

Modeling relativistic X-ray polarization signals in AGN

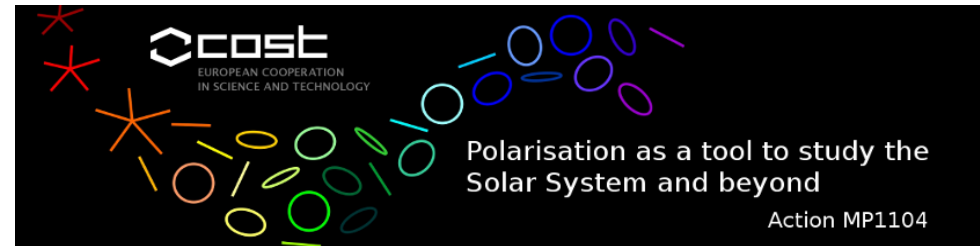
(with MoCA)

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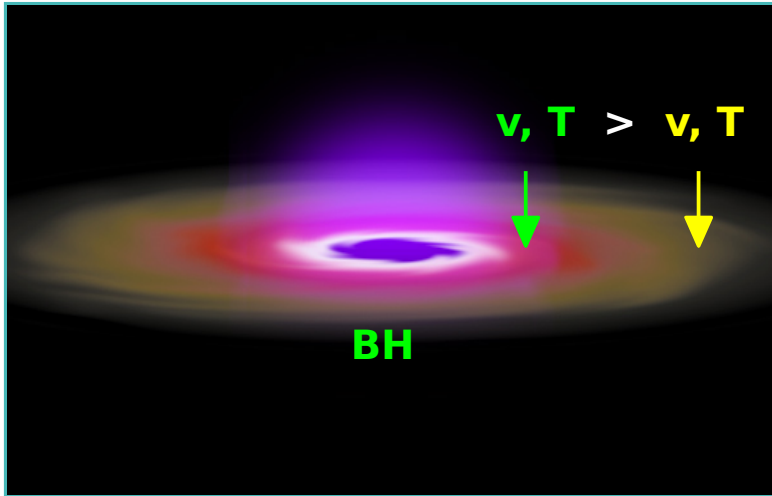
The 2nd COST workshop on Polarization and Active Galactic Nuclei
11-12 May 2015, Strasbourg

Outline

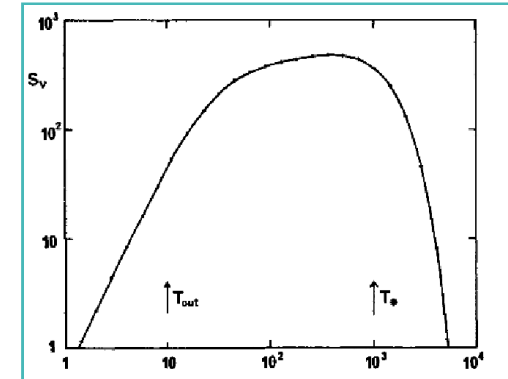
- A brief introduction
- Description of the model and the code
- Some results on AGN
- Conclusion, future work and observational perspectives

A Brief Introduction

Multi-temperature BB emission



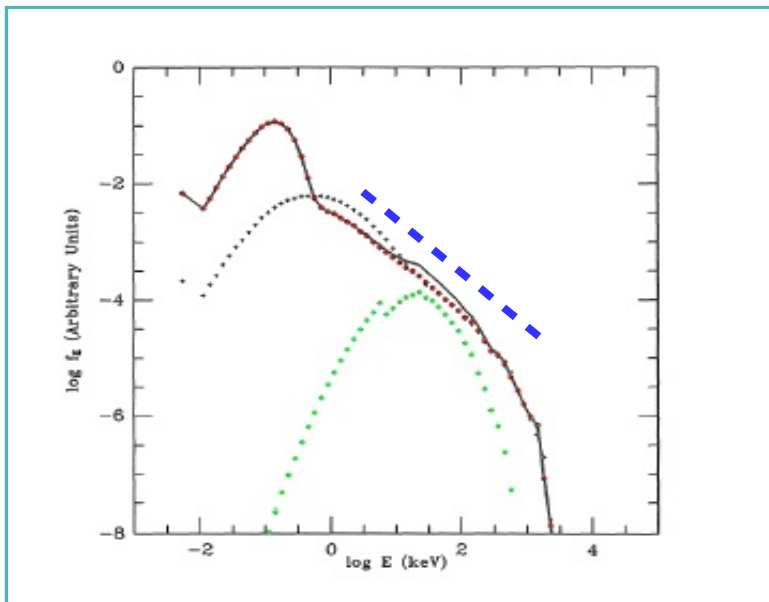
Steady, geometrically thin & optically thick disc
(Shakura-Sunyaev 1973)



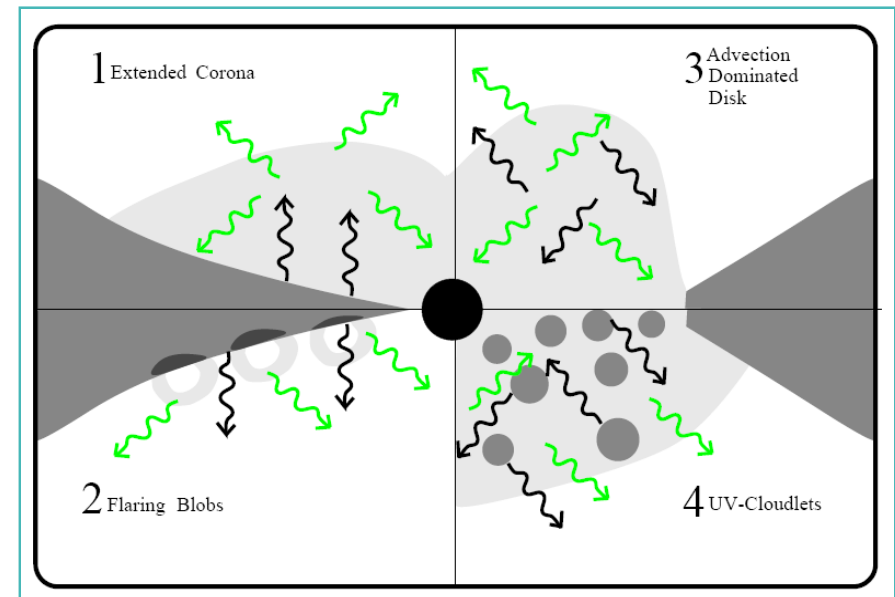
Galactic BHs ($10 M_{\odot}$) \rightarrow soft X-rays

SMBHs ($10^8 M_{\odot}$) \rightarrow UV

Comptonization by relativistic
(thermal) electrons



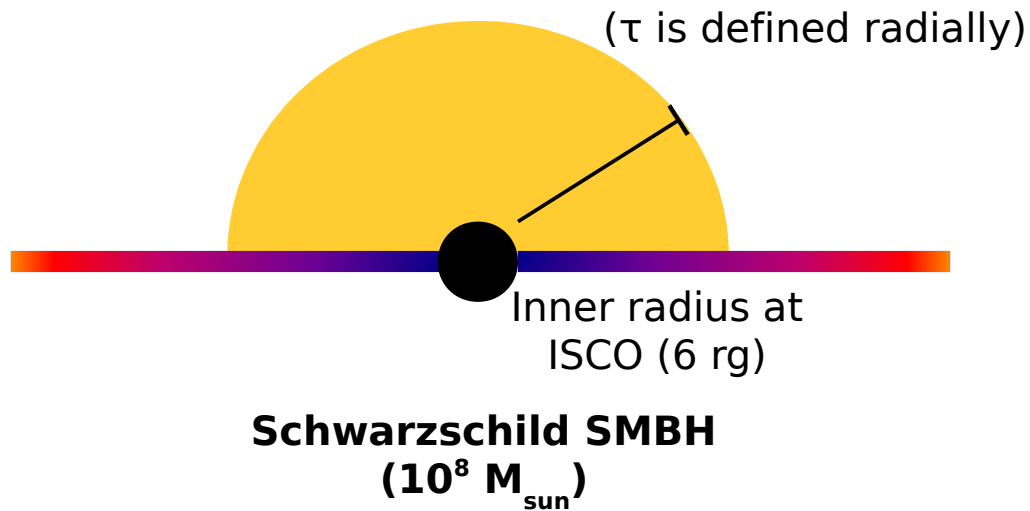
Two-phase disc (Haardt-Maraschi 1991)



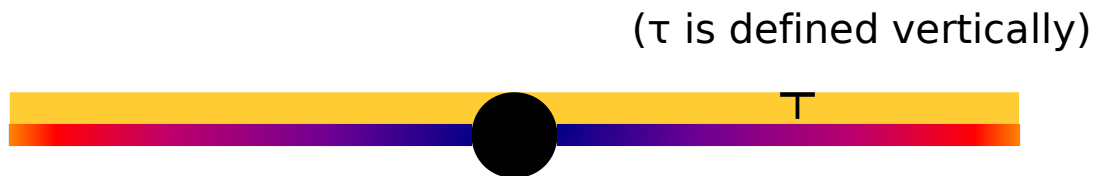
The parameters of the corona are
basically unknown !

Description of the model

HEMISPHERICAL corona

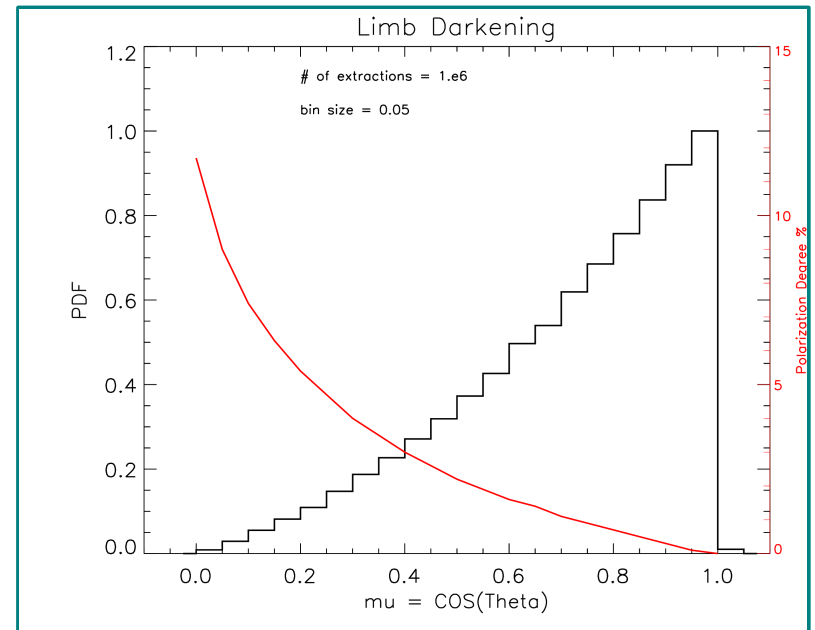


SLAB corona



Seed photons:

- limb darkening
- **horizontal (i.e. 0°) polarization**



(Chandrasekhar 1960)

Corona parameters:

- thermal energy ($kT = 100$ keV)
- optical depth ($\tau = 0.1, 1$)

Description of the code

MoCA: a Monte Carlo code for Comptonization in Astrophysics

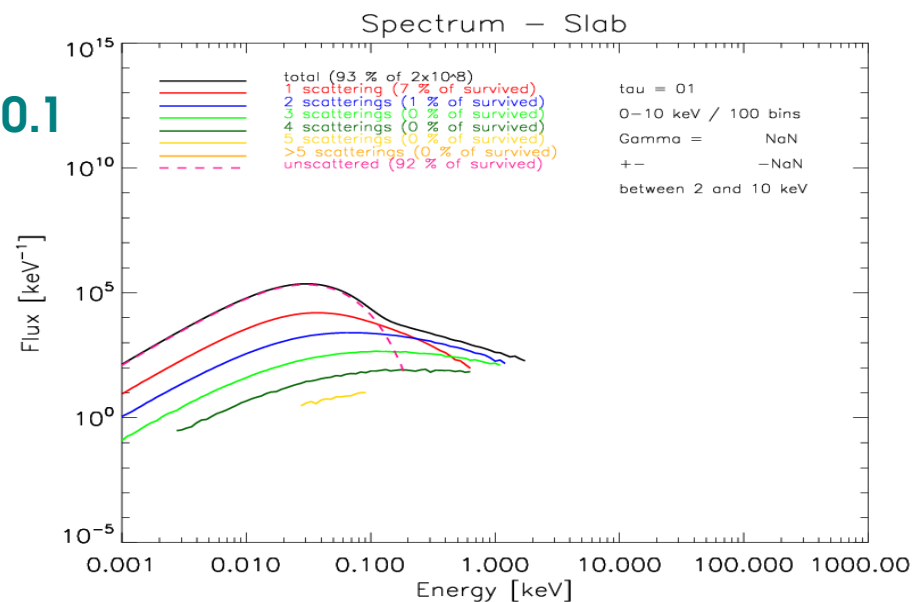
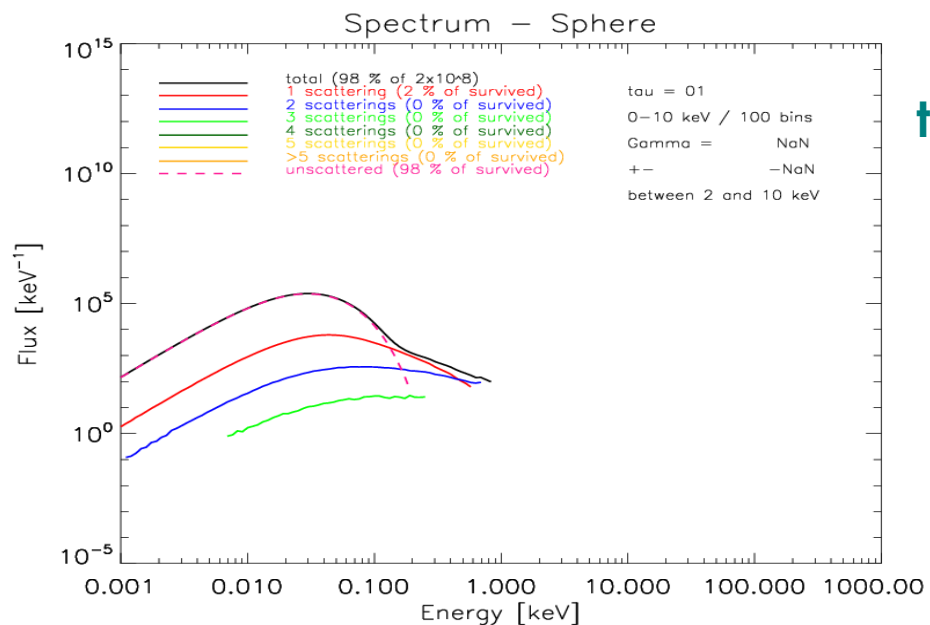
Main feature:

- Fully special relativistic (K-N cross-section, Maxwell-Jüttner distribution) – GR will be included soon!
- Modular (different corona geometries and compact object)
- Include polarization

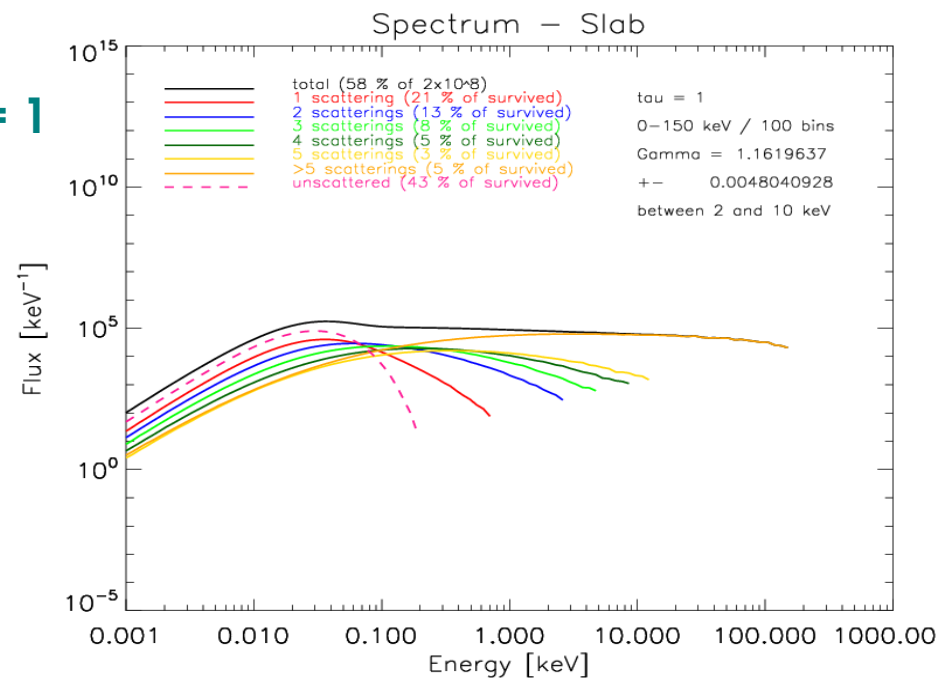
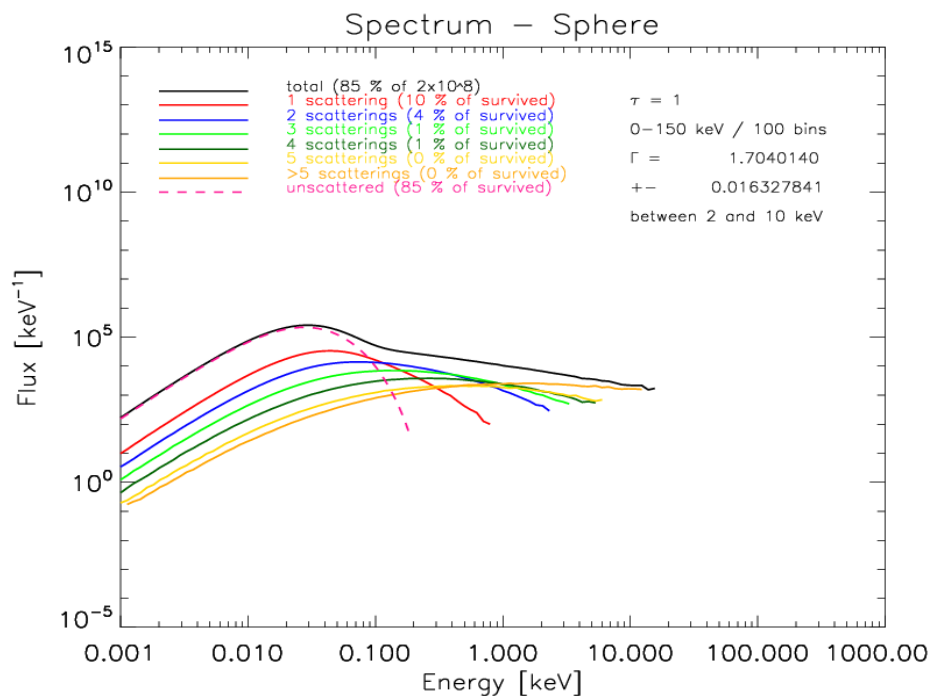
Result

- the spectra -

$\tau = 0.1$



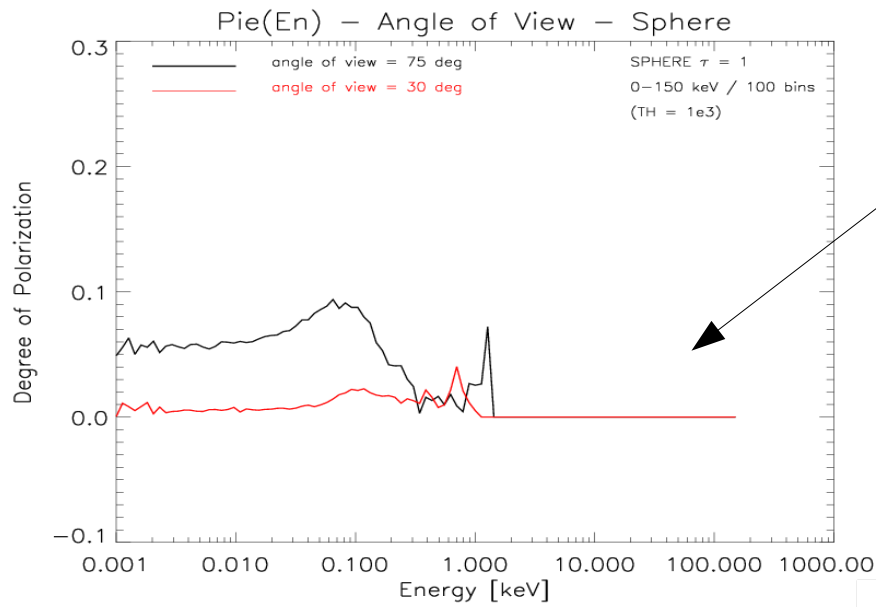
$\tau = 1$



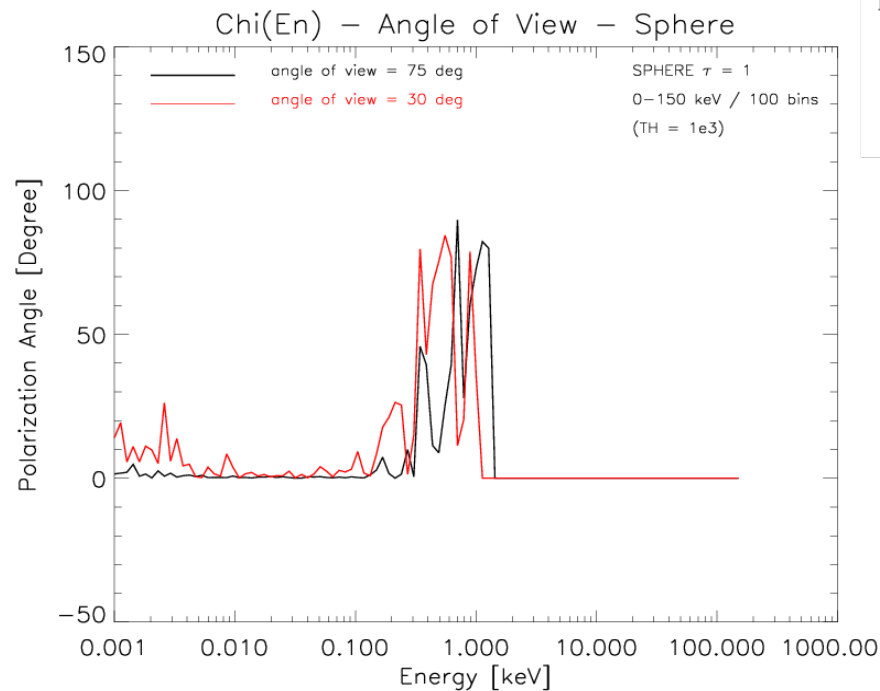
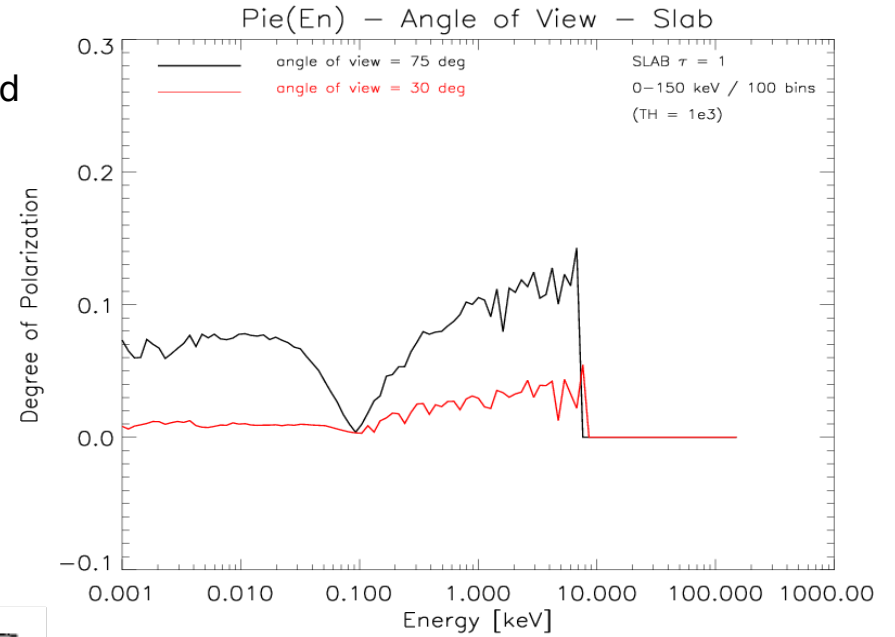
Sphere / tau = 1

Result
- the polarization -

Slab / tau = 1

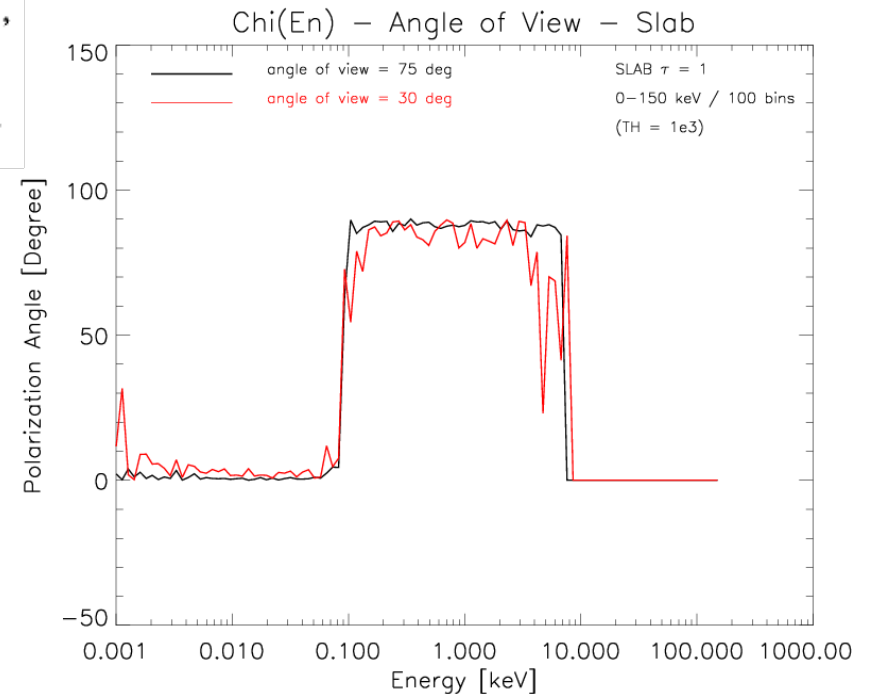


Threshold
effect



$$\Pi = \frac{\sqrt{Q^2 + U^2}}{I},$$

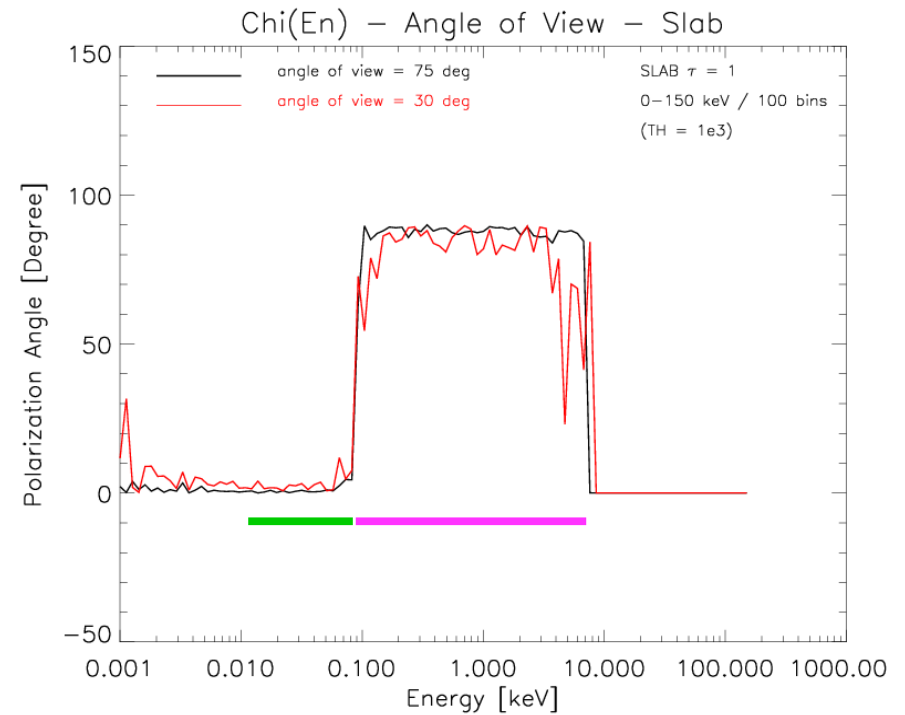
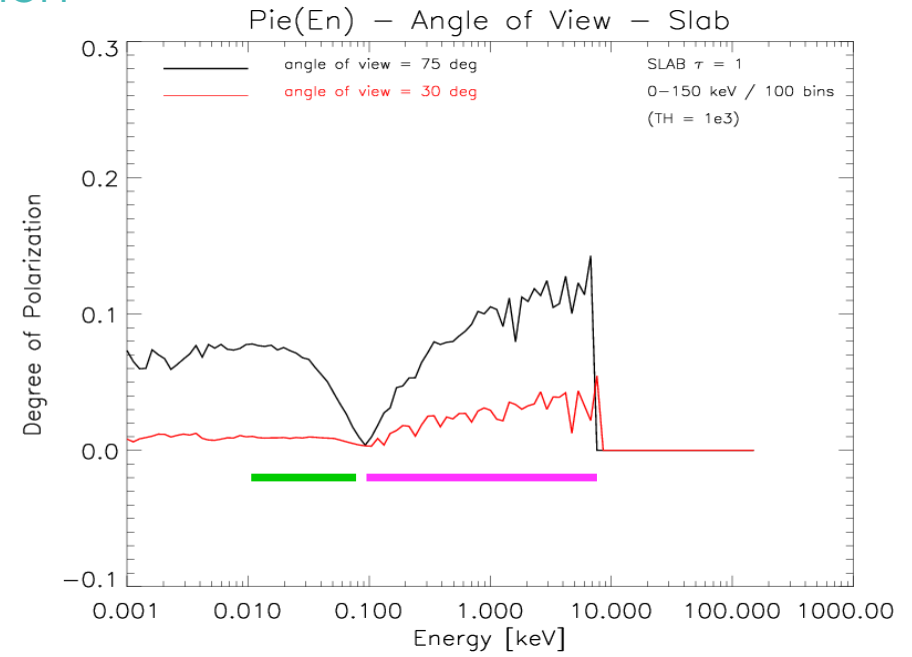
$$\chi = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{U}{Q}.$$



Result

- the polarization -

SLAB
 $\tau = 1$

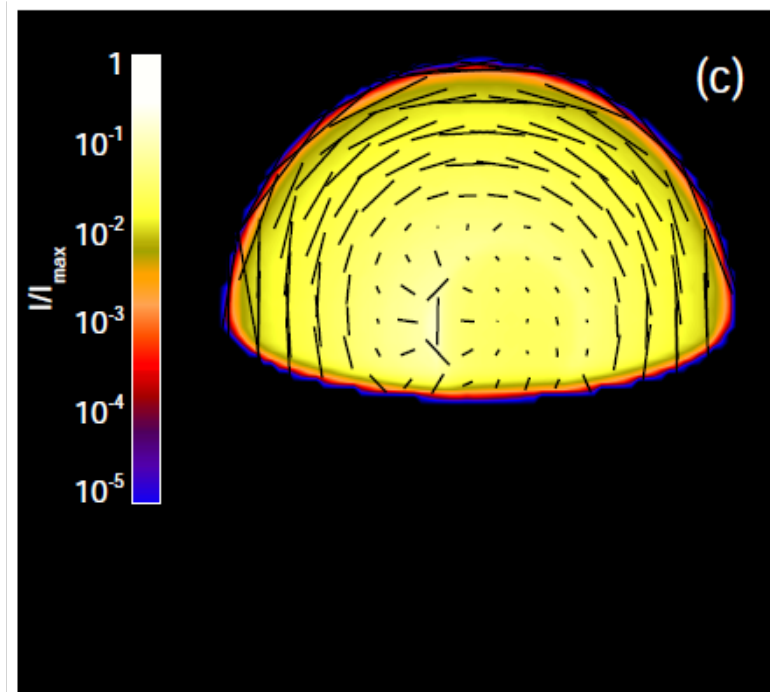
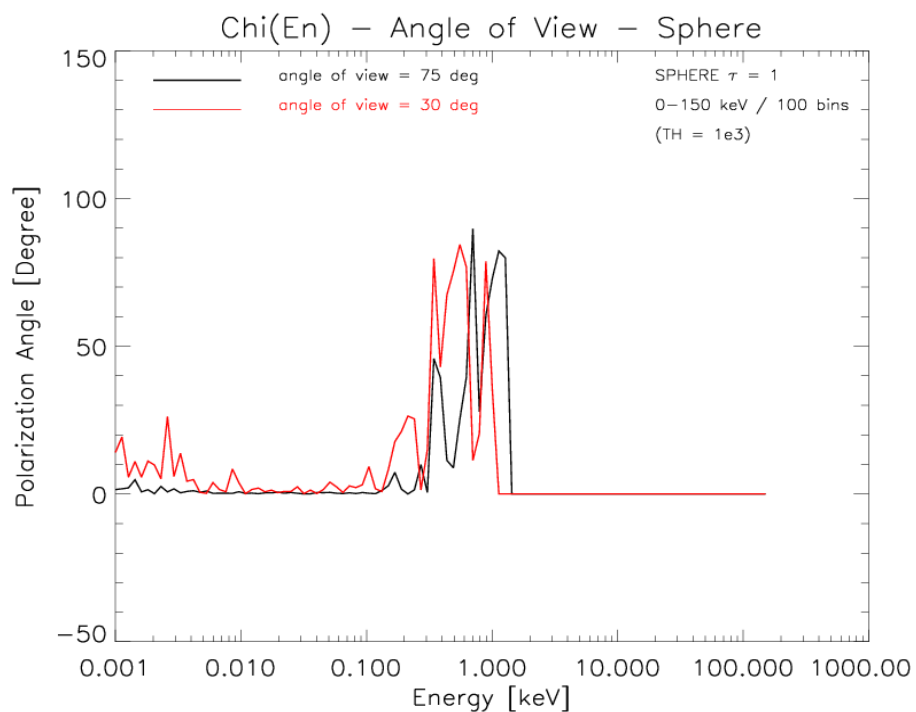
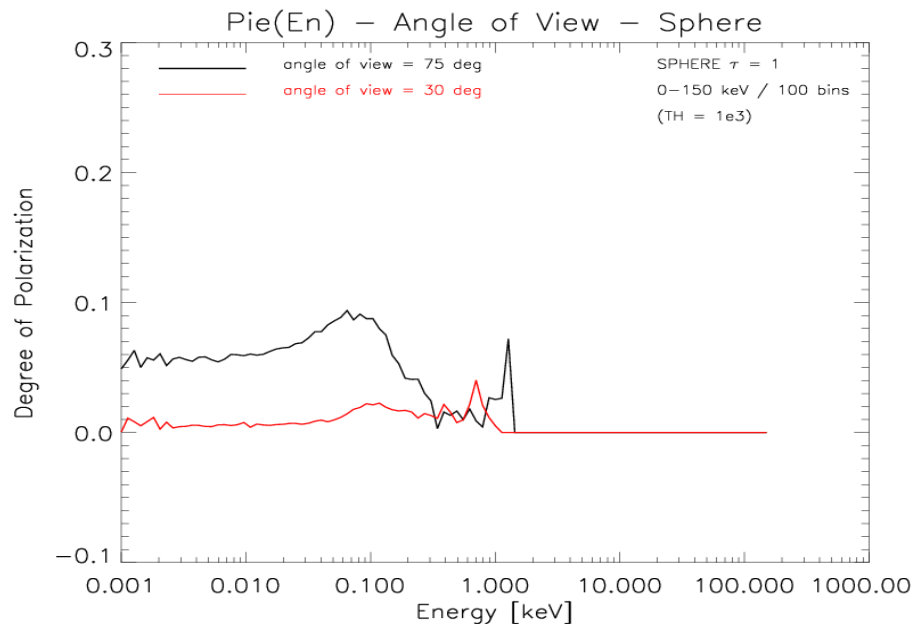


SPHERE

$\tau = 1$

Result

- the polarization -



(picture from Schnittman+ 2009)

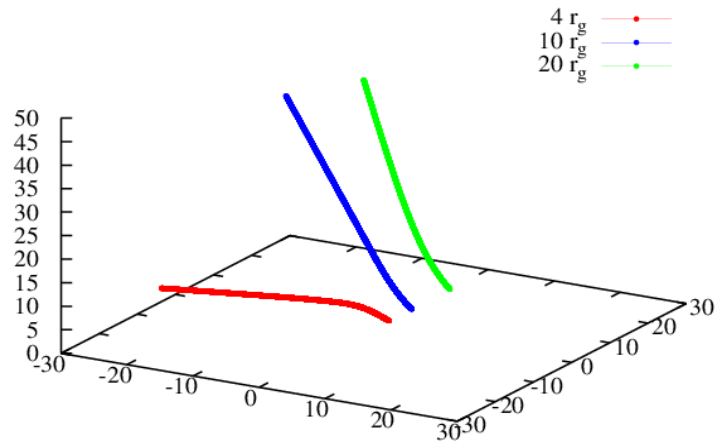
Conclusion

- Polarized x-ray radiation is expected in AGN due to **Comptonization** and can reach $\sim 10\%$ of observed flux in the best scenario (without GR effects)
- Polarimetry offers **2 new independent observables** which are complementary to spectral analysis
- These observables are extremely sensitive to **geometry** & angle of view

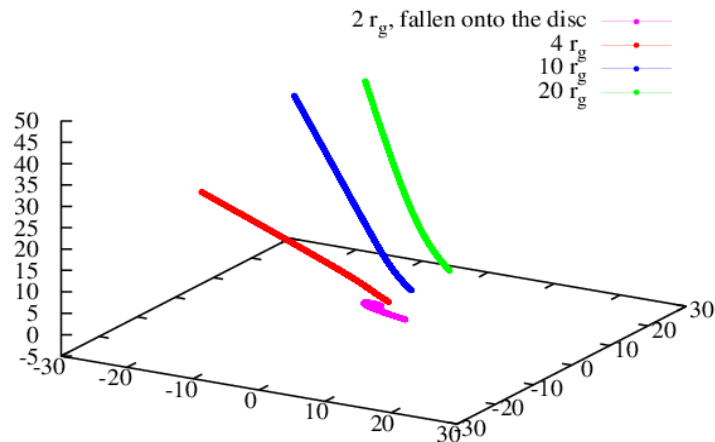
Future Work

Trajectories for vertically emitted photons

Schwarzschild black hole, horizon at $2 r_g$



Kerr black hole ($a = 0.9$), horizon at $1.43 r_g$



- Include GR
- Even more flexibility (turn on/off GR and polarization)

Light bending de-polarizes polarized radiation (and polarizes unpolarized radiation)

Observational Perspectives

...none yet

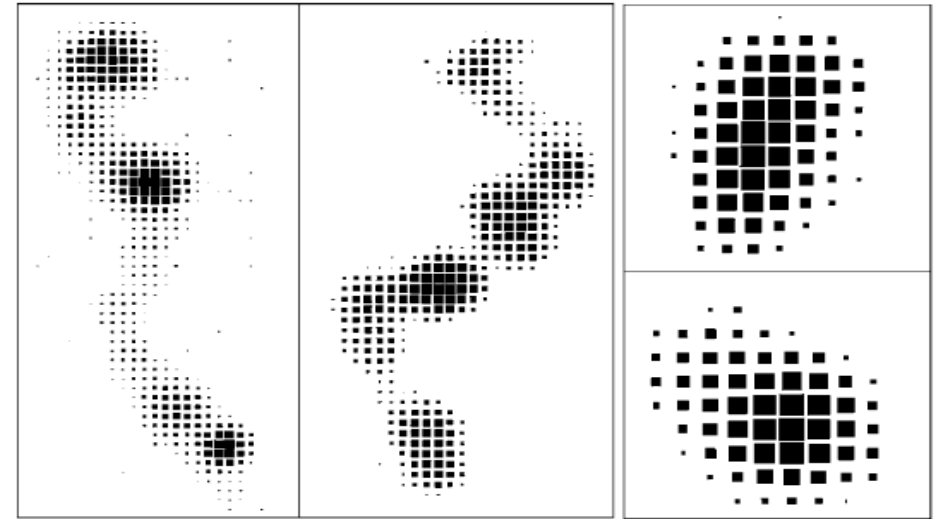
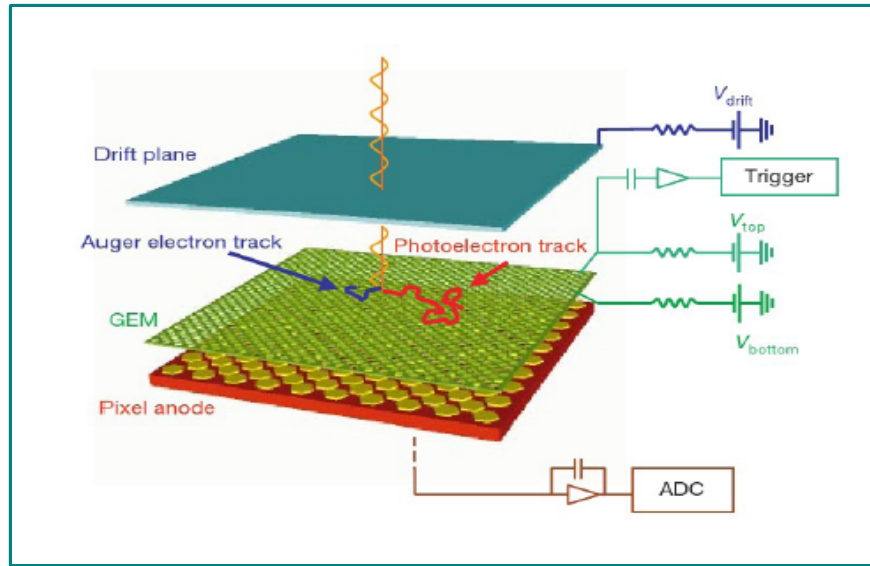


Fig. 3. Track images from 20 keV X-rays (left) and 4.5 keV X-rays (right).

Costa et al. (2001), Bellazzini et al.(2009), Muleri et al. (2009), Soffitta et al. (2012 - 2013)

...but the technology is ready and well tested (yesterday's talk by Paolo Soffitta on XIPE / IXPE)