

Gamma-ray SNRs highlights

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SNRs in gamma-rays

- Bright gamma-ray sources:

Inverse Compton : electrons + ISRF photons $\rightarrow \gamma$ rays

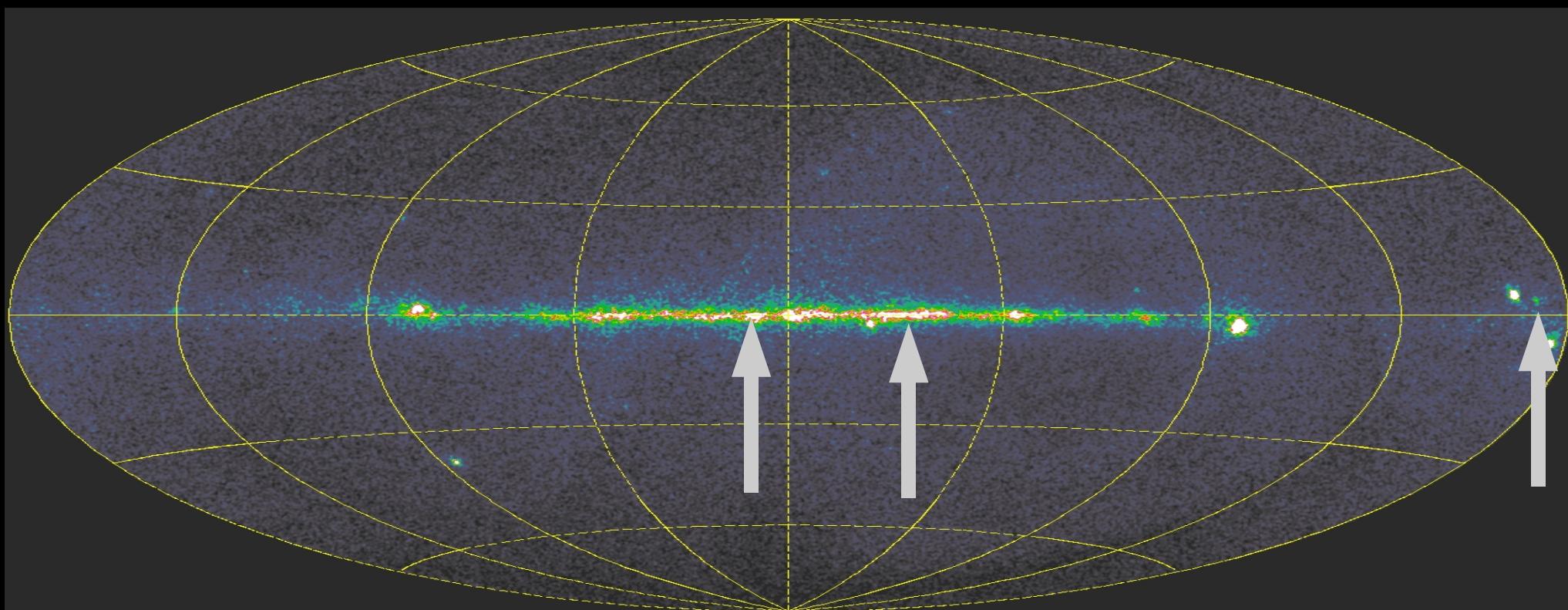
Electron Bremsstrahlung: electrons + ISM nuclei $\rightarrow \gamma$ rays

Neutral π decay : protons + ISM nuclei $\rightarrow \pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma$ rays

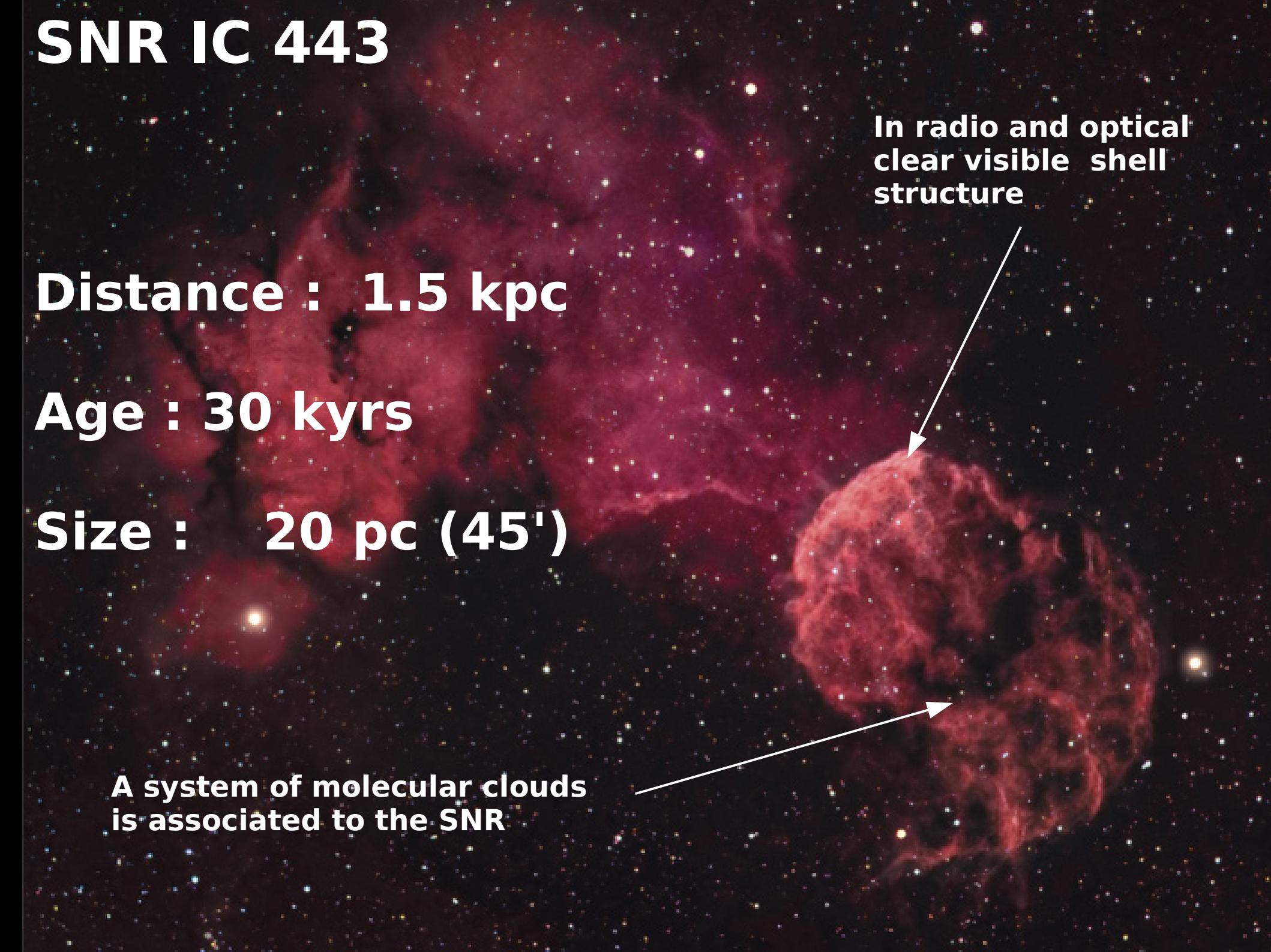
- No time signature !

AGILE's SNRs

	dist (kpc)	age (kyrs)	size(')
IC 443	1.5	30	45
W 28	2 - 3	>35	50
RX J1713.7-3946	1.2	2	65



SNR IC 443



In radio and optical
clear visible shell
structure

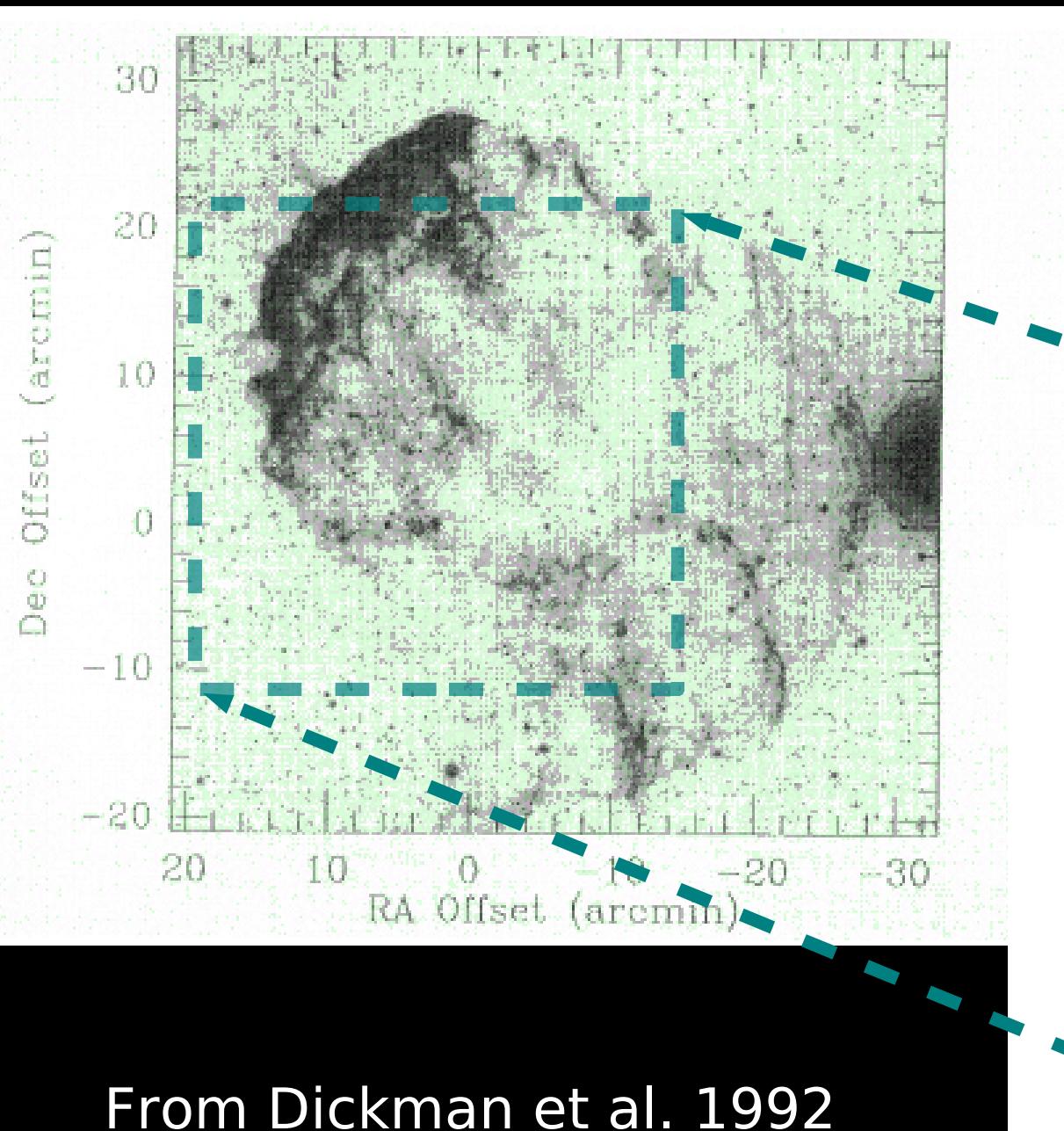
Distance : 1.5 kpc

Age : 30 kyr

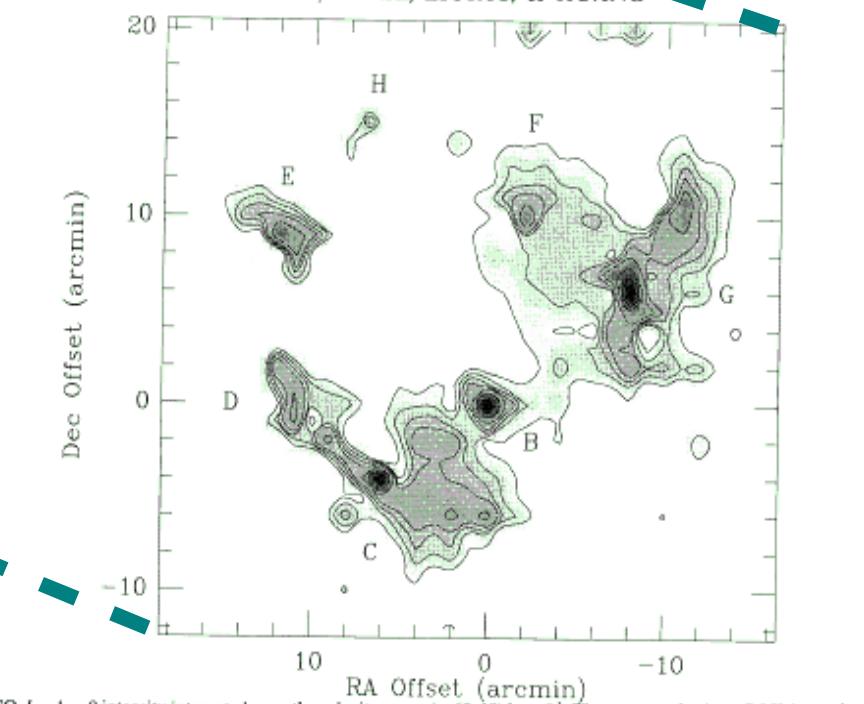
Size : 20 pc (45')

A system of molecular clouds
is associated to the SNR

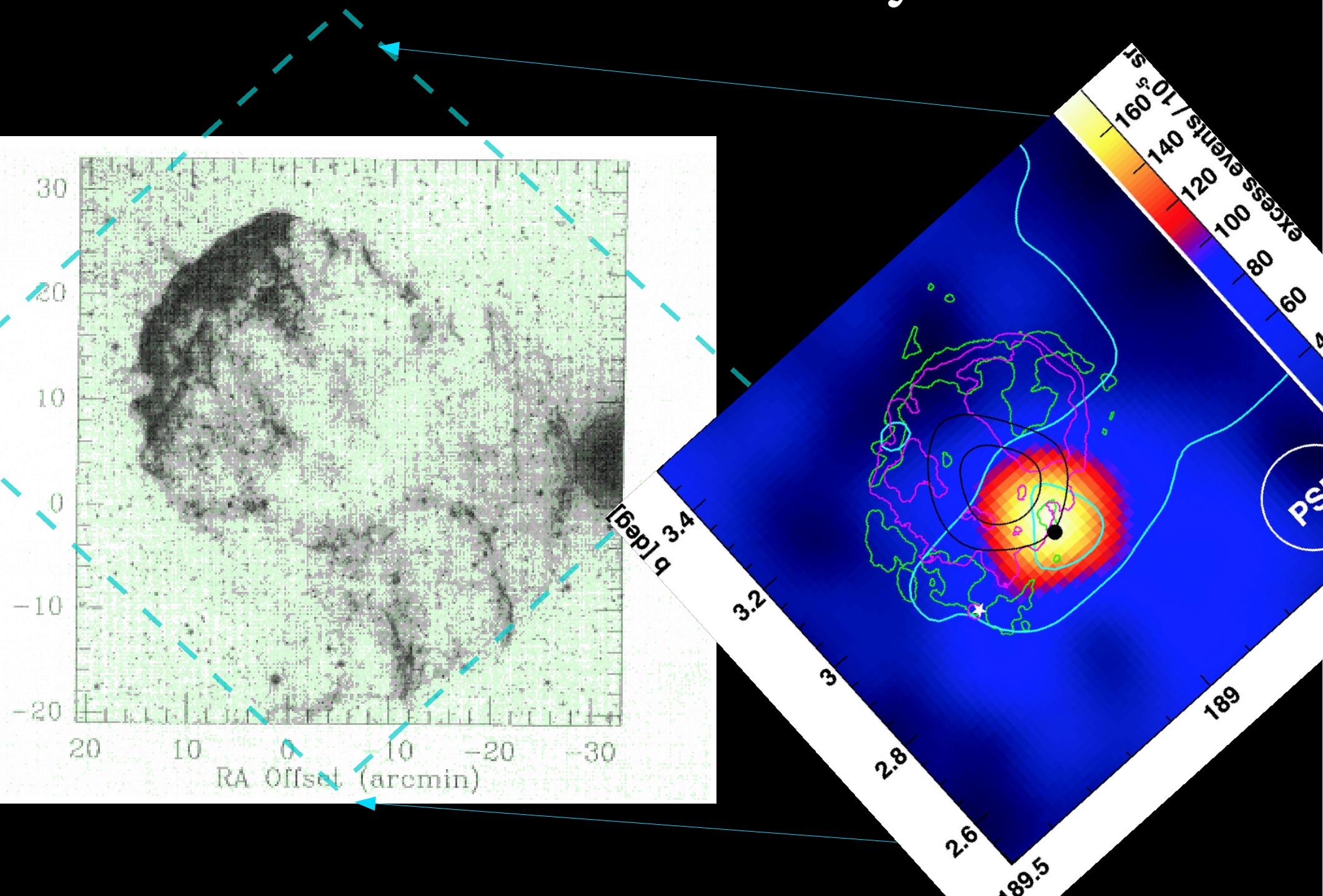
IC 443 SNR and Molecular Clouds



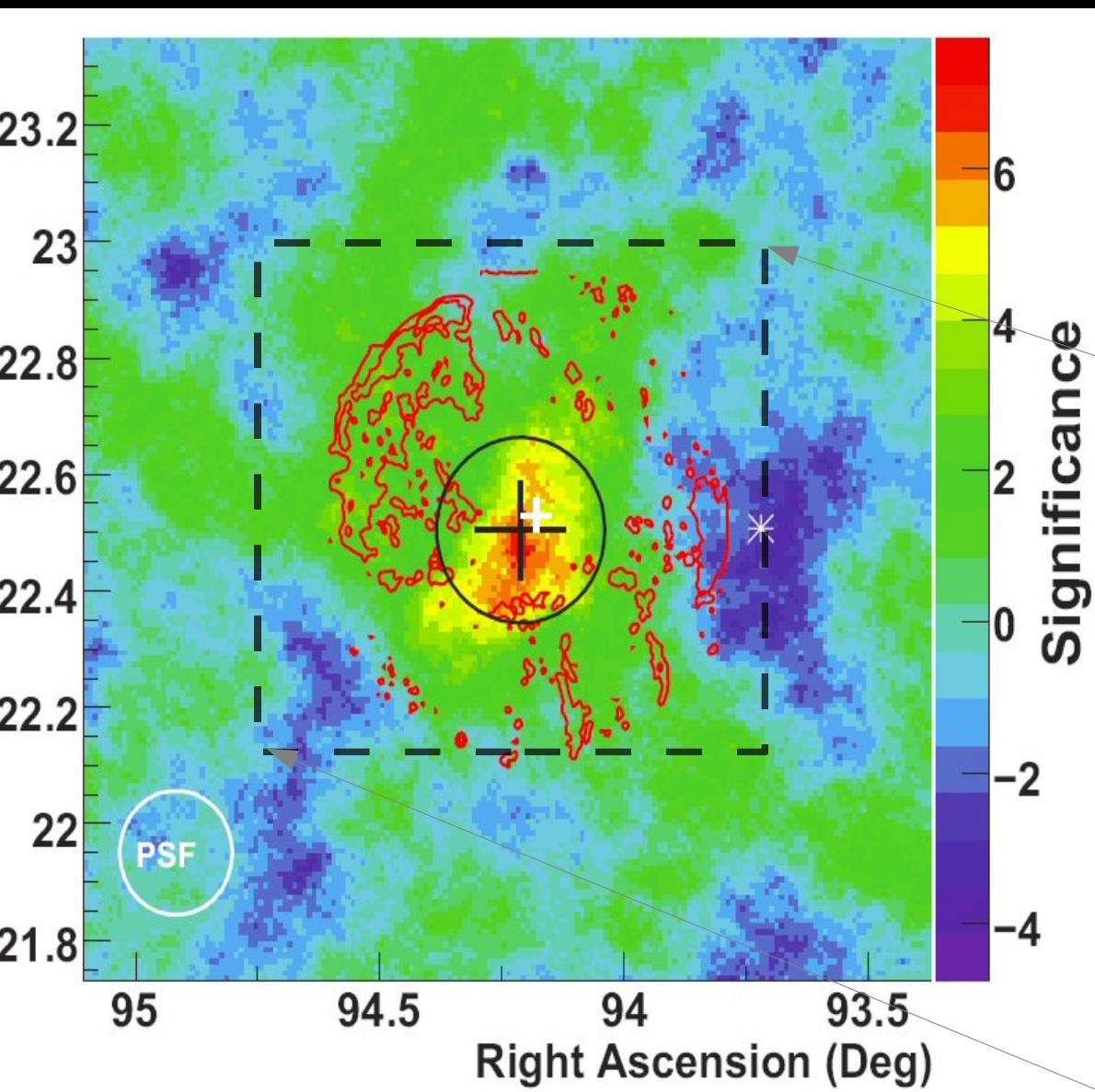
**Evidence of interaction given by the observations of an high value of the ratio
CO (J=2-1)/(J =1-0)
(Seta, M., et al., 1998. ApJ)**



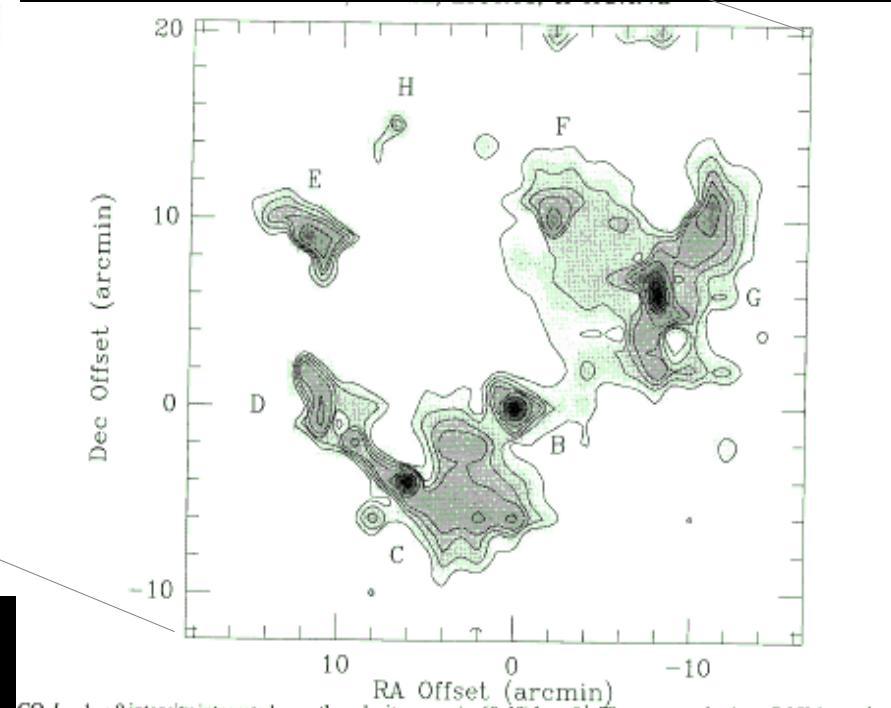
IC 443 – TeV detection by MAGIC



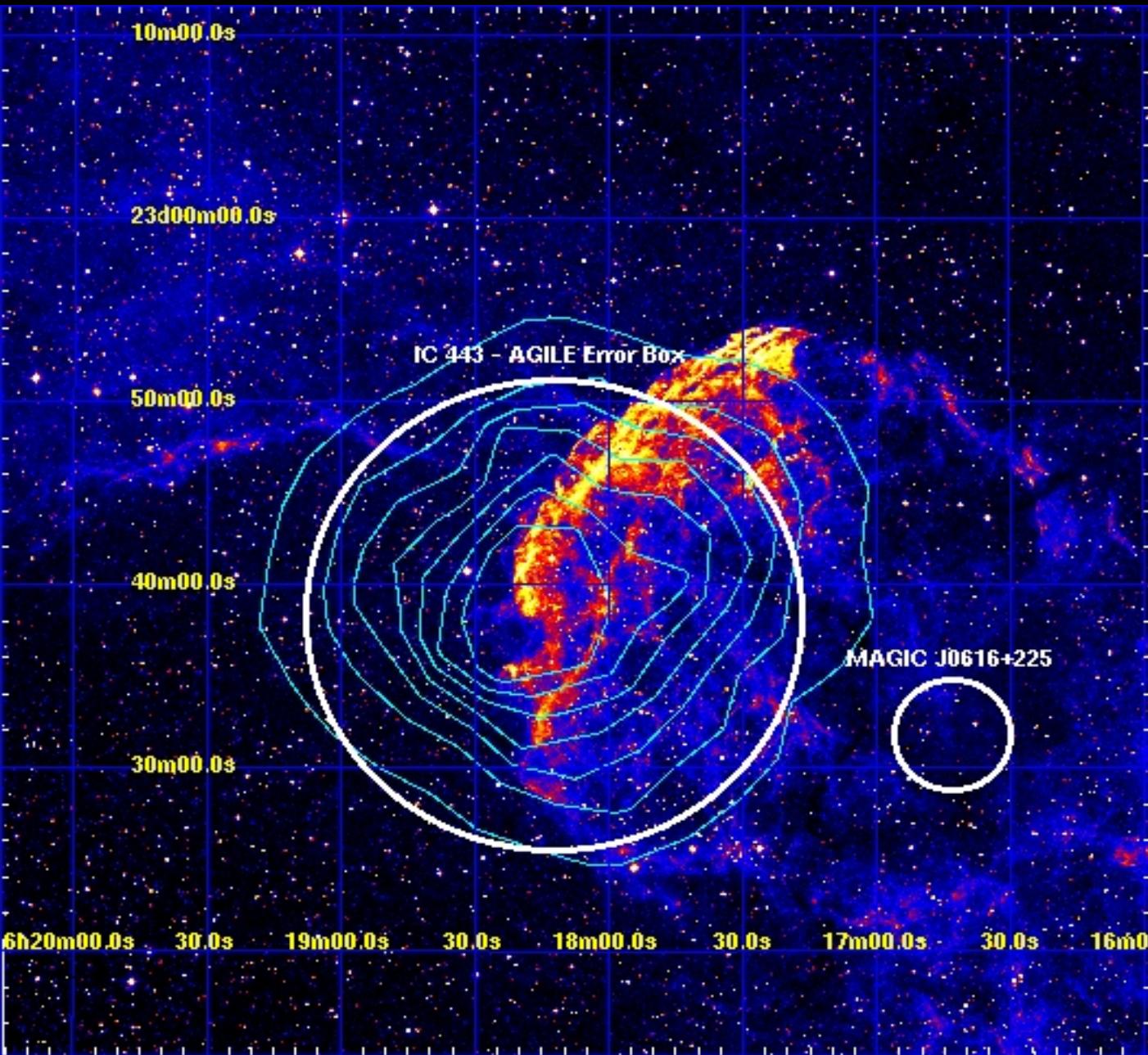
IC 443 – TeV detection by VERITAS



Acciari et al. 2009



IC 443 seen by AGILE (2008)



Gev Source
≠
TeV Source

Diffusion of CR in the Interstellar Medium

$$df \frac{(E, r)}{dt} = D \nabla^2 f(E, r) + \frac{d}{dE} Pf(E, r) + Q(E, r)$$

$$R_{\text{diff}} = 2\sqrt{Dt}$$

Aharonian & Atoyan, A&A, 309, 1996

Diffusion Coef :

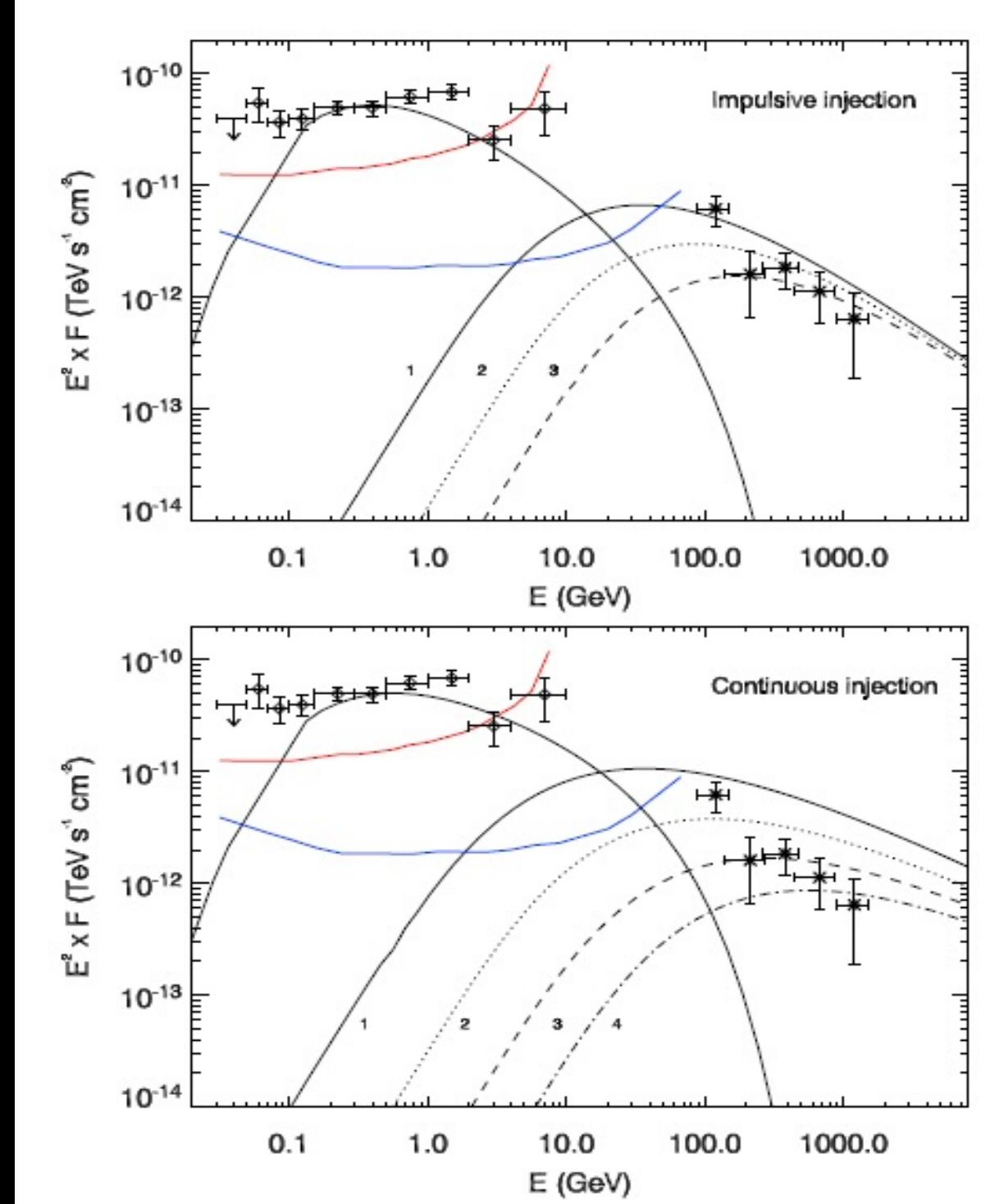
$$D(E) = 10^{26} (E/10 \text{ GeV})^{0.5}$$

$$t \sim \sqrt{E}$$

IC 443: EGRET vs. MAGIC data

Impulsive vs.
continuous injection

Torres et al., MNRAS, 08

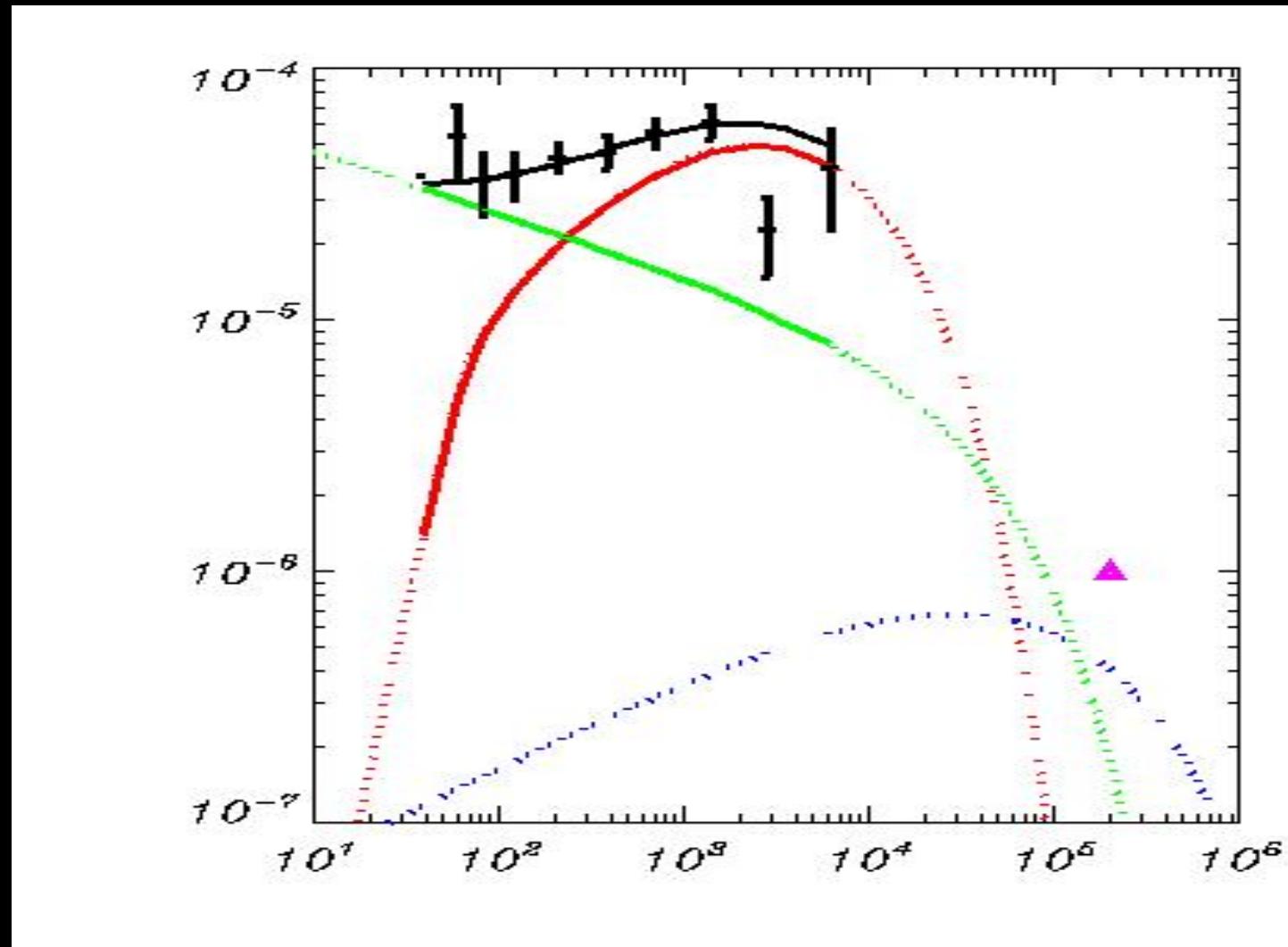


IC 443 gamma spectrum

Model:
pp collision
+
 e^- bremstrahlung

Spectral indices:
 $\alpha_p = \alpha_e = 2.25$

$M_{cl} = 20 M_{\odot}$



see also : Gaisser et al.,
1998

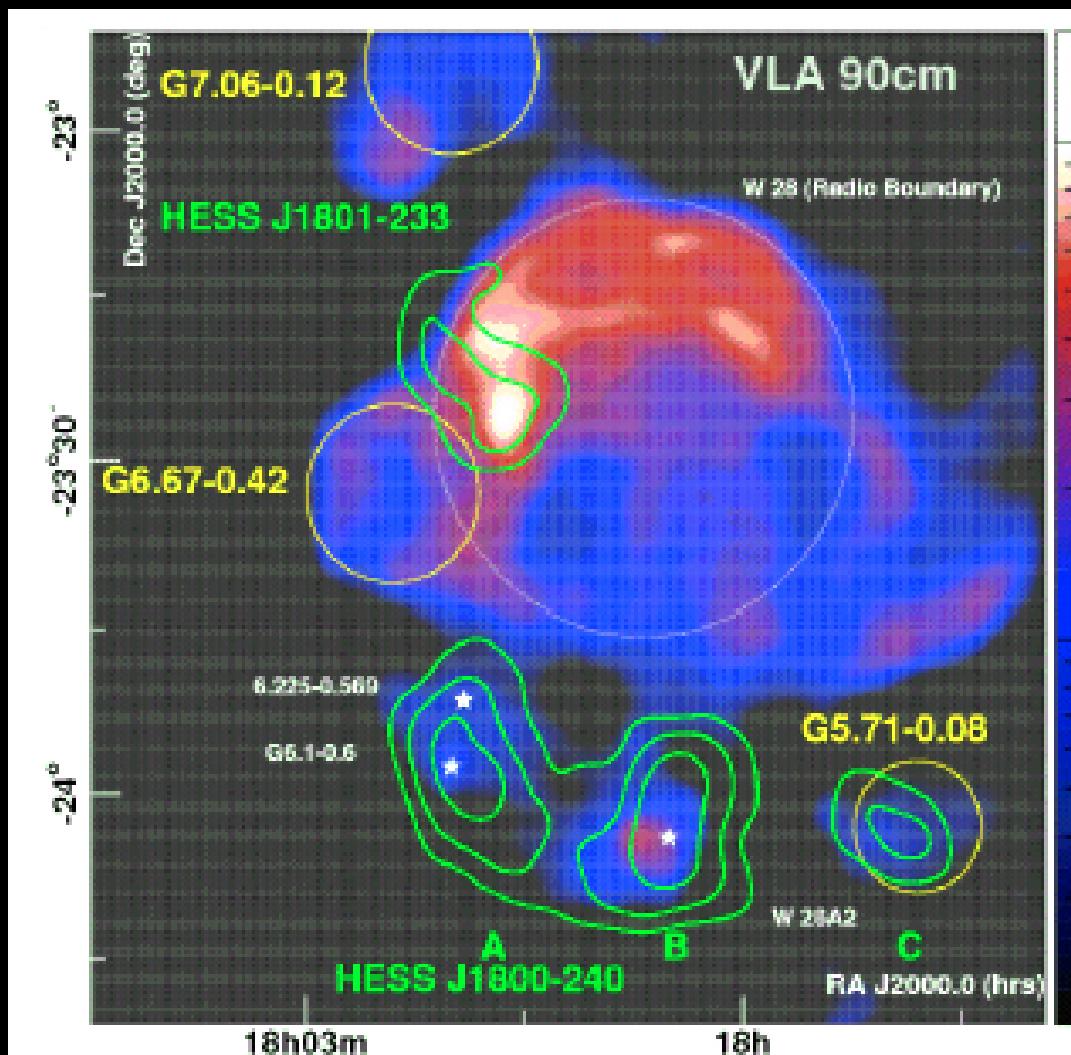
SNR W 28

Distance : 2 - 3 kpc

Age : > 35 yrs

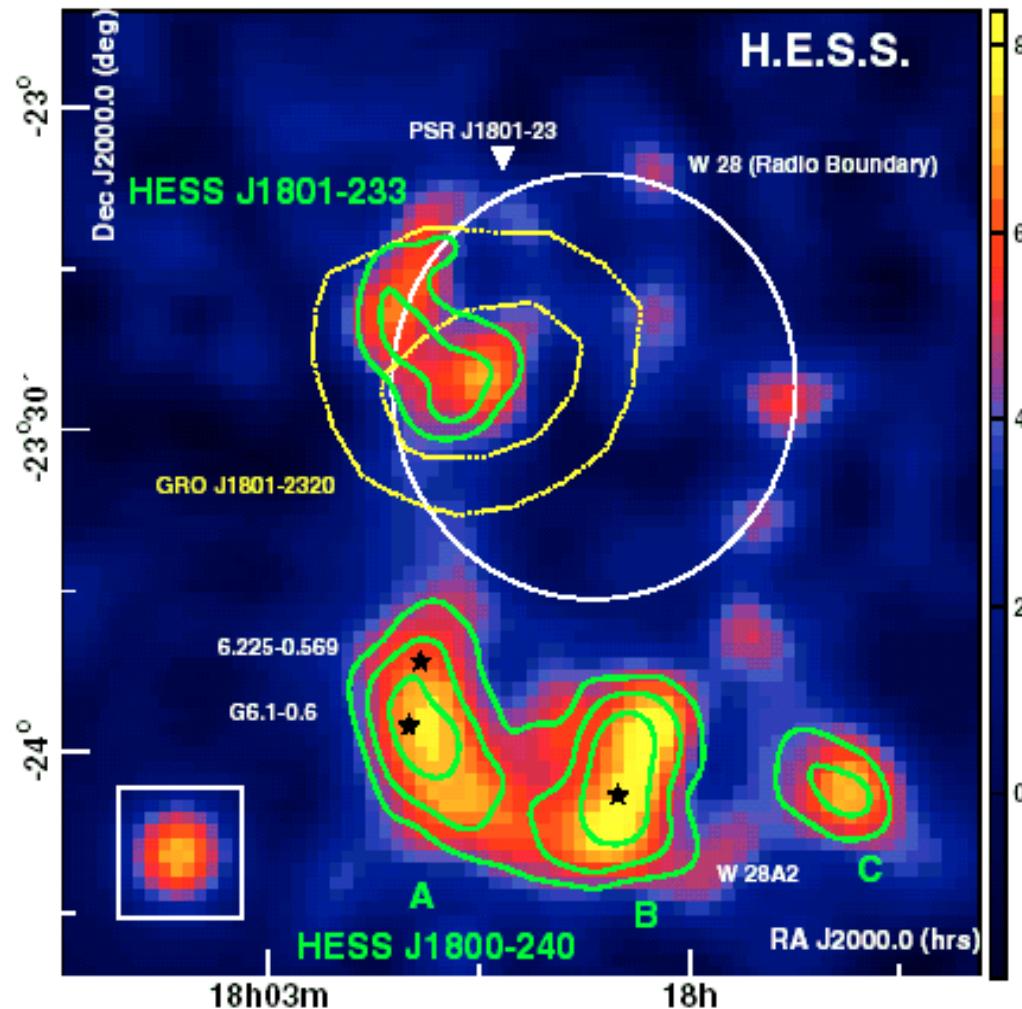
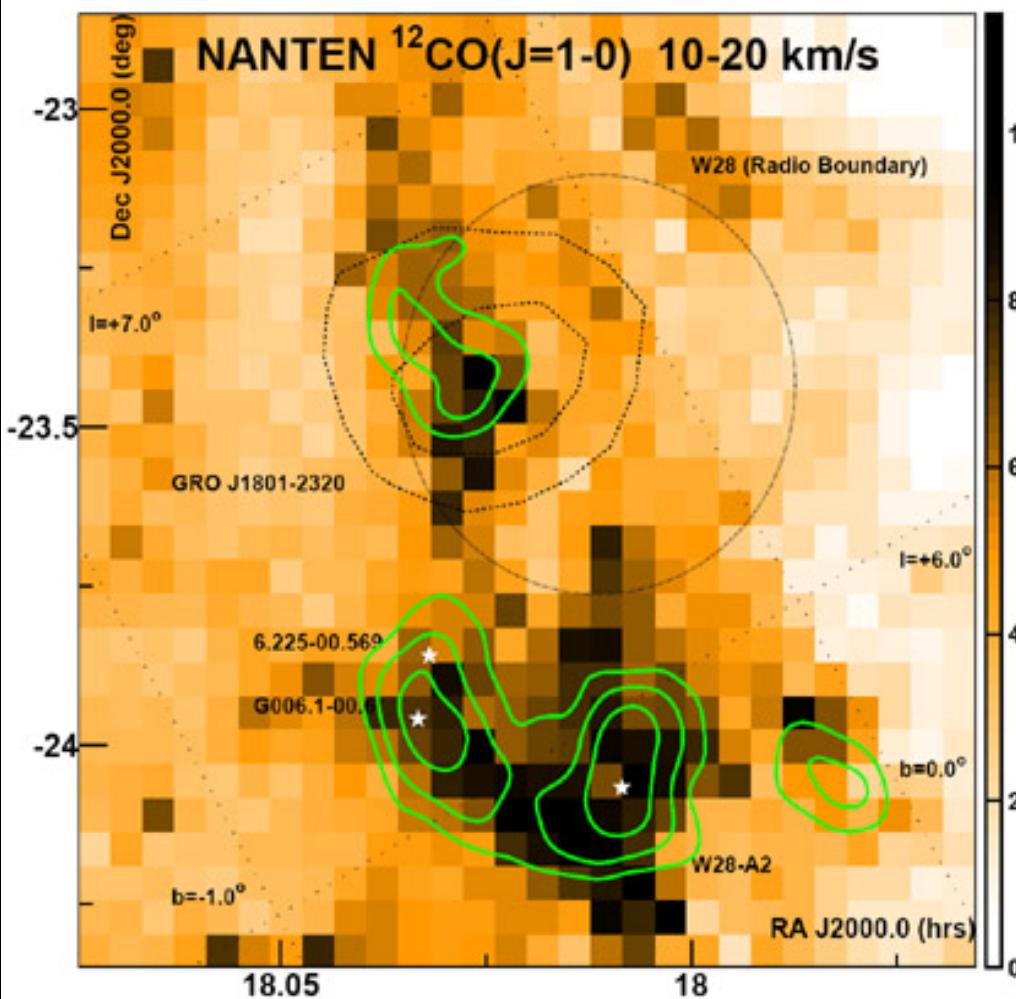
Size : 20-35 pc (50')

Mixedmorphology SNR



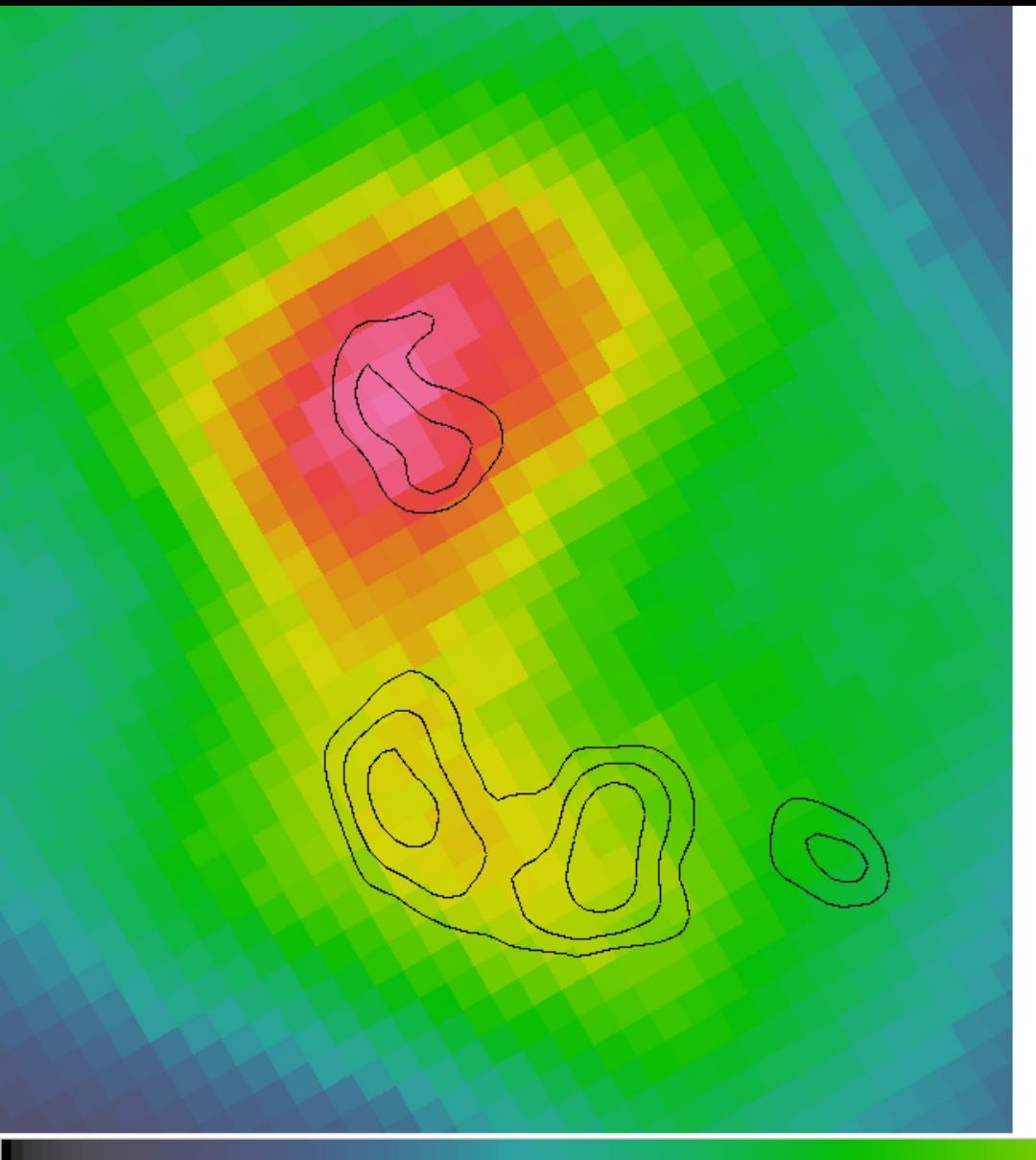
from Aharonian et al. 2008

SNR W 28 : M.Clouds and TeV

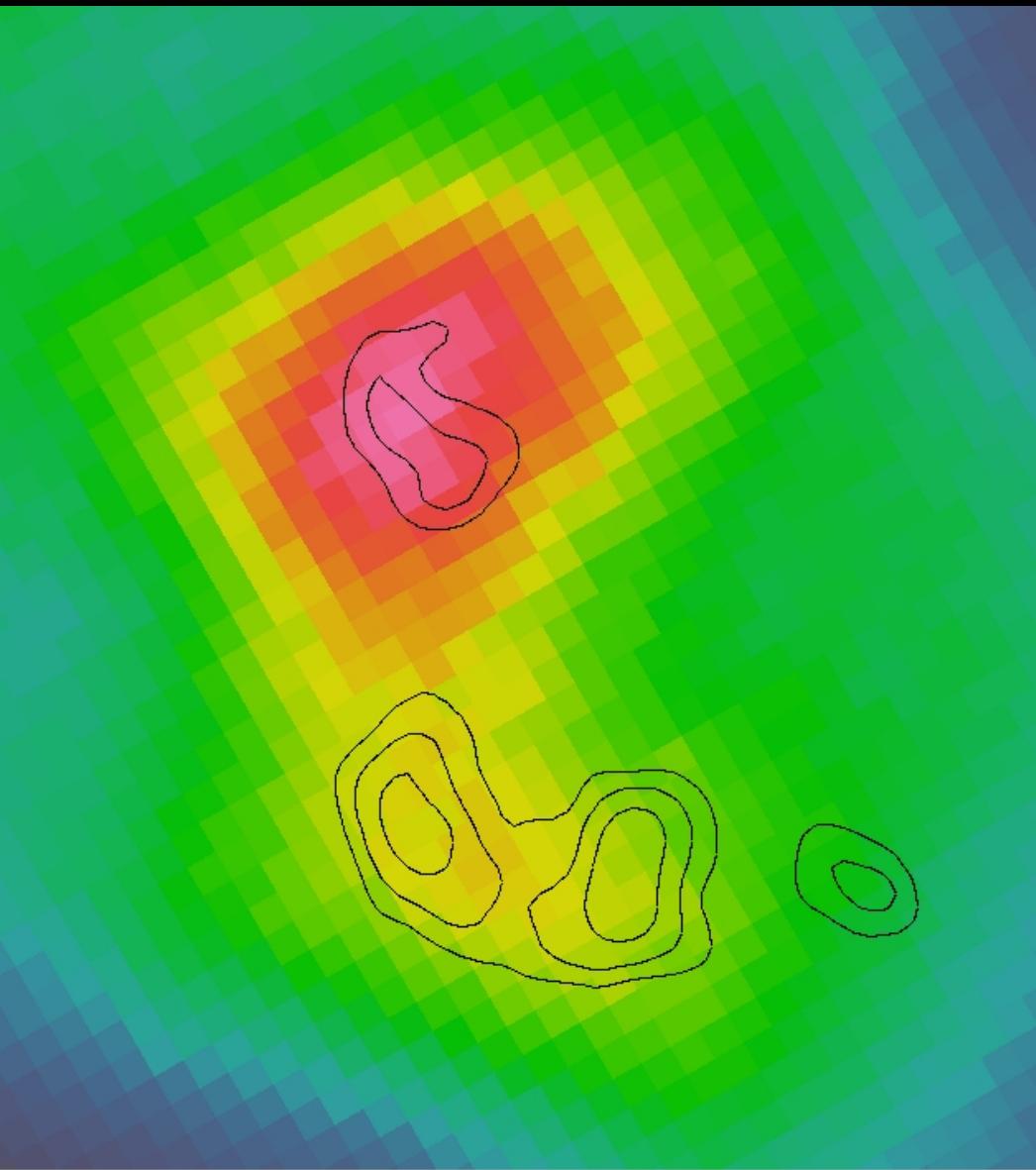


from Aharonian et al. 2008

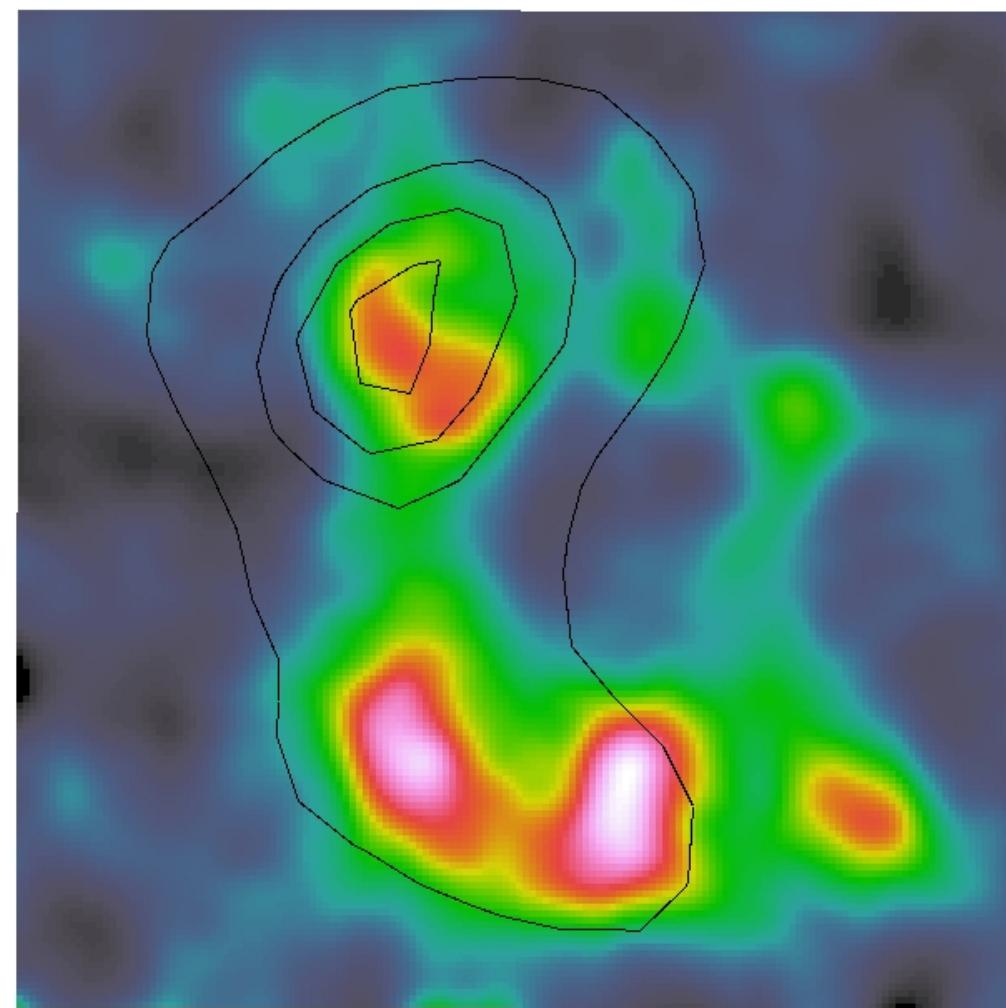
AGILE/GRID Observations E>400 MeV (+HESS contours)



**AGILE/GRID Observations
E>400 MeV (+HESS contours)**

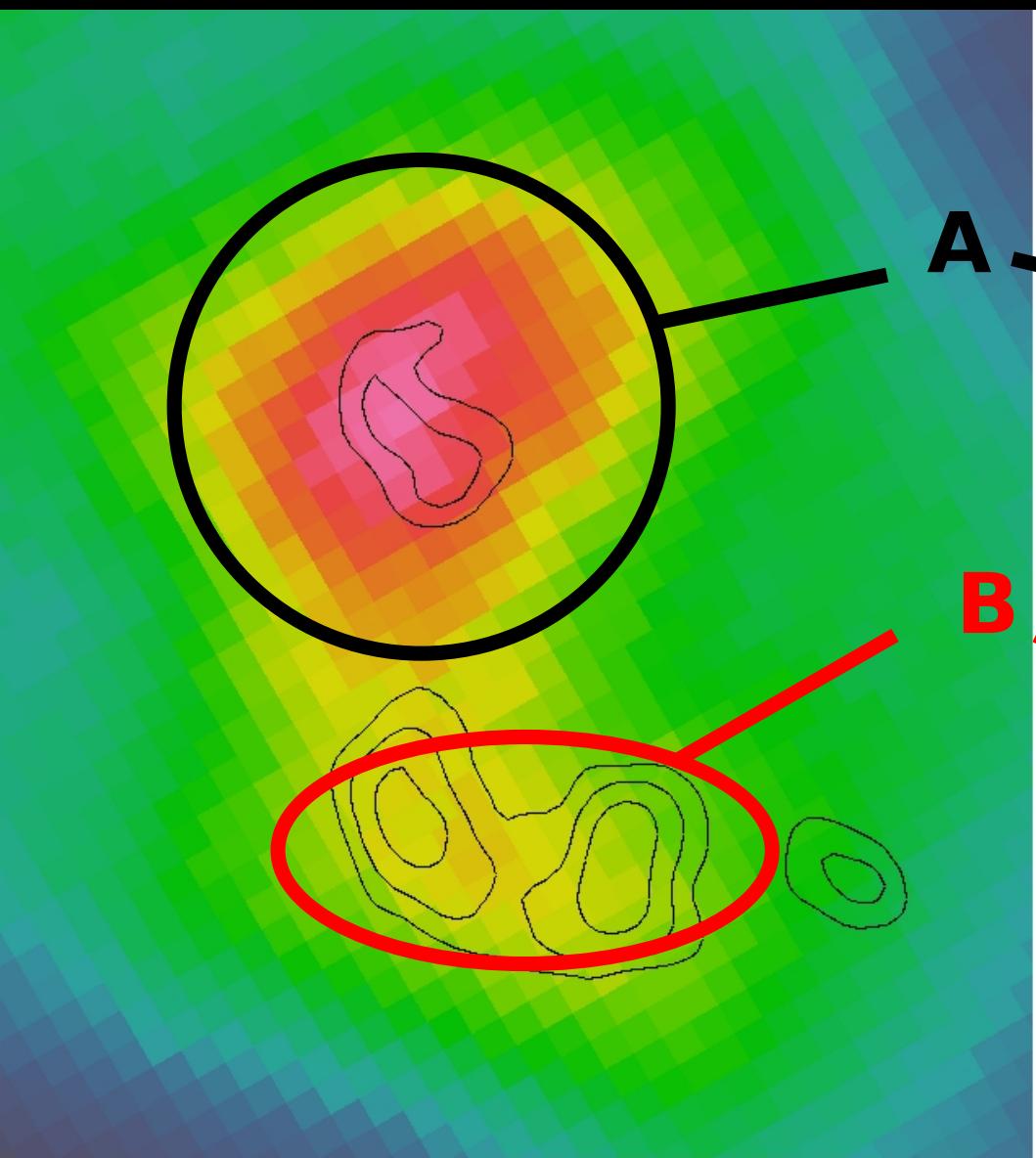


**HESS signif. map
(+ AGILE contours)**



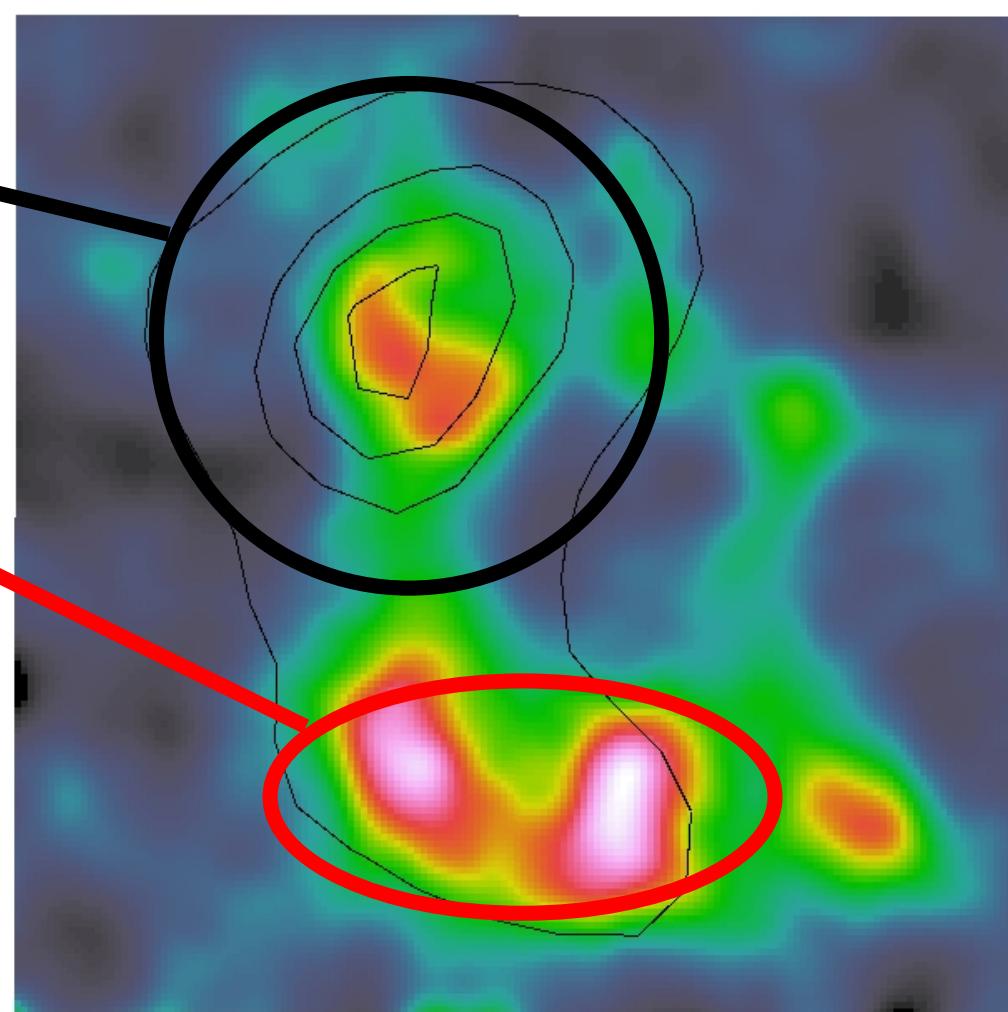
AGILE/GRID Observations E>400 MeV

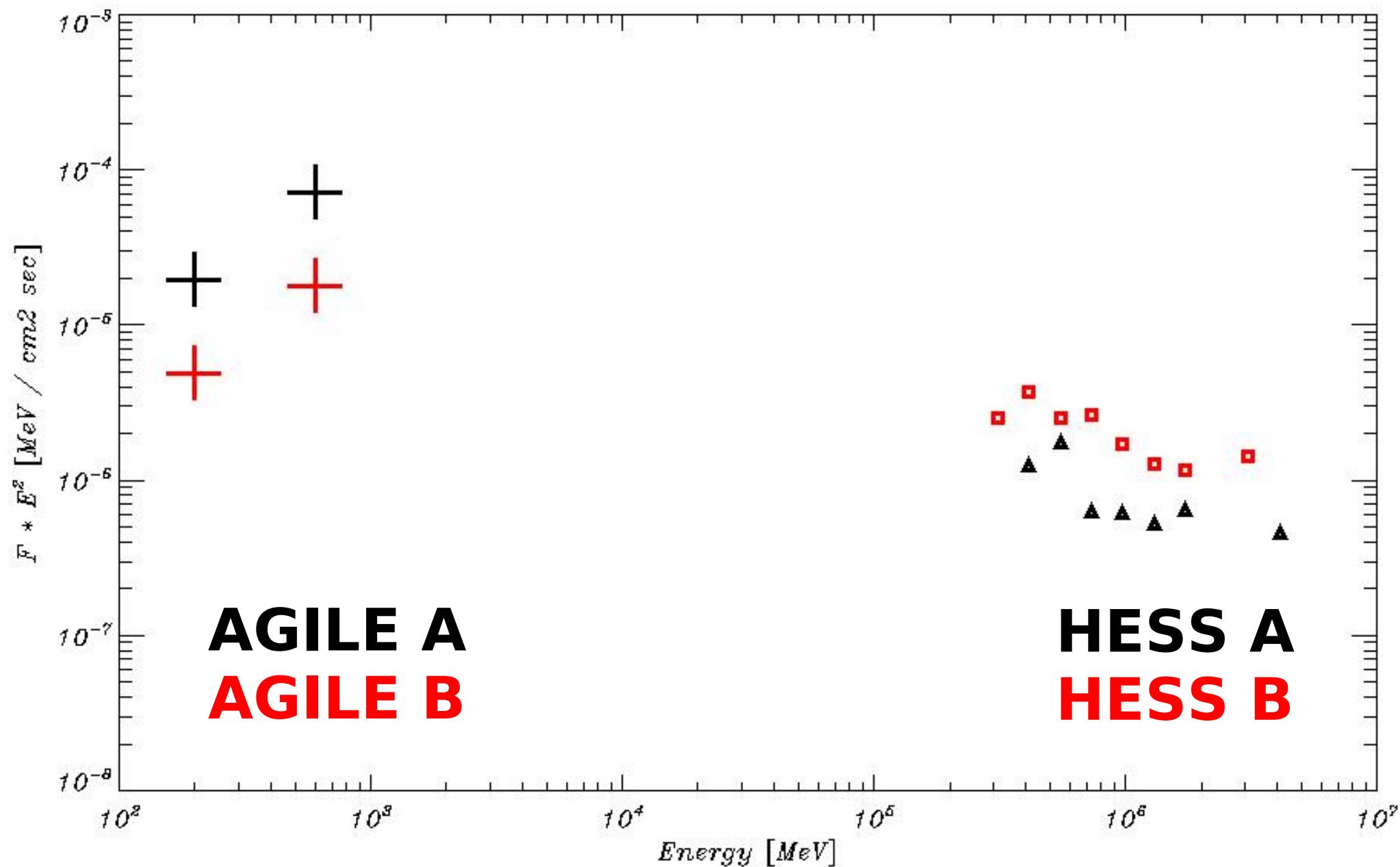
(+HESS contours)



HESS signif. map

(+ AGILE contours)





Model for W 28

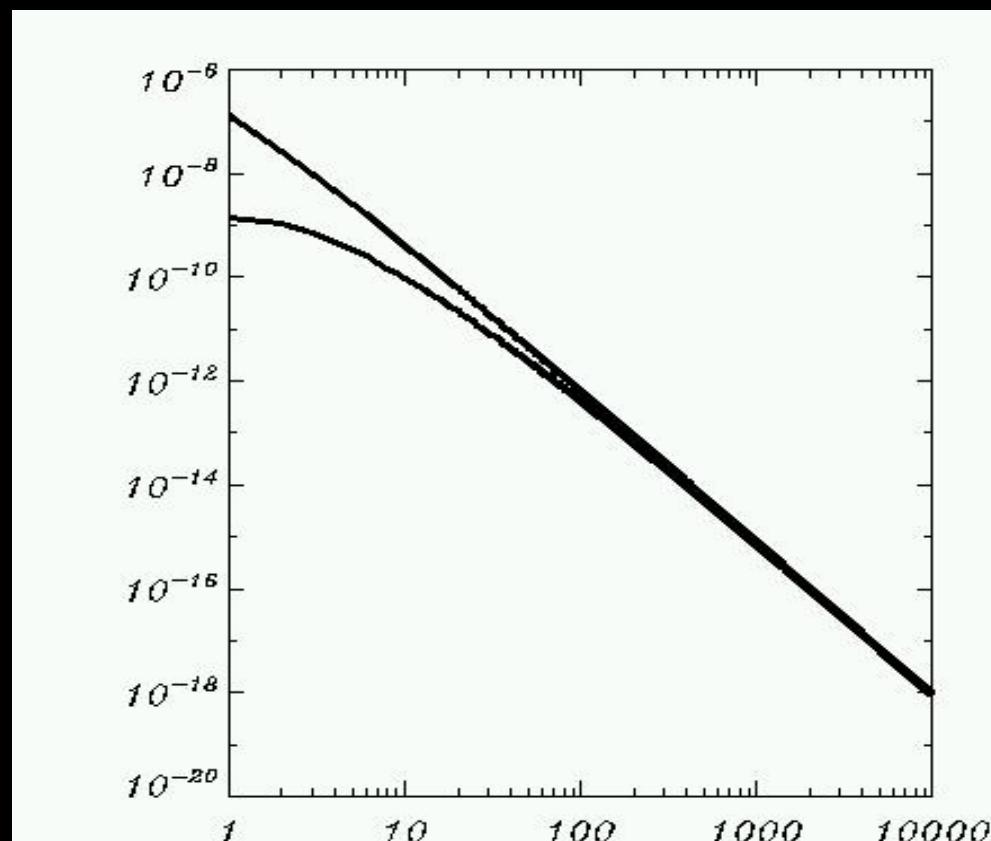
**Gamma ray by
 π^0 decay**

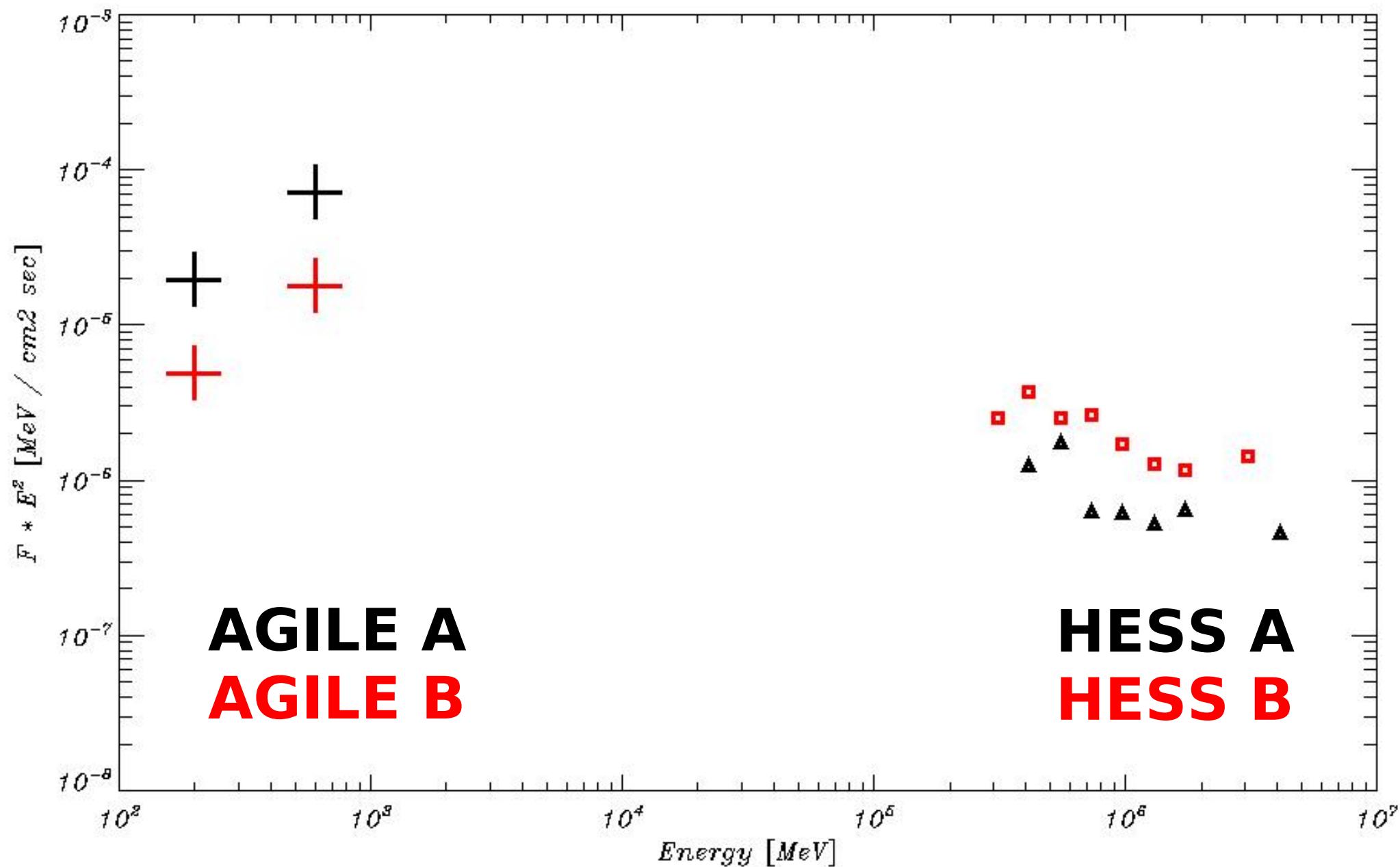
Proton spectrum @ SNR :
 $F \sim E^{-2.2}$

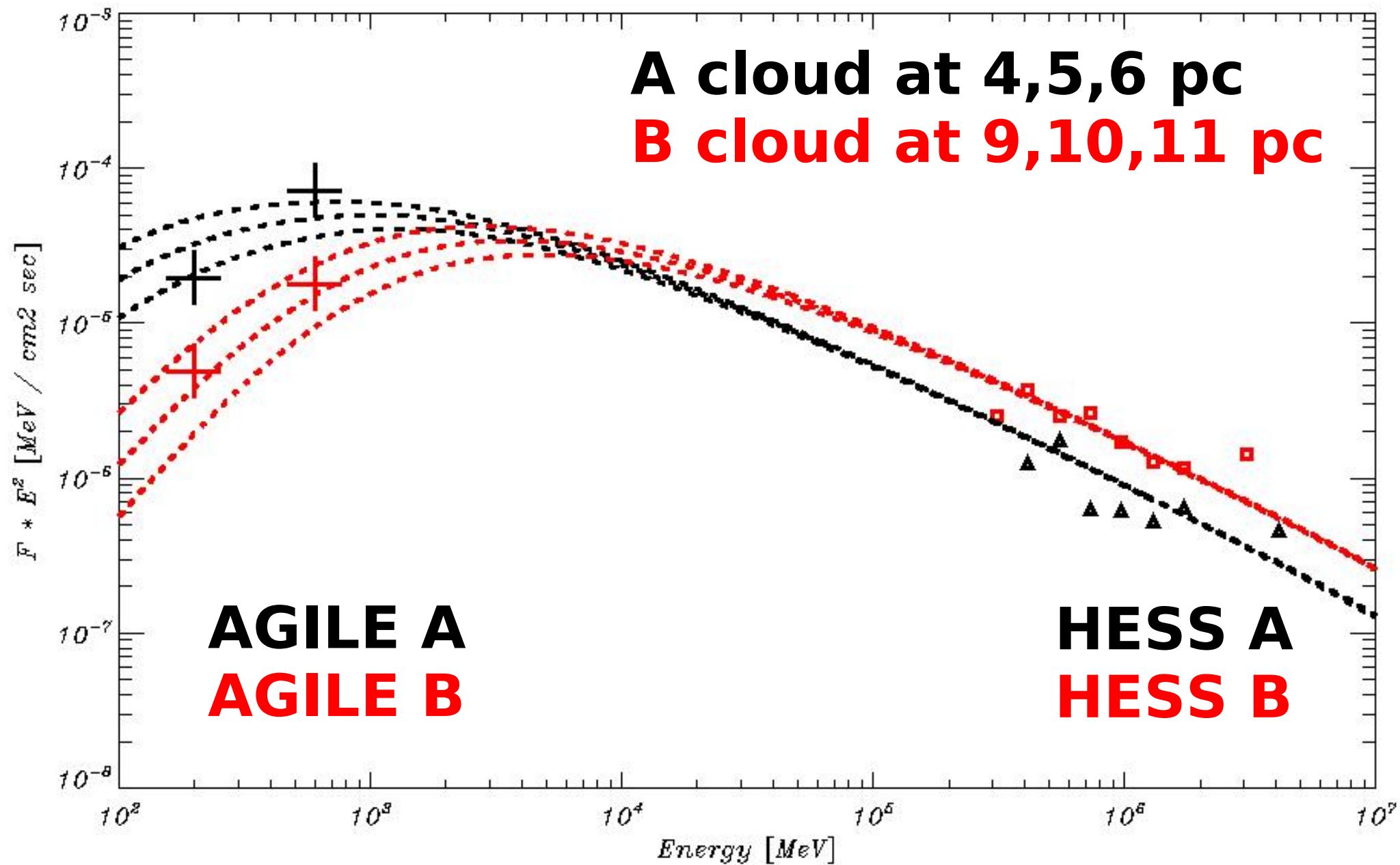
Diffusion :
 $D = 10^{26} (E/10 \text{ GeV})^{0.5}$

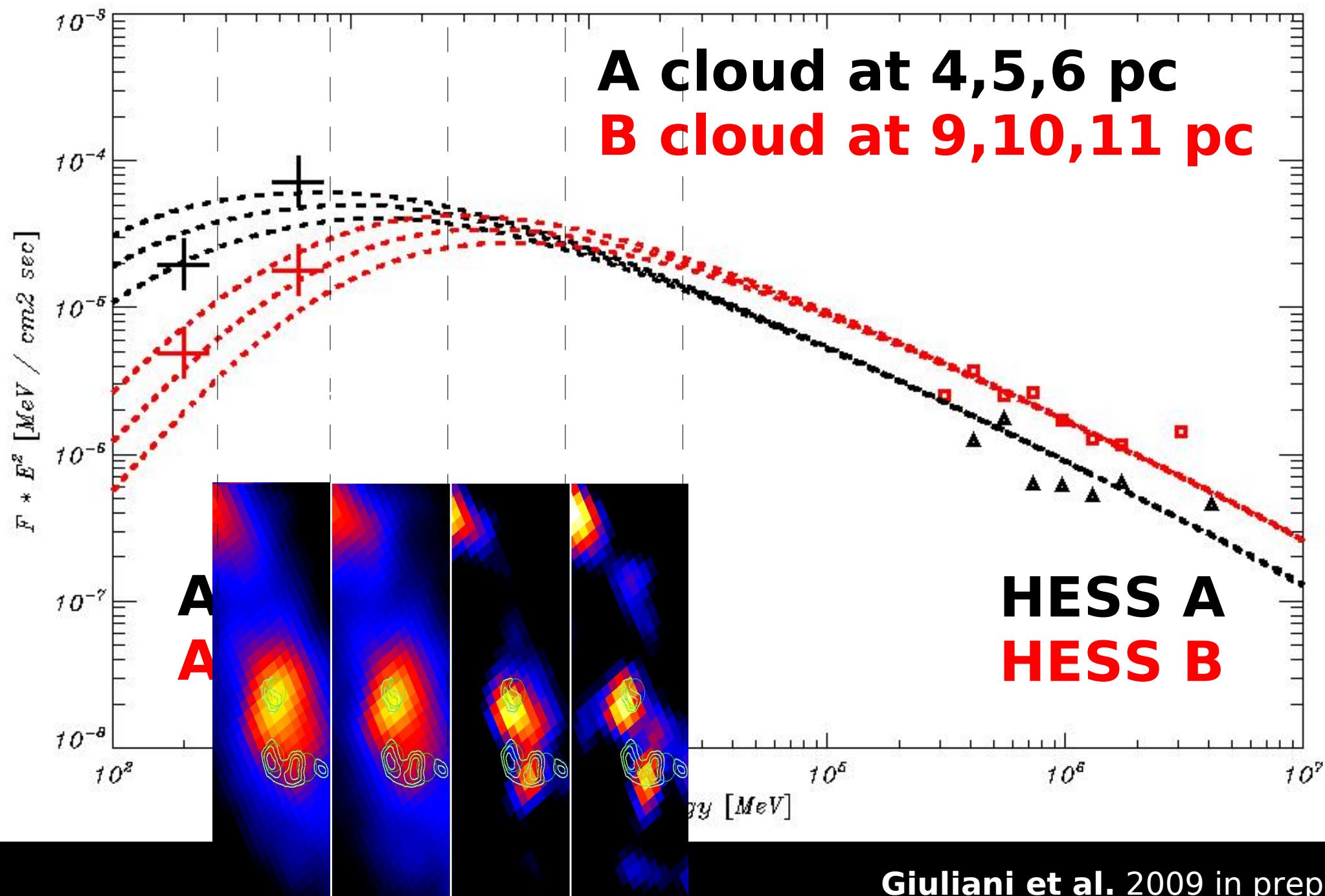
Distances of targets:
A region : 5 pc
B region : 10 pc

Age of the SNR : 45 kyr



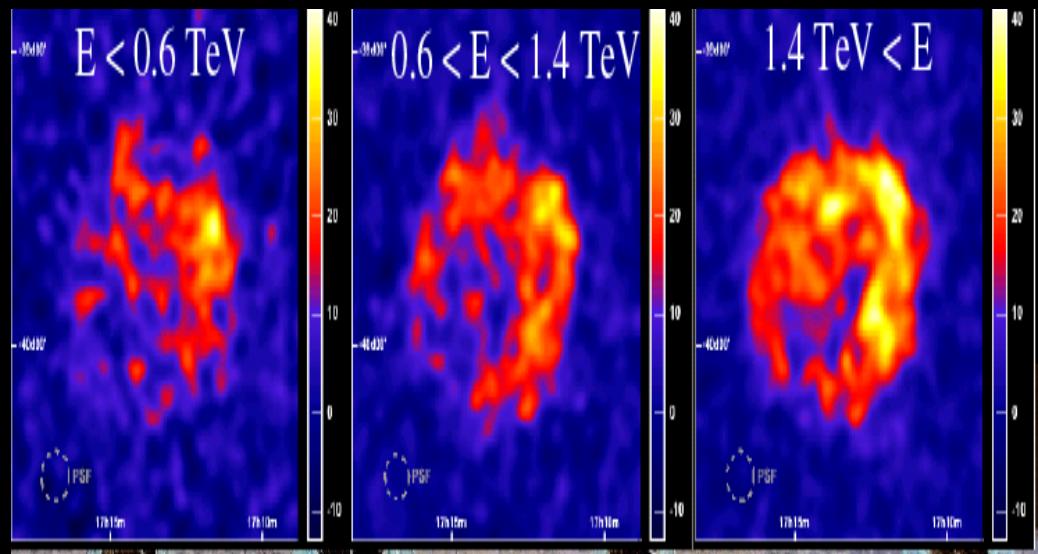






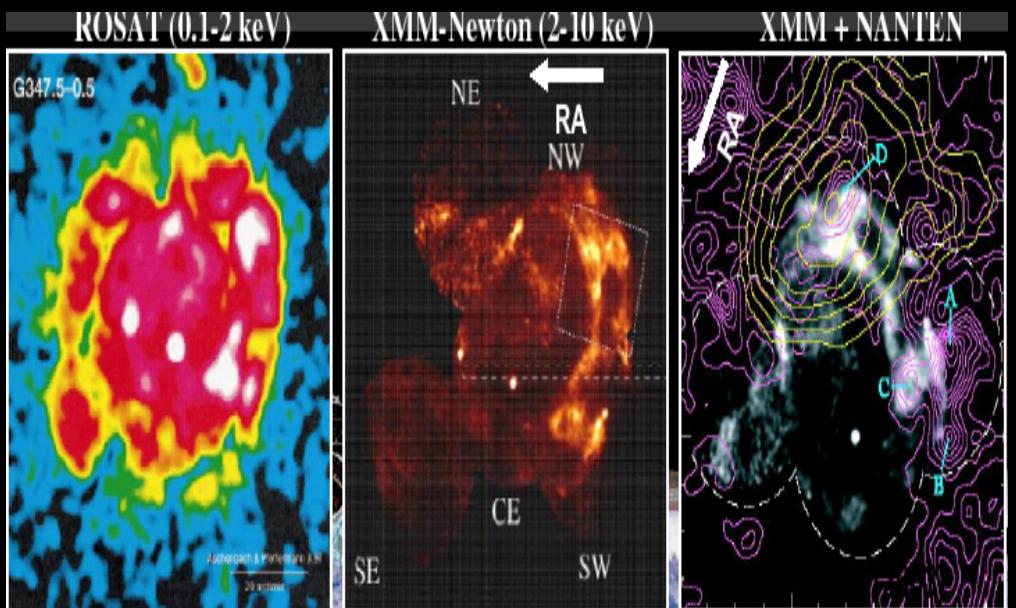
RX J1713.7-3946

Distance : 1.2 kpc

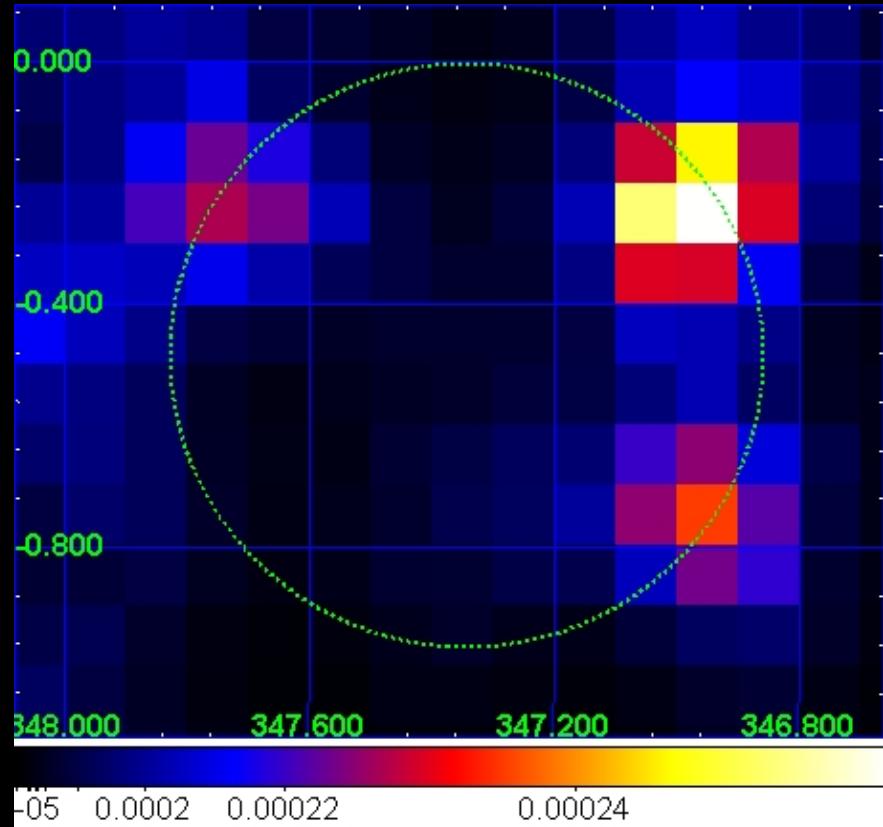


Age : 2 kyr

Size : 65'

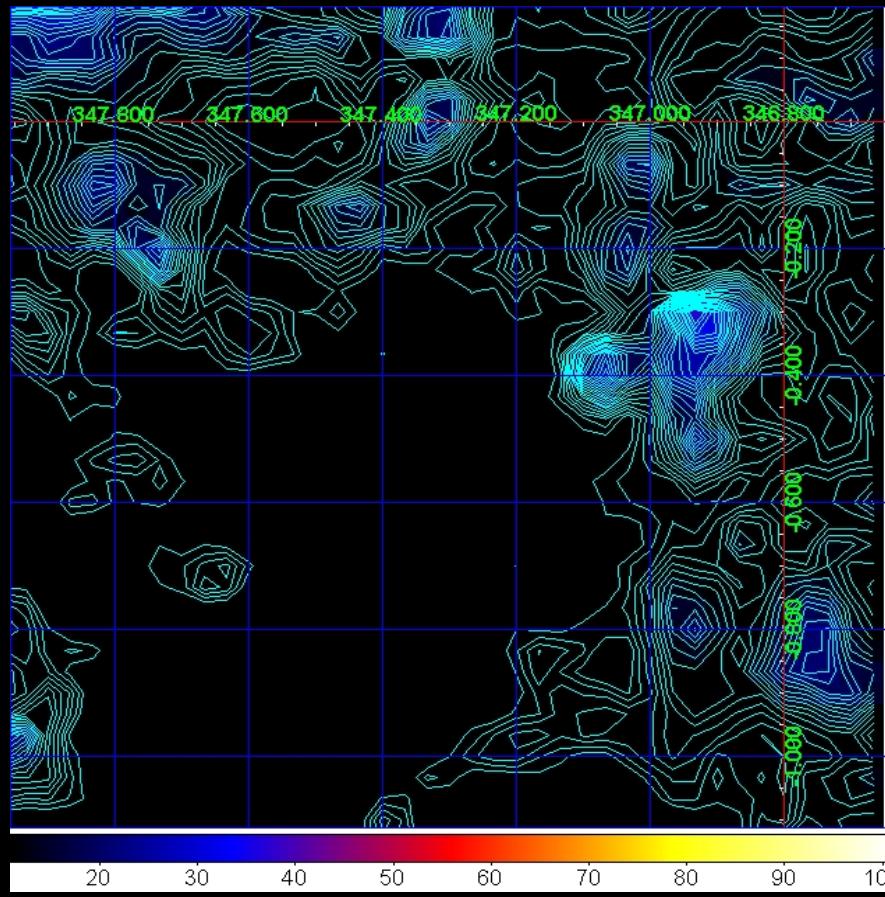


SNR RX J1713-3946



AGILE/GRID

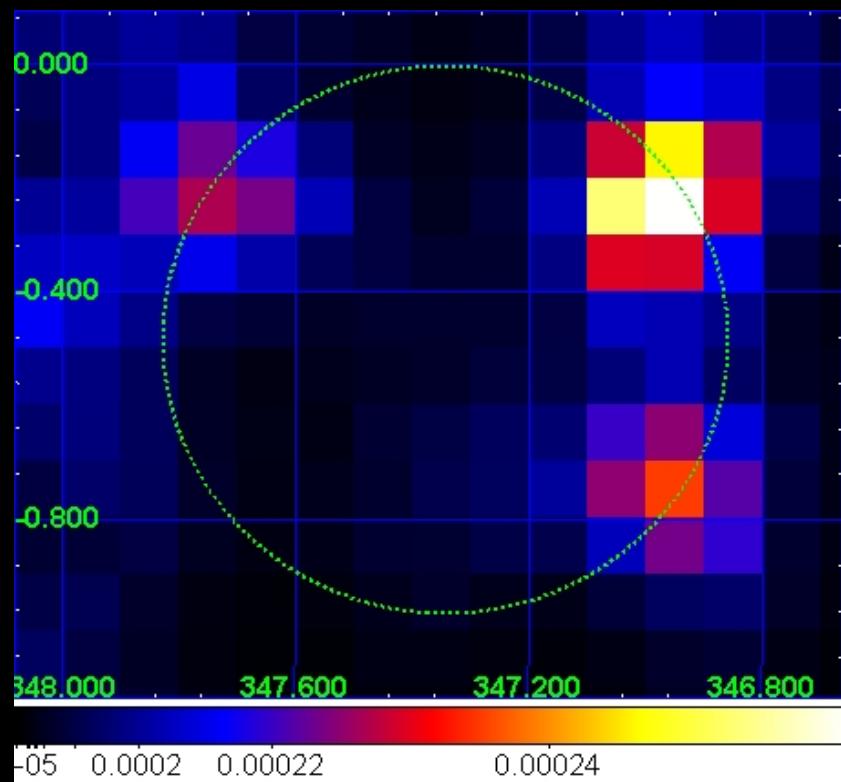
Intensity Map ($E > 400$ MeV)



NANTEN

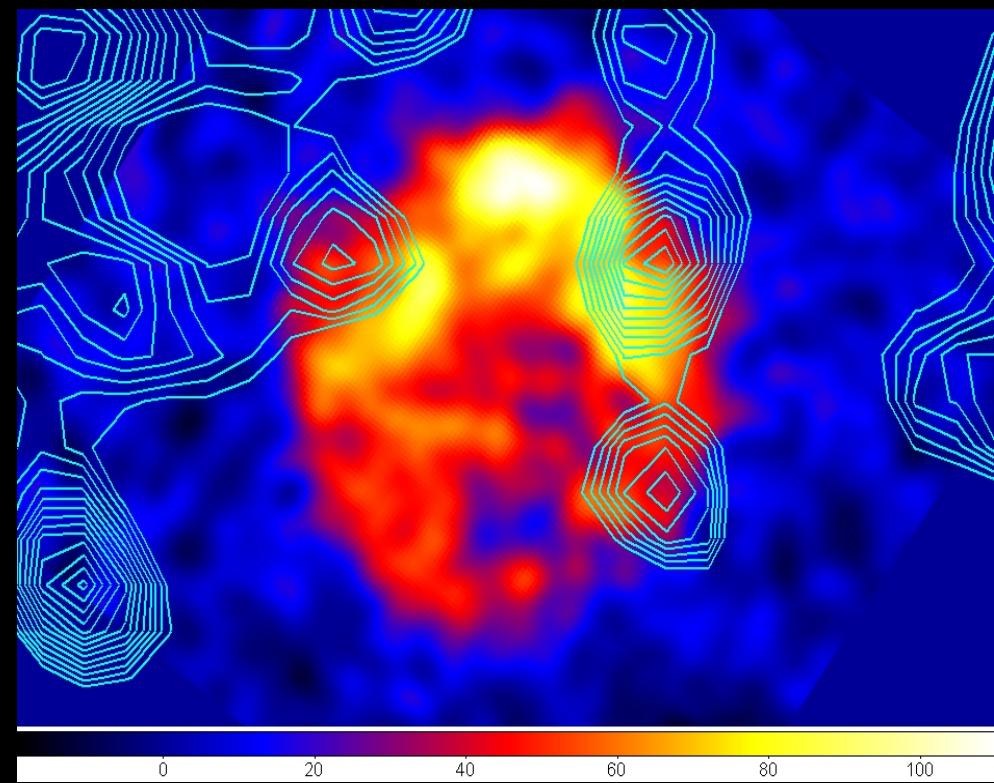
CO map

SNR RX J1713-3946



AGILE/GRID

Intensity Map (E > 400 MeV)



HESS Intensity Map

The puzzling SNR J1713

- Gev and CO correlate strongly
- Gev and TeV correlate weakly

Conclusions

- SNRs are finally resolved in the MeV-GeV energy range
- Clear correlation between 100 MeV-GeV emission and shocked Molecular Clouds (IC 443, W 28, RX J1713)
- Apparent flux anticorrelation between 100 MeV -Gev and TeV bands
- GeV and TeV connection is crucial to understand the SNRs physics

Thank you !