素核宇宙融合レクチャーシリーズ　第13回

“超新星残骸のもうひとつの顔”

RIKEN

長瀧天体ビッグバン研究室

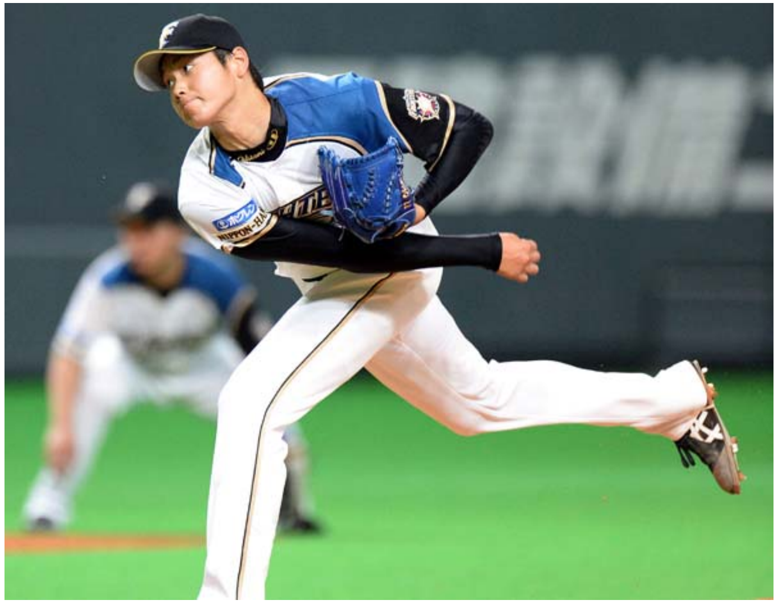
理化学研究所
准主任研究員

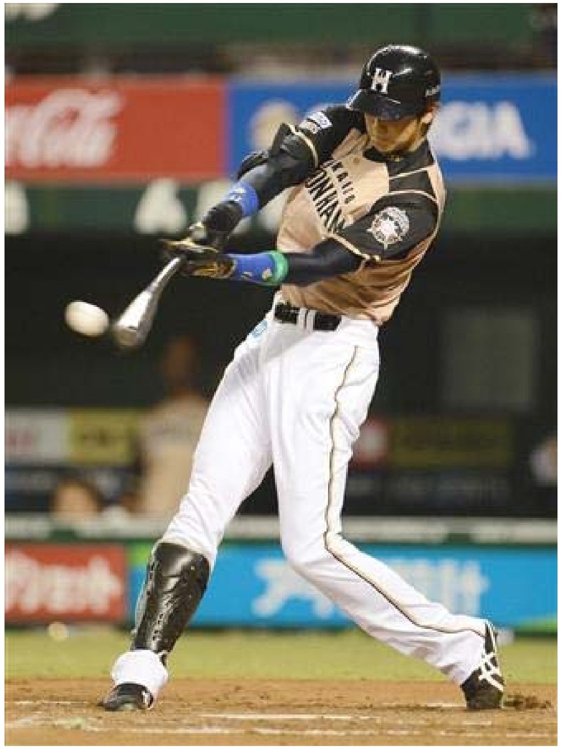
長瀧　重博

主催：計算基礎科学連携拠点（JICFuS） HPCI戦略プログラム分野5「物質と宇宙の起源と構造」
共催：理化学研究所 iTHESプロジェクト　　　2014年11月27日−28日、理研和光キャンパス

超新星残骸は二刀流

写真は大谷翔平（日本ハムファイターズ）





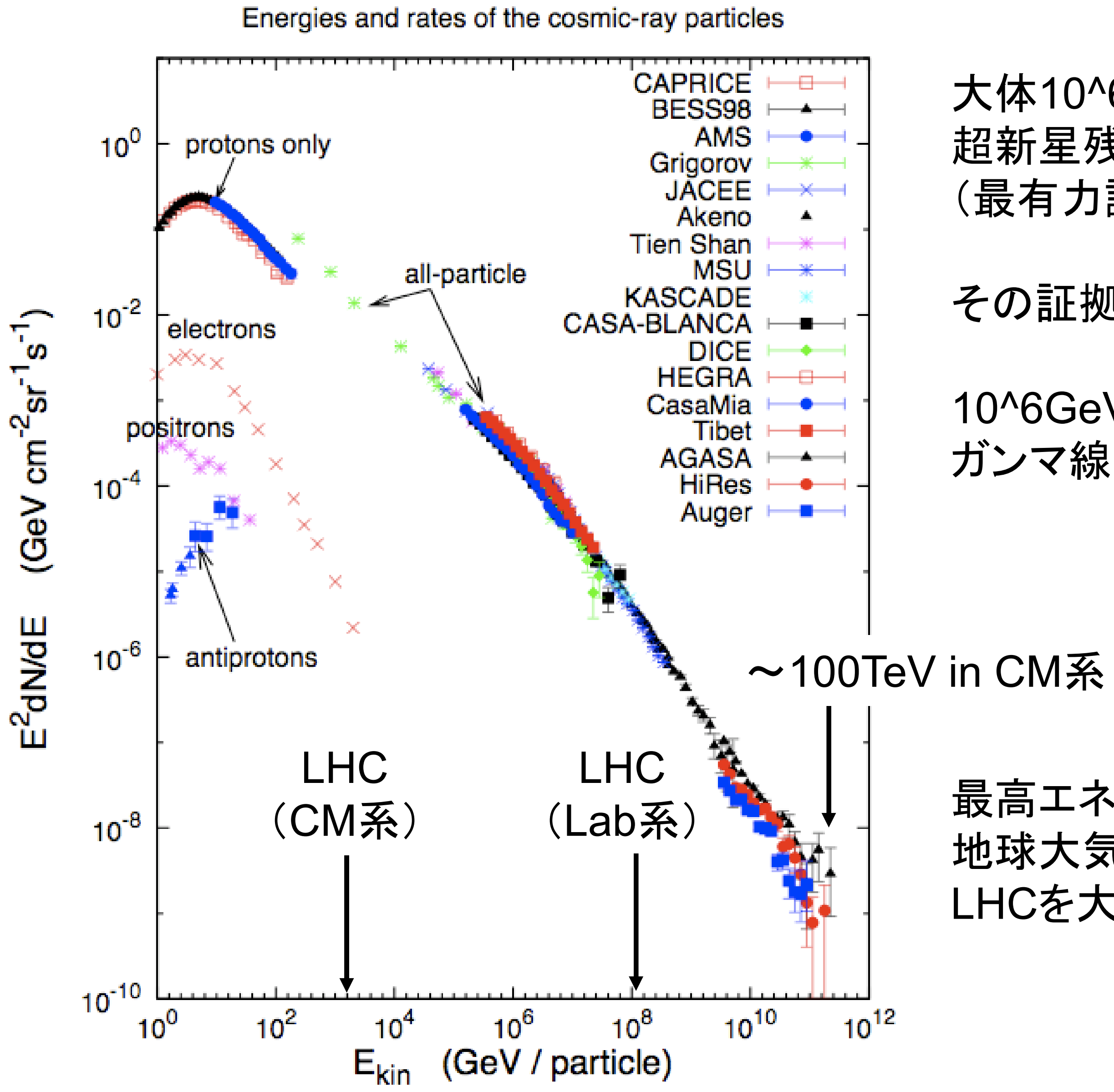
元素の起源

超新星で生成された重元素を放出
生命の種

宇宙線の起源

超新星残骸は巨大加速器
宇宙に宇宙線を放出

地球には宇宙線が降り注いでいる



大体10^6GeV位までは
超新星残骸起源なのではないか
（最有力説）？

その証拠を掴むことは重要。

10^6GeV以上については起源謎。
ガンマ線バースト？

最高エネルギー宇宙線と
地球大気の相互作用は
LHCを大きく超えた地上実験室。

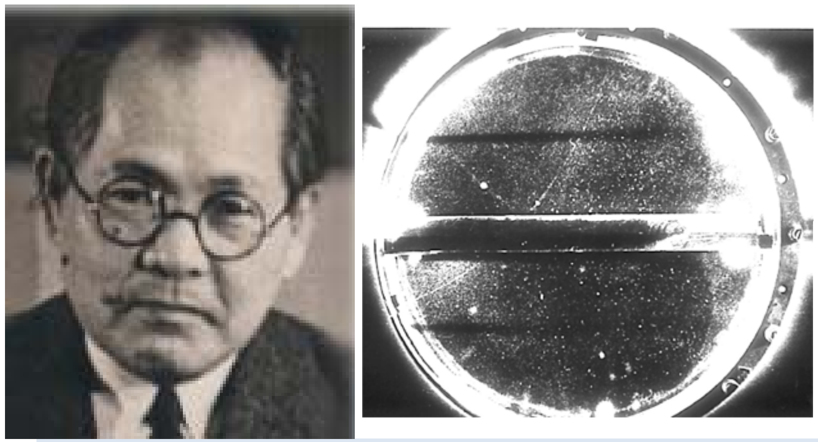
1937,1939

Detection of Cosmic Rays Muons

Since the discovery in 1912 by Victor Hess, cosmic rays served as a natural accelerator, and promoted the study of elementary particle physics worldwide. In this attempt, the genuine Japanese leader was Yoshio Nishina of RIKEN. Trying to understand the composition of cosmic rays at sea level, he and his co-workers placed a Wilson cloud chamber in strong magnetic fields which bend charged particles. Then, as shown in the figure, they discovered new particles of both plus and minus charges, with a mass of 223±40 times that of electrons. These new particles were *muons*, which are known today to dominate secondary cosmic rays.

To our regret, their discovery, published in August 1937, was preceded by only 5 months by Neddermeyer and Anderson, to whom the muon discovery is usually attributed. However, the muon's mass estimated as above by Nishina *et al.* is very close to the current value of 206.7, much more accurate than that of their rivals who only wrote that the new particles are lighter than protons and heavier than electrons.

Muons were once identified with "mesons" which Hideki Yukawa (the first Japanese Nobel laureate) had predicted two years before. However, muons were later confirmed to be a different particle, to be called "heavy electrons".

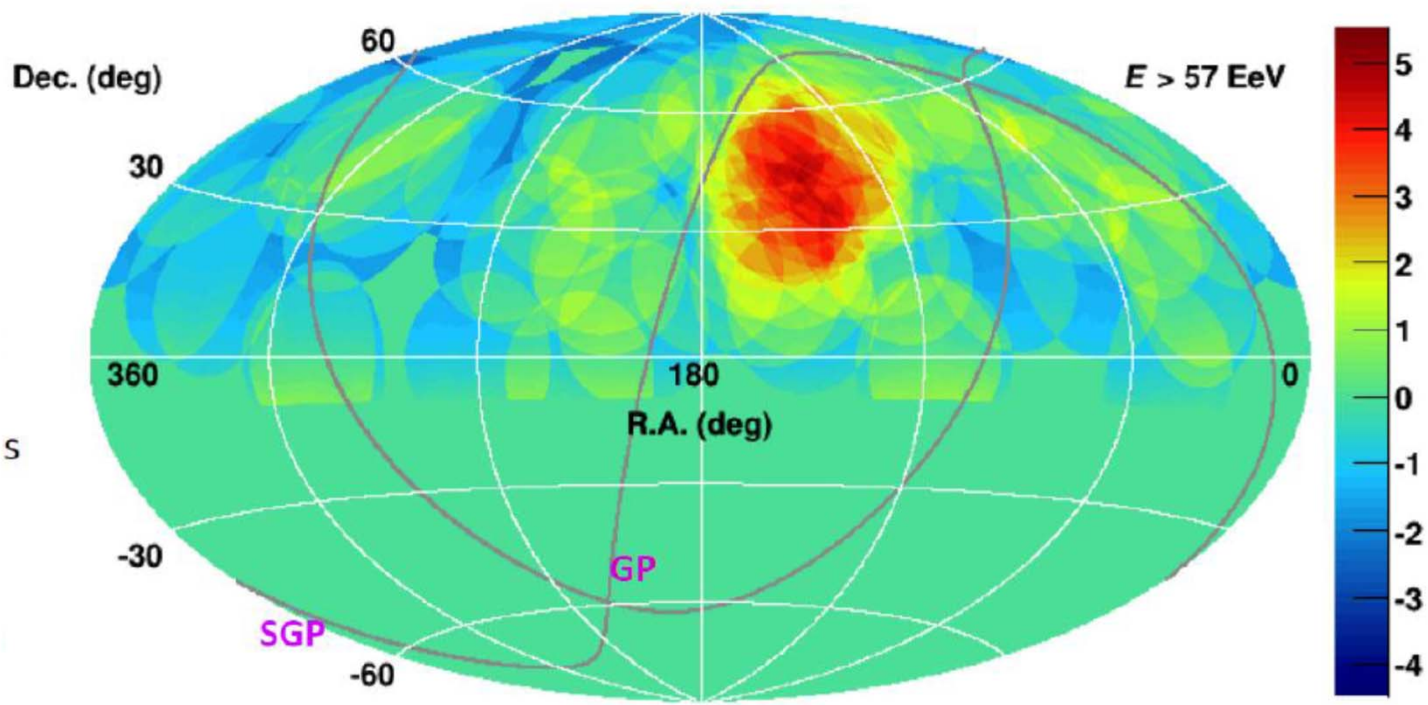


Yoshio Nishina and a track of a muon detected in his Wilson chamber.

Investigators: Y. Nishina, M. Takeuchi and T. Ichimiya

Reference: "On the Nature of Cosmic-Ray Particles", *Phys. Rev*. **52**, 1198 (1937)
"On the Mass of the Mesotron", *Phys. Rev*. **55**, 585 (1939)

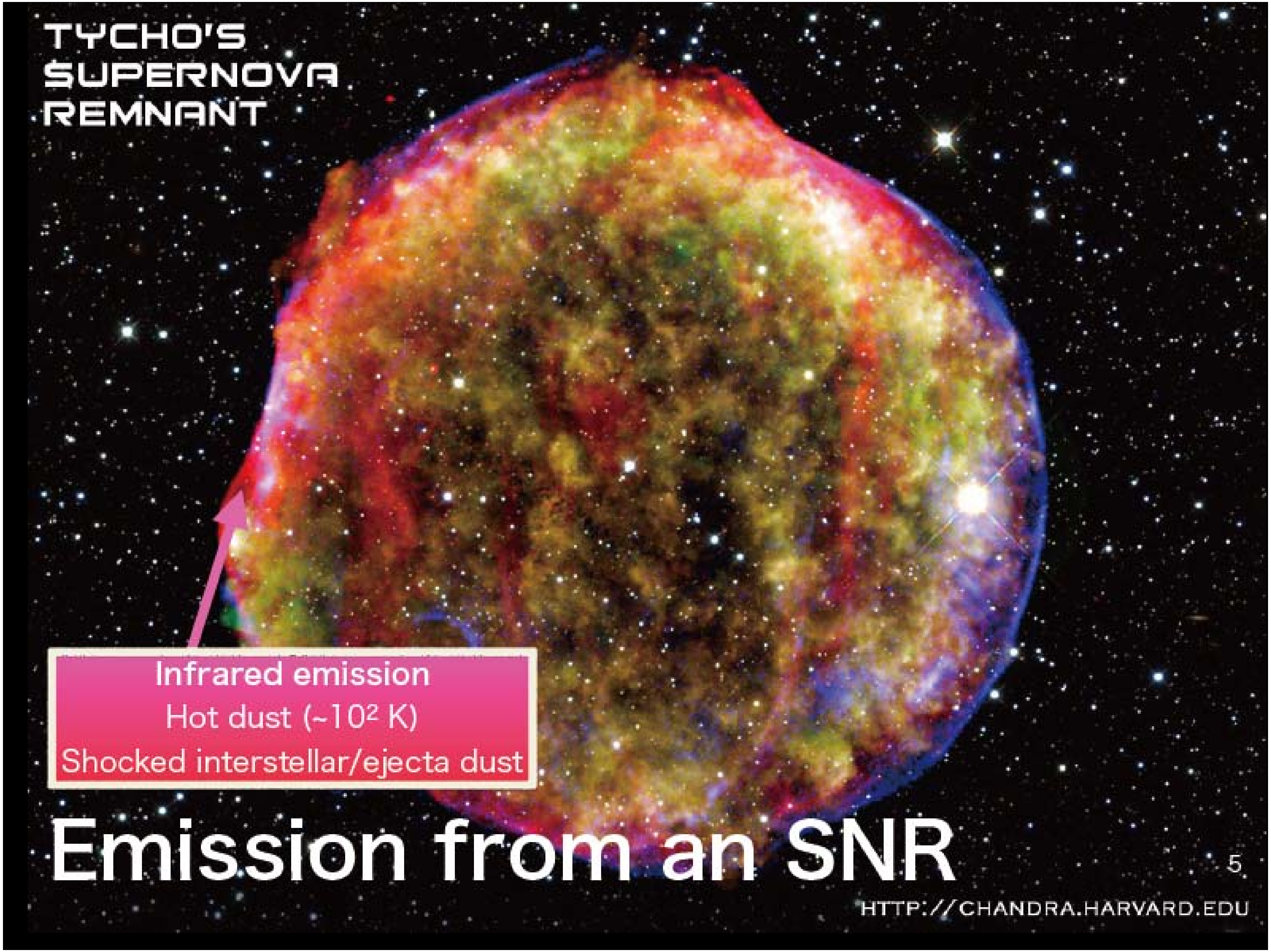
宇宙線の起源が分からない！



最高エネルギー宇宙線が多量に降ってくる方向を同定した。
Telescope Array Team (Japan-the US) 2014.

起源は謎。


TYCHO'S
SUPERNOVA
REMNANT
Emission from an SNR
5
HTTP://CHANDRA.HARVARD.EDU


TYCHO'S
SUPERNOVA
REMNANT
Infrared emission
Hot dust (~10² K)
Shocked interstellar/ejecta dust
Emission from an SNR
5
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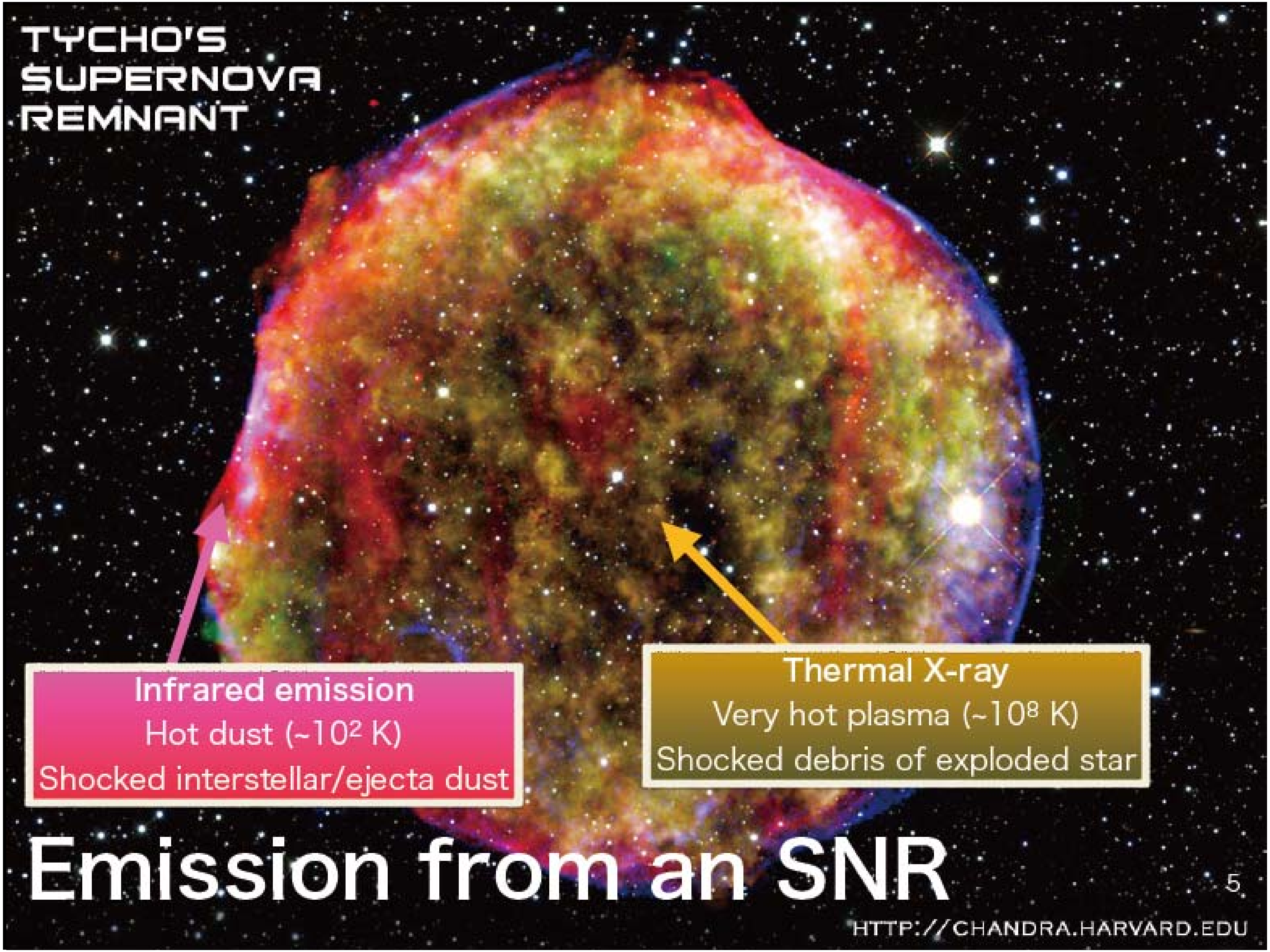
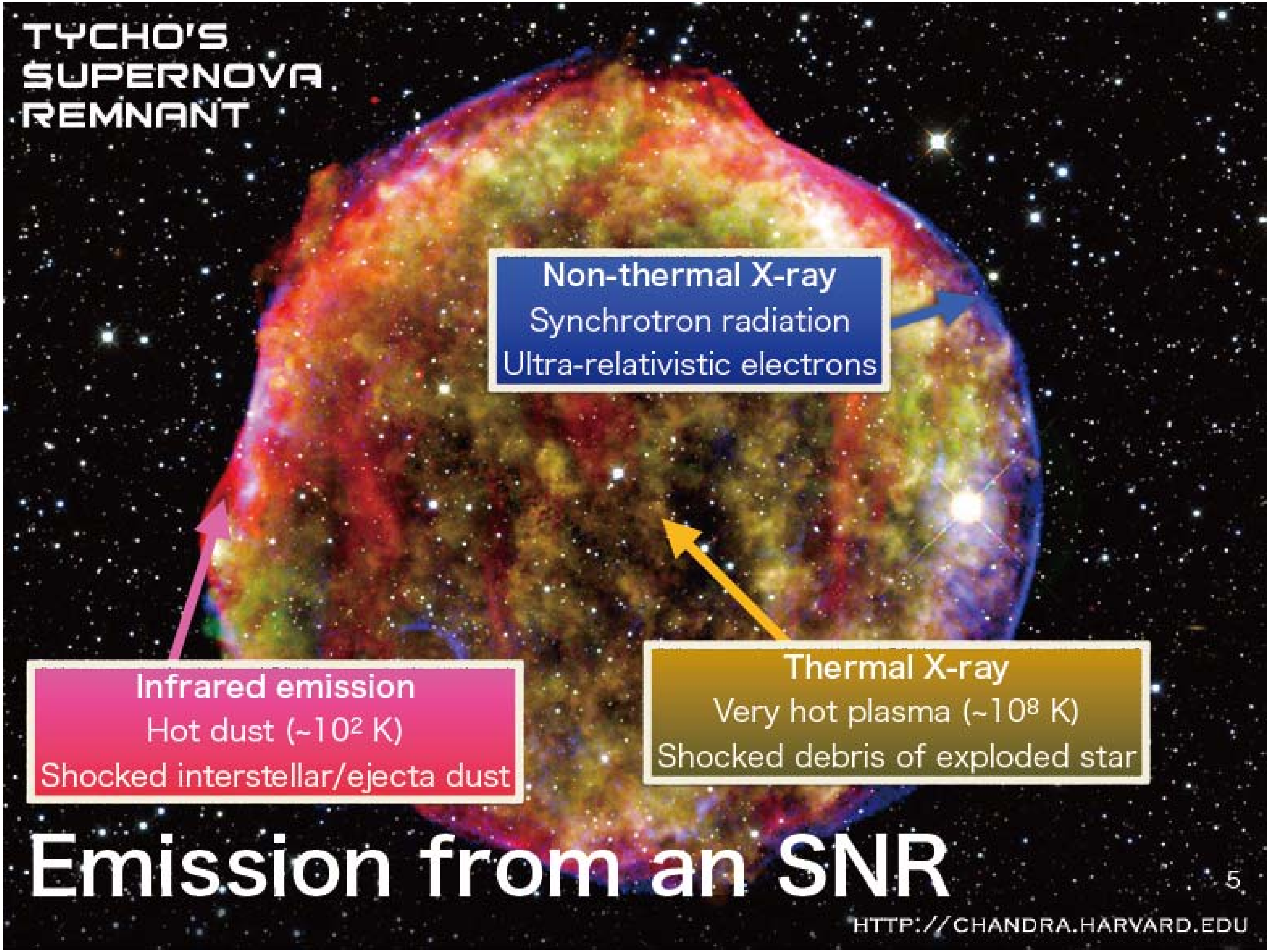
Emission from an SNR




TYCHO'S
SUPERNOVA
REMNANT
Non-thermal X-ray
Synchrotron radiation
Ultra-relativistic electrons
Infrared emission
Hot dust (~10² K)
Shocked interstellar/ejecta dust
Thermal X-ray
Very hot plasma (~10⁸ K)
Shocked debris of exploded star
Emission from an SNR
5
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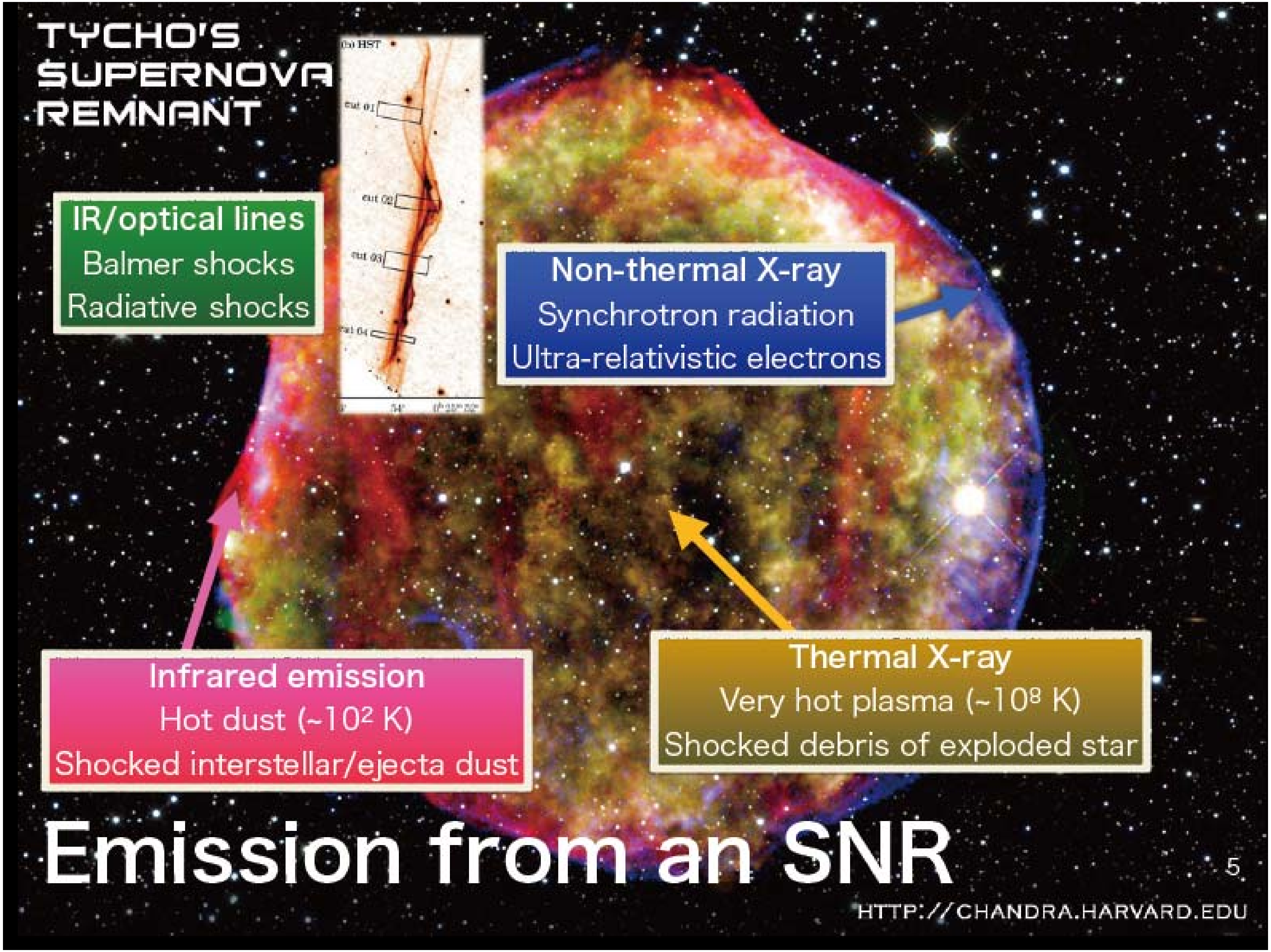

TYCHO'S SUPERNOVA REMNANT
IR/optical lines
Balmer shocks
Radiative shocks
Non-thermal X-ray
Synchrotron radiation
Ultra-relativistic electrons
Infrared emission
Hot dust (~10² K)
Shocked interstellar/ejecta dust
Thermal X-ray
Very hot plasma (~10⁸ K)
Shocked debris of exploded star
Emission from an SNR
5
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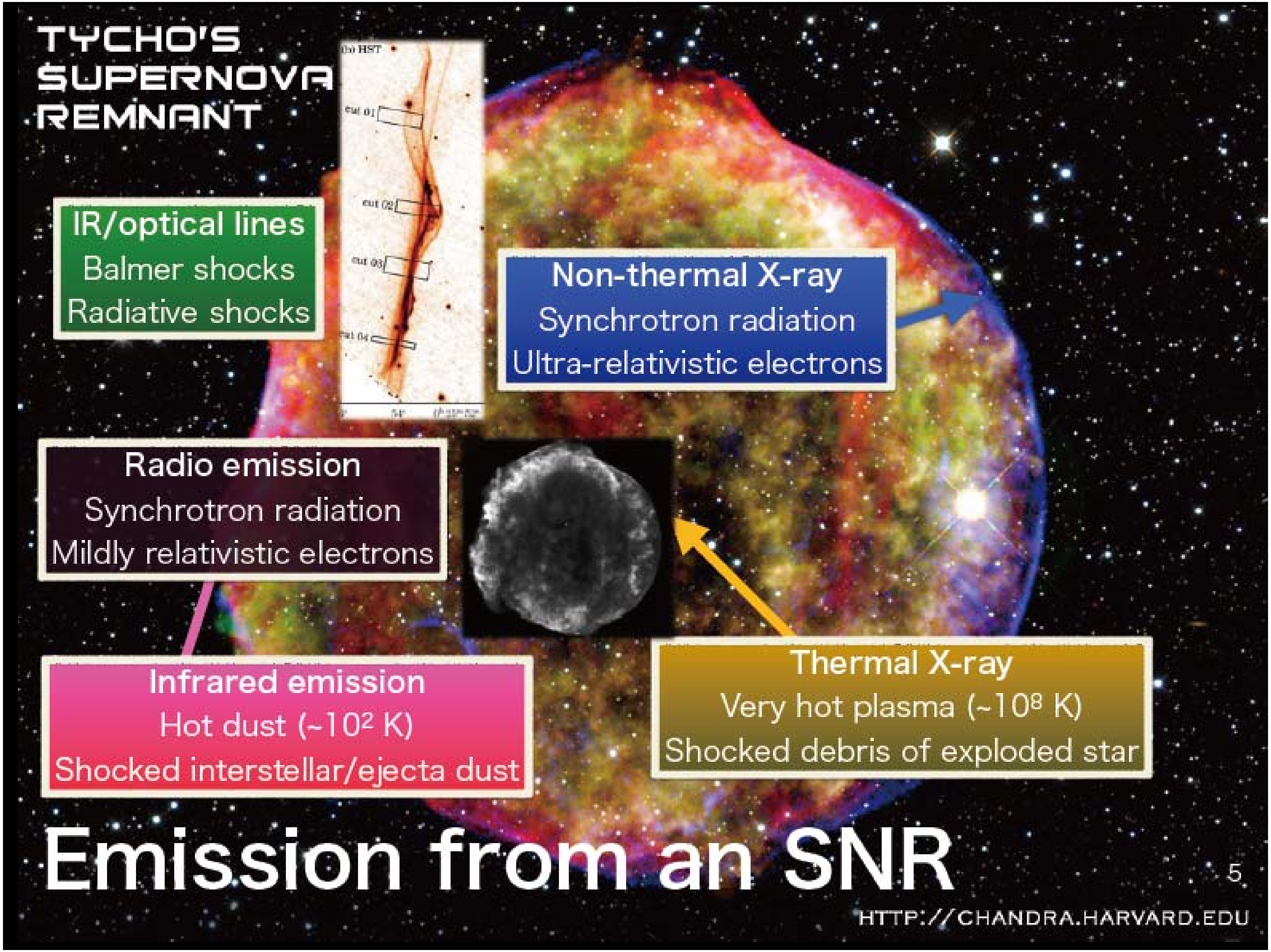

TYCHO'S SUPERNOVA REMNANT
IR/optical lines
Balmer shocks
Radiative shocks
Non-thermal X-ray
Synchrotron radiation
Ultra-relativistic electrons
Radio emission
Synchrotron radiation
Mildly relativistic electrons
Infrared emission
Hot dust (~10^2 K)
Shocked interstellar/ejecta dust
Thermal X-ray
Very hot plasma (~10^8 K)
Shocked debris of exploded star
Emission from an SNR
5
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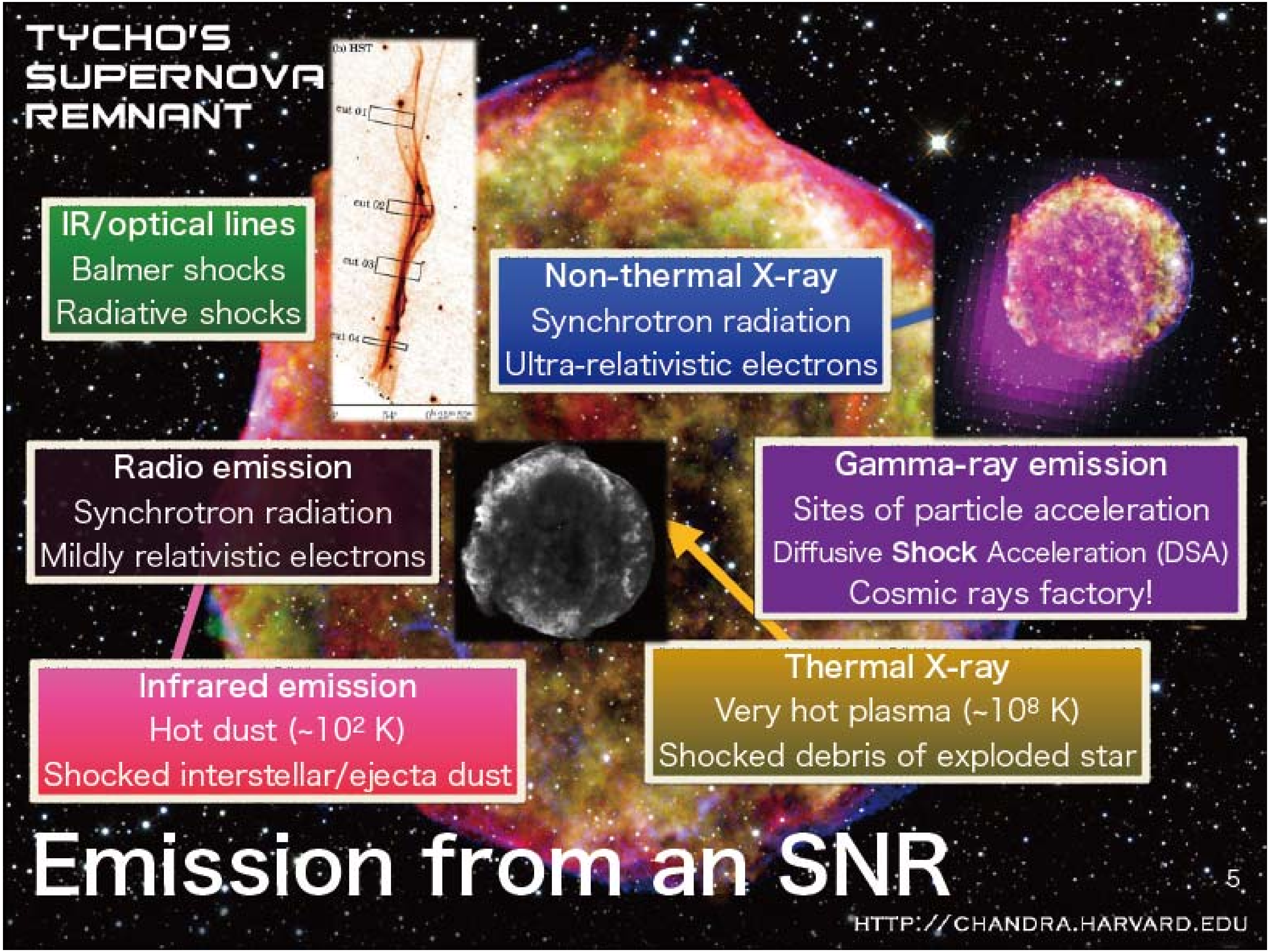
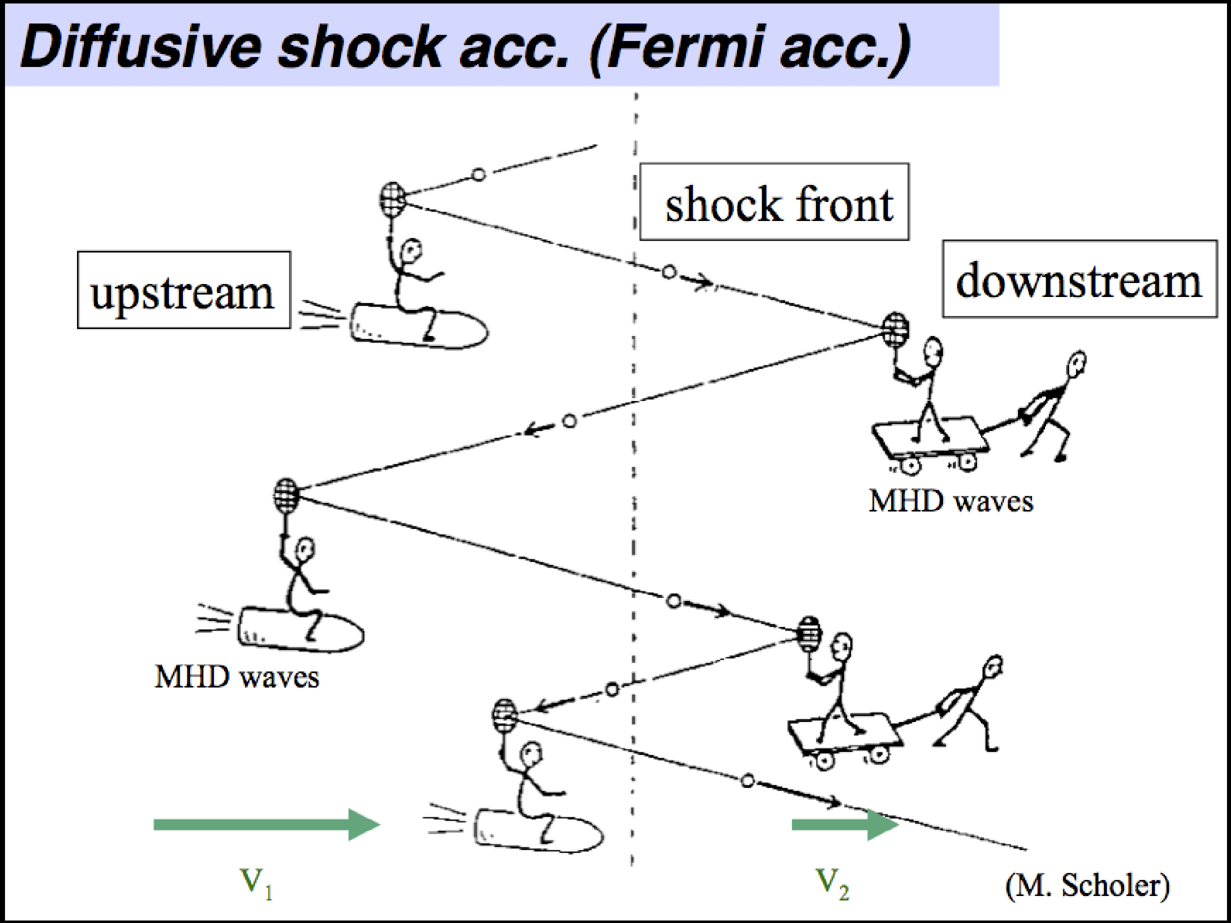
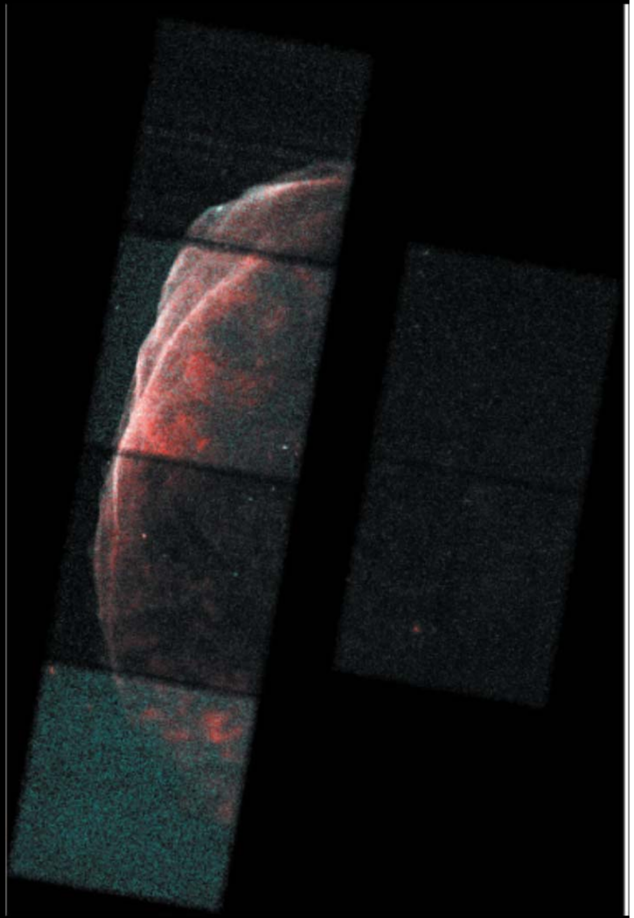

TYCHO'S SUPERNOVA REMNANT
IR/optical lines
Balmer shocks
Radiative shocks
Non-thermal X-ray
Synchrotron radiation
Ultra-relativistic electrons
Radio emission
Synchrotron radiation
Mildly relativistic electrons
Gamma-ray emission
Sites of particle acceleration
Diffusive Shock Acceleration (DSA)
Cosmic rays factory!
Infrared emission
Hot dust (~10² K)
Shocked interstellar/ejecta dust
Thermal X-ray
Very hot plasma (~10⁸ K)
Shocked debris of exploded star
Emission from an SNR
5
HTTP://CHANDRA.HARVARD.EDU

§加速器としての超新星残骸

衝撃波に閉じ込められた粒子は加速する

Bell 1978; Blandford & Ostriker 1978





SNR 1006
By Chandra

Our SNR Collaborations

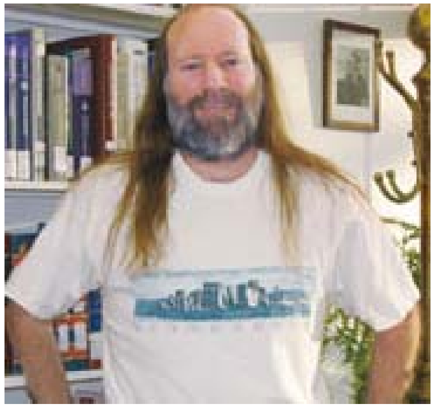
More!

S.H. Lee
(RIKEN→ JAXA)

M.Ono
(RIKEN→Kyushu U.)

D. Warren
(NCSU→RIKEN)

D. Ellison (NCSU)



P. Slane (Harvard)

D. Patnaude
(Harvard)

F. Reopke
(Wurzburg Univ.)

Current activities

1-D Models

Self-consistent CR acceleration
Sophisticated micro-physics
Detailed broadband emission

Multi-D Models

Global MHD/hydro
Instabilities, turbulence
Detailed morphology

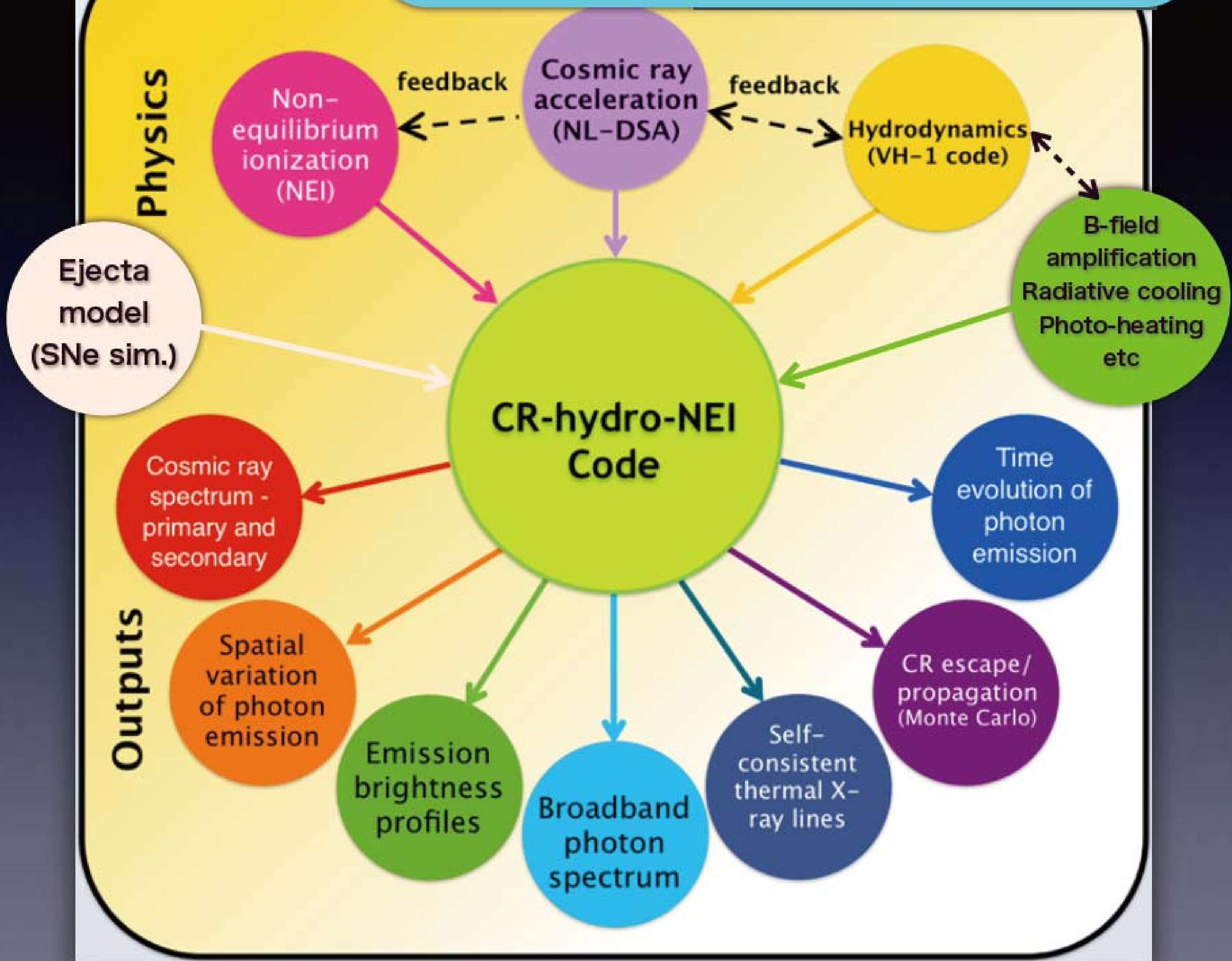
This talk

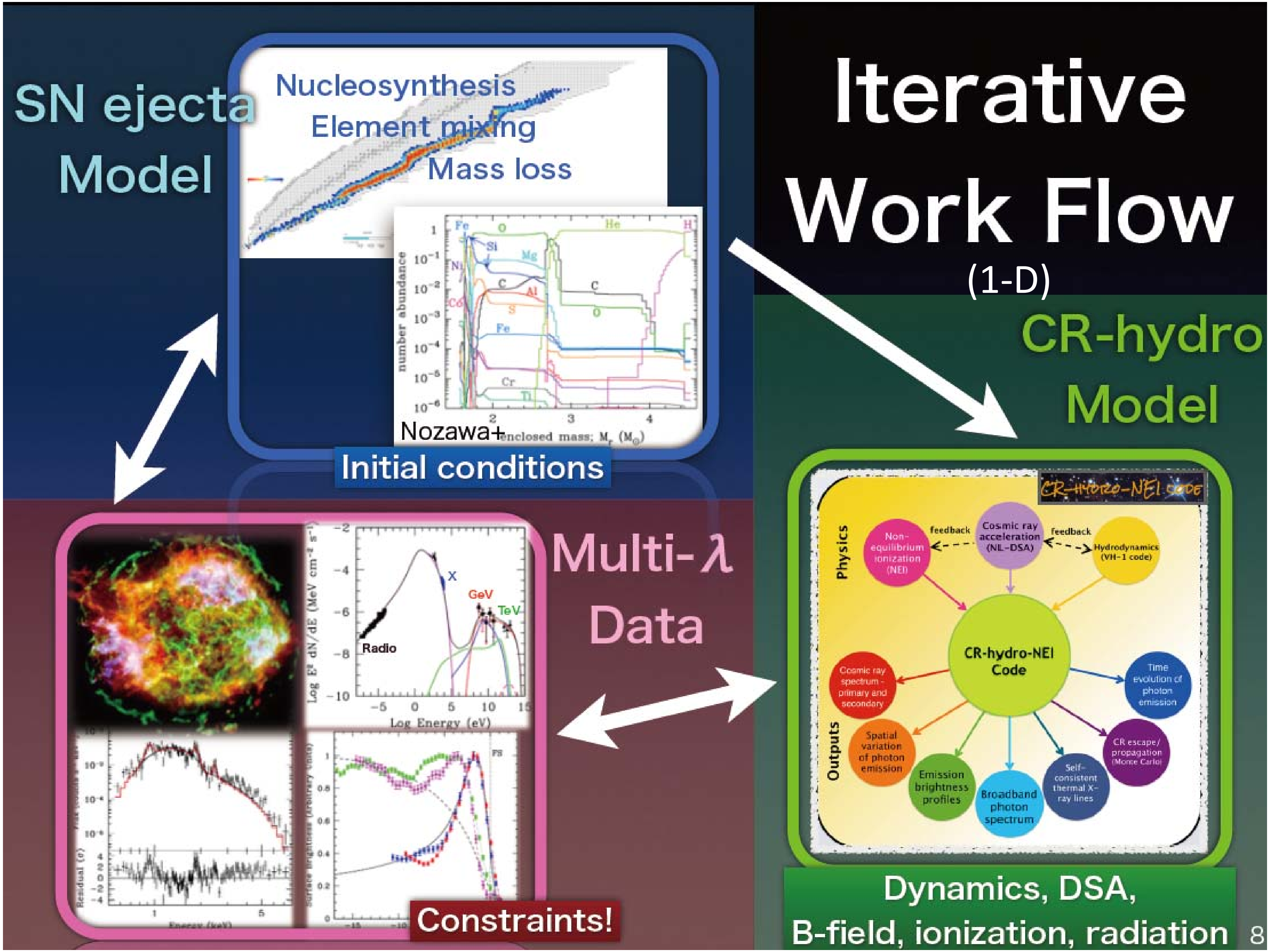
See talk by M. Ono

S.H. Lee
(RIKEN→ JAXA)

M.Ono
(RIKEN→Kyushu U.)

1-D Model Infrastructure





Iterative
Work Flow
(1-D)
SN ejecta
Model
Nucleosynthesis
Element mixing
Mass loss
Nozawa+
Initial conditions
CR-hydro
Model
CR-hydro-NEI code
Physics
Non-equilibrium ionization (NEI)
feedback
Cosmic ray acceleration (NL-DSA)
feedback
Hydrodynamics (VH-1 code)
CR-hydro-NEI Code
Outputs
Cosmic ray spectrum - primary and secondary
Time evolution of photon emission
Spatial variation of photon emission
Emission brightness profiles
Broadband photon spectrum
Self-consistent thermal X-ray lines
CR escape/ propagation (Monte Carlo)
Dynamics, DSA,
B-field, ionization, radiation
Multi-λ
Data
Radio
X
GeV
TeV
Log Energy (eV)
Constraints!
8

A recipe to model SNR emission properly

Any serious broadband emission model of SNRs
must overcome a number of
observational hurdles
Matching FS, CD and RS radii
Matching shock speed (proper motion)
Non-thermal spectrum (radio - TeV)
Thermal spectrum (ionization, composition)
Multi-λ morphology
Spectral distribution
etc......

2012

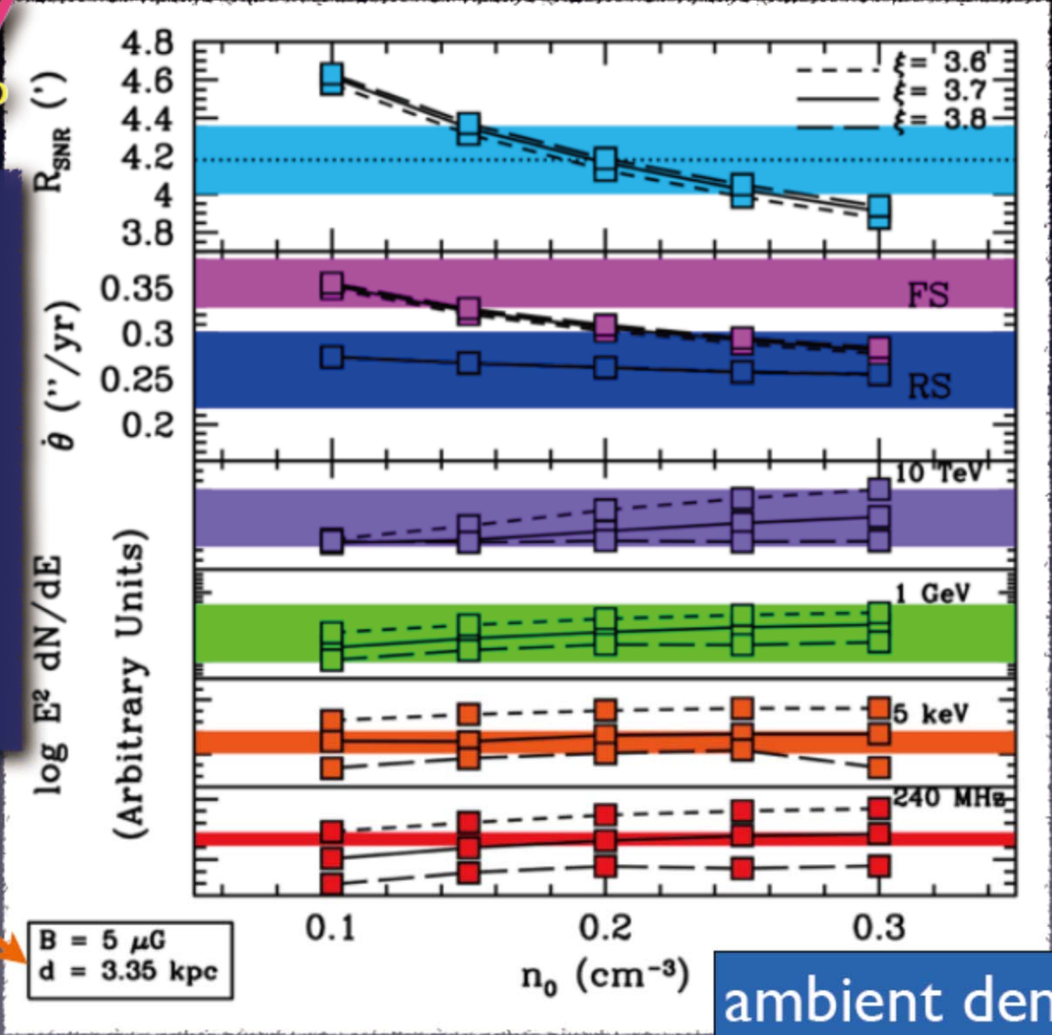
spectrum

Code runs fast
Perfect for parameter search

Preliminary

Slane, **HL**+ in prep

First, we search for parameter space consistent with observational facts



fixed inputs

ambient density

SNR shell radius

proper motion

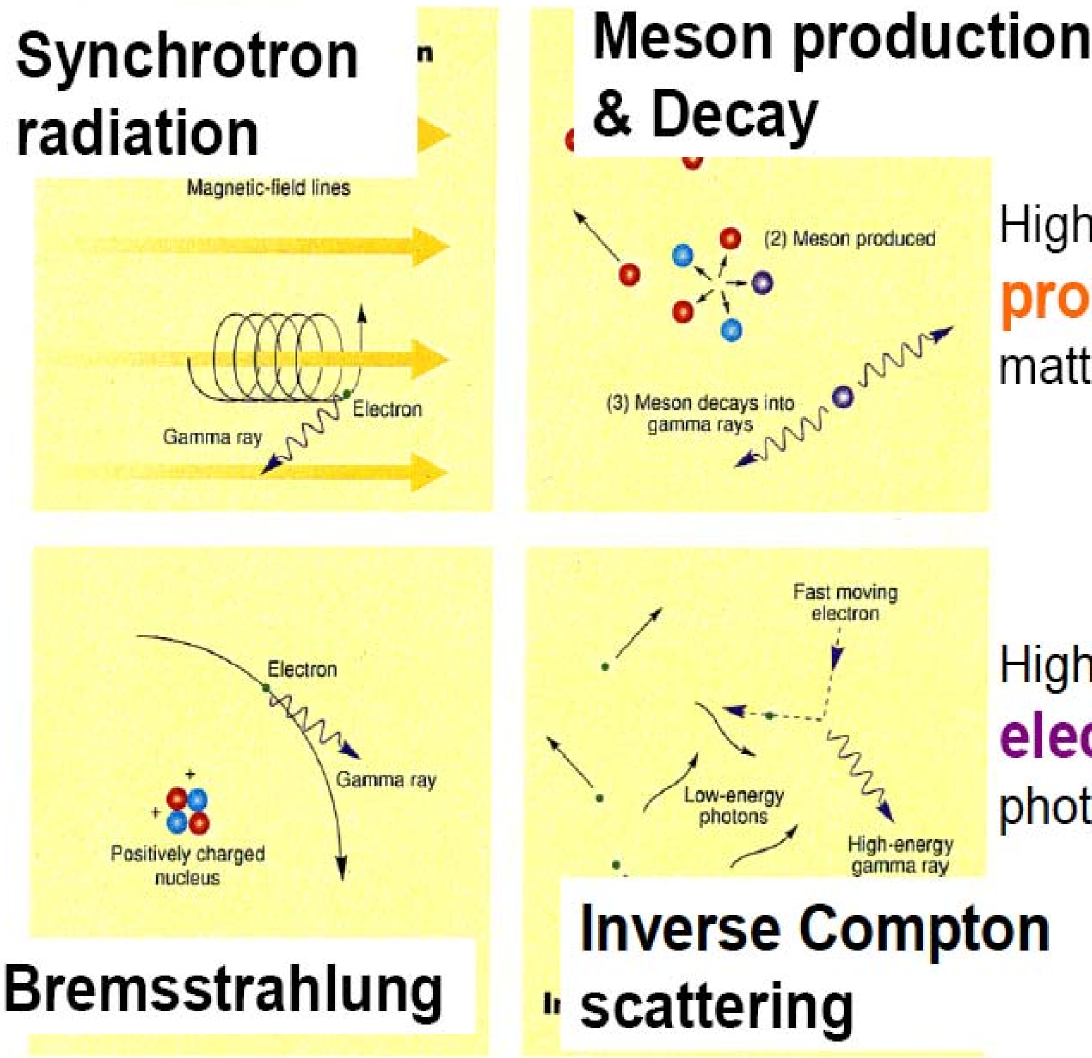
gamma-ray
X-ray
radio
fluxes

High-energy gamma-ray Emission mechanism

地球に降り注ぐ
宇宙線の殆どは
陽子。
陽子宇宙線の起源
を特に知りたい！

High energy
electron +
magnetic field

High energy
proton +
matter



High energy
electron +
atomic
electric field

High energy
electron +
photon field

Broadband Spectrum

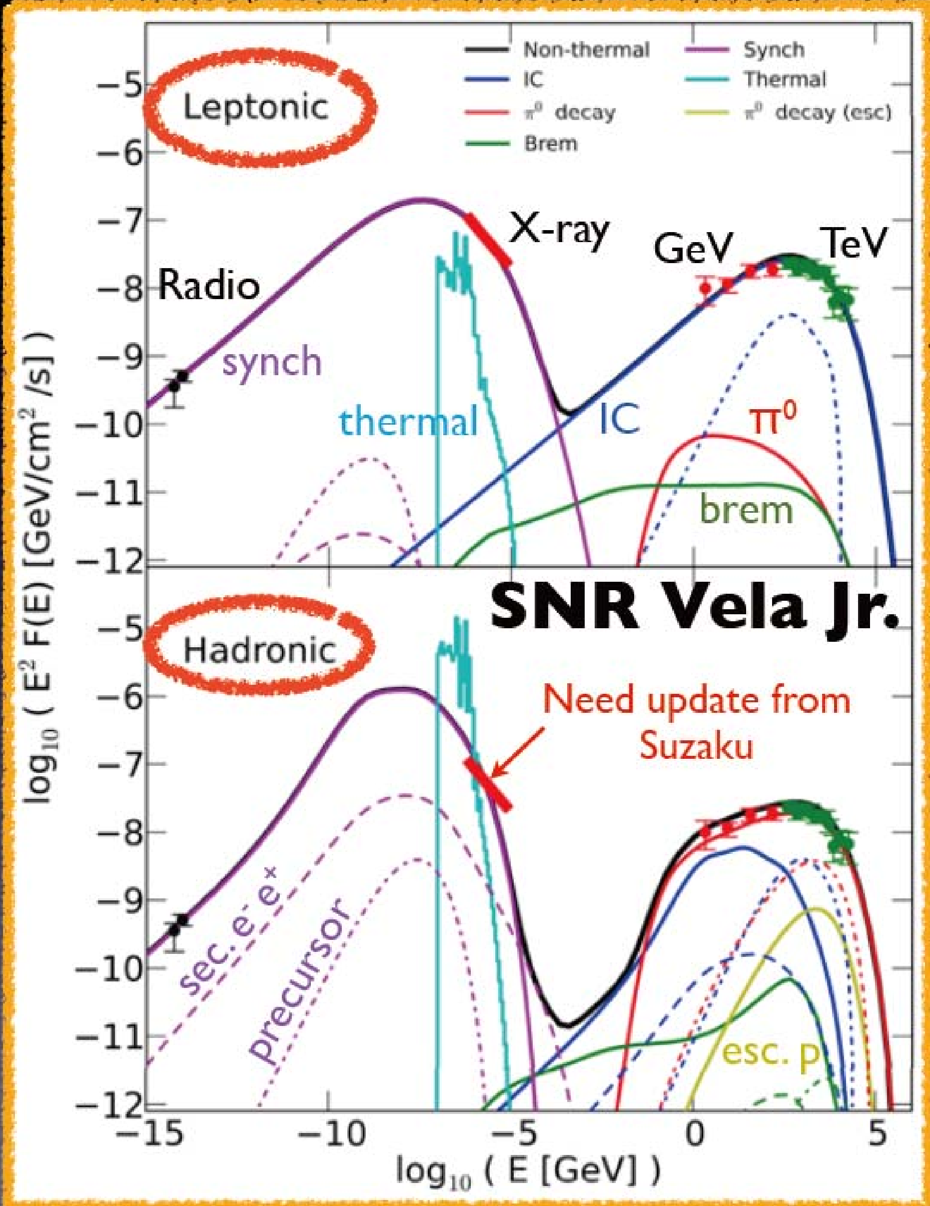
The 1st hurdle any model must pass through

Must check consistency:

- Radio to TeV flux
- Spectral shapes
- Inferred CR energetics
- Required B-field, CSM, E_{SN}

Resort to next hurdles if still can't single out best model

HL+ 2013 ApJ



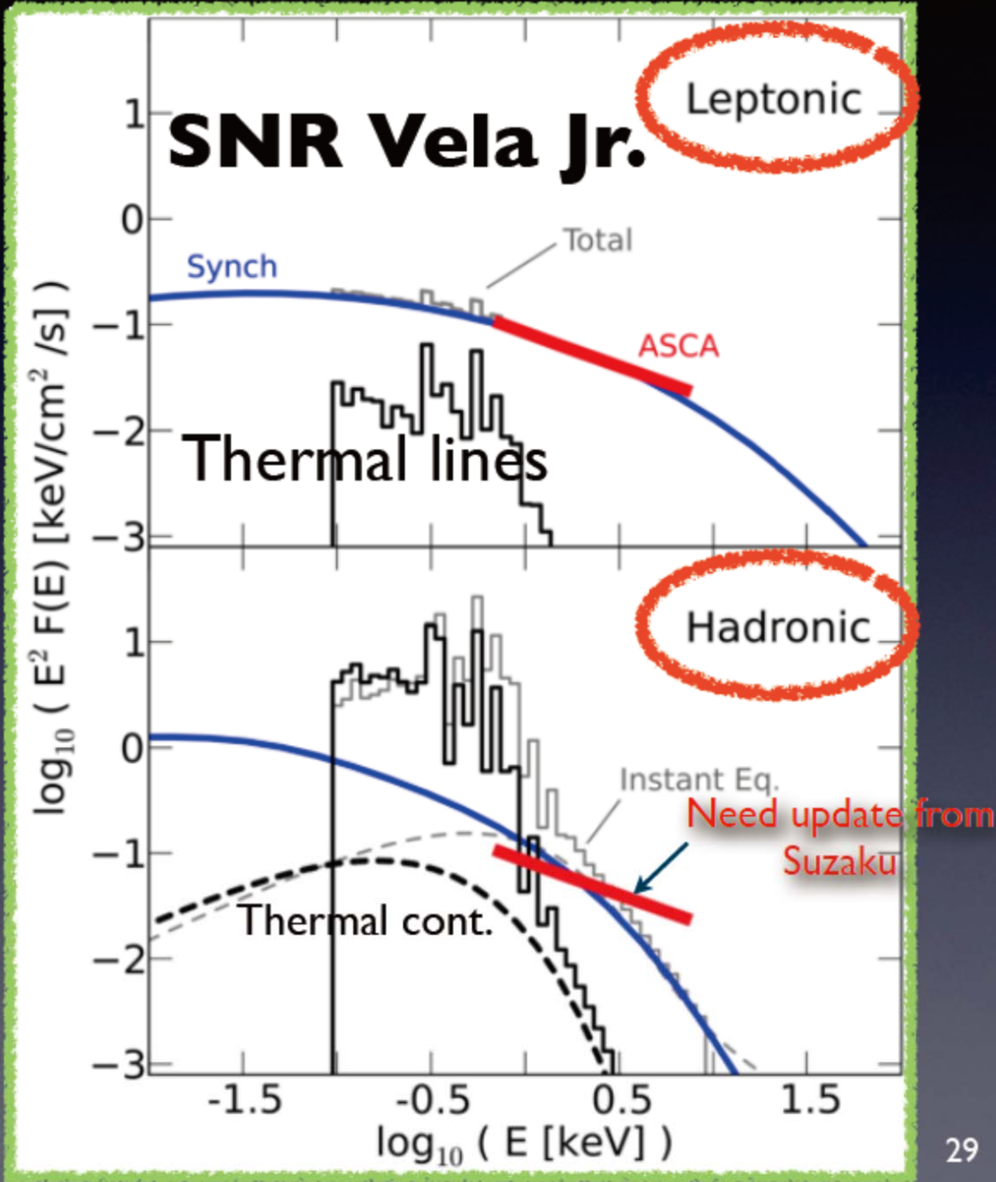
Thermal X-ray constrains Gamma-ray origin

HL+ 2013 ApJ

Hurdle #1.5

In SNRs, thermal X-ray flux is coupled to broadband emission!

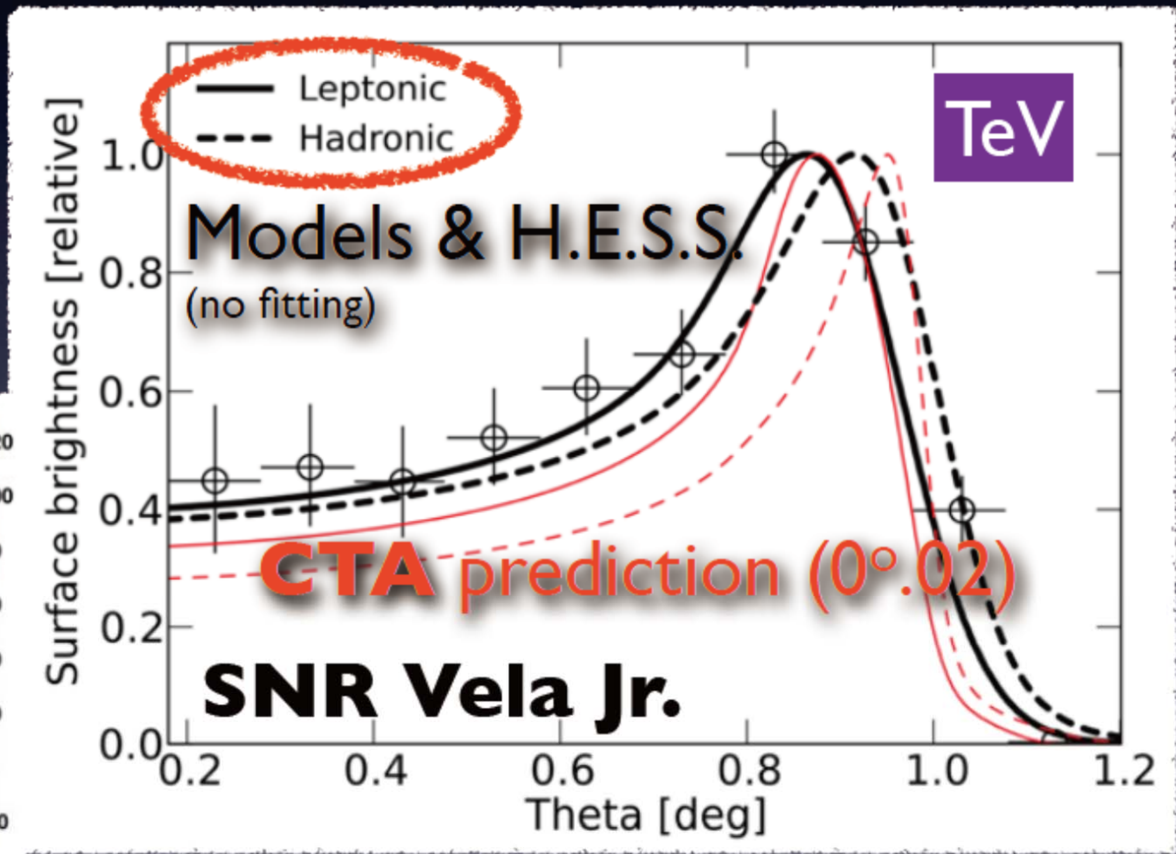
Very important:
Predicted thermal flux must not violate X-ray observations

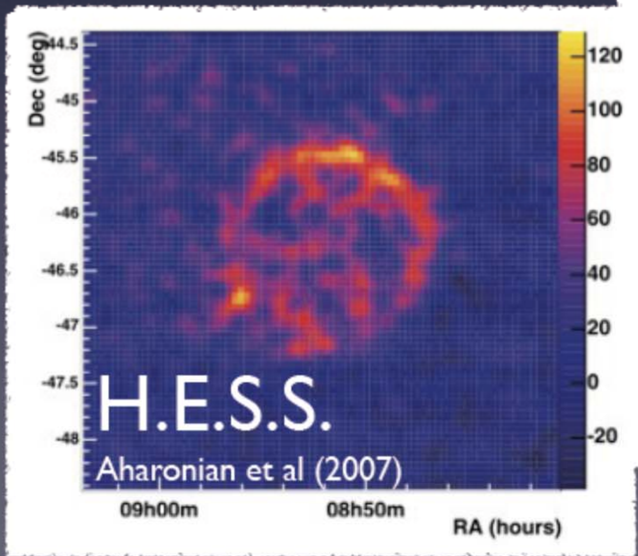


Radial emission profile probes Gamma-ray origin & CR accel efficiency

Hurdle #2

Radio, X-ray and TeV morphology constrain CR accel. and E loss history





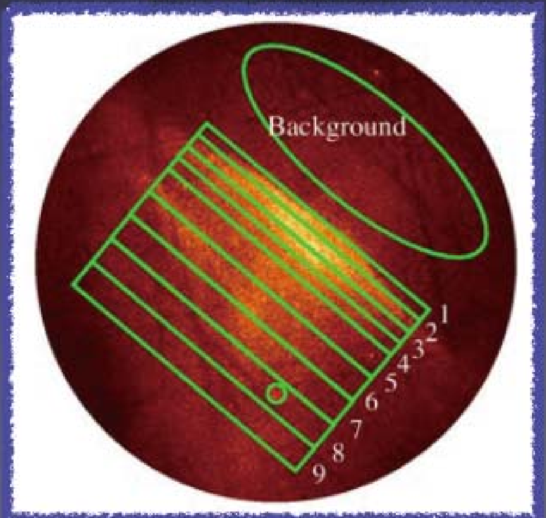
HL+ 2013 ApJ

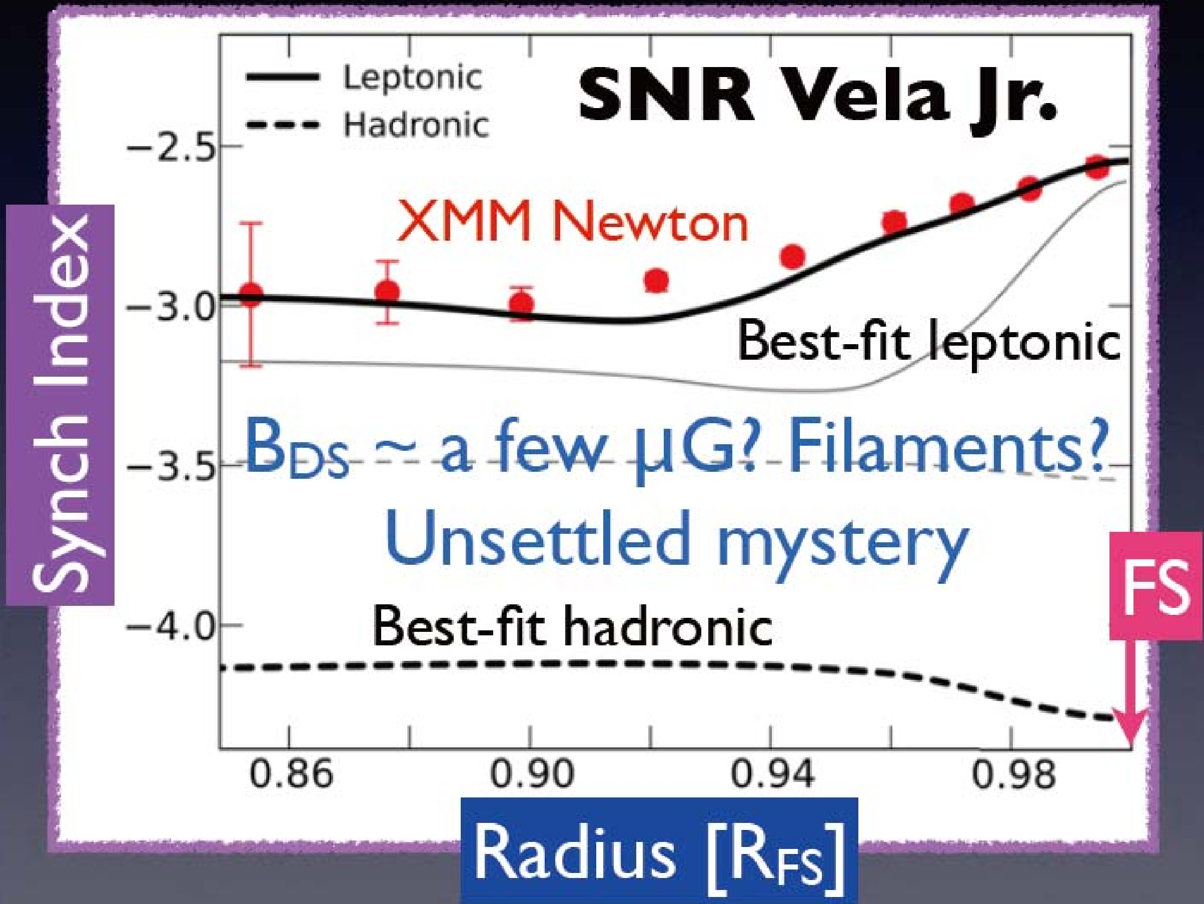
X-ray synchrotron index distribution constrains gamma-ray origin

Hurdle #3

Hadronic and leptonic models often predict very different synch index distributions (e.g. CSM, B-field)

Kishishita & Uchiyama 2013
XMM-Newton





HL+ 2013 ApJ

What do we learn?

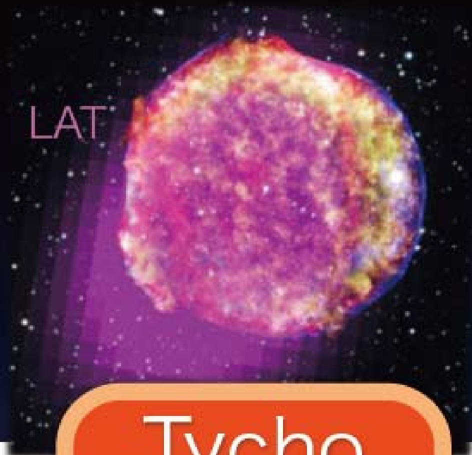
- A best-fit broadband model passing all the observation hurdles tells us the gamma-ray origin of a SNR (i.e. CR ion or e^-, or both)
- The ultimate goal though is to constrain total energy in CR different types of SNR can produce in its lifetime (hadronic and leptonic models often predict very different values)
  Note: Leptonic does NOT mean there is no CR ion
- Sometimes though, we don't even know much about the progenitor stars! (next part)

Hydro + Spectral Model of Young SNRs

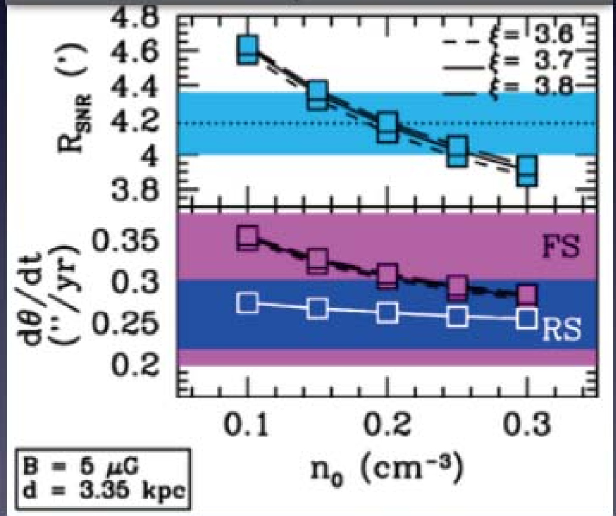
S.H. Lee (RIKEN→JAXA)

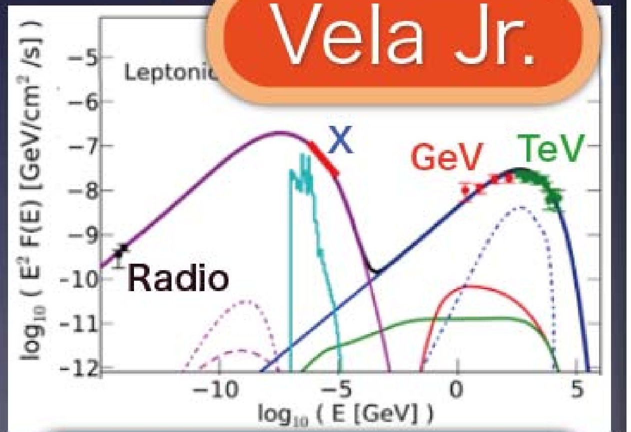
e.g. **HL+** (2013) **Vela Jr.**

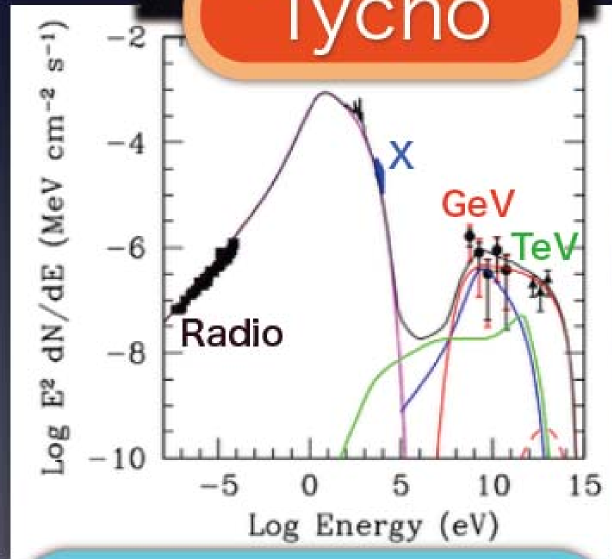
Slane, **HL+** (2014) **Tycho's SNR**



Size and Expansion Rate







Leptonic

$E_{CR} = 0.15\ E_{SN}$

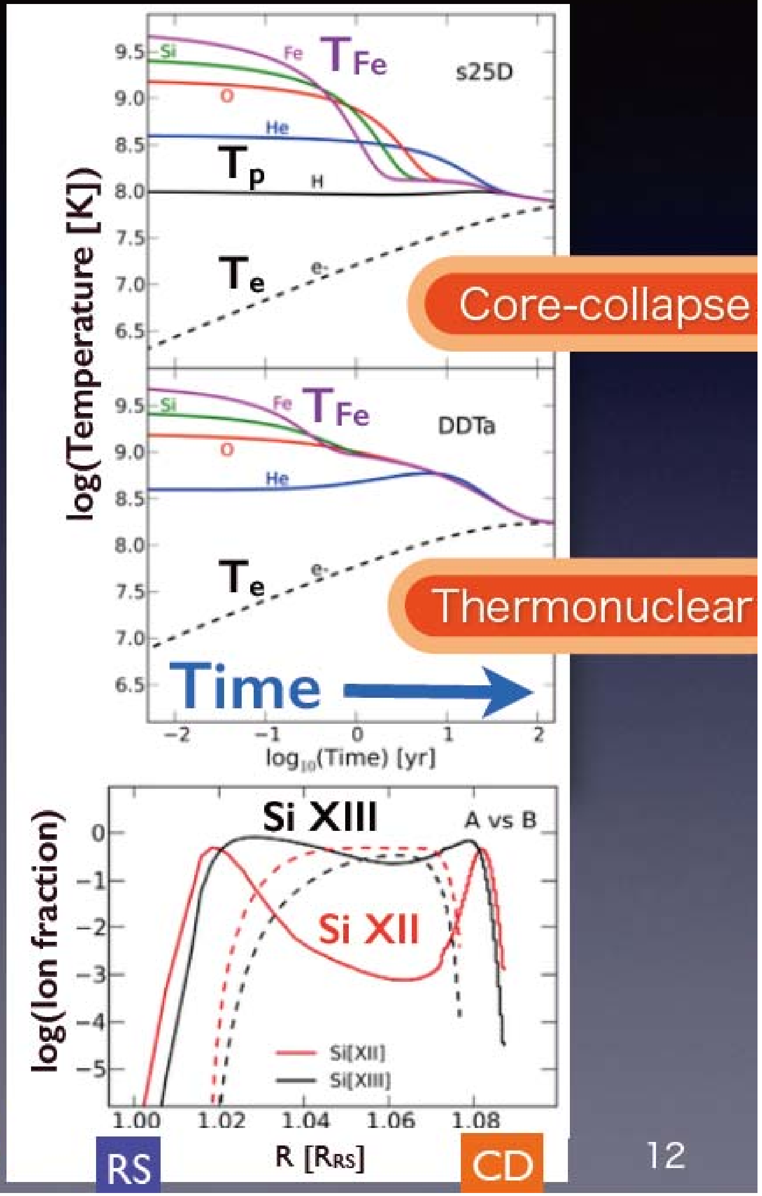
Hadronic

$E_{CR} = 0.16\ E_{SN}$

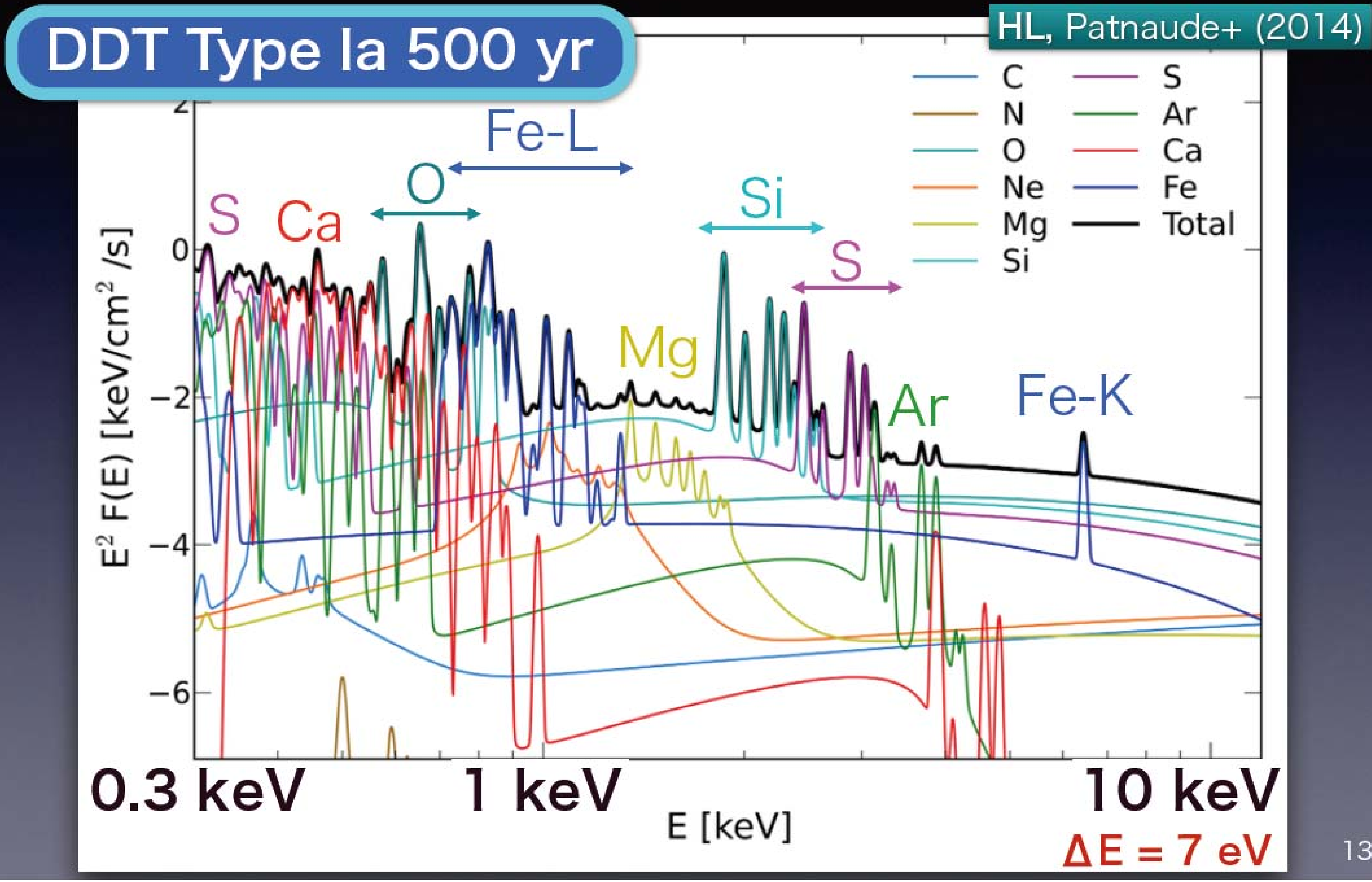
Thermal X-rays

- Thermal X-rays of young SNRs tell us many things
  - Ejecta and CSM chemical composition
  - Temperatures and motions (ions, e-)
  - Ionization states
  - Even CR acceleration history
- Non-equilibrium ionization and temperature evolution of 152 ion species in ejecta and CSM
- Detailed thermal X-ray spectrum (self-consistently with non-thermal)

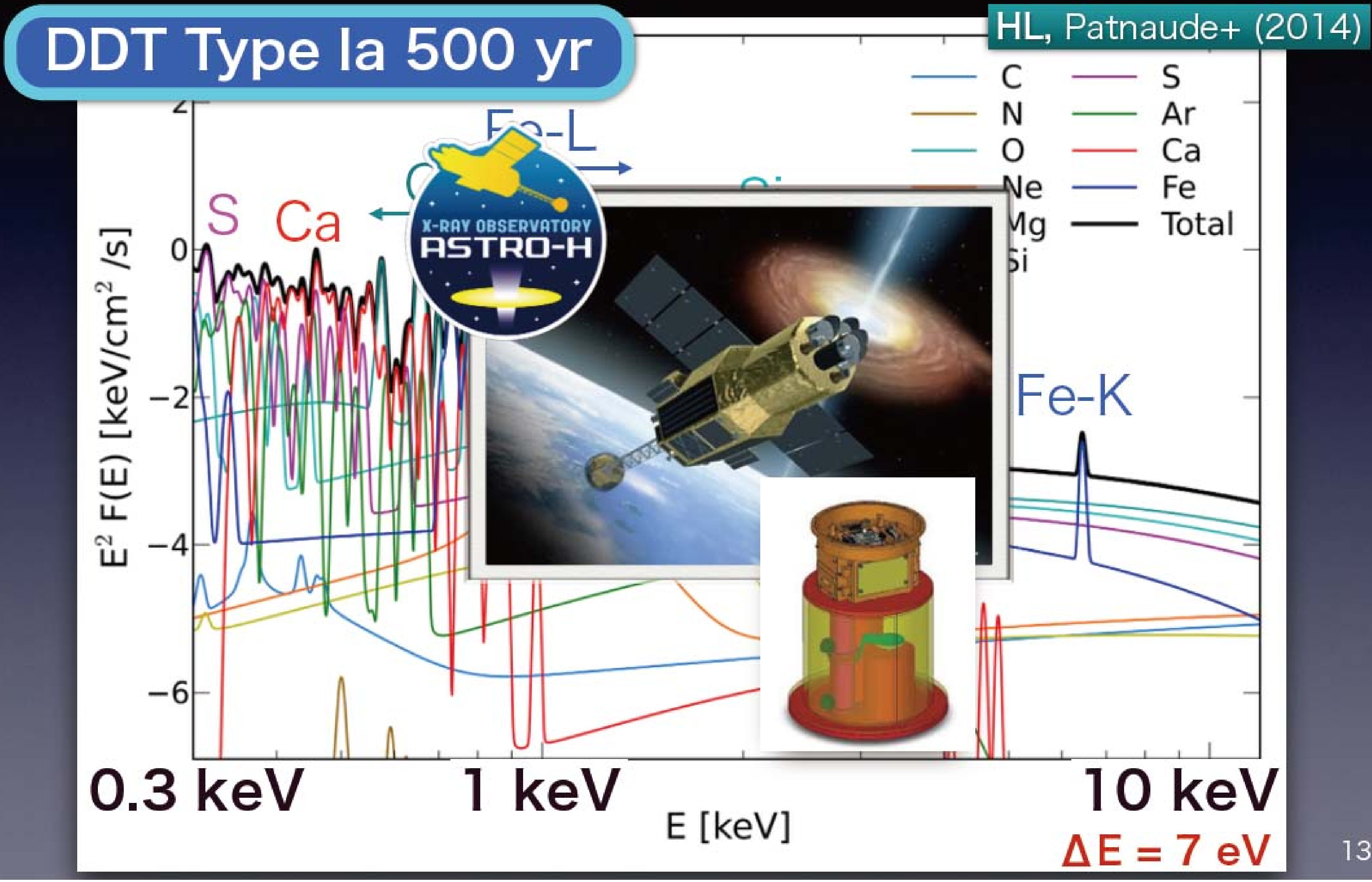
HL, Patnaude+ (2014)



Synthesis of detailed X-ray spectra

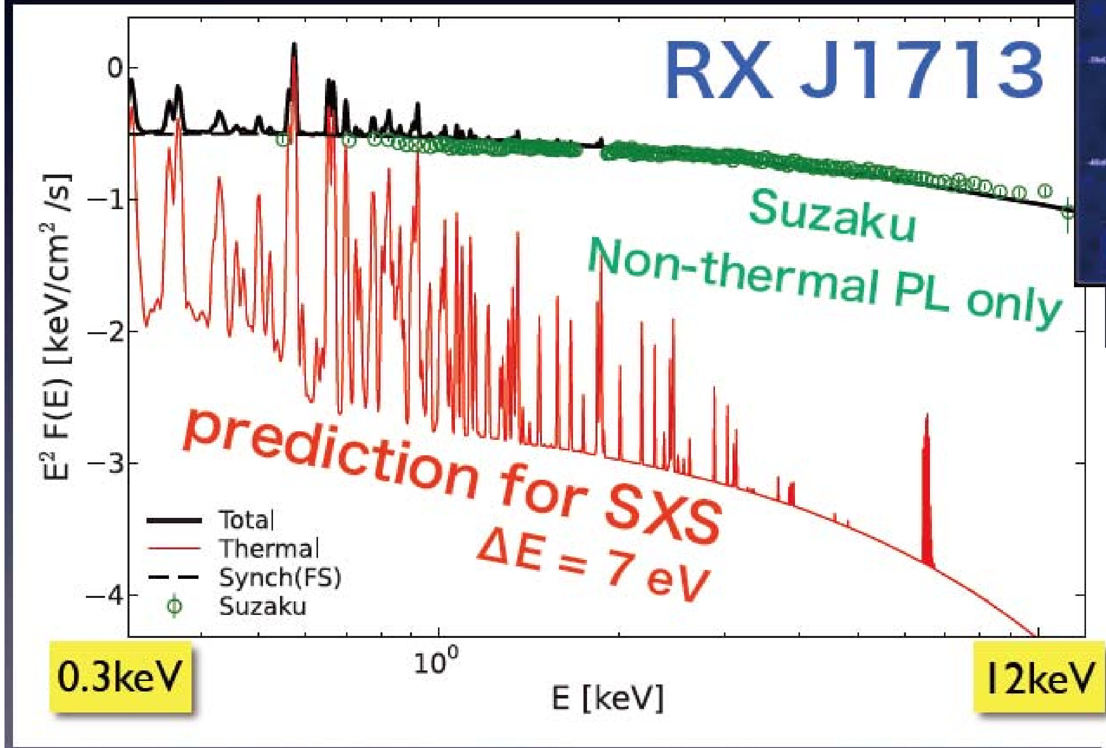


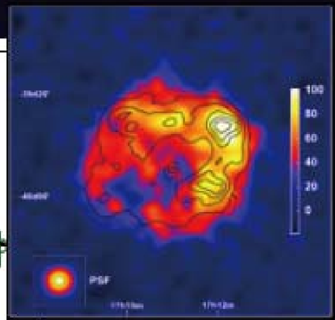
Synthesis of detailed X-ray spectra

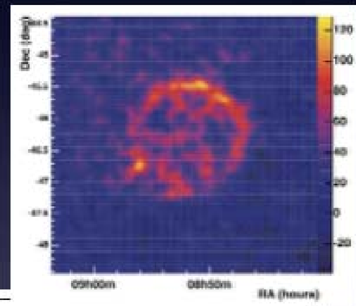


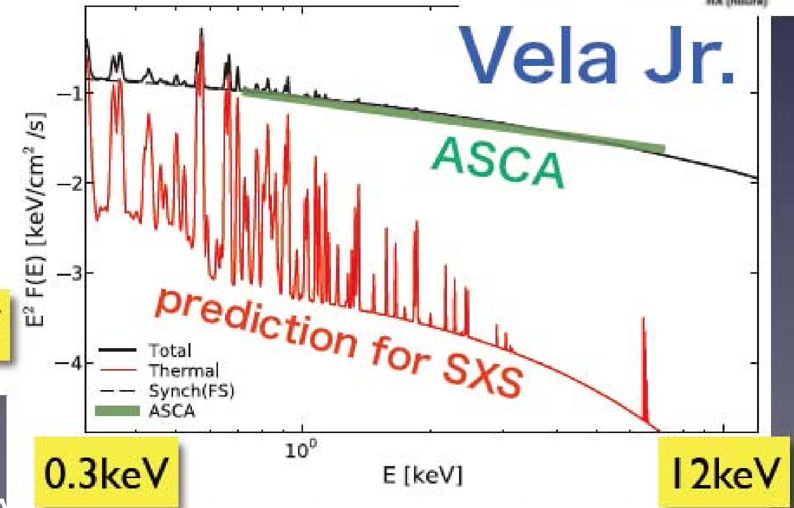
Future X-ray spectroscopy by Astro-H

Our broadband models make robust predictions for Astro-H









Left: S.H. Lee (RIKEN→JAXA)
Right: Astro-H (2015-) (JAXA)

e.g. HL+ 2013

Synergy of future super telescopes for SNR research

Hi-res X-ray spectroscopy

- Ejecta/CSM composition from faint lines
- Unveil progenitor properties of Ia and core-collapse SNRs
- SN explosion mechanisms, matter mixing and nucleosynthesis
- Broadened line profiles: gas dynamics, temperature equilibration

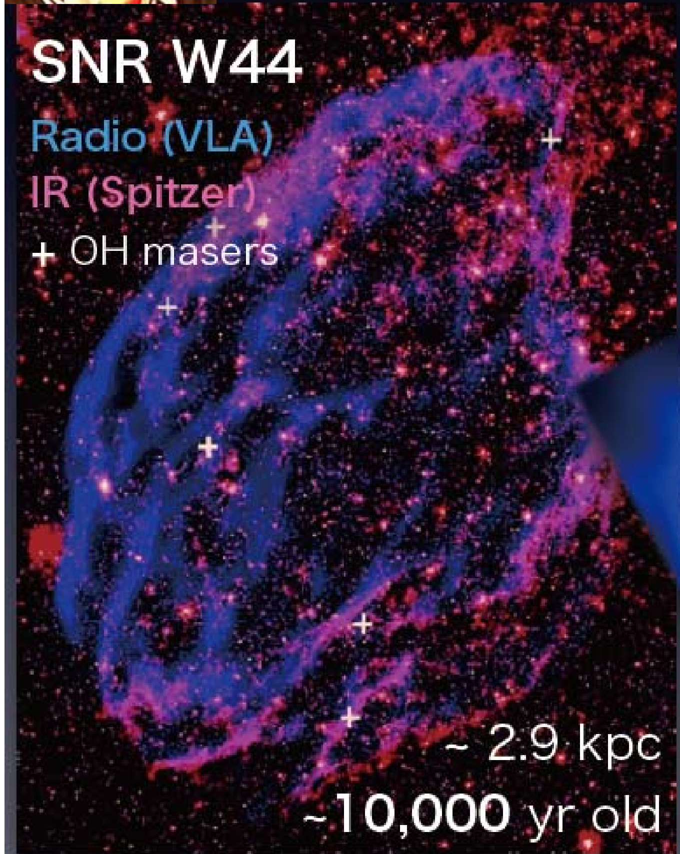
Hi-sensitivity, hi-res imaging

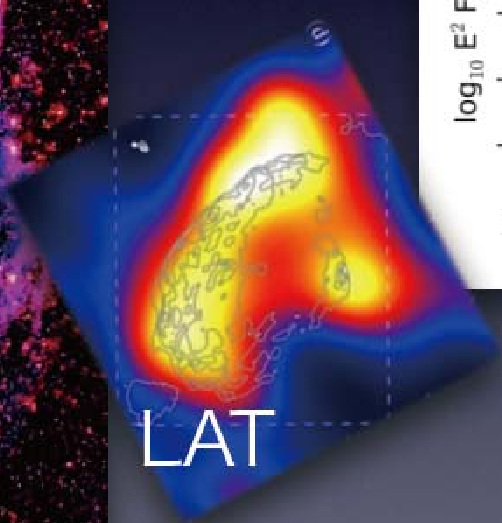
- Many new gamma-ray SNR discoveries
- Low-noise spectrum measurement from ~20GeV to >100 TeV
- Measure roll-over region of CR spectra!
- 3x better TeV morphology measurement to contrast with radio/IR/X-ray images

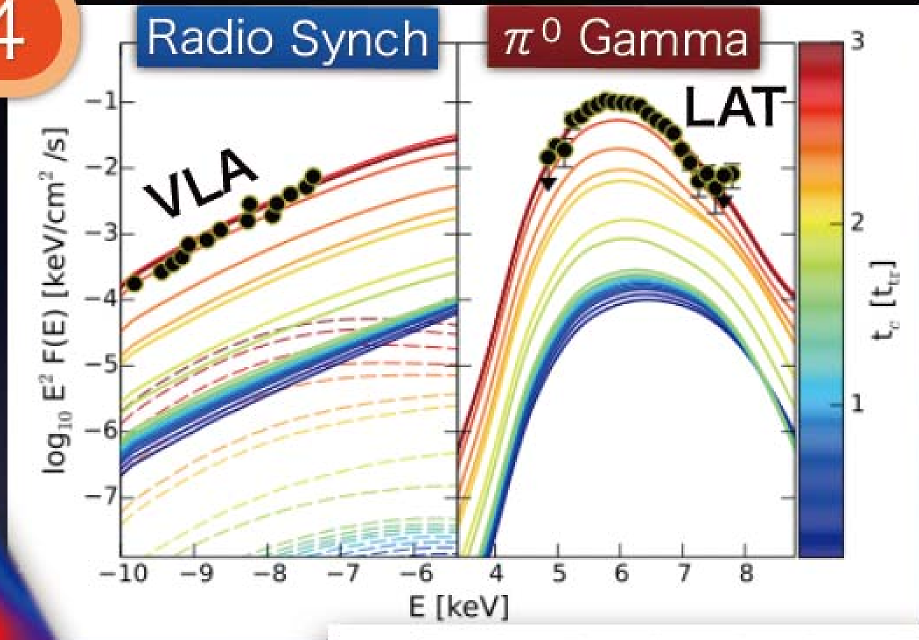
Non-thermal Emission of Middle-aged SNRs

S.H. Lee (RIKEN→JAXA)

W44

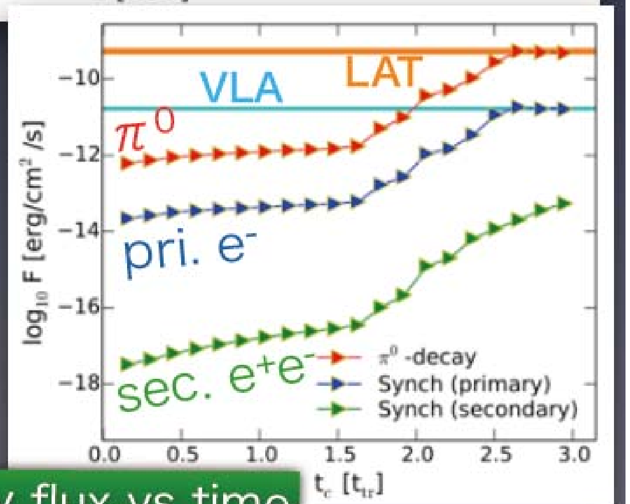






Preliminary

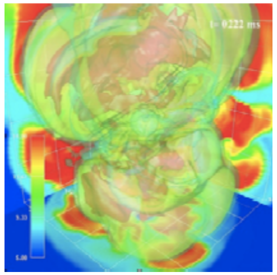
HL+ in prep



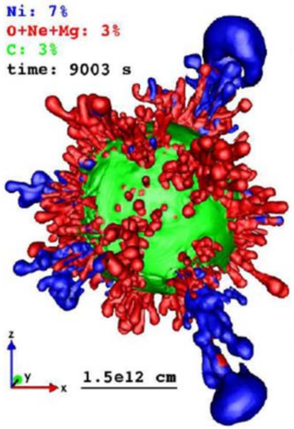
Energy flux vs time

Our Big Challenge:

From (Takiwaki & Wongwathanarat) To (Lee, Ono, Warren)



T. Takiwaki
(RIKEN)



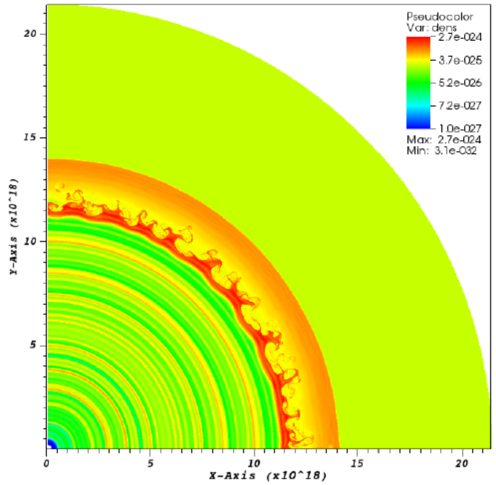
A. Wongwathanarat
(RIKEN)

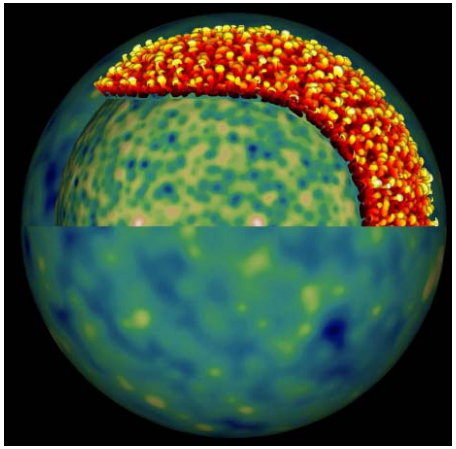
How do they Evolve?

Origin of Asymmetries?

Legacy of Supernovae?

Ono+14, in prep.

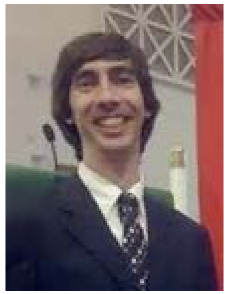




Warren & Blondin 13

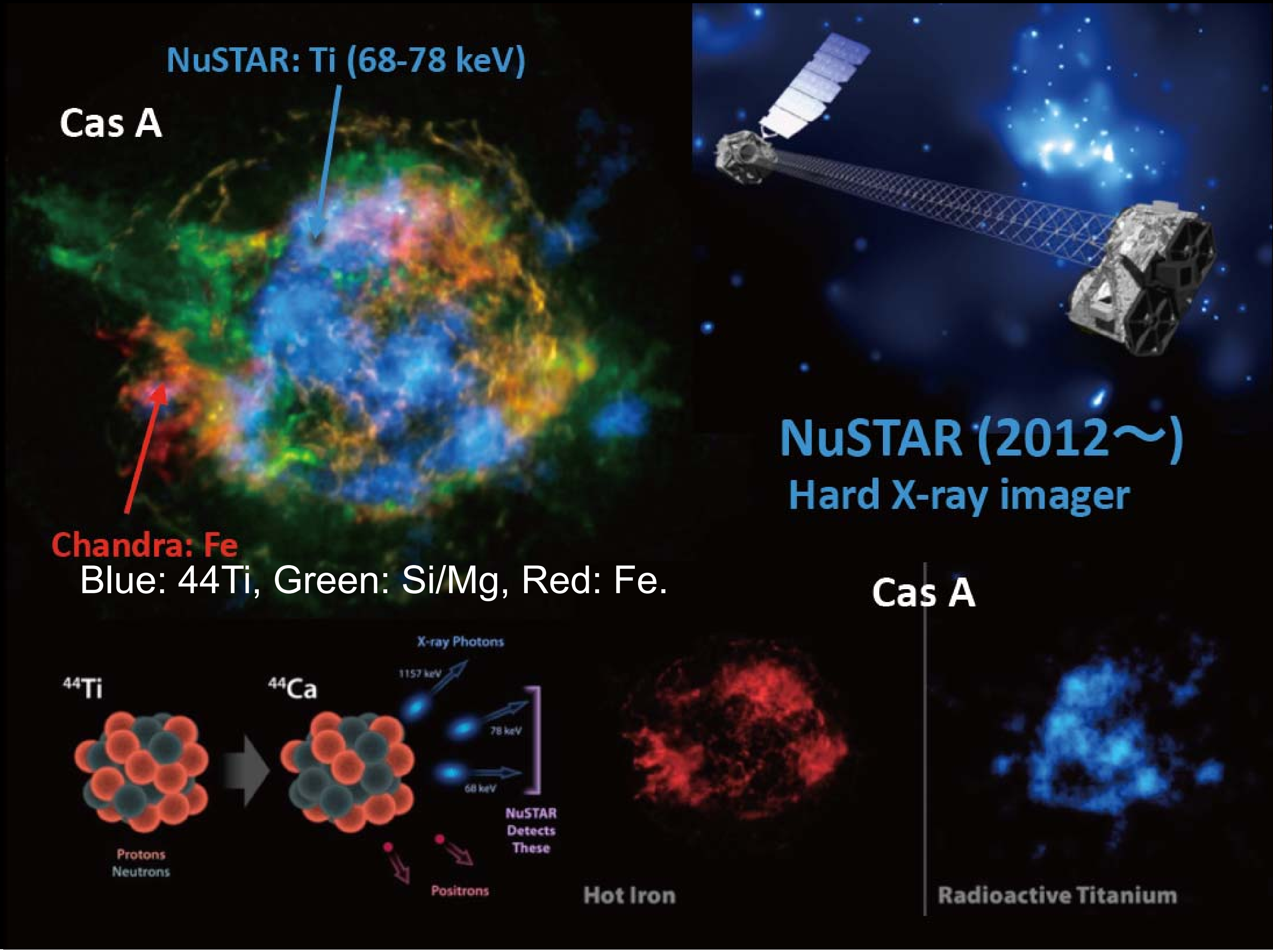
S.H. Lee
(RIKEN→ JAXA)

M.Ono
(RIKEN→Kyushu U.)



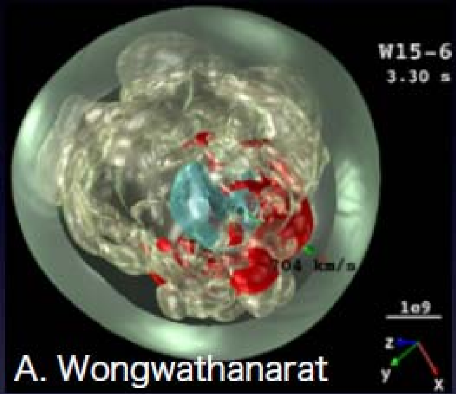
D. Warren
(NCSU→RIKEN)

我々の目指す地点:
よりリアルなシミュレーションで二刀流実現



Blue: 44Ti, Green: Si/Mg, Red: Fe.

Roadmap



Towards true picture of SNe

Progenitor star properties

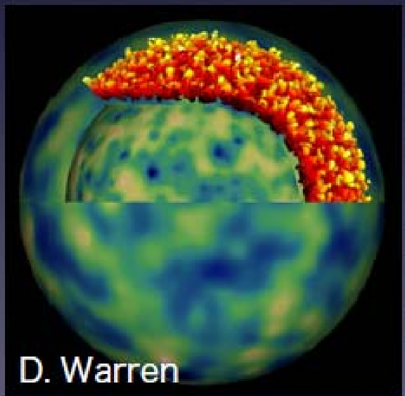
Explosion mechanism

Nucleosynthesis, matter mixing

Shock breakout to early SNR phase

T. Takiwaki, A. Wongwathanarat, M. Ono, T. Tolstov

K. Maeda (Type Ia's), and more friends



Deeper understanding of SNRs and collisionless shocks

Diffusive shock acceleration (DSA) of CR e^- and ions

CR-driven magnetic turbulence

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Ejecta and CSM structure

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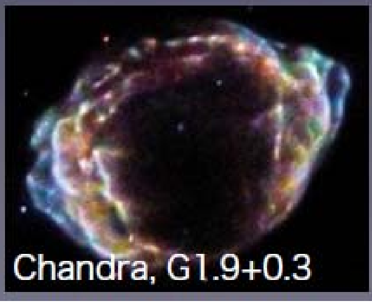


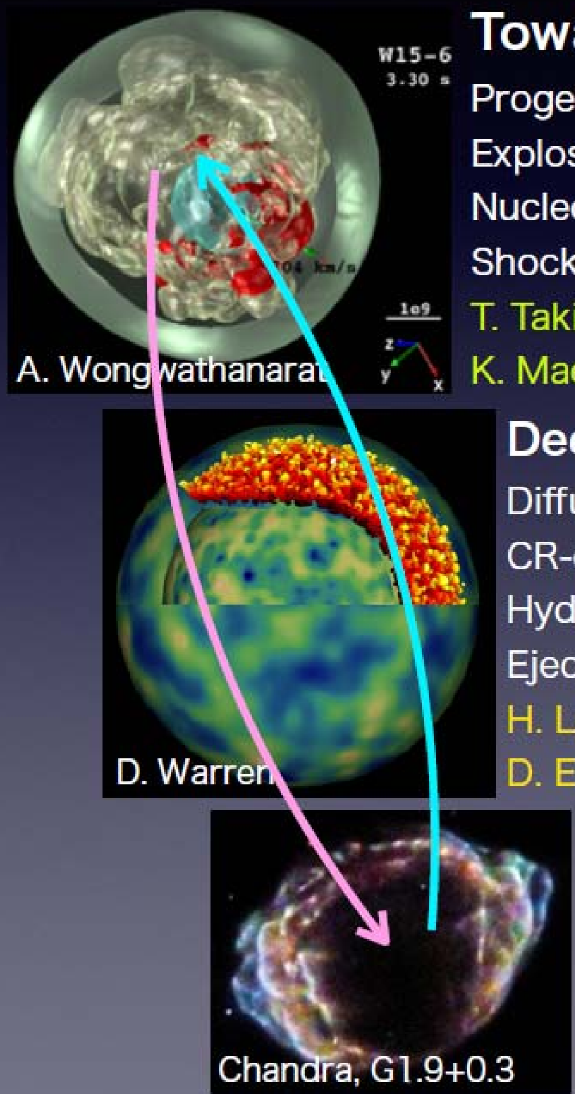
Confront multi-λ data with state-of-the-art model

Future and current observations of SNe and SNRs young to old

Astro-H, NuStar, Suzaku, Chandra, LAT, IACTs, VLA, Nanten-II, etc

In close future: CTA, SKA, and more **ALIGO/AVIRGO/KAGRA/SK**

Roadmap



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