

# Assessing the signatures imprinted by star-forming galaxies in the cosmic $\gamma$ -ray background

Ellis R Owen

*CICA Fellow*

Institute of Astronomy

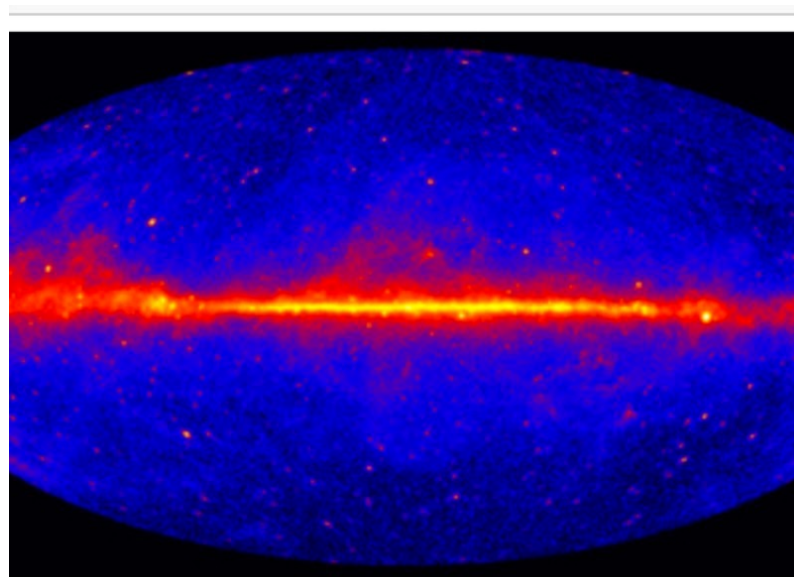
National Tsing Hua University

[erowen@gapp.nthu.edu.tw](mailto:erowen@gapp.nthu.edu.tw)

In collaboration with

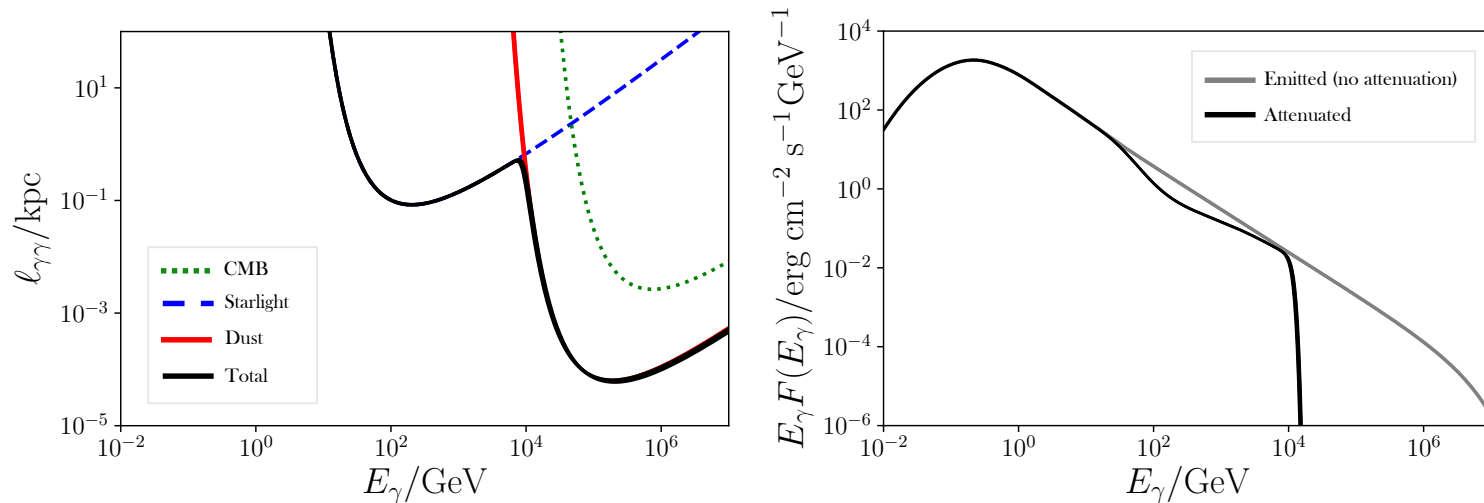
Khee-Gan Lee (Kavli IPMU, Tokyo)

Albert K H Kong (NTHU)



*The Gamma-ray sky – Fermi LAT collaboration*

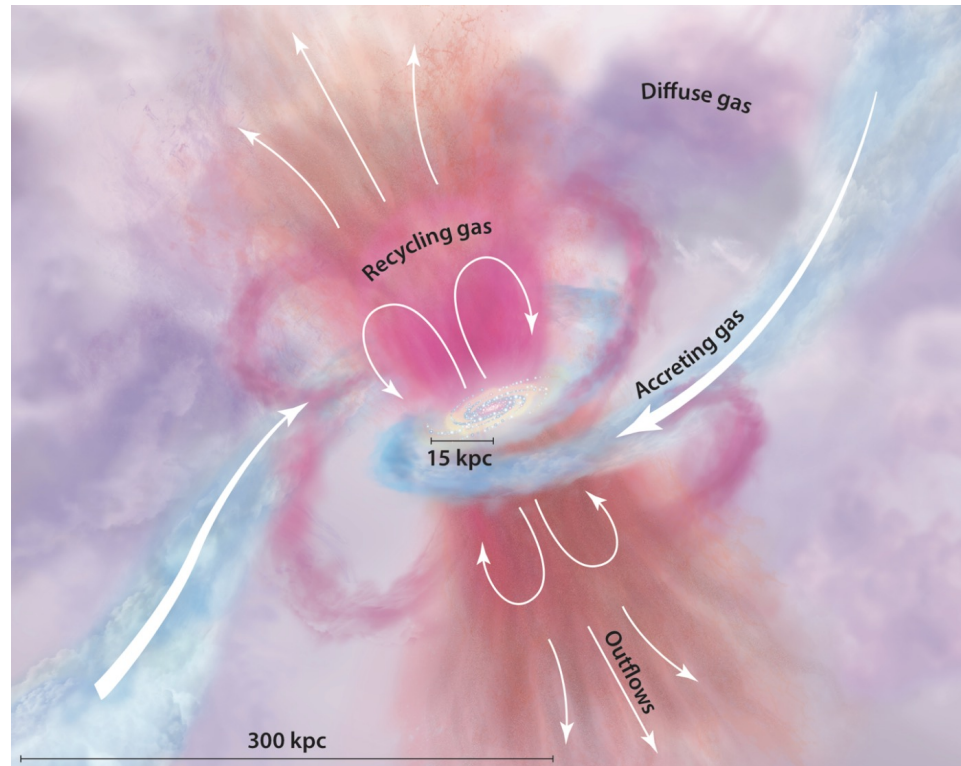
# $\gamma$ -rays from star-forming galaxies



Owen+ 2021a

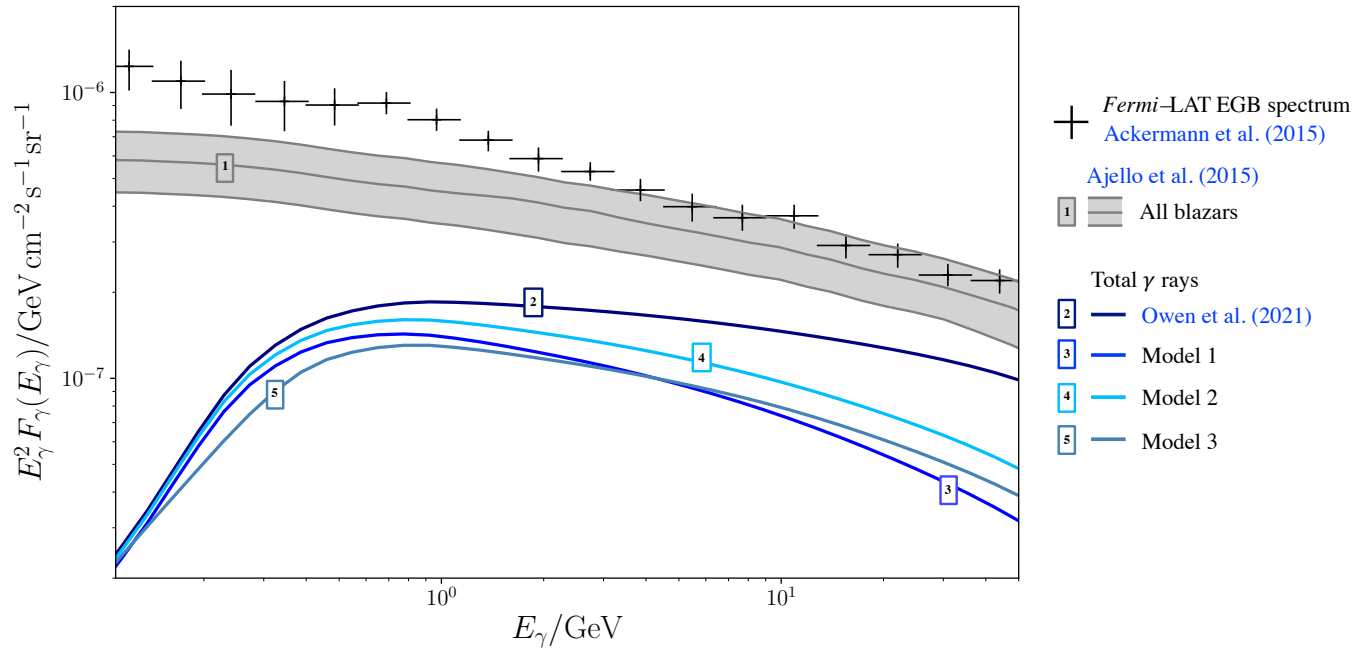
$$\frac{d\mathcal{I}_{\gamma}}{dz} = (1+z) \left[ -\alpha_{\gamma\gamma} \mathcal{I}_{\gamma} + \frac{j_{\gamma}}{v^3} \right] \frac{ds}{dz}$$

# Cosmic ray propagation

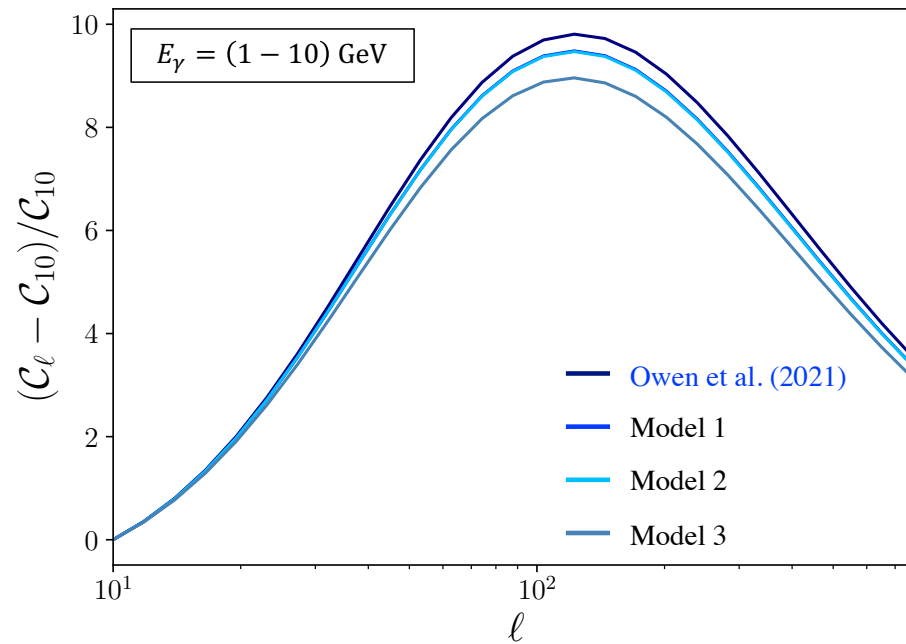


Tumlinson+ 2017

# $\gamma$ -ray background spectrum



# $\gamma$ -ray background anisotropy



# Key points

1. Star-forming galaxies can make a non-negligible contribution to the extragalactic  $\gamma$ -ray background
2. Their  $\gamma$  emission spectrum can be characterised using a simple physically-motivated template model
3. CR propagation and transport in host galaxies is important
4. Properties and evolution of source populations can be accessed through  $\gamma$ -ray background anisotropies

*For details see full paper:  
Owen, Lee & Kong MNRAS advanced  
access (2021) arXiv: 2106.07308*

