

First bounds on the high-energy emission from isolated Wolf-Rayet binary systems

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Abstract. High-energy gamma-ray emission is theoretically expected to arise in tight binary star systems (with high mass loss and high velocity winds), although the evidence of this relationship has proven to be elusive so far. Here we present the first bounds on this putative emission from isolated Wolf-Rayet (WR) star binaries, WR 147 and WR 146, obtained from observations with the MAGIC telescope.

Keywords: very high energy gamma rays; Wolf-Rayet binary systems; MAGIC

I. INTRODUCTION

WR stars represent an evolved stage of hot ($T_{\text{eff}} > 20000$ K), massive ($M_{\text{ZAMS}} > 25M_{\odot}$) stars, and display some of the strongest sustained winds among galactic objects: their terminal velocities may reach the range $v_{\infty} > 1000 - 5000$ km/s. Perhaps with the exception of the short lived luminous blue variables (LBVs), they have the highest known mass loss rate $\dot{M} \sim 10^{-4} - 10^{-5} M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$ of any stellar type. Thus, colliding winds of massive star binary systems are considered as potential sites of non-thermal high-energy photon production, via leptonic and/or hadronic process after acceleration of primary particles in the collision shock [25]. This possibility is substantiated by the detection of (non-thermal) synchrotron radio-emission from the expected colliding wind location in some binaries (see below). Many models have been proposed to predict GeV to TeV emission from these binaries, with different levels of detail [16], [17], [31], [34]. Conceptually, the process would mimic the cases of LS 5039 [3], PSR B1259-63 [4] or LSI +61 303 [6], [11], [12], particularly if they result in pulsar-driven γ -ray binaries in which γ -rays may arise from a shock region produced by the interaction of the winds of the two components.¹

In a recent paper, the High Energy Stereoscopic array (H.E.S.S.) collaboration reported the discovery of very high energy (VHE) γ -ray emission coincident with the young stellar cluster Westerlund 2 [5]. The High Energy

Gamma Ray Astronomy (HEGRA) and the Major Atmospheric Gamma Imaging Cherenkov (MAGIC) telescope detected the source TeV J2032+4130 and suggested a possible connection with the Cygnus OB2 cluster [1], [2], [8]. Theoretically, the relationship between stellar associations and high-energy emission has been put forward by many authors, since early-type stellar associations have long been proposed as cosmic-ray acceleration sites and also as providers of target material for cosmic-ray interactions [29], [37], [15], [24].

In the case of Cygnus OB2, the VHE emission is supposed to occur at a region displaced from the center of the association, where detailed multiwavelength studies revealed an overdensity of hot OB stars, although not WRs [19], [20]. In the case of Westerlund 2, the stellar cluster contains at least a dozen early-type O-stars, and two remarkable WR stars, WR 20a and WR 20b. In particular, WR 20a was recently established to be a binary [32], [18]. Based on the orbital period, the minimum masses were found to be around $(83 \pm 5) M_{\odot}$ and $(82 \pm 5) M_{\odot}$ for the binary components [33], what certainly qualifies it among the most massive binary systems in our Galaxy. No significant flux variability or orbital periodicity was found in the corresponding data sets, neither for the Cygnus OB2 nor for the Westerlund 2 regions. Unless such an orbital period is detected in future datasets, it would be very difficult or impossible for the current generation of instruments to distinguish whether the radiation observed from these associations is coming from a isolated binary system or rather is generated as a collective effect of the whole cluster. Thus, a direct measurement of single WR binary systems, to explore whether they are able to produce high-energy γ -ray emission in an isolated condition, is worth pursuing. After briefly motivating the scenario for γ -ray emission from isolated binary systems, we present the results of MAGIC observations of two such systems.

II. HIGH-ENERGY γ -RAYS FROM WR BINARIES: CANDIDATES, OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS

For the present investigation, and apart from other technical considerations like a favorable declination, we looked for candidates with non-thermal emission, indicating the presence of relativistic electrons, and for which the geometry of the colliding wind region is

¹We recall that these binaries have orbital modulated TeV emission, and are formed by a massive star with a strong wind and a compact object, which only in the case of PSR B 1250-63 is known to be a pulsar.

established. The two selected systems –WR 146 and WR 147– have been resolved using the Very Large Array (VLA) and the Multi-Element Radio Linked Interferometer (MERLIN) in two sources each and at least for WR 147, where the most detailed model is currently available, the system was predicted to be a powerful MAGIC source for most of the orbital period [34].

For the angular resolution of the MAGIC telescope ($\sim 0.1^\circ$) the colliding wind zone will not appear to be spatially resolved, presenting individual colliding wind binary systems as point-source candidates at the γ -ray sky. Thus we have searched for point sources in the direction of these two binaries [13].

A. WR 147

WR 147 [36], among the closest and brightest systems that show non-thermal radio emission in the cm band, is composed of a WN8(h) plus a B0.5V star with a bolometric luminosity of $L_{\text{bol}} = 5 \times 10^4 L_\odot$ and effective temperature $T_{\text{eff}} = 28500$ K, i.e. thermal photon energy of about $\epsilon_T \approx 6.6$ eV. At a distance of 650 pc the implied binary separation is estimated to be 417 AU. The mass loss rates ($\dot{M}_{\text{WR}} = 2.5 \times 10^{-5} M_\odot/\text{yr}$, $\dot{M}_{\text{OB}} = 4 \times 10^{-7} M_\odot/\text{yr}$) and wind velocities ($v_{\text{WR}} = 950$ km/s, $v_{\text{OB}} = 800$ km/s) place the stagnation point at 6.6×10^{14} cm. This is in fact in agreement with MERLIN observations, which show a northern non-thermal component and a southern thermal one with a separation of (575 ± 15) mas [21], [38]. This radio morphology and spectrum support a colliding wind scenario [38], whose collision region has also been detected by the Chandra X-ray telescope [30].

The non-thermal flux component can be well fitted by a power law with spectral index $\alpha = -0.43$. Neither the eccentricity nor the inclination of the system are known due to the very long orbital period [36]. Reimer [34] have provided a detailed modeling of the high-energy γ -ray emission expected from WR 147. The expected fluxes are shown in Figure 1, together with MAGIC upper limits for which we give further details below.

WR 147 was observed with the MAGIC telescope between 11 August and 10 September 2007, for a total of 30.3 hours of good data (after quality cuts removing bad weather runs). The zenith angle of the observations ranged between 10° and 30° , being sensitive to gamma-rays in the energy range between about 80 GeV and 10 TeV. The observations were carried out in the false-source track (wobble) mode [26], with two directions at $24'$ distance east-west of the source direction. The analysis of the data was performed with the MAGIC standard analysis chain [10], which combines Hillas image parameters by means of a Random Forest algorithm [9] for signal/background discrimination and energy estimation. The training of the algorithm is done by means of contemporary data from the Crab Nebula observations and Monte Carlo simulated gamma-ray events. Since February 2007, MAGIC signal digitization has been upgraded to 2 GSample/s Flash Analog-to-

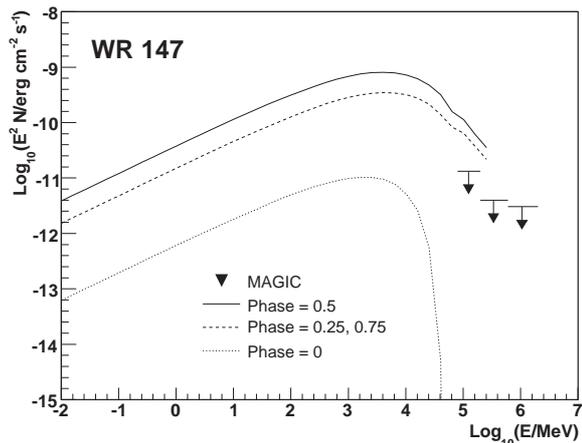


Fig. 1. Inverse Compton (IC) spectra of WR 147 for orbital phases 0, 0.25, 0.5 and 0.75, neglecting any eccentricity of the system and assuming $i = 90$ deg, from [34]. $\gamma\gamma$ pair production absorbs not more than $\leq 0.3\%$ (> 50 GeV) and $\leq 18\%$ (> 100 GeV) of the produced flux at orbital phases 0.25 and 0.5, respectively. No absorption takes place at phase 0. MAGIC upper limits on this system are marked.

TABLE I
WR 147 OBSERVATION RESULTS

Energy ² [GeV]	N_{excess} [evts]	S [σ]	U.L. [evts ($\text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$)]
>80	-196 ± 175	-1.1	150 (1.1×10^{-11})
>200	-92 ± 89	-1.0	84 (3.1×10^{-12})
>600	-20 ± 24	-0.8	28 (7.3×10^{-13})

TABLE II
WR 146 OBSERVATION RESULTS

Energy ³ [GeV]	N_{excess} [evts]	S [σ]	U.L. [evts ($\text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$)]
>80	264 ± 97	2.7	840 (3.5×10^{-11})
>200	133 ± 67	2.5	487 (7.7×10^{-12})
>600	-21 ± 26	-0.8	46 (5.6×10^{-13})

Digital Converters (FADCs), and timing parameters are used during the data analysis [14]. This results in an improvement of the flux sensitivity from 2.5% to 1.6% (at a flux peak energy of 280 GeV) of the Crab Nebula flux in 50 hours of observations.

Searches of gamma-rays from WR 147 have been performed for three different energy cuts, namely: above 80 GeV, above 200 GeV and above 600 GeV. In all cases the number of signal candidate events found are compatible with statistical fluctuations of the expected background. The obtained upper limits are shown in Table I and Figure 1, and correspond to 1.5%, 1.4% and 1.7% of the Crab Nebula flux for the three considered energy bins, respectively.

²From left to right: energy range, number of excess events, statistical significance of the excess [27], and signal upper limit for the different observation nights. Upper limits [35] are 95% confidence level (CL) and are quoted in number of events and (between brackets) in photon flux units assuming a Crab-like spectrum [10].

³See explanation in Table I

B. WR 146

WR 146 is a similar system: a WC6+O8 colliding-wind binary system also presenting thermal emission from the stellar winds of the two stars, and bright non-thermal emission from the wind-collision region [22], [23], [28]. The period is estimated to be ~ 300 yr [22] and the estimates of the distance to the system differ from 0.75 kpc to 1.7 kpc [36].

WR 146 is located $\sim 0.7^\circ$ away from the unidentified VHE γ -ray source TeV J2032+4130 and was observed with MAGIC within the observation program devoted to this source [8], albeit with a reduced sensitivity. The total effective exposure, which accounts for the loss of sensitivity of off-axis observations and camera illumination during moonlight observations [7], is 44.5 hours, obtained between 2005 and 2007. At MAGIC site, WR 146 culminates at 14° and the observations were carried out at zenith angles between 14° and 44° [8]. The data analysis follows the standard MAGIC analysis chain. Since most of the data are acquired with 300 MHz FADCs, image timing parameters are not used in this analysis.

The result of the searches of gamma-rays from WR 146 for three different energy cuts (above 80 GeV, above 200 GeV and >600 GeV) are shown in Table II. As for the case of WR 147, all measured signal candidates are consistent with background fluctuations and the upper limits (corresponding to 5.0%, 3.5% and 1.2% of the Crab Nebula flux) are presented. At the lower energy bins we see a positive number of excesses at the $\sim 2.5\sigma$ level. However, the present data are too scarce to establish if this comes from a gamma-ray signal or background fluctuations. Future observations will shed light on this issue.

III. CONCLUDING REMARKS

Our search for VHE γ -ray emission from two archetypical cases of WR binaries produced the first bounds on such systems. These bounds constrain theoretical models (or, assuming correctness of the models, their internal parameters, such as the -unknown- orbital phases of the systems). The establishment of WR binaries as VHE γ -ray sources is yet pending.

The case for WR 147 as a potential γ -ray source for MAGIC was theoretically established before, as shown in the corresponding curves of Figure 1 from [34], for most of the orbital phases. The validity of this model is baselined on an assumed ensemble of orbital parameters, which are still unknown for this system. For instance, ignorance of its current phase as well as of its eccentricity and inclination makes a direct ruling out of this model impossible, although that the presented scenario could nominally survive only for phases close to 0, defined where the line of sight encounters first with the WN8 and then the B0.5V star. The MAGIC observations show that irrespective of phase, GLAST should see a flux cutoff well within its range of detectability in the tens of GeV regime, if it is able to detect the stars at all.

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