

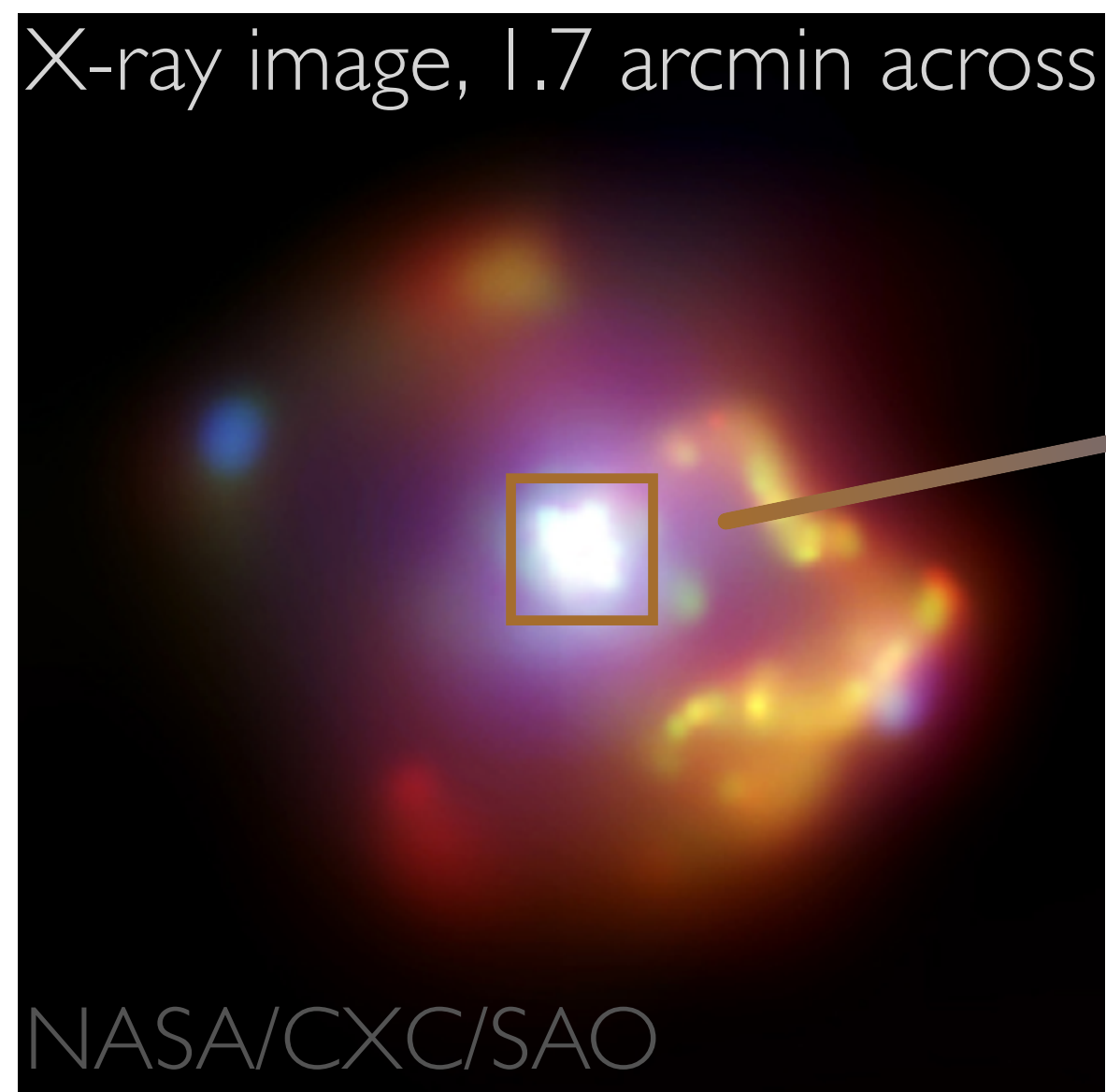
# SUPERNOVA REMNANT 0540-69.3: Continuum Emission of the Pulsar and its Nebula

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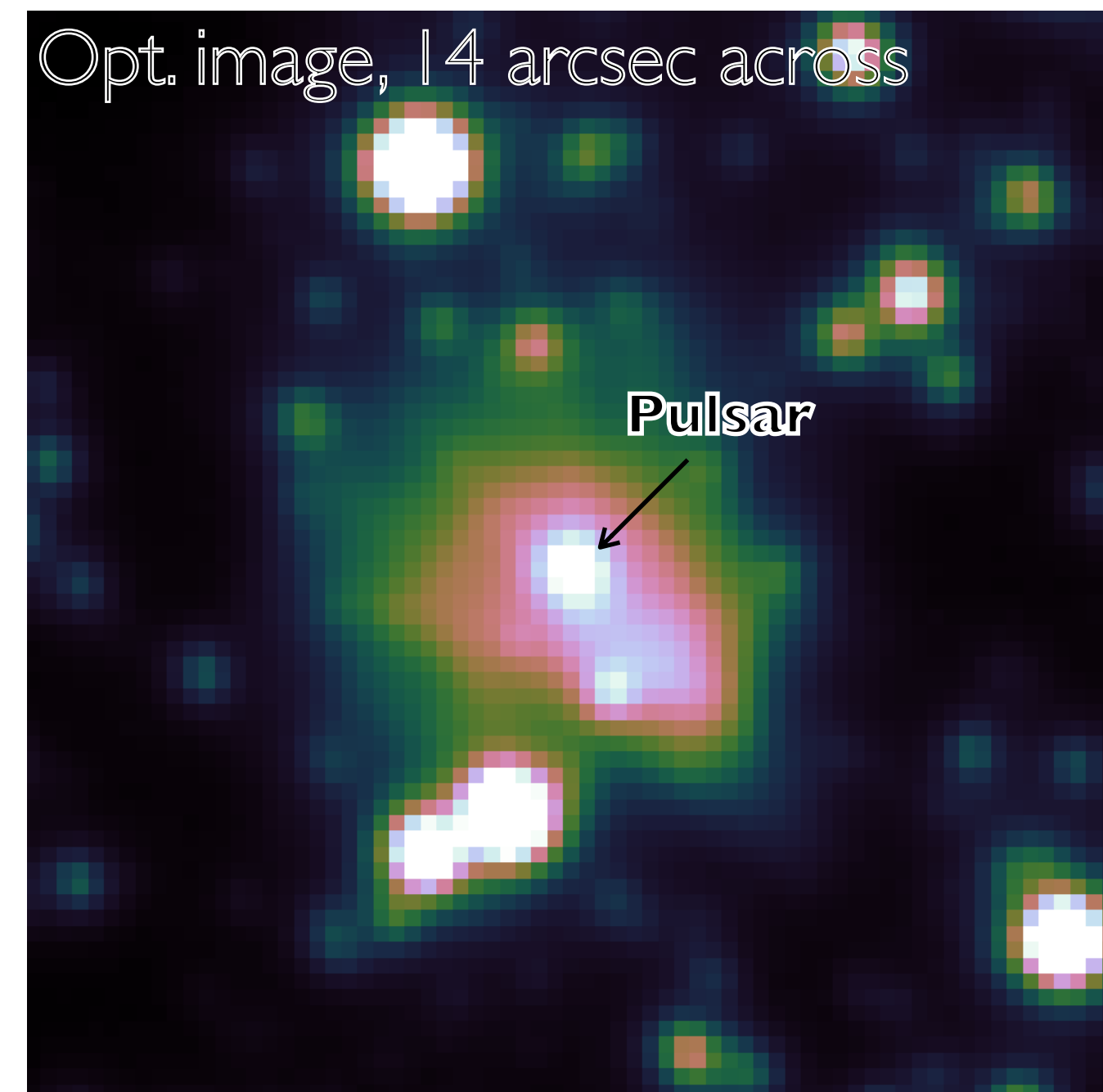
Collaborators: J. Larsson, J. Sollerman, J. D. Lyman, J. Spyromilio

# SNR 0540-69.3

- \* Supernova remnants (SNRs) provide information of the last stages of stellar evolution, supernova (SN) explosion mechanisms and compact objects



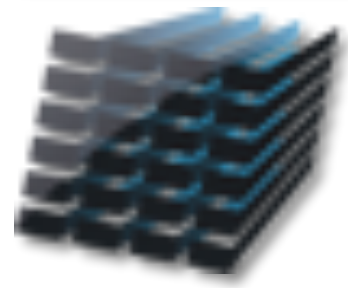
- \* Large Magellanic Cloud: ~50 kpc distance
- \* ~1000 yrs old, type II SN
- \* Crab twin: Pulsar (P = 50 ms) and Nebula



- \* This talk: continuum emission from the pulsar and nebula
- \* Helps to understand pulsar properties and the physical conditions in this region

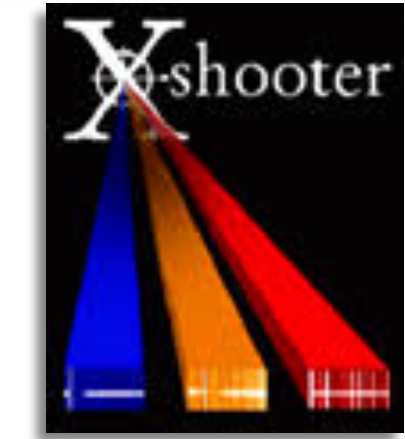


# DATA FROM VLT/ESO

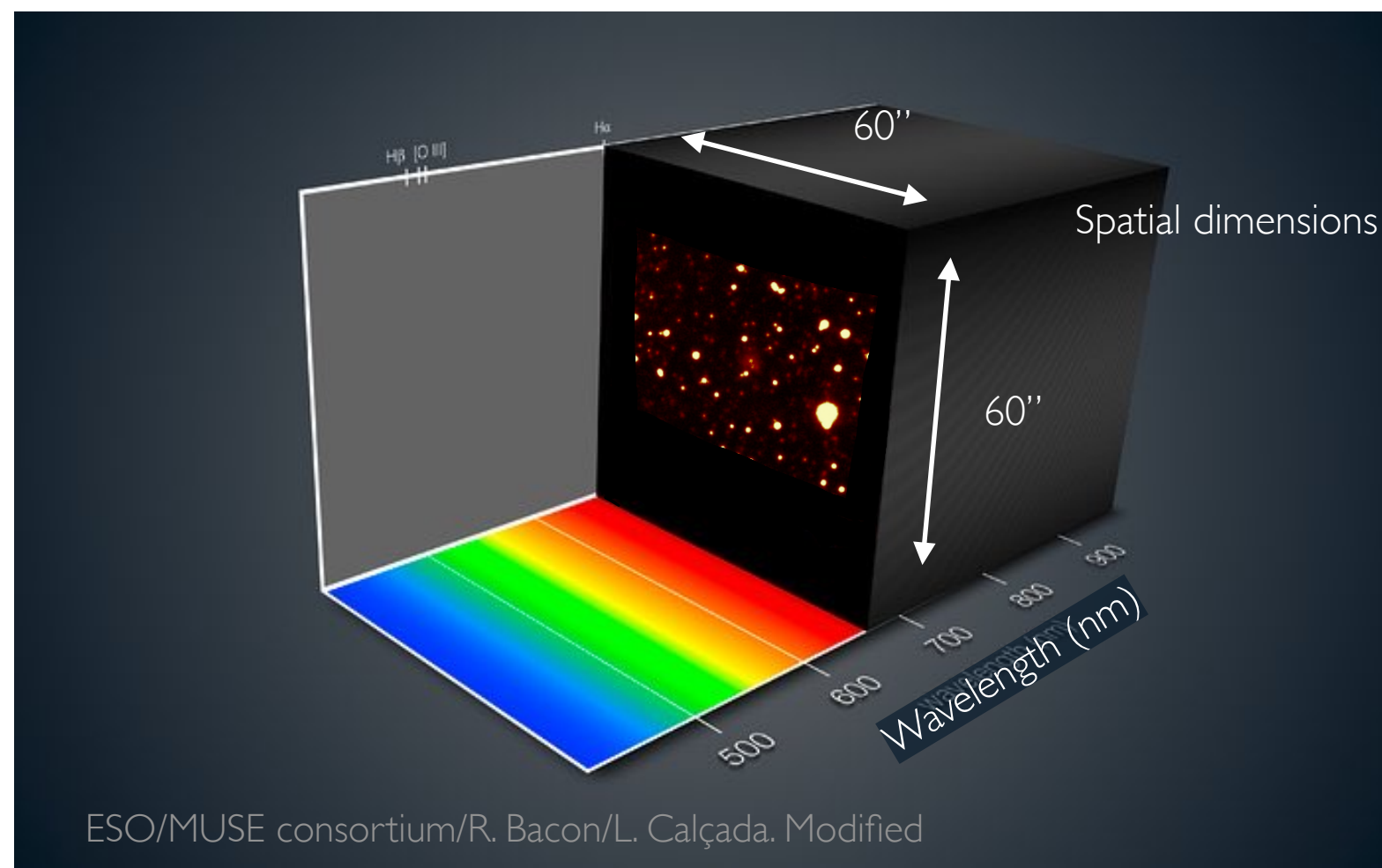


**MUSE**

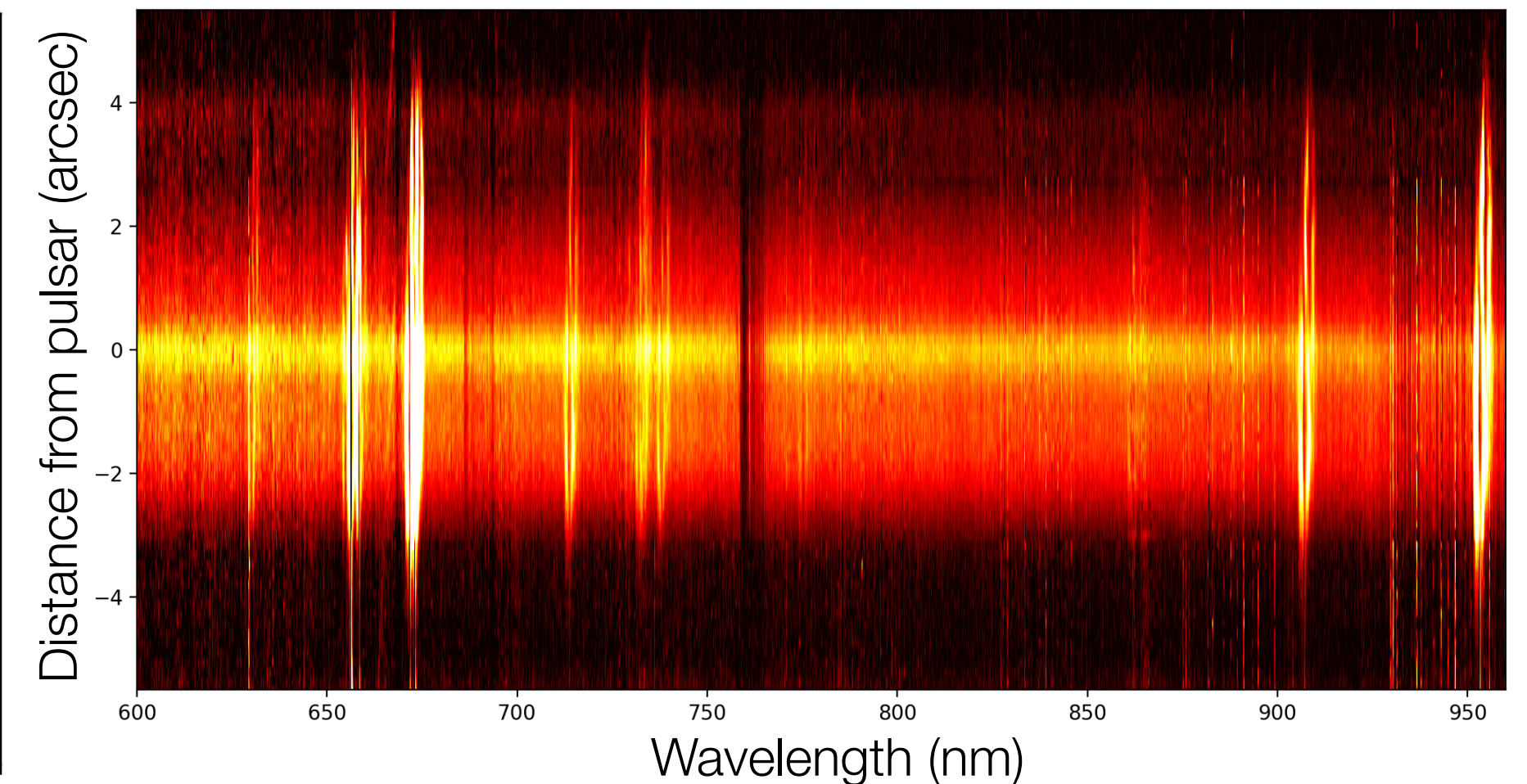
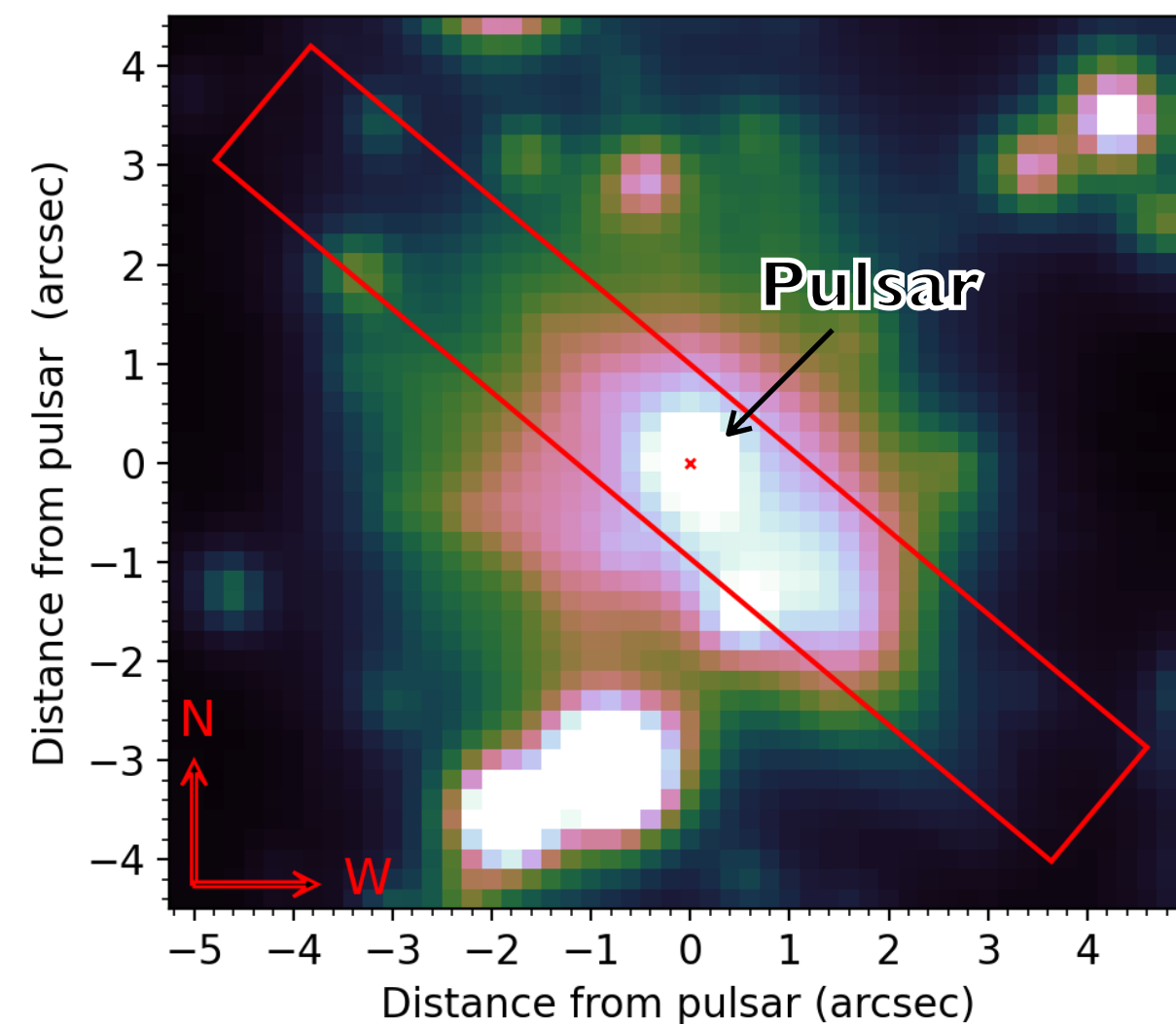
- \* 3D data
- \* 465 - 930 nm
- \* Field of View: 60" x 60"
- \* Observations: Jan & Mar 2019



- \* 2D data
- \* UVB, VIS, NIR:  
300 - 2500 nm
- \* Slit dimensions: 1".2 - 1".6 x 11"
- \* Observations: Oct & Nov 2019
- \* First NIR spectrum of the source!



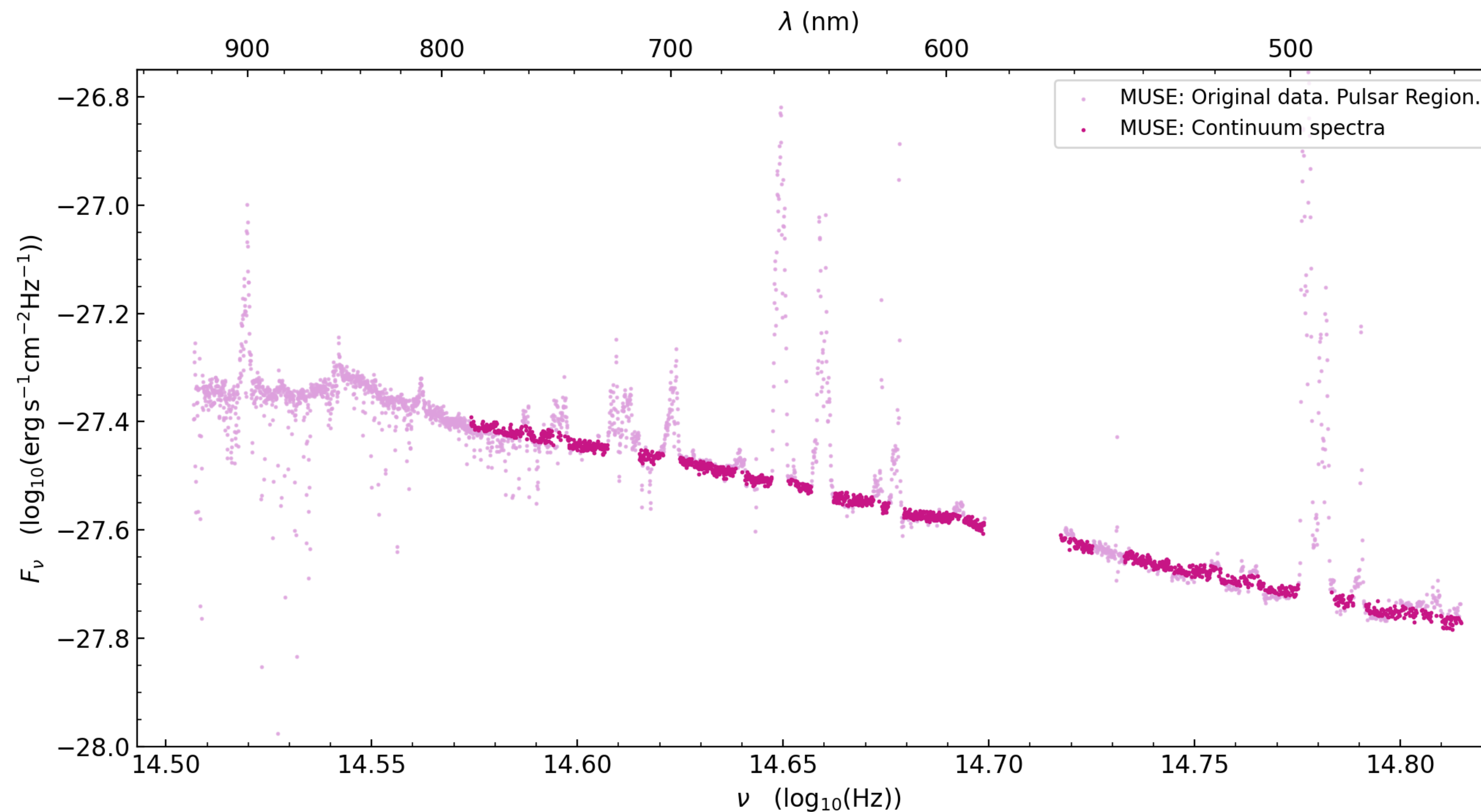
URL: <https://www.eso.org/public/ireland/teles-instr/technology/ifu/>



# ISOLATING THE CONTINUUM SPECTRUM

\* Masking and sigma-clipping lines and artefacts

\* Fit a power law:  $F_\nu \propto \nu^{-\alpha}$



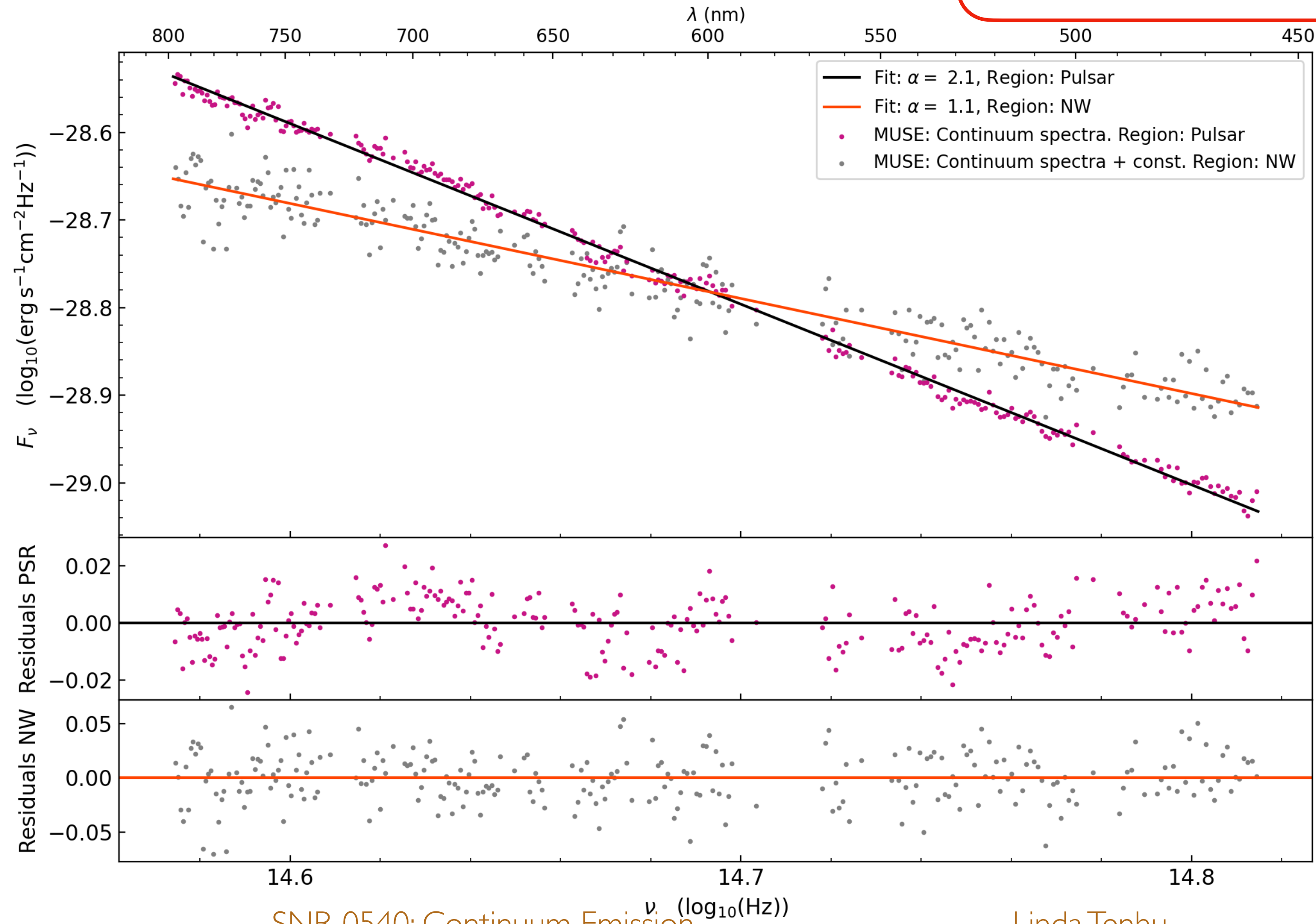


# MUSE: RESULTS

- \* Spectrum well-described by a single power law

Power law fit:

$$F_\nu \propto \nu^{-\alpha}$$

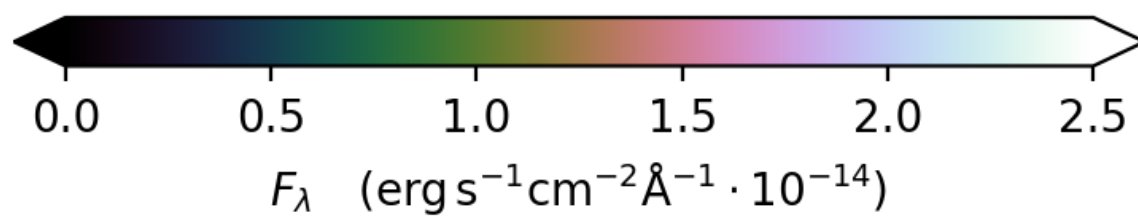


# MUSE: RESULTS

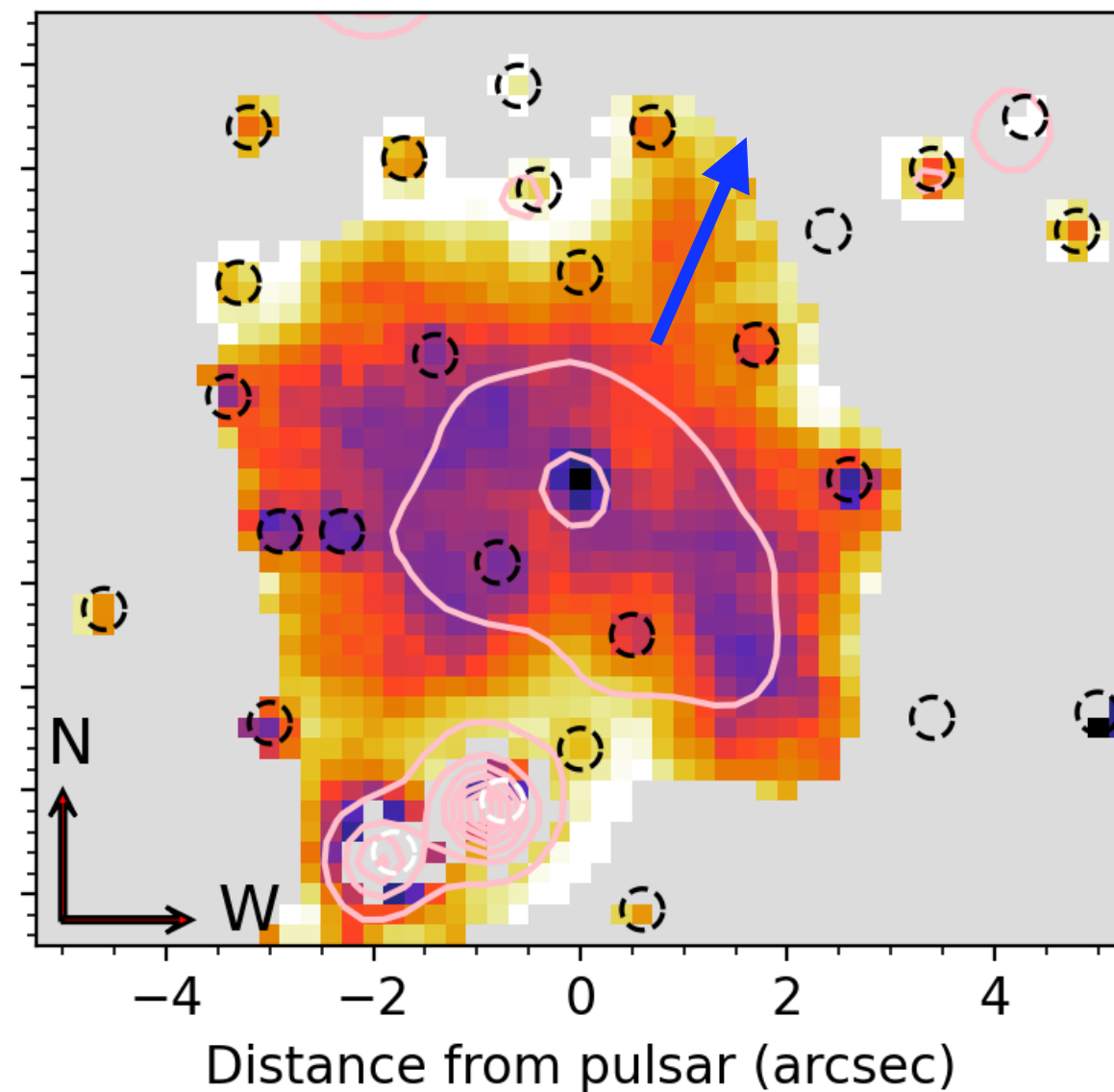
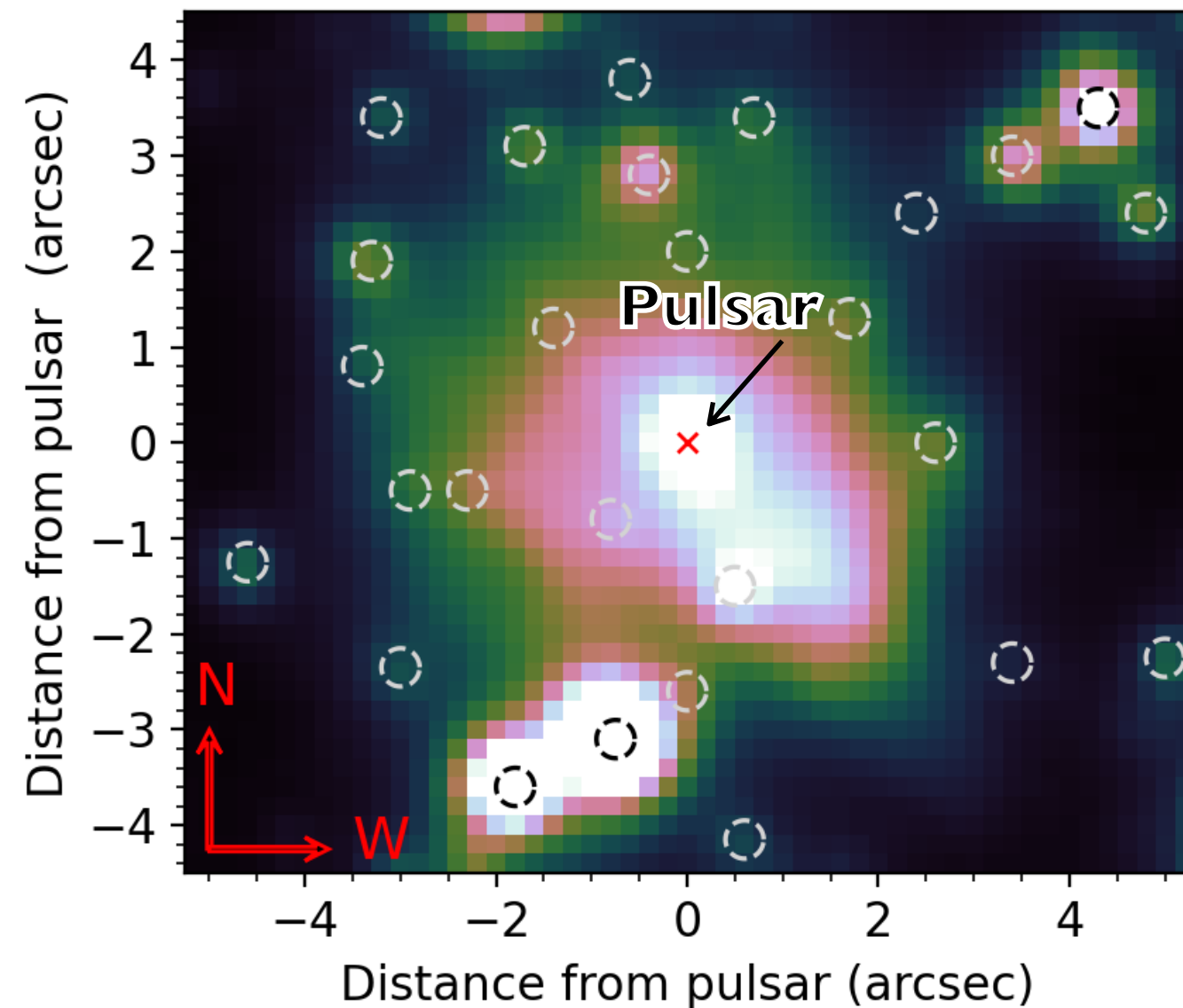
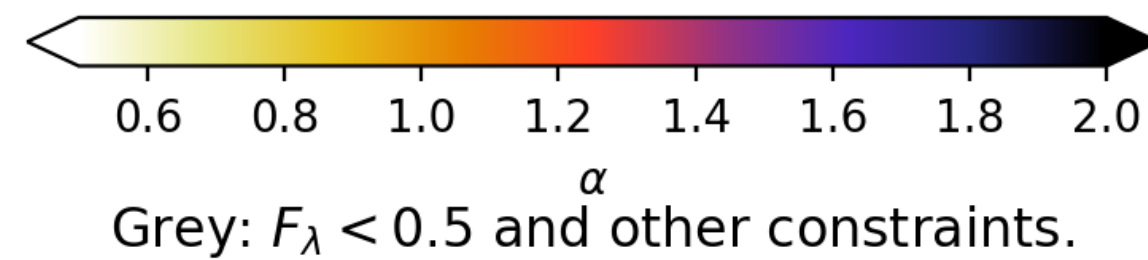
- \* Clear spatial variation in the spectral index (was not possible to see before)
- \* Pulsar region has the steepest spectrum

- \* Previously measured values [0.5, 1.5]
- \* Jet-like structure in the NW? (suggested by X-ray observations)

Flux

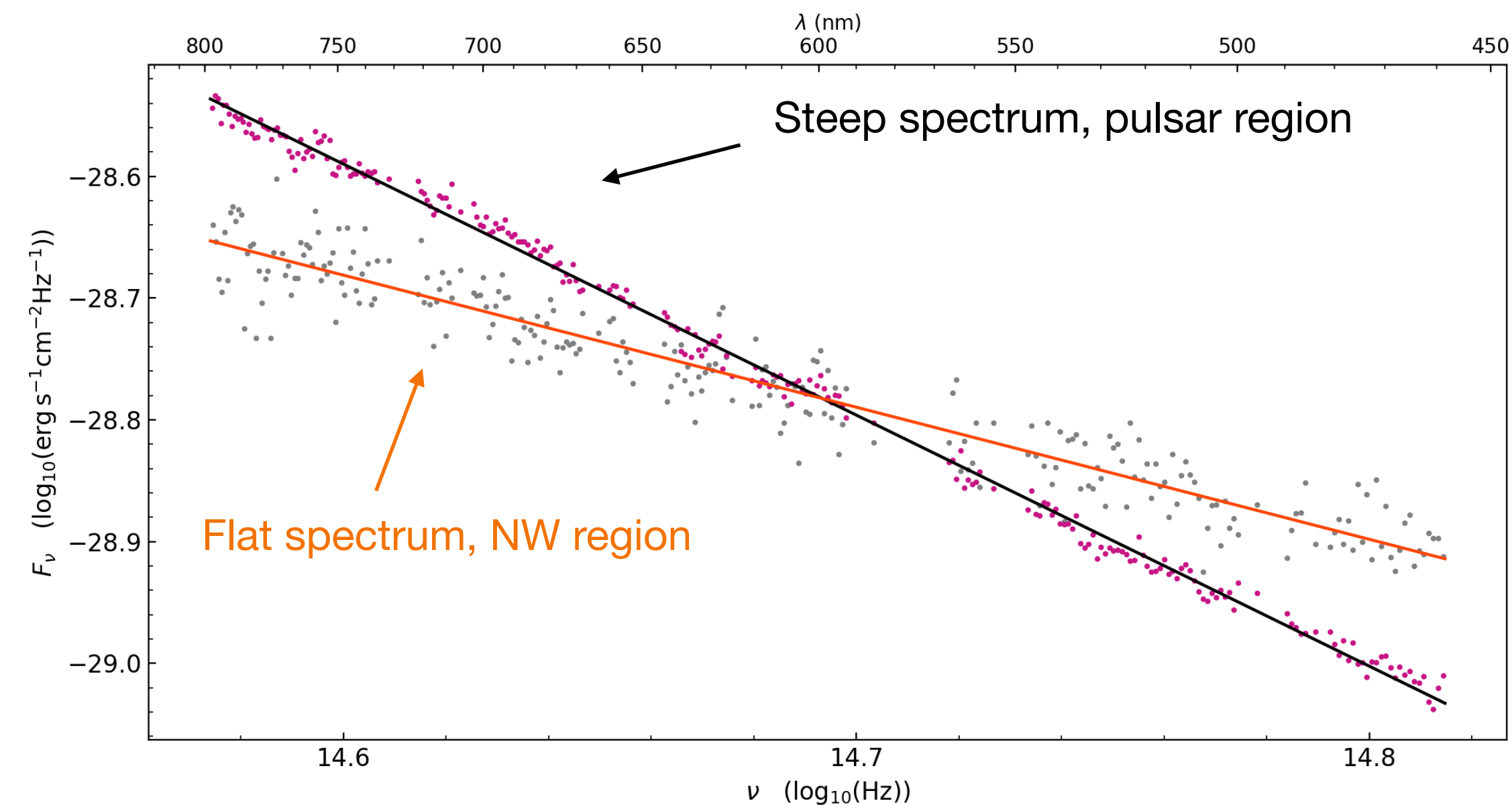


Spectral Index  $\alpha$



= stars

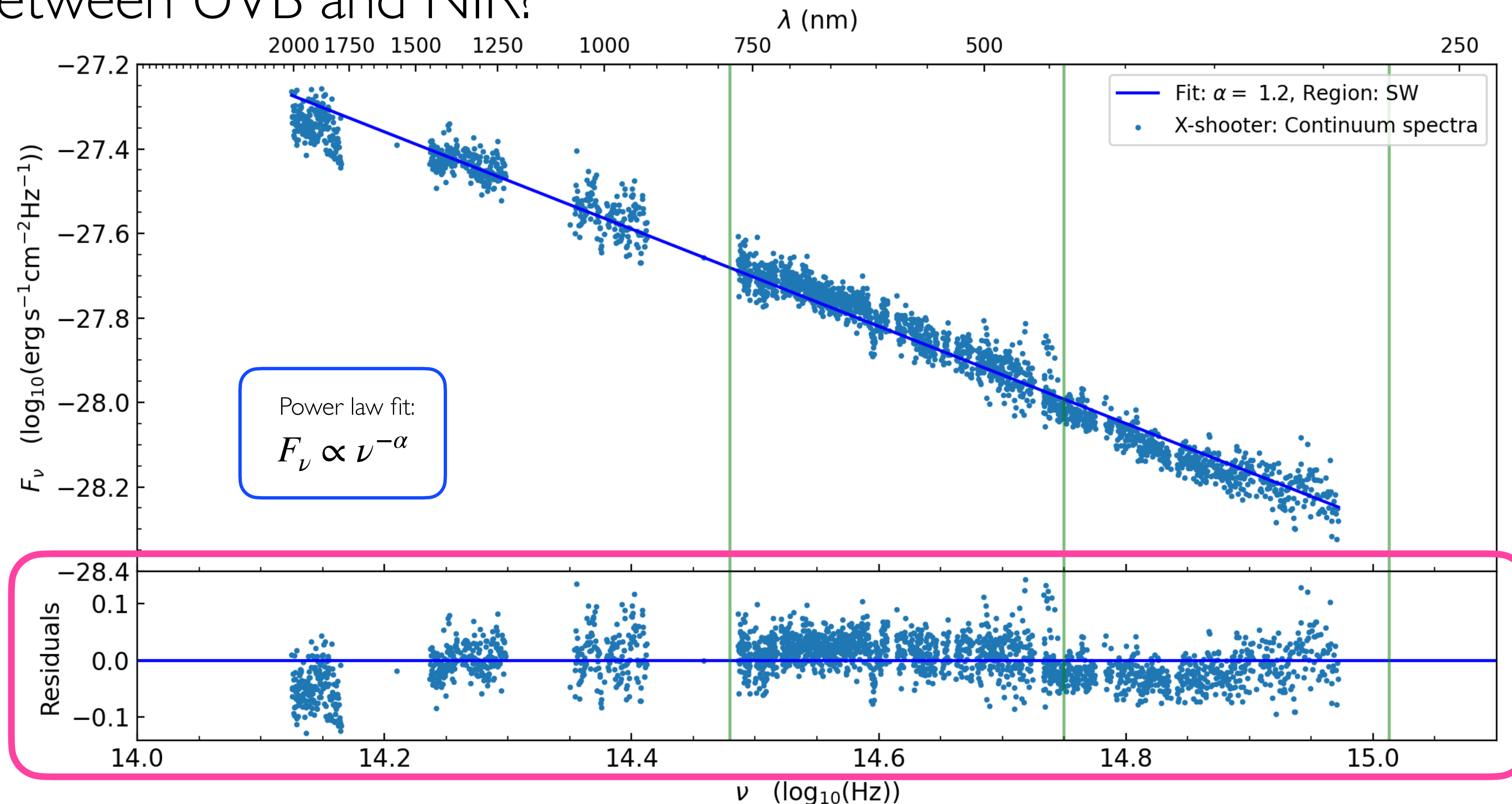
Power law fit:  
 $F_\nu \propto \nu^{-\alpha}$



# X-SHOOTER: RESULTS

\* A single power law not a good fit – spectral break somewhere between UVB and NIR?

\* Future plan is to investigate more complex models





# SUMMARY: SNR 0540

## Continuum Emission of the Pulsar and its Nebula

- \* MUSE (optical) results:

- \* Spectrum well-described by a single power law
- \* Clear spatial variation in the spectral index tells us about the particle distribution and acceleration in the nebula

- \* X-shooter (UVB - NIR) results:

- \* single power law is not a good fit for the whole wavelength region from UVB to NIR

- \* Future plan:

- \* More detailed analysis and interpretation in progress