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**ECAP Astroparticle School 2022**

**eROSITA X-ray Analysis of the  
PeVatron Candidate Westerlund 1**

**Konstantin Haubner, Master's Thesis**

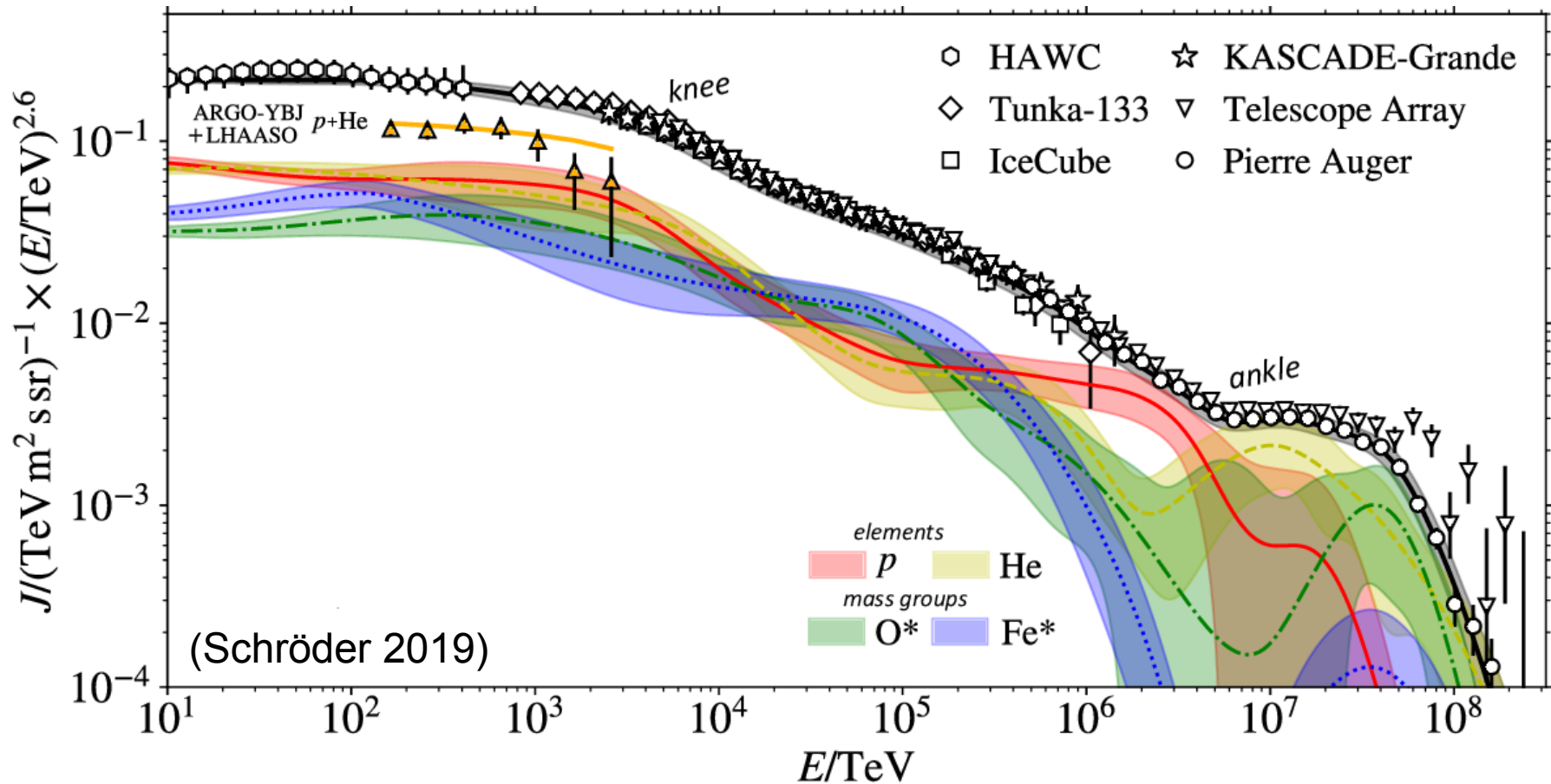
Dr. Karl Remeis-Sternwarte Bamberg

Supervisor: Prof. Manami Sasaki

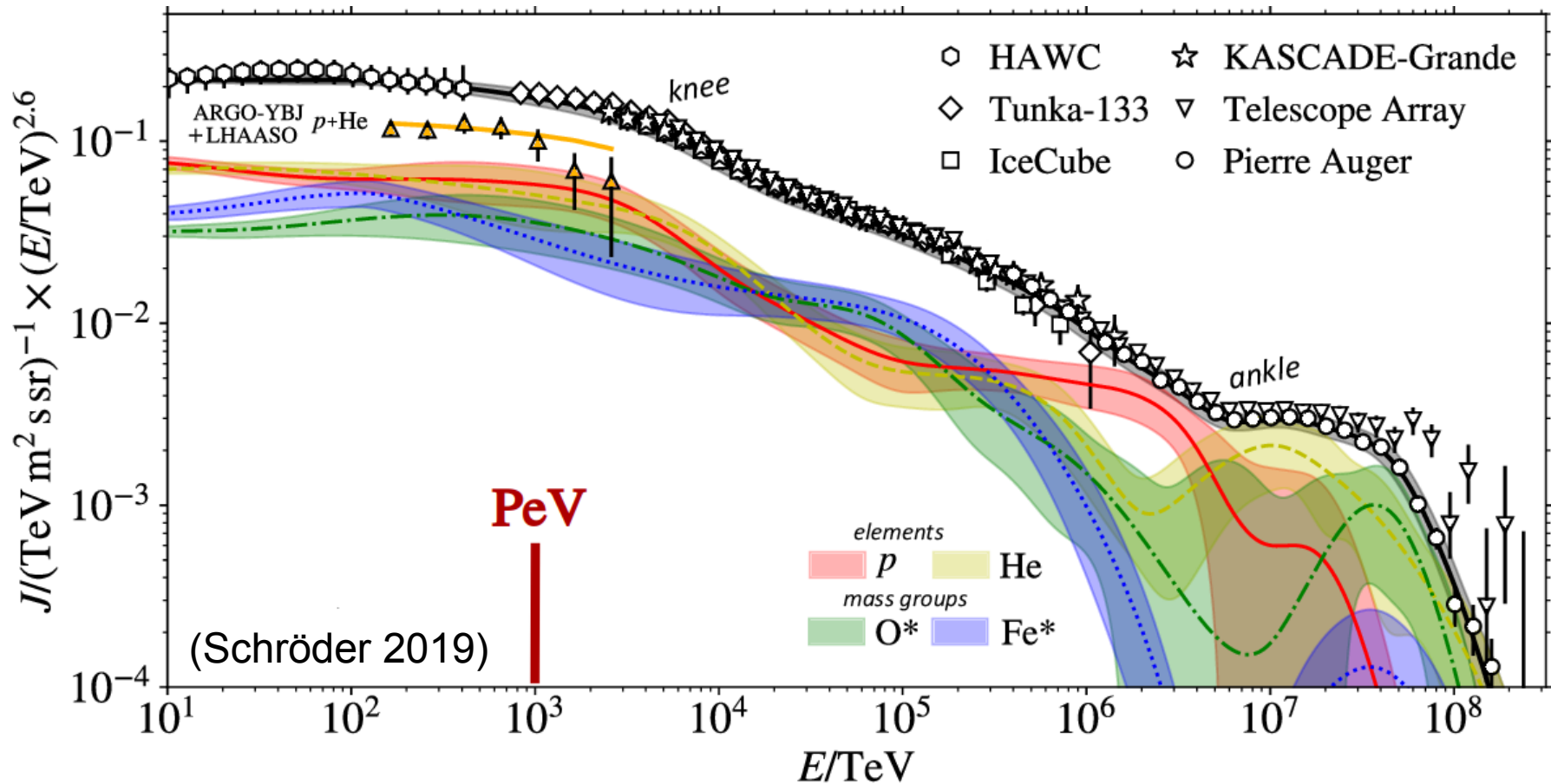
8 October 2022

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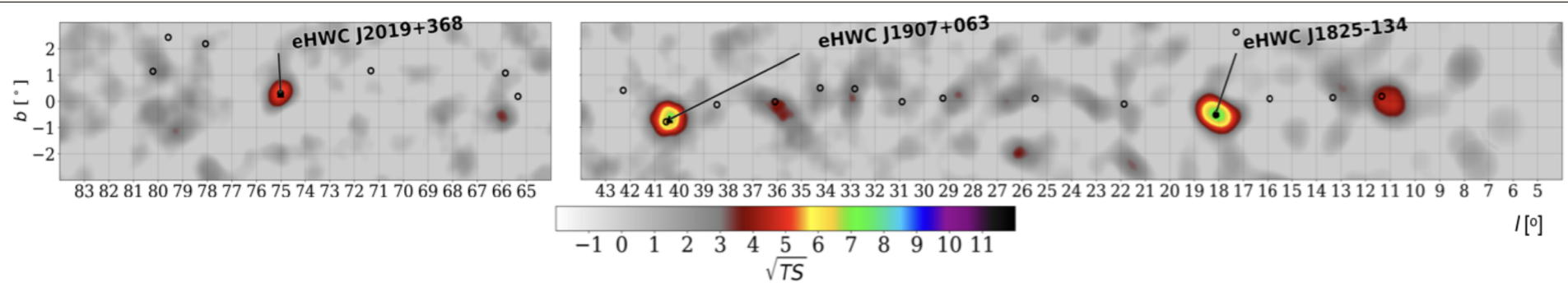
# Spectrum of Cosmic Rays



# Spectrum of Cosmic Rays



# PeVatron Sources in Gamma-rays



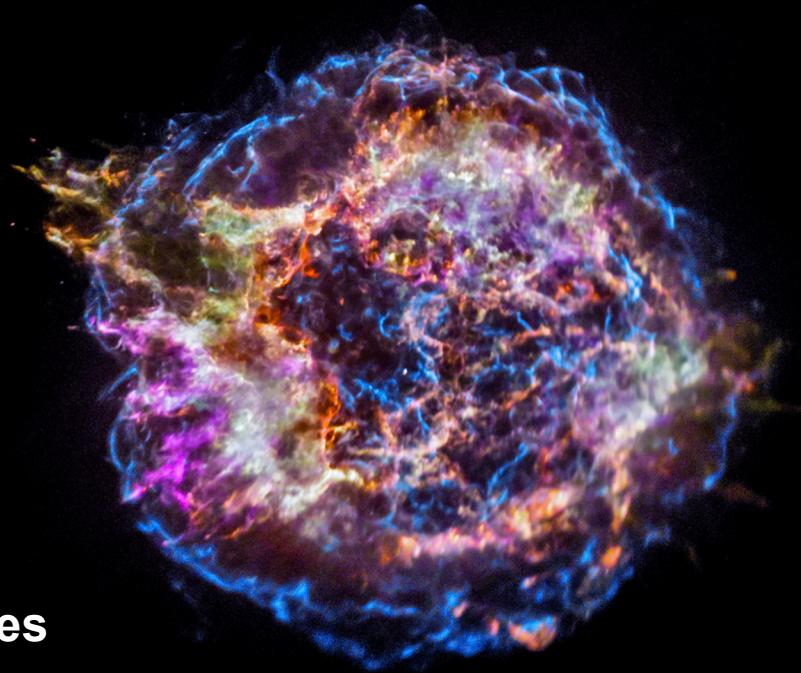
Significance map of the Galactic plane for  $> 100$  TeV emission (HAWC 2020)

- Signatures of a PeVatron:**
- Gamma rays above 100 TeV
  - No cut-off

# Shock Acceleration in Supernova Remnants

**”Standard scenario” for  
cosmic ray acceleration**

**Theoretical and observational  
problems as PeVatron candidates**

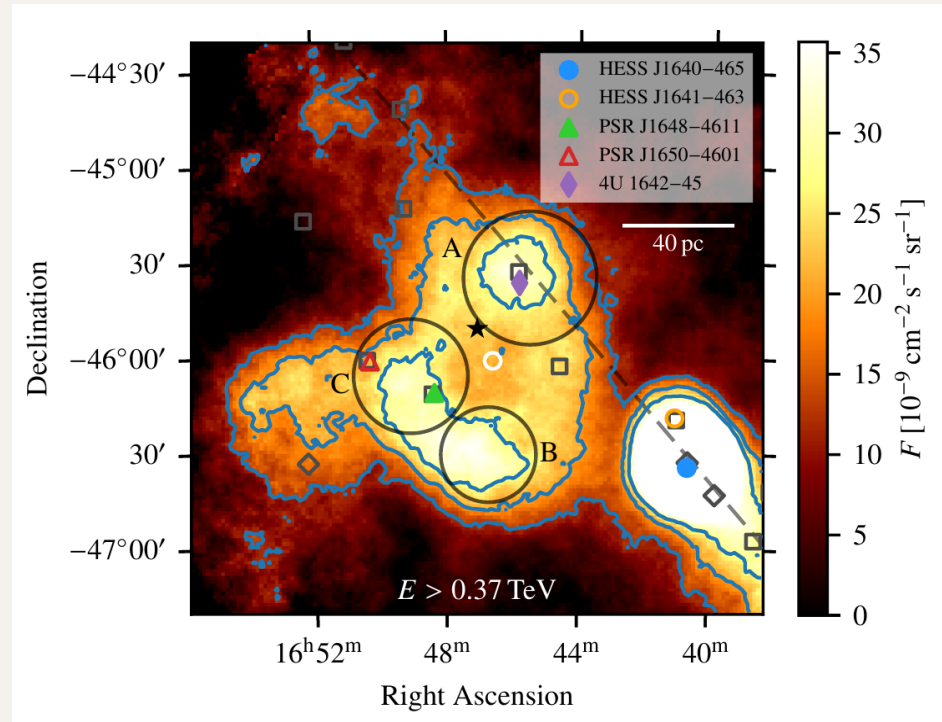


Cassiopeia A in X-rays (NASA/CXC/SAO)

# Star Clusters as PeVatron Candidates

Detections of several star clusters in very-high-energy gamma rays (Wd 1, Wd 2, Cygnus OB2, 30 Dor)

Might accelerate particles at colliding stellar wind shocks or cluster wind termination shock



Flux map of Wd 1 above 0.37 TeV (HESS 2022)

# Star Cluster Westerlund 1

- **Optical radius: 3 arcmin**
- **Distance: 2 – 5 kpc**
- **Mass:  $\sim 10^5$  Solar Masses**
- **OB giants/supergiants, Wolf-Rayet stars, red supergiants, yellow hypergiants, one magnetar...**



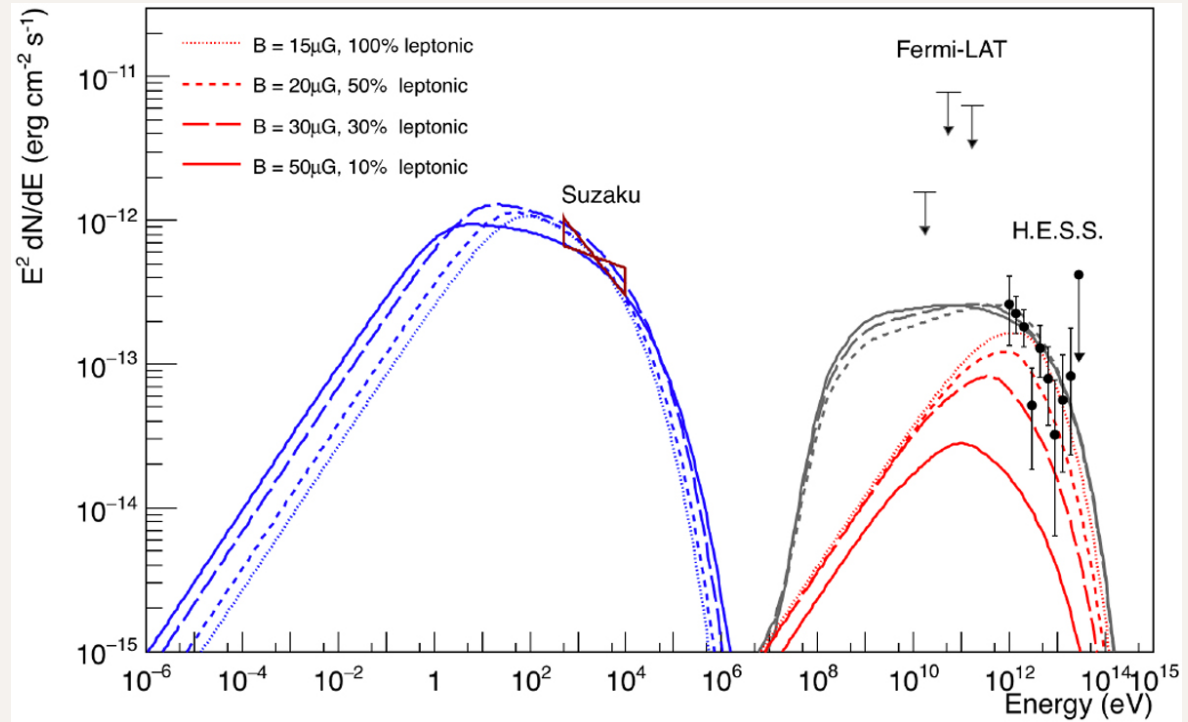
Optical image (ESA/Hubble and NASA)

# Detection via Secondary Emission

**X-rays from  
synchrotron emission**

**Gamma rays from  
inverse Compton and  
pion decay**

Figure: Spectrum of the  
superbubble 30 Dor C  
(Kavanagh 2019)



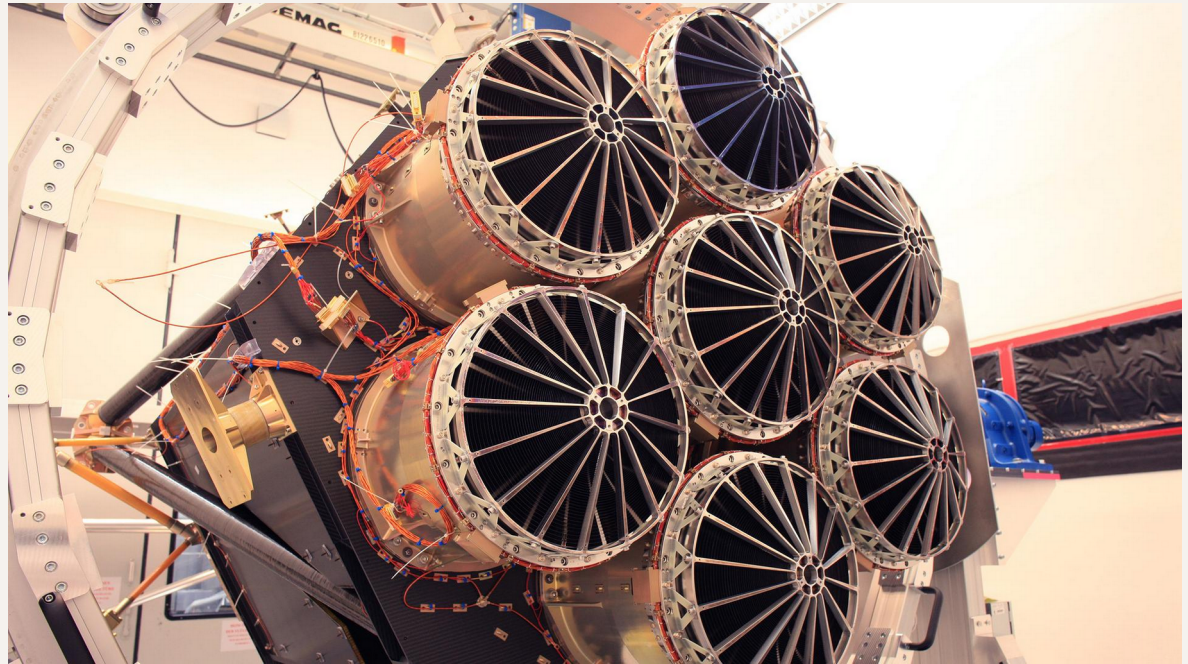


# eROSITA

**All-sky surveys from  
0.2 to 10 keV**

**Angular resolution:  
15 arcsec at 1.5 keV**

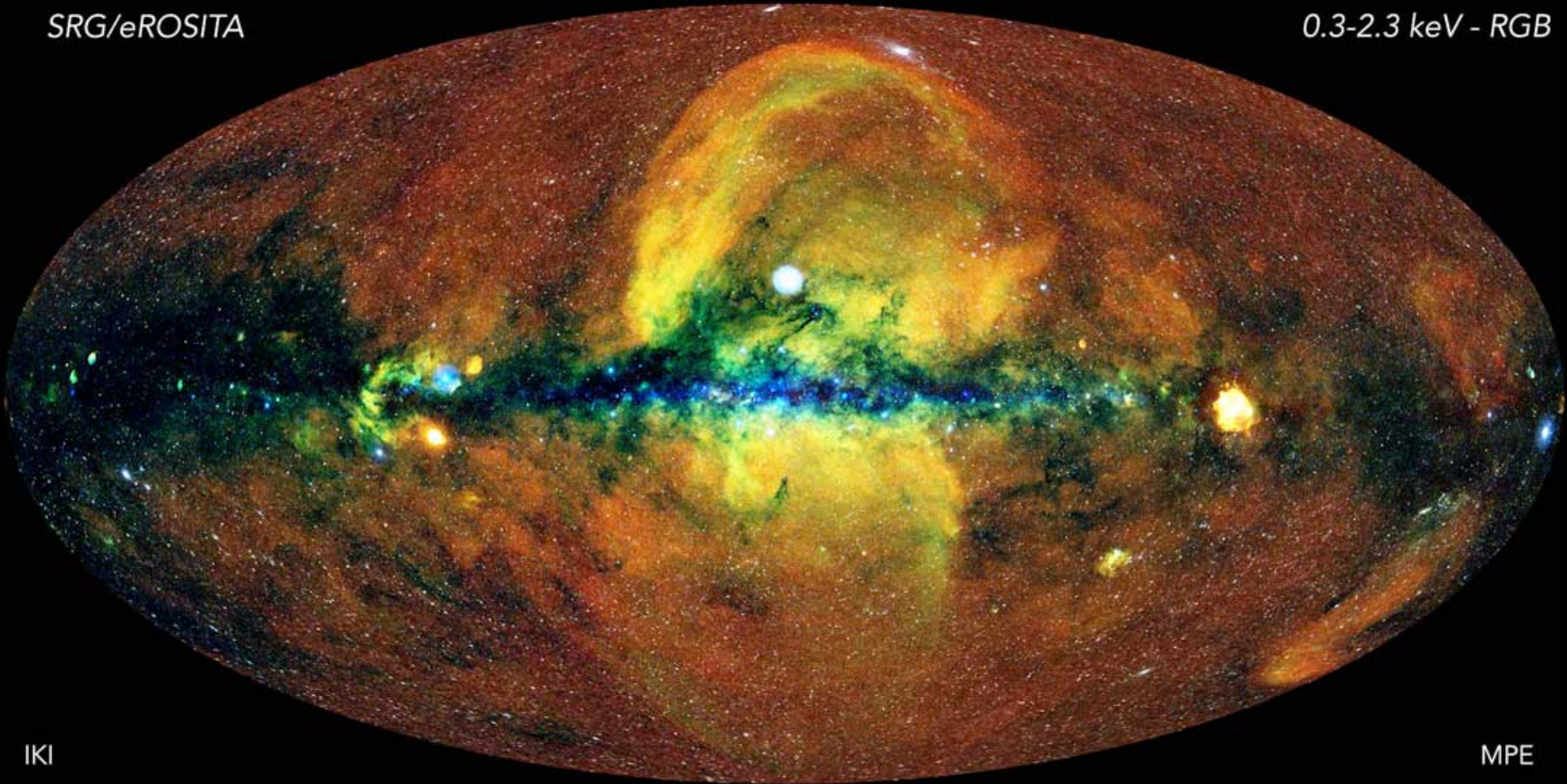
**Energy resolution:  
50 – 180 eV**



(MPE)

SRG/eROSITA

0.3-2.3 keV - RGB

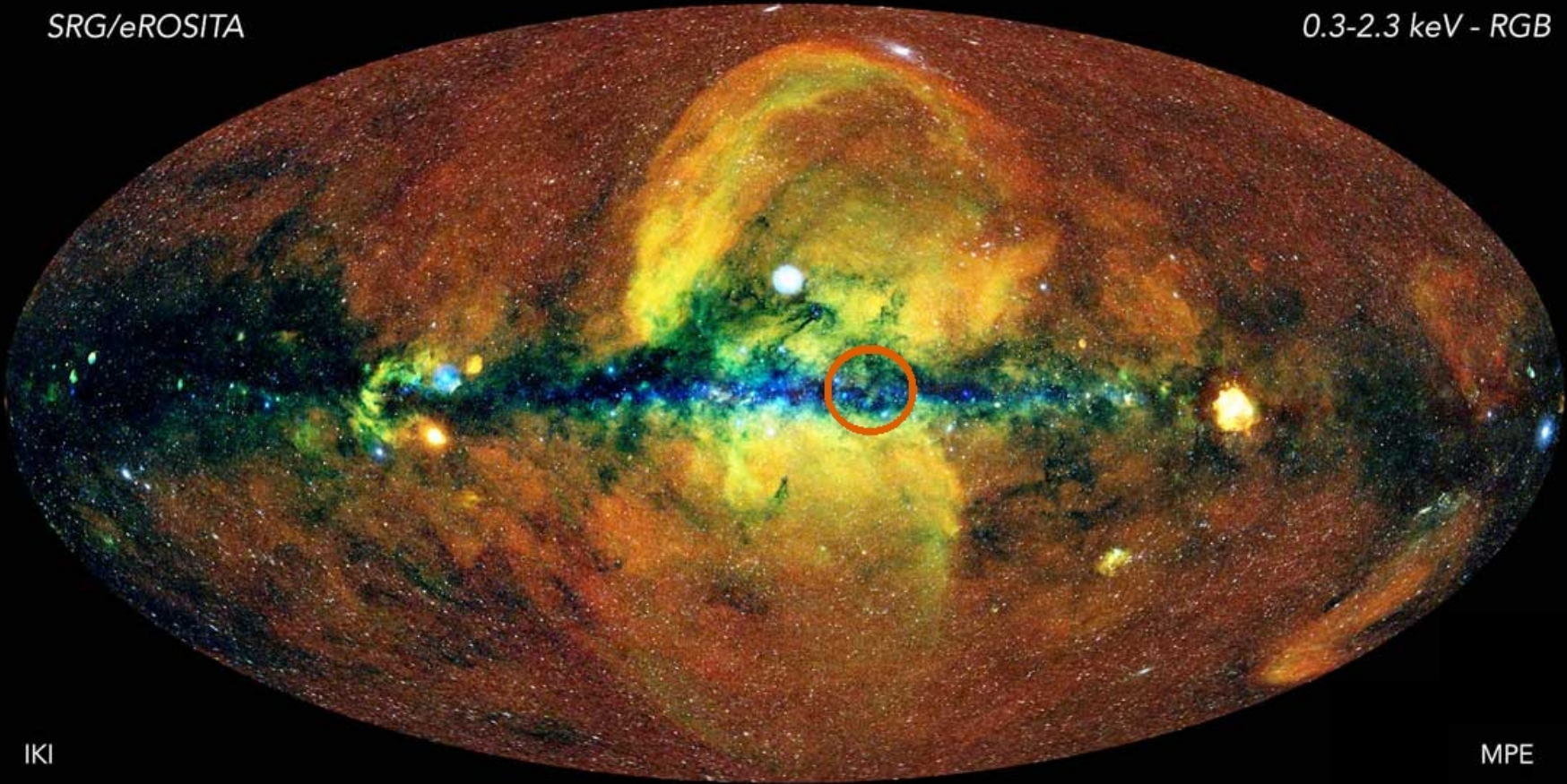


IKI

MPE

SRG/eROSITA

0.3-2.3 keV - RGB



IKI

MPE

# eROSITA's View of Westerlund 1

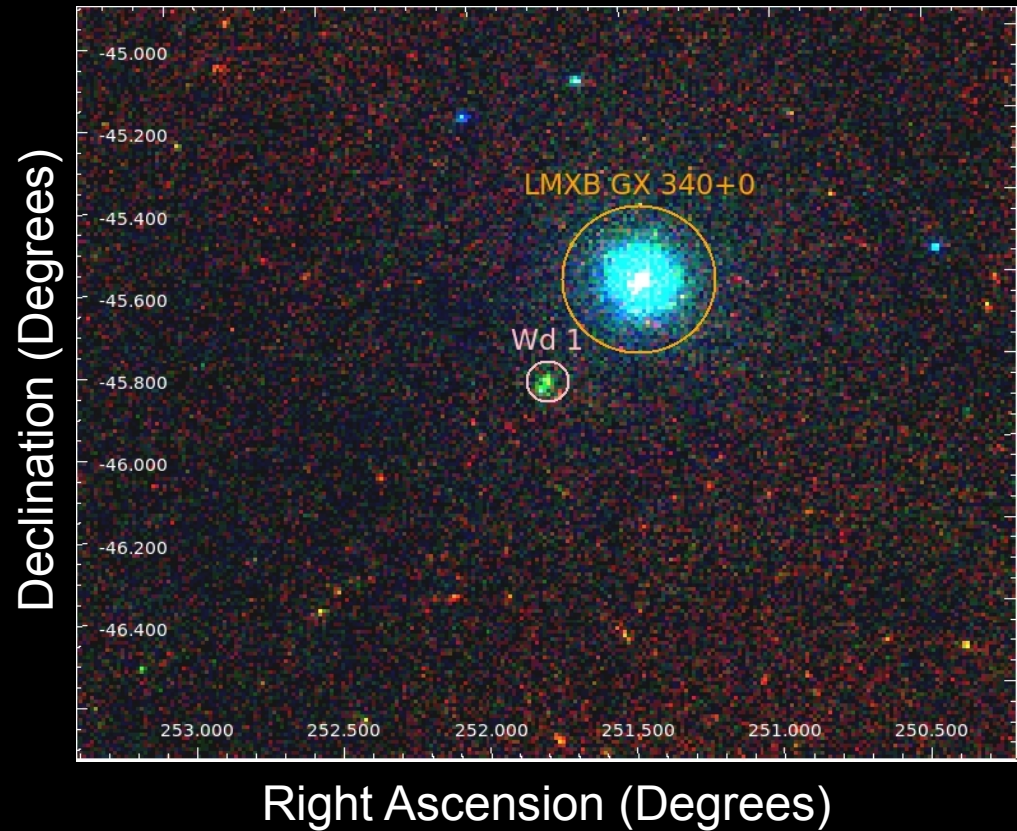
Westerlund 1 marked  
with pink circle

Low Mass X-ray Binary  
GX 340+0 (blue)

Red: 0.7 – 1.1 keV

Green: 1.1 – 2.3 keV

Blue: 2.3 – 8.0 keV

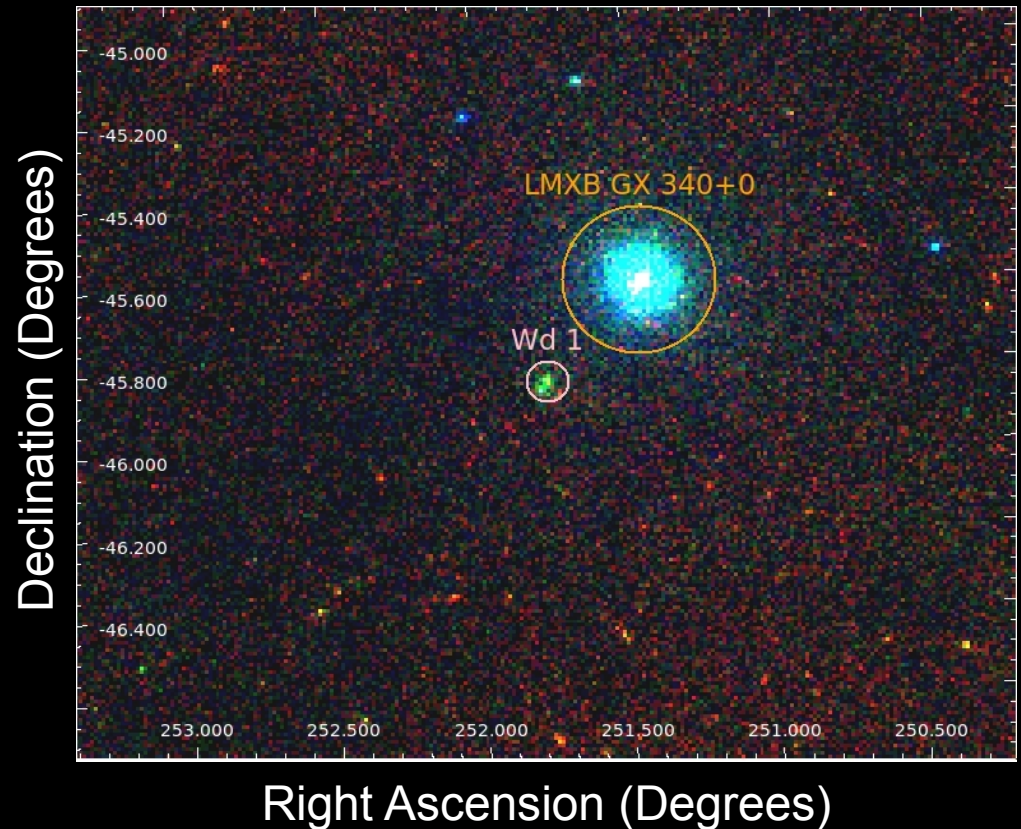


# Aims

Taking X-ray spectra at  
Westerlund 1 and around it

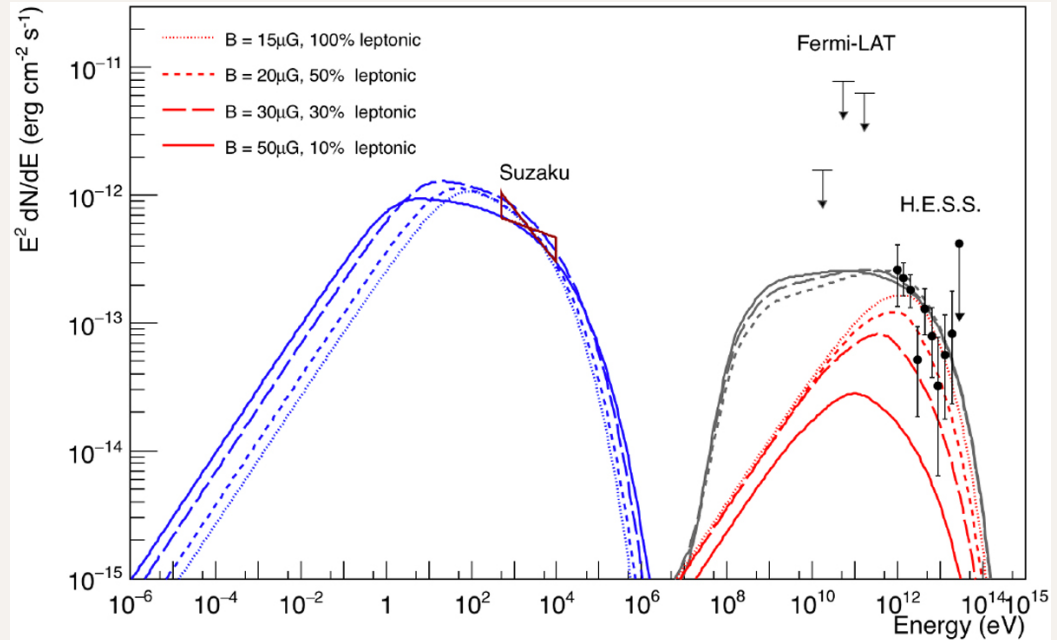
Possible detection of  
nonthermal radiation

=> Potential to help  
identifying Wd 1 as a  
PeVatron



## What to take away

- Evidence for population of PeVatron sources
- Exact nature of sources still unknown
- Star cluster as promising candidates
- X-ray data might reveal more information, i.e., on acceleration type

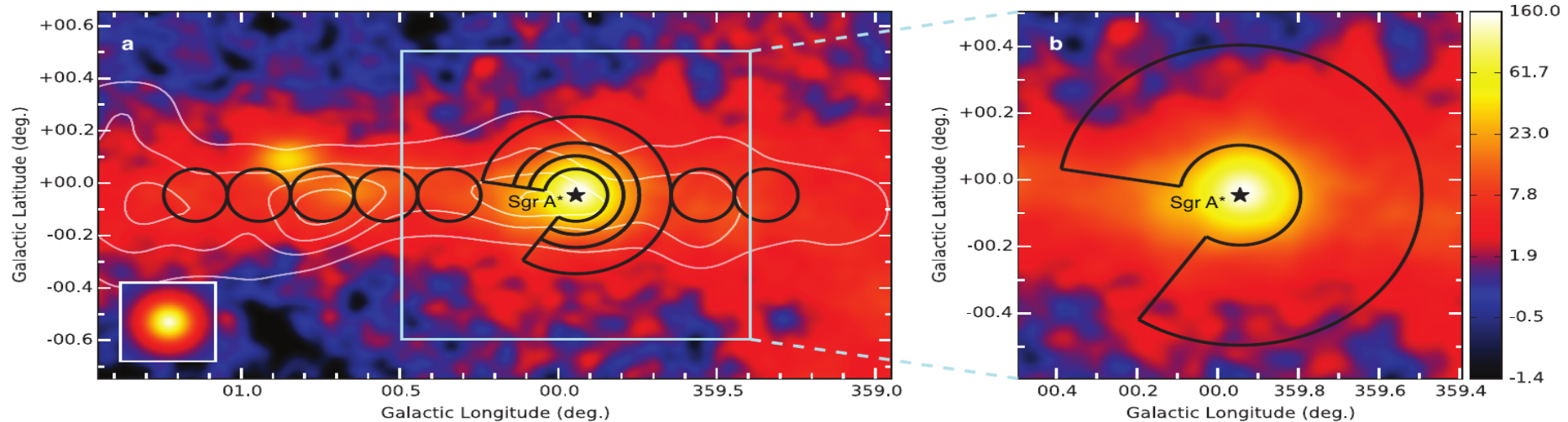


Spectrum of the superbubble 30 Dor C  
(Kavanagh 2019)

# Image Sources

- Schröder 2019, BAAS 51(3) 131
- HAWC 2020, Phys. Rev. Lett. 124, 021102
- NASA/CXC/SAO: Chandra X-ray Center,
- Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory
- Mohrmann 2021, arXiv:2207.10921
- ESA/Hubble and NASA
- Kavanagh 2019, A&A 621, A138
- MPE: Max Planck Institute for Extraterrestrial Physics

# Other PeVatron Detections

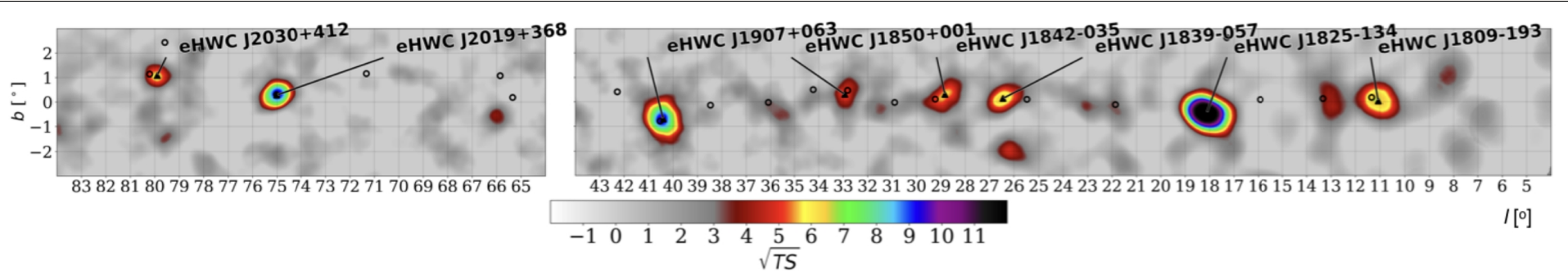


Very-high-energy gamma rays from the galactic central region (HESS 2016)

**Sgr A\*, Crab Nebula (TibetAS 2019), star clusters, SNRs (Fang 2022)**



# HAWC Sources above 56 TeV



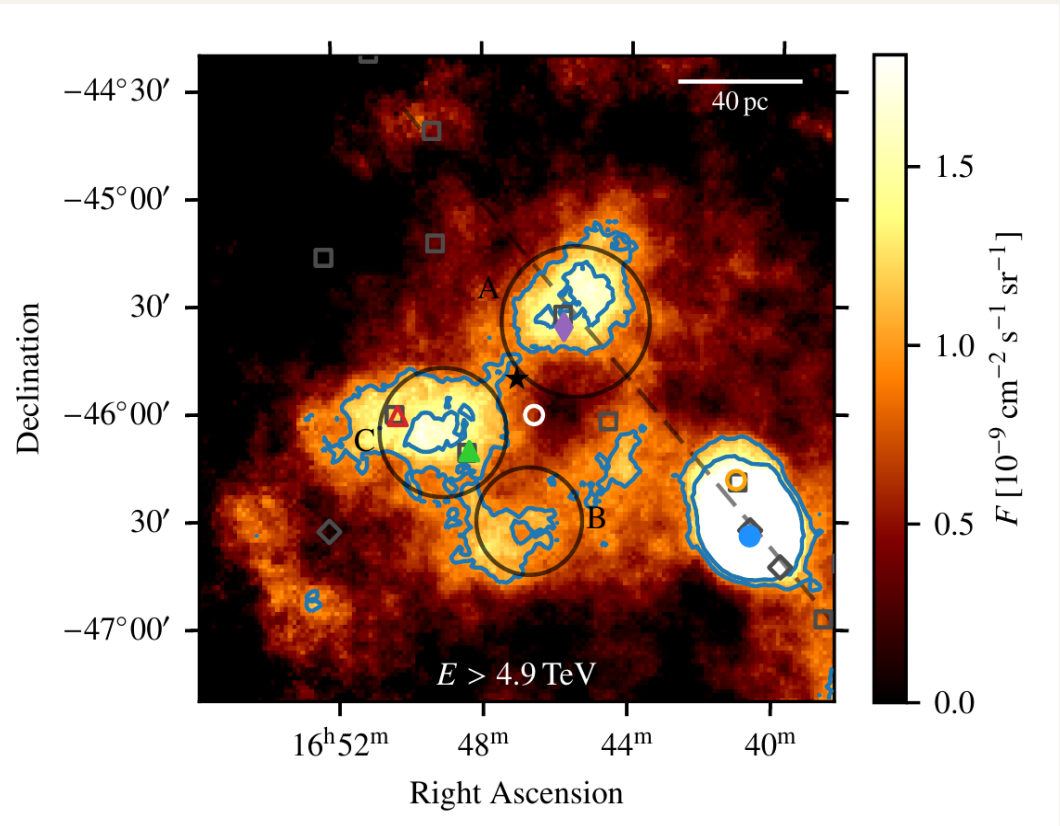
Significance map of the Galactic plane for  $> 56$  TeV emission (HAWC 2020)

- Signatures of a PeVatron:**
- **Gamma rays above 100 TeV**
  - **No cut-off**

# Westerlund 1 above 4.9 TeV

**Might accelerate particles  
at colliding stellar wind  
shocks or cluster wind  
termination shock**

Figure: Flux map of Wd 1  
above 4.9 TeV (HESS  
2022)



# Distance to Westerlund 1

## Conflicting values for the distance depending on study and method:

- Color-magnitude diagrams: 5.0 kpc (Westerlund 1987),  
1.0 kpc (Piatti 1998)
- Yellow hypergiants: 2 to 5.5 kpc (Clark 2005)
- WR photometry: 5.5 kpc (Crowther 2006)
- Main sequence fitting: 4.4 kpc (Hosek 2018)
- Gaia parallaxes: 2.8 kpc (Aghakhanloo 2021),  
4.05 ± 0.20 kpc (Navarete 2022)

**=> Assumed distance has consequences for luminosity and age estimates**

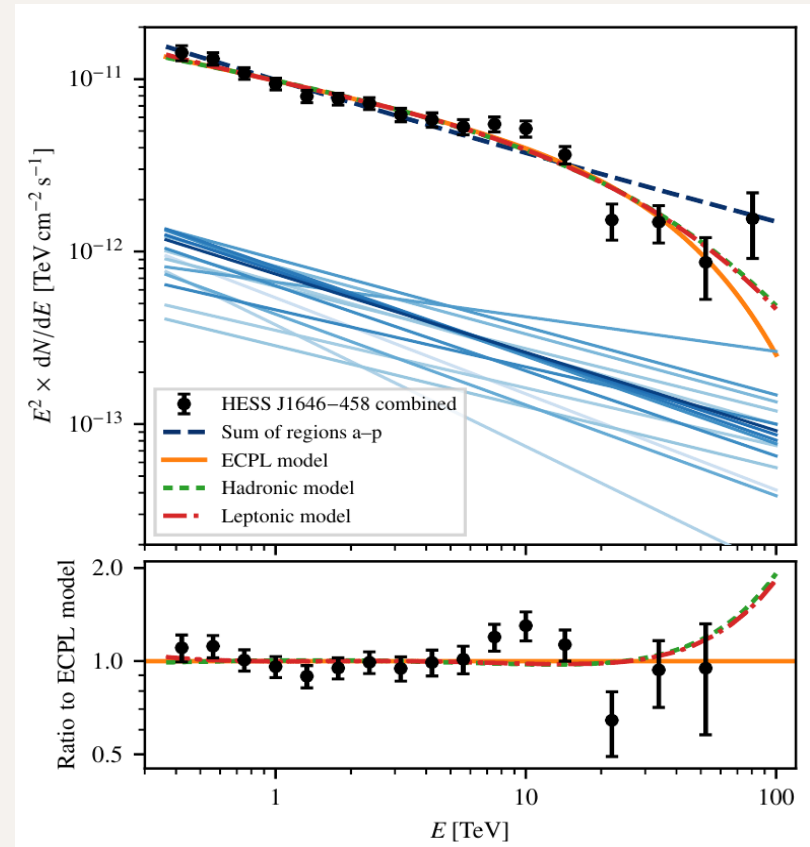
# Gamma-ray Spectrum of Westerlund 1

**Cut-off powerlaw with:**

- Index  $\Gamma = 2.30 \pm 0.04$
- Cut-off  $E \approx 44$  TeV

**=> Nevertheless no clear indication of a cut-off due to unreliable high-energy data**

Figure: (HESS 2022)



# X-ray Observations of Westerlund 1

**Muno 2006:** Possible nonthermal emission detected with Chandra

**Kavanagh 2011 (Figure):** Confirmed as thermal using XMM

**Only looked at inner 2' radius of Westerlund 1**

