A hard X-ray view of the soft-excess in AGN

The X-ray Universe 2017, Rome

Rozenn BOISSAY MALAQUIN

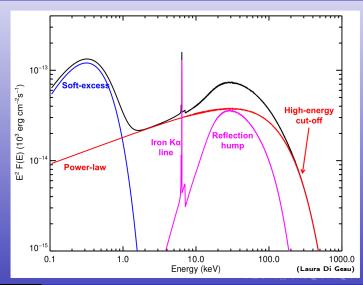
06-08-2017





The X-ray emission of AGN The origin of the soft-excess

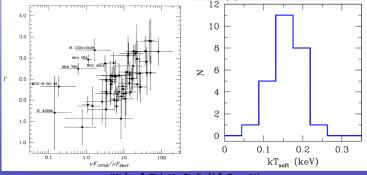
The X-ray emission of AGN



The X-ray emission of AGN The origin of the soft-excess

Warm Comptonization

- UV disk photons up-scattered by a warm Comptonizing corona
- (+) Model applied successfully in many objects; Similarities between spectral shapes and variability of optical/UV and soft X-ray emissions
- (--) Soft-excess almost constant, same temperature T_{soft} that does not vary with M_{BH} or with T_{disk}



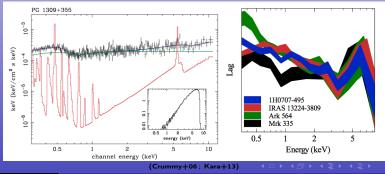
(Walter & Fink 93; Gierlinski & Done 04)

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The X-ray emission of AGN The origin of the soft-excess

Blurred ionized reflection

- Emission lines produced in the inner part of the ionized disk blurred by the proximity of the SMBH by strong Doppler and relativistic effects
- (+) Atomic transitions; Applied successfully in many objects; Detection of broad iron lines; Iron and soft X-ray time-lags
- (---) Extreme parameters needed (maximum spin, steep emissivity); Soft lags measured only on short timescales (e.g. Gardner & Done 2014)



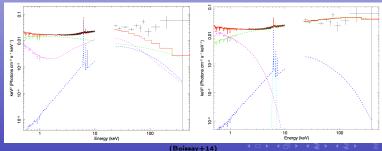
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Aim and principle of the project Data analysis Reflection vs soft-excess strength Evolution of the primary continuum slope

A hard X-ray view of the soft-excess in AGN (Boissay+16)

- Aim : Determine the origin of the soft-excess using hard X-rays, model-independent analysis
- Method : Study the differences at hard X-rays between AGN with different soft-excess strengths (statistical study)
- Principle :
 - If the soft-excess is due to blurred ionized reflection \rightarrow stronger reflection hump expected in objects with stronger soft excess
 - \blacksquare If the soft-excess is due to Comptonization \rightarrow no difference <code>expected</code>



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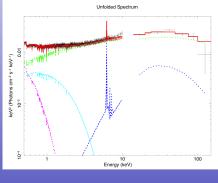
Sample and spectral fitting (Boissay+16)

- 102 sources from Swift BAT 70-Month Hard X-ray Survey catalog (Seyfert 1s)
- BAT and XMM-Newton obs.

Spectral fitting :

- cut-off power-law continuum
- neutral reflection
- soft-excess : 2 Bremsstrahlung
- cold/warm absorption
- 80% with SE, including 37% lowly absorbed
- Definition SE strength :

 $q = F_{0.5-2keV}^{Brems.} / F_{0.5-2keV}^{Cont.}$

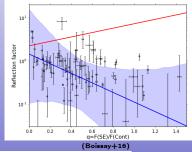


(Boissay+16)

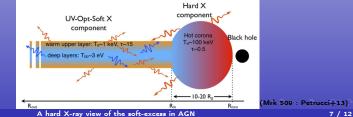
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Comparison between simulations and data (Boissay+16)

- Simulations blurred ionized reflection : *R*-*q* correlation
- Data : opposite trend
- Against ionized-reflection
- Warm Comptonization : larger covering of AD by plasma at $T_e \sim 1 \text{ keV} \Rightarrow q \nearrow \text{ and high } \xi \rightarrow \xi$ featureless reflection $\rightarrow R \searrow$







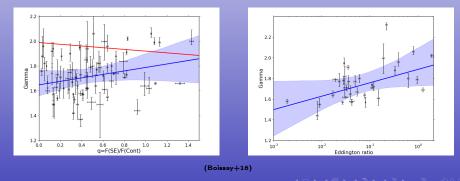
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Evolution of the photon index (Boissay+16)

- Correlation Γ -q \rightarrow link SE and cooling of the hot corona
- Correlation $\Gamma \lambda_{Edd} \rightarrow link$ accretion disk and hot corona
- Possible correlation $q-\lambda_{\mathsf{Edd}} \to \mathsf{link}$ accretion disk and SE

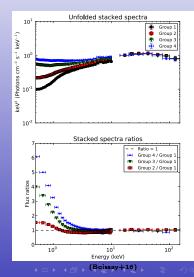
 \rightarrow Correlations compatible with warm Comptonization model (e.g. Mrk 509)



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Stacking of spectra (Boissay+16)

- Stacking of BAT and XMM-Newton spectra
- 4 groups of SE strengths
- SEDs and ratios of stacked spectra
- For different SE strengths, no difference in the hard energy band : no link between reflection and soft-excess
- For increasing SE strengths, steeper spectra
- ⇒ Confirmation of results found for individual spectra



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Conclusion of this work

Published in A&A in 2016 by Dr. Rozenn Boissay, Dr. Claudio Ricci and Prof. Stéphane Paltani

- Statistical model-independent analysis
 ⇒ no link between reflection and SE (disfavors blurred ionized reflection)
 ⇒ links between SE, hot corona and accretion disk (favors warm Comptonization)
- Both mechanisms may be at work in all objects, but dominance of one over the other, depending on physical conditions and time scales

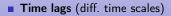
Ongoing project

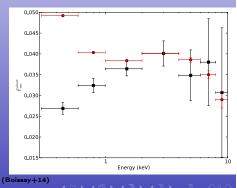
Sy1s simultaneous NuSTAR and Chandra/XMM-Newton obs.

- Similar analysis as in our previous work : the hard x-ray view of the SE (e.g. relation R vs SE)
- Broad-band spectral analysis :
 - Different models for the SE
 - Absorption : Chandra gratings and XMM/RGS
 - Recent physical models for continuum and hard X-ray reflection
 - Establish the nature of the soft excess for groups of similar objects (e.g. λ_{Edd}, M_{BH}) thanks to the distribution of characteristic parameters

Timing analysis :

Variability (diff. time scales) : example Mrk 509 (Boissay+14)





Thank you !

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