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# Possible discovery of Calvera’s supernova remnant

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## ABSTRACT

We report the discovery of a ring of low surface brightness radio emission around the Calvera pulsar, a high Galactic latitude, isolated neutron star, in the LOFAR Two-metre Sky Survey (LoTSS). It is centered at  $\alpha = 14^{\text{h}}11^{\text{m}}12^{\text{s}}.6$ ,  $\delta = +79^{\circ}23'15''$ , has inner and outer radii of  $14.2$  and  $28.4$ , and an integrated flux density at  $144$  MHz of  $1.08 \pm 0.15$  Jy. The ring center is offset by  $4.9$  from the location of the Calvera pulsar.  $\text{H}\alpha$  observations with the Isaac Newton Telescope show no coincident optical emission, but do show a small ( $\sim 20''$ ) optical structure internal to the ring. We consider three possible interpretations for the ring: that it is an H II region, a supernova remnant (SNR), or an Odd Radio Circle (ORC). The positional coincidence of the ring, the pulsar, and an X-ray-emitting non-equilibrium ionisation plasma previously detected, lead us to prefer the SNR interpretation. If the source is indeed a SNR and its association with the Calvera pulsar is confirmed, then Calvera’s SNR, or G118.4+37.0, will be one of few SNRs in the Galactic halo.

**Key words.** Radio continuum: general – ISM: supernova remnants – ISM: HII regions – Stars: neutron – pulsars: individual (1RXS J141256.0+792204)

## 1. Introduction

The LOFAR Two-metre Sky Survey (LoTSS, Shimwell et al. 2017) is an ongoing survey of the Northern sky at  $120 - 168$  MHz, with  $6''$  resolution and  $\lesssim 100 \mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$  sensitivity<sup>1</sup>. There have been two LoTSS data releases (Shimwell et al. 2019, 2022) that have enabled a wide variety of scientific results.

While processing proprietary data from LoTSS, we have discovered a ring of diffuse radio emission encompassing the celestial position of the isolated neutron star Calvera (1RXS J141256.0+792204). It is a degree-scale circular structure at high Galactic latitude ( $l = 37^{\circ}$ ), that may or may not be associated with the Calvera neutron star.

1RXS J141256.0+792204 is an isolated neutron that so far defies classification into the established types of neutron stars. Initially identified as a candidate thermally emitting isolated neutron star by Rutledge et al. (2008), selected on its soft X-ray spectrum and high X-ray to optical flux ratio from the ROSAT All-Sky Survey (Voges et al. 1999), it was nicknamed “Calvera” due to its similarities with the 7 nearby X-ray dim isolated neutron stars (XDINS), colloquially named the “Magnificent Seven” (Haberl 2007). However, its high high black body temperature

set it apart from the XDINS, a distinction further confirmed by the discovery of X-ray pulsations at a  $59$  ms spin period (Zane et al. 2011), much shorter than the several second spin periods of the “Magnificent Seven”, and by a distance estimate of  $3.3$  kpc (Mereghetti et al. 2021), much larger than the few hundred parsec distances of the other XDINS. X-ray timing yields dipolar spindown properties ( $\dot{E} = 6.1 \times 10^{35} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ ,  $\tau_c = 2.9 \times 10^5 \text{ yr}$ ,  $B = 4.4 \times 10^{11} \text{ G}$ ) that are more in line with those of young radio pulsars (Halpern et al. 2013; Bogdanov et al. 2019; Mereghetti et al. 2021), disfavouring the classification as a nearby millisecond pulsar or a central compact object (CCO). On the other hand, the absence of radio pulsations (Hessels et al. 2007; Zane et al. 2011) or gamma-ray pulsations (Halpern 2011; Halpern et al. 2013; Mereghetti et al. 2021) are somewhat inconsistent with those of young radio pulsars.

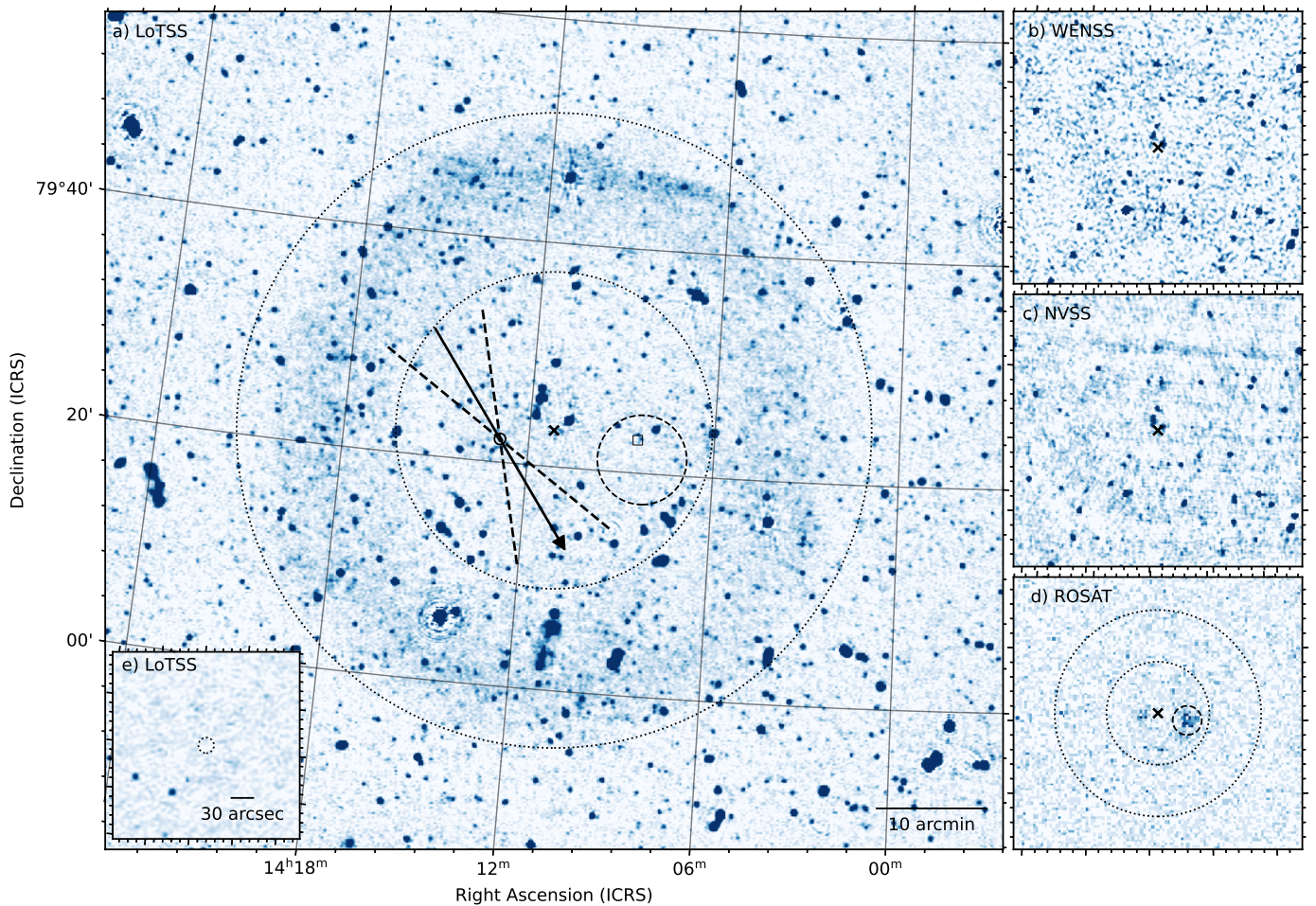
Here, we report the detection of a diffuse radio ring around the Calvera pulsar, and discuss three possible scenarios: that it is an H II region, that it is a supernova remnant (SNR), possibly associated with Calvera, or that it is an Odd Radio Circle (ORC).

## 2. Observations and analysis

### 2.1. Radio continuum imaging

Visual inspection of radio continuum images obtained as part of the ongoing LOFAR Two-metre Sky Survey (LoTSS; Shimwell

<sup>1</sup> The LoTSS data are taken with the full configuration of the LOFAR array, including international stations, but only the Dutch configuration of the array is processed. The data are available for reprocessing to  $0.3''$  resolution.



**Fig. 1.** *a)* Radio emission from the diffuse ring at 144 MHz in the LOFAR HBA LoTSS imaging mosaic ( $1^{\circ}25' \times 1^{\circ}25'$  field-of-view,  $20''$  resolution). The location of Calvera is indicated with a circle, with the arrow representing the Halpern & Gotthelf (2015) proper motion from 10 kyr in the past to 10 kyr into the future. The dashed lines indicate the propagated  $1\sigma$  positional uncertainty due to proper motion. The cross sign indicates the estimated center of the diffuse ring, with the dotted circles representing the inner and outer radii. The dashed circle ( $4'$  radius) denotes the location of the diffuse X-ray emission seen by Zane et al. (2011) from 1RXS J140818.1+792113, with the square indicating the location of H $\alpha$  emission. *b)* The diffuse ring in the Westerbork Synthesis Radio Telescope WENSS survey imaging at 325 MHz and *c)* the Very Large Array NVSS survey at 1.4 GHz. Both panels have a  $1^{\circ}25' \times 1^{\circ}25'$  field-of-view and identical pointing and orientation to that of panel *a*. *d)* The 0.1–2.4 keV X-ray image from the ROSAT All-Sky Survey (Voges et al. 1999), with the ring center and inner outer radii of the radio ring denoted by the cross and dotted circles. The dashed circle encircles the emission from 1RXS J140818.1+792113. *e)* A  $2' \times 2'$  section of the  $6''$  resolution LoTSS imaging mosaic at the location of Calvera, indicated with the dotted circle ( $10''$  radius).

et al. 2017) led to the discovery of a  $\sim 1^{\circ}$  diameter diffuse ring-like structure at  $l = 118^{\circ}4$ ,  $b = +37^{\circ}0$  in the 8 hr LoTSS pointing P207+77 (observed on 2019 September 19). The presence of the ring was confirmed in two nearby LoTSS pointings, P207+80 and P222+80, observed on 2022 January 29 and 2022 February 6, respectively, both with 8 hr exposures. The LoTSS pointings were offset from the center of the ring by  $2^{\circ}20'$  (P207+77),  $1^{\circ}04'$  (P207+80) and  $1^{\circ}93'$  (P222+80). These pointings were processed by the LOFAR Surveys Key Science Project team, employing the ddf-pipeline<sup>2</sup> developed to reduce LoTSS observations (Shimwell et al. 2017, 2019, 2022), which delivers direction-dependent corrected mosaics at  $6''$  and  $20''$  resolution (see Tasse et al. 2021, for more details). The imaging is done using the multiscale cleaning algorithm described in Offringa & Smirnov (2017).

Since the edges of the ring are not sharp, we estimate its center, radius and width by modelling it as a circularly symmetric radially offset Gaussian. Starting with a  $1^{\circ}25' \times 1^{\circ}25'$  section

centered on the ring from the  $20''$  resolution LoTSS image, all pixels above the 98% percentile ( $0.7 \text{ mJy beam}^{-1}$ ) were masked. The masked shapes were expanded by one pixel through a single binary dilation operation to mask the fainter wings of point sources. In the resulting image, 3.1% of the pixels were masked. The unmasked pixels were used in a least-squares minimisation of the circularly symmetric Gaussian, fitting for the Gaussian width, the radial offset around the center, as well as the Gaussian amplitude above some constant background.

To measure the integrated flux density of the ring, we further processed the LoTSS data using the “extraction and selfcal” method described in van Weeren et al. (2021). This method allows one to correct for residual calibration artifacts while permitting fast and flexible reimagining of a smaller portion of the dataset. We focused on a squared region of  $1.1 \text{ deg}^2$  centered on the ring and obtained a new image with WSClean (Offringa et al. 2014) at  $30''$  resolution. In this image, obtained using a minimum uv-cut of  $60\lambda$  (corresponding to an angular size of  $\sim 57'$ ), discrete sources were subtracted from the visibilities using the

<sup>2</sup> <https://github.com/mhardcastle/ddf-pipeline>

clean components created from a previous imaging run at higher resolution (created with an minimum uv-cut of  $1000\lambda$  to filter out the ring).

## 2.2. Radio Polarisation

The LoTSS data products include linear polarisation Stokes  $Q$  and Stokes  $U$  cubes with a spatial resolution of  $20''$ . To search for linearly polarized emission, we used the rotation measure synthesis technique (Brentjens & de Bruyn 2005) on the  $3'$  resolution  $Q$  and  $U$  channel images with `pyrmsynth_lite`<sup>3</sup>. There were 480  $Q$  and  $U$  images from 120 MHz to 168 MHz. We searched the band-averaged polarized intensity images across a Faraday depth range of  $\pm 100 \text{ rad m}^{-2}$  with a sampling of  $0.5 \text{ rad m}^{-2}$  and found no evidence for polarized emission associated with the ring, at a level of  $300 \mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$ . This is a higher noise than typical for LoTSS images, but is due to the fact that the ring is located at the edge of the observing field. More details on the rotation measure synthesis method developed for LoTSS data products can be found in O’Sullivan et al. (in prep).

## 2.3. Beamformed radio observations

A high-time resolution Stokes  $I$  observation (ObsID: L257877) of Calvera was obtained on 2015 January 16 using the inner 22 LOFAR HBA core stations in beamforming mode, providing a  $3/5$  tied-array beam pointed at the position of Calvera. The observation was 3 hr in length with 78.125 MHz of bandwidth, centred at 149 MHz, and with  $163.84 \mu\text{s}$  time resolution and  $12.2 \text{ kHz}$  frequency resolution. For this observational setup, smearing due to dispersion reaches 1 ms at a dispersion measure (DM) of about  $30 \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$  and 3 ms at  $\text{DM} = 80 \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$ . Models for the Galactic electron distribution predict maximum dispersion measures (DMs) of  $42.2 \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$  at 10.1 kpc (NE2001; Cordes & Lazio 2002) and  $35.5 \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$  at 15.2 kpc (YMW16, Yao et al. 2017).

The observation was folded with the Halpern & Gotthelf (2015) X-ray timing ephemeris using `dspsr` (van Straten & Bailes 2011) to 10 s sub-integrations. Though the observation epoch falls outside of the timing span of both the Halpern & Gotthelf (2015) and Mereghetti et al. (2021) timing ephemerides, extrapolating these to the observation epoch yields consistent folding periods ( $\Delta P = -17.6 \pm 6.9 \text{ ns}$ ). Using `PSRCHIVE` (Hotan et al. 2004) tools, radio frequency interference (RFI) was masked and the folded observation was subsequently dedispersed to 401 trial dispersion measures (DMs) between 0 and  $80 \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$  at  $0.2 \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$  steps. Each DM trial was averaged to 128 pulse phase bins,  $0.78 \text{ MHz}$  frequency channels and 100 s sub-integrations and searched for periodicities within 280 ns around the folding period and DM offsets of  $-0.23$  to  $0.23 \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$  with `pdmp`. No periodicities with a significance over  $7\sigma$  were found. The flux calibration method by Kondratiev et al. (2016) estimates sensitivity limits of  $0.25 \text{ mJy}$  for an assumed fractional pulse width of 10% ( $0.8 \text{ mJy}$  for 50%) at  $7\sigma$ .

The observation was also searched for emission from single pulses using tools from the PRESTO software suite (Ransom 2001). After RFI masking, dedispersed timeseries were created for DMs up to  $80 \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$ , with steps of  $0.002 \text{ pc cm}^{-2}$  up to  $10 \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$  at the native time resolution,  $0.005 \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$  from 10 to  $22.5 \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$  for a downsampled time resolution of  $0.655 \text{ ms}$ , and  $0.02 \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$  at  $1.31 \text{ ms}$ . Single pulse candidates with DMs below  $0.2 \text{ pc cm}^{-3}$  were discarded due to pollution by zero DM RFI, while all other events above a significance of  $7\sigma$  were visu-

ally inspected. Unfortunately, no astrophysical pulses were detected as all remaining events could be attributed to time ranges affected by RFI. We estimate  $7\sigma$  fluence limits of  $2.6 \text{ Jy ms}$  for 1 ms wide signals.

## 2.4. Optical Observations

We also observed the region around Calvera and a section of the radio ring with the Wide Field Camera (WFC) on the 2.5m Isaac Newton Telescope (INT) in La Palma. Our initial aims were to search for optical forbidden line emission from the radio shell that would indicate radiative SNR shocks, and the presence of a bow shock near Calvera that could help us constrain its direction of motion. The region was observed for three nights (2022 March 19, 20, and 23) in the  $H\alpha$  and  $r$ -band filters.

In order to reduce the optical observing data we used the automated astronomical data reduction pipeline from THELI (Erben et al. 2005; Schirmer 2013). THELI provided the astrometry and relative photometry to combine the observations of a single observation night. For every single observation THELI subtracted the sky with a model. To model the sky THELI uses SExtractor (Bertin & Arnouts 1996) to remove all sources, dynamically fills the gaps in the field and convolves the resulting field with a Gaussian kernel of 256 pixels. Finally we used THELI to coadd the observations of a single observation night and perform a flux calibration with known field sources from Pan-STARRS (Chambers et al. 2016a). For the  $r$ -band and  $H\alpha$  we also combined the observations for different nights. The  $r$ -band and  $H\alpha$  images were photometrically calibrated against the PanSTARRS  $r$ -band magnitudes (Chambers et al. 2016b) using THELI.

No emission associated with either the radio ring or a bow shock was detected in  $H\alpha$  (174 minutes of exposure time). We estimate a  $5\sigma$  limit on  $H\alpha$  surface density flux of  $1.1 \times 10^{-16} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ arcsec}^{-2}$ .

We did detect, though, a smudge of  $H\alpha$  emission centered at  $\alpha_{J2000} = 14^{\text{h}}08^{\text{m}}28^{\text{s}}.3$ ,  $\delta_{J2000} = +79^{\circ}22'54''.0$ . The extended emission is faint, with an  $H\alpha$  surface brightness of  $24.0 \text{ mag arcsec}^{-2}$ , somewhat V-shaped, and at its longest it is  $23''$  across. Figure 2 shows the  $H\alpha$  and  $r$ -band images, as well as the continuum subtracted  $H\alpha$  image for a region surrounding the smudge. There is no clear radio emission associated with the  $H\alpha$  smudge, although there is a point source that almost overlaps with the smudge, and so it is hard to tell if faint extended emission is also present. We examined the four WISE bands for emission in this region and found no clear IR counterpart. The smudge is unlikely to be of extra-galactic origin for several reasons: its angular scale, the fact that it does not overlap in full with a galaxy, and the fact that it falls within the redshift range of the filter ( $z < 0.007$ , for an  $H\alpha$  filter bandpass of  $95 \text{ \AA}$ <sup>4</sup>).

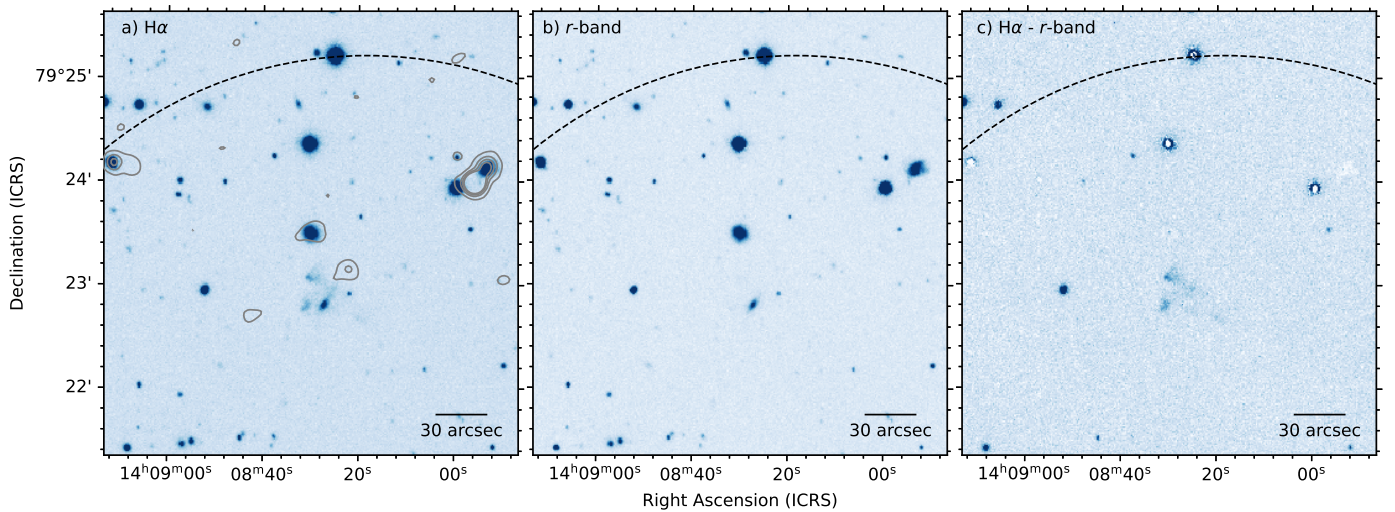
## 3. Results

### 3.1. Detection of a radio ring

We report the detection of radio emission from a degree-scale diffuse ring in LoTSS radio continuum imaging at 144 MHz. Figure 1a shows the diffuse ring in the LoTSS radio continuum mosaic. The ring is located at  $\alpha = 14^{\text{h}}11^{\text{m}}12^{\text{s}}.6$ ,  $\delta = +79^{\circ}23'15''$ , corresponding to a Galactic position of  $l = 118^{\circ}.41$ ,  $b = 37^{\circ}.03$ . The ring has a FWHM of  $8'.5$  and we conservatively estimate an inner diameter of  $28'.4$  and an outer diameter of  $56'.8$  (see Fig. 1). These correspond to a physical inner and outer diameter

<sup>3</sup> [https://github.com/sabourke/pyrmsynth\\_lite](https://github.com/sabourke/pyrmsynth_lite)

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.ing.iac.es/astronomy/instruments/wfc/>



**Fig. 2.** The detection of extended H $\alpha$  emission in the INT/WFC observations in the narrowband H $\alpha$  filter (panel *a*), the broadband *r*-band filter (panel *b*) and the continuum subtracted H $\alpha$  - *r*-band (panel *c*). Each panel shows a  $4' \times 4'$  field-of-view, with the dashed circle representing extent of the diffuse X-ray emission from 1RXS J140818.1+792113 (see Fig. 1). Radio contours from the  $6''$  LOFAR mosaic are overlaid in panel *a*.

| Survey | Frequency<br>(MHz) | Flux density<br>(Jy) | Error in flux<br>density (Jy) |
|--------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| LoTSS  | 144                | 1.08                 | 0.15                          |
| WENSS  | 325                | 0.63                 | 0.21                          |
| NVSS   | 1420               | 0.22                 | 0.04                          |

**Table 1.** Integrated flux density of the ring centered at  $\alpha = 14^{\text{h}}11^{\text{m}}12^{\text{s}}.6$ ,  $\delta = +79^{\circ}23'15''$ , with inner and outer radii of  $14.2$  and  $28.4$  at various frequencies.

of 8.2 pc and 16.5 pc for a distance of 1 kpc. The ring does not seem to have a sharp inner or outer edge, and its brightness is relatively constant, both radially and in position angle, except for a brighter, straight filament in the North-West. After subtracting the point sources from the LoTSS mosaic, we measure an integrated flux density of  $1.08 \pm 0.15$  Jy at 144 MHz (corresponding to the area between the dotted concentric circles in Fig. 1). The uncertainty includes the statistical error, and the systematic error on the flux scale (10% of the measured flux density of the ring, following LoTSS Data Release 2, Shimwell et al. 2022).

Knowing the location and extent of the ring, we searched for its presence in other radio continuum surveys. Radio emission of the diffuse ring is detected at low significance in the Westerbork Northern Sky Survey (WENSS, Rengelink et al. 1997) at 325 MHz (Fig. 1b), and at even lower significance in the NRAO VLA Sky Survey (NVSS, Condon et al. 1998) at 1.4 GHz (Fig. 1c). The ring is not detected in the NRAO VLA Low-frequency Sky Survey (VLSS; Cohen et al. 2007; Lane et al. 2014) at 74 MHz ( $0.7 \text{ Jy beam}^{-1}$  sensitivity) and the TIFR GMRT Sky Survey (TGSS; Intema et al. 2017) at 150 MHz ( $5 \text{ mJy beam}^{-1}$  sensitivity). The integrated flux densities of the ring in the surveys where it is detected are summarised in table 3.1, and correspond to a best-fit spectral index value of  $-0.71 \pm 0.09$  (for power-law radio spectra with observing frequency  $\nu$  of the form  $S_{\nu} \propto \nu^{\alpha}$ ).

The full area encompassed by the radio ring has only been observed in the X-rays as part of the *ROSAT* All-Sky Survey

(Voges et al. 1999)<sup>5</sup>, and no X-ray emission coincident with the radio emission is detected (see Fig. 1d). Two *ROSAT* X-ray sources from the bright source catalog (Voges et al. 1999) are coincident with the extent of the ring, the Calvera X-ray pulsar (1RXS J141256.0+792204) and 1RXS J140818.1+792113. Zane et al. (2011) find that the latter source is extended and has a soft spectrum in *XMM-Newton* observations covering the inner region of the ring, and that its X-ray spectrum best modelled as a non-equilibrium ionization (NEI) plasma.

The Calvera X-ray pulsar is offset by  $4.9$  from the center of the radio ring, well within its inner radius. No other radio, X-ray or gamma-ray pulsar from the ATNF Pulsar Catalogue (Manchester et al. 2005, version 1.67) is located within the ring. Another 8 radio pulsars are within a  $10^{\circ}$  radius, with the closest at an offset of  $2.85$ .

### 3.2. Non-detection of Calvera in LOFAR observations

No radio emission is detected in the LoTSS radio continuum mosaic at the location of Calvera (Fig. 1e), either as a point source from pulsed or unpulsed emission, or as extended emission from a pulsar wind nebula (PWN). The rms noise measured at the location of Calvera in the  $6''$  resolution map is  $75 \mu\text{Jy beam}^{-1}$ ; therefore, we estimate a  $3\sigma$  flux density upper limit of  $225 \mu\text{Jy}$  for Calvera's radio continuum emission at 144 MHz.

The beamformed LOFAR observations also fail to detect pulsed radio emission at the known spin period of Calvera, or as single pulses down to flux density and fluence limits of 0.25 mJy and  $2.6 \text{ Jy ms}$  at 149 MHz, respectively. These limits add to previous pulsed flux density upper limits of 4 mJy at 385 MHz and 0.3 mJy at 1380 MHz by Hessels et al. (2007) using the Westerbork Synthesis Radio Telescope and 0.05 mJy at 1360 MHz with the Effelsberg telescope (Zane et al. 2011). These observations confirm that Calvera is a radio quiet pulsar.

<sup>5</sup> It has likely also been observed by *eROSITA* (Sunyaev et al. 2021), but the observations are not public as of this writing.

### 3.3. Statistical modelling of the probability of chance alignment

Although chance alignments between pulsars and SNRs are frequent in the Galactic plane (Gaensler & Johnston 1995), at such high Galactic latitudes both pulsars and remnants are rare. We performed some Monte Carlo simulations so as to quantify the likelihood of a chance alignment.

In order to find the probability that a pulsar falls within a fixed area with the coordinates and diameter of our radio ring (which we take to be one degree), we simulate many iterations of pulsar populations and count the number of times that a pulsar falls within the radio circle. Each sample pulsar is generated with a set of Galactocentric coordinates ( $r, \theta, h$ ), where  $r$  is the Galactocentric radius,  $\theta$  is the polar angle, and  $h$  is the height above or below the Galactic plane. We sample  $r$  according to the distribution given by Yusifov & Küçük (2004) in Galactocentric radius, and  $\theta$  by drawing from a uniform distribution between 0 and  $2\pi$ . To sample  $h$ , we tried using exponential distributions with scale heights of 100 pc, 330 pc and 350 pc (Faucher-Giguère & Kaspi 2006; Lorimer et al. 2006; Mdzinarishvili & Melikidze 2004) and found that the simulated sample, once we converted to heliocentric coordinates, was very compact in Galactic latitudes. In runs of 10,000 Monte Carlo iterations, the rate at which a pulsar fell within the area of the radio ring was consistently less than  $5 \times 10^{-4}$ . This distribution produced on average 1 pulsar within a  $10^\circ$  radius centered at Calvera, whereas we observe 9 in such a region, which suggests that the scale height distributions in the above references do not describe well this local region of the Galaxy.

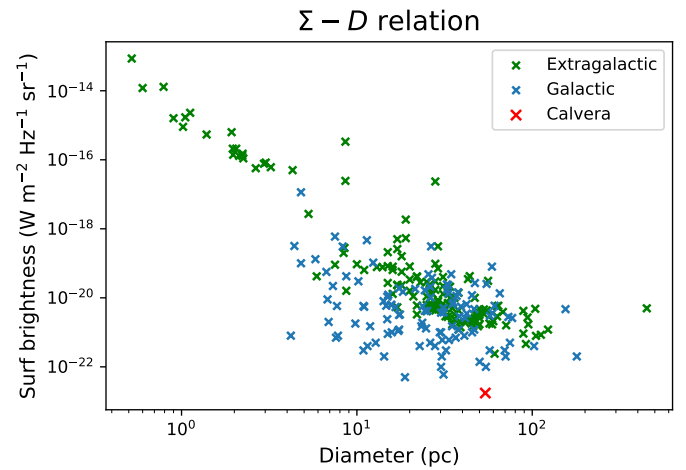
Given that the simulated populations sampled from the exponential distributions seemed to generate pulsars whose Galactic latitudes were too low, we also simulated the distribution in  $h$  empirically. We used the ATNF Pulsar Catalogue v1.67 (Manchester et al. 2005), removing pulsars in globular clusters or in the Magellanic Clouds, in order to histogram the distribution in heights above the Galactic plane (using the dispersion measure distances). Then, we sampled from the midpoints of the histogram bins, adding some noise so as to not sample in discrete heights above or below the plane. Naturally, since we sampled from the ATNF Pulsar Catalogue v1.67 empirical distribution, we recover the observed value of 9 pulsars in a  $10^\circ$  radius on average. Our Monte Carlo simulations gave a probability of chance alignment smaller than 0.01.

These calculations are back-of-the-envelope and cannot be the basis to claim that Calvera and the radio ring are aligned, but they are a good indication that it is very unlikely that their positional coincidence is by chance.

## 4. The nature of the radio ring

### 4.1. An H II region

H II regions have a radio spectral index of  $> -0.2$  (Condon & Ransom 2016), which is already quite different from the best-fit spectral index value of  $-0.71 \pm 0.09$  that we find here. H II regions also emit profusely in H $\alpha$  (e.g., Haffner et al. 2009), which we do not detect. Moreover, the area around Calvera was observed as part of the Wide-field Infrared Survey Explorer (WISE, Wright et al. 2010) all-sky survey. We examined the four WISE bands for emission coincident with the radio ring and detected no emission above the image noise. Anderson et al. (2014) argue that the WISE survey should be able to detect the mid-infrared emission from all Galactic H II regions. Moreover, Makai et al.



**Fig. 3.** 1 GHz surface brightness versus diameter for the Vukotić et al. (2019) sample of Galactic SNRs with known distances (blue) and the Urošević et al. (2005) sample of extragalactic SNRs. The purported Calvera SNR is plotted in red using the measured surface brightness at 144 MHz and the best-fit spectral index of 0.71, and the 54 pc diameter derived from the 3.3 kpc distance estimate of Mereghetti et al. (2021).

(2017) calculated the correlations between the radio and IR flux densities of Galactic H II regions. Using the values (for regions  $> 1$  pc) from their table 2, and a radio spectral index of  $-0.1$ , we would expect  $F_{8\mu\text{m}} \sim 40$  Jy,  $F_{12\mu\text{m}} \sim 80$  Jy and  $F_{22\mu\text{m}} \sim 90$  Jy if the ring were an H II region. Even for a source with an area  $> 1,800$  arcmin<sup>2</sup>, these values are well within the extended source sensitivities of their respective WISE bands.

In addition to the electromagnetic evidence against the H II interpretation, the morphology also points against it. The circular shape of the source seems to imply that it is ionised from within; however, a query of a 1 degree radius around the coordinates of Calvera in the Catalog of Galactic OB Stars (Reed 2003) yielded no results. We therefore discard the possibility that the ring is an H II region.

### 4.2. A supernova remnant

The measured radio spectral index of  $-0.71 \pm 0.09$  already presents a good indication that the radio emission is of a synchrotron origin, characteristic of SNRs (Dubner & Giacani 2015). In addition to this, there are two main pieces of evidence that support a SNR interpretation for the ring around Calvera: the low probability of a chance alignment between the pulsar and the radio source (see section 3.3), and the presence of the extended X-ray source 1RXS J140818.1+792113. The fact that a possible association exists between all three objects is what strengthens the SNR interpretation. Of course, there still exists the possibility that the source is a SNR with no relation to the Calvera pulsar other than the positional overlap. However, this would require two stars exploding in the same line-of-sight, at a Galactic latitude where SNRs are infrequent (the Green 2019, catalogue lists 294 SNRs, only three of which are at  $b > 10^\circ$ , and none are above  $b = 15^\circ$ ). Our favoured interpretation is that this radio ring is the remnant of the supernova explosion that formed the Calvera pulsar. This would make the source SNR G118.4+37.0, or Calvera's SNR.

Perhaps the most convincing piece of evidence that the radio emission is from a SNR is 1RXS J140818.1+792113: Zane et al. (2011) find extended soft X-ray emission in XMM-Newton

MOS and *ROSAT* All-Sky Survey (RASS) maps (indicated with a dashed line in Figs. 1a and 1d). They perform a spectral analysis on the data and find that the spectrum is well-fitted by a non-equilibrium ionisation (NEI) model with an overabundance of oxygen; the former is a typical signature of SNRs in general, and the latter of SNRs with a core-collapse origin (Vink 2012). The extended emission is also visible in the public *Chandra* HRC-I observations used in Halpern & Gotthelf (2015). The region of extended emission has angular separation of 13' with Calvera, which lead Zane et al. (2011) to suggest that the two are unrelated. However, both are encompassed by the ring, and all three (the pulsar, the NEI plasma, and the shell) could well be the remains of a single stellar explosion. The additional possibility that only two of these components are related – the plasma and the ring but not the pulsar, or any such combination – exists. However, the presence of a SNR plasma inside the radio ring is very indicative that the ring is a SNR, irrespective of whether the two are associated with Calvera. A final point to be made regarding the NEI plasma is that the relation between the H $\alpha$  smudge and the X-ray emitting material remains unclear. Follow-up spectroscopy of the smudge could determine whether both have similar compositions.

Mereghetti et al. (2021) estimated the distance to the Calvera pulsar to be 3.3 kpc (by assuming a neutron star radius of 13 km, and fitting the thermal emission), and that the supernova explosion occurred in the Galactic halo. At this distance, the SNR would have a diameter of 54 pc, and it would be at a height over the Galactic plane of 2 kpc. This would make Calvera's SNR, along with the remnant of SN1006 (Raymond et al. 2017), one of the known remnants with a largest height above the Galactic plane (with the important difference that Calvera's SNR would be the remnant of a core-collapse explosion). Getting the (massive) progenitor star to such a large height above the Galactic plane could require a high velocity runaway scenario: a star with a vertical velocity of 100 km s<sup>-1</sup> would take  $\sim 30$  Myrs to reach it, which points to a star in the low-mass end of core-collapse explosions (8–10 M $_{\odot}$ ), or alternatively a star in some kind of binary interaction that extends its lifetime (e.g., as discussed in Zapartas et al. 2021). Hypervelocity runaway stars are rare (Renzo et al. 2019) but certainly can be responsible for core-collapse supernovae in the outskirts of galaxies (e.g., Zinn et al. 2011). Alternatively, the neutron star need not be formed by a massive star at all, if its origin is the accretion-induced or merger-induced collapse of a white dwarf (Grindlay & Bailyn 1988; Saio & Nomoto 1985). This solves the problem of the location of the progenitor, although the oxygen overabundance noted in the X-ray plasma by Zane et al. (2011) favours a core-collapse origin.

For SNRs, there exists a relationship between their radio surface brightness at 1 GHz and their diameters, known as the  $\Sigma$ – $D$  relation. Some authors (e.g., Green 2004) are sceptical of the soundness of this relation; however, when we plot the diameter as derived from the Mereghetti et al. (2021) distance against the radio surface brightness for the purported Calvera SNR (see Fig. 3), the data point falls roughly in line with the samples of Galactic and extragalactic SNRs found in Vukotić et al. (2019) and Urošević et al. (2005), respectively. Using the values for the  $\Sigma$ – $D$  relation as found in Vukotić et al. (2019), for a 1 GHz surface brightness of  $1.74 \times 10^{-23}$  W m<sup>2</sup> Hz<sup>-1</sup> sr<sup>-1</sup> (using the best-fit spectral index of  $-0.71$  and the area between the inner and outer radii), we find a diameter of 62 pc, quite comparable to the 54 pc diameter as derived from the Mereghetti et al. (2021) distance.

An X-ray proper motion measurement by Halpern & Gotthelf (2015) places the location of Calvera at the time of explosion  $\sim 20'$  away from the center of the ring (for an explo-

sion that happened 8,000 years ago, see discussion below; for an explosion corresponding to the characteristic age of the pulsar, this distance is  $> 6''$ ). This could be interpreted as an indication that the two are not related. However, the uncertainties in the *Chandra* observations that produced this result (dominated by the short 2 ks HRC-I exposure obtained in 2007), and the uncertainty in the age of the pulsar itself, are large. Moreover, an inhomogeneous environment can easily produce an offset between the SN explosion site and the SNR's geometric center (Dohm-Palmer & Jones 1996). This need not result in an asymmetric remnant: Williams et al. (2013) showed that a uniform explosion into a density gradient produces a circular remnant, but the center of the circle is different from the explosion site. These are plausible reasons for the observed misalignment; we cannot rule out association simply from these proper motion measurements.

Another issue that draws attention to itself is that the X-ray plasma does not overlap with the radio emission. This is uncommon, but not unheard of, in SNRs: for instance, RCW 86 has a patch of X-ray emission with no radio counterpart (Bamba et al. 2000). The presence of the optical smudge is also puzzling: the only interpretation we can think of is that the SNR shock encountered a small density discontinuity in its surrounding medium that caused it to become radiative at that location.

Another source of tension comes from the pulsar characteristic age,  $\tau_c = 2.9 \times 10^5$  yr (Halpern et al. 2013), which is well past the time when we expect an SNR to still be visible. However, characteristic ages often overestimate the true age of the pulsar; this is due to the fact that the characteristic age neglects the initial period of the pulsar. Since 59 ms is well within the distribution of birth periods inferred from modeling the pulsar population (e.g. Faucher-Giguère & Kaspi 2006) Calvera's characteristic age is only an upper limit to its true age. A case in point are central compact objects (CCOs): thermal X-ray sources with no accompanying radio or gamma-ray emission that are associated with known SNRs, and which have characteristic ages  $\sim 10^8$  yrs (De Luca 2017). Moreover, although in general SNRs live for  $\sim 50,000$  years, we do not know what is the spread in lifetimes – it could be intrinsically large, given that a source's lifetime is likely highly dependent on its environmental conditions. An SNR in the halo, where the ambient densities are low, could well live longer than 50,000 years. However, the Sedov-Taylor self-similar solution (Sedov 1959; Taylor 1950), for an explosion energy of  $10^{51}$  erg and a SNR radius of 54 pc gives a SNR age much younger than that: 7,700 years for an ambient density of  $4 \times 10^{-4}$  cm<sup>-3</sup> (we estimated the ambient density in the halo around Calvera using the model of Miller & Bregman 2013, with  $r = 9.5$  kpc the distance between Calvera and the center of the Galaxy). We do not know whether the conditions for self-similar evolution are present on this remnant, though, so this age estimate, too, needs to be taken with a grain of salt.

Finally, the ring shows no clear optical line emission. Abundant optical line emission is a common feature in aged SNRs: when a SNR shock is slowed down to approximately 200 km s<sup>-1</sup> it begins to emit profusely in optical forbidden lines, and cools quickly (Vink 2012). However, a SNR's cooling time and length scales depend on the pre-shock density (Raymond 1979), and in low density environments the SNR enters the radiative phase at lower velocities (corresponding to older ages). It is possible that the optical line emission is too faint for our optical observations to recover, or that the remnant still has not reached its radiative phase.

### 4.3. An Odd Radio Circle

Odd Radio Circles, or ORCs (Norris et al. 2021b), are a recently discovered class of diffuse extragalactic objects, first detected in the Pilot Survey of the Evolutionary Map of the Universe (Norris et al. 2021c). They are faint, arcminute-sized circles of steep-spectrum radio emission at high Galactic latitudes with no corresponding diffuse emission at optical, infrared, or X-ray wavelengths (Norris et al. 2021a). As of this writing, there are only seven published ORCs (Norris et al. 2021a; Koribalski et al. 2021; Filipović et al. 2022; Omar 2022), three of which have an elliptical galaxy at their centre (referred to as their 'host' galaxy). It is unclear what phenomena produce ORCs, and there is no evidence that the radio shells are associated with their 'host' galaxies other than the positional coincidence of the two. In fact, the most recently reported ORC (Filipović et al. 2022) was suggested to be the remnant of an exploded runaway star that left its galaxy (the Large Magellanic Cloud), whereas the remaining ones are thought to be distant ( $z > 0.1$ ) objects.

If further work disproves that the ring is a SNR, then it could be LOFAR's second contribution to the list of known ORCs (the first being Omar 2022). The Pan-STARRS PS1 images and catalog (Chambers et al. 2016b) shows no prominent galaxy near the center of the ring as seen in other ORCs; out of the 18 PS1 objects located within  $1'$  from the center of the ring, only a single source (WISE J141113.52+792336.4) appears slightly extended ( $1'' \times 2''$ ) and has WISE colors consistent with those of spiral galaxies. It is unclear whether this could be the ORC host galaxy if the radio ring would be identified as an ORC. However, the known ORCs are arcminute-sized objects, whereas the ring is  $\sim 1$  degree in diameter. If the ring is an extra-galactic object with comparable redshift to the other ORCs, this would require that the mechanism that produces the ORCs is able to create structures that span 1.5 orders of magnitude. A more likely scenario is that this is an ORC of the type found by Filipović et al. (2022): a nearby source, rather than a distant object. A nearer location would solve the issue of its large scale but would take us back to the SNR interpretation. A final point is that, morphologically, the ORCs appear to be quite different from the ring discussed in this paper, as they tend to have more structure and be less symmetric.

## 5. Discussion

We are fairly confident that this ring of radio emission seen in LOFAR, WENSS, and the NVSS is the remnant of the explosion that formed Calvera. The main pieces of evidence are the presence of an X-ray plasma with enhanced metals and the rarity of a chance alignment with a pulsar at such high Galactic latitudes. We discard the H II region interpretation given the lack of infrared and H $\alpha$  emission; the ORC interpretation remains a possibility, but the difference in size with the other known ORCs and the lack of a clear host galaxy candidate weaken it. An additional possibility is that the ring is a SNR unrelated to Calvera, although this would require two supernova explosions occurring in a single line-of-sight a high Galactic latitude, which is unlikely.

More data are necessary to determine whether the ring is an SNR or an ORC. In particular, X-ray spectroscopy of the brighter filament at the North West could unambiguously settle whether the ring is indeed a SNR. We do not know if the ring shows no optical emission at all, or whether the optical emission is too faint for our INT observations to detect, but an optical follow-up of the ring will require deep exposures on dark conditions. Another set of follow-up observations that could be more interest-

ing is optical spectroscopy of the H $\alpha$  smudge, to clarify whether metals are also present in its spectrum, and whether it has a similar composition to the X-ray emitting plasma. Finally, LOFAR LBA observations of the area at 58 MHz will better constrain the radio spectral index, and polarisation studies at GHz frequencies can also help settle whether the ring is a SNR.

There are some implications for the Calvera pulsar if the radio ring is a SNR associated with it. Several authors (Zane et al. 2011; Halpern 2011; Halpern et al. 2013) have suggested that Calvera might be an 'orphaned' or aged CCO, whose associated SNR either had faded away or was too faint to detect. The discovery of a SNR around it would place Calvera in the CCO category. The age of the pulsar would almost certainly be different from its characteristic age, since the remnant seems to be on the younger side.

If confirmed to be an SNR, the ring around Calvera would be one of few SNRs with large heights above the Galactic plane. This would make it an interesting object for studies of SNR evolution in diffuse environments. Moreover, SNRs shock and heat the material they expand into, and in this way make visible the medium around them. SNRs at high Galactic latitudes are in a unique position to probe the interstellar medium (ISM) of the Milky Way halo. The combined analysis of deep X-ray and radio surveys, such as the one conducted by the *eROSITA* telescope (Predehl et al. 2021) onboard the *SRG* observatory (Sunyaev et al. 2021), and the suite of surveys carried out with MeerKAT and LOFAR could discover a population of low surface brightness, high Galactic latitude remnants (e.g., Churazov et al. 2021, 2022; Becker et al. 2021, or the Calvera SNR in this work). These remnants could be longer-lived and fainter than SNRs in the Milky Way disk, given the low ambient densities in the halo.

## 6. Summary

1. We report the LOFAR 144 MHz discovery of a ring of diffuse radio emission centered at  $\alpha = 14^{\text{h}}11^{\text{m}}12^{\text{s}}.6$ ,  $\delta = +79^{\circ}23'15''$ , with an outer radius  $R_{\text{out}} = 29'$ , an inner radius  $R_{\text{inn}} = 14'$ , and an integrated flux density of  $1.08 \pm 0.15$  Jy. The ring center is offset  $4.87'$  from the location of the Calvera pulsar. The ring shows low-significance emission at 325 MHz and 1.4 GHz, and no emission in either of the four *WISE* bands. Its spectral index is  $-0.71 \pm 0.09$ .
2. We did not detect radio emission at 144 MHz from the Calvera pulsar; we report a  $225 \mu\text{Jy}$   $3\sigma$  upper limit for Calvera's flux density at 144 MHz. We also fail to detect pulsed radio emission at the known spin period of Calvera, or as single pulses down to flux density and fluence limits of  $0.25 \text{ mJy}$  and  $2.6 \text{ Jy ms}$  at 149 MHz, respectively.
3. We detect no radiative emission from the ring in H $\alpha$ . We do detect a smudge of extended H $\alpha$  emission internal to the ring.
4. The non-detection of the ring in *WISE*, and its radio spectral index value allow us to discard the possibility that the ring is an H II region.
5. We estimate the probability of chance alignment between the pulsar and the radio ring to be  $< 1\%$ .
6. We favour an interpretation whereby the ring is the remnant of the supernova explosion that formed Calvera, although more evidence is needed to support this scenario.
7. A final possibility is that the ring is an Odd Radio Circle, but this is disfavoured due to the ring's difference in size with other known ORCs.
8. If the ring is an SNR, it is uniquely suited to probe the ISM in the Galactic halo.

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