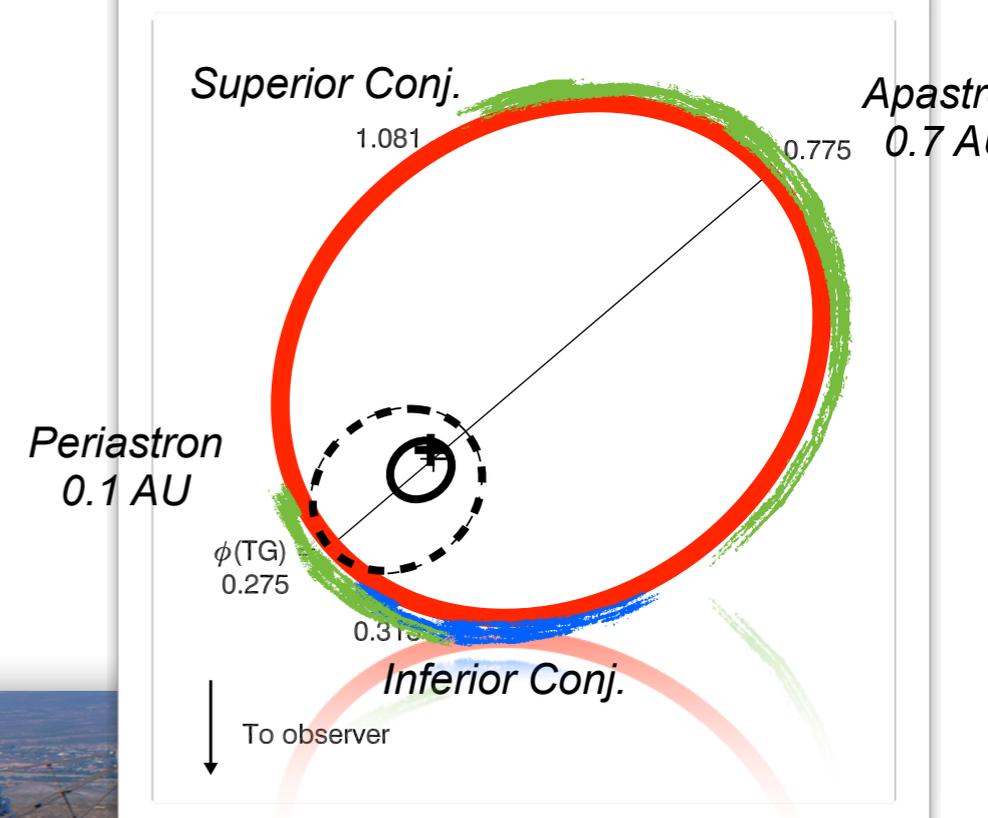


Observation of binary systems at very-high energies with VERITAS

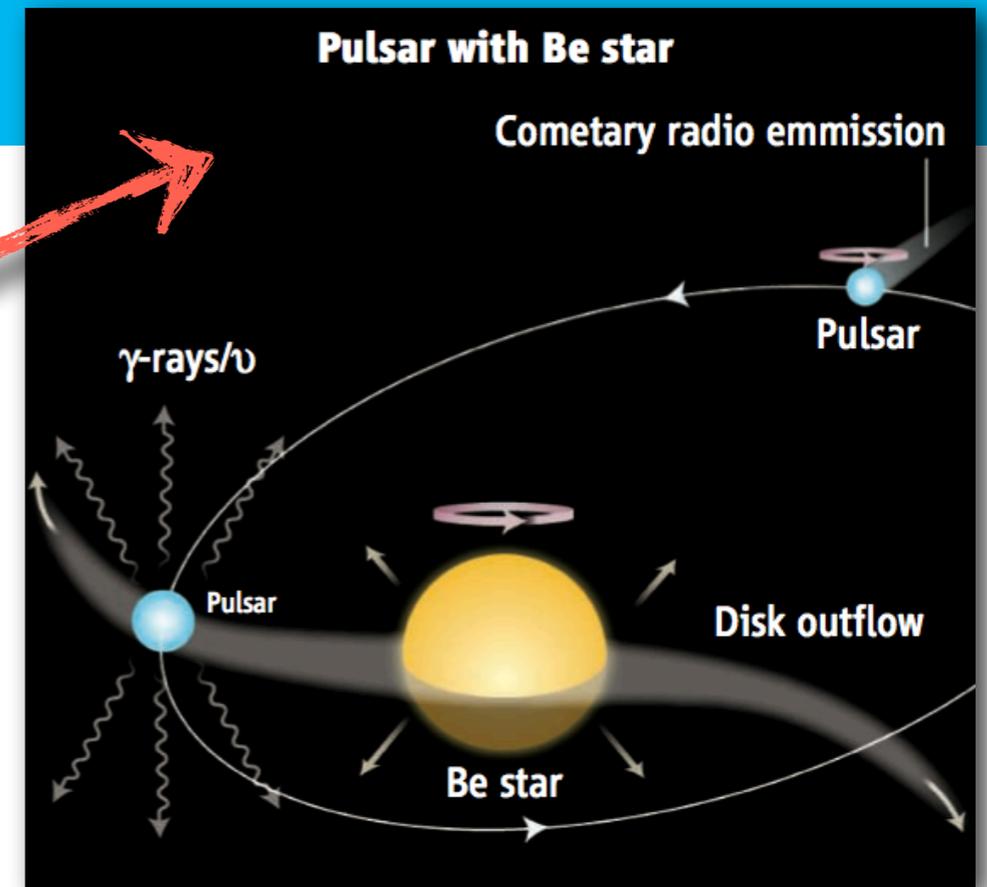
Gernot Maier for the VERITAS Collaboration

New results on LS I +61 303 and HESS J0632+057



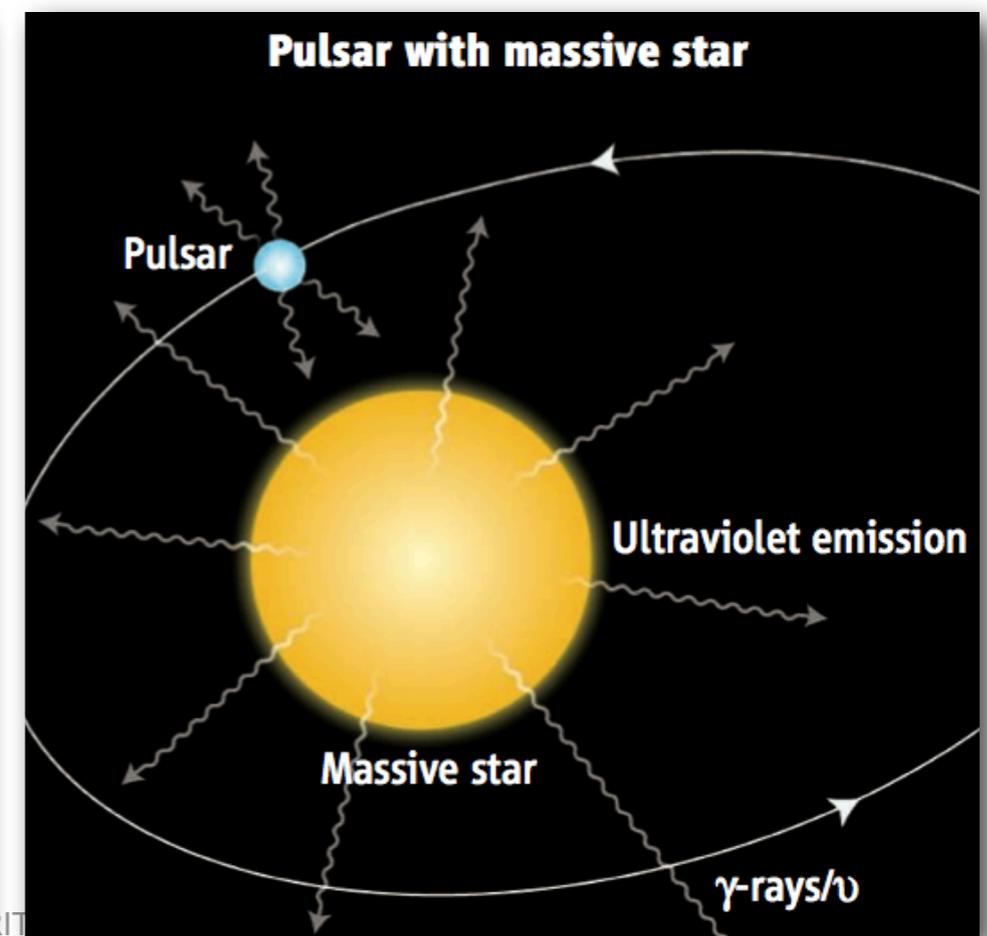
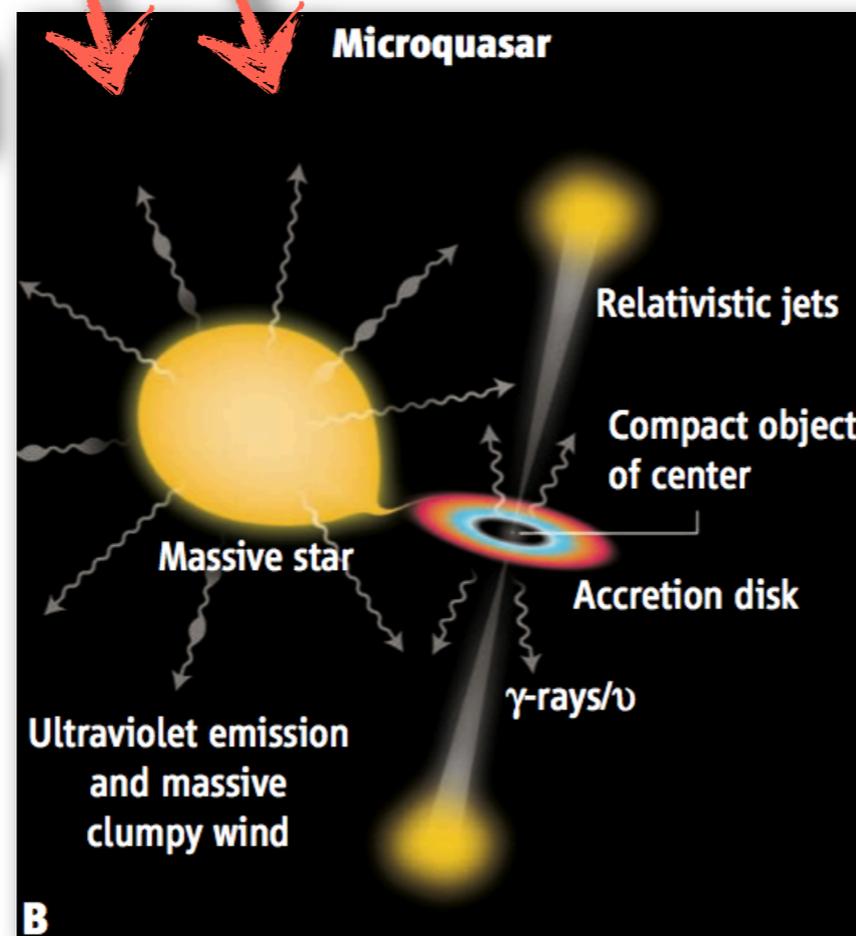
Gamma-ray binaries

Name	GeV	TeV
PSR B1259-63	✓	✓
LS 5039	✓	✓
LS I +61 303	✓	✓
LS VI +05 11 (HESS J062+057)	x	✓
Cygnus X-1	✓	(✓?)
Cygnus X-3	✓	x
1FGL J1018.8-5856	✓	x



Binaries in the Galaxy

- > 200 high-mass X-ray binaries
- > 130 low-mass X-ray binaries
- > ~20 microquasars identified by radio jet



Binaries can be complicated...

temporary jet

wind - jet interaction

temporary accretion disks,
disk precession

clumpy wind

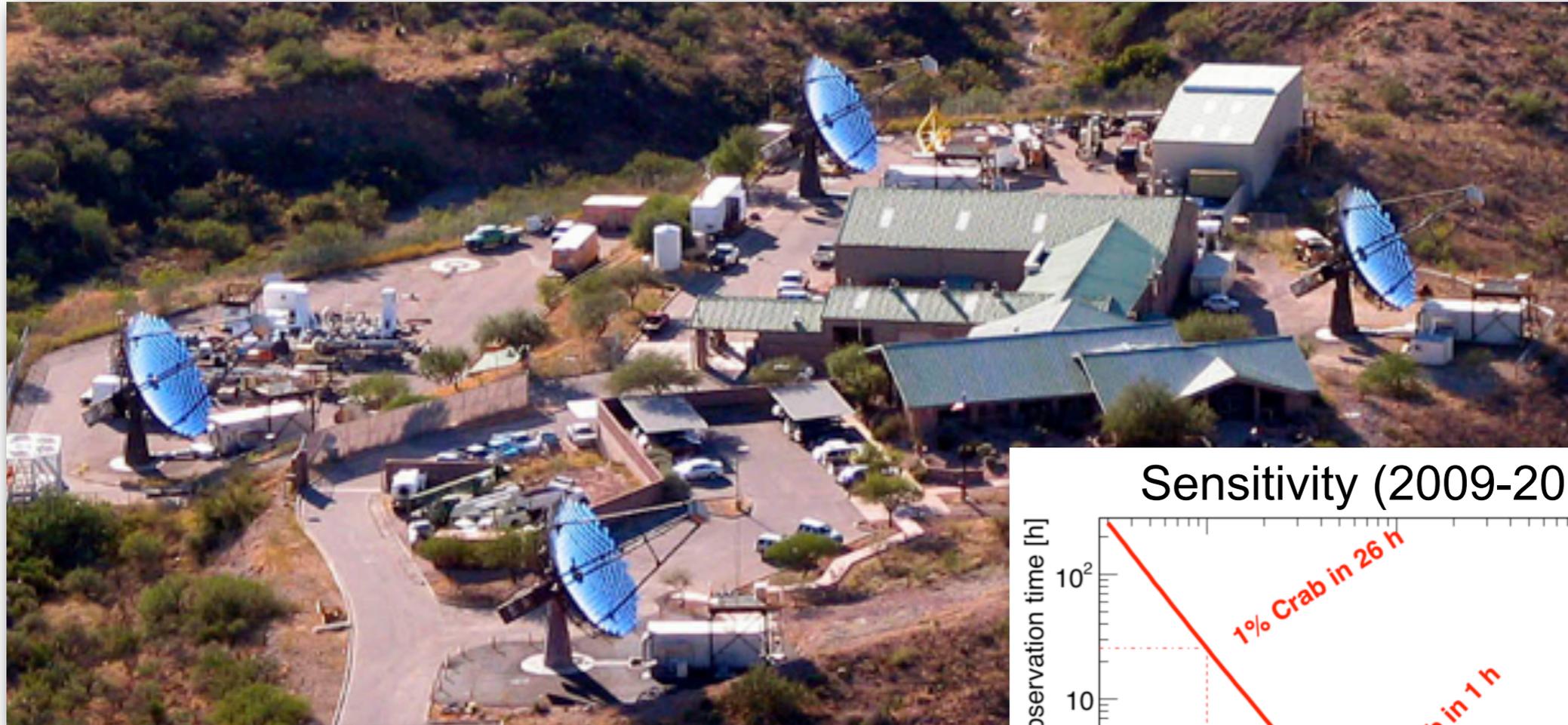
stellar disk
(non-stationary,
precessing, ...)

jet interaction with
circumstellar environment

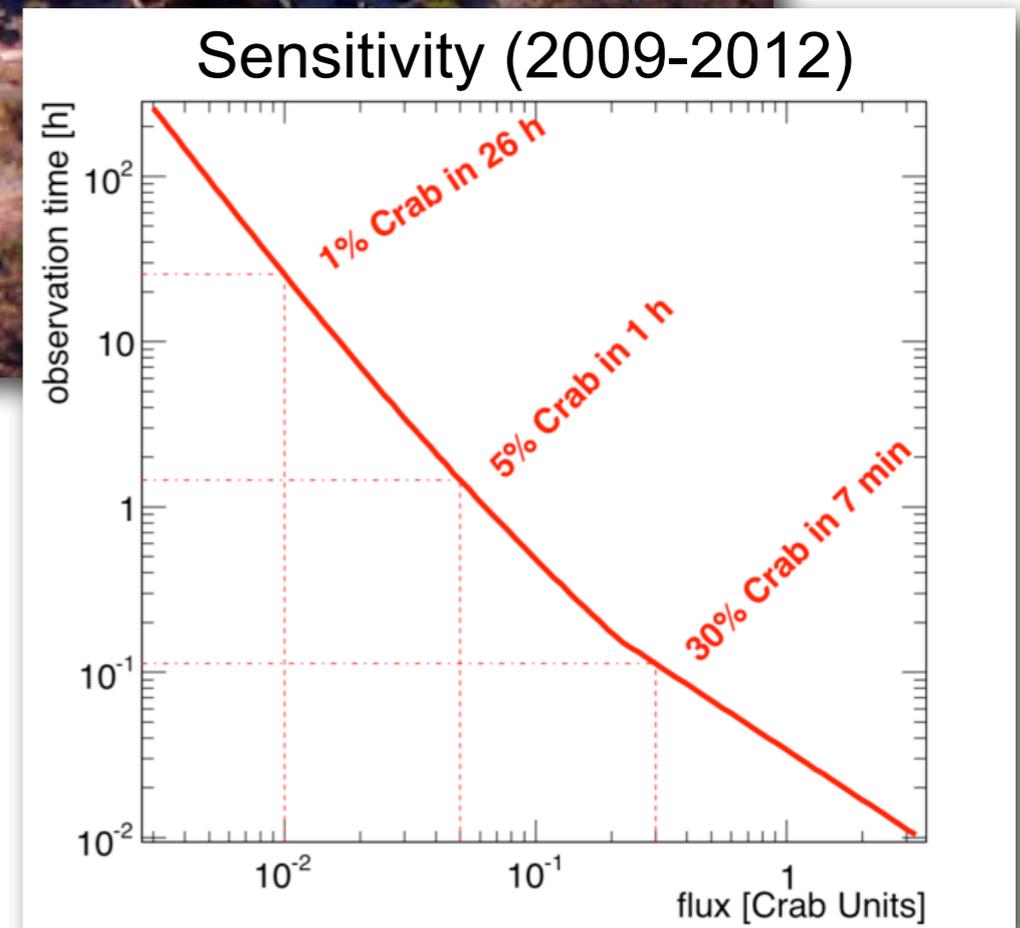
Fluxes can be
modulated by:
geometry
photon fields
matter densities
magnetic fields
....

unknown geometry (e.g. inclination)
unknown nature of compact object

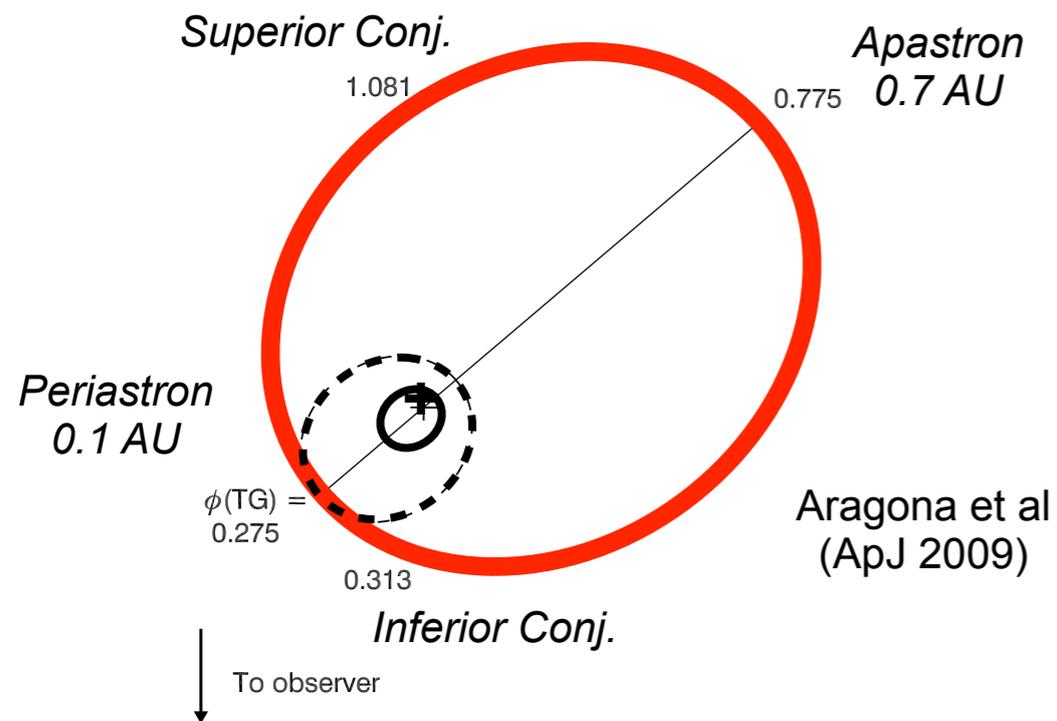




- located at the Fred Lawrence Whipple Observatory in Arizona, US
- fully operational since 2007, upgrades 2009 and 2011, and 2012
- energy range: 0.1-30 TeV ($\Delta E/E < 20\%$)
- 1100 hours of observations/year



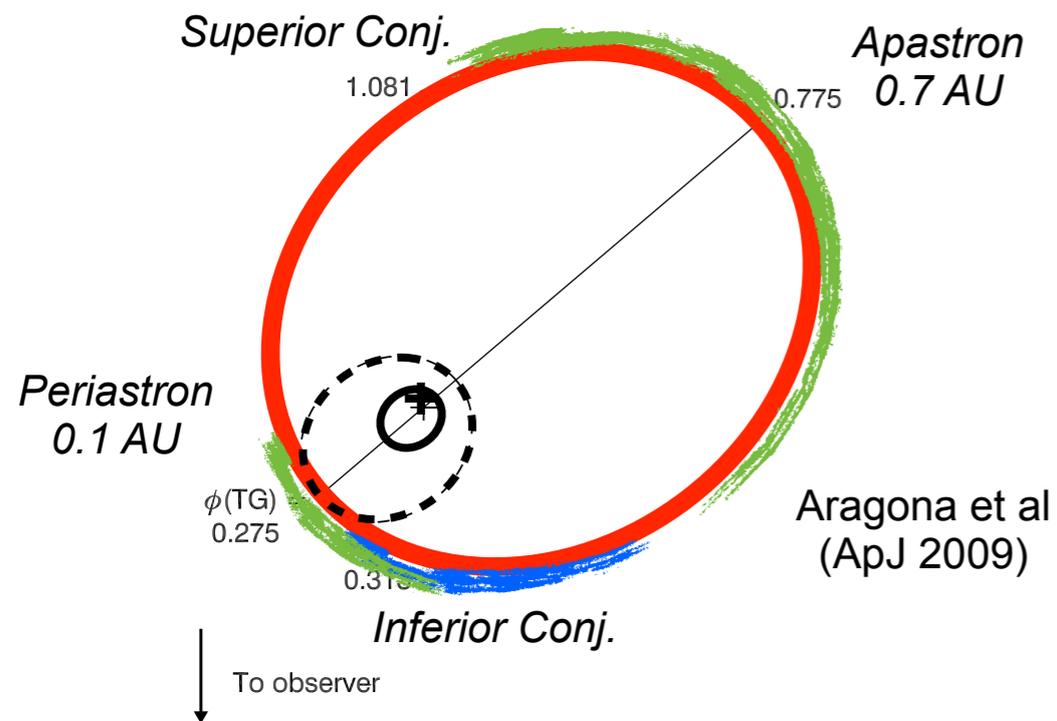
LS I +61 303: 150 h of VERITAS observations



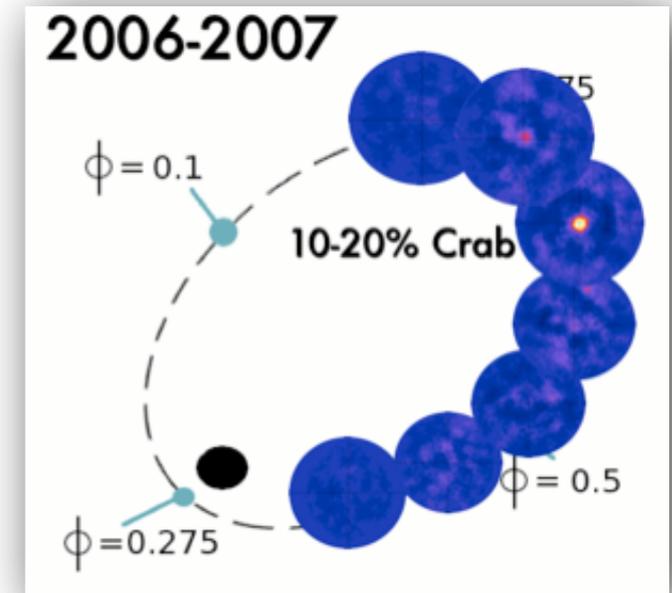
- > Be star + compact object at 2 kpc
- > 26.5 day orbit; unknown inclination
- > pulsar wind binary or microquasar (radio inconclusive?)
 - Massi et al 2012: microblazar



LS I +61 303: 150 h of VERITAS observations



- > Be star + compact object at 2 kpc
- > 26.5 day orbit; unknown inclination
- > pulsar wind binary or microquasar (radio inconclusive?)
 - Massi et al 2012: microblazar



high X-ray activity throughout orbit

(large variations, strongest at apastron/periastron)

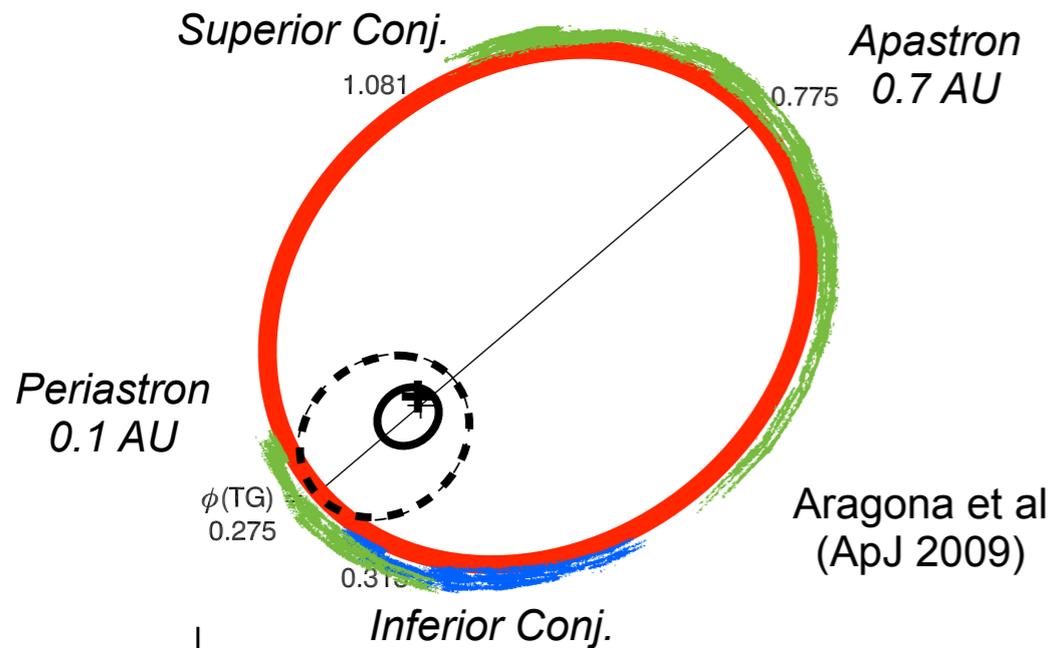
extended radio emission peaks at periastron and apastron

Fermi LAT: MeV-GeV emission throughout orbit

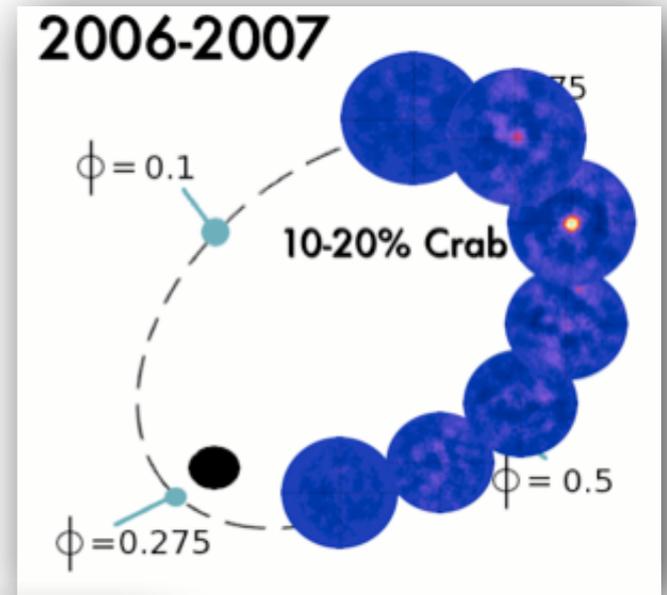
(2008-2009: peak after periastron)



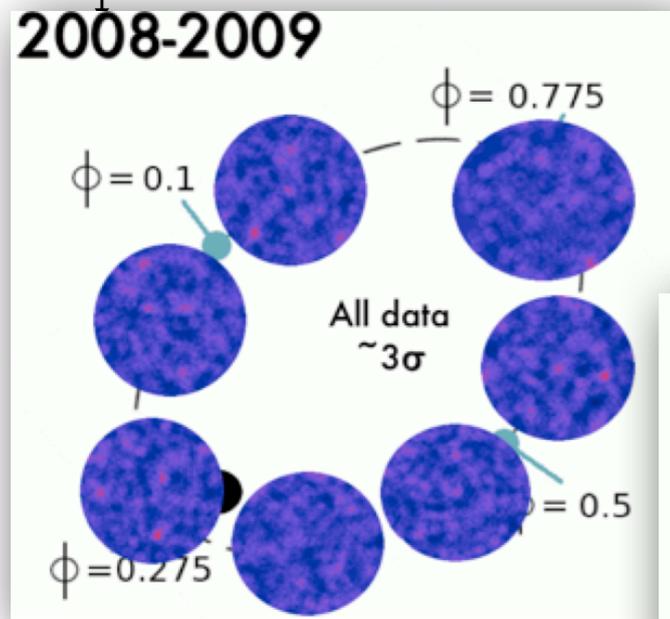
LS I +61 303: 150 h of VERITAS observations



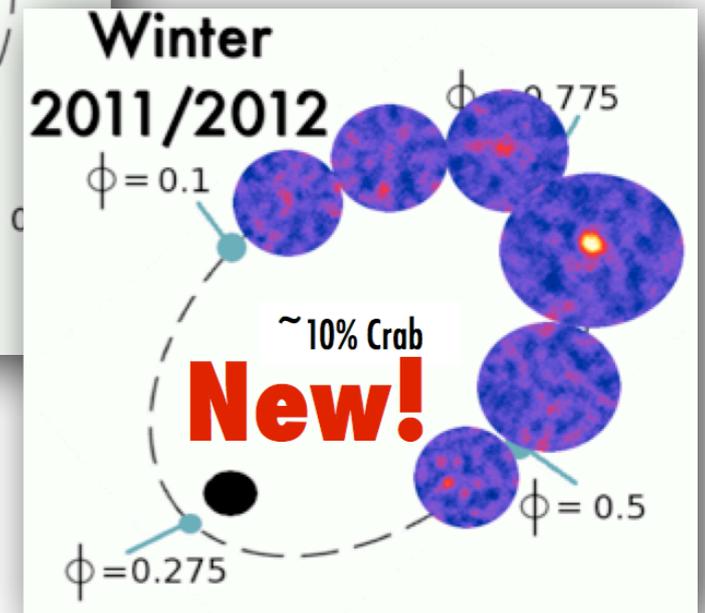
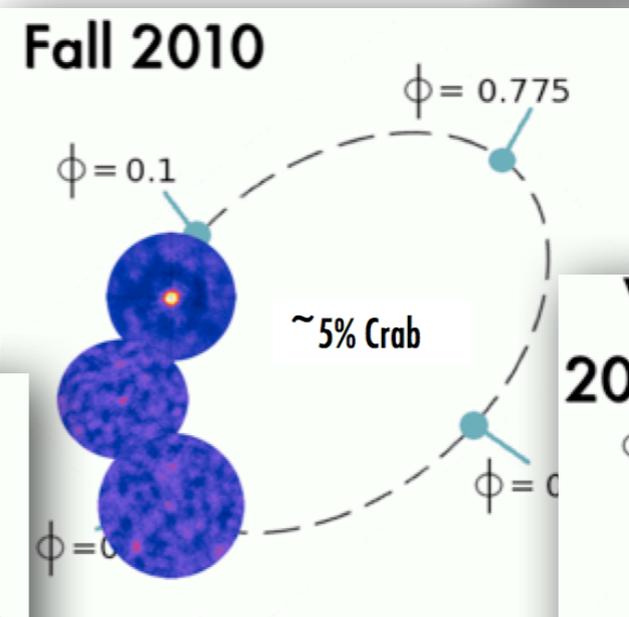
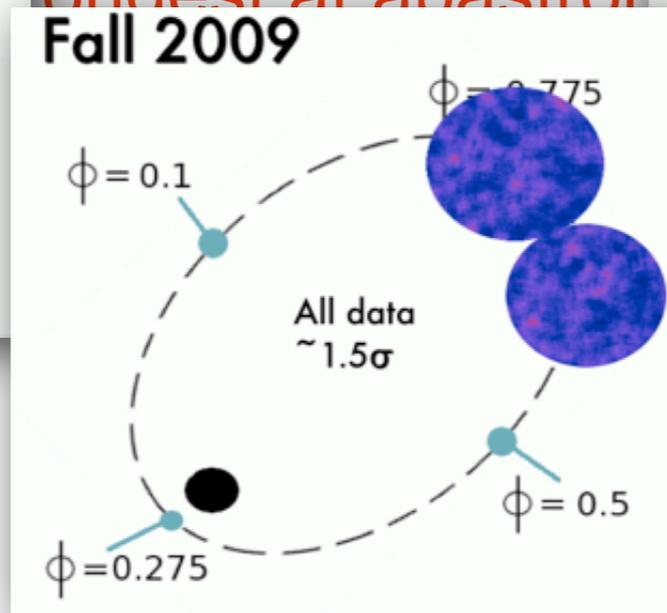
- > Be star + compact object at 2 kpc
- > 26.5 day orbit; unknown inclination
- > pulsar wind binary or microquasar (radio inconclusive?)



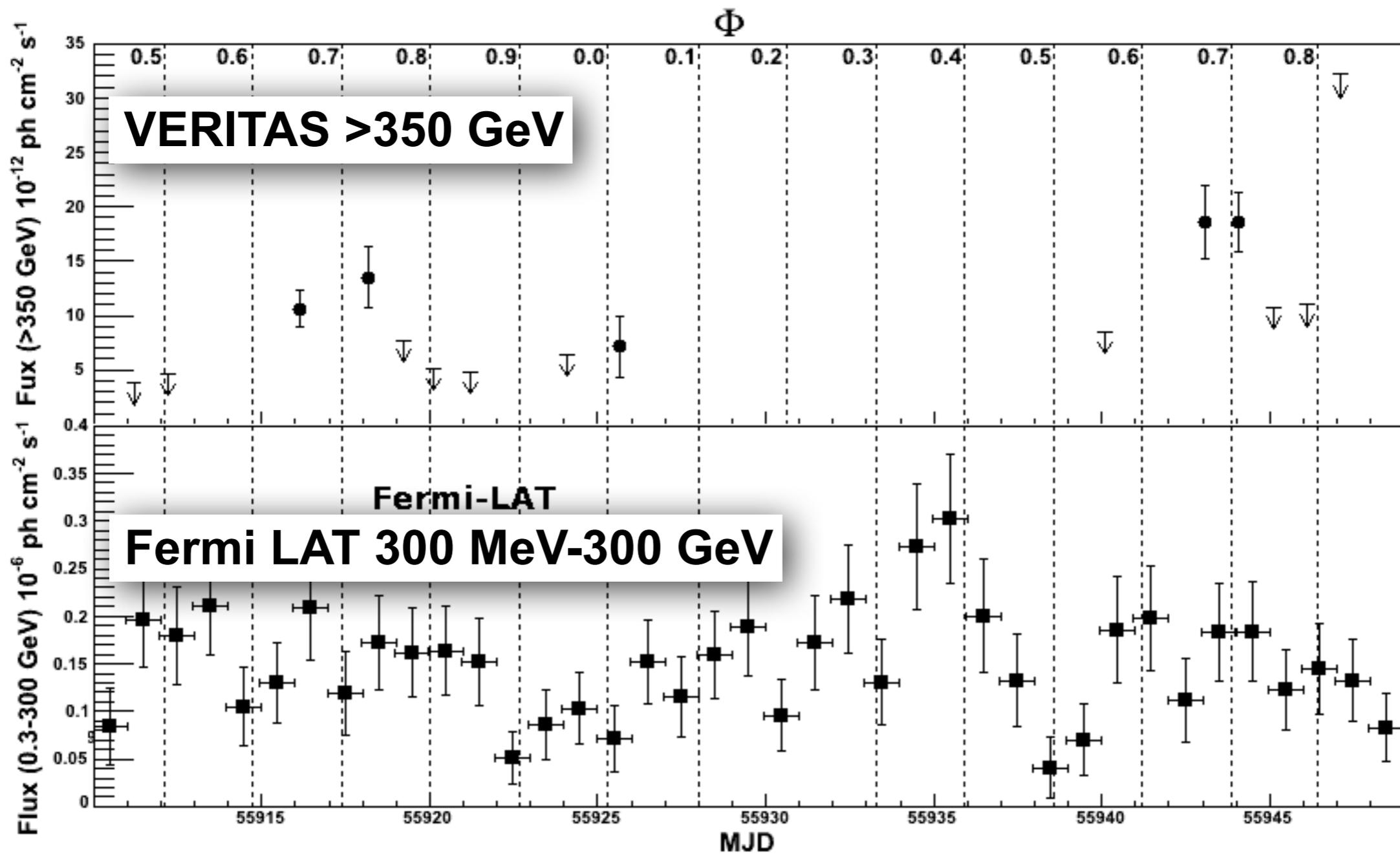
- Mass micro



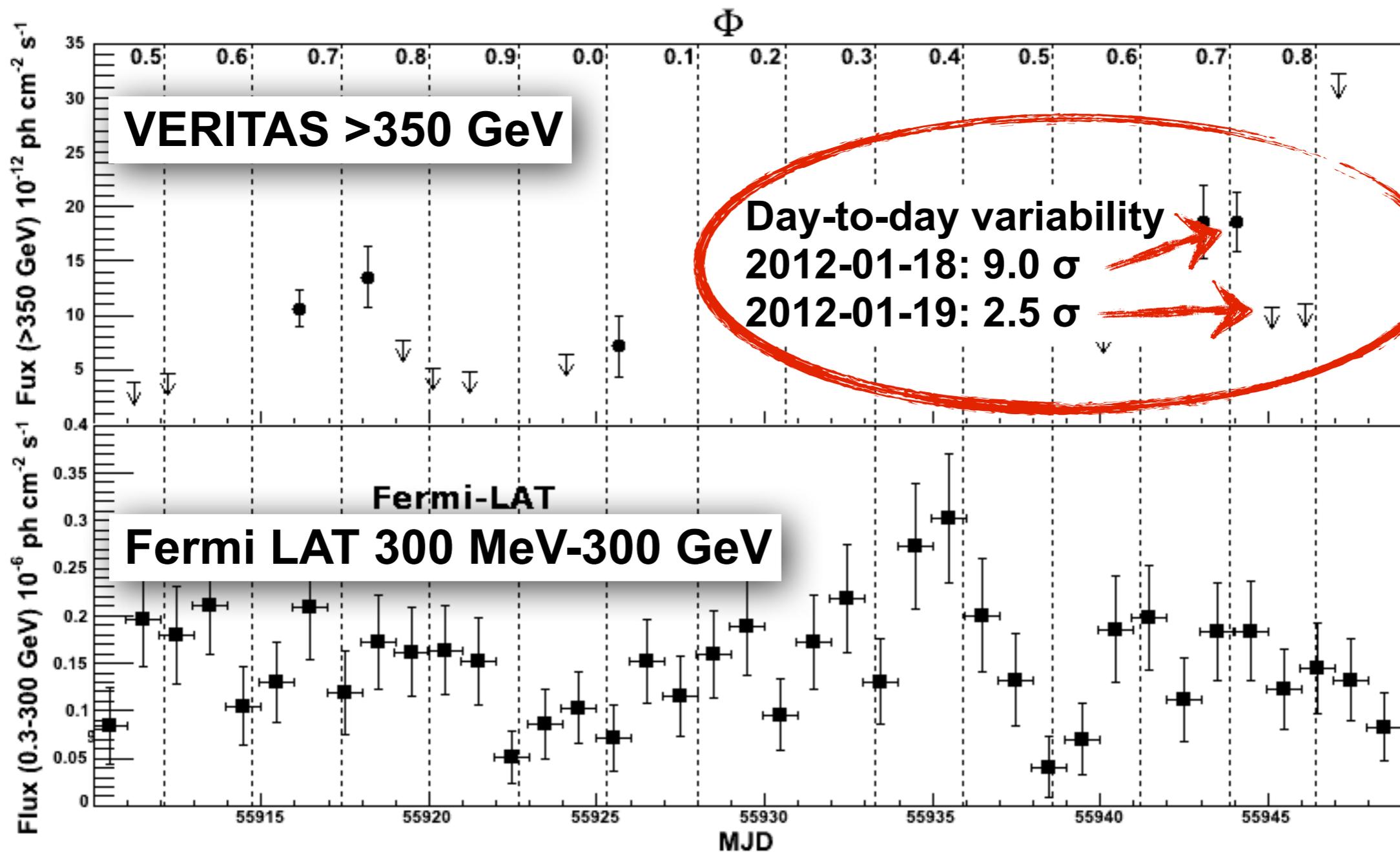
throughout orbit
 longest at apastron



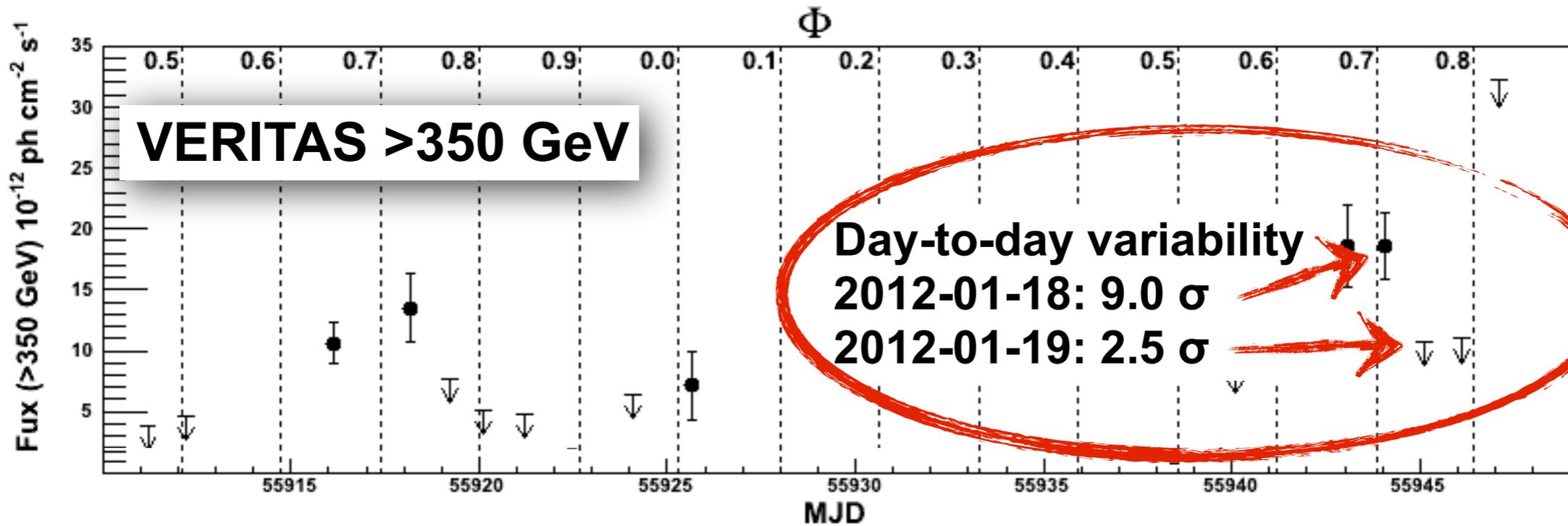
LS I +61 303: VERITAS observations 2012



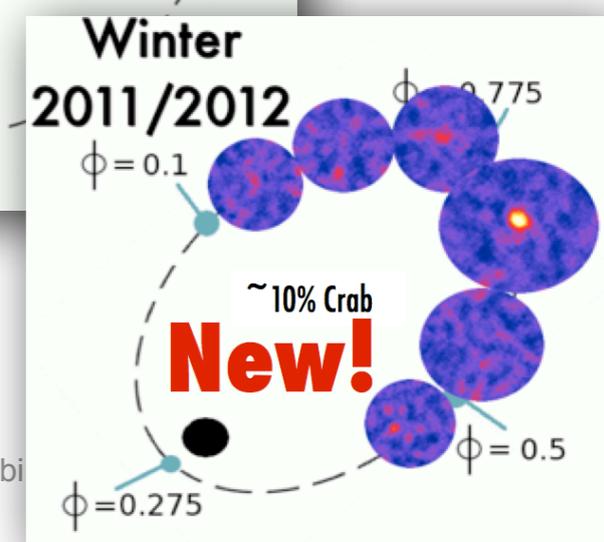
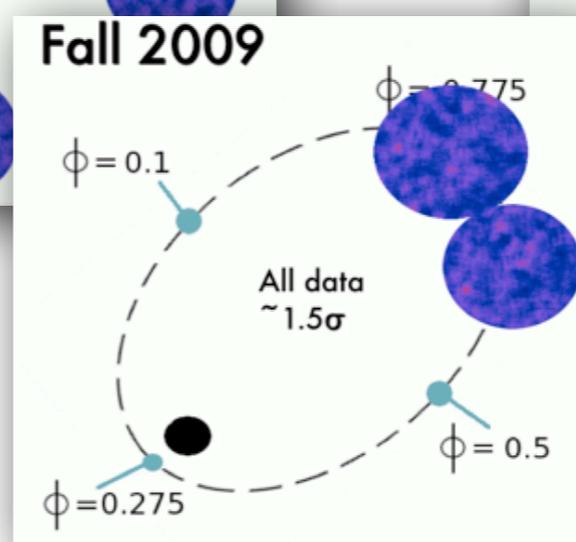
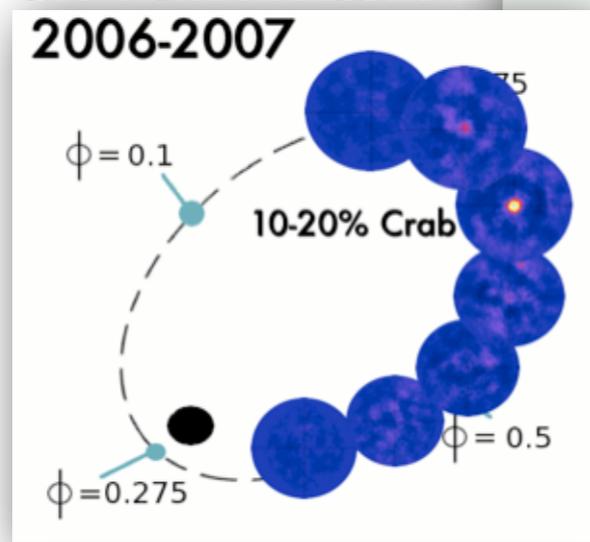
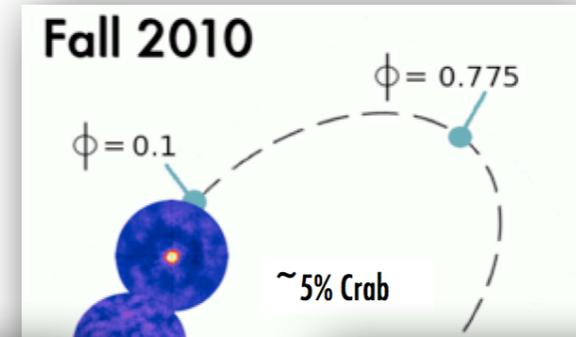
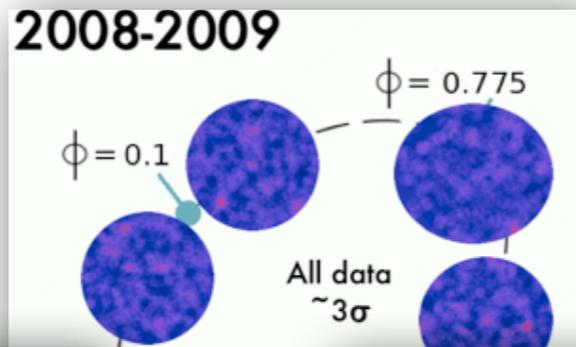
LS I +61 303: VERITAS observations 2012



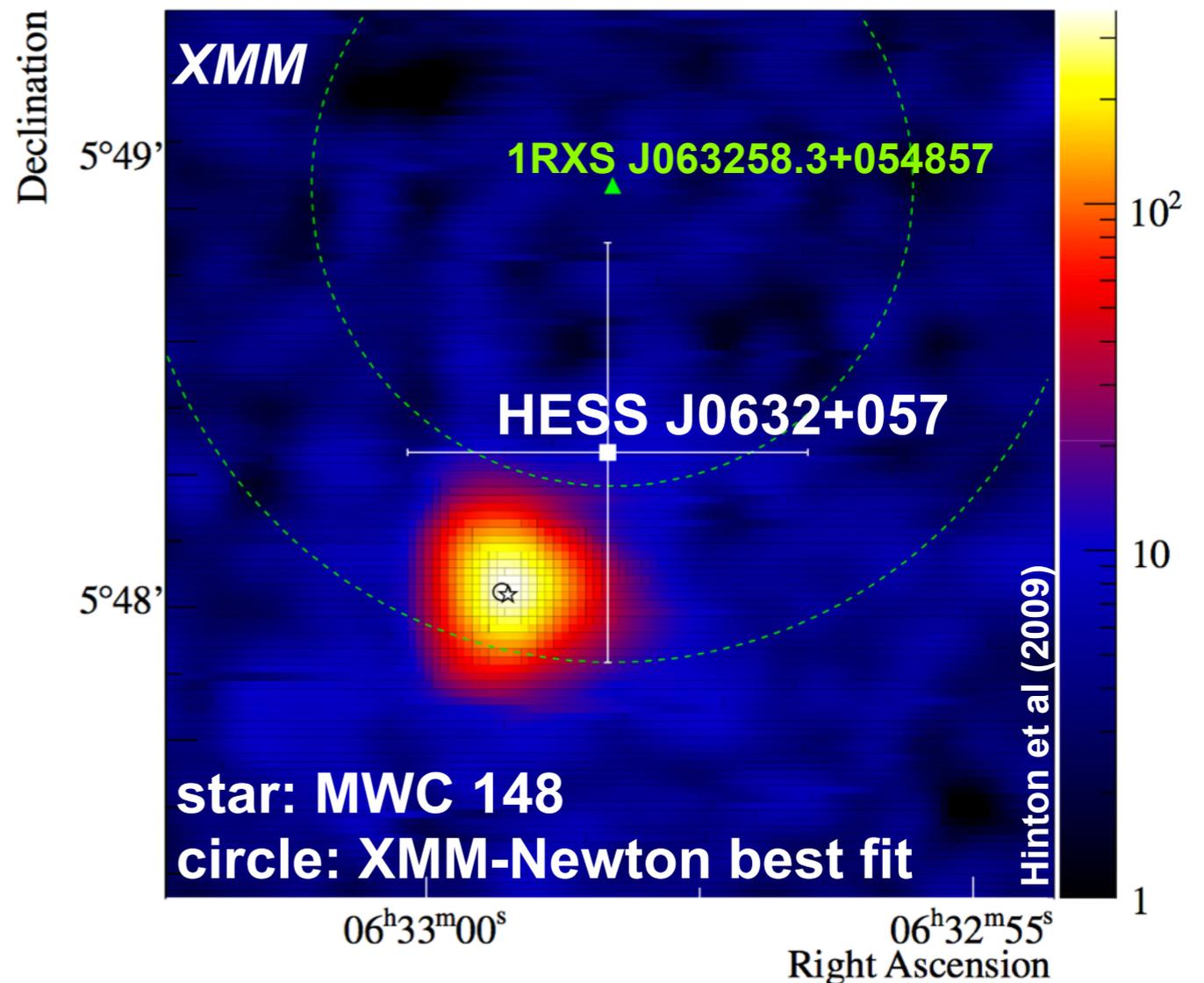
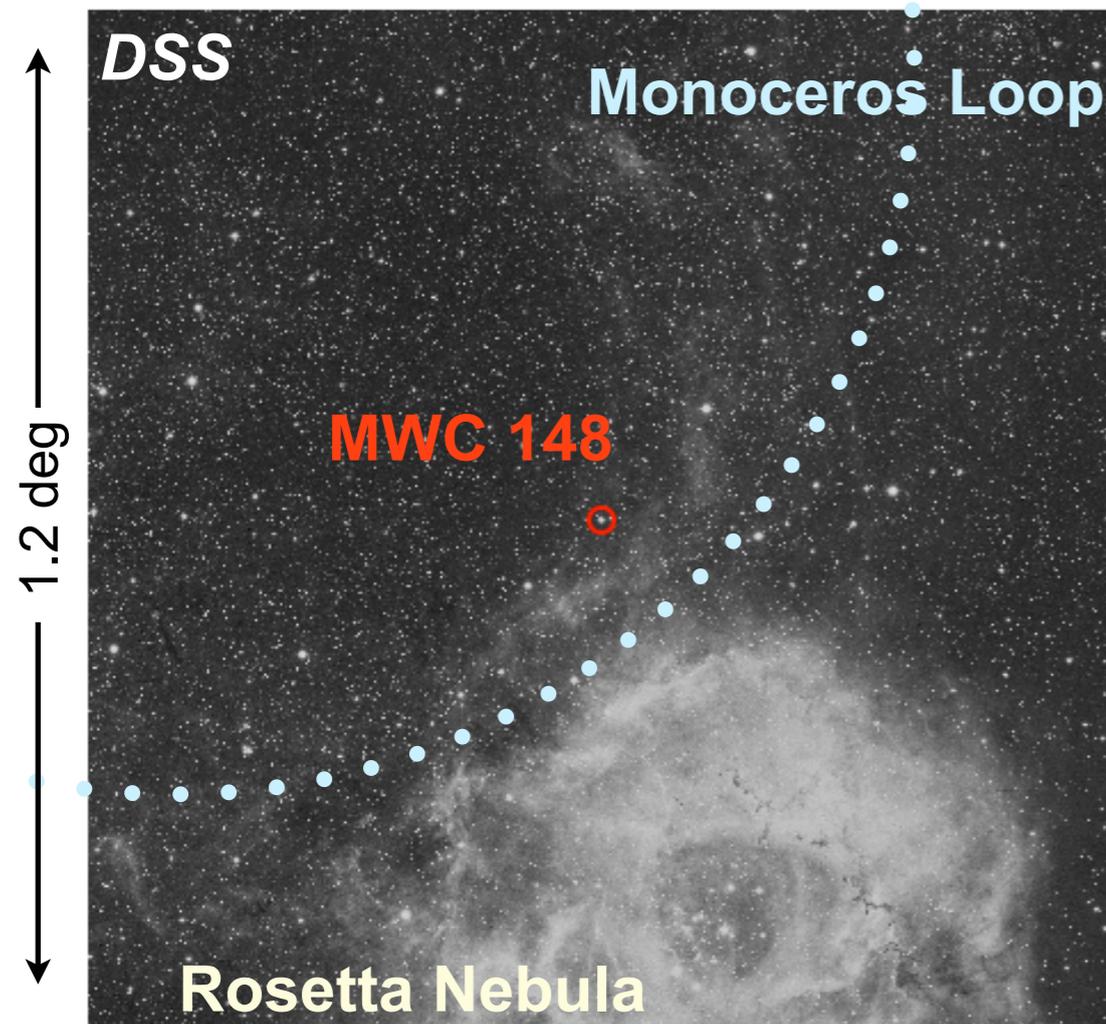
LS I +61 303: variability



Did observations miss short episodes of TeV emission in 2008/2009 or is the variability due to multi-year modulation?



HESS J0632+057 - A new TeV binary!

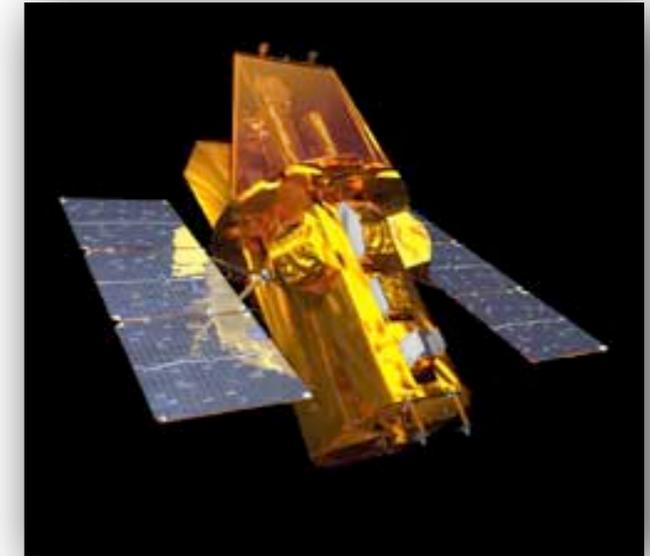
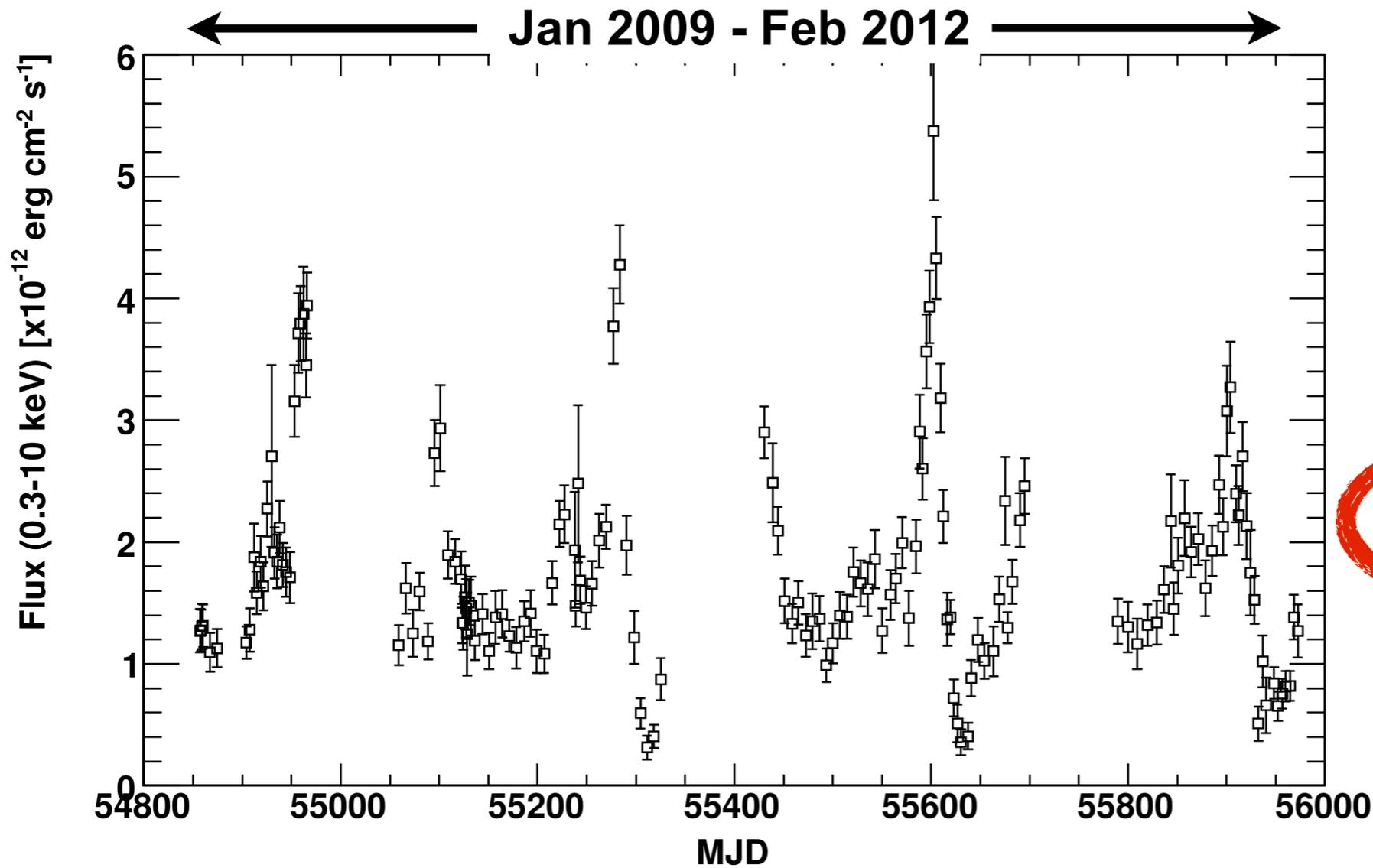


- 2004 discovery (H.E.S.S.)
- 2009: evidence for variability (VERITAS)
- 2010 detection (VERITAS)
- 2011/2012: detection (H.E.S.S./MAGIC/VERITAS)

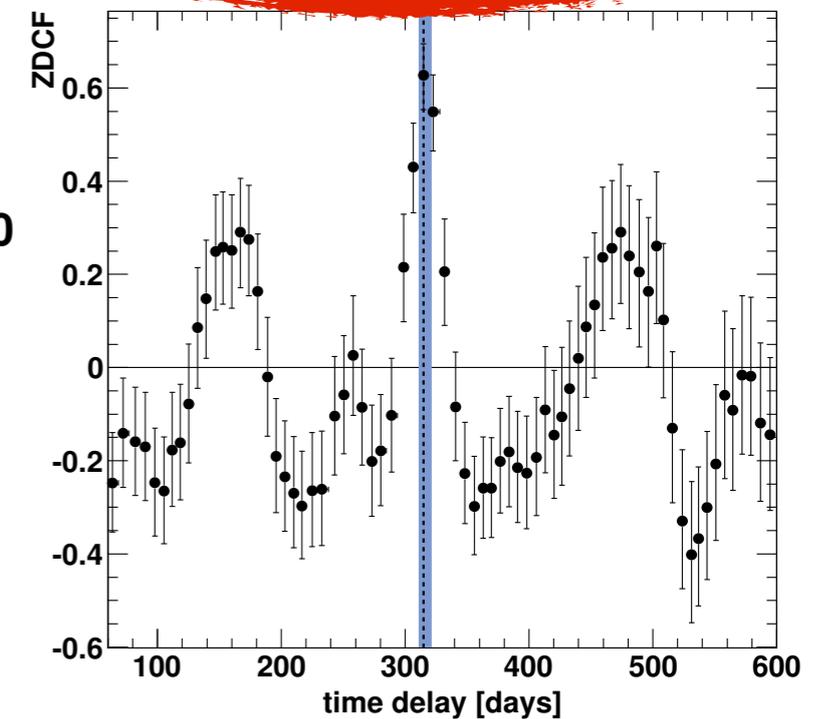
- MWC 148: B0pe star; d=1.5 kpc
- no binary companion resolved in optical observations
- until 2011: unidentified point source without obvious counterpart



HESS J0632+057 - long-term X-ray observations



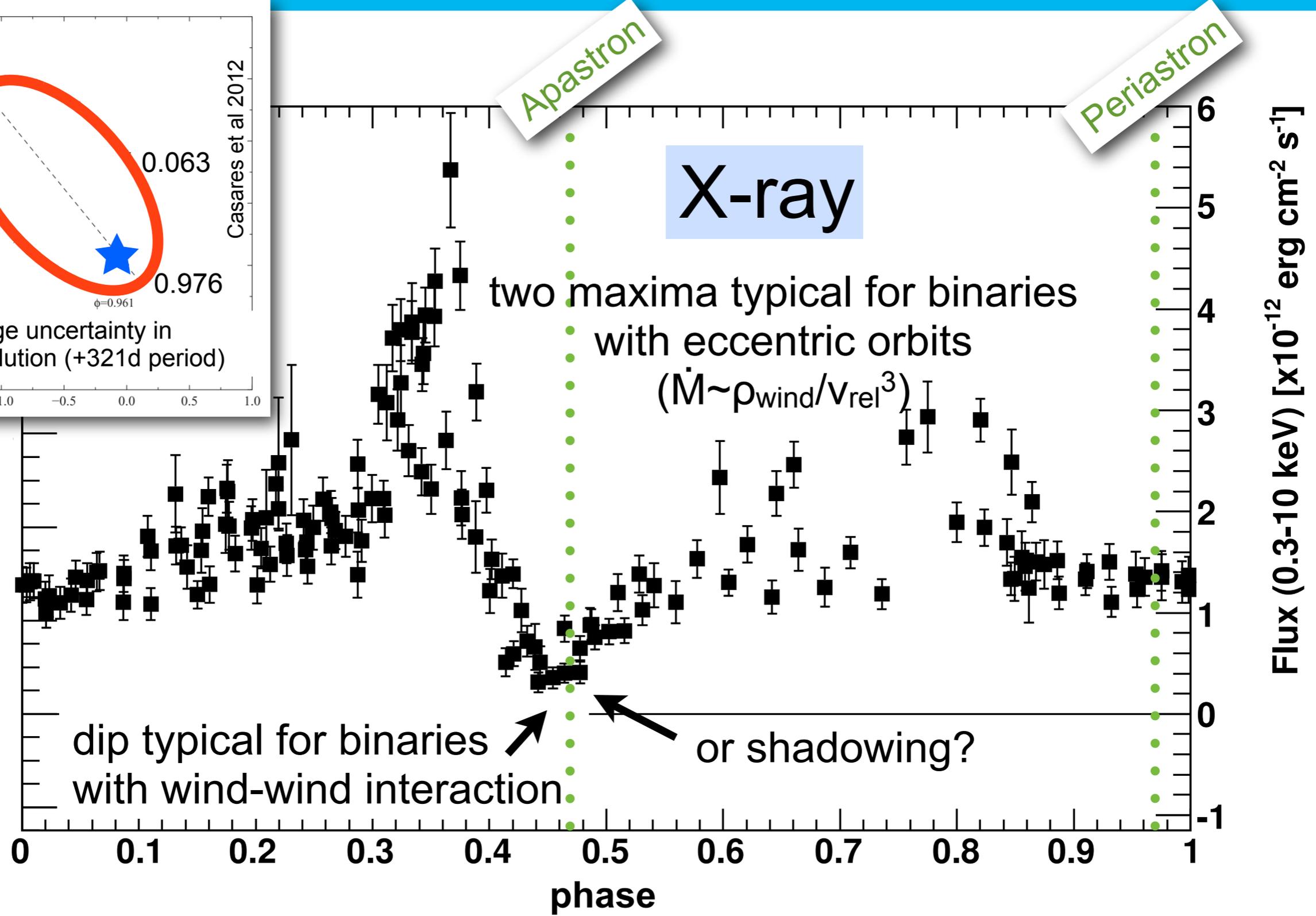
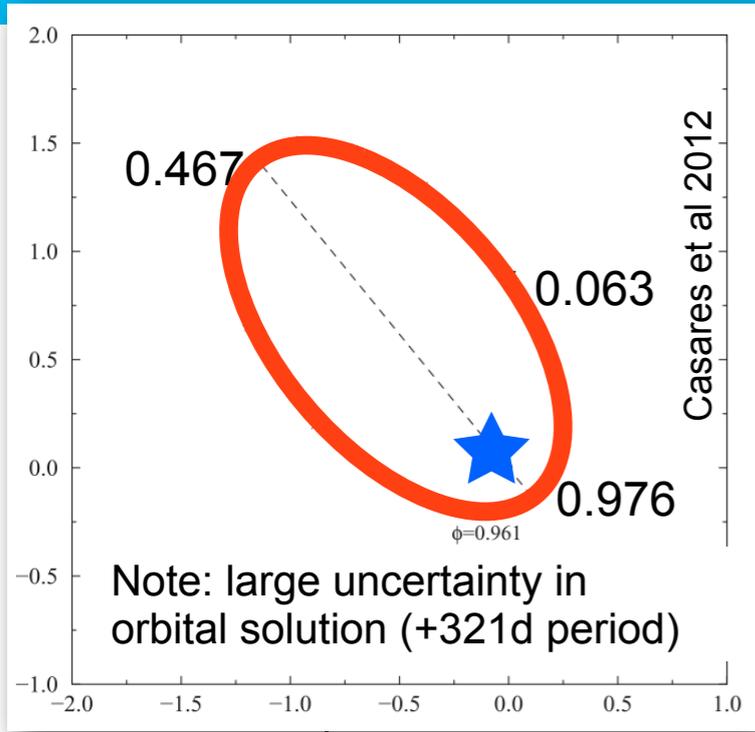
Z-transformed discrete correlation function:
period of 315^{+6}_{-4} days



Swift XRT observations
typically 5 ks per week for
more than 3 years !

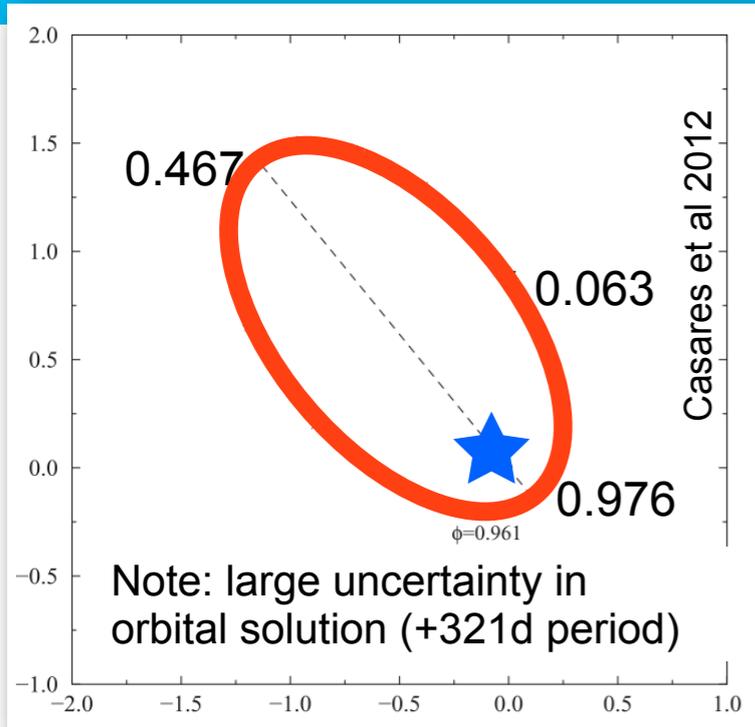


HESS J0632+057 - folded light curve (315 days orbit)



VERITAS observations of HESS J0632+057

VERITAS+ H.E.S.S. results:
poster by P.Bordas et al

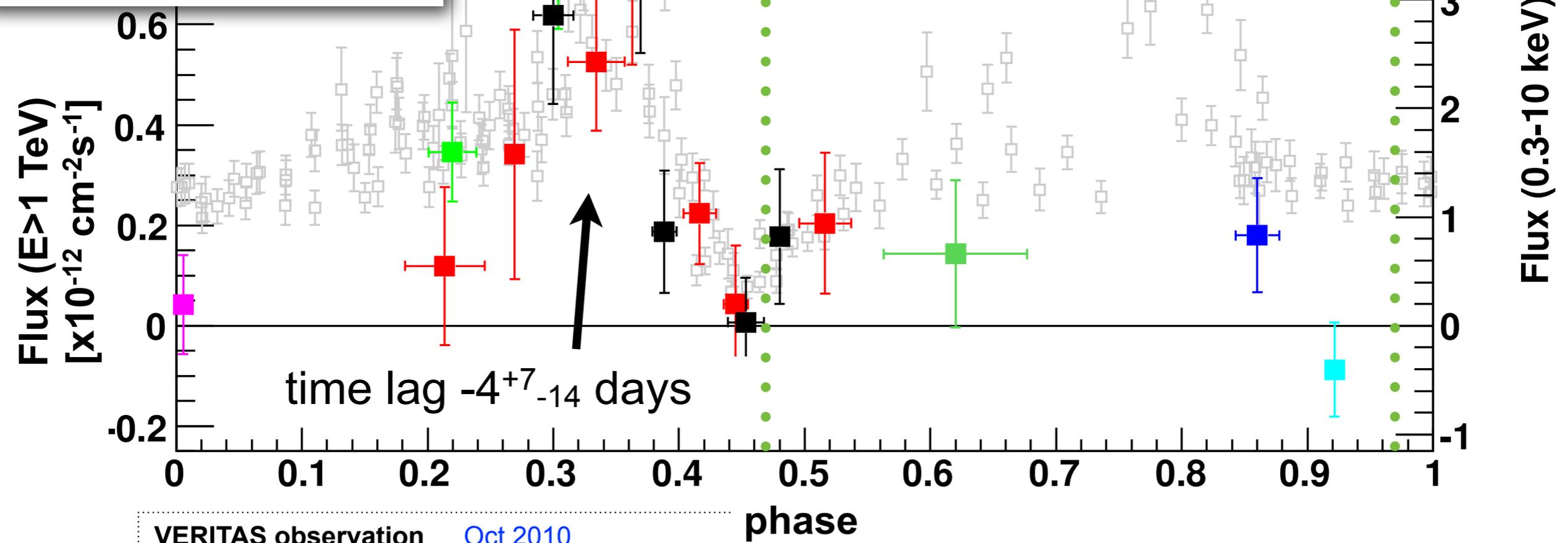


Apastron

Periastron

X-ray + γ -ray

Total VERITAS data set: 144h
New data 2012: 34 h, 9.8σ

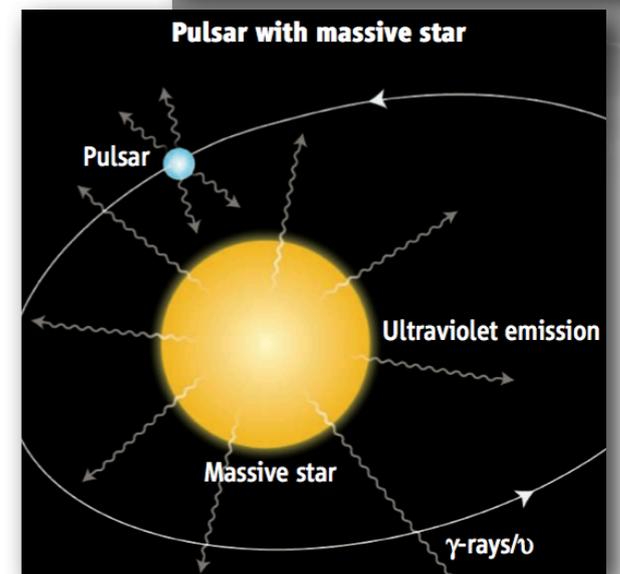
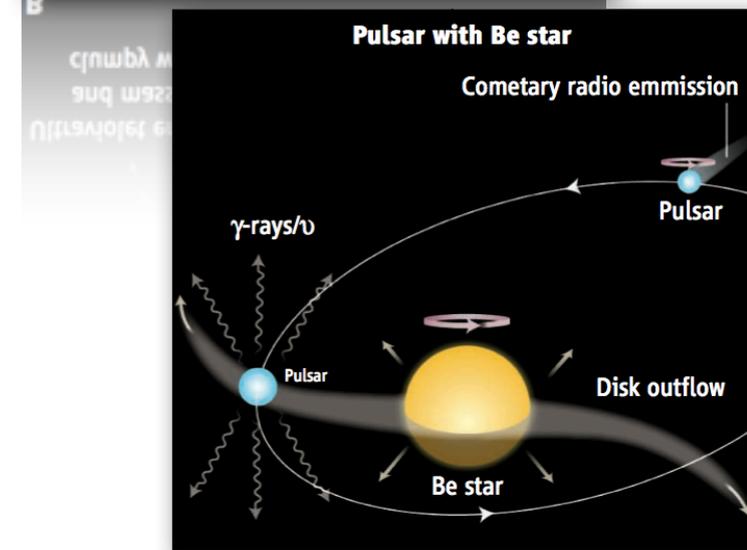
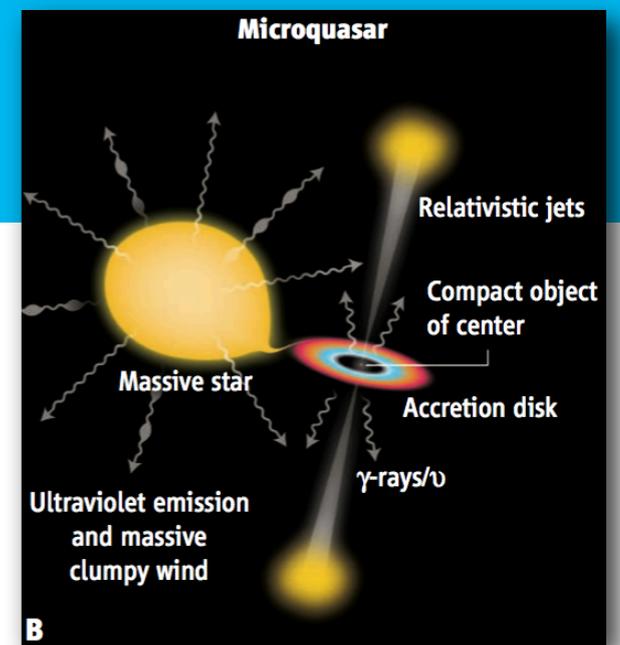


VERITAS observation periods:	Color
Oct 2010	Blue
Jan 2009	Pink
Nov 2011 - Feb 2012	Black
Dec 2008	Cyan
Dec 2010 - April 2011	Red
Dec 2006 - Jan 2007	Green
Feb 2010 - March 2010	Light Green



Conclusions

- large set (>250 h) of VERITAS binary observations
- LS I +61 303 more puzzling than ever
 - orbit-to-orbit and day-to-day variability
 - unclear GeV-TeV connection
- HESS J0632+057 first binary detected through VHE gamma-ray observations
 - updated orbital period from X-rays: 315^{+6}_{-4} d
 - maximum simultaneously at X- and gamma-rays
- >300 binaries in the galaxies, why these two?
 - Be star, radio emission, geometry, ..?



Mirabel (Science 2012)

