

The physical relation between disc and coronal emission in AGN

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$$\alpha_{\rm ox} = \frac{\log \left(L_{2 \text{ keV}} / L_{2500} \right)}{\log \left(\nu_{2 \text{ keV}} / \nu_{2500} \right)}$$

Tananbaum+79; Zamorani+81; Vignali+03; Strateva+05; Just+07; Marchese+11; Jin+12

L10

_J07

32

___S06



Steffen et al. 2006 333 quasars X-ray: mostly ROSAT UV: mixed bag

Lusso et al. 2010 545 quasars XMM-COSMOS

30

28



Young et al. 2010 327 quasars X-ray: XMM-Newton UV: SDSS-DR5





Goal: understand the origin of the observed dispersion and evaluate the intrinsic dispersion of the relation.



Quasar Hubble Diagram

Risaliti & Lusso (2015), Risaliti, Lusso, et al. in prep.





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Lusso & Risaliti (2016)

2153 quasars from SDSS-DR7 with X-ray observations from 3XMM-DR5 catalog

- 1. Reddening and host galaxy contamination
- 2. Uncertainties on X-ray fluxes due to unreliable source counts
- 3. X-ray absorption
- 4. No jetted or BAL

clean sample of 743 quasars ("homogeneous SED")



Lusso & Risaliti (2016)



Lusso & Risaliti (2016)



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Clean sample of 743 quasars ("homogeneous SED")

- 1. Reddening and host galaxy contamination
- 2. Uncertainties on X-ray fluxes do to unreliable source counts
- 3. X-ray absorption
- 4. No jetted or BAL
- 5. X-ray variability (among different observations)

159 quasars with 2 or more XMM observations



see also Gibson&Brandt+12 (Chandra), Lanzuisi+14 (XMM-COSMOS)

The amplitude of X-ray variability in the sample of 159 quasars with multiple observations is around 0.12 dex

Optical variability is on the order of 0.05 dex (Kozłowski 2010)

The real physical intrinsic dispersion should be <0.19 dex. $L_{2keV \propto} L_{2500}^{\gamma}$ is valid over three decades in luminosity, hence must be the manifestation of an intrinsic (and universal) physical relation between the disc, emitting the primary radiation, and the hot electron corona emitting X-rays.

The X-ray to optical non-linear relation The Lx-Luv-V_{fwhm} plane

$$\log(L_{\rm X}) = \beta + \gamma \log(L_{\rm UV})$$

 $L_{\rm UV} = f_1(M_{\rm BH}, \dot{M}), L_{\rm X} = f_2(M_{\rm BH}, \dot{M})$ $v_{\rm fwhm} = f_3(M_{\rm BH}, \dot{M})$

 $\log L_{\rm X} = \hat{\gamma} \log L_{\rm UV} + \hat{\beta} \log \upsilon_{\rm fwhm} + \hat{K}$



The physical relation between disc and corona emission: Toy Model



Shakura & Sunyaev (1973), Svensson & Zdziarski (1994), Merloni & Fabian (2002), Merloni (2003), Lusso & Risaliti (2017, arXiv:1703.05299)

The physical relation between disc and corona emission

$$L_{\rm UV} = f_1(M_{\rm BH}, \dot{M}), L_{\rm X} = f_2(M_{\rm BH}, \dot{M})$$

 $v_{\rm fwhm} = f_3(M_{\rm BH}, \dot{M})$

$L_{\rm X,25} \simeq 0.06 L_{\rm UV,25}^{4/7} v_{\rm fwhm,2000}^{4/7} \alpha^{-2/21} \kappa^{2/7} (1-f)^{-6/7} J(r)^{-16/21}$

Shakura & Sunyaev (1973), Svensson & Zdziarski (1994), Merloni & Fabian (2002), Merloni (2003), Lusso & Risaliti (2017, arXiv:1703.05299)

The physical relation between disc and corona emission $L_{\rm UV} = f_1(M_{\rm BH}, \dot{M}), L_{\rm X} = f_2(M_{\rm BH}, \dot{M})$ $v_{\text{fwhm}} = f_3(M_{\text{BH}}, M)$ $L_{\rm X,25} \simeq 0.06 L_{\rm UV,25}^{4/7} v_{\rm fwhm,2000}^{4/7} e^{-2/21} \kappa^{2/7} (1-f)^{-6/7} J(r)^{-16/21}$

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The physical relation between disc and corona emission The L_X - L_{UV} - v_{fwhm} plane



The physical relation between disc and corona emission The Lx-Luv-V_{fwhm} plane Lusso & Risaliti (2017, arXiv:1703.05299) $\frac{1}{1}$

 $\delta = 0.21_{-0.01}^{+0.01}$ $\delta = 0.21_{-0.01}^{+0.01}$

 $(0.610\pm0.019)(\log L_{UV}-25) + (0.538\pm0.072)\log(v_{fwhm}/2000)$

 $L_{\rm X,25} \simeq 0.06 \, L_{\rm UV,25}^{4/7} \, v_{\rm fwhm,2000}^{4/7} \, \alpha^{-2/21} \kappa^{2/7} (1-f)^{-6/7} J(r)^{-16/21}$

The physical relation between disc and corona emission The Lx-Luv-V_{fwhm} plane Lusso & Risaliti (2017, arXiv:1703.05299) N = 545 $\log L_{\rm 2keV} - 25 \ [{\rm erg \ s^{-1} \ Hz^{-}}$ $= 0.21^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$ $\Delta \log L_{ m 2keV}$ $0.610 (\log L_{2500} - 25) + 0.538 \log(v_{\text{fwhm}}/2000) - 1.978$ (0.610 ± 0.019) ogL_{UV}-25) + (0.538 ± 0.072) log(V_{fwhm}/2000) $\int_{\text{fwhm,2000}}^{4/7} \alpha^{-2/21} \kappa^{2/7} (1-f)^{-6/7} J(r)^{-16/21}$ $L_{\rm X.25} \simeq 0.0$ J**V.25**

The physical relation between disc and corona emission The Lx-Luv-V_{fwhm} plane Lusso & Risaliti (2017, arXiv:1703.05299) N = 545 $\log L_{\rm 2keV} - 25 \ [{\rm erg \ s^{-1} \ Hz^{-}}$ $= 0.21^{+0.01}_{-0.01}$ $\Delta \log L_{2 \mathrm{keV}}$ $0.610 \ (\log L_{2500} - 25) + 0.538 \ \log(v_{\rm fwhm}/2000) - 1.978$ $(0.610 \pm 0.019)(logL_{UV}-25)$ (0.538 ± 0.072) g(v_{fwhm}/2000) $v_{ m fwhm,20}^{4/7}$ $L_{\rm X,25} \simeq 0.06 L_{\rm UV.2}^{4/7}$ $\alpha^{-2/21} \kappa^{2/7} (1-f)^{-6/7} J(r)^{-16/21}$

The physical relation between disc and corona emission The Lx-Luv-V_{fwhm} plane Lusso & Risaliti (2017, arXiv:1703.05299) $\frac{1}{1}$

Observed and predicted slopes are consistent within 2 sigma level

 $\log L_{
m 2keV}$ -

 $(0.610\pm0.019)(logL_{UV}-25) + (0.538\pm0.072)log(v_{fwhm}/2000)$

 $L_{\rm X,25} \simeq 0.06 L_{\rm UV,25}^{4/7} v_{\rm fwhm,2000}^{4/7} \alpha^{-2/21} \kappa^{2/7} (1-f)^{-6/7} J(r)^{-16/21}$

Take home messages

- L_{2keV} ~ L₂₅₀₀^{0.6} has an intrinsic dispersion <0.19 dex, is valid over three dex in luminosity, hence must be the manifestation of an intrinsic (and universal) physical relation between the disc, emitting the primary radiation, and the hot electron corona emitting X-rays (Lusso & Risaliti 2016)
- The Lx-Luv-V_{fwhm} plane: L_{2keV} ~ L₂₅₀₀^{0.57} V_{fwhm}^{0.57}, consistent with a toy (but physically motivated) model of an X-ray corona powered by a geometrically thin, optically thick accretion disc (Lusso & Risaliti 2017, arXiv:1703.05299)
- The determination of distances (i.e. quasar Hubble diagram) based on the L_X-L_{UV}-v_{fwhm} relation is now on a sounder physical grounds (Risaliti & Lusso 2015, Risaliti, Lusso et al. in prep)