

Leaked GeV CRs from a Broken Shell: Explaining 9 Years of Fermi-LAT Data of SNR W28

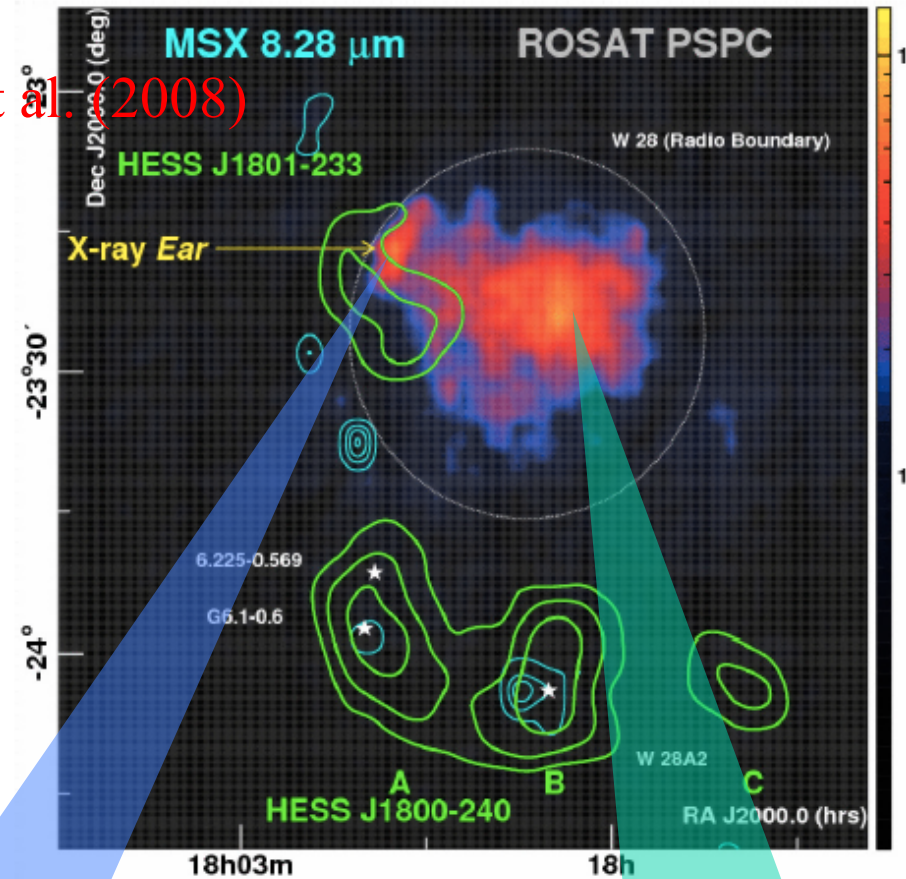
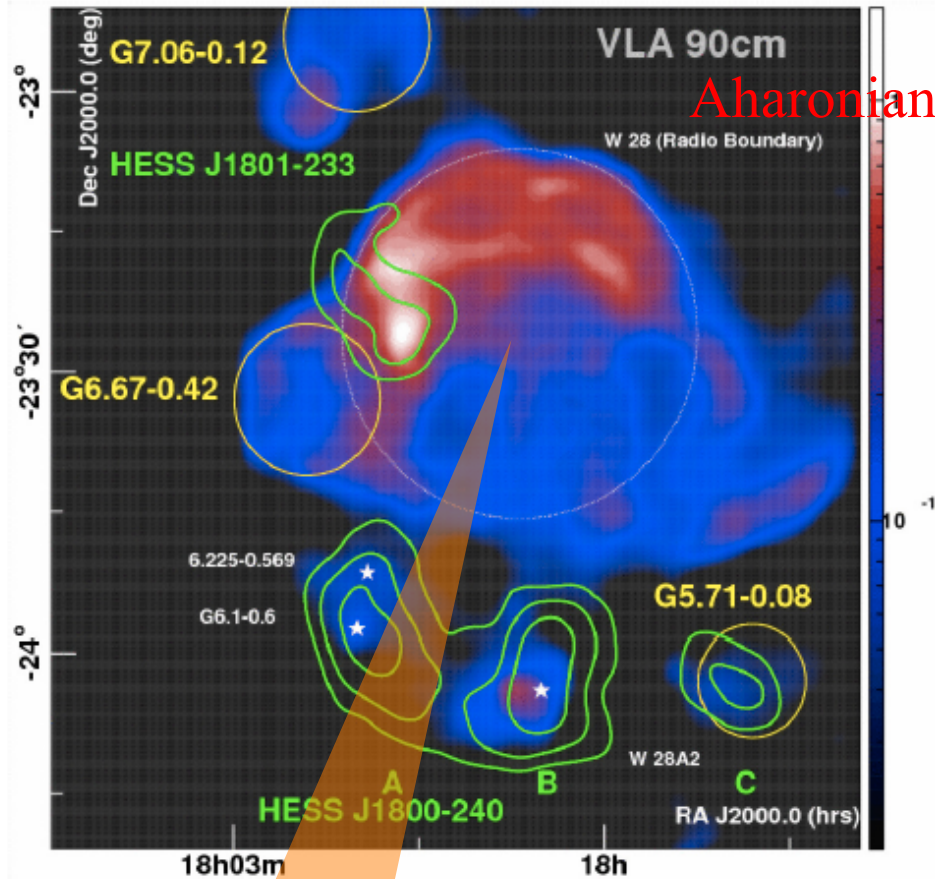
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中山大学(Sun Yat-sen U)

SNR W28

Radio & X-ray

Aharonian et al. (2008)



$D \sim 2\text{kpc}$, with a radius of 13pc

$\sim 1\text{keV}$ 1Msun hot gas, ionization age $\sim >10\text{ kyr}$, Zhou et al. 2016

$\sim 0.5\text{keV}$ 25Msun hot gas, $\sim 30\text{ kyr}$, low elemental abundance. Zhou et al 2016

SNR W28 Masers

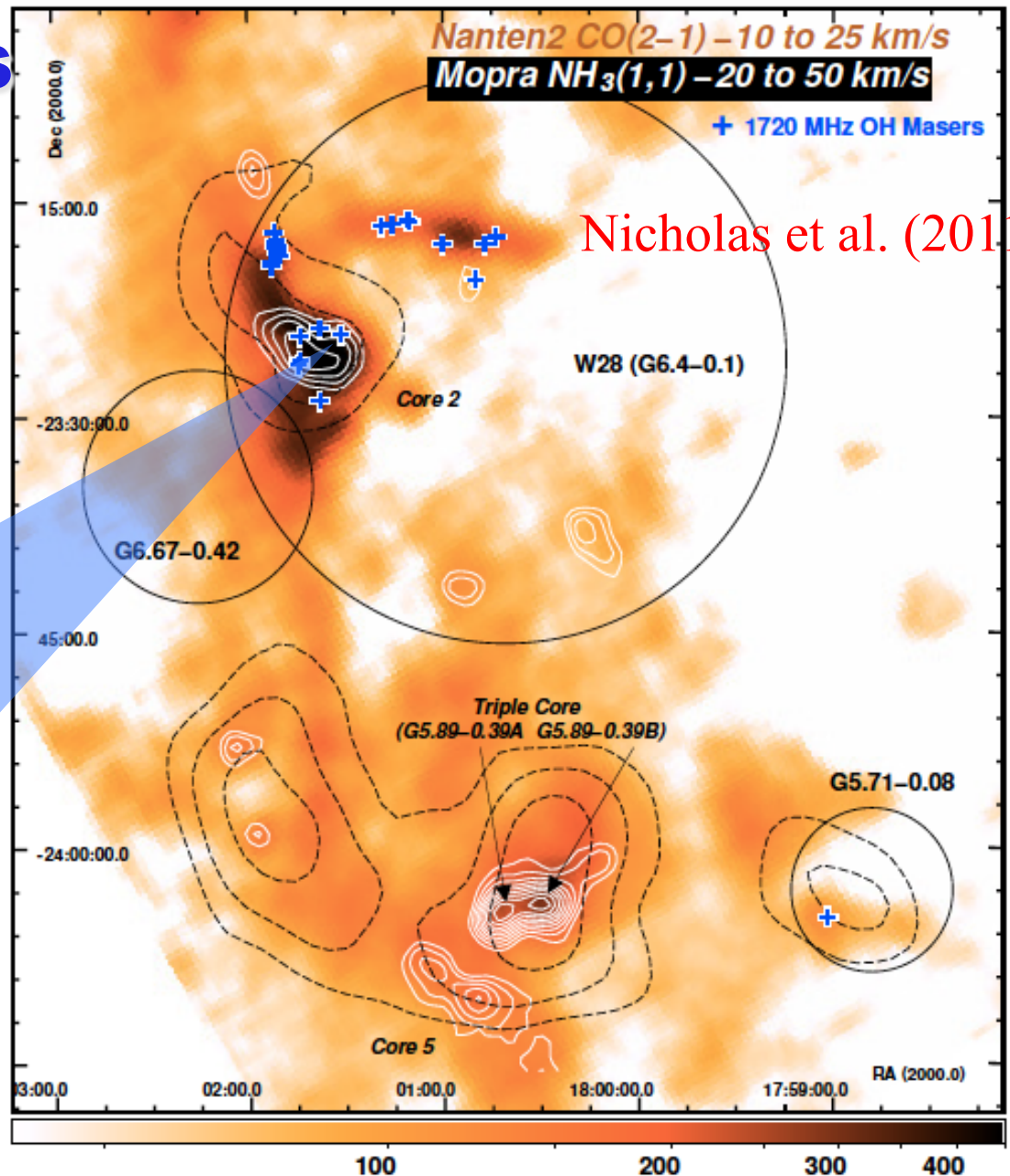
Clumps $\sim 10^{3-5} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
Interclump medium $\sim 5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$

Masers as The shock-MC
encounter evidence

**& evidence of ionized MC by
leaked $<1 \text{ GeV}$ CRs**

DCO⁺/HCO⁺ abundance ratios, with
IRAM 30m telescope, by
Vaupre2014, A&A,568, A50;

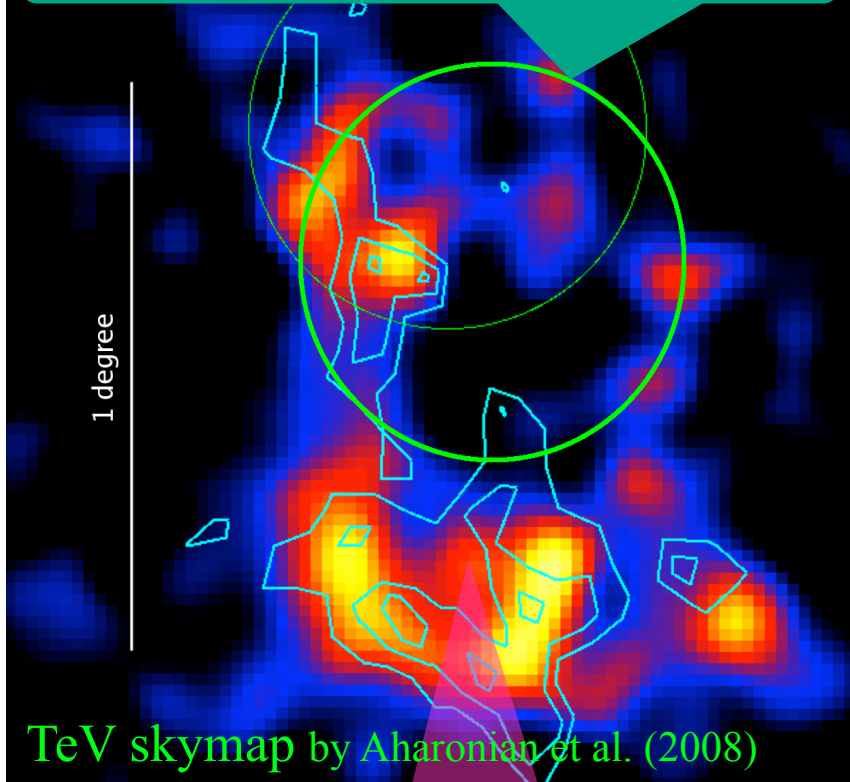
NH₃ lines, with Mopra radio
telescope, by
Maxted2016MNRAS462..532M;



SNR W28

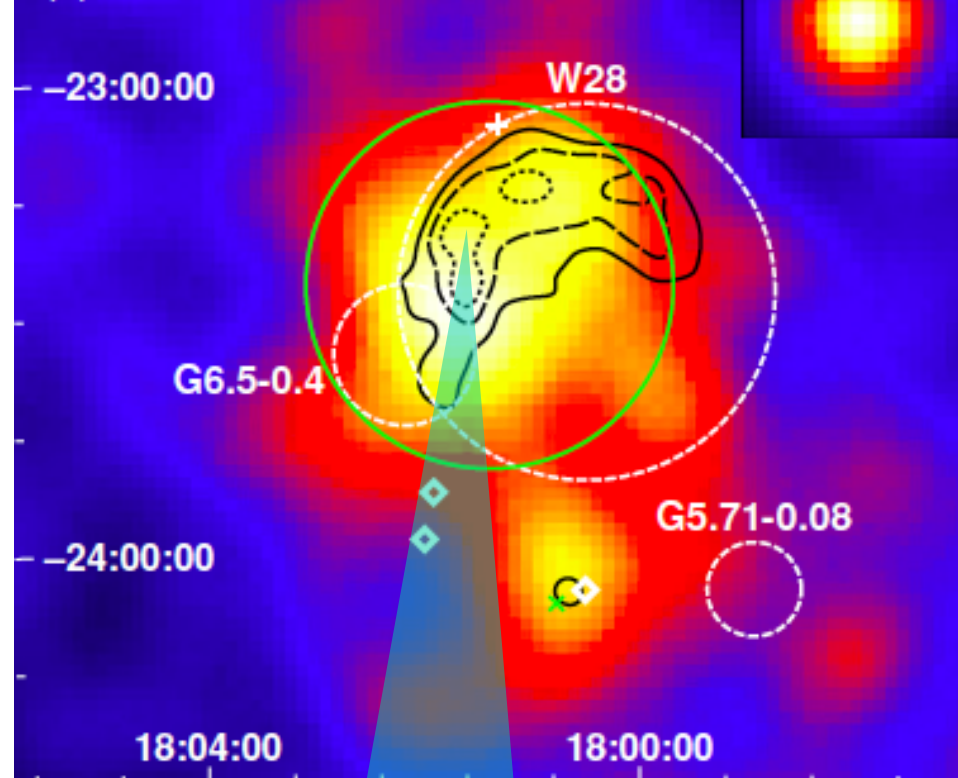
TeV & GeV

Radio boundary of SNR W28



TeV CRs released in early stage diffuse Everywhere.

(c) 2-10 GeV skymap by Abdo et al. 2010

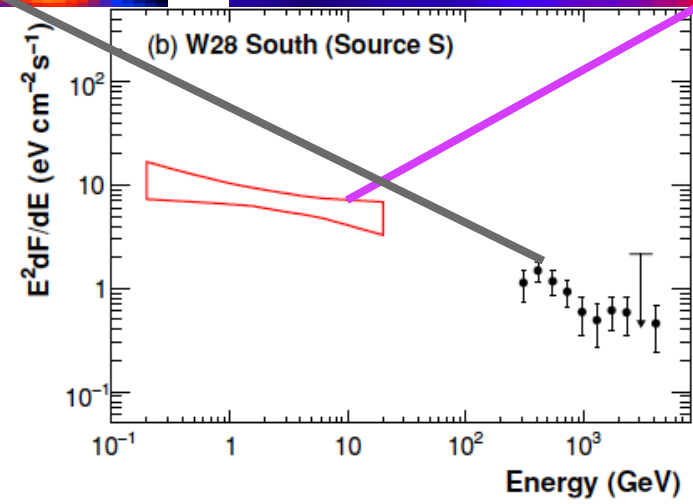
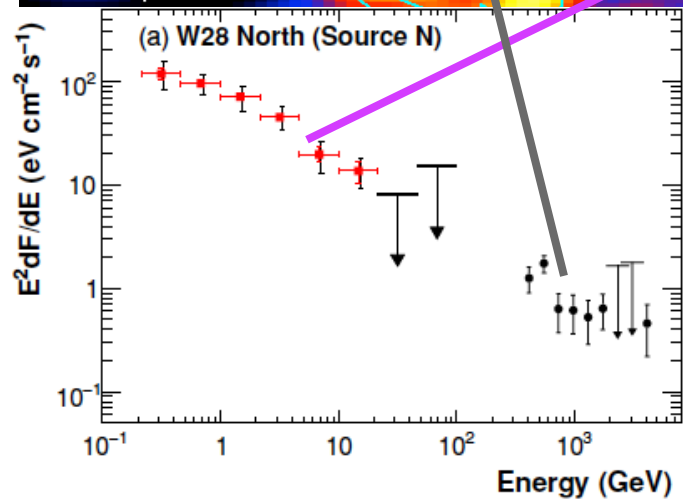
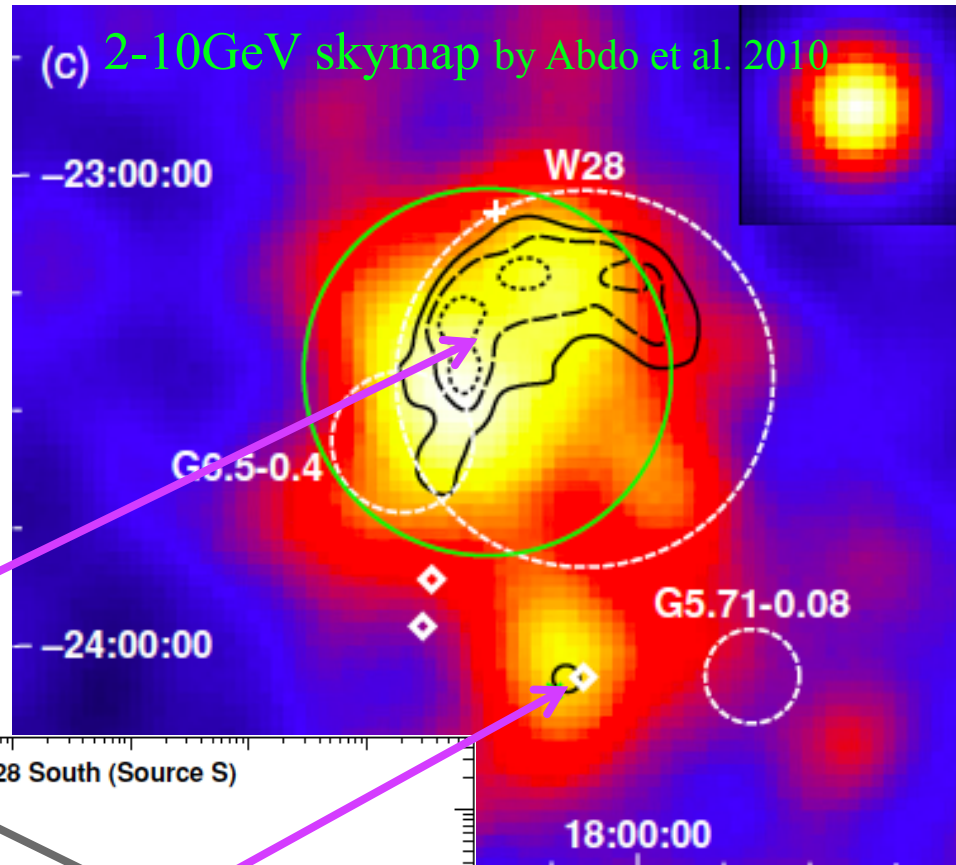
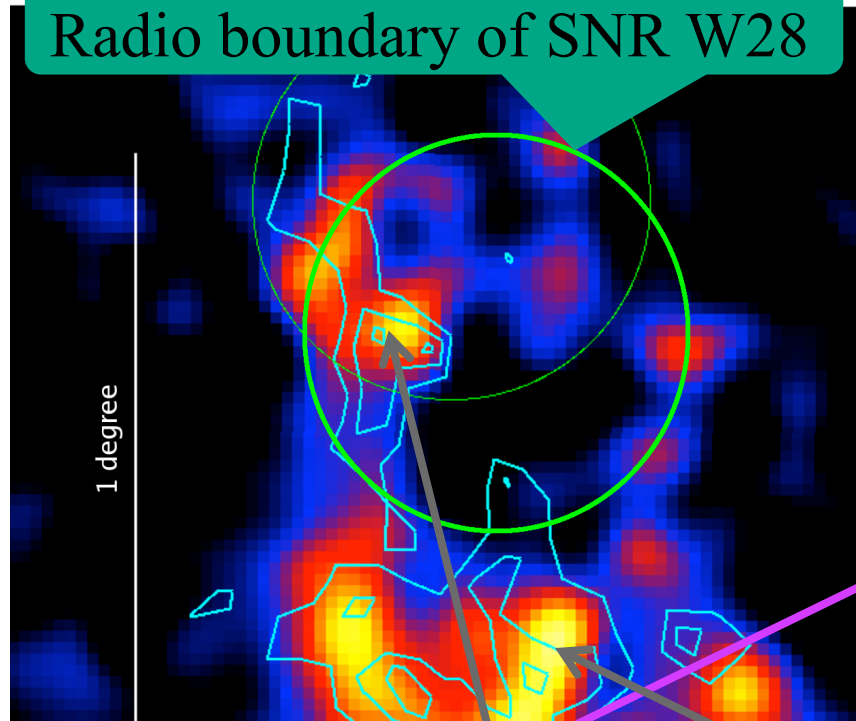


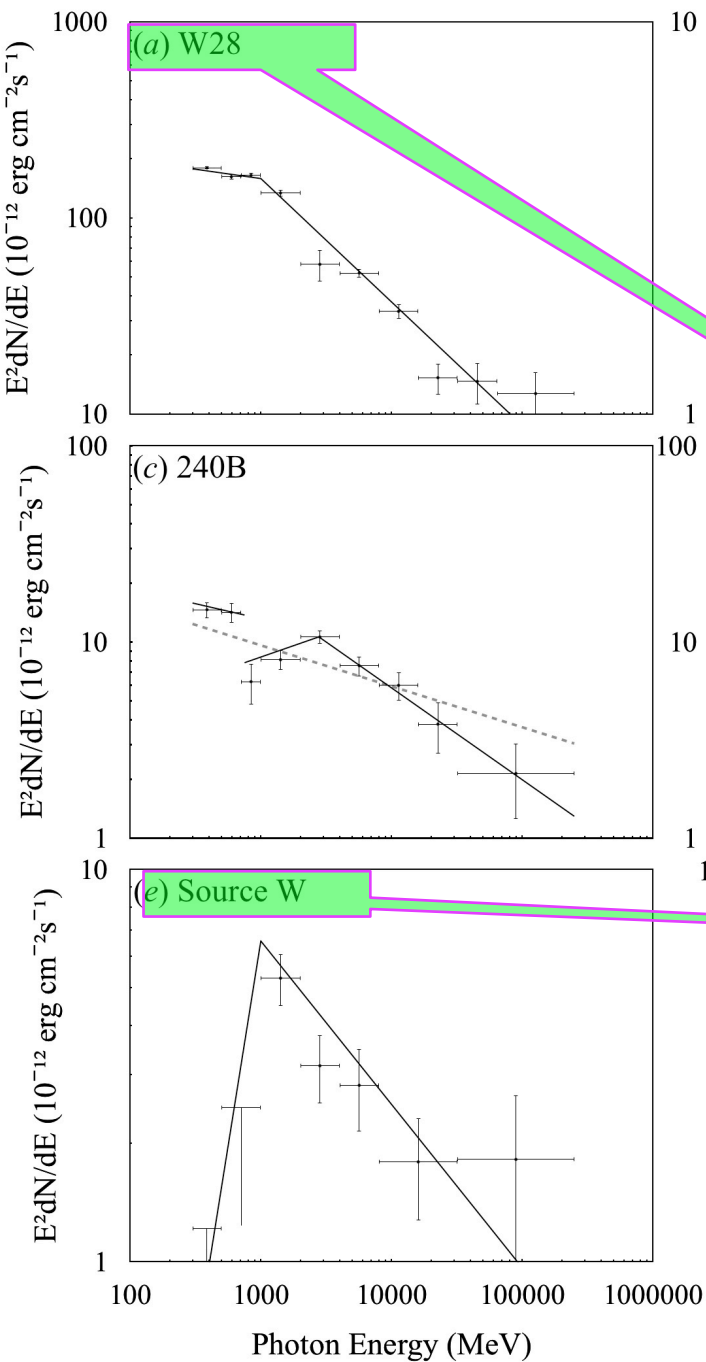
Part of the shock is stalled and the GeV CRs are leaking out.

SNR W28

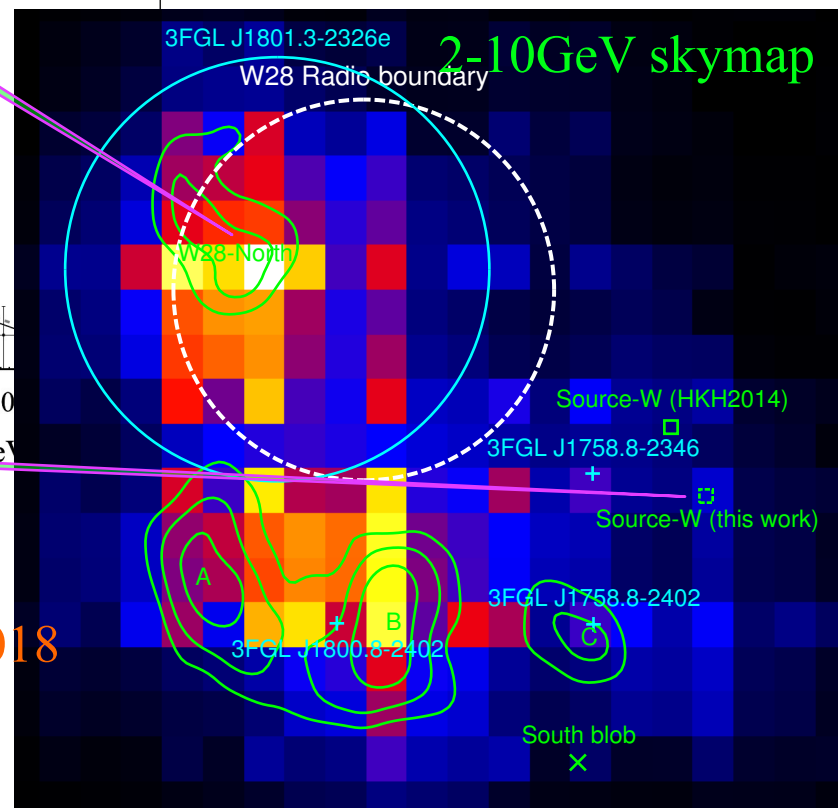
TeV & GeV

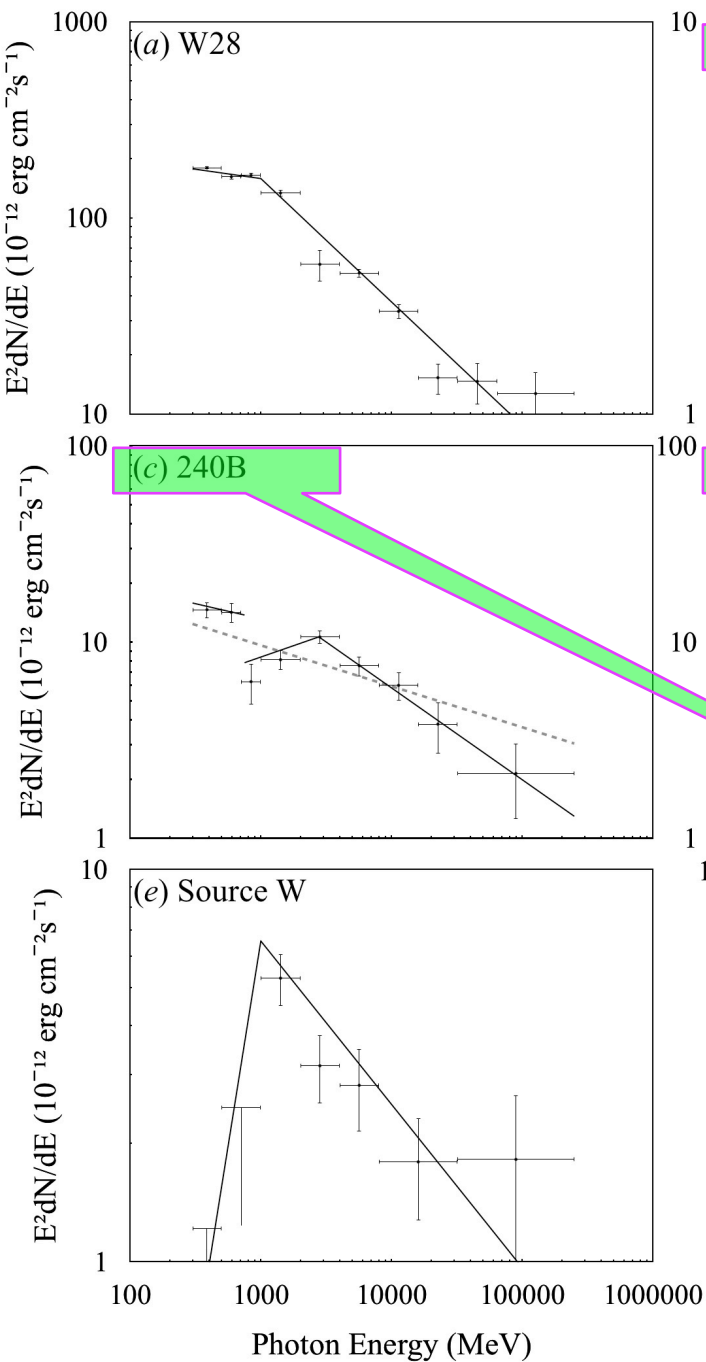
Radio boundary of SNR W28



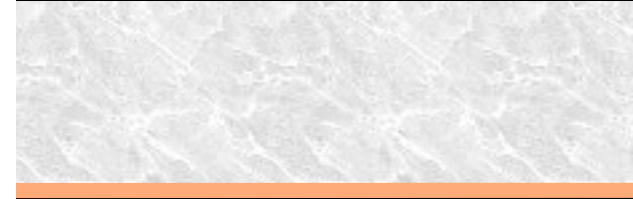
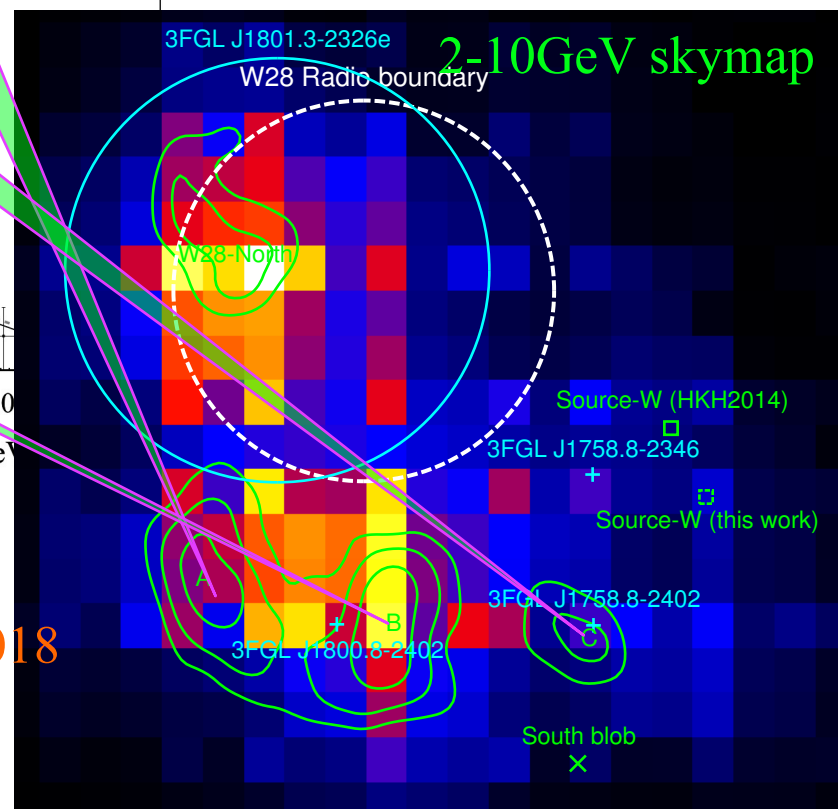


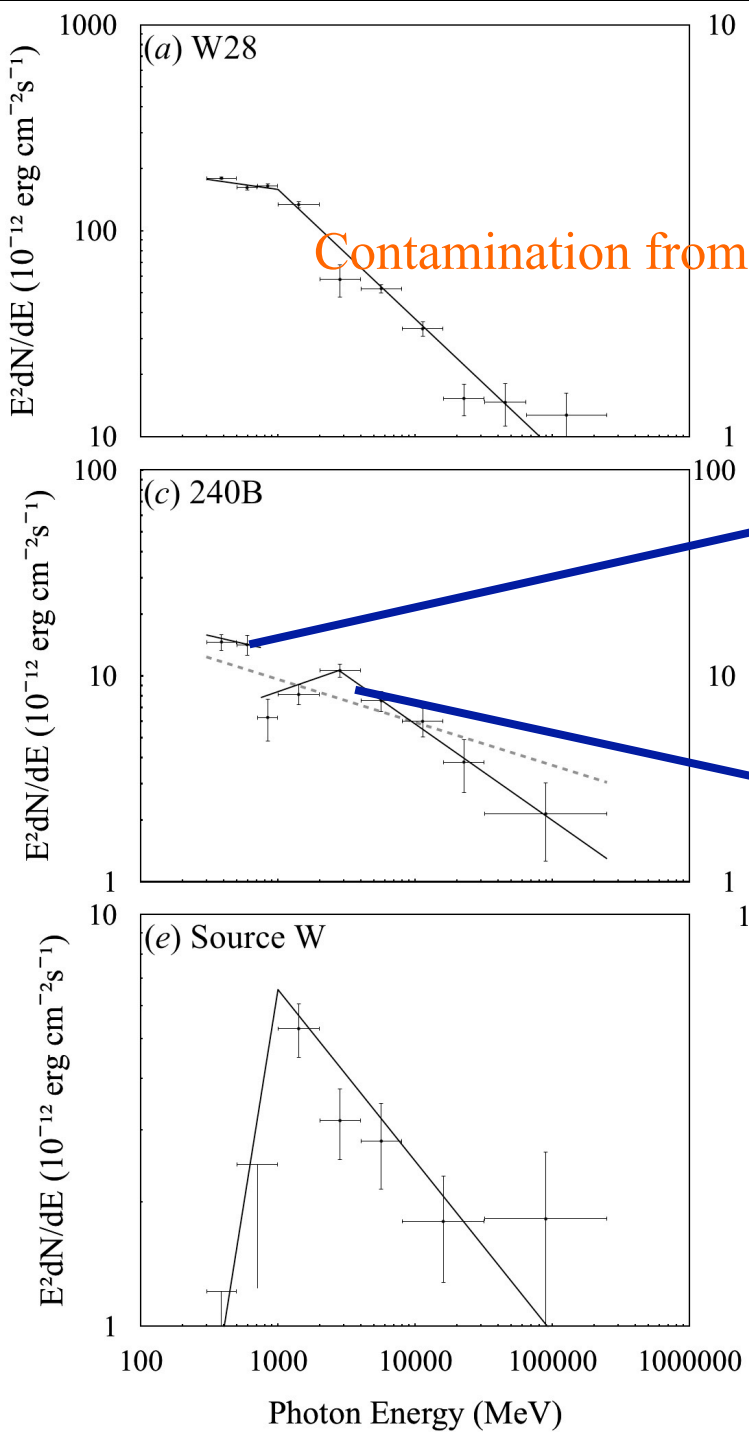
Cui et al. 2018



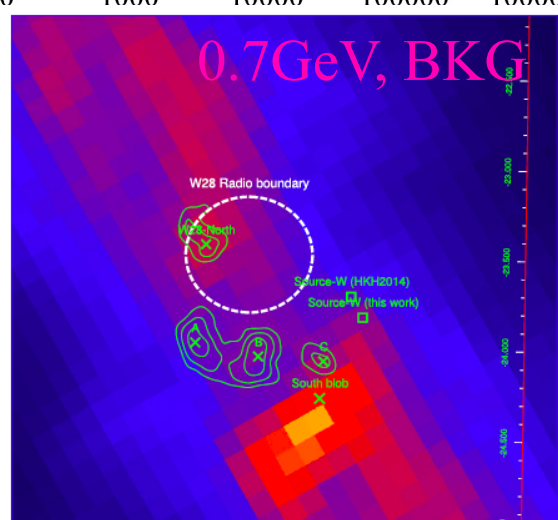
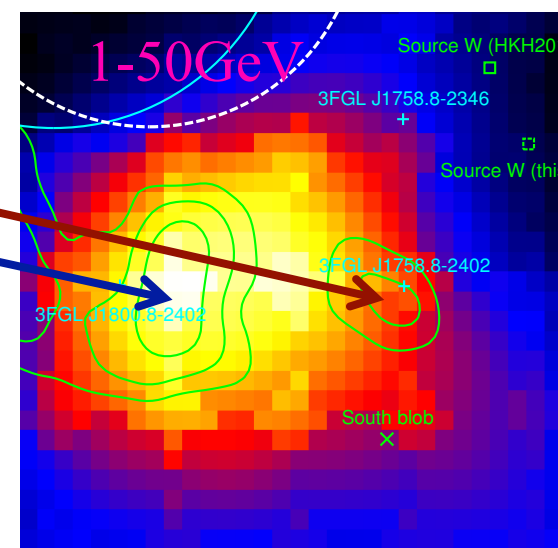
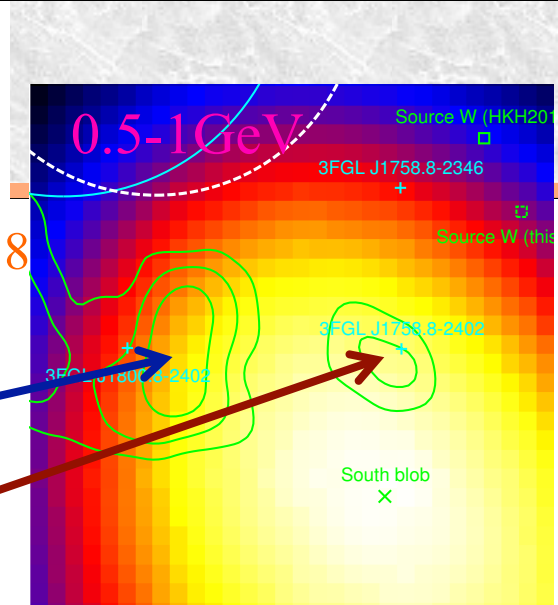


Cui et al. 2018



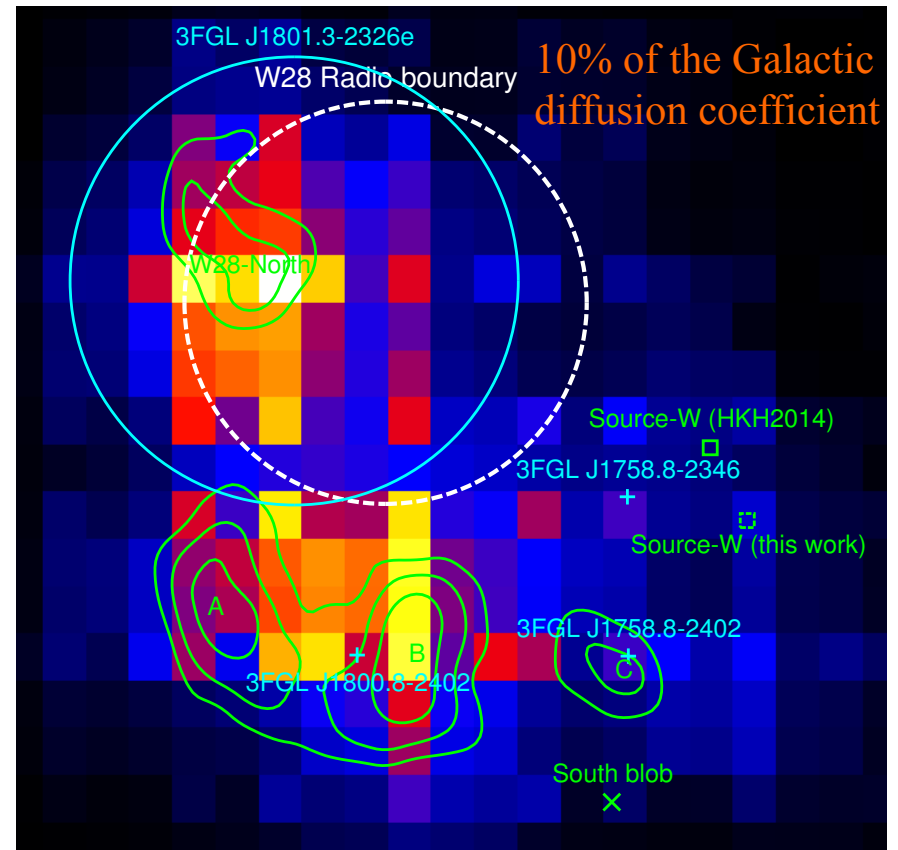


Contamination from south blob, by Cui et al. 2018



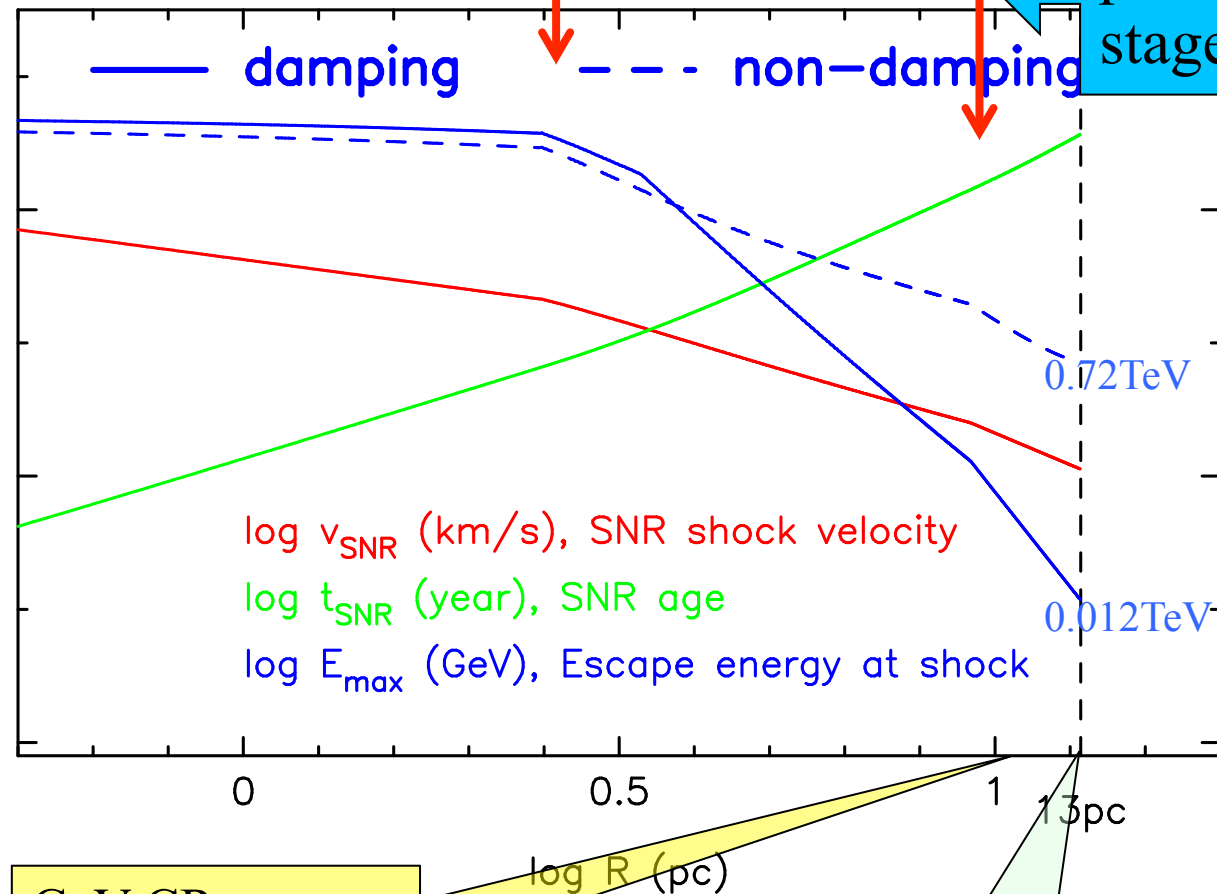
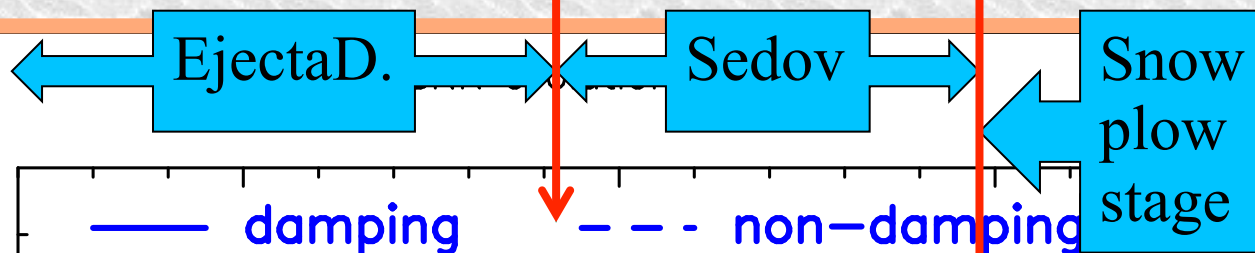
GeV-TeV CRs released from the SNR W28

	MC-N ($5 M_4^a$)	MC-A ($4.3 M_4$)	MC-B ($6 M_4$)	MC-C ($2 M_4$)
Damping				
SNR center	13 pc	35 pc	31 pc	27 pc
W28-North	0~1 pc	37 pc	29 pc	28 pc
Non-damping				
SNR center	13 pc	35 pc	28 pc	27 pc
W28-North	0~1 pc	33 pc	26 pc	25 pc



- Run-away CRs from shock upstream → dominating TeV band
- Leaked CRs from W28-North 12kyr ago → dominating GeV band
- Galactic CR sea at 5kpc from GC → dominating <10GeV band for 240ABC

SNR evolution



Assuming a type II P SN
 8 Msun scenario
 6 Msun ejecta mass

Expanding inside
 Interclump medium
 $\sim 5 \text{ cm}^{-3}$

Old SNR →
 Damping of the magnetic
 waves by neutrals at
 upstream.

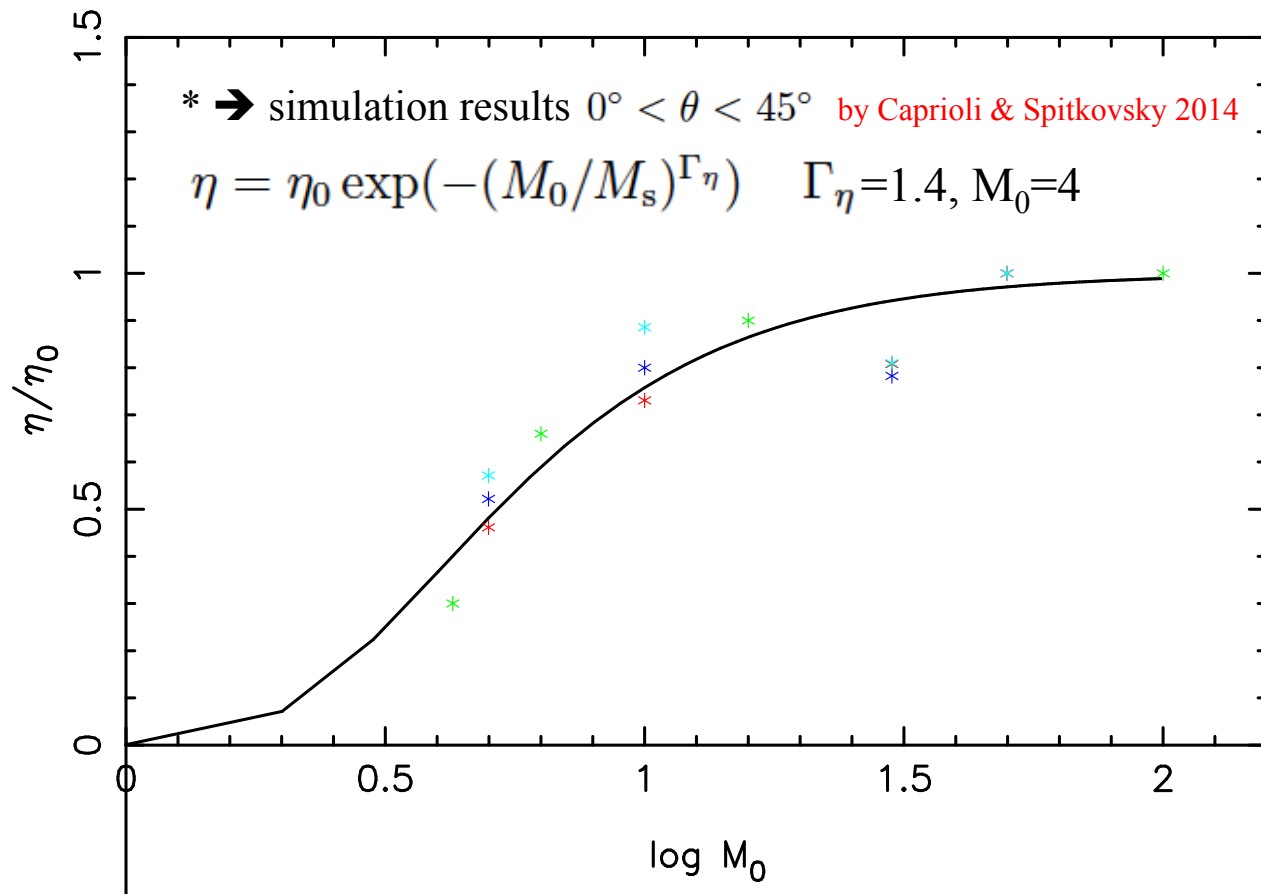
We use a Relationship
 from O'C Drury et al. 1996,
 Zirakashvili et al 2017.

GeV CRs
 releasing time,
 12 kyr ago

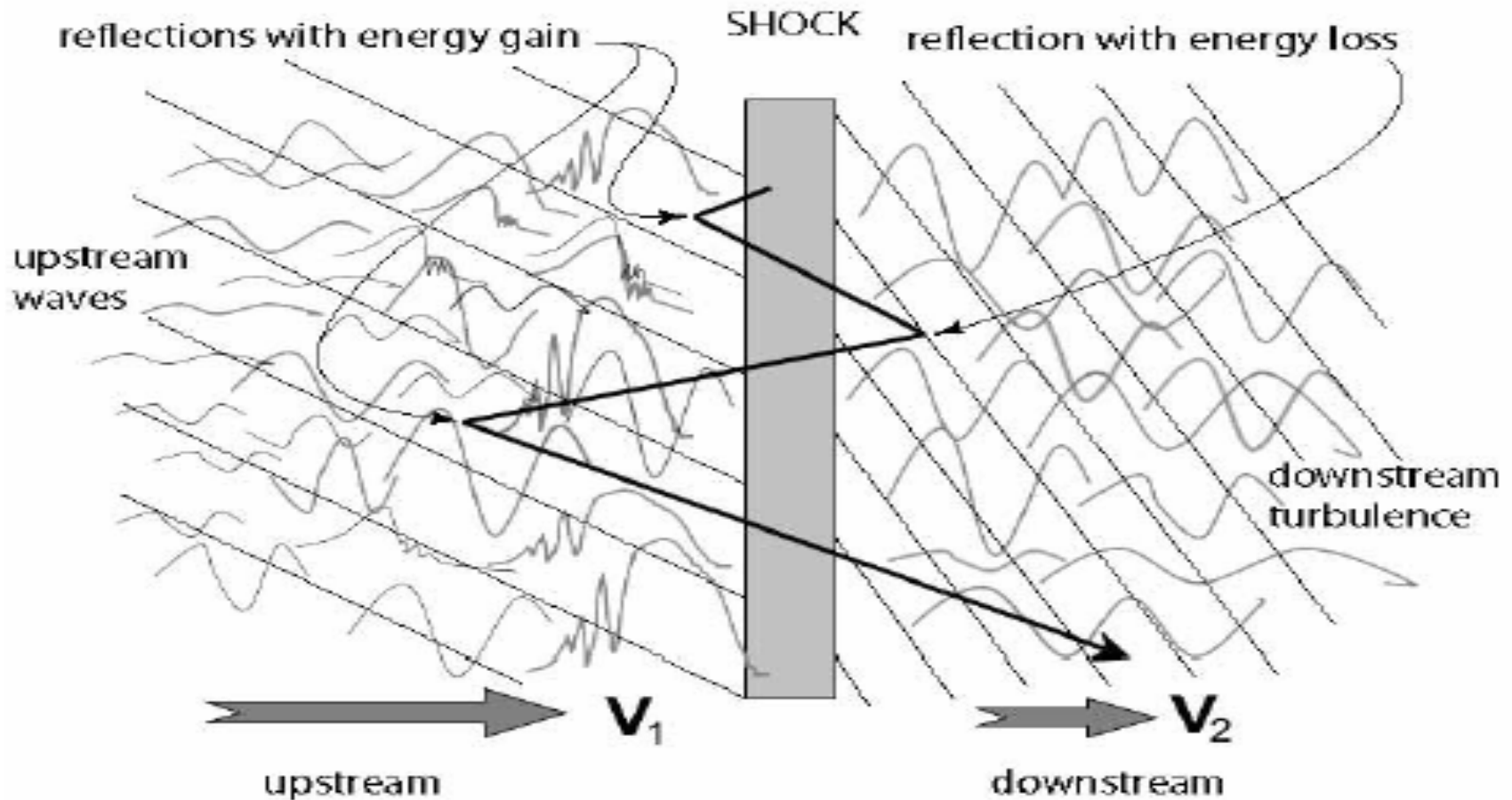
37 kyr, 110 km/s

Old SNR → lower acceleration efficiency

Acceleration efficiency



CR acceleration at collisionless shock

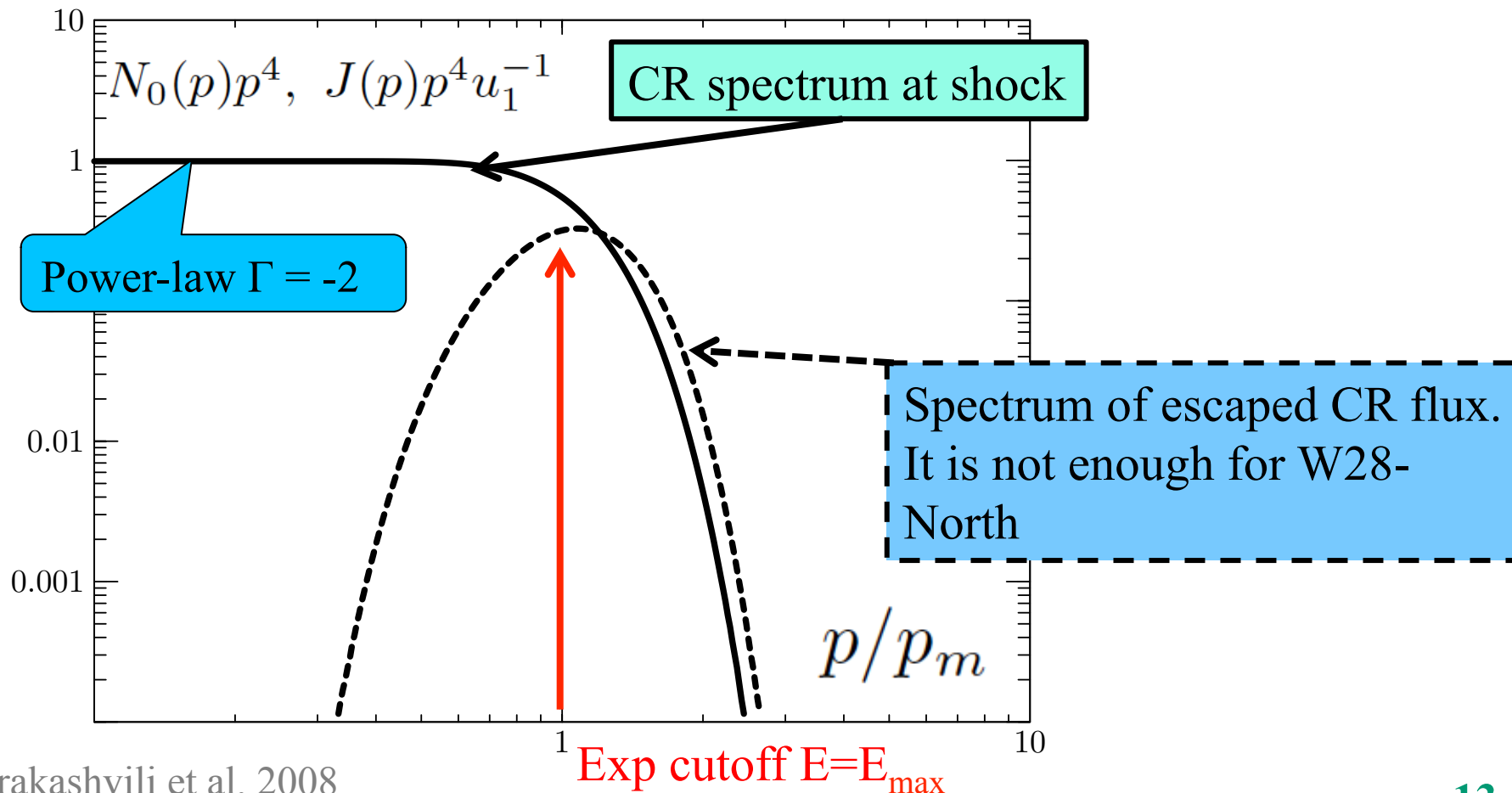


Treumann & Jaroschek (2008)

Particles swept away by the downstream flow \rightarrow power-law $\Gamma \sim -2$.
Particles escape from the upstream \rightarrow Exp cutoff E_{\max} .

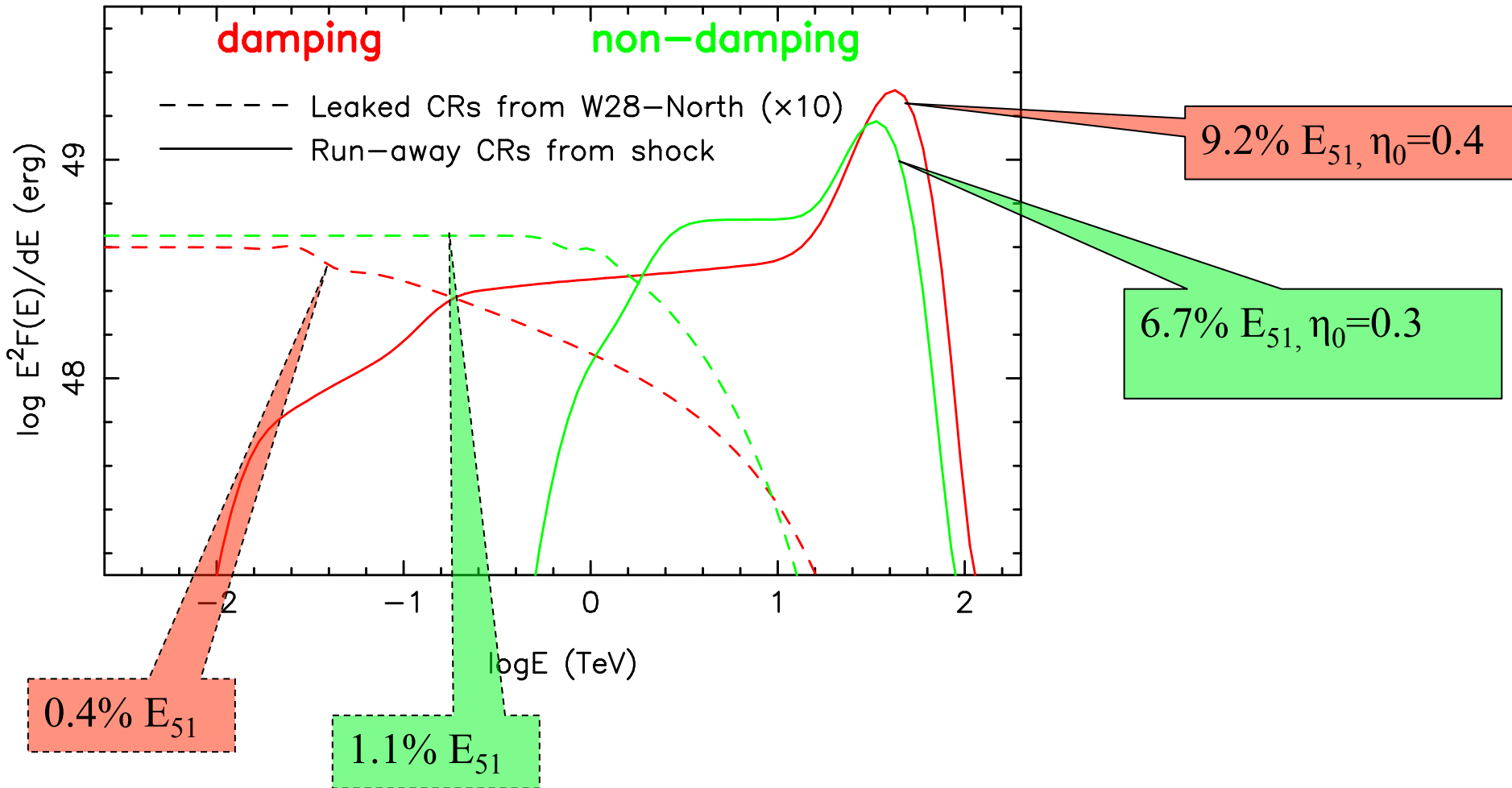
Trapping the CRs at the shock

Non-resonant instability → quickly amplify the magnetic turbulence in upstream
This theory is well established in both numerical simulation and analytical approximation. (Bell 2004; Zirakashvili & Ptuskin 2008)

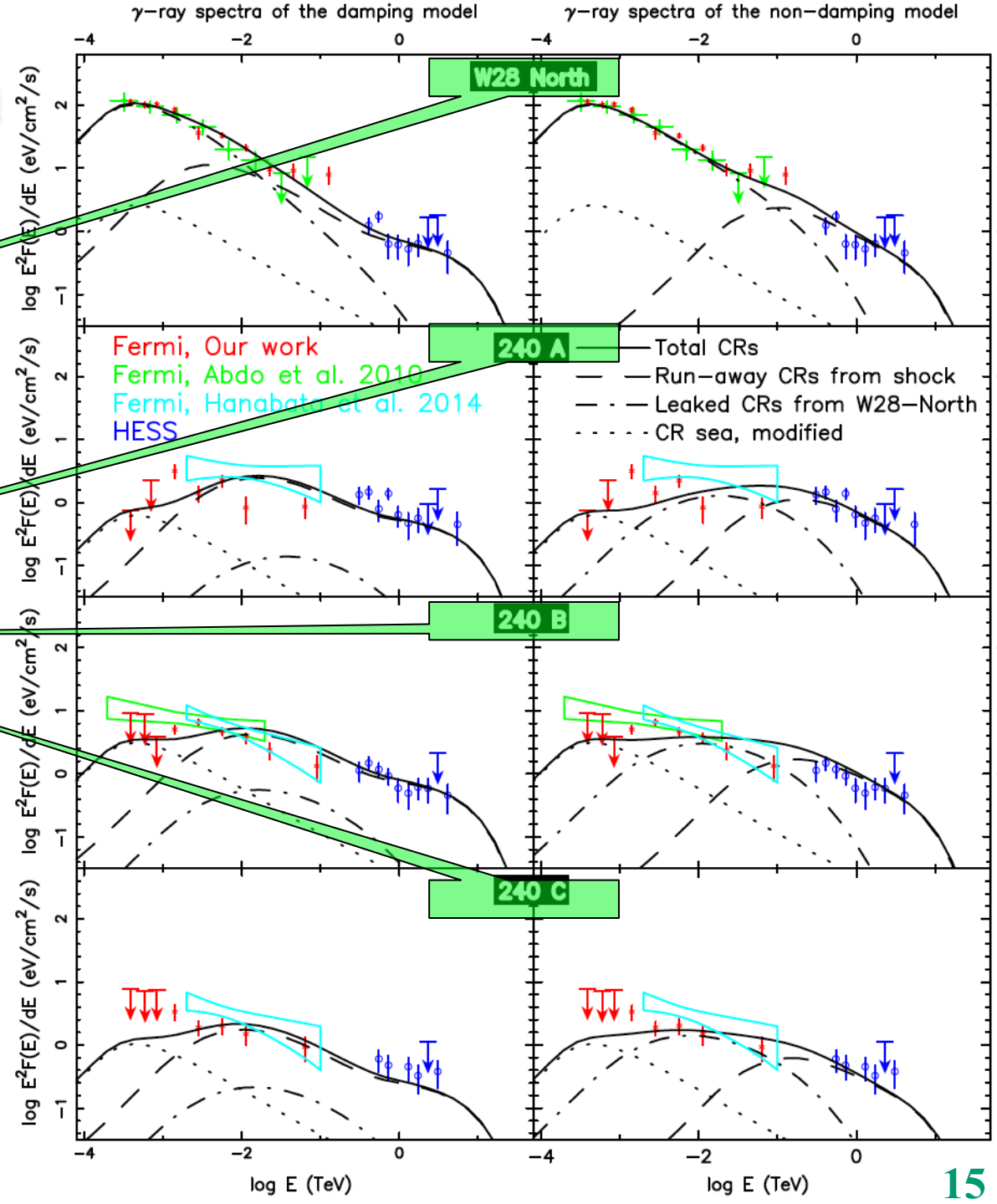
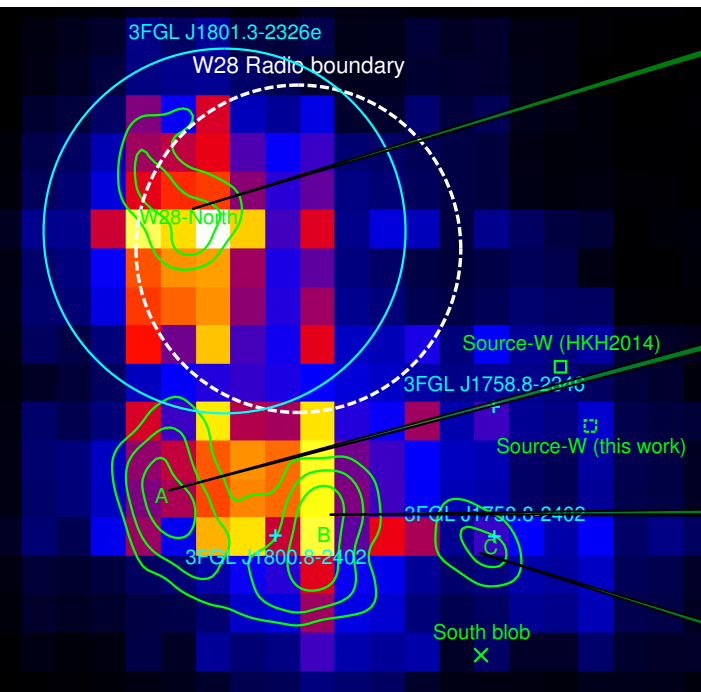


Run-away CRs VS Leaked CRs

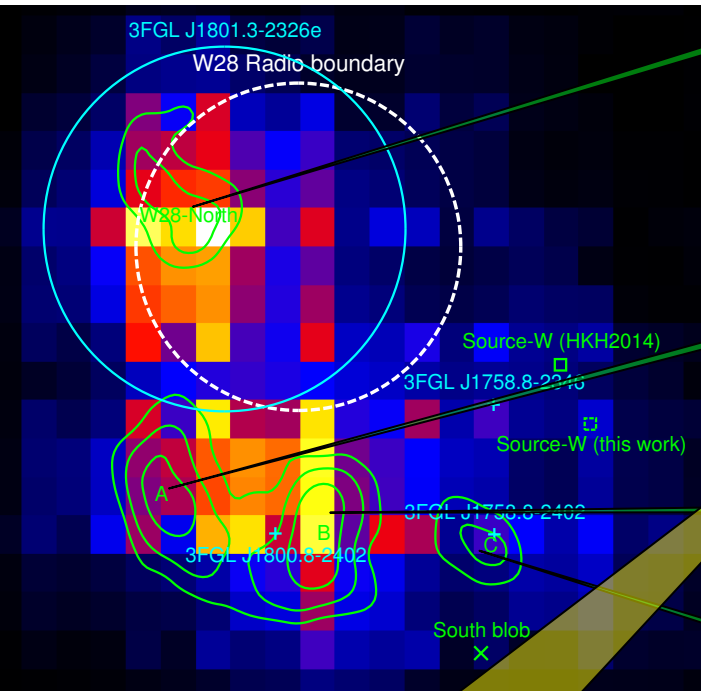
CR spectra



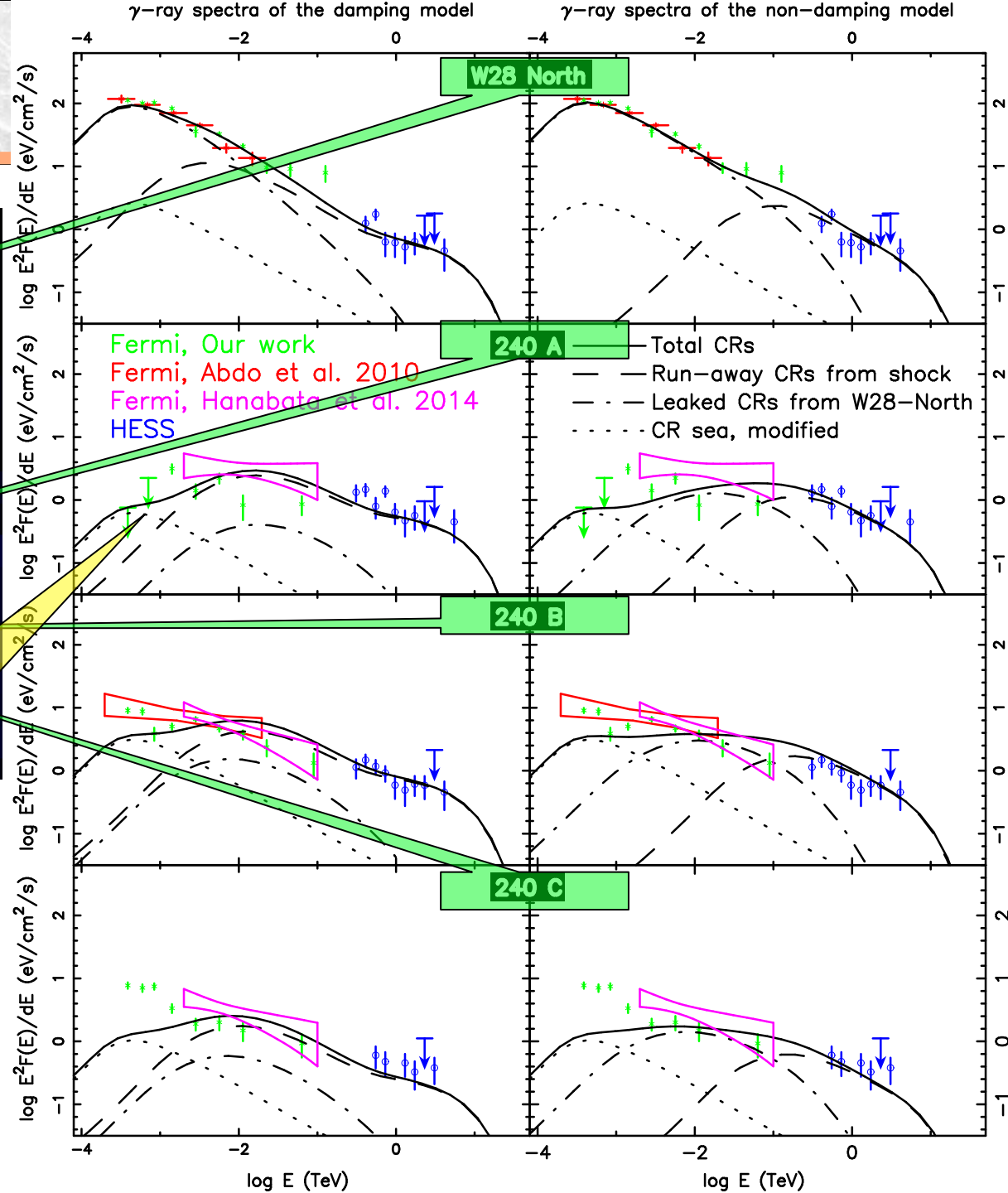
Averaged CR sea



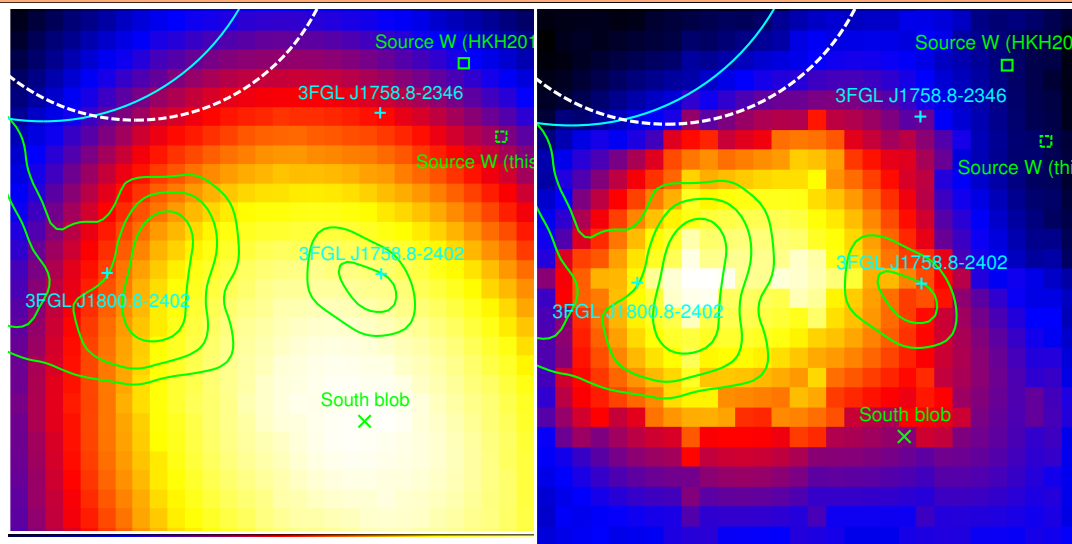
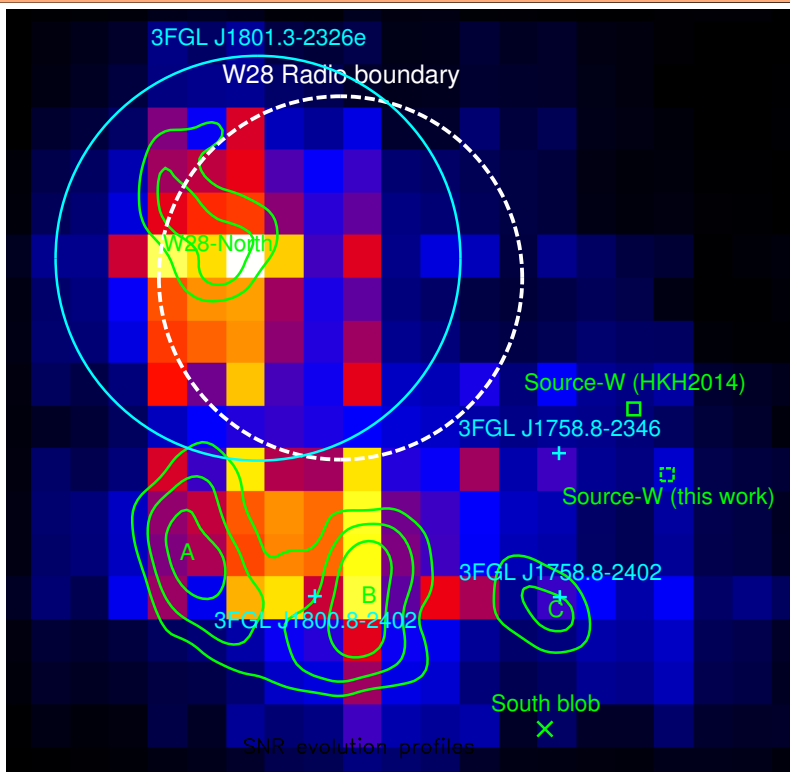
Clumpy CR sea



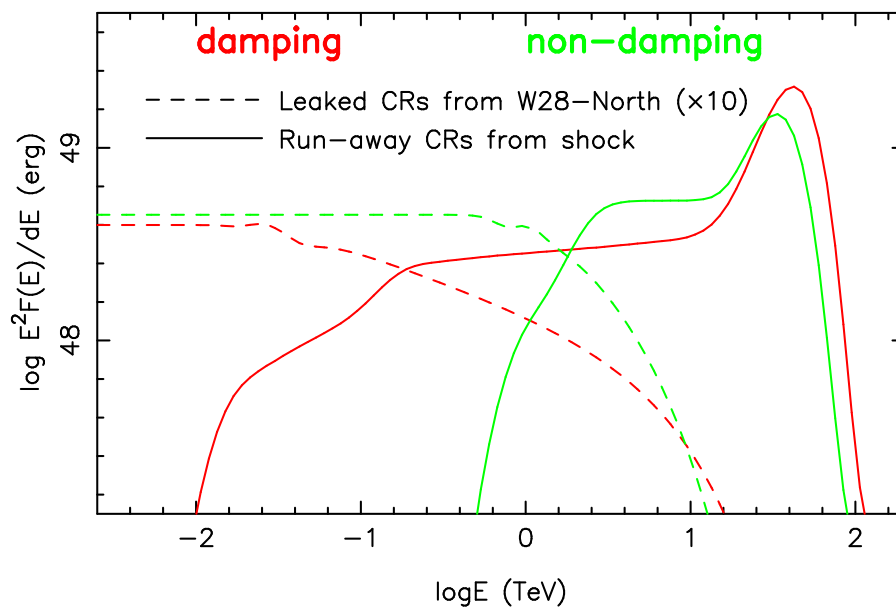
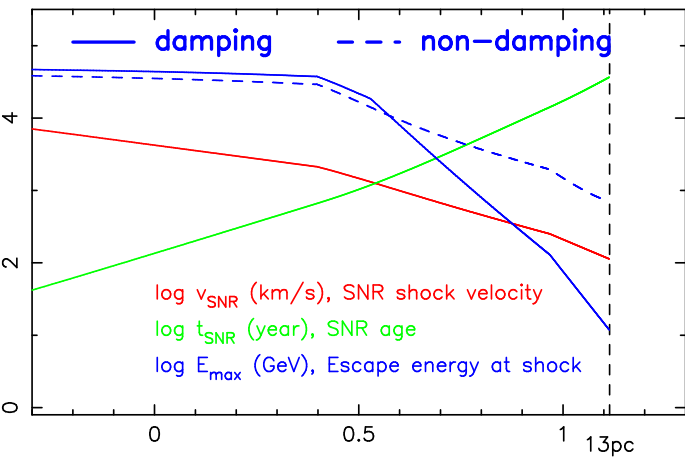
240A need 14% of the averaged CR sea.
 If we put MC-A further from Earth → closer to GC ☹️



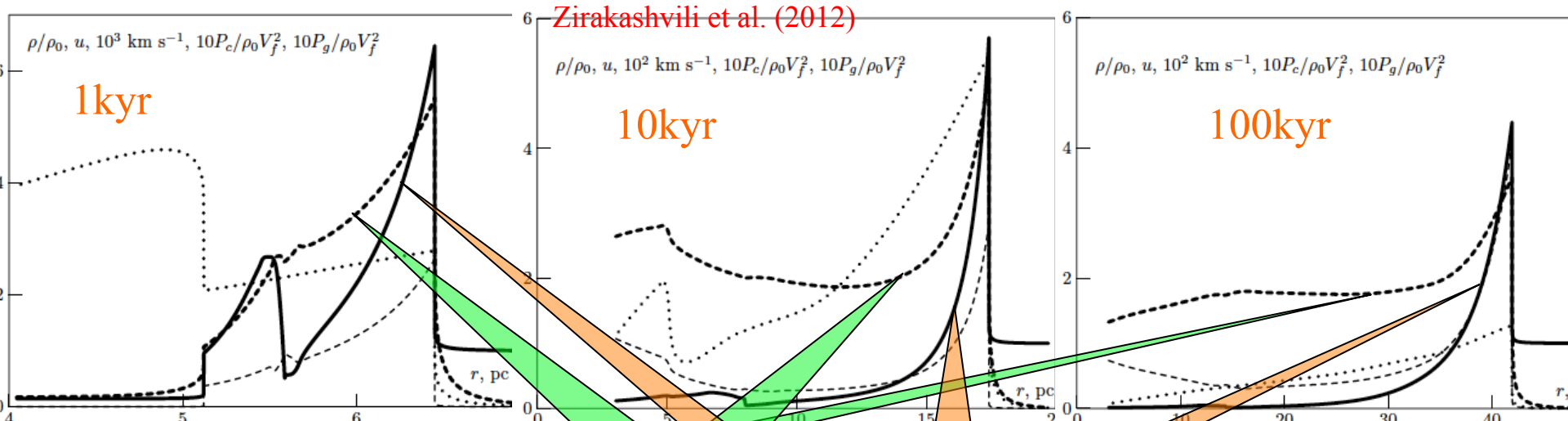
Summary



CR spectra



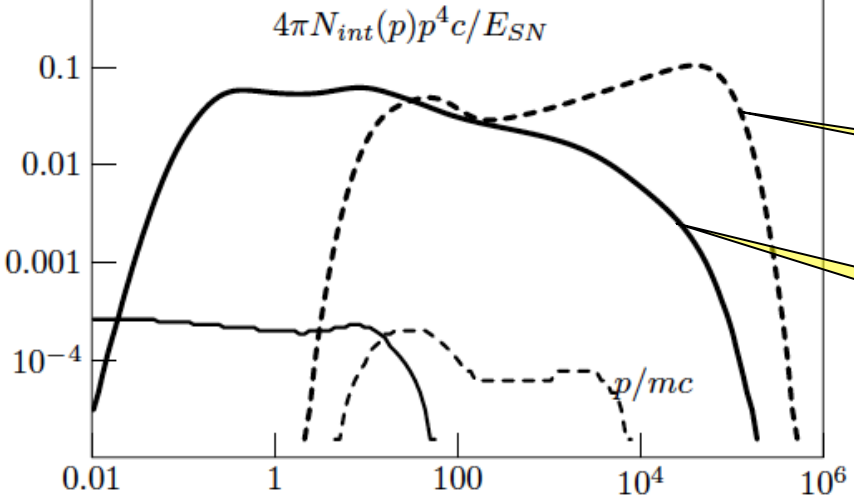
CR distribution inside the SNR



CR pressure

Gas density

Zirakashvili et al. (2017), CR spectra at 37 kyr



Runaway CRs

CRs in SNR