

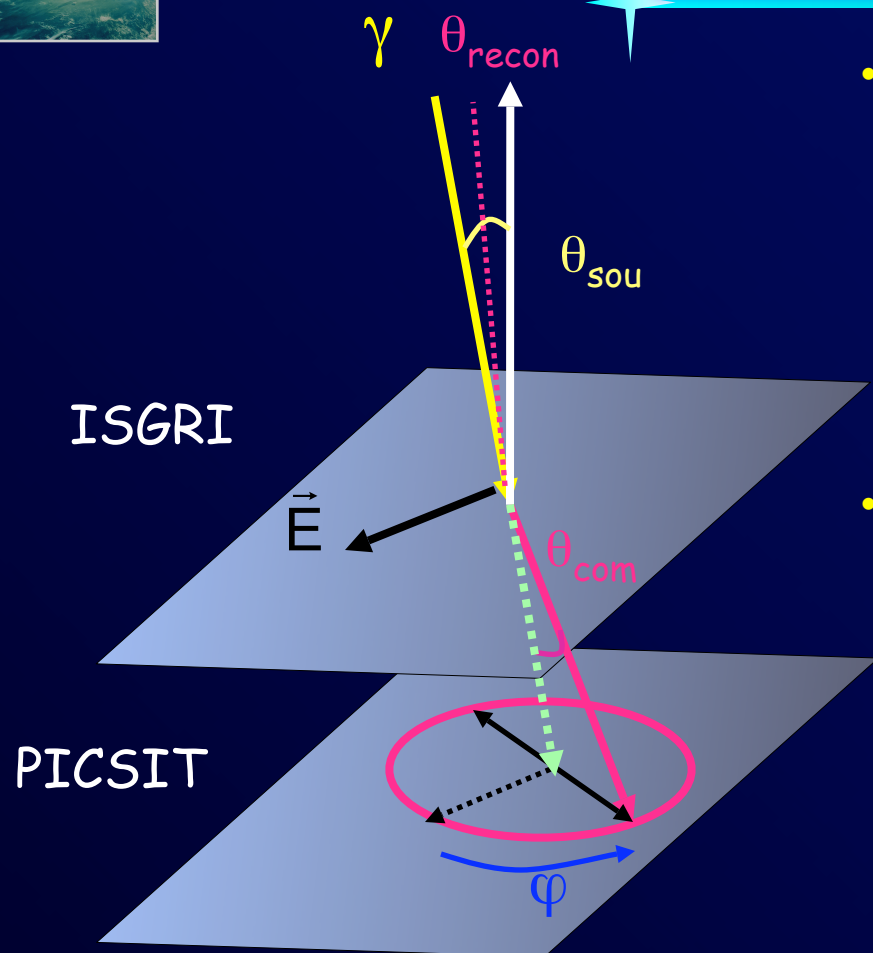
Crab nebula polarization
from 0.2 to 0.8 MeV

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polarization with IBIS Compton mode



coincidence
window = $3.8\mu\text{s}$

- **Selections:**
 - fully coded source images
 - forward scattered events
 - $|\theta_{\text{recon}}(E_{\text{ISGRI}}, E_{\text{PICSIT}}) - \theta_{\text{source}}| < 10^\circ$
 - energy selection 200-800 keV
- **Signal detection**
 - analysis in 6 bins in φ azimuth
 $0^\circ \leq \varphi \leq \pi$
 - spurious rate estimate and subtraction
 - uniformity correction across fov
 - shadowgram deconvolution



azimuth profile

- modulation

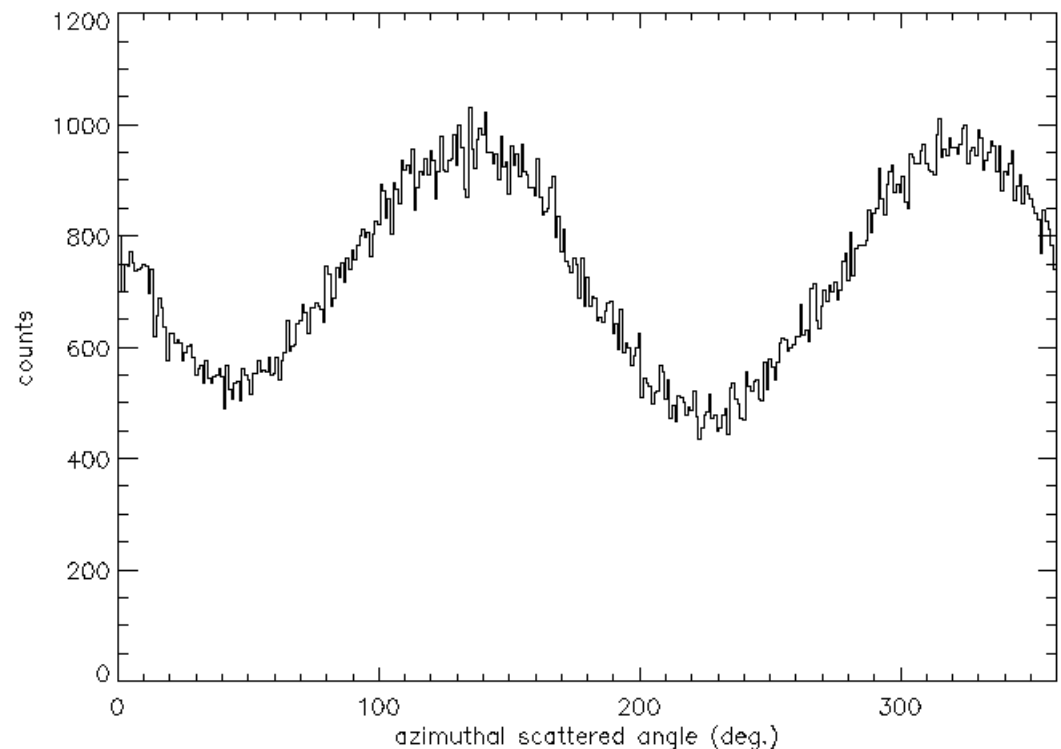
- a = modulation factor
- polar. fraction = PF = a/a_{100}
- polar. angle = PA = $\varphi_0 + \pi/2$

$$S = \bar{S} \left[1 + a \cdot \cos(2(\varphi - \varphi_0)) \right]$$

- calibration

- GEANT 3 simulation
- 100 % linearly polarized source

- $a_{100} = 0.304 \pm 0.003$

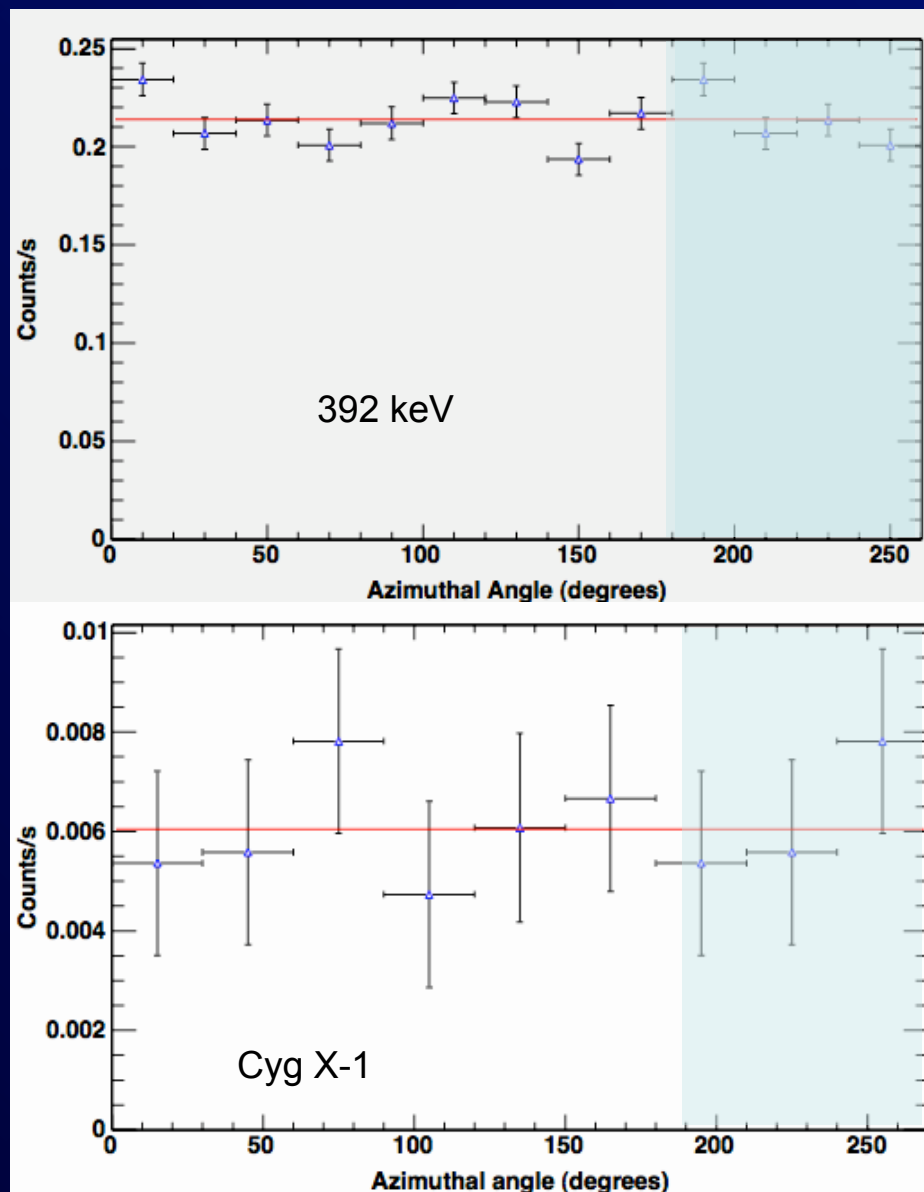


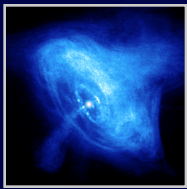


flatness checks

- maximum modulation for unpolarized data?
 - square detectors, grids, pixels, mask pattern...
- strong calibration source
 - at 392, 511, 662 keV
 - $a < 1.3 - 2.6 \%$
- calibration source at 30° inclination
 - extreme projection effect
 - small 2π modulation
erased by folding $0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi$
- spurious event files
 - $a < 1 \%$
- empty fields
- Cygnus X-1
 - 200-800 keV, 500 ks

$a < 3 \%$



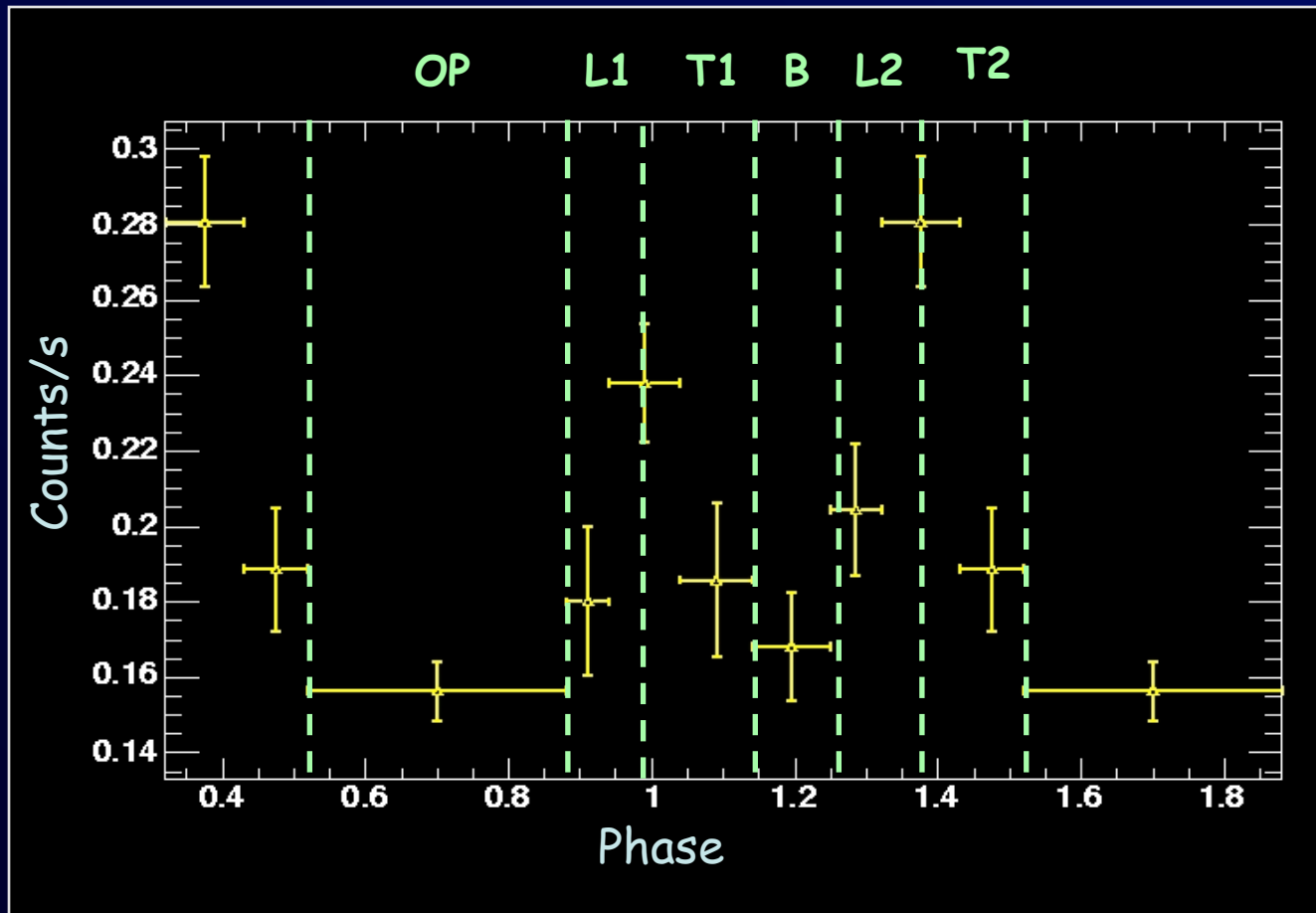


Crab pulsar lightcurve

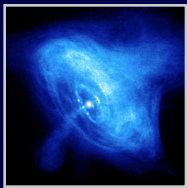


$T = 700$ ks

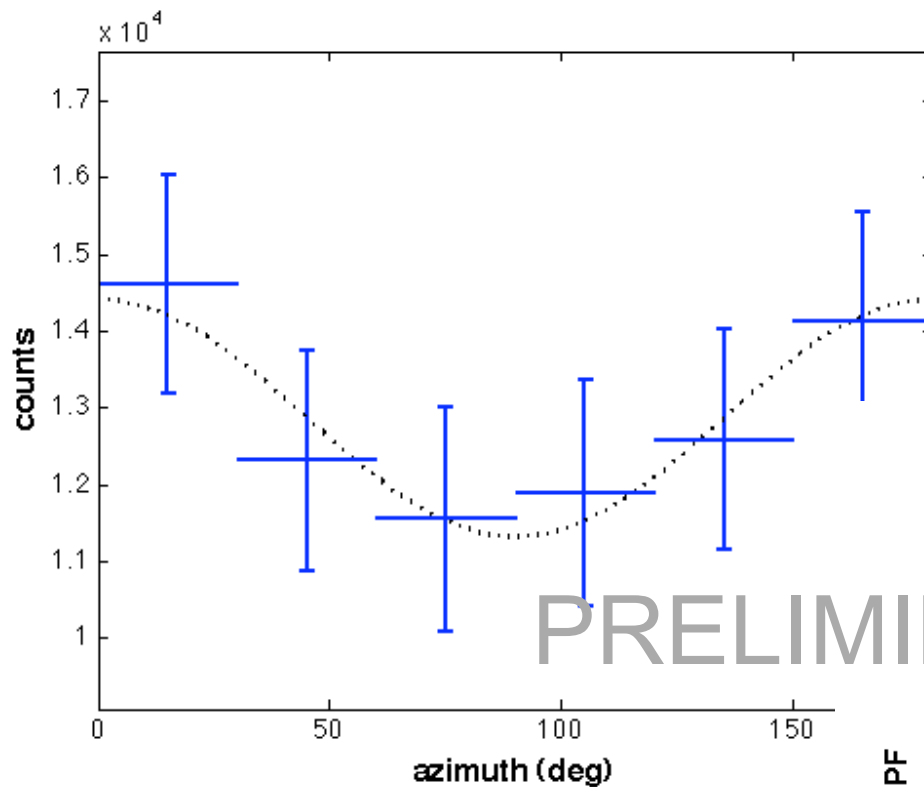
$200 \text{ keV} < E < 800 \text{ keV}$



Phases
according to
Kuiper et al.
'01



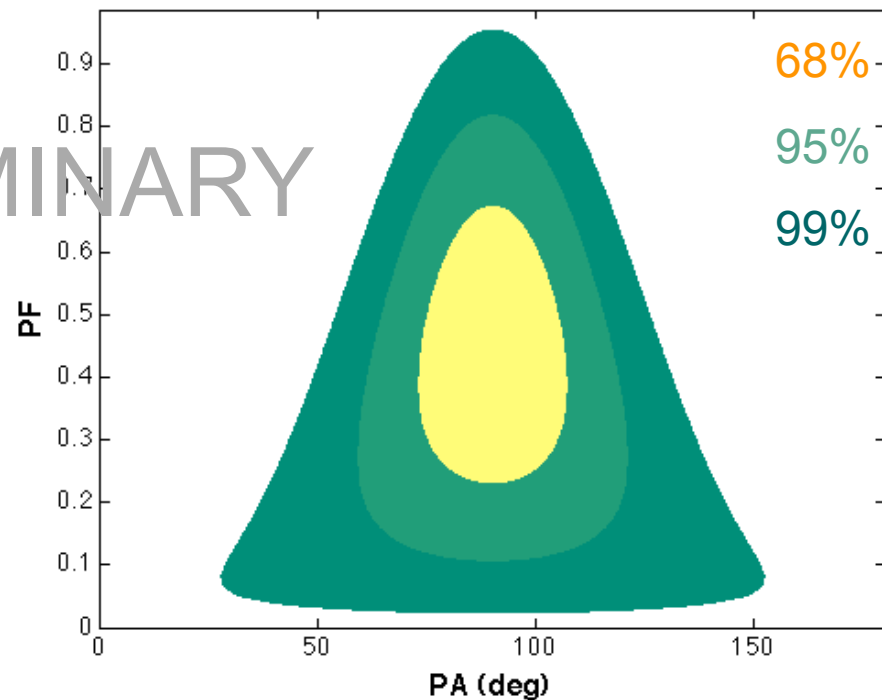
azimuth profile: all phases



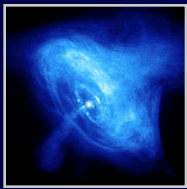
$$PA = 90^\circ \pm 11^\circ$$

$$PF = 0.39 \pm {}^{0.19}_{0.11}$$

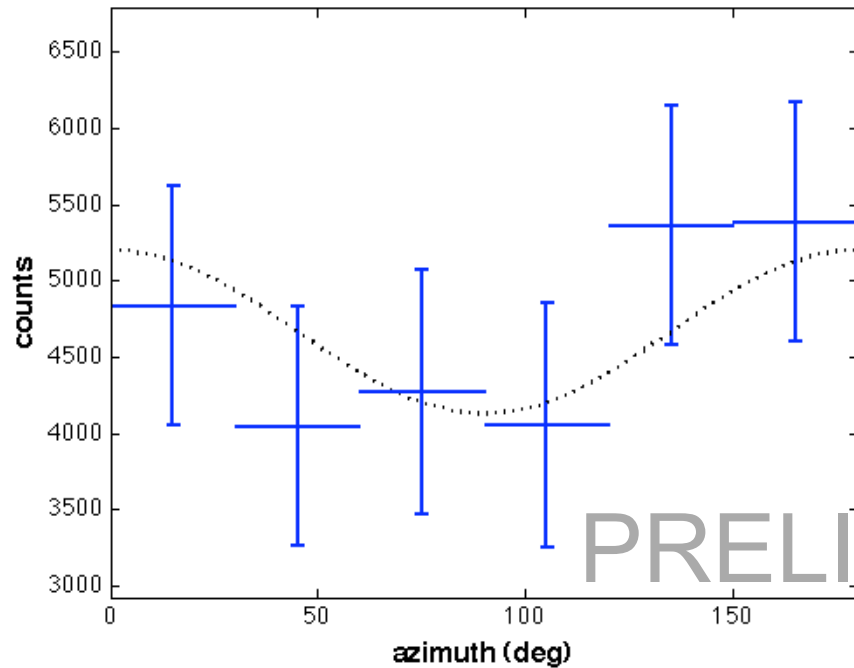
PRELIMINARY



$$\text{proba}(a > a_0, \text{ any } \varphi) = 3.4\%$$



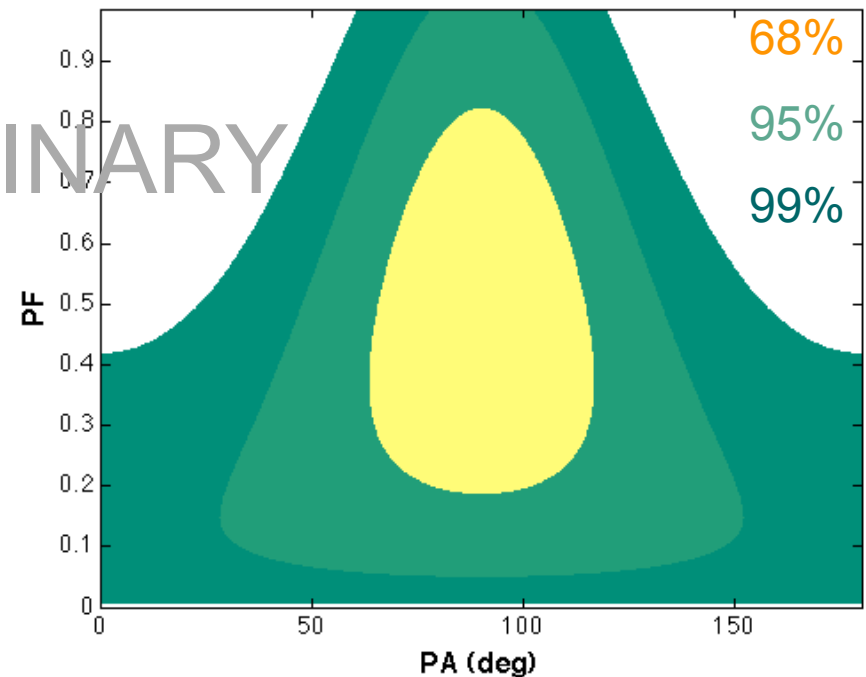
azimuth profile: P1+P2 peaks



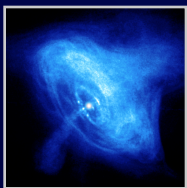
$$PA = 90.0^\circ \pm 16.4^\circ$$

$$PF = 0.38 \pm {}^{0.28}_{0.17}$$

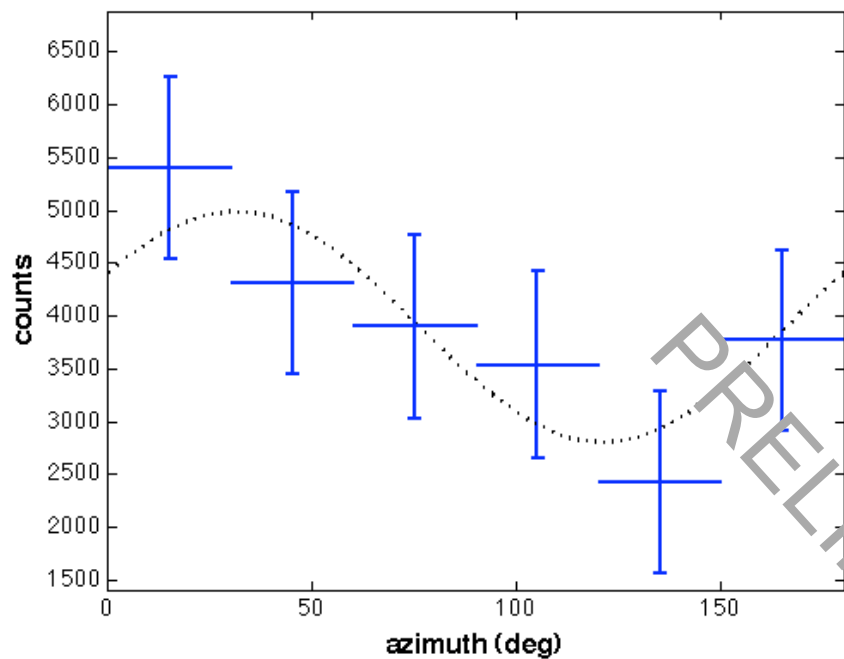
PRELIMINARY



$$\text{proba}(a > a_0, \text{ any } \varphi) = 26.3 \%$$



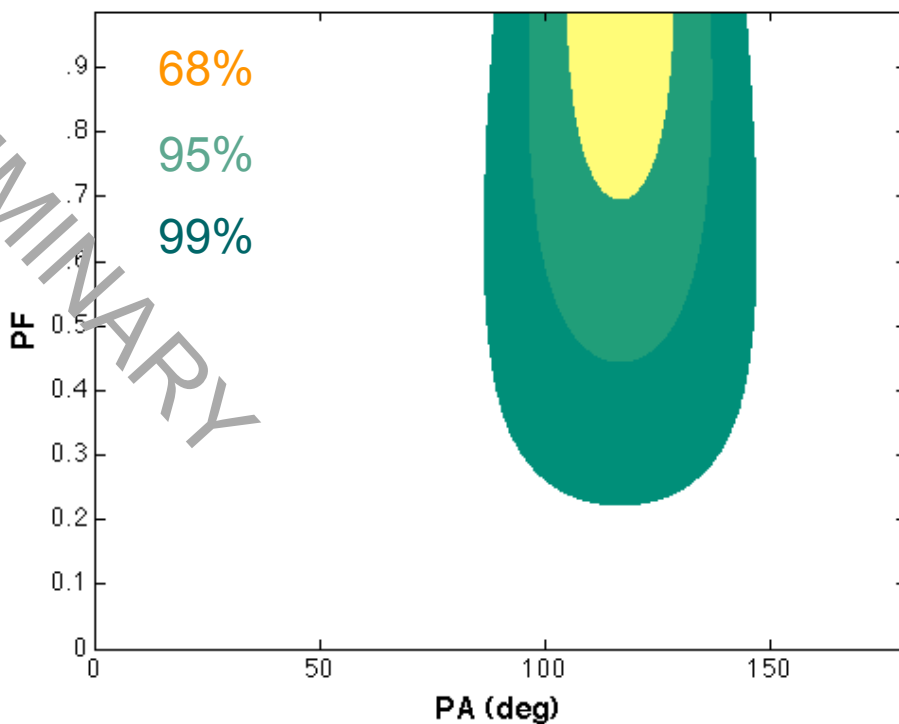
azimuth profile: off-pulse

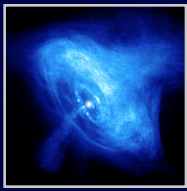


$$PA = 121.0^\circ \pm 10.0^\circ$$

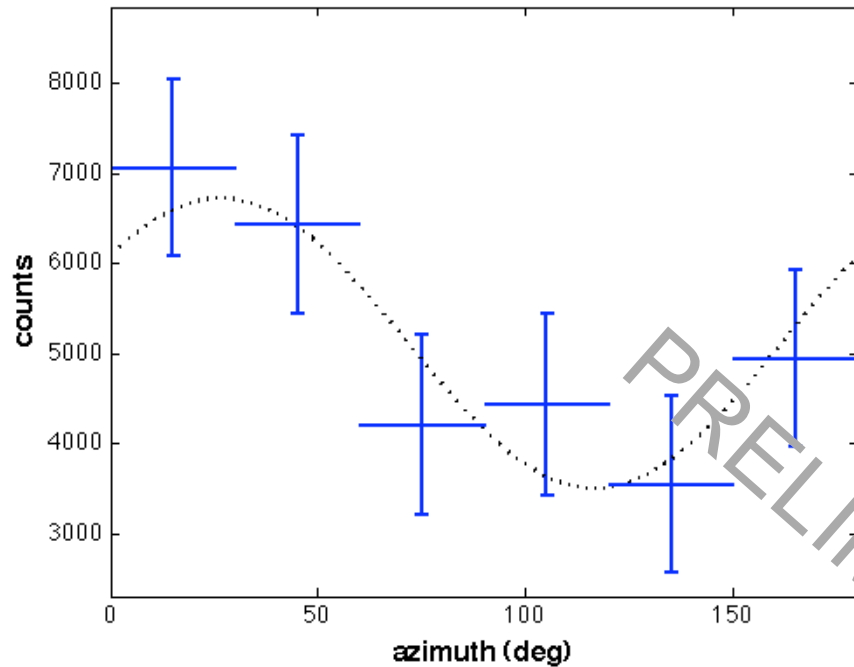
$$PF = 0.92 \pm {}^{0.36}_{0.26}$$

$$\text{proba}(a > a_0, \text{ any } \varphi) = 1.4 \%$$





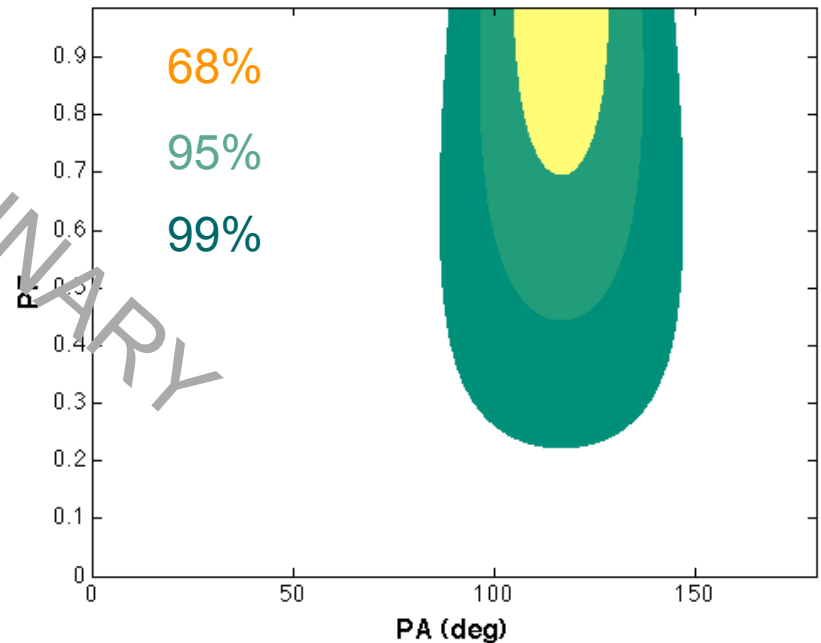
azimuth profile: off-pulse + bridge

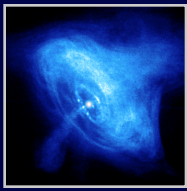


$$PA = 116.6^\circ \pm 7.9^\circ$$

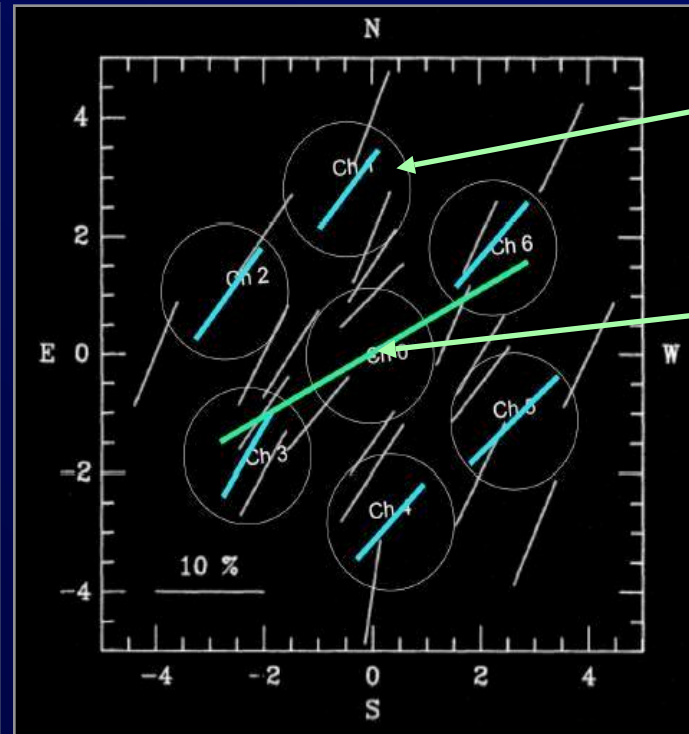
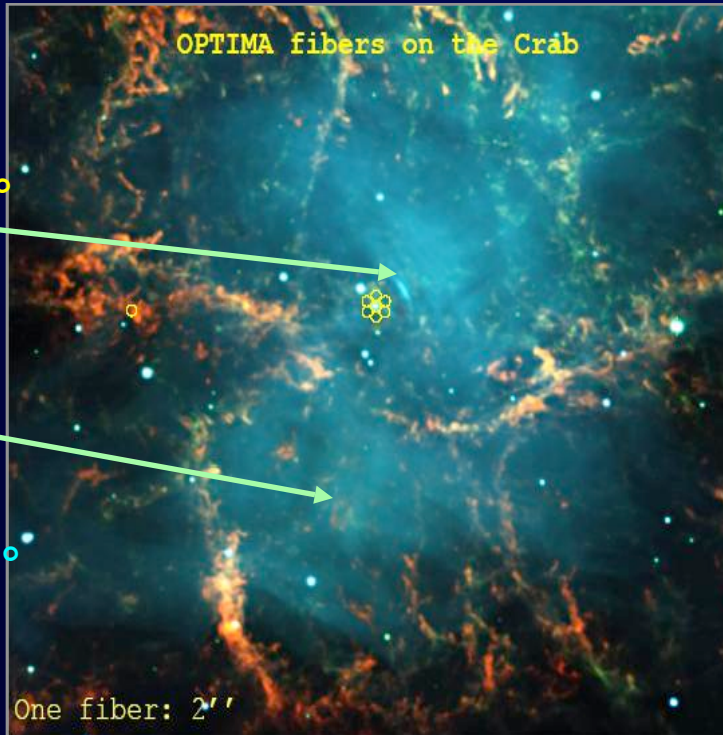
$$PF = 1.04 \pm {}^{0.30}_{0.25}$$

$$\text{proba}(a > a_0, \text{ any } \varphi) = 8.7 \cdot 10^{-4}$$





DC polarization // rotation axis



Slowikowska et al. 06
Smith et al. '88
Weisskopf et al. '78

- polarization angles

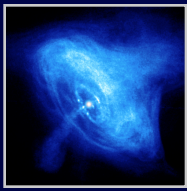
off-pulse: $PA = 121.0^\circ \pm 10.0^\circ$
optical $r < 0.01$ pc: $PA = 119^\circ$
projected rotation axis: $124.0^\circ \pm 0.1^\circ$

Ng &

Romani '04

- any toroidal B field

- jet
- shocked wind torus
- striped wind



hot spot / jet ?



- particle energies $\sim 200\text{-}500$ TeV in $B_{\text{nebula}} = 16.2 \pm 1.8$ nT
- opt/IBIS similar angles suggests that polarized emission come from
 - inner jet / equatorial flow (hot spot) / striped wind
- inner magnetosphere DC emission more unlikely
 - slot gap: $\text{PA} \sim 20^\circ\text{-}40^\circ$
 - outer gap: $\text{PA} \sim \xi_{\text{obs}} \sim 20^\circ\text{-}40^\circ$

Komissarov et al. 2004

