



Search of MeV-GeV counterparts of TeV sources with AGILE in pointing mode

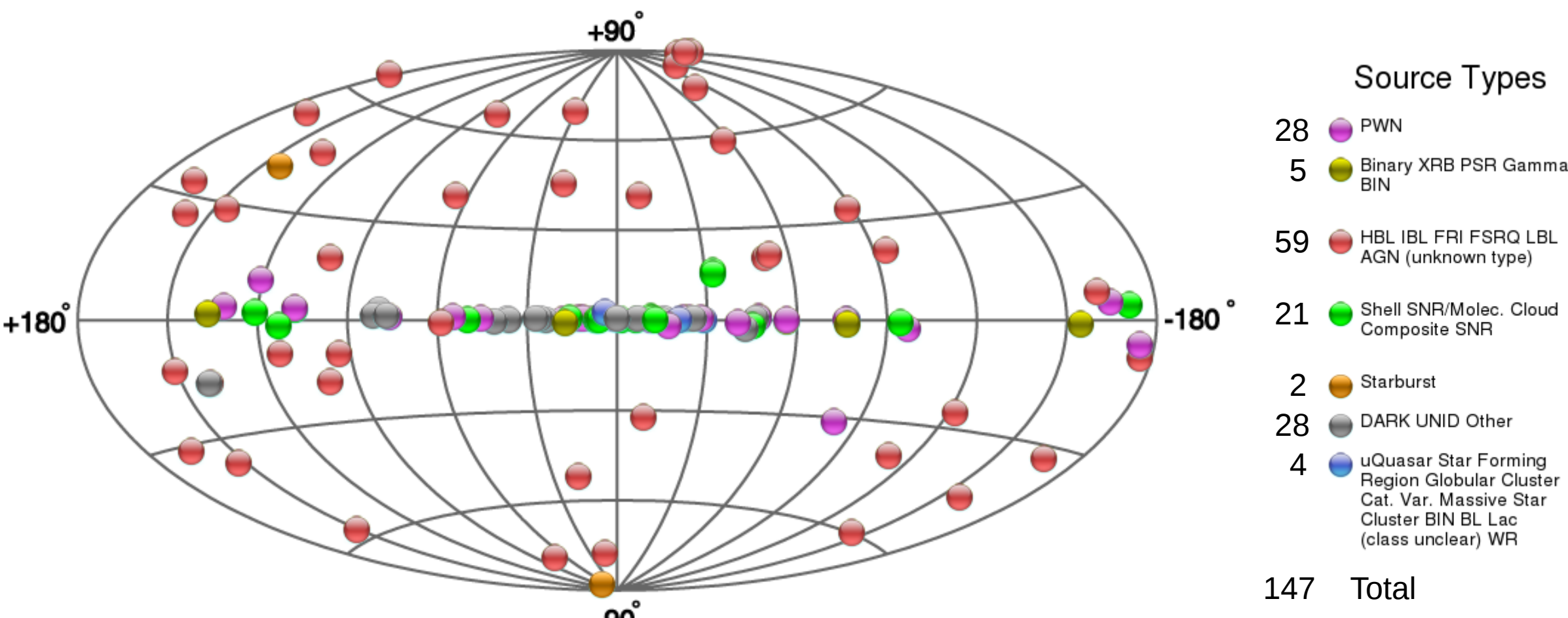
P.W. Cattaneo, F. Longo, F. Lucarelli, C. Pittori, [A. Rappoldi](#), F. Verrecchia

13th AGILE Science Workshop – May 25-26, 2015

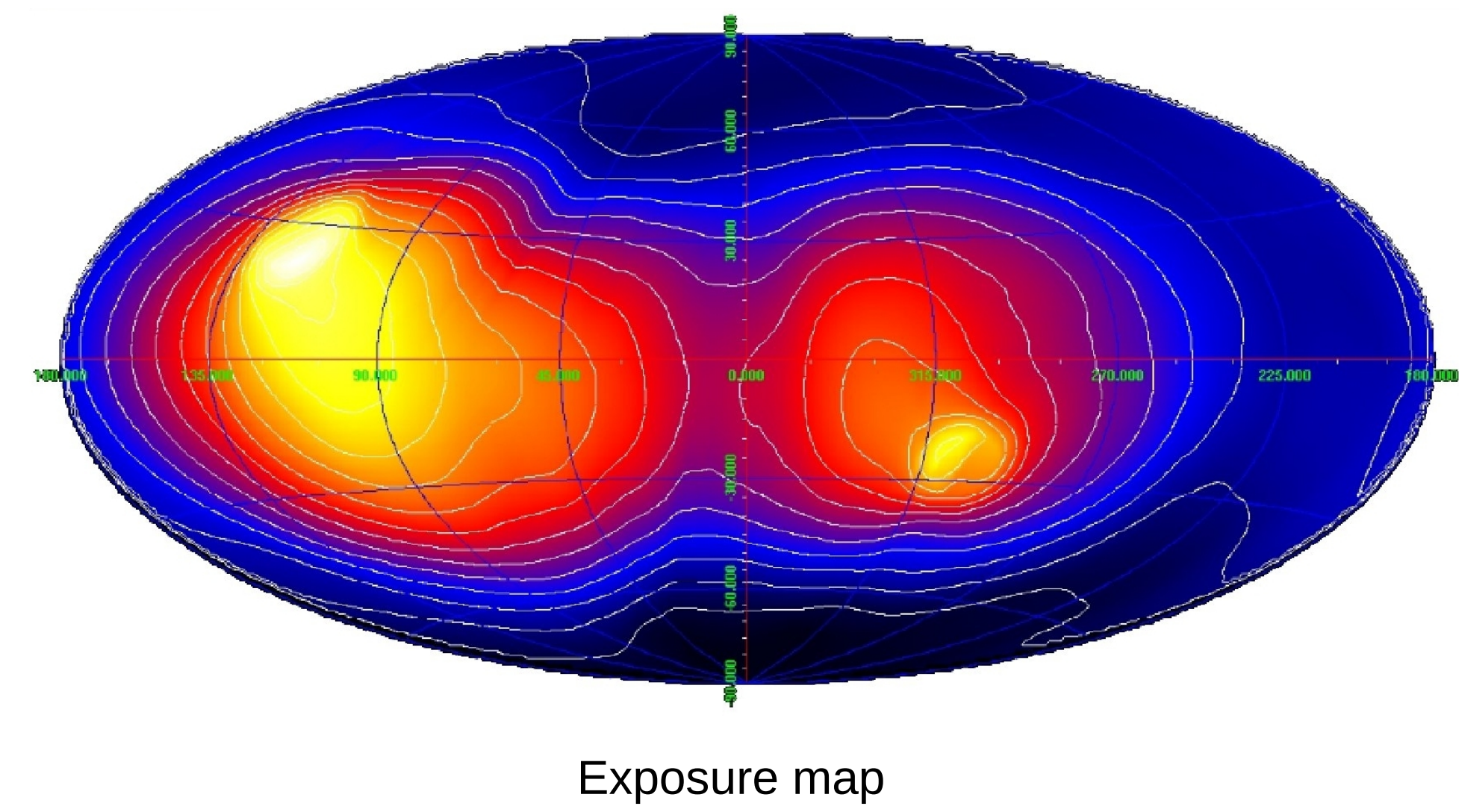


A systematic study of the **TeV** sources described on TeVCat catalog (<http://tevcatalog.uchicago.edu>) has been performed

147 source positions have been analyzed

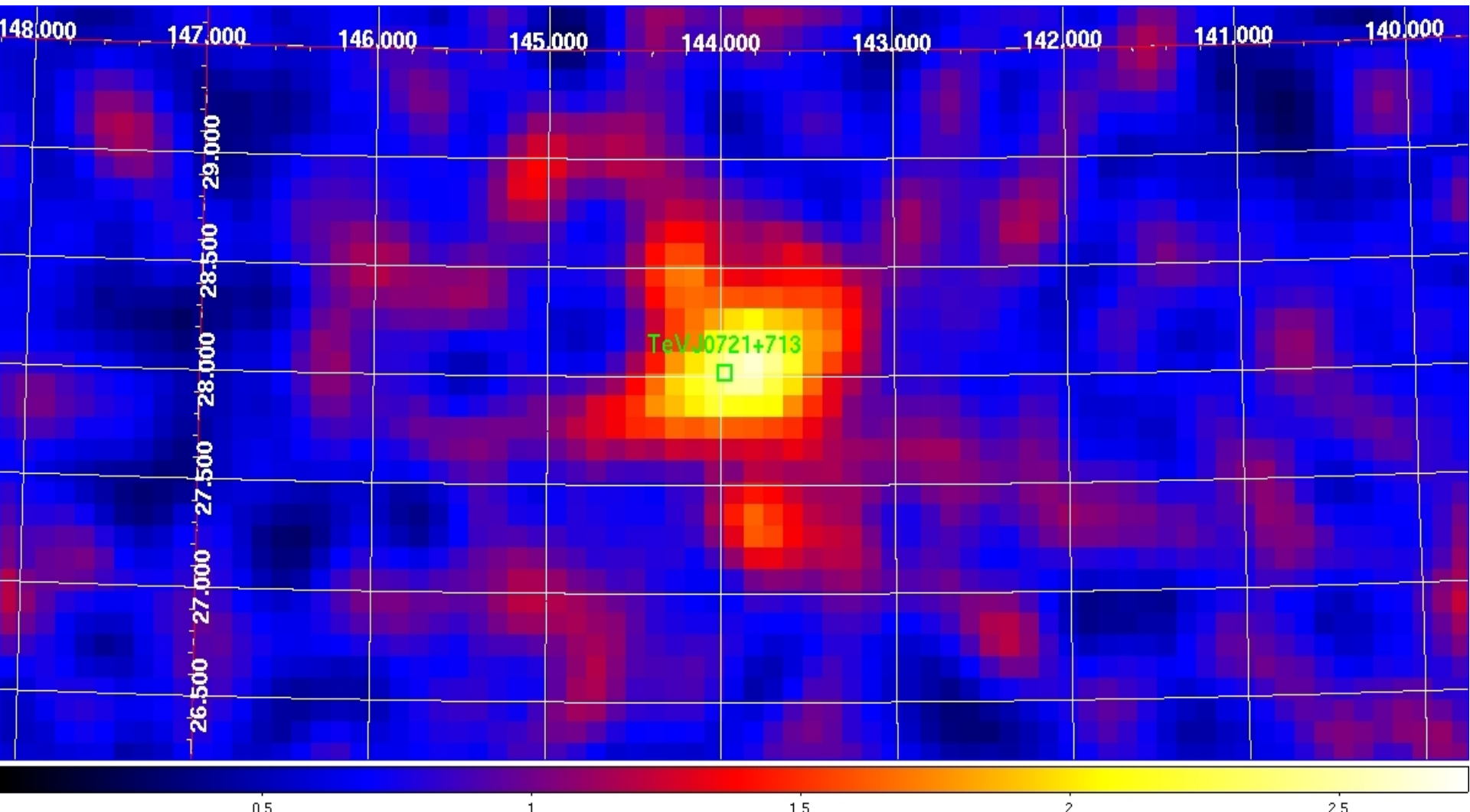


The analysis has been carried out using the **AGILE** data acquired during the pointing phase (from July 9, 2007 to October 18, 2009) with a consequent **non-uniform** coverage of the sky



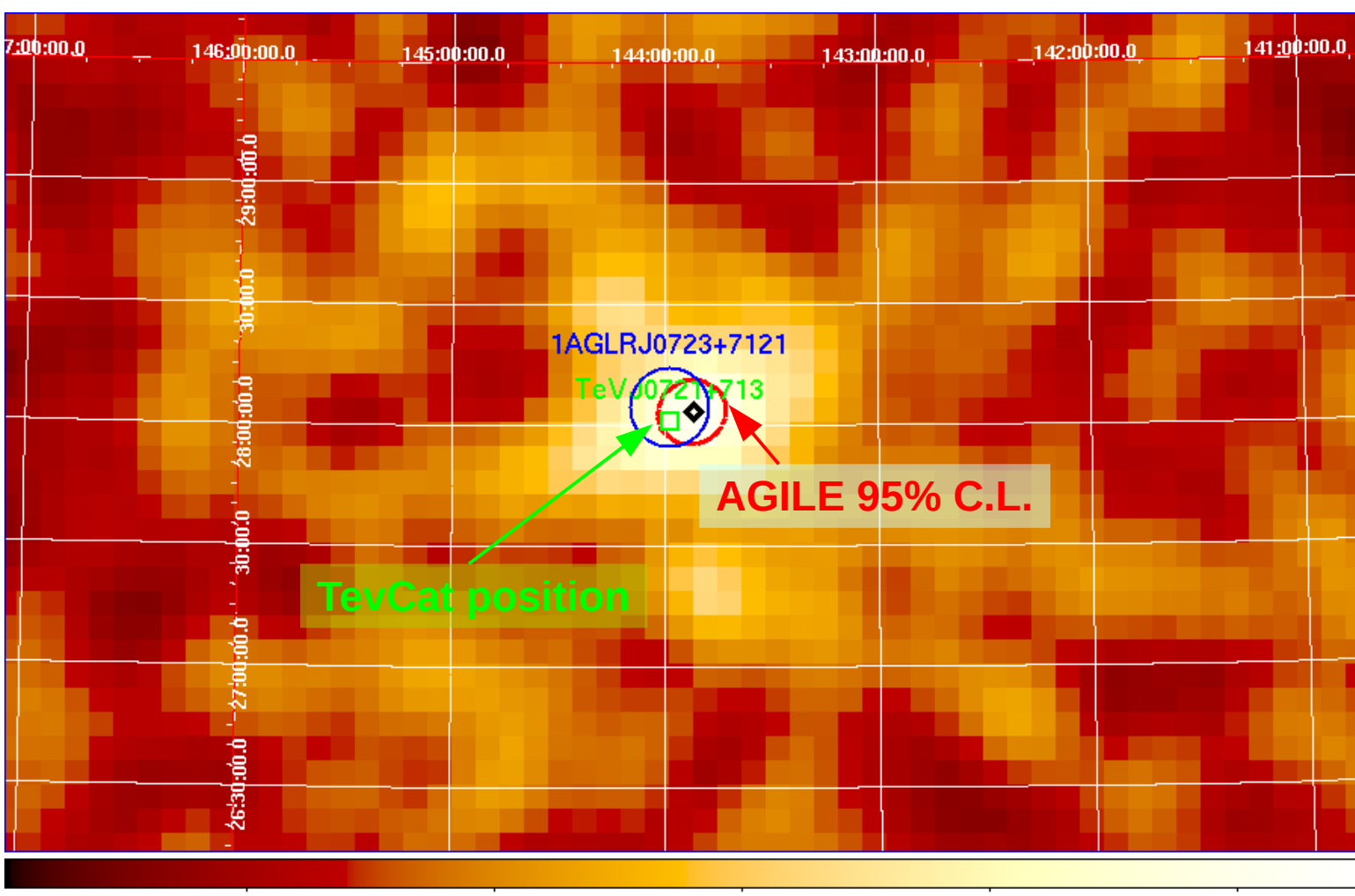
Due to the large number of source positions to be analyzed, an automatic iterative procedure has been used

First, for each **TeV** sources, the maps of photon counts, exposure and diffused background are generated, centering them in the position of the **TeV** source. All these maps have 40x40 bins of 0.1°x0.1° size.



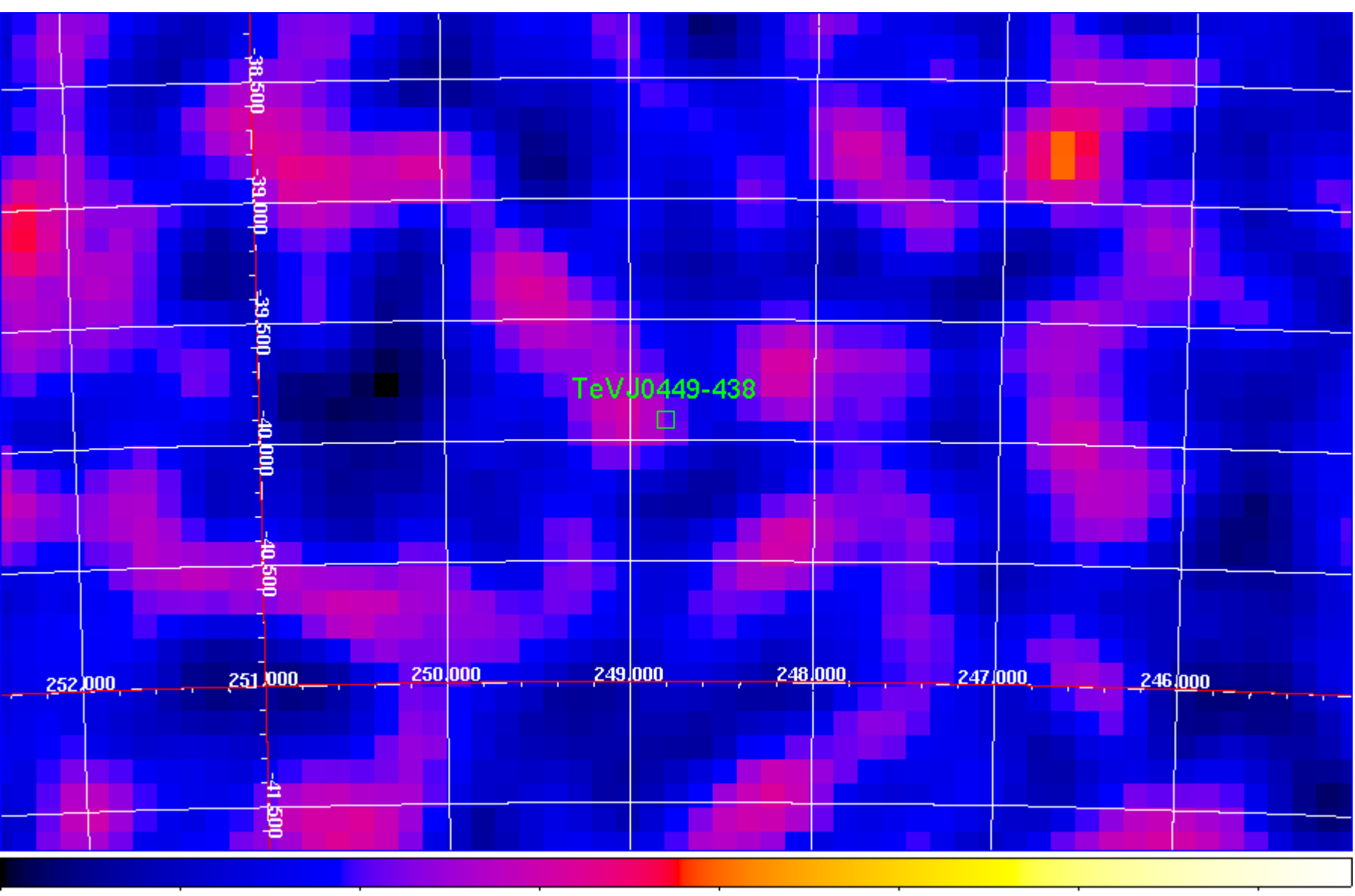
Parameters used for maps generation:
Data archive: ASDCSTDe
Initial and final time (mission time): 111067134 s ÷ 182951934 s
Energy range: 100 MeV ÷ 50 GeV
SW release, filter, matrices: BUILD21, FM3.119, I0023

Then, a source detection and localization procedure, based on a *Maximum Likelihood Estimator* algorithm (MLE) is used in 2 different modes:
• **fixed** position (at **TeVCat** coordinates): return best estimate of **flux**
• **free** position (near the starting one): return optimized **flux** and **position**
The source is considered detected if $\sqrt{(TS)} \geq 4$



The MLE algorithm takes into account the contribution of all the known **AGILE** source (shown here with a blue circle). The **red** line represents the 95 % C.L. contour of the localization algorithm and the black diamond show the found *best-fit* position.

In the case where $\sqrt{(TS)} < 4$ the calculated flux is considered as the *upper limit* (U.L.)



Example of source below the detection threshold: TeVJ0449-438 (PKS0447-439)

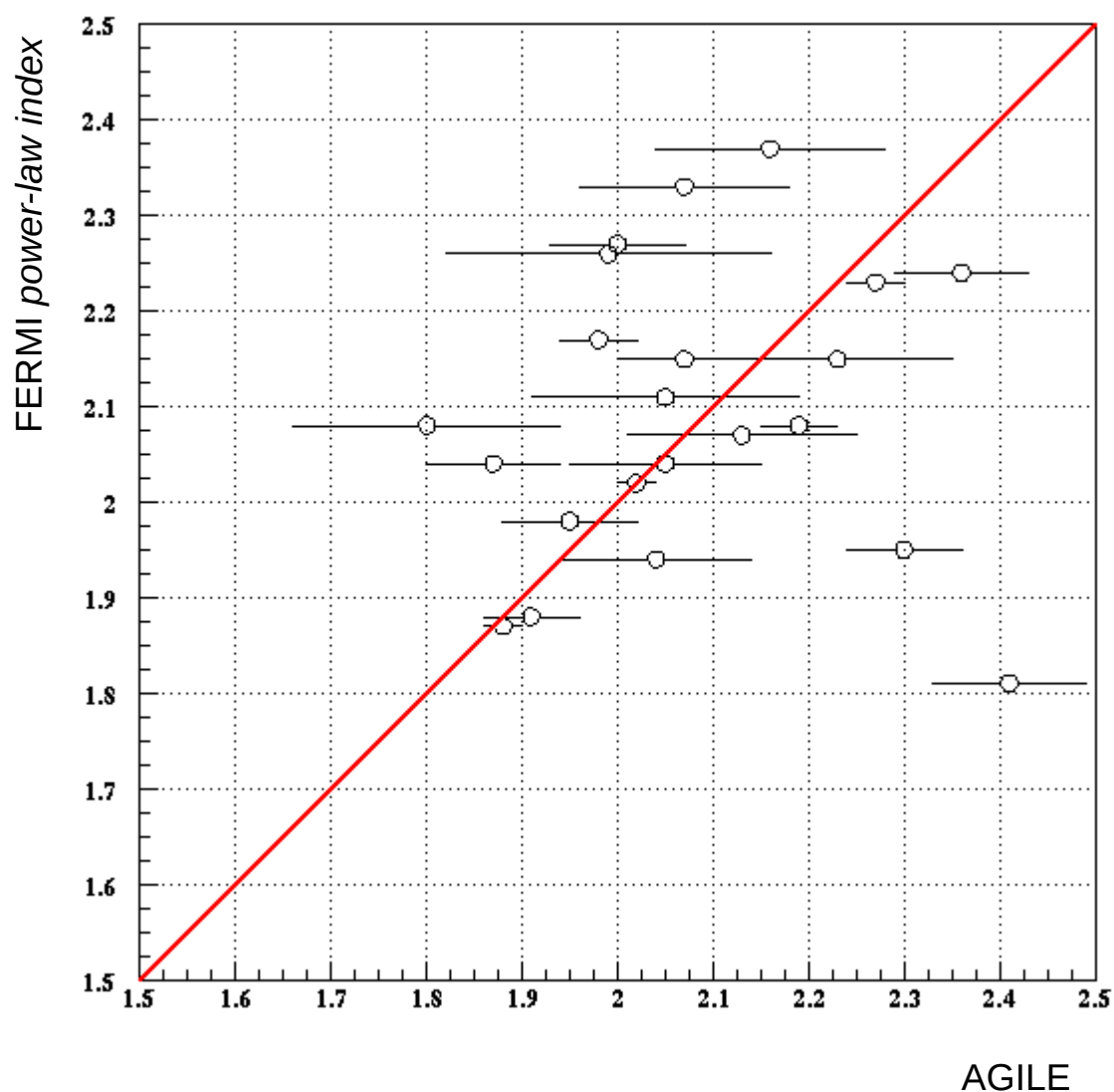
spectral analysis

The spectral analysis has been performed on the most significant sources detected in this analysis (**24** sources) with $\sqrt{(TS)} \geq 5$ and $|b| \leq 30^\circ$

The spectral index has been calculated over 5 energy bands:

- 100 - 200 MeV
- 200 - 400 MeV
- 400 - 1000 MeV
- 1 - 3 GeV
- 3 - 50 GeV

The resulting spectral indexes are in agreement with the ones given for the **3FGL** TeV counterparts (**22** sources)



detection results

In total, **52** TeV sources show a significant *count excess* in the **AGILE** data covering the pointed observation period, corresponding to **35%** of the original sample

Among them, **26** have a spatial association with already known **AGILE** sources from 1AGL/1AGLR catalogs (within 95% C.L. *error radius*): **15** galactic, **6** extra-galactic, **5** unassociated

The other **26** detections represent *new* **AGILE** sources (with respect to the reference catalogs): **15** galactic, **7** extra-galactic, **4** unidentified

source classification

Source Type	Detected / Total	Source Class	Detected / Total
Extra-galactic	13 / 61 (21%)	Blazar	0 / 1 (0%)
		HBL	5 / 44 (11%)
		IBL	2 / 5 (40%)
		LBL	2 / 3 (67%)
		FSRQ	2 / 3 (67%)
		Sbs	0 / 2 (0%)
Galactic	30 / 58 (52%)	FRI	2 / 3 (67%)
		PWN	11 / 28 (39%)
		SNR	7 / 11 (64%)
		PWN/SNR	2 / 2 (100%)
		SNR/MC	5 / 8 (63%)
		BIN/XRB	3 / 5 (60%)
Unidentified	9 / 28 (32%)	GC	1 / 1 (100%)
		WR	1 / 3 (33%)
		---	---

Next steps...

The publication of a **paper** (in preparation) is proposed

This kind of analysis could be extended to the most recent **AGILE** data (*spinning mode*) and to any other VHE γ -sources...