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# Polarization properties of direct radiation in stellar-mass black hole accretion disks

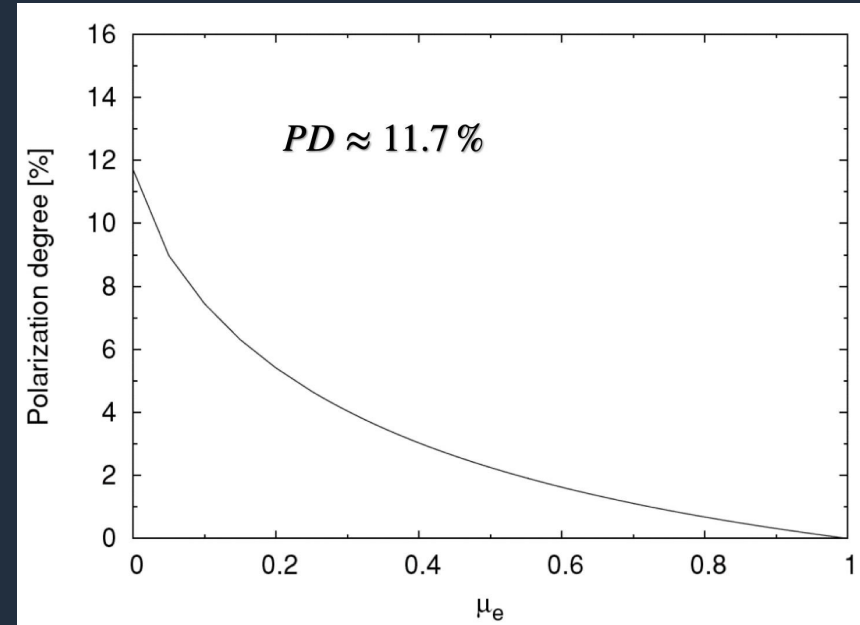
Lorenzo Marra  
IAPS - INAF Rome

J. Podgorný, R. Taverna, G. Matt, S. Bianchi, M. Dovčiak, R. Goosmann

11th FERO meeting - 25-27 November 2025

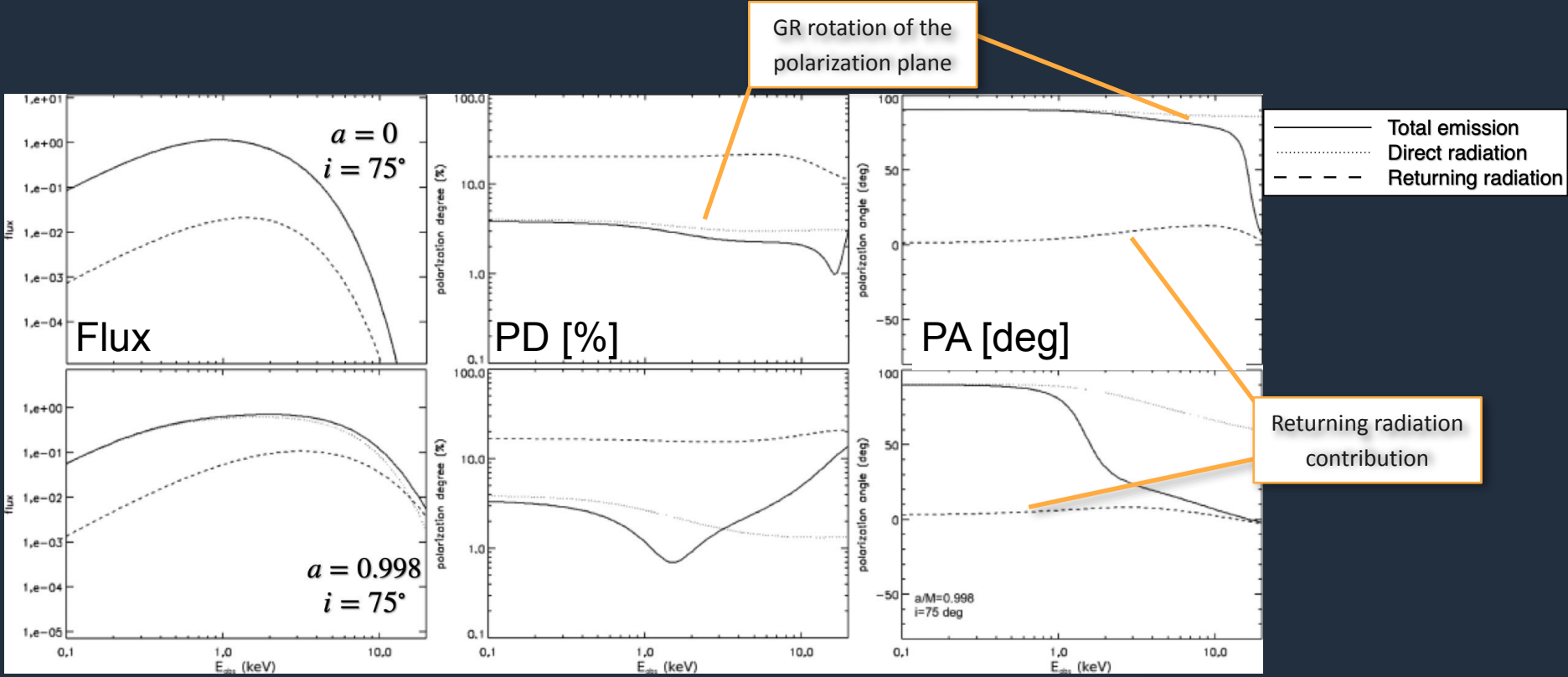
# Introduction - Accretion disk emission polarization properties

- Accretion disk emission is polarized because of the **scattering processes** occurring within the disk atmosphere
- **Symmetry**: polarization vector can be either parallel or perpendicular to the disk symmetry axis
- **Chandrasekar (1960)** and **Sobolev (1963)** computations for radiation emerging from a **plane-parallel, semi-infinite, pure electron-scattering atmosphere** ( $\tau \gg 1$ ).

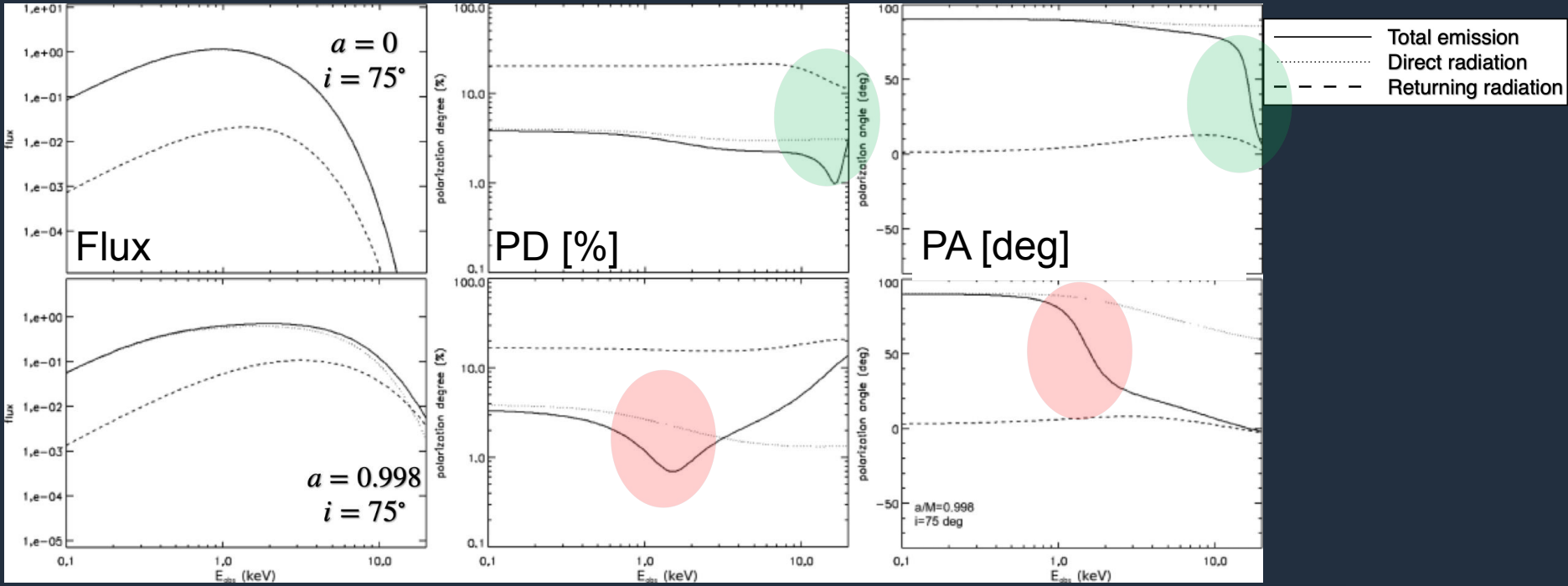


Data from Table XXIV in [Chandrasekar \(1960\)](#)

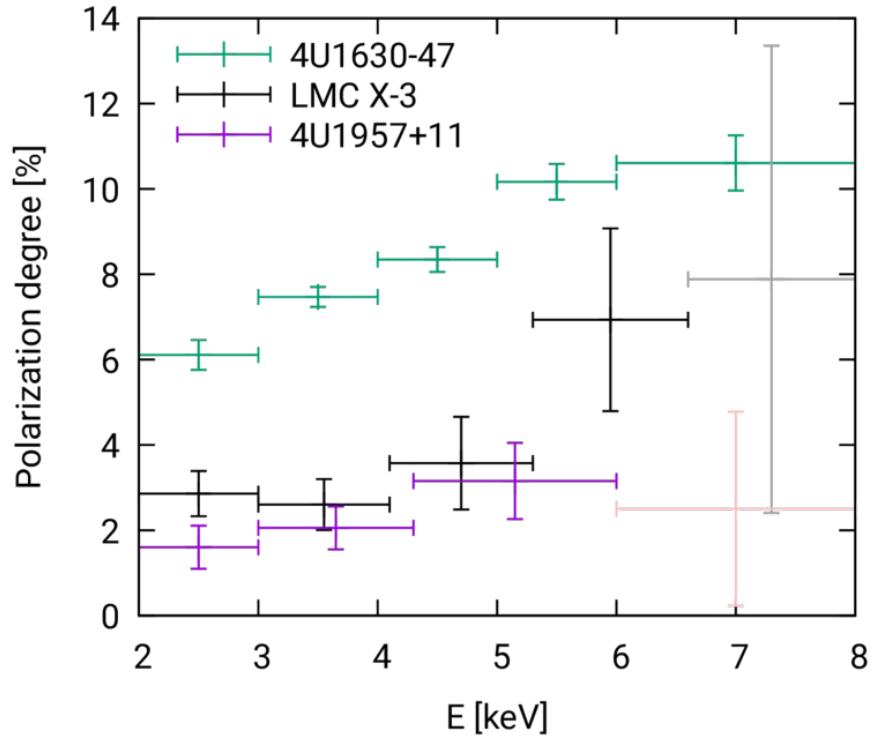
# Introduction - GR effects



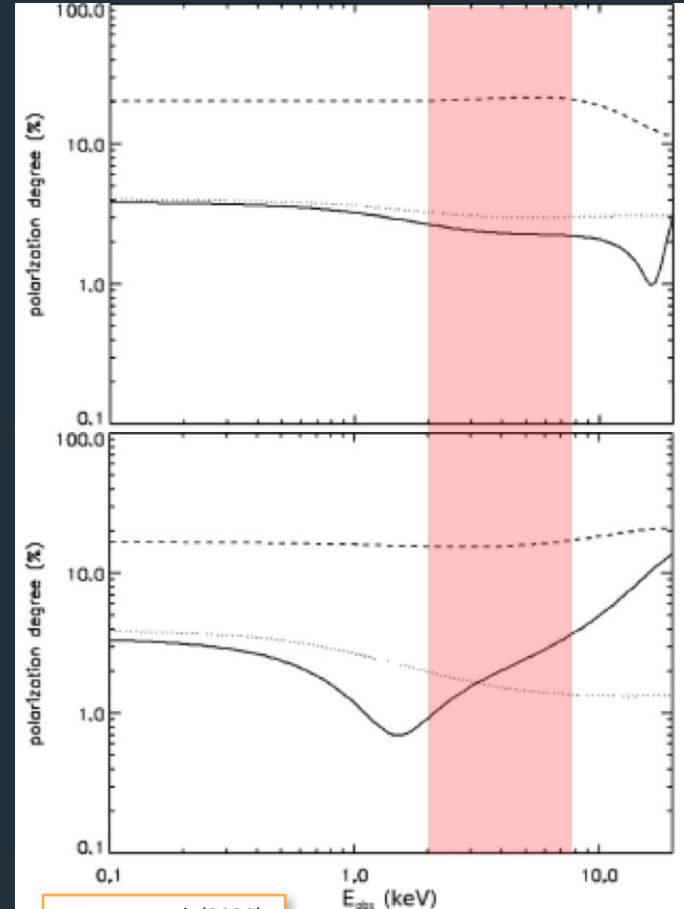
# Introduction - GR effects



# IXPE observations of BHB in soft state

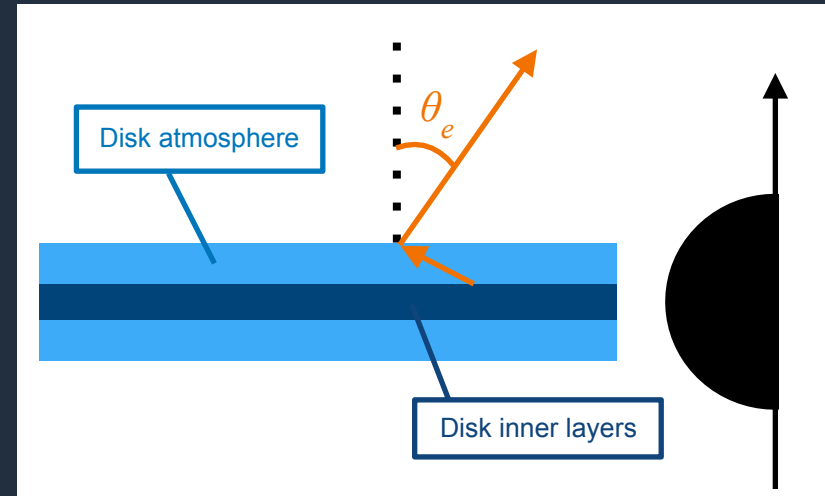


Svoboda et al. (2023)



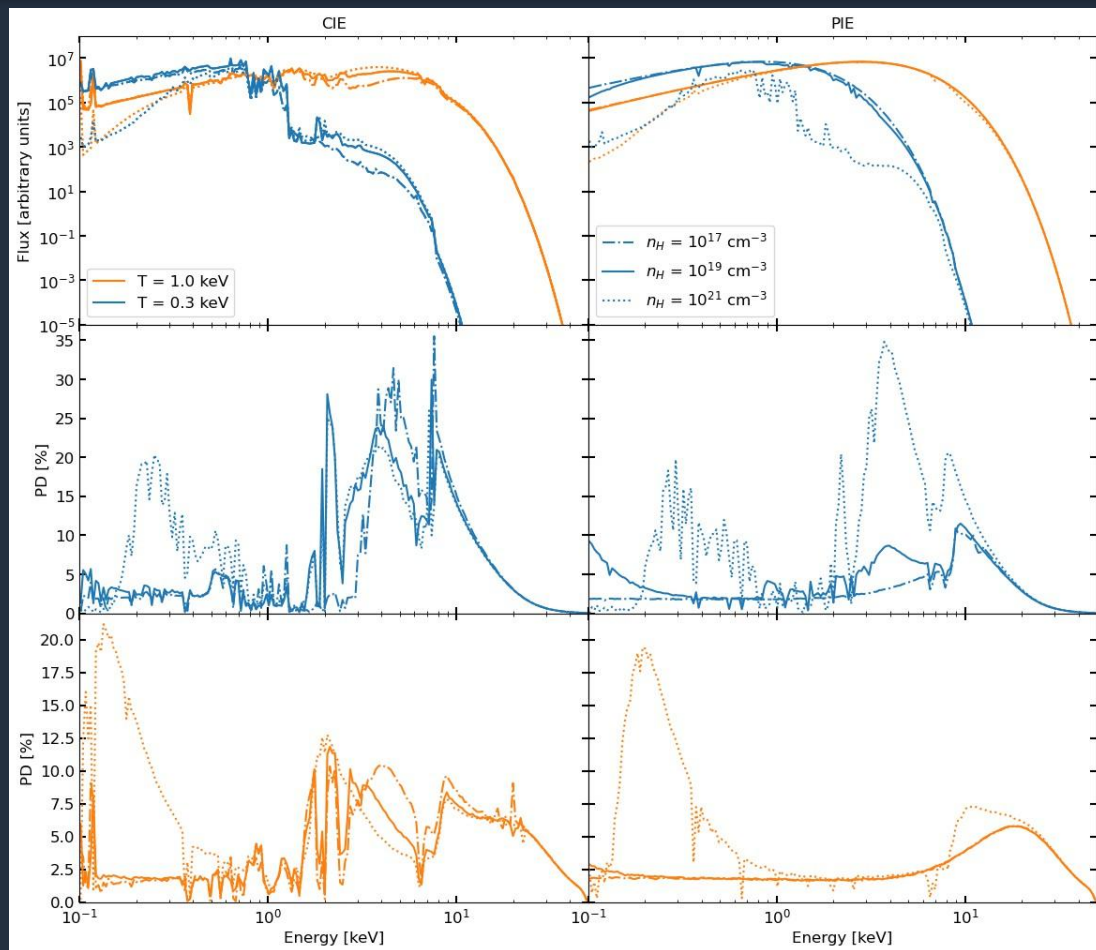
Taverna et al. (2020)

- Study the **radiative transfer within the disk atmosphere** (Absorption and Compton scattering effects) [Taverna et al. (2021), Marra et al. Accepted A&A]
- **CLOUDY**
  - Temperature, density (constant) and optical depth
  - **Two ionization regimes: Collisional Ionization Equilibrium (CIE) and Photo Ionization Equilibrium (PIE).**
- **STOKES**
  - Includes **Line emission, photoelectric absorption, Compton down-scattering (No up-scattering in v 2.33)**

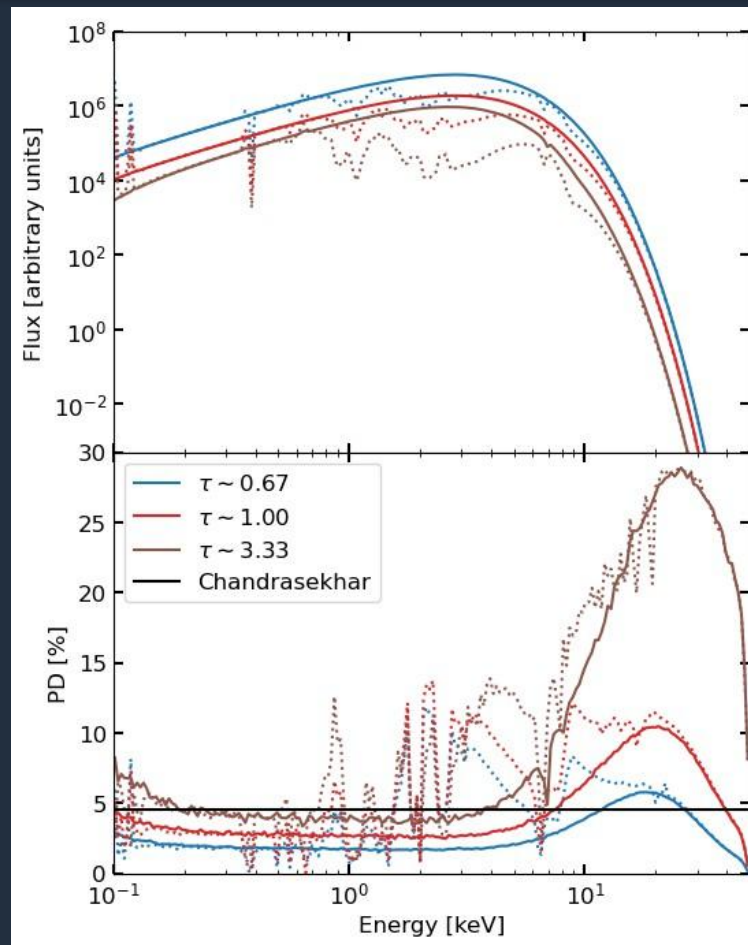
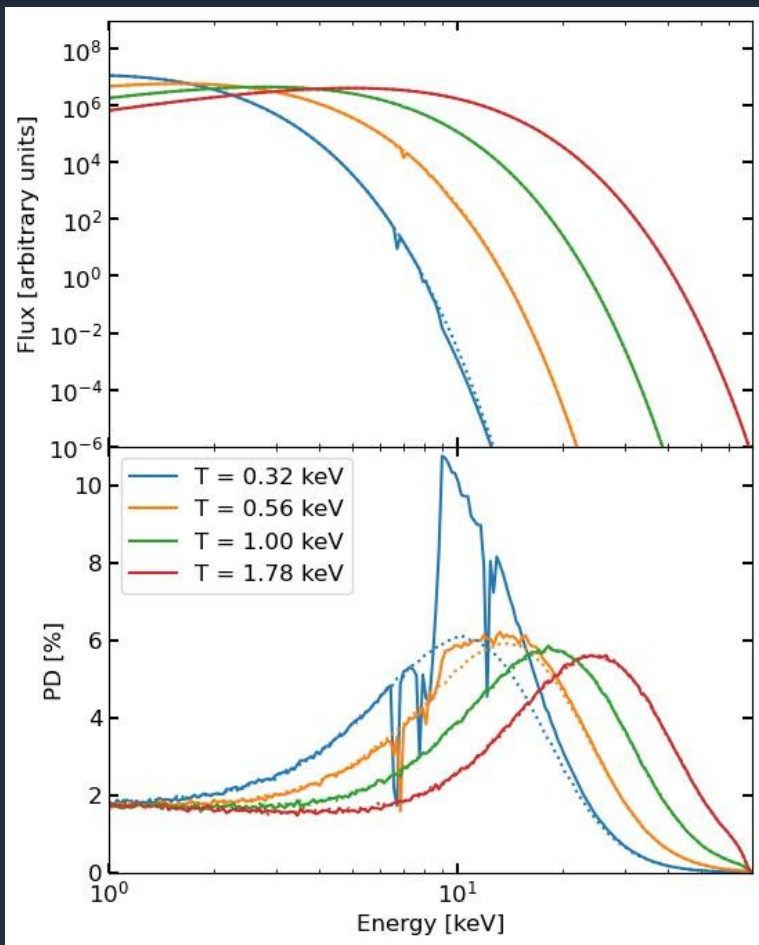


# Accretion disk emission - Scattering and absorption

- Slab with  $\theta = 75^\circ$ ;  $\tau \sim 1$
- PA perpendicular to the slab normal
- **Low ionization:** Strong absorption features
- **High ionization:** PD increase observed at high energies
- An highly ionized state is more easily achieved when photoionization is included



# Accretion disk emission - Scattering and absorption

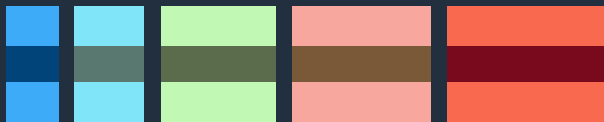
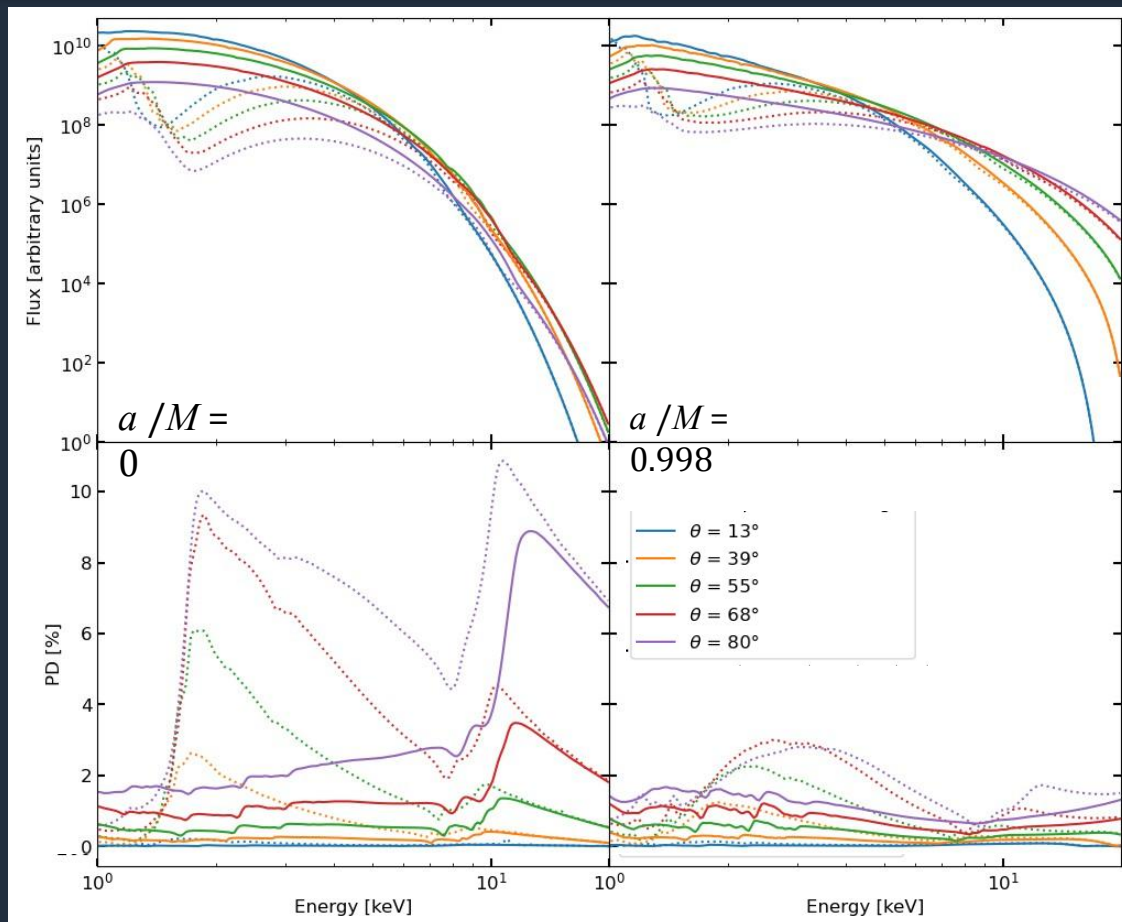


# Accretion disk emission - Accretion disk emission

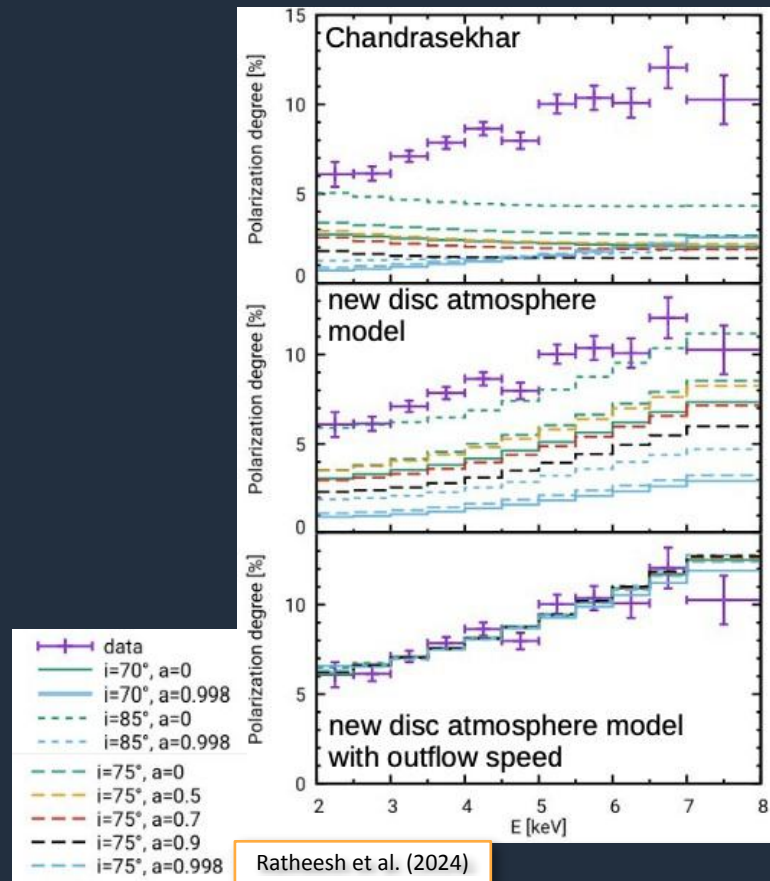
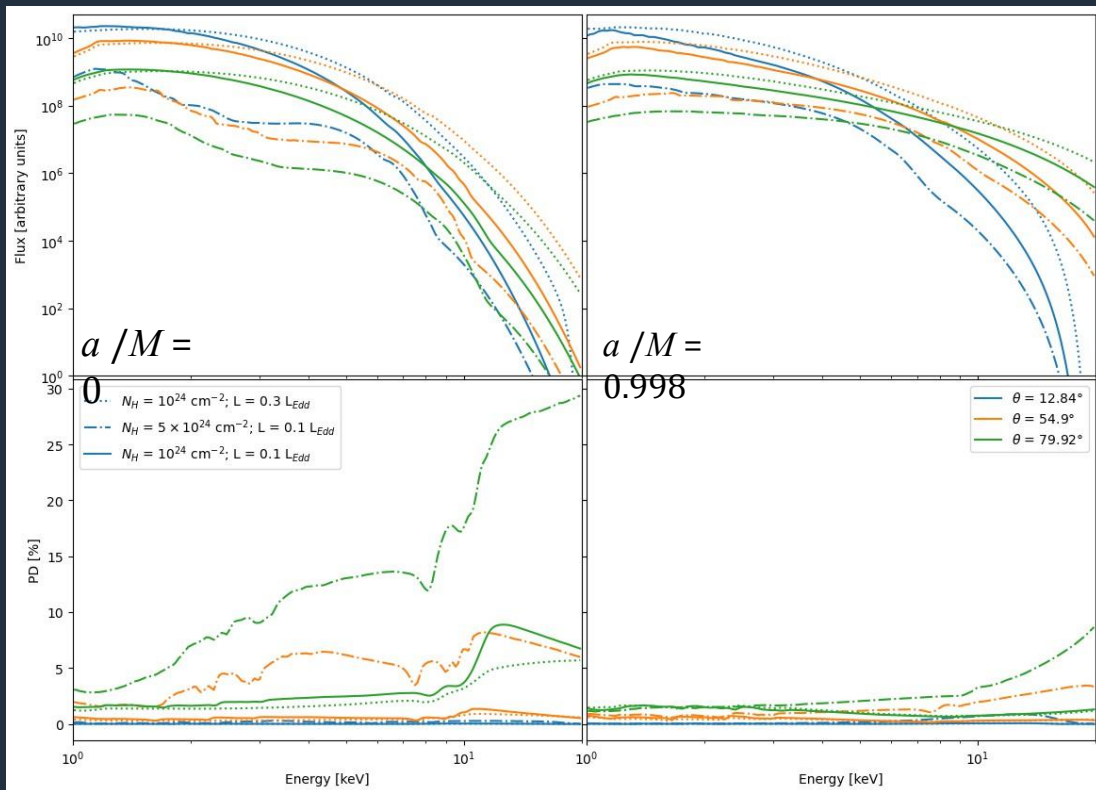
- Include GR effects using the fully relativistic ray tracing package KYN [Dovciak et al. (2008)]

- $M = 10 M_{\odot}$
- $a = 0 - 0.998$

- Only direct radiation



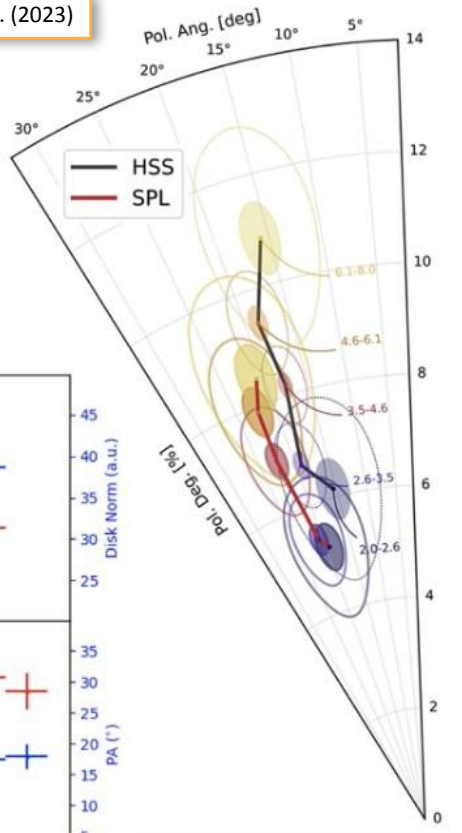
# Accretion disk emission - Application to 4U 1630-47



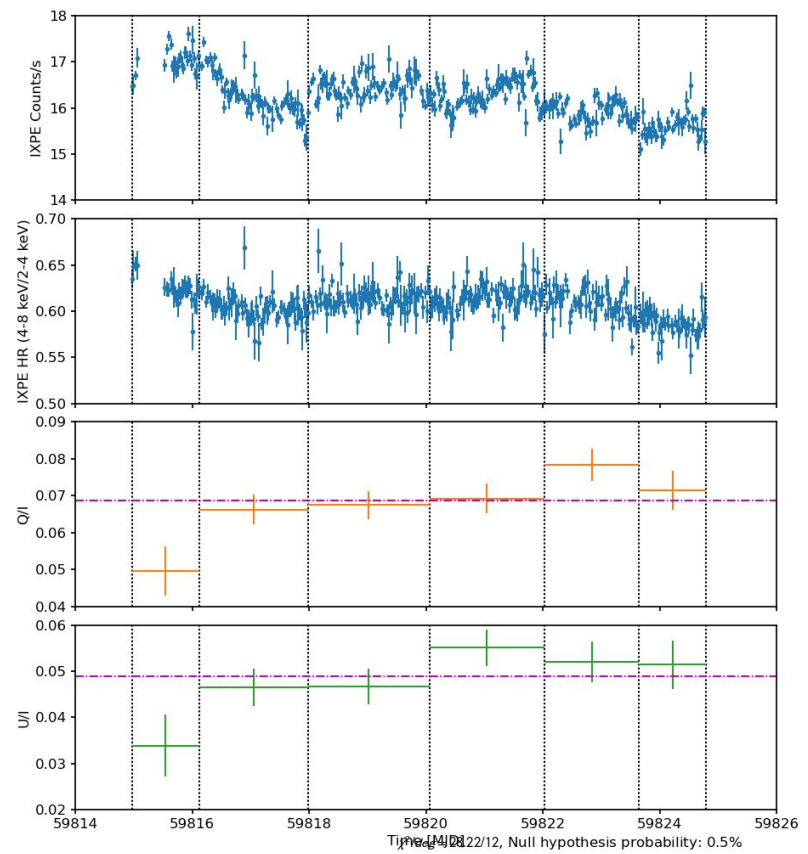
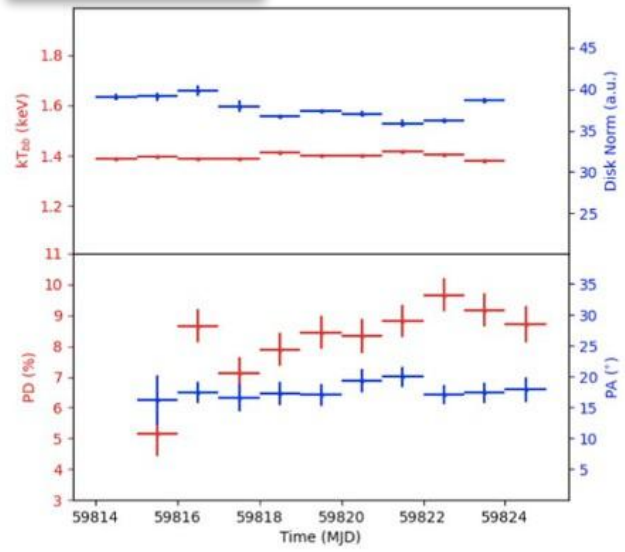
Ratheesh et al. (2024)

# Additional details on 4U 1630-47

Rodriguez Cavero et al. (2023)

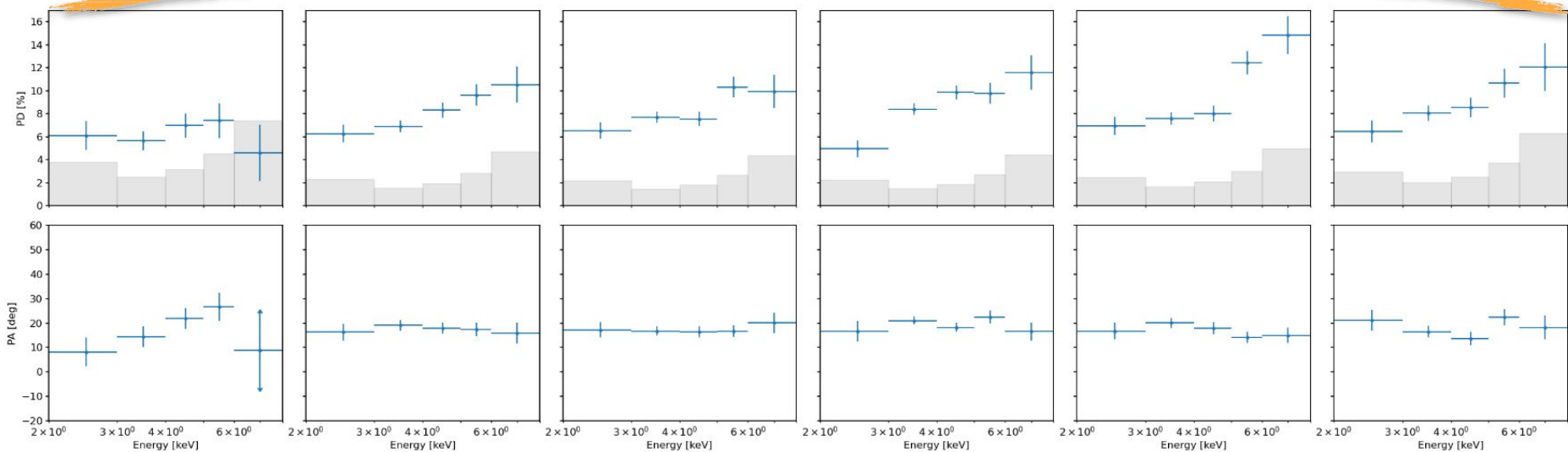
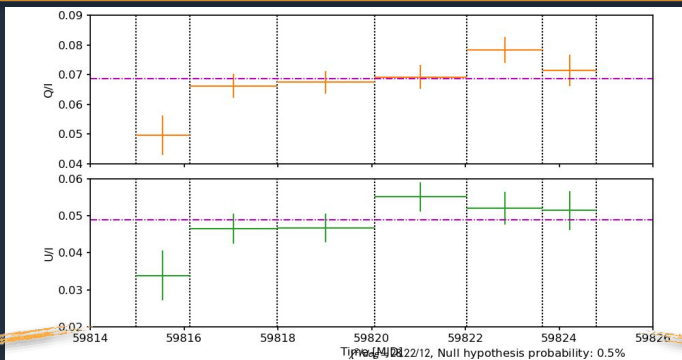


Ratheesh et al. (2024)

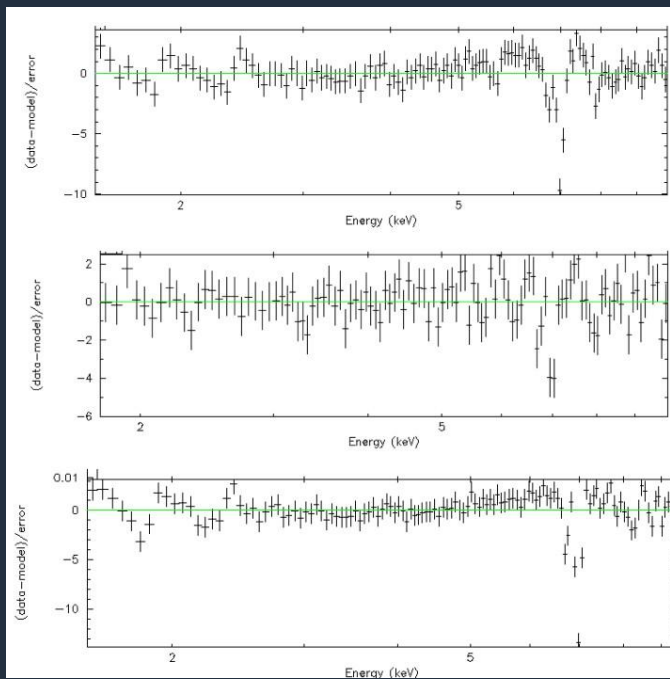
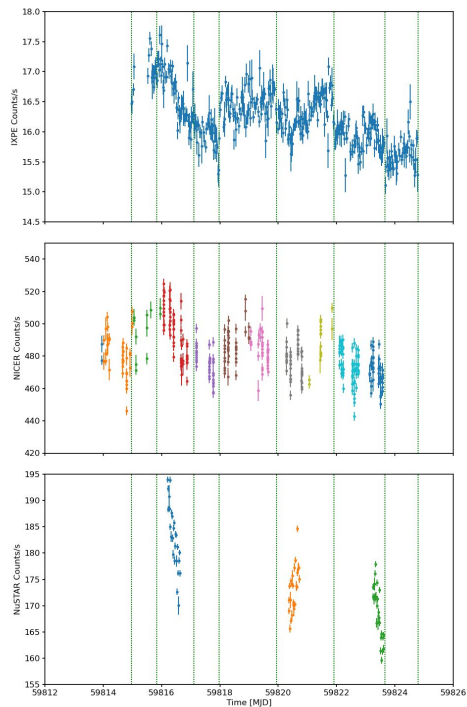


Time (MJD) 59814 59816 59818 59820 59822 59824 59826  
Type 4U 1630-47, Null hypothesis probability: 0.5%

# Additional details on 4U 1630-47



## Counts



Nicer obs. **pre ixpe obs**;  
Exposure time 2ks

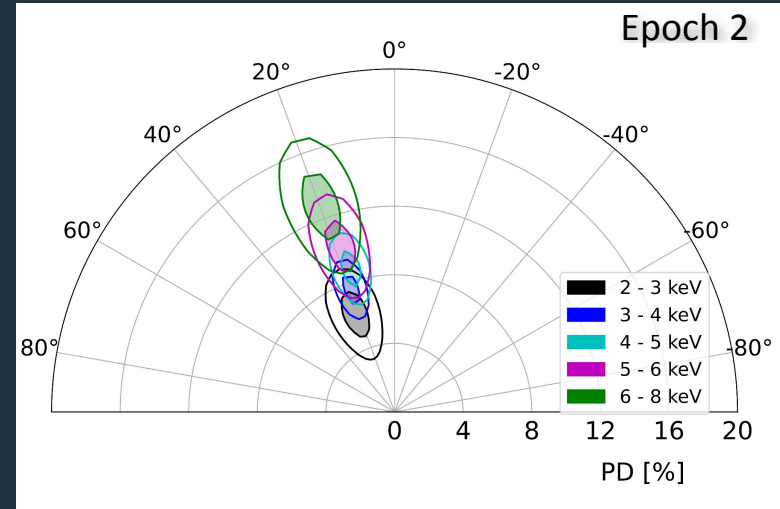
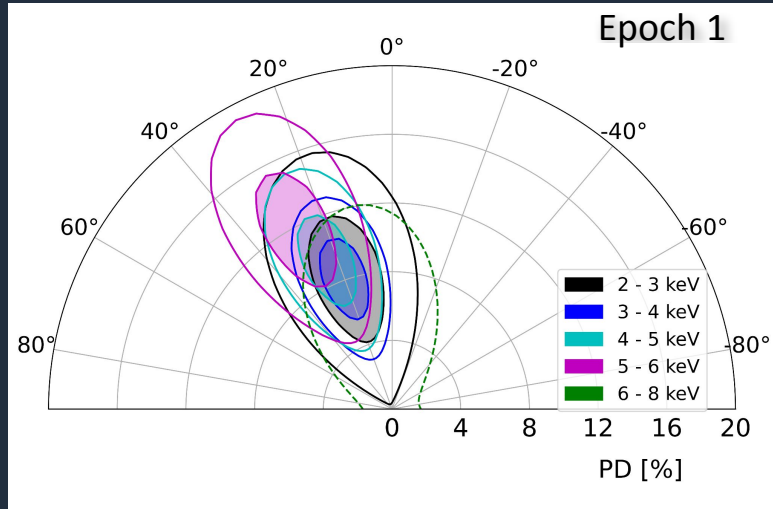
$\text{Logxi}=5.2(-0.5;+0.3)$   
 $\text{Lognh}=24.1(-0.5;+0.2)$

Nicer obs. Simultaneous to  
**Epoch1** (first IXPE obs)

Exposure time **0.4 ks**  
 $\text{Logxi}=4.8(-0.5;+0.9)$   
 $\text{Lognh}=23.5(-0.5;+0.7)$

Nicer obs. Simultaneous to **Epoch2**  
(second IXPE obs.)

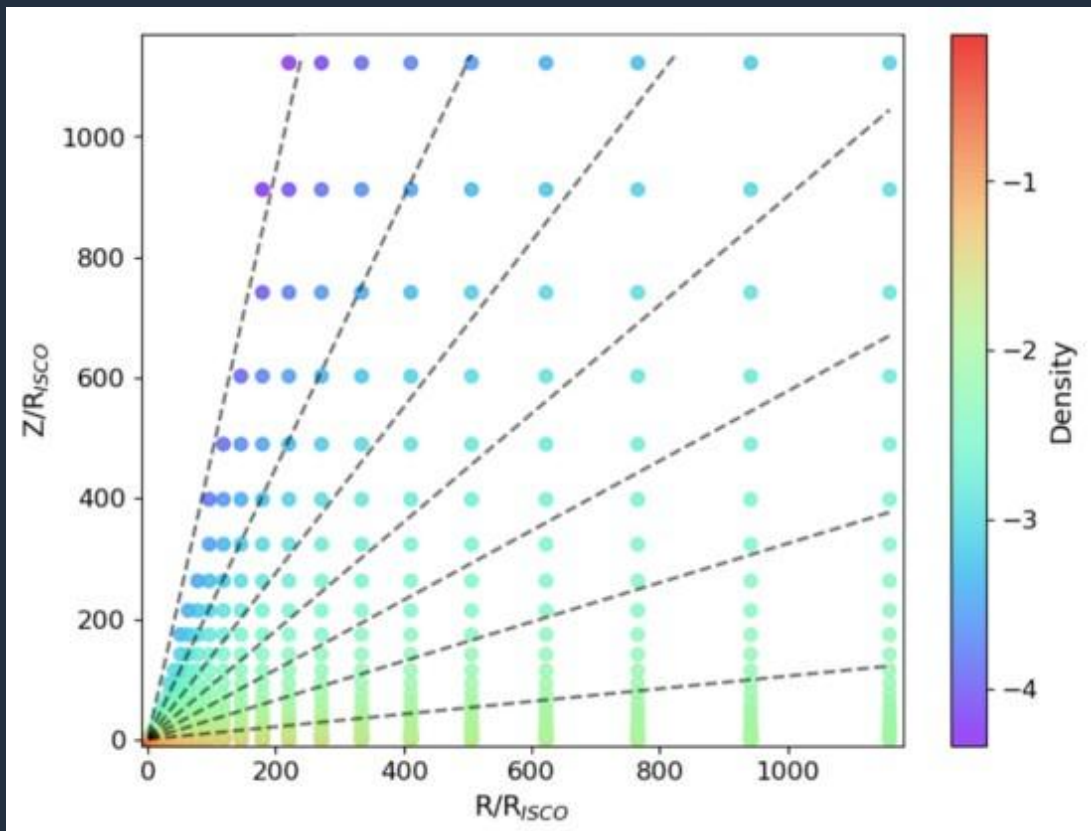
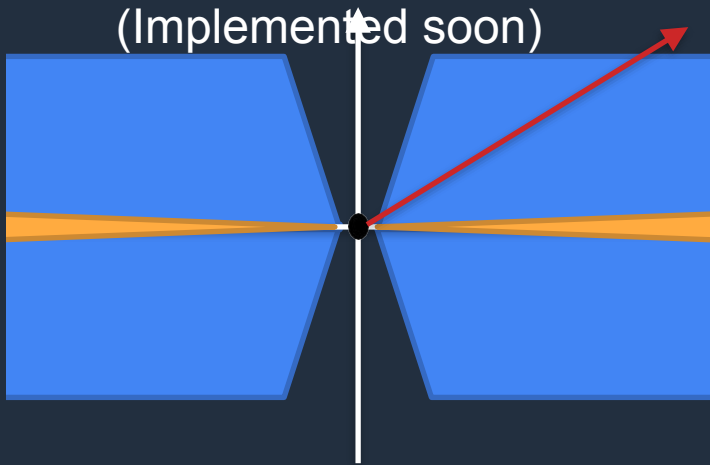
Exposure=3.9 ks  
 $\text{Logxi}=5.0(-0.1;+0.2)$   
 $\text{Lognh}=24.0(-0.1;+0.1)$

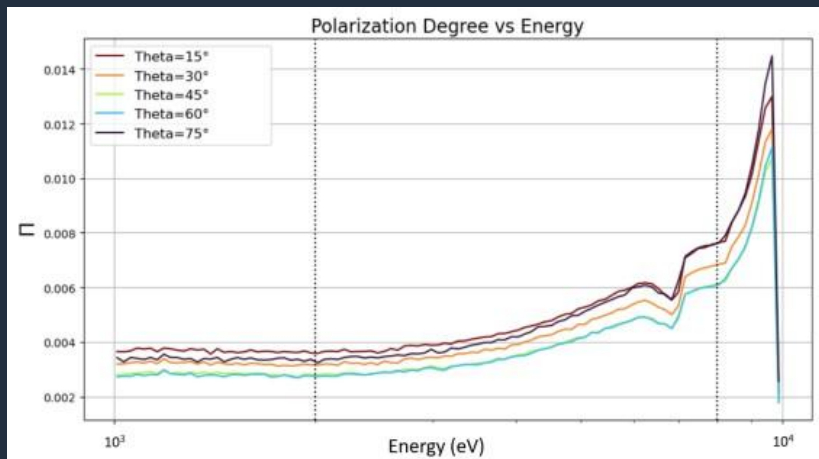
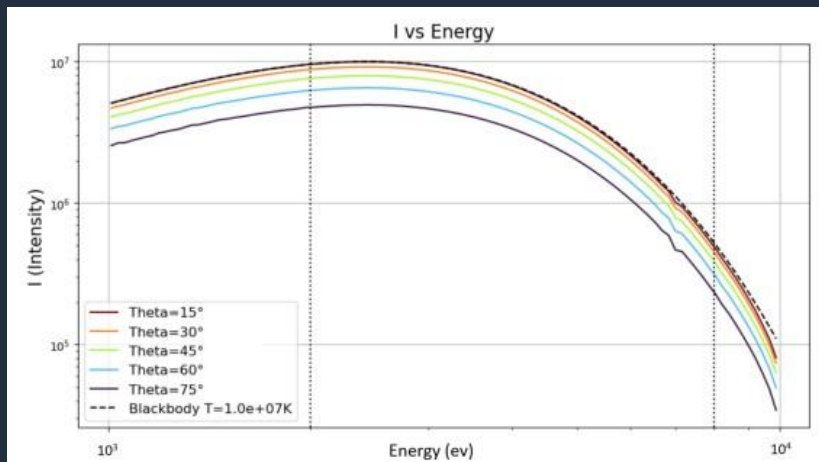


- Epoch 1 is too short ( $\approx 20$  ks) to get any statistically significant information on a variation of the polarization properties
- Two things are certain:
  - A wind is present during the IXPE observation
  - For the time being, **no scenario explains all the details of the polarization behavior in a satisfactory manner**

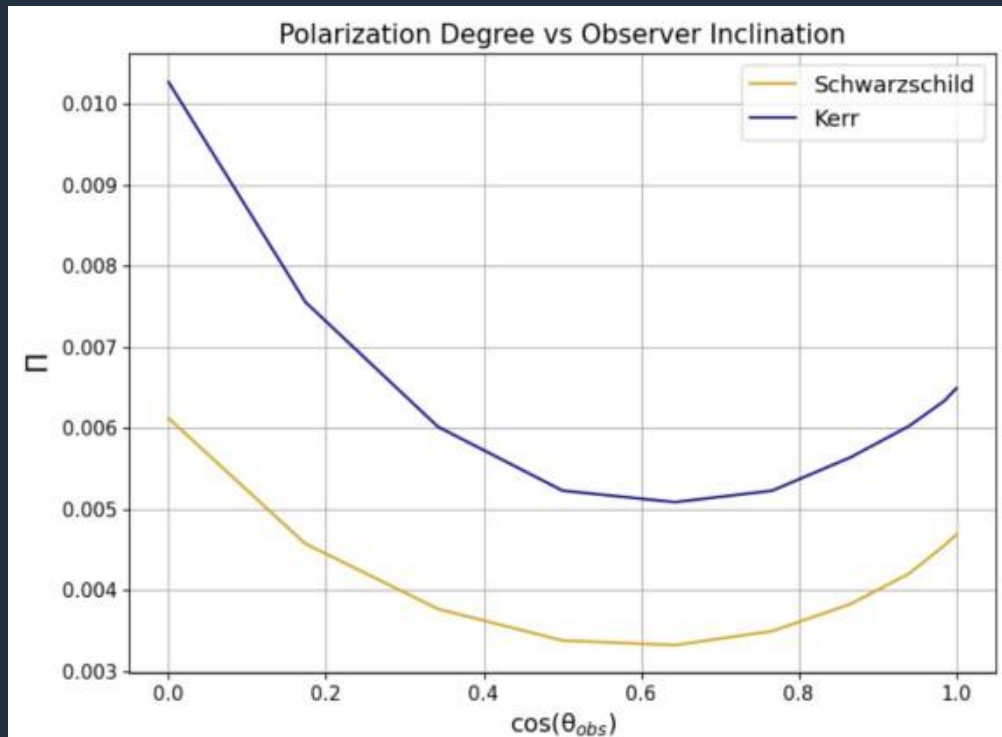
## • APPROXIMATIONS

- Local approach
- No velocity distribution
- No reflection (Implemented soon)
- Disk is illuminated by an unpolarized BB (Implemented soon)





- Polarization vector perpendicular to the disk symmetry axis



- Including absorption effects and Compton scattering modifies the PD profile of the radiation emerging from an optically thick, plane-parallel atmosphere.
- When absorption effects are prominent (e.g. CIE) a decreasing PD behavior is expected in the IXPE energy range.
- The reprocessing of radiation in an highly ionized atmosphere (e.g. PIE) can give rise to an increasing PD trend with energy.
- 4U 1630-47 polarization properties in soft state are difficult to model
- An MHD disk winds model is under development
  - Low polarization degree  $\sim 1\%$ , polarization vector parallel to the accretion disk
  - An increase with energy can be expected

## THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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