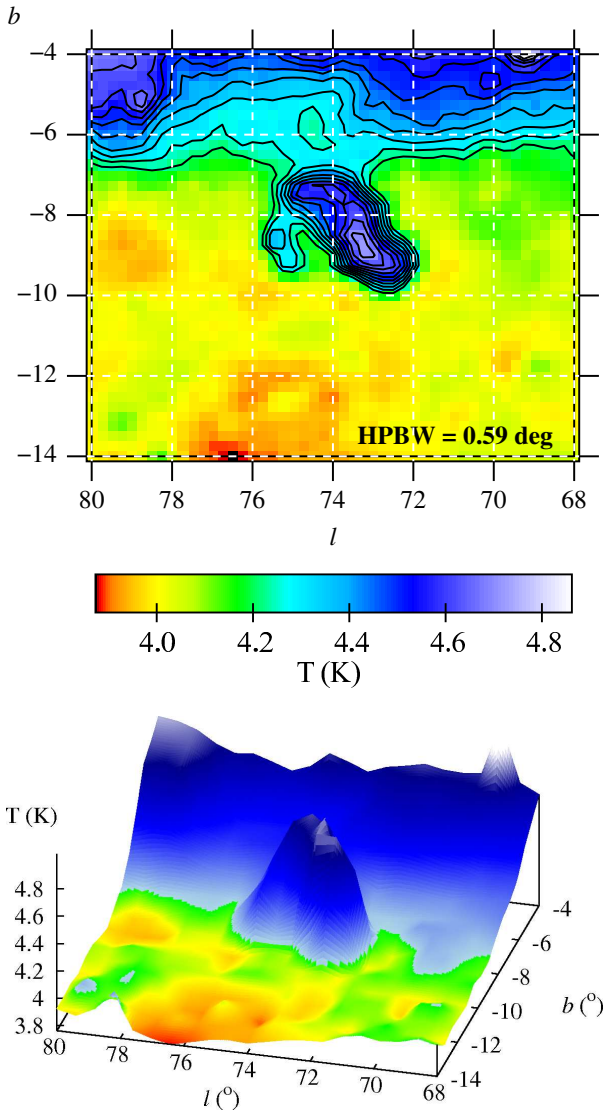

Fig. 2. The same as Figure 1, but for 1420 MHz. The HPBW for this frequency is 0°.59. The contours are plotted every 0.07 K, starting from the lowest temperature of 4.2 K and up to 4.9 K. The color figure can be viewed online.

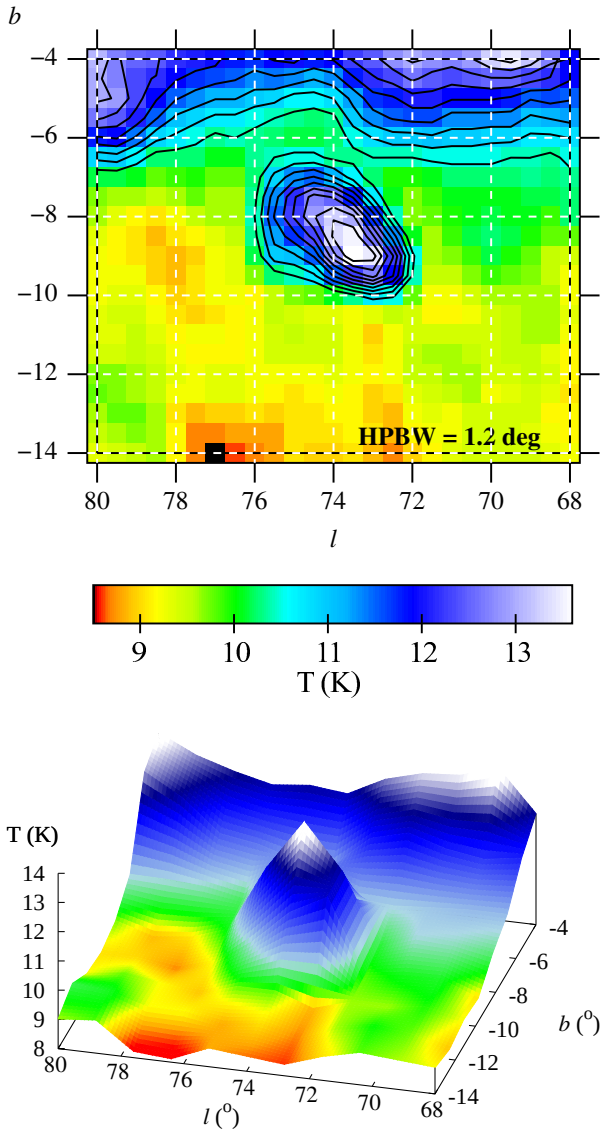

Fig. 3. The same as Figure 1, but for 820 MHz. The HPBW is 1°.2. The contours are plotted every 0.39 K, starting from the lowest temperature of 10.1 K and up to 14 K. The color figure can be viewed online.

ground radiation (not including the loop), where for $b = -10°$ the brightness temperature is not higher than 0.38 K. It is in agreement with the temperature intervals given in the first row of Table 1, where we posit 0.395 K for the minimum temperature of the loop with background, at 2720 MHz.

The mean temperatures and surface brightnesses of this radio loop are computed using data taken from radio-continuum surveys at 2720, 1420, 820, 408 and 34.5 MHz. We have subtracted the background radiation in order to derive the mean brightness temperature of the SNR alone. First, the temperature of the loop plus background was determined. For every bin in the survey we have some value for temperature $T_{\rm sum}$. We take all bins within the loop border and obtain the average temperature $<T_{\rm sum}>$ of the loop plus background. Then, the background alone near the loop was estimated. We determine the temperature of the background near the outer border of the loop (average value from all data near the outer border of the loop) and that is taken as the background temperature $T_{\rm back}$. And finally, the difference of these values is calculated to obtain the average temperature of the loop at