

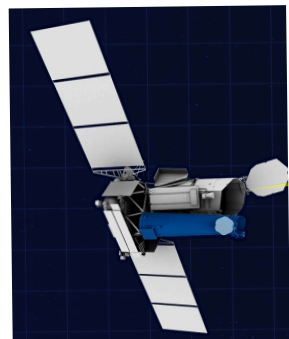


Decomposing the diffuse soft X-ray background with eROSITA

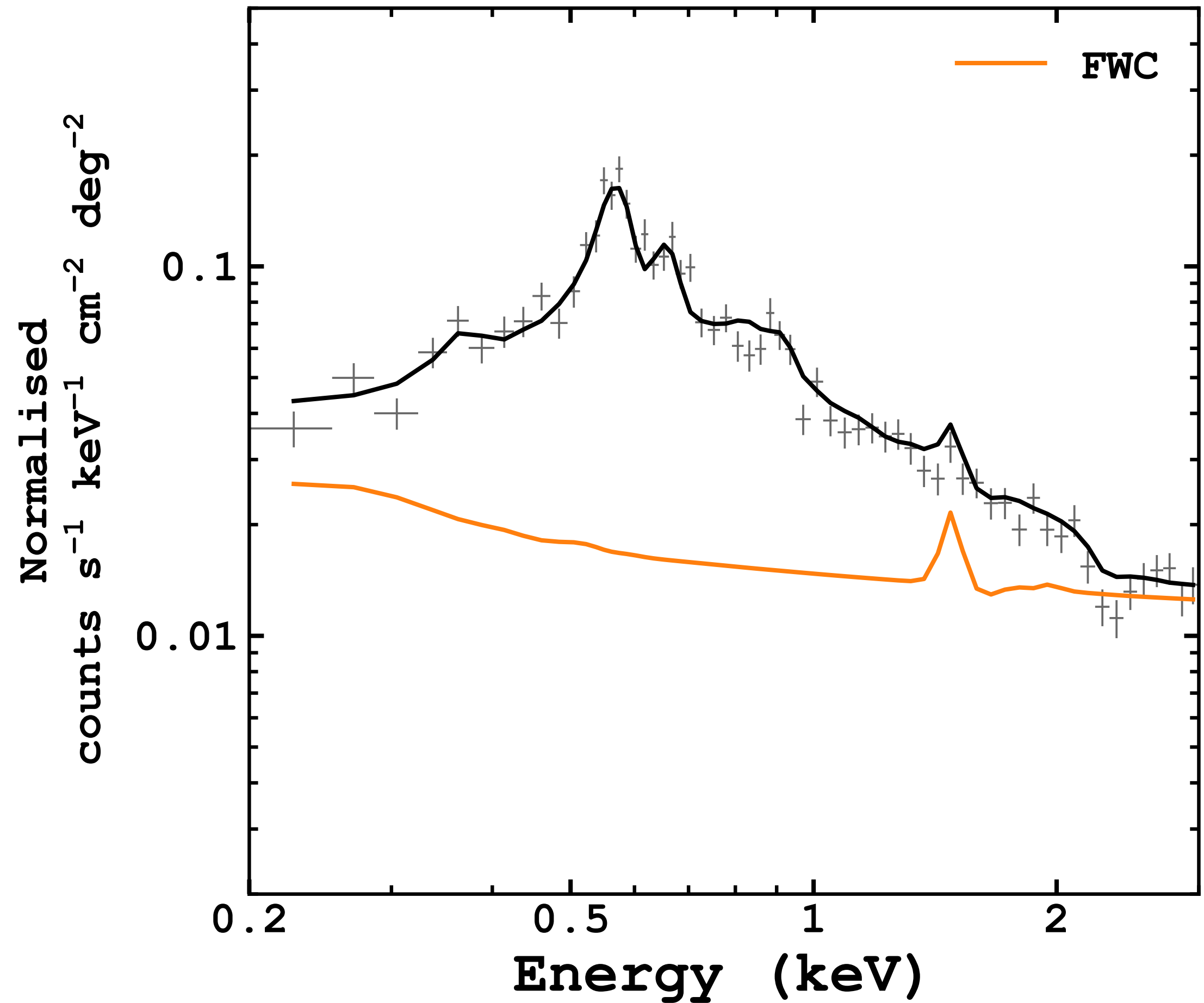
Michael Yeung

Michael Freyberg, Gabriele Ponti, Konrad Dennerl, Nicola Locatelli, Martin Mayer, Jeremy Sanders, Manami Sasaki, Andy Strong, Yi Zhang, Xueying Zheng, Teng Liu, Efrain Gatuzz

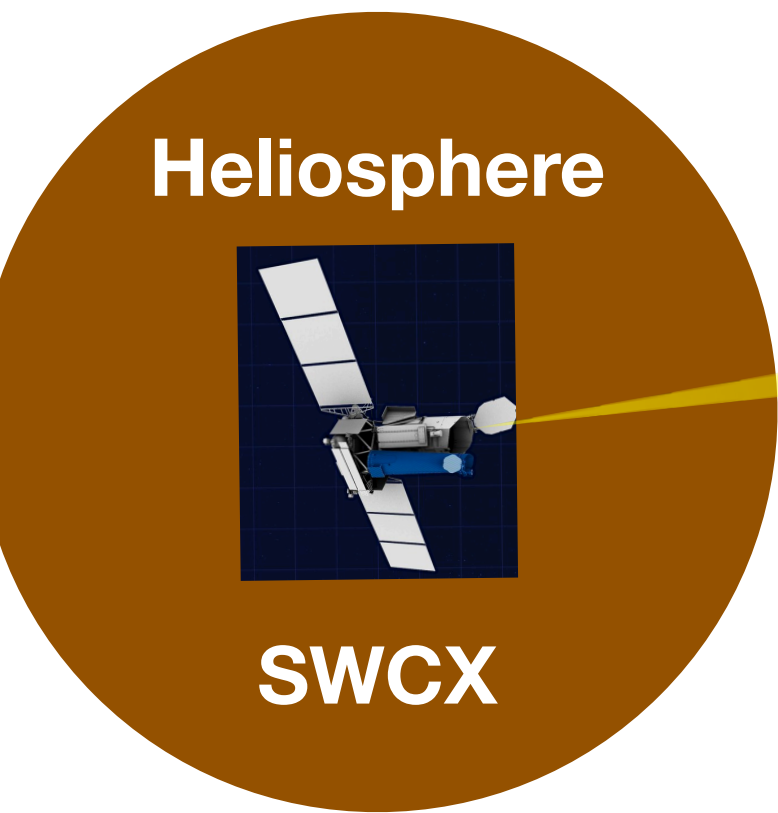
Diffuse Soft X-ray Background (SXRFB)



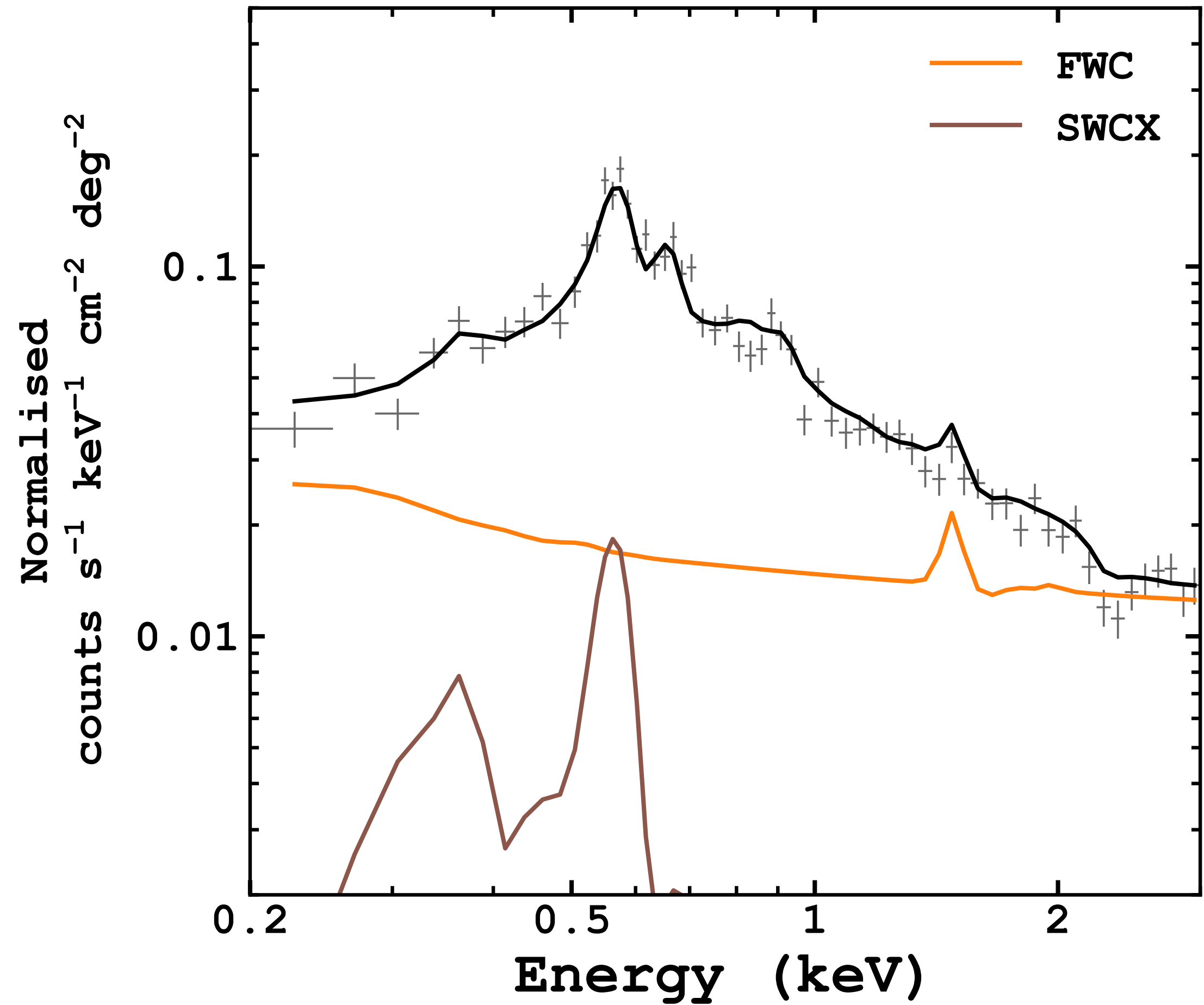
*Absolutely not to scale



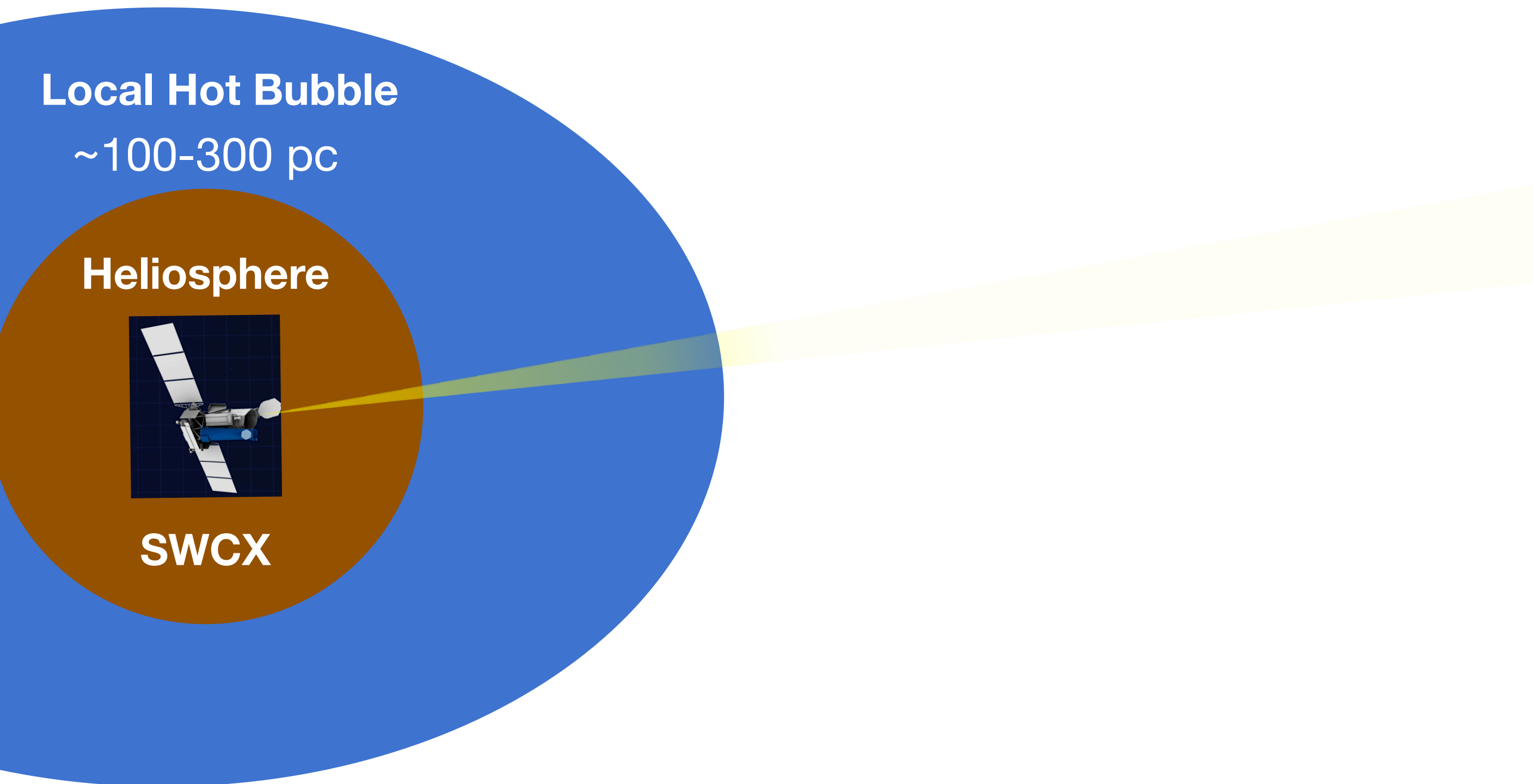
Diffuse Soft X-ray Background (SXRb)



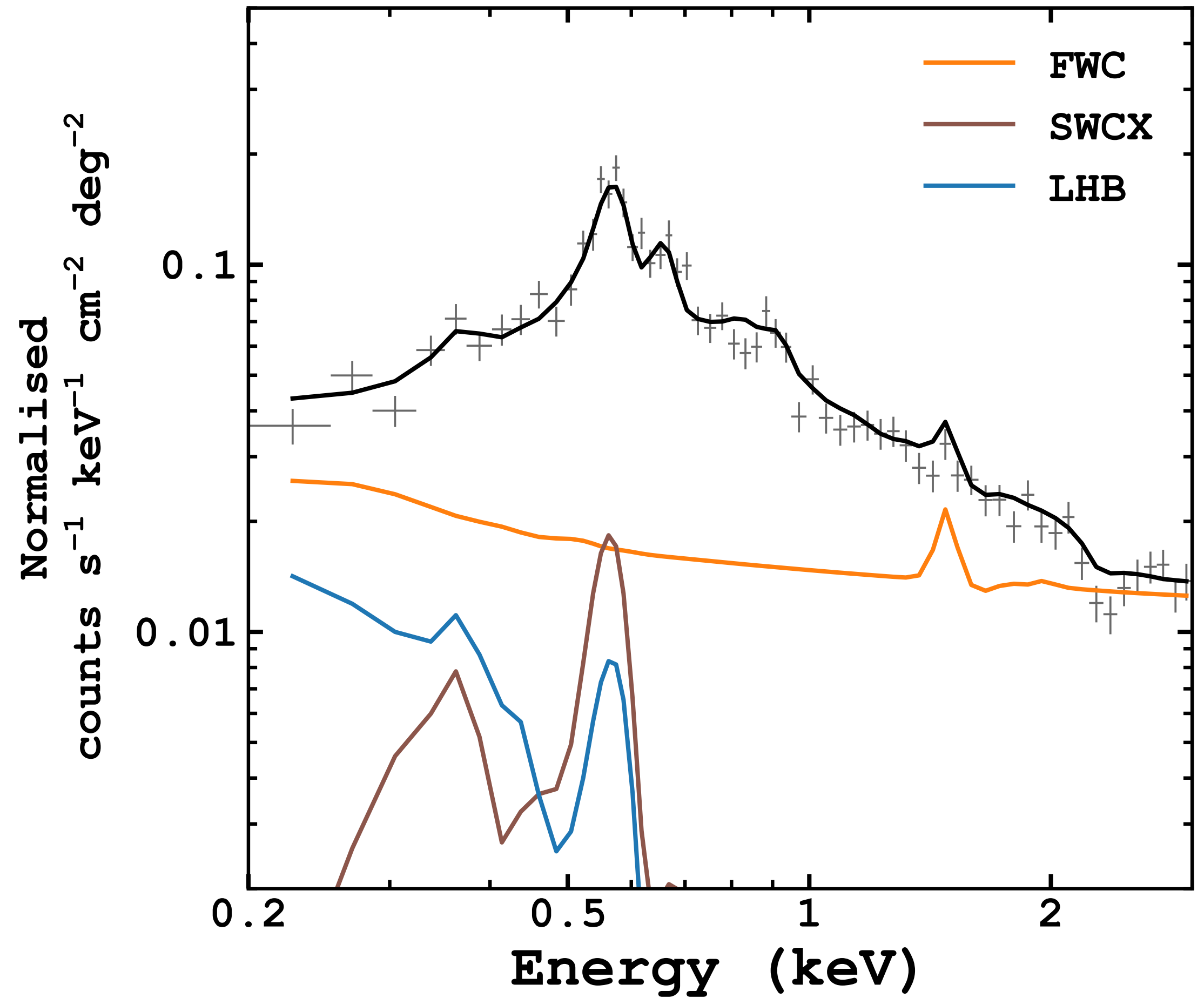
*Absolutely not to scale



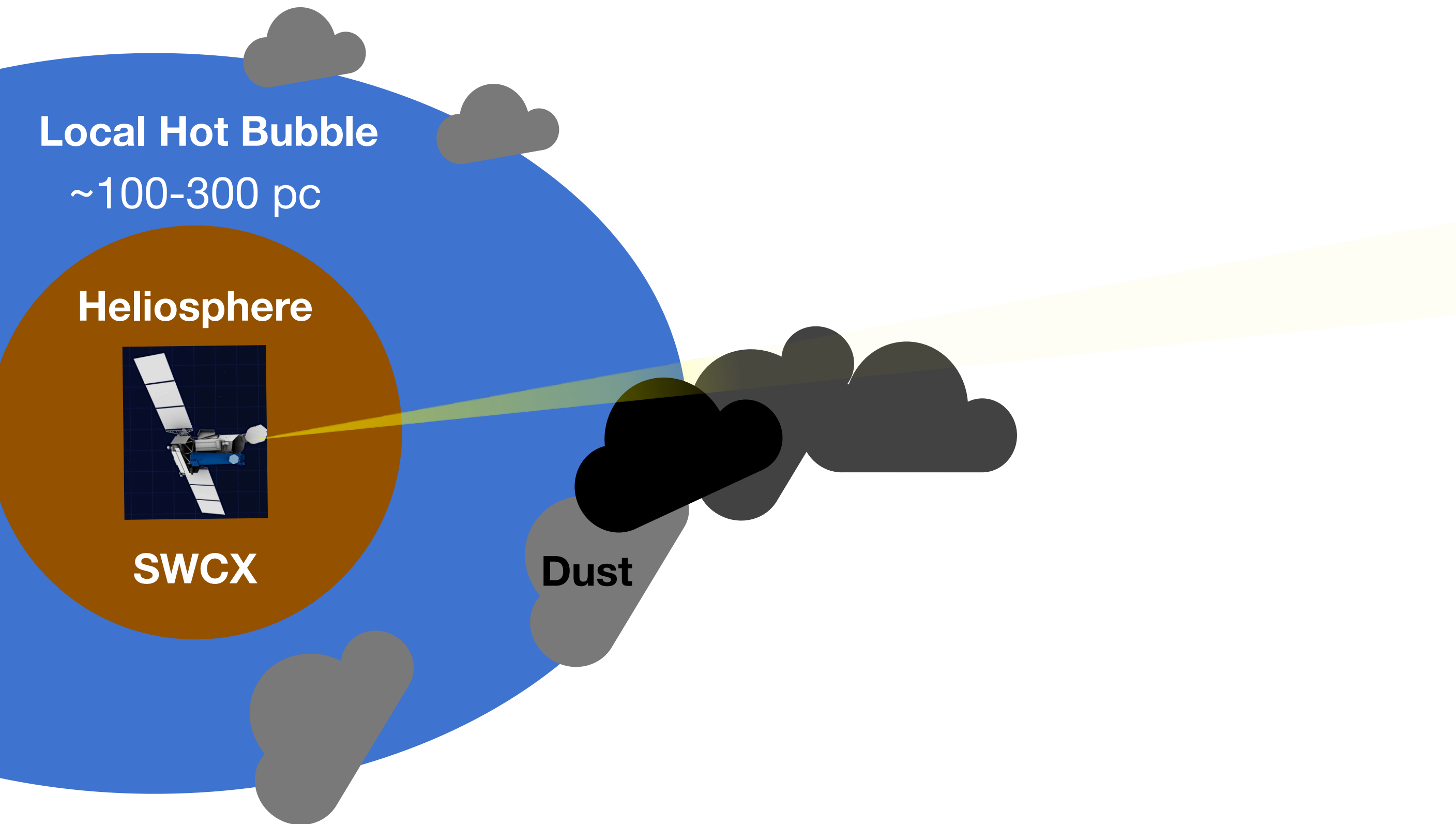
Diffuse Soft X-ray Background (SXRFB)



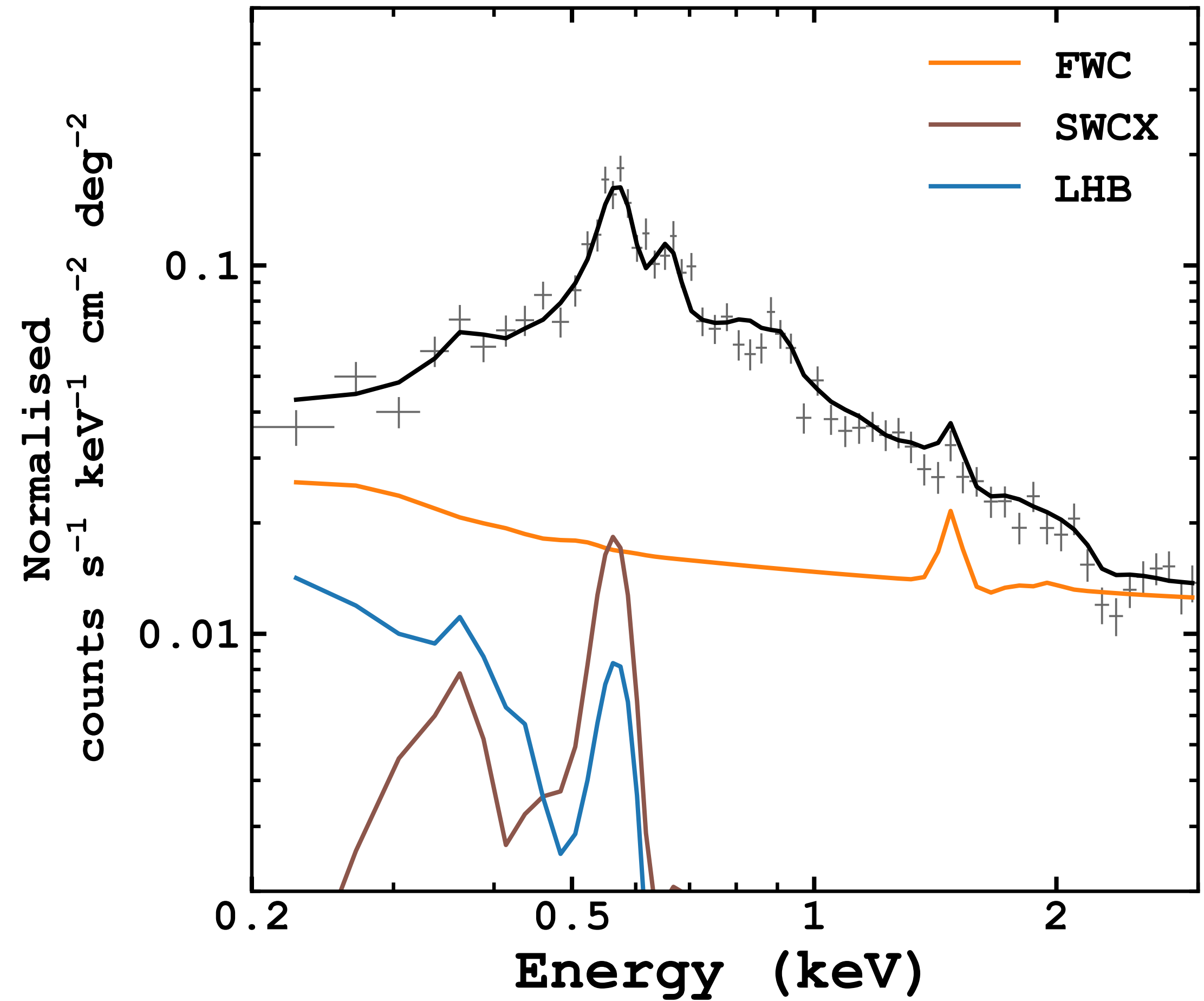
*Absolutely not to scale



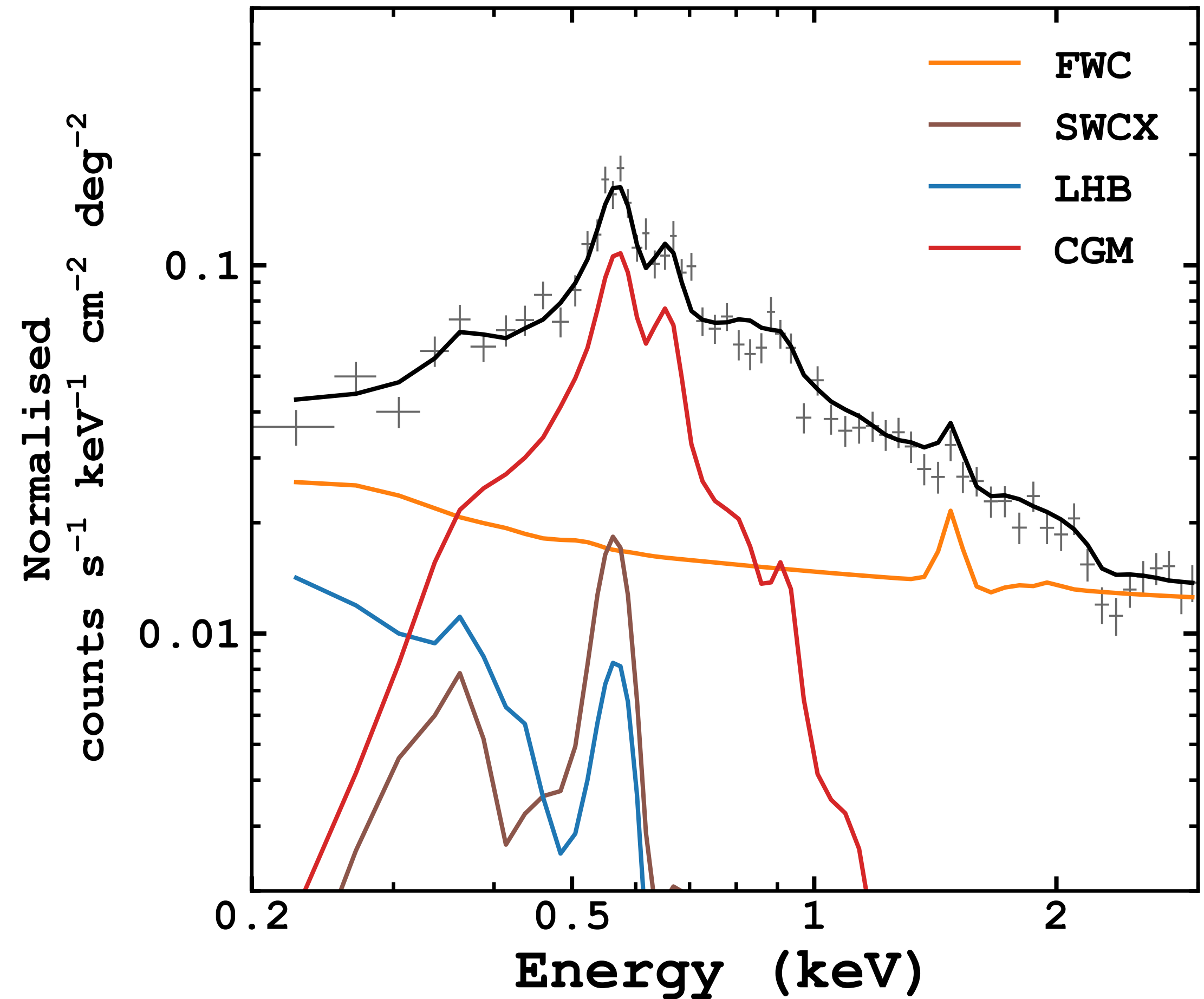
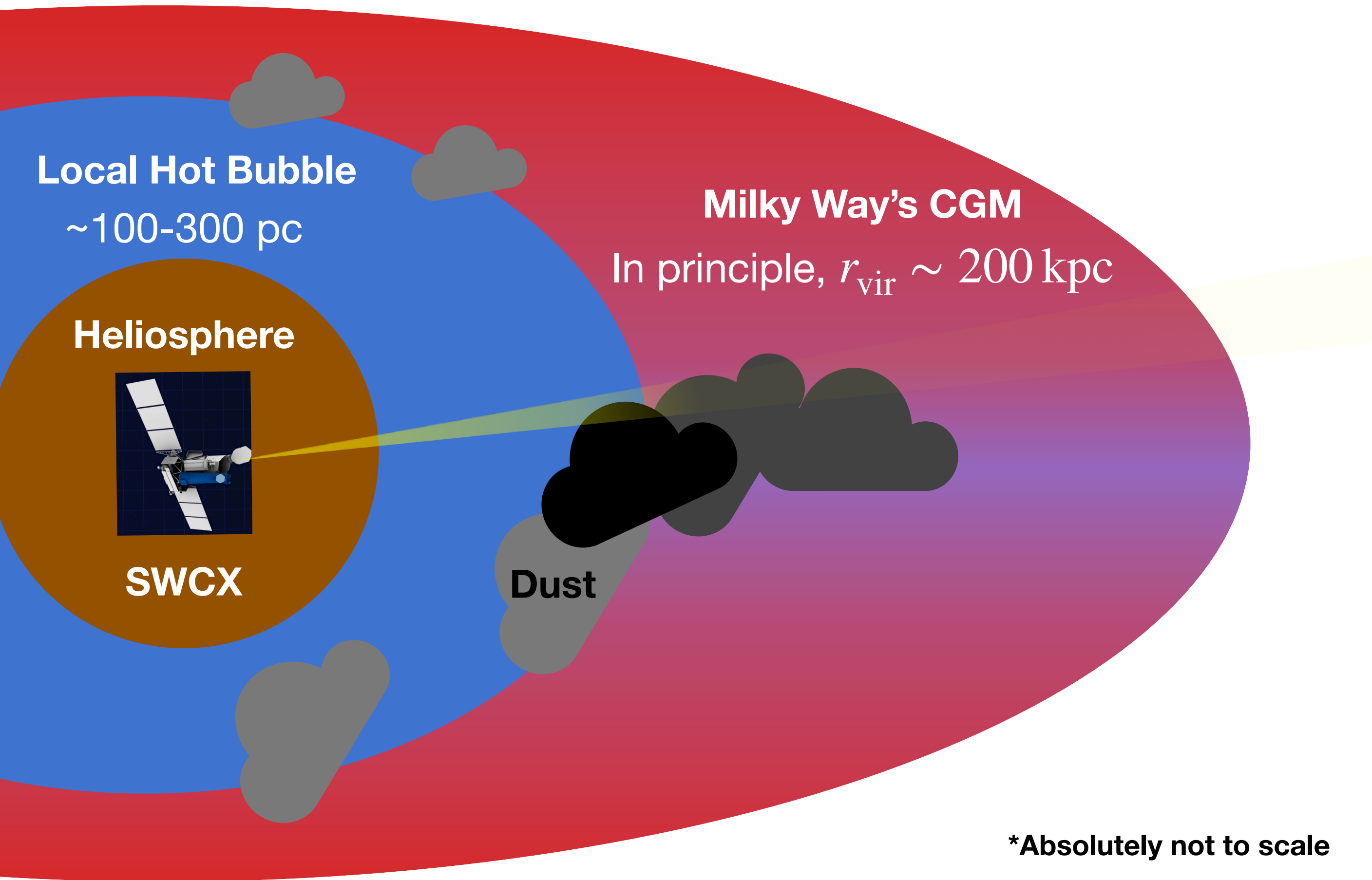
Diffuse Soft X-ray Background (SXRFB)



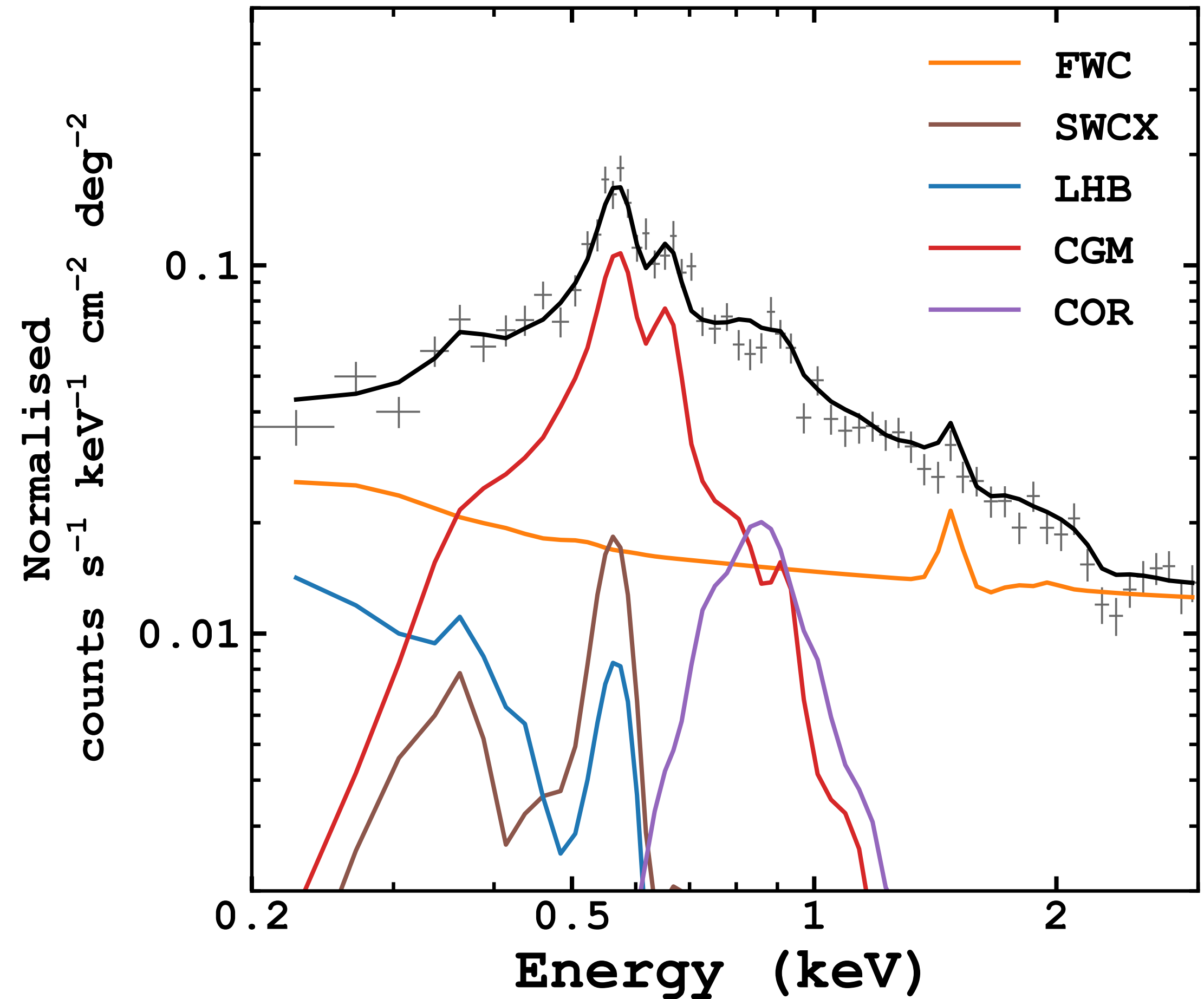
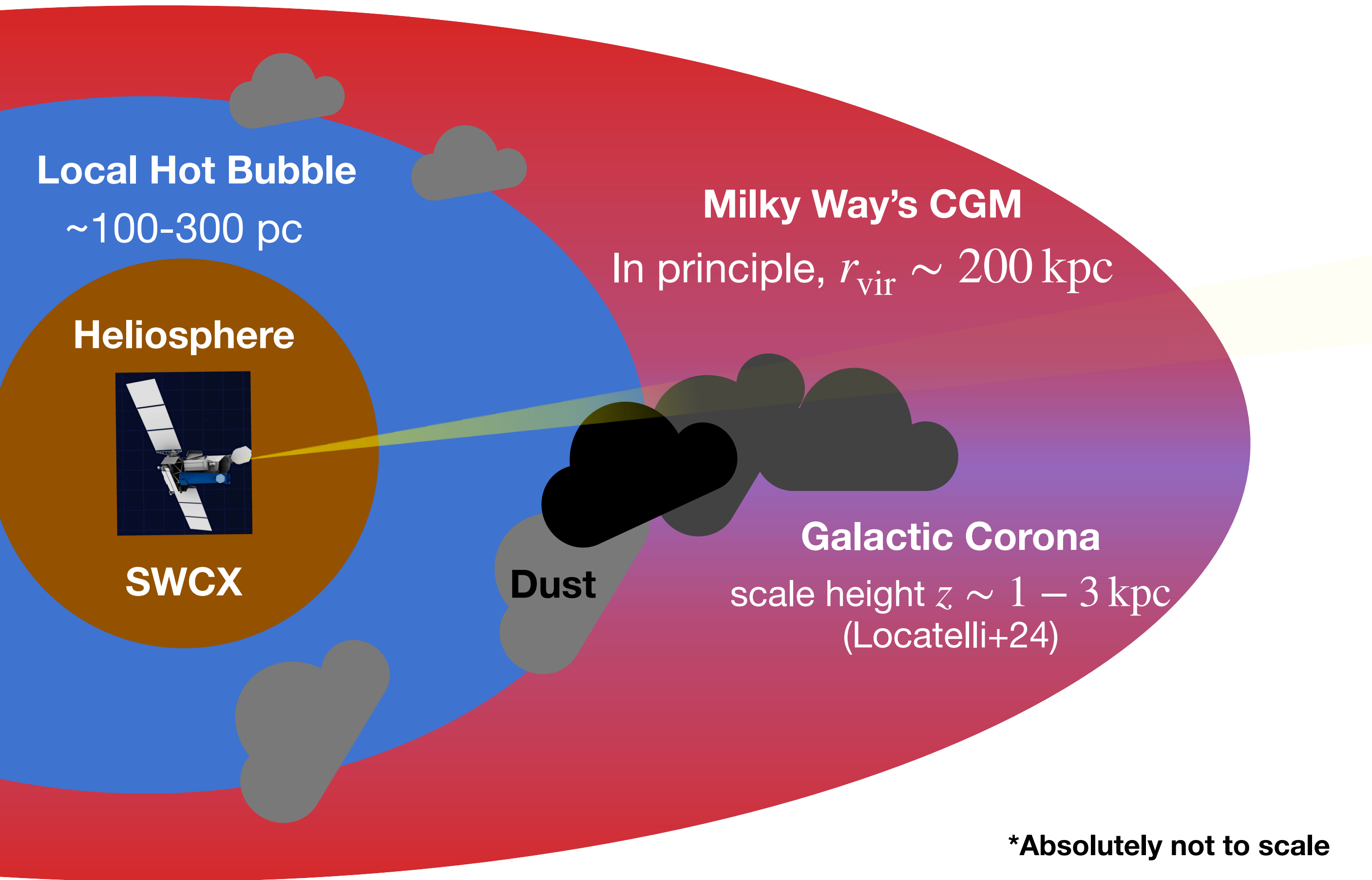
*Absolutely not to scale



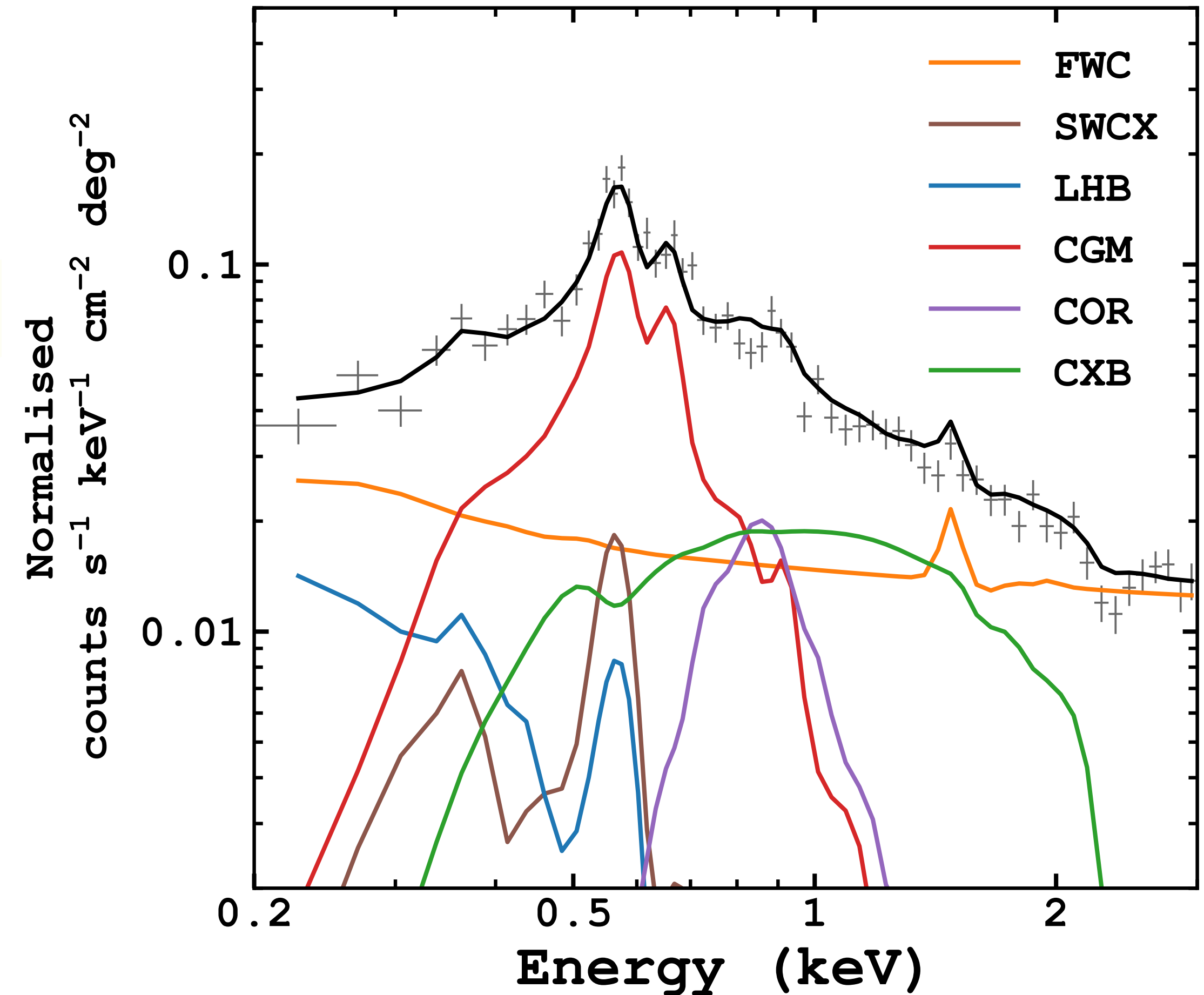
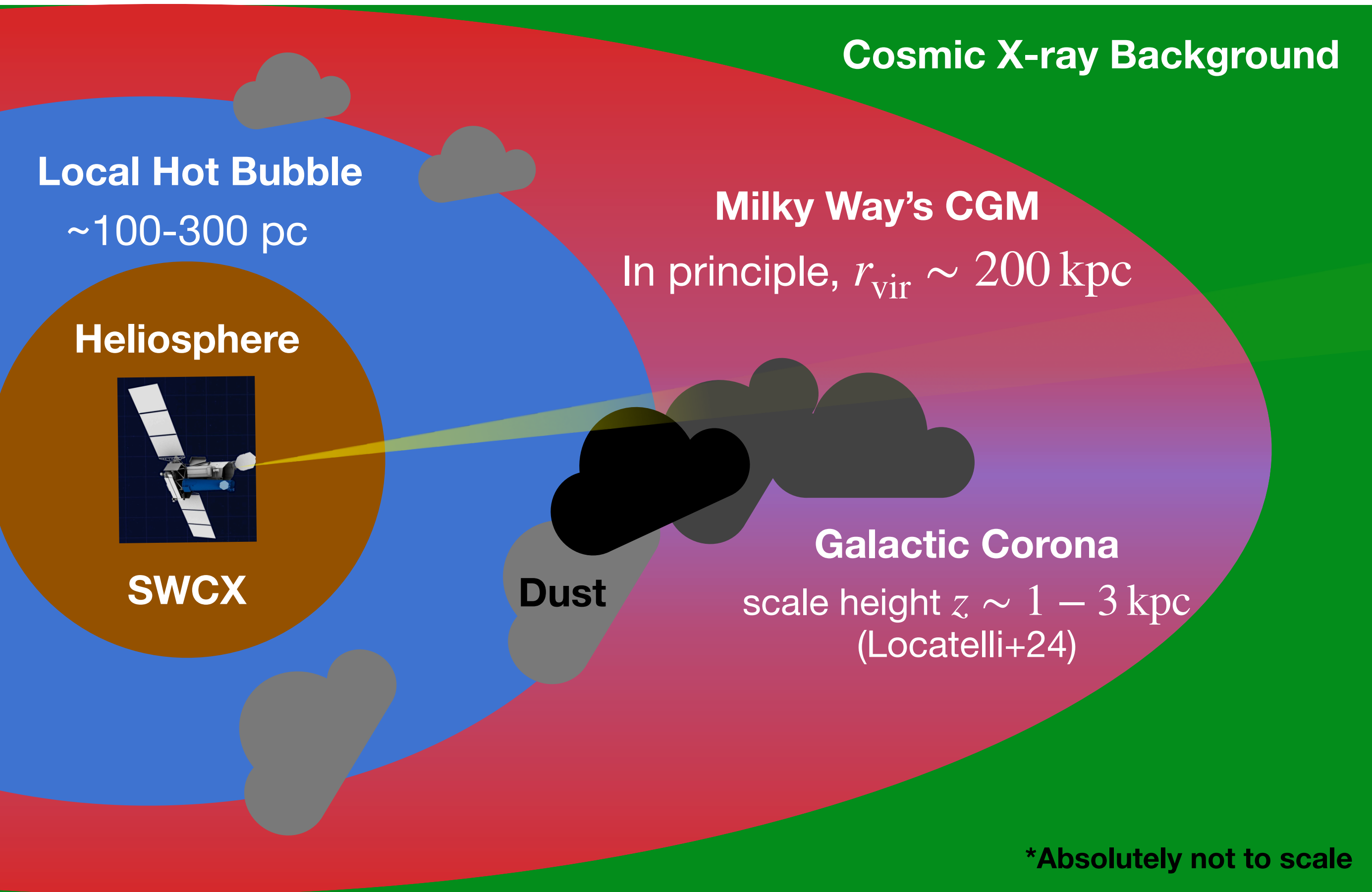
Diffuse Soft X-ray Background (SXRFB)



Diffuse Soft X-ray Background (SXRFB)



Diffuse Soft X-ray Background (SXRb)

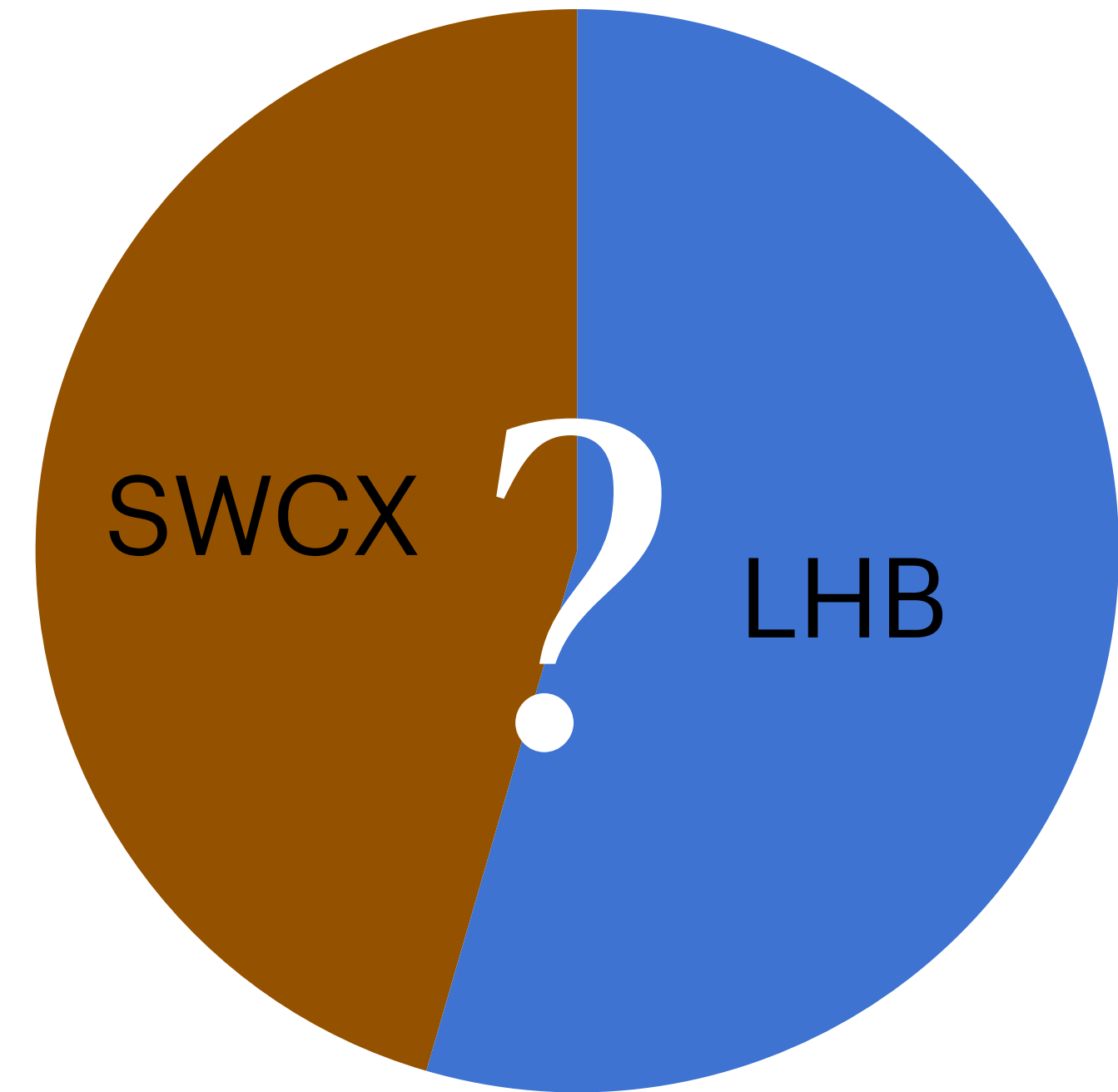


Scientific Questions

1. Local hot bubble (LHB) vs solar wind charge exchange (SWCX) fraction in foreground?
2. Physical Properties of LHB
 - kT
 - n_e
 - $P_{\text{thermal}} = nkT$
 - 3D structure

Scientific Questions

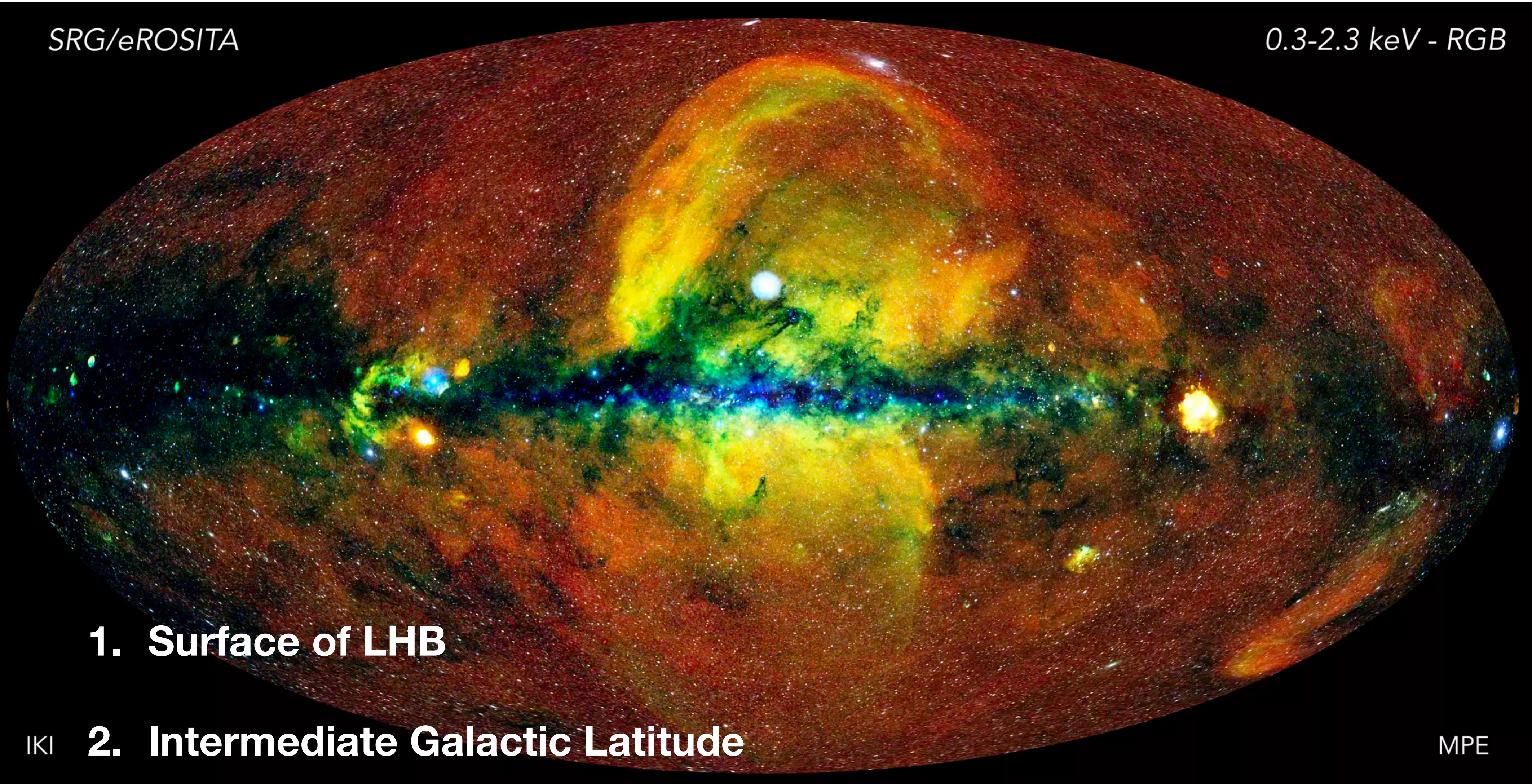
1. Local hot bubble (LHB) vs solar wind charge exchange (SWCX) fraction in foreground?
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 - 3D structure



X-ray Shadowing with Molecular Clouds

SRG/eROSITA

0.3-2.3 keV - RGB



1. Surface of LHB

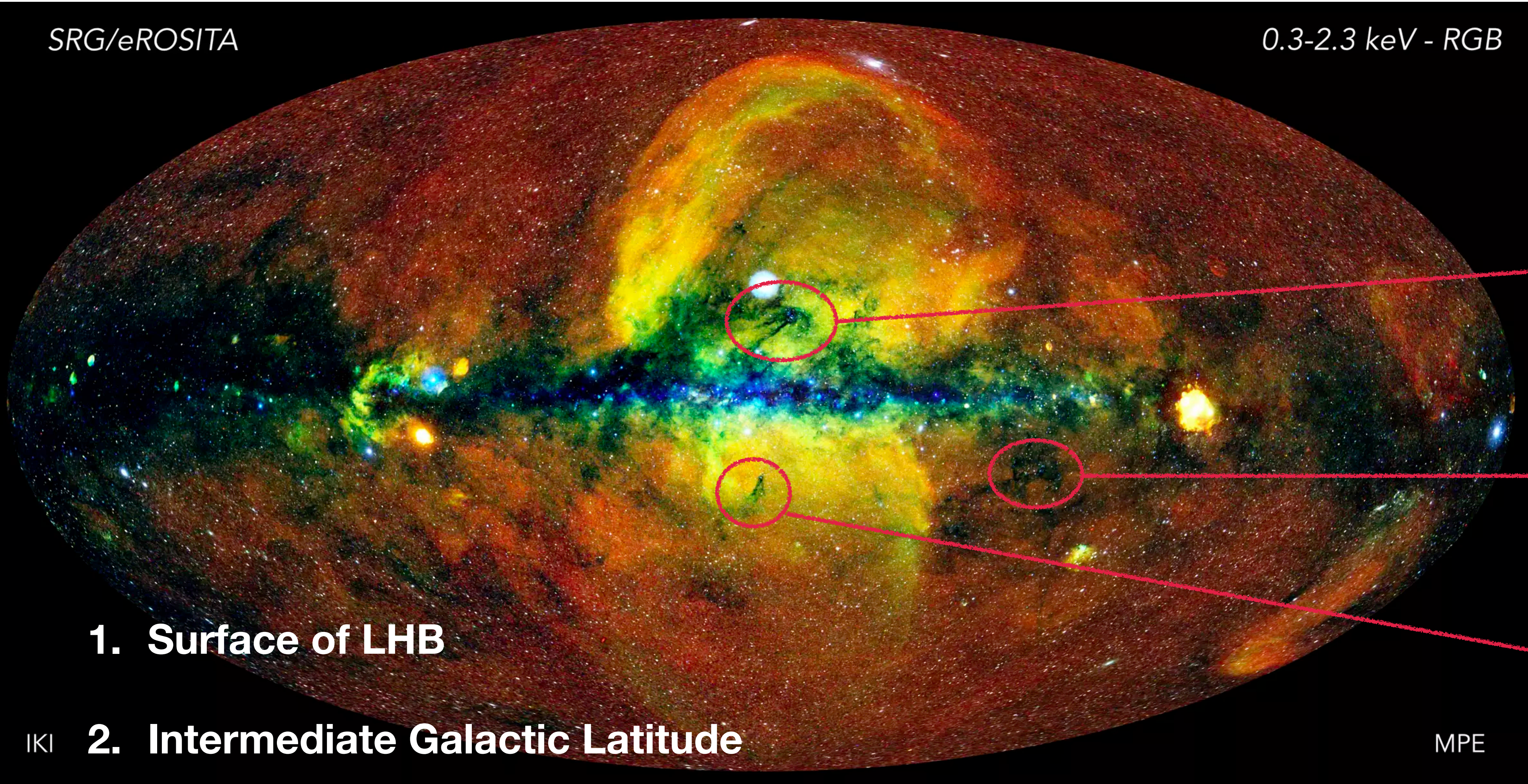
2. Intermediate Galactic Latitude

MPE

X-ray Shadowing with Molecular Clouds

SRG/eROSITA

0.3-2.3 keV - RGB



Ophiuchus

Chamaeleon

Corona Australis

1. Surface of LHB

2. Intermediate Galactic Latitude

MPE

X-ray Shadowing with Molecular Clouds

SRG/eROSITA

0.3-2.3 keV - RGB

Calibration points for half-sky study

Ophiuchus

Chamaeleon

Corona Australis

1. Surface of LHB

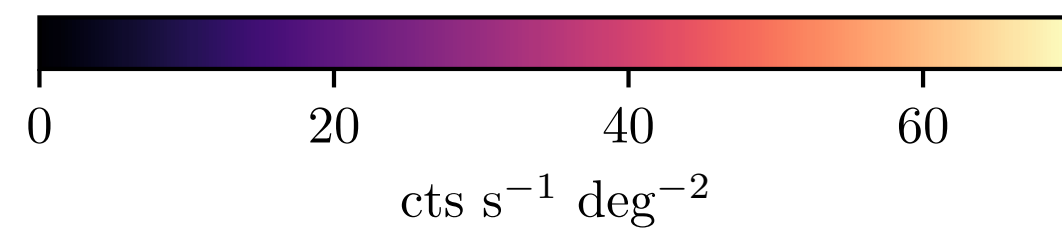
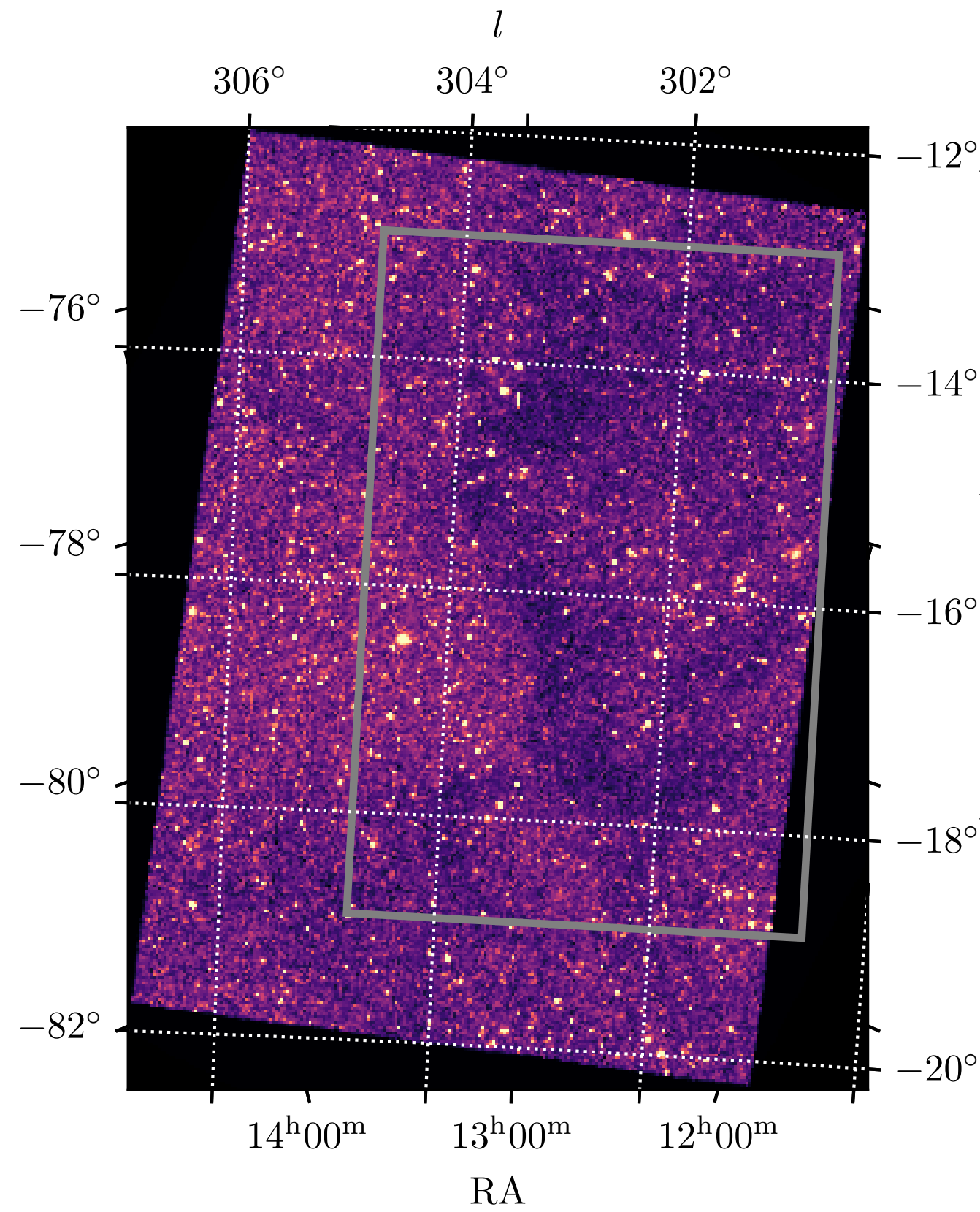
2. Intermediate Galactic Latitude

MPE

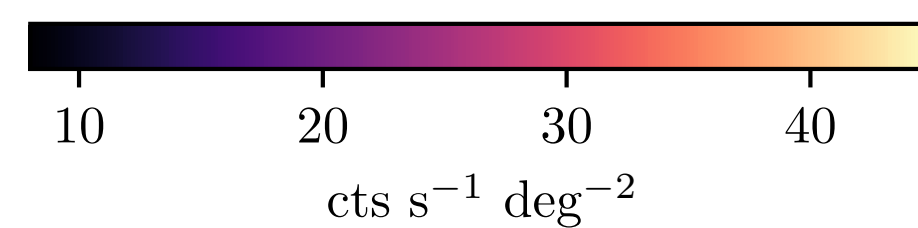
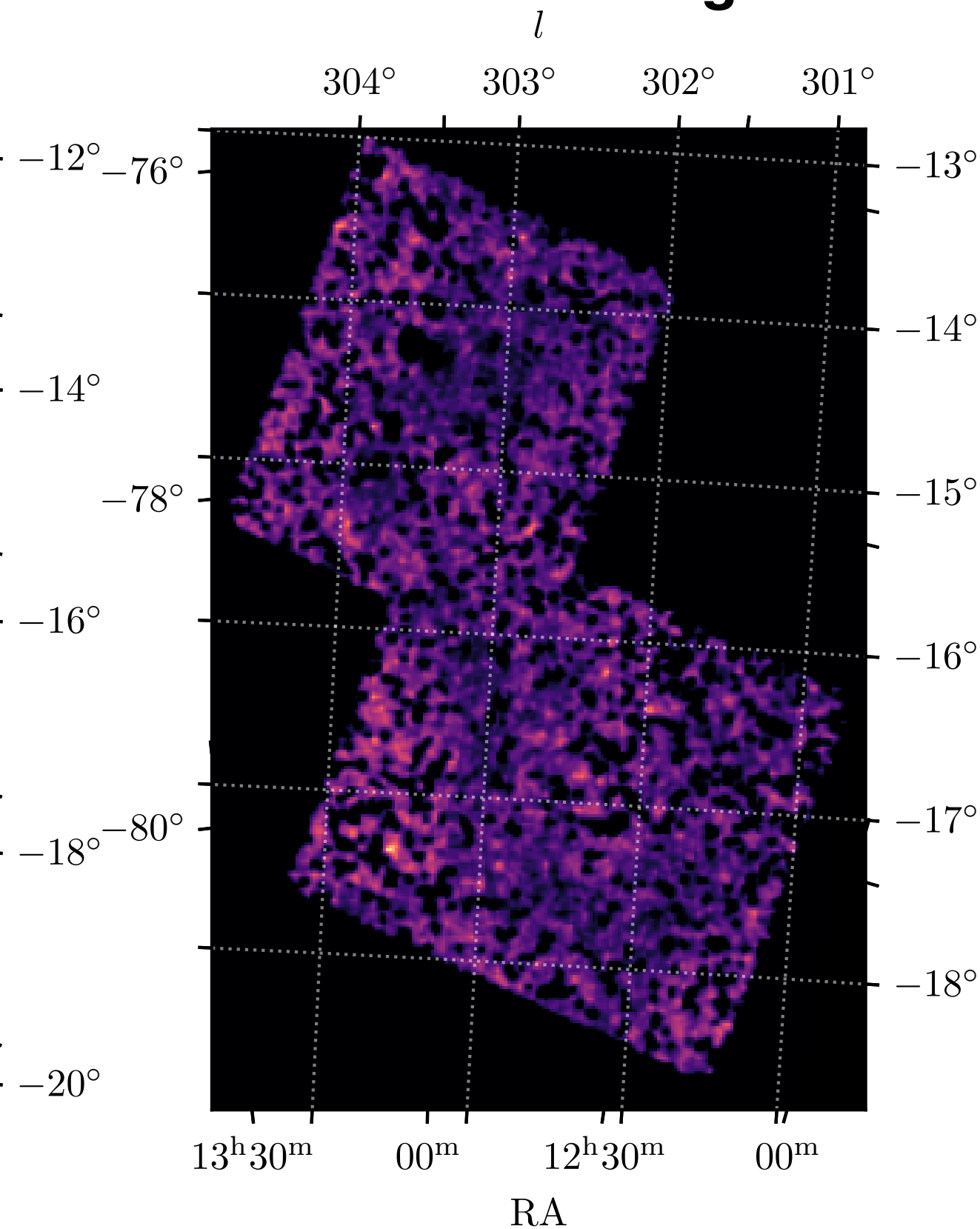
X-ray Shadowing

- Extract spectra from N_H contours and each eRASS

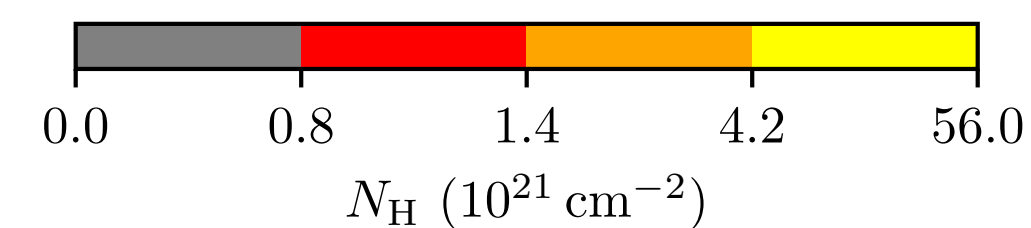
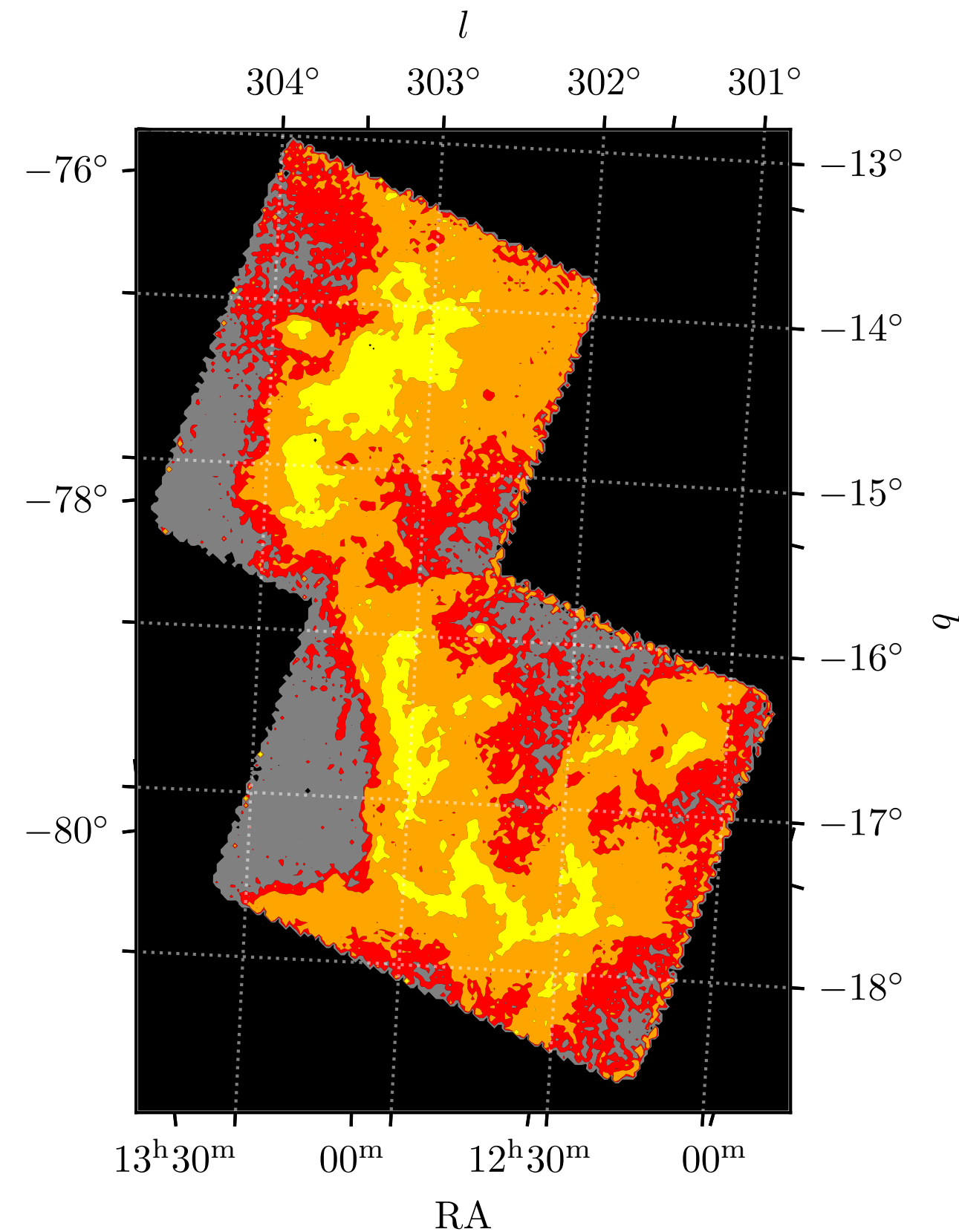
eRASS:4 Image



eRASS:4 point-source masked Image



Herschel N_H map

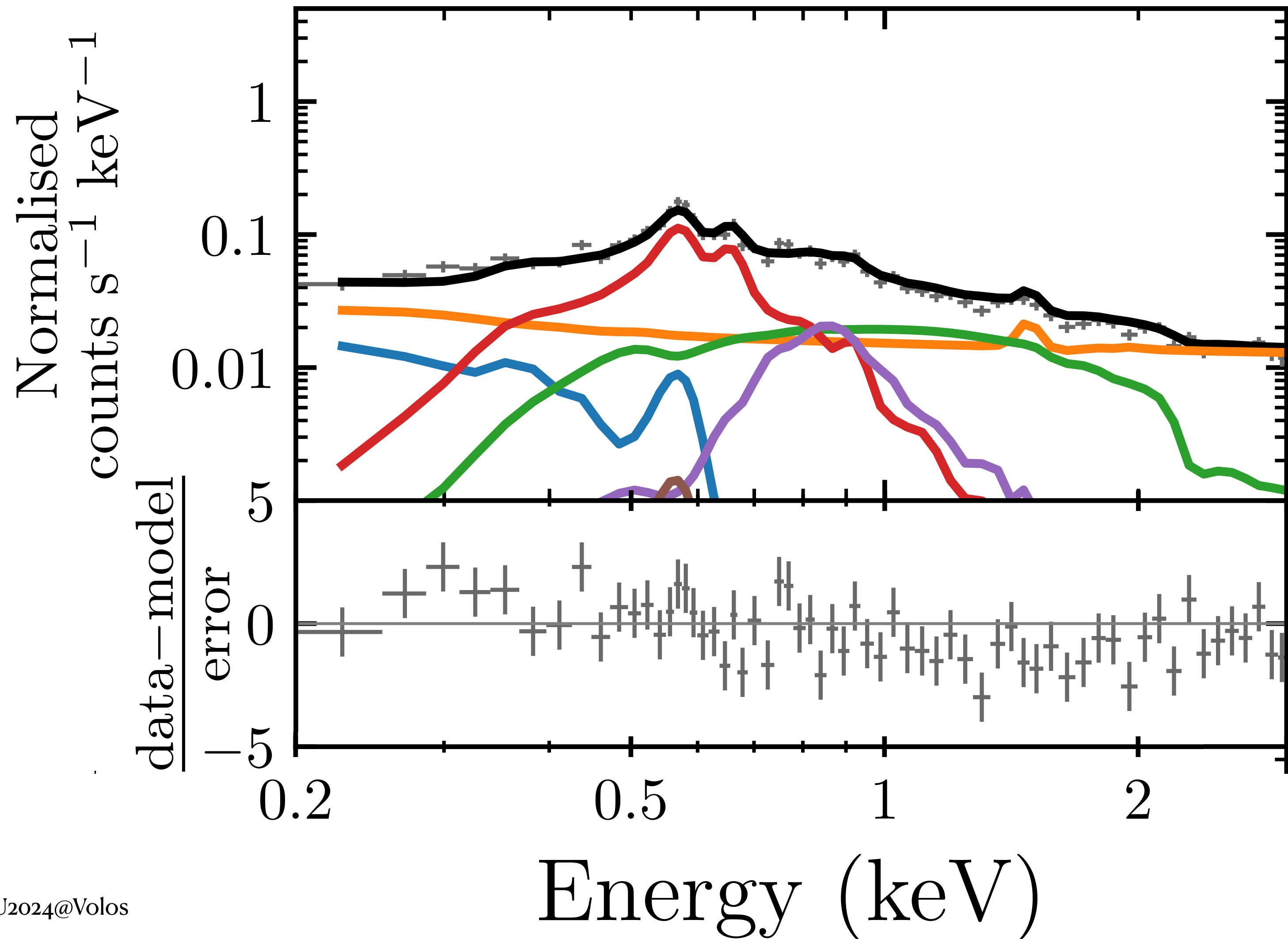


Cha II & III

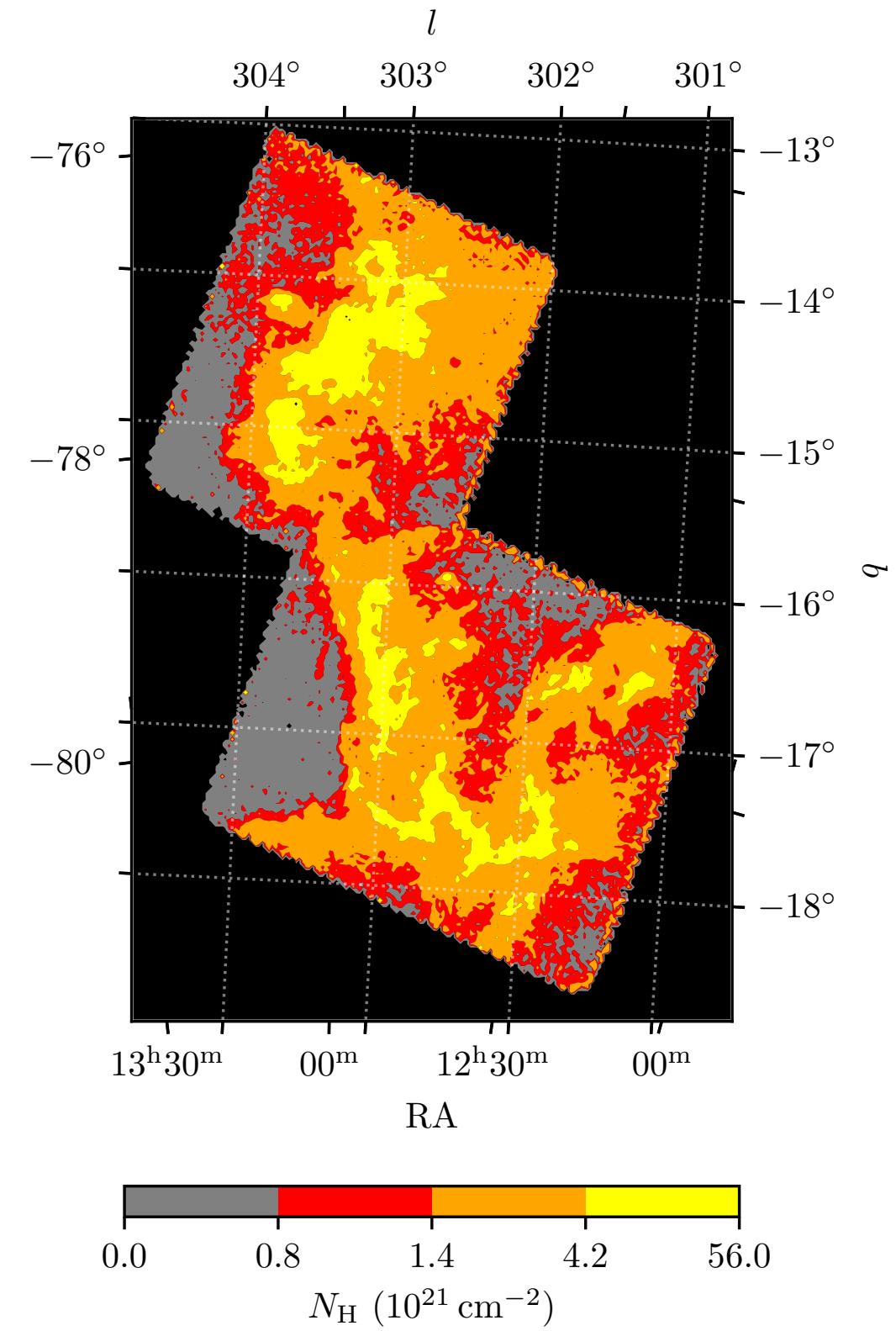
Yeung+23

Increasing N_H

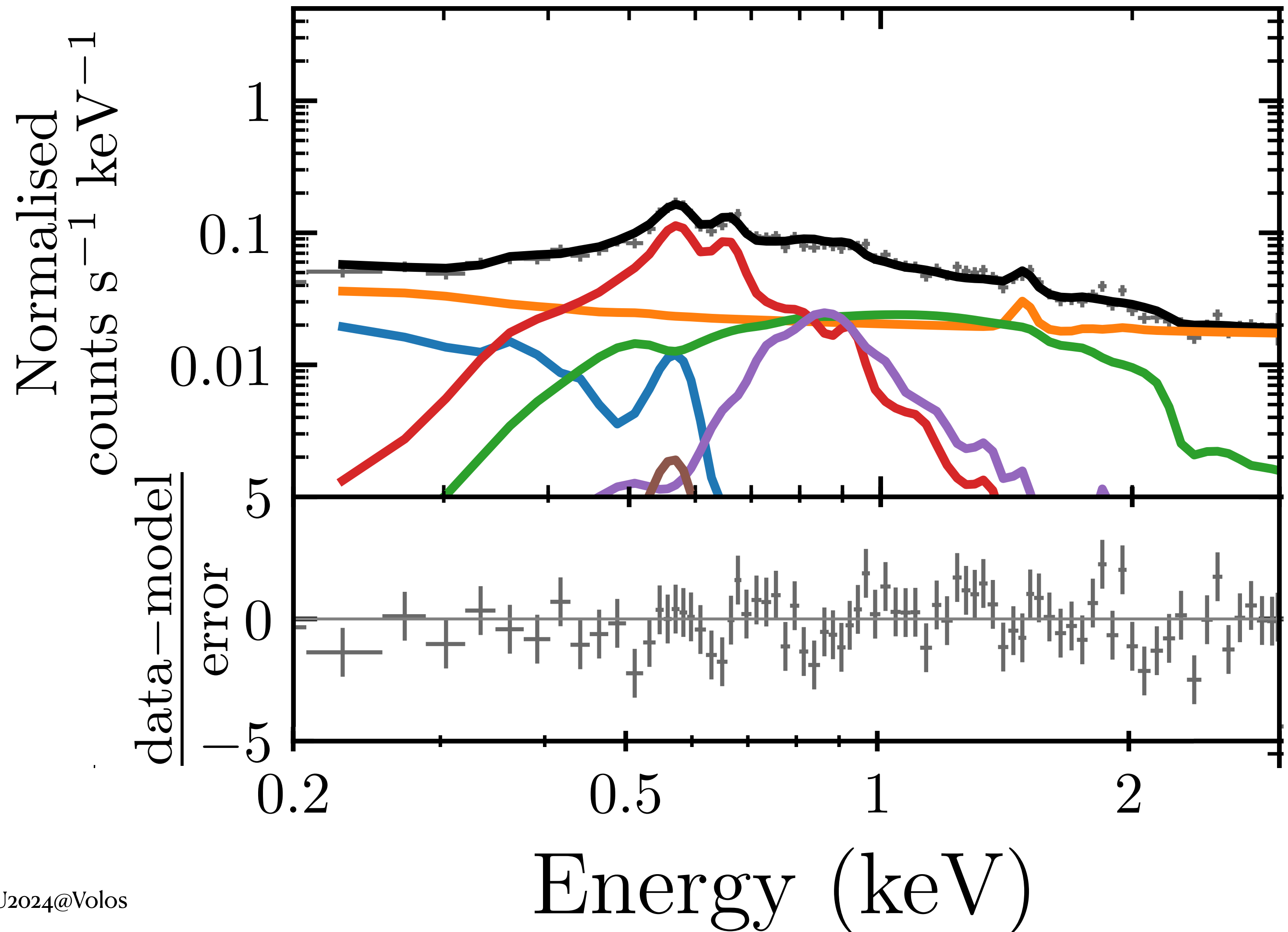
Aperture 1



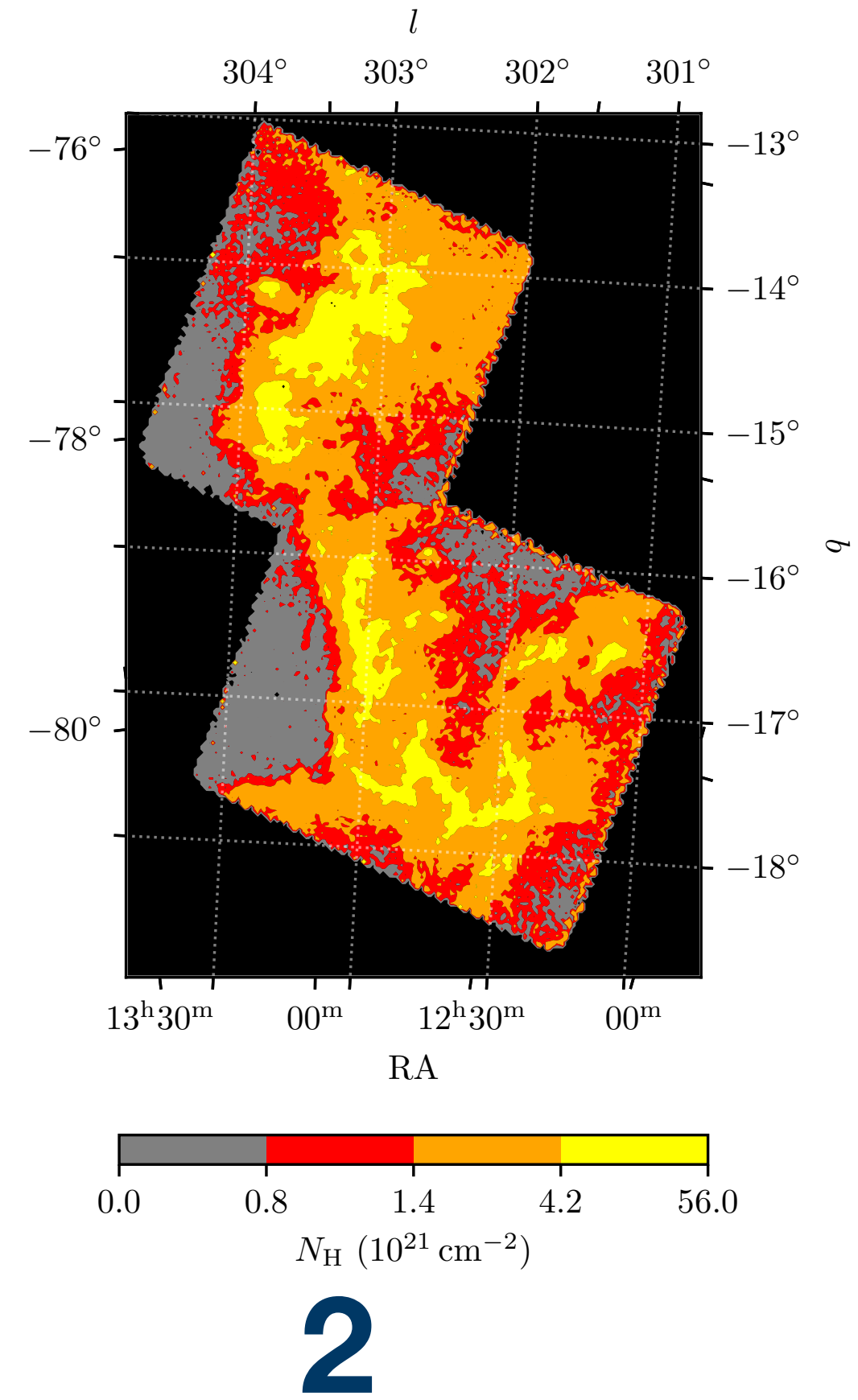
eRASS1



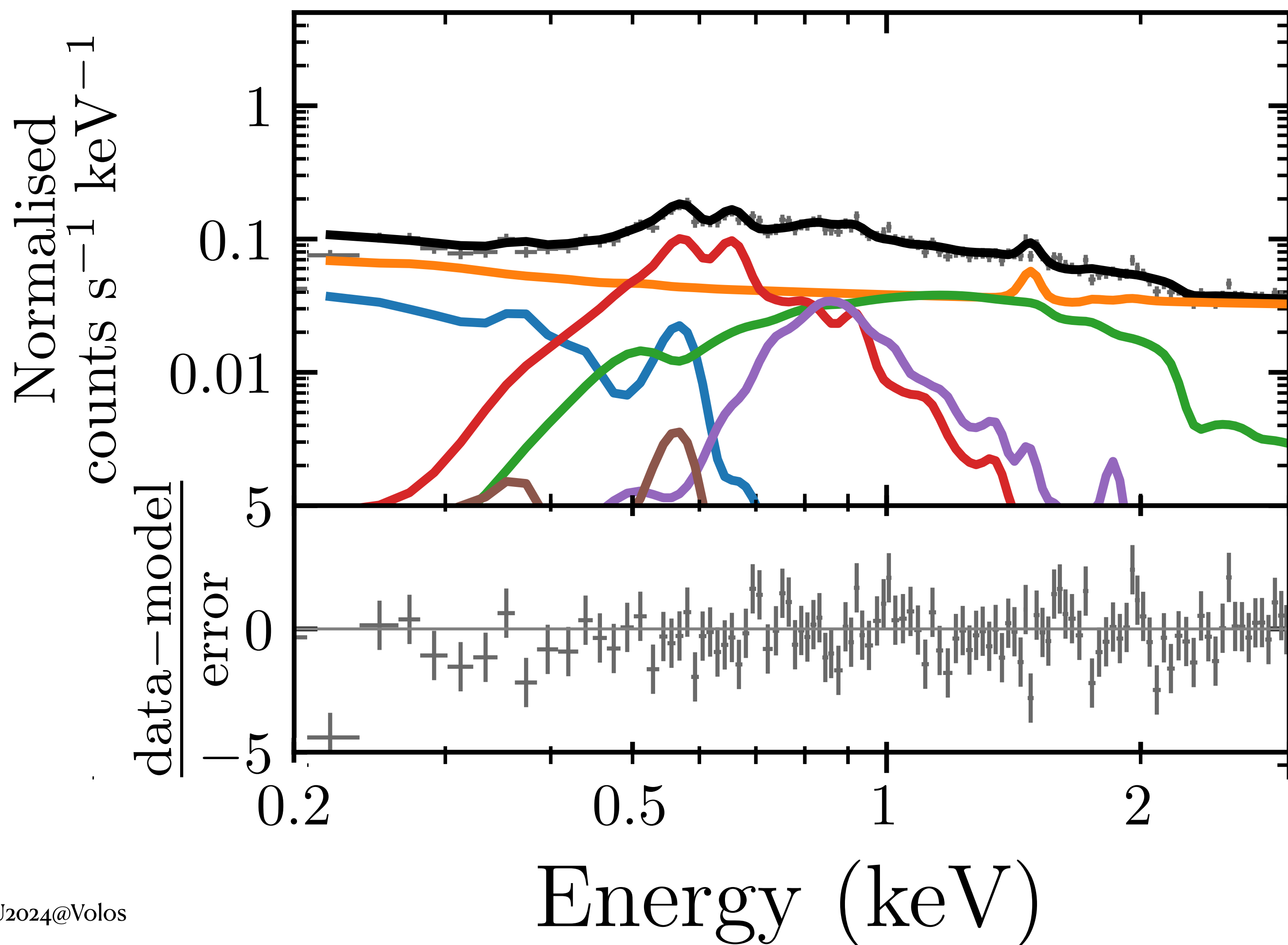
Increasing N_H Aperture 2



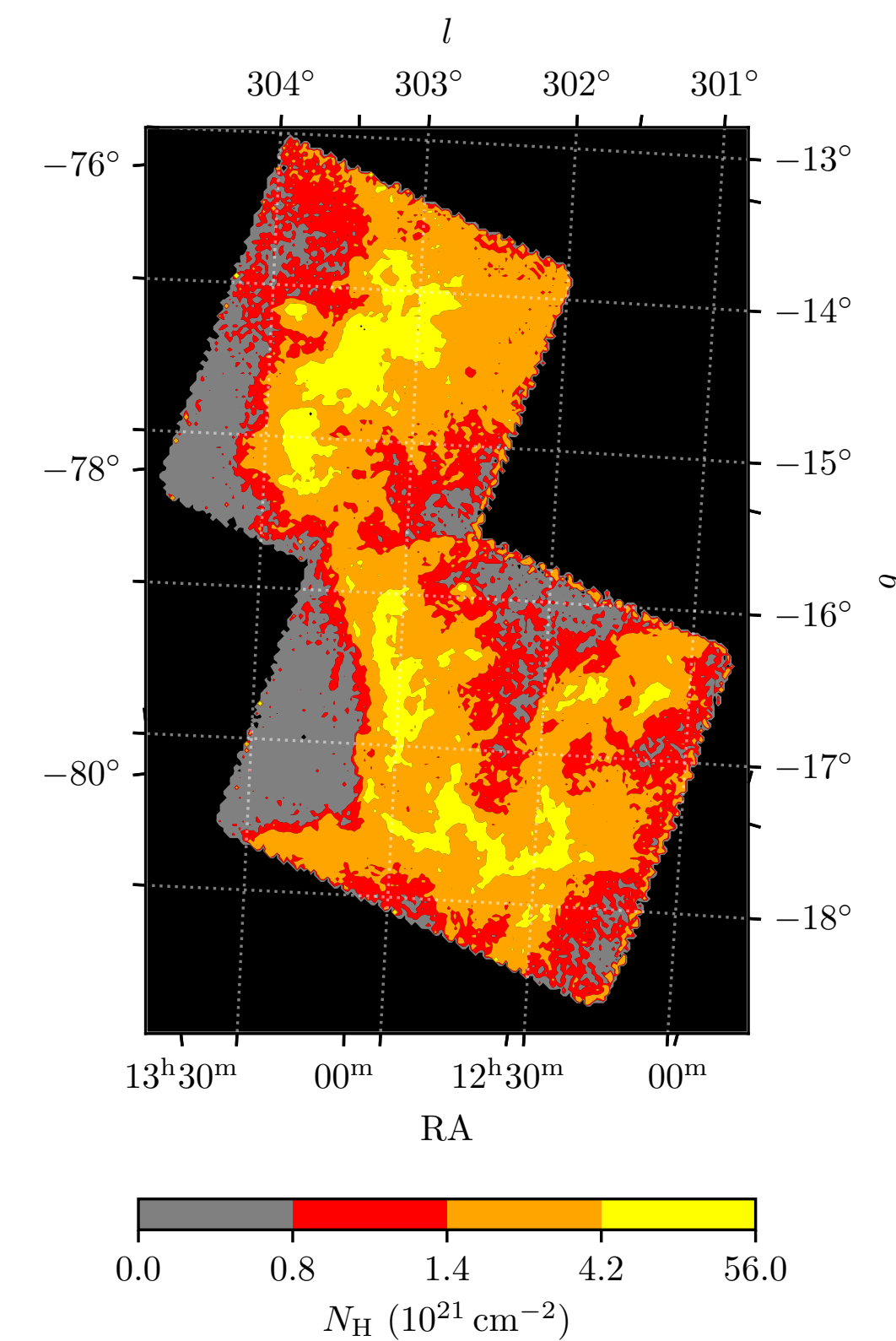
eRASS1



Increasing N_H Aperture 3



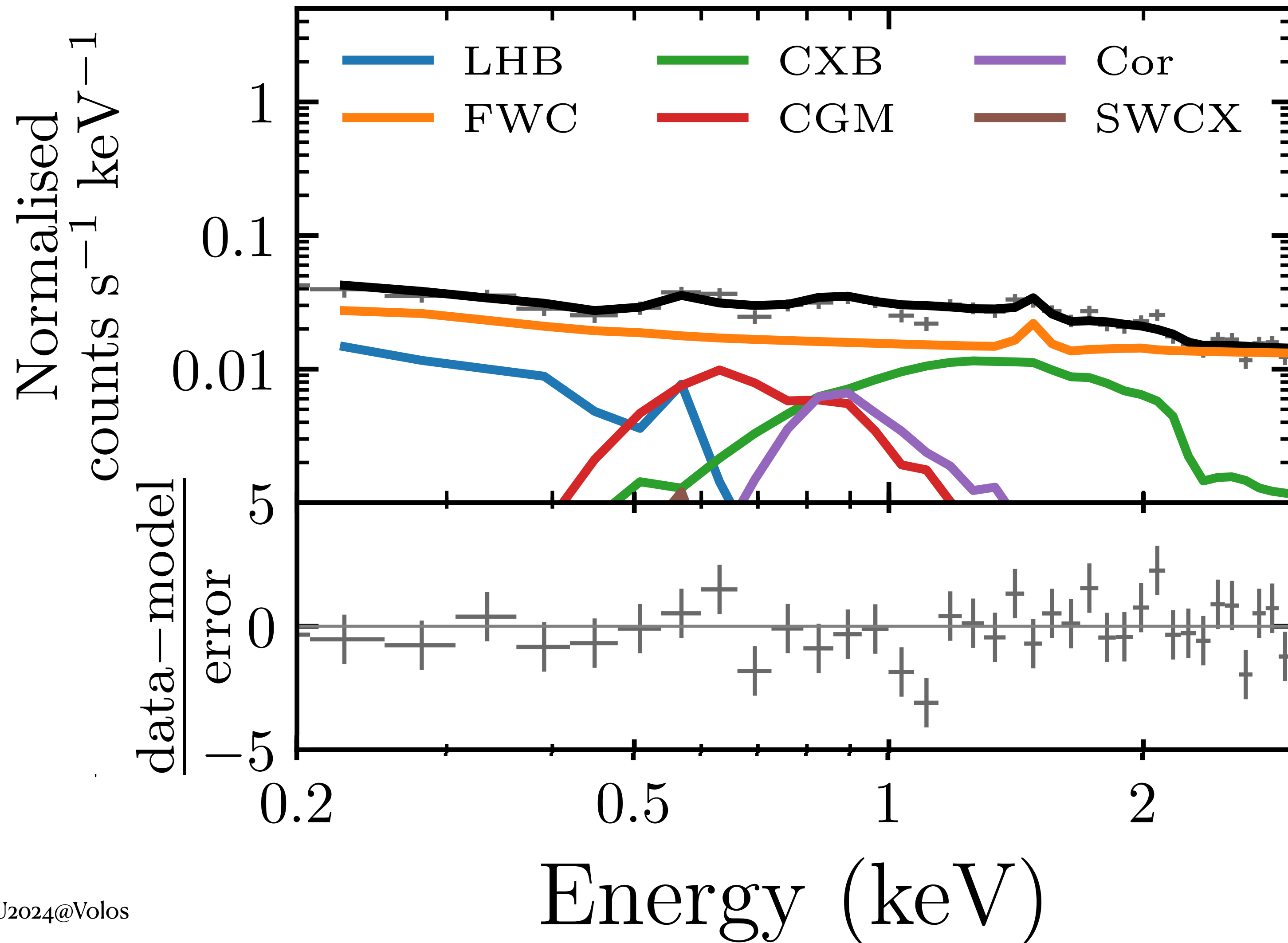
eRASS1



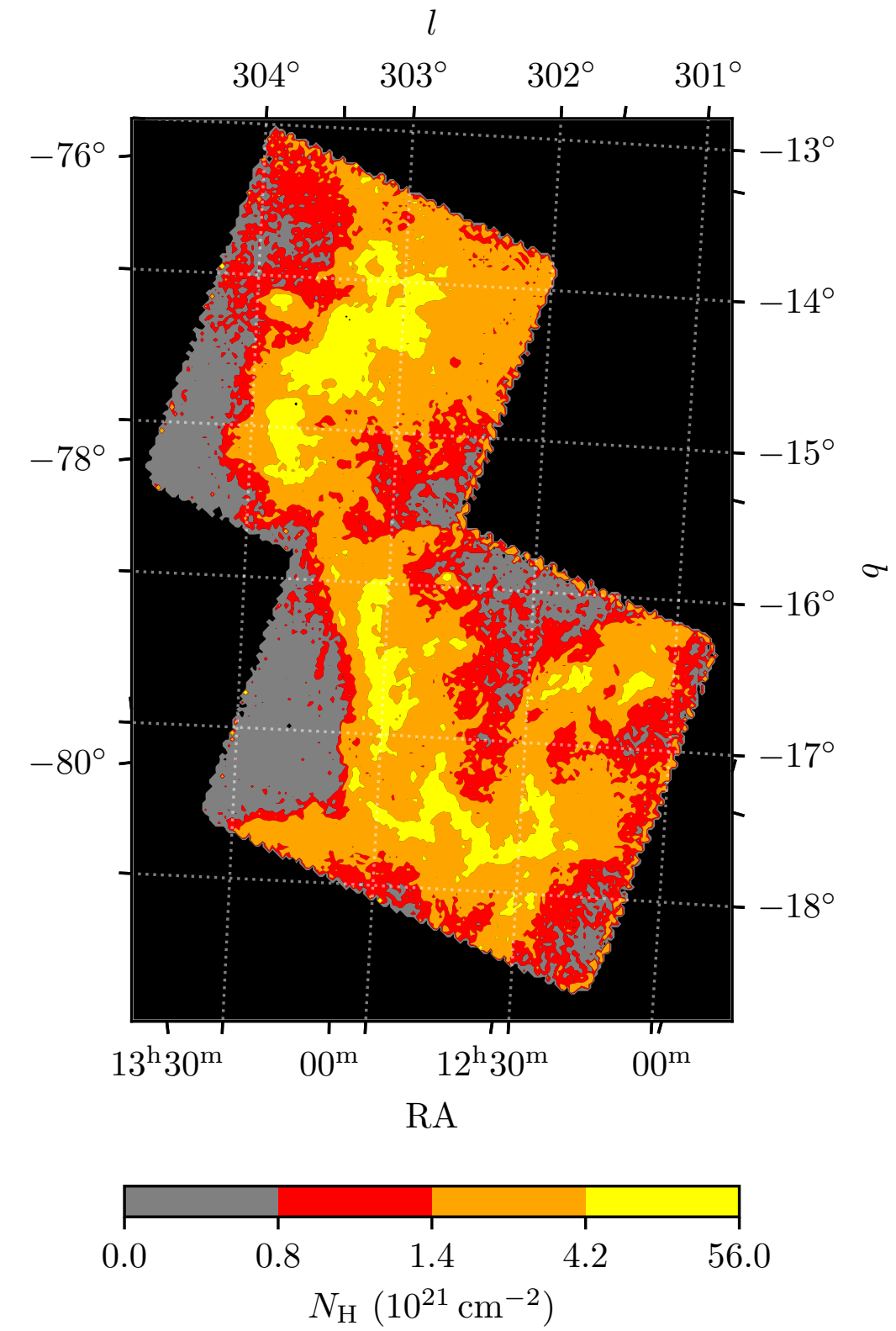
3

Increasing N_H

Aperture 4



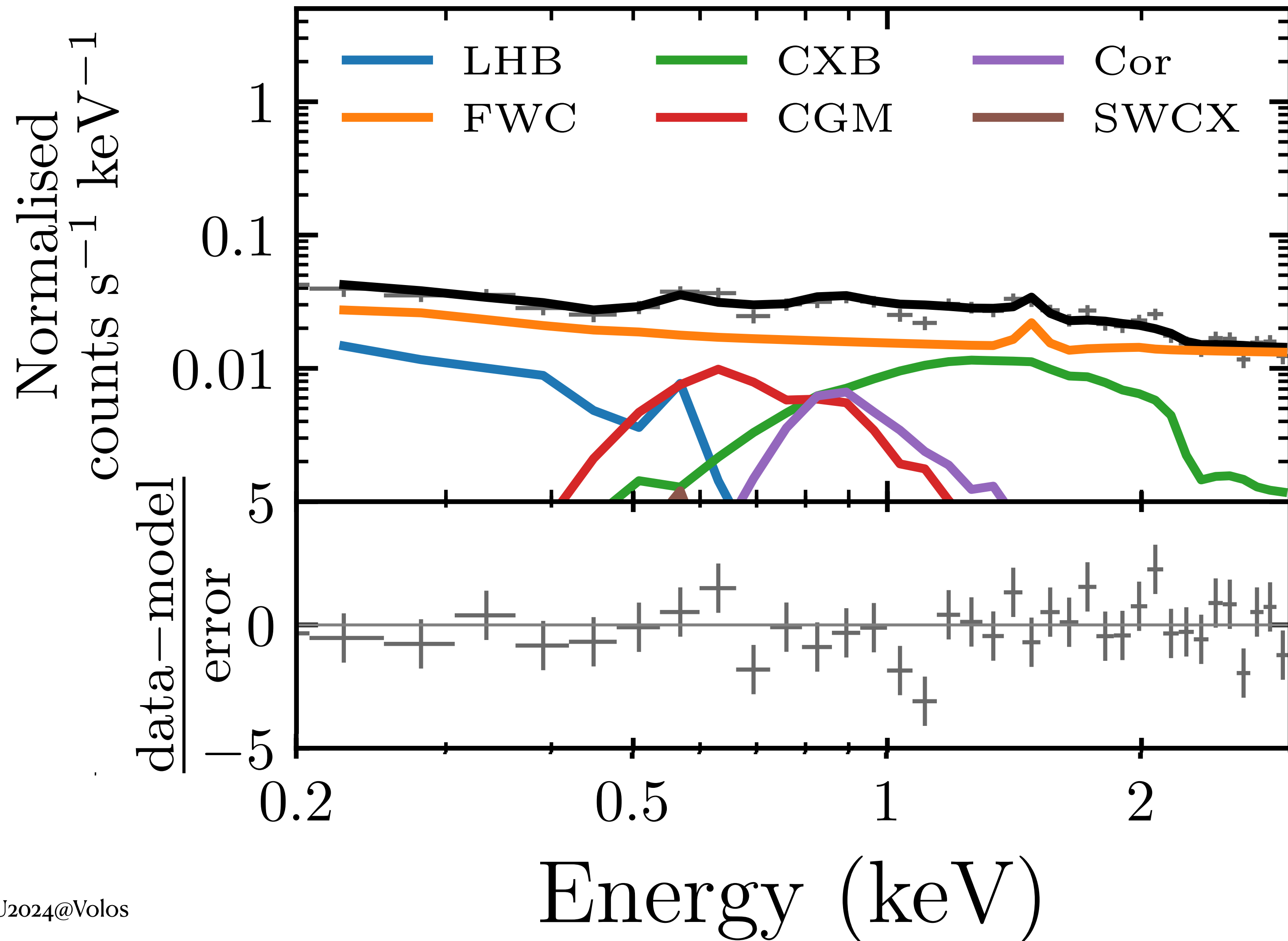
eRASS1



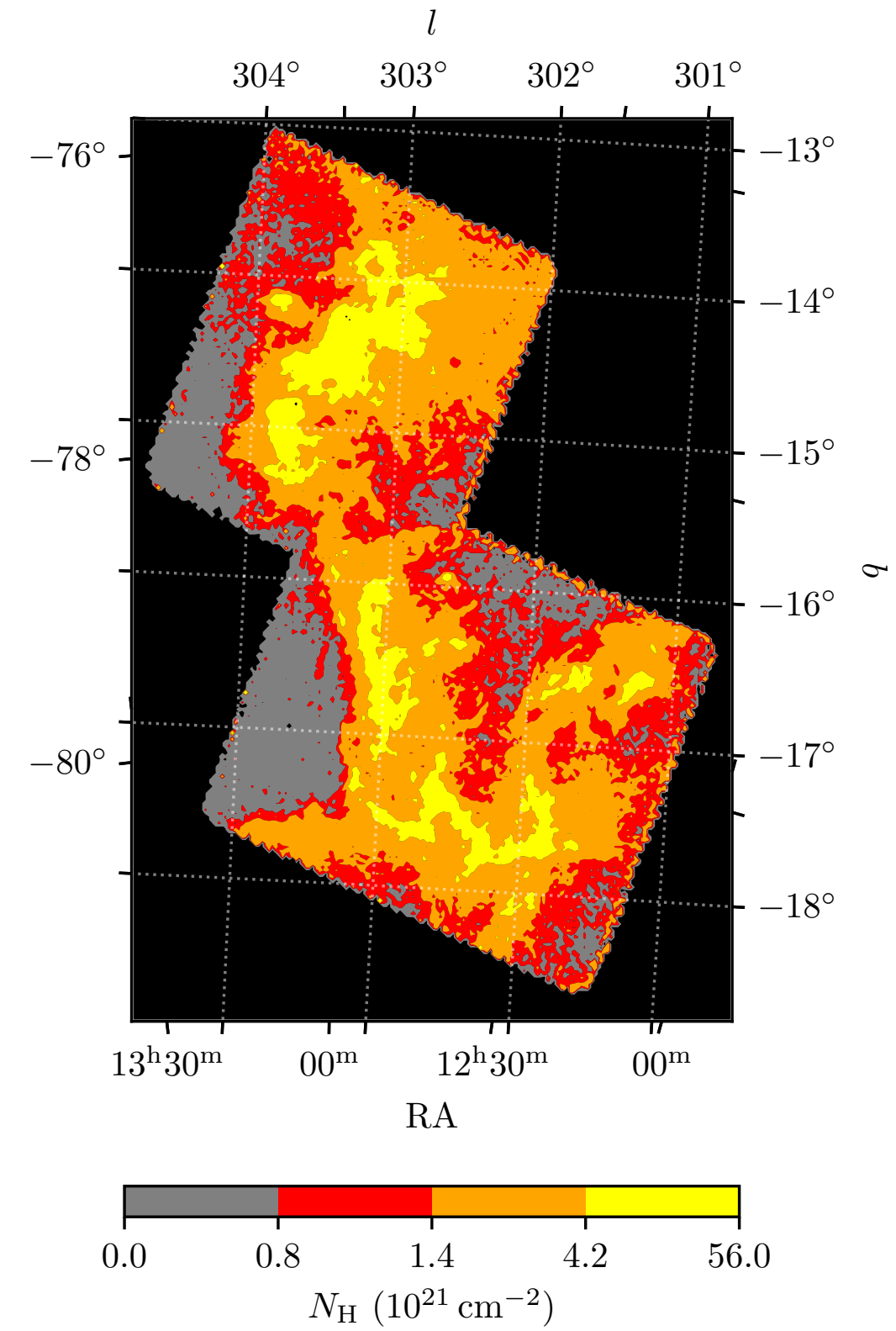
4

Progressing Time (6 month step)

Aperture 4



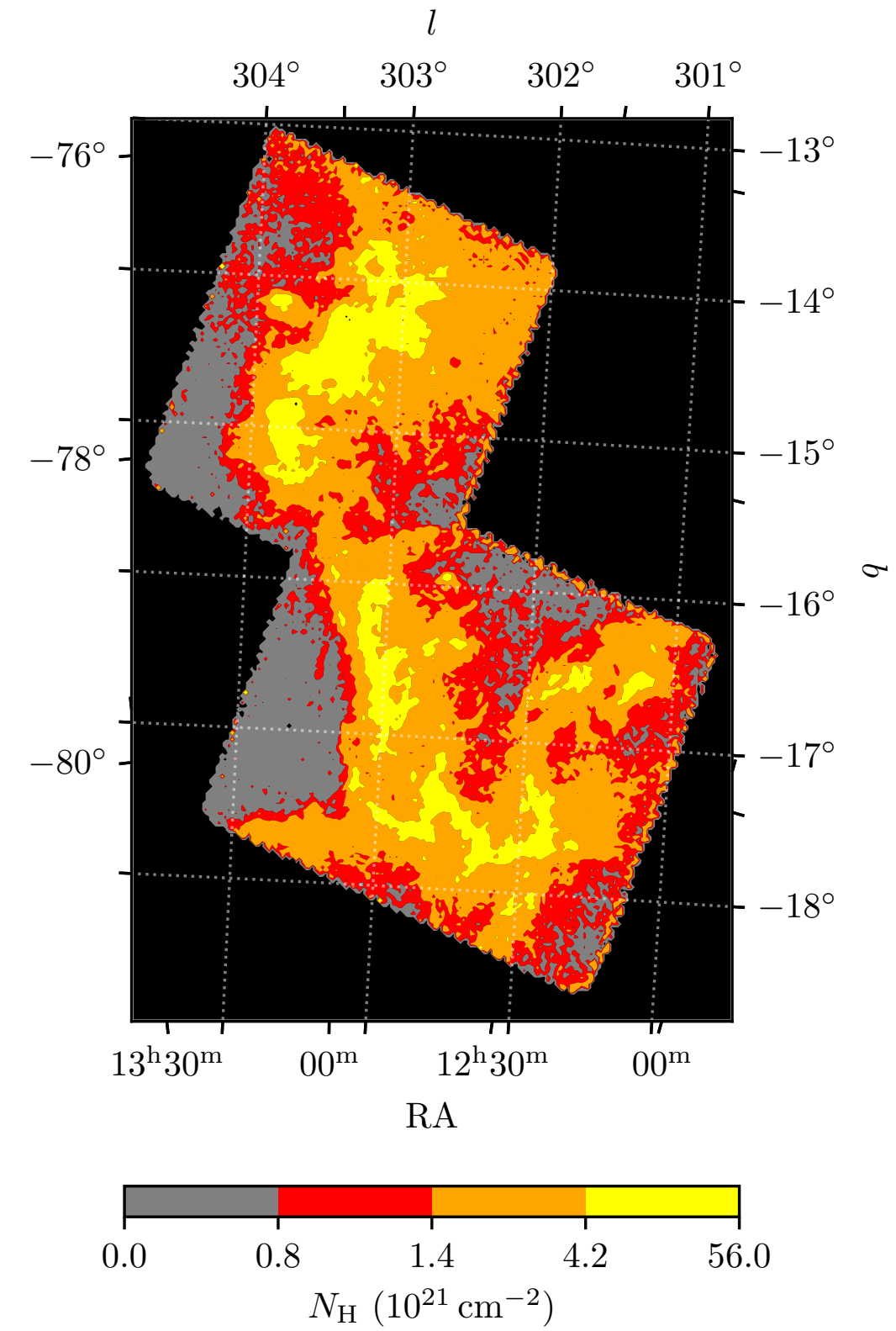
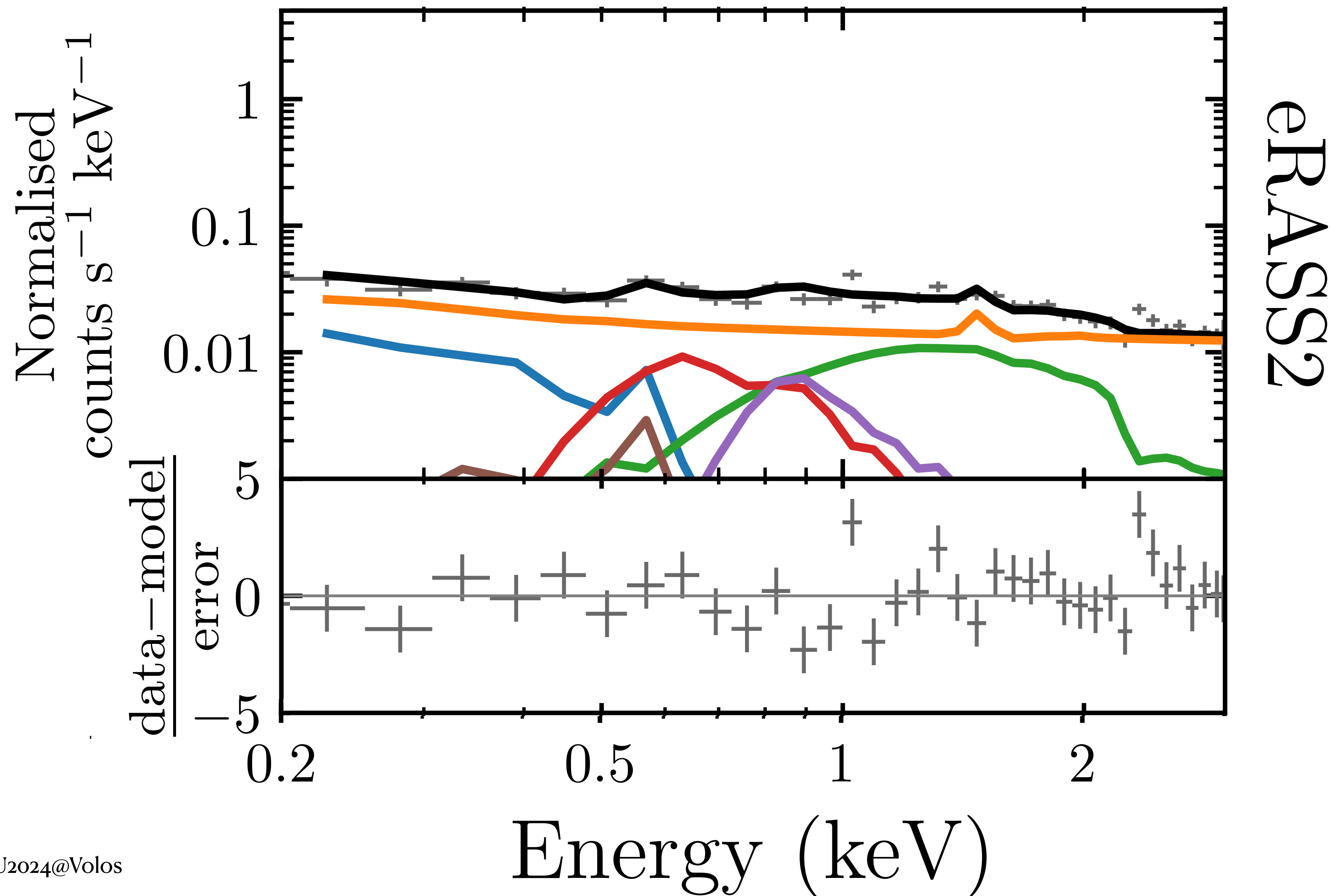
eRASS1



4

Progressing Time (6 month step)

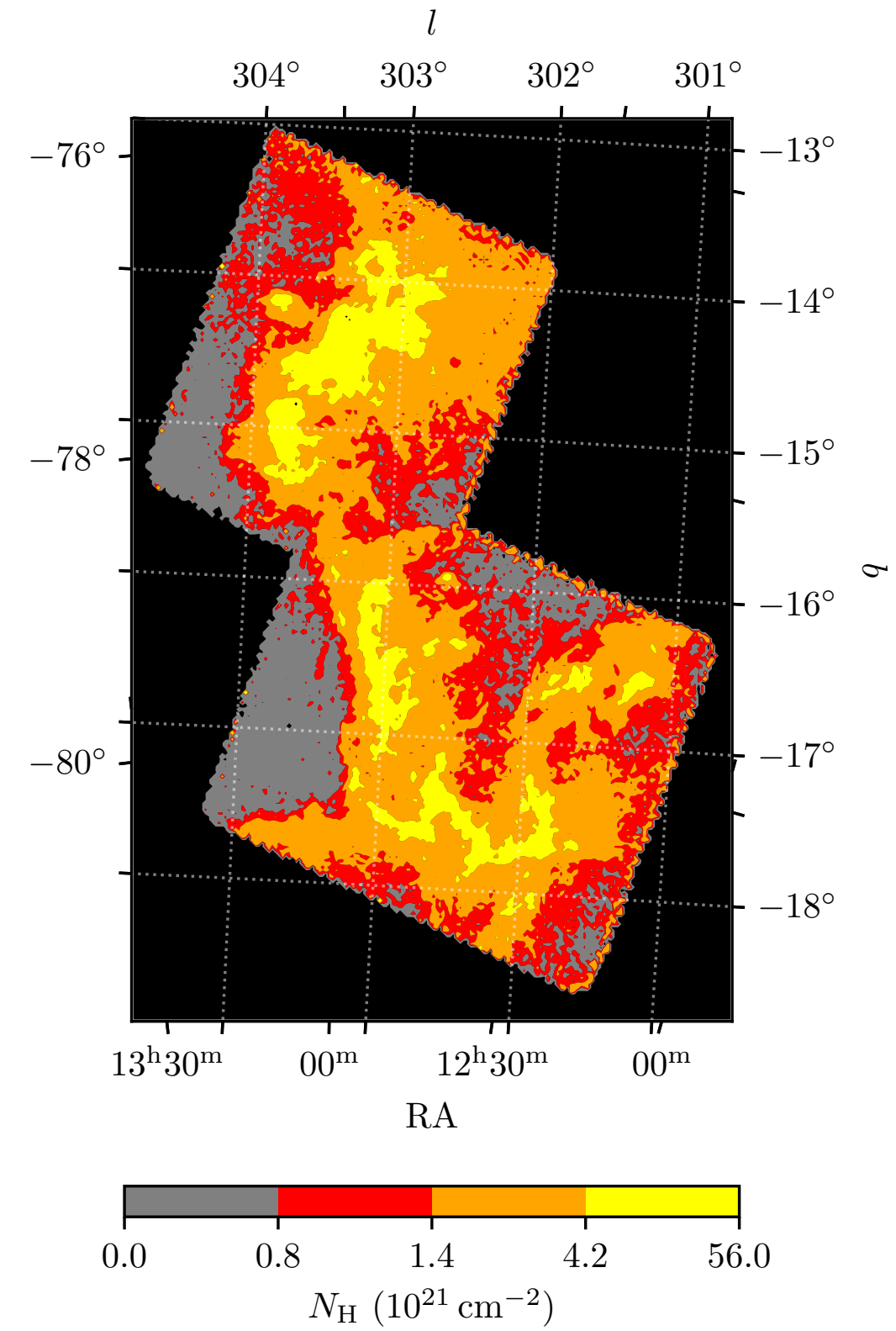
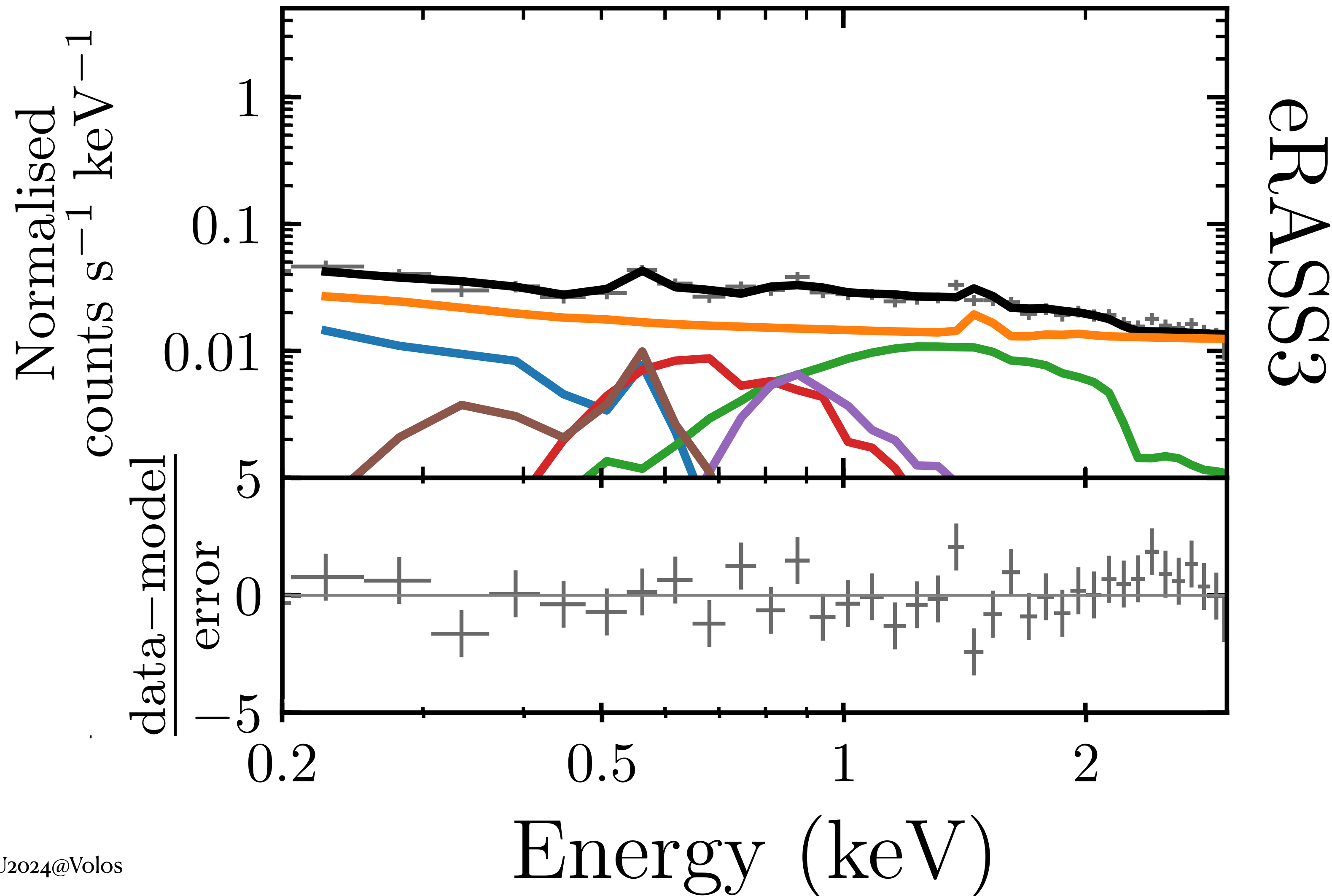
Aperture 4



4

Progressing Time (6 month step)

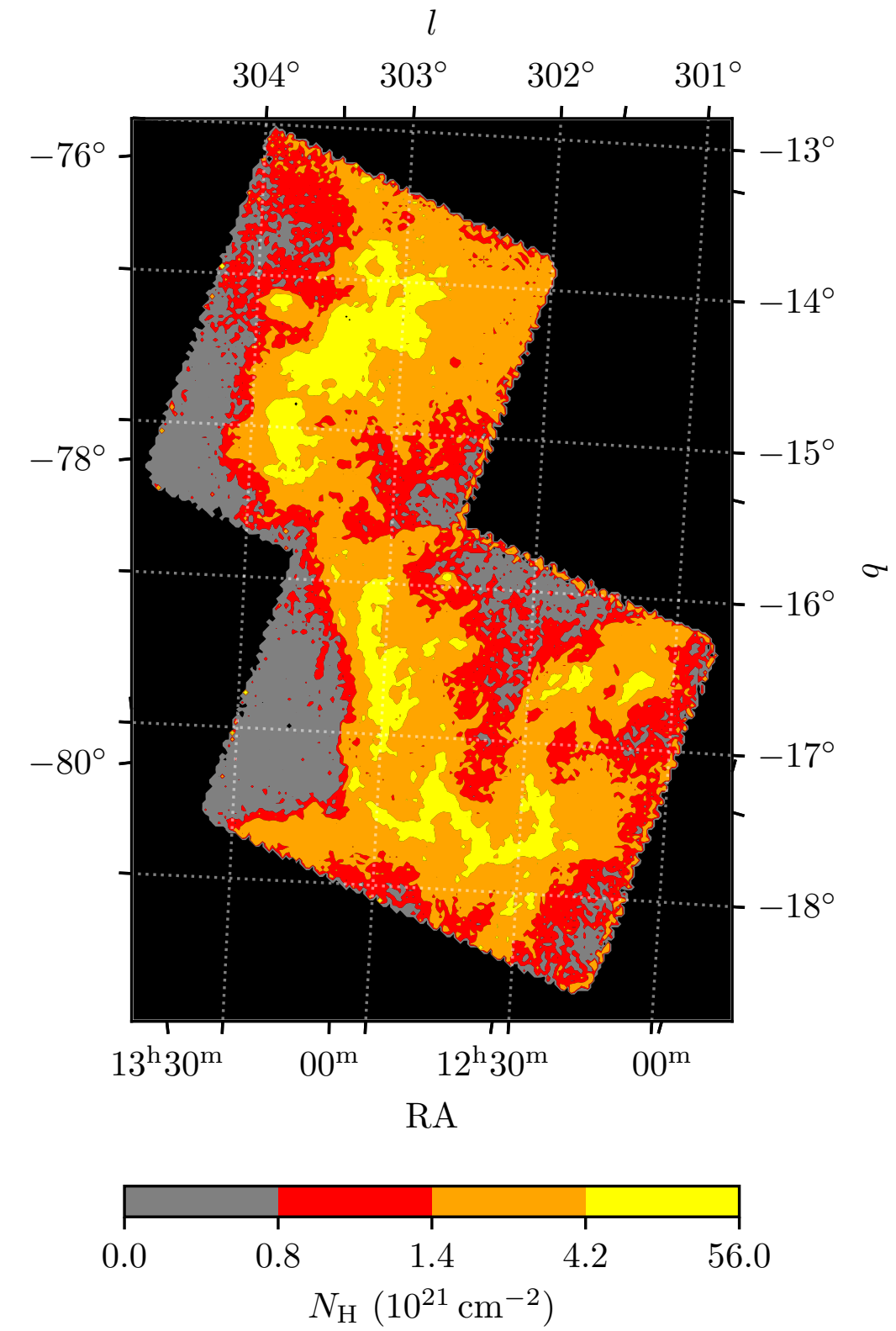
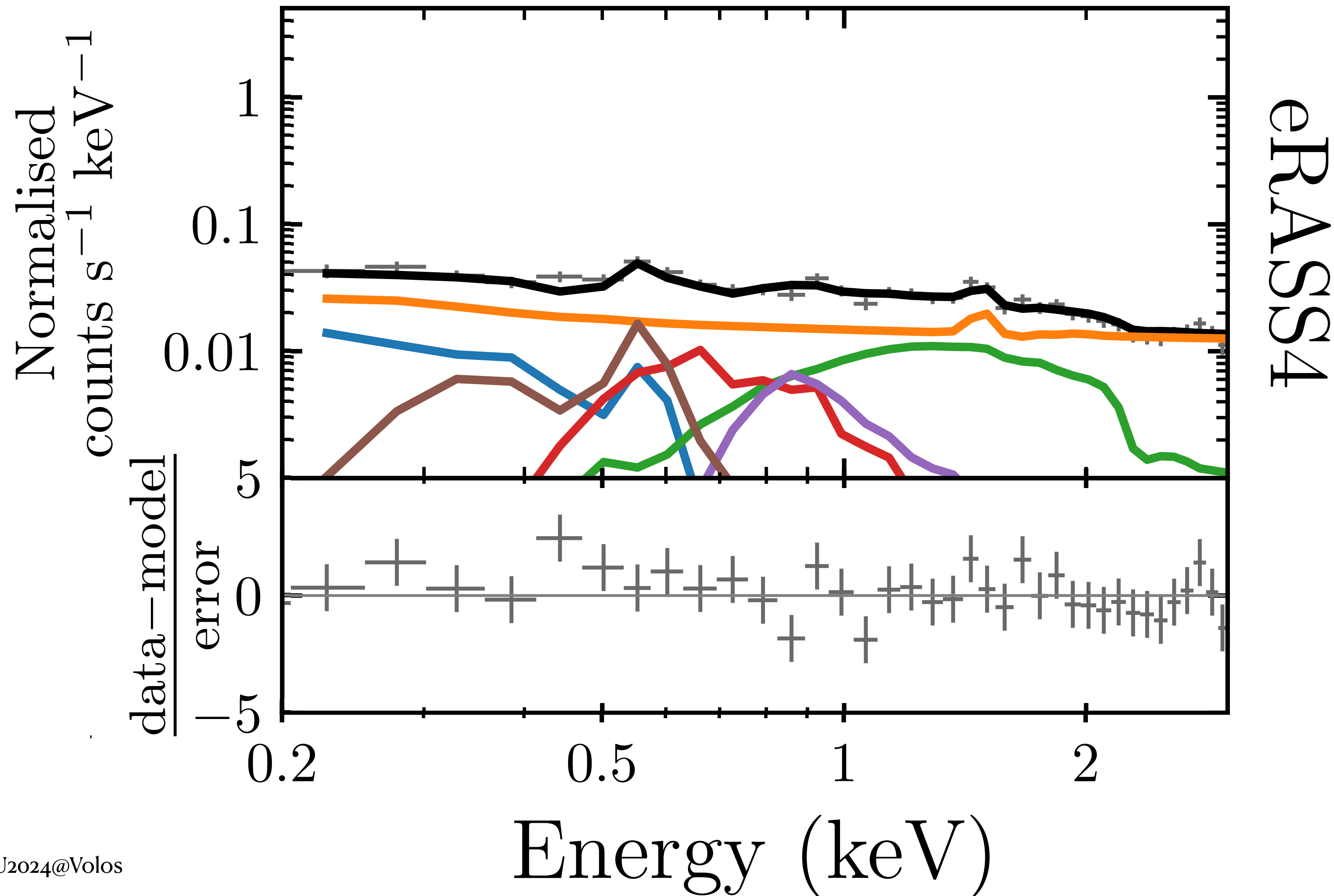
Aperture 4



4

Progressing Time (6 month step)

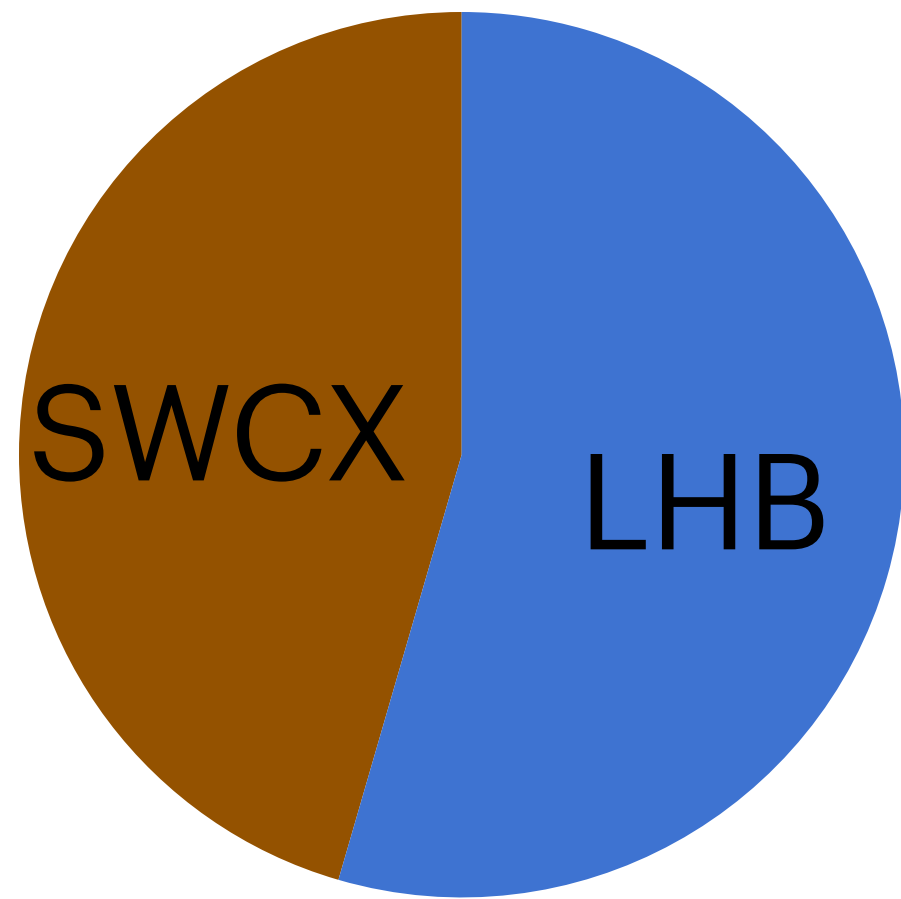
Aperture 4



4

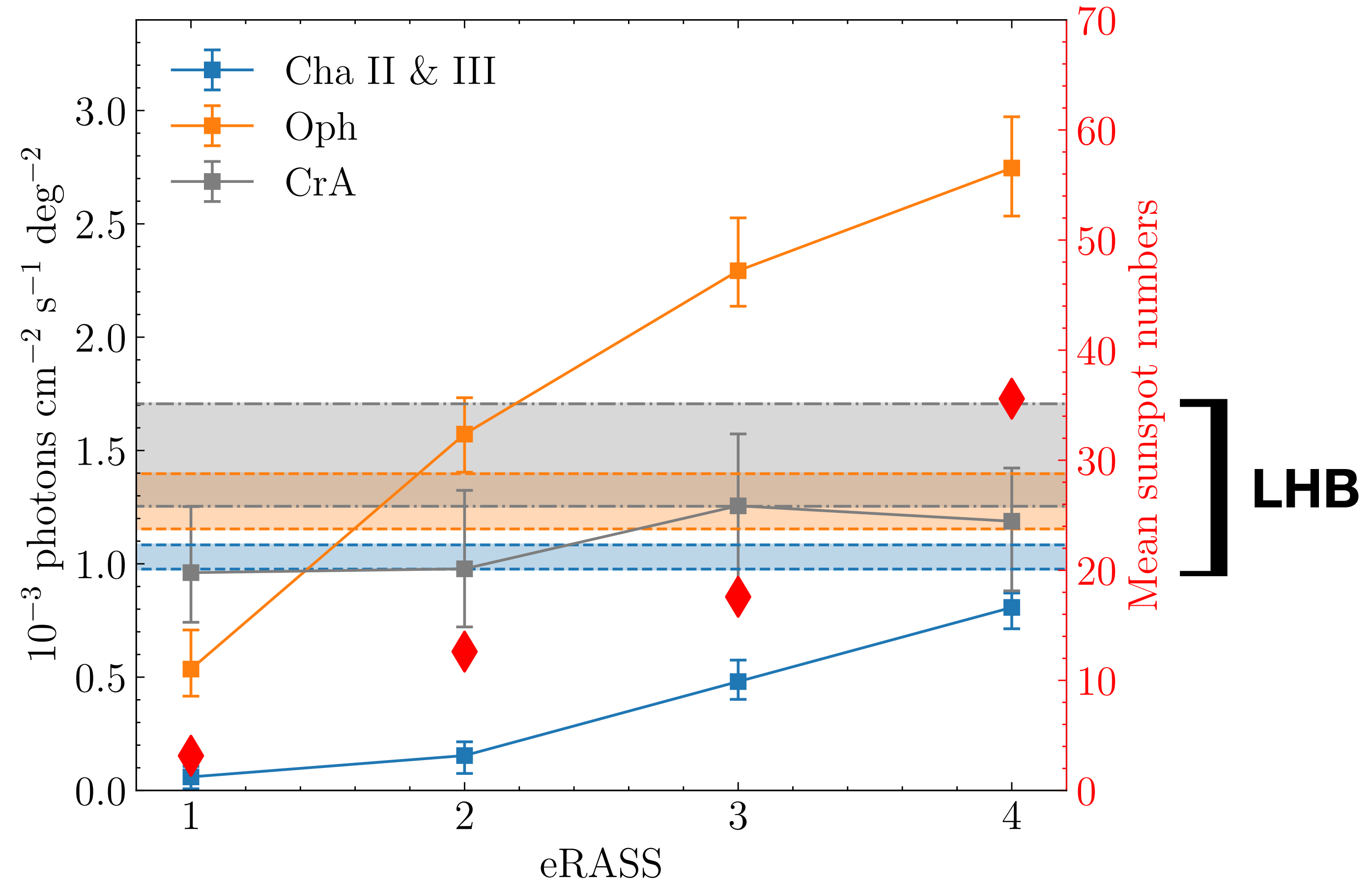
SWCX Monotonically Increases with Solar Cycle

- Heliospheric SWCX correlates with solar cycle



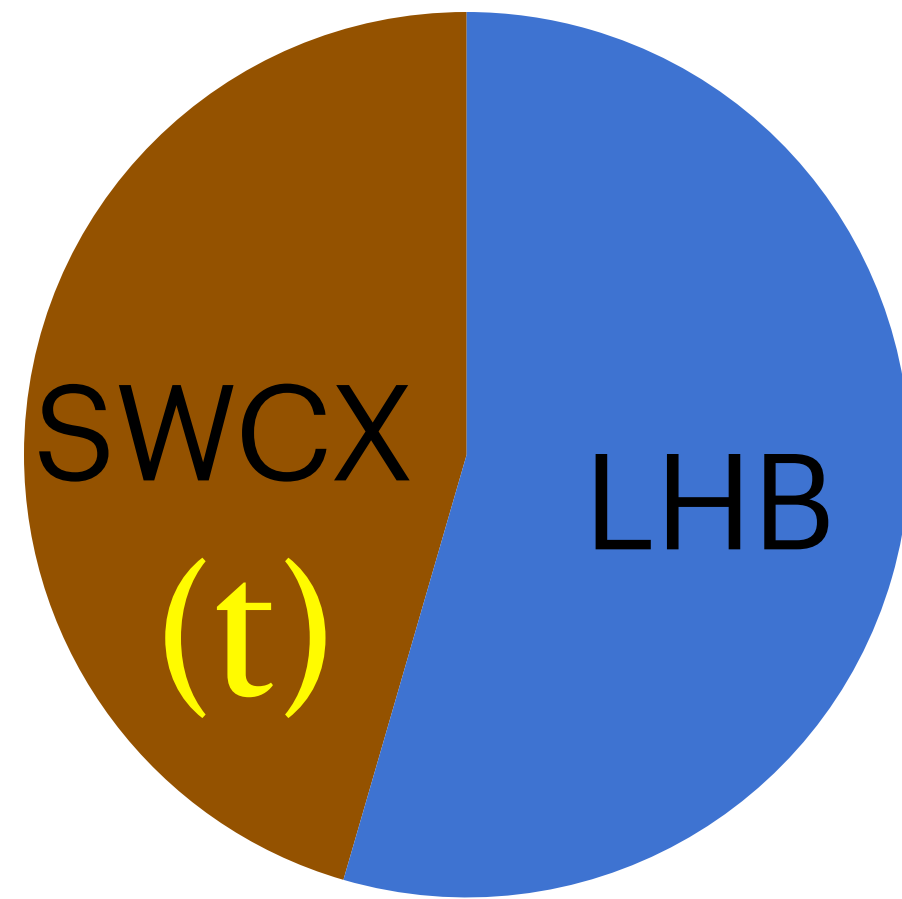
- Dependence with ecliptic/heliographic latitude

0.3–0.7 keV Band



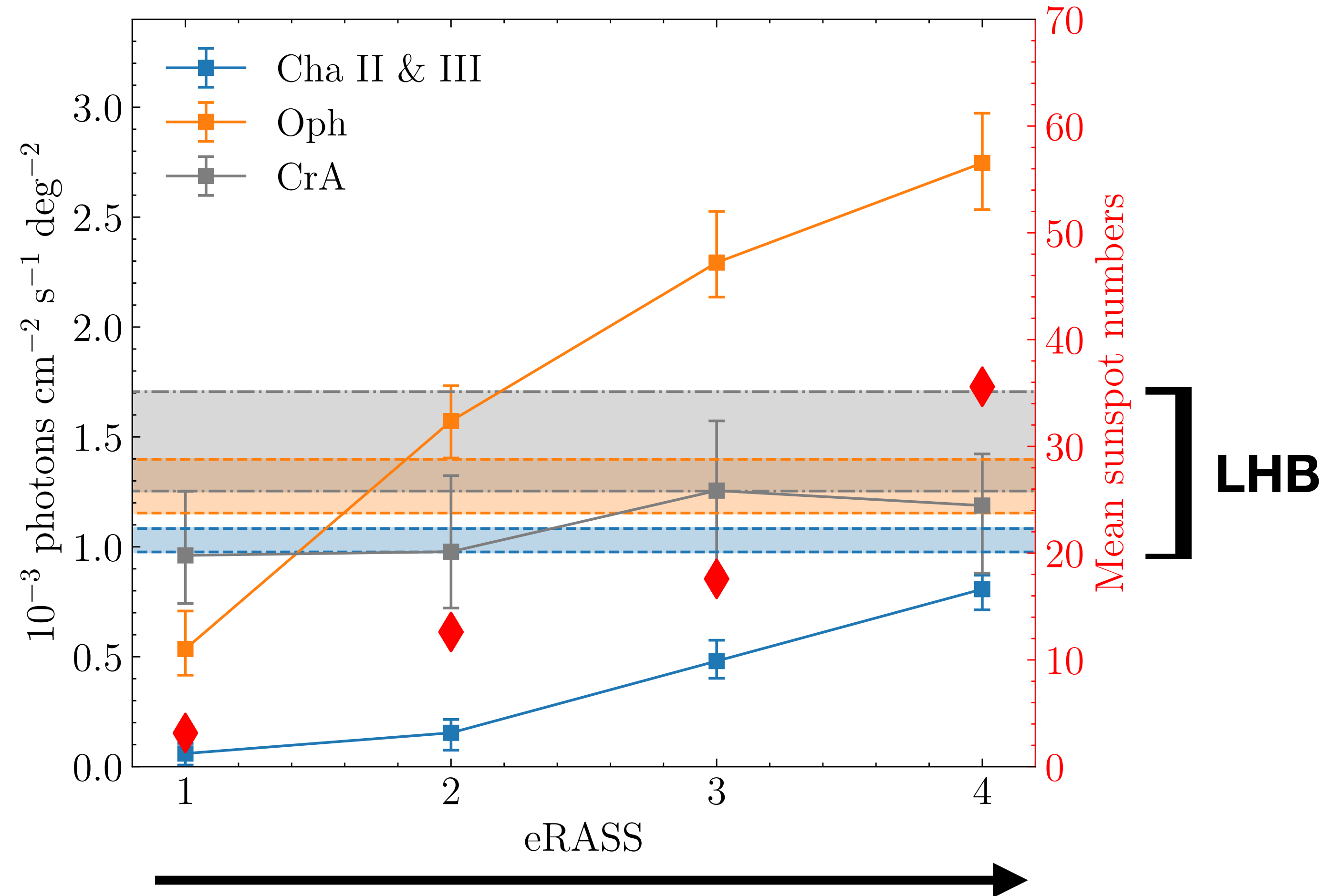
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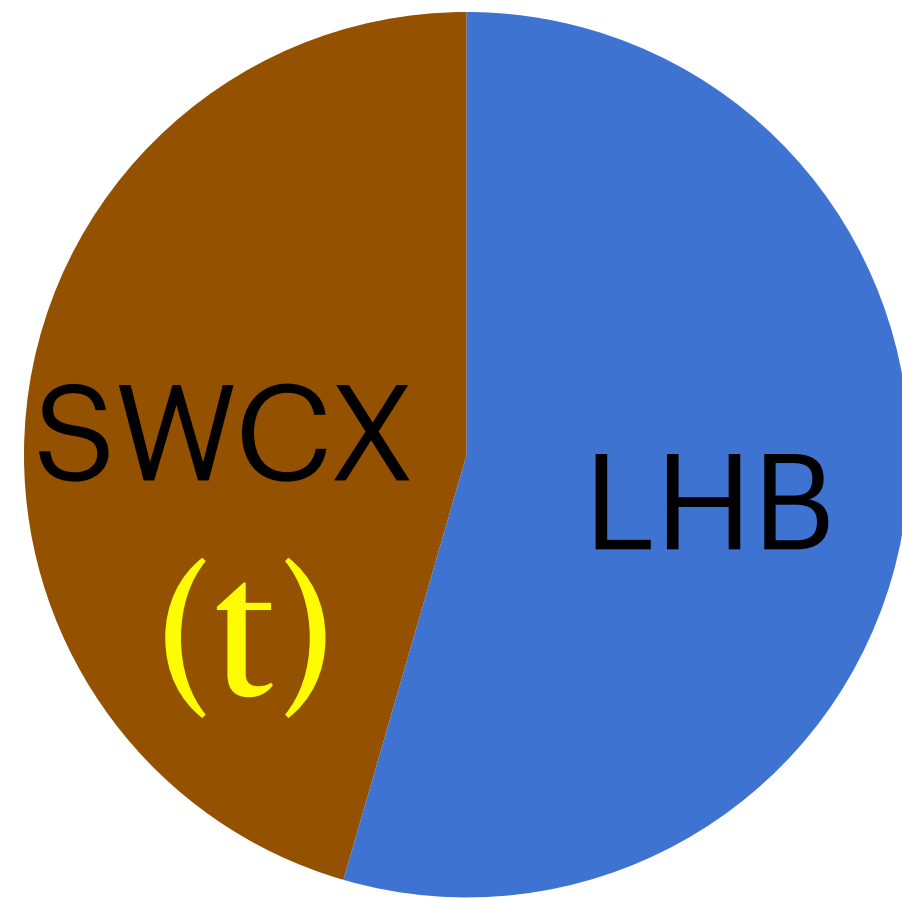
0.3–0.7 keV Band



Solar Cycle 25

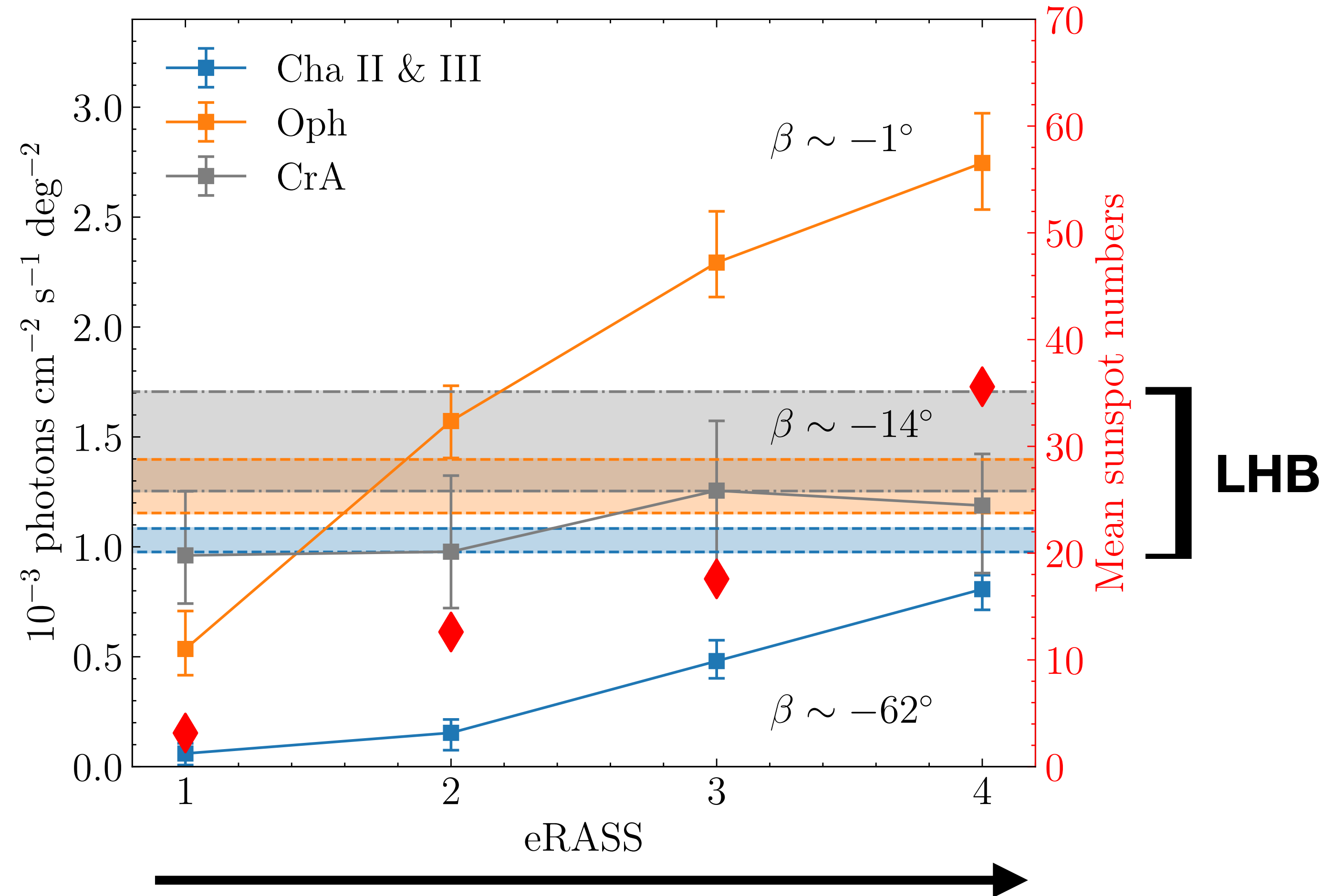
SWCX Monotonically Increases with Solar Cycle

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0.3–0.7 keV Band



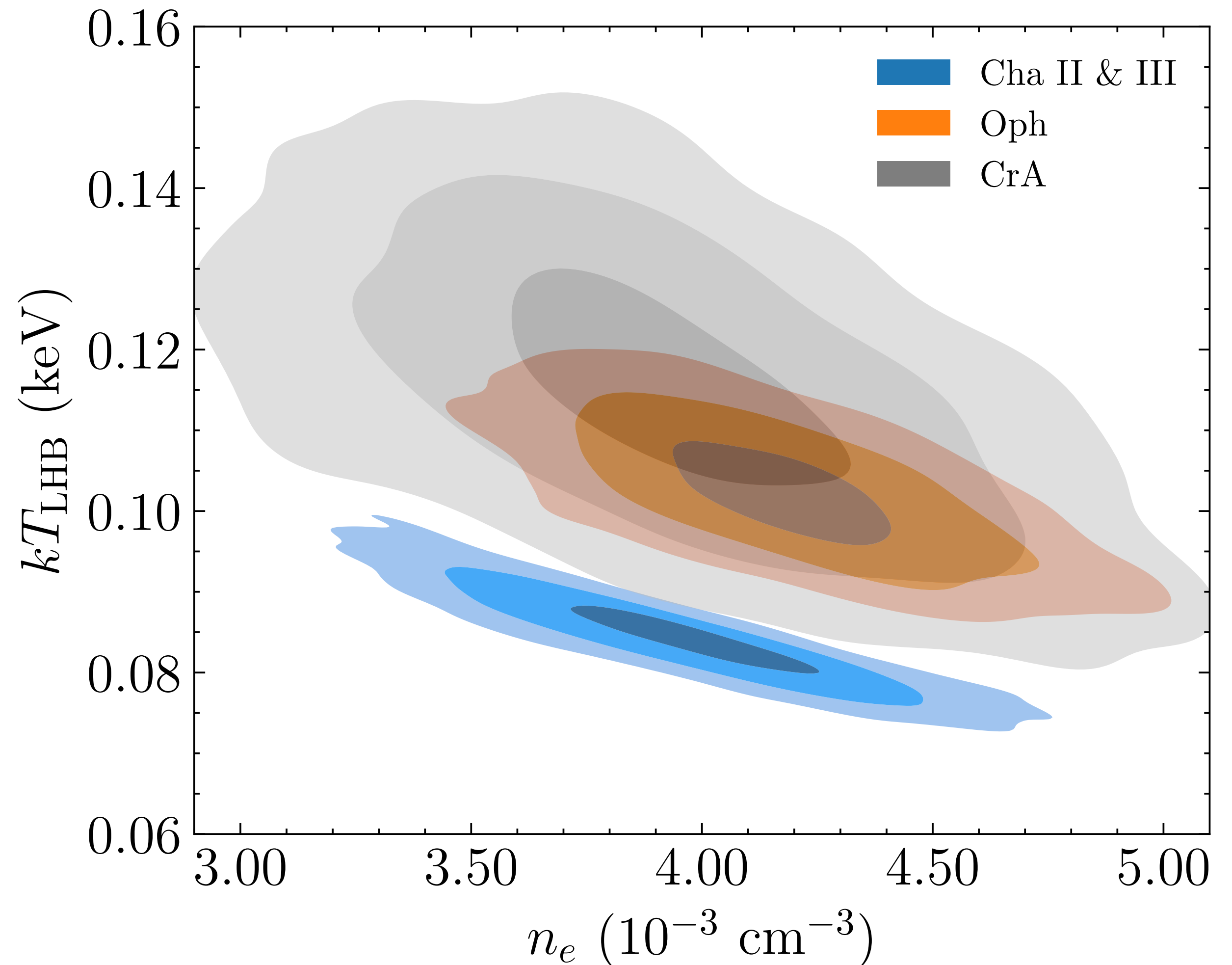
Solar Cycle 25

LHB Properties from Shadowing

- Constant Density? ✓



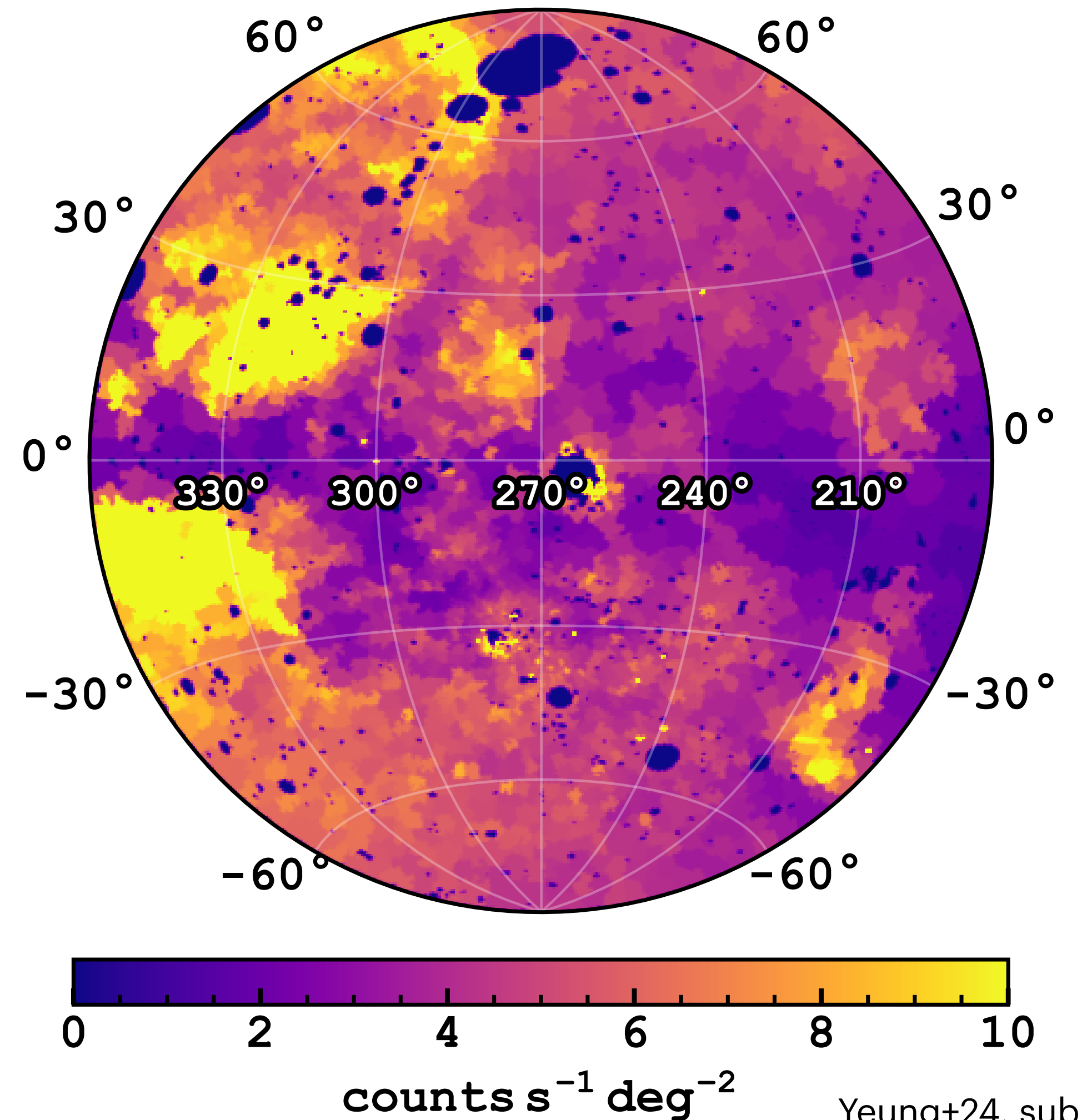
- Constant temperature? ✗



Half-sky spectral analysis

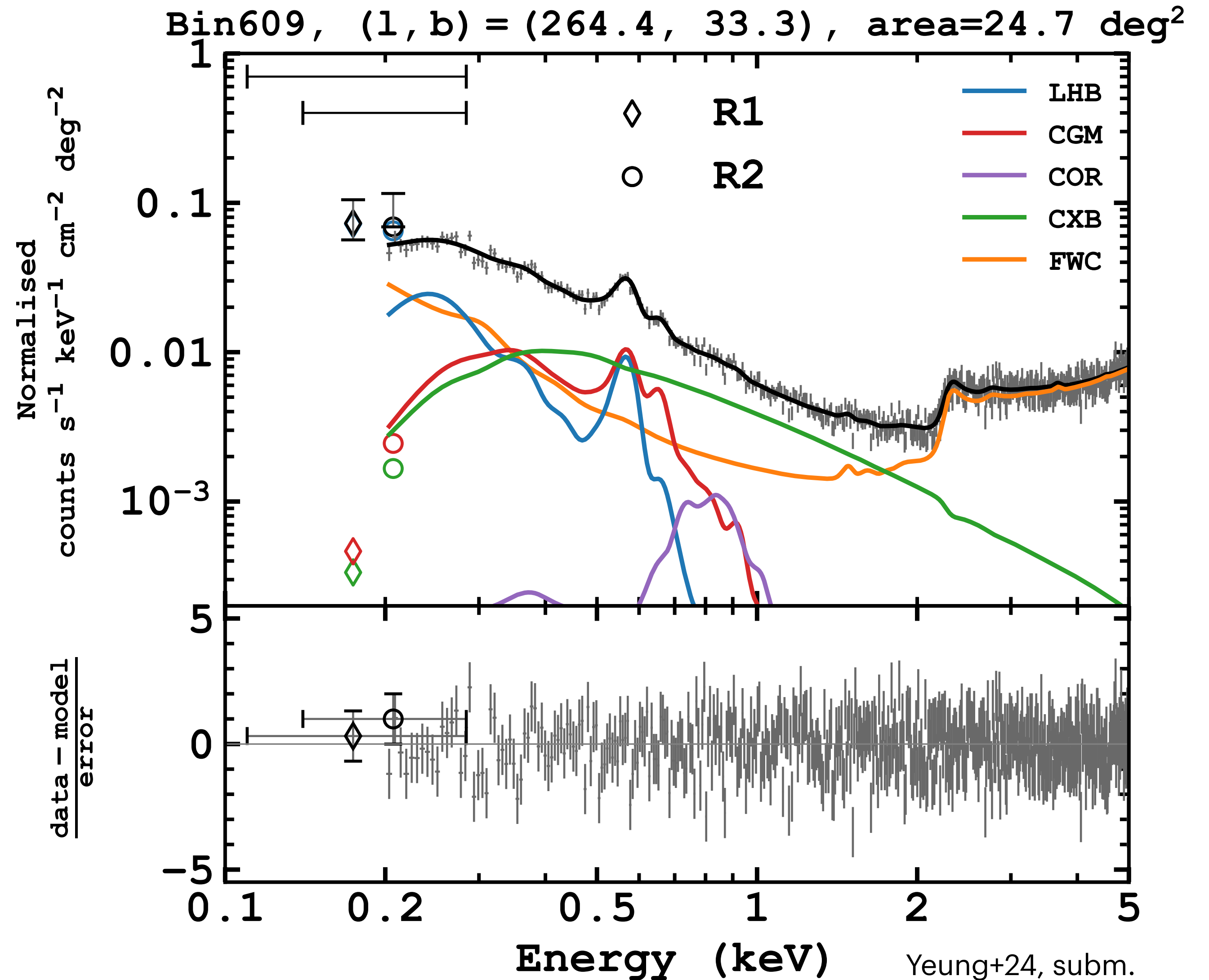
- eRASS1 only (negligible SWCX)
- ~ 2000 equal S/N (=80) spectra
- Study spatial + spectral properties of background components

Binned 0.2 – 0.6 keV surface brightness

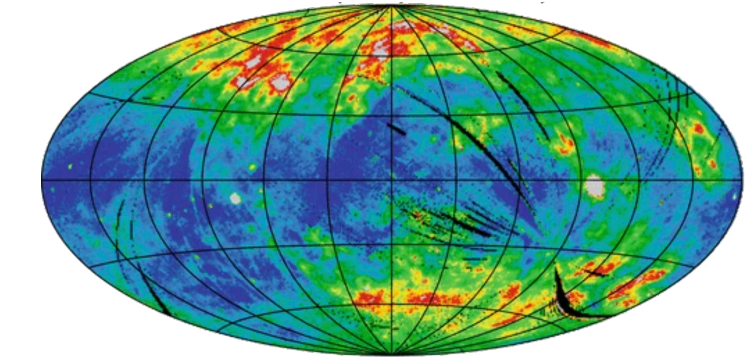


Half-sky spectral analysis

- eRASS1 only (negligible SWCX)
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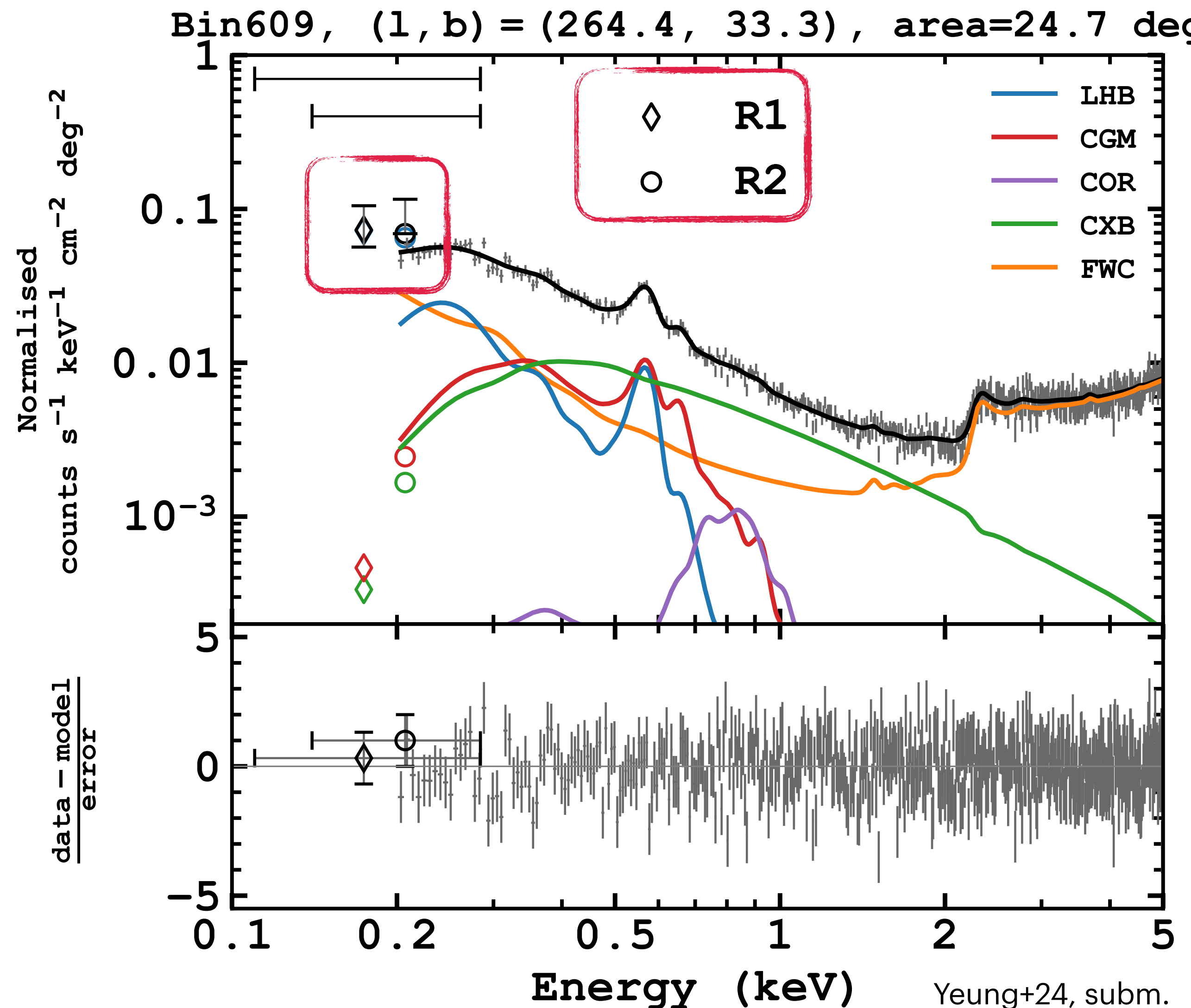


Half-sky spectral analysis



Snowden+97

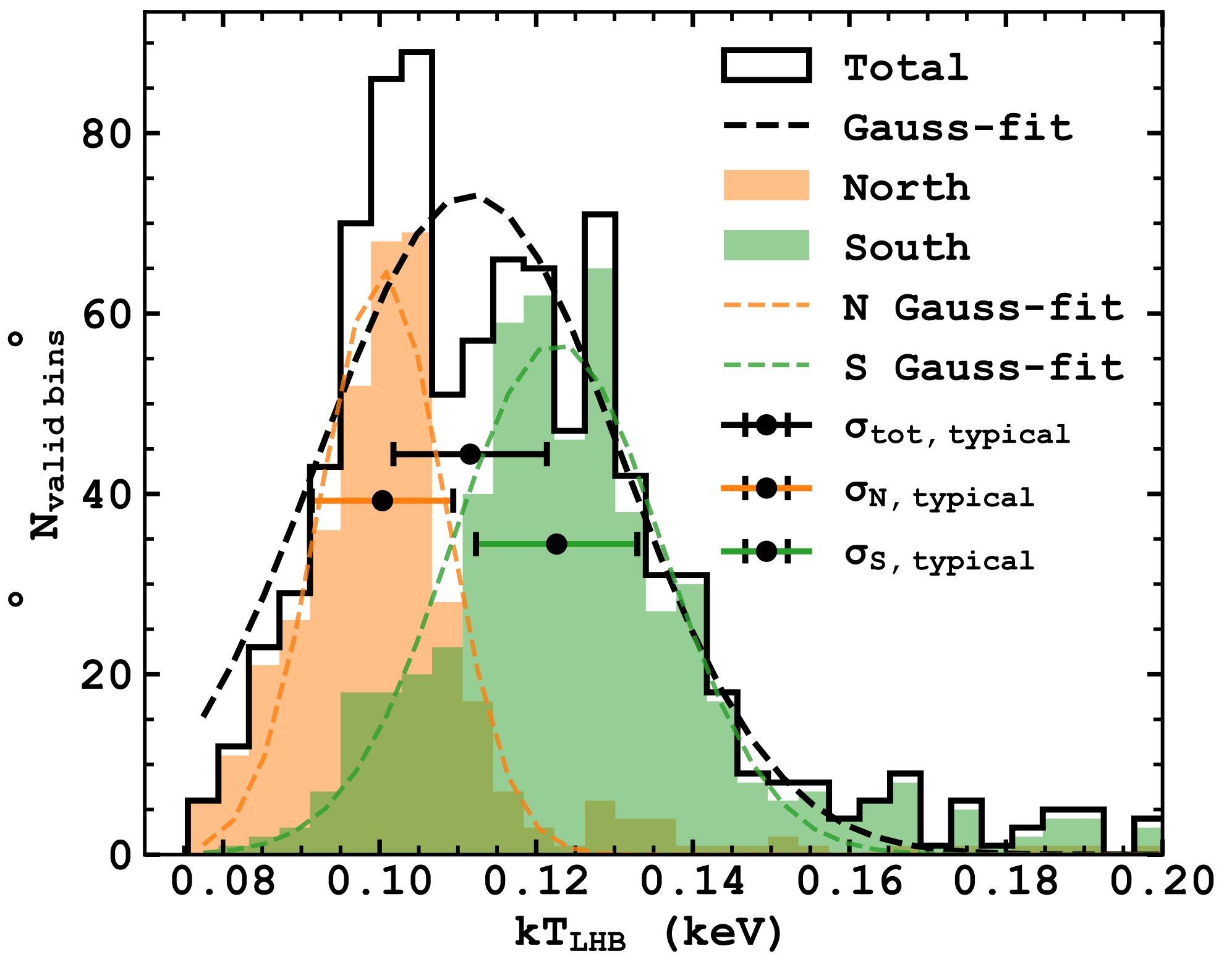
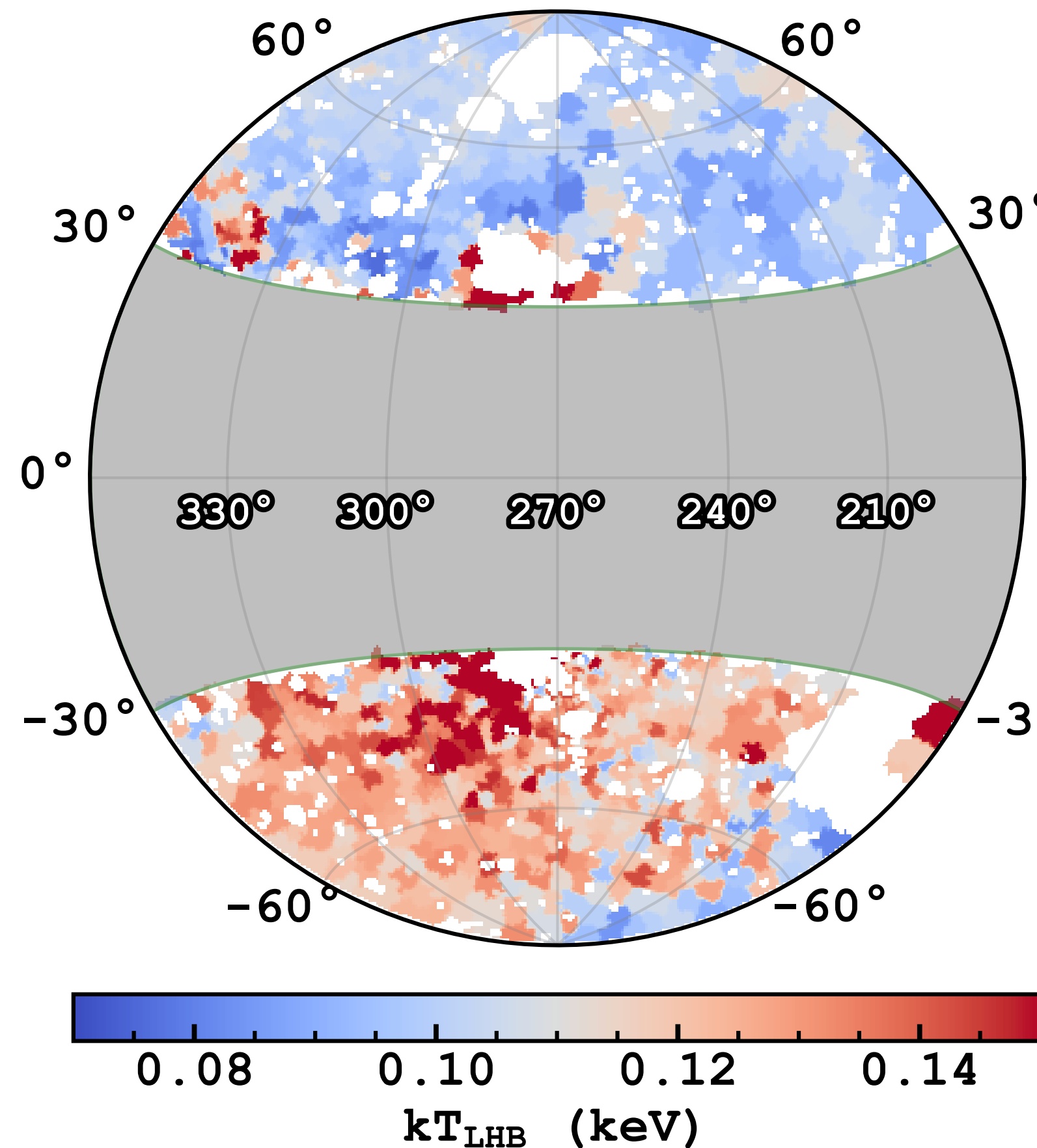
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Yeung+24, subm.

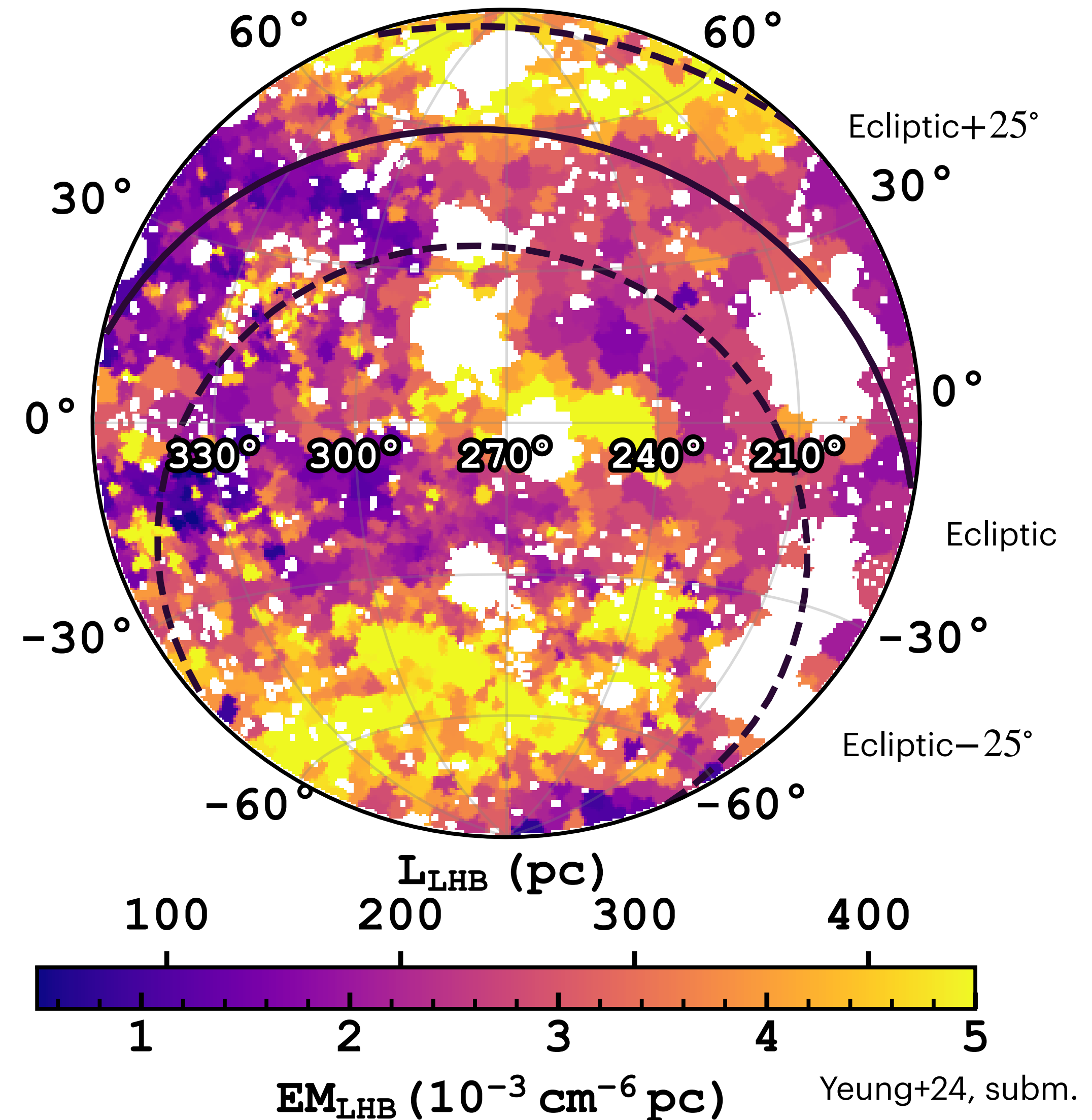
Large-scale LHB Temperature Gradient

- North-South temperature dichotomy
- N: 0.10 ± 0.01 keV
- S: 0.12 ± 0.01 keV
- Relic of most recent SN explosion?



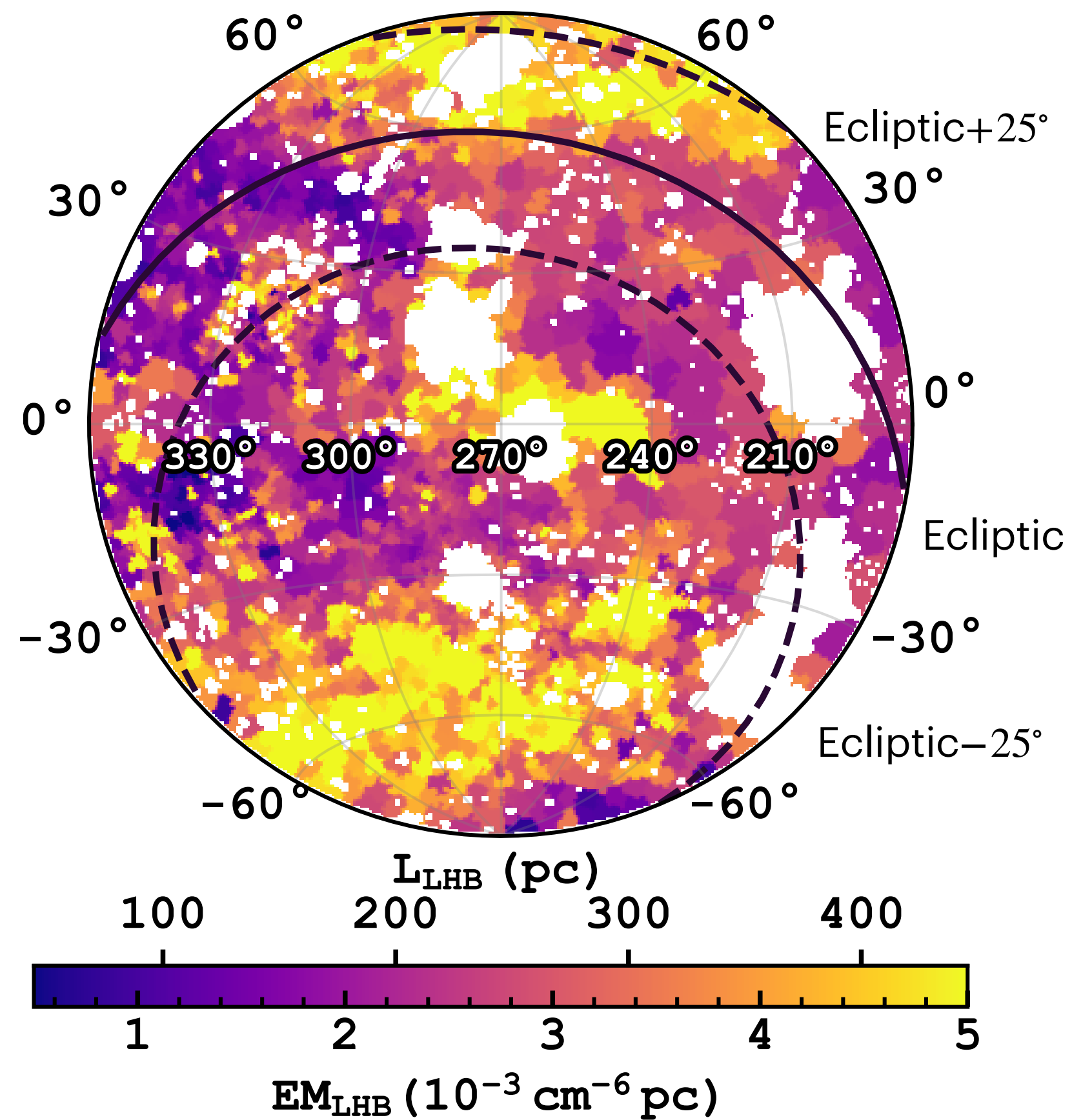
LHB Emissions Measure

- EM does not correlate with the ecliptic
 - minimal SWCX in eRASS1



LHB Structure

- Using $n_e = 4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ from shadowing

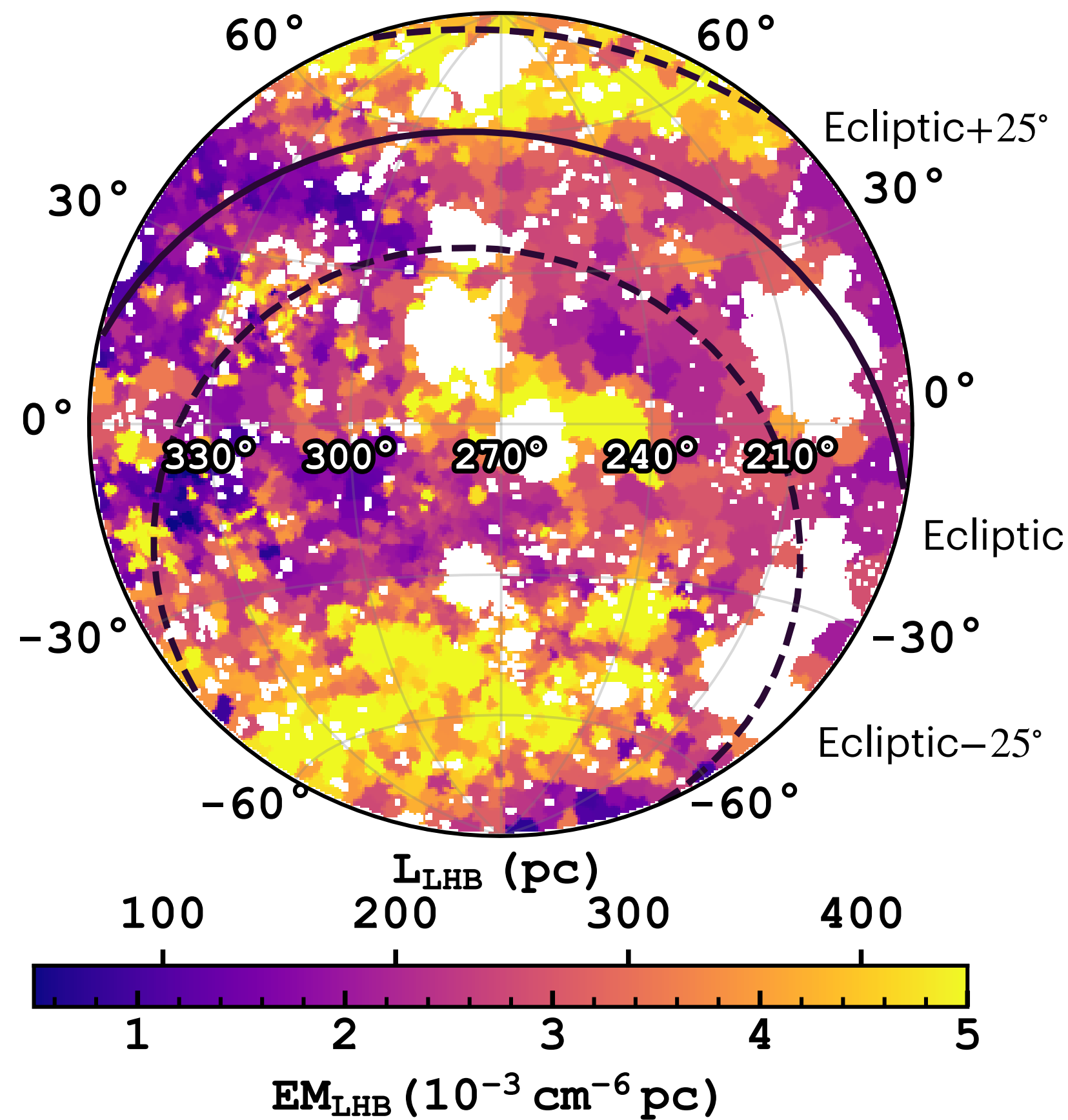


$$L = \frac{EM_{\text{LHB}}}{1.2n_e^2}$$

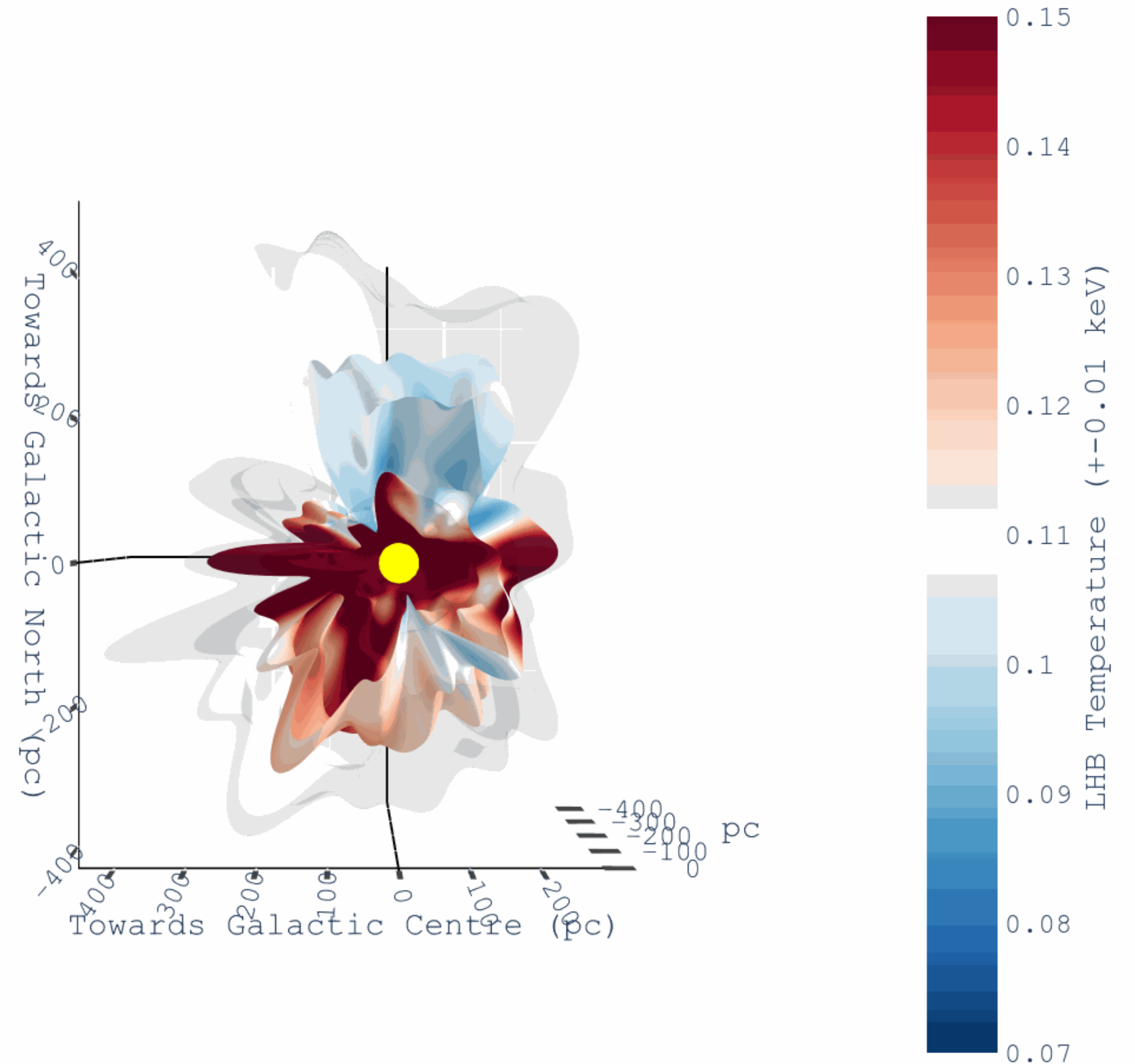
→

LHB Structure

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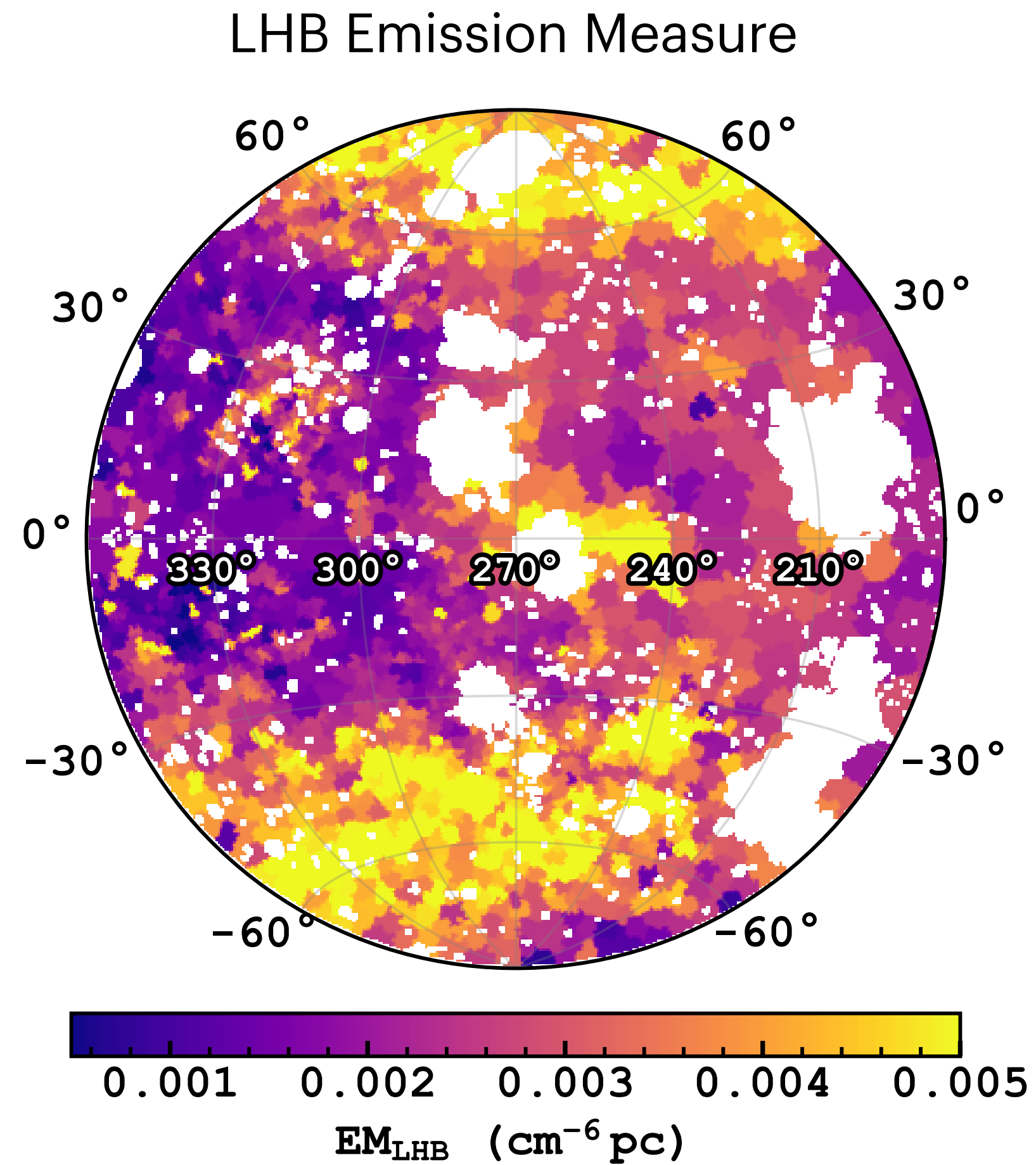


$$L = \frac{EM_{LHB}}{1.2n_e^2}$$

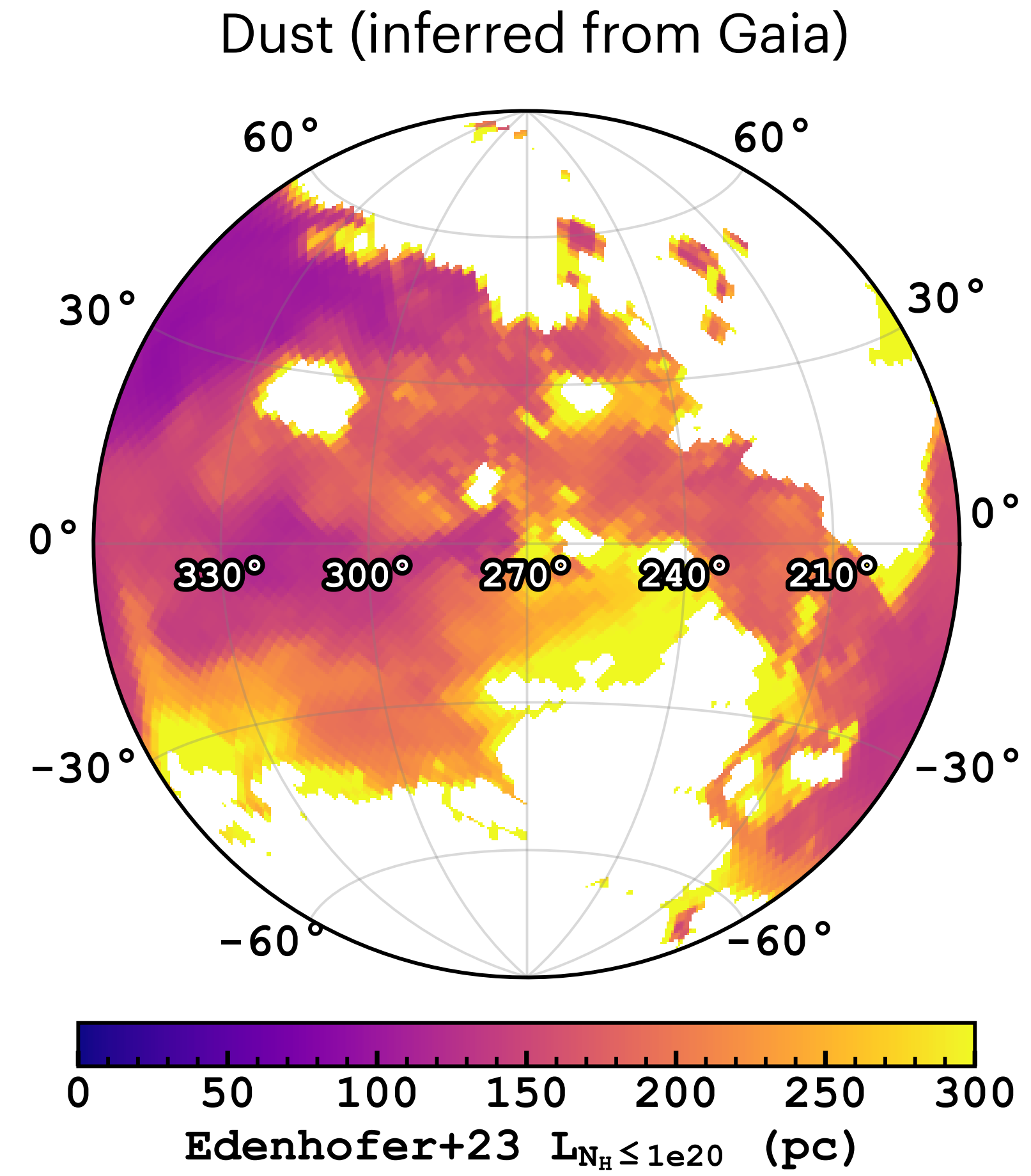


LHB Structure and Tunnels

- Anti-correlate with dust



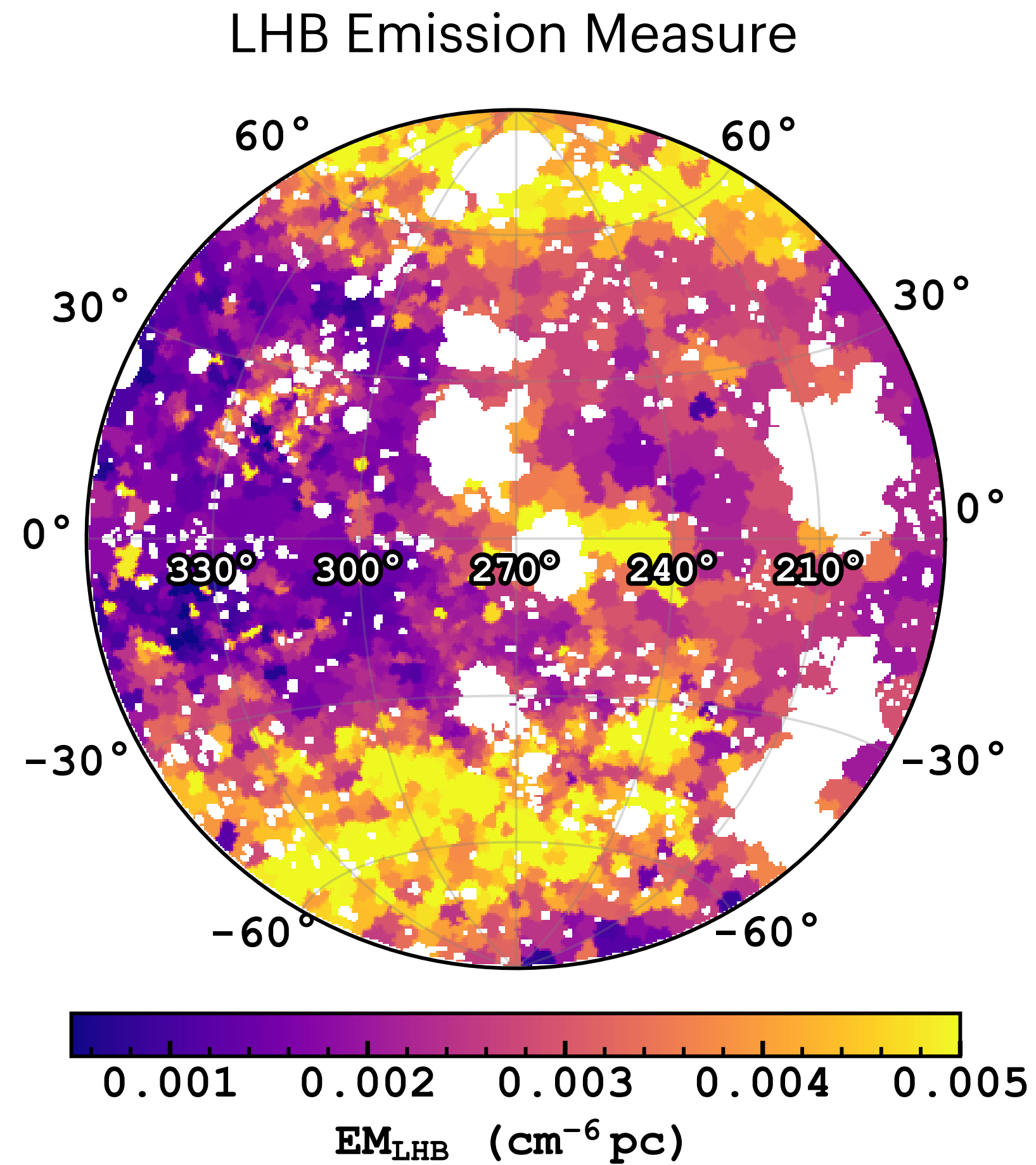
Yeung+24, subm.



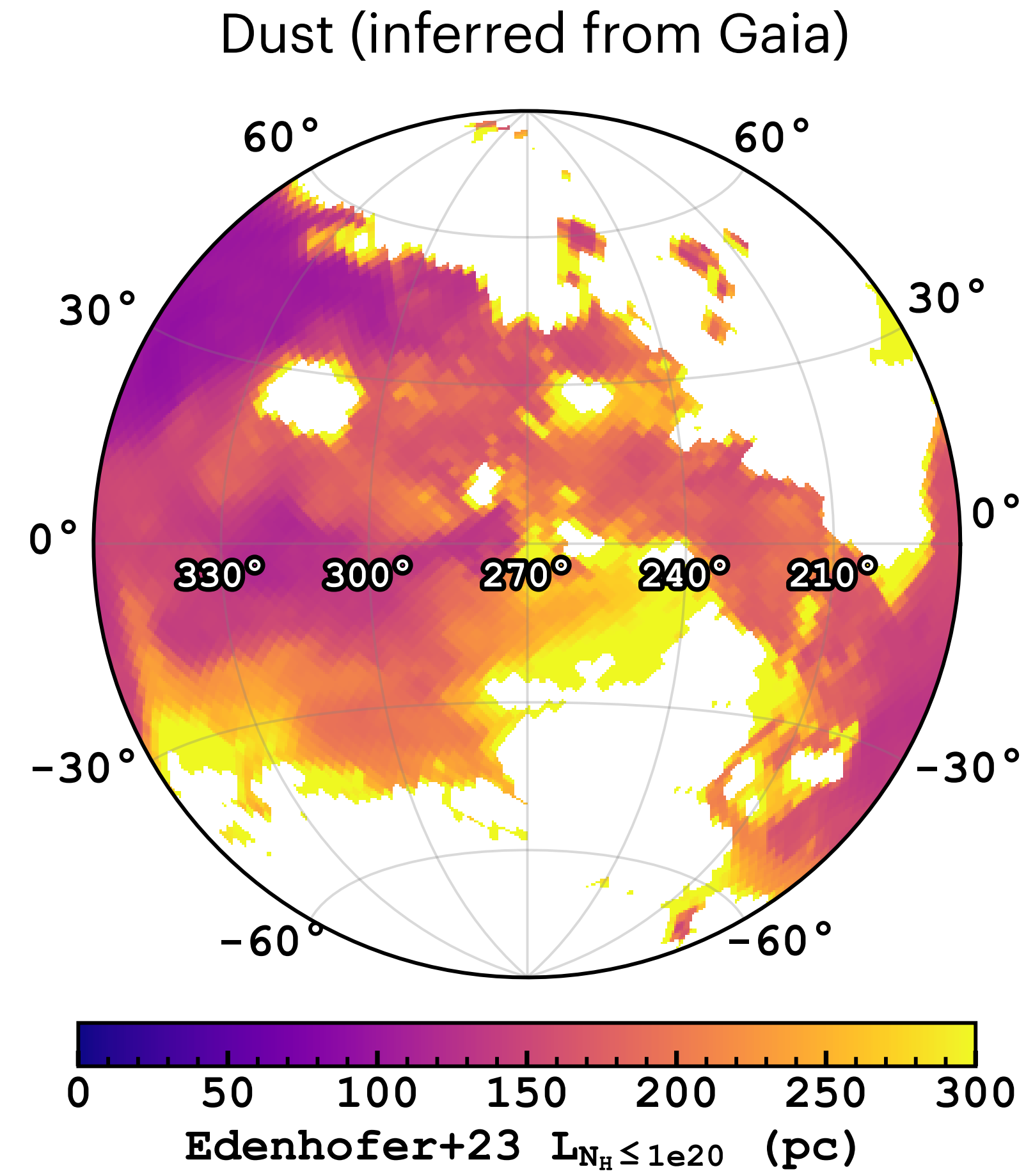
Edenhofer+23

LHB Structure and Tunnels

- Anti-correlate with dust
- Appearance of tunnels to nearby superbubbles



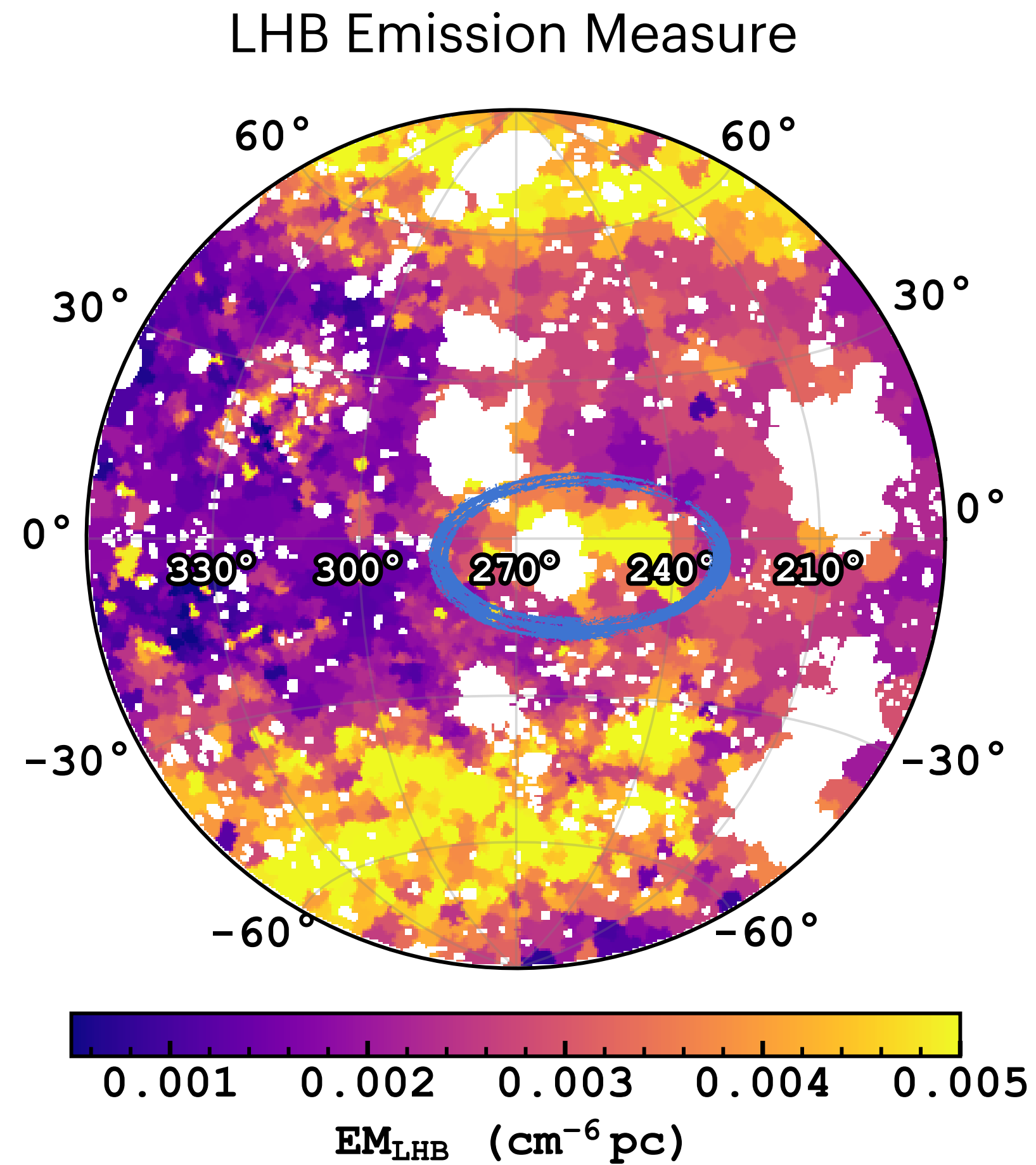
Yeung+24, subm.



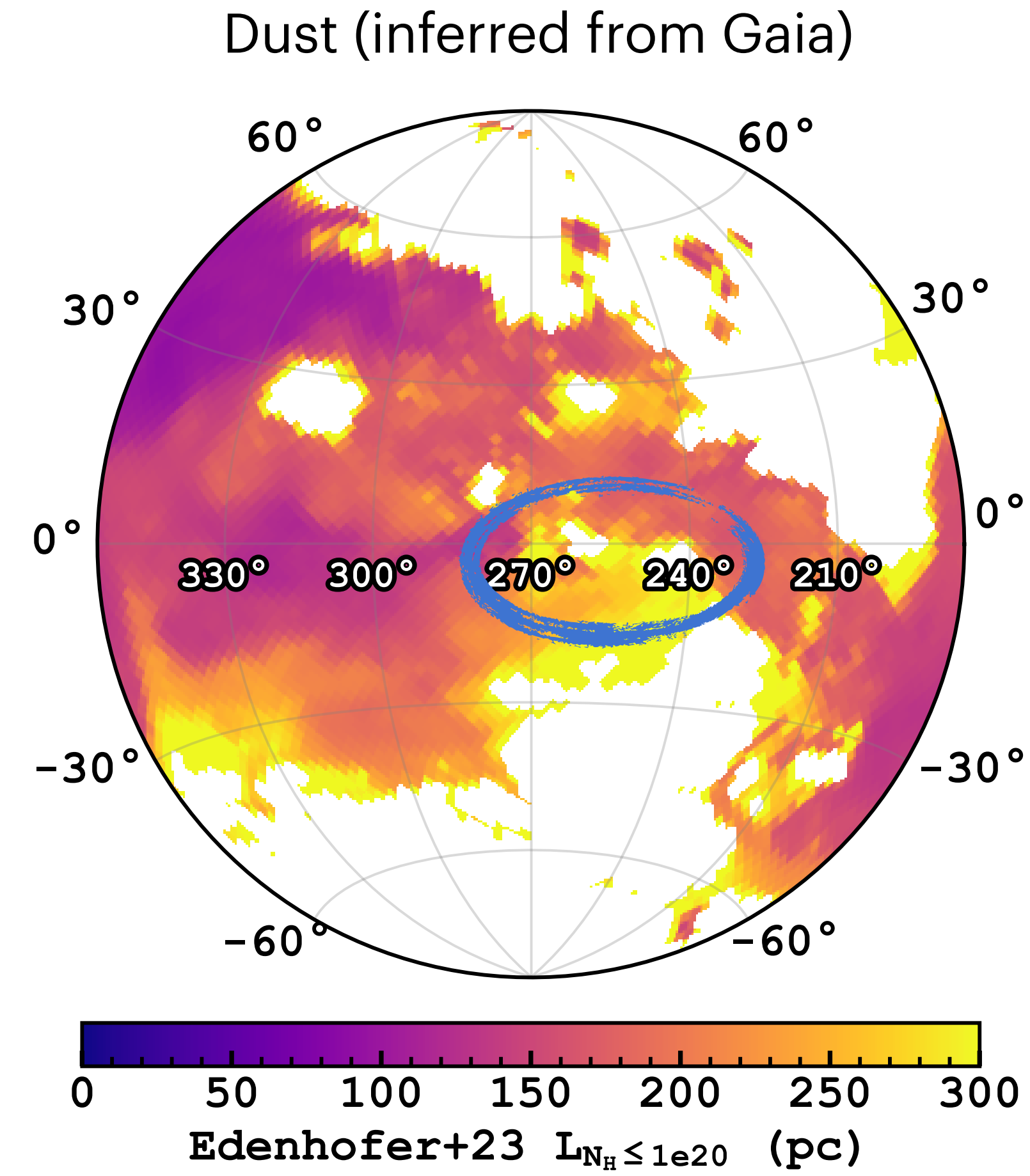
Edenhofer+23

LHB Structure and Tunnels

- Anti-correlate with dust
- Appearance of tunnels to nearby superbubbles
- β CMa tunnel (since Gry+85)



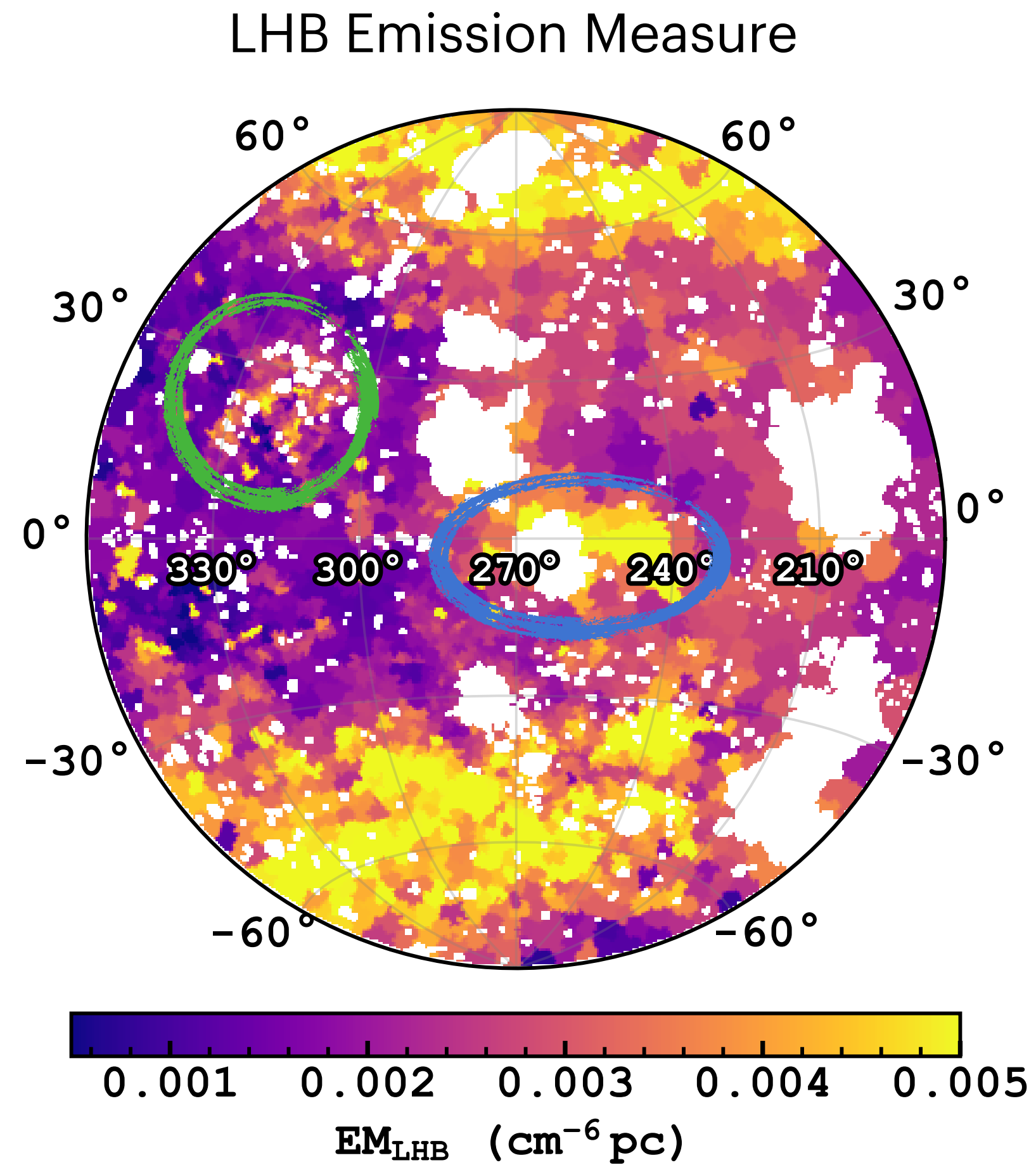
Yeung+24, subm.



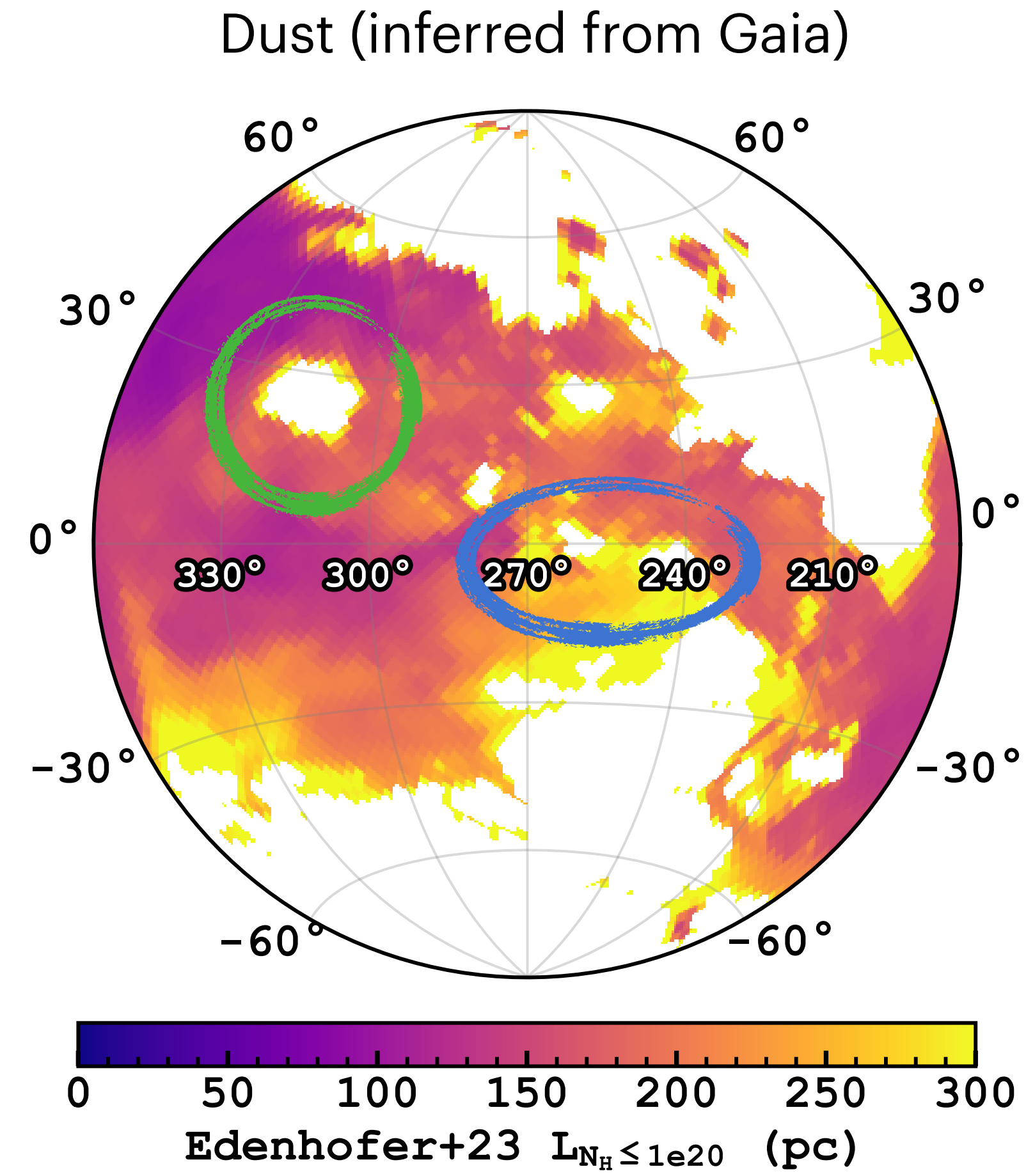
Edenhofer+23

LHB Structure and Tunnels

- Anti-correlate with dust
- Appearance of tunnels to nearby superbubbles
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 - Centaurus tunnel



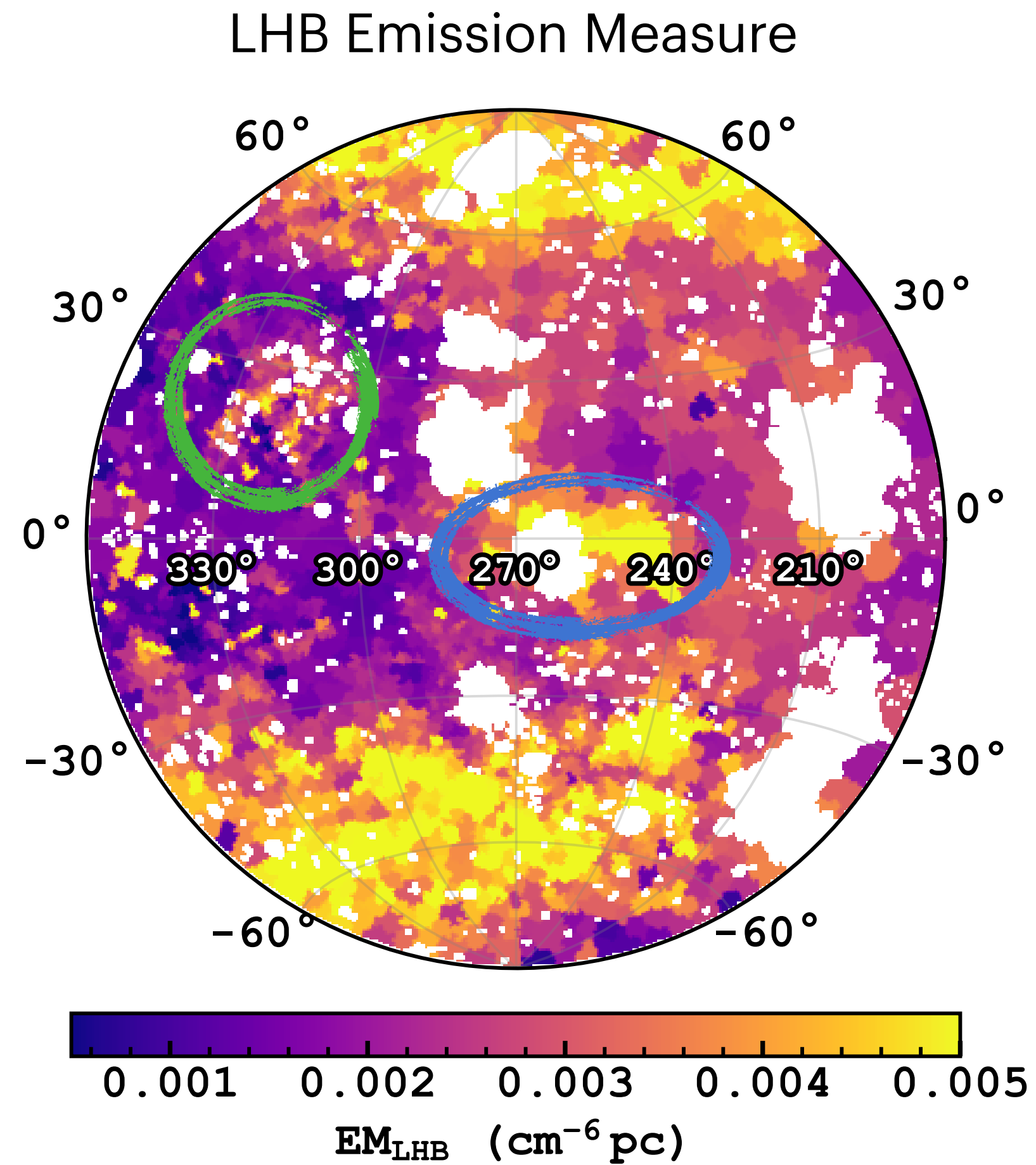
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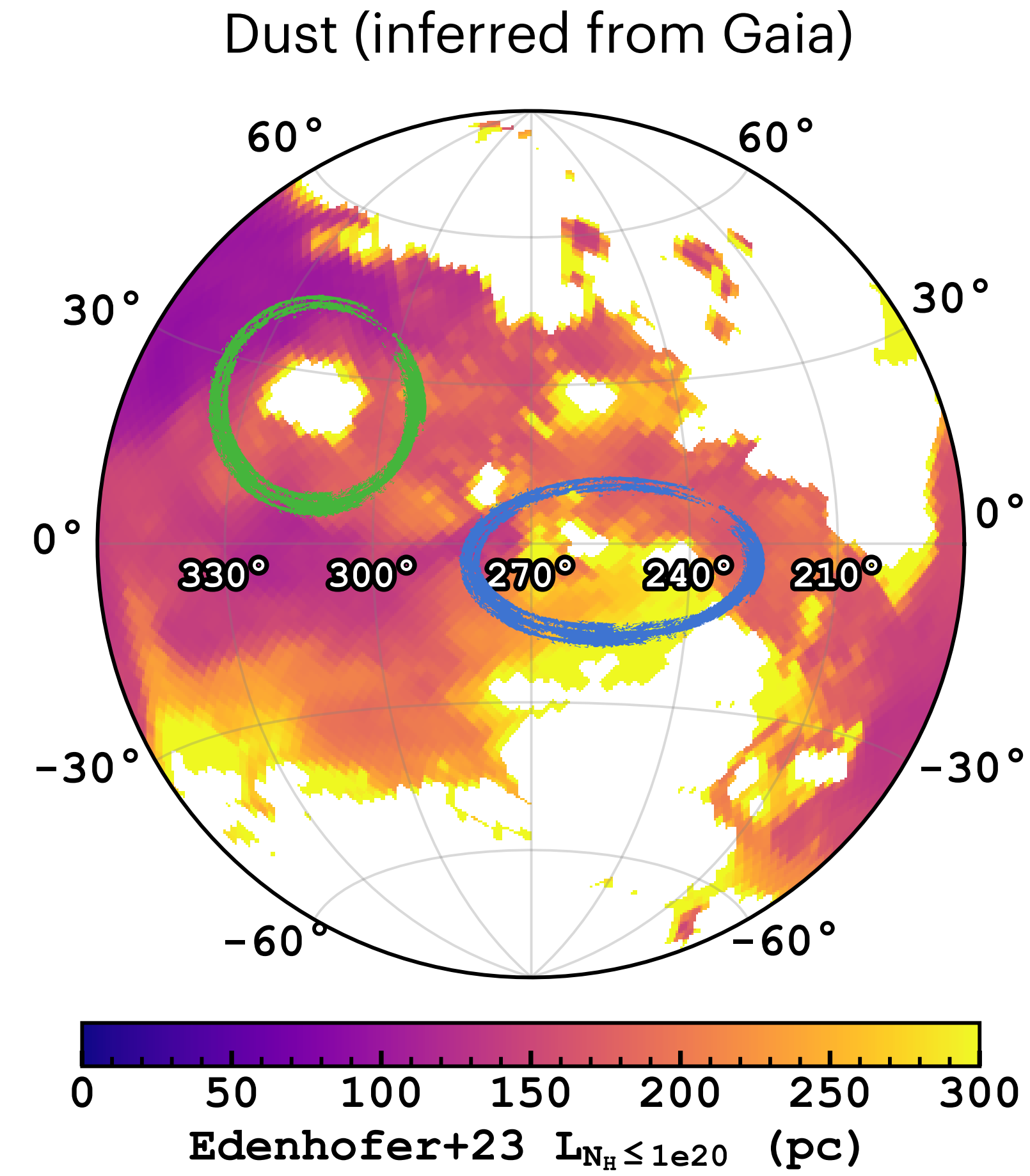
Edenhofer+23

LHB Structure and Tunnels

- Anti-correlate with dust
- Appearance of tunnels to nearby superbubbles
 - β CMa tunnel (since Gry+85)
 - Centaurus tunnel
- SN sustain widespread hot ISM (Cox & Smith 1974)



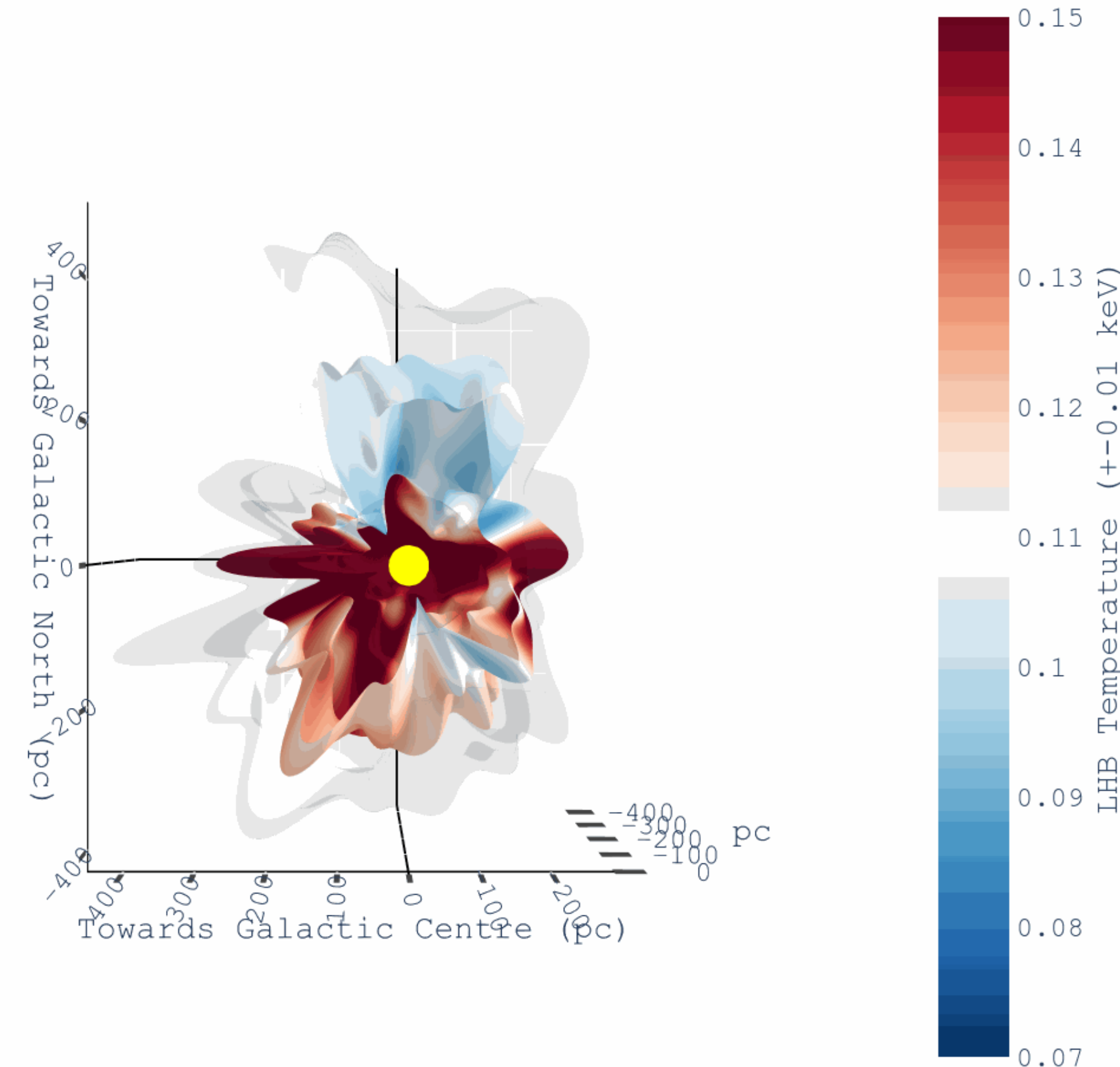
Yeung+24, subm.



Edenhofer+23

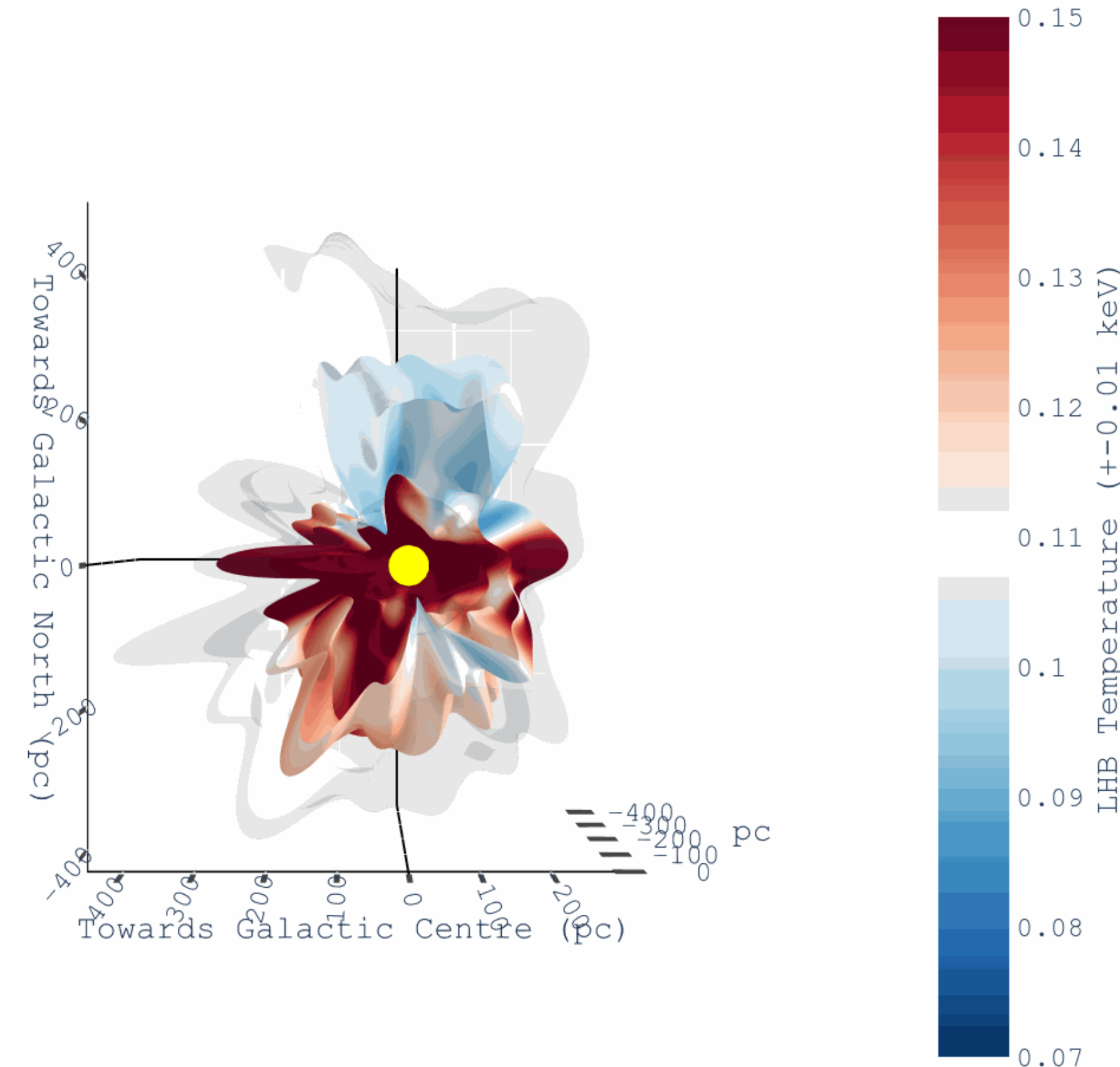
Summary

- Shadowing of giant molecular clouds (Yeung+23)
 - monotonic increase of heliospheric SWCX with solar cycle
 - ecliptic latitudinal dependence of SWCX intensity (solar wind density)
 - LHB density approximately constant
- Half-sky spectral analysis at solar minimum (Yeung+24, subm.)
 - North-South LHB temperature dichotomy
 - LHB more extended at high latitudes
 - Presence of interstellar tunnels



Summary

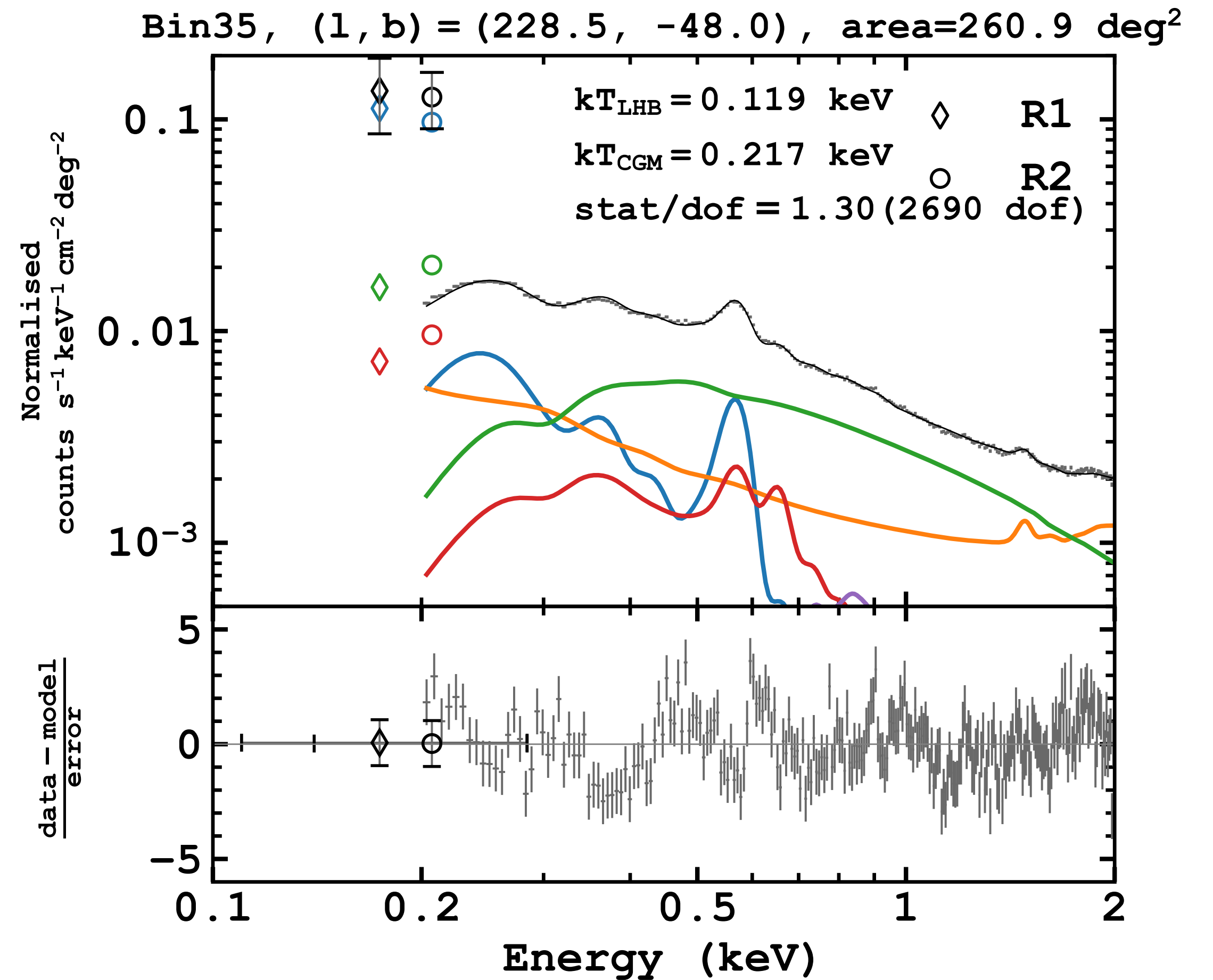
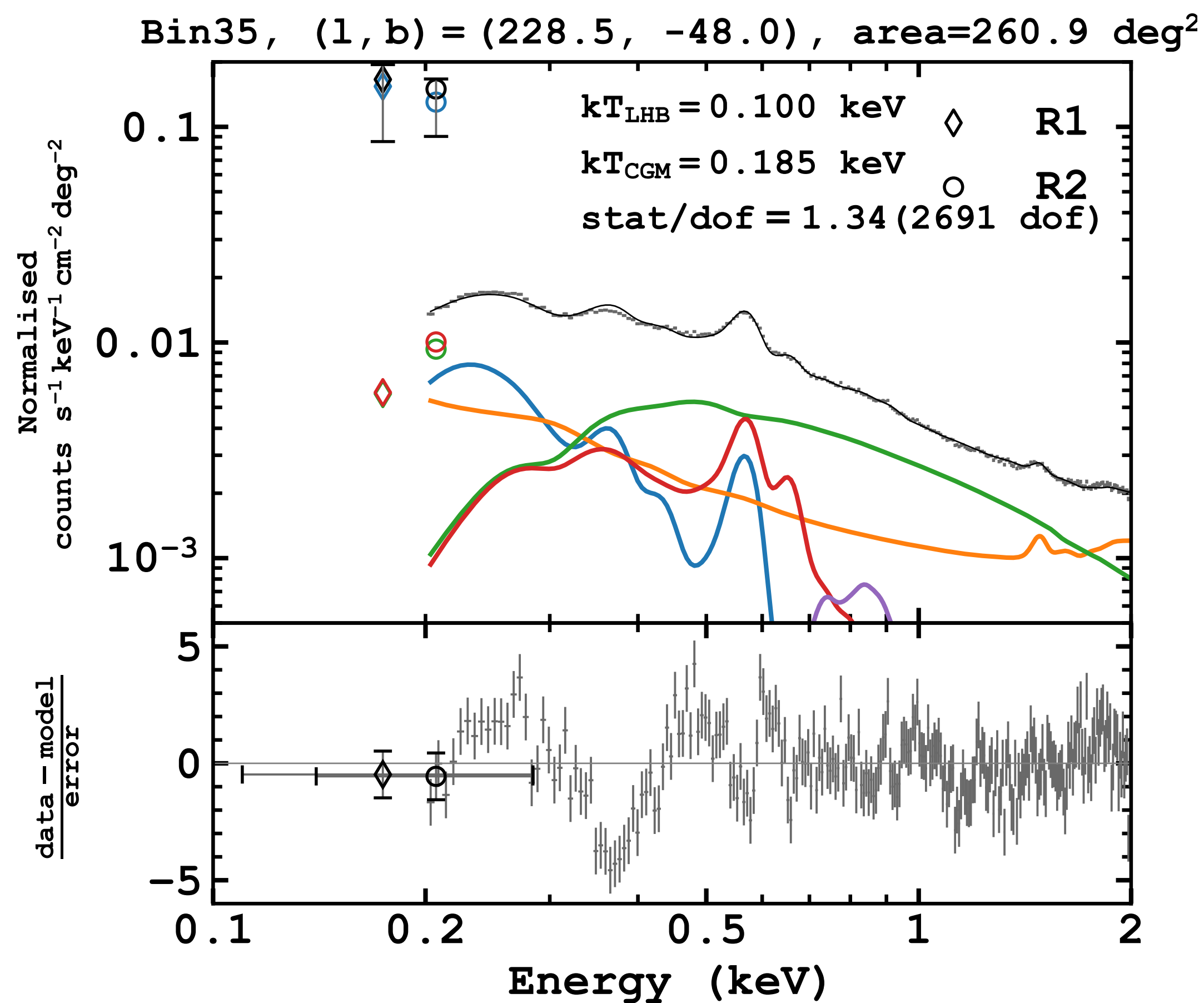
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Spectral evidence of temperature difference

Applying fit in North to South

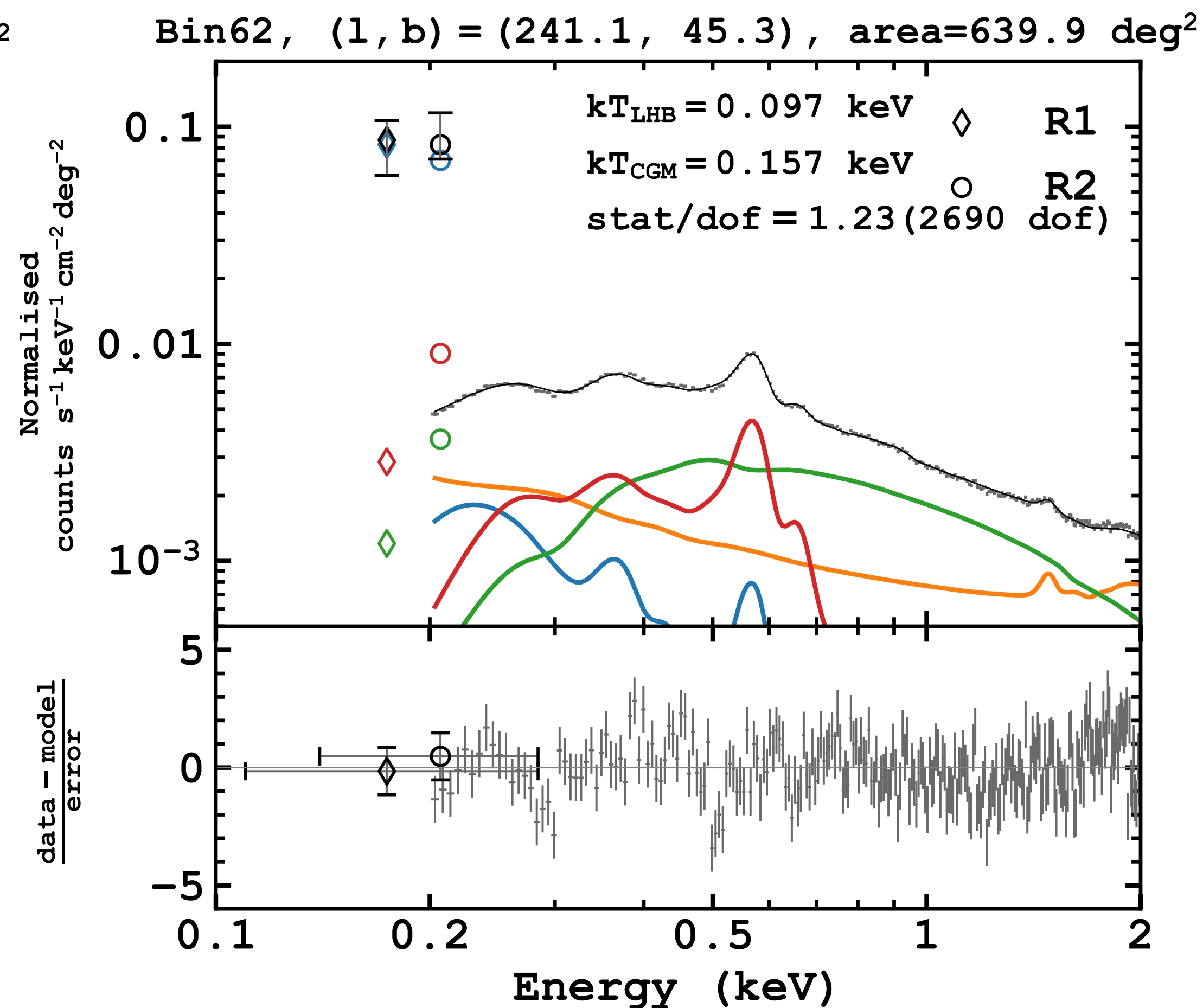
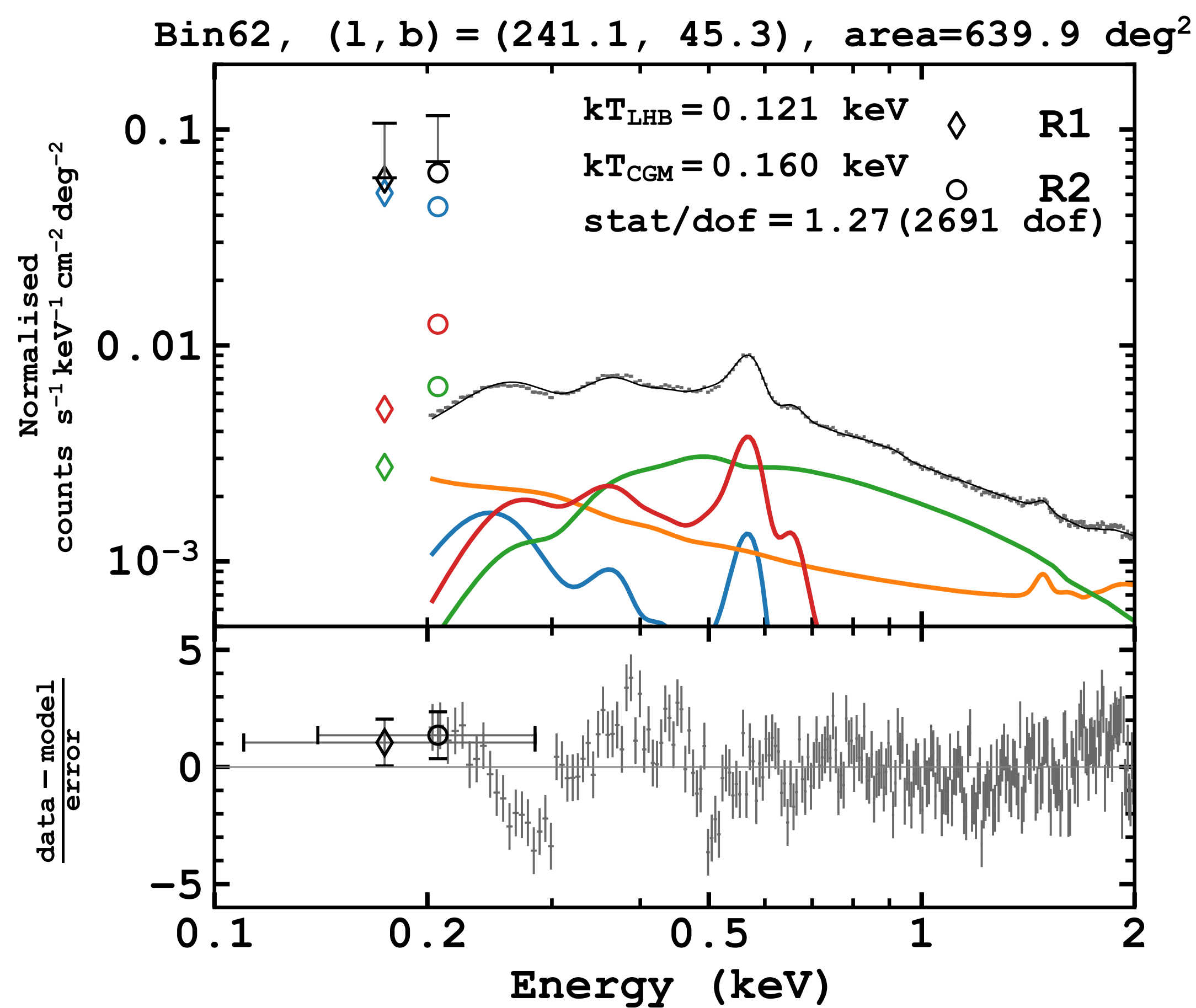
Best-fit



Spectral evidence of temperature difference

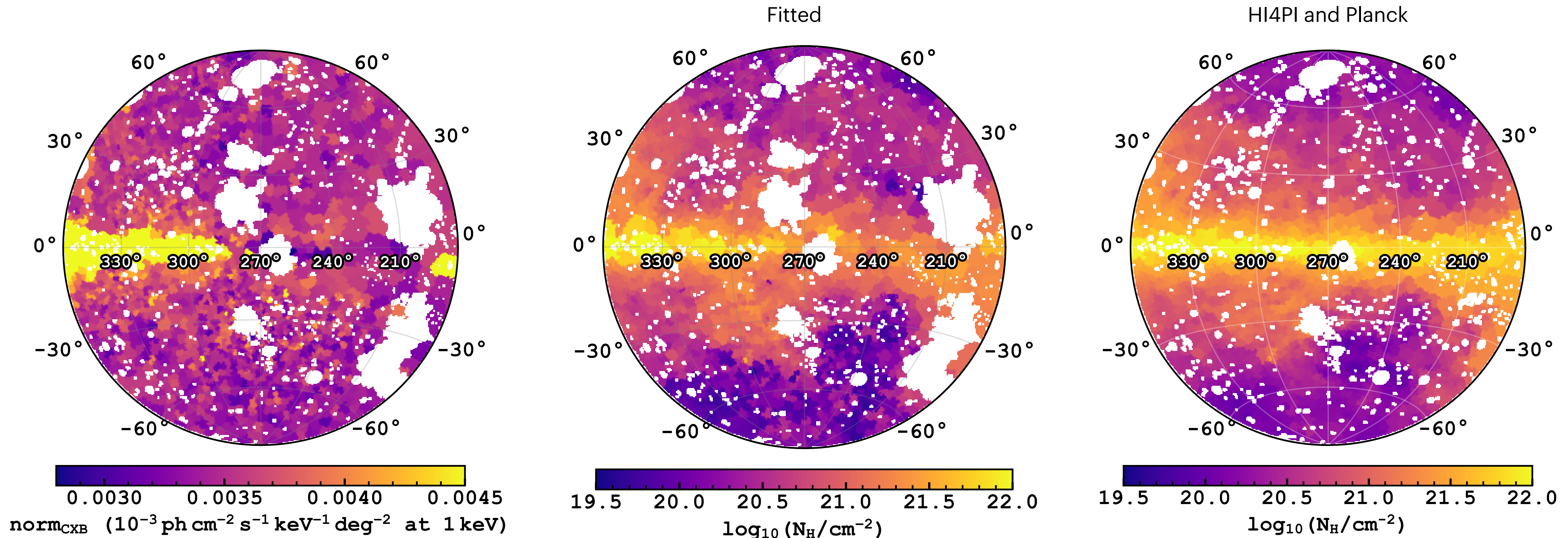
Applying fit in South to North

Best-fit



Cosmic X-ray Background & N_H

- Uniform CXB normalisation (within 10% above the plane)
- X-ray fitted N_H closely relating to total N_H traced by HI4PI and Planck



Robustness of Spectral Fits

