



# 超新星遗迹伽玛射线起源的 研究 — 年轻遗迹的强子辐射

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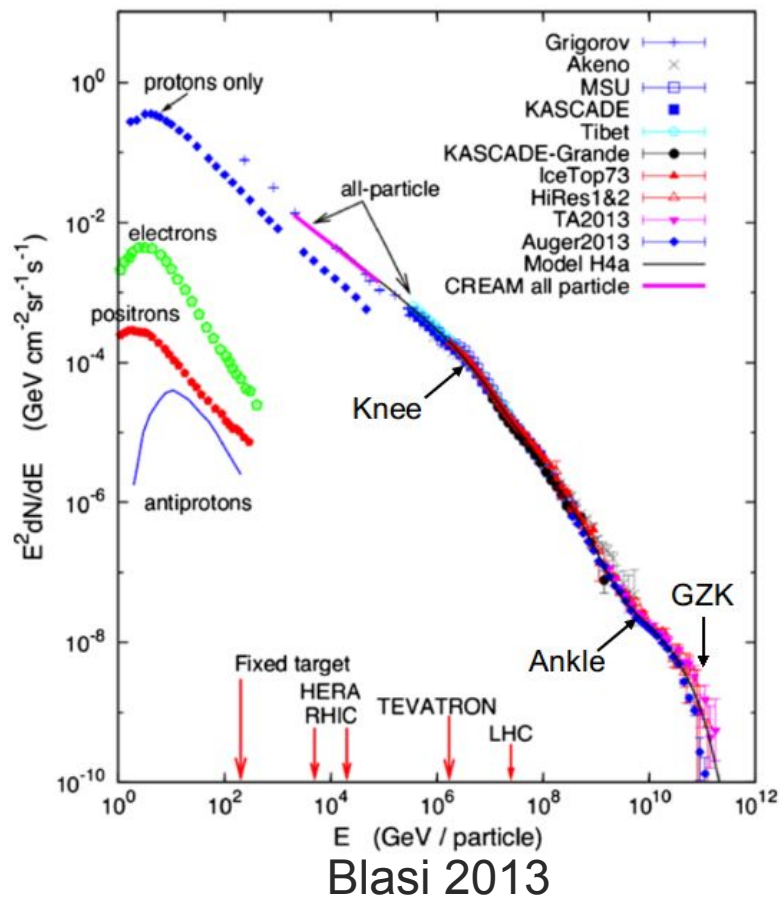
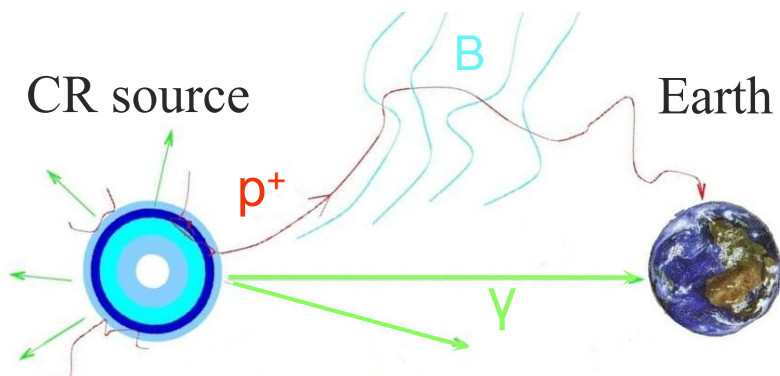


# 宇宙线起源



- 1912年，赫斯发现宇宙线。
- 宇宙线的观测特征
  - 能谱：幂率谱 + 膝、踝、截断；
  - 方向：大尺度各向同性；
  - 成份：p 90%，He 9%，others 1%
- 宇宙线已丢失原有方向信息

“加速源” → “世纪难题”



伽玛射线是研究宇宙线的重要手段之一！

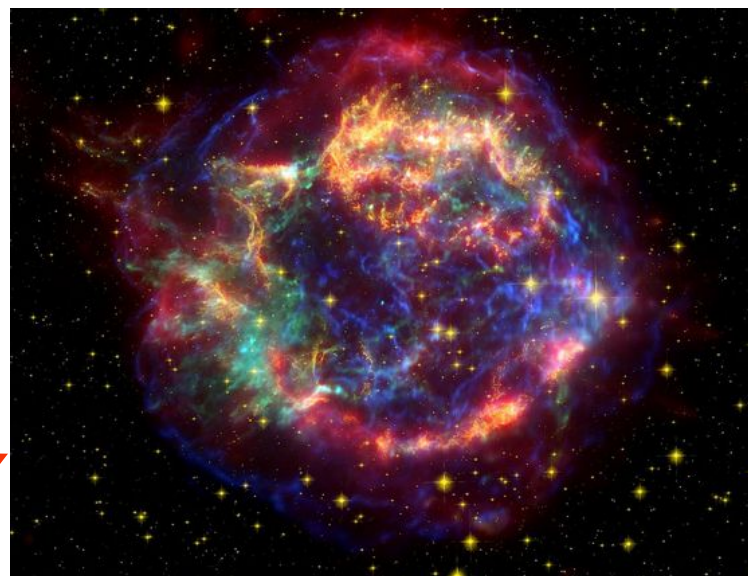
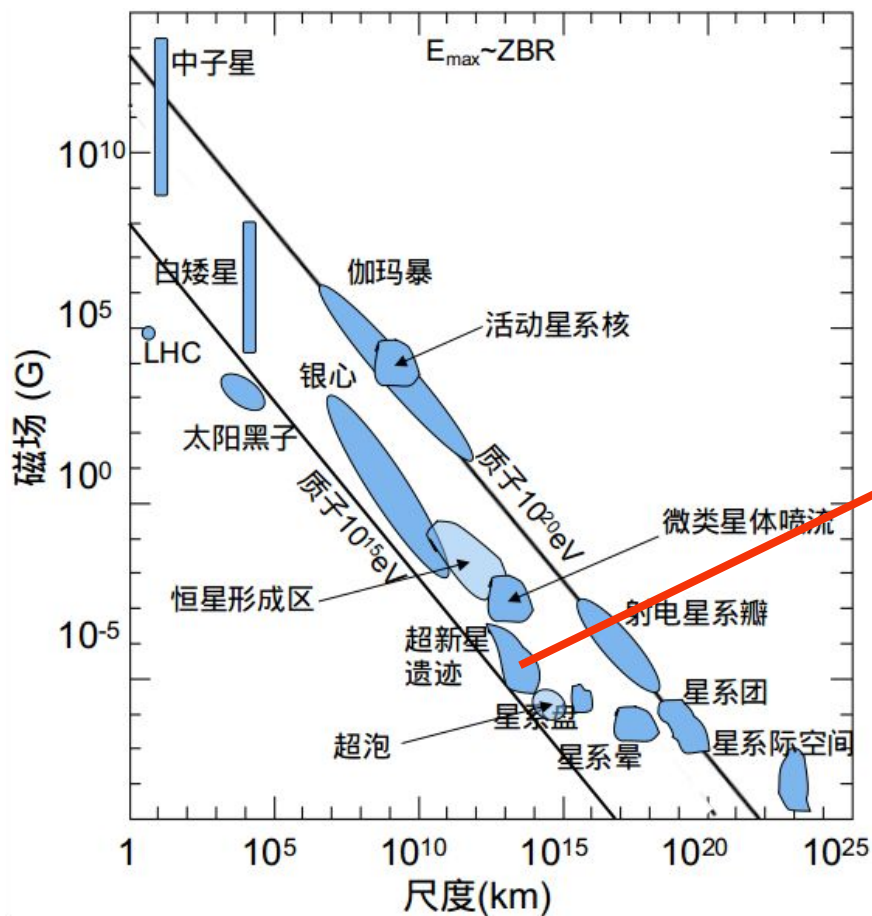


# 宇宙线与超新星遗迹



## ■ Hillas判据 (1984)

必要条件：加速源能限制PeV粒子， $E_{max} \sim ZBR$



1934年, Baade & Zwicky 从能量角度提出SN起源

**甄别超新星遗迹中的强子伽玛射线辐射！**



# 伽玛射线产生机制



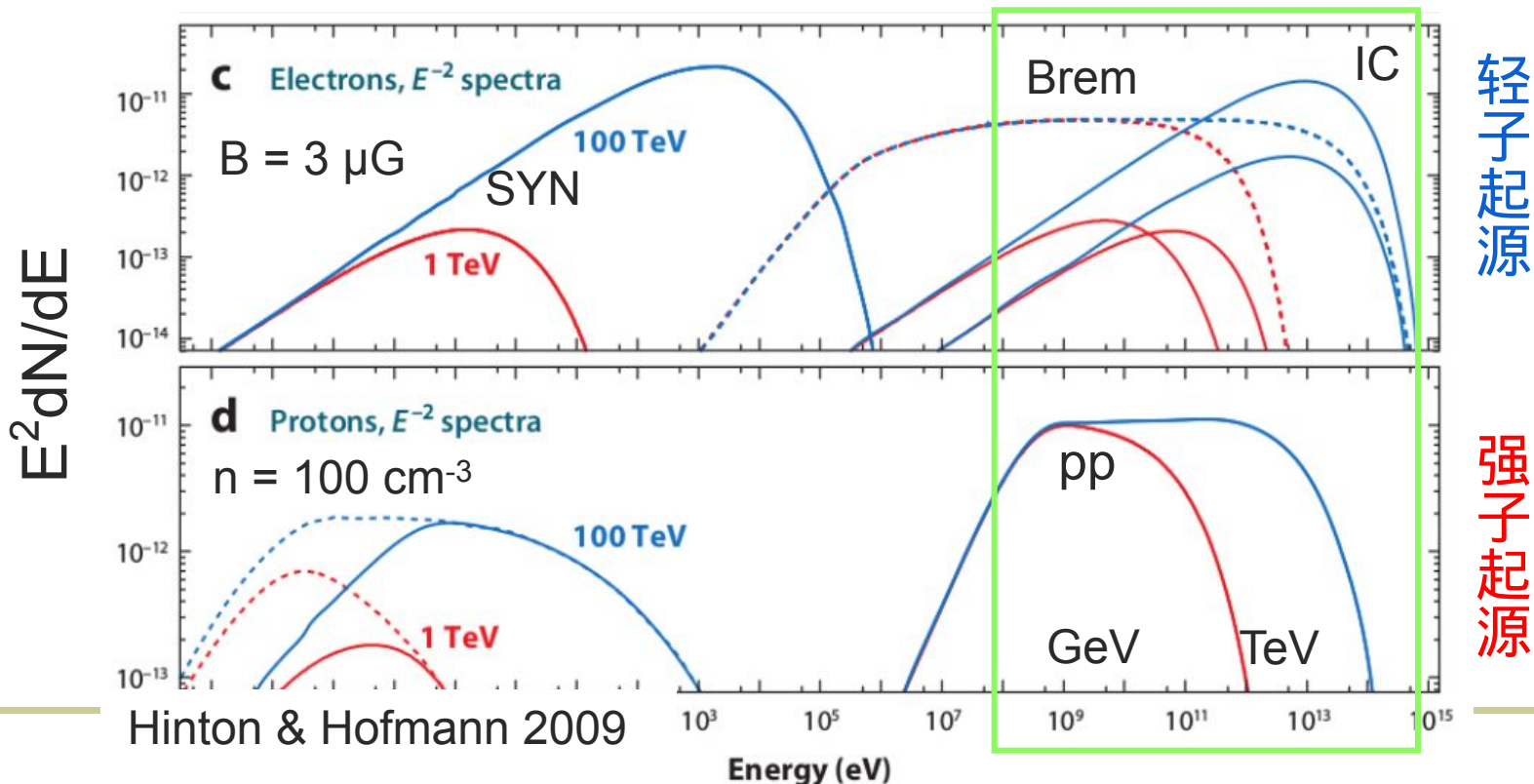
- 同步加速过程
- 逆康普顿散射

$$\Gamma_{ph} = (\alpha_{e,p} + 1)/2$$

- 非热轫致辐射
- 质子-质子碰撞

$$\Gamma_{ph} = \alpha_{e,p}$$

An example:  $dN/dE \propto E^{-2} \exp[-E/E_c]$

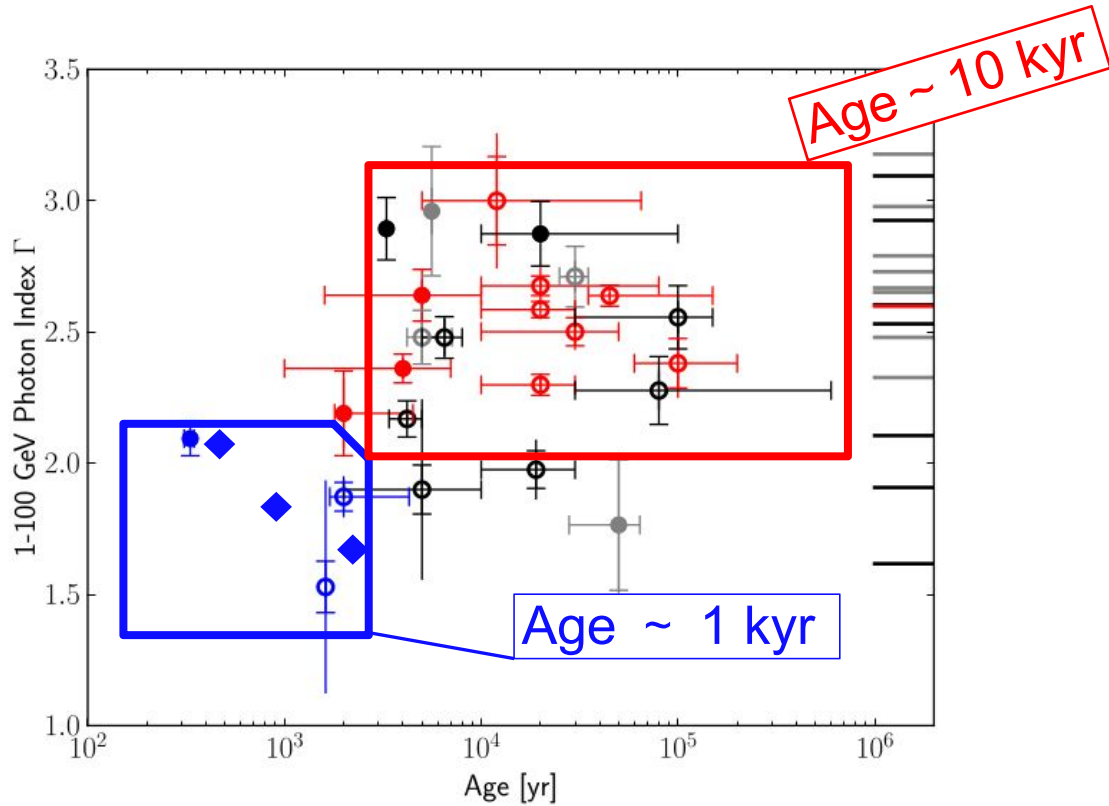




# 超新星遗迹伽玛射线观测



1st Fermi SNR cat (Acero et al. 2016)

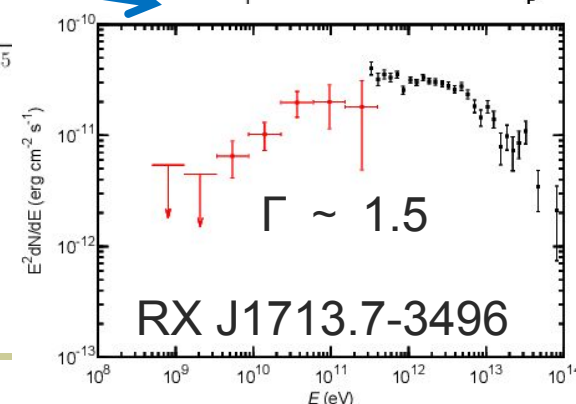
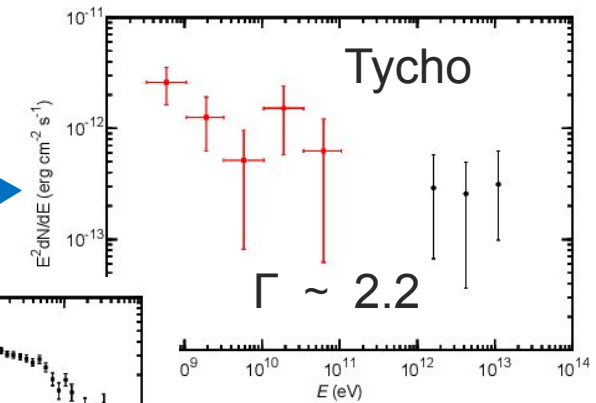
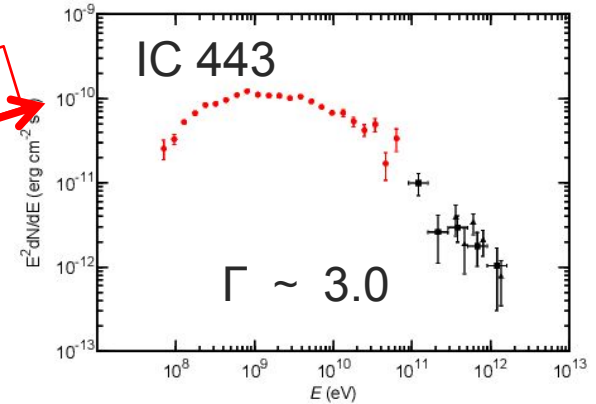
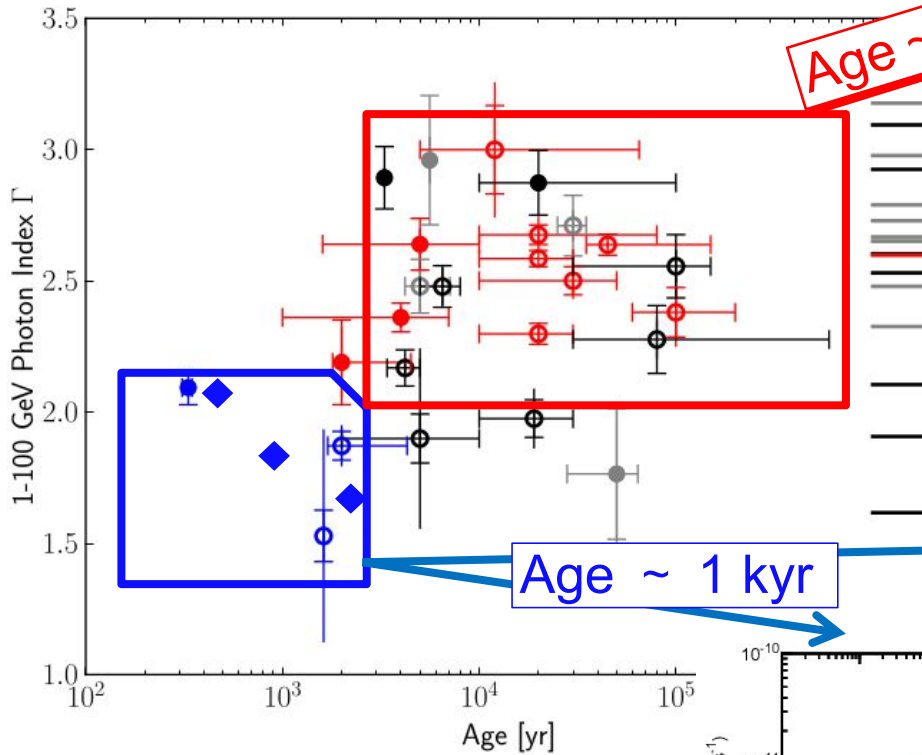




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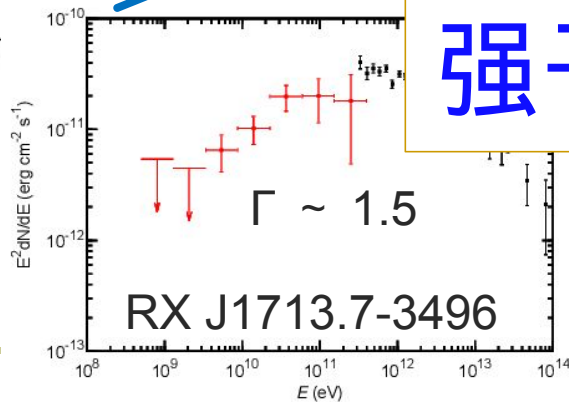
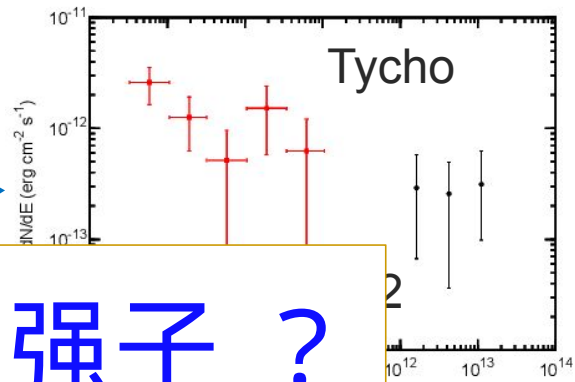
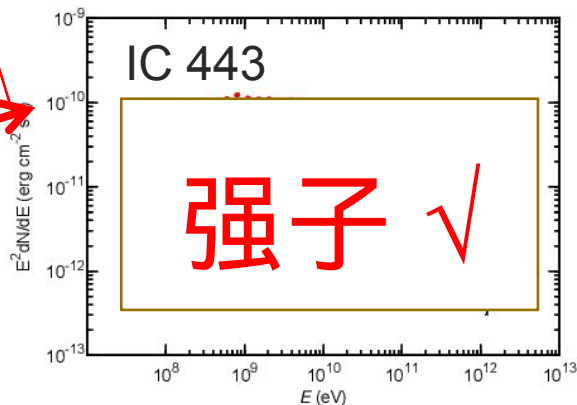
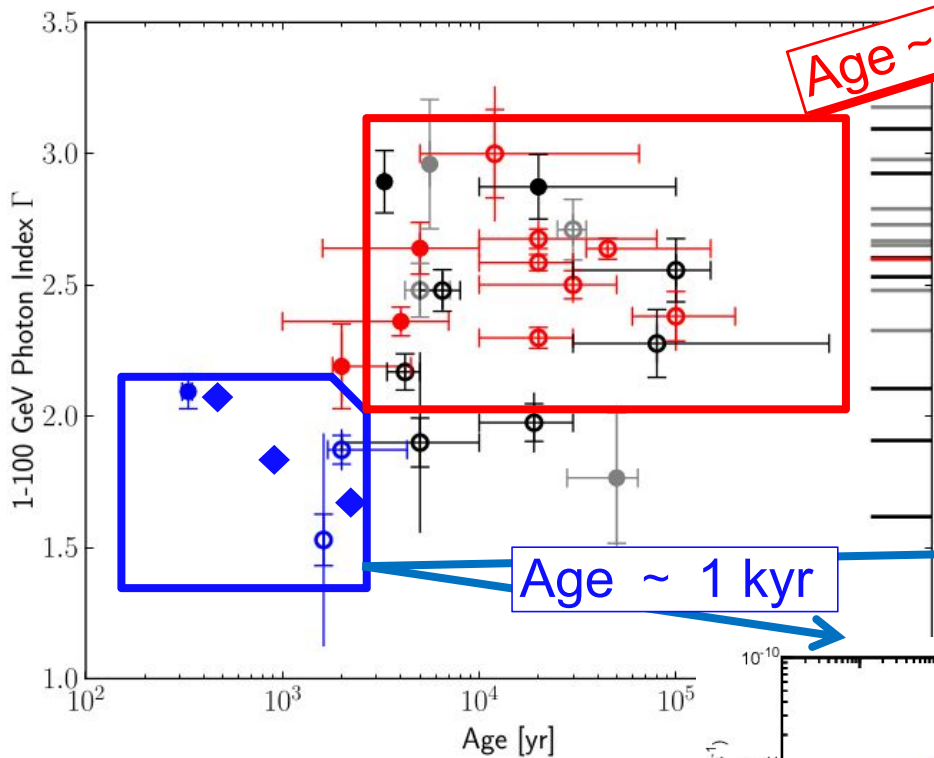




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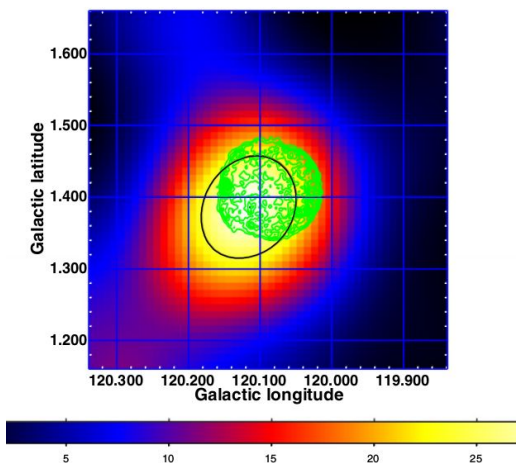




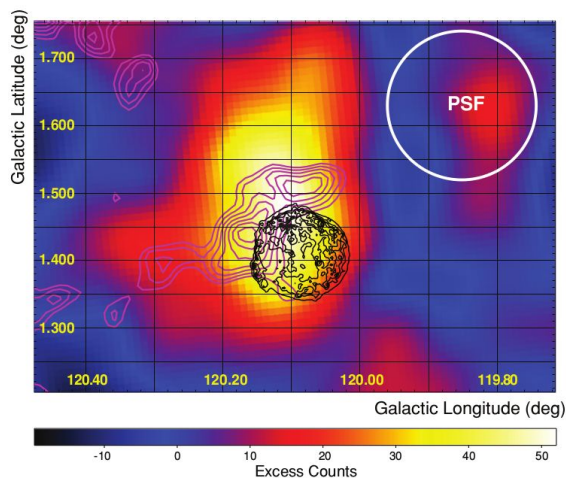
# 年轻遗迹一：Tycho



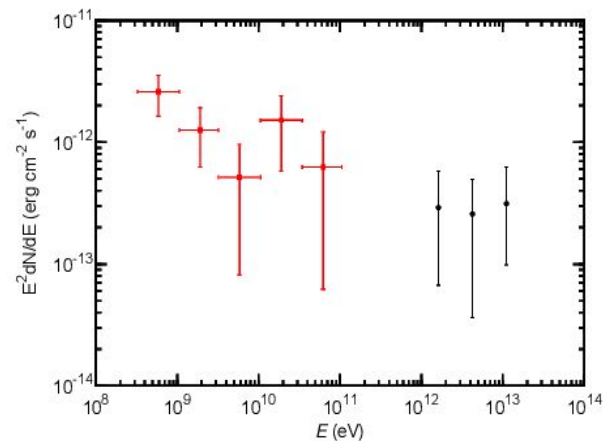
- GeV-TeV谱指数： $2.2 \pm 0.1$
- 激波前平均密度： $n_0 \sim 0.1 \text{ cm}^{-3}$
- 伽玛射线解释：
  - 纯轻子 (brem + IC; Dermer & Atoyan 2012)
  - 轻子+强子 (Yuan et al. 2012)
  - 纯强子 (能量转化效率 $\eta \sim 10 - 15\%$ ; Morlino et al. 2012, ... ..)



GeV TS:  
Giordano et al. 2012



TeV counts:  
Acciari et al. 2011



GeV-TeV spectrum

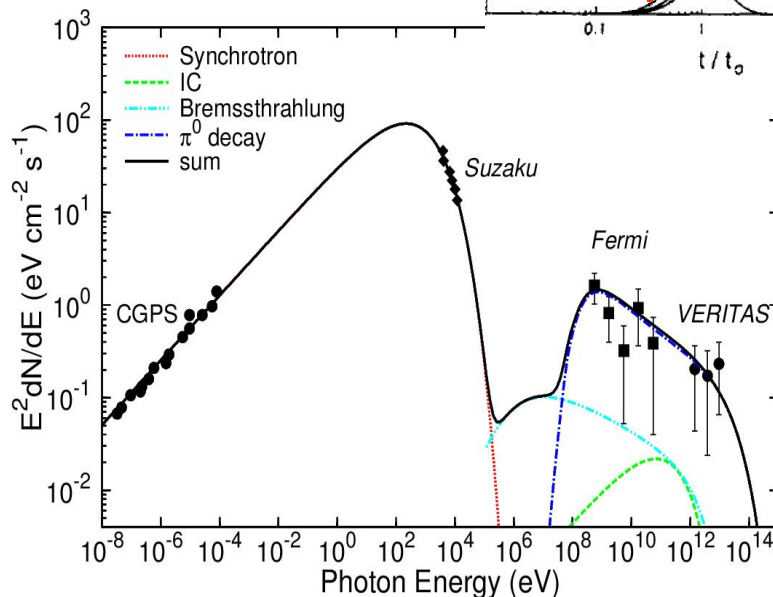
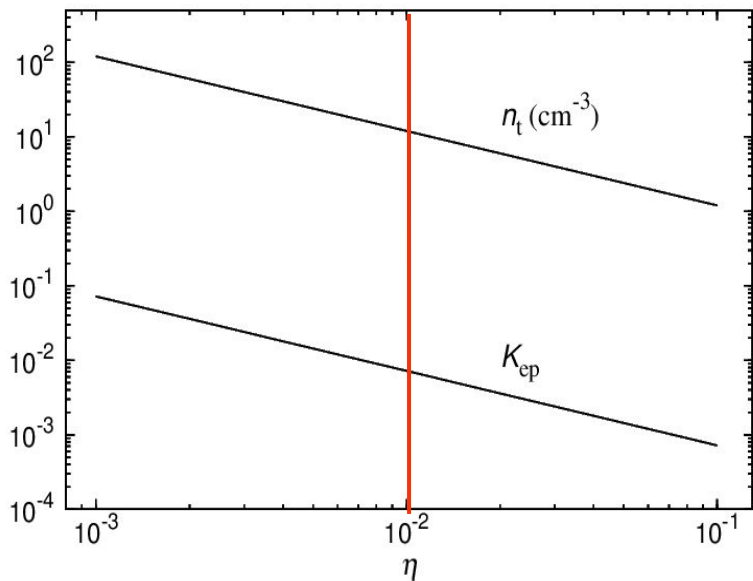
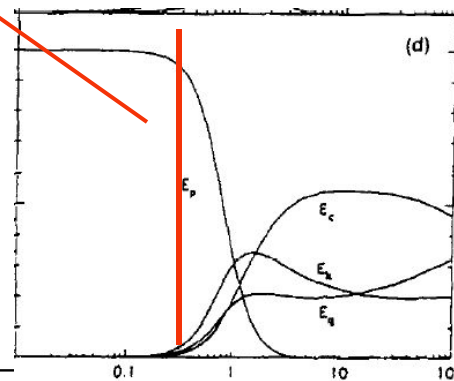
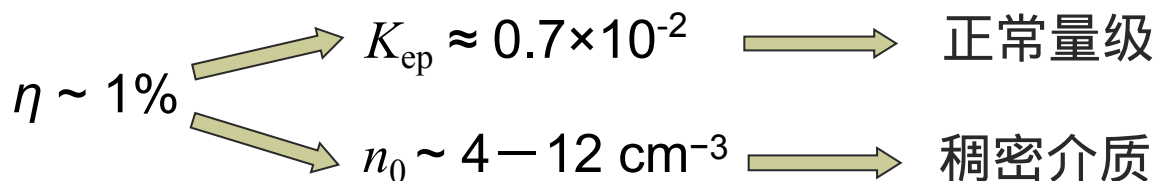




# 与分子云作用起源



- Fermi观测: Cas A (330 yr) 只需  $\eta \sim 2\%$  (Adobe et al. 2010)
- 理论模型: 类第谷环境  $\eta(400 \text{ yr}) \sim 1\%$  (Berezhko et al. 1997)



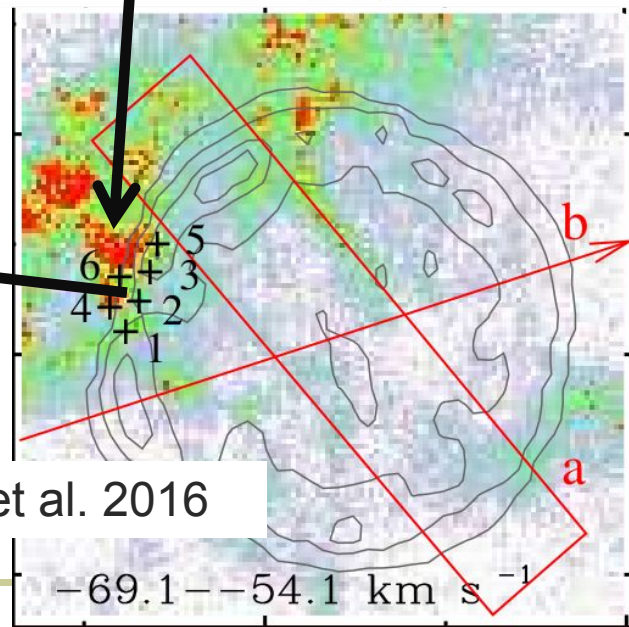
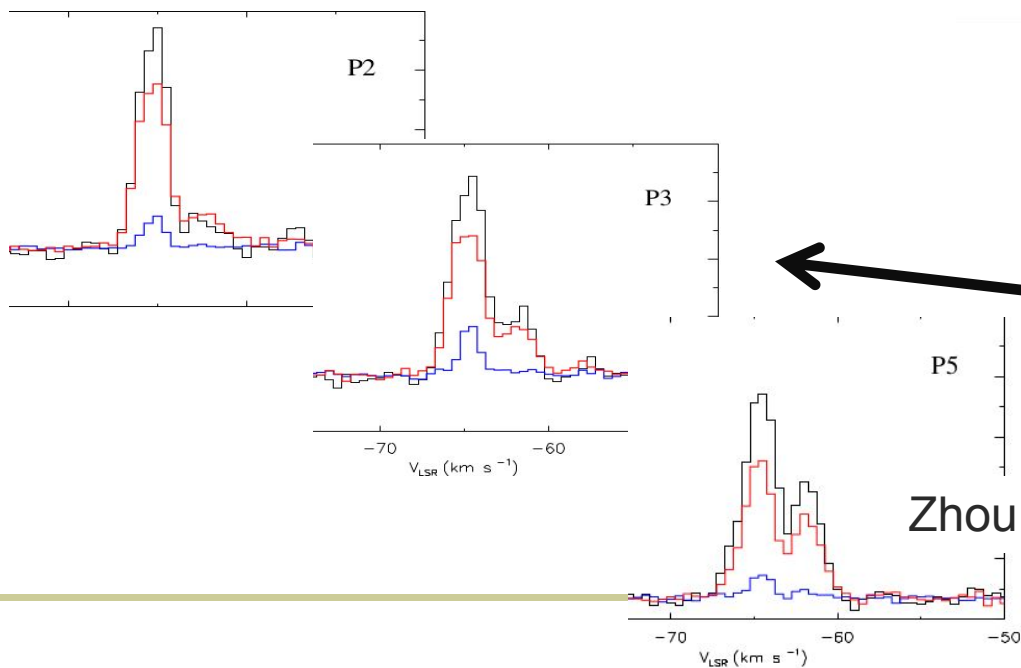
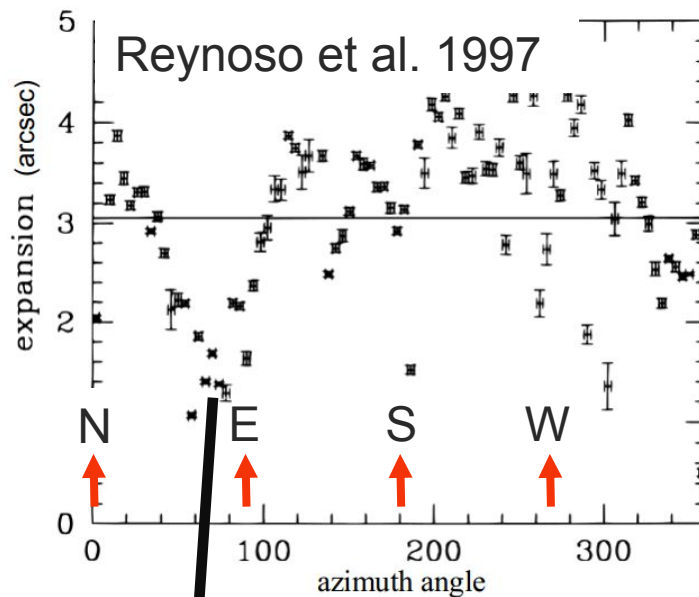


# 稠密介质：观测证据



- 遗迹在NE碰到分子云  
VLA, CO, IR等

	射电：膨胀率
CO： 谱线展宽	CO ( $\text{km s}^{-1}$ ) ( $-69 \leq V_{\text{LSR}} \leq -54$ )





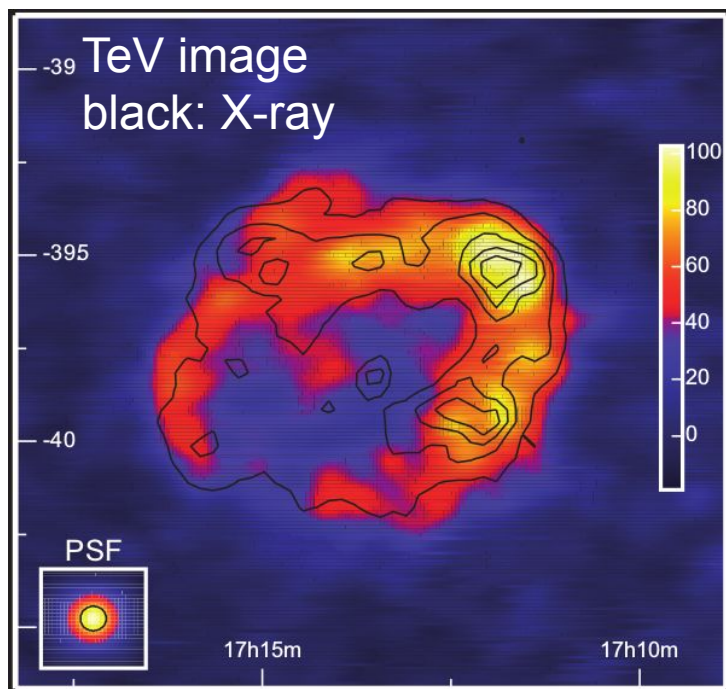
# 年轻遗迹二：RX J1713.7-3946



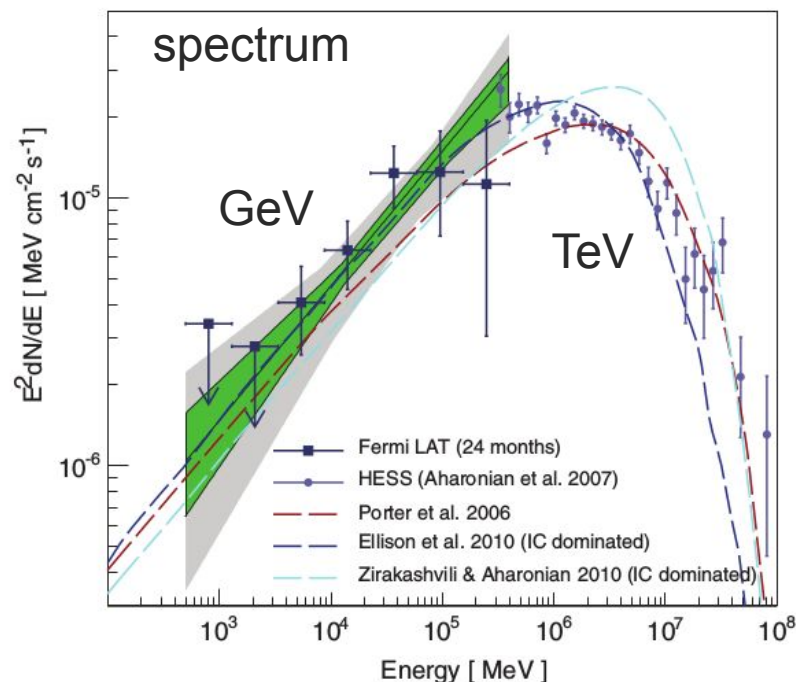
- GeV—TeV伽玛射线观测
  - TeV图像和非热X射线重合较好
  - 能谱较硬  $\Gamma \sim 1.5$



轻子起源



Aharonian et al. 2007

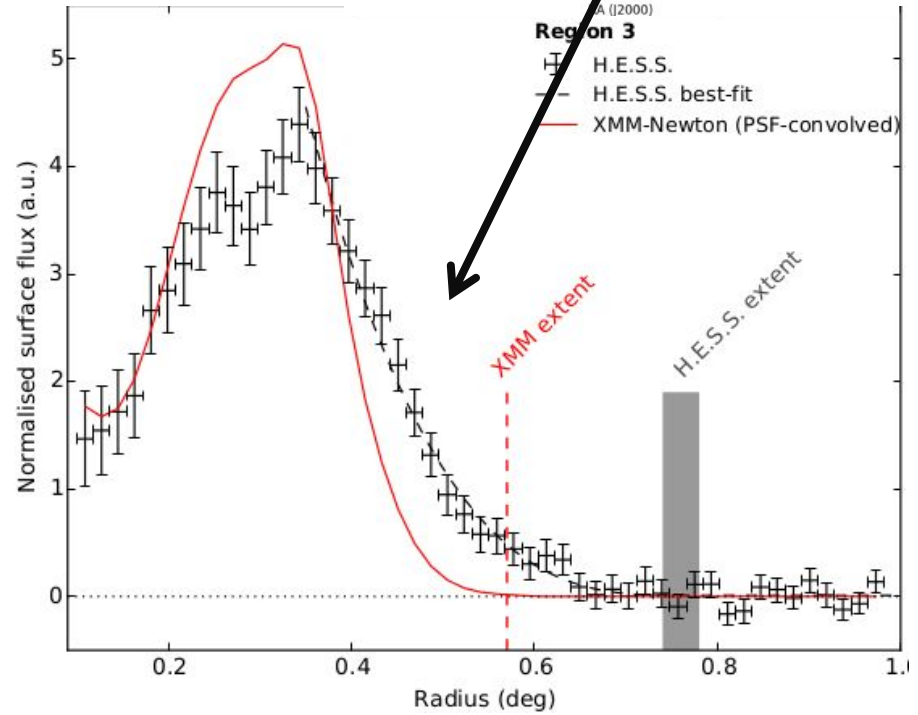
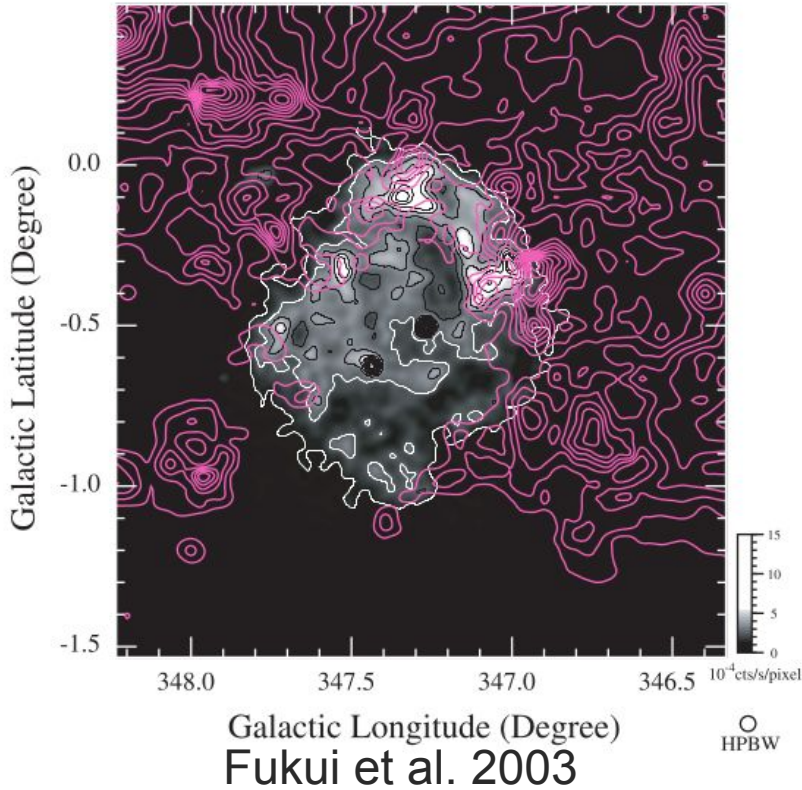
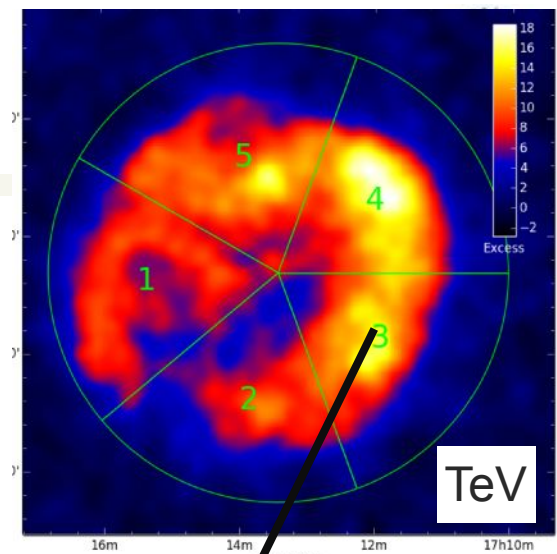


Abodo et al. 2011



# 没有强子成份？

- CO观测：处在分子云腔内
- TeV亮度轮廓明显超出X射线轮廓



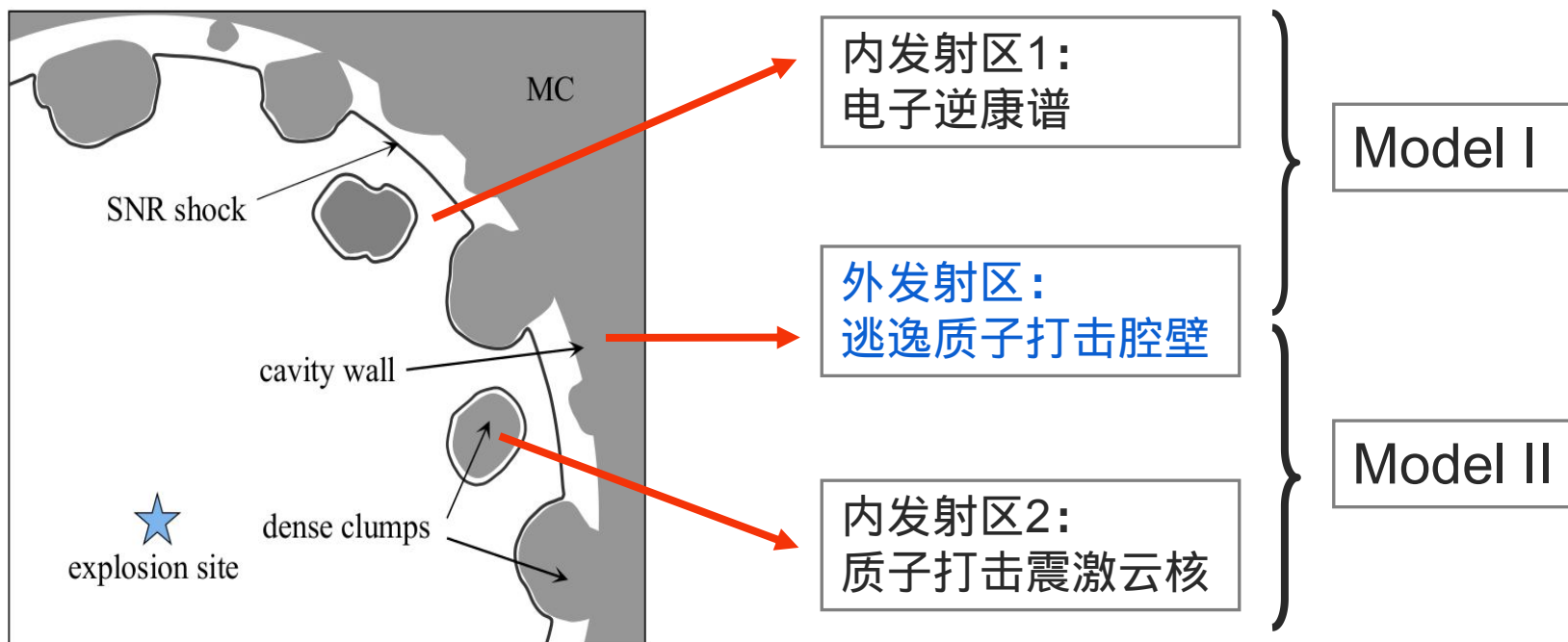
de Naurois 2015



# 双发射区模型



- 内发射区 + 外发射区  
考虑逃逸质子对伽玛射线的贡献。





# 能谱拟合结果



■ 用马尔可夫链蒙特卡罗(MCMC)方法拟合多波段能谱

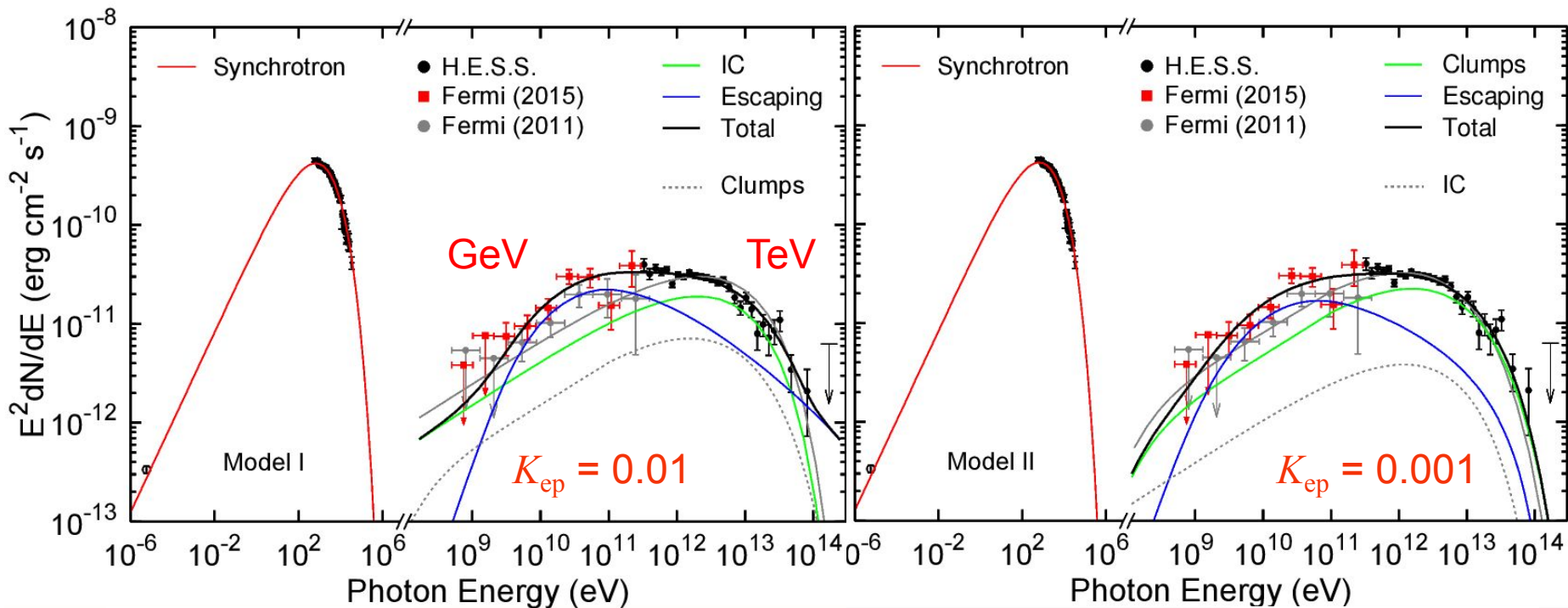
■ Model I

TeV由电子的逆康普顿散射贡献

■ Model II

TeV由质子打击被震激的团块贡献

GeV都由逃逸质子打击腔壁贡献 (蓝色实线)



$K_{ep} > 0.4 \times 10^{-2}$

Zhang & Chen 2016

$K_{ep} < 0.4 \times 10^{-2}$



# 能谱拟合结果



■ 简化扩散解，并用马尔可夫链蒙特卡罗(MCMC)方法拟合

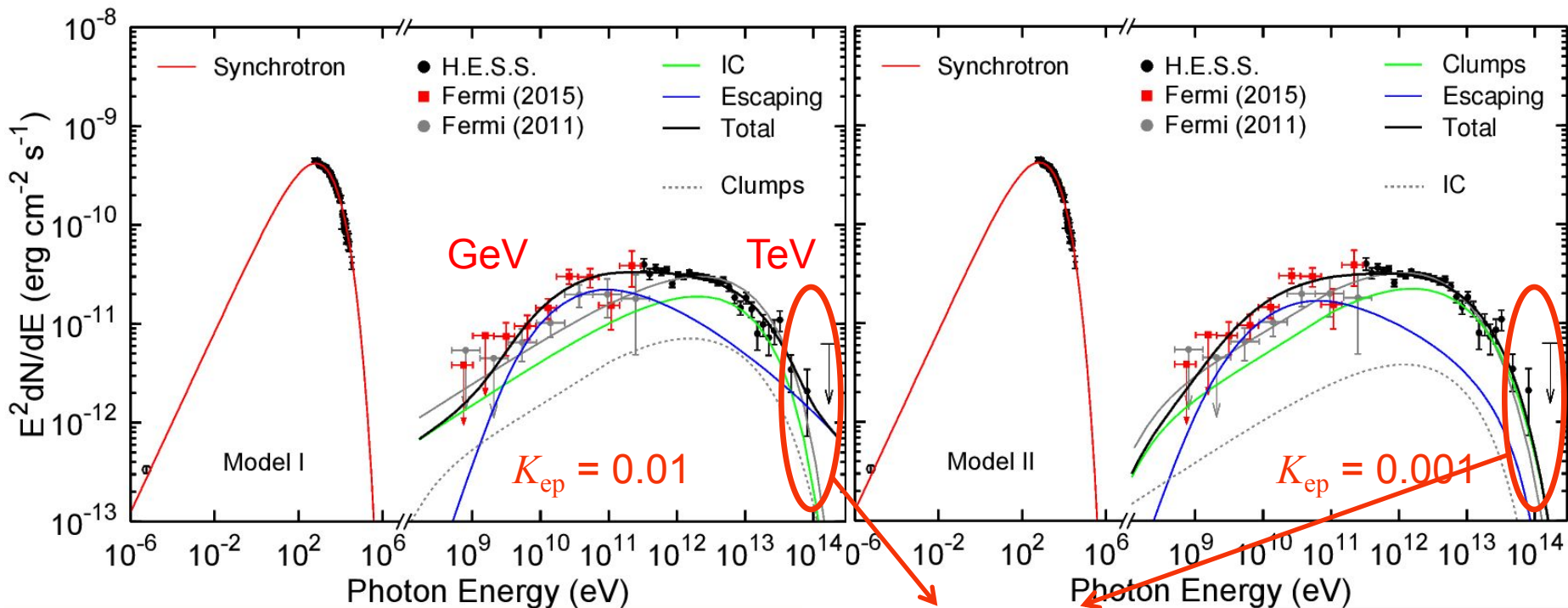
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LHAASO project ?

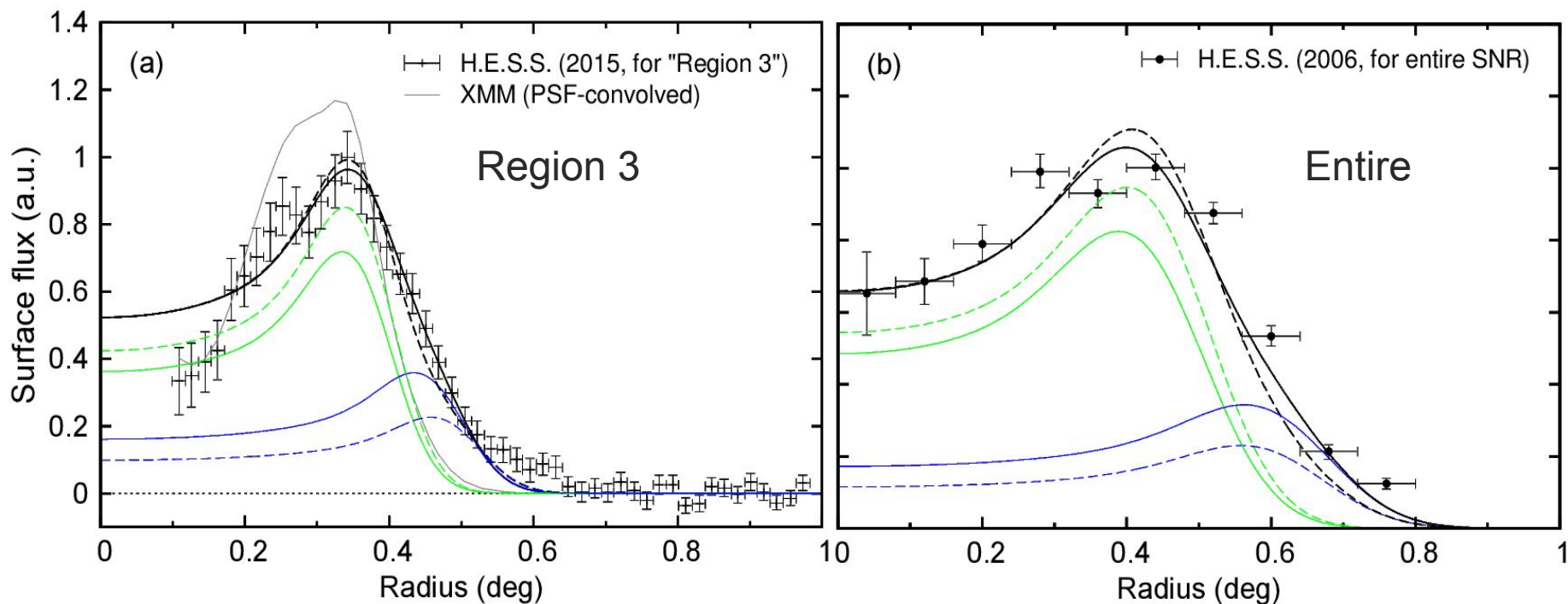


# TeV表面亮度轮廓



- 双发射区模型能重新TeV表面亮度轮廓特征

$$J(R) = 2 \int_{r_{1,\min}}^{r_{1,\max}} \frac{\sigma_1 r dr}{\sqrt{r^2 - R^2}} + 2 \int_{r_{2,\min}}^{r_{2,\max}} \frac{\sigma_2 r dr}{\sqrt{r^2 - R^2}}$$







# 小结



- Tycho伽玛射线起源于高能质子与分子云作用的强子过程。
- RX J1713.7-3946的GeV辐射主要来自逃逸质子打击临近分子云的贡献。

关于这两个年轻遗迹的解释都暗示了年轻遗迹已经加速了可观的高能质子，且有可能被LHAASO进一步检验！



Thanks!