

**K18a          Near-IR observations of supernova remnant G11.2-0.3**

Ho-Gyu Lee (University of Tokyo), Dae-Sik Moon (University of Toronto), Bon-Chul Koo (Seoul National University), Takashi Onaka (University of Tokyo)

We present the results of near-infrared 1.0–1.8  $\mu\text{m}$  integral field spectroscopic observations of the bright southeastern iron clumps of the young core-collapse supernova remnant G11.2–0.3. The observed clumps (clump 1, clump 3, and clump 3) clearly show [Fe II] 1.64  $\mu\text{m}$  line within the emitting regions previously detected by narrow band image. Using the spectrum at each position, we construct pure line images of three clumps without contamination of stellar continuum. For the brightest clump 1, we make [Fe II] line images at 1.26 and 1.53  $\mu\text{m}$  as well. Then, we obtain the extinction and electron density maps from the ratios of [Fe II] 1.26/1.64 and 1.53/1.64  $\mu\text{m}$  line images, respectively. The observed properties can be explained by swept-up dense circumstellar medium heated by SN shock in general. However, we find blue-shifted high-velocity features around clump 1. Considering the northwest-southeast bipolar distribution of high-velocity iron knots around center of G11.2–0.3, they appear to be counterparts of the redshifted filament at northwest. And therefore, we cannot totally rule out a possibility that the bright [Fe II] emission is due to the contamination by iron-rich ejecta.