

Synchrotron radiation in Cas A: the non-linear connection



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Supernova remnants (SNRs) are thought to be the dominant sources of Galactic cosmic rays (Helder+ 2012) First evidence of that was given by the radio observations showing synchrotron emission of GeV electrons

Non-linear cosmic-ray acceleration: accelerated particles influence the shock itself Steep spectra at low frequencies, flat at high frequencies resulting in spectral curvature (Malkov & Drury 2001)

We investigate the spectral index of synchrotron radiation between radio and mid-infrared to look for this curvature





Spectral steepening

- Strongest in the south-east region
- One of the oldest structures in the remnant
- We estimate magnetic field upper limit

Spectral flattening

- Observed in most of the remnant
- Stronger at the reverse and forward shock
- Weaker in-between the shock regions





Conclusions

- We find a good morphological correlation between the 4.72GHz and 3.6µm data -> synchrotron radiation
- Spectral index map shows flattening in the shocks regions (α ~0.55 0.65) and in-between (α ~0.65 0.75) -> Non-linear acceleration (c.f. Jones+ 2003)
- South-east of the remnant shows signs of spectral steepening ($\alpha \sim 0.75 0.85$) -> Cooling break consistent with B < 1.2 mG

References: Helder et al. (2012), Space Science Reviews, 173, 369, Malkov & Drury (2001), Report on Progress in Physics, 64, 429, Jones et al. 2003, ApJ, 587, 227 ¹University of Amsterdam, *Delaney, T. A. (2004), Ph.D. Thesis, 4065 Contact: V.Domcek@uva.nl