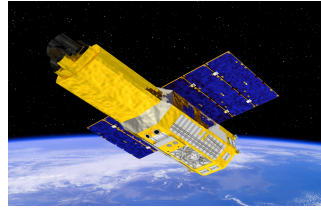


Discovery of the Extended X-ray Emission from the Dark Accelerator HESSJ1614-518

Hironori Matsumoto (Kyoto University)

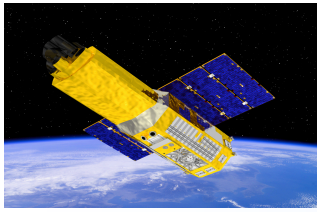
H. Uchiyama, M. Sawada, T. G. Tsuru, K. Koyama (Kyoto U.)
H. Katagiri, R. Yamazaki (Hiroshima U.), K. Mori (Miyazaki U.),
A. Bamba, Y. Uchiyama (ISAS/JAXA), K. Kazunori (Lancaster U.)

In print, *PASJ*, vol. 60, Suzaku Special Issue 2 (astro-ph/0712.0874)

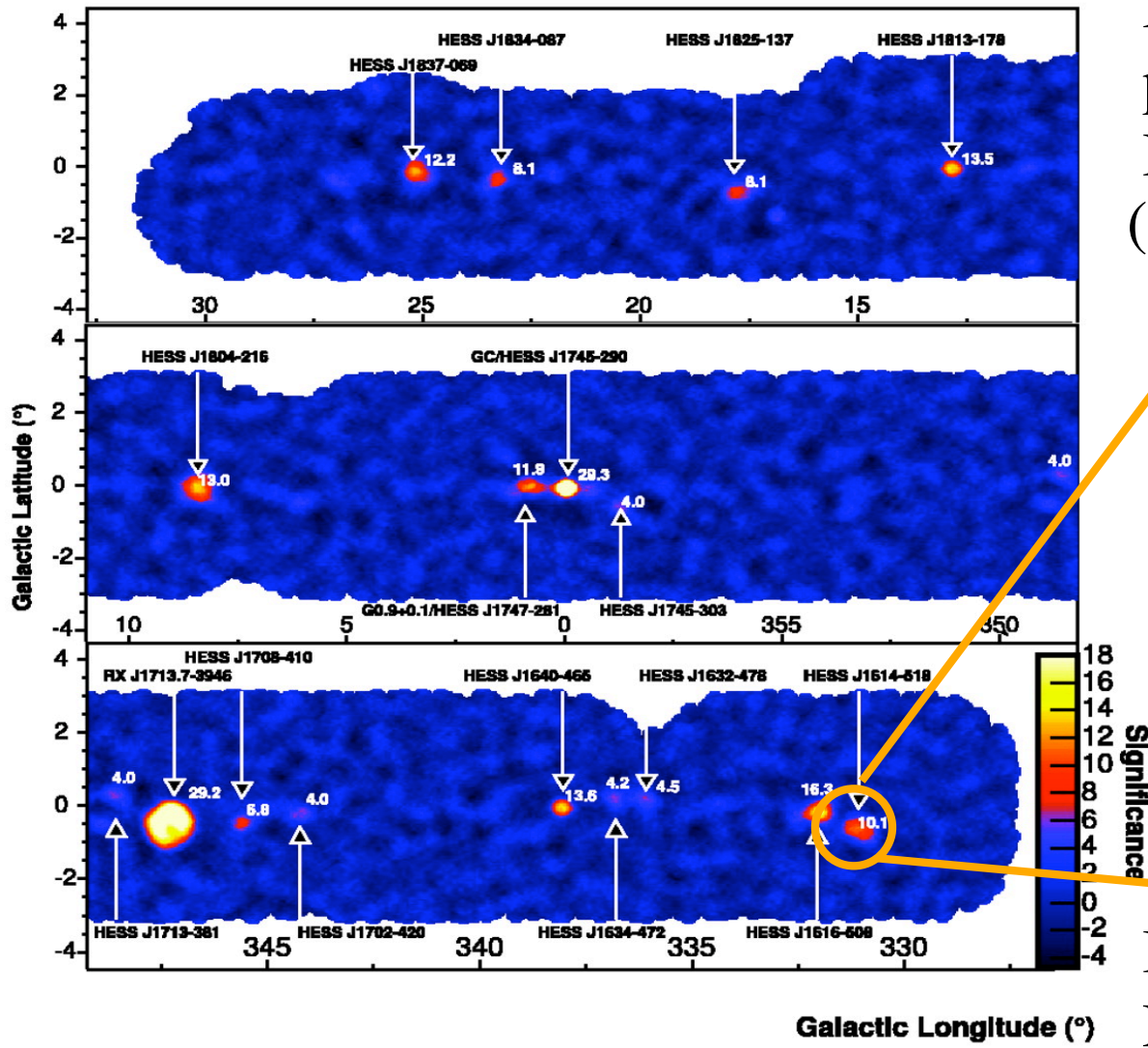


Outline

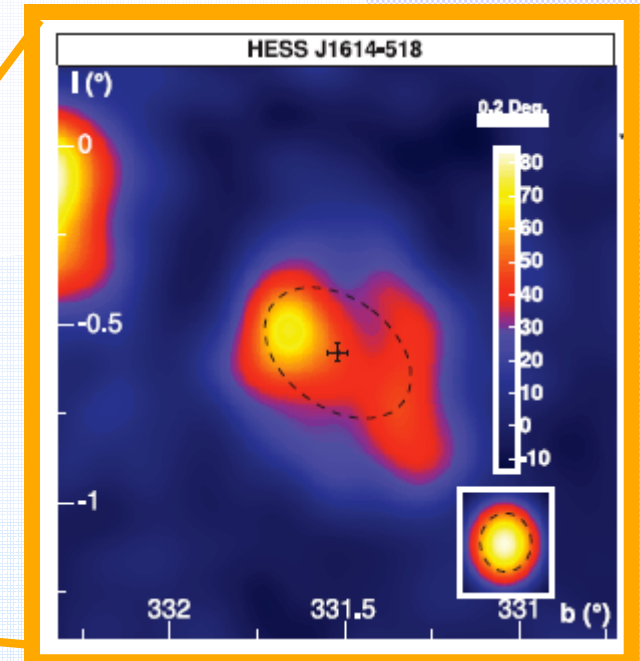
- HESS unID object: HESSJ1614-518
- Suzaku observation of HESSJ1614-518
 - ◆ Discovery of an extended X-ray counterpart
 - ◆ Other two X-ray objects
 - ◆ Discovery of extended soft X-ray emission
- Discussion
- Summary



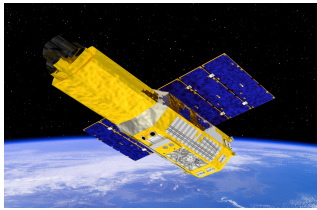
TeV γ -ray object: HESSJ1614-518



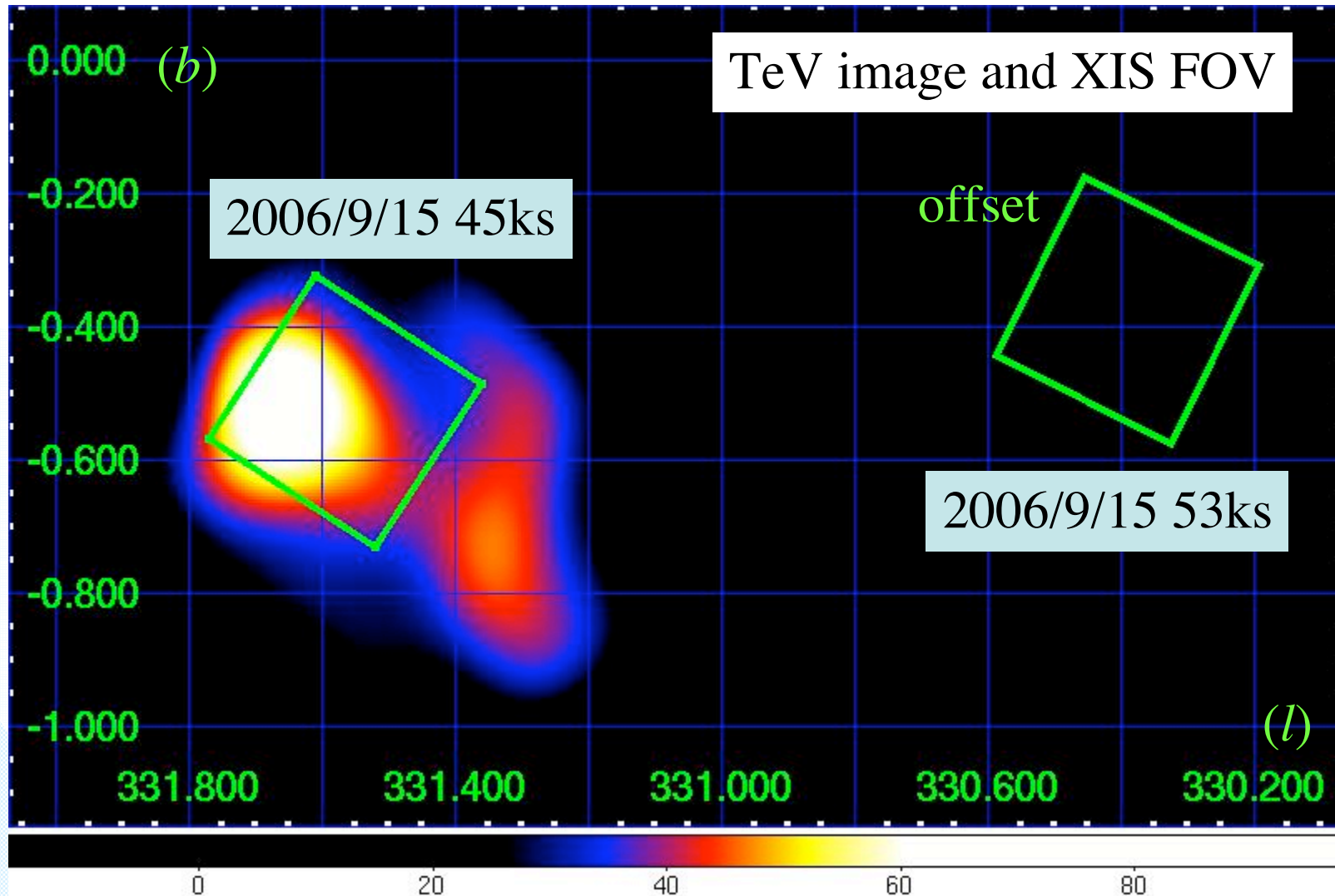
Discovered by the Galactic plane survey with the H.E.S.S. telescope.
(Aharonian et al. 2005,2006)

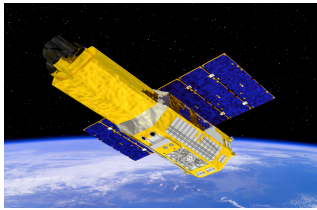


Brightest object:
 $F(1-10\text{TeV})=1.8e-11 \text{ erg/s/cm}^2$

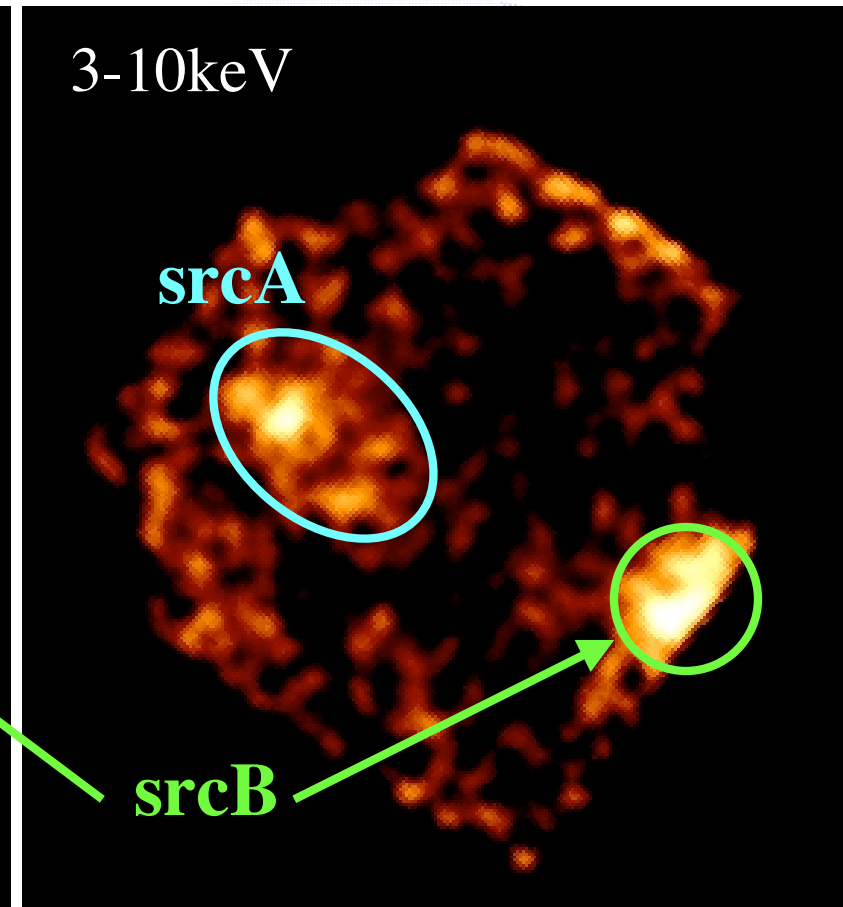
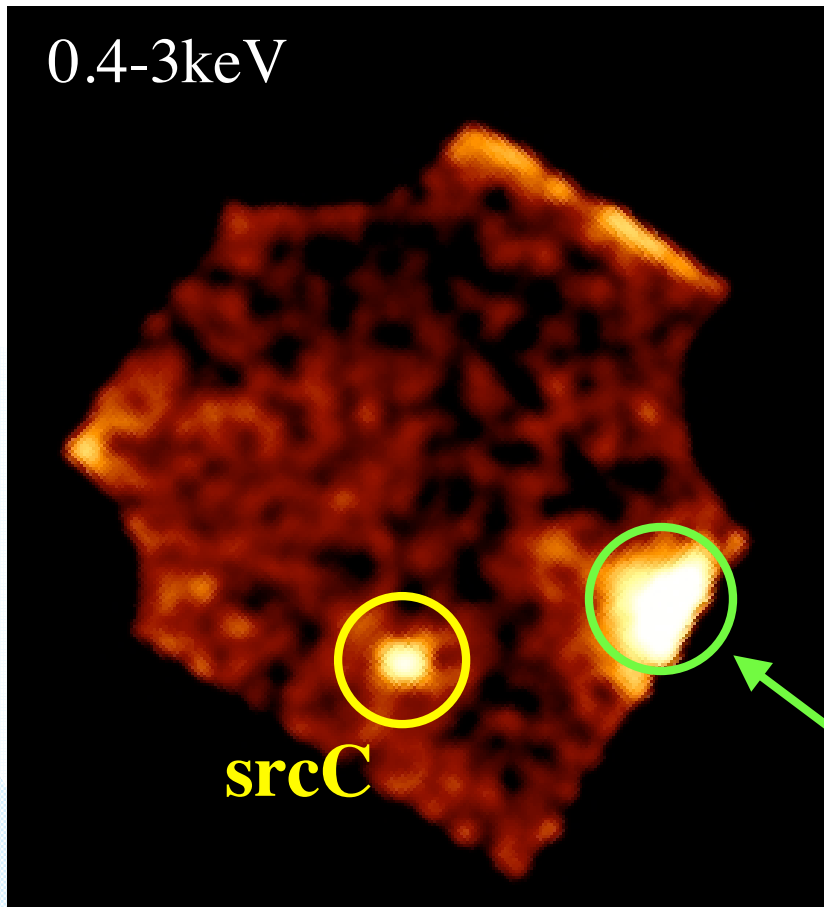


Suzaku Observation





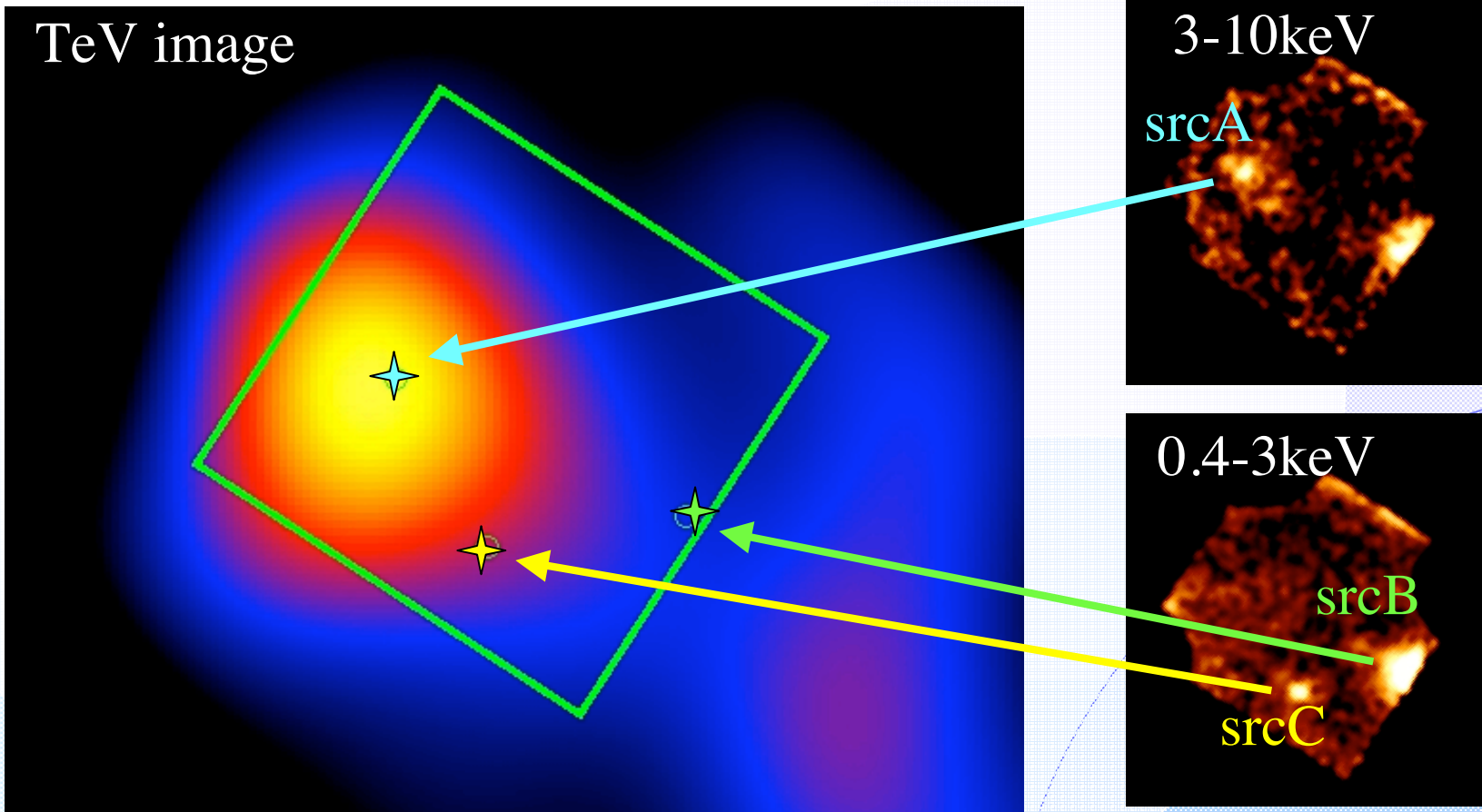
XIS image (FI CCD)



Discovery of three X-ray objects

srcA, srcB: extended, srcC: point like

Comparison with the HESS image

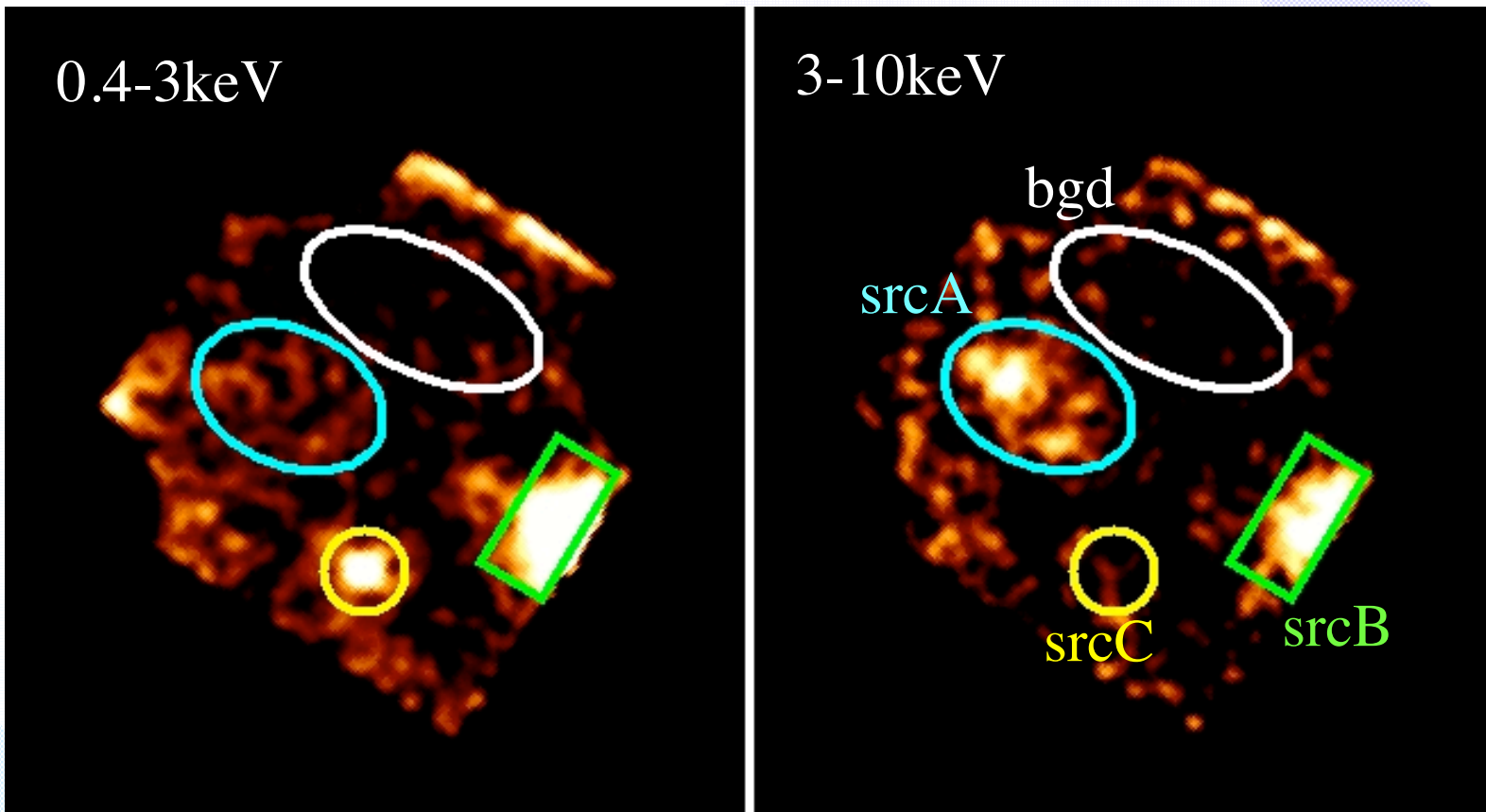


Src A is spatially coincident with the TeV gamma-ray.



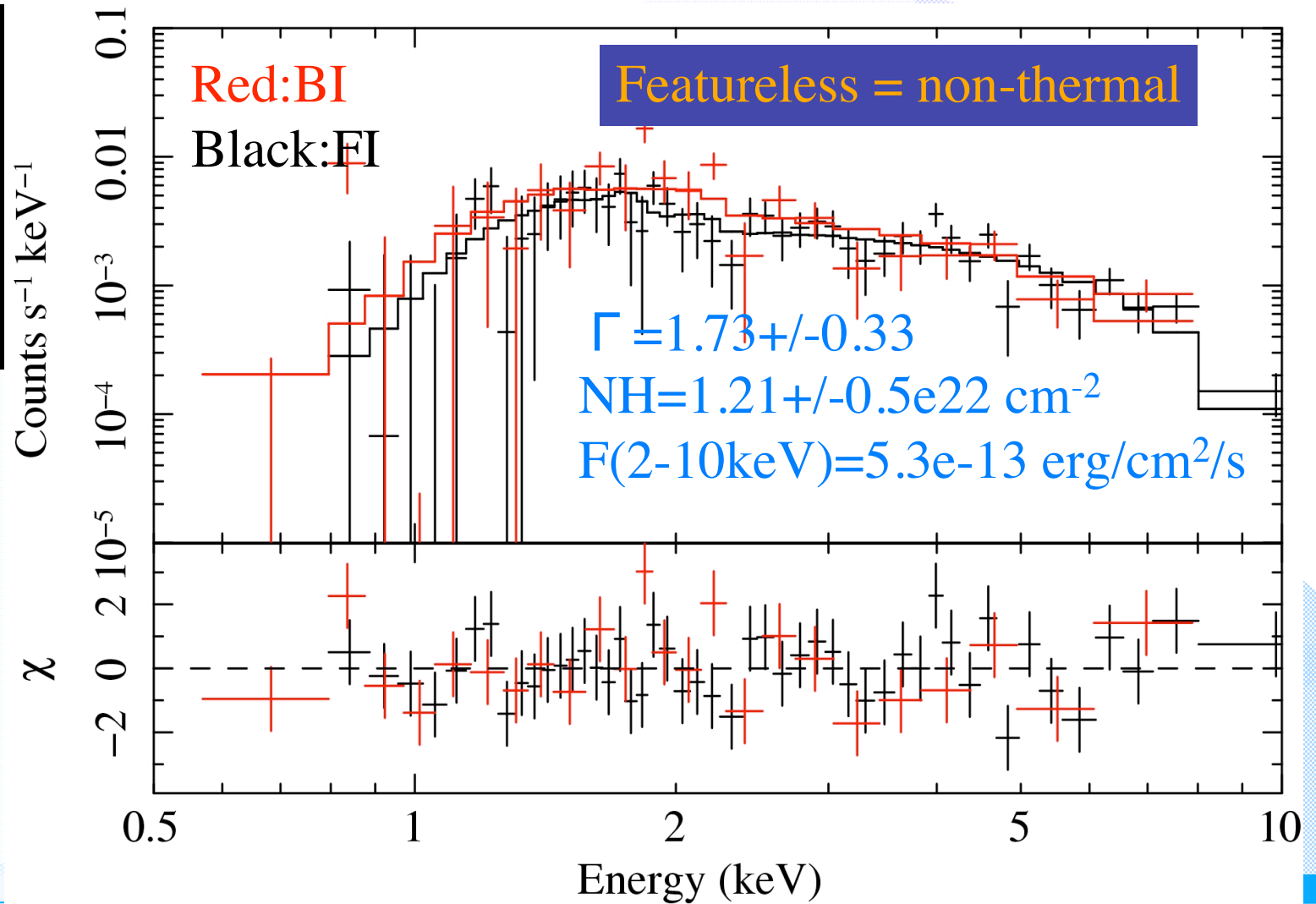
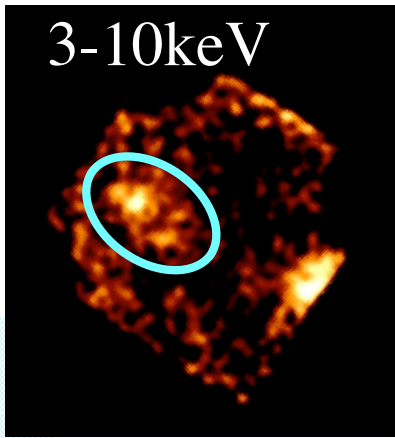
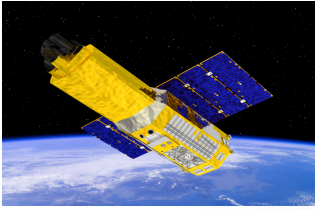
Spectral Analysis

Definition of spectral regions and a background.



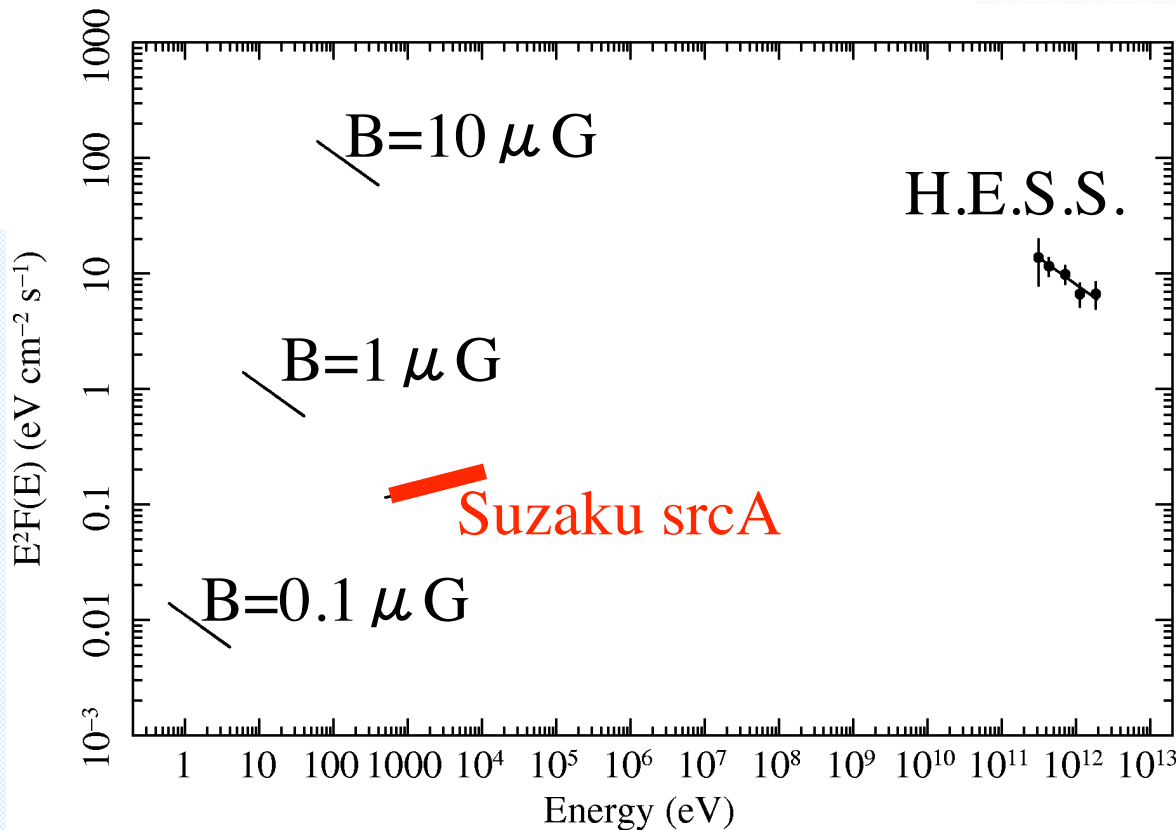
(The offset observation is not used as a background. Explain later.)

Spectrum of src A



Discussion: Src A

Src A is a plausible counterpart to HESSJ1614



$$F(1-10\text{TeV})/F(2-10\text{keV})=34$$

One of the largest ratios.

Other Suzaku results

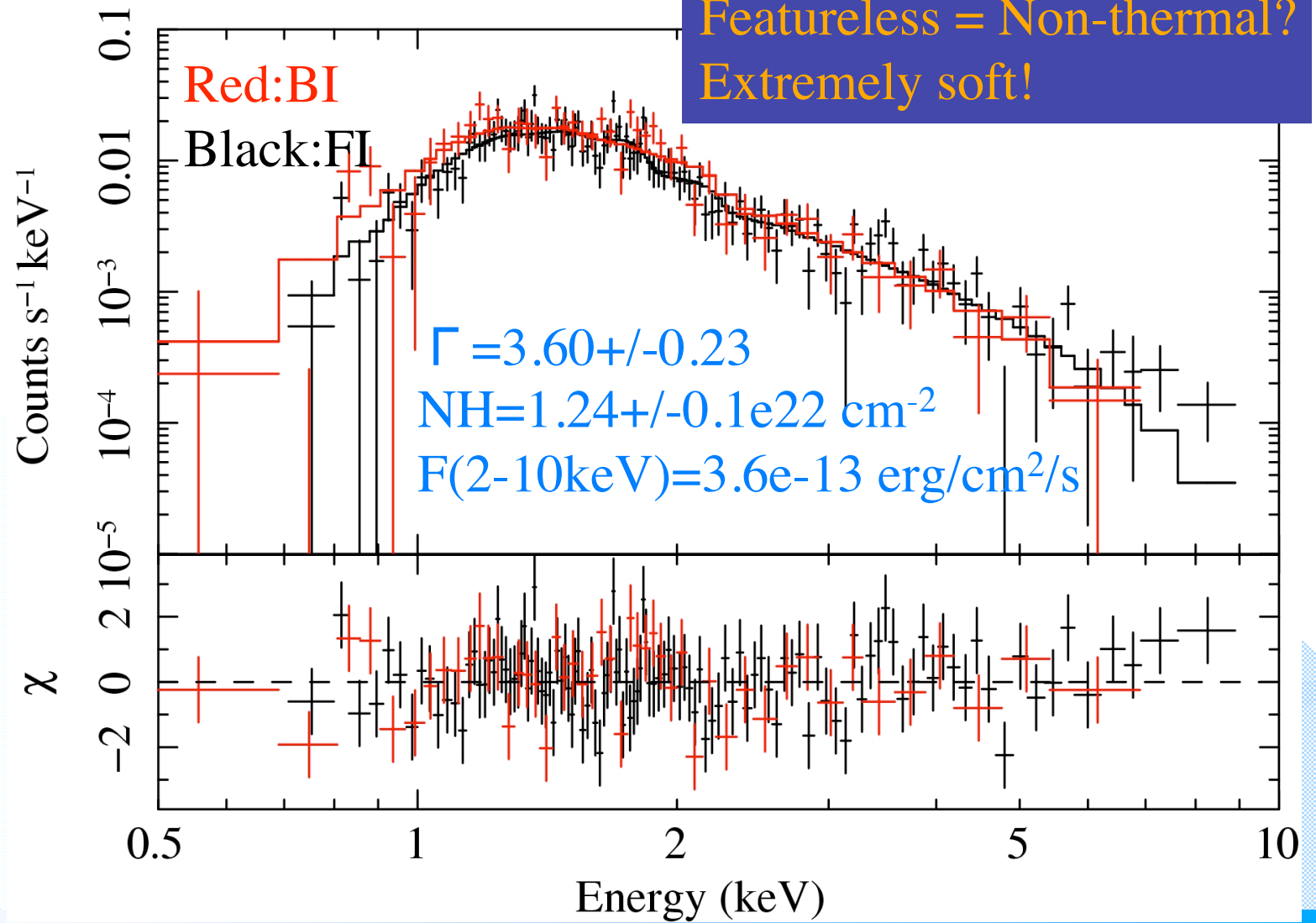
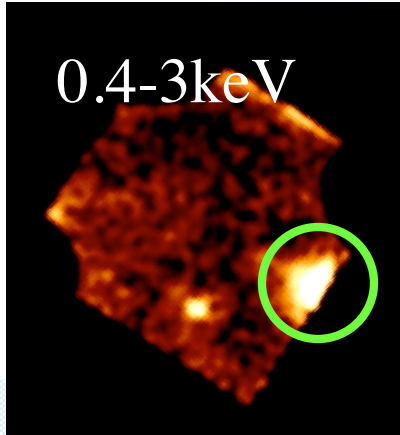
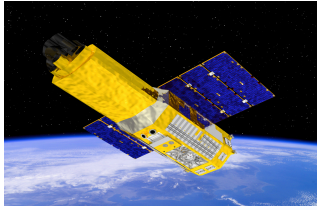
- HESSJ1616-508: >55
(Matsumoto et al. 2007)
- HESSJ1804-216: ~ 25
(Bamba et al. 2007)

If the origin of the TeV emission is the inverse Compton of the CMB by high-energy electrons, the magnetic field must be too small.

Discussion: src A

- No counterpart in other wavelengths.
- $NH \sim 1.2e22 \text{ cm}^{-2}$
 - ◆ $D \sim 10 \text{ kpc}$ (c.f. NH (HI survey) $\sim 2e22 \text{ cm}^{-2}$)
 - ◆ $L_x(2-10\text{keV}) \sim 6e33 \text{ erg/s}$
- v photon index = 1.7
 - v Harder than the canonical SNR values (2.5-3.0)
 - v Non-thermal brems. emission from loss-flattened electron distribution? (e.g., γ Cygni; Uchiyama et al. 2002)
 - v Old SNR? (Yamazaki et al. 2006)
 - v PWN?

Spectrum of srcB

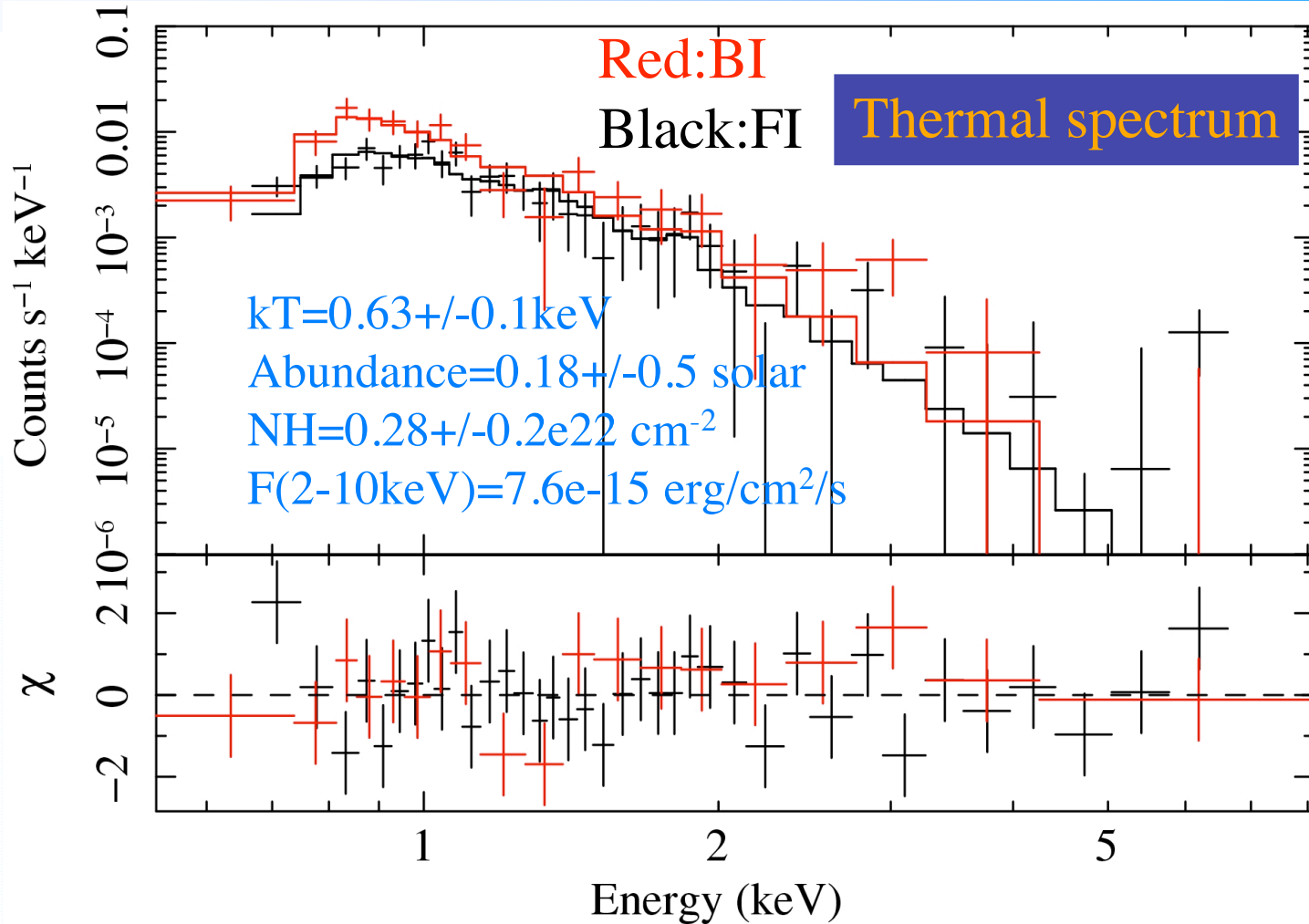
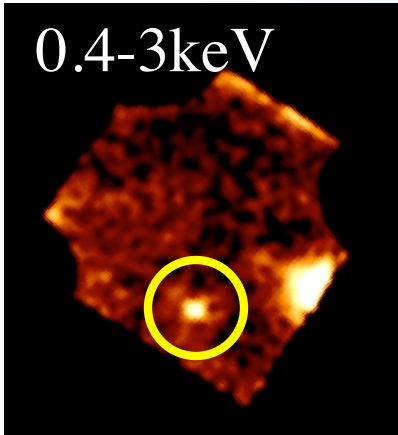
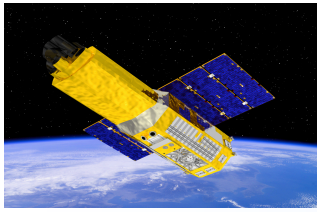




Discussion: src B

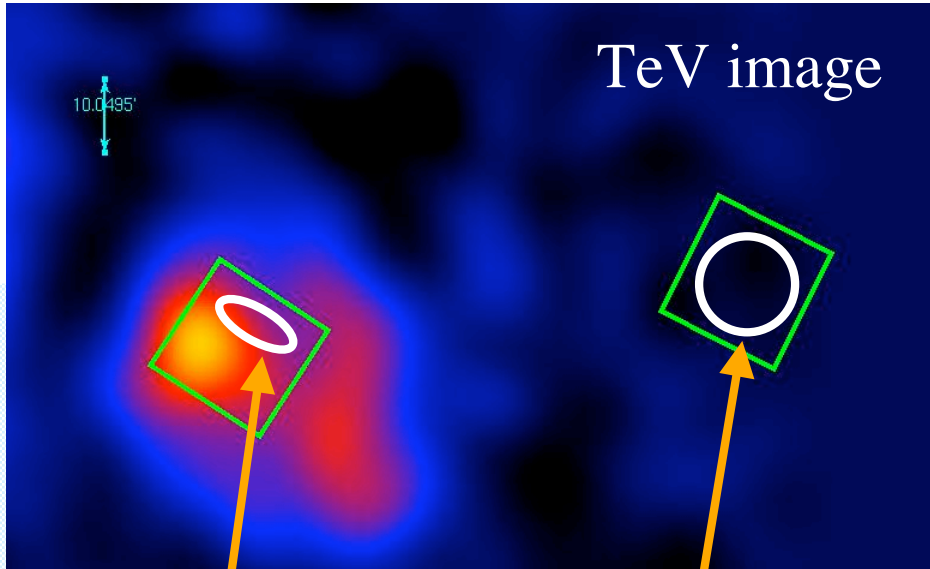
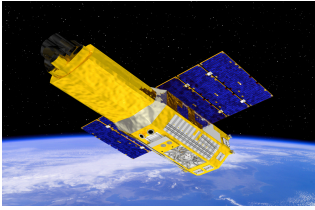
- Spatially coincident with 2MASS J16140610-5152264
 - ◆ The origin of the object is not clarified.
- Previously detected with Swift XRT in March 2006: variable?
 - ◆ F(2-10keV): Swift $1.4e-13$ erg/s/cm² (Landi et al. 2007)
Suzaku $3.6e-13$ erg/s/cm² (large err.)
- Extremely large photon index (3.6)
- $NH \sim 1.2e22$ cm⁻²
 - ◆ Same as that of src A.
 - ◆ Physically related to HESSJ1614?
 - ◆ Src A= offset PWN and src B = pulsar?
(e.g. PSRJ1809-1917 associated with HESSJ1809-193
has a large photon index of 3.2 ± 0.4 ; Kargaltsev & Pavlov 2007)

Spectrum of src C



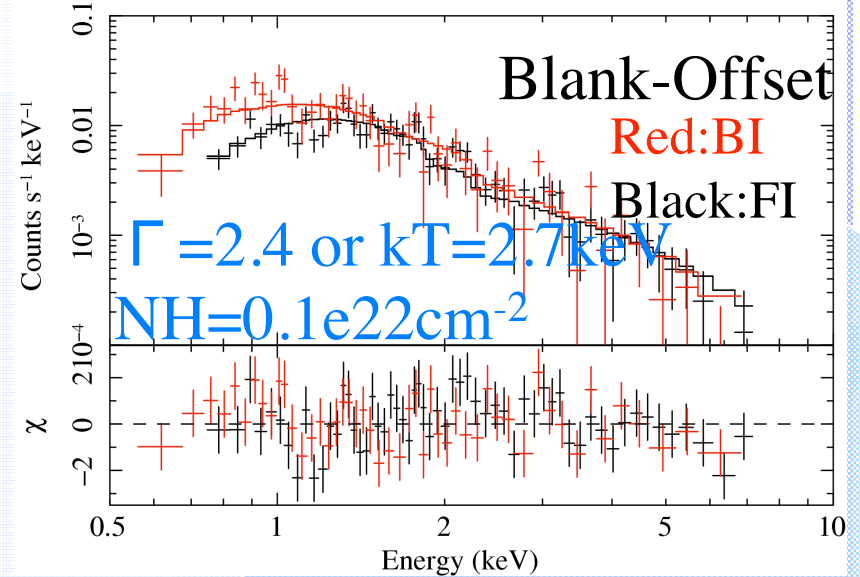
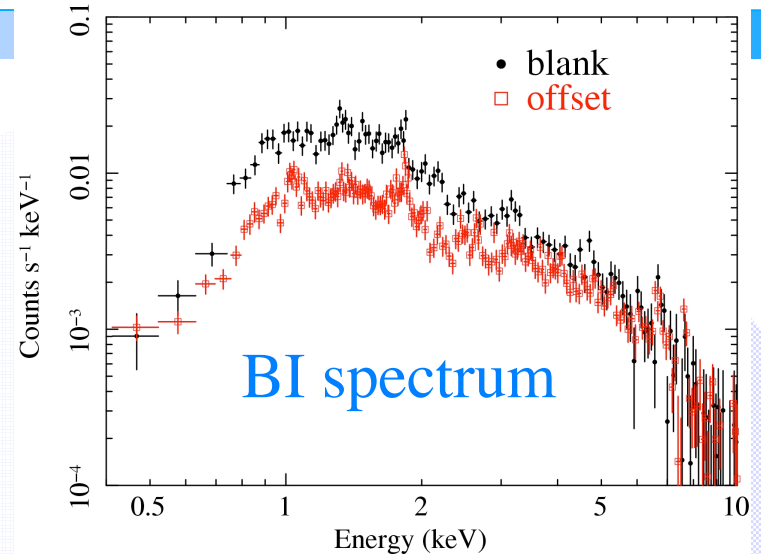
Probably the foreground B9V star HD145703

Diffuse soft X-ray emission



Blank region as a background

Offset region. No X-ray and gamma-ray objects.



Summary

■ Discovery of three X-ray objects.

◆ Src A

- Extended and spatially coincident with HESSJ1614.
 - Plausible counterpart to HESSJ1614.
- $F(1-10\text{TeV})/F(2-10\text{keV}) = 34$
 - It is difficult to explain the ratio in terms of high-energy electrons.
- Photon index = 1.7
 - Different from the SNR values.

◆ Src B

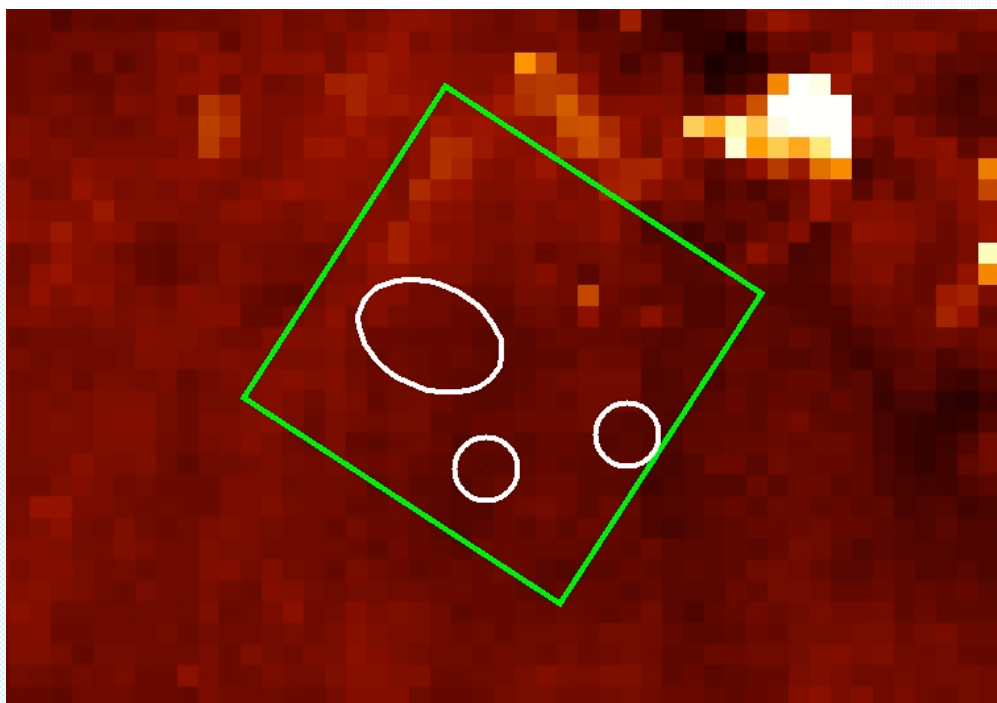
- Column density suggests that src B may also be physically related to HESSJ1614. Pulsar?

◆ Src C ... foreground star

■ Discovery of the extended soft X-ray emission.

他波長イメージ

SUMSS 843MHz survey



CO map

