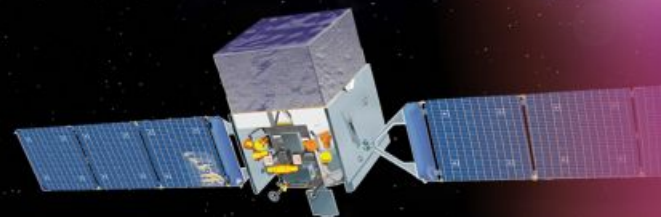


The current view of the gamma-ray sky: status of Fermi-LAT and the MAGIC telescopes

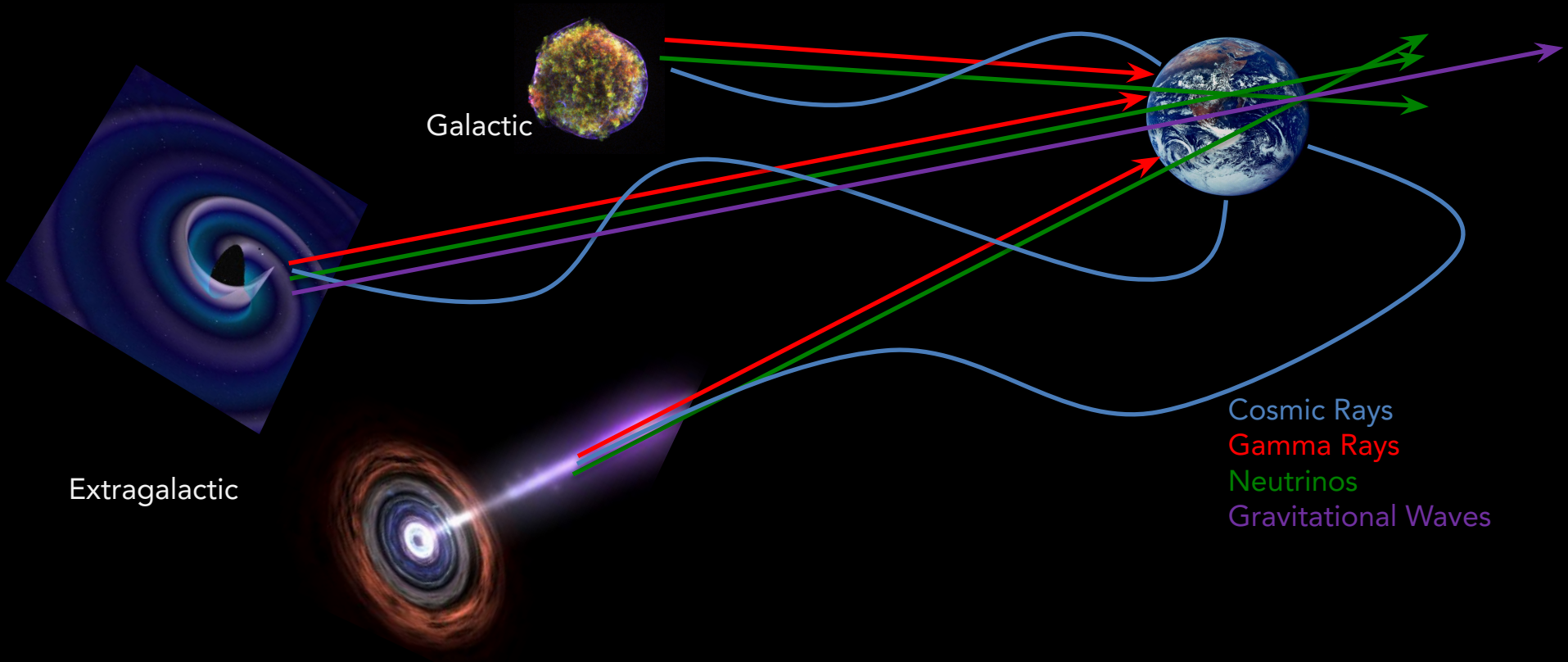
Adithiya Dinesh

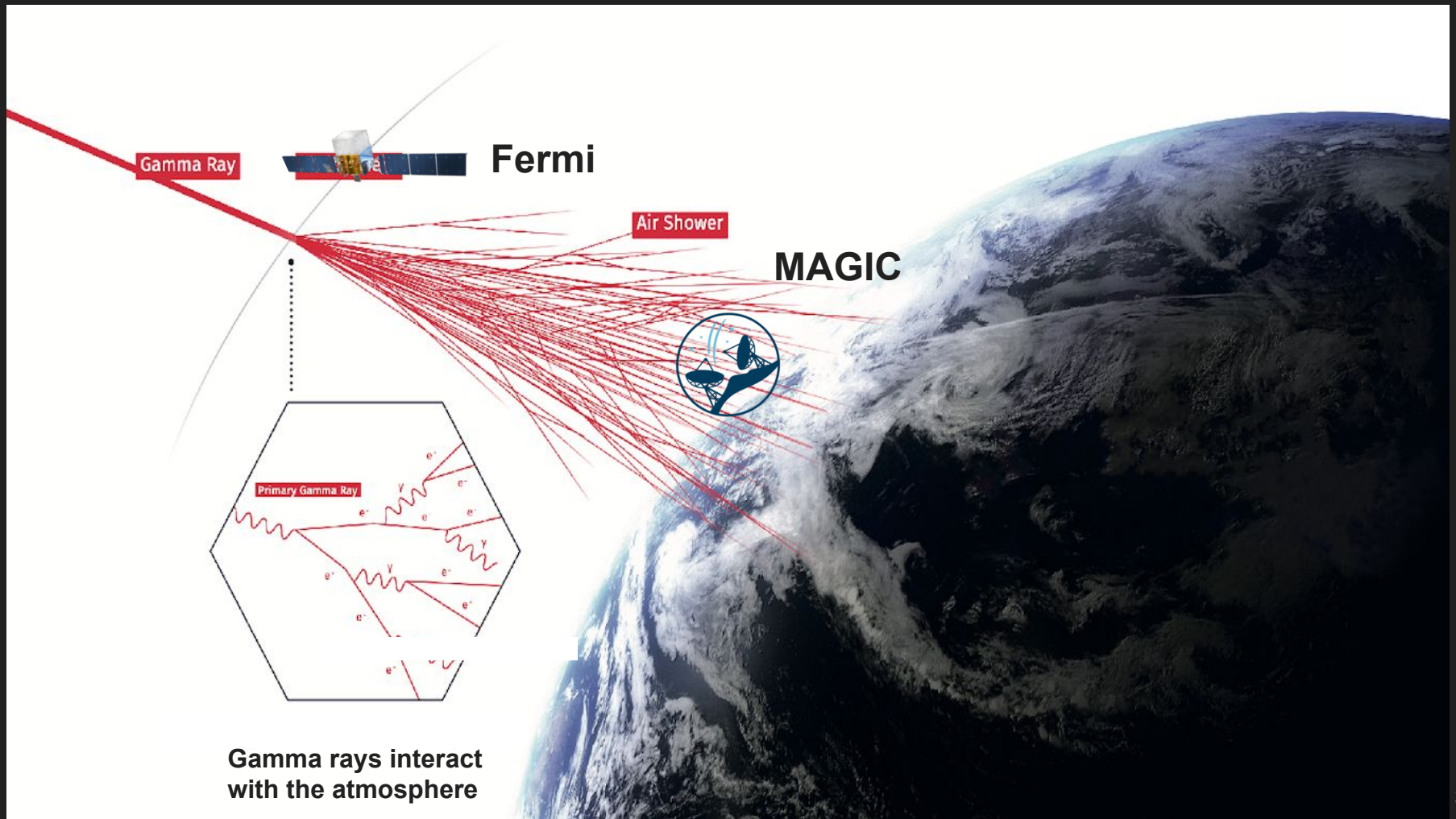
on behalf of the Fermi-LAT and MAGIC collaborations
(IPARCOS & Universidad Complutense de Madrid)

RENATA Meeting, 22 September 2025



Cosmic Accelerators and their messengers





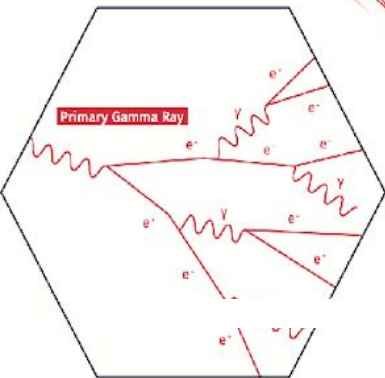
Gamma Ray



Fermi

Air Shower

MAGIC



Gamma rays interact
with the atmosphere

Fermi Gamma ray Space telescope

- Launched on June 11, 2008
- Low earth orbit, 96 minutes
- Still operating - 17+ years
- **Primary instruments:** Large Area Telescope (LAT) + Gamma-ray Burst Monitor (GBM)



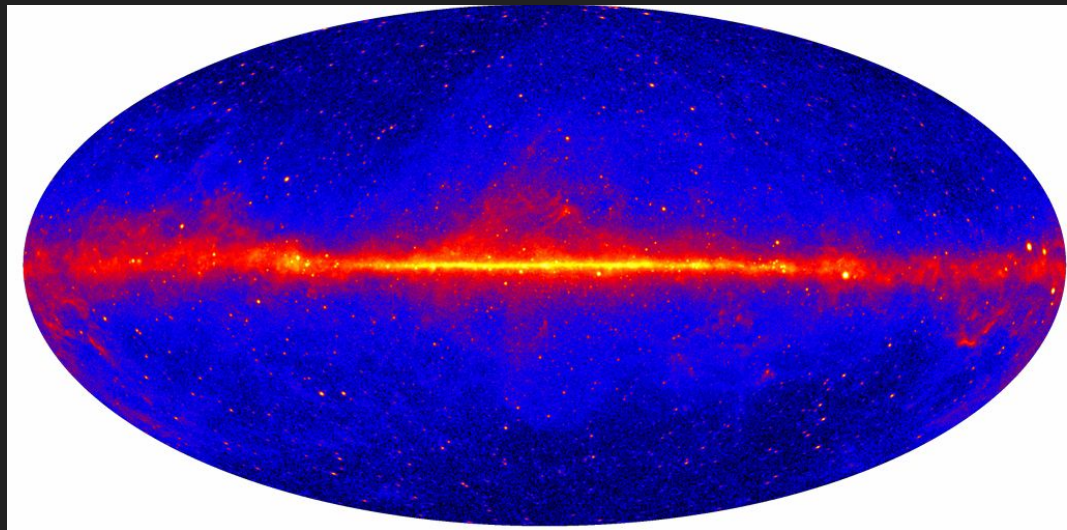
Fermi Large Area Telescope

- Large field of view (1/5 of the sky)
- Broad energy range covering ~20 MeV-300 GeV (optimised for 100 MeV-800 GeV)
- Pair conversion telescope

Provides **GeV bridge** between GBM (7 keV–40 MeV) and ground Cherenkov arrays (≥ 50 GeV)-vital for broadband SEDs



Mapping the γ -ray Universe

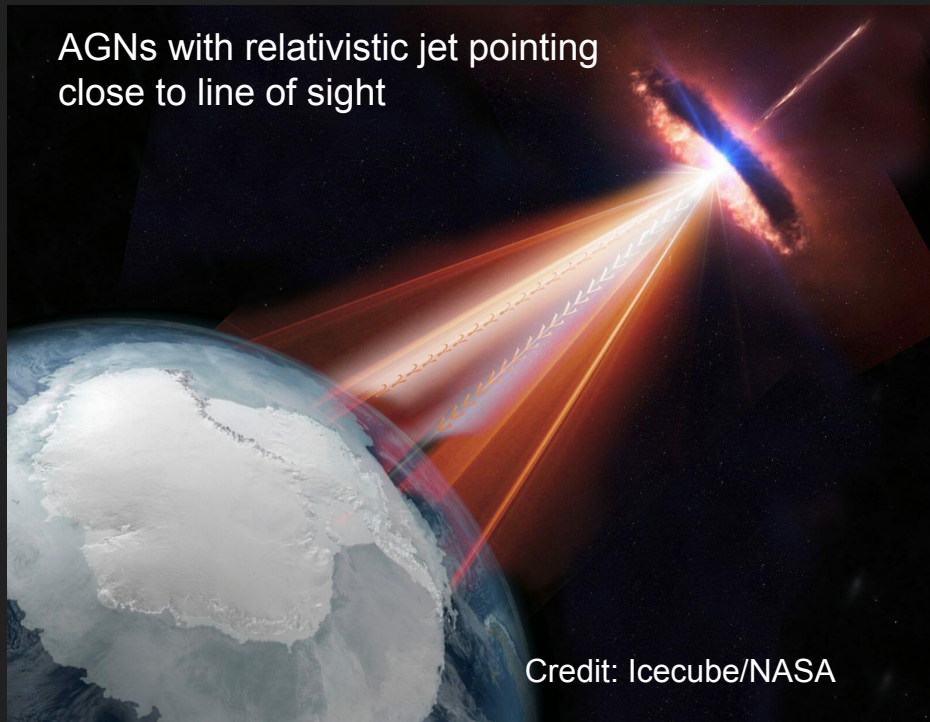


Fermi LAT, Energy > 1 GeV, 15 years of data
(9,211,207 photons)

- **17-yr all-sky survey** - LAT sweeps the entire sky every regularly - monitoring high-energy activity across solar cycles and AGN flares
- **4FGL-DR4 catalog (2023): 14 yr catalog, 7000+ sources** spanning 50 MeV-1 TeV; approx 40% still unassociated, encouraging follow-up campaigns ([4FGL DR3; Ballet et al., 2024 arXiv:2307.12546](#), [4FGL; Abdollahi et al 2020 ApJS 247 33](#))
- Important for multi-wavelength planning, stacking studies (e.g., Paliya et al., 2019)
- **Public interactive tools:** [Light Curve Repository](#), [FAVA](#), [GW Table](#)

Blazar Physics at GeV Energies

AGNs with relativistic jet pointing close to line of sight



Credit: Icecube/NASA

4LAC-DR3 catalog: 3407 AGN ($|b| > 10^\circ$) - the largest uniform sample of relativistic jets; (Ajello et al., 2022)

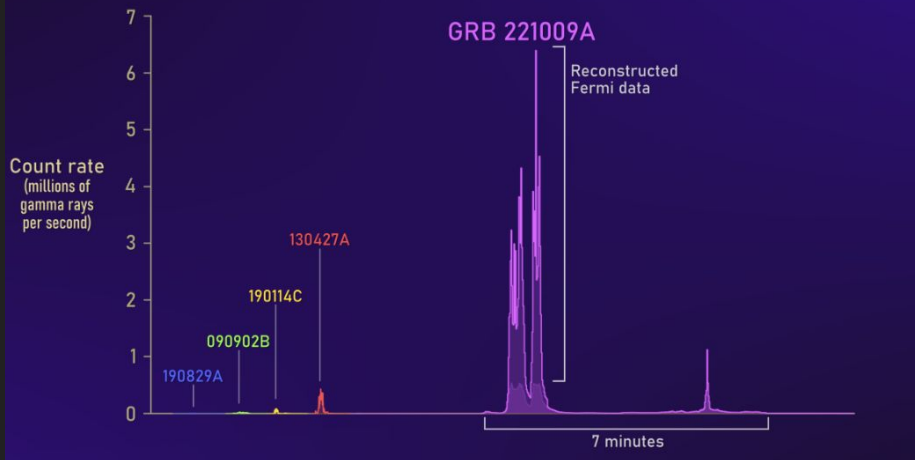
Population studies - anisotropic cosmological evolution, EBL attenuation (e.g., Abdollahi et al., 2018)

Hard-source catalogs (LAT > 10 -50 GeV): the GeV \rightarrow TeV **bridge** and prime target lists for ground based Cherenkov telescopes like MAGIC (1FHL (> 10 GeV), 2FHL (> 50 GeV), 3FHL (> 10 GeV), **4FHL** (> 50 GeV; 16 yr, forthcoming), 5FHL (> 1 GeV, in preparation))

Transient & Explosive Universe

GRB 221009A (“B.O.A.T.”)

The BOAT GRB in Context



Triggered 9 Oct 2022— brightest burst seen by *Fermi*.

LAT captured photons up to **99 GeV** (prompt, 240 s) and a **400 GeV candidate** in the afterglow – highest-energy GRB photons ever detected from space (Axelsson et al., 2025)

GeV light-curve constraints jet magnetisation, particle acceleration and tests of Lorentz-invariance

[NASA's Fermi Finds New Feature in Brightest Gamma-Ray Burst Yet Seen Summary](#) - July 2024

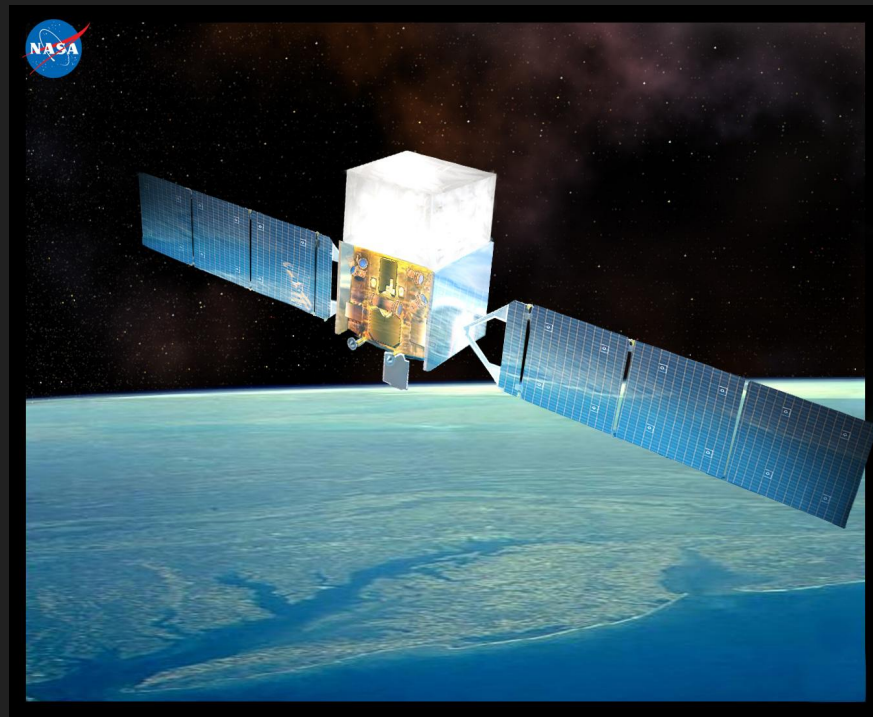
LAT Flare Advocate Program: daily human monitoring + automated pipelines issue alerts (ATels/GCNs) and trigger ToOs within hours, enabling rapid GRB and transient follow-ups

Credit: NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center and Adam Goldstein (USRA)

Fermi observatory status and future perspective

- *Fermi* continues to operate extremely smoothly and to perform at full capability
- On orbit for 17+ years
- >800 Fermi publications
- No degradation of science performance
- Improved due to software and configuration changes, restored ToO capability recently
- Recently ranked as high-priority in the 2025 NASA senior review

Orbit outlook - Lifetime of orbit extends into the mid-2030s.



MAGIC - Major Atmospheric Gamma Imaging Cherenkov Telescopes



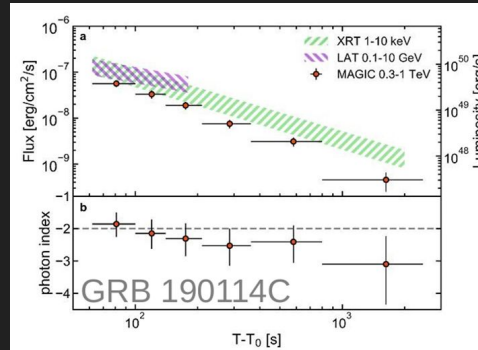
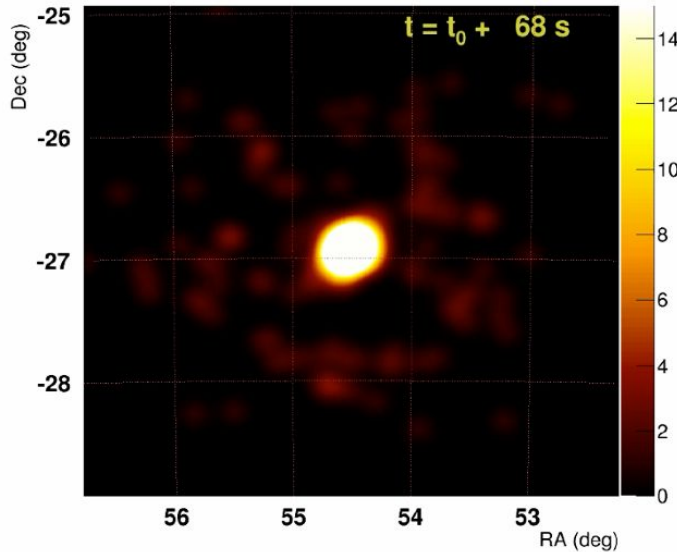
The MAGIC telescopes at Roque de los Muchachos, La Palma (Image: IAC)

- Imaging Air Cherenkov Telescopes
- Canary Islands, La Palma, Observatorio del Roque de los Muchachos, 2200 meter a.s.l.
- 2003 first telescope
- 2009 stereoscopic
- Two 17-meter telescopes
- Energy range ~ 50 GeV to ~ 100 TeV
- Lightweight for fast repositioning

Energetic Cosmic Explosions

Skymap

GRB190114C, MAGIC analysis, post-soft-cuts events in 10-seconds bins



Gamma ray burst (GRB)

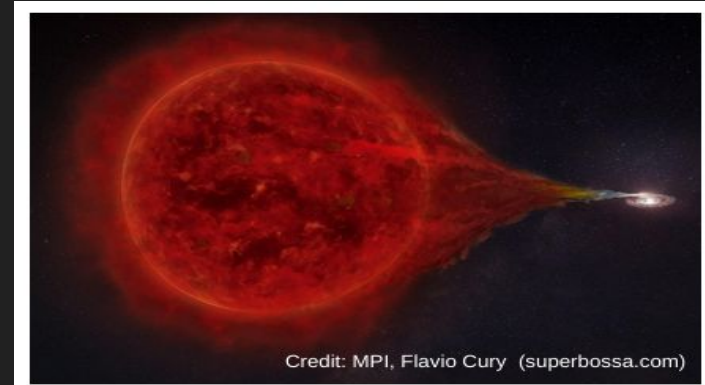
➤ GRB 190114C (14 Jan 2019): first TeV photons from a GRB; MAGIC saw 0.2-1 TeV afterglow starting ~ 1 min post-trigger

➤ First detection of TeV photons from a γ -ray burst

➤ MAGIC measured an inverse-Compton afterglow peaking at > 1 TeV, opening a new window on prompt/afterglow physics

Outburst of recurrent nova RS Ophiuchi

- The first nova detected in VHE gamma rays
- Recurrent symbiotic novae with outbursts every ~15 years
- Latest outburst on 2021.08.8 UT ~22:20
- Independently followed and detected by H.E.S.S. (Aharonian et al. 2022) and MAGIC (Acciari et al. 2022)
- Indicates rapid (day scale), efficient cosmic ray acceleration in a dense magnetised environment



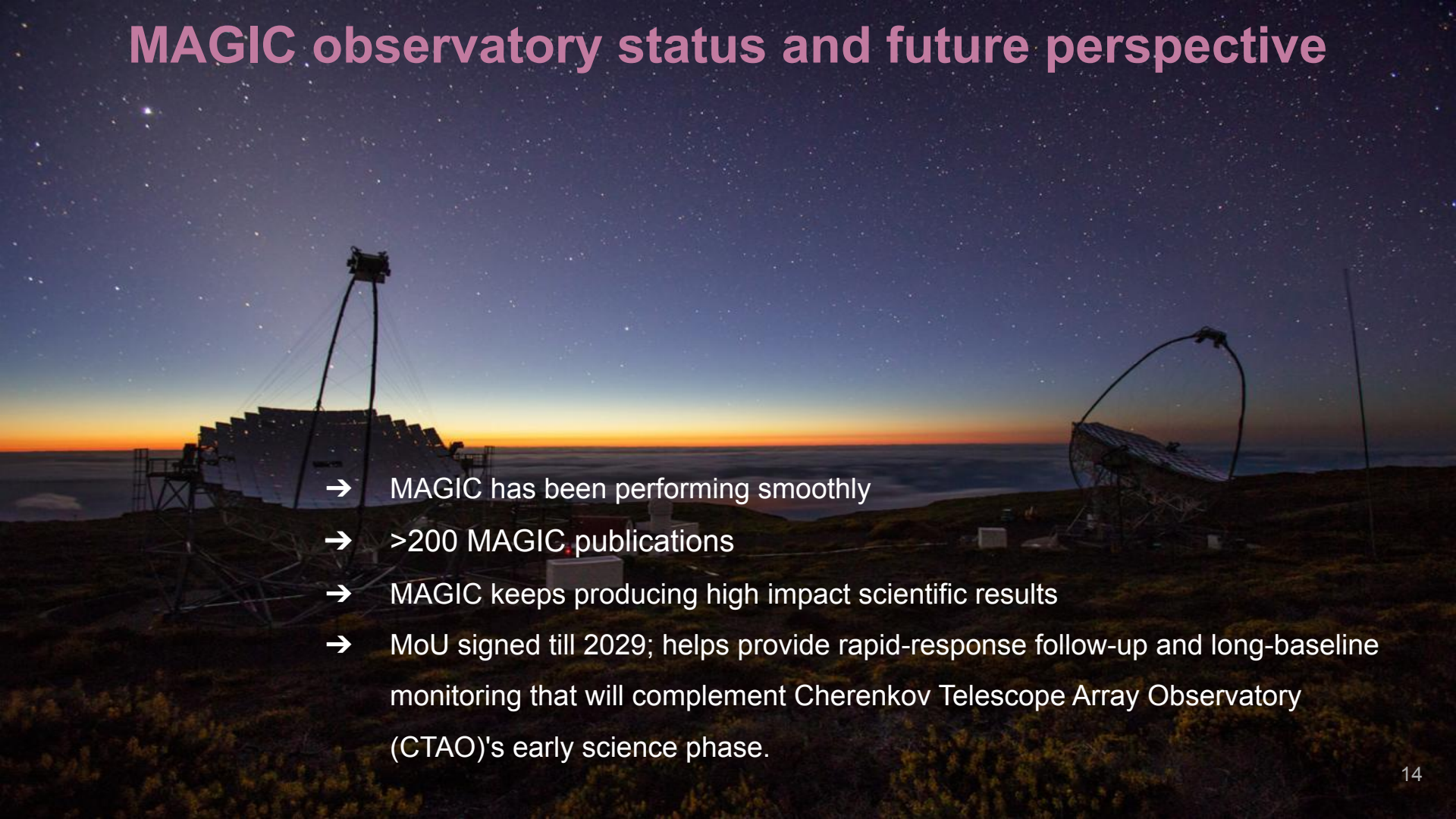
Optical Intensity Interferometry



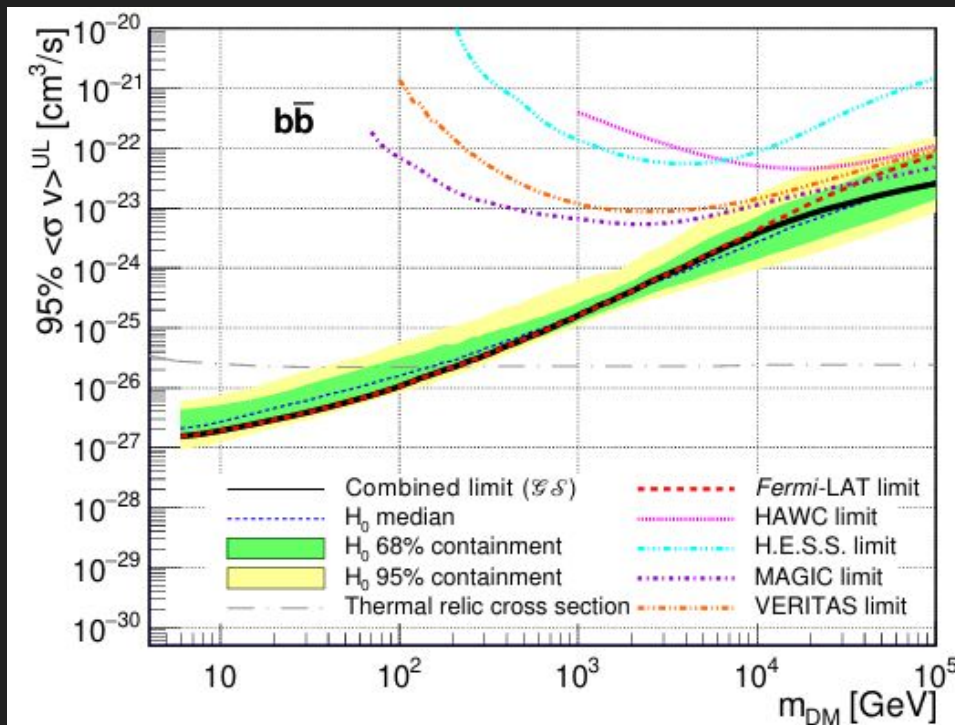
Credits: Salvatore Mangano (Moriond 2024 talk)

- Measure size of stars in optical
- Started in 2019
- Minimal changes to hardware
- Data taking during Moon time, where regular observations not possible
- First **MAGIC-Stellar Intensity Interferometry** measurements (22 stellar diameters) show the telescopes doubling as a precision optical interferometer (Abe et al, 2024, MNRAS)

MAGIC observatory status and future perspective

- 
- A wide-angle photograph of the MAGIC (Major Atmospheric Gamma-ray Imaging Cherenkov) observatory at night. The sky is a deep, dark blue, densely populated with stars. In the foreground, the silhouettes of two large, complex telescope structures are visible against the horizon. The structure on the left is more prominent, showing multiple large, rectangular mirrors or detectors arranged in a fan-like pattern. The structure on the right is smaller and more compact. The horizon line is visible in the distance, with a faint orange glow suggesting the setting or rising sun. The overall scene is a serene and awe-inspiring view of a high-altitude astronomical observatory.
- MAGIC has been performing smoothly
 - >200 MAGIC publications
 - MAGIC keeps producing high impact scientific results
 - MoU signed till 2029; helps provide rapid-response follow-up and long-baseline monitoring that will complement Cherenkov Telescope Array Observatory (CTAO)'s early science phase.

Joint Dark-Matter Limits with Fermi-LAT and IACTs



[Fermi-LAT, HAWC, H.E.S.S., MAGIC & VERITAS - Combined dSph DM search, arXiv:2508.20229](#)

- Unified joint-likelihood analysis across 20 dwarf spheroidal galaxies, spanning 5 GeV-100 TeV
- Combined search by Fermi-LAT; the imaging atmospheric Cherenkov arrays MAGIC, H.E.S.S., and VERITAS; and the HAWC water Cherenkov detector
- **Common analysis, stronger limits:** A global joint likelihood across 20 dwarfs yields up to 2-3× tighter cross-section limits than any single instrument

Joint Observations MAGIC - LST 1

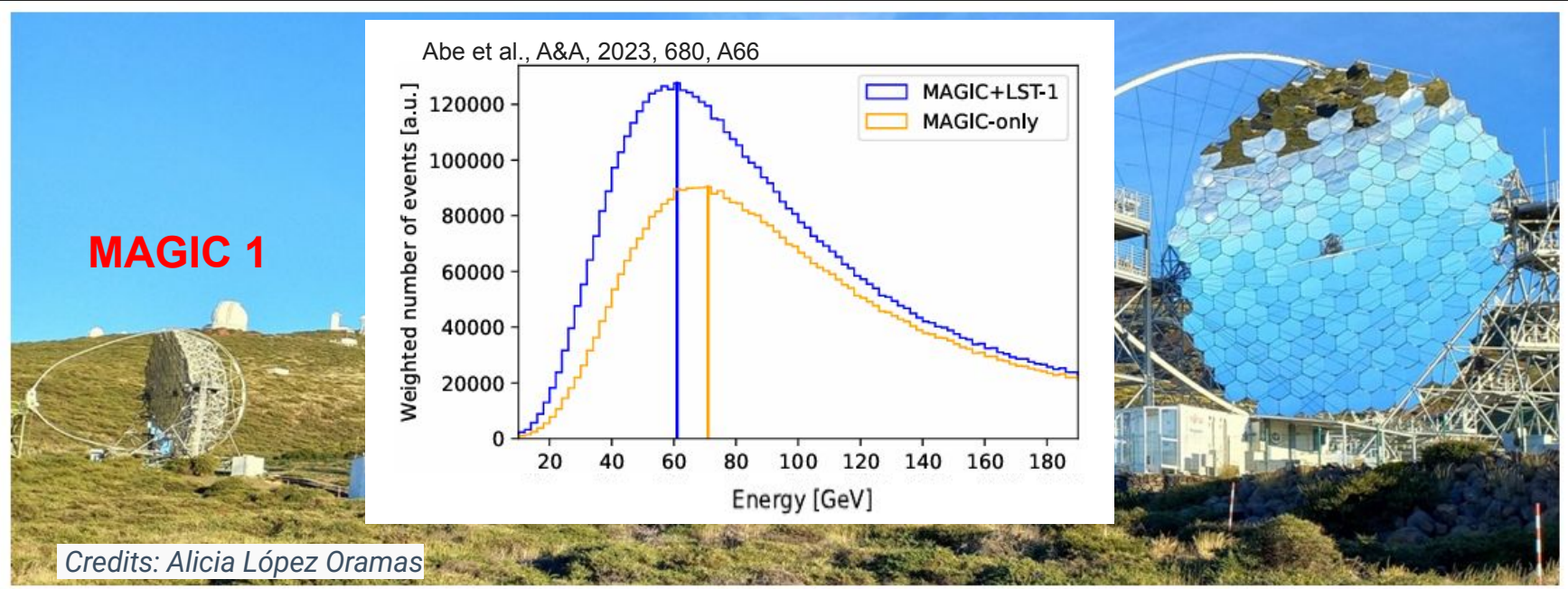
- LST-1 is the first large-sized telescope out of four that will be a part of CTAO North
- MAGIC and LST-1 are on the same site, joint observations improve sensitivity
- CTAO - see the next talk by Rubén López Coto



Credits: Alicia López Oramas

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First detection of flaring very-high-energy gamma-ray emission from PKS 1725+123 with the MAGIC and LST-1 telescopes

ATel #17344; *David Paneque (Max Planck Institute for Physics), Masahiro Teshima (Max Planck Institute for Physics), Ryuji Takeishi (Institute for Cosmic Ray Research, University of Tokyo), Seiya Nozaki (Institute for Cosmic Ray Research, University of Tokyo), Mathilde Croisssonier (IFAE Barcelona), Yusuke Suda (Hiroshima University), Axel Arbet-Engels (Max Planck Institute for Physics) and Jorge Otero Santos (INFN Padova) on behalf of the MAGIC and LST CTAO collaborations*

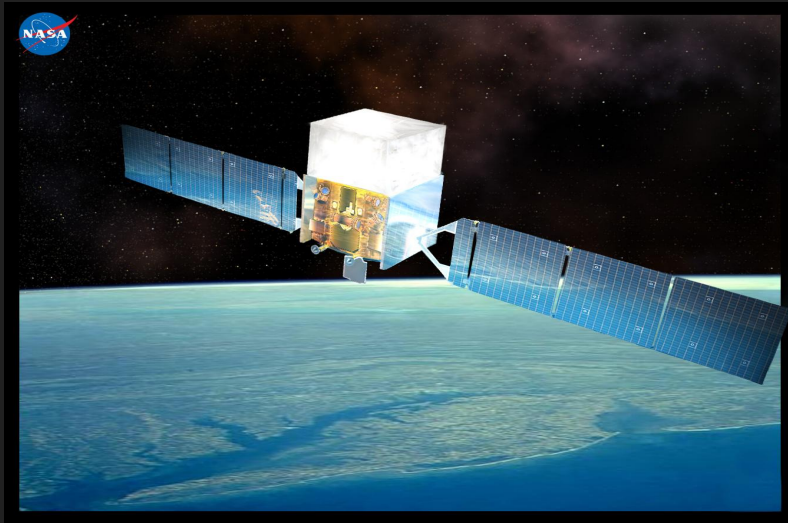
on 19 Aug 2025; 21:31 UT

MAGIC

Credits: Alicia López Oramas

Summary

- *Fermi-LAT* scans the entire sky optimized for the 100 MeV-800 GeV band pass from space, while MAGIC images 50 GeV-100 TeV air-showers on La Palma, covering the gamma-ray sky



- Ongoing software and hardware upgrades plus MoUs through ~2030 keep both facilities running smoothly and ready for CTAO.



This work was supported by the Spanish ministry of Science and Innovation and State Research Agency through project PID2022-138172NB-C42 (MCIN/AEI/10.13039/501100011033)