

Gamma-ray and Neutrino Emission from Supernova Remnants and Molecular Clouds CTA-Oz Meeting #1 2023

Ryan Burley Supervisor: Dr Sabrina Einecke Co-Supervisors: Prof Gavin Rowell, A/Prof Gary Hill

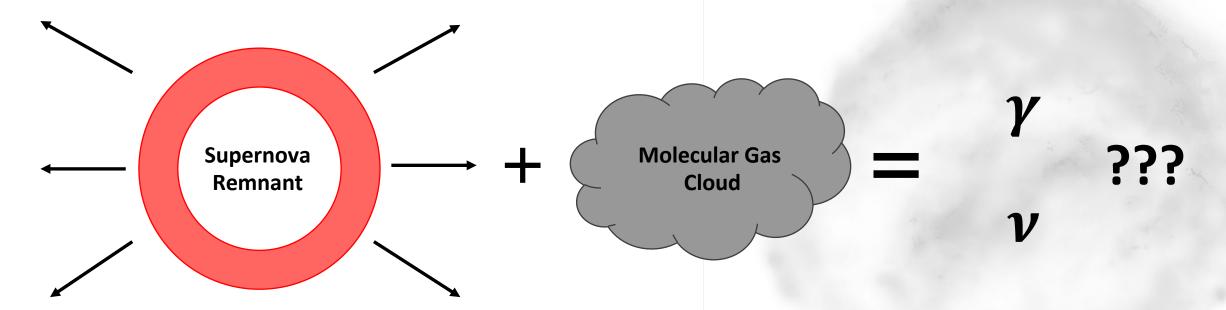


Motivation



Are supernova remnants (SNRs) responsible for some of the unidentified highenergy gamma rays and neutrinos in our Galaxy?

- Cosmic rays from SNRs interact with molecular gas to make gamma rays and neutrinos
- We can model SNR and cloud combinations to find regions of interest
- Look at these regions in more detail with other data

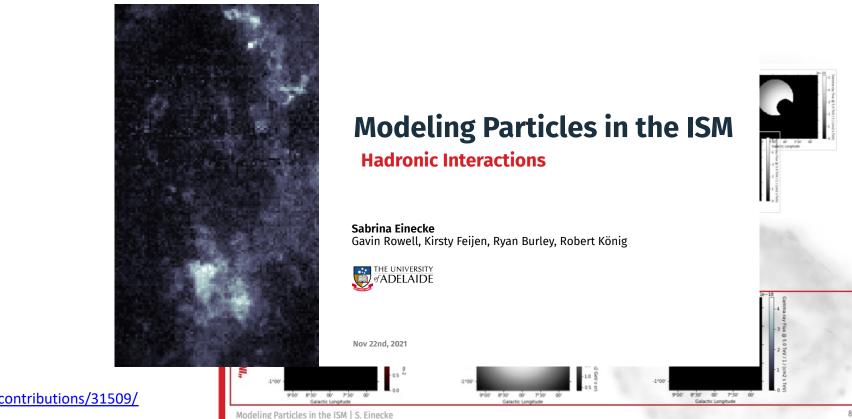


partISM



A python framework for modelling **part**icles in the **ISM**

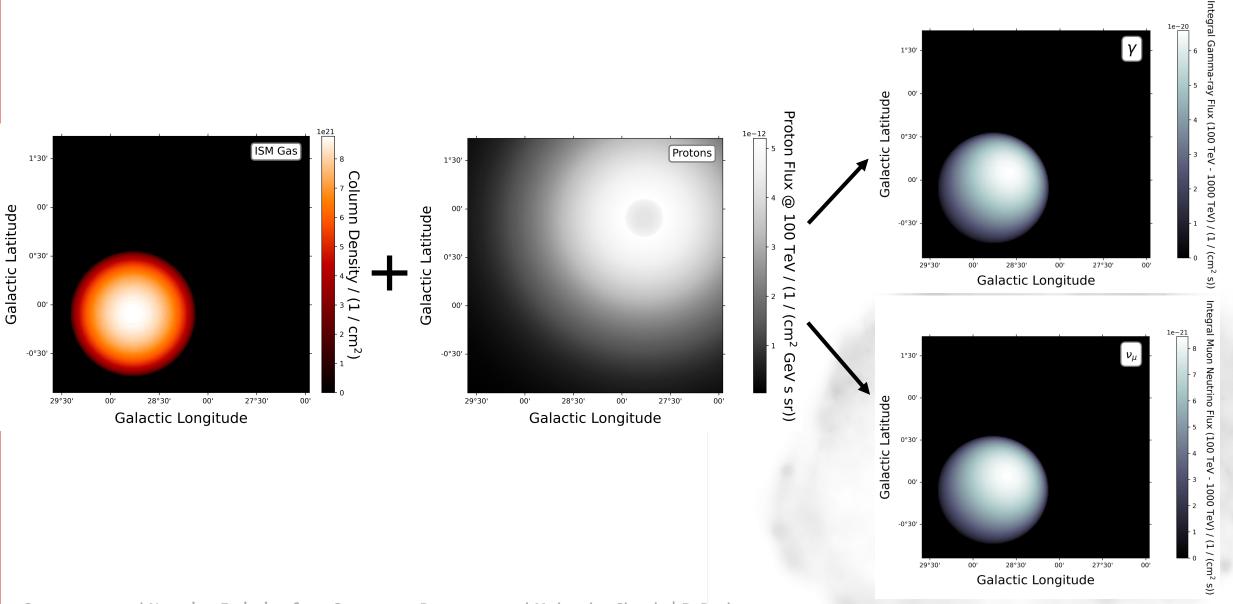
Refer to Sabrina's talk 'Modelling Particles in the ISM' from CTA-Oz Meeting #2 2021

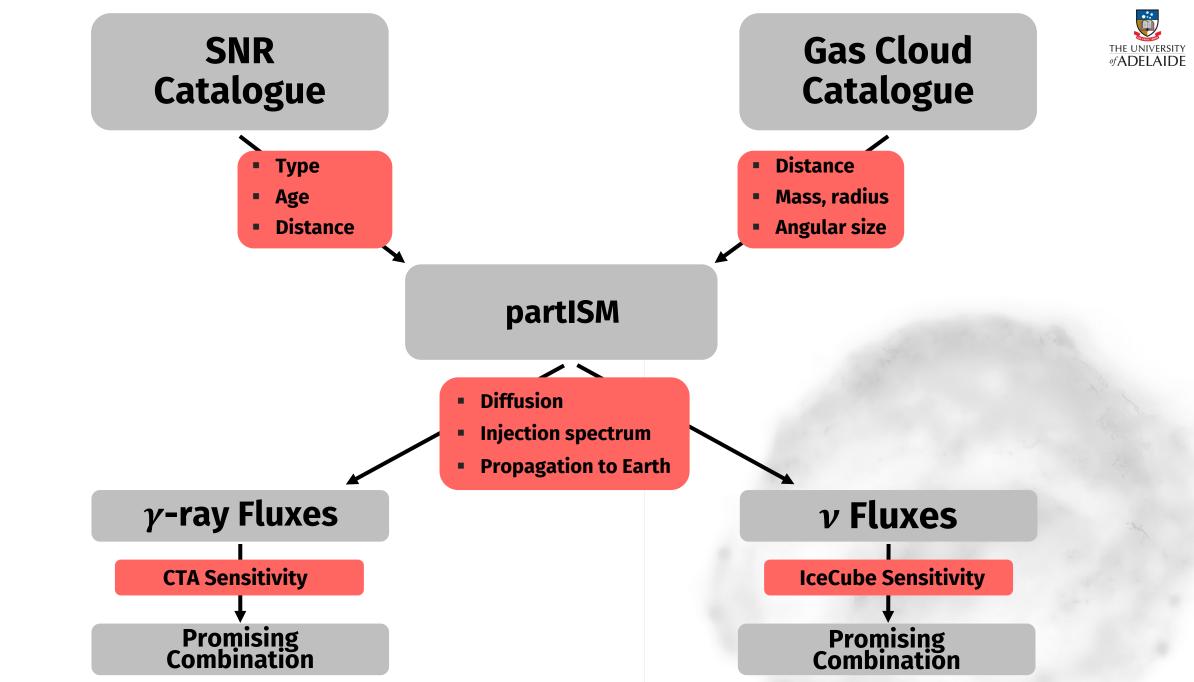


https://indico.cta-observatory.org/event/3712/contributions/31509/

partISM





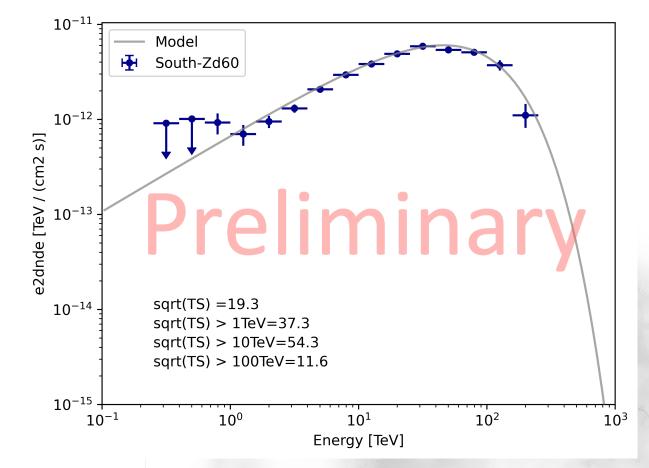


CTA Consideration



Simulate how CTA would see our gamma-ray spectra, considering:

- Extension of source
- Zenith dependence
- Source visibility



We use the CTA instrument response functions (CTA Consortium and Observatory, doi: 10.5281/zenodo5499840 (2021))

Top Combinations



We are now considering a range of model and system parameters to explore which parameter combinations for a given SNR/cloud pair result in a gamma-ray flux that does not exceed that as reported in the HGPS.

Model parameters include:

- Diffusion coefficient
- Spectral index
- Magnetic field

System parameters include:

- SNR age
- Distance between SNR and cloud



Conclusions and Further Work



Many combinations of supernova remnants and molecular gas clouds could be responsible for unresolved gamma-ray sources and astrophysical neutrinos

- We aim to find the most promising combinations
- This work will provide a selection of promising targets that will be valuable for many studies
- Interesting follow-up opportunities for the top candidates from this study

