

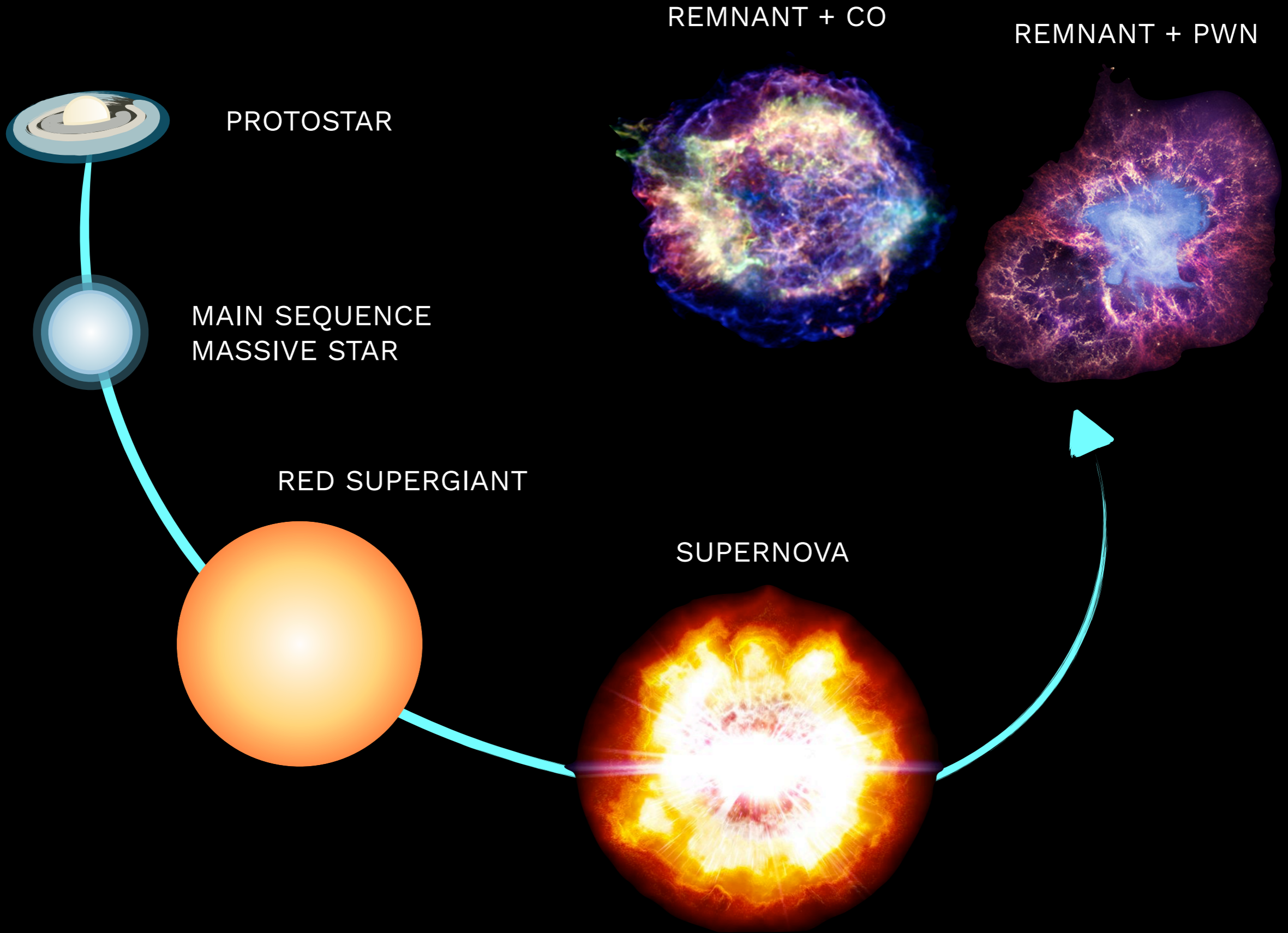
# SUPERNOVA REMNANTS & PULSAR WIND NEBULAE



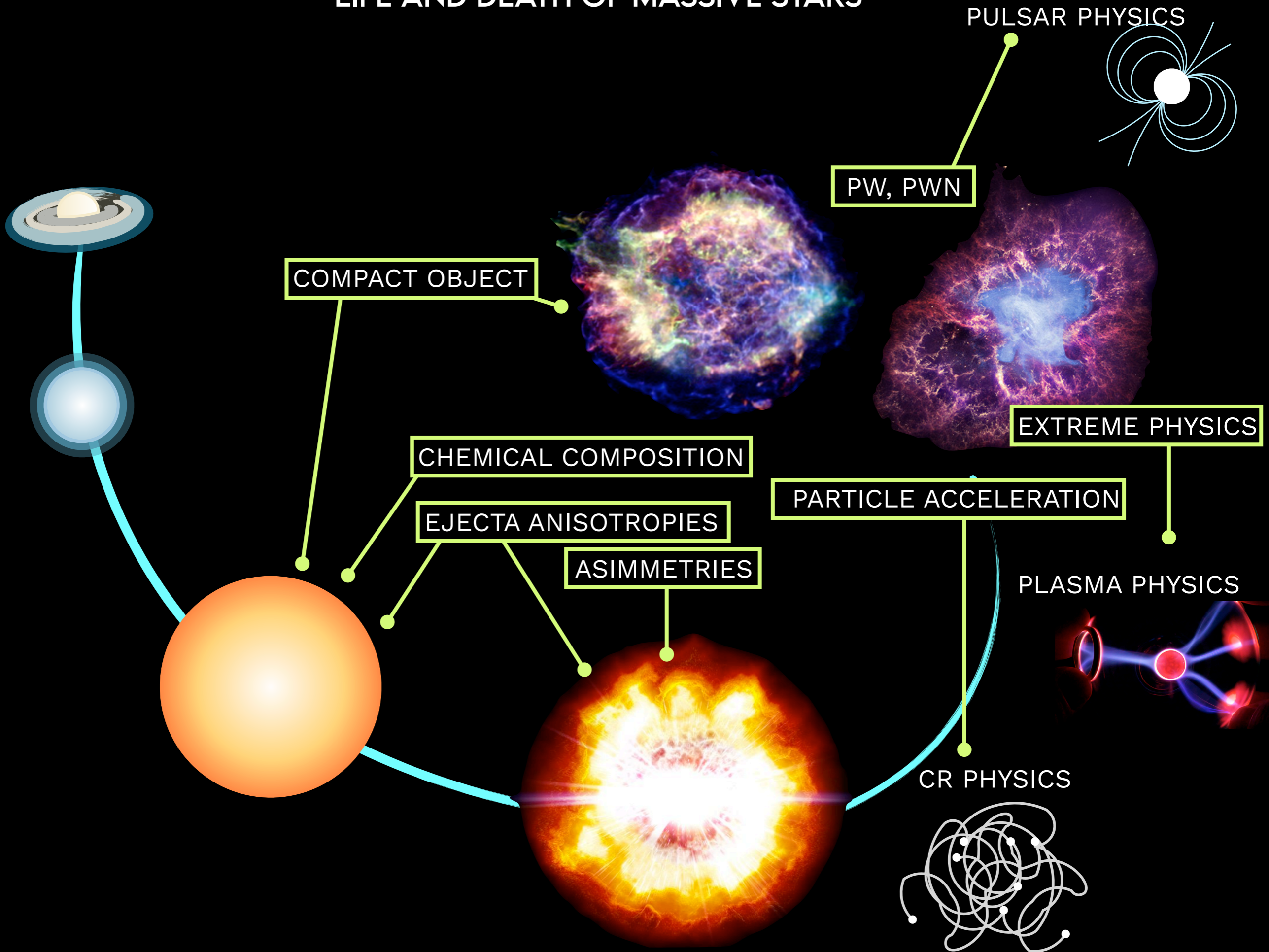
**BARBARA OLMI**

**OAPA-OAA**

# LIFE AND DEATH OF MASSIVE STARS

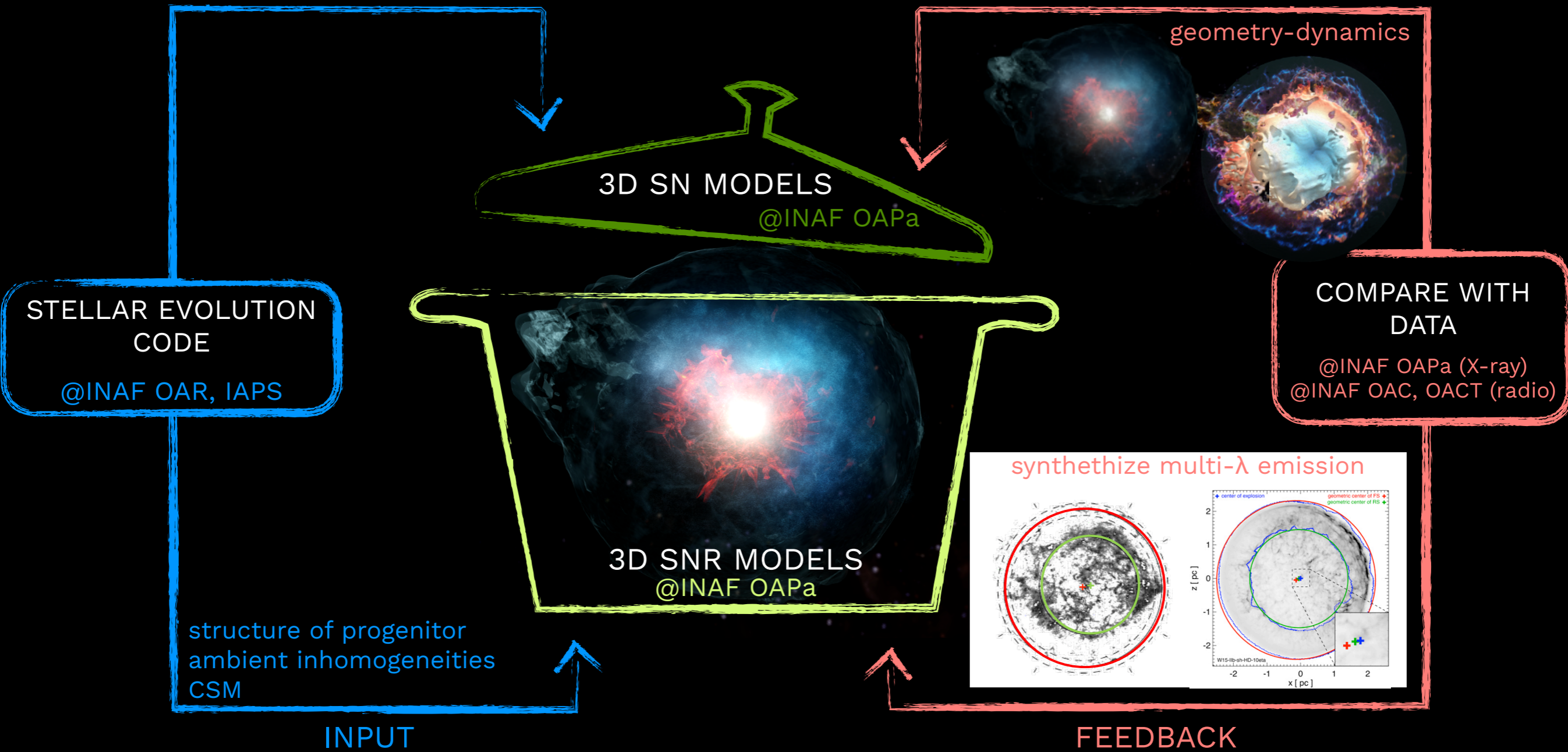


# LIFE AND DEATH OF MASSIVE STARS



# MASSIVE STARS, SN EXPLOSIONS AND SNRS

THE STATE OF THE ART MODELS ARE @ INAF



# LINKING THE SNR TO THE PARENT SN AND TO THE PROGENITOR STAR

## RECENT RESULTS

Titanium  
Silicon/Magnesium  
Iron  
Oxygen  
Optical

Bulk **asymmetries** in Cas A are intrinsic to explosion and can be explained through a neutrino driven SN

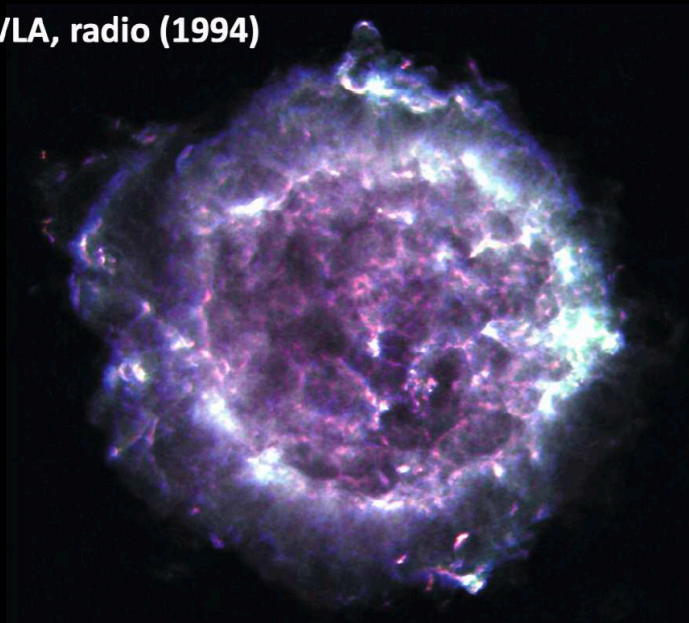
Interaction with asymmetric circumstellar shell (likely originated by a massive eruption from the progenitor  $10^4$ - $10^5$  yr before collapse)

Large scale asymmetries modify **chemical stratification** in the ejecta

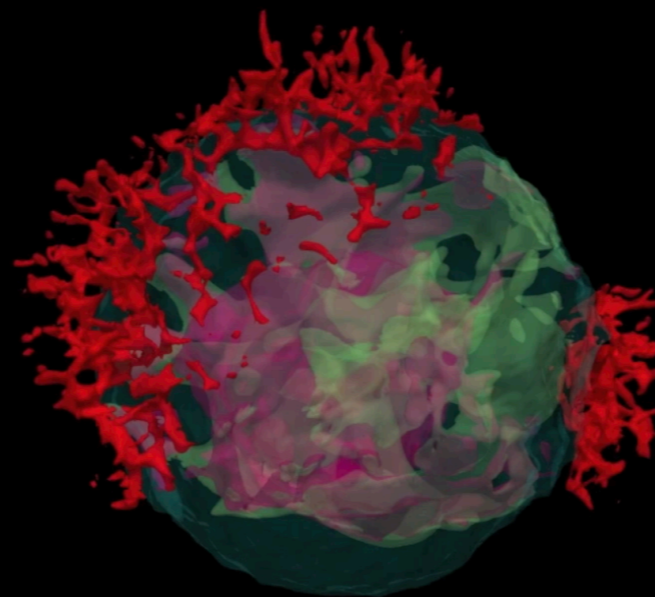
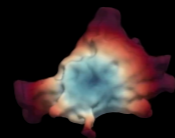
Age~400 yr

CAS A

VLA, radio (1994)

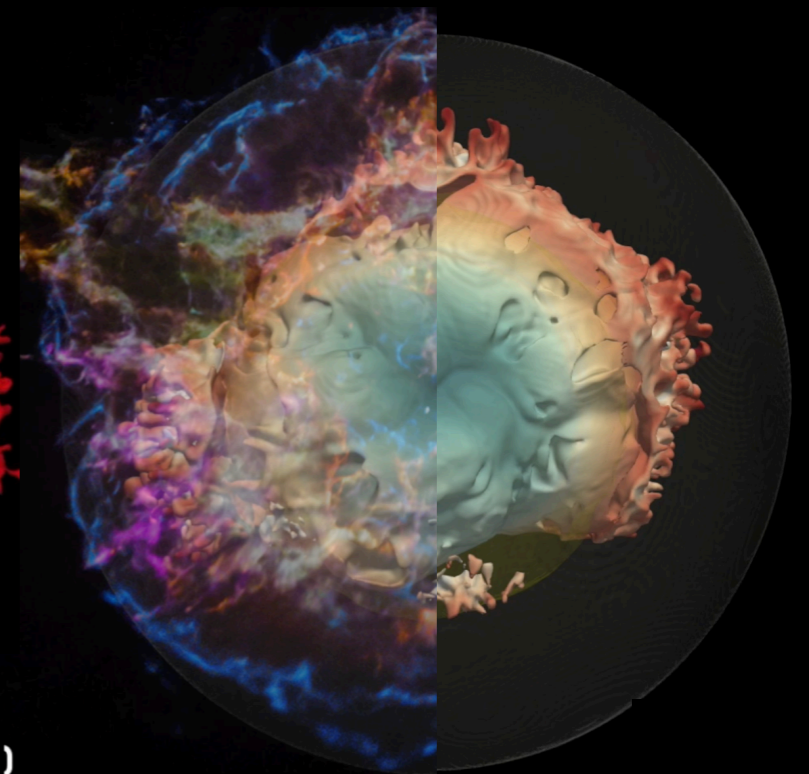
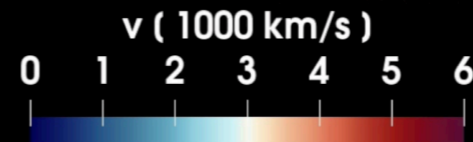


20 h after SN event



reverse shock

unshocked  $F_e$   
unshocked  $S_i$   
shocked  $F_e$



not in scale!

# LINKING THE SNR TO THE PARENT SN AND TO THE PROGENITOR STAR

## RECENT RESULTS

Radio (ALMA)  
Optical (Hubble)  
X-rays (Chandra)



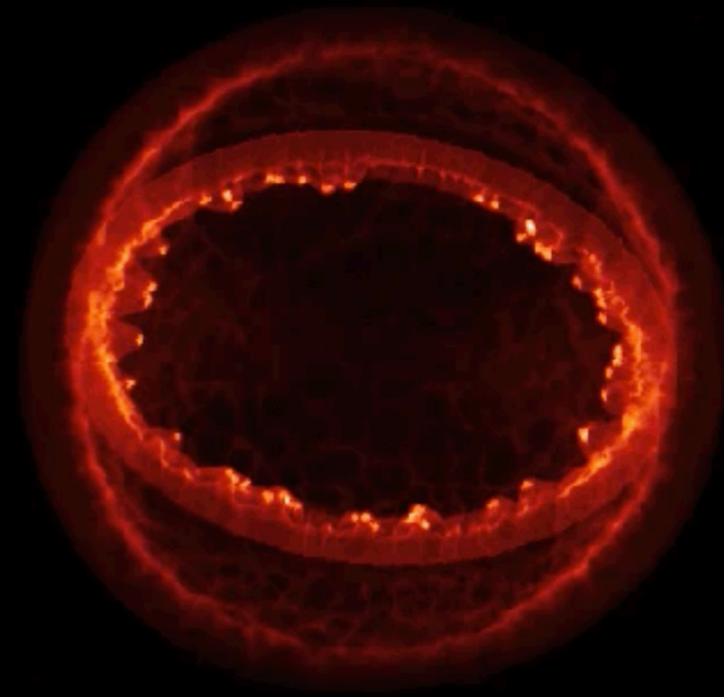
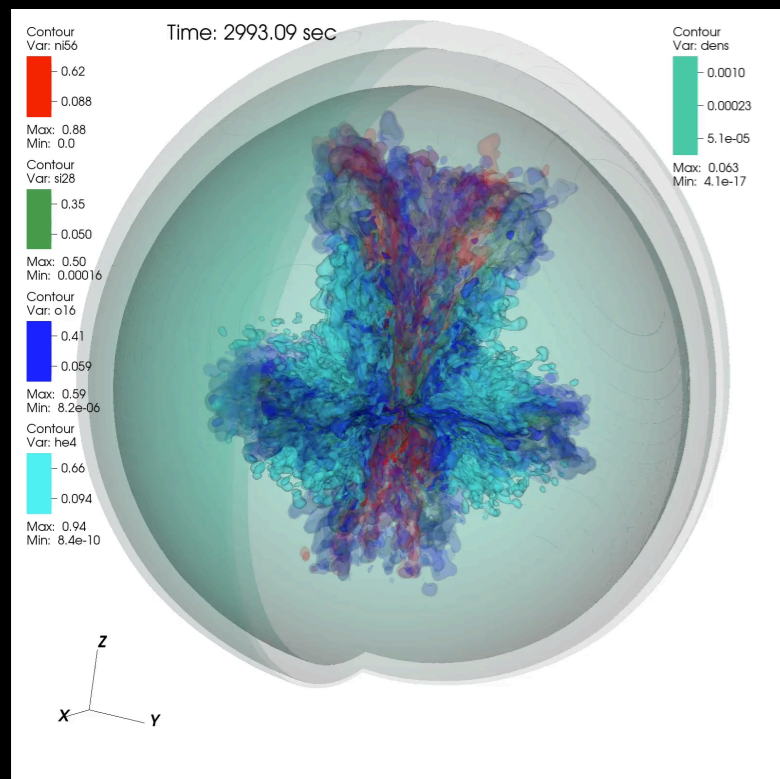
SN 1987A

Prove the nature of the progenitor: SN 1987A was originated by the merger of two massive stars

Observed anisotropies explained as due to large-scale asymmetries in the explosion and to the interaction with the inhomogeneous and dense CSM

Inferred the dependence of the post-shock temperature on the particle mass in collisionless shocks

$t = 30 \text{ yr}$   
2 / 2017



0.25 pc

# LINKING THE SNR TO THE PARENT SN AND TO THE PROGENITOR STAR

## RECENT RESULTS

Radio (ALMA)  
Optical (Hubble)  
X-rays (Chandra)

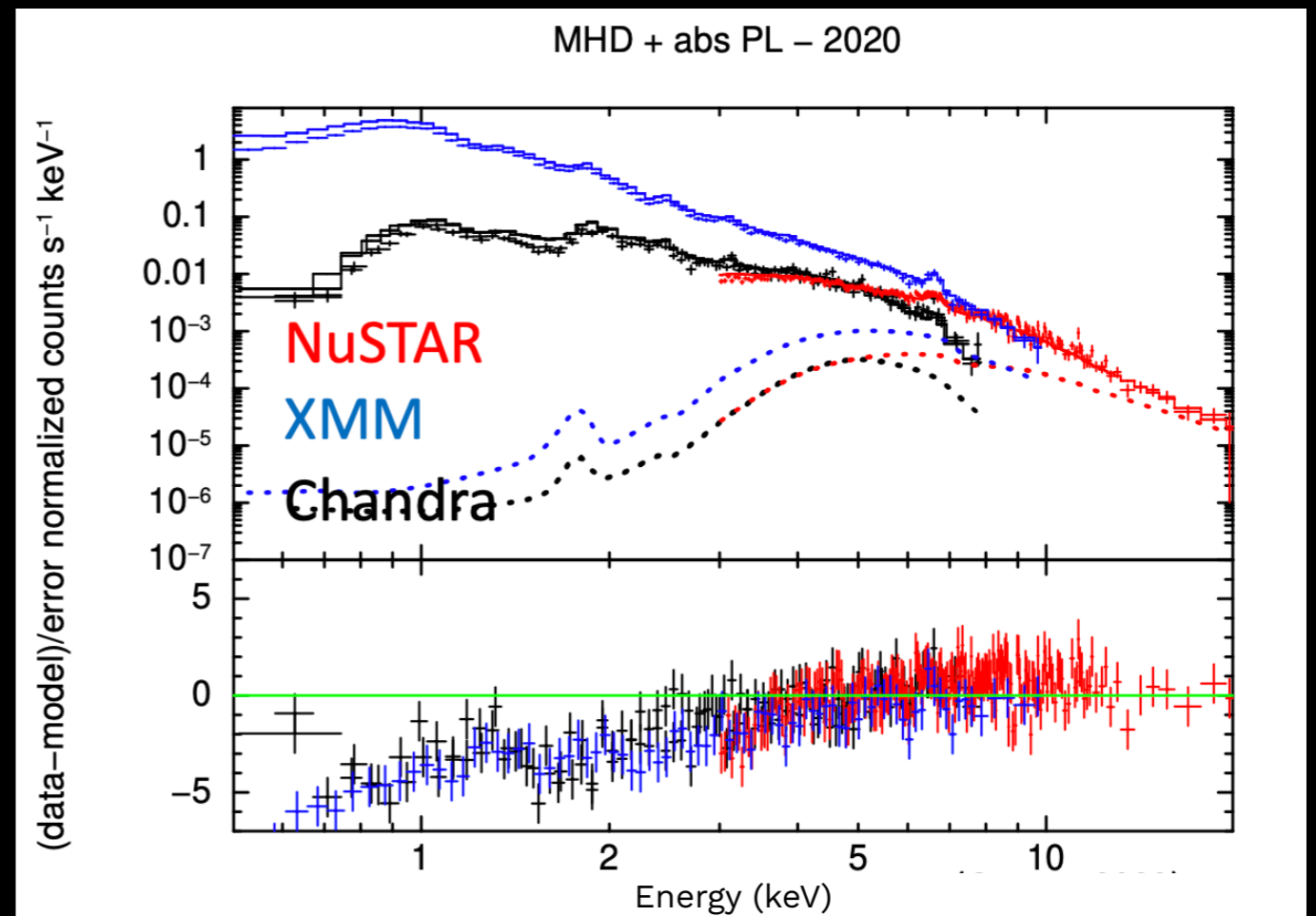
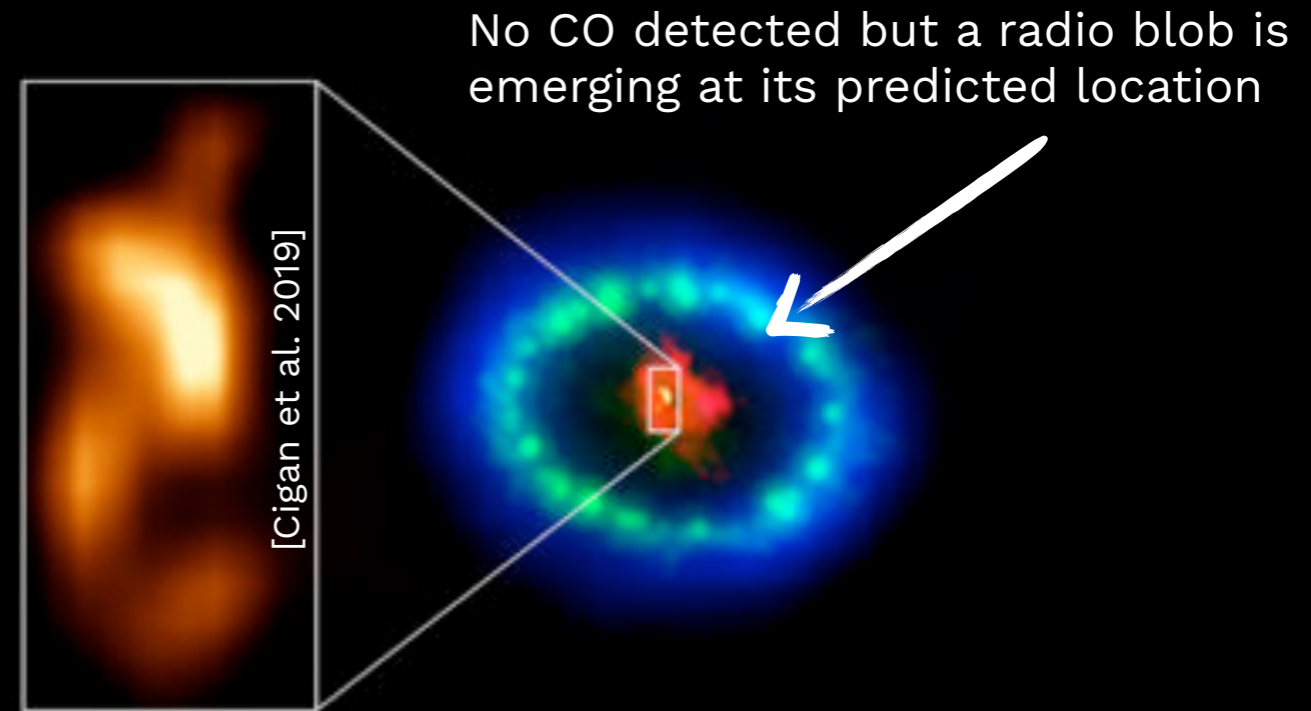


SN 1987A

Possible detection of a newborn  
PWN

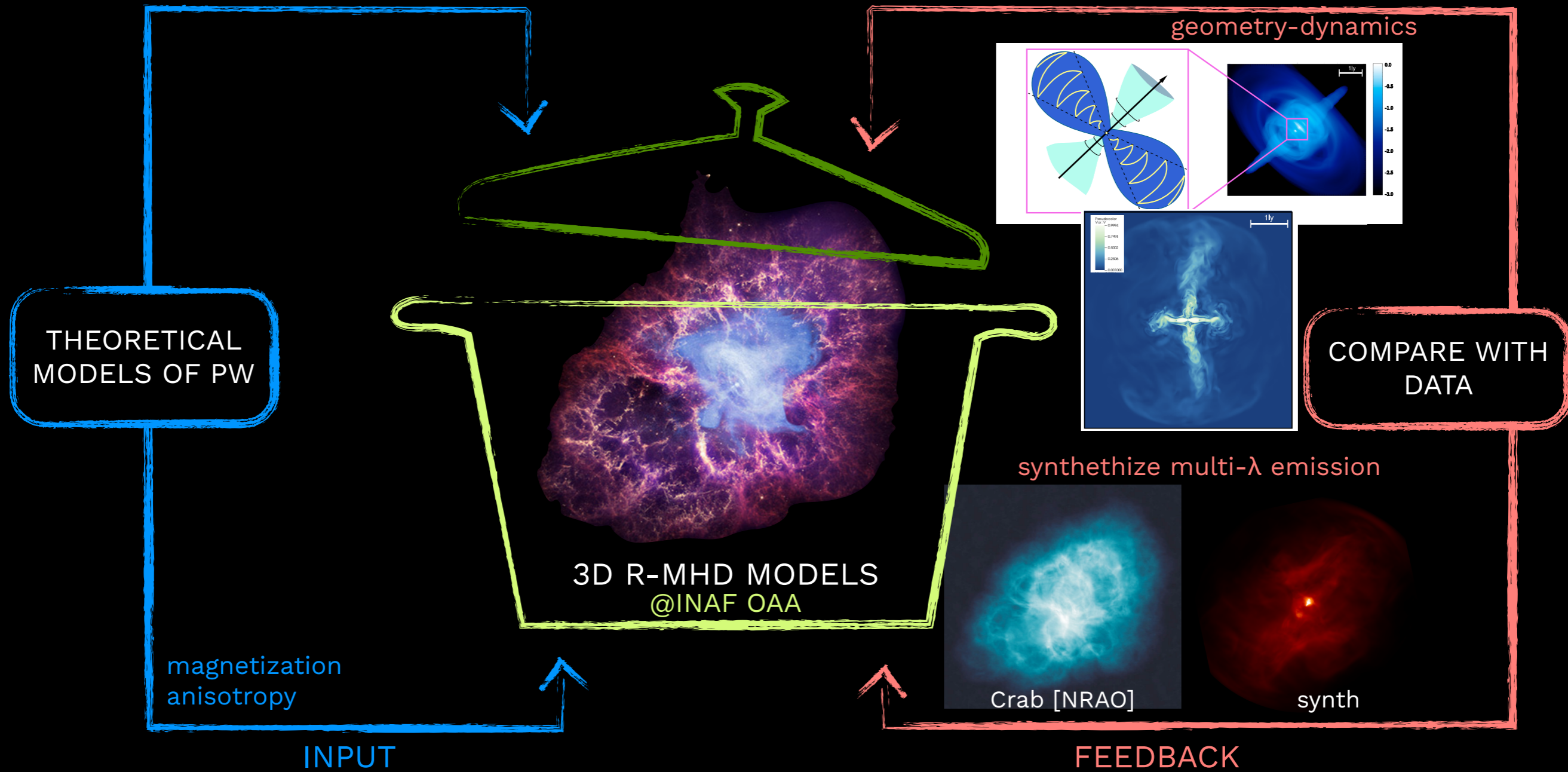
Multi-epoch absorption and  
thermal emission based on the  
MHD ejecta

[Orlando S. et al., 2020, Greco E. et al. 2021-22 ]



# PULSAR WIND NEBULAE

THE STATE OF THE ART MODELS ARE @ INAF



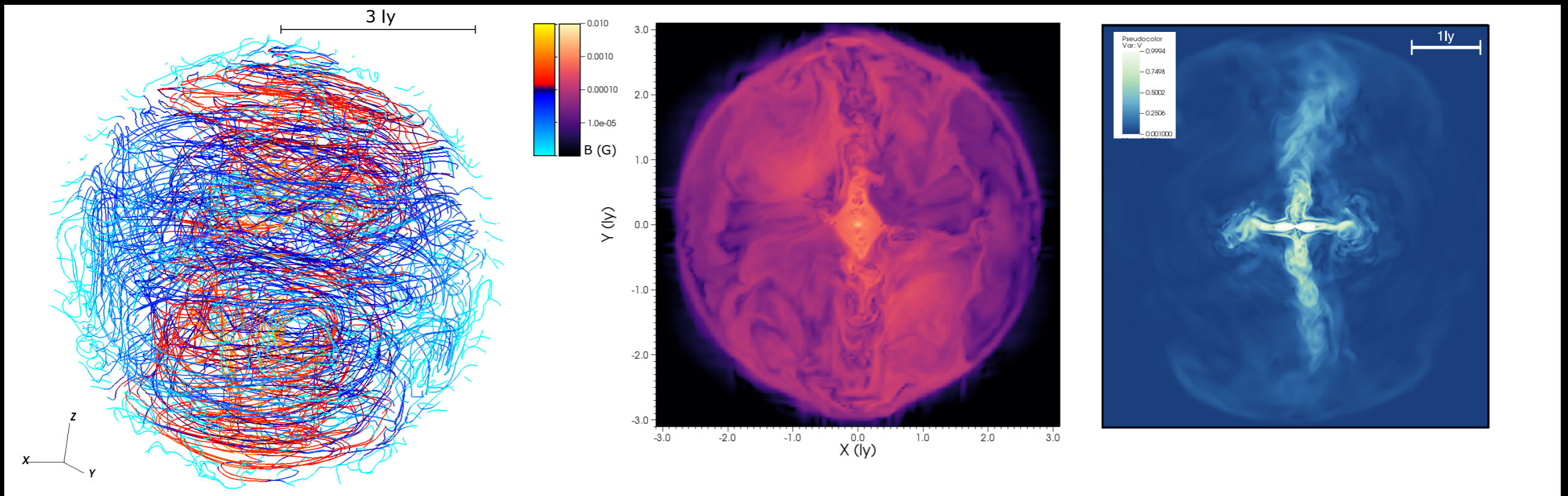


# YOUNG PULSAR WIND NEBULAE

## RECENT RESULTS

Magnetization  $> 1$  available if 3D

[Olmi et al. 2016 + Olmi et al in prep.]



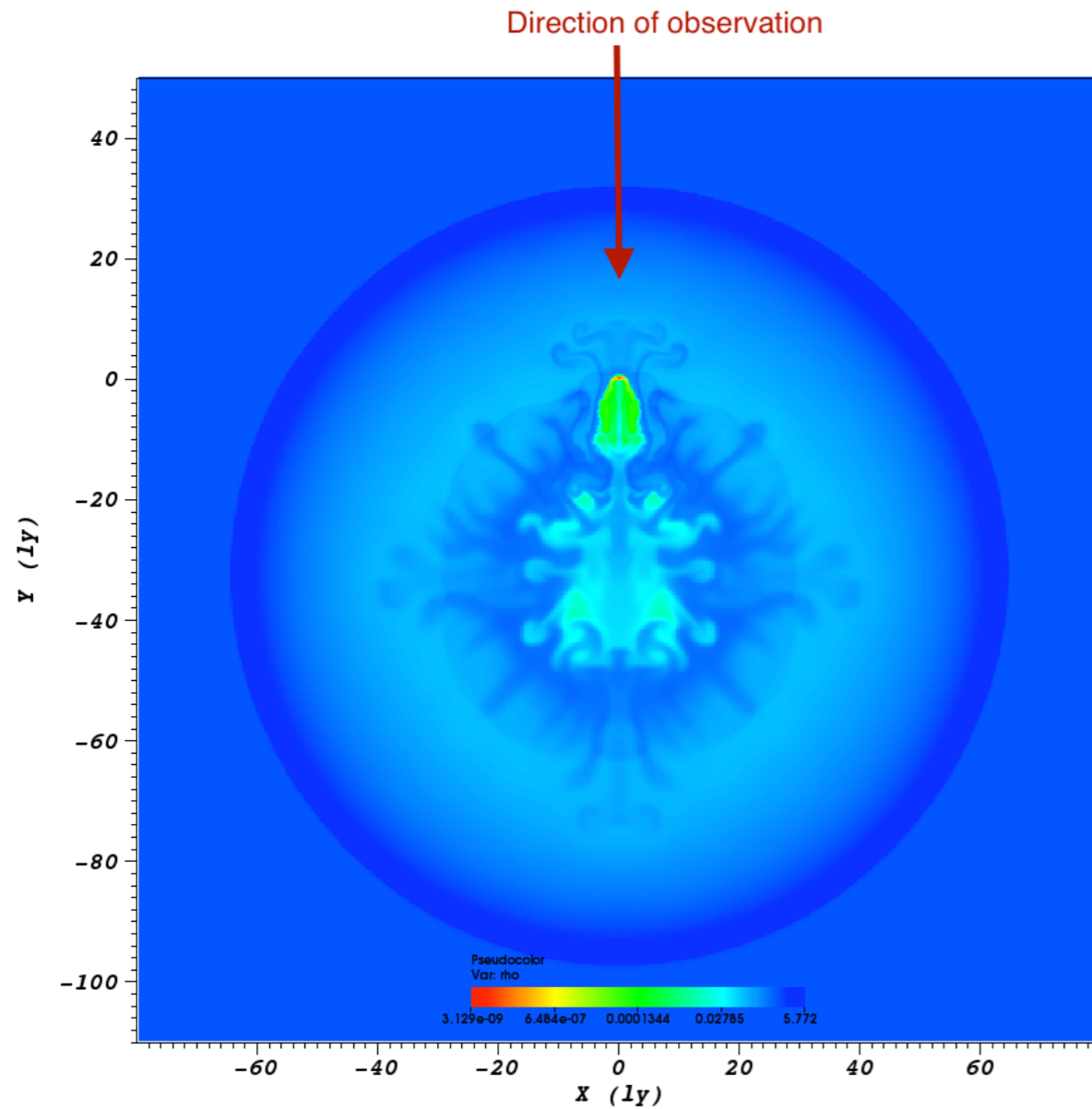
Complex structure of the magnetic field + formation of poloidal component + huge dissipation

kinking jets

# EVOLUTION OF PULSAR WIND NEBULAE

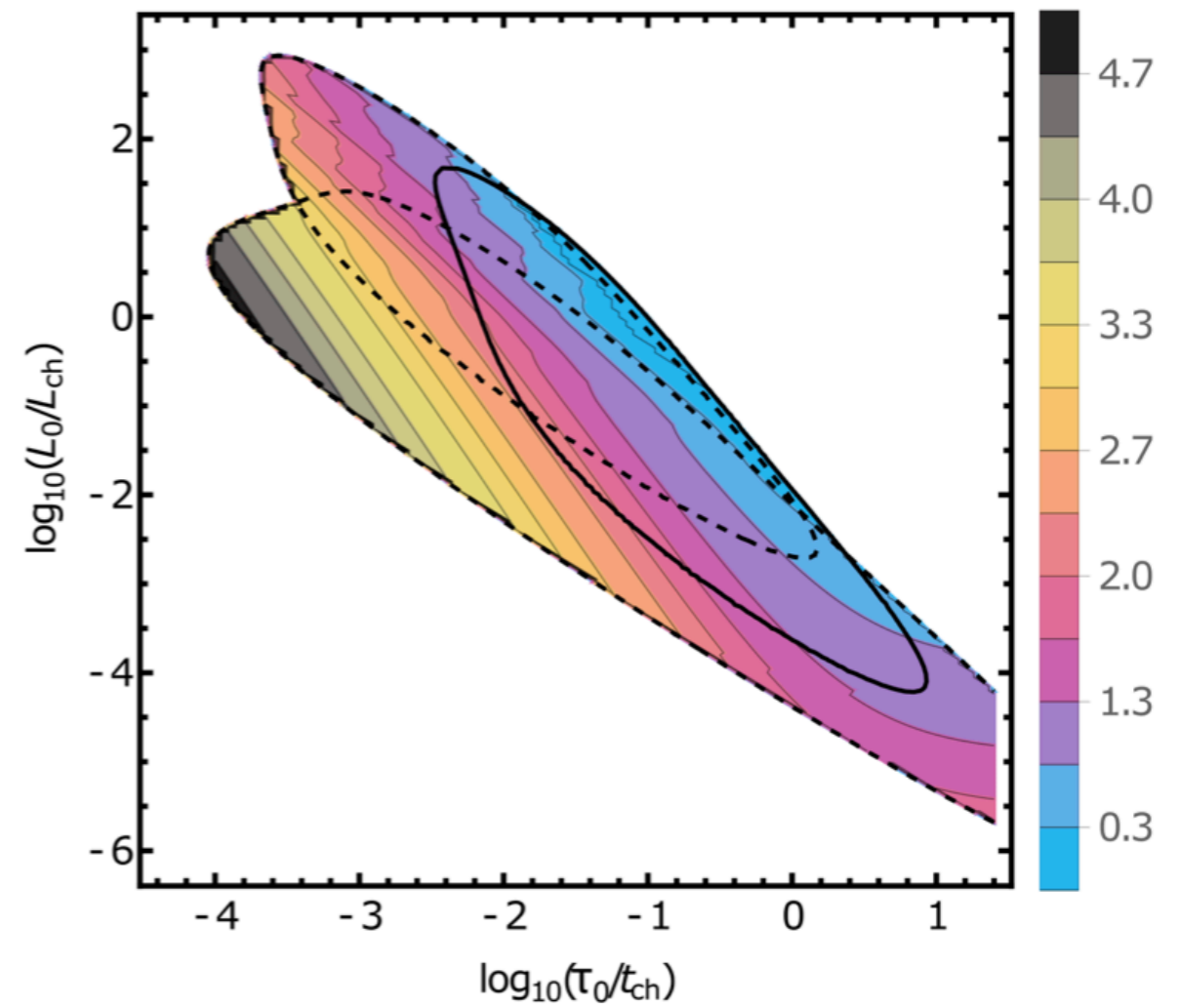
## RECENT RESULTS

Long term evolution of the PWN -  
interaction with SNR



[Olmi Torres 2020]

Middle aged PWN, interaction with the SNR and  
reverberation phase and PWN compression



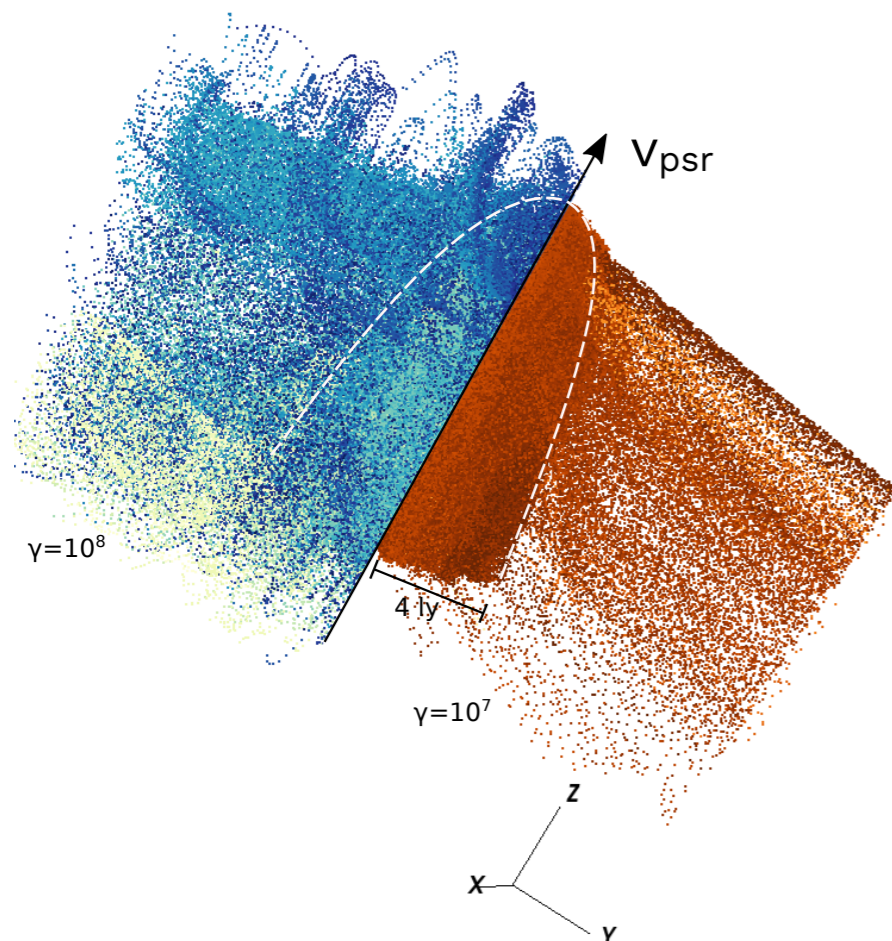
[Bandiera + 2020, 2021, 2022 in press]

# EVOLVED PULSAR WIND NEBULAE

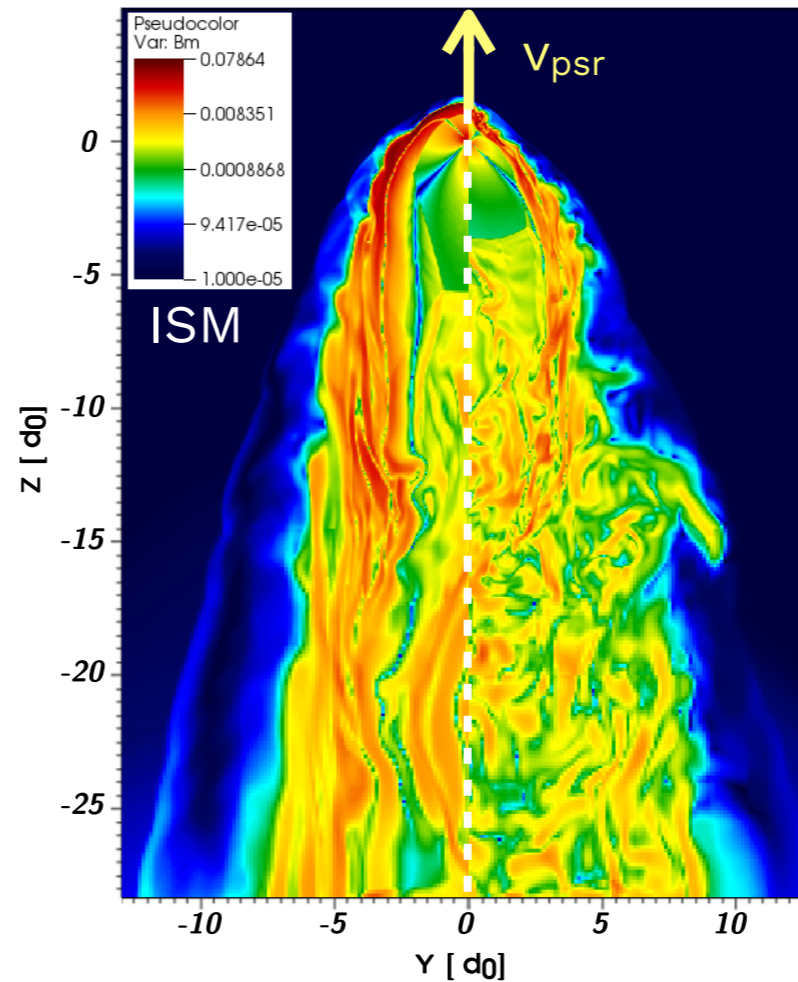
## RECENT RESULTS

Structure, evolution, level of anisotropy, magnetization and turbulence in evolved bow shock nebulae

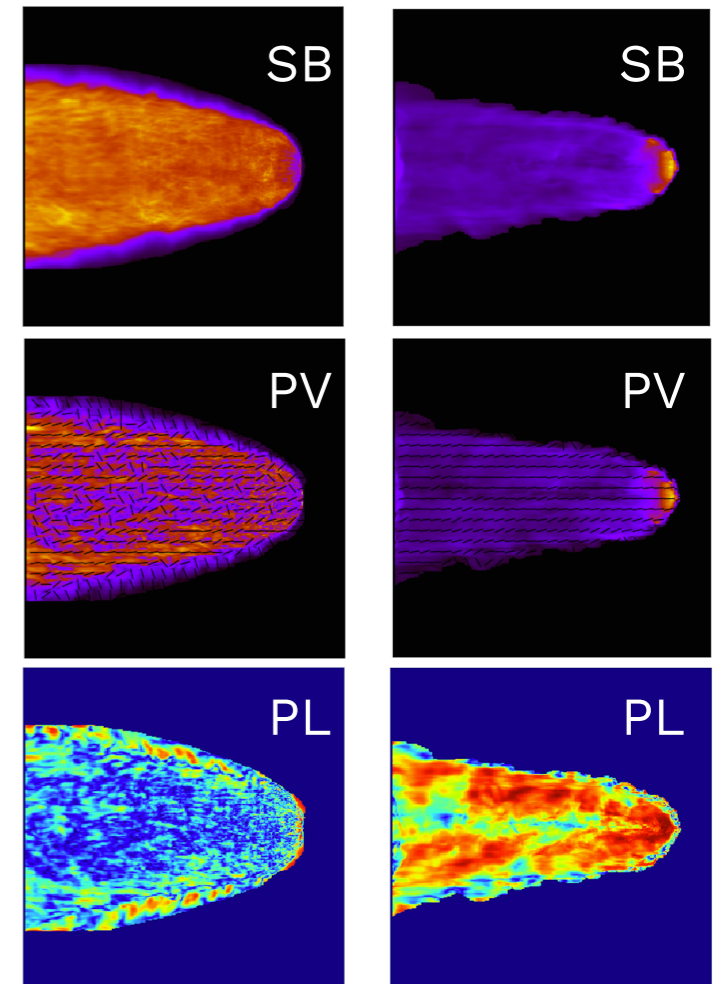
Relevance of turbulence in observed properties (surface brightness-SB, polarization vector/level-PV/PL)



[Olmi & Bucciantini 2019c]



[Olmi & Bucciantini 2019a,b]

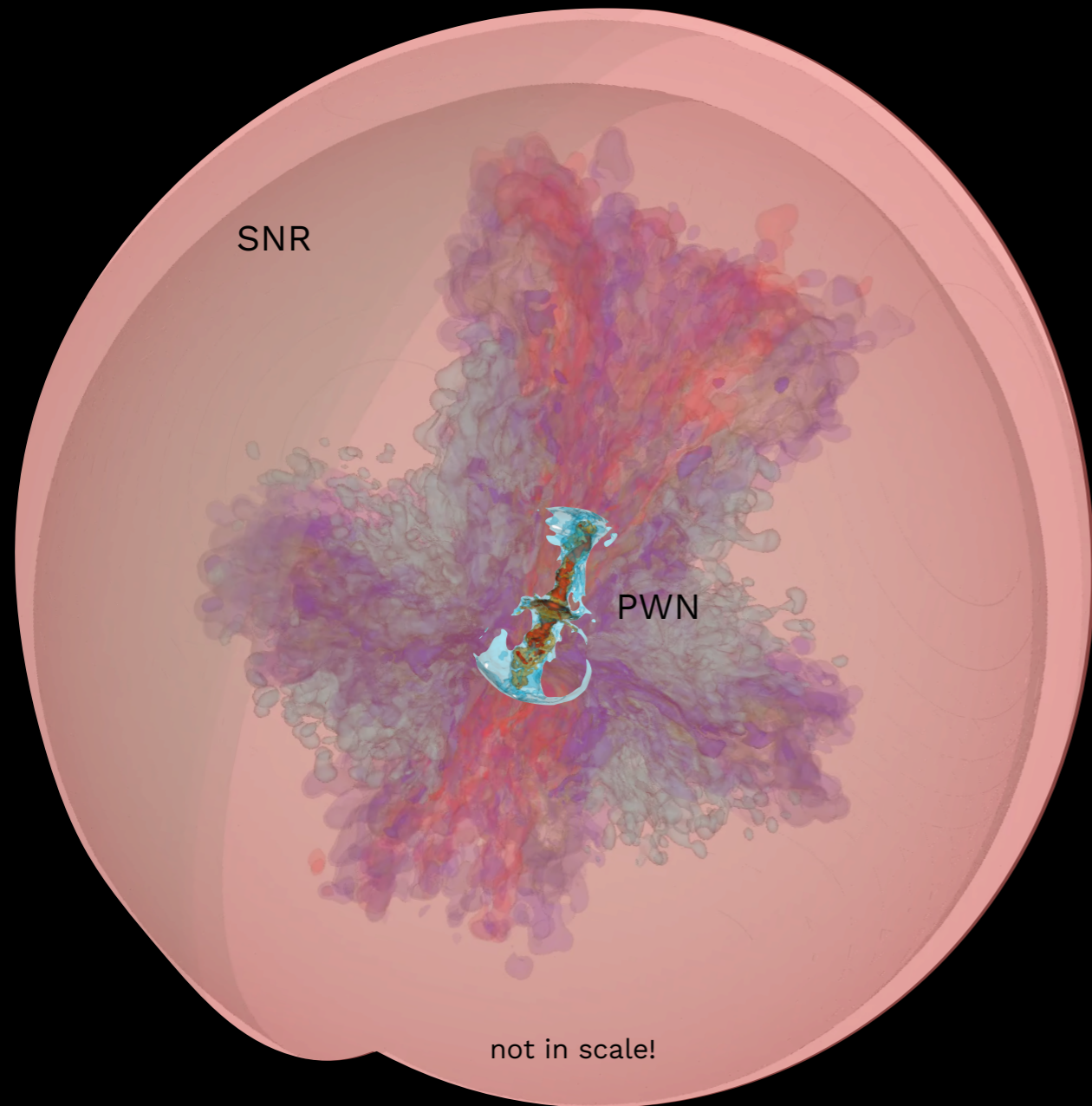


high anisotropy low magnetization      low anisotropy high magnetization

Interaction with ISM magnetic field  
 Particle massively escape from bow shocks (with charge separation) above threshold energy ( $\gtrsim 10 \text{ TeV}$ ).  
 Diffuse or directional escape depends on energy of escaping particles (the higher the more diffuse)

# BIG QUESTIONS AND FUTURE WORK

## #1 - EVOLUTION OF PWN INSIDE REALISTIC SNR

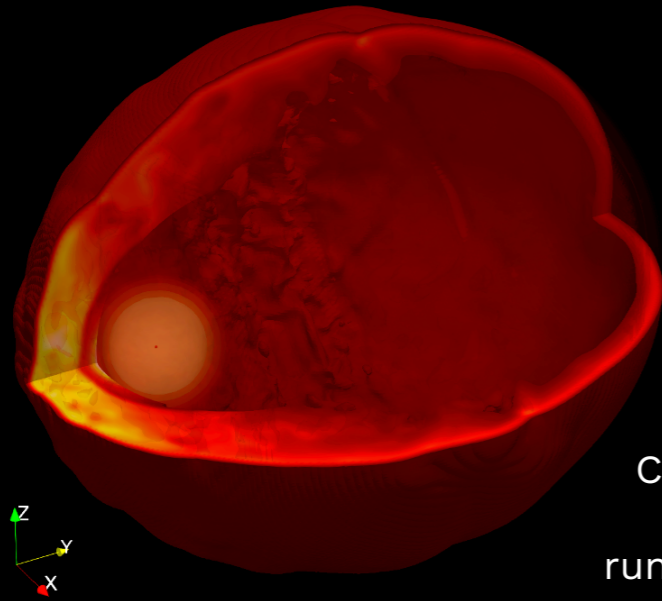


Connect the state of the art models for  
SN+SNR and PWN evolution  
—> first example in the literature

Olmi, Orlando +

# BIG QUESTIONS AND FUTURE WORK

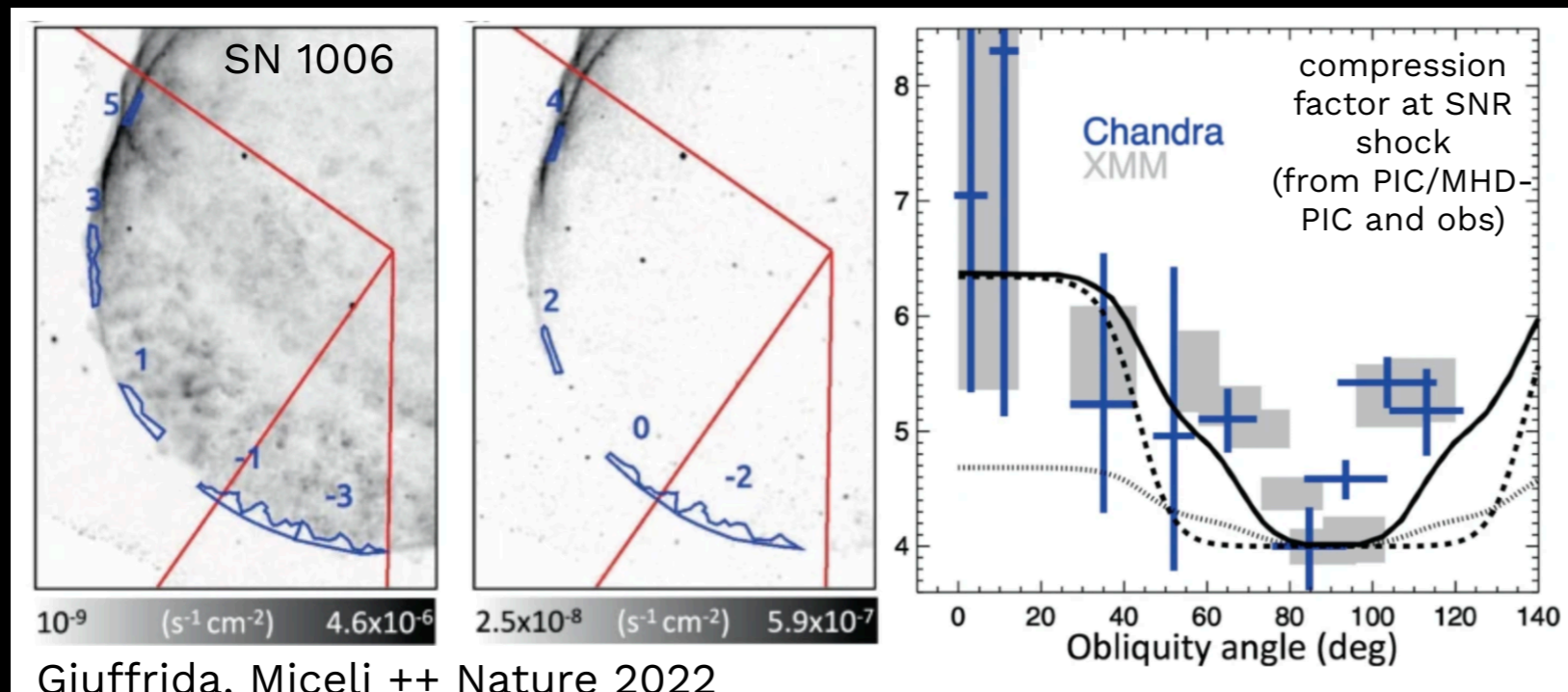
## #2- CONNECTING THE SNR WITH THE MASS LOSS HISTORY OF THE PROGENITOR



CSM shell  
around  
runaway RSG

Tighter connection with stellar evolution models, dynamic of SNR connected with the properties of the ambient medium (e.g. CAS A).

## #3- EVOLUTION OF THE SNR INCLUDING THE CR FEEDBACK



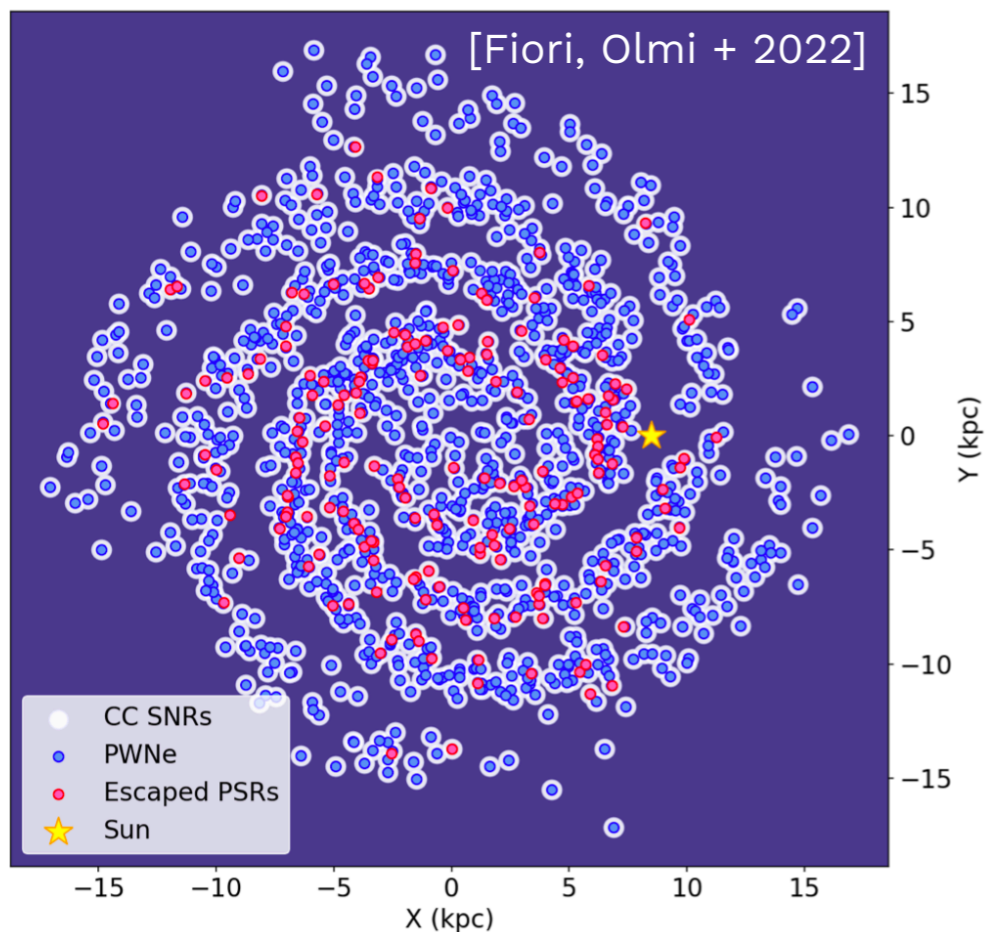
Using recipes from state of the art PIC/MHD-PIC codes for the CR feedback → allow for direct comparison with observations and then feedback on SNR and CR physics (especially relevant for CC SN and Ia SN, e.g. SN 1006)

# BIG QUESTIONS AND FUTURE WORK

## #4 - PULSARS & PWNe AT GAMMA-RAYS

PWNe will be the most numerous Galactic gamma-ray sources

Distribution in the Galaxy

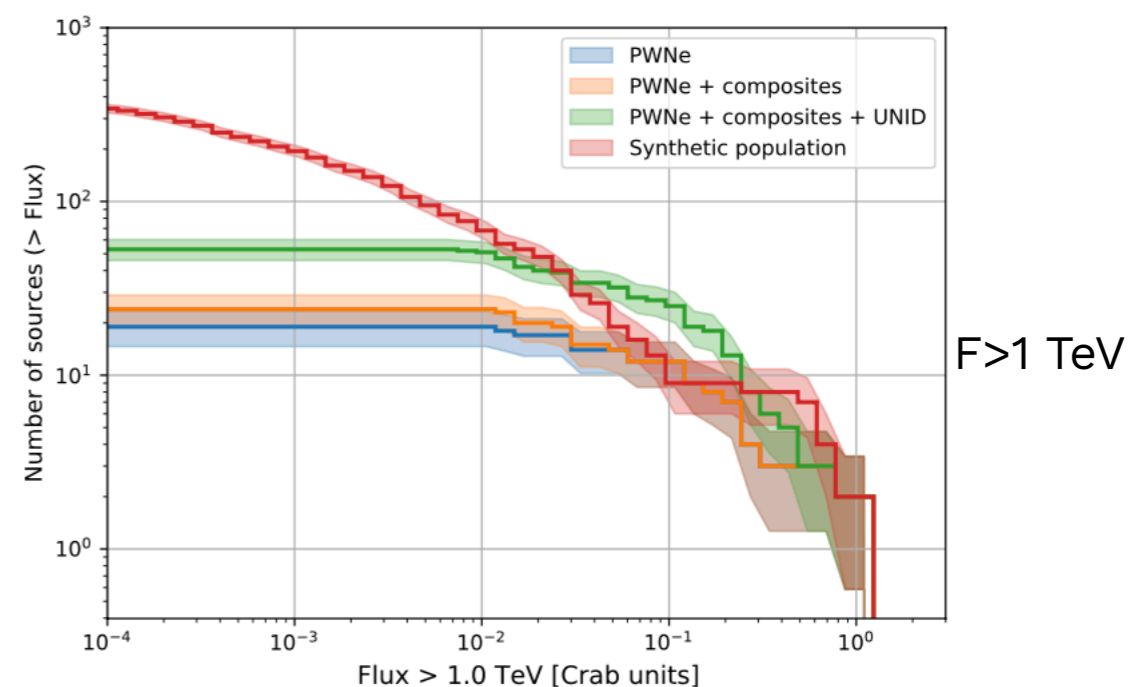
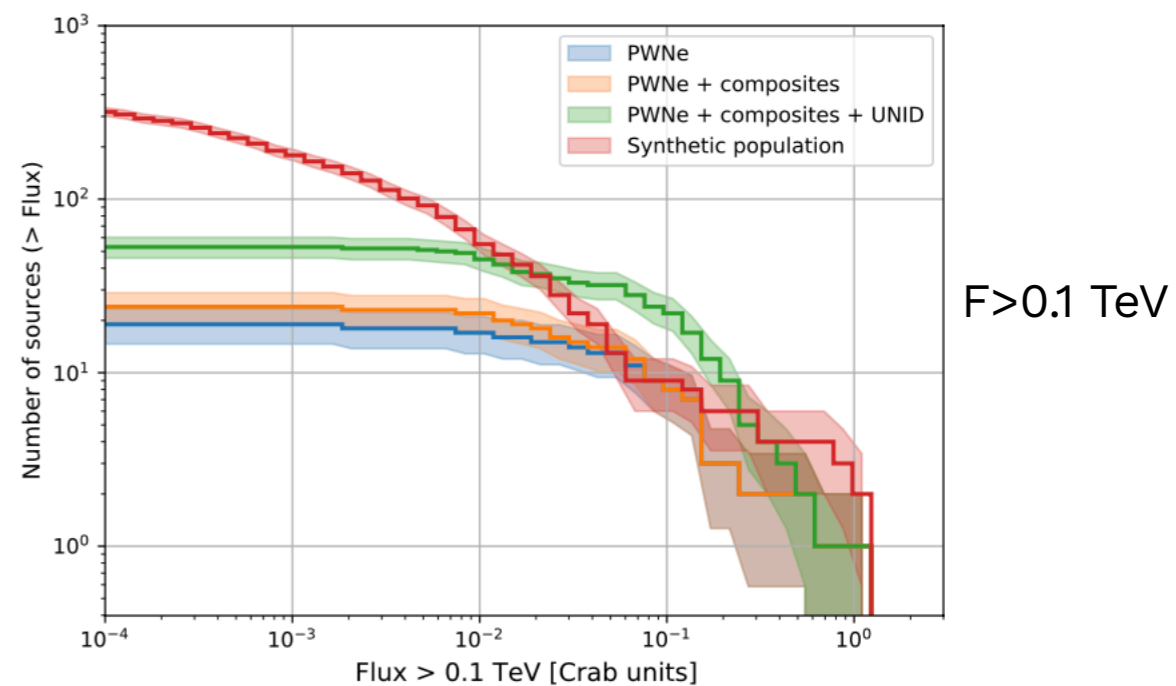


PWN in the Galaxy modeled with numerical simulations + radiative code

**PWN ARE PRIMARY TARGETS FOR CTA AND ASTRI MA**



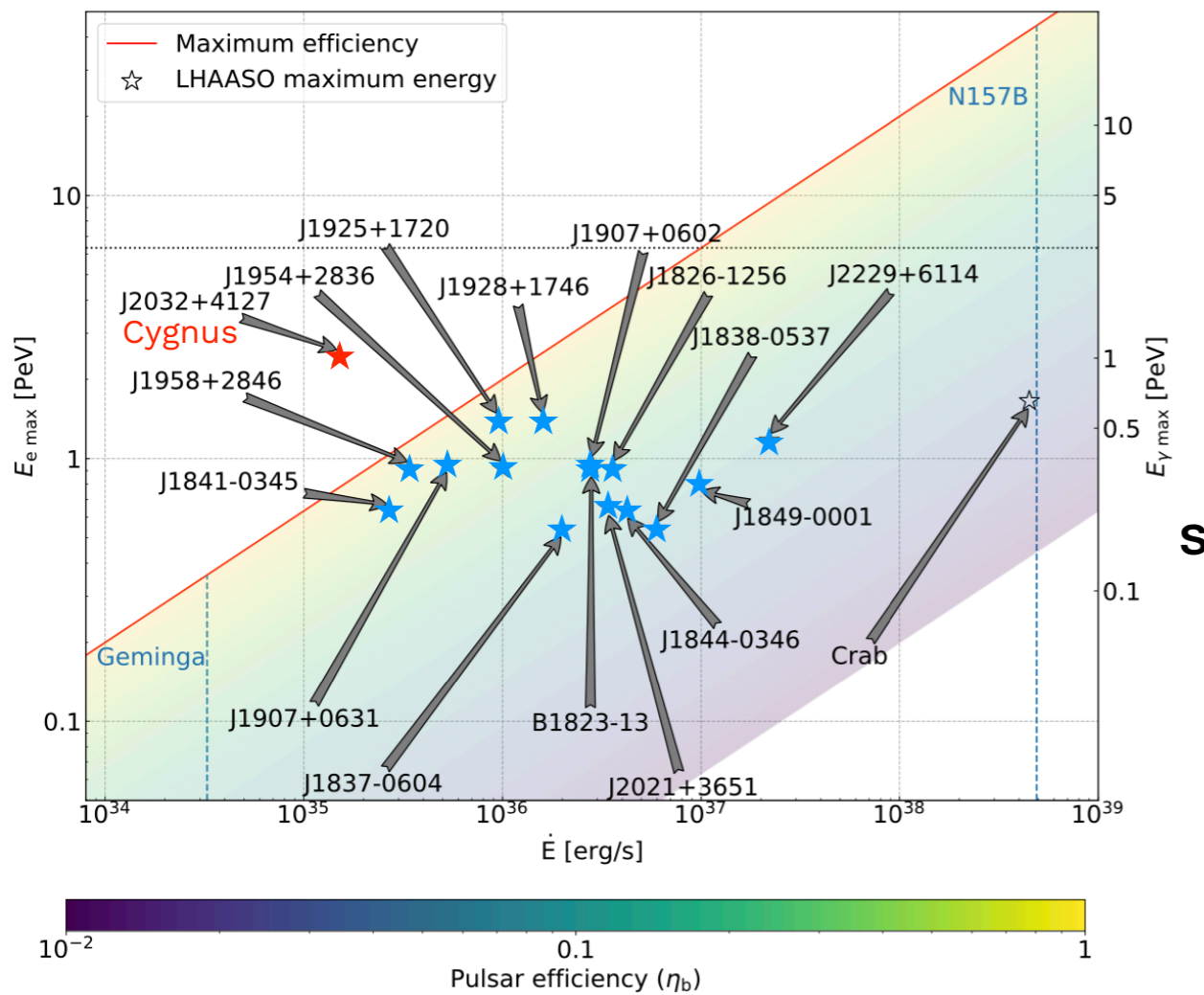
Contribution at gamma-rays



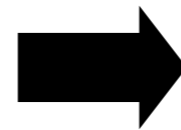
# BIG QUESTIONS AND FUTURE WORK

## #4 - PULSARS & PWNe AT GAMMA-RAYS → PEVATRONS

LHAASO PeVatrons all (except one) compatible with pulsars:

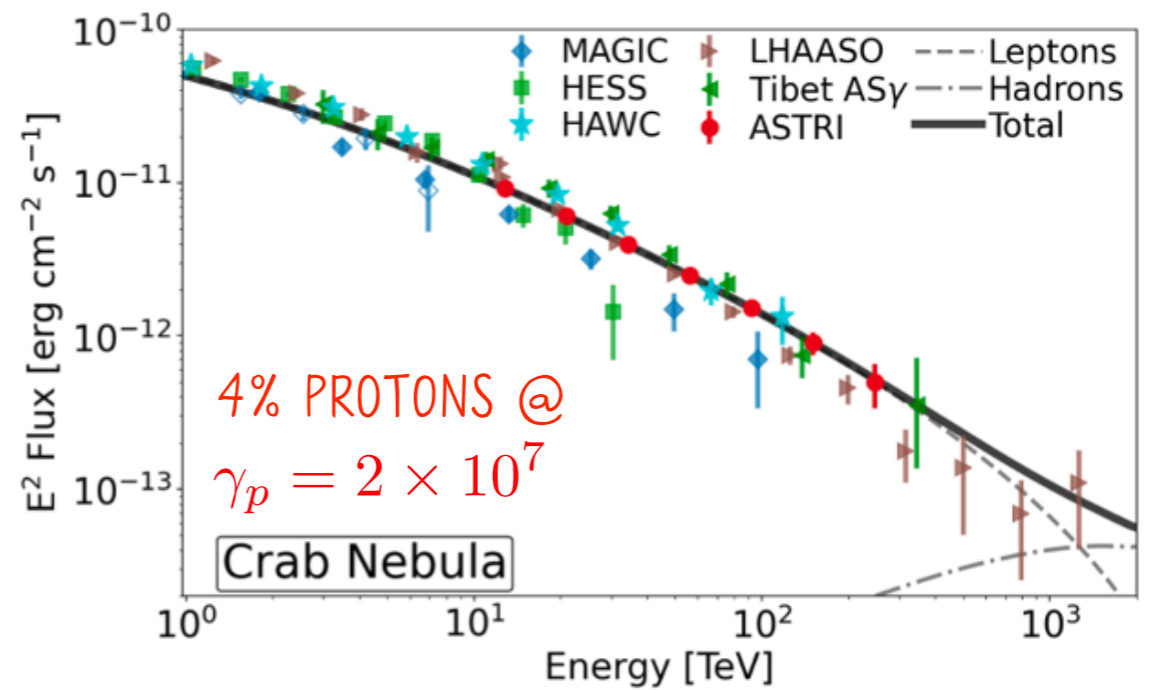


[De Ona Whilhelmi, Lopez-Coto, Amato, Aharonian 2022]



Role of pulsars and PWNe as extreme accelerators.

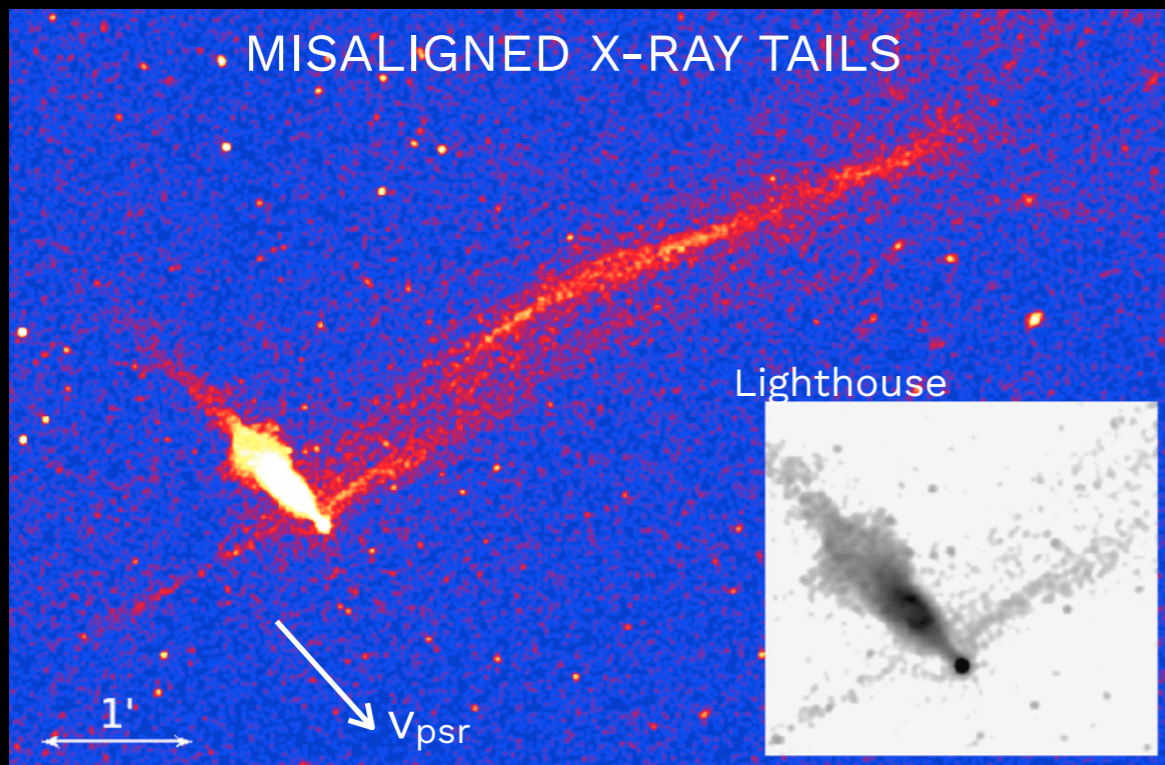
Also hadronic accelerators?



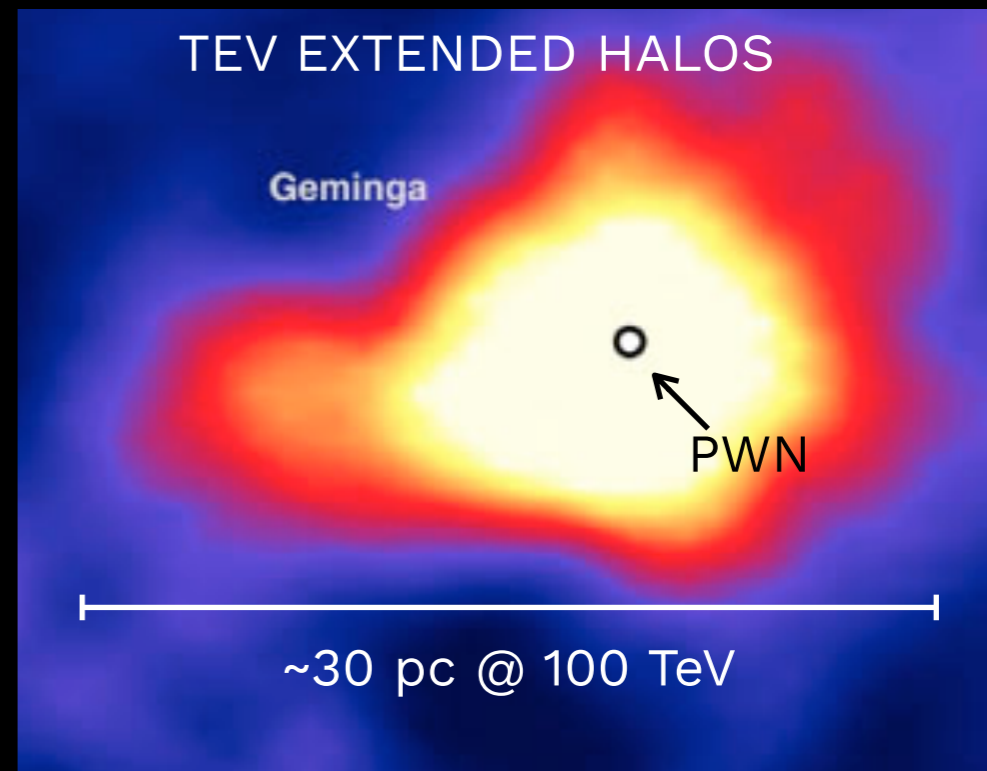
[Vercellone et al. 2022 - Astri coll.]

# BIG QUESTIONS AND FUTURE WORK

## #5 - FORMATION OF DIFFERENT STRUCTURES OUTSIDE PWN: TRANSPORT/DIFFUSION



VS



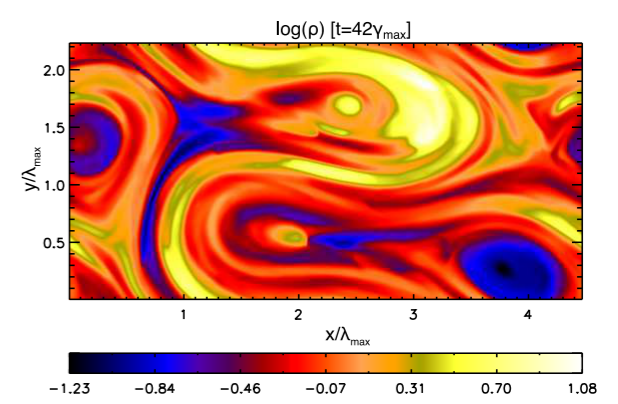
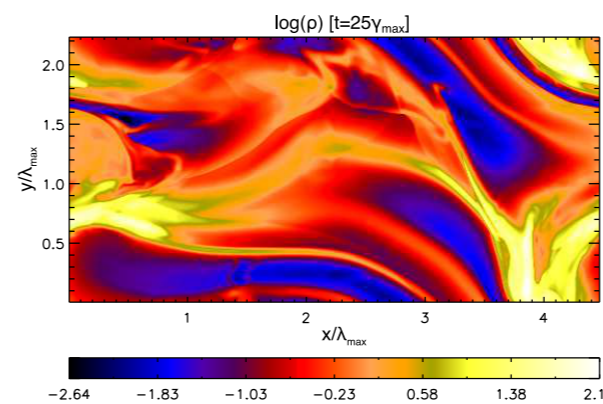
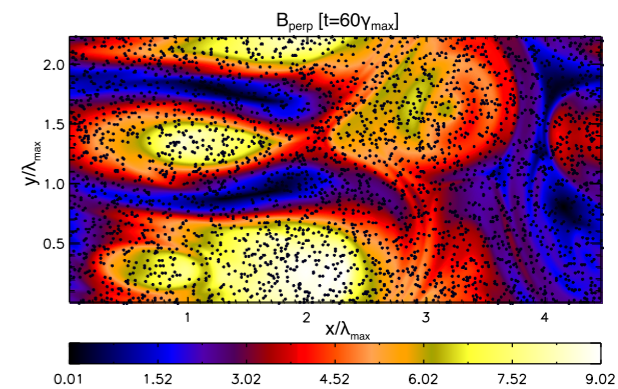
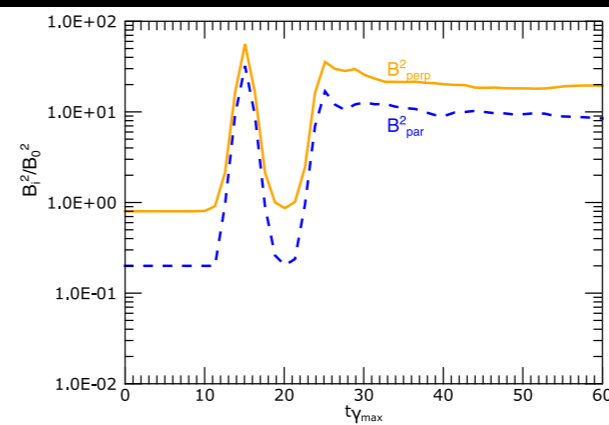
## #5.1 - PARTICLE ACCELERATION AND TRANSPORT

### PIC/HYBRID SIMULATIONS



generation of instabilities

acceleration in PWNe and the nature of Crab flares





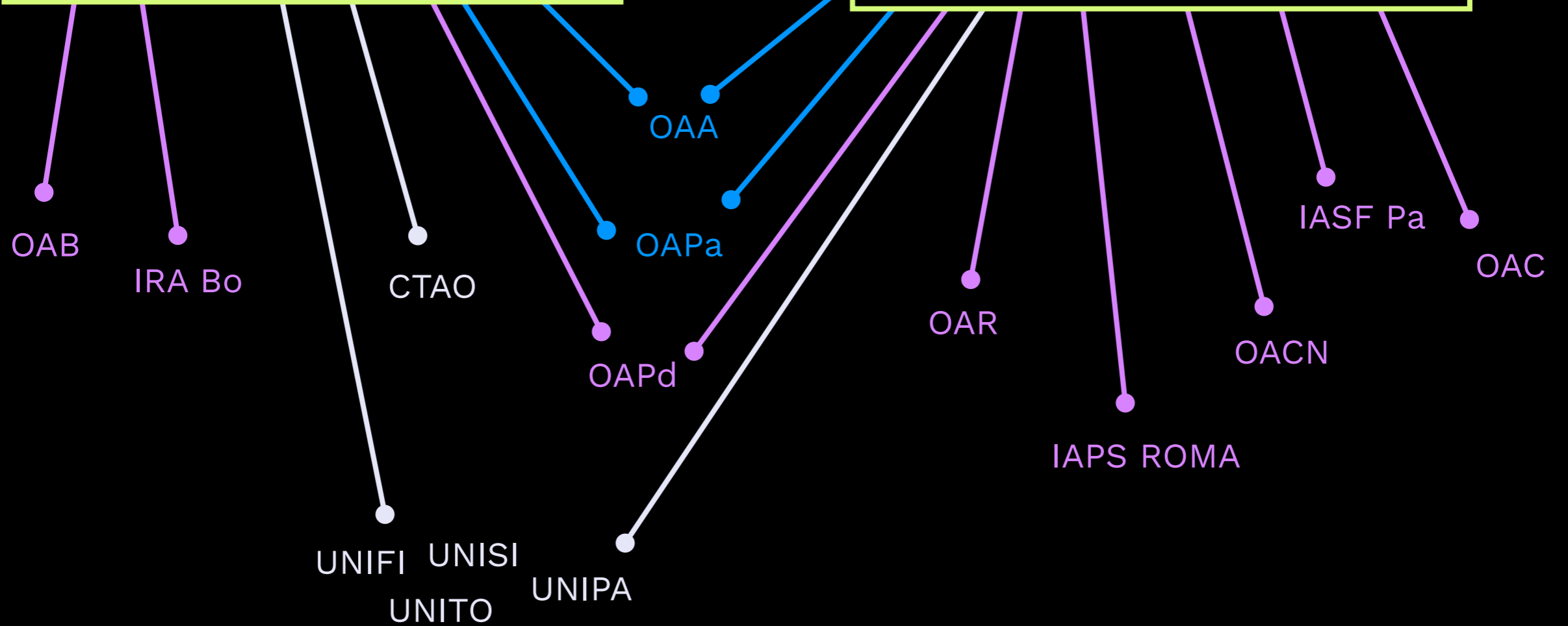
# PROGRAMMI PRIMARI - STRUTTURE COINVOLTE

Inviluppo FTE 40

Inviluppo FTE 24

**CRACHEN**  
Cosmic ray accelerators unveiled by high energy astrophysical observations  
PI Amato E.

**PAMSUR**  
The path from massive stars to supernovae and supernova remnants: driving mass, energy and cosmic rays in the Galaxy  
PI Orlando S.

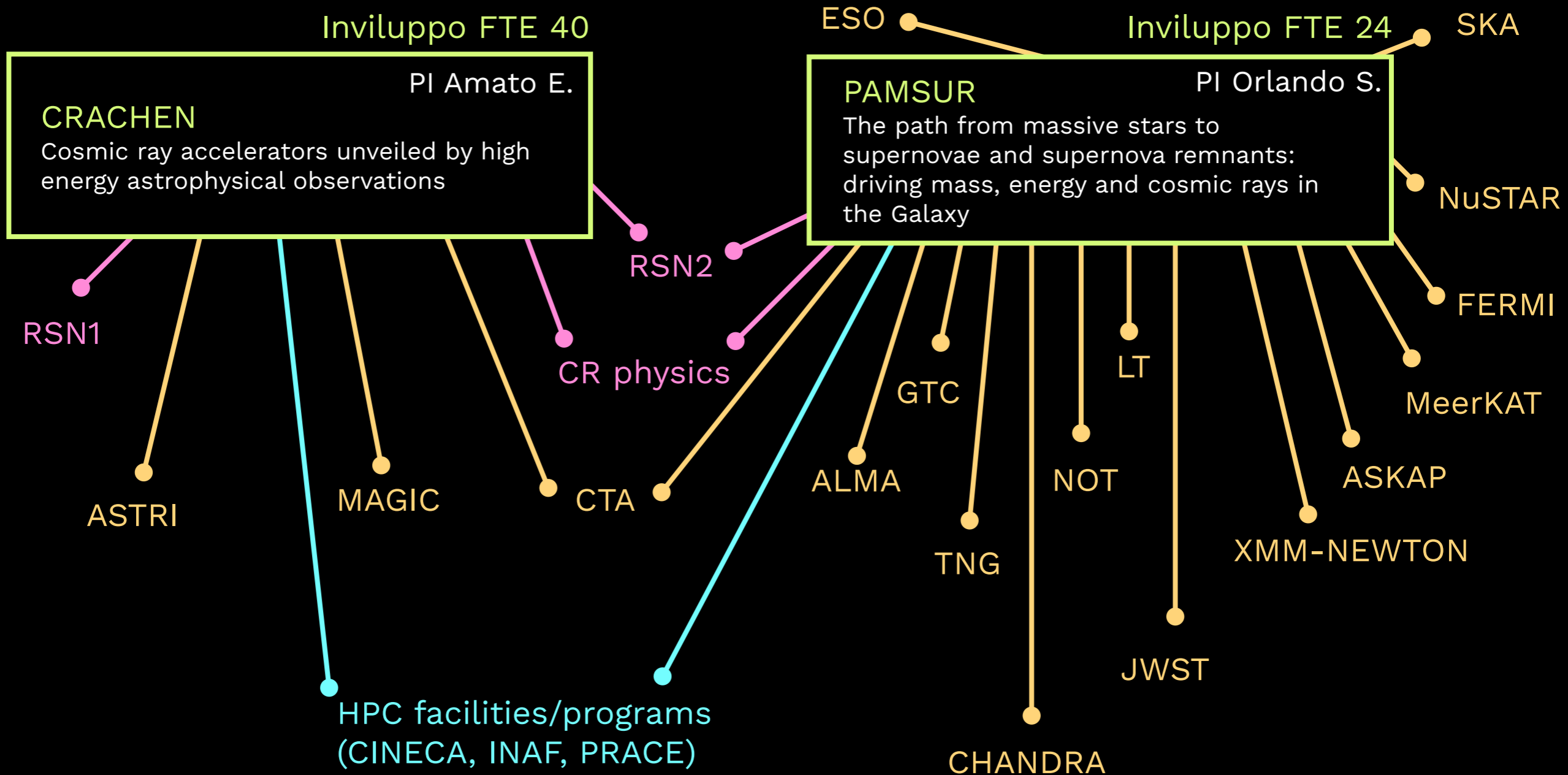


MAIN CONTRIBUTORS

SECONDARY CONTRIBUTORS

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

# PROGRAMMI PRIMARI - FACILITIES/OTHERS



RSN SECONDARIO  
ESPERIMENTO/OSSERVATORIO  
OTHER FACILITIES

# SCHEDE CONNESSE/PROGETTI

Inviluppo FTE 40

Inviluppo FTE 24

**CRACHEN** PI Amato E.  
Cosmic ray accelerators unveiled by high energy astrophysical observations

**PAMSUR** PI Orlando S.  
The path from massive stars to supernovae and supernova remnants: driving mass, energy and cosmic rays in the Galaxy

**SCARFACE** PI Morlino G.  
Star clusters as cosmic ray factories

**CRAB** PI Vittorini V.  
Crab Nebula and pevatrons

**SNR** PI Miceli M.  
Multi-wavelengths observations of supernova remnants

**PEACE** PI Cardillo M.  
Probing extreme acceleration in cosmic environment

**SDI/SNR** PI Pellizzoni A.  
Single-Dish Radio Imaging of Supernova Remnants: Investigating High-Energy Particles Properties

**PWNnumpol** PI Bucciantini N.  
Numrical studies of PWNe in the light of

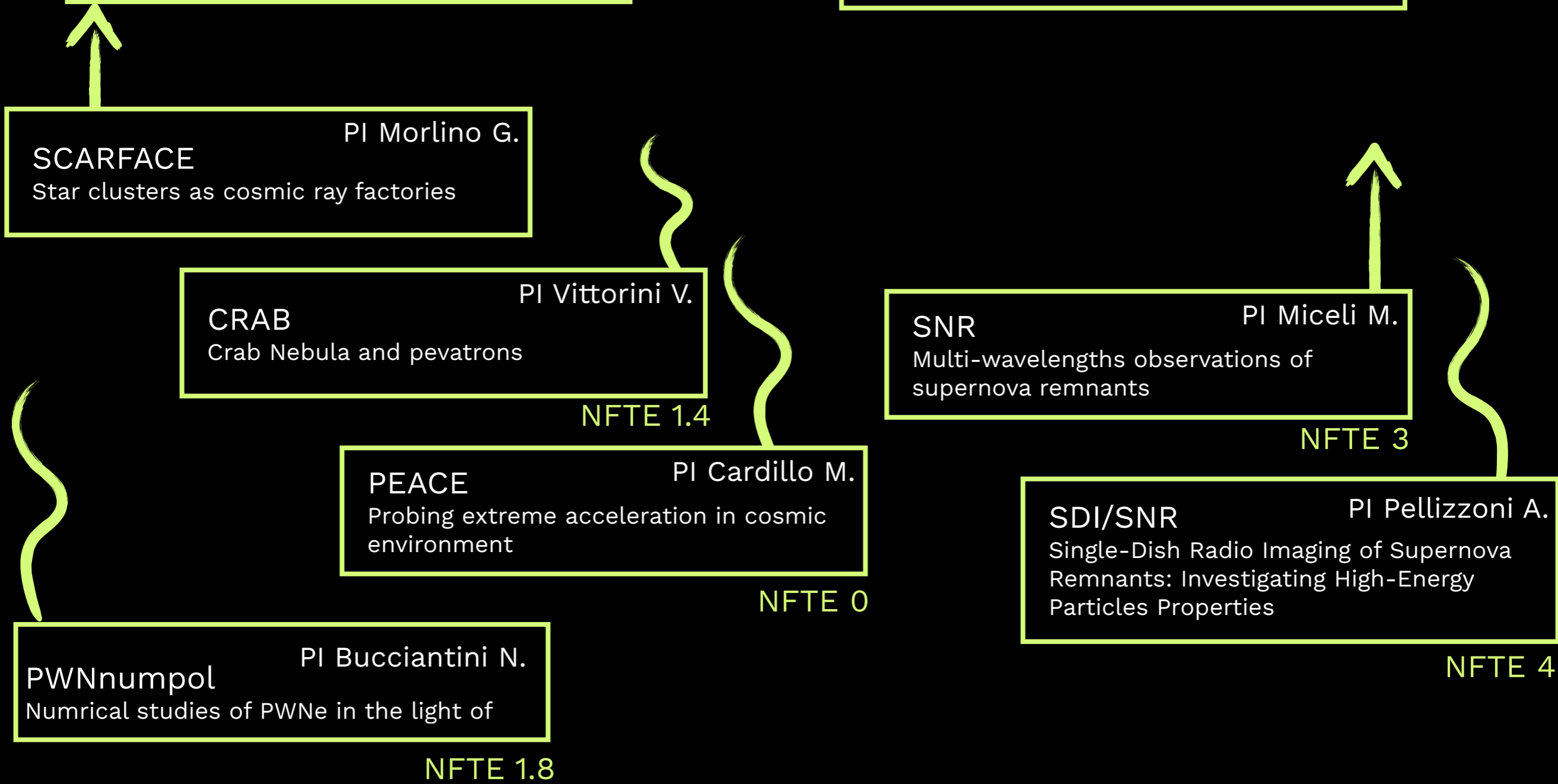
NFTE 1.8

NFTE 1.4

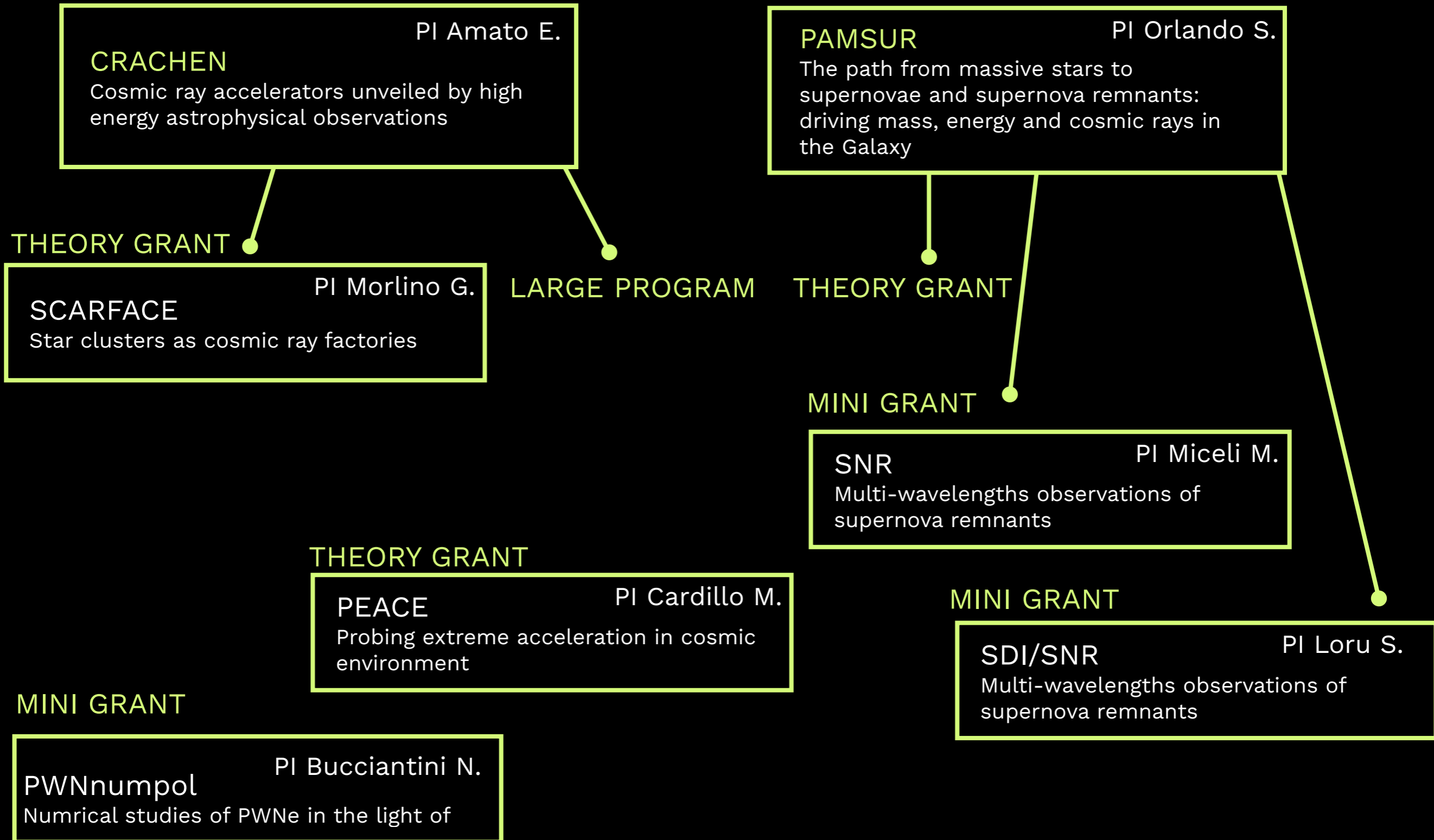
NFTE 0

NFTE 3

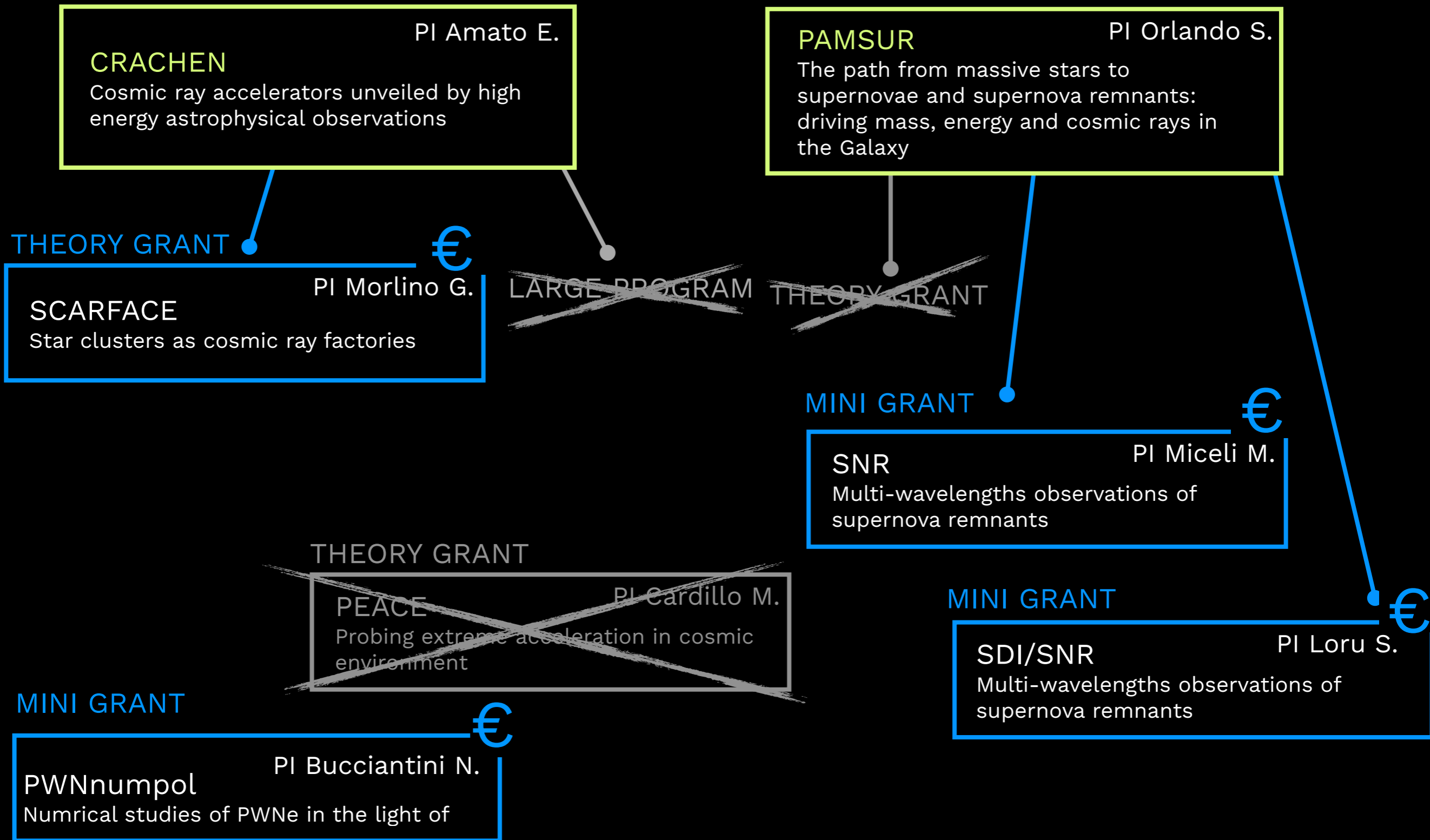
NFTE 4



# SCHEDE CONNESSE/FUNDS



# SCHEDE CONNESSE/PROGETTI + FUNDS



# TIME EVOLUTION OF FUNDS

## SUPERNOVA REMNANTS PROJECTS

**SNR**  
Multi-wavelengths observations of supernova remnants  
PI Miceli M.

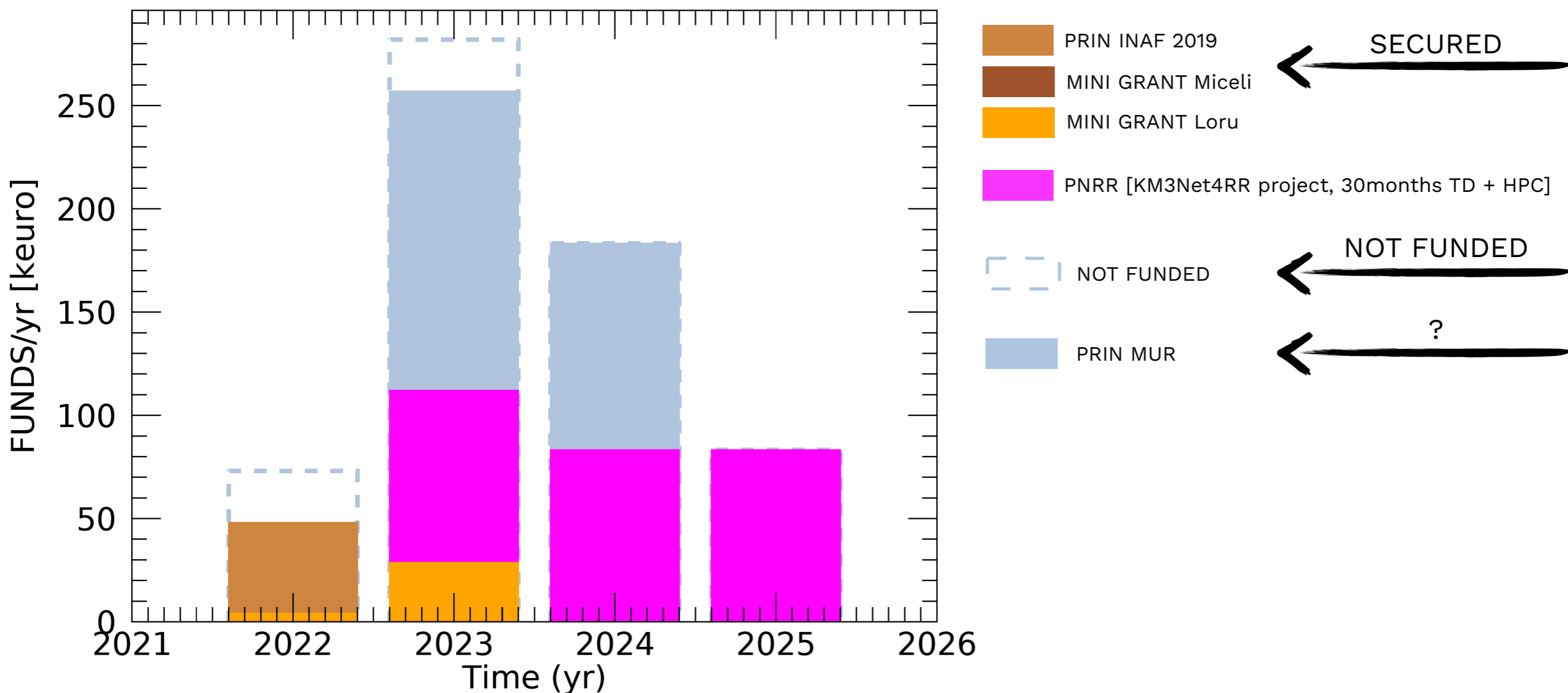
PI Miceli M.

**PAMSUR**  
The path from massive stars to supernovae and supernova remnants: driving mass, energy and cosmic rays in the Galaxy  
PI Orlando S.

**SDI/SNR**  
Multi-wavelengths observations of supernova remnants  
PI Loru S.

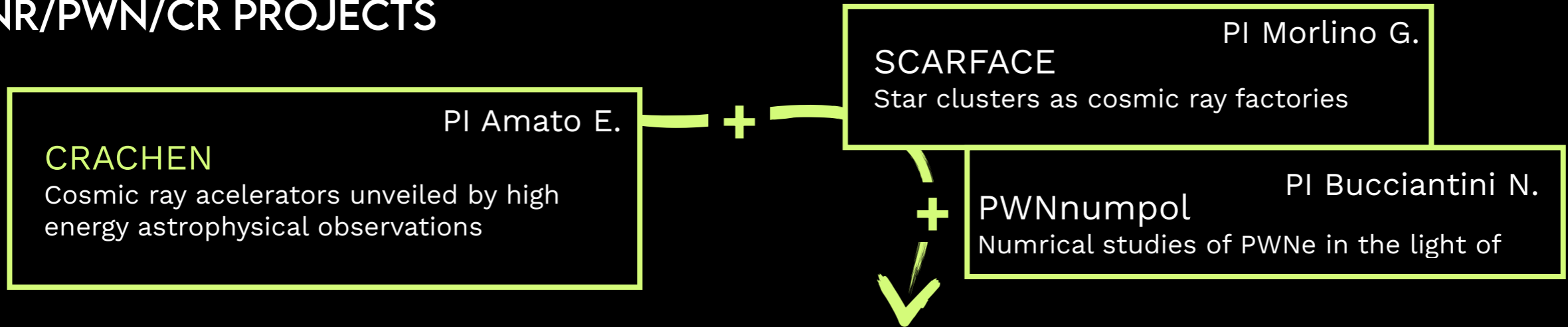
PI Loru S.

## FUNDS 2022-2025

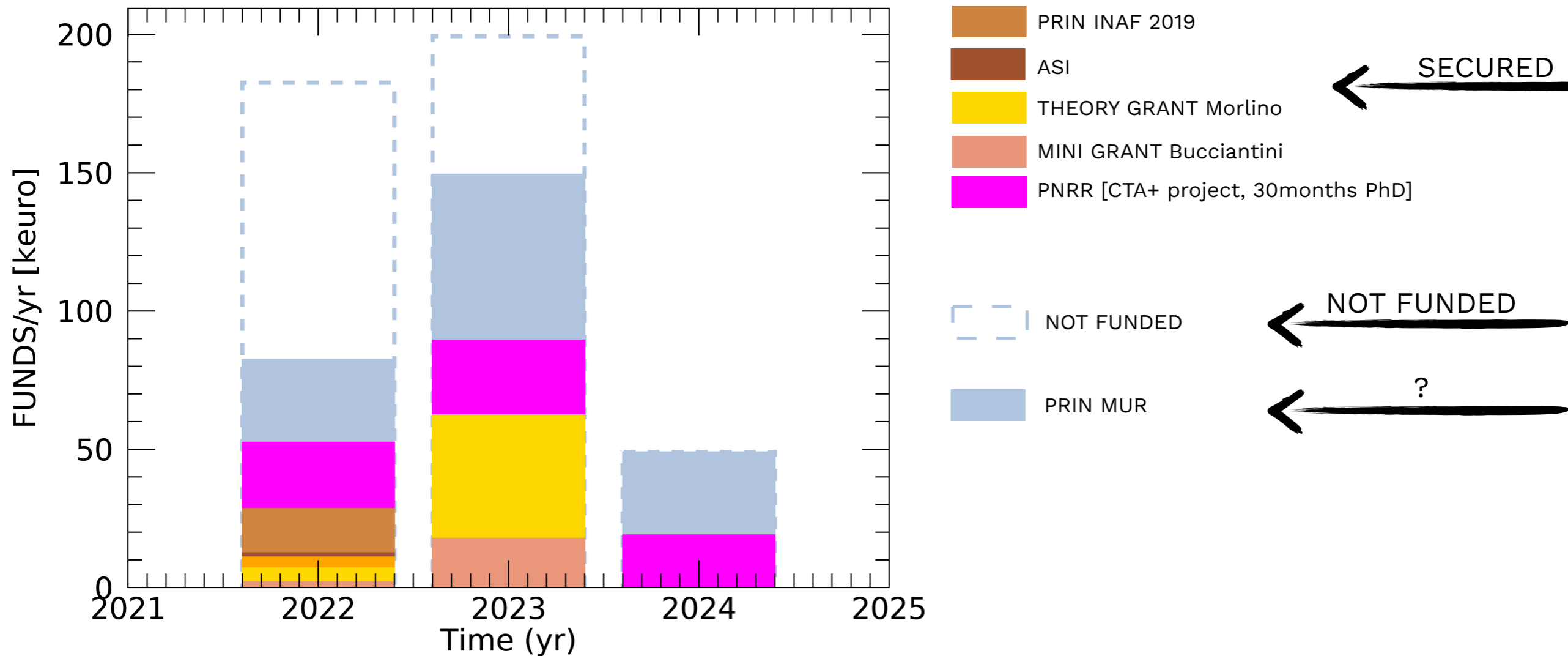


# TIME EVOLUTION OF FUNDS

## SNR/PWN/CR PROJECTS

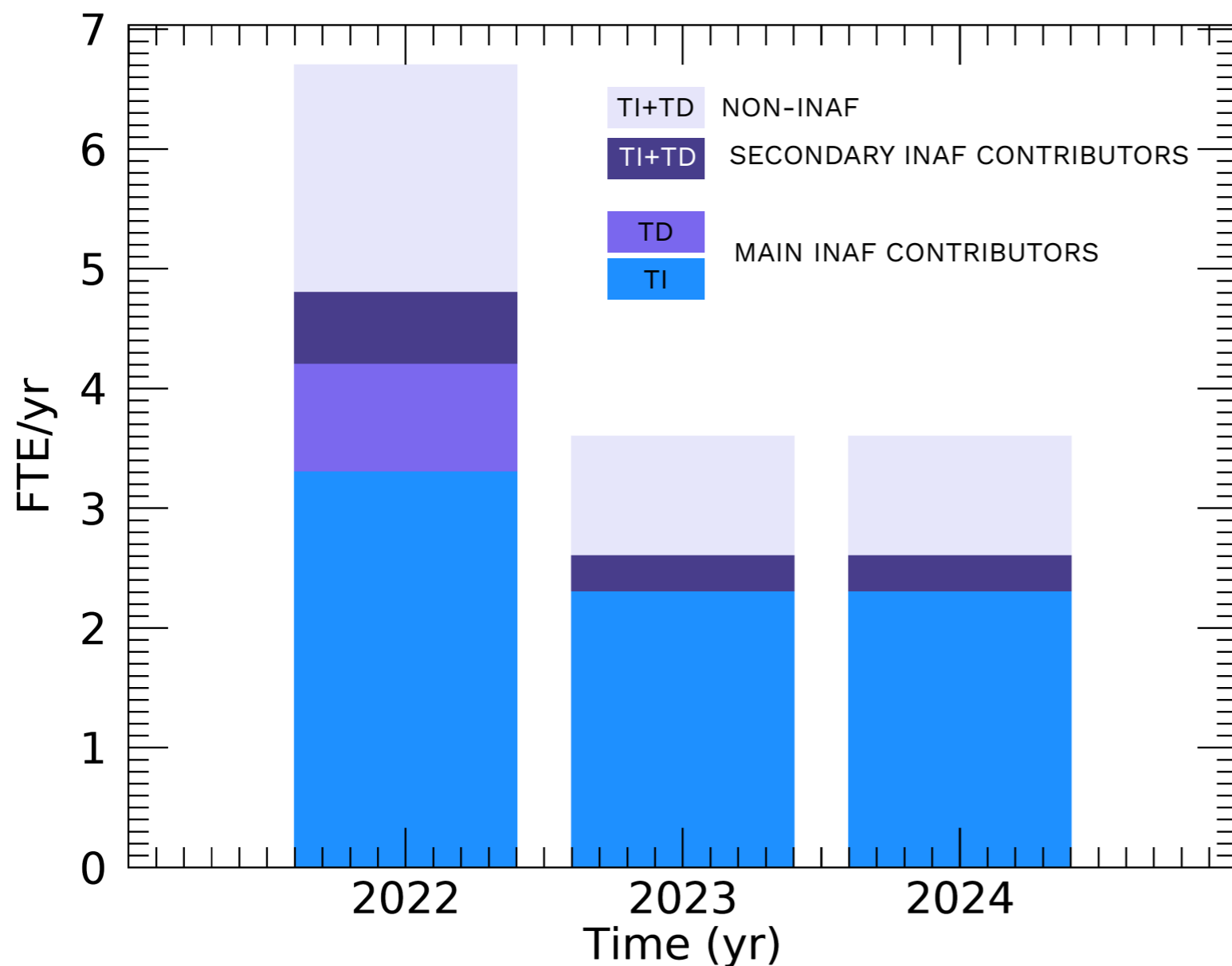


FUNDS 2022-2024



# CRITICALITIES

EVOLUTION OF MAN POWER 2022-2024  
(PAMSUR + CRACHEN)



## MAN POWER

A clear planning for research resources is fundamental to maintain alive the projects + in the view of next future instruments (XRISM - CTA - ASTRI MA - SKA)

## MISSIONS/INSTRUMENTS

- ✓ gamma-rays (CTA, ASTRI MA)
- ? X-rays facilities (Athena, eXTP)



# COLLABORATIONS



DESY Berlin (Germany)  
Purdue University (USA)  
Penn State University (USA)  
Universidad de Valencia (Spain)  
University of Amsterdam (Netherland)  
Lviv Astronomical Observatory (Ukraine)  
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ICREA, Institute of Space Science Barcelona (Spain)  
RIKEN, the astrophysical Big Bang Laboratory (Japan)

University of Chicago (USA)  
Institute of Nuclear Physics Krakow (Poland)  
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Università di Torino  
Università degli Studi di Firenze  
La Sapienza  
Università di Palermo  
Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare (INFN)  
Gran Sasso Science Institute (GSSI)

