# A Catalogue of AGN In the XMM Archive (CAIXA) Excess variances in AGN

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# Are AGN variable in X-rays on days timescale?



Fourier transform: probably the most
powerful variability analysis technique
→ Power Spectral Density (PSD)



Uttley +05

# Are AGN variable in X-rays on days timescale?



Fairall 9: log(M<sub>BH</sub>)=8.4 **Emmanoulopoulos +11** 1.6 5-10 keV Count-rate (counts·s<sup>-1</sup>) 1.41.2 0.1 0.8 0.6 0.4 0.2 20000 40 000 60,000 80,000 100 000 120000 0 Time (s)

PSD study in high mass AGNon days timescale:→ impossible!

1) Long monitoring

 $\rightarrow$  only for few sources

2) Different technique

→ excess variance

# Are AGN variable in X-rays on days timescale?





PSD study in high mass AGN on days timescale:

→ impossible!

- 1) Long monitoring
- ➔ only for few sources
- 2) Different technique
- → excess variance
- Not data demanding!

$$\sigma_{rms}^2 = \frac{1}{N\mu^2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} [(X_i - \mu)^2 - \sigma_i^2]$$

Xi = value in time bin i N = number of time bins in interv.  $\mu$  = mean value in interv.  $\sigma^2$ i = Poissonian noise

Time bin = 250 s Intervals = 10, 20, 40, 80 ks

2-10 keV band

### Scaling relations from PSD studies



### Scaling relations from excess variance

NGC 405 0.1 Frequency 0.01  $10^{-3}$ × Power  $10^{-4}$ MR 2251-178 NGC 3516  $0^{-5}$  $10^{-8}$  $10^{-7}$  $10^{-6}$  $10^{-3}$  $10^{-5}$  $10^{-4}$ 0.01 Frequency (Hz)

Excess variance is the integral of PSD in the sampled frequency range!

O'Neill +05

#### Excess variance depends on $M_{BH}$

### Scaling relations from excess variance

O'Neill +05





Excess variance depends on M<sub>BH</sub>

Excess variance studies do not confirm the accretion rate dependence!

#### **Open problems:**

Does the variability depend on accretion rate? On other parameters? (L,  $\Gamma$ , FWHM<sub>HB</sub>, AGN type)

Test scaling relations on larger samples...

# **Testing scaling relations in large AGN samples**

#### CAIXA:

(Catalogue of AGN In the XMM Archive)

All radio-quiet X-ray un-obscured AGN

pointed by XMM for >10ks

→ 161 AGN (260 XMM observations)
 > 3 times the AGN of O'Neill et al. (2005)

BH mass for 125 AGN FWHM<sub>H $\beta$ </sub> for 158 AGN L<sub>Bol</sub> from: Woo Urry 2002; Vasudevan et al. 2007; Marconi et al. 2009

#### **Reverberation:**

All AGN with BH mass from reverberation

→ 32 sources (29 of which are in CAIXA)

# Variability vs. M<sub>BH</sub>



Variability extremely well correlated with  $M_{BH}$ Slope ~ -1  $\rightarrow$  universal PSD scaling with  $M_{BH}$ (scatter ~ factor 2-3)



# Variability vs. M<sub>BH</sub>



Which is the origin of the larger scatter in the CAIXA sample?

1) The scatter is due to the larger uncertainties associated with non-reverberation BH mass estimates

2) The variability depends on a second parameter + CAIXA spans a larger range of this parameter

# Variability vs. M<sub>BH</sub>



Which is the origin of the larger scatter in the CAIXA sample?

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→ X-ray variability: tool to measure of  $M_{BH}$ → More accurate than single spectra estimates

# Variability vs. accretion rate



1) Not very significant

2) Large scatter

3) Correlation driven by M<sub>BH</sub> dependence?

Variability ~  $M_{BH}^{-1}$ 

→ Variability \* M<sub>BH</sub>

Get rid of  $M_{BH}$  dependence



We confirm the result of O'Neill et al. (2005) No dependence with accretion rate is observed

BUT: how can be that PSD and excess variance give different results?



No dependence with accretion rate is observed

McHardy et al. 2006

CASE 1: Small BH mass Break at high frequency

#### No accretion rate dependence!



McHardy et al. 2006



As expected the more massive AGN show a trend of higher variability with accretion rate

The large scatter probably is due to uncertainty on  $\rm L_{\rm bol}$  and  $\rm M_{\rm BH}$ 

Dependence weaker than expected... how can that be?

#### McHardy et al. 2006

### **PSD norm vs. accretion rate?**



#### Preliminary

Similar behavior observed in BHB **Gierlinski +08** First evidence of Mdot vs. PSD norm correlation PSD high frequency tail more fundamental than break

Excess variance DO NOT observe accretion rate dependence because:
1) Different expected relation with M<sub>BH</sub>
2) Variation in PSD normalization
3) Large scatter in L<sub>bol</sub> and M<sub>BH</sub>

# Variability vs. Luminosity



The variability vs. luminosity relation is a byproduct of the variability vs.  $M_{BH}$  relation

# Variability vs. FWHM<sub>Hβ</sub>



The variability vs. FWHM<sub>H $\beta$ </sub> relation is a byproduct of the variability vs. M<sub>BH</sub> relation

# Variability vs. spectral index

Variability- $\Gamma$  correlation already observed but never so significant!

In CAIXA:

 $\Gamma$  vs. M<sub>BH</sub> not significant

 $\Gamma$  correlated with Mdot? (possible but  $\Gamma$ ~Mdot<sup>0.1</sup>)



Shemmer+06; Saez+08; Sobolewska+09; Wu+08



NLS1 are more variable than broad line AGN Why?



NLS1 are more variable than broad line AGN Why?

NLS1 → smaller M<sub>BH</sub> → higher accretion rate



NLS1 are more variable than broad line AGN Why?

NLS1 higher variability mainly due to smaller  $M_{BH}$ 



NLS1 suggest scaling with accretion rate

### **Conclusions:**

- 1) Excess variance is an accurate tool to measure  $M_{BH} \rightarrow \text{scatter} < \text{factor 2-3}$  (more accurate than the ones based on single epoch spectra...)
- 2) The expected excess variance vs. accretion rate relation is complex (depends on  $M_{BH}$ ) + large scatter in the relation is introduced by uncertainties on  $L_{Bol}$  and  $M_{BH}$ + indications for a PSD normalization vs. accretion rate anti-correlation Thus O'Neill et al. (2005) missed the accretion rate dependence (McHardy et al. 2006)
- 3) Excess variance vs. luminosity relations is a byproduct of variability vs.  $M_{BH}$  relation 4) Same for excess variance vs. FWHM<sub>HB</sub> relations
- 5) Excess variance well correlated with 2-10 keV spectral index (>99.99 %) This is not a byproduct of  $M_{BH}$  dependence
- 6) NLS1 more variable than BL AGN simply because of smaller  $M_{BH}$  and higher accretion rate