The origin of the strong soft excess and puzzling iron line complex in Mkn 841

> Pierre-Olivier Petrucci LAOG Grenoble France

Collaborators: G. Ponti (IAS, Bologna, It.), G. Matt (Roma3, It.), J. Malzac (CESR, Toulouse, Fr.), L. Maraschi (OAB, Milano, It.), K. Nandra (Imperial College, London, UK), M. Mouchet, C. Boisson (LUTH, Paris, Fr.), P. Ferrando (CEA, Saclay, Fr.), A. Longinotti (VILSPA/ESA, Sp.), G. Henri (LAOG, Grenoble, Fr.)









The XMM observations					
15 ks 54 ks 1 year 1 mo	onth				
OBS 1 OBS 2 OBS 3 OBS 4	OBS 5				
Start date 2001-01-13 2001-01-13 2001-01-14 2005-01-16	2005-07-17				
(05h20m55s  UT) $(09h33m50s  UT)$ $(00h52m28s  UT)$ $(12h38m21s  UT)$ $(06)$	6h38m03s UT)				
Exposure (s) 8449 10900 13360 45982	29071 É				
Cts.s <sup>-1</sup> PN 18.0 22.2 21.8 5.6	7.2				
Cts.s <sup>-1</sup> MOS $5.0$ $5.6$ $5.5$ $1.4$	1.9				

#### 100 ks simultaneous SAX data

 $\checkmark$  5 pointings (3 in 2001 simultaneous with SAX and 2 in 2005) for a total of ~115 ks

PN and MOS 2 in SW, MOS 1 in timing mode, UV grism





## Light curves



0.5-10 keV count rates vary by a factor ~5 in 4 years
 Long time scale variability dominated by the soft (< 3 keV) band</li>
 Variations of ~30-50% in 10 ks

Slight 3-10 keV hardening when the flux decreases



P.O. Petrucci

## **Spectral Ratios**





Line variability

10ks timescale

## **Spectral Fits**



- Very simple model including a power law, a gaussian and a black body
- Bad fits especially at low energies
- Strong spectral/flux variability
- Significant line detection and apparent line variability

Obs	$N_{H} \ 10^{-2}$	$E_{FeK_{lpha}}$ keV				$F_{3-10}$ $10^{-11}$	$\Delta \chi^2$	
1	$<\!2.4$	$6.25_{-0.14}^{+0.15}$				1.	17	
2			< 0.2	$2.7^{+1.0}_{-0.8}$				
3			$0.8^{+1.2}_{-0.4}$	$4.0^{+152.0}_{-1.8}$				
4 part 1			20.9	$1.3^{+2.5}_{-0.5}$				
4 part 2			$1.0^{+2.1}_{-0.5}$	$5.9^{+25.5}_{-4.1}$				
4 part 3			<0.1	$1.6^{+2.1}_{-0.4}$				
5								
it,	-							





#### The Iron Line Complex





The narrow
 component varies on
 10 hours time scale
 Narrow and broad
 components could be
 signature of the same
 phenomenum:
 local illumination
 by a flare becoming
 p r o g r e s s i v e l y

broadened as the disc

rotates

LAOG



# The Iron Line Complex

#### **Relativistic profile**



SHERDAS

(Best fits with the DISKLINE model of XSPEC)

	Obs	Γ	$E_{FeK_{\alpha}}$	q	$r_{in}$	$F_{FeK_{\alpha}}$	$\chi^2/dof$
n	7 4-7 keV	V	keV	$(r^{-q})$	$r_g$	$10^{-5^{-1}}$	
118	1, , ,	$1.85^{+0.09}_{-0.08}$	$5.84_{-0.15}^{+0.38}$	$2.9^{+2.4}_{-2.2}$	$<\!61.9$	$3.6^{+1.6}_{-1.7}$	135/123
	2	$1.91\substack{+0.07\\-0.07}$	$5.62^{+0.11}_{-0.13}$	> 3.4	$14.3^{+7.7}_{-8.1}$	$4.6^{+1.8}_{-1.7}$	131/142
	3	$1.87_{-0.07}^{+0.07}$	$6.3\substack{+0.29\\-0.17}$	> 2.0	$58.7^{+21.9}_{-51.3}$	$2.1^{+2.0}_{-1.1}$	129/142
	4 part 1	$1.44_{-0.03}^{+0.03}$	$5.63\substack{+0.05\\-0.05}$	>5.1	$23.6_{-7.8}^{+3.4}$	$3.8^{+\overline{1.9}}_{-1.2}$	124/154
	4 part 2	$1.40_{-0.05}^{+0.07}$	$5.40^{+0.15}_{-0.11}$	>7.4	$10.6^{+1.9}_{-2.7}$	$4.6^{+\overline{1.4}}_{-1.3}$	155/147
	4 part 3	$1.27_{-0.06}^{+0.06}$	$5.45_{-0.26}^{+0.14}$	>5.1	< 9.7	$5.5^{+1.5}_{-1.5}$	141/144
	5	$1.64_{-0.05}^{+0.06}$	$5.56\substack{+0.17\\-0.05}$	>4.9	<12.2	$3.8^{+1.3}_{-1.2}$	169/160

Best fit inclination angle of 50°
Good fits in the 3-10 keV band
Peaked emissivity but q=4 OK!

(see e.g. Martocchia & Matt 2004)



#### **Blurred reflection?**

 Recent results suggest that relativistically-blurred ionized reflection could explain the soft excess in AGNs (e.g. Crummy et al. 2005)

Application to Mkn 841: power law +
 Ross & Fabian reflection, convolved
 with a Laor profile (*kdblur* kernel)

Good fits in 0.5-10 keV (θ~50°)
 except for OBS 5 (WA?)

 Low ionization but strong blurring effects (stronger than with DISKLINE)

Need of a narrow componentq=4 OK for 2001 but not for 2005

$E_{line}$	$\sigma_{line}$	$F_{line}$	$\chi^2/dof$
keV	keV	erg.cm-2.s-1	
$6.25_{-0.06}^{+0.14}$	< 0.4	$1.4^{+1.8}_{-0.6}$	276/242
$6.38_{-0.06}^{+0.07}$	$110^{+80}_{-70}$	$2.3^{+1.0}_{-0.8}$	253/261
			299/274
$6.44_{-0.04}^{+0.05}$	< 0.1	$1.3^{+0.5}_{-0.6}$	371/269
$6.35_{-0.07}^{+0.06}$	< 0.2	$1.1_{-0.5}^{+0.5}$	362/265
$6.50\substack{+0.03\\-0.03}$	< 0.1	$1.6_{-0.5}^{+0.5}$	381/265
$6.50_{-0.06}^{+0.06}$	< 0.2	$1.0_{-0.4}^{+0.7}$	477/279
	$6.50_{-0.06}^{+0.06}$	$6.50^{+0.06}_{-0.06}$ <0.2	$6.50_{-0.06}^{+0.06} < 0.2$ $1.0_{-0.4}^{+0.7}$



### Blurred reflection?

Variability due
 to both blurred
 reflection and
 power law
 continuum

SHERPAS



Line variability

✓ WA features in OBS 5



#### **Blurred reflection?**

 From the extrapolations of the model at high energy, we expect large reflection bumps



✓ Simultaneous (~100 ks)
 BeppoSAX data in 2001 show
 quite good agreements with the
 XMM best fit models obtained in
 2001 → encouraging results....

SHERPAS



### Conclusions

 Mkn 841 possesses a complex high energy spectrum with variable soft excess and underlying continuum on month time scale

The iron line complex shows broad and narrow components, the broad component being variable on 10ks time scale.

 The narrow component origin is unclear and may be different between 2001 (rapidly variable) and 2005 (constant on month time scale)

The different observations are well fitted by a relativisticallyblurred reflection model with the need of a WA for OBS 5





## Work in progress

Impact of the Warm absorber on the other observations?

MOS, RGS (but low statistics) and OM data....

Comparison with old observations (ASCA, GINGA, SAX)

 $\Rightarrow$  2×50 ks with Suzaku or future SIMBOL X observations will be crucial to constrain the different models





### SIMBOL X

#### Formation flying configuration



SHERPAS

Consortium of european labs.
in Phase A (CNES)
Launch 2012

Parameter	Baseline (Pt single layer)
Energy range	< 1.0  keV - 70  keV
Energy resolution	~ 130 eV @ 6 keV ~ 2 keV @ 60 keV
Angular resolution	< 30 arcsec HEW, goal 15 arcsec
Localisation	< 3 arcsec
Field of View (50 % vignetting)	6 arcmin
Effective area	550 cm <sup>2</sup> below 35 keV $2 \text{ cm}^2$ at 70 keV
Sensitivity (3 $\sigma$ , 1 Ms, dE/E = E/2)	$10^{-8} \text{ ph/cm}^2/\text{s/keV}$ for $\text{E} < 40 \text{ keV}$

Changes with multi-layer < 1.0 - 100 keV - 1 keV @ 60 keVec - 7 - 12 arcmin  $550 - 1100 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ below 25 keV}$   $200 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ at } 70 \text{ keV}$ eV  $10^{-8} \text{ ph/cm}^2/\text{s/keV}$  up to 80 keV

