

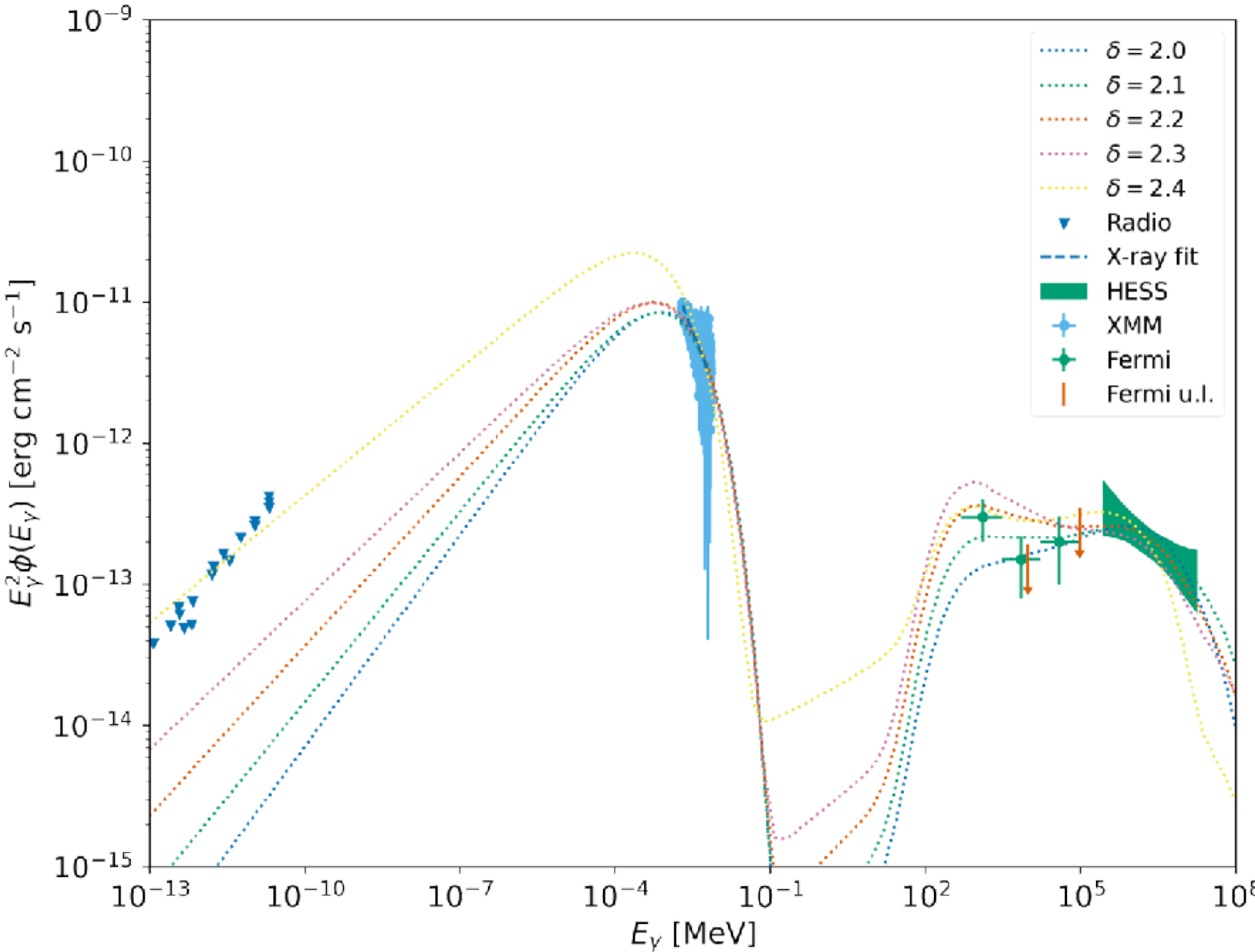
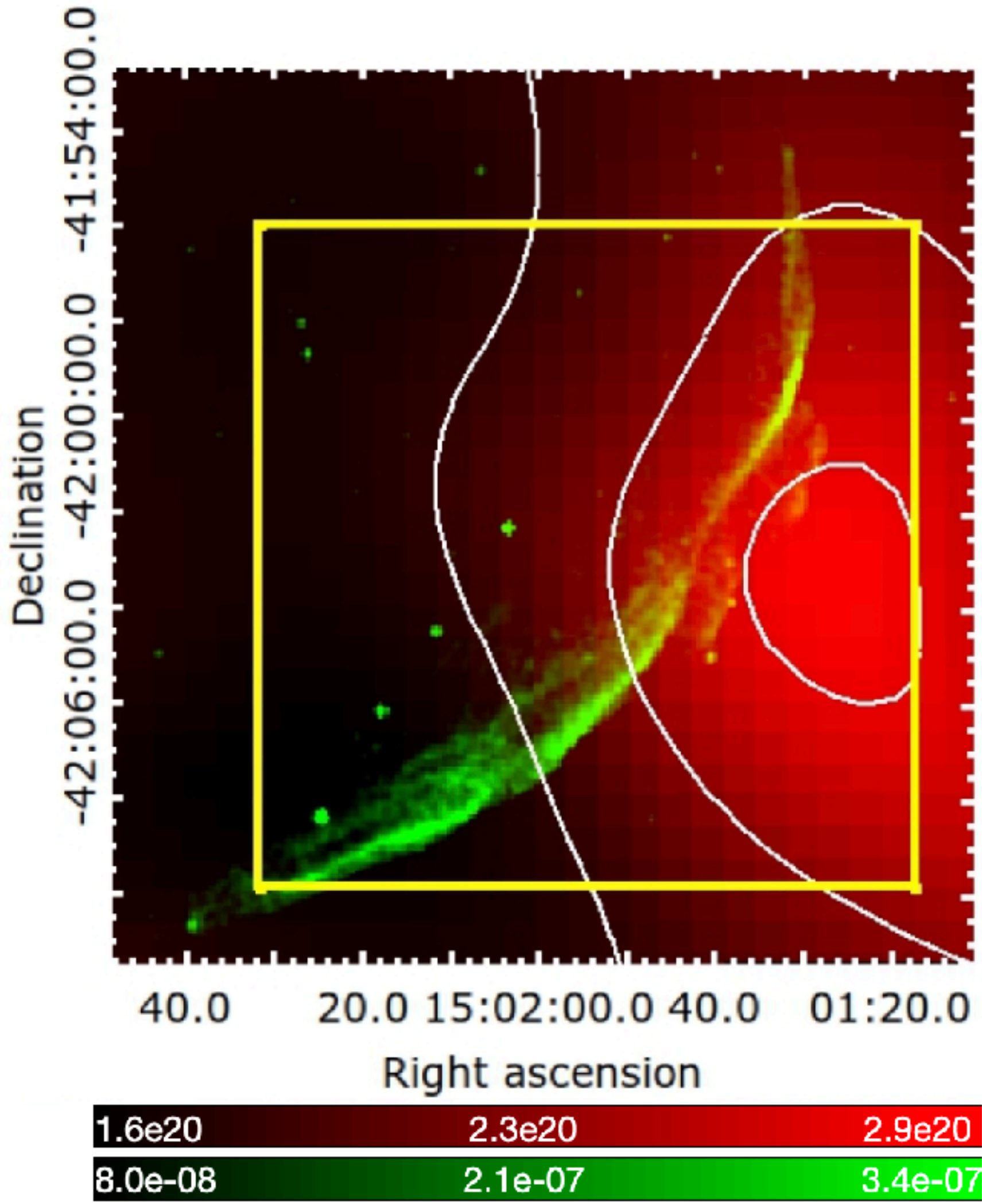
Transient gamma rays from the 2021 outburst of RS Ophiuchi

Vo Hong Minh Phan

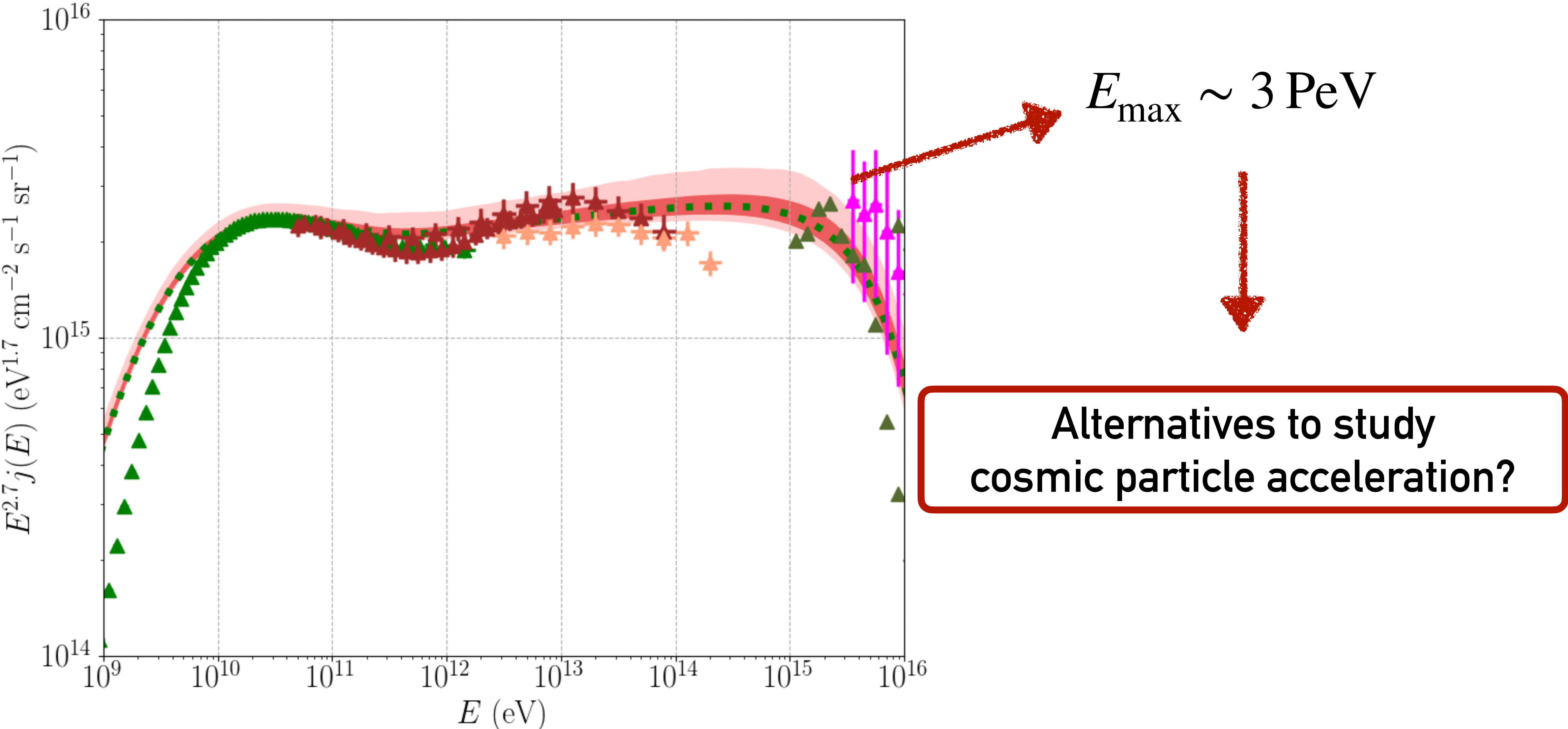
Observatoire de Paris and Sorbonne University

with Enrico Peretti, Pierre Cristofari, Vincent Tatischeff and Andrea Ciardi

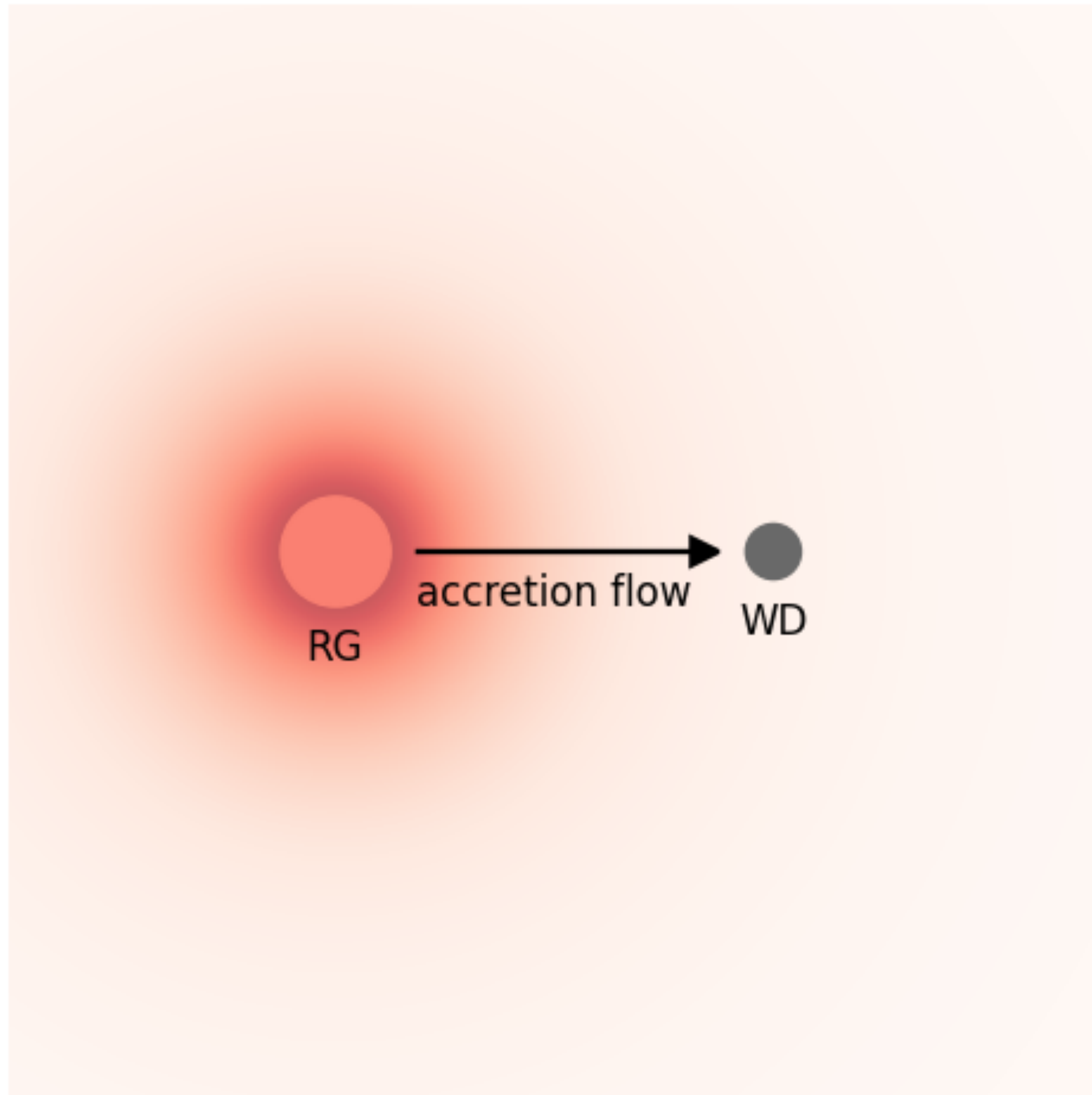
Motivation



Motivation

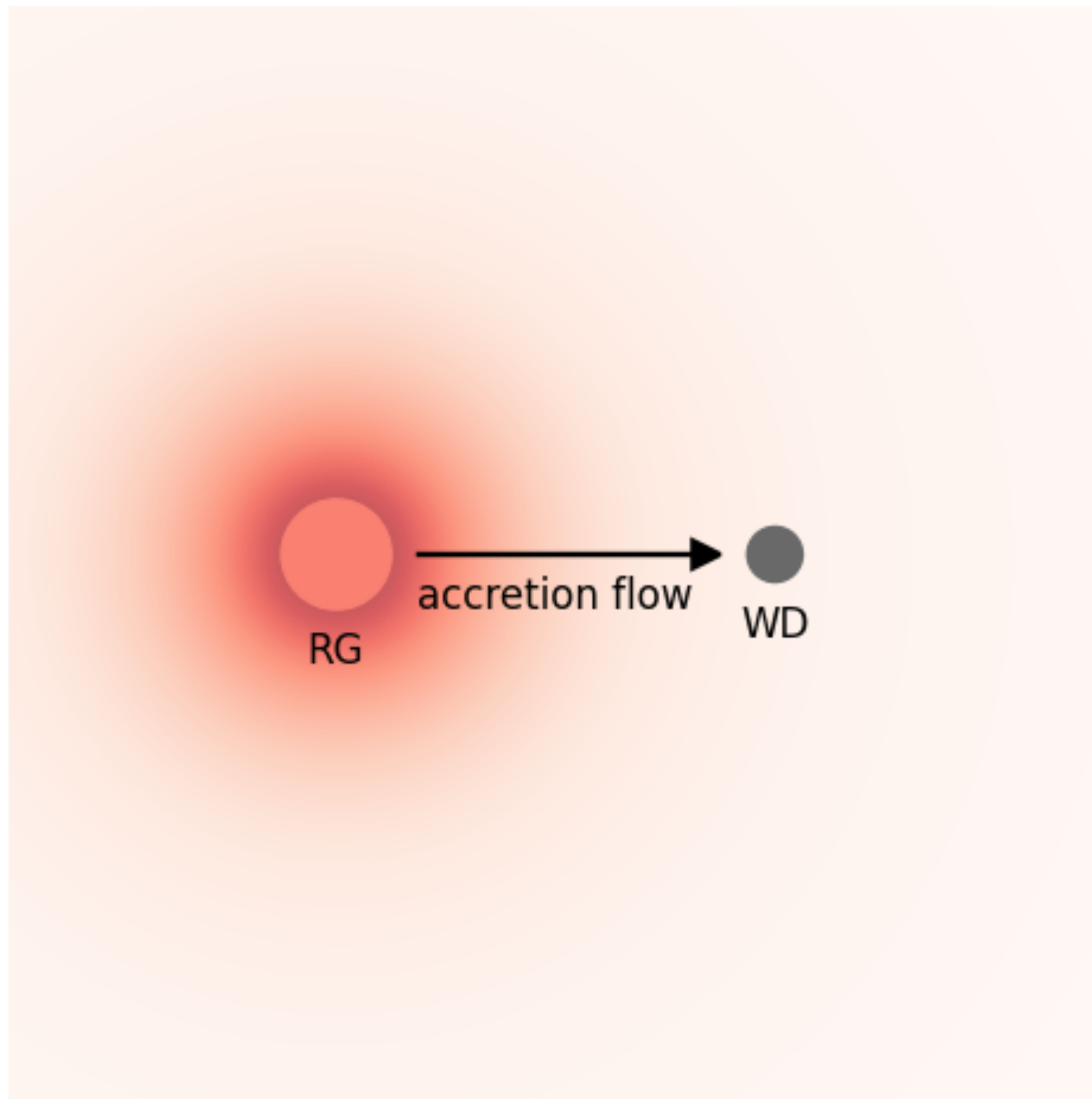


Schematic view of RS Ophiuchi



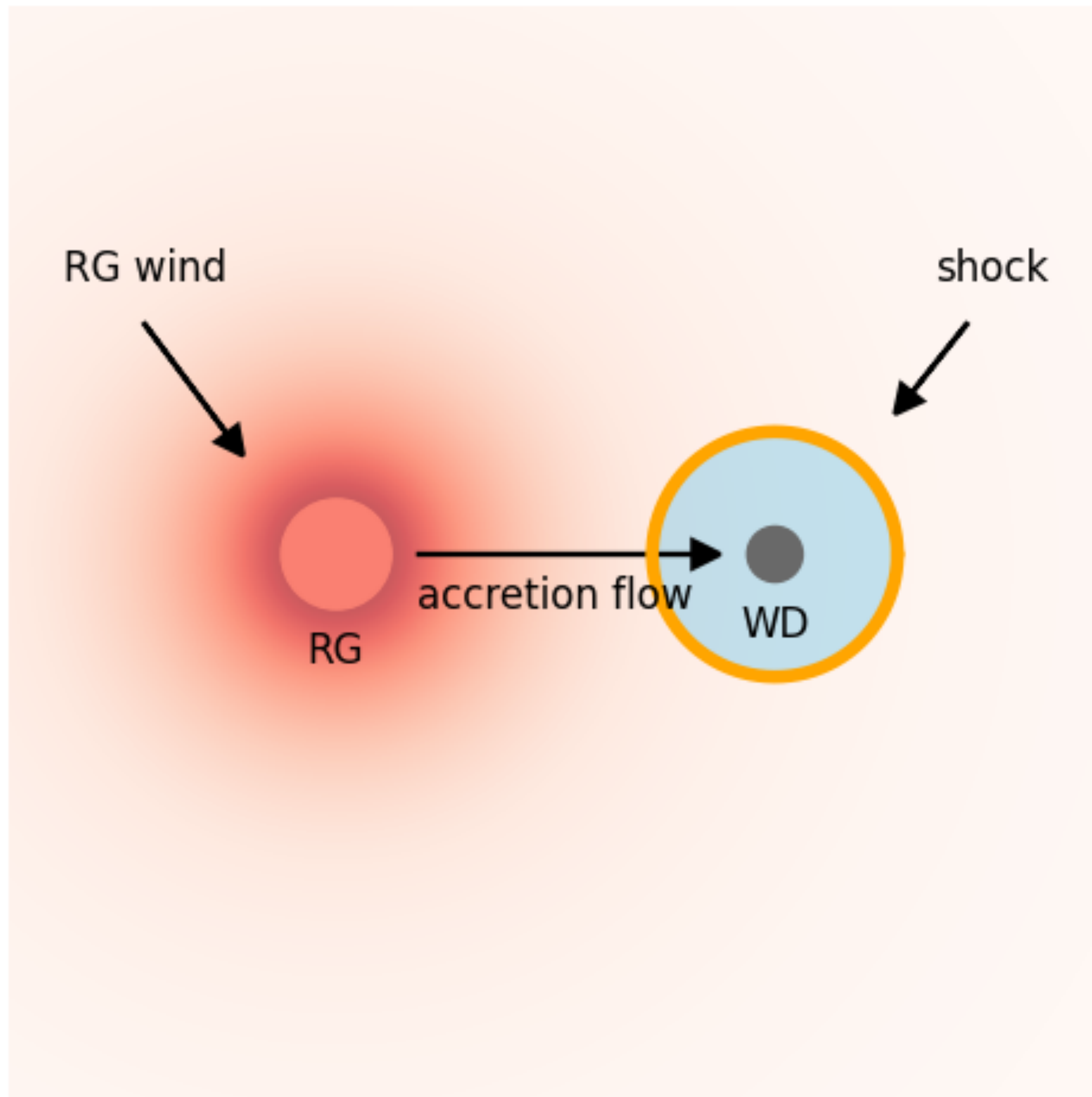
- White dwarf embedded in red giant wind.

Schematic view of RS Ophiuchi



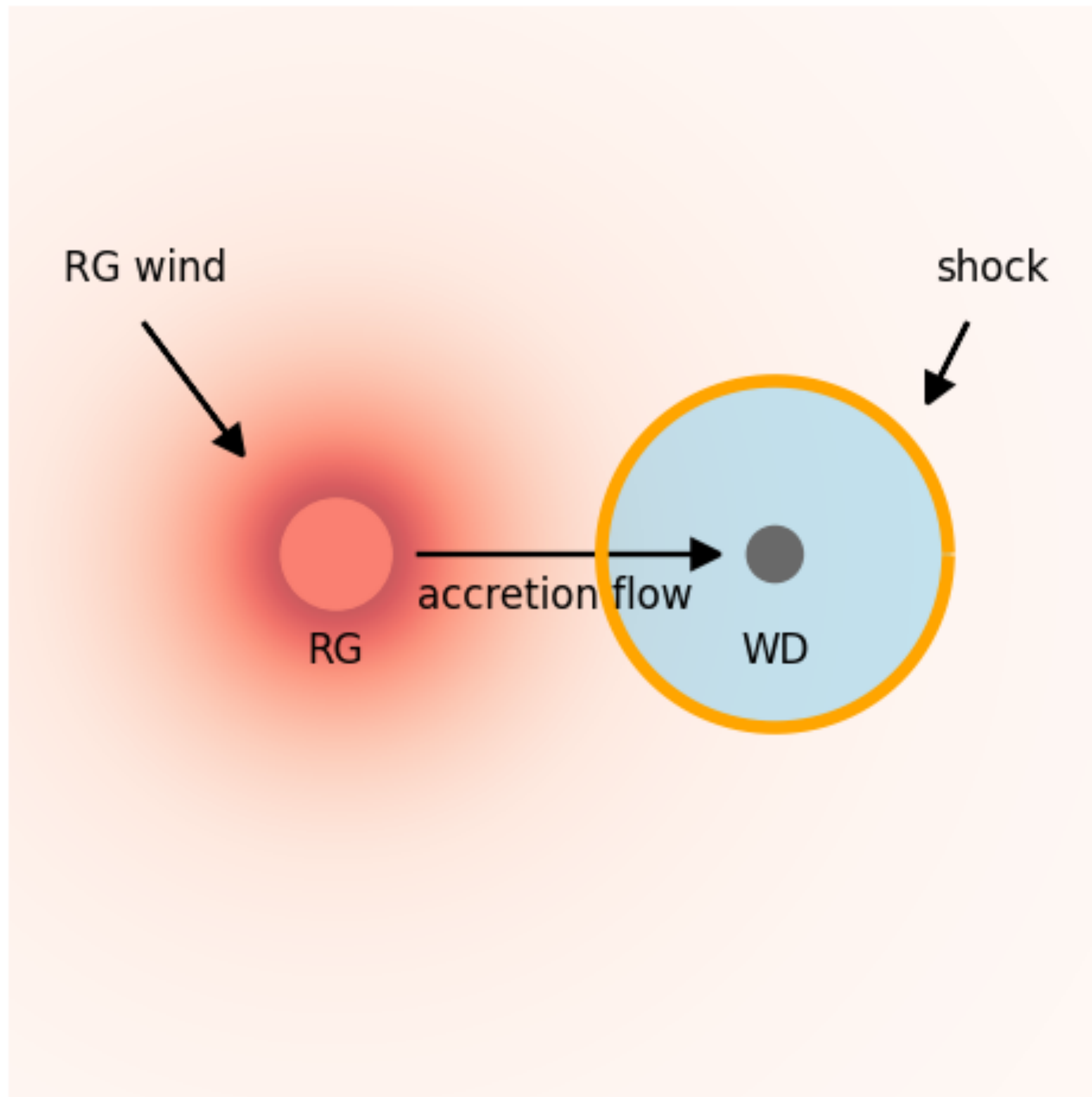
- White dwarf embedded in red giant wind.
- Distance to Earth ~ 1.5 kpc or 2.5 kpc ?
- Size of the system ~ 1.5 au.
- B-field close to red giant ~ 1 G to 10 G.
- Gas density close to red giant $\sim 10^8$ cm $^{-3}$.

Schematic view of RS Ophiuchi



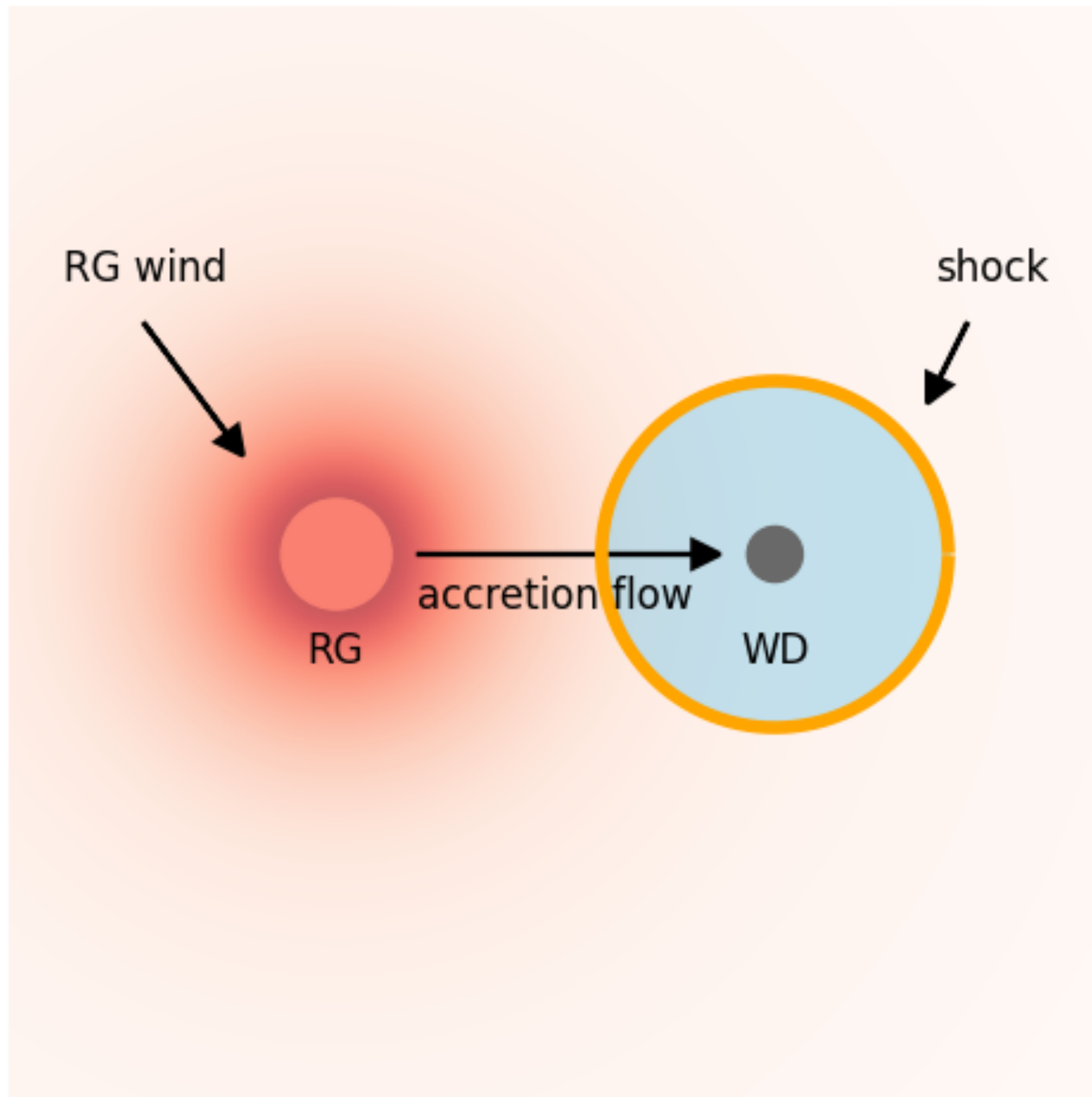
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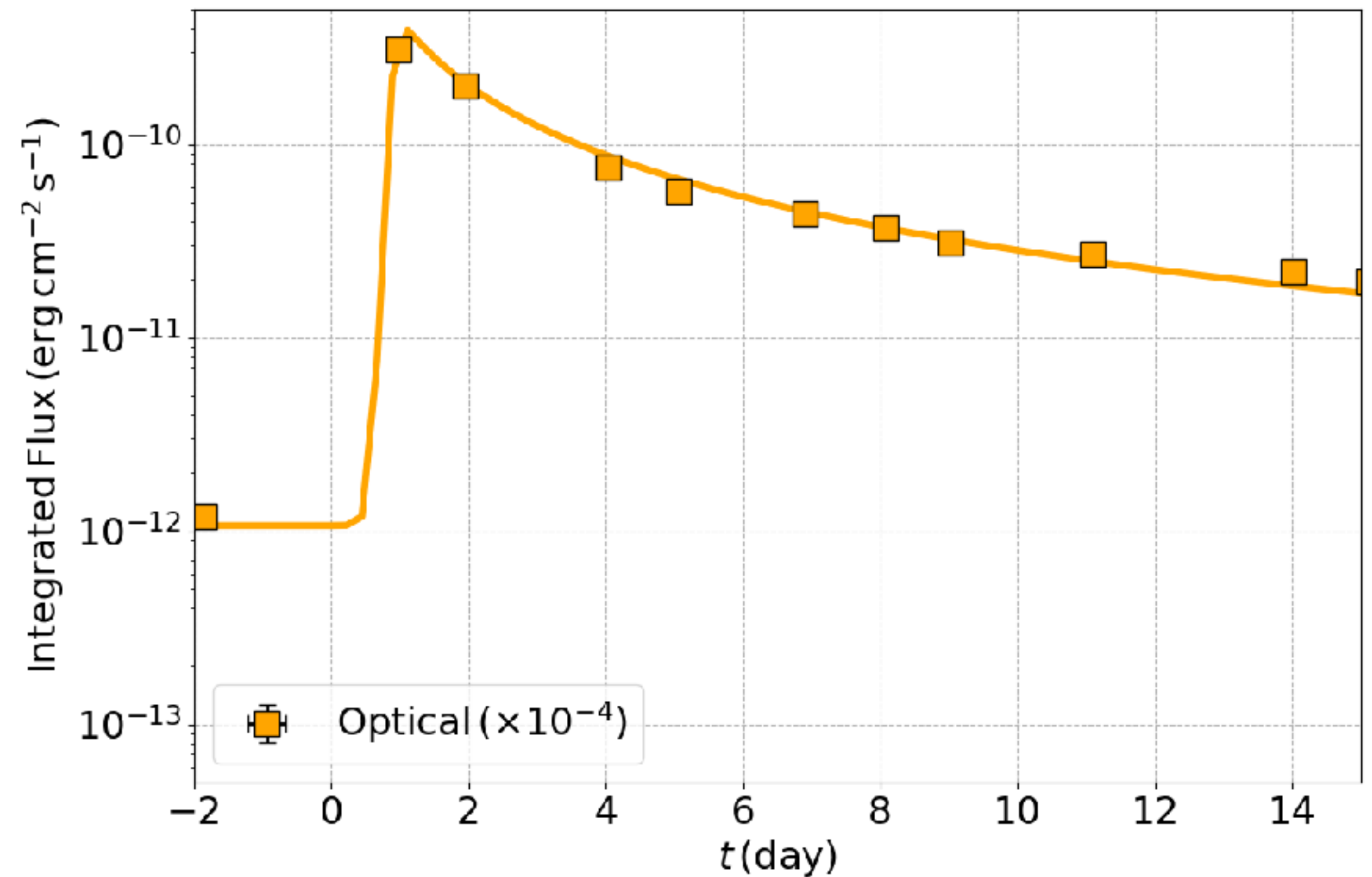


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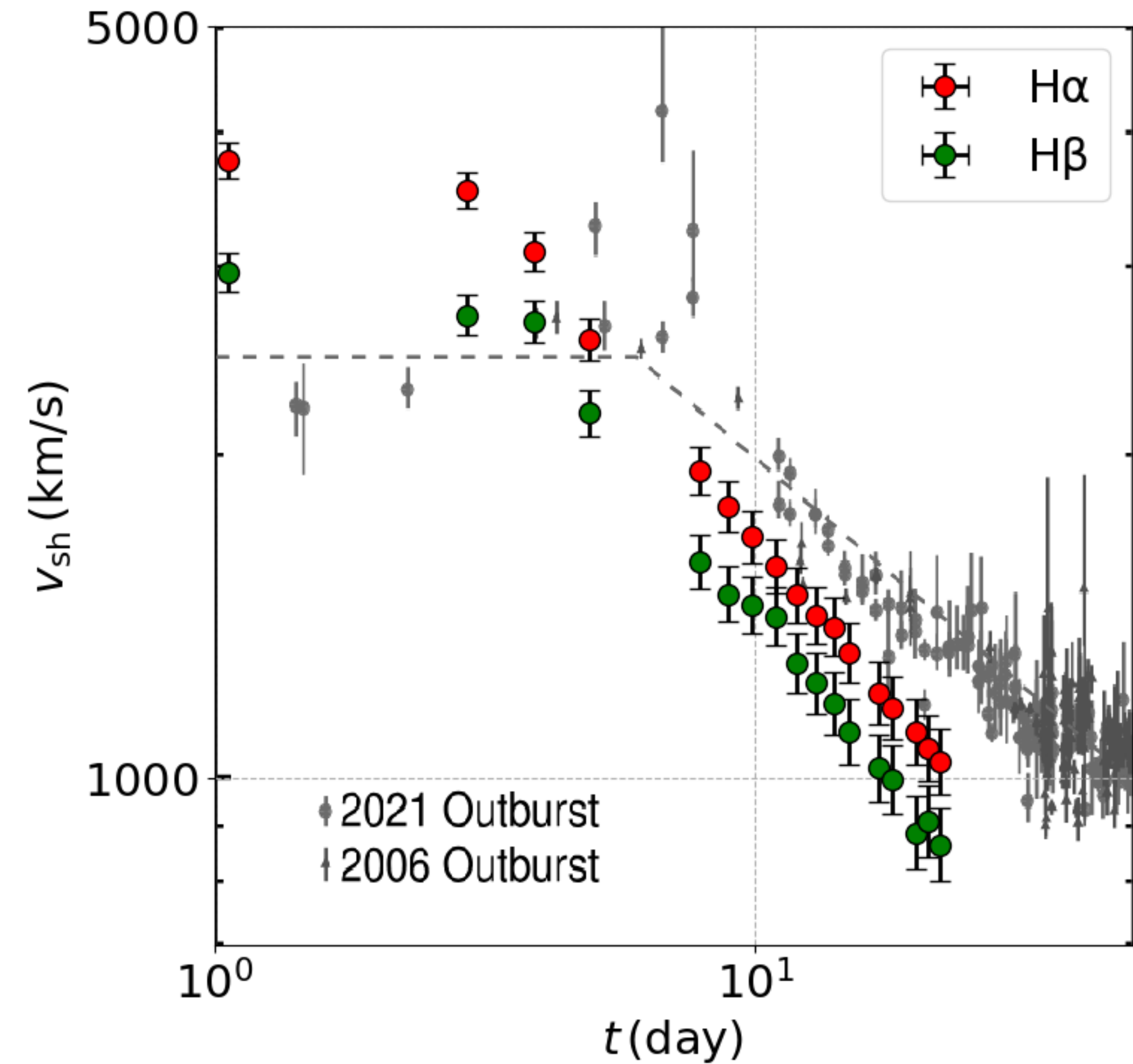
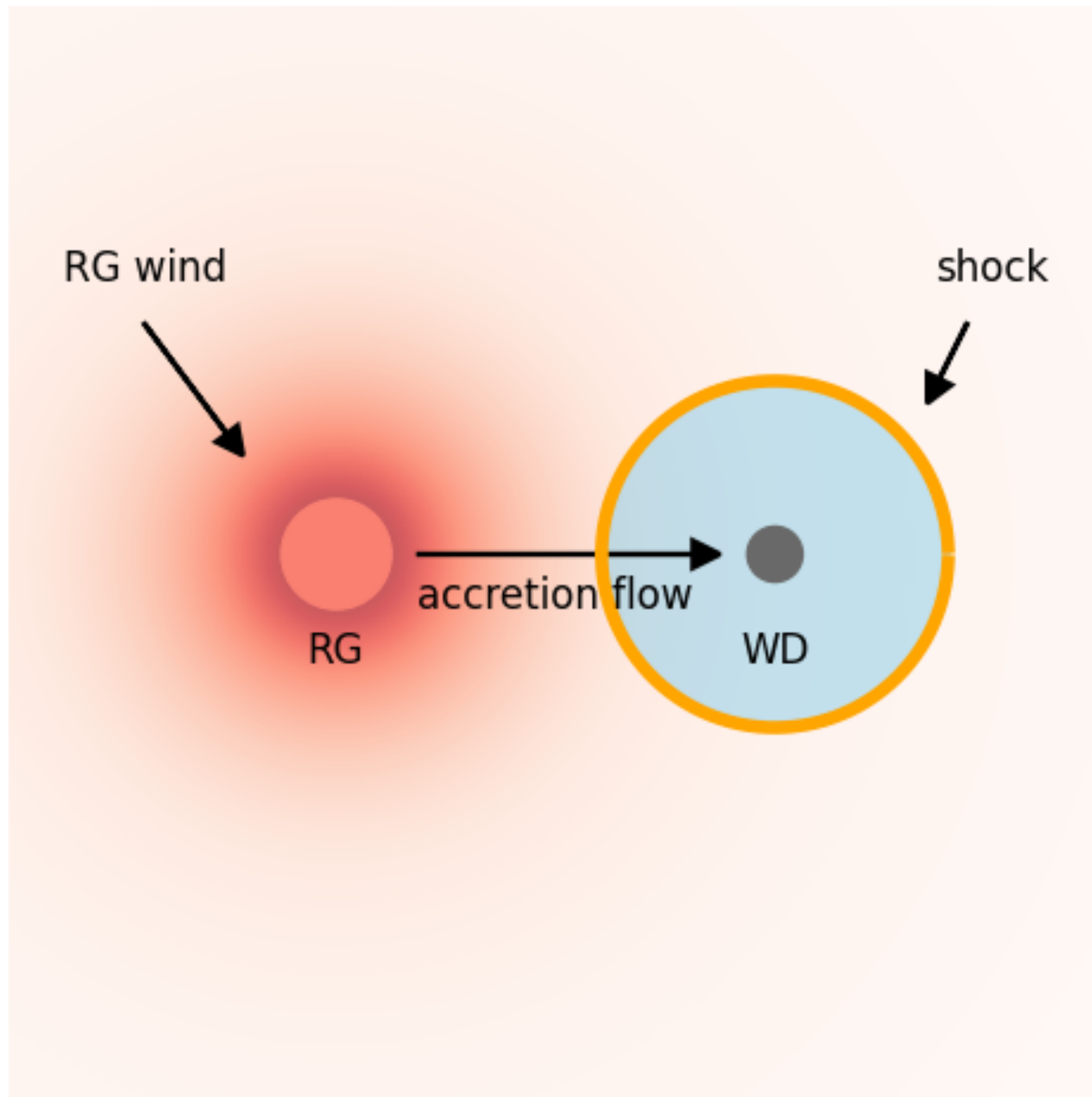
Optical light curve



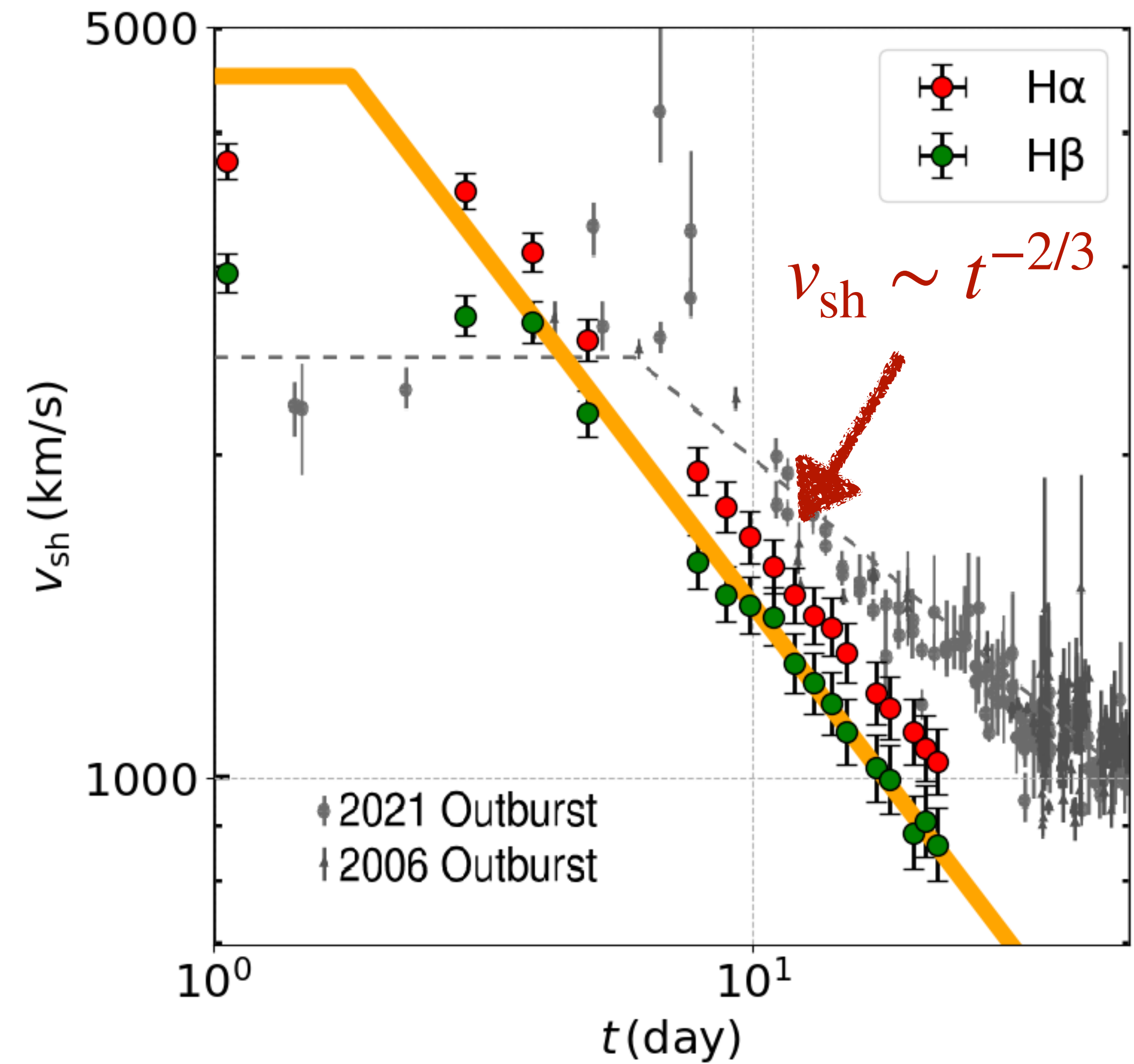
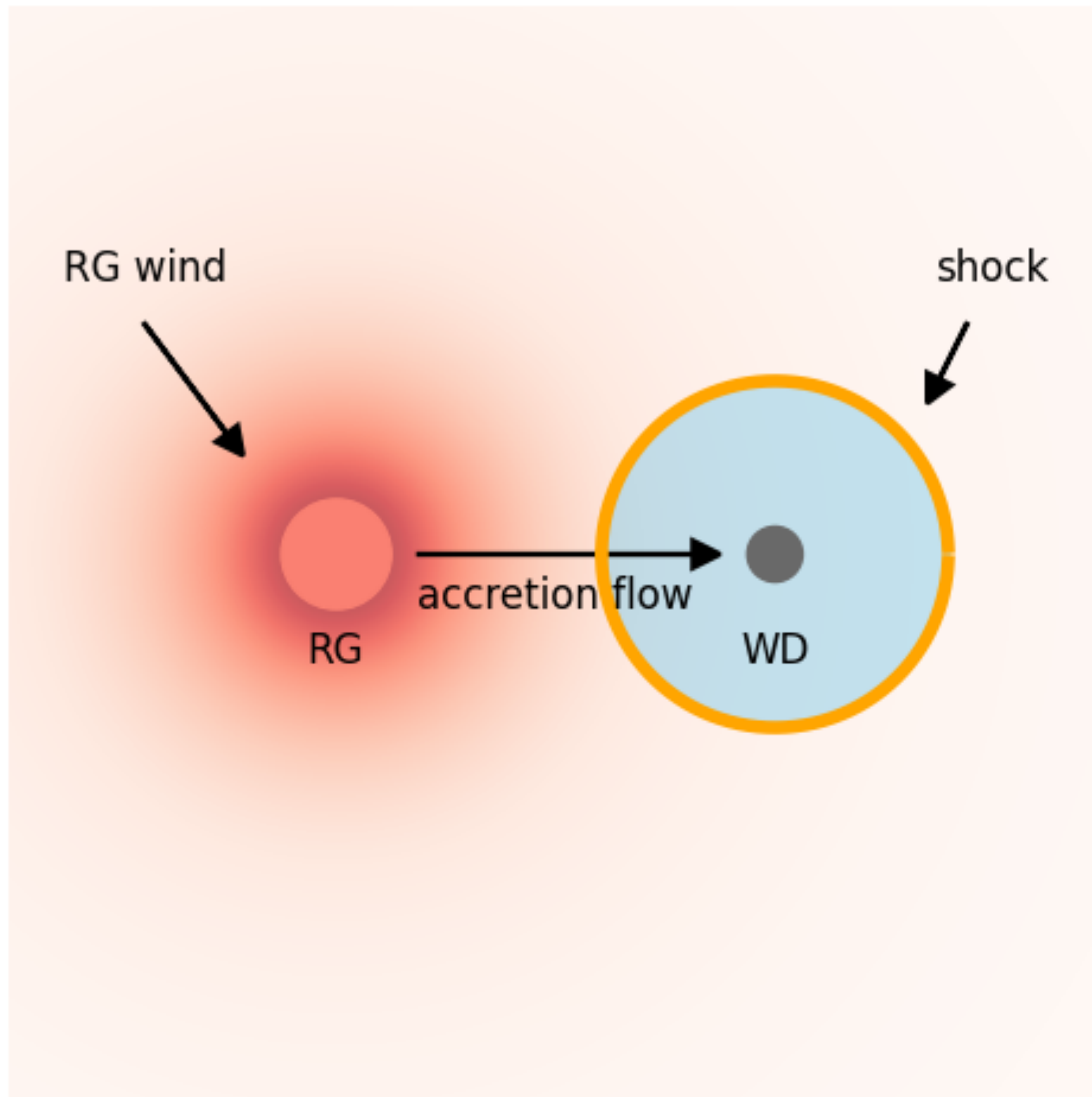
$t = 0$ day at 2021 August 8.25 in Coordinated Universal Time



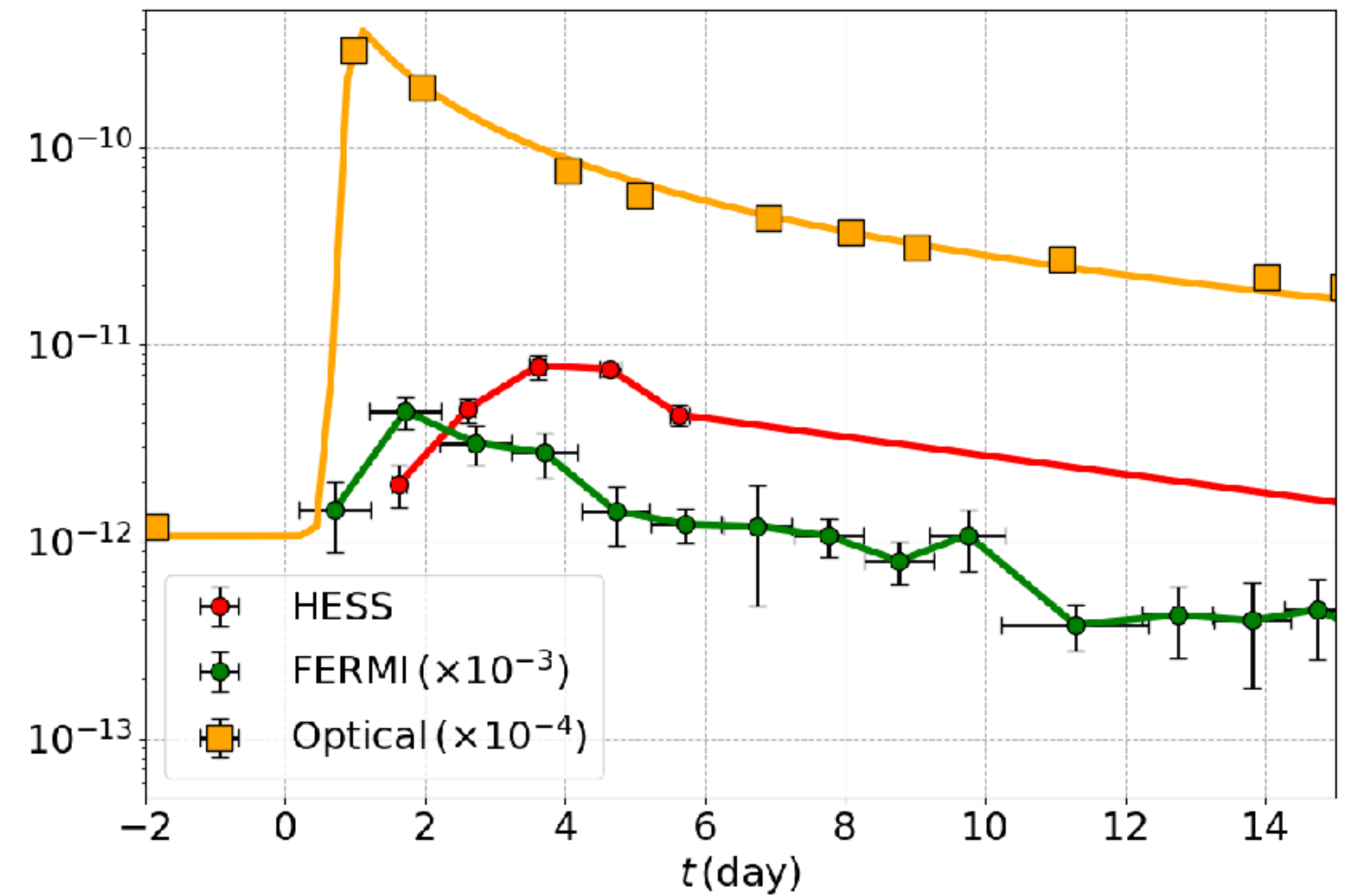
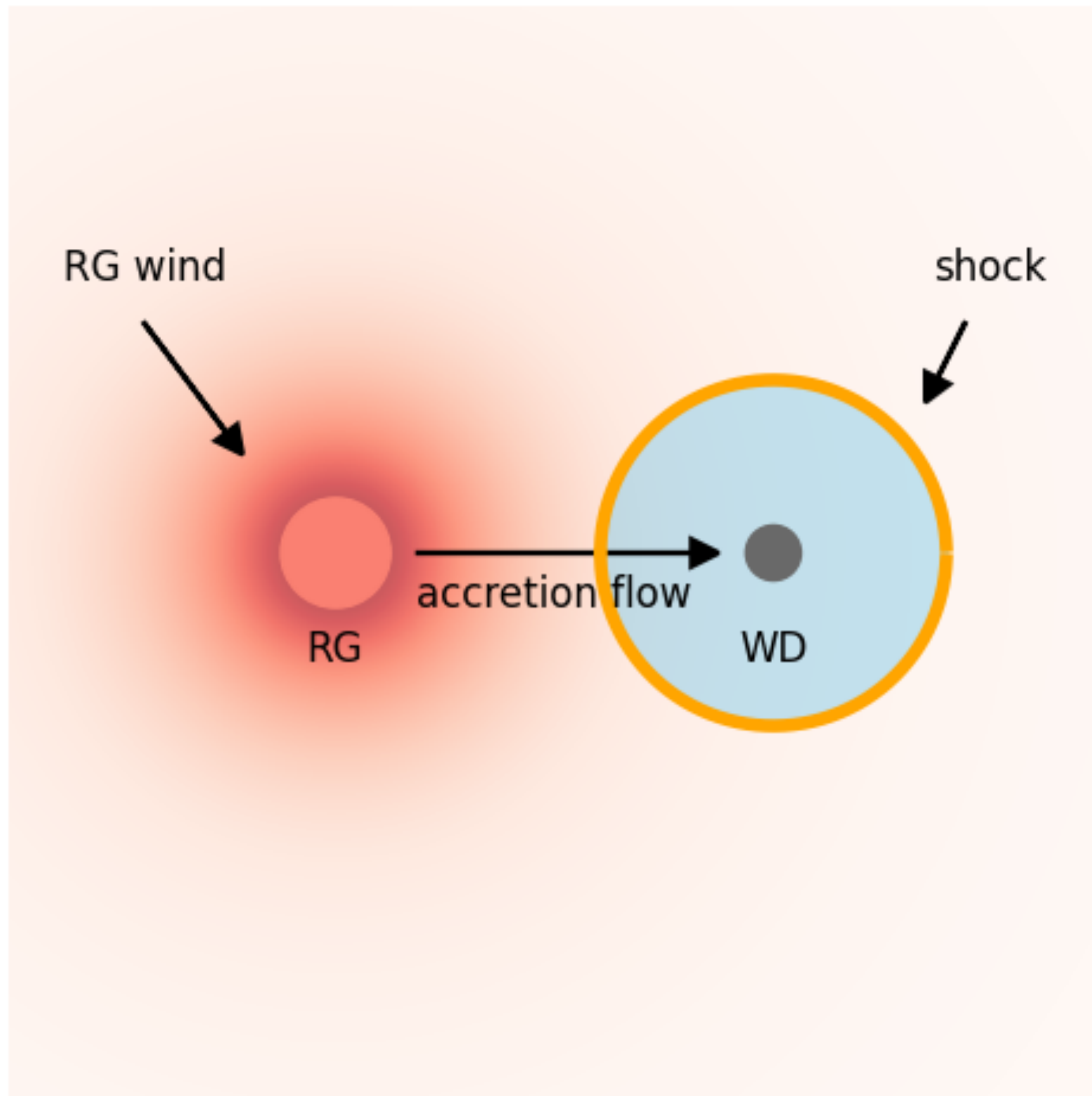
Shock dynamics



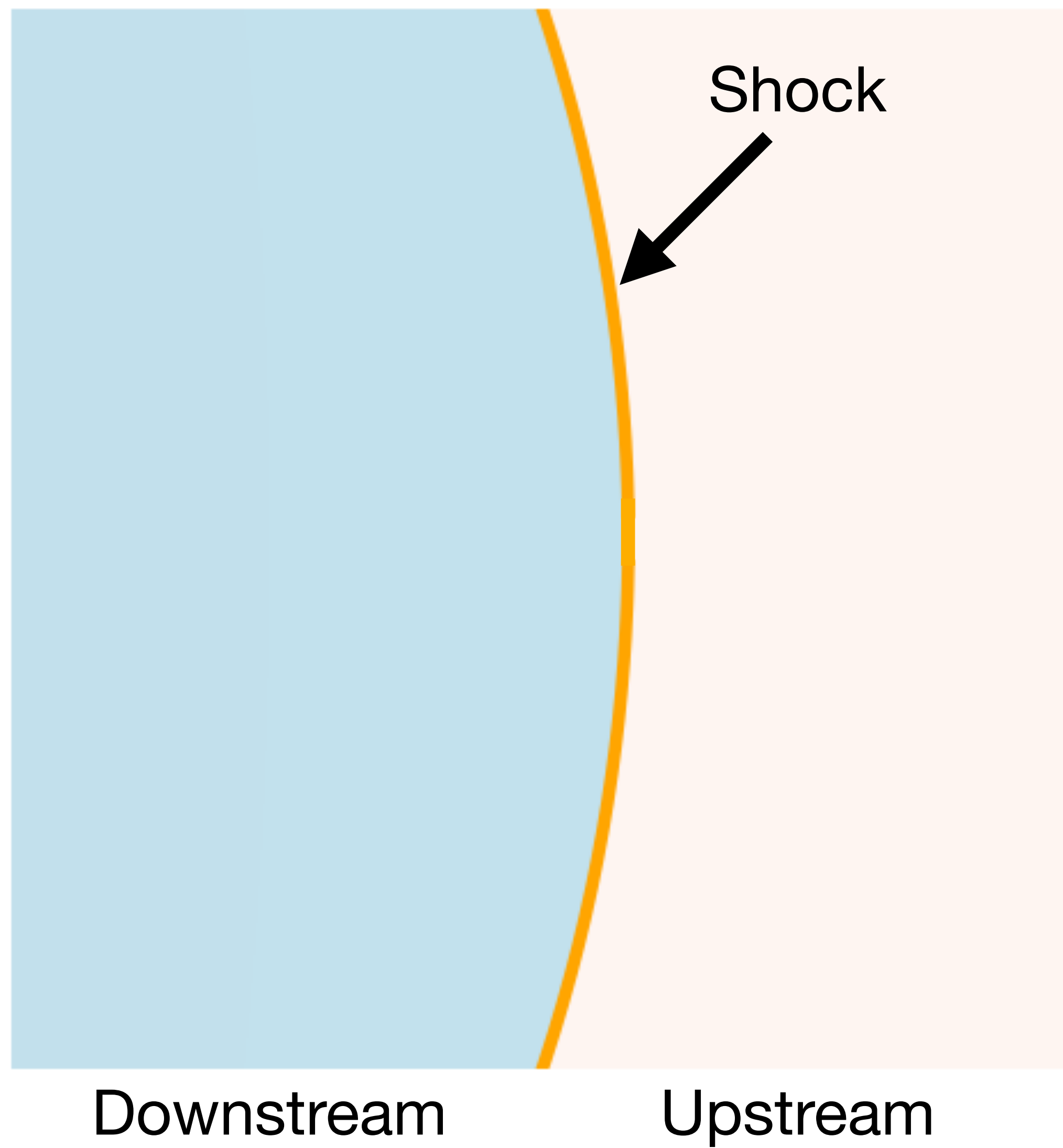
Shock dynamics



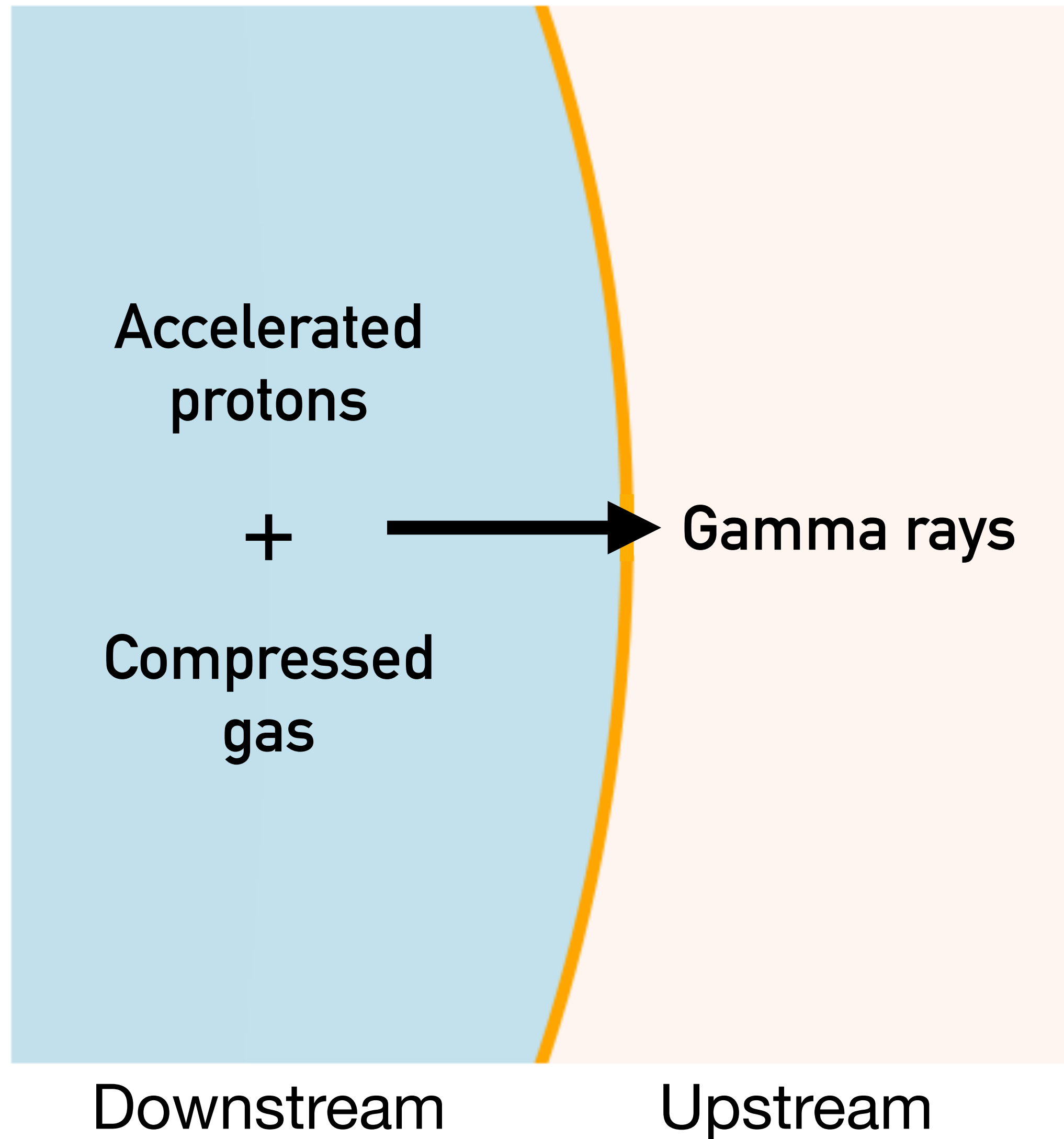
Gamma-ray light curves



Particle acceleration in nova shocks

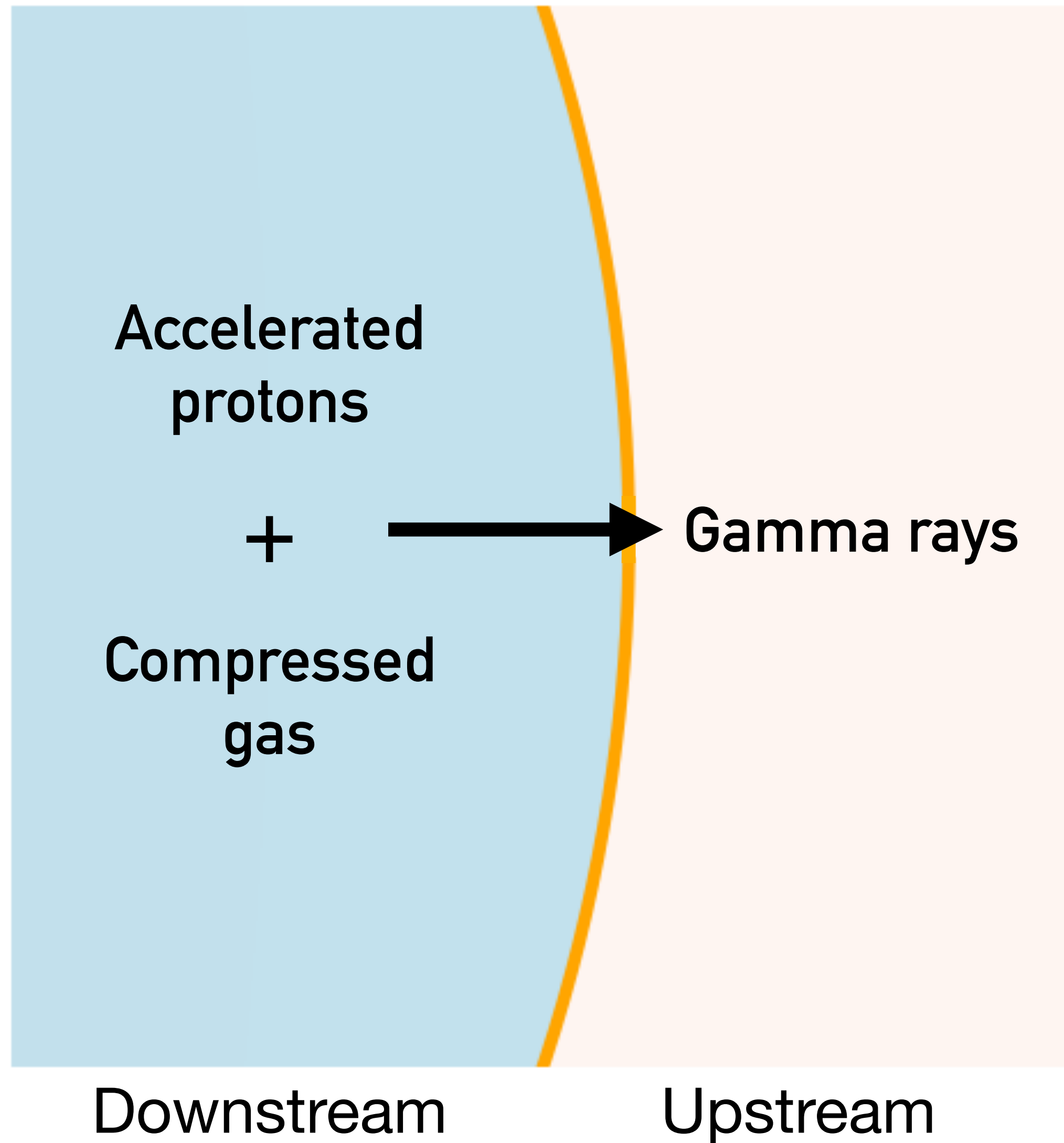


Particle acceleration in nova shocks



$$\frac{\partial N(E, t)}{\partial t} = \pi R_{\text{sh}}^2(t) v_{\text{sh}}(t) f_p(E, t),$$

Particle acceleration in nova shocks

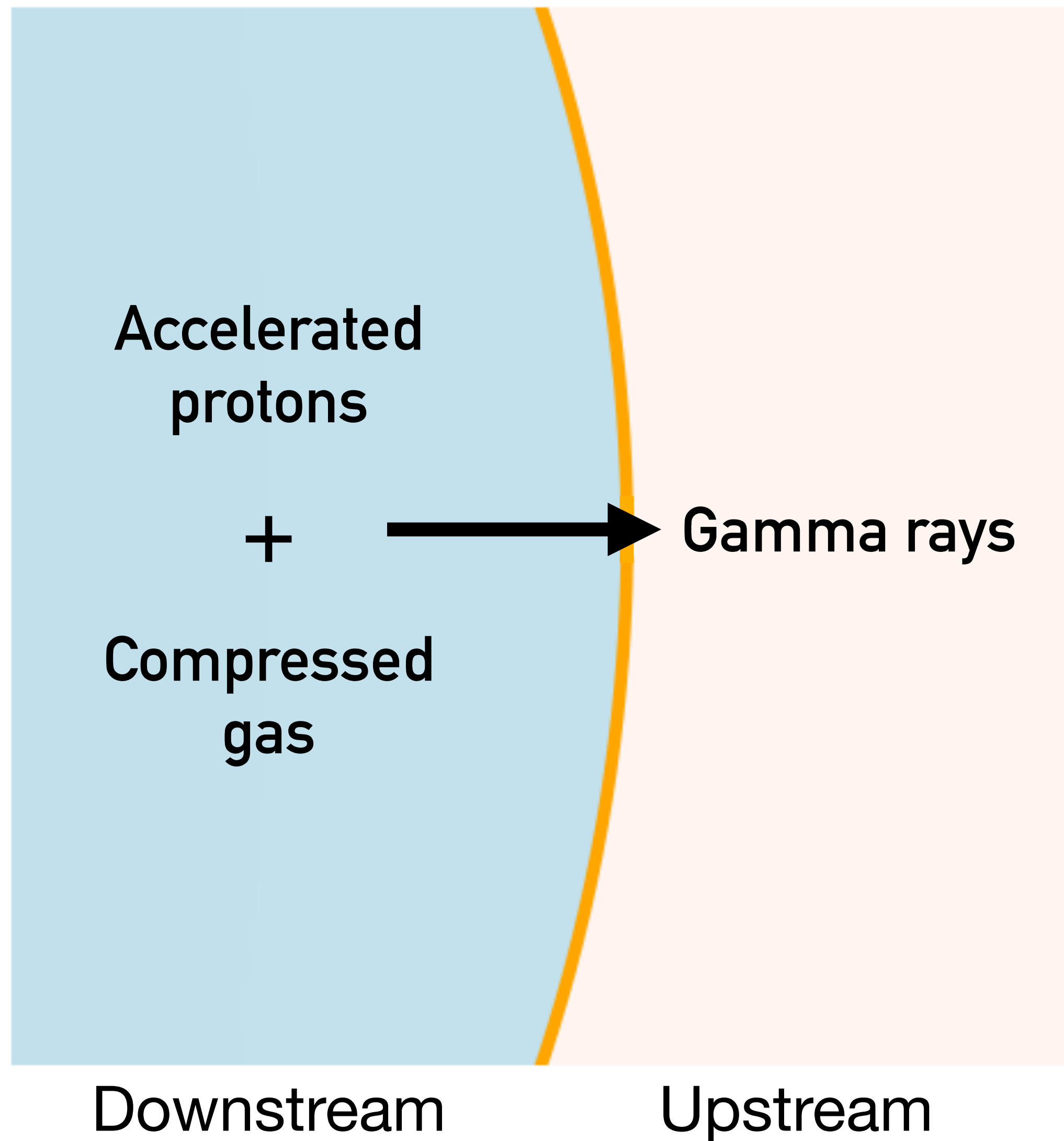


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Shock dynamics

Particle acceleration in nova shocks



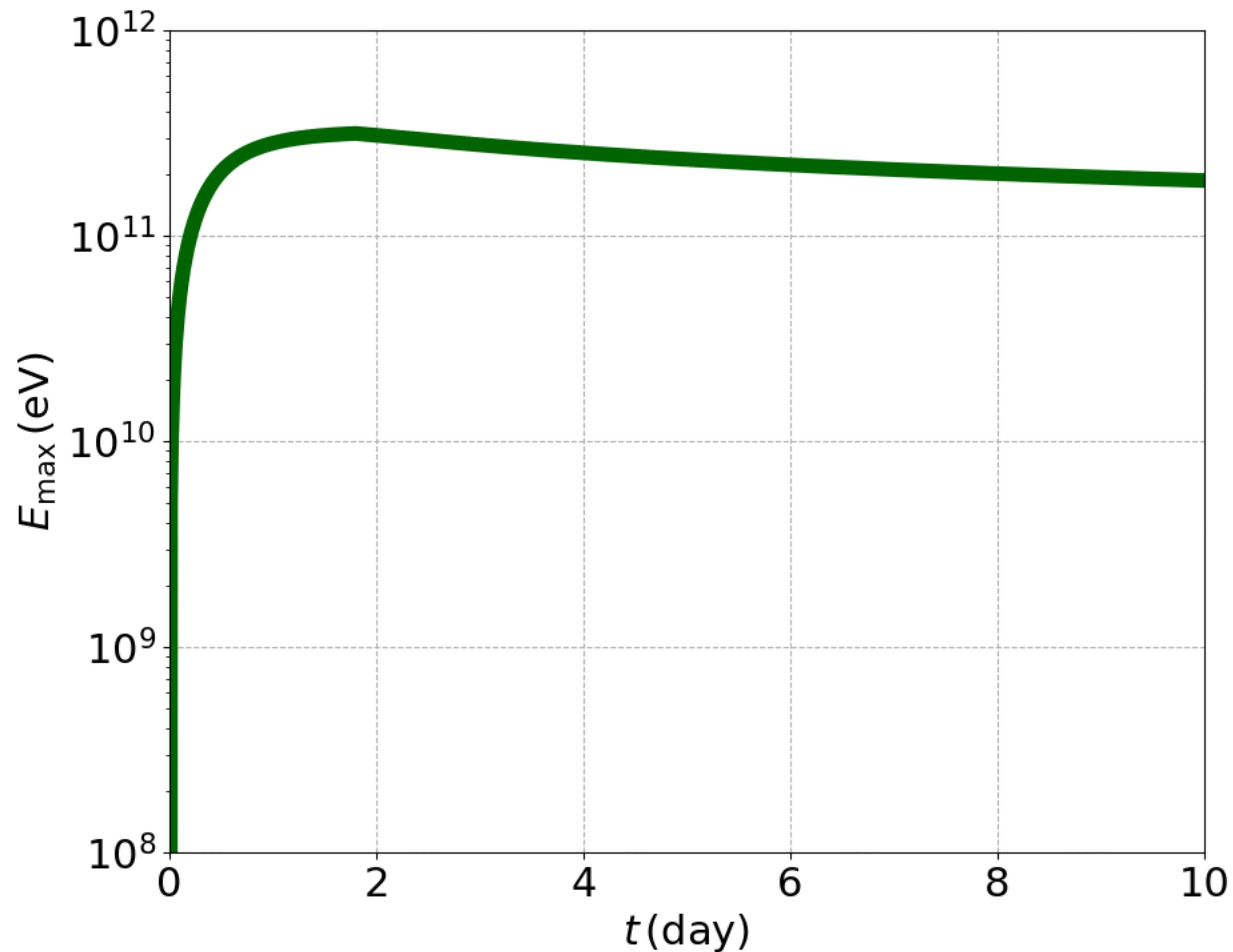
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↓

Shock injection spectrum

$$f_p(E, t) \sim E^{-2.2} \exp\left(-\frac{E}{E_{\text{max}}(t)}\right)$$

Particle acceleration in nova shocks



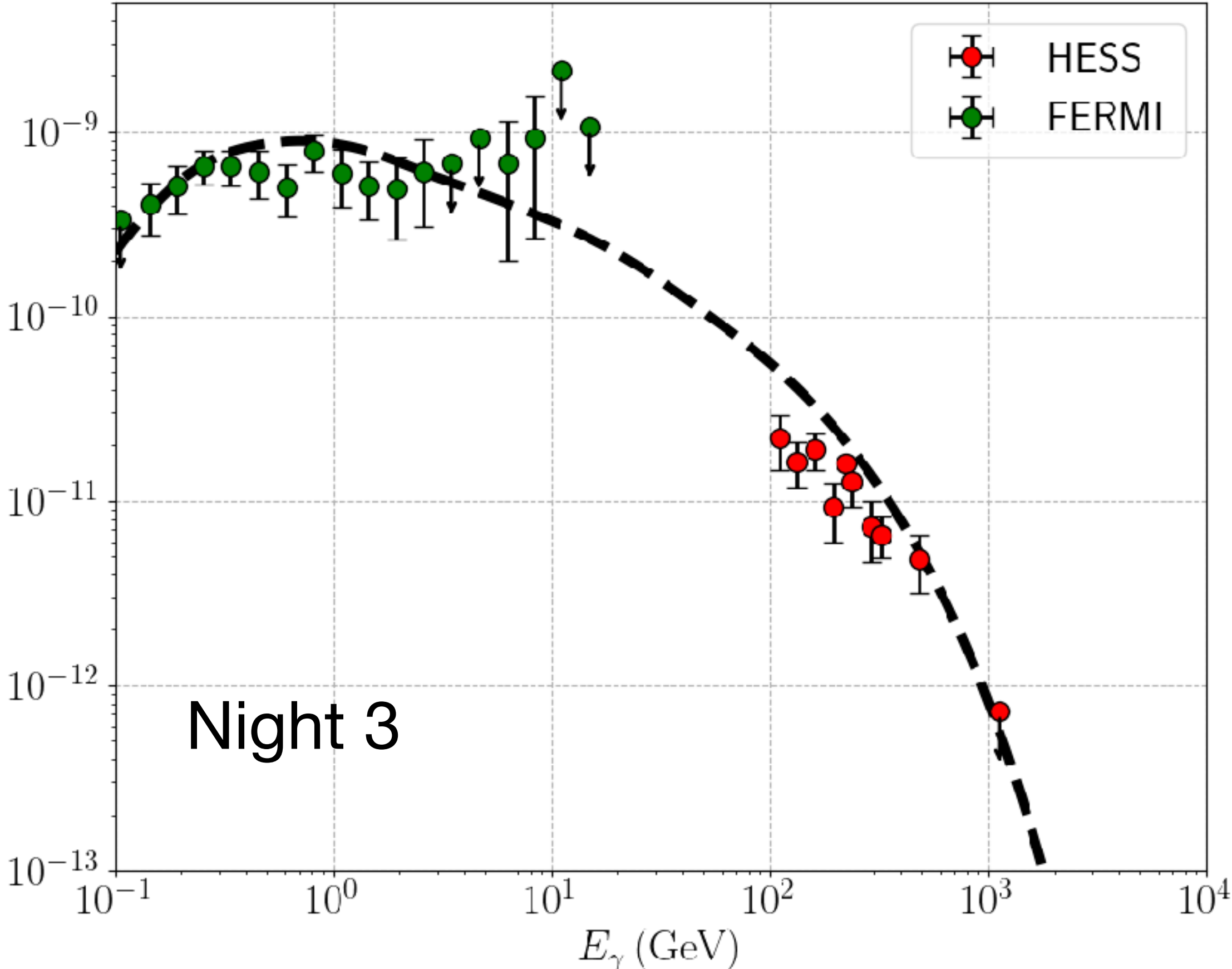
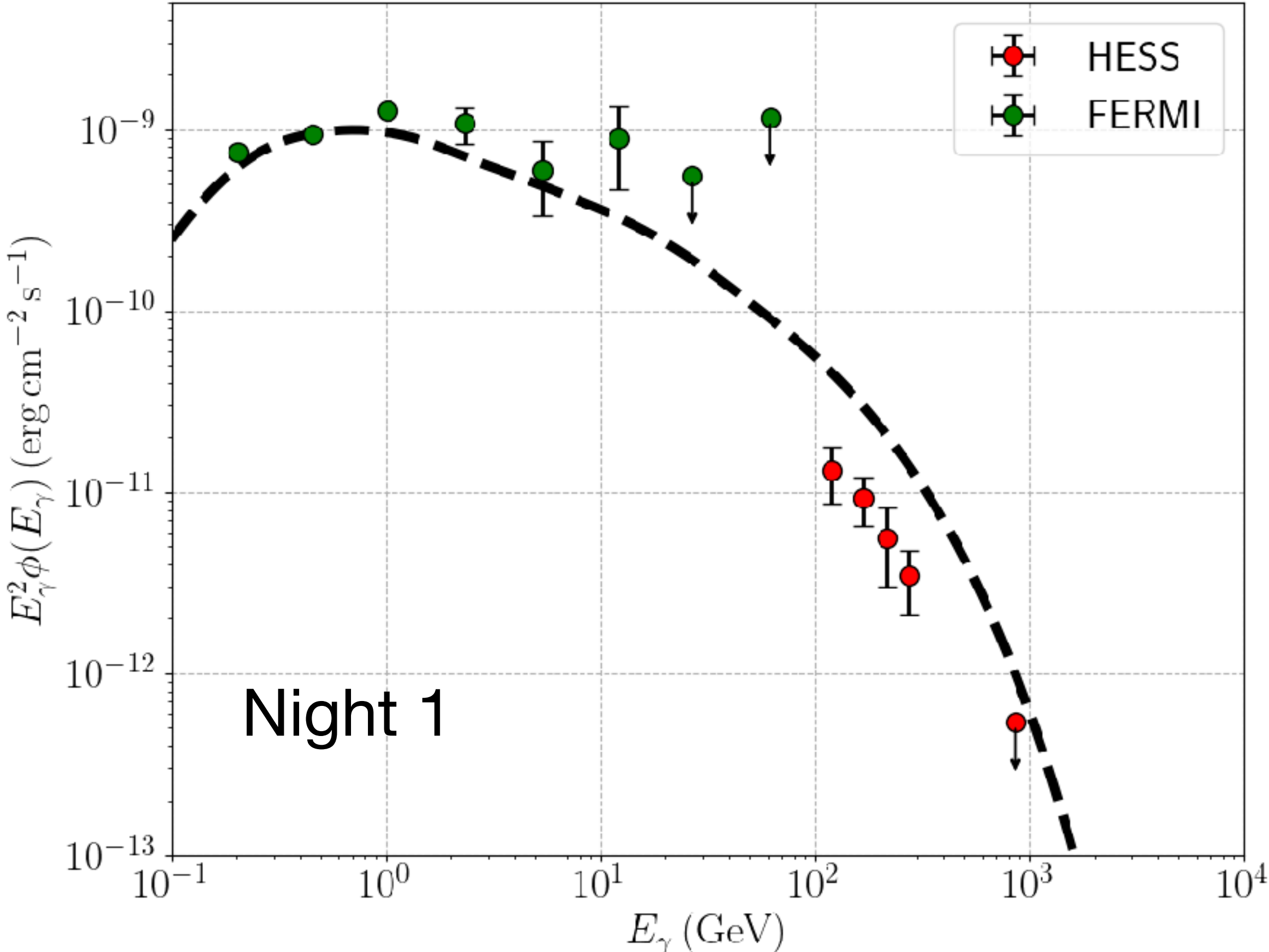
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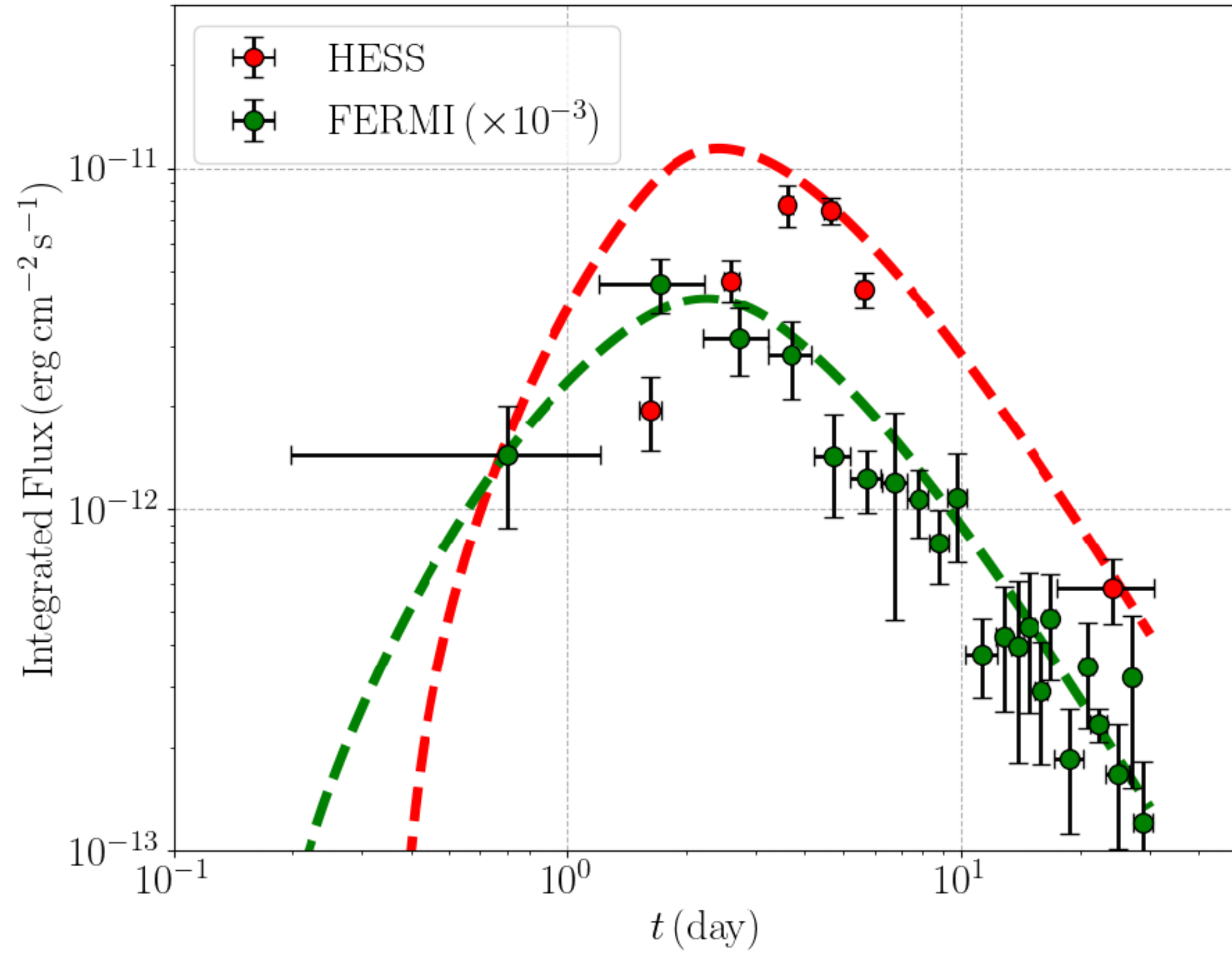
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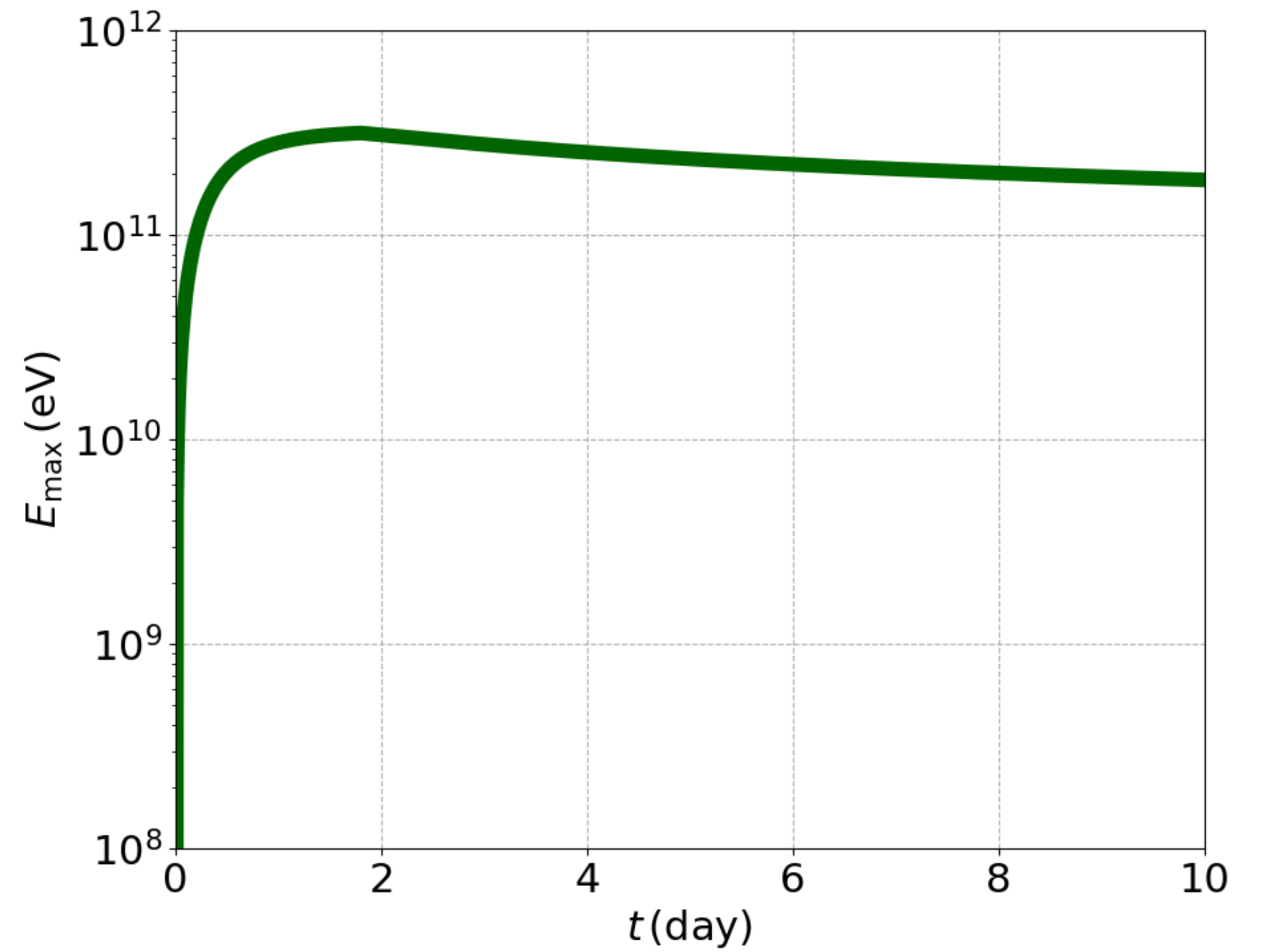
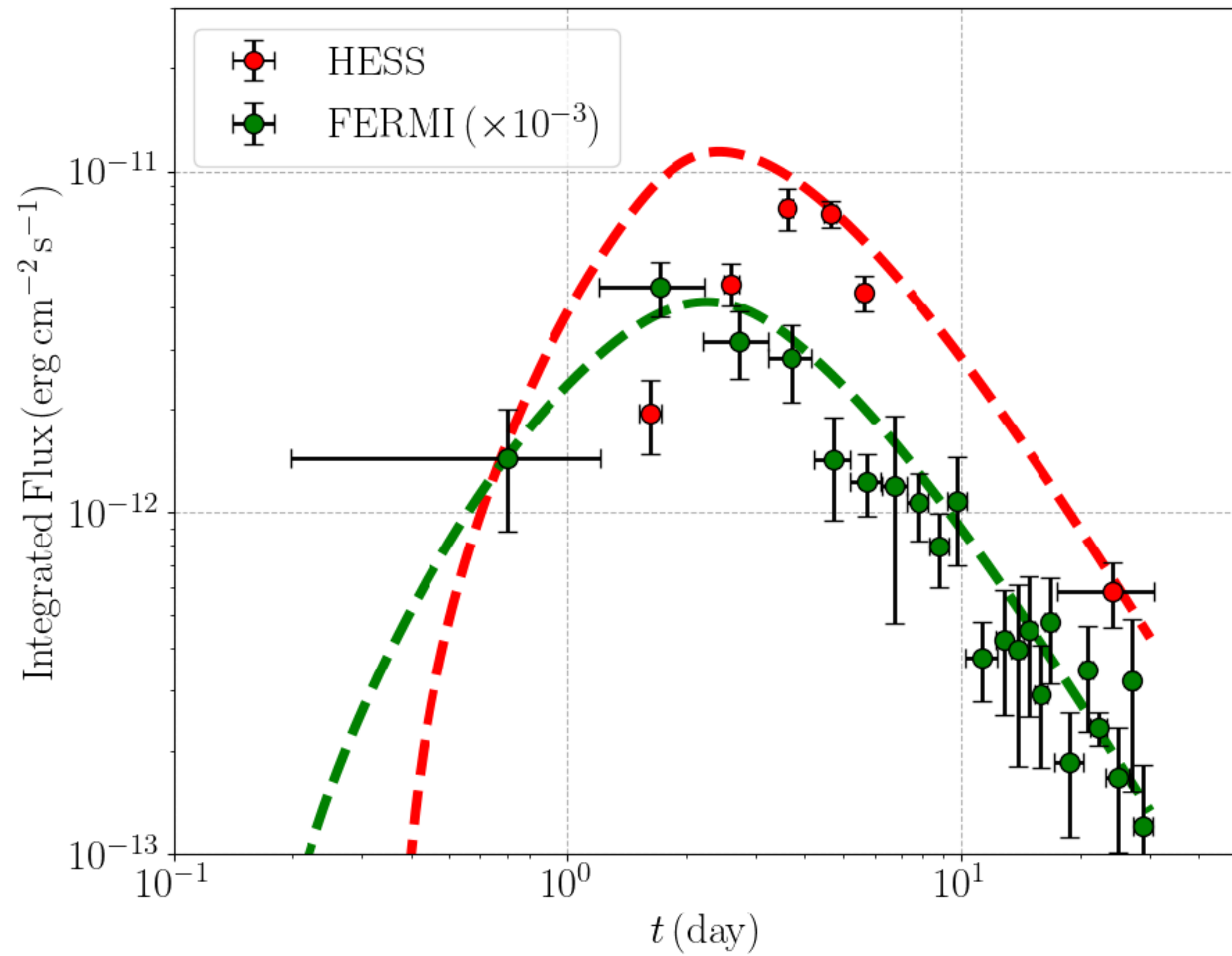
Gamma-ray emission



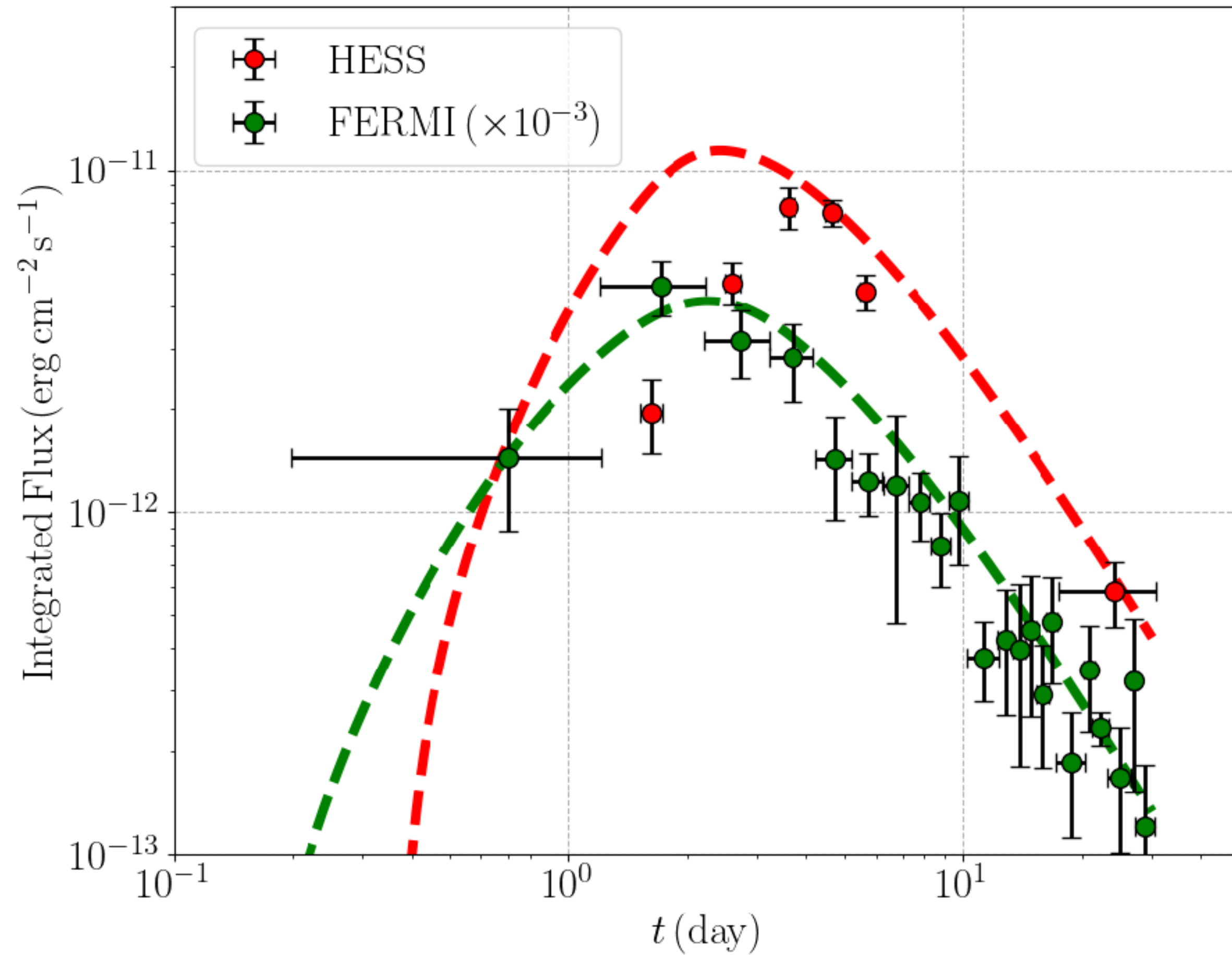
Gamma-ray emission



Gamma-ray emission

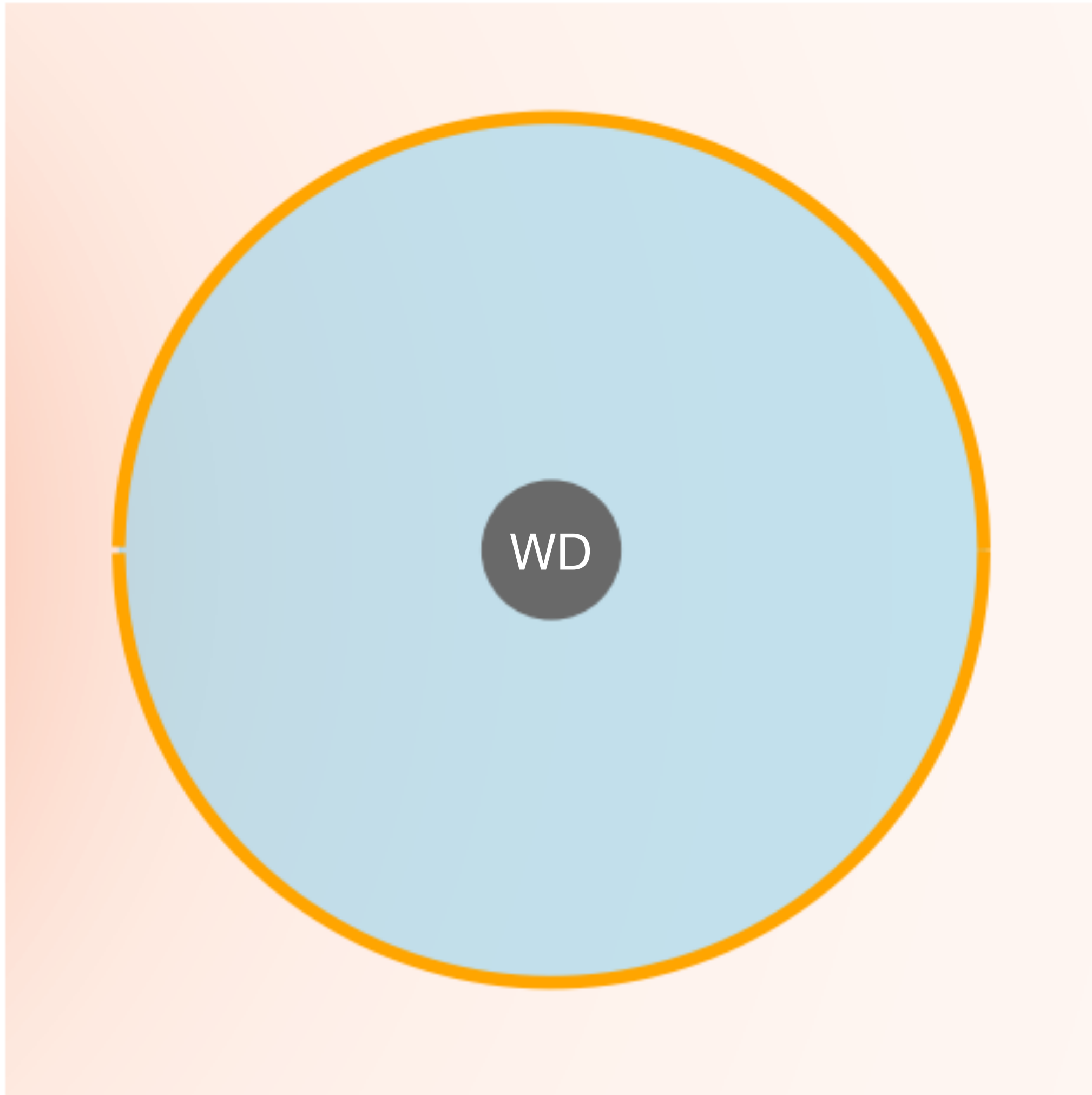


Gamma-ray emission

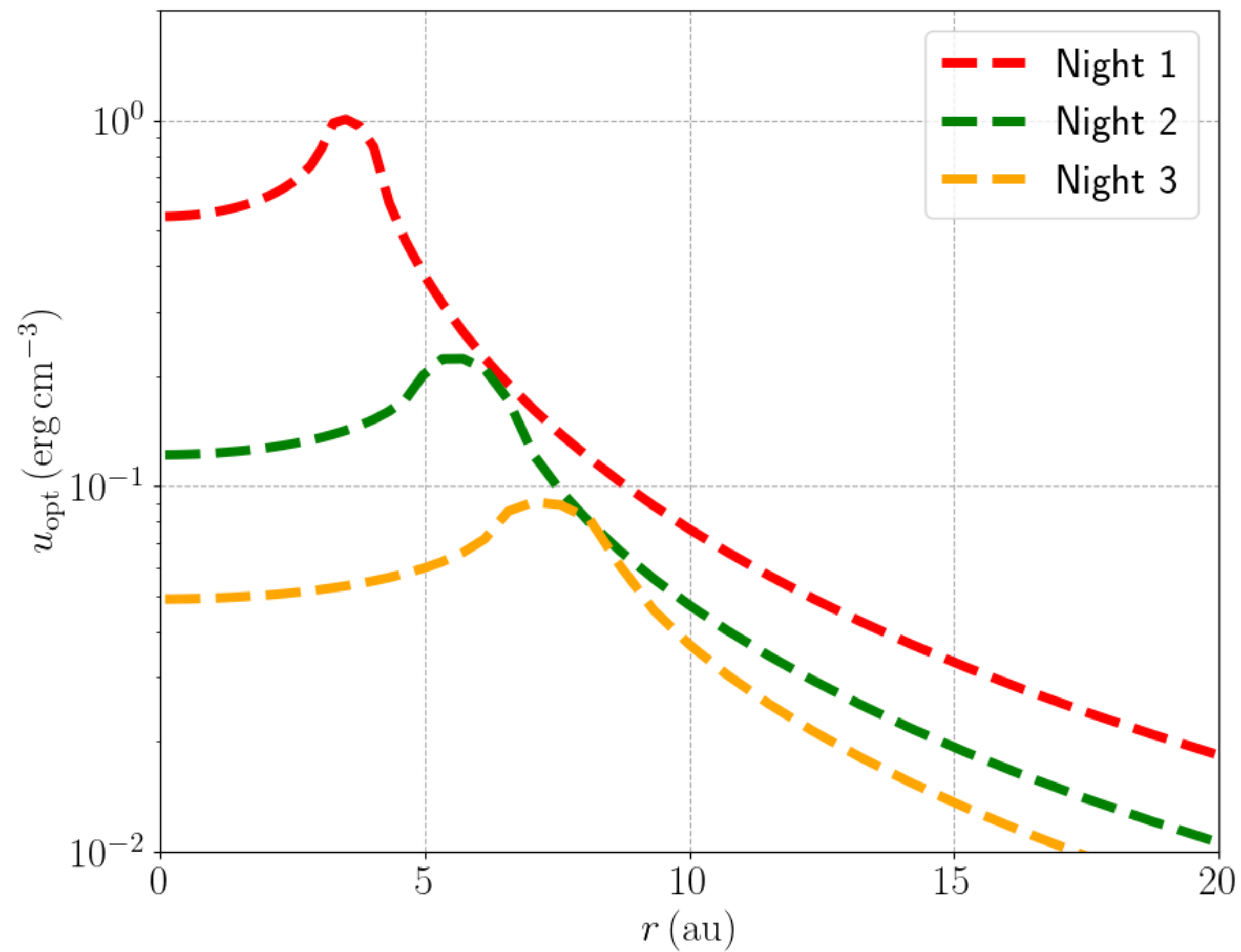
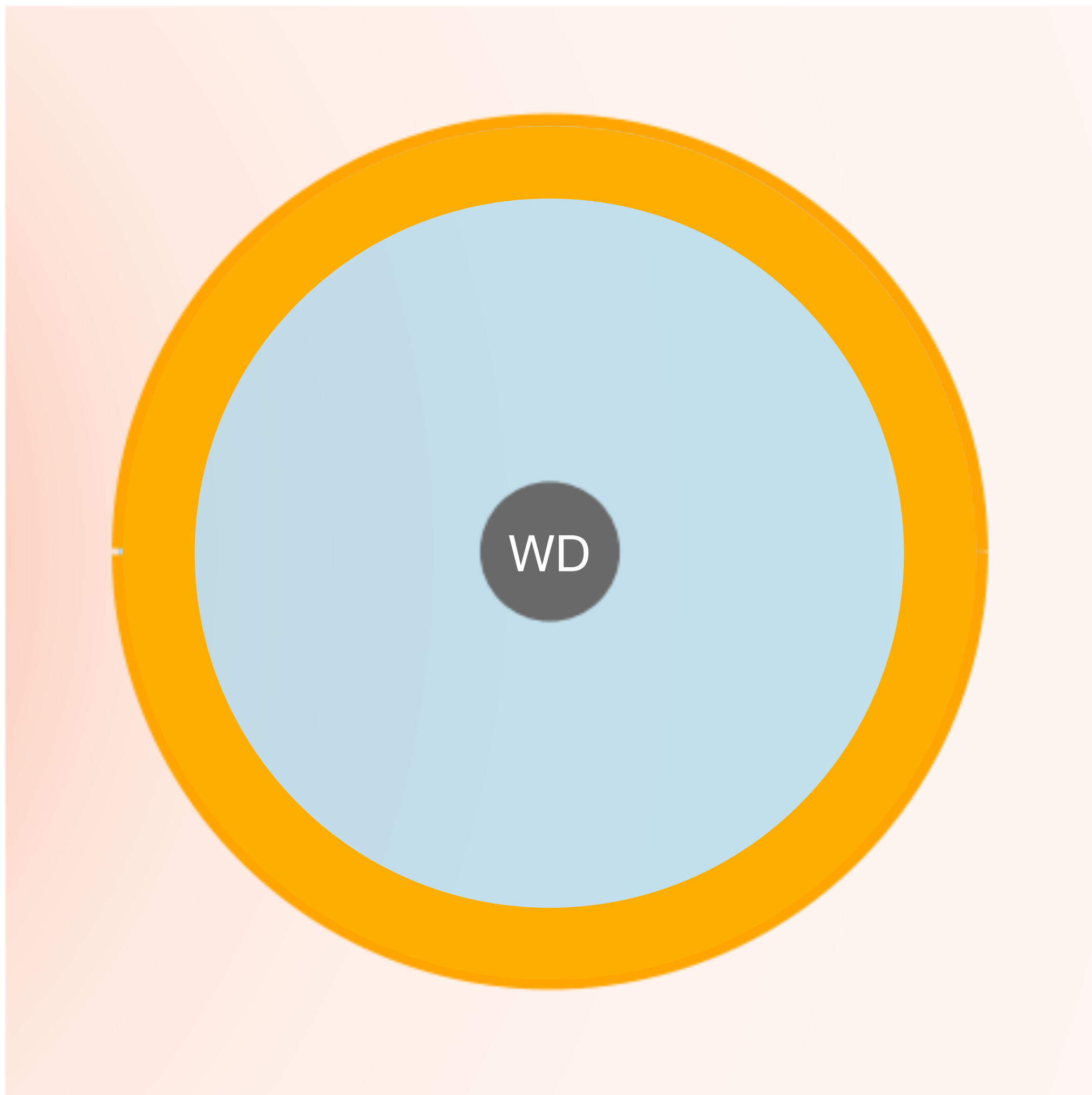


- Models proposed for this delay:
 - Changes in injection spectrum,
 - Multiple shocks,
 - Leptonic gamma rays,
 - ... ?

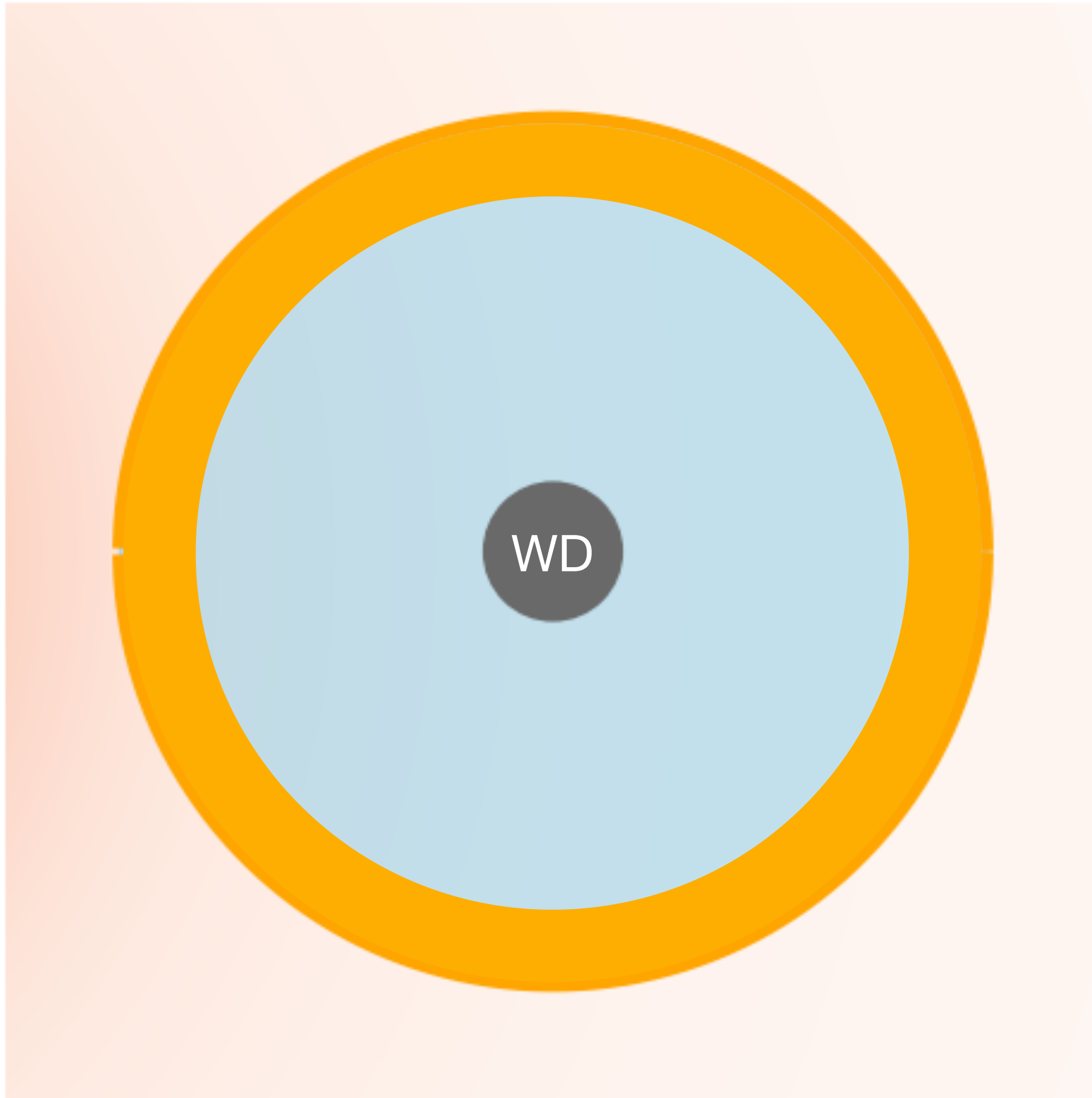
Gamma-ray absorption



Gamma-ray absorption



Gamma-ray absorption



- Gamma-ray flux with absorption

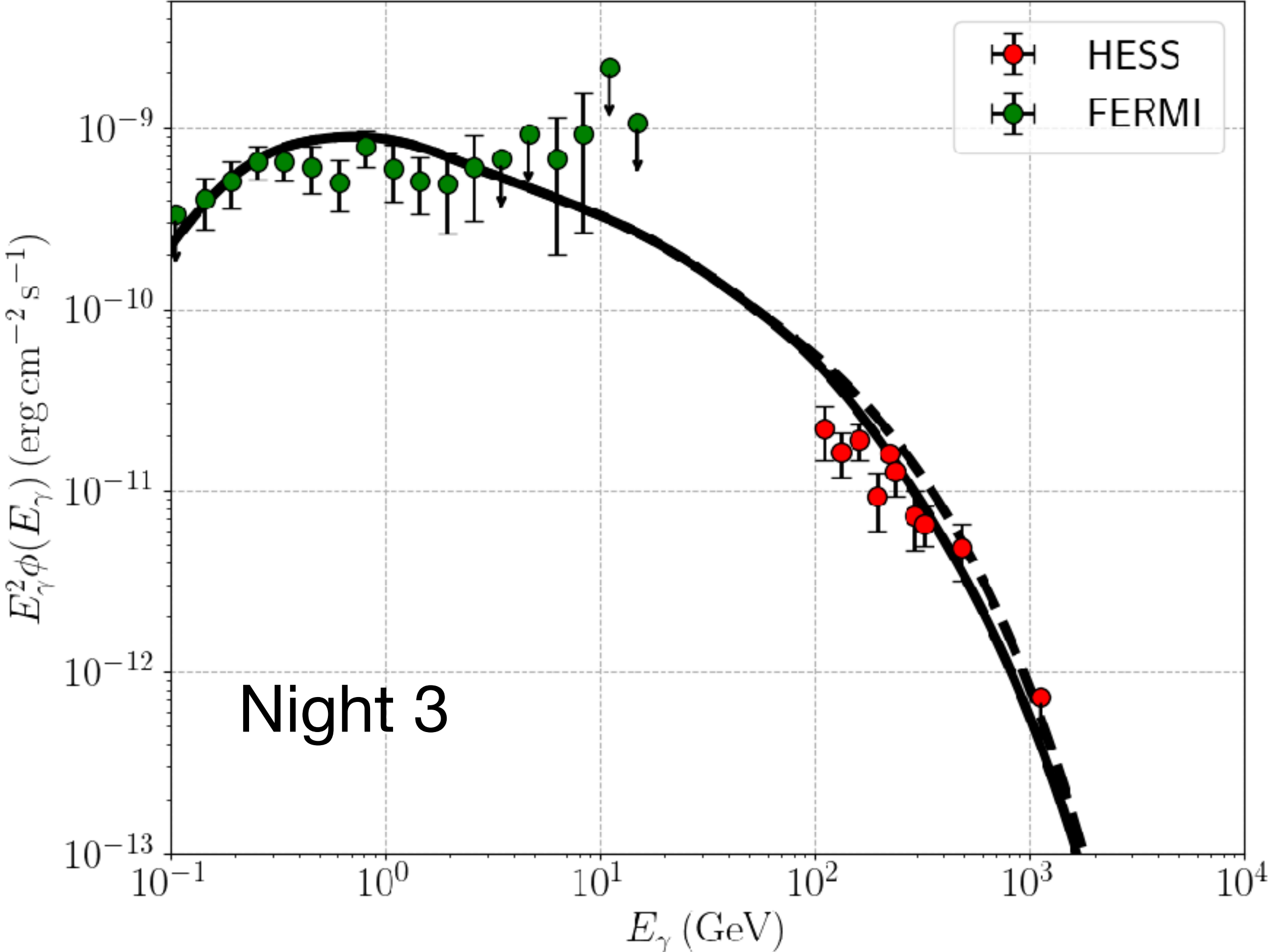
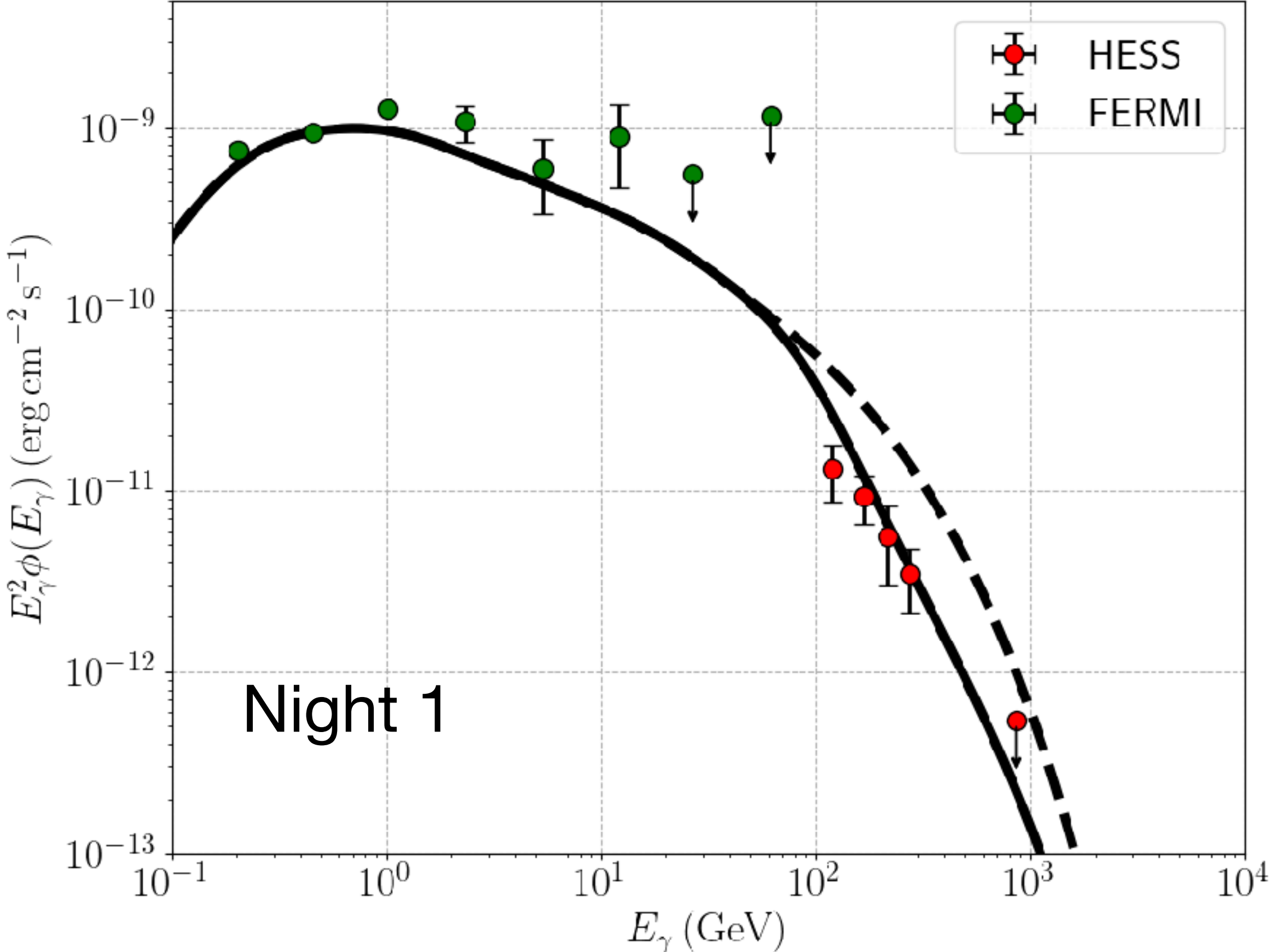
$$\phi(E_\gamma, t) \simeq \frac{\phi_0(E_\gamma, t)}{2} \left(e^{-\tau_1(E_\gamma, t)} + e^{-\tau_2(E_\gamma, t)} \right).$$

- Opacities from the two sides

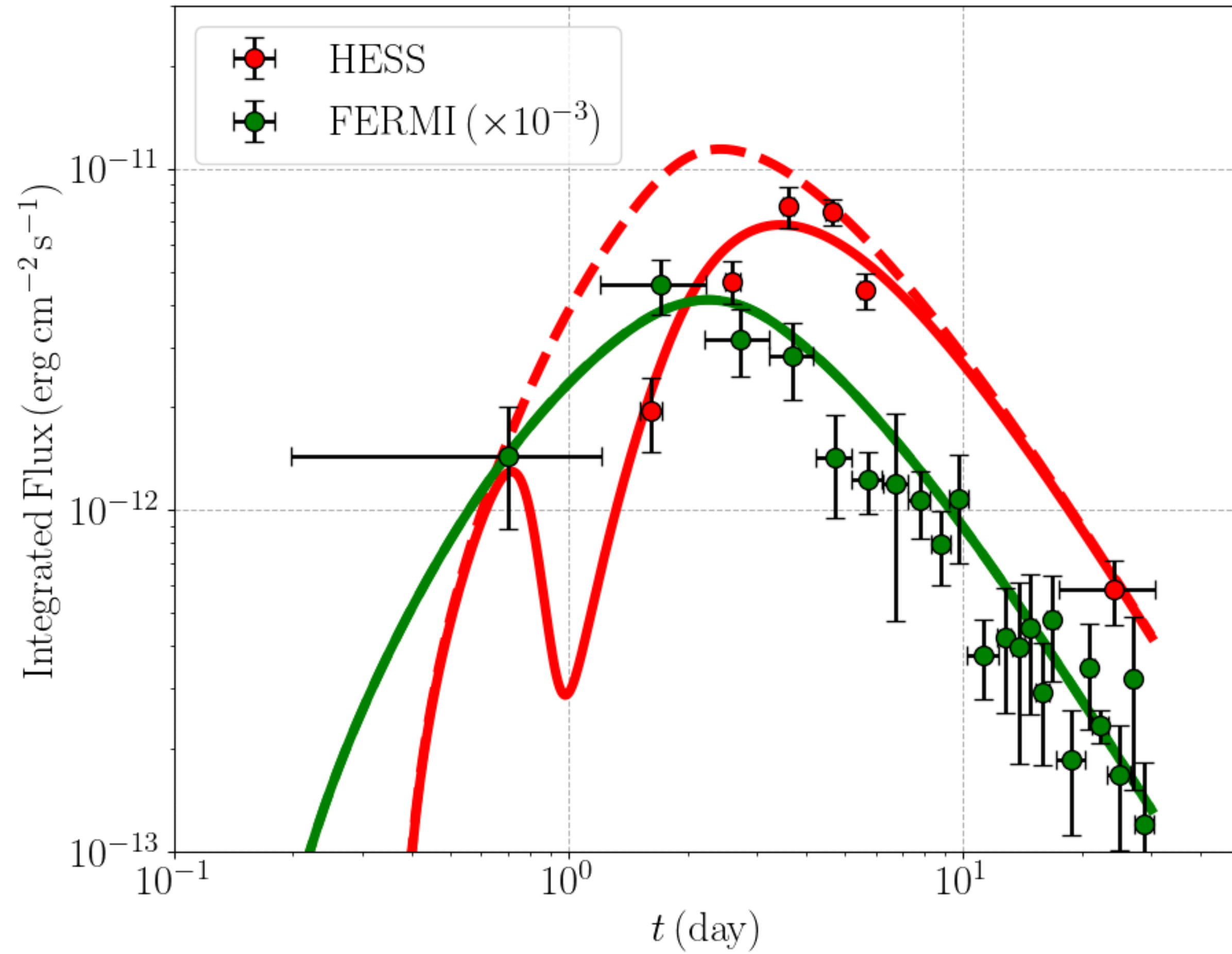
$$\tau_1(E_\gamma, t) = \int_{R_{\text{sh}}(t)}^{d_s} dr \int_0^\infty dE_{\text{ph}} f_{\text{opt}}(E_{\text{ph}}, r, t) \sigma_{\gamma\gamma}(E_\gamma, E_{\text{ph}}),$$

$$\tau_2(E_\gamma, t) = \tau_1(E_\gamma, t) + 2 \int_0^{R_{\text{sh}}(t)} dr \int_0^\infty dE_{\text{ph}} f_{\text{opt}}(E_{\text{ph}}, r, t) \sigma_{\gamma\gamma}(E_\gamma, E_{\text{ph}}).$$

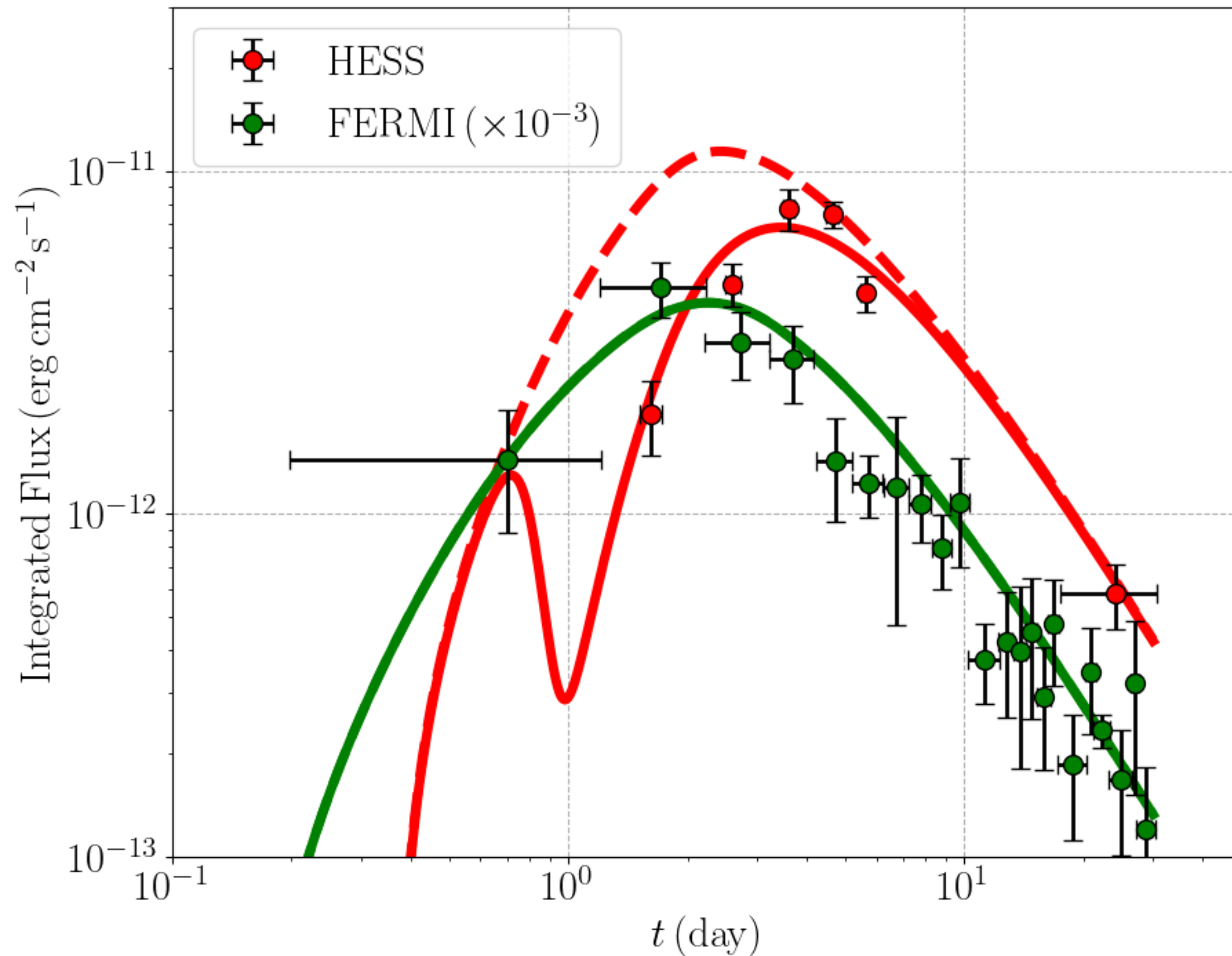
Preliminary results



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Conclusion and outlook



- Novae are ideal labs for particle acceleration.
- High-energy gamma rays from novae can be partially absorbed by optical photons in the first few days of the explosions.
- This can lead to a delay between GeV and TeV light curves.
- These models maybe tested with neutrino telescopes in the future?