



l'Observatoire  
de Paris

LERMA

Laboratoire d'Études du Rayonnement et de la Matière en Astrophysique et Atmosphères



Département  
de Physique  
École normale  
supérieure

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# Old supernova remnants: an interstellar perspective

Antoine Gusdorf,  
Sibylle Anderl,  
Rolf Güsten,  
Denise Riquelme,

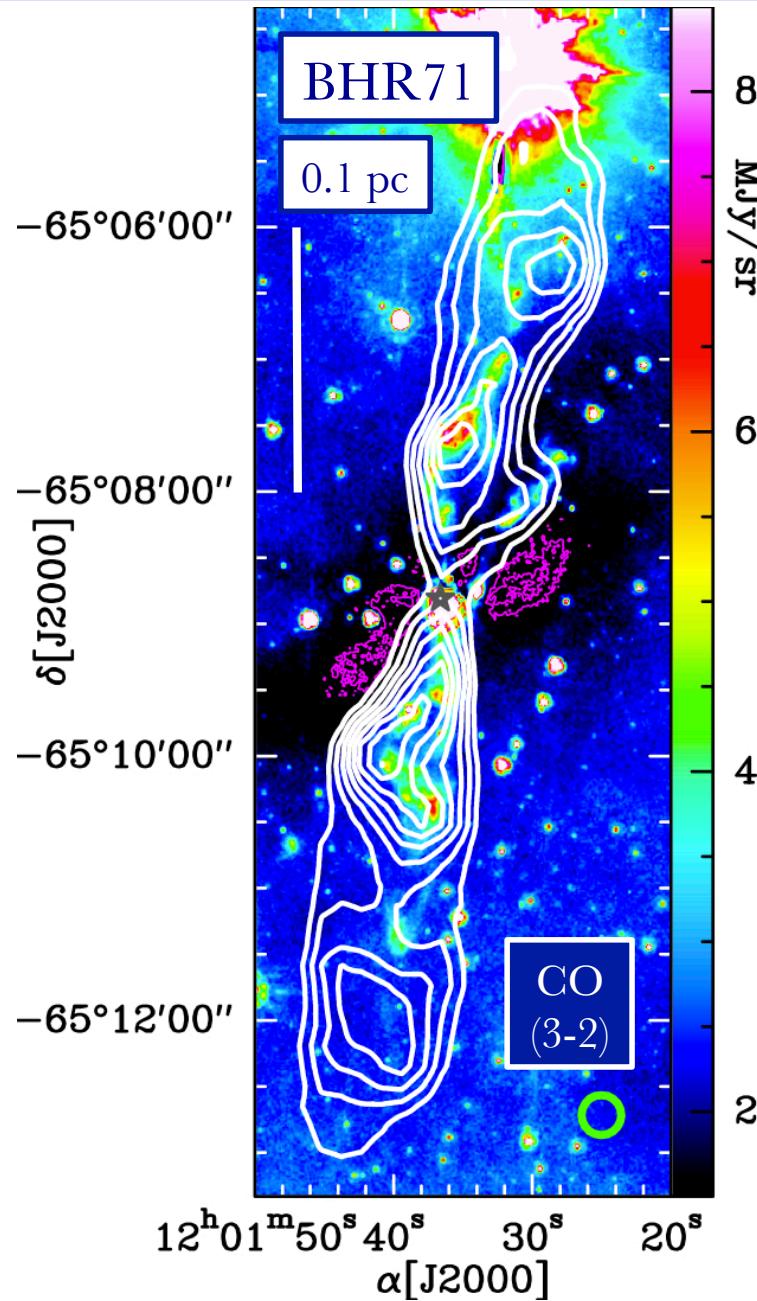
LERMA, Paris, France  
IPAG, Grenoble, France  
MPIfR, Bonn, Germany  
MPIfR, Bonn, Germany

- Interstellar shocks
- A template SNR shock study: W28F
- SNRs and the interstellar medium
- SNRs and cosmic rays
- Perspectives

# Interstellar shocks

# Interstellar shocks

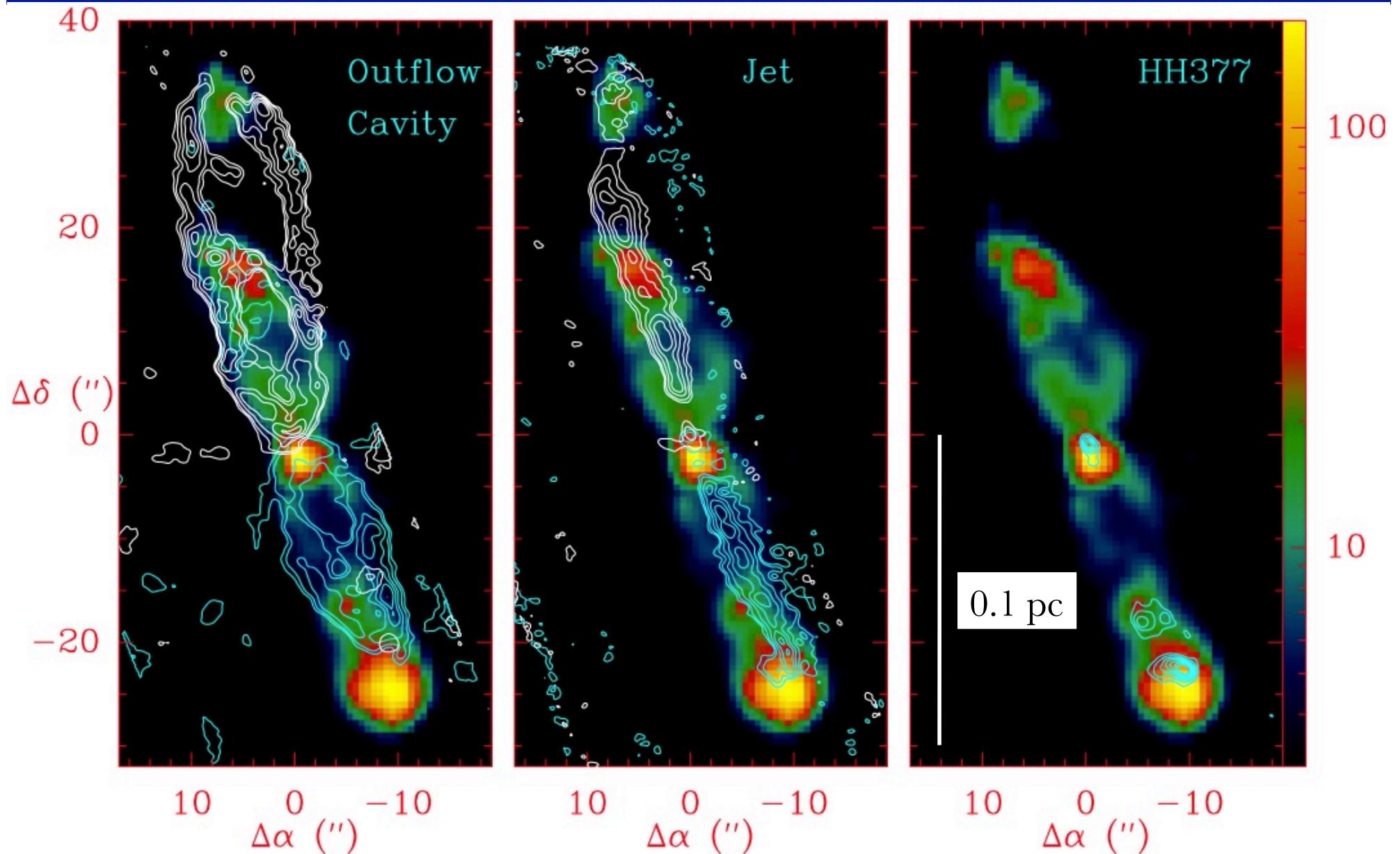
4



The BHR71 low-mass  
protostellar outflow  
system,  
*Spitzer*/IRAC 8  $\mu\text{m}$   
and CO (3-2),  
Gusdorf et al. 2015

# Interstellar shocks

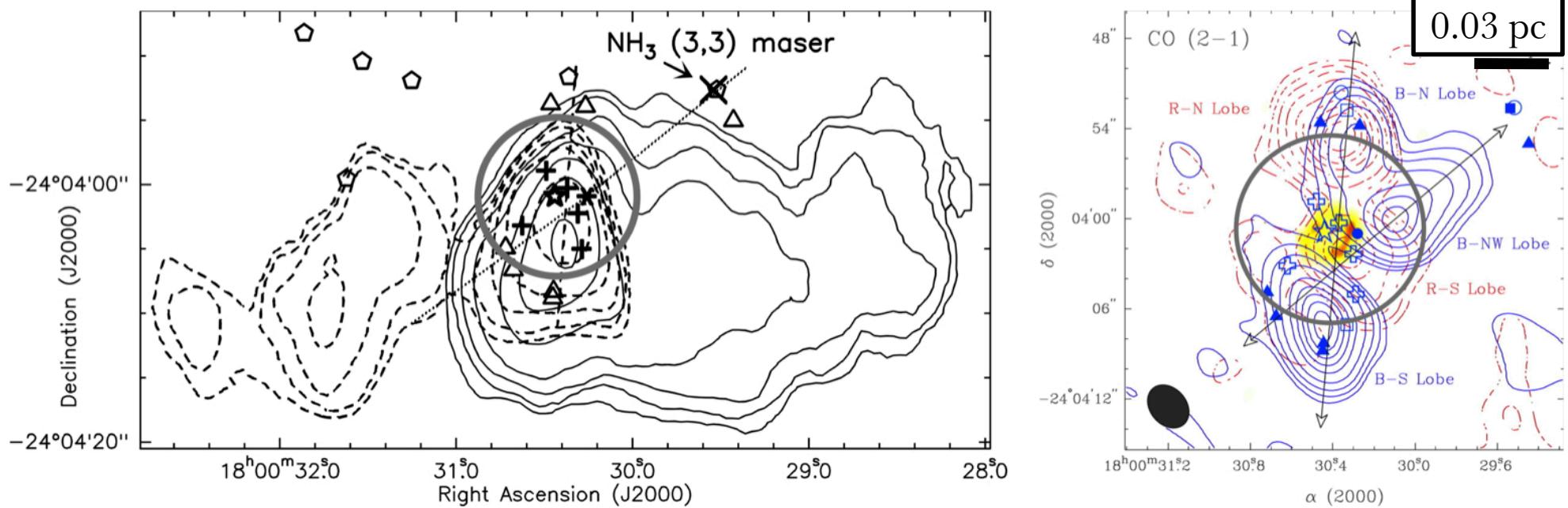
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The Cep E intermediate-mass outflow in CO (2-1) by the PdBI, Lefloch et al. 2015

# Interstellar shocks

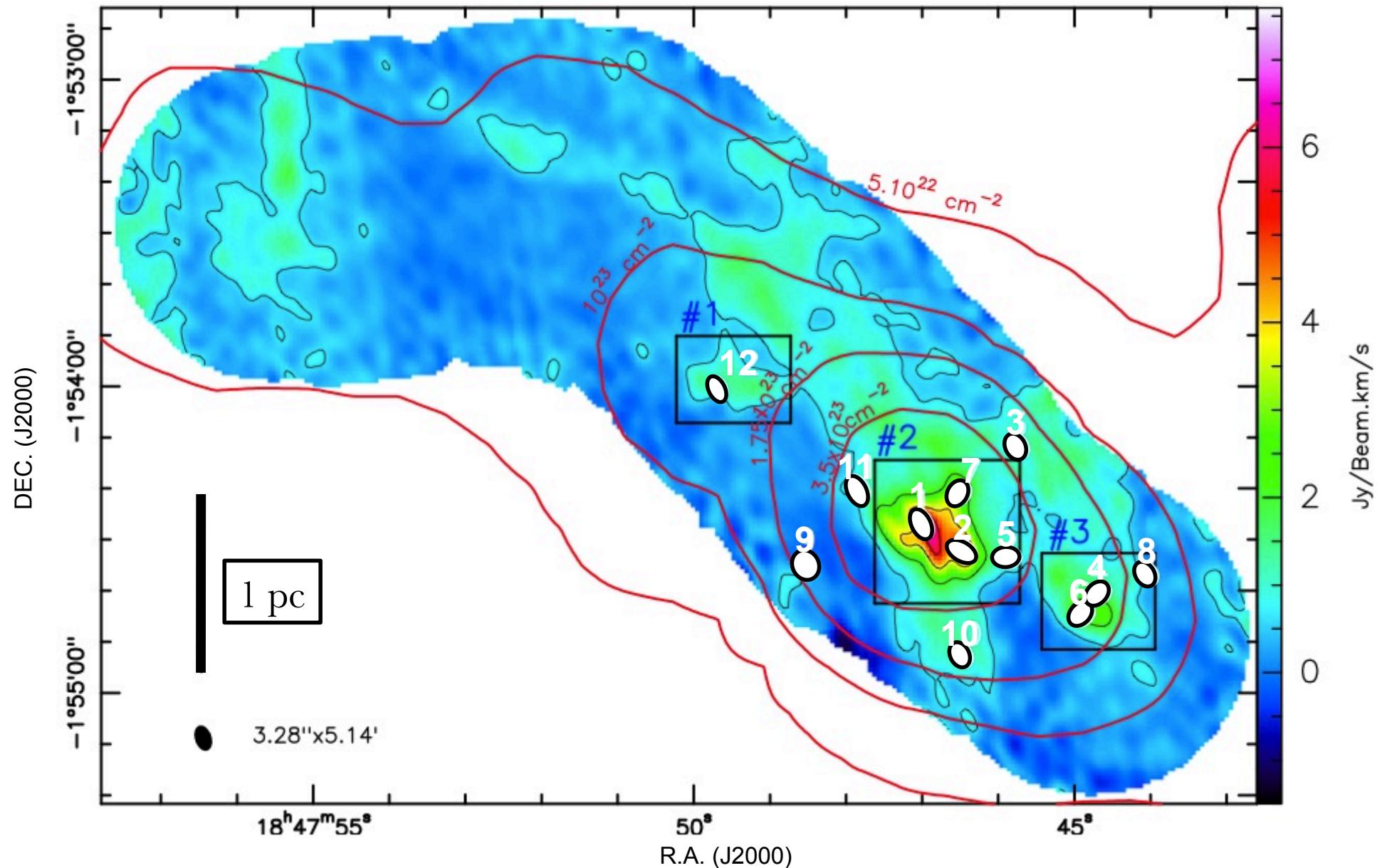
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The G5.89-00.39 massive star forming region  
in single-dish CO (1-0) Hunter et al. 2008, and SMA CO (2-1) Su et al. 2012

# Interstellar shocks

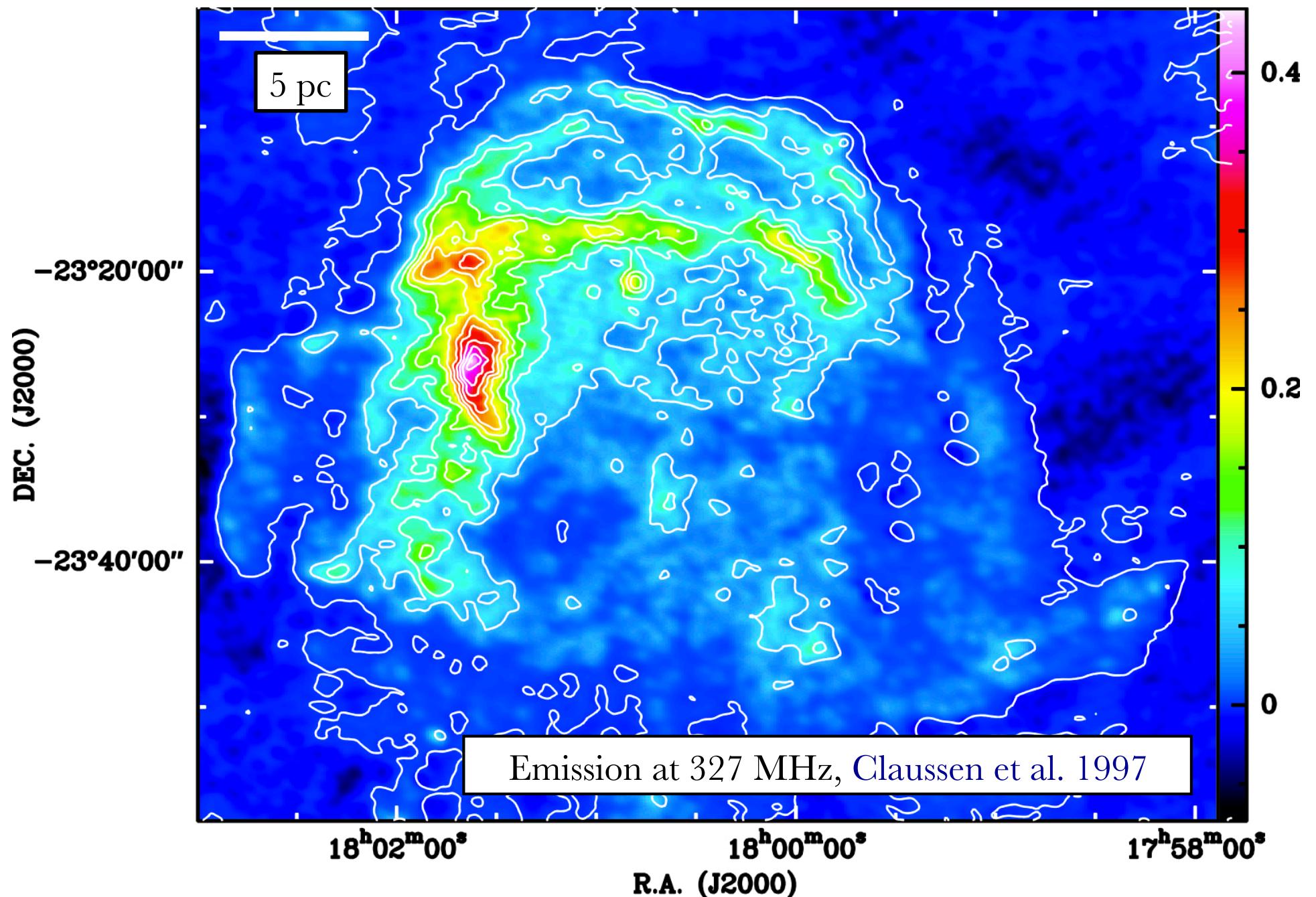
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The W43MM1 filament in SiO (2-1), Nguyen Luong et al. 2013, Louvet et al. 2014

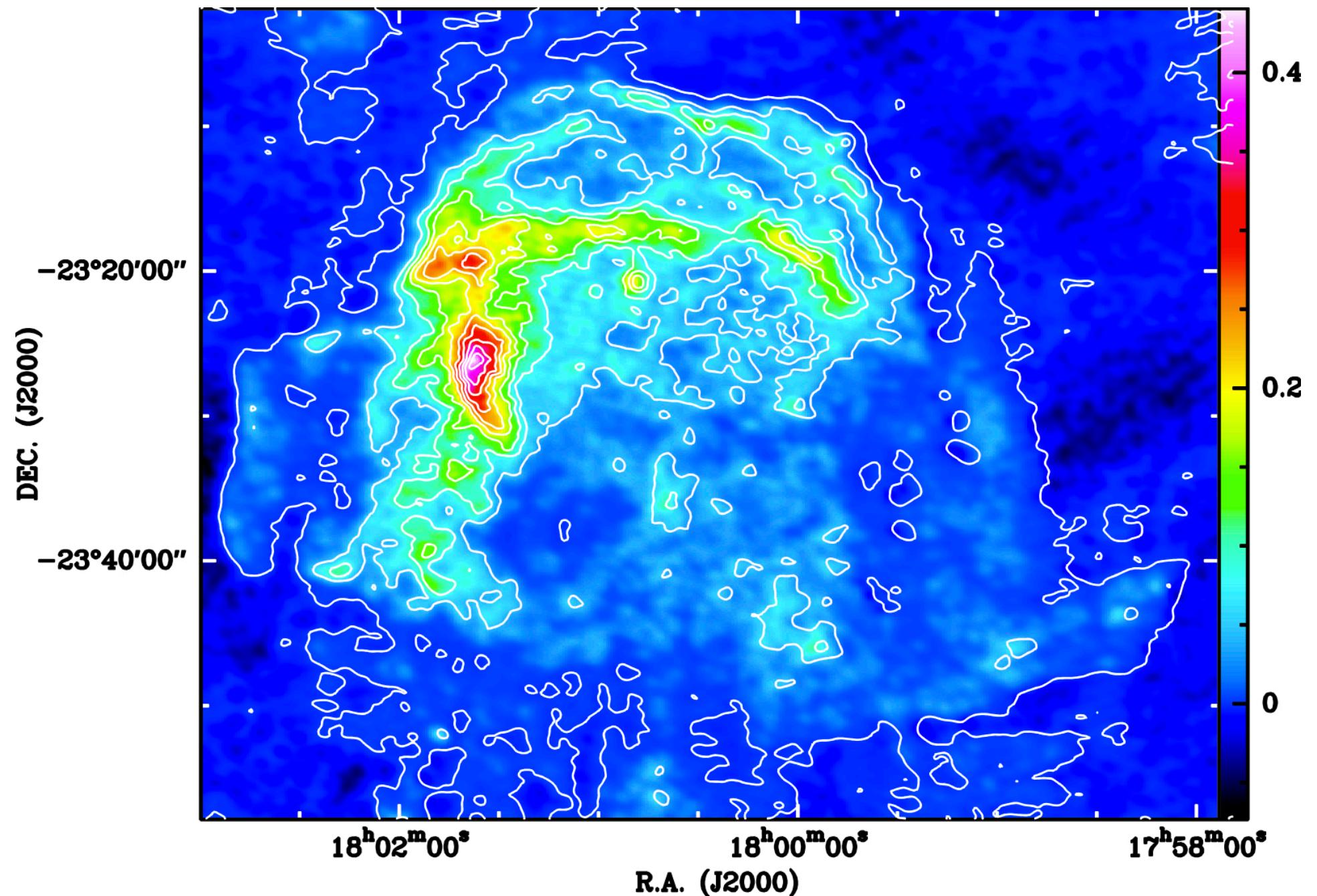
# Interstellar shocks

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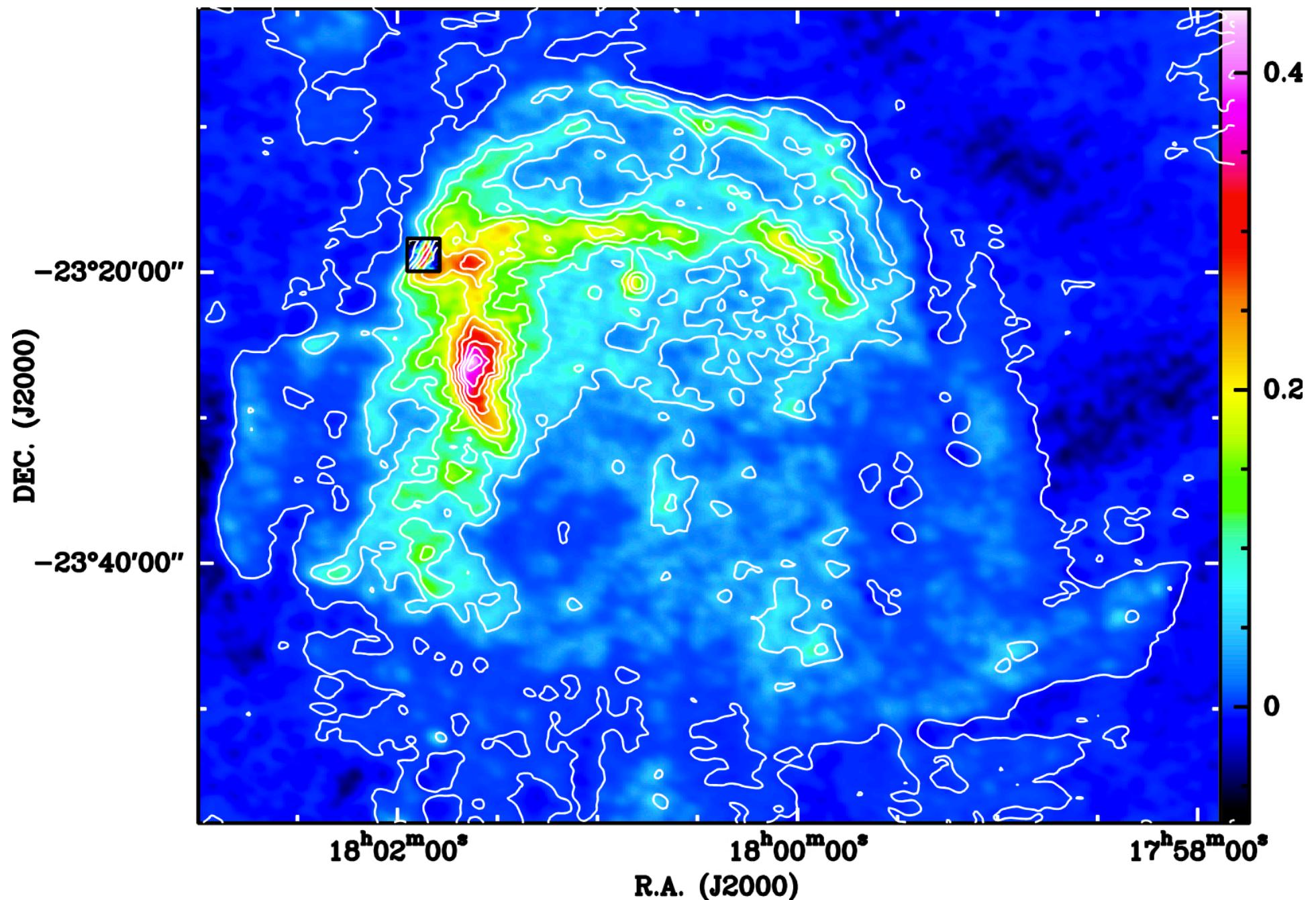
# A template SNR shock study: W28F

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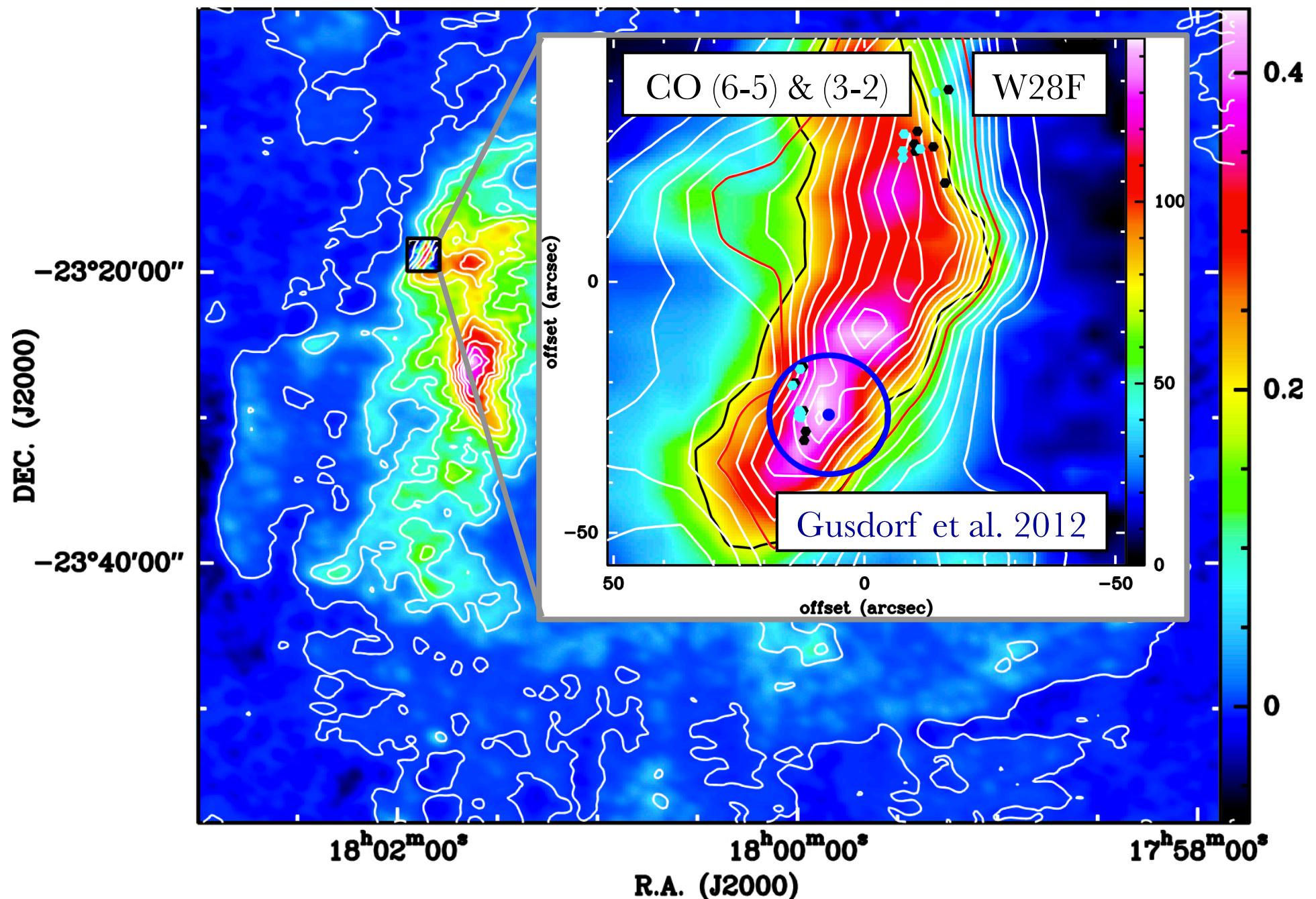
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11



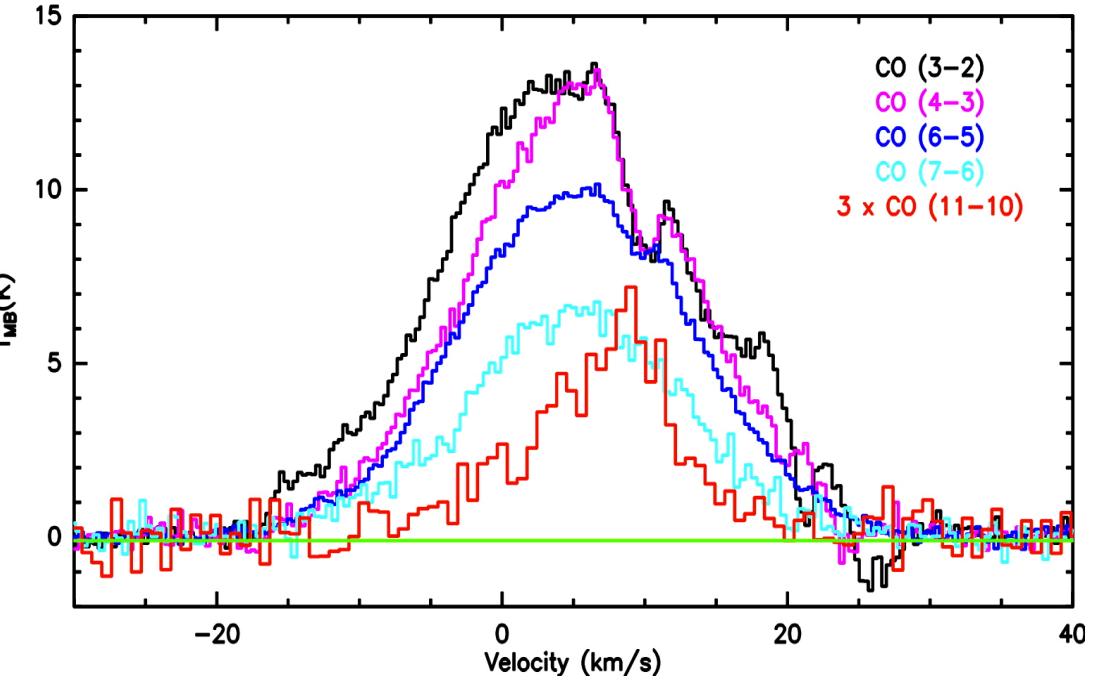
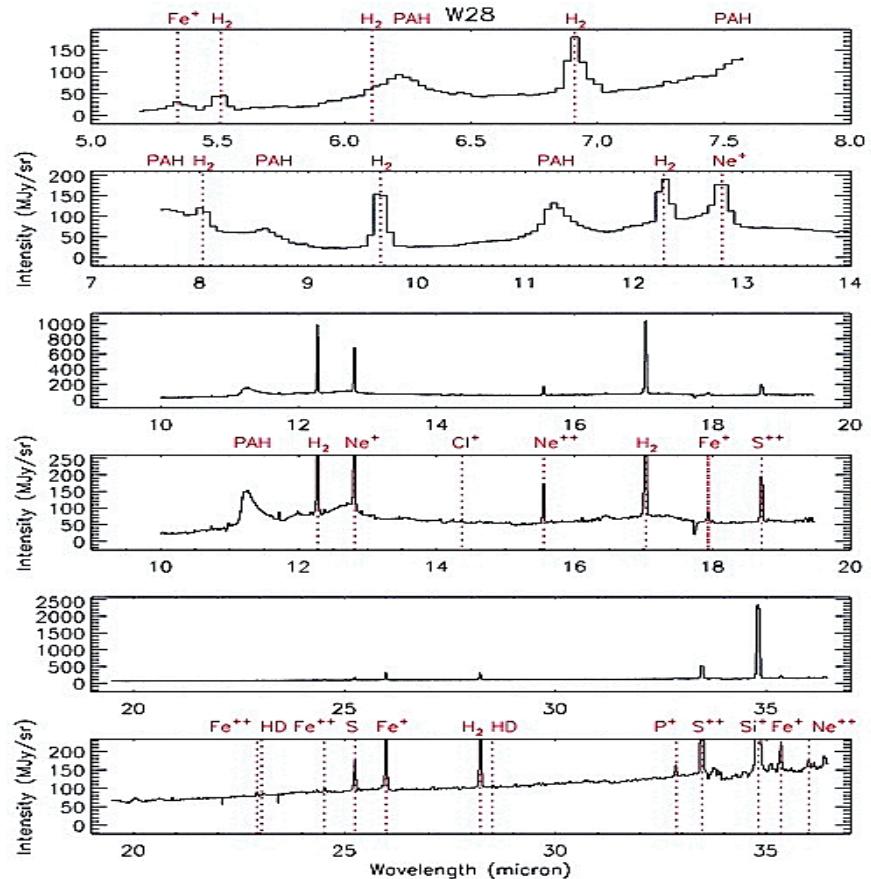
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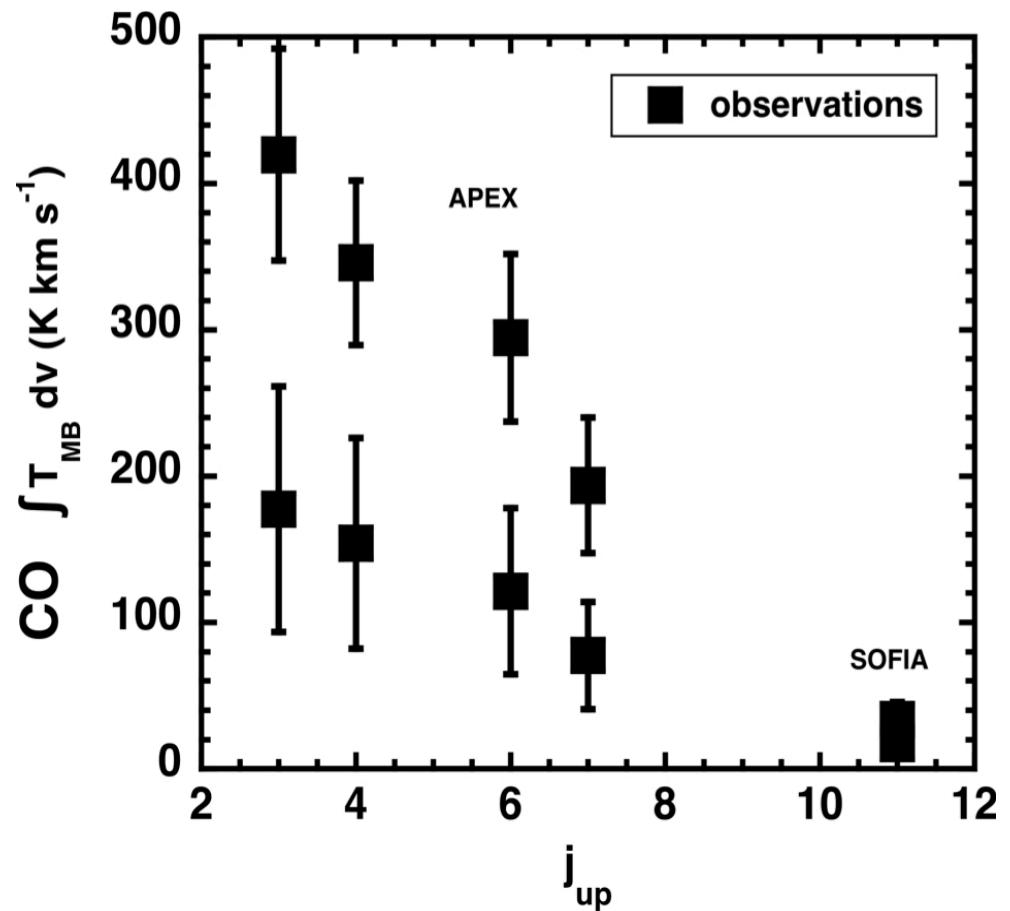
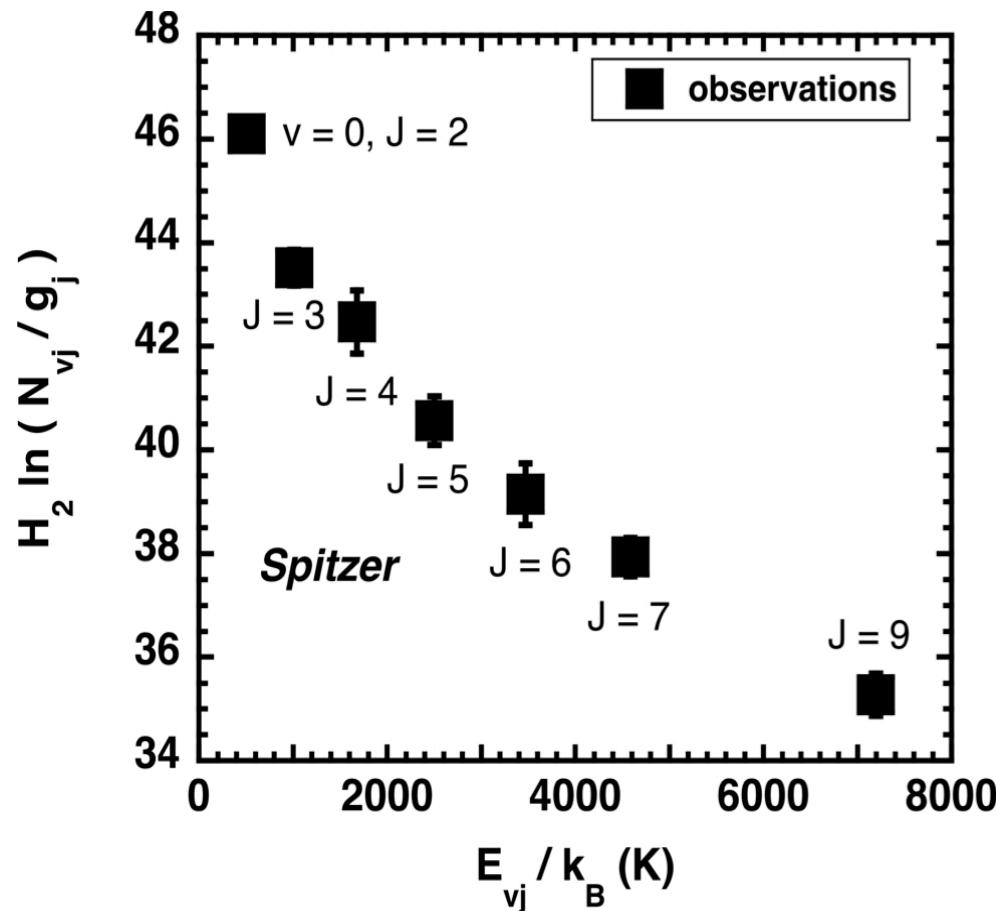
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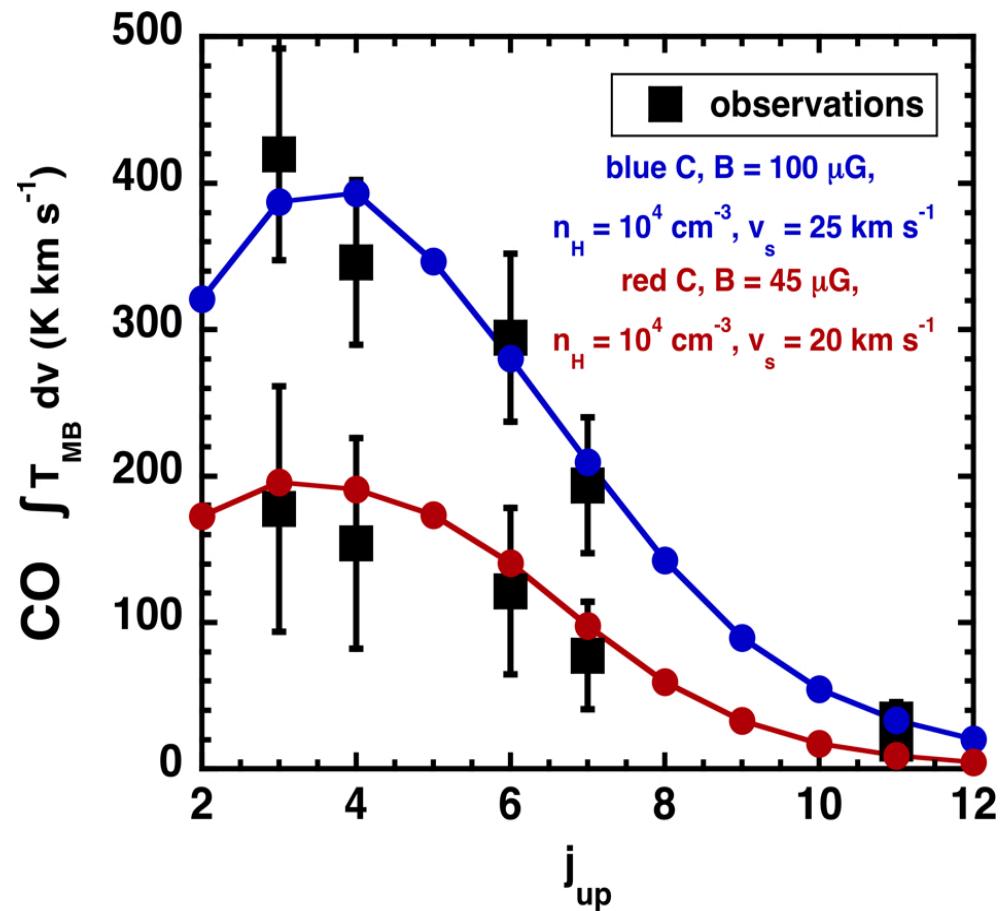
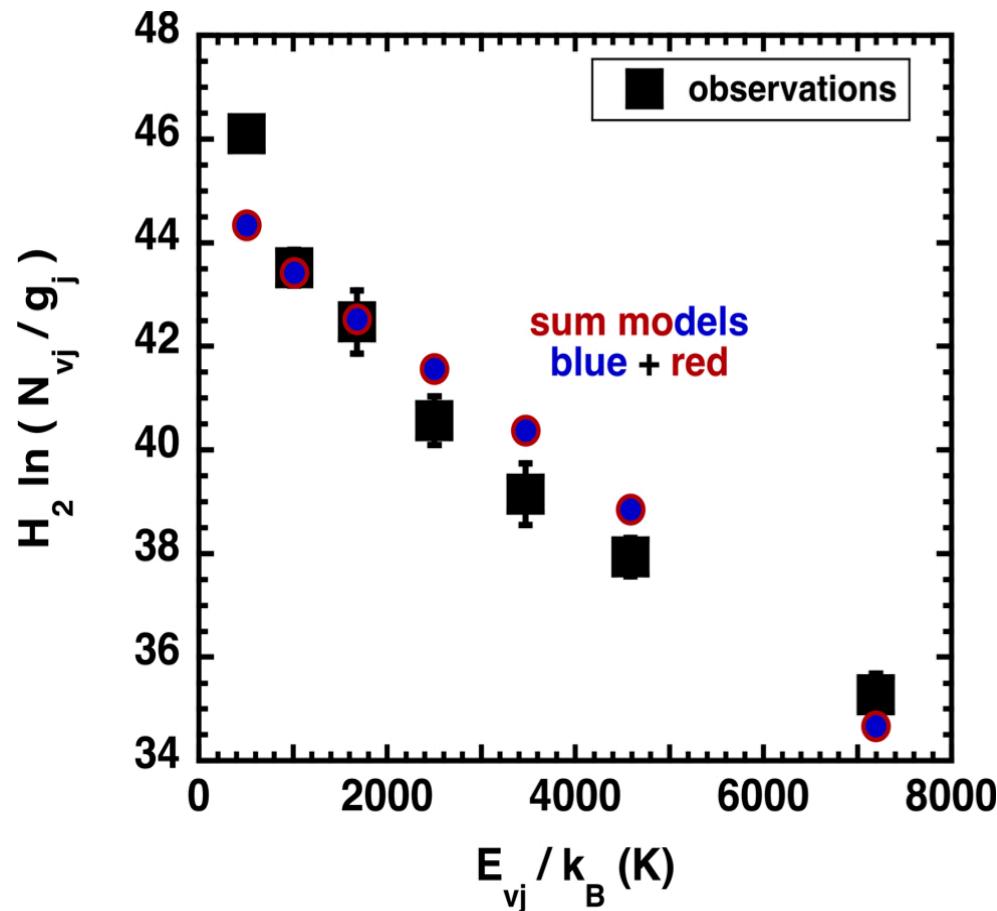


# A template SNR shock study: W28F

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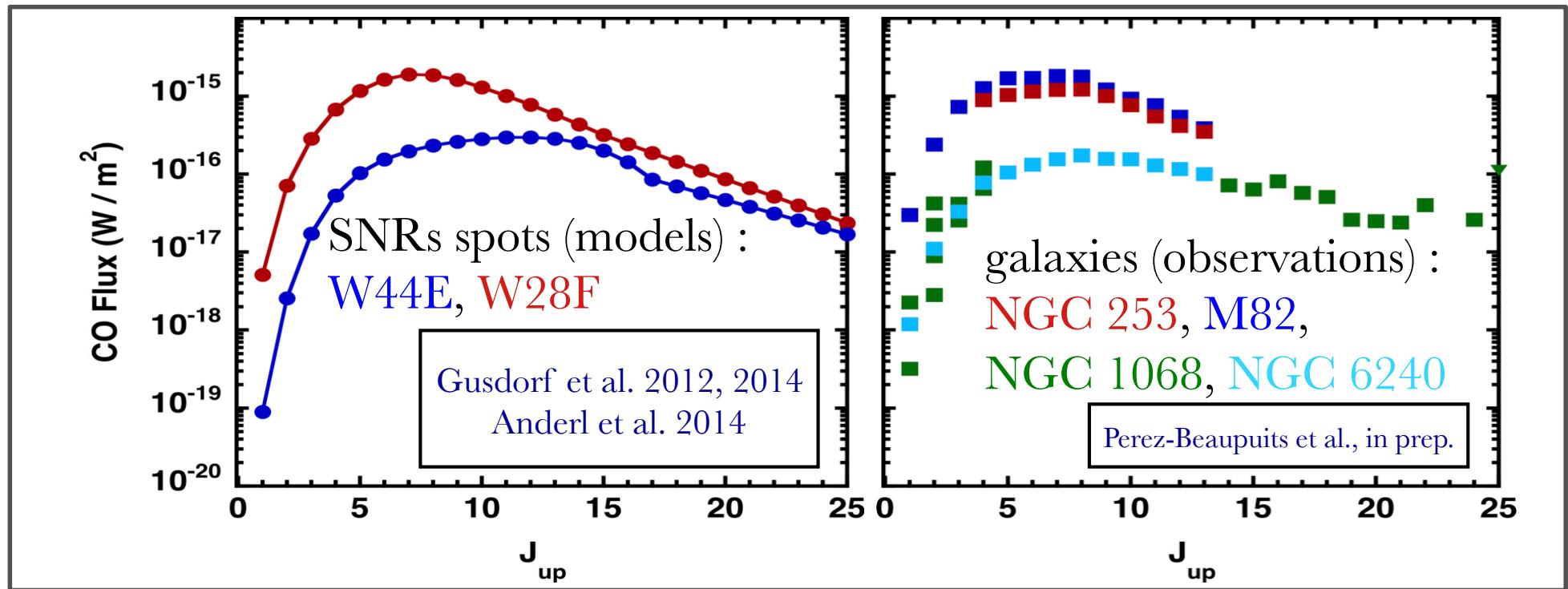


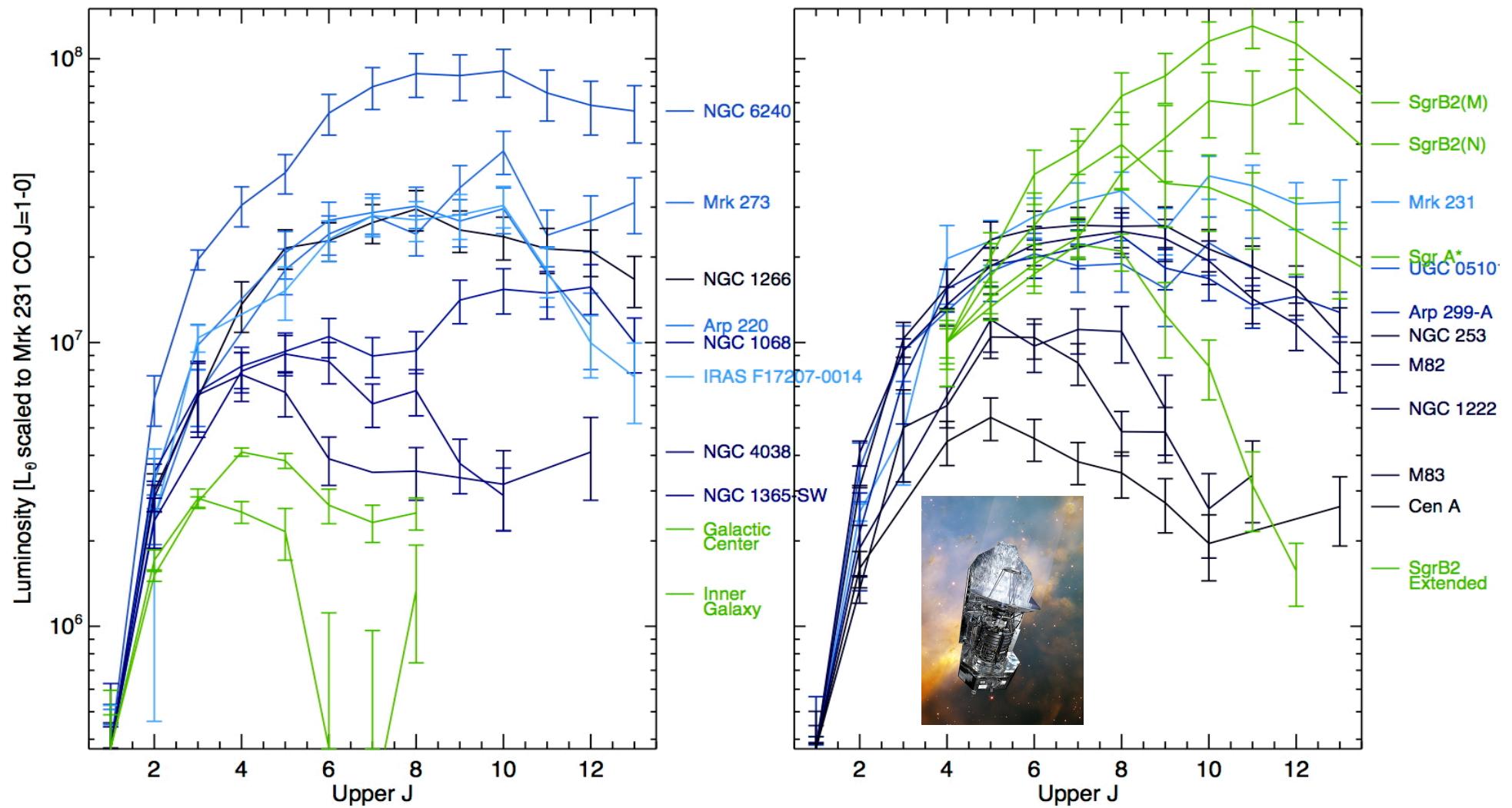




Paris-Durham MHD shock models: grid of  $\sim 2000$  1D models  
 C-type,  $B = 100 \mu\text{G}$ ,  $n_H = 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ,  $v_s = 25 \text{ km s}^{-1}$   
 C-type,  $B = 45 \mu\text{G}$ ,  $n_H = 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ,  $v_s = 20 \text{ km s}^{-1}$

# SNRs and the interstellar medium





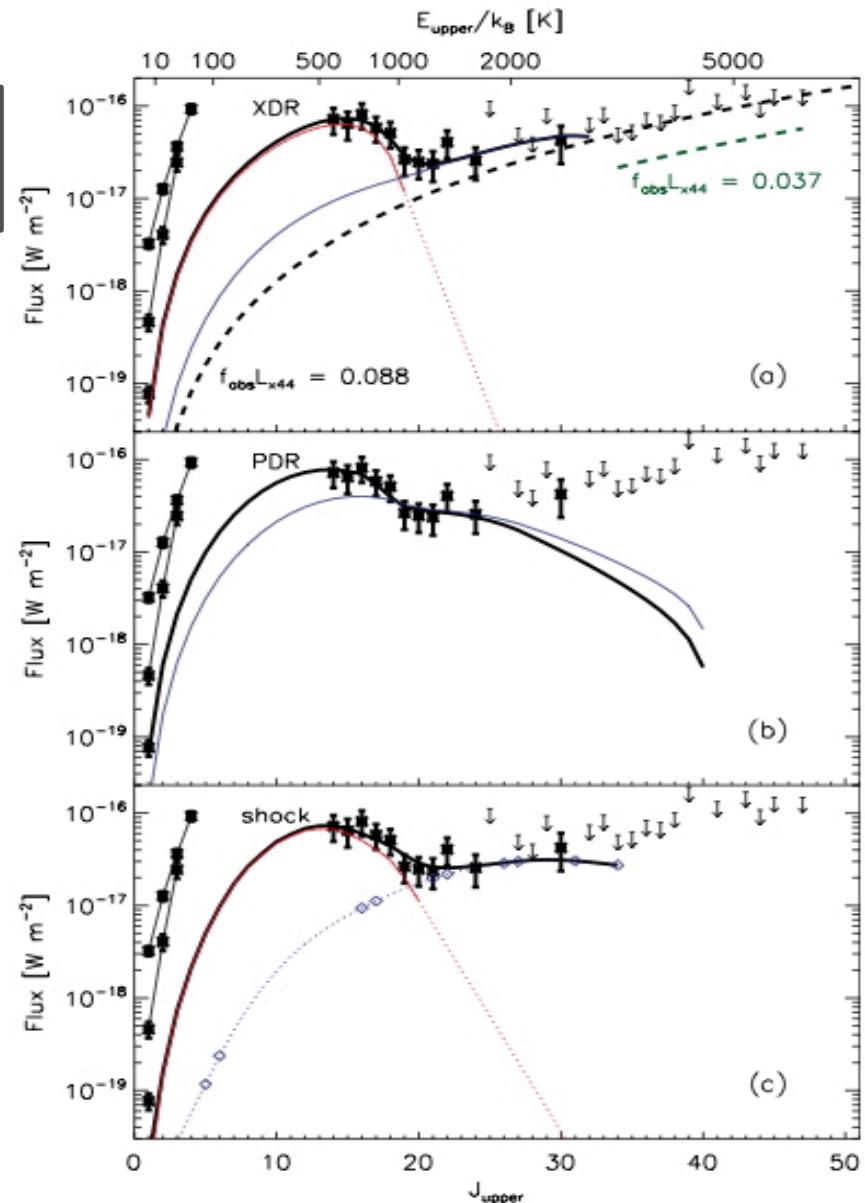
Kamenetzky et al. 2014

The case of NGC 1068,  
Hailey-Dunsheath et al. 2012

**Table 4**  
Heating Mechanisms

	ME	HE	Full
XDR	$n_{\text{H}} = 10^{5.75} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ $F_X = 9 \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ $A \sim (130 \text{ pc})^2$	$n_{\text{H}} = 10^{5.25} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ $F_X = 160 \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ $A \sim (21 \text{ pc})^2$	...
PDR	...	$n_{\text{H}} = 10^{6.5} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ $G_0 = 10^{4.75}$ $L_{\text{FUV}} \sim 2 \times 10^9 L_{\odot}$	$n_{\text{H}} = 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ $G_0 = 10^5$ $L_{\text{FUV}} \sim 10^{10} L_{\odot}$
Shock	C-shock $n_0 = 2 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ $v = 20 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ $A \sim (150 \text{ pc})^2$	C-shock $n_0 = 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ $v = 40 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ $A \sim (16 \text{ pc})^2$	...

**Notes.** Details for the models used in Figure 9. XDR and PDR models are from Meijerink et al. (2007), ME C-shock model is from Flower & Pineau Des Forets (2010), and HE C-shock model is from Kaufman & Neufeld (1996).



- In W28F: C shocks,  $n_H = 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ,  $v_s = 20-25 \text{ km/s}$ ,  $B = 45-100 \mu\text{G}$ :
  - shocked mass:  $6 - 20 M_\odot / \text{beam}$
  - momentum:  $140 - 420 M_\odot \text{ km s}^{-1} / \text{beam}$
  - energy:  $(6 - 18) \cdot 10^{38} \text{ J / beam}$

- In W44: Anderl et al. 2014

CJ shocks (< 3000 yrs),

$$n_H = 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3},$$

$$v_s = 20-35 \text{ km/s},$$

$$B = 100-200 \mu\text{G}:$$

- shocked mass:

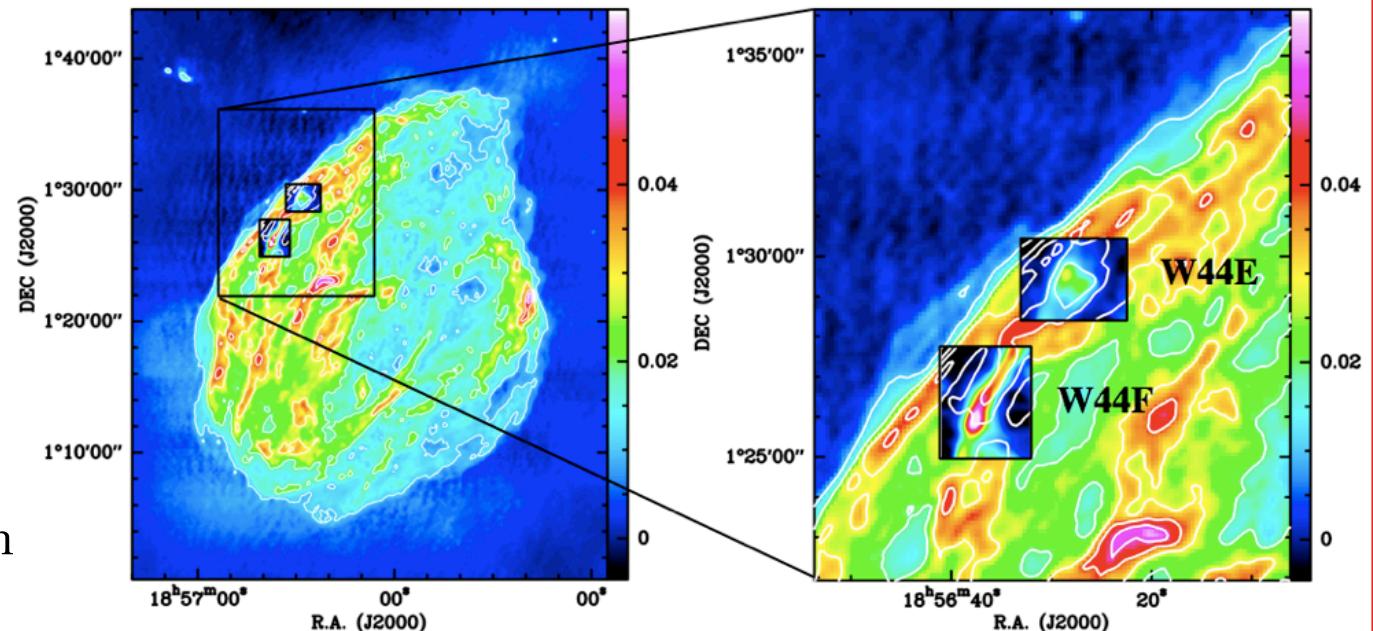
$$1 - 2 M_\odot / \text{beam}$$

- momentum:

$$10 - 50 M_\odot \text{ km s}^{-1} / \text{beam}$$

- energy:

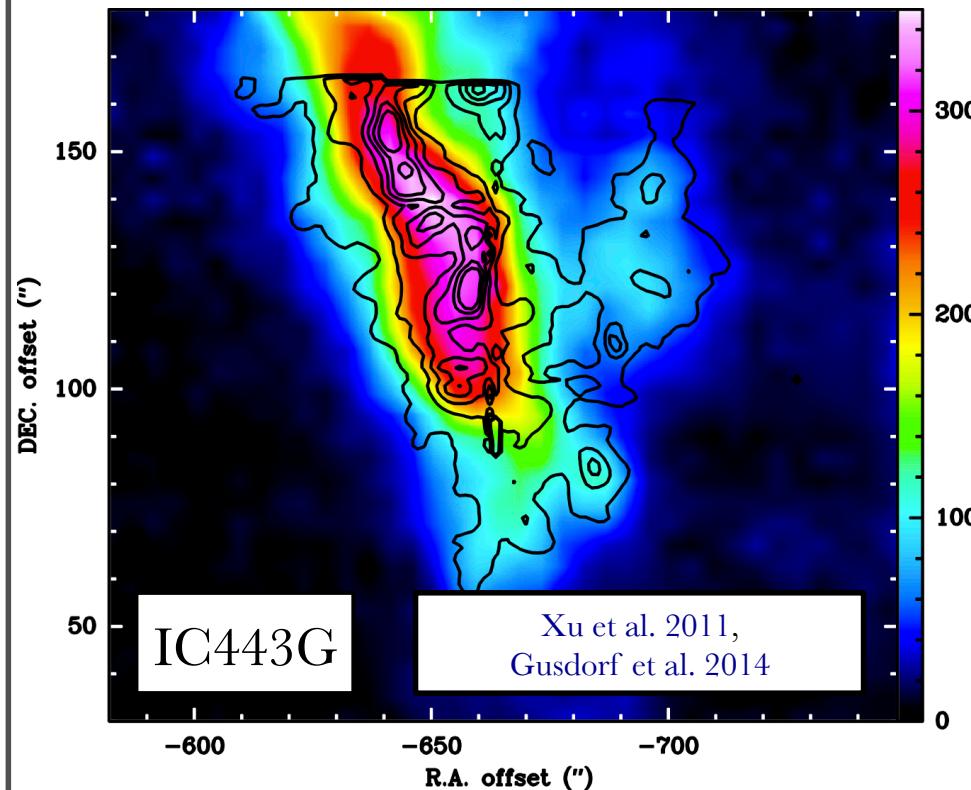
$$(1 - 8) \cdot 10^{38} \text{ J / beam}$$



- In W28F: C shocks,  $n_H = 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ,  $v_s = 20\text{-}25 \text{ km/s}$ ,  $B = 45\text{-}100 \mu\text{G}$ :
  - injected momentum:  $140 - 420 M_\odot \text{ km s}^{-1}$  per position
  - injected energy:  $(6 - 18) \cdot 10^{38} \text{ J}$  per position

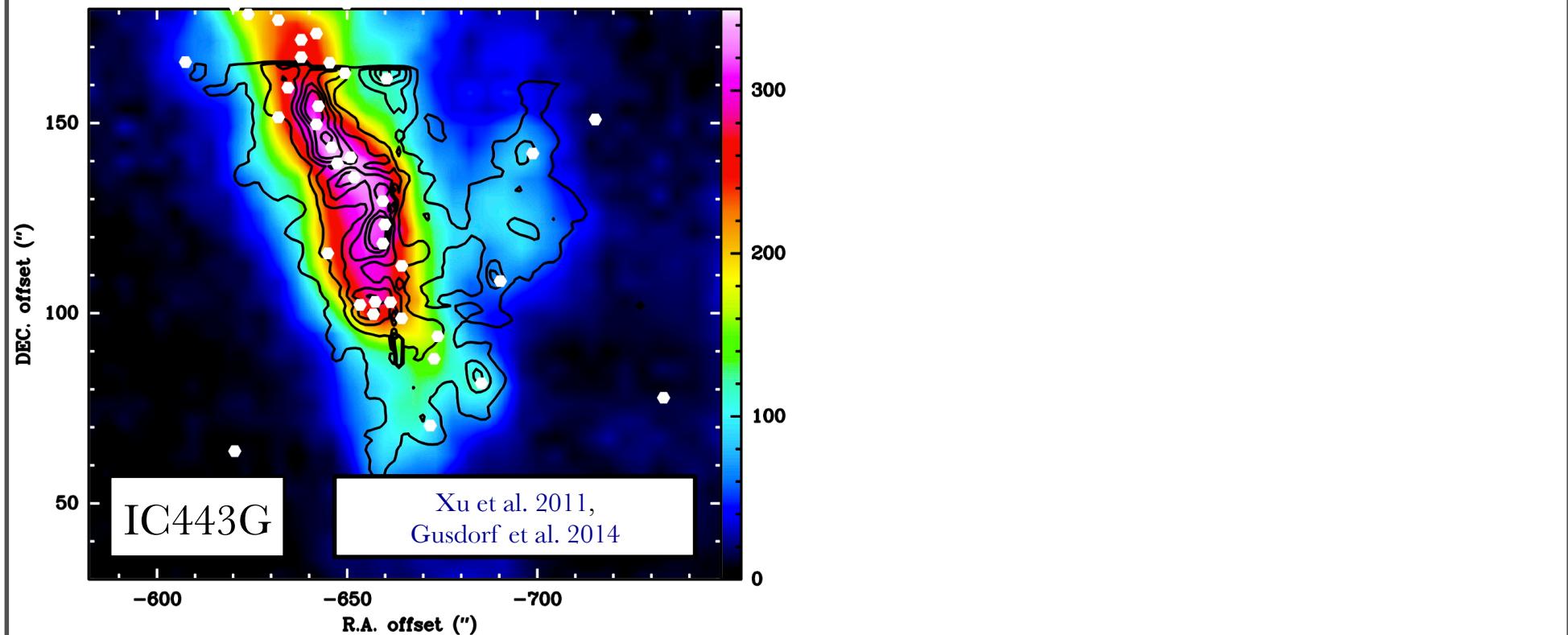
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- IC443 : CO (6-5) + H<sub>2</sub> 0-0 S(5)



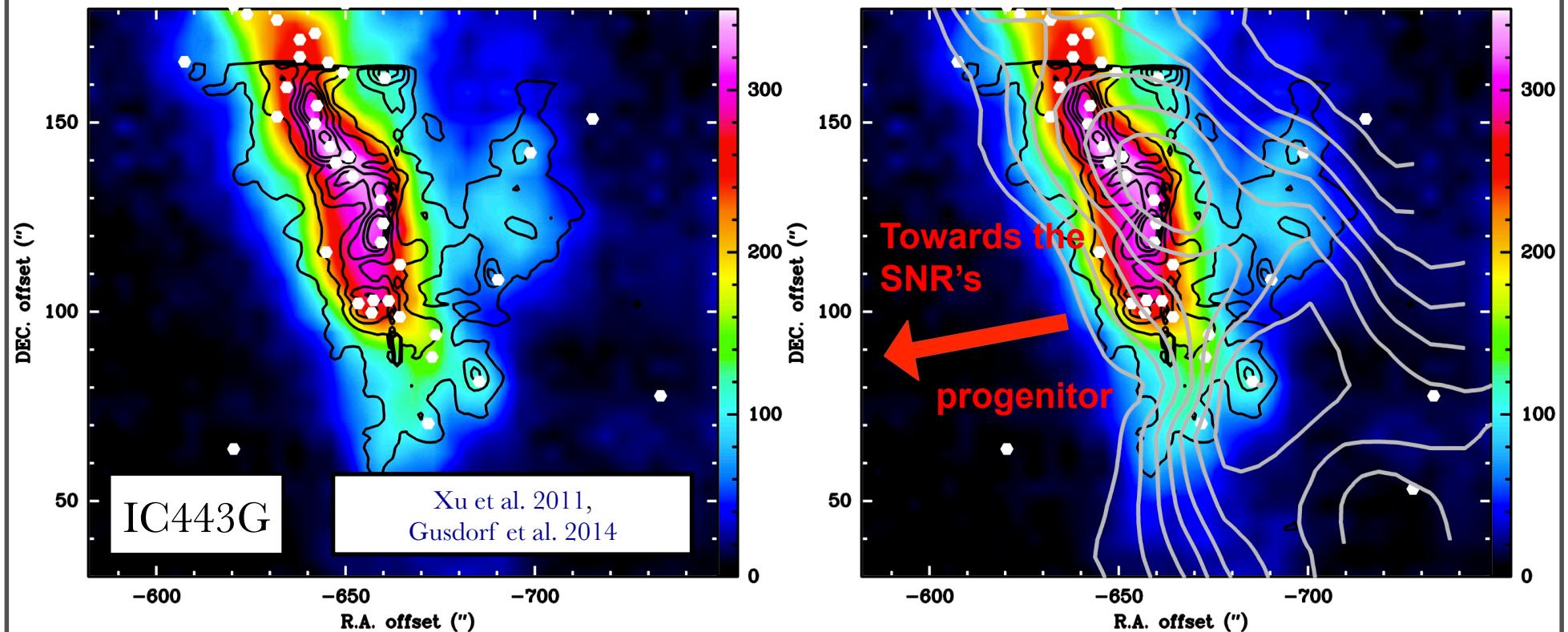
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- IC443 : CO (6-5) + H<sub>2</sub> 0-0 S(5) + YSOs



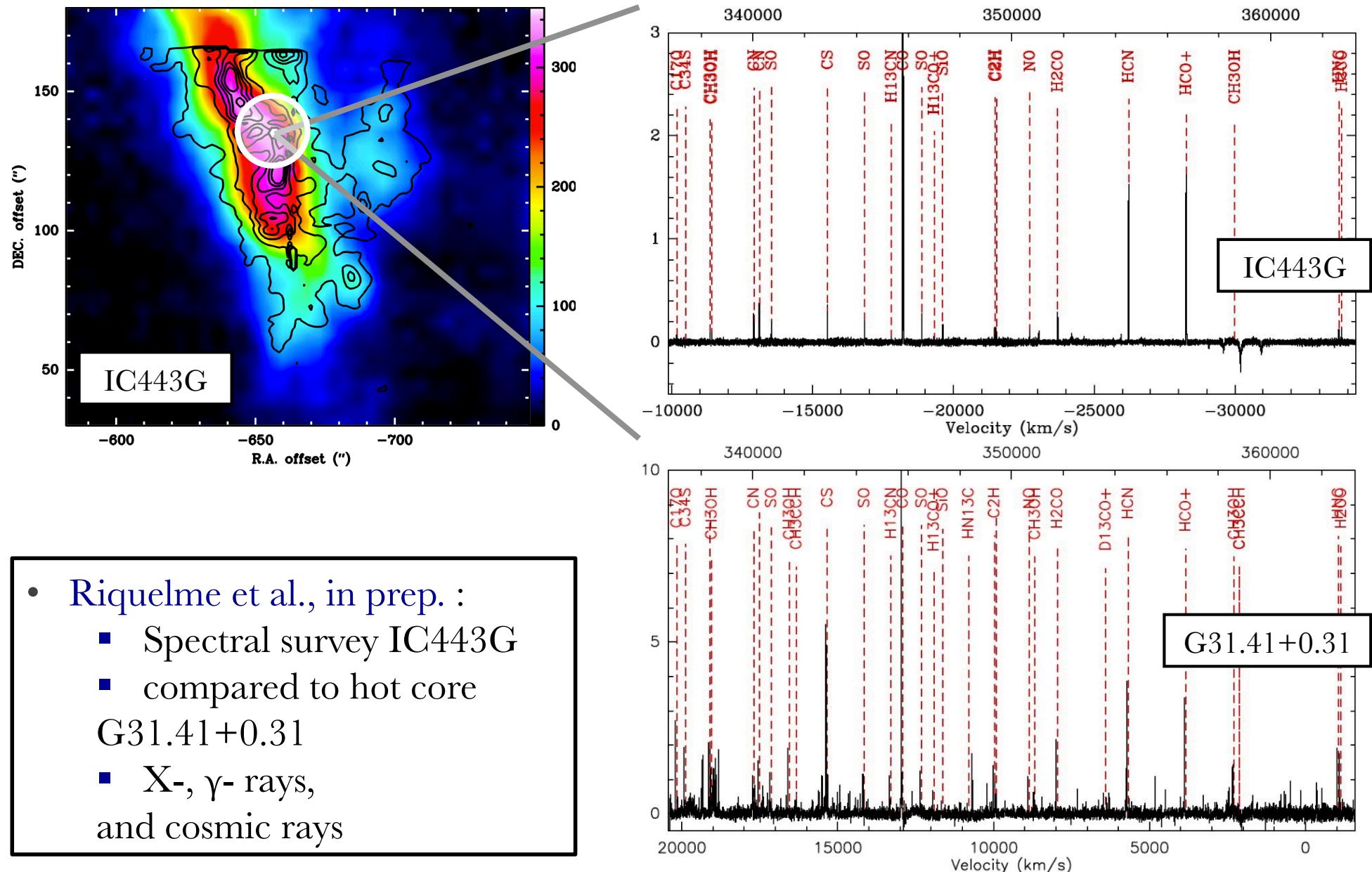
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- IC443 : CO (6-5) + H<sub>2</sub> 0-0 S(5) + YSOs + molecular cloud CO (1-0)

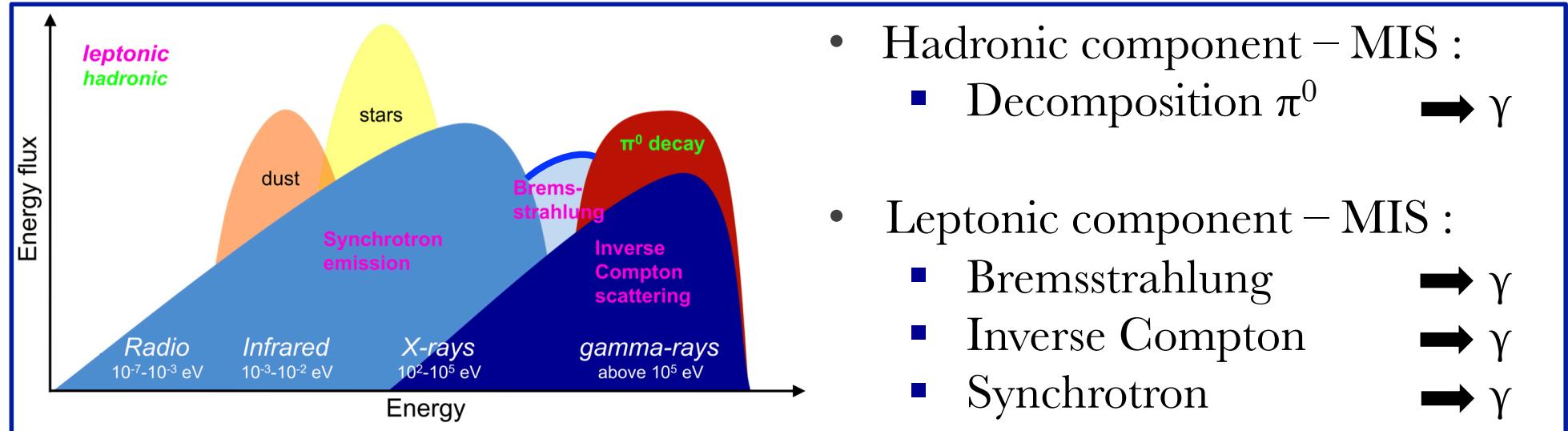


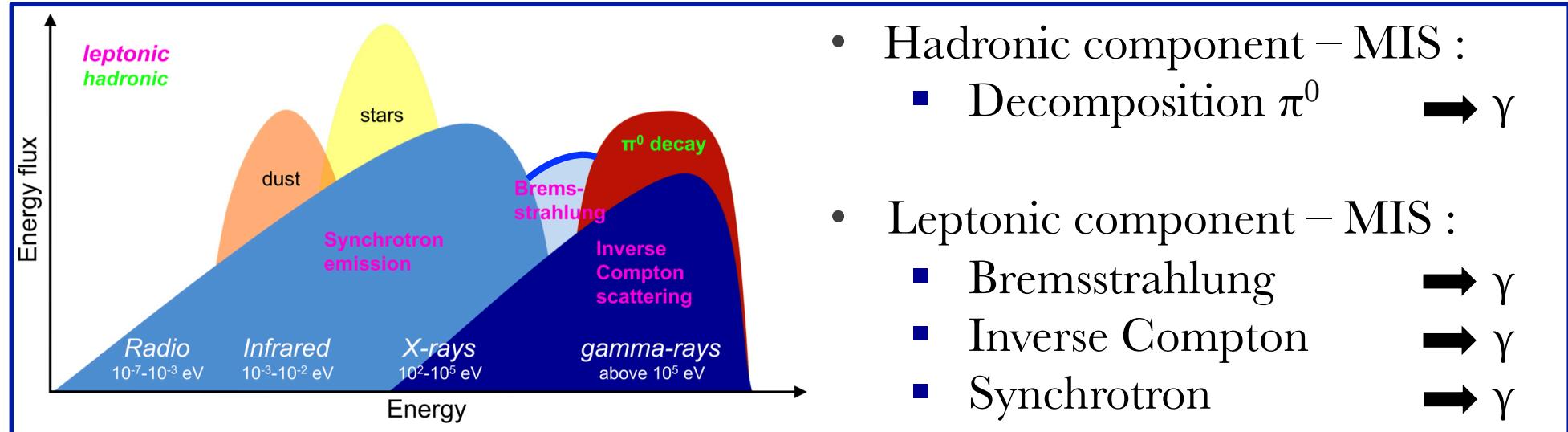
# SNRs and the ISM: chemistry

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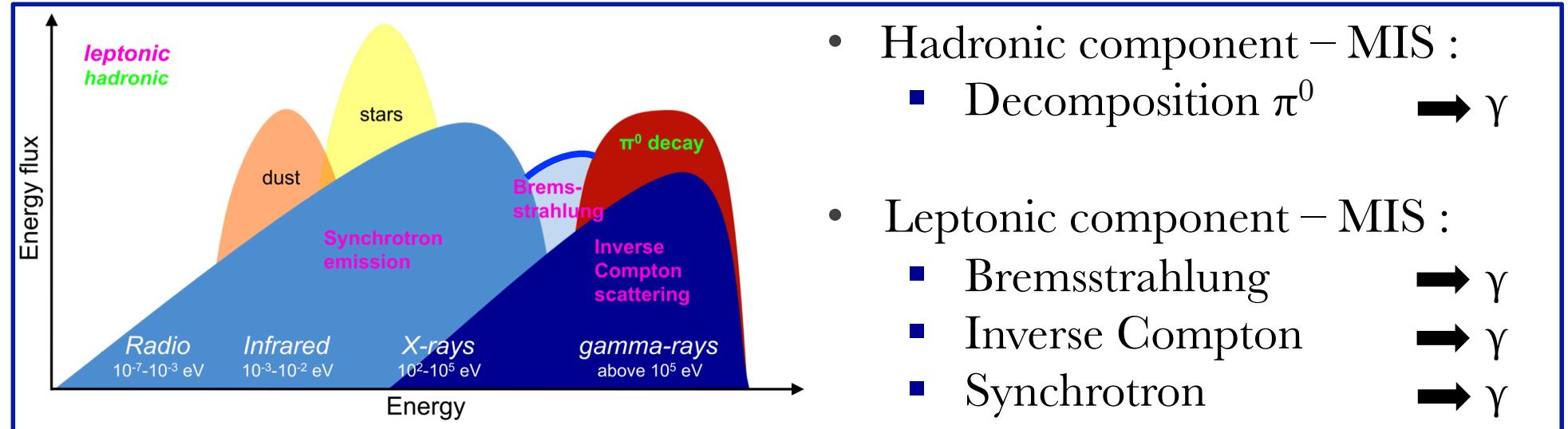
# SNRs and cosmic rays





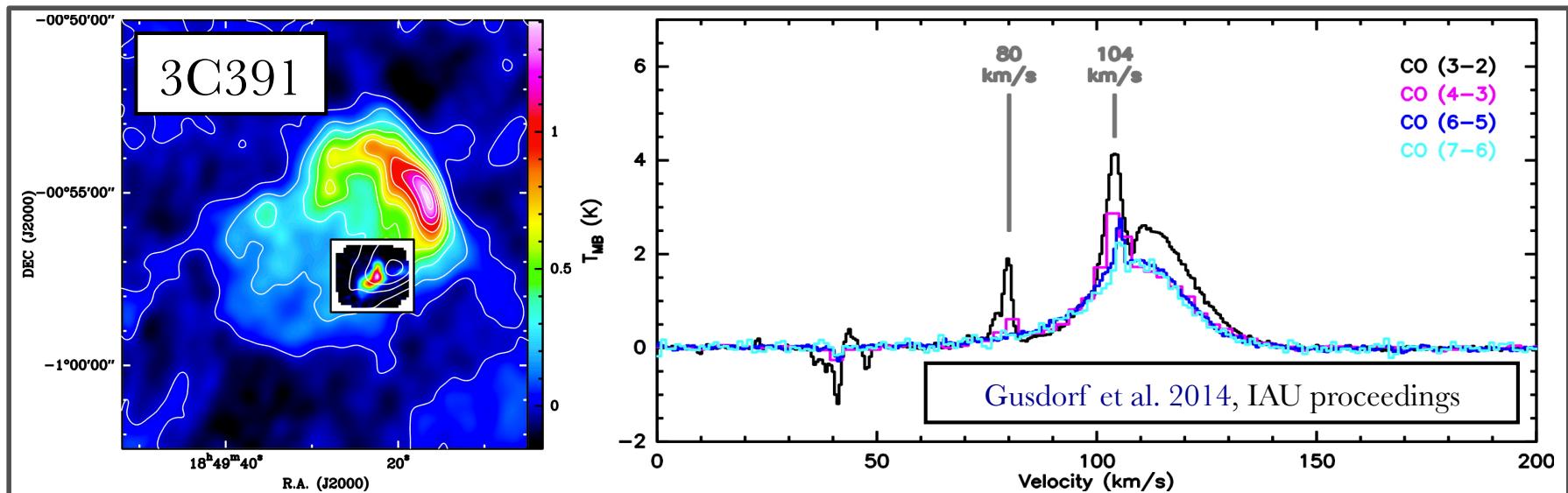
- Hadronic component – MIS :
  - Decomposition  $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma$
- Leptonic component – MIS :
  - Bremsstrahlung  $\rightarrow \gamma$
  - Inverse Compton  $\rightarrow \gamma$
  - Synchrotron  $\rightarrow \gamma$

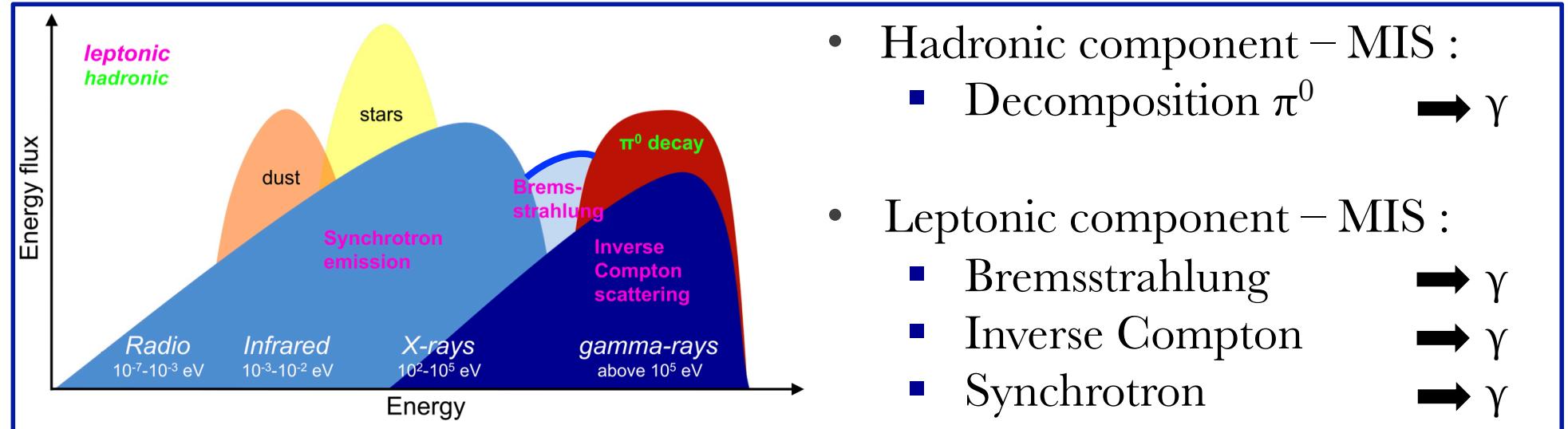
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shocked mass :  $6 - 19 M_\odot / \text{beam}$



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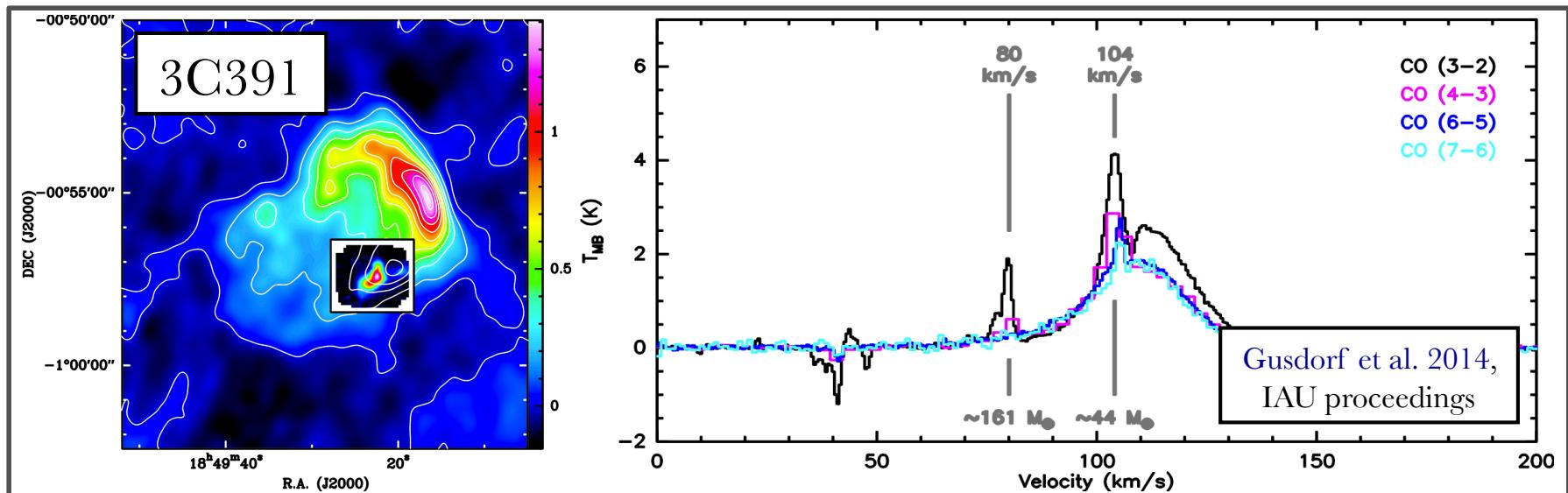
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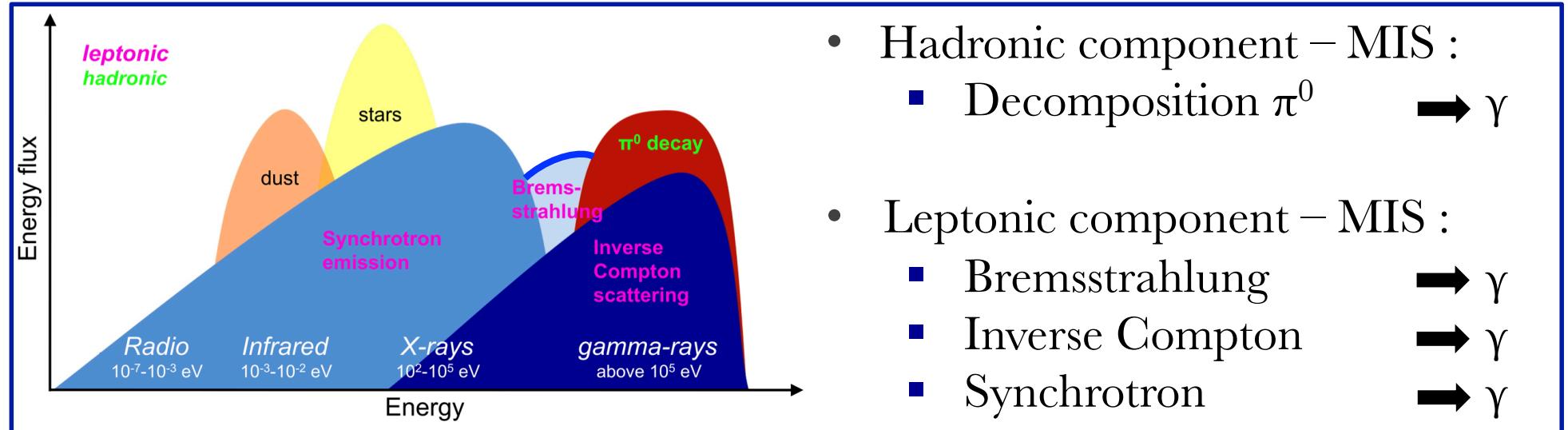




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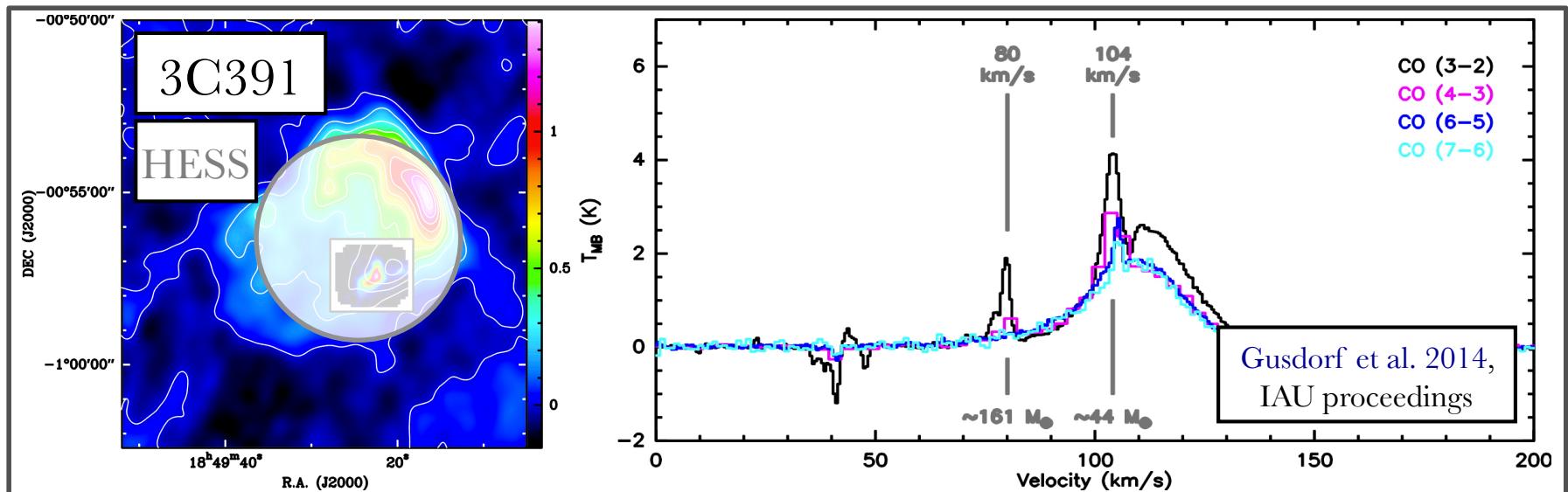
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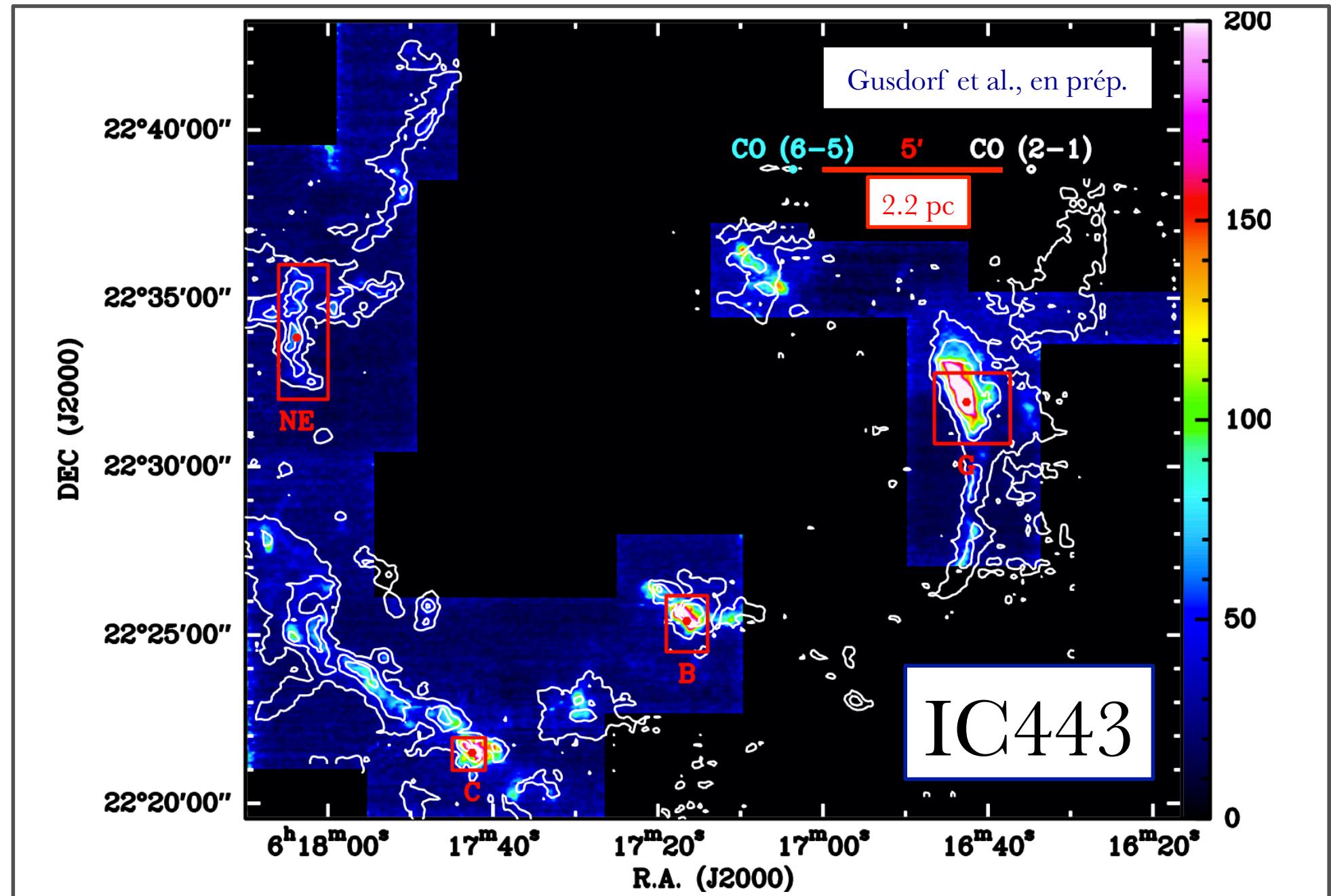


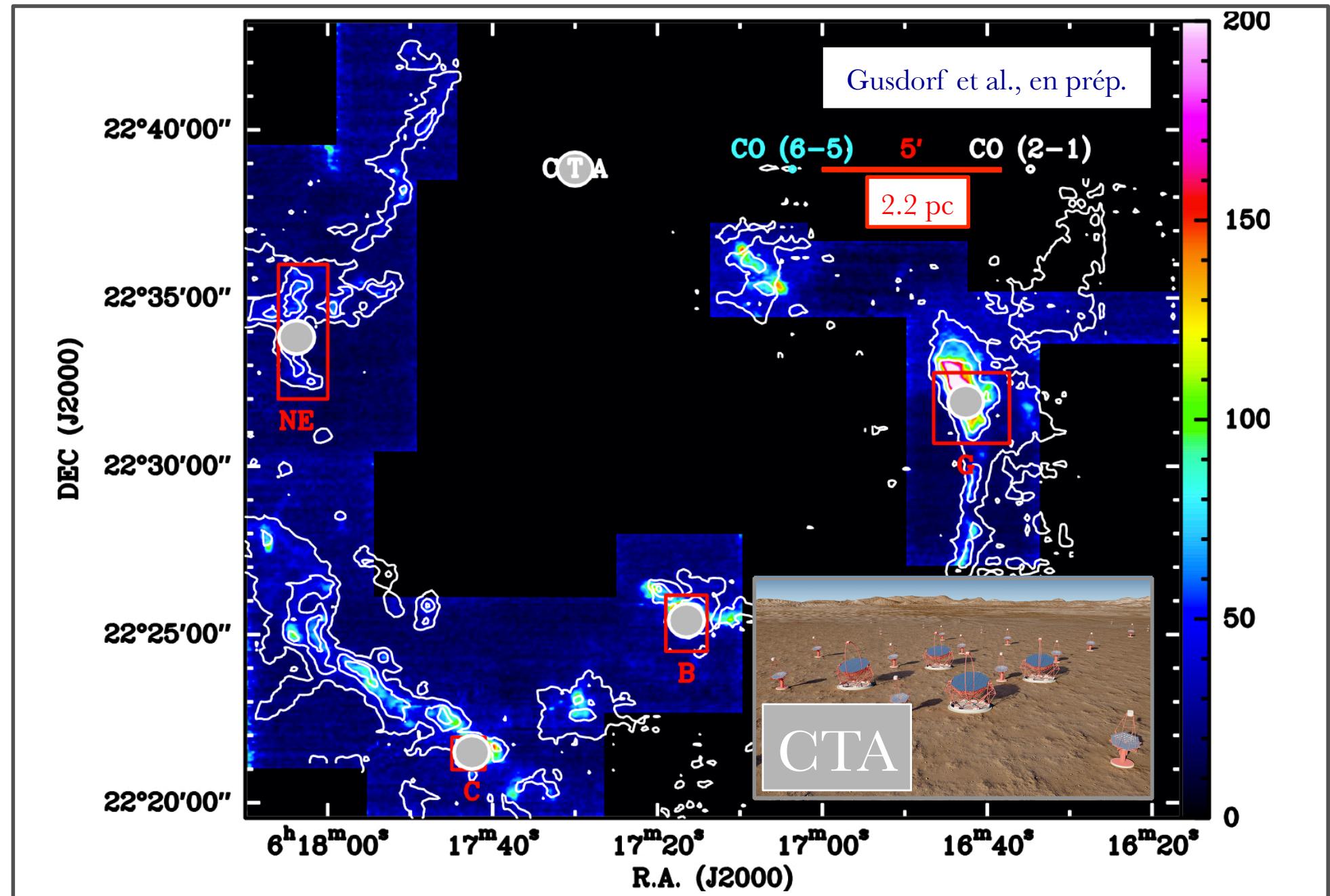


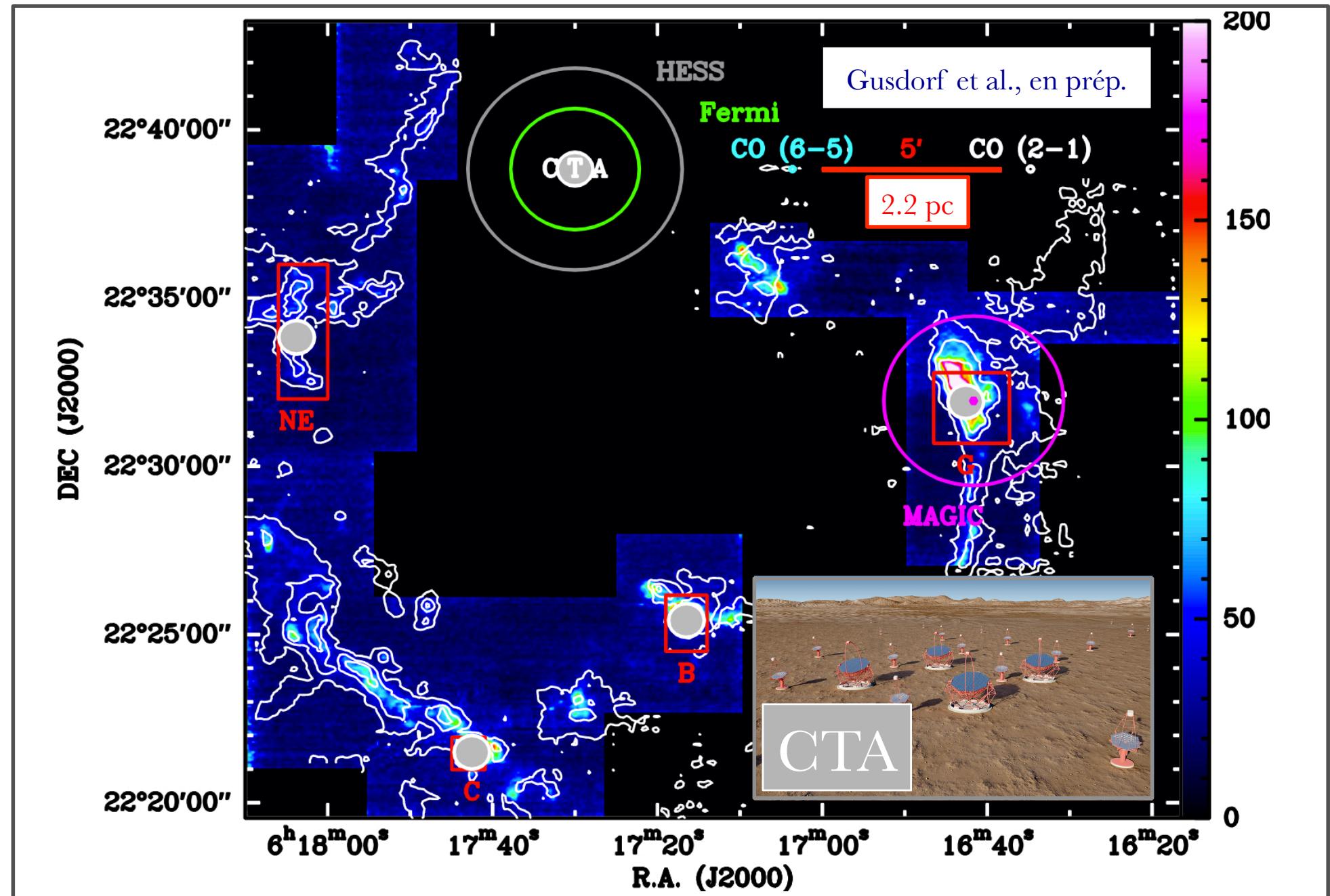
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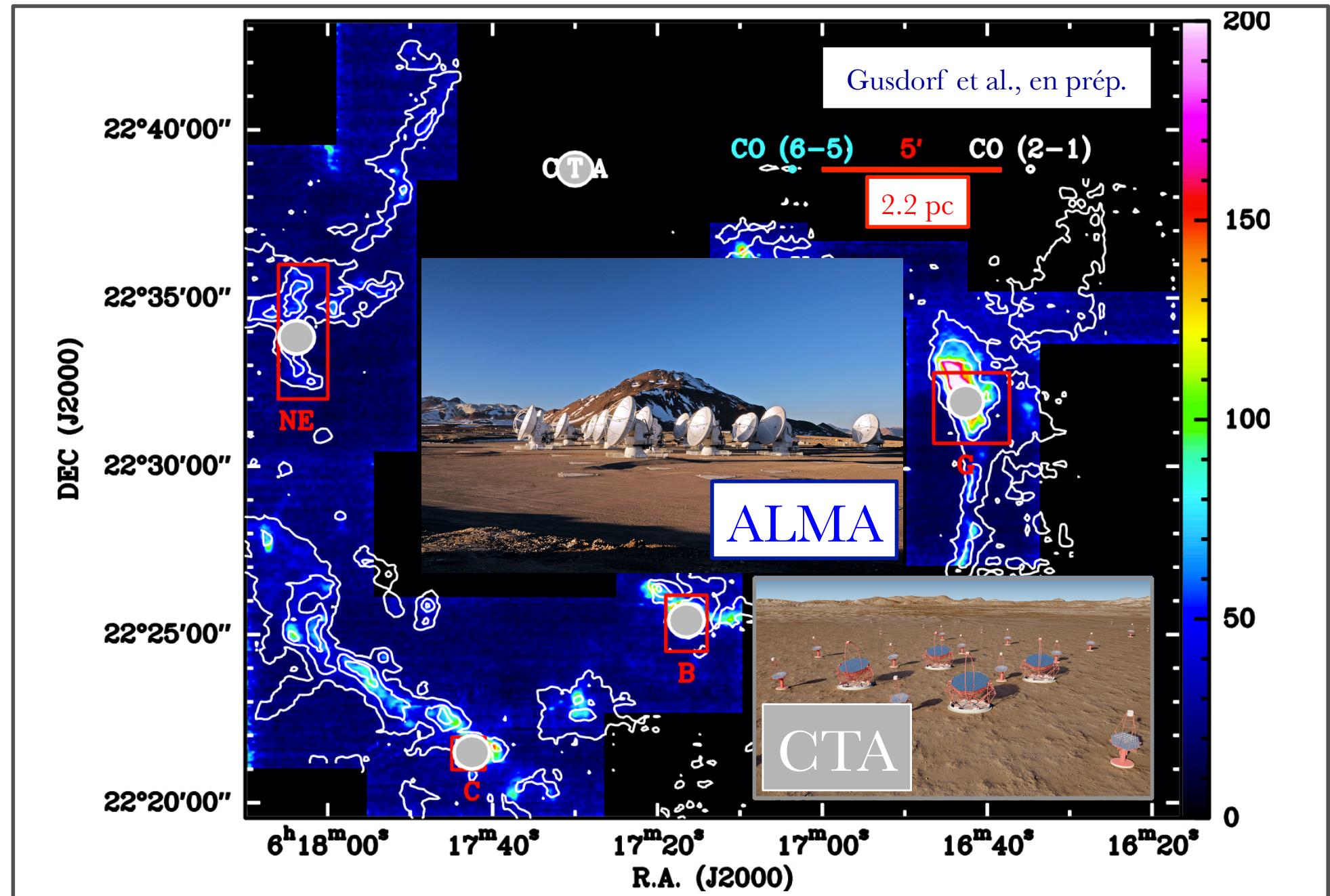
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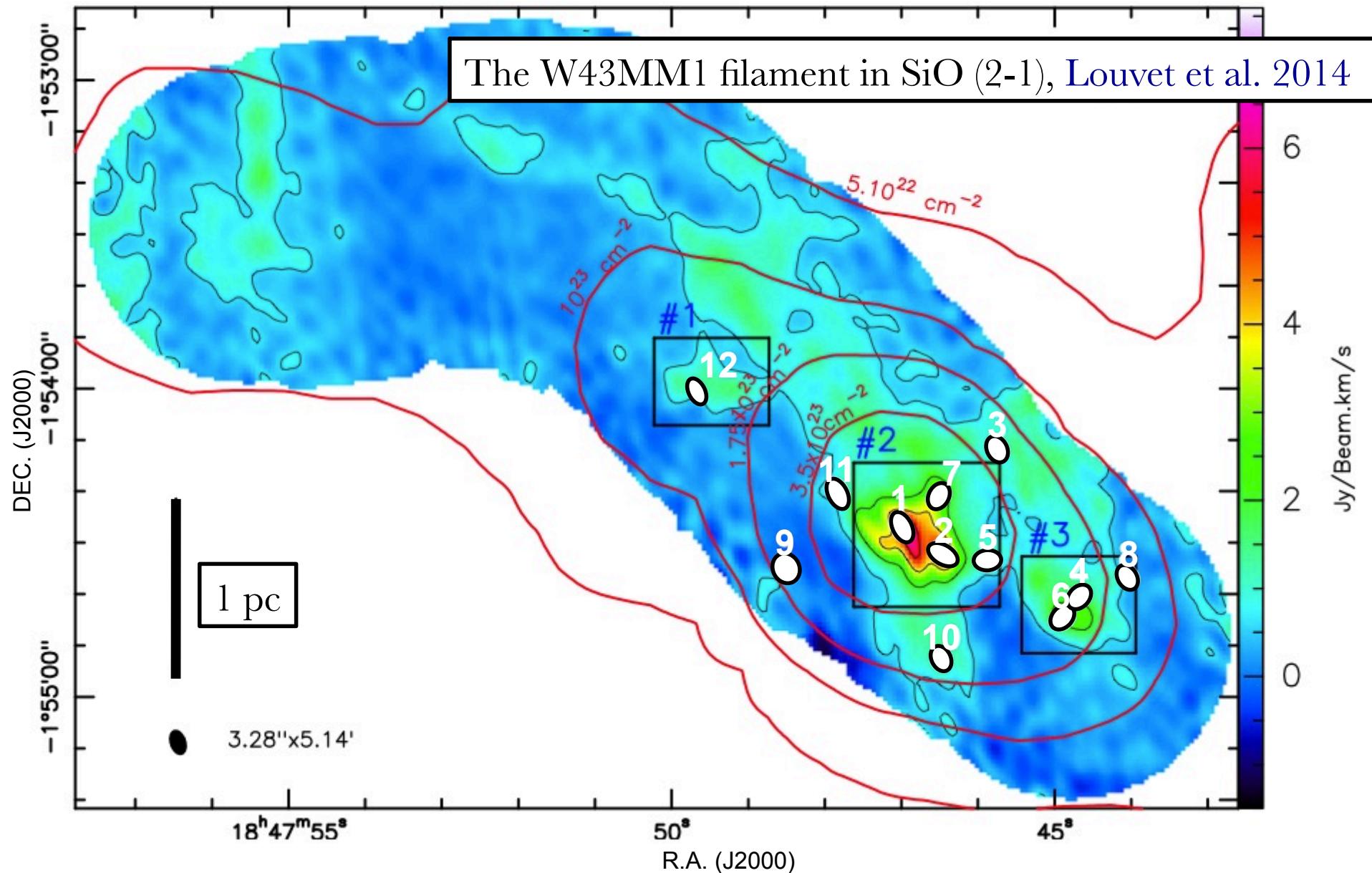




# Perspectives

# Ubiquity of CR-related questions in shocked regions

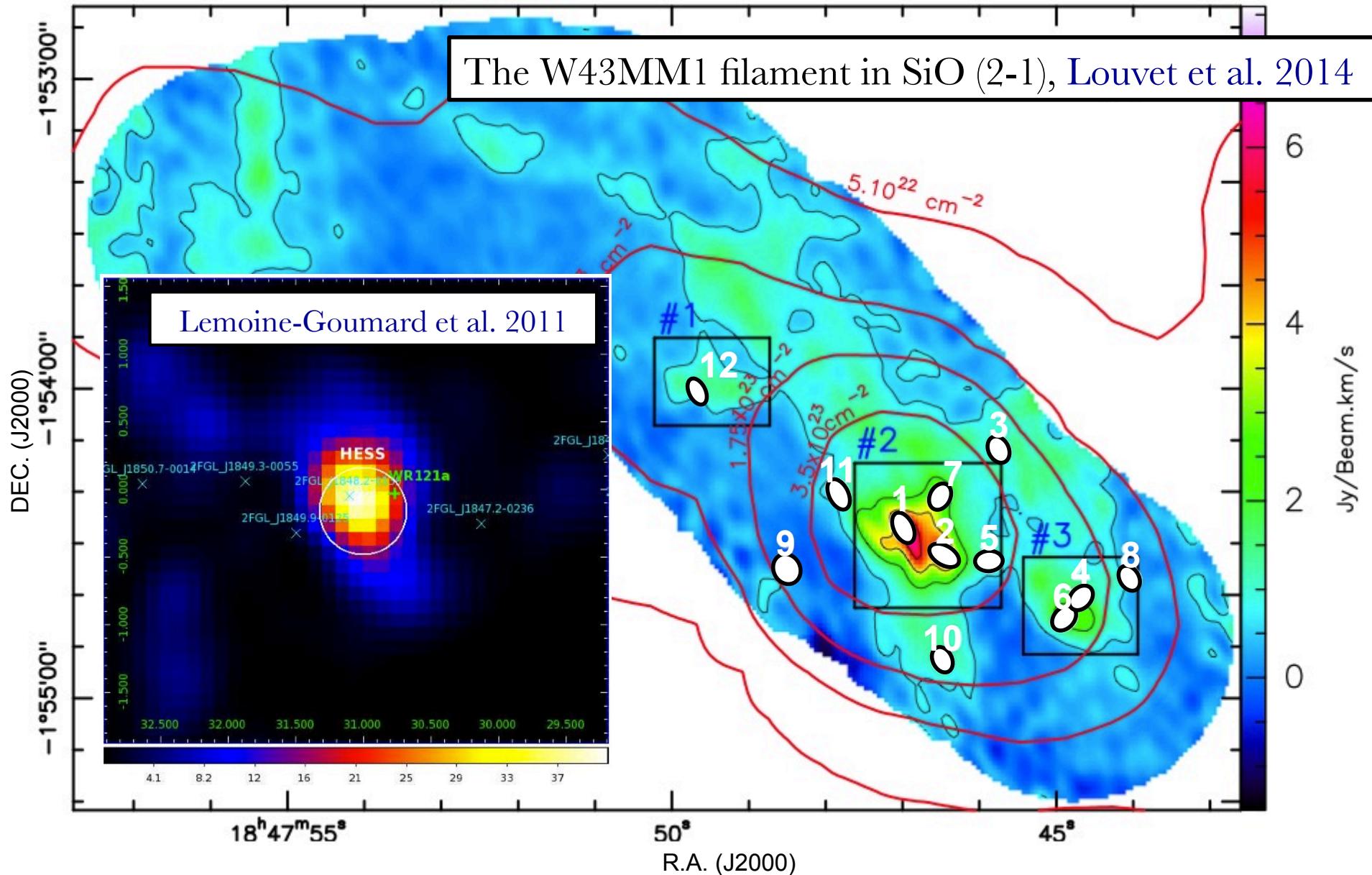
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Nguyen-Luong et al. 2013, Motte et al. 2014

# Ubiquity of CR-related questions in shocked regions

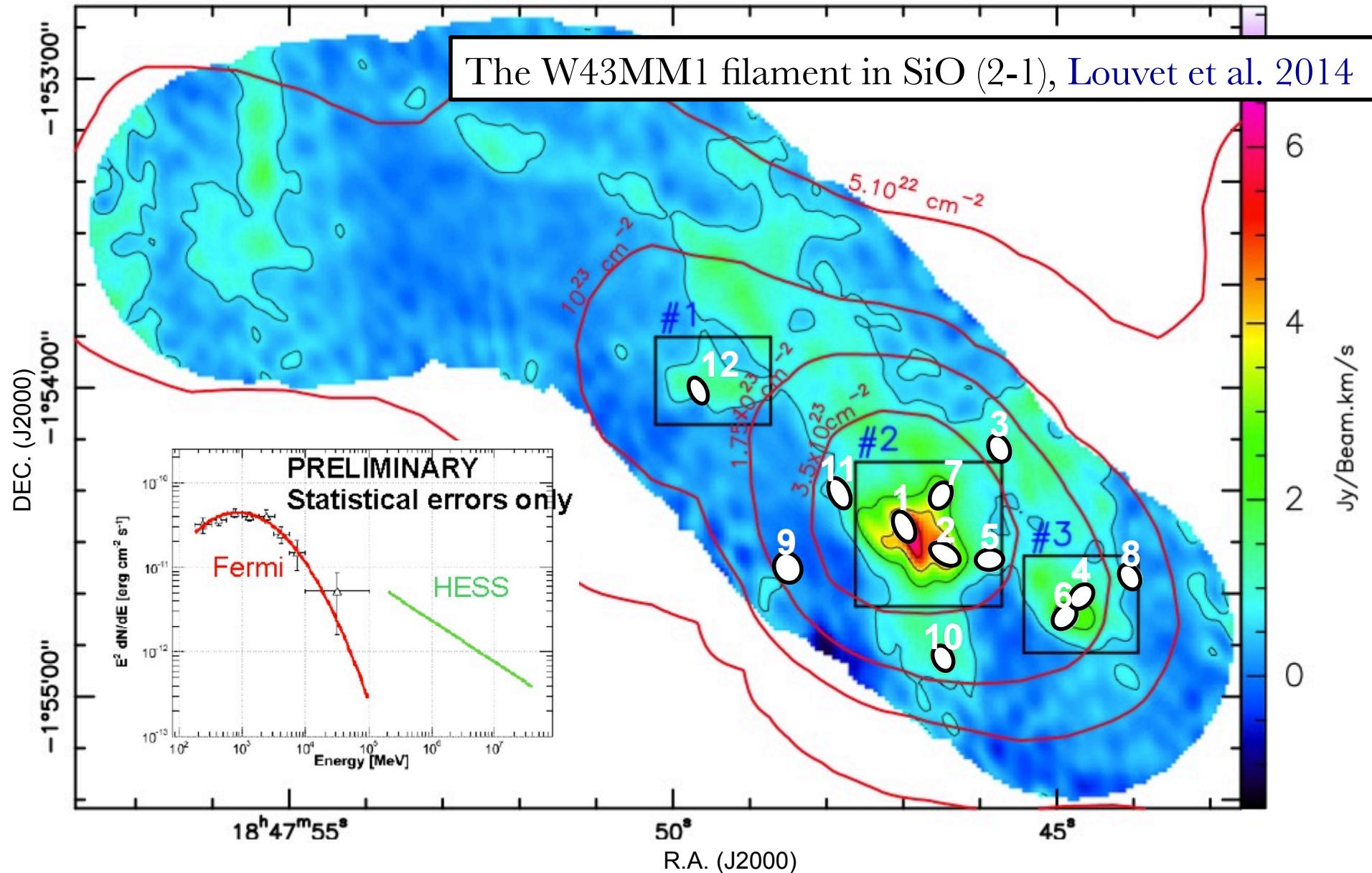
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Nguyen-Luong et al. 2013, Motte et al. 2014

# Ubiquity of CR-related questions in shocked regions

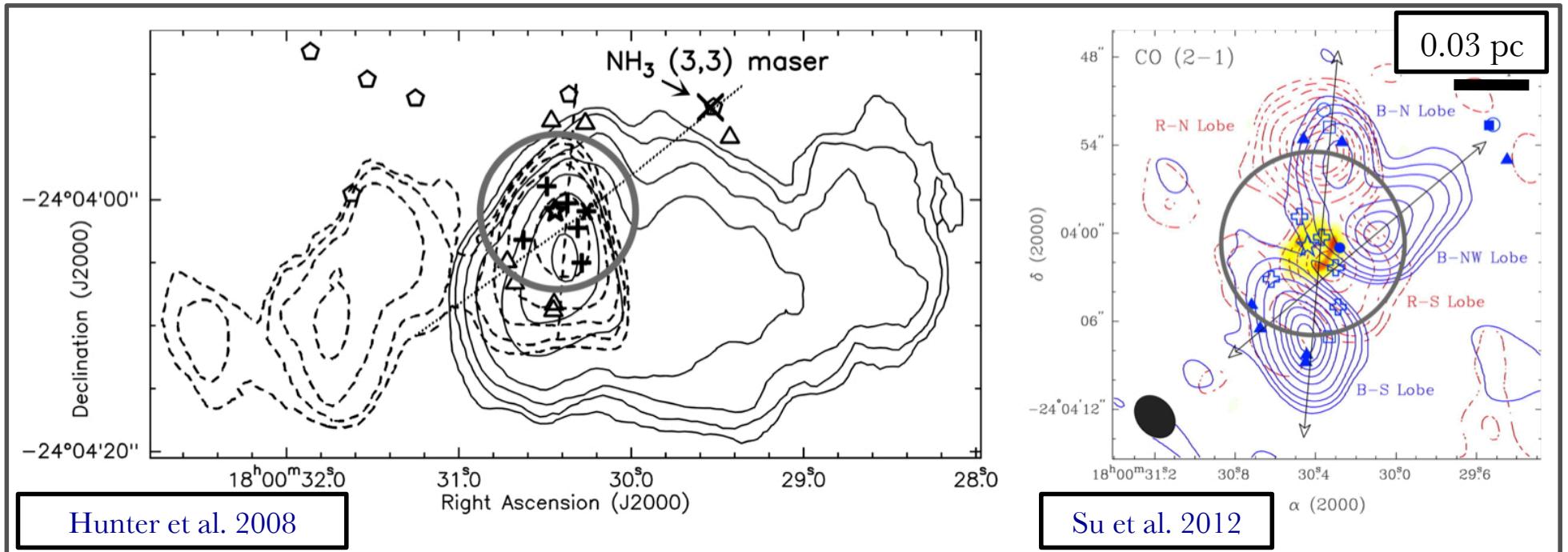
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Nguyen-Luong et al. 2013, Motte et al. 2014

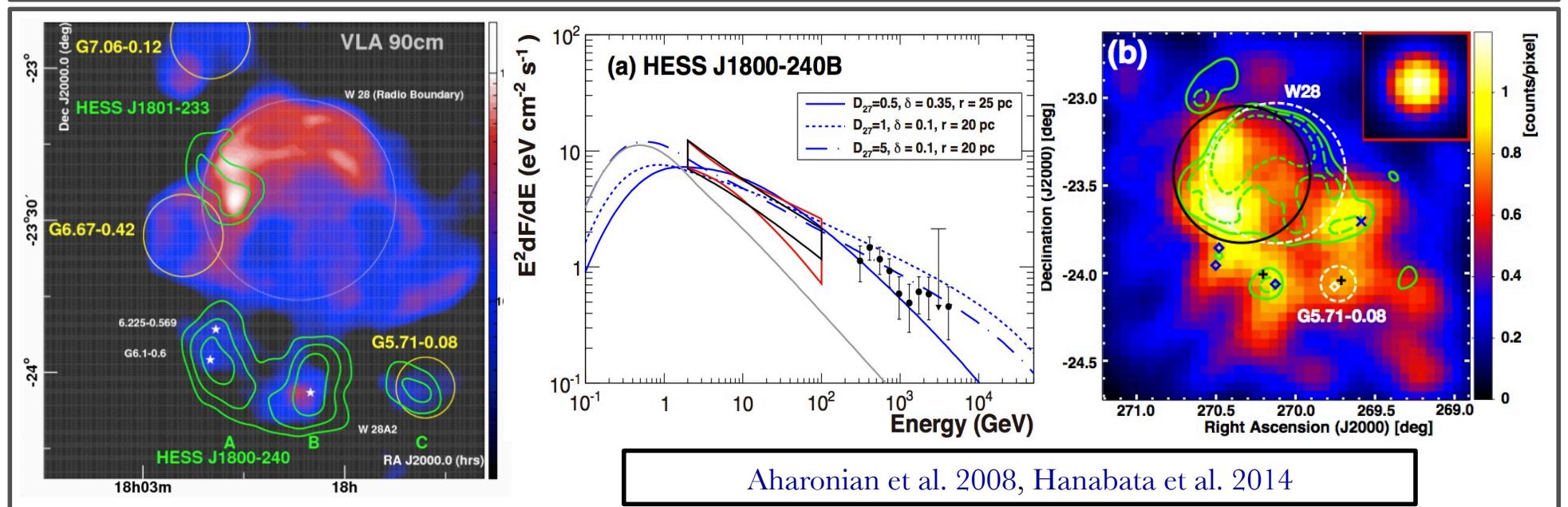
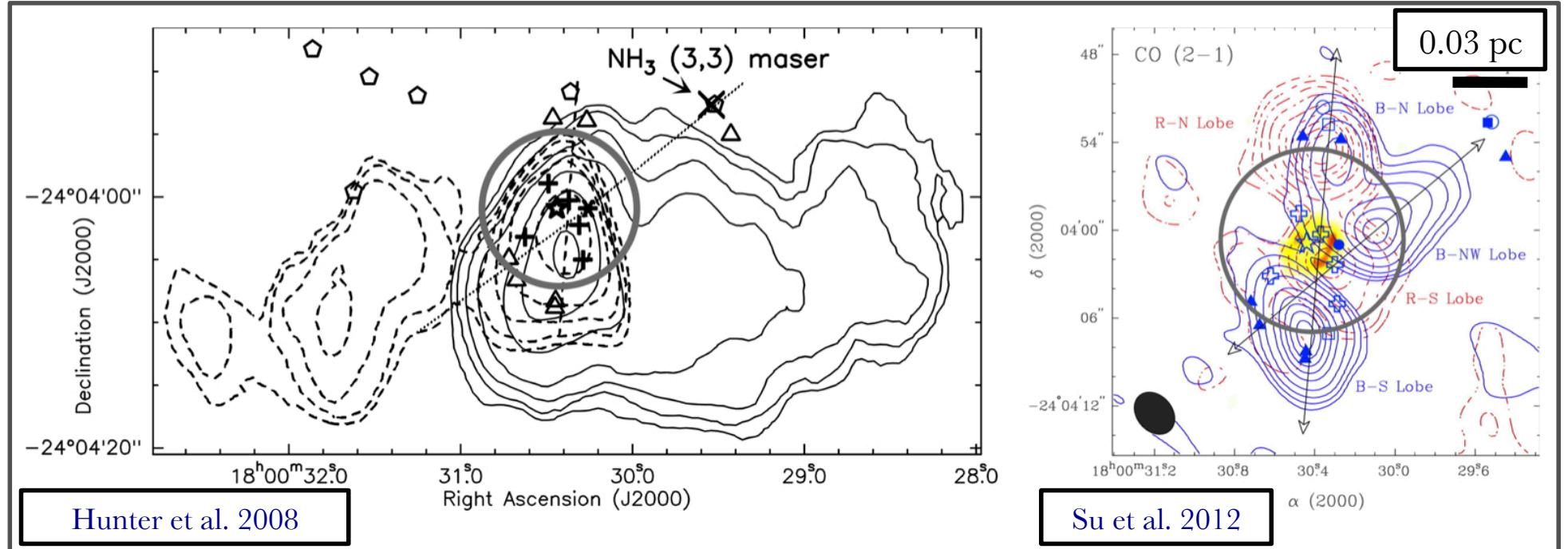
# Ubiquity of CR-related questions in shocked regions

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# Ubiquity of CR-related questions in shocked regions

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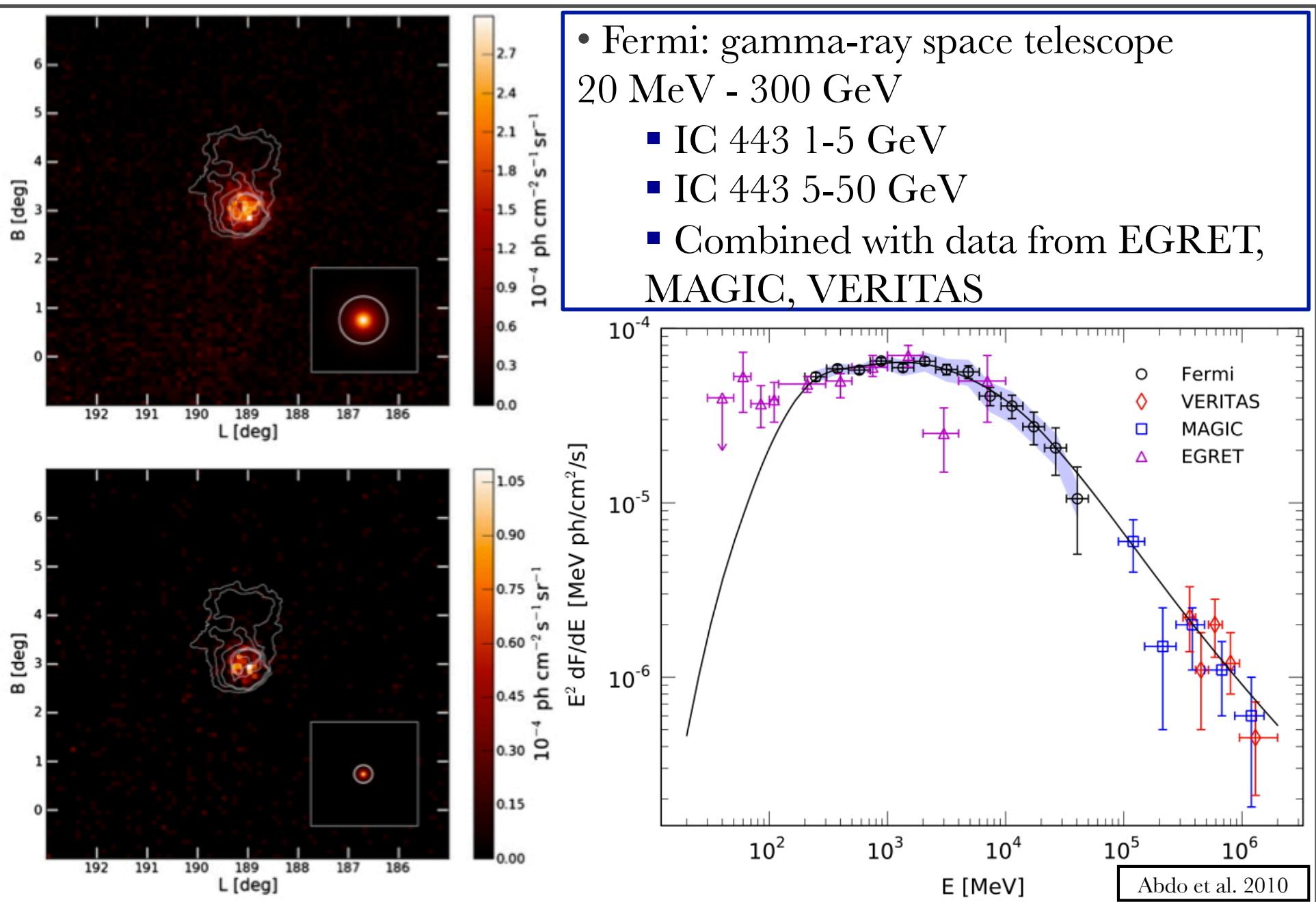


Aharonian et al. 2008, Hanabata et al. 2014

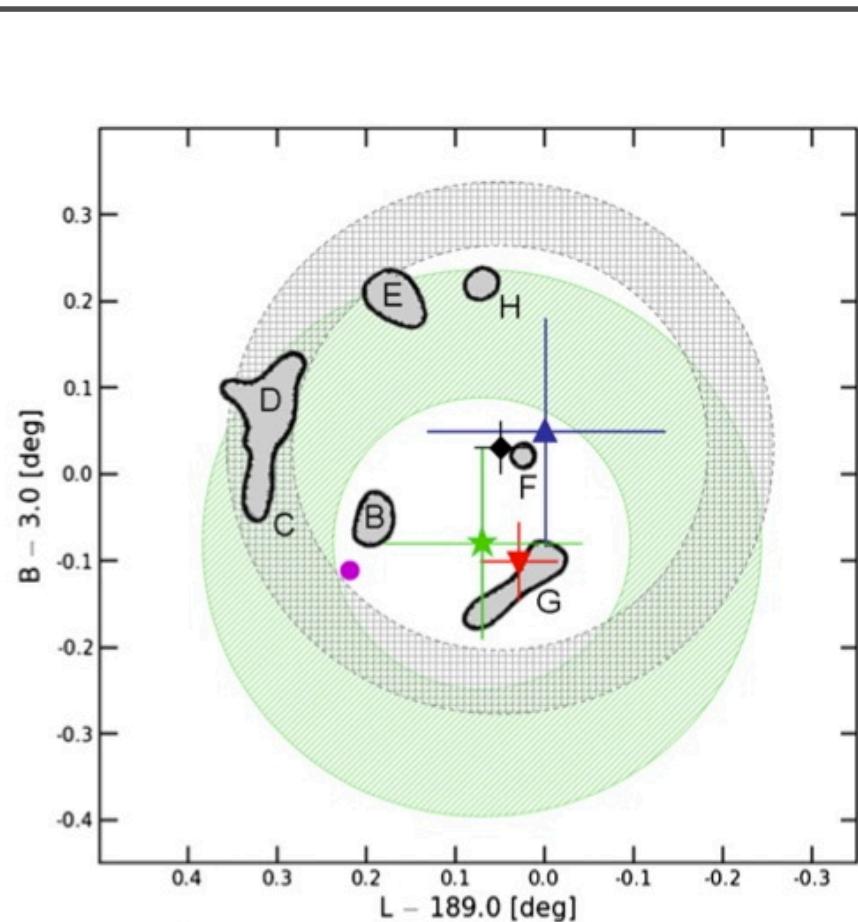
S08 workshop at SF2A 2016 week, 15-17<sup>th</sup> June, Lyon  
‘Cosmic Rays and the Interstellar Medium’  
Abstract can still be submitted !

# Thanks for your attention !

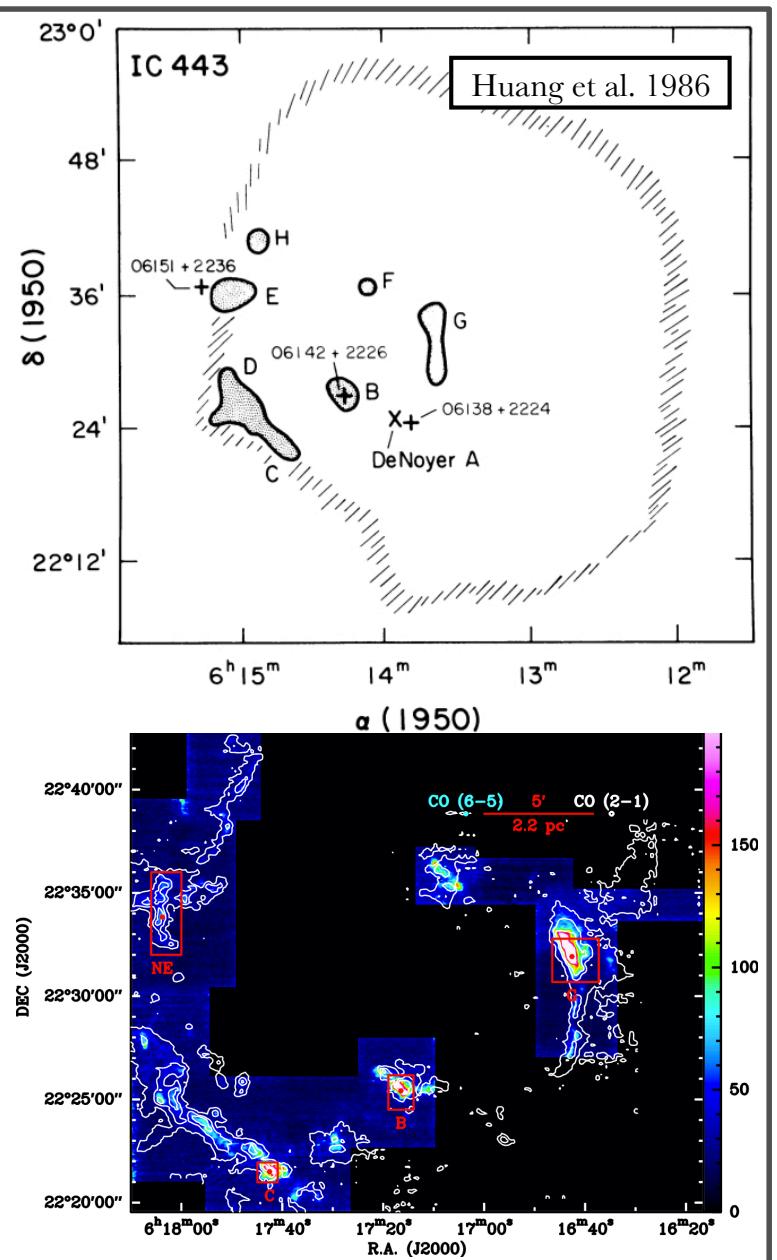
# L'étude des rayons cosmiques dans IC 443 (1)



# L'étude des rayons cosmiques dans IC 443 (2)

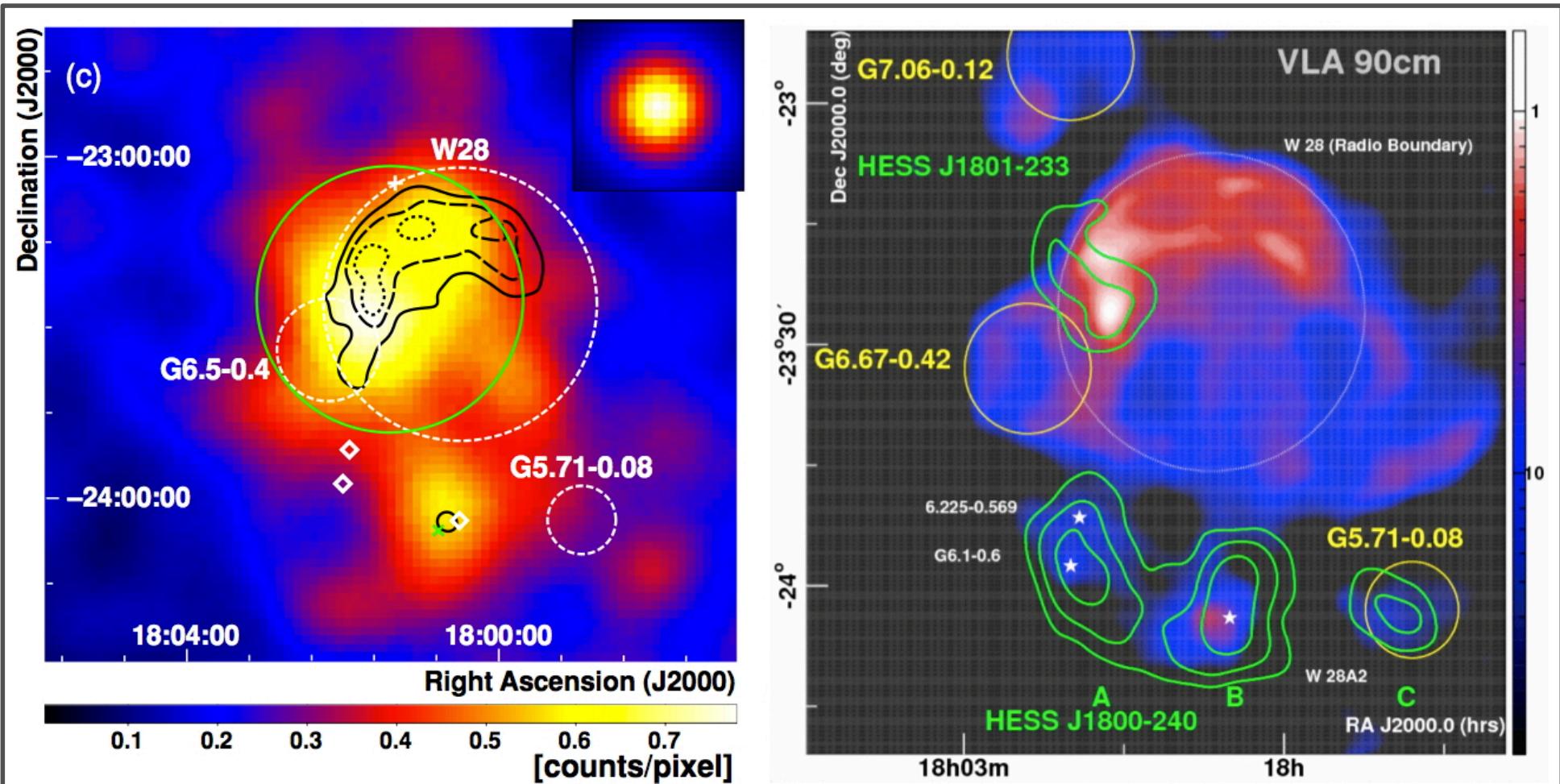


**Figure 5.** Locations and extensions of the four gamma-ray sources: *EGRET* centroid ( $\Delta$ ), *MAGIC* centroid ( $\nabla$ ), *VERITAS* centroid (star), and *Fermi* LAT centroid ( $\diamond$ ). The respective localization errors as tabulated in Table 5 are shown as crosses. Best-fit spatial extensions of the *Fermi* (cross-hatched band) and *VERITAS* (striped green band) sources are drawn as rings with radii of  $\theta_{68}^{\text{ext}}$  and widths of  $\pm 1\sigma$  error. The PWN location is shown as a dot. Contours are the locations and shapes of the local shocked molecular clouds taken from Huang et al. (1986).



Abdo et al. 2010

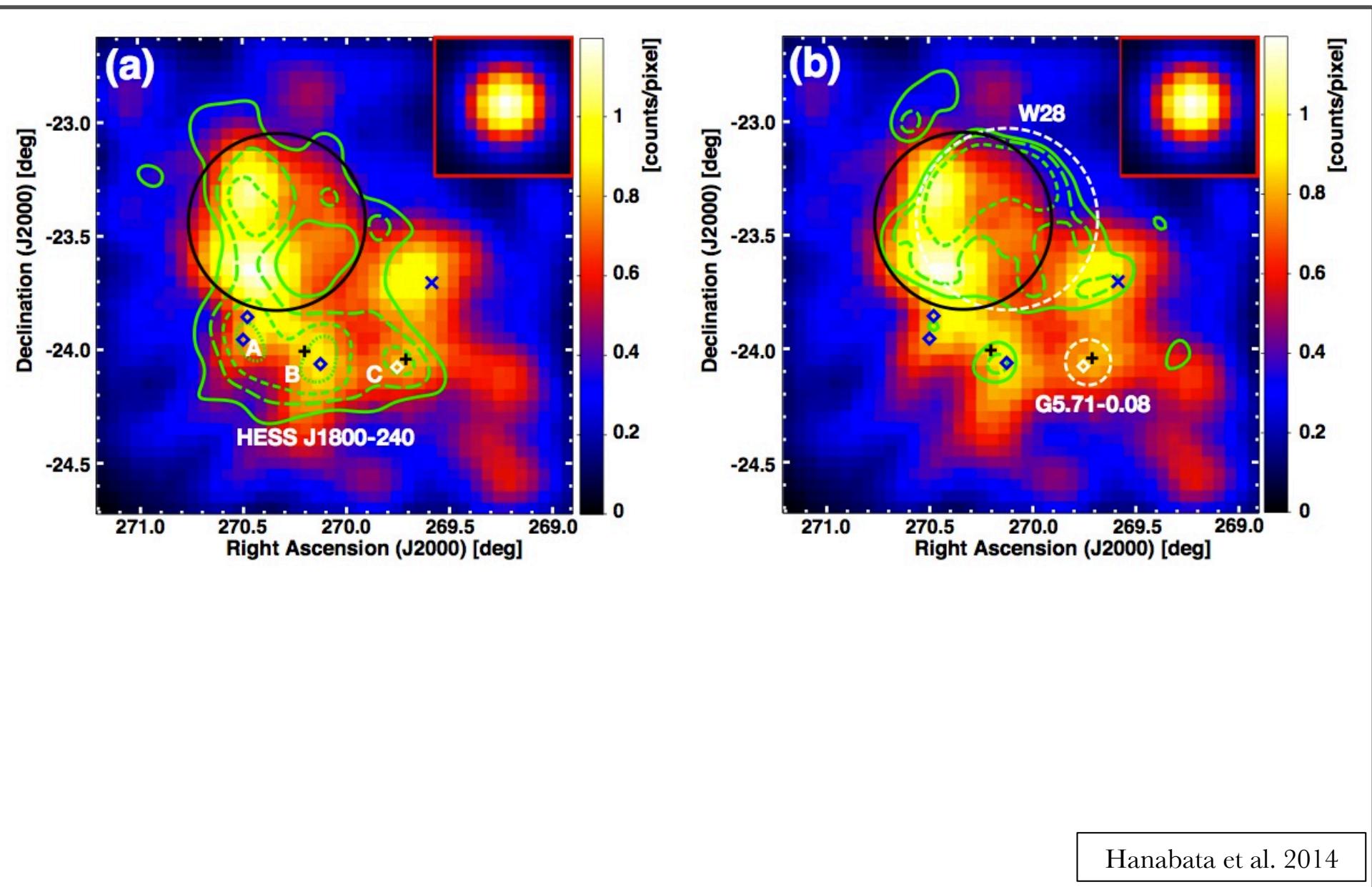
# G5.89 – 0.39 : rayonnement gamma (1)



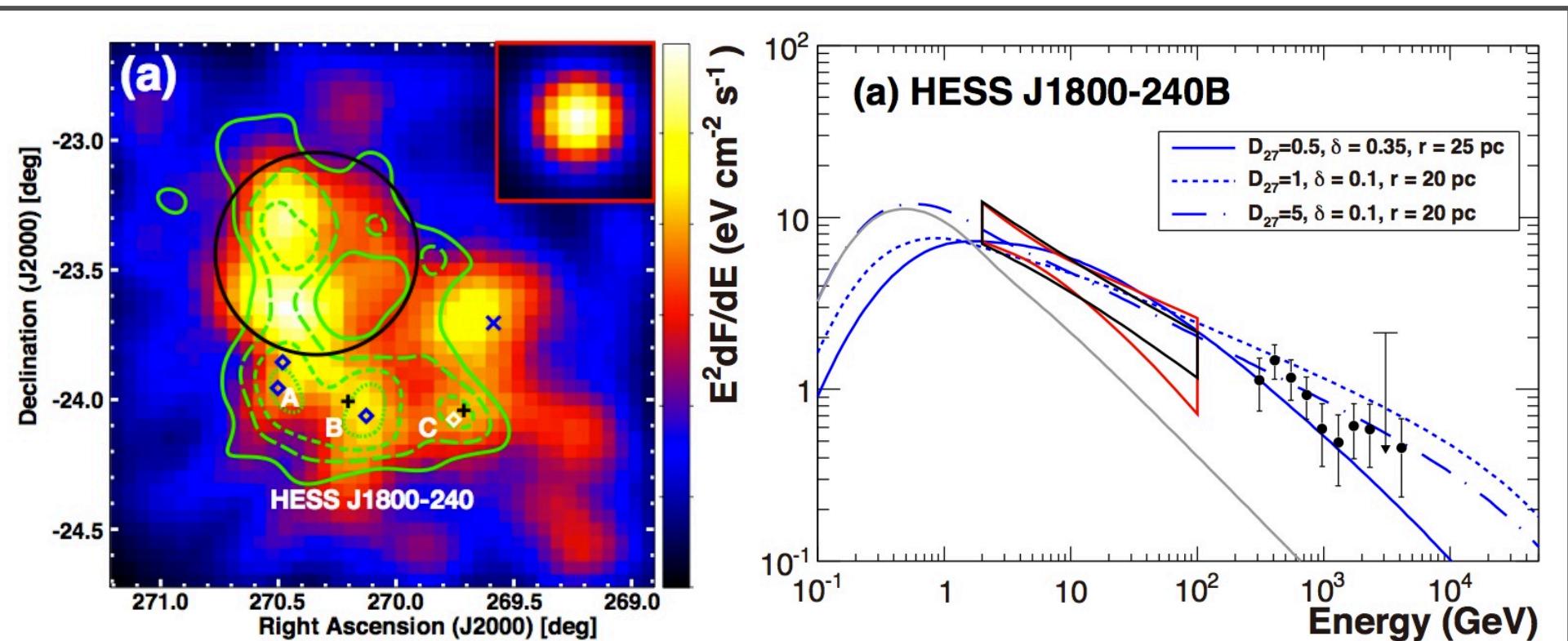
- The Fermi-lat count map  
2-10 GeV with 0.2° resolution  
Abdo et al. 2010

- The HESS count map  
Above 320 GeV with 5-6' resolution  
Aharonian et al. 2008

# G5.89 – 0.39 : rayonnement gamma (2)

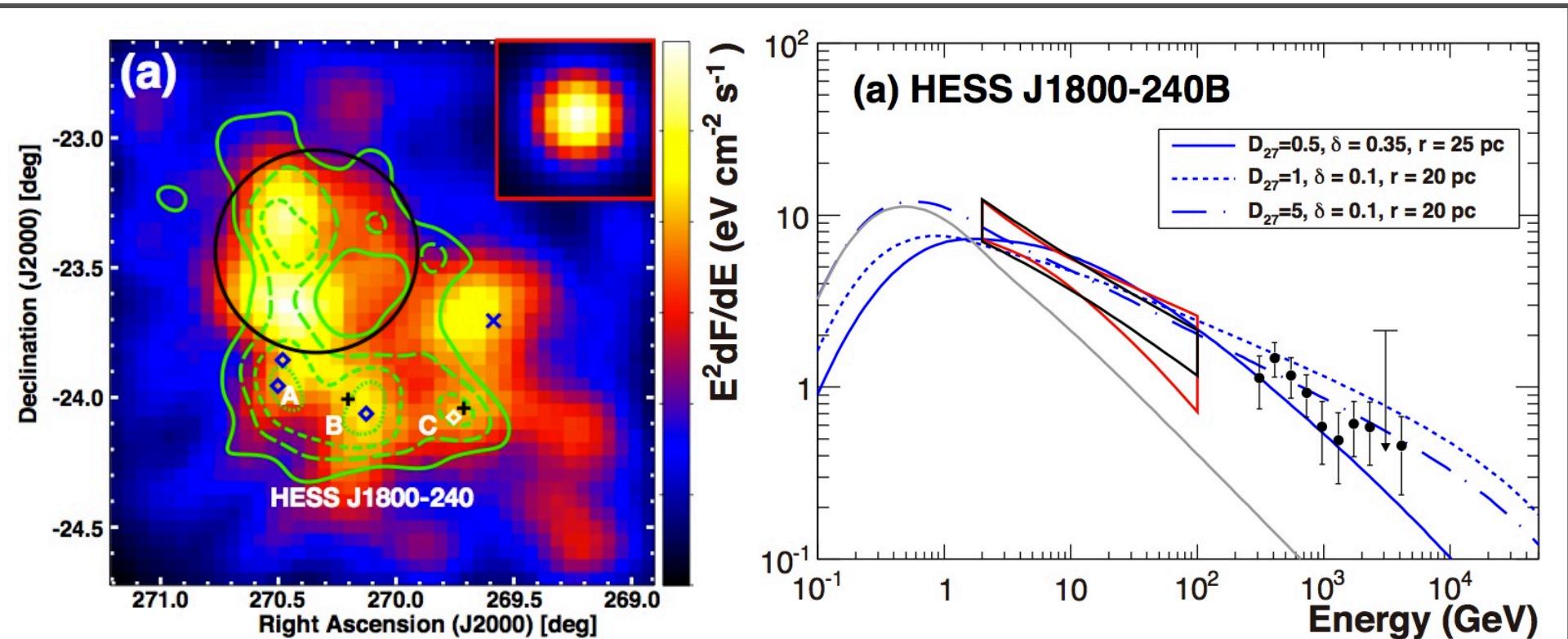


# G5.89 – 0.39 : rayonnement gamma (3)



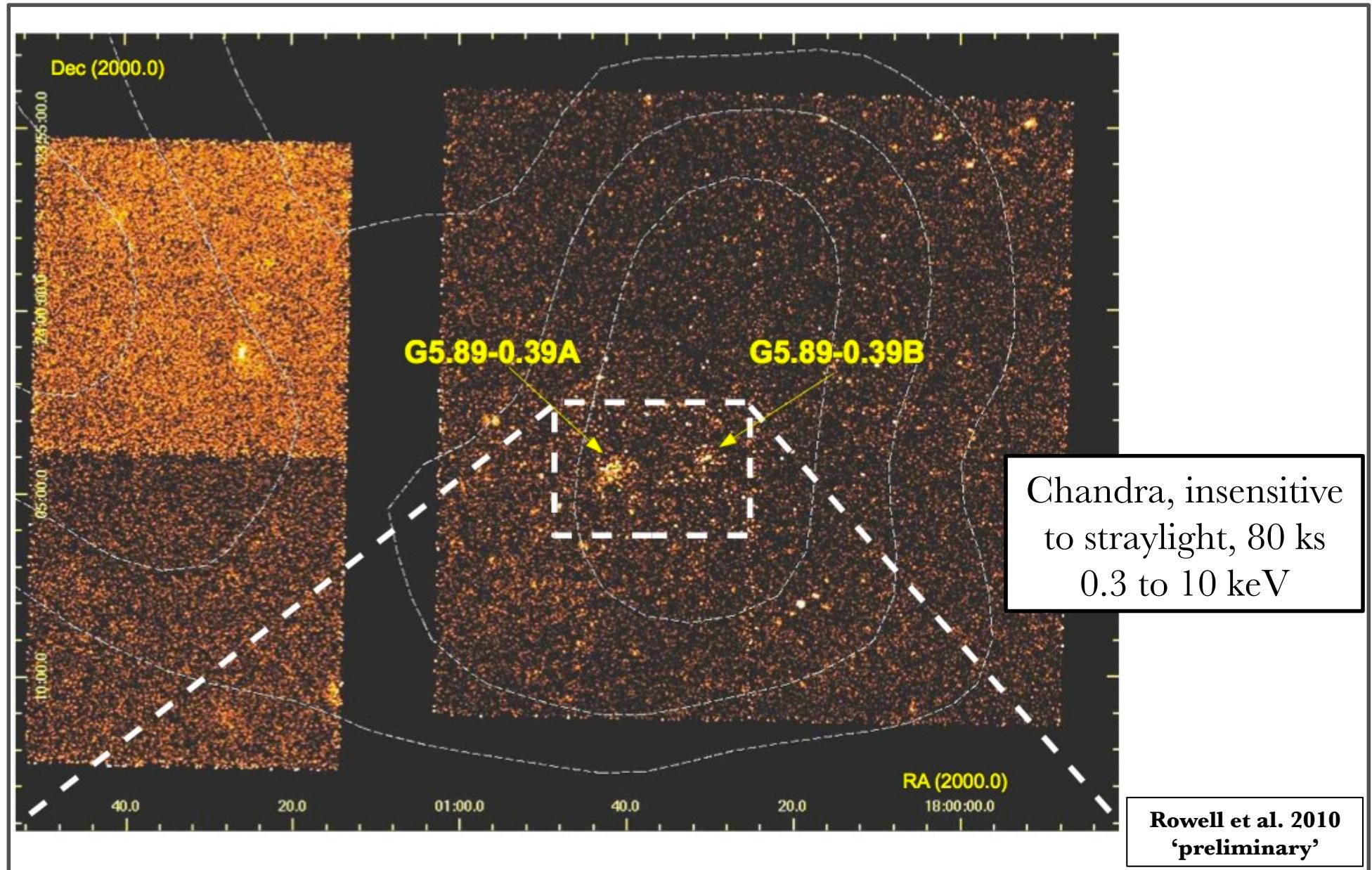
- HESS points
- 68% confidence range of LAT
- upper limit of the  $\gamma$ -ray emission produced by the sea of Galactic CRs in the same CR-illuminated cloud

# G5.89 – 0.39 : rayonnement gamma (3)

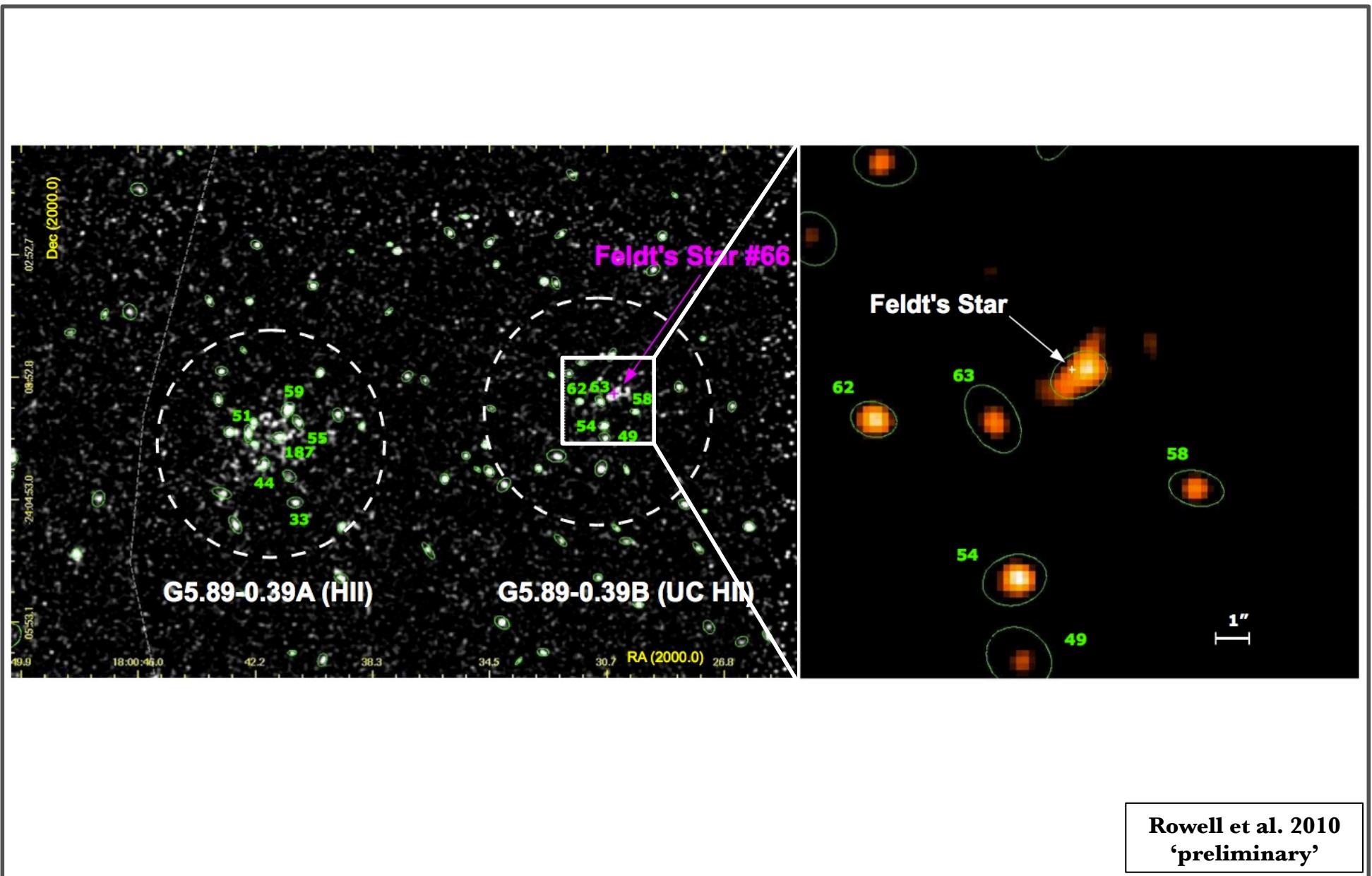


‘There is no model for multi-TeV particle acceleration in such HII regions’

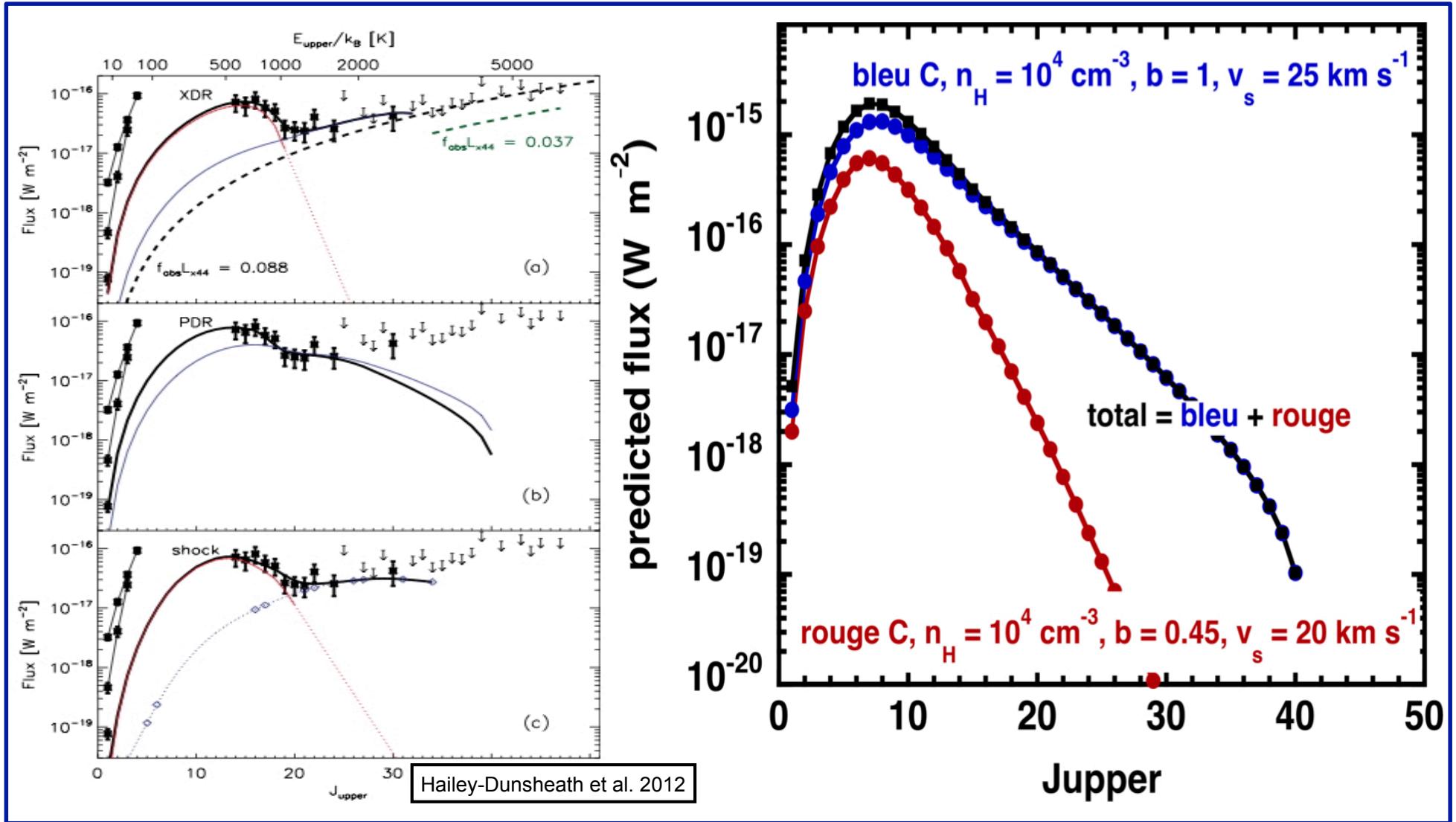
# G5.89 – 0.39 : rayonnement X (1)



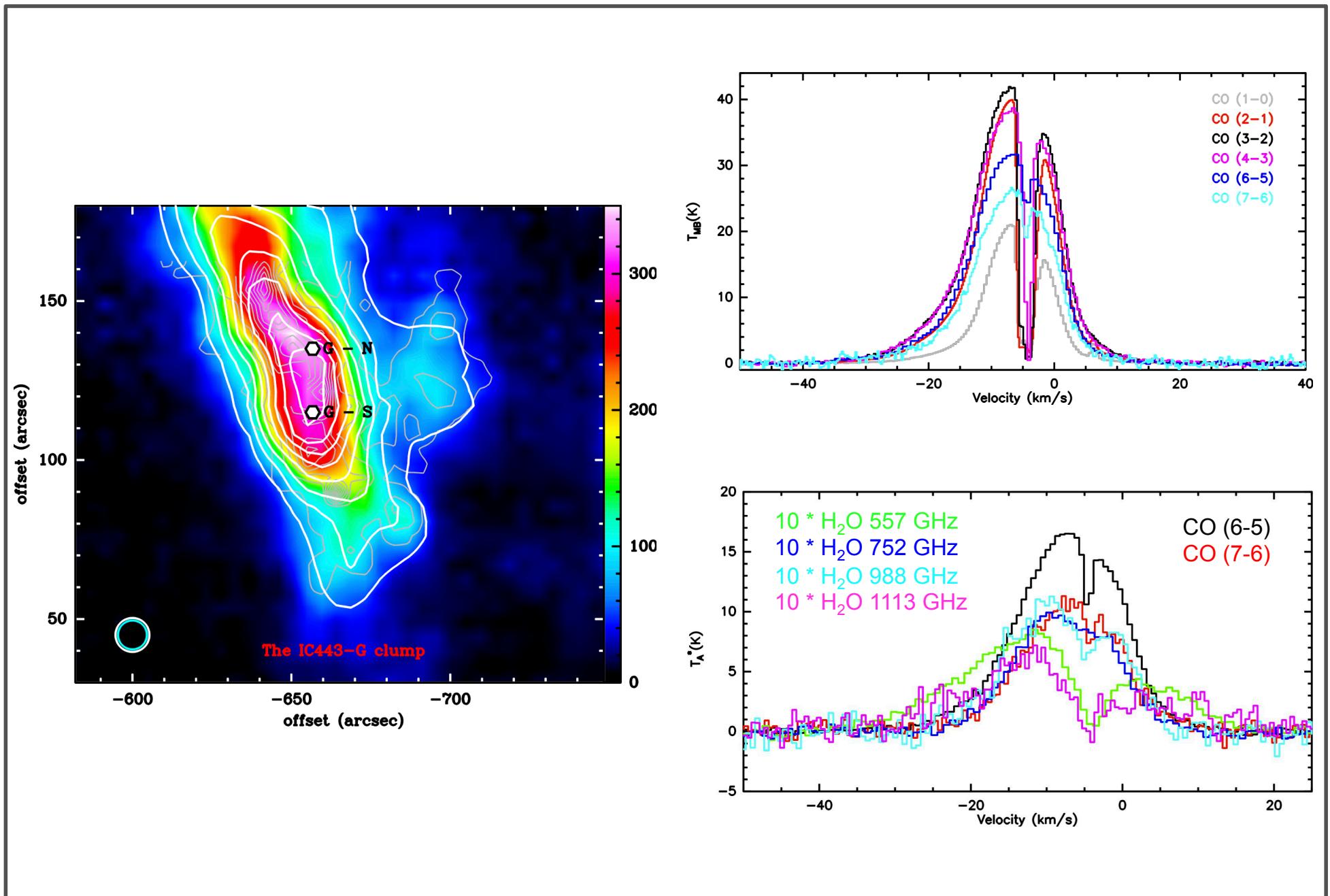
# G5.89 – 0.39 : rayonnement X (2)



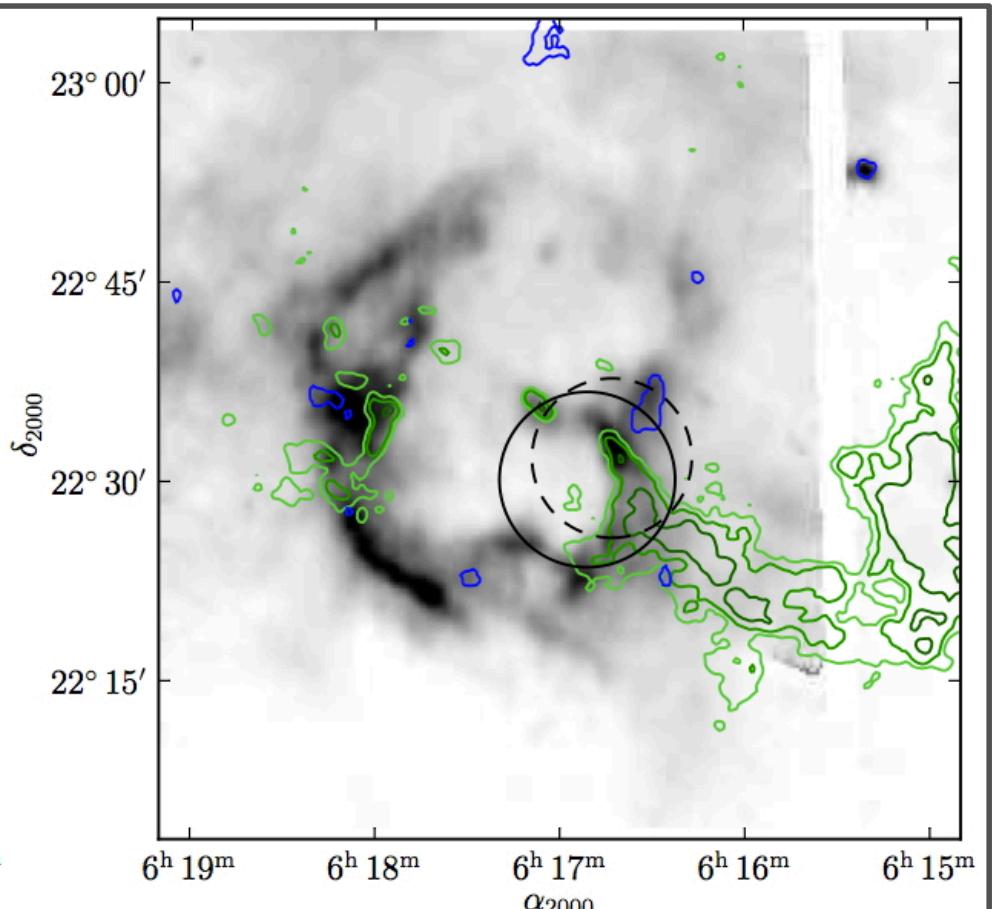
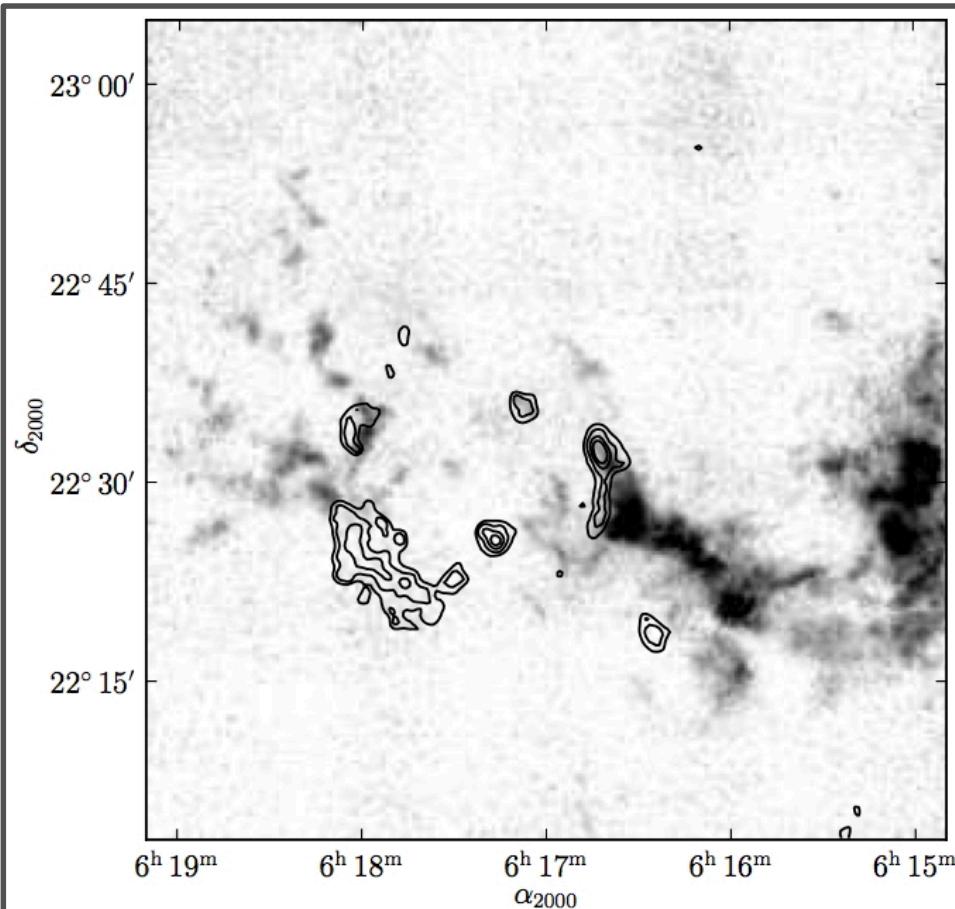
# W28 : chocs et contribution à l'échelle d'une galaxie



# IC 443G : projets en cours



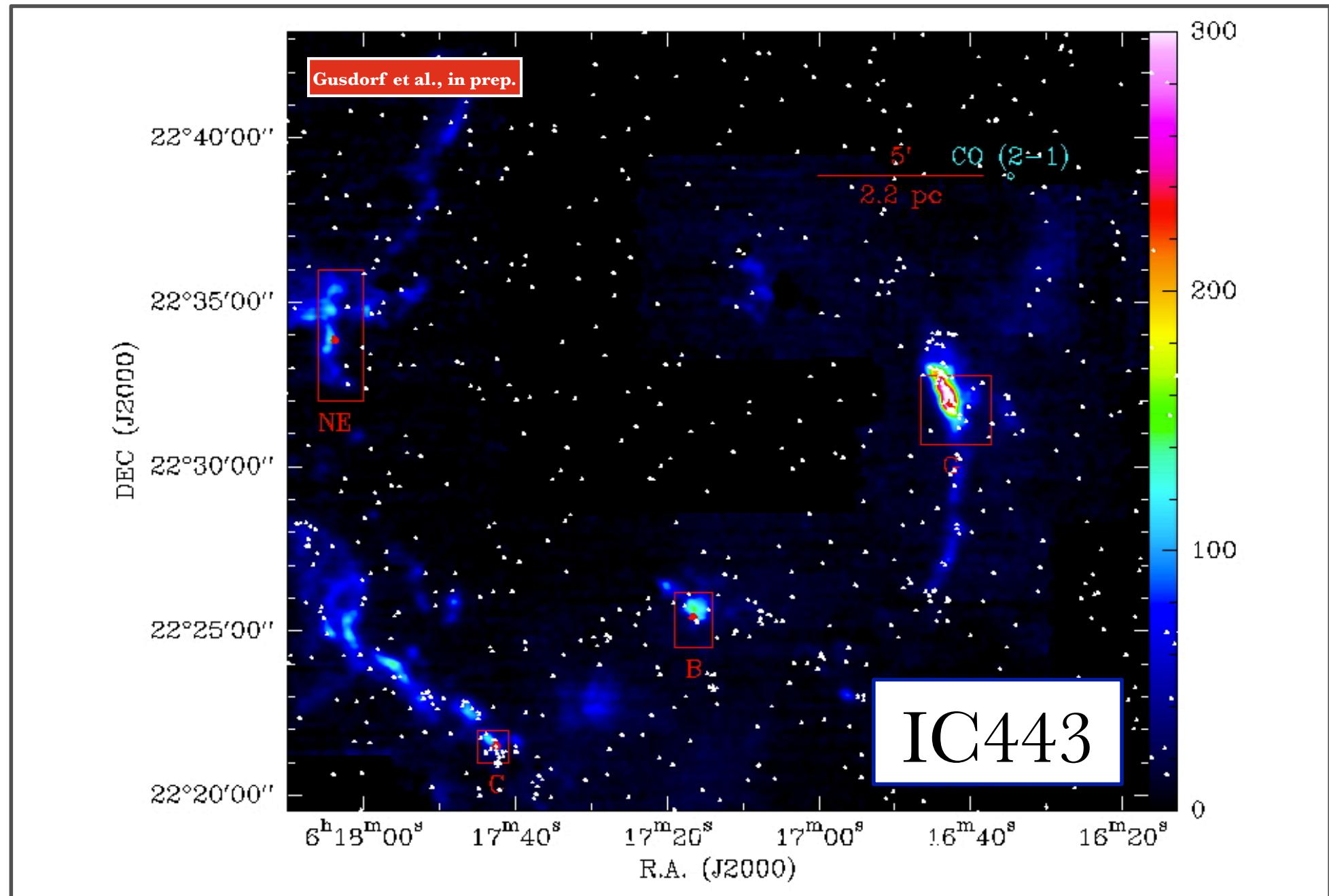
# IC 443 : la formation stellaire



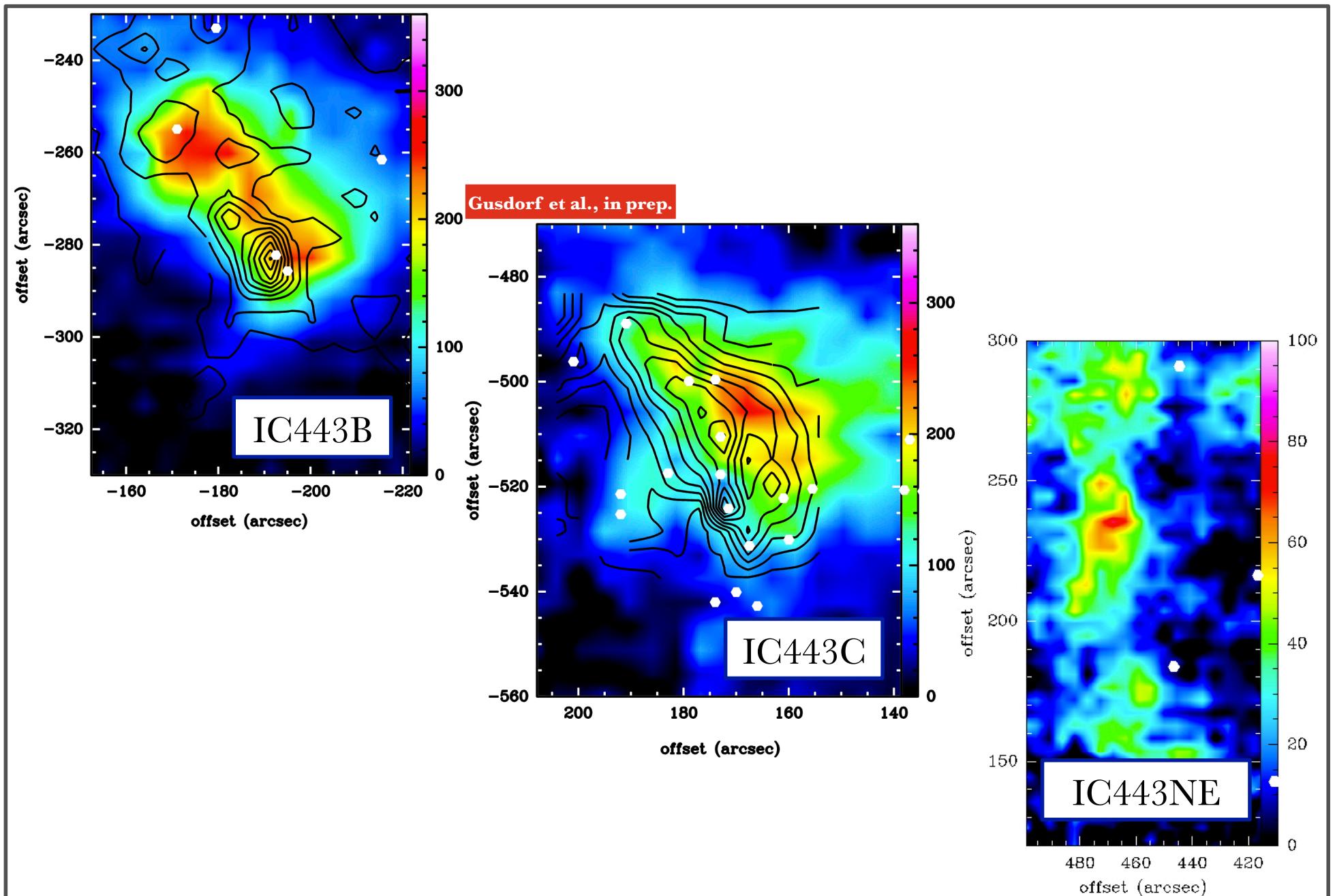
- Nuages ambients en CO à 5 km/s  
(image de fond)  
et HCO<sup>+</sup> intégré sur tout le profil  
de vitesse (contours)

- image 90 μm AKARI  
(image de fond)  
et nuage ambiant en CO à 5km/s  
(contours verts)

# IC 443 : la formation stellaire



# IC 443 : la formation stellaire

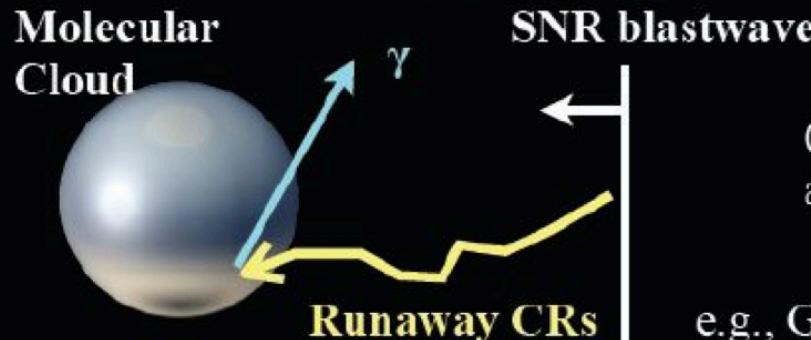


# Mécanisme de rayonnement gamma dans les SNRs âgés

## Two main scenarii proposed

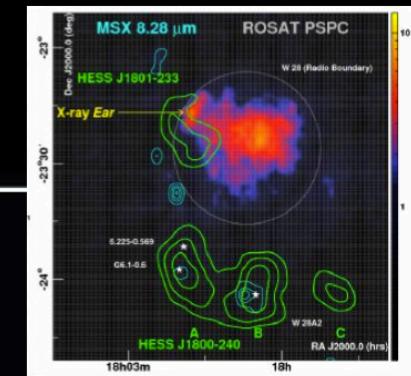
See Talk by S. Gabici

### « Aharonian & Atoyan » type Scenario:



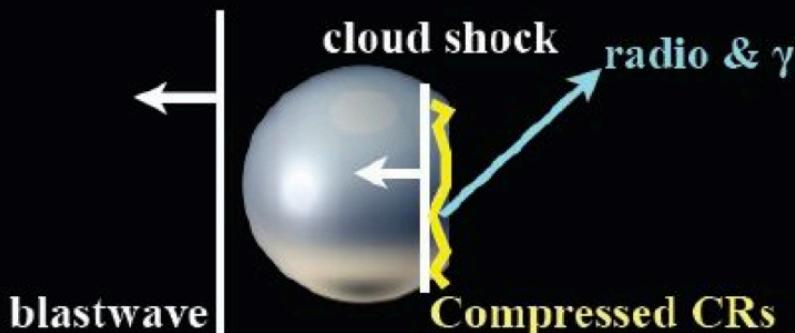
CRs escaping from SNR  
and colliding with nearby MCs

e.g., Gabici+09, Fujita+10, Ohira+10



### « Uchiyama+10 » type Scenario:

relying on Blandford & Cowie 82  
see also Bykov+00



radio/ $\gamma$ -ray coming  
radiatively compressed zone  
behind “cloud shock”