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Bamberg, March 2018


ANTON PANNEKOEK
INSTITUTE

Supernova Remnants with the LOw Frequency ARray (LOFAR)

The LOw Frequency ARray

- Interferometer with stations in the Netherlands (24 *Core*, 14 *Remote*) and across Europe (12 *International*)
- Phased-array design
- 10-90 MHz (LBA);
110-240 MHz (HBA)
- For 30 MHz on Full NL config., sensitivity of 5.7 mJy, angular resolution of ~ 20 arcsec



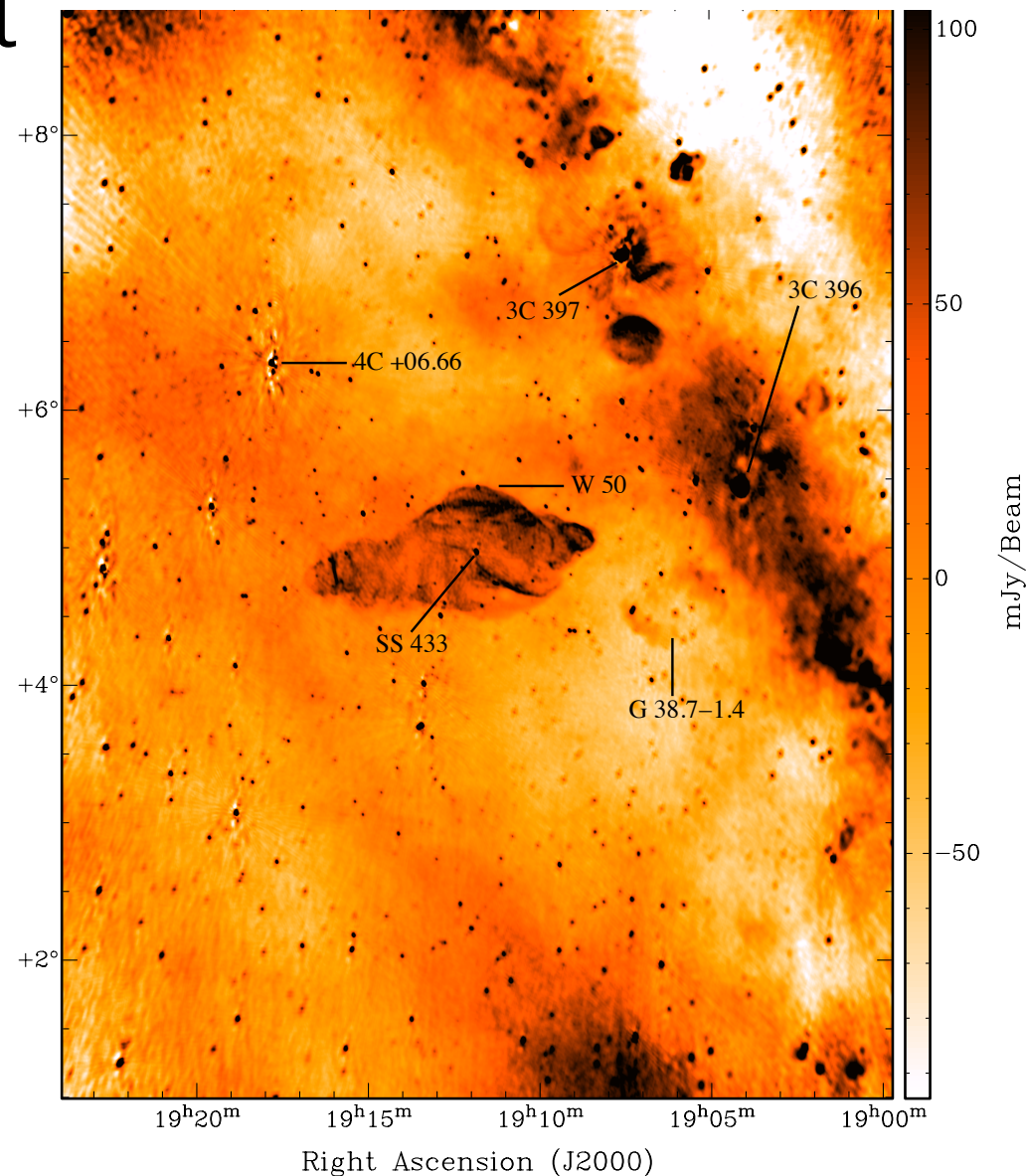
LOFAR Superterp, which houses six stations.

SNR Population at Low Frequencies

- Missing (young, small; old, faint) SNRs —LOFAR as a survey instrument.
- Confusion with HII regions —LOFAR is multifrequency (different values of α)

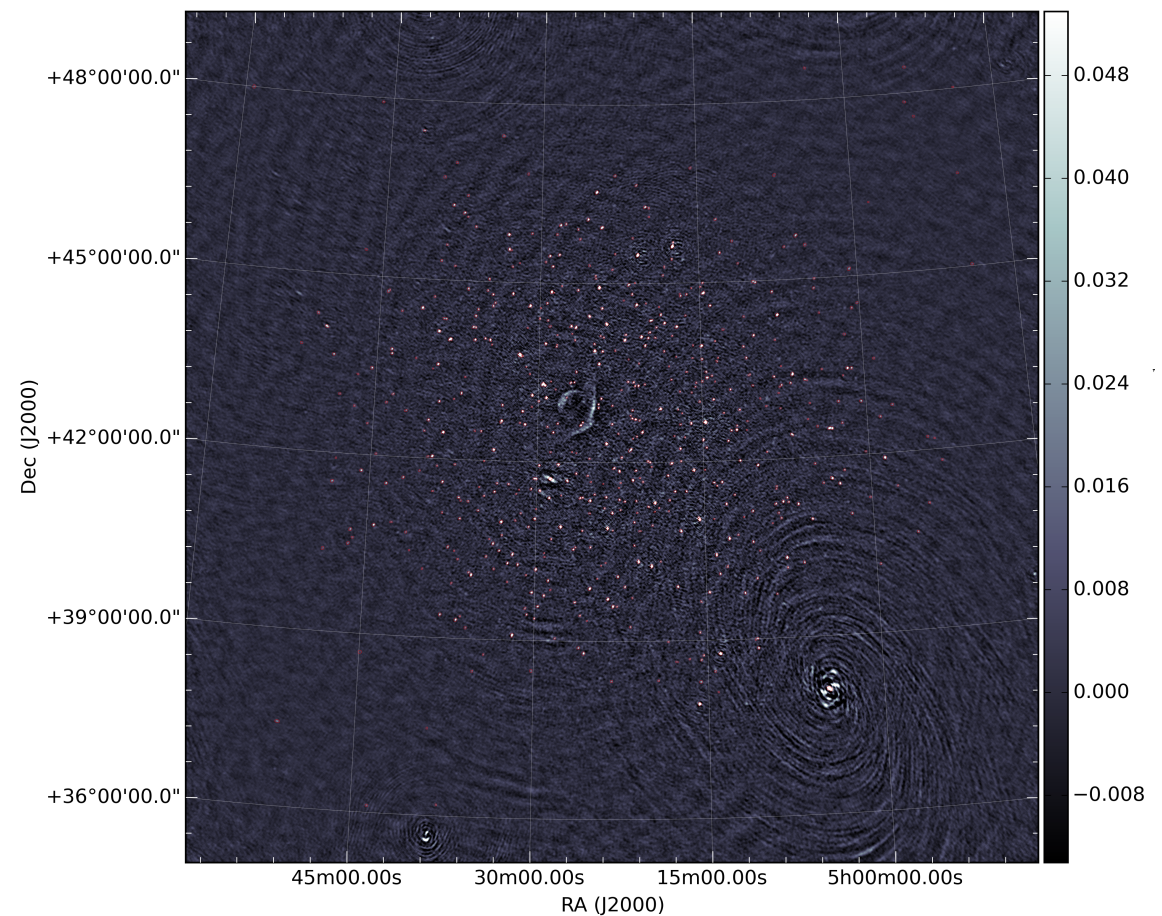
See V. Domcek's talk

Right: HBA image of the W50 region.
48 MHz bandwidth; 115-163 MHz.
Broderick+ 2018

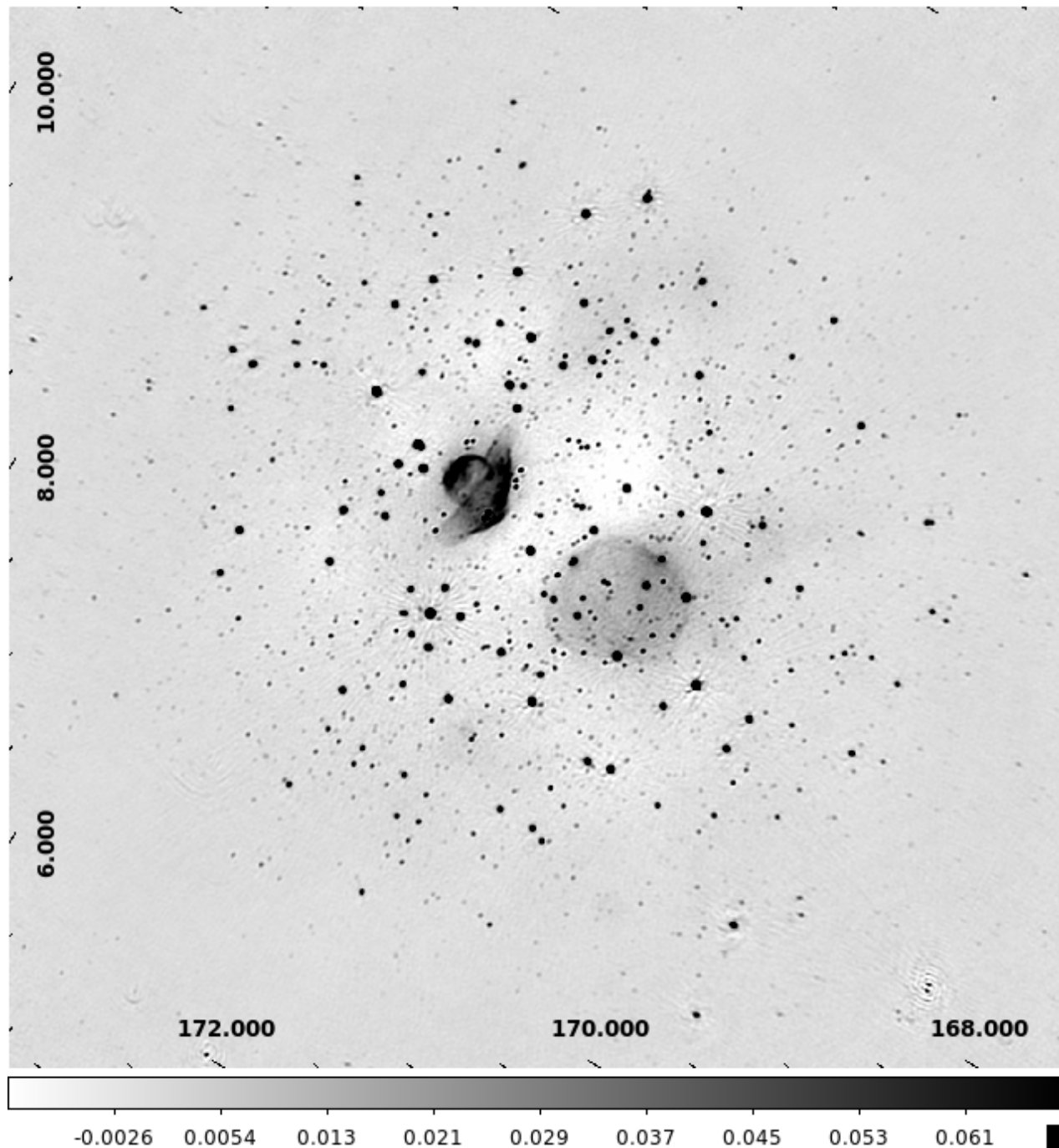


Issues

- Beams
- In-band spectral index
- LBA: challenging ionospheric effects
- Bright sources create artefacts
- (RFI)



Initial-Subtract output from 60 subbands. Source in bottom-right needs to be *peeled*

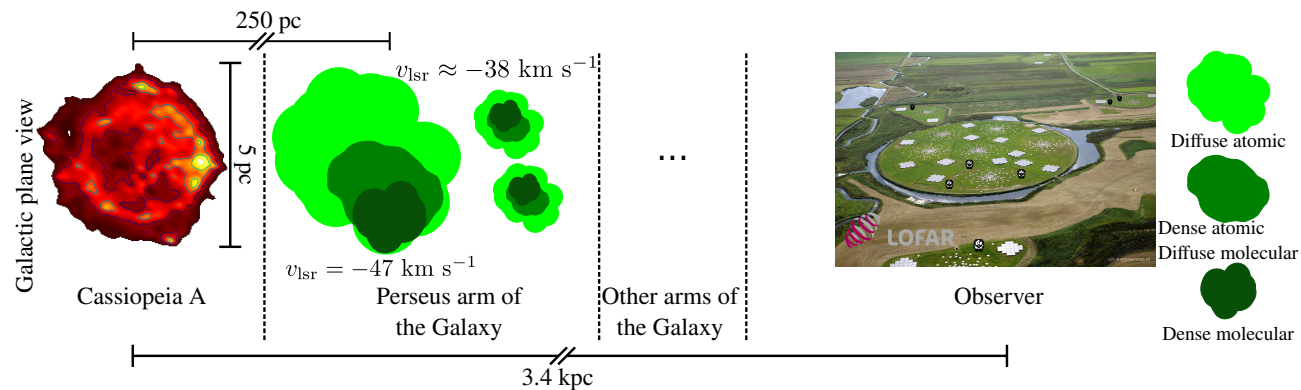


VRO 42.05.01 field

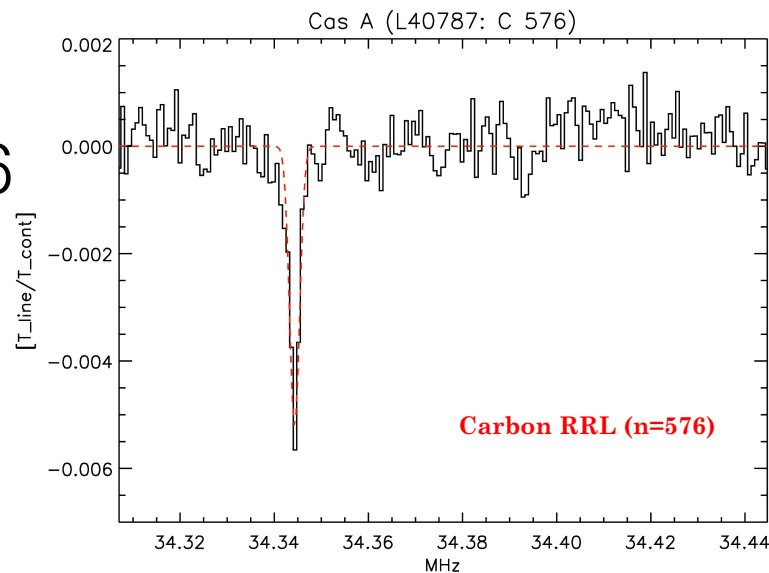
Full bandwidth (275 subbands) CS only Stokes I image. The noise measured towards the edges of the map is 0.9 mJy/beam, the psf size is 152 arcsec. The source in the bottom-right has been properly peeled.

Cassiopeia A

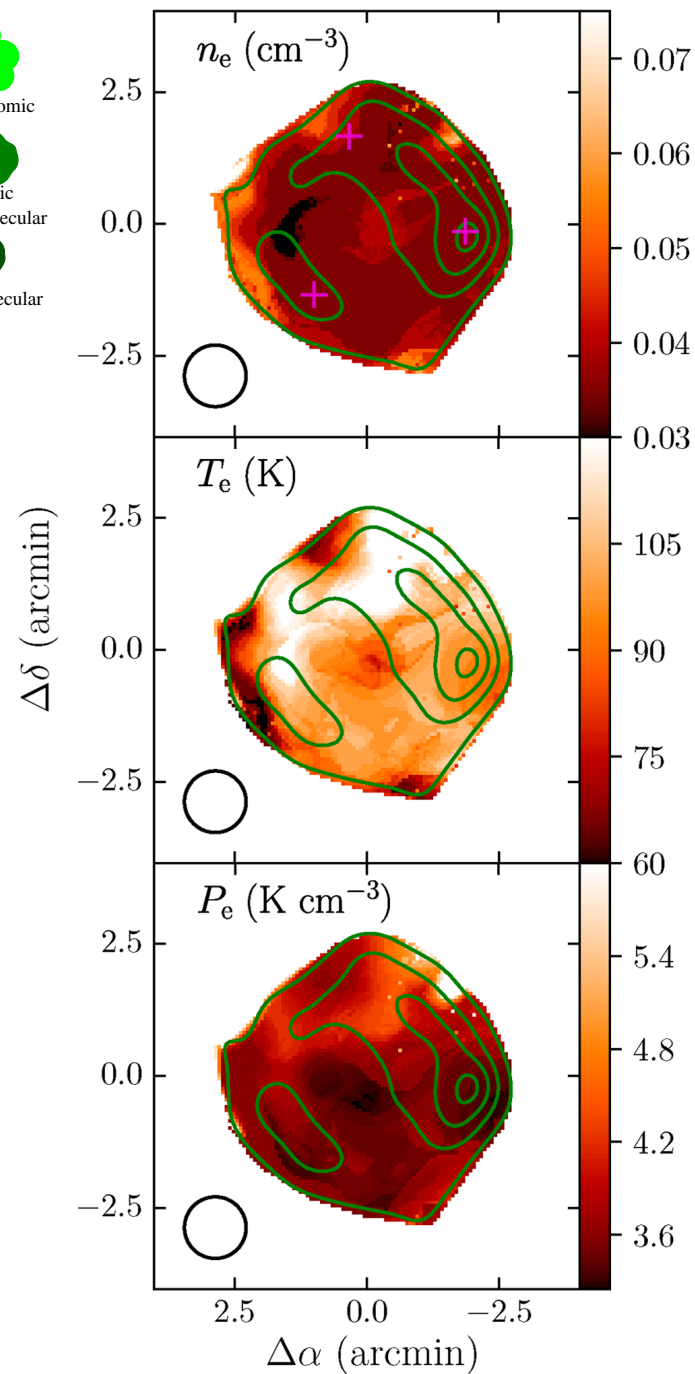
- ISM along its line-of-sight from carbon recombination lines (CRRL)
- Detailed morphological study of the source at Low Band Antenna (LBA) frequencies



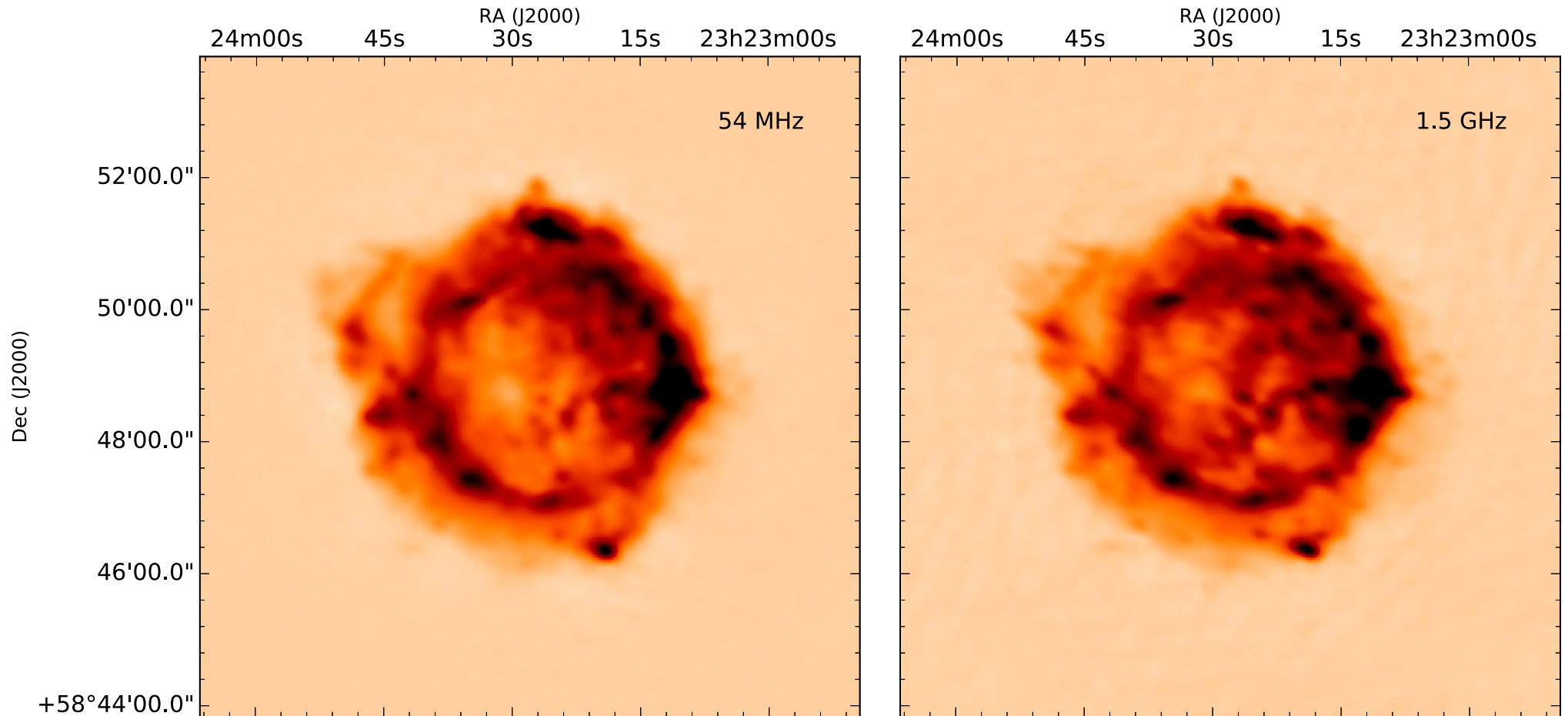
Salgado+ 16
Oonk+17
Salas+ 18



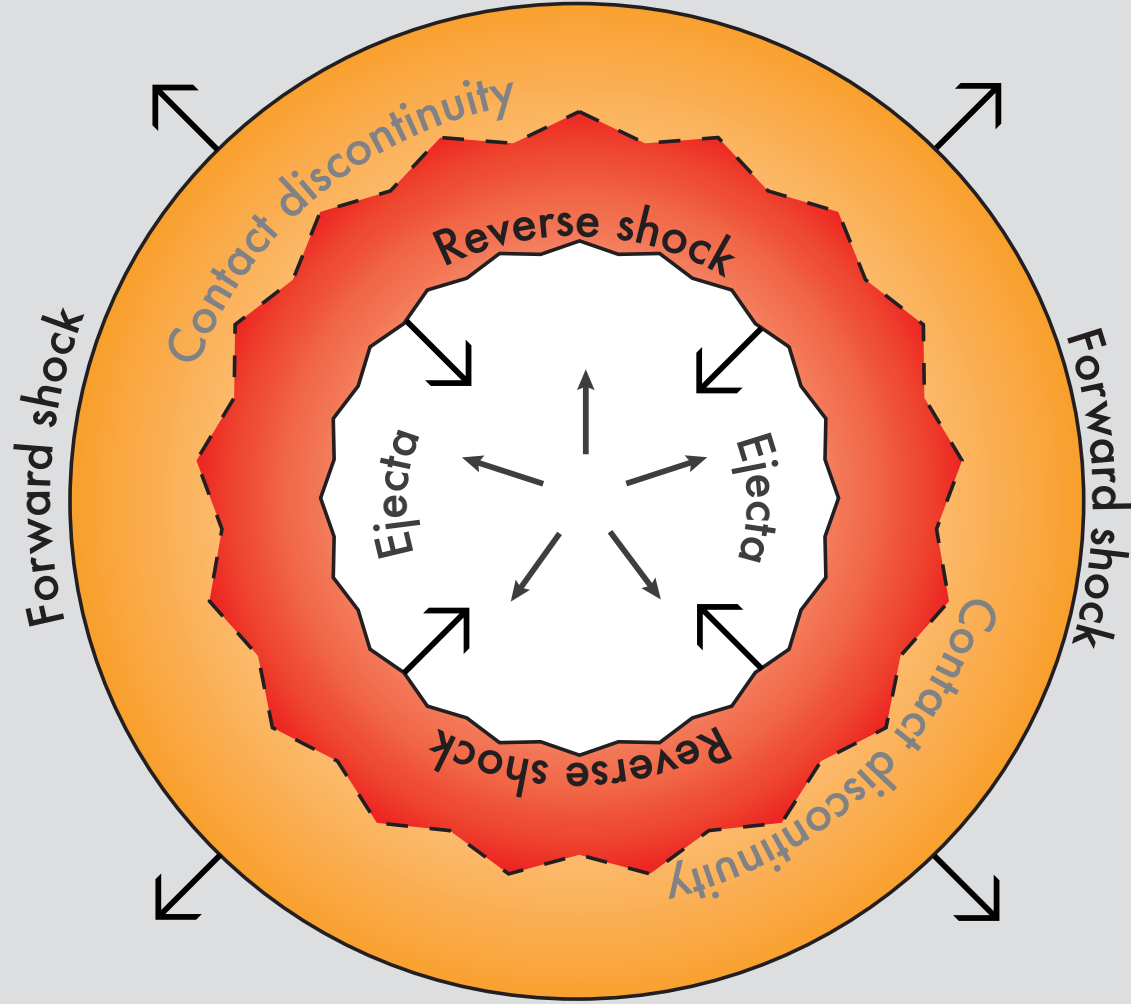
Even though at low frequencies there are barely any lines, carbon radio recombination lines can provide unique diagnostics on the conditions in photodissociation regions.



Cassiopeia A



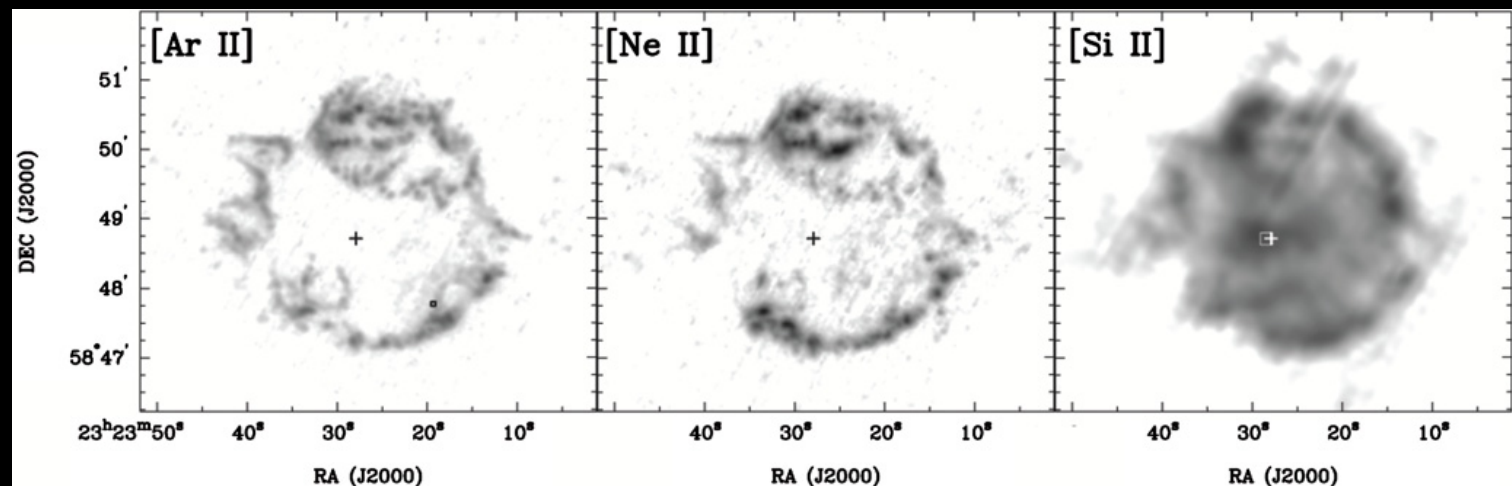
Cas A as seen with the LOFAR LBA and VLA L-band with 10'' resolution. Source size is $\sim 5'$ Arias+18





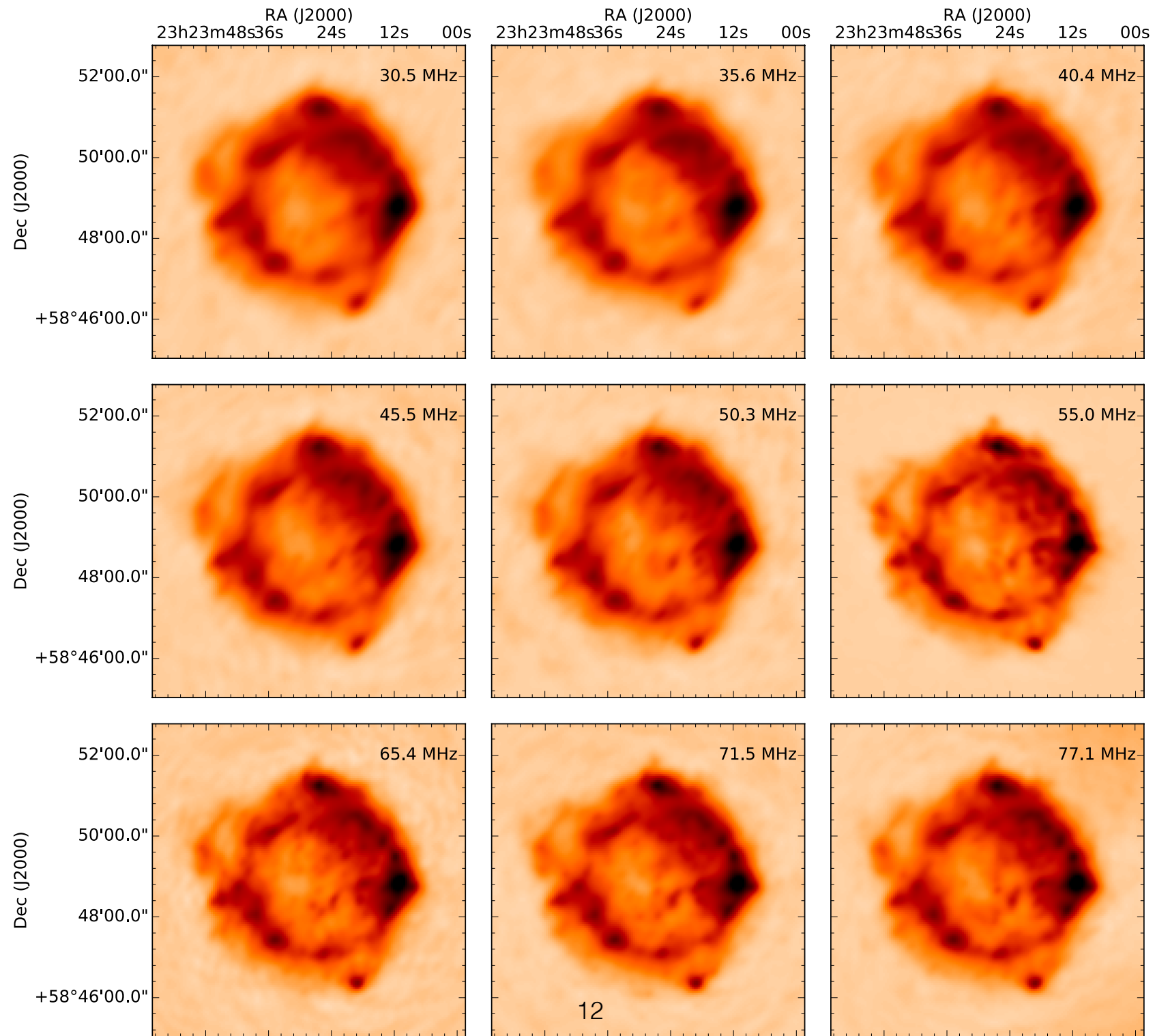
Blue: ^{44}Ti , NuSTAR
Grefenstette+ 16

IR lines, Spitzer
Delaney+ 10



Low-frequency free-free absorption from
the cold, unshocked ejecta

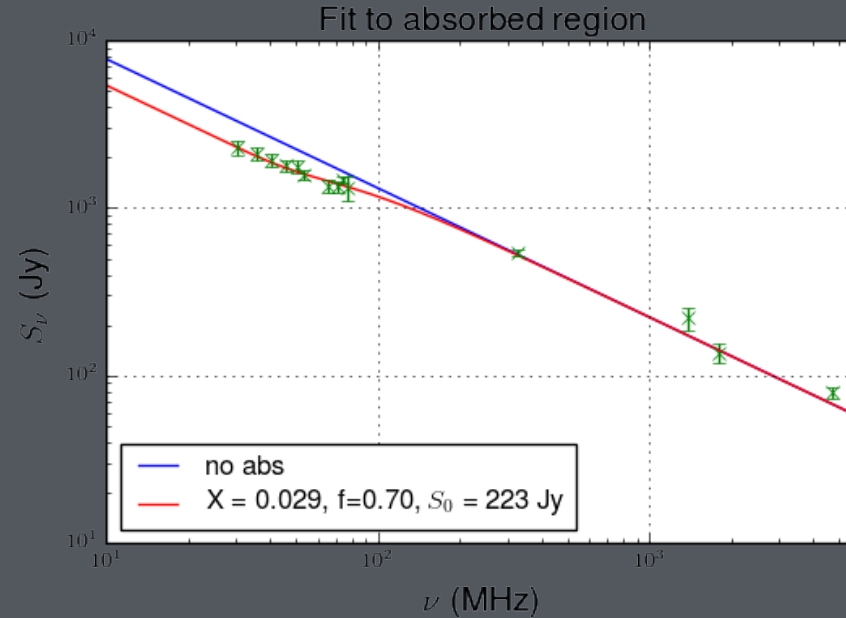
$$S_\nu = (S_{\nu,\text{front}} + S_{\nu,\text{back}} \exp(-\tau_{\nu,\text{int}})) \exp(-\tau_{\nu,\text{ISM}})$$

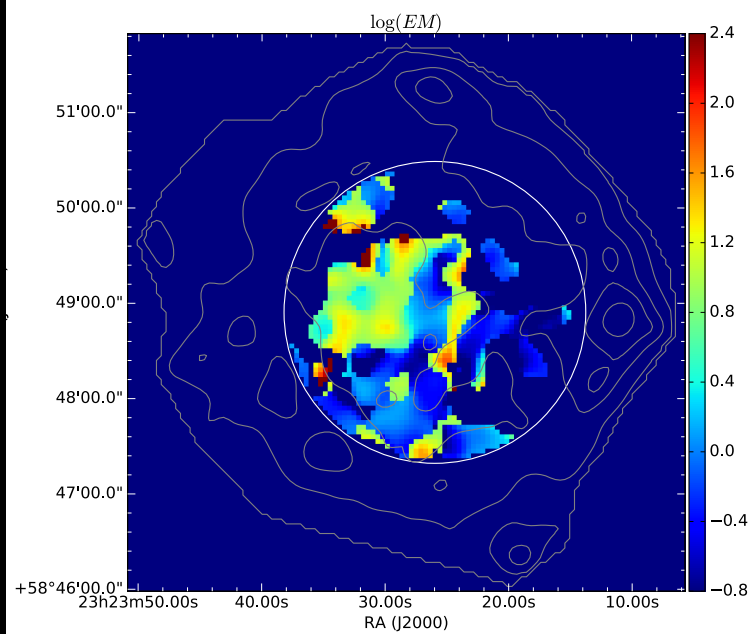
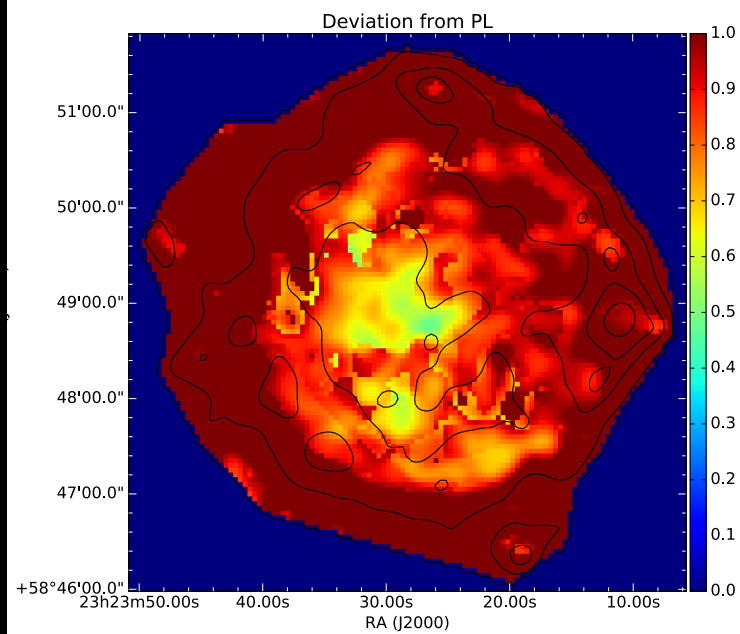
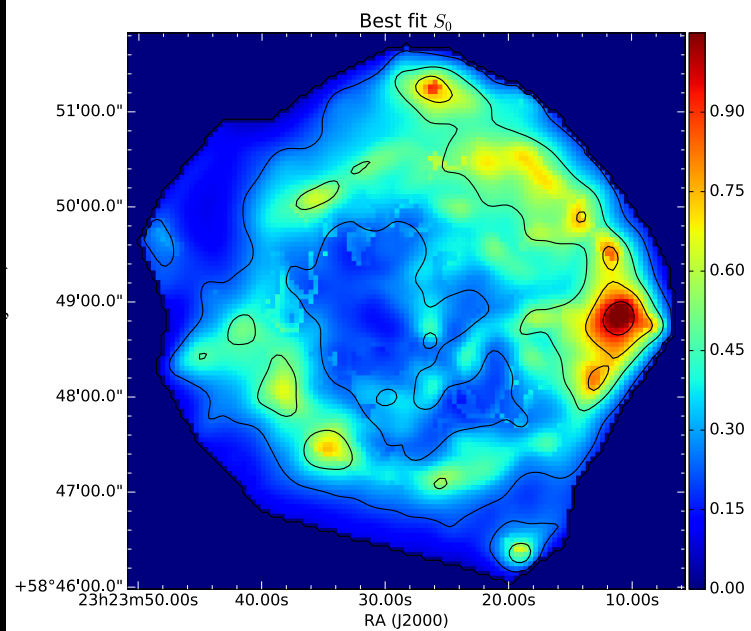
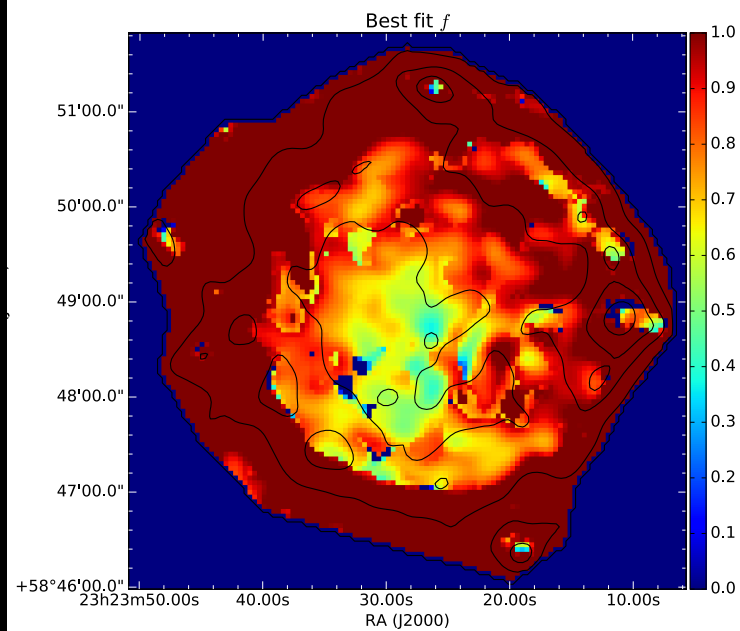


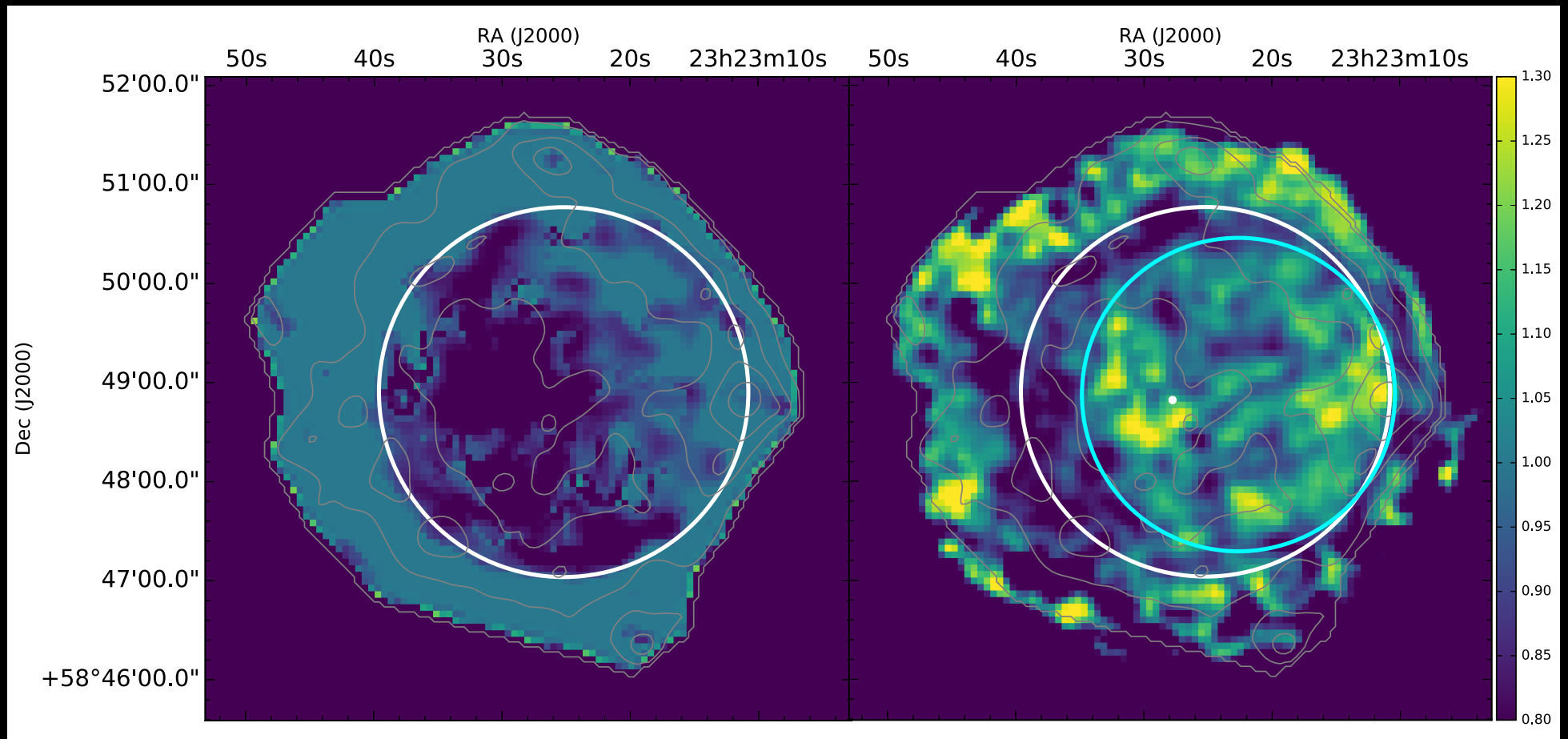
$$S_\nu = S_0 \left(\frac{\nu}{\nu_0} \right)^{-\alpha} (f + (1 - f)e^{-\tau_{\nu,\text{int}}}),$$

where

$$\tau_\nu = 3.014 \times 10^4 Z \left(\frac{T}{\text{K}} \right)^{-3/2} \left(\frac{\nu}{\text{MHz}} \right)^{-2} \left(\frac{EM}{\text{pc cm}^{-6}} \right) g_{\text{ff}}$$







The reverse shock as probed by radio absorption from the unshocked material (left) and from X-ray synchrotron emission (right). The latter requires shock speeds of $>\sim 3000$ km/s

Mass in the unshocked ejecta:

$$M_{\text{unsh}} = \rho V \quad EM = n_e^2 l$$

$$M = A S l^{1/2} m_p \frac{1}{Z} \sqrt{EM}$$

$$M = 2.95 \pm_{0.48}^{0.41} M_{\odot} \left(\frac{A}{16} \right) \left(\frac{l}{0.16 \text{ pc}} \right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{Z}{3} \right)^{-3/2} \left(\frac{T}{100 \text{ K}} \right)^{3/4} \times \sqrt{\frac{g_{\text{ff}}(T = 100 \text{ K}, Z = 3)}{g_{\text{ff}}(T, Z)}}$$

Can take as a mass estimate, or as a probe on the temperature and ionisation conditions in the unchecked ejecta, which are poorly constrained

Conclusions

- LOFAR is a powerful instrument to study a relatively unexplored radio window, in which emission from SNRs dominates
- It's a very data reduction-heavy instrument, but the surveys team is making progress on automation
- More galactic plane results from LOFAR in the near future!

A photograph of a field of tall, green grass in the foreground. In the background, a cable-stayed bridge with multiple tall pylons and cables is visible against a clear blue sky. The text "Questions?" is overlaid in white, bold font in the upper right area.

Questions?

Thanks!