

**Gamma-ray and X-ray
study of possibly oldest
GeV supernova remnant
G298.6–0.0**

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Related publication:

Yeung et al. in preparation (to be submitted to PASJ)

High-energy properties of SNRs revealed by gamma-ray observations

- No. of gamma-ray sources identified as or associated with SNRs:
 - ≥ 33 are detected by HESS, MAGIC, VERITAS in TeV
 - ≥ 40 are detected by Fermi-LAT in GeV
- Observations+Theories: SNRs can generate cosmic rays responsible for observed gamma-rays
 - hadronic-to-leptonic ratio is generally ~ 100
- ≥ 11 gamma-ray-bright SNRs are interacting with molecular clouds (SNR-MC sources)
- GeV spectra: Broken-Power-Law: $\frac{dN}{dE} = N_0 \times \begin{cases} (E/E_b)^{\gamma_1} & \text{if } E < E_b \\ (E/E_b)^{\gamma_2} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$
 $|\gamma_2| > |\gamma_1|$

Correlation of γ -ray spectrum with SNR age

The time-evolution of **CR-acceleration** energetics.

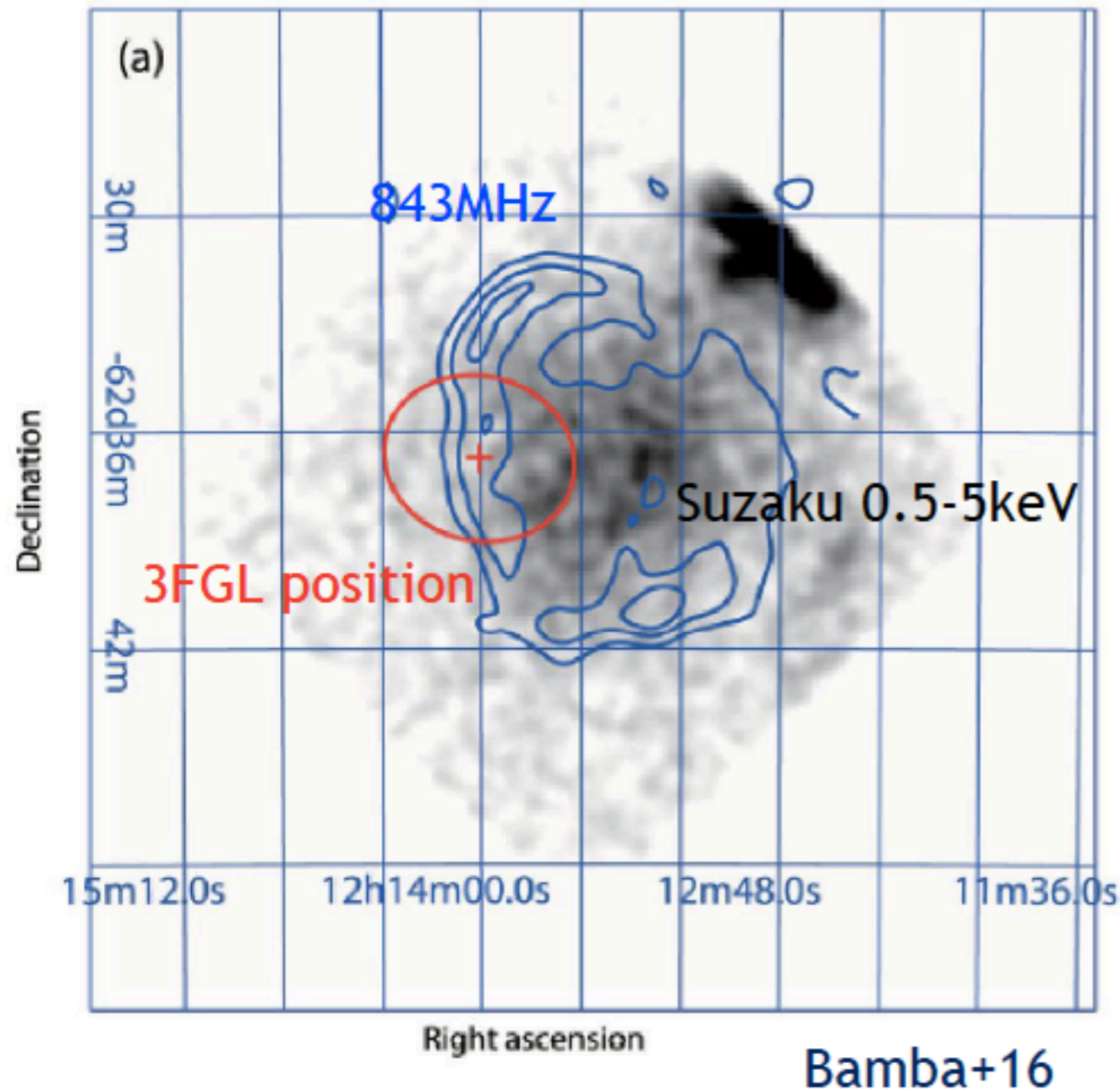
CR-escape develops with time, from high to low energies

- The time-evolution of SNR gamma-ray spectra: Flux+Shape
- “Gamma-ray spectrum vs. Age” relation
 - as a stopwatch for the escape of CRs from SNRs

Thermal X-rays of SNRs

- Ionising Plasma (IP):
electron temperature (T_e) > ionisation temperature (T_z);
timescale > 10 kyr
- Recombining Plasma (RP): $T_e < T_z$ (timescale > 10 kyr)
- Plasma in Collisional Ionisation Equilibrium (CIE): $T_e = T_z$
- Possible evolutionary routes of SNRs:
IP domination \implies CIE; or
IP domination \implies RP domination \implies CIE

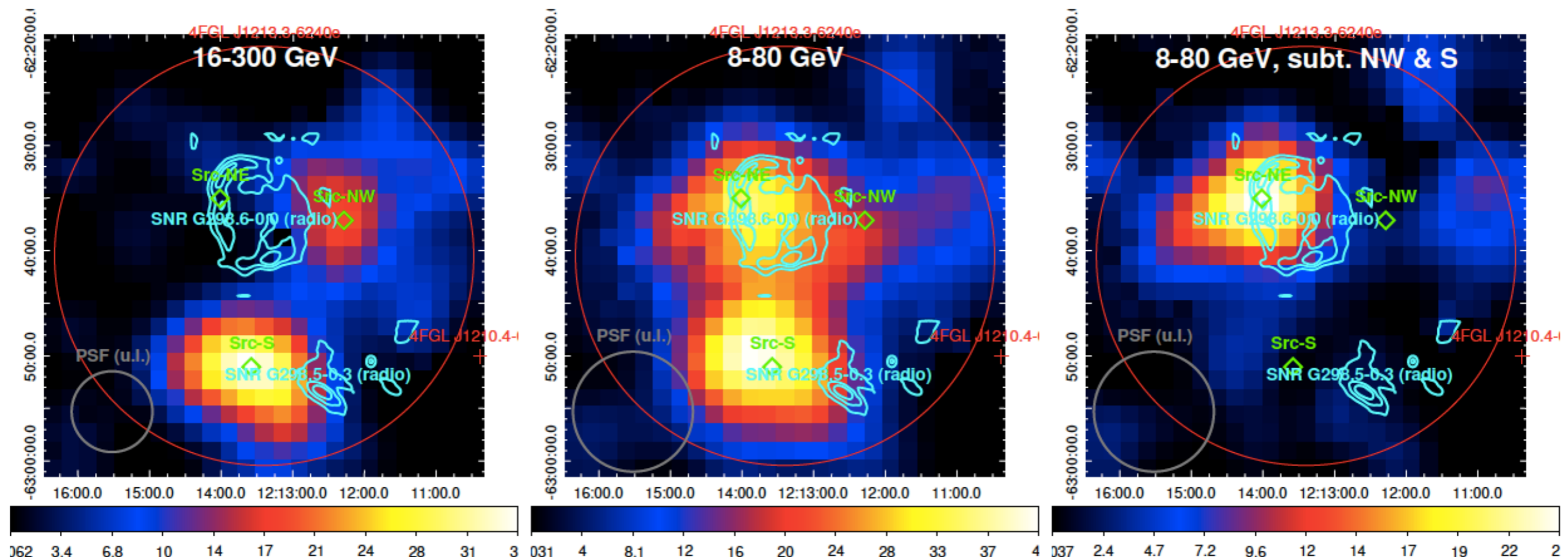
Why studying SNR G298.6-0.0?



- Mixed-Morphology SNR
- Molecular-cloud interaction
- CIE X-ray spectrum (Suzaku)
- Our observational efforts:
 - Fermi-LAT data (13.7 yr)
 - Chandra data (20 ks)



Fermi-LAT Spatial Morphologies

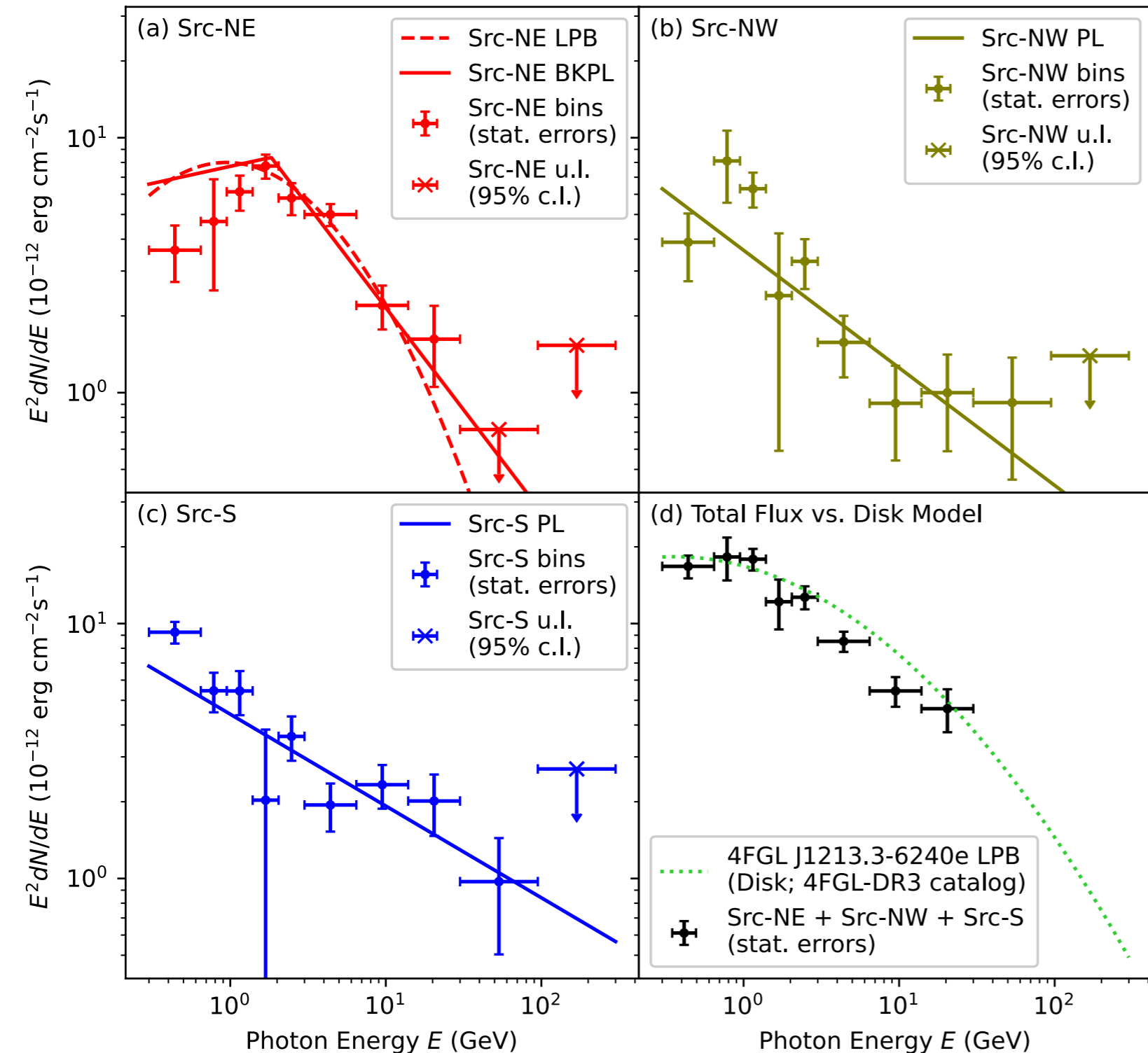


**Src-NW & Src-S
detected at >16 GeV**

**Additional
component: Src-NE
detected at >8 GeV**

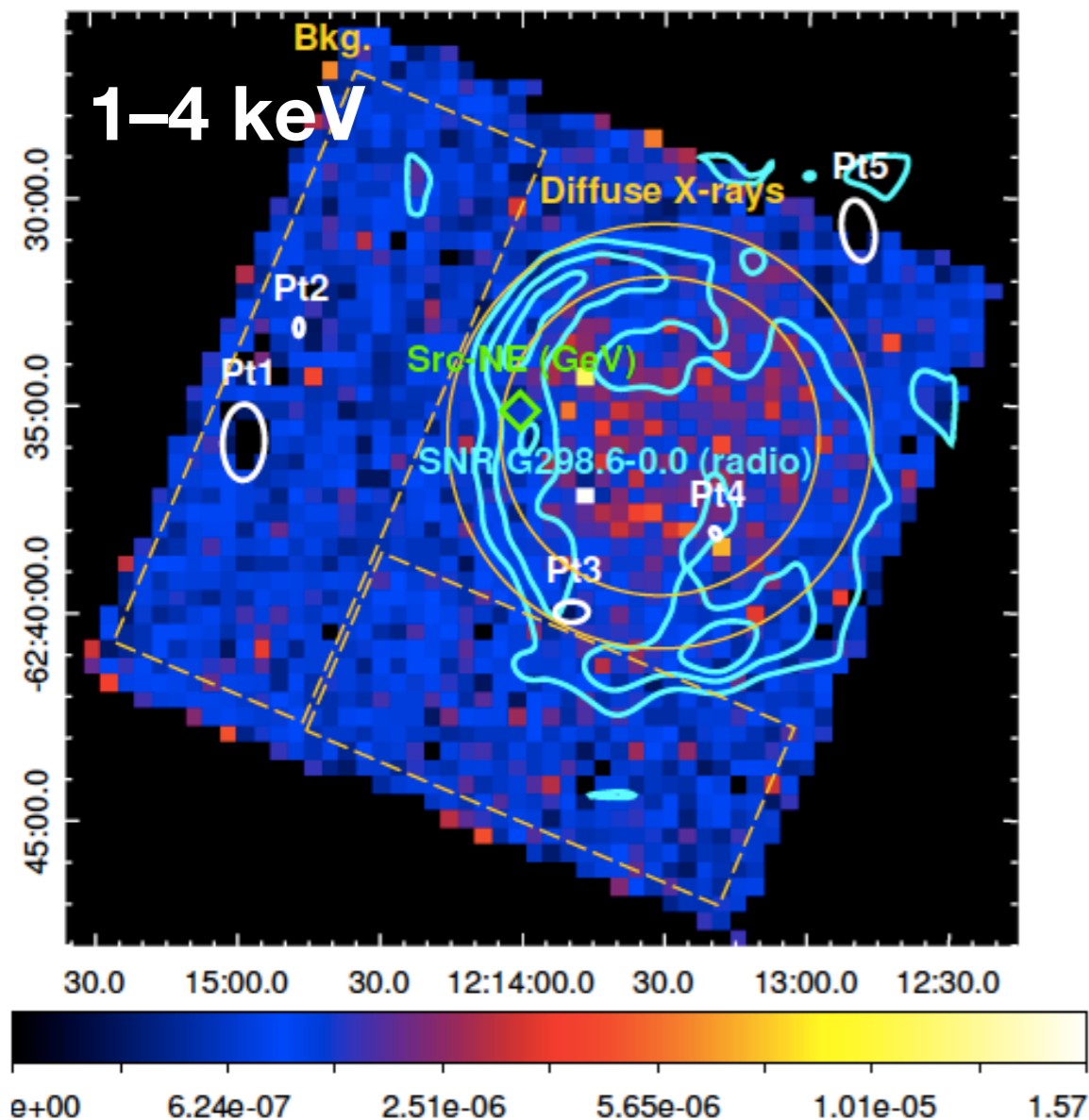
**Subtract NW & S to
localise NE**

Fermi-LAT Spectral Energy Distributions

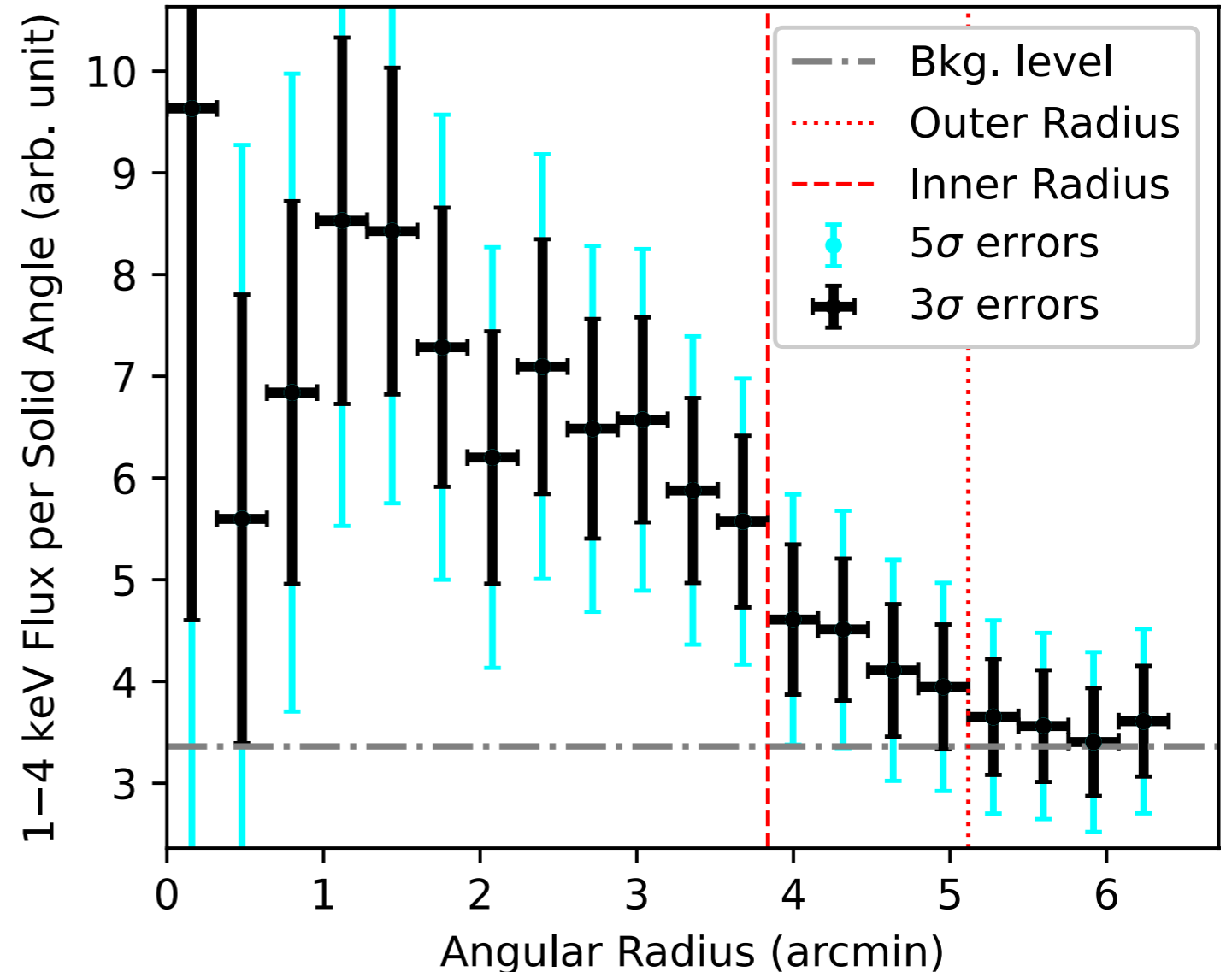


- Src-NE: Log-Parabola / Broken-Power-Law
- $E_{\text{break}} \sim 1.8$ GeV
- Curvature/Break is robust against statistical & systematic errors
- >2 GeV: NE is much softer than S

Chandra-ACIS Spatial Morphology



- X-ray centroid is slightly tilted to **northeast** part of SNR
- No X-rays at southwest edge of SNR

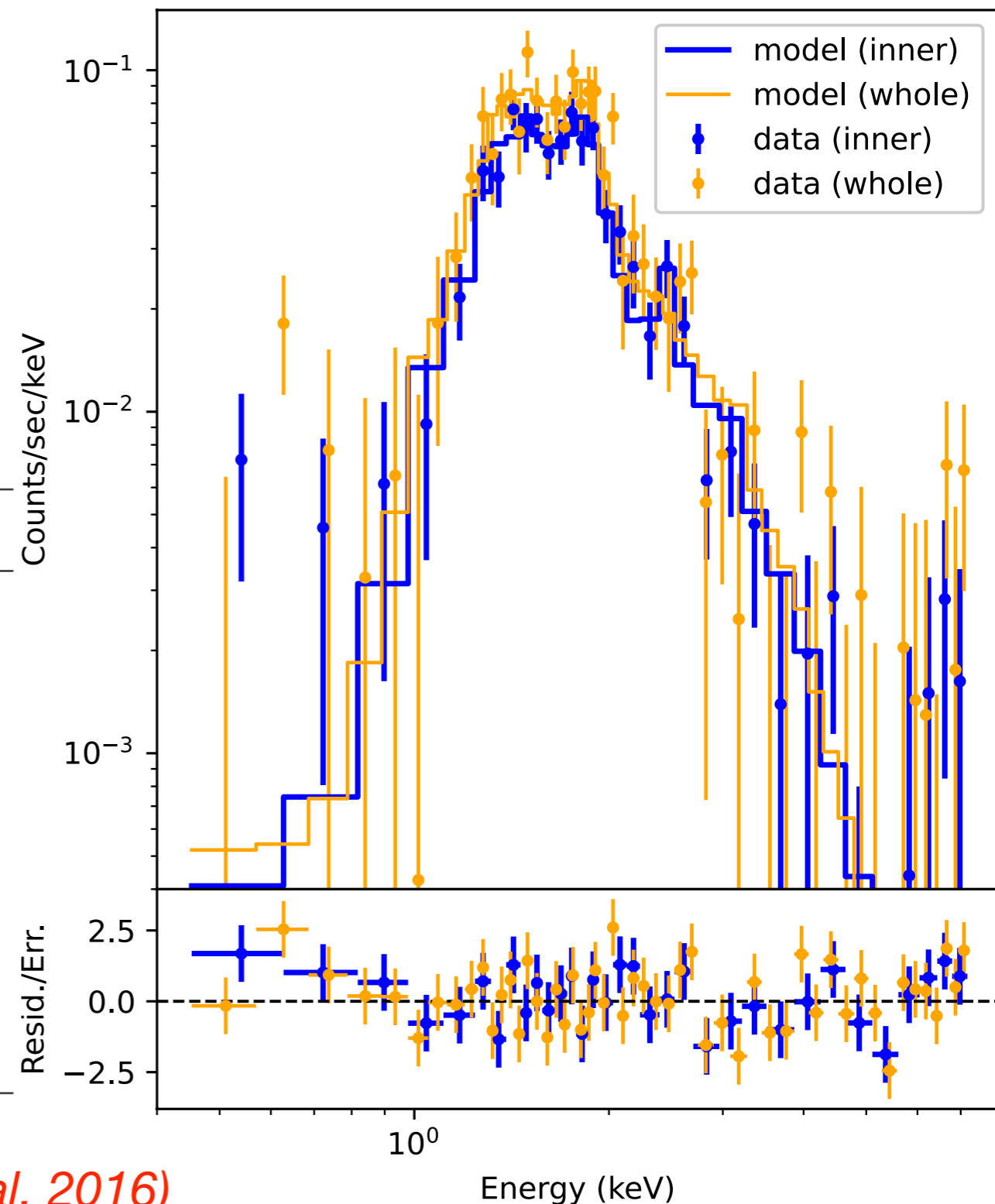


- Beyond the **inner** region, flux – bkg $\approx 5\sigma$
- Beyond the **outer** region, flux – bkg $\ll 3\sigma$

Chandra-ACIS Spectroscopy

- Model: *VAPEC*×*PHABS*
 - VAPEC: Plasma in Collisional Ionisation Equilibrium
 - PHABS: Photoelectric absorption along line of sight

	Inner Region	Whole Region
N_{H} (10^{22} cm $^{-2}$)	1.93 ± 0.27	2.25 ± 0.55
kT (keV)	0.71 ± 0.10	0.64 ± 0.11
Mg	0.45 ± 0.25	0.48 ± 0.32
Si	0.27 ± 0.11	0.26 ± 0.10
S	0.41 ± 0.22	0.02 ± 0.17
Fe	0 ± 0.04	0.18 ± 0.24
EM (cm $^{-5}$)*	8.9 ± 3.8	15.8 ± 8.7
$\chi^2/d.o.f.$	30.1 / 26	63.3 / 45

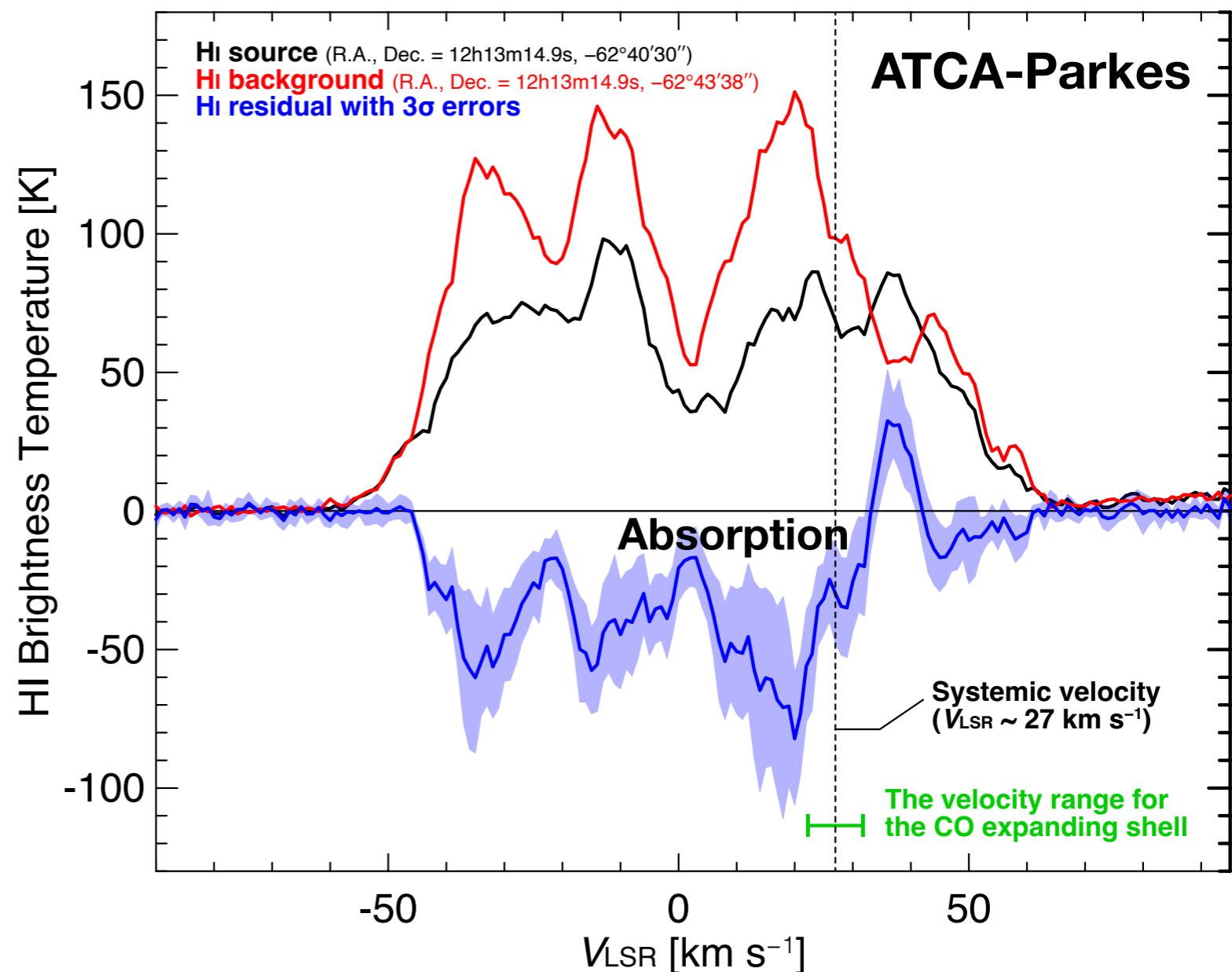
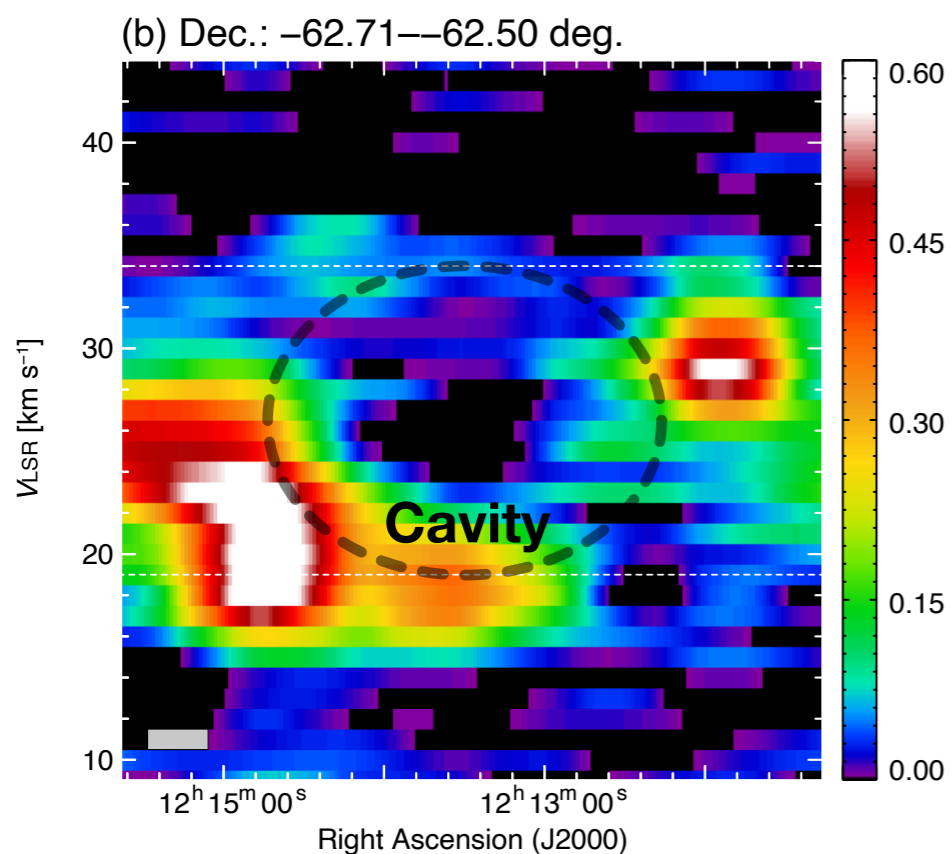
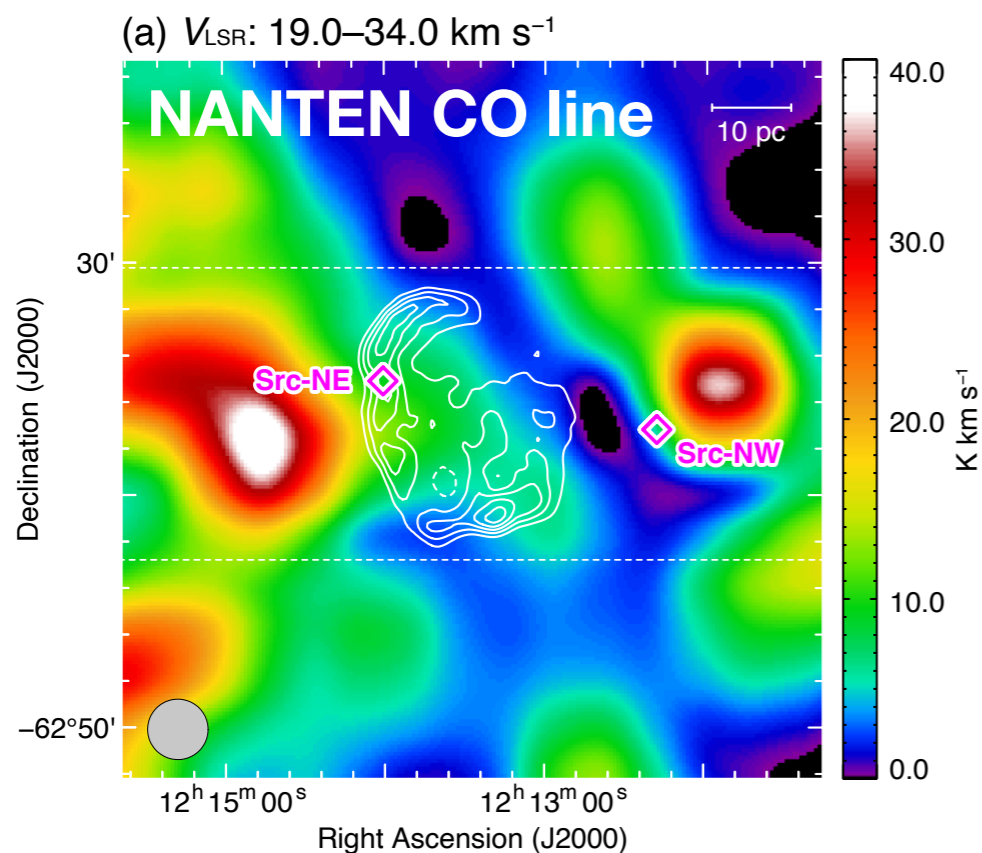


– Consistent with each other

– Consistent with Suzaku results (*Bamba et al. 2016*)

CO & HI Lines

- Tracers of molecular clouds (MCs) and dense media: $^{12}\text{CO}(J=1-0)$ (115 GHz) & HI (1.4 GHz) emission lines

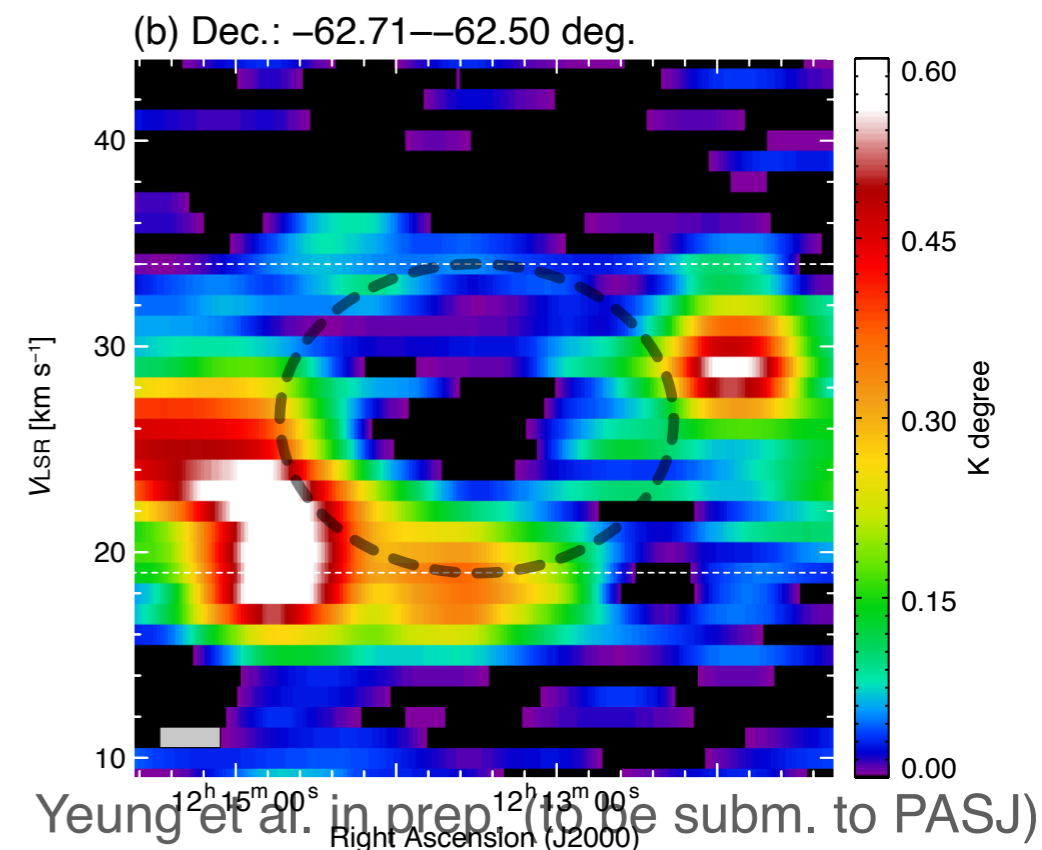
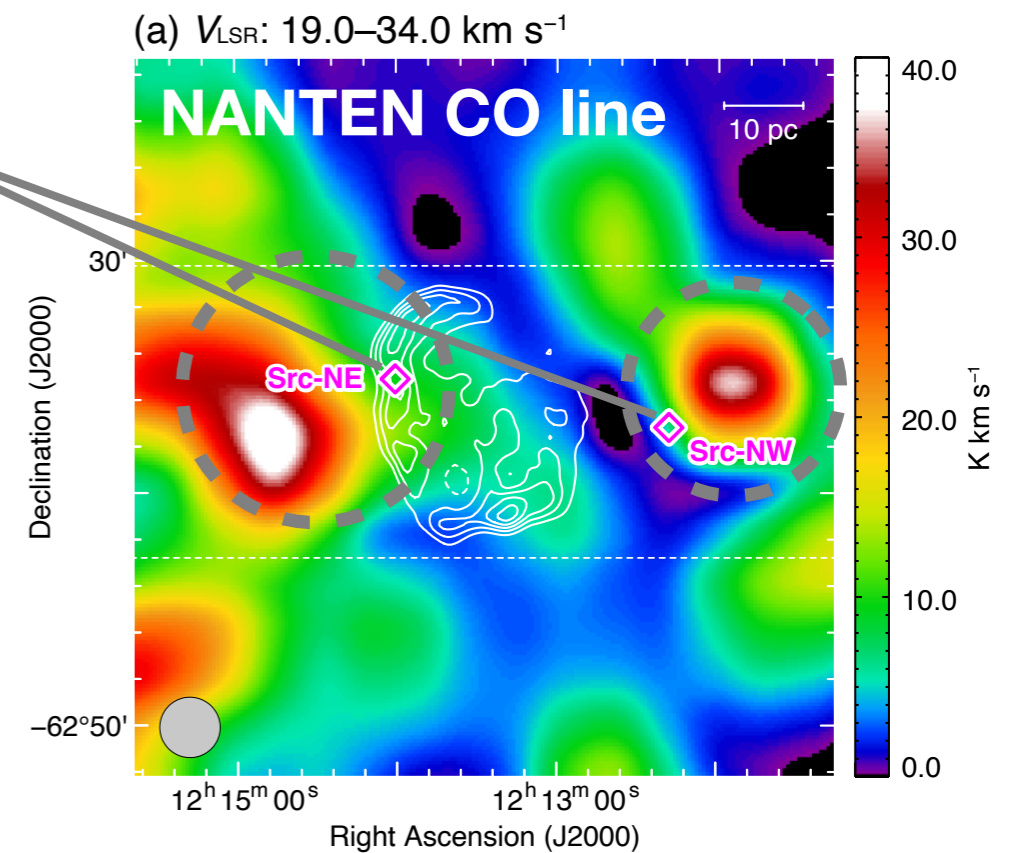


CO & HI Lines

- At $V_{\text{LSR}} \sim 27$ km/s, towards SNR G298.6-0.0,
CO: cavity; HI: absorption
 - ==> Expanding gas motion (Wind-blown bubble)
 - ==> Proofs of **shock-cloud interaction**
- $V_{\text{LSR}} \sim 27$ km/s corresponds to
kinematic distance ~ 10.1 kpc (\because Galactic rotation curve)
- 3 MC clumps (CO) surrounding the SNR:
 - East clump \leftarrow Src-NE
 - North-front clump \leftarrow Src-NE
 - West clump \leftarrow Src-NW

MCs as actual gamma-ray emitters

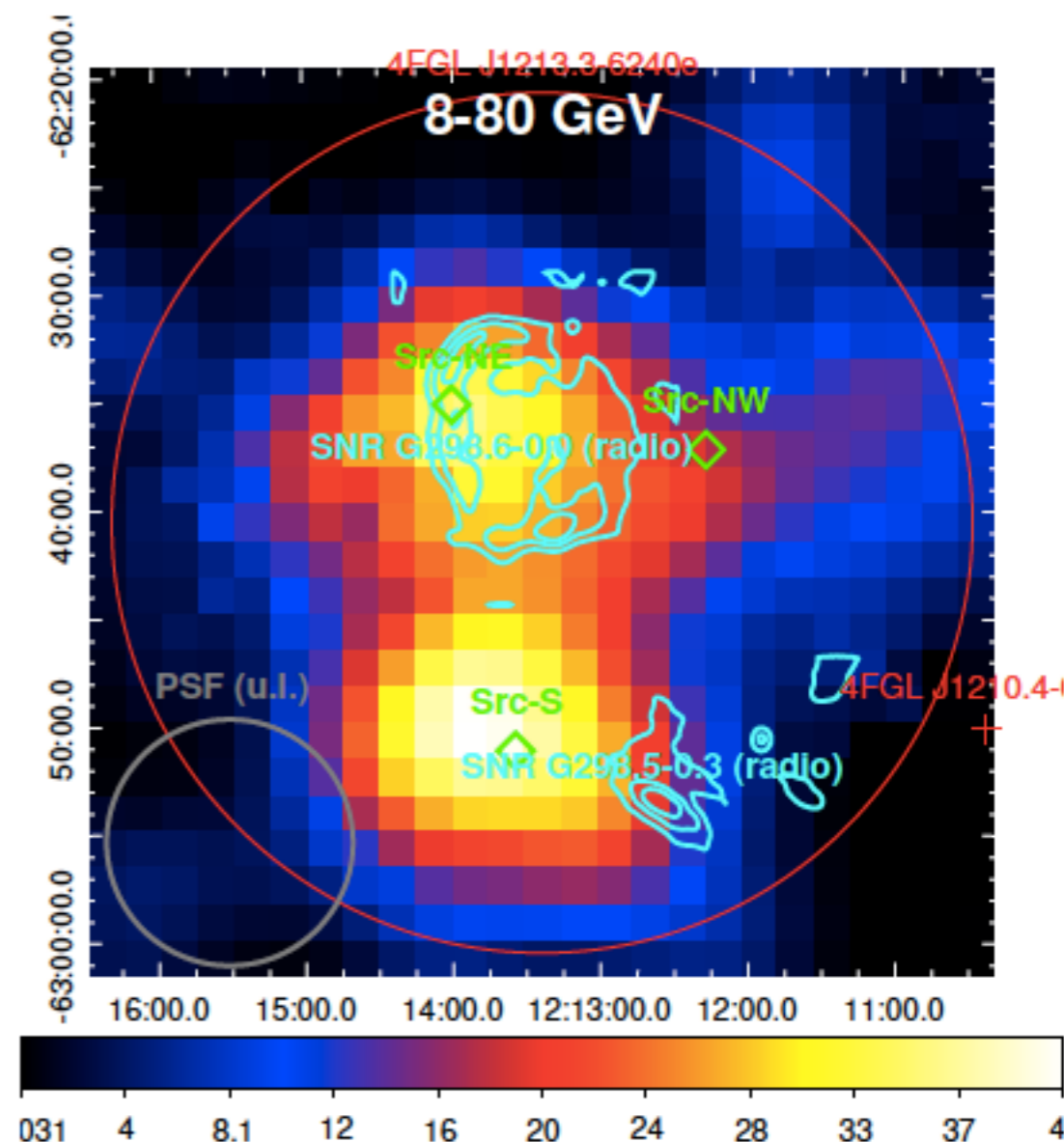
- The gamma-ray centroids are more coincident with the MC distribution than with the dimension of SNR G298.6-0.0. Why?
- Because pion-decays occur at proton collision sites (MCs) rather than the proton acceleration site (SNR).
- More accurately speaking, the actual gamma-ray emitting sources are the MCs impacted by the SNR-accelerated cosmic-ray particles, instead of the SNR itself.



Major Orientation of SNR-MC Interaction

- Gamma-ray: Src-**NE** is much brighter than Src-NW
- X-ray: Diffuse emission is slightly more concentrated in **northeast** part of SNR
- CO line: MCs in SNR's **northeast** vicinity are larger, denser & closer to SNR

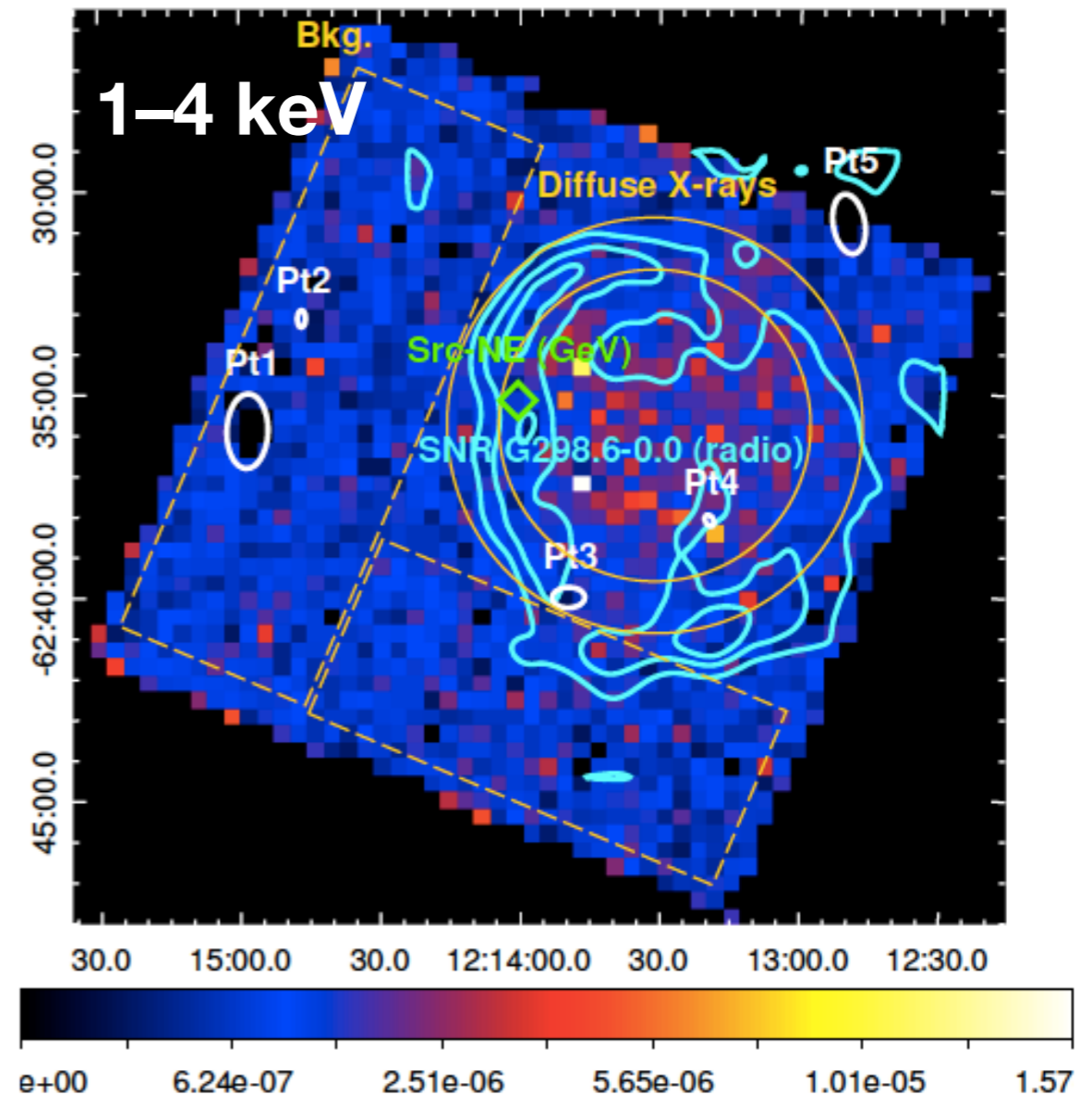
==> SNR-MC interaction occurs mainly in **northeast** direction



Major Orientation of SNR-MC Interaction

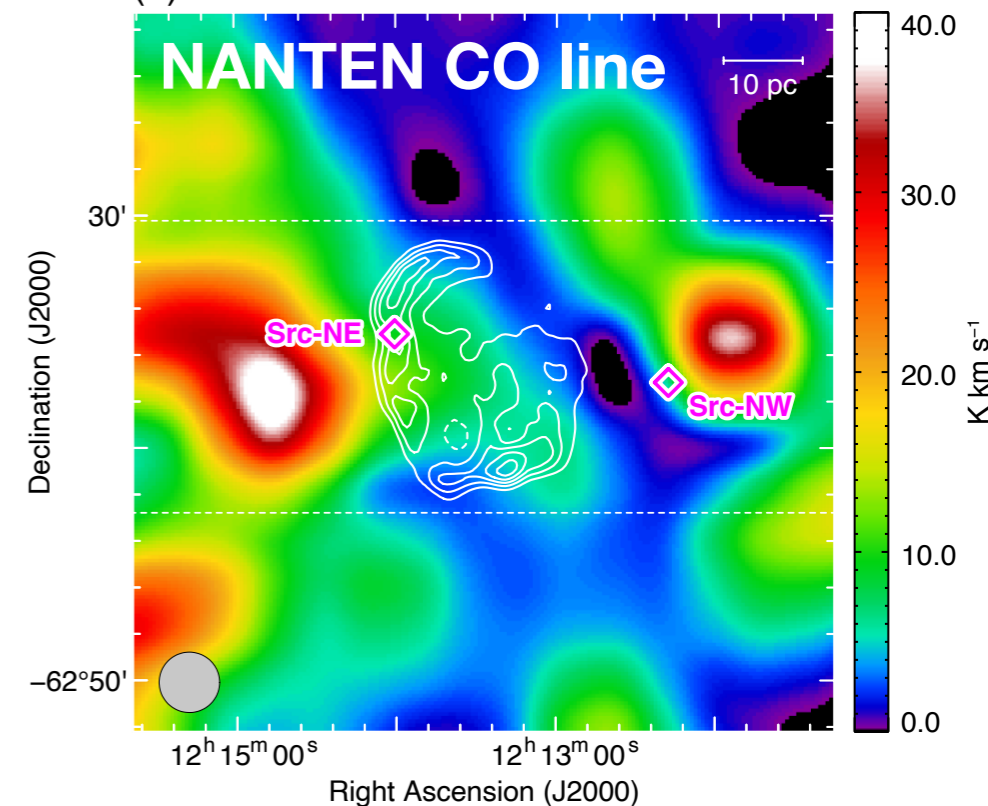
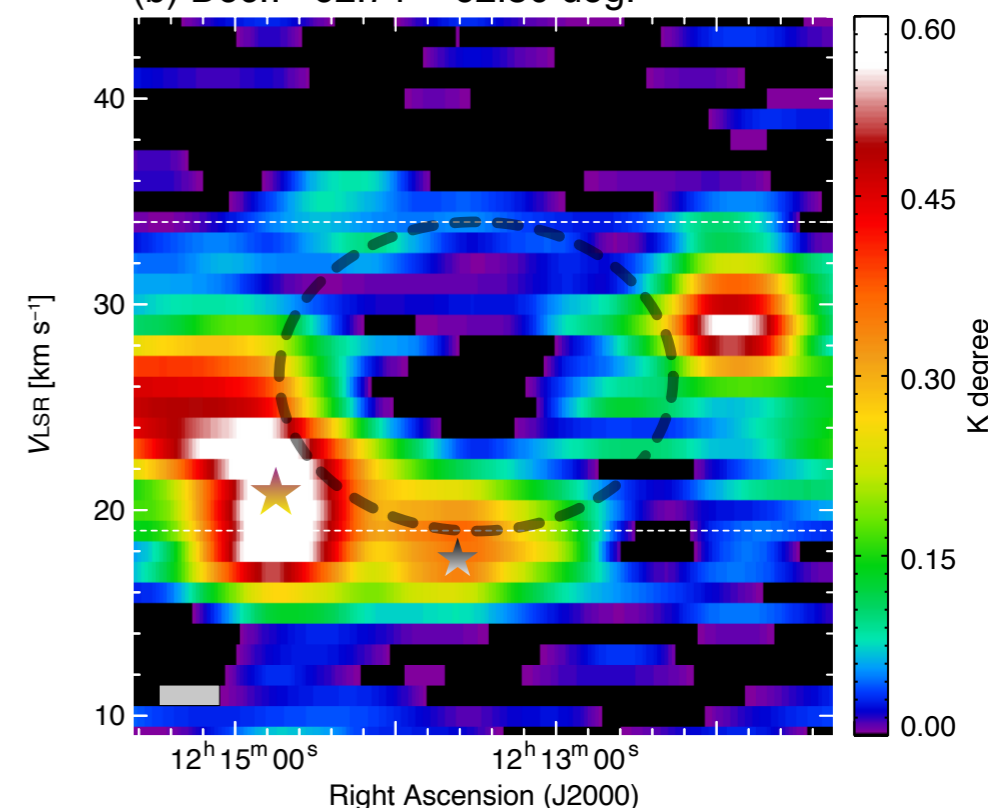
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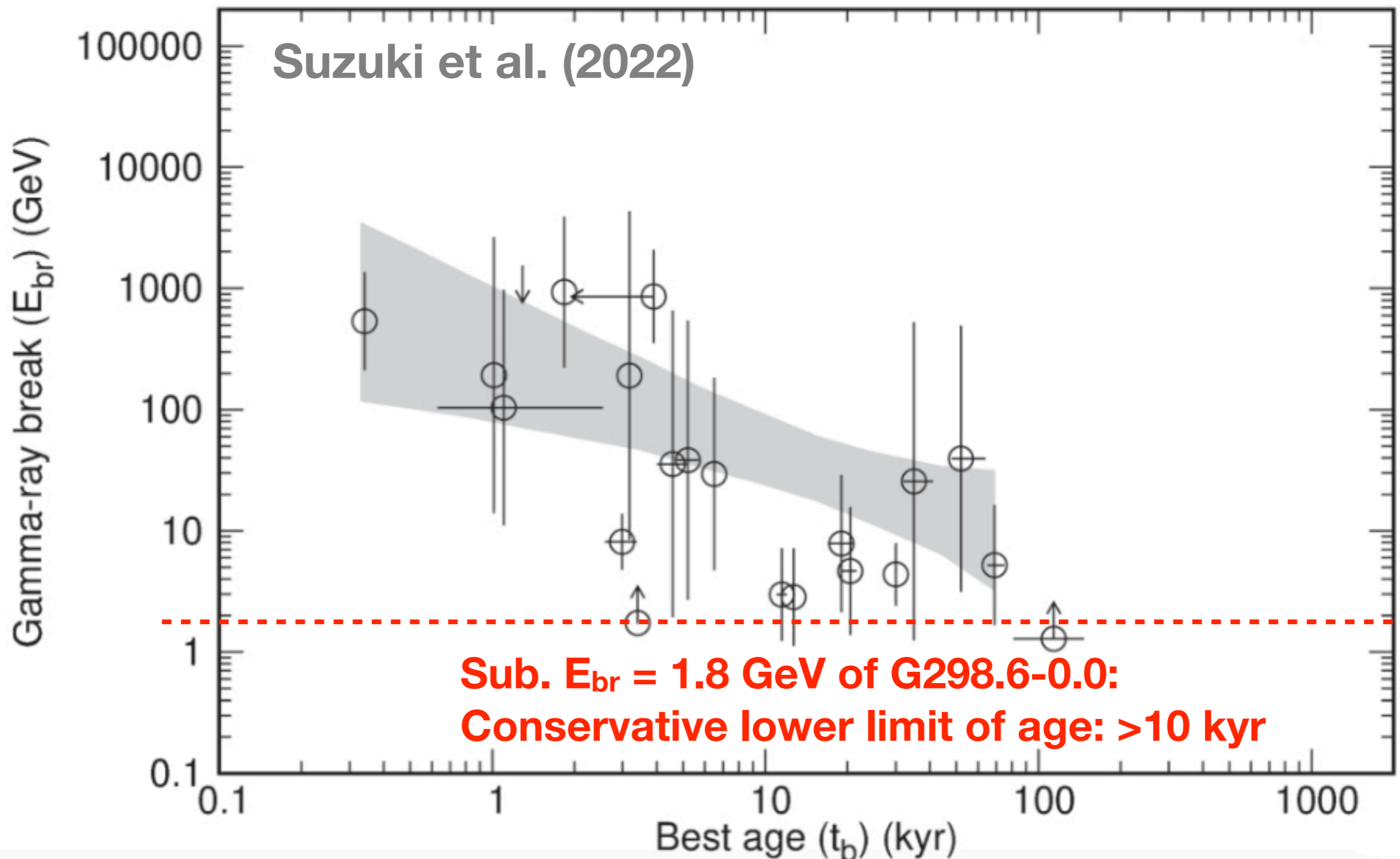
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(a) $V_{\text{LSR}}: 19.0\text{--}34.0 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ (b) Dec.: $-62.71\text{--}62.50 \text{ deg.}$ 

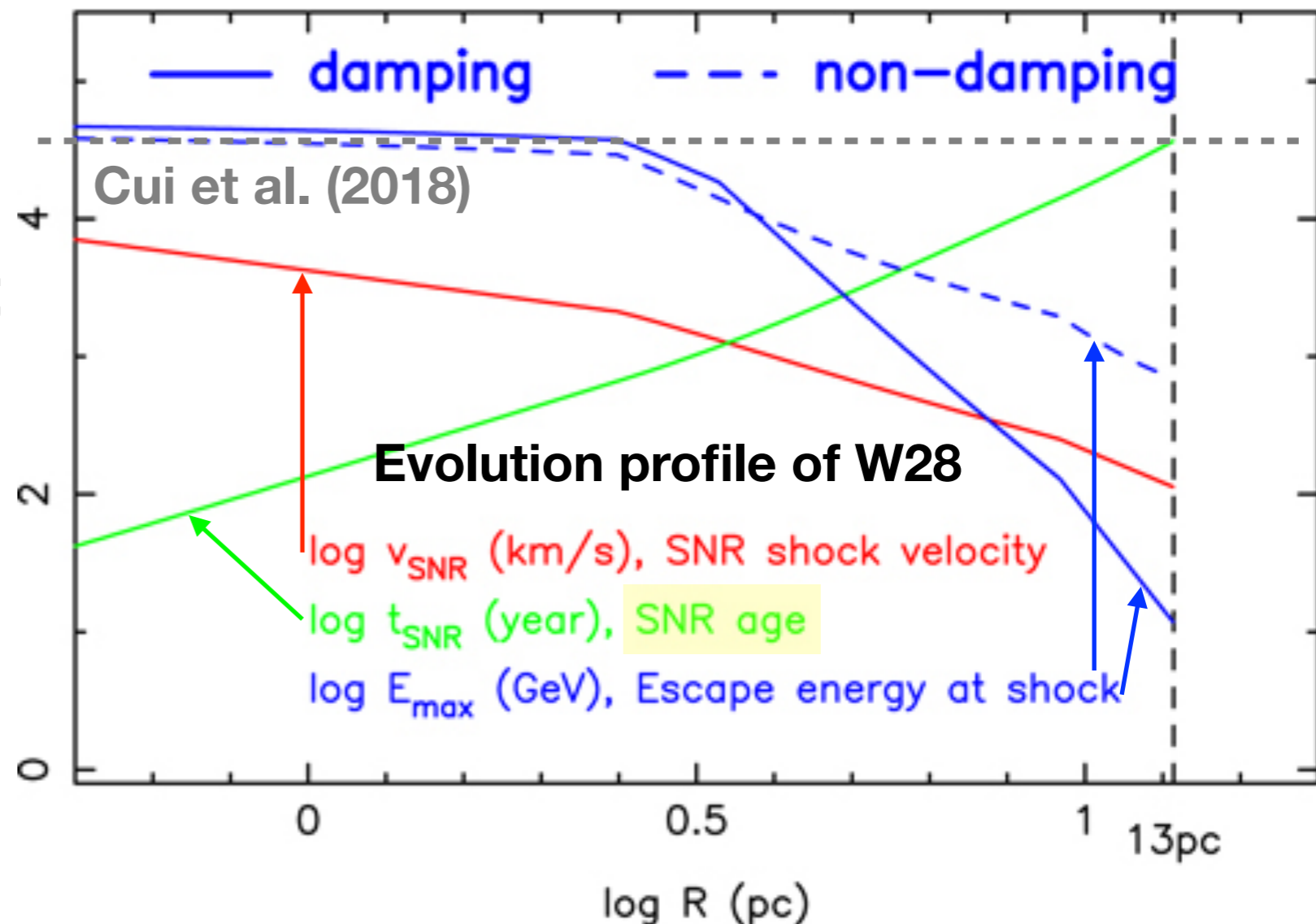
Estimated age of SNR G298.6-0.0

- Relation between SNR gamma-ray spectrum and SNR age



Estimated age of SNR G298.6-0.0

- Kinematic distance (CO & HI) of G298.6-0.0 from us : ~ 10.1 kpc
- Angular radius (radio) of G298.6-0.0 $\sim 5.3'$
 \Leftrightarrow Physical radius ~ 15.5 pc
- Size is prop. to Age
- SNR W28: Age > 30 kyr;
 $R \sim 13.1$ pc
- Conservative lower limit of G298.6-0.0 age:
 > 10 kyr



Estimated age of SNR G298.6-0.0

- Satisfactory fit of $VAPEC \times PHABS$ model to X-ray spectrum
 - ==> Collisional Ionisation Equilibrium (CIE)
 - ==> IP-domination (>10 kyr) had passed
 - ==> Further supports an old age

Kind Reminders

- In hadronic model, **the actual gamma-ray emitting sources are the molecular clouds** impacted by the SNR-accelerated cosmic-ray particles, instead of the SNR itself.
- The **gamma-ray spectral shape** of an SNR is somewhat correlated with the SNR **age**, but it is also affected by the **surrounding environment**.

The background of the slide is a vibrant, multi-colored image of the Crab Nebula, a supernova remnant. It features intricate filaments of gas in shades of blue, green, and orange, set against a dark space filled with distant stars.

Keep Calm & Investigate Supernova Remnants

Crab Nebula observed by *Hubble*

Credits: NASA/ESA