

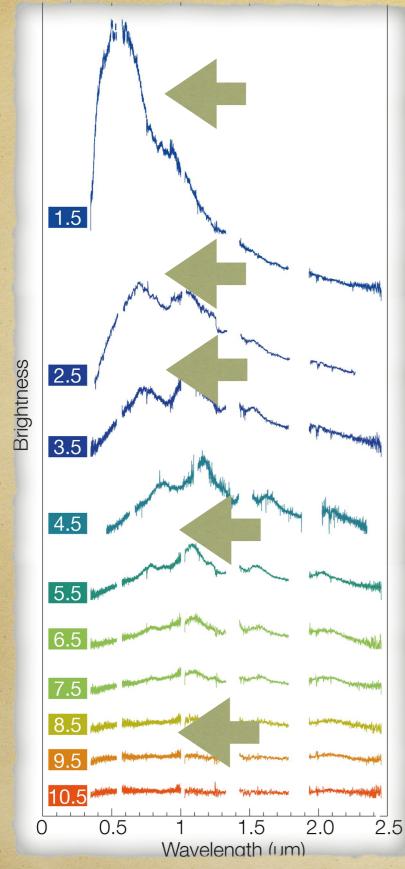


# Polarization of macronovae

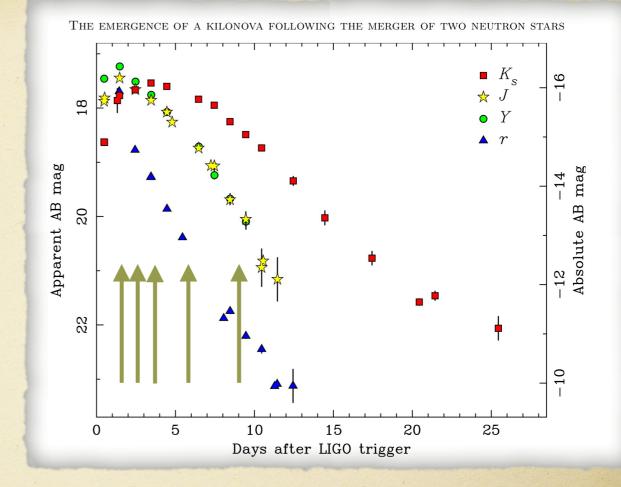




Stefano Covino INAF / Brera Astronomical Observatory Mattia Bulla, Klaas Wiersema, K. Toma, Y. Fan...



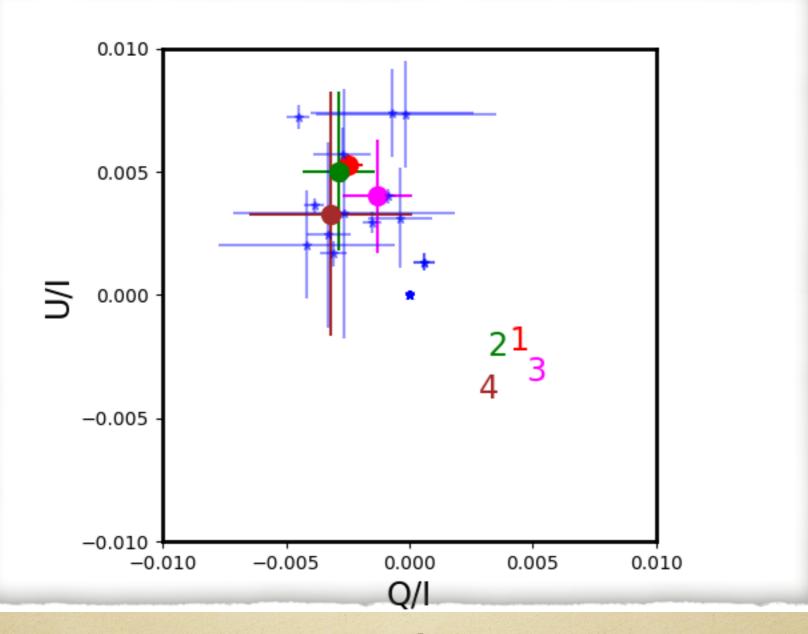
Pian, D'Avanzo et al. (2017)



Tanvir et al. (2017)

Courtesy by Bo Milvang-Jensen and the VINROUGE collaboration Polarisation always consistent with that induced by Galactic dust

 $1: P \sim 0.5\%$ 2: P < 0.6%3: P < 0.5%4: P < 0.9%5: P < 4%

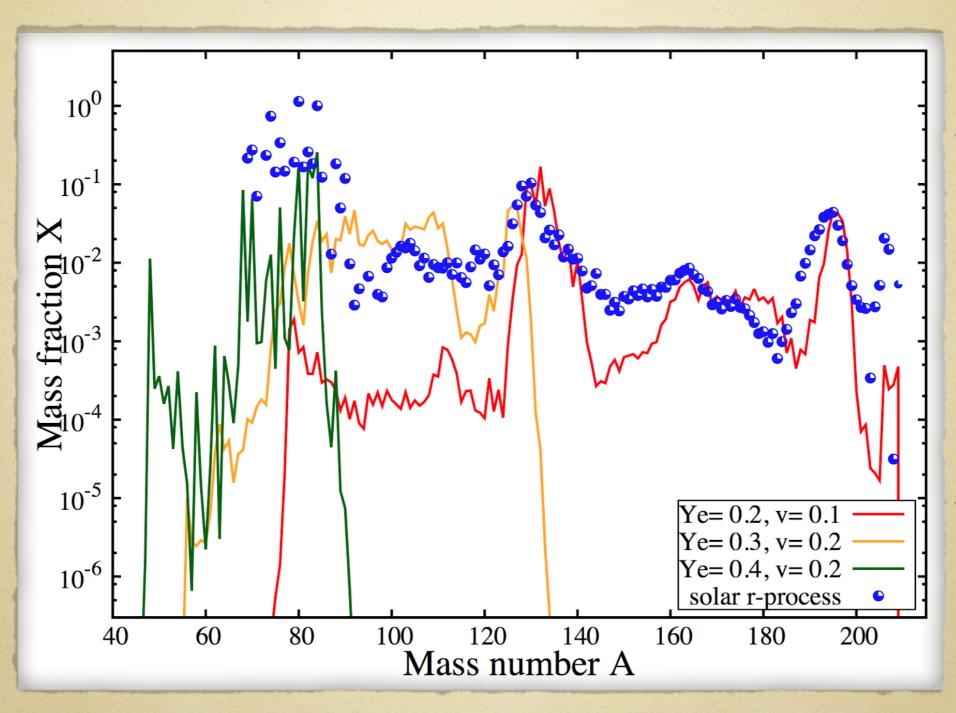


1-4 r band

5 z band

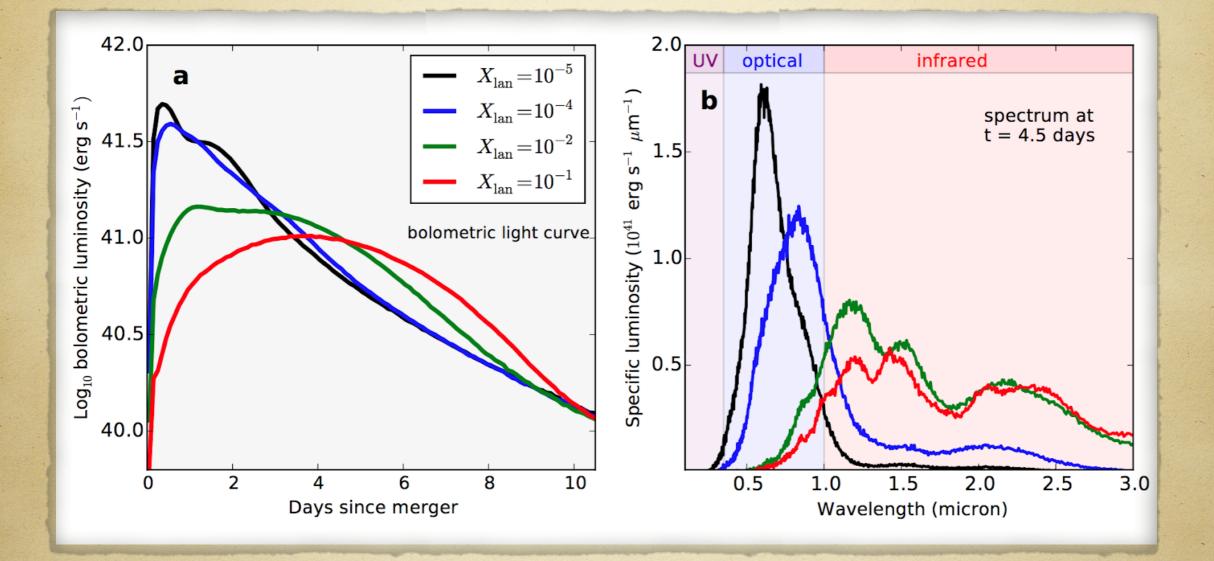
Covino et al. (2017)

#### The lower Y<sub>e</sub> - The higher neutrons - The higher mass number A

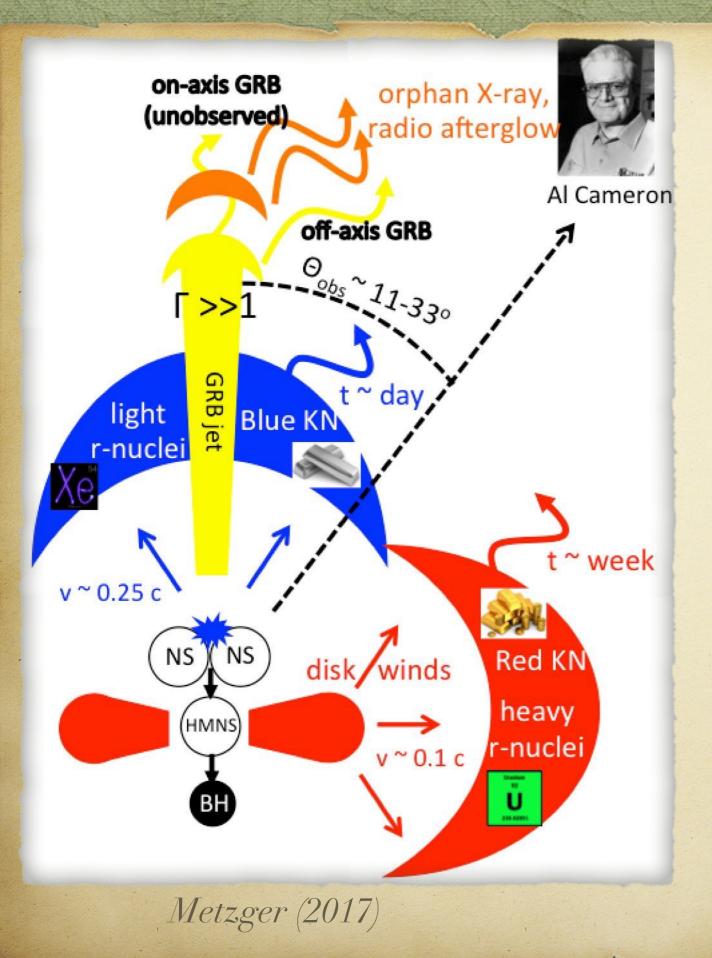


Rosswog et al. (2017)

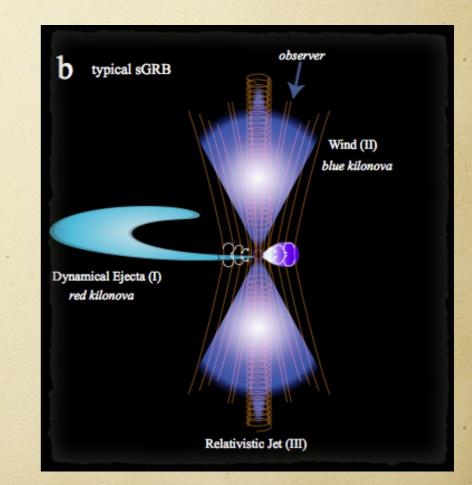
#### Different light curves and spectra for different compositions...



Kasen et al. (2017); Barnes & Kasen (2013); Tanaka & Hotokezaka (2013)



Different components with different composition, ionisation degree, free electron density, etc.



Murguia-Berthier et al. (2017)

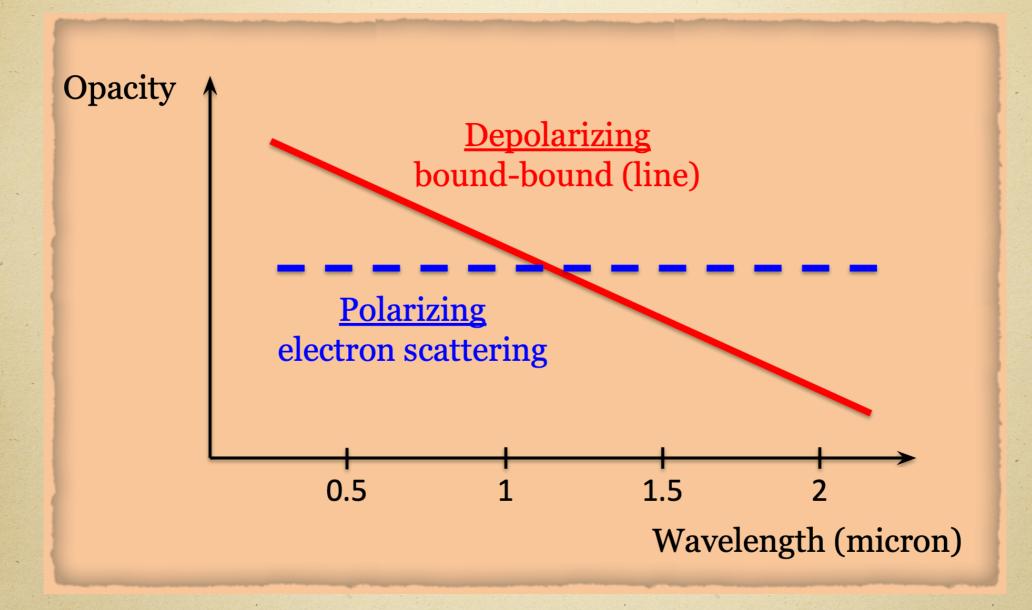
## Lanthanide-free component Lanthanide-rich component

- Polar regions
- *Electron fraction*  $Y_e \sim 0.3$
- *Mass numbers* 90 < A < 140

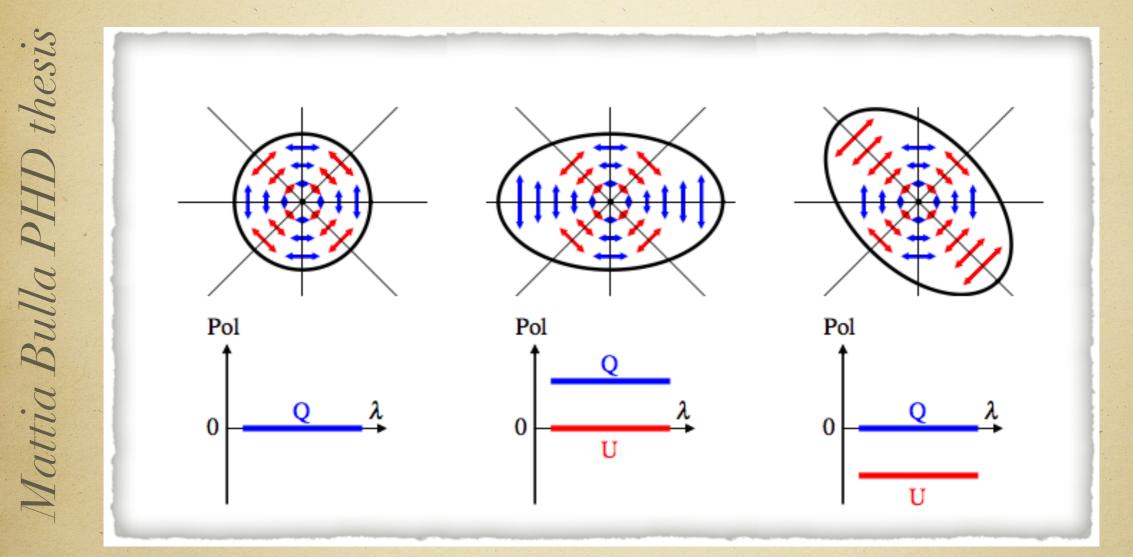
- Equatorial regions
- $0.1 < Y_e < 0.4$
- Includes A > 140 (lanthanides)
- Opacities @1d @7000Å...: 5x10-3 cm<sup>2</sup>g<sup>-1</sup> Opacities @1d @7000Å...: 10 cm<sup>2</sup>g<sup>-1</sup>
- "Bright-and-blue" macronova

• "Faint-and-red" macronova

Polarization signal dependent on (wavelength- and time-dependent) opacities

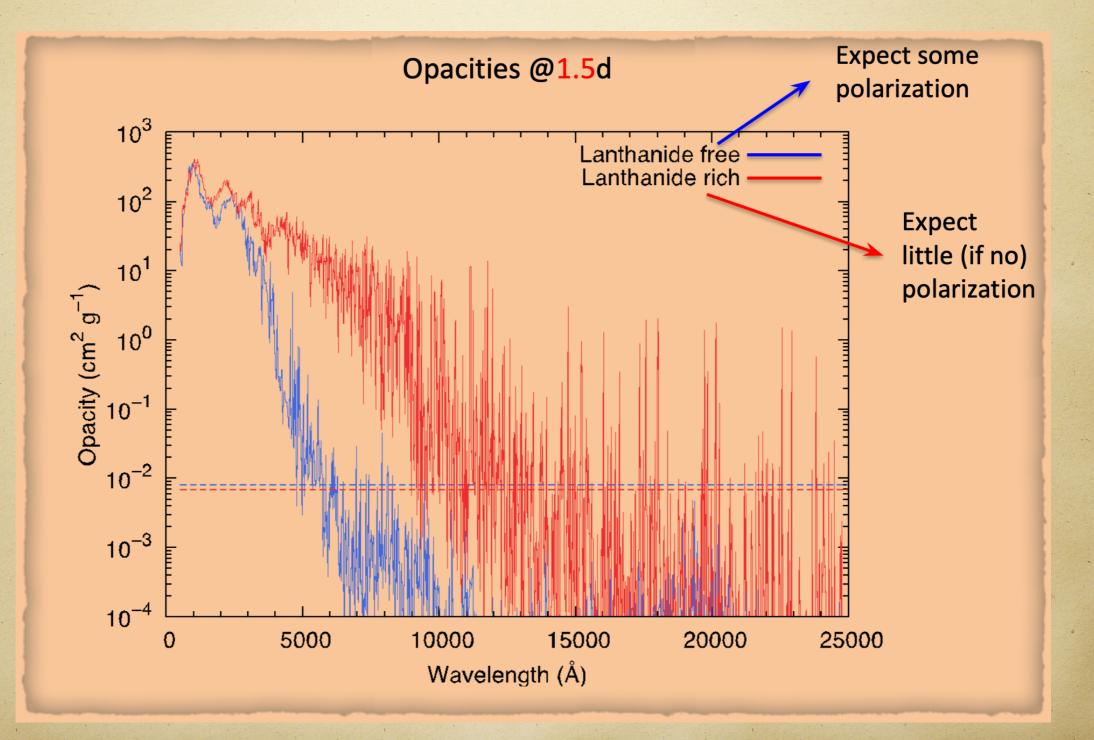


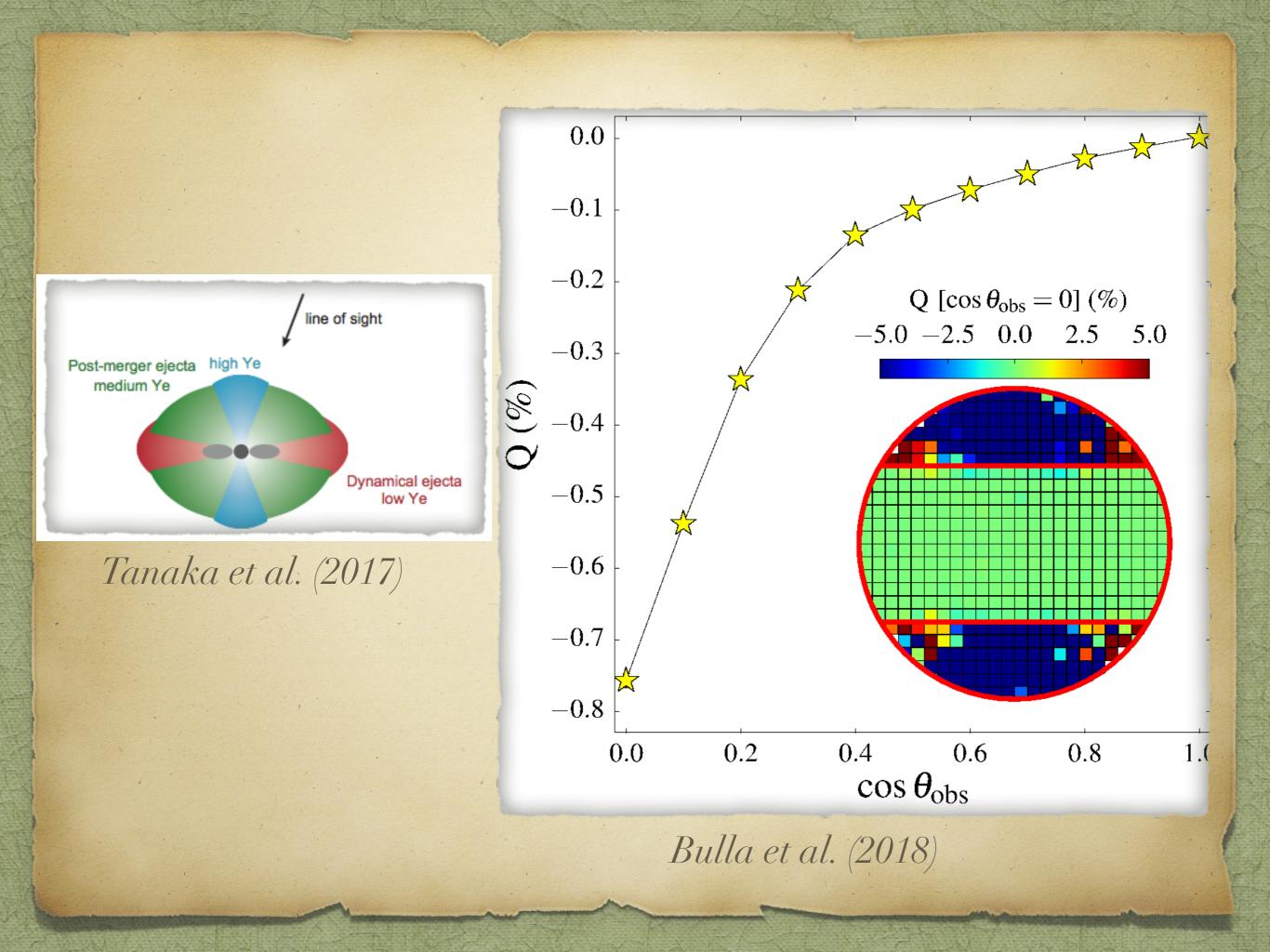
Polarimetry for SNae is a well known and widely applied diagnostic tool



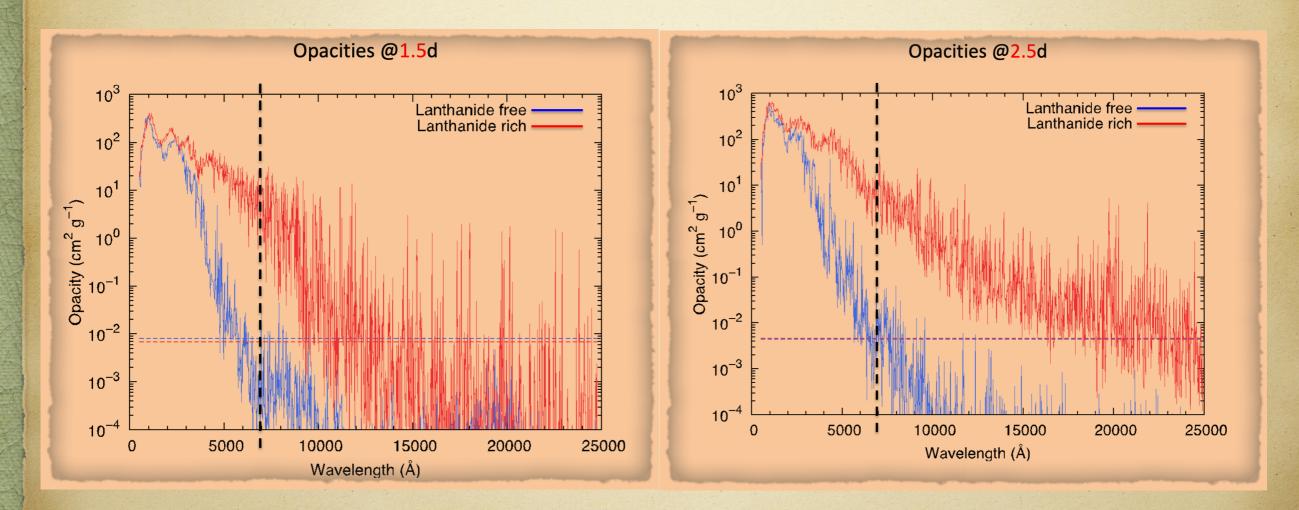
Geometry affects more polarisation than the total flux

#### Opacity for Lanthanide-free and rich material at ~1.5 day (M. Tanaka)





Opacity time evolution

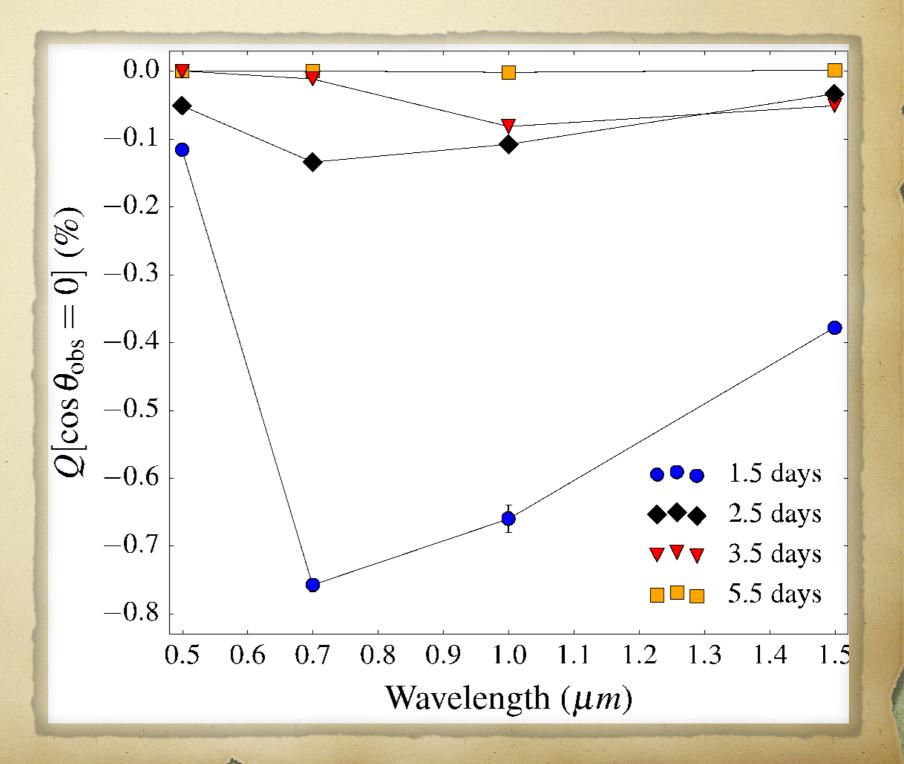


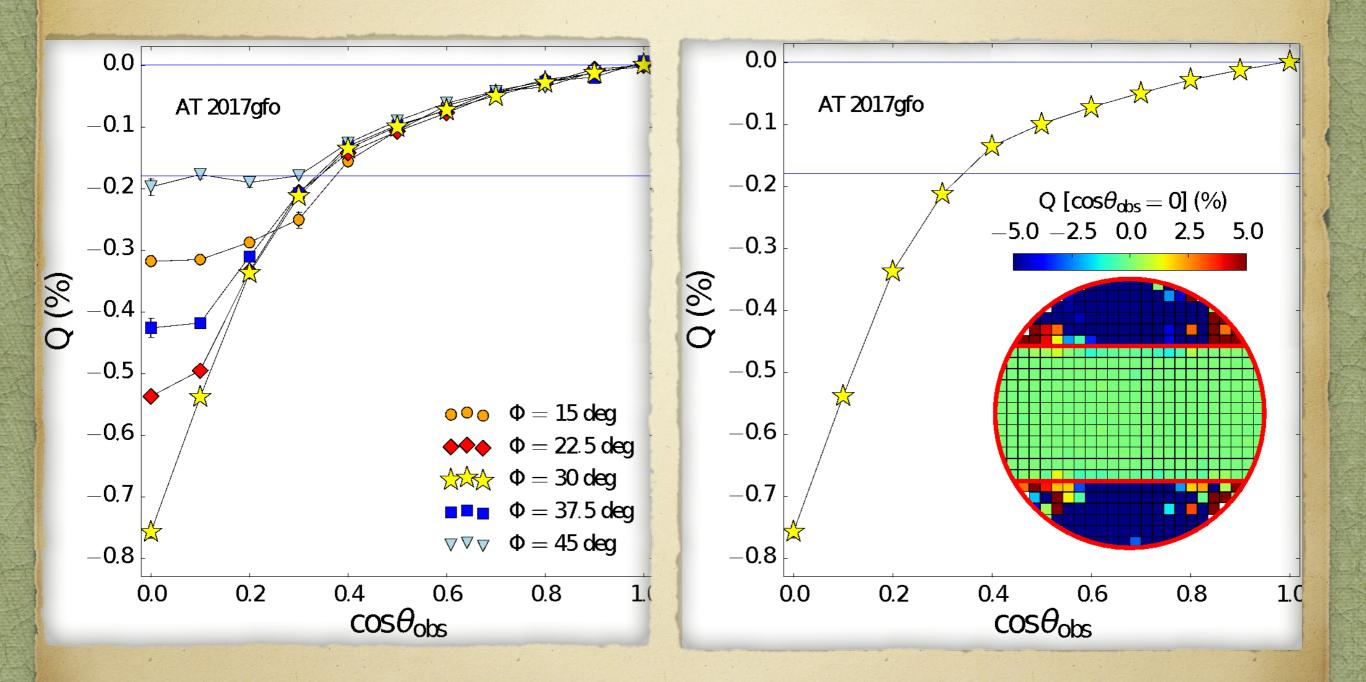
1.5 days

2.5 days

## Only at early-time some polarisation can be expected

At later times polarisation should likely due to interstellar dust





Bulla et al. (2018)

