

Accretion geometry of the neutron star low mass X-ray binary Cyg X-2 from X-ray polarization measurements

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ABSTRACT

We report spectro-polarimetric results of an observational campaign of the bright neutron star low-mass X-ray binary Cyg X-2 simultaneously observed by *IXPE*, *NICER* and *INTEGRAL*. Consistently with previous results, the broad-band spectrum is characterized by a lower-energy component, attributed to the accretion disc with $kT_{\text{in}} \approx 1$ keV, plus unsaturated Comptonization in thermal plasma with temperature $kT_e = 3$ keV and optical depth $\tau \approx 4$, assuming a slab geometry. We measure the polarization degree in the 2–8 keV band $P = 1.8 \pm 0.3$ per cent and polarization angle $\phi = 140^\circ \pm 4^\circ$, consistent with the previous X-ray polarimetric measurements by *OSO-8* as well as with the direction of the radio jet which was earlier observed from the source. While polarization of the disc spectral component is poorly constrained with the *IXPE* data, the Comptonized emission has a polarization degree $P = 4.0 \pm 0.7$ per cent and a polarization angle aligned with the radio jet. Our results strongly favour a spreading layer at the neutron star surface as the main source of the polarization signal. However, we cannot exclude a significant contribution from reflection off the accretion disc, as indicated by the presence of the iron fluorescence line.

Key words: accretion, accretion discs – polarization – stars: neutron – techniques: polarimetric – X-ray: binaries – X-rays: individual: Cyg X-2

1 INTRODUCTION

The physics of X-ray binaries systems (XRBs) hosting either a neutron star (NS) or a black hole (BH), has been a long-time matter of study by theoreticians and observers. Both spectral and temporal features have been investigated across decades with different space observatories, but some questions remain still unanswered. One of the most debated topics concerns the shape and location of the region which is responsible for the strong Comptonization feature observed

in the X-ray spectra of these sources and dominating the spectral emission at high energies (for a review, see [Done et al. 2007](#)). Often this component has been attributed to a so-called “Compton corona” (e.g., [Haardt & Maraschi 1993](#); [Poutanen & Svensson 1996](#); [Titarchuk & Fiorito 2004](#); [Bałucińska-Church et al. 2010](#)). Several models and configurations have been proposed across years, but the issue has not yet been solved unambiguously.

Is the corona located above the accretion disc or is it the region between the truncated cold accretion disc and the compact object (hot flow) ([Poutanen et al. 2018](#))? How the geometry of the emitting region is affected by the presence of an event horizon or a solid

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surface? How do its properties change with the mass accretion rate? In this context, X-ray polarimetry has long been considered the key new window of X-ray astronomy, and with the launch of the *Imaging X-ray Polarimetry Explorer (IXPE)* (Weisskopf et al. 2022), there are now great expectations on the possibility to disentangle among degenerate parameters which can equally well describe spectral and temporal properties of XRBs.

Among the NS low-mass XRBs (LMXBs), Cyg X-2 has long been studied because of its high X-ray flux $F_X \sim (1 - 3) \times 10^{-8} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$. It is classified as a Z-source from the shape of the tracks in the colour–colour and hardness–intensity diagram on the time–scales ranging from hours to days (Hasinger & van der Klis 1989). From the spectral point of view, Z-sources are characterised by parameters which remain relatively stable during the motion along the Z pattern (Di Salvo et al. 2000; Lavagetto et al. 2004; Di Salvo et al. 2001, 2002; Farinelli et al. 2009; Bałucińska-Church et al. 2010). The most noticeable transient feature is instead a hard X-ray excess above 30 keV which occurs when the source is in the Horizontal Branch (HB) and appears to be correlated to the episodic radio emission indicating the presence of a jet (D’Amico et al. 2001; Paizis et al. 2006; Farinelli et al. 2009). Joint observations of Cyg X-2 with *Swift*/XRT and the VLBI at 5 GHz have shown the presence of a sub-relativistic jet when the source was in the HB (Spencer et al. 2013). In particular, the radio observations of 2013 February 22 and 23 revealed a single core at 0.59 mJy the first day, while in the second day the core emission had weakened in favour of a bright head in the south-east direction, 141° east of north. Using broad-band *BeppoSAX* data (0.1–200 keV), Di Salvo et al. (2002) described the spectrum of Cyg X-2 in terms of a soft multi-colour disc component plus unsaturated thermal Comptonization in a plasma with low temperature ($kT_e \sim 3 \text{ keV}$) and moderately high Thomson optical depth ($\tau \sim 5 - 10$, depending on the geometry). This spectral modelling falls in the so-called ‘eastern-model’ scenario, where the soft component is attributed to the accretion disc, while Comptonization originates in a hot boundary or spreading layer (BL/SL) close to the NS. By the BL we mean part of the accretion disc where the gas decelerates (e.g., Popham & Sunyaev 2001), while by the SL we mean the gas layer at the NS surface, which can extend to high latitudes (Inogamov & Sunyaev 1999; Suleimanov & Poutanen 2006).

The eastern-model framework has gained stronger support from the analysis of a sample of atoll- and Z-sources using Fourier-frequency resolved spectroscopy of the archival *RXTE* data (Gilfanov et al. 2003; Revnivtsev & Gilfanov 2006; Revnivtsev et al. 2013), and it was shown that the SL spectrum resembles the Fourier-frequency resolved spectrum at frequencies of quasi-periodic oscillations.

Recently, Ludlam et al. (2022, hereafter L22) performed a spectral analysis of *NICER* and *NuSTAR* data at different positions of the source in its Z-track. Using, among others, a reflection model for reprocessed radiation in the accretion disc, they inferred the inner disc radius close to the innermost stable circular orbit and rather stable when the source moves in the hardness–intensity diagram. The model also provided an orbital inclination $i = 60^\circ - 70^\circ$, consistent with the optical results (Orosz & Kuulkers 1999).

Optical polarimetric observations of Cyg X-2 were performed in the *U*, *B* and *V* bands by Koch Miramond & Naylor (1995), who found statistically significant linear polarization. Comparing the position in the Stokes plane with that of nearby stars, the authors concluded that part of the observed polarization is intrinsic to the source, with a polarization degree (PD) of 0.29 ± 0.07 per cent and a polarization angle (PA) of $113^\circ \pm 7^\circ$. This is 4σ off from the jet direction, which is not surprising because of the uncertainty in the measurements of the interstellar polarization. Previous X-ray polarimetric observations of

Cyg X-2 in 1975 with *OSO-8* gave a marginal detection of $\text{PD} = 5.0 \pm 1.8$ per cent at $\text{PA} = 138^\circ \pm 10^\circ$, while the later observations in 1976–1977 gave null result (Weisskopf et al. 1976; Long et al. 1980). Interestingly, the PA coincides with the position angle of the radio jet.

If polarization is produced in the accretion disc dominated by electron scattering, the linear PD drops from 11.7 per cent for edge-on systems ($i = 90^\circ$) to zero for a face-on observer at $i = 0^\circ$ (Chandrasekhar & Breen 1947; Sobolev 1949; Chandrasekhar 1960; Sobolev 1963) with the dominant direction of the electric field oscillations along the disc plane (i.e. perpendicular to the disc rotation axis). Because at higher orbital inclination the object is expected to have a higher polarization in systems like LMXBs, Cyg X-2, with a likely inclination angle of $i \sim 60^\circ$, is a good candidate to be observed by *IXPE*. On the other hand, previous *OSO-8* results contradict this simple interpretation, because the polarization was aligned with the jet, which is likely perpendicular to the disc. Thus it is important to determine the X-ray PD and PA and their energy dependence with a higher precision, which is now possible with *IXPE*.

2 OBSERVATIONS AND DATA REDUCTION

2.1 *IXPE*

Observations with *IXPE* have been carried out from 2022 April 30 11:27 to 2022 May 02 11:05 UT for about 75.5 ks of net exposure time. Data reduction and analysis were performed by using the *IXPEOBSSIM*¹ software v26.3.2 (Baldini et al. 2022) and *HEASOFT* tools v6.30.1.² The *IXPEOBSSIM* tools include *XPICORR* to locally apply the energy calibration with in-flight calibration sources (which at the time of writing was not included in the pipeline producing publicly available data), *XPSELECT* to filter data and *XPBIN* to apply different binning algorithms for generating images and spectra. Rebinning and spectro-polarimetric analysis was performed by means of *HEASOFT* *FTOOLS* including *XSPEC*.³ Source and background regions were selected from the image of each of the three detector units (DU), with the source centred in a circular region of $60''$ in radius. The background is extracted from an annular region with the inner and outer radii of $180''$ and $240''$, respectively. The background counts are negligible with respect to the source (about ~ 0.2 per cent). The data analysis was performed following the unweighted method.⁴

The normalized Stokes parameters Q/I and U/I , corresponding PD and PA, as well as their uncertainties are calculated using the *PCUBE* binning algorithm of *IXPEOBSSIM*, which assumes that they are uncorrelated and that PD and PA are independent (Kislat et al. 2015). We also compared the results of the polarimetric analysis obtained with both *XSPEC* and *PCUBE*. While *XSPEC* requires the definition of a spectro-polarimetric model, *PCUBE* is a model-independent tool that computes the polarization parameters only on the basis of the properties of the detected photons and instrument response matrices.

The uncertainties from the *XSPEC* analysis are computed with the

¹ <https://ixpeobssim.readthedocs.io/en/latest/?badge=latest>

² <https://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/docs/software/heasoft/>

³ *XSPEC* was used by means of the *PYXSPEC* interface. See the documentation at <https://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/xanadu/xspec/python/html/index.html>

⁴ In the unweighted analysis method, equal weights are assigned to each photo-electron track, regardless of its shape.

Table 1. Log of the observations of Cyg X-2.

Instrument/Satellite	T_{start}	T_{stop}
<i>NICER</i> (Obs. 1)	2022-04-30 02:07:20	2022-04-30 23:58:40
<i>NICER</i> (Obs. 2)	2022-05-01 01:13:29	2022-05-01 23:08:00
<i>IXPE</i>	2022-04-30 11:27:00	2022-05-02 11:05:00
<i>INTEGRAL</i>	2022-04-30 21:44:31	2022-05-01 12:03:00

error command of *xspec* for one parameter of interest. It is worth noting that because the PD and PA are actually not independent, then a more appropriate way to report results is by means of contours representing, e.g., 68.27, 95.45 and 99.73 per cent confidence levels of the joint measurement of the two parameters. The contour plot with *PCUBE* are derived following Weisskopf et al. (2010), Strohmayer & Kallman (2013), and Muleri (2022) by using the parameters obtained by the algorithm itself. In *xspec* on the other hand, this can be achieved by using the *steppar* command by specifying the two parameters of interest (in this case, PD and PA).

2.2 INTEGRAL and NICER

We extract data of the public *INTEGRAL* (Winkler et al. 2003) target-of-opportunity observation carried out from 2022 April 30 21:44 to 2022 May 01 12:03 UT using the latest available calibration and software (Offline Scientific Analysis v11.2) from the multi-messenger online analysis platform.⁵ The *INTEGRAL* spacecraft has on board four co-aligned instruments: we used data from the ISGRI coded-mask imager (Lebrun et al. 2003), which is sensitive above ~ 25 keV in this late phase of the mission, and JEM-X (Lund et al. 2003), consisting of two identical detectors sensitive in the 3–30 keV band. We first extract images for ISGRI and JEM-X1 which are obtained as a mosaic from different dither pointing of the satellite. This intermediate step is necessary to select the sources present in the field of view of each instrument in addition to Cyg X-2, and which contribute as ‘background’ for the extraction of the spectra and light curves: for ISGRI they are Cyg X-3, EXO 2030+375, and SS Cyg while for JEM-X it is only SS Cyg, because of its smaller field of view. It is worth noting that Cyg X-2 is detected in the ISGRI image with poor statistical significance, on the contrary to what happen in the JEM-X1 mosaic image.

We then extracted the JEM-X spectra from the two units in sixteen standard energy bins and added a 5 per cent systematic uncertainty to them. The ISGRI spectrum is extracted at the natural resolution of 256 bins and then grouped in 20 equally spaced logarithmic bins from 25 to 200 keV; an additional 1.5 per cent systematic error is added in quadrature.⁶

Two observations of the source were performed also by *NICER* (Gendreau et al. 2016) on 2022 April 30 (ObsID 5034150102) and 2022 May 1 (ObsID 5034150103), with a total exposure of 8.1 ks. We reduced the *NICER* data using *HEASOFT* v6.30 and the *NICERL2* task and applying standard calibration and screenings, with *CALDB* v20210707. The presence of sharp changes in the instrument effective area due to gold edges on the mirror coating, which may be seen in residuals, is a known issue of the instrument, and would suggest to perform spectral analysis starting from about 2.5 keV (Miller et al. 2018). In order to achieve a trade-off between spectral coverage and

⁵ <https://www.astro.unige.ch/mmoda/>

⁶ https://gitlab.astro.unige.ch/reproducible_INTEGRAL_analyses/cygx-2.git.

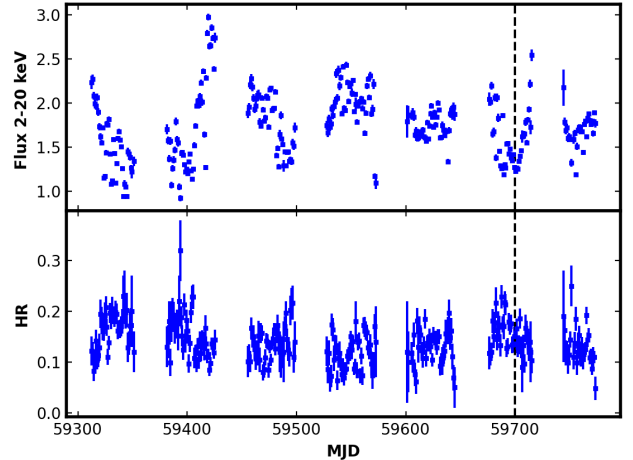


Figure 1. *Top panel:* daily average MAXI light curve of Cyg X-2 in the energy band 2–20 keV in units of photons $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$. *Bottom panel:* hardness ratio between fluxes in the interval 10–20 keV and 4–10 keV, respectively. The vertical dashed line corresponds approximately to the observations of *NICER*, *IXPE* and *INTEGRAL* (see Table 1).

instrumental uncertainties, we set the lower threshold for *NICER* at 1.5 keV.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Temporal properties

In Fig. 1 we show the 2–20 keV photon flux and the hardness ratio (HR) of Cyg X-2 using data from the public MAXI (Matsuoka et al. 2009) archive.⁷ In particular, we consider the time starting one year before the observations of *NICER*, *IXPE* and *INTEGRAL* (MJD=59699–59700). The source flux varied by about a factor of three over months and at the time of the observations it was close to its minimum. The HR variations instead were less pronounced, remaining within a factor two. This is consistent with the fact that spectral changes in Z-sources remain fairly moderate even when they cross the full Z-pattern (e.g., Di Salvo et al. 2000; D’Amico et al. 2001).

The time variability on a shorter time-scale was first investigated using JEM-X1, which allows to cover the energy range up to about 20 keV. We selected two energy bands (3–8 keV and 8–20 keV) plotting the count rate behaviour as well as their HR over time. As shown in Fig. 2, both soft and hard band demonstrate a qualitatively similar pattern, albeit the peak in the hard band is relatively higher, being reflected in the HR. Motivated by the overlapping between the energy range of JEM-X with that selected by L22 to produce hardness intensity diagrams (HIDs) of previous *NuSTAR* observations of Cyg X-2, we also tried to make a corresponding HID, but because of the statistics we did not observe a clear evolution along the Z-like pattern – just something which is reminiscent of an Upper Normal Branch. As a next step, we produced both a colour-colour diagram (CCD) and HID from the two *NICER* observations (see Fig. 3). The source pattern in the CCD reminds a Normal Branch (NB), albeit it

⁷ <http://maxi.riken.jp/top/lc.html>

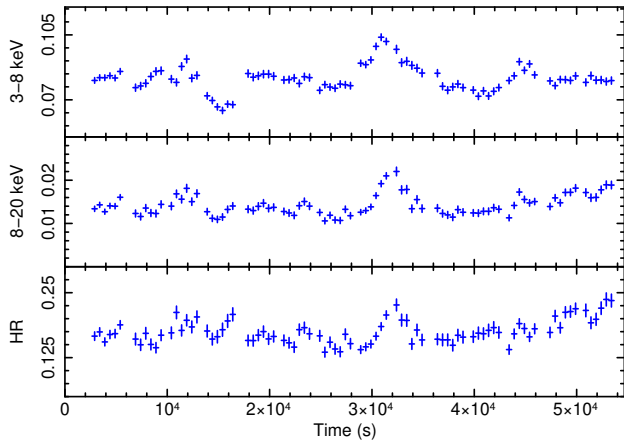


Figure 2. Light curves of Cyg X-2 (in counts s^{-1}) in the soft and hard energy band of JEM-X1, and their hardness ratio. Each bin corresponds to 500 s and time is measured from the beginning of the *INTEGRAL* observation.

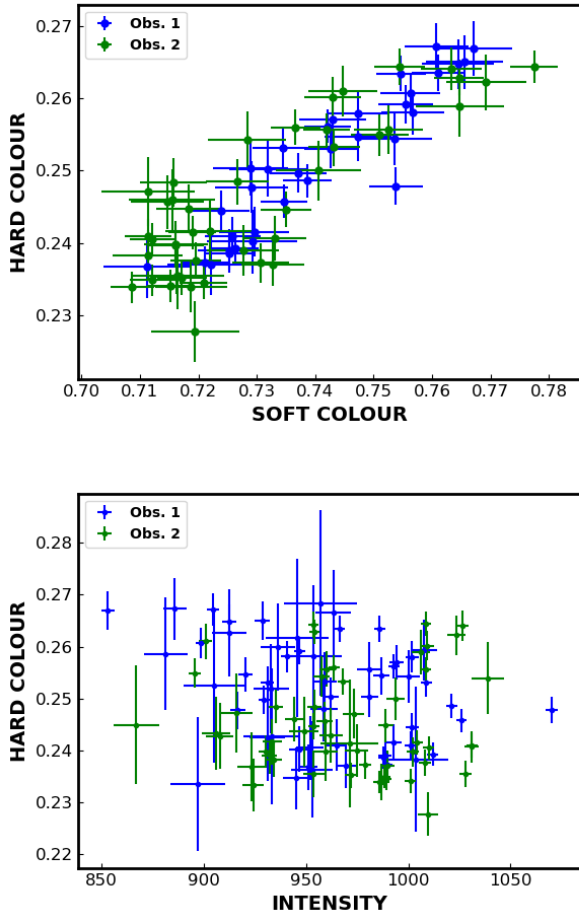


Figure 3. *Upper panel:* *NICER* colour-colour diagram of both observations of Cyg X-2. The hard colour and soft colours are defined as the count rate ratios 5–8 keV/3–5 keV and 3–5 keV/2–3 keV, respectively. *Lower panel:* colour-intensity diagram with hard colour defined in the same way, while intensity is the count rate in the 2–8 keV band. Each bin corresponds to a time interval of 150 s.

cannot be excluded that its upper right portion does represent part of the Horizontal Branch (HB). Similarly, the CCD of the Cyg X-2 from observations performed in 1996 and 1997 with *BeppoSAX* appeared to be an extended NB, while the first data set revealed its HB nature when plotted on a HID (Farinelli et al. 2009). Unlike the work mentioned above, the intensity variations in the *NICER* data were less pronounced, showing no definite pattern in the HID. Qualitatively similar CCD and HID have been obtained in the same energy bands with *IXPE*, but with larger errors owing to a smaller effective area of the instrument. Having neither simultaneous radio observations nor information about the presence of a high-energy X-ray tail, which are characteristic features of the HB, we shall cautiously consider the source as having traced the NB.

3.2 Spectral analysis

When considering all instruments which performed the pointing on Cyg X-2 (see Table 1), the source has been monitored for a bit less than 2.5 d. This duration is nearly as long as the 1997 *BeppoSAX* observation, during which only the NB was traced out. The *INTEGRAL* observation (~ 50 ks) has been performed nearly between the two *NICER* pointings and fully within the *IXPE* exposure, which lasted for about one day after the end of the *INTEGRAL* exposure. If on one side, the time-resolved spectropolarimetry would be highly desirable to provide unique information about, e.g., the orbital phase dependence, from the other it is necessary to achieve a trade-off between source evolution and statistics. In this context, having observed no dramatic source variations and, in particular, no flaring phase, we extracted a single average spectrum of the source for the whole observation from JEM-X, ISGRI and *NICER*.

We fitted the spectrum with a two-component model consisting of the multi-colour disc blackbody (`diskbb`, Mitsuda et al. 1984) for the low-energy part and a Comptonization model `comptt` (Titarchuk 1994) for higher energies. For `comptt` we select the flag which reports the value of the optical depth τ for the slab geometry. The gap in the data between 20 and 30 keV together with the low energy resolution of JEM-X, however, does not allow us to constrain simultaneously the electron temperature and optical depth, so we fixed $kT_e = 3$ keV, consistently with previous results (Farinelli et al. 2008). The case of spherical geometry provides statistically equivalent results with $\tau_{\text{sph}} \sim 2\tau_{\text{slab}}$.

It is worth mentioning that unlike L22, who performed spectral analysis starting from 0.5 keV, we model the interstellar absorption with the simple `tbabs` model in *xSPEC*. The residuals between the data and the model of the *NICER* spectrum in the range 2–3 keV show some narrow features, resembling an absorption edge at 2 keV and an emission line around 2.7 keV. However, they are marginal and do not affect significantly the goodness of χ^2 (see Fig. 4). Indeed, we also tried a fit leaving free the relative abundances of oxygen and iron (`tbfeo` model in *xSPEC*), but despite providing smaller residuals, no real improvement was observed in the χ^2 and the two additional parameters remained largely unconstrained.

On the other hand, the *NICER* data shows clear evidence of the emission iron line at ~ 6.7 keV, which was detected in *BeppoSAX* and *NuSTAR* observations (see references in Sect. 1), and that we modelled by adding to the continuum the gaussian component.

The best-fitting parameters are presented in Table 2, while the model residuals and the deconvolved spectrum EF_E are shown in Fig. 4. The parameters of the Comptonized component are typical of the soft state of LMXBs, while the uncertainty in the value of the inner disc radius derived from `comptt`, assuming an inclination angle of $i = 60^\circ$, is a factor of two, because the `diskbb` model assumes the

Table 2. Best-fitting spectral parameters of the model `tbabs*(diskbb+comptt+gaussian)` used to describe the joint *NICER* and *INTEGRAL* spectrum of Cyg X-2. The errors are at the 90 per cent confidence level for a single parameter ($\Delta\chi^2 = 2.71$).

Parameter	Value
$N_{\text{H}} (\times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2})$	$0.12^{+0.04}_{-0.04}$
$kT_{\text{in}} (\text{keV})$	$0.95^{+0.23}_{-0.11}$
$R_{\text{in}} (\text{km})^a$	18^{+5}_{-5}
$kT_0 (\text{keV})$	$1.23^{+0.22}_{-0.10}$
$kT_e (\text{keV})$	[3]
τ^b	$4.0^{+0.1}_{-0.2}$
N_{comptt}	$0.40^{+0.15}_{-0.17}$
$E_{\text{ga}} (\text{keV})$	$6.67^{+0.05}_{-0.05}$
$\sigma_{\text{ga}} (\text{keV})$	$0.29^{+0.08}_{-0.06}$
$N_{\text{ga}} (\times 10^{-3})$	$2.78^{+1.01}_{-0.78}$
$EW (\text{eV})$	40^{+10}_{-10}
χ^2/dof	159/155
$F_{\text{disc}}^{\text{ph}}/F_{\text{tot}}^{\text{ph}}{}^c$	0.44
$F_{\text{disc}}^{\text{ene}}/F_{\text{tot}}^{\text{ene}}{}^d$	0.47
F_{X}^e	1.21×10^{-8}

^a Assuming a distance of 7 kpc and an inclination angle of $i = 60^\circ$.

^b Obtained with slab geometry flag in `comptt`.

^c Percentage of disk photon flux in the energy range 2–8 keV.

^d Percentage of disk energy flux in the energy range 0.1–50 keV.

^e Model flux ($\text{ergs cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$) in the energy range 0.1–50 keV.

radial emissivity profile $T(R) \propto R^{-3/4}$, valid only in the outer part of accretion disc (Shakura & Sunyaev 1973; Page & Thorne 1974).

We used *IXPE* data only for the polarimetric studies, and did not include the spectra in the joint analysis with *NICER* and *INTEGRAL*. The reason resides in a not yet proper correction of the telescope vignetting in the response matrix, leading in turn to a slightly different slope in the spectra of each DU. This effect was still present at the time of the (off-axis) pointing of Cyg X-2, and becomes noticeable for a source with its brightness (~ 340 mCrab in the 2–8 keV energy band).

Nevertheless, skipping *IXPE* for the spectral fit has no impact on the results because its energy band is fully covered by *NICER* (see Fig. 4). On the other hand, as the Stokes parameters Q/I and U/I are normalized quantities of photon counts, their derivation (as well as PD and PA) is not affected by different changes of efficiency over energy for the single DUs and the results can be safely summed.

3.3 Polarimetric analysis

We have followed two different approaches for the analysis of the polarimetric properties of Cyg X-2. The first one is based on a model-independent analysis performed with the tool `PCUBE`, with Stokes parameters for each DU and total counts in different energy bands reported in Table 3. The same results are also reported graphically in the top panel of Fig. 5. The Stokes parameters from events detected by each DUs reveal the presence of significant polarization at 6.4σ in the signal when data from all three DUs are taken into account.

The second method is model-dependent and is based on fitting the Stokes parameter (I , Q , U) data with the `xSPEC`. We considered the model `polconst*tbabs*(diskbb+comptt+gaussian)` used for the broad-band spectral analysis with addition of the `polconst` components which carries the additional polarimetric information. This model assumes that the whole spectrum has a constant (i.e.,

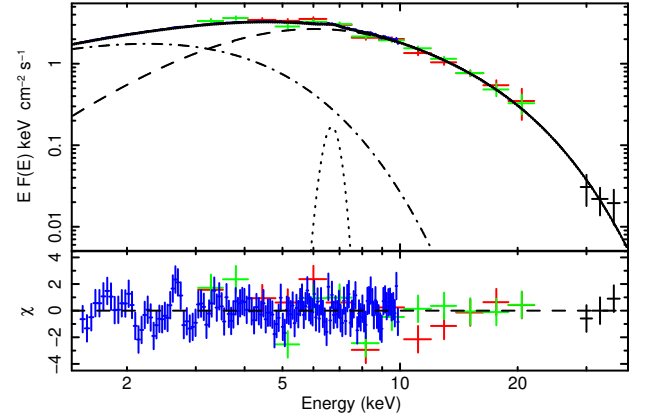


Figure 4. Top panel: Deconvolved absorption-corrected *NICER* and *INTEGRAL* spectrum of Cyg X-2 and the best-fitting model. The model parameters and errors are reported in Table 2. Different colours of data points refer to *NICER* (blue), JEM-X1 (red), JEM-X2 (green), and ISGRI (black). The model components are `diskbb` (dotted-dashed line), `gaussian` (dotted line), and `comptt` (dashed line). The *NICER* points are not visible because their error is smaller than the thickness of the total model line. Bottom panel: Residuals between the data and the model in units of σ . For the feature around 2.6 keV, see discussion in Sect. 3.2.

Table 3. Normalized Stokes parameters of Cyg X-2 computed with the `PCUBE` algorithm. Errors at 1σ level are reported.

	DU1	DU2	DU3	All DUs
2–8 keV				
Q/I (%)	-0.62 ± 0.49	0.45 ± 0.50	1.22 ± 0.50	0.33 ± 0.29
U/I (%)	-1.90 ± 0.49	-1.48 ± 0.50	-2.08 ± 0.50	-1.82 ± 0.29
2–4 keV				
Q/I (%)	0.03 ± 0.48	0.56 ± 0.50	1.06 ± 0.50	0.53 ± 0.28
U/I (%)	-1.63 ± 0.48	-1.13 ± 0.50	-1.41 ± 0.50	-1.39 ± 0.28
4–8 keV				
Q/I (%)	-2.06 ± 0.95	0.20 ± 0.97	1.58 ± 0.97	-0.13 ± 0.56
U/I (%)	-2.61 ± 0.95	-2.26 ± 0.97	-3.53 ± 0.97	-2.79 ± 0.56

energy-independent) PD and PA. In principle both `polconst` and the spectral parameters should be left free, but data statistics and especially the *IXPE* limited energy band do not allow to tightly constrain all the parameters simultaneously.

We thus have frozen all spectral parameters to the values obtained from the spectral fitting of the *NICER* + *INTEGRAL* data (see Table 2) leaving only `polconst` free. The final results are given in Table 4 in which the procedure described above is applied in the 2–8 keV, 2–4 keV and 4–8 keV energy bands together with `PCUBE` results for a most direct comparison. The same results are also graphically shown in Fig. 6, and it is encouraging to observe the good agreement between the two methods, which strengthens the robustness of the measurements.

As expected, there is not a perfect overlap of the contour plots because of the methodological different approach. One caveat, for instance, may come from a simplified assumption of the energy-independent polarization in the `xSPEC` model. Whether this is true or not cannot be statistically inferred from the model-independent analysis with `IXPEOBSSIM`, as can be seen from the associated errors

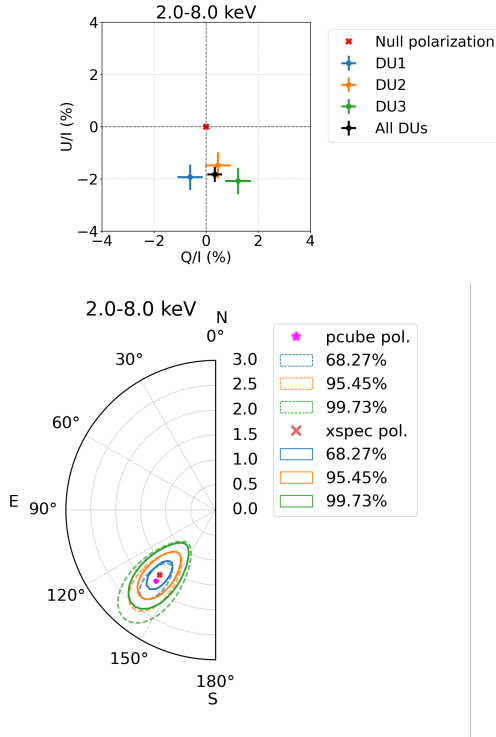


Figure 5. *Top panel:* Stokes parameters in the 2–8 keV energy band for each *IXPE* DU and by summing all events. *Bottom panel:* contour of PD and PA at 68.27, 95.45 and 99.73 per cent confidence levels obtained with *xSPEC* (red cross and solid contours) and *PCUBE* (pink star and dashed contours) by summing the events from the three DUs.

Table 4. PD and PA of Cyg X-2 computed with both *PCUBE* and *xSPEC* using the model `polconst *tbabs *(diskbb +comptt +gaussian)`. Errors at 3σ level for *PCUBE* are estimated assuming Gaussian noise, whereas *xSPEC* uncertainties are derived with the command `error` for one parameter of interest at a confidence level of 99.73 per cent.

	<i>PCUBE</i>	<i>xSPEC</i>
2–8 keV		
PD (%)	1.85 ± 0.87	1.72 ± 0.71
PA (deg)	140 ± 12	139 ± 12
2–4 keV		
PD (%)	1.49 ± 0.84	1.46 ± 0.85
PA (deg)	144 ± 15	143 ± 18
4–8 keV		
PD (%)	2.79 ± 1.68	2.41 ± 1.30
PA (deg)	134 ± 18	132 ± 17

in Table 4. Moreover, we outline again that the fit of the *IXPE* spectra has been performed while keeping the continuum parameters frozen to the values obtained with *NICER* and *INTEGRAL*. The vignetting issue of the telescope might provide some slight (albeit not critical) differences in the derived spectral parameters which would be obtained from the *IXPE* spectrum alone, in turn leading to a non-exact overlapping of the contour plots.

As a further step, we exploited the capability of *xSPEC* to disentangle the relative contribution to the polarization signal from the two

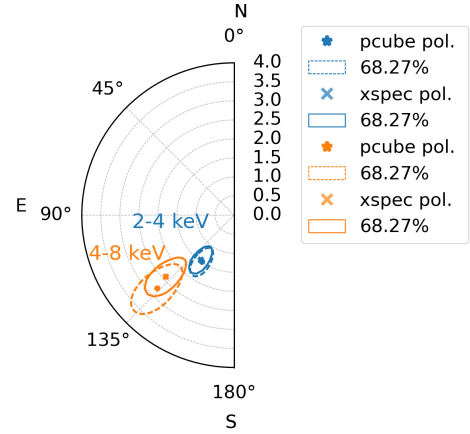


Figure 6. Contour plot of PD and PA in the 2–4 keV (blue colour) and 4–8 keV (orange colour) energy bands obtained with *xSPEC* (cross central value and solid contours) and *PCUBE* (star central value and dashed contours) by summing the events from the three DUs. Contours correspond to the 68.27 per cent confidence level for the χ^2 distribution with two degrees of freedom.

Table 5. Values of PD and PA associated to `diskbb` and `comptt` obtained by fitting the *IXPE* spectra with two `polconst` components, with spectral parameters frozen to their best-fitting values obtained with *NICER* and *INTEGRAL* (see Table 2). The PA of the `diskbb` and `comptt` were assumed to be either free or linked so that $PA_{\text{diskbb}} = PA_{\text{comptt}} - 90^\circ$. Uncertainties are estimated with the *xSPEC* `error` command at 99.73 per cent confidence level.

	PD (%)	PA (deg)
Free	<code>diskbb</code> < 4.4	unconstrained
PA_{diskbb} and PA_{comptt}	<code>comptt</code> $4.2^{+2.0}_{-1.7}$	126 ± 14
$PA_{\text{diskbb}} = PA_{\text{comptt}} - 90^\circ$	<code>diskbb</code> < 3.3	43 ± 11
	<code>comptt</code> $4.0^{+2.0}_{-1.7}$	133 ± 11

spectral components (soft and hard) which are observed in the X-ray spectrum. We considered the simplest case of a model with energy-independent PD and PA (`polconst`), which lead a model in the form `tbabs *(polconst *diskbb +polconst *comptt + gaussian)` in *xSPEC* terminology. Again, we fixed the parameters of the spectral model to the best-fitting values reported in Table 2.

The contour plots are shown in Fig. 7 (left panel), while the polarimetric parameters are reported in Table 5. We find that the PD and PA of the `comptt` component are well constrained, while the polarization of the `diskbb` component is consistent with zero within the 95.45 per cent confidence level. However, there is a hint that the PA of `diskbb` is nearly perpendicular to that of the `comptt`, which is expected theoretically (see Sect. 4). We thus allowed to vary only the PA of the `comptt` component, with the PA of `diskbb` being linked by a relation $PA_{\text{diskbb}} = PA_{\text{comptt}} - 90^\circ$. The results with this specific setup are reported in Fig. 7 (right panel) and again in Table 5, where we note that uncertainties in `comptt` PD do not vary significantly, while the upper limit on `diskbb` PD decreases from about 4.4 to 3.3 per cent.

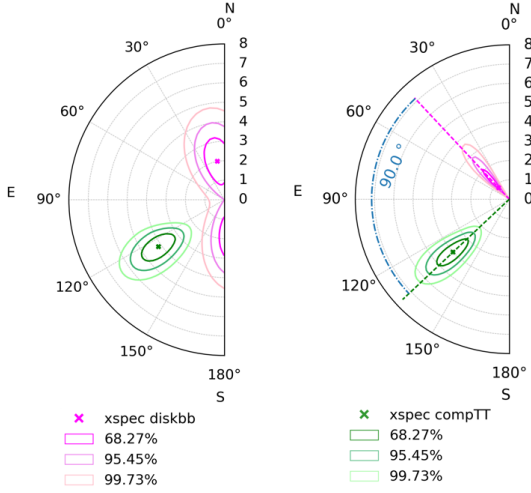


Figure 7. Contour plot of PD and PA in the 2–8 keV energy band obtained with *xSPEC*. The data have been fitted with two *polconst* models separately for the *diskbb* (pink colours) and *comptt* (green colours) components. *Left panel:* The PA of *diskbb* and *comptt* are left free. *Right panel:* The PA of *diskbb* was assumed to differ from the PA of *comptt* by 90° . Contours correspond to the 68.27, 95.45 and 99.73 per cent confidence levels.

4 DISCUSSION

In this work, we report the significant detection by *IXPE* of X-ray polarization from a weakly magnetized NS LMXB Cyg X-2. After decades of discussions about the physics and geometry of the accretion in these system, polarimetric observations can now provide a fundamental contribution, allowing to remove at least partially the degeneracy of proposed spectral models which describe the broadband spectral of LMXBs, particularly in the soft state.

The most intriguing result so far is the value of the PA, which is within errors consistent with the direction of the radio jet, episodically occurring when the source is in the HB of the Z-track. This is in line with recent observations of Sco X-1 with *PolarLight* in the 3–8 keV energy band by Long et al. (2022), who came to the same conclusion: polarization is in the direction of the axis of symmetry of the system. Moreover, the PA obtained from model-independent analysis (*PCUBE* algorithm) is fully consistent within errors with that of the hard (Comptonized) part of the spectrum as obtained by a two-component fit of the X-ray continuum (see Sect. 3.3).

Using Fourier-frequency resolved spectroscopy, it has been claimed that in the soft state of NS LMXBs the hard component originates in the BL (or rather spreading layer, SL) covering the NS surface up to some latitude (see references in Sect. 1). To the first approximation, the SL is perpendicular to the disc plane, and the PA is expected to be rotated by 90° with respect to that of polarized radiation (if any) emerging from the electron-scattering dominated disc atmosphere (Chandrasekhar 1960; Sobolev 1963). Because we measure a PA consistent with the jet position angle, we exclude the possibility that the polarization signal directly comes from the accretion disc or a BL which is coplanar with the disc. Note also that the $PD=4.3\pm 0.8$ per cent measured for Sco X-1 in the 4–8 keV range by Long et al. (2022) is not compatible with the disc scattering atmosphere at the low inclination angle of the source (Cherepashchuk et al. 2021).

Do all these results indicate that the disc is not polarized at all? Not necessarily. The spectro-polarimetric fit provides only an upper limit of 3 per cent to the PD value (and thus is principle consistent

with zero). The opacity in the inner disc is dominated by the electron scattering (Shakura & Sunyaev 1973; Page & Thorne 1974), and polarized radiation is expected to come from there, the PD depending, apart from system inclination, on the radial extension of the electron scattering dominated region and the optical depth (Kallman & Bautista 2001). It is important to bear in mind that the classical Chandrasekhar’s result is valid for initial radiation at the bottom of a scattering medium with $\tau \gg 1$. As shown in Sunyaev & Titarchuk (1985), the PD for $\tau \lesssim 2$ can be higher than the corresponding value for semi-infinite atmosphere with the polarization vector being aligned with the surface normal. The spectro-polarimetric analysis for Cyg X-2 (see Fig. 7), provides a hint in favour of a disk atmosphere with $\tau > 1$ with PA at right angle to both the observed one and to that associated to the Comptonized component.

Another complementary possibility to have a PA aligned to the system symmetry axis is through reflection from the disc. This has been clearly shown in simulations of BH accretion disc in the soft state where disc self-irradiation with scattering at the top surface induces a 90° rotation of the PA (Schnittman & Krolik 2009). While self-irradiation is important only for a spin parameter a close to unity, not achieved in NS LMXBs, the SL itself at the NS surface can serve as a source of photons. The reflection spectrum is produced essentially by photons scattered once and twice and these photons are highly polarized (Matt 1993; Poutanen et al. 1996) contributing significantly to the polarization signal even if the fraction of the reflection component to the total flux is small (Iaria et al. 2016; Mondal et al. 2020). A geometry where the SL illuminates the accretion disk has been studied by Lapidus & Sunyaev (1985), who predicted a PD up to 6 per cent for an inclination angle of $i \approx 70^\circ$ for X-ray bursters during the phase between bursts. This value is however overestimated as it does not consider the direct disk contribution, which tends to produce a net lower polarization signal, unless the disk is polarized with PA perpendicular to the disk plane, as discussed above.

The present spectroscopic data quality does not allow us to perform a thorough investigation of the contribution of the reflection, which instead has been studied by Mondal et al. (2018, hereafter M18) and L22 using *NuSTAR* observations. Their results show, however, that estimation of the source inclination as well as the disc inner radius from spectral analysis should be taken carefully because these parameters are strongly model-dependent. Indeed, while M18 found $i \sim 20^\circ$ for both dipping and non dipping states occurring in the observation of 2015-01-07, L22 newly analysing the *NuSTAR* data of M18 with two additional observations performed on 2019-09-10 and 2019-09-12 joint with *NICER*, reported a value of $i \sim 60^\circ$ for a non-dipping state, more consistent with the optical data. Further, M18 considered the model *diskbb* plus *comptt* (like in our fit) plus illumination of the accretion disc by a blackbody convolved with a relativistic disc kernel (*relconv* * *reflionx*), while the parameters reported by L22 have been obtained with two different components in which the illuminating source is either a blackbody (*relxillns*) or a Comptonized blackbody (*rfxconv*), but with the direct Comptonized spectrum described by a power law instead of *comptt*.

We do not attempt to provide an estimation of the system inclination based on the *IXPE* polarimetric data, rather we point out that the value $P \gtrsim 2$ per cent (at 99.73 per cent confidence level) as obtained from the *xSPEC* modelling for the *comptt* component does not imply that it comes necessarily from the BL/SL at all. If polarization potentially comes from three regions (direct and reflected radiation from disc, plus BL) and spectro-polarimetric modelling is performed with only two components as in the present analysis, the situation is mathematically equivalent to having a system of two equations and

three unknowns. The problem becomes degenerate and `xSPEC` cannot do anything but attribute globally to the hard component (`comptt`) a polarization which actually comes both directly from the BL/SL and from the fraction of radiation which is reflected from the disc before reaching the observer. The marginal hint of increase of the PD with energy (see Fig. 6) albeit to be taken cautiously, could be explained if the softer accretion disc is weaker polarized (and/or at right angle) than the harder BL/SL component.

It is worth noticing that Cyg X-2 is a highly variable source on time scales comparable or even shorter than the duration of the *IXPE* observation, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 as well as in more recent *NuSTAR* analysis by M18 and L22. The measured PD and PA reported in this work are averaged values over a period of about 2 days (albeit with 50% of net exposure, see Table 1) during which no flaring activity was detected and the source traced a NB-like pattern in the CCD. We also claim that the measured polarization parameters probably are not the average between, e.g., two extreme boundaries but they are rather stable for the source status caught during the *IXPE* exposure. On the other hand, any dependence on the orbital phase should be less significant, because the *IXPE* exposure covered about 20 per cent of the source orbital period of $P_{\text{orb}} = 9.8$ d. Nevertheless, phase-dependent studies for NS-LMXBs are expected to be of great interest, particularly to investigate deviations from the azimuthal symmetry induced by disc-warping effects (Abarr & Krawczynski 2020) or misalignment between the orbital and disc plane, as recently proposed by Krawczynski et al. (2022) to explain *IXPE* results of Cyg X-1. Our claims about disc reflection and SL contribution to the observed PD and PA need detailed Monte Carlo simulations which we are currently implementing and will be presented in a forthcoming paper. The codes for computing polarization of radiation have been focused mostly on accretion discs, where the central object is implicitly or explicitly assumed to be a BH (e.g. Sunyaev & Titarchuk 1985; Poutanen & Svensson 1996; Schnittman & Krolik 2010; Dovčiak et al. 2011; Schnittman & Krolik 2013; Podgorný et al. 2022; Loktev et al. 2022), and for polar caps of accreting millisecond X-ray pulsars (Viironen & Poutanen 2004; Poutanen 2020). To our knowledge, the first systematic attempt to investigate polarization properties in NS LMXBs using Monte Carlo simulations has been performed by Gnani et al. (2022), who assumed however that the disc absorbs all the impinging radiation, and thus neglecting contribution to polarization from reflection by the disk photosphere.

The presence of such a gap in modelling emission and polarization of LMXBs hosting a NS is probably motivated by the fact that while for BH systems Einstein's field equations have exact solutions (the Schwarzschild or Kerr metric) and efforts are focused only on the accretion disc properties, for NS systems, even assuming simple Schwarzschild spacetime, the presence of a strong radiation pressure from the NS and the influence of the hard surface on the accretion disc structure makes it more difficult to construct a model of the accretion flow in the NS vicinity.

5 CONCLUSIONS

In this work, we have reported the first detection by the *IXPE* satellite in the 2–8 keV energy band of X-ray polarization in the weakly magnetized NS LMXB Cyg X-2. The direction of the polarization angle is consistent with that of the source radio jet, which is presumably perpendicular to the accretion disc. These measurements exclude the accretion disc and the BL coplanar with the disc as the main source of the polarized radiation while favouring the SL at the NS surface. The data can also be consistent with reflection from

the inner disc of the Comptonized radiation emerging from the SL itself. The data statistics, however, did not allow us to investigate the presence of a reflection component in the continuum, albeit we have indirect evidence for it from the presence of an iron fluorescence line. The relative contribution of all these components needs Monte Carlo simulations which will be presented elsewhere.

The measured values of PD and PA allowed us to put strong (albeit not definitive) constraints on the accretion geometry of Cyg X-2, and presumably by deduction to other NS LMXBs in the soft state. Future *IXPE* observations of other bright atoll- and Z-sources will be helpful in providing a more complete scenario of the accretion geometry of these sources in their soft state.

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DATA AVAILABILITY

The data used in this paper are publicly available in the HEASARC database.

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