-sources



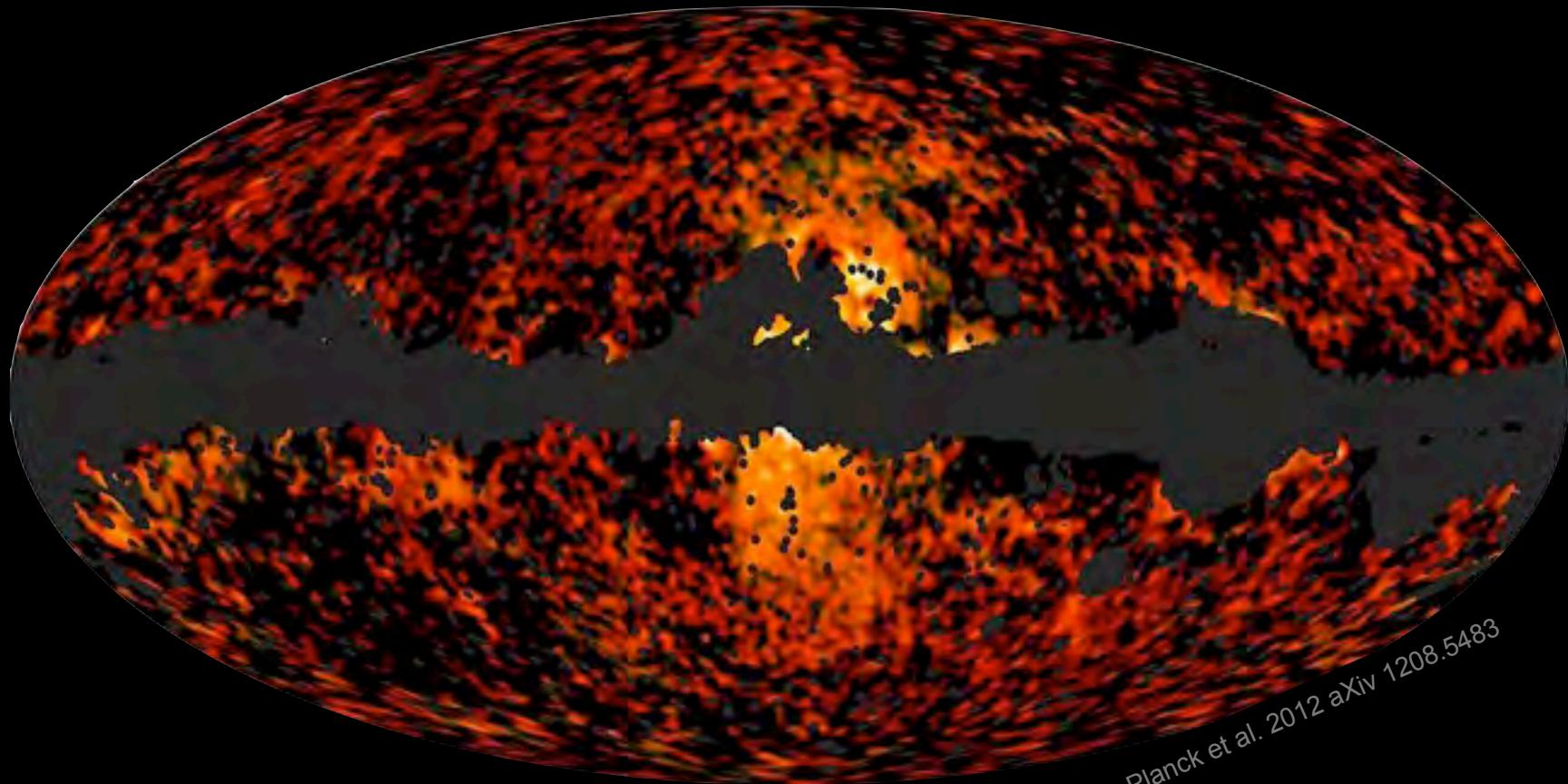
Casandjian et al. 2009
eConf Proceedings C091122
Su et al. 2010, ApJ 724, 1044

whence ?

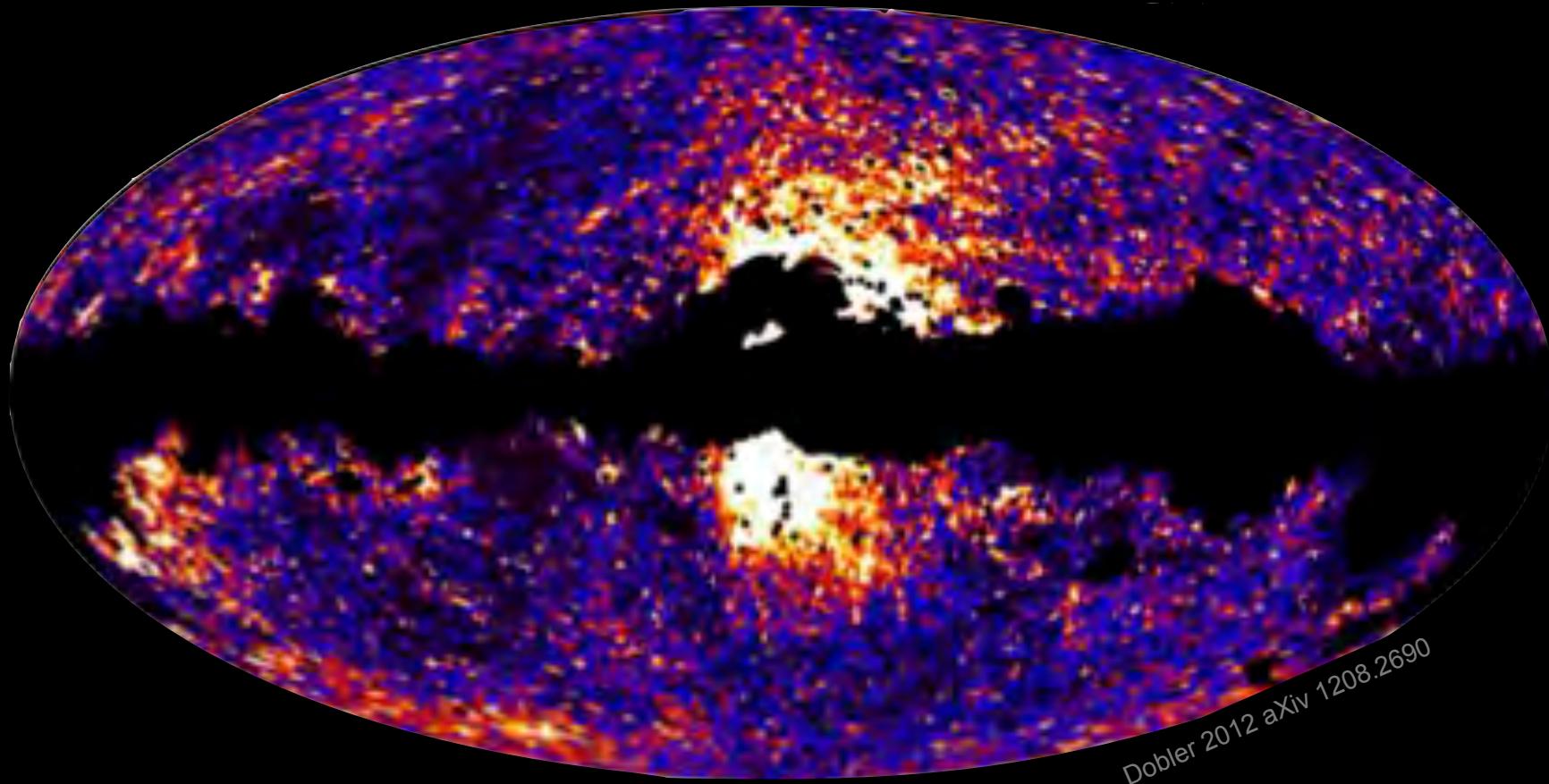
- 4 years Fermi > 10 GeV and Planck haze
- cosmic rays in Galactic winds? from a nearby bubble? jets from the central black hole?



- 4 years Fermi > 10 GeV and Planck haze
- cosmic rays in Galactic winds? from a nearby bubble? jets from the central black hole?

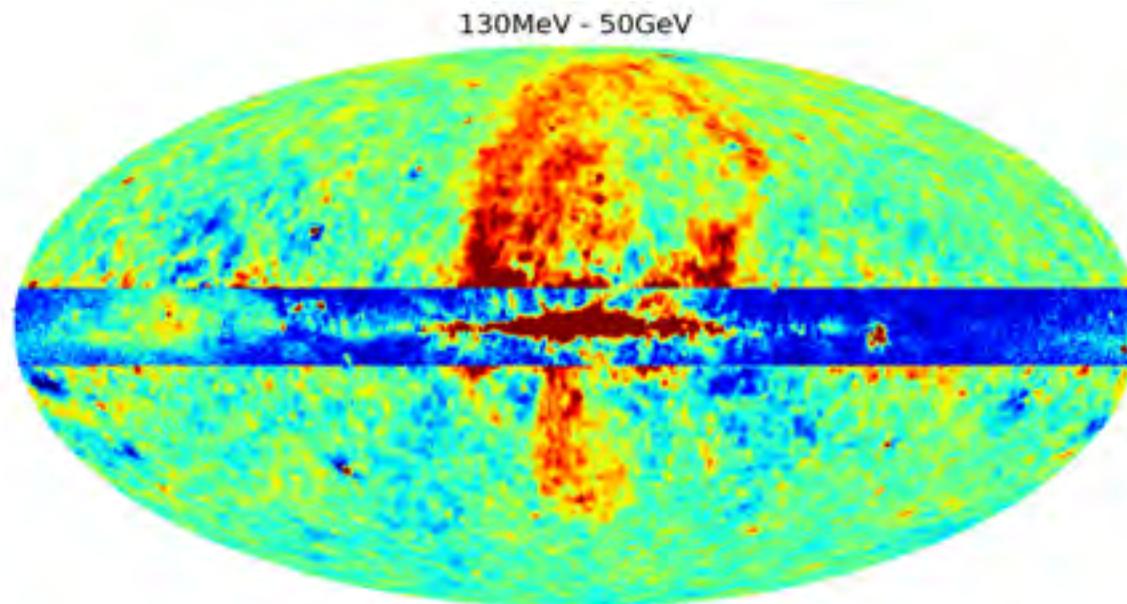


- 4 years Fermi > 10 GeV and Planck haze
- cosmic rays in Galactic winds? from a nearby bubble? jets from the central black hole?

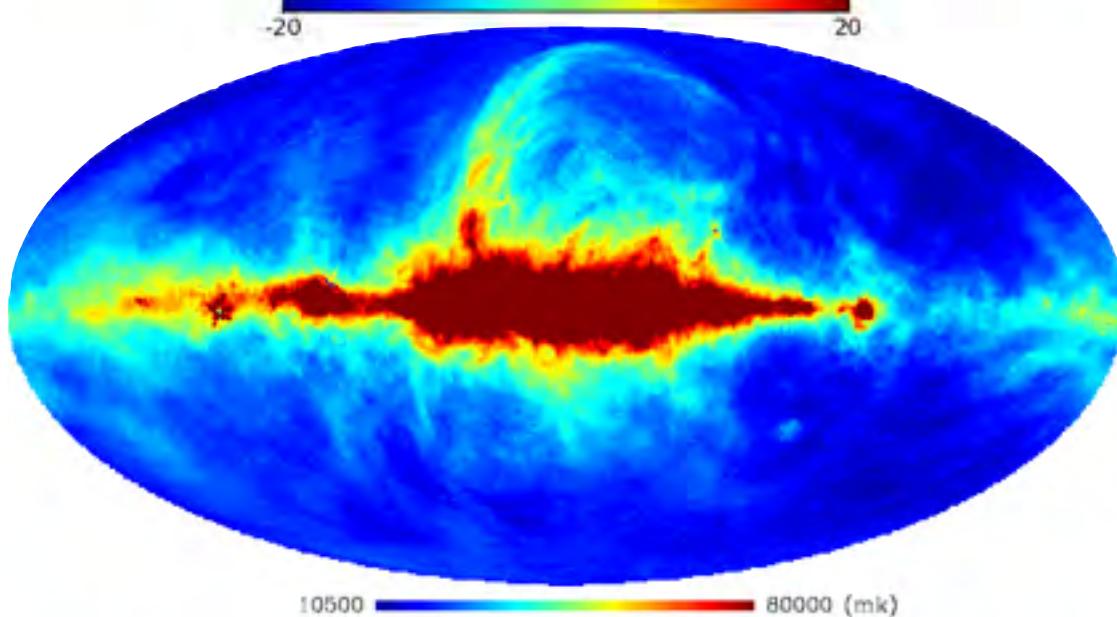


mapping B and electrons

- against
23 GHz polarized
WMAP



- against
408 MHz
Haslam et al.

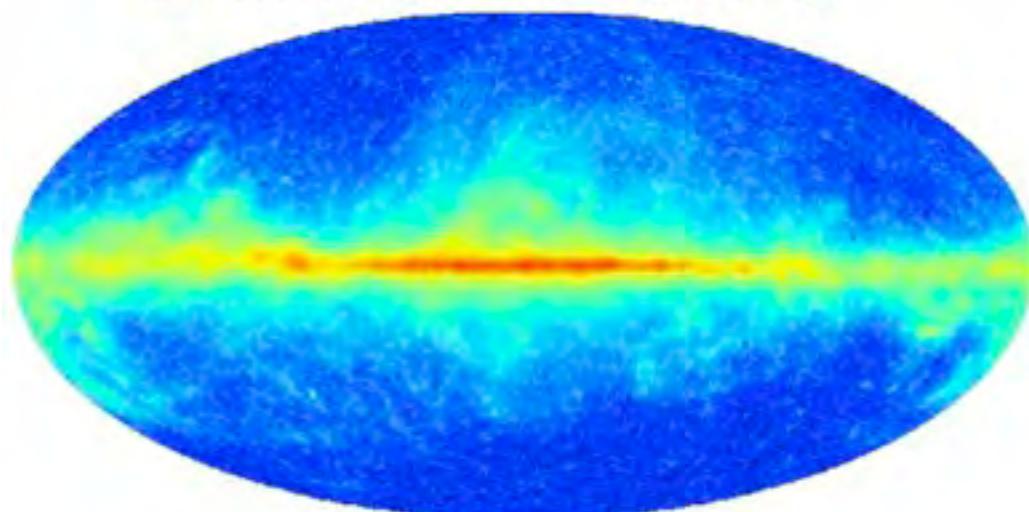


The background image is a detailed astronomical photograph of a nebula. It features intricate, wispy gas clouds in shades of blue, purple, and white against a dark, star-filled background. Several bright stars of different colors are scattered throughout, with some appearing as small points and others as larger, more luminous spheres.

interstellar
gas and dust

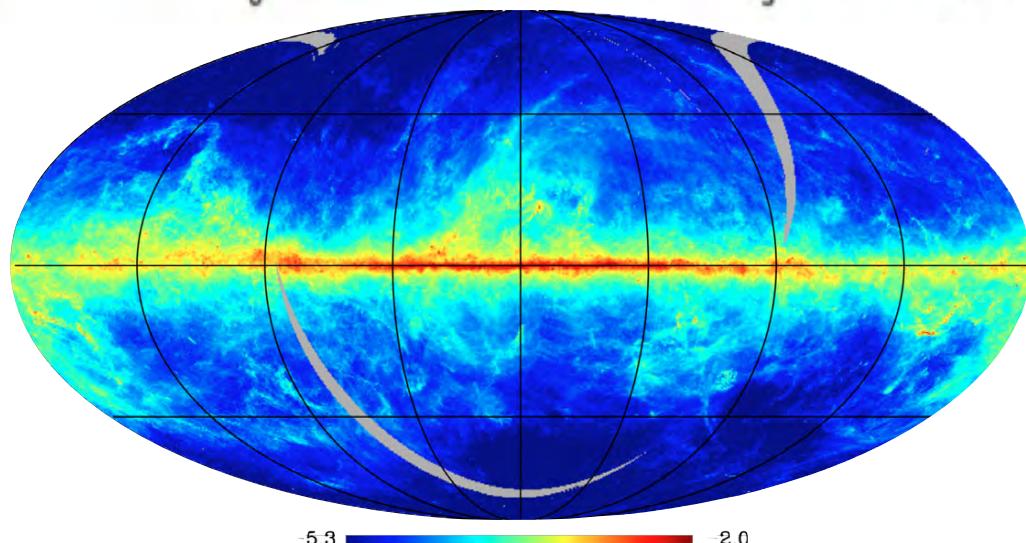
the total ISM

LAT counts minus sources and isotropic



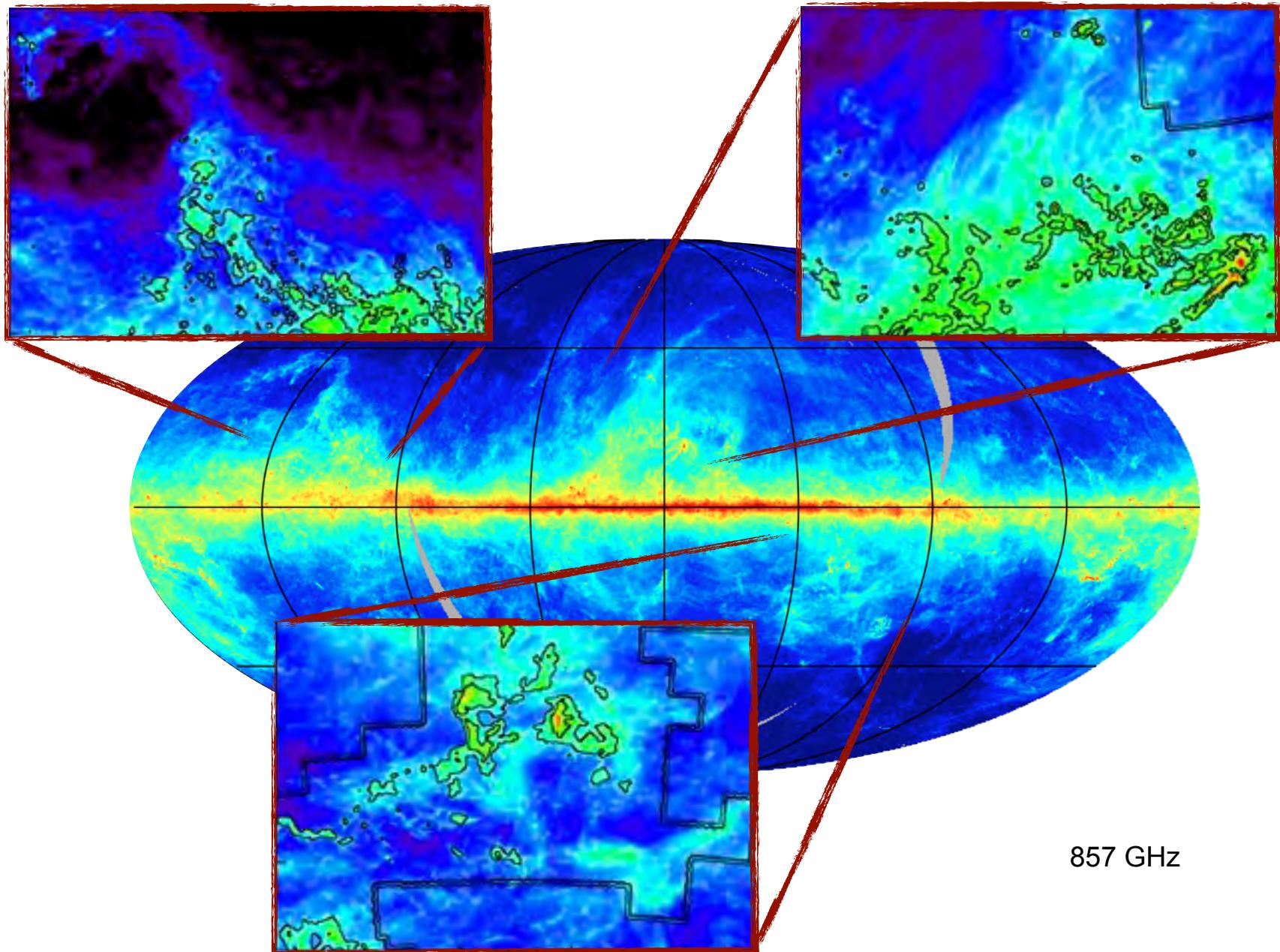
scale: $\log(\text{counts})$

0 3



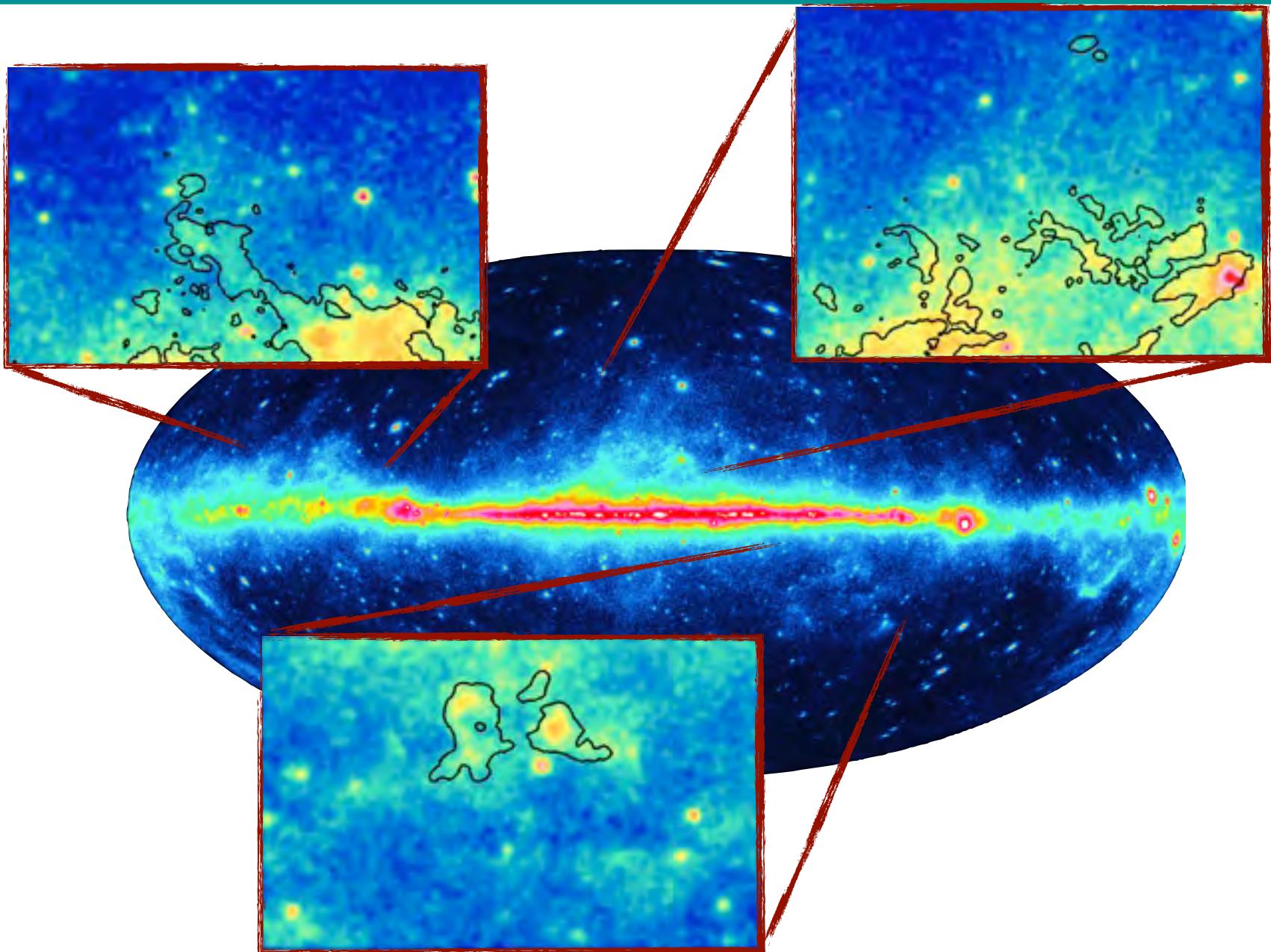
Planck+IRAS dust optical depth

dust optical depth (IRAS+Dirbe+Planck)



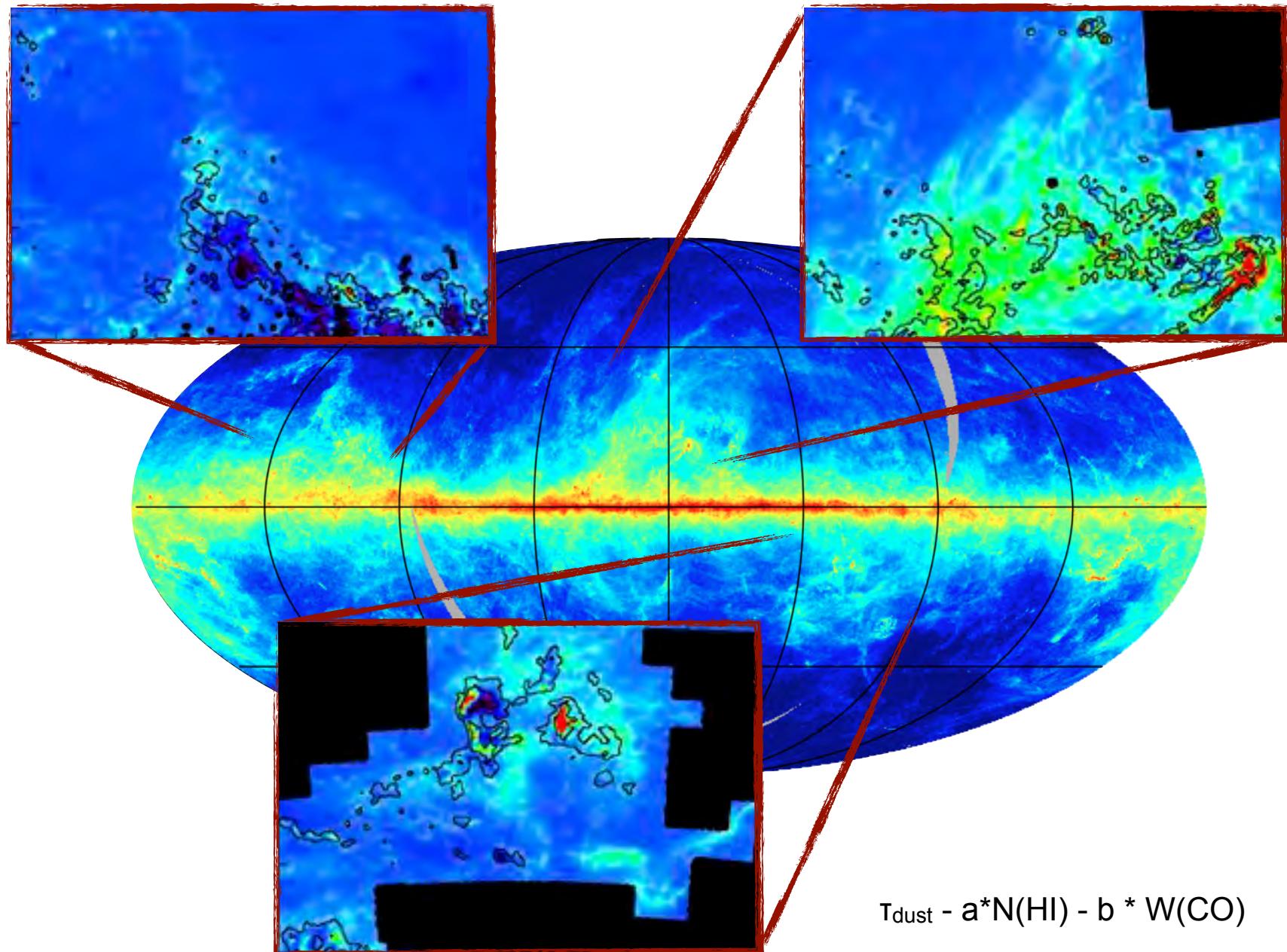
Planck et al. 2011, A&A 536, A19

γ rays > 600 MeV



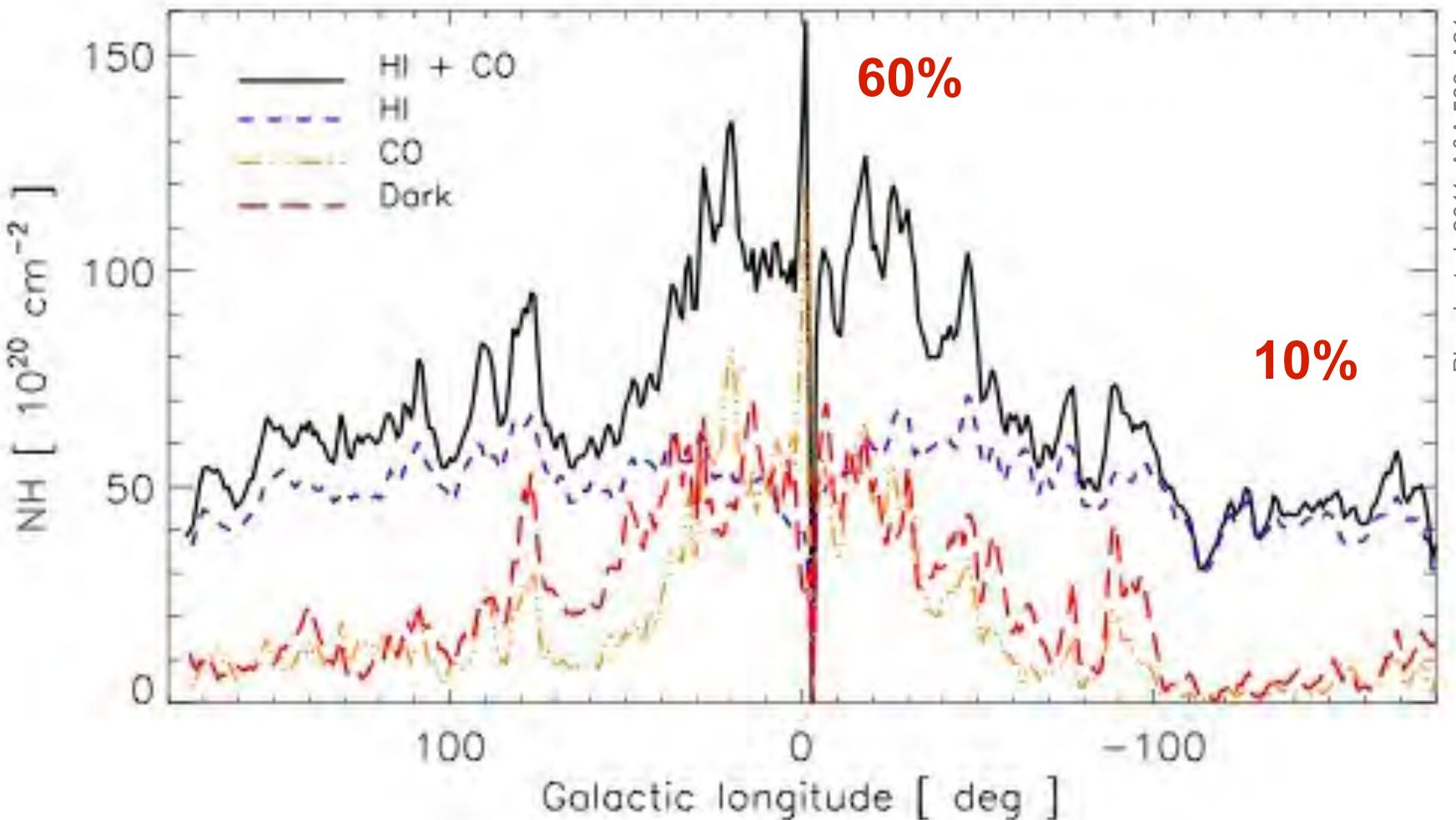
dark neutral gas map from dust

Planck et al. 2011, A&A 536, A19



total dark gas

- dark neutral mass \geq CO-traced mass except in molecular ring



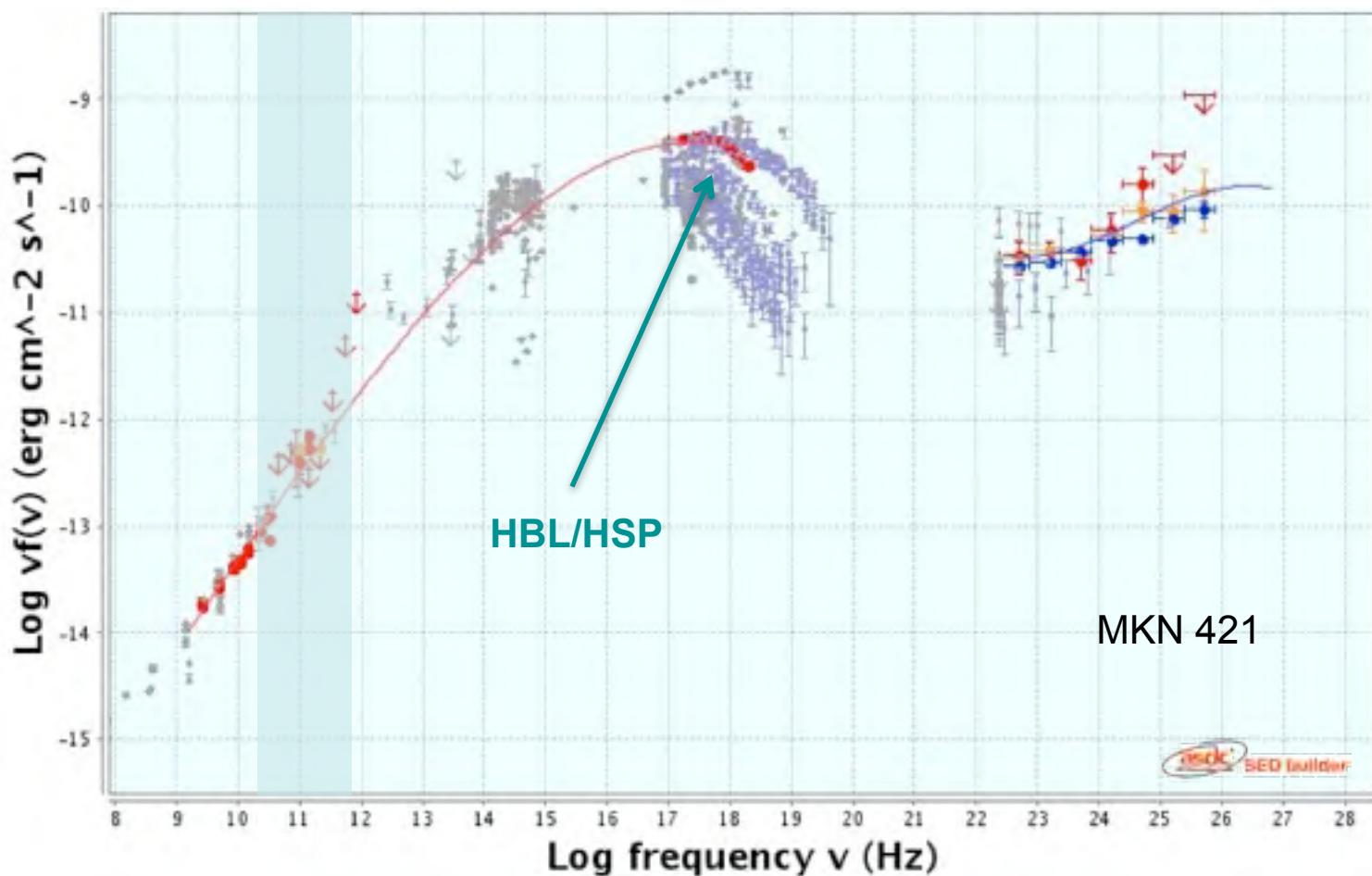
Planck et al. 2011, A&A 536, A21

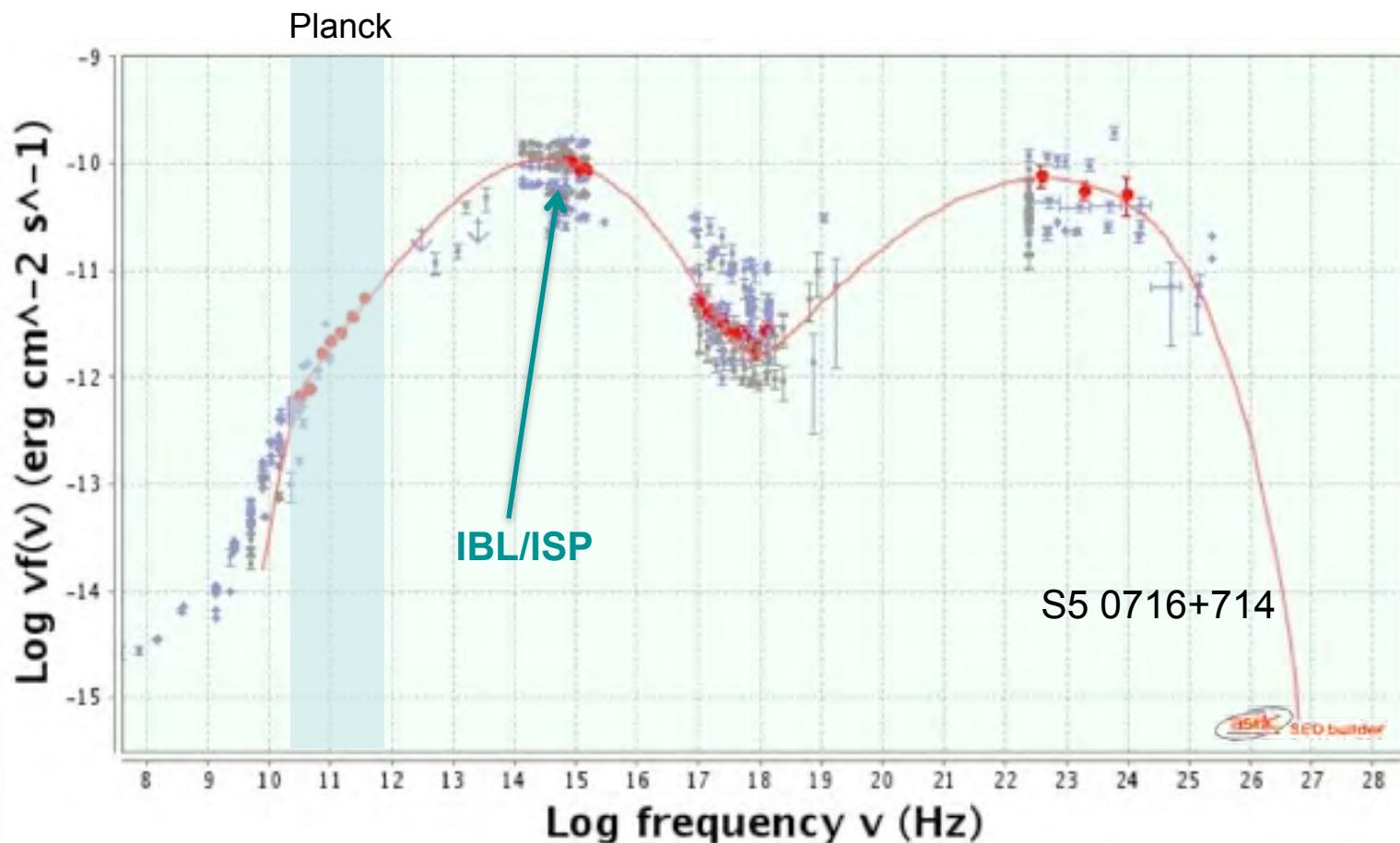


Blazars

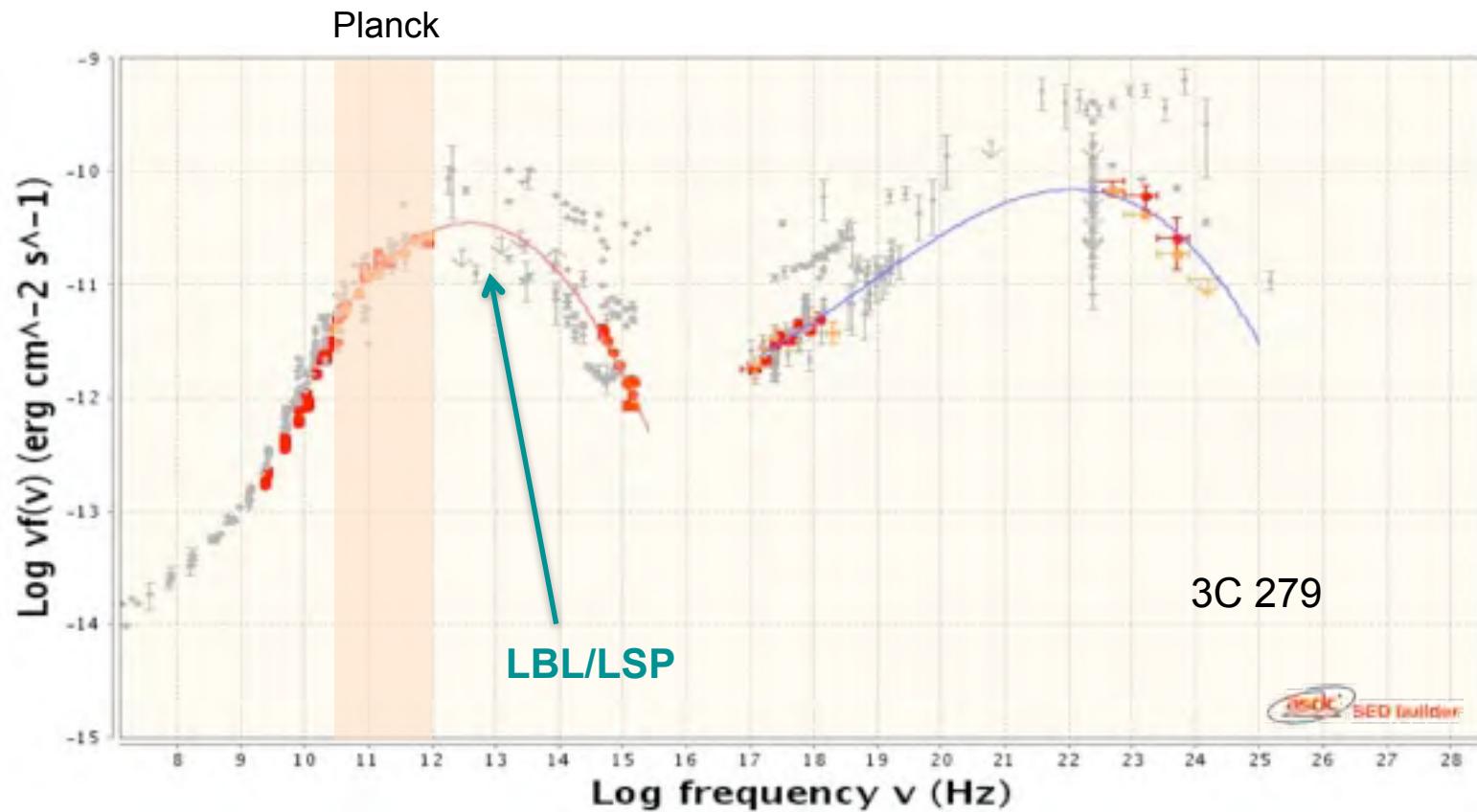
constraining blazars SEDs

Planck





constraining blazars SEDs



testing the homogeneous SSC

