

Microquasars as gamma-ray emitters and powerful particle accelerators

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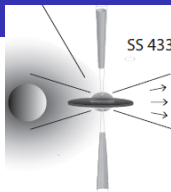
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- 2 SS433 as a particle accelerator
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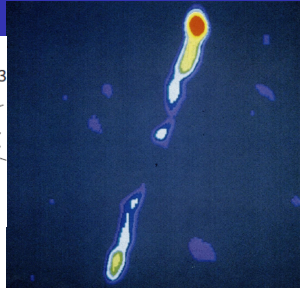
Microquasars

- **Binary with star and accreting BH or low- B NS that forms a relativistic jet.**
- MQ are gamma-ray sources with well known large-scale non-thermal jets.
- MQ jet-medium interactions long ago proposed as potential GCR sources.

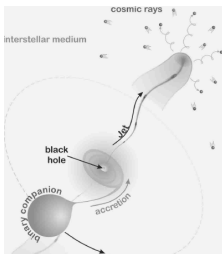
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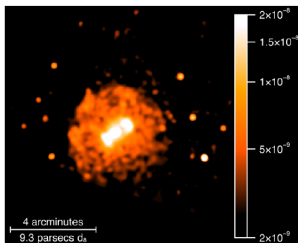
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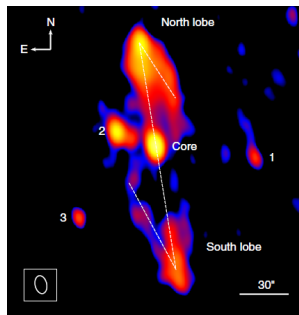
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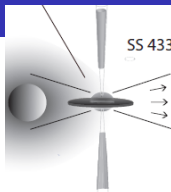


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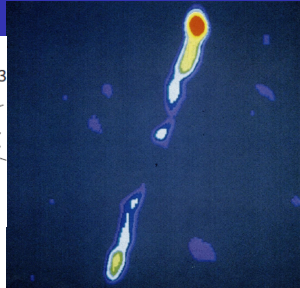
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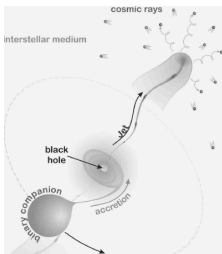
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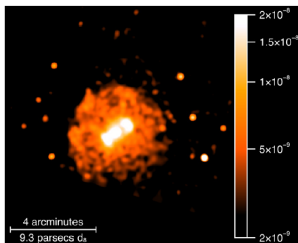
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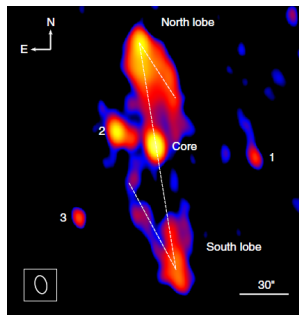
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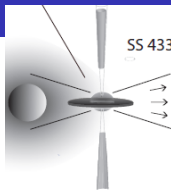


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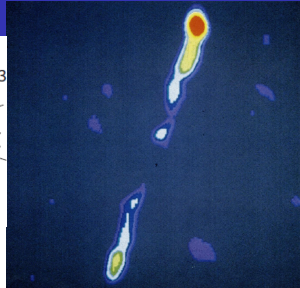
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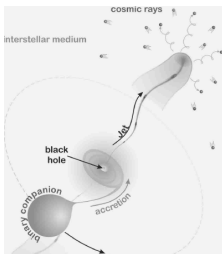
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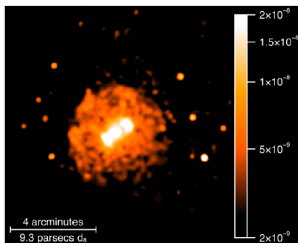
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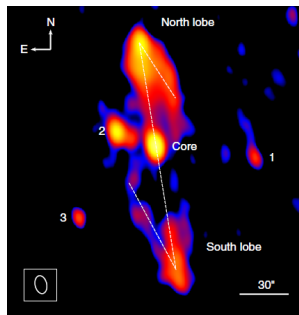
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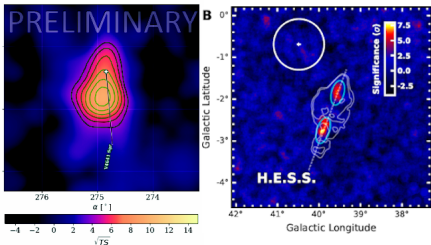
Gamma-rays and CR from large-scale jets

- **No MQ firmly detected at VHE on binary scales yet+adiabatic losses:**

$$E \sim 10^{-4} E_{\max} (z_{\text{acc,AU}} / z_{\text{pc}})^{2/3} \quad (\text{conf.?.})$$

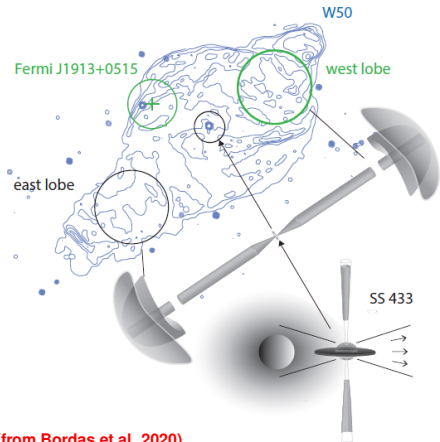
- Total MQ jet power likely dominated by the most powerful sources.
(e.g. Heinz & Grimm 2005)
- Jet termination shocks are trans relativistic, good for acceleration.
- Large-scale \gg TeV emission from V4641 Sgr (left) and SS 433 (right).

(HESS24; also HAWC18, LHAASO23)



(Rho, HAWC PRELIM. VGGRS VI)

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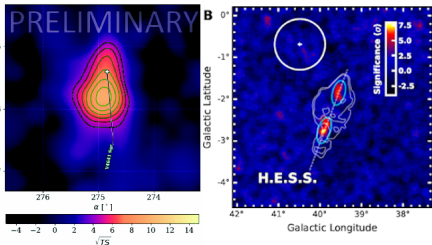
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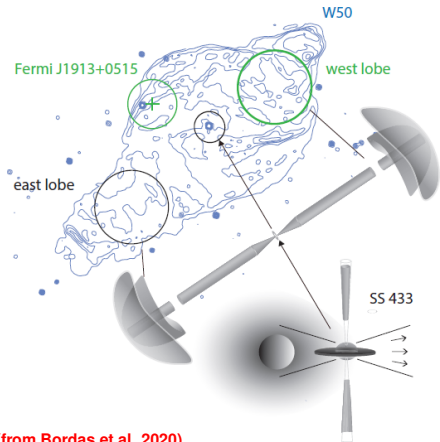
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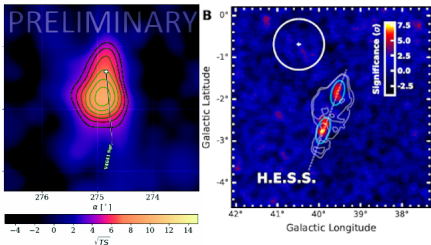
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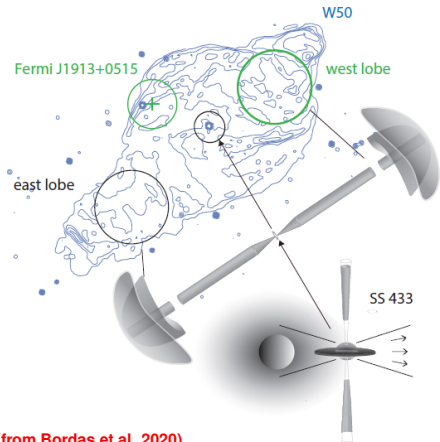
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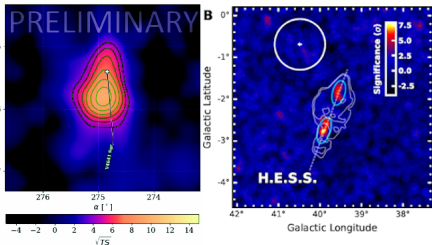
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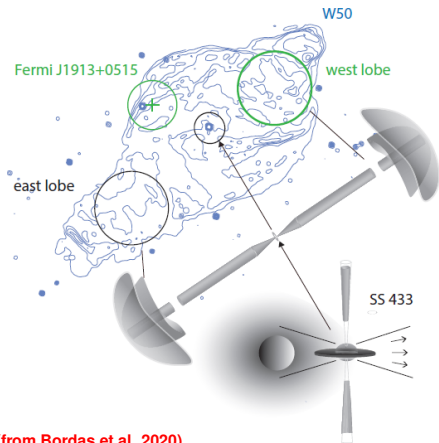
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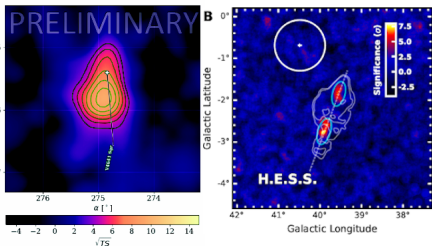
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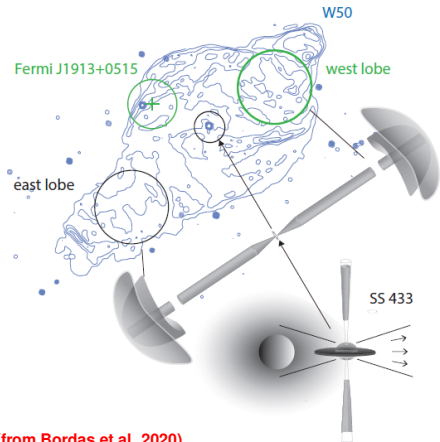
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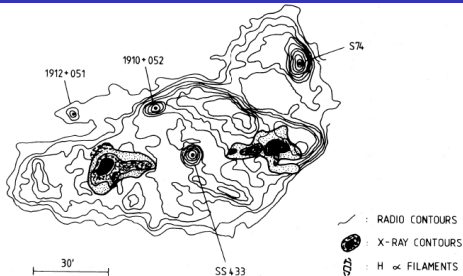
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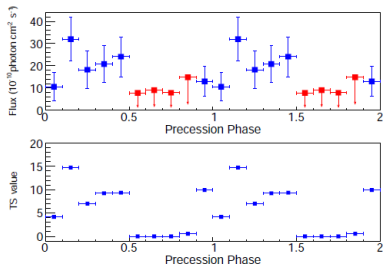
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- Synchrotron X-rays proposed in the 80's and 90's, already suggesting $E_{10\text{keV},e} \sim 100 B_{20\mu\text{G}}^{-1/2} \text{ TeV}$.
- Fermi detected large-scale emission, with evidence of 162 day periodicity.

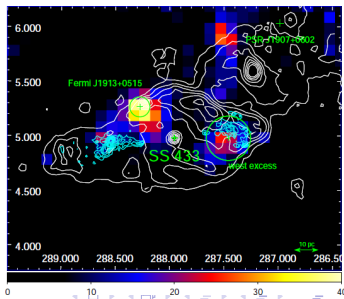
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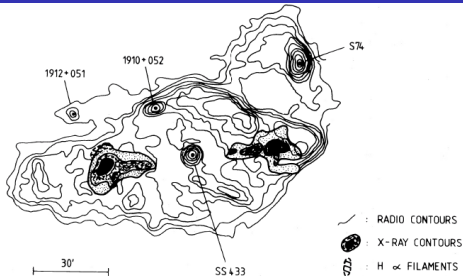
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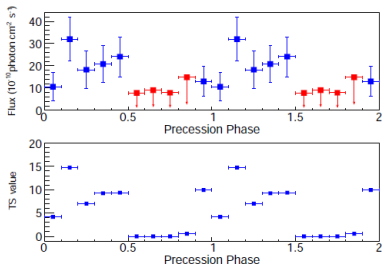
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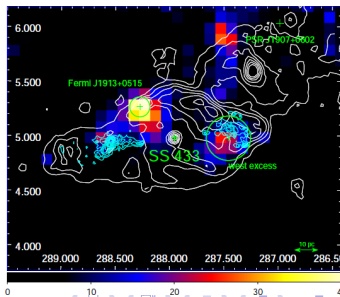
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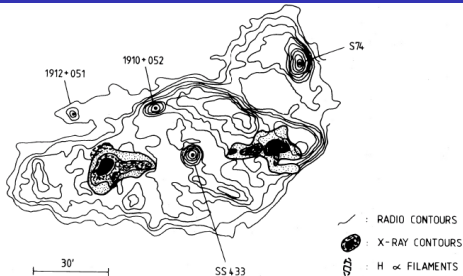
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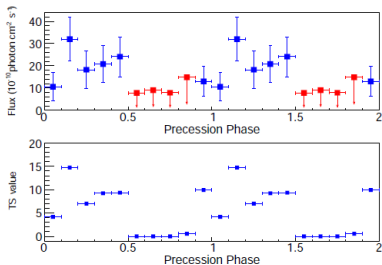
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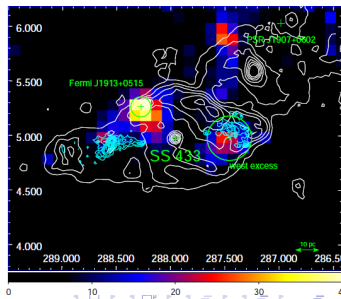
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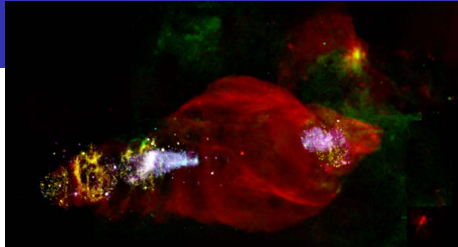
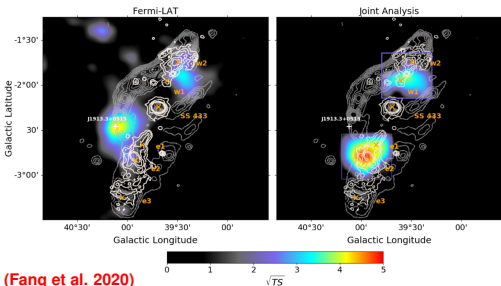
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X-rays, Fermi and HAWC

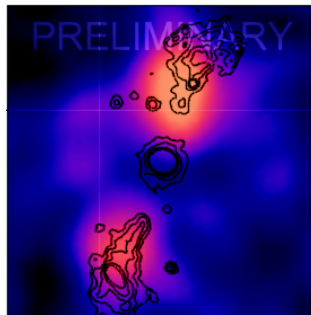
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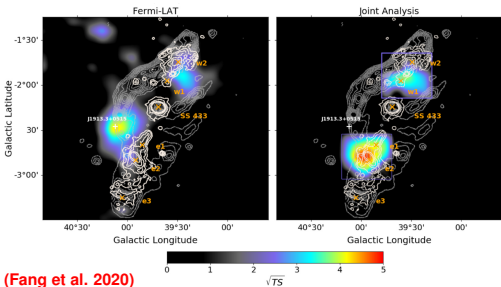


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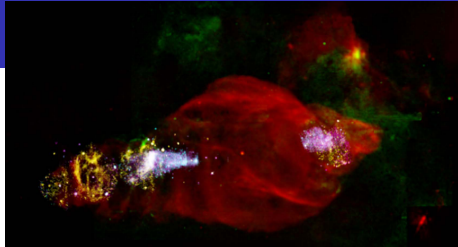
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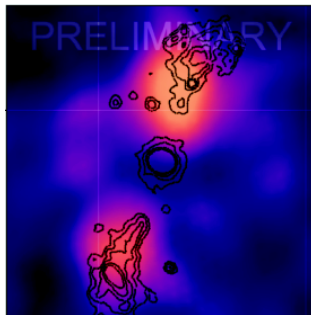


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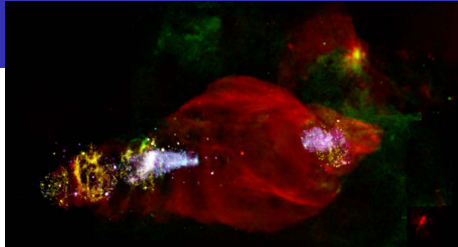
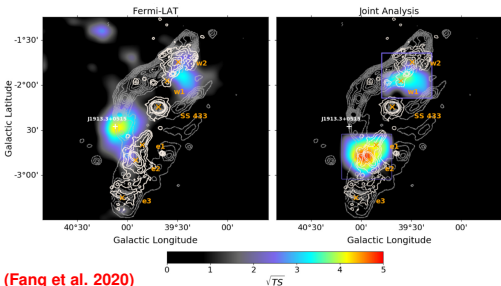
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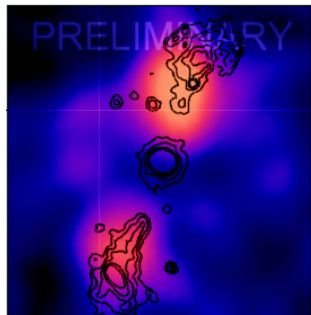
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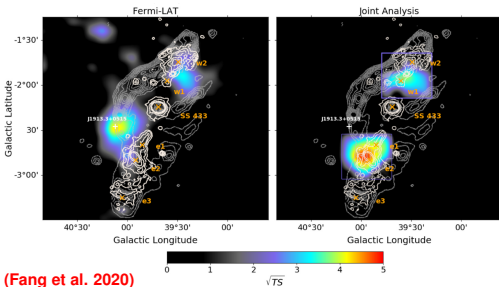


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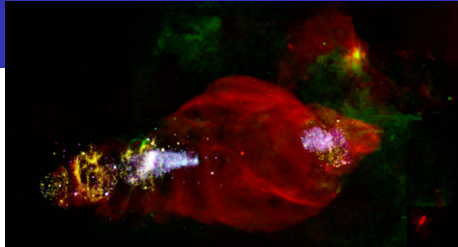
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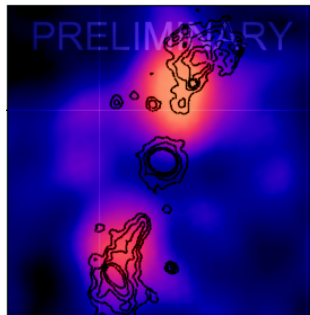


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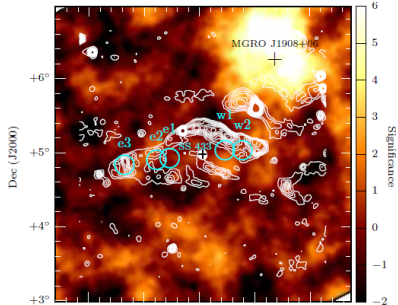
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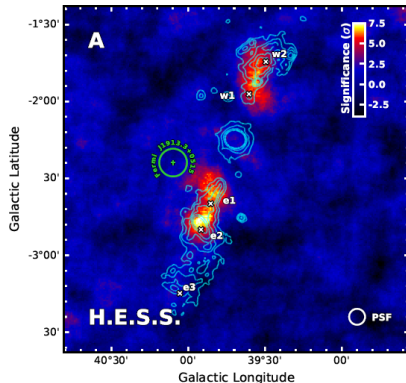
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Previous MAGIC and HESS observations

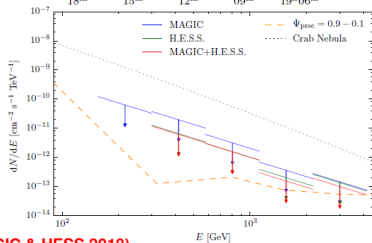
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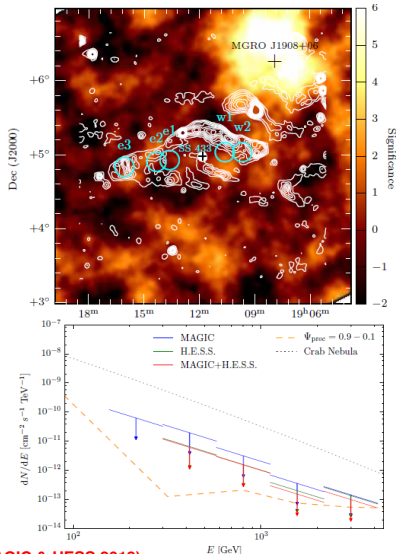
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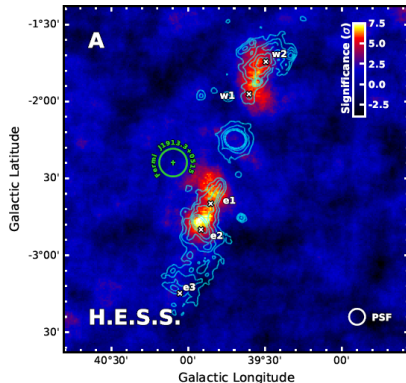
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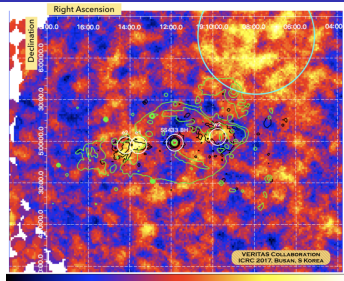
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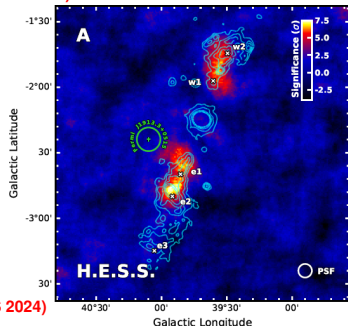
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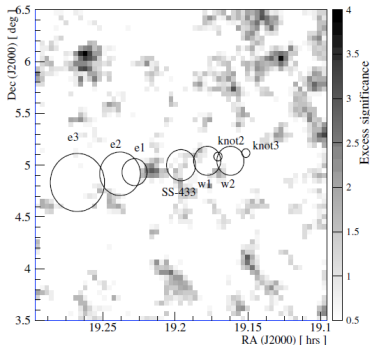
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- In hindsight, these gamma-ray hints anticipated future detections.



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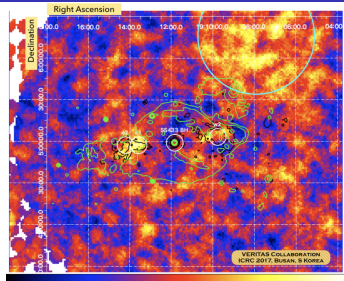
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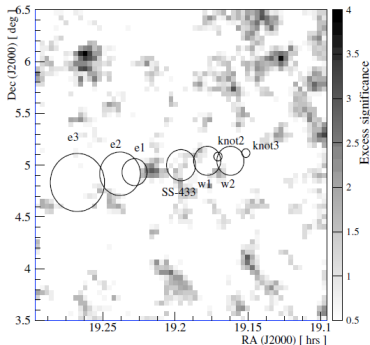
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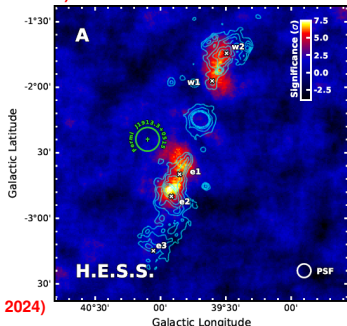
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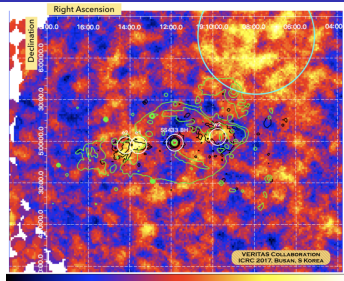
(HEGRA 2005)



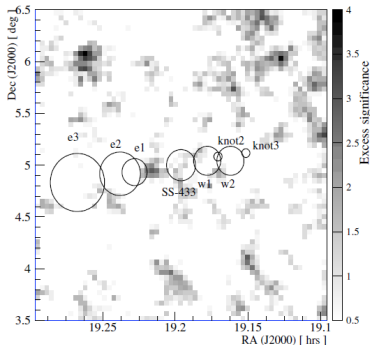
(HESS 2024)

Previous HEGRA and VERITAS observations

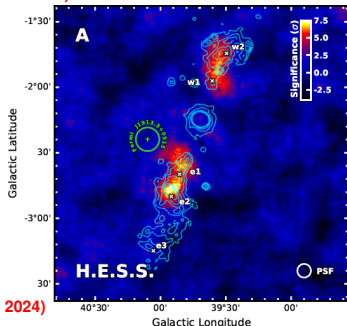
- HEGRA found a sub-threshold excess attributed to a fluctuation between SS 433 and e1.
- VERITAS saw a 3.7σ excess at e1.
- **In hindsight, these gamma-ray hints anticipated future detections.**



(VERITAS 2017)



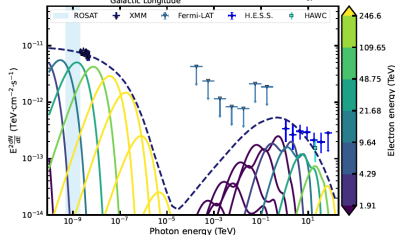
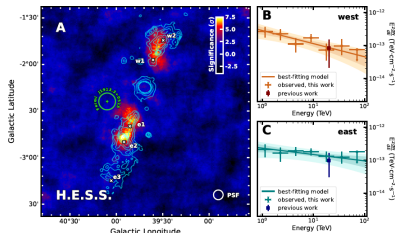
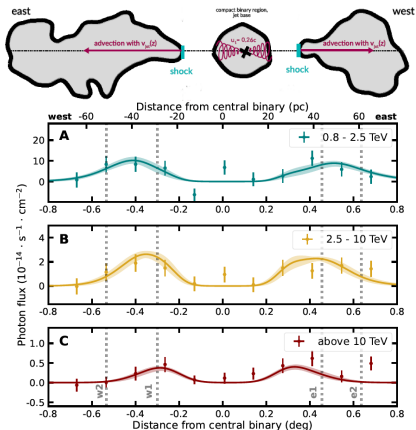
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The HESS emitting region

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- Emission from IC off IR photons by $Q_{e\pm, inj} \propto E^{-2}$ and synchr. losses.
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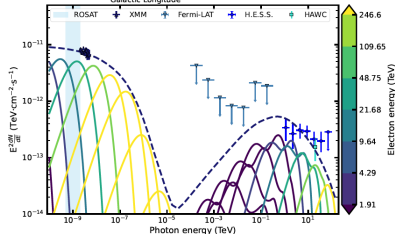
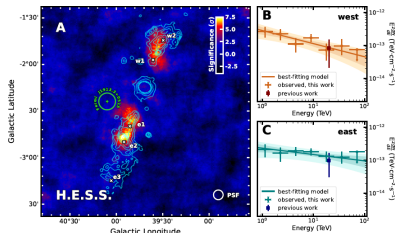
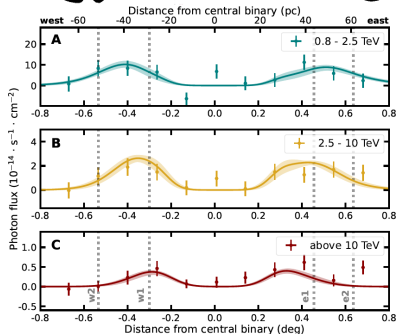
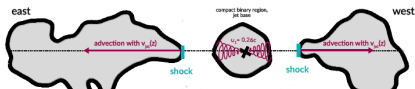
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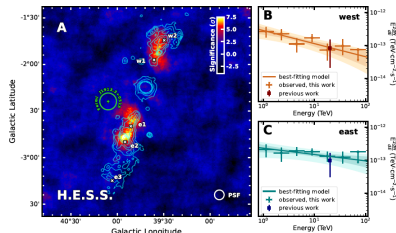
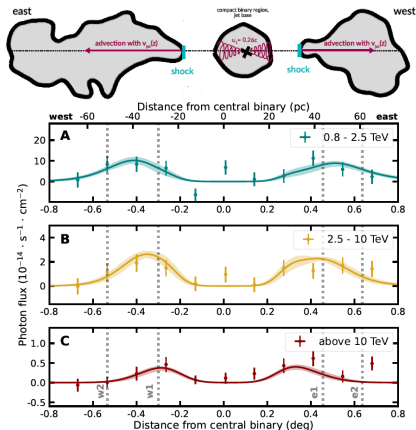
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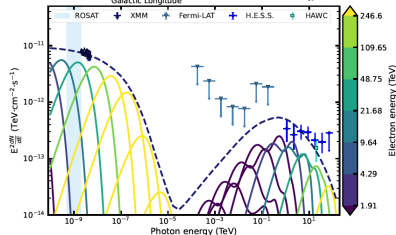
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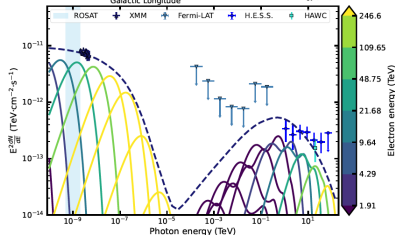
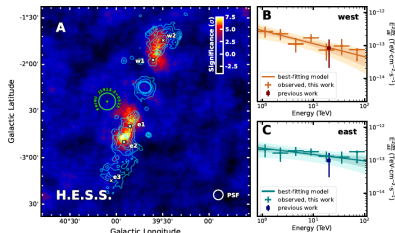
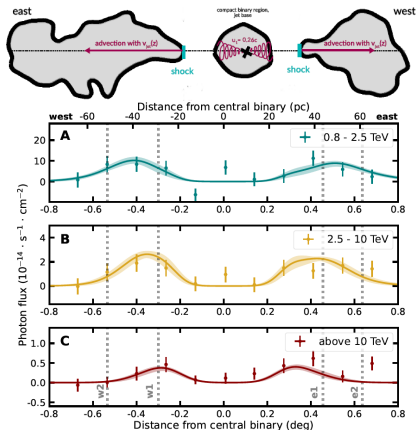


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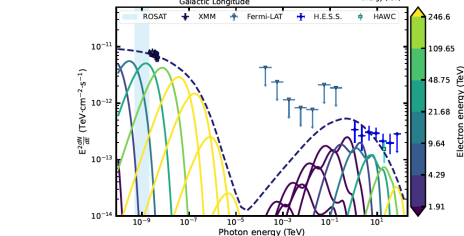
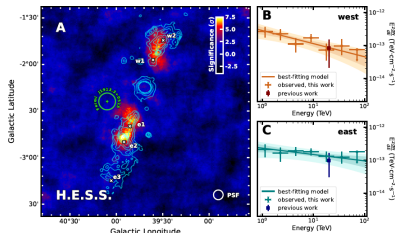
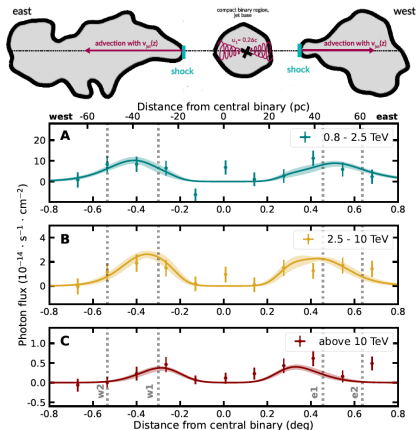
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- 2 SS433 as a particle accelerator
- 3 Discussion**

Are MQ large-scale jets PeVatrons?

- **In SS 433, for $B_{\text{HESS}} \sim 20 \mu\text{G}$, diff. shock acc., and $E_{\text{max,e}} > 200 \text{ TeV}$:**

$$\dot{E}_{\text{DSA}} = \dot{E}_{\text{sync}} \rightarrow \eta_{\text{Bohm}} > 0.01 u_{0.26c}^{-2} \quad (\text{HESS 2024})$$

- From this, for p/N energies, limited by shock escape, one obtains:

$$E_{\text{max,p/N}} \gtrsim 0.4 Z_0 R_{5\text{pc}} u_{0.26c}^{-1} \text{ PeV}$$

- Population-wise, assuming $n_{p/N}/n_e \sim 100$, for $N_{\text{SS433}} \propto E^{-2}$ one gets $L_{\text{SS433,CR,PeV}} \sim 10^{37} \text{ erg/s}$, so N similar jets always ON could explain

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MQ and pulsar gamma-ray binaries

- **MQ on binary scales are seen at least in GeV, and share with pulsar gamma-ray binaries slow and rel. outflows, star photons and orbit.**
- But MQ shocks on those scales are more oblique, more adiabatic, more baryons, so: less efficient e^\pm accelerators and γ -ray emitters?



- On large scales both sources are similar. Non-MQ outflows are large-scale non-thermal emitters and should be baryon loaded.
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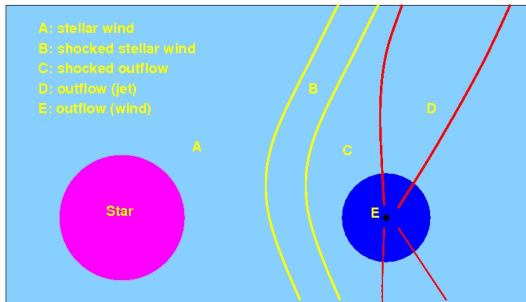
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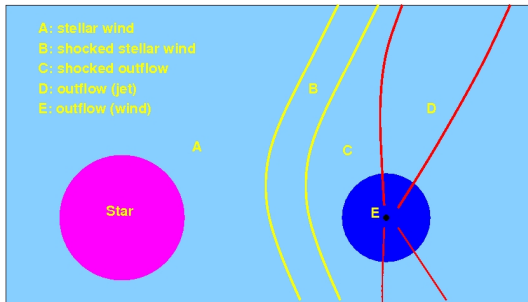
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