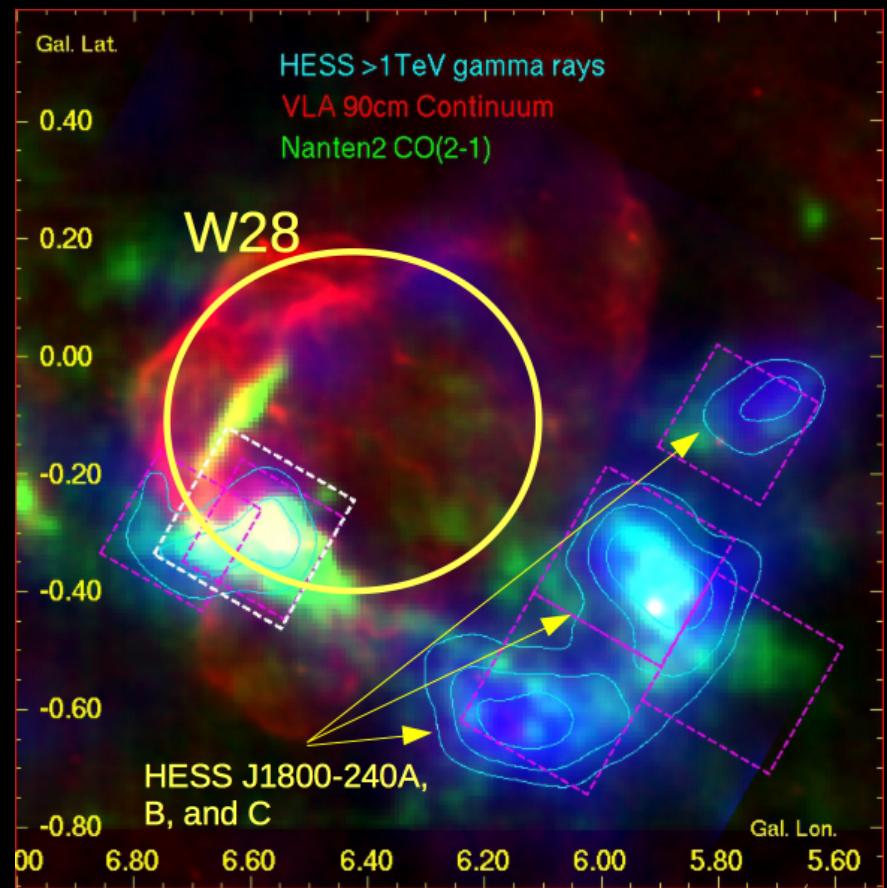
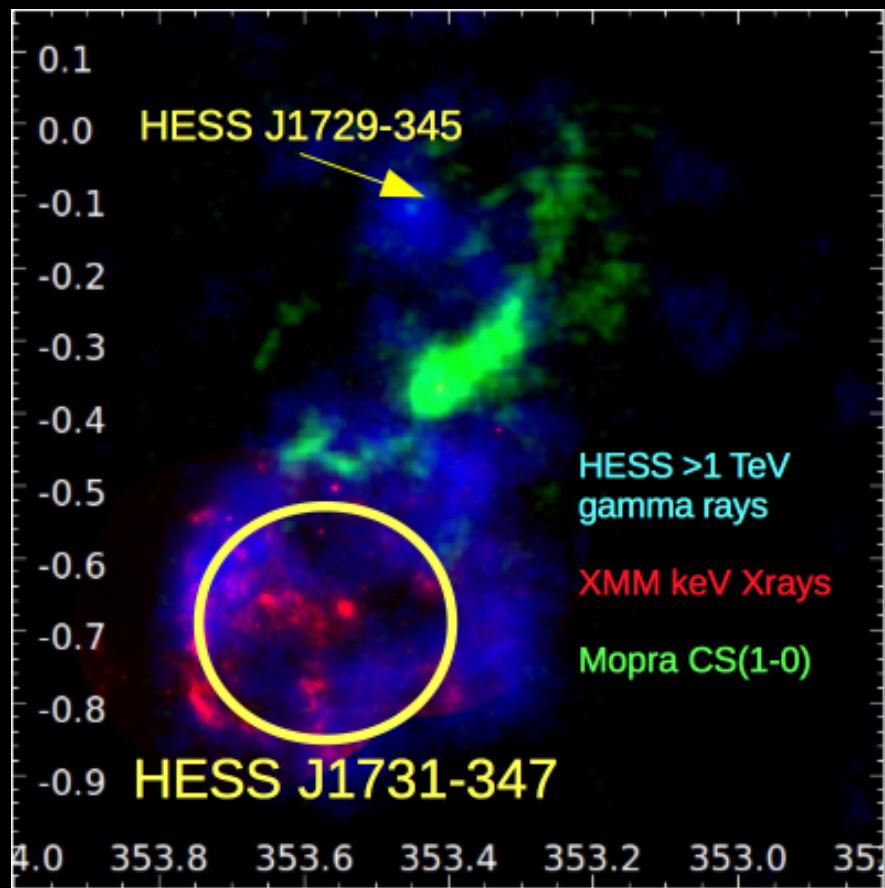


Gas towards SNRs

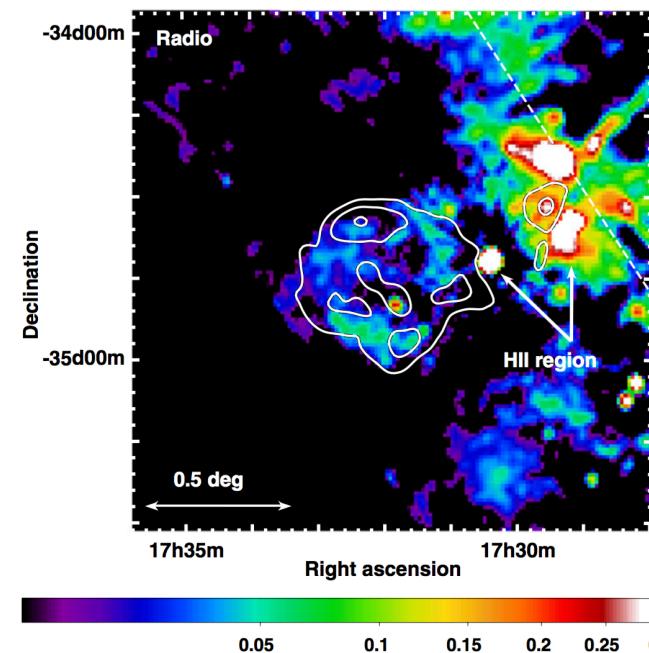
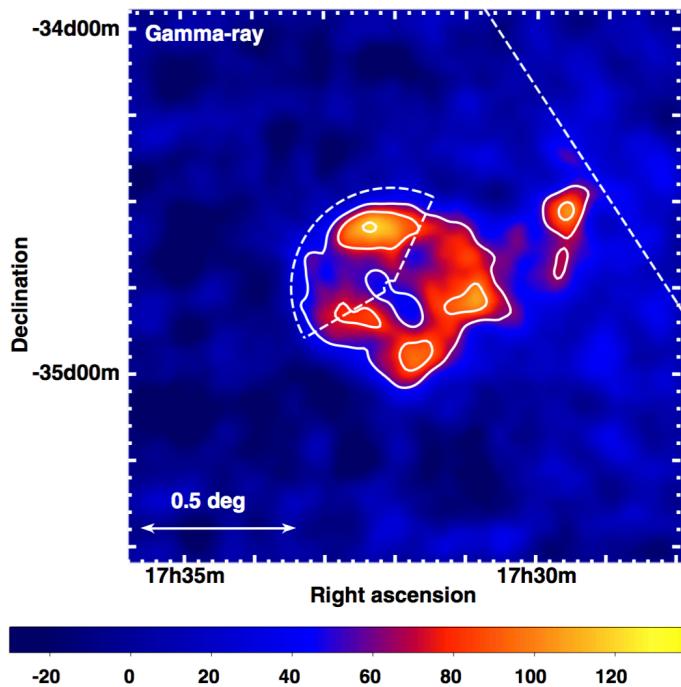
Nigel Maxted
CTA-Oz, Western Sydney,
April 2017

1) Young SNR, HESS J1731-347

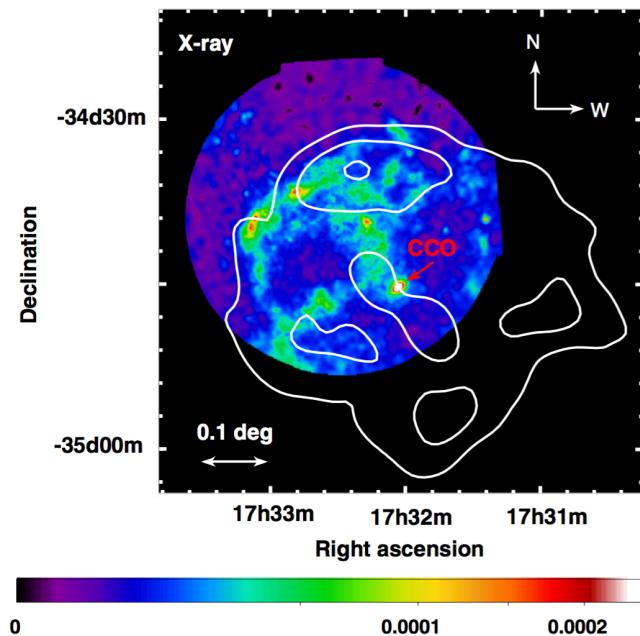
2) Old SNR, W28



Probing The Local Environment of the Supernova Remnant HESS J1731–347 with CO and CS Observations



Abramowski
et al 2011



Scutum Vs Expanding Arms

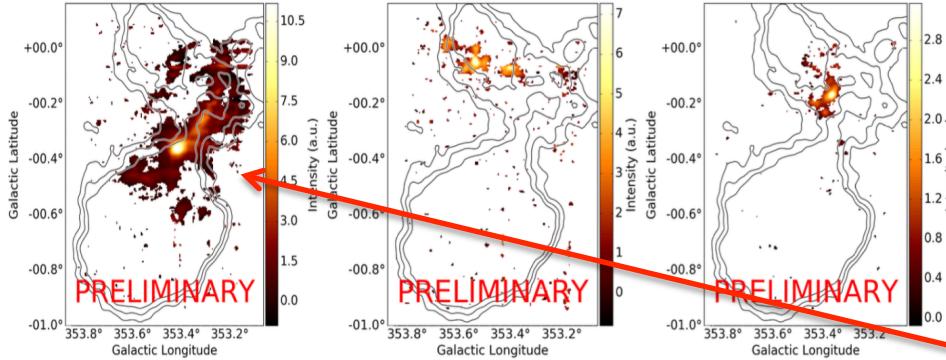
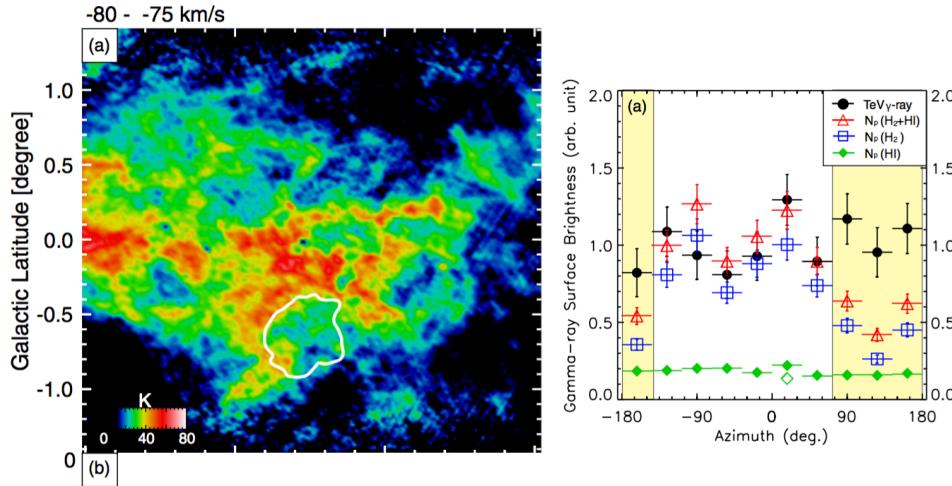
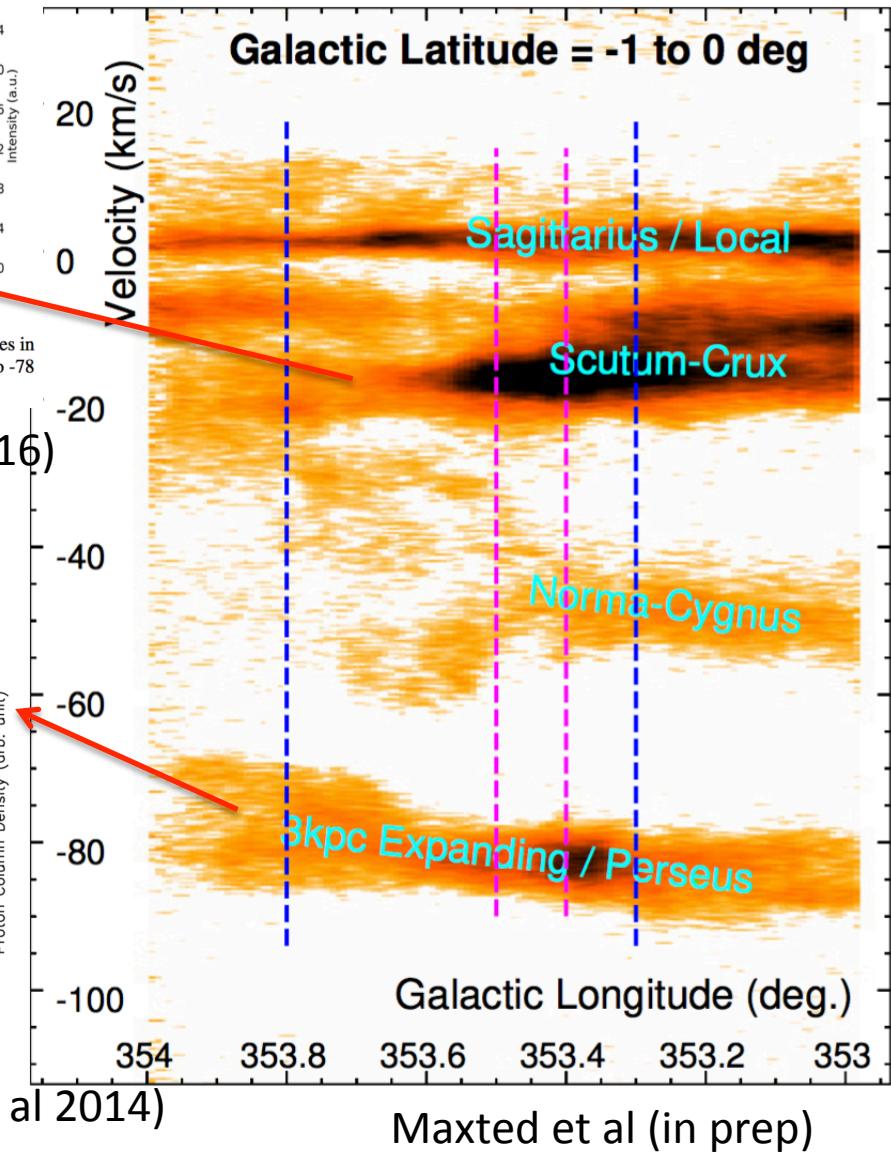


FIGURE 2. The figure shows the integrated intensity maps in the HESS J1731-347 region for the three different velocity ranges in which a signal from CS is detected [10]. Left: -23.7 to -7 km/s (~ 3.2 kpc) Middle: -65 to -35 km/s (~ 4.5 kpc) Right: -85.5 to -78 km/s ($\sim 5 - 6$ kpc). Overlaid 3,4,5 significance contours from the H.E.S.S. analysis of the source presented in this work.

3.2kpc Low-sigma TeV bridge (Capasso et al 2016)

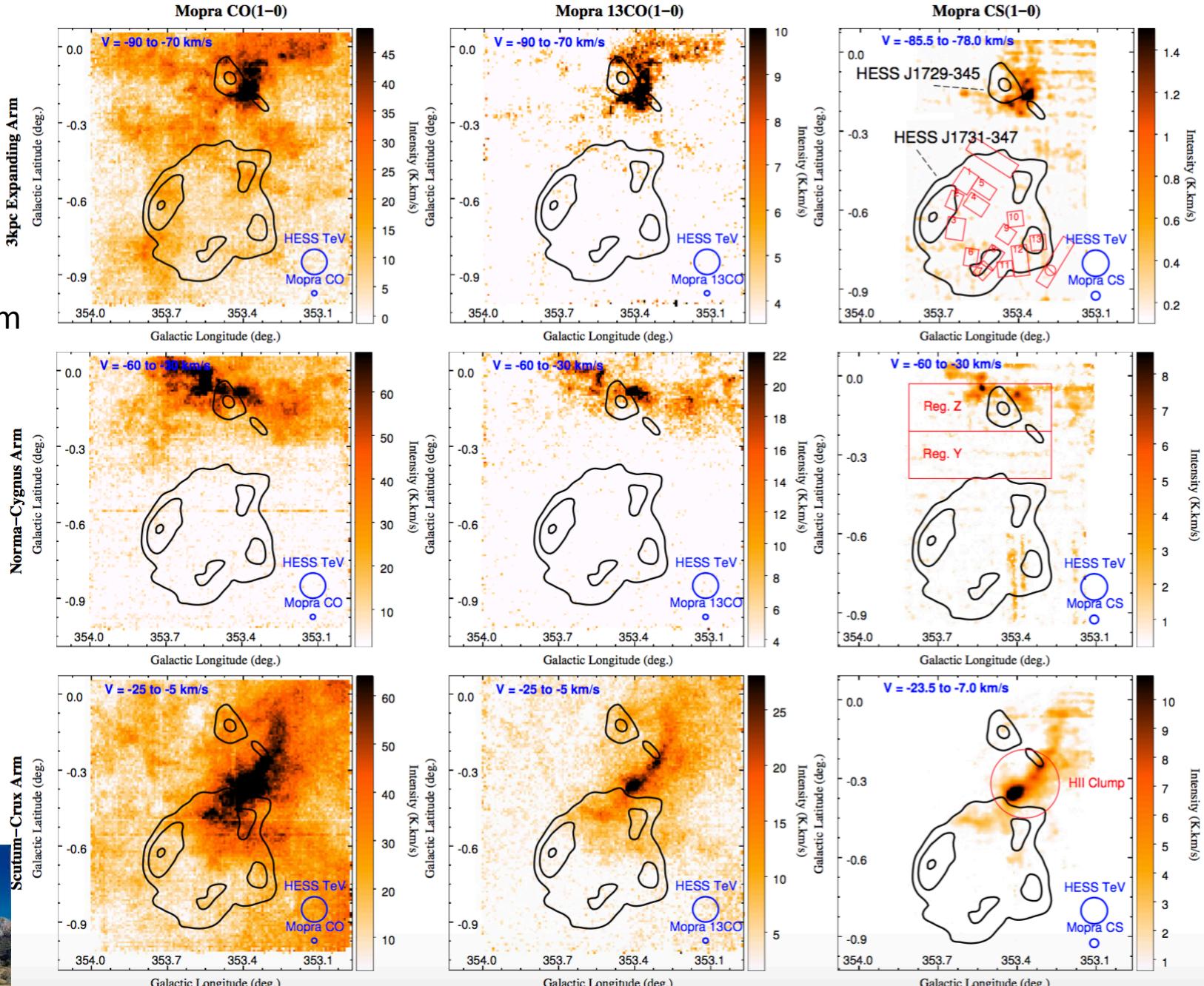


5-6kpc HI void & radial TeV-gas corr. (Fukuda et al 2014)

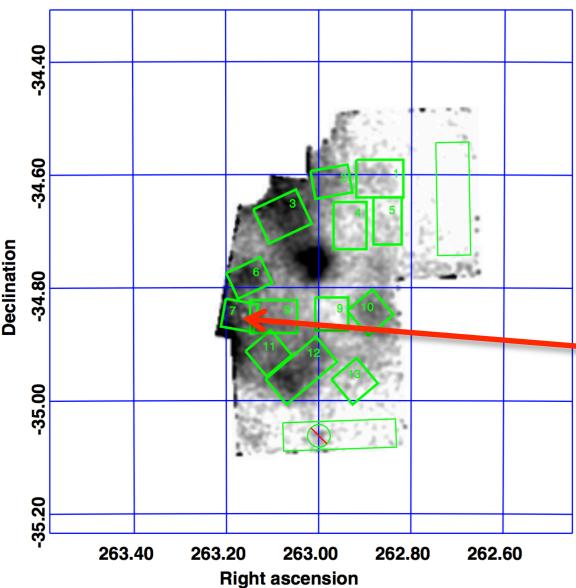


Mopra
 CO 0.5' beam
 (& 13CO)

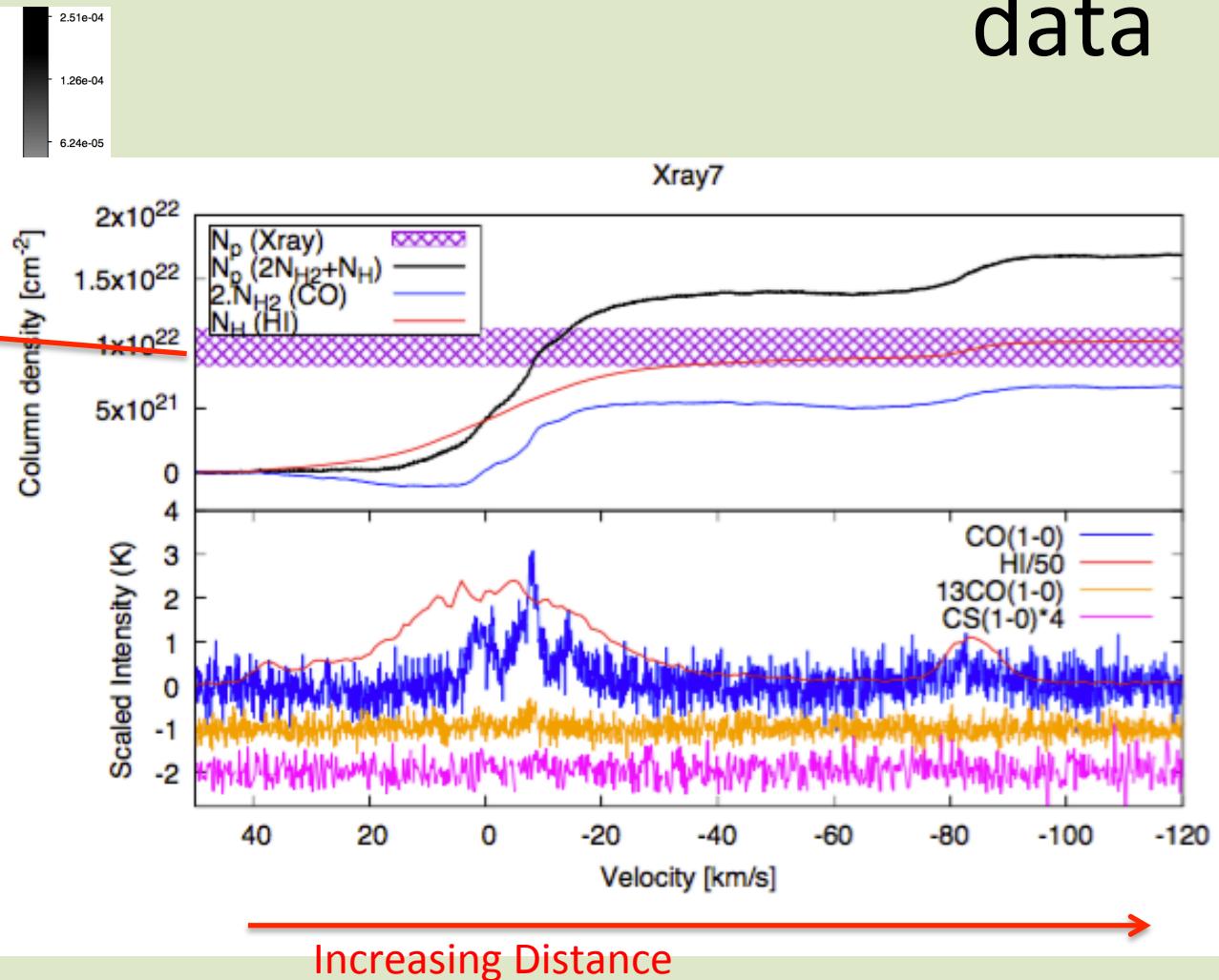
CS 1' beam



14 X-ray absorption column densities can be compared to Spectral CO + H data

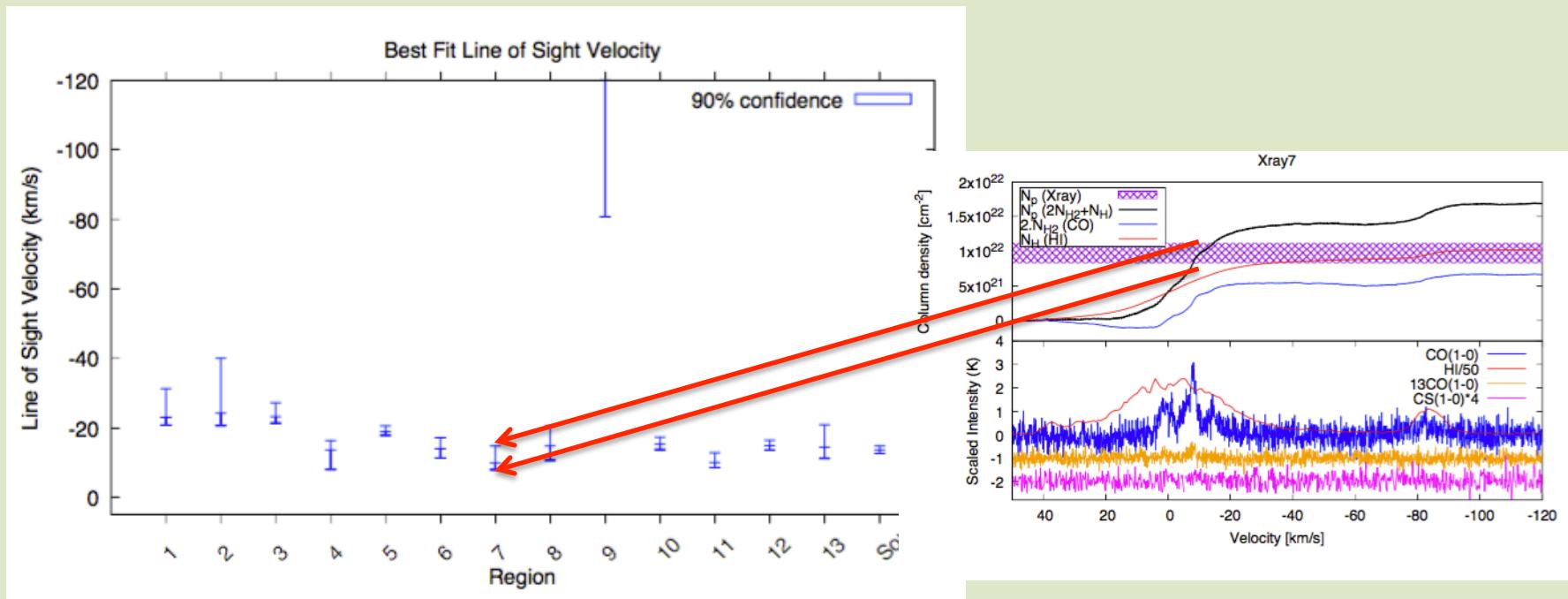


Bamba_etal_2012

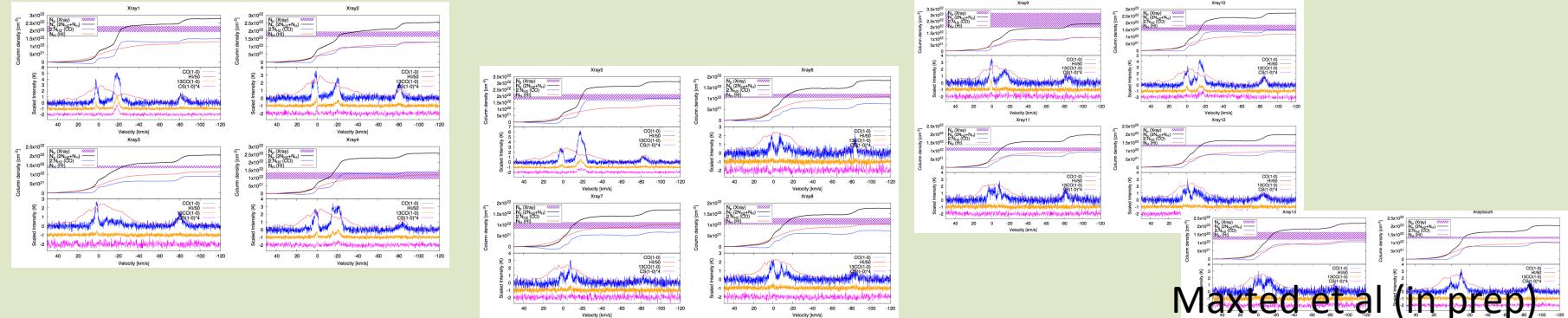


Maxted et al (in prep)

HESS J1731 – preferred velocity



This graph favours the -20km/s solution over -80km/s.



Maxted et al (in prep)

Scutum Vs Expanding Arms

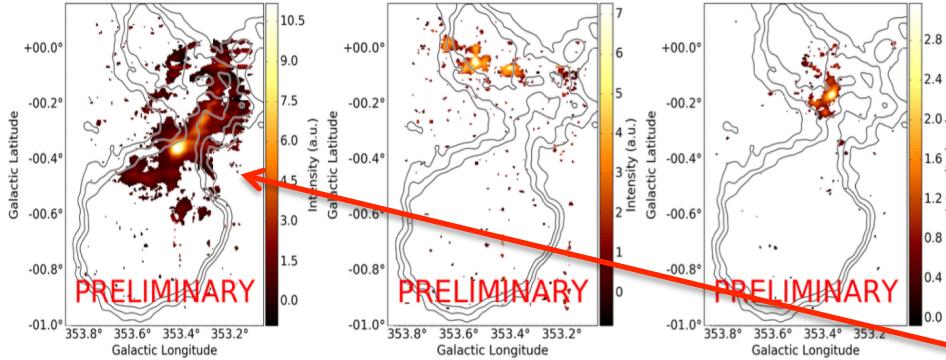
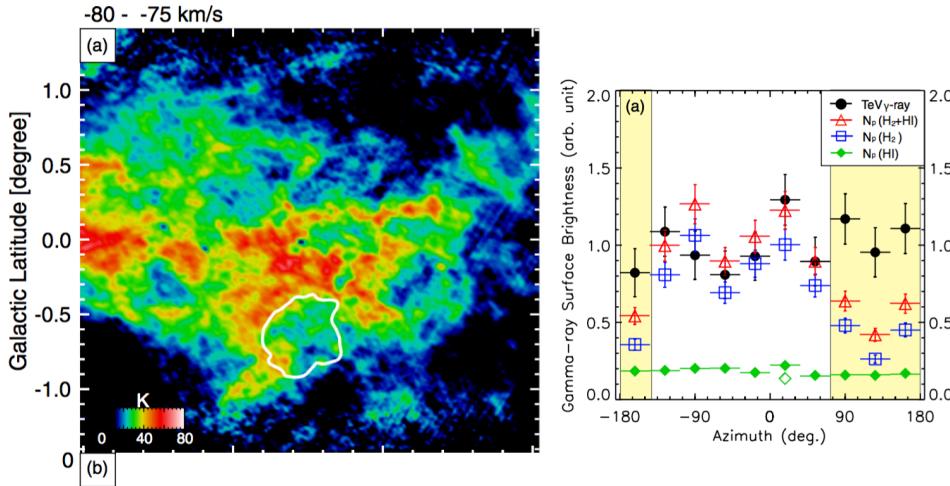
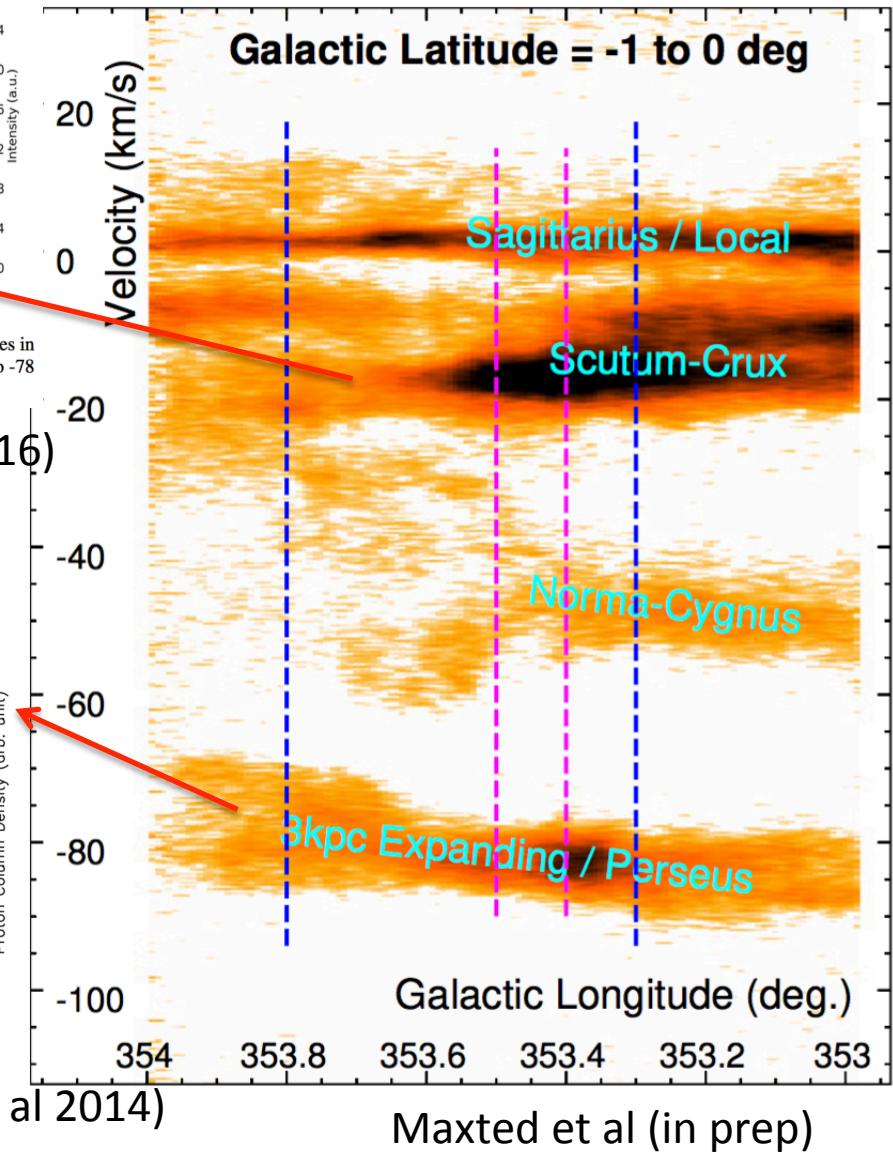


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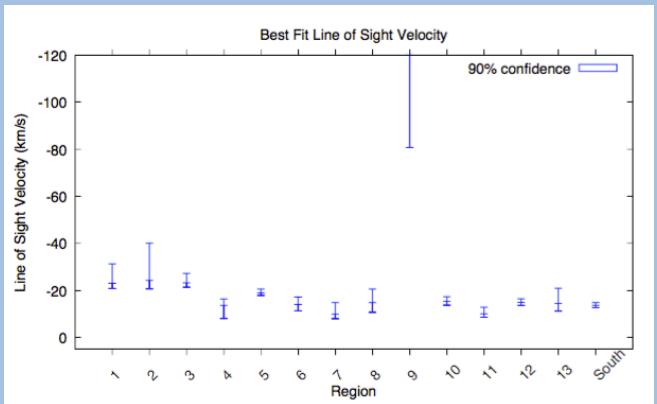
3.2kpc Low-sigma TeV bridge (Capasso et al 2016)



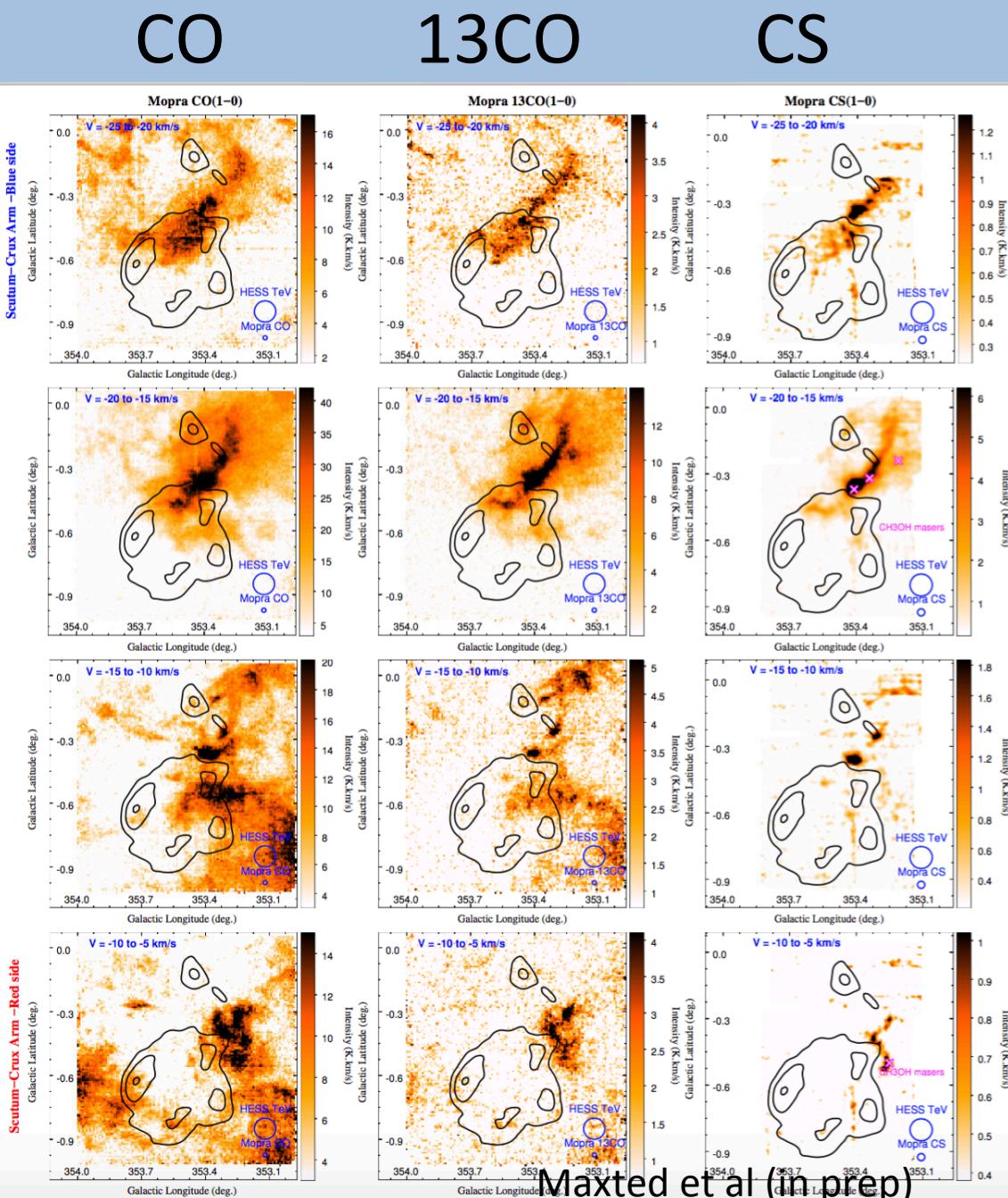
5-6kpc HI void & radial TeV-gas corr. (Fukuda et al 2014)



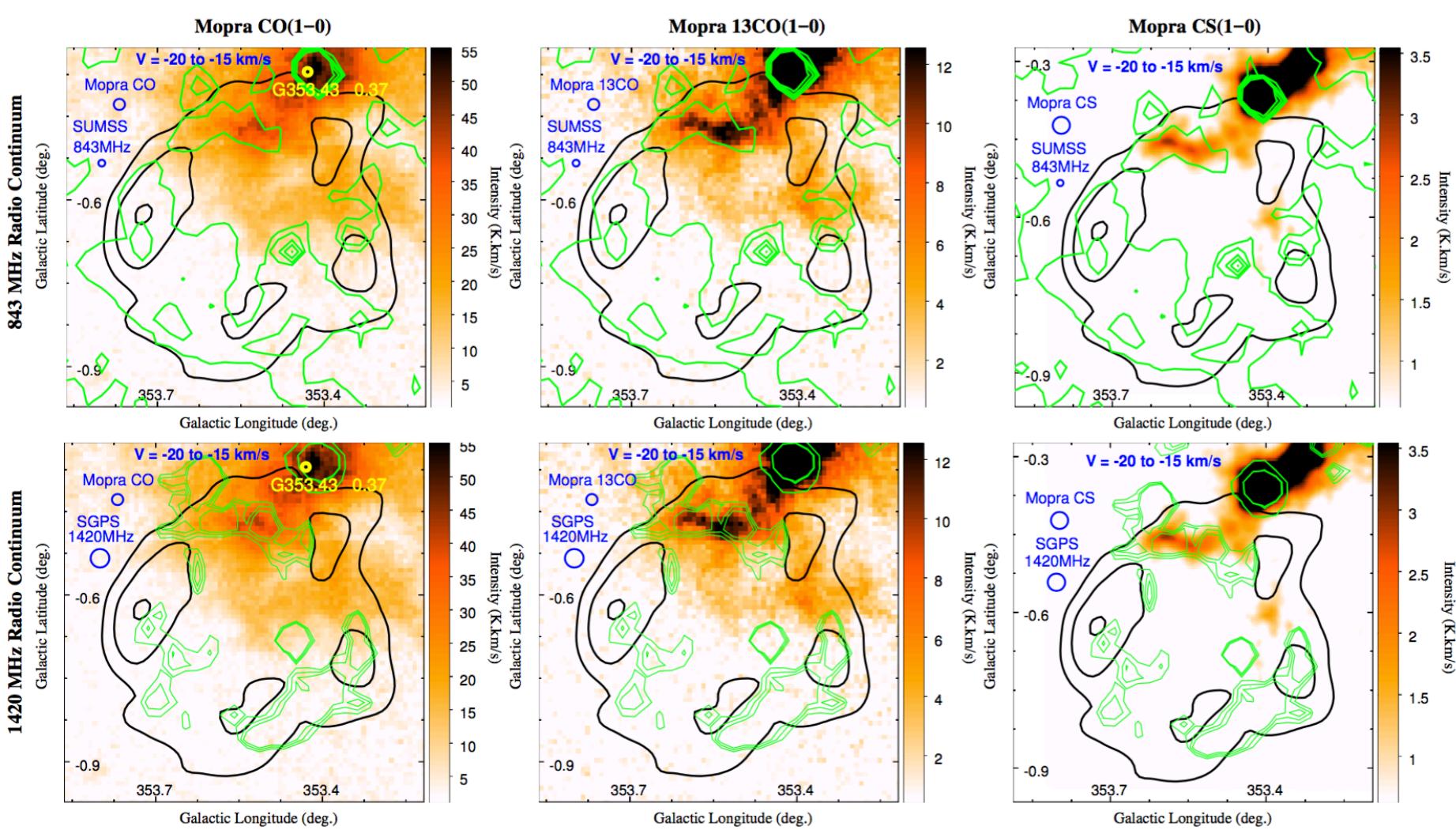
Investigating the ~20 km/s gas

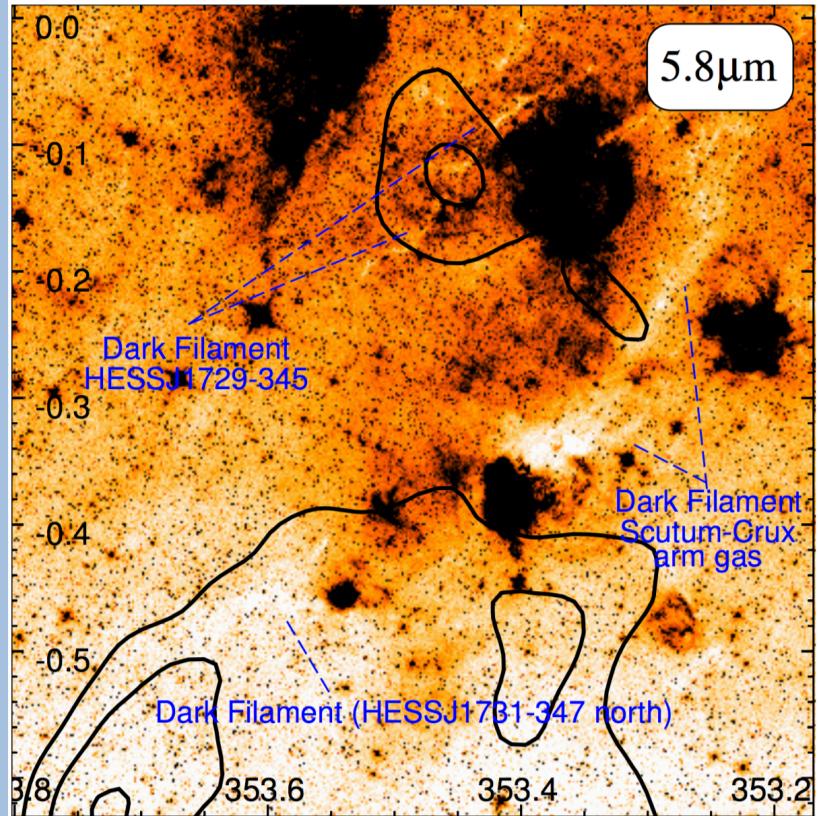
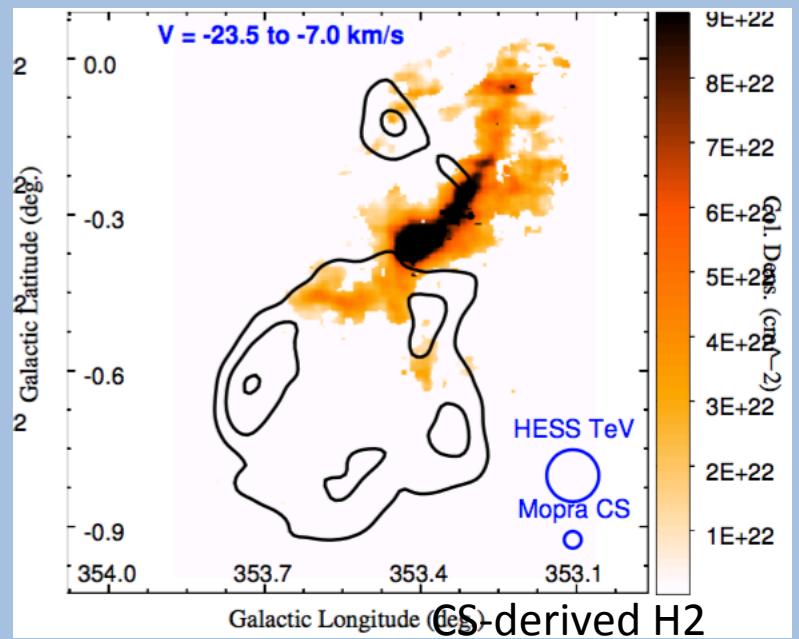


5 km/s slices of the Scutum-Crux arm

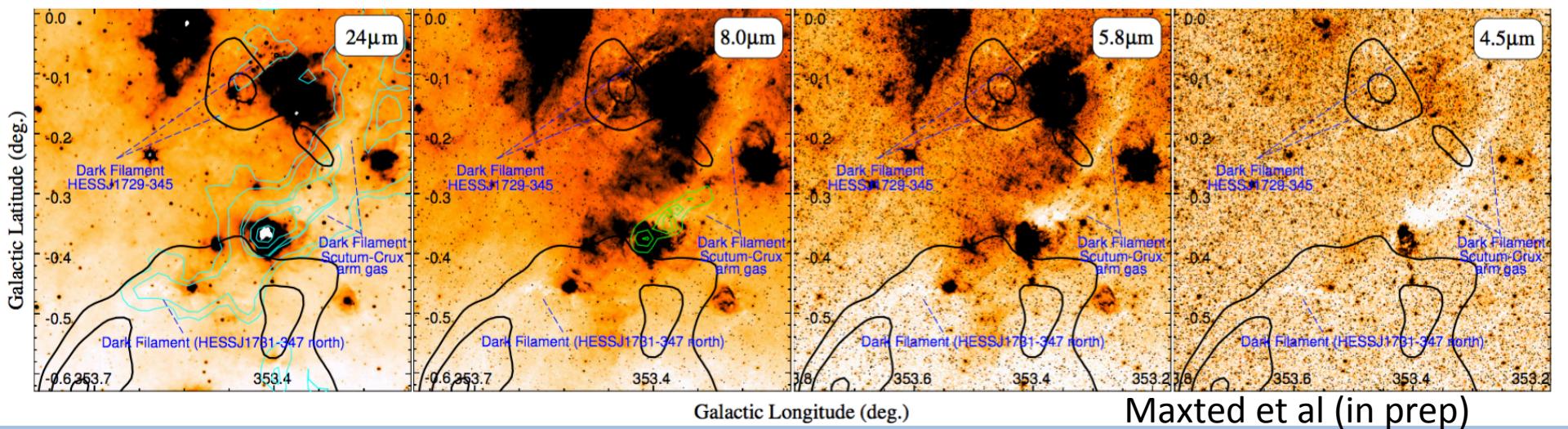


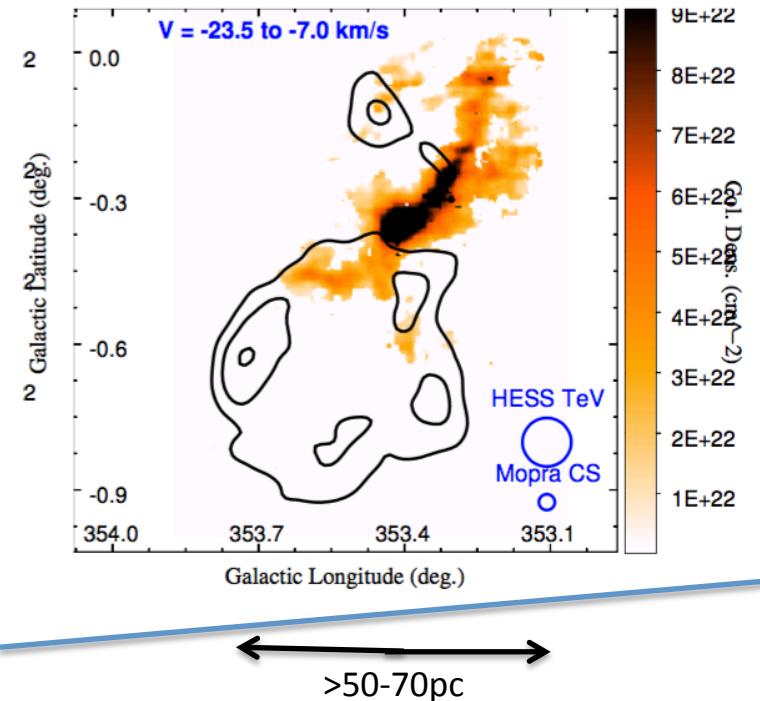
HESSJ1731-347 radio continuum





Infrared emission





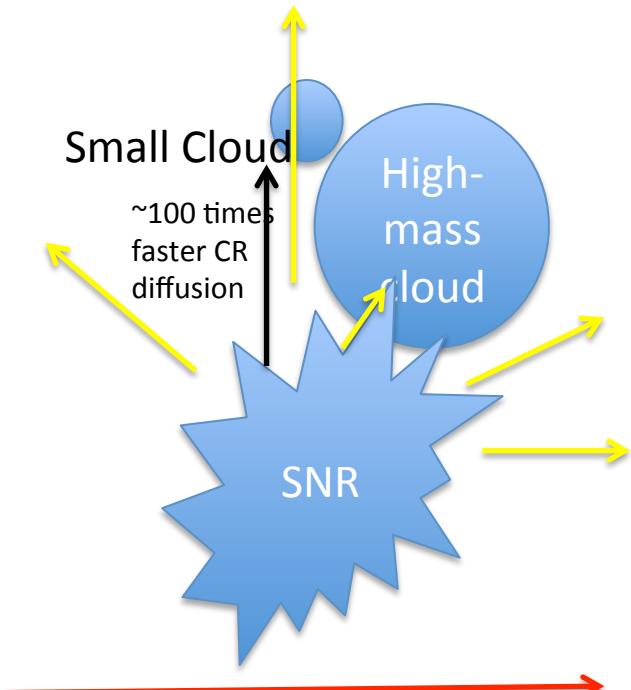
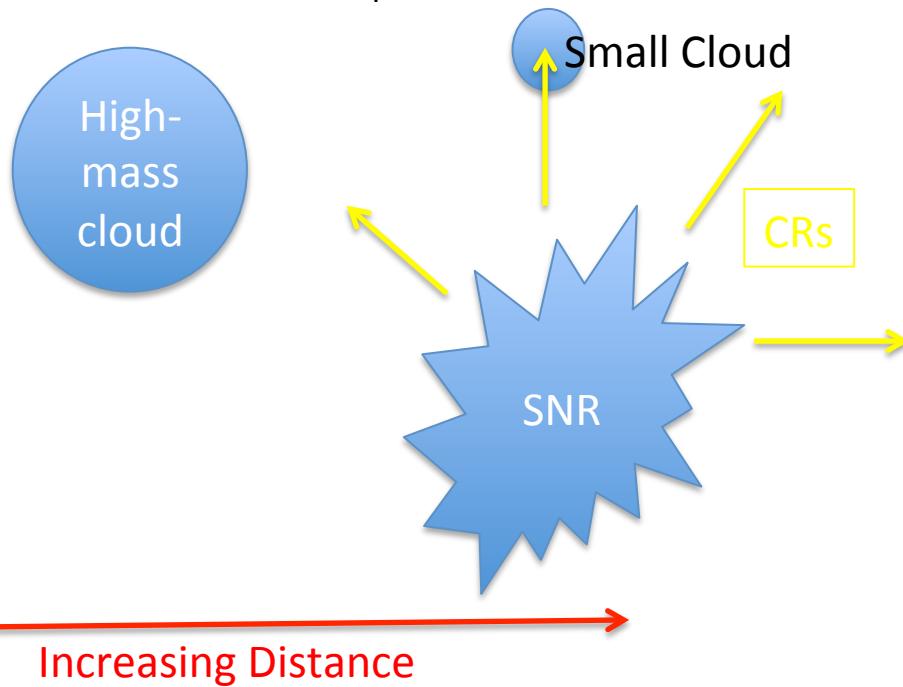
Two extreme scenarios

$D \sim \sqrt{6Dt}$

Geometry
within the
arm

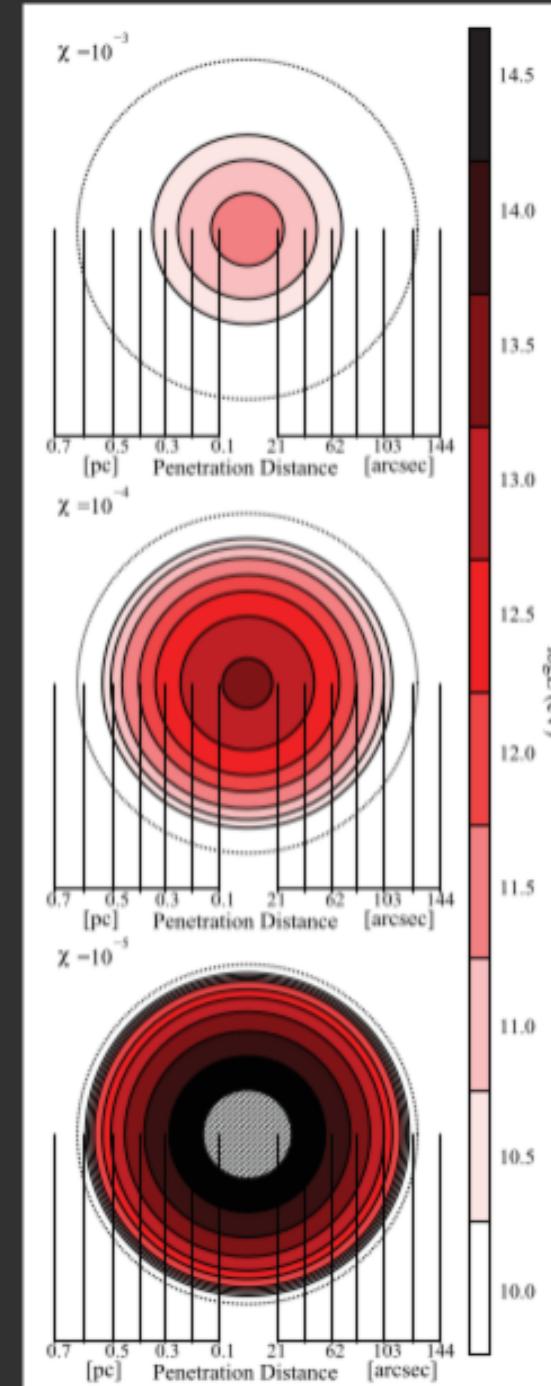
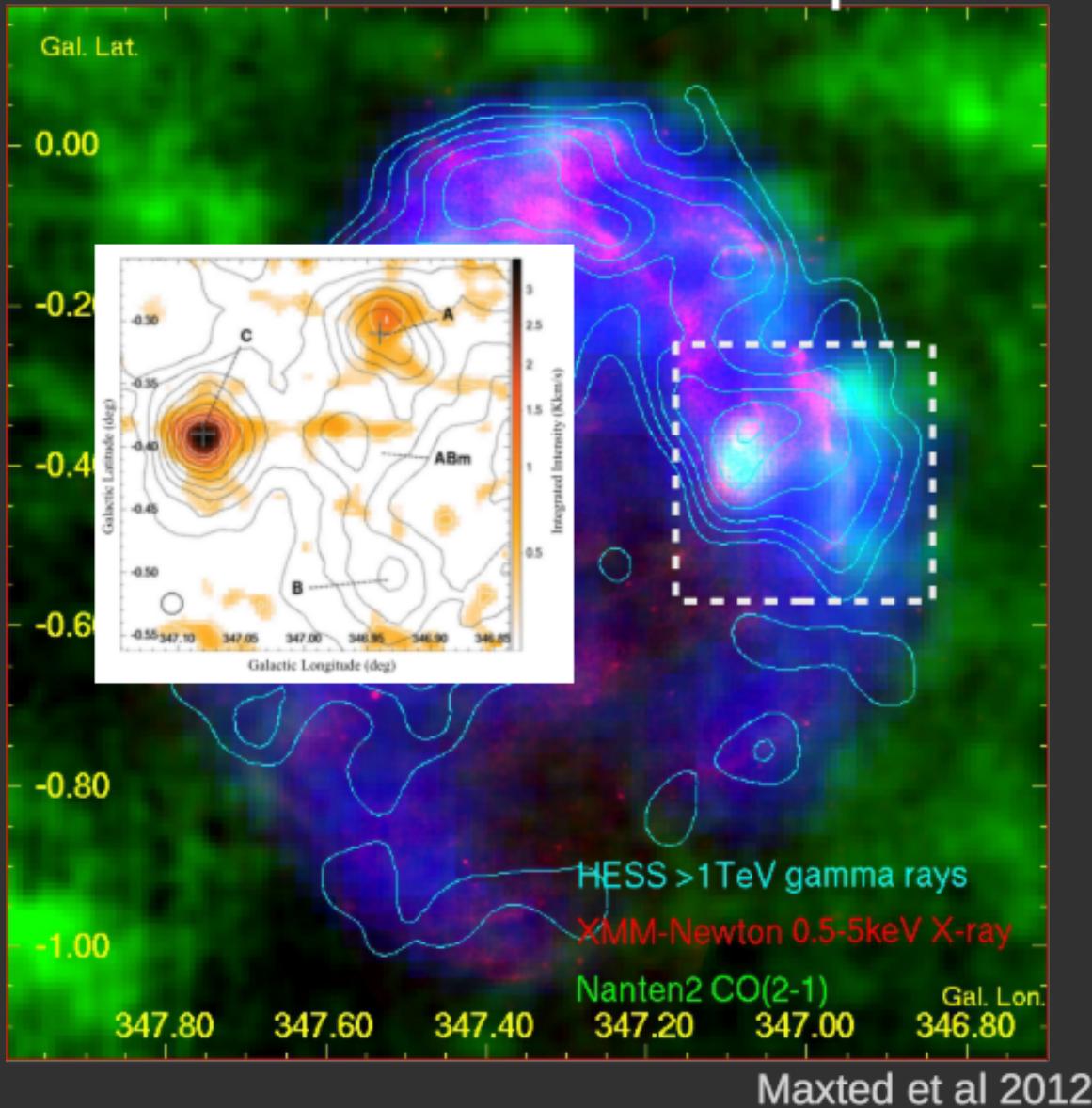
Diffusion
slowed
inside the
massive core

$\leftrightarrow >50\text{-}70\text{pc}$

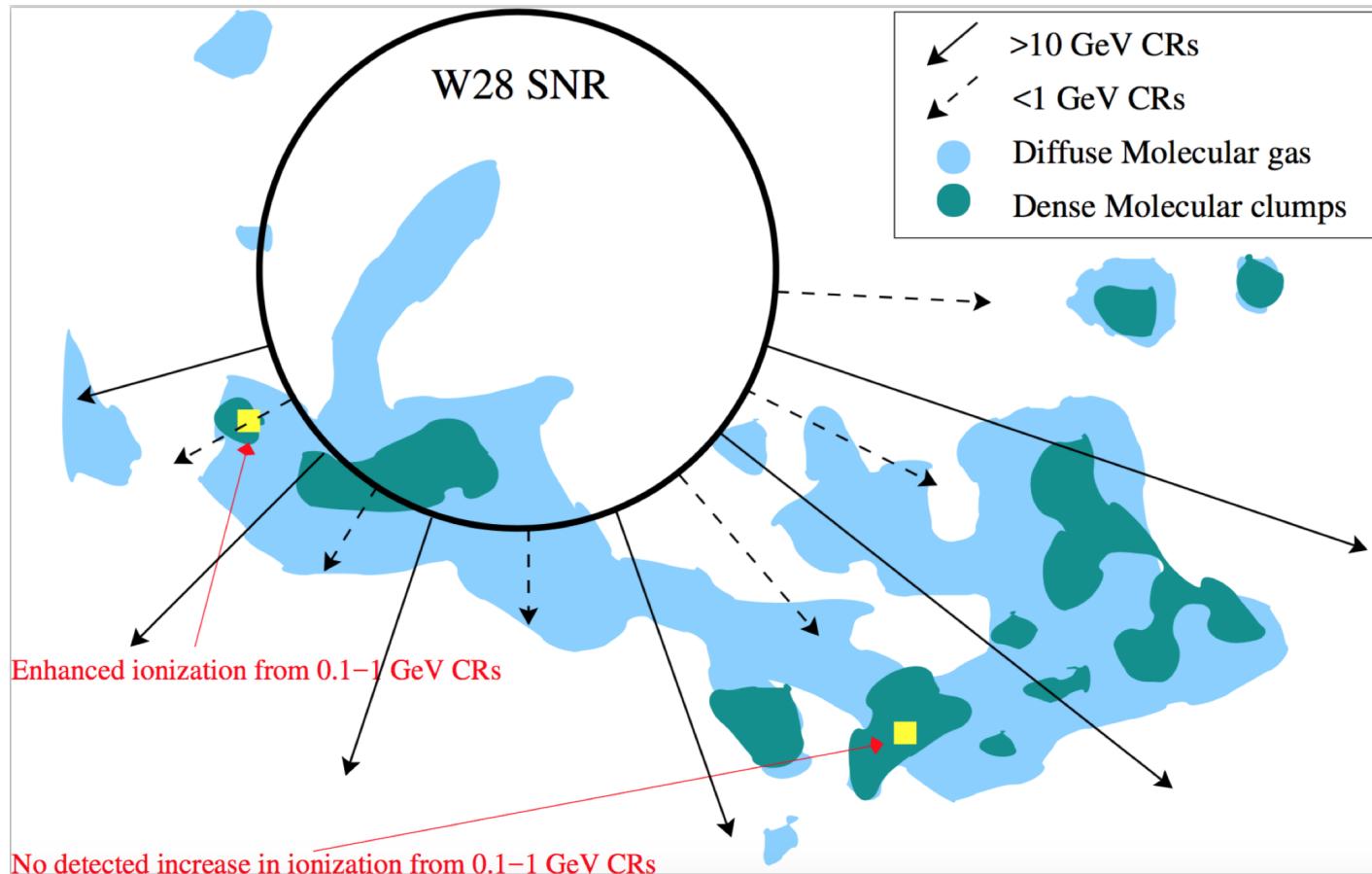


RX J1713.7-3946

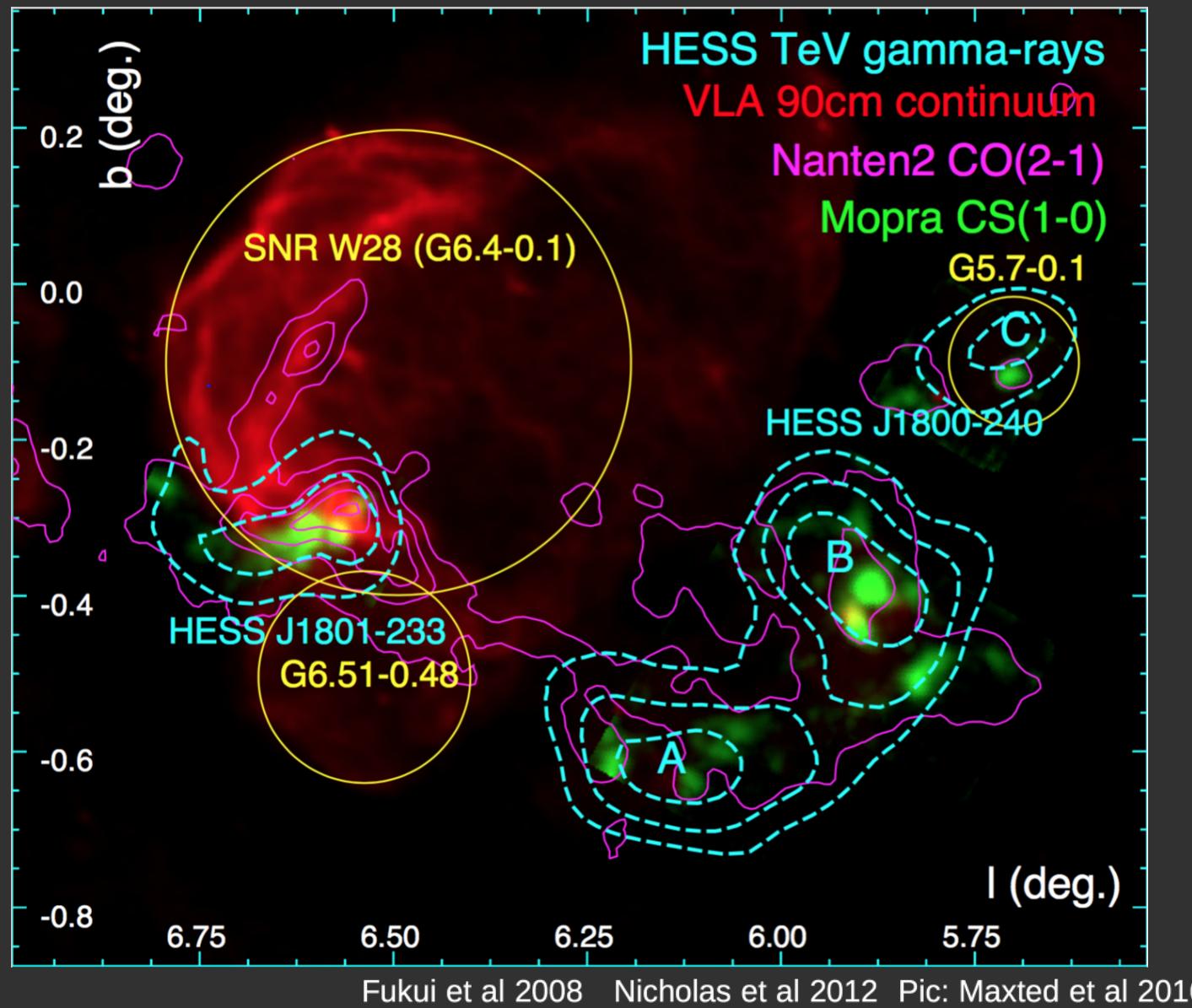
Diffusion into clumps?



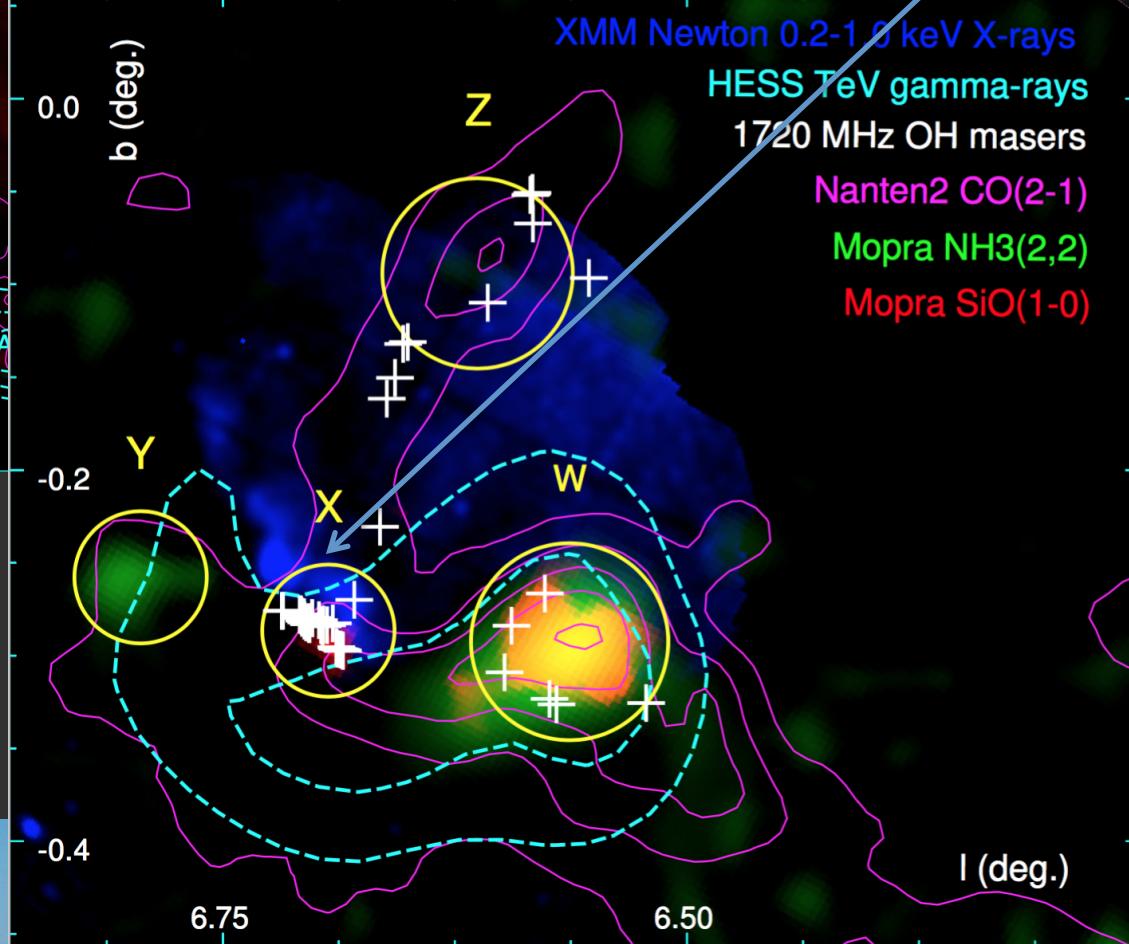
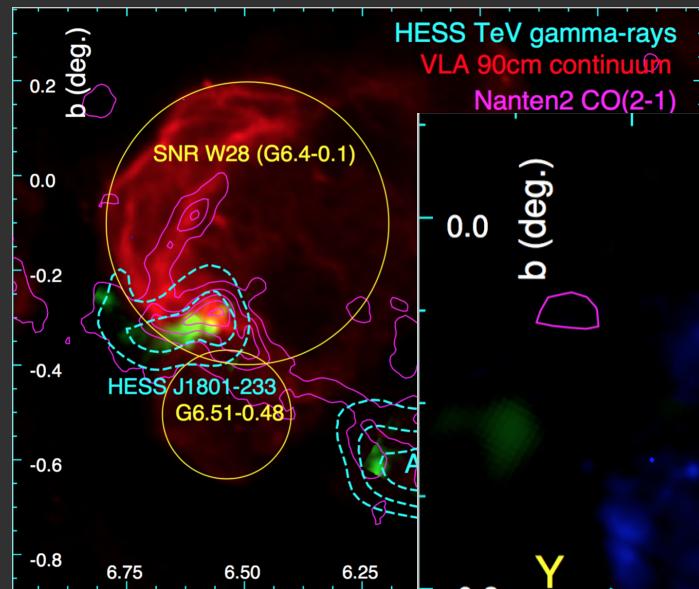
W28 - CR diffusion



W28

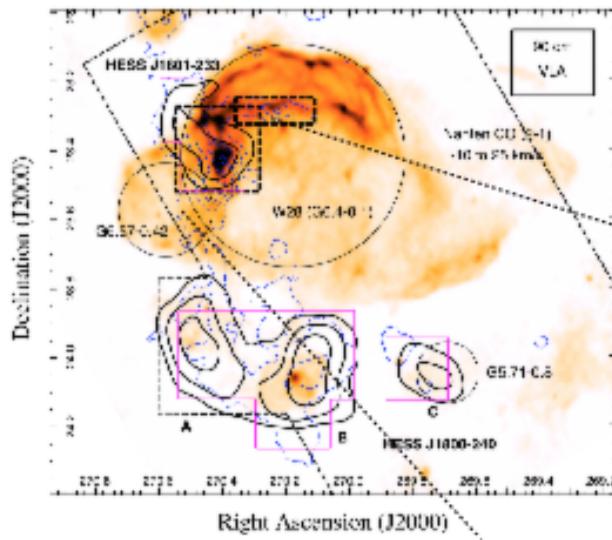


W28 – shocked cloud



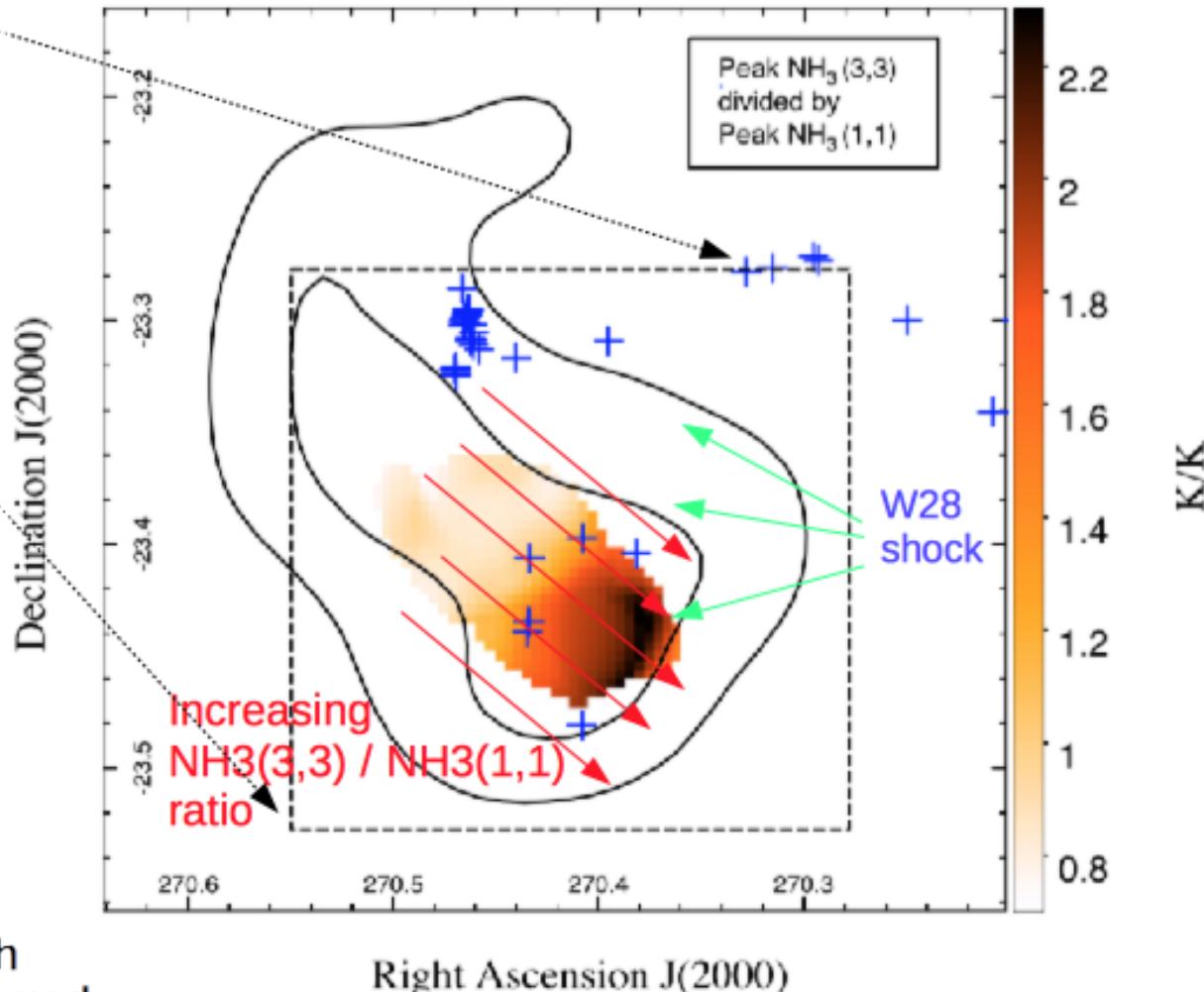
Nicholas et al 2011
Nicholas et al 2012
Maxted et al 2016a
Maxted et al 2016b

W28 NH₃ study



Transition Energies

NH₃(1,1) : 22.7 K
NH₃(3,3) : 123 K



Other evidence for shocked NH₃

include:

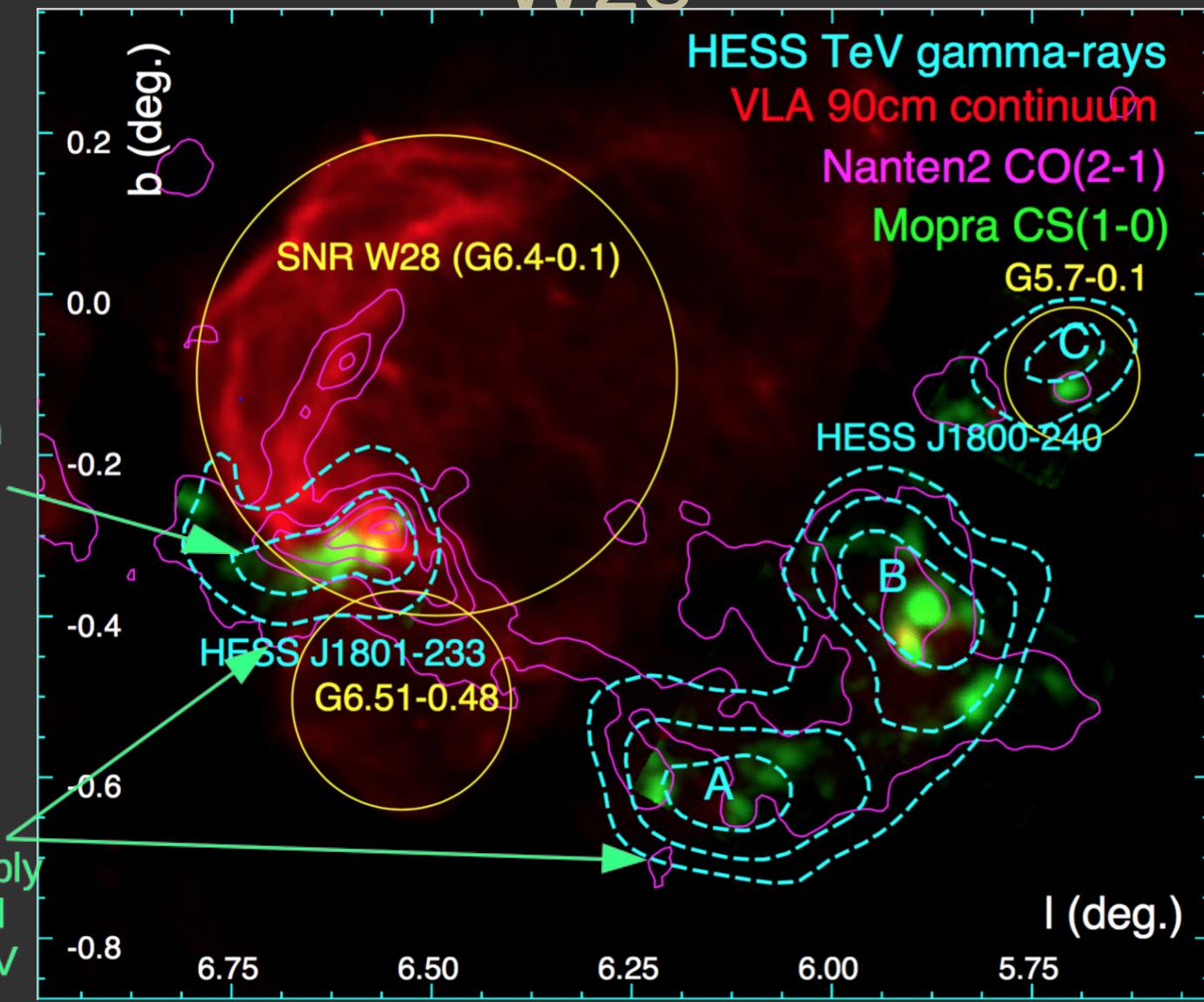
*velocity dispersion maps

*high 'ortho-para-NH₃' ratio, which suggests that most of the NH₃ formed on dust grains → see Maxted et al 2016, de Wilt et al 2017.

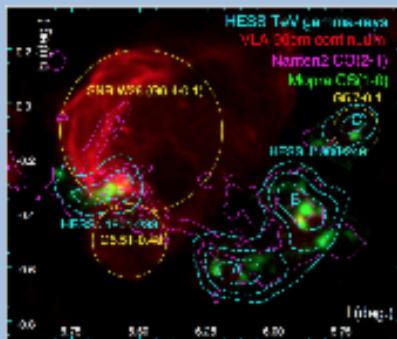
W28

Clear physical connection between shock and cloud

Gas probably bombarded by GeV-TeV CRs

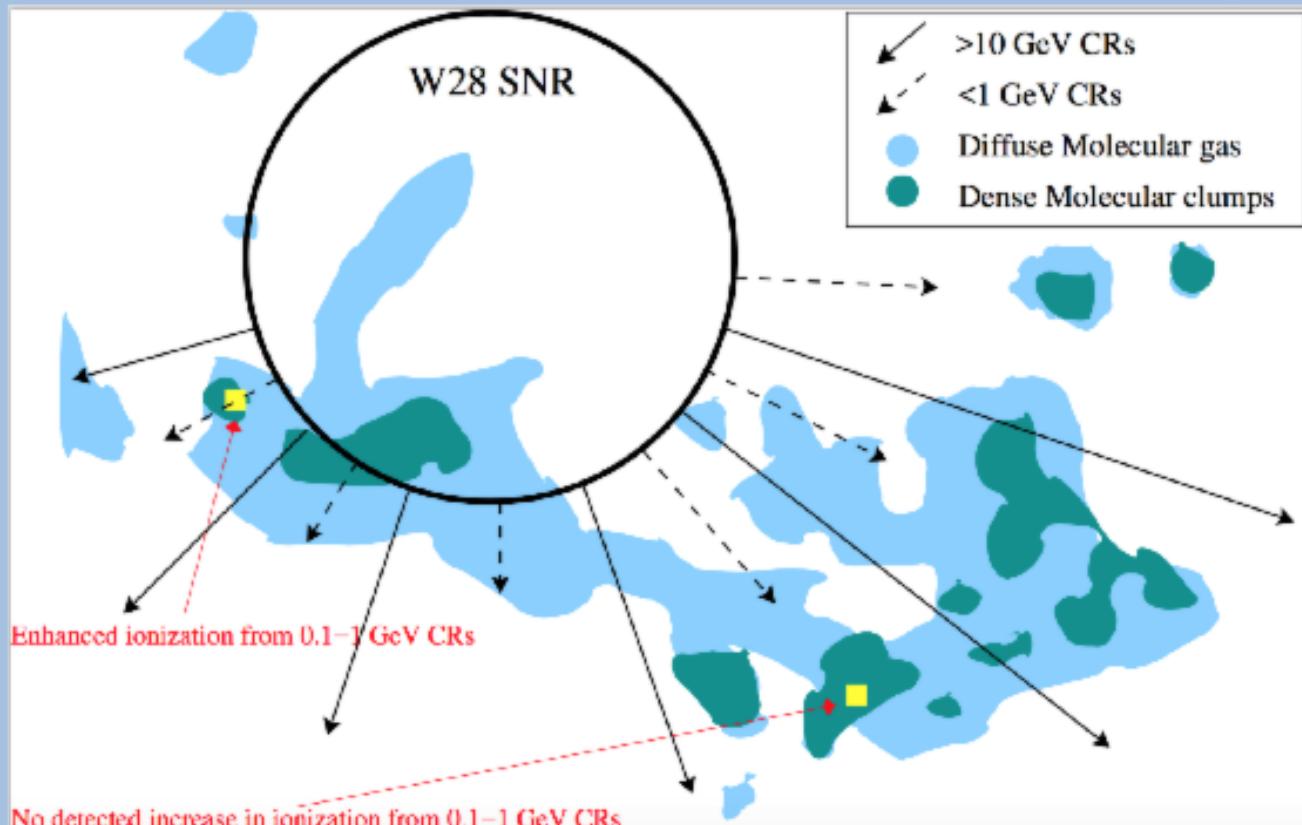


CR diffusion in the W28 region



Ionisation measurements are new CR diffusion constraints.

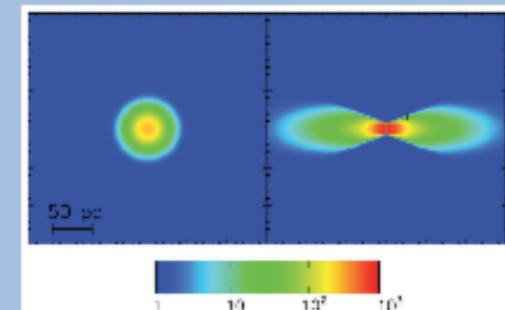
CR ionisation from <1 GeV CRs ~100 times larger than in quiescent clouds (Vaupre et al 2014)



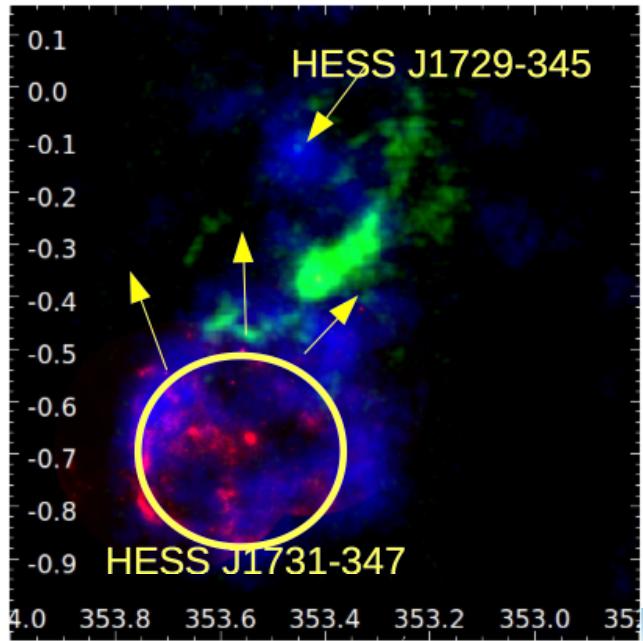
Pic: Maxted et al 2016b

The W28 gamma-ray emission already puts strong constraints on isotropic diffusion in the region (Gabici, Cassanova et al 2010, Hanabata et al 2014). Ionisation measurements a step further (Gabici & Montmerle 2015)

Anisotropic diffusion may be playing a role (Nava & Gabici et al 2013)

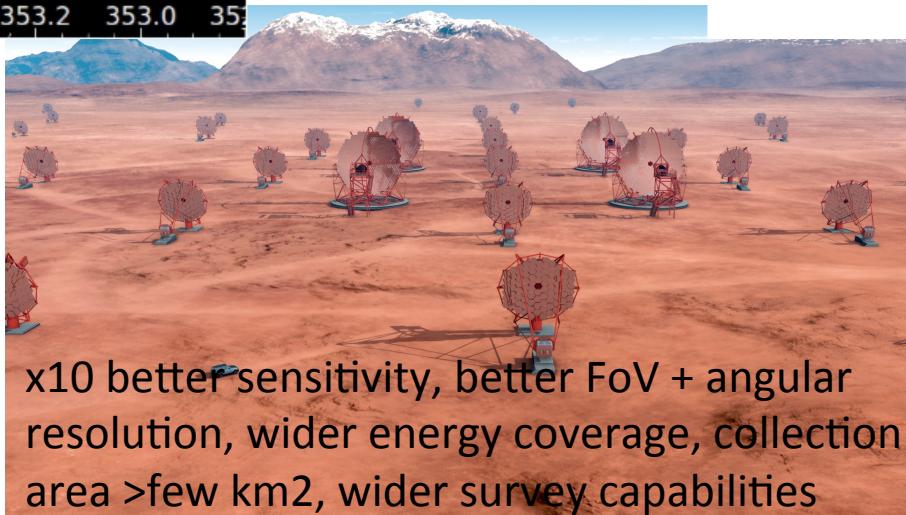
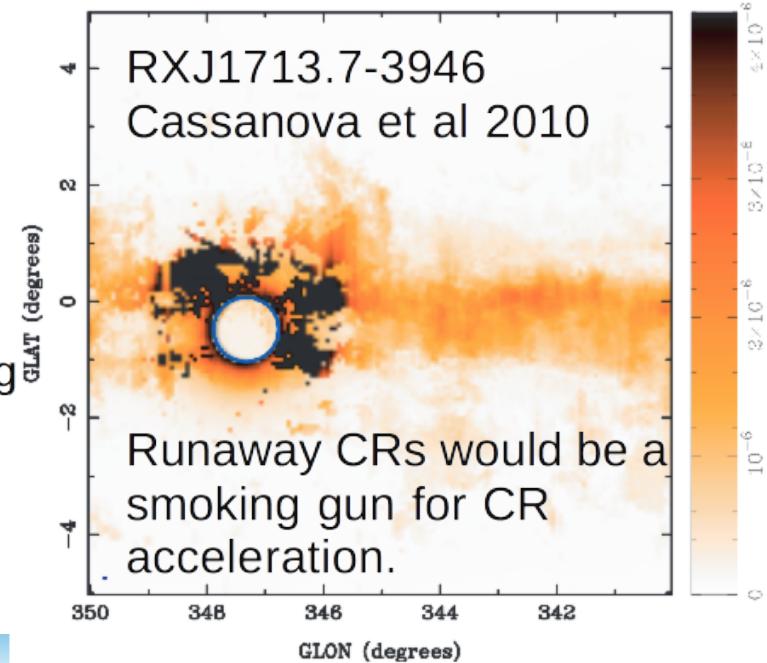


CR diffusion -young SNRs



← Unidentified
gamma-ray sources
caused by runaway
CRs?

Using gas maps as
a template, modeling
predicts signatures
of runaway PeV
CRs at gamma-ray
wavelengths →



Thankyou