

# Some new results of SNRs with the Fermi-LAT data

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# Outline

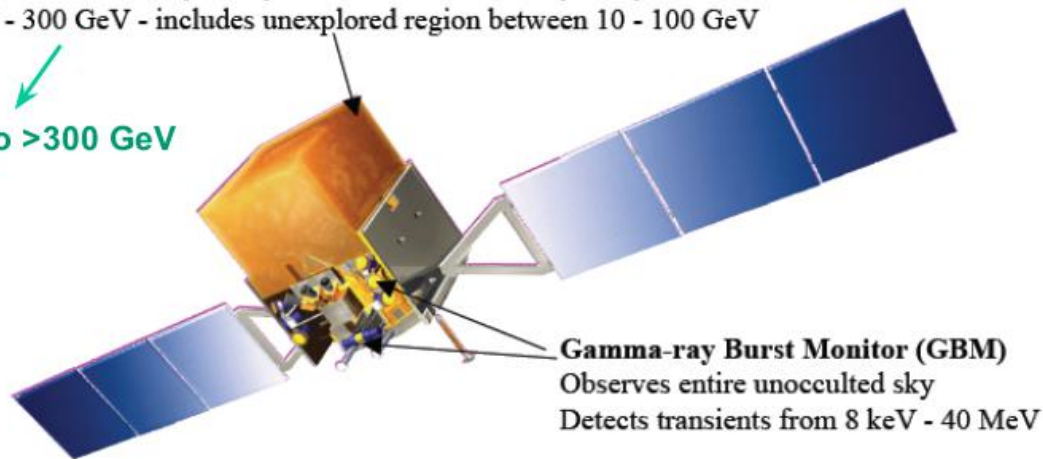
- 1 : Background of SNRs with Fermi-LAT observations
- 2 : The GeV emission from SNR CTB 37B
- 3 : The GeV-break in the spectrum of SNR Puppis A
- 4 : An unusual hard unbroken  $\gamma$ -ray spectrum of HESS J1427-608
- 5 : Conclusion

# 1 : Background of SNRs with Fermi-LAT observations

## Large Area Telescope (LAT)

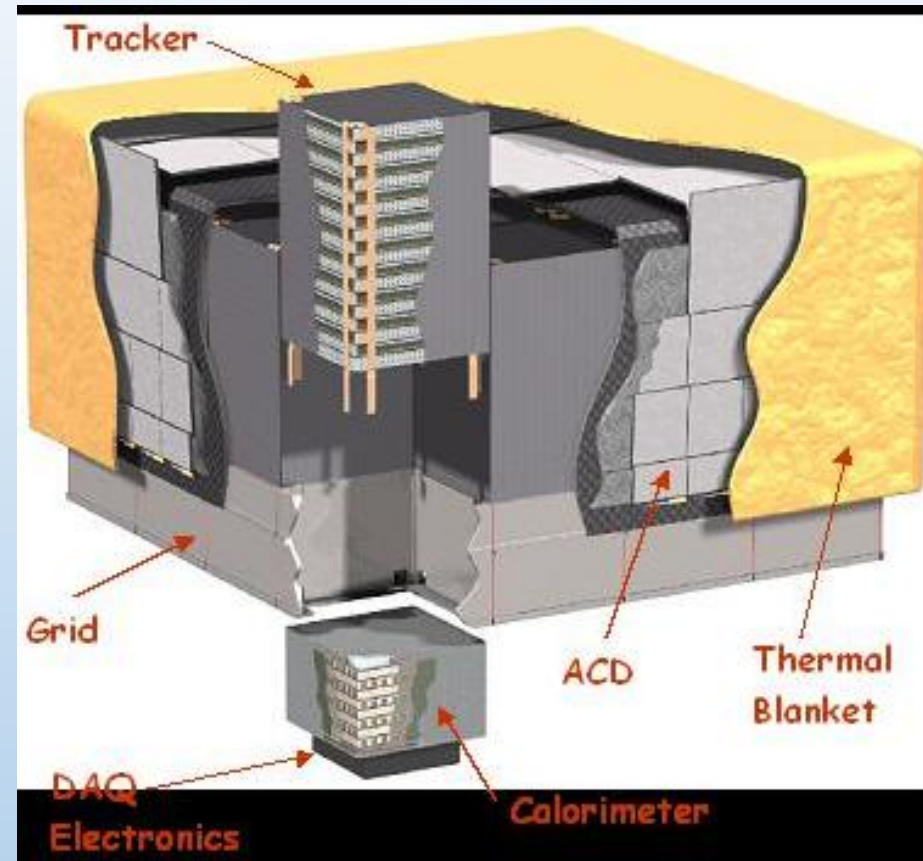
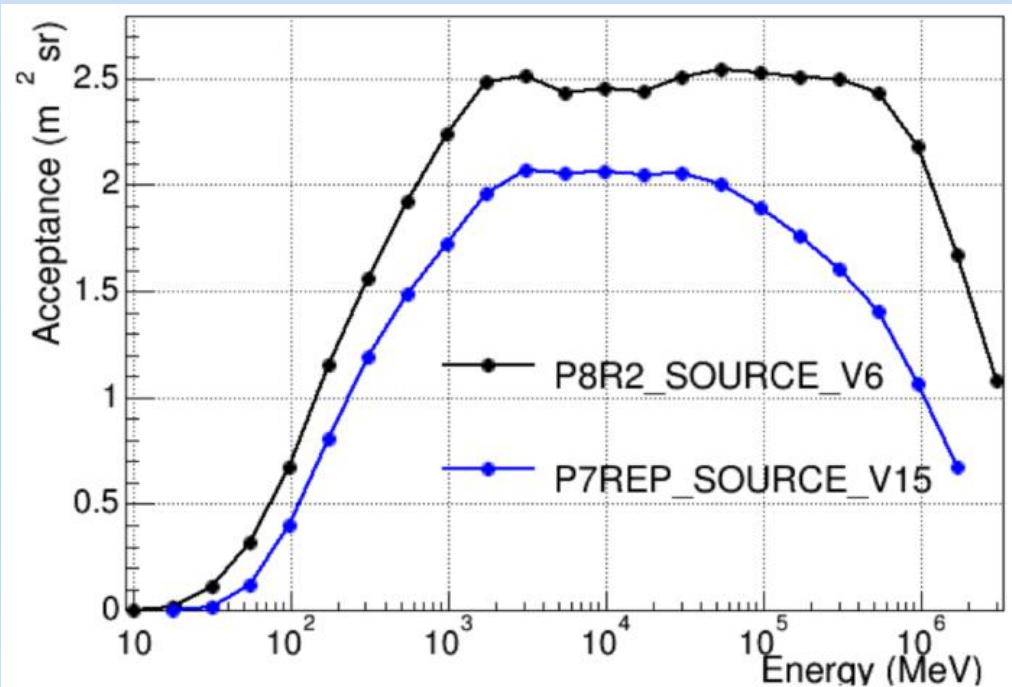
Observes 20% of the sky at any instant, views entire sky every 3 hrs  
20 MeV - 300 GeV - includes unexplored region between 10 - 100 GeV

Can go >300 GeV



## Gamma-ray Burst Monitor (GBM)

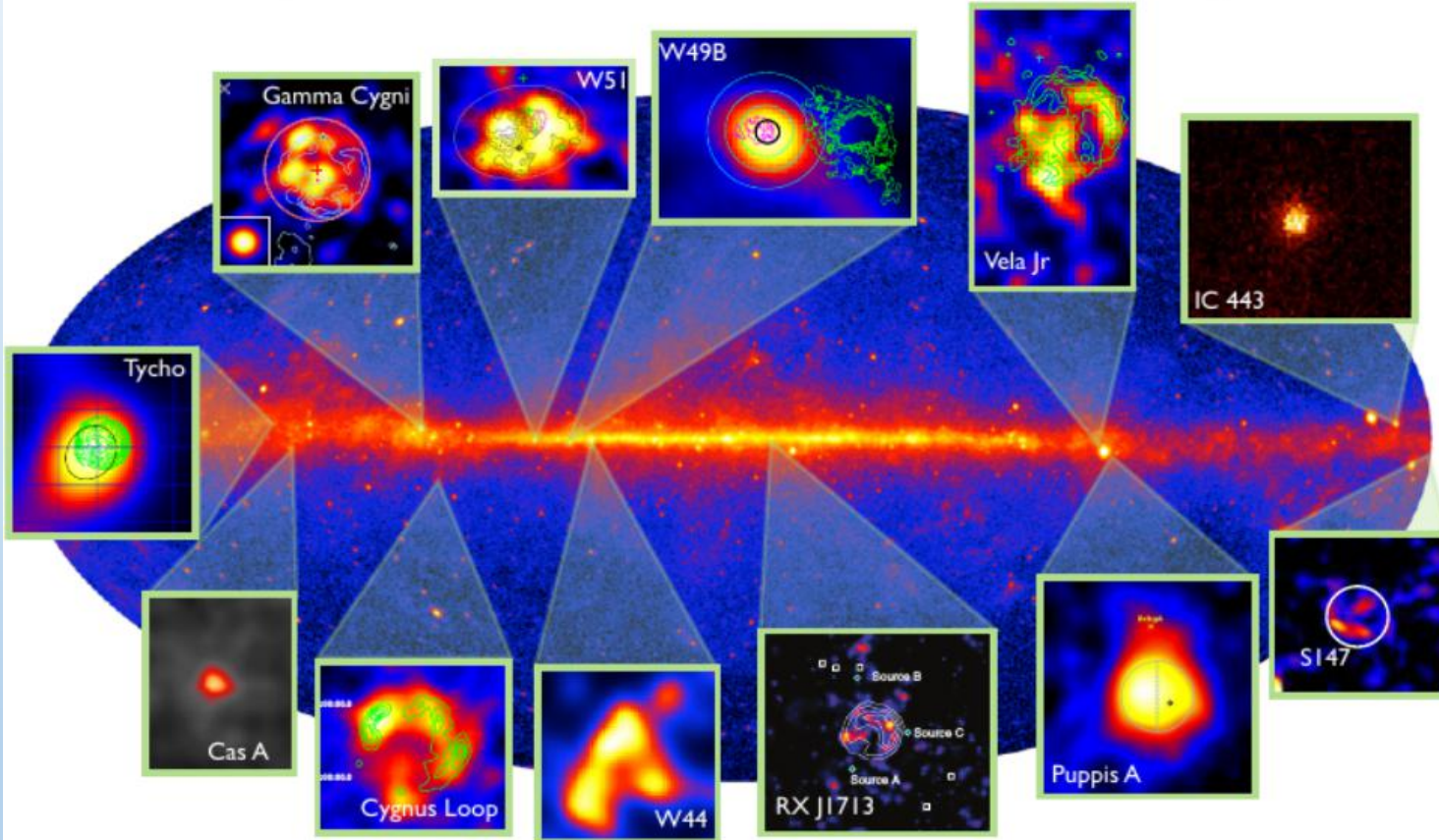
Observes entire unocculted sky  
Detects transients from 8 keV - 40 MeV



Fermi-LAT Pass 8 data:

- Increased effective area
- Better Point Spread Function (PSF)
- Introduction of PSF and EDISP subclasses

## Supernova remnants in the $\gamma$ -ray sky



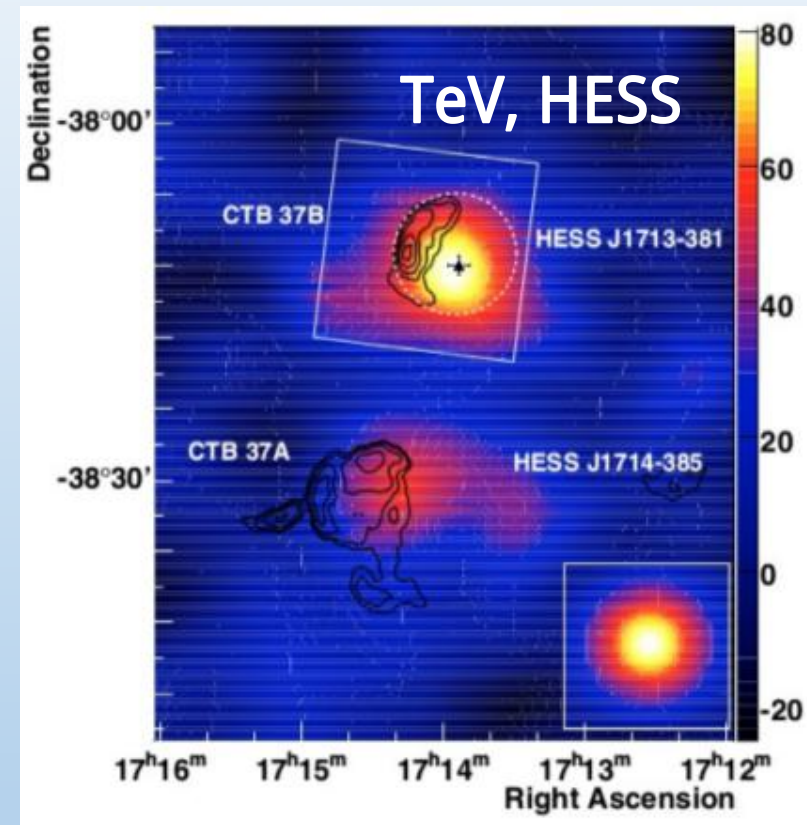
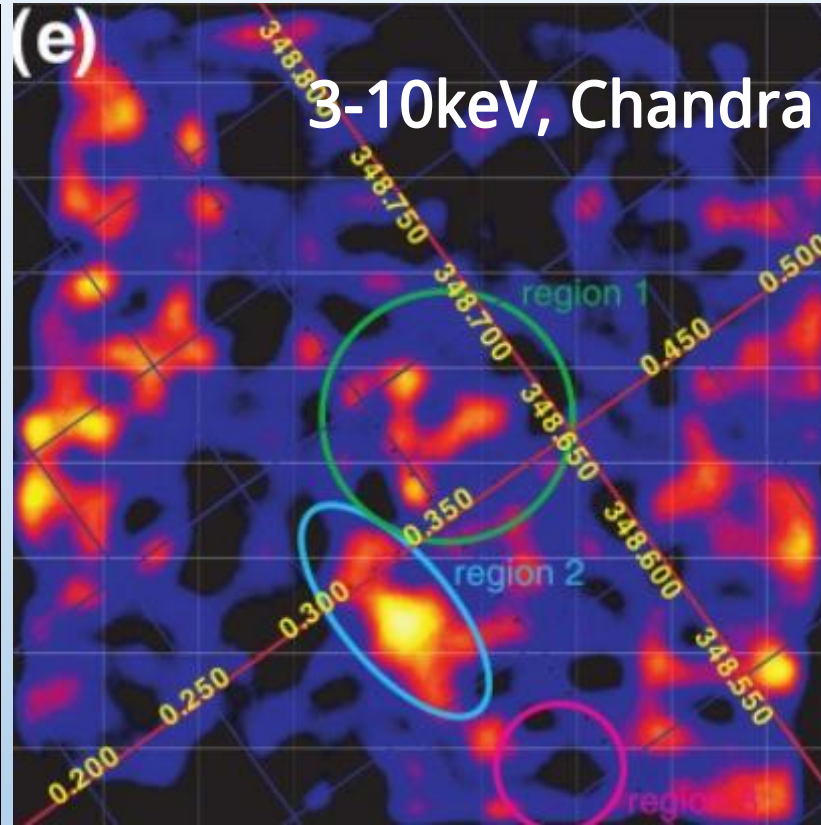
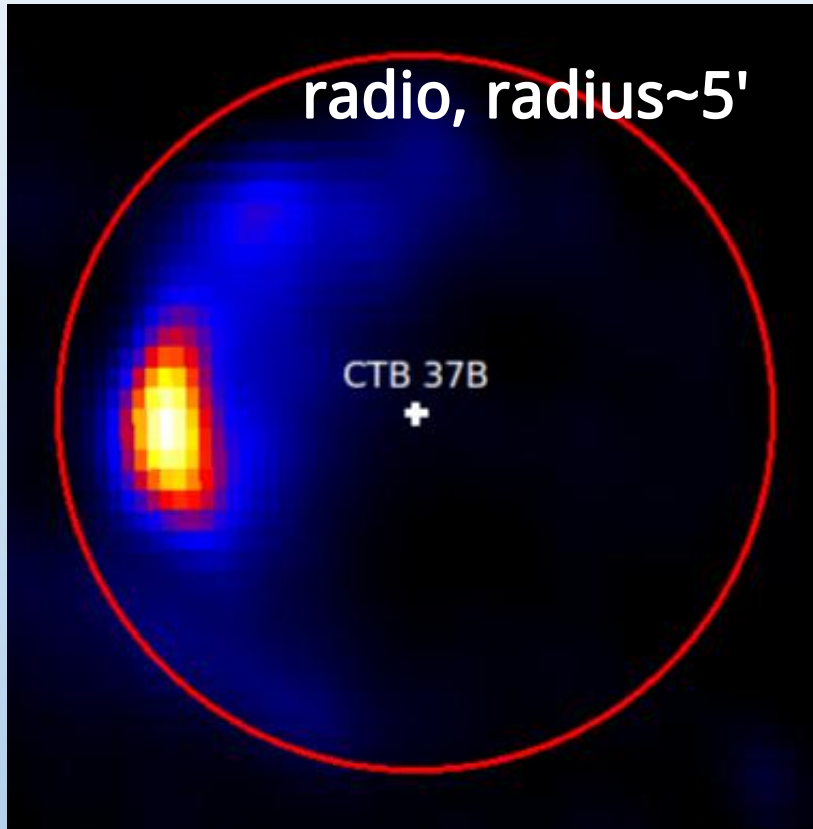
Radio SNRs: 294 (Green 2014)

Synchrotron X-Ray: > 14

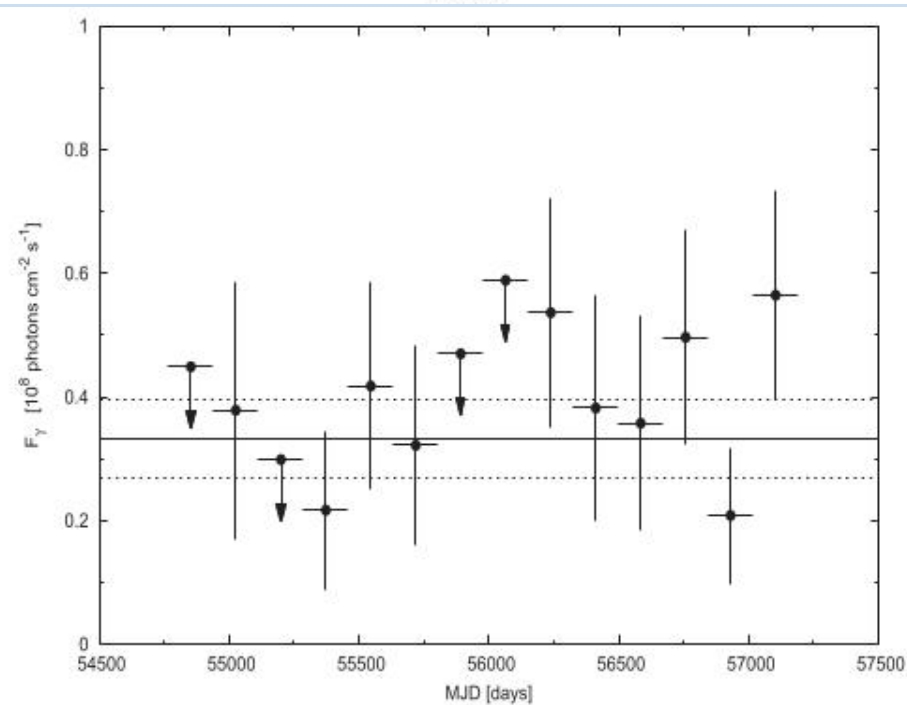
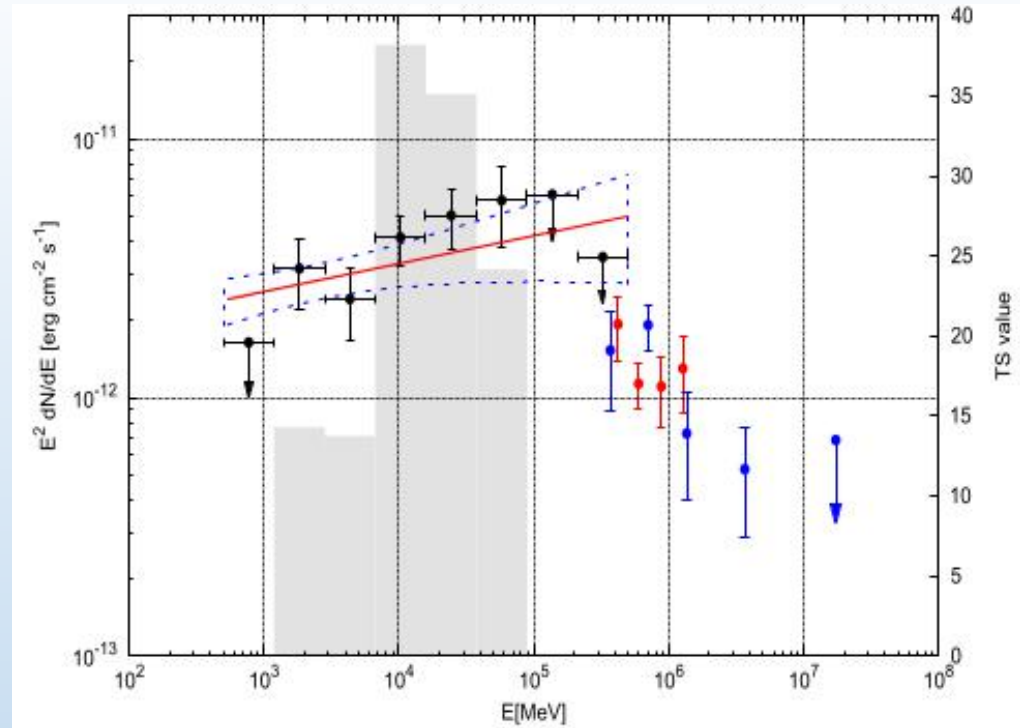
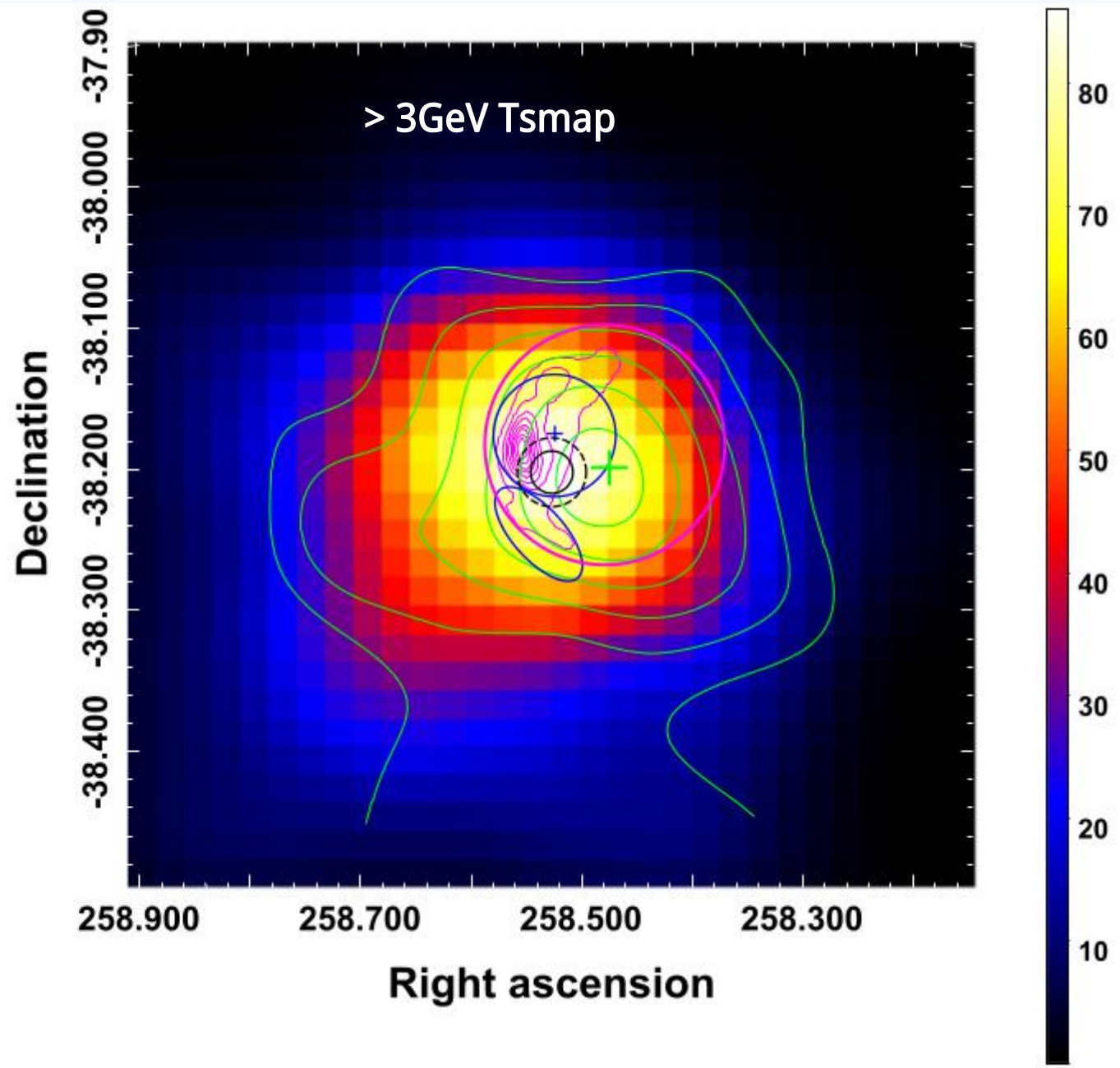
GeV SNRs: > 30 (Acero et al 2016)

TeV SNRs: ~ 25

2 : The GeV emission from SNR CTB 37B (Xin, Liang, Li, et al, 2016; Zeng, Xin, Liu, et al, 2017)

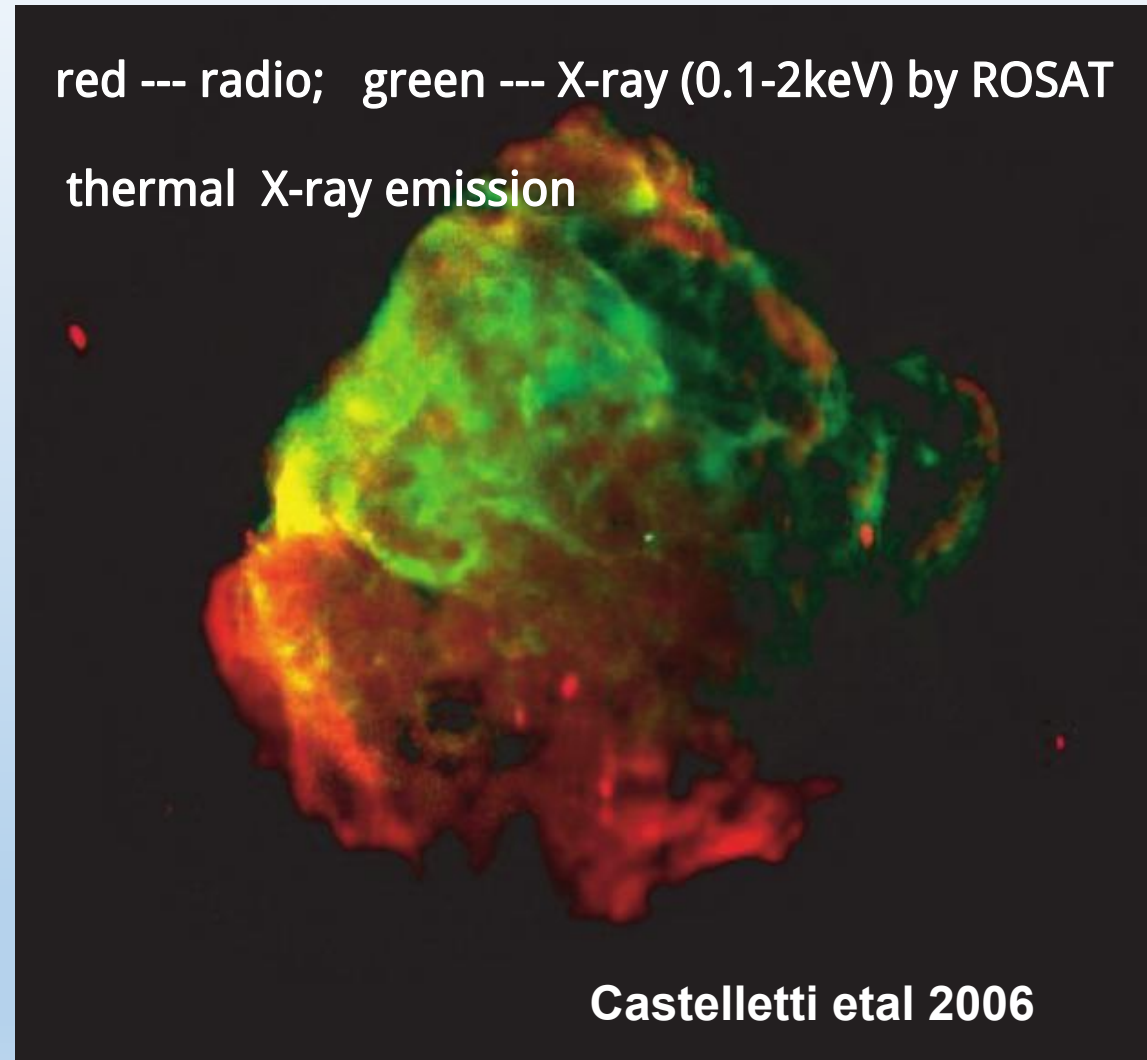
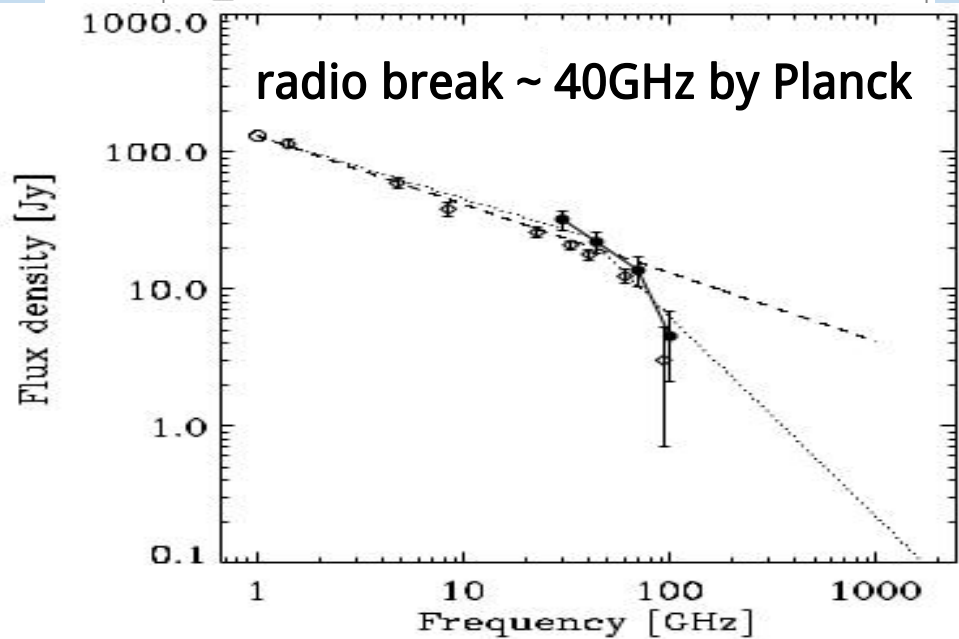
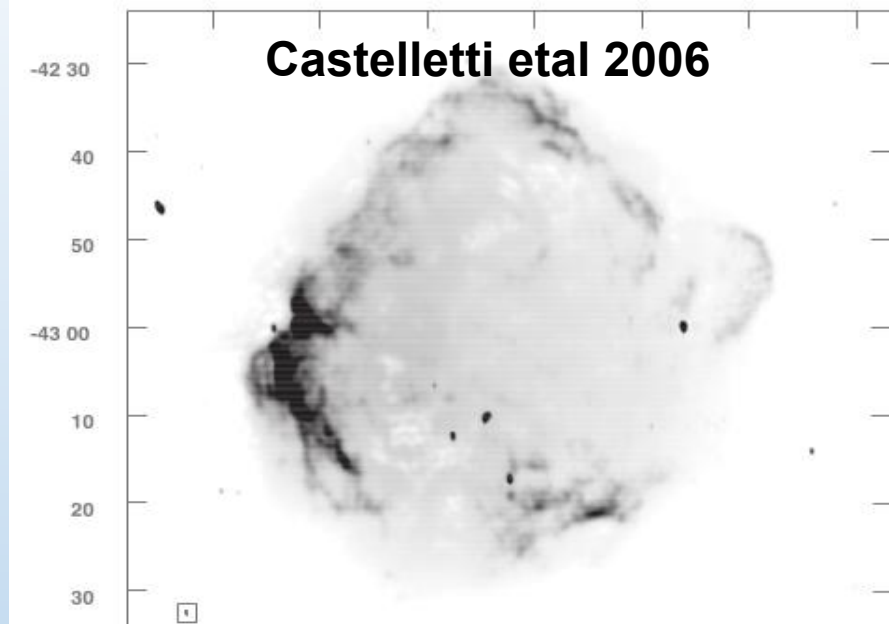


SNR CTB 37B: age~5000 years; distance~13.2kpc (Tian & Leahy 2012)

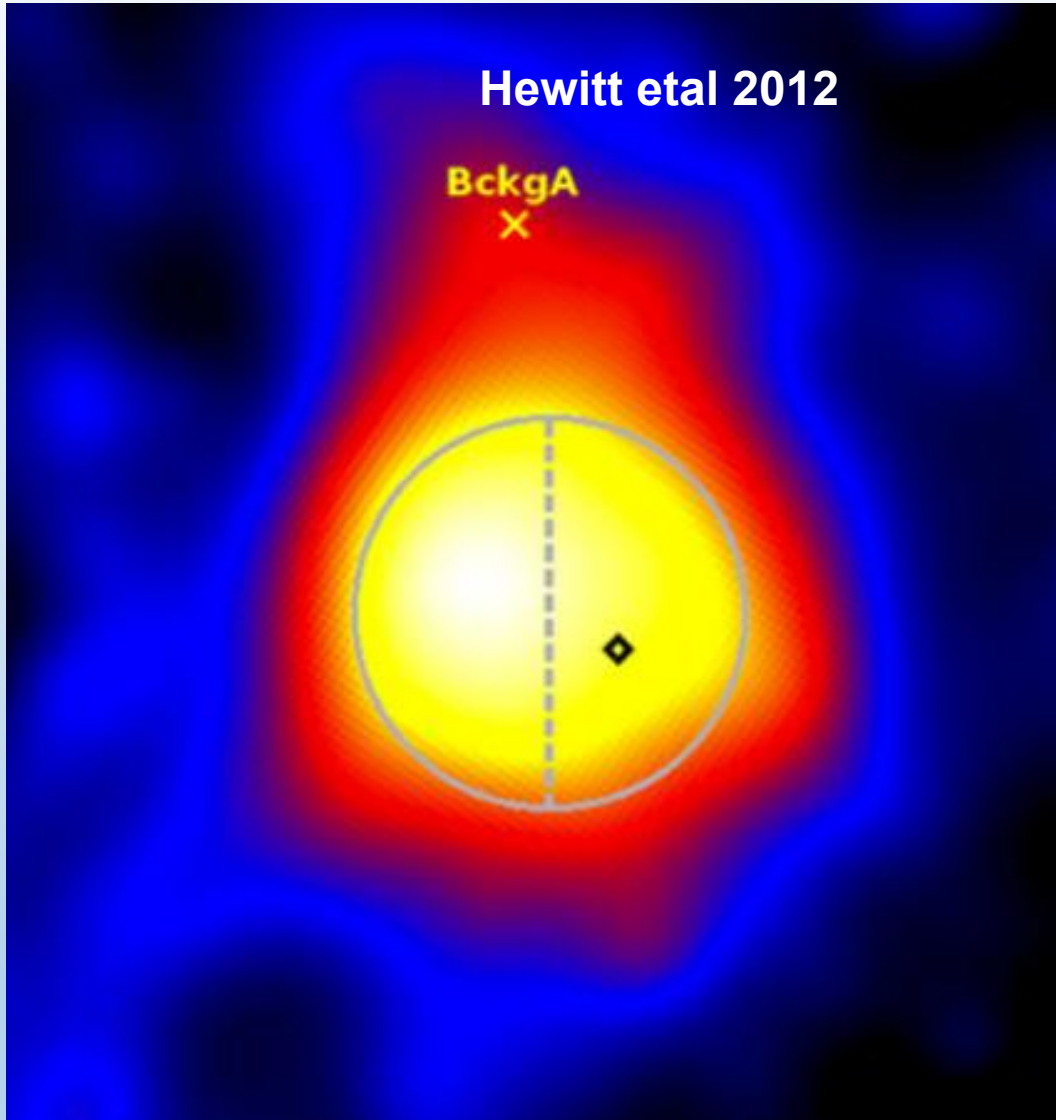


Xin, Liang, Li, et al, 2016

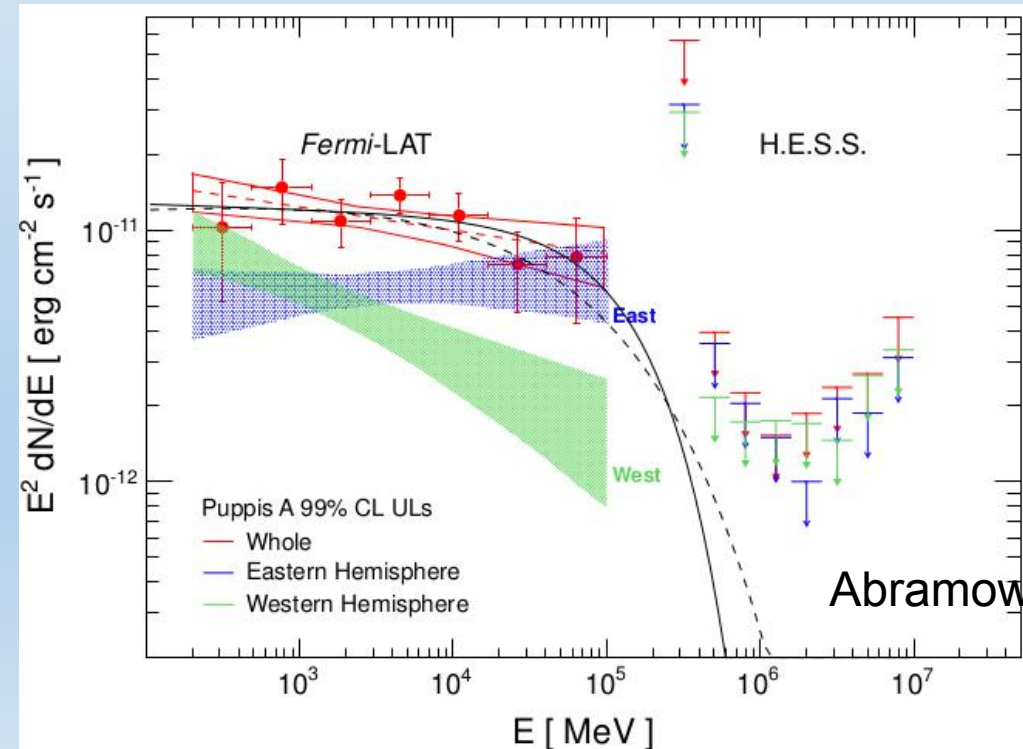
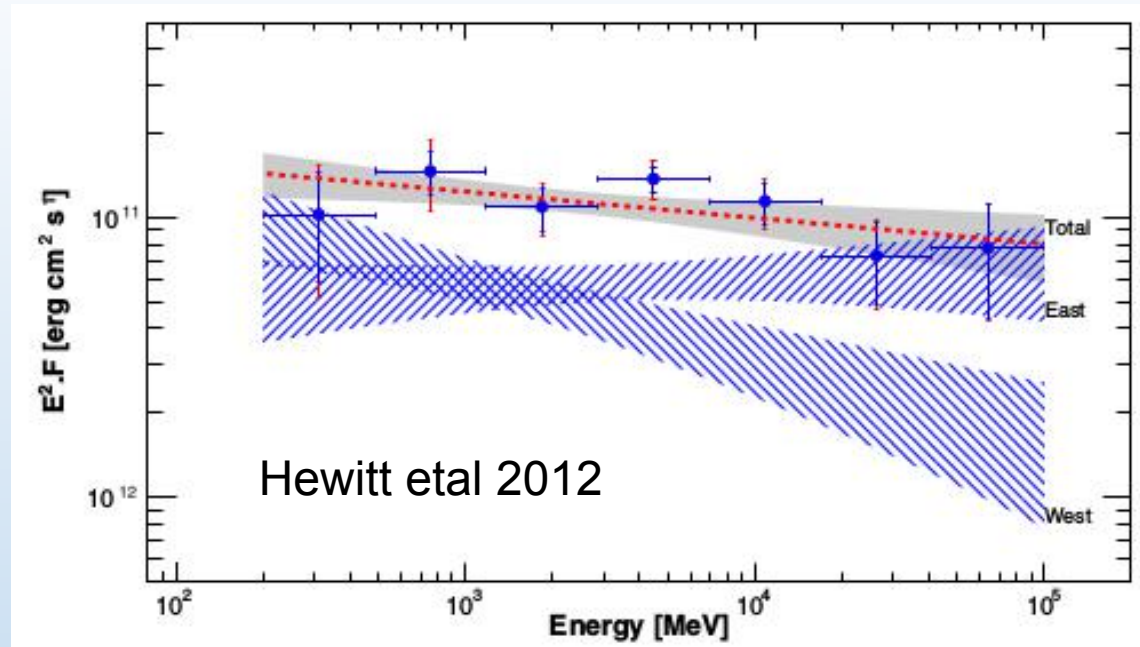
### 3 : The GeV-break in the spectrum of SNR Puppis A



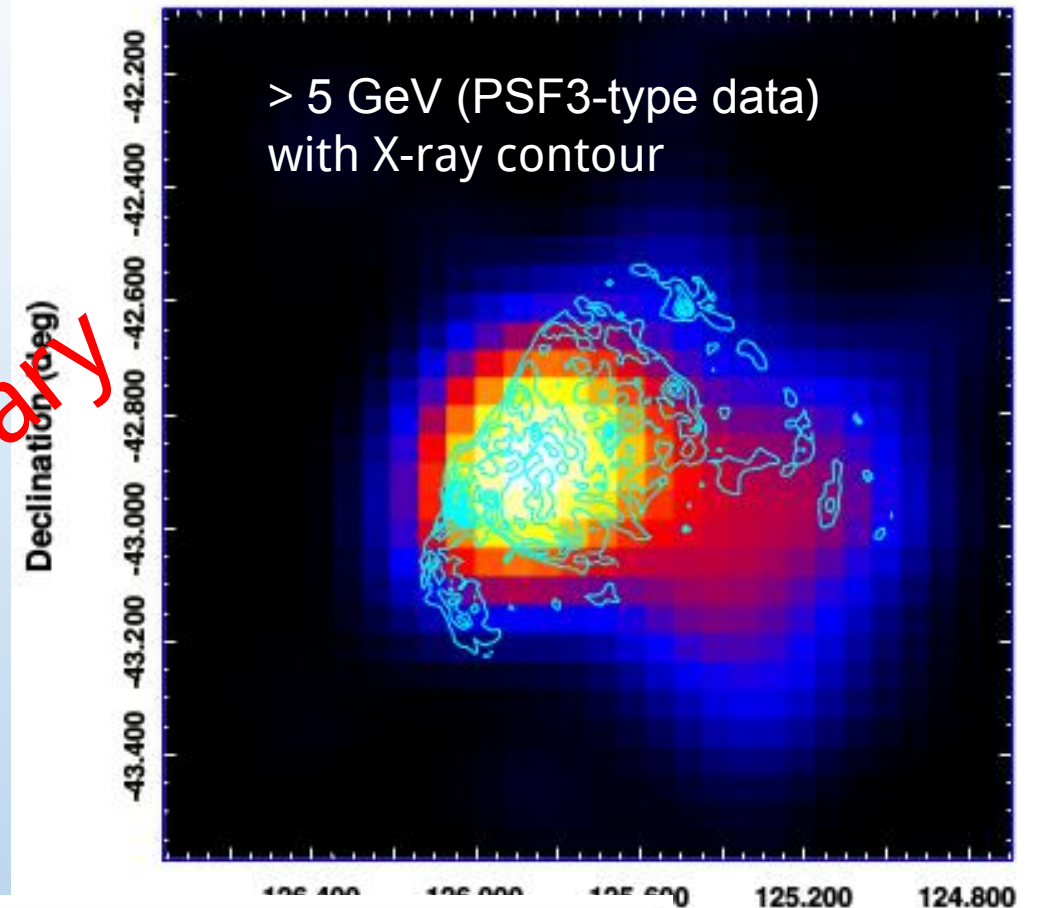
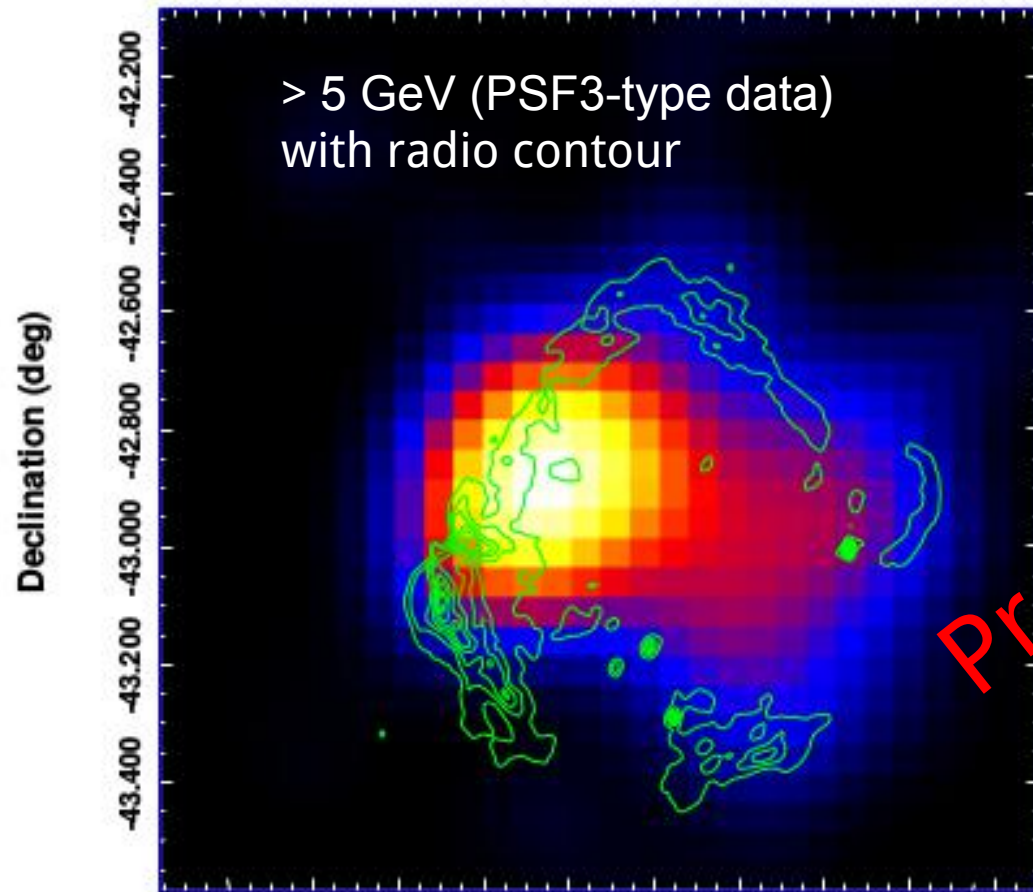
Puppis A : age ~  $(4450 \pm 750)$  year (Becker etal, 2012)



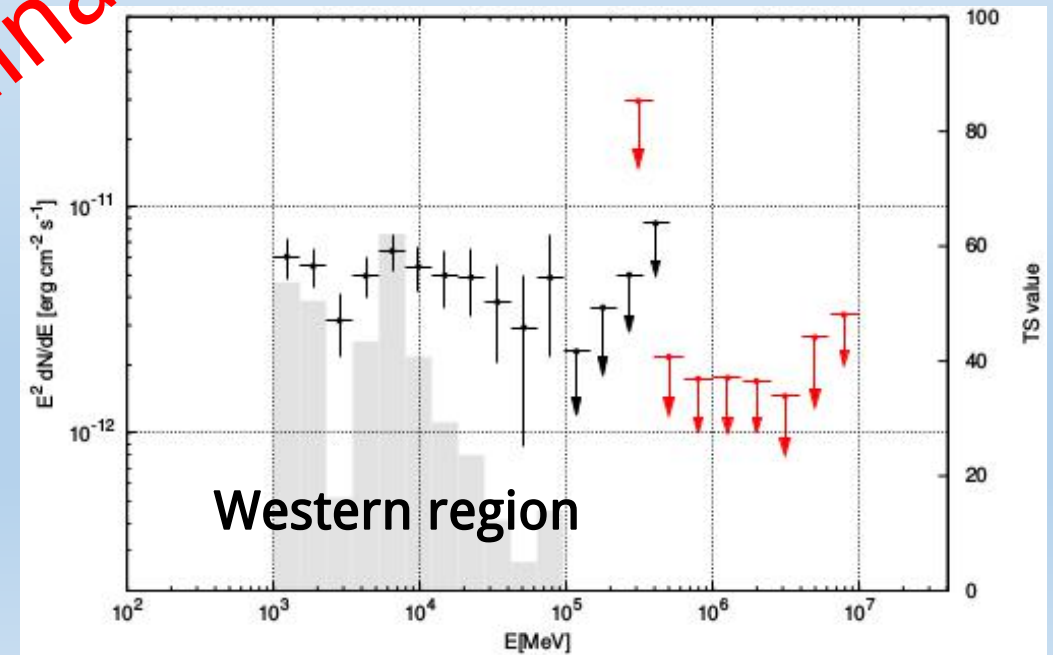
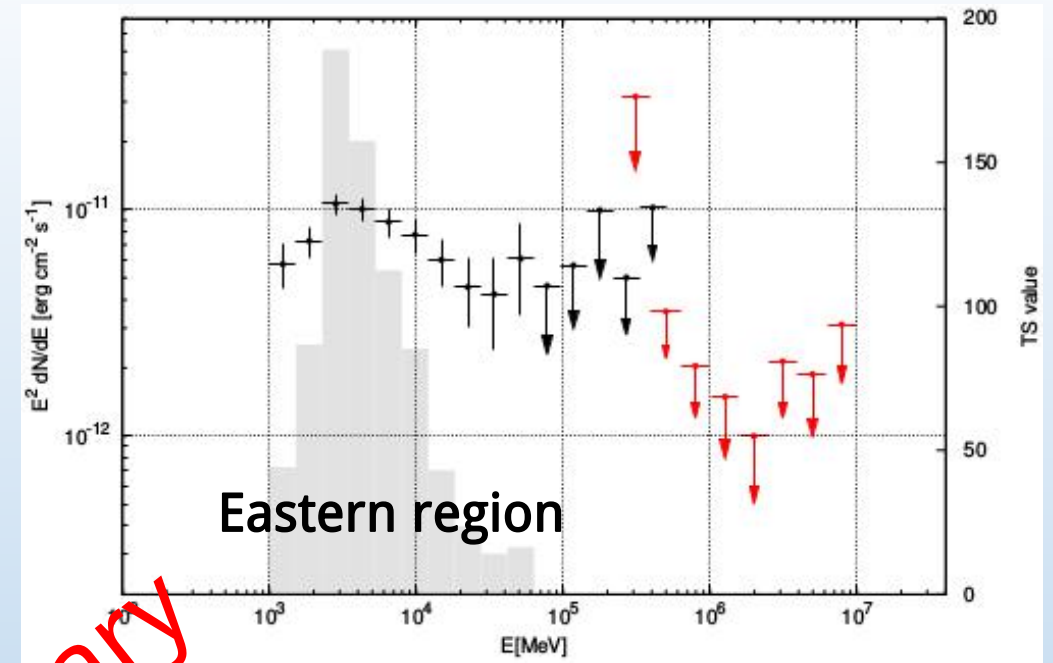
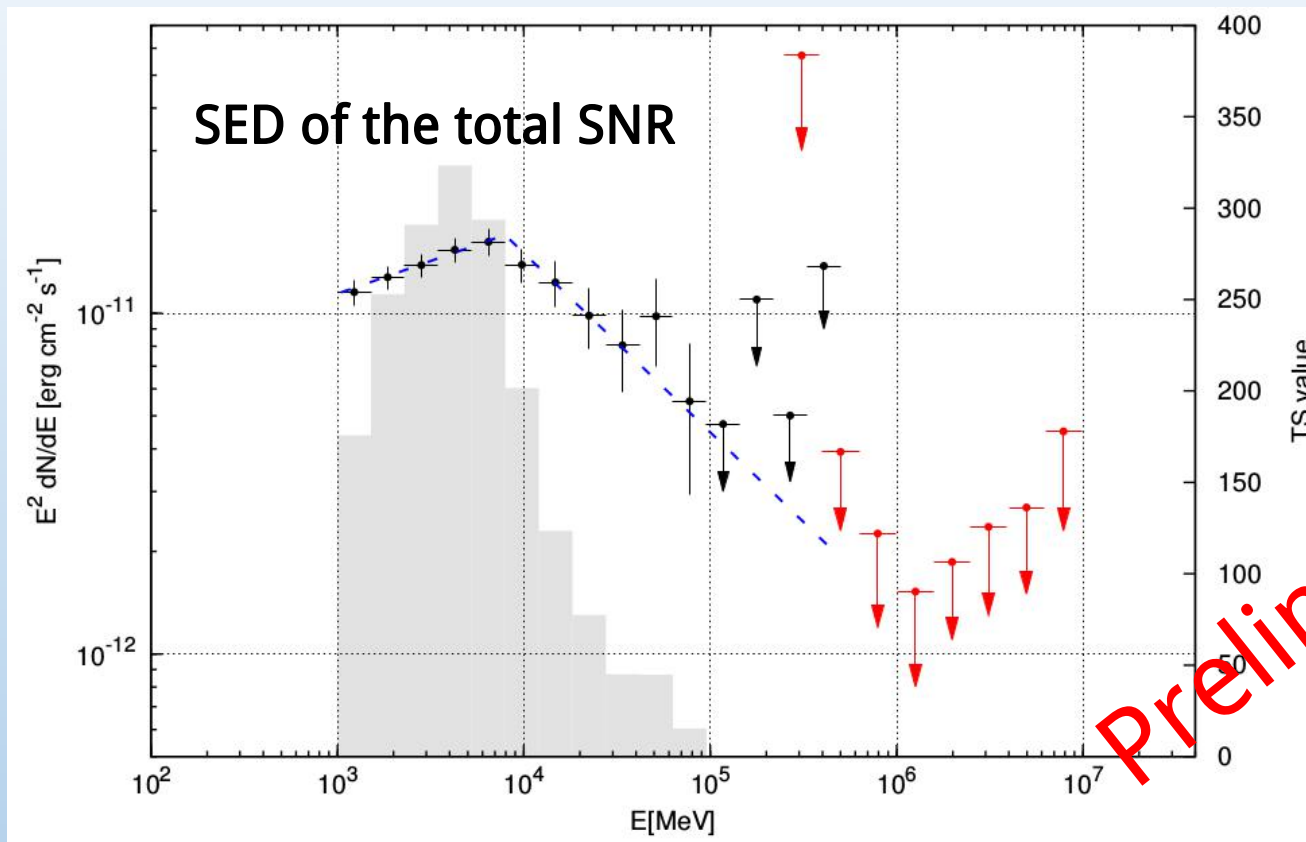
The best spatial template for  $\gamma$ -ray emission:  
a uniform disk (Hewitt et al 2012).







Spectral Template	Photon Flux ( $10^{-9}$ ph cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$ )	TS value	Degrees of Freedom	(deg)
Uniform disk	$8.23 \pm 0.29$	1825.9	5	
X-ray image	$8.31 \pm 0.29$	1890.4	2	
Radio image	$8.28 \pm 0.30$	1527.6	2	
Infrared image	$9.47 \pm 0.33$	1650.3	2	



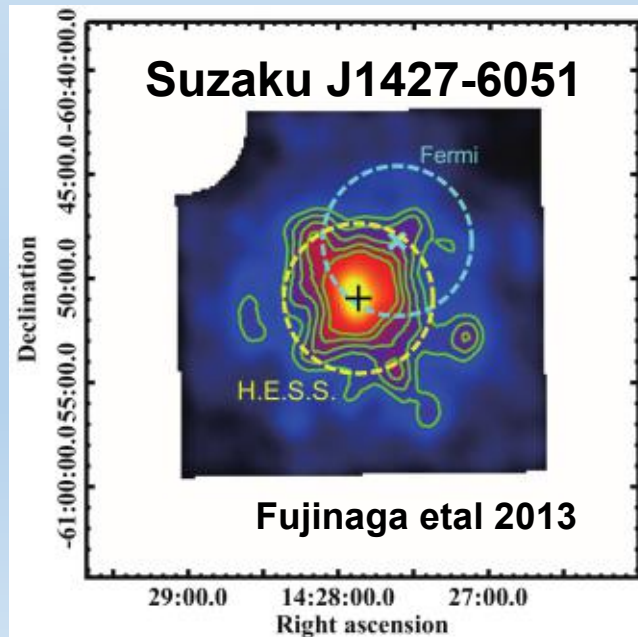
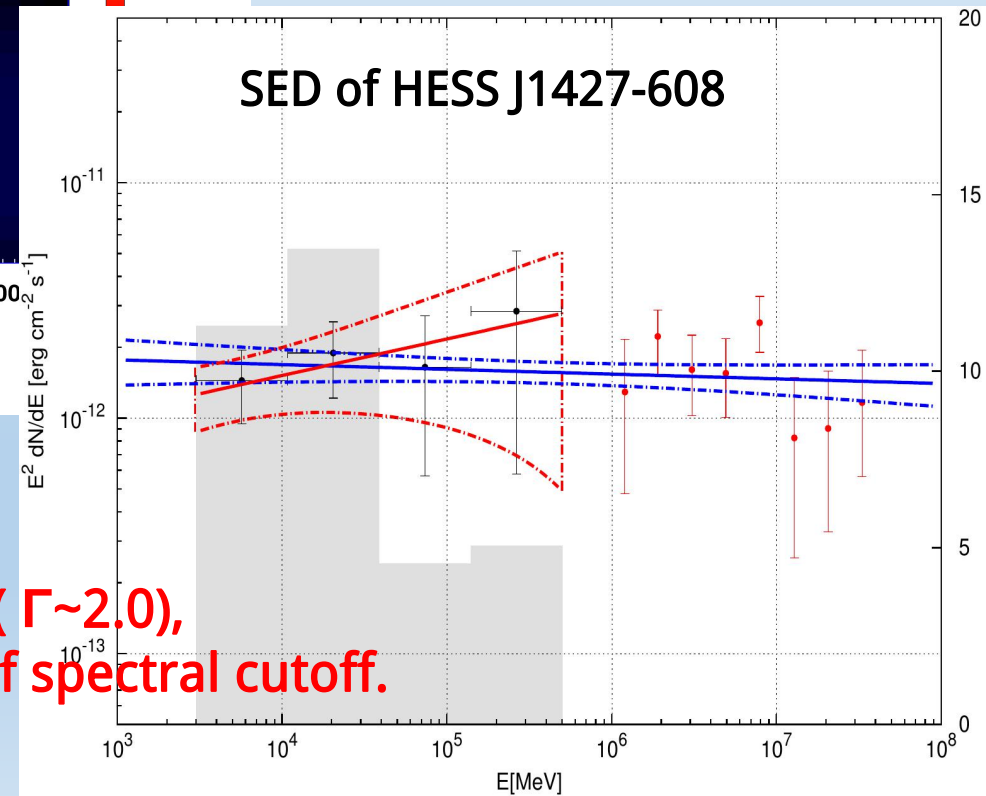
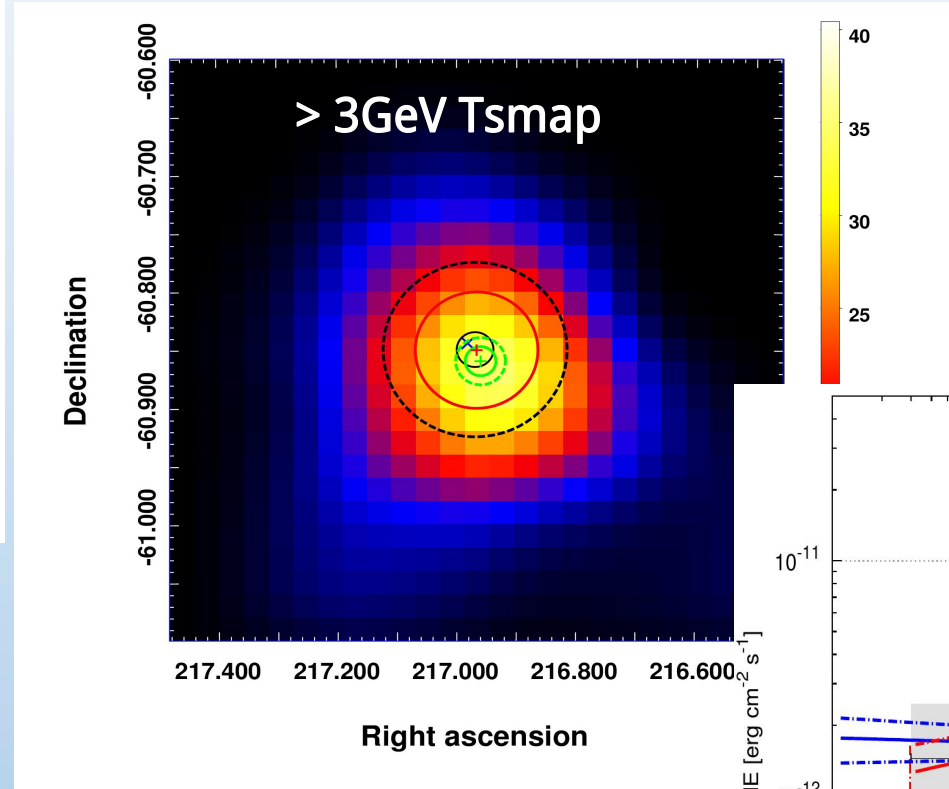
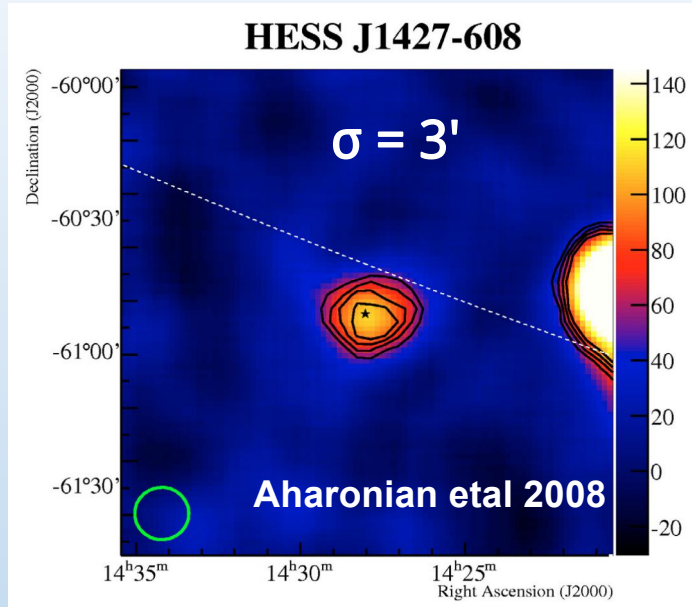
Preliminary

$$E_{\text{break (total)}} = 7.92 \pm 1.91 \text{ GeV.}$$

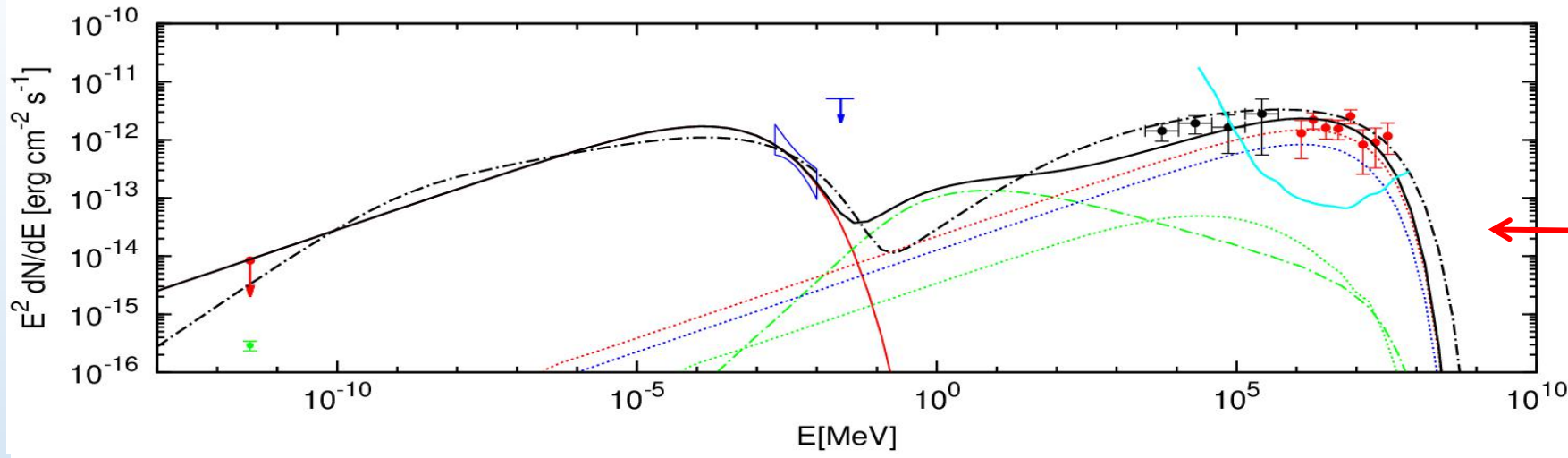
$$TS_{\text{break}} = -2 \ln(L_{\text{PL}} / L_{\text{BPL}}) = 35.4 (5.6\sigma)$$

# 4 : An unusual hard unbroken $\gamma$ -ray spectrum of HESS J1427-608

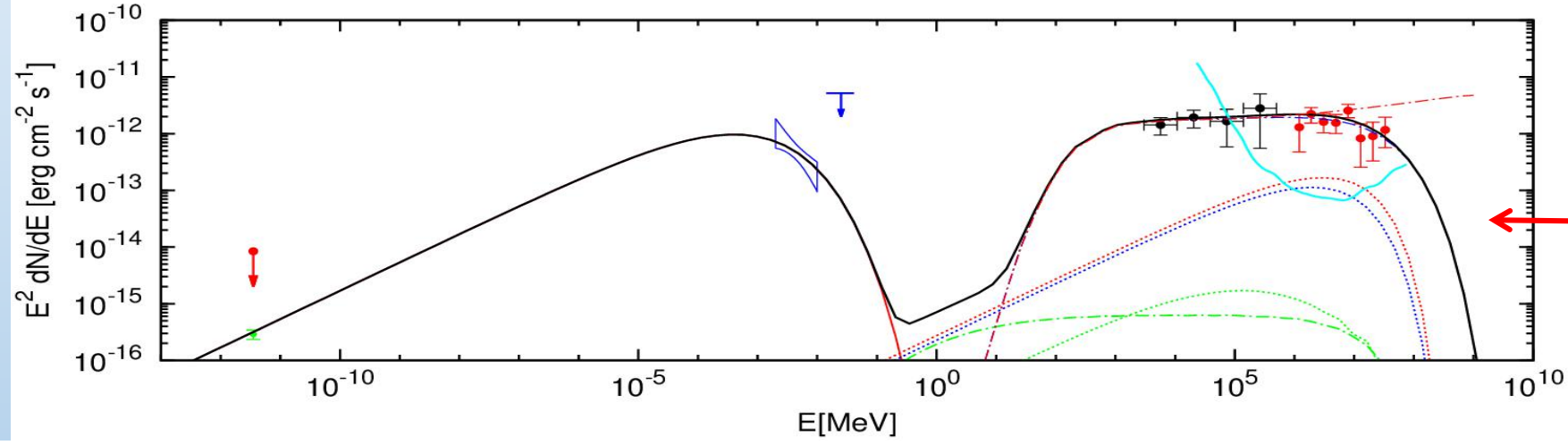
(Guo, Xin, Liao, et al, arXiv:1609.01125 )



From 3 GeV to ~30 TeV :  
a single power-law function ( $\Gamma \sim 2.0$ ),  
without obvious indication of spectral cutoff.



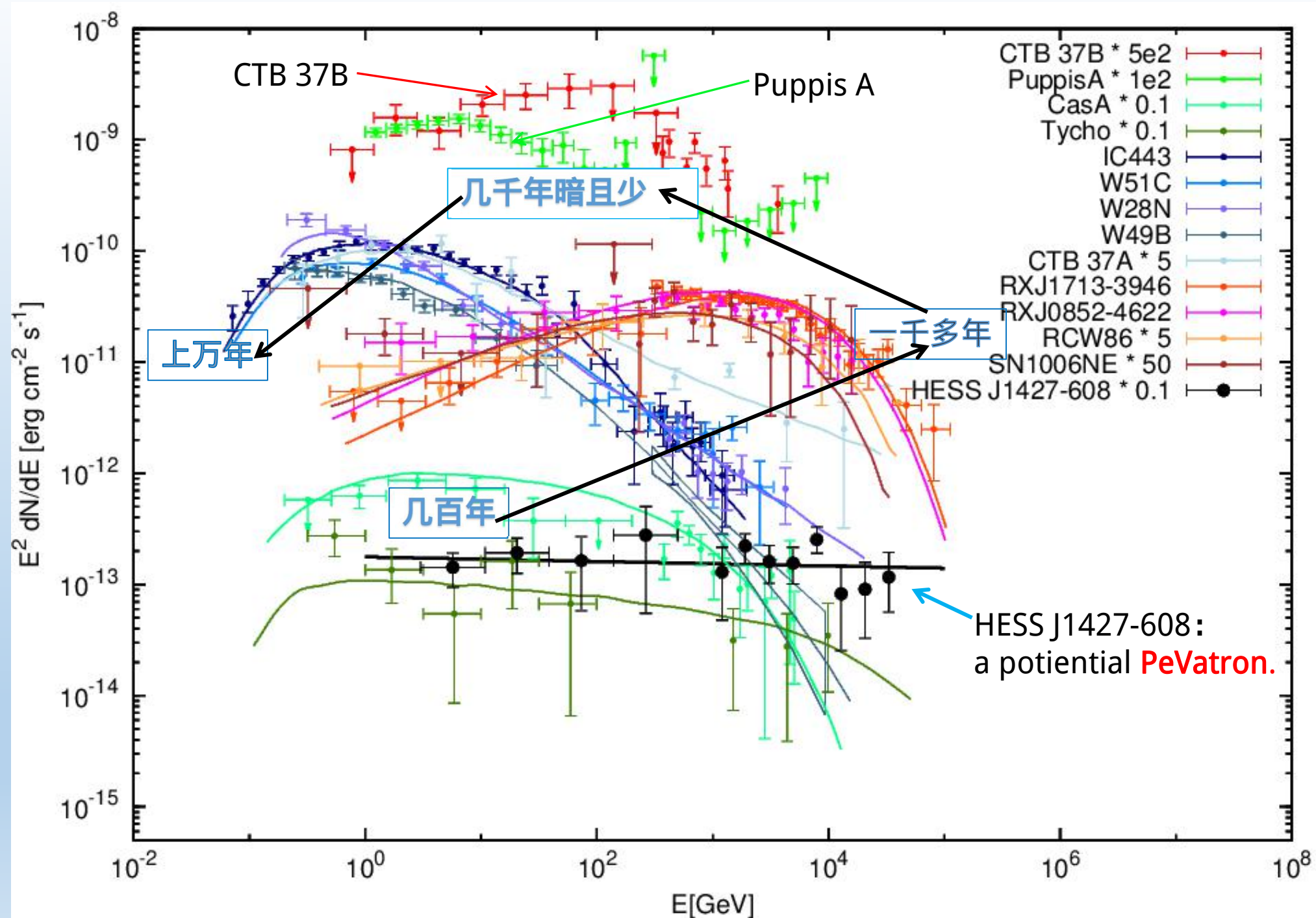
Leptonic Scenario



Hadronic Scenario

Model	$\alpha_p$	$\alpha_e$	$\Delta\alpha_e$	$E_{p,cut}$ (TeV)	$E_{e,break}$ (TeV)	$E_{e,cut}$ (TeV)	$W_p$ ( $10^{50}$ erg)	$W_e$ ( $10^{48}$ erg)	$B$ ( $\mu\text{G}$ )	$n_{\text{gas}}$ ( $\text{cm}^{-3}$ )
leptonic (PL)	—	2.3	—	—	—	35.0	—	2.5	5.0	1.0
leptonic (BPL)	—	1.6	1.0	—	0.1	80.0	—	3.0	3.5	1.0
hadronic	2.0	2.0	—	350.0	—	30.0	10.0	0.06	10.0	1.0

NOTE. — The total energy of relativistic particles,  $W_{e,p}$ , is calculated for  $E > 1$  GeV.



## 5 : Conclusion

- (1): SNR CTB 37B and Puppis A may provide a sub-sample with gamma-ray emission (age~several thousands years) to study the evolution of particle distribution in SNRs.
- (2): HESS J1427-608 --- a potential PeVatron (further observations are needed).

Thanks for your attention !