

# Multi-Messenger Astrophysics with *Athena*

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# Outline



- *Athena* scientific goals and mission profile
- *Athena* science relevant to multi-messenger
- High-energy counterparts of (Neutron Star)<sup>2</sup> merger events with *Athena*
- High-energy counterparts of (Super-Massive Black Holes)<sup>2</sup> mergers with *Athena*
- Synergies with LISA

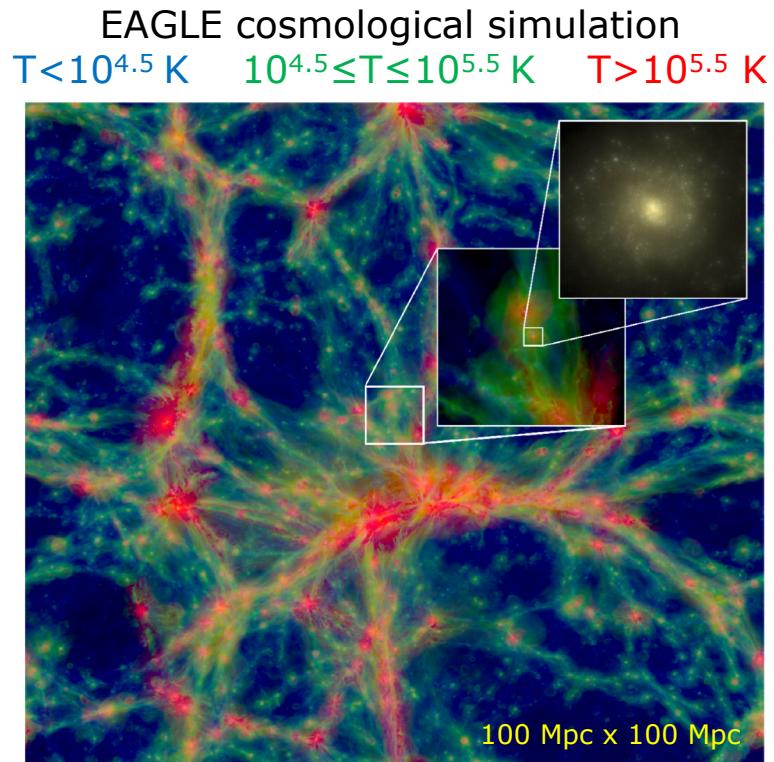
# Scientific goals of Athena



## Science theme: **The Hot and Energetic Universe**

- **The Hot Universe:** How does baryonic matter assemble in large-scale structures? How do they evolve from formation epoch to present day?
- **The Energetic Universe:** How do black holes grow & shape galaxies?
- **The Observatory & Discovery science:**
  - Observatory science across *all corners of astrophysics*
  - Fast response ( $\leq 4$  hours) capability to study transient sources
  - $\sim 2/3^{\text{rd}}$  of time during nominal operations open to community

# The “Hot Universe” with *Athena*

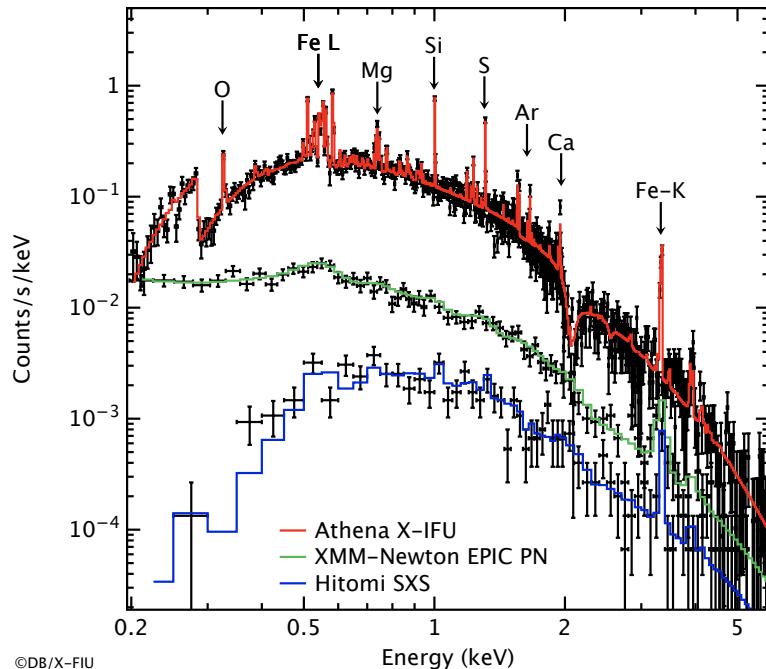


Schaye et al. 2015, MNRAS, 446, 521

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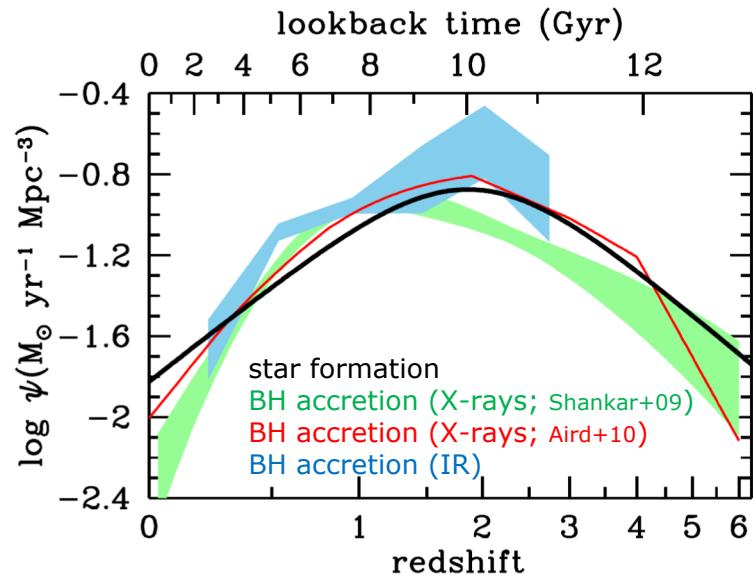
M. Ehle, M. Guainazzi: “MM Astrophysics with Athena” | ESA/ESO SciOps Workshop 2019, ESAC | 19-22/11/2019 | Slide 4

$z=1$  galaxy cluster (*Athena* vs. *XMM/Hitomi*)



Athena will trace evolution of heavy elements from  $z \sim 2$  to the local Universe

# The “Energetic Universe” with *Athena*

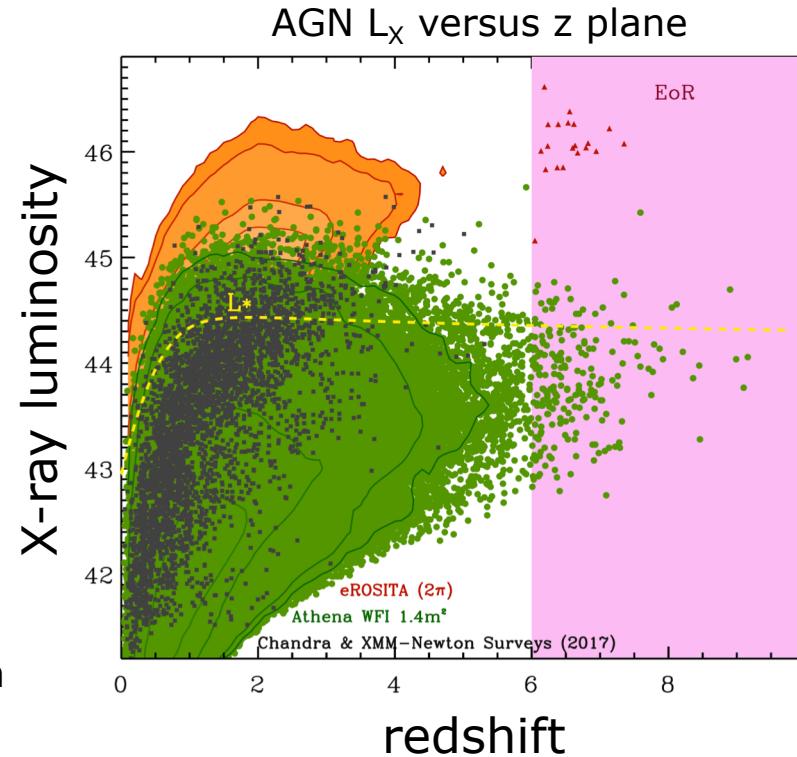


The cosmological history of black hole accretion  
is **uncertain** at  $z > 3$ , **unknown** at  $z > 6$

Madau & Dickinson, ARA&A, 52, 415

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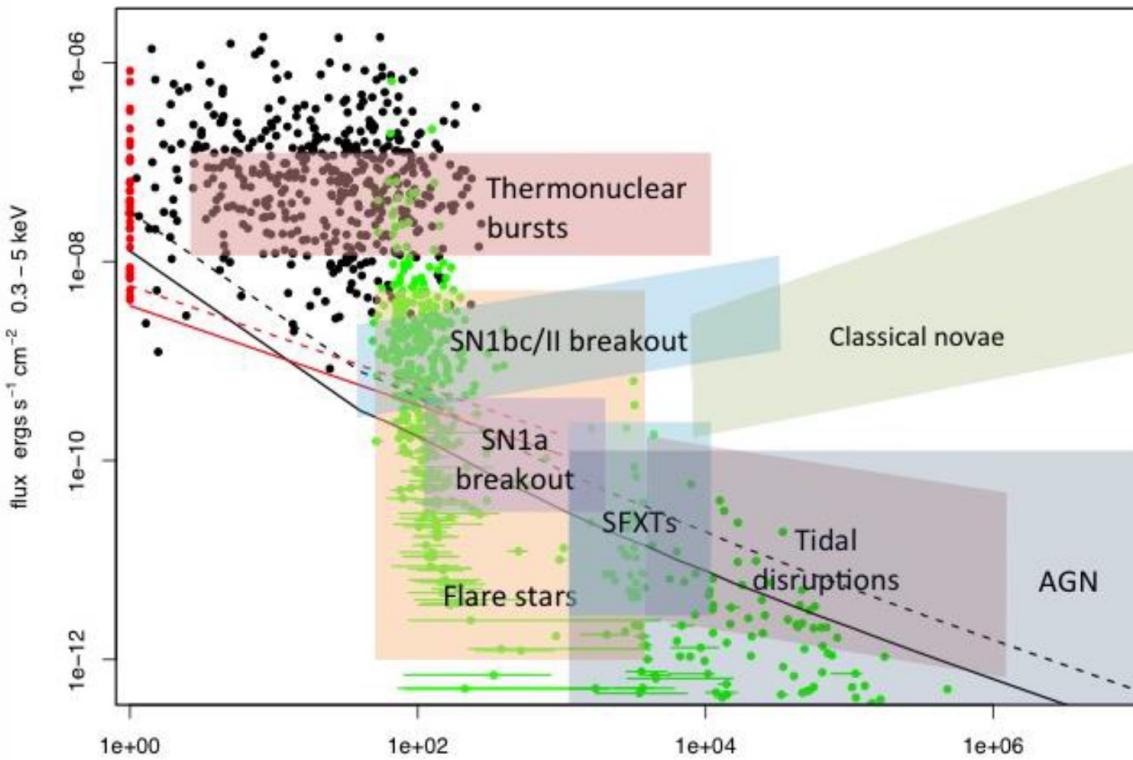


Aird et al., 2013, arXiv:1306.2325. Courtesy A.Rau (MPE)

European Space Agency

- **Single telescope**, Silicon Pore Optics (SPO) technology, 12 m focal length,  $\geq 1.4 \text{ m}^2$  area @1 keV,  $0.25 \text{ m}^2$  @6 keV
- **WFI** (Active Pixel Sensor Si detector): wide-field ( $40' \times 40'$ ) spectral-imaging, CCD-like energy resolution (120-150 eV @6 keV)
- **X-IFU** (cryogenic imaging spectrometer): 2.5 eV energy resolution ( $R > 2000$  @5 keV), 5' diameter effective field-of-view,  $\leq 5''$  pixel size
- Count rates capabilities:  $> 1$  Crab (WFI)/ $\sim 1$  Crab (X-IFU; 50% throughput)
- **$\leq 4$  hours response with  $\sim 50\%$  efficiency** to observe a Target of Opportunity (ToO) at a random position in the sky (FoR: 50%, 60% goal)
  - Under study: Autonomous ToO capability
- Launch early 2030s, Ariane 6.4, L2 halo orbit (TBC)

# Athena and the transient Universe



- *Athena* White Paper on “Luminous extragalactic transients”
- Three main topics:
  - Gamma-Ray Bursts
  - Tidal Disruption Events
  - Supernovae Shock Breakout
- Other topics covered by the *Athena* science requirements
  - SgrA\* (core science)
  - Magnetars
  - Novae
  - Pulsar Wind Nebulae
  - Supernovae

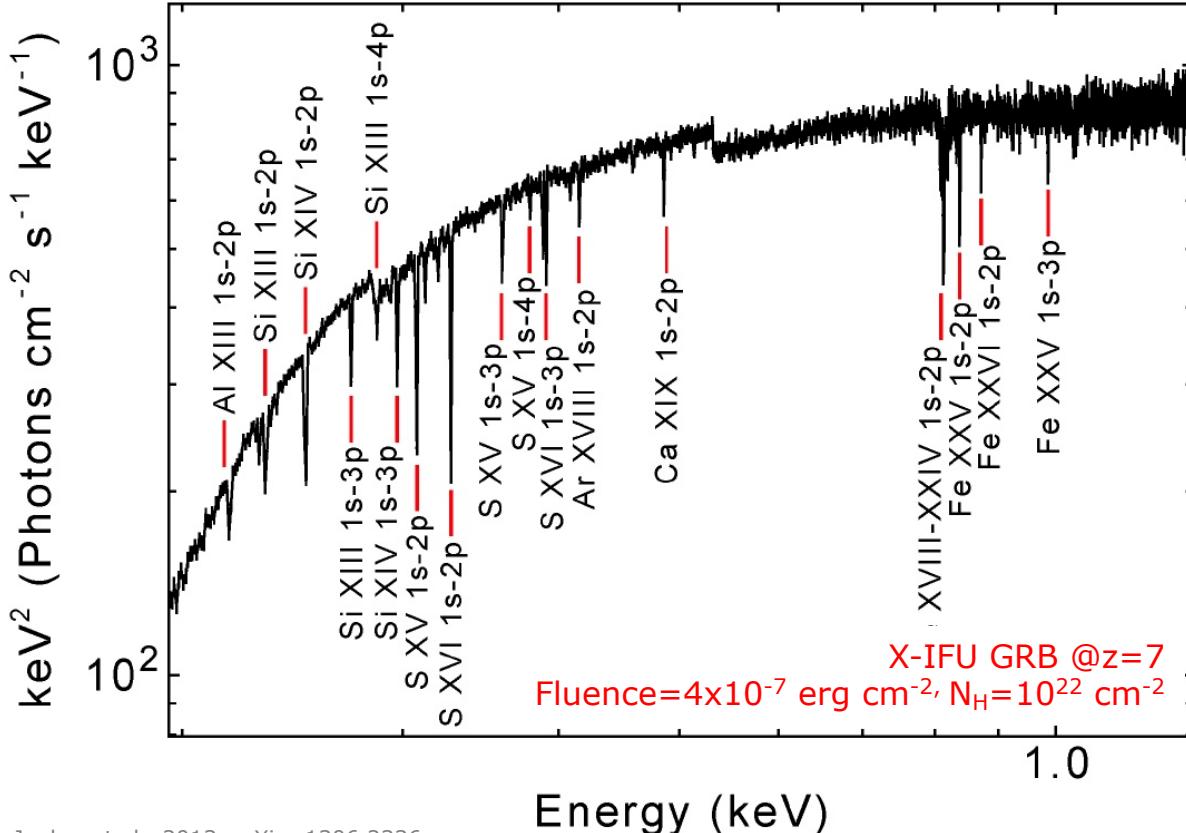
Amati et al., THESEUS M5 Proposal (synergy!)

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integration time s

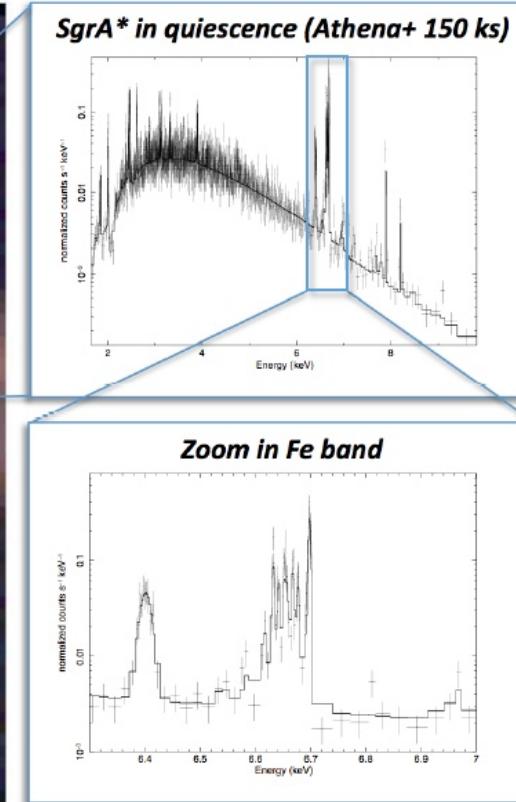
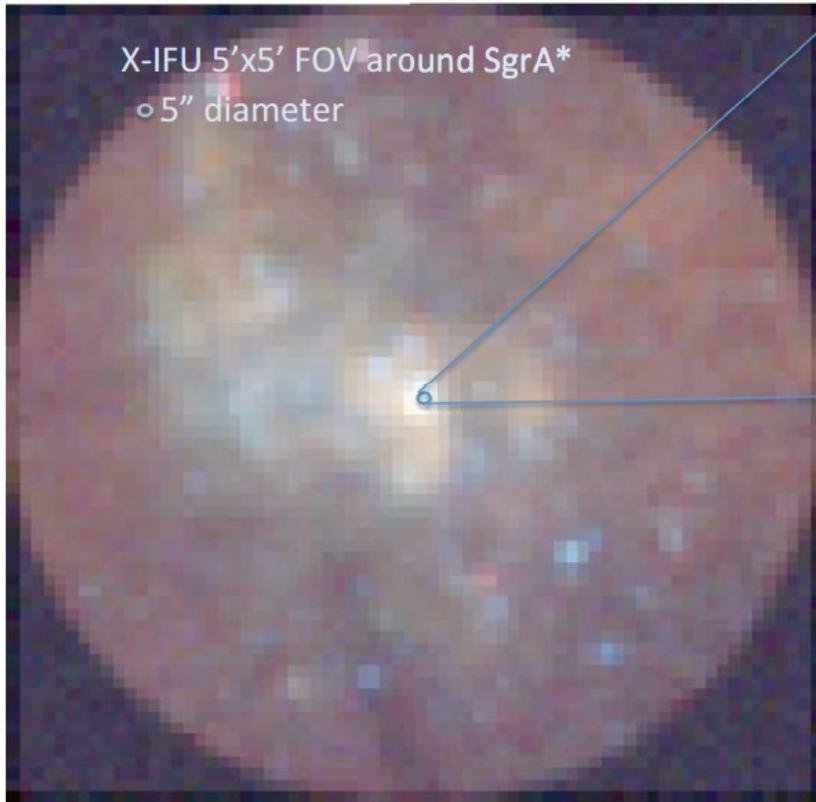
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# Athena probing the early Universe with GRBs



- X-ray *absorption* spectroscopy of ionized gas from C to Ni
- Metal enrichment in the early Universe
- Primordial stellar population (PopII vs. PopIII)
- *Emission* line spectroscopy of the GRB environment (jet/ejecta illumination, QPOs in accreting matter)
- Another case involving GRB: WHIM

# SgrA\* (supermassive Milky Way Black Hole)



- Mass  $\sim 4 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$
- Accrete  $\sim 10^{-6}$  Eddington
- Daily flares ( $L_x \sim 100$ - $1000$ x)
- *Athena* science: nature of quiescent emission (thermal) and flare production and emission
- Bonus: BH activity history via Fe K<sub>a</sub> reflection nebulae spectroscopy

Cappi et al., 2013, arXiv:1306.2330  
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European Space Agency

Credit: NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center, Caltech/MIT/LIGO Lab and ESA

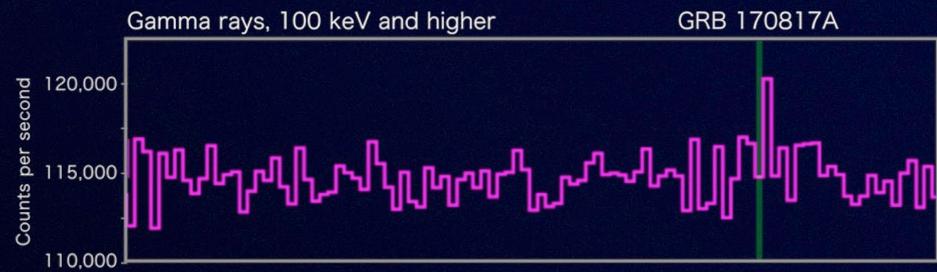
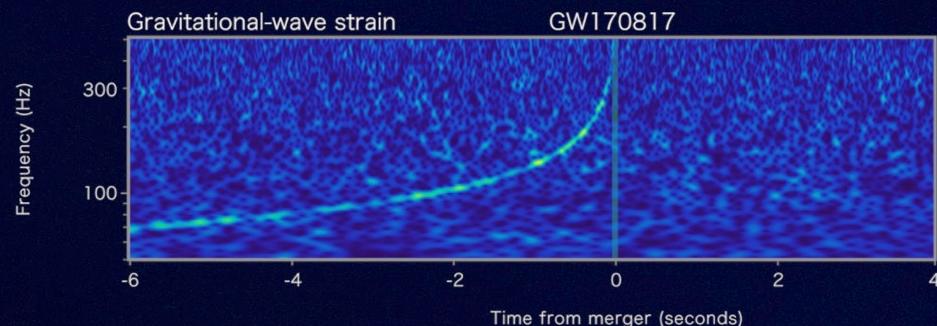
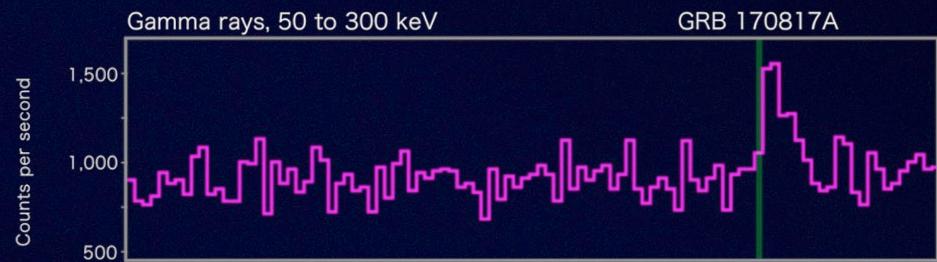
Fermi



LIGO-Virgo



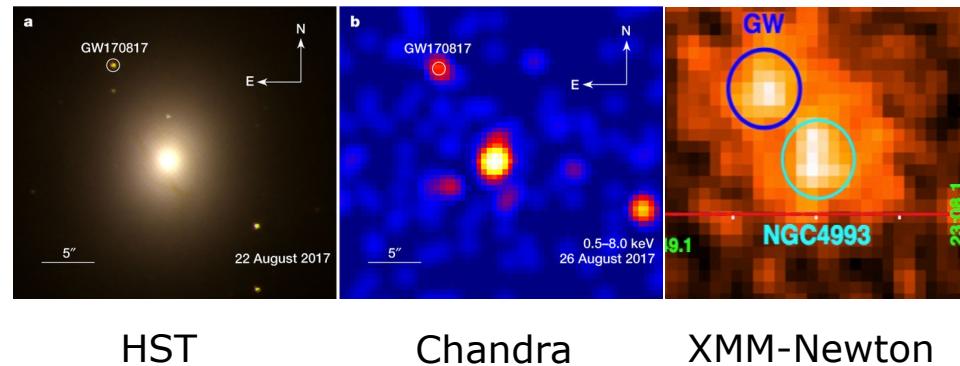
INTEGRAL



# X-ray counterpart of the NS-NS merger



## GW170817 EM counterpart



HST

Chandra

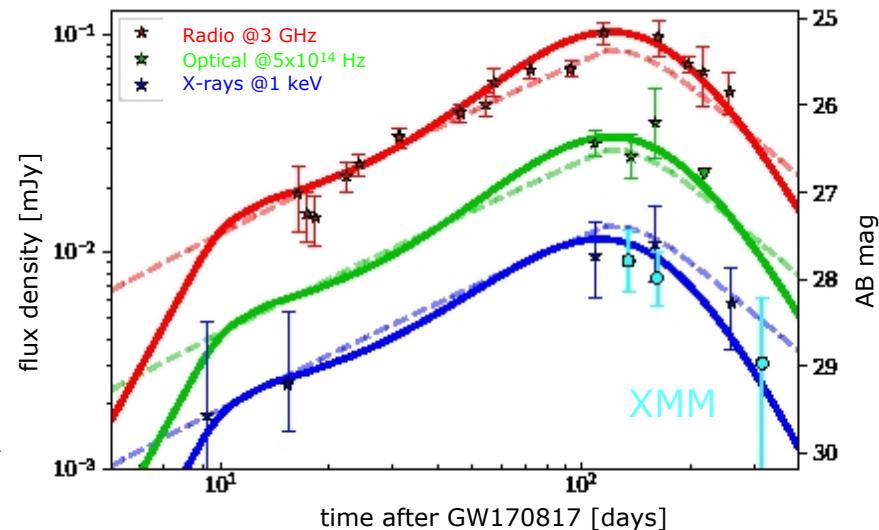
XMM-Newton

Troja, et al., Nature, 2017, 551, 71

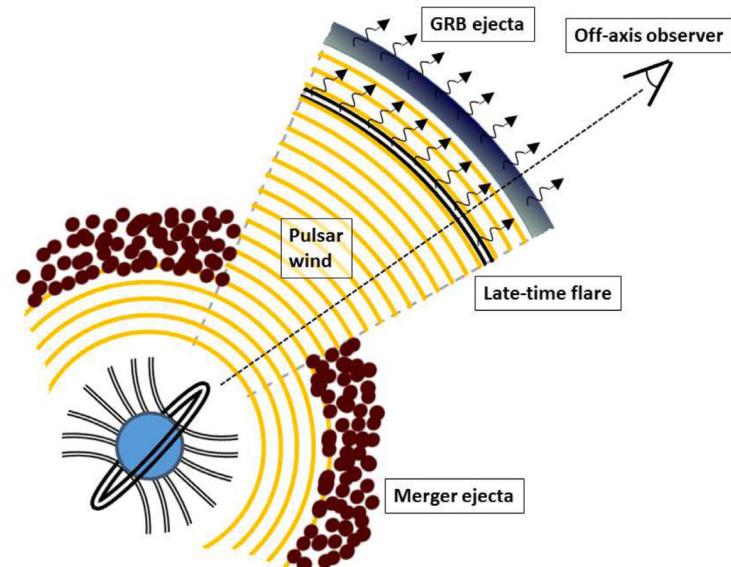
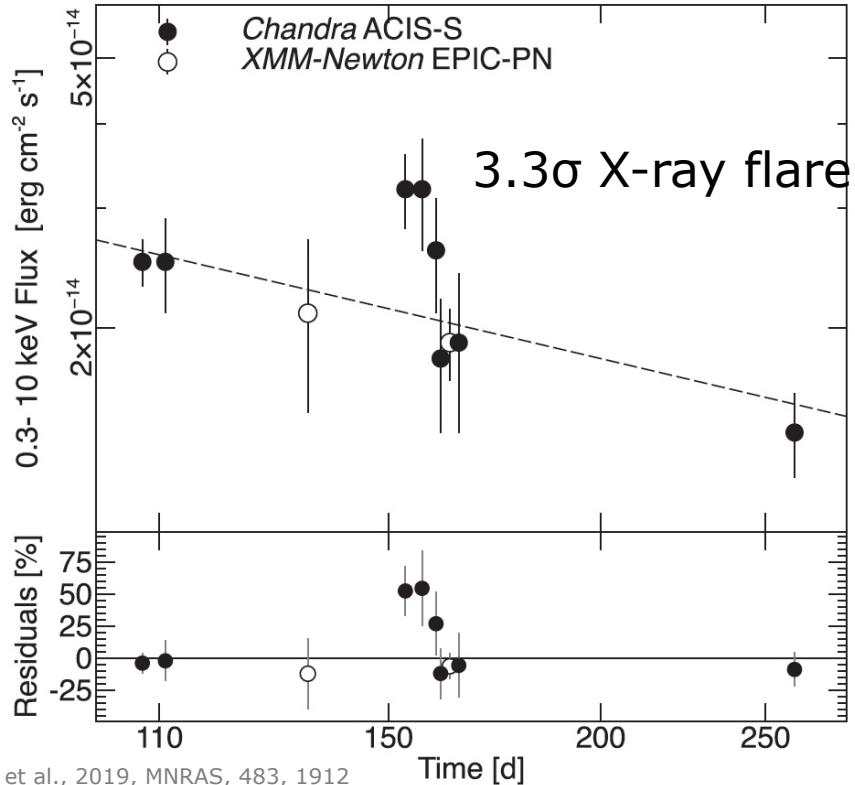
Troja et al., 2018, MNRAS, 478, 18

D'Avanzo, et al., 2018, A&A 613, L

## Radio and X-ray light curves



# Merger Remnant: Breaking the NS-BH degeneracy



Moreover (on year time-scales):

- Long-lasting X-ray plateau
- X-ray kilonova remnants

# Athena will see them all ...

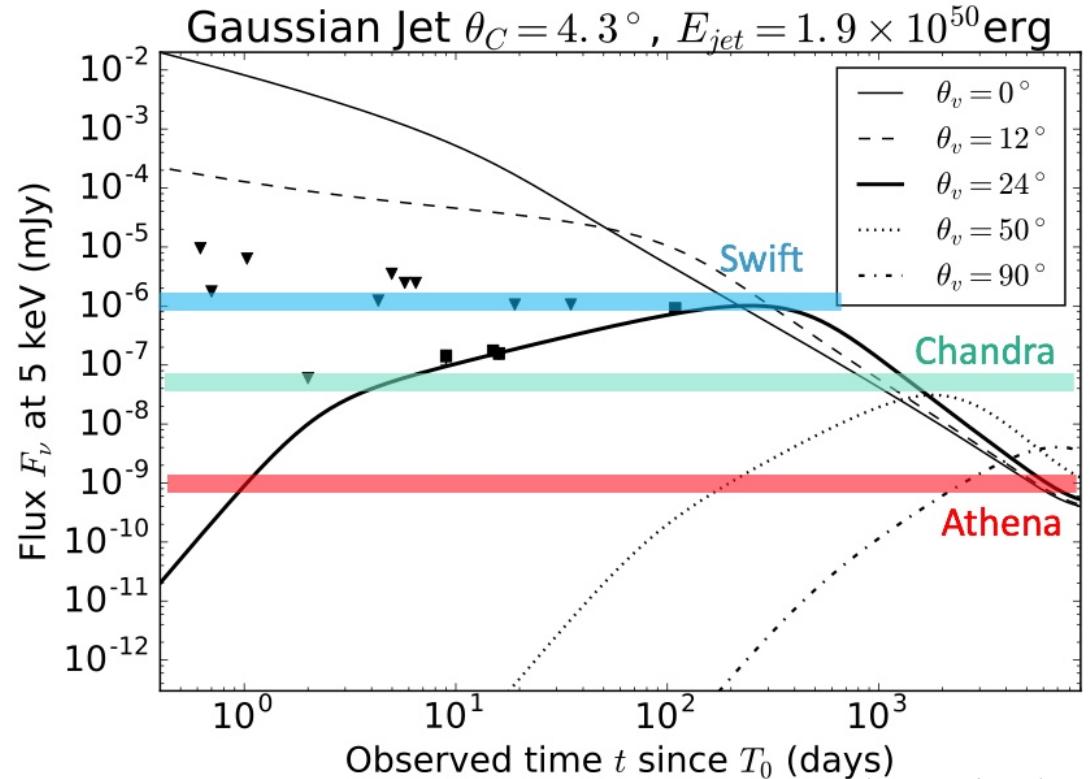


X-rays probe:

- Jet: GRB afterglow (from radio to X-rays)
- Isotropic features:
  - Off-axis (orphan) afterglows
  - Cocoon
- Beaming angle  $\sim 1/\Gamma$

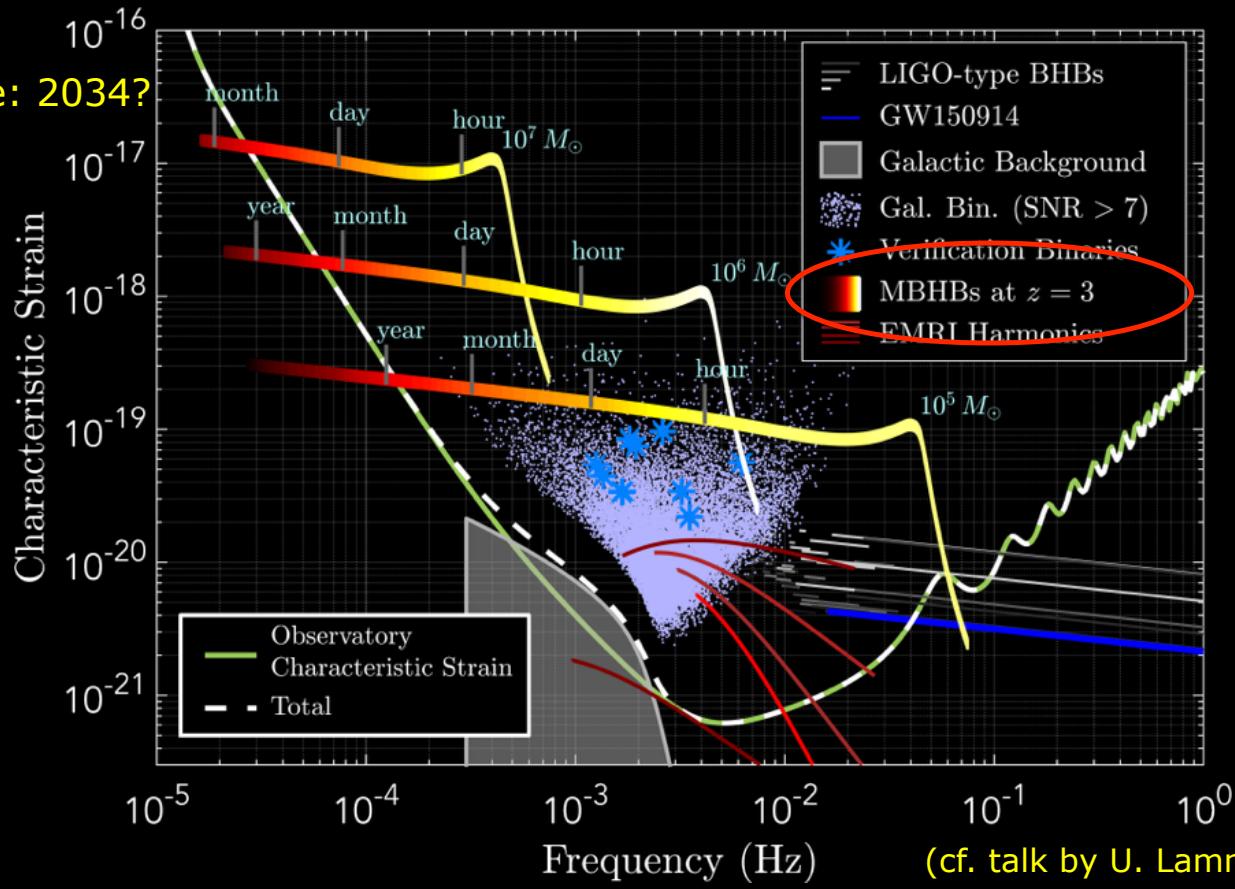
Athena needed:

- for any line-of-sight  $< 50^\circ$
- to sample most distant counterparts, detected by GW facilities



# LISA Sensitivity Curve

LISA launch date: 2034?



(cf. talk by U. Lammers / P. McNamara)

# Why observe SMBH merging with *Athena* & *LISA*?

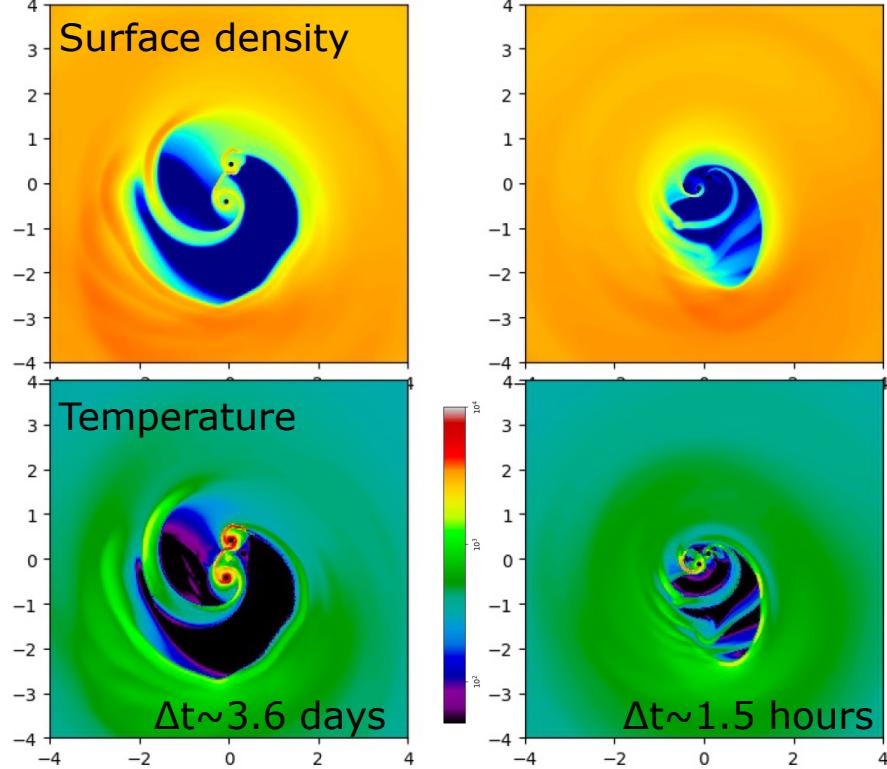


- Unique opportunity to probe behaviour of matter in the variable space-time induced by the merging BHs
- Study propagation velocity of photons vs. gravitons by phase-correlating the GW with the X-ray time-modulated signal
- Extend/calibrate cosmic distance scale to  $z \leq 2$ 
  - GWs give luminosity distance, X-rays may provide redshift
- Unique opportunity to probe AGN physics
  - Onset of relativistic jets
  - Formation of AGN corona
  - Lack of predictive, observational-based theory hampered progress so far
- **Potentially huge discovery space**

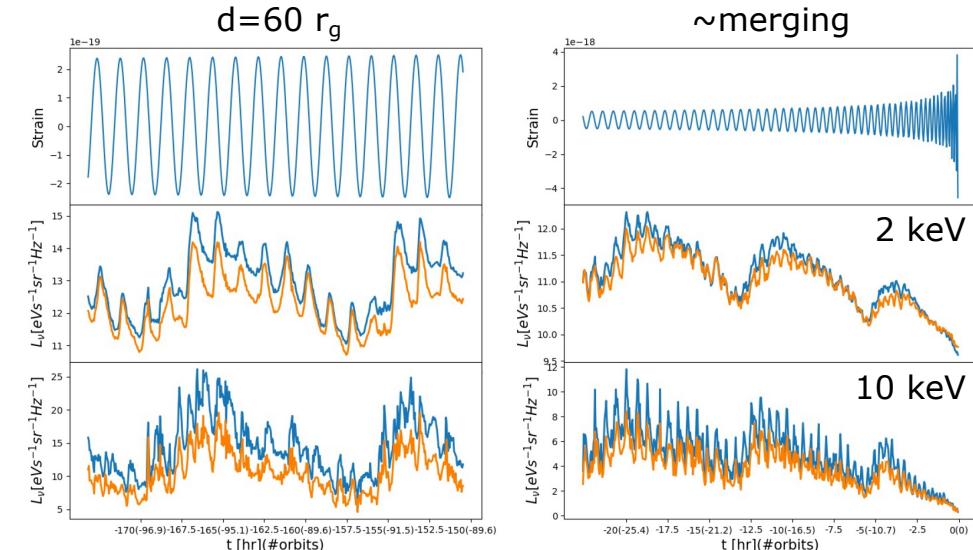
# X-ray emission from an in-spiraling SMBH merger



$M_{\text{BH}} = 10^6 M_{\odot}$ ,  $d_{\text{start}} = 60 r_g$



Outer disk:  $\leq 1$  keV  
Cavity wall:  $\sim 2$  keV  
Mini-disks:  $\geq 3$  keV

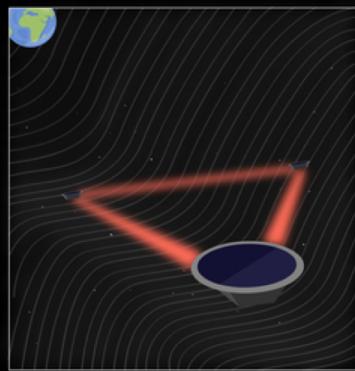


Tang et al., 2018, MNRAS, 476, 2249

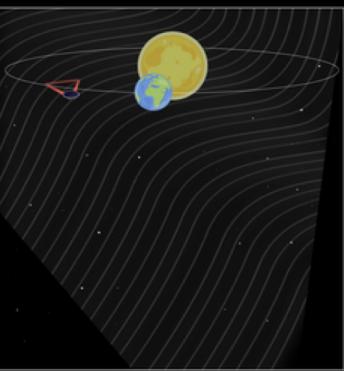
# Possible Athena-LISA synergetic strategy



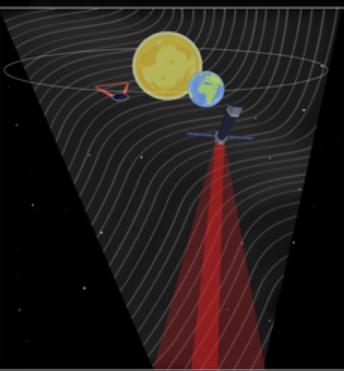
About 1 month  
before



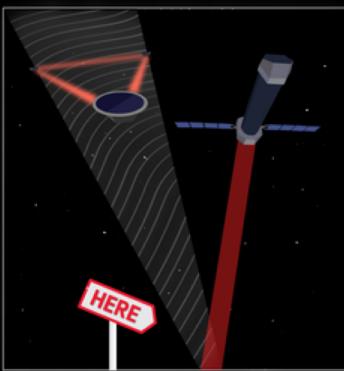
2 weeks  
before



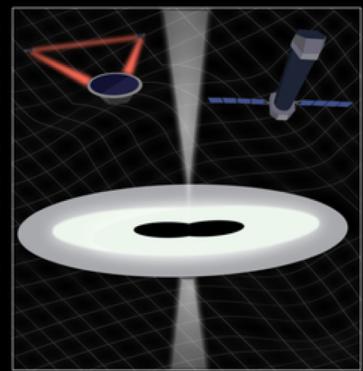
1 week to  
several hours before



A few hours  
before



During and after  
the merger



LISA detects gravitational waves from **supermassive black holes** spiralling towards each other and calculates the date and time of the final merger, but the position in the sky is unknown

As the inspiral phase progresses, the gravitational wave signal gets stronger; meanwhile, LISA collects more data as it moves along its orbit, providing a **better localisation** of the source in the sky

LISA indicates a **fairly large patch in the sky** (around 10 square degrees) where the source is located, so that Athena can start scanning this region to look for the source with its Wide Field Imager (WFI)

LISA locates the source to within a **smaller portion of sky**, roughly equal to the size of the Athena WFI field of view (0.4 square degrees); Athena stops scanning, and starts staring at the most likely position of the source, witnessing the final inspiral and merger of the black holes

While LISA detects the **gravitational wave 'chirp'**, Athena can observe any associated **X-ray emission** and might witness the onset of **relativistic jets**: if this happens, Athena and LISA may witness the birth of a new 'active galaxy'

#Space19plus #AnsweringTheBigQuestions

Space19

# Conclusions

- *Athena* is designed to address topics of **The Hot and Energetic Universe**
- However, it is an observatory capable of impacting all fields of astronomy
- Designed to overperform any existing or planned X-ray mission by at least one order of magnitude in several parameter spaces simultaneously
- Rapid ToO response and quick agility are well tuned for future multi-messenger astronomy
- NS-NS merger events:
  - all off-axis jets with inclination <50°
  - most distant counterparts of GW facilities
  - can discriminate the merger remnant nature via weak X-ray flares, or long-lasting X-ray plateaus
- SMBH merger events (synergies with LISA):
  - potentiality of studying behaviour of matter in variable space-time of merging BHs
  - Witness the post-merger onset of AGN activity (corona, jets)
  - **Huge discovery space** – real challenge for theorist to predict what we could see!