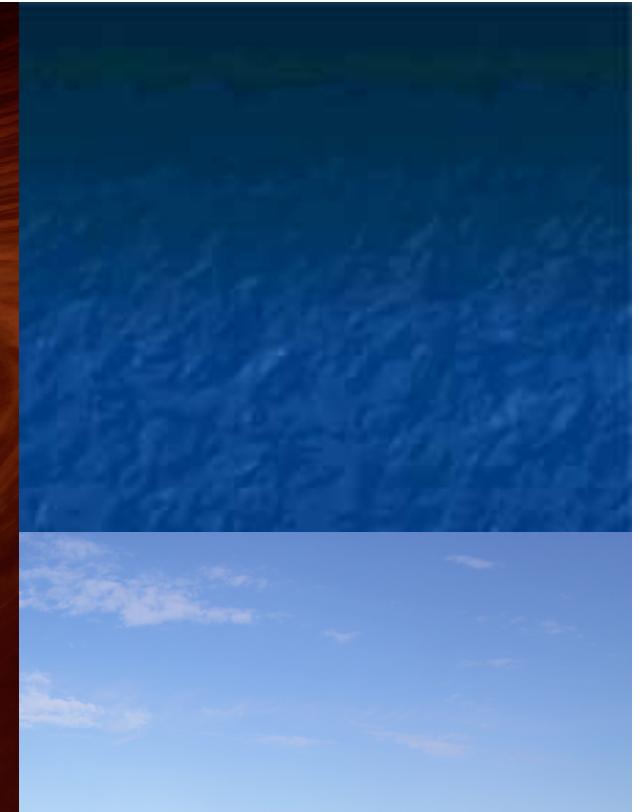


# Unwrapping the X-ray Spectra of Active Galactic Nuclei

**Chris Reynolds**

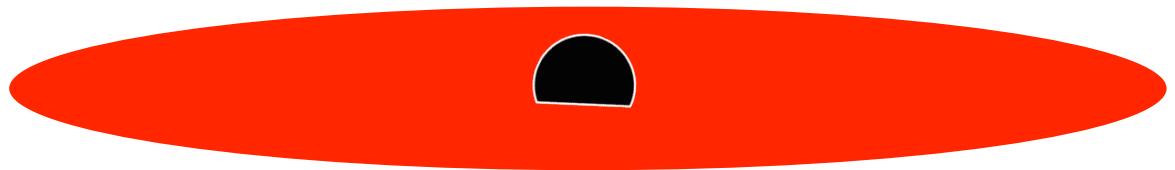
*Department of Astronomy &  
Joint Space Science Institute (JSI)  
University of Maryland College Park  
USA*

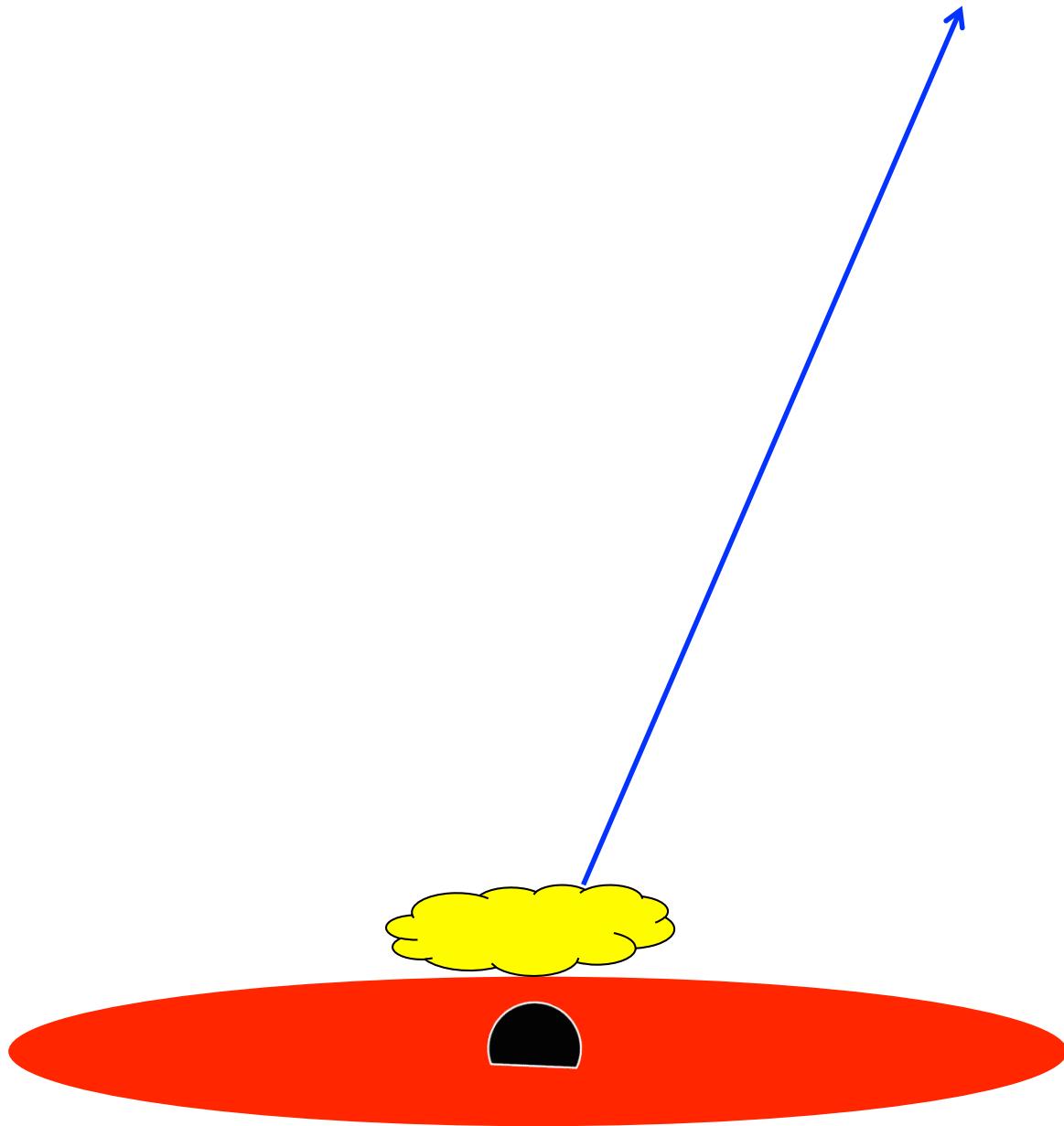


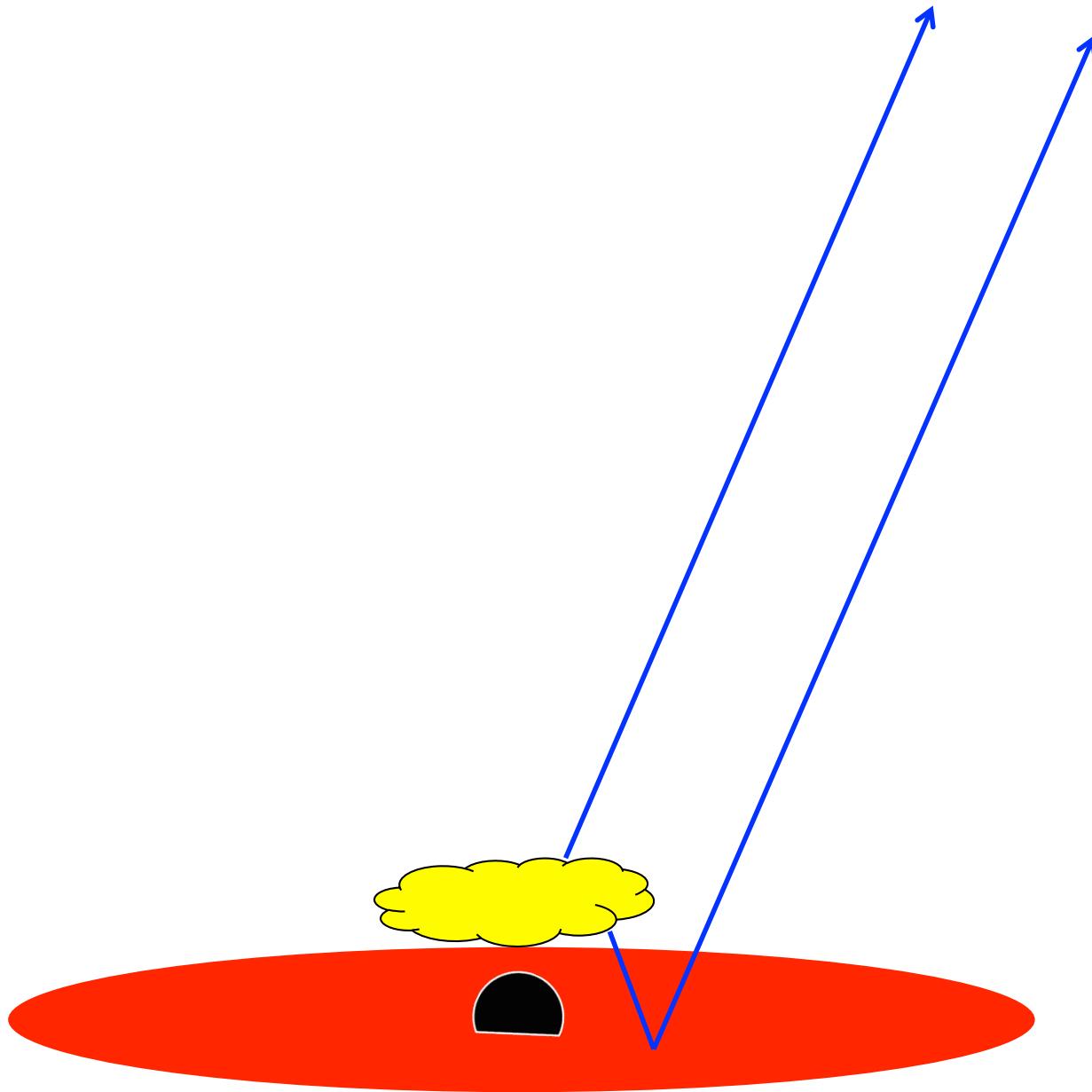
6/15/15

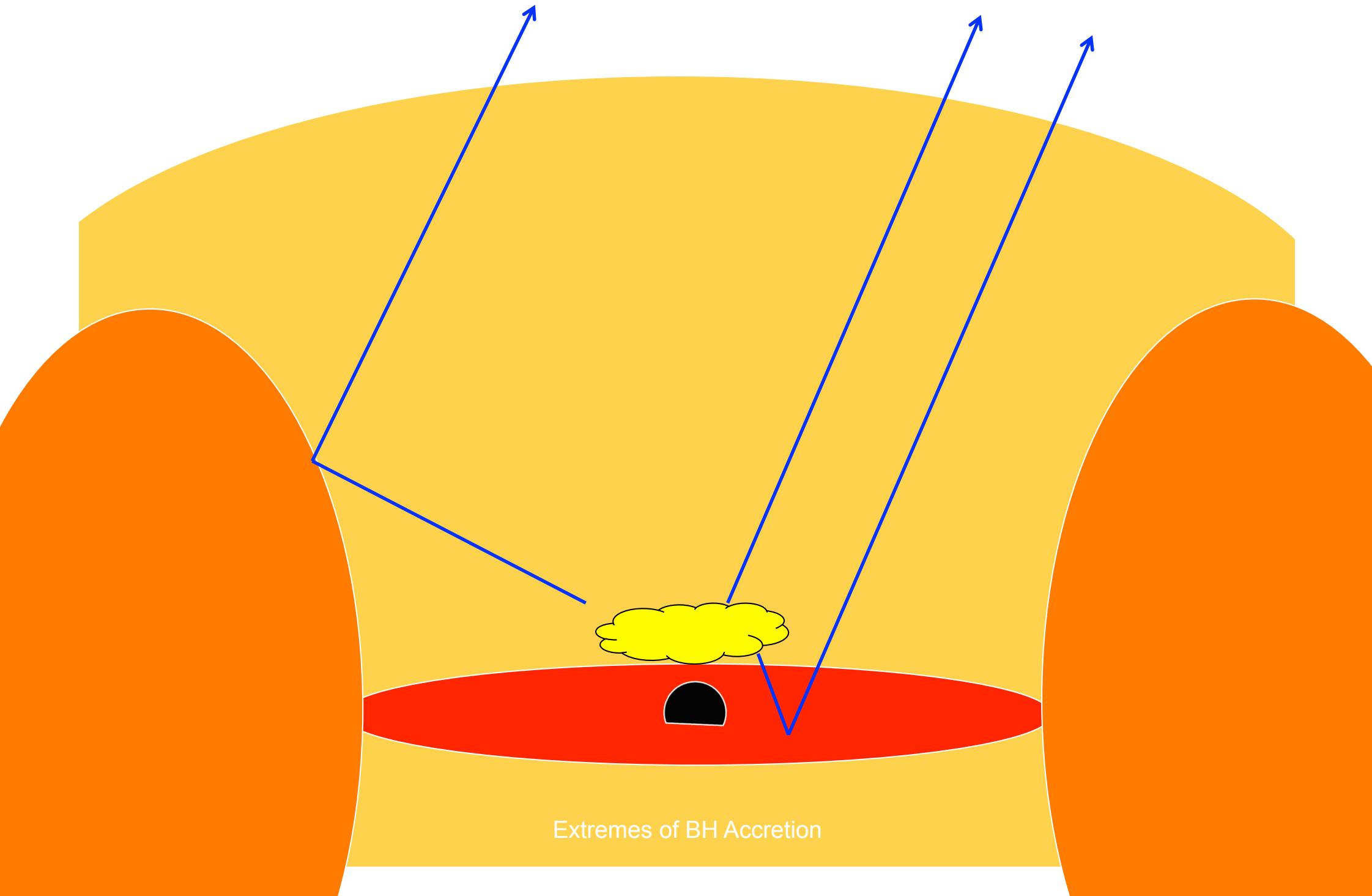
# Outline

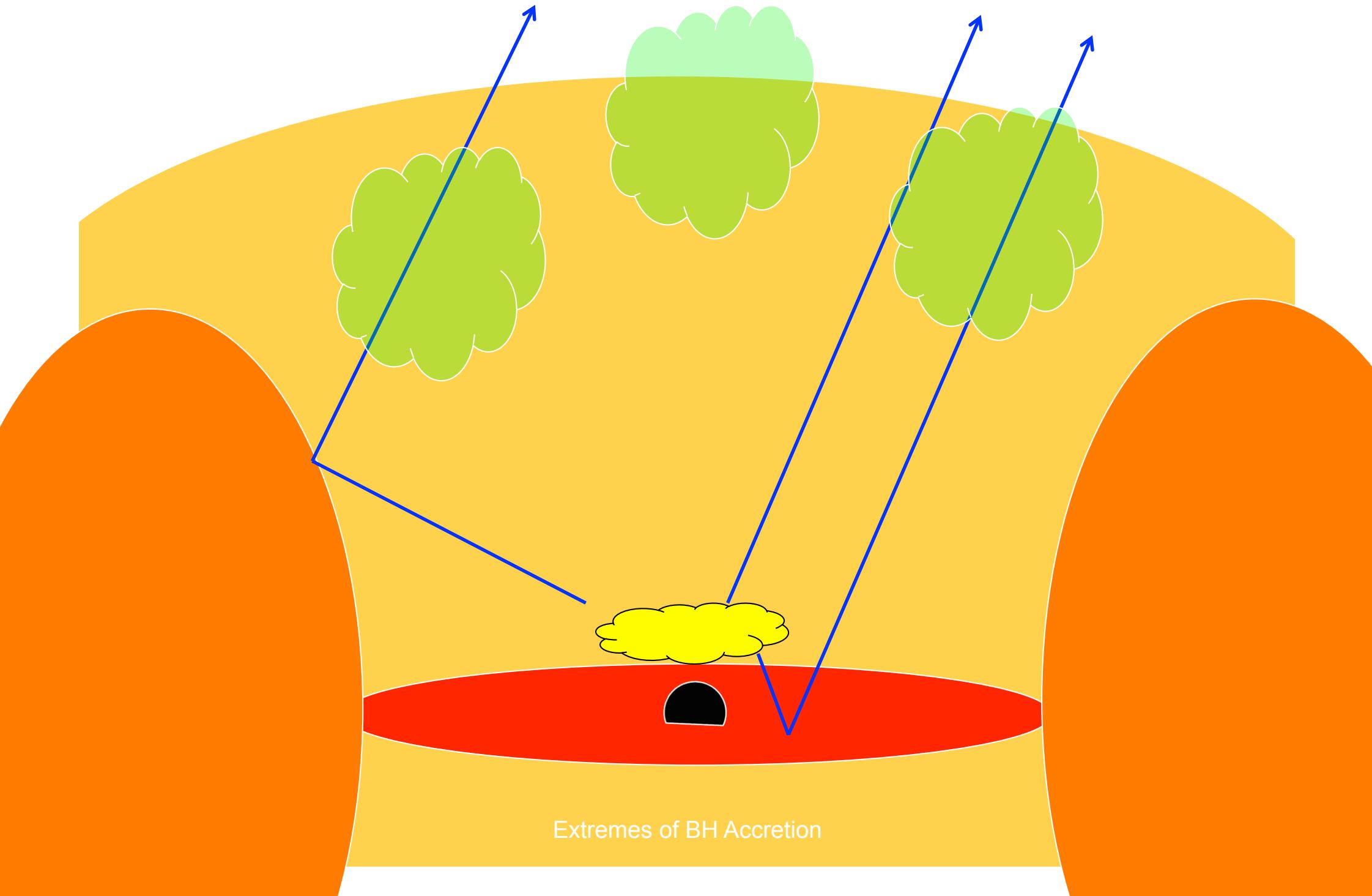
- The components of an AGN X-ray spectrum
- Some highlights in recent studies of...
  - Physics of X-ray coronae
  - Black hole spin
  - Fast winds and “quasar-mode” feedback
- Setting scene for talks to follow...

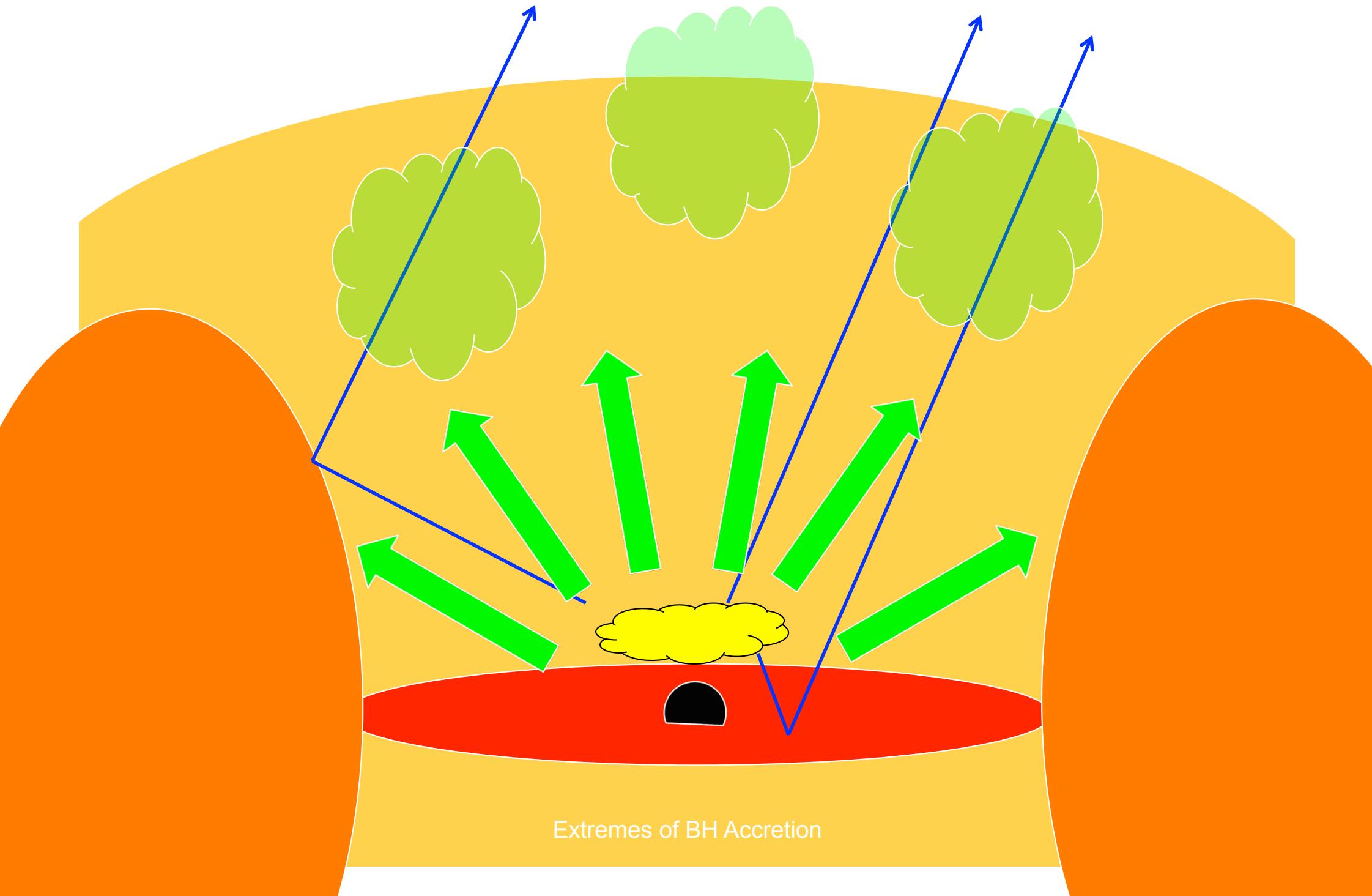


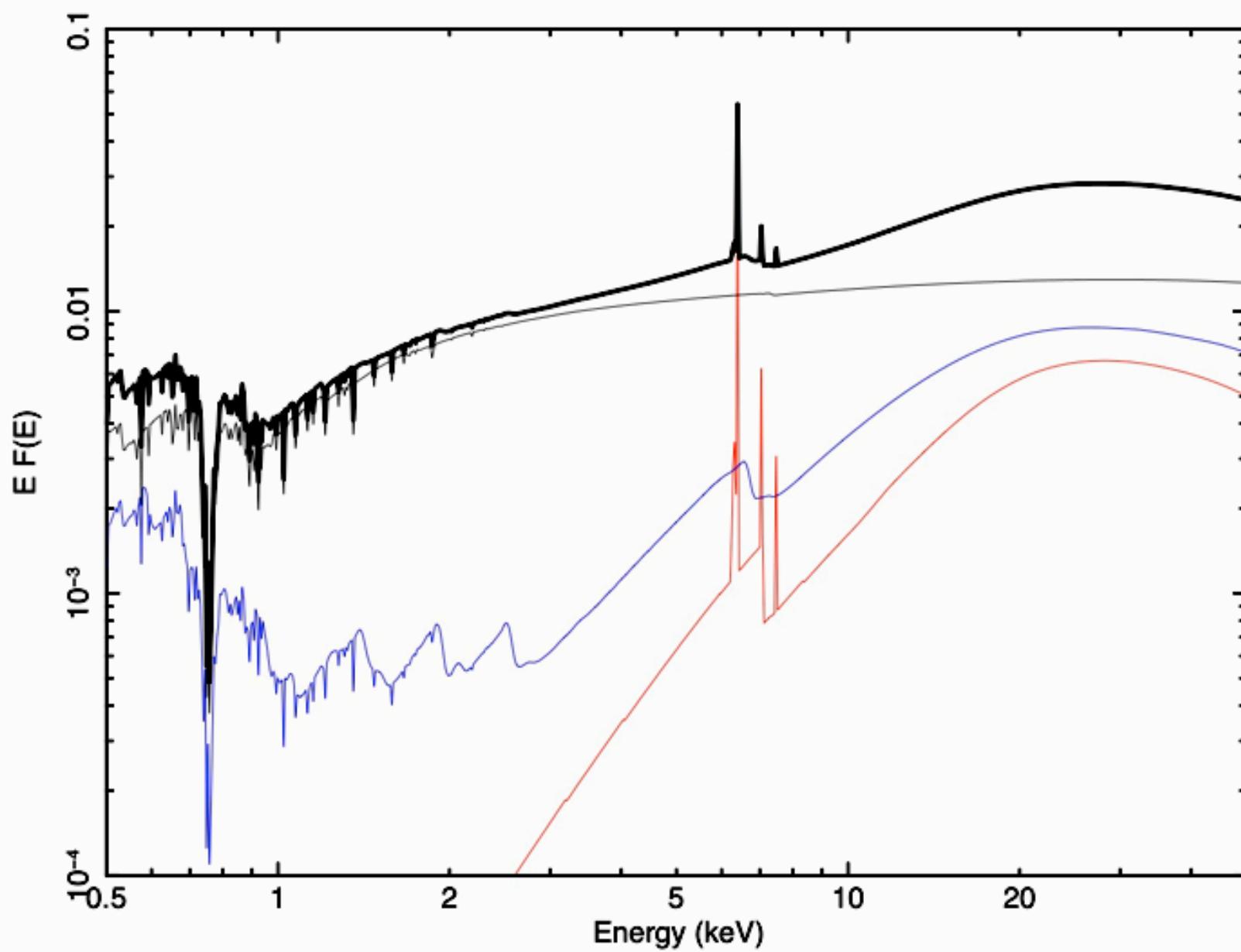






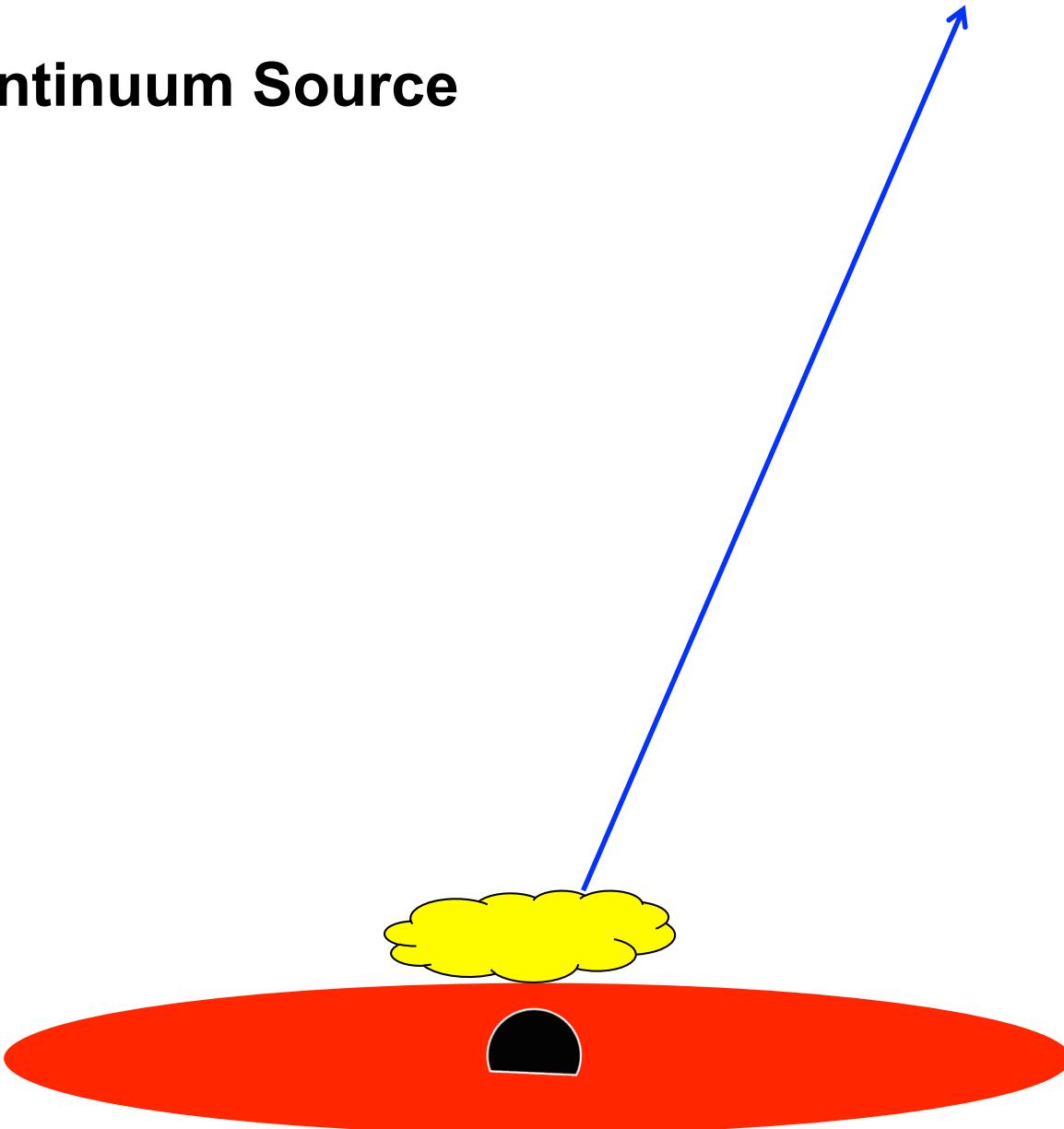






Extremes of BH Accretion

# I : The Continuum Source



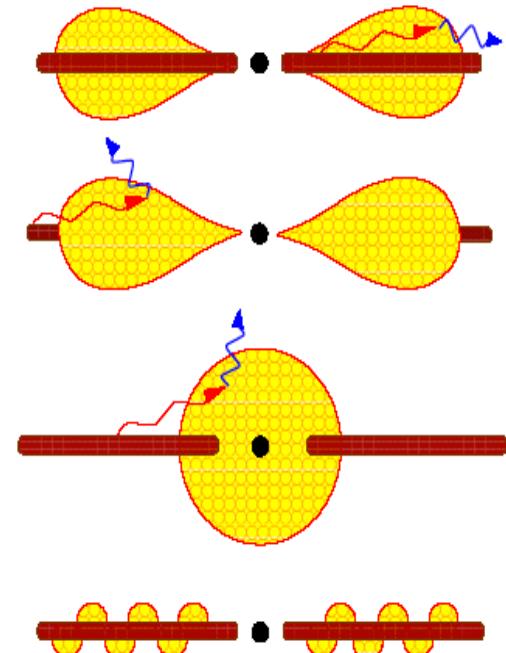
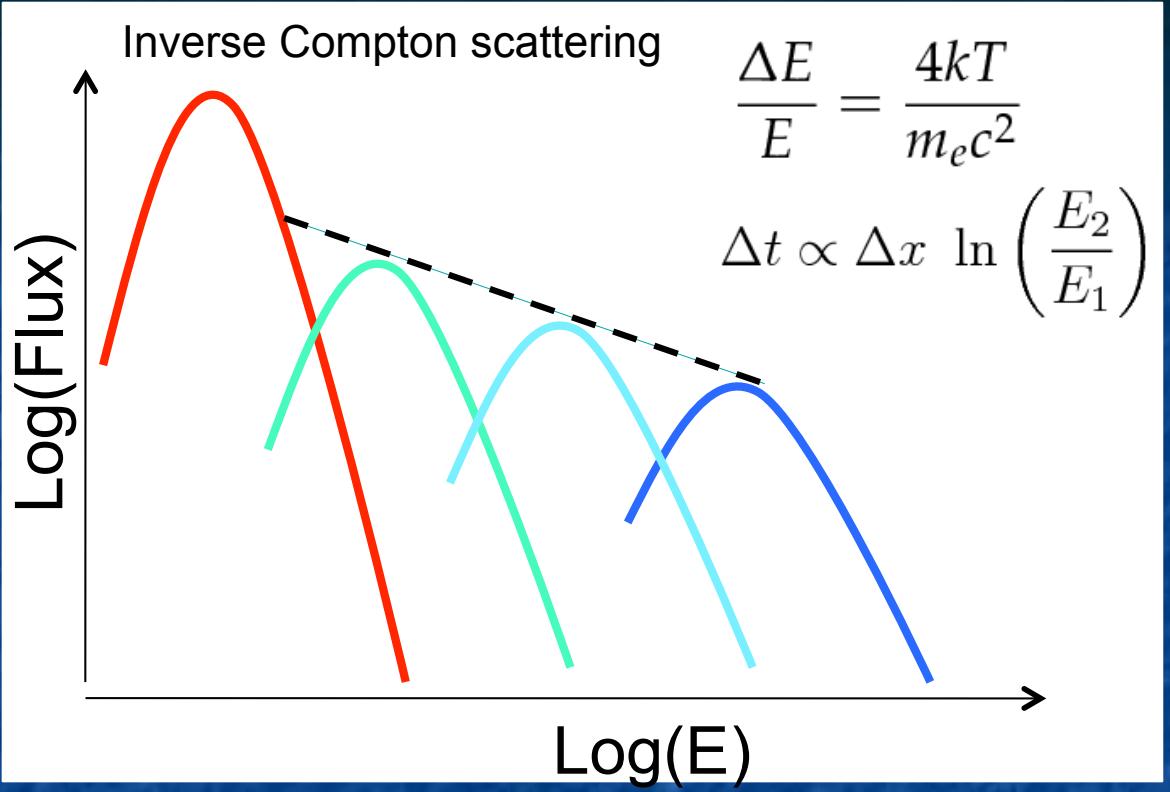
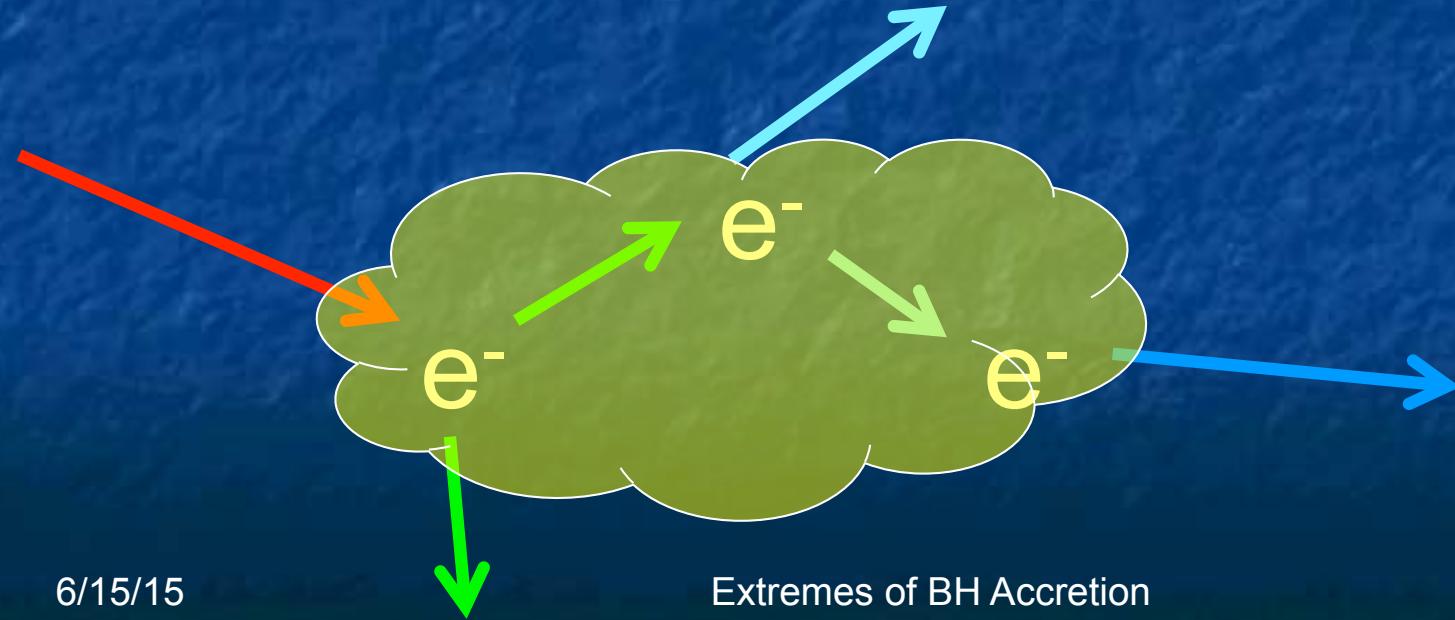
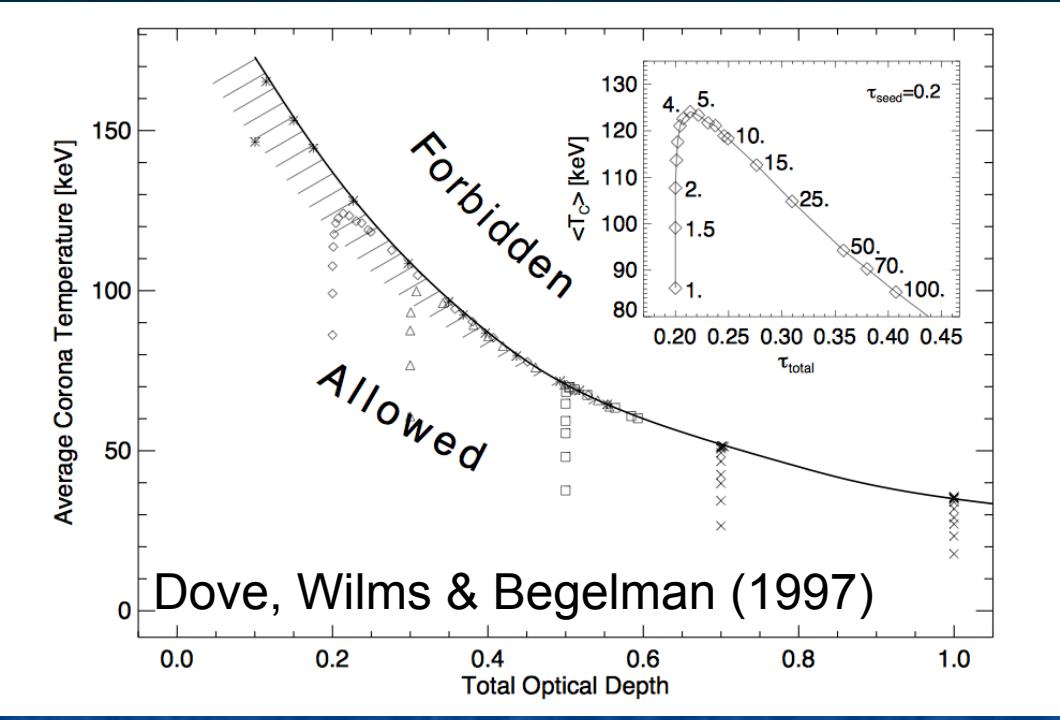


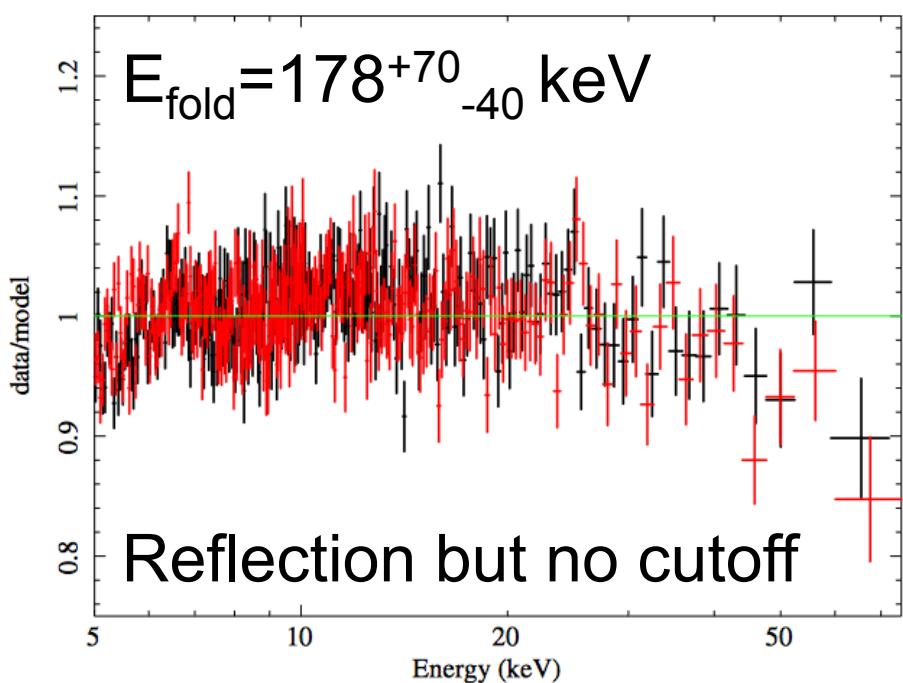
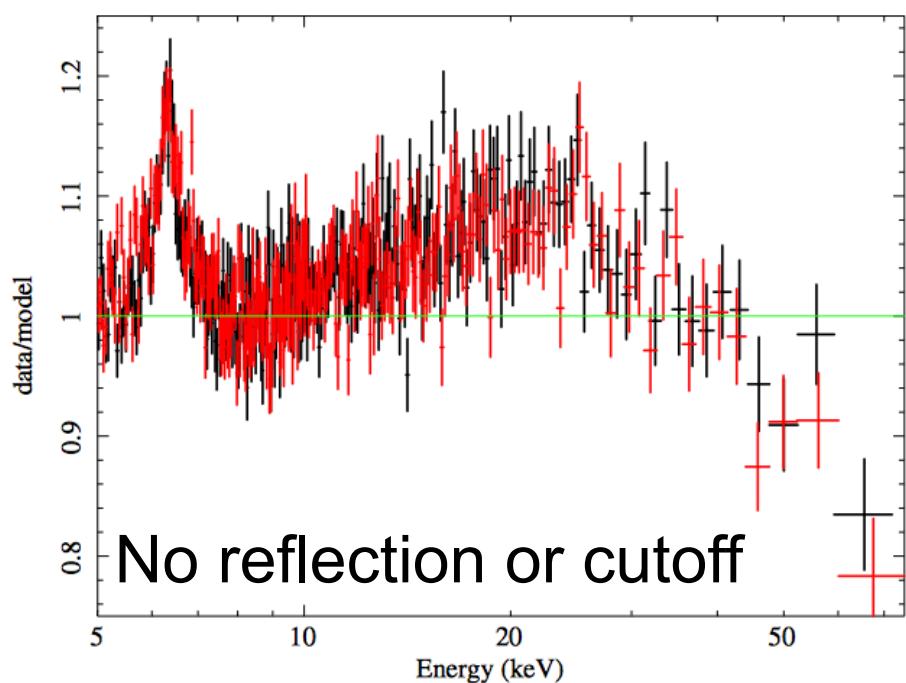
Fig. 6. Suggested geometries for an accretion disk and Comptonizing corona for inverse Compton scattering. The top row shows side-on and top-down views.





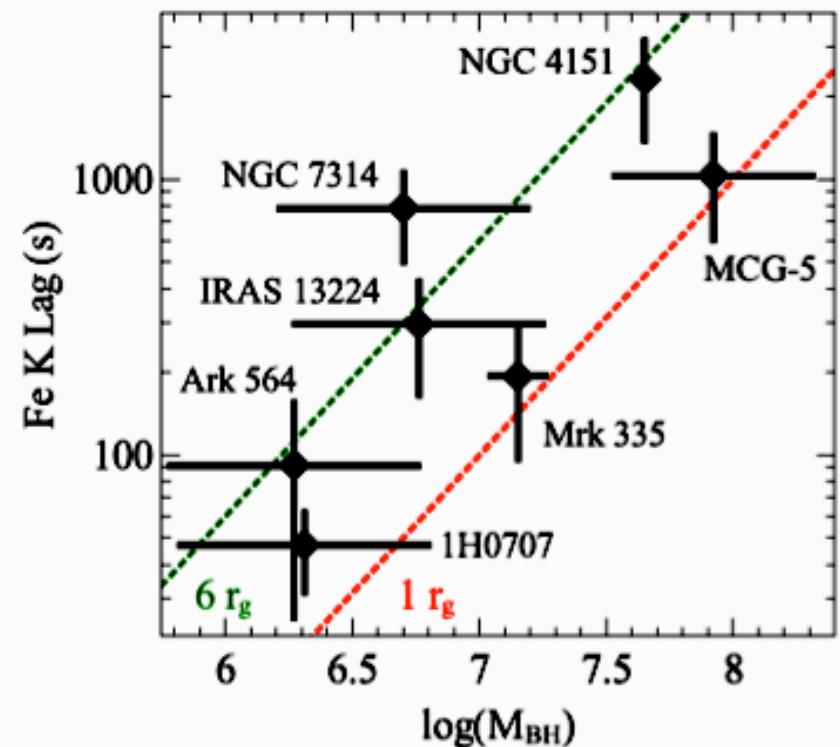
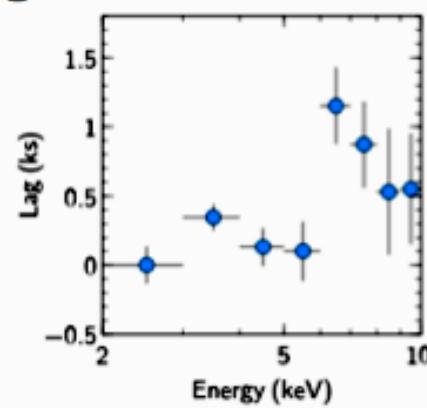
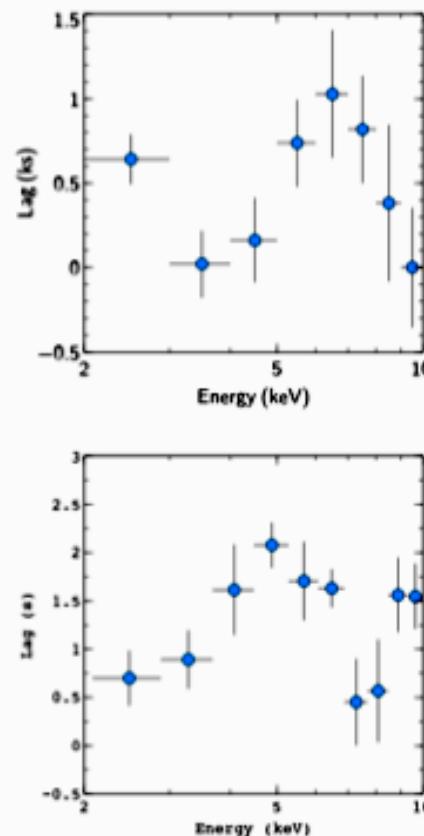
Pair production acts as a natural thermostat for corona (Svenson+84)

NuSTAR detection of cutoff in IC4329A (Brenneman et al. 2014)

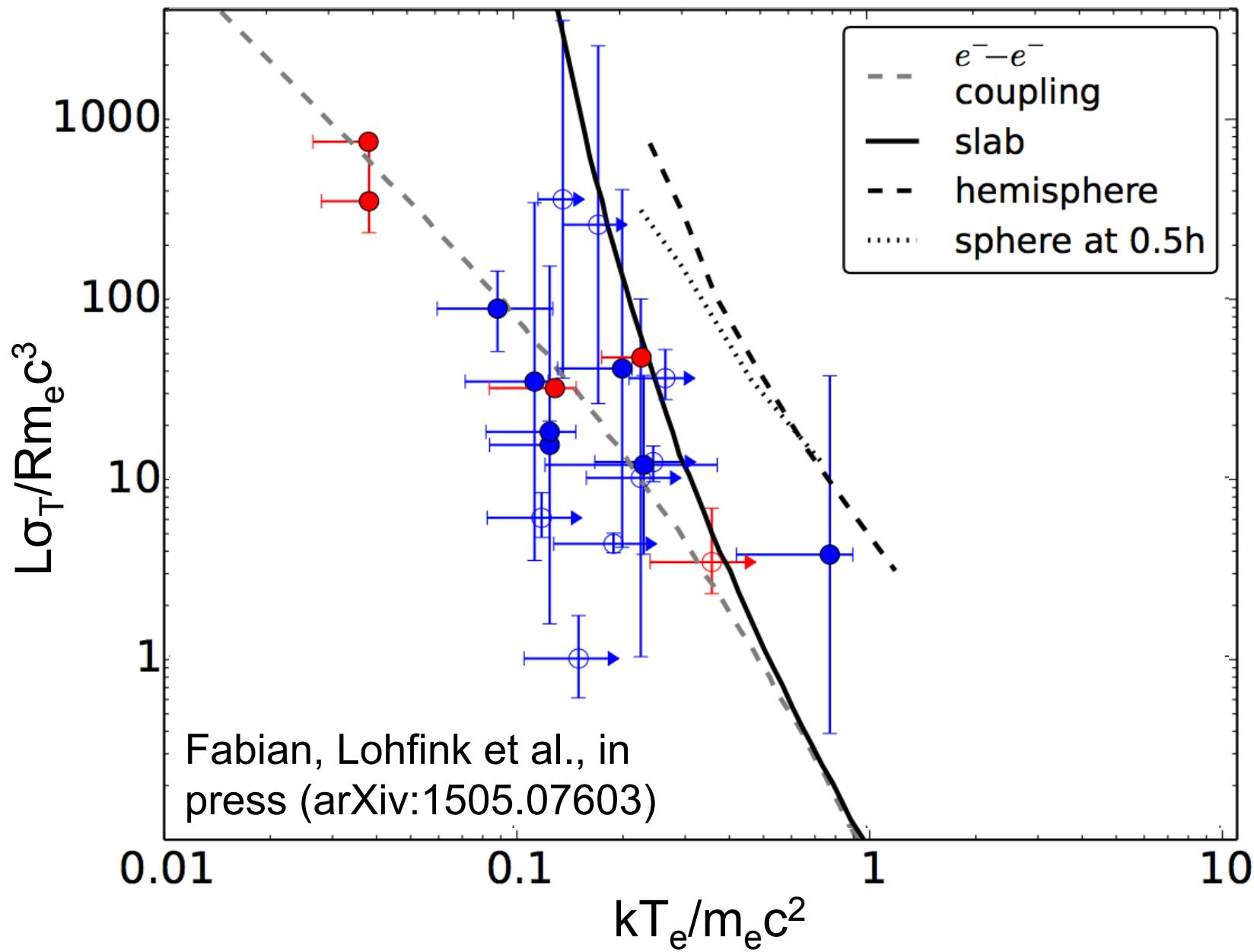


# Observed Iron K lags

The reverberation lag scales with black hole mass.

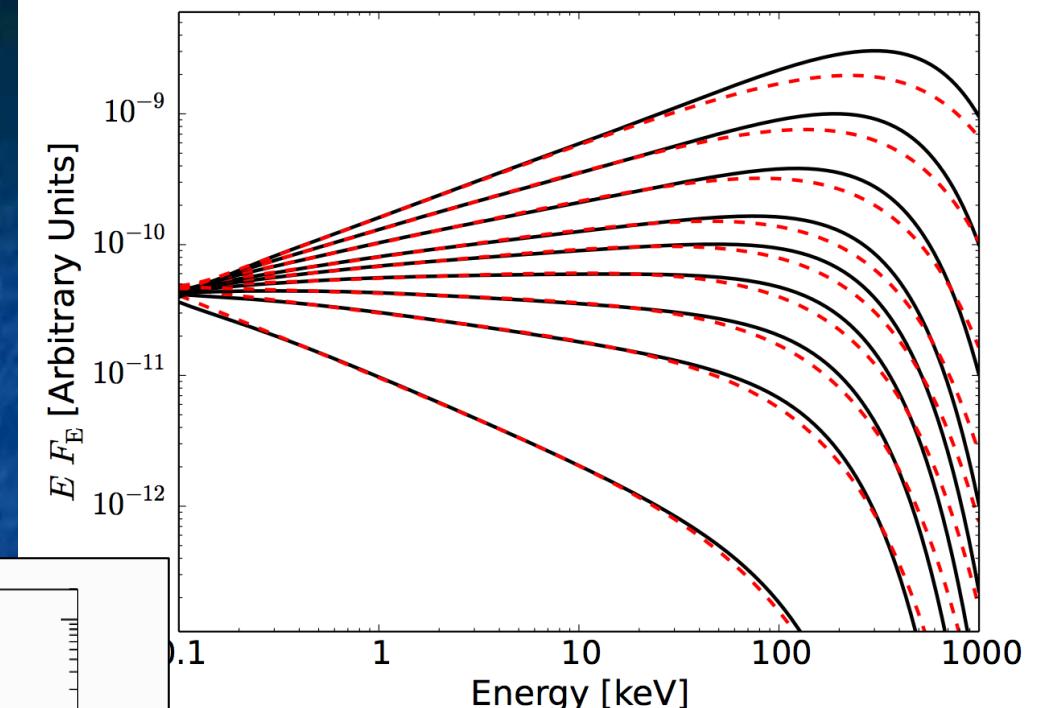
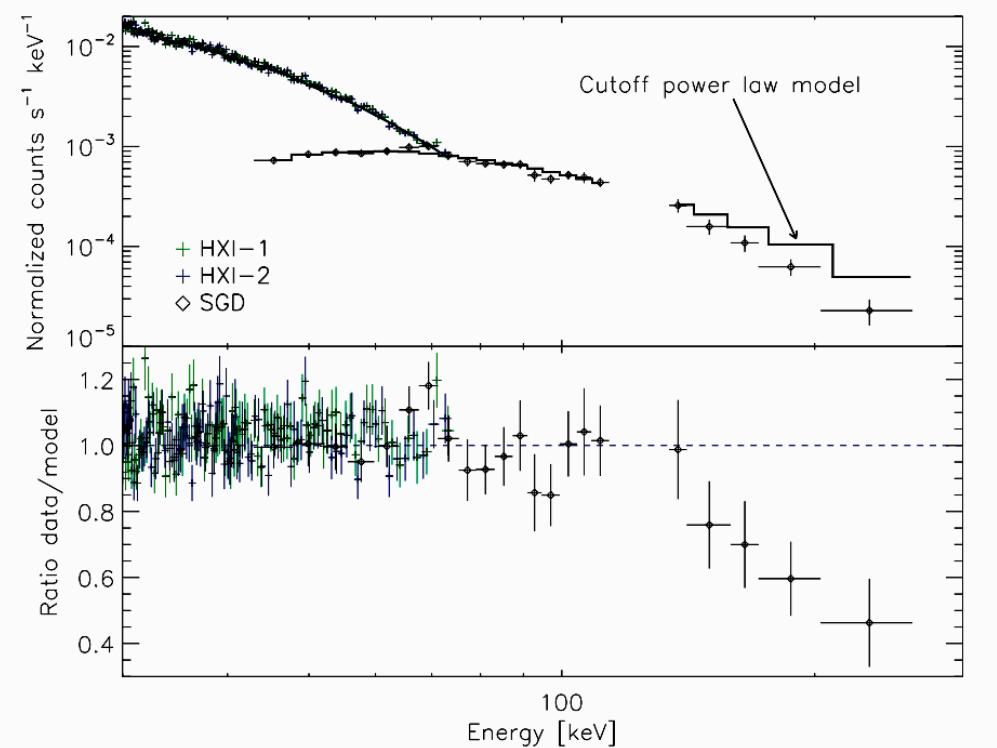


Zoghbi+12,13. Kara+13



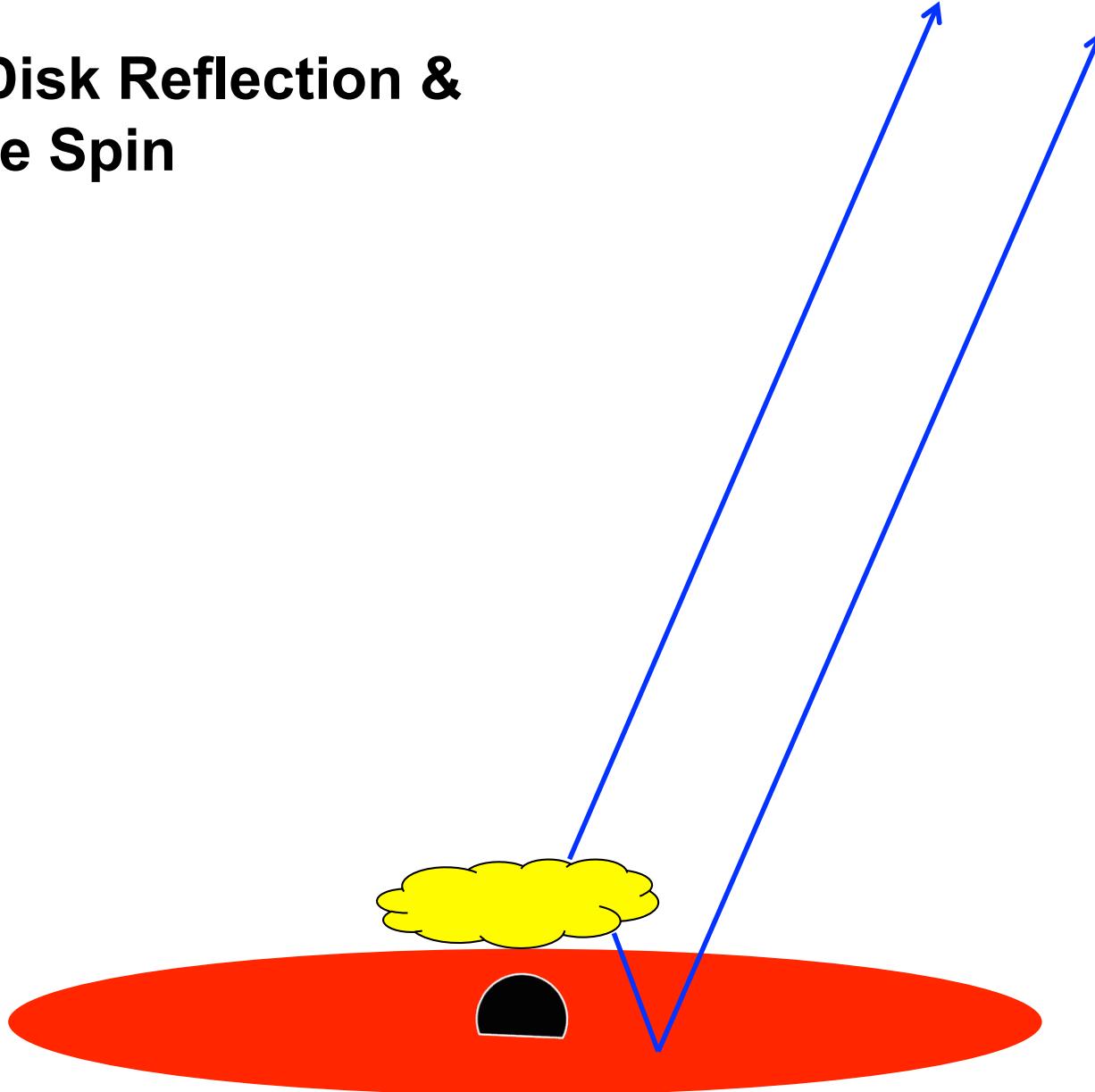
Simulated 100ks Astro-H simulation  
of NGC4388 ( $kT=50\text{keV}$ )

Reynolds, Ueda et al. (2014)



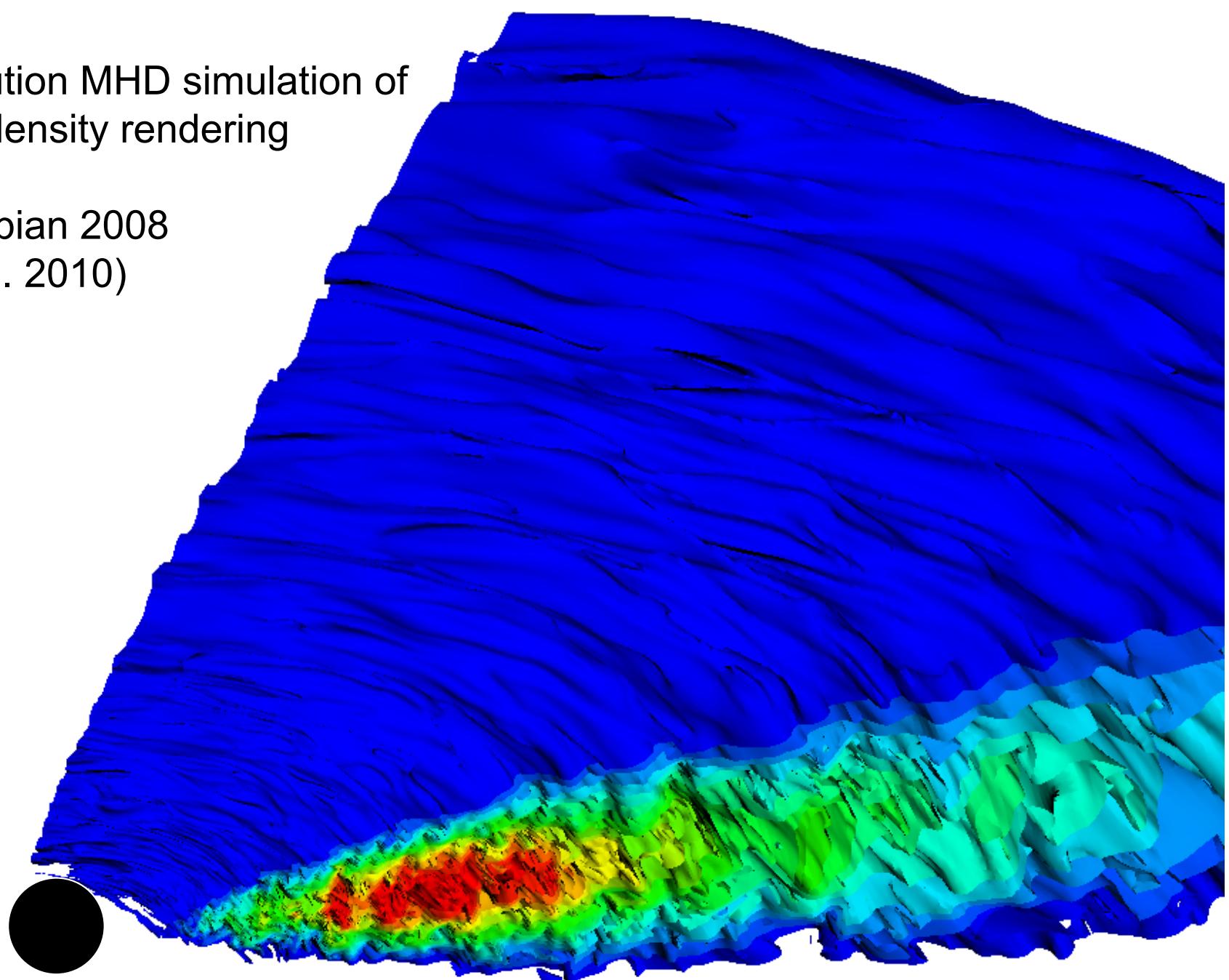
Difference of Comptonization  
model (black) & exp model (red)  
Fabian+15

## **II : Inner Disk Reflection & Black Hole Spin**

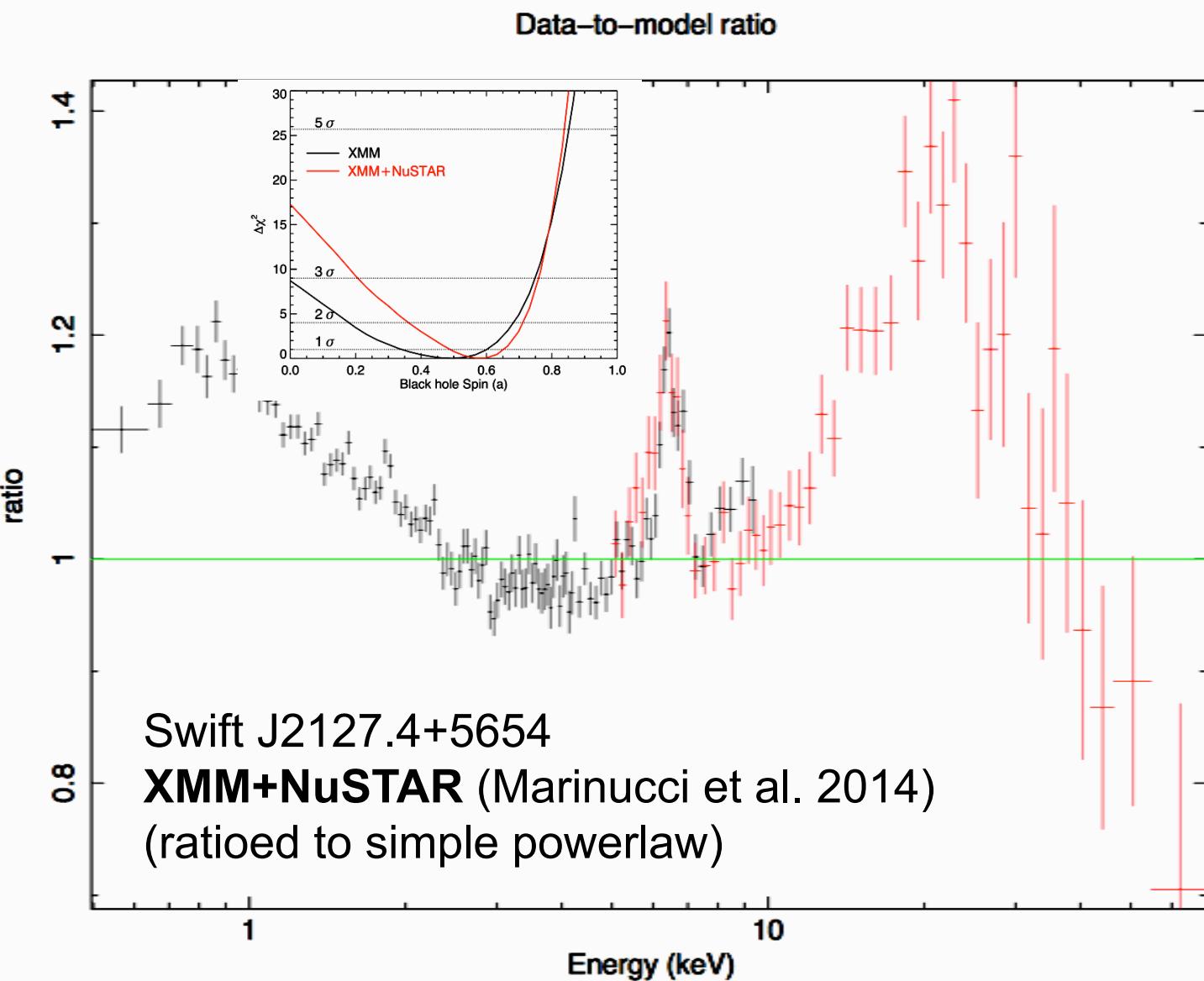


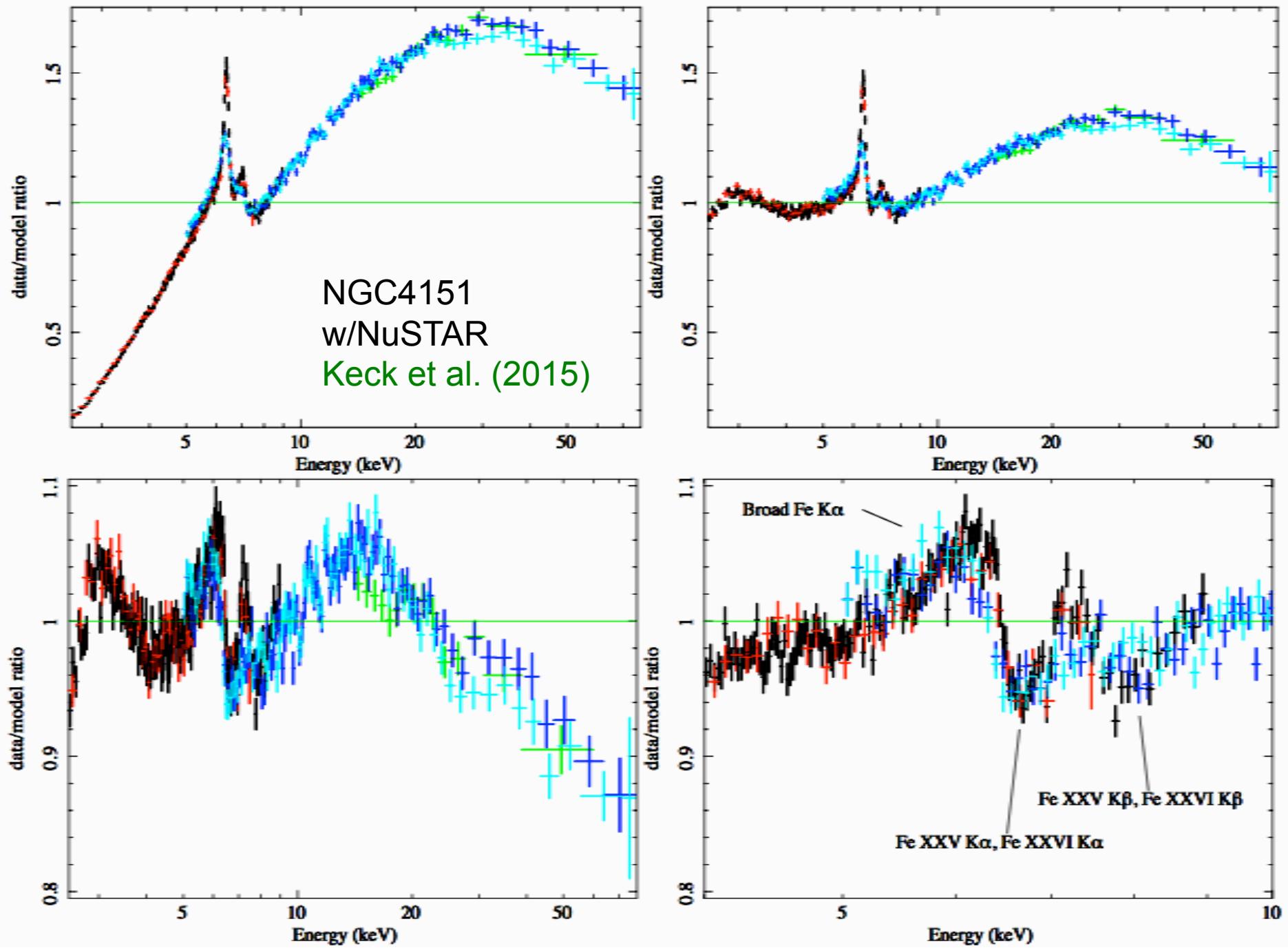
High-resolution MHD simulation of  
thin-disk / density rendering

(CSR & Fabian 2008  
Penna et al. 2010)

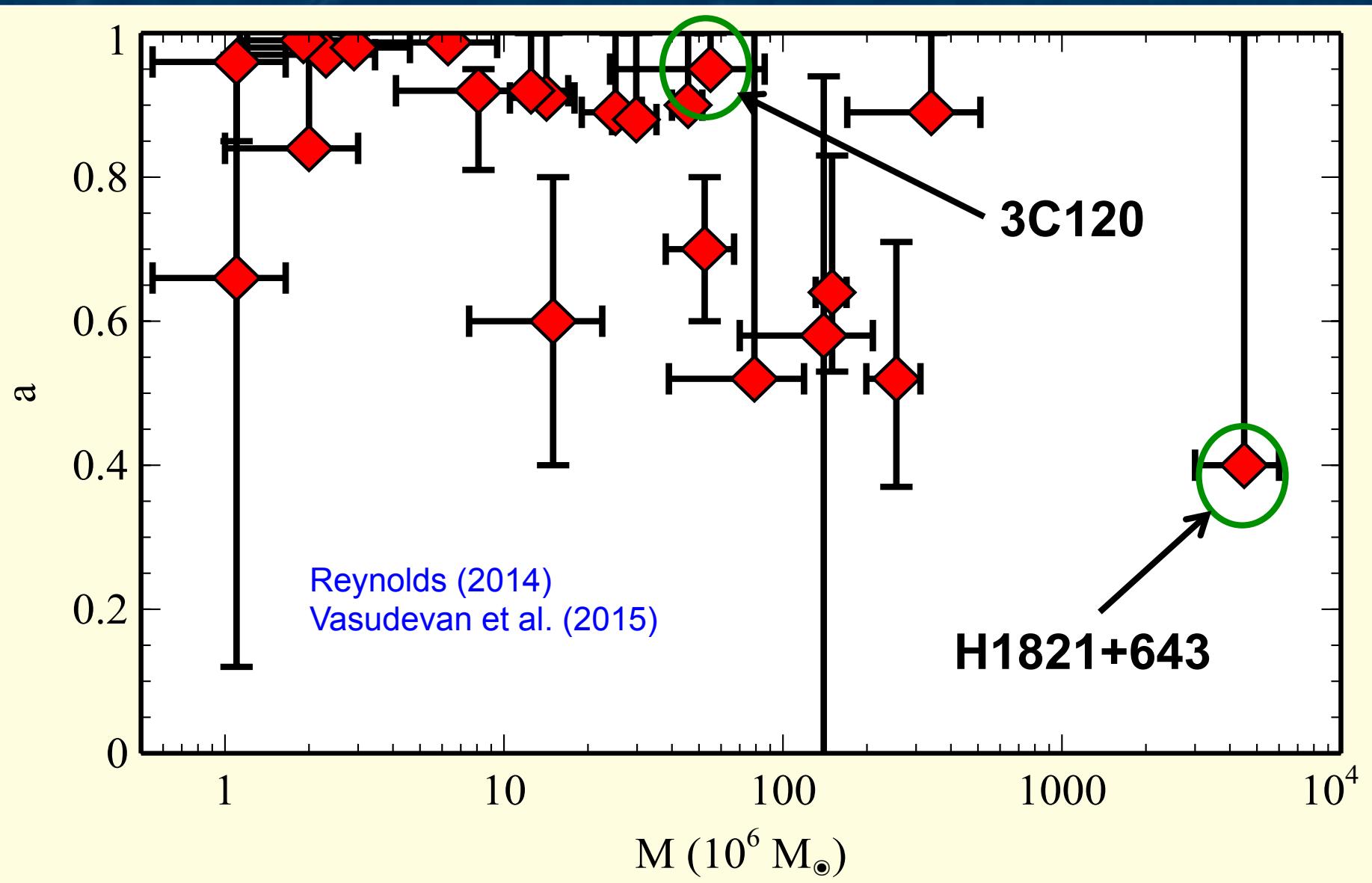


# Bare Seyfert galaxy SWIFTJ2127.4+5654 (z=0.014)

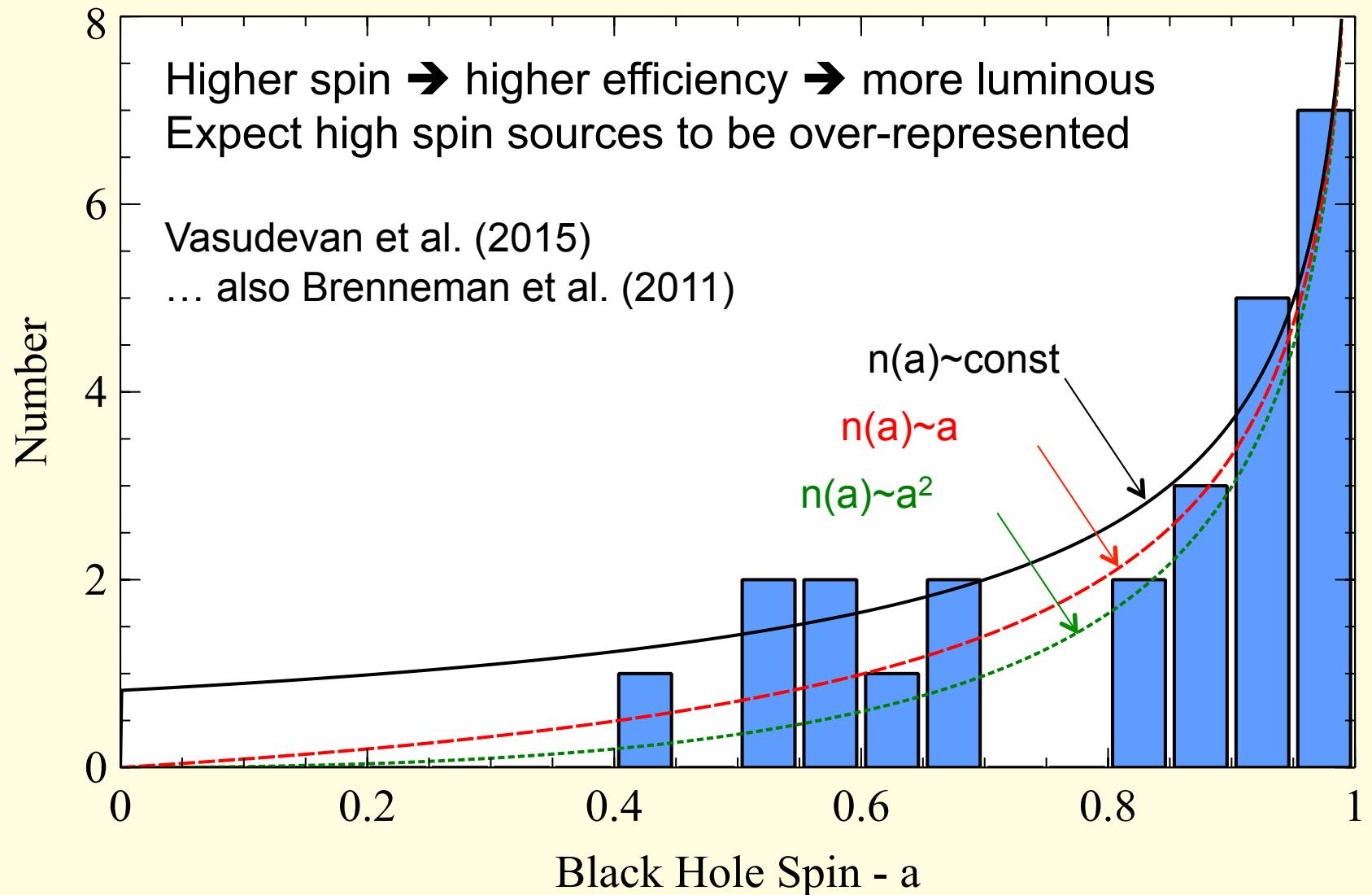


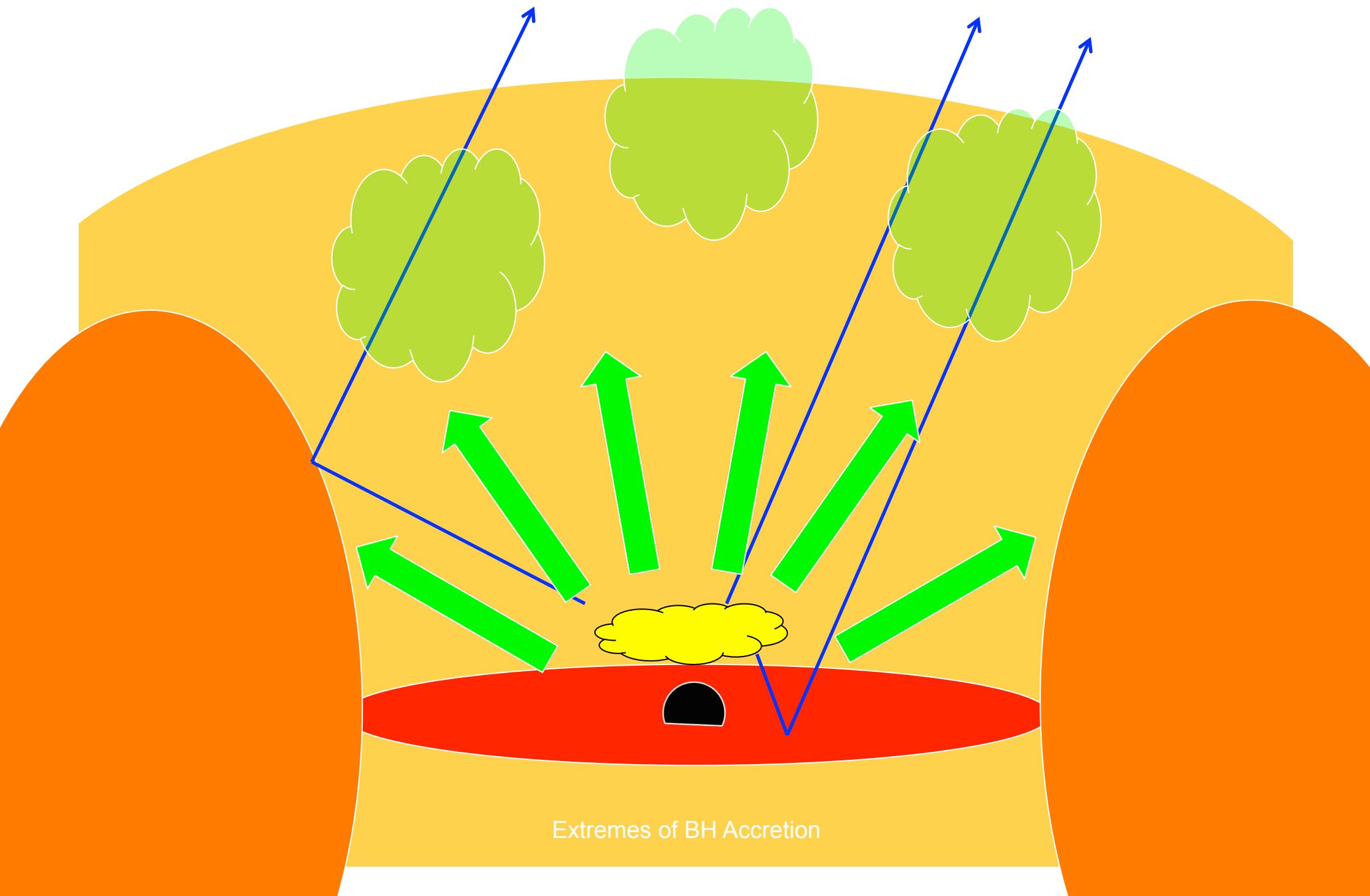


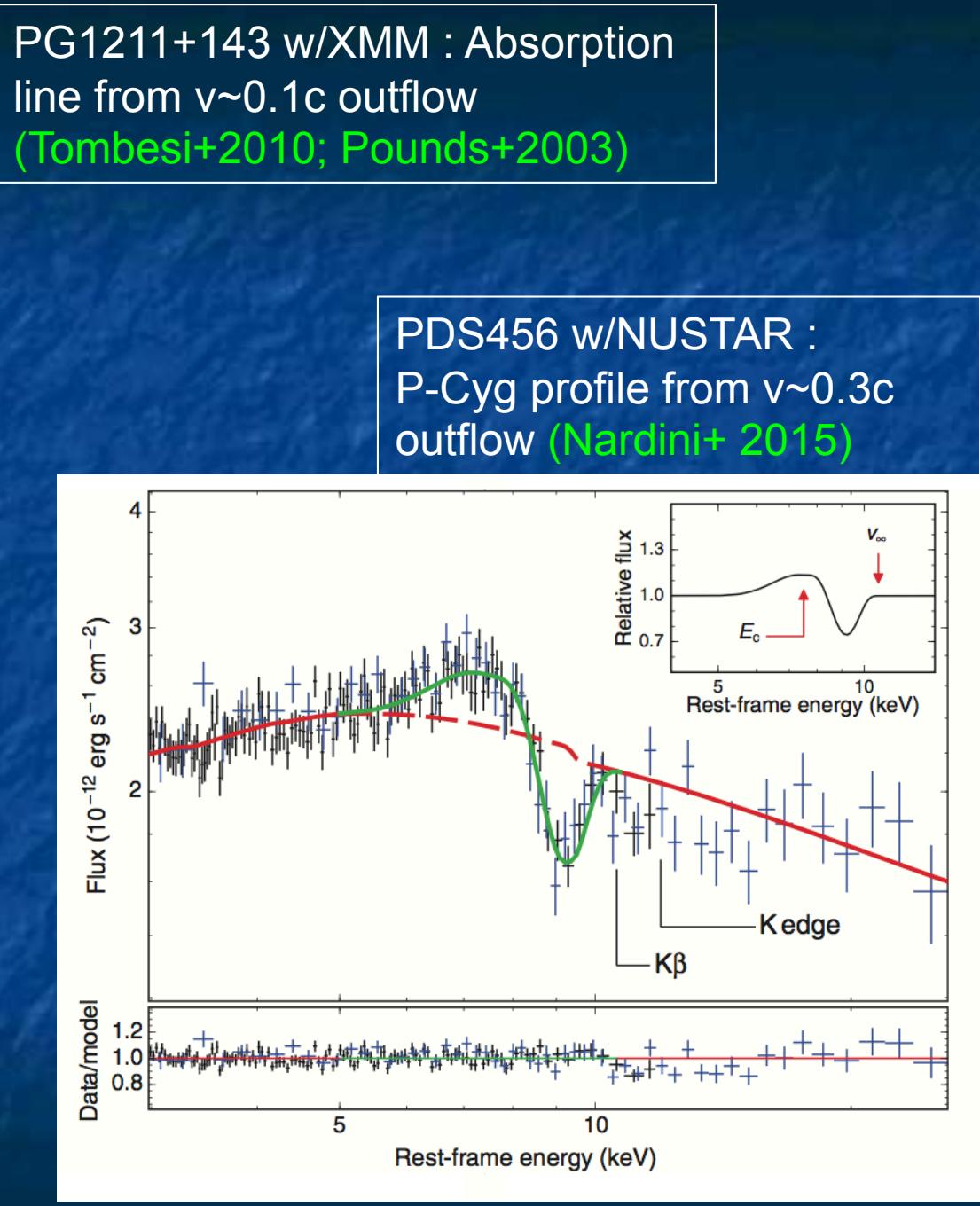
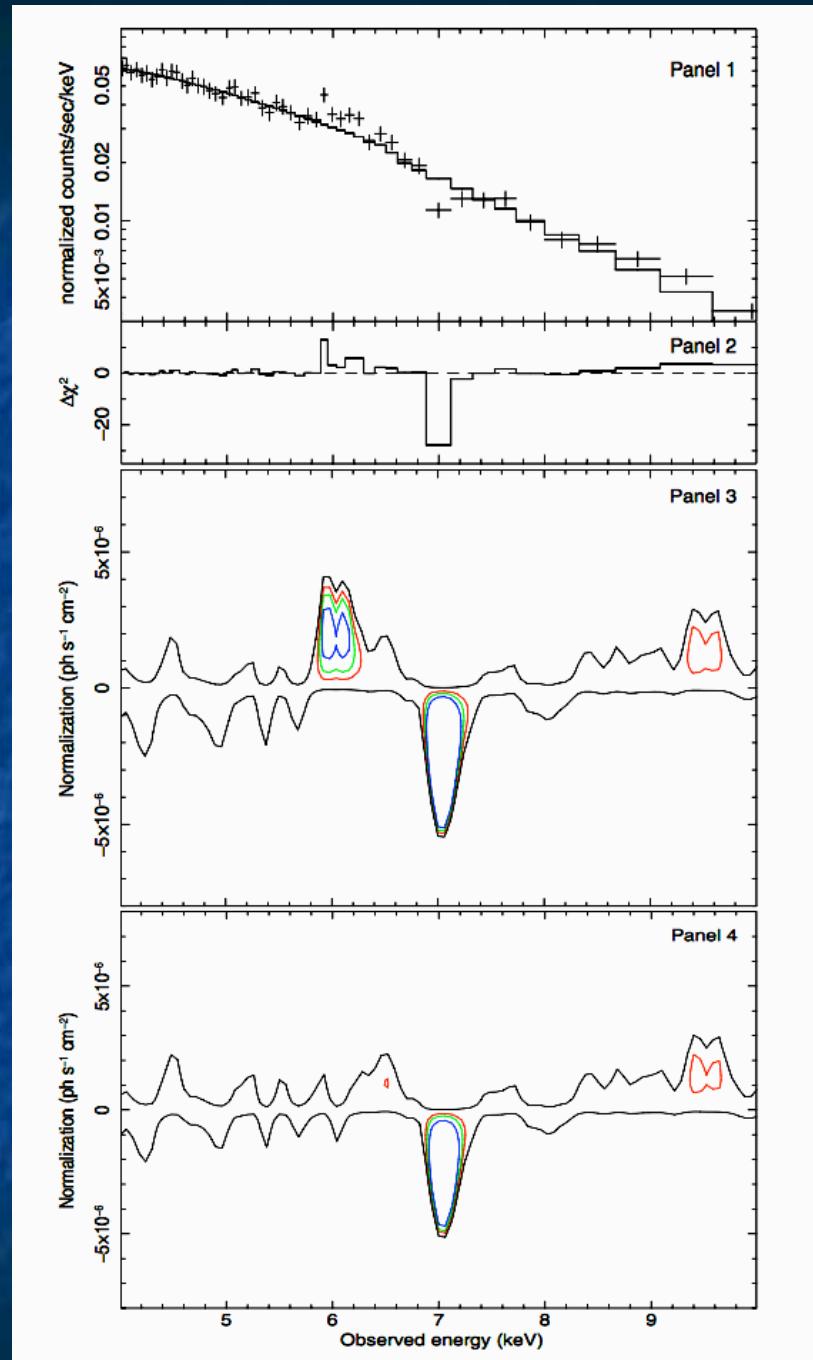
# Compilation of spin constraints



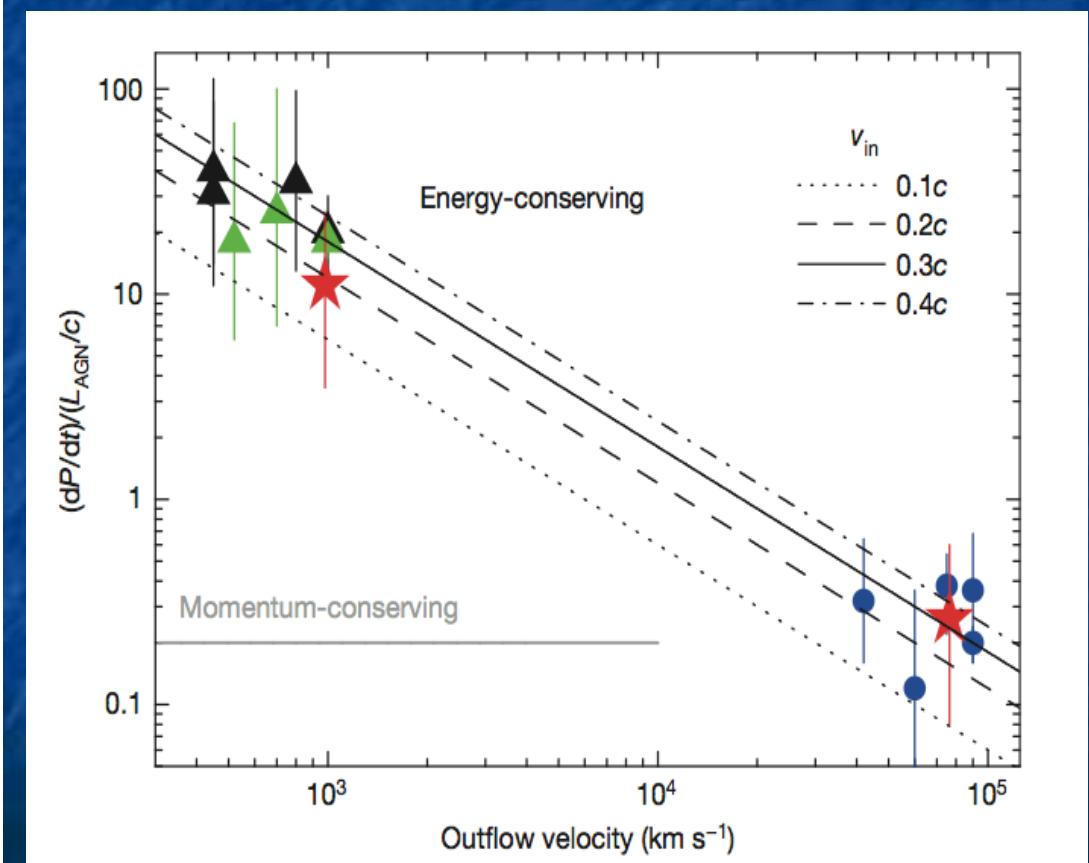
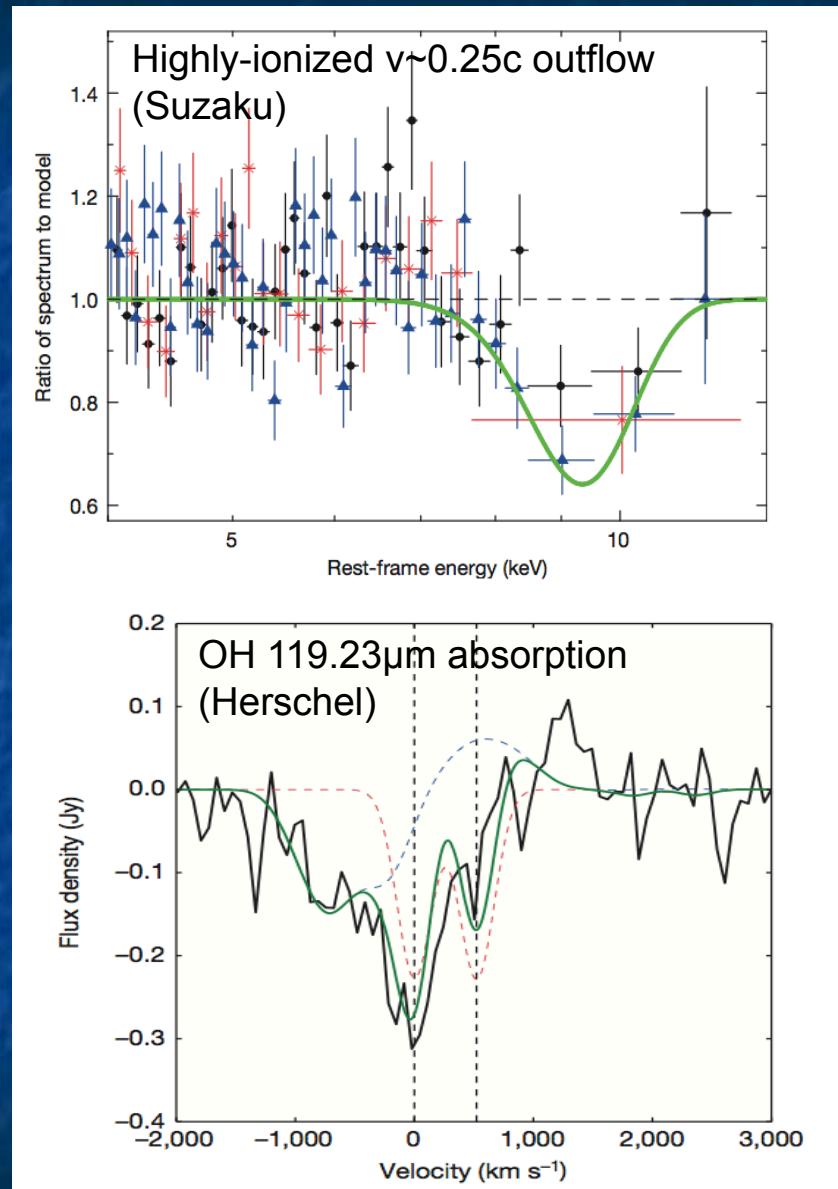
# Spin Bias



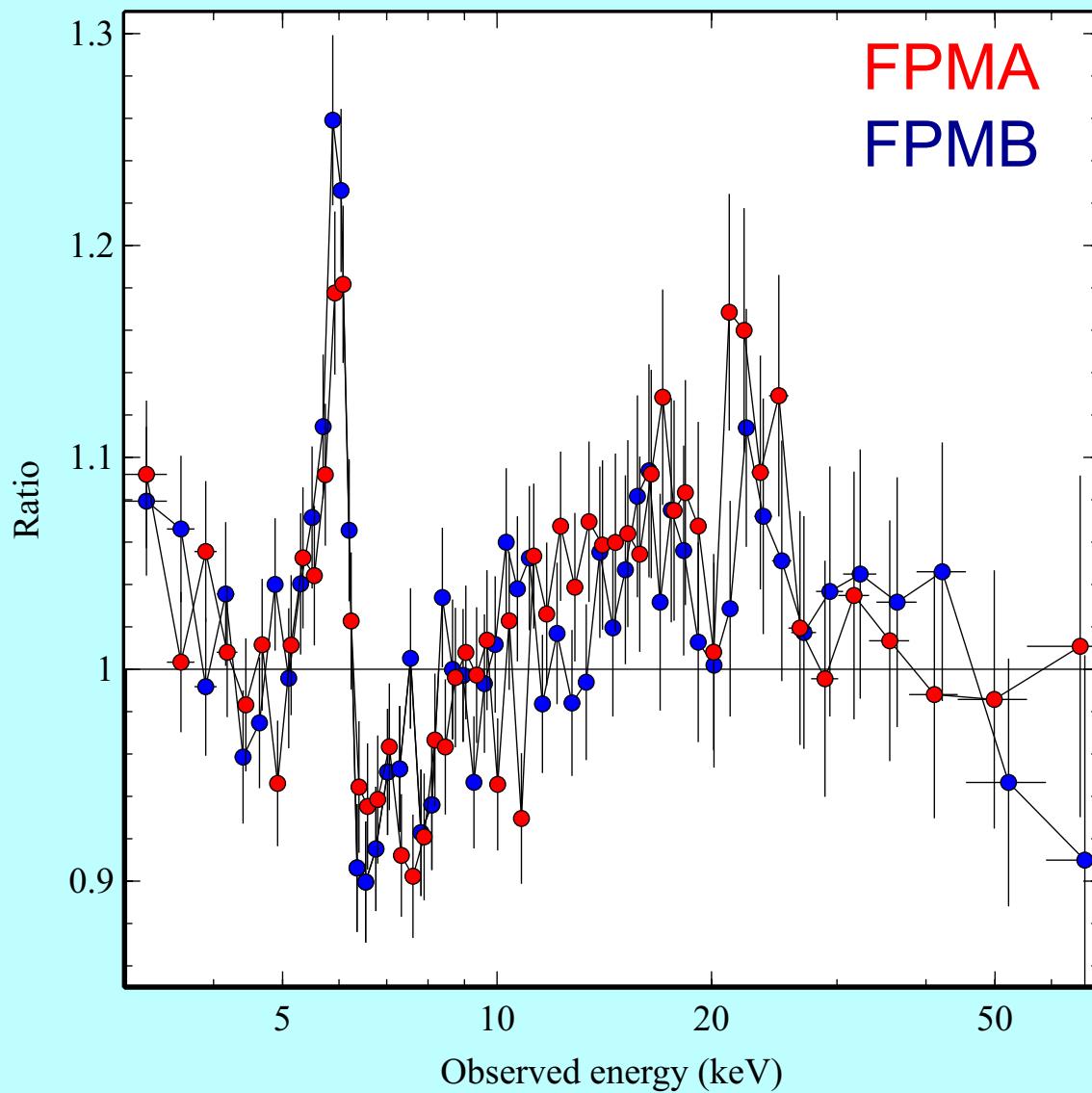


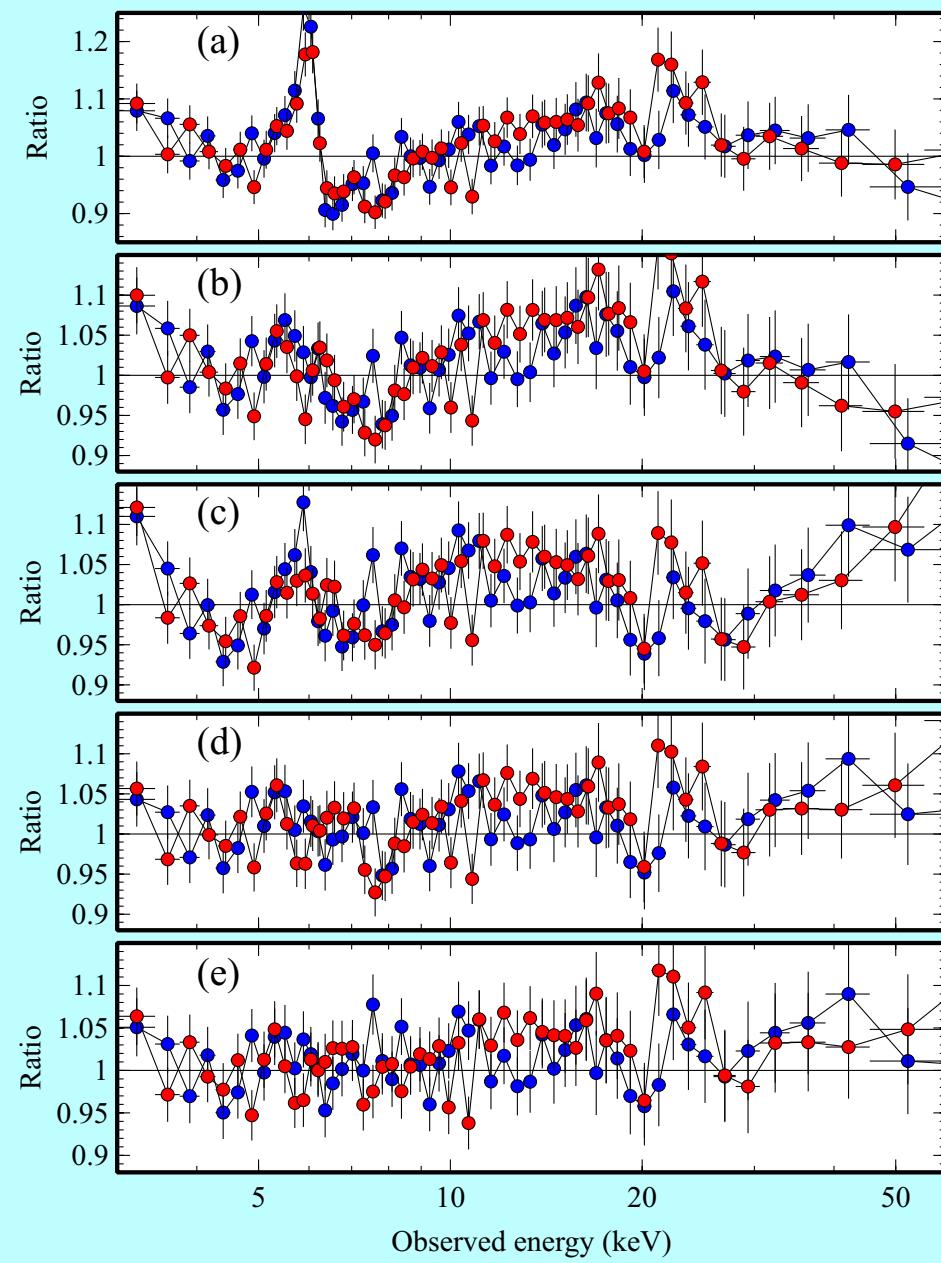


# The ULIRG IRASF1119+3257 (Tombesi et al. 2015)



# Cygnus A w/NuSTAR (Reynolds et al., submitted)





ICM + cABS(PL)

ICM + cABS(PL+emLINE)

ICM + cABS(PL+REFL)

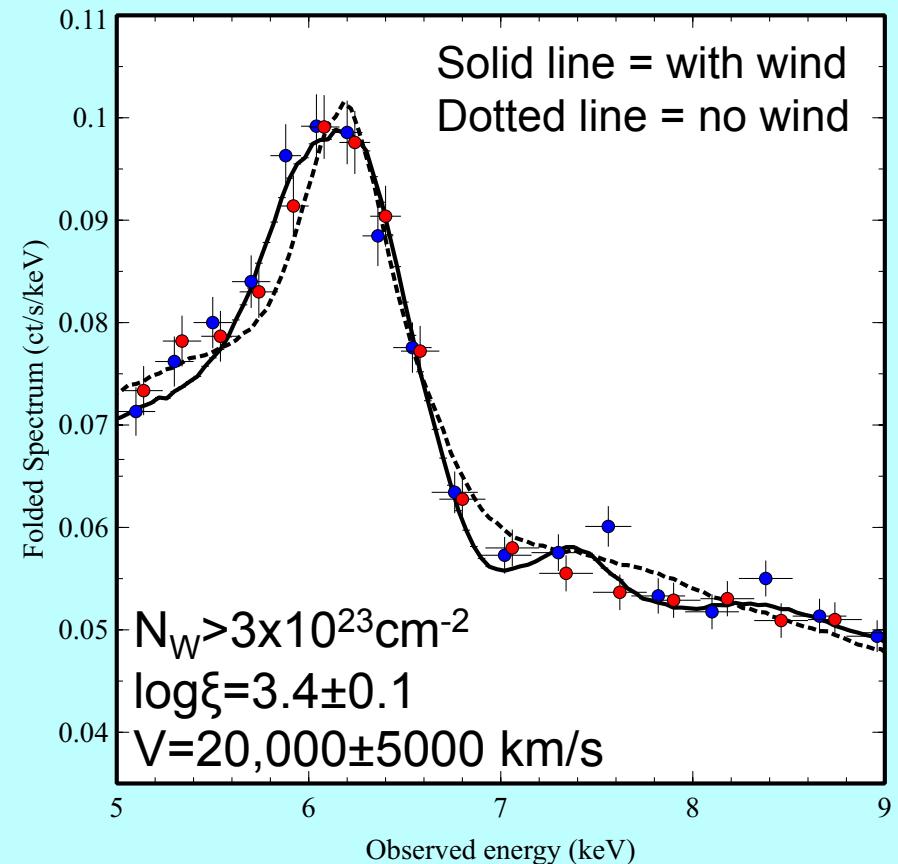
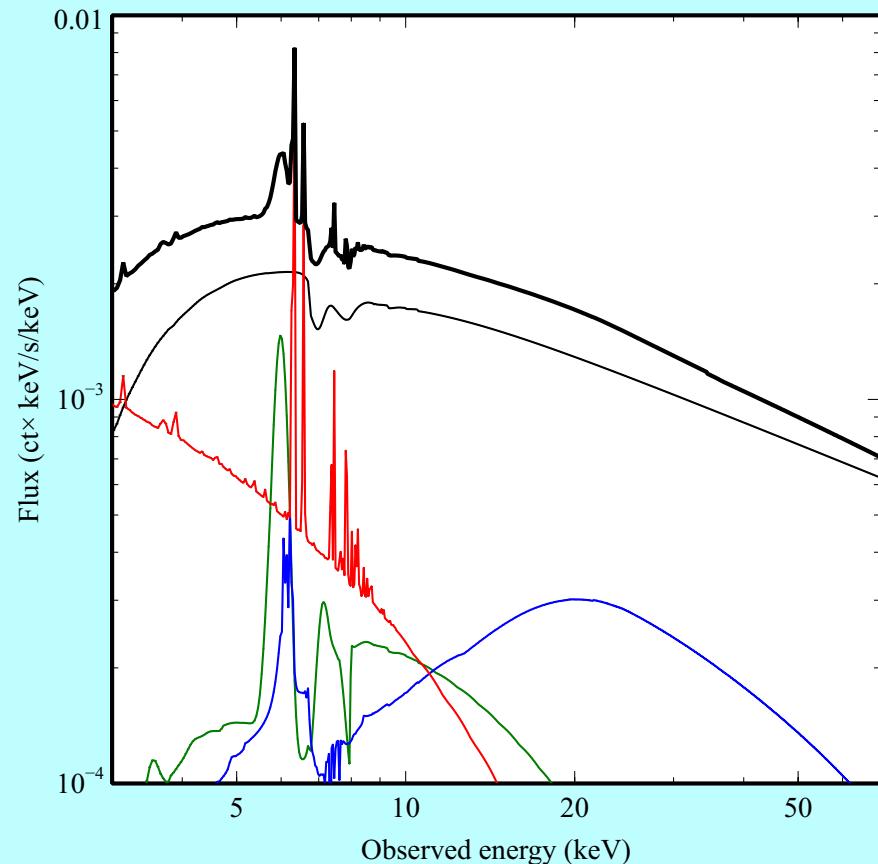
$$\Delta\chi^2 = 74(5)$$

ICM + cABS(PL+PCYG)

$$\Delta\chi^2 = 19(2)$$

ICM + cABS(PL+PCYG  
+absLINE)

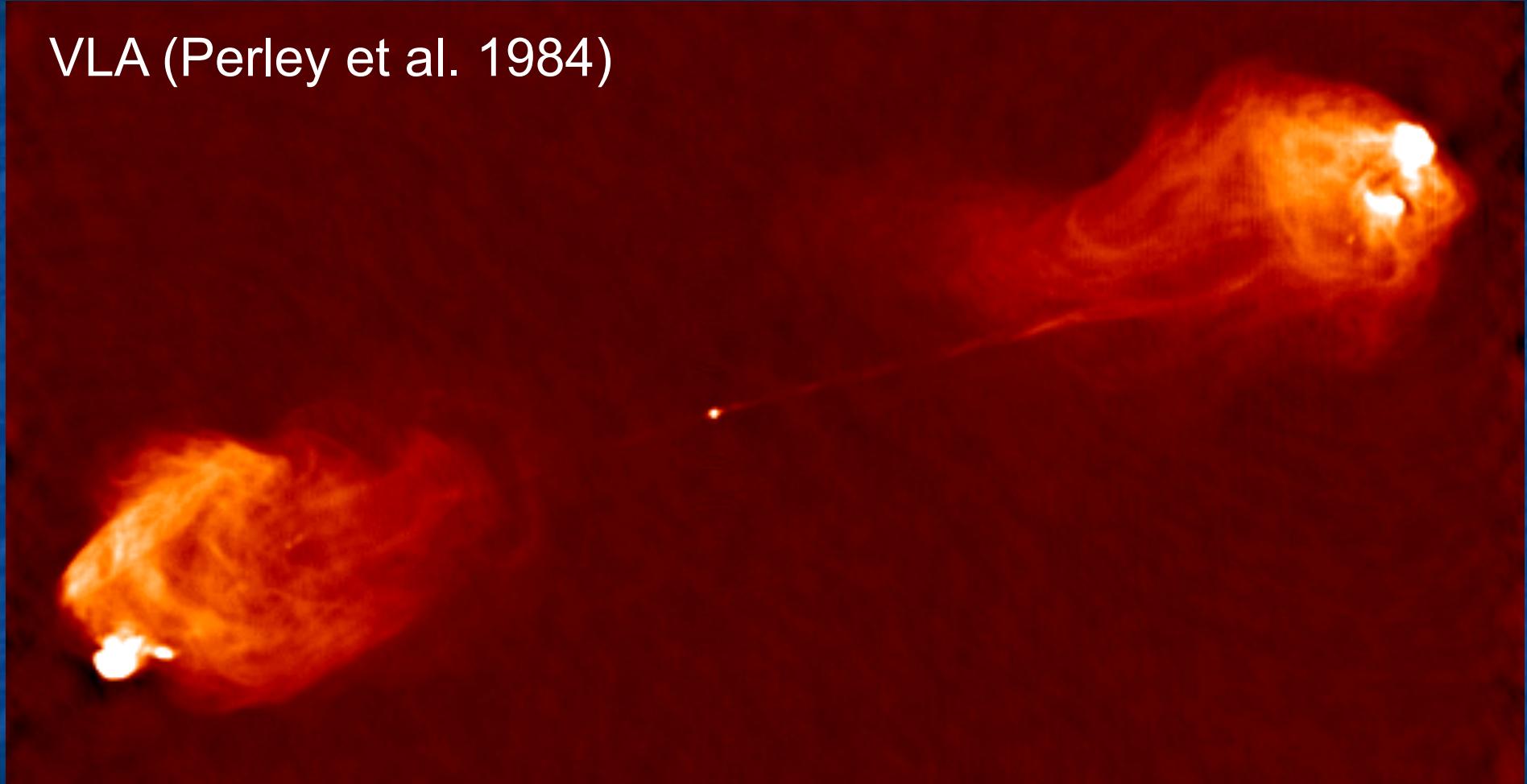
## Best fitting NuSTAR model to Cygnus-A

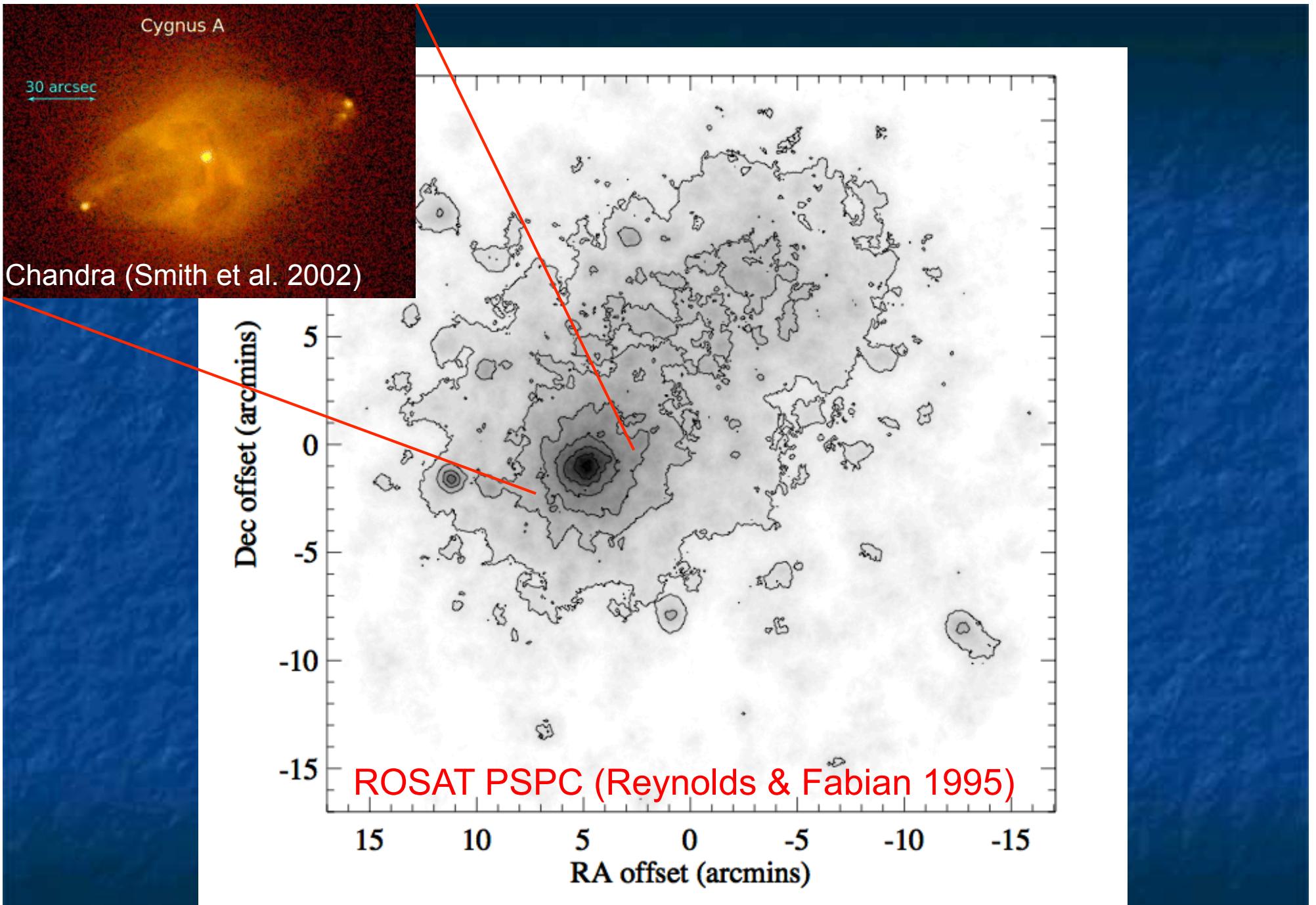


# The wind...

- Assume
  - Wind subtends  $\Omega = \pi$  of the sky as seen by source
  - Velocity is escape speed at launching site
- Then
  - Mass flux...  $M_{\dot{m}} = 110 (L_{bol}/c^2)$
  - Momentum flux...  $P_{tot} = 10 (L_{bol}/c)$
  - Kinetic energy flux...  $L_K = 0.42 L_{bol}$

VLA (Perley et al. 1984)

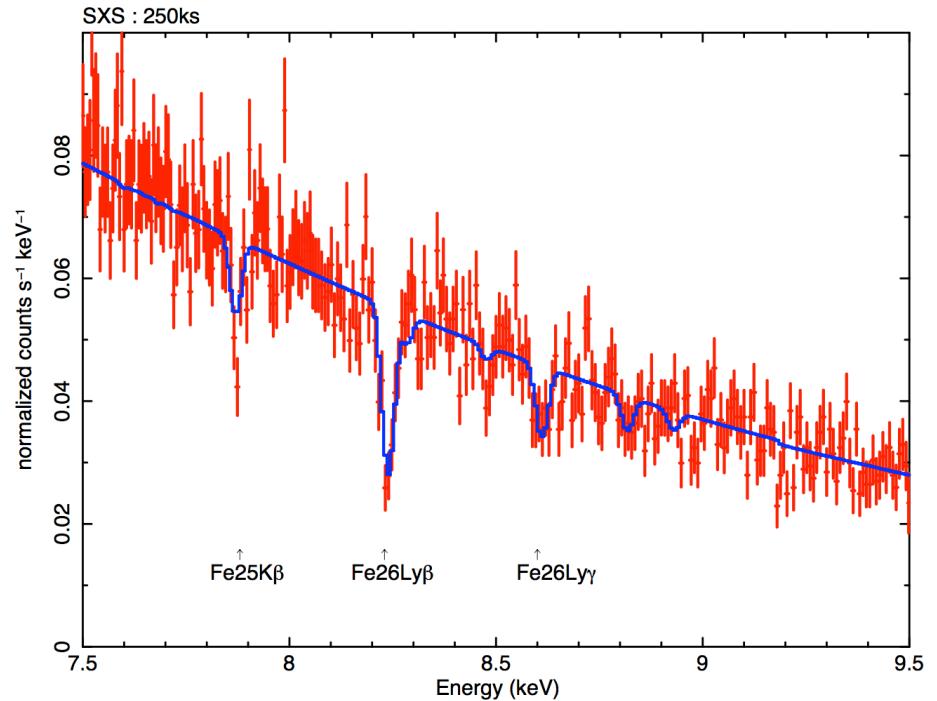
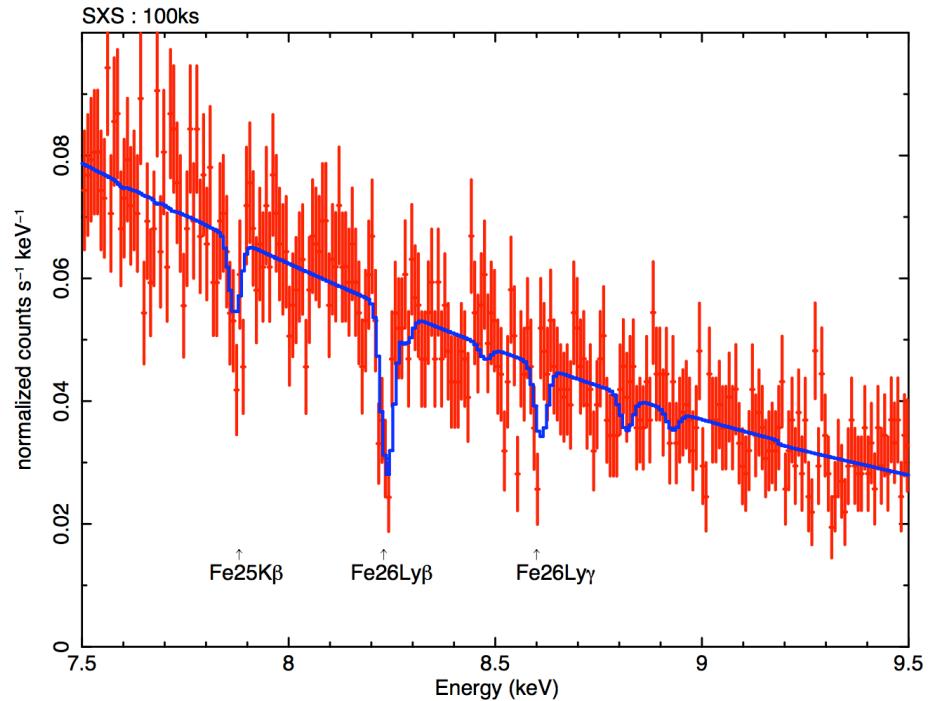




# The wind in Cygnus A...

- Assume
  - Wind subtends  $\Omega = \pi$  of the sky as seen by source
  - Velocity is escape speed at launching site
- Then
  - Mass flux...  $M_{\dot{m}} = 110 (L_{bol}/c^2)$
  - Momentum flux...  $P_{tot} = 10 (L_{bol}/c)$
  - Kinetic energy flux...  $L_K = 0.42 L_{bol}$
- Appear to have a strong wind (possibly exercising feedback on galaxy) at same time as we see strong jets (feeding back on cluster)

# Simulated Astro-H Observation of MCG-6-30-15



# Conclusions

- Selected highlights from AGN/X-ray spectroscopy
  - Evidence for pair-regulated coronae
  - Samples of black hole spin; even measure in complex cases
  - Prevalence of high-spin sources may be largely efficiency bias
  - Fast powerful disk winds and feedback on host galaxy
- May of these advances enabled by high-s/n and wide-bandpass possible with joint XMM+NuSTAR (or Suzaku +NuSTAR)
- Looking forward to Astro-H era