


Very-high-energy emission from microquasar jets

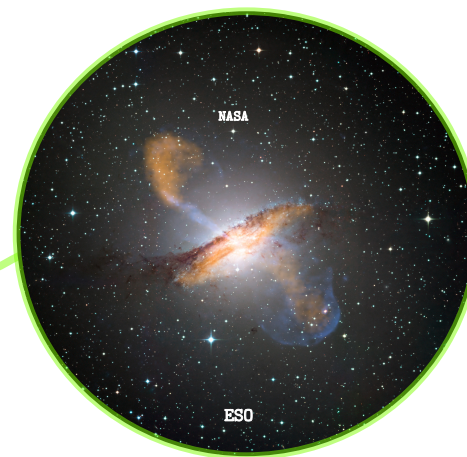
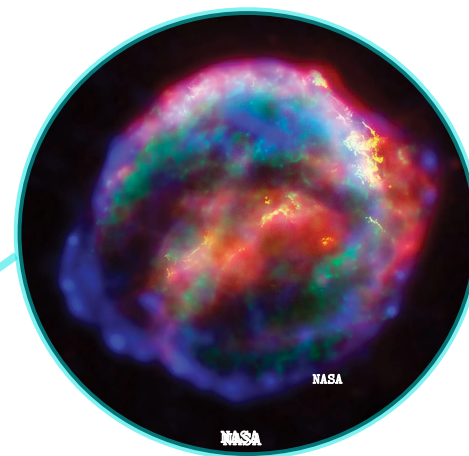
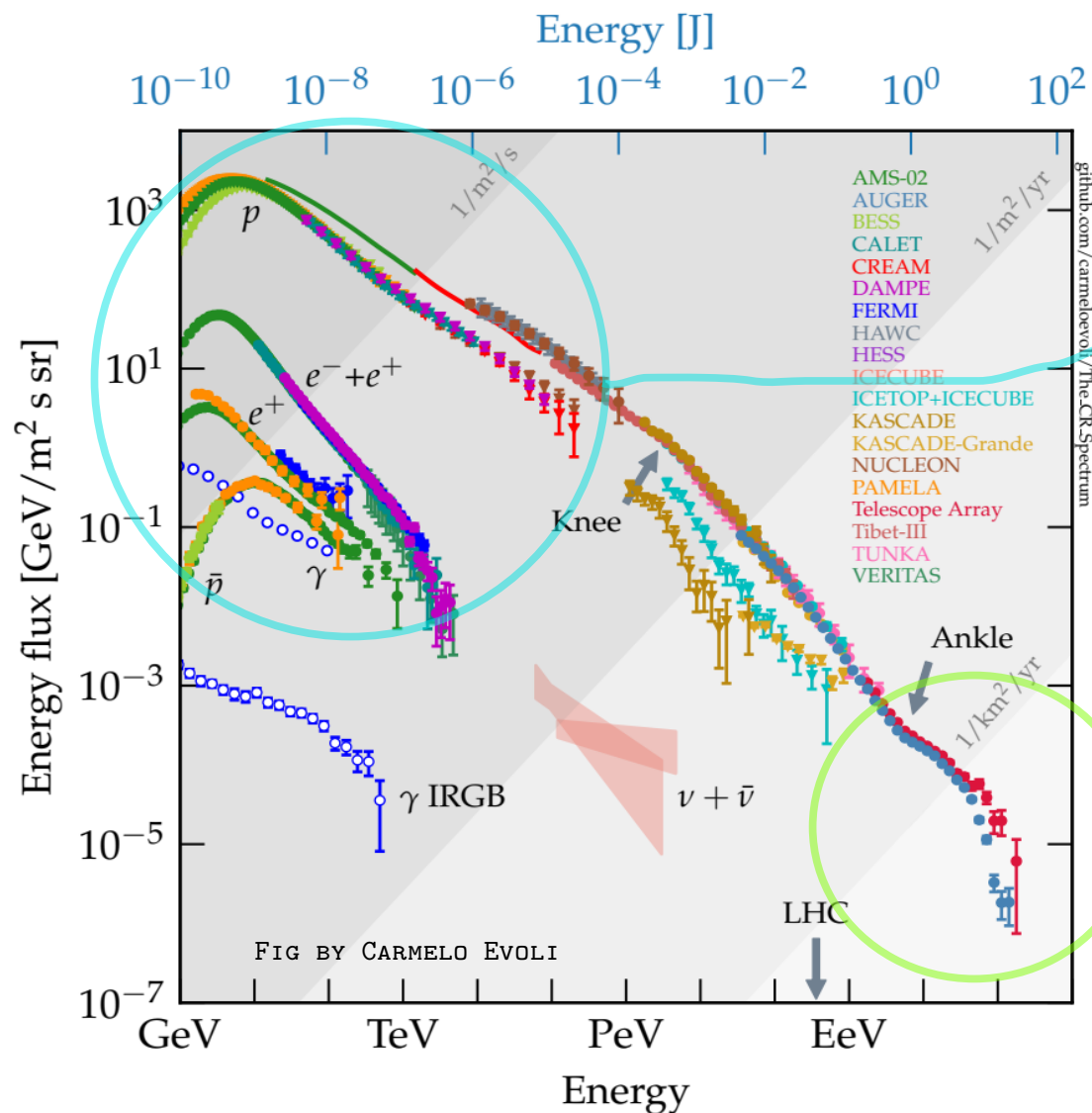
An artistic rendering of a microquasar system. On the left, a bright, glowing accretion disk surrounds a central point labeled 'black hole'. A powerful jet of light blue and white energy is emitted from the center, extending towards the top left. On the right, a large, bright yellow-orange star, labeled 'type A supergiant', is partially visible. The background is a dark, swirling nebula of gas and dust.

black hole

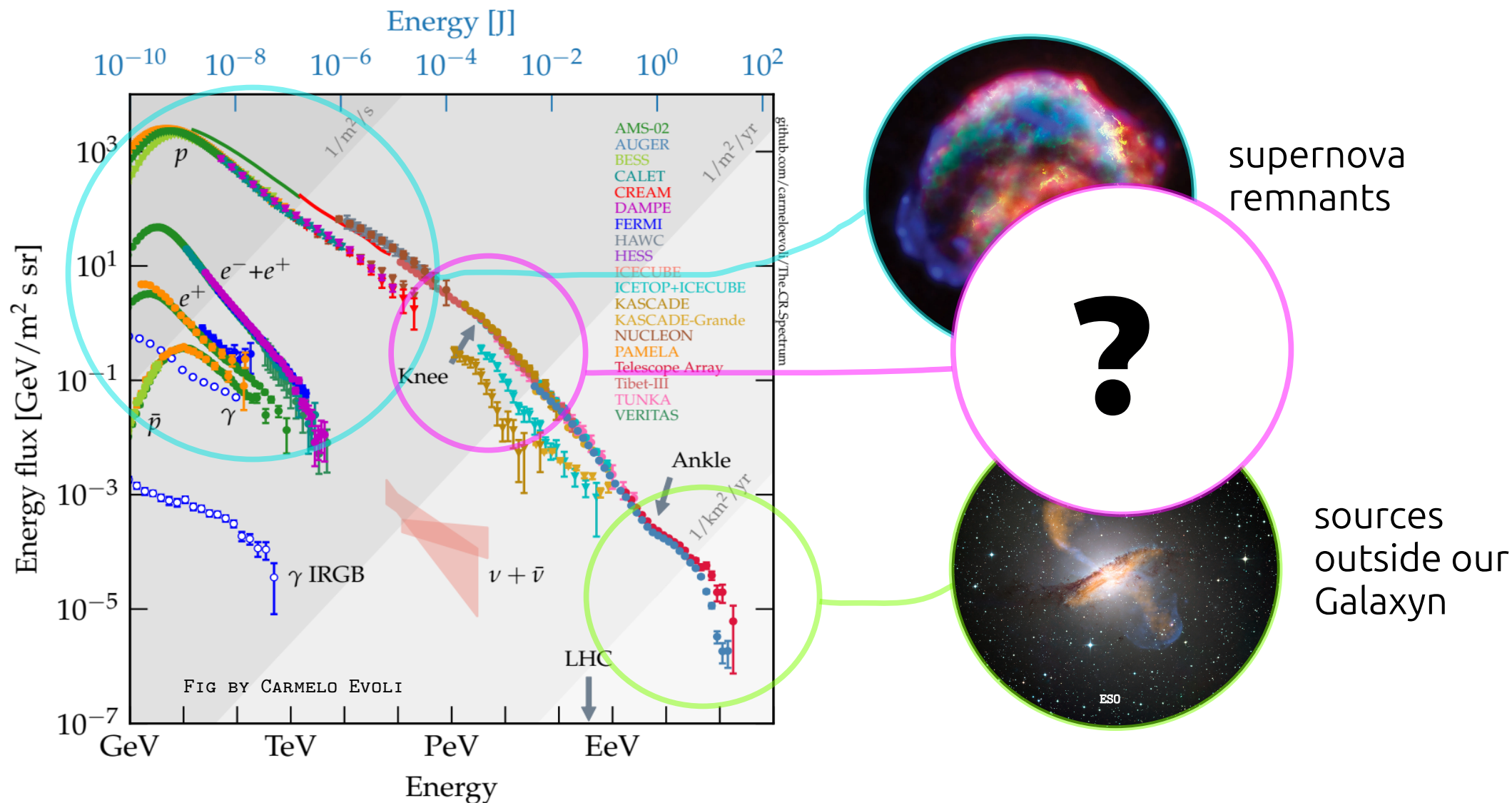
type A supergiant

CTAO-KM3Net community day
September 8th 2025
Laura Olivera-Nieto

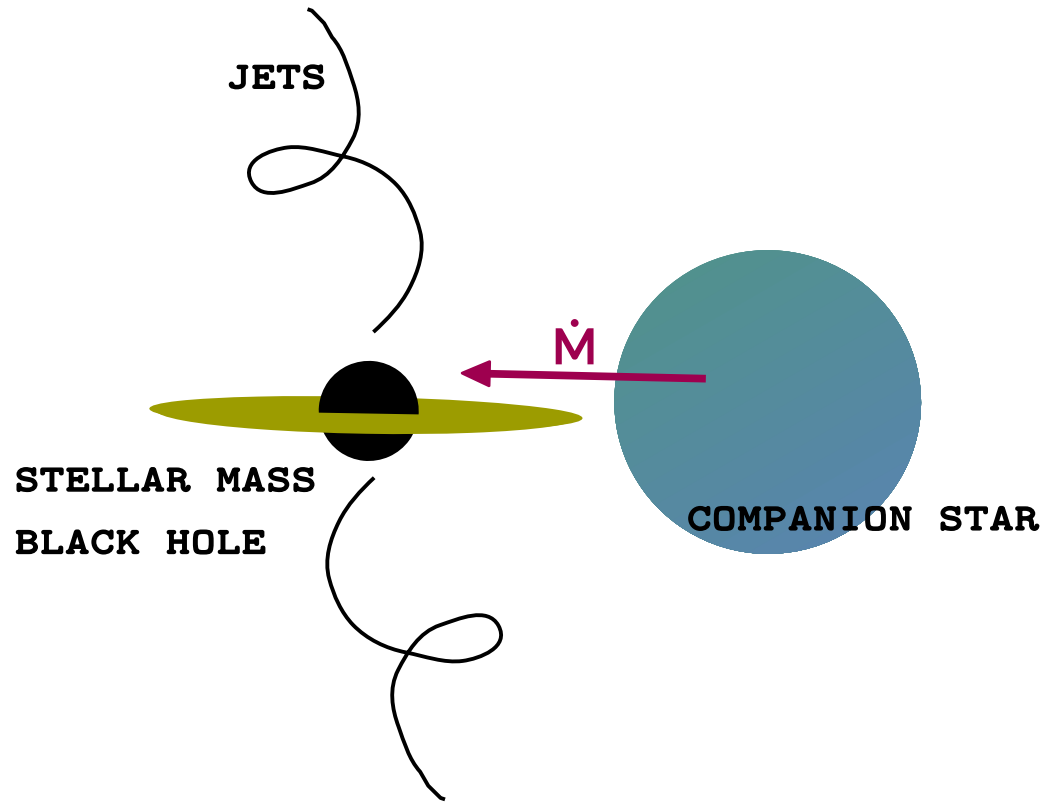
The origin of cosmic rays



The origin of cosmic rays



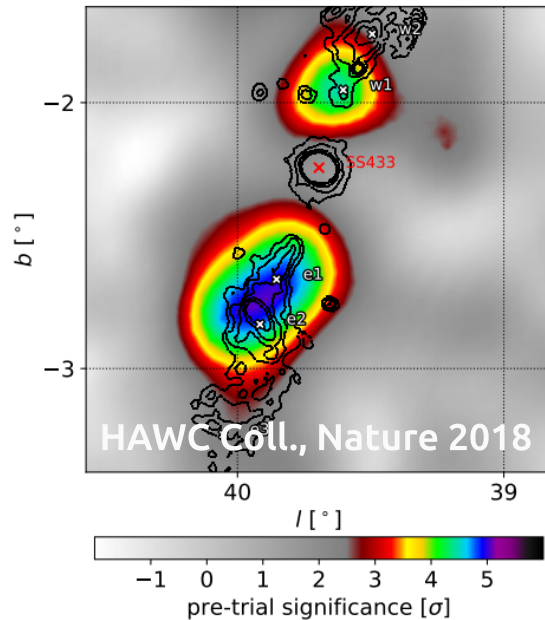
Microquasars



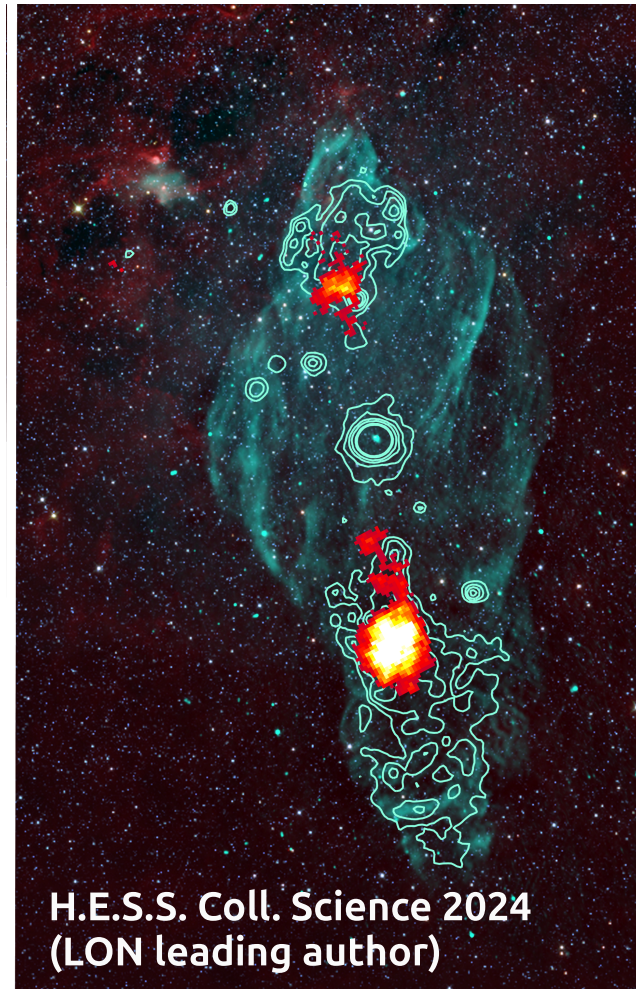
- ▶ X-ray binaries launching a (semi-)relativistic jet.
- ▶ Much less powerful than AGN ($L_{\text{edd}} \sim 10^{39}$ erg/s), but also much closer!
- ▶ Highly variable: generally go through short-lived phases of high activity.
- ▶ Proposed as particle accelerators since a long time, but elusive in the gamma-ray band since decades.
- ▶ Jets known/expected to contain **hadronic material**
- ▶ “Old” paradigm: point-like sources with flaring emission (like in the x-ray radio) → No detection so far.

surprise!

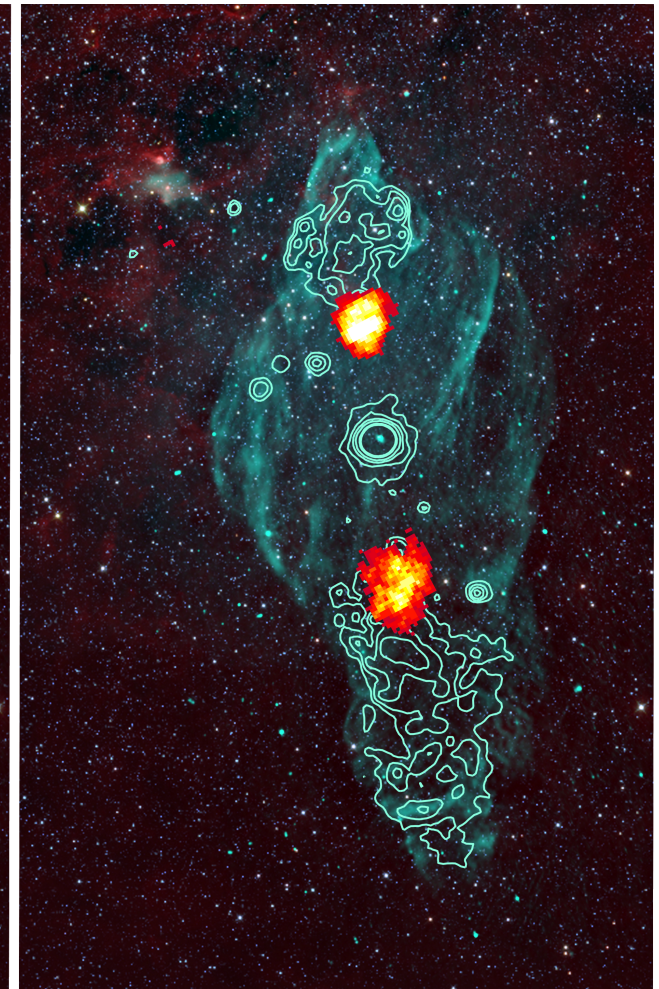
- ▶ In 2018, HAWC detected persistent TeV emission from the jets of the microquasar SS 433
- ▶ Follow-up study with H.E.S.S. revealed energy-dependent morphology in the emission of the jets, closely following x-ray morphology
- ▶ Means TeV **emission** likely made by electrons



below 10 TeV

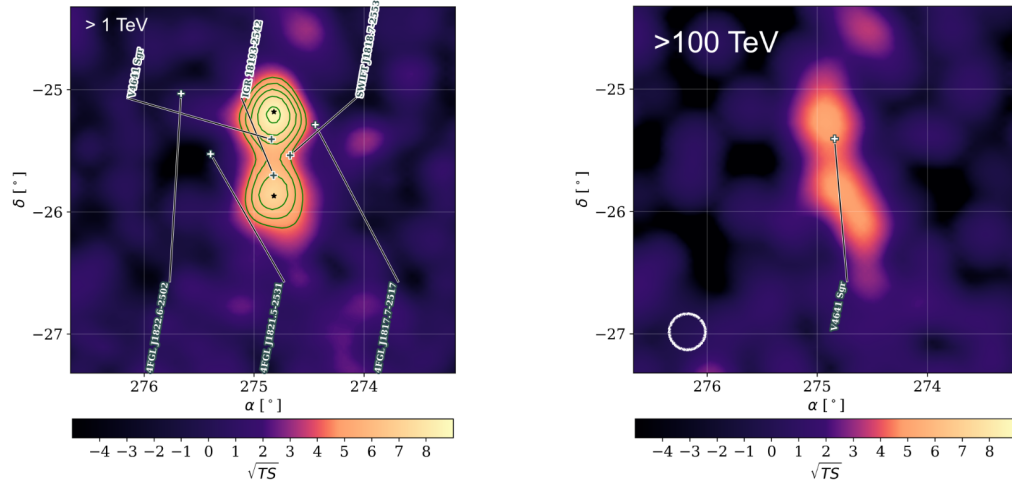


above 10 TeV

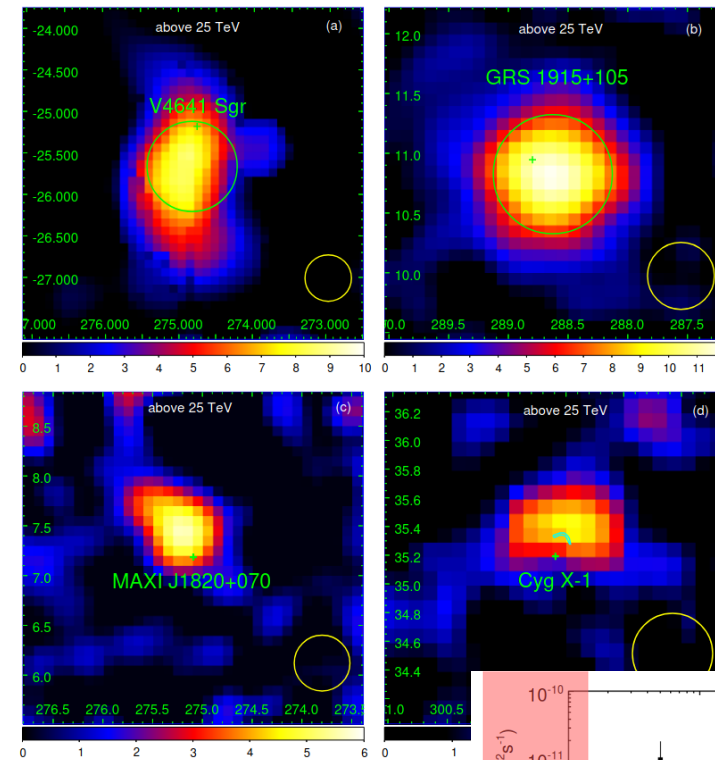


... and more!

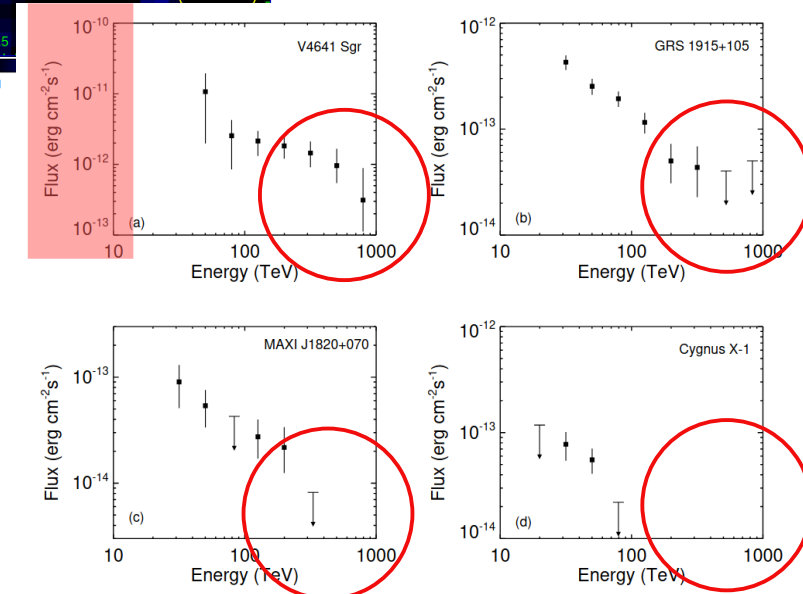
HAWC Coll., Nature 2024



- ▶ Emission detected around 4 more sources!
- ▶ Emission extended in all cases: 10s pc spatial scales!
- ▶ V4641 Sgr stands out: 10 times brighter and detected out to **photon energies of almost 1 PeV!**

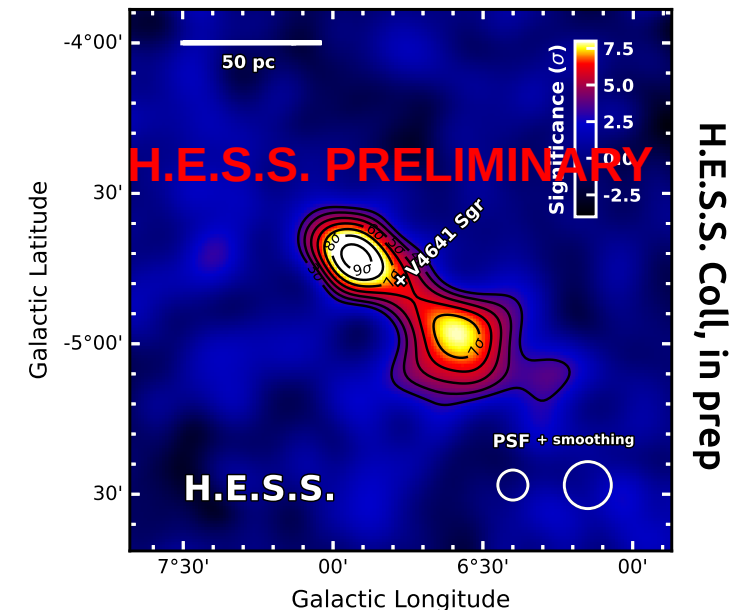
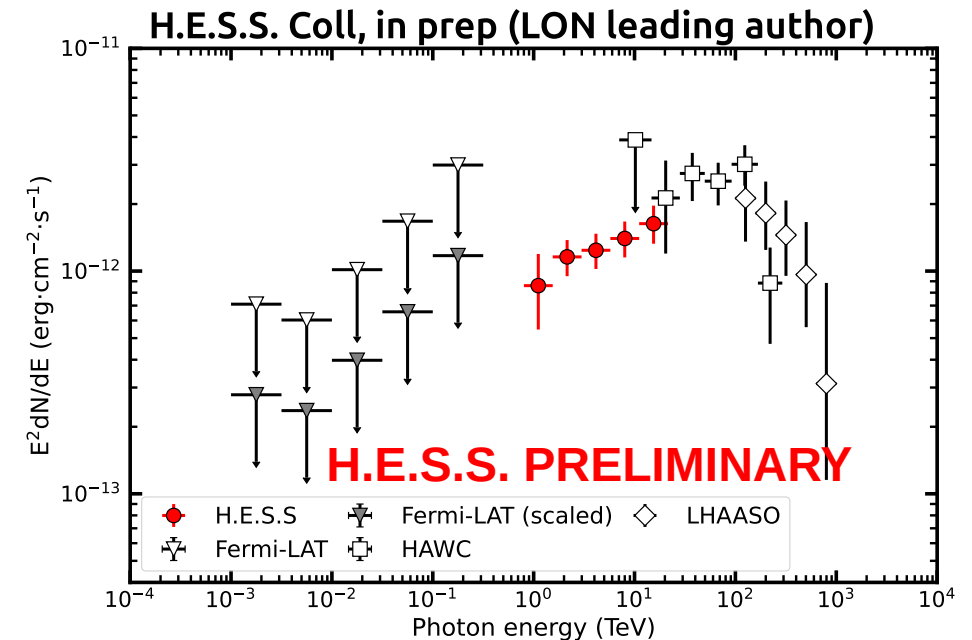


LHAASO Coll., ArXiv 2024



V4641 Sgr

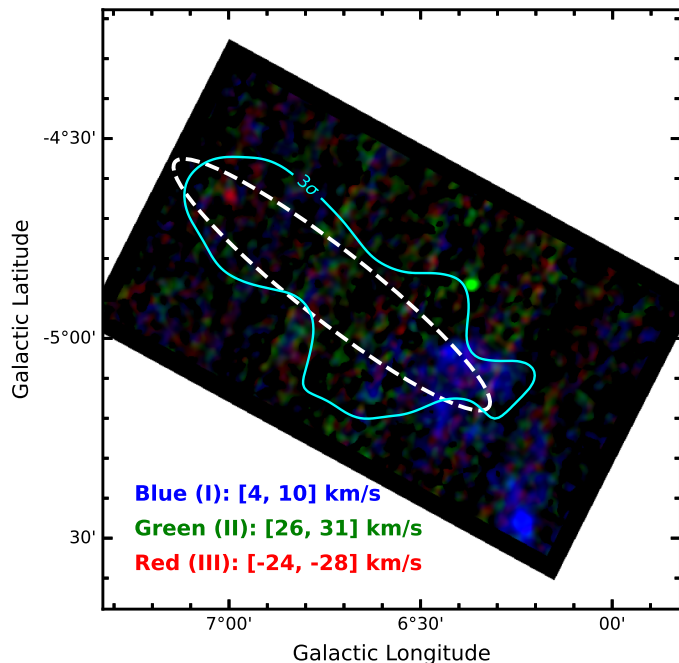
- ▶ Discovered in 1999 when it underwent a super-Eddington outburst, but relatively “quiet” since: most of the time in quiescence + small (10^{36} erg/s) outbursts.
- ▶ During 1999 outburst, reports of a jet aligned with l.o.s. – but TeV emission is ~ 100 pc long!
- ▶ “Normal” x-ray binary: extraordinary gamma-ray source: **first source discovered with spectral peak at 100 TeV**
- ▶ $L_V \sim 5 \cdot 10^{34}$ erg/s \rightarrow source must have been more active in past
- ▶ Follow-up with H.E.S.S. reveals hints of two components in morphology and no energy dependent morphology.
- ▶ No known x-ray or radio counterpart to the extended emission.
- ▶ Can we **confirm** it is a cosmic ray source?



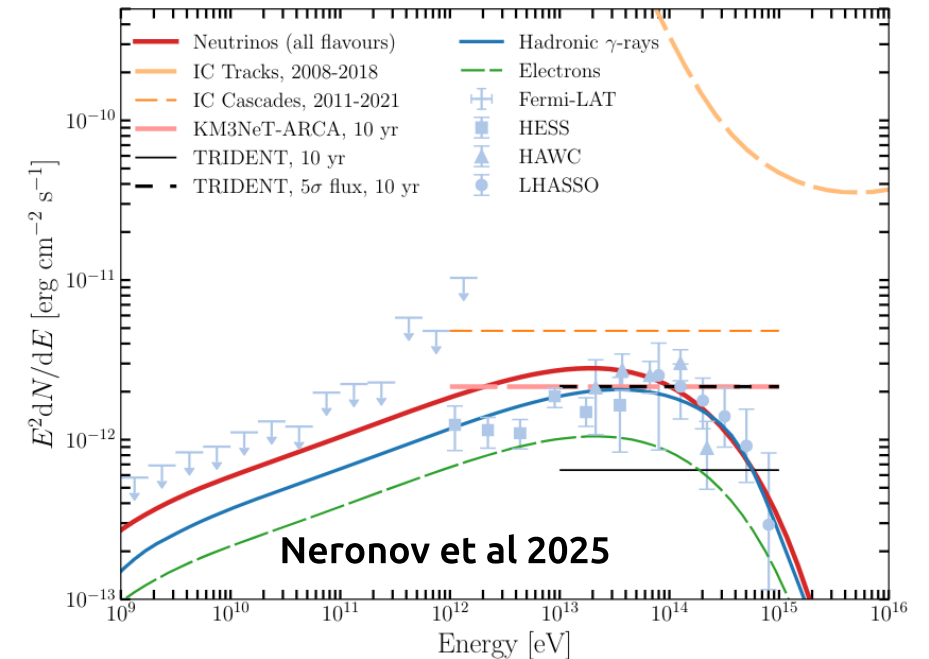
Where are the protons?

- ▶ Nope :-(
- ▶ V4641 Sgr is located ~ 500 pc below Galactic plane, in a low density environment.
- ▶ New CO observations (NRO) confirm $n \ll 1 \text{ cm}^{-3}$, which poses extreme constraints to energetics in hadronic case. For example, gamma-ray luminosity + low density require $L_{\text{source}} \sim L_{\text{edd}}$ for millions of years (entire age of source)
- ▶ A leptonic scenario faces significantly less constraints, as long as $B > 3 \mu\text{G}$ (but still requires $L_{\text{source}} \sim 10^{36} \text{ erg/s}$ for $\sim 10^3$ yr!)

H.E.S.S. Coll, in prep

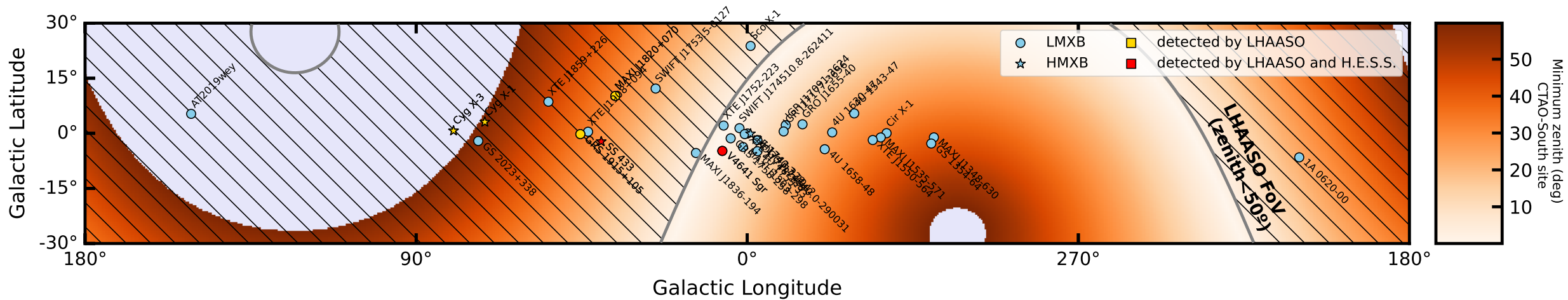


- ▶ Modeling from Neronov et al 2025 yield neutrino flux detectable by KM3Net in 10 yr!
- ▶ But gamma-rays are mostly hadronic in their work: they assume a higher density than constrained by NRO
- ▶ **What if a source like V4641 Sgr is found closer to the plane?**



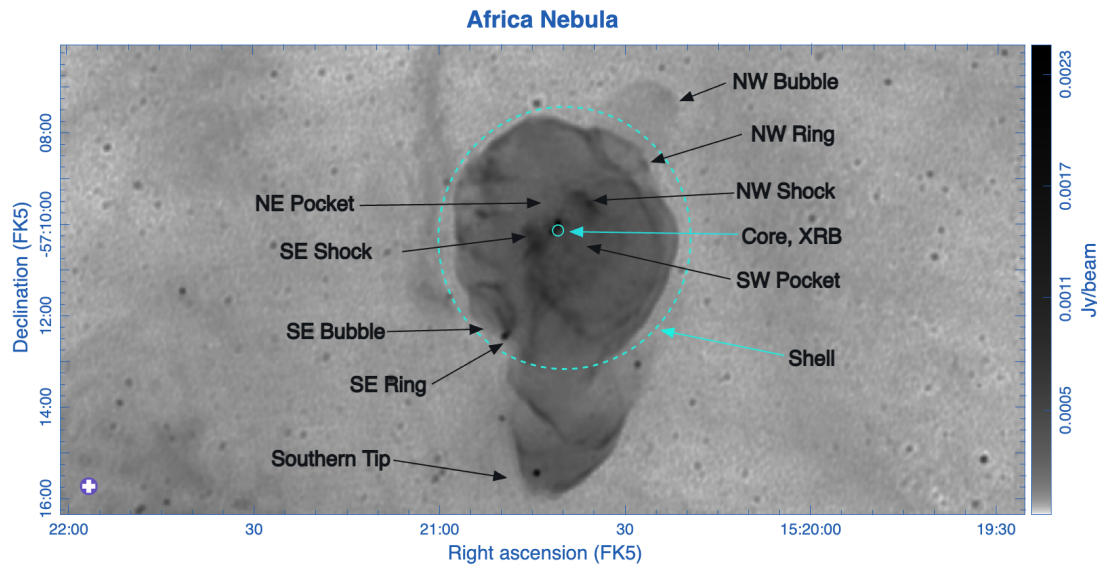
The unknown

- ▶ **All detected microquasars are on the Northern half of the sky.**
- ▶ Simply because that is where the unbiased WCDs (HAWC, LHAASO) observe
- ▶ H.E.S.S. looking for point-like sources during flares for decades (but no longer ;-)
- ▶ Southern sky up for grabs!
- ▶ Basically guaranteed discovery of new sources ! If any “V4641 Sgr”-like → plausible to detect neutrinos!

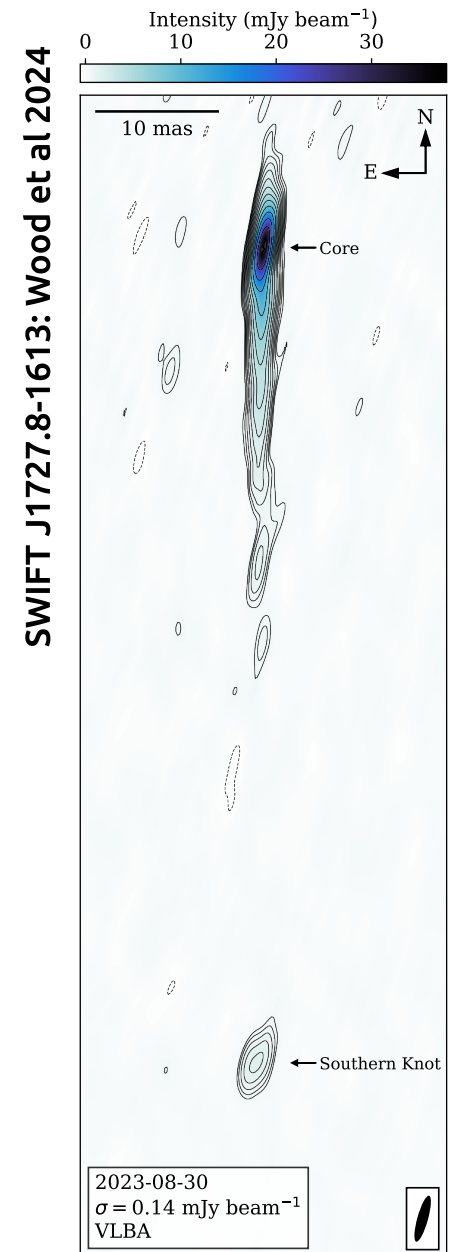
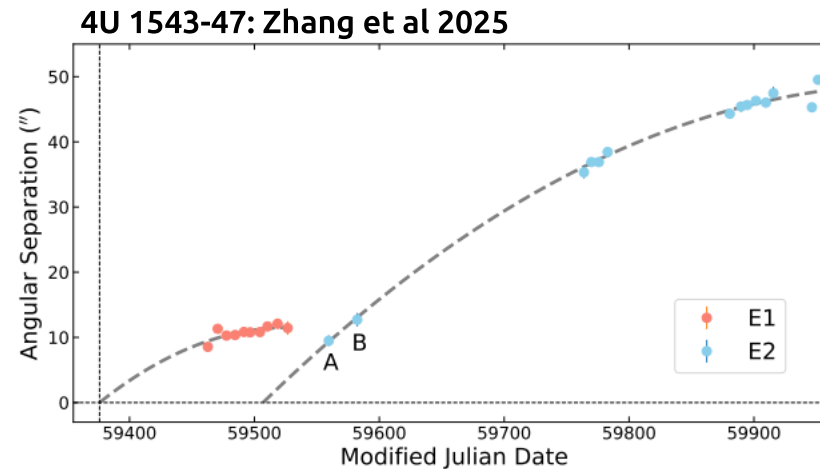


For example...

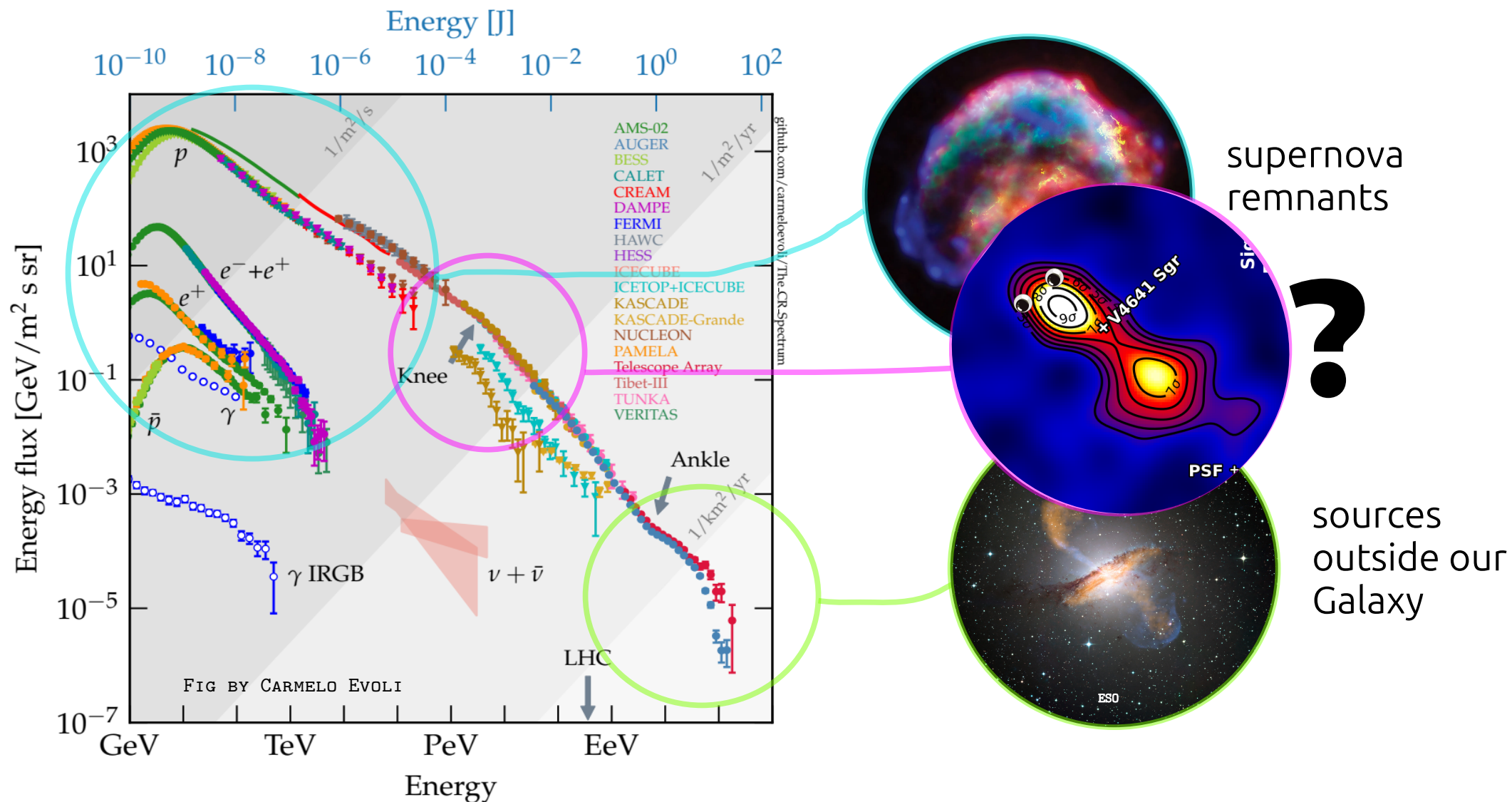
- ▶ **Cir X-1**: an x-ray binary powering an “SS 433-like” nebula being “punched” by jets
- ▶ **SWIFT J1727.8-1613**: has the largest continuous jets ever seen in an x-ray binary.
- ▶ **4U 1543-47**: hosts jets with the largest Lorentz factor ever observed in an x-ray binary
- ▶ But also x-ray binaries which look “plain” now, since VHE emission traces past activity!



Cir X-1: Gasealahwe et al 2025



The origin of cosmic rays



Thanks!