OBSERVATIONS OF IONISED CARBON TOWARDS SNR RXJ1713.7-3946

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- C+ can be used as a tracer for ionisation.
- We are looking for locations and potential sources of ionisation.
- Our primary interest is cosmic rays.



SPECTRA



- The figures show the spectra of ¹²CO(J=I-0) and I[C II] from -150 km/s to 50 km/s for selected regions.
- The shaded band indicates where SNR RXJ1713 is located.

COMPARISON OF GAS ACROSS REGION MI



- The black dotted lines indicate the edge of the SNR shell, based on the HESS Gamma Ray contours
 - C[II] emission increases sharply on the left of the figure, coinciding with an increase in the molecular gas. While on the right side there is not much variation in the emission
 - The levels of atomic gas seems to stay constant across the SNR.
 - The molecular gas peaks around Core C, shown in the previous slide, and around the far left edge, outside the SNR shell.

DISTRIBUTION OF I[C II] IN REGION MI

- The map shows the variation of the [C II] emission line across the MI region
- The contours are the ${}^{12}CO(J=I-0)$ emission line





GAS RATIOS ACROSS THE SNR

- Gas clouds across the centre of the remnant are primarily molecular.
- Excess C[II] emission comes from the left of the remnant.

FUTURE WORK

• We have established a decent understanding of the distribution of gas throughout SNR RXJ1713 and are currently working to estimate the cosmic ray ionisation rate in the clouds. There is currently a paper in prep detailing our results so far:

Observations of Ionised Carbon towards Supernova Remnant RXJ1713.7-3946

• The next step involves looking at other SNRs where we expect to see an excess of ionised carbon. The two targets in mind are Vela Jr. and RCW 86.