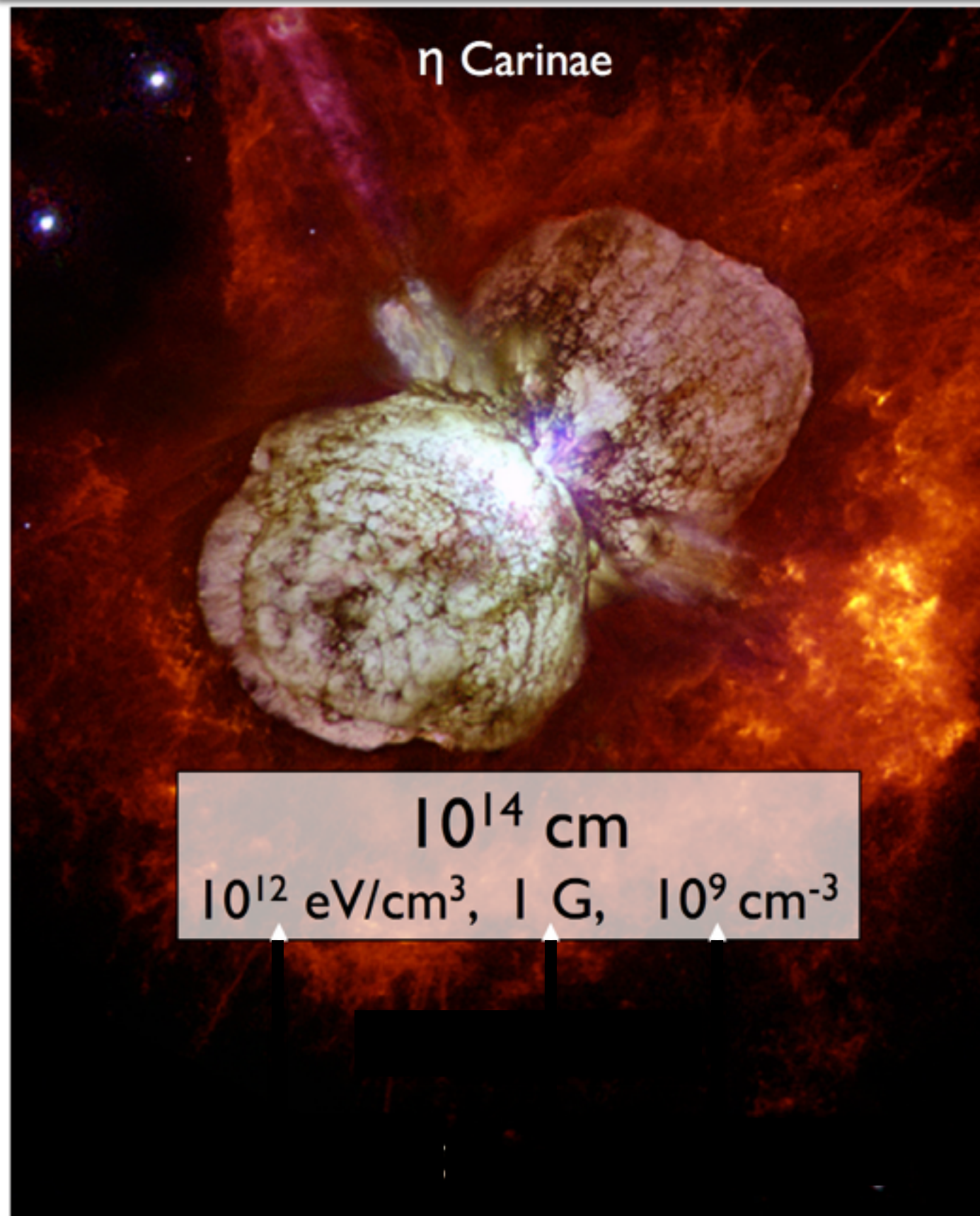




Particle acceleration in η Carinae: the Expected and Unexpected



Matteo Balbo,
ISDC, Switzerland

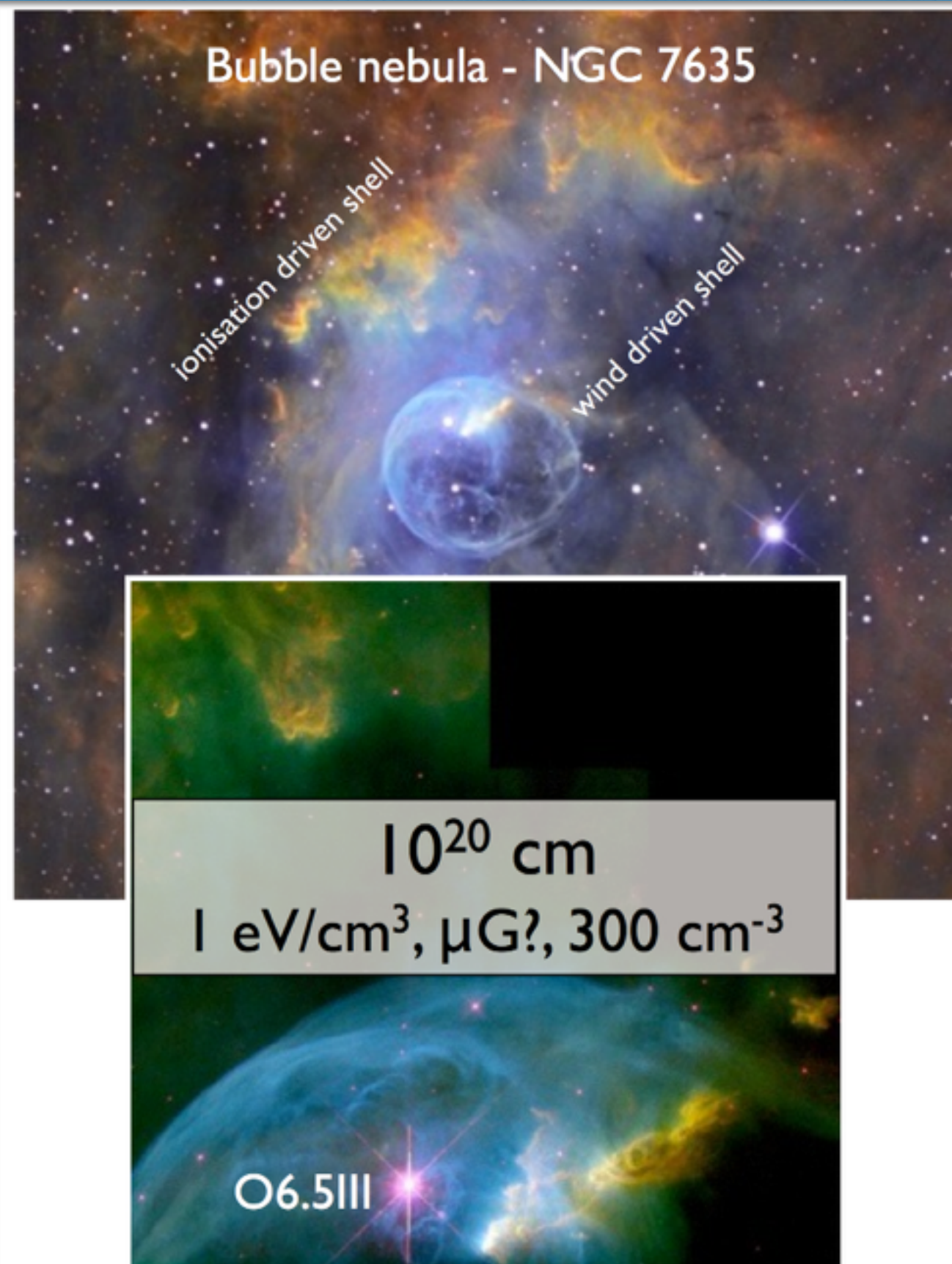
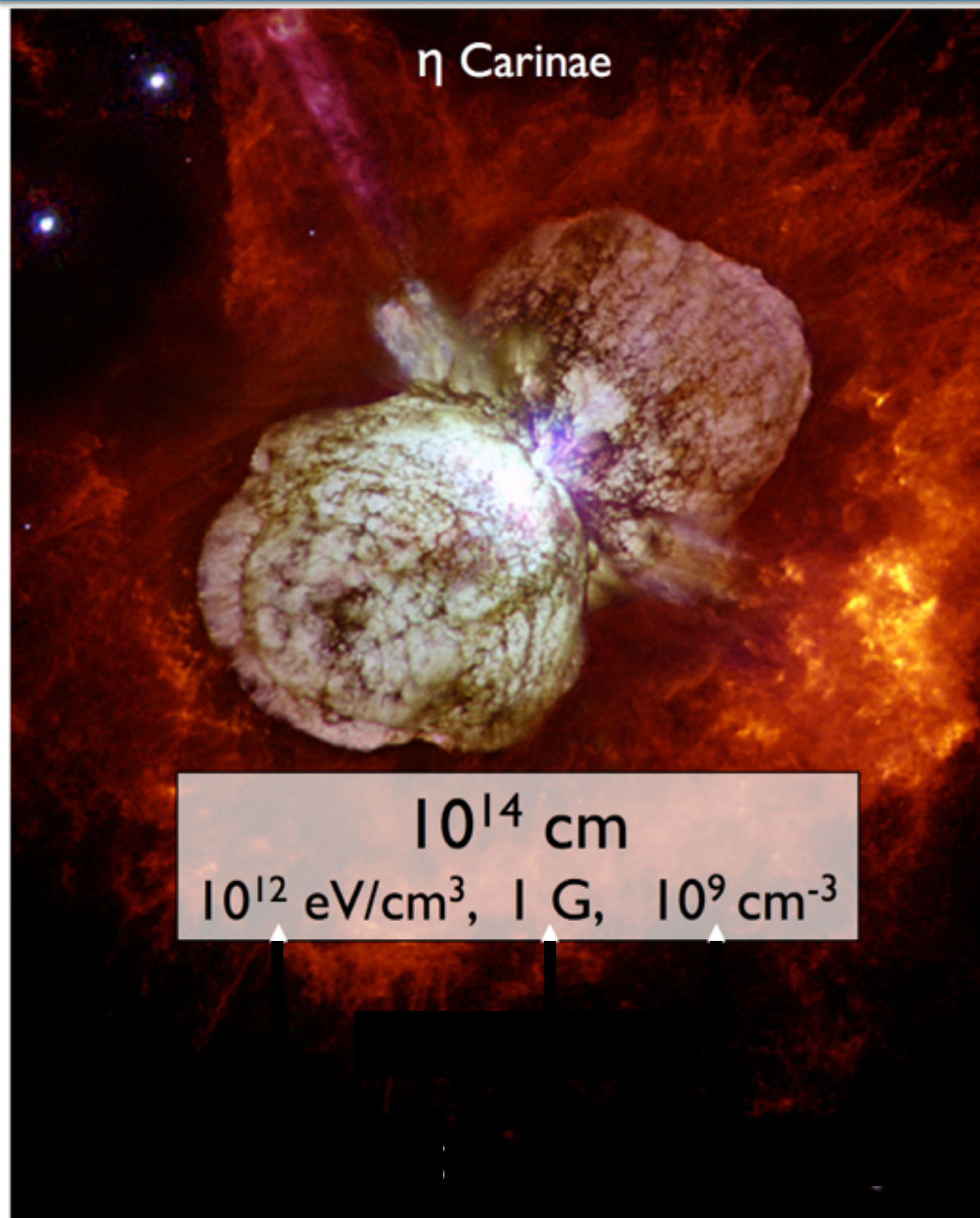
Roland Walter,
ISDC, Switzerland

28th Texas Symposium on
Relativistic Astrophysics

13-18 December 2015,
Geneve

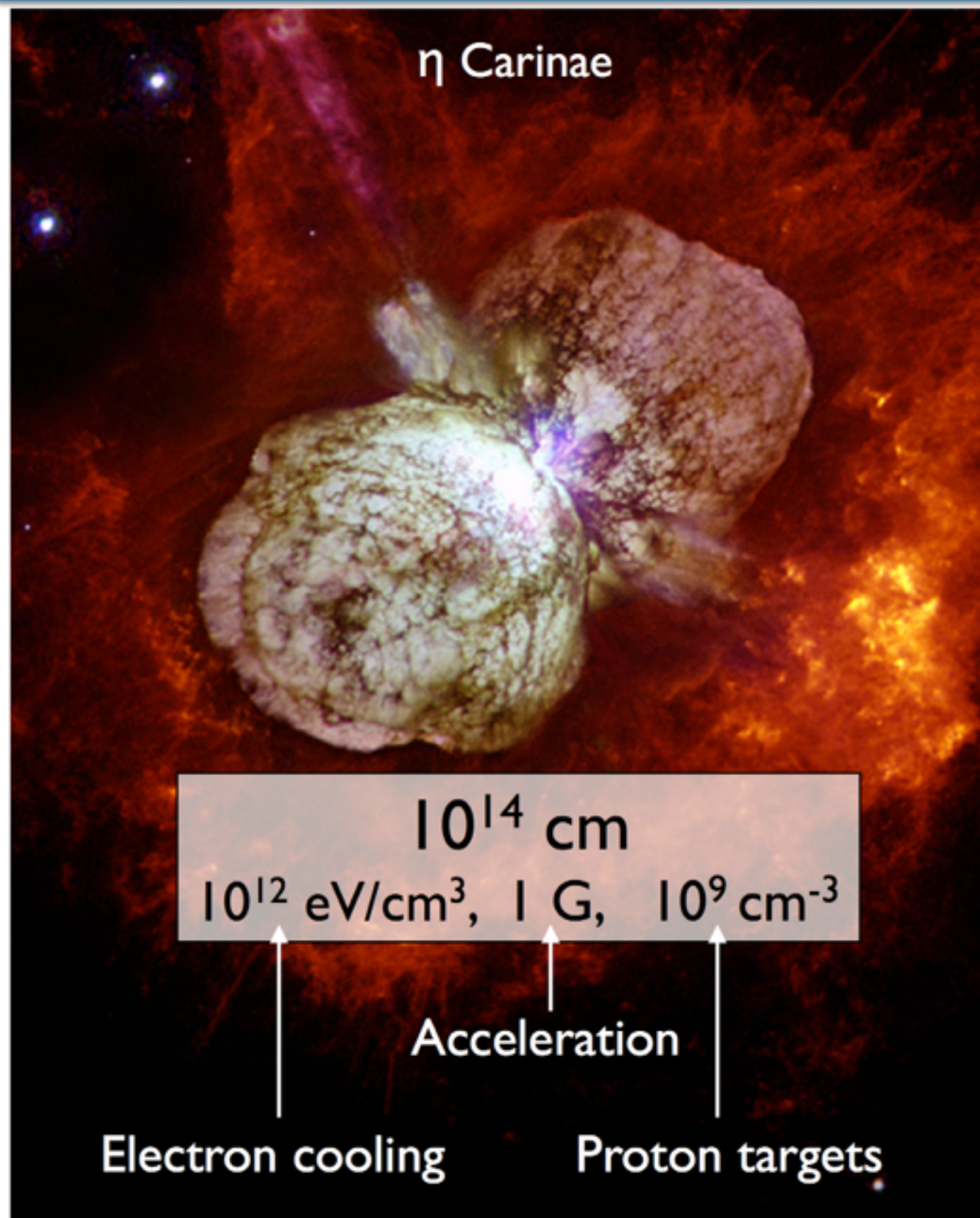


Particle acceleration in η Carinae: the Expected and Unexpected





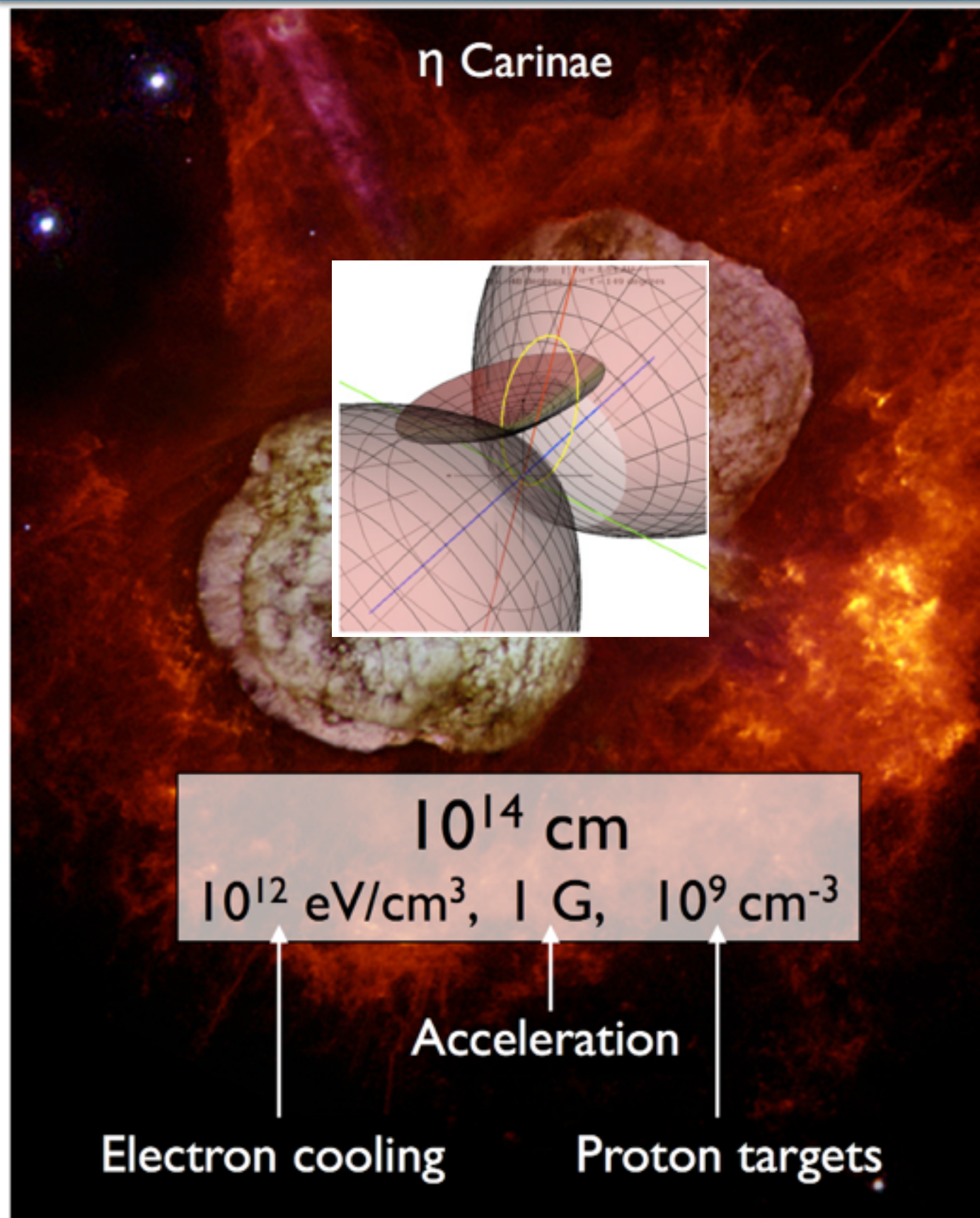
Particle acceleration in η Carinae: the Expected and Unexpected



Colliding Wind Binaries
are predicted to be
potential sites of HE γ -
ray emission through
strong shocks due to
colliding winds

Eichler & Usov (1993) ApJ 402, 271

Particle acceleration in η Carinae: the Expected and Unexpected

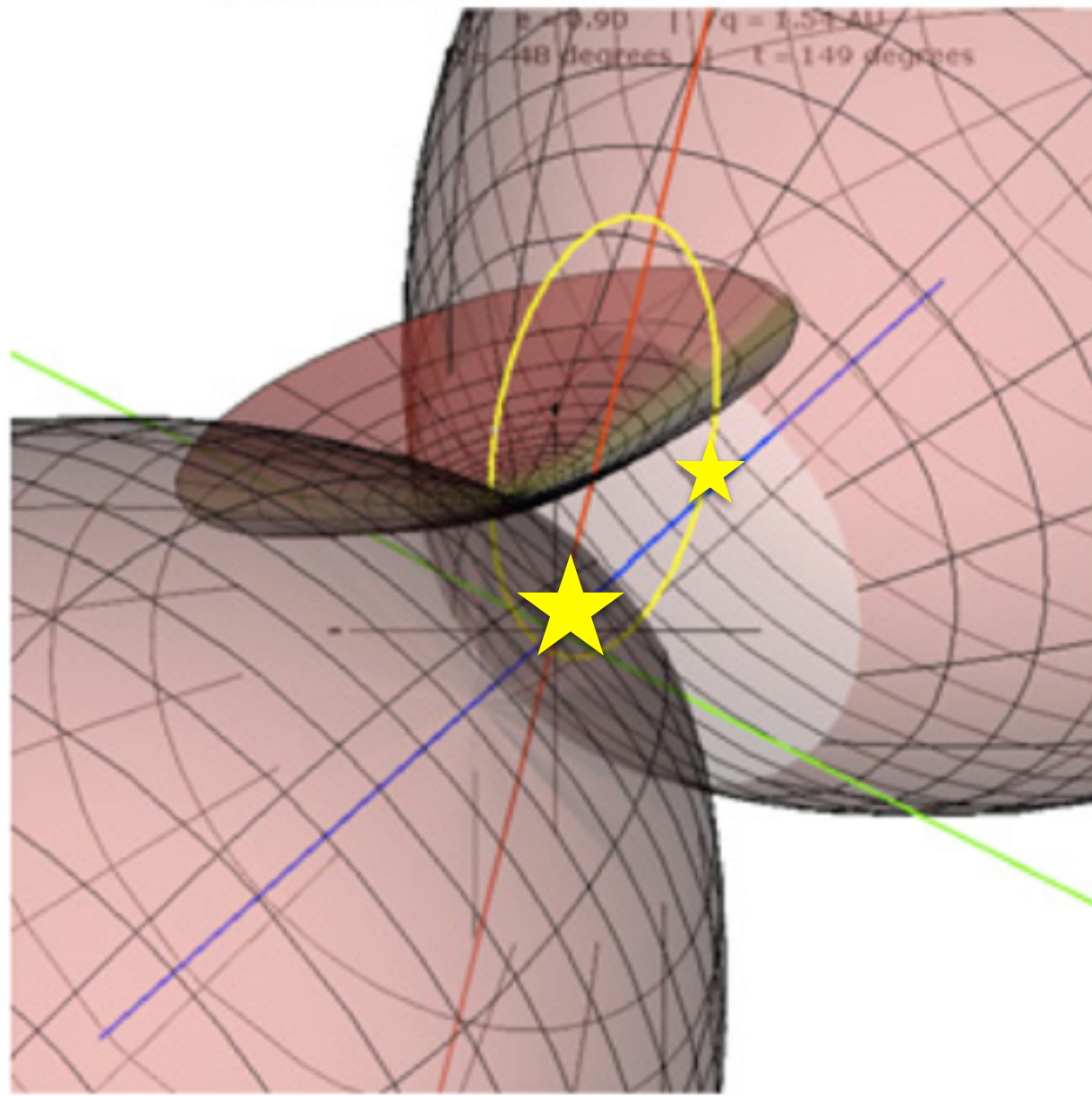


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Particle acceleration in η Carinae: the Expected and Unexpected



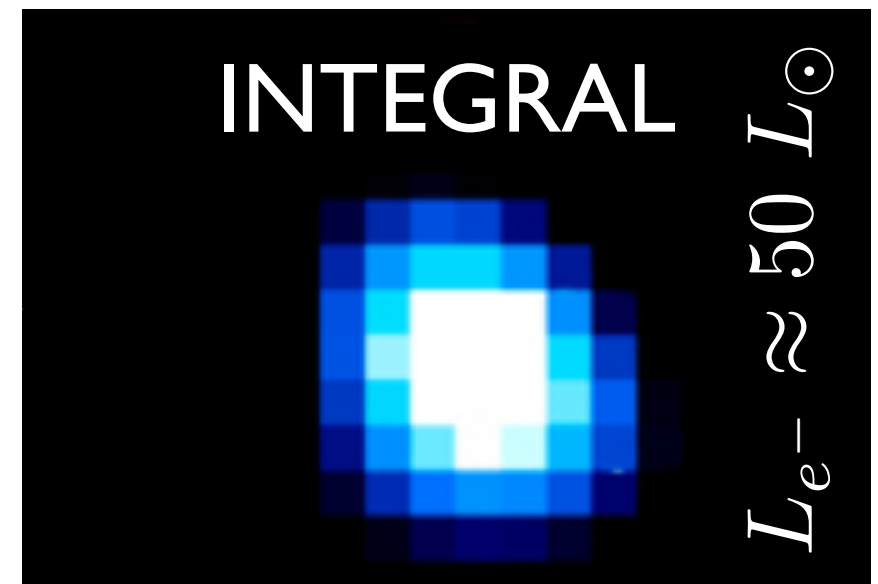
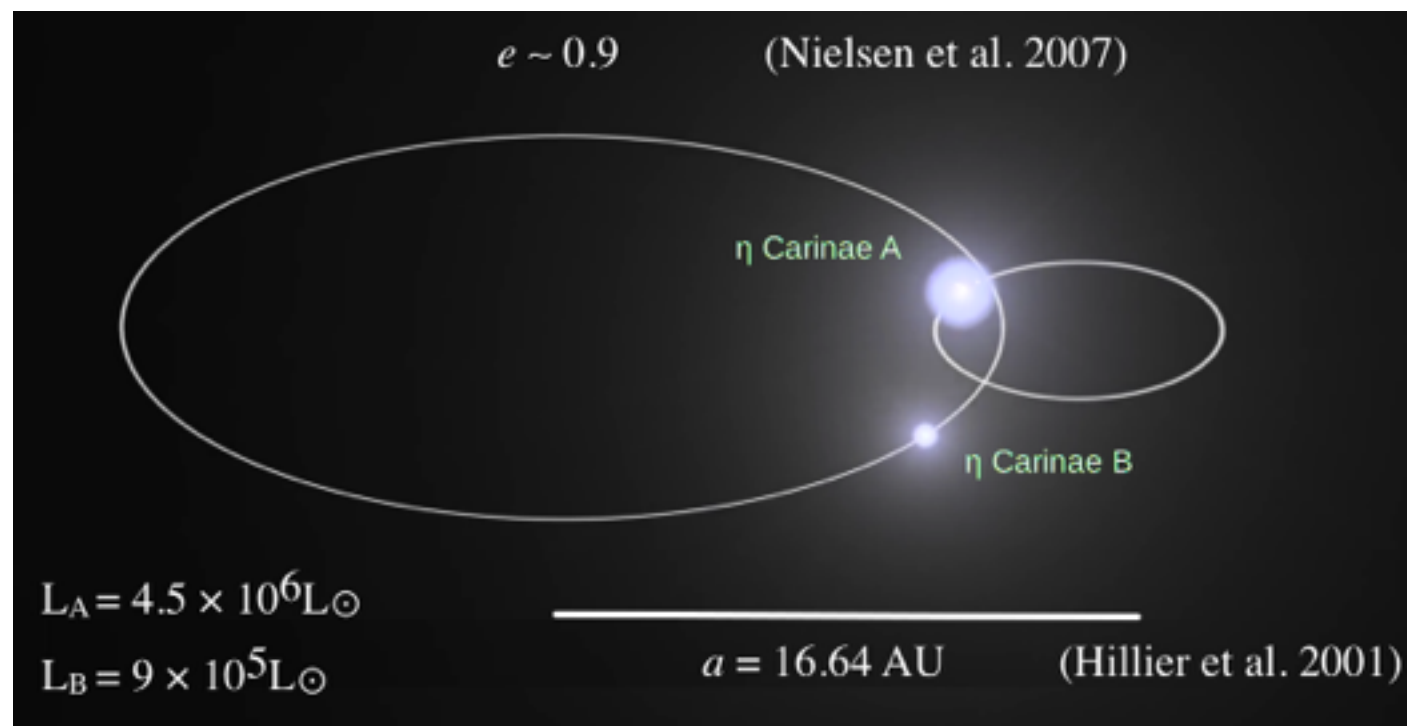
Colliding Wind Binaries
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strong shocks due to
colliding winds

Eichler & Usov (1993) ApJ 402, 271

10^{14} eV/cm³, 1 G, 10^9 cm⁻³

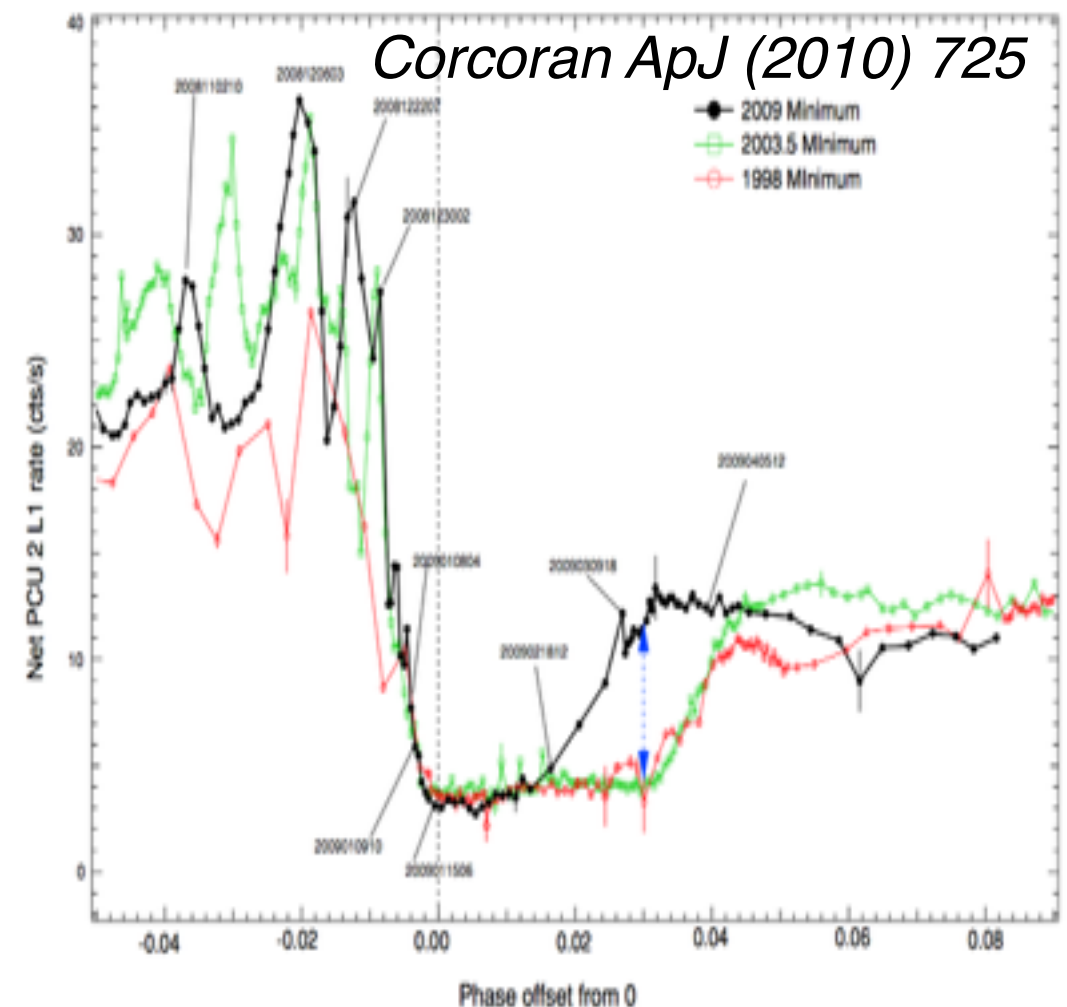
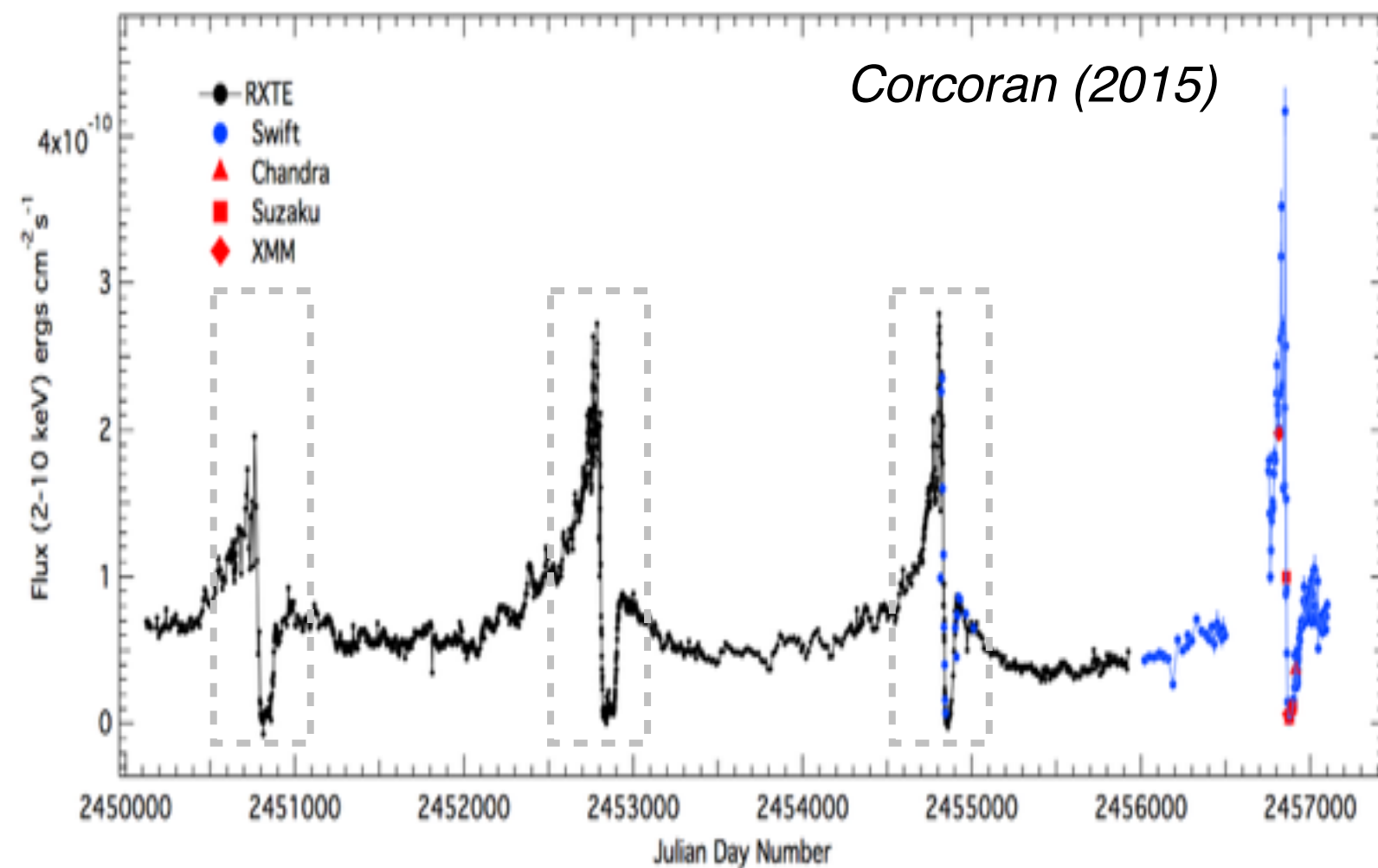
Electron cooling Acceleration Proton targets

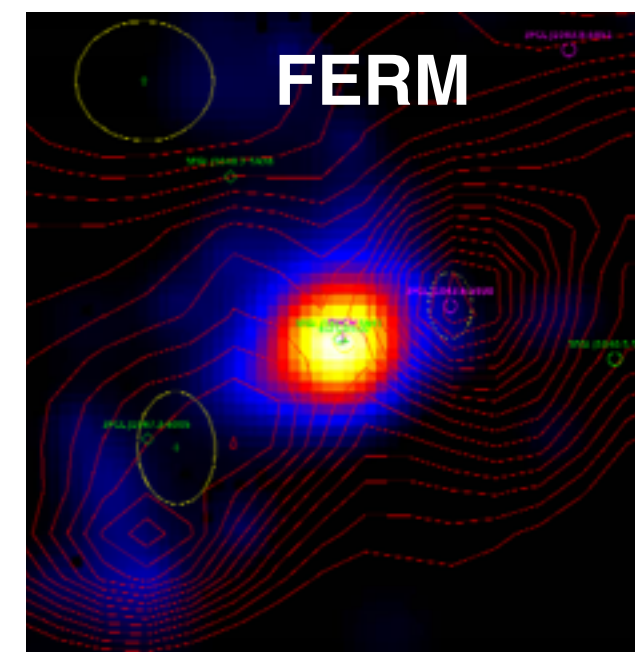
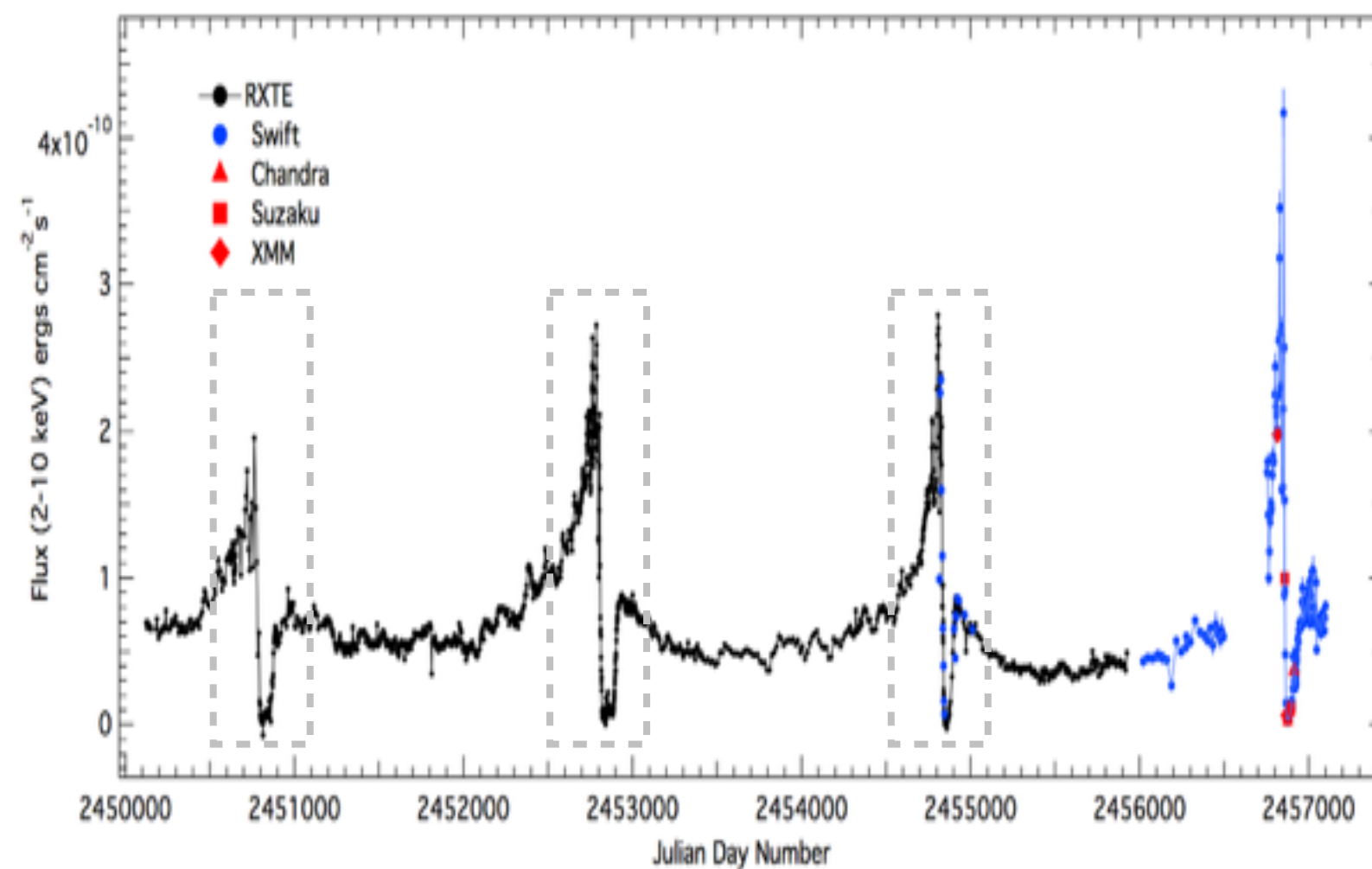
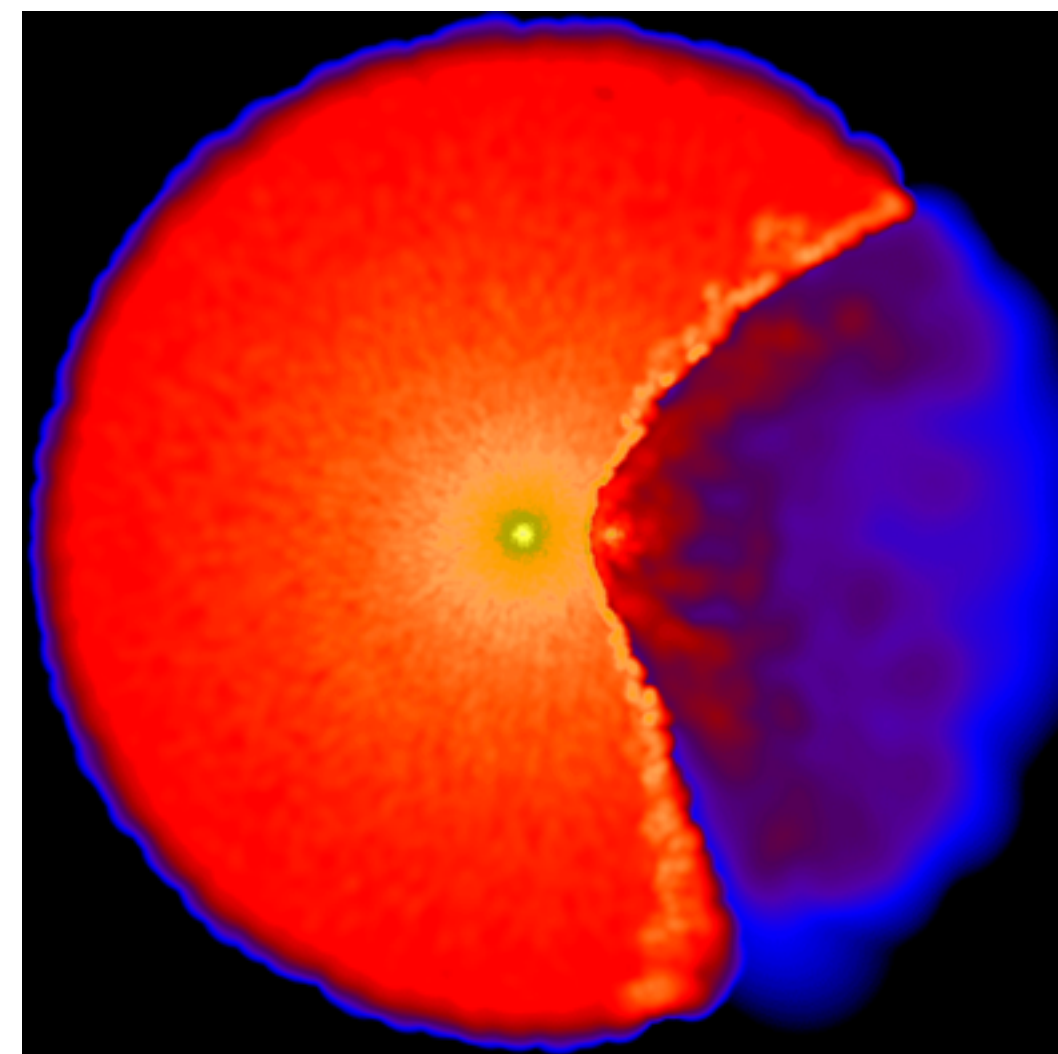
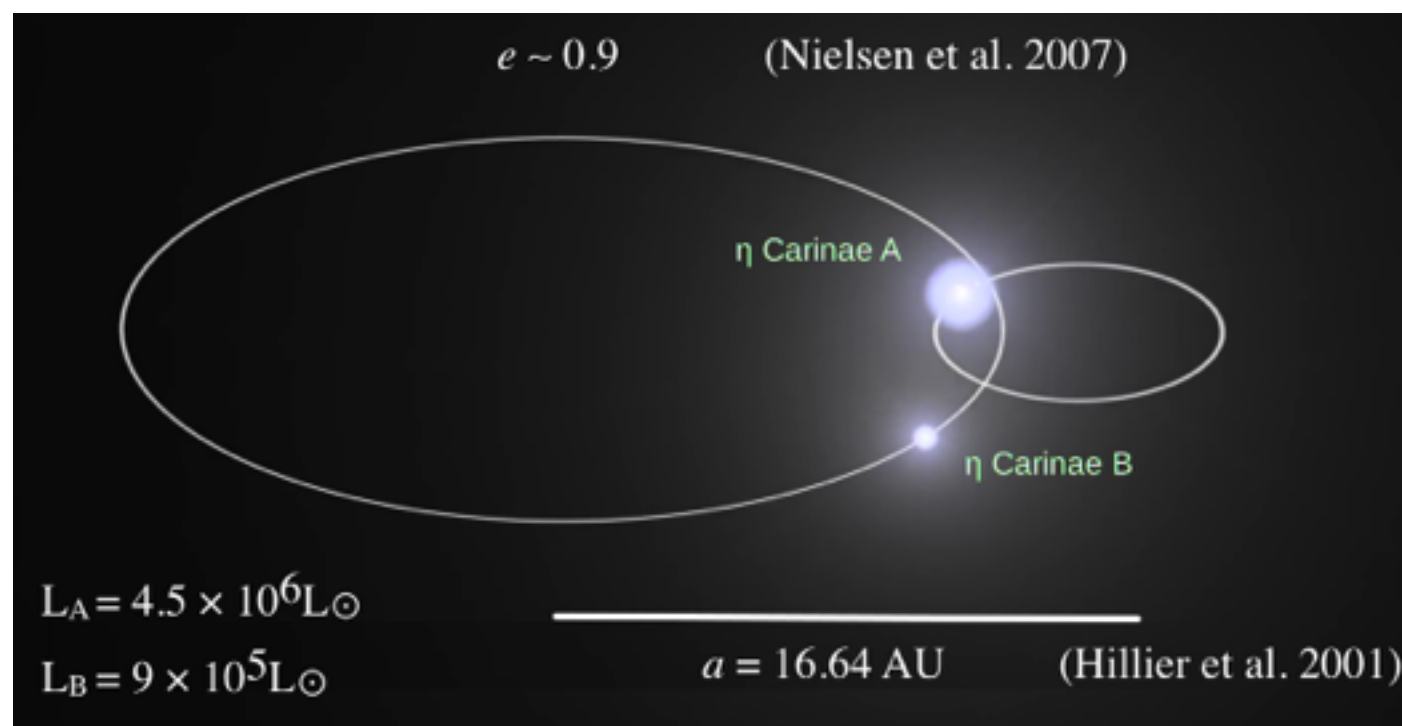
Who is η Car?



A&A (2008) 477, L29

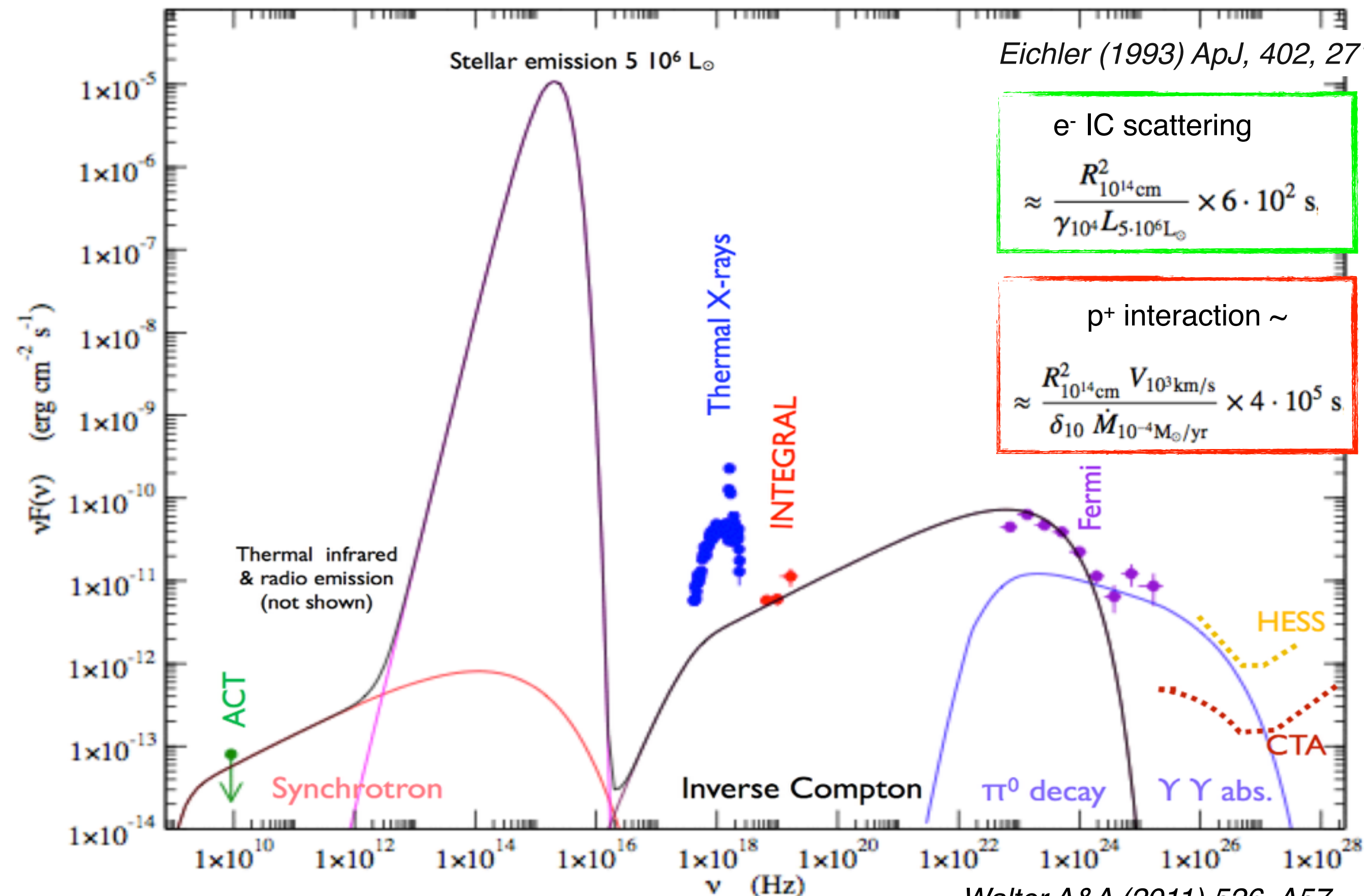
A&A (2010) ApJ, 718 L161

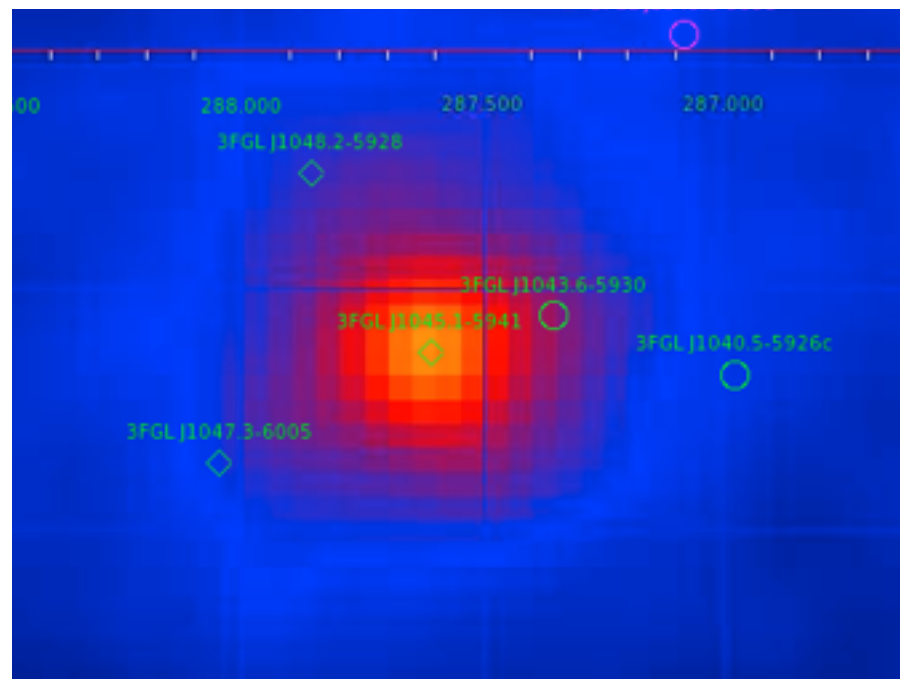




$$L_{\pi 0} \approx 10 L_\odot$$

in preparation





From 2008 August 4
to 2015 July 1
ST: *v10r0p5*
IRF: *P8R2_SOURCE_V6*
Catalogue: *3FGL*

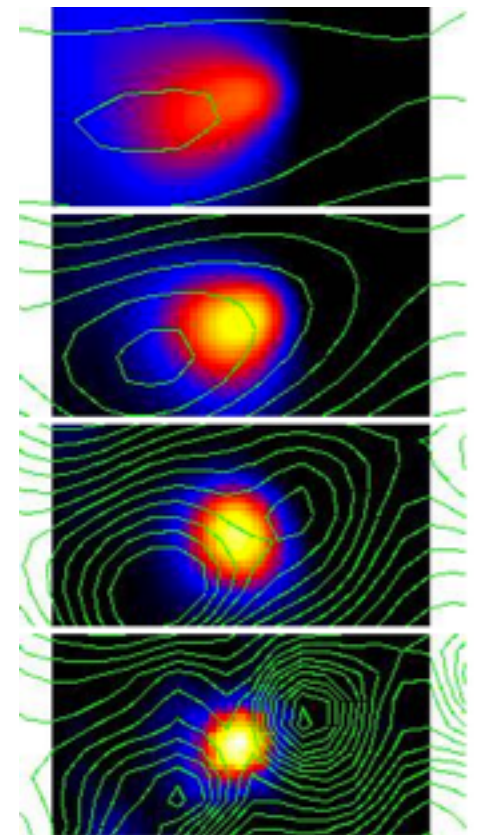
E: 300 MeV - 300 GeV
ROI: $\sim 15^\circ$
Sources: ~ 171 (1 ext.)

0.3-0.95
GeV

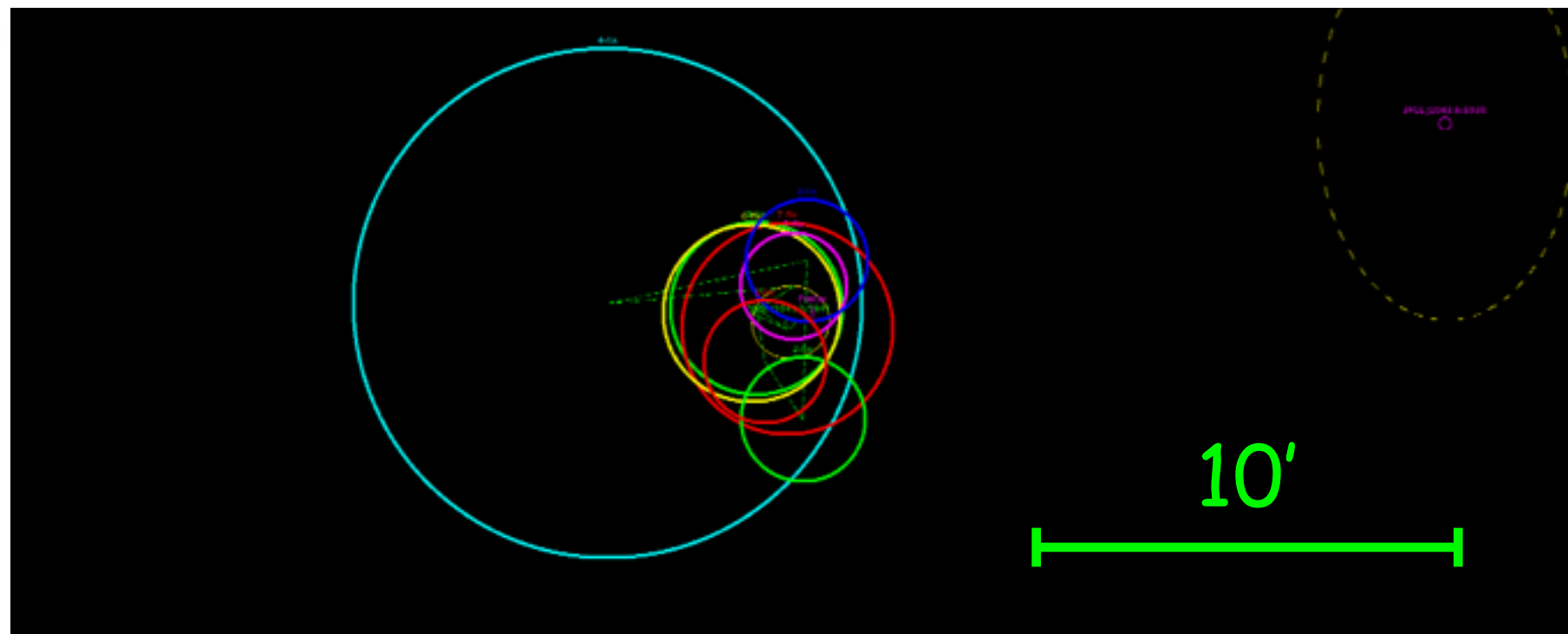
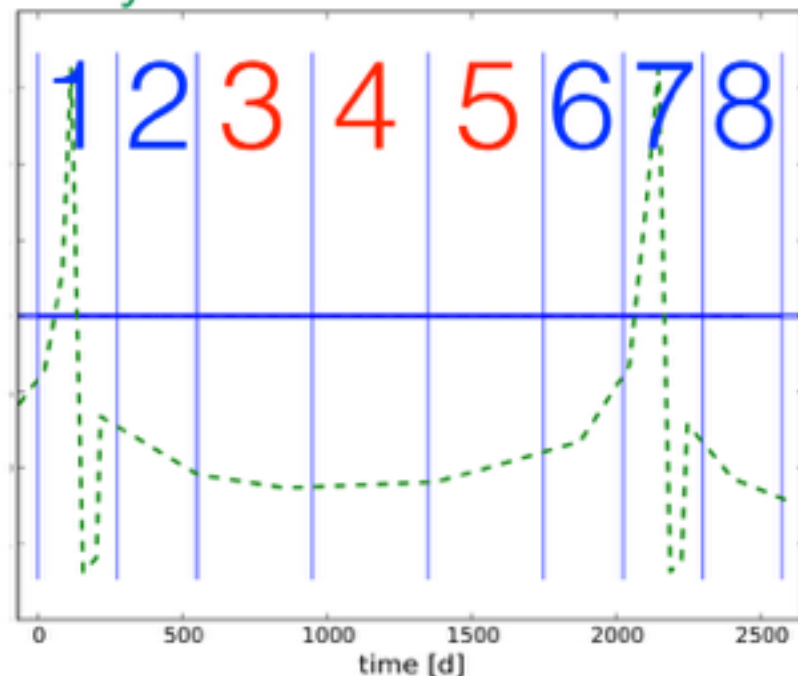
0.95-3
GeV

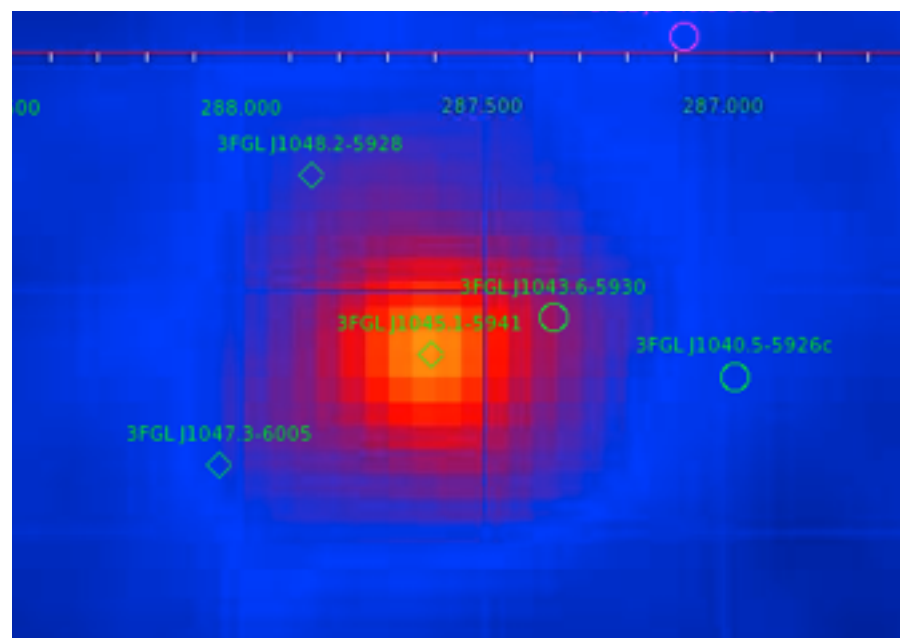
3-9.5
GeV

10-300
GeV



X-ray theoretical modulation





From 2008 August 4
to 2015 July 1
ST: *v10r0p5*
IRF: *P8R2_SOURCE_V6*
Catalogue: *3FGL*

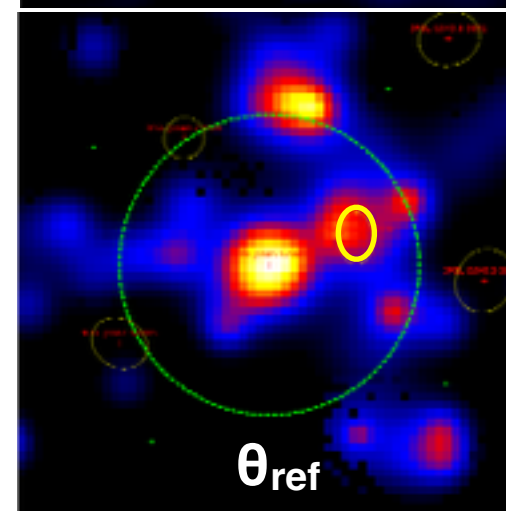
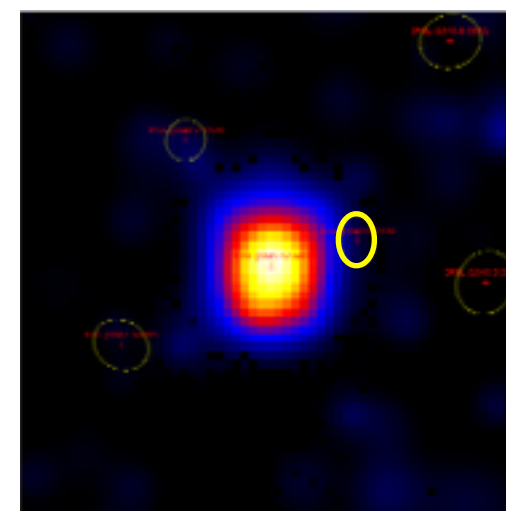
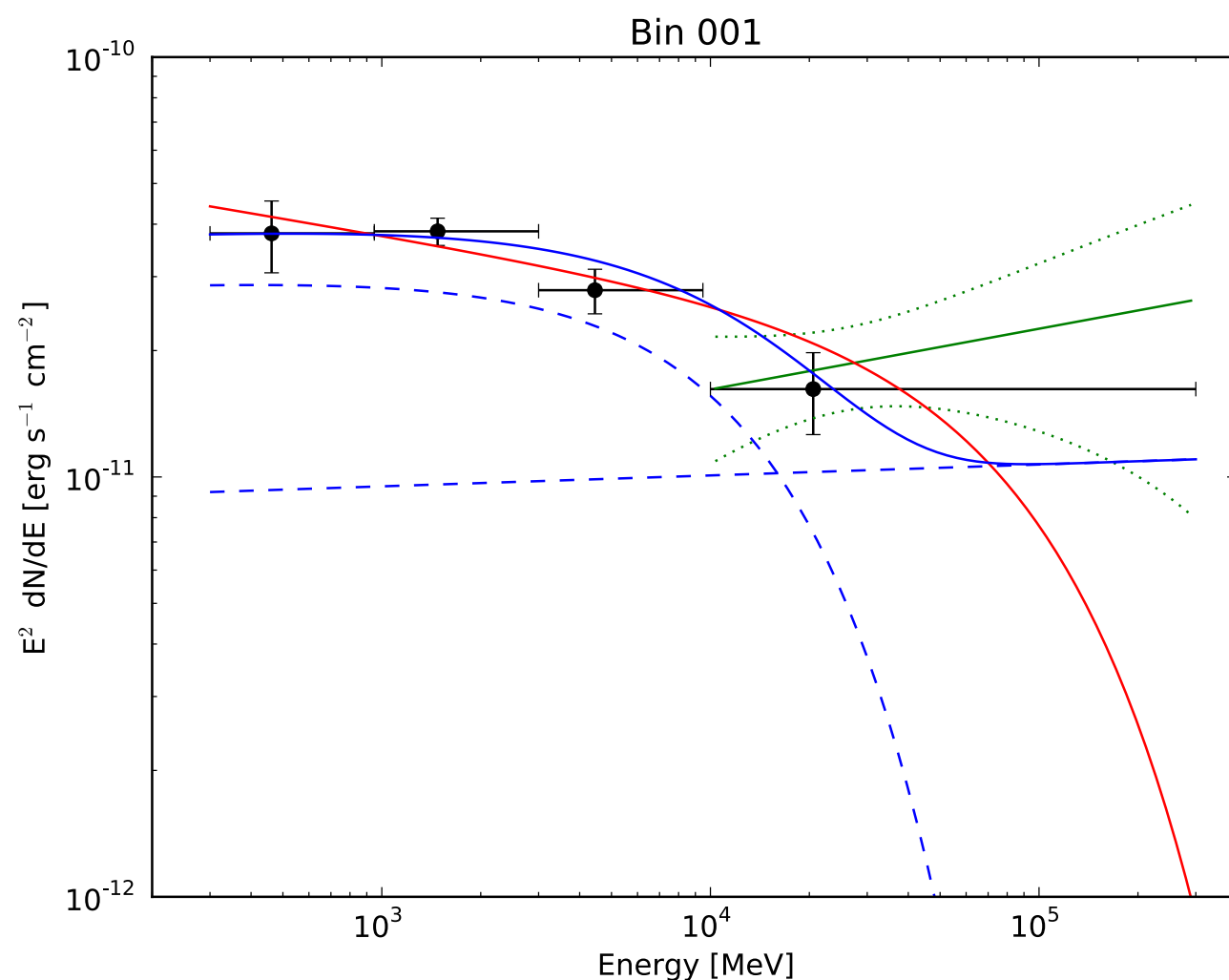
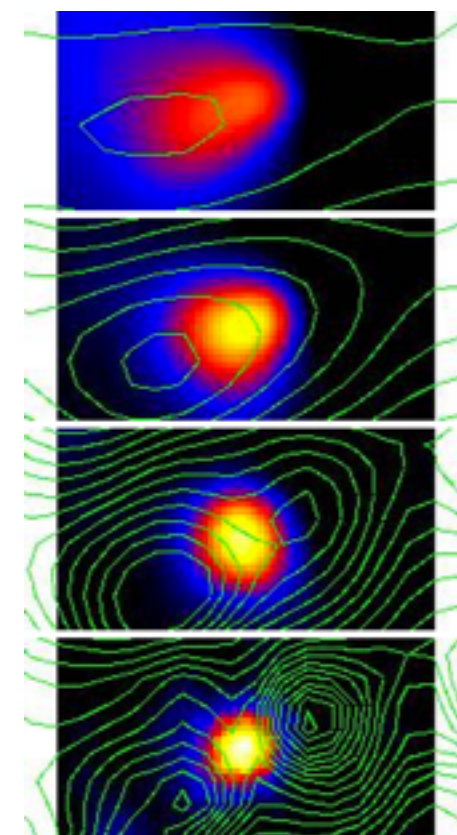
E: 300 MeV - 300 GeV
ROI: $\sim 15^\circ$
Sources: ~ 171 (1 ext.)

0.3-0.95
GeV

0.95-3
GeV

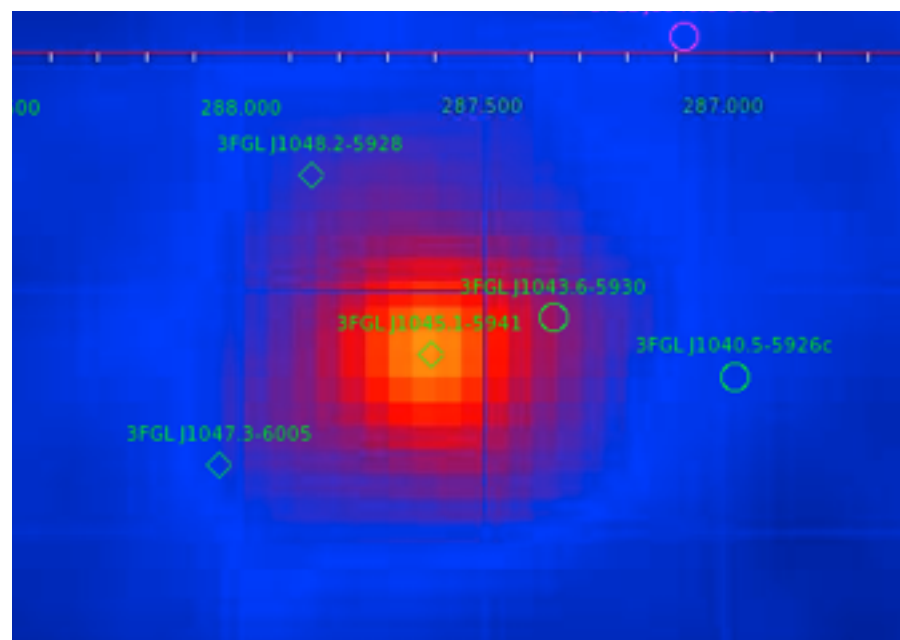
3-9.5
GeV

10-300
GeV



**Sistematic
uncertaintes:**

- ★ Presence of a variable HE source closer than θ_{ref} (*J1043.6-5930*)



From 2008 August 4
to 2015 July 1
ST: *v10r0p5*
IRF: *P8R2_SOURCE_V6*
Catalogue: *3FGL*

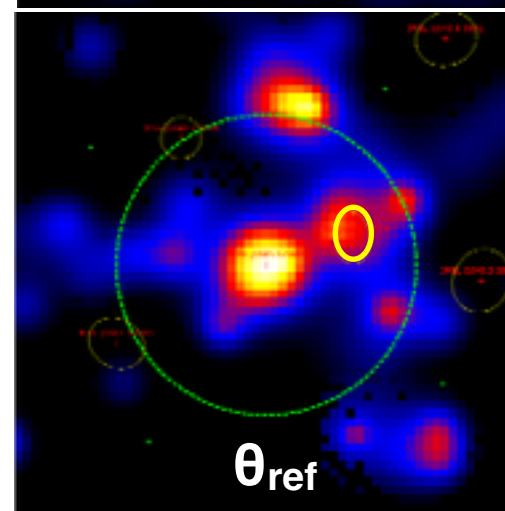
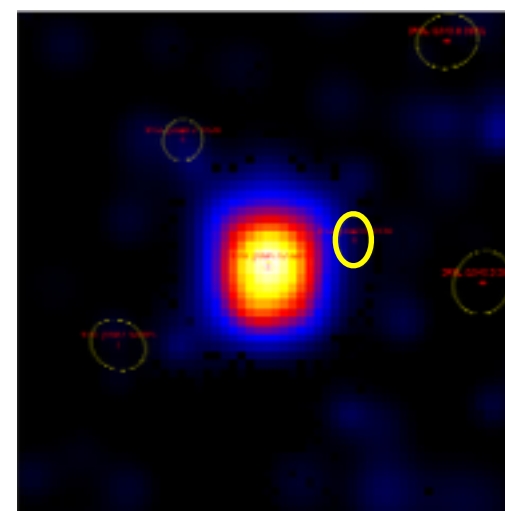
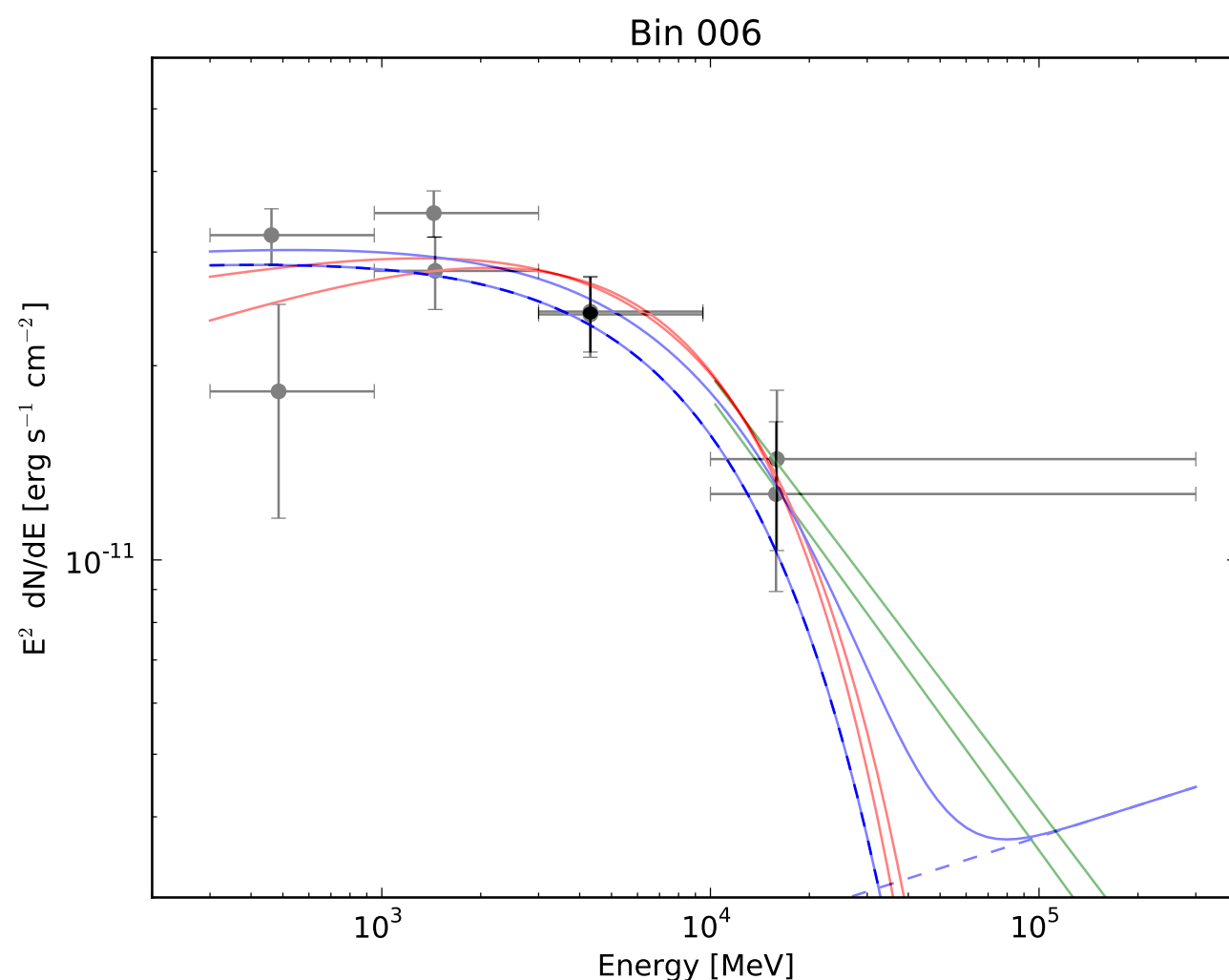
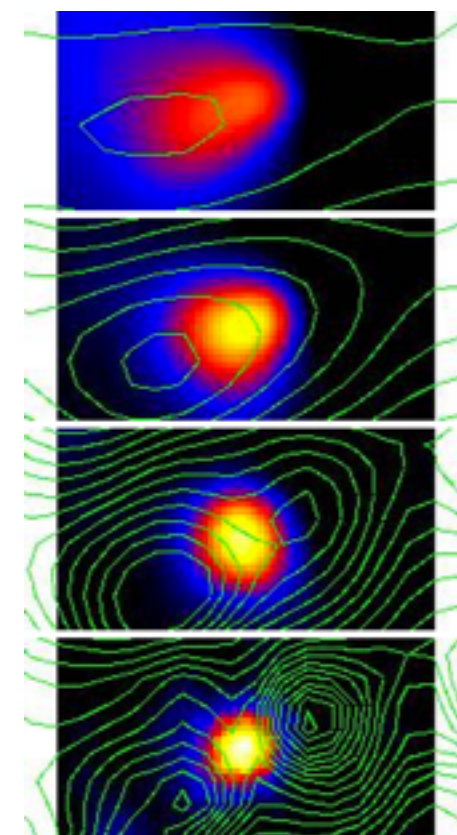
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0.3-0.95
GeV

0.95-3
GeV

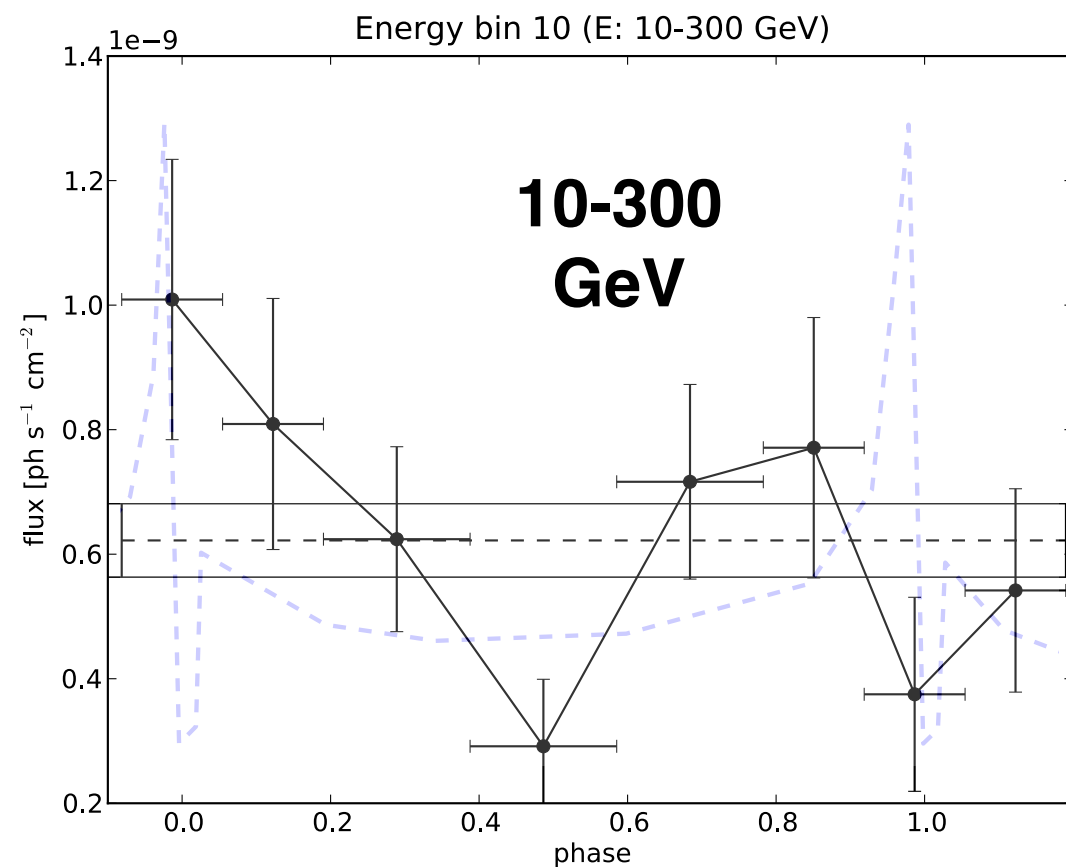
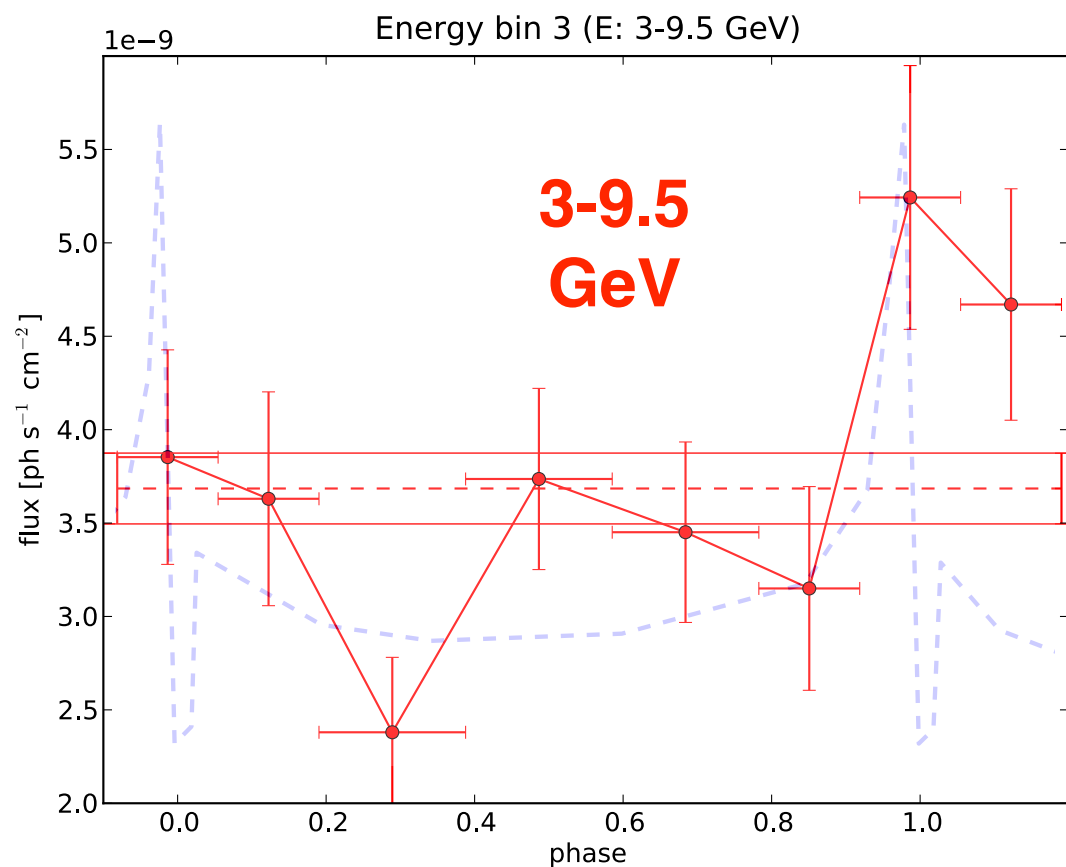
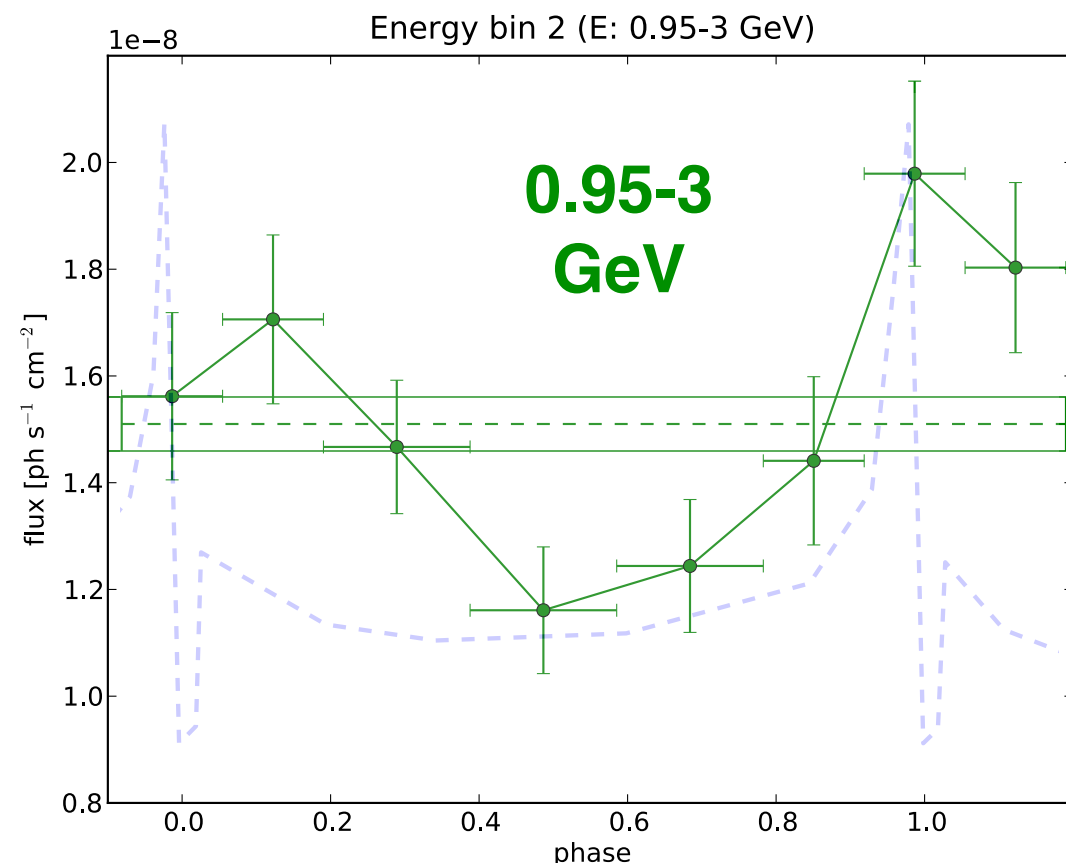
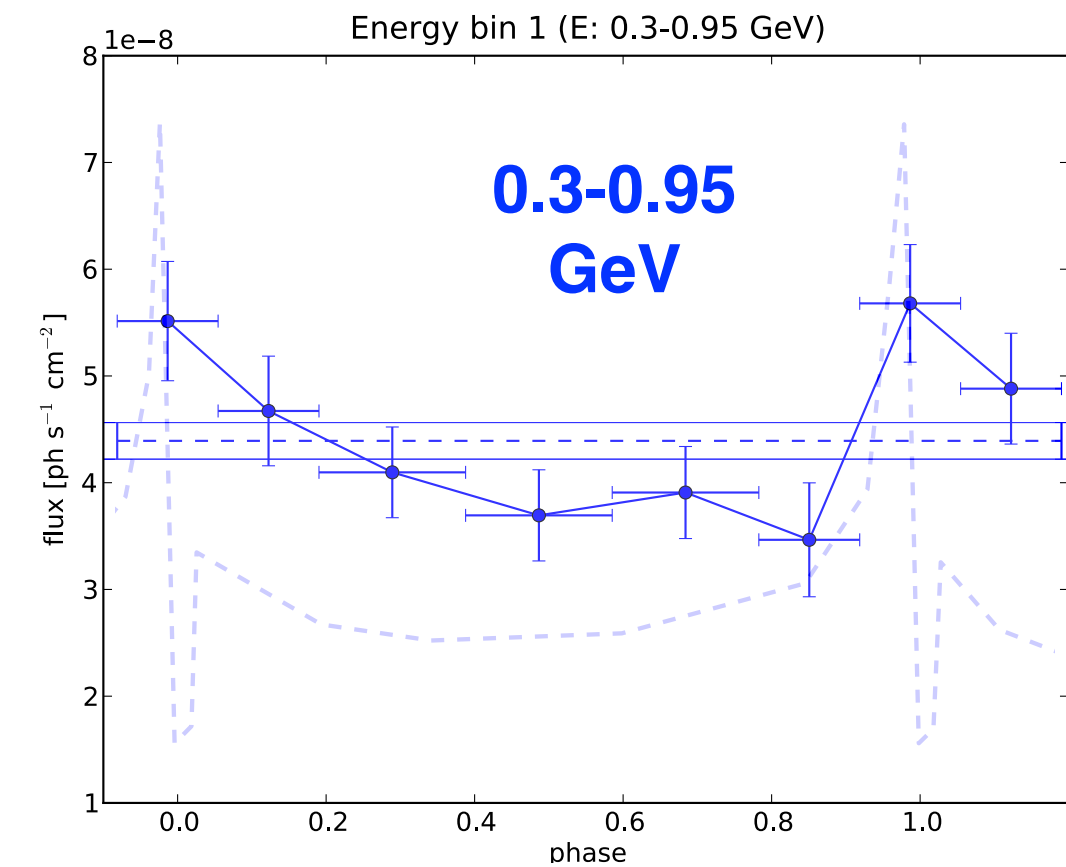
3-9.5
GeV

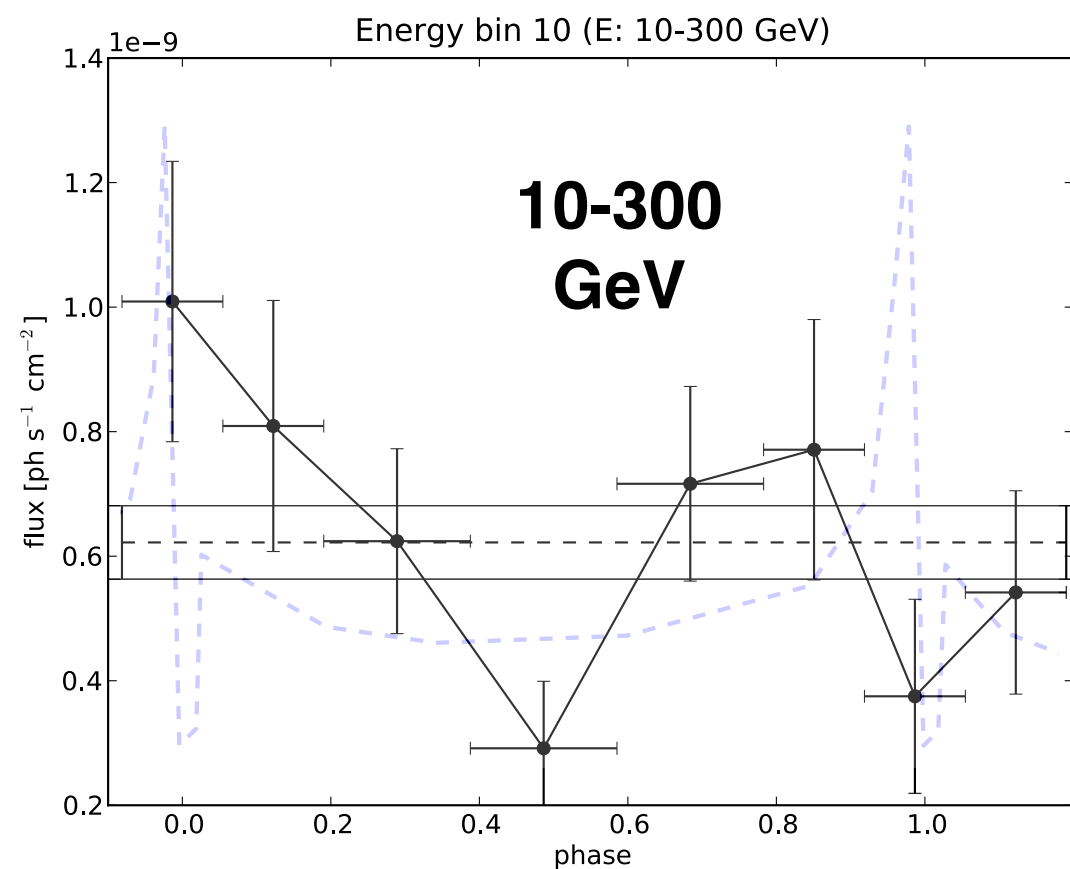
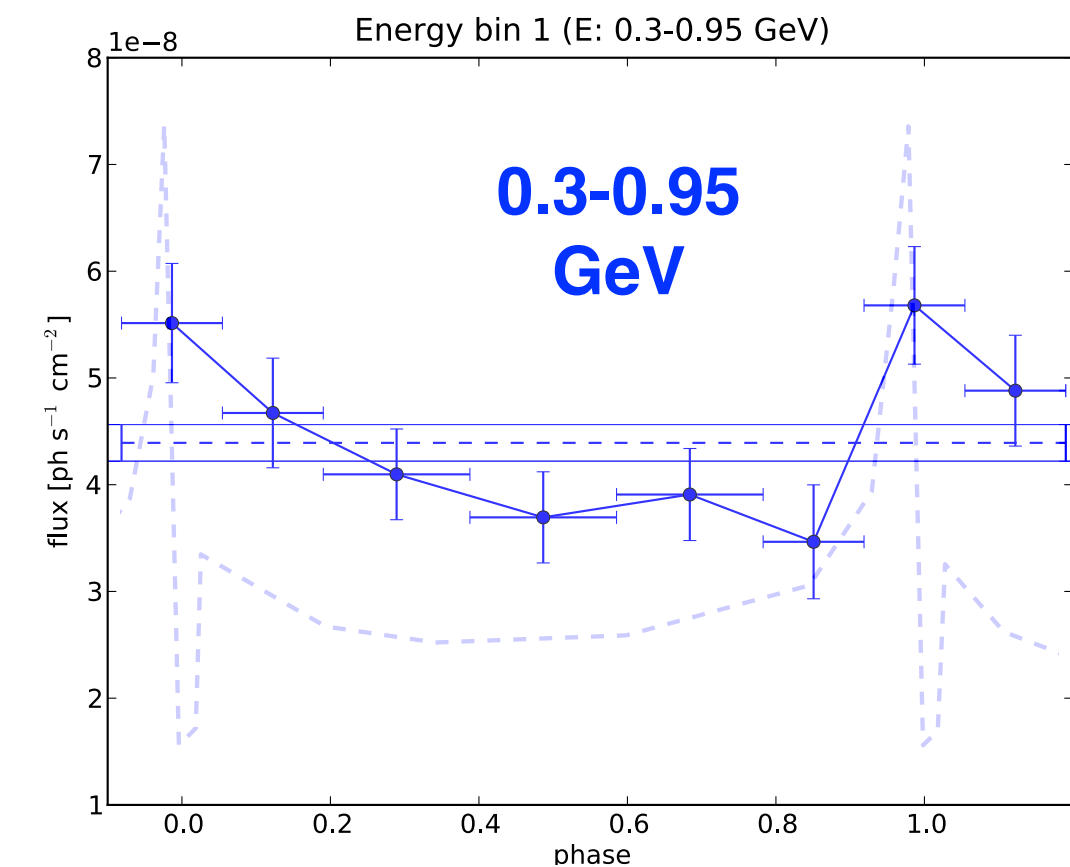
10-300
GeV



**Sistematic
uncertaintes:**

- ★ Presence of a variable HE source closer than θ_{ref} (*J1043.6-5930*)
- ★ Galactic diffuse emission model



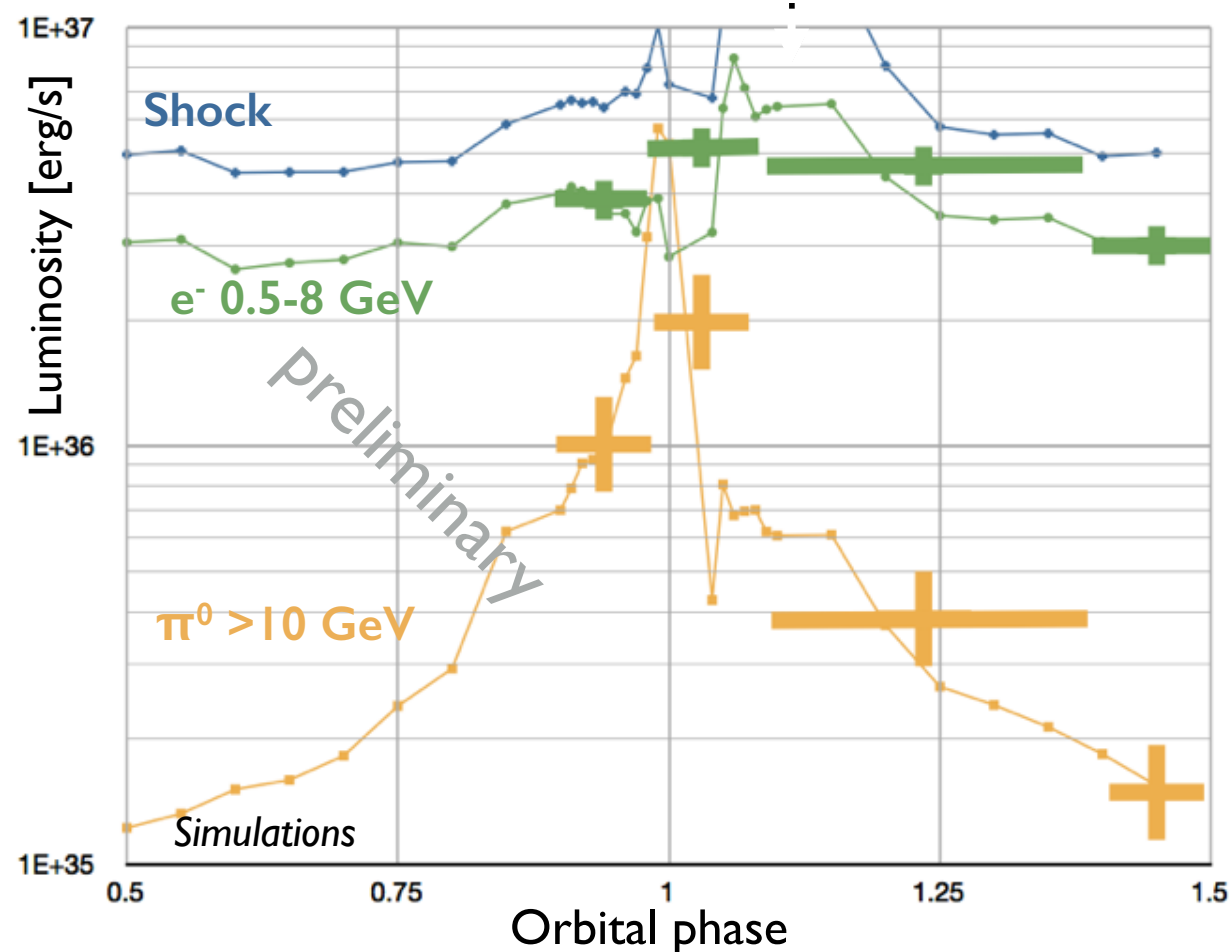


The **X-ray** emission varies by ~ 4

The **sub-GeV** emission varies by < 2

Above **10 GeV** emission varies by > 3

A&A (2011)
526, A57



Fermi acceleration time scale $t_{acc} = \frac{R_L}{c} \left(\frac{c}{V} \right)^2$

$$\gamma_{max,e} = \sqrt{\frac{3\pi e c^2}{\sigma_T \beta^2}} \sqrt{\frac{B \cdot R^2}{L} \frac{V}{c}} \approx \sqrt{\frac{B_{1G} \cdot R_{10^{14}cm}^2}{L_{5 \cdot 10^6 L_\odot}}} V_{10^3 km/s} \times 3 \cdot 10^4$$

The pionization conversion efficiency ~ D⁻¹

Eichler & Usov (1993) ApJ, 402, 271

1. **gamma-ray pulsar & PWN** (*Abdo et al, 2010*)

Variability excludes the PWN

Pulsar not detected by Chandra

Coincidence probability $\sim 10^{-5}$



2. **external shock** (*Ohm et al, 2010*)

Does not explain more than 20% of the 50 keV component.

Cannot explain the >10 GeV component, nor its variability

A contribution is possible



3. **two electron populations** (*Bednarek & Pabich, 2011*)

Acceleration parameters vary along the shock surface resulting in a smooth electron spectrum

Observed variations of the cutoff energy are much smaller than predicted



4. **electrons & hadrons** (*Eichler & Usov, 1993;*
Farnier & Walter, 2011)



Observations

- ★ In the **sub-GeV** the orbital modulation is < 2
- ★ Above **10 GeV**, the flux variability is > 3

Wind collision simulations

- ☑ The total electron spectrum is smooth
- ☑ The **mechanical luminosity** available to accelerate **electrons** is **not** strongly **modulated**
- ☑ The π^0 decay emission **depends** on the **density** and could be **modulated** in a **similar** way as the **X-ray** emission

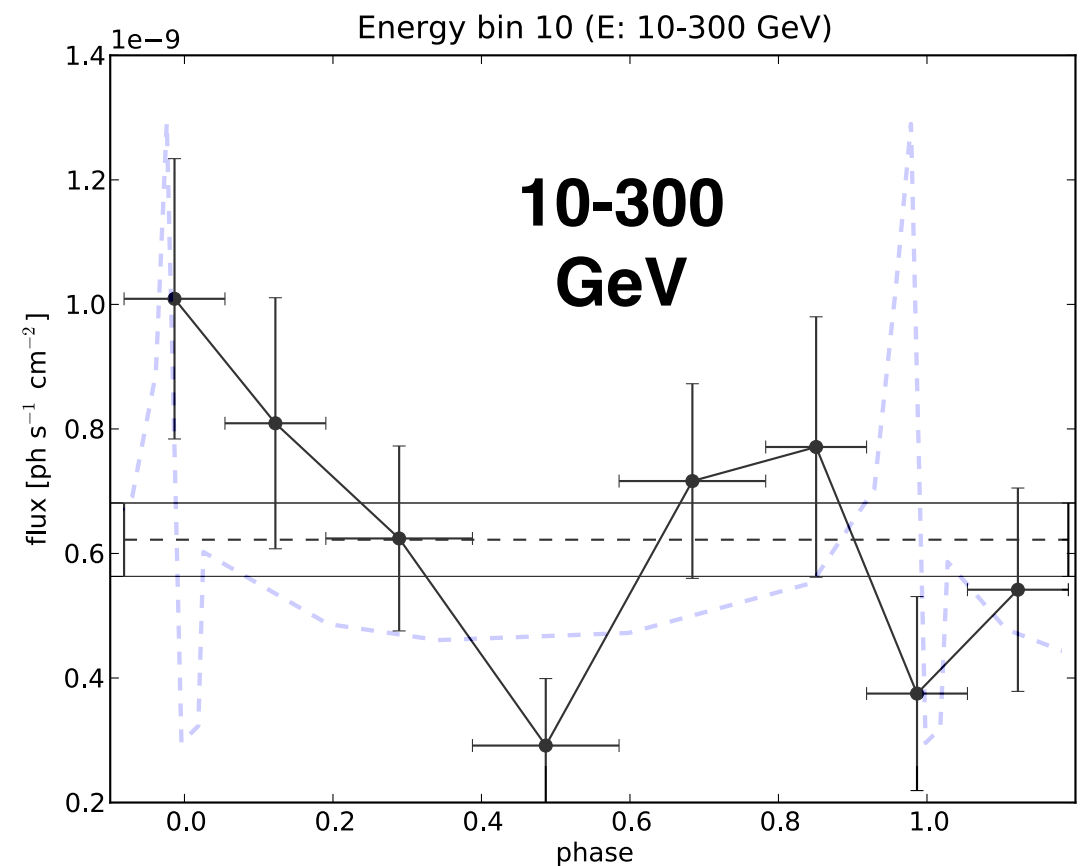
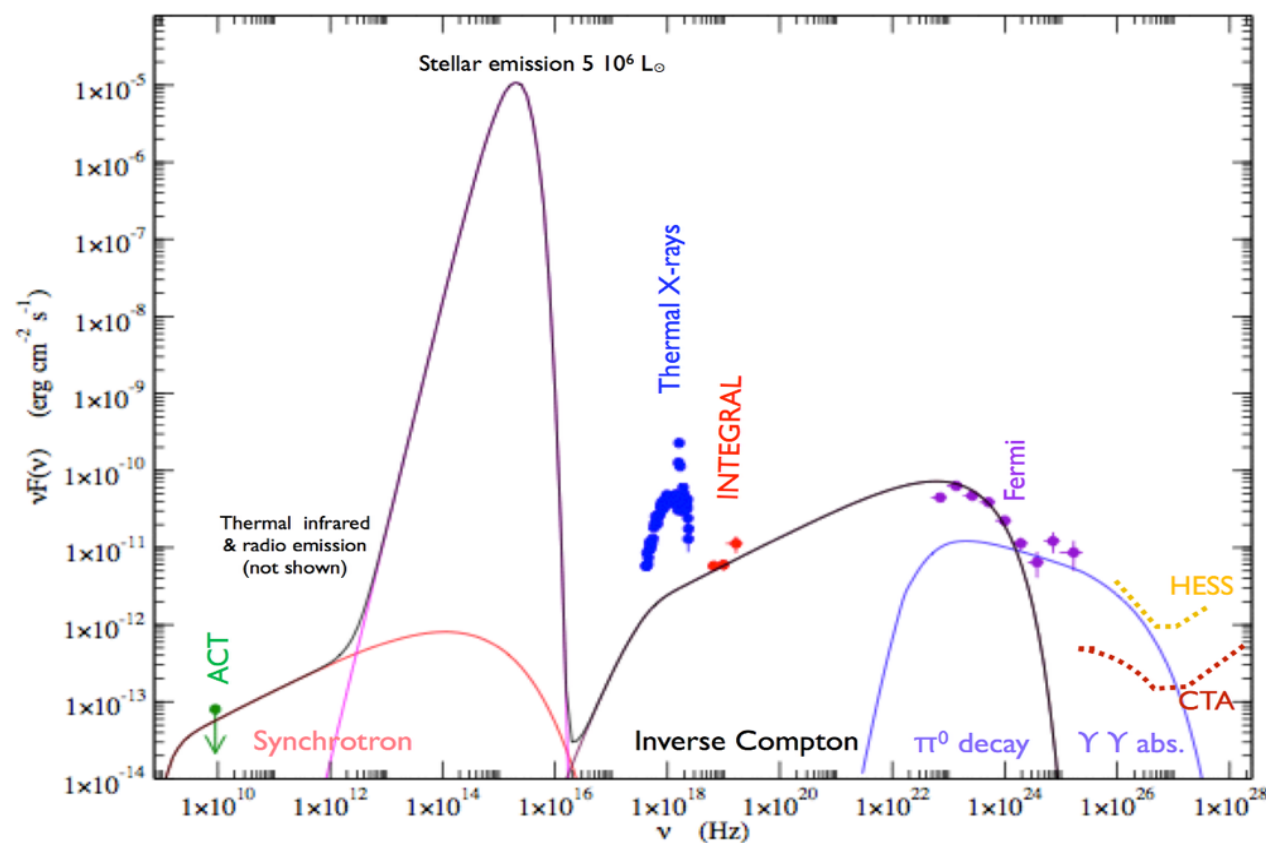
Energetics

- * **Thermal X-rays:** $25 L_{\odot}$ ($2\% L_{\text{shock}}$)
- * **Synchrotron:** $< 0.1 L_{\odot}$
- * **Electron acceleration:** $50 L_{\odot}$ ($6\% L_{\text{mec}}$)
- * π^0 **emission:** $10 L_{\odot}$ ($2\% L_{\text{mec}}$)
- * η Carinae shows evidences for **electronic** and **hadronic** acceleration
- * **Proton cutoff energy** $\geq 10^{13}$ eV, *higher than measured in middle aged SNR*
- * **Efficiency** of particle **acceleration** $\sim 5\%$ (Spitkovsky's simulations: 10%)

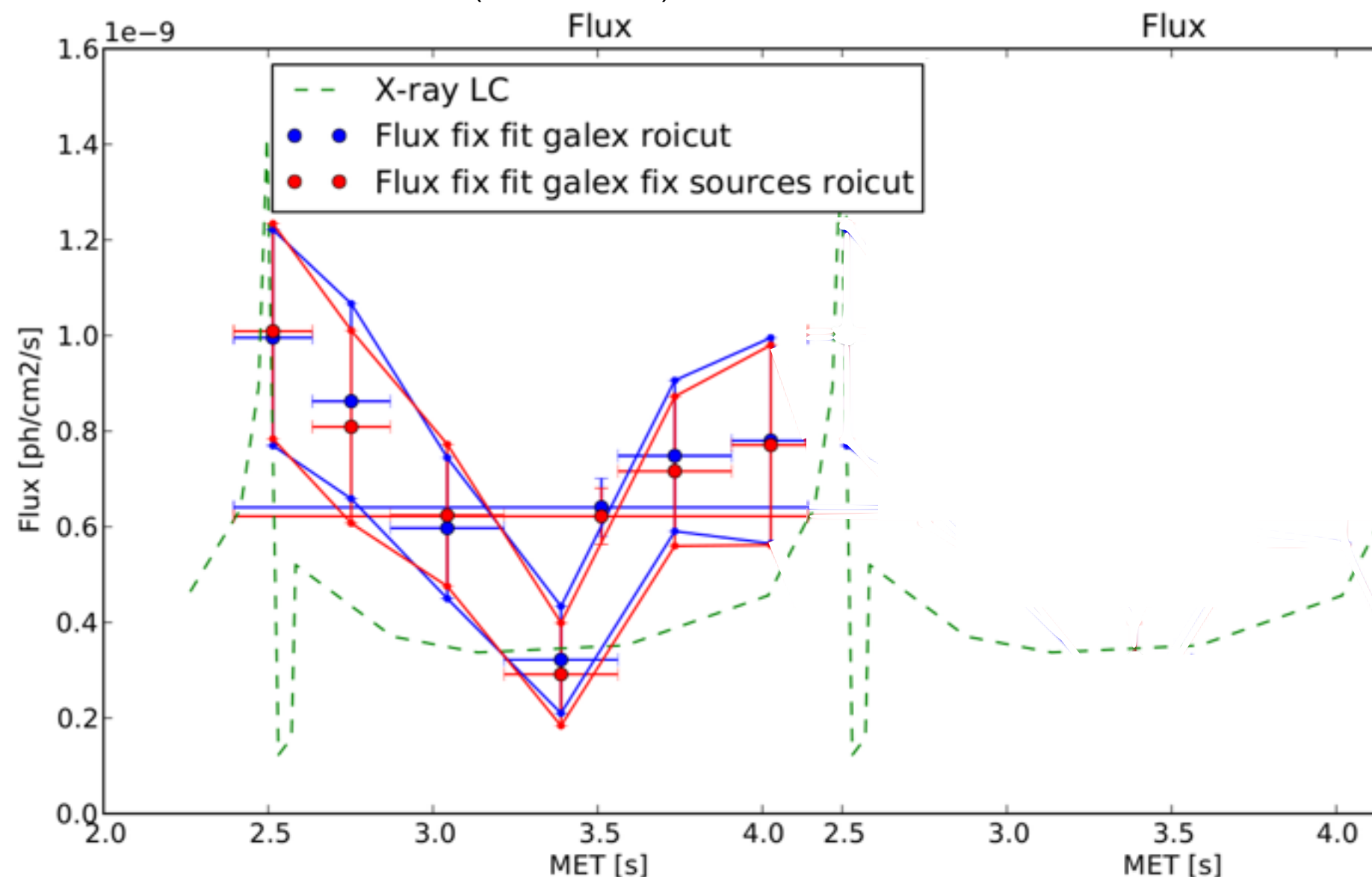
η Car is a Large Hadron Collider

- We clearly have γ -ray emission (at all energies) from a region coincident with the nominal position of η Car
- There are two main source of systematic errors:
 - Diffuse galactic model contribution
 - Variable source @ HE closer than θ_{REF}
- The variation of the sub-GeV and super-GeV component are in agreement with the simulation and the model (IC and π^0)

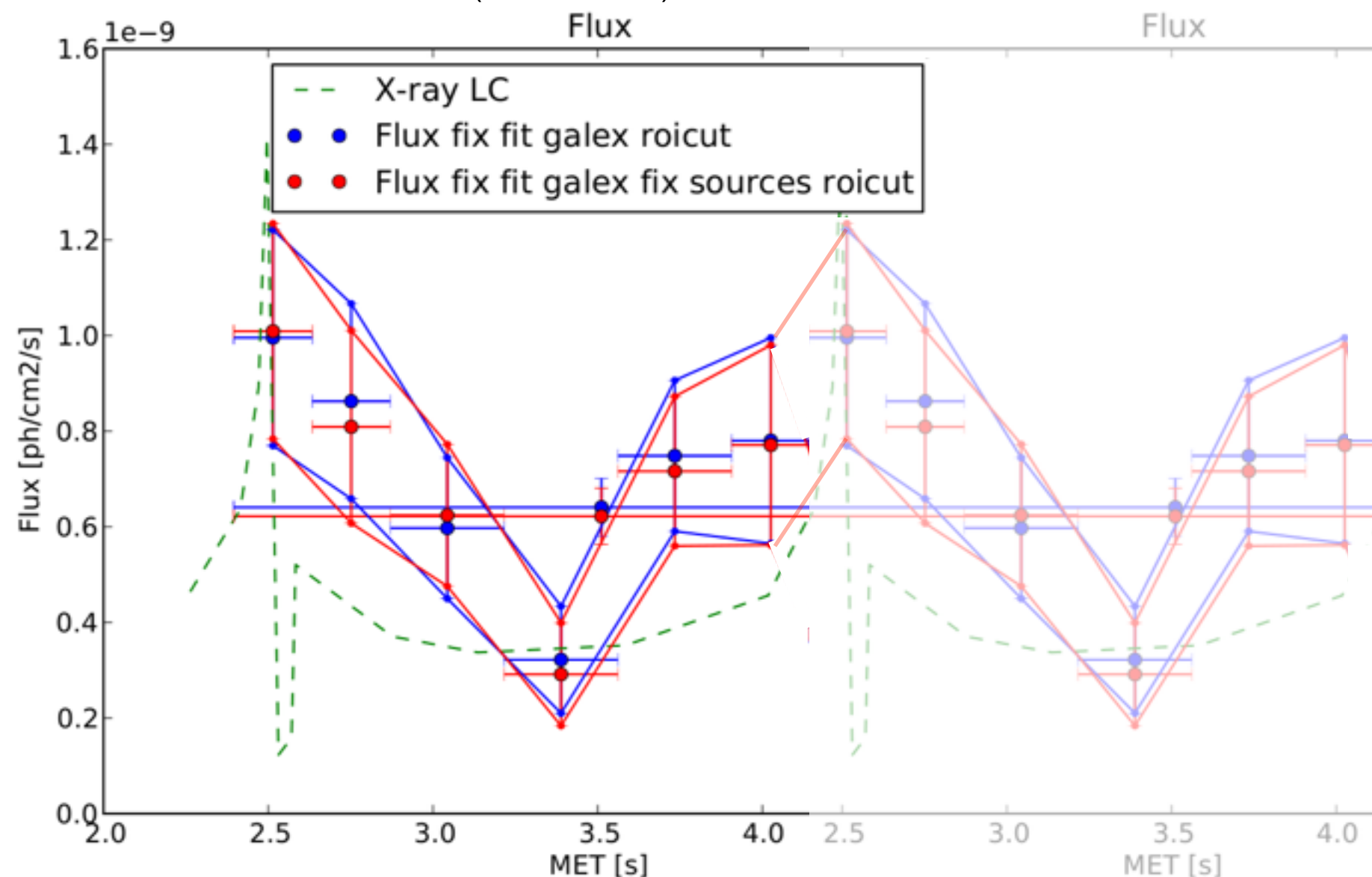
...nevertheless



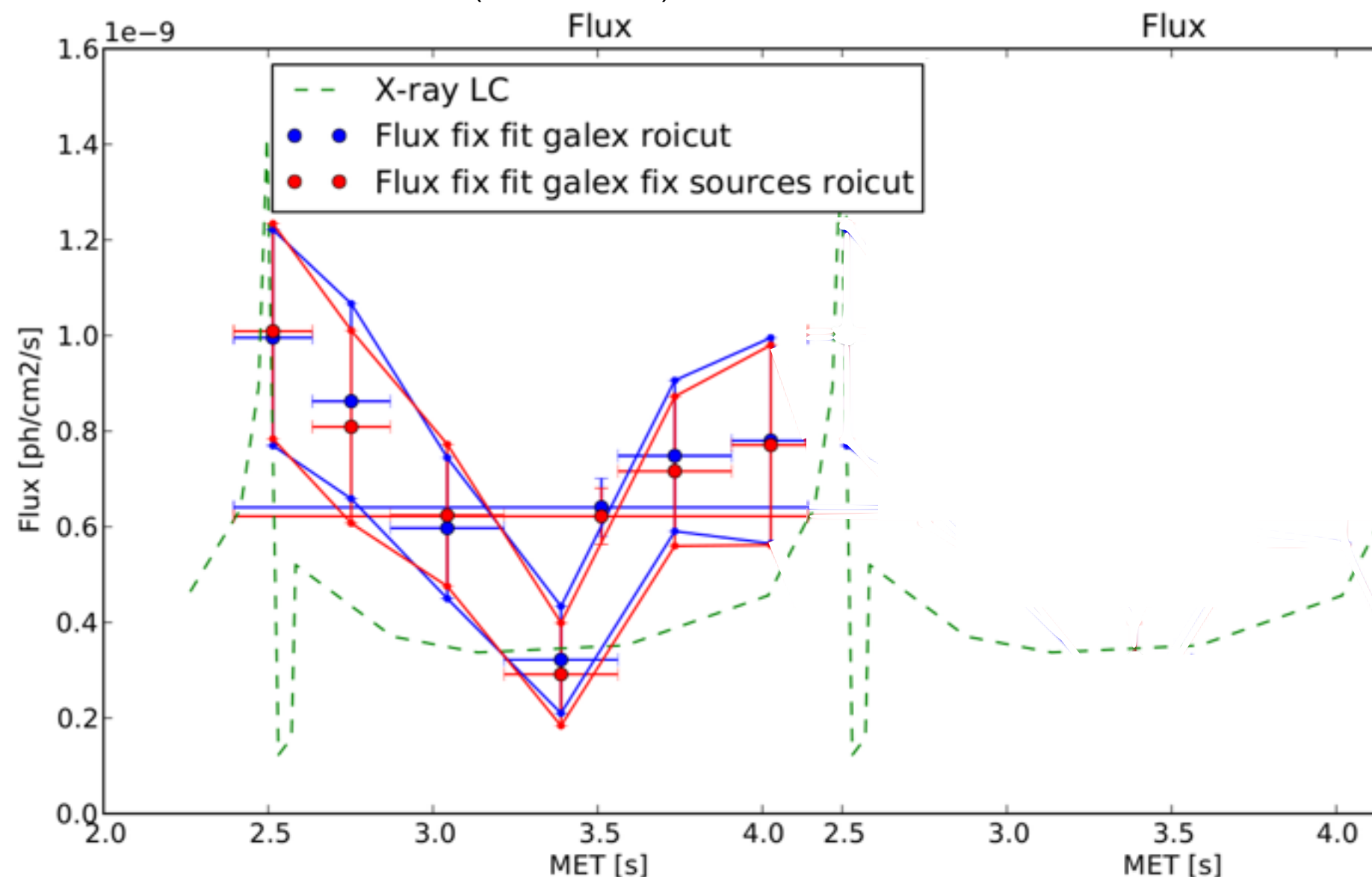
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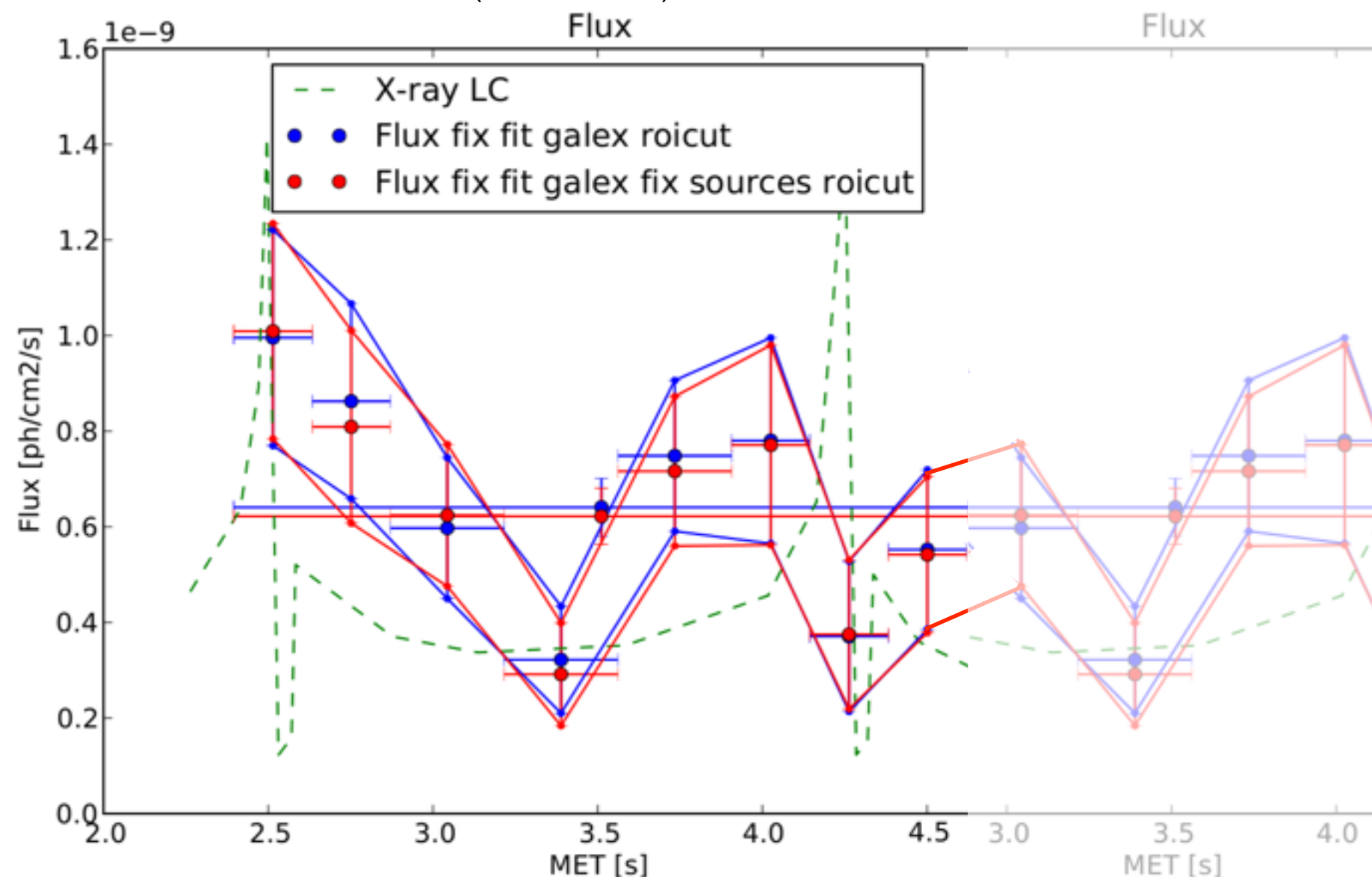
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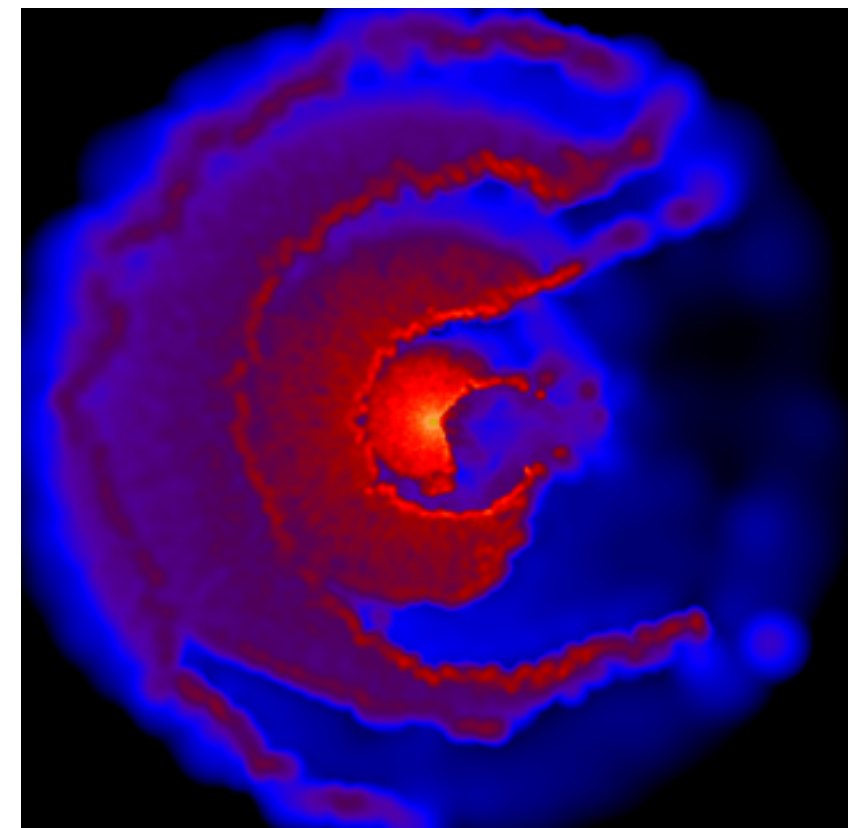
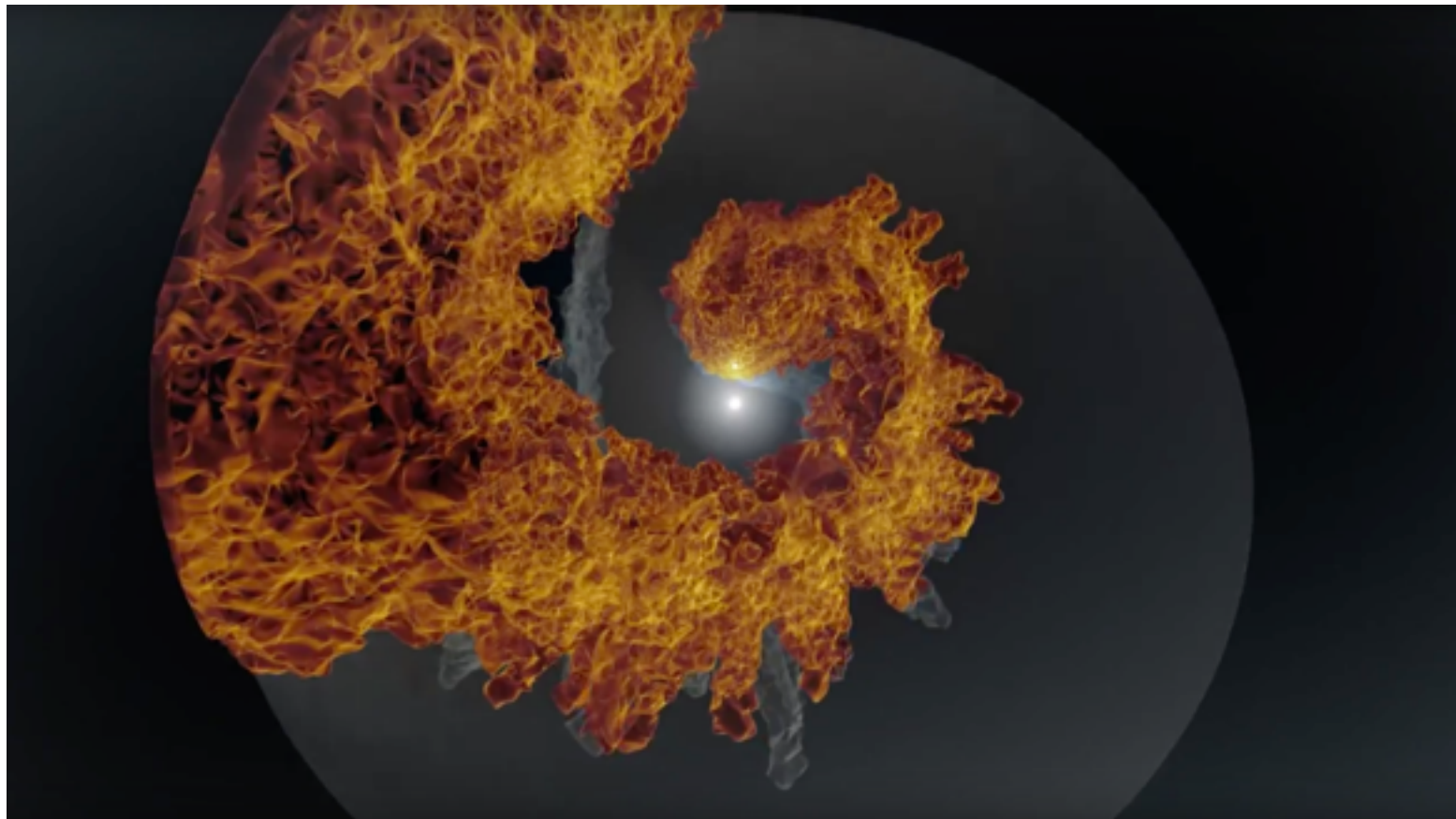
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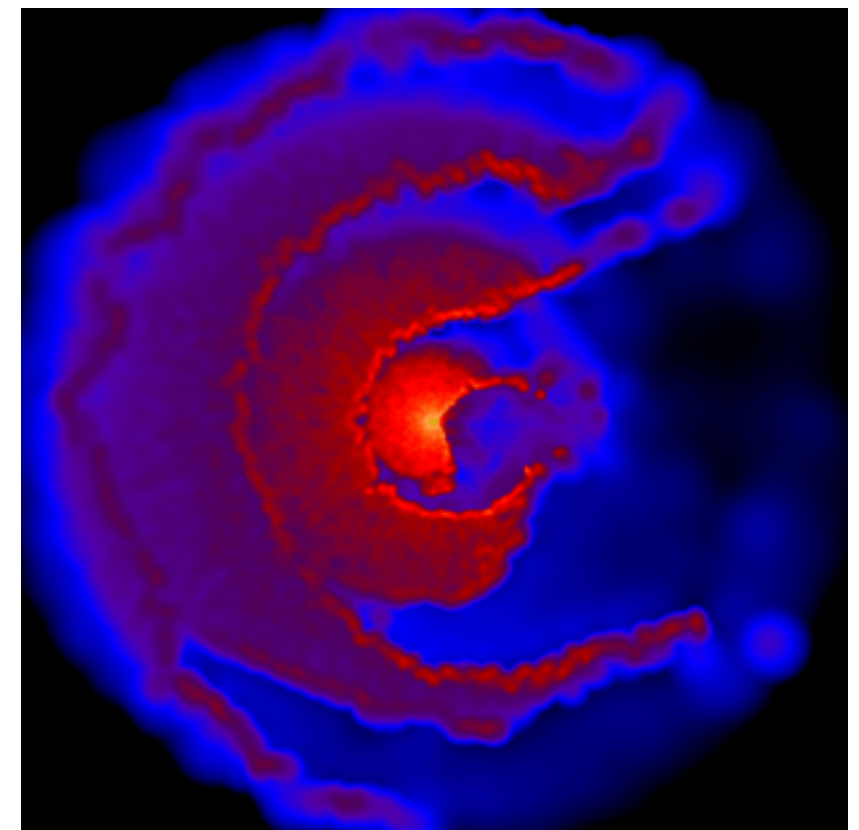
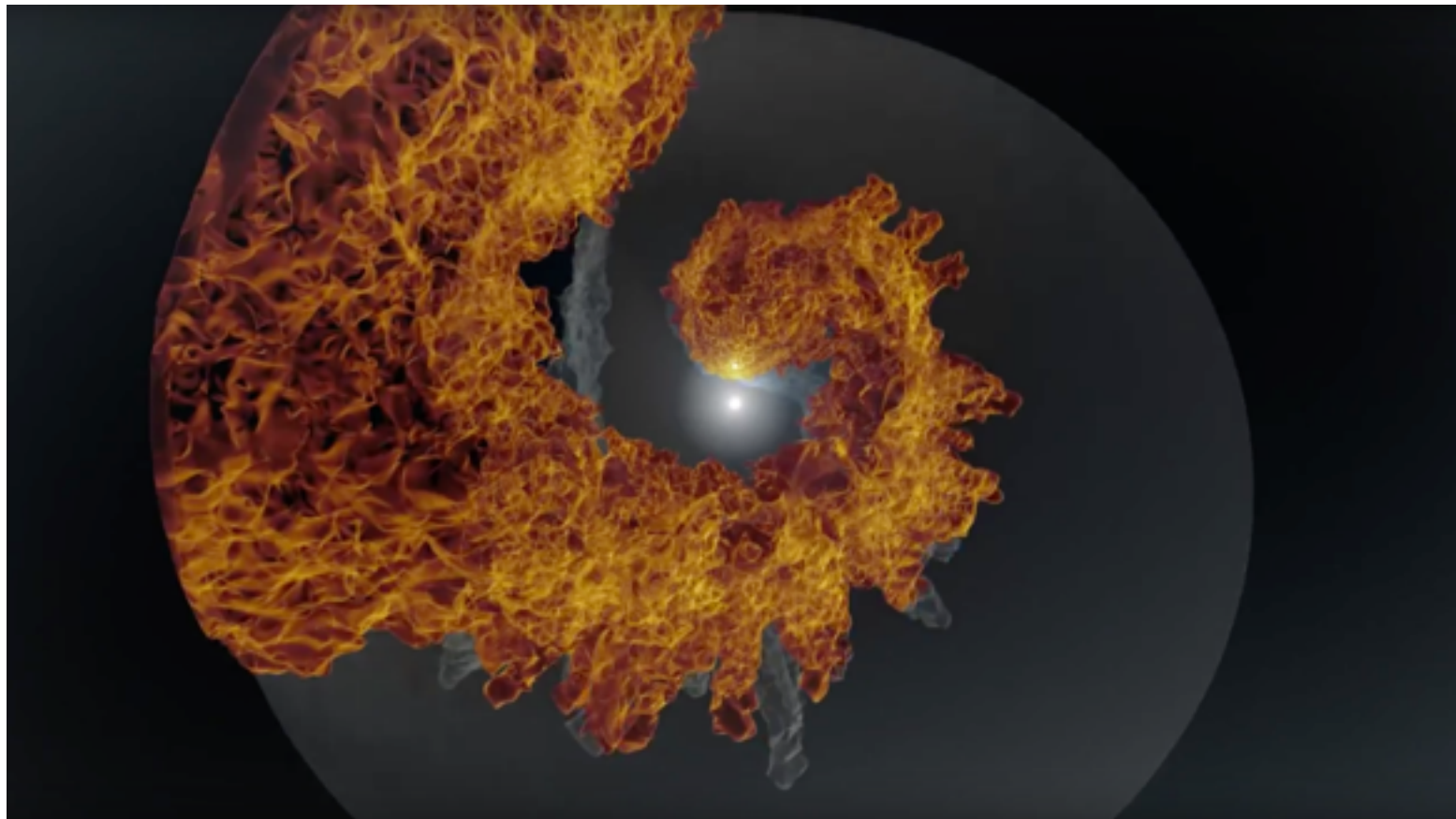
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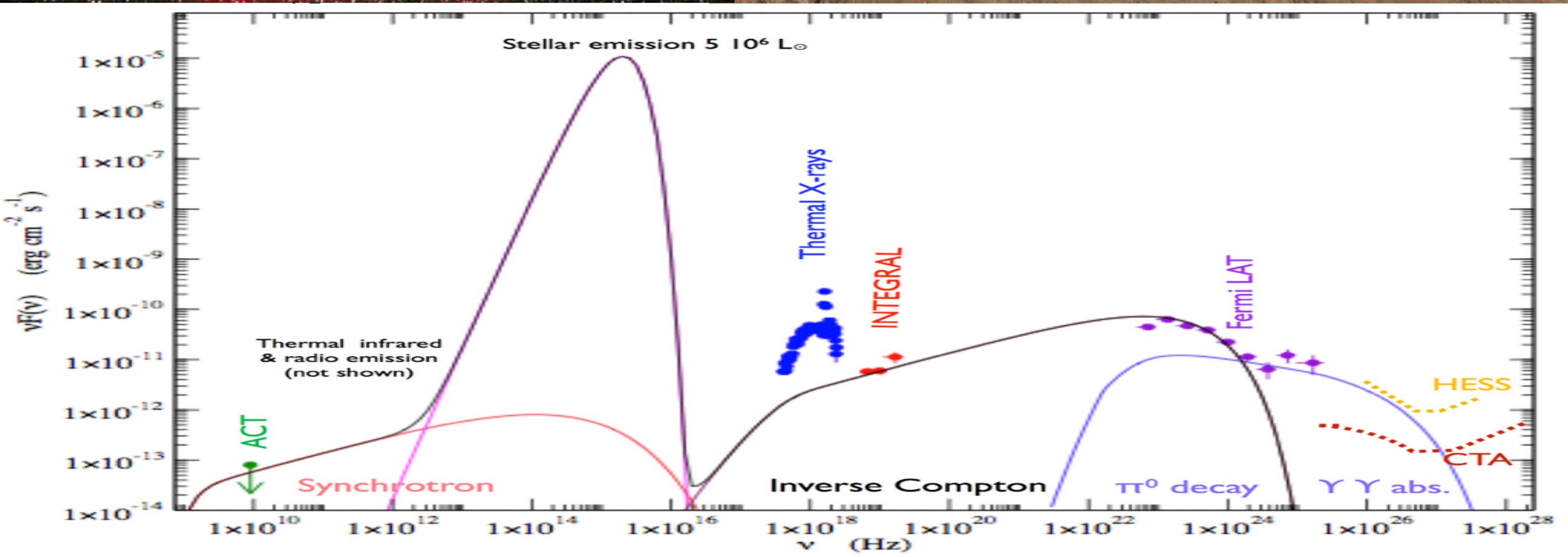
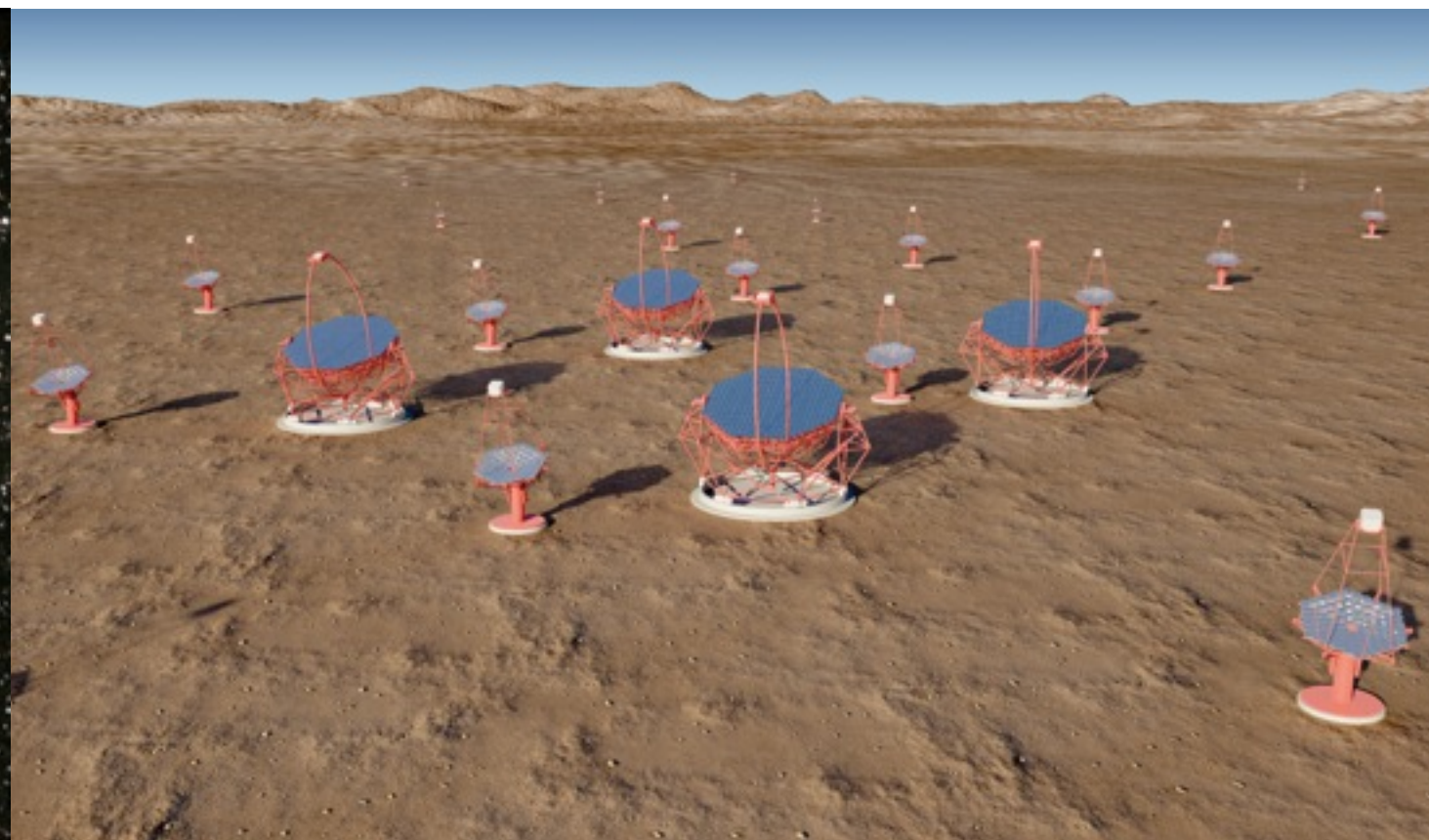


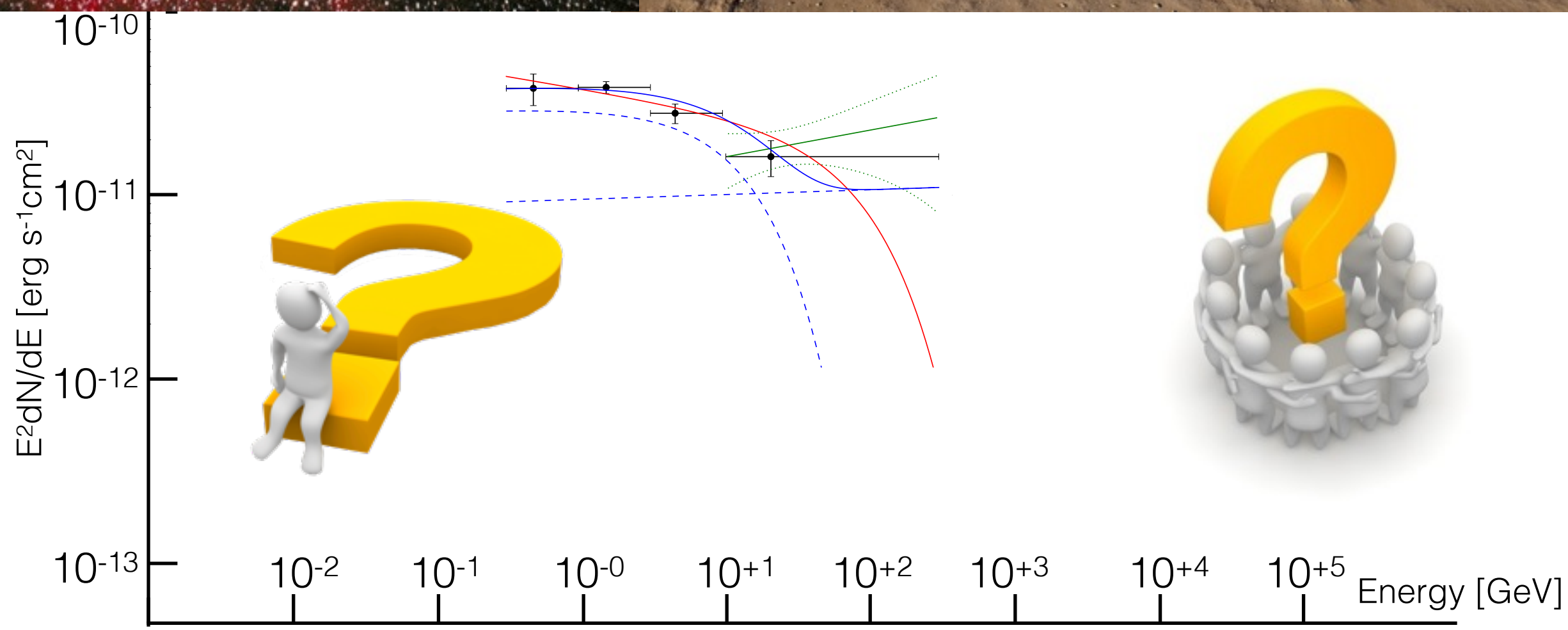
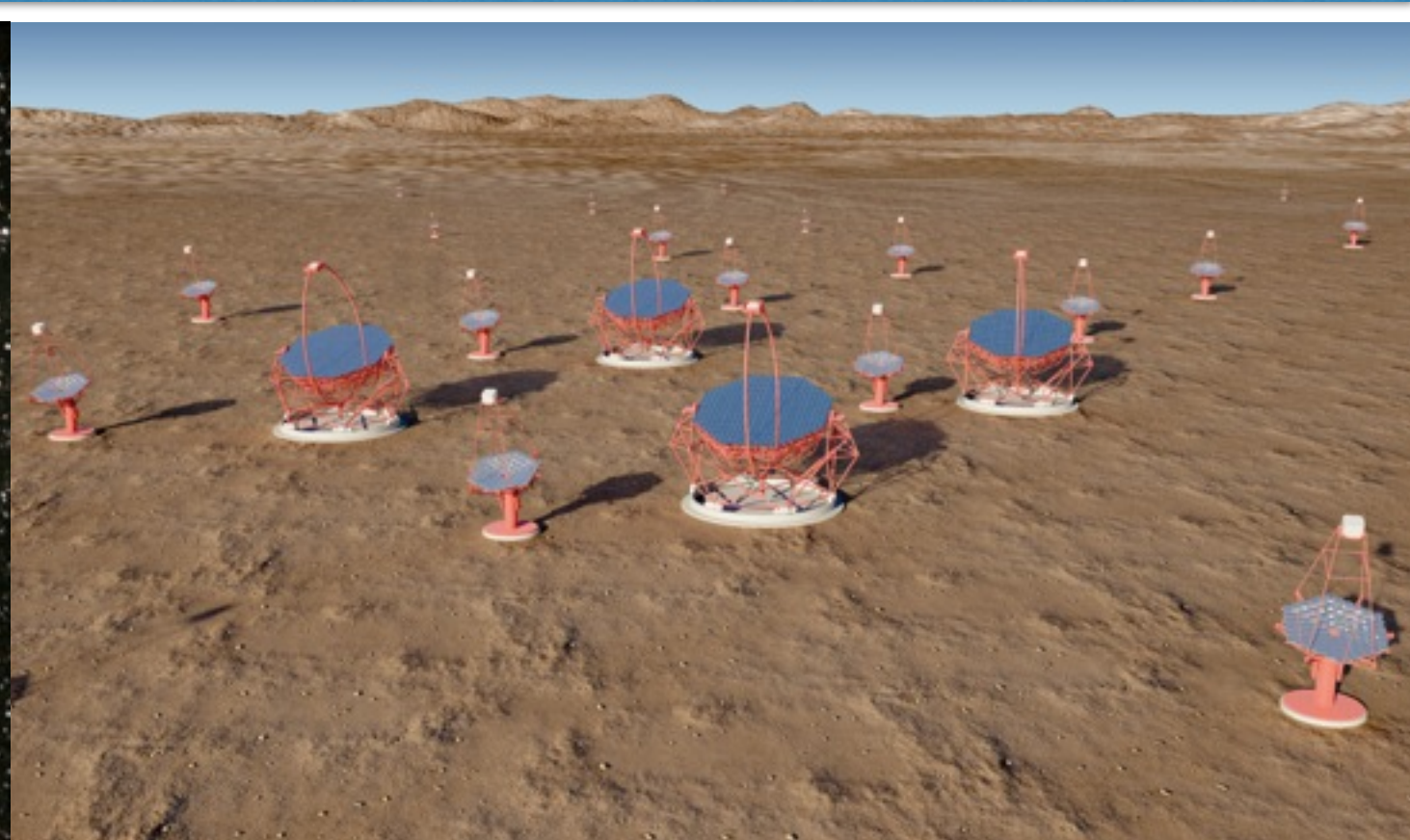
- ★ X-ray intensity much bigger on the last periastron (Corcoran et al. 2015) suggesting structural changing in the dueling wind
- ★ No significant variation on the Γ index, statistically consistent with a constant $\sim -2.25 \pm 0.17$ (BINNED) ; 2.34 ± 0.14 (UNBINNED)
- ★ “Anomalous” (not straightforward) behavior during last periastron

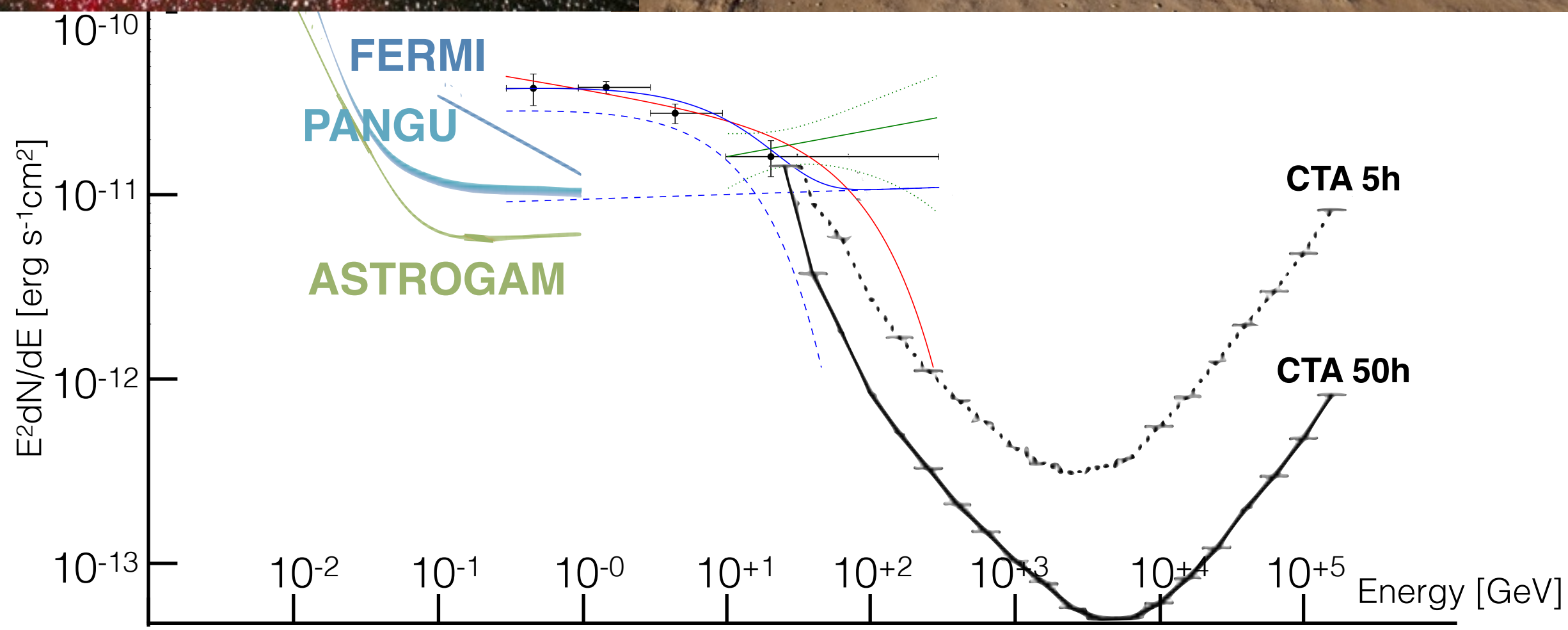
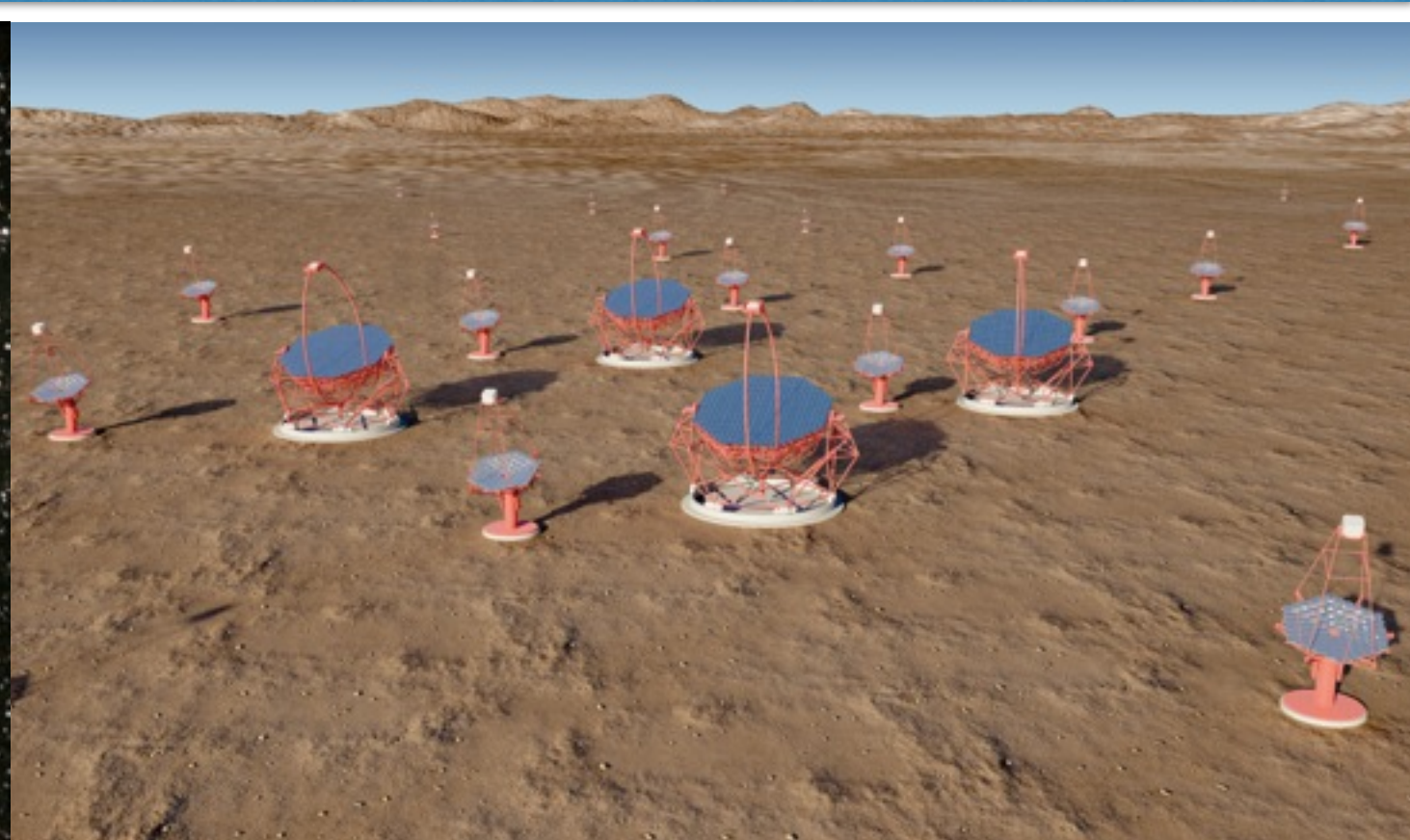


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Thank You