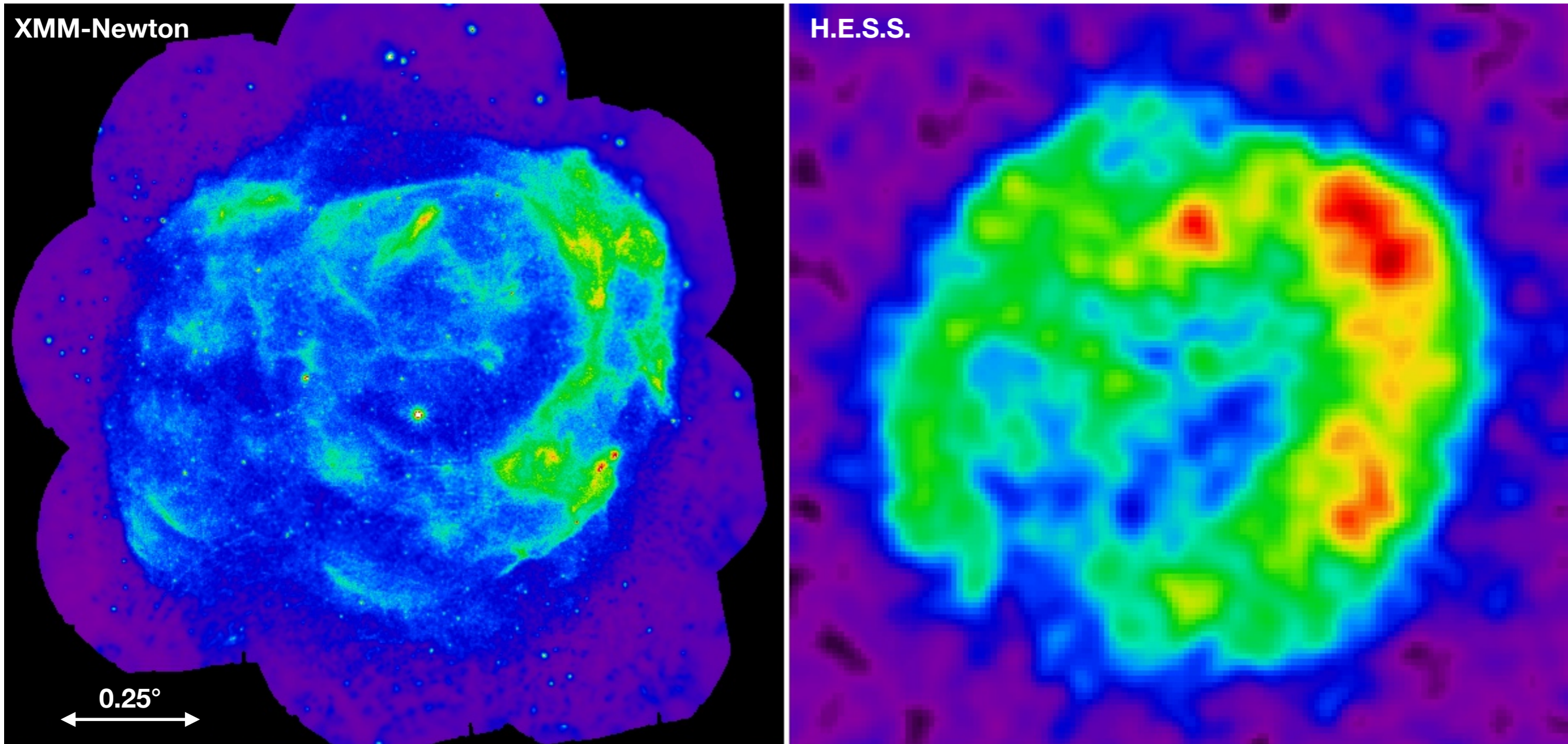


# RX J1713-3946

## First results from XMM Large Program

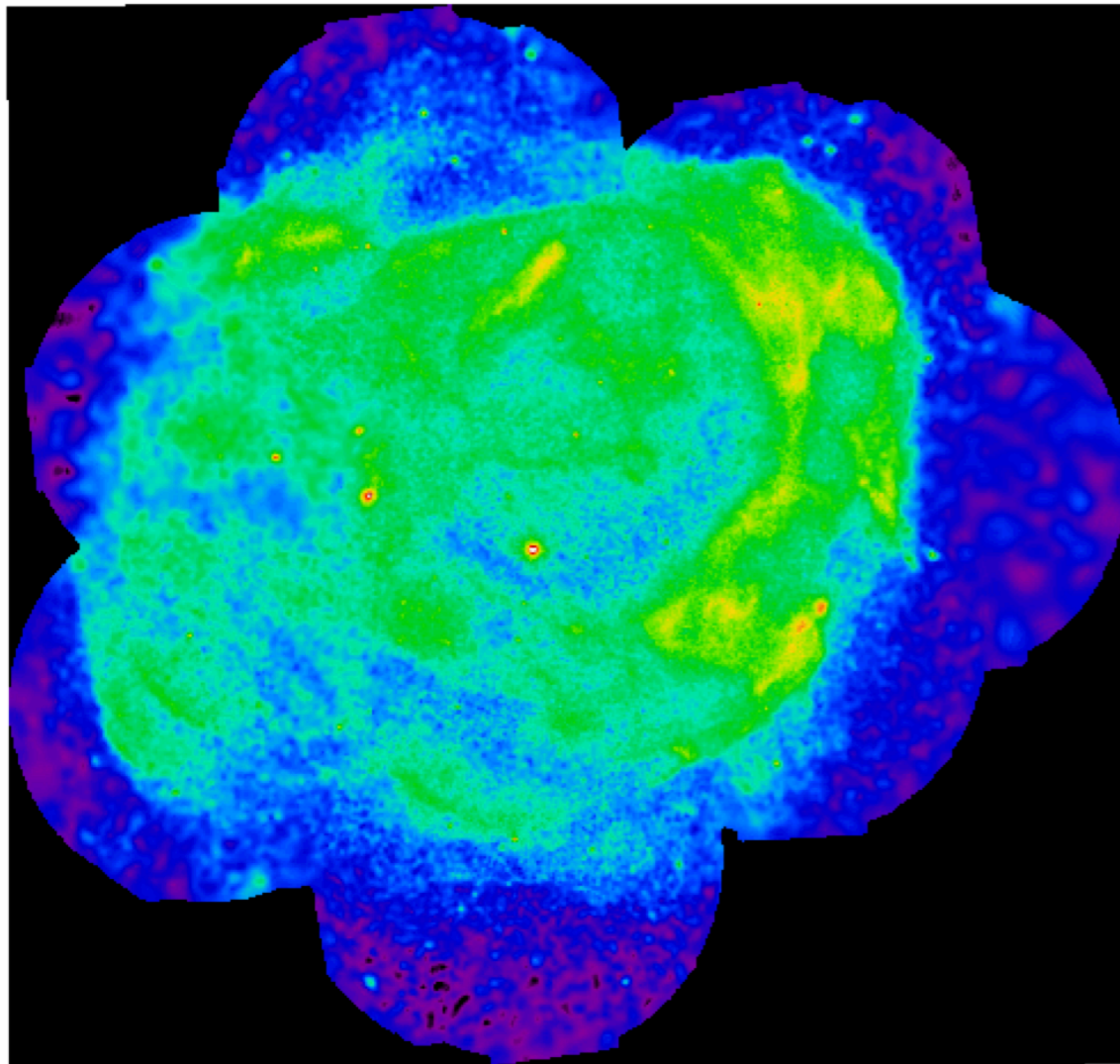


F. Acero, S. Katsuda, J. Ballet, P. Maggi, A. Picquenot, J. Devin, H. Sano

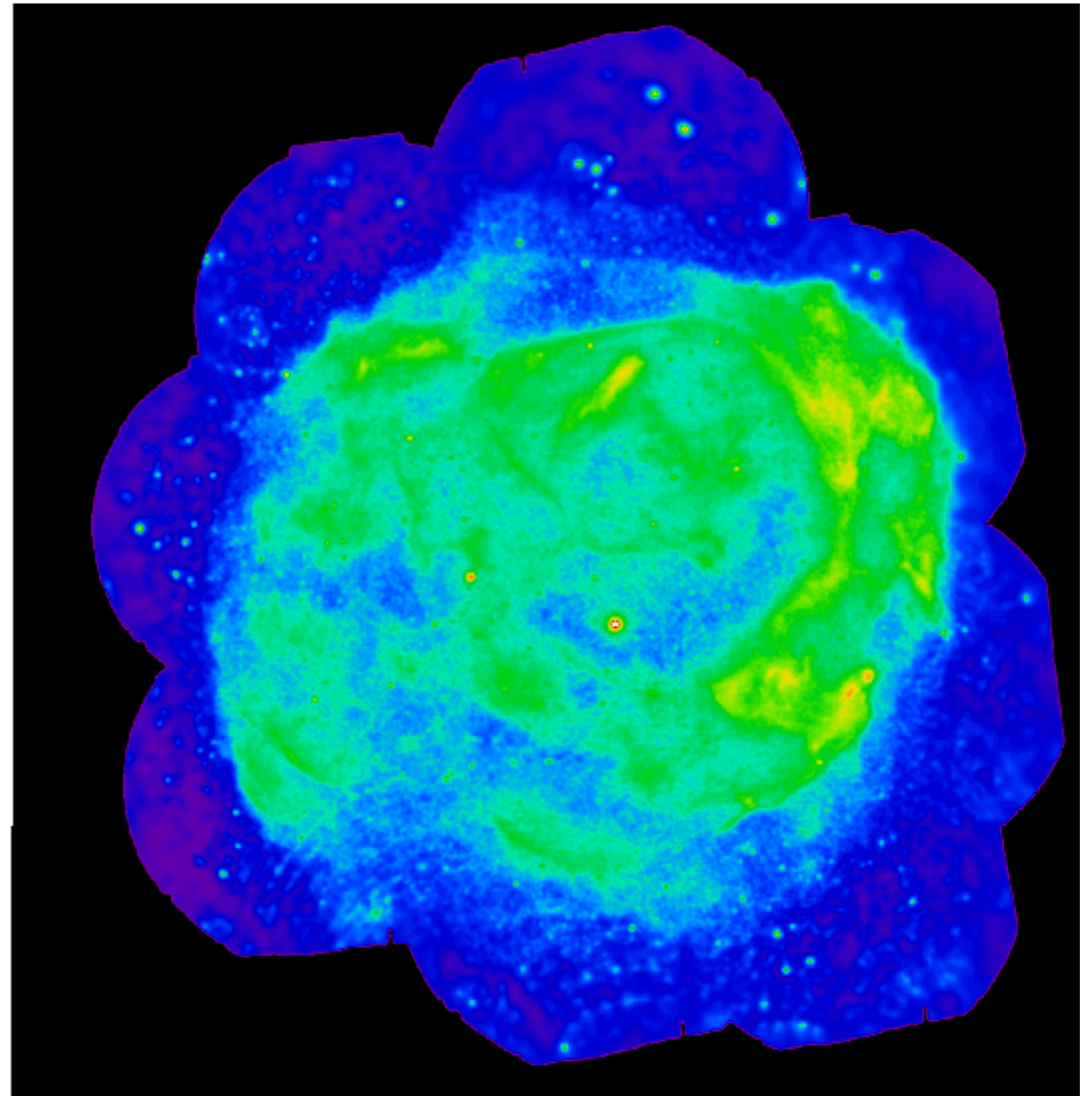
# A brand new look at the RX J1713, CR accelerator prototype

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- SNR of a CC supernova. Age  $\sim 1600$  yrs (Historical SN 393).  $d \sim 1$  kpc
- Young SNR with fast shock  $\sim 3500$  km/s
- X-ray emission is synchrotron dominated
- Brightest TeV SNR



XMM-Newton  
2009 mosaic



2018 mosaic  
> 1 Ms exposure

# Original Goals of the Large Program

---

- **Measure proper motion of the shock around the SNR**
  - **Constrain external densities, acceleration mechanism**
- **Map the thermal emission from ejecta and shocked ISM**
  - **Progenitor of SN, external densities**
- **Revisit the X-ray vs HESS comparison**
  - **Do the gamma-rays extend further out than X-rays**

# Original Goals of the Large Program

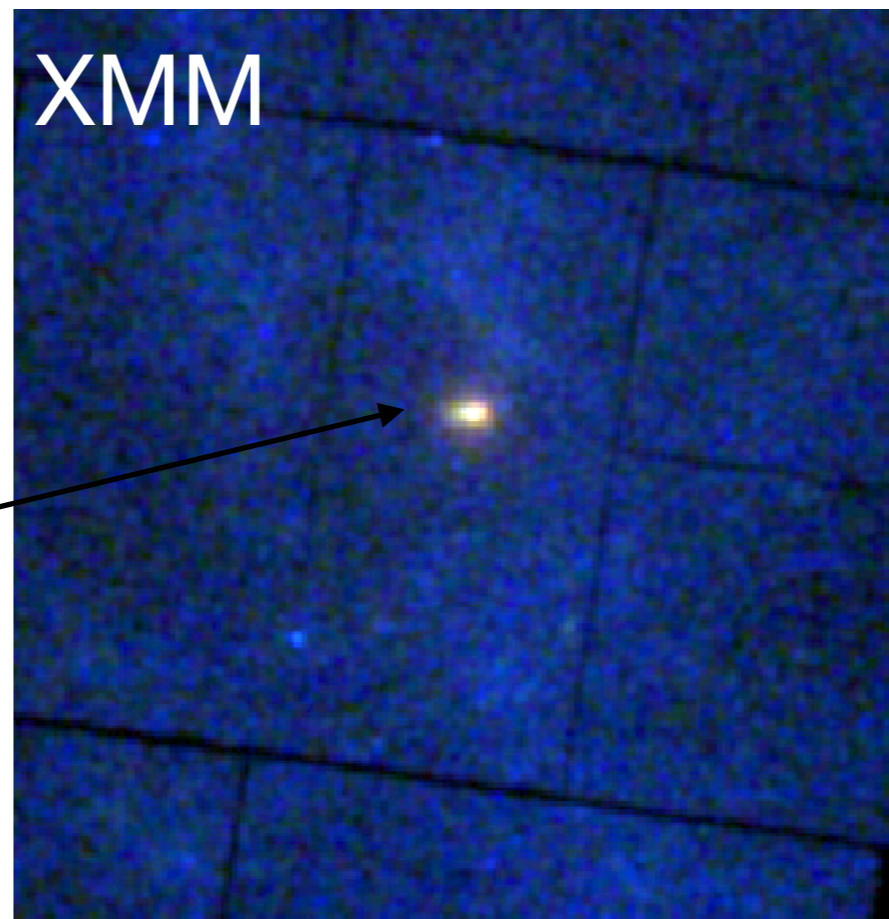
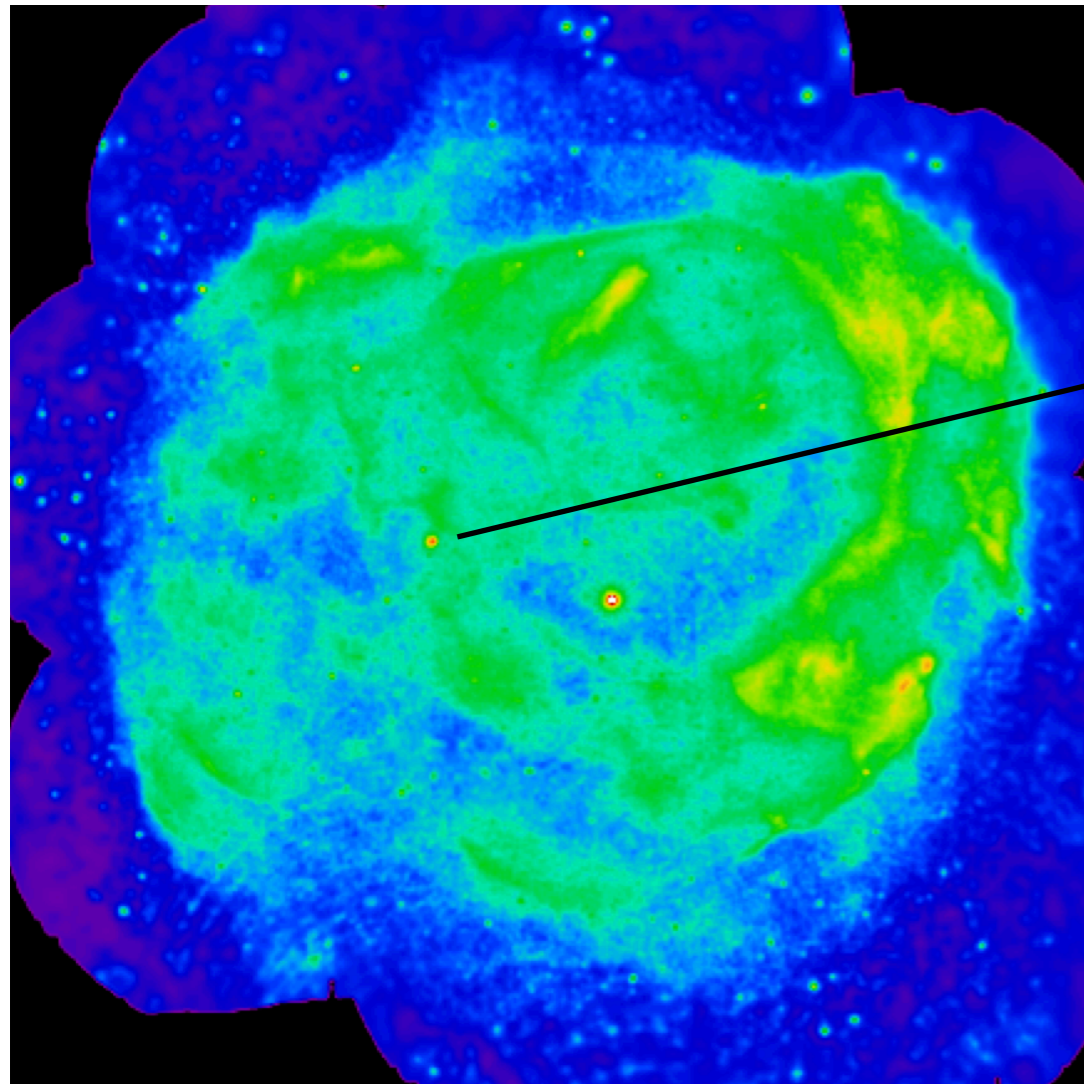
---

- **Measure proper motion of the shock around the SNR**
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- **Map the thermal emission from ejecta and shocked ISM**
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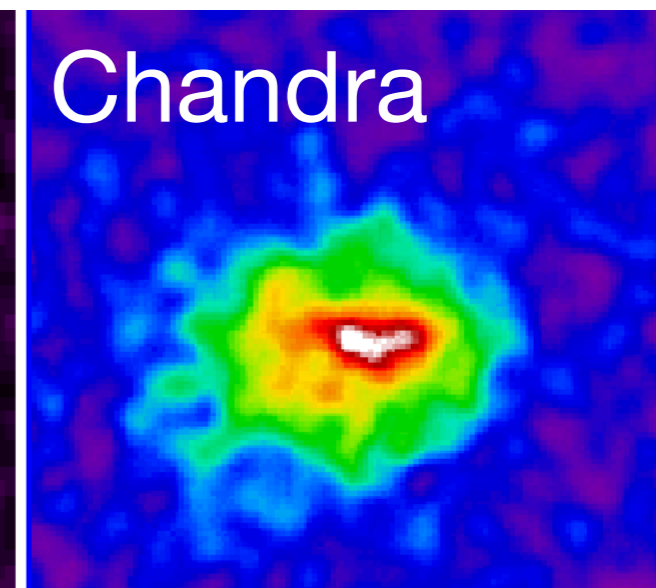
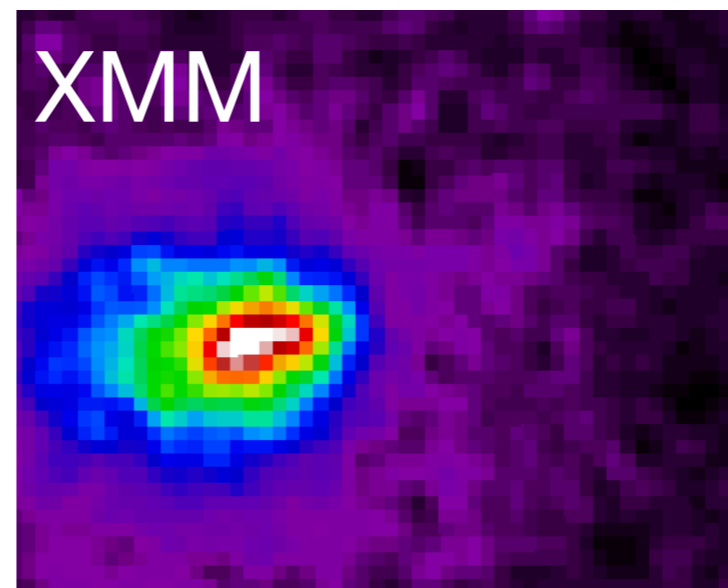
**Work in progress**

# Nature of bright extended thermal source

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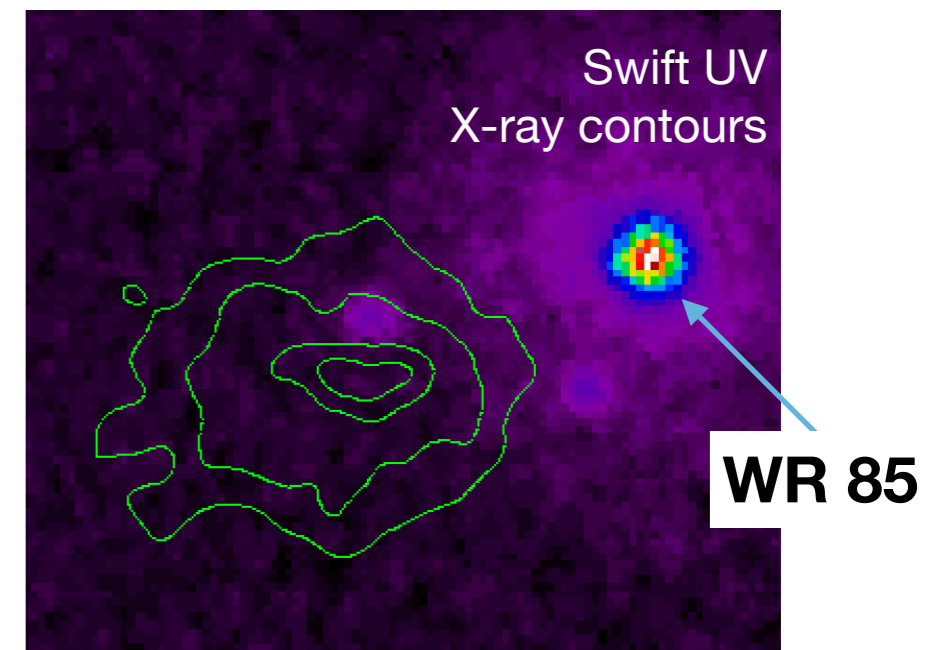
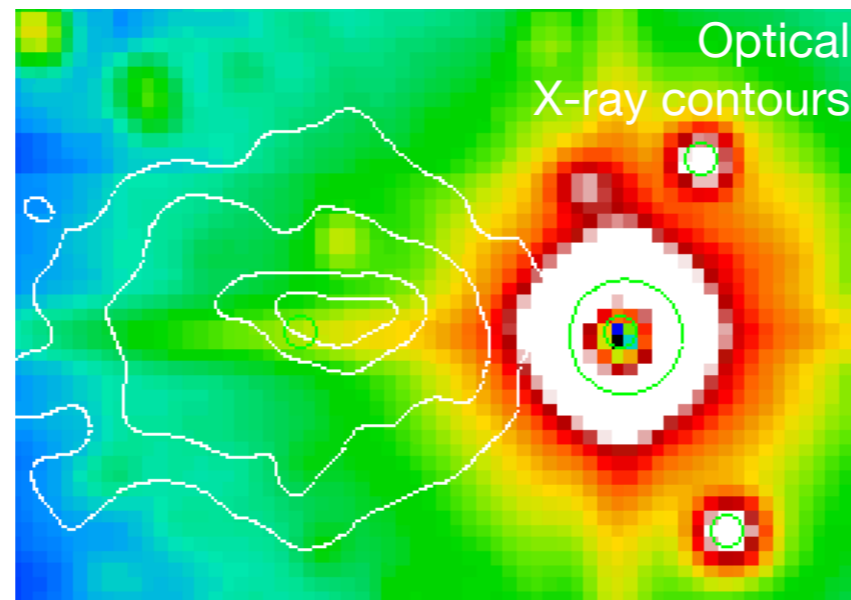
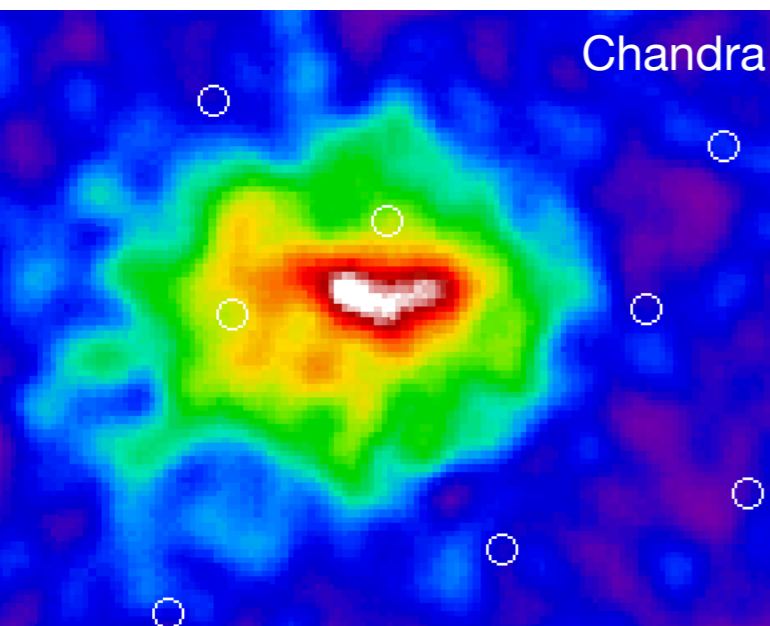
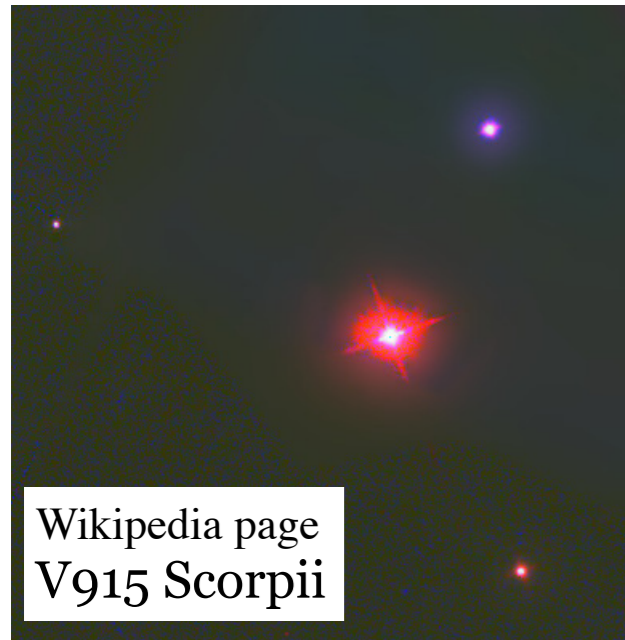
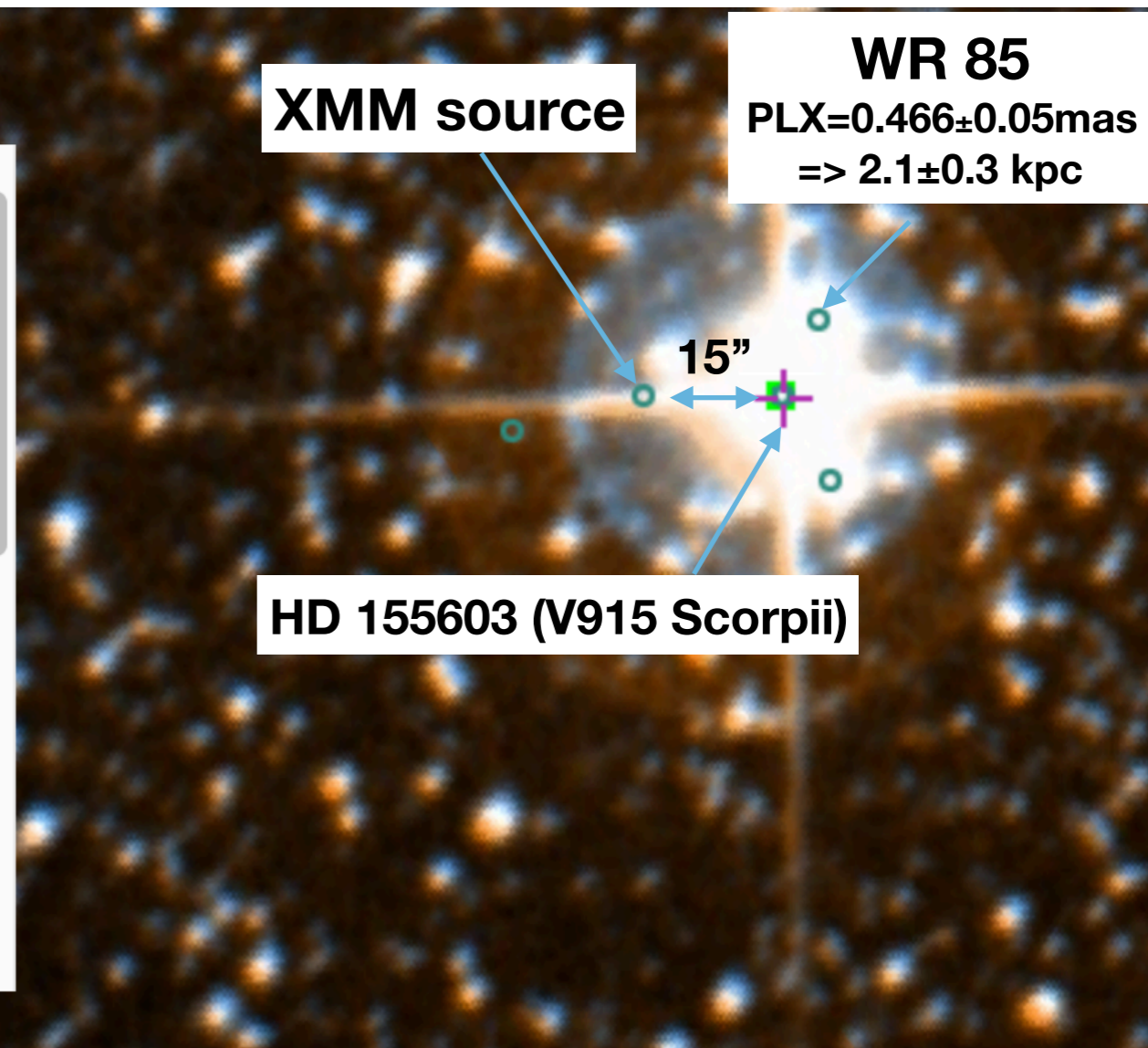
R: 0.5-1 keV  
G: 1-2 keV  
B: 2-4.5 keV



Source is extended (R~15 arcsec)

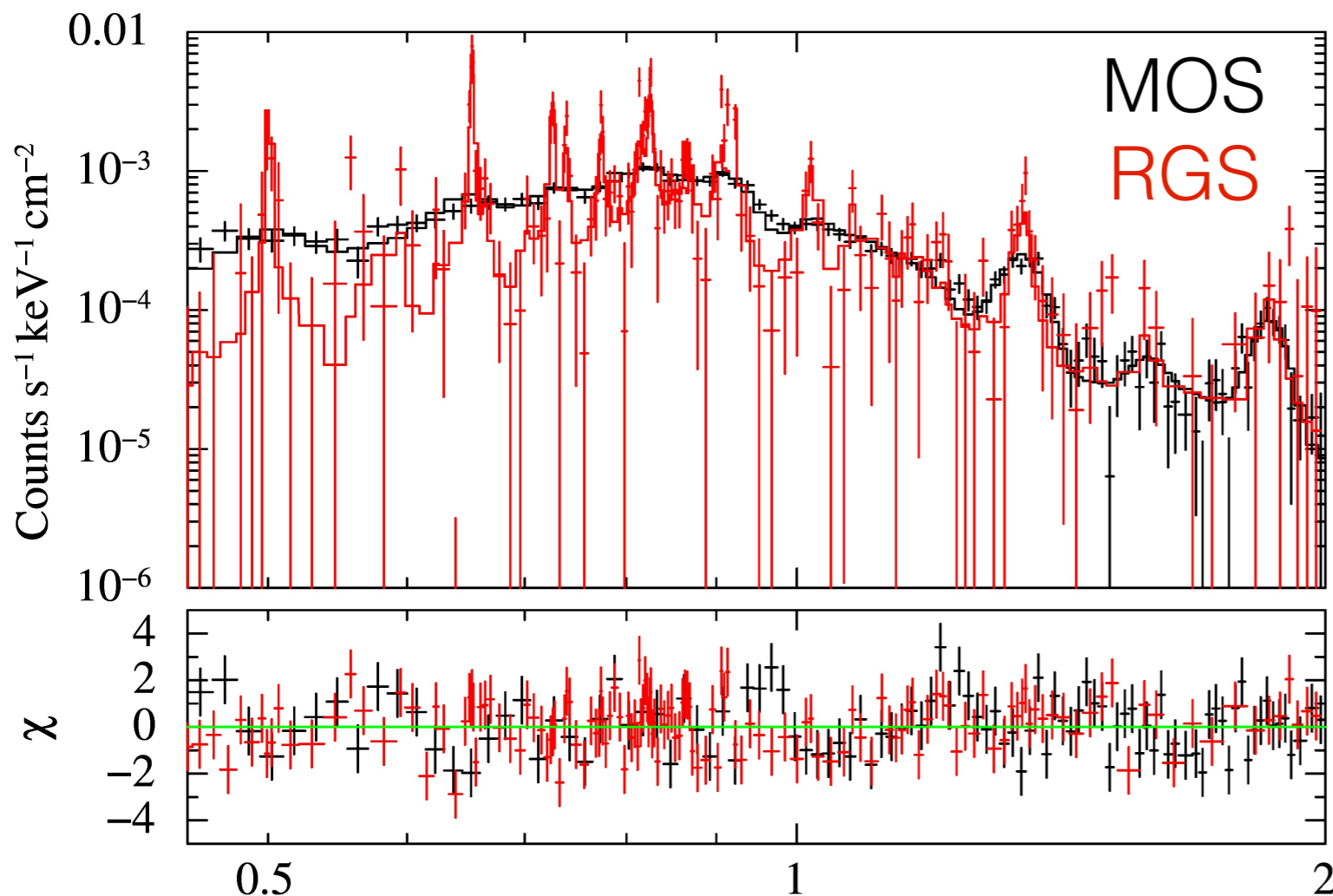
Brightest SRC is  
 HIP 84332  
 HD 155603  
 Vmag= 6.7  
 Kmag= 1.2  
 pmRA=-1.4  
 pmDEC=-1.5 mas/yr  
 PLX= 0.65±0.13mas  
 ==> 1.5±0.2 kpc

main_id	HD 155603
ra	258.615227
dec	-39.766649
coo_err_maj	0.007
coo_err_min	0.003
coo_err_angle	90
nbref	59
ra_sixa	17 14 27.65446
dec_sixa	-39 45 59.9377
main_type	SG*
other_types	sg* V* ** IR *
radvel	46.0000
redshift	
sp_type	K0_0-Ia
morph_type	



USNO star catalog

# Riddle of the day: What is that source ?!



$N_H$ : 0.72 (+0.7-0.6)  $e22 \text{ cm}^{-2}$  Energy (keV)

$kT_e$ : 0.55 (+/-0.05) keV

N: 11 (+/-6)

O: 0.91 (+/-0.33)

Ne: 1.8 (+1.3-0.6)

Mg: 1.2 (+0.3-0.4)

Si: 1.5 (+0.9-0.5)

Fe: 1.4 (+1.0-0.5)

$\text{Log}(\tau/\text{cm}^{-3} \text{ s})$ : 10.78 (+0.10-0.13)

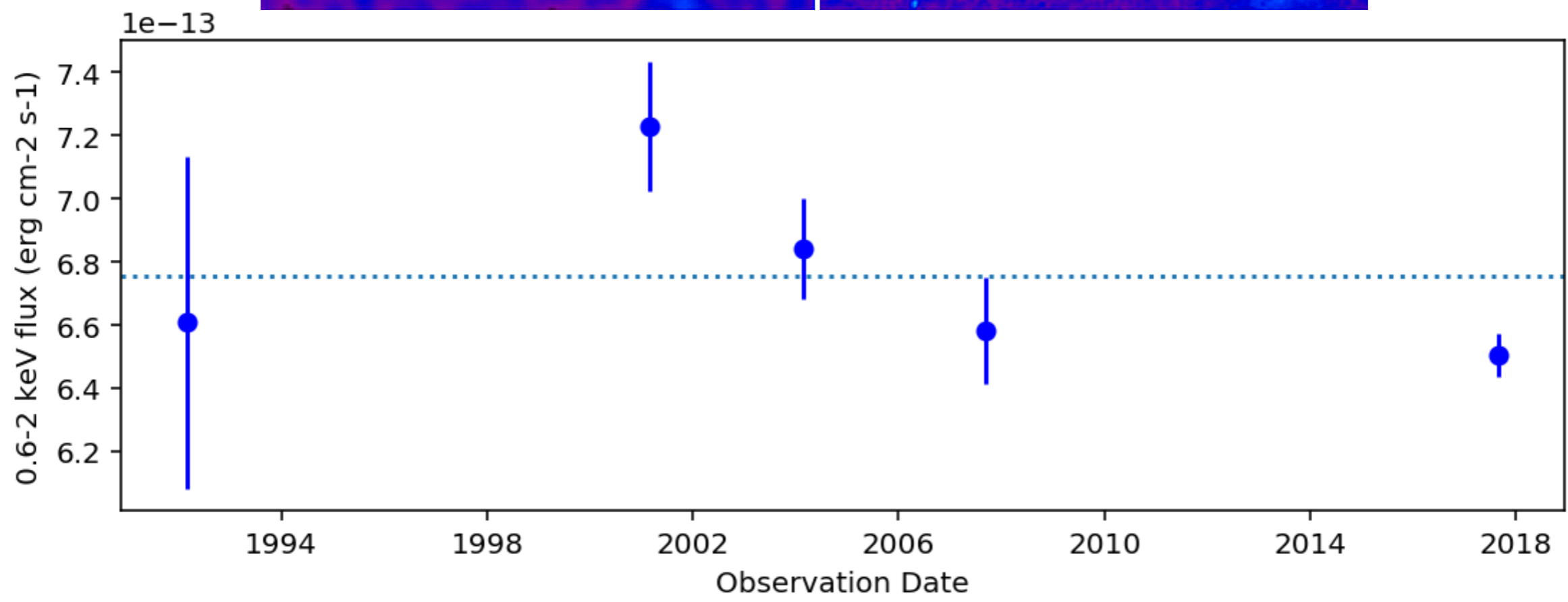
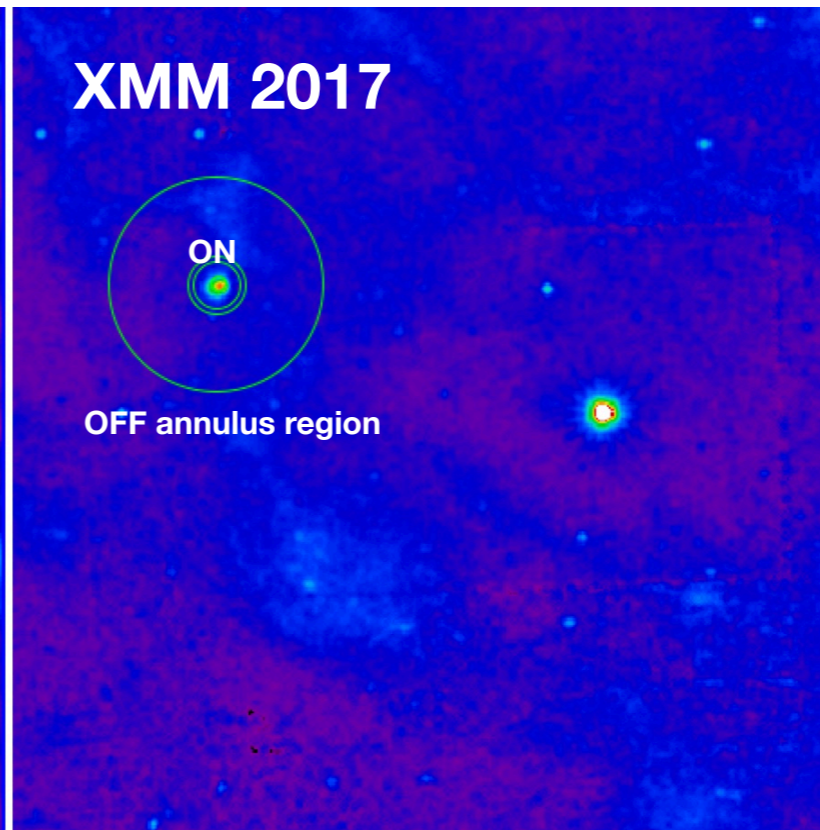
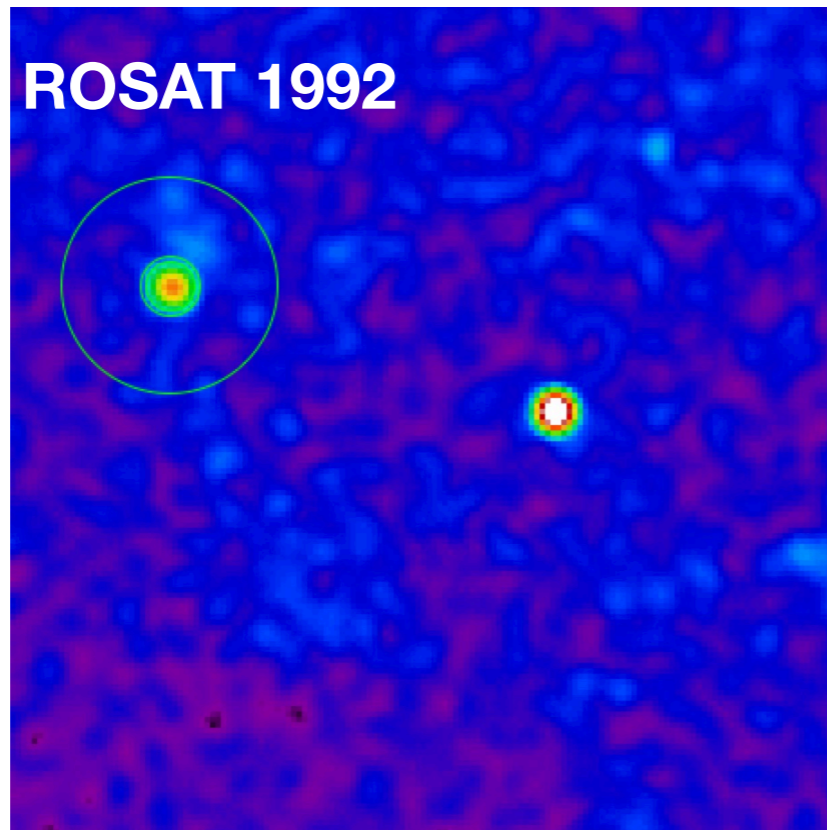
Redshift: -7.6 (+0.8-1.8)  $e-4$

**Not a SNR but  
a shocked CSM  
compatible  $kT$ ,  $\tau$ , abund,  $z$   
Look at past obs**

- **Not the WR star !**
- **Extended. No bright pt src inside.**
- **Soft thermal ( $\sim 0.5$  keV)**
- **Nitrogen rich**
- **Blueshifted ( $\sim 200$  km/s)**
- **$N_H(\text{RXJ}) < N_H < N_H(\text{Gal})$**
- **$1e35$  erg/s in 0.5-7 keV if at 4 kpc**

**– *What is it ?***

- ***Not a WR nebula***
- ***Not a young SNR***
- ***Insert your guess here***



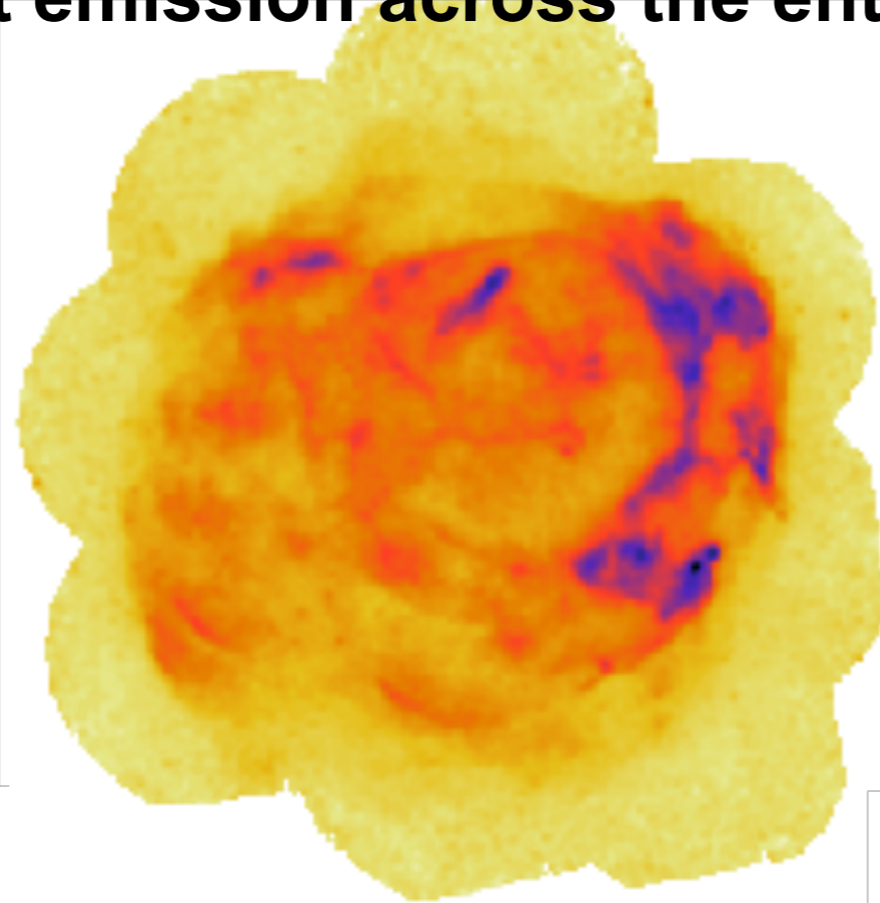


# Searching for large scale emission with GMCA

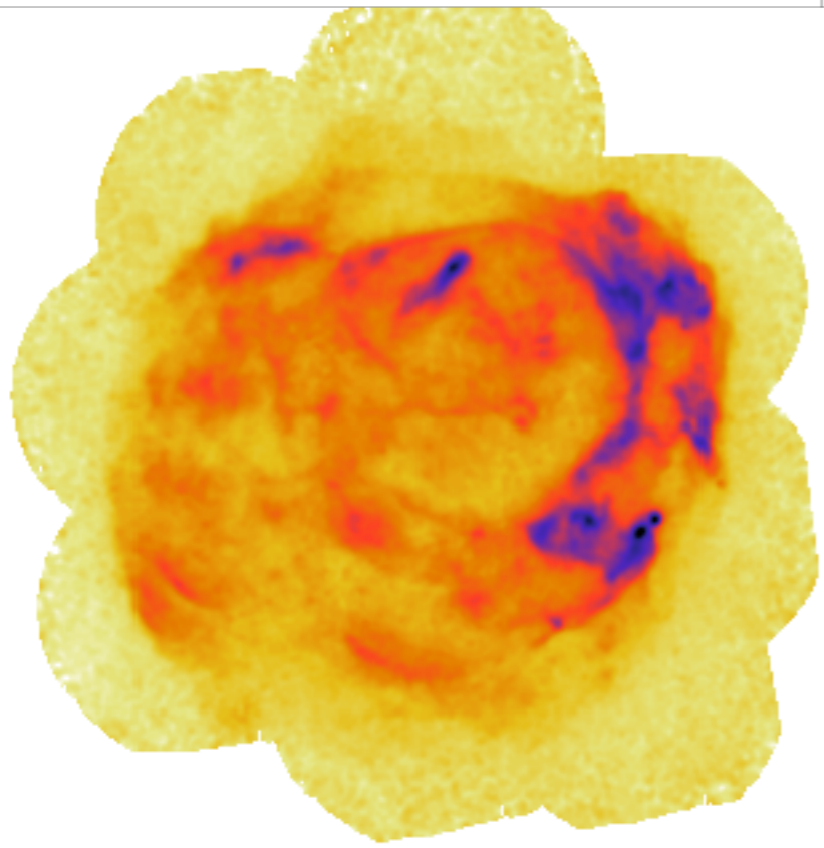
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- Mapping the soft emission across the entire SNR

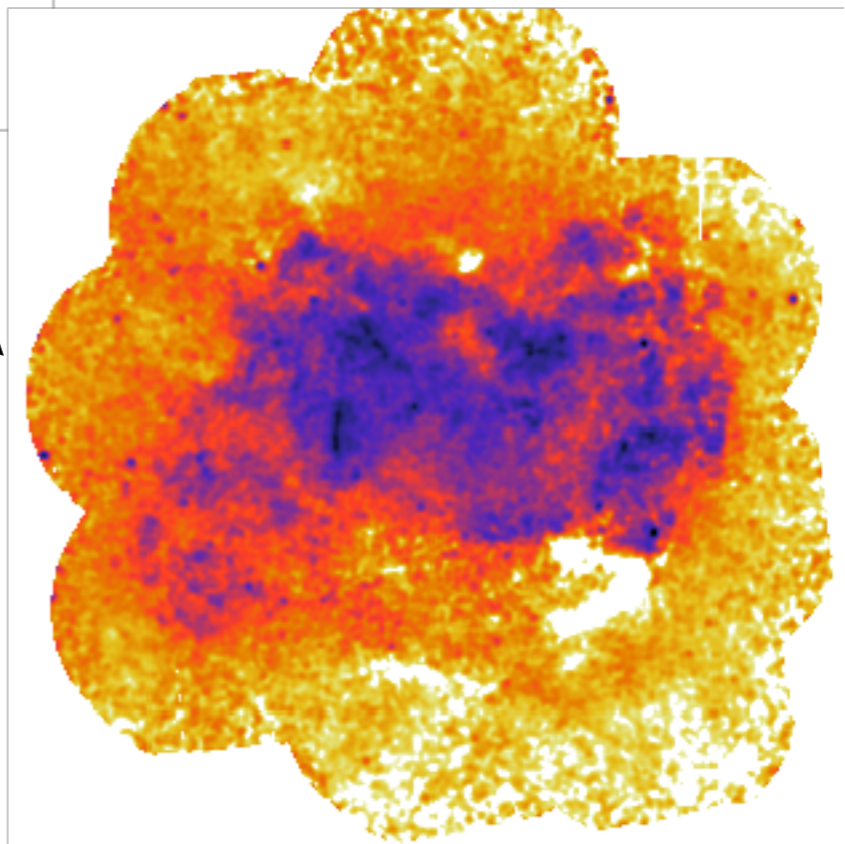
Synchrotron



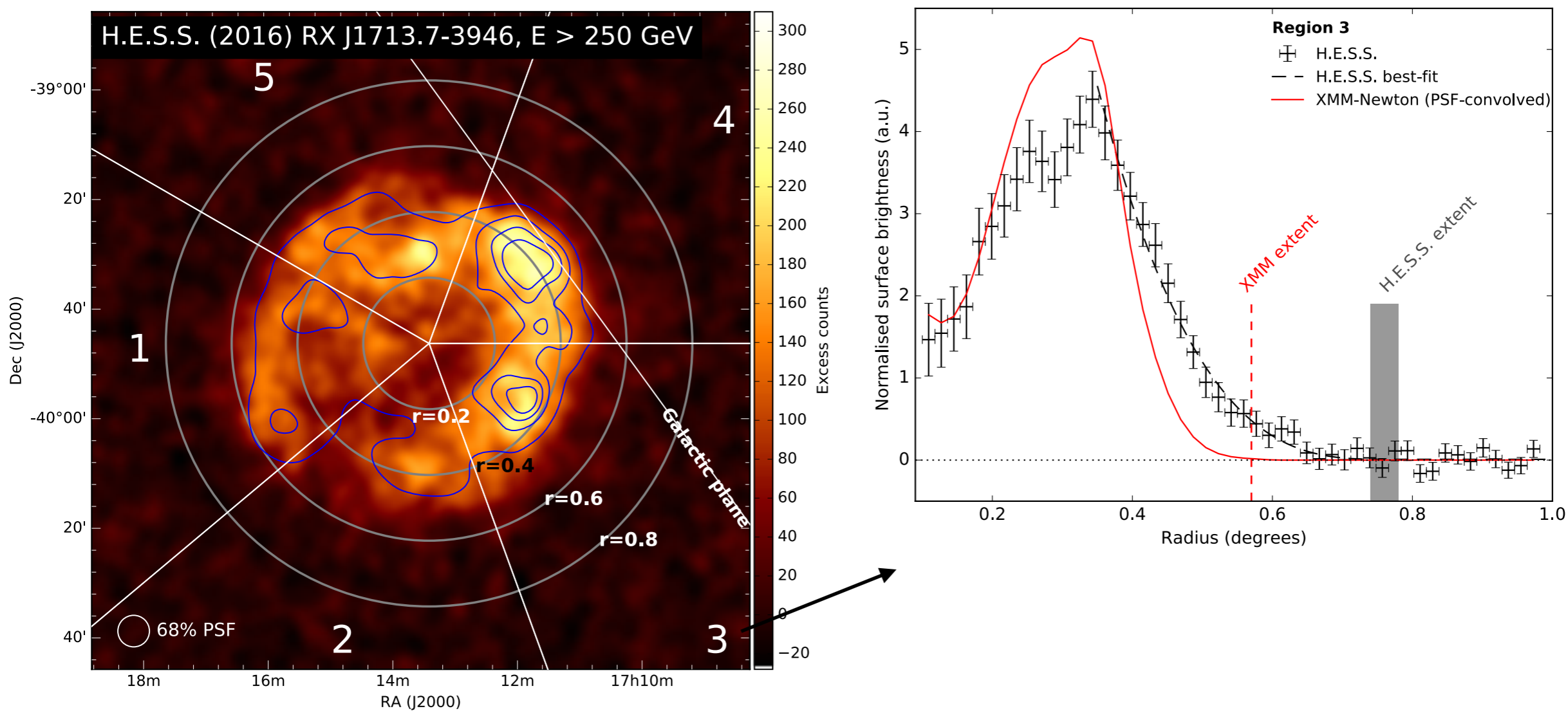
Softer emission (thermal ?)



GMCA



# Revisiting XMM/H.E.S.S. extension

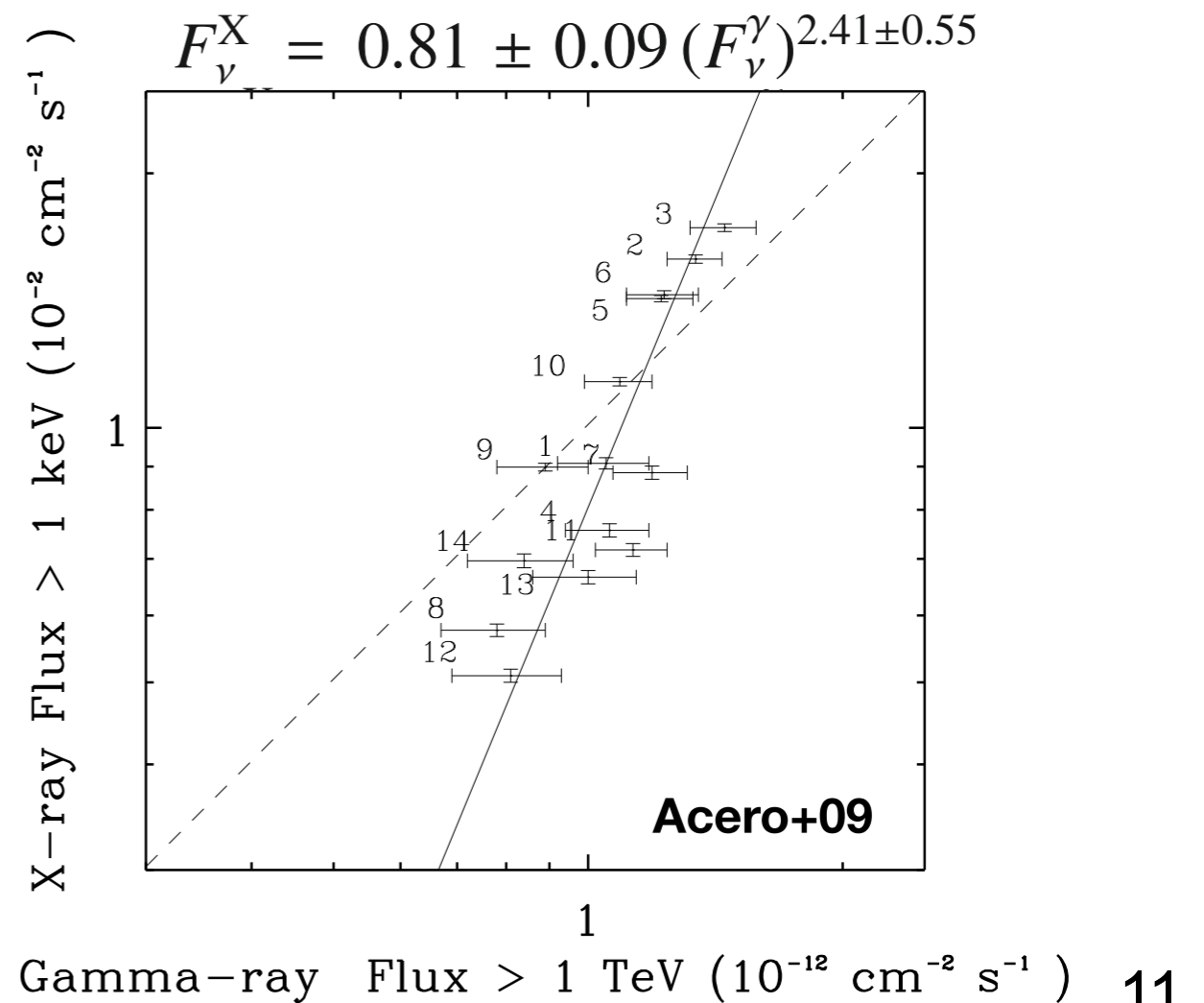


**Gamma-rays extend further than X-rays ?**  
**X-ray data: XMM in 1-10 keV**  
**No XMM at large radius**  
**Absorption along line of sight not corrected**

# Comparing X- and TeV gamma-rays

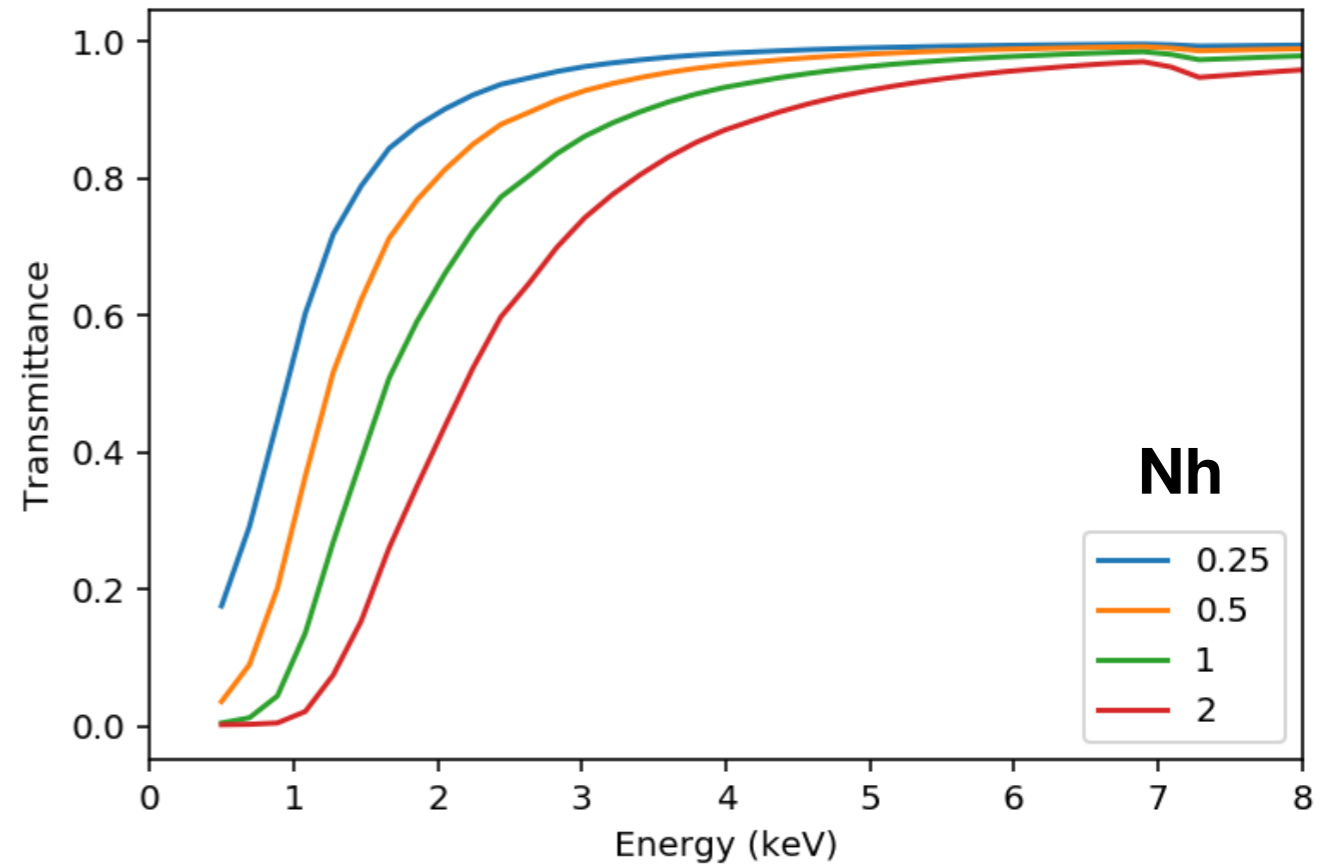
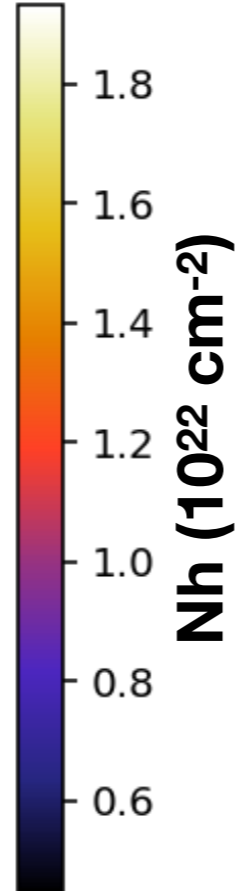
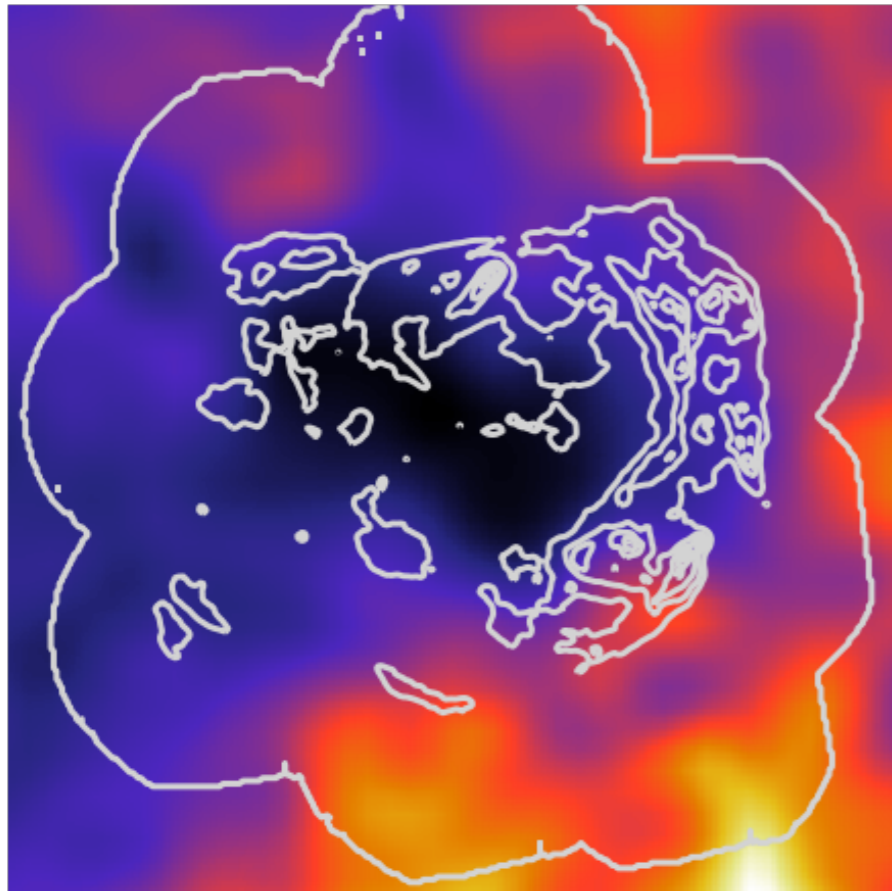
- Which particle population are we probing ?
  - IC: 1 TeV photon comes from ~15 TeV e-
  - Synch: 15 TeV e- radiate at 0.2 keV for B=20  $\mu$ G
  - ==> A 1-10 keV X-ray map is not an ideal template for gammas

- Comparing  $F_X$  vs  $F_\gamma$ :
  - X-ray image has more contrast than gamma



# Absorption along line of sight

- Absorption plays an important role even above 1 keV

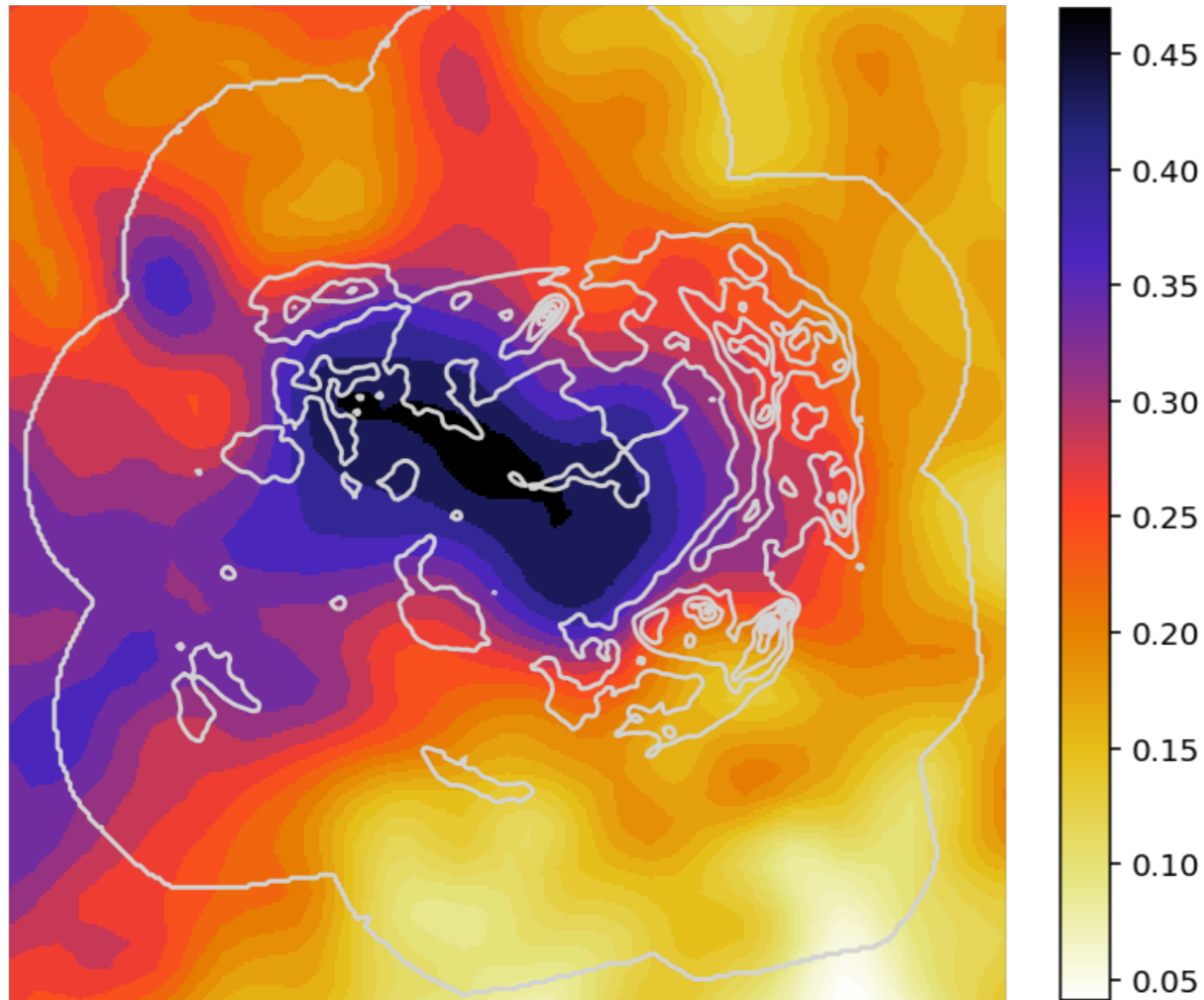


$N_h$  from optical extinction

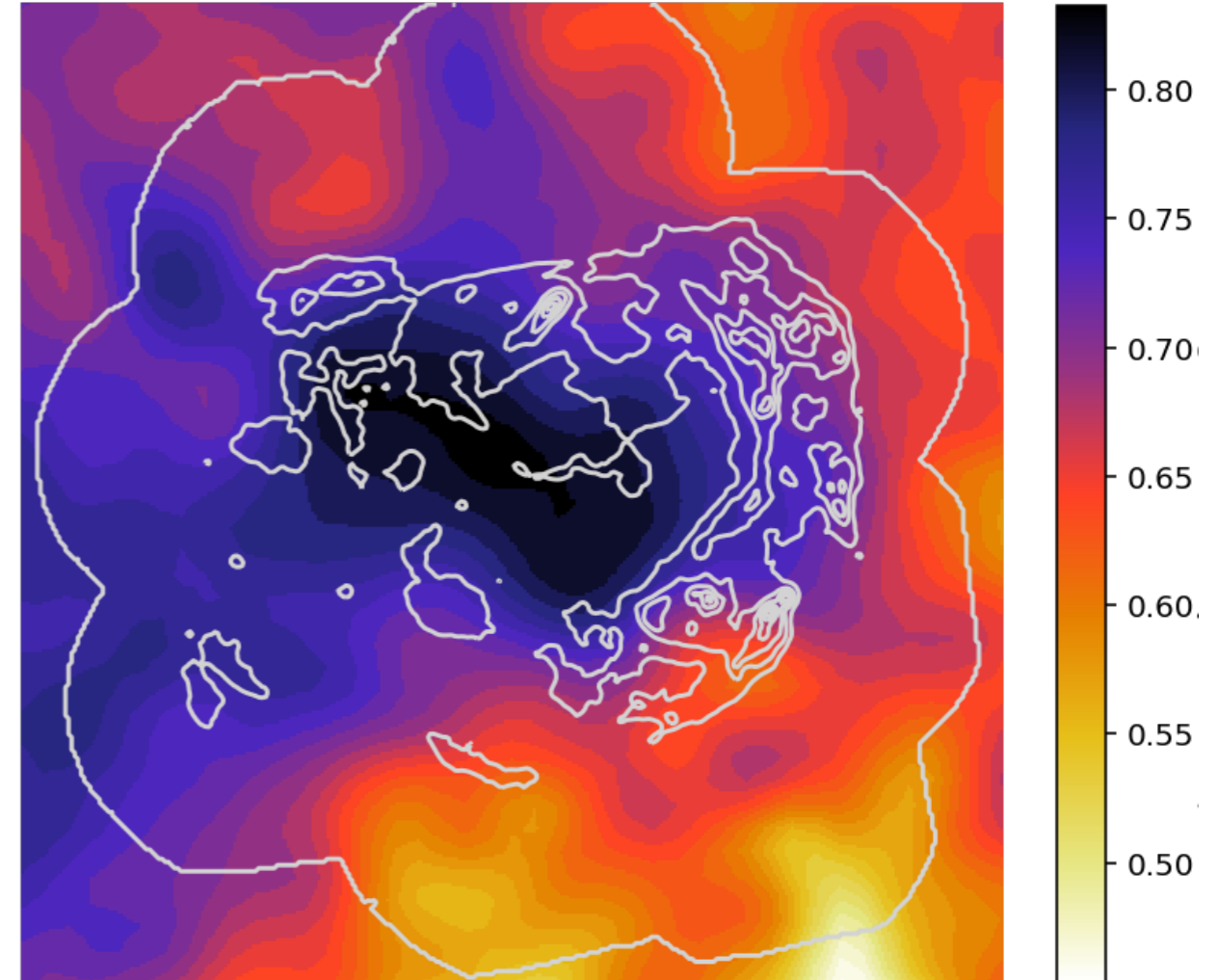
# Absorption along line of sight

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Transmittance at 1 keV



Transmittance at 2 keV

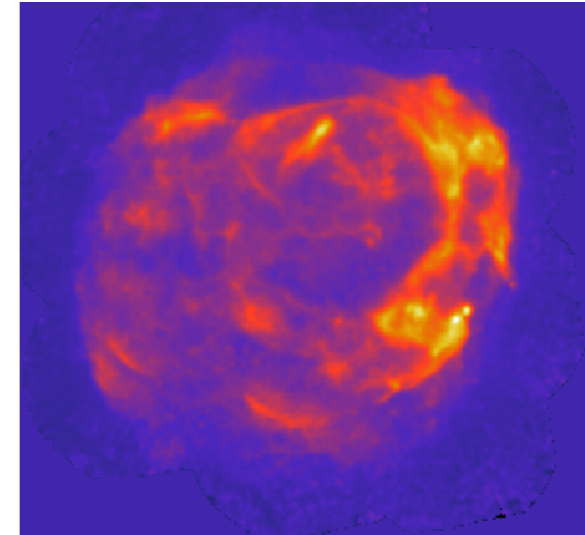


# Constructing X-ray profiles

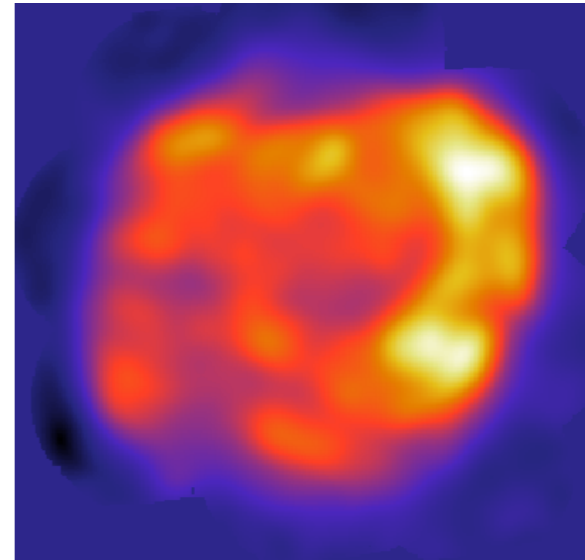
---

- $\text{CubeXMM} = (\text{XMM\_cube}^* - \text{Astro\_BKG\_Cube}) / \text{cube\_transmittance}$

- $\text{ImageXMM} = \text{SUM}(\text{CubeXMM}, \text{Energies}) \Rightarrow$



- $\text{ImageXMM\_smoo} = \text{PSF\_HESS}^+(\text{ImageXMM}) \Rightarrow$

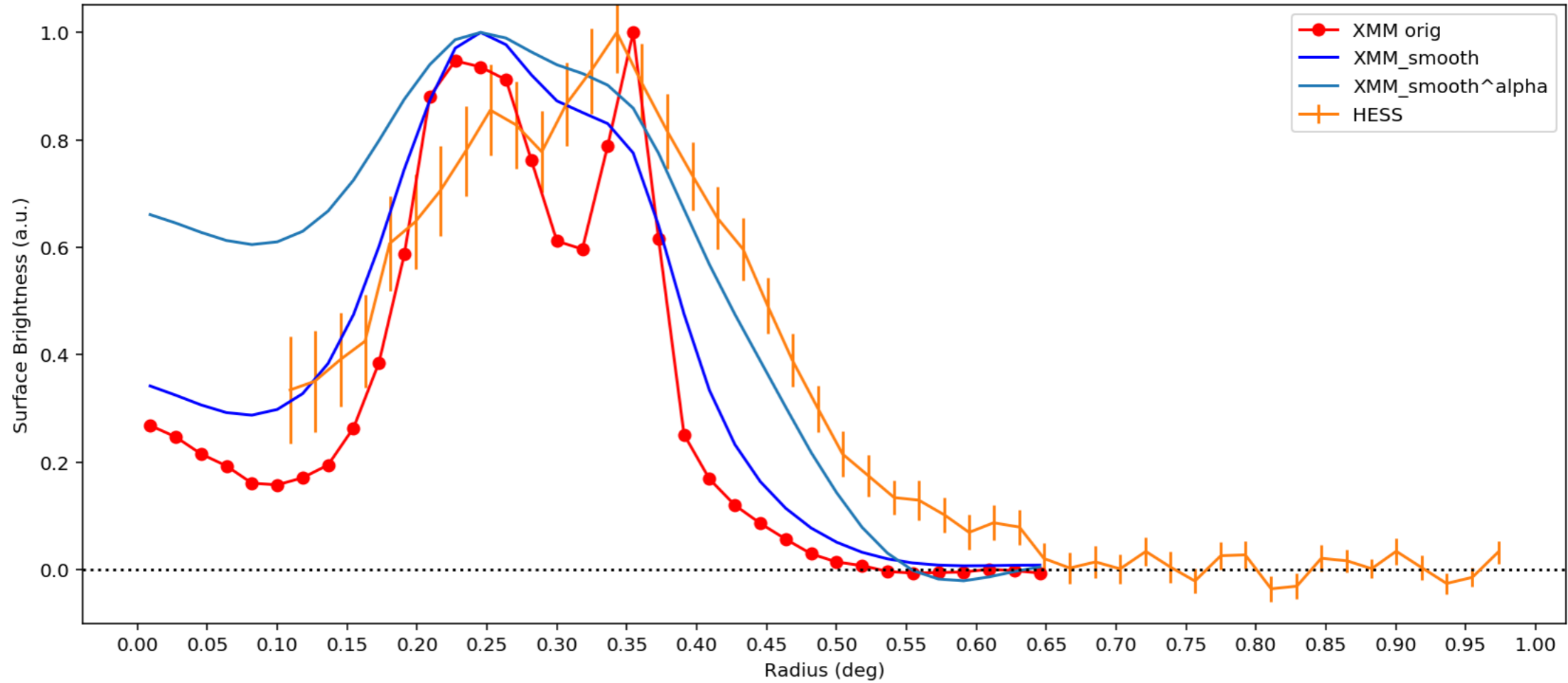


\*: all point sources are inpainted

+: PSF from HESS RXJ DL3 public release shrinken by 2

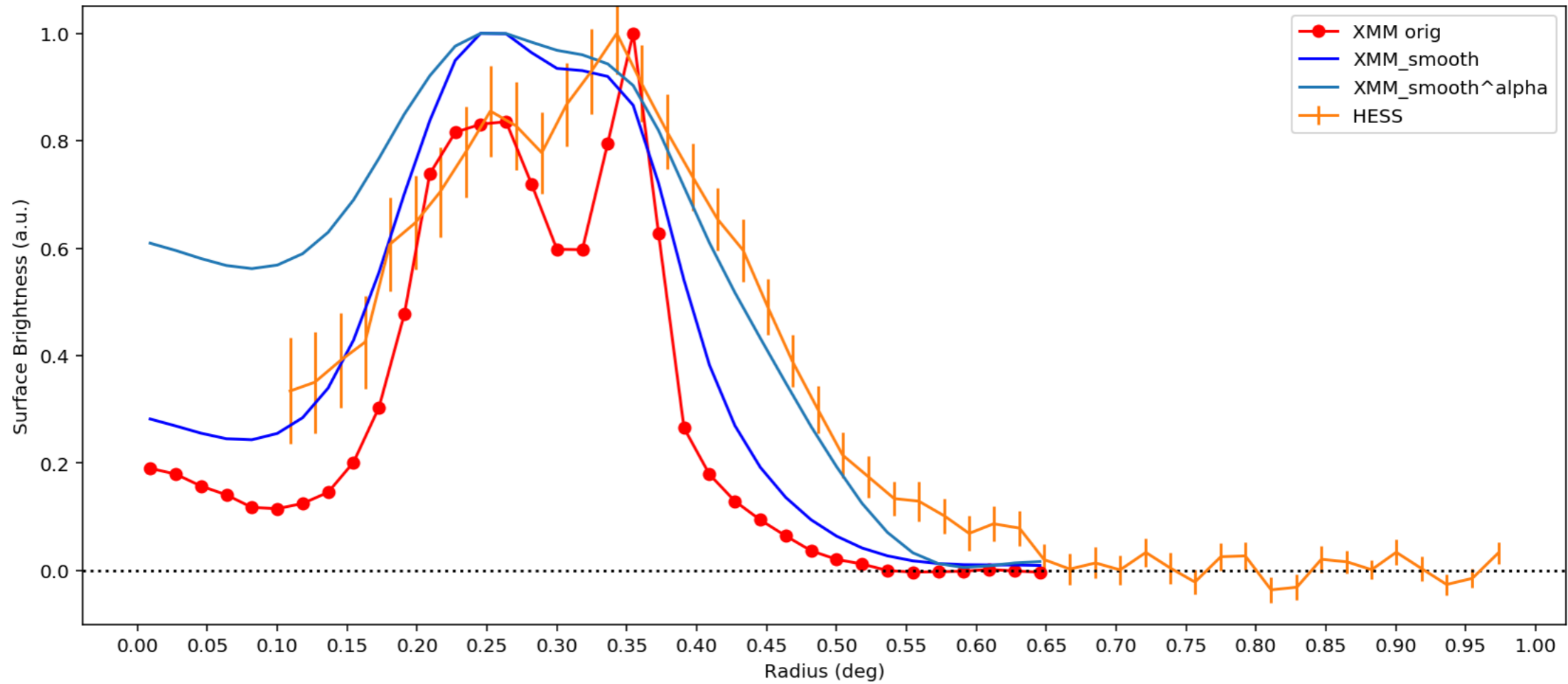
# Radial profiles: 1-6 keV

## Profile with NO absorption correction



# Radial profiles: 1-6 keV

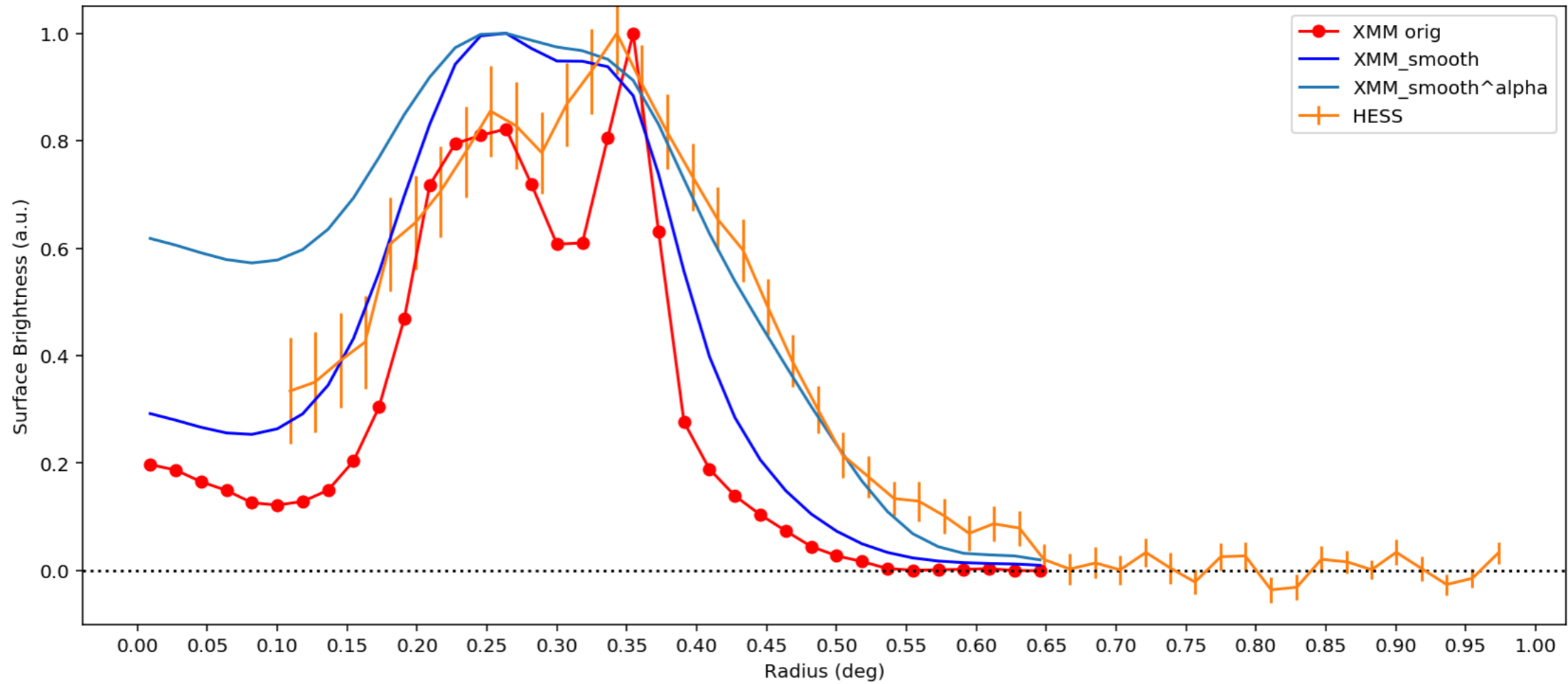
## Profile with absorption correction to $N_{Href}=0.5$





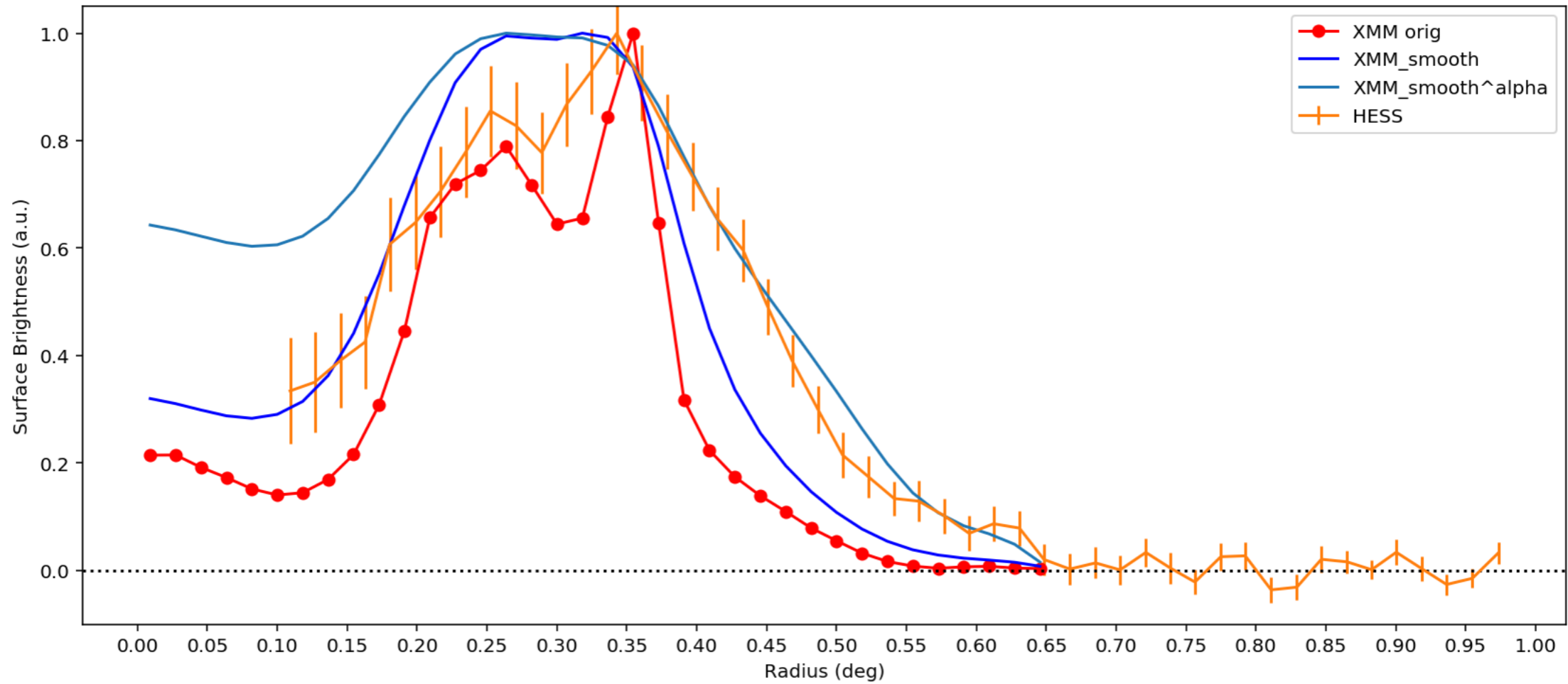
# Radial profiles: 1-6 keV

## Profile with absorption correction to $N_{Href}=0$



# Radial profiles: 0.9-2 keV

## Profile with absorption correction to $N_{Href}=0$



# Conclusions

---

- **Deep, homogeneous X-ray coverage across the entire remnant**
- **First hints of diffuse thermal emission and clumps**
- **X- and gamma-rays comparison. New profile has:**
  - **Increased X-ray coverage in radius and statistics**
  - **Correction for absorption along the line of sight**
  - **Exploring energy ranges closer to the TeV electrons**
  - **Correct for X/gamma contrast factor**
- **New profile shows that X/gamma difference is reduced**