





Study of Gamma-Ray Emission at the Cygnus Cocoon Region

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Significance Map of the Cygnus Region with 760 days of HAWC data





2HWC J2031 + 415 overlaps with two sources:

1) Fermi Cocoon

2) PWN TeV J2032+4130

TeV J2032+4130 powered by the pulsar PSR J2032+4127 [*Abdo, A. A., et al. 2012, ApJ, 753, 159*]

Fig.

White contours: VERITAS contours (5, 7, 9, 11 sigma) using extended source analysis (0.23deg)
[*R. Bird et al, ICRC 2017*]
White plus signs: Pulsars from ATNF catalog
[*http://www.atnf.csiro.au/people/pulsar/psrcat*]
Black stars: Fermi Cocoon contours [Ackermann, M., et al. 2011, Science, 334, 1103]







- Fermi-LAT detection of hard and extended GeV gammaray emission in Cygnus
- "Cocoon" of freshly accelerated cosmic rays
- Extent ~ 50 pc between OB2 and SNR Gamma Cygni
- Origin possibly attributed to Gamma Cygni or/and OB2?



Ackermann, M., et al. 2011, Science, 334, 1103



Cygnus Cocoon





Ackermann, M., et al. 2011, Science, 334, 1103



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Cocoon Region with FermiLAT data





Fig. left: Residual count map of the Cocoon region (Fermi Science tools, pass 8 data, clean) with 5σ , $8\sigma \& 11\sigma$ contours from HAWC significance map

Fig. bottom right: Published 2 year cocoon spectrum by Fermi and the spectrum obtained with Fermi tools

Caveat: Used publicly available isotropic and diffuse background. For 2011 paper, a specific diffuse emission background template used by Fermi

Fermi Cocoon Flux Spectrum 0-8 Years with 3FHL and 3FGL Cocoon models



Comparison between different observations

- Detected higher flux by wide field TeV observatories
- Extrapolation of the HAWC spectrum at GeV energies consistent with the extension of the Fermi Cocoon spectrum
- ARGO J2031+41 possible counterpart of Cocoon at TeV energies [*Bartoli, B., et al.* 2014, ApJ, 790, 152]
- Relation between TeV sources and GeV emission needs further studies

J2031 region at different wavelength

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25 months HAWC contours (5, 7, 9, 11) overlaid on top of CO gas distribution map by DAME survey 25 months HAWC contours (5, 7, 9, 11) overlaid on top of atomic hydrogen gas distribution map by CGPS survey 25 months HAWC contours (5, 7, 9, 11) overlaid on top of Spitzer MIPS 24 μm image from the MIPSGAL survey 25 months HAWC contours (5, 7, 9, 11) overlaid on top of Spitzer IRAC 8 μm image

https://www.cfa.harvard.edu/rtdc/CO/Nu mberedRegions/DHT10/index.html

10 14 18 22 26 30 34 38 42 46 50 Brightness_Temperature

http://irsa.ipac.caltech.edu/data/SPITZER/Cygnus-X/

Morphological Studies

- Source Spectrum $\frac{dN}{dE} = I_0 \frac{E}{E_0}^{-\Gamma}$
- Morphological shapes used to model 2HWC J2031+415
 - 1) A Simple Gaussian Shape
 - 2) A Pulsar Diffusion Model
 - Based on the morphological studies of Geminga & PSR B0656+14
 - Electrons and Positrons diffused off from the PWN TeV J2032+4130
 - TeV Gamma-Ray emission via Inverse Compton scattering
 - PSR J2032+4127 closer to Geminga and PSR B0656+14 in age

Name	Age (kyr)	Distance (pc)	Ė (erg/s)
PSR J2032+4127	181	1700	1.7e35
Geminga	342	250	3.2e34
PSR B0656+14	111	288	3.8e34

http://www.atnf.csiro.au/people/pulsar/psrcat/

Multi-Mission Maximum Likelihood (3ML) [Vianello, G., et al. 2015, 34th ICRC, PoS, 1042]

Comparison between the Morphologies Studied

) 2 4 6 8 10 significance [σ]

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- Contribution from overlapping sources to TeV emission at the cocoon region unclear
- First study of morphology in Cygnus Region with HAWC data (including multi-source fit, physics modelling)
- Next: Joint analysis with Fermi-LAT, VERITAS and HAWC data (including new HAWC energy estimator, in preparation)

