X-ray emission from interacting massive binaries: a review of 15 years of progress

Gregor Rauw, Yael Naze

University of Liege, Belgium

Previous generations of X-ray observatories revealed a group of massive binaries that were relatively bright X-ray emitters. This was attributed to emission of shock-heated plasma in the wind-wind interaction zone located between the stars. With the advent of the current generation of X-ray observatories, the phenomenon could be studied in much more detail. In this review, we highlight the progress that has been achieved in our understanding of the phenomenon over the last 15 years, both on theoretical and observational grounds. All these studies have paved the way for future investigations using the next generation of X-ray satellites that will provide crucial information on the X-ray emission formed in the innermost part of the wind-wind interaction.

Reference: Advances in Space Research, special issue on "X-ray Emission from Hot Stars and their Winds"
Status: Manuscript has been accepted

Weblink: arXiv:1509.06480

Comments:

Email: rauw@astro.ulg.ac.be