



MAGIC view on binary systems

Alicia López Oramas
(Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias)
for the MAGIC Collaboration

Antonio González



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Financiado por
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NextGenerationEU

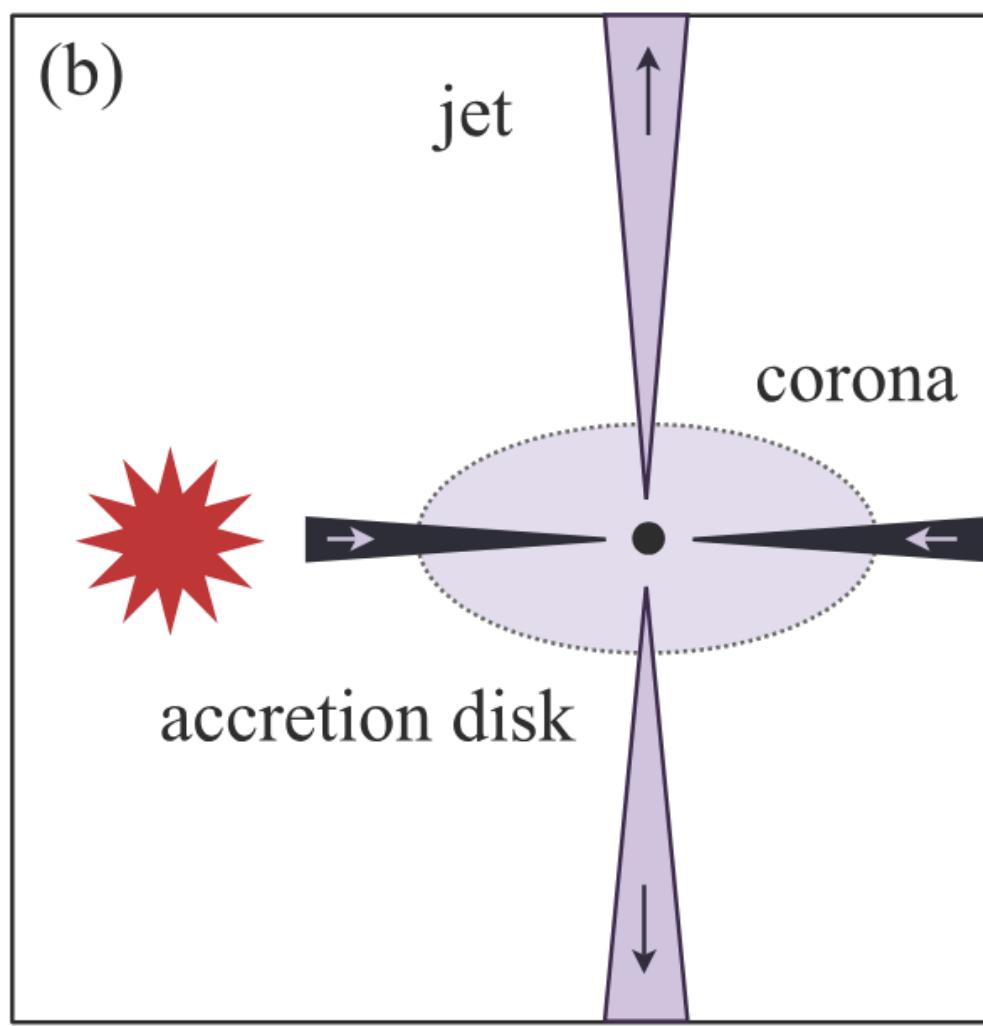
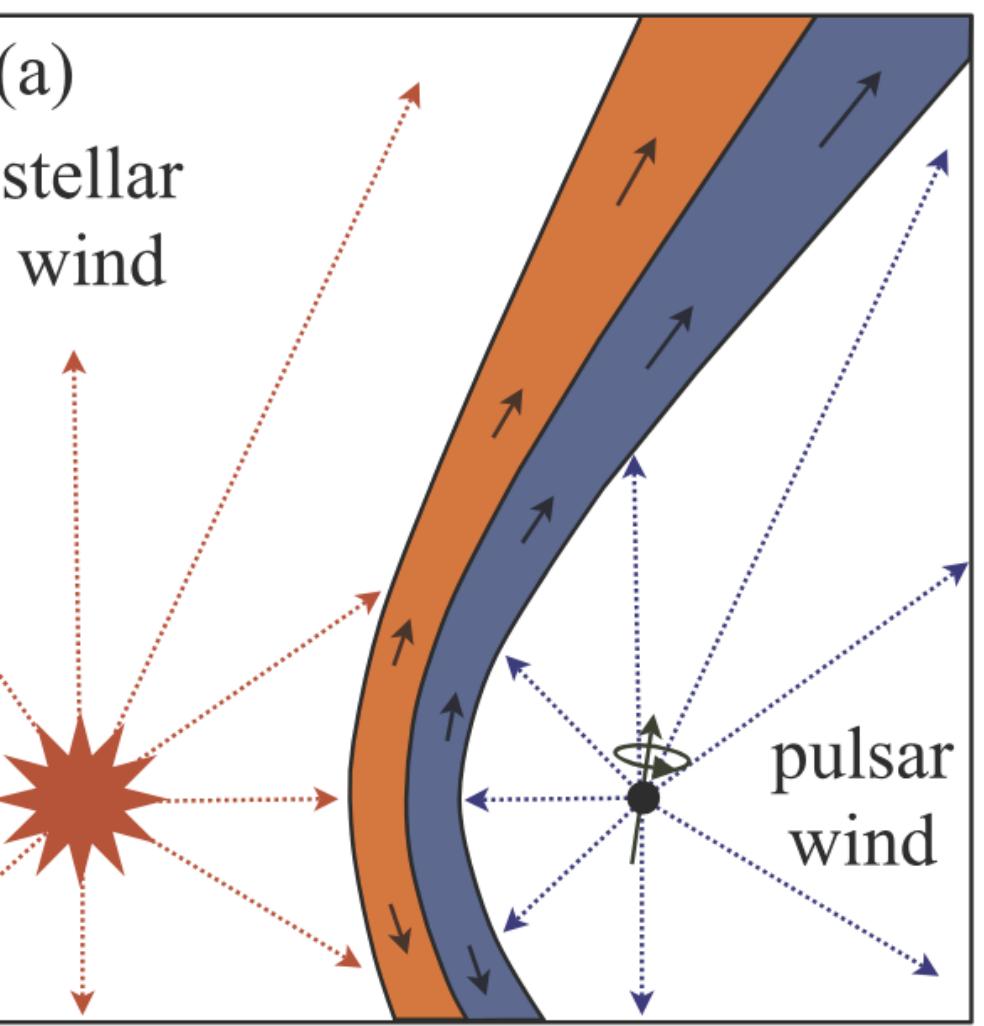
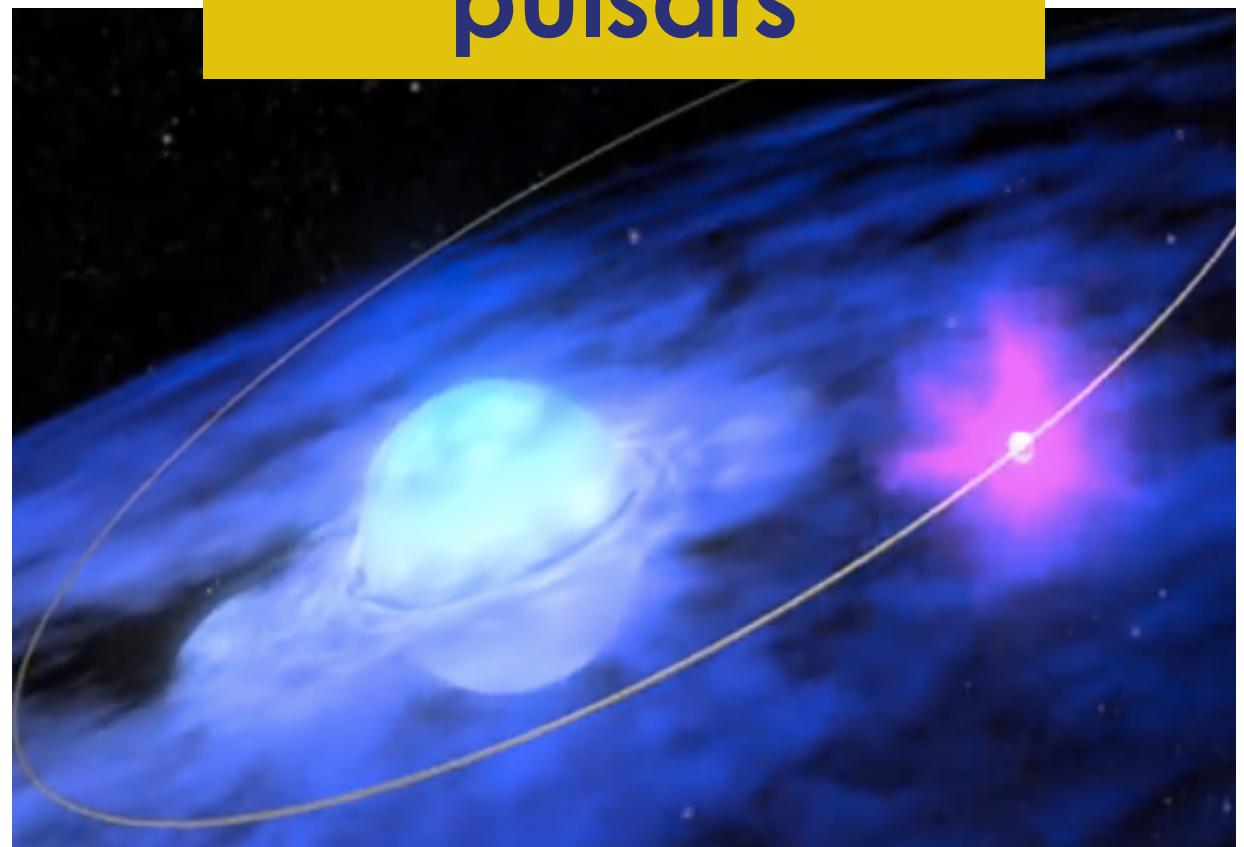


Plan de Recuperación,
Transformación
y Resiliencia

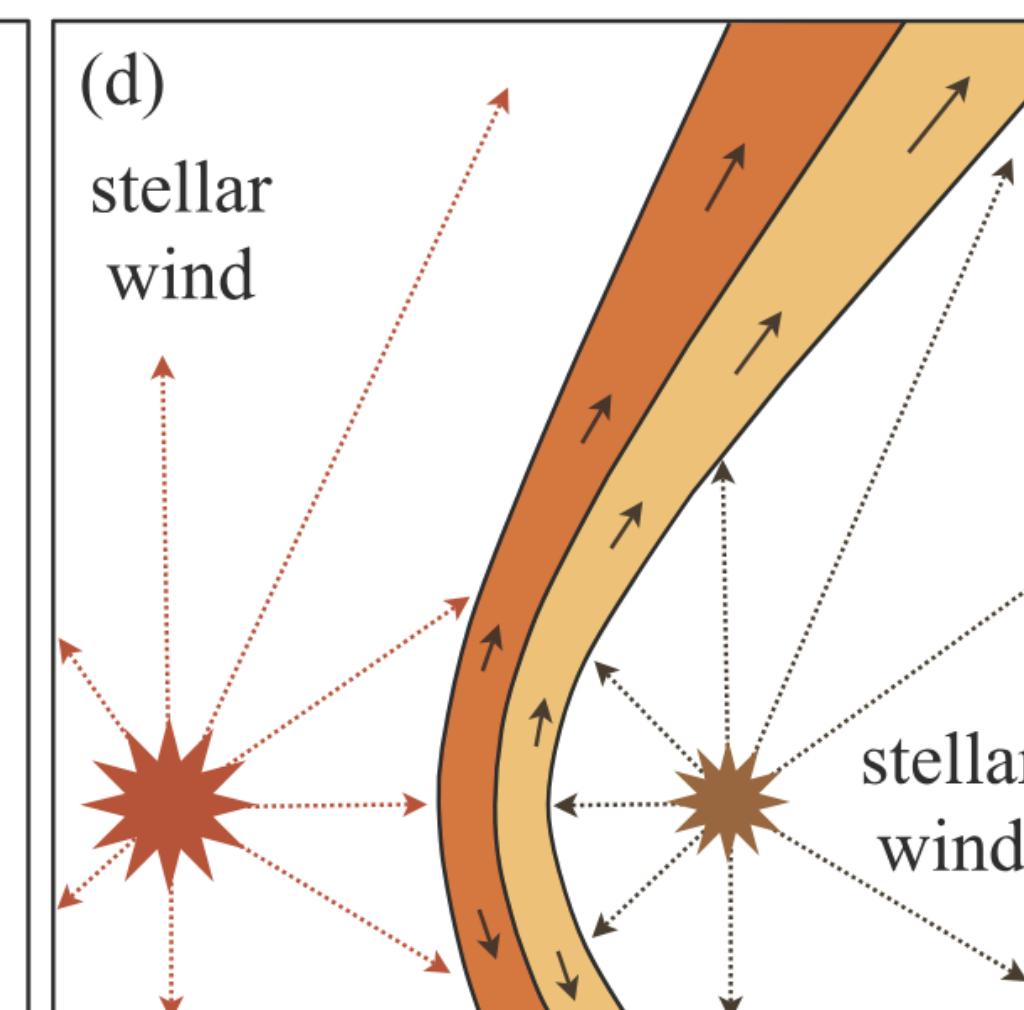
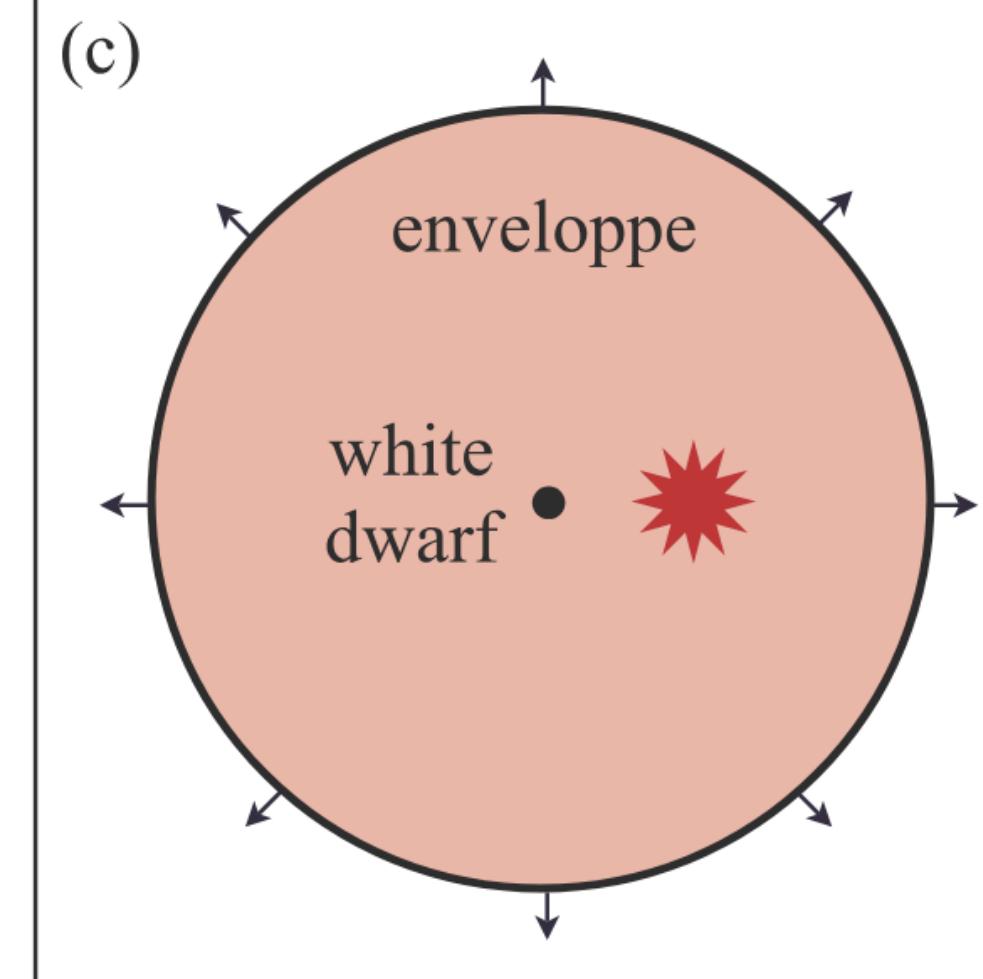
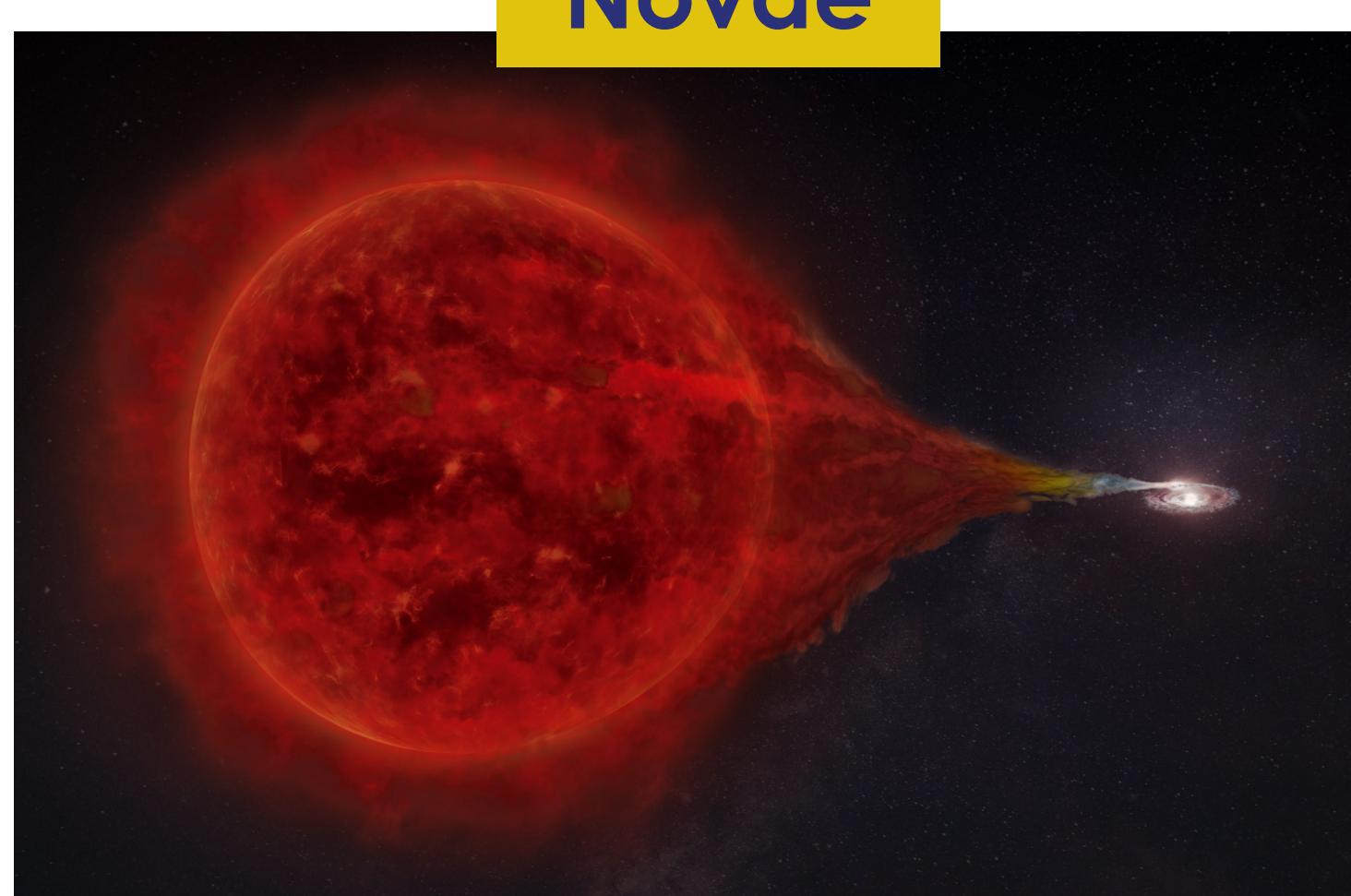


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MICIU/AEI/10.13039/501100011033,
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“NextGenerationEU”/PRTR

Non-accreting pulsars



Novae



Dubus 2015

2

VHE binary emitters

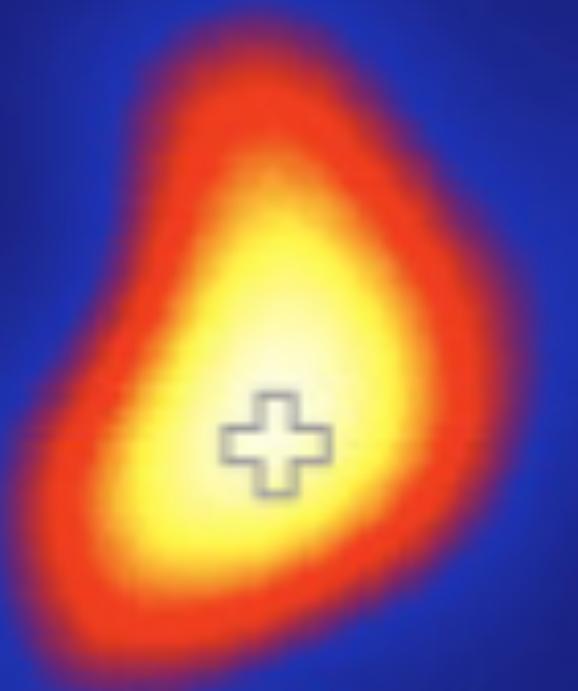
the role of MAGIC

Microquasars



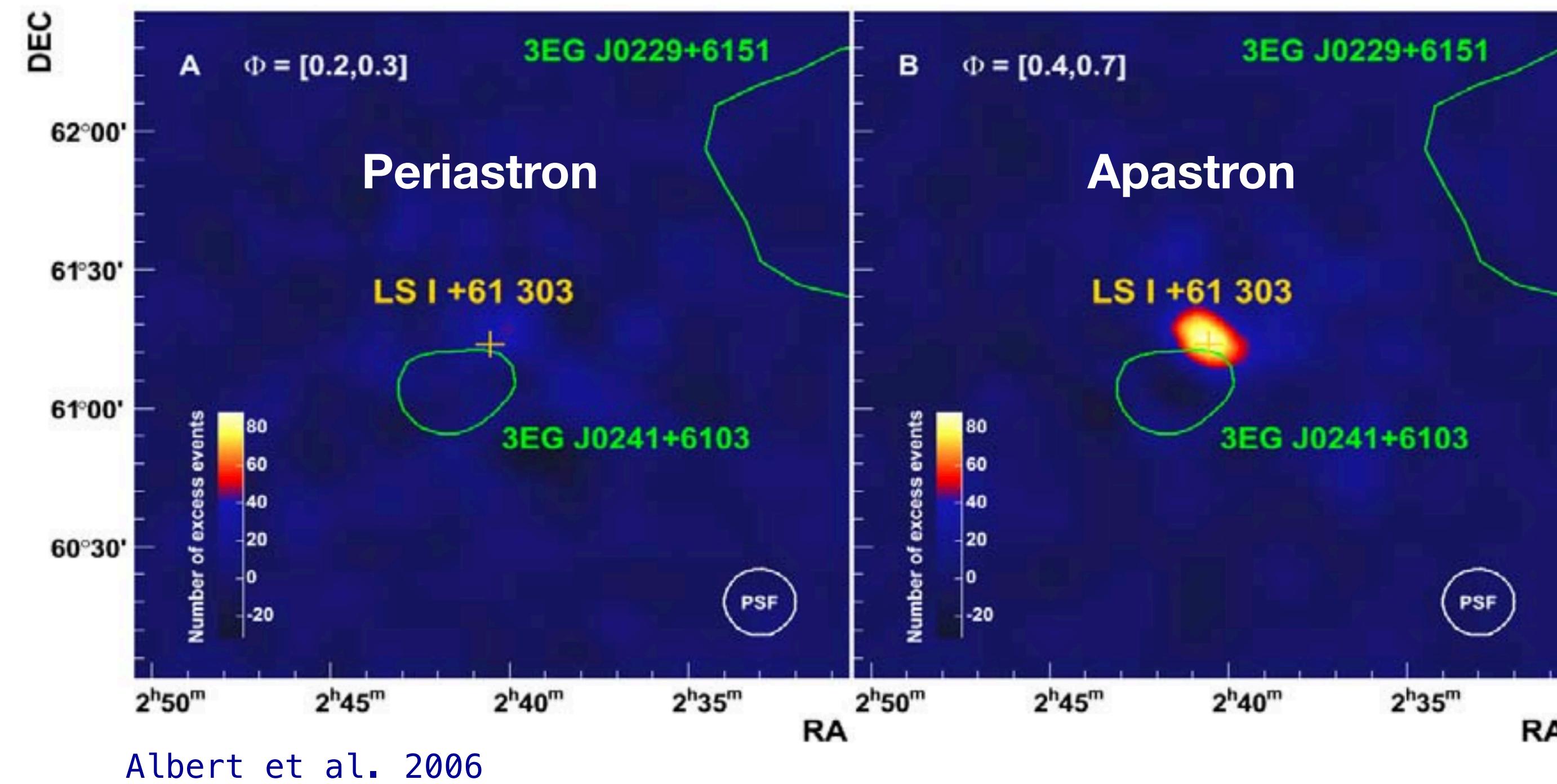
Colliding wind binary



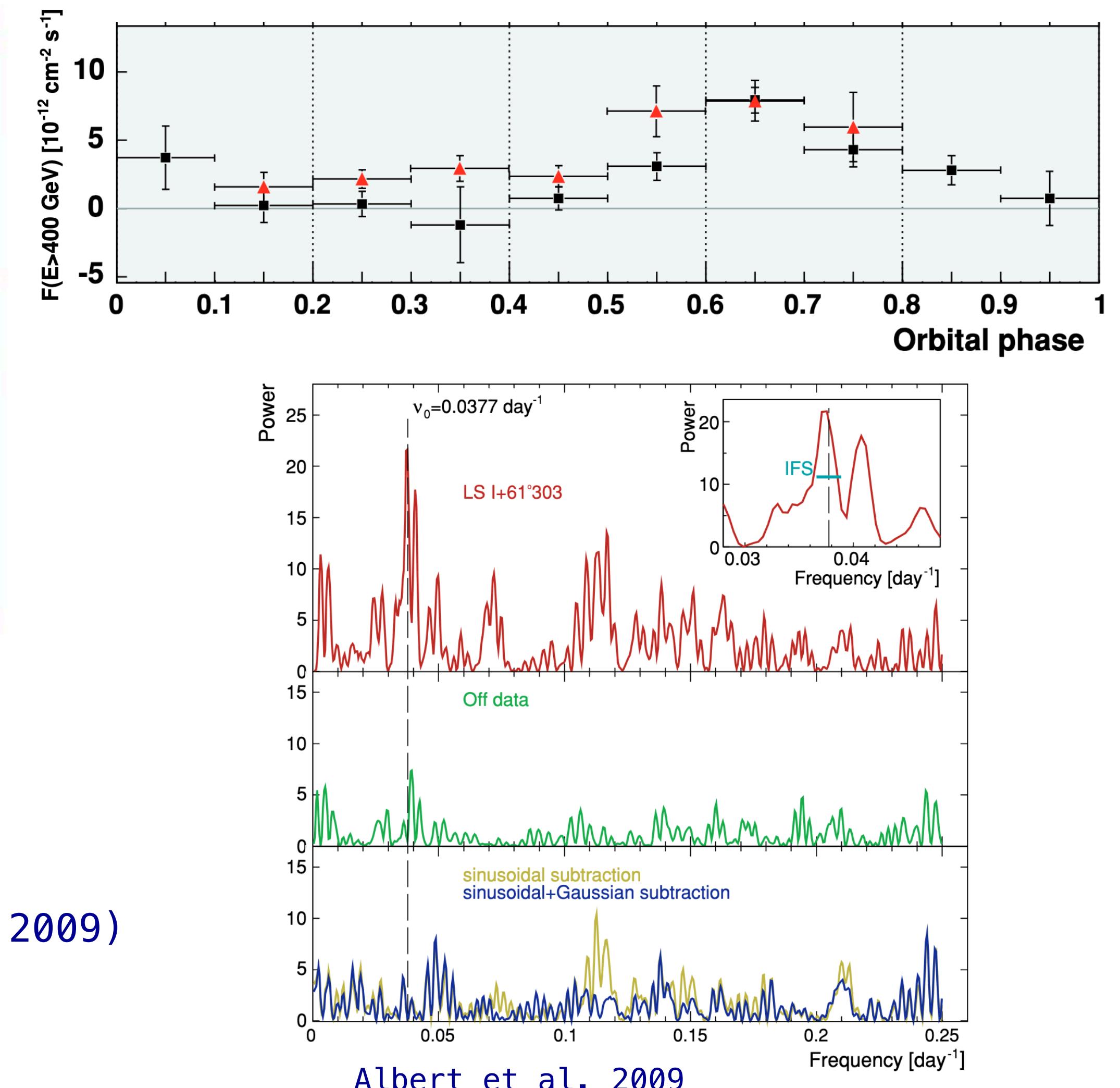


Gamma-ray
binaries
legacy

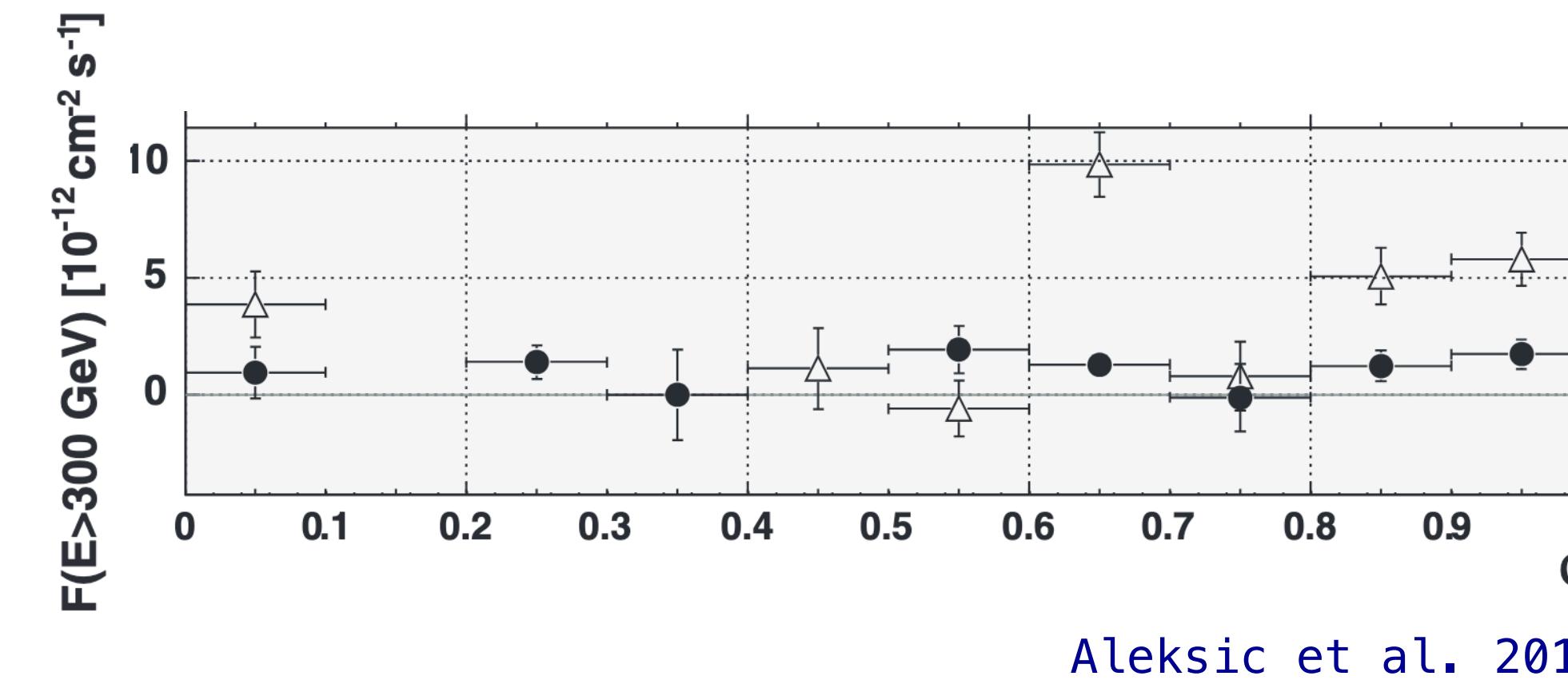
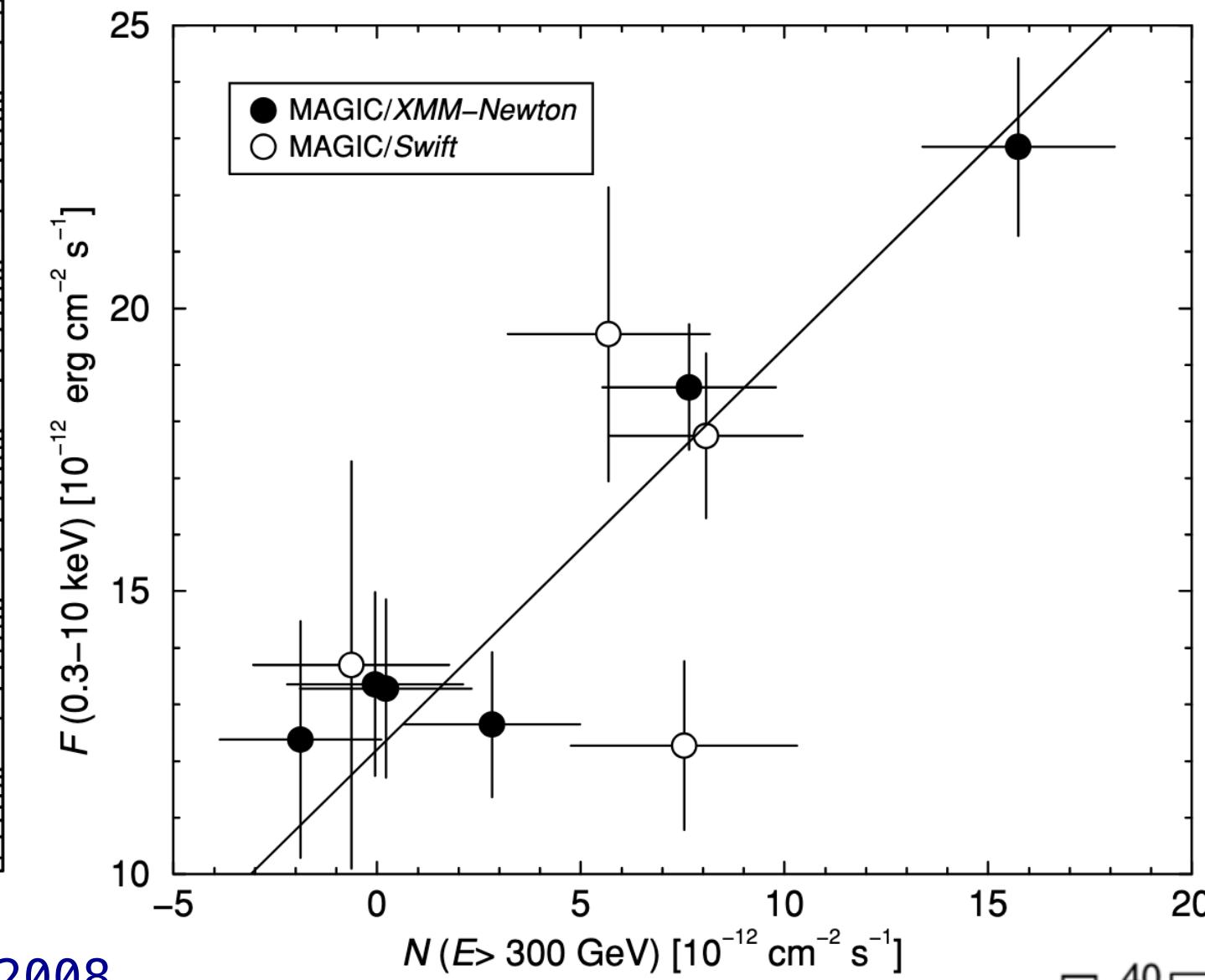
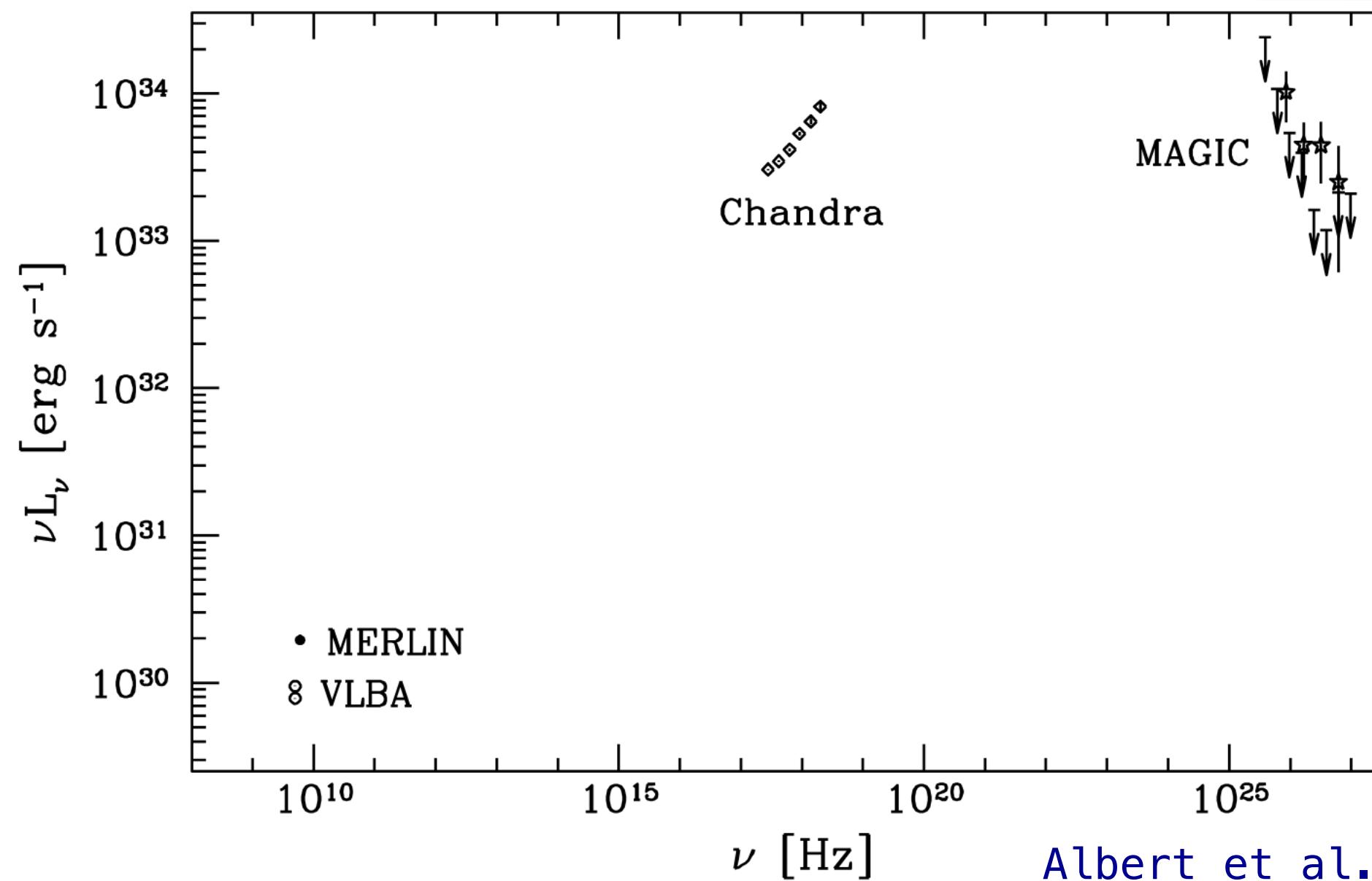
Gamma-ray binary legacy: LSI +61 303



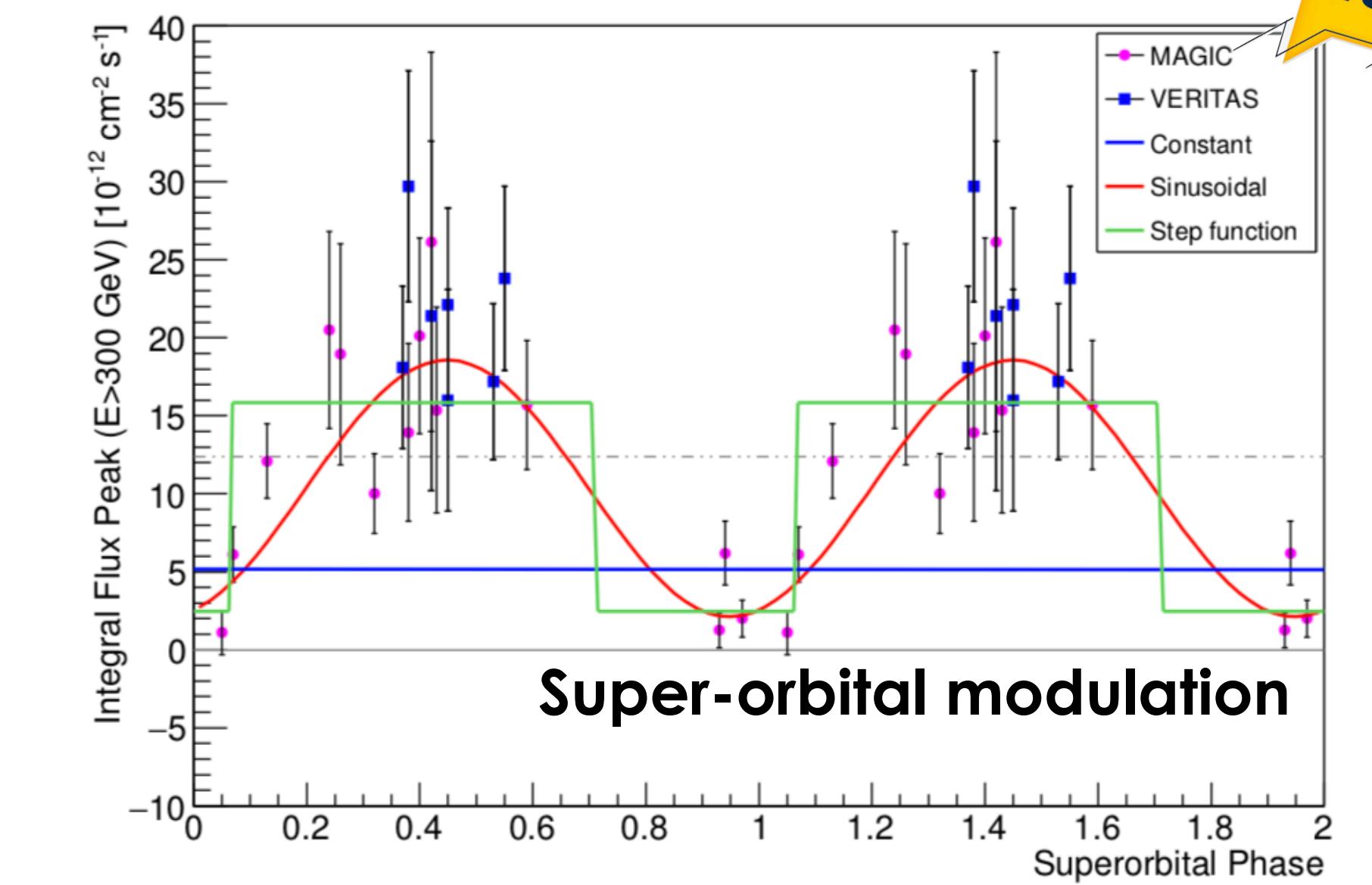
- **VHE discovery** by MAGIC (Albert et al. 2006)
- Discovery of **periodicity at VHE**: 26.8 ± 0.2 days (Albert et al. 2009)
- **First time LC covering all orbital phases** (Albert et al. 2009)



Gamma-ray binary legacy: LSI +61 303



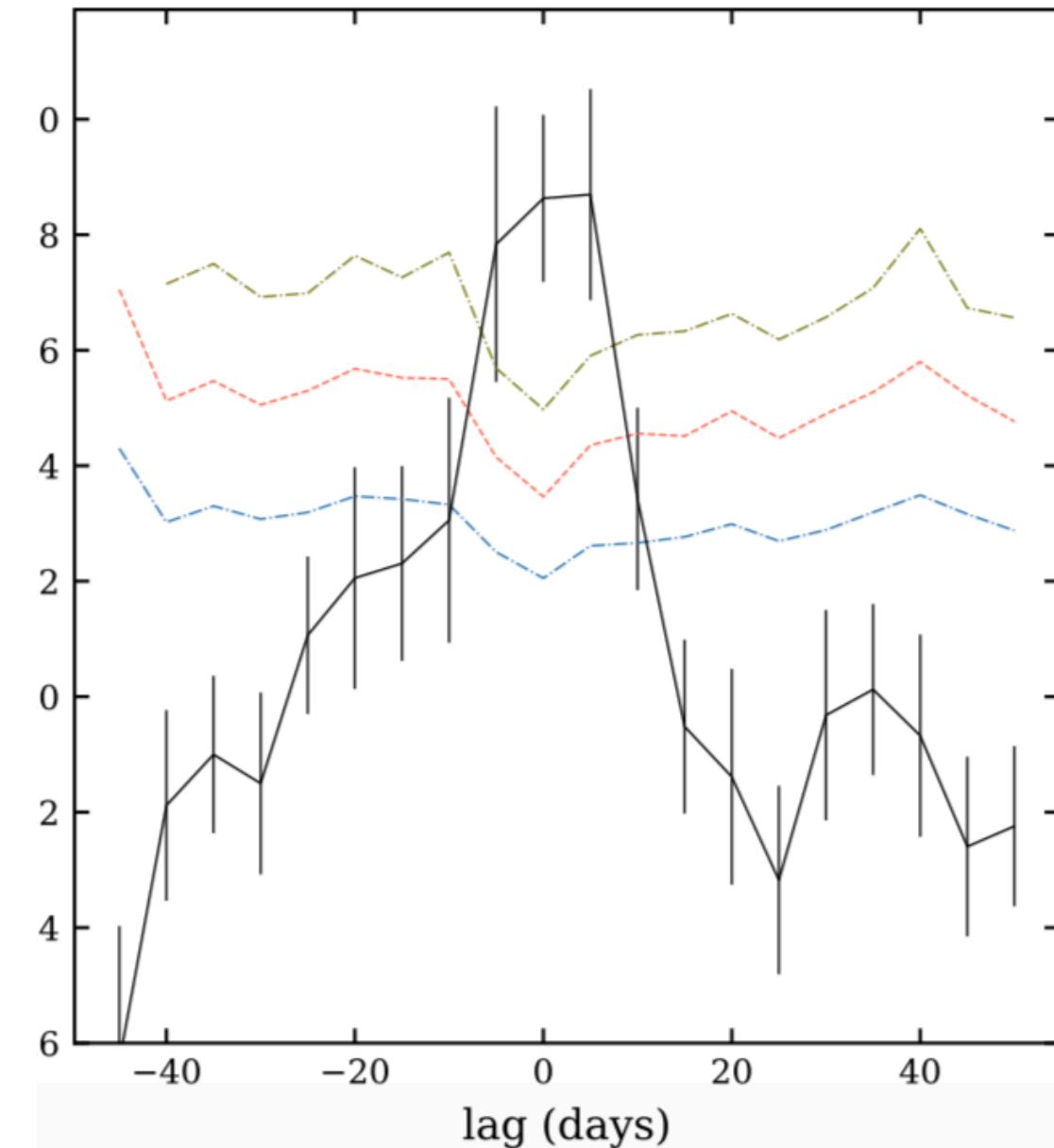
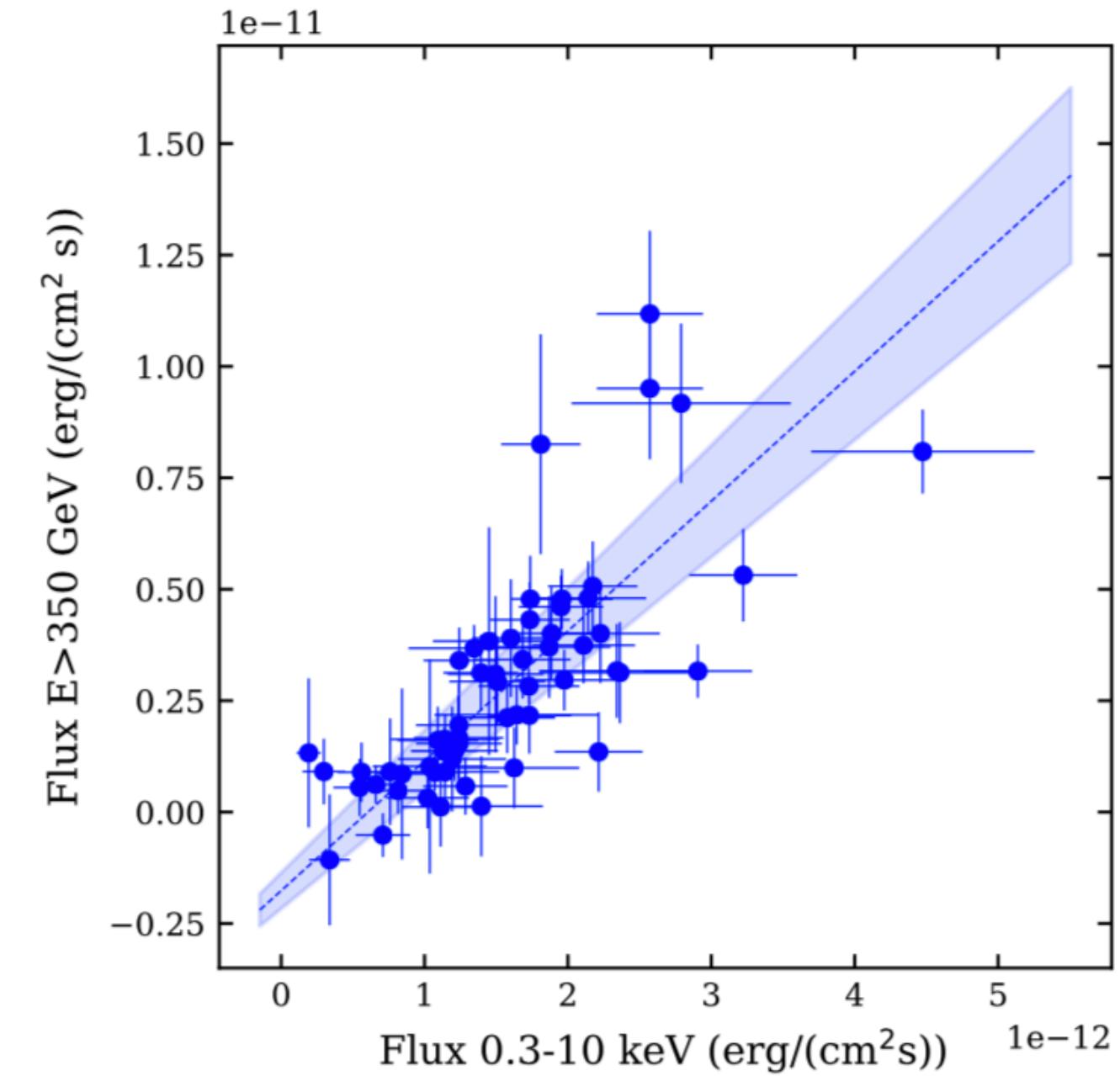
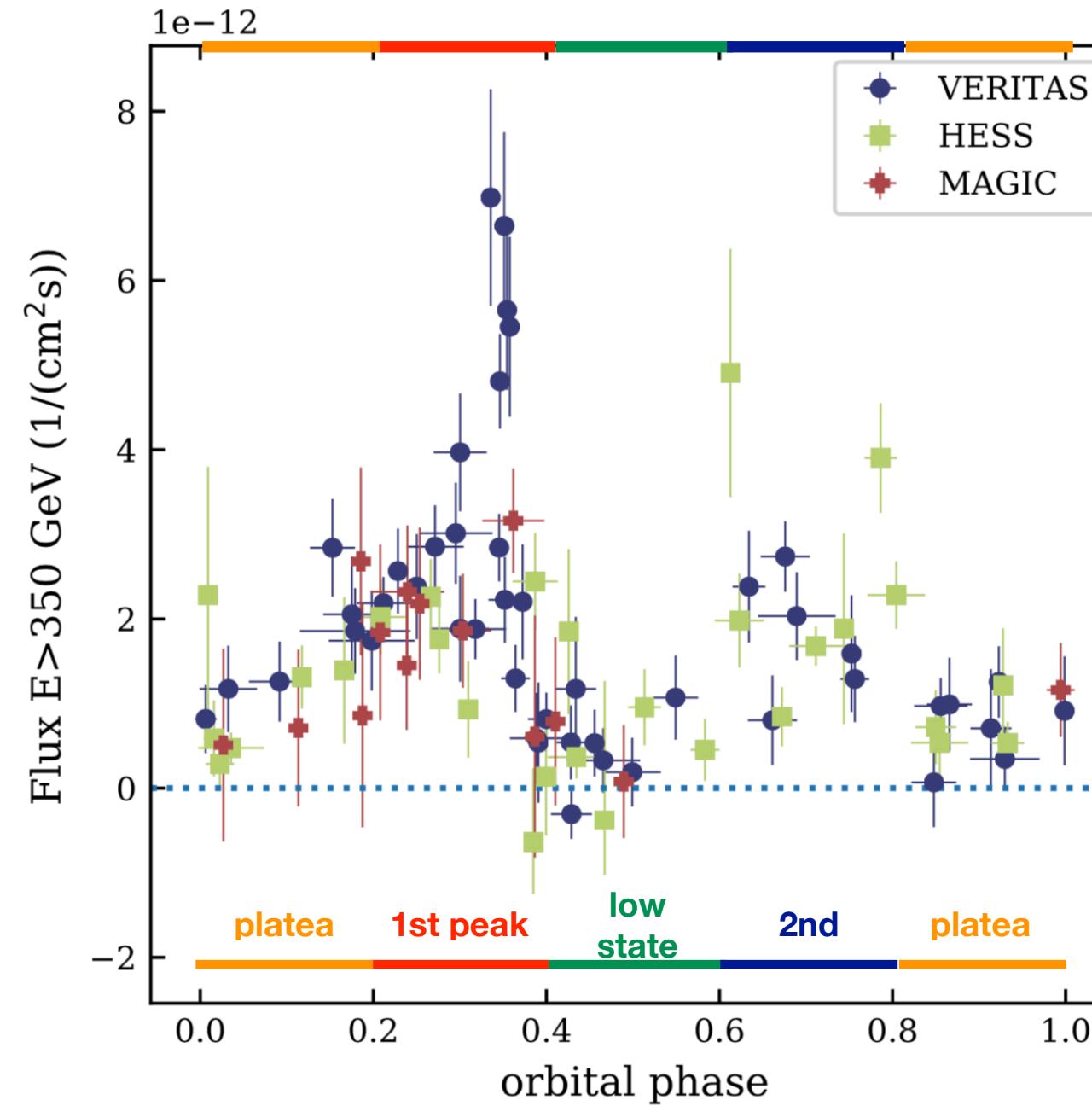
- Low flux state identified (Aleksic et al. 2012)
- Discovery of TeV super-orbital modulation: 1610 ± 58 days. (Ahnen et al. 2016)



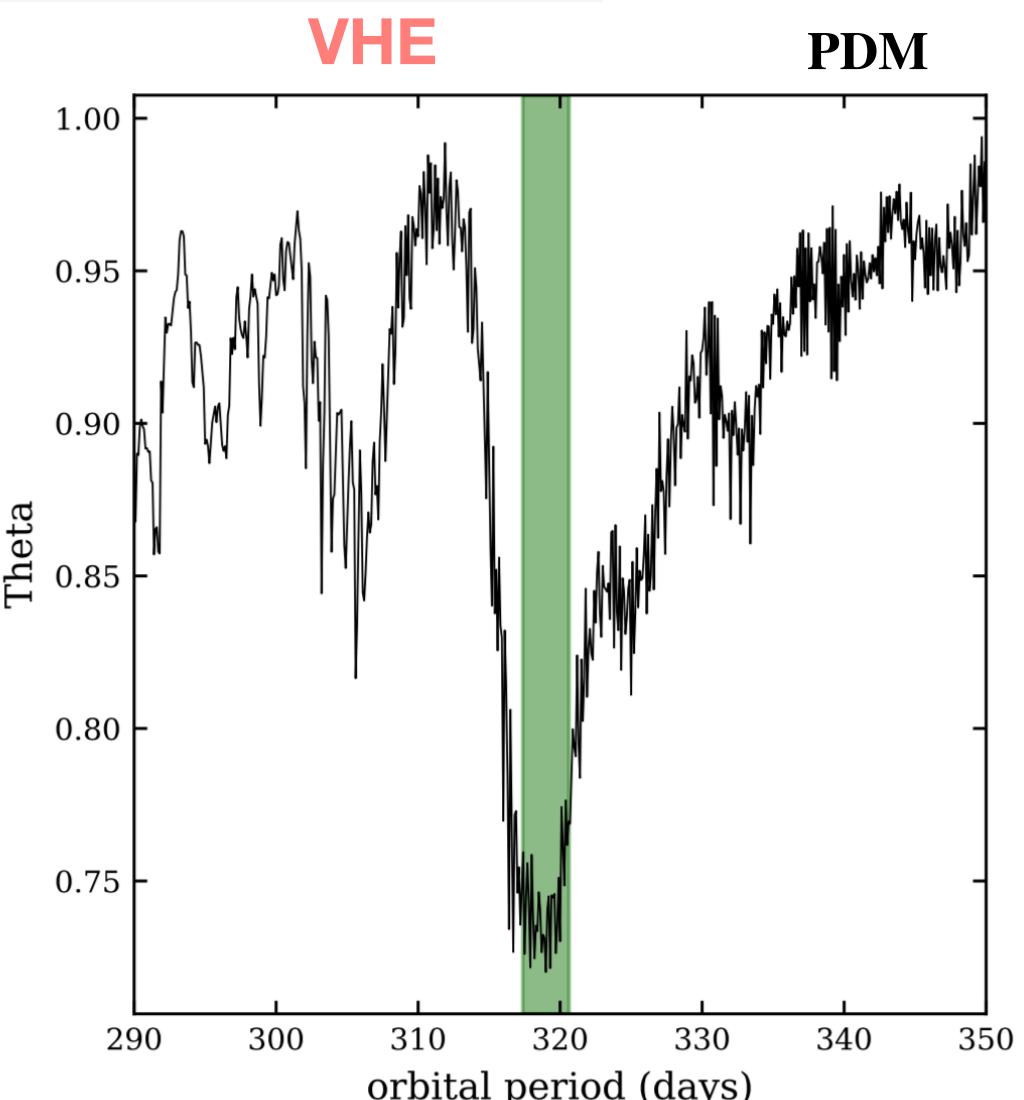
- First **MWL campaigns**
 - No radio-TeV correlation in phases 0.4-0.5 (Albert et al. 2008)
 - **X-ray - VHE correlation** (Anderhub et al. 2009)

STAY
TUNED

Gamma-ray binary legacy: HESS J0632+051



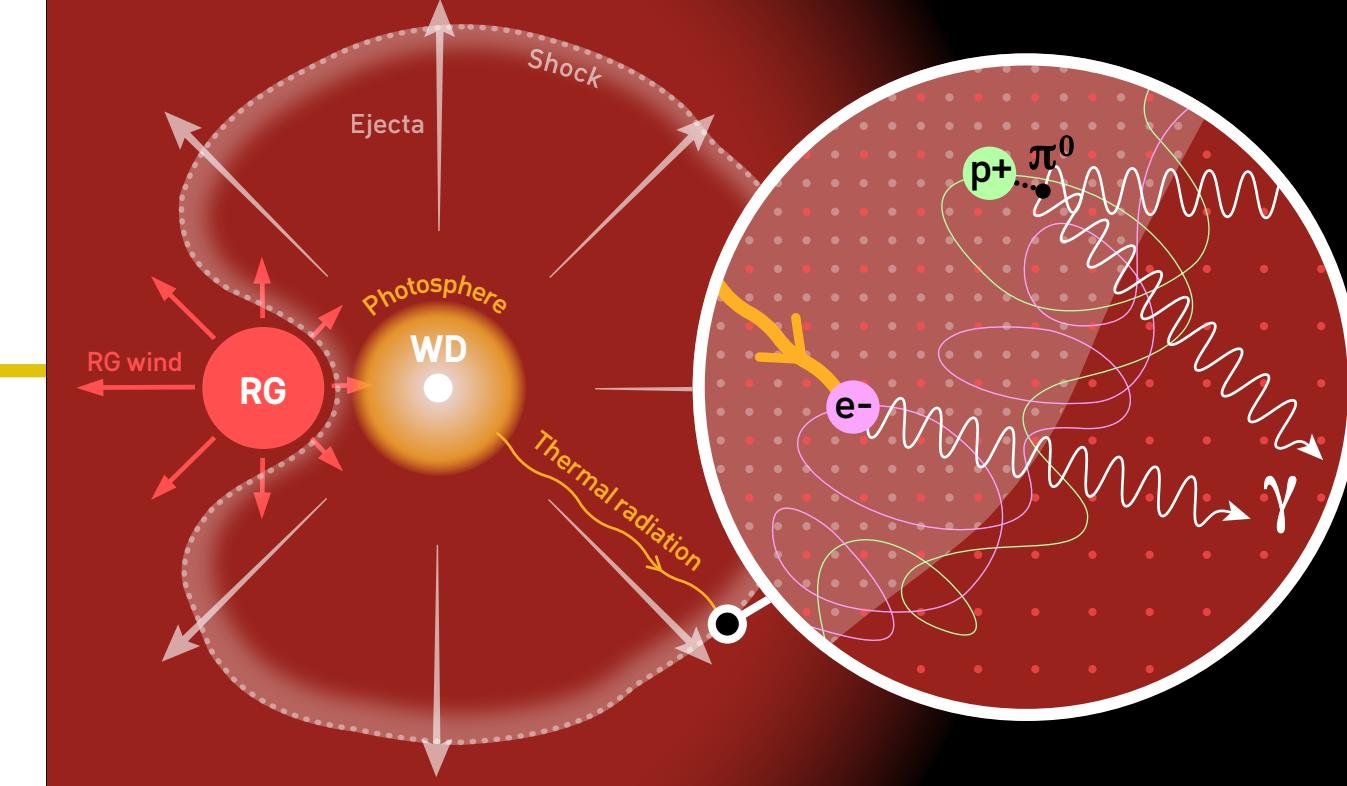
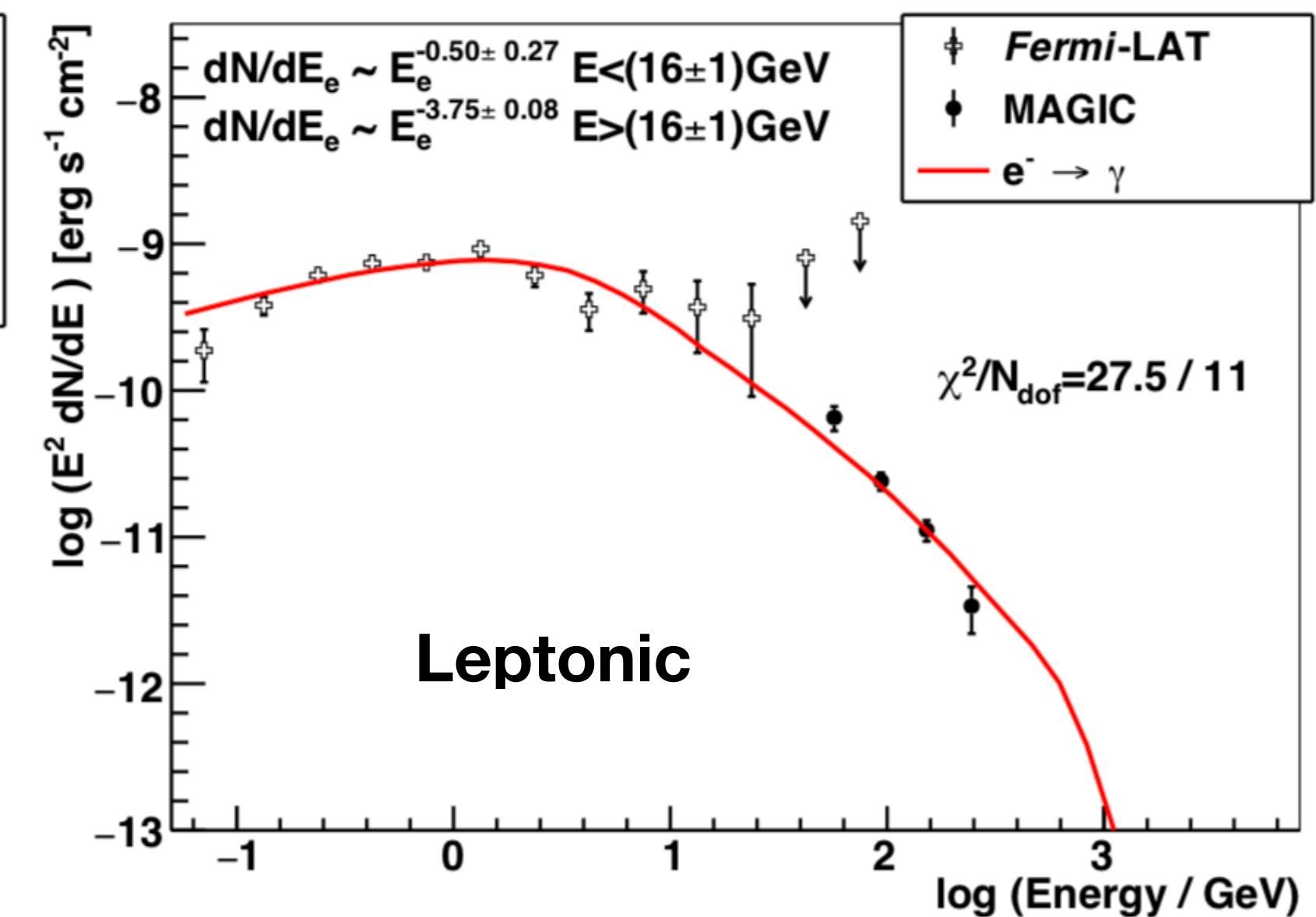
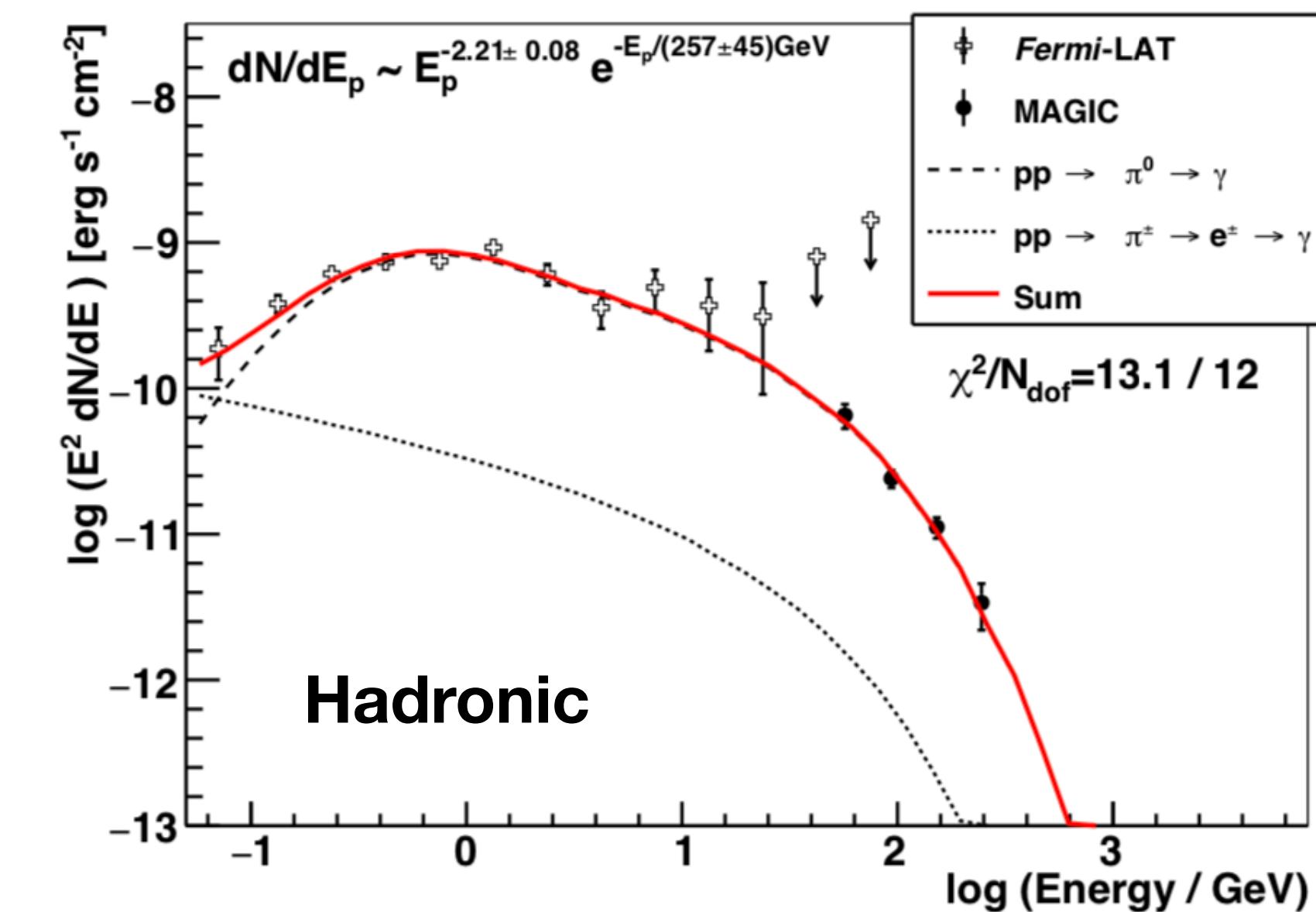
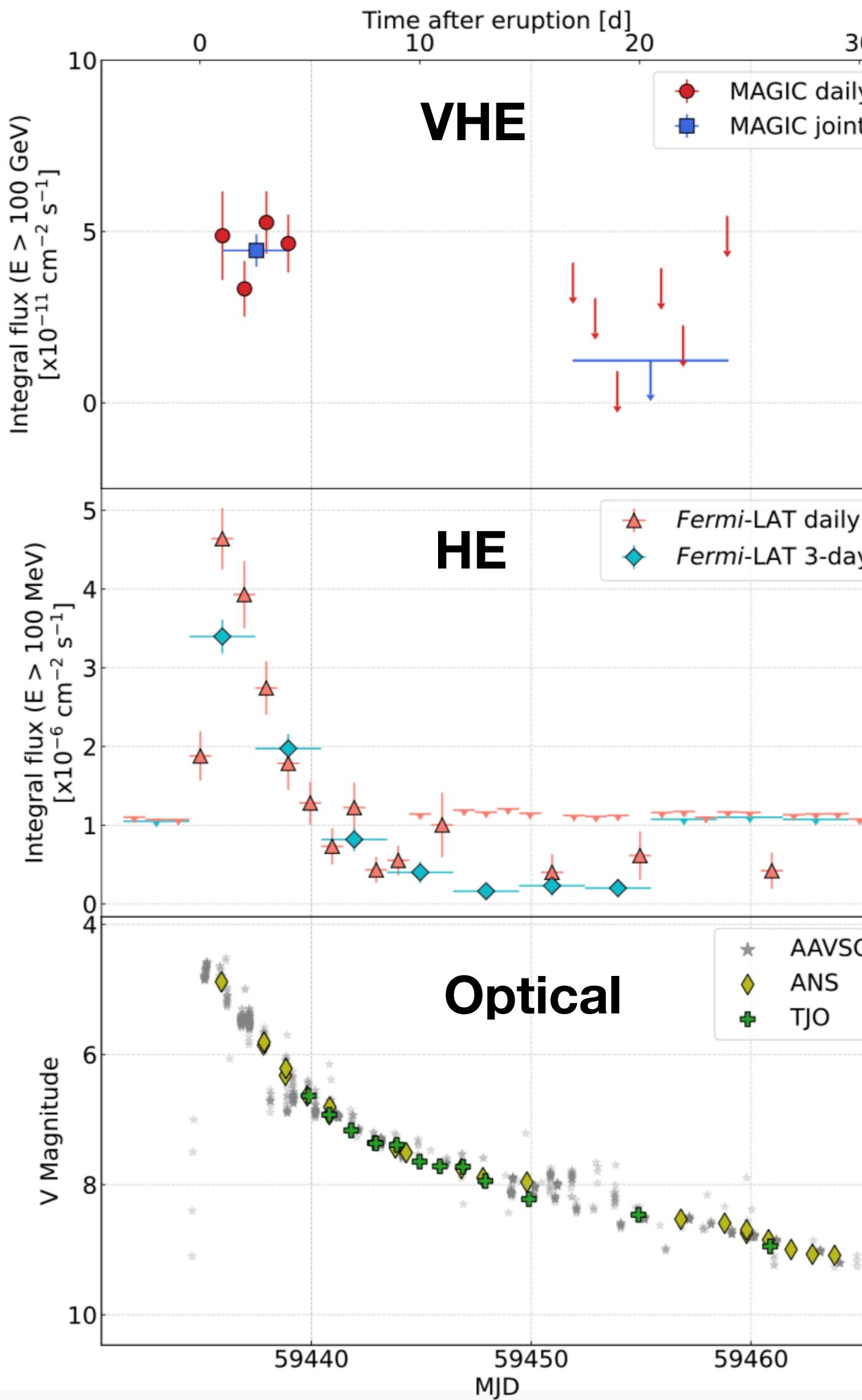
- TeV emission during X-ray outburst (Aleksic et al. 2012)
- Multi-IACT campaign (HESS, MAGIC, VERITAS coll. 2021)
- Existence of **orbit-to-orbit variability**
 - **No evidence for a super-orbital period**, as observed e.g., in LS I +61°303 (Ahnlen et al. 2016)
 - **Strong variability of the VHE flux on time scales of <20 days**
- We determine **for the first time**, the **orbital period at TeV**: $316.7 \pm 4.4(\text{stat}) \pm 2.5(\text{sys})$ days
- **Strong correlation between X-ray and gamma rays**
 - Emission in both bands is **produced by the same population of particles**
 - **No time lag** is observed (although not probing time lags $\tau \leq 10$ days)



A large, bright red star dominates the left side of the frame, its surface filled with intricate solar flares and prominences. A long, luminous, multi-colored tail extends from the star's lower right, transitioning through orange, yellow, green, and blue before fading into the dark void of space. In the distance, a small, spiral galaxy with a bright central nucleus is visible, adding depth to the scene.

Novae

RS Oph



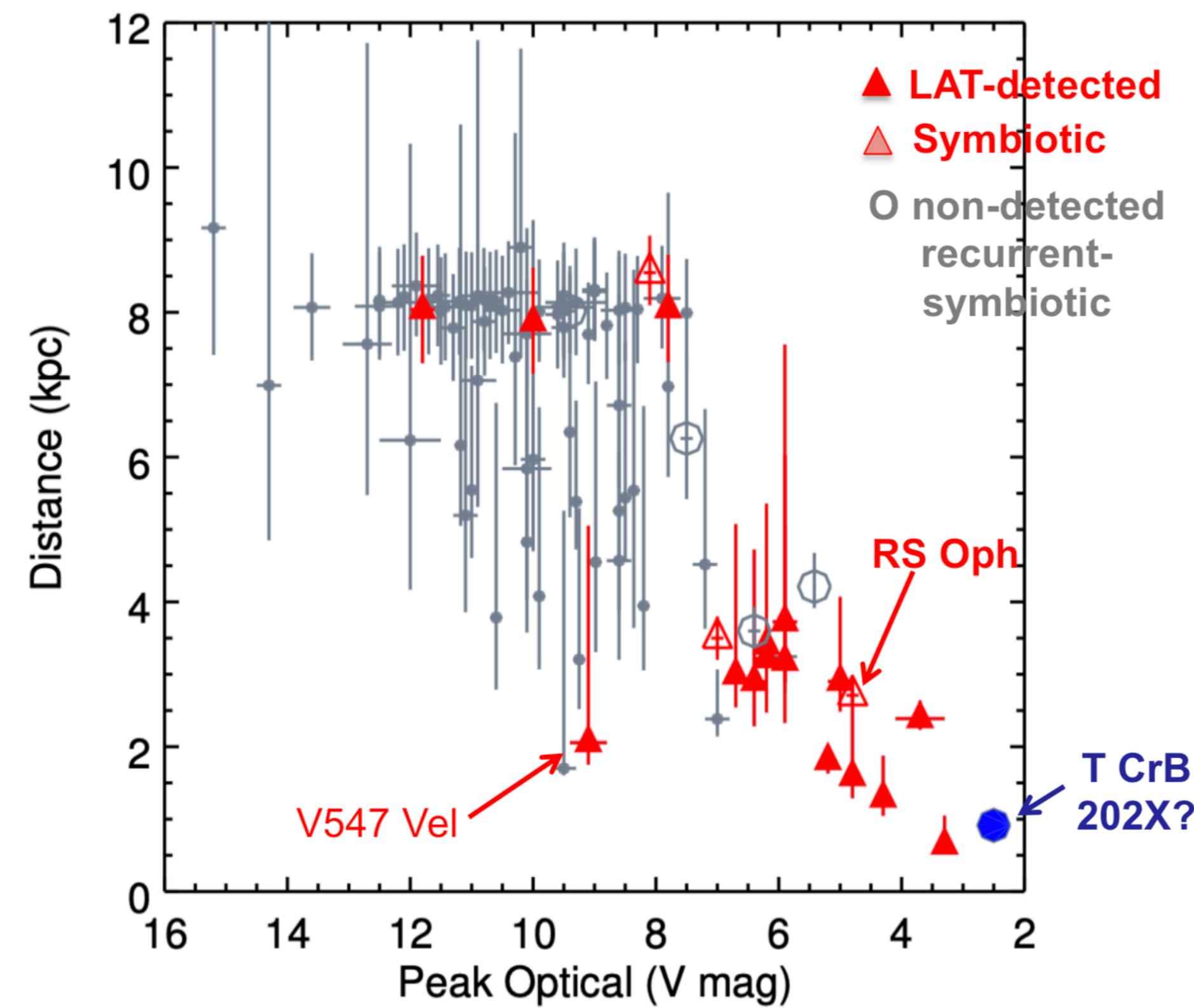
- RS Oph: red giant + white dwarf, recurrence
- **VHE** signal in the **first four days after eruption in 2021**
- **Joint Fermi-LAT +MAGIC : single**, smooth **component** spanning from **50 MeV to 250 GeV**
- **Hadronic scenario is favored**

(Recurrent symbiotic) novae established as a new type of source of VHE gamma rays

T CrB: when is it happening?

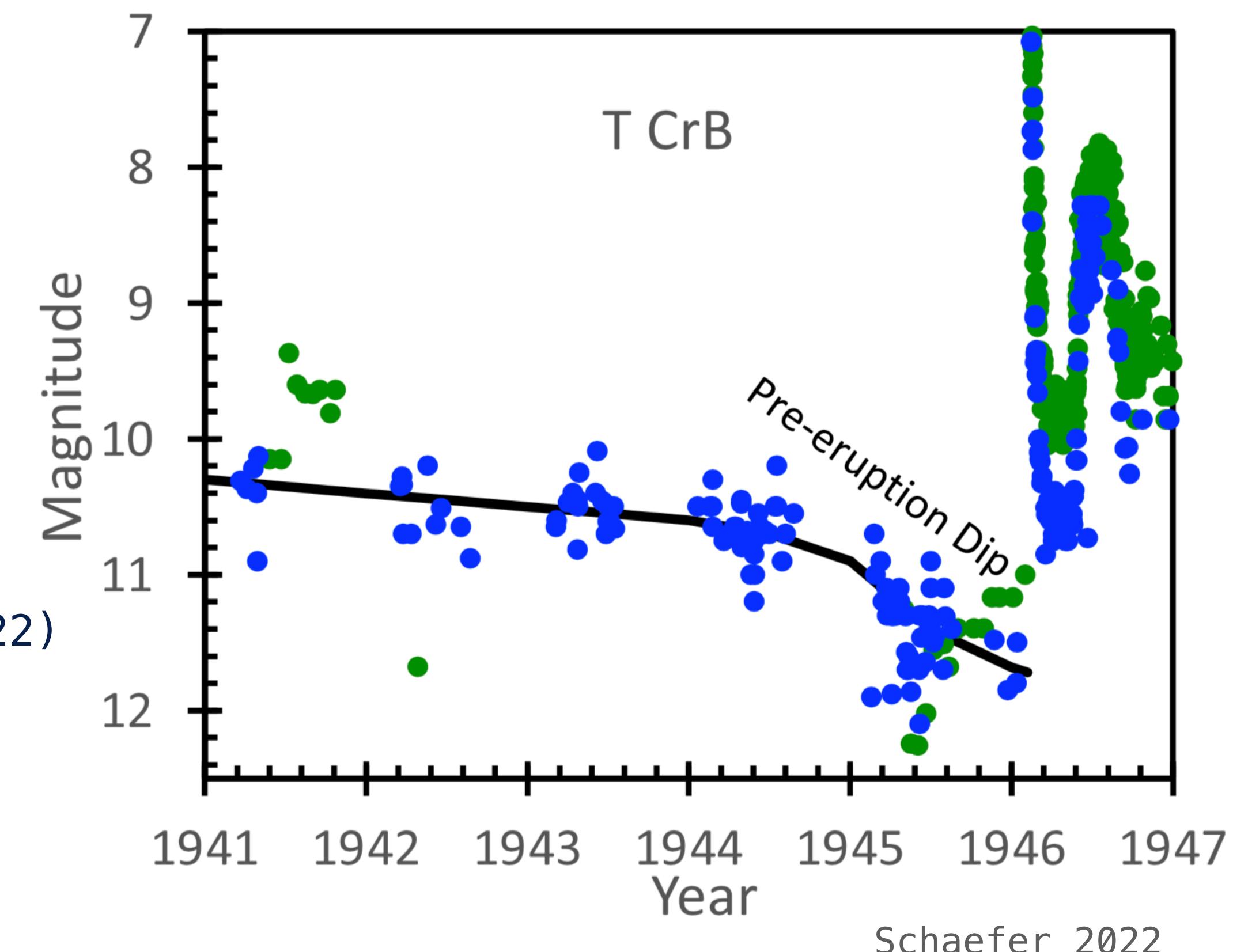
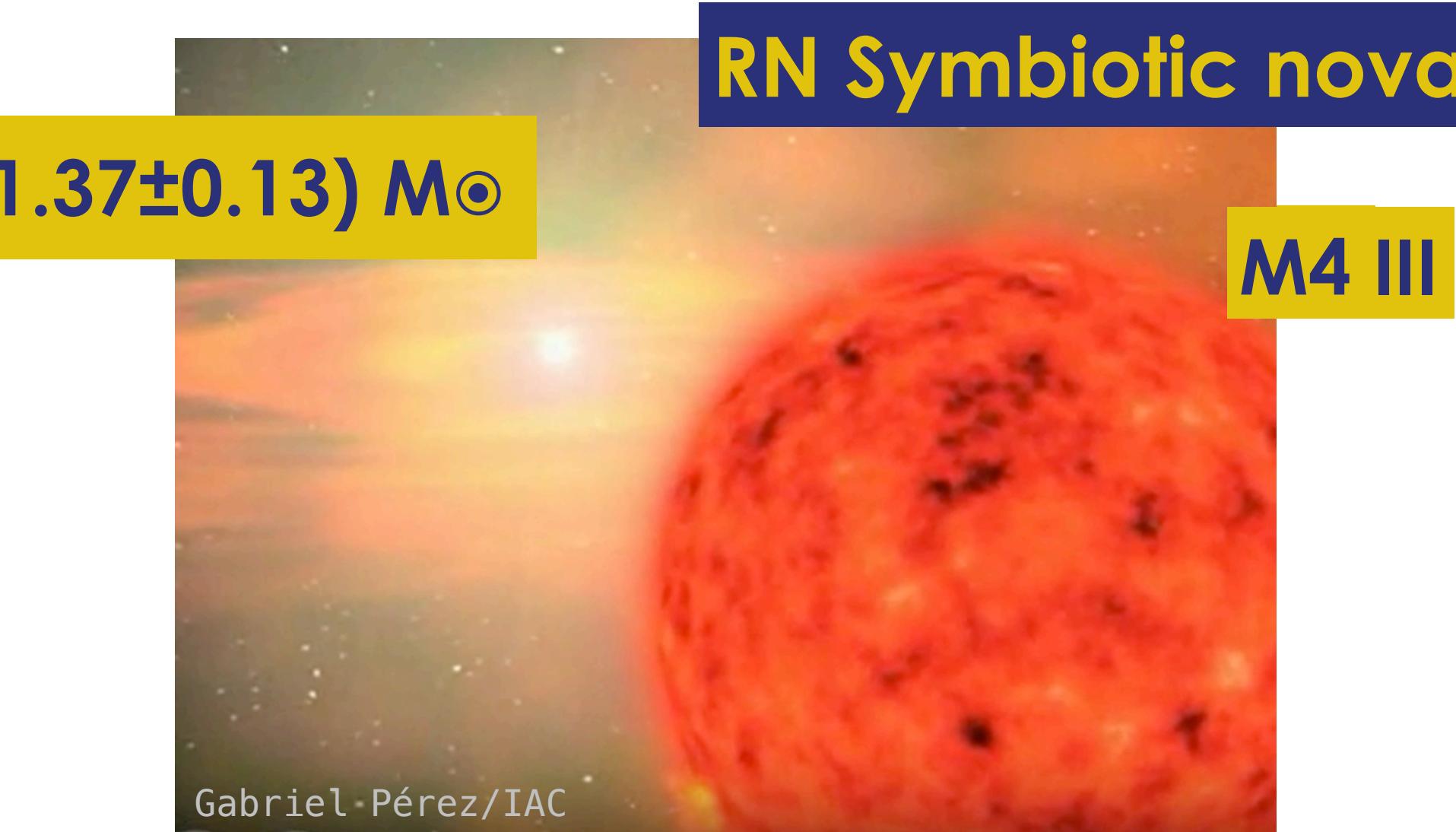
RN Symbiotic nova

WD (1.37 ± 0.13) M_{\odot}



Data from Schaefer (2022), except V~5 inferred in V959 Mon 2012; added V407 Cyg 2010
From T. Cheung (VGGRS VI)

- Closest known RN symbiotic nova, $D = 0.91 \pm 0.02$ kpc (Schaefer 2022)
 - Recurrency period of about **~80 years**
 - Two peaks
- Optical first **peak at mag~2**
- 3x closer than RS Oph; naively scale by distance => ~10x brighter?

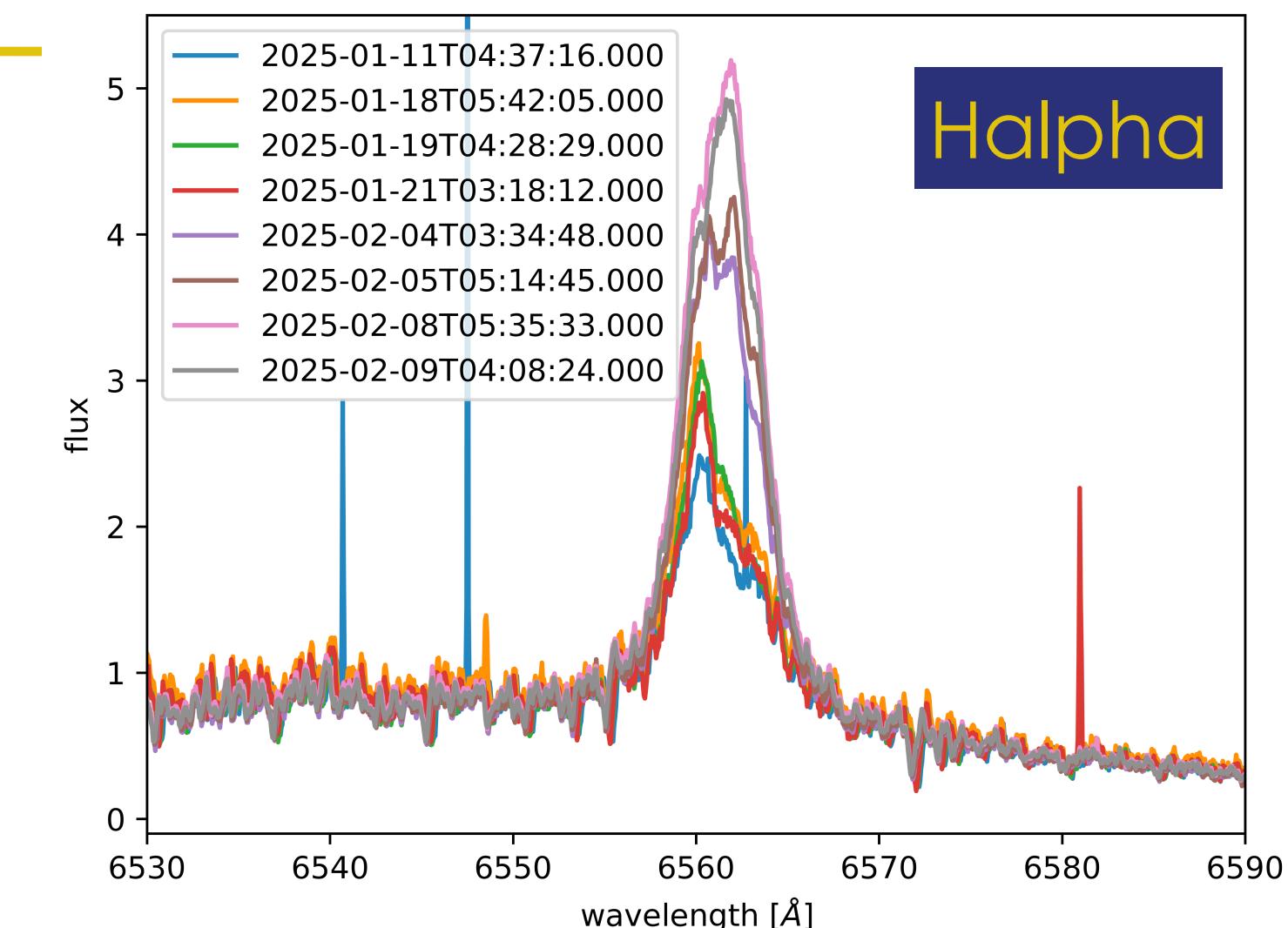


Immediate future: T CrB

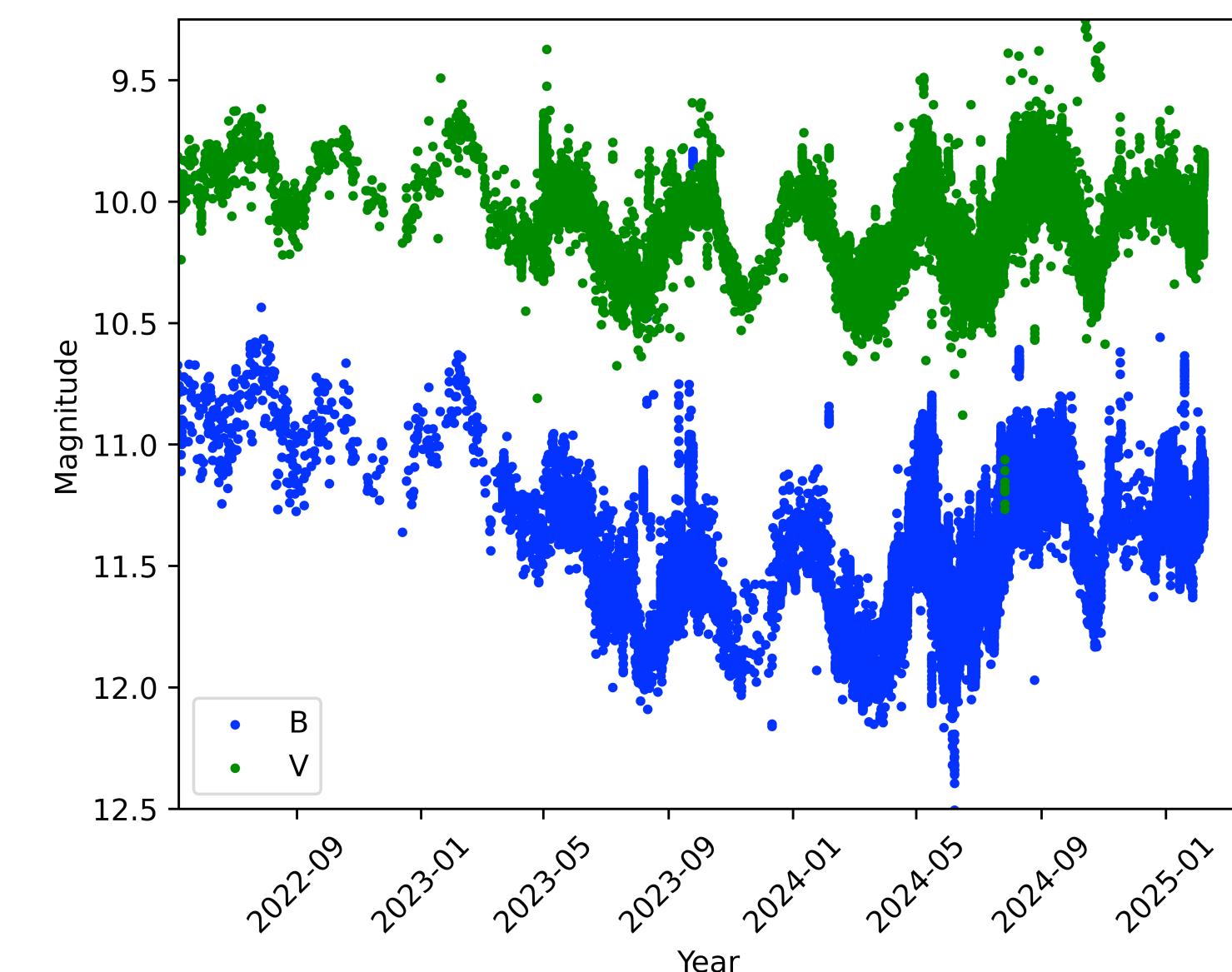
- **Increase in the accretion rate, but not in luminosity (ATel #17030)**
 - The equivalent width of the hydrogen lines doubled from 21.01.2025 to 09.02.2025
 - Double-peaked shape with a central absorption to a single emission peak
 - Strong increase in the accretion rate, **which will eventually result in a nova eruption**, as predicted to occur this or next year (e.g., Schaefer et al. 2023).
- **No increase in the light curve** has been observed so far
- When? **Expected eruption date according to literature:**
 - **2024.4 ± 0.3 (Schaefer+ 2023)**
 - **2025.5 ± 1.3 (Schaefer 2023)**
 - **2025 Nov or June 2026 (Schneider 2025)**

Table 1 Predicted days of eruption occurrence in 2024, 2025, 2026 and 2027 using $2431861 + N \cdot 227.5687$

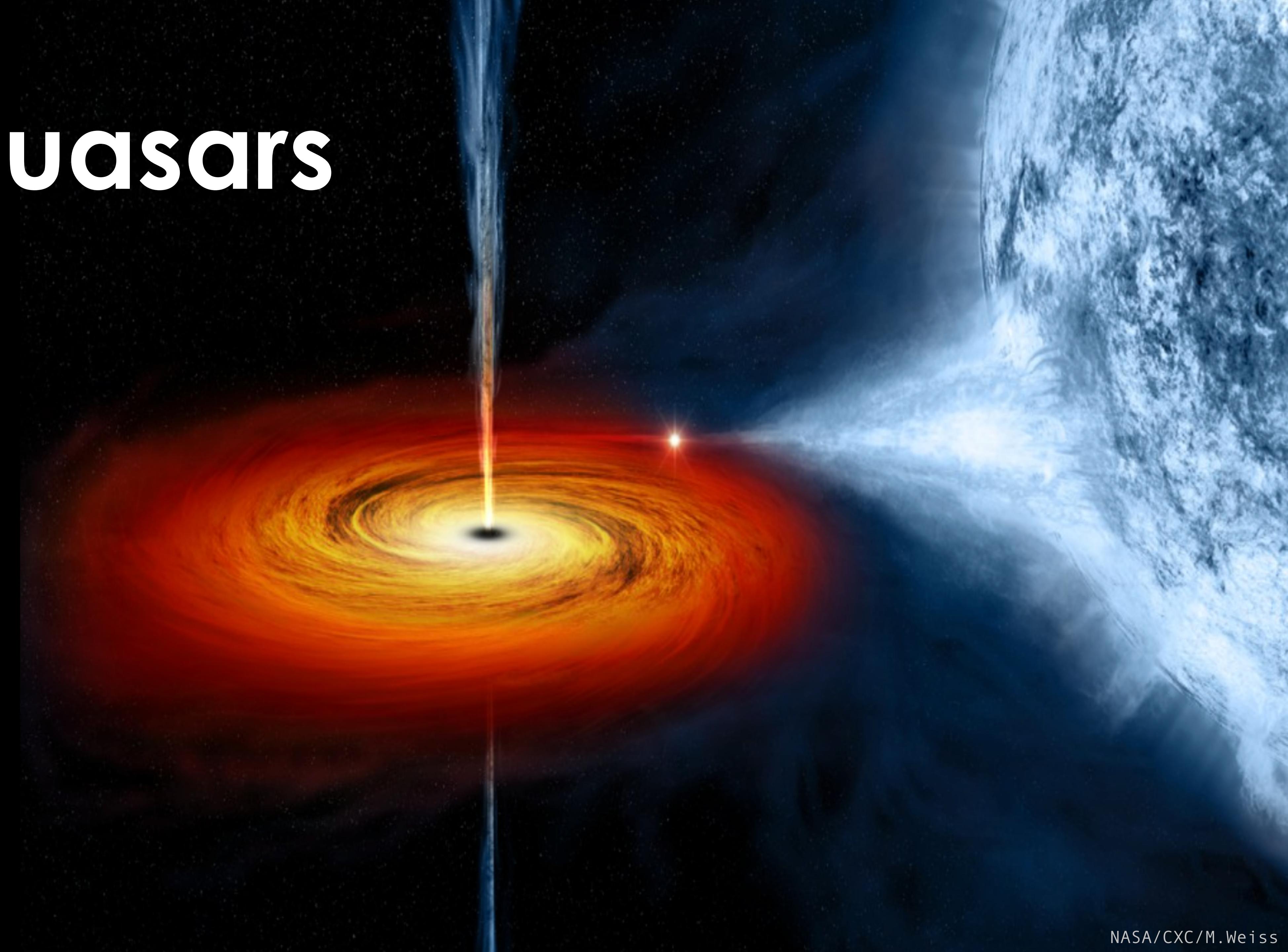
N	Julian day	Civil date
126	2460535	12 Aug 2024
127	2460762	27 March 2025
128	2460990	10 November 2025
129	2461217	25 June 2026



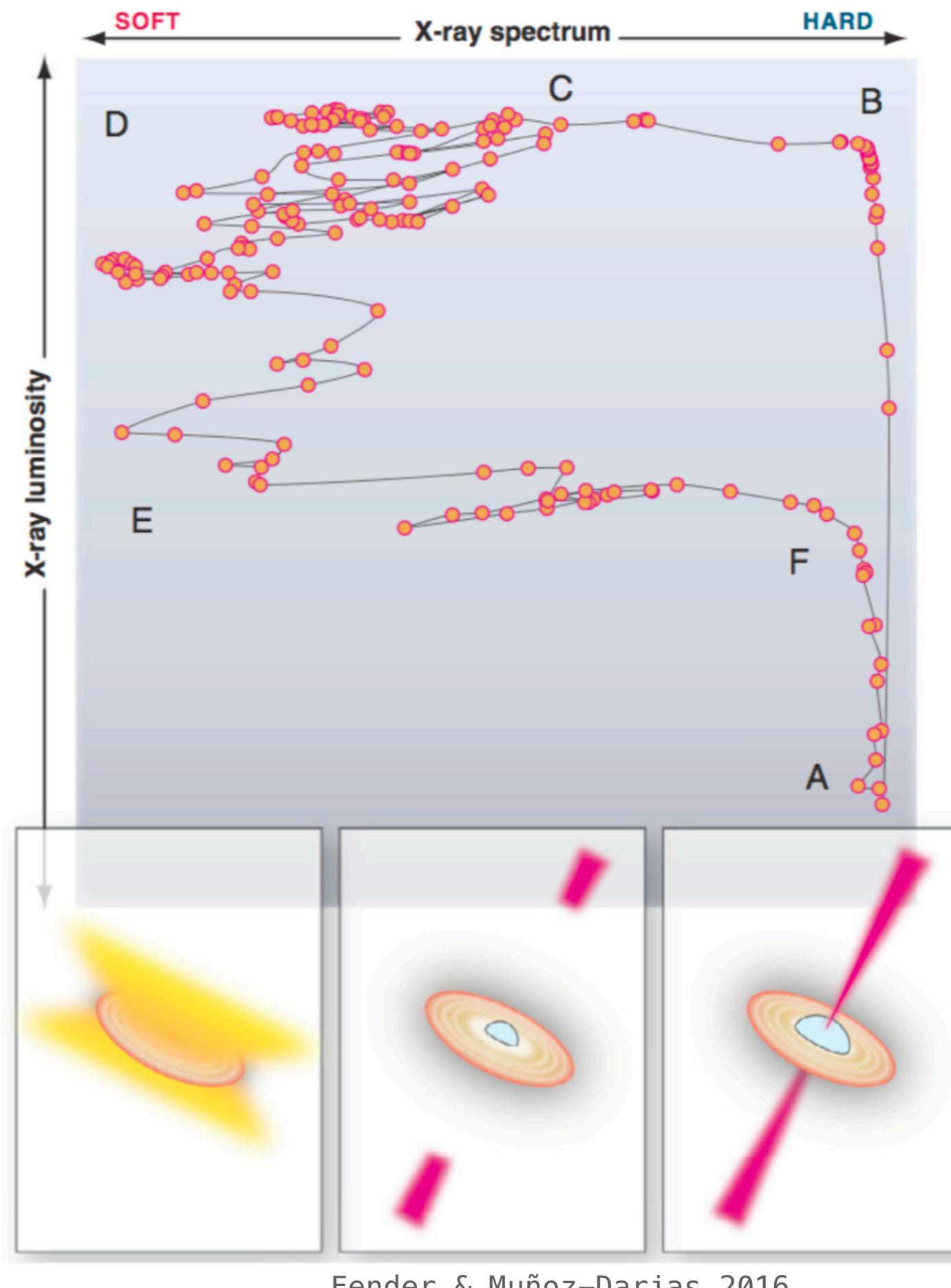
Halpha



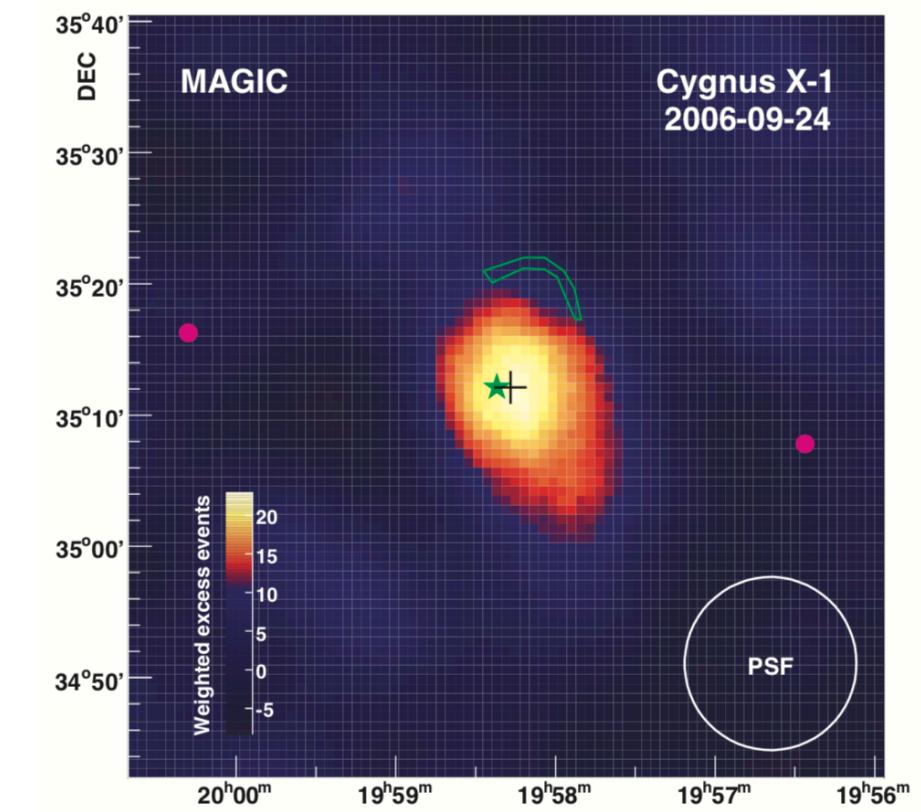
Microquasars



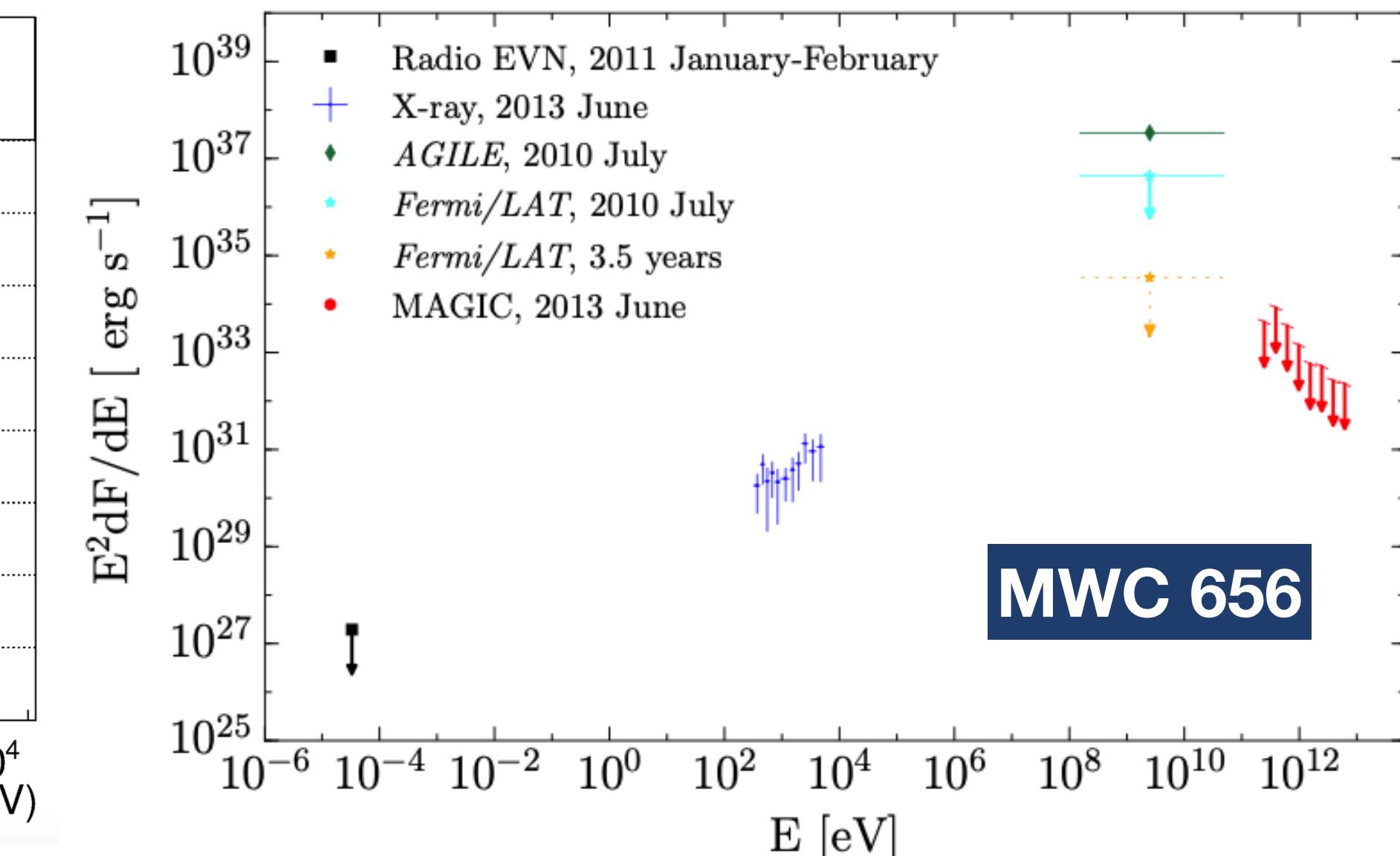
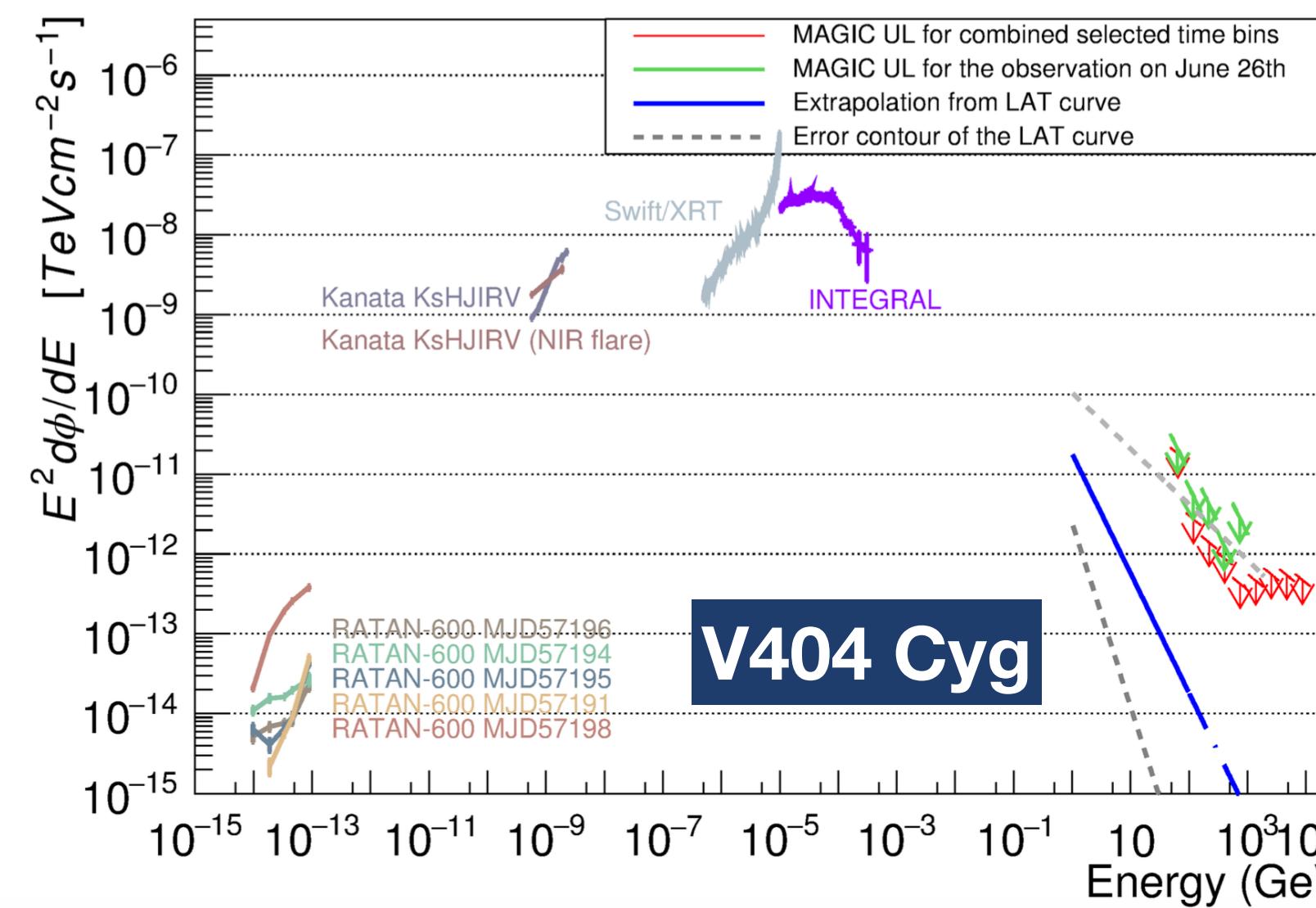
Searching for transient emission



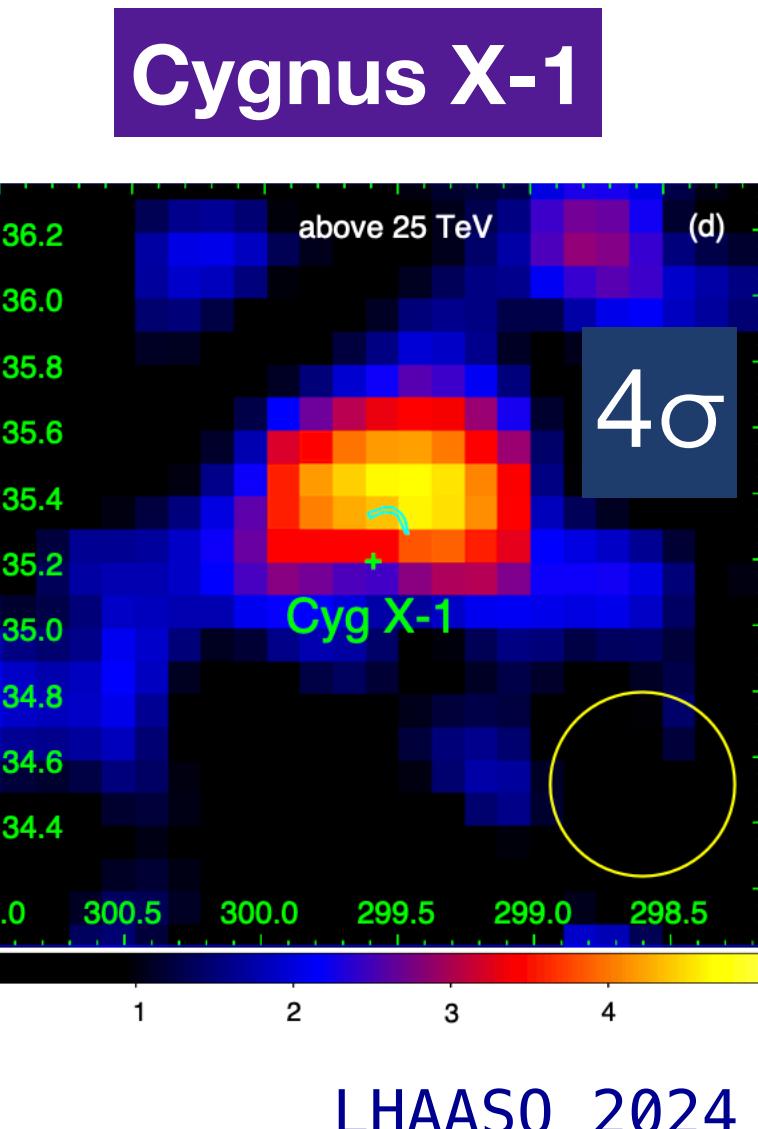
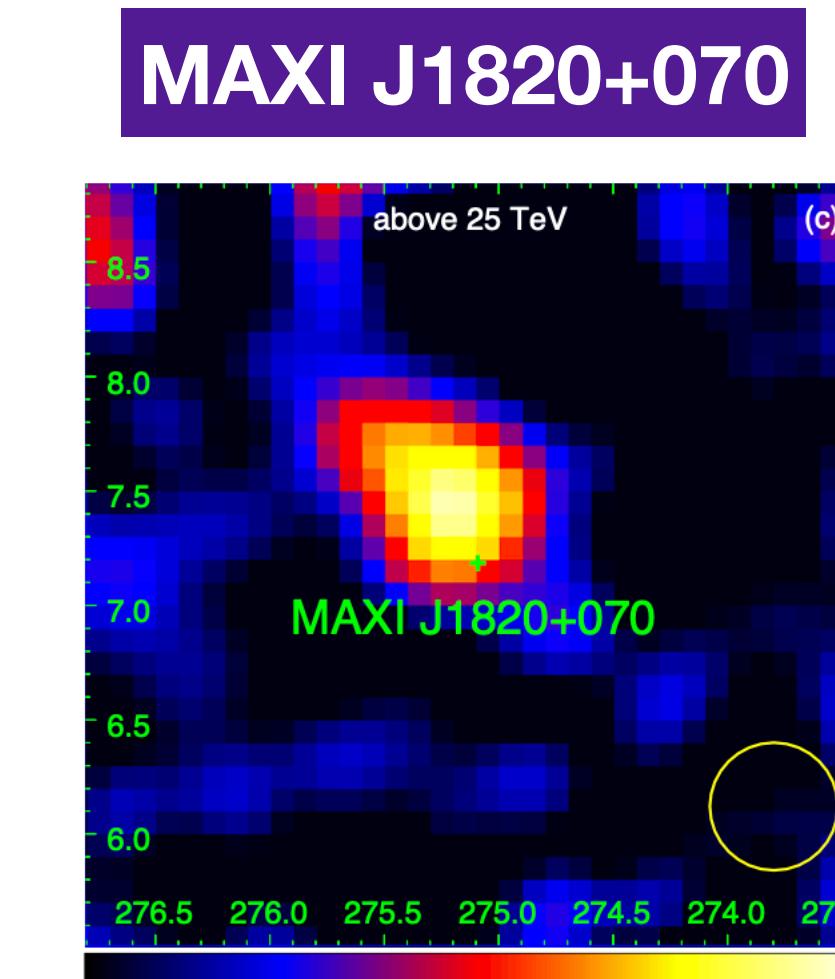
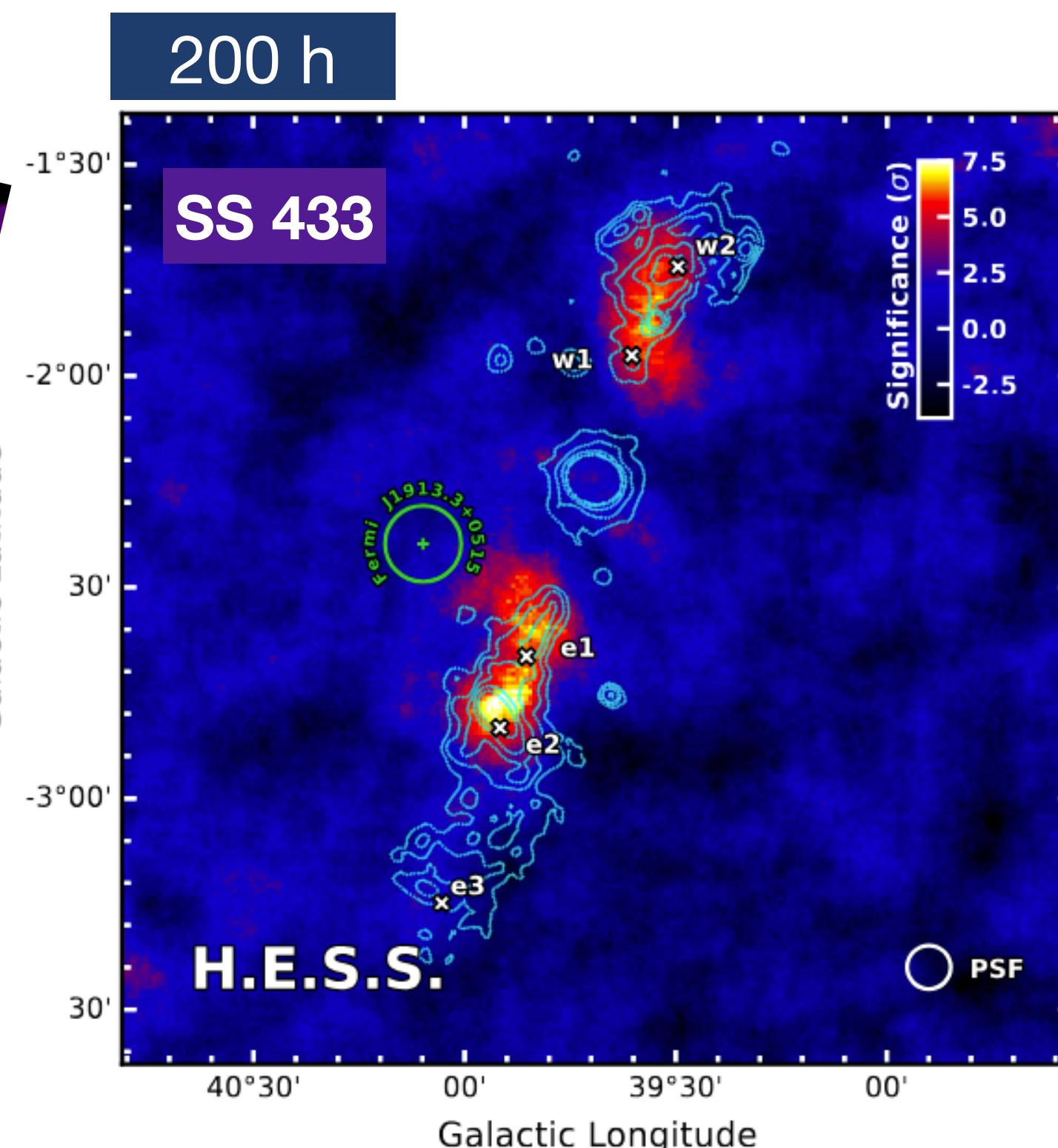
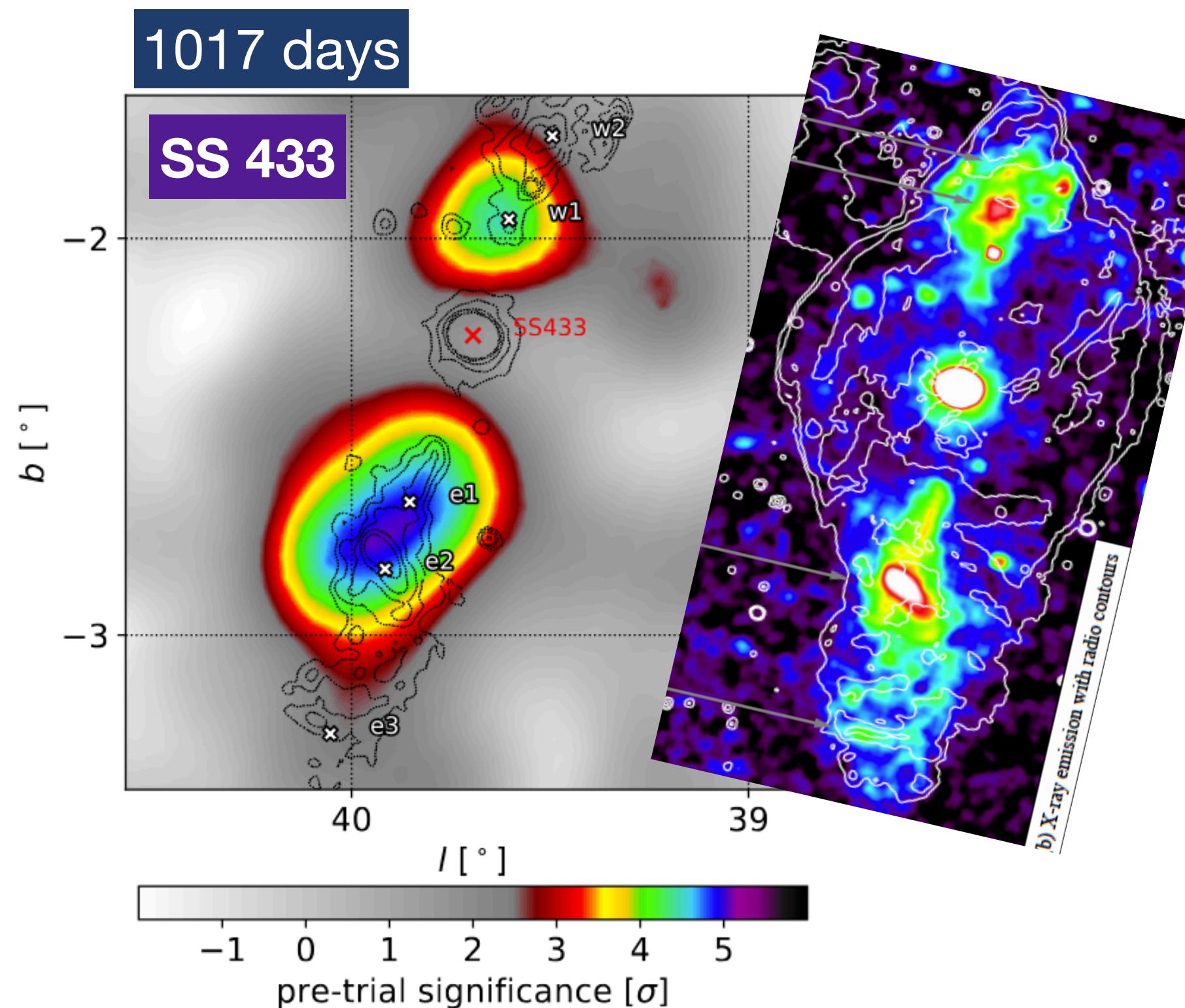
- No transient VHE emission from microquasars by MAGIC
 - MWC 656 (Aleksic et al. 2015)
 - Cygnus X-1 (Albert et al. 2007)
 - Cygnus X-3 (MAGIC 2018)
 - Sco X-1 (Aleksic et al. 2011)
 - V404 Cygni (Ahnen et al. 2017)
 - GRS 1915+105 (Saito et al. 2011)
 - MAXI J1820+070 (Abdalla et al. 2018)



Albert et al. 2007



Persistent TeV emission from several microquasars

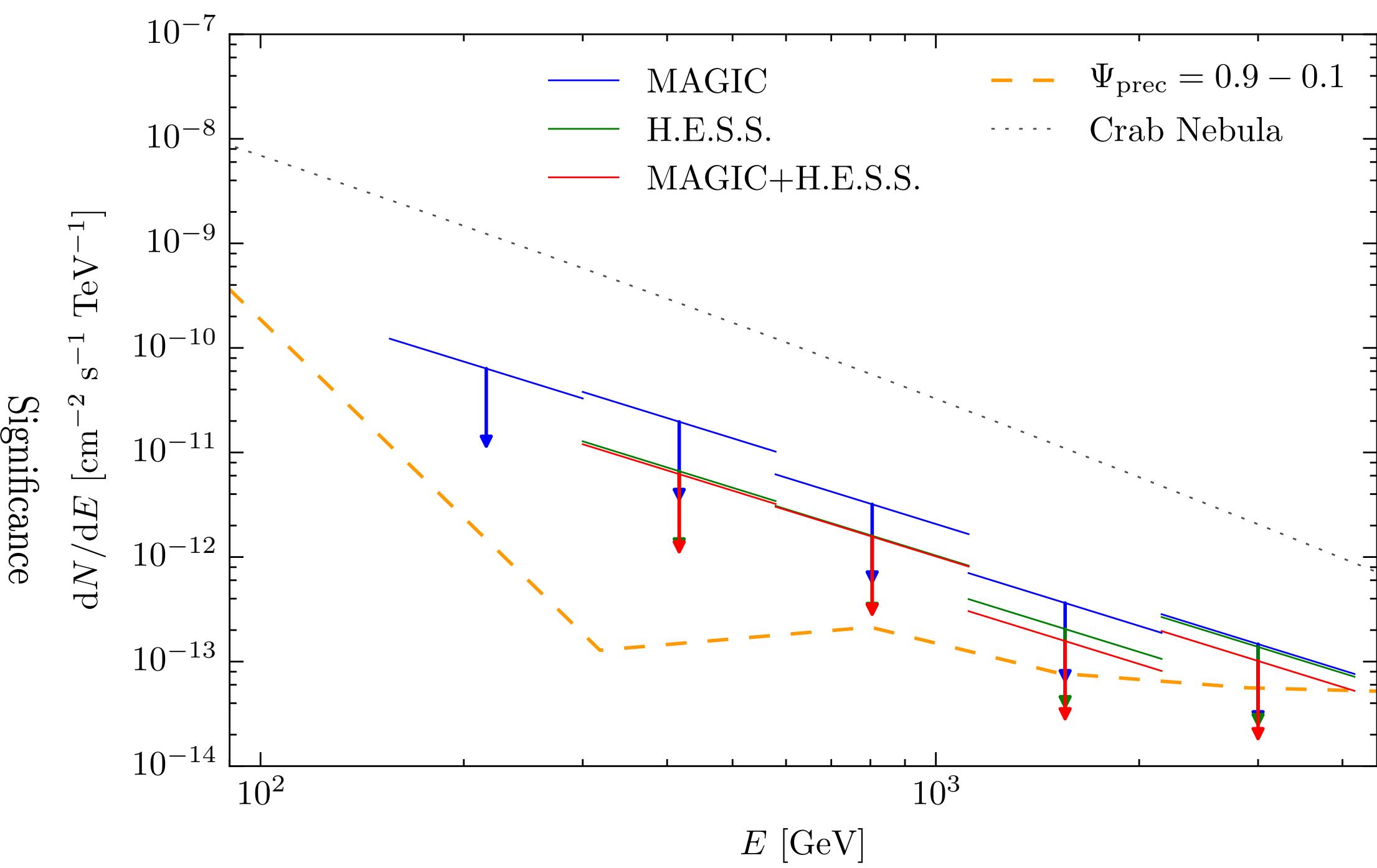
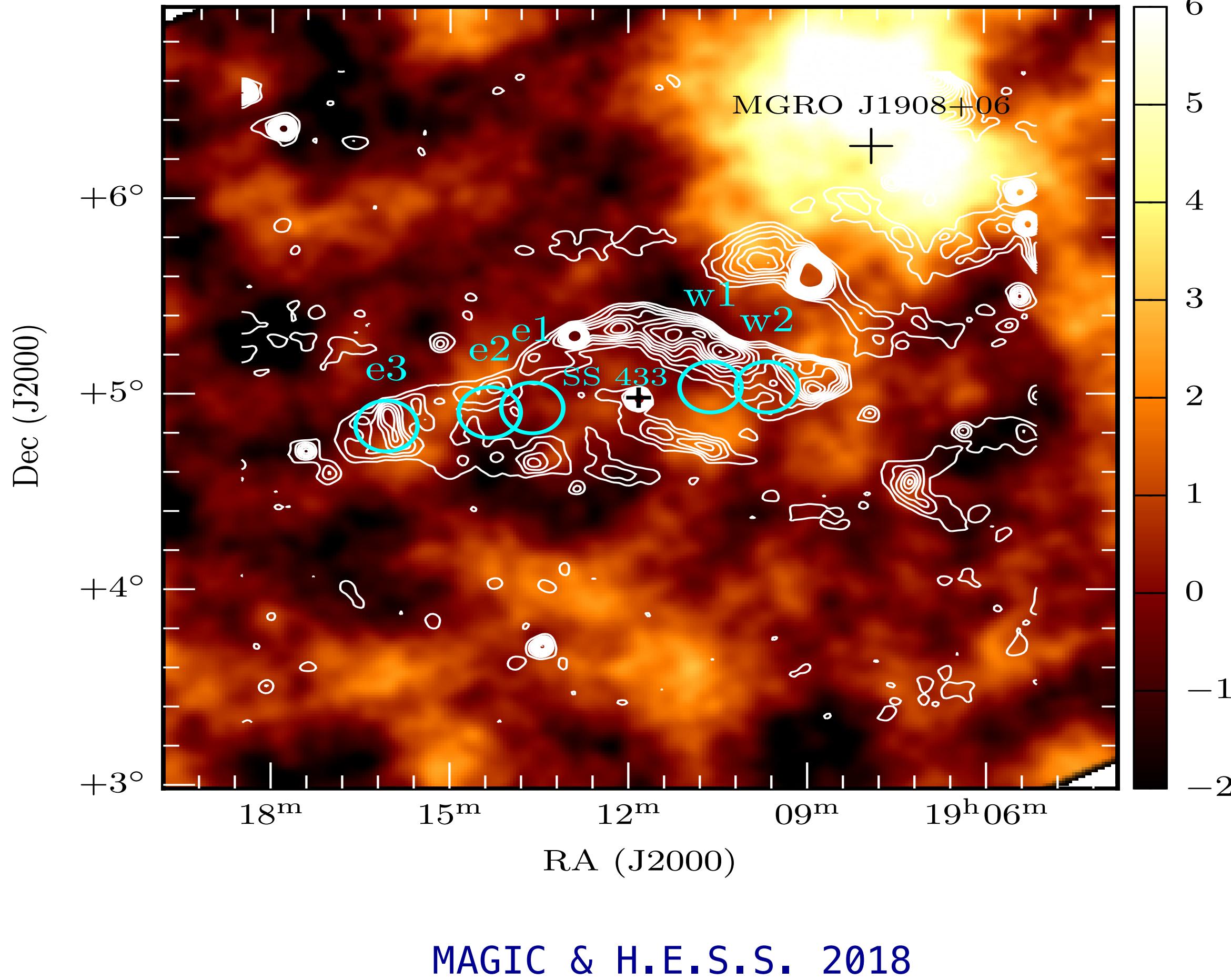


HAWC Coll. 2023

H.E.S.S Coll. 2024

**BH-jet binaries
are efficient particle
accelerators**

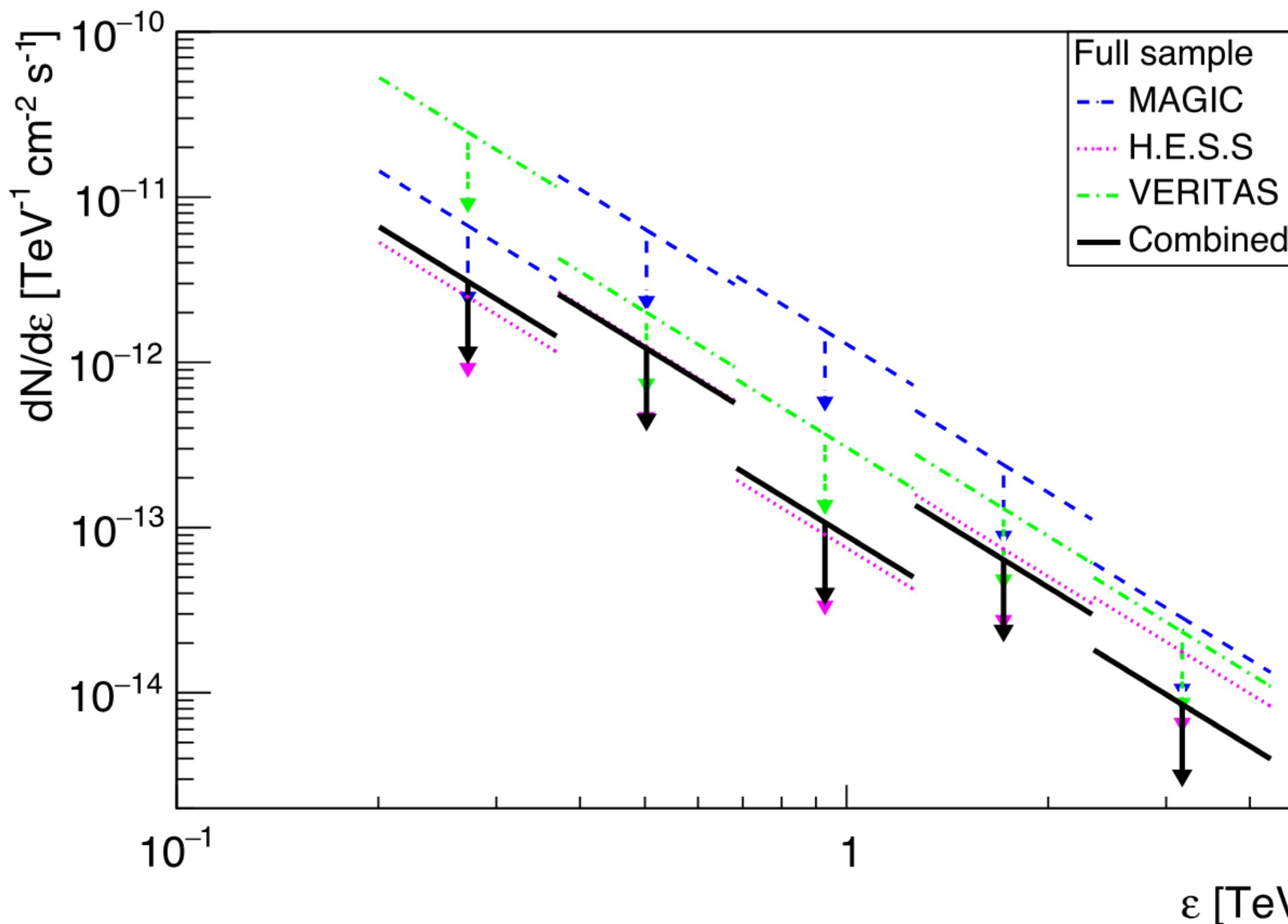
SS 433/W50 at VHE: a very first try



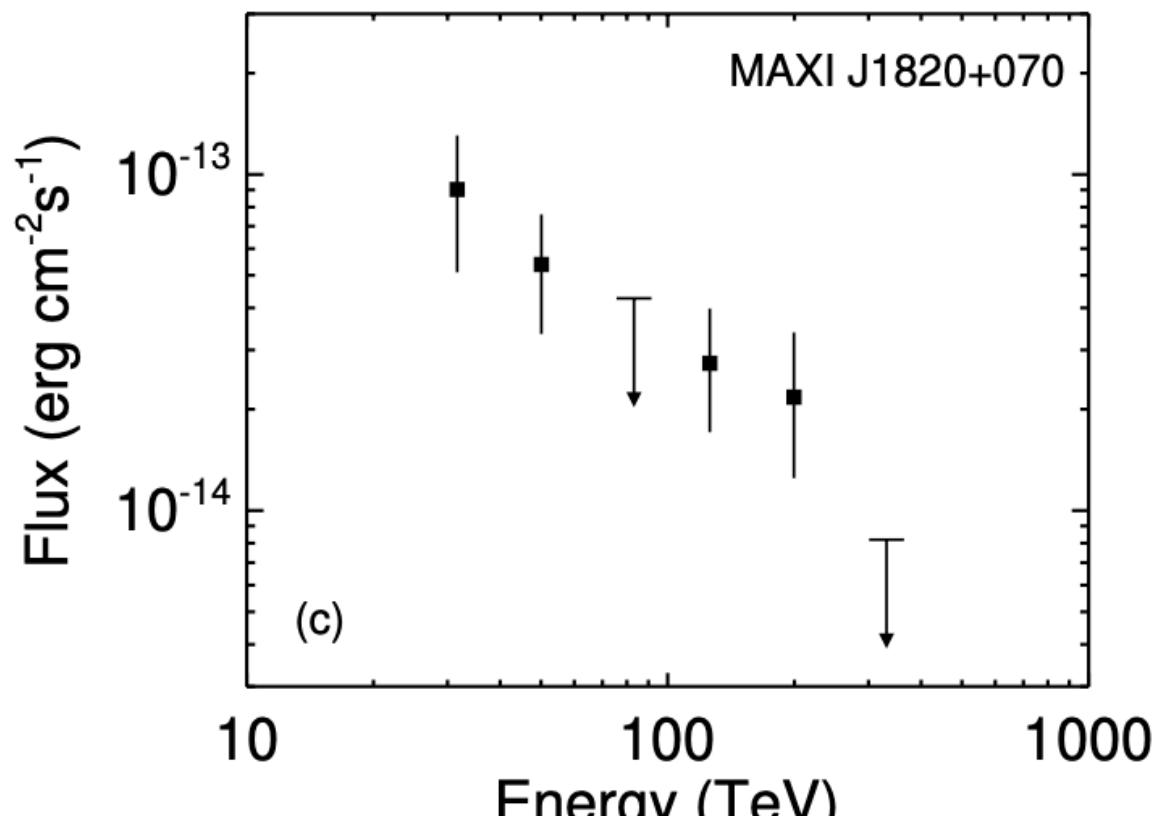
- MAGIC + H.E.S.S. campaign ([MAGIC & H.E.S.S. 2018](#))
 - No significant excess detected
 - Upper limits (95% C.L.) compatible with predictions by Reynoso et al. 2008

MAXI J1820+070

- Multi-IACT campaign in 2018 during outburst (discovery)
- Combined of 59.5 h of observations with H.E.S.S., MAGIC and VERITAS at E>200 GeV (Abe et al. 2022)
 - No VHE detection



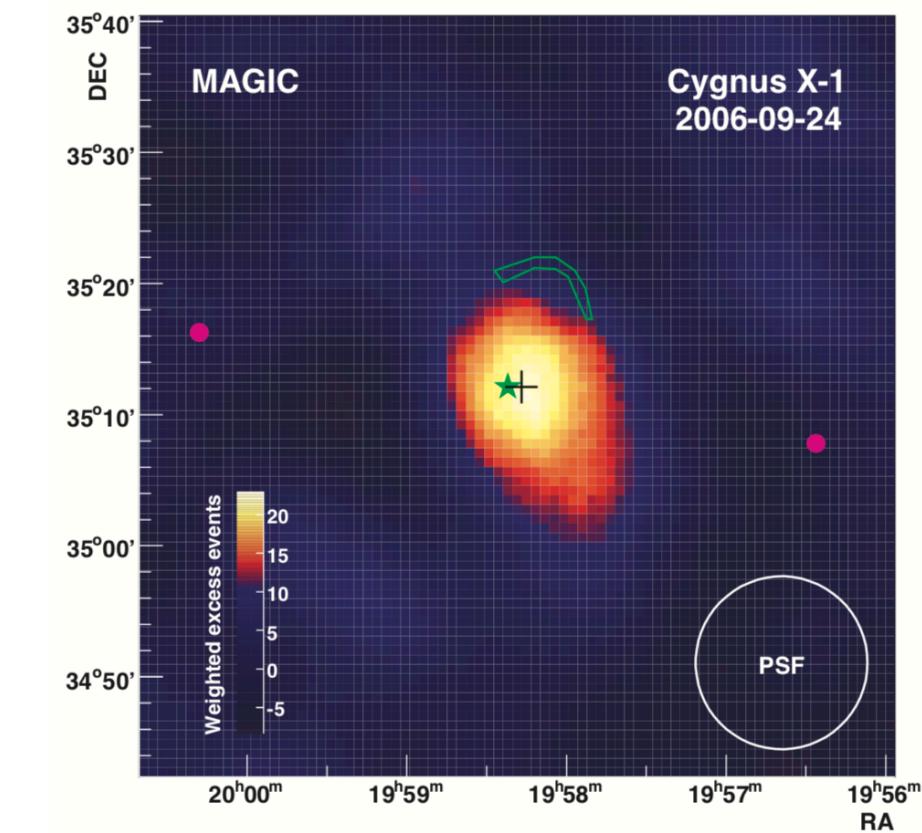
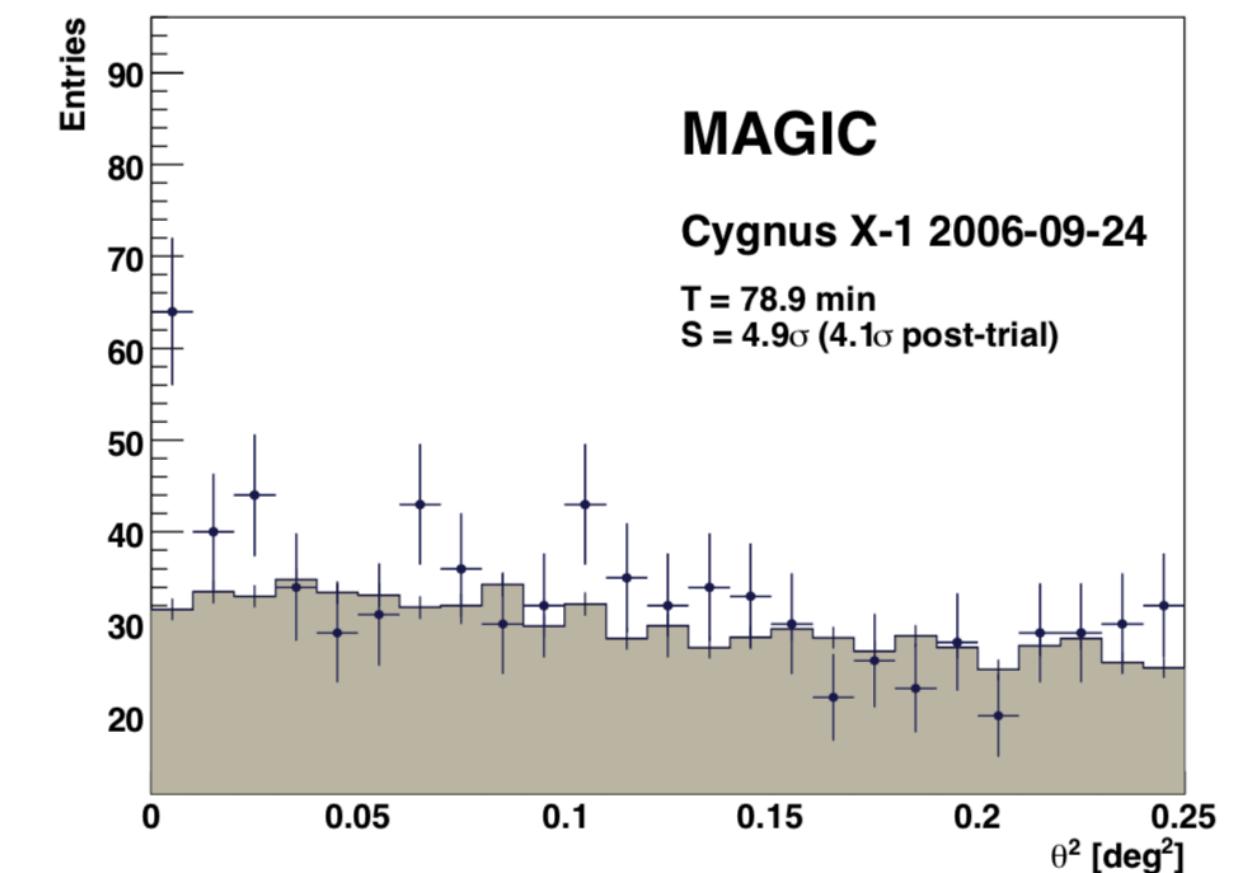
Source state	<i>Fermi</i> -LAT UL (0.1–500 GeV) (ph cm ⁻² s ⁻¹)	IACT UL (ph cm ⁻² s ⁻¹)
Hard State I	3.1×10^{-8}	9.5×10^{-13}
HS → SS	1.6×10^{-7}	9.5×10^{-13}
Soft State	2.5×10^{-8}	1.6×10^{-12}
SS → HS	5.2×10^{-8}	2.2×10^{-12}
Hard State II	6.0×10^{-8}	—
TOTAL	1.8×10^{-8}	7.2×10^{-13}



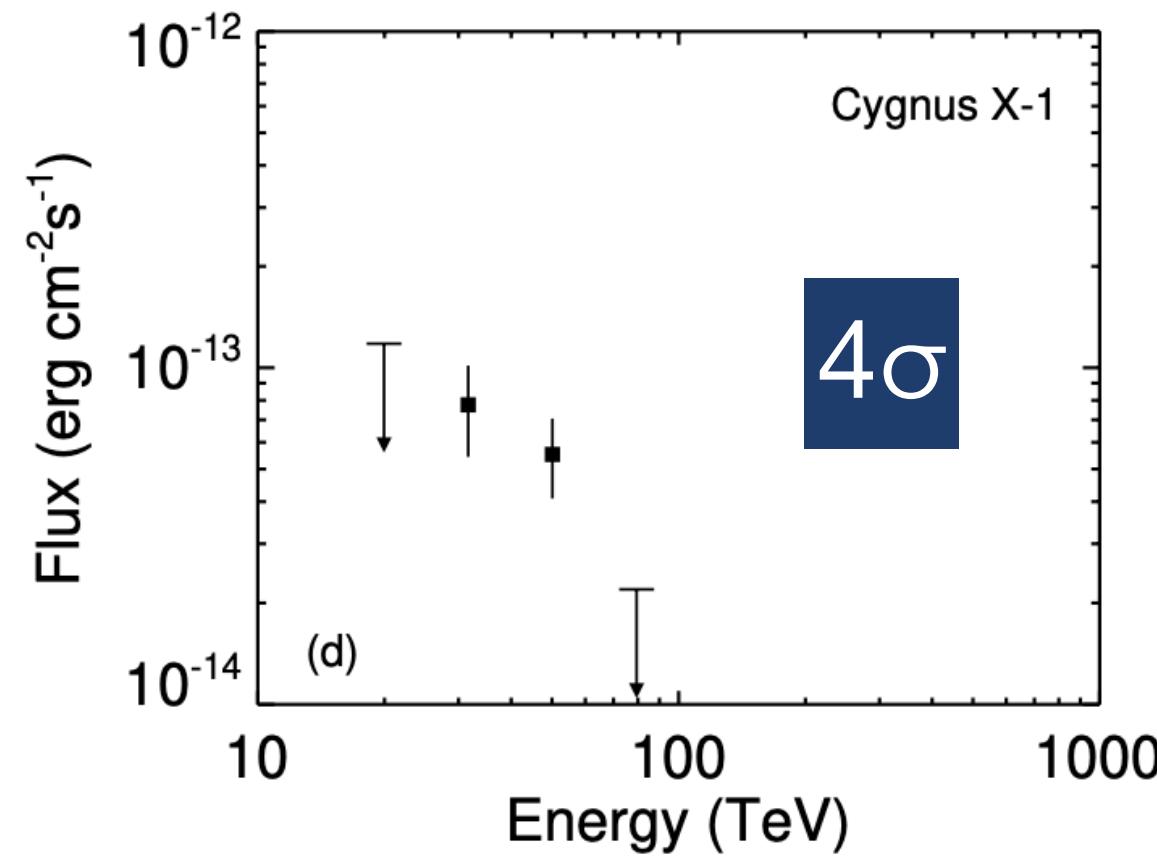
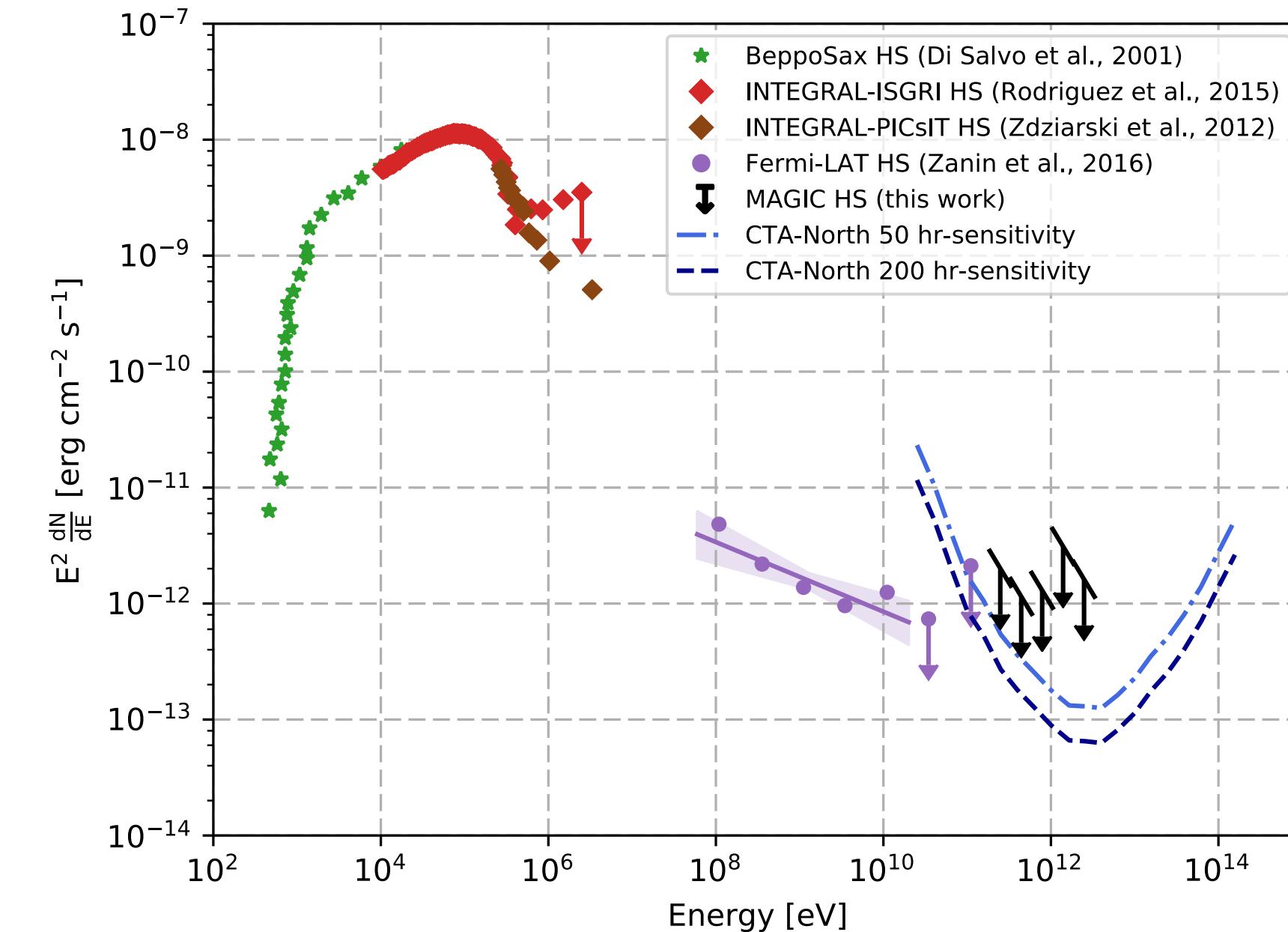
LHAASO 2024 arxiv: 2410.08988

Cygnus X-1 at VHE

- **Hint of transient emission** with MAGIC:
4 σ in 80 min (Albert et al. 2007)
 - Simultaneously with hard X-ray flare
 - During hard state (HS) and SUPC
- **Search for persistent signal** (Albert et al. 2007)
 - 100 h (2007-2014) of MAGIC observations **mainly at HS** (83h)
 - **No significant excess** at either X-ray state for steady, orbital or daily basis emission
 - **Transient emission** (Albert et al. 2007) **still possible** at binary scale



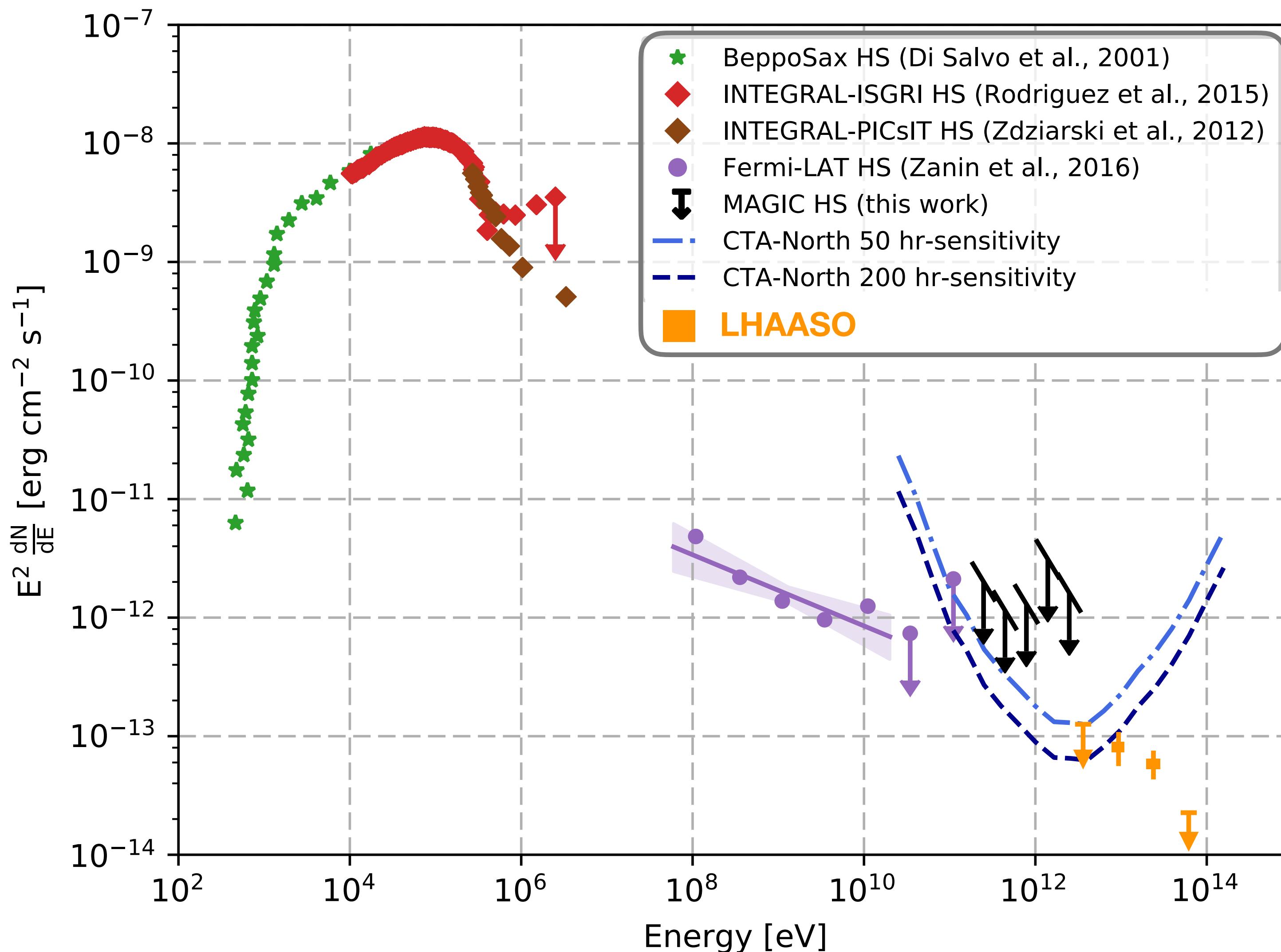
Albert et al. 2007



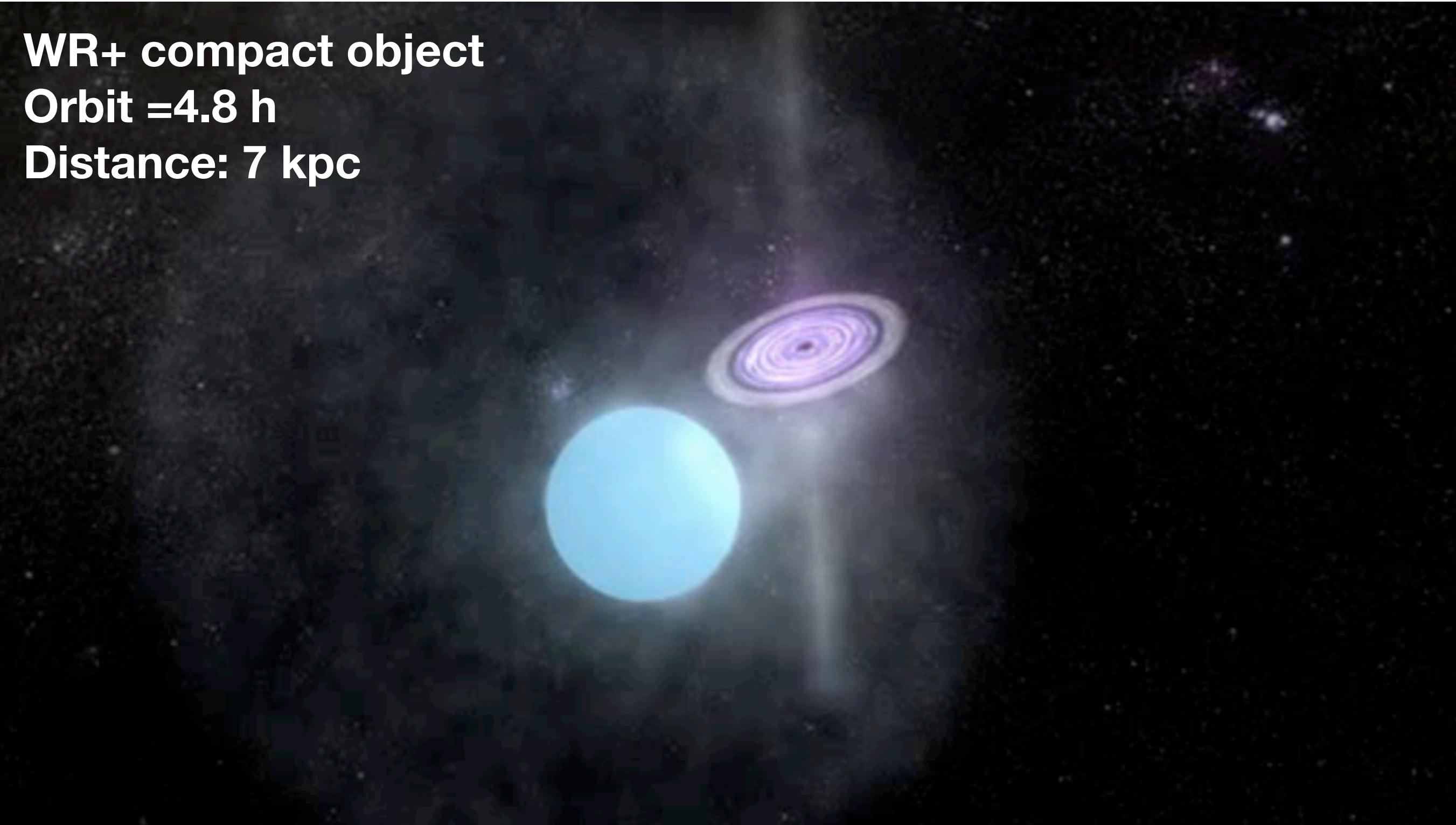
LHAASO 2024 arxiv: 2410.08988)

Ahnen et al. 2017

Cygnus X-1 at VHE



Cygnus X-3



WR+ compact object
Orbit =4.8 h
Distance: 7 kpc

See dedicated talk by
Edgar Molina



Universidad
de La Laguna



Results of the long-term campaign on Cygnus X-3 by MAGIC

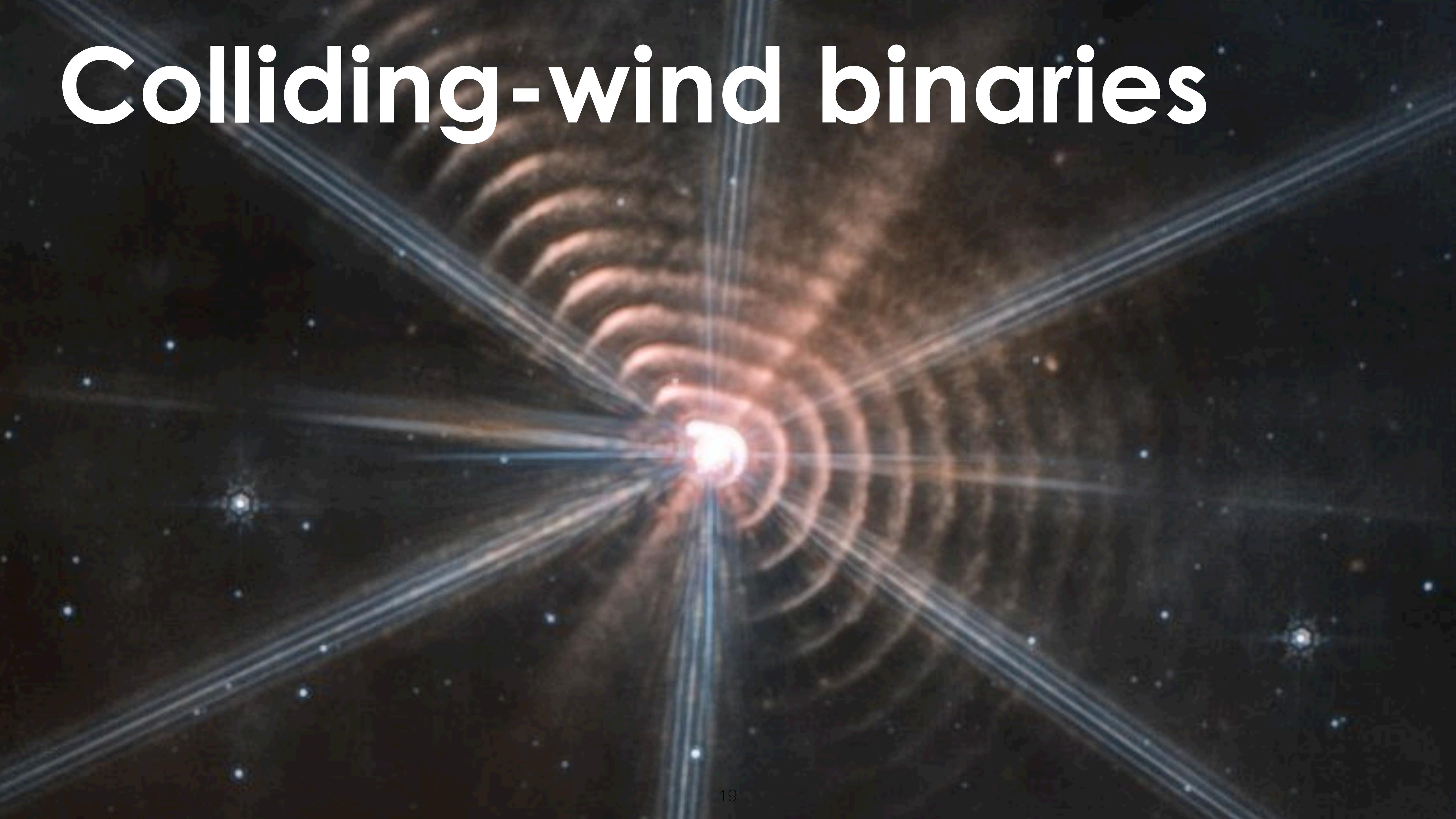
E. Molina*, L. Barrios-Jiménez, M. Carretero-Castrillo, J. Becerra González, M. Ribó and J.M. Paredes, for the MAGIC Collaboration

*Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias (IAC)

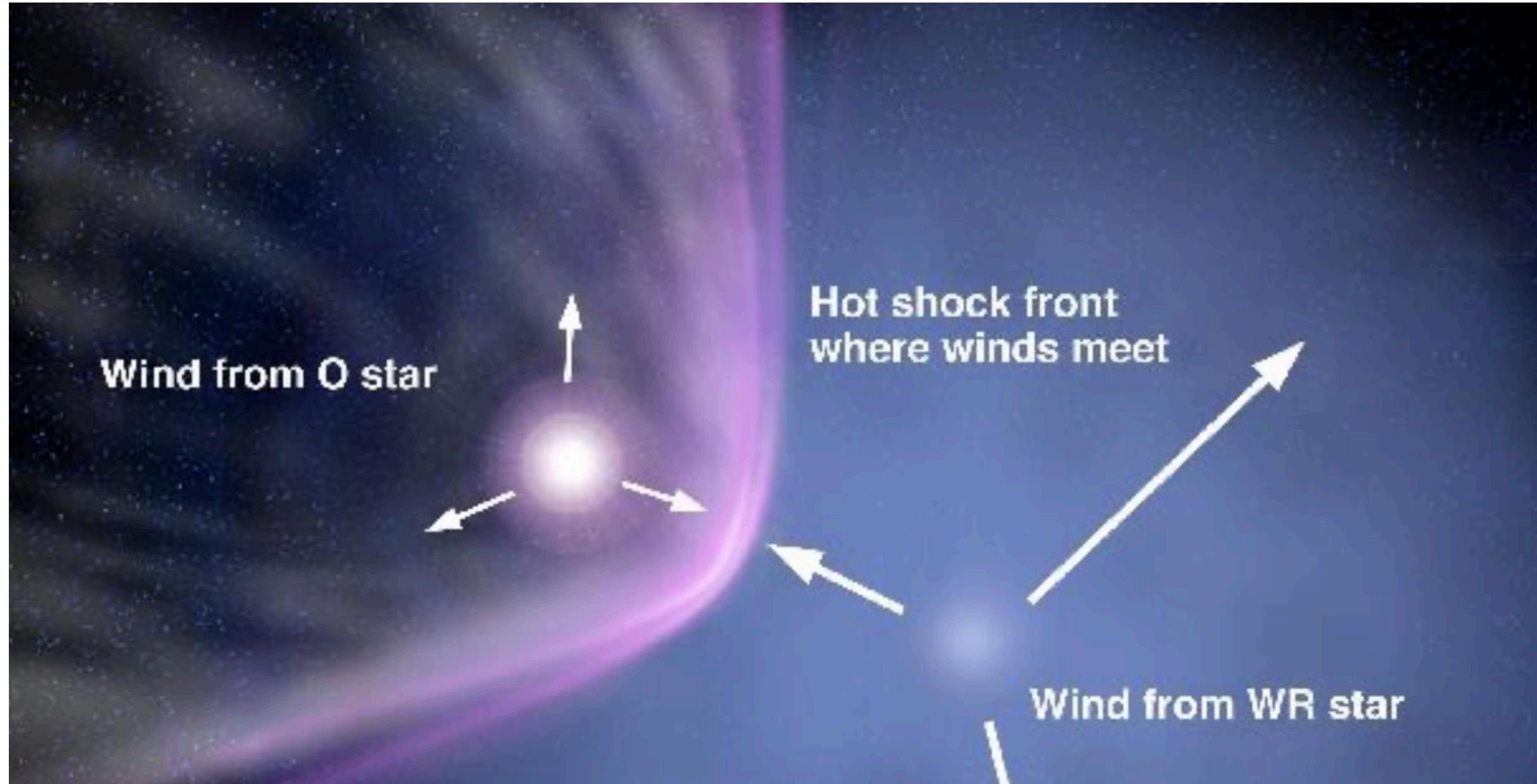
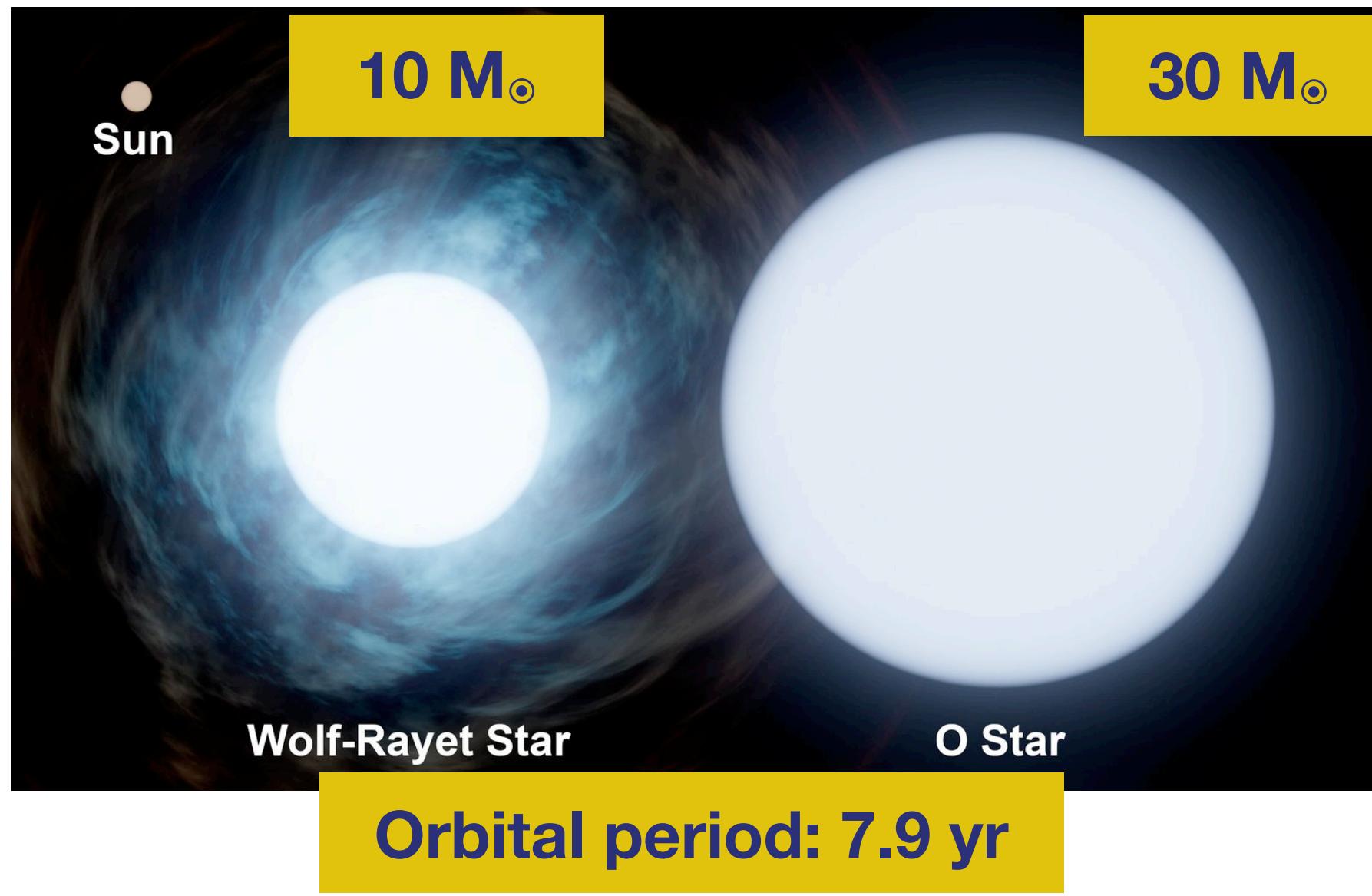


Variable Galactic Gamma-Ray Sources VII
Barcelona, 7 May 2025

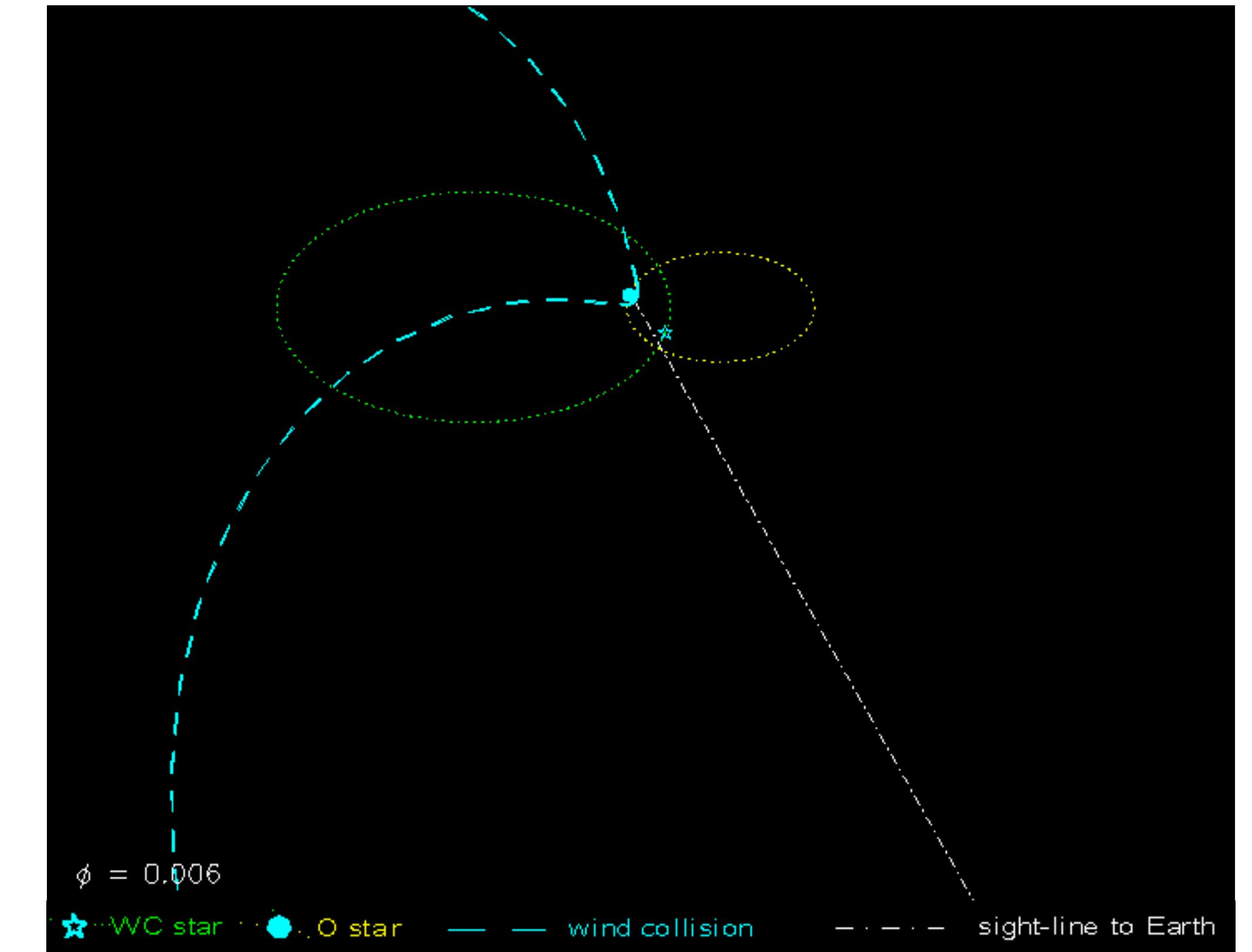
Colliding-wind binaries



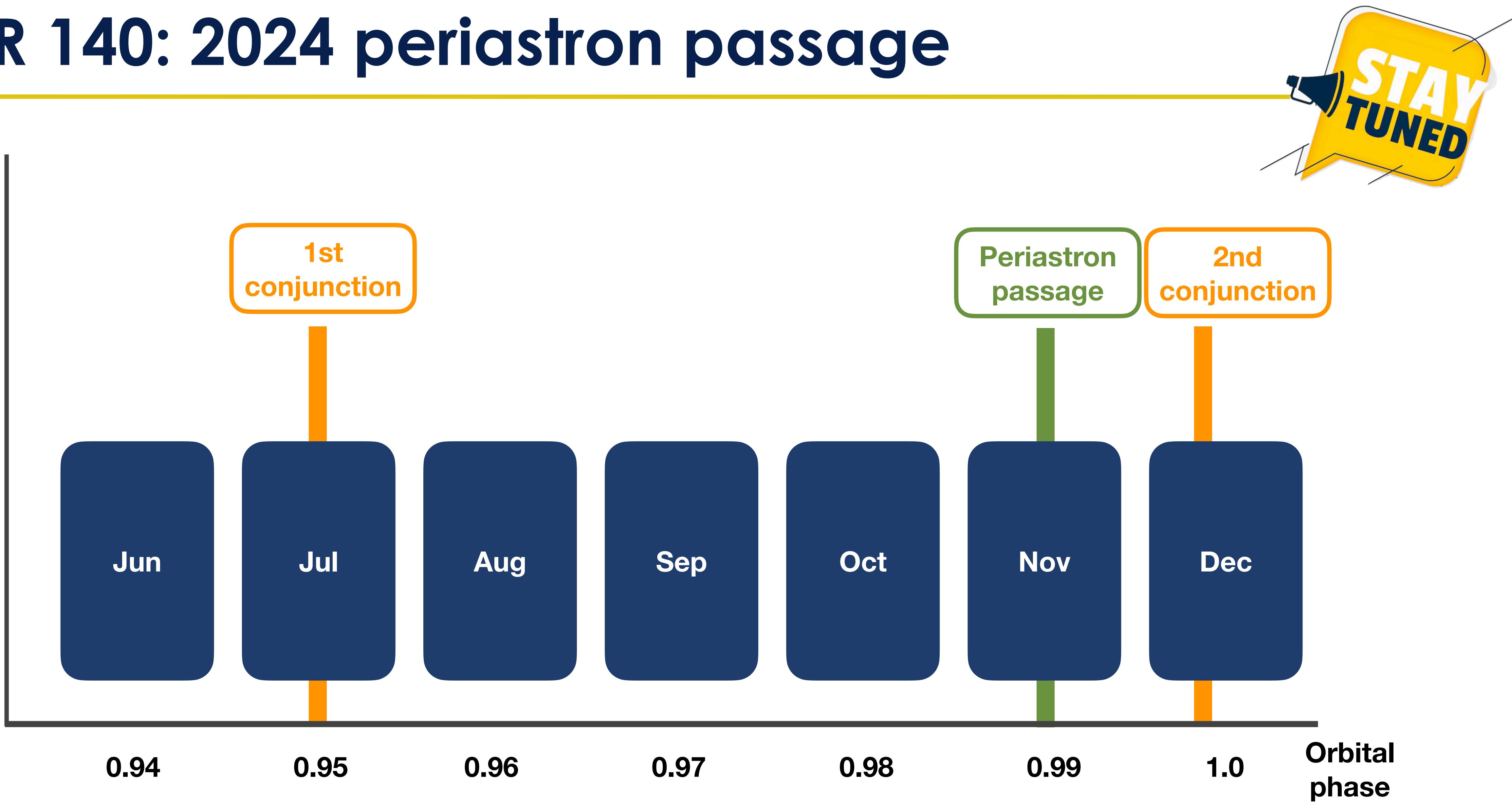
WR 140: a CWB in the northern hemisphere

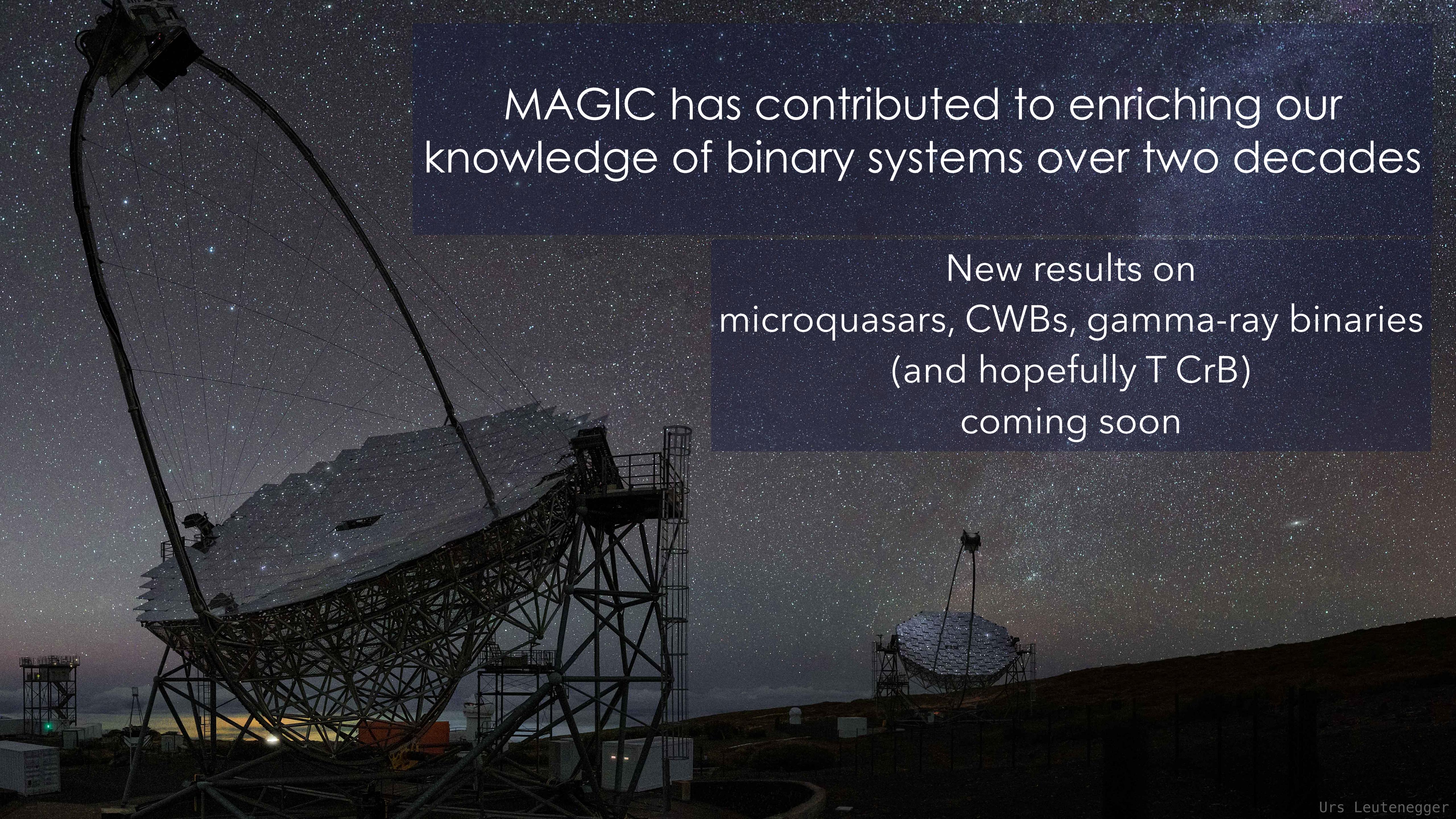


- Periastron passage: November 2024



WR 140: 2024 periastron passage





MAGIC has contributed to enriching our knowledge of binary systems over two decades

New results on
microquasars, CWBs, gamma-ray binaries
(and hopefully T CrB)
coming soon



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Thanks

alicia.lopez@iac.es

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la Unión Europea
NextGenerationEU



Plan de Recuperación,
Transformación
y Resiliencia



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