



CIPS

Gamma-ray emission and absorption in Cygnus X-3

An artistic rendering of the Cygnus X-3 system. It features a bright blue sphere representing the primary black hole, and a series of concentric purple and pink rings representing the accretion disk. The background is a dark space with some distant stars.

Benoît Cerutti

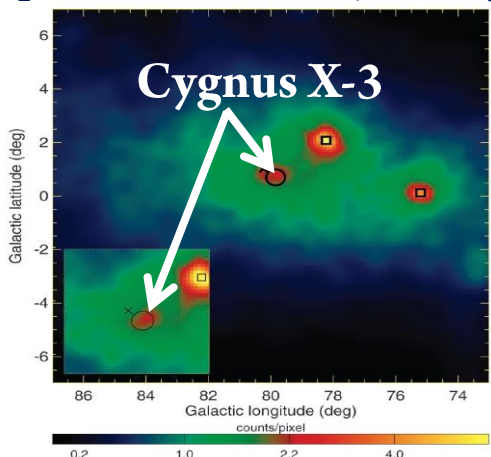
*Center for Integrated Plasma Studies
University of Colorado, USA*

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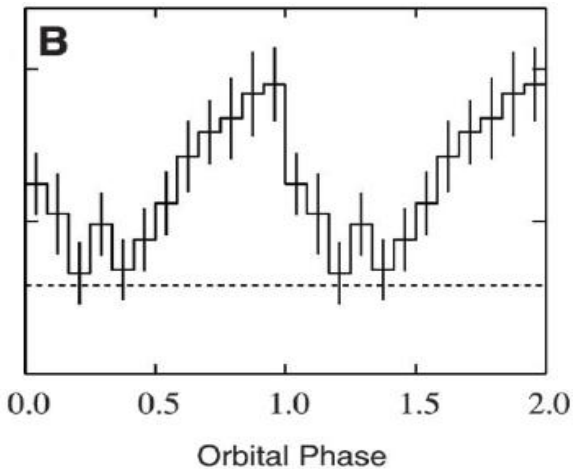
Variable Galactic Gamma-ray Sources, Nov. 30th – Dec. 3rd, Heidelberg, 2010

Cygnus X-3 is detected at GeV during radio flares

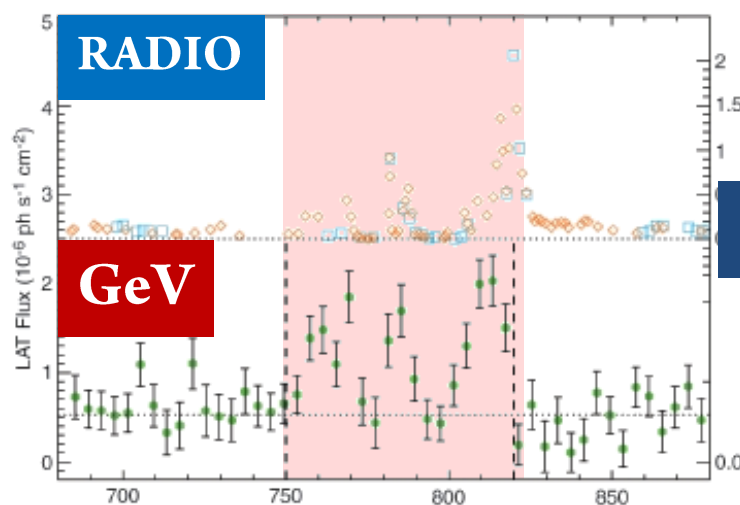
[Fermi LAT coll., 2009]



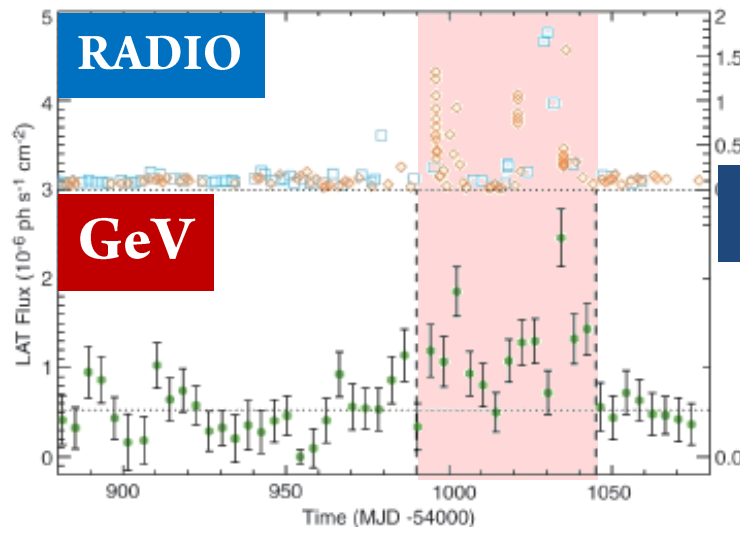
GeV light curve



Orbital modulation (4.8 h)!



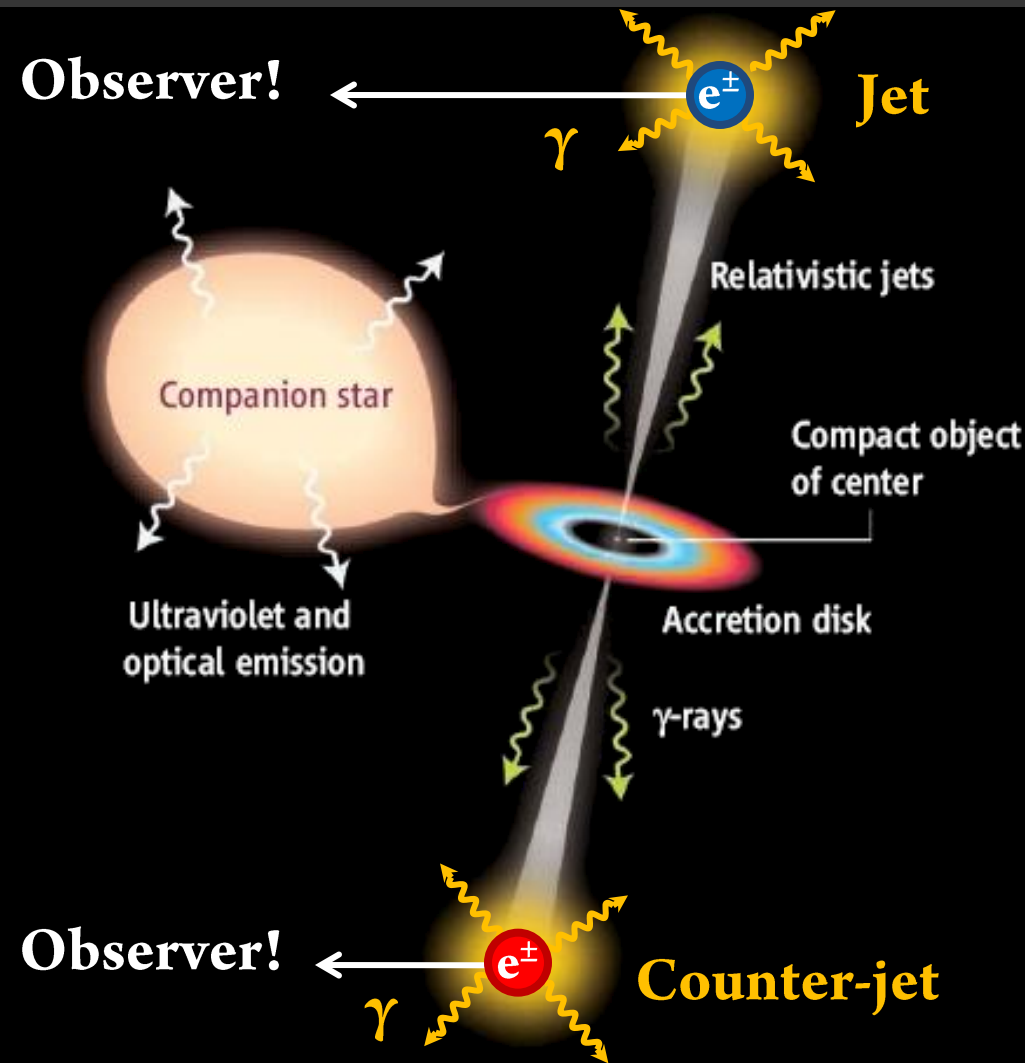
Correlation !



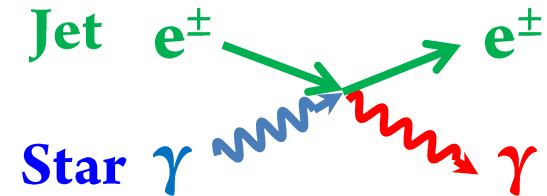
Correlation !

Gamma rays originates from the jet ?

Gamma rays are emitted by energetic pairs injected in an inclined and relativistic jet



Inverse Compton scattering



+

Relativistic Doppler effects

+

Anisotropic effects

+

5 Free parameters

$H \quad \beta_{\text{jet}} \quad \phi_{\text{jet}} \quad \theta_{\text{jet}} \quad P_e$

→ χ^2 minimization

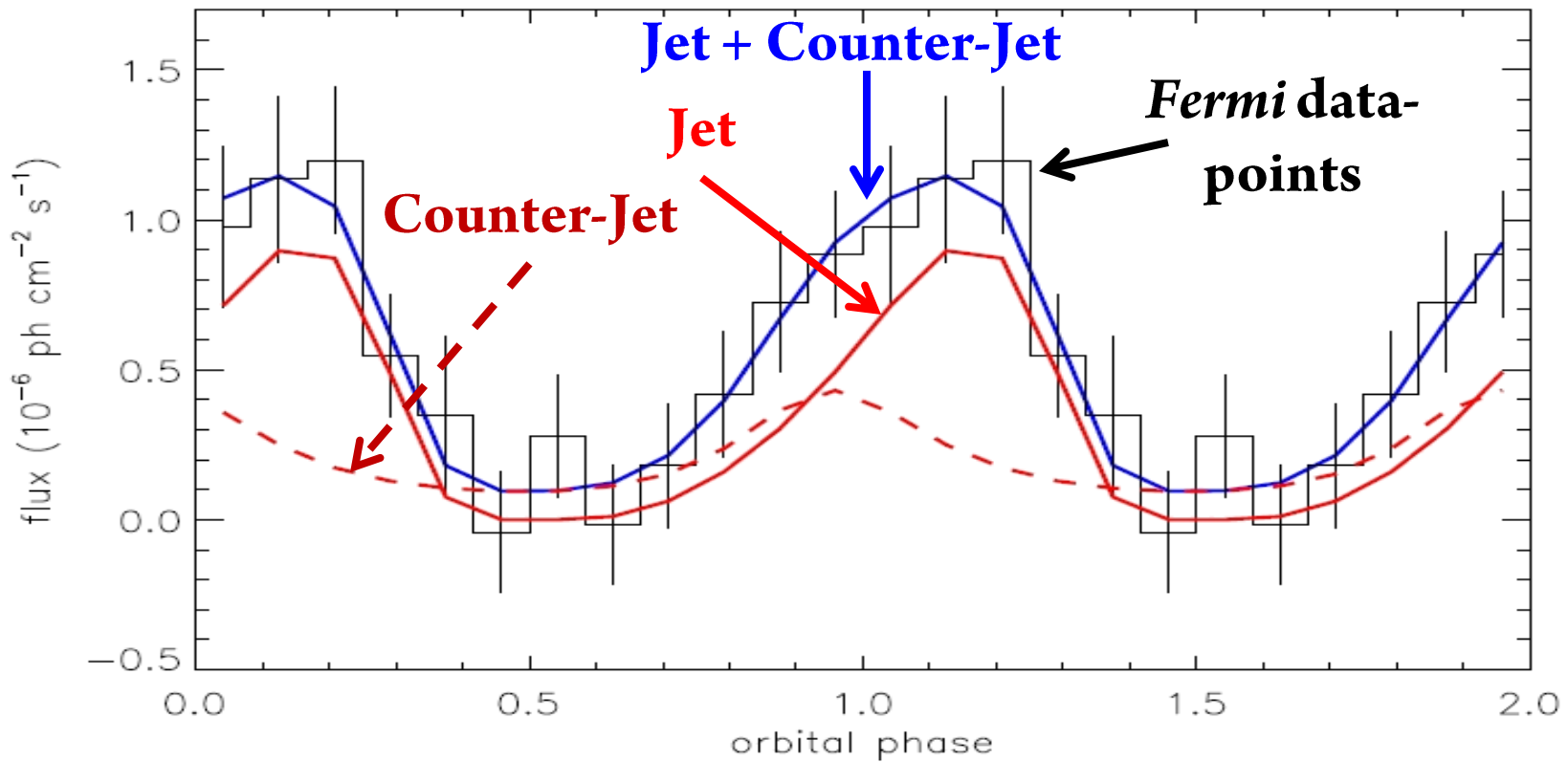
Adapted from © F. Mirabel



Microblazar

The Doppler-boosted IC explains the **GeV** modulation

Example of a good fit solution



[Dubus, Cerutti, & Henri, MNRAS 2010]

$H \sim 3$ d $\beta_{\text{jet}} \sim 0.45$ $\phi_{\text{jet}} \sim 12^\circ$ $\theta_{\text{jet}} \sim 106^\circ$ $P_e \sim 10^{38}$ erg/s

The parameters of the jet are constrained by the model

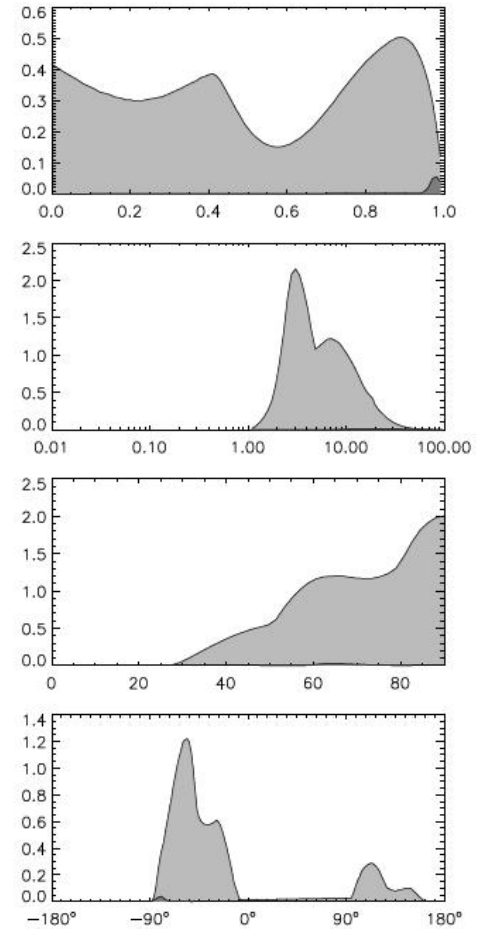
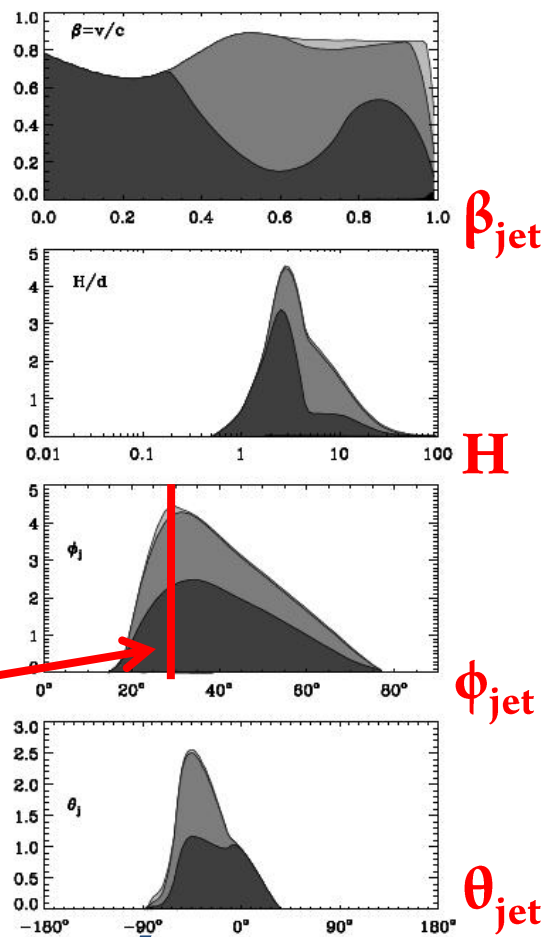
Black hole solution

Neutron star solution

Legend

- $P_e < L_{\text{edd}}$
- $P_e < 0.1 L_{\text{edd}}$
- $P_e < 0.01 L_{\text{edd}}$

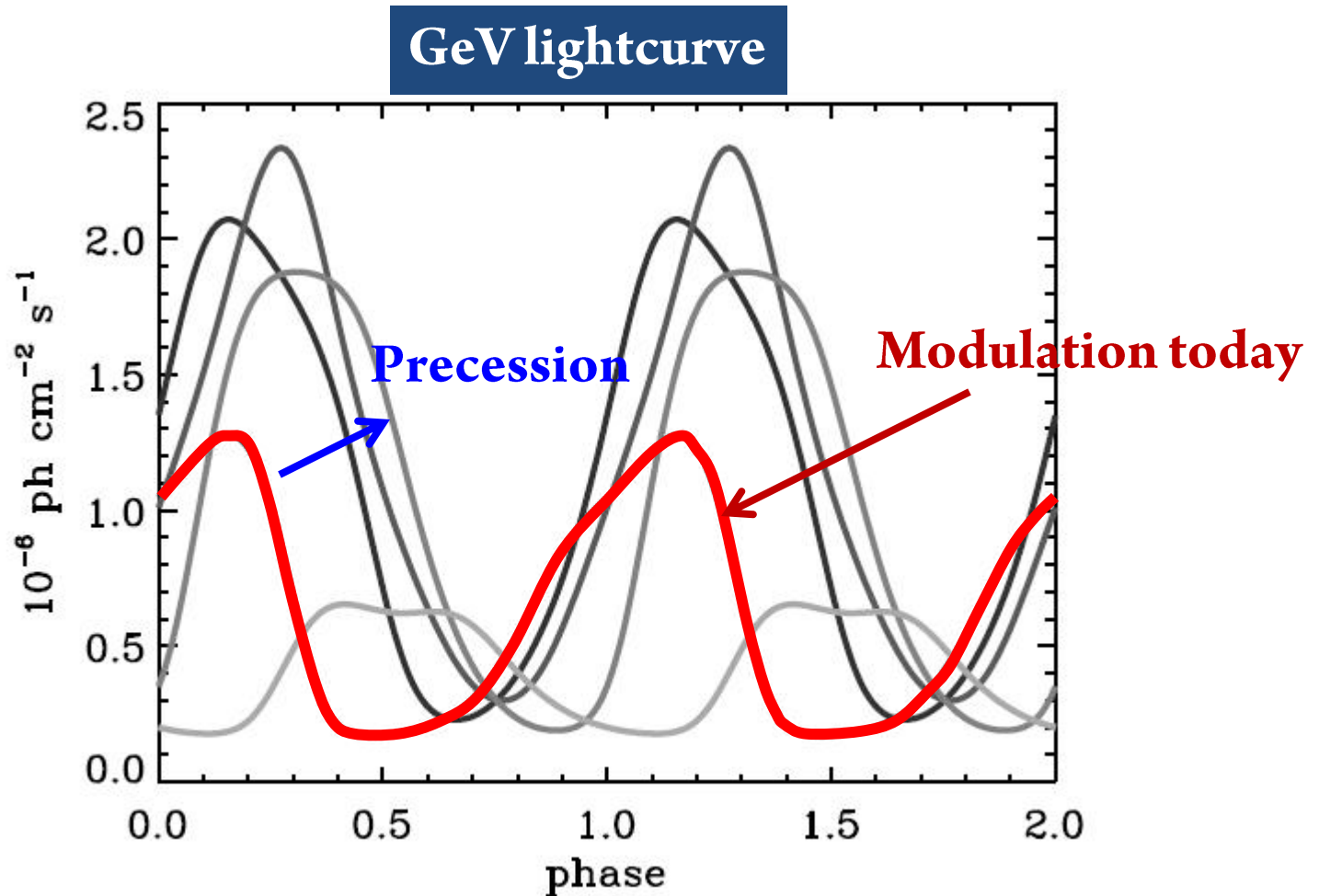
≈ Line of sight
→ Microblazar!



[Dubus, Cerutti, & Henri, MNRAS 2010]

→ Energetically favored!

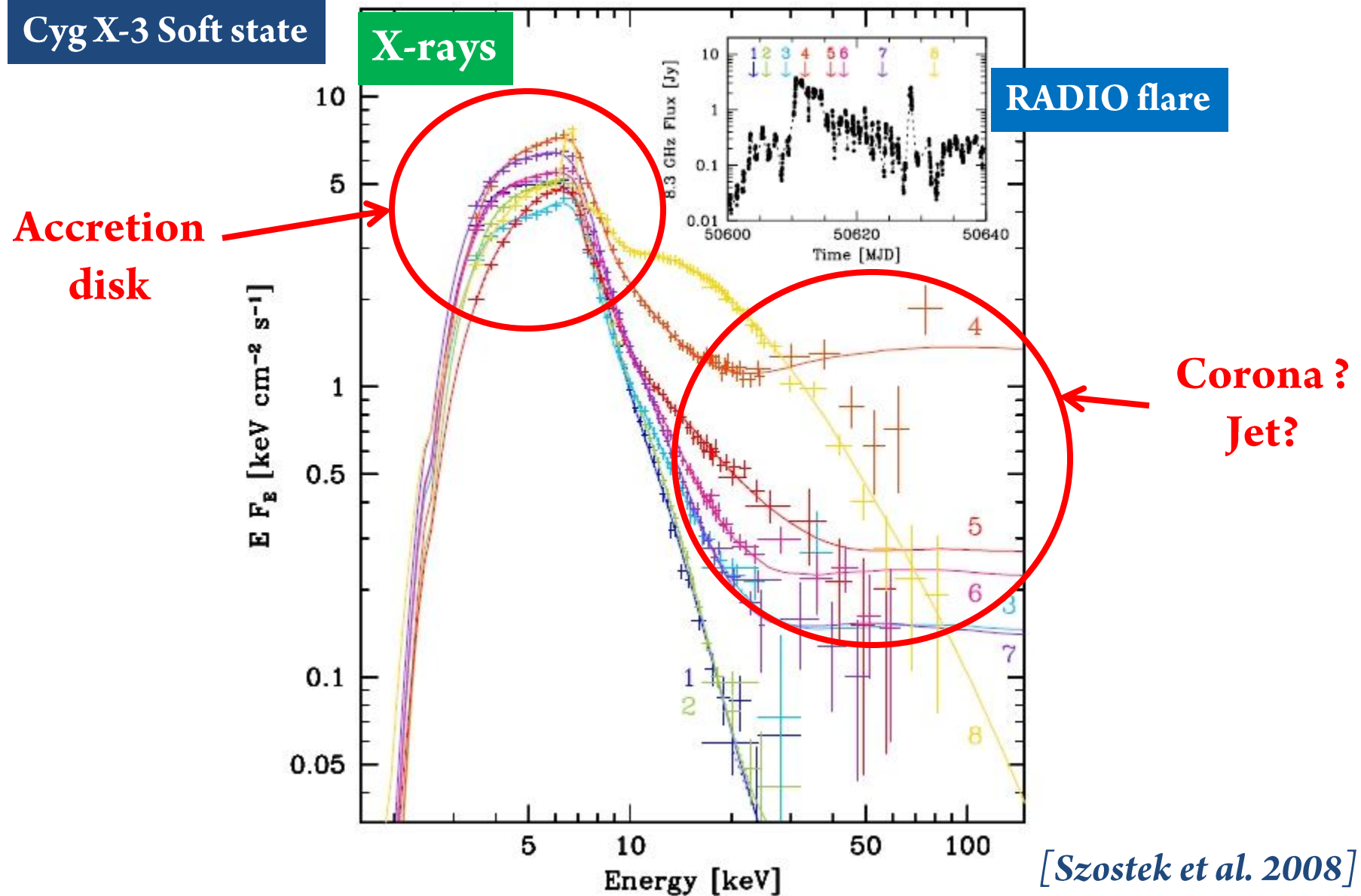
The **precession** of the jet changes the modulation



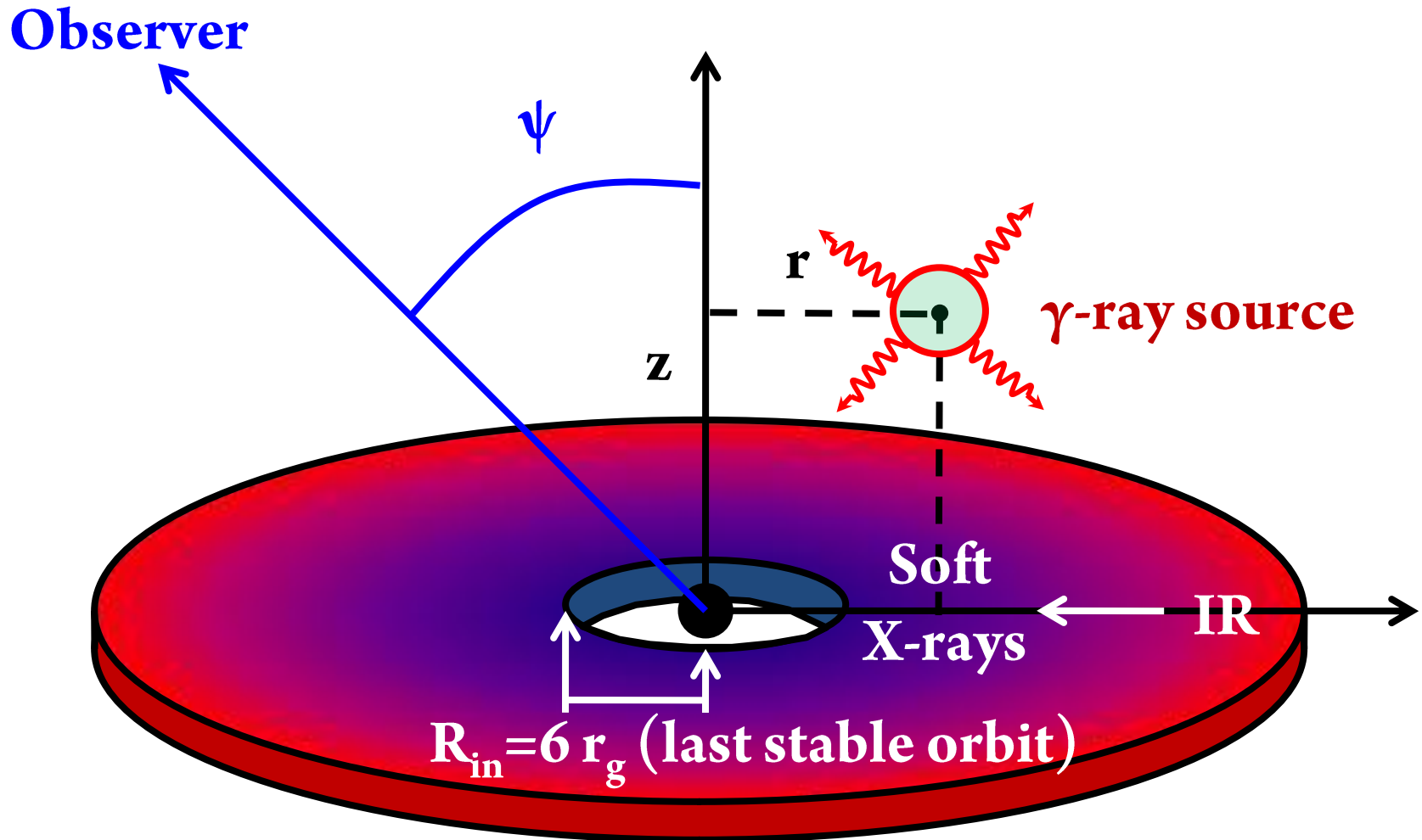
[Dubus, Cerutti, & Henri, MNRAS 2010]

Modification shape & amplitude

GeV γ -rays can be absorbed by the ambient X-rays



The accretion disk is the dominant source of X-rays

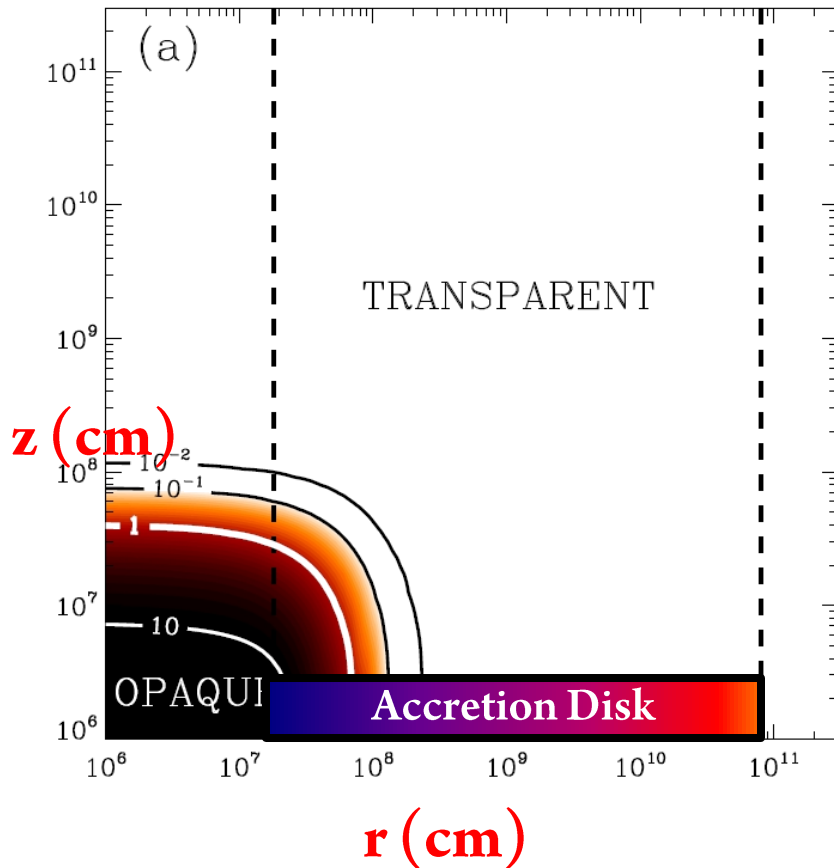


Standard accretion disk
(*optically thick, geometrically thin*)

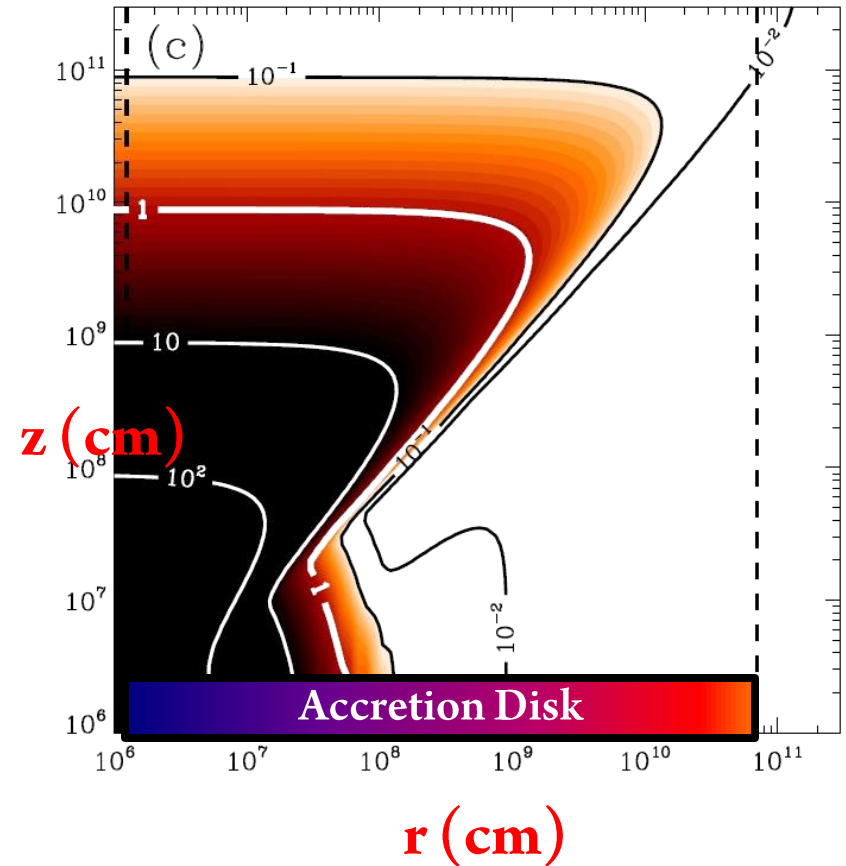
HE pairs should not be too close to the base of the jet

γ -ray opacity map above the disk

Black hole ($\psi=30^\circ$)



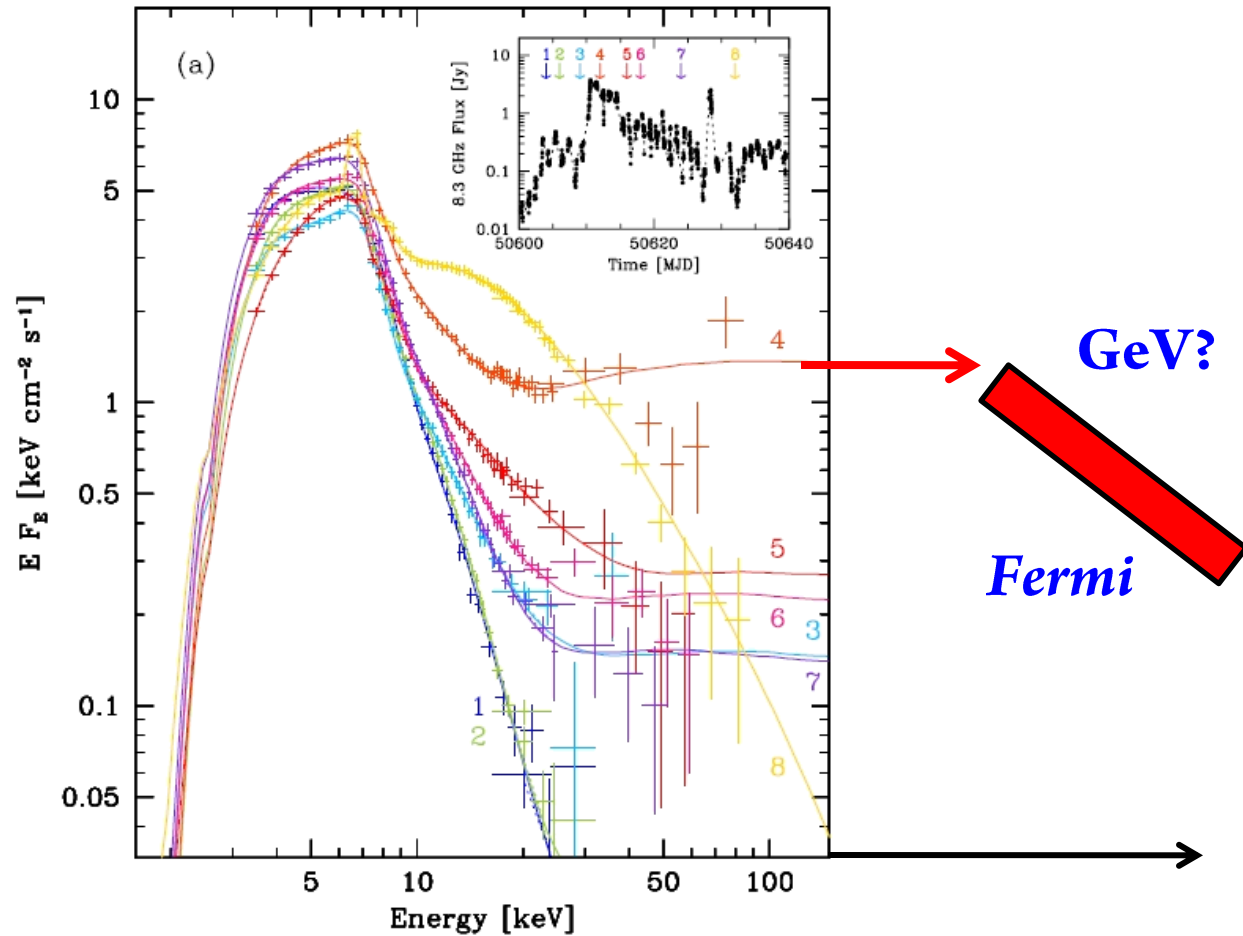
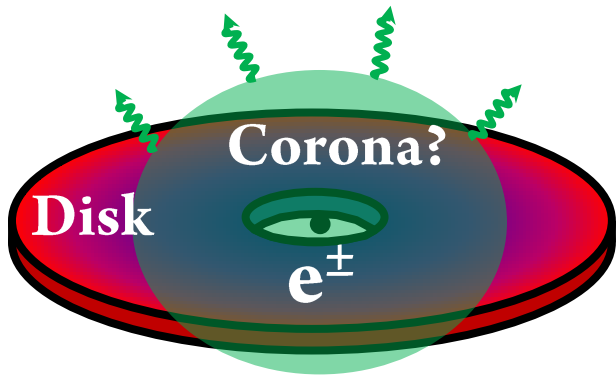
Neutron star ($\psi=70^\circ$)



$\rightarrow H > 10^8 - 10^{10}$ cm

Do gamma rays originate from the corona in Cyg X-3?

Hard X-rays – GeV?

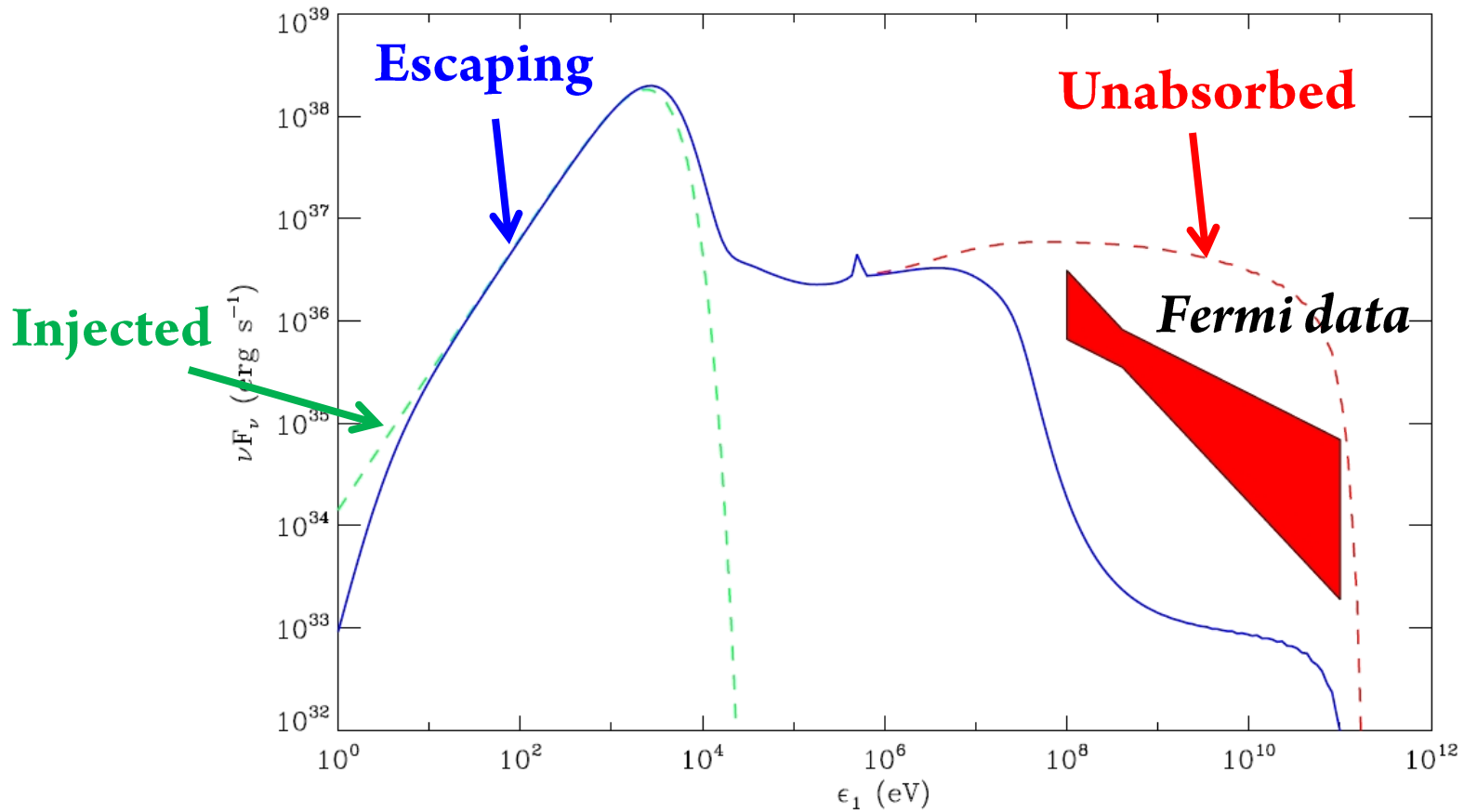


[Szostek et al. 2008]

GeV photons from the corona suffer from absorption

Escaping radiation from corona ($R=10^8$ cm)

Using *Belm* code
[Belmont et al., 2008]



Summary

γ -ray **emission** in Cyg X-3

- The jet should be **inclined**, close to the line of sight, **mildly** relativistic ($\beta < 0.9$)
- Particles accelerated **far** from the compact object ($H > 10^{11} - 10^{13}$ cm)
- Black-hole **avored**
- **Precession** of the jet changes significantly the γ -ray modulation

γ -ray **absorption** in Cyg X-3

- The γ -ray source **cannot be too close** to the compact object ($H < 10^8 - 10^{10}$ cm)
- Gamma-rays emitted by the corona would **suffer from internal absorption** → **Extended corona?** ($R_{\text{corona}} > 10^9 - 10^{10}$ cm)