

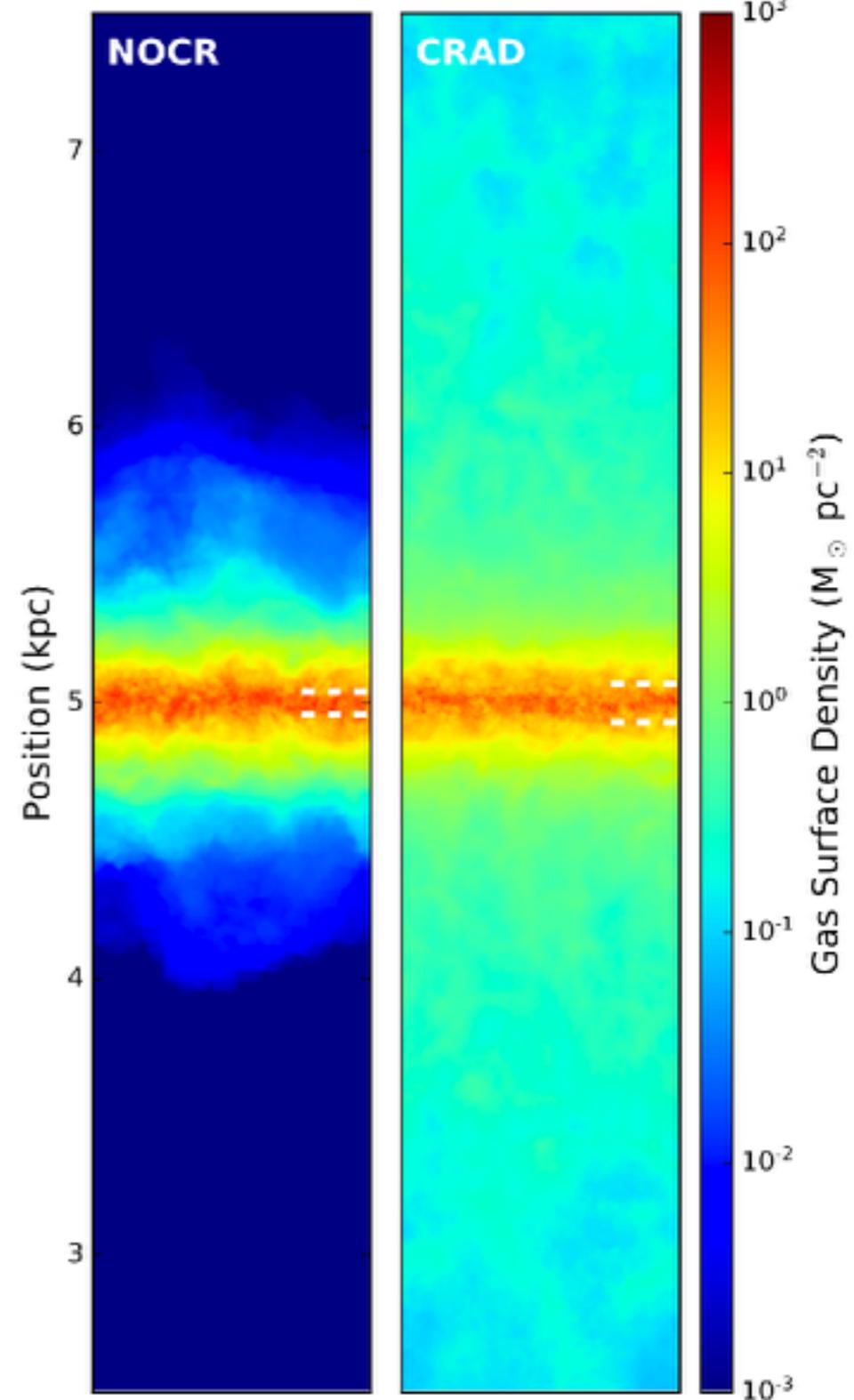
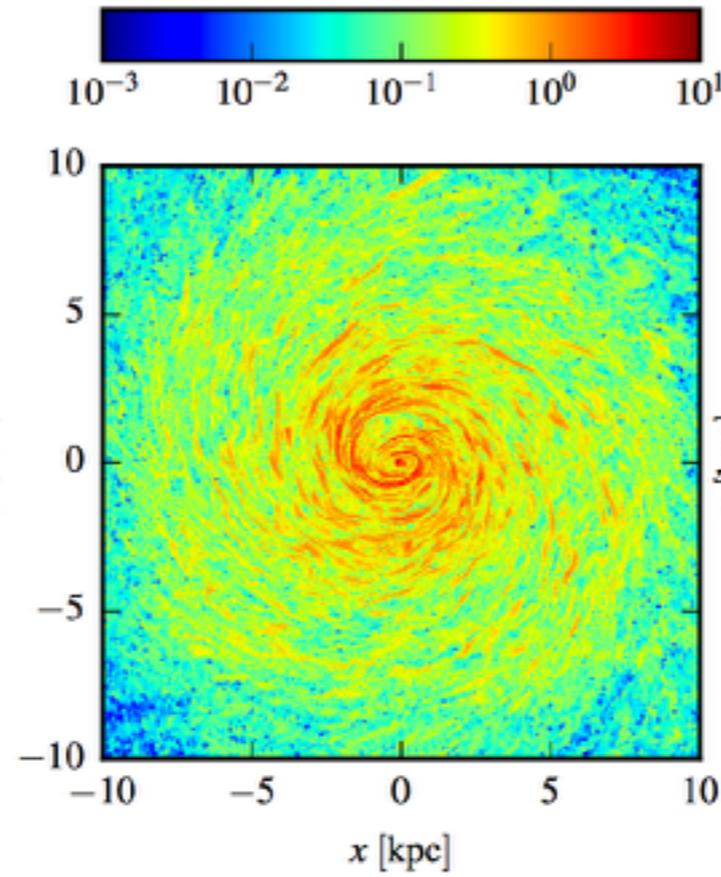
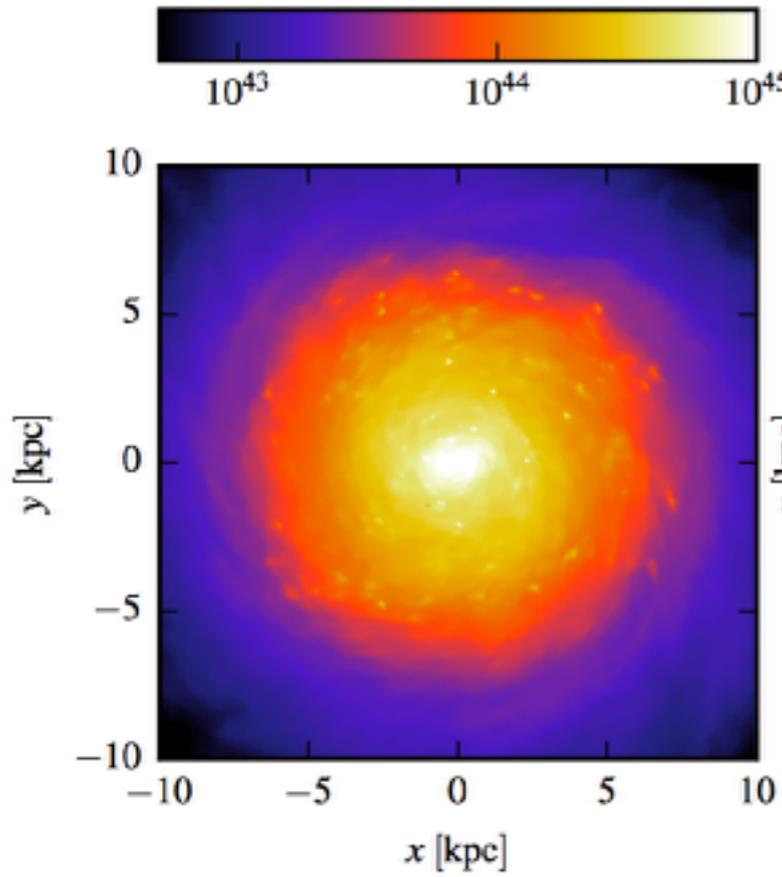
1 eV/cm³

ϵ_{CR} [erg pc⁻³]

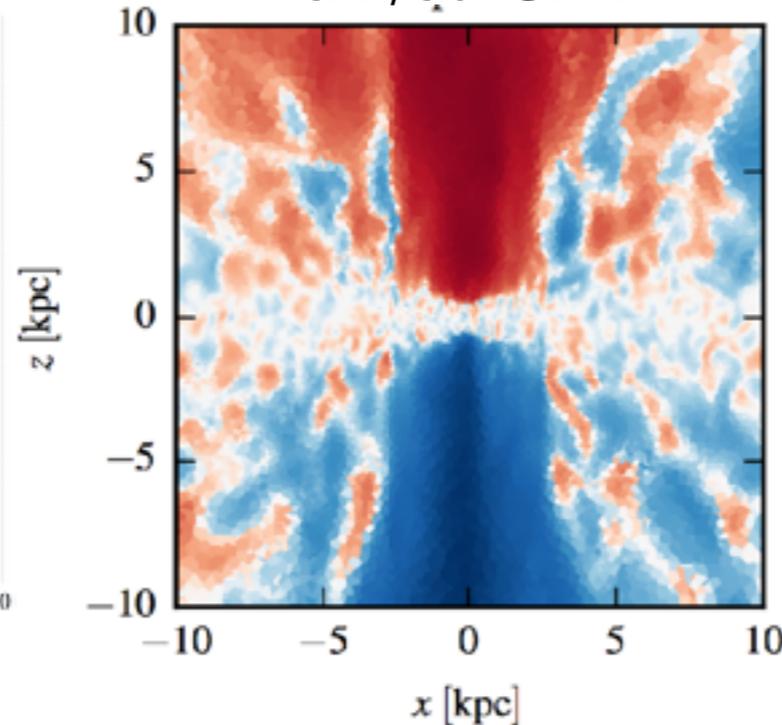
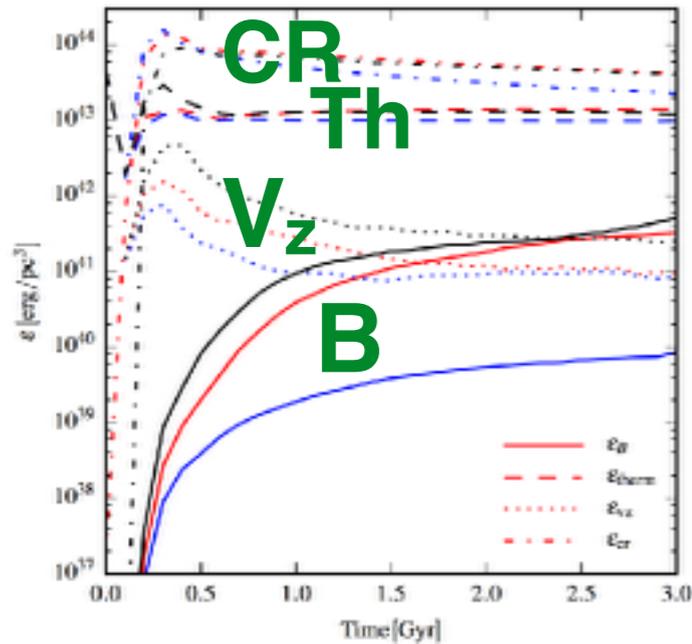
Field amplification

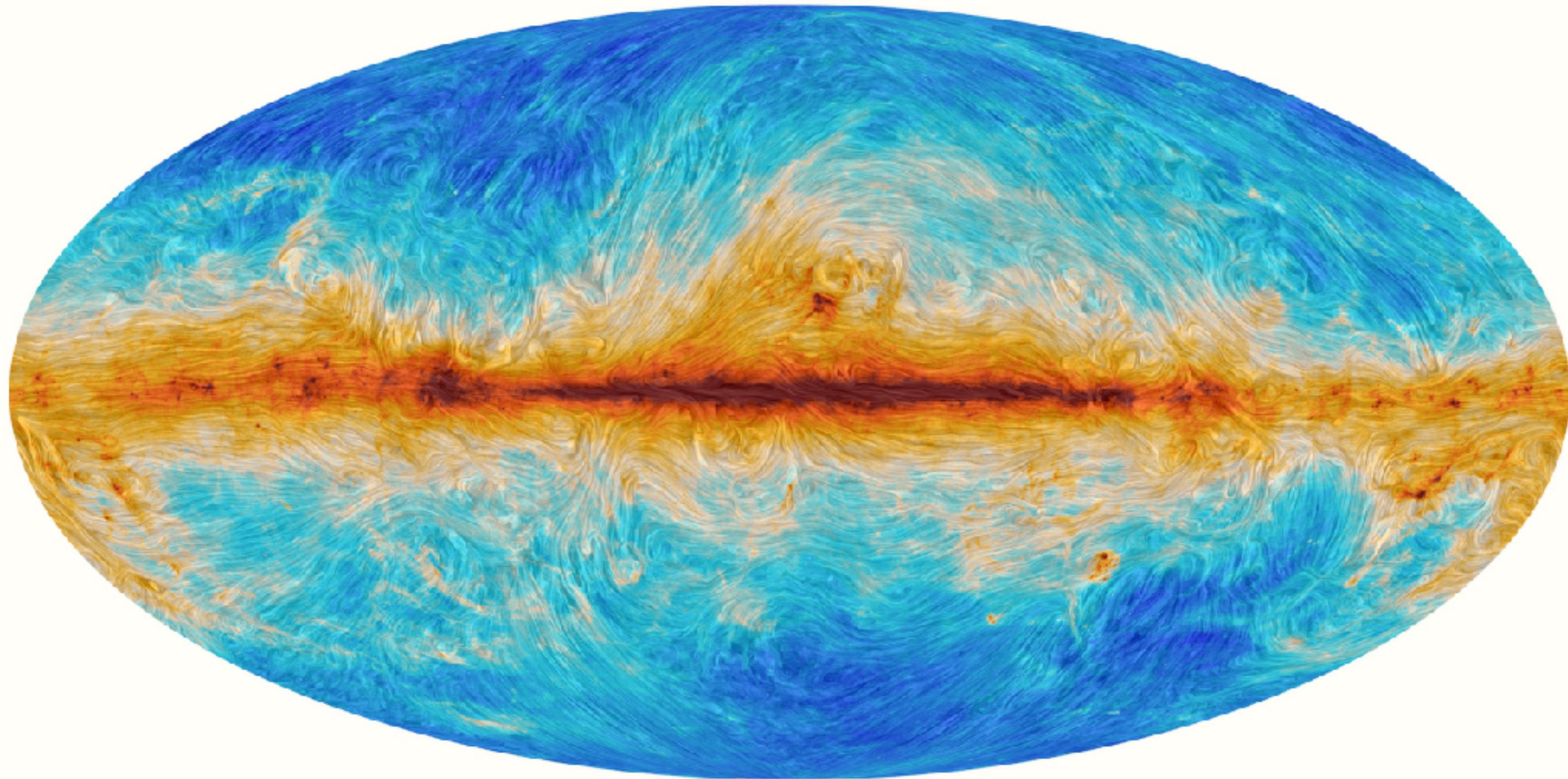
$|B|$ [μ G]

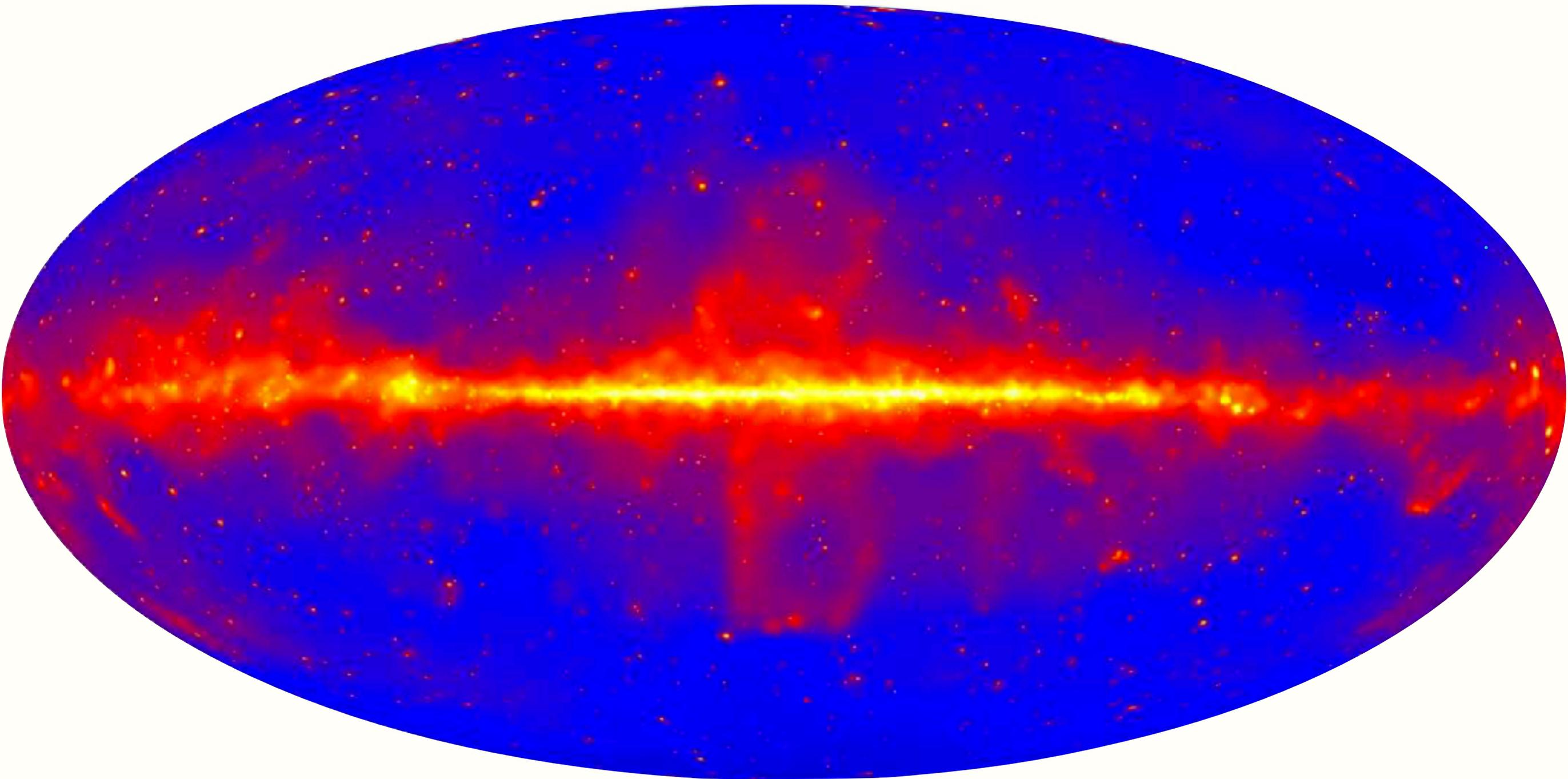
(Pfrommer & Springel groups, 2016)

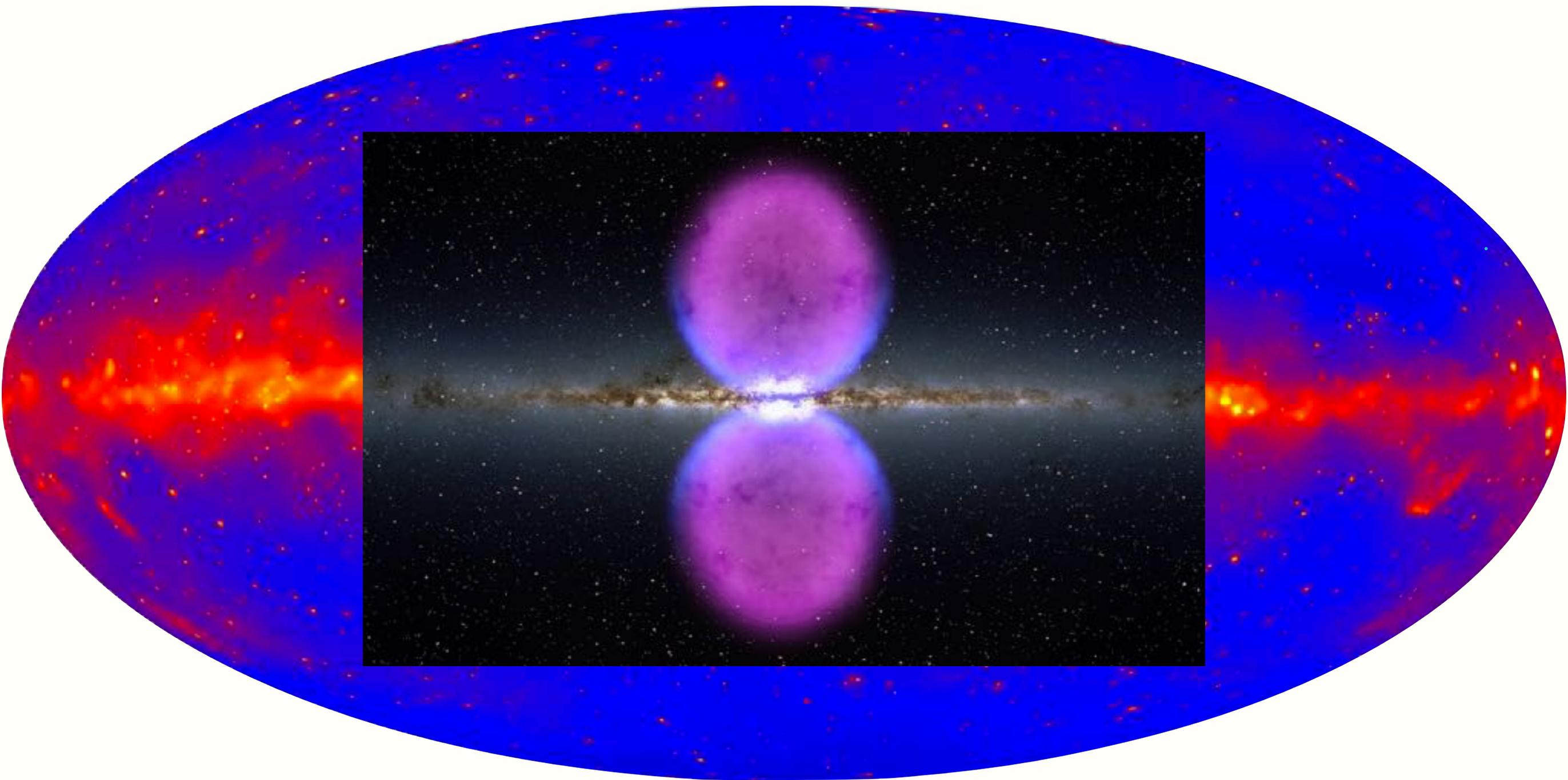


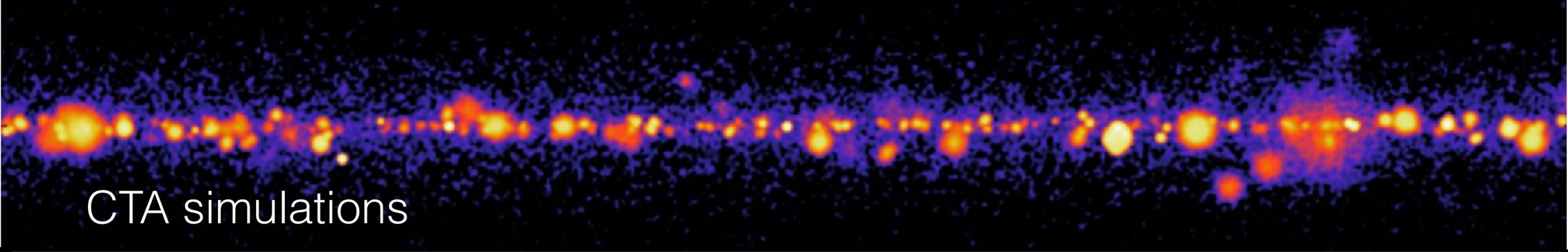
$dM/dt \sim SFR$



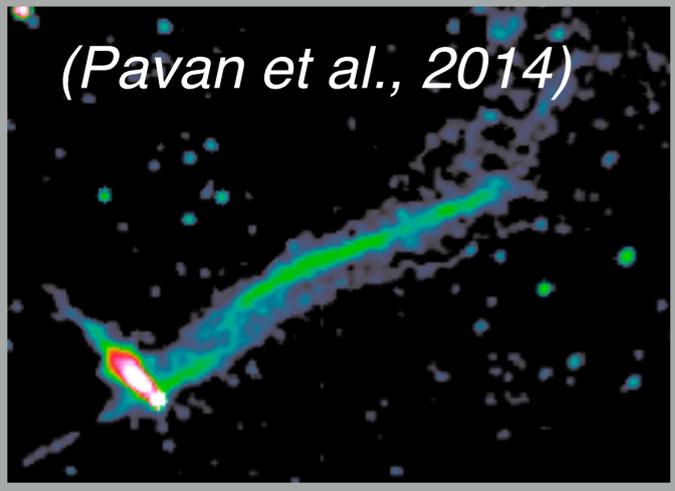




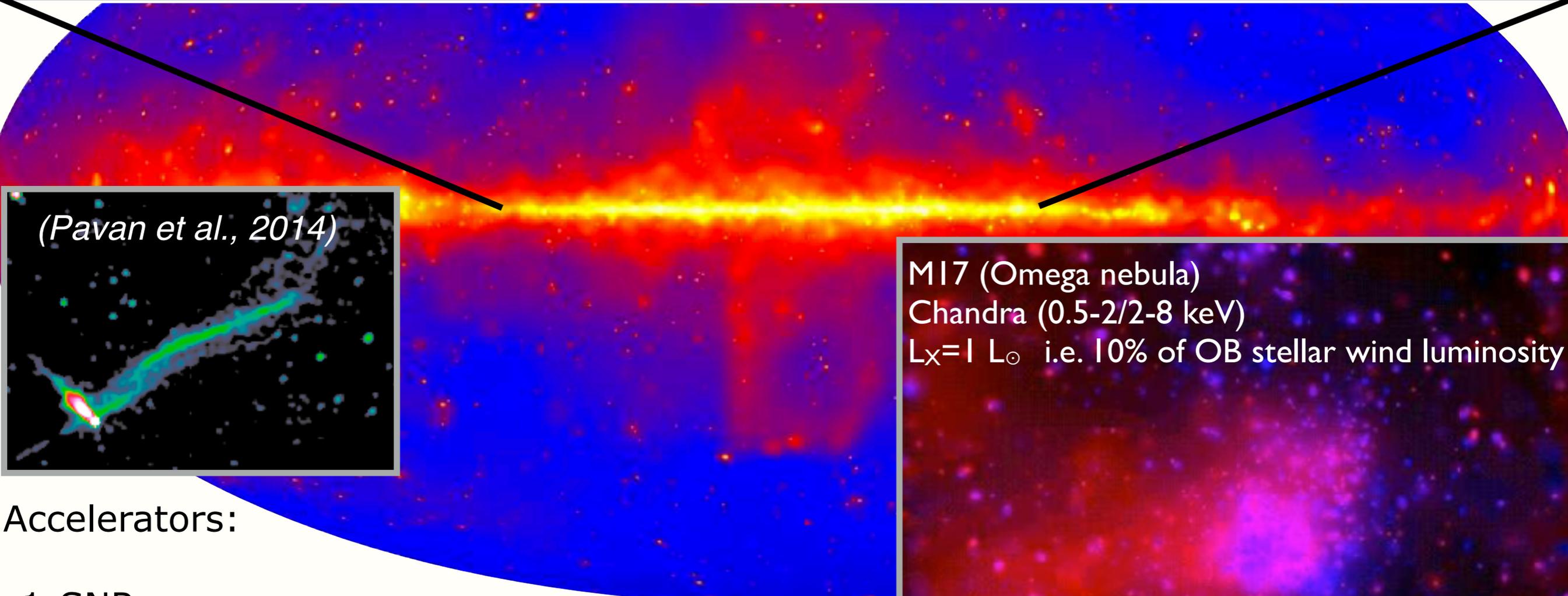




CTA simulations



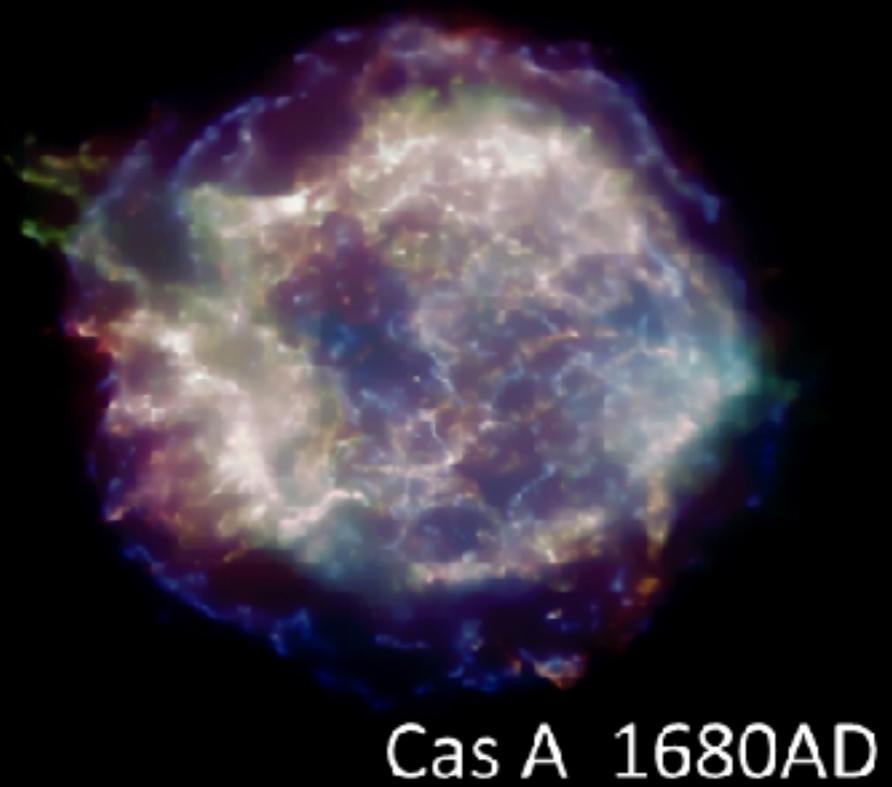
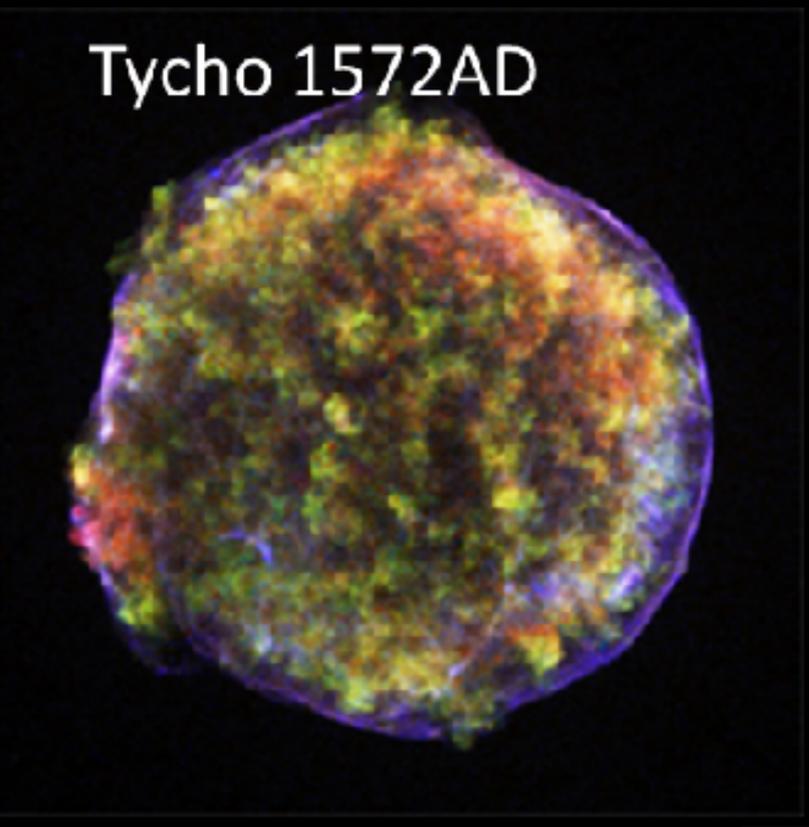
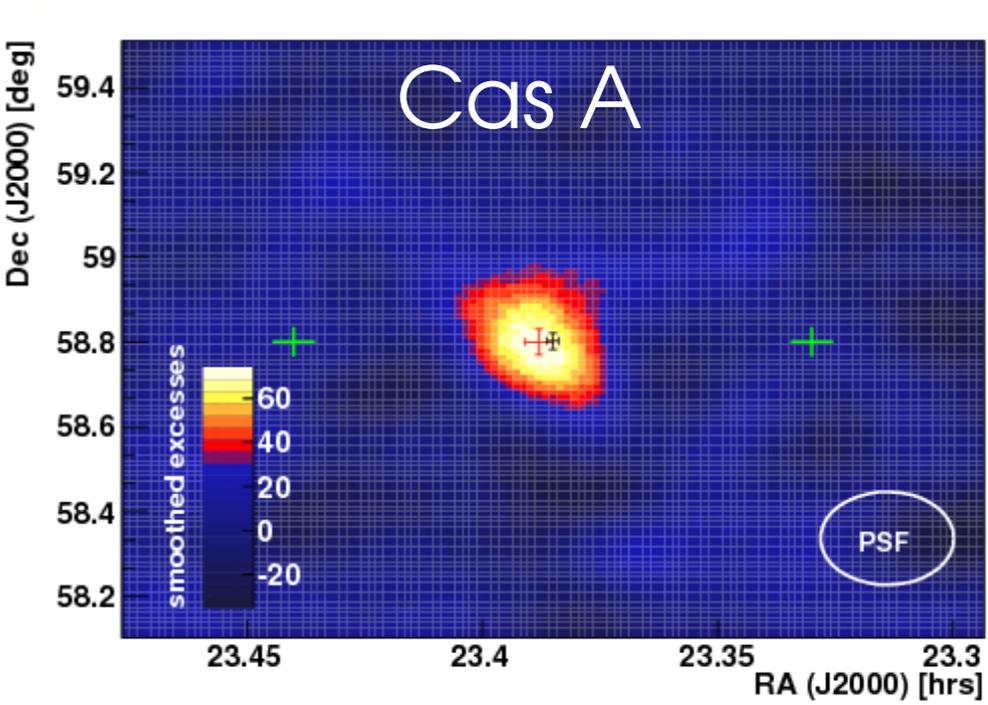
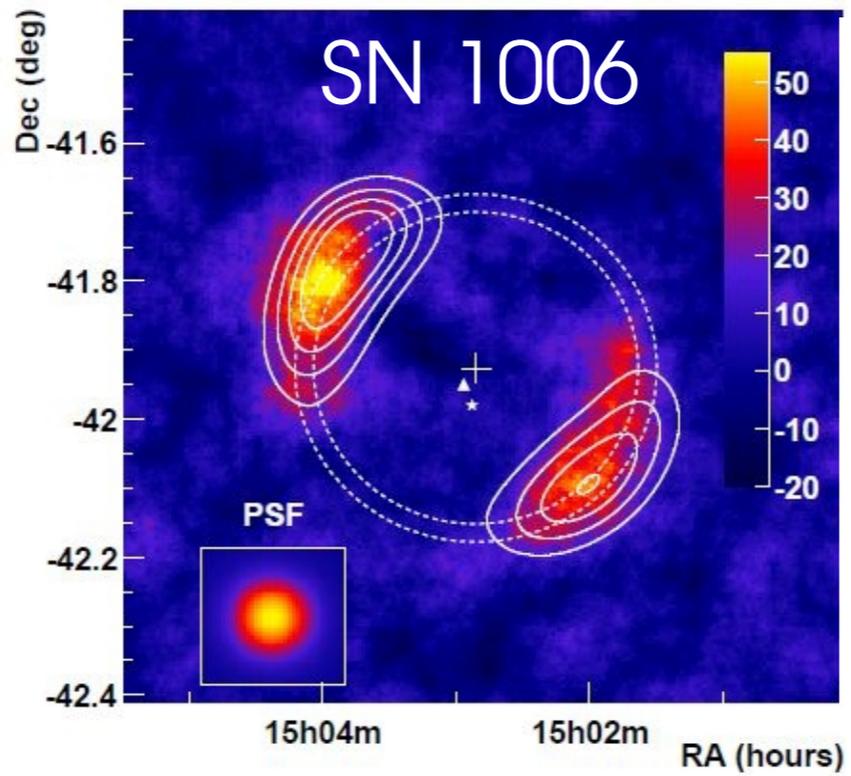
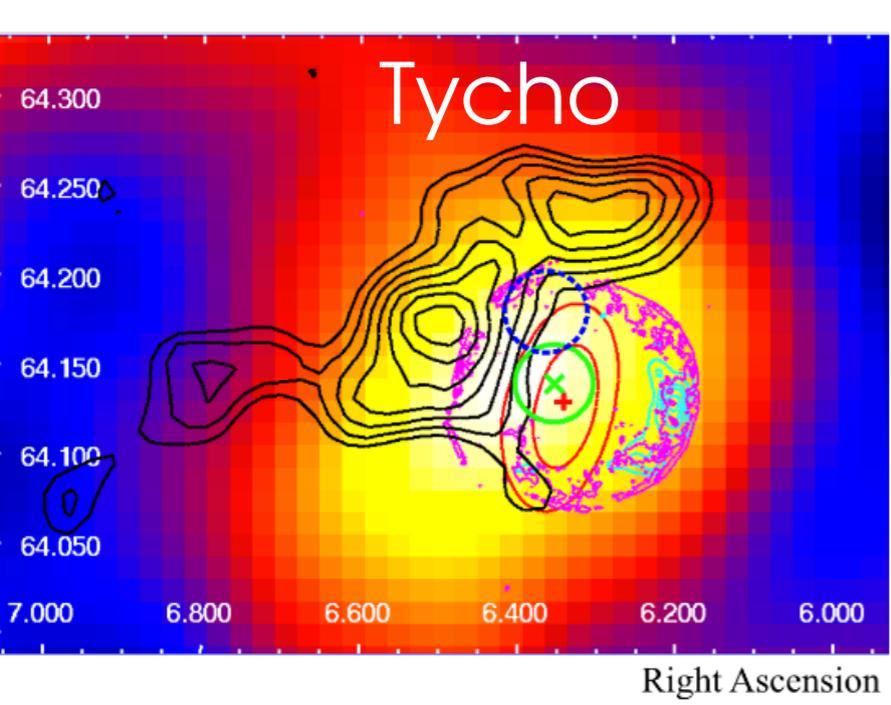
(Pavan et al., 2014)

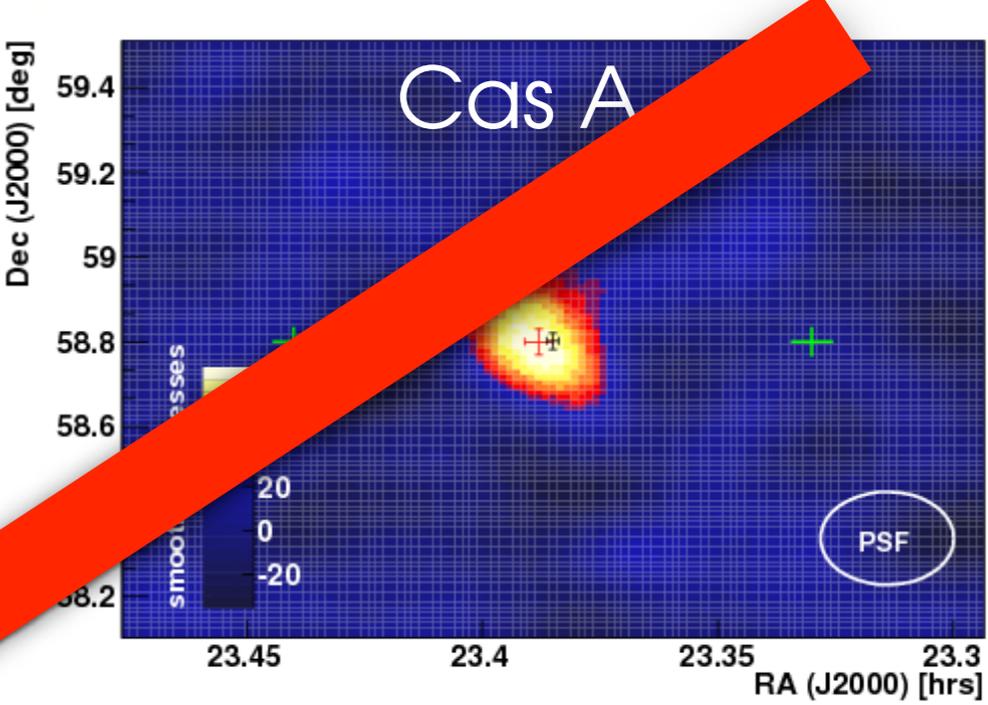
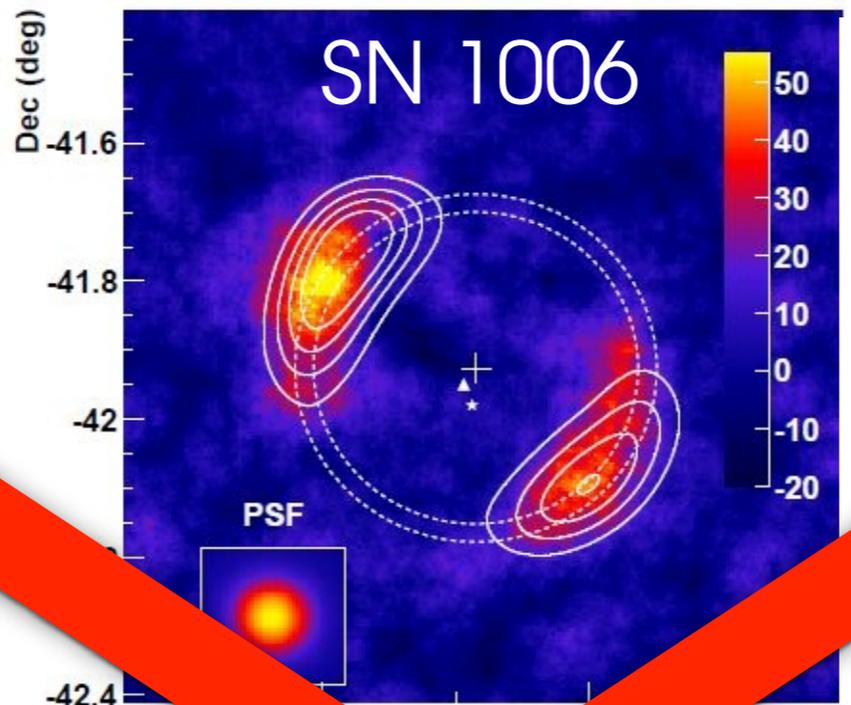
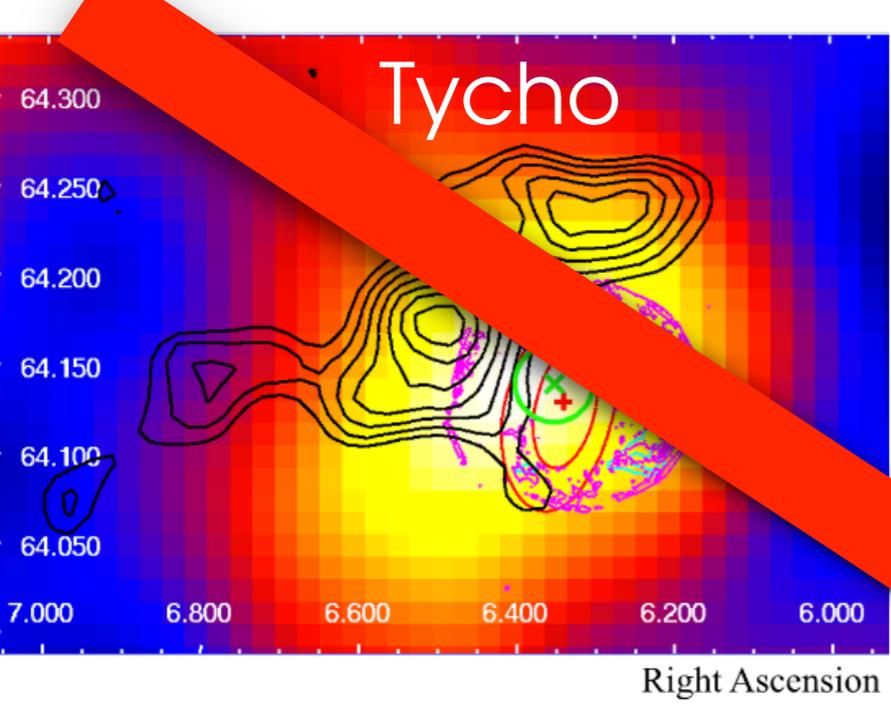


M17 (Omega nebula)
Chandra (0.5-2/2-8 keV)
 $L_X = 1 L_\odot$ i.e. 10% of OB stellar wind luminosity

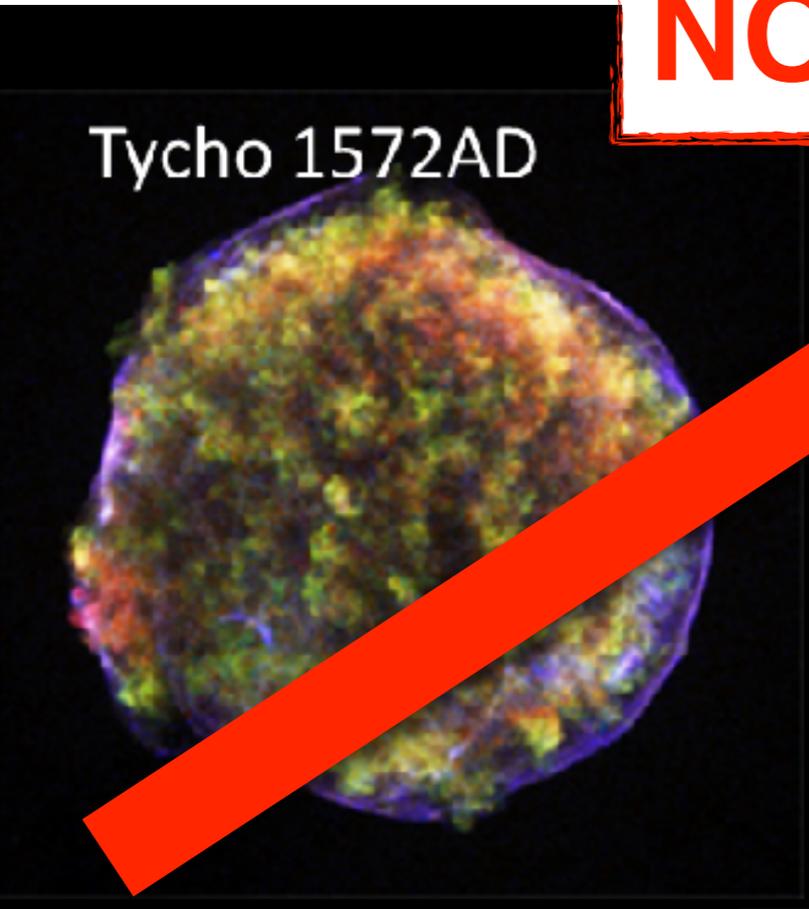
Accelerators:

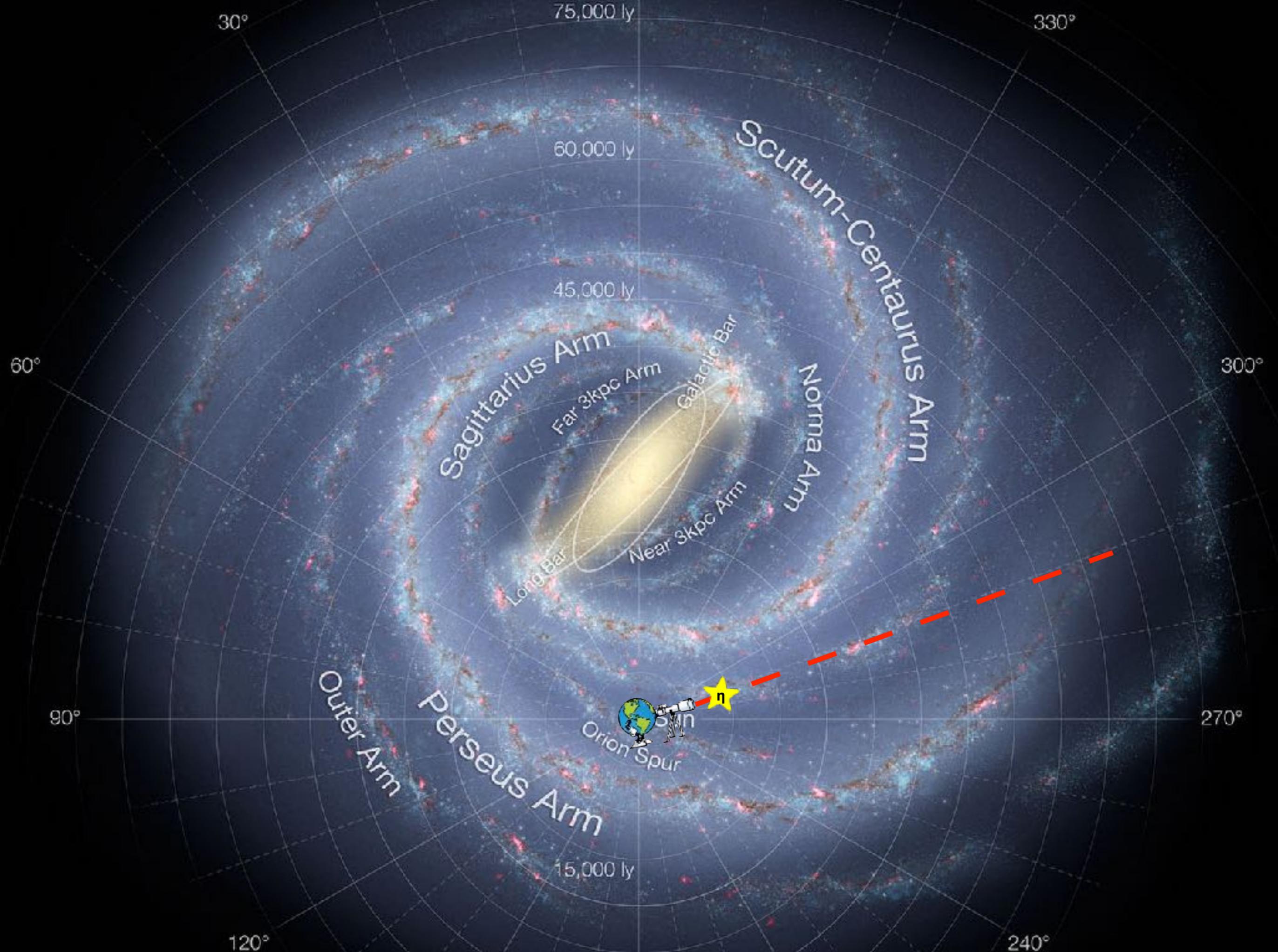
- 1 SNRs
- 2 Wind collisions in OB regions
- 3

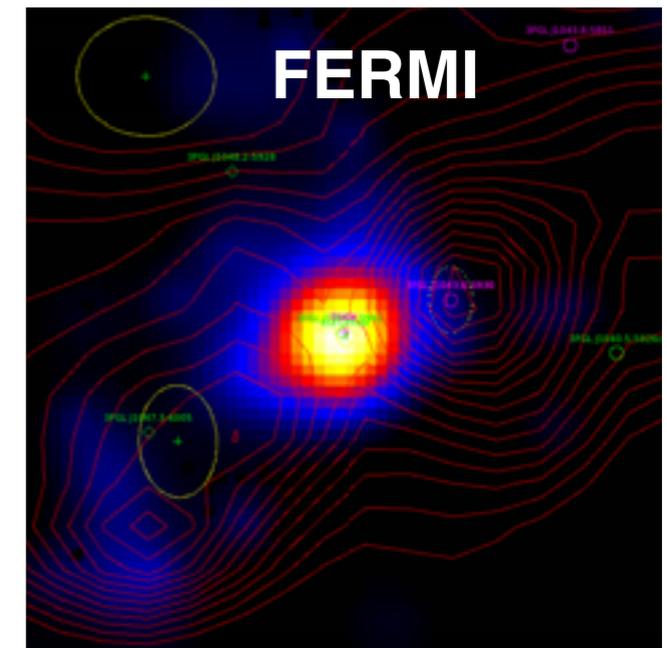
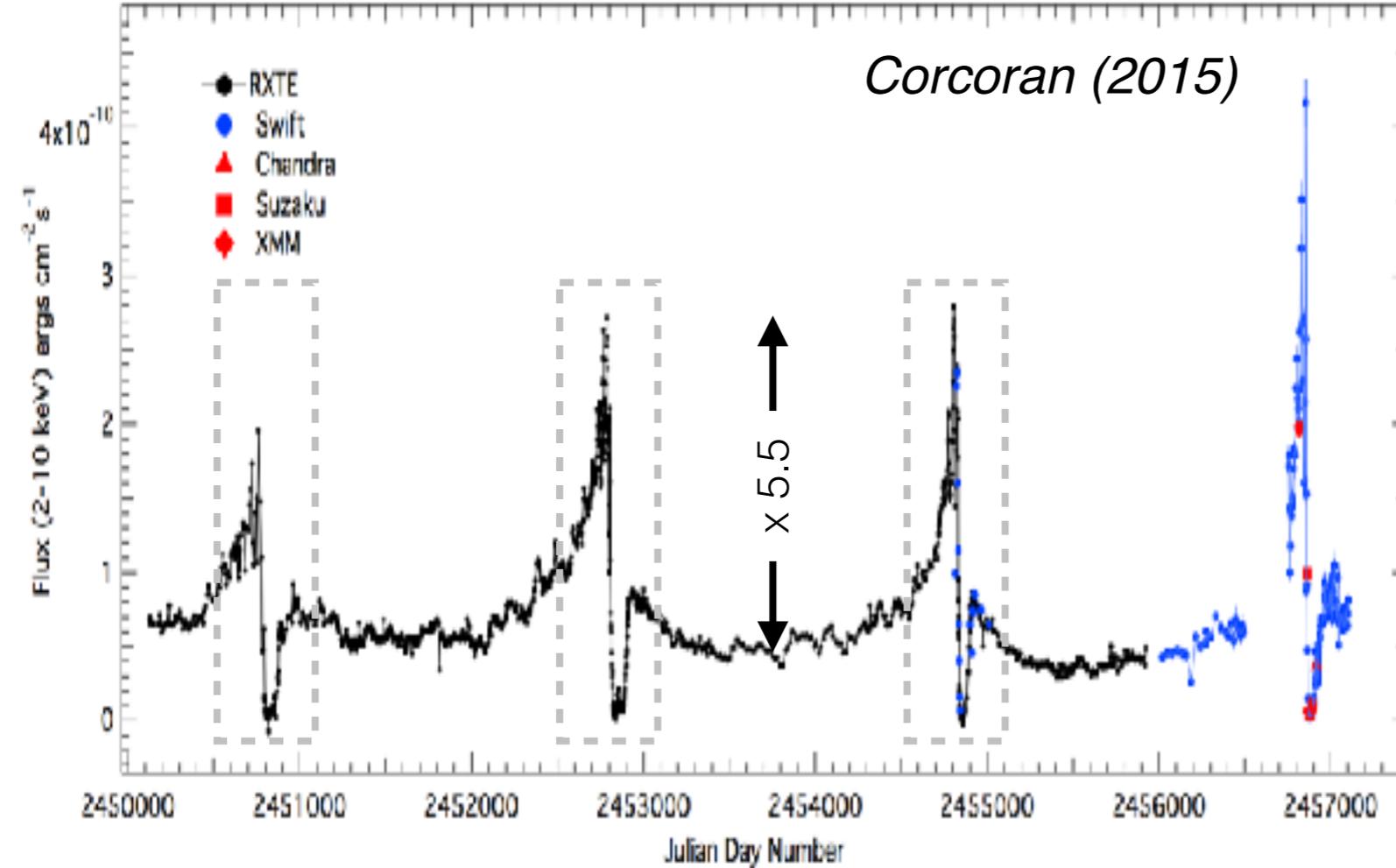
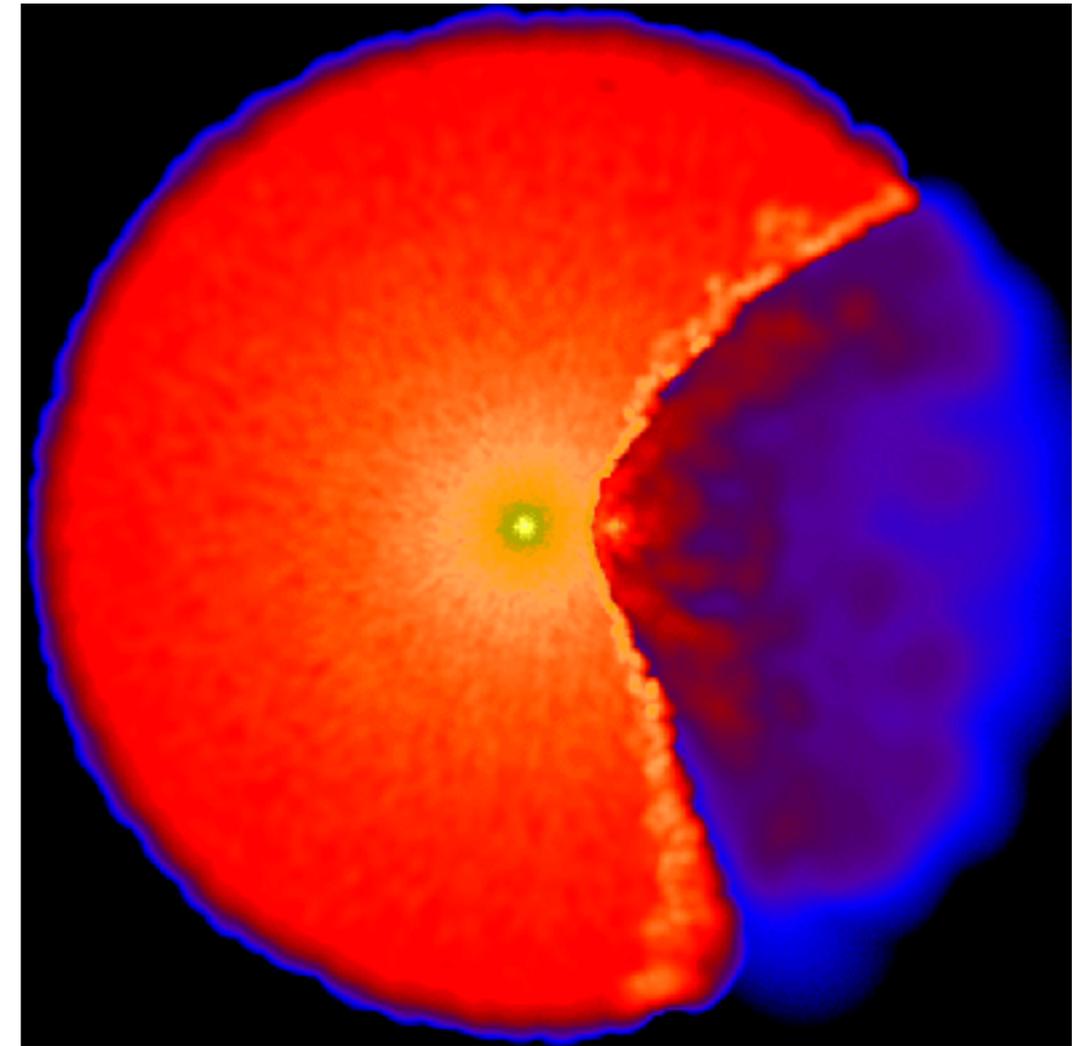
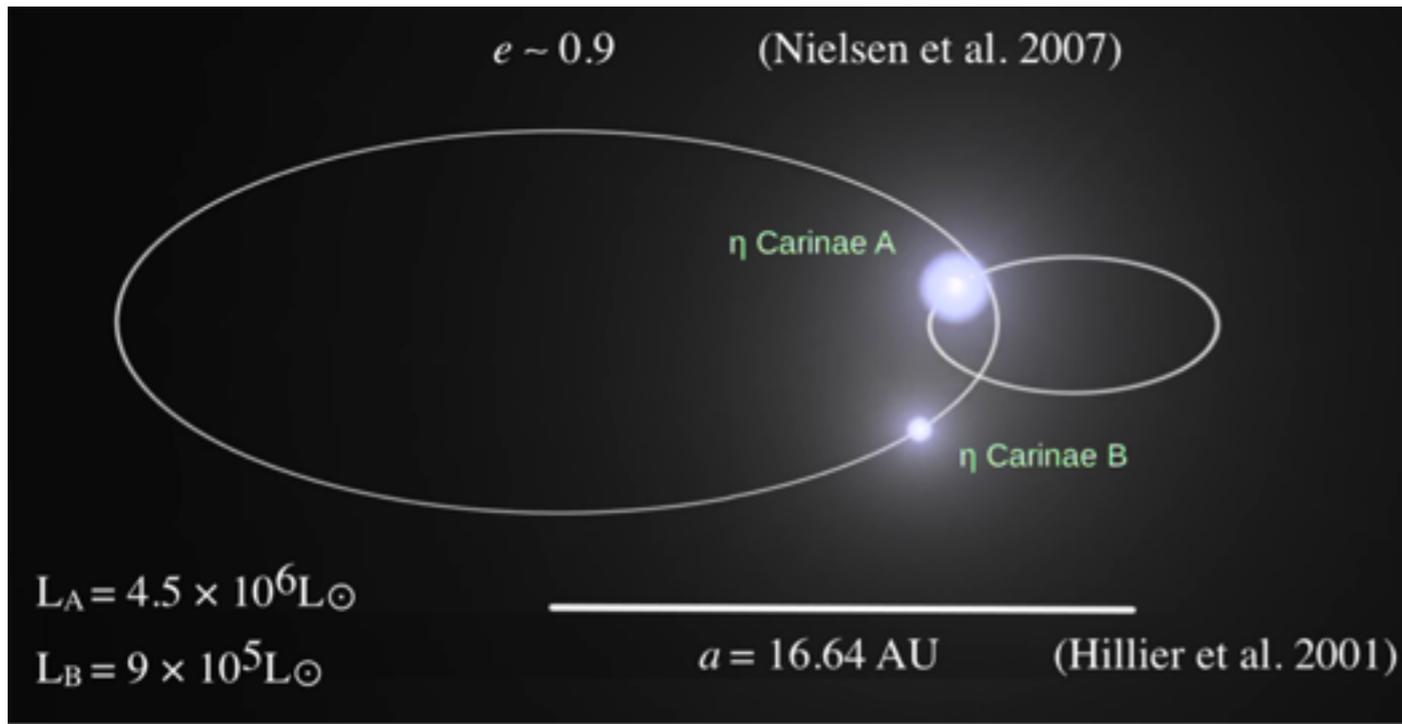




NO PEVATRONS HERE!







$L_{\pi_0} \approx 10 L_\odot$

η Carinae

$\dot{M} \sim 10^{-3.5} M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$ $L_{\text{wind}} \approx 2000 L_{\odot}$

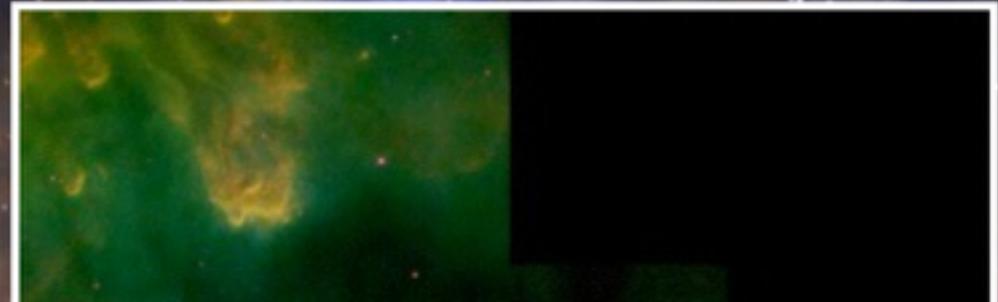


10^{14} cm
 10^{12} eV/cm³, 1 G, 10^9 cm⁻³

Bubble nebula - NGC 7635

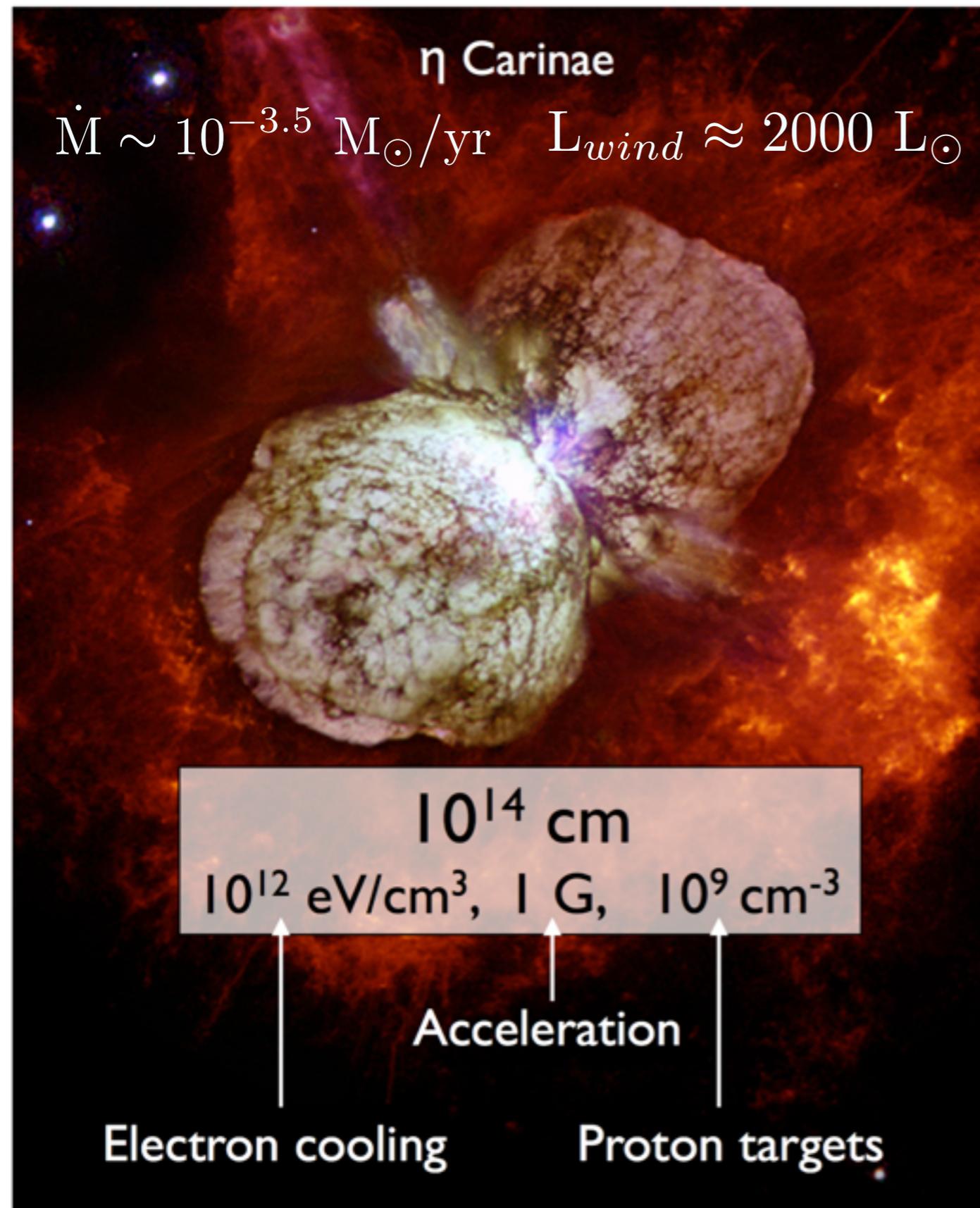
ionisation driven shell

wind driven shell



10^{20} cm
 1 eV/cm³, $\mu\text{G}?$, 300 cm⁻³



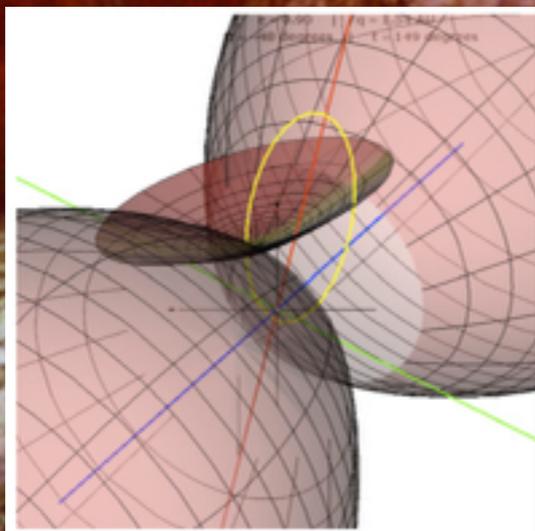


Colliding Wind Binaries are predicted to be potential sites of HE γ -ray emission through strong shocks due to colliding winds

Eichler & Usov (1993) ApJ 402, 271

η Carinae

$$\dot{M} \sim 10^{-3.5} M_{\odot}/\text{yr} \quad L_{wind} \approx 2000 L_{\odot}$$



10^{14} cm
 10^{12} eV/cm³, 1 G, 10^9 cm⁻³

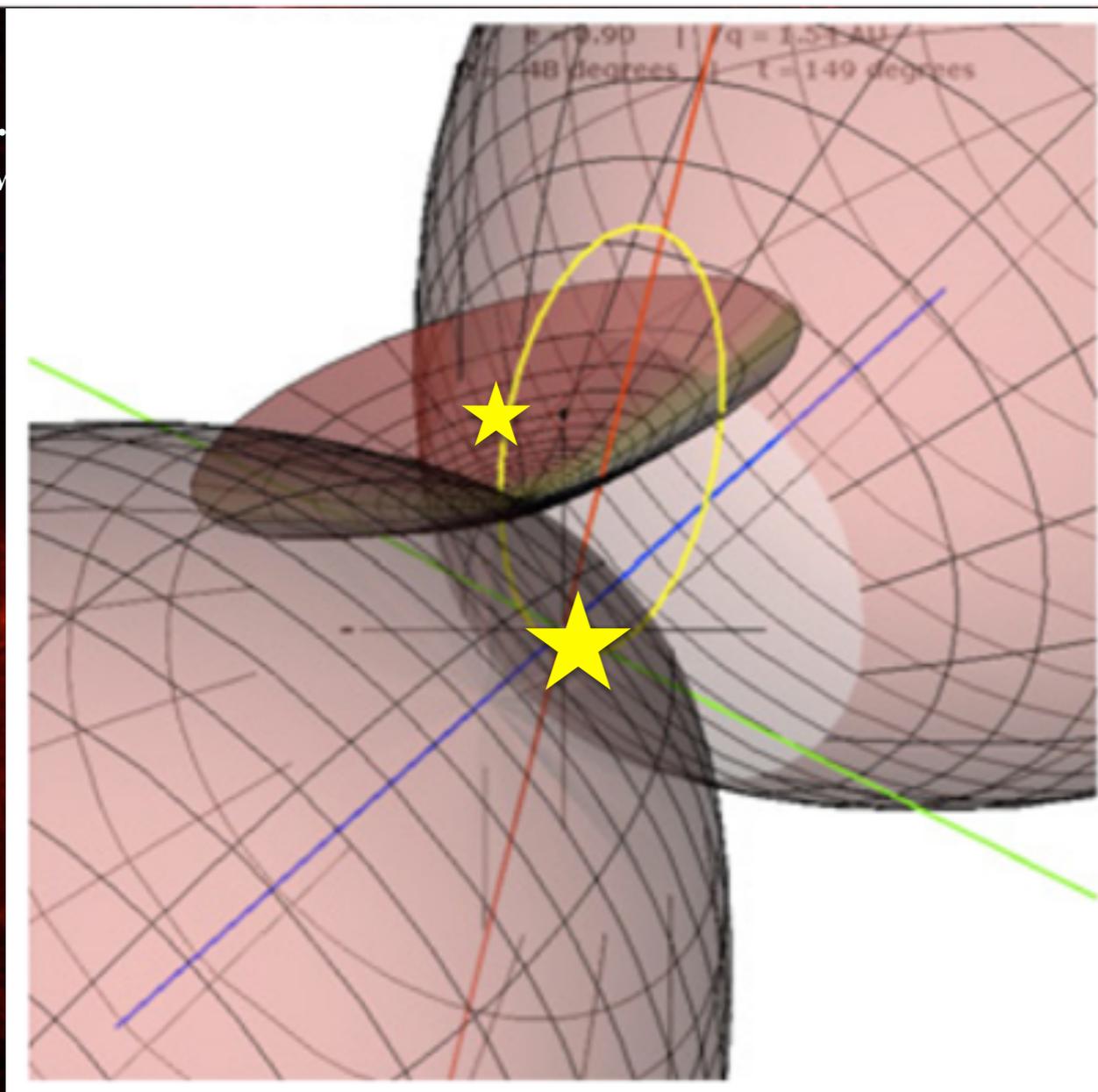
Acceleration

Electron cooling

Proton targets

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



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

10^{14} eV/cm³, 1 G, 10^9 cm⁻³

Acceleration

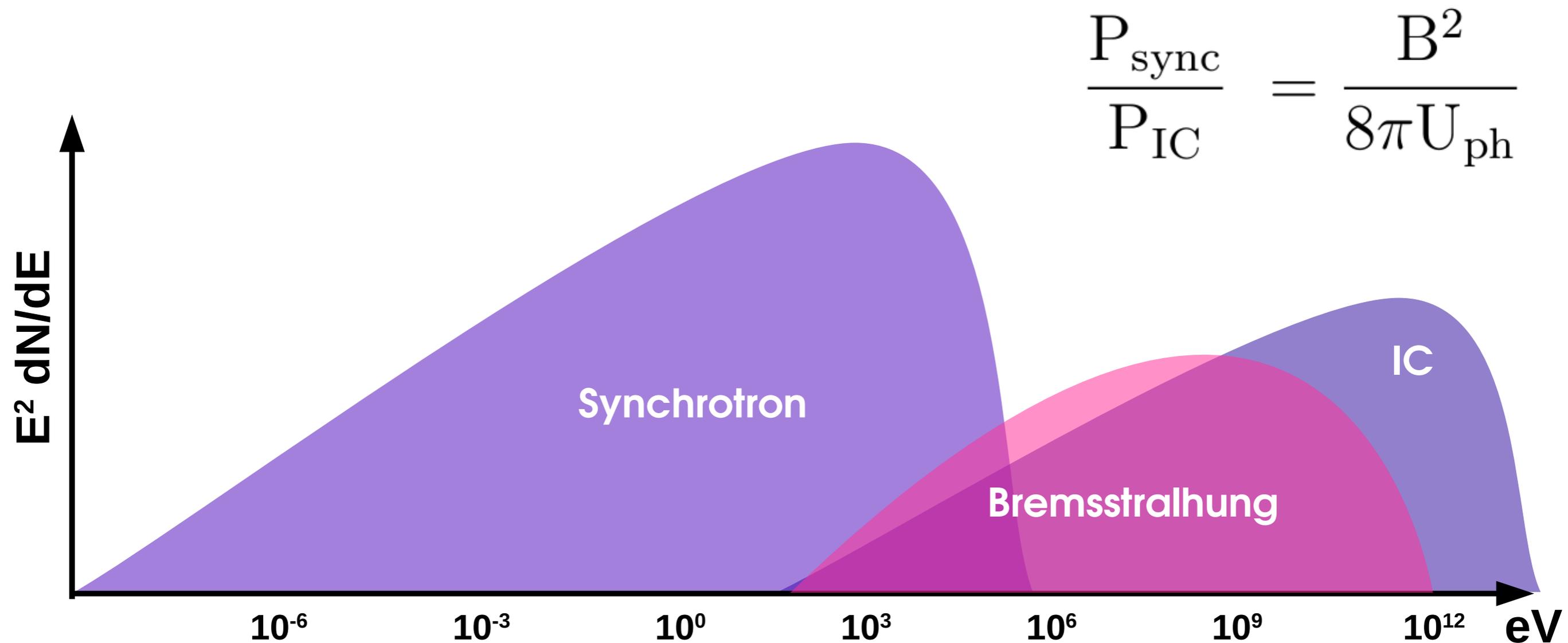
Electron cooling

Proton targets

Produced by ultra-relativistic charged particles

Leptons:

- Inverse Compton on ambient radiation field
- Bremsstrahlung (surrounding material)



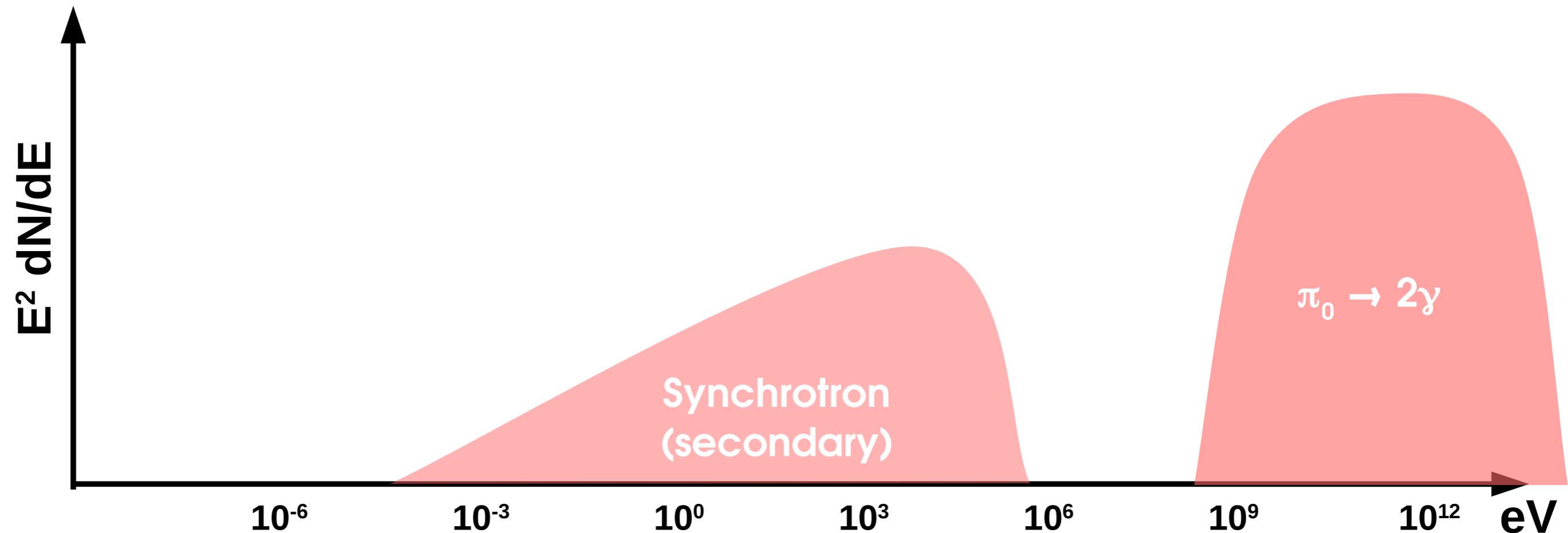
Produced by ultra-relativistic charged particles

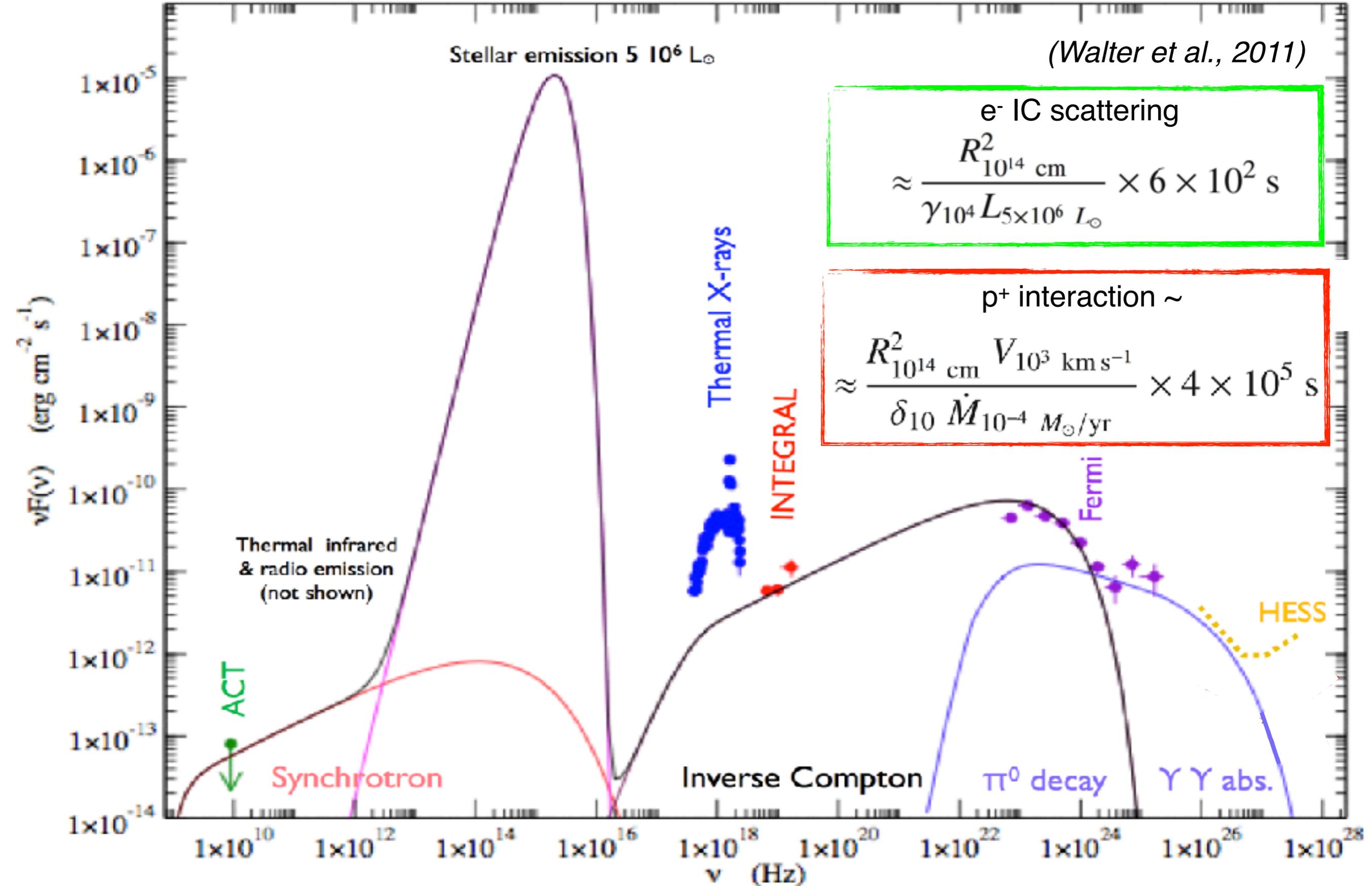
Leptons:

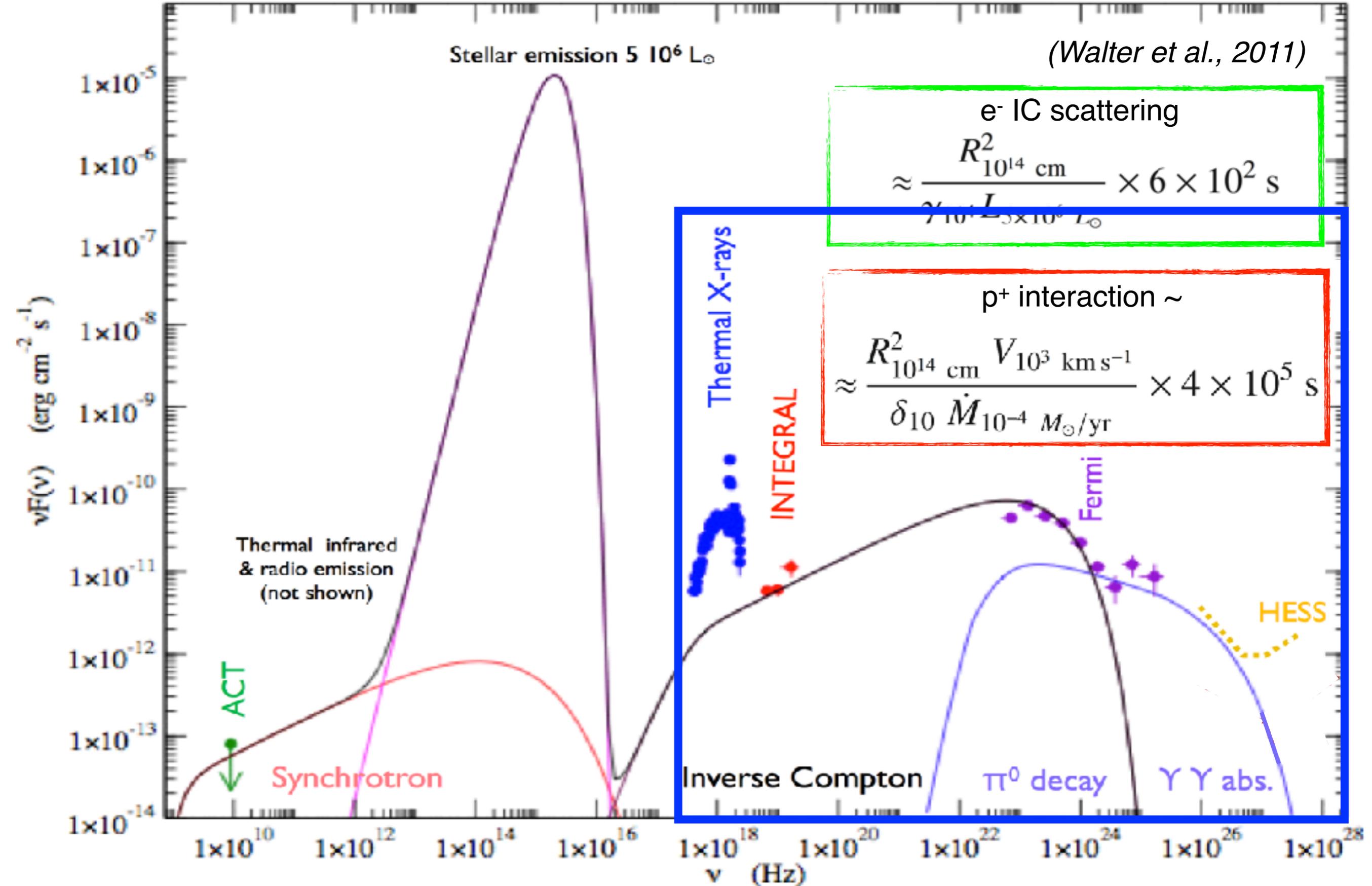
- Inverse Compton on ambient radiation field
- Bremsstrahlung (surrounding material)

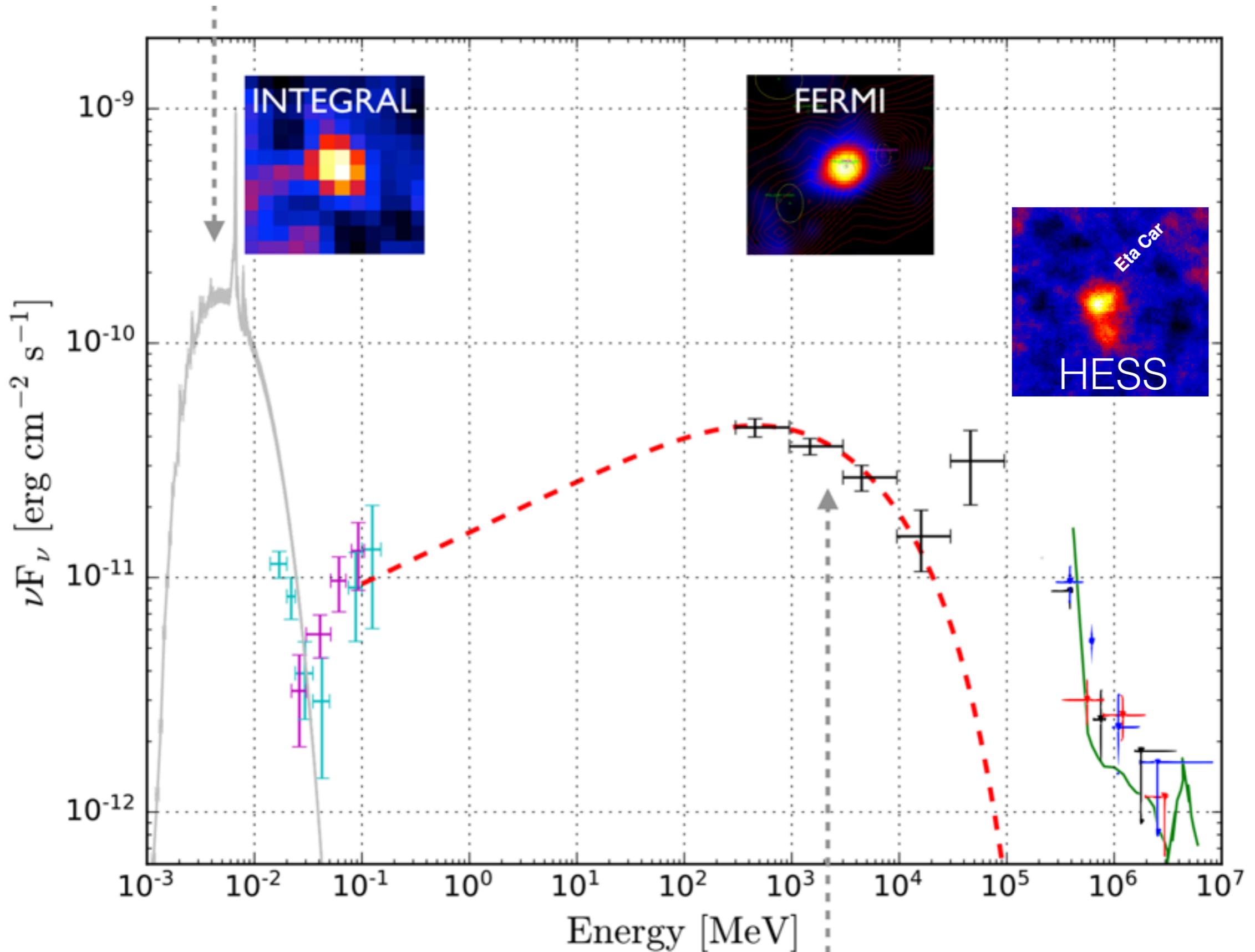
Hadrons:

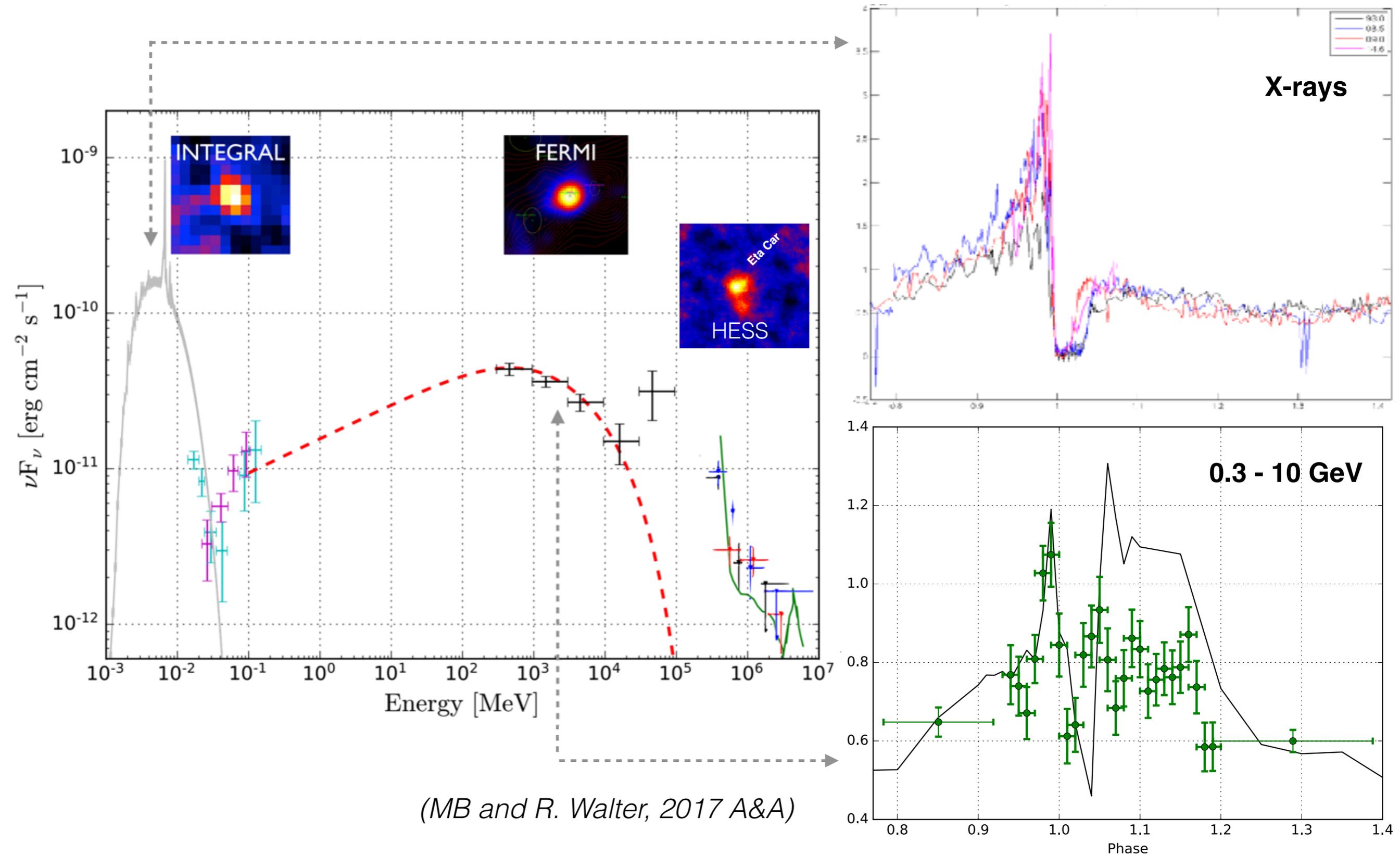
- neutral pion decay (surrounding material)
- Bremsstrahlung (surrounding material)

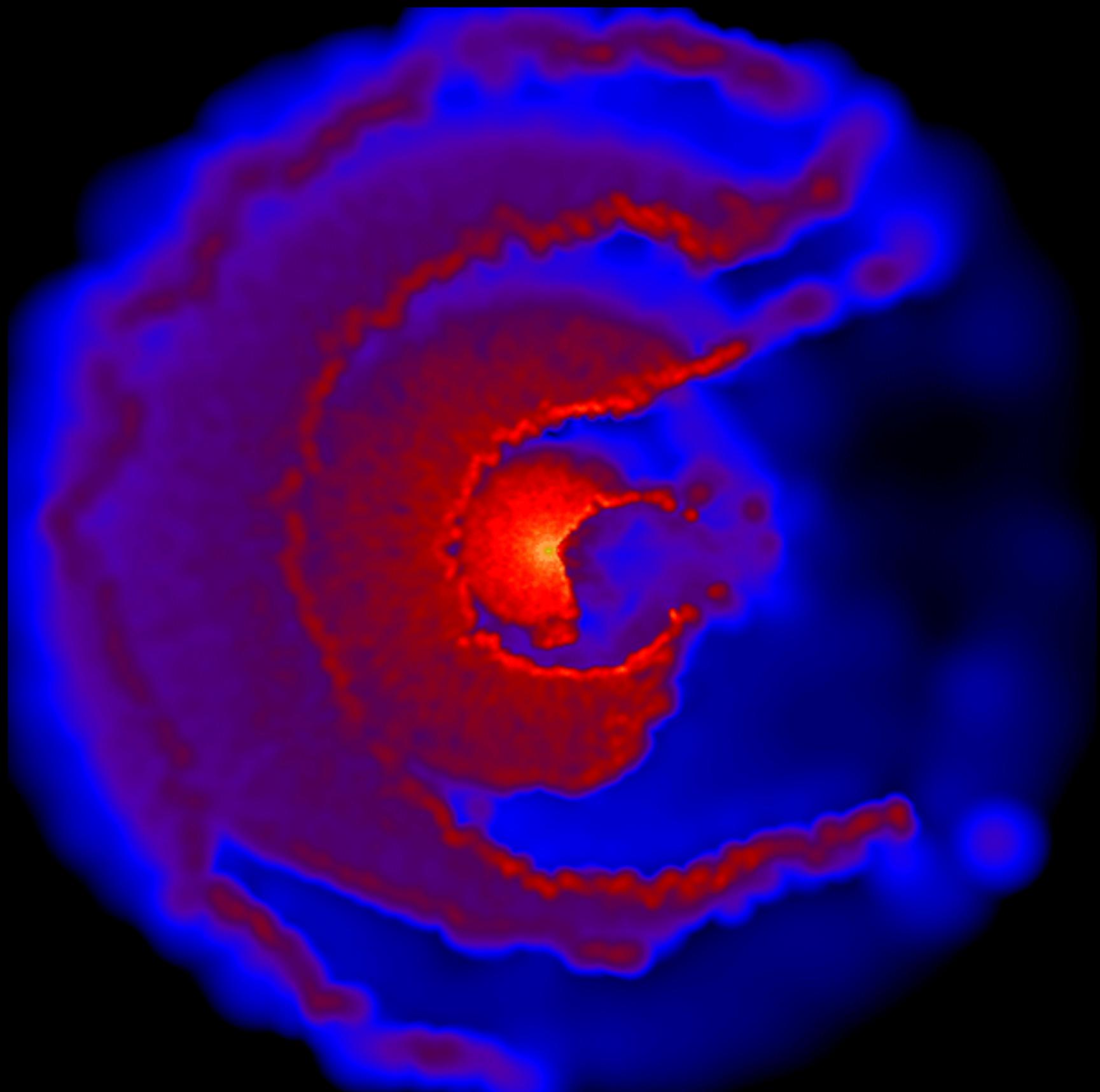






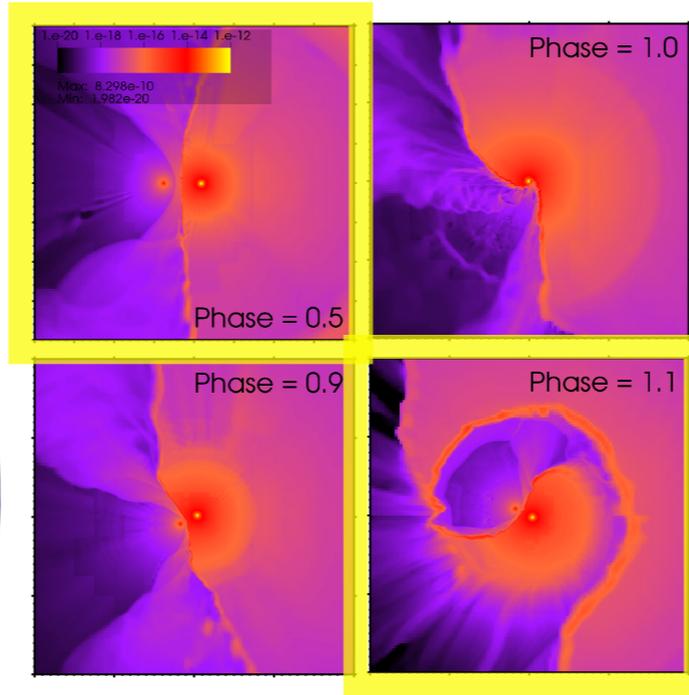
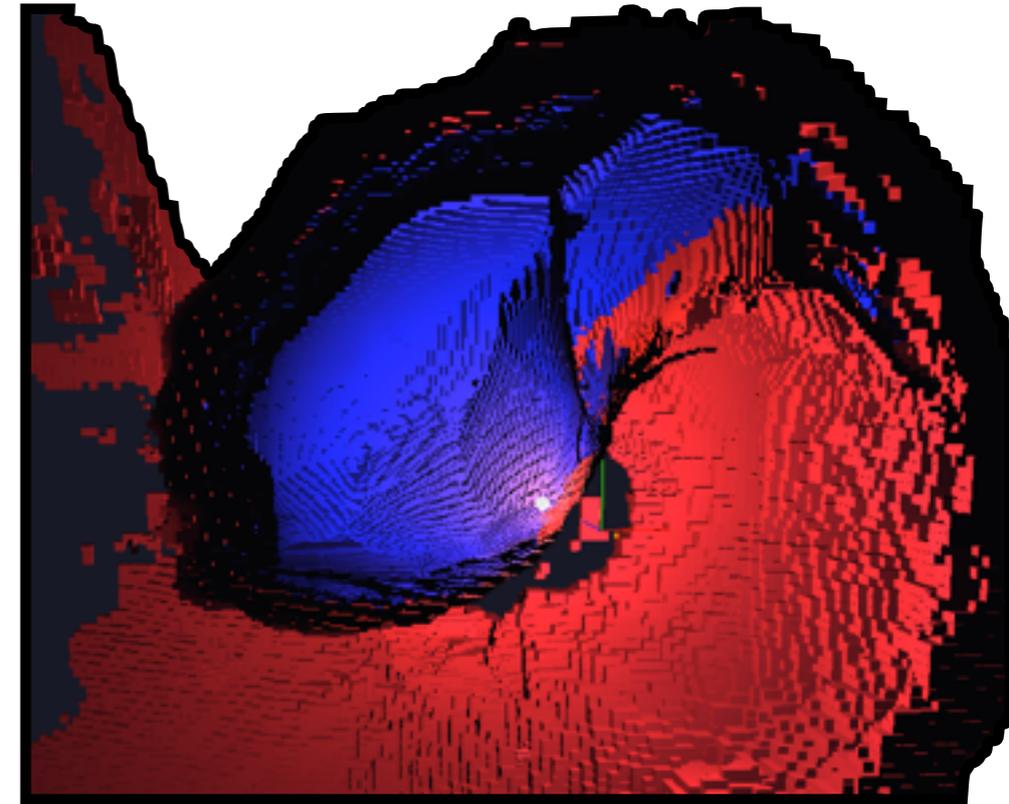
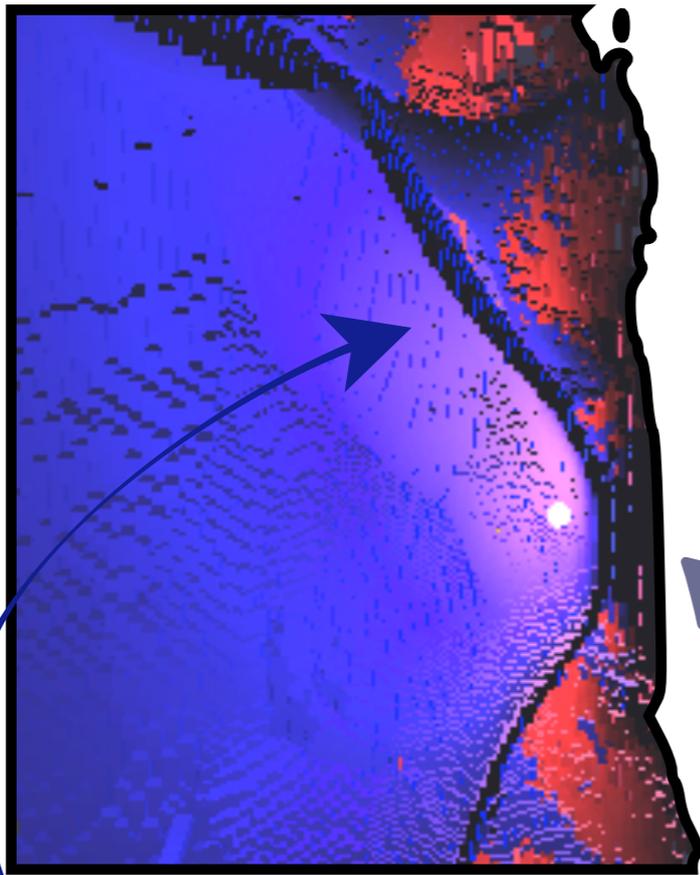




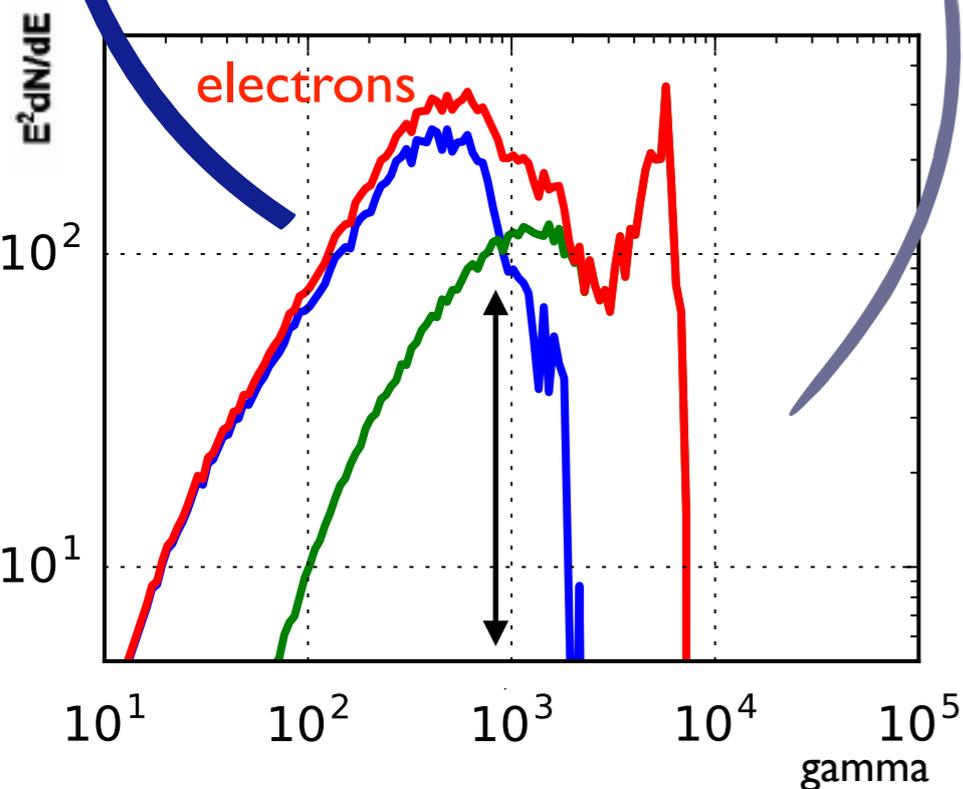


(MB and R. Walter, 2017 A&A)

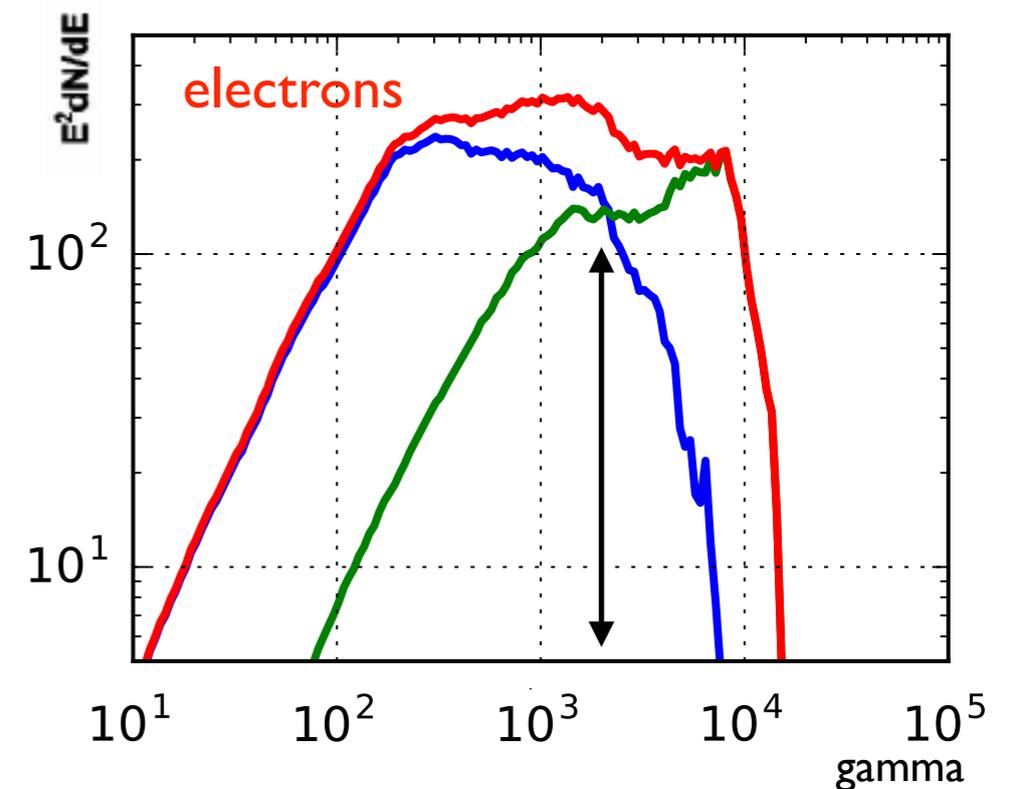
Parameter	Primary	Secondary
$M (M_{\odot})$	120	30
$R_{*} (R_{\odot})$	100	20
$T_{\text{cs}} (K)$	25,800	30,000
$L_{*} (10^6 L_{\odot})$	4	0.3
k	0.30	0.50
α	0.52	0.68
$\dot{M} (M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1})$	4.8×10^{-4}	1.4×10^{-5}
$v_{\infty} (\text{km s}^{-1})$	500	3000
$B (G)$	2000	



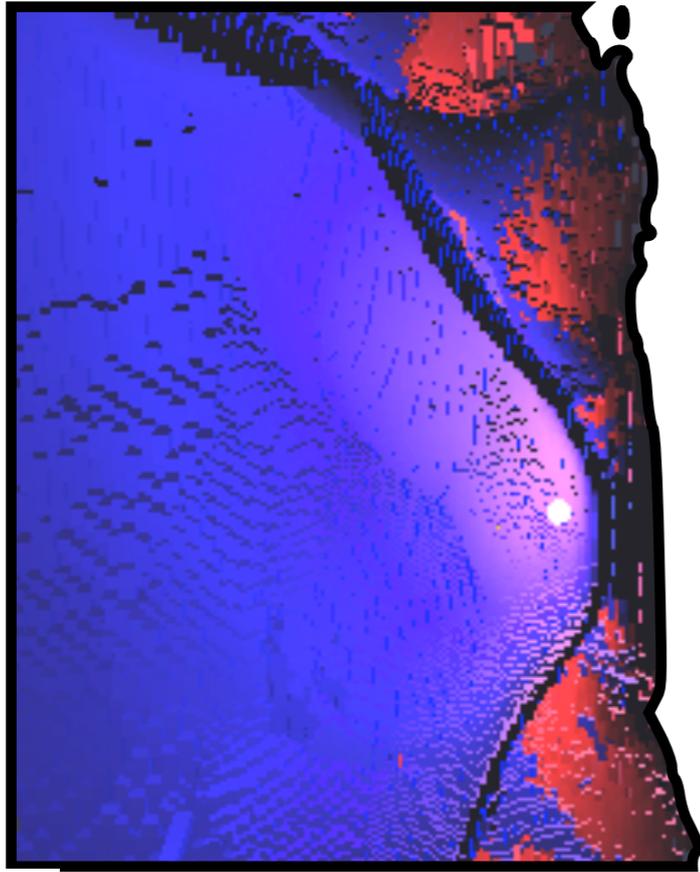
Parkin et al, 2011



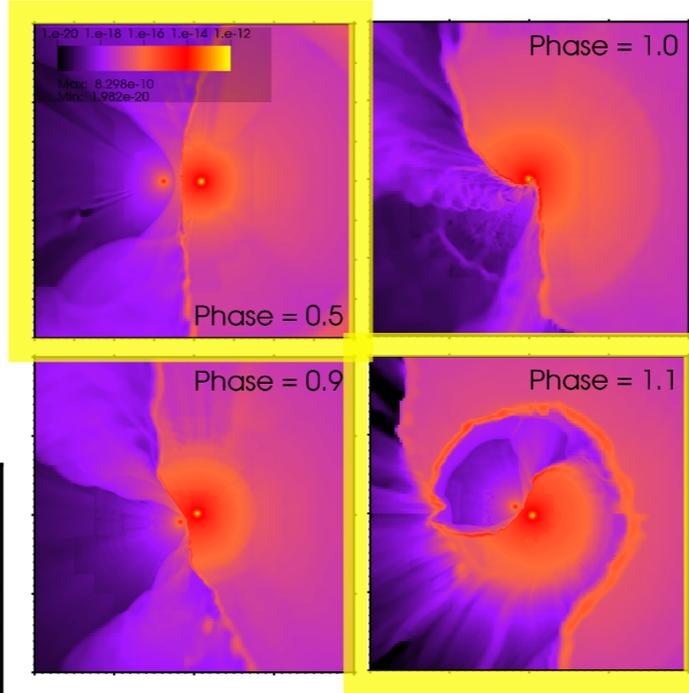
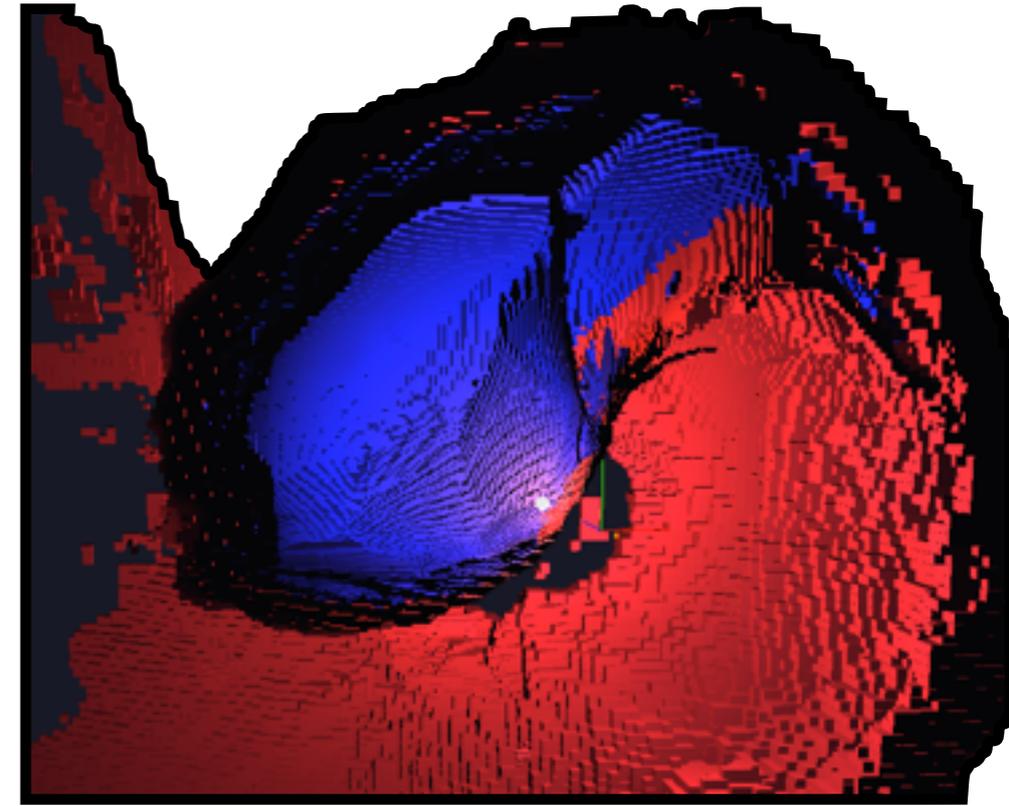
e^{-} spectrum
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 smooth IC spectrum



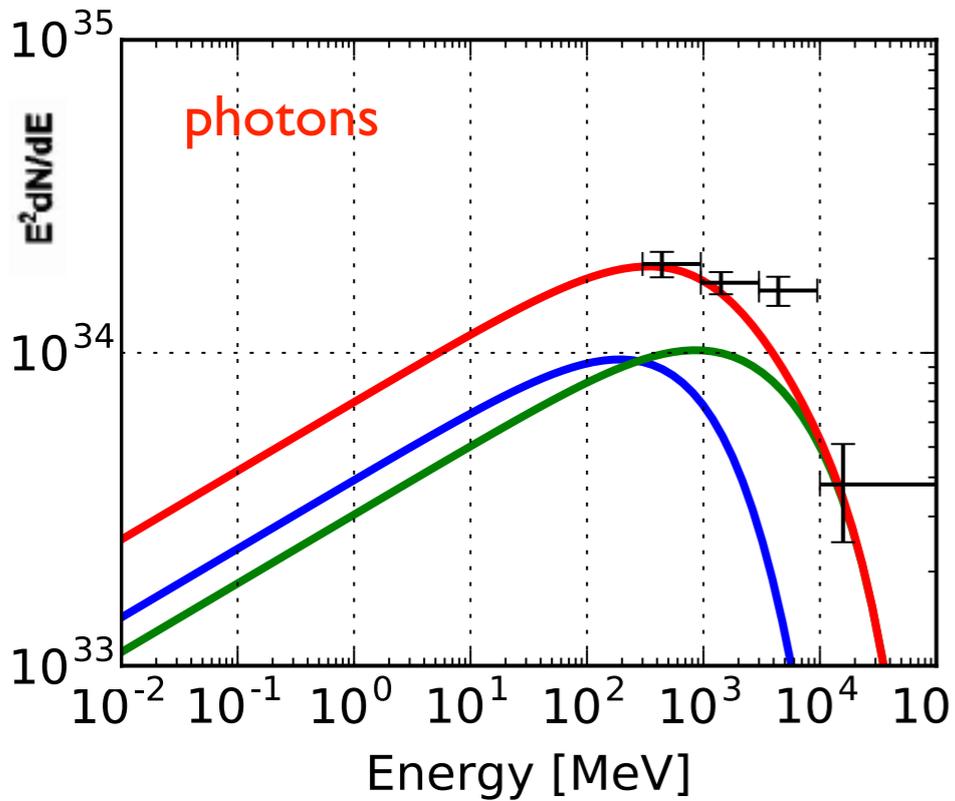
(MB and R. Walter, 2017 A&A)



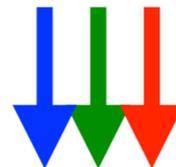
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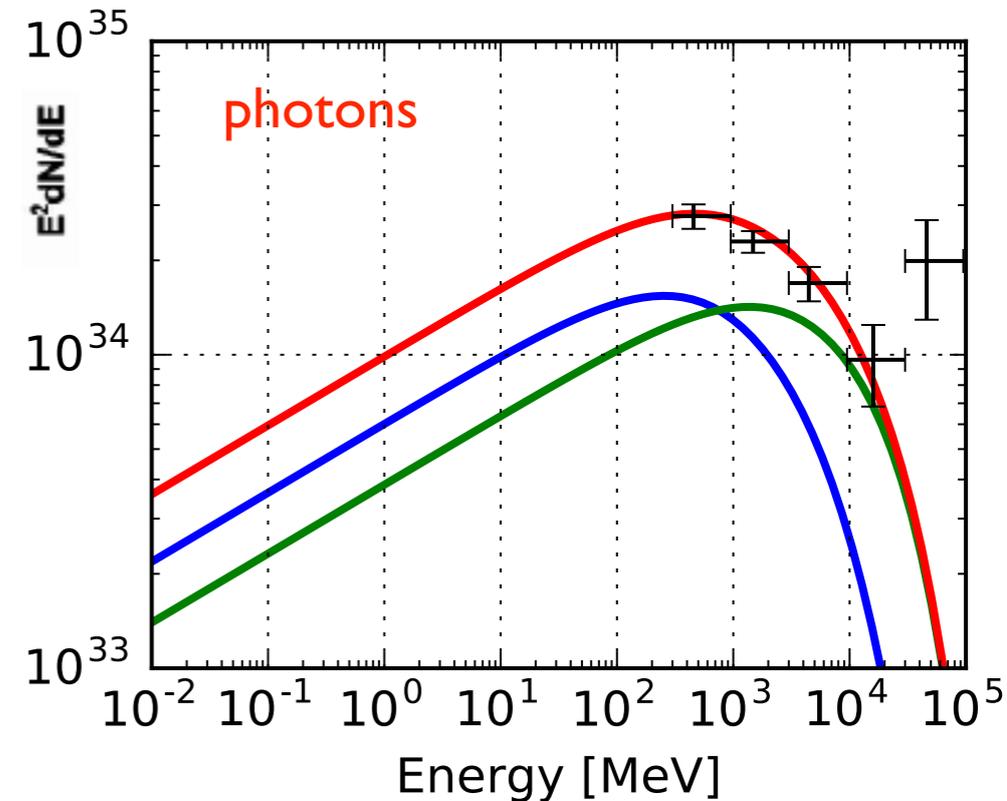
Parkin et al, 2011

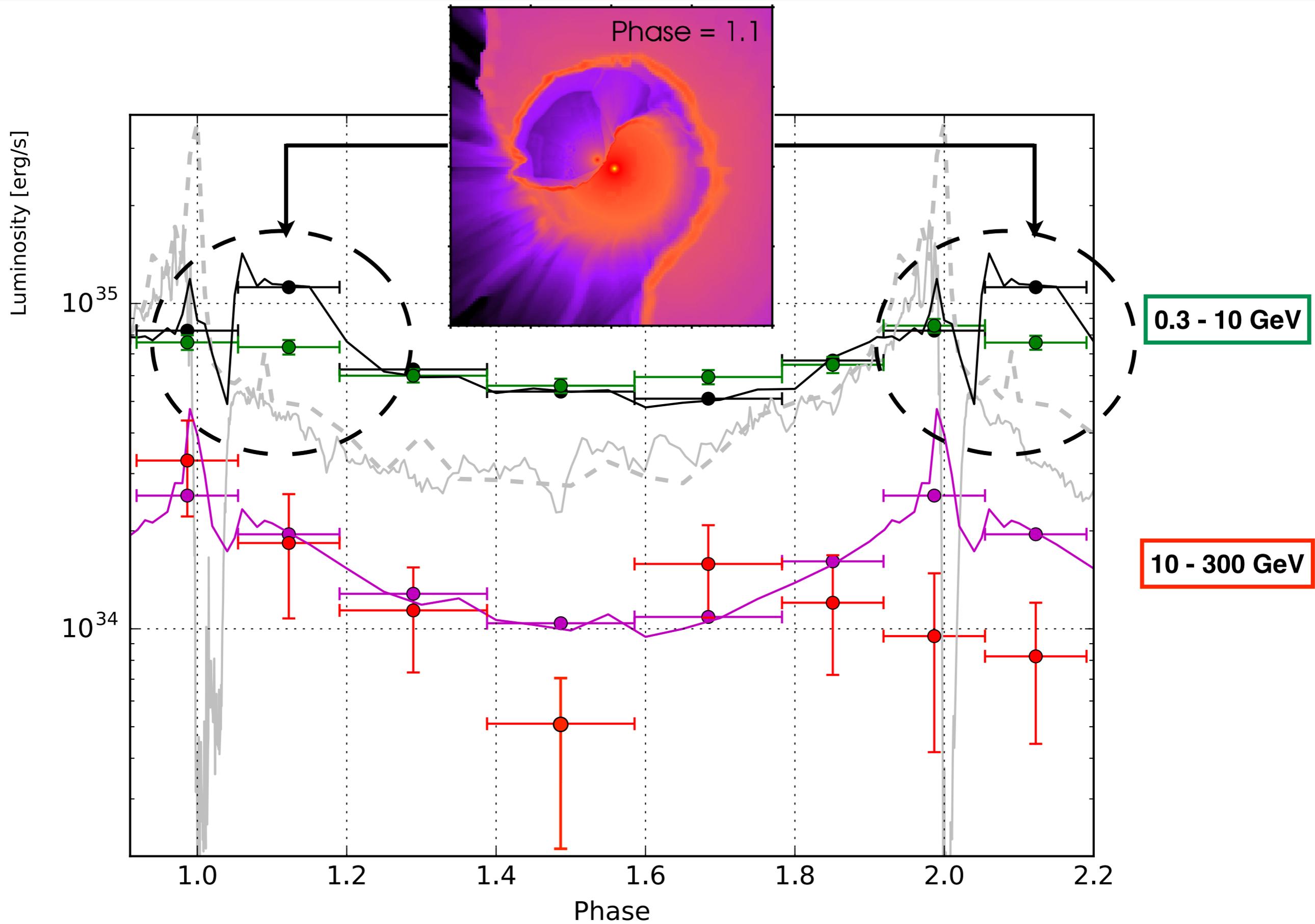


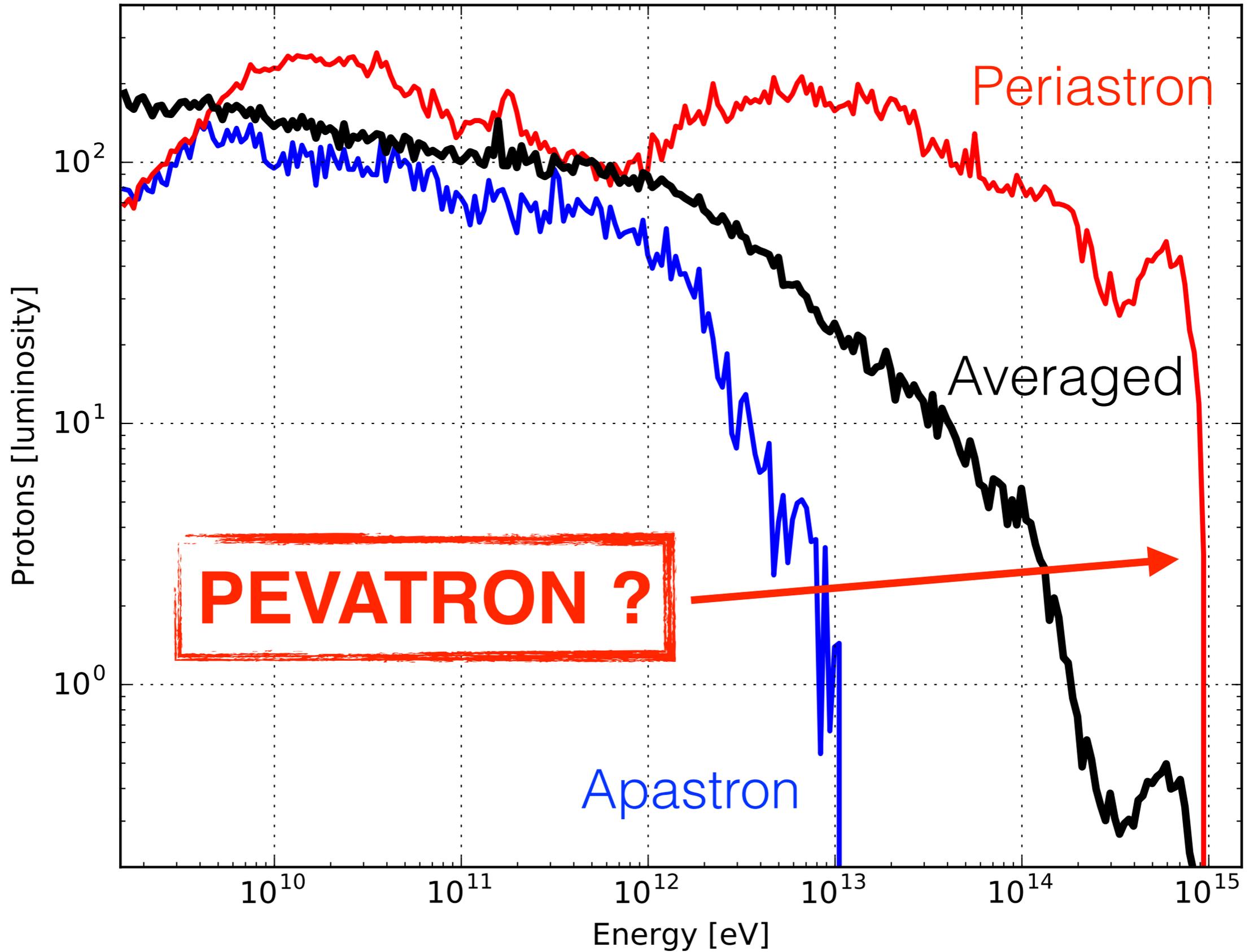
e^- spectrum

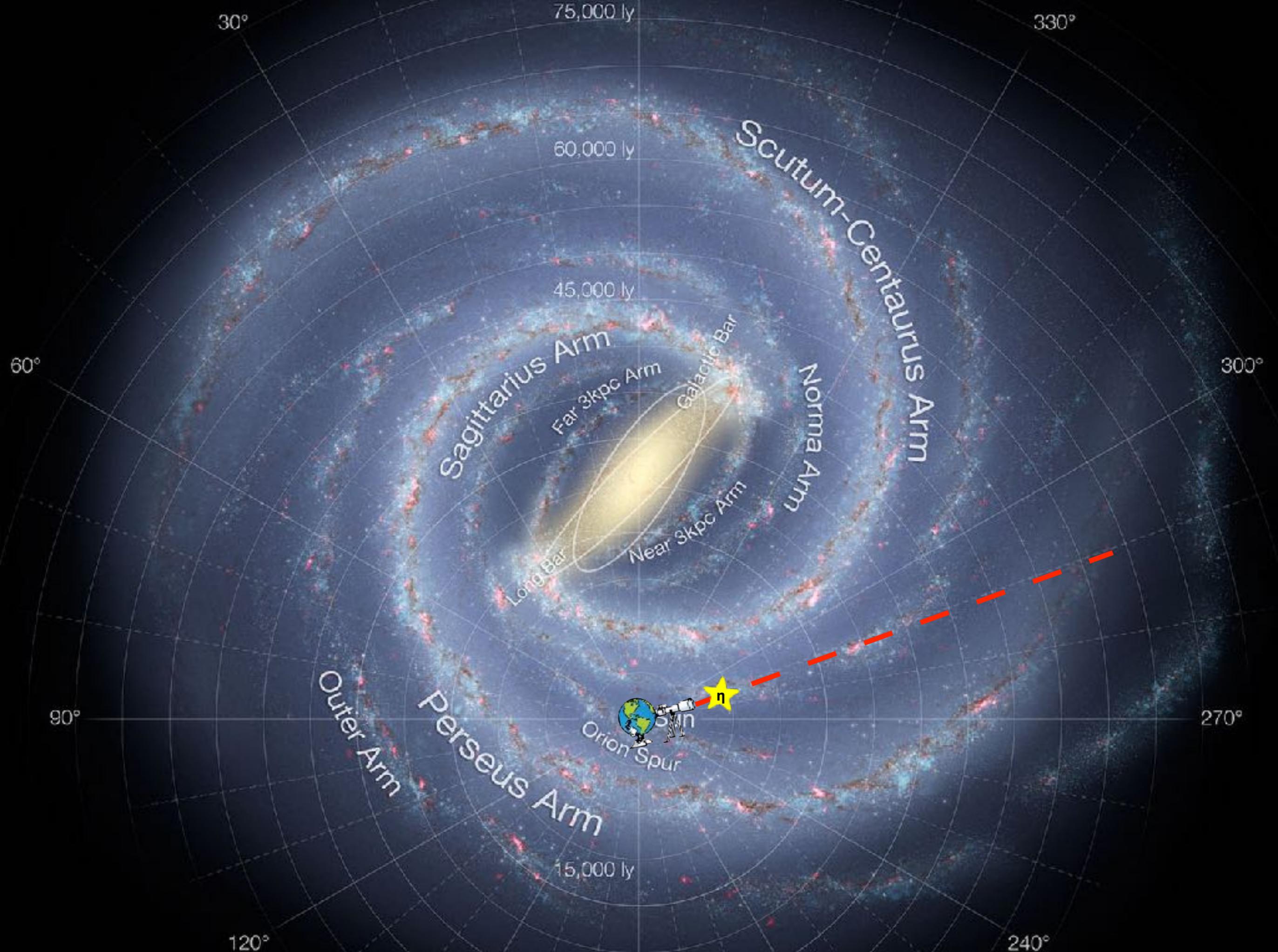


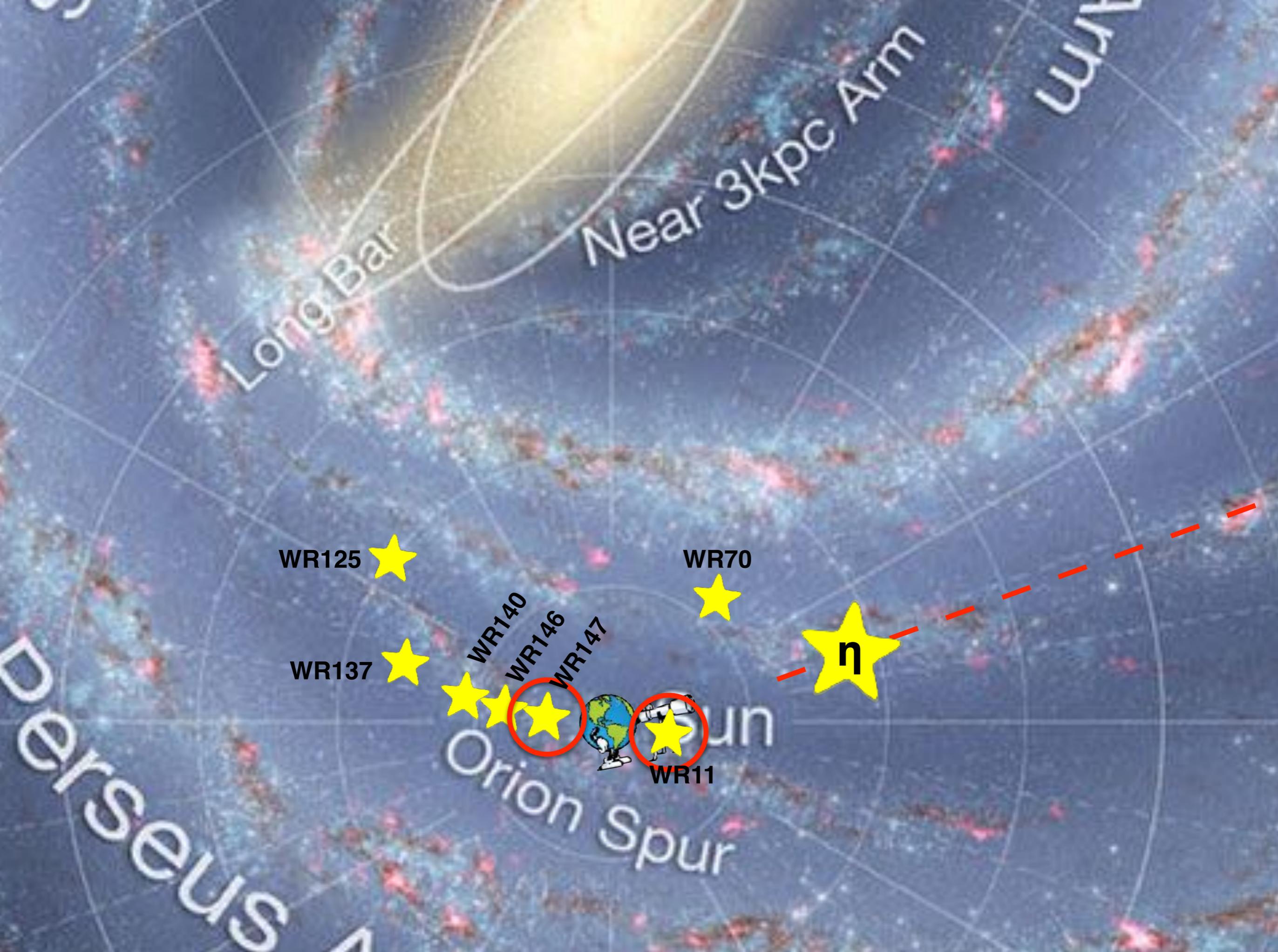
smooth IC spectrum

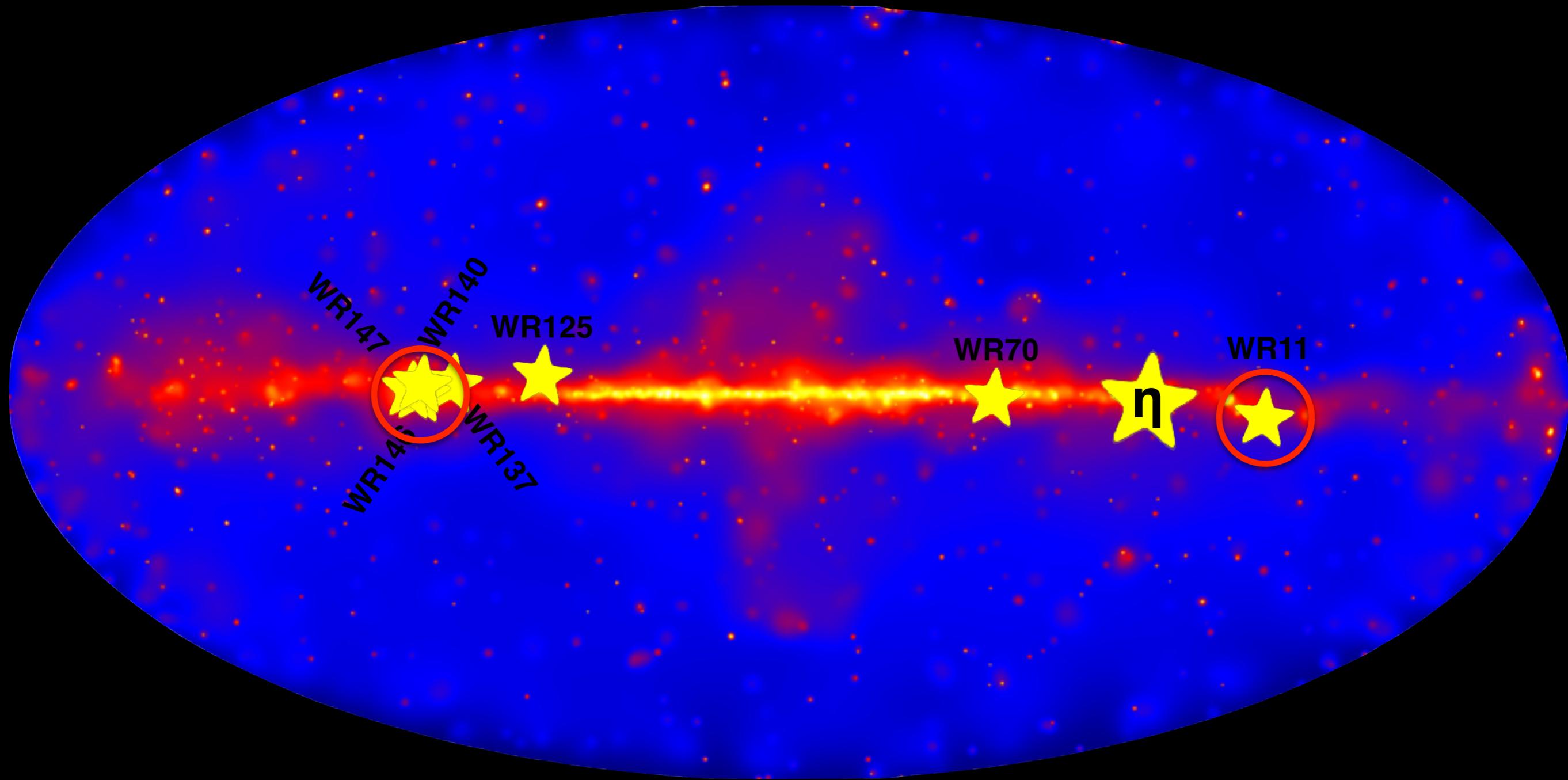


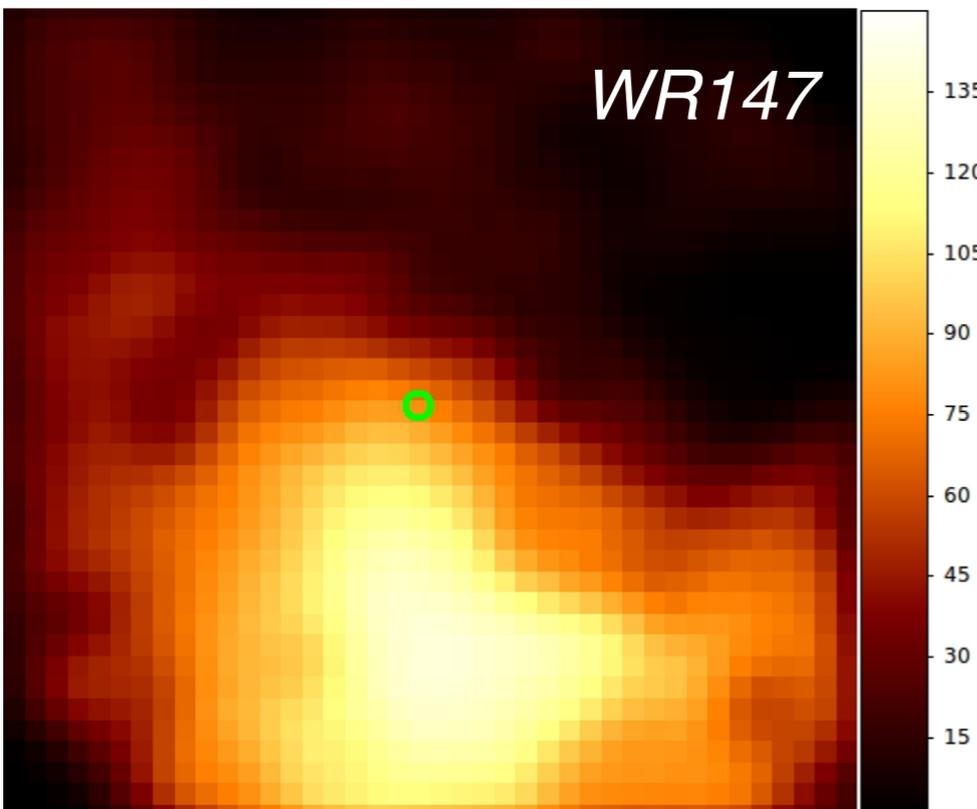
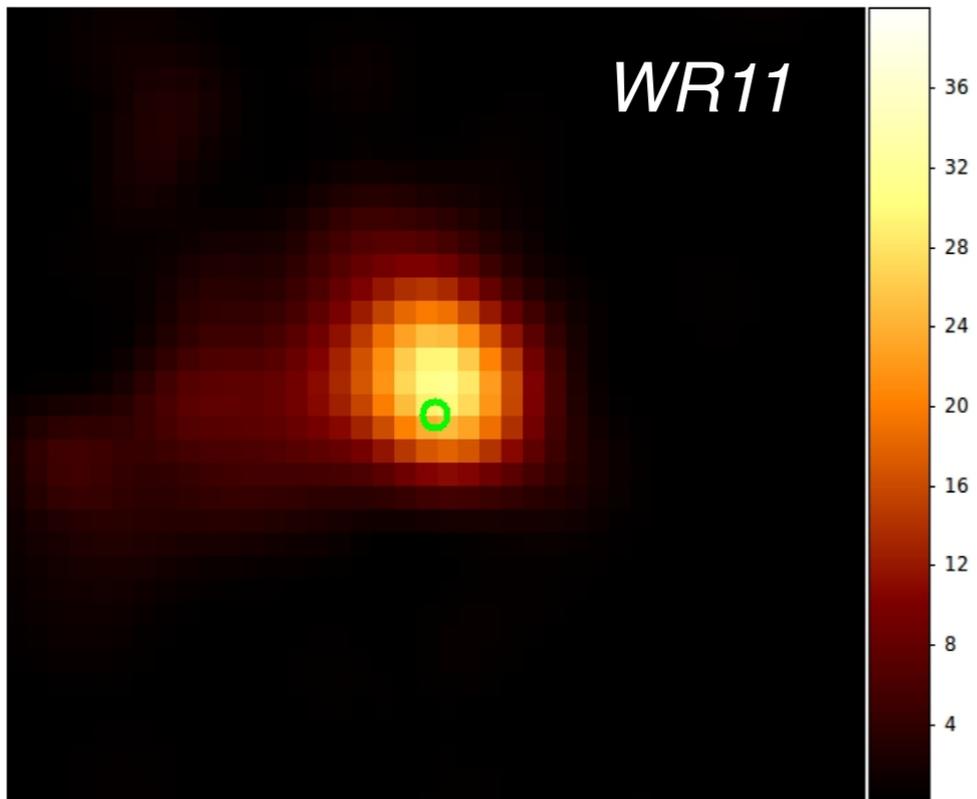












(Pshirkov, 2016)

Name	$l(^{\circ})$	$b(^{\circ})$	Distance (kpc)	TS
WR 11	262.80	-07.69	0.34	37.7
WR 70	322.34	-1.81	1.9	1.2
WR 125	54.44	-1.0	3.1	41.0
WR 137	74.33	+1.10	2.4	23.3
WR 140	80.93	-4.18	1.7	0.1
WR 146	80.56	+0.44	1.2	15.0
WR 147	79.85	-0.31	0.65	54.9

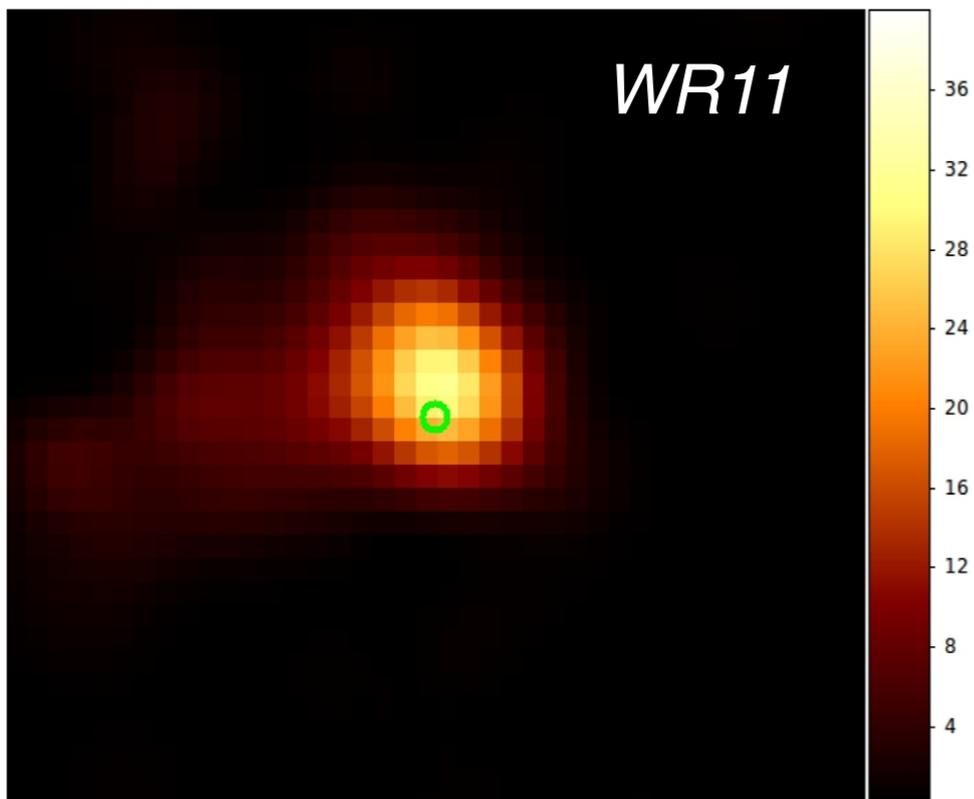
**UPPER
LIMITS**

(De Marco et al., 1999) *(North et al., 2007)*

Parameter	Unit	WC8	O7.5
Mass, M	M_{\odot}	9.0	29.0
Mass-loss rate, \dot{M}	$10^{-7} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$	80	1.8 (1)
Terminal wind velocity, v^{∞}	km s^{-1}	1450	2500 (1)
Luminosity, L	$10^5 L_{\odot}$	1.7	2.8

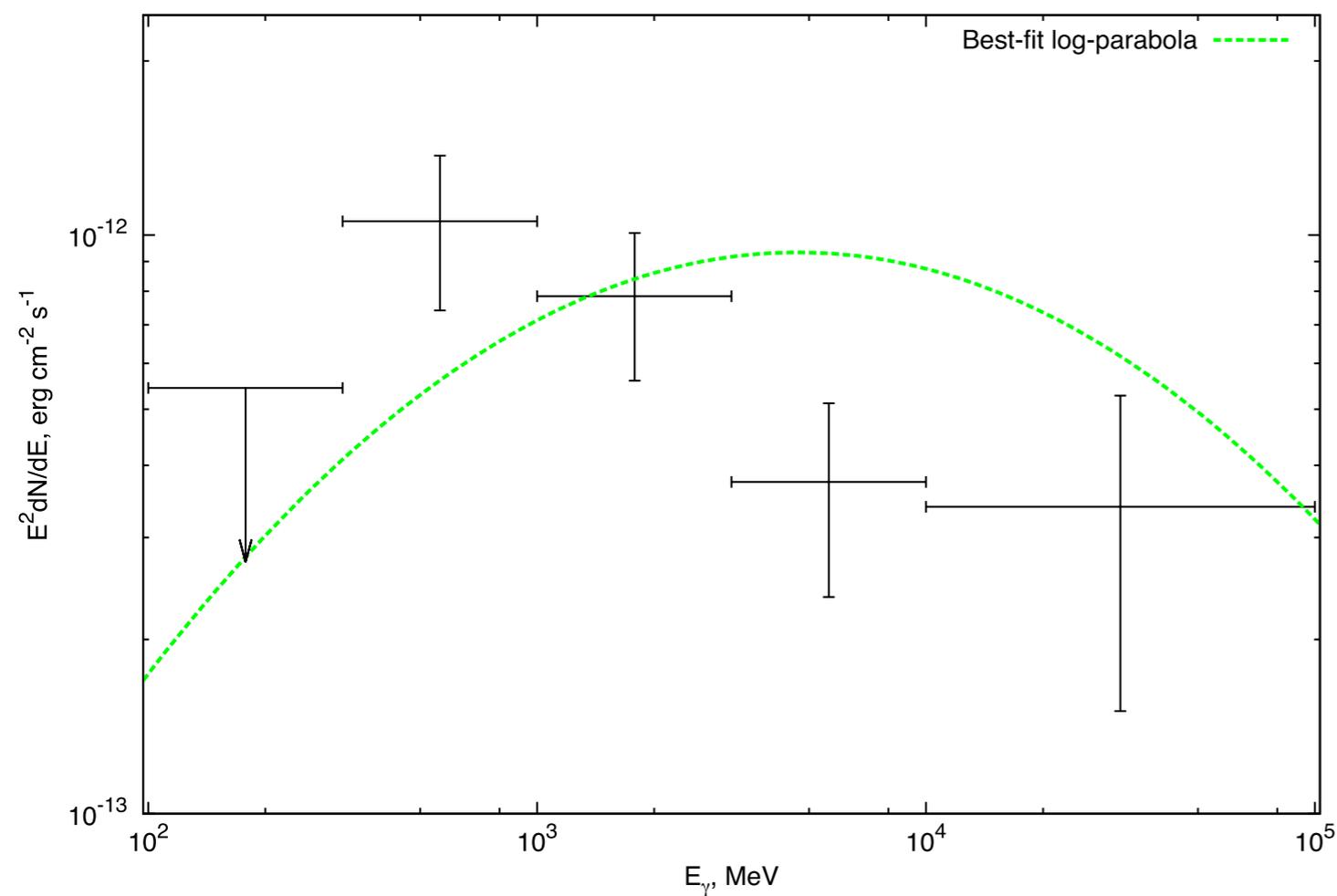
$$\eta = \frac{\dot{M}_{\odot} v_{\odot}^{\infty}}{\dot{M}_{\text{WR}} v_{\text{WR}}^{\infty}} = 0.04 \quad \text{(De Becker \& Raucq, 2013)}$$

$$L_{\text{CWZ}} = \eta L_{\text{W}} = 2.3 \times 10^{35} \text{ ergs}^{-1}$$



Name	$l(^{\circ})$	$b(^{\circ})$	Distance (kpc)	TS
WR 11	262.80	-07.69	0.34	37.7

- $L_{rad} = 1.8 \times 10^{28} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ (Leitherer, 1997)
- $L_x = 10^{33} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ (Schild, 2004)
- $L_{\gamma} = (3.7 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{31} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$

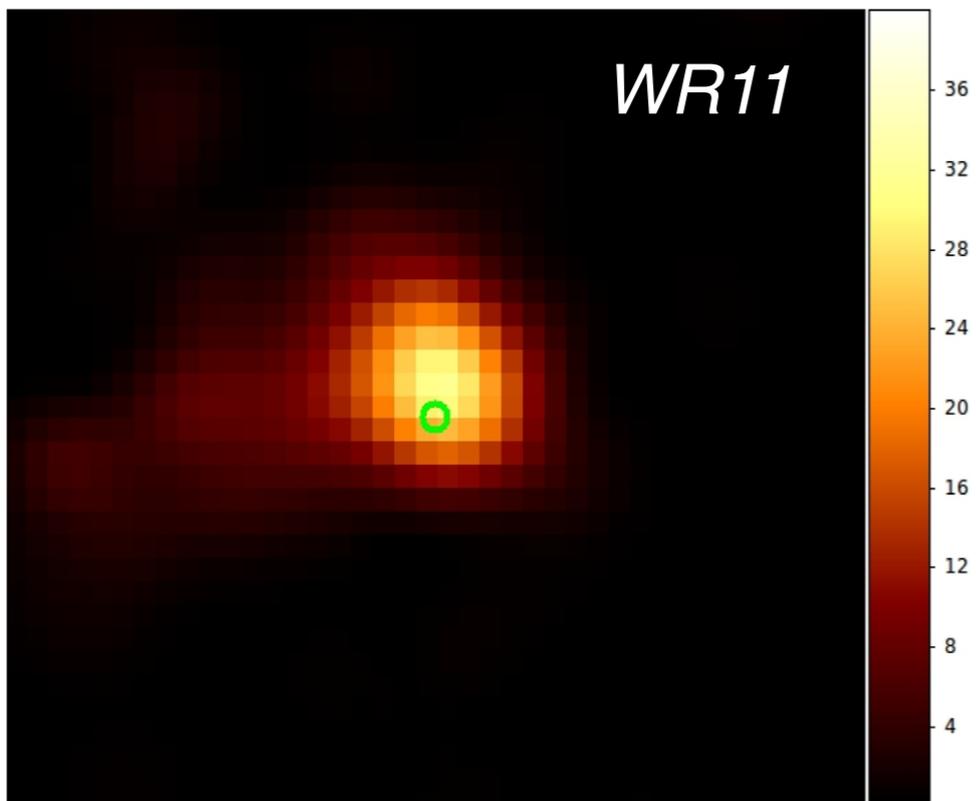


➔ Hadronic

- small dist $\sim 10^{13} \text{ cm}$
- flat spectrum @ low E

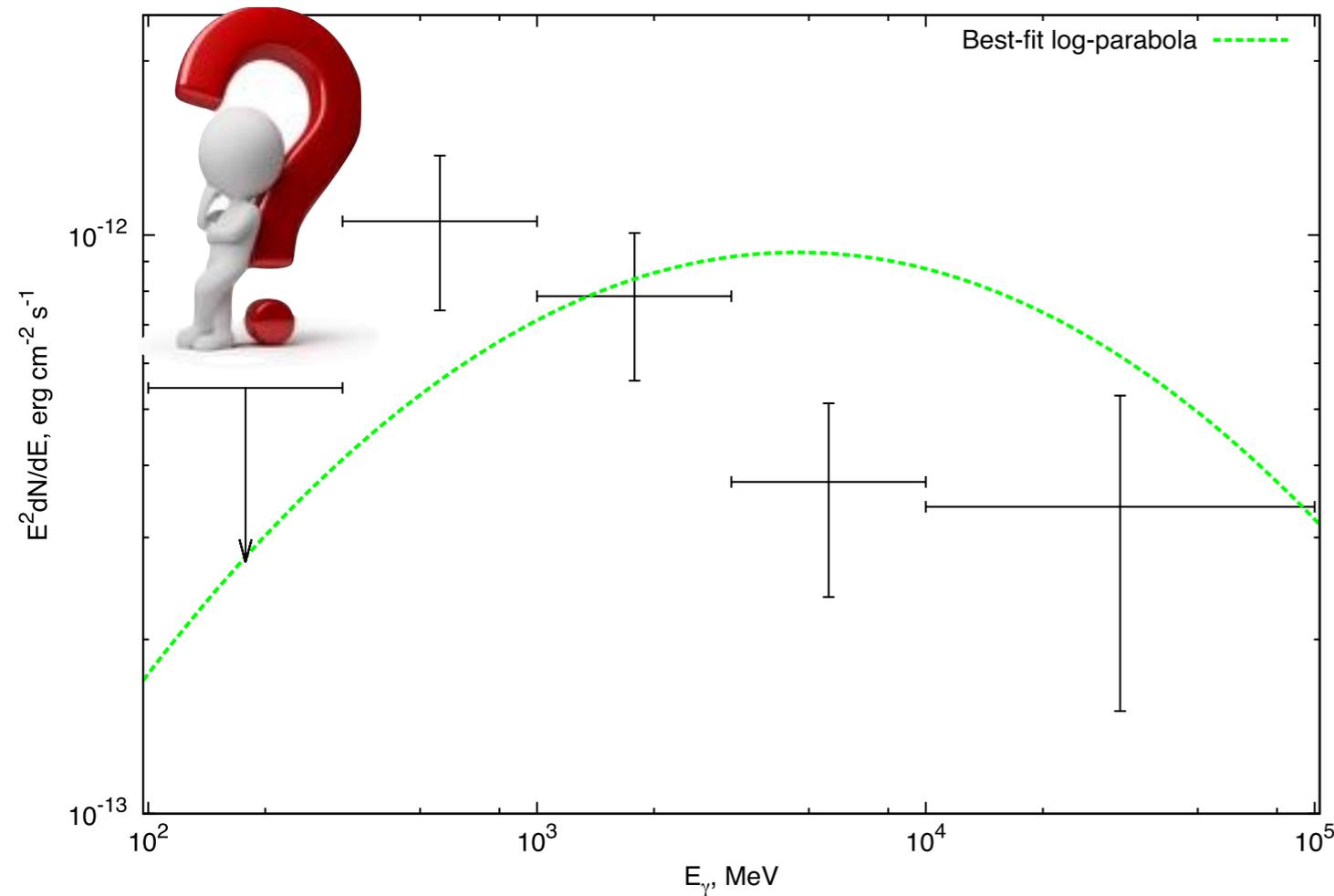
➔ Leptonic

- $B_{cwz} \sim 1.7 \text{ G}$
- $B_{surf} \sim 100 \text{ G}$
- $\gamma \sim 10^4$



Name	$l(^{\circ})$	$b(^{\circ})$	Distance (kpc)	TS
WR 11	262.80	-07.69	0.34	37.7

- $L_{rad} = 1.8 \times 10^{28} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ (Leitherer, 1997)
- $L_x = 10^{33} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ (Schild, 2004)
- $L_{\gamma} = (3.7 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{31} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$



→ **Hadronic**

- small dist $\sim 10^{13}$ cm
- flat spectrum $\propto E$

→ **Leptonic**

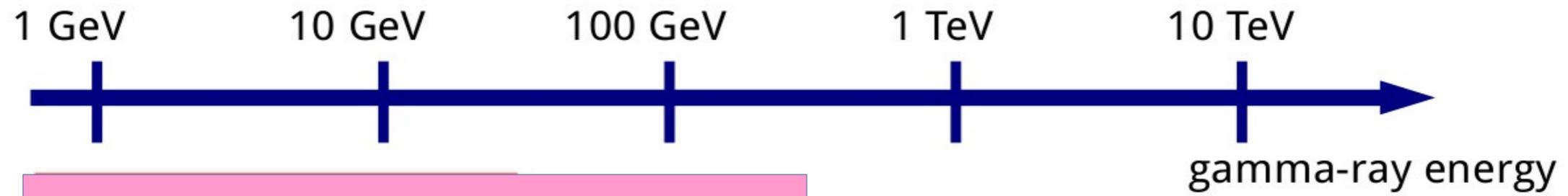
- $B_{cwz} \sim 1.7 \text{ G}$
- $B_{surf} \sim 100 \text{ G}$
- $\gamma \sim 10^4$

Earth's atmosphere is opaque for gamma-rays

Direct detection in space



Indirect detection from ground



Satellites



Cherenkov telescopes



Water Cherenkov detectors

Advantage :

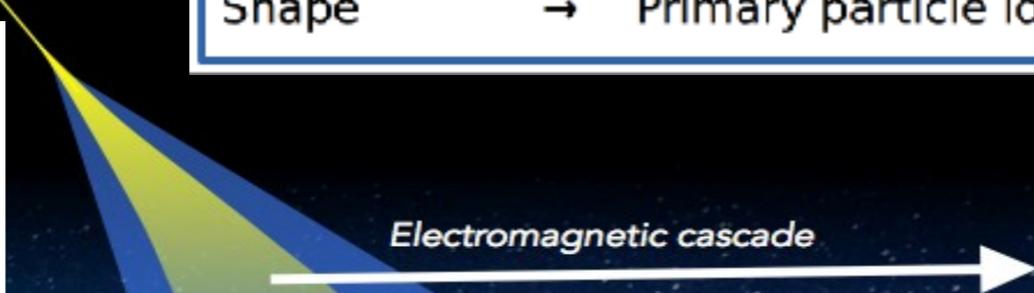
- Effective Area
- PSF ($\sim 0.07^\circ$ or $4'$)

But :

- Duty cycle (10%)
- Field of View ($4 \cdot 10^{-3}$ sr $\sim 5^\circ$)

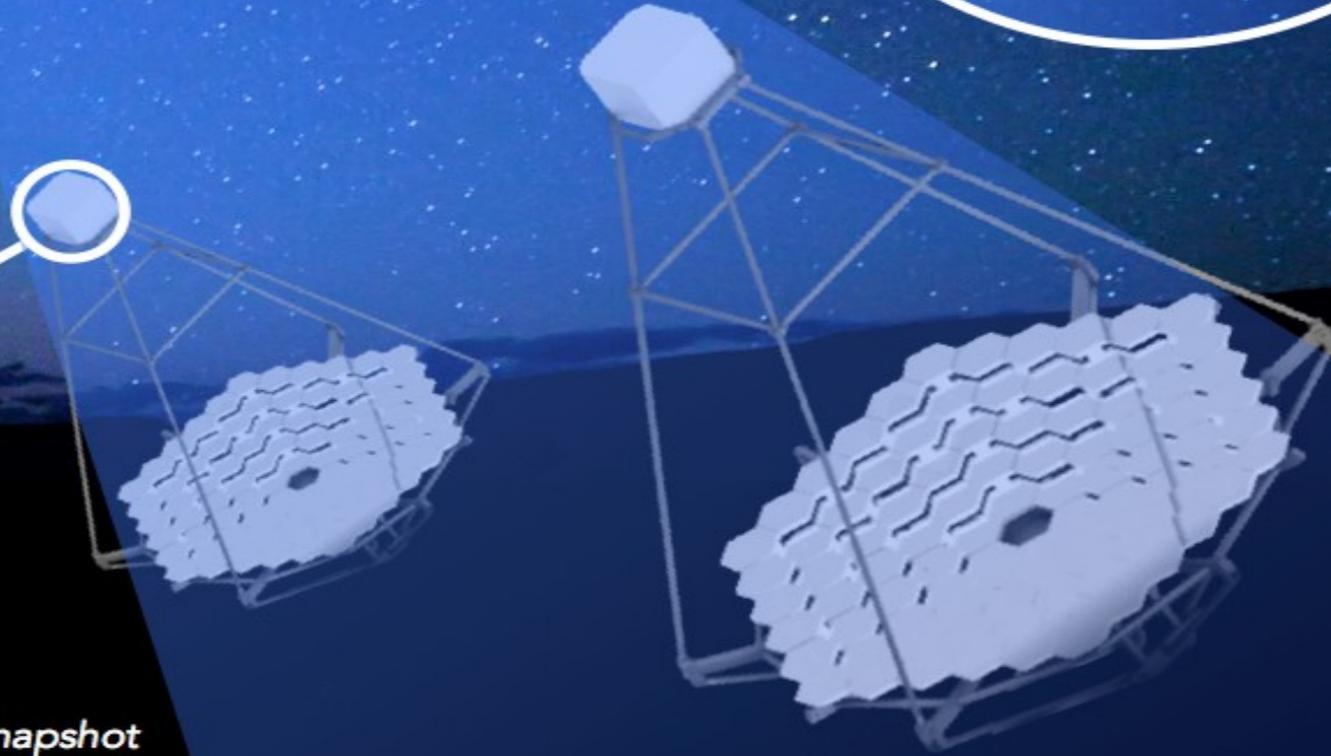
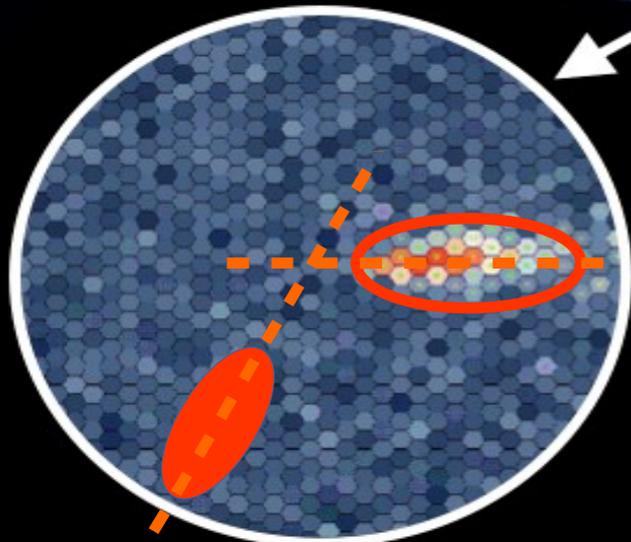
Sensitivity : ~ 1 Crab in $5'$

Image	→	Gamma/Particle
Intensity	→	Energy
Orientation	→	Direction
Shape	→	Primary particle Id



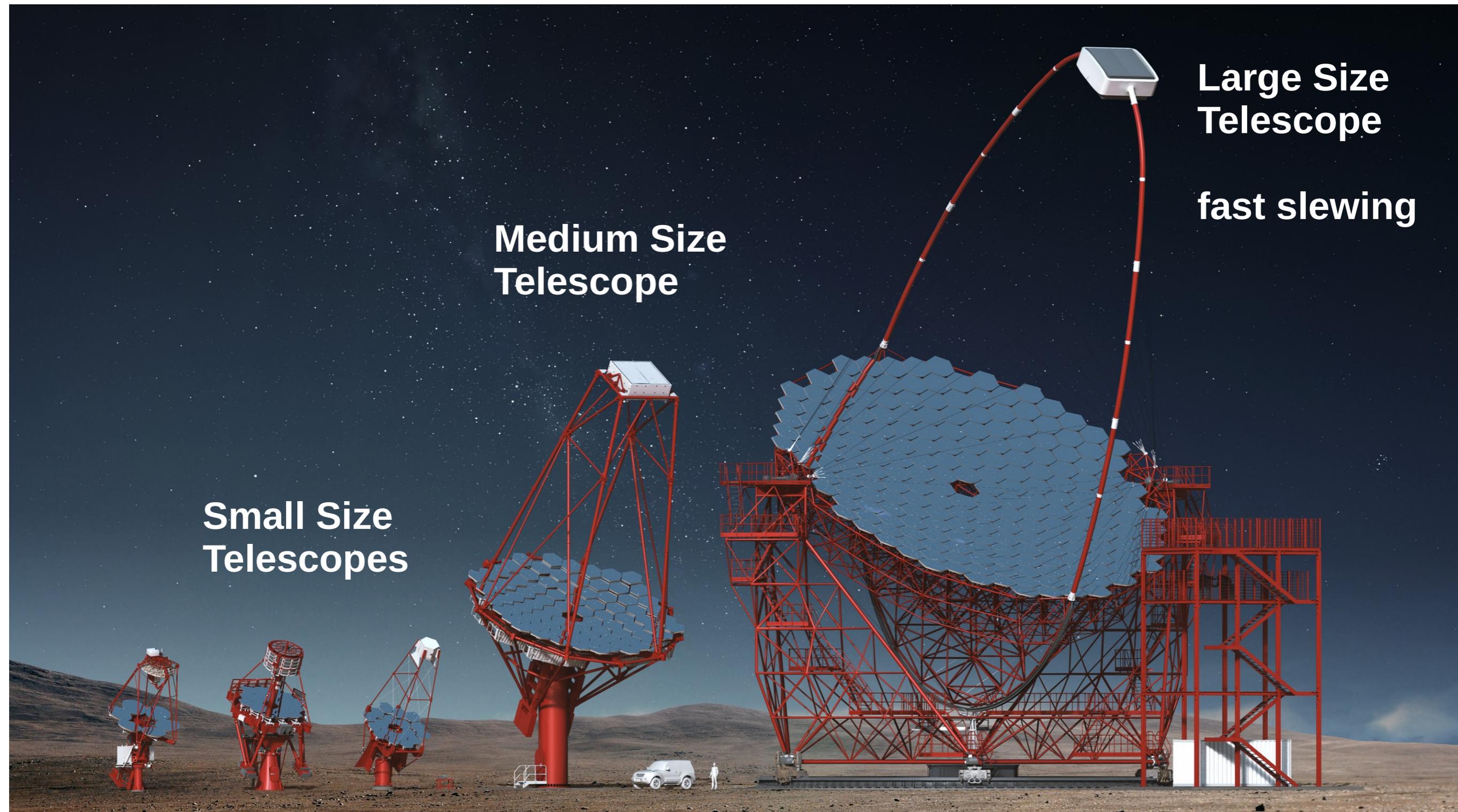
Stereoscopy:

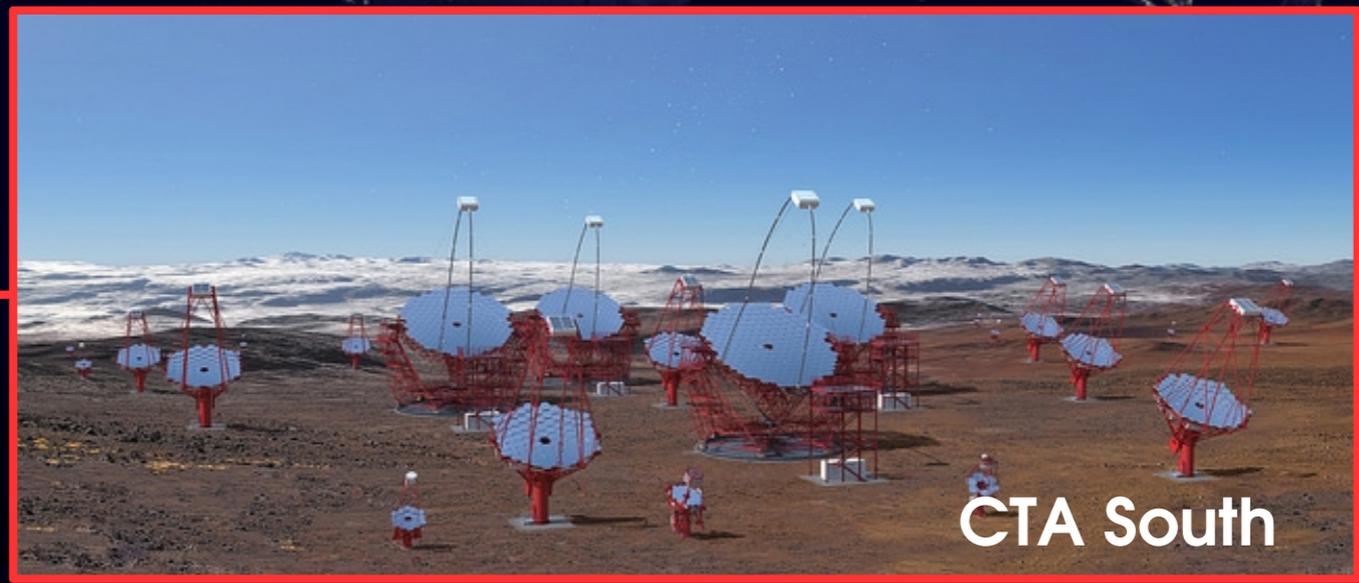
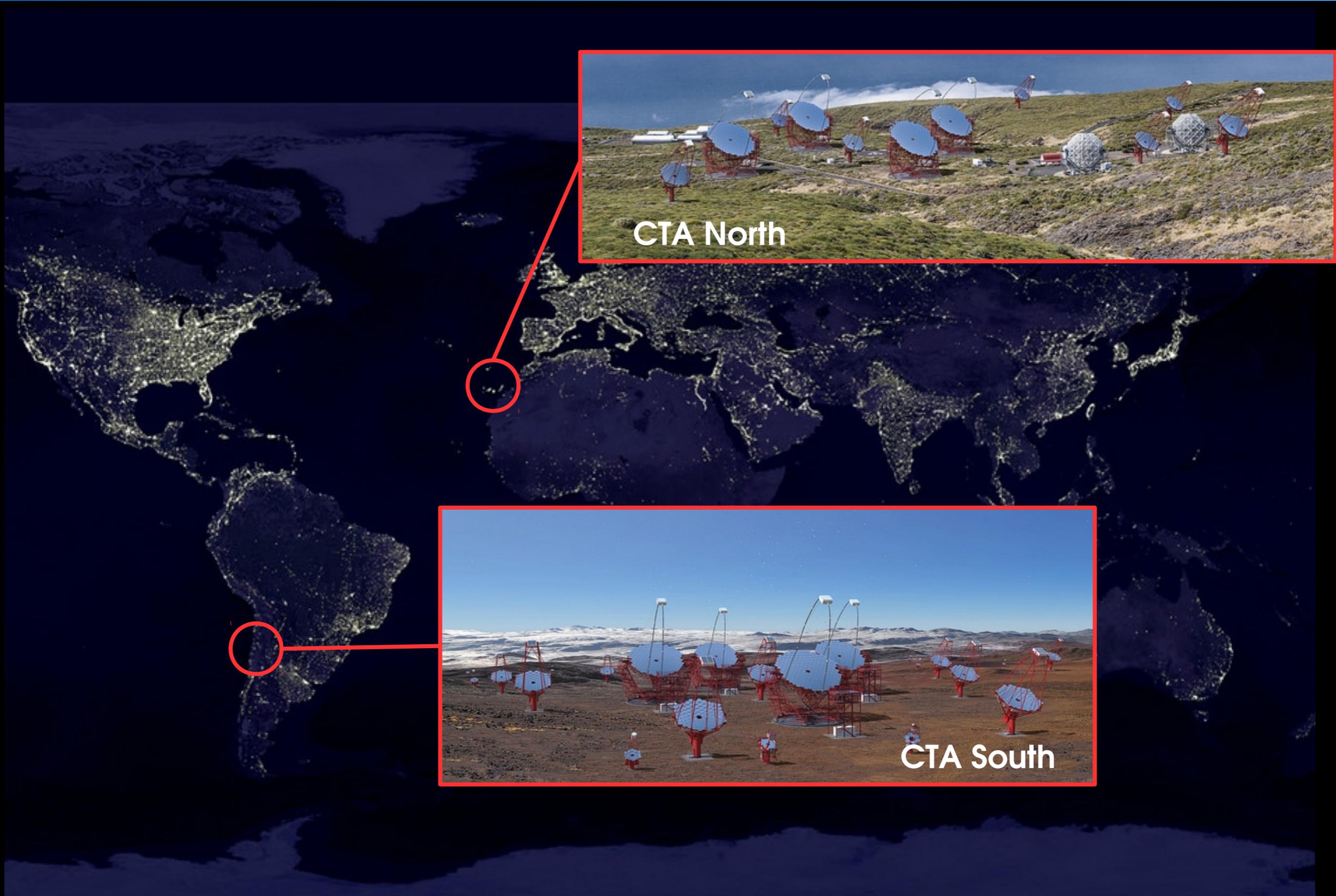
- Better background rejection
- Better angular resolution
- Better energy resolution

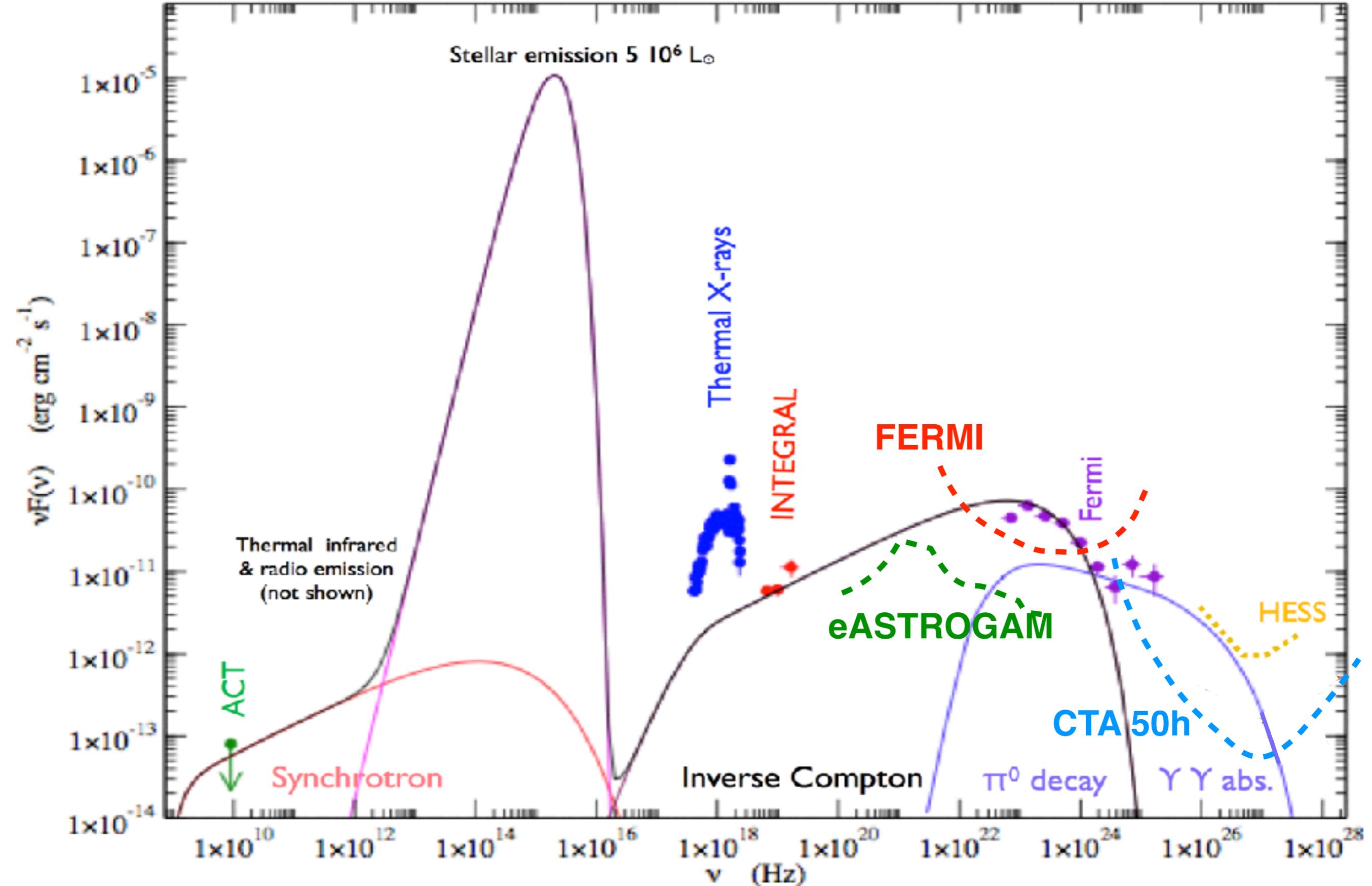


0.1 km^2 "light pool", a few photons per m^2 .

3 different telescope sizes \Rightarrow 3 different energy ranges

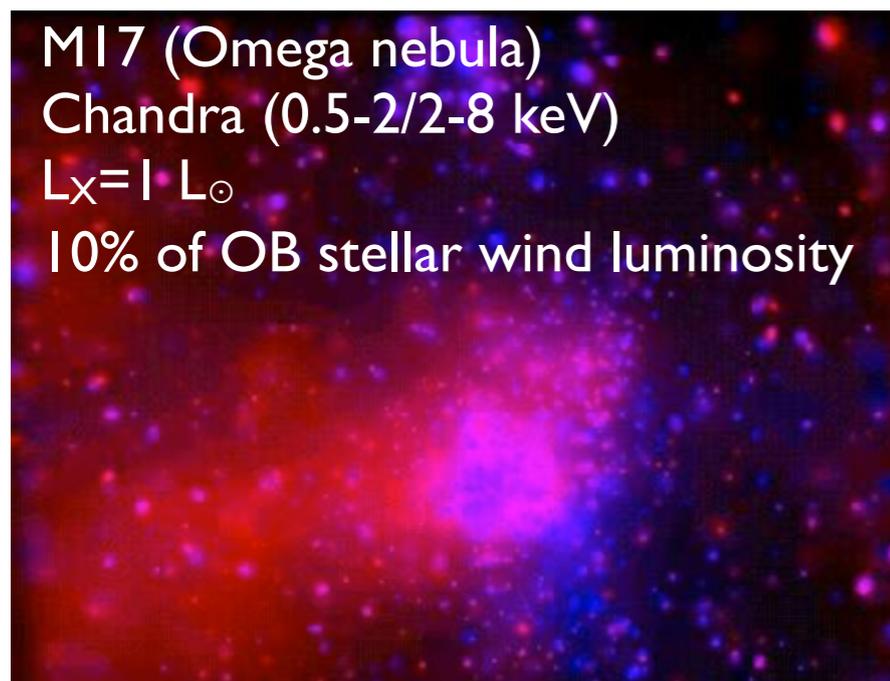






- * **Thermal X-rays:** $25 L_{\odot}$ ($\sim 2\% L_{\text{shock}}$)
- * **Synchrotron:** $< 0.1 L_{\odot}$
- * **Electron acceleration:** $50 L_{\odot}$ ($\sim 6\% L_{\text{mec}}$)
- * **π^0 emission:** $10 L_{\odot}$ ($\sim 1\% L_{\text{mec}}$)
- * **neutrino:** $\sim 10^{-9} \text{ GeV s}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (above 10 TeV)
- * **η Carinae** shows evidences for **electronic** and **hadronic** acceleration
- * Electron **spectral index** is 2.25
- * **Proton cutoff energy** $\geq 10^{13}$ eV, higher than measured in middle aged SNR
- * **Efficiency of particle acceleration** $\sim 5\%$ (Spitkovsky's simulations: 10%)

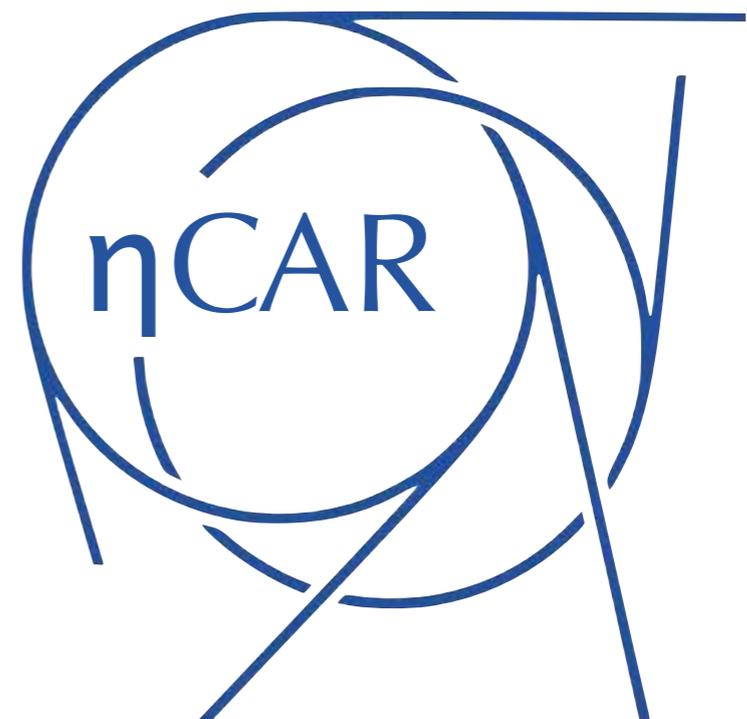
With this efficiency, a massive star could accelerate $5\% \cdot \dot{M} \cdot t_{WR} \cdot V_w^2 \approx 10^{49 \sim 50} \text{ erg}$



**STAY
TUNED!**



(Townsend et al., 2005)





Thank You