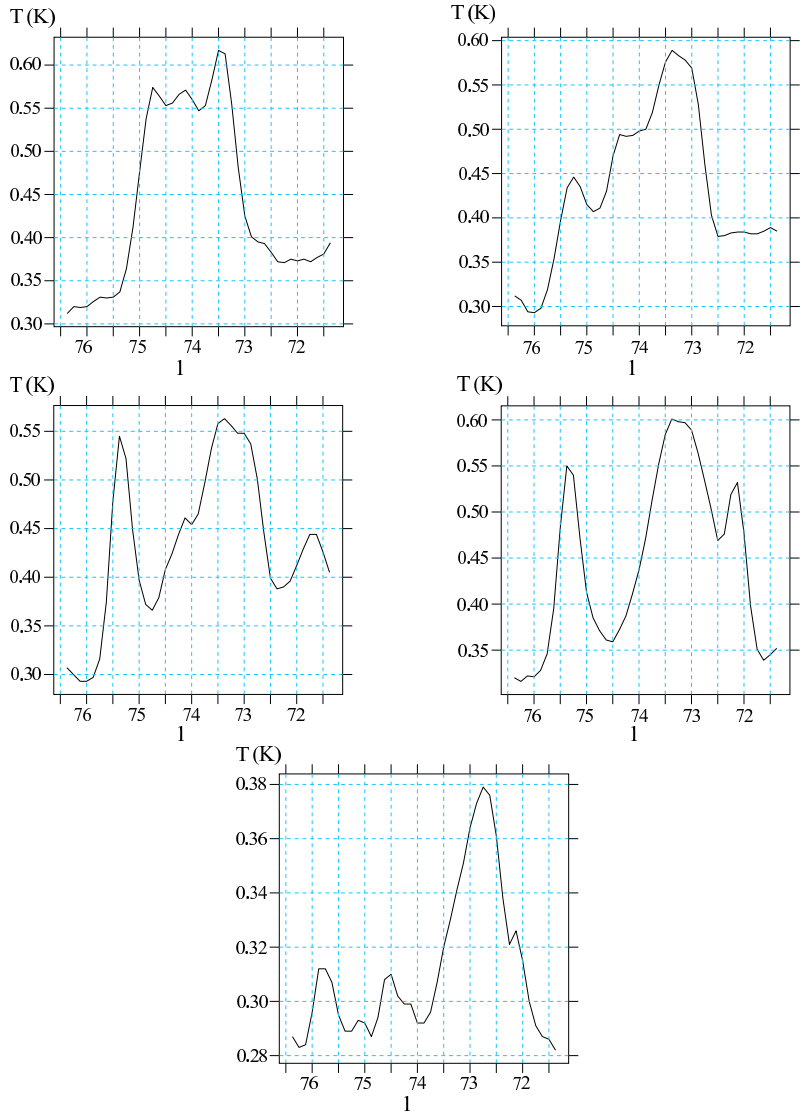

Fig. 6. Temperature profiles at 2720 MHz for Galactic longitude from 76°.5 to 71°.5 and for the following values of Galactic latitude: $b = -7°.5$ (top left), $b = -8°$ (top right), $b = -8°.5$ (middle left), $b = -9°$ (middle right) and $b = -10°$ (bottom). Temperatures are given in K, and Galactic longitudes in degrees. Notice that the bottom figure shows the temperature profile at a latitude which lies outside (but close enough to) the loop, and from that profile we can see what is the highest temperature of the background at $b = -10°$, at 2720 MHz (not of the loop with background).

3. RESULTS

The radio continuum maps are used for determining the area of the Cygnus loop and for deriving brightness temperatures over it. At each of the five frequencies, the areas are determined to be as similar as possible within the limits of measurement accuracy. There are still some differences between these areas and we think that the major causes of differing borders between the five frequencies are small random and systematic errors in the data. The surface brightnesses of SNRs must be above the sensitivity limit of the observations, and must be clearly distinguishable from the Galactic background emission (Green 1991). As it is very difficult to resolve the fainter parts of the loop from the background, they are not taken into account. For evaluation of the brightness temperatures over the area of the loop we had to take into account background radiation (see Webster 1974). Borders enclosing the spurs are defined to separate the spur and its background. For the method of calculation see also Borka (2007), Borka et al. (2008) and Borka Jovanović & Urošević