

X-Raying the evolution of SN 1987A

Vinay Kashyap
CXC/CHASC/CfA

X-Raying the evolution of SN 1987A

Vinay Kashyap (CXC/CHASC/CfA)

David van Dyk (Imperial), Katy McKeough (Harvard), Frank Primini (CfA), Diab Jerius (CfA), Akshay Gowrishankar (Acton-Boxborough), Aneta Siemiginowska (CfA), Andreas Zezas (Crete)

Outline

Outline

- Goal: the X-ray morphology of SN 1987A

Outline

- Goal: the X-ray morphology of SN 1987A
 - use sharpened Chandra data and PSF

Outline

- ✦ Goal: the X-ray morphology of SN 1987A
 - ✦ use sharpened Chandra data and PSF
 - ✦ infer the intensity map that generates the data

Outline

- Goal: the X-ray morphology of SN 1987A
 - use sharpened Chandra data and PSF
 - infer the intensity map that generates the data
 - compare across time, passband, and observatory

Chandra data

Chandra data

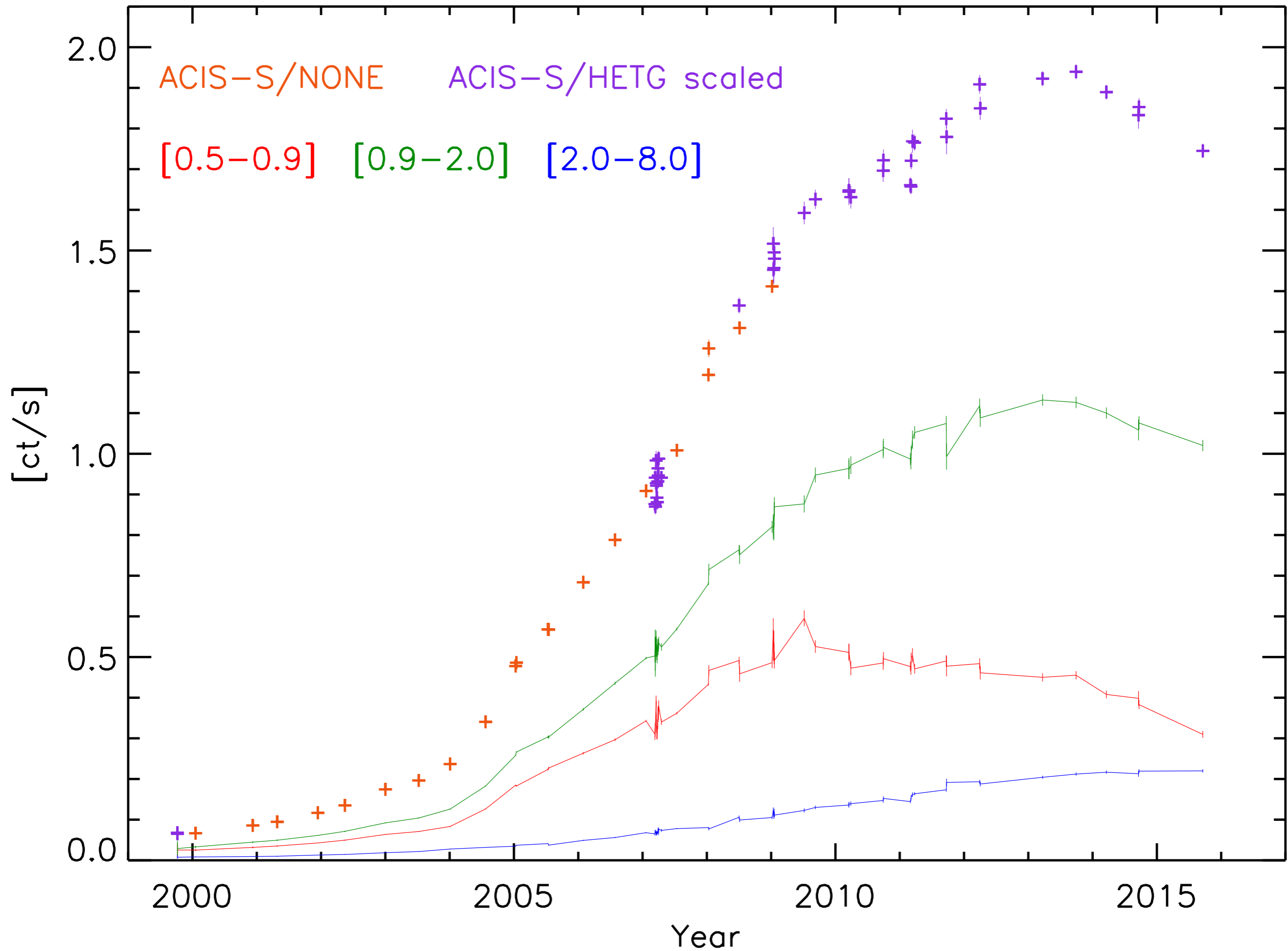
- Chandra has been observing SN 1987A in the X-ray regime since 1999 on a semi-irregular biannual schedule
 - Thanks mainly to the Penn State group, starting with Burrows et al. 2000, through Frank et al. 2016
 - Basic picture: the blast wave from the SN is plowing through a circumstellar equatorial ring of clumpy material since c.1999 and is now pushing out past it into smoother material

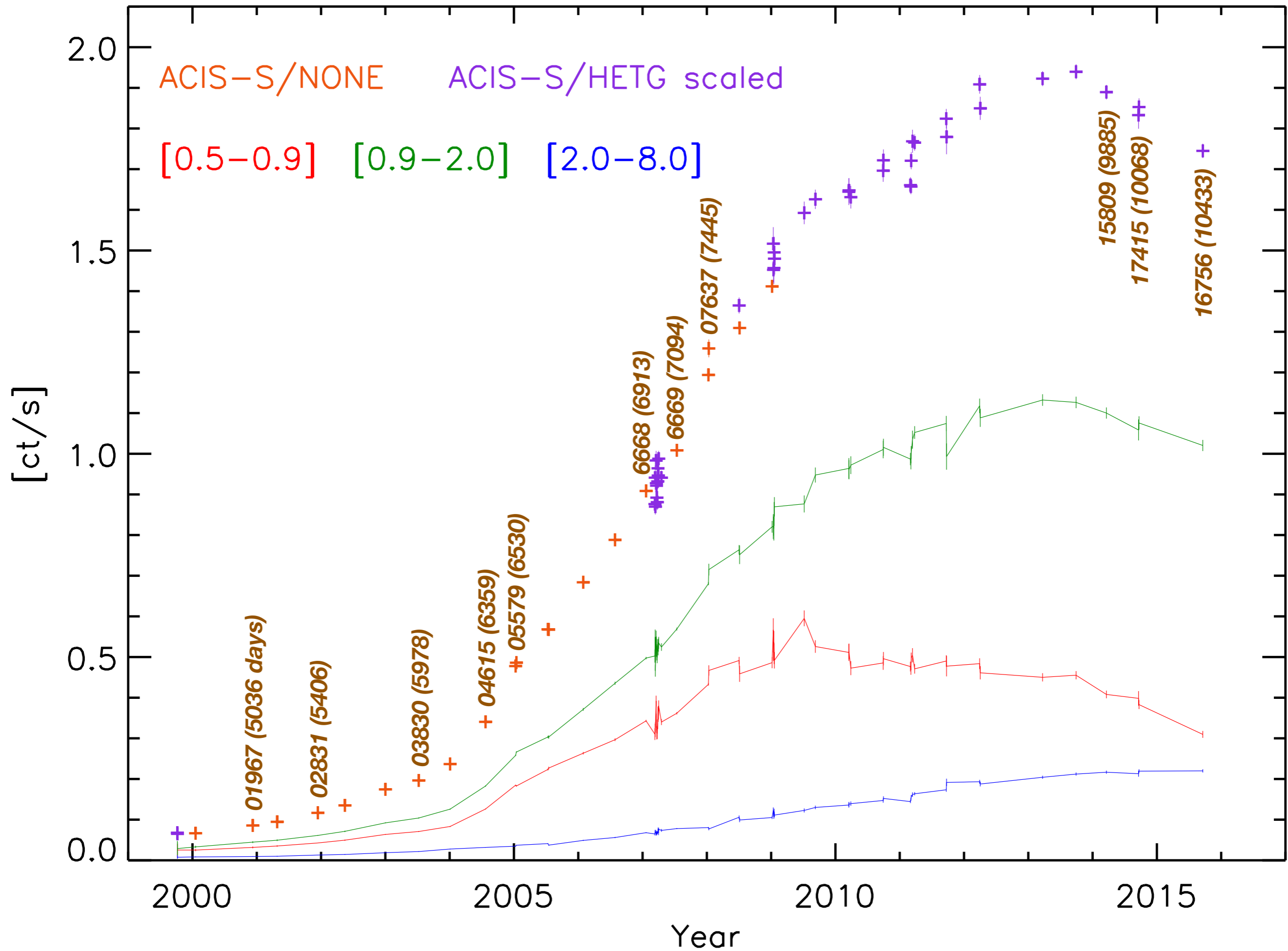
Chandra data

- Chandra has been observing SN 1987A in the X-ray regime since 1999 on a semi-irregular biannual schedule
 - Thanks mainly to the Penn State group, starting with Burrows et al. 2000, through Frank et al. 2016
 - Basic picture: the blast wave from the SN is plowing through a circumstellar equatorial ring of clumpy material since c.1999 and is now pushing out past it into smoother material
- The bare ACIS-S has accumulated 663 ksec of exposure, and the HETGS+ACIS-S combination has 1.45 Msec

Chandra data

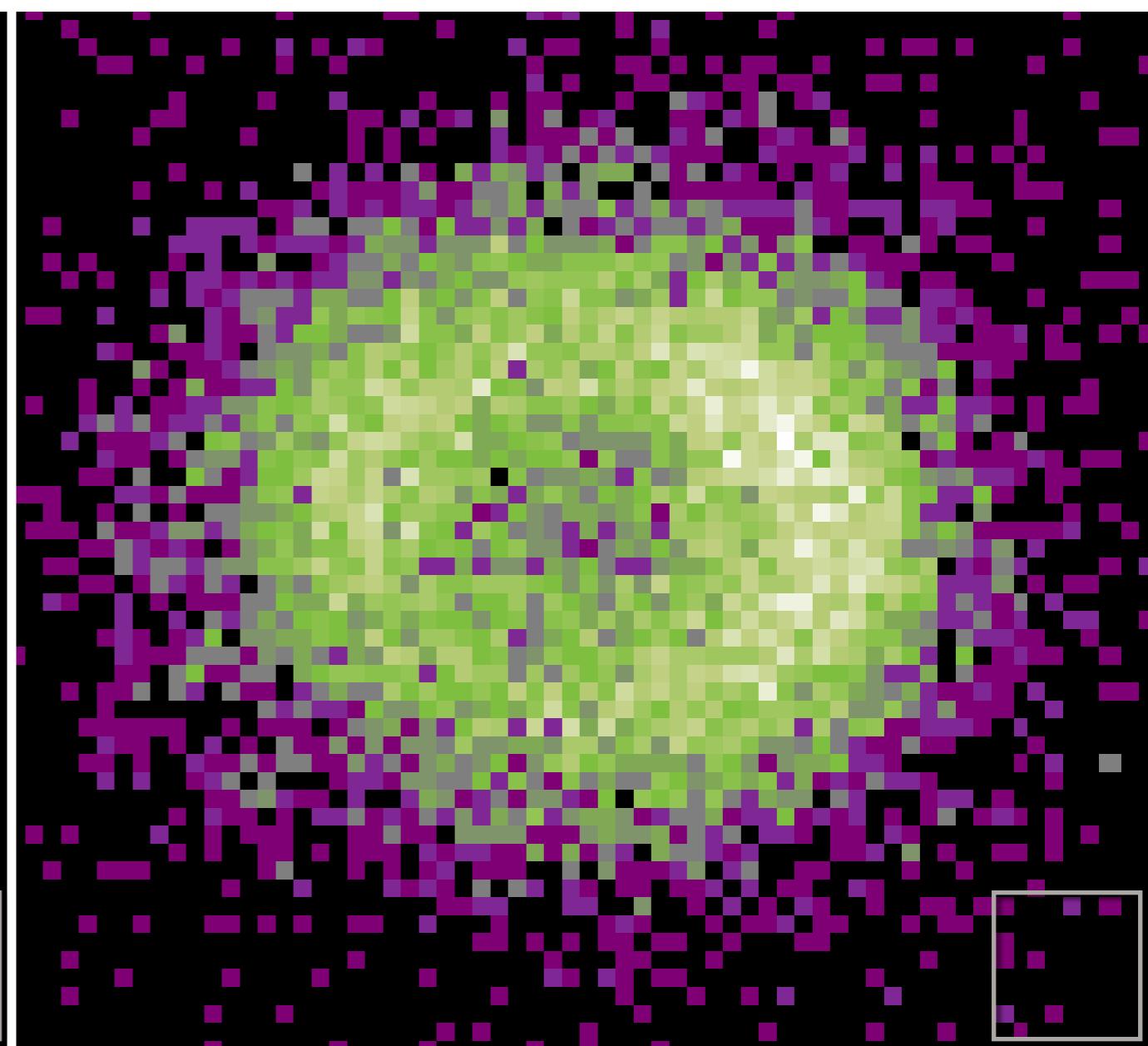
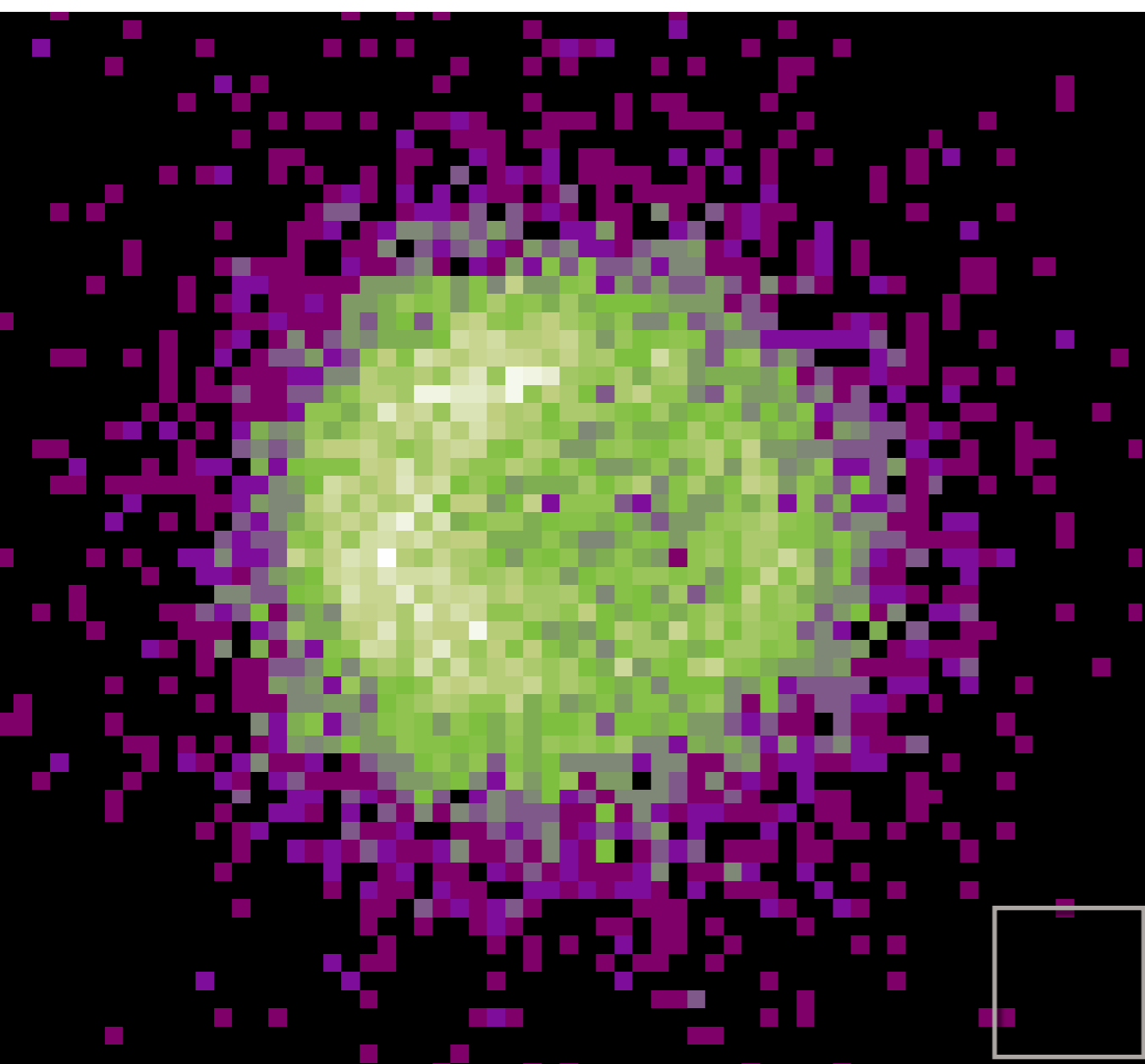
- Chandra has been observing SN 1987A in the X-ray regime since 1999 on a semi-irregular biannual schedule
 - Thanks mainly to the Penn State group, starting with Burrows et al. 2000, through Frank et al. 2016
 - Basic picture: the blast wave from the SN is plowing through a circumstellar equatorial ring of clumpy material since c.1999 and is now pushing out past it into smoother material
- The bare ACIS-S has accumulated 663 ksec of exposure, and the HETGS+ACIS-S combination has 1.45 Msec
- Observations with LETGS+ACIS-S and LETGS+HRC-S have also been made, but ignore here because the LETG introduces structure into the PSF that cannot be taken out yet





ObsID1967 : Dec 2000 : 98.8 ks

ObsID16756 : Sep 2015 : 66.6 ks



2.4

4.0

7.2

9.6

12

14

17

19

22

X-ray events binned at 1/8 ACIS pixel \equiv 0.0615"

Chandra PSF

Chandra PSF

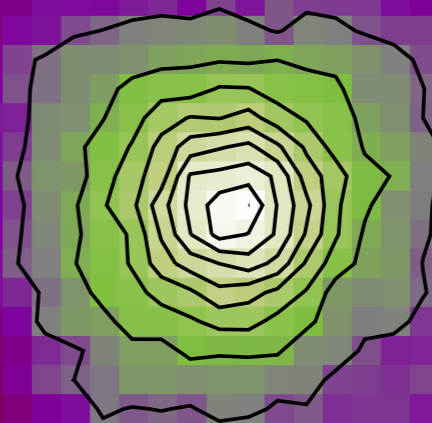
- Subpixel Event Repositioning (SER)
 - Chandra pixels are $0.492''$, but because of telescope dither and charge bloom, events can be localized to higher resolutions
 - Energy dependent SER (EDSER) — Li et al. 2014, ApJ 610, 1204
 - BUT: no PSFs

Chandra PSF

- Subpixel Event Repositioning (SER)
 - Chandra pixels are $0.492''$, but because of telescope dither and charge bloom, events can be localized to higher resolutions
 - Energy dependent SER (EDSER) — Li et al. 2014, ApJ 610, 1204
 - BUT: no PSFs
- Empirical PSF
 - Collect all well-observed (>200 ct), on-axis ($<1'$), isolated ($>6''$), weak (<0.1 ct/s), point sources
 - deroll and stack them to get an empirical ACIS-S PSF made from 90 kct



grade=0



grade>0



Contours are at intervals of 0.1x. Color scale is in log.

LIRA

Low-counts Image Reconstruction and Analysis

LIRA

Low-counts Image Reconstruction and Analysis

- Bayesian multi-scale counts image reconstruction

LIRA

Low-counts Image Reconstruction and Analysis

- ✦ Bayesian multi-scale counts image reconstruction
 - ✦ Given a baseline (background), estimates residual intensities via quadrantic allocations at different scales using MCMC

LIRA

Low-counts Image Reconstruction and Analysis

- Bayesian multi-scale counts image reconstruction
 - Given a baseline (background), estimates residual intensities via quadrantic allocations at different scales using MCMC
 - github.com/astrostat/LIRA

LIRA

Low-counts Image Reconstruction and Analysis

- ✦ Bayesian multi-scale counts image reconstruction
 - ✦ Given a baseline (background), estimates residual intensities via quadrantic allocations at different scales using MCMC
 - ✦ github.com/astrostat/LIRA
- ✦ Not just a deconvolution -- key output is uncertainty

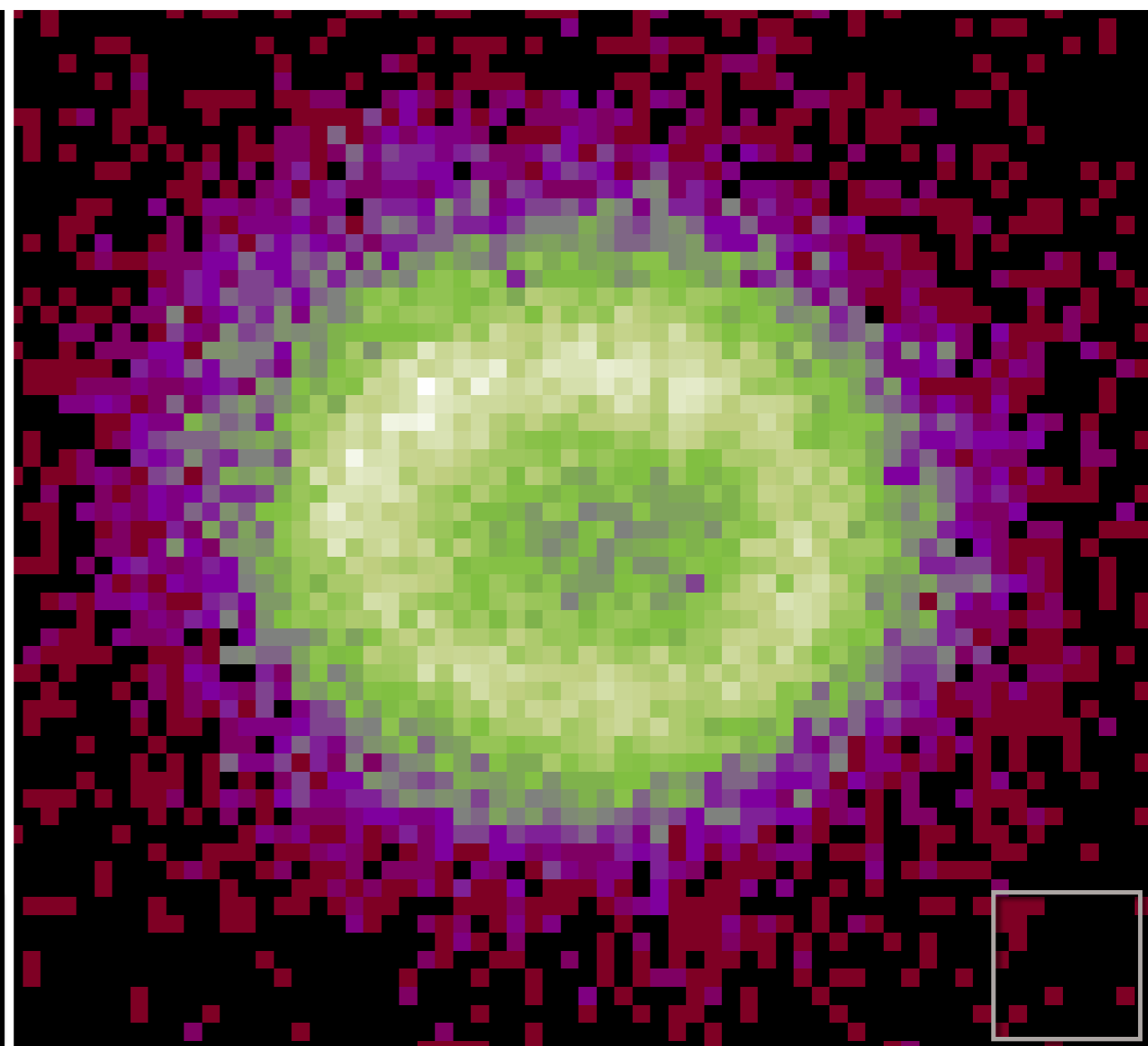
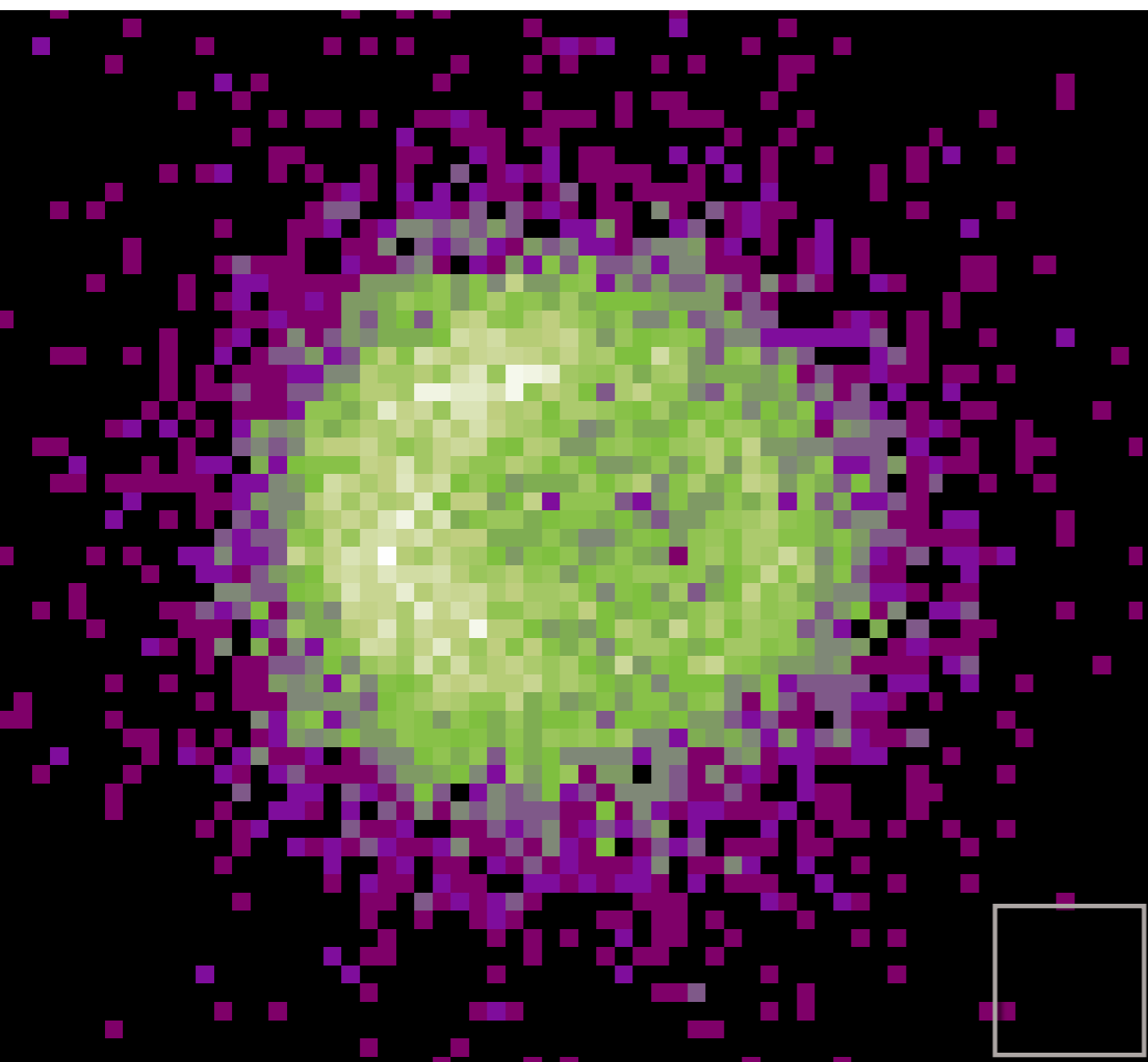
LIRA

Low-counts Image Reconstruction and Analysis

- ✦ Bayesian multi-scale counts image reconstruction
 - ✦ Given a baseline (background), estimates residual intensities via quadrantic allocations at different scales using MCMC
 - ✦ github.com/astrostat/LIRA
- ✦ Not just a deconvolution -- key output is uncertainty
 - ✦ Can compare differences between images of different passbands or at different epochs

ObsID1967 : Dec 2000 : 98.8 ks

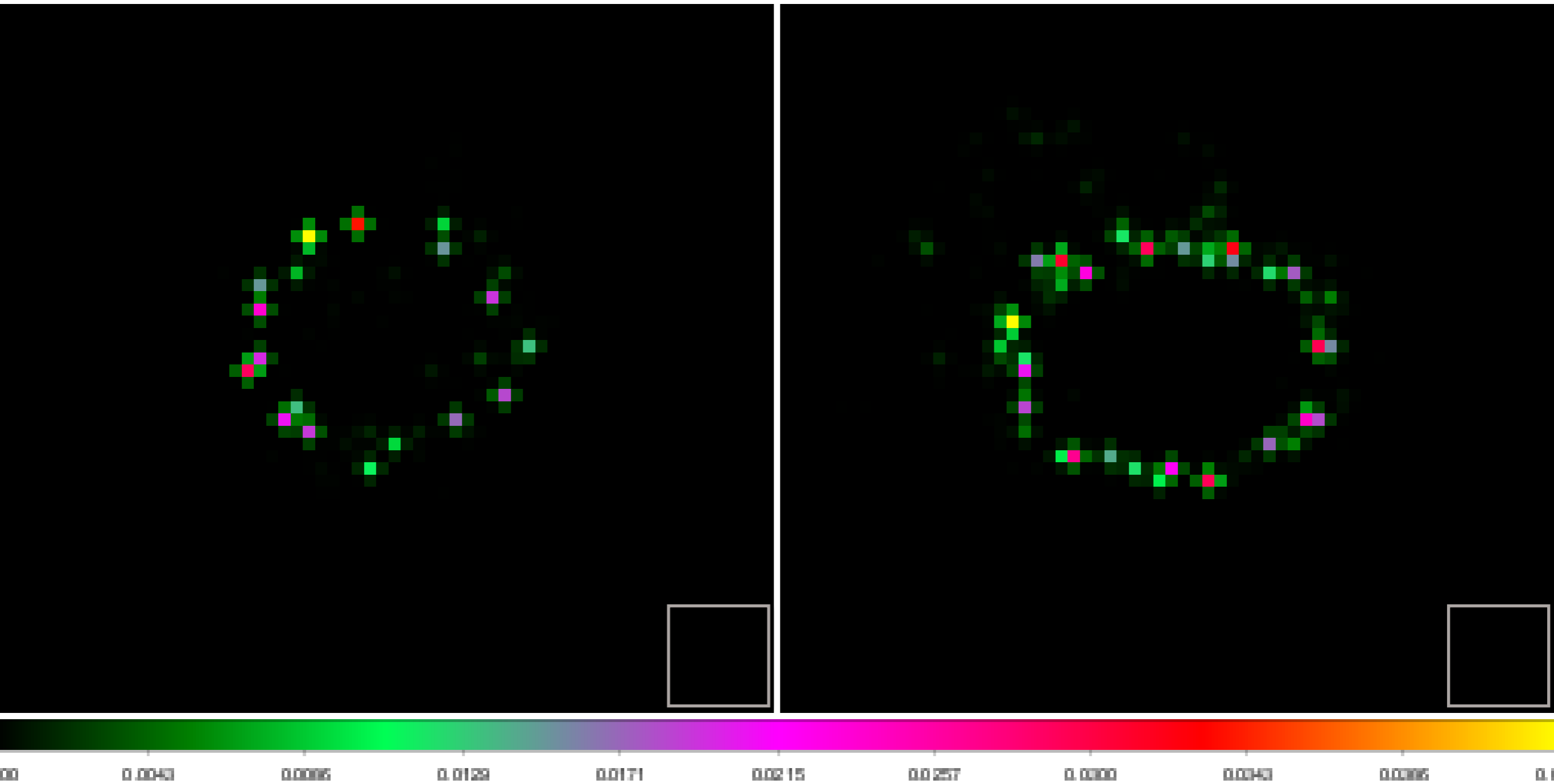
ObsID7637 : Jul 2007 : 25.7 ks



X-ray events binned at 1/8 ACIS pixel \equiv 0.0615"

ObsID1967 : Dec 2000 : 98.8 ks

ObsID7637 : Jul 2007 : 25.7 ks



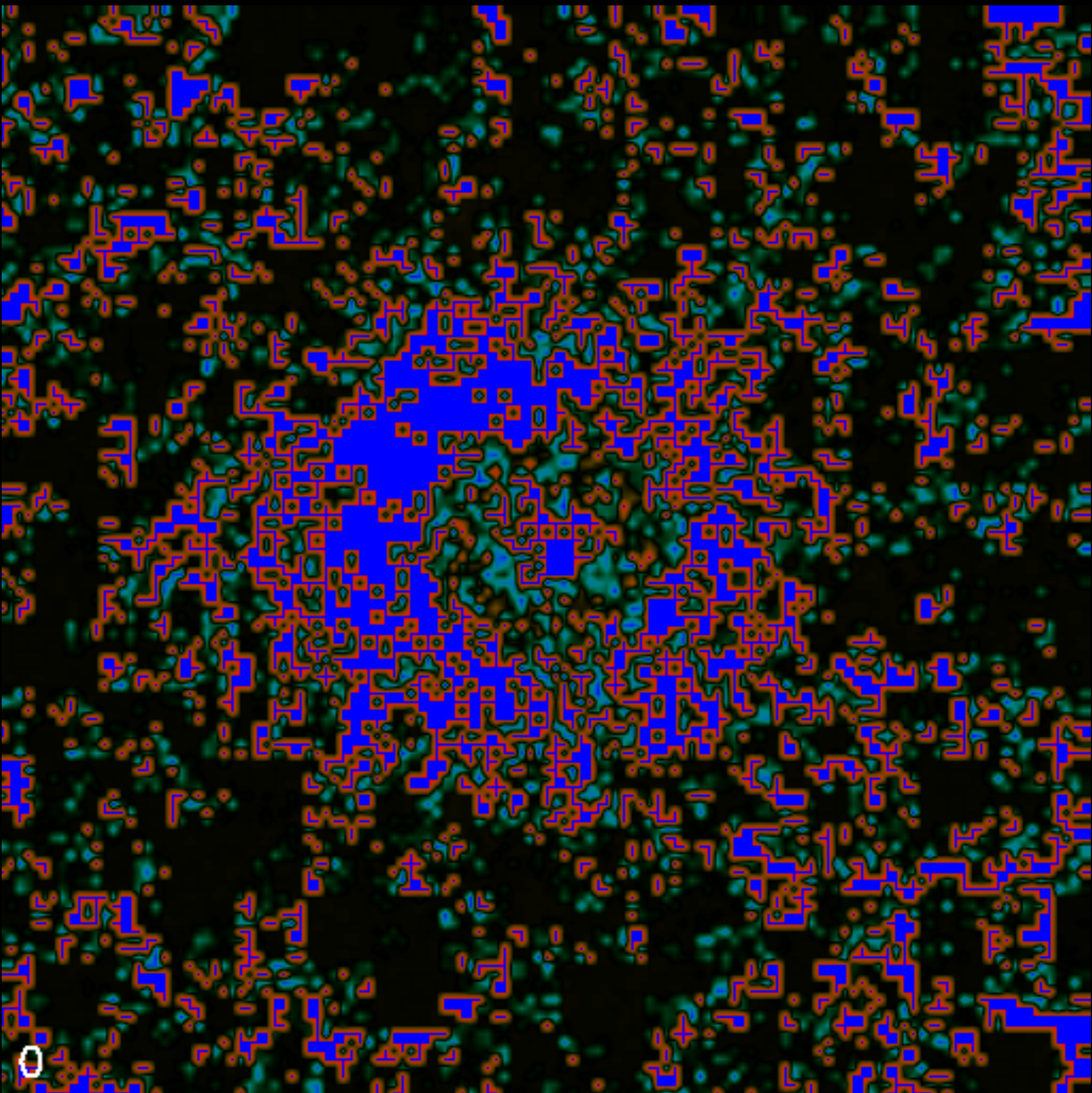
LIRA multi-scale component above flat background (averaged, smoothed, linear scale), at 1/8 ACIS pixel.

ObsID 1967

LIRA

iterations

difference
from mean:
red deficit
blue surplus



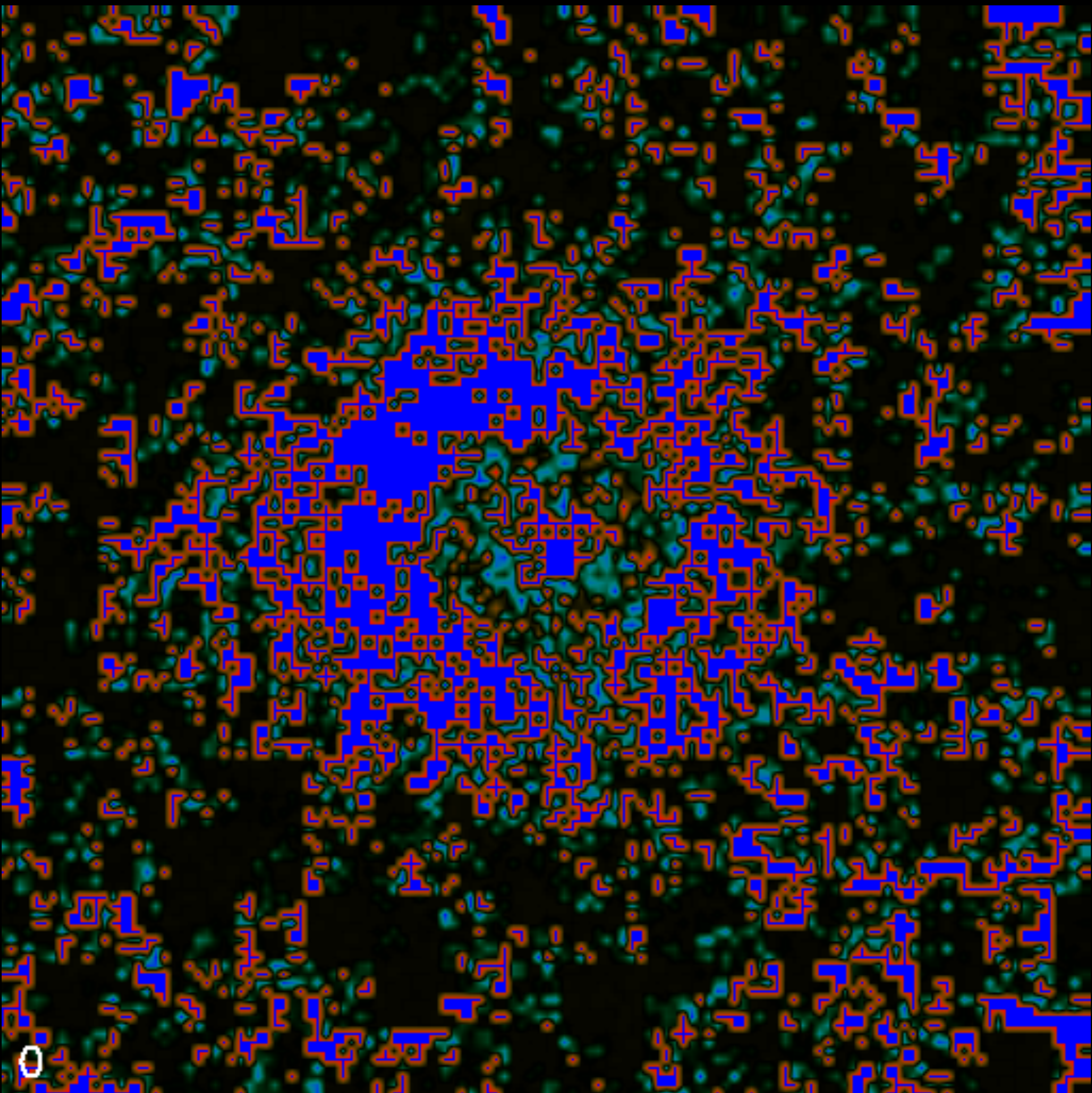
0

ObsID 1967

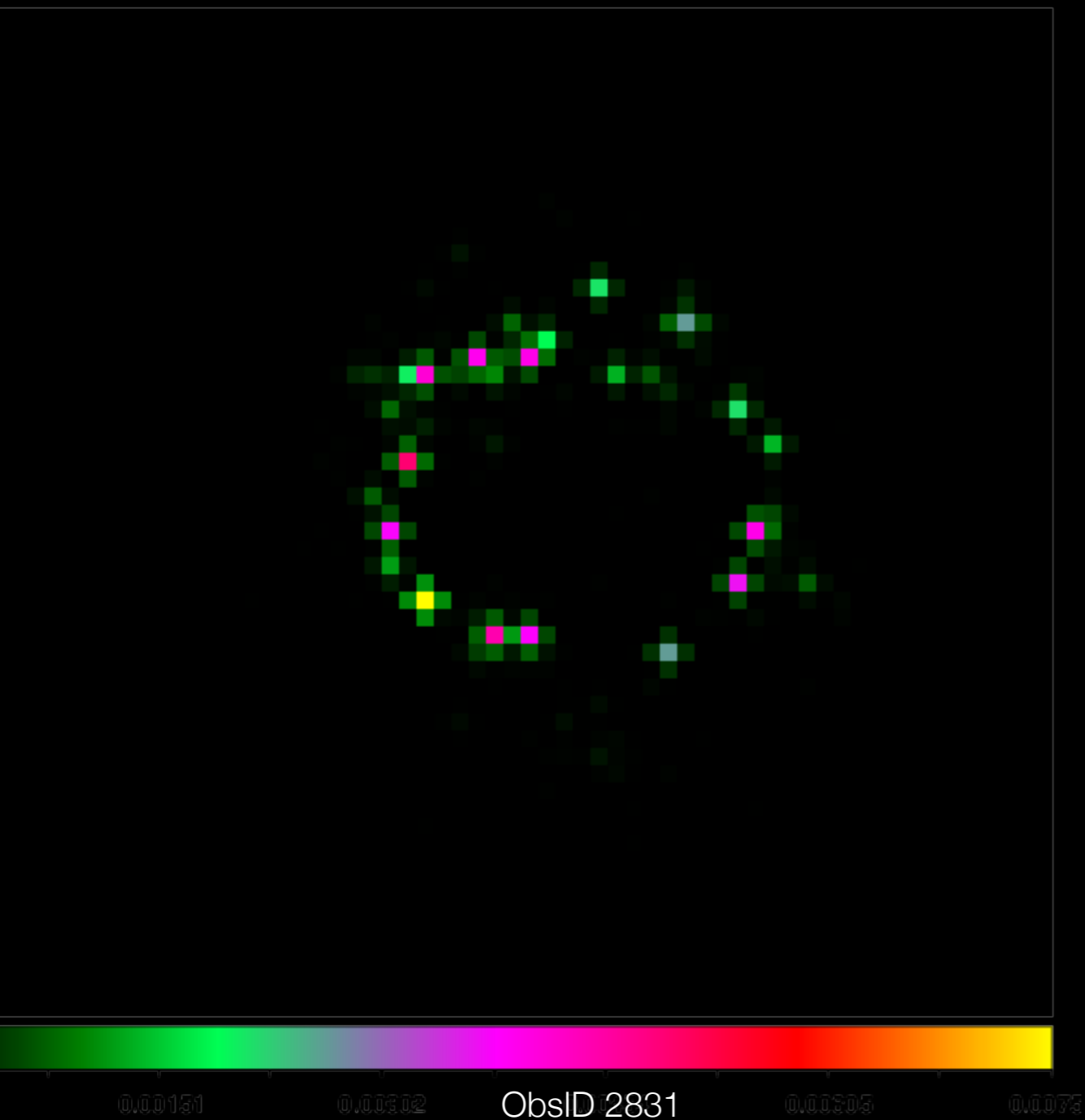
LIRA

iterations

difference
from mean:
red deficit
blue surplus

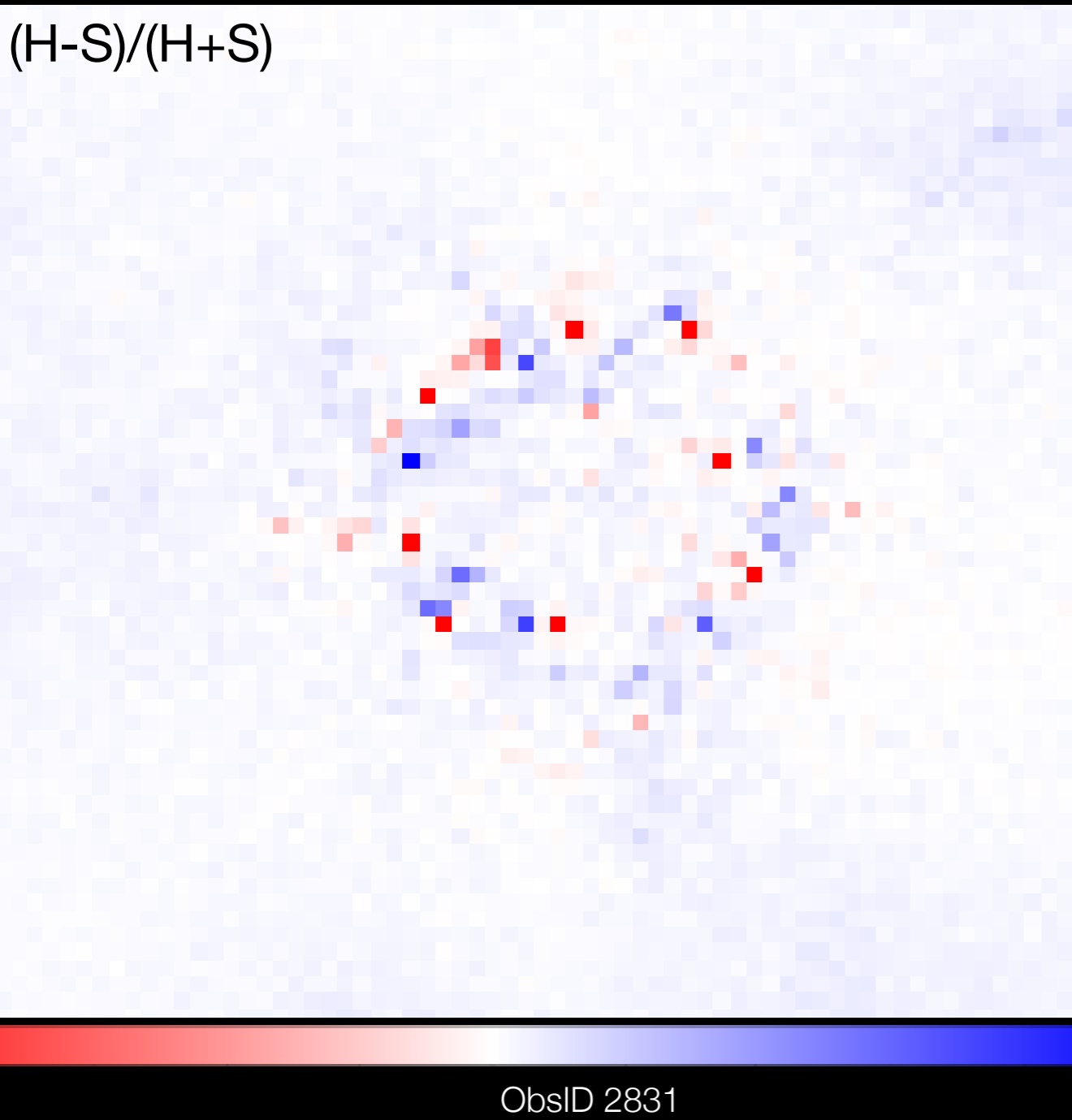


0



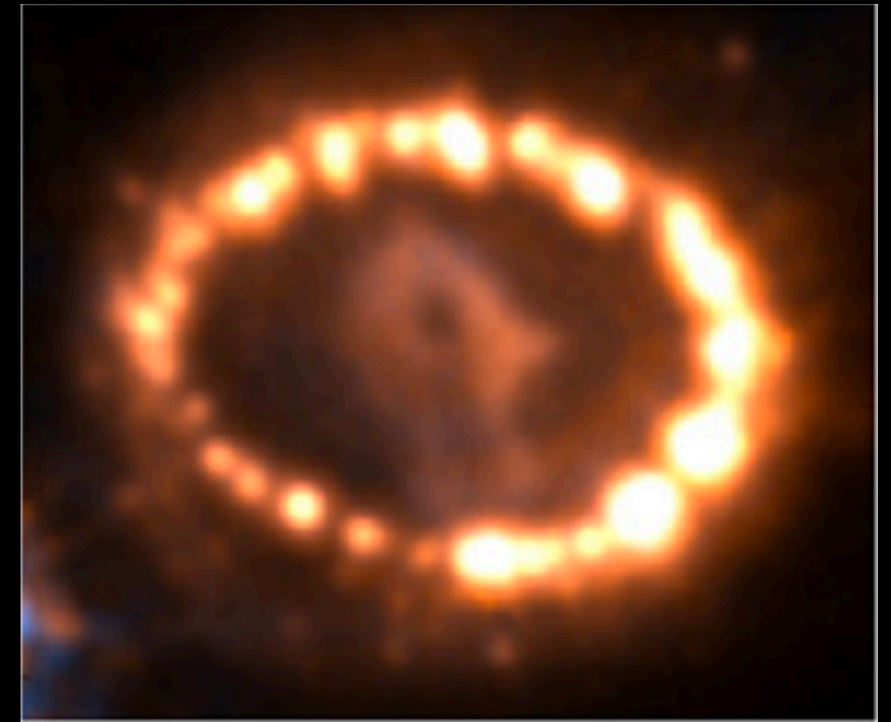
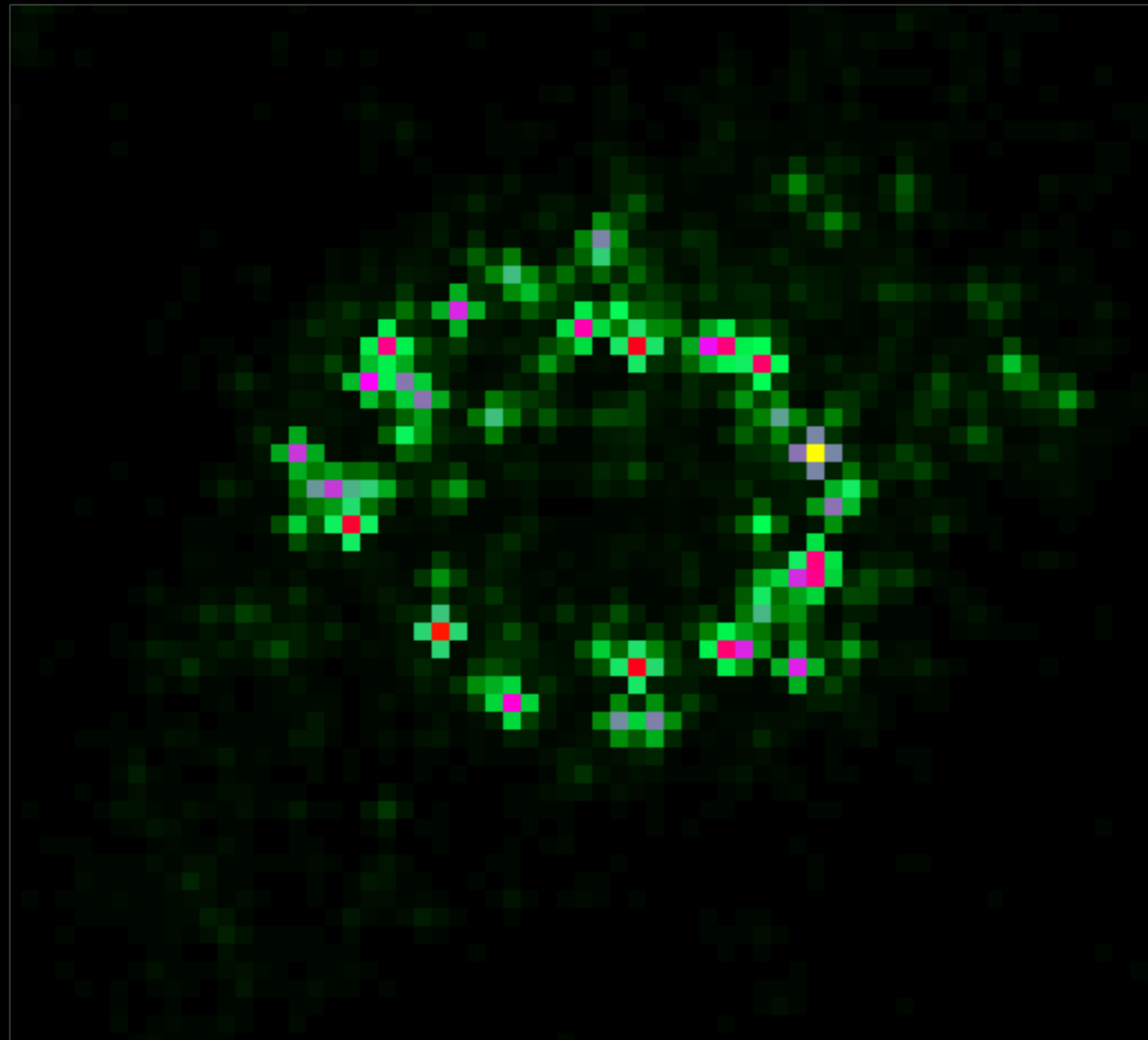
Fransson et al. 2015

Dec 2001: Reconstructed X-ray (left) vs optical (right). LIRA output has been smoothed by a Gaussian to highlight structure. Most clumps in the optical have corresponding clumps in X-ray.



Fransson et al. 2015

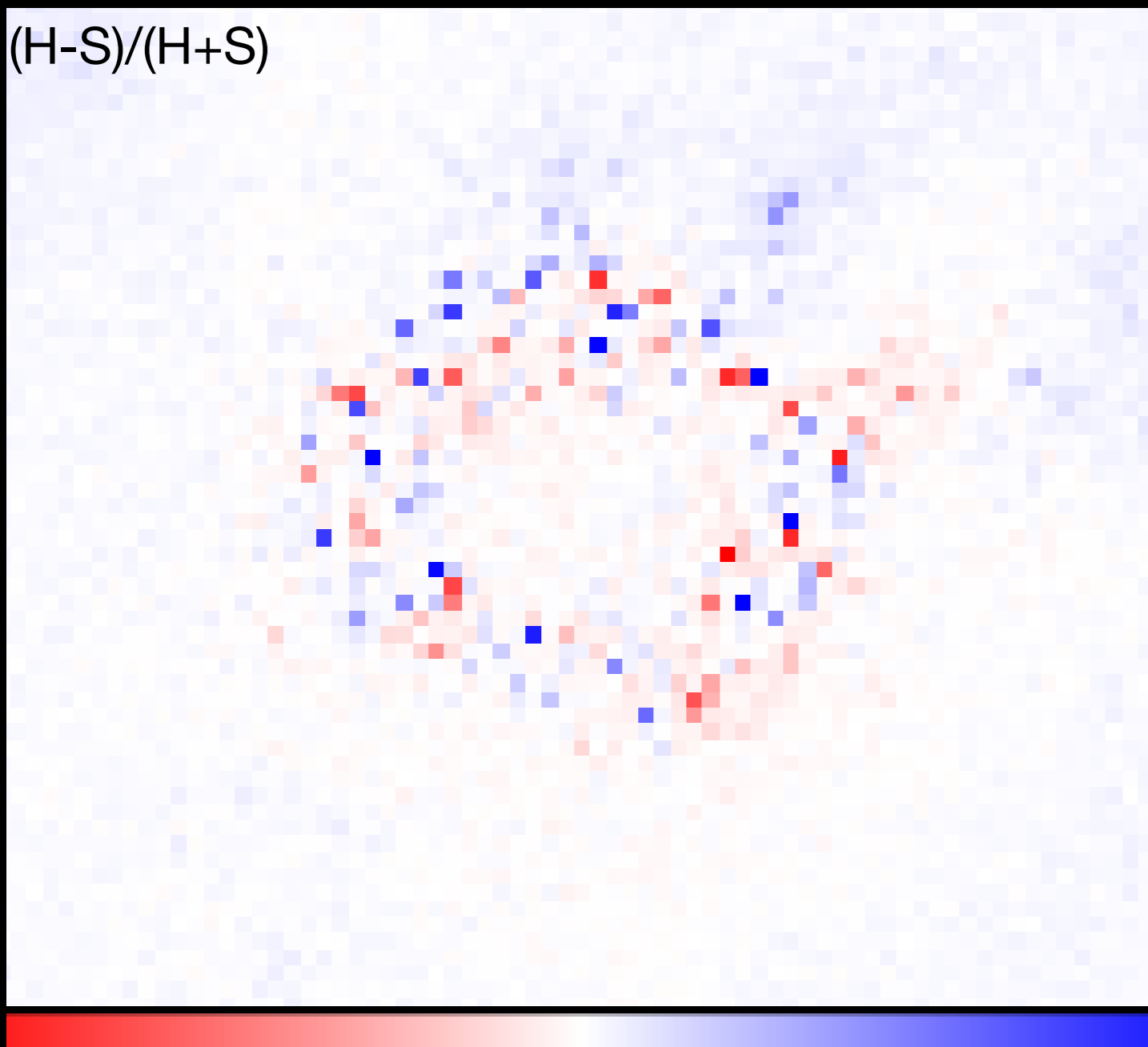
Dec 2001: Reconstructed X-ray hardness (left) vs optical (right).



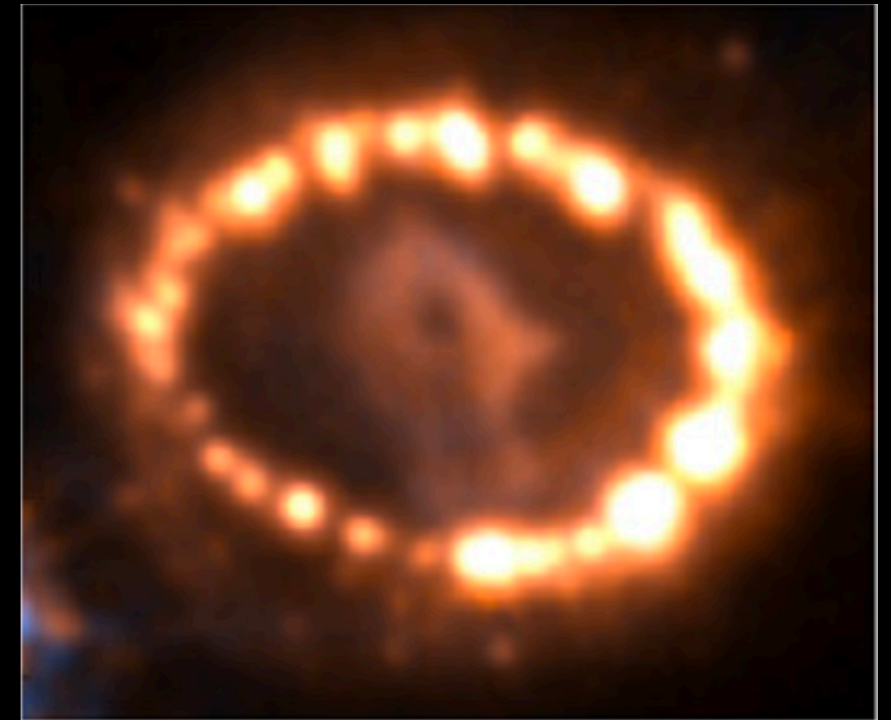
Fransson et al. 2015



Early 2014: Reconstructed X-ray from March (left; sqrt scale, smoothed) vs optical from June (right). Many common clumps, but many differences, especially at lower brightness.



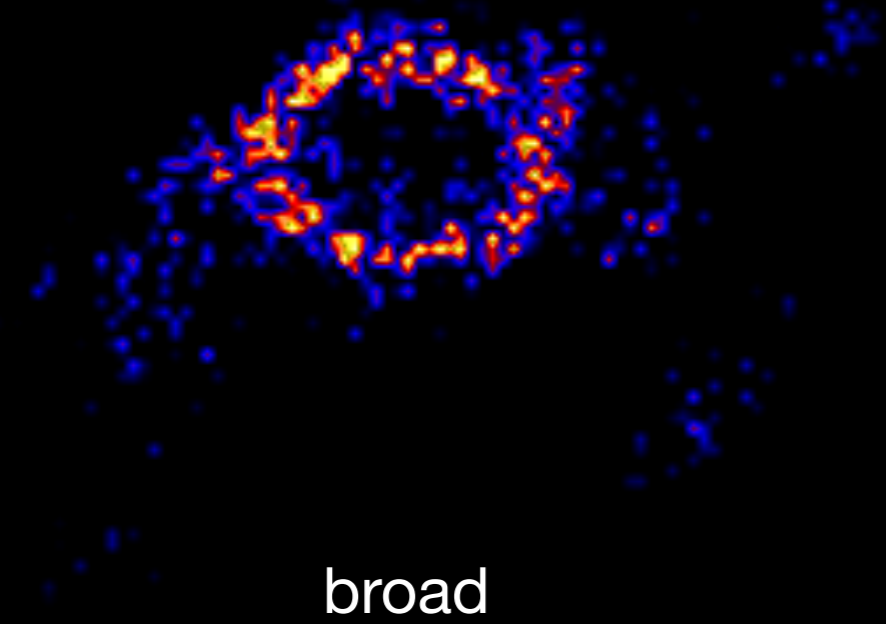
ObsID 15809



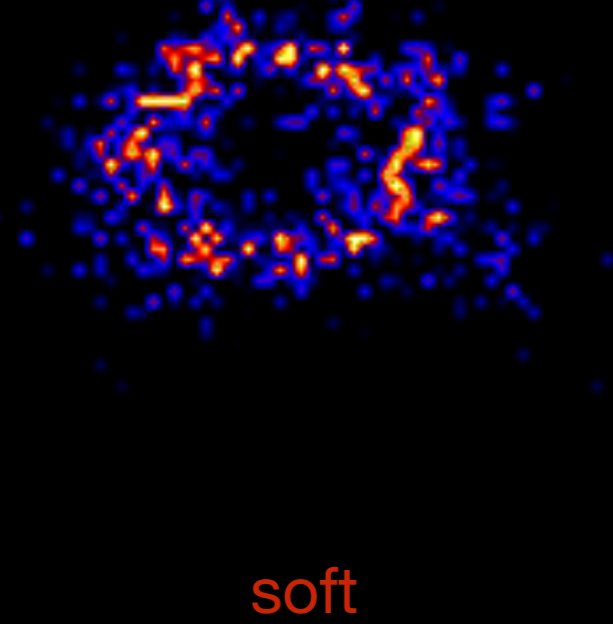
Fransson et al. 2015

Early 2014: Reconstructed X-ray hardness (left) vs optical (right).

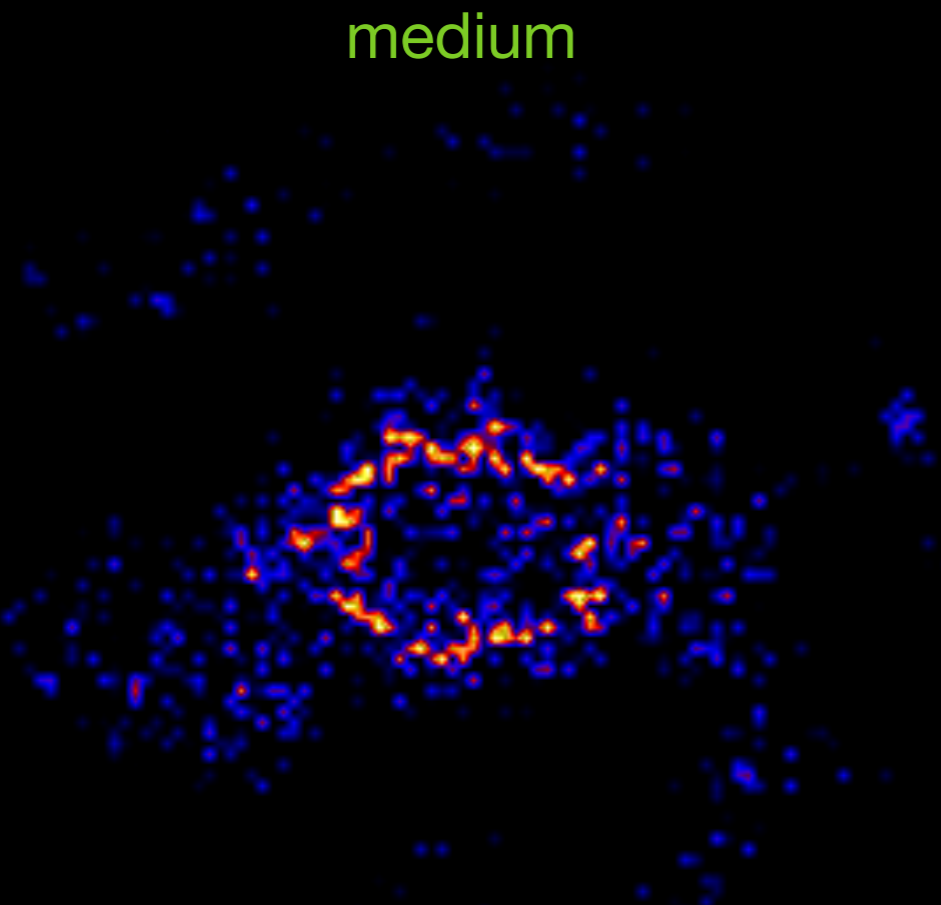
ObsID 6668 : Jan 2006



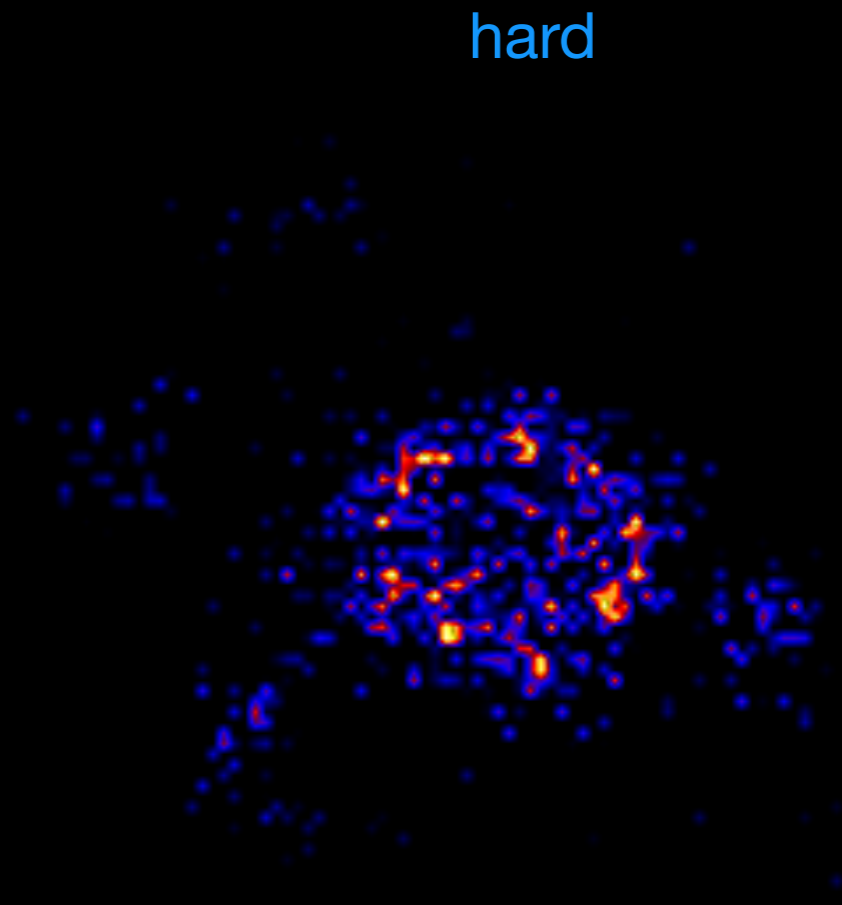
broad



soft

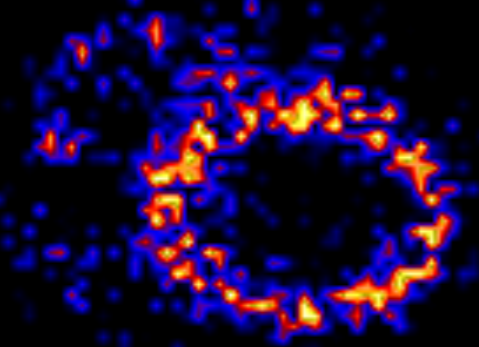


medium

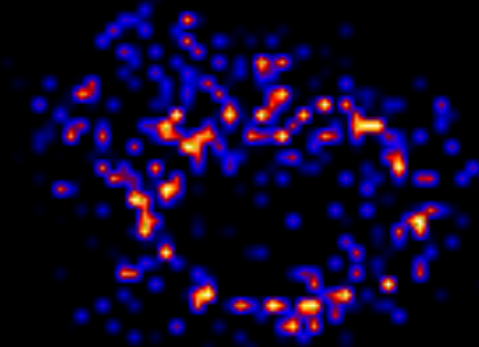


hard

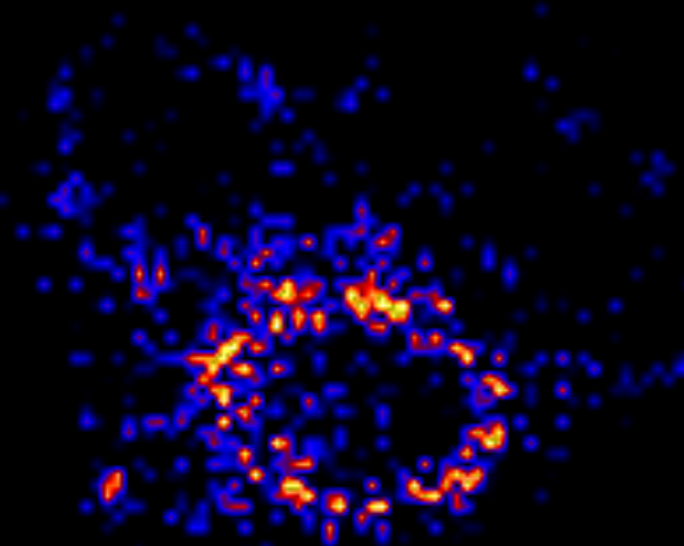
ObsID 6669 : Jul 2006



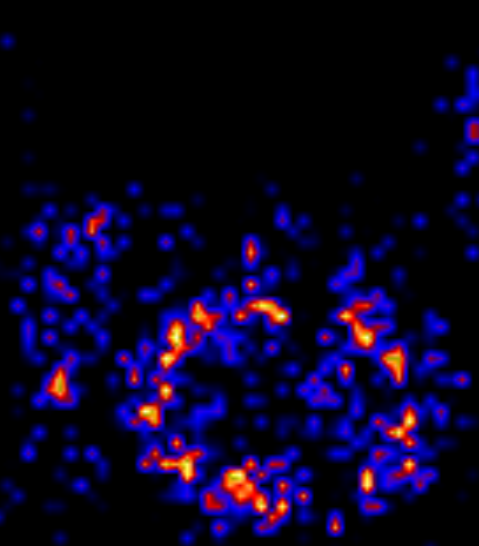
broad



soft



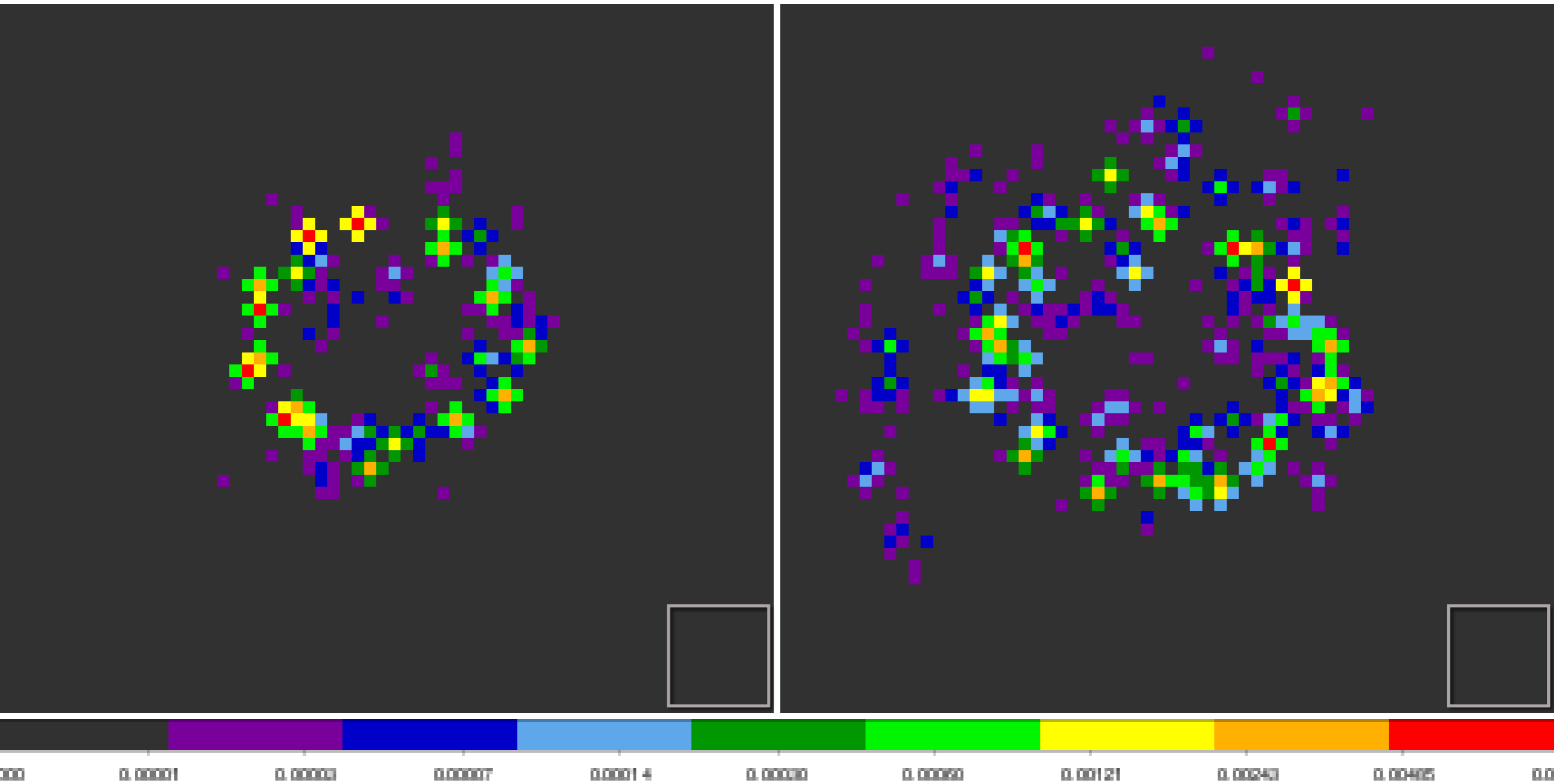
medium



hard

ObsID1967 : Dec 2000 : 98.8 ks

ObsID16756 : Sep 2015 : 66.6 ks



LIRA multi-scale component above flat background (log scale, averaged, smoothed), at 1/8 ACIS pixel.

Summary

- Sharpest X-ray maps so far, reconstructed at ~ 0.1 arcsec with best available PSF, best available reconstruction
- X-rays show clumpy spots as well as diffuse regions, varying on short timescales
- X-ray clumps could be offset from optical
- Clump spectra hardness highly variable
- Recent changes in morphology consistent with blast wave breaking out of clumpy inner shell, possibly making new hot spot sites
- Next:
 - Has the outer ring been detected?
 - Map the diffuse emission and tie to hydro