## Observations of the supernova remnant RCW 86 with the Fermi Large Area Telescope

- Benjamin Condon -

Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Bordeaux Gradignan France

> School for Astroparticle Physics Obertrubach-Bärnfels

> > October 14<sup>th</sup>, 2015







## **Overview**







Cassiopeia A (X-ray, Infrared and Optics)

## Fermi - Large Area Telescope

## Launched in August 2008 for a 10 years mission (should be extended beyond 2018)



#### Description (LAT) :

- Converter / Tracker
- Calorimeter
- Anti-coincidence system



#### Performances :

- 20 MeV to 500 GeV
- Field of view ~ 2.4 sr
- PSF ~ 0.08° (68% contain.) at
   10 GeV for the best event class 3

## Supernova Remnants (SNR)



(diagram of a SNR in the case of a Core-Collapse SN)

- SNR = shock wave produced by a supernova and propagating through space
- Three phases :
  - Free expansion phase :
    - Mass of matter swept up < Mass ejecta
    - Highest shock velocity
  - Adiabatic phase (Sedov-Taylor) :
    - Mass of matter swept up ~ Mass ejecta
    - Slower shock velocity, interaction with interstellar medium
  - Radiative phase :
    - The SNR cools
    - Electrons recombine with ions (UV emission)
    - Deceleration of the shock
  - Then merging with the ISM ...

## Supernova Remnants (SNR)

- Gamma-rays are produced by two mechanisms :
  - The decay of neutral pions (protons acceleration)
  - The Inverse Compton scattering of high energy electrons on ambiant photons (electron acceleration)
- What are we looking for ?
  - Pion-decay "bump"
  - emission up to 1 PeV





(View of Tycho in X-rays and infrared)

## RCW 86 -- G315.4-2.3 -- MSH 14-53

- Remnant of a Type Ia supernova
- Associated to SN 185
- Age ~ 1850 years
- Distance ~ 2.5 kpc

(From I. Jung-Richardt - ICRC 2015)





View in X-ray (Chandra/XMM-Newton) and Infrared (Spitzer/WIZE)

- Why this remnant?
  - Thin filaments emiting in X-rays
    - ==> B-field amplification
    - ==> Efficient particle acceleration
  - Lots of multiwavelength data

## How does the Fermi-LAT see RCW 86?

#### Count map above 100 MeV



#### Smoothed count map above 10 GeV



## Analysis of the Fermi data

1. We create a model of the sky (XML file)

List of all the sources located in the studied region
 + Galactic + Isotropic + Earth Limb

- For each sources : spectrum shape + spatial model

2. We fit the data with the model

==> Maximum likelihood method

3. We compute the Test Statistic of the source :

TS = 2 x [ 
$$ln(L_1) - ln(L_0)$$
 ]  
L1 : with the source  
L2 : without the source

## **Morphological analysis**



Test Statistic (TS) map above 1 GeV.

Template	TS	N <sub>dof</sub>
Pointlike source	50	4
Disk	113	5
Ring	119	6

 First detection of RCW 86 as an extended source !! (significance > 5σ)

## Spectral analysis (100 MeV - 500 GeV)

- Analysis between 100 MeV and 500 GeV
- Spectrum shape : Power Law (Index ~ 1.4)



(Improvement of 2.5 sigma only with a Smooth Broken Power Law)<sup>13</sup>

## Broadband modeling of the non-thermal emission



Leptonic scenario favoured over a hadronic scenario ! (index, density) No evidence of efficient proton acceleration in the whole remnant.

## Conclusion

- The first year :
  - Analysis of the SNR RCW 86
    - Detection of the extension
    - New constraints
    - Paper in preparation
- In the near future :
  - Contribute to the improvement of the analysis with the 5<sup>th</sup> telescope (perspectives for CTA)
  - Analysis of another SNR with Fermi-LAT data

## Fermi - Large Area Telescope

# Pass 8 : latest version of the Fermi data (after several years of development).

- complete revision of the event reconstruction set
- better reduction of the background
- implementation of a multivariate analysis framework

**Results : better acceptance, better PSF, better energy resolution !** 



## Analysis of the Fermi data

#### Example of an XML file containing a list of sources.

<source name="GALACTIC" type="DiffuseSource"/>
<pre><spectrum apply_edisp="false" type="PowerLaw"></spectrum></pre>
<pre><parameter error="0.00042502616525" free="1" max="100.0" min="1e-05" name="Prefactor" scale="1.0" value="0.972554800014"></parameter></pre>
<pre><parameter error="0.000475416187137" free="1" max="1.0" min="-1.0" name="Index" scale="1.0" value="0.00594696769998"></parameter></pre>
<pre><parameter free="0" max="500.0" min="500.0" name="Scale" scale="1" value="500.0"></parameter></pre>
<pre><spatialmodel file="/afs/slac/g/glast/groups/diffuse/rings/4year/preliminary/template_4years_P8_V2_scaled.fits" type="MapCubeFunction"></spatialmodel></pre>
<pre><parameter free="0" max="1e3" min="1e-3" name="Normalization" scale="1.0" value="1.0"></parameter></pre>
<source dec="-39.746" name="RXJ1713" ra="258.421" type="DiffuseSource"/>
<pre>spectrum type="SmoothBrokenPowerLaw"&gt;</pre>
<pre></pre>
<pre><parameter error="0.042530291576" free="1" max="5.0" min="0.0" name="Index1" scale="-1.0" value="0.932281588678"></parameter></pre>
<pre><parameter error="0.0872690782345" free="1" max="5.0" min="0.0" name="Index2" scale="-1.0" value="1.95321018995"></parameter></pre>
<pre><pre></pre></pre>
<pre><pre><pre>cale="Scale" value="1000.0" free="0" max="1000.0" min="1000.0" scale="1" /&gt;</pre></pre></pre>
<pre><pre><pre><pre><pre><pre><pre><pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre></pre>
<pre><spatialmodel file="/nfs/farm/g/glast/u/condon/sources/RXJ1/13/TEMPLATE/template_RXJ1/13_HESS.fits" type="SpatialMap"></spatialmodel></pre>
<pre><pre><pre><pre>content</pre> </pre> <pre>/&gt; </pre> </pre> <pre>/&gt; </pre> </pre>
<source name="CTB3/A" type="DiffuseSource"/>
<pre><spectrum type="LogParabola"></spectrum></pre>
Carameter name="norm" value="5.02/4/2/0029" effor="0.000/04350000092" free="1" max="100000.0" min="fe-05" scate="fe-fi" />
$\alpha$
<pre><parameter effor="0.01000400/4965" free="1" max="10.0" min="10.0" name="beta" scale="1.0" value="0.1344912/9562"></parameter> </pre>
<pre></pre>
<pre></pre>
(apatialModel)
(/source_ribiary/