



Supernova Remnants and Pulsar Wind Nebulae as Gamma-Ray source class. The Fermi view

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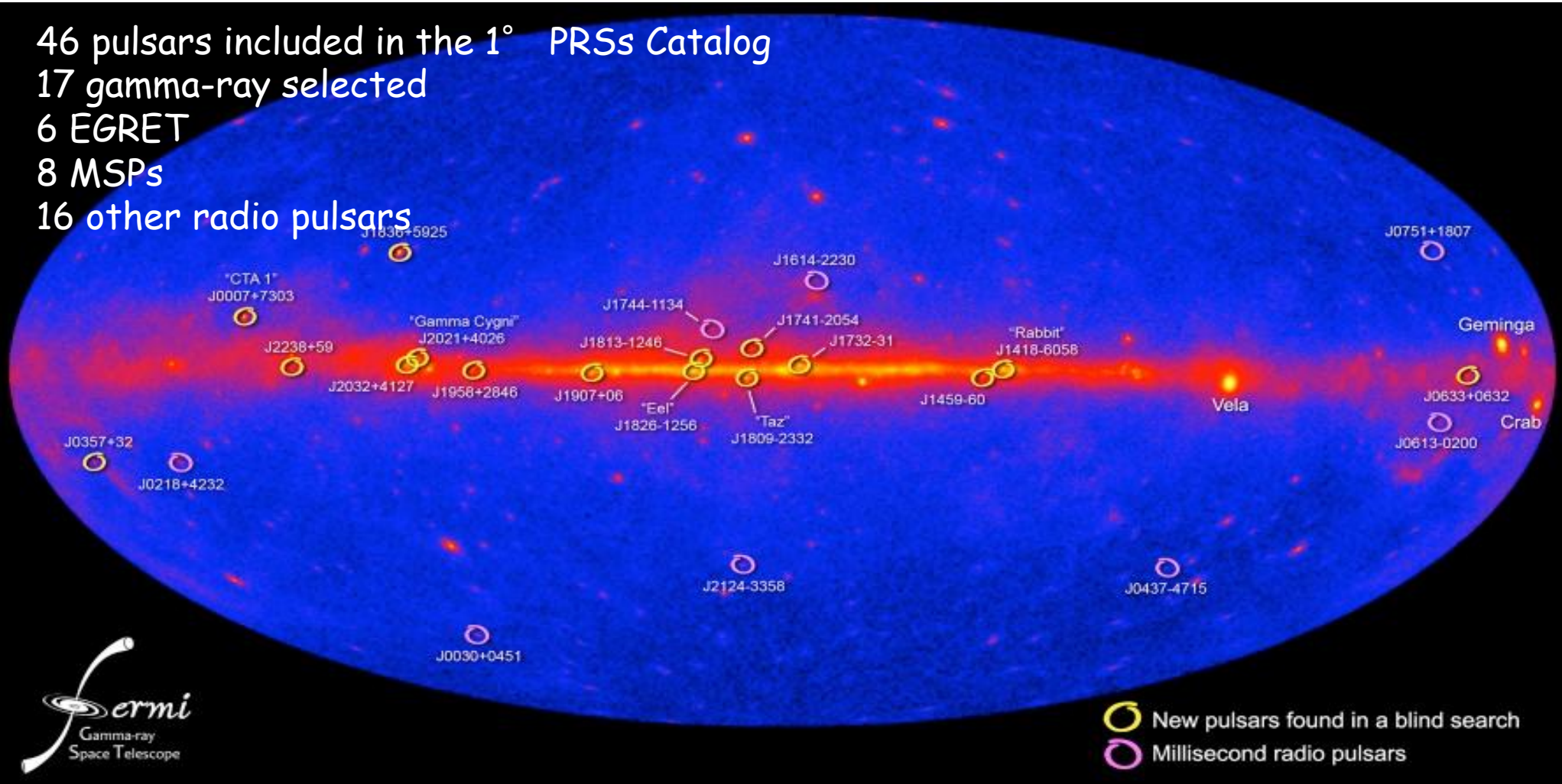
For the Fermi-LAT Collaboration

8th Agile Workshop

We can not - not start from pulsars...

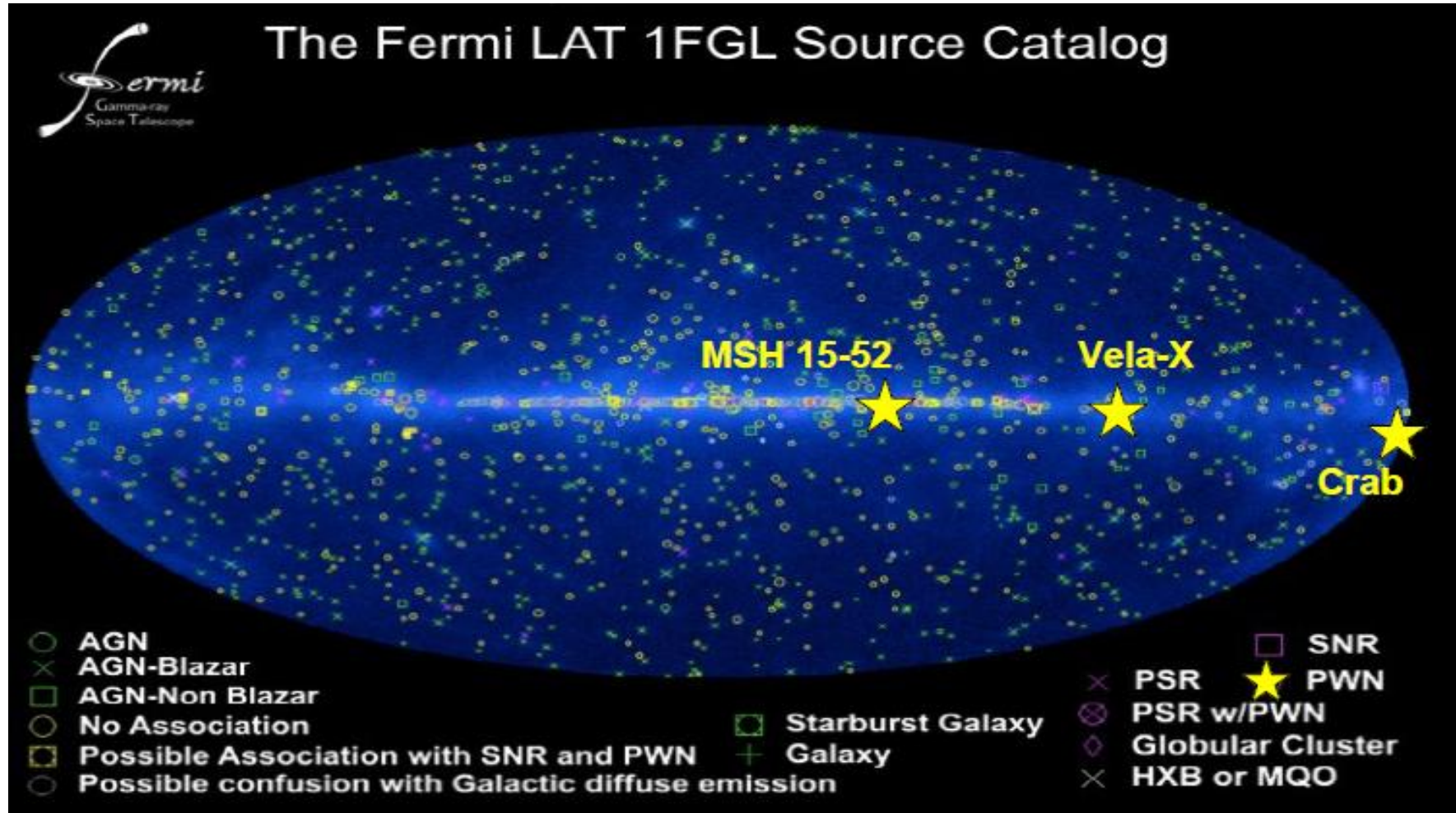
Abdo et al. 2010, ApJS, 187, 460

46 pulsars included in the 1° PRSs Catalog
 17 gamma-ray selected
 6 EGRET
 8 MSPs
 16 other radio pulsars



Then... move on PWNe

Abdo et al. 2010, Submitted ApJS, [arXiv:1002.2280v1](https://arxiv.org/abs/1002.2280v1)



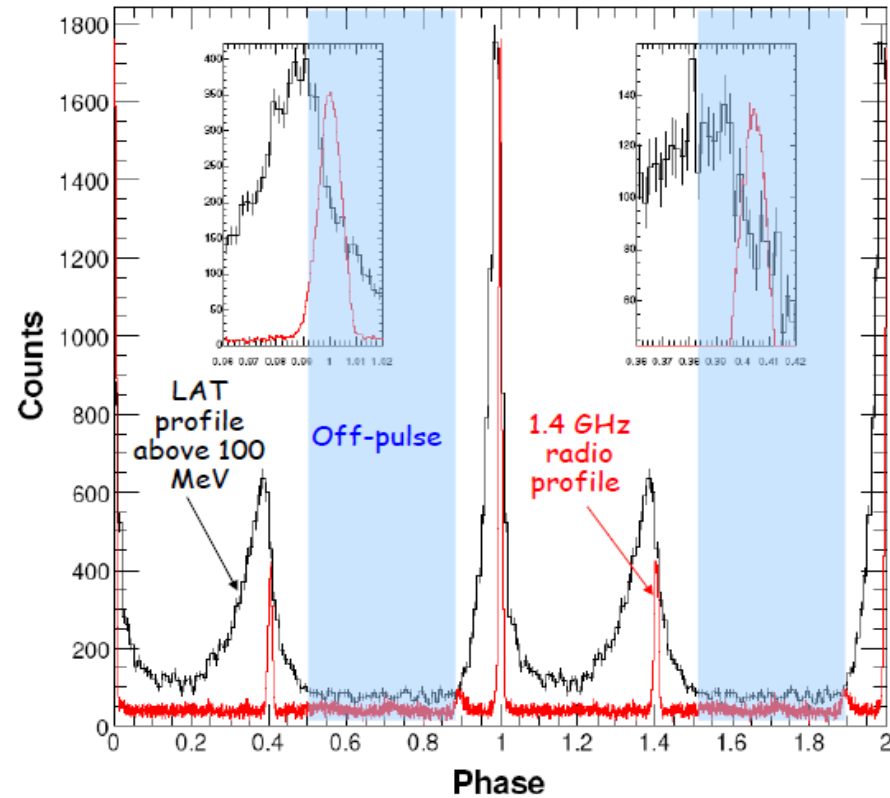
Before results... a bit of Analysis

- Gamma-ray Pulsars are everywhere !!!
One can use only the unpulsed signal to analyse most of these sources => we keep only ~1/3 of the signal for analyses such as Crab, Vela-X...
- SNR & PWN are steady sources: we don't have the variability as an identification tool (as for AGNs) and no timing information (as for Pulsars)
- SNR & PWN are predominantly located in the Galactic Plane => contamination from the Galactic diffuse background
- SNR & PWN can be extended sources (W44, Vela-X...): gamma-ray photons are spread over larger regions which render the analysis and identification with a potential counterpart very hard (and even more in the Galactic plane !)

It is not an easy job... but there's a lot of fun!!!

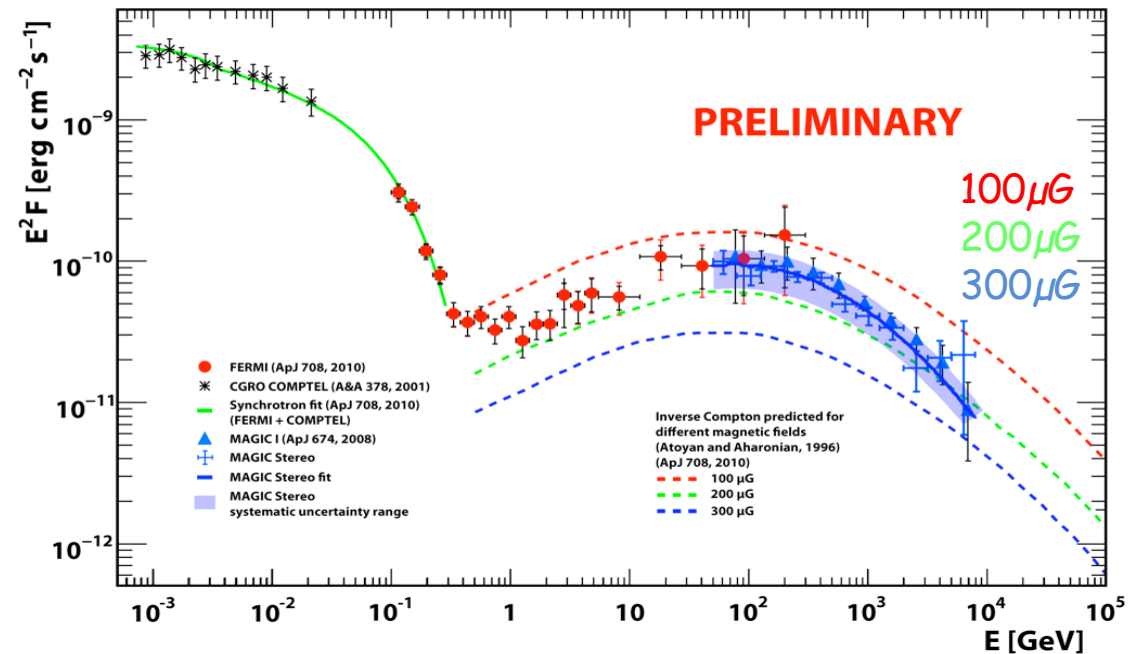
First came CRAB...

Abdo et al., 2010, ApJ, 708, 1254



Crab Nebula Spectrum

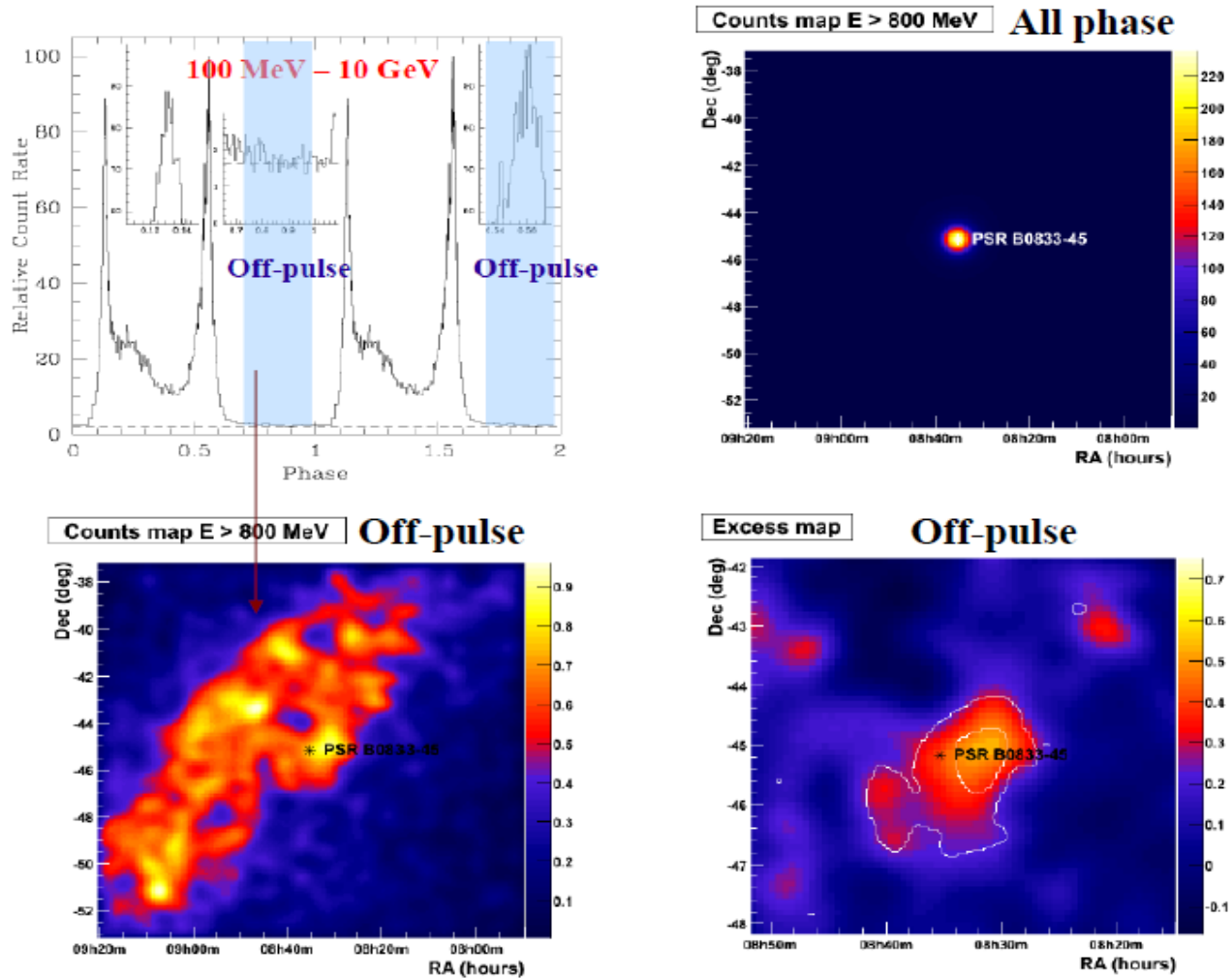
MAGIC Stereo in combination with neighbouring wavelengths



Credit: Emma de Oña Wilhelmi, ICRAE 2010

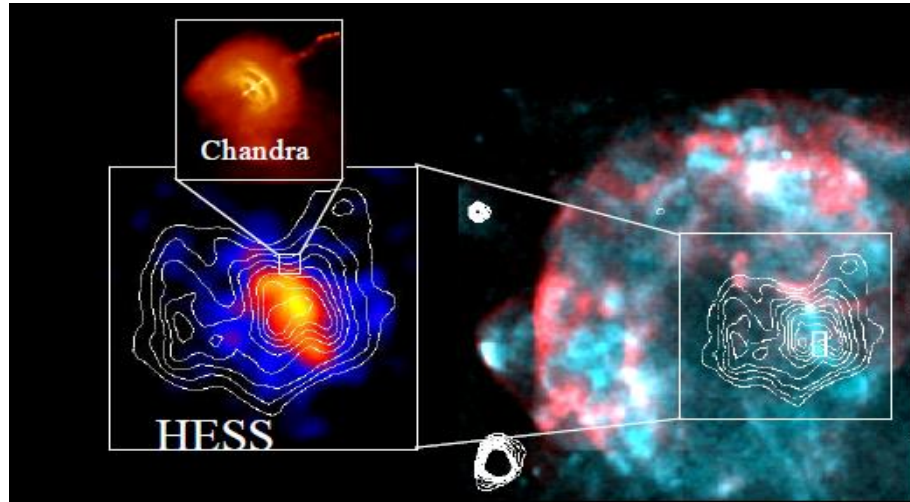
...then VelaX: Timing, Maps,

Abdo et al., 2010, ApJ, 713, 146



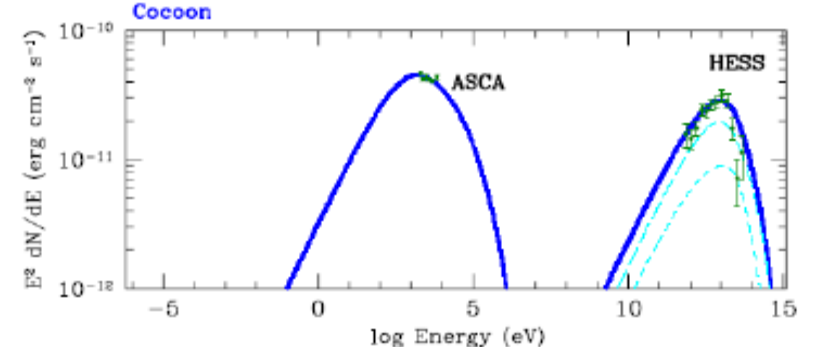
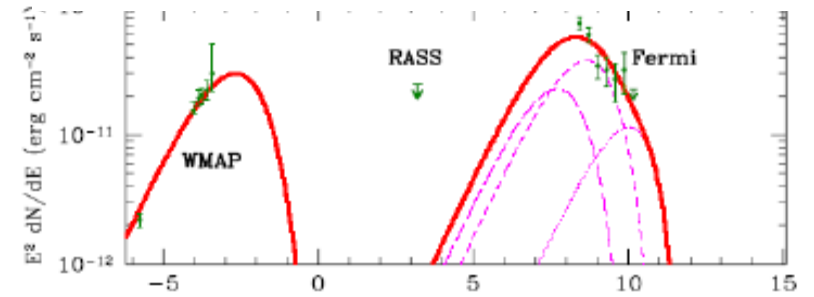
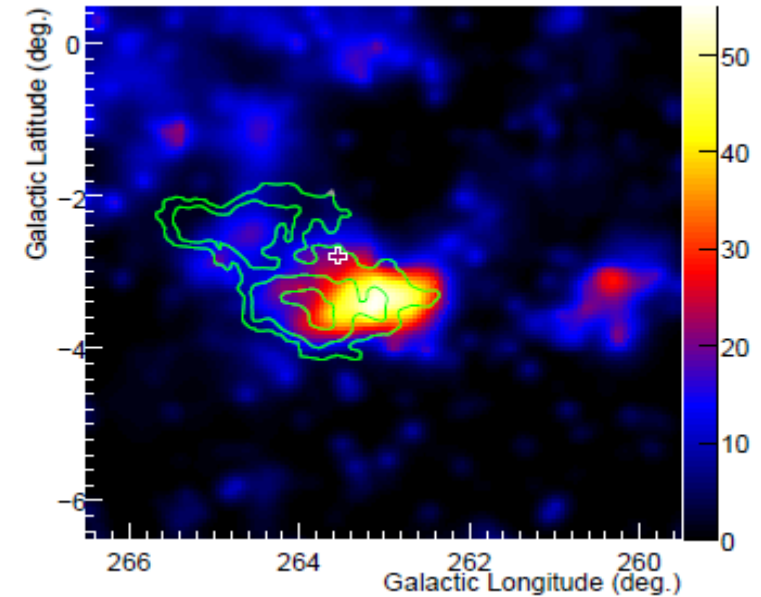
Credit: Lemoine-Goumard & Grondin ICRC 2009

energy spectrum and models



- Spectral index = 2.41 (soft spectrum)
- Flux $E > 100 \text{ MeV} = 4.73 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

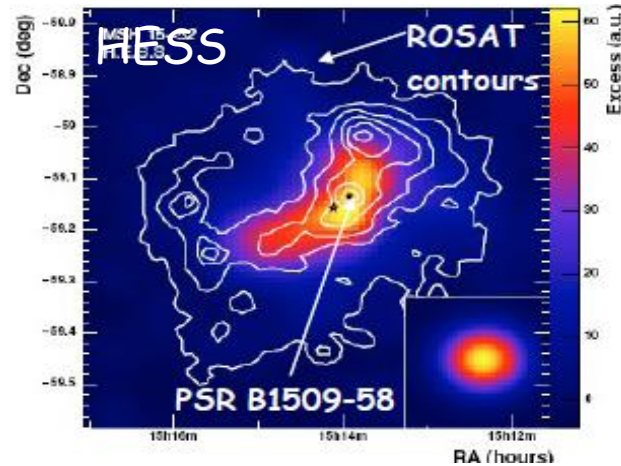
- the SED strongly favors a two component leptonic model
- Hadronic model is disfavoured



Lastly the MSH15-52

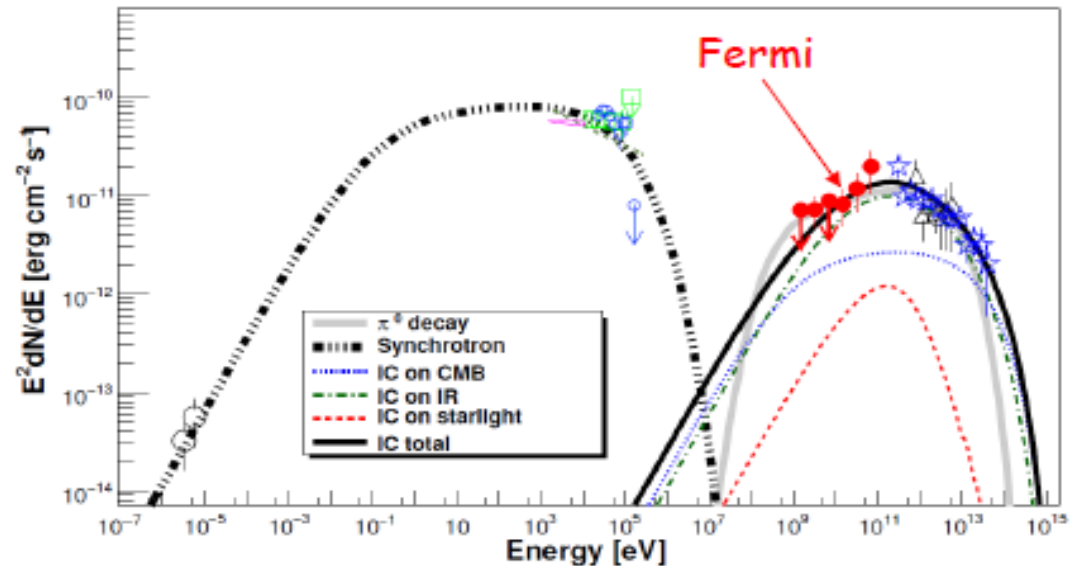
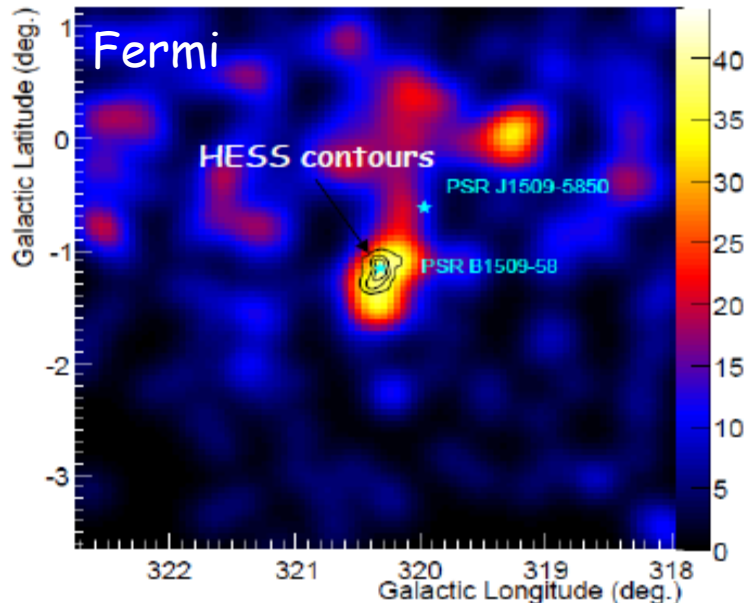
(Abdo et al., 2010, ApJ, accepted, arXiv:1003.3833)

Chandra

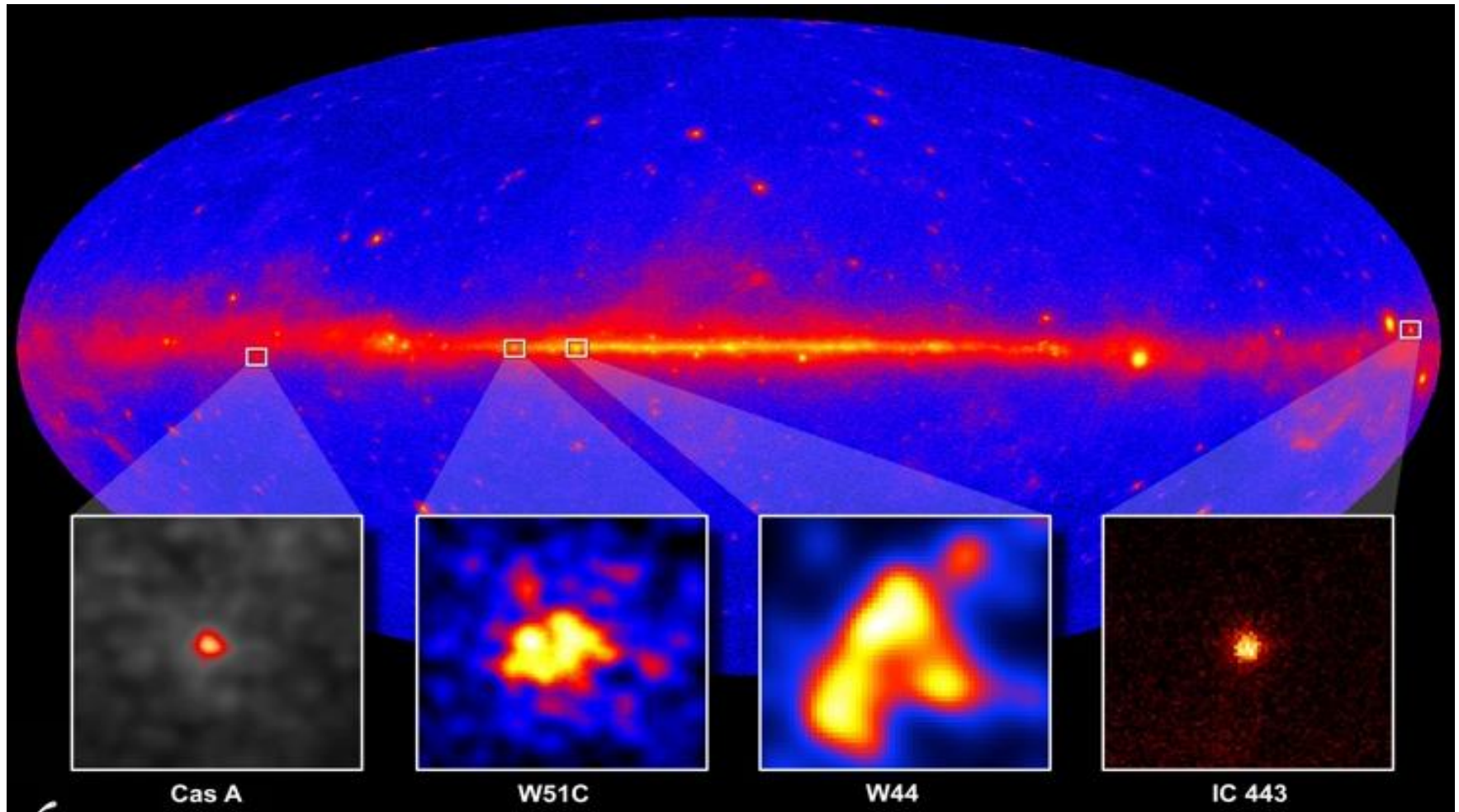


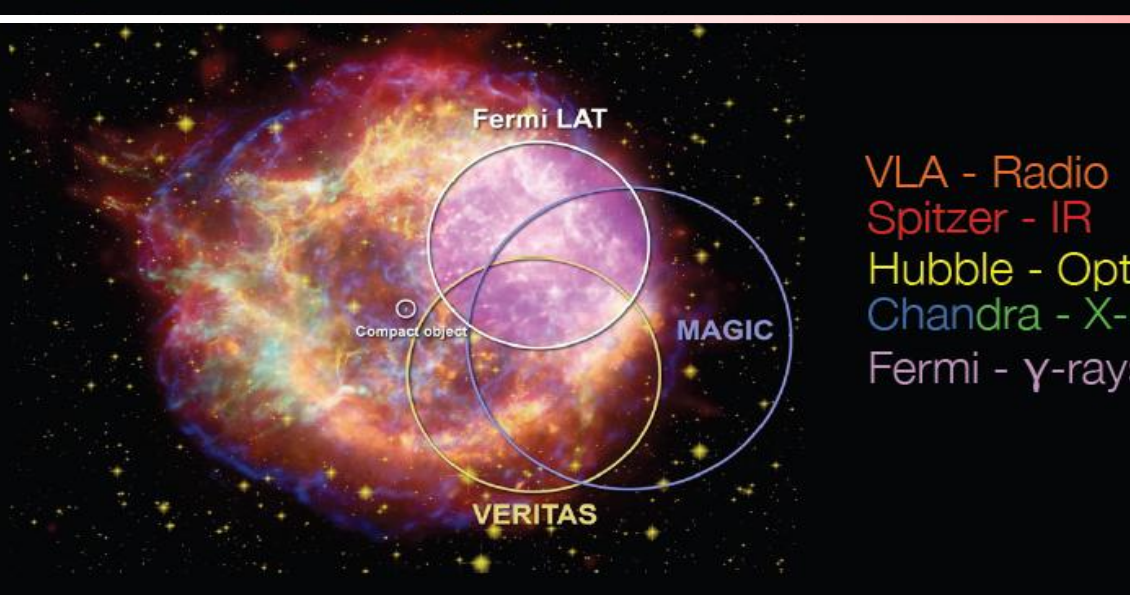
- Source extended : $R_{\text{disk}} = (0.25 \pm 0.05)^\circ$
- Flux ($E > 1 \text{ GeV}$) : $\sim 3 \times 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- Spectral index : 1.6 ± 0.2

high energy emission can be explained by Inverse Compton scattering (mostly on FIR photon field)



Fermi SNRs





Leptonic scenario (Brems + IC):

$B = 0.12 \text{ mG}$

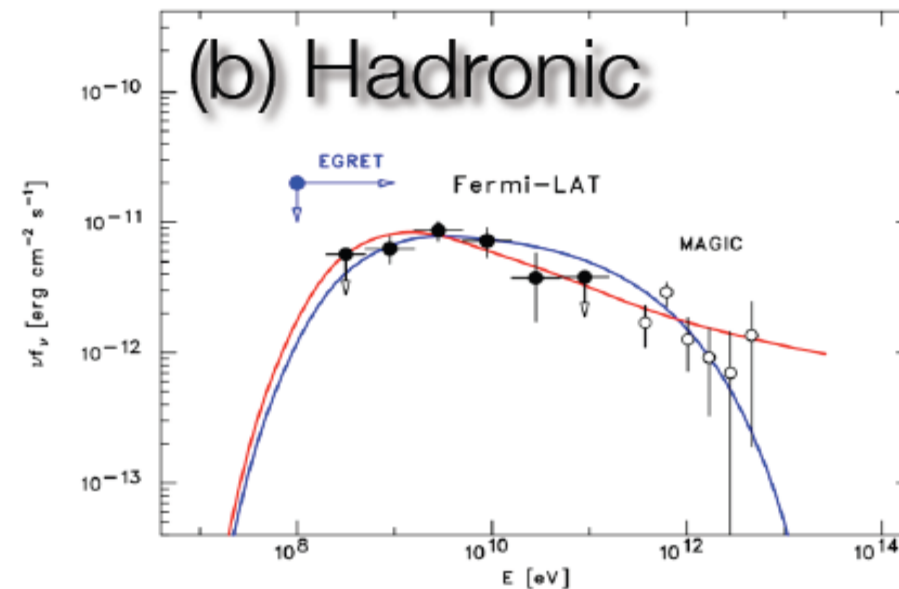
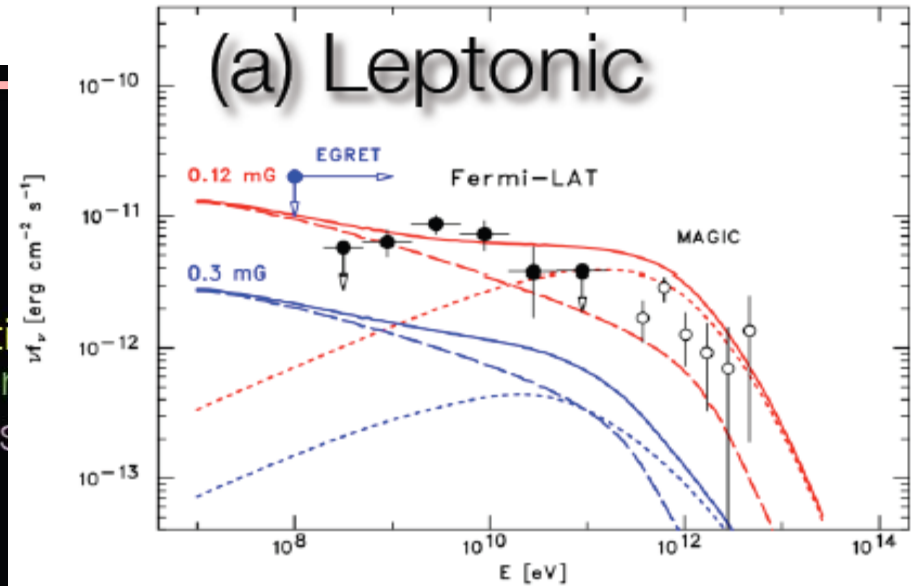
- CR electrons: $W_e = 1 \times 10^{49} \text{ erg}$

• Hadronic scenario (π^0 decay):

$B > 0.12 \text{ mG}$

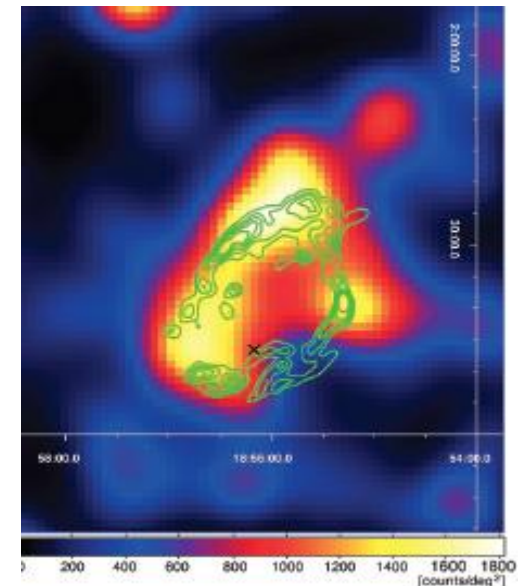
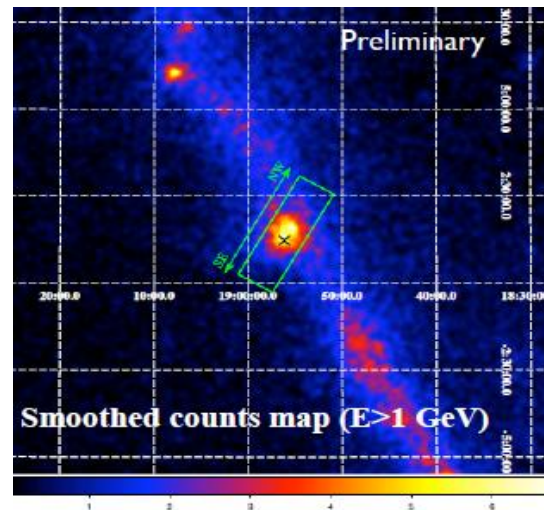
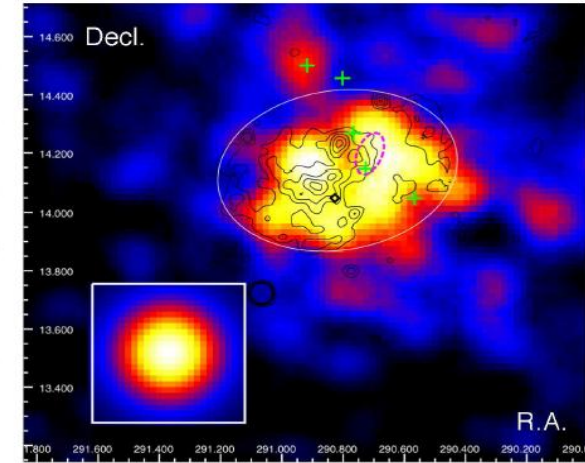
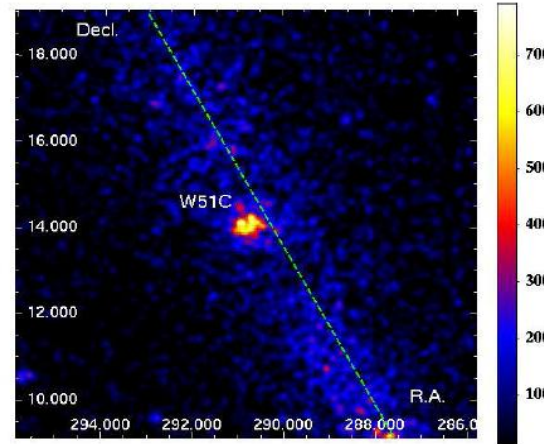
Good fit with proton spectral index ~ 2.3 (red) or ~ 2.1 (blue) with cut-off at 10 GeV

- Total proton content: $W_p = 3 \times 10^{49} \text{ erg}$



W51C* & W44** : Morphology and...

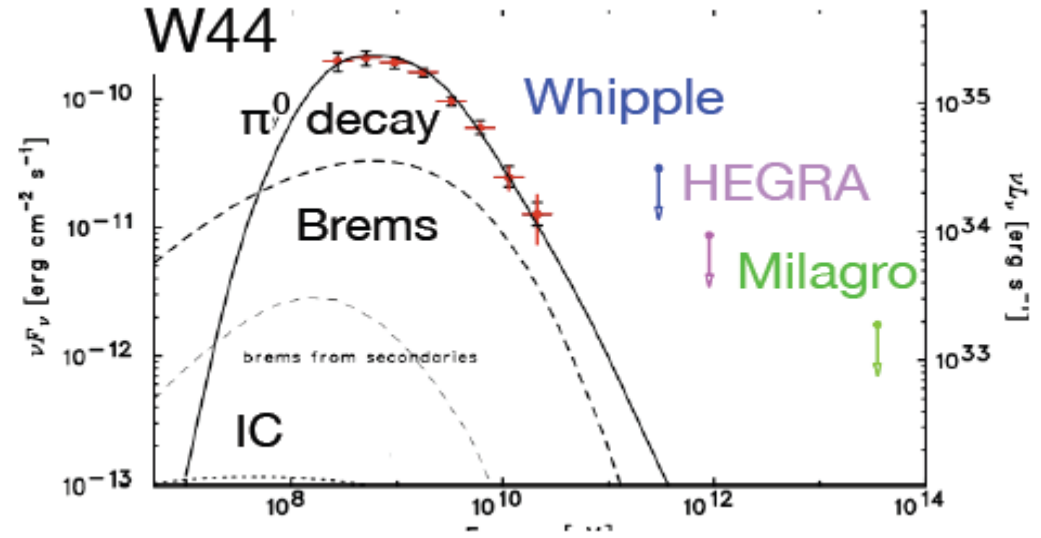
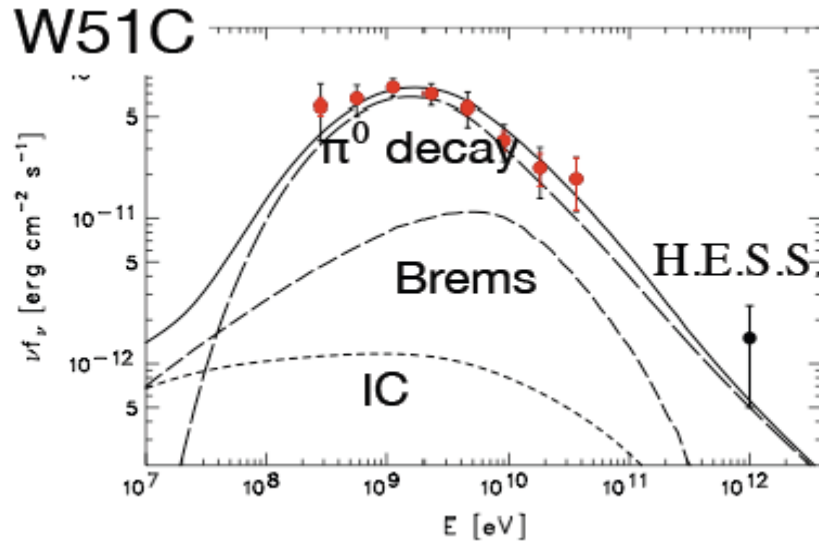
- Ages: 3 000 ÷ 50 000 years
- Interaction with molecular clouds can act as target material for π^0 production
- Typically rather steep (compared to young remnants)
- Rollover or break in proton spectrum at $\sim 10\text{GeV}/c$
- Extremely luminous (W51C: 10^{36} erg/s at 6 kpc)
- Detection of remnants interaction with clouds favours $p+$



*Abdo et al., 2009, ApJ, 706, L1

**_Abdo et al. Science 26 February 2010 pp. 1103 - 1106

...spectra

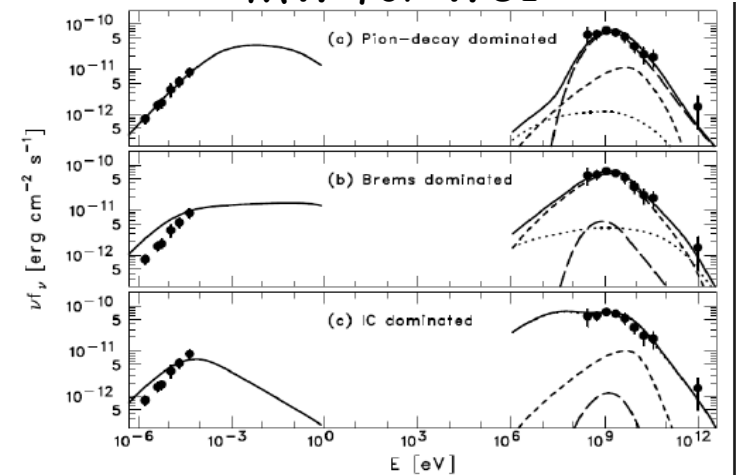


Leptonic models need large electron/proton ratios; piondecay is favoured

Brems: hard to reproduce the radio synchrotron spectrum => less likely but not fully excluded

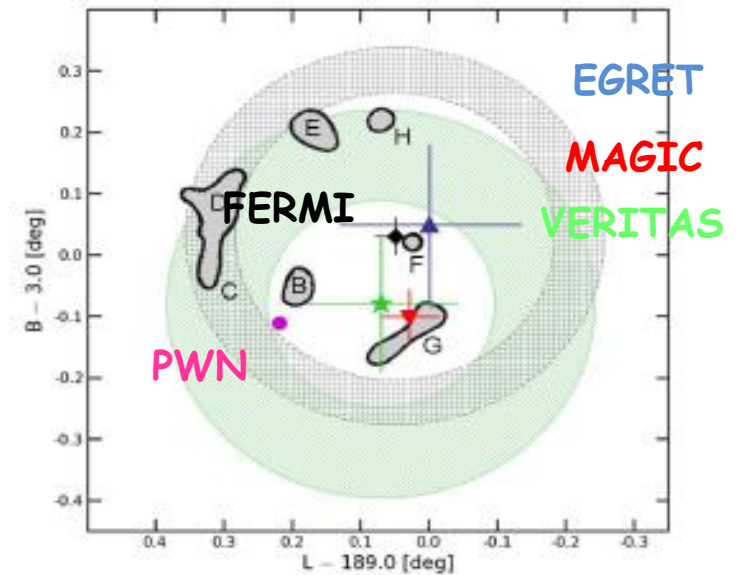
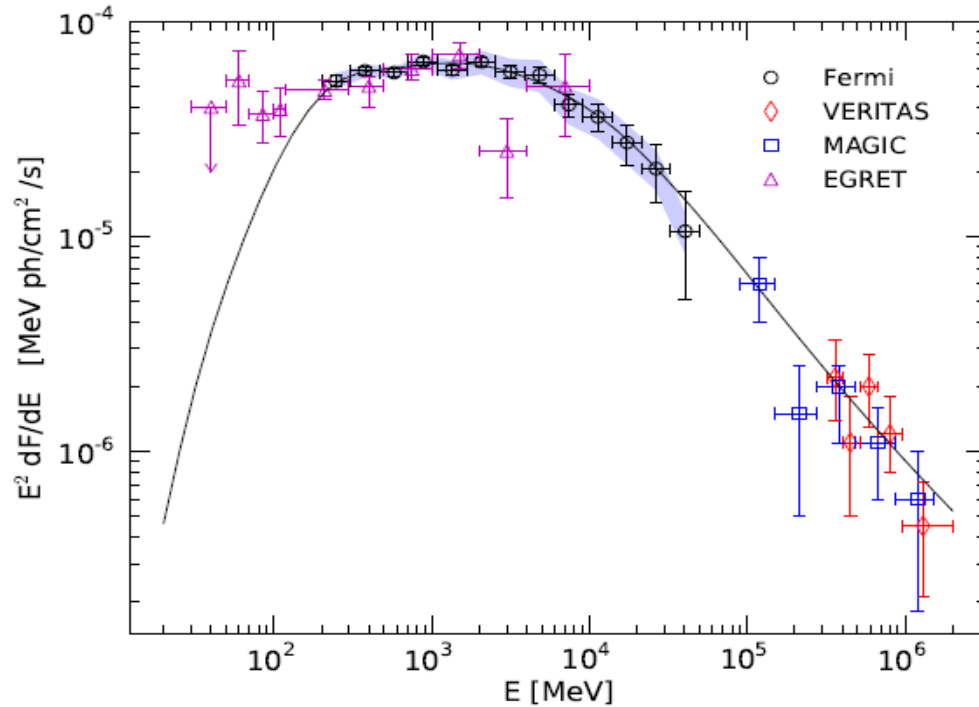
IC: very large energy content in electrons and very low density => very unlikely

MW for W51



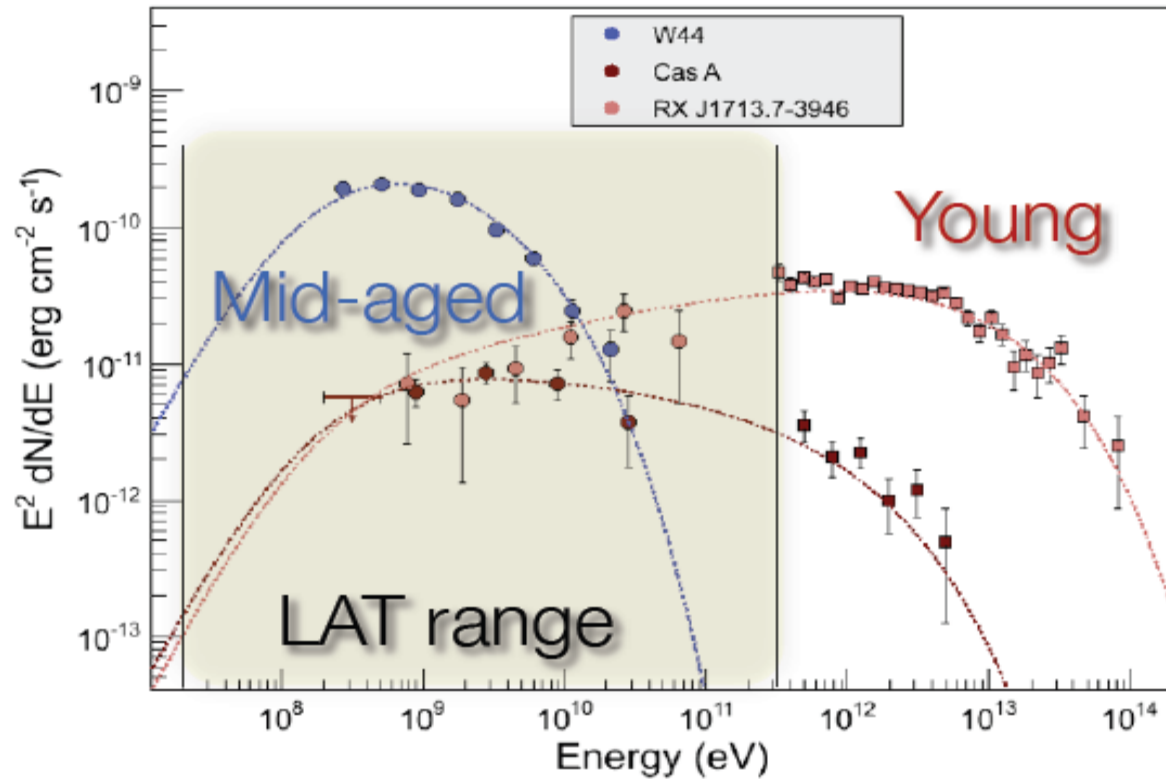
The IC443

Abdo et al., 2010, ApJ, 712, 459



- Electron bremsstrahlung can hardly explain the observed IC 443 gamma-ray emissivity
- In a hadronic scenario, pion-producing proton population with a broken power-law spectrum well fit the data
- The bremsstrahlung likely makes a non-negligible contribution below $E = 200$ MeV where the EGRET data points exceed the best-fit pionic spectrum

SNR at different evolutionary stages



Credit: S.Funk HEAD 2010

- may probe **how** particles are accelerated
- and later released in the *Galaxy*

Conclusions

PWNe and SNRs are HE gamma-ray sources

Fermi-LAT can detect PWNe and SNRs in different evolutionary stages and in different environments

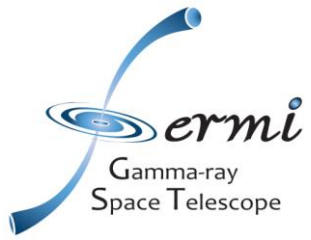
- PWNe

Vela-X with 2 electron populations vs Crab Nebula

- SNRs

Cas A and RX J1713 vs W44 and W51C

More results will come soon!!!



Thanks for your attention!